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LE SOIR OUTLINES EC PROPOSALS ON PALESTINE ISSUE

LD311515 Brussels LE SOIR in French 28-29 Dec 80 pp 1, 3

[Michel Dubuisson report: "Israeli-Arab Conflict: The Content of the Nine's Confidential Document"]

[Text] In Luxembourg on 2 December the European heads of state and government adopted a document drawn up by the foreign ministers aimed at making progress along the path of an EEC initiative to promote an all-embracing settlement in the Near East. This document is a list of options which will, over the next few months, be submitted to the sides concerned and "tested." Meanwhile the document is to remain confidential. However, we have been able to obtain knowledge of the main ideas and practical suggestions expressed in it.

It should be recalled that this is not a settlement plan but various elements which might feature in such a plan, the conditions for its implementation, the methods of implementation, and guarantees which would, of course, be the subject of negotiation. The document hinges on four themes: the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, Palestinian self-determination, security and Jerusalem.

For the Nine, the withdrawal of the Israeli Armed Forces for which Security Council Resolution 272 makes provision should be total and relate to all the territories occupied in June 1967: the West Bank, Gaza, east Jerusalem and Golan. This withdrawal should be carried out within a maximum period of 2 years. There would be a major withdrawal at the beginning and only temporary "security points" would remain.

A transitional authority would be installed for that period. It would be provided either by the United Nations or Jordan for the West Bank and Gaza, or by the mayors and officials combined to form a joint body or even by a joint Israeli-Jordianian-Palestinian commission supervised by the United Nations.

On the basis of the Israeli-Egyptian treaty the Nine also retain the idea of linking the withdrawal from the occupied terriories to the normalization of relations between Israel and the other sides.

Furthermore, the Israeli settlements, regarded as illegal, would have to be dismantled (there are some 30 such settlements on the Golan Heights, 6 in Gaza and 68 on the West Bank, not to mention east Jerusalem). The Europeans, however, envisage some exceptions: They mention the possibility of singling out from the mass of Jewish settlements those which existed on the West Bank before the May 1948 conflict which could be maintained, their inhabitants thenceforth residing with foreign status.

Self-Determination

Self-determination would offer the West Bank and Gaza three options:

An independent Palestinian state;
A federation with Jordan;
A federation with Jordan and Israel.

The referendum, organized during the transition period, would be supervised by an elected consultative assembly. All the Palestinians would have the right to vote but the vote would be weighted in favor of the inhabitants of the occupied territories (around 1.2 million out of some 4 million Palestinians) so as to ensure that their votes predominated.

Security and Guarantees

The Venice declaration stated that guarantees of the peace settlement should be supplied by the United Nations, on the Security Council's decision and, if necessary, on the bases of other mutually agreed procedures. The Nine said they were prepared to take part in a system of "specific and binding" international guarantees "including on the spot."

The document takes up these ideas and states that the guarantees should be extended to all sides. Thus there is talk of demilitarized zones on both sides of the borders without, however, demanding that those zones be of equal area (because of the small size of some territories). Zones with limited arms and troops are also envisaged.

A UN international force with European participation could carry out monitoring or observation missions in the demilitarized zones.

More generally, the Nine also suggest reducing the military forces (arms and troops).

These various guarantees do not of course exclude the pledges inherent in a peace treaty: end to all belligerent acts and statements, respect for the right to existence, recognition of the other side, abandoning the use of force and so forth.

Several Options for Jerusalem

As regards Jerusalem, the Nine are considering, in keeping with the UN resolution, everything which has been done since the 27 November 1947 plan for the partition of Palestine as illegal.

Hence they propose several solutions:

Return to the international status (?corpus separatum") provided for by the 1947 partition plan;
Division of the city, placing the holy places under religious authority;
Division of the city, making the Old City international.

If the city were divided it could be placed under joint administration.

The Return of the Refugees

Finally, as regards the Palestinian refugees, their return to the territories evacuated by Israel should be effected according to methods to be determined. In addition the UN General Assembly's resolution of 11 December 1947 is still applicable (refugees' right to return to their homes of compensation for their property) but the Europeans think that only a small number of Palestinians would wish to exercise the right to return to Israel and that the Israelis will oppose it.

As in the Venice declaration when they did not settle the question of the PLO's representative nature (talking of the sides concerned, they mentioned the "Palestinian people and the PLO which will have to be involved in the negotiation"), the Nine do not make their position clear in this document. They are apparently leaving the door open while awaiting the outcome of new elections.

It is therefore with this set of ideas that Netherlands Foreign Minister van der Klaauw--the Netherlands will fill the European president's post from 1 January--will undertake a new mission of contact with the sides concerned. The future of the European initiative will be determined by the results of this mission.

POLISH LABOR LEADER WALESA TO VISIT IN MARCH

NC311150 Paris AFP in English 1147 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 31 Dec (AFP)--Polish independent trade union leader Lech Walesa will visit Paris end of March, French trade unionist Edmond Maire said here today on his return from Warsaw.

Mr Maire, secretary-general of the French Labour Confederation (CFDT), said the visit by the "Solidarity" union leader was a sign that for the Polish social movement the time had come to settle into a "durable situation of evolution."

GISCARD PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR NEW SENEGALESE CHIEF

AB011228 Paris AFP in English 1204 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Text] Paris, 1 Jan (AFP)--President Valery Giscard d'Estaing today pledged France's friendship and unreserved support for Senegalese Premier Abdou Diouf, who today took over as president from Leopold Sedar Senghor.

France is anxious to retain the esteem and the confidence of a country and a people whose leading role in Africa and the world it recognizes, he said in a message marking Mr Diouf's appointment as president.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing, in a message to Mr Senghor himself, expressed the hope that he would continue to work to bring Europe and Africa closer together.

Mr Senghor, 74, who ruled Senegal since independence from France in 1960, was resigning with wisdom and dignity, he said.

LE MONDE COMMENTS ON TEHRAN HOSTAGES' PLIGHT

LD311655 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Diplomacy and State Terrorism"]

[Text] There are probably many people in the world this Christmas 1980 who are in a more tragic situation than that of the 52 Americans held in Iran. The wars and violence continuing in Afghanistan, in Kampuchea, in El Salvador and in Iran itself cause even more gratuitous suffering, so to speak, to thousands of innocent people each day. The hundreds of thousands of political prisoners detained in a large majority of countries in the world, the 780 million people--including 300 million children--who, according to UNICEF, are living in "total poverty" are also sending up a silent cry against the injustice of a century which, although it claims to be more "moral" than others, has, through the aid technology, imparted a mass dimension to cruelty and cynicism.

Nonetheless the detention of the U.S. diplomats in Tehran for the second year running is particularly open to condemnation. Not content with violating the rule of diplomatic immunity, which is almost as old as human history, the Tehran revolutionary government has used the hostages for 2 equally cynical ends for almost 14 months now: initially to provide a handy theme for mobilizing its population, justly revolted by the shah's dictatorship and the support which the United States gave him for almost 30 years; as one Algerian diplomat noted, it also tried to use this affair as a rather derisory substitute for the liberation war or Valmy war necessary to the consolidation of any revolution. The result was less conclusive when the real test came with the Iraqi invasion.

Later, this state terrorism was replaced by the even more vulgar methods of common crime. In fact Tehran has merely asked for ransom for the prisoners' release, raising the stakes to the level of "state gangsterism" practiced in this way. No doubt Iran is pointing out that it is not directly demanding the $24 billion demanded as a "guarantee." Nonetheless this amount--three times the U.S. overseas aid for 1980--is rather large. . . . Even if Tehran is entitled to do all it can to recover its assets and the shah's fortune, no U.S. president is in a position, legally or politically, to meet such a demand made in this form.

Mr Reagan is perhaps making a diplomatic mistake--if the word diplomatic can still be used in this affair--by describing his adversaries and future interlocutors in advance as "criminals and kidnappers." Is he, in so doing, preparing to justify one or several attempts to use force after he takes office or, on the other hand, to record the whole affair in profits and losses, classifying the hostages among the outgoing government's "war victims"? The near future will tell.

As for Mr Carter, he is not in a position to give any advice to his successor since he has tried everything, including force, to settle the longest crisis of his presidency. Will he have to leave the White House with this final failure?

MARCHAIS CABLES CONDOLENCES ON KOSYGIN DEMISE

LD301217 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 22 Dec 80 p 8

[Text] Georges Marchais sent the following telegram to Leonid Brezhnev: "Deeply saddened by the death of Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, I send you my fraternal condolences on behalf of the PCF and on my own account.

"Aleksey Kosygin, a respected statesman and communist leader, played a leading role in the Soviet Union's development and in its international authority in the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence.

"In these painful circumstances I would like to express to you, to the CPSU and to the Soviet people, my greatest sympathy for your loss."

PCF POLITBURO STATEMENT ON PS ELECTORAL TACTICS

LD311629 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 19 Dec 80 p 5

[PCF Politburo statement: "Shedding Light on a Fraudulent Campaign"]

[Text] The following declaration was adopted by the PCF Politburo yesterday:

A campaign is now being waged by various Trotskivist organizations--including the internationalist communist organization, which is closely linked to the PS--as well as by a group erroneously named the "Union in Struggles," in favor of an immediate PCF-PS accord, with a view to the second round of presidential elections, and even with a view to the nomination of a single candidate.

Playing on the legitimate aspirations of millions of French men and women for union, this campaign, which is openly supported and directly organized by the Socialist leaders, in fact has the aim of deceiving the workers and ignoring the real interests of union and change which they expect.

Its main feature is in effect that it both completely glosses over the responsibility of Francois Mitterrand and other Socialist leaders for the breakup of the union and the 1978 defeat, as well as maintaining silence as to their present policy.

To speak of immediate accord without saying a word about the PS abandonment of the defense of workers' demands, about its justification of austerity and of the closing down of businesses in the name of the crisis, oil and Europe, its approval for the expansion of the Common Market, its appeal for the strengthening of the Atlantic alliance under the aegis of America, its support for an acceleration of the nuclear arms race--all this is simply a desire to subordinate the workers to a policy of crisis management in the interests of capital.

To speak of union in struggles without observing that Francis Mitterrand condemns struggles, declares them to be outdated and harmful, and that the Socialist leaders, including those who head certain central trade unions, are doing everything to cure them, is to use fine words to camouflage the call for a vote-catching grouping devoid of content or principle.

To speak of a sole candidate, without having the courage to say clearly that this candidate must be the one who has already been nominated and defeated twice, is to attempt to deceive the workers and to deprive them of change.

To speak of defeating the right and its policy without mentioning either the popular demands which must be satisfied, or the anticapitalist reforms without which change is impossible, is in fact to pave the way for the victory of the right and its policy, thanks to the establishment of a new pseudopolitical grouping which organizes cooperation between the PS and the right.

A vast operation is currently underway toward this end, part of it being the campaign by small groups, instigated by Socialist leaders, together with their moves, aimed at rapprochement with the Chirac's PPR or the contacts between leftwing radicals and those of the right, or even the Giscardian appeals for collaboration among all those who are not "collectivists and Marxists." Both of these groupings are coming together to attack the PCF and to block what is the decisive trump card for change: the collection of the maximum number of votes for the Communist candidate George Marchais, as of the first ballot.

The PCF Politburo thus calls on party organizations and Communists to shed light whereever necessary on the true objectives of this fradulent campaign.

PERTINI ADDRESSES NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO NATION

LD310334 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Speaking tonight on radio and television, the president of the republic addressed a New Year's message to the Italian people, a message, he said, marked by sorrow due to the grave events, especially the earthquake, which afflicted the nation this year. Pertini said that it is necessary, not with words but with deeds, to help the survivors and to work for reconstruction.

The head of state then recalled the victims of terrorism and once again asked who it is who wants to destabilize the democratic regime. Pertini then asserted that there is a ray of hope--the attitude of the Italian people who have faced all misfortunes with determination and dignity. The overwhelming majority of Italians intend to erect a barrier against terrorism. To this end it is necessary to isolate the corrupt and the dishonest who are unworthy of the sacrifices of millions of Italians.

Confirming his confidence in the nation's youth, Pertini expressed the conviction that it is necessary to make every effort to divert the immense resources being expended on armaments to peaceful ends in favor of those in the world who are still struggling against hunger and poverty.

REACTIONS TO CARABINIERI GENERAL'S ASSASSINATION

Pertini To Attend Funeral

AU020902 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 2 Jan (ANSA)--President Sandro Pertini will be cutting short his holiday in Nice today to return to Italy for the funeral of General Enrico Galvaligi, the Carabinieri officer slain by urban guerrillas in Rome Wednesday.

Galvaligi, who was in charge of prison security in Italy, was the last and 115th victim of political violence in 1980. He was shot to death in am ambush at the entrance to his building when he returned home from mass with his wife Wednesday afternoon.

Premier Arnaldo Forlani was among the authorities to attend his wake at the Carabinieri Student Academy in the capital yesterday.

Pertini, who said no more than "I have to devote myself to extremely serious reflections" to reporters in Nice seeking a reaction to the Galvaligi slaying, dispatched the following wire to Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio yesterday:

"This tough year ended with another horrible event of bloodshed, which once again saw the Carabinieri Branch of the Armed Forces pay a life for its loyal commitment to protect democracy. The cowardly [words indistinct] of General Enrico Galvaligi is a bereavement for the entire nation, which knows how much it owes to the worthy Carabinieri Branch for the protection of democratic order and civilian co-existence."

Pertini ended the telegram with the following thought: "No concession can be yielded to these bloodthirsty murderers, whose criminal madness willfind its path blocked by the condemnation of all of the Italian people. Please, Mr Minister, convey my heartfelt condolences to the victim's family."

Eighty-five of the 115 victims of the politically-motivated violence in Italy last year were killed in the August 2 neofascist bomb massacre at Bologna's main railway station. The thirty victims of individual attacks included business executives, officials in state-run and private businesses, judges, police officers, Carabinieri servicemen and officers, politicians, journalists and physicians.

Forlani Vows Government Response

AU020914 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 2 Jan (ANSA)--Italian Premier Arnaldo Forlani vowed that his government will provide an "adequate" response to terrorism in an interview appearing in today's issue of the LA STAMPA daily.

"I don't know how long terrorism's blackmail will last or how much blood will still be shed," he remarked. "But I do know that it will always find an adequate response," he told the interviewer from the Turin-based daily.

"Instead of slowing down the commitment," he added, "We must strengthen it in every direction."

Forlani, whose toughly-worded remarks about terrorism came in the wake of the December 31 slaying of Carabinieri General Enrico Galvaligi in Rome, stated in part: "Everyone has to learn one thing. The defeat of terrorism and violence is linked....to a higher degree of national unity and greater seriousness on the part of all forces which guide and influence public opinion."

The premier went on to say that the tough line taken in qeulling the Trani prison revolt was not a novelty in government method.

"In these past two months," he asserted, "we have had to deal with very serious business and we have achieved a lot without ever diverting from what has come to be called 'the path of toughness'...."

Red Brigades Claim Responsibility

AU020930 Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 2 Jan (ANSA)--The Red Brigades urban guerrilla organization claimed responsibility for the December 31 slaying of Carabinieri General Enrico Galvaligi in a typewritten document picked up by two dailies in Rome last night.

It was the seventh communique issued by the Red Brigades [since] the December 12 abduction of Rome magistrate Giovanni D'Urso, who is still in his kidnappers hands. The document announced that an "armed nucleus" of the urban guerrilla organization "executed" General Galvaligi, who headed the Carabinieri's Prison Security Department.

The Red Brigades, who have launched an offensive against special security systems in many Italian jails, scorned the operation effected Monday by a Carabinieri anti-terrorist task force to quell a prison revolt at the Trani jail in southeast Italy. "The bourgeoisie, shaken by fighting between its factions and by a state which is falling apart, was unable to provide a political response to proletarian prisoners in Trani," the document charged.

Only marginal mention was made of D'Urso, said to have been a close acquaintance of Galvaligi's, whose kidnapping was described as "the start of a battle which will continue".

The Red Brigades communique, dated January 1, also contained an attack against the Carabinieri police force, a branch of the armed forces. "[The Carabinieri force) has become a regular antiproletariat army," the document charged, adding "and its leadership is the chief-of-staff of a civil war apparatus." According to the organization, the Carabinieri police is in control of an umbrella anti-guerrilla structure with specially-picked full-time soldiers and magistrates.

PORTUGUESE CABINET FORMATION NEARLY COMPLETED

LD311620 Lisbon in Portuguese to Angola Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe 1200 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Although Prime Minister-designate Francisco Pinto Balsemao is now faced with the task of finding suitable alternates willing to accept the Internal Administration, Planning and Culture Ministry portfolios, he says he is still hopeful of completing the job of forming a government by this weekend, in which case swearing in the seventh constitutional government could still take place on 8 January, as anticipated. Except for these three still unfilled positions, the remainder of the Cabinet is now said to be confirmed insofar as the nomenclature of ministries, portfolio allocations and holders are concerned. Accordingly, excluding the three ministries in question, the Cabinet lineup is as follows:

Minister of state	Basilio Horta
Minister of defense	Azevedo Coutinho
Minister of foreign affairs	Andre Goncalves Pereira
Minister of justice	Meneres Pimentel
Minister of finance	Morais Leitao
Minister of labor	Nascimento Rodrigues
Minister of social affairs	Carlos Macedo
Minister of agriculture	Cardoso e Cunha
Minister of trade and tourism	Alexandre Vaz Pinto
Minister of housing and public works	Luis Barbosa
Minister of quality of life	Ferreira do Amaral
Minister of industry	Baiao Horta
Minister of social communication	Luis Fontoura
Minister of education and science	Vitor Pereira Crespo
Minister of transportation and communications	Jose Viana Baptista

Angelo Correia is said to be tapped for the fisheries and water resources portfolios as minister of secretary of state.

Foreign Minister-designate Goncalves Pereira is said to have already chosen his secretary of state. He is Leonardo Mathias, a diplomat attached to Portugal's permanent mission at the United Nations.

FINLAND

KEKKONEN'S NEW YEAR ADDRESS TO NATION

LD011450 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1000 GMT 1 Jan 81

[President Urho Kekkonen's New Year Address to the Nation--live or recorded]

[Text] Citizens: A year ago I described international prospects for beginning the 1980's in dark colors. The process of detente had stopped and relations between the big powers had deteriorated in the 6 months following the Vienna summit. Unfortunately developments the past year do not give rise to a brighter appraisal, either.

The international situation is marked by general uncertainty and concern over tomorrow. The mutual mistrust and suspicion between the big powers seem to continue while the arms race is accelerating. Such a situation is, of course, nothing new or unprecedented. But today it is made serious by the development of military technology, the scope of which appears difficult for present-day man to realize fully. Although we have been able to avoid a world war for 35 years, big power relations have on several occasions deteriorated and international tension has broken out in over 100 regional conflicts. In the past decade, for instance, there was not a single day without war in some part of the world.

As the states of war have most often been areas remote from Finland, it has been easy for us to adopt an attitude of a self-satisfied outsider and imagine that we are safe. But I fear that such thinking may be a bad kind of self-deception. For instance, the crises of the past few months in the Middle East are of such a nature that they extend their influence all over the world.

In World War I over 5 million people lost their lives. World War II, which began only two decades later, claimed ten times that number. According to some estimates, in regional conflicts which have occurred since then, almost an equal number of people lost their lives. One can only imagine what a world war now would mean, even if nuclear weapons were not used. However, nuclear weapons mean a threat to the entire mankind through their mere existence. At present there are in the world's arsenals over 600,000 nuclear weapons, and their destructive power and accuracy continue to increase. Their total explosive power corresponds to about 4,000 kg of conventional explosives per every inhabitant of the globe.

We must also remember the fact that with technical and industrial development the number of states which in practice could manufacture nuclear weapons will increase. Now there ar only five actual nuclear powers. So far it has been possible to limit the increase in their number with the Nonproliferation Treaty concluded in 1968. But upholding this treaty system and its further strengthening have caused growing difficulties. It is a worrying sign of the times that the second review conference of the Nonproliferation Treaty, held in Geneva a few months ago, ended without reaching agreement on the final documents.

Discussion of the dangers of nuclear weapons has become very lively during the past year, particularly in Europe. Even on a limited scale such a war would cause immense destruction on our continent in particular. For this reason interest in nuclear-free zones has revived. In the Nordic countries, too, these questions are now being examined from a new viewpoint, which we Finns have noted with interest.

A year ago, I appealed strongly for the continuation of detente in Europe. In this respect my stand is unchanged. All possibilities for strengthening cooperation and for permanently reducing the danger of war should be used. This is the goal of Finland's initiative for drawing up a European disarmament program, which we have proposed for discussion at the Second CSCE review conference in Madrid. A similar effect would be derived through extending confidence-building in countries. In our view the first steps should be taken in Madrid for convening a European disarmament conference, despite the differences between the big powers.

Dear listeners: Here I have presented many gloomy views on the phenomena of the times. It is not, however, my intention to frighten anyone. I only want to arouse everyone of us to realize how important detente and the limitation of armaments are. The responsibility for peace extends also to individuals. I know that in our country there are several civic organizations and also many private individuals who have made a significant contribution for the benefit of peace and international mutual understanding. Last summer I noted with pleasure that in a short time the Nordic Women's Peace Address collected over half a million signatures. The appeal was simple and clear; it expressed a protest against war and the arms race in a way which everyone understands. I hope that women in particular will increasingly work towards the goal that our everyday work will more than before be marked by human warmth and respect for each other. In this way we can surely reduce the trend towards violence and its idealization, expressed in our society in different ways.

Citizens, at the beginning of the new year it is again pleasant to note that Finland's position in the world is good and stable. Despite international uncertainty we need not guess at our place. Our relations with other states are in order. During my recent visit to the Soviet Union I was able to note clearly how greatly our foreign policy is respected there and how strong our mutual trust is. Our economic cooperation is advancing in big steps for the benefit of both nations.

We Finns must work together in order to safeguard our future international position. This will guarantee us the prerequisites also for the internal development of our society in such a way that it will be a better place to live in for every citizen. We have a good country for which it is worth making efforts. I want to thank every citizen for the contribution made for the common good the past year and I wish you all happiness, success and peace in the new year.

KIPRIANOU DELIVERS MESSAGE FOR NEW YEAR

NC311510 [Editorial Report]--A press release by the Nicosia Public Information Office in Greek on 31 December carries Cypriot President Kiprianou's New Year message in which he says that the Cypriots view the coming days full of expectations, dreams and hopes. He adds that the main issue on our minds is that of the missing persons and stressed: "Great efforts have been exerted and are still being exerted in every direction and at all levels to persuade Turkey to cooperate on this purely humanitarian question. However, I cannot conceal my disappointment over the fact that mankind is being shaken--quite rightly of course--because in some country 50 hostages are being held, while in the case of Cyprus the same mankind has been watching indifferently for years the drama of thousands of relatives of missing persons." Kiprianou expresses admiration for the attitude of the relatives of missing persons.

The president of the republic also addresses greetings to the "heroic enclaved people," to the "uprooted refugees" and to all the Cypriot people, wishing them and their families happiness and voicing the hope that "1981 will be the beginning of the end of the Cyprus drama." He also addresses a "special message of friendship to the masses of Turkish Cypriots who are under foreign occupation" and adds that the Cypriot Government is struggling for the rights of all Cypriots--Turkish Cypriots, Armenians, Latins and Maronites--who are all equal citizens of the same state.

Referring to the forthcoming new round of the inter-Cypriot talks, Kiprianou says that "every effort has already been exerted and will be exerted, with all good will, in order to find common ground. However, this does not solely depend on us. This basically depends on whether or not the other side will abandon its partitionist intentions." He then stresses the need for the implementation of the UN resolutions which "include all the necessary elements for a viable and fair Cyprus solution. And mankind must point out to Turkey its obligations and must persuade it to implement these resolutions."

Concerning the internal organization of the Cyprus state, he says that "we have accepted biregional federation, and the dialogue is based on the UN resolutions and the summit agreements. However, when we talk about federation we mean true federation and not confederation or any other form of divisive solution."

He reiterates his desire to seek an "honorable Cyprus solution that will safeguard absolute freedom, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and the nonalignment of the Cypriot state" and adds that this solution must "safeguard the Cypriot people's inalienable rights, including the most basic right of the refugees to return to their ancestral homes."

Kiprianou pays tribute to the assistance from the Greek Government and all the Greek political parties and points out the need for "unity in our internal front, because when the people are divided they can easily be conquered."

Concluding, the president says that during 1981 the government will intensify its efforts in all fields in order to achieve the highest possible degree of economic stability and social justice, pledges to favorably consider the problems of all the classes of the people, and calls all the people to support the state in its difficult task.

GOVERNMENT REBUTS LISSARIDHIS' EDEK POLICY REMARK

NC291849 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] In reply to a question on EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis' 28 December speech that the government is continually withdrawing on the Cypriot issue, the govenment spokesman stated that this is untrue and that the government has made no withdrawal whatsoever.

PASOK: GOVERNMENT APPROVES AEGEAN DEMILITARIZATION

AT311325 Athens NEWS in English 31 Dec 80 pp 1,4

[Text] Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) leader Andreas Papandreou yesterday said he has reliable information that the government has accepted the gradual demilitarization of eastern Aegean islands as part of the deal allowing Greece's re-integration in the military structure of NATO. "It is our duty to warn the government," the main opposition leader said, "that demilitarization of the islands, which are under the immediate threat of the Turkish Armed Forces, would be a nationally unacceptable act."

He said he wanted to believe the government had no such intention, and called on Prime Minister Rallis to supply the necessary explanations to the Greek public.

Responding to Mr Papandreou's statement, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis said Mr Papandreou's information was "totally baseless."

Mitsotakis' statement prompted Mr Papandreou to respond by pointing out he had posed his question not to the foreign minister, but to the prime minister, and expected an answer only from him.

"We shall not accept subterfuges on the government's part" Papandreou said. "The matter is of immense national importance, and the prime minister must make a commitment, before the Greek people, that there will be no demilitarization as part of reintegration in NATO or the excellent relations the government is trying to establish with Turkey's military regime."

On a related subject, Defense Minister Averof yesterday denied there is any disagreement between him and Mr Mitsotakis concerning demilitarization of the Aegean islands. Reports to that effect were carried in a front-page article by yesterday's issue of the opposition evening daily TA NEA.

Mr Averof also stressed the need to normalize relations between Greece and Turkey and said choosing the right process toachieve this was the responsibility of the prime minister, the government, and ultimately, the Parliament.

Commenting on the issue raised in Mr Papandreou's second statement, government circles remarked later last night that Mr Mitsotakis' statement was made on behalf of the whole government. No further response to Mr Papandreou was called for, the same circles said.

Rallis Denies Papandreou's Charges

AT311341 Athens PRESS AND INFORMATION SECRETARIAT in Greek 31 Dec 80

[Text] Prime Minister Rallis has made the following statement: "I publicly reiterate the assurance which I have personally given to the leader of the official opposition, Andreas Papandreou, that the issue of the demilitarization of the [Aegean] islands was never put forth within the framework of our return to the alliance's military wing or otherwise. Consequently, the continuation of the discussion around this nonexistent issue does not serve the national interest."

TURKMEN COMMENTS ON GREEK ACCESSION TO EEC

TA011811 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that the partnership relations between Turkey and the EEC will not be affected by Greece's full membership in the Community. Turkmen was replying to questions by the national press agency on Greece's full membership in the EEC as of today. He said the Community has thus far not been involved in the Turkish-Greek conflicts. He added: The Community has assured Turkey that it will not change its attitude as of 1 January 1981. Turkey has officially been informed that the Turkish-EEC partnership relations will not be affected by Greece's membership in the Community. Through joining the EEC, Greece has agreed to fulfill all that the community has undertaken vis-a-vis Turkey. Therefore, full membership, which is the basic goal of our partnership relations, has been accepted by Greece.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OZAL LEAVES FOR CYPRUS

TA311712 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has expressed the hope that 1981 will be a year when Turkey will progress and improve in all fields. Ozal went to Cyprus today as the guest of the president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Rauf Denktas. In a statement to our correspondent at Esenboga Airport before his departure, Ozal said that he was going to Cyprus to rest but that he would have certain contacts with Turkish Cypriot officials. He said that he would then convey the results of these contacts to the Cyprus coordination council whose chairman is State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyat Baykara.

Ozal pointed out that on the eve of 1981 there were no longer any shortages of goods and that the transfer payments were being made in an orderly way. He expressed the belief that the growth of exports would continue and increase in the coming months.

VOTCP Assails Ozal Visit

TA010914 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Station commentary: "An Economic Intervention in Cyprus"]

[Excerpts] Attention dear listeners: Turgut Ozal has arrived in Cyprus and this might spell disaster. Ozal arrived in Cyprus as the guest of Rauf Denktas with the intention of changing the economic structure [in the Turkish side] of Cyprus which is based on Public Economic Interprises [KIT]. The excuse for such a move is that these enterprises are incurring great losses each year and that the inflation rate has reached 128 percent. All this is happening in the so-called Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

The truth is clear: Those who militarily intervened and occupied part of the island--under the excuse of saving the island and delivering the Turkish Cypriots from oppression--are preparing a new step to realize the plans of transforming the island into a springboard of imperialism and NATO for their own benefit. Ozal's Cyprus visit, which will last until 7 January, is only the beginning of an economic intervention of the Turkish big bouregoisie on behalf of imperialism, constituting a new and significant stage in this direction. The Turkish military intervention in Cyprus has inevitably brought its economic consequences with it.

If the inflation rate in that part of Cyprus ruled by Denktas has reached such a high rate, one of the main reasons is that the Turkish lira has been imposed there as the monetary unit.

The real aim of the economic intervention being implemented under the guise of solving the financial problems of the state enterprises and of restructuring the economy is to strengthen and confirm the economic alliance and conspiracy between the reactionary Denktas administration and the military junta and government in our country.

This economic intervention in Cyprus by Ozal--who has exacerbated our country's economic problems--and his team, is made worse by the fact that such a step was taken at a time when the intercommunal talks are being held in Cyprus. This is only proof that the reactionary Denktas administration and the junta are opposed to a lasting and peaceful solution to be attained in talks being held under the auspices of the UN special representative in Cyprus. The ruling bourgeoisie in Turkey has sent Ozal to visit Denktas and his men in a bid to prepare the ground to realize its colonialist aim of dividing the island.

The demands of our people and other peoples are final: All foreign troops should be withdrawn from Cyprus and all foreign and military bases of aggression should be removed. Let plans aimed at dividing the island and using it as a tool for imperialist adventures be foiled. The Cypriot people will find a solution to their problems under the auspices of the United Nations and the progressive world public without any foreign intervention.

MILLIYET ARMENIAN TERRORISM MAY BRING REACTIONS

NC021042 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 30 Dec 80 p 1,10

["Telex" column by Teoman Erel: "If Disorderly Reactions Break Out"]

[Excerpts] A young businessman was angrily saying: "A mere condemnation [of Armenian terrorism] is not enough. As long as we play it down, they are encouraged. From now on we must retaliate." The young son of a murdered Turkish diplomat stated: "I am going to join the National Intelligence Organization (MIT). I have devoted myself to retaliation. If necessary, I will take militant action by myself."

The passive and ineffective attitude of our state toward Armenian terrorism, which has been pursued mercilessly against our diplomats over the years, not only puts us to shame, but it also nourishes the seeds of aggressive reactions. If these crimes are allowed to go on unchecked and this tension continues to mount, uncontrollable and disorderly militancy may break out. Such a development would not only embarrass our state but it would also preoccupy some countries which were aroused to anger when the American hostages were captured but which maintained a taciturn attitude when the Turkish diplomats were murdered one after another.

We earnestly hope that the latest incident in Switzerland is not the first indication of what we feared might happen. An unknown person in Geneva badly manhandled a solicitor for undertaking to defend the two Armenian terrorists who were arrested following a bomb explosion. This was such a ferocious attack, with a chained stick, that solicitor Gerald Benoit's legs were fractured in three places and his face was badly bruised. The attacker managed to escape and the Swiss police has so far been unable to uncover anything about him.

Switzerland is an interesting country from the standpoint of Armenian terrorism. Several attacks have been directed at our diplomats, at their premises and in their cars, in this country. And yet, some Swiss papers did not fail to carry comments in support of Armenian terrorists.

We hope that the unknown person who attacked the solicitor in Geneva does not turn out to be a Turk who acted in a fit of terrible anger. And yet this is possible.

Who knows, perhaps the Armenians are trying to provoke our state and nation in order to drive us into committing fresh offenses so that they can resort to more effective propaganda in their efforts to explain their case to the world in a more striking manner. Whether such offenses are committed by our state or by our individual compatriots makes no difference.

If we explode, and if we react unjustly and unreasonably, we will give the Armenians an opportunity to revive their case. The Jews who were massacred by Hitler had secured the sympathy of the entire world, but we all know how unsympathetic they became following Israel's military attacks. We, therefore, have to be very cautious and take serious steps. Our state can indeed take effective measures. It can resort to serious "sanctions" in international relations against the states which support the Armenian terrorists.

Trade boycotts and similar actions "may bring to their senses" even the rich Armenians in Europe and the United States who are the greatest supporters of Armenian terrorism.

Let me refer to a letter which I have just received: A two-page copy of the text. The letter is signed by "fighters" and it is addressed to the "dear Turkish nation."

This letter maintains that some idealists and revolutionary youths got together and swore to plunge into acts of militancy against the Armenians in revenge. They sent a letter to the authorities asking for passports and financial help.... They pledged to kill 50 Armenians for every murdered Turk and another 50 nationals of the country where Armenian militancy is supported.

This is either a frenzied attempt resulting from terrible anger or else a new intrigue on the part of the Armenian propaganda to drive the Turks into a guilty position.

We advise all our indignant fellow countrymen to exercise patience and calmness. On the other hand, our state must take dignified but truly effective measures. The only way to counter disorderly, harmful actions is through the adoption of serious measures which would satisfy public opinion.

GOVERNMENT, SWEDEN SIGN OECD LOAN AGREEMENTS

TA3011[illegible]2 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Two agreements within the framework of OECD were signed in Ankara whereby Sweden will extend a $10 million loan to Turkey, and Turkey's state and guaranteed commercial debts of $50 million to Sweden will be rescheduled. The agreements were signed by the Finance Ministry international economic cooperation organization secretary general, Nazif Kocayusufpasaoglu, and the treasury chief deputy director general, Fahri Selekler, respectively, on behalf of Turkey; and by Swedish Ambassador to Ankara Rune Mystrom on behalf of Sweden.

Part of the $10 million loan extended by the Swedish Government will be used as export credits and part of it for specific projects such as the purchase of investment products, intermediary products and services from Sweden. Turkey's debts of $50 million to Sweden have been postponed for 10 years with a 5-year grace period.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--Head of State Gen Kenan Evren received Belgian Ambassador to Ankara Marcel van de Kerckhove at 0930 and Indonesian Ambassador to Ankara Hadji Mohamad Safaat Mintaredja at 1100. The ambassadors presented their credentials. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Dec 80 TA]

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KREISKY INTERVIEWED ON CANDIDACY, FOREIGN POLICY

AU312115 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 31 Dec 80 pp 3, 5

[Manfred Scheuch and Josef Riedler interview with Austrian Federal Chancellor Kreisky on 29 December in Bad Hofgastein]

[Excerpts] Question: A few days ago Socialist Party floor leader Heinz Fischer stated that he firmly expects Kreisky to be the Austrian Socialist Party's top candidate again in the coming Nationalrat elections. Certainly Heinz Fischer is not alone in this wish.

Kreisky: I can only say one thing. I accepted the assignment with pleasure in 1970, 1971, 1975 and 1979. But even in 1979 it was an exception, and I repeat with all emphasis: For my part I do not desire another nomination. On the contrary, properly speaking I hope that my activity is concluded with this. I would be glad if, on the strength of this, certain reflections were made. There is still much time left. After all, there is all of 1981 and there is also 1982.

Question: In 1980, the hotbeds of crisis in the world were not eliminated, and a few new ones have emerged and even though they are not burning at full blast, they smoulder dangerously. How do you see developments in 1981?

Kreisky: The year 1981 will be a difficult one because, concurrently with world economic problems, world policy problems remain unsolved as well. This is the great difference from the 1973-74 crisis. At that time, detente policy had reached a climax. Helsinki was a symptom of this. This is no longer possible today.

Thus 1981 is also filled with world policy problems. Europe is occupied above all by the question: How will things continue in Poland? The fact, that there was no military intervention must be evaluated positively. This is not only due to the justified assumption on the part of the Soviet Union that such intervention could not take place without resistance, but also to the awareness that it would mean an end to detente policy for many, many years to come.

The Afghanistan problem, which not only constitutes a burden on detente policy but also a tremendous burden on the Soviet Union, must be viewed at a certain distance from the former problem. When this war was started 1 year ago, people were certain that it would be concluded in the foreseeable future. However, an end cannot now be foreseen. I do not know whether solutions can be found or not. Much depends on the statesmen of the region. Great responsibility rests there with Indira Gandhi.

The strange war between Iraq and Iran has caused a further schism in the Islamic world. Iraq finds some support among the Arab states, Iran among some other Islamic states. In addition, there is the permanently unsolved problem of Lebanon. Nobody can say when civil war will flare up there again. There is also the Palestinian problem, where all one can do is hope that a new government in Israel next year will seek new avenues. Nobody knows whether this will be successful.

Here I would make a little remark: How much did the opposition fight the solution that I upheld? And now, if the newspapers are to be believed, the EEC points out rather similar proposals for a solution.

Question: Shimon Peres, the chief of the Israeli Labor Party, recently maintained in a interview that you have given a blank check to the PLO, which it does not intend to cash because it continues to insist on its program objective of destroying Israel.

Kreisky: I did not write a blank check. I only keep saying the same thing: As long as Israel is not willing to implement the second portion of the UN resolution by which Israel was founded--and only Israel can implement it--that there should also exist a Palestinian state next to the Israeli, one must not be surprised that movements exist ready to fight with all possible means, no matter how detestable. As long as the PLO cannot come to the negotiating table, it will be an organization which approves terror or organizes it itself. Since Irael stubbornly refuses to negotiate with the PLO, the PLO cannot be asked to put things to the test. I also believe that all the attempts to add to Camp David another "camp," perhaps with Jordan, will be abortive as long as Israel does not want to negotiate with the PLO. The PLO must be deprived of the reason for waging its struggle with all means, by Israel's accepting the human rights of the Palestinians to live in a state of their own.

Question: If you were to wish for something on Reagan's assumption of the U.S. Presidency, what would that be?

Kreisky: I believe that much understanding of European problems can be expected from the new president, because the new men he has handpicked, particularly Secretary of State Haig, are very well versed in this respect. I assume that as a secretary of state he will not insist on his former title of general--though we have not had any bad experiences with ex-generals, thinking of Marshall and Eisenhower.

I am more fearful about Latin America, where a policy will possibly be promoted that ultimately, even after an initial stability, can only degenerate into bloody civil war. I can only repeat one warning here: Just think how stable the West at one time considered the shah's regime. The finest army of the region, the most brutal police, and yet, when the day came, there was an uprising under the weight of which the shah's power collapsed like a shaky edifice in an earthquake. It is absolutely absurd, in my opinion, to believe that constant unrest in a democracy is something more insecure than the permanent insecurity that is ultimately provoked by a dictatorship. It is a delusion to believe that stable regimes can be set up in Latin America with guns, bayonets and secret police. This must end with a catastrophe some day. Persia is a warning of the past decade. He who fails to perceive this will live to see entirely different warnings in the coming decade.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO GUINEA--On 18 December, Ambassador Dr Helmut Schwarz, Austrian mission chief in Dakar, presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, to President Amhed Sekou Toure. [Text] [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 25 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

DEPARTING SRV AMBASSADOR--Ambassador of Vietnam Nguyen Manh Can, who has been accredited to Austria for 7 years, will soon complete his tour of duty as mission chief with headquarters in Bonn and will return to Hanoi. Embassy Counselor Ta Nguyen will act as charge d'affaires ad interim until a successor is appointed. [Text] [Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 25 Dec 80 p 4 AU]

GENSCHER URGES RESPONSIBLE FRG-GDR RELATIONS

LD021308 Hamburg DPA in German 1214 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Bonn, 2 Jan (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Genscher, chairman of the FDP, has called upon those holding positions of responsibility in the GDR to put into effect, together with the Federal Government, "a policy of responsibility" to reduce the tensions between the two German states.

Speaking in Bonn today, Genscher cited three "realistic aims," which would not have to be pursued jointly and in agreement with the partners in the European Community and the Western alliance, in fashioning the relations between the Federal Republic and The GDR:

1. No additional strains on East-West relations must emanate from the relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR. This must be taken into account by the policy of both states in any individual decision affecting the other.

2. The Federal Republic and the GDR "should endeavor also in their mutual relations to seek the greatest degree of fulfillment in the implementation of all parts of the Helsinki Final Act."

3. Both states should search for ways of cooperation in all sectors and not cordon themselves off from each other.

The policy of the Federal Government, Genscher stressed, fully accords with "this sober and realistic program of responsibility." This policy is expected by people in Germany and Europe; it corresponds to "the requirement of our time which demands cooperation and not confrontation."

Referring to statements by Federal Chancellor Schmidt and GDR State Council Chairman Honecker that no war must ever again emanate from German soil, Genscher said that in the Federal Republic's view the joint responsibility of the two German states must go even further than this important commitment. Likewise, additional tensions and strains on East-West relations must not emanate from German soil. "Yet bearing in mind that the latest measures taken by the GDR and some statements made there, this is what has happened." the FDP chairman said.

FDP BUNDESTAG OFFICIAL ON CITIZENSHIP ISSUE

LD031900 Hamburg DPA in German 1803 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Munich/Hamburg, 3 Jan (DPA)--Uwe Ronneburger (FDP), the chairman of the Bundestag Committee on Inter-German Affairs, does not regard the problem of citizenship at issue between the Federal Republic and the GDR as "a problem of practical importance in terms of international law." In a Bavarian radio interview on Saturday night he said that a GDR citizenship has existed since the conclusion of the basic treaty in 1972. In this treaty Bonn recognized the GDR as a separate state with borders. In reply to a DPA question, Ronneburger explained: "If a state called the GDR exists, then there exists a GDR citizenship."

But Ronneburger, who is chairman of the Schleswig-Holstein SPD, left no doubt that the Federal Government adheres to its fundamental view and still denies the existence on German soil of two nations with separate citizenships. Nor can Bonn's attitude be changed by a GDR attempt at blackmail. The GDR's scope for further cordoning-off measures is circumscribed by the GDR's economic interests.

FRG DECIDES TO REJECT 1980 EC SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET

LD312044 Hamburg DPA in German 1906 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Bonn, 31 Dec (DPA)--The Federal Government has joined France and Belgium in rejecting the 1980 European Community supplementary budget. The supplementary budget, set by the European Community Commission at 100 million units of account--approximately DM250 million--had been raised to about DM900 million by the European Parliament. France, Belgium and the FRG consider this figure too high.

The Finance Ministry in Bonn confirmed that a meeting of the departments concerned yesterday decided to reject the budget and informed Brussels.

Gaston Thorn, the new EC Commission president, has only the option of suing the three countries before the European Court of Justice.

FDP OFFICIAL CALLS FOR JOINT EC DEFENSE POLICY

LD021914 Hamburg DPA in German 1746 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Bonn, 2 Jan (DPA)--Juergen Moellemann, foreign and defense policy spokesman of the FDP Bundestag group, has demanded a joint defense policy by the European Community within the framework of NATO. In an interview for WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU (Saturday edition) Moellemann said that "going-it-alone and parallel development in the arms and planning sector" would have to stop. Above all the constantly more expensive arms programs demanded cooperation and further standardization within the framework of a common European Community defense policy.

Moellemann "specifically" proposes "that the Europeans concentrate on conventional defense, leaving the nuclear umbrella to the United States." This would also help to raise the nuclear threshold, the use of nuclear arms in case of war. The FDP defense expert "specifically" rejects a European nuclear armed force. According to Moellemann, France's special role within the NATO alliance would be no obstacle to the Europeanization of defense policy. He could well imagine "that France was again on its way back into NATO." An edited version of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

SPD OFFICIAL ON SALT II TREATY, MILITARY BALANCE

DW021055 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0549 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Excerpts from reporter Lenz interview with Karsten Voigt, SPD Bundestag deputy; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] A year ago the SPD feeling was that if SALT II were not ratified in the near future, if arms control negotiations did not begin, the party would reassess this issue and reach other conclusions on missile armament. Why does the party no longer discuss this issue?

[Answer] Now that it has become clear that the United States will not ratify the SALT II treaty, at least not in its present form, a discussion has begun by peace-oriented circles in the SPD and outside it on NATO's decision to close the arms gap, if it can be called that.

If the SALT process as a whole--a process which is the basis of nuclear parity between both big powers, one which has taken place and has been continued--if this process is called into question by the American side, which I hope will not happen, it really would create a new situation, also with regard to NATO's decision of December 1979. Since the whole arms control problem will be thought through again following the U.S. elections, this discussion will play a new role among the Western allies. It is important in this respect, for example, that some of the important parts of the NATO decision of December 1979 cannot be brought into harmony with the SPD congress decision of that same December 1979.

It is obvious that the concept of military balance naturally must be the basis for the SPD, and that a concept of military superiority could not be accepted by the SPD. The Social Democrats give political priority to arms control measures and arms control negotiations when it comes to defense policy decisions, and actually no compromises are possible on this issue.

[Question] Do you consider it feasible that the SPD might start a discussion on leaving the alliance if the Europeans are unsuccessful in calling attention to their aims in the alliance?

[Answer] No, I do not consider that very likely, actually I would rule it out from the very beginning. I believe that a reasonable American president, and I consider Republican President Reagan as such, must adhere to a concept of military balance and that he will continue the SALT process.

If a discussion arises in America, and that is legitimate, on changes in emphasis in American foreign and security policies under a Republican administration, it is absolutely clear that a discussion must begin again pointing out European interests in the Western alliance.

One must soberly state that the security policy situation in Western Europe has not deteriorated so dramatically in past years that there needs to be a frantic discussion on additional defense policy efforts. If we learn anything from the Polish events it is that after these events a Soviet military intervention or an attack on Western Europe has become even more unlikely than before. Therefore, we can calmly and unhurriedly think about expenditure policy, the priority of defense policy over other budget policy expenditures as well as on arms control policy concepts.

CITIZENS SEE GLOOMY ECONOMIC PROSPECTS FOR 1981

DW021323 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1200 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Excerpts from talk by Prof Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann, head of the Allensbach Public Opinion Poll Institute--live or recorded]

[Text] Two-thirds of the people are more or less worried. The people are afraid that an economic decline is looming ahead, a very clear decline, a strong decline like never before. We measure this with a question on whether the economic trend in the next 12 months will be upward or downward. Our replies to this question are: the economic trend will be downward, 51 percent and it will be upward, 9 percent. Looking over the figures for the last 15 years, I find that I have never had such a result before.

Some of our results show that political anxiety contributes to this result and that, subsequently, the anxieties of the people exert influence on ensuing economic developments.

It is true that the people have grown somewhat accustomed to the unemployment rate of the past few years. But now the people are obviously afraid that it will be much higher. In 1976, 13 percent of the people said that unemployment would increase, while 50 percent said it would go down. Now they are saying: increase, 73 percent, decrease, 4 percent. Thus you can see that the whole climate of opinion is changing.

But let me turn to another result which comes as a surprise to me: so far the people are not in a mood to tighten their belts. We asked them whether they had any austerity plans and were thus prepared for a potentially difficult future. In this area too, we have results of earlier years, and thus we found that actually no special austerity intentions are discernible to date. You could interpret this to mean that the mood of the people at the moment does not seem to be manifesting itself in a drastic restraint on consumption.

SAUDI ARABIA INTERESTED IN BUYING LEOPARD II TANKS

LD031550 Hamburg DPA in German 1424 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Hamburg, 3 Jan (DPA)--According to DER SPIEGEL, Saudi Arabia wishes to buy German Leopard II main battle tanks and other weapons. The report adds that Chancellor Schmidt is ready to conclude the deal. Should it come about, the report says, the Saudis have declared their readiness for "comprehensive economic-financial cooperation." However, DER SPIEGEL says the chancellor runs the risk of causing an international stir and new trouble with his own party. The export deal would be contrary to Bonn's principle of not supplying weapons to areas of tension.

According to the report, the desire to purchase German arms was expressed by King Khalid of Saudi Arabia during his visit to Bonn last June. Schmidt had replied that he would like to postpone the transaction until after the federal elections (on 5 October) but that he was in favor of arms aid for Saudi Arabia, because keeping the oil wells from the grasp of the Soviets was of paramount importance to the West. In pursuance of an even handed Middle East policy, the Federal Republic has not until now delivered weapons to Arab states maintaining a latent state of war with Israel.

According to DER SPIEGEL, among the offers made by Saudi Arabia in exchange for arms deliveries were long term credits at low interest rates and direct financial participation in German industrial firms. The Saudis also promised to buy installations for their chemical and steel industry to compensate for the cost of oil which would otherwise have to be paid for in foreign currency.

Government Refuses Comment

LD041640 Hamburg DPA in German 1203 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Summary] Hamburg, 4 Jan (DPA)--DER SPIEGEL magazine reports that Saudi Arabia is interested in buying German Leopard II main battle tanks and other weapons.

"The Federal Government refused today to comment on the report. A spokesman said the Federal Government had no cause to comment. Nor could he confirm that the Saudi wishes, mentioned by DER SPIEGEL, had been put to the Federal Government in the form of 'concrete proposals.'"

SCHMIDT TO MAKE 'FRIENDSHIP VISIT' TO MOROCCO 6 JAN

LD041644 Hamburg DPA in German 1233 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Bonn, 4 Jan (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will on Tuesday end a 10-day holiday on the Spanish island of Gran Canaria in the Atlantic and pay a brief official visit to Morocco. He will fly from Gran Canaria to Marrakech where he will meet King Hassan II. Schmidt is to fly back to Germany on Wednesday.

In Bonn, the chancellor's visit is seen as a friendship visit to a pro-Western Third World country with which the Federal Republic has markedly good relations. Apart from bilateral relations, the conflict surrounding the Western Sahara, in which Morocco has for 5 years been involved with Algeria, Libya and the Polisario Liberation Front, is likely to be a topic in Schmidt's talks in Marrakech.

Bonn favors a nonviolent settlement of the Sahara conflict by the parties concerned and is seeking good relations with all Maghreb states. In this connection it is pointed out in Bonn that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is visiting Algeria from 11-13 January and last week met Libyan Foreign Affairs Secretary Ahmad ash-Shahati in Bonn.

GISCARD COMMENTS ON SECURITY FOR AFRICAN STATES

NC031106 Paris AFP in English 1352 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Paris, 3 Jan (AFP)--President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has promised that France would respond to appeals from any state for help to maintain its security. He was replying to new year's greetings from those countries, mainly in French-speaking Africa, which have special agreements with France.

"France is convinced that only free, prosperous and interdependent states are capable of assuming their destiny," the French president said. France also has a "natural inclination to support states which ask for help towards their security," President Giscard d'Estaing added.

"The strengthening of the independence of each of your states is, for France, a duty and a guarantee. Our peoples can jointly preserve themselves from unacceptable interference and effectively serve the community of man," he said. "There is no more serious offence to Africa than to compromise its security," the president said.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing stressed that France had not intefered in the internal situation in Chad. It "has fulfilled and will always fulfill the engagement it has underwritten." He added that "no effort must be spared to restore a peaceful climate in Chad and to avoid the intrusion of new hegemonies there."

The French president spoke also of the economic situation in France's allied states, stressing the danger of population movement from rural areas to towns and calling upon them to concentrate efforts on rural development. France wished to exercise economic cooperation, he added.

"France proposes but never imposes its cooperation, it seeks and will constantly seek to improve its methods. France will pursue and increase this effort. The French-speaking countries of Africa can and must, by their cohesion, play a decisive role."

MITTERRAND EDGES GISCARD IN ELECTION POLL

NC050812 Paris AFP in English 0800 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Paris, 5 Jan (AFP)--Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand has for the first time nudged his way ahead of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing by 51-49 percent in a public opinion poll published today on how people will vote in the presidential election next April.

In the 1974 presidential election Mr Mitterrand was the candidate for the Socialist-Communist "Union of the Left" and in the second round runoff he lost by a mere 344,000 votes, or less than one-half of one percent of the electorate.

The poll was taken by the "Indice-Opinion" firm between last December 18-24 which queried 1,014 people as a representative cross section of the French population of just over 52 million.

No candidate is likely to get the necessary 50 percent plus one vote in the first round, so the question was asked: "In the event of a Mitterrand-Giscard runoff who would you vote for?"

The answer: Mitterrand - 51 percent, Giscard - 49 percent.

The poll was commissioned for the independent daily QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, which commented: "for the first time in a poll, Mitterrand beats Giscard."

"Serious things are happening, and Giscard is in the through of the wave," the paper added.

SEVENTH CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT CABINET COMPLETED

LD042024 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The ministerial team which will make up the seventh constitutional government headed by Francisco Pinto Balsemao, chairman of the Social Democratic Party [PSD], has finally been completed. The Cabinet lineup is to be presented tomorrow to the president of the republic by the prime minister-designate who will be calling at Belem Palace for that purpose.

The next government, the 7th constitutional government and the 13th since 25 April 1974, is to be sworn in on 8 January, after which it will have 10 days in which to present its program to the Assembly of the Republic.

The seventh constitutional government will have 16 ministries, its composition reflecting an extensive reshuffle of the first government of the Democratic Alliance. The new Cabinet has nine ministers from the PSD and five from the Popular Monarchist Party. Here is the lineup:

Prime minister	Francisco Pinto Balsemao
Minister of state	Basilio Horta
Minister of European integration	Alvaro Barreto
Minister of finance and planning	Morais Leitao
Minister of internal administration	Fernando Amaral
Minister of foreign affairs	Andre Goncalves Pereira
Minister of agriculture and fisheries	Cardoso e Cunha
Minister of defense	Azevedo Coutinho
Minister of justice	Meneres Pimentel
Minister of labor	Nascimento Rodrigues
Minister of education and culture	Vitor Pereira Crespo
Minister of transportation and communications	Jose Viana Baptista
Minister of social affairs	Carlos Macedo
Minister of industry and energy	Baiao Horta
Minister of commerce and tourism	Alexandre Vaz Pinto
Minister of housing and public works	Luis Barbosa
Minister of quality of life	Ferreira do Amaral

It will now be up to the new ministers to select their own secretaries of state.

FINLAND

HELSINKI VIEWS NORWEGIAN STAND ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD031108 Helsinki International Service in English 0930 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Norway has expressed interest in strengthening the nuclear-free character of the north. Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli specified in his New Year's address his country's views on creating a nuclear weapons-free zone in northern Europe.

Finnish television news analyst Knud Moeller noted on Friday that the statement by Prime Minister Nordli indicates that changes have taken place over the years. At the time of the original suggestion by President Kekkonen in 1963 for a nuclear weapons-free north, Norway and Denmark noted that the north already was a nuclear weapons-free area since these countries had refused to accept nuclear weapons on their territories in peacetime. In his statement on Thursday Mr Nordli noted that a nuclear weapons-free north could be achieved as part of a wider arrangement. Our news analyst Knud Moeller said that Mr Nordli apparently meant the same as Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg in December. Mr Stoltenberg said then that if the north were to be made nuclear weapons-free the Soviet Union should remove (?tactical) nuclear weapons that could be directed at Norway.

Soviet reactions to these (?statements) are negative. This was reflected, for instance, in a comment released by the news agency APN before the end of the year. In a commentary Igor Pavlov noted that in a discussion on a nuclear weapons-free north a number of unrelated and unrealistic things had been put forward. Mr Pavlov pointed out that the Soviet Union is a nuclear power, while the Nordic countries are not. If the Soviet weapons in the Kola Peninsula, for instance, were to form the subject of discussion, U.S. weapons in the corresponding areas should also be discussed. In Pavlov's opinion, the main issue is to obtain guarantees that the United States would give up directing nuclear weapons against the Soviet Union from Danish and Norwegian territory.

The Norwegian prime minister said in his speech that he favored solving the problem in a wider framework. Radio Finland's news analyst said that Mr Nordli perhaps meant that the zone should also cover the Kola Peninsula and the Baltic region. If this is the case, Radio Finland's news announcer noted, Mr Nordli's statement will certainly not be the last in this discussion that has continued over the years. Mr Nordli's comments have, of course, a local political background in Norway as well. His statement was apparently aimed at reducing the criticism also from within his own Labor Party resulting from the projected U.S. weapons storage. There (?is) currently a popular movement in Norway for a nuclear weapons-free zone. This movement also includes Labor Party members.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN ENDORSES SWEDISH SUMMIT

LD021041 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 27 Dec 80 p 6

[TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA interview with Finnish Social Democratic leader Kalevi Sorsa: "Disarmament Meeting Should be Held in Stockholm in 1982"]

[Text] Helsinki--"An international summit on disarmament should be held in Stockholm in 1982. The participating countries should be those which took part in the 1975 CSCE conference in Helsinki."

So said Finnish Diet member Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party and former prime minister, in an interview with TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA.

Sorsa has headed a working group with the Socialist International which recently put forward its proposals on disarmament, peace and progress in a world where the arms race is accelerating the whole time.

The Swedish Government announced as early as this spring that it was prepared to host just such a European disarmament conference. The proposal has been put forward at the CSCE meeting in Madrid this fall, the second follow-up conference since the Helsinki meeting.

"The Madrid conference will resume after a long Christmas break," Sorsa said. "The second phase begins at the end of January, when the representatives of the new U.S. administration will be present. In my opinion it then ought to be possible to reach a decision in principle for a disarmament conference."

The nations will then need time to plan the conference in detail, but things should be ready by 1982, Sorsa thinks.

Thirty-five states took part in the CSCE conference in Helsinki, including the Soviet Union, West Germany and the United States.

"Our party gives its total support to the proposals for a disarmament conference and would be pleased to see the conference take place in Sweden, a neutral country which would be well suited to the purpose. The Finnish initiative could be united with the Swedish proposal," Sorsa said.

Sorsa pointed out that detente and disarmament have become even more urgent goals for Scandinavia following the NATO decision on the deployment in Europe of nuclear-armed cruise missiles. They are a response to the Soviet Union's SS-20's, which are missiles armed with nuclear warheads. These so-called Eurostrategic arms could violate Scandinavian airspace to reach their targets.

"Scandinavia is at a crossroads," Sorsa said. "Especially because NATO's strategic targets are situated on the Kola Peninsula, Scandinavia cannot isolate itself from what is happening in Europe."

[Question] Can small states like those in Scandinavia play a role in this context?

[Answer] Experience shows that small states have a good chance of influencing developments when superpower relations are tense. It is then that they have the chance to take initiatives. Part of the detente that emerged in the seventies has not been lost, but I believe that the superpowers are still willing to listen to us.

[Question] What is your view of the contingency stockpiling of U.S. arms and ammunition in Norway?

[Answer] Neither I nor the party have adopted any position on this. We only hold the view in principle that every measure which increases tension in Scandinavia is to be regretted from the Finnish viewpoint. It is impossible to say definitely whether contingency stockpiling will lead to increased tension. But it has caused a lively debate about security policy as a whole in Norway, a discussion which has lead to new ideas.

Sorsa believes Kekkonen's old proposal for a nuclear-free zone in Scandinavia has gained renewed interest recently, especially since the call for nuclear-free Scandinavia came from leading Social Democrats in Norway.

"When Kekkonen first put forward his proposal, opinion in Norway and Denmark was negative, especially in Norway," Sorsa pointed out. "Now the proposal is being discussed with much less prejudice."

CARRINGTON: USSR SEES AFGHAN ROLE AS 'GREAT ERROR'

LD051010 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0912 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] [no dateline as received] Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington claims in a BBC-TV Panorama interview tonight that the invasion of Afghanistan would now be viewed in the Kremlin as "a great error" and "a great misjudgement."

"I would hazard a guess that one of the reasons why so far at any rate the Soviet Union has not intervened militarily in Poland is their knowledge that there would be a very sharp reaction--sharper reaction, indeed, from the West than there was in Afghaistan," he tells David Dimbleby in a filmed interview recorded on Friday.

Lord Carrington said that the invasion of Afghanistan just over a year ago had set Third World opinion against the Soviet Union and had been very damaging to East-West relations and "enormously damaging" in terms of arms limitation and the SALT II treaty.

While the Afghan rebels had no chance of defeating the Soviet Army, Lord Carrington said: "I think they have a chance of making things so unpleasant for the Soviet Union that it is more likely that there will be a negotiated settlement that everyone can live with."

The interview with Lord Carrington tonight will be shown the same evening as the three Labour MPS set off on their controversial fact-finding tour of Afghanistan.

The mission at the invitation of the Soviet-backed government in Kabul is understood to have earned Mr Ron Brown (Leith), Mr Allen Roberts (Bootle) and Mr Robert Litherland (Manchester Central) the disapproval of some Labour colleagues at Westminster. Conservative backbenchers have denounced it openly.

The mission, which will be the first by British parliamentarians since the Soviet invasion, has the support of the friends of Afghanistan society in Britain. The society supports the Afghanistan administration, and its secretary, Mr Mohammed Arif, will be accompanying the MPS.

Yesterday about 300 people demonstrated in central London against the invasion. The march, organized jointly by the Afghan Voice Committee and the Moslem Solidarity Committee ended with a delegation of six delivering a letter to the Russian Embassy condemning the Soviet invasion.

UN SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE RETURNS TO RESUME TALKS

NC031920 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, returned to Cyprus this afternoon. In a statement on his arrival, Gobbi said that during the new round of talks, the same procedure would be followed as in the previous rounds because it had proved to be the most realistic approach. Gobbi said he was very optimistic that progress would gradually be made and expressed the hope that both sides would continue to show the same commonsense they had been demonstrating thus far. Answering a question, Gobbi said there were not any specific proposals by UN Secretary General Waldheim for the time being. Asked if he was conveying any message from Waldheim, Gobbi said the secretary general's message was that he was following the problem with particular attention, not only for political but also for sentimental reasons.

Gobbi left the island on 9 December and attended the UN Security Council meeting that approved the extension of UNFICYP's mandate in Cyprus. He also took part in recent meetings in New York between UN Secretary General Waldheim and Foreign Minister Rolandhis, during which they conducted a review of the Cypriot issue.

RAUF DENKTAS ISSUES STATEMENT FOR NEW YEAR

TA311953 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] The President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Rauf Denktas, has said that the Turkish Cypriots would continue to act with good will in the intercommunal talks in the new year. In a statement he issued on occasion of the new year, Denktas pointed out that the talks had not yet brought the two communities closer together in the basics. He said: An agreement will be signed which will be worthy of the struggle waged by our people, which will ensure the security our people deserve, which will not turn out people--who became refugees three times during the past 20 years--into refugees once again, and which will never allow the past to recur. That agreement will then be submitted to the votes of the people. That is why we are starting 1981 with confidence. We are determined and we have faith in God in connection with every aspect of the problem.

DENKTAS CRITICIZES KIPRIANOU'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE

TA021017 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that if the statement made by the leader of the Greek Cypriot community, Kiprianou, to the effect that the Turkish Cypriot community, which is the cofounder of the Cyprus Republic will be granted equal rights--thus status--with the 2,000-member Armenian and the 5,000-member Maronite communities reflects Kiprianou's true policy, then he has sabotaged the basis of the intercommunal talks. Noting that this statement shows how difficult it is to achieve a federation based on full equality, with a person of such a mentality, Denktas added: Mr Kiprianou has a sick imagination and crippled view because he imagines himself to possess the authority to grant rights and status to the Turkish Cypriot community which has partnership rights in the independence of Cyprus, because he is unable to realize the basic rights and status of the Turkish Cypriot community which the savage Greek Cypriot masses tried to usurp through the force of arms, and because he refuses to see that the Turkish Cypriot community has established in the north an administration as responsible and authorized as the Greek Cypriot one.

Denktas said that as soon as the UN special representative, Gobbi, arrives in the island, he will ask for an explanation in connection with Kiprianou's statement and that [words indistinct] with a regrettable situation. He concluded by saying that the Turkish Cypriot side could not be held responsible for it.

AKROPOLIS NOTES UPCOMING VISIT BY AL-QADHDHAFI

AT041414 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 4 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi has expressed the desire to visit Greece, Italy and France in the near future. Pertinent soundings were recently made through diplomatic channels and the Greek side replied that the Greek Government will welcome Al-Qadhdhafi in Athens.

Negotiations are already taking place for fixing the dates for the Libyan leaders's visits to Athens, Rome and Paris.

KARAMANLIS STATEMENT ON 1 JAN ACCESSION TO EC

AT021354 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Statement by President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis to Eurovision on 1 January]

[Text] As of today Greece has become the 10th member of the EC. This is a historic day for my country because, through its accession, a new chapter has begun in its long history. Greece is recovering its position in the family of European people with which it is linked by historical and cultural ties and common political and economic interests.

Personally, I believe in the potential and future of Europe. Its population, economy and technology permit it not only to successfully solve its problems but to decisively influence the course of humanity. However, it cannot utilize this potential except through its unification. I appreciate the difficulties but I consider them a motivation, not an obstacle to European unification. I believe that under the pressure of precisely these difficulties, sooner or later, Europe will be united.

Greece is entitled and wants to contribute to this great effort which will constitute the most significant event in our continent's history. I am fully aware of the efforts we must make to meet the obligations which accession has created for us: I am also aware of the opportunities it offers to us for developing our activities within the very broad area of the EC.

I am sure that the Greek people will successfully meet this historic challenge and will vindicate the trust with which their future partners are welcoming them. And I feel deep personal satisfaction because the constant vision and firm faith in the European fate of my country are being vindicated today. I take this opportunity to wish all of you progress and peace in the new year.

NEWSPAPERS TAKE POSITIONS ON ACCESSION TO EC

MESIMVRINI 2 Jan Column

AT021426 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 2 Jan 81 p 1

["Positions" column]

[Text] Regardless of how much many people want (some deliberately, some unwittingly) to underestimate it, regardless of how much some people (all of them deliberately) try to slander it, regardless of the fact that there are some people who (truly) fear it... our country's accession on New Year's Day--yesterday--became a reality and perhaps is the most important event in 20th century Greek history since the Balkan wars.

As then, when the victories of the Greek Army brought the Greek flag--that is, freedom and national independence--to territories that had been enslaved until that time, the Greek flag, which flutters among the flags of the other nine advanced European countries, now extends that freedom and consolidates our country's national independence. More simply: As of yesterday, Greece became a greater nation.

ELEVTHEROTIPIA 2 Jan Column

AT021419 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 2 Jan 81 p 1

[The "Opinions" column: "We and the EC"]

[Text] Yesterday Greece became the 10th member of the EC with all the rights and obligations, burdens and facilities, profits and losses, pros and cons which this revolutionary development for our country entails.

What is this community, the EC, of which today we are an organic part? Is it Jesus who with the five loaves "satiated the 5000", as some responsible people have presented our accession? Or is it Dracula who sucks the blood of the poor and the defenseless, as some of the EC's enemies want to present it?

It is neither one nor the other. As usually happens with such extreme positions, the truth lies somewhere in the middle. The EC is a giant--a complex mechanism inside which all the issues concerning the 10 partners constantly arise and are under constant intracommunal negotiation.

The outcome of each issue, that is whether the outcome will be beneficial or deleterious for one or the other partner, depends on this negotiation process because the EC's influence--which is taken for granted from the outset--on economic, cultural and commercial affairs and even on laws and the foreign policies of every member-state, through skillful maneuvers, can be "channeled" in accordance with the wishes of the interested party and finally be utilized to its benefit.

Therefore, herein lies a new, terrible challenge for Greece. By participating in all Community organs, not as an observer--anymore that is, as a poor relative--but as an equal and dynamic partner who can voice an opinion about the course of the entire community, Greece should utilize every iota of the possibilities for negotiation that are offered to it by the internal EC regulations, taking positions that are nationally beneficial.

However, in order to implement this important and difficult goal, first a clear and organized Greek "community policy" must be charted; at the same time, our entire state machine should be set in motion in order to coordinate its tempo with the dizzying orbit which the Community follows.

If we add to these two elements the necessary continuous briefing of the country's productive forces on the great competition which awaits them and which they will encounter with each step, we have the triad of success in this historic adventure which our people entered yesterday without even having to be asked.

I KATHIMERINI 3 Jan Editorial

AT031455 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 3 Jan 81 p 5

[Editorial: "Historic Turn"]

[Text] Greece became a complete, equal member of the EC the day before yesterday. It is an organic part of a broad political, economic and cultural entity with worldwide prestige.

This is an event of historical dimensions and it will seal the fate of modern Hellenism. For this reason it was the central and basic subject of the New Year messages that were addressed to the Greek people by both the president of the republic and the country's prime minister.

Greece's accession to the EC has been a fundamental political choice. The agents of the policy have been chosen by the majority of Greek people, a majority that extends well beyond the ruling party and the government majority in Parliament. In addition to the ruling party which has the majority in the Chamber of Deputies, other political alignments, even among the left, have supported our country's accession to the EC.

In two elections, these political alignments--the first of which was the ruling party--presented this political choice to the Greek people as one of the basic elements of their political programs. Thus they did not merely have the right but also the obligation to implement it.

We sincerely believe that the choice was the best--or rather the only one possible--within the given historical-political situation which, in addition to other things, is characterized by great complex political, economic and state entities of worldwide prestige; the EC is the only such great entity in which Greece could and should accede, and the obvious reasons have repeatedly been analyzed by us and others. These reasons are political and economic--and interconnected. As the president of the republic stressed--for the umpteenth time--in his message the day before yesterday, through its accession to this broader entity of free and advanced European people, Greece rids itself of the need to seek "protectors" and "guardians" and of the drifting into those exclusive dependencies of the past that have cost us so much.

At the same time, the road has been opened toward economic and social progress and prosperity within the measures and levels that are in force in the Community--if and when we make the necessary adjustments and exert the required efforts.

Those people who deny or dispute this choice as such speak of "regionality" of "loss of identity" and so forth. That Greece is a regional country constitutes an objective fact that is not the result of participation in the Community. On the contrary, our non-participation would make us even more "regional." By staying outside the European Community Greece would have all the disadvantages of "regionality" without any of the many advantages of accession among which is particpation in the unifying processes and in the decisionmaking centers for formulating Community policy.

Of course it is an unfortunate coincidence that accession is taking place at a time when the whole world, especially Europe, is facing a deep multilateral crisis, economic and otherwise. But, as the president of the republic observed in his New Year message, our country's situation would be much worse if it had remained alone within the maelstrom.

Greece's accession to the EC creates both obligations and great opportunities and possibilities. If we successfully meet the challenge--we can if we want--a broad avenue will open up to us. The final outcome is up to all of us--state, individuals, aggregates, the public and private sectors. It depends on the utilization of all possibilities. Things, institutions and situations become what people make them.

It is up to all of us to utilize the fundamental choice we have made through the kinds and quality of our positions, behavior and deeds....

MINISTER HEADS ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

TA031700 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Industry and Technology Minister Sahap Kocatopcu today left for Moscow by air. The minister will participate in the Turkish-Soviet Joint Economic Committee meetings to be held there on Monday. The issues of economic, technical and industrial cooperation between the two countries will be discussed and the results of the implementation of the resolutions made at the earlier committee meeting will be assessed. The meetings are expected to last 5 days. The current situation of trade relations between the two countries will also be reviewed.

Projects concerning the expansion of the Iskenderun iron and steel mills, the Seydisehir aluminum plant and the Aliaga refineries in Izmir as well as the drawing of the projects of the Hasan Celebi iron ores and the Bandirma hydrogen peroxide installations and the construction of the Orhaneli and Kilis thermal power stations will be taken up during the discussions to be held in the committee meetings.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES 12-15 JAN VISIT

TA031128 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] It has been announced that Pakistani President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq will pay an official visit to Turkey from 12 to 15 January as the guest of Head of State Gen Kenan Evren. A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General said that the visit would be within the framework of the traditional relations between the two brotherly countries.

SHIPPING SERVICES TO SAUDI ARABIA BEGIN 5 JAN

TA031417 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1405 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Ankara, 3 Jan (AA)--The Turkish Maritime Bank Transportation Department has announced that regular freighter services with Saudi Arabia will begin on 5 January. The maritime bank's 2,700 gross ton M/V Caldiran freighter will leave Istanbul for Jidda on that day.

The Caldiran will dock at Izmir port between 8 and 9 January, at Mersin port between 11 and 12 January and at Iskenderun port between 12 and 14 January before reaching the Jidda port on 20 January. The Caldiran will leave Jidda on 25 January calling at the same ports on her way back.

COMMERCE MINISTER ANNOUNCES 1981 IMPORT GOALS

TA021135 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk has said that imports in 1981 are expected to reach $9 billion. In a news conference in Ankara today the minister announced the details of the 1981 import program. Canturk said that imports in 1981 will be comprised of $2 billion in capital goods, $6.750 billion in semimanufactured goods and raw materials, and $250 million in consumer goods.

Canturk said that imports have been programmed in a way that will result in an increased production in the industrial sector, thus serving to stabilize the prices of manufactured goods in the local markets as well as to boost the export of industrial goods.

Canturk said the import of oil and other oil products in 1981 was programmed to reach $4.2 billion. This, he said, represented the largest item in the import program. He added that $700 million in fertilizers was also to be imported in 1981.

Canturk said that according to a change in the import regulations, import quota lists were abolished and replaced by liberation lists [that require no import license]. Canturk said that 94 goods in the quota lists have been included in the existing first liberation list and the remaining 206 goods were added to the existing second liberation list. With this change, the minister said, import formalities have been greatly reduced. The deposits to the Central Bank of 15 percent or 30 percent of the amount of goods to be imported from the existing first liberation list have been reduced to 10 percent for industrialists and to 20 percent for importers. Canturk said that several other changes were effected in an effort to simplify import procedures. Import licenses will now be valid for 4 months and the time required for the import to be effected has been increased to 12 months.

Canturk said that the new import regulations would prevent the shortage of any goods in the market. He added that these (?measures) and improvements would be successful only if accompanied by the stabilization of the economy and by labor peace.

Referring to exports, Canturk pointed out that exports in November 1980 reached $321.5 million, an amount 54 percent greater than during the same month in 1979. Recalling that this figure was the biggest monthly export figure ever reached, Canturk said that exports during the first 11 months of 1980 had reached $2.338 billion, which equalled the amount of exports during the whole of 1979.

HURRIYET STRESSES GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF DENKTAS

NC050807 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 1 Jan 81 p 3

[Ziya Akcapar report]

[Text] Nicosia, (HURRIYET)--The identity of views reached and the principles established in Ankara between TFSC President Rauf Denktas and the authorities of the Turkish Republic on the Cyprus issue compel the Greek Cypriot administration "either to discontinue intercommunal negotiations or to recognize the Turkish Cypriot administration."

Principles governing the opening of Varosha and other aspects of the issue have been "unofficially" communicated to the Greek Cypriot administration. Kiprianou held an extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers and evaluated the situation in the light of the information communicated to him.

According to information received, the principles on which agreement is reported to have been reached in Ankara constitute, in effect, a written form of the call made in 1978 "for the opening of Varosha" and of the conditions which this cable contained.

According to this call, "the area" to be opened to the return of the Greek Cypriots in Varosha begins from the south of the Sandy Beach hotel so that the security of the Famagusta harbor is not jeopardized. Those who return to this area will be entitled to run the tourist facilities freely provided a prior inquiry is held about them. According to the provisional status, those Greek Cypriots who will be allowed to return to Varosha must not have taken an active part in the criminal networks of EOKA or shed Turkish blood.

As suggested by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, the opening of Varosha to settlement under the "provisional status" depends on the implementation of the practical measures envisaged in article 6 of Denktas-Kiprianou agreement which stipulate the creation of mutual confidence and cooperation between the two communities.

The most important points on which the Turkish Cypriot side insists regarding practical measures envisage the immediage lifting of the economic embargo imposed on the Turkish Cypriot community and the economic siege around Famagusta harbor and Ercan Airport, granting to the Turkish Cypriot side their full share of all aid extended to the Cyprus Republic and the recognition of all the financial rights of the Turkish Cypriots which have been usurped by the Greek Cypriot administration since 1963.

When these conditions are fulfilled, the opening of Varosha to settlement under a provisional status will depend on the acceptance by the Greek Cypriot side of these prerequisites:

A. The laws to be enacted in the legislative assembly of the TFSC shall be valid in the region to be opened to settlement.
B. Entry and exit to the area will be under the control of the TFSC.
C. The administration of the town will run by a three-member committee. This committee will be composed of a Turkish Cypriot, a Greek Cypriot and a representative of the United Nations.

MARTIAL LAW AUTHORITY NOTES DECREASE IN INCIDENTS

TA041253 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Statement issued by the General Staff Martial Law Military Services Coordination Directorate]

[Text] During the 15-day period of 16-30 December 1980, 489 crimes were committed in our country in violation of the martial law. The crimes committed during this period included: 345 incidents of pasting posters, hanging placards and distributing pamphlets; 57 robberies; 30 armed assaults and shootouts with security forces; 16 bombings and arson; 8 student incidents; 5 demonstrations; and 30 other crimes such as hitting or threatening a person. Of these crimes, 9 were committed by rightist activists, 383 by leftists and 7 by secessionist groups. The ideological inclination of 90 of the crimes was not determined. However, they are believed to be politically oriented.

During the 15-day period, 15 persons were killed in attacks. One of the persons killed was security forces 1st Lt Sahin Akkaya, who was martyred during an operation in Gazianter. Six of those killed were terrorists who were killed during shootouts with security forces. Two of these terrorists were killed in Artvin's Savsak District and four in other provinces. There were nine persons killed in terrorist attacks, including the member of the security forces. Another 27 persons were wounded as a result of the ideological incidents that occurred in the 15-day period.

During searches and operations conducted in the period, a total of 2,542 suspects were captured and legal action was started against them. Of these, 1,357 are leftists, 361 are secessionists, 308 are rightists, and the political inclination of 516 was not determined. Following preliminary investigations, 962 of these suspects were arrested for participating in various crimes.

Searches of the suspects and their houses turned up 130 rifles of various types and calibers, 33 submachineguns, 650 pistols, 31,640 rounds of ammunition and 74 bombs.

During the period of 16-30 December, there were 57 robberies compared with 66 during the previous 15-day period, 30 armed assaults compared with 37, 16 bombing incidents compared with 13, and 8 student incidents compared with the previous 10. The number of persons killed in these incidents decreased from 12 during the previous 15-day period to 9. There has been a 25 percent reduction in the number of persons killed.

VOTCP DENOUNCES TURGUT OZAL'S ECONOMIC POLICIES

TA031044 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Station commentary: "The Bankruptcy of the 25 January Decisions"]

[Text] An IMF delegation, which has been in Turkey for a long time, is now drawing up a new report. It has been pointed out that this report will deal extensively with the country's economic, political and financial situation. It seems that the third slice of credits the IMF will extend to Turkey will depend upon this report to be submitted to the IMF administrative board. It is already being said, however, that the report will be approved by the board. The reason is that Turkish economic program, or the 25 January decisions, which were prepared in line with the IMF's recommendations, have been and are still being implemented. That is exactly why the economic crisis in Turkey has reached its present impasse.

The day the 25 January decisions were implemented, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] stressed that this antiworker policy, prepared under IMF pressure and aimed at solving the crisis in the country in the interest of the monopolies and imperialism, would drag the country to the brink of collapse. A year has passed and the present situation proves the TCP's prediction. The 25 January decisions made the life of the people intolerable, reinforced Turkey's dependence on imperialism, increased the monopolies' profiteering and increased the country's domestic and foreign debts.

For example, the Turkish lira was devalued 14 times during 1 year as a result of the 25 January decisions. One U.S. dollar was 70 Turkish liras at the beginning of 1979; now it is almost 90 liras. On the other hand, the inflation rate is higher than 100 percent. The State Planning Organization says that this rate will soon reach 150 percent. During this year, unprecedented price hikes were made on basic foodstuffs, on clothing, coal, and so forth. Our people entered the new year with price hikes. The latest hike was on Sumerbank [State Economic Enterprise of Textiles] products, which rose by 5 to 10 percent. Earlier, great price hikes were made on sugar, electricity, coal and medicine. Officials have said that the price of wheat will also be raised soon. The price of bread rises steadily, anyway. The foreign trade deficit rose in 1 year from $2.8 billion to $4.1 billion. Foreign debts, including the interest increase, amounted to $25 billion. The budget deficit was more than 105 billion liras. The growth rate regressed to minus 2.2 percent in 1 year.

All these clearly show that the program of Turgut Ozal [state minister and deputy prime minister] went bankrupt. In fact, we are not the only ones who are saying it. Certain circles that supported the 25 January decisions at the beginning are now criticizing them. They are taking a position against Turgut Ozal's economic policies. For example, even the Sabanci group [Sabanci Holding Company] openly announced the failure of the 25 January decisions. A report by the Turkish industrialists' and businessmen's association also talk about the failure of this policy.

In its recent programs, the Turkish Radio and Television Corporation [TRT] has been refraining from broadcasting news items that show the failure of the 25 January decisions. For example, it announced that with an inflation rate of more than 130 percent, Israel was the leading country in the world, but failed to mention the situation in Turkey. This is a deliberate policy. The TRT is trying to conceal the facts from the people. It is trying to conceal the fact that Turgut Ozal's 25 January decisions placed the greatest burden of the economic crisis on the shoulders of the workers.

Dissatisfaction is growing among the working masses who see upon their shoulders the frighteningly high cost of living, the unemployment, which has reached great dimensions, and the lack of confidence in the future. This dissatisfaction will constitute the basis of the powerful actions of the future.

VOTCP CONSIDERS TCP PROSPECTS FOR NEW YEAR

TA041021 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Were the possibilities for struggle of the Turkish working class and the democratic forces completely eliminated when the military dictators seized power in Turkey? Has the sovereign bourgeoisie fully attained its goals? It would be useful for the democratic struggle to answer these questions as we are entering 1981. The Turkish Communist Party [TCP], which views and assesses the developments in the country in the light of Marxism-Leninism--the most progressive science of our era--looks at the future with optimism.

It is true that a military dictatorship rules the country today. A series of gains made by the working class and the progressive and democratic forces following harsh struggles were eliminated under this atmosphere. The Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] and other mass unions were closed down and so were labor parties. All the organizations that defend the rights of the working class, the peasants, the small manufacturers, the civil servants, the youth, the teachers and female workers and that act in favor of national independence and democratic rights and freedoms were banned. Investigations were begun of the leaders of DISK, the Turkish Teachers' Unity and Solidarity Association [TOB-DER] and the Union of Cooperatives for Village Development and other Agricultural Goals [KOY-KOOP] for violating article 141 of the penal code. Trials began of patriots within the Kurdish democratic movement and their democratic organizations on the grounds that they engaged in secessionism. A series of pressure laws were passed in a more severe form. The new tax law is aimed at dividing the workers and turning them against each other. Bills were prepared that almost eliminate the rights to strike, sign collective wage contracts and hold meetings or demonstrations.

Despite the ban on the TCP, during the period prior to the military coup, labor parties, unions and democratic organizations had extensive possibilities for legal activity. The massive struggles waged by the working class and the toilers had further increased these possibilities.

Currently, under the dictatorship of the junta, these gains are lost and the possibilities eliminated. However, has the sovereign bourgeoisie fully attained its goal? The current complex structure of the country demonstrates that the collaborationist and monopolistic bourgeoisie has not fully attained its goal, because the struggle possibilities of the democratic forces have not been eliminated completely despite all the obstacles, bans and difficulties. Above all, the TCP is standing upright. The TCP as well as a series of democratic organizations and the enlightened sections of these organizations are continuing their struggles illegally despite the difficult conditions.

Furthermore, the class union movement has not been eliminated. The grass roots of the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] constitutes a great potential for the organized struggle of the working class. If lessons are learned from past experiences and unity of action is established among the TCP, the labor parties and Kurdish democrats, then this could affect the other forces as well and draw them into the area of action. It could further increase the possibilities for struggle, since a large democratic sector that is not affected by the pressures is currently supporting the junta in one way or another. This situation can be reversed with the establishment of such unity of action.

Moreover, the existence of the military dictatorship has created an atmosphere conducive to the emergence of conflicts within the army. Despite all the efforts by the junta to unite the different tendencies, the objective reasons exacerbating the conflicts between these tendencies are still present.

As long as the junta continues to pursue the same economic policy, both internal conflicts and social conflicts will be further aggravated and the people will be further impoverished. Under the present conditions created by the junta, the existence of these conflicts create wide possibilities for the democratic forces. The democratic forces will attain more suitable conditions for struggle when these conflicts are further exacerbated and sharpened by adopting a flexible attitude. The large toiling masses will thus see more clearly that the junta is not able to solve any of the problems it faces. When all this is considered in the long range, it shows that the conditions for struggle have been complicated. However, the possibilities for struggle have not been eliminated and they will be increased.

It is true that there has been a split among democratic forces under the junta. However, this is a temporary phenomenon. A section of the democratic forces is currently supporting the junta for not openly complying with all imperialist pressures and for adopting a front against fascist terrorist organizations as well. Consistent democratic forces, on the other hand, grasp the threat more easily than projunta forces and adopt a firm stand against the junta. They realize that the junta cannot solve any of the country's problems and that it will, on the contrary, exacerbate the crisis. They know that the conditions for the unity of the democratic forces will mature even under the junta.

The world balance of power is still changing in favor of socialism. The struggle between the two systems will influence the developments in Turkey as well. The greatest possibility for the struggles of the working class rests with its Marxist-Leninist party. It is now a more pressing duty for communists to strengthen the TCP and wage a consistent struggle to further consolidate its ties with the masses.

The main duties included in the 1981 struggle agenda consist of protecting with revolutionary fervor the employment, land, freedom and independence wishes of the masses, organizing them and drawing them into organized actions against imperialist pressures, monopolistic exploitation and the proimperialist and promonopolistic policy of the junta. As noted in the December issue of ATILIM, this period emerges as one of preparation for a more final and open clash between reactionaries and progressive forces; between those in favor of perpetuating the military dictatorship and establishing a fascist system and those in favor of a transition to democracy; between imperialists and the decisive majority of the nation; between the collaborationist and monopolistic bourgeoisie and the people; and between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. No class or political force has yet stated its stand openly.

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FINANCE MINISTER VIEWS 1981 ECONOMIC POLICY

DW021215 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 31 Dec 80 p 4

[Article by Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer]

[Text] Duesseldorf, 30 Dec--Now that the election campaign is over, an objective line increasingly has been gaining ground in economic policy discussion during the past several weeks. The economic research institutes and the council of experts have contributed to that development. However, the Bundestag debate on the chancellor's governmentment statement made it clear that the assessment of our present situation indeed is not always unanimous but that the recommendations derived from it for finance policy remain controversial.

The German economy has recognized the challenges which we are facing in the form of changed energy prices. The decrease in oil consumption in absolute terms shows that farsighted demands in the fields of energy saving processes and heat preserving construction technologies, and an increasingly responsible use of the available energy, have had their effect. But the fact that the price which we must pay for our quantitatively decreasing oil imports has doubled since 1978 goes to show how important it is to score even more progress in this sector.

What is particularly important in traveling the road ahead is the realization that we are not up against a "classical" cyclic decline which might primarily be attributable to a decrease in overall economic demand. We must not lose sight of this fact--rather it must be reflected by what we plan to start doing in finance policy in order to safeguard a high employment level, attain an appropriate economic growth rate and achieve a foreign trade balance, thus doing what critical observers might reasonably expect.

In 1979, for the first time in many years, we incurred a deficit in our overall trade balance, a deficit which increased considerably in 1980. This development in particular is what makes our present situation different from that of past years. Oil price hikes are the essential cause of the negative development of our overall trade balance, with other factors playing a role as well, such as clearly increased tourist spending abroad and a growth in transfers to the European Community.

Despite the continuing lead in the stability of the German mark, the decrease in the Federal Republic's traditional surplus position exerts influence on exchange rates. Problems of financing the balance of payments have an effect on interest rate developments and on the monetary and credit policy of the Federal Bank. The fact that we have to pay more money to foreign countries for less important energy also means a corresponding lower internal demand.

The Federal Government is aware of the difficulties inherent in such a development. It does not dodge responsibility for overall economic developments, and by its decisions on budget and tax policy on 16 and 17 December has made allowances for the diversified requirements of the problems in economic policy.

Today, earlier decisions of the government coalition prove helpful: the tax reductions which will take effect on new years have been properly timed. Under the tax-reduction bill to take effect in 1981, the Federal Government, the laender and the communities next year will draw DM12 billion less from the private sector, of which DM10 billion will remain as extra purchasing power after reduction of the increases in the consumption taxes.

The remainder to be financed of DM27.5 billion for the 1981 budget will be about the same as it was last year. Even the experts believe that such an amount reflects a remarkable cyclic impulse. It is in line with the requirements of economic development policy.

It would be wrong to believe, however, that in the present situation the decisive economic policy instruments commanding the foreground should consist of as great a budgetary deficit as possible on the part of the different governmental levels, or additional economic development programs. Above everything else it must be important for us to try, also through use of funds from the public budgets, to have the German national economy adapt to the changed energy situation on the basis of brisk investment activities; to have the requirements for important energy limited as closely as possible; and to further improve the German economy's competitive capability through a high technological performance level. Thus we can and must contribute toward the gradual reduction of the present deficit in the overall trade balance. Then the foreign trade preconditions affecting the interest rate policy will again change and the forces governing the internal value of the German mark will again prevail with respect to the exchange rate.

No Subsidies for Energy Consumption

Subsidies which impede rather than promote structural change must be cut down. This holds true particularly for measures which even subsidize energy consumption. In this field the Federal Government has submitted proposals in the form of the bill on reducing subsidies. The increase in the oil tax must be viewed in this context as well.

For a finance policy in our federal state adapted to the overall economic requirements, it is highly significant that the Federal Government, the laender and the communities pull on the same rope, in the same direction and jointly live up to their responsibility for the overall economy.

The question arises quite often whether the public budgets are flexible enough for such a task. Criticism has been voiced, accusing the public budgets of having displayed even a pro-cyclic attitude rather than acting duly in line with overall economic requirements. A glance at the development of the public budgets of the past several years refutes such charges against the financial policy of the Federal Government. Since the end of 1978, the Federal Government, the laender and the communities agreed in the financial planning council on restraint in spending, for reasons of economic development and financial policies.

In the years since 1978, the Federal Government has consistenly abided by this agreement: it cut its growth in expenditures from 10 percent in 1978, to 7.2 percent in 1979, to an estimated 6 percent this year and 4.3 percent next year. In contrast the increase in expenditures by the laender was 8.6 percent in 1978, remained unchanged at 8.6 percent in 1979, and while a decrease in the growth rate to 7.1 percent was planned in the laender budgets for 1980, the growth rate of spending by the laender as a whole will come to about 9.5 percent. The communities increased their expenditure growth from 8.4 percent in 1978 to 9.2 percent in 1979, and in 1980 they will probably be above the laender growth rate in spending.

Thus, the efforts of the other territorial units to abide by the accords reached in the financial planning council were less successful on the whole than the efforts of the Federal Government. The Federal Government continues to adhere to this line. For the 1981 budgets we agreed with the laender and the communities in the financial planning council that the increase in 1981 spending should not exceed the target figure by 4 percent to prevent new borrowing from exceeding the amount of 1980.

This is why, under the 1981 draft budget, decreases in tax revenues essentially will be balanced by savings in expenditures so that the planned net borrowing will remain unchanged. The increase in the consumption tax for oil and spirits, which had been announced by the Federal Government already in connection with the European Community finance compromise of 4 June 1980, are inevitable indeed because of the enormous increase in the external burdens on the budget.

Despite all protests by the pressure groups, the increase in oil taxation is sensible indeed, also as related to energy policy. Energy saving consumption and production structures can be stimulated only via price hikes. If we manage to create a situation where our industry leads in the manufacture of automobiles with lower fuel consumption, this will benefit not only the motorists but also our exports.

In keeping with the recommendations of the financial planning council for the 1981 budgets, the laender, too, made an effort to limit the growth of spending: under present plans, expenditures by the laender as a whole will increase just about 5 percent over the target figure, the financing deficit being DM21 billion. In this connection, it is necessary, however, to keep in mind that in 1980 the planned amount was exceeded by about DM5 billion, and the 1980 financing deficit, amounting to DM23.5 billion, probably will be greater than planned. On this, considerably increased basis the growth in spending by the laender by their own estimates will amount to a mere 2 percent in 1981.

Financing Deficit of the Communities Grows

After the extraordinary increases this year, we anticipate a clear decrease in the growth rate of expenditure for the communities in 1981, especially with respect to investment spending. Nevertheless, the financing deficit will increase from DM4 billion this year to about DM7.5 billion in 1981. Since in all probability part of it will be covered by the reserves accumulated in the past several years, the net borrowing by the communities in 1981 will exceed the past year's amount by DM1 to DM1.5 billion. With such a budget policy the laender and communities tend to act in line with the recommendations of the financial planning council.

On the whole, the public budgets appear to be in keeping with foreseeable overall economic requirements in 1981. By a steady development of spending, the public budgets contribute to the support of economic development. Foresighted, well-timed tax reductions produce necessary economic development impulses. Changes in the structure of public spending contribute to overall economic structural changes. The coordination of the credit requirements with the overall economic requirements leaves the required leeway on the capital markets for private investment requirements. The Federal Government will limit its budget deficit to the same as last year's. On the whole, it seems to me quite realistic indeed that next year, too, private investments can play their significant role for economic growth and for coping with structural change.

PRESS COMMENTS ON BONN COALITION PROBLEMS

DW051206 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Press review on FRG Government coalition problems]

[Text] KIELER NACHRICHTEN comments on the so-called strategy paper of the Social Democrats which expresses discontent with coalition agreements negotiated with the Free Democrats: Basically, it does not matter at all whether this is a secret paper or a staff paper because the discontent reportedly mentioned in that "nonexistent paper" has not been contested for a long time. The Social Democrats, as members of the largest government party, feel themselves largely overruled by the smaller coalition partner. How else could it be understood that Willy Brandt was hailed by his faction in the discussion on the government statement by the chancellor a few weeks ago because he had strongly worked out the Social Democratic position. Herbert Wehner's remark was full of irritation when the mentioned that the coalition talks as a whole does not constitute a dogma. Moreover, did not FDP Chairman Genscher take up this point when he more or less warned against constantly nagging about the social-liberal agreements?

ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG of Mainz points out: One ought to rule and not lament, said FDP Chief Genscher to his coalition partners in Bonn on the eve of the new year. He must have had good reason to give the SPD such advice in entering the difficult year of 1981.

The liberal vice chancellor thought he ought to add that an end must be made to the attempts to correct the election decision in favor of the center, correct it without asking the voters. Even if this ominous strategy paper, whose alleged authors are said to be Matthoefer and Wischnewski is really nothing but an aide's theoretical elaboration, it still clearly indicates the irritation of the SPD Bundestag faction over the chancellor and his coalition compromises.

The Duesseldorf RHEINISCHE POST stresses: What is important is that such a paper--or two of them--exists at all and that it is authored by Social Democrats. And what makes it even more important politically is that everybody considers the SPD's irritation comprehensible and, therefore, is not surprised by correspondingly phrased displeasure. This reflects the climate which may well develop into an immensely strong force of its own. The SPD and the FDP are not yet looking for a cause giving them the opportunity to separate. They will rather endeavor to have the coalition survive throughout the term. But it seems that they will have to muster considerable strength to make this effort successful.

MANNHEIMER MOREGEN declares: Actually, it is inconceivable that Hans Matthoefer, the finance minister with ambitions for the chancellorship, would criticize in a strategy paper the very field of the coalition agreements with the FDP in which he responsibly shared. To this extent, the SPD denial of the existence of such a paper seems to be credible. Yet this does not rule out the possibility that the assessments contained in that paper do prevail in the SPD. It is an open secret that notably the leftwing of the Bundestag faction cannot really cotton to the Schmidt-Genscher government program.

LUDWIGSHAFEN RHEINPFALZ notes: The SPD floor leader predicted even prior to the adoption of the 1981 budget by the cabinet that some obscure, additional amendments [to the coalition agreements] were probable. By his resignation from the post of chairman of the SPD commission, which has now become known, Wehner's hint at that time about potential corrections in social affairs policy gains particular weight.

Bielefeld's WESTFALENBLATT states: If a fighter like Wehner hands back the party's mandate for the preparation of a program of sociopolitical principles, then this allows the conclusion that there is more than just serious differences with the chancellor. Quite obviously the coalition agreements with the Free Democrats harbor an explosive charge in matters of social policy which is much more dangerous than was originally assumed. To Wehner who, like Brandt, liked to talk about the SPD's reform policy, stagnation and resignation in this question are bound to be doubly painful.

SCHMIDT REPORTEDLY PLANS ARMS SUPPLY TO SAUDIS

DW051305 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 5 Jan 81 pp 19-22

[Unattributed article]

[Excerpt] Helmut Schmidt wants to sell German arms to Saudi Arabia. What the Arabs most urgently want is the Leopard II battle tank. The chancellor is running the risk of a scandal in foreign policy and renewed trouble with his own party. The export violates the Bonn principle of not supplying arms to areas of tension.

The king from the east showed understanding for the German chancellor. When Saudi Arabian ruler Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz paid an official visit to Bonn last June, Helmut Schmidt asked the guest in a private talk to be patient in his desire for German arms--until after 5 October, the date of the Bundestag elections.

King Khalid indeed appreciated his host's suggestion since he realized what an explosive force the topic of arms exports harbored for the German. Actually, the request for a little patience was more than he had expected.

Until then, the Bonn people flatly had turned down the desire of the oil billionaires from the gulf for the worldwide renown products of the German arms industry, a desire which had been advanced quite often. The justification was that it is incompatible with a balanced Middle East policy if the Federal Republic delivers arms to any Arab country in a latent state of war with Israel. Such a deal would be tantamount to insulting Israel.

The Saudis called on the chancellor's office again soon after 5 October and drew attention to the discussion with the king. Without delay, in mid-November, Foreign Minister Sau'd al-Faysal was granted an audience with the German head of government, who was inundated with appointments, a day before the latter's trip to the United States.

Schmidt at first joked about the export topics in which the Saudis were so keenly interested: He said he found that Riyadh has a weakness for France, especially for French arms.

Al-Faysal gladly took up the subject. He would like only too well to buy German arms immediately, he had the greatest respect for West German quality work. The Saudi asked: "Can you deliver?"

The chancellor: But in that case the French and British would be quite jealous.

Then Helmut Schmidt became serious. There are, he said, strong political forces in the government parties as well as in the opposition who take a dim view of arms deliveries by the Federal Republic to areas of tension.

Al-Faysal countered with an argument that had impressed the chancellor during King Khalid's visit: The security of Saudi Arabian oil wells is most important, not only for his own country but also, and to the same degree, for Europe. These resources, which are vital to the industrial states, have been threatened, however, since the invastion of Afghanistan by the Soviets. The invasion drastically has changed the situation in the gulf. It is time to stop looking only at the Israeli-Arab conflict. That front becomes secondary in view of the new danger.

Al-Faysal mapped out a dark picture of the Soviet encirclement strategy in the Middle East. They settled down years ago in Ethiopia and South Yemen; the Kremlin recently signed a treaty with Syria, he said.

All this clearly indicates that Saudi Arabia needs arms urgently to be able to defend itself effectively against encirclement. The Federal Republic, which enjoys the direct use of Saudi oil, must help.

The chancellor realized what Al-Faysal meant: His country wants to have all kinds of West German arms, small and heavy arms, Heckler and Koch submachine guns and, most of all, the Leopard II combat tank equipped with a 120 mm smooth-bore gun.

The Saudis offer in return "far-reaching economic and financial cooperation." They offer long-term credits at low interest rates. They promise to buy chemical and steel industry installations to offset the oil bills which otherwise would have to be paid for with foreign currency. And they offer direct financial partnership to German industrial firms.

The Arab noted with satisfaction that he had convinced the chancellor with his report on the situation. The arguments are obvious, said Schmidt. But he pointed out difficulties which still have to be overcome.

Regardless of how much the chancellor foresees the domestic and foreign policy storm that would be caused by Bonn's arms exports to the notorious crisis area of the Middle East and regardless of how much he himself has shared the political and moral reservations against such deals, it seems inevitable that current policy be reexamined.

The last government spokesman, Klaus Boelling, always said: "In matters of arms exports, Helmut Schmidt thinks like a Juso [young socialist]." But now he knows that "the matter is being reconsidered."

The final decision about the business with the Saudis must be made by the Federal Security Council in the new year. The council consists, in addition to the chancellor, of the most important cabinet members.

After the meeting with Khalid, Schmidt informed SPD Chairman Willy Brandt and faction chairman Herbert Wehner about the results of his thinking. Both warned against it, predicting resistance in the party and in parliament.

FDP partner Hans-Dietrich Genscher was careful not to announce any opinion when the government chief acquainted him with his thoughts when telling him about the discussion with the Saudi king. High Foreign Ministry officials know that the liberal politician was puzzled by Schmidt's having already become so involved with the Saudis. A Genscher aide said that "the chancellor has committed himself"--which is a most risky enterprise for the more than careful foreign minister who is not so easily tied down, an enterprise he believes to be hardly workable.

Genscher fears that either there will be an enormous quarrel among the Social Democrats, as was the case when the planned export of submarines to Chile leaked out, because the chancellor had once again ignored the resistance in his own party, or Schmidt will be forced by the SPD into a retraction. But then he would thoroughly irritate the Arabs; they would see him as a man whose word cannot be trusted.

The Saudis want to intensify the development of their own defenses following the Afghanistan invasion, in particular because they do not assess very highly the American guarantees for the Gulf. The chancellor's friend, Boelling, said: "They consider us very important discussion partners, rating us higher than the United States," adding that "they want to be shown evidence of love."

Genscher believes that Schmidt ought to get out of his awkward situation by himself. Genscher aides say that the foreign minister is not prepared to "pull the chestnuts out of the fire for him"--last but not least because the FDP chairman is not certain whether his own people will cooperate in the arms deal.

Official Comments on Arms Sales

LD051644 Hamburg DPA in German 1503 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 5 Jan (DPA)--According to Federal Government Spokesman Kurt Becker there are no "concrete" wishes on the part of Saudi Arabia for supplies of the German Leopard II battle tank and other weapons. He told a federal press conference today, however, that the Saudis are interested in supplies of German weapons. "Feelers" had been put out. However, the Saudi interest in German weapons is nothing new and has existed for a long time.

Becker refused to comment "in detail" on a relevant report in DER SPIEGEL.

Becker also refused to give details of Chancellor Schmidt's meeting with Saudi representatives. "I cannot do that," he said. He said that since there have been no specific inquiries from the Saudis, and since there are no agreements, there is no cause to introduce the checking procedure in accordance with the law on the control of foreign trade and military weapons, the sale of which must be approved by the Federal Security Council. This procedure would be required for a possible sale of Leopard tanks to the Saudis. It only makes sense to make a political decision with regard to concrete inquires, Becker said.

He also stressed that the Cabinet decision of 1971, according to which the export of German arms outside NATO is to be "basically discouraged," and which bans their export into "areas of tension," still applies.

COMMENTARY ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH SAUDI ARABIA

DW061041 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 6 Jan 81 p 5

[Commentary signed JK: "Considerable Advance Contributions"]

[Text] SPIEGEL reports in its recent issue that the chancellor promised to supply Saudi Arabia with the combat tank Leopard II. The Arabs offered in return "far-reaching economic-financial cooperation."

This formulation--aside from the political explosiveness of this alleged deal--must confuse the economic observer because it creates the impression that economic relations between both countries are not too great at the moment. A glance at unerring statistics, however, nourished the assumption that the Saudis have made contributions in advance rather than having to or being able to offer something in return for German arms.

Since the spring of 1980, their oil supplies suddenly have increased. The share of Saudi oil in German supplies jumped from some 17 percent to 25 and in November, it even reached 29 percent. According to all available material, this quota is likely to continue in the next months, amounting to a monthly supply of more than 2 million tons of crude oil of a total import of about 8 million tons from all countries.

It is agreed that in this field Saudi Arabia is in a position to determine at any time the final consumer of its raw material, so that Riyadh must be politically interested in the mentioned increase of shipments to the Federal Republic. The assumption that considerable advance contributions have been made by the Saudis is supported by the fact that a large part of about DM15 billion foreign credits to offset the German foreign trade balance last year have come from the almost inexhaustible financial resources at the Persian Gulf.

The economic background of the disclosed arms deal must be viewed in the aspect as to whether Saudi Arabia will continue to be such a willing oil supplier and financier. A further increase of oil imports from this country seems inopportune due to the distribution of risks, aside from the fact that technical necessities prevent the unlimited use of this oil in German refineries.

Regarding the other direction of economic cooperation, namely exports to the Middle East, the German side can hardly hope for any spectacular increase rates because of the strong expansion in the past. Since 1975--since the time when the oil dollar-soaked order boom swept into the country--German exports to Saudi Arabia have increased more than threefold. Last year, they amounted to clearly more than DM4 billion. Measured by that volume, the export gains for "Leo" look modest. It is rather puzzling how this tank should touch off even more Saudi orders for a market whose ability to handle them could hardly be extended.

IMPLEMENTATION OF MISSILE DECISION DISCUSSED

DW050906 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1805 GMT 2 Jan 81

["Excerpts" from reporter Gruendler commentary]

[Text] That Genscher now insists so clearly on adherence to NATO's decision to close the arms gap is probably because he wants to prepare the public for the fact that the Federal Government may have to risk taking independent action if need be. The foreign minister is in accord with the chancellor here. Schmidt's international credibility has depended for a long time now on the implementation of the missile decision. His party will eventually follow him, although reluctantly. However, the chancellor will have to face tough domestic political discussions.

GISCARD: NO CABINET CHANGES BEFORE ELECTIONS

LD021128 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] The government will remain without any alterations in its composition until the presidential elections, the president clearly stated just now when receiving the members of the government for the traditional new year ceremony. In the 4 months left, Valery Giscard d'Estaing said, I ask you to make it a point of honor to fulfill the promises made. The president of the republic congratualted his ministers for their mutual understanding.

For his part, Mr Barre, speaking about the presidential elections, expressed the wish that the work which started at the beginning of the 7-year [presidential] term will continue in 1981.

GISCARD COMMENTS ON WORLD SCENE, AFRICA POLICY

LD060937 Paris LE MONDE in French 4-5 Jan 81 p 4

[Excerpts] The Elysee new year greetings ceremony ended on Friday, 2 January with the presentation of the diplomatic corps' greetings.

The president of the republic stated in particular:

"During the past year there have been few regions in the world in which conflicts have been settled, threats dissipated, rivalries reduced, aspirations to greater justice and well-being met and in which peoples have not been anxious about their future. In addition to this there have been new reasons for anxiety.

"These situations and these anxieties jeopardize the progress made in previous years toward mutual understanding and confidence. It can be observed that this had the result, which we predicted, of bringing security concerns to the fore, with the fear of an extension of the conflicts and the threat of the resumption of the arms race.

"Thus, as this new year begins, the question facing our governments is the following:

"After a period of international relations characterized by the search for dialogue and cooperation which the policy of detente illustrated, are we going to enter a new phase in which relations among states will be more bitter and in which ambitions, egotistical interests, distrust or fear will eventually prevail?

"Will we, in the coming year and the following ones, resign ourselves to this fate, morose and resigned as if it were historical fate, as always finding good reasons for describing as inevitable what, after all, depends on the ability and will of the world leaders?

"No, that will not be our attitude! We will not allow ourselves to be drawn onto that slippery slope. France will tirelessly continue its action for peace and security."

According to the head of state this presupposes "that the deterioration in the international climate be eliminated and avoided by appropriate gestures and initiatives." "Consultations must be started quickly," he continued, "to eliminate the causes of the economic chaos which is engendering unemployment in the industrialized countries and plunging most of the developing countries into poverty:

"The repeated oil price increase, whatever the effort to reduce consumption effectively made by the consumer countries;

"The aberrant changes in interest rates which lead to abrupt and unjustified changes in currency values and divert competition from its normal search for economic efficiency."

The president of the republic ended by naming three objectives which the international community should, in his view, have for 1981:

"Ending conflict and restoring the balance and peace to which the peoples of the Near East, Southwest and Southeast Asia and Southern Africa aspire;

"Promoting arms limitation paving the way for a fairer balance and greater security;

"Ensuring respect for man's freedom which is all too often flouted."

France and French-Speaking Africa

Previously the head of state had received the representatives of the countries which have concluded special agreements with France and which are, essentially, the French-speaking African countries. "There is no more serious crime against Africa than to undermine its security," he said. "France, which has fulfilled and will always continue to fulfill its pledges, withdrew the forces it had sent and maintained in Chad at the request of that country's government when the Lagos agreement demanded the withdrawal of all foreign forces. France is therefore in a good position to assert that no effort must be spared to restore a peaceful climate to that country and prevent the intrusion of new hegemonisms.

"France, which is not interfering in that country's internal affairs, welcomes the patient and persistent contribution being made by some countries to establishing peace in Chad. France, like you, wants the Chadian people's friendship." Our country, Mr Giscard d'Estaing added, "has a natural vocation to support states which seek such support in order to contribute to their security."

CFDT DELEGATE REPORTS ON VISIT TO POLAND

LD051549 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Jan 81 p 3

[Joanine Roy report: "Mr Walesa To Visit France In March"]

[Text] A CGT delegation--former WFTU Secretary General Pierre Gensous, Joannes Galland and Gerard Gaume, all three of whom are confederation secretaries--will visit Poland on Monday, 5 January at the invitation of the Solidarity trade unions and the Sector Trade Unions Liaison Committee, the CGT announced on 31 December just as the CFDT delegation was returning from Warsaw.

The CFDT's announcement of Mr Walesa's visit to Paris in March has been favorably welcomed by the French trade union movement. The CGT will give its decision on a possible meeting with the Polish trade union leader in France when its delegation returns from Warsaw.

Solidarity has become the third biggest force in Poland after the state and the church. There is no doubt that it is even more a mass movement than an organization which has so far been unable to establish its structure. Mr Walesa and his friends are certainly not haunted by the threat of a Soviet intervention. They talk ironically about the concern shown by the fraternal heighbors but rule out any possibility of failure. They are very confident in their ability to ensure that the path laid down is pursued without hitches other than Poland's internal economic and social difficulties. These are the convictions which the CFDT delegation (Edmond Maire, Jacques Chereque and Raymond Juin) have brought back from a 48-hour visit to Warsaw and Gdansk (note 1: the CFDT delegation had talks with Solidarity leaders Mr Walesa and also Bogdan Lis, Andrzej Gwiazda and Bronislaw Geremek).

As he left the aircraft at Orly on 31 December Mr Maire expressed satisfaction to the press at the success of a meeting "which was intended to contribute to psychological detente and to the consolidation of Solidarity and the processes which show that it is possible for an independent trade union to exist and play a very positive role in the people's democracies. There is a common inspiration," Mr Maire said, "behind the emergence of Solidarity and the CFDT's approach to rebuilding trade unionism to counter the deviations it has experienced."

The communique expressed these convergences: "common desire to see the workers take responsibility for their individual and collective future in a self-managing approach; attachment to the trade union movement's independence; and conditions for implementing economic reforms which serve the greatest number aimed at a society which respects basic [illegible]." "Those common desires are a strong incentive for opening up new prospects for [illegible] union relations between workers in different countries," Mr Maire said.

International Aid

After expressing satisfaction at the welcome he was given by Mr Walesa and the Solidarity trade unions, Mr Maire stressed that he had finally been granted an entry visa without conditions. It was granted after Solidarity approached the Polish authorities (note 2: nonetheless it was at their request that the leaders of the two old sector trade unions had talks with Mr Chereque and Mr Juin). Mr Walesa is, therefore, now free to invite anybody he wishes and he has no doubts that he can move around as he wishes. He was therefore anxious to fix the date for his visit to France at the CFDT's invitation. It will take place in the last third of March 1981.

The confidence in the future which characterizes Solidarity is accompanied by a grassroots mobilization which has not been reduced, Mr Maire noted. For instance he cited the discussions which are continuing on the "4 Saturdays." In other words having Saturday as a holiday each week, a provision which was included in the fall agreements and which the government decided not to implement owing to economic problems. This proves, Mr Walesa said in this connection, that the authorities "have not yet fully accepted the existence of an independent trade union," to whom it is also refusing to communicate economic figures. The trade unions, the Polish leader also pointed out, have not yet awaken to their new strength because when a government decision displeases them, there is immediate talks of a general strike whereas suitable procedures ought to be found.

One result of the CFDT's visit is agreement on the aid to be given to Solidarity "while fully respecting its options." The CFDT will continue to give it equipment (the 3.5 ton truck sent by the CFDT reached its destination on 24 December). "We will also demonstrate the running of a democratic trade union, the mechanism of collective agreements and so forth. We will also train training officers [formateurs] for the members."

Links will be established between the CFDT, Sohyo, the main Japanese trade union, and the three united Italian trade union confederations so that they do not duplicate their efforts but make an effective contribution to Solidarity's consolidation.

Solidarity has so far been unable to establish its structures owing to the urgency of the problems to be solved, Mr Maire said, and is being assailed by the demands of workers who hitherto had nobody to turn to about problems related to housing, health, food and so forth.

[Question] Are there still political prisoners whose situation is worrying?

Mr Maire answered cautiously: "There are urgent problems connected with the question of freedom. However for the sake of efficacy, Solidarity must carry out its action in the way it intends."

PINTO BALSEMAO PRESENTS CABINET LIST TO EANES

LD052204 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Excerpts] At Belem Palace this morning Prime Minister-designate Francisco Pinto Balsemao had a meeting with the president of the republic, during which he presented the list of his ministerial team.

Afterwards the prime minister-designate told reporters:

[Begin recording] The president of the republic is now in possession of the cabinet list. Unless he raises any objections to the ministerial nominations, and I do not think he will, the government will be sworn in before the end of the week, in principle this coming Friday morning. The swearing in of the secretaries of state will follow next week. After this, the government will begin functioning normally and will submit its program to the Assembly of the Republic within the constitutionally established deadline. [end recording]

President Ramalho Eanes, who was going through the cabinet list presented by Pinto Balsemao, was expected to call the prime minister-designate to Belem Palace again tonight to tell him whether the president of the republic accepts the cabinet nominations.

The program of the seventh constitutional government is still in the process of being compiled and, as Pinto Balsemao himself said, will be based on the program of the Democratic Alliance. He said the main aims of his government will be:

[Begin recording] To release the civilian society from the bonds of the state and to boost Portugal's production. [end recording]

Pinto Balsemao described the new internal administration minister as very competent, and confirmed that Henriques Granadeiro, the former head of Ramalho Eanes' civil household, is to be his private secretary.

So far only one secretary of state has been publicly confirmed. He is Luis Fontoura, of the Social Democratic Republic Party, who is to be the new secretary of state for social communication. However, the ANOP news agency said tonight that Antonio Bras Teixeira, secretary of state of the presidency of Council of Ministers in the outgoing government, would be the new secretary of state for culture. Bras Teixeira is an independent.

Eanes Accepts Nominations

LD052230 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 J n'81

[Text] The president of the republic tonight conveyed his acceptance of the cabinet list presented to him this morning by the prime minister-designate.

This was confirmed a few minutes ago by Pinto Balesemao, who said:

[Begin recording] The president of the republic has approved all the cabinet nominations presented to him, and will be issuing a communique on the matter. Thus, I can now confirm that the new government, including possibly the secretaries of state in the office of the prime minister, will be sworn in at noon this Friday. [end recording]

PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCES CABINET RESHUFFLE

LD052118 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2023 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Report by PA political staff]

[Excerpt] London, 5 Jan (PA)--Defence Secretary Mr Francis Pym is switched to leader of the Commons in a government reshuffle announced by Mrs Thatcher tonight. It is the first change in responsibilities announced by the prime minister since she came to power 20 months ago. The change of job for Mr Pym, who spoke out against treasury spending cuts, is the main switch among the 18 announced. He formally becomes chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and paymaster general and will have responsibility for the government's information service. He retains his seventh ranking in the cabinet. His job as defence secretary is taken over by Trade Secretary Mr John Nott.

A Downing Street spokesman said the cabinet switches indicated no change in the government's economic and industrial policy. Six ministers are dropped from the government's team, including leader of the House Mr Norman St John-Stevas, who turned down Mr Thatcher's offer of retaining his arts portfolio, and Mr Angus Maude, who was paymaster general in charge of government information service, but who receives a knighthood. Also dropped is former Labour Cabinet Minister Mr Reg Prentice who told the prime minister he thought he was suffering from hypertension and wished to resign his job as social security minister on the grounds of ill health.

Chief Financial Secretary to the Treasury Mr John Biffen, one of the main architects of the government's economic policy, is promoted to trade secretary in place of Mr Nott. Mr Norman Fowler retains his job in charge of transport, but is promoted to a full place in the cabinet. Mr Biffen's job at the treasury is taken over by home office minister of state, Mr Leon Brittain, one of the government's fastest rising young ministers. The size of the cabinet remains unaltered at 22.

The full list of new government appointments is:

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and paymaster general	Mr Francis Pym
Defense secretary	Mr John Nott
Trade secretary	Mr John Biffen
Transport secretary	Mr Norman Fowler
Treasury chief secretary	Mr Leon Brittain
Home office minister of state	Mr Patrick Mayhew
Minister of state for industry	Mr Kenneth Baker and Mr Norman Tebbit
Parliamentary under secretary for industry	Mr John MacGregor
Civil service minister of state	Mr Barney Hayhoe
Parliamentary under secretaries for employment	Mr David Waddington and Mr Peter Morrison
Defense minister of state	Viscount Trenchard
Parliamentary under secretary for defence	Mr Philip Goodhart
Parliamentary under secretary for environment	Mr Giles Shaw
Northern Ireland minister of state	Mr Adam Butler
Northern Ireland parliamentary under secretaries	Mr David Mitchell and Mr John Patten
Social services minister of state	Mr Hugh Rossi
Parliamentary under secretary for trade	Lord Trefgarne
Education minister of state with responsibility for the arts	Mr Paul Channon

The six ministers who have tendered their resignations are
Mr Norman St John-Stevas as chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and minister for the arts;
Mr Angus Maude as paymaster-general;
Mr Reg Prentice as minister for social security:
Lord Strathcona as defence minister of state;
Mr James Lester as employment under-secretary;
Mr Marcus Fox as environment under-secretary.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS TRANSPORT AGREEMENT WITH IRAQ

TA051716 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] A highway transportation agreement between Turkey and Iraq, aimed at encouraging transportation of passengers and goods between the two countries, which had been ratified by the Council of Ministers, went into effect today after it was published in the Official Gazette. The agreement envisages the right of free passage for transportation on specified highways, except in some cases. No taxes or fees will be necessary in most cases for direct or transit transportation. No licenses will be necessary for package tours to both countries. The agreement is valid for 1 year. The agreement will be extended for an extra year if neither party objects.

NEW REGULATIONS ISSUED FOR WEAPONS PERMITS

TA051314 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] A new directive concerning the guidelines for weapons permits to be issued by governors was published in the Official Gazette and went into effect today. According to the directive, a permit for carrying a weapon will be valid for 3 years.

The directive states that retired officers, noncommissioned officers, specialist gendarme sergeants, retired governors, deputy governors, district and subdistrict officials, security services personnel, night watchmen, judges, public prosecutors and their assistants and National Intelligence Organization members will be able to receive, upon request, from governors, a permit to carry arms. Persons who were forced to retire will not be eligible for permits.

Farmers who own land outside settlement areas and employ over 25 persons and contractors who are supervising over 25 employees in remote places will also be eligible for weapon permits. Owners of large herds of cattle who travel to distant fields throughout the year and their shepards will be able to receive permits.

Petroleum stations located on highways and their workers will be allowed to carry arms with a permit. The night watchmen, cashiers, security officials, money couriers and transportation officials employed by private banks and factories or organizations which employ at least 100 insured workers will also be granted weapon permits.

The authorized captains of ships sailing on open seas will be allowed to carry weapons.

According to the directive, persons who are eligible for weapons permits following the approval of the Interior Ministry are as follows: persons with diplomatic immunity and embassy and consulate officials who do not have diplomatic immunity but who have been proposed by the Foreign Ministry and approved by the Interior Ministry and foreign persons employed at airline companies that conduct scheduled flights to Turkey who have been proposed by the Foreign Ministry and approved by the Interior Ministry.

The new directive stipulates that weapons permits be renewed every 3 years during the first month of the fiscal year as long as the permit holders are still eligible for carrying weapons.

VOTCP DISCUSSES ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH USSR

TA061015 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Station commentary: "New Developments in Turkish-Soviet Relations"]

[Excerpt] Dear listeners: The joint Turkish-Soviet economic committee has begun its meetings in Moscow. The Turkish side is participating in the meetings with a delegation headed by Industry and Technology Minister Kocatopcu. Experts from the state planning organization and administrators from the machine and chemical industries are also included in this delegation.

The joint Turkish-Soviet economic committee is discussing the further development of cooperation between the two neighboring countries. New economic, technical and financial projects are being discussed. Among the projects are the doubling of the production capacity of the Iskenderun iron and steel works, which were built through the economic, technical and financial assistance of the Soviet Union, the construction of new blast furnaces, the enlargement of the Aliaga oil refinery, the construction of new special quality steel installations in conjunction with the machine and chemical industries and the increasing of the production capacity of the Seydisehir aluminum installations. The projects for the new thermoelectric power stations to be built in Turkey by the Soviet Union are also being taken up during these meetings.

A significant development is noted in Turkish-Soviet cooperation. During meetings held with the Soviet heavy industry delegation, which visited our country in December 1980, it was stressed that the two neighboring countries are in favor of developing cooperation based on mutual confidence. Another proof of this positive development consists of the trade protocol signed between Turkey and the Soviet Union. According to this protocol, the volume of trade between the two countries has doubled, reaching $635 million.

The Turkish-Soviet cooperation constitutes a concrete example of the possibility and actual development of relations based on mutual interests and trust between countries with different social and political orders. The Soviet Union plays a big role in this. Our neighbor, the Soviet Union, does not establish its relations in accordance with political expendiency. The Soviet Union's relations with countries of different social and political systems are based on Lenin's principle of peaceful coexistance. This policy is one of helping the peoples of the countries greatly exploited by imperialism and assisting in the national development of these countries.

History has demonstrated that the genuine aid extended to our country by the Soviet Union, without any political conditions or vested interest, serves the interests of our people and our national interests. The binding conditions set for every dollar of credit extended, on the other hand, by imperialist organizations like the World Bank and the IMF have led our country into the present state. Our country has been dragged into crisis because Turgut Ozal's 24 January 1980 economic decisions are based on IMF formulas.

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FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER ON EAST-WEST COOPERATION

LD061228 Hamburg DPA in German 1102 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Stutgart, 6 Jan (DPA)--The FDP chairman, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, has appealed to the Soviet Union to recognize the earnestness ofthe will of the Western countries for cooperation and disarmament. At the traditional Epiphany meeting of the southwest German liberals in Stuttgart today, he called upon the CPSU leadership to examine at the party congress in February the advantages of such a policy of cooperation and to see the worldwide reaction to the invasion of Afghanistan as "cause for a rethink." Genscher stressed: "The policy of supremacy has no future."

Genscher also stressed the necessity of the European Community and the alliance with the United States. He emphasized that Europe mst do "everything required for its security" and criticized the fact that this was not seen everywhere to be clearly the case. He added: "Europe must not see itself as living at the expense of American defense readiness."

Genscher strongly urged the observance of NATO's dual decision in its totality and warned against quibbling about the "counterarming part" of this agreement. He said that whoever did so must realize that this is removing the basis for negotiations on medium-range weapons. The result of this attitude "would be permanent Soviet superiority, instability and insecurity instead of arms limitation" and disarmament. In this matter, "the substance of overall Western security and disarmament policy" is at stake.

Genscher also reaffirmed the "three-point program" for relations with the GDR. He said that relations between the two German states must not be the cause of any additional strains on East-West relations. The Helsinki Final Act has to be taken into account and the two states must not insulate themselves from one another but must seek ways to cooperate. It is "pure illusion" to think that German-German relations can be kept separate from a "worsening of the atmosphere" between East and West.

Genscher also raised the question of whether it finally was time for a treaty on the European union, through which the foundations for joint foreign policy action would be consolidated and the weight of the Community as a partner of the United States and with the United States in international politics would be increased. The aims of this union--including development of a common European foreign policy, coordination of security policy, closer cooperation in the cultural sphere and a harmonizing of legislation--were certainly not all new, "but the time is ripe to turn them into reality."

NEWSPAPERS VIEW FDP EPIPHANY MEETING IN STUTTGART

DW060934 Cologne Duetschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Press review on the traditional Epiphany meeting of the FDP in Stuttgart]

[Text] BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG writes: The Stuttgart Epiphany meeting showed once again that the FDP talks in lively terms. Secretary General Verheugen said that his party could well become the party of all enlightened citizens. It goes without saying that this is a word which invites trouble. For which party would not want to rally enlightened citizens around itself? The leap over the 10-percent margin in the 5 October elections has made the Free Democrats more sure of themselves, a development which repeatedly has entailed critical remarks by the coalition partner.

The Duesseldorf RHEINISCHE POST comments: The Epiphany meeting of the Free Democrats of Baden-Wuerttemberg once was an important occasion. For a few years now, it has become part of the many FDP land conventions which are held in keeping with the statutes, routine, nothing more. In the evening of 5 October, the Free Democrats had reason to be proud of the election result. But what followed showed confusion and insecurity rather than clear objectives. It is obvious that something of the sort is bound to affect the quality of the governmental alliance, being intensified even by tensions within the SPD.

The editorial of Bonn's GENERAL-ANZEIGER reads in part: The Stuttgart Epiphany meeting, the traditional party convention of the southwest German liberals, in the past often produced programmatic predications for the FDP's policy. In view of the compulsions now confronting the Federal Government, the leeway for such predications has been extremely narrowed. Hence, no surprises may be anticipated. They will have to confine themselves to underscoring the role of the liberal component of the reform party in the government coalition.

In this connection, the Bielefeld WESTFALENBLATT writes: On the occasion of the Epiphany meeting, the liberals of Baden-Wuerttemberg stress the independence of the FDP from the Bonn government partner. In 1981, they will want to maintain that independence to a far greater degree than would be to the liking of even Chancellor Helmut Schmidt who very much likes to keep the leftwing of his party in check by referring to the liberal partner in Bonn governmental power.

The Mainz ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG sums up its view: Hardly a day passes in Bonn without speculations concerning the coalition and the chancellor. Since the laboriously achieved agreements of the two government parties, dissatisfaction on both sides has not abated and nervousness has been spreading. And from the outside, interested quarters do not let any opportunity pass to cook up their own concoctions. The coalition government as yet is not solidly in step. It is too much bothered by stumbling blocks even though both sides made it absolutely clear that the coalition has been devised for a term of 4 years. The FDP must be the least interested in seeing the rug being pulled from under the feet of the coalition, for, if the structure collapses, the debris would hit the FDP the hardest.

Essen's WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE states: It is impossible to tell today whether the coalition by 1984 will be exposed to a wear and tear process which will take it to the verge of ruin. It will depend on many external circumstances, for instance, on the world situation and the economic situation, on which direction the FDP will take and on which trends in the SPD will gain followers. Likewise, it will be essential whether the old helmsmen will be still available at the decisive moment and whether they still will be followed.

DPA REPORTS ON NEW CREDIT TERMS FOR POLAND

LD061910 Hamburg DPA in German 1722 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Paris/Bonn, 6 Jan (DPA)--Poland's major Western creditors are likely to meet once again in Paris this month to discuss the credit requirements of that crisis-rocked country. This was learned today in Paris from usually well-informed circles close to the French Government. The meeting is not yet officially confirmed.

According to information from Bonn government circles, the Federal Republic's new credit lines for Poland have been fixed. The Federal Government will guarantee credits totaling DM300 million for German deliveries of semifinished goods and foodstuffs to Polish customers. Foodstuffs will account for DM70 million. The credit guarantees are considerably below the DM700 million sought by the Polish side. The credits are said to run for periods ranging from 2 to 5 years. Polish debts to the FRG, maturing in the first half of 1981, are put at about DM500 million. Further Polish credit requirements in this connection are noted with reserve in Bonn.

DIE WELT PUBLISHES ALLEGED SPD 'SECRET PAPERS'

DW061214 Bonn DIE WELT in German 6 Jan 81 p 2

[DIE WELT's document of the day: "The Imbalance Irritates Our Voters"]

[Text] Bonn, DDP--The alleged "secret papers" of the SPD read:

Problems of finance policy by the end of 1980

1. The election-campaign discussion on state indebtedness showed that the voters have a "consolidation desire" for the state finances (less taxation, fewer credits, dampening of state activities). This desire is not compulsory from a pure economic point of view, for surely the tax burden quota could still be increased. Definitely, we could do some more borrowing even though the interest payments increasingly burden the budget. The forthcoming consolidation of the state finances primarily involves a problem to be classified as belonging to the psychological sphere. The course of consolidation is intended to prove the state's capability of taking unpopular measures as well. This proof of its capability of action alone will create the confidence among investors and consumers required to restore steady economic and finance policies. From this follows that the effects of the course of consolidation will be all the more tangible as the expenditure cuts grow greater.

2. Viewed from this angle, the result of the coalition agreements and of the government statement were disappointing. It is the nearly unanimous reaction of the public that the cuts were too inadequate and too imbalanced. The relatively small volume of the cuts does not convey the impression of any capability of action but that of halfheartedness. Hence, it lacks inner logic. The imbalance irritates our voters and comrades who feel cheated out of the election victory.

3. The next frontline takes shape in employment policy. Even though the problem is not so urgent at the moment despite 1 million unemployed people, the trade unions face increasing unemployment figures and energetically demand state rectification. In doing so, they refer to a finance policy tending to create jobs, a finance policy which, using a slight modification of the Keynes concepts, will finance itself. Yet, in terms of time, they are at odds with the goal of consolidation. Expansion can only come after restriction. For this purpose, however, it already is necessary to set the switches during the process of preparing the budget. This would then constitute a signal to the trade unions that their concern has not been forgotten.

4. Finally, it is necessary to tackle the problem of the overall trade balance deficit. As a result of the well-known interconnection, favorable effects on the labor market must be expected in that respect as well. It will be impossible, however, to close the trade balance gap with the measures announced.

5. The 1981 budget discussions--and particularly the discussion on the orientation data--will provide an opportunity for exerting influence on the development cited above.

Specifically, concerning 2: It is necessary to demand a visible sacrifice from the FDP clientele, meaning burdens on farmers, public servants and self-supporting professionals. The latter two groups especially came off too well. The original 100-point list with which the Federal Finance Ministry entered into the coalition negotiations must be put on the table once again. This is the only way to document our will for austerity.

Concerning 3: Budget cuts can be made appealing to trade unions only if it is clear that this will produce room for measures to create jobs. Preparations must be made by the Federal Ministry of Economics and the Federal Labor Ministry and they must be in line with the new realizations regarding specific labor problems.

At the proper time, economy must be stepped up in a differentiated way, involving special branches, regions and structures. The necessary instruments must be prepared as well as the possible necessary specific measures. One must deal with the DGB demand to extend the public services personnel to create new jobs.

Concerning 4: Energy saving measures cannot be limited solely to gasoline. They must be part of an energy concept. It must be far-reaching, logical and understandable for the public so that the sacrifices connected with such a program will be accepted and the changes exploited.

6. Further problems will come up in the following fields:

A) Despite preparation of the PV [not otherwise identified] Commission for the reorganization of the agriculture, it is unclear how the decisions made there should be implemented in practice. The 1 percent goal therefore is still endangered.

B) Complete confusion exists in the field of defense with regard to the 3 percent goal. It does not help any to continue juggling with figures. Statements must be made with regard to defense policy.

Cost increases for arms call for public explanation and a statement on the handling of the problem. The remark that tanks on wheels will be built instead of on tracks is probably not the last word in the matter. The press reports enormous gaps in the finance planning of the MPI 14 [not otherwise explained]. A public statement is necessary in this respect as well.

C) The housing construction policy does not assure the public (is apartment building a matter of the laender?). Housing construction is not merely of social political importance; it is much more an important economic factor that could solve more labor market problems than many other programs.

D) No priorities have been set with regard to transport policy. The development of public close-distance transportation would be economically reasonable, as well as investments in the German railway. If highway construction simultaneously will be continued, it would be too much for the economy in view of the current energy problems.

E) The transfer of DM3.5 billion from the pension insurance fund to the Federal Labor Office is economically correct. The irregular surpluses and deficits of the Federal Labor Ministry, necessitating the respective "money transfers," however, are unclear to the public. This also must be clarified.

F) The risks of financing the European Community's budget must be discussed.

G) There is no concept for the further development of relations between the Federal Government and the laender in the field of finance policy.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES ARMS SALES TO SAUDI ARABIA

DW061504 Baden-Baden Suedwestfunk Network in German 1700 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Commentary by correspondent W. Steull]

[Excerpt] If the wishes of Saudi Arabia are met, it will be hard to refuse arms requests from its neighbors. Once you violate your self-imposed abstinence with regard to arms, this signals a turn away from foreign policy principles observed to date. And yet, in the event an inquiry from Saudi Arabia arrives officially as well, the reasons for a delivery, it would seem to me, are predominant. Saudi Arabia can be supplied with what the Bundeswehr has ordered but will not procure. There will not be any expansion of the arms industry. What will be decisive, however, is the situation in the field of foreign affairs. Granted, the gulf states do not seek full association with the West, yet they underscore the community of interests. A Saudi Arabia strengthened in its defense readiness, however, means enhanced security for the Western industrial states as well.

MALTA'S MINTOFF COMMENTS ON NEUTRALITY PACT

AU061416 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 6 Jan (ANSA)--Malta's neutrality agreement with Italy will be joined by "many" other Mediterranean countries as part of a region-wide peace policy, according to Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff.

The agreement by which Italy will guarantee the island-nation's neutrality is well on its way toward ratification in Rome and was discussed here Monday in Mintoff's talks with Italian Government officials. The Valletta government leader had separate talks in Rome with Italian Premier Arnaldo Forlani, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and Industry Minister Filippo Maria Pandolfi.

By agreeing to the September 15 neutrality pact, Malta promised not to authorize foreign military bases or installations on its territory or to "indiscriminately" let foreign fleets secure repairs in its shipyards. In exchange for this, Italy will provide substantial economic and financial aid to the island--to the tune of twelve million dollars a year for five years, plus five more million in the form of an easy-term loan for development and another four million a year to back bilateral economic, social and cultural cooperation agreements.

Another sign of the two countries' good relations came recently with the signing of an agreement by which Italy will provide Malta with 8,000 tons of durum wheat free of charge.

Mintoff disclosed that he had discussed the progress being made in ratification procedures for the neutrality agreement with Italian Government officials before taking off for Morocco yesterday afternoon.

"....This agreement will not remain a two-way deal between Italy and Malta," Mintoff said in a departure statement. "....It will be joined by other Mediterranean states," he said, adding, "and I don't mean just one or two, but many countries".

"We discussed the situation in the Mediterranean," he reported, "and both countries are aware that our agreement is a first step toward a Mediterranean policy of peace, and not war." The agreement, which the Italian side too has taken pains to describe as "open" to other Mediterranean partners, has already gone through the scrutiny of the Senate and lower house foreign relations commissions in Rome.

POLAND'S WALESA TO MEET POPE TWICE NEXT WEEK

LD062018 Hamburg DPA in German 1931 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 6 Jan (DPA)--Lech Walesa, leader of the new Polish Solidarity trade union, will meet Pope John Paul II twice in Rome next week. On the day of his arrival, 1 January, the pope will welcome him "privately." The next day the pope will "officially" receive the 13-man delegation from his native Poland in private audience.

An Italian trade union spokesman told DPA in Rome today that the first 2 days of the Solidarity delegation's visit to Italy will be taken up entirely with a "church program." Afterwards Walesa and his party will be guests of the Italian trade union federation until their visit ends on 19 January. The federation has arranged several events for them. On 17 January there is to be a press conference in Rome.

According to information available in Rome, Walesa's wife will accompany him on his Italian tour. Other delegation members are Solidarity Vice Chairman Andrzej Gwiazda, delegates from various Polish cities, three trade union experts, a Gdansk woman worker and the abbot of a Gdansk parish (Pfarreisic).

PCI'S BUFALINI TAKES YEAREND LOOK AT WORLD SCENE

LD070915 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 28 Dec 80 pp 1, 15

[Renzo Foa interview with PCI Directorate member Paolo Bufalini: "Work To Be Done After a Year Without Detente"]

[Text] We are coming to the end of 1980--a difficult year for the world, which has experienced an overall acceleration of its crises and which has seen its major unresolved problems added to by further problems, both along its East-West and North-South axes and in all the local points of friction and tension. There have been many shouts of alarm at the growth of the dangers and at the untenability of such a difficult situation. We discussed this with PCI Directorate member Comrade Paolo Bufalini, to see what a Western people's and democratic force such as the PCI can do.

"Unfortunately," Bufalini said, "the picture of difficulties and fears which you have briefly outlined is correct. Allow me, however, to point to what now seems to be a positive element, the sign of an improvement, namely the possibility that the Polish crisis can be resolved by peaceful political means, thus not only avoiding tragic and dangerous lacerations but indeed moving, within peace and order, toward a democratic development of socialism. Of course we are not unaware--we repeat--that the difficulties are still great and that dangers remain. Nevertheless, the capacity for recovery, staying power and regeneration demonstrated by the Polish United Workers Party and the sense of national responsibility demonstrated by the other protagonists in the affair, with Solidarity on the one hand and the Catholic Church on the other--within the framework of an attitude which has eventually proved to be prudent and to help relax tension on the part of the principal international powers and forces--enable us to look forward more confidently, albeit with necessary prudence, to a positive outcome that will constitute progress for Poland, and not for Poland alone.

"But," Bufalini said, returning to the initial question, "you are right: the picture is very worrying because of the multiplication of conflicts, the failure to resolve old conflicts, such as the gangrenous one in the Middle East, and the frightening arms race, in a climate of tension and mistrust reminiscent of the cold war.

"You asked me what we Italian Communists believe we can do. It is not easy to give a sufficiently thorough and complete answer. I will limit myself to a few initial pointers. First, we must impart a new, vigorous and large-scale thrust to a campaign to block and reduce weapons, starting with nuclear weapons, and therefore to safeguard civilization and life itself on earth--a campaign which, taking innovations into account, will have the same ideological motivation and vigor as the campaigns which Togliatti launched against the nuclear bomb."

[Question] Military spending is associated with other dilemmas of decisive importance to the world's future....

[Answer] The decisive issue of development is at stake here, since weapons now cost over $1 billion a day. It can be stated, as Willy Brandt said recently, that "weapons certainly make mankind no more secure, but definitely make it poorer."

Here we come to another decisive aspect of the crisis of the contemporary world--the growing imbalance between the industrially most developed and wealthiest countries and the poorer countries, which constitute the majority of the human race and which are rightly rebelling and struggling for emancipation and equality, by means of an inexorable movement and with gains beyond which we cannot return.

[Question] It is economic, but also political, problems which closely link economic underdevelopment to the North of the world, creating new forms of interdependence...

[Answer] I would like to make an observation in this connection, namely that behind the very grave conflicts and threats there is now undoubtedly a general--economic, social and political--crisis which is afflicting the capitalist countries for various reasons and in various ways, but which is also affecting the socialist countries, principally because of the interdependence between the two economies. There is the crisis of capitalism and of imperialism, which we regard in what is in our theory the classic sense of power politics as being aimed at the economic exploitation of other peoples. On the other hand, there is also a crisis--in different forms and to different extents--in countries where socialist and anti-imperialist revolutions have been carried out. We acknowledge this and try to understand it.

I believe, however, that those of our adversaries who proclaim the failure of socialism are mistaken. In fact, socialism has characterized and still characterizes our century, if regarded in its real essence as a revolutionary and liberation movement of broad masses which has achieved--albeit via obscure and harsh paths, errors, dramas and tragedies--irreversible gains. I have in mind the building of the first socialist society in the USSR and the victory against Nazism and fascism, which changed the structure and future of the world; I have in mind the Chinese Revolution, the collapse of the colonialist system. I am referring to the gains--again irreversible--of the working class in the capitalist countries, and to the rebellion and struggle against alienating work. I am referring to the vast and victorious women's liberation movement. These liberation movements do exert pressure, and the world crisis stems primarily from the desire to oppose them and the inability to satisfy these thrusts and to provide them with a historical outcome.

[Question] Some people who talk about the failure of socialism find an argument in linking the idea of imperialism to the foreign policy of the USSR or other socialist countries.

[Answer] Power politics can be conducted by a socialist country and by the USSR, and I believe that this has happened in particular periods and situations. But I would never call it imperialist, because in fact the Soviet Union, because of its economic structure and its socialist and internationalist ideals, is not inclined to exploit other peoples economically. If anything, the opposite is true, namely, that the support which the USSR and other socialist countries have given and are giving to liberation movements and to countries where an anti-imperialist revolution has been carried out and socialist building has been started costs a great deal. This does not alter the fact that even the USSR and other socialist countries can pursue power politics, albeit with the aim of struggling against capitalism and imperialism and in the belief that it will help revolutionary movements. This leads to conflicts and threats to peace and above all creates a climate of mutual mistrust which greatly hinders action aimed at achieving arms reduction agreements and measures.

I am convinced that every initiative and every step forward on the road to detente constitutes a necessary and powerful factor of detente; but at the same time I am convinced that the struggle and action for disarmament must go hand in hand with action to restore a climate of trust, observance of basic rules of international coexistence--observance of peoples' and states' sovereignty and independence, noninterference and observance of mutual autonomy--and specific and effective contributions aimed at establishing a new international economic order that will beat underdevelopment and help resolve mankind's most serious and vast problems.

[Question] In a few days' time it will be the first anniversary of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. What lesson is to be drawn from it? What is the solution to it?

[Answer] My opinion concerning Afghanistan is that it is a sad and tragic instance of a failed revolution attempt. The fact that there was an objective need for a revolutionary transformation in a country such as Afghanistan cannot be doubted: production relations there were largely feudal, millions of herdsmen were oppressed and exploited, there was 95 percent illiteracy; and the women's masses suffered conditions of semi-enslavement and a climate of deep obscurantism. But Lenin taught not only that to carry out a revolution there must be a vanguard revolutionary force but also that it must be closely linked with the masses which will benefit from, which understand and which want the reforms, since only they can implement them. If a vanguard does not have the masses behind it and gains power by a coup d'etat, and subsequently splits into factions which fight and destroy each other; and if a smaller and smaller section of it wants to impose--from above and by force--reforms not understood or accepted by the masses, then one can no longer talk in terms of a revolution. I understand the anomalies, difficulties and dramatic alternatives which faced the USSR in Afghanistan: but in no way can a foreign army's intervention and occupation be justified, above all from a revolutionary viewpoint. At the same time, it must be noted that this action has introduced a new factor of international tension.

In the present situation, I believe that the only realistic solution is a commmitment from everyone to seek a political solution through an agreement among the countries involved which will guarantee at the same time the withdrawal of Soviet troops, nonintervention by other countries and Afghanistan's return--within a climate of domestic peace and national concord--to the status of a fully nonaligned and independent country friendly with the USSR and all its neighboring countries.

[Question] Another particularly pressing issue concerns missiles in Europe--one of the factors in the deterioration of East-West relations. What can we Europeans still do to seek a military balance on our continent with the lowest possible number of "Euromissiles?"

[Answer] It is our firm resolve to encourage the development of initiatives and to cooperate in them, from a broad movement in Italy for an international agreement to block the deployment of new "theater" weapons in Europe and to impose their balanced reduction to the lowest possible level. I believe it important also to study other proposals which have been put forward by other European political forces for creating a denuclearized belt in Europe. Following initiatives on the part of socialist Poland, the starting point was last summer's meeting in Moscow between Brezhnev and Schmidt, from which emerged the important innovation of the declared desire to begin negotiations while removing all preconditions. The ngeotiations have now begun in Geneva.

There has been a special commitment to this battle on the part of many different peace-loving forces in Europe--especially in the Netherlands and Belgium, whose governments have postponed the decision to accept the missiles on national soil. Initiatives and demonstrations have also been organized by the British Laborites and groups within the SPD and by Catholic and Protestant churchmen. I believe that in Italy too there is a broad range of different forces--political, religious, trade union and cultural--which can cooperate in launching a renewed campaign to this end.

[Question] Reagan's inauguration as president takes place in just over 3 weeks' time. On the day after his election you spoke of "a day to be marked with a black circle." Do you confirm that verdict? What uncertainties do you see?

[Answer] Yes, it is true: But I added then that I was not referring to Reagan personally or to what his foreign policy might be (since statements made during the election campaign are not decisive in this regard.) I was referring to the failure of the attempt made by Carter, who presented himself with the ambition to pursue a policy motivated by the requirements of democracy and detente--a failure which led to a conservative shift in the U.S. electorate, within the framework of a situation which has seen other conservative shifts in certain European countries. I hope that now, even with the Reagan administration--which some people are portraying as characterized by realism and pragmatism--the struggle for world detente and peace will successfully lead to disarmament agreements. This, in our belief both that dialogue and the quest for agreements between the two major powers are an essential and fundamental element, and that these alone are now insufficient to guarantee the solution of conflicts, detente and peace, inasmuch as other countries, peoples and their groupings must participate in building a new international order. Therefore, it is not the stiffening of the blocs and the world's division into spheres of influence that are needed to guarantee peace. On the contrary, it is the progress of detente which facilitates the various countries' initiative to contribute to detente, peace and justice among the peoples and which can gradually lead to the elimination of the blocs.

Within such an outlook, we allocate a necessary and effective role to West European detente and peace initiatives.

NAMES OF THREE SECRETARIES OF STATE REPORTED

LD062350 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Excerpt] It was confirmed yesterday by Prime Minister-designate Francisco Pinto Balsemao that Portugal's 7th constitutional and 13th postrevolutionary government is to be sworn in on Friday, 9 January, just before noon, together with the three secretaries of state in the prime ministers office whose names have not yet been officially announced. The rest of the secretaries of state, to be chosen by individual ministers and approved by the prime minister, are to be sworn in sometime next week.

However, the ANOP news agency tonight reported the names of the secretaries of state who are to be sworn in this week together with the 18-member cabinet. The agency, quoting official sources, said that Antonio d'Orcy Capucho, the 35-year-old secretary general of the Social Democratic Party, is to become the new secretary of state as tant to the prime minister; Jose Luis da Cruz Vilassa, the 32-year-old centrist retary of state for internal administration in the outgoing administration, will ta e post of secretary of state of the presidency of the Council of Ministe or cabinet affairs] and Antonio Bras Teixeira, secretary of state of the pres y of the Council of Ministers in the outgoing government is to be the new secre of state for culture, replacing Vasco Pulido Valente. Bras Teixeira, an indepen , is 43 and was a provincial secretary in the Mozambique Territorial Government

As for the rest of the secretaries of state, the only name confirmed so far is that of Social Democrat Luis Fontoura, who is said to have accepted the post of secretary of state for social communication in the Ministry of Quality of Life headed by Ferreira do Amaral of the Popular Monarchist Party.

I SIMERINI: MOSCOW CANCELS KIPRIANOU VISIT PLANS

NC070708 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 7 Jan 81 p 1

[Excerpts] According to reports from diplomatic sources reaching I SIMERINI, efforts by the Cyprus Government at the ambassadorial level to secure Moscow's approval for President Kiprianou's visit have failed.

Specifically we are informed that Moscow's position on the question of Mr Kiprianou's visit continues to be negative.

Mr Kiprianou's visit to Moscow was to take place--following an official invitation--during April 1979, but it was unilaterally cancelled at the last minute by the Soviet side, which did not furnish any explanations.

In October 1979, a few months after the cancellation of Mr Kiprianou's visit, Soviet Ambassador to Cyprus Astavin, in his address on the October Revolution anniversary in Nicosia, referred to the Cypriot president's visit to the Soviet Union and said that it was to take place, probably during 1980.

However, the visit to which Astavin referred did not take place in 1980 either.

According to diplomatic sources, it is Moscow that does not want Mr Kiprianou's visit in order not to provoke Turkey.

According to the same sources, it appears that Mr Kiprianou's visit to Moscow has been definitely canceled and no change in the Soviet stand should be expected.

IOANNIDHIS COMMENTS ON DIALOGUE RESUMPTION

NC051155 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Mr Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot side's representative at the intercommunal talks, answering a question by the Athens News Agency in view of the new phase of the inter-Cypriot dialogue on Wednesday, stressed the desire of the Greek Cypriot side to continue its efforts for a substantive and constructive dialogue that would lead to a viable and peaceful Cyprus solution. Mr Ioannidhis added: Serious difficulties in the way of this effort still exist, and for this reason persistent work and patience are needed, but above all there must be determination and resoluteness. He said: However, the entire issue depends primarily on the conciliatory attitude and the approach to be displayed by the Turkish Cypriot side, because this is the side that has the key which will open the way to conciliation and peace.

GUNAYDIN COMMENTS ON FOREIGN POLICY, NATO

NC070850 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 5 Jan 81 pp 1, -

[Text] Ankara (special)--Diplomatic circles are of the opinion that because of the political changes in the world, Turkish foreign policy may experience critical days and may suffer various difficulties in 1981. These circles believe that tangible changes will occur in international relations soon after Ronald Reagan assumes office as President of the United States. As is known, Reagan considers the policy pursued by the United States in recent years as soft. It is the general conviction of the observers that Reagan, who finds the attitude of the Carter administration soft, will harden his stand toward the same issues.

The new attitude of the United States is important from the viewpoint of Turkey, who is a member of NATO and who has American bases on its territory. It is being argued that the United States may compel Turkey to alter its policy of neutrality and nonintervention in the area. As will be remembered, NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns stated some time ago that in the event of an American intervention in the Middle East, Turkey might be asked to provide transit facilities. Again, it is the common conviction of the observers that if the United States pursues a more "interventionist" policy in the Middle East, Turkey will be pressed hard.

Meanwhile, Greece's reintegration into the military wing of NATO in 1980 and its full membership in the EEC as of 1 January 1981, may lead to some headaches in Turkey's foreign policy. It is possible that Greece will try to use the EEC for its own interests, in the same way it has used its NATO membership. Observers say that Turkey has to exercise vigilance because Greece may usher in bad feelings between Turkey and the EEC and that, depending on its organization, it may stiffen its attitude toward Turkey.

In the meantime, Turkey's position will be discussed at the meeting of the Council of Europe, due to be held in Strasbourg at the end of January. A delegation headed by Austrian parliamentarian Steiner was arriving in Turkey today, and it is expected to prepare a report favoring Turkey. Nevertheless, some members may force Europe to antagonize Turkey. It is equally possible that Greece too will participate in these kinds of efforts.

Observers believe that Turkey must pursue an extremely dexterous foreign policy in view of all these developments if it wishes to protect its security.

The following are some of the problems which may give us a headache in 1981:

1. Ronald Reagan, who will assume office as President of the United States on 20 January, will pursue a policy of "responding with force" instead of maintaining a soft attitude toward various international disputes. Because of its current alliances, Turkey may be compelled to participate in this policy.
2. When the United States decides to intervene in the Middle East, it may ask Turkey to provide it with transit facilities. This was personally admitted by NATO Secretary General Luns. Such a situation may cast a shadow on Turkey's neutrality.
3. As the Iranian-Iraqi conflict is going on, Iraq is taking certain initiatives in order to attract Turkey to its side.
4. Turkey's relations with the EEC are already handicapped. These relations may deteriorate further with Greece's intervention.
5. Greece may harden its stand against Turkey by taking advantage of its membership in NATO and the EEC.
6. On 26 January the Council of Europe will debate the situation in Turkey. Some members at this meeting may force Europe to turn against Turkey.

PRESS REACTIONS TO GREECE'S EEC MEMBERSHIP

NC070937 [Editorial report] Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish on 1 January carries on page 5 an unattributed commentary entitled: "They Have Become Europeans and We Have Stayed Asians," in which the commentator refers to Greece's integration into the EEC. After stating that Greece and Turkey had applied for EEC membership more or less at the same time, the commentator added: "Greece competed with time well and used the years well. It has thus become a 'full member' in a much shorter time than envisaged by the Athens agreement. As of today, our Western neighbor will have a say in the Common Market.

"We, on the other hand, are getting farther and farther from the date we had expected to achieve membership. Although our workers had won the right to move about freely in Europe, today, on the contrary, we cannot set foot on the Common Market countries without a visa. The Western powers themselves admit that the West is trying to sever us from Europe and to turn us into a Middle Eastern country.

"Is it our interests to achieve full EEC membership? Such a discussion is now losing its significance. From now on, we may feel the embarrassing pressures of a Common Market with Greece as a full member."

The commentary concludes: "If we can avoid repeating the blunders we have committed in the past, this will be our only gain."

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish on 1 January carries an article on page 2 by Sami Kohen entitled: "Them and Us." After describing Greece's full membership as a turning point both for Greece and the EEC, Kohen says that this closely concerns Turkey since Greece is Turkey's next door neighbor with which we have many common interests as well as several disputes. "We have, therefore, to start thinking right now about how this development will influence our relations with Greece as well as Turkey's relations with other countries. We must, however, admit that Greece's success in becoming a full member of the EEC is the outcome of the efforts of Greek diplomacy over the past 20 years; the Greeks have thus realized their dreams. Karamanlis has said: 'Europe is now coming to Greece.' This reflects the happiness of the Greeks."

After referring to Greece's advantages and disadvantages in entering the EEC, Kohen goes on to say: "Greece is a country fraught with 'problems' both at home and abroad. The EEC countries, particularly some European countries, will not want to share other people's problems. The domestic problems of Athens or its disputes with Turkey could pose problems for the EEC." Kohen concludes: "Greece's real advantage lies in the political arena. The whole problem is how Greece will use this advantage. The statement recently made to MILLIYET by Greek Prime Minister Rallis that Greece will create no difficulties in the way of Turkey in the EEC, including its efforts for full membership, is encouraging. It is hoped that Athens will not use the EEC as a forum regarding the disputes between the two countries."

On 2 January MILLIYET carries on page 7, an open letter from Mehmet Ali Birand to "Greek friends who have become members of the Common Market as of yesterday." After quoting President Karamanlis as saying "...Europe's frontiers end in the Aegean," Birand says: "An extremely perilous period is beginning between the two countries which may lead to extremely sensitive and even exaggerated situations." In his letter, Birand continues: "If you turn out to be the country which continually opposes Turkey's reasonable demands in the Council of Ministers, if you make specific efforts to turn the policies of the Council against Turkey by taking advantage of the mechanism of the European Commission, if your deputies try to lead to opposition in the European Parliament against the 12 September operation in Turkey, and if you endeavor to incorporate into politics in a concrete manner the approach that 'Europe's frontiers end in the Aegean,' we will know that under no circumstances do you wish friendship with Turkey."

Referring to the blessings of a true friendship between the two countries, Birand says: "In reality, an important opportunity is coming into being for a true Turkish-Greek detente. If the sense of confidence which the EEC membership will give both Greek public opinion and the Greek Government is properly evaluated, the solution of all disputes, including the continental shelf, the Dodecanese and the Aegean airspace, can be accomplished more easily."

On 2 January GUNAYDIN carries on page 3 an editorial entitled "The Race We Have Lost" in which Necati Zincirkiran says: "As one who has been watching the political as well as the economic activity of Greece, it would be unfair not to praise the efforts of Greece both before and after the junta regime, and particularly during the Karmanlis regime.... In the end they have become Europeans. This is a great accomplishment. Karamanlis' role in this is certainly very great."

Zincirkiran concludes: "Those who have caused us to lose this race, in which we had set out more or less at the same time with Greece, are our incapable bureaucrats, a section of our businessmen who easily got used to eating the cream of our internal market, and our so-called intellectuals and timid statesmen who allowed themselves to be carried away by conservative doctrinal views.... Our posterity will not speak very highly of us when they suffer more severely the distresses of not being Europeans."

On 3 January MILLIYET carries on page 2 a commentary by Mumtaz Soysal on Greece's full EEC membership. Soysal says: "This is the most opportune time to rid ourselves of the complex of 'being considered Europeans.' This complex has agitated our heads again now that Greece has entered the EEC. We are Turks from Turkey. Turkey is a country with one bank in Europe and the other in Asia. The same thing can be said of our geography and culture.

"We must realize and accept this as such and we must turn this embarrassment into a sense of superiority." Soysal then goes on to analyze the reasons which have led Greece to enter the Community, and adds: "It is as clear as daylight that Greece's decision to enter the EEC is more 'political' than anything else. Those who run that country now see Europe as an assurance for the protection of their regime. They also believe that their position against Turkey--which is a kind of 'fixed idea' in their heads--will thus be assured. Economic considerations are of secondary importance."

Soysal says that Norway, although a European country, considers entry into the EEC as prejudical to its own economic interests. "Is Norway any less European than Greece?" asks Soysal. He continues: "Turkey should not feel the need to take shelter under the wings of Europe in order to make its future more secure.... In making a decision we must not forget a most important point: being located between the two continents, two cultures and two worlds should not necessarily create bewilderment, indecision and embarrassment for us. On the contrary, it is a unique position, which is full of opportunities, that should be turned into good account."

Istanbul DUNYA in Turkish on 5 January carries on page 2 a short commentary on Greece's integration into the EEC and says: "When we take into consideration the kind of policies which Greece has been pursuing against Turkey over the years, we realize that the provision stipulated by article 28 of the partnership agreement will not and cannot adequately counter a probable veto by Greece against Turkey's application for full membership. Therefore, if it is not too late, the political and legal aspects of this issue must be taken up at the 'coordination meetings' due to begin in January."

DENMARK

FOREIGN MINISTER OLESEN ON NEED FOR SOLIDARITY

LD051647 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 1 Jan 81 p 5

["Sol" report: "Kjeld Olesen Fearful For East-West Relations"]

[Text] At the start of 1981 Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen noted a drastic deterioration in the climate between East and West. According to Kjeld Olesen it is due first and foremost to the situation in Afghanistan and the growing political and military tension in Eastern Europe.

"This makes great solidarity necessary in the Western alliance. But genuine solidarity will have to be accompanied by the necessary dialogue, so that all aspects of the complicated problems can be included in appraisals. An escalation of the arms race cannot alone be a satisfactory Western reaction," the foreign minister said.

In his New Year statement he added that the government is still of the opinion that relations with the Third World cannot be divorced from the East-West problems.

NEW NONSOCIALIST COALITION GOVERNMENT IN FAEROES

LD051553 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 31 Dec 80 p 4

[TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Faeroes--New Nonsocialist Coalition Government"]

[Text] Torshavn--On Monday 5 January the Faeroe Islands will have a new government. For the first time in the last 10 years it will be a nonsocialist coalition government with the pro-Danish Union Party's leader Pauli Ellefsen as prime minister. At the age of 40, he will be the youngest government head in the Nordic countries.

His partners in the coalition will be the Conservative People's Party and the Moderate Independence Party.

The government will have five members and has a majority of 17 of the Lagting's 32 members behind it.

SPAIN

PCE LEADER CARILLO RETURNS FROM ROMANIAN VISIT

LD031732 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Summary] Spanish Communist Party Secretary General Santiago Carrillo has arrived back in Madrid after a New Year holiday in Romania. Carrillo refused to make any comment on the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia's Congress which is being held currently in Barcelona.

On his discussions during his meeting with Romanian President Ceausescu, with whom he discussed the situation in Poland, he said:

[Begin Carrillo recording] "We also spoke about the situation in Poland and we agreed that the situation can only be resolved by the Poles themselves. I think that this was the main point, together with the reaffirmation of the independent position of the two parties." [end recording]

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NEW COMMISSION EXAMINES BUDGET, JOB APPOINTMENTS

LD071243 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 Jan 81 p 4

[Alan Osborn dispatch: "EEC Jobs Struggle Delayed"]

[Text] Brussels--The new 14-member EEC Commission, which will serve as the Common Market for the next four years, met for the first time in Brussels yesterday but put off important decisions until today or even later.

Meeting under the presidency of Mr Gaston Thorn, the former foreign minister of Luxembourg who has taken over from Mr Roy Jenkins, the Commission made a first examination of the budget problem and then went in to the vital question of how to divide up jobs among the commissioners.

In both cases, they agreed to break off their deliberations and resumed talks today. This marks a break with tradition.

Normally, the new Commission goes on throughout a "night of the long knives" in a struggle over which commissioner should get which job.

This more studied approach may mark a more workmanlike attitude to EEC business by Mr Thorn than that taken by Mr Jenkins, who made little secret of his distaste for technicalities and day-to-day routine.

But it does not guarantee there will be a quick solution to the jobs problem. Many new commissioners, including Mr Ivor Richard, the former U.N. ambassador who takes over the Labour "seat" vacated by Mr Jenkins, are desperately fighting for worthwhile jobs in the new Commission.

The problem is that virtually all the heavyweight jobs, are held by stayers-on from the previous Commission, with none apparently willing to give way.

For Britain, this means that Mr Christopher Tugendhat, who now becomes the senior British commissioner and a vice-president of the Commission, is fairly certain to hold on to the very important job of running the Common Market budget.

On the budget question, the new Commission is faced with an immediate problem of how to tackle the refusal by France, Germany and Belgium to pay their share of the extra spending in 1981 written in to the budget by the European Parliament.

On jobs, Mr Richard will be trying to secure responsibility for industry or social affairs. Britain's first choice for its second commissioner would have been development policy, but it now looks as though it will be impossible to prise this away from the French.

GENSCHER REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO NATO DECISION

LD071612 Hamburg DPA in German 1503 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 Jan (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher made a strong appeal in the cabinet today in Bonn not to allow any doubts to arise regarding Bonn's attitude toward NATO's double decision--installation of 572 medium-range missiles in West Europe and at the same time offering East-West disarmament talks. Government spokesman Kurt Becker announced after the cabinet session that Genscher called on members of government to support clearly and unequivocally the December 1979 alliance decision.

According to Genscher, who presided over the cabinet meeting during Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's absence, the "disadvantageous impression" should not arise either in Washington or other Western capitals or in Moscow that the Federal Government's attitude is wavering. The government spokesman said the reason for Genscher's warning was the "internal German voices" which might convey an impression to the NATO partners which does not correspond with the Bonn government's policy.

According to Becker, Genscher did not name the sources for this view. Observers are certain, however, that the deputy chancellor was referring to critical voices in the SPD which called for a reexamination of the NATO decision. The government spokesman said Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel also expressed his fears in the cabinet regarding an increase in "pacifist moods" in the Federal Republic and other West European countries. Despite numerous questions, Becker would give no details of the reasons for Apel's fears.

CHANCELLOR HELMUT SCHMIDT VISITS MOROCCO 6-7 JAN

For reportage on Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's 6-7 January official visit to Morocco, including reportage and interviews by the West German and Moroccan press, see the Morocco division of the North Africa sections of the 7 January Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DIE WELT Comments on Trip

DW071012 Bonn DIE WELT in German 7 Jan 81 p 3

[Report by correspondent Rolf Goertz: "Schmidt in Morocco, Only a Stopover or an Offensive?"]

[Text] Madrid--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is in Morocco for a 2-day official visit. What he would like to dismiss as a mere "stopover en route home" from his nearby vacation resort on Grand Canary Island must be viewed as part of a concentrated peace action of the Western powers in northwest Africa and the Middle East. While Schmidt meets with King Hassan II, a French delegation in the Algerian town of Tindouf is holding talks with politicians of the Saharian Polisario rebel organization which is at war with Morocco, and with members of the Algerian Government. French Premier Raymond Barre will soon join the delegation. Federal Foreign Minister Genscher is scheduled to visit Algeria on 11 January. The Polisario organization seeks to convert the Western Sahara occupied by Morocco into a separate state. Reagan's special envoy Henry Kissinger also is expected by King Hassan in the next few days.

Since the Carter administration in the United States wasted many chances, Hassan's moderating influence did not meet with the desirable echo from the Arab camp. This is why Rabat quarters assess the visit by the German chancellor as a revitalization of the political and diplomatic activities of the West in North Africa and in the Middle East. Observers directly link the chancellor's Moroccan talks with his recent meeting with U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan.

During his exchange of views with King Hassan and members of the Moroccan Government the chancellor will not confine himself to the good German-Moroccan relations and to the common interests in a peaceful solution in the Middle East. Spain and Portugal also hope that the chancellor's visit might contribute to an appeasement of northwest Africa itself.

A Saharan socialist people's republic as originally pursued by the Polisario with Soviet help and with the support of Algeria, and above all of Libya, might endanger the strategic triangle which keeps the entrance to the Mediterranean between the Azores and the nearby Canary Islands under Western control.

PAPERS DISCUSS KISSINGER'S MIDDLE EAST TOUR

DW070945 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West German 0605 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Press review on the Middle East tour of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger]

[Text] Here is some comment on the Middle East exploratory talks by former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger. Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE writes: Kissinger's private Middle East tour, which has gotten good results so far, covers stations on which the United States would like to rely in its defense against Soviet expansion. It is strategic tourism. What can be derived from the utterances of the traveler seems to be intended as a lesson, and not just an incidental one, to the Europeans who labor under the delusion that they can convert their own Middle East initiative from paper to reality. Kissinger was right when he said the Middle East policy of Europe and of the United States should be coordinated. In truth, it would even have to be integrated. Anyway, Europeans always should keep in mind that they cannot accomplish anything in that region without the Americans. Kissinger is not the infallible prophet of future developments between the oriental and occidental worlds, but he is a good analyst of the situation.

Bremen's WESER-KURIER makes this comment: Ronald Reagan, much more than his predecessor Jimmy Carter, will try to put the weight of the United States as a superpower on the scales for the purpose of solving the Middle East conflict. There is little doubt about that anymore after the appearance yesterday of Henry Kissinger in Jerusalem. Granted, the ideas of the former secretary of state must not necessarily be those of the future U.S. president. Yet, Kissinger, contrary to what he keeps saying, is not touring the Middle East as a private citizen, but is at least on a semiofficial mission. That is to say, he is traveling on behalf of the man who will be moving into the White House 2 weeks from now. Being one of the most internationally experienced negotiators, he is perfectly aware that any utterance during this tour immediately is linked to the new administration in Washington. This is why he chooses his words with great care when he speaks of the need for a visible U.S. military presence in the Middle East as a reply to the Soviet policy of expansion.

ECONOMICS MINISTRY RELEASES SITUATION REPORT

DW061026 Bonn DIE WELT in German 6 Jan 81 p 9

[Hans-J. Mahnke article: "Economics Ministry Does Not See Improvement in the Situation"]

[Text] Bonn--The weakness of the German economy continues. The Federal Economics Ministry attributes this, above all, "to the worldwide damping influence of the increased energy prices." The ministry's latest situation report points out that the gross national product, adjusted to seasonal and calendar peculiarities, again showed a real decrease from the second to the third quarters. The decrease by 0.5 percent, however, is clearly lower than that of the preceding quarter. Thus ultimately the level of the previous year was exceeded by slightly more than 0.5 percent.

"Even if the retarding forces obviously wielded less weight lately than they did during the spring and summer months, the latest results do not yet indicate any fundamental change in the overall economic situation," the Economics Ministry states. The demand for products of the German industry took a "steady course" also in the fall, without the tendencies of decline discernible since the spring further continuing. However, the orders received in September and October decreased by 0.5 percent compared with July and August. The orders from abroad increased slightly again (by 0.5 percent) while the domestic orders decreased by 2.5 percent.

In the opinion of the ministry, the performance of the production industry (not including the construction sector) lately showed signs of some "stabilization on a reduced level" after the clear production deceleration in the second and third quarters. Thus, production slightly increased in October compared with the preceding months.

The Economics Ministry believes that the decelerated overall economic development has not yet left any marked traces on employment. Thus, seasonally adjusted, the number of wage and salary earners at most decreased just slightly from the second to the third quarter. "This may be indicative of the fact that the companies do not reckon with a long-lasting decline in the economic activities," the ministry says. Apparently, the level of employment achieved is being maintained even under conditions of declining production output so as to prevent potential frictions in the course of an economic revitalization. The unemployment rate increased from 3.8 percent in October to 4.2 percent in November. A year ago, it amounted to a mere 3.5 percent.

The deceleration in the price development discernible in nearly all sectors of the economy after the middle of the year lately has stagnated. While the price level of the preceding year was exceeded by 5.1 percent in October, the increase rate came to 5.3 percent in November. Considerable price-hiking influences emanated, above all, from the foodstuffs subject to seasonal conditions, but also from mineral-oil products and other energy sources.

BERLIN DEPUTY MAYOR RESIGNS IN CREDIT SCANDAL

LD071838 Hamburg DPA in German 1701 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 7 Jan (DPA)--Wolfgang Lueder (FDP), Berlin deputy mayor and senator for economic affairs, who is involved in the Garski affair, today resigned from the Senat. After a 5-hour private meeting of the FDP group in the house of representatives, he said that next Tuesday he formally will tender his resignation to the president of the house of representatives.

He said that the discussions in the FDP group convinced him that his resignation would be better for the party without awaiting the findings of the parliamentary investigations committee. Before announcing his intention to resign, Lueder informed FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher about developments.

Lueder, the Berlin senator for economic affairs, is accused of having failed as a member of the credit-guarantee committee to check the economic status of the firm run by Berlin architect Dietrich Garski. The senate gave a credit guarantee worth DM115 million to the firm. Finance Senator Klaus Riebschlaeger, who is resigning to become SPD floor leader, also sat on the committee which extended the credit guarantee to Garski, who has since gone bankrupt.

Lueder will remain chairman of the Berlin FDP for the time being. He pointed out that a regional party congress will meet in May and that decisions will have to be made by then.

DEFENSE MINISTER REJECTS LIBYAN-CHAD MERGER

NC072008 Paris AFP in English 1958 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Paris, 7 Jan (AFP)--France would never approve a merger of Libya and Chad, French Development Aid and Defense Minister Robert Galley said on television here today.

He was commenting on a reported plan to unite the two countries announced yesterday after a visit to Libya by Chadian head of state Goukouni Oueddei.

Mr Galley said the merger contravened international agreements and in particular accords negotiated in Nigeria in 1979 with all parties to the Chadian dispute under the auspices of the central African country's neighbours.

Announcement of the merger plan followed Mr Goukouni's victory, with Libyan help, over the forces of his former defence minister, Hissein Habre after a year-long battle in the capital, Ndjamena.

Today, Mr Galley denied that France, which for many years maintained troops in its former colony, planned military intervention.

The minister noted that France pulled out its troops from Chad in May 1980 in line with the accords negotiated in Lagos, and he deplored that "some people" who were party to the 1979 accords had maintained their troops in Chad. This, he said, was unacceptable.

Mr Galley also said he did not know of any meeting of the Chadian transition government during which the merger decision might have been taken. This decision went against the Lagos accord by which free elections were to have taken place to install a government of national union, he said.

He added that France had not taken sides during Chad's civil war: "France gave Chad its independence in 1960, and since then it has done everything to maintain its unity and territorial integrity," he said.

France could not intervene in Chad as it only intervened "on a government's explicit demand," he added.

Meanwhile, the French Foreign Ministry announced today that Chadian nationals planning to visit France would not require a visa. Until now, Chadians could freely reside and work in France.

SPOKESMAN SAYS FRANCE, GDR WANT TO DOUBLE TRADE

LD071338 Hamburg DPA in German 1205 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 7 Jan (DPA)--France and the GDR want to more than double their trade from the present figure of about M860 million to more than M2 billion per annum by 1982. This was confirmed today by the office of French Premier Raymond Barre. Yesterday, he had a meeting with the state secretary in the GDR Foreign Trade Ministry, Gerhard Beil.

A spokesman for Barre denied, however, that the two sides linked this intention with the development of the situation in Poland, as was reported yesterday evening from circles close to Barre. The spokesman refused to comment on this question.

It was said yesterday that both Barre and Beil stated that East-West relations as a whole and especially between the GDR and France should not be influenced by the political situation in Poland. The hope was expressed that Poland will solve its problems alone.

BERLINGUER SCORES DC IN NEW YEAR'S STATEMENT

LD071441 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 31 Dec 80 p 1

[PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer article: "Change of Direction in Country's Leadership"]

[Text] The wishes which at the start of 1981 we convey to our comrades are the same wishes as we convey to all those who suffer but are not resigned to injustice and violence and who, like us communists, are hoping and fighting to surmount and eliminate them in Italy and throughout the world.

The first wish is that peace will prevail throughout the world. Mankind refuses to be dragged toward nuclear disaster. But to prevent the aspiration for peace from being betrayed, there must be a more determined struggle by all peoples to ensure that the major powers' policy rediscovers the paths of wisdom, dialogue and cooperation, to ensure that the existing conflicts among states are resolved through negotiations, to ensure that the crazy and lethal rearmament race ceases, and to ensure that the vast problems of famine, backwardness and economic and social imbalances are tackled, while subduing the egoism of the wealthy.

The PCI, which has established itself and is acknowledged as a major autonomous national force, will remain loyal to its internationalist tradition and inspiration, demonstrating in its policy and initiatives in the European and world contexts, and through its involvement among the masses its support for and solidarity with the workers of all countries and all forces fighting for their emancipation, freedom, social justice, national independence and socialism.

In Italy, 1980 was a painful and burdensome year. It was the year of the Bologna massacre and the earthquake in Campania and Basilicata. It was the year when the accumulation of scandals in public life become too much to endure. It was also a year when attacks resumed on the working class and the workers and economical and social life deteriorated still further.

The response given to these negative and alarming events by the economic groups and political forces which still hold the essential controls of public authorities has been entirely inadequate; indeed, it has been a succession of errors, lack of foresight and petty partisan calculations. This is the principal cause of the dangerous spread of mistrust and suspicion toward the state through the broad strata of society.

But the year which we are leaving behind us also provided further definite proof that in Italy there are major combative energies opposed to the country's decline. So it is not true that everything is in jeopardy. And this has rightly been stressed by the president of the republic, among others.

This has been seen in the generous impetus with which workers, citizens of all classes, young people, volunteer groups, local organizations and divisions of the armed forces, Carabinieri and police have done and are still doing their utmost in providing aid to and solidarity with the people so terribly hit by the earthquake. It has been seen in the magnificent struggle steadfastly waged by the Fiat workers and by workers in many other factories. It has been seen in the powerful and admonitory response of the Bologna people, their administration and all Italian citizens to the 2 August fascist massacre. It has been and can still be seen in honest people's revolt against the corruption and profiteering which are still protected by too many instances of powerful tacit complicity.

It is this Italy which the Directorate addressed on 27 December, when it proposed a radical change in the leadership of the state and of society--a government for which the PCI would constitute the driving force and guarantor.

DC No Longer Capable of Leading Italy's Government

We requested and still request the support of all honest people both inside and outside the parties, of the healthy forces of labor, production and culture, of the democrats of every tendency and of people within the state bodies determined not to yield an inch to the subversive attacks and blackmail of terrorism, who want an efficient and clean government and an economy freed from the stifling burden of parasitism and corrupt practices of every kind.

The events of the last part of the year have made it obvious that the DC is no longer capable of leading Italy's Government. We give the Italian people three proofs of this, on decisive points:

In the face of the explosion of corruption and scandals, the DC leaders have shown their disinclination and inability to change their government methods and to regenerate their party; indeed, the DC has withdrawn into an arrogant defense of its entire power system and of the activity of all its representatives, including the most controversial;

The earthquake tragedy laid bare the complete inefficiency which DC-led governments have brought to public administration and the state machinery;

Last, just a few days ago, we witnessed the DC's and the government's indecisive and inconsistent conduct with respect to the terrorists' blackmail.

This is why we say that there must be a real change of direction in Italy's leadership. We hope that this realization will be reached as soon as possible by the parties, political groups and individuals who have hitherto endorsed, shared in or submitted to the DC's power system and misgovernment.

The proposal that we have put forward is well founded and necessary and demanded by events and experience. It is not a rejection and condemnation of the parties but a denunciation of the evident and major shortcomings of the present government parties, and it constitutes the utmost and highly responsible pressure to ensure that they are thoroughly reformed and that they rise to the current problems. Partly and perhaps precisely because of this we are well aware how much resistance our proposal will encounter, with what excuses and maneuvers people will try to evade it. However, we are also well aware that major forces within the workers movement and throughout society, the Catholic world and the secular parties are sensitive to the need for a real political and moral regeneration in the country's leadership and can commit themselves with us to struggle to achieve it.

The entire party must be aware of how intensive and continuous its masss political, ideological and organizational action must be to fulfill the task which it is now called on to perform.

We need a party more united and consistent in its practical activity aimed at realizing the objectives which it has set itself and proposed to the workers and the entire country--a combative, vigorous and specific party, open to innovation, determined to encourage all positive energies and willing to conduct a dialogue and reach understanding with all the forces aspiring to change.

With this confidence the Communists greet the new year, which for us will also be the year when we commemorate our 60th year of history, to draw from it a new impetus and a new lesson to improve ourselves and continue our struggle successfully.

DENMARK

'OVERT DIFFERENCES' REPORTED IN GDR-DANISH TALKS

LD071924 Hamburg DPA in German 1835 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 7 Jan (DPA)--The first day of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer's visit to Denmark ended today with overt differences of opinion. Danish Foreign Minister Kjelo Olesen said that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is responsible for the worsening East-West relations. "The occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet forces is a violation of the international community's legal principles and a serious setback for detente," he said.

He hopes, he said, that the Poles will be able to solve their problems without any external pressure or interference. The Danish Government will continue to support the resumption of SALT negotiations in order to achieve the largest possible reduction of strategic arms.

Fischer said that it is a matter of priority that the United States ratify the SALT II agreement and that Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms are continued. He called the voluntary withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet soldiers and 1,000 tanks from the GDR a first step which documented Moscow's desire for detente. "What mankind and Europe in particular need are not new missiles, nor a new arms spiral, but a stop to the arms race," he said.

NORWAY

FRYDENLUND ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES, NATO CONFLICTS

LD071629 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 Jan 81 p 52

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA interview with Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund: "Resist Doomsday Prophesies"; place not given]

[Text] "Decisions that will be made in the next few months will decide whether the world will become a more dangerous place or whether it will be possible to steer developments in a more positive direction. The year 1981 will be an important year," Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund said in an interview with NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA at the turn of the year.

Frydenlund said that it is important that we do not allow ourselves to be carried along by the doomsday prophesies we hear nowadays or by fatalism. The worsening situation has been created by people, and it is people who must get the world on the right track again, he stressed.

"There can be no doubt that the international situation has become much more complicated and tense than in the past, and this, together with the intense debate on the nuclear arms race, can explain why the fear of war has become more widespread--according to the opinion polls, stronger in Norway than in other countries."

[Question] How would you characterize Norway's foreign affairs position at the end of 1980?

[Answer] We have great international involvement, perhaps the strongest we have ever had. Our international position is by no means bad, even though we do not have as central a position in world politics as we might imagine. We also now have a much more wide-ranging foreign policy debate in Norway, which has resulted in greater efforts for disarmament against the apartheid regime in South Africa and for a new world economic order.

[Question] Have you considered any models for a future plan on the question of a nuclear-free area in the Nordic countries?

[Answer] Here I will refer to the draft in the Labor Party manifesto which says: Norway will work for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area as part of the work for nuclear-free zones in a broader context. [answer ends]

Frydenlund pointed out that first this will mean a more active attitude in the work for nuclear-free zones, and second that a nuclear-free Nordic area will not be an isolated action but a phase in a process, in which during the first phase a reduction in the numbers of nuclear arms in Europe will be achieved through negotiation. A nuclear-free Nordic area would be an important pawn or a triggering factor in this work, Frydenlund said.

Frydenlund announced that at the present conference on European security and cooperation Norway will give its active support to bringing about a conference on disarmament in Europe.

[Question] How do you view Ronald Reagan's statements on military superiority over the Soviet Union?

[Answer] The task must be to reach a credible balance between East and West, and with this balance as a foundation try to carry out troop reductions. Military superiority on one side would only lead to uncertainty and further rearmament on the other. It is this arms race and the vicious circle of uncertainty which must be broken.

[Question] Will NATO cooperation be put to even tougher tests in the light of the situation in Poland?

[Answer] As far as Poland is concerned the matter is clear. The NATO nations will stand united. However, in the coming months there could be differences of opinion between the NATO nations of Western Europe and the United States in the following areas:

1. In the view of detente, where the results which have been achieved in relations between East and West mean more to the individual West German then they do to the individual American;

2. In the view of conflicts outside the NATO area, where the United States thinks that the West European countries are leaving these problems to the United States alone. [answer ends]

The compromise, according to Frydenlund, is for the United States to attach greater importance to the possibilities of detente in the European and East-West context, while the West European nations in NATO must involve themselves more actively in resolving conflicts outside the area covered by NATO, but without extending NATO's existing functions to new areas.

SWEDEN

DEFENSE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES SECURITY POLICY

LD080849 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 4 Jan 81 p 3

[Swedish Defense Ministry Under Secretary Sven Hirdman article: "Stabilizing Role"]

[Text] Swedish security policy is shaped to look after Swedes' interests. We have found that a policy of neutrality supported by a strong defense force gives us the best chance of maintaining our peace and freedom.

At the same time Swedish security policy has a very obvious significance for our Nordic neighbors. In the period since the war they have formed their own security policies in part on the basis of the assumption of continued Swedish neutrality and continued strong Swedish defenses, which could prevent threats to their territory via Sweden. We are dependent to a similar extent on the policies pursued by our neighbors. This reciprocal dependence has its obvious geographical and historical causes.

Since World War II we have had a long-term security pattern in the Nordic countries, which has often been called the Nordic Balance. As the Nordic area, for reasons which are given below, has acquired increasing strategic importance for the superpower blocs, increased attention has been paid to Sweden's role in this pattern too. Within both the superpower blocs there is a pronounced interest in Sweden's continuing to play a stabilizing role in northern Europe.

The superpowers' expectations of a possible future war's character are decisive for their peacetime deployment. As the following factors make clear, northern Europe and the North Atlantic have in recent years acquired growing importance for the two superpower blocs' military policy:

At its naval bases on the Kola Peninsula the Soviet Union has based two-thirds of its strategic submarines, which with their long-range nuclear missiles comprise the major part of the Soviet Union's second strike capability. The submarines' operational areas are the Arctic Ocean and the North Atlantic; because of this these sea areas have acquired a corresponding strategic importance.

The Soviet northern fleet also includes many modern surface vessels and attack submarines with the task of both protecting the strategic submarines and in wartime of cutting NATO's lines of communication across the Atlantic. Even now, in peacetime, the Soviet Navy is making appearances with advanced ships further and further south in the Norwegian Sea, and this has an effect among other things in Norway's situation.

In addition, in the western Soviet Union there is the medium-range bomber, the Backfire, with the main task of operating against the NATO aircraft-carrier fleets in the Atlantic and the Norwegian Sea.

NATO has in turn adopted a number of measures in recent years to meet what it sees as a Soviet threat in this area. These include preparations for antisubmarine warfare, modern air and sea surveillance systems, a pattern of more frequent exercises, and planning for reinforcements for Norway and Denmark.

Denmark and southern Norway have come to acquire growing importance as flank areas in the event of a conventional superpower conflict in central Europe. Danish defenses are in many ways inseparable from West Germany's. The Norwegian and Danish airfields would be especially important in a struggle for air supremacy on the continent.

The Baltic has by no means lost its importance for military policy. The majority of the Soviet naval shipyards are located on the Baltic, and their repair capacity could influence the outcome of a long superpower conflict. Forward military exercises are held in the Baltic several times each year. The control of Oresund and the Belts [seaways through Danish islands] would be of great importance for either the East or the West in a conflict in Europe.

Sweden's large territory occupies a central position in the Nordic countries. Attack operations on or through our Nordic neighbors would be made easier with at least access to parts of Swedish land, sea or air territory. Developments in military technology, including cruise missiles and the increased range of tactical aircraft, heighten this tendency. To this extent Sweden has acquired increased importance as a strategic corridor area.

To sum up, it is possible to assert that the Nordic countries have for several reasons acquired greater strategic interest for the superpowers, that their military involvement in the area has therefore grown, and that this means that if a military conflict between East and West breaks out in Europe it could also affect the Nordic countries at an early stage.

We should not of course speculate about an imminent superpower war. The probability of this is still very small in Europe. The deterrents work, primarily because of the existence of nuclear arms, and the borders between the power blocs have been stable since 1948. But even against the background of total peace Swedish defense has acquired greater importance for our neighbors' security policy.

The Swedish policy of neutrality and the Swedish defense forces' strength have formed two of the most important factors in the stable Nordic security pattern. Since World War II Swedish policies have been seen as one of the guarantees for a continuation of the status quo in the Nordic countries.

Thus it has been an advantage for the Finnish policy of neutrality that Sweden by means of its nonaligned foreign policy and its strong defenses has constituted an area free from superpower involvement west of Finland. The traditional Swedish policy of neutrality has also been able to give support in other ways to the Finnish policy of neutrality, as this has taken shape since World War II.

The fact that Norway and Denmark have been able to express certain reservations about their NATO membership ever since 1949 in their so-called nuclear and base policy has been partly due to the realization of Sweden's importance as a buffer for these states. If the Swedish defense forces' strength decreases, this could have repercussions for the Norwegain and Danish policies of alliance. Within the NATO framework they could then have to consider whether they would have to adopt compensatory measures to guarantee their own security.

If so, several of these measures would have to be adopted in peacetime. All in all, so important a shift could occur in the Nordic security pattern that we all would find ourselves in a worse position. There are close connections between security policies of the various Nordic countries, which makes it impossible to alter basic values in a single country without affecting the whole.

It is the rest of the world's view of Swedish neutralist policy and Swedish defense which is decisive here. Every state acts on the basis of its own appraisals, and not on the basis of ours. The debate within Sweden on the defense forces' future composition has already lead to ideas abroad that Swedish defense strength has been seriously weakened.

What we sometimes forget is that our debate has not so much been about our defense during the eighties, which largely as a result of earlier defense efforts are strong, as about how the defense forces will look in the nineties after the 1982 and 1987 defense resolutions. Despite the fact that ideas of a reduction in Swedish defense strength thus are exaggerated as far as the eighties are concerned, they do influence many foreign observers' view of Sweden at the present time. It is of course especially serious if such ideas gain a foothold with the superpowers or with our neighbors, and there lead to new measures in foreign or defense policy.

FOURTH ROUND OF INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS OPENS 7 JAN

NC071859 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] The first session of the fourth round of the intercommunal talks was held at the Ledra Palace Hotel this afternoon.

A UN statement said that discussions on resettling Varosha under UN auspices were resumed at the meeting. The statement added that various aspects of the issue were further discussed and explained in a spirit of good will. The next meeting will be held on Friday, 16 January, when both sides will continue the discussion on the initial practical measures to promote good will, mutual confidence and the return to normalcy.

Speaking before the meeting began, Greek Cypriot representative Ioannidhis said that the Greek Cypriot side expects the Turkish Cypriot side to take a positive stance on the Varosha resettlement issue. If this is done, Ioannidhis said, it will have a favorable effect on the talks, which, he added, will be very useful to both communities. Ioannidhis said: We continue the talks with readiness to hold a constructive dialogue leading to a viable and logical solution to the Cypriot issue.

In reply to a question, Turkish Cypriot representative Onan said that he was going to submit what he described as very concrete proposals on Famagusta. In answer to a question on how he can link the Varosha issue with practical measures, he said that all issues are interlinked and that all four aspects of the problem are included in the total settlement. In answer to a question on what is being done about the priority of Varosha, Onan replied: I think you must not insist on priorities. My view, he added, is if we come to an agreement on one issue then the rest of the issues will certainly follow.

Waldheim's Proposals

NC080909 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 8 Jan 81 p 1, 7

[Text] Yesterday, authoritative diplomatic circles confirmed that the question of the resettlement of Varosha and of the practical measures, or rather the exchanges, demanded by the Turkish side have taken a completely different form within the framework of the intercommunal talks which, as of yesterday, entered the fourth and most substantive round.

Specifically, these authoritative circles have disclosed that these questions are now being discussed on the basis of a fresh proposal which UN Secretary General Waldheim submitted and explained during his recent New York meetings with Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Mr Atakol, the Turkish Cypriot side's representatives.

Dr Waldheim's proposal, which has been described by UN circles as an attempt to resolve the deadlock in the issue, aims at the simultaneous operation of the Nicosia international airport--under absolute UN control--and the resettlement of Varosha.

The same UN circles have maintained that the operation of the airport by the United Nations and the free use of the airport for the movement of passengers and cargo for the benefit of all the regions of Cyprus and, above all, the abolition of the illegal Tymbou airport, would resolve to a large extent the problem of taking other practical measures by the Greek Cypriot side that would entail direct or indirect recognition of the Turkish Cypriot "state"--such as the lifting of restrictions which the Turkish side has described as an economic embargo.

As for the operation of the Famagusta harbor, sources close to the United Nations said that if agreement is reached on the reopening of the Nicosia airport, along with the resettlement of Varosha, it will not be difficult to deal with this question by means of some kind of arrangement of common acceptance.

According to private reports, the following questions are the subject of discussion in connection with the Waldheim proposal:

1. What would be the specific area of Varosha for resettlement? It has been learned that the Waldheim proposal provides that the area will be the same that was envisaged by the Western plan--that is, south of the Famagusta-Larnaca road and to the east of the Ayios Nikolaos base. This area does not include the quarters of Sakkaria, Nea Smirni, Karaolos and so forth where 4,000-5,000 Greeks were living. Until today the Turkish side insisted that the area for resettlement be confined to a coastal strip, to something that Denktas described as one city quarter. On the other hand, the Greek Cypriot side is implying for resettlement the entire area which was inhabited by Greeks, and it appears that the Greek Cypriot side is insisting on this view.

2. Since, following resettlement, the city of Varosha and its administration will be a UN responsibility, and if the whole area is declared a demilitarized area, the insistence of the Turks to set up entry and exit check points--even with the presence of UN observers--is unacceptable.

3. The Turks insist that 50 percent of the Nicosia airport personnel should be Turkish Cypriots and that the Turkish Army should exercise some control over the operation of and movement at the airport.

4. Since movement through the airport will be free, what travel documents are the Turkish Cypriots going to use? The Turks insist that Turkish Cypriot passports should bear the seal of the "Turkish Cypriot Federated State."

5. In view of the fact that with the reopening of the airport the movement of foreign tourists to and from the occupied territories will be free, the Greek Cypriot side is faced with the question of substantive recognition and legalization of the Turkish occupation of hotels of Greek ownership in the occupied areas. In connection with this, and of course if final agreement is reached, it is being suggested that the Turks be asked to allow the Greek hotel owners and their personnel to resettle there and to be free to run these hotels. Finally, among the views which are being discussed in an effort for a compromise solution that would not entail acceptance by the lawful state arrangements that would put the occupation status on the same footing there is one of setting up a special independent authority or organization to run the Nicosia airport and the Famagusta harbor. It must be noted that if the illegal Tymbou airfield is abolished, the Turks have hinted that they will demand the abolition of the Larnaca airfield as well.

EDEK LEADER DEMANDS DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH ISRAEL

NC080611 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 8 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] The general secretary of the socialist EDEK Party, Mr Takis Khatzidhimitriou, has demanded the severance of relations with Israel on the grounds that Israeli intelligence services are reportedly active in Cyprus against Cypriot interests.

Among such activities Mr Khatzidhimitriou lists the bombing which nearly killed the Syrian journalist, Mr Hani al-Hindi in Limassol last Saturday.

However, the Cyprus Government avoided any comment yesterday on press reports according to which the alien detained in connection with the bombing has made "confessions" that he is of Israeli origin and had Israeli accomplices.

The investigations are continuing and nothing can be said at this stage. The government spokesman said:

Mr Khatzidhimitriou, a member of the House, in a question which he addresses through the House to the Ministry of the Interior, says that "a whole series of events and reports convince that Israeli agents are operating in a criminal manner in Cyprus against Cypriot interests."

He mentions that there have been reports that the Israeli civil aviation authority, in maps it publishes, acknowledges the existence of a Flight Information Region pertaining to Ercan (Tymbou) airfield, that there has been a case of an Israeli member of the diplomatic staff drawing a pistol in public place and of "Israeli agents being involved in the attempt on the life of the Syrian journalists", while the case of the killing of two Palestinians in December 1979 is still unresolved.

"The severance of diplomatic relations with Israel, on account of their anti-Cypriot policy is an old demand. All these events convince that a decision must be taken as soon as possible. The Cyprus Government is asked what practical measures are planned in this direction," Mr Khatzidhimitriou asks.

TURKEY'S OZAL CONCLUDES CONTACTS IN NORTH REGION

TA072057 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Turkish Deputy Prime Minister and State Minister Turgut Ozal concluded his contacts in the TFSC and returned to Turkey this evening.

In a statement at Ercan (Tymbou) state airport before his departure, Ozal explained the motives of his contacts with TFSC officials. He said: We wanted to investigate the compatibility of the economic program aiming at a free market, which has been implemented in Turkey for the past year, with the economic system in Cyprus and ways of applying a similar or more advanced system in Cyprus and to impart this information to the relevant people in Turkey. Pointing out that the real aim is to strengthen the economic structure of the TFSC, Ozal expressed the belief that if harmony is achieved between the work conducted here and in Turkey, positive results can be obtained.

Replying to journalists' questions, Ozal noted that the status of the state economic enterprises was also discussed during his contacts. Pointing out that the subject of increasing interest rates was also taken up, he recalled that the rate of interest applied to foreign currency deposits is higher than the rate applied to the Turkish lira. Ozal noted that interest rates should be readjusted in a bid to encourage savings. He said that this would be done and expressed the conviction that a reasonable rate of interest would be determined. In reply to another question, Ozal said that the inflation in Cyprus is, to a great extent, related to the inflation in Turkey. He explained that as long as the Turkish lira is the (?accepted currency) in the TFSC, the local inflation would generally behave in parallel to the inflation in Turkey. Pointing out that the measures adopted in Turkey have begun to curb inflation, Ozal said that the positive consequences of this would be felt in Cyprus as well.

Ozal noted that a change of the monetary unit was not discussed during his talks and that such a thing is out of the question for the time being.

In his statement at Ercan airport, Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay said that agreement was reached during the talks to work further. Cagatay noted that the talks would be continued within this framework.

NATO SOUTHERN EUROPE COMMANDER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

TA071742 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] NATO Southern Europe Allied Forces Commander Adm William Crowe has arrived in Ankara to hold talks on NATO matters. He will begin his contacts tomorrow. Admiral Crowe will be received by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. He will meet with Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer as well. Admiral Crowe will also go to Istanbul and meet with 1st Army Commander Gen Necdet Urug and visit Fleet Commander Adm Nejat Terim in Golcuk. The NATO commander will leave Turkey on 10 January.

VOTCP: EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION IN ANKARA

TA080734 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] At a time while a delegation from the European Parliament is continuing its contacts in Ankara, more delegations from international trade union organizations are expected in Turkey. The delegation from the Political Committee of the European Parliament is examining the latest developments in Turkey as well as the issue of the violation of human rights and freedoms. The delegation headed by the Austrian parliamentarian, Lugwig Steiner, met with Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, Foreign Minister Ilter Turmen and former RPP leader Bulent Ecevit. Steiner is expected to prepare a detailed report on his talks with Turkish officials as well as his findings on the (?implementation) of the military administration and on the limitations imposed on basic human rights and freedoms. This report will be submitted to the Political Committee of the European Parliament by 26 January 1981. The issue of whether Turkey's membership in the European Parliament should be suspended will also be discussed in the light of this report.

OZAL SUPPORTS 'OPEN MARKET' IDEA FOR NORTH CYPRUS

NC071717 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 4 Jan 81 p 3

[Resat Akar report]

Excerpt] Nicosia--Turkish Cypriot businessmen have urged Turkish State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal to see that north Cyprus is converted into an open Hong Kong-type market.

It is reported that Turgut Ozal, who has had contacts with some notable businessmen in addition to the members of the Chamber of Commerce, appears to favor such a development. It has also been learned that this matter will be discussed at great length at a meeting he is going to have with the members of the Council of Ministers tomorrow.

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TRADE MINISTER STARIBACHER TO VISIT MOSCOW 18 JAN

AU081152 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 8 Jan 81 p 4

[Summary] Trade Minister Josef Staribacher will pay a 2-day official visit to Moscow beginning 18 January. On this occasion he will sign a long-term program for economic cooperation with the Soviet Union that was worked out some time ago. This cooperation program, which originally was to have been signed in Vienna last fall, contains detailed lists of envisaged cooperation projects as well as lists of goods on which both sides agreed to focus special attention in an effort to intensify economic relations. The program is coordinated with the new Soviet 5-year plan from 1981-1985.

In addition, Director General Fremuth of the Austrian Federal Power Company, who will accompany Staribacher to Moscow, will have talks with Soviet officials on the planned power exchange--expensive Austrian peak-load power in exchange for less expensive base-load power to be supplied by the CEMA power grid. This power exchange would require an extension of the West Ukraine-Budapest power line to Vienna, and the construction in Vienna-Oberlaab of a direct-current coupling plant to link the CEMA grid to the Austrian power grid.

"The Moscow talks with government representatives and experts of the Soviet Energy Ministry will deal primarily with possibilities of financing this large project, with technical and credit questions, and with the exchange ratio for mutual power supplies."

USSR CUTS NATURAL GAS QUOTA BY ONE-THIRD

AU081503 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Service in German at 1158 GMT on 8 January carries a news report stating that "the Soviet Union has announced a cut of its natural gas deliveries to Austria for the first quarter of this year," by "about one-third of the current quota." In the same program, Vienna Domestic Service at 1122 GMT carries a backgrounder on the Austrian natural gas situation referring to the announced cut in Soviet deliveries by saying that "technical reasons, the nature of which were not explained," have been given as the reason for the measure. According to the authors of the latter report--Hans Adler and Ernst Behersdorfer--such delivery cuts "for technical reasons" have occurred several times before, and although Soviet deliveries amount to nearly half of Austria's annual natural gas consumption--2.5 out of 5.2 billion cubic meters--an Austrian Oil Administration [OEMV] source has pointed out that in view of Austria's ample natural gas reserves private households and large gas users will not be affected by the cut in Soviet gas deliveries. This view is shared by the Vienna and Lower Austrian Gas Companies, while the Upper Austrian Gas Company has warned large gas users including the Voest Steel Corporation, that a 50 percent cut in their gas allotments might have to be imposed as of 1 April. In this context a Voest spokesman voiced the hope that during his forthcoming talks in Moscow, Trade Minister Staribacher might succeed in inducing the Soviets to supply more gas to Austria after all.

The authors quote an OEMV spokesman as saying that, as usual at this time of the year, an OEMV delegation is at present negotiating in Moscow on this year's natural gas import quotas, and that only after its return will the 1981 quotas for each province be fixed by the annual Austrian gas conference of the OEMV and the provincial gas companies. On this occasion, the OEMV will also inform the gas companies to what extent the Soviet side intends to fulfill its 1981 delivery quota by higher deliveries later this year.

VICE ADMIRAL FROMM COMMENTS ON NAVY'S ROLE

LD081744 Hamburg DPA in German 1631 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Flensburg, 8 Jan (DPA)--According to Navy Commander Vice Admiral Guenter Fromm, the Federal Navy is aware of its widening foreign policy role "in the service of peace."

Speaking today at the 21st conference on the history of tactics of the Federal Navy in Flensburg, Fromm said he considered actions like the 1911 "leap of the panther" unthinkable. The government of the German reich at the same time sent a gunboat to Morocco as a token of its economic claims.

Even so, Fromm said, the Federal Navy has to carry out "in close cooperation with the allies, the political task of securing access to energy and raw materials, especially overseas." "This does not mean that we want to be a naval power operating in the Indian Ocean," the admiral said. However, it cannot be excluded that the Federal Navy will have to close a gap in northern Europe if the United States and Britain have to strengthen their presence in more southern regions. For the German Navy, the main task remains to secure jointly with the Danish Navy the Baltic region and its approaches and, with other NATO partners, the supply routes in the North Sea.

According to Fromm, the Federal Navy visited 60 countries during the past 5 years. On all occasions the bearing of the crews was universally praised.

According to Fromm, the equipment program for the navy, costing a total of DM12.5 billion, is to be fully implemented within the next few years. The navy then will have 6 122-class frigates, 6 Troika minesweeping systems, 10 143-A class patrol boats and 112 Tornado planes.

COLUMNIST VIEWS IMPACT OF FUTURE U.S. POLICIES

DW081418 Bonn DIE WELT in German 8 Jan 81 p 5

[Friedhelm Kemna editorial: "The New Sound of the Trumpet"]

[Text] The period of paralysis is approaching its end. The conditions of no more and not yet, which smokescreened the features of U.S. action and forced the protagonists of world politics into a standby position, cease to be applicable. The United States of Ronald Reagan's presidency is providing new, concrete orientation data. It provides course data on a policy from which the Americans and their friends in the world--and also their adversaries--anticipate a new quality of leadership and reliability.

Reagan's legacy, which he must administer in keeping with priorities of his own, includes partnership with Europe, something that has high political rank. Now at the close of a decade which began for the Old World with so much hope for changing the confrontation between East and West into cooperation, balance of interests and detente, it finds it must cope with what actually has resulted. And what has resulted is depressing, at least after Afghanistan and under the spell of the Polish drama. As far as tensions and conflict are concerned, the era of detente has by far exceeded the cold war.

This Europe has become a difficult partner for the United States, having been disconcerted by political and world economic crisis conditions and irritated by the Western superpower's weakness in leadership and action. In this regard, the United States did not meet the expectations of its friends in the upward surge that followed the depths of Vietnam and Watergate and, thus, it aroused a new appetite on the part of the competing Soviet power. It is a difficult Europe which, facing challenge, particularly from claims made by the Third World, has entered into a global competition with the United States. It has done so in the depressive atmosphere of the Russian coup in Afghanistan and the situation in the Middle East.

Yet, unlike Jimmy Carter, who in the confusing handling of what he had inherited, did not succeed in rebuilding the solid, powerful political antipole in the Atlantic alliance, his successor is setting clear targets which Europe will not be able to avoid. The political strategy expounded to the U.S. Senate by Caspar Weinberger, Reagan's designated secretary of defense, is intended to impose on the Europeans a new commitment for productive debates. The discussion on arms and arms control will have to adapt to the new basic concept of U.S. security policy if the alliance wishes to retain its political purpose and renew the credibility of its military deterrence. This sign of adaptation stands for counterarming and the restoration of the strategic nuclear balance between the superpowers. It spells the readiness, without ifs and buts, to eliminate the lead of Soviet armament, a lead which no one denies. Weinberger goes beyond Reagan's election campaign position which was phrased as a matter of principles: SALT II in the form negotiated to date cannot be ratified, the "too brittle" treaty can no longer form the basis of the U.S. negotiating strategy for the limitation of arms on both sides. The credibility of one's own position toward arms control, a position which is to be redefined, presupposes "swift and drastic" counterarming. Reagan does not want to negotiate under conditions of an imbalance which would have been formalized through a ratification of SALT II. He wants to create impetuses facilitating negotiations on formalizing a verifiable balance of strategic armament. A position of weakness, that is to say a sort of political priority for disarmament and arms control, is being ruled out. This presupposes particularly the improvement of U.S. military preparedness in the crisis zones.

This policy and the spirit in which it will be formulated will test political wills in Europe. The core of the policy is in accord with the December 1979 decision on the Euronuclear closing of the arms gap. It does not contradict the balance established by the NATO decision involving armament with missiles and negotiations on control and limitation of strategic arms in Europe. But it clearly collides, at least at present, with political advisability or the political-ideological confessions to which some of the governments and government parties have subordinated themselves. There is an enormous difference between the security concept of Caspar Weinberger and the counterarmament fears of the Dutch and the Belgians, or the dogged attempts of certain German Social Democrats to argue in favor of exempting the Federal Republic from its duty concerning the decision to close the arms gap. The increasing volume of the choir of critics in the chancellor's party may possibly take the new American security policy directives as a reason for announcing a "new situation," as Karsten Voight termed it, if the SALT II agreement is not ratified. And Helmut Schmidt, who was one of those who invented the decision to close the arms gap, does not give the impression, or does not give it any more, that he is a man who has the strength to prevent his party from definitely abandoning this unloved child. So Genscher is important for the government because he called to order the sympathizers of unilateral disarmament in Stuttgart. Also important is the opposition and most of all German public opinion, if the dialogue with America is not to become the nightmare of the Atlanic alliance. The credibility if a new and powerful American leadership position cannot feed only on the priority of security and the defense budget. But if the presidency of Ronald Reagan will do justice to this highest and toughest office, this impulse also must have an effect on Europe. The tone that was heard in the Senate committee was at any rate not an uncertain trumpet.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE ISSUES 1981 FORECAST

DW081222 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 8 Jan 81 p 3

[Article entitled: "DIW: The Key to Recovery Lies in the Financial and Monetary Policies"]

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jan--In view of the further decline in overall economic developments in the FRG, Berlin's German Institute for Economic Research (DIW) is once again advocating a steady financial and monetary policy. This is because the economy of the Federal Republic is currently in a phase in which the economic policy goals set by the law on stability are increasingly being missed.

In its annual forecast for 1981, the DIW expects a decrease of about 1 percent in the real gross national product with a further, serious increase in unemployment to a level of 1.2 million. Besides, the anticipated price increase, more than 4 percent on average over the year, is not in keeping with stability even though it is quite moderate compared with international levels. Beyond that, there will be less leeway in economic policy, where it will be narrowed down by state deficits, as well as in the overall trade balance, which will be high compared with former phases of recession.

According to DIW President Prof Hans-Juergen Krupp, the actual decision and responsibility for the further economic development will rest with the finance and monetary policy. As early as in the all-institute diagnosis of the fall of 1980, it was made clear that a change of course in monetary policy is necessary. At the same time, warnings were voiced against acrobatics in finance policy. But since the advice was not followed, the consequences now have ensued.

If in 1981 finance policy continues to follow the plans that have been used up to now, it will impede rather than promote economic development, the Berlin explorers of the economic cycle warns. This is true despite the tax relief which took effect on 1 January and despite increases going to private households. These measures are more than balanced again by increases in indirect taxes, the increases in social services withholdings and through rigorous cuts in expenditures.

The rigorous course of consolidation directed by finance policy this year, which shows the increase in the growth of expenditures being limited to about 4 percent, will not leave any leeway for public investments. Since the increase in state revenues of 2.5 percent to DM386 billion will clearly be smaller than last year, it is necessary to anticipate for 1981 a reduction in the state requirements for investments. The DIW expects a nominal decrease of 4 percent, and computed in in constant prices this amounts to nearly 9 percent. On the whole, state consumption in 1981 will increase nominally--5 percent plus, after a rate of 9.5 percent in 1980.

Despite these consolidation efforts, however, the DIW believes the ceiling on renewed borrowing, set by the Federal Government in the current draft budget at DM27.5 billion, cannot be met. Renewed borrowing will increase by more than DM10 billion and reach a level of about DM67 billion (1980: DM56 billion), if alone because of the tax revenue losses and losses of revenues attributable to cyclic conditions.

According to the DIW forecast, construction investments in 1981 will experience a considerable drop of 5 percent, the rate of increase in construction prices decreasing to 5.5 percent as against the 10 percent 1980 annual average.

The production volume in all fields of industry--not including the foodstuffs and luxury foodstuffs industries--in 1981 likewise will be clearly smaller than last year. Along with this development, production potential will increase about 2.5 percent, whereas the degree of utilization of this production potential will drop by more than 3 percentage points. The DIW estimates the private consumption increase to be about 1 percent (1980: 1.5 percent), with clearly lower wage agreements of about 5 percent and a price increase rate of about 4 percent.

Despite this prospect for economic development, which is not particularly favorable, the DIW harbors the "modest" hope that things will gradually improve as the year's end draws nearer. What matters now is to render unnecessary a short-lived economic stimulation program. Credible austerity measures should be adopted now and then implemented in 1982-83. The DIW thinks a consolidation at this time is wrong.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON CHAD-LIBYA MERGER

AB081635 Paris AFP in English 1632 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Paris, 8 Jan (AFP)--France today condemned this week's merger agreement between Libya and Chad, a former French colony. The agreement, signed in Tripoli by Chadian President Goukouni Queddei and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, ignored the rights of the Chadian people, a communique from the Foreign Ministry said here.

France could not accept validity of the agreement without it having first been put to the Chadian Government, the communique added.

The Foreign Ministry said that Mr Goukouni's transitional government of national unity had been given the job of holding general elections before January 1982. The transitional government had no right to prejudice the future options of any government elected in those elections, the communique added.

France will stand beside the Chadian people when it is a question of their rights, and it will stand beside Africa when it is a question of its (Africa's) security, the communique said.

Francois-Poncet Comments

LD082004 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] It was with a 48-hour delay but in particularly strong terms that France condemned the agreement between the Libyan head of state al-Qadhdhafi and Chadian President Goukouni. The agreement involves the merger of the two countries into one sole and single country. In a communique published at midafternoon, the Quai d'Orsay considers that the Tripoli agreement disregards the rights of the Chadian people and displays ambitions which represent a threat to Africa's security. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs reiterates that France led Chad to independence and always has observed its sovereignty. The last phrase of the communique is somewhat cryptic. The Quai d'Orsay states that France will be at the side of the Chadian people in order to defend its rights, and on the side of Africa to defend its security.

French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, the author of this text, just arrived in Africa, in the Ivory Coast where he was met by President Houphouet-Boigny. This visit was planned for a long time but, of course, comes at the right moment in view of the present situation. Interviewed by Ralph Pinto, our special correspondent in Abiduan, Francois-Poncet reiterated France's stand regarding what one should call al-Qadhdhafi's master stroke:

[Begin recording] I merely want to say that France always, as recently shown again in Chad, has observed the sovereignty and independence of African states. France will continue to be at the side of its African friends in order to help them when necessary to defend their stability and security. Development and security are the two aspects of French policy toward Africa and represent the basis of French-Ivory Coast cooperation which fortunately is what brings me today to this country. [end recording]

MINISTER DISCUSSES FRENCH-LIBYAN OIL AGREEMENT

LD081828 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] The agreement concluded between ELF-Aquitaine and Libya for the exploitations of oilfields continues to be topical. The minister of industry reportedly intends to ask the ELF board of management meeting on 14 January not to implement this agreement and not to include Libya in the 1981 prospecting budget of the French company.

Andre Giraud actually was presenting his New Year's good wishes to the press in the afternoon. He called for the lucid approach, intelligence and efforts of the French. At the same time, he made it clear that within the general field of energy, oil will represent only a small part of France's supplies for the current year.

POLL SHOWS 'NEGATIVE' SCORE FOR GISCARD D'ESTAING

NC091035 Paris AFP in English 1022 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Paris, 9 Jan (AFP)--With little more than three months to go to the first round of voting in the French presidential election, fewer than half French voters are confident that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing can solve the country's problems.

A poll from Sofres to be published in FIGARO magazine tomorrow showed 49 percent of those questioned did not have confidence in Mr Giscard d'Estaing, while 47 percent supported him. It was the first time the monthly poll had given the French leader, who has still to announce his candidature for a second seven-year term, a negative score.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing's Prime Minister Raymond Barre scored at 62 percent disapproval vote, two percent worse than last month.

Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand, who is expected to face the incumbent president in the run-off vote, saw his score rise three points to 35 percent. But Michel Rocard, the charismatic Socialist who withdrew his candidature when Mr Mitterrand said he would stand, headed the list of opposition figures with a one percent rise to 50 percent.

Communist leader Georges Marchais saw his support fall two points to 18 percent.

Inside the ruling coalition, Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist mayor of Paris who has still to announce he will run against the president, rated 33 percent, while his fellow Gaullist Michel Debre, Charles de Gaulle's first prime minister, who has declared his candidature, rated 29 percent.

POPE DISCUSSES UPCOMING VISIT WITH JAPANESE ENVOY

OW090209 Tokyo KYODO in English 0152 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Rome Jan 8 KYODO--Pope John Paul II said Thursday he had decided to visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki during his forth-coming tour of Japan to pray for the victims of the 1945 atomic bomb explosions in the two cities.

He is scheduled to visit Japan from February 23-27 on the last leg of his Asian tour which will also take him to the Philippines and Guam.

The Polish pope, in a meeting with Masami Ota, newly appointed Japanese ambassador to the Vatican City, said he will pray so that such a nuclear disaster will never happen again.

The envoy had an audience with John Paul at his office in the Holy See to present his credentials.

The pontiff told Ota he had long wanted to visit Japan and that he is happy to make the visit which his predecessors also had planned but failed to carry out.

Ota said the pope described Japan as an economic power bestowed with hardworking people although it is without major natural resources.

The leader of the Roman Catholic Church also said Japanese Catholics have a unique tradition of their own, surviving constant persecution by the Tokugawa Shogunate from the 17th through the mid-19th century.

John Paul said during the 30-minute meeting he is impressed with such a tradition, which he said is remarkable in the 2,000-year history of the Roman Catholic Church.

The government and the people alike, the pontiff went on, are open-minded toward about 400,000 Catholics and treat them equally in the predominantly Buddhist country with a population of 117 million.

The pope also said he is happy to have numerous Japanese visitors at the Vatican, including many non-Catholics.

The 60-year-old pope, who is now taking a crash course to learn Japanese, called the language the most difficult he has ever studied, the envoy said.

John Paul is a fluent speaker of at least six languages--Polish, Italian, French, German, English and Spanish--and has working knowledge of several other tongues.

He plans to say mass in Japanese during his coming stay in Japan, Vatican officials said.

L'UNITA: PCI'S PAJETTA ADDRESSES WORKERS IN CUBA

LD081409 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 23 Dec 80 p 22

[Giorgio Oldrini report on PCI Directorate member Gian Carlo Pajetta undated speech at corn processing plant as a delegate to the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Congress in Havana: "Cuba, Point of Intersection and Unity Among Different Forces"]

[Text] Havana--Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta has conveyed the PCI's greetings to the Second PCC Congress, speaking together with the Japanese and Congolese delegations at a corn processing plant built largely by a Cremona firm in the popular quarter of Regla, behind the port of Havana. "Addressing you workers," Pajetta said, "irrespective of what speeches and approved documents you have followed and read day to day, I would like to show you what this congress has meant to a partisan fighter, an old member of the workers movement who believes in the strength of unity, in the importance of the alliance of the democratic and liberation movements and in international solidarity.

"The first things that strikes you, the stronger and more homogeneous it becomes, is the unity of a communist party that emerged from the fusion of movements of differing origins and ideological frameworks--a party such as the Cuban Communist Party, which now identifies with Maj Fidel Castro, with his comrades of that time and with the comrades who subsequently shared a new experience with him and together found an organizational, ideological and political unity. Because of the very way in which it was formed, yours seems like the party of unity and identifies with a man who is an example and symbol of how to be an enthusiastic patriot, jealous of his independence and bound to his country's traditions and at the same time an internationalist, with the explicit awareness that there is no kind of conflict between these two aspects."

"Thus," Pajetta added, "an Italian can understand how the fact that the names of Marx and Lenin recur every time with that of Jose Marti is no rhetorical expedient but the realization that Marx and Lenin taught everyone to rediscover their own country's reality in its history. So for an internationalist, for someone who believes in the strength of unity and in the hope of its expansion and consolidation, albeit within the diversity of ideological stances and historical origins, it is very important that the party which has found this unity is bringing together--perhaps more than ever before at a communist congress--so many different forces which until recently were far apart and which even conflicted on several issues.

"The Cuban Communists are communists who certainly do not conceal their identity," Pajetta continued, "or even their party patriotism. They know, however, that they must not isolate themselves, that they can be and indeed are an element of attraction even for socialists such as the Spanish and the French, for Social Democrats such as the Swedes, Danes and British Laborites, for liberation movements all over the world and for the most varied parties in many Latin American countries. We could not fail to be struck by the fact that parties and groups which find themselves polemicizing or even conflicting in Venezuela and Mexico have found a point of contact in Havana, at this congress. There is a sign of the recognition of this party's internationalism and also of its authenticity and originality.

"This party and this kind of socialism were reached via a 'Cuban road' and not by importing any scheme or model. Lenin taught us that the path of revolution is not straight and flat like the Nevskiy Prospekt; socialism was reached here via the 'Cuban road' across the Sierra Maestra.

"Fidel Castro was not using a rhetorical image when he once spoke about Havana as the capital of unity, within respect for diversity and within the great variety of currents."

Profound Ties With the Masses

"Havana hosted the youth festival for which dozens and dozens of organizations from all countries converged here. It hosted the nonaligned summit at which Fidel Castro himself, having asserted his stances as a communist, acknowledged the need to rally together in unity again and to reject all attempts to align or to subordinate the nonaligned.

"The secret of the Cuban Communists' resistance and success and of the fascination which they exert," Pajetta added, "is to be sought in their profound ties with the masses, which a group of guerrilla fighters managed to establish with the mountain peasants, which a party has been determined to develop with its people, within the present situation, by reviving in people's minds the history, sacrifices and heroism even of the distant past.

"This is why we feel close to a party acquainted with even harsh criticism and with self-criticism and which knows that you must know reality before you can change it and that it cannot be disguised or changed with words alone. Our party too, the PCI, is the party of unity, the party of the resistance, of socialists and communists working together in the municipalities and regions, of the cooperatives and trade unions--the vanguard of those who hasten to help quake victims or encourage workers struggling outside Fiat factory gates, who denounce scandals and demand that terrorism be isolated and who have the ambition to excel and never to be alone.

"Within the spectrum of tensions now covering the world, the Polish issue is of great importance. It is," Pajetta stressed, "The example of a turmoil which must be understood, of problems--indeed, of a crisis--which demands the boldness of regeneration, of solutions that must be the result of experience, dialogue and the acknowledgement of errors that must be corrected by those who made them or tolerated them. The Polish comrade who spoke at this congress asked us to trust in the Polish United Workers Party, in a party which recognizes the need to say where it has gone wrong, to try together with its people and with the forces which issued a legitimate protest the new paths for a necessary regeneration which will reject any nostalgia and the dangerous illusion that the recourse to force can be of any use. He spoke to us with the modesty and commitment of the representative of communists who want to have faith in themselves and in their people, the representative of a country which knows how tough the path of freedom and independence is but which also knows how valuable and inalienable these qualities are and how they cannot be requested in the form of aid which disguises intervention or which justifies interference.

"This is our opinion. In Poland a regeneration is both necessary and possible. It is up to the Poles, with the solidarity and cooperation of people who do not confuse these terms with imposition or even pressure and blackmail, to resolve their situation with prudence, hard work and patient courage. It is up to everyone else," Pajetta concluded, "to prevent a process, which could be long and even turbulent, from being interrupted, remembering that to believe in the possibility of reversing it or even merely obstructing its course could constitute an unjustifiable error and cause very serious damage."

CATALAN SOCIALIST PARTY ELECTS PRO-SOVIET LEADERS

LD071044 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Pere Ardiaca and Francisco Frutos have been appointed president and secretary general respectively of the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] at a meeting held in Barcelona this morning by the Catalan Communists' new Central Committee. Elected at the party's fifth congress which has just ended, the new PSUC leaders belong to the pro-Soviet or hardline of the party. The president, Pere Ardiaca, was one of the founders of the party and Francisco Frutos is a leader of the Workers' Commissions.

PCE LEADER CARRILLO COMMENTS ON PSUC AGREEMENTS

LD081344 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] The fifth congress of the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC], the Catalan Communists, has been a veritable political earthquake, about which everyone is expressing an opinion. Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the PCE, whose flagship of Eurocommunism has been directly affected, had remained silent. That silence, however, was broken today in the Madrid daily EL PAIS, with an article of some five pages [as heard] in which the Communist leader says, textually, things such as:

There's no getting away from the fact that the agreements of the fifth congress of the PSUC signify a profound isolation from the positions of principle and general policy approved by the PCE and that the joint resolution approved in October by a PCE delegation and the Executive Committee of the PSUC is now clearly broken. Furthermore, the break affects the very statutes of the two parties. The PSUC, which had the reputation of being the most Eurocommunist party in Spain, and perhaps for this reason obtained such a high percentage of votes, has made a 180-degree turn. It is true that we are at a critical point for Eurocommunist policy, but does anybody think that the communist parties which are not "Euros" are in any better position? The abandonment of Eurocommunist policy will place us in a position more difficult for defending the workers, for unlocking democracy and for advancing toward socialism.

The agreements reached by the fifth congress of the PSUC are, objectively, therefore, a serious blow to the credibility and the prestige of the PSUC and the PCE, which are being exploited and will be thoroughly exploited by all our opponents.

We are, Carrillo says in his last paragraph, fully in solidarity with those who defend Eurocommunist policy and, in collaboration with our Catalan comrades, we are going to do everything possible so that the PSUC will continue to be a Eurocommunist party and so that the PCE will respond to the working class and the peoples of Spain with the strategy to which it committed itself many years ago and which I summarize not only with the words socialism and liberty, but also with another decisive word, that of independence.

DENMARK

RADICAL LIBERALS WANT BROADER SECURITY POLICY

LD071153 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 5 Jan 81 part 1 p 2

["CB" Report: "Radical Liberals Want 'Wide-Reaching' Defense Plan"]

[Excerpt] The Radical Liberals, who are still officially taking part in negotiations for a new defense plan, no longer think that a separate defense bill is in keeping with the times. At the Radical Liberal New Year meeting in Nyborg during the weekend Radical Liberal defense spokesman Jens Bilgrav Nielsen said that it is possible to envisage instead more wide-reaching security policy legislation, which would include the defense forces alongside other elements.

Bilgrav Nielsen said that there is no need to "rattle sabres" now that the Soviet Union has been weakened after its intervention in Afghanistan and has been forced to ensure that a peaceful movement has taken place in Poland. He considered that the preservation of sovereignty and surveillance activities must be put before the ability to wage war.

The Folketing Defense Committee chairman, Conservative Palle Simonsen, stresssed that Western strength is a prerequisite for the preservation of peace, and he said that Danish defense plans for the eighties must not be inferior to the plan in existence today.

NORWAY

POSSIBLE NORTH SEA OIL PRICE RISE TO $41

LD081525 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 7 Jan 81 p 21

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report: "North Sea Oil Up To $40-41"]

[Text] According to reports to NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA, Norway will probably increase its North Sea oil prices shortly to $40 or $41 per barrel. The increase will probably be made with effect from the new year.

British Oil and Energy Minister David Howell announced in Abu Dhabi on Tuesday [6 January] that Great Britain will follow the world market price for its North Sea oil, and that the country will increase its price for North Sea oil to $40 or $41 as a result of price rises in the OPEC countries. Up to now Norway has followed more or less the same practice and pegged its prices according to those of the OPEC nations. According to NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA's information Statoil in Stavanger has been discussing raising oil prices with effect from the new year.

DENKTAS REPLIES TO GREEK CYPRIOT ALLEGATIONS

TA081121 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas said that it was out of the question for any Turkish Cypriot to be displaced as a result of the agreement providing for the provisional settlement of Maras [Varosha]. President Denktas was replying to questions by correspondents today in the wake of the intercommunal talks held yesterday. In answer to a question by a journalist on this subject Denktas said: Such a possibility does not exist. Everyone will remain in his place in Maras and will not be disturbed. Everyone should feel master of his land and should work hard at it. To another question on allegations that the Greek Cypriot side did not agree with the supervision clause concerning the entrance and exit checkpoint in Maras, Denktas said: Let us not deal with details. We have offered our conditions. These are sensible proposals which are compatible with our legal stand and the realities. It is for the other side to agree or disagree with them.

When the point was raised that if an agreement is reached which airport would tourists to Maras use, Denktas said: According to the provisional status agreement, Maras will remain a part of the TFSC and Turkish Cypriot laws will apply. Therefore, it is natural that foreign tourists to Maras should come through the Ercan state airport [Tymbou] or the Magosa [Famagusta] port.

When a correspondent recalled that the Greek Cypriots agreed to the opening of the Lefkosa [Nicosia] international airport only under the UN auspices, Denktas replied: Our own proposals in connection with the use of airports in Cyprus were already submitted to the United Nations a few years ago. We see no connection between the issue of the use of airports and the Maras agreement. Our desire is for the use of the Nicosia airport to be based on equality and partnership.

On the possibility of the closing down the Ercan state airport--which the Greek Cypriots insisted was illegal--in the event of the opening of the Lefkosa international airport under UN auspices, Denktas answered that these allegations were imaginary and unfounded. He added: The Ercan airport is as legal as the Larnaca airport. It is in a position to supply much better service. There is no connection between the opening of the Lefkosa international airport and the use of the Ercan airport. The latter is the airport of the Turkish Cypriot community in north Cyprus, and it will continue to serve as such.

In reply to a question on travel documents to be carried by Turkish Cypriots in the event of the opening of the Lefkosa international airport, Denktas said: It is only natural that until a particular agreement on this subject is signed in accordance with our equal status, the Turkish Cypriots will use our travel documents and seals. When recalled that Greek Cypriots objected by claiming that certain communist countries refused to recognize Turkish Cypriot travel documents, Denktas said: It does not matter. In time they will get used to it.

Referring to Greek Cypriot allegations that a solution to the operation of the Magosa port should also be found, Denktas said: The Magosa port is already functioning perfectly. We have not requested any assistance from the Greek Cypriot side. The Magosa port is not a subject open to discussion in the intercommunal talks. Magosa is a port of the TFSC and will remain so. The problem is the functioning of ports both in the northern and southern parts of Cyprus, within a framework of cooperation and mutual assistance. No one should question our rights on Magosa.

In reply to Greek Cypriot claims that discussions were being held on establishing an independent authority or body in a bid to deal with the functioning of the Lefkosa international airport and the Magosa port, Denktas said: No such discussions are being held. The Magosa port is part of the TFSC, it is functioning properly and will continue to do so. The Lefkosa international airport can be opened to traffic under equal rights to the two communities.

RALLIS, PAPANDREOU MEET, EXCHANGE STATEMENTS

AT071852 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 7 Jan 81 pp 1,12

[Excerpts] The PASOK chairman's entire effort to create an artificial exacerbation in the political atmosphere and to politically exploit his meeting with Prime Minister Y. Rallis finally ended in a real fiasco.

After his meeting with the PASOK chairman, Prime Minister Rallis made the following statement: I explained to A. Papandreou that the reports which had made him uneasy --regarding the alleged downgrading of our defense--were inaccurate. I added that the country's armed forces are guaranteeing our defense in an absolutely satisfactory manner. Papandreou agreed with me that further discussion of the subject would be detrimental.

On the issue of elections, I reiterated the viewpoint which I have had the opportunity to express publicly in the past: That elections should be held as close as possible to the end of the deadline specified by the constitution. In addition, I told the PASOK chairman that currently there is no disharmony between the Chamber and popular feeling.

I discussed with Papandreou the issue of incompatibility in serving as both a Eurodeputy and a national deputy, and we agreed in principle.

I told A. Papandreou that it is not right to describe radio and television as one sided since during the relay of the Chamber discussions more time was allotted for the projection of the opposition's views than for government views. I noted that, more specifically, the official opposition is being publicized systematically as can be proved by the recent presentations of A. Papandreou's trips to Britain and Hungary and also by the reviews of political events that are made every Sunday. I ended by stressing that the government does not agree that television should be transformed from an information and recreation media into an arena for party recriminations and disputes. Party disputes can and should be conducted in the press.

Immediately after leaving Rallis' office, PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou made the following statement to political editors: "The first and most basic issue which led me to today's meeting with Prime Minister Y. Rallis was that of national defense. On the basis of reports I had received, I was seriously concerned about the country's level of defense--about whether or not it had been downgraded. The Prime Minister assured me that there has not been any downgrading but he requested me not to go into details and I accepted that.

"The second big issue was the democratic operation of the mass media. I stressed the party character of television and radio and asked for their democratization. The mass media constitute a state monopoly and, unfortunately, a party monopoly too. I made it clear that PASOK will continue its struggle to rid them of party leanings.

"The third big issue was elections. We truly believe that elections are necessary for the country because very important issues will appear in the near future, for example, the U.S. bases. We believe that the current Parliament has completely ceased representing the public will and, during the discussion of the agreement on return to NATO, we stressed that the Chamber is not in a position to commit the people and their will in view of the huge decline which New Democracy has suffered among the public and in view of the fact that the 1977 elections were held with Karamanlis as leader of New Democracy whereas, at present, the leadership of the government and the ruling party have changed. (In reply to a question, Papandreou revealed that Prime Minister Rallis had insisted that, for reasons of constitutional order, the life of the current Parliament should be maintained to the end of the 4-year term.)

FOREIGN MINISTER MITSOTAKIS ARRIVES IN BULGARIA

For Sofia reportage on the visit to Bulgaria by Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis see the Bulgaria section of 9 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRIME MINISTER ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICIES

LD081213 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 7 Jan 81 pp 1, 2

[Interview granted by Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu to Robert Little in Ankara--date not given]

[Excerpts] Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in an exclusive interview that Turkey will be represented at the Islamic summit conference to be held in holy Mecca on 24 January. The Turkish prime minister said in this regard: "Yes, I will attend the summit conference. The Turkish delegation will be headed either by Gen Kenan Evren, the head of state and chairman of the National Security Council, or by me personally. We will play our role in it in full."

As soon as we sat down, almost before I finished thanking him, he began explaining with total frankness the policies of his government and his absolute determination to implement them. He said: As a person who studied a lot and wrote a lot about Turkish politics for many years, you must know that the authority of the state was seriously damaged during the days that preceded 12 September. Also, the state, with almost all its constitutional bodies and organizations, lost its effectiveness, since the democratic regime had actually abandoned its position in conditions of total chaos and terror. During that time most of the state institutions and bodies were to a large extent in a state of paralysis.

Continuing, the Turkish prime minister said: This challenge to the security and future of democracy in our country was in my opinion due to two principal elements: First, there is the red terror and there is the black terror. I can tell you that the Turkish Government and people will not tolerate either kind of terror, and we will do our utmost to wipe them out. Above all else we have known for many years how the communists, with the help of Russia, have tried and succeeded sometimes in using the democratic trade unions and our free institutions in order to stir up labor unrest in an attempt to destroy the country's economy. Also, everybody knows that those people themselves had a hand in the acts of violence and terror in recent years, but we have begun to bring this under control.

With regard to what he described as "black terror," he said: The narrowminded, like Ayatollah Khomeyni and the Muslim Brotherhood, have no place in the modern Turkish state. They have violated the secularism which is one of the steps introduced by Ataturk and one of the basic principles on which our republic is based. During the growing chaos, attempts were made to restore the religious regime to the country. As I said, although Turkey is a Muslim state, its constitution allows the practice of other religions.

I then asked the Turkish prime minister if he had any specific information regarding the results his government has achieved in its campaign against terror. After the director general for press information gave him the necessary information, he said: As I told you, the principal objective in our government's program is to secure people's lives and property and the rule of law and order in the country.

As for the figures I am going to give you, they are based on statistical comparisons relating to the 80 days between 24 June and 11 September and the subsequent 80 days from 12 September to 30 November.

These figures show that the number of armed attacks and clashes dropped from 1,609 before the September coup to 305 attacks and clashes during the subsequent period. Also, the number of bombing incidents dropped from 704 to 238 for the same periods. With regard to the total number of deaths, this dropped from 680 in the 20 provincies that were under military rule to 132 in all of Turkey's 67 provinces.

During the period under comparison, the number of handguns seized increased from 1,823 to 6,871. The figures, as I was told, do not include the 132,550 pistols, the 2,474 automatic pistols, the 25,144 rifles, the 5,087 kg of explosives or the 18,647 detonators handed in voluntarily to the authorities under the law on "seizure of unlicensed arms," which provides for punishing those who carry guns or explosives without a license. This law has affected most male inhabitants of Trabzon Province on the Black Sea, where almost every man carries his own gun as a sign of manhood.

Ulusu affirmed that this type of statistical information is clear evidence of the new administration's success in "its campaign against chaos, terror, and illicit trading in arms and explosives." He added: We are quite determined to eliminate the centers of terror so as to ensure peaceful coexistence between citizens of different political views and to achieve the progress of the democratic system in an organized and sound manner.

I asked the prime minister about his government's future policy in the external field, particularly toward Turkey's Arab and Muslim neighbors, and Turkey's continued role in NATO. He replied: In our relations with the Arab countries we seek to strengthen our historical, cultural and moral ties and to establish fruitful cooperation in all the fields in order to serve our common interests. The progress of our relations with these countries and the results achieved through our cooperation in the recent years are a great source of satisfaction to us.

We still believe that the Middle East problem, which has been outstanding for a long time, can be solved justly, comprehensively, peacefully and lastingly through the participation of all the parties concerned in negotiations. Israel must withdraw to the pre-1967 borders. The final settlement must include the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate and legal rights, including their right to establish an independent state. In light of these considerations, no obstacles will remain to the establishment of normal relations with Israel if it refrains from jeopardizing the region's peace and abandons actions and practices that are harmful to the interests and moral values of the area's countries, and if it also implements the UN resolutions concerning the Middle East problem.

Ulusu added: What about our relations with Western Europe and the NATO alliance? As we have affirmed before, the Turkish Government attaches great importance to its membership in the European Council and its cooperation with it. It is our natural right to expect our friends, particularly the politicians, and the European Council member states to appreciate Turkey's position in a realistic manner in the light of the geographical characteristics of the area in which it is located and of the incidents it has experienced in the recent years. Politicians and diplomats of the European Council must take into consideration the fact that every time they have assumed power in contemporary history, the Turkish Armed Forces have done so in order to support rights and human freedoms and in order to deepen the roots of true democracy in a successful manner.

Prime Minister Ulusu concluded: There is no doubt that the NATO alliance is of great importance in maintaining the balance of security which is an indispensable element in world peace. Turkey is cooperating closely with its NATO allies.

SECURITY COUNCIL RATIFIES CAPITAL PUNISHMENT LAW

TA081725 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Excerpt] The National Security Council has ratified the law amending the Turkish penal code. The amended law calls for capital punishment for persons who kill civil servants on duty. Persons who insult civil servants on duty or physically assault them will be sentenced from 2 months to 10 years in prison and fined up to 3,000 Turkish liras. The same punishment will be applied to actions directed against persons who were previously civil servants.

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GENSCHER RESTATES CONCERN ABOUT MISSILES DECISION

LD091356 Hamburg DPA in German 1226 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 9 Jan (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Genscher has again expressed his "profound concern" that a continuing German discussion on NATO's twin decision of December 1979, providing for the installation of 572 medium-range missiles in West Europe while at the same time declaring readiness to enter into disarmament talks, might endanger Western cohesion and induce Moscow to arrive at mistaken conclusions.

"Nothing could be more dangerous than the USSR arriving at false assessments about the firmness of the Western alliance at this stage," Genscher said in a talk with journalists in Bonn last night.

Genscher referred to the CPSU Congress due to be held in February and the definition of Moscow's future policy which it is expected to formulate. The "absolute sincerity" of both portions of the NATO decision must be made clear to the Soviet leadership, Genscher said. If German politicians publicly move away from the NATO decision or call for its revision, this also will have a detrimental effect on the opinion-forming process among the smaller allies. Above all, no doubts about Bonn's firmness must be allowed to arise in Washington.

Genscher said the United States and the USSR began talks last year on the inclusion of medium-range missiles in the SALT framework and have concluded the first round. The proposed date for the installation of the Western medium-range missiles (1983-84) left sufficient time for negotiations. It should be the aim of these talks that the USSR make a start on dismantling and destroying the superior number of its missiles aimed at West Europe so that the number of medium-range missiles to be stationed in the West to establish a balance can be kept as low as possible.

The foreign minister stressed that although France is not militarily integrated into NATO, it too is determined to contribute its efforts to military equilibrium. In this context, Genscher called for the conclusion at long last of a treaty establishing a genuine political union of the countries of the European Community with a view to making their foreign and security policies identical. They are, at present, merely coordinated.

PAPER DISCUSSES SPD VIS-A-VIS NATO DECISION

DW091249 Bonn DIE WELT in German 9 Jan 81 p 6

[Commentary signed W.H. E.: "Genscher's Alert"]

[Text] The federal chancellor deserved his vacation after the strain of the election campaign battle and his low point at the start of the new legislative session. But can he any longer politically afford the pause? One must ask oneself this question now that his vice chancellor, the federal foreign minister, has appealed in cabinet to defend publicly NATO's decision to counterarm. Genscher obviously fears there might be conflicts with the new American Government if the Federal Republic were to give the impression of hesitating and temporizing in defense policy matters vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

This impression already has been made at least by some parts of the SPD. The fact that the SPD at its 1979 Berlin congress did not produce anything better than a compromise formula now is backfiring. The party congress agreed to counterarming with missiles in Europe under the premise that priority must be given to negotiations on arms control. Ratification of SALT II by the United States was considered the underlying foundation, but nothing will come of the present SALT II Treaty. Some parts of the SPD, therefore, are questioning the NATO decision.

GROWING RESISTANCE TO NATO'S 'COUNTERARMING' SEEN

DW091200 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 9 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Christian Potyka: "Attack on the Missile Arsenal"]

[Text] Munich, 8 Jan--A new antinuclear movement is growing in the Federal Republic. It is directed against NATO's so-called counterarming decision, against the deployment of about 200 U.S. medium-range weapons with nuclear warheads--missiles of the Pershing II type and cruise missiles--on German soil. For the first time since the 50's debates on setting up the Bundeswehr and arming it with nuclear weapons, Bonn's military plans are meeting with serious resistance among the people as well as among a qualified minority of experts. Some experts seek to mobilize the public with dramatic appeals: "The Federal Republic is threatened by a mortal danger. It can be averted if the people resist it," the latest utterances of that nature say.

These "remarks concerning a strategy for the prevention of the deployment of new medium-range weapons" were written in Starnberg near Munich under the dateline "Christmas 1980." The author is Alfred Mechtersheimer, strategy analyst and former air force officer who made a name for himself as a critic of the Tornado combat plane and thus cut short his Bundeswehr career. The learned officer is now a member of the working group for "alternative defense," a branch and successor of the formerly renowned Max Planck Institute set up by the nuclear physicist and philosopher Carl Friedrich von Weizsaecker in Starnberg. In Mechtersheimer's view,the planned U.S. medium-range weapons on German territory make "the outbreak of war more probable in a crisis and increase the danger of nuclear annihilation." Preventing them from being deployed means serving peace in Europe and the security of the Federal Republic.

To justify his rebellious position, the scientist lists four arguments. First, the planned "Eurostrategic" weapons are primarily instruments of the new U.S. nuclear strategy in which the emphasis shifts from deterence to the capability to wage war. Second, NATO's arms decision of 12 December 1979 contributed considerably to the worsening of the international situation. Third, the SS-20 Soviet missile referred to in justification of the so-called counterarmament has been "greatly overrated" in the West. In all probability, the missile can carry only one warhead and not three, as is generally claimed. Fourth, NATO's security concept consisting of deterrence and detente has begun to waver because the Reagan administration "interprets" detente "at best as a task of secondary importance."

The Starnberg analyst speaks of a veritable "outside determination" of German policy by the United States. He would like to mobilize the public in support of the Bonn government which fears the "displeasure of the U.S. administration" much more than a "protest by a marginal group" from among its own people. The patent medcine of Mechtersheimer is that "massive public criticism and collective civil protest against counterarming alone will enhance the Federal Government's room for maneuver vis-a-vis the United States." What he regards as the "moving force" of the protest movement is the people's will for peace, which largely is ignored by the "party system." Such a "popular movement from the grass-roots" also will alleviate the delimitation against the communists. As far as CSU member Mechtersheimer is concerned, and he has been active in his party's working circle for defense policy for years, the temporal "target point" is the SPD congress in March 1982.

In his party, one of the "numerous starting points" for protest seen by Mechtersheimer has developed much within a short period of time. At a press conference in Bielefeld on 9 December 1980, the SPD initiative "Courage for a Better Future" became public. As starting capital, they presented the signatures of 150 Social Democrats on a disarmament appeal to the Federal Executive Board. The Bundestag faction and the chancellor--the signatories including former Berlin Mayor Albertz, Schleswig-Holstein's Land Chairman Jensen as well as Bundestag Deputies Coppik, Hansen, Hoffmann, Meinike, Simonis and Thuesing.

In the meantime, about 5,000 Social Democrats and "sympathizers" such as college teacher Walter Jens or satirical comedian Dieter Hildebrandt have added their signatures. And they did so even though nationally distributed newspapers ignored the Bielefeld debut (only local newspapers reported it), and even though the initiative at first lacked adequate funds to mimeograph its appeal. In any event, one of the chief organizers of the initiative, Peter Pahmeyer, the eastern Westphalia-Lippe district chairman of the Young Socialists, says in light of the impression of growing interest: "This is only the beginning."

The second pillar of the venture is Dieter Begemann, member of the Herford City Council and chairman of the SPD village organization. This is intended to document that the initiative is not exclusively a Juso [Young Socialists] affair. The appeal seeks to gain broad support for instance by linking the increasing defense expenditures with the general economic situation and by associating themselves with statements by top SPD politicians. "We have taken the general disarmament appeals by Brandt and Bahr quite seriously," Pahmeyer says. But one cannot always be satisfied with mere words, one must become specific once in a while as well. "In so doing, we concentrated on the medium-range missiles." What they aim to do is prevent the counterarming decision from creating "faits accomplis." The SPD should "find its way back to the original intentions of the detente policy of 10 years ago." They interpret as a "token of turnaround" the resistance against the counterarming decision and thus more and more end up at variance with the federal government, as illustrated by developments after the Wednesday cabinet meeting.

Pahmeyer thinks he can see resistance forming on another three levels: among ecclesiastical groups such as the Berlin "peace conference," in the sphere of the branch trade unions and, finally, in the so-called Krefeld forum. Pahmeyer is particularly happy about this latter group because followers of the extreme left thus have a platform of their own and because it makes delimitation toward the left easier. In the campaign against counterarming the Krefeld initiative is considered a sort of extraparliamentary collective movement; this, at least, is the way SPD quarters look at it.

After all, the Krefeld forumhas shown the greatest increase in following to date. It claims that so far roughly 20,000 people have signed the appeal to the Federal Government to rescind the fatally erroneous decision concerning the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles. "This is a new beginning," the propelling force of the forum, says Josef Weber. Being a former member of the Wehrmacht's General Staff and member of the German Peace Union, the retired colonel arrives at the conclusion in a comparison with the rearmament debate of the fifties that the engagement of his fellow fighters today is even greater. It is no longer necessary to run after the people; they call by telephone on their own. "Quite definitely" his forum is not infiltrated by communists, he says.

The attractive figures of the forum include Prof Gerhard Kade, Pastor Martin Niemoeller, Petra Kelly from the ecology movement, Dutch European Parliament Deputy Wim Albers (The Netherlands is also affected by the NATO decision) As well as retired Dutch General Meyenfeldt and former Bundeswehr Divisional Commander Gert Bastian who was put on compulsory retirement last year because of his objections to the counterarming decision. Bastian, too, considers the resistance of the protesters to be more serious than during the fifties; the people refuse to be simply put off by the government; they feel cheated, especially in the SPD. "It will not work that easily."

The lack of the Federal Republic's readiness to provide information and to engage in discussion is meeting with massive criticism. Professor of Jurisprudence Helmut Ridder on behalf of the forum refers to the bases of the counterarming decision as "heterodoxy" and to the decision proper as a "trick." The stronger counterarming becomes, the more reserved the Federal Government is becoming with regard to information about the practical implementation of counterarming. A halfhearted documentation released by the Defense Ministry last year has been rejected by Hamburg peace researcher Dieter S. Lutz as belated, inadequate and contradictory.

So far it has been a private citizen who provided public information most explicitly as to what counterarming specifically means. Hubertus Hoffmann, Bundestag assistant of CDU defense expert Peter Wuerzbach, with his book "Nuclear War--Nuclear Peace" (Bernhard and Graefe Publishing House, Munich) take the side of NATO and of the Federal Government. Hoffmann thinks the new weapons are necessary to compensate for the Soviet SS-20 missiles and the backfire bombers. The discussion in the Federal Republic to date does not even correspond to "medium requirements for forming an objective, broad opinion and will in our democracy." It is not the research on peace alone which has "grossly flopped so far" in this respect.

In Great Britain, which under the NATO decision must station 160 cruise missiles (but no Pershing II missiles), people as early as in the middle of last year ventured an open, offensive information policy--up to the question as to what would happen if a cruise missile crashes on their own territory. The Federal Government is reluctant to follow London's example. In particular they do not want to make known the deployment points of the cruise missiles. (The Pershing II will merely replace the Pershing I in the U.S. Army Corps.) Bonn quarters argue that the release of such information would appear to be an anti-American act. Hence, all they are saying is that preparations for counterarming are "continuing" as planned. Still, the Defense Ministry denied a report by the newspaper DIE WELT which said that bureaucratic delays have occurred in the organization of the infrastructure.

The construction of roads and reinforced shelters cannot be hidden. The Federal Republic will be assigned at least 96 of the total 464 NATO cruise missles. Since 16 missiles each are concentrated in a company, this would amount to six companies. Mechtersheimer expects one additional company, meaning a total of 112 cruise missiles. In any event, this would require the assignment of more than 1,000 U.S. soldiers for the operation and maintenance of the weapons. Four missiles each are contained in a "can" 8 meters long mounted on a 32-ton truck. The vehicles are between 15 and 17 meters long. They contain an operations box just behind the driver's cabin. The so-called launching control center and the telecommunications facilities--the use of nuclear weapons is subject to the approval by the U.S. President--are accommodated on escort vehicles. Four launcher vehicles make up a company. Together with the escort vehicles they will be accommodated in "reinforced" bunkers, presumably on German air bases of the U.S. Air Force.

When an alert is sounded the vehicles scatter to firing positions reconnoitered and surveyed in advance. According to Mechtersheimer, these positions may be located in a periphery of 160 km.

It is these regions on which the attention of the counterarming opponents is concentrated. Some of the locations are known to experts. They are keeping silent out of loyalty to the Federal Government. Yet it is only a matter of time until the first names of positions will be mentioned which, presumably, are located in Rhineland-Palatinate and perhaps also in the north and south of the republic. Following the collection and presentation of signatures, "spectacular actions" in the next 3 years seem to be "inevitable" to Mechtersheimer. He warns that violence against persons and property is "incompatible with actions aimed at peace." Legal actions, however, remain a "question of democratic imagination," he says.

COMMENTARY ON NEW U.S. GOVERNMENT DEFENSE POLICY

DW091044 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 9 Jan 81 p 18

[Commentary signed EIN: "Filling The Gap"]

[Text] The incoming U.S. Government will resume the SALT negotiations. But Caspar Weinberger, slated by Reagan for secretary of defense, said that one must talk to the other nuclear giant from a position of strength.

The new Pentagon chief promised in his first interview that the United States will make all efforts to reestablish the balance of forces: "We will fill the gap." Weinberger stressed, however, that it does not mean just spending money, catching up with the help of dollars alone. Weinberger, who is very much for economizing, wants to first "weed" the Pentagon. He also sees poor planning in the Defense Department as well as corruption and mistaken efforts. The core of his defense policy will be the following: making America strong in all strategic zones. It means that NATO will lose the special position it held under Carter. The striking power of strategic arms systems and the stabilization of the Gulf region will have the same strategic value as the Atlantic alliance for America in the next 4 years. Europe will have to do more for its defense.

DPA VIEWS PROSPECT OF ARMS SALES TO SAUDI ARABIA

LD091608 Hamburg DPA in German 1324 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 9 Jan (DPA)--Saudi Arabia's chances of securing Bonn Government permission to purchase German Leopard II tanks are improving. It became known in Bonn today that Federal Foreign Minister Genscher shares the view that Saudi Arabia should not be regarded as an "area of tension" within the meaning of the regulations precluding the delivery of German military hardware to such areas. A similar view was expressed by SPD Deputy Chairman Wischnewski on Wednesday.

According to reports from Bonn, Genscher wants a possible official request from Saudi Arabia to Bonn to be examined "factually and without prejudice." Such an examination should also consider the effect of arms deliveries on FRG-Israeli relations. So far, Chancellor Schmidt has given no promise to Saudi Arabia.

Genscher, Bonn sources say, may also see Saudi Arabia's increased military strength as an element in stabilizing the Gulf region, which possesses vital oil wealth for the West. Arms deliveries could be regarded as a contribution within the framework of an overall Western concept to a response to a Soviet advance in this part of the world. Nonetheless, the foreign minister regards Bonn's restrictions on arms exports as fundamentally correct and stands by his refusal to justify an expansion of German arms deliveries as a means to provide jobs.

RUHRGAS REPORTS REDUCTION IN USSR GAS SUPPLIES

LD091840 Hamburg DPA in German 1715 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Essen, 9 Jan (DPA)--The Soviet Union is to cut by about one-third its natural gas supplies during the winter months "because of technical difficulties." Ruhrgas was informed of this by the USSR, a Ruhrgas spokesman confirmed on Friday.

Ruhrgas emphasized to VWD [DPA's Economic News Service] that in the past there had been similar cuts in Soviet natural gas supplies for technical reasons. They were due to problems faced by the USSR in expanding its transport system and had "no apparent political background."

FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER TO VISIT EGYPT 16-17 FEB

LD101934 Hamburg DPA in German 1711 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 10 Jan (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will visit Cairo on 16 and 17 February for political talks with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry announced on Saturday that Genscher's visit is at the invitation of the speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly. Genscher intends to link his trip to Egypt with political talks in other Middle East countries.

MILITARY CAPABILITY STRENGTHENED IN AFRICA

LD092032 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Excerpt] France considers the situation in Africa as serious in the wake of the union between Chad and Libya.

After a meeting at the highest level yesterday at the Elysee, France decided to strengthen its military capability with men and aircraft in the Central African Republic, to strengthen the French forces at the request of those African countries linked to France by defense and cooperation agreements.

French soldiers already are stationed in a number of African countries. There are in fact some 4,000 French military personnel stationed in central and west Africa at the present time, of which 1,400 are in central Africa and the others are spread over Gabon, Ivory Coast and Senegal. France has signed defense agreements with 18 African countries and tomorrow French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet will chair a meeting in Abidjan of 21 ambassadors representing France in Africa. Needless to say, Chad will be at the center of the discussions. Chad also has been the subject of today's talks between Jean Francois-Poncet and President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast.

Marines Leave for Bangui

LD101725 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Regarding French reinforcements for Africa: following Libya's invasion of Chad, 200 men of the 3d Marine Regiment, stationed at Vannes, left by air early this morning bound for Bangui, the capital of the Central African Republic. Two other companies are expected to emplane for Bangui tomorrow.

Further Report

LD101956 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] In the wake of Libya's annexation of Chad, the strengthening of France's military capability in Africa is getting underway. Men of the 1st and 9th Marine Regiments already have arrived in Bangui. The Air General Staff is in a state of readiness to despatch additional Jaguar fighter-bombers if required. Four of these planes already are stationed in Libreville, along with a refuelling plane. The firepower of a squadron of 12 Jaguars is phenomenal. It can be compared to the fire power of 3 regiments of artillery firing for 15 minutes nonstop.

Meanwhile, Libya has described France's behavior as unacceptable and is threatening economic reprisals. It has condemned the communique released by the Quai d'Orsay. For Tripoli, the attitude taken by France confirms the hegemonic policy pursued by the Paris government and its determination to extend its influence on the African continent.

More Troops Depart

LD111121 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Summary] More French military reinforcements have left Nantes airport on a DC-8 for Bangui. They are the equivalent in number of a company of the 9th Division of Marine Light Infnatry.

Jean Francois-Poncet is due in Angola today.

FRANCOIS-PONCET ON LIBYAN ECONOMIC REPRISAL THREAT

LD112020 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] In a statement made in Abidjan before departing for Angola, Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said that Africa had witnessed earlier destabilization attempts initiated by Cuba and that it is now seeing new destabilization efforts undertaken by Libya. France is paying very close attention to the situation, he said.

Regarding Tripoli's threat of economic reprisals against France, Jean Francois-Poncet said that France purchases only a little over a million tons of oil per year from Libya.

LE MONDE DISCUSSES CREDIBILITY OF 'MILITARY UMBRELLA'

LD091519 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Jan 81 p 4

[Jacques Isnard article: "The Credibility of France's Military 'Umbrella' Is Called Into Question"]

[Text] Will African states, disturbed by Libya's "annexation" of Chad, ask France for a review of the agreements on defense or military assistance which they concluded bilaterally with France some 15 years ago?

That is the question currently being asked in French military circles where it is believed that the blow struck by Tripoli against the principle of the inviolability of the borders inherited from colonization in black Africa, in a country like Chad, where the French Army fought for a long time to maintain territorial unity, also is indirectly perceived as an attack on the credibility of France's military "umbrella" in relation to all the states which once claimed the guarantee of that security.

The most pessimistic military observers in Paris go so far as to fear a trend, created by the Chad-Libya merger, toward the denunciation or at least renegotiation of defense agreements with France, at the prompting of certain African states--such as Sudan, Egypt or even Nigeria--which, drawing their strength from their links with the United States, could make their partners on the dark continent realize how much greater America's credibility would be in the face of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's expansionist impulses than that of France, particularly if the new Reagan administration seems to them to have more "muscle" and resolve.

If that were the case, it would mean the failure of the African policy whereby France, by virtue of its presence, its investments and its intervention strength, sought to play the part of a third guarantor in addition to the two superpowers.

But other military specialists in Paris believe that the Chad-Libya merger has, paradoxically, a positive aspect for France: that of revealing or reviving a certain sense of solidarity. In the African countries allied with Paris, as regards their continent's security, culminating in the formation, as already proposed by Mr Giscard d'Estaing, of a real pact modeled on the Euro-African cooperation already commenced--with considerable difficulties--in the economic sphere.

This prospect is only meaningful if, on the one hand, European countries which already have African traditions and relationships support it, and, on the other hand, French military deployment is organized in accordance with these ambitions.

As for this last aspect, the least one can say is that the French overseas action force lacks new, well-adapted facilities, as officers repeatedly have pointed out to a government whose vigilance has relaxed since the success of the Kolwezi operation in May 1978. A solution exists--namely, that of reinforcing, at the request of the states concerned, the French garrisons deployed there so as to dissuade local or minor acts of aggression.

But this quest, in Africa, for the maximum quantity of military "facilities" or "strongpoints," besides the fact that it is reminiscent of the colonial period, risks turning French units into so many hostages held by force, "trapped" in each country's internal conflicts.

LE MONDE REPORTS ON FRENCH-LIBYAN OIL DEAL

LD091603 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Tripoli's General People's Committee has just authorized the Libyan State Oil Company [NOC] to grant the ELF-Aquitaine National Company [SNEA] five oil-prospecting and production permits (with a share of the production).

Three of them are permits returned by other companies and are land permits in the Gulf of Sirte, the people's republic's most prolific oil-producing region. The fourth is situated in the al-Hammadah region on the Tunisian border. The fifth permit--for sea prospecting--is an area in which ELF-Aquitaine already had rights.

Libya recently signed six similar contracts with Anglo-Saxon companies. The financial clauses of these contracts are secret. SNEA says that Albin Chalandon visited Tripoli at the end of November--in the middle of the Chadian crisis--"with the backing of the authorities" to negotiate this contract. For more than 6 months, the directors of French enterprises operating in Libya had been noting that Tripoli was well disposed toward Paris.

Therefore, some people have seen in French passivity toward Libya during the latest phase of the Chadian conflict proof of a tacit oil-related agreement between the two capitals. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi himself lent weight to that idea since he recently spoke to LE MONDE's special envoy of a "gentleman's agreement" with Paris on Chad and since the Libyan regime's number two, Major Jallud, stated that Tripoli was prepared to sign a long-term supply agreement with the French companies.

It is true that, with the conflict between Iraq and Iran, France has been able to assess the fragility of its position since 60 percent of its oil still comes through the Gulf. It is also true that Libya, the world's seventh biggest oil exporter, only supplies 2 percent of the nation's oil.

The agreement which ELF-Aquitaine has just signed with the NOC, although not unusual, proves that, despite Chad, Franco-Libyan relations are far from bad.

Minister's Communique

LD091601 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Jan 81 pp 1, 4

[Bruno Dethomas report: "Cherchez Le Petrole"]

[Text] "'Cherchez le petrole' [look for the oil] has become the key to international tragedies and comedies just as 'cherchez la femme' is the key to human tragedies and comedies," a deputy said during the debate on the 1928 law [not further identified]. Because it has been "looking for oil" in France's passive attitude during the latest sudden developments in the Chad conflict, the press has prompted a reaction from the industry minister which borders on the ludicrous.

In a communique, Mr Giraud states: "The French Government was not consulted on the appropriateness of concluding an oil agreement between the ELF-Aquitaine Company and the Libyan Government and hence did not give its approval." The industry minister is "asking the petroleum exploration and activities enterprises to examine this affair carried out by the ELF-Aquitaine National Company [SNEA], on its own responsibility, at the company's next board meeting."

The communique clearly is playing on words. First because the negotiations of drilling rights, which is the daily bread of oil companies, is their mission and hence they alone are responsible for it.

"The companies sometimes discuss such matters with the administration," admitt a senior official. However, he added: "When a company feels there might be problems, in Algeria, China or the USSR for instance, it consults the administration and keeps it informed." Hence, the subtleness of the statement: "The government was not consulted on the appropriateness."

In addition, these negotiations with Libya--where ELF-Aquitaine already has been operating for many years--are not new. The application for a permit was made on 26 December 1979 and an agreement in principle was signed in January 1980. The reports on SNEA's activities, which the minister reponsible for the company has to read, already had mentioned that.

Finally, the definite signing of the agreement allocating this 15,000 square km area to the French group--amid similar contracts with various Anglo-Saxon companies--took place on 4 December and was to be announced at the board meeting on 14 January (the previous meeting took place on 12 November).

What Tripoli officially announced on 7 January was the go-ahead which the General People's Committee gave to the Libyan State Oil Company to sign the contract.

Moreover, can the Elysee claim that it knew nothing about Mr Chalandon's trip to Libya on 20 November? The SNEA chairman stated in an interview published by Paris MATCH on 26 December: "The general rule which we apply is to pursue our overseas activities--we are operating in 43 countries--without worrying about the political relations between those countries and ours. When we establish ourselves in a country we do so for 20 or 30 years. We need stability. Therefore, we have to avoid the ups and downs of politics." However, Mr Chanaldon added that, in important cases, the authorities are consulted.

Aside from the government's dubious method of whitewashing itself in the Chadian affair, this communique revives the quarrel between Andre Giraud and Albin Chalandon. The Industry Ministry is trying to play down that interpretation and there are rumors that the communique was a joint effort by the Industry and Foreign Affairs Ministries with the consent of Elysee Secretary General Jacques Wahl.

However, the enmity between Mr Giraud and the SNEA chairman is too strong for the former not to have seen the opportunity to rub salt in the wound, especially since Mr Chalandon also prides himself on having ideas on energy, which is intolerable. Did he not recently say in Paris MATCH with reference to gas: "Big contracts--the one with the USSR will represent 30 percent of our annual consumption--put us at the mercy of political pressures. If it were impossible to avoid that we would not mind. However, as far as gas is concerned, the North Sea and Africa offer an alternative with their considerable gas potential. It is wise not to depend on one country or one region of the world." That statement came at a time when the government was preparing to give the French Gas Company the go-ahead to sign a new contract with the USSR in mid-January.

The first conflict between the two men--over the possibility of SNEA buying a U.S. company--resulted in a structural reform announced as a solution to all problems.

The present tension confirms that a structural reform never solves a human conflict. It ought to end with the non-implementation of the Libyan agreement and a request to ELF-Aquitaine not to spend a centime on prospecting and production in Libya. However, it is a sure bet that there will be more incidents.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES POLICY ON CHAD, LIBYA

LD091517 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Jan 81 pp 1, 4

[Jacques Amalric article: "A Double Game?"]

[Text] The Chad crisis continues but France's policy is certainly not improving. Whatever version you accept, Wednesday's events are painful for the government and especially for the head of state who is, in fact, alone responsible for our African policy.

For several weeks, France has been suspected of playing a double game in the Chadian affair, in other words of having the delicacy to turn a blind eye to the Libyan offensive which was eventually to rout Hissein Habre's forces in order to safeguard if not improve trade relations with Tripoli. Those suspicions were certainly not dispelled by the 13 December Elysee communique warning Libya--without naming it--against an intervention in Chad, just a few hours before Libyan weapons settled the problems.

The affair which is now being called the "Chalandon" affair certainly does not dispel the doubts people could have about the French authorities' sincerity. According to Mr Giraud, the government "was not consulted about the appropriateness" of the ELF-Aquitaine contract being signed and "hence did not give its approval." That may be so. However, if we are to be satisfied with an explanation in the form of a condemnation of Mr Chalandon, we must assume that the government knew nothing about the ELF chairman's trip to Libya on 19 and 20 November and the rumors which have been circulating in well-informed circles for the past 2 years and which relate precisely to the contract which Paris now is virtually denouncing.

That is asking a great deal. Although it is true that Mr Chalandon took care not to inform the Quai d'Orsay of his trip, it is equally true that the French ambassador in Libya complained to its [presumably Quai d'Orsay's] Central Administrative Department at this lack of coordination. Was his message not handed to the Elysee by Mr Francois-Poncet's department? That would be very surprising. Even more surprising are the statements which Mr Chalandon made to Paris MATCH in its 26 December issue: "When relations with a foreign country raise special problems as is the case with Libya, we obviously do not take any initiative without prior consultation with the competent state authorities." Here we have a man who is soon likely to have only a choice between the role of mendacious scoundrel and scapegoat....

However, it is an ill wind which blows nobody any good. Perhaps Mr Chalandon's "sacrifice" heralds the Elysee's return to commonsense not so much with regard to Chad as to Libya. Indeed, an oil crisis is not a good enough reason to accept virtually unconditionally what France has been accepting from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi for months, starting with the sacking of its embassy followed, a few weeks later, by the ignominous and discreet return of its ambassador to Tripoli.

Disregarding insults and shutting your eyes to interventions have never made good policy. Such an attitude, as Giscard d'Estaing may realize now, merely encourages new abuses, hence, France's urgent need to define quickly and clearly its stance with regard to both Libya and Chad. Wishing Colonel al-Qadhdhafi "much good" in his operation to annex Chad, as Paris now seems to be doing, is rather shortsighted. It pays scant regard to the lives of thousands of Chadians. That is known as a policy of calculated pessimism.

FRANCE, AUSTRALIA SIGN NUCLEAR TRANSFERS AGREEMENT

LD091621 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Jan 81 p 7

[Text] An agreement on nuclear transfers between France and Australia, the result of lengthy negotiations, was signed in Paris on Wednesday 7 January by Mr Rowland, Australian ambassador to France, and Mr de Leusse, secretary general of the French Foreign Ministry.

"This agreement," a Quai d'Orsay communique notes, "sets the condition which will apply to transfers of nuclear material equipment and technology between the two countries. It envisages as the most important thing that items thus transferred will be subject, in their countries of destination, to International Atomic Energy Agency guarantees and controls of peaceful utilization.

"The agreement allows each country," the communique goes on, "to undertake reprocessing of nuclear fuels based on uranium from the other country. That means in particular that France will be able to use plutonium produced from uranium of Australian origin in its nuclear power program."

This agreement is the culmination of very long negotiations, which were complicated by the position occupied by the Australian Government until recently as regards nonproliferation. In effect, Canberra was adhering to positions close to Washington's and was reluctant to accept clauses--like those eventually incorporated in the Franco-Australian agreement--giving the purchasers of Australian uranium complete freedom of utilization, particularly as regards reprocessing. On 27 November, the Australian Government officially announced a softening of its position. The Franco-Australian agreement should make it possible to break the deadlock at several sets of negotiations underway between French and Australian groups.

LE FIGARO VIEWS U.S. MILITARY POLICY DECISIONS

LD120915 Paris LE FIGARO in French 8 Jan 81 pp 1,4

[Paul-Marie de la Gorce article: "United States-USSR--The Real Balance of Forces"]

[Text] The 40th U.S. president, Ronald Reagan, will take office on 20 January. And among the first decisions which he will take there undoubtedly will be decisions concerning American military policy. To assess their orientation and significance, it is necessary to take into account both the political atmosphere in which they will be made and the realities currently behind the polemics and propaganda. There is a gap between atmosphere and reality.

In the present atmosphere, some people are complaining vehemently about the backwardness, weaknesses and even inferiority of the American forces and, as a result, a rather hysterical atmosphere has developed which certainly affected last year's election campaign and undoubtedly will affect Reagan's coming decisions. But reality is naturally rather different.

There is an imbalance to the USSR's advantage as far as conventional forces are concerned. That imbalance has in fact always existed. It was even more marked in the late forties. It always will exist because, irrespective of any offensive or defensive intentions on the part of governments, it is consistent with two completely different strategic situations, since the United States is, as it were, an island surrounded by oceans, Canada and Mexico whereas the Soviet Union constantly has to watch over all its endless land borders.

The United States has more tactical nuclear arms in Europe than the USSR--7,000 compared with some 4,500--and its big Mediterranean and Pacific fleets also probably carry more such weapons than their Soviet equivalents. however, the situation differs with respect to so-called theater nuclear arms, that is, arms with a 3,000-4,500 km range which, if deployed in the USSR, could hit any place in Europe and, if deployed in Europe, could reach the heart of Russian territory.

The Americans acquired them first, with the F-111 equipped with nuclear arms and based in Britain, and their Mediterranean fleet naval air force planes. However, the Soviets since have acquired some exceptionally effective arms in the form of the 4,000-km range SS-20 missiles, each equipped with three Mirved nuclear warheads whose accuracy is such that, provided enough of them are used, they could destroy most of NATO's sophisticated forces and infrastructures with one or two strikes. The Soviets now have 150-200 such missiles, some 50-60 are being produced annually and the present plan provides for 360. In particular, it is to counterbalance this formidable force that the United States has decided to deploy 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe.

As for the nuclear strategic forces, the Americans have 1,054 ICBM launchers--656 carried on submarines and 338 on bombers. The equivalent Soviet figures are 1,398, 1,028 and 156. However, these figures conceal a complete different reality. What counts from operational viewpoint is the nuclear throw-weight. According to Paul Nitze, a specialist very close to the coming Reagan administration, in 1977 the United States had 9,786 nuclear devices and the USSR 11,112. The gap has narrowed since then and, according to the arrangements provided for in the SALT II accords, a balance should be achieved in 1982 with both sides having 10,914 devices. In 1985, the United States would have 12,504 devices and the USSR, 11,728.

So all in all, the United States has maintained a lead in many respects. And, in any case, if the balance of forces is examined dispassionately, it is seen that this balance is much closer to equivalence and more complex than various propaganda has suggested. The fact remains, however, that as a result both of the political atmosphere prevailing in the United States and the international situation, the United States certainly will increase its military effort.

This effort will first of all relate to strategic nuclear forces. In any event, Mr Reagan already has announced this. In order to assess it, it will be necessary to remember both the characteristics of the nuclear arms and the strategic consequences stemming from them. First of all, it must be remembered that any increase in their number will not change the nature of nuclear parity, which means that the two superpowers can destroy each other at any time. The figures mentioned above show that the United States now is enjoying considerable, even though temporary, superiority in this sphere. Whether this superiority is preserved will in no way affect the essence of the matter.

In practice, President Reagan will have to solve three problems with respect to strategic nuclear arms. The first concerns the Minuteman missiles buried in silos on American territory. A wide-ranging discussion on the subject has been taking place ever since it became known that they can be destroyed by a preemptive strike by Soviet SS-19 missiles. In fact, however, this would have no decisive strategic effect since 74 percent of the American strategic arsenal consists of air-to-surface and sea-based missiles.

Nonetheless, it is planned to ensure the invulnerability of the 1,000 Minutemen missiles deployed at present more effectively, for instance, by building several hundred additional silos which would make it possible to move about the missiles.

The decision to be taken with respect to the MX missiles is of greater importance. To avoid the disadvantages attached to silos and replace the Minuteman, which has become vulnerable, President Carter has decided to develop these mobile surface-to-surface ICBMs, each equipped with 300-350-kiloton nuclear warheads. But even though Mr Reagan has stated that he is in favor of developing the MX missiles, he has to solve two problems: that of the missiles' deployment--the country's southwestern states chosen for this purpose violently are opposed to the idea--and that of their cost, which has been estimated officially at $38.8 billion and unofficially at $79 billion.

And, finally, it is very probable that a new decision will be made with respect to the future of the air component of the American strategic forces. These are three possible solutions to this problem: either the plan for the B-1 bomber, of which there are four variations and which was abandoned by President Carter, could be taken up again with the proviso that its penetration capability would be improved; or the performance of the F-111 bomber, whose range is only 6,500 km could be improved; or a new aircraft based on the plan for an "invisible" aircraft called Stealth could be developed, which would in practice involve the development of the already formidable possibilities of ECM techniques.

As far as theater nuclear arms are concerned, everything indicates that Mr Reagan will not go back on the decision taken by NATO on 12 December 1979 on the deployment of 208 Pershing II and 464 cruise missiles in Europe, despite the fact that this decision already has given rise to serious technical, military and strategic discussions. However, it should indeed be realized that its aim is to prepare the ground for negotiations with the Soviet Union. Mr Reagan already has repudiated the SALT II accord and stated that any future accords should take into account the SS20 missiles and backfire bombers. This means that he wants to link SALT II talks with any future SALT III talks on theater arms.

However, the American military effort in the sphere of conventional forces may well prove the most important.

Like all its predecessors, the Republican administration will have to decide on priorities and everything indicates that, following in President Carter's footsteps, it will give precedence to foreign intervention capabilities. In fact, the present state of affairs is sure that the United States is unable to engage in any large-scale or rapid military action abroad. This clearly has become apparent as a result of the conclusions drawn from the "bright star" exercise held in Egypt in November 1980, in which 1,400 men from the 101st Airborne Division participated. To make the exercise as realistic as possible, not only these 1,400 men but all their material and all the equipment necessary for their survival were committed. The conclusion was reached that 21 days would be needed to deploy the 82d Airborne Division and a marine division--a total of 35,000 men--in the gulf region. This was all. President Reagan probably will infer from all this that supplementary funds should be made available to ensure that the European intervention force increases its manpower to 200,000 men, but in any case it will take several years to achieve this as well as logistical support similar to that which the United States recently has secured in Egypt, Somalia and the Sultanate of Oman. Be that as it may, it is along this path that President Reagan undoubtedly will direct the main American effort.

Consequently, the political significance of this effort has become clearer. The candidate Reagan repeatedly stated--and so incidentally did his rival--that the United States should regain its superiority in all strategic spheres: superiority, not equality or parity, as if to repudiate everything that tacitly was accepted in both the SALT I agreement negotiated by Mr Kissinger and in the SALT II agreement. In fact, the notion of "superiority" is more important from the political and psychological viewpoints than from the military viewpoint, as we have seen in connection with the features and consequences of any nuclear strike. However, it becomes quite meaningful once it is accepted that what is at stake is not a confrontation with the USSR--since avoidance or direct confrontation between the Soviet and American forces remains an unwritten but fundamental law of international relations--but rather restoration or preservation of American positions wherever they are challenged, wherever demarcation lines between spheres of influence have not been determined, or wherever they could be called in question, that is, practically anywhere in the world.

CGT OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON VISIT TO POLAND

LD112142 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] A CGT delegation returned to Paris today after a visit to Poland. Pierre Gensous, a delegation member, in an interview said that there is much unjustified noise made about Poland.

[Begin recording] The workers, as well as the trade union leaders we questioned, all consider that Poland is a socialist state and will remain socialist, but, of course, with some improvements brought about so that it can be a truly democratic socialism. It appeared to us that the government is doing all it can to maintain the closest relations with the trade unions and that the government is taking the closest account of trade union opinions. There may be discussions, there may be tensions, there may be differences of opinion, but we think this is perfectly normal. We did not want, as some others did, to rush into Poland. We thought it normal that the Poles themselves should discuss all questions that concern them and it was not for us to make any gestures that might be interpreted as interference in their domestic affairs. We went to Poland at a time when it was right to do so, when we were aware that the Polish workers already made their choice, and it was then that we felt it necessary to establish relations with those organizations and to learn about the situation. [end recording]

JOURNAL ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENTS OF NEW AMBASSADORS

LD091543 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Jan 81 p 6

[Editorial Report] Paris LE MONDE in French 8 January publishes on page 6 under the general heading "Appointment of Six Ambassadors" an unattributed report from the 7 January "Official Journal" on the appointment of six new ambassadors. They are: Emmanuel Jacquin de Margerie to London, replacing Jean Sauvagnargues, who is retiring; Raoul Delaye to Spain, replacing Emmanuel de Margerie; Xavier Cauze de Nazelle to the FRG, replacing Henry Bayle, who is retiring; Marcel Beaux to Romania, replacing Pierre Cerles, who is retiring; Robert Delos Santos to Liberia, replacing Louis Dollot, who is retiring; and Yves Rodrigues to the Solomon Islands. Rodrigues, ambassador to Vanuatu (former New Hebrides) since 31 July 1980, keeps this post and continues to reside at Port Vila. Formerly, relations between France and the Solomons were the responsibility of the charge d'affaires at Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea).

PCI DIRECTORATE MEMBER PAJETTA RETURNS FROM CUBA

LD091251 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 7 Jan 81 p 15

[Text] Rome--[PCI Directorate member] Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta has returned from Cuba, where he spent a few days' rest, at the Communist Party of Cuba's [PCC] invitation, following the congress which he attended with the Italian delegation. Before leaving, Comrade Pajetta had a meeting with a PCC delegation headed by Comrade Montane, chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations and a member of the Politburo and Secretariat.

Next Comrade Pajetta was received by Raul Roa, president of the National Assembly and PCC Central Committee member, had a lengthy conversation with PCC Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and discussed relations between the parties with PCC Secretariat member Lionel Soto. The meetings took place in a cordial atmosphere and the exchange of information and presentation and comparison of respective opinions were frank and considered useful by both sides.

BERLINGUER'S CLOSING STATEMENT TO PCI SESSION

AU091958 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 9 Jan (ANSA)--Italian Communist Party Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer has reconfirmed his party's proposal to "put an end to Christian Democrat domination of the government and the state," and recognized the need for "a turning-point in the party's efforts toward building a broader and continuous tie with the people".

Berlinguer made these statements in his closing statement to the PCI Central Committee session yesterday which was released today.

Berlinguer's statement did not offer many new elements after Giorgio Napolitano's opening address two days ago.

The secretary focused on political reaction to the PCI's proposal last month for a radical shift in government rule.

"The government parties were put on the defensive and were deprived of or set aside any alternative political or governing proposal. They were reduced to rallying around the current cabinet, taking a position which becomes increasingly less convincing to the people".

However, Berlinguer added, despite "these positive effects", the Communist proposal has not yet "fully carried out its full political effectiveness" since also the Communists have not done everything possible and necessary "so that the specific and profound sense of the proposal be understood and work [words indistinct] and even the party itself".

Echoing a phrase Napolitano used in his opening speech, Berlinguer called for "a turning-point in the party's efforts" to give back to the PCI "the capacity of continuous presence and initiative" in the nation's problems which are "an essential and unrelinquishable aspect of the 'new party', of a party which must be capable also in today's conditions to organize the life and collective actions of the people".

PRESIDENT EANES SWEARS IN NEW GOVERNMENT 9 JANUARY

LD091754 [Editorial Report] Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1220 GMT on 9 January broadcasts a 45-minute live relay from Lisbon's Ajuda Palace during which President Ramalho Eanes swears in the 18-member cabinet and 3 secretaries of state. The announcer notes that this is Portugal's 7th constitutional and 13th postrevolutionary government, and that it has been formed by Francisco Pinto Balsemao, the late Prime Minister Sa Carneiro's successor in the leadership of the Social Democratic Party [PSD], which in coalition with the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] and the Popular Monarchist Party, make up the ruling Democratic Alliance.

The announcer then names the members of the new government who are taking the oath of office, giving their party affiliations as well:

Prime minister	Francisco Pinto Balsemao, PSD
Minister of state	Basilio Adolfo de Mendonca Horta, CDS
Ministers with portfolios:	
Foreign affairs	Andre Goncalves Pereira, Independent
European integration	Alvaro Barreto, PSD
Finance and planning	Joao Morais Leitao, CDS
Internal administration	Fernando Amaral, PSD
Defense	Luis Azevedo Coutinho, CDS
Agriculture and fisheries	Antonio Cardoso e Cunha, PSD
Industry and energy	Ricard Baiao Horta, CDS
Commerce and tourism	Alexandre Vaz Pinto, PSD
Justice	Jose Meneres Pimentel, PSD
Labor	Henrique Nascimento Rodrigues, PSD
Education and science	Vitor Pereira Crespo, PSD
Transportation and communications	Jose Viana Baptista, PSD
Social affairs	Carlos Macedo, PSD
Housing and public works	Luis Barbosa, CDS
Administrative reform	Eusebio Marques de Carvalho, Independent
Quality of life	Augusto Martins Ferreira do Amaral, PPM
Secretaries of state in the prime minister's office:	
Assistant to the prime minister	Antonio Capucho, PSD
Presidency of the Council of Ministers	Jose Luis da Cruz Vilassa, CDS
Culture	Antonio Bras Teixeira, Independent

After the swearing-in ceremony, Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao delivers a 25-minute speech, during which he states that his government "accepts the political heritage of the late Prime Minister Francisco Sa Carneiro" and will continue the policies of the outgoing government.

Paying tribute to the late Sa Carneiro as prime minister and a leader, Pinto Balsemao says that whatever modest ability he now has was to a great extent acquired by "learning" from the late prime minister.

Pinto Balsemao states that the Portuguese people have elected the Democratic Alliance to rule for the next 4 years. Therefore, he says, the Democratic Alliance will pursue the task of development it began last January. The main policy of his government, Pinto Balsemao states, will be aimed at "releasing the civilian society" from the bonds of the state and at developing the country's economy.

Turning to Portugal's foreign policy, Pinto Balsemao says that "the (?clouds) formed [provocadeas] by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan are still dense." He pledges that his country will (?ensure) active participation in NATO.

Speaking of the economy, Pinto Balsemao says that the government's policy will be designed to check the rate of inflation and to reduce it to 16 percent.

As for the state-owned mass media, Pinto Balsemao says a system will be devised to make these organs the representatives of neither party nor government but of the people.

At 1253 GMT, President Ramalho Eanes delivers a 12-minute speech. He states: "The installation of the government is evidence of the vitality of our democracy, reinforced in the continuity of the country's institutions. The government's political legitimacy is neither in doubt nor in question."

Eanes asserts that the government has "favorable conditions on the political front" for beginning its work. He adds that with a "fundamental orientation" geared to "respect democratic rules, outside which the real interests of the Portuguese people cannot be defended, the government can rely on the institutional solidarity of the president of the republic."

The live relay ends at 1305 GMT.

PCP Criticizes Speech

LD100952 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] In a communique released in connection with the swearing in of the seventh constitutional government, the Portuguese Communist Party says that with his statements at the installation ceremony yesterday, Pinto Balsemao destroyed the naive illusions which some sectors had been seeking to create about the personality of the new prime minister.

The communique goes on to say that behind a screen of euphemisms and pretentious formulations, Pinto Balsemao's speech in fact manifests his intention to pursue a policy of attacking the democratic regime. His announced crusade allegedly to release civilian society from the bondage and influence of the state, the communique concludes, is nothing but a cover for his real intention to despotically subject the country to the interests and objectives of big capital.

BRIEFS

NEW PARTY REGISTRATION--From today the Portuguese political scene has yet another legally registered political party, namely, the Portuguese Communist Party-Reconstructed [PCP-R] whose registration papers today were submitted to the Supreme Court. The PCP-R was founded in December 1975 at a congress which merged a number of political groupings claiming allegiance to the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. The new political party has so far operated as a kind of wing of the Popular Democratic Union, to whose political campaigns it has given its active support. With the legal registration of the PCP-R, our country now has 22 political parties ranging from the extreme left, or revolutionary left, to the right, claiming to stand for national reconstruction. [Text] [Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 9 Jan 81 LD]

KIPRIANOU STATEMENT ON DEPARTURE FOR ATHENS

NC111218 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] The president, Mr Kiprianou, flew to Athens this morning for talks with the Greek Government on the Cyprus problem. He was accompanied by the foreign minister, Mr Rolandhis, and the Greek Cypriot negotiator in the intercommunal talks, Mr Ioannidhis.

In a statement at Larnaca airport, President Kiprianou said he attached particular importance to the Athens discussions as they would be held at a very delicate phase of the Cyprus problem. He remarked: We are entering a rather crucial, I would say decisive, phase in the intercommunal talks which will determine further developments. He said, with the Greek Government, he would discuss general and specific matters that might be raised in future rounds of the intercommunal talks and make a general review of the latest developments.

President Kiprianou went on: Despite the good will that has always been shown and continues to be shown by the Greek Cypriot side in the talks in an effort to find an honorable solution, I must say that there has been no corresponding response from the Turkish side so far. Not only there has been no change in the Turkish attitude during the dialogue, but I would say that Mr Denktas' continuous provocative statements have been such that logically they would leave no room for optimism.

President Kiprianou stressed, however, that it was still too early to make a forecast about the outcome of the intercommunal talks. He said: Despite the Turkish provocations, the Greek Cypriot side will continue the dialogue with good will and in a constructive manner. Any failure of the talks will be entirely due to Turkish intransigence.

Mr Kiprianou said relations between Athens and Nicosia were excellent. He also believed that, following recent developments in the European area, Greece would be in a better position to lend even more support to Cyprus, and he was confident Greece would make use of this position.

KIPRIANOU VIEWS NEW ROUND OF INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

AT111640 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 11 Jan 81 p 7

[Interview with Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou by correspondent Vasos Mathiopoulos, presumably in Nicosia--date not given]

[Text] [Question] For the first time since the first round of inter-Cypriot talks almost the entire political arena in Cyprus has the impression that there are now some indications of progress. Do you share this viewpoint and, if so, why?

[Answer] It is a fact that on the eve of the new round of inter-Cypriot talks the prevailing thought was that an atmosphere had been created that would guarantee progress. This atmosphere was due to the fact that various governments and other factors systematically gave the impression that the new Turkish Government wanted to solve the Cyprus problem and was prepared to confront the situation with greater moderation. However, since the start of the new round of talks, the almost daily statements of Denktas, which betray absolute intransigence, have tended to dissipate hopes for progress. Despite this I would not like to make certain predictions yet. The only thing I can say is that the outcome of the new round talks will determine further developments. In other words, with his daily provocative and intransigent statements Denktas is proving wrong all those people who expected an immediate change in the Turkish position, even on the Famagusta issue on which the UN secretary general had recently undertaken a special initiative.

The Proposals of 1977

[Question] Do you believe that because of its international isolation and economic and financial sufferings and because of its experience over the last 6 years which has proved its inability to maintain the strange legal status that the Turkish troops imposed on it, the Turkish Cypriot community is beginning to see the significance of a democratic, peaceful and just solution? Specifically, are you convinced that, if left free to express their will, the Turkish Cypriots would want to coexist with the Greek Cypriots as, after all, they had done for centuries?

[Answer] I have absolutely do doubt that most Turkish Cypriots want to coexist with the Greek Cypriots as they had done for centuries. This can be guaranteed through a just solution of the Cyprus problem, a federal solution that will guarantee the unity of the state and the unity of the people. It is also a fact that under their status of occupation the Turkish Cypriots are suffering, and I have the impression that Denktas' effort to create partitionist situations does not agree with the great majority of Turkish Cypriots. Toward this direction it is our duty to prove beyond any doubts to the Turkish Cypriots that their true freedom and the fulfillment of their best interests lie within the unity of the state through a federal system, not through separation--this is something which I absolutely believe in.

[Question] Mr President, in solving the Cyprus problem what is least acceptable to the Cyprus Government with regard to the territorial and constitutional issues?

[Answer] I do not think one can speak of minimum acceptance on the part of the Cyprus Government regarding the solving of the constitutional and territorial issues. Our positions are still those which the unforgettable Ethnarch Makarios submitted in 1977 on both issues, the final formulation of which will depend on the current negotiations provided, of course, there are margins for progress.

In any case, we have not departed from the proposals of 1977. What also particularly interests us regarding the internal aspects of the Cyprus problem are the inalienable rights of the citizens including the right of the refugees to return to their former homes. Of course, the constitutional and territorial aspects are of huge significance and in both cases the solutions must correspond to the realities of Cyprus, not to faits accomplis.

[Question] Will you seek what you have mentioned in the past within the framework of a final solution: that a future united Cypriot state should be demilitarized and non-aligned in its foreign policy? I would like to define the term demilitarized: Does it mean withdrawal without exception of all non-Cypriot military who are now on Cyprus territory, north and south; dissolution of the British bases and abandonment of military defeat [as published] with only the existence of a Cypriot police force comprised of both Greek and Turkish Cypriots?

[Answer] Within the framework of a final solution we shall most certainly seek a demilitarized Cyprus that will be able to freely follow a nonaligned policy without intervention. When we speak of demilitarization we mean all troops without exception that are on the soil of the Republic of Cyprus except for a Cyprus police force which would be under the surveillance of an international police force for some period of time. Regarding the British bases, this is a bilateral issue between Britain and Cyprus and does not fall within the current Cyprus problem. Certainly in the future we will aim for Cyprus' complete demilitarization so that it may become a bridge of peace in the area and a place of happiness and tranquillity for its inhabitants.

In No Alliance

[Question] Mr President, according to your policy position nonalignment means that the Republic of Cyprus would stay outside the big blocs; that is, if a proposal is made for Cyprus' integration into NATO--an indirect proposal, of course--the proposal will not be discussed? On this issue I would like to ask you whether Greece's recent return to the NATO military wing has had positive or negative repercussions on the Cyprus problem, especially on its diplomatic maneuvers?

[Answer] When we speak of a nonaligned foreign policy we me an Cyprus would stay outside the military blocs. We do not mean neutrality; we mean a policy which will be based on the principles of the UN charter and the declarations of the nonaligned on international problems. I believe that this policy which the unforgettable Ethnarch Makarios adopted from the beginning of the republic is the correct policy for Cyprus from every viewpoint, both because this policy is right for reasons of principle and because it serves Cyprus' best interests. The issue of Cyprus' accession to NATO has not been raised and if it is raised I believe that Cyprus should not join any military bloc. Furthermore, both the NATO countries and the countries of the Warsaw Pact as well as those of the nonaligned world have clearly taken a position supporting Cyprus' maintenance of a nonaligned policy.

Regarding Greece's return to the NATO military wing, I would not like to comment on this because this is an internal Greek issue.

[Question] If the deadlock which until last September characterized developments in the Cyprus problem, principally because of Turkish Cypriot intransigence, continues, do you believe that seeds of danger will be sown here in this sensitive area so close to the current volcano of the Near and Middle East?

[Answer] As long as the Cyprus problem remains unsolved it will be permanent seedbed of danger in this sensitive area of the Mediterranean. For this reason it is in everybody's interest to solve the Cyprus problem as soon as possible. However, in order to discover a solution to the Cyprus problem that will be viable and permanent a radical change in Turkish policy is needed. Many people are in a hurry to solve the Cyprus problem but very few people are truly interested in a correct solution that will not become the seedbed of a new conflagration and dispute. The Cyprus people, more than anybody else, are interested in a quick solution to the Cyprus problem. However, we are primarily interested in the essence, something that should interest everybody. Any partitionist solution will not solve the problem. On the contrary, it will lead Hellenism to new adventures and will cause new friction in this area which is near the volcano of the Near and Middle East.

Cyprus Has The First Word

[Question] Cooperation between the Cypriot and Greek Governments has been very friendly during your term. During your upcoming visit to Athens what do you expect from your talks with the Greek Government and the Greek opposition? Do you consider the economic and diplomatic support of the Greek state to Cyprus satisfactory?

[Answer] Cooperation between the governments of Greece and Cyprus is really very close and constructive, and personal relationships among the responsible people are characterized by true friendship. I believe that my visit to Athens for talks with the Greek Government will be useful from all aspects given the fact that the Cyprus problem by general admission is entering a critical phase: it needs internal unity on the one hand and the close cooperation of Athens and Nicosia on the other. We maintain very friendly relations with the Greek opposition which also views the Cyprus problem as a national issue. Greece supports Cyprus in many ways, especially with regard to economic and diplomatic support to the Cyprus state. This issue is included among those which we shall discuss in view of the recent accession of Greece to the EC as a full member. I look forward to the talks I will have in Athens with true interest and I am convinced that they will produce results in every respect.

[Question] Does the statement "The Cyprus Government should decide on the content of the solution of the Cyprus problem and Greece should help it as soon as the solution has been formulated," which the current president of the Greek Republic declared during the time of Ethnarch Makarios, continue to be valid?

[Answer] The statement that the Cyprus Government decides and Greece supports continues to be valid even now. Many things have been said and written about this subject but this position is very correct given the fact that Cyprus acts as an independent state and should have the first word. Of course this does not mean that Greece should remain a passive observer of developments, and this is not happening. If there are margins for greater involvement by Greece, this is a subject that the Greek Government will be the first to judge and possibly a subject that will be a point of discussion during my upcoming visit to Athens.

[Question] Did you find a European interest in contributing to the discovery of a democratic solution to the Cyprus problem in your meeting with Willy Brandt? What opinion did you form after your meeting with Britain's prime minister on Europe's role in the Cyprus problem?

[Answer] I was absolutely satisfied with my meeting with Willy Brandt in which I got the impression that the great German politician is interested in finding a democratic solution to the Cyprus problem. I believe that everything he said to me will be acted upon. From what I understood from Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher, Great Britain is limiting itself to the expression of wishes although she made some suggestions concerning her interest in a quick solution to the Cyprus problem. Always within the framework of the United Nations, Europe can play a much larger role by exercising its influence on Turkey because I want to reiterate that there can be no progress in the dialogue if Turkey's position in Ankara is not radically changed.

[Question] When will parliamentary elections be held in Cyprus? After the elections in Cyprus will you exercise the privilege granted to you by the Constitution to form a political government, either ecumenical or comprised of certain political parties? Or should such a solution be ruled out? From your experience so far you believe that a government of personalities outside parties and technocrats is more in line with Cyprus conditions?

[Answer] It is not yet known when parliamentary elections will be held but in any case it will be before September. Regarding the formation of a new government after the elections, this will depend on many factors although experience to date convinces us that a government by personalities and technocrats is more in line with Cyprus' conditions. Generally I would say that I do not consider the possibility of a reshuffle before the expiration of my term as president of the republic unless this is objectively judged as indispensable.

[Question] After the recent ministerial-level conference on the further development of Cyprus' association with the EC how are Nicosia's relations with the EC developing? Specifically, how are you dealing with the tightening of relations between Cyprus and West Germany? Do you foresee a visit to Bonn?

[Answer] I want to hope that the conditions Cyprus will guarantee for the second phase of its association with the EC will be much better than the previous ones and, toward that direction, we are striving to do everything possible. I believe that West Germany can play a serious role in this direction. In addition to this, we view closer Cypriot-West German relations with good will. I have planned a visit to Bonn in the near future but the date has not yet been fixed.

KIPRIANOU RECEIVES NEW BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

NC101552 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] President Kiprianou again declared that we will never legalize the results of the invasion because the acceptance of these results would mark the beginning of the end of Cyprus as an independent state. President Kiprianou, who was speaking during today's ceremony where the new Bulgarian ambassador, Mr Bocho Bochev, presented his credentials, added that we seek a serious dialogue with the goal to overthrow the faits accomplis and to find a solution that would serve the interests of all the people of Cyprus.

In his address, Mr Kiprianou also said that we have accepted as a solution the biregional federation, and he voiced the certainty that such a solution could secure the necessary unity of the state and the people, a thing that would make possible the survival of the state and the happiness of all the people irrespective of religion or extraction.

The president stressed that the dialogue does not deinternationalize the Cyprus problem and added that the problem can be resolved with the implementation of the UN resolutions that provide for the restoration of the people's rights, including the right of refugees to return to their homes.

Finally, President Kiprianou thanked the president and people of Bulgaria for Bulgaria's consistent support in the struggle of Cyprus.

Presenting his credentials, the new Bulgarian ambassador reiterated his country's support for the Cypriot people's legal aspiration for a peaceful and fair Cyprus settlement without outside intervention. He also reiterated his country's support of the Soviet proposal for a representative international conference on Cyprus within the UN framework.

Present at the credentials ceremony were Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Under Secretary to the President Stavrou, Director of the President's Office Vovidhis and Protocol Director Loizou.

GOVERNMENT DECLINES COMMENT ON DENKTAS STATEMENT

NC100738 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 10 Jan 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Official sources yesterday declined comment on the Turkish Cypriot proposals about Varosha though they did not hide their surprise and displeasure at the harshness of the terms and the way the Turkish Cypriot leader Mr Denktas sought to accentuate them.

It is understood that the government has already drawn the attention of the UN secretariat to the statements of the Turkish Cypriot leader and that Cypriot legations abroad will do the same in the capitals where they are accredited.

O AGON DENOUNCES DENKTAS' VAROSHA PROPOSALS

NC100755 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 10 Jan 81 p 1

["My Opinion" column by the Observer: "The Turkish 'Proposals'--A Mockery and a Provocation"]

[Excerpts] Denktas' grotesque and preposterous "proposals" regarding Famagusta have painfully shattered all hopes and dealt a coup de grace to the process of the intercommunal dialogue. These "proposals" are a mockery and an insufferable provocation, and every reasonable person wonders whether there is any sense in negotiating with the arrogant and presumptuous opponent who uses the negotiating table not for discussions but to dictate terms.

It has been reported in the press that acceptance of the Turkish "proposals" on Varosha would create 12,000 new enclaved persons. But things are not so: They are abysmally worse. Denktas wants the 12,000 Greek Cypriots to be enclaved serfs for 5 years, and after sapping the fruits of their labor and sacrifice for 5 years, to eventually turn them into refugees for a second time.

The Turkish proposals rule out "enforced displacement", but they do not rule out "voluntary displacement," the one they invented for the unfortunate people of the Karpas Peninsula. And so the people of Varosha will be "voluntarily" displaced for a second time.

To "give" what they are "giving," the Turks also want things in return: They say they want us to lift the "political and economic embargo" so that we can turn 12,000 people first into enclaved serfs and later into refugees for a second time!

In other words, Denktas hopes to eventually gain double and for us to be ruined twice. Maybe this is what the Turkish philosophy of "give and take" is all about!

The Turks must be forced to submit new proposals; otherwise the dialogue cannot proceed. These must be new proposals that are improved and reasonable, both as regards the area of Famagusta that they will hand back and the principles that will govern resettlement. In particular, the philosophy that permeates the proposals must be radically changed. Waldheim and Turkey's friends have the floor--if they are interested, of course, in continuing the talks....

EDEK'S LISSARIDHIS RETURNS FROM DAMASCUS TALKS

NC091913 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis returned from Damascus where he met with Syrian President and Ba'th Secretary General Hafiz al-Asad. According to an EDEK statement, they discussed the world situation in connection with regional problems with special emphasis on the Cypriot and Palestinian issues and the occupation of Arab territories. The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere and an identity of views was ascertained on issues discussed. President al-Asad expressed undivided support of the Cypriot people's struggle for vindication. Lissaridhis also held talks with other Ba'th and PLO leaders.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS U.S. DECISION ON AID RATIO

AT111715 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 11 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] The Greek Government has learned of the U.S. intention not to maintain in the future the 7:10 ratio on aid that the United States gives to our country and Turkey within the framework of seeking balance in the Aegean. For this reason, the Greek Government has lodged a strong protest with the U.S. Government. Specifically, Deputy Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry St Rousos reiterated to U.S. Ambassador McCloskey, who was called to the ministry, the well-known Greek position on maintaining by all means the balance in the Aegean, and he asked him to convey our country's protest to his government. The fact that this U.S. intention was manifested while Greek-U.S. negotiations on the future of U.S. bases in our country are going on is especially noteworthy. Diplomatic observers have interpreted this as a U.S. maneuver to exert pressure on the Greek side, given its objections to the content of the U.S. plan for the bases.

MITSOTAKIS, TURKISH AMBASSADOR EXAMINE ISSUES

AT091030 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Bipartite issues were examined during a meeting between Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and Alacam, the Turkish ambassador in Athens.

The Turkish diplomat handed Mitsotakis a warm greeting from Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen on occasion of Greece's full accession to the EEC. In his message, the Turkish foreign Minister expressed his congratulations because Greece, as he stresses, has occupied its position within the European Community. He also expressed assurances that this development, which is an important milestone in Greek-Turkish relations, creates a new tie for cooperation between the two countries. Mitsotakis addressed a similar reply to Turkmen.

As reported, other issues related to Greek-Turkish relations were also examined during the meeting, and it was resolved that the next meeting between the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers will take place next spring. It is expected that a new meeting between the secretaries general of the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministries will precede such a meeting.

MITSOTAKIS RETURNS FROM SOFIA, ISSUES STATEMENT

AT111552 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis returned to Athens this morning after a 3-day official visit to Sofia where he held talks on bilateral issues and the intraBalkan conference.

In a statement at the airport, Mitsotakis said that agreement was reached on all issues which were discussed; on the issue of the Nestos River, another step forward was taken, but of course the issue was not closed. A review of the international situation was also made and, as Mitsotakis said, despite the different economic and social systems of Greece and Bulgaria, it was once again confirmed that on great international issues their positions are close.

After Mitsotakis' talks in Sofia ended, a joint communique was issued. Among other things it stated that the foreign ministers of Greece and Bulgaria were satisfied to note that Greek-Bulgarian relations are continuing to improve and that the last meeting of Presidents Karamanlis and Zhivkov gave them new impetus. Regarding the issue of the Nestos River, the communique mentioned that it was discussed in a spirit of understanding; it was decided to continue discussions in the future. Furthermore, the two ministers exchanged views on Balkan cooperation and current international problems; they noted an identity or similarity in their positions.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO ATTEND BRUSSELS EEC MEETING

AT091424 Athens NEWS in English 9 Jan 81 p 4

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis will fly to Brussels Jan 18, to take part in the EEC foreign ministers conference. The conference will be the first of its kind in 1981, and the first ever in which Greece will participate as a full member of the European Community.

KIPRIANOU ARRIVES FOR VISIT, ISSUES STATEMENT

AT111448 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] This morning President of the Republic of Cyprus Kiprianou arrived in Athens for talks with the Greek Government. Upon his arrival at the airport, Kiprianou stated that during his talks in Athens a review will be made of recent developments in the Cyprus problem and viewpoints will be exchanged on the further handling of the issue in view of the fact that the inter-Cypriot dialogue is entering a very delicate phase.

After stressing that the Greek Cypriot side has always attended the dialogue with good will, Kiprianou emphasized that these efforts will be continued despite the daily provocative and intransigent statements of Turkish Cypriot representative Denktas. The Cypriot president also said that if the dialogue does not produce results then the responsibility will be entirely borne by the Turkish Cypriot side.

Kiprianou then noted that the Greek Cypriot side accepts a federal solution that will totally guarantee the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of the state, and stressed that he rejects any kind of partitionist solution.

Referring to the possibility of the Cyprus Government accepting faits accomplis, Kiprianou categorically stated that neither the fear nor the hope of this is justified.

In conclusion, Kiprianou expressed the Cyprus people's gratitude to the Greek Government, the political world and all the Greek people for their continuing support of Cyprus' just struggle.

Kiprianou was welcomed at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister Papakonstandinou, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis, Cyprus ambassador in Athens, Hatzimiltis and other officials.

Tomorrow morning, Kiprianou will hold talks with Prime Minister Rallis; in the evening he will visit President of the Republic Karamanlis. A conference will also be held tomorrow by the representatives of Greece and Cyprus to discuss developments in the Cyprus problem.

PAPANDREOU ISSUES WARNING ON CYPRUS ISSUE

AT101444 Athens APOYEVMATINI in Greek 10 Jan 81 p 16

[Text] During a cake-cutting ceremony [for the new year] at PASOK offices last night, in referring to the Cyprus problem and its latest developments, Andreas Papandreou warned the Greek Government and, for the first time, the Government of Cyprus not "to legalize faits accomplis in order to end the Cyprus problem in accordance with NATO interests" because "concerning the extent these things would be accepted, we would say [this] constitutes treason."

Diplomatic and political circles in Athens were struck by the fact that Papandreou is not even allowing the Cypriot Government to handle the problem in accordance with Cyprus' interests as it, the leadership of the Cyprus people, sees fit. This is the first time that Papandreou has personally addressed the Cypriot president and warned him.

Papandreou's reference to the Cyprus problem is as follows: "The Governments of Greece and Cyprus are simultaneously trying to end the Cyprus problem one way or another on the basis of the interests of NATO and the great powers. A general atmosphere in the official government and in the established governments of Europe, an atmosphere of 'optimism' exists about the course of the Cyprus problem. On what is this optimism based? Is it based on the division of Cyprus' popular forces which Cyprus' hidden forces have so much promoted? Is it because the Turks are ready to accept thousands of refugees in Famagusta in exchange for the essential acceptance of faits accomplis in Cyprus? When the Turks first demand the lifting of the economic embargo on occupied northern Cyprus, when they insist upon and hope to share the Nicosia airport and also issue passports like the Republic of Cyprus currently does, when they put forth the condition that Cyprus cease to resort to the United Nations and internationalize the Cyprus problem; from that time on, according to the extent these things are accepted by the Greek Government, we can say that this would constitute treason.

"For the first time I address myself not only to the Greek Government but also to the Cypriot Government, and warn President Kiprianou, whom we respect and whom we have supported in his most difficult hours, that neither the Cypriot Government nor the Greek Government has the right to legalize faits accomplis in order to end the Cyprus problem in accordance with NATO interests.

"We are ready to support the Cypriot people's struggle, we are ready to support the work of the Cypriot Government and its president. However, in no way will the Greek people and PASOK recognize the faits accomplis of Attila I and II. We must not forget that our own territorial integrity and national independence are solidly linked with the fate and course of the Cyprus problem."

According to our reports, Cypriot President Kiprianou, who will arrive in Athens tomorrow at noon, will meet with Papandreou and brief him on developments in the issue; he will explain to him the points on which the Cypriot Government can agree.

In addition, speaking in an interview yesterday, [KODISO Chairman] Pesmazoglou said he is uneasy about developments in the Cyprus problem but he does not have enough evidence to allow him to take a position.

FOREIGN ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS TO KARAMANLIS

AT091420 Athens NEWS in English 9 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] The new ambassadors of Portugal, Mr Alfredo Lencastre de Veiga, and Belgium, Mr Felix Standart, yesterday presented their credentials to President Karamanlis. Also present at the ceremony were Foreign Undersecretary Rendis and the secretary general of the Presidency of the Republic, Mr Molyviatis.

NATO SOUTHERN EUROPE COMMANDER CONCLUDES VISIT

TA101858 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] NATO Southern Europe Allied Forces Commander Adm William Crowe, who has been visiting Turkey for some time, departed on a military plane at 1230. Admiral Crowe visited Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir during his stay. He was seen off at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport by Air War College Commander Lt Gen Kemal Yalcin and other officials.

PREMIER ULUSU TO ATTEND ISLAMIC SUMMIT 24-28 JAN

TA091157 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] A Turkish delegation headed by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu will represent Turkey at the Islamic summit to be held on 24-28 January in Taif, Saudi Arabia. A Foreign Ministry spokesman has said that a preparatory meeting of the Islamic summit will be held from 17 to 21 January. A Turkish delegation headed by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen will attend that meeting.

MOSCOW ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETINGS CONCLUDE

TA092035 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] The fifth round of meetings of the joint Turkish-Soviet Economic Cooperation committee have ended in Moscow. A protocol envisaging economic, technical and industrial cooperation between Turkey and the Soviet Union was signed today. Industry and Technology Minister Sahap Kocatopcu signed the cooperation protocol on behalf of Turkey and the Soviet Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Skachkov, signed on behalf of his country. Tomorrow Kocatopcu will leave Moscow for Turkey.

ROMANIAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

TA112044 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Romanian Machine Building Industry Ministry Ioan Avram arrived in Ankara this evening to attend the meetings of the Turkish-Romanian Joint Economic Committee. At Esenboga Airport, Avram was received by Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk. A protocol will be signed at the end of the Turkish-Romanian Joint Economic Committee meetings that will last 3 days. Avram will return to Romania on Thursday.

Meetings Begin

TA121050 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] The seventh round of meetings of the Joint Turkish-Romanian Economic Committee have begun in Ankara. The Turkish delegation is headed by Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk and the Romanian delegation by Romanian Machine Building Industry Minister Ioan Avram.

In a speech at the opening of the meetings, Canturk said the development of cooperation between the two countries in various fields will benefit both countries. Pointing out that it is possible to further increase the commercial relations between Turkey and Romania, which have been growing rapidly in recent years, Canturk said that his government is in favor of investigating new areas of cooperation. Canturk added that his government will try to extend the cooperation already existing in the fields of energy, industry and agriculture into the field of transportation as well, and exert efforts to diversify and develop the relations between the two countries.

In his speech, Avram expressed the belief that the joint committee meetings will open new horizons in the relations between Turkey and Romania. Pointing out that he agrees with the view that the development of relations between the two countries will benefit both countries, Avram said that his government will try to develop the possibilities for technical cooperation. Pointing out that Romania wants to conduct joint work with Turkey in oil exploration, the Romanian minister added that the ferry boat services to be started between Constanta and Tranbzon will contribute significantly to the cooperation in the field of transportation.

The Turkish-Romanian economic committee meetings will last 4 days. A protocol is expected to be signed at the end of the meetings.

PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

TA112042 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Pakistani President Gen Ziaul Haq will arrive in Ankara tomorrow on an official visit as the guest of Head of State General Evren. Pakistani Minister of Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi, who will participate in the talks to be held between the Turkish and Pakistani delegations, arrived in Istanbul this evening. He will leave Istanbul for Ankara tomorrow.

Bilateral relations and regional and international problems will be discussed at the talks to be held in Ankara. The war between Iran and Iraq, the Middle East and Afghan problems and the Islamic summit to be held in Taif, Saudi Arabia, on 24-28 January are also expected to be taken up at the talks. The contacts of the Pakistani delegation to be headed by Haq will last 3 days.

AMBASSADOR TO DISCUSS GREEK ISSUE AT EEC TALKS

TA091712 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1635 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Ankara, 9 Jan (AA)--Foreign Ministry spokesman Amb Oktay Iscen has said that talks will be held in Brussels on 20 January for an agreement between Turkey and the EEC to harmonize relations between them, following Greece's joining of the EEC as a full member.

In a news conference in Ankara today, Ambassador Iscen said the meeting would take place upon the request of the Turkish side and added: There is the question of Turkish concessions to the EEC being extended to Greece and Greece extending to Turkey the concessions which the EEC makes to Turkey. The duration and conditions of these relations will be discussed during those talks. The spokesman recalled that similar talks with the EEC were held when Britain, Ireland and Denmark joined the Community as full members.

AFP: EDITOR OF HURRIYET NEWSPAPER ARRESTED

NC111829 Paris AFP in English 1730 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Ankara, 11 Jan (AFP)--The editor-in-chief of the moderate HURRIYET newspaper was arrested today in Istanbul, the newspaper's directors reported.

The reasons for the arrest of Salim Bayar were not given, but it followed reports in the newspaper forecasting widespread price increases over the next few days.

On Friday, HURRIYET said the cabinet had agreed to raise train fares 40 to 50 percent, airline prices 30 to 40 percent, alcohol and cigarettes 43 percent, and to boost prices for electricity, paper and cement.

The paper said that the increases were aimed at covering the deficit of nationalized companies so as to end government subsidization, and were to be announced by the company directors.

Yesterday, the headline of a follow-up article said the government had denied the price increases.

MARTIAL LAW COMMAND BANS CUMHURIYET FOR 5 DAYS

TA102100 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Statement by the Army VI Corps and Adana, Icel, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman and Hatay Martial Law Command]

[Text] The printing, publication and distribution of the daily COMHURIYET has been banned in Adana, Icel, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman and Hatay for 5 days as of 11 January 1981. The ban was imposed in accordance with paragraph C of the third article of martial law No 1,402 and martial law communique No 5, on the grounds that the contents of the article entitled "Six Staff Members of the Adana Economics and Commerce Academy Have Been Detained," which was published on the first page of the 10 January 1981 issue of COMHURIYET, [words indistinct] about an investigation conducted by the Martial Law Command, mislead the public and are partially false.

[Signed] The Army VI Corps and martial law commander.

FINANCE MINISTER ON FOREIGN DEBT, 1981 BUDGET

TA091643 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1615 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Ankara, 9 Jan (AA)--Finance Minister Kaya Erdem said if Turkey had not obtained rescheduling of foreign debts totalling 8.8 billion dollars from 1978 to 1980, she would have faced an unbearable burden of paying back 17.3 billion dollars in principal and interest from 1978 to 1983.

The minister made the statement to the National Security Council's budget and plan committee while introducing the draft budget for 1981.

Turkey received a total of 6.8 billion dollars in foreign credits in 1979-80, Erdem said, including 1.4 billion dollars of project credits for each year. OECD countries were the major source of project credits with 777 million dollars, followed by the World Bank, which extended 647 million dollars.

In calculating inflation in 1980, the minister excluded the 29.3 percent increase in wholesale prices in February 1980, which were, he claimed, a reflection of "black market prices removed by the austerity measures of 25 January." The wholesale price index had recorded a cummulative increase of "only 33.8 percent" in the nine months from February, he then noted. Therefore, he was optimistic that the rate of inflation could be held below 50 percent in 1981.

Appropriations proposed for fiscal year 1981, which starts the first of March, total over 1,500 billion Turkish liras, the minister noted. This total would be distributed as follows:

25.7 percent for personnel; 13.3 percent for other current expenditures; 20.4 percent for investment; and 34.6 percent for transfer payments. The increase in 1981 appropriations compared to 1980 expenditures would be around 21 percent, he estimated.

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USSR WILL FULFILL 1981 GAS DELIVERY 'AS AGREED'

AU121051 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 10 Jan 81 p 4

[Text] In an ARBEITER-ZEITUNG interview, Director General Bauer of the Austrian Oil Administration declared that there is certainly no natural gas shortage in Austria, and that the delivery cuts announced by the Upper Austrian Gas Company for the second quarter of this year are not due to lower imports from the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union will supply 2.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas to Austria this year as agreed, he said, adding that there is nothing new in slightly less Soviet natural gas being available in the first quarter of the year. "That has always been so in the past 12 years--that is why we have provided such ample storage capacity." In Vienna and Lower Austria, no bottlenecks are to be expected according to the provincial gas companies in charge of gas distribution.

The Austrian Socialist Party floor leader in the Upper Austrian Landtag, Freyschlag, has called for placing the Upper Austrian Gas Company under the control of public authorities.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN EXPORTS TO IRAN IN 1980

AU121422 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 10-11 Jan 81 p 9

[Summary] Vienna--Despite the political unrest and fighting in Iran, Austrian exports to this country developed surprisingly well in 1980, and reached 2.5 billion schillings as against 940 million schillings in 1979, and 1.8 billion schillings on an annual average over many years. "In the opinion of Herbert Geissler, Austrian trade delegate in Tehran, this was ultimately achieved as a result of Austria's nonparticipation in the U.S.-initiated boycott measures. However, Austria has by no means become a transit country for detour deliveries to Iran, he says."

Austrian exports to Iran went up especially in the chemical, iron, steel, paper and foodstuffs sectors. Imports from Iran declined by nearly half in the first 10 months of this year as against the corresponding 1979 period. In view of the foreign currency shortage--Iran's foreign currency reserves have dwindled to $6 billion--the Iranian Government now wants to tighten foreign trade controls and issue import licenses only for vital consumer goods, industrial products and semi-finished goods. Despite the insecure situation, Austrian firms should intensify their marketing efforts in Iran to ensure a good starting position for the expected reconstruction. So far, payments by Iranian banks to Austria have functioned without any difficulties.

PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER SHAHI VISITS VIENNA

AU121304 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 11 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who arrived in Vienna on Friday, concluded his short visit yesterday morning. On Friday, he first met Chancellor Kreisky and in the evening Foreign Minister Pahr. On this occasion, the sides exchanged opinions about Central Asian problems and, in addition, primarily about the situation in Afghanistan and the Gulf war.

Agha Shahi proceeded from Vienna by air to Belgrade, where he will see Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec. The Pakistani foreign minister's lightning trip is connected with the nonaligned countries' foreign ministers conference scheduled for February in New Delhi.

SCHMIDT, GISCARD AGREE ON WORLD ASSESSMENTS

LD121604 Hamburg DPA in German 1453 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Bonn, 12 Jan (DPA)--Bonn has officially said that there is "complete agreement" between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in the assessment of the foreign political situation and the state of the world economy.

Government spokesman Kurt Becker today told the press in Bonn that the chancellor and the president in a lengthy telephone conversation on Saturday reached similar views on developments in Eastern Europe and in Africa as well as with regard to the policy standpoints of future American President Ronald Reagan. Becker indicated that Schmidt and Giscard want to counter suppositions that there lately has been a change in their relationship. Both men voiced their surprise at reports speculating on a cooling in this relationship. The chancellor and the president are convinced that these speculations were started deliberately. The government spokesman said that both Schmidt and Giscard intend speaking in the very near future on the foreign political situation. Becker was not specific as to the form this would take. The federal chancellor and the French president intend to meet in Paris at the beginning of February for their next consultative talk.

BONN 'SATISFIED' WITH NEW U.S. DEFENSE VIEWS

LD121844 Hamburg DPA in German 1452 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Bonn, 12 Jan (DPA)--The Federal Government is very satisfied and gratified at incoming U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's statement withdrawing the demand that the European allies adhere strictly to an annual increase in defense expenditure of 3 percent in real terms. Government circles spoke today of a "substantive adjustment" in Washington's attitude toward Bonn's thinking and the arguments of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Government Spokesman Kurt Becker said today that he is pleased at the appreciative remarks by incoming U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig about the defense efforts of the European NATO partners. The Federal Government sees those remarks as a considerable easing of the assessment of European efforts and an easing of the strains connected with Washington's previously critical remarks regarding the defense efforts of the West European partners.

Bonn government circles regard the remarks by Weinberger, who, while calling for adequate defense efforts by the NATO alliance, has nonetheless eased the 3-percent demand so far rigidly adhered to in Washington, as the "pragmatic approach" advocated by Chancellor Schmidt. These circles regard both Weinberger's and Haig's remarks as "very helpful." The chancellor had opposed the American insistence on the 3-percent target, reasoning that some countries are already making a considerable contribution to defense with compulsory military service and that therefore the individual defense budgets should be assessed differently. In the Federal Republic, the change in the American view of European performances expressed by Weinberger and Haig is partly attributed to the chancellor's talks in the United States in November and the subsequent contacts between Bonn and Washington in recent weeks.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON GENERAL HAIG SENATE HEARING

DW121110 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 12 Jan 81

[From the press review]

[Text] FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes: The clear terms in which the designated U.S. secretary of state paid tribute to the defense efforts of the Europeans, even if he deems them capable of improvement, may well clear the road for a fine basis for good and fair cooperation in the future.

The past several months' constant play with figures which always ask only about the real growth rate of the defense expenditures of 3 percent without taking points of no less importance into account--for instance those concerning the reserves and the conversion to new weapons systems--are tiring and do not get us anywhere.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE emphasizes: While people in Europe are still beating about the bush and while in the Federal Republic the unwrapping from tissue paper and foam insulation--with which we had cushioned outselves--is only beginning, the designated U.S. secretary of state in remarks to the Senate indicated a harder line of a revised U.S. world policy. Being an expert on our conditions, Haig at the same time will work as a friendly buffer. His fairness came to light when he reminded the Senate that if the Americans would proportionally put up as many soldiers against the Soviets as the Germans do, 42 U.S. divisions would have to be stationed in central Europe and not just 6. The future political scene in the Federal Republic, however, will have an even harder time finding its way in a changed situation and living up to some world-political circumstances.

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN believes that disturbing disharmonies have crept into Haig's utterances. The paper notes: Latin American dictators are unscrupulously upgraded as if Carter's human rights policy was mere tomfoolery. Haig makes no bones about his contempt for the SALT treaties to date, as if arms control with Moscow are mere decorative trimmings. He refuses to see that so far they have been the strongest ties holding a U.S.-Soviet alliance of interest together. Ultimately, they are also a prerequisite for Europe's having remained a zone of relative detente. The interlocking political world nowadays does not allow for any diplomatic knockout, which Haig obviously devises for Moscow. It only allows for the constant search for communities of interest which may strengthen peace.

KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER says: Unlike quite a few of his predecessors, including Henry Kissinger, Haig does not speak of the need for attaining detente. He instead stresses the confrontation with the Russians. What concerns him is the Soviet Union's expansion of power. Haig resorts to using the alarming phrase that there are more important things than living in peace. People are able to understand them only if they comprehend the interconnections partly supplied afterwards. Basically, what he wants is nothing else but to keep the powder dry so that it will deter and help avoid the nuclear catastrophe.

COMMENTATOR ON KISSINGER, U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY

DW130948 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 13 Jan 81 p 10

[Commentary signed EIN: "Overthrown Taboo"]

[Text] Kissinger is not the incoming American Government but when he makes suggestions for the U.S.-Middle East strategy, one can assume that they are in accordance with the ideas of the future secretary of state, General Haig. Kissinger has Haig's confidence and Haig knows that Kissinger is fully on his side politically. So in Jerusalem, the "tourist" Kissinger demanded an American presence in the crisis zone of the Gulf region. He doesn't think much of an American unit 8,000 miles away ready for action in the Middle East while 18,000 Cubans are ready in Ethiopia and 100,000 Russians occupy Afghanistan. Kissinger did not answer the question about what country will give the American units permission to establish bases. That is of secondary importance. It is important, however, that some thought is being given in America to becoming closer militarily to the endangered zone. Kissinger has overthrown the taboo which the Carter government established upon Brzezinski's advice. It will now be up to the Reagan government to initiate steps for a more effective strategy than the current one.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ALGERIAN VISIT

DW121647 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0745 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Excerpts from reporter Marx telephone interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Algeria; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] An extensive program of talks is waiting for you. Maybe we can begin with bilateral relations; for example, the development of economic relations in view of increasing imports and stagnating exports and thus a negative trade balance for the Federal Republic?

[Answer] Yes, due to relatively high oil imports and increasing natural gas imports, considerable interest exists indeed on our part to offset the trade balance through greater exports to Algeria. Yesterday, we discussed the international situation in our initial talks. One must realize that Algeria is significant not merely because of its geographic situation. Algeria is one of the most influential members of the nonaligned movement. That nonaligned movement has at least an increasingly stabilizing effect on world politics. We in the Federal Republic of Germany very much welcome this development and the influential members of this movement are, therefore, of special interest to us as important discussion partners.

[Question] Algeria shows more and more engagement for the problems of developing countries, while on the other hand, however, Algeria belongs to countries exporting raw materials and demanding higher and higher crude oil prices. What do your discussion partners say when you point out that contradiction to them?

[Answer] I believe that one must realize that Algeria belongs to those countries which are trying to bring about a world economic summit consisting of industrial states, developing countries and oil exporting countries, a summit conference this summer in Mexico. I had initial preparatory talks in Vienna some weeks ago with my Algerian colleague and others with regard to that conference. This indicates that Algeria very well realizes the problems of developing countries.

This also will be a most important point of discussions today. It is obvious that industrial countries are suffering considerably from increasing oil prices, but the increasing oil prices are significant for the very existence of quite a number of developing countries which have no oil themselves. A most important part of my visit is to campaign for understanding in this respect.

[Question] Algeria is a member of the so-called Arab rejection front. What does it mean that the foreign minister will point out to his discussion partner the approach of the Federal Government and the European Community to the Middle East conflict?

[Answer] It is well known here what the European Community states said this summer in Venice regarding their approach to the Middle East problem. This, too, will be explained here again--our motives will be explained. But naturally, we also will ask questions as to how Algeria believes progress can be achieved to overcome that difficult conflict.

Moreover, one must realize that two most important conferences are in the immediate offing: the Islamic conference in Saudi Arabia and the nonaligned conference in India. Both conferences will be concluded by mid-February. In these conferences, the nonaligned also will deal with international developments. Such problems as ending the war between Iraq and Iran will be discussed, as well as paths on which to embark to establish a really nonaligned state by ending the occupation of Afghanistan.

When one sees how much Algeria recently has become engaged--for several months already--in contributing to a solution of the hostage conflict between the United States and Iran, it indicates that nonaligned countries--I mean Algeria in this case--gain more and more weight in international politics. These most intense efforts will soon be successful--we all hope.

[Question] Do you have new information?

[Answer] I believe that it is up to those directly involved to make public statements in this respect.

[Question] What is Algeria's approach to political developments in the north African area, such as the alliance between Libya and Chad?

[Answer] Algeria mainly is trying to see to it that no conflicts will come about between the states of this region. The limits of their own policy are being demonstrated very clearly. Most of all, there is an elementary interest of this country in seeing to it that quarrels between north African states do not result in extended conflicts.

[Question] What will you bring back home, an economic agreement?

[Answer] We will sign an agreement. But I believe that it is most important in present international developments that a state holding such a key position among the nonaligned of this region must most accurately understand the peace policy of the Federal Republic of Germany, a policy we pursue together with our partners. It is aimed at strengthening the independence and sovereignty of the Third World. We, on the other hand, must understand the motives of such an important country in this region. Particularly in critical international developments, it is of decisive significance to know the aims of the other side, thus having the ability to predict the policy of another country. Lack of clarity is perhaps the most dangerous thing in such a situation.

RENGER DISCUSSES SALE OF TANKS TO SAUDI ARABIA

DW121537 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 12 Jan 81 pp 26,27

[Interview with Annemarie Renger, SPD Bundestag vice president--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mrs Renger, up to now, the principle was valid in Bonn that no war materiel be delivered to areas of tension. Would this principle be violated by the sale of tanks to Saudi Arabia?

Renger: We have the war arms control bill and we have the 1971 cabinet decision according to which on principle no war equipment may be delivered to areas of tension. Nothing has changed in this principle to this day.

SPIEGEL: Something is changing about it indeed.

Renger: Occasionally, consideration is given as to whether the question of what areas of tension are ought to be redefined. That would include the question of whether Saudi Arabia still will have to be considered part of the areas of tension subject to that law.

SPIEGEL: Do you consider Saudi Arabia an area of tension?

Renger: Yes, no doubt about it. The entire region is an area of tension. I cannot understand those who deny this. The Saudis are talking of holy war which must be waged against Israel. At the moment, no change in their attitude is in sight. Furthermore, events have taken place in Saudi Arabia which do not have a particularly calming effect.

SPIEGEL: You mean the occupation of the mosque at Mecca by religious fanatics?

Renger: Yes, and above all what might result from the Iranian revolution and from the revolutionary situation in the Islamic states at large.

SPIEGEL: Specifically, you are afraid that the princes might be overthrown by a regime which would then use German tanks against Israel?

Renger: I do not know what kind of a regime might ensue, but changes are possible and even a government of religious leaders would proclaim a so-called holy war, as already happened.

SPIEGEL: The advocates of arms deliveries to Saudi Arabia argue that the country should merely be strengthened in its defence readiness against a Soviet seizure of the oil region in the Persian Gulf. They say this will not aggravate the conflict with Israel.

Renger: I am not saying that the Saudis should not be helped in a certain way to hold this bastion.

SPIEGEL: But not militarily?

Renger: Not militarily by the Germans. After all, it is known that the United States makes available all kinds of military arms and equipment that can serve Saudi Arabia's security. In this connection it is necessary to be aware that the United States not only links conditions to the deliveries, but also is in a position to ensure politically and otherwise that these conditions are observed.

SPIEGEL: What conditions do you mean?

Renger: These arms must be used against Israel.

SPIEGEL: Could the Germans not insist on this the same way?

Renger: We would not have the power to enforce it. But it is not just a matter of power, but above all a matter of morality. A delivery of German arms to Arab states, to Saudi Arabia, definitely would not only cause a worsening of relations with Israel, but also would objectively arouse the impression in Israel that the Germans ignore Israeli security interests.

SPIEGEL: Could it not be made plausible to the Israelis that the Federal Republic must do quite a few things to ensure its oil supply?

Renger: The oil supply is the decisive point which people like to conceal in this debate. However, I have two objections in that respect. To begin with, can we allow ourselves in the long run to be prone to blackmail by oil suppliers? All those who, like myself, are against arms deliveries also must say that we want to become more independent from oil. We can no longer pretend that the introduction of nuclear energy to a certain extent is not inevitable.

SPIEGEL: And your second point?

Renger: We should not pretend that we can safeguard our oil supplies only through the delivery of arms. I say no, that is not necessary. If the Americans supply arms to strengthen the Saudis, we must think about what else we can do to help the Saudis. Someday, we will have to discuss the distribution of burdens. I am not prepared to defend arms exports to tension areas by pointing out economic interests or the preservation of jobs.

SPIEGEL: Paris for a long time has been selling German war materiel which Germany and France jointly produced, to the Middle East, such as to Syria, without Bonn protesting.

Renger: We have not said that the French ought to supply Syria. But there are certain grey zones to which one must attribute more attention in the near future. I am quite certain of that.

SPIEGEL: You would have to stop coproduction with France before you would be able to prompt Paris to stop those exports.

Renger: I have no final answer. I do not believe we can say that we do not supply. Morally, we are staying out of it. But we know that our allies are involved in this business together with our own production. That would not be honest.

SPIEGEL: You say that the Germans cannot make arms deals for moral reasons. Haven't relations with Israel normalized to the point that there is no need to maintain a special moral concern?

Renger: There is normalization between the states, no doubt about it. But the moral background of German-Israeli relations should not disappear from our thoughts in coming generations.

SPIEGEL: The federal chancellor maintains occasionally that the moral burden of the Nazi past has to end sometime. In the meantime, Israel has developed some understanding in this respect.

Renger: That is not an antagonism. I am one of those, as the chairman of the German-Israeli parliamentarian group for many years, who always has said that our children and grandchildren cannot bear the burden of our guilt--which I do not consider the guilt of all Germans, but of many Germans. But it is impossible to just ignore historical facts as if they did not exist.

SPIEGEL: Assuming the Federal Government did not share your reservations, how would the Israelis react?

Renger: I fear that in such a case relations would become ice cold and that everything settled through a wise policy would be endangered.

SPIEGEL: It is not possible to avoid this danger through a generous fulfillment of possible Israeli demands?

Renger: Which?

SPIEGEL: Economic demands, for example, special rights for access to the European market.

Renger: I would not like to see the Israelis respond to a wrong moral action with the same wrong moral action on their part.

SPIEGEL: Should the Federal Republic supply both sides with military equipment?

Renger: No. I do not think this is our mission. We should not contribute toward increasing tensions in this region. It could in the end bring the Soviet Union to the gates of Israel.

SPIEGEL: Will a majority of the SPD faction support the Saudi deal?

Renger: I believe that my SPD faction colleagues see these things similarly to the way I have just described them. I cannot imagine that there will be approval of arms supplies to Arab countries, to Saudi Arabia. That is not a problem of rightists or leftists.

SPIEGEL: So you see great difficulties for the chancellor if he insists on supplying tanks?

Renger: I see no great difficulties for the chancellor because I assume that the chancellor will develop his opinion in a similar way. In view of the way things stand, I cannot imagine that his policy would lead him to hold a different opinion.

SPIEGEL: There will be no deliveries?

Renger: You said it.

GROWING SUPPORT FOR GDR CITIZENSHIP DEMANDS CITED

DW121520 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 12 Jan 81 p 8

[Article signed WS: "The Wrong Topic"]

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jan--Honecker can be satisfied in two respects. Instead of discussing the mandatory exchange amount, which would be in the interest of the people, the Federal Republic is discussing citizenship, which is in the interest of the GDR.

But the GDR's demand for recognition of its "citizenship" is not merely a diversion from the mandatory exchange amount. The GDR is serious.

Although the constitution and the Federal Constitutional Court prohibit the deprivation of the Germans in the GDR of their German citizenship--and that is what recognition of GDR citizenship would mean--the SED obviously is convinced that a majority will emerge in Bonn which will agree to an amendment of the constitution in terms of a repeal of citizenship being made up of all Germans.

This optimism is being nourished by ambitious politicians as well as by scientists in the Federal Republic who ponder publicly as to how the GDR's wishes can be met. Discussion of the citizenship which has broken out here exults the GDR. It is aware that much can be achieved in Bonn through persistence. After all, it now has the backing not only of the Young Socialists, but of the Young Democrats.

BRIEFS

OIL CONSUMPTION DECREASE--The United Economic Information Service reports that oil consumption in the FRG decreased by 10 percent or by 15 million tons in 1980 compared with 1979, amounting to almost DM7 billion. The Hamburg Esso Company reports that two-thirds of the decrease was due to consumers' economy, while one-third was caused by substitution of other energy sources and by lower economic activity. For the first time since 1968, the oil share in German energy consumption dropped under 50 percent. [Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 8 Jan 81 p 20 DW]

TEXT OF FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON CHAD

LD121631 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Jan 81 p 4

[Text] The following is the text of the Quai d'Orsay communique [issued 8 January] on the merger between Libya and Chad:

1. France led Chad to independence. It has always respected Chad's sovereignty. At the request of Chad's regular government, it has given the country its aid on several occasions and has afforded it protection. France has never intervened in its internal affairs, not even in the troubled period through which Chad is passing. It withdrew its forces from Chad following the Lagos agreement.

2. France is justified in recalling today that nobody, aside from the Chadian people themselves, has the right to pledge that country's long-term future. Consequently, having had the opportunity to deliberate on this matter, France cannot regard as valid the moves made in Tripoli toward a merger between the Libyan and Chadian peoples within the Chadian government.

The Chadian Government, which describes itself as a transition government, owes its existence to the Lagos conference and its legitimacy to the mandate it received from that conference. Having been given the responsibility of administering Chad during the transition period and of preparing for elections before January 1982, it is in no position to forecast the choice which will be made by the government which emerges from those elections.

3. In these circumstances, France condemns the Tripoli agreement. It contradicts the Lagos agreements which the Libyan Government itself signed. It disregards the Chadian people's rights, denying them the opportunity to freely give their verdict. It reveals ambitions which constitute a threat to Africa's security.

4. France, for its part, will stand by the Chadian people with regard to their rights and by Africa with regard to its security.

LE MONDE ON INCREASED MILITARY PRESENCE IN AFRICA

LD131001 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Jan 81 p 4

[Text] In the command post known as Jupiter, which is, in a way, the Elysee's "operations room," Giscard d'Estaing on 8 January chaired a "working and review session." It was attended notably by Defense and Cooperation Minister Robert Galley and by diplomatic and military advisers. This meeting was devoted to the means of increasing France's military aid to the African countries which might request it.

The Elysee stressed that the head of state wishes to give that meeting a degree of publicity while Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet is in Africa, soon to be followed by [Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs] Olivier Stirn, who also will discuss security problems.

Following the Elysee meeting, military circles stated that the French Government is prepared to increase its military aid--in men and equipment--to African countries which request it and agree to French troops being stationed, if previously they refused to agree to that. This decision in principle could be implemented very quickly.

Initially, the aim will be to strengthen French military presence in African states in which it already exists, in other words, in Gabon (at present there are 500 men with airlift capability), in central African (950 men dvided between Bangui and Bouar), in the Ivory Coast (450 men) and in Senegal (600 men with airlift capability). With the consent of the governments concerned these "support points" could receive new forces and additional equipment to strengthen the garrisons within the framework of defense or aid agreements already concluded.

Eventually, there will be negotiations with the African states which hitherto have accepted only a military aid mission from France, in order to increase the number of French officers present and to send military advisers and even organized units. At present, this category includes Niger and Cameroon--two of Chad's neighbors--where France so far only has senior and junior training officers in the local native military staff training schools.

Talks already are in progress with Niger on adding some 20 men to the 60 French officers now in Naimey military schools. If Niger expresses the need during the talks, organized units of the French intervention forces will be sent to the country, from which France obtains around 20 percent of its annual uranium supplies. Similarly, French forces could be stationed in Cameroon where there is already a military mission of 70 officers excluding medical staff.

PAPER DISCUSSES FRENCH ROLE, LIBYAN-CHAD MERGER

LD120823 Paris LE FIGARO in French 8 Jan 81 pp 1,4

[Jean-Marc Kalfleche article: "Backfire"]

[Text] The French Government, which had seemed resigned to the large-scale intervention by Libyan forces in Chad, although deploring it, seems particularly angry about the "merger" agreement concluded at the end of Goukouni Oueddei's visit to Libya.

Paris, which pretended to regard the latter as the only legitimate authority in Chad over the past few months, although 6 of the 11 groups which signed the Lagos agreements were expelled by him from the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], had clung until the past few days to the hope of a rapid departure by the Libyan troops after Ndjamena's "liberation." In any event, the Quai d'Orsay thought that a rapid resumption of cooperation with the GUNT was eventually likely to favor this withdrawal. It was said that refusing to help Goukouni would condemn him to a dangerous role as a vassal.

This is clearly not the view held now and the Foreign and Cooperation Ministries now are wondering whether the Tripoli agreement, announced only by Libyan sources, was not forced on Goukouni, whether he will not try to disavow it in the coming hours or days and, if he really was willing to sign it, whether he has the power to commit Chad to it and whether his colleagues in the GUNT will disown him. Thus, the Lagos agreements are being found to contain constitutional rules, collegiality and the need for agreement from all factions--which previously seemed completely unimportant. And a clause, accepted at the time by Libya, has been found which forbids Chad's neighboring states to interfere in its affairs....!

What is the precise significance of the document signed in Tripoli? What are its terms? Are we really going to see the creation of a united republic? Will the southern Negro-African population, partially converted to Christianity, accept that? These are probably the questions which were examined during the government discussions yesterday, although it is impossible to do more than hypothesize. However, three crucial problems are likely to be raised in the very near future:

1. What attitude would France adopt if some of the existing GUNT leaders (possibly even Goukouni himself: such things have happened before) were to reject the Tripoli agreement and ask for French aid?

2. What would it do if the south, where several hundred French nationals including voluntary workers are still living, were to rebel? What if the Libyans in turn undertook to "normalize" that region? These are two hypotheses which now seem to be taken very seriously in some circles.

3. Finally, if the merger is confirmed and if it is accepted, at least until there is some indication to the contrary, should France behave as if nothing had happened, respond to Goukouni's offers and send civilian voluntary workers to work alongside Al-Qadhdhafi's soldiers or mercenaries?

In the third case, one of Paris' main concerns probably would be to prevent the idea of Franco-Libyan connivance from prevailing throughout French-speaking Africa. Mr Giraud's communique has already shown that the government is on the defensive in his respect, especially since Al-Qadhdhafi is deliberately doing all he can to compromise him.

LE MONDE ANALYZES COLONEL AL-QADHDHAFI ACTIONS

LD091007 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Challenge?"]

[Text] Since he seized power in Tripoli in 1969, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has drawn some of his strength from his adversaries' refusal to take his initiatives seriously. Thus when, following up a military victory won less than 1 month ago by the Libyan troops in Ndjamena, Al-Qadhdhafi proclaims his intention to unite Chad and Libya, chancellories and general staffs quibble or say nothing.

Al-Qadhdhafi for his part, in keeping with his particular brand of logic, is determinedly pursuing his advance which, in Chad's case, began in 1973 when the Aouzou strip was annexed and added to Libyan territory on the strength of an agreement reached in 1935 between Laval and Mussolini and never ratified by France, relating to the transfer of that territory to Italy. The vacillations of the Elysee and the Quai d'Orsay, the incoherence and even non-existence of French policy in central Africa, aggravated by the sterile expression of the fears of France's African partners, have given the Libyan president self-confidence. However, while the reasons for the initiative taken by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi are relatively clear, it is not clear that he has really assessed their full scope.

The Chadians themselves could not unanimously share the Libyan viewpoint. Hissein Habre intends to pursue the armed struggle in the eastern part of the country. Although Colonel Kamougue recently moved closer to Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government, a body whose days are now numbered, he still cannot back the unity plan since he remains the leader of southern Chad. For religious, ethnic and historical reasons, this region traditionally is opposed to everything relating to the Islamized world to which the northern white minorities are tied. Goukouni Oueddei is the son of the traditional chief of the Toubous whose area of inhabitation covers Chad, Libya and Nigeria.

The astonishing absence of any immediate official reactions from Maghreb and Machrek capitals and from the capitals of the south Saharan states can be explained by the effects of Libyan petrodollars which are used notably to maintain numerous local lobbies. However, it is clear that, in Africa as a whole, anxiety has turned to chaos.

Sudan, which is now a "sanctuary" for Hissein Habre's supporters, is the first state to be threatened by this sudden extension of Libyan proximity. Beyond Sudan, it is Egypt which is in Al-Qadhdhafi's way and he cannot be indifferent to the future of two states whose leaders are hostile to him.

The central African French-speaking states are watching the dangers grow: Cameroon, into which the Chadian refugees are still flowing; Central Africa, not properly recovered from the damage done by the newly deposed Emperor Bokassa's wild illusions, Zaire and the Congo, which are in the throes of serious internal tensions and Gabon, leader of this region's moderate states. However, western Africa as a whole is under a general threat of destabilization.

Moreover, France is particularly uneasy since it is aware that the Libyan president knows a great deal about such obscure affairs as the sufferings of the Claustre couple, former hostages of Goukouni Oueddei and Hissein Habre or Delpey's relations with Bokassa. The initiatives by French oil companies in Libya, which apparently are hampering political relations between Paris and Tripoli, are not reassuring either.

MARIO SOARES ON ELECTION RESULTS, PERSONAL PLANS

LD121253 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 13 Dec 80 review section pp 1-5

[Maris Joao Avilez interview with Mario Soares: "'I Would Never Be Secretary General Of A Trend, Of One Part Of The Party Against Another'"; date and place not given]

[Text] EXPRESSO: During the weeks of the election campaign did you expect the election to turn out the way it did?

Mario Soares: I realized that General Ramalho Eanes' campaign had gathered an irresistible momentum of popular support even in the zones of traditional Democratic Alliance influence. On the other hand, I always thought, and I said so, that General Soares Carneiro was a "stock product" in election marketing terms. I was, however, surprised by the size of the victory.

EXPRESSO: But how do you view the result? How do you regard such a big victory, as you call it, and the defeat of Soares Carneiro?

Mario Soares: [Words illegible] eyes of the people, as candidate of the democratic constitutional regime. Soares Carneiro, as the opposite of that: candidate of an anti-regime, virtually anonymous vehicle for a plan which many people showed to be authoritarian. No remotely valid alternatives to the two candidates emerged; there was no other choice.

EXPRESSO: It is said that two major defeats resulted from the Eanes victory. One was the defeat of Francisco Sa Carneiro, now sadly dead. The other casualty is alive and is called Mario Soares....

Mario Soares: I do not consider myself defeated since after the 14 October press conference I took no further part on the election campaign....

EXPRESSO: That is not what I asked....

Mario Soares: ...I withdrew my support for Ramalho Eanes, for well-known reasons, but I did nothing to hinder my party's support for him.

I confined myself to not putting myself forward as his political guarantor for the socialist electorate. That was the meaning of my silence--none other.

EXPRESSO: In that connection, is it true that several times during the election campaign you were pressed to take a stance in one direction or the other?

Mario Soares: It is true, and in both directions.

EXPRESSO: Pardon?

Mario Soares: Pressed to put in a word for Ramalho Eanes and, conversely, to explain in detail why I came to withdraw (on a personal basis) my support from him.

EXPRESSO: Is that all?

Mario Soares: I was also pressured directly, through personal contacts and through correspondence, and indirectly, through articles that appeared in the press and stances taken on television.

EXPRESSO: Why did you not succumb in the end? For consistency's sake or...

Mario Soares: I maintained my position because I was convinced that it was politically just and moral and because only total silence made sense and was consistent.

EXPRESSO: What kind of Socialist Party (PS) will its secretary general encounter after this Eanes victory?

Mario Soares: The same PS as always....

EXPRESSO: As always?

Mario Soares: I suppose with its potential and weaknesses it is an extraordinarily broadly based party, perhaps too inward looking, with a great, shall we say, clubby sense of its own identity and autonomy.

EXPRESSO: How will it be for you? How will it be from now on? For example, will you return fully to the party and take the situation in hand? Or will you prefer to remain aloof from the disputes, differences, power struggles and so forth which will inevitably ensue?

Mario Soares: I have resumed my party functions as normally as before. As you know, I have never involved myself in power struggles within the party. On the contrary, I have always been the guarantor of its unity, its cement. On the other hand, I assumed the major responsibility only because I was practically obliged to. Not because that was what I keenly desired. I can guarantee you this--I would never be secretary general of a trend, of one part of the party against another part, even a majority part.

Two Books

EXPRESSO: What do you mean by that?

Mario Soares: Either I work as secretary general of the party in its totality and its multiplicity of sentiments, or I devote myself to other occupations.

EXPRESSO: An intriguing reply... What occupations?

Mario Soares: Intellectual or other activities which for some time I have wanted to try my hand at.

In My Element

EXPRESSO: What does that mean exactly, wanting to try your hand? You have a reason for saying that...Is it because you are finding it increasingly difficult to be secretary general of the part in its totality, which you mentioned before?

Mario Soares: No. The situation is that I have been asked by a French publisher to do two books: one on democratic socialism, the other a summing up of the revolution from 1974 to the present day, which would be a kind of continuation of "Portugal Gagged" [Soares book written during his exile in France.] I am tempted, as you can imagine.

EXPRESSO: Certainly. But I would also like to know whether your particular interest in this project reveals a certain disenchantment with political life?

Mario Soares: On the contrary. I am in my element in the complex and difficult situations I meet.....

EXPRESSO: Like now, for example?

Mario Soares: Certainly not as far as the PS is concerned.

I Have Always Said There Are No Permanent Secretary Generals

EXPRESSO: Moving on, is it part of your plans to take up the party presidency after the next congress?

Mario Soares: I am not accustomed to being a figurehead, to taking up purely honorary posts. Besides, I am not old enough for that.

EXPRESSO: But I was not getting at that.

Mario Soares: But if there were a change in the rules, giving the president, directly elected by congress, effective powers--making the secretary general an executive, a manager, after the example of the British Labor Party--it is an idea I would not rule out.

EXPRESSO: That is what I was after.... But where is the person with the stature to possibly take up the secretary generalship?

Mario Soares: It does not need a person of great stature to be secretary general of a party. Take my case....

EXPRESSO: Your case was what prompted the question in the first place. But if you do not want to answer we'll move on.

Mario Soares: But, seriously, remember I have always said that there are no permanent secretary generals in the PS.

EXPRESSO: Let us get down to specific policies. Two hot topics: constitutional revision and electoral law. Can we start with the first?

Mario Soares: With the election of General Eanes the conditions now exist for effecting a sensible constitutional revision through a broadened consensus between the parties with the backing of the Assembly. Obviously the president does not have the constitutional authority to interfere in constitutional revision. It is a matter for the Assembly. But, with dropping of the referendum idea, which has been publicly promised, that sword of Damocles which the majority would have used as a veritable diktat has ceased to hang over the opposition parties.

EXPRESSO: And the electoral law.

Mario Soares: He also guaranteed not to promulgate any electoral law which would jeopardize the essential rule of democratic alternation. These are two guarantees of great importance in terms of the proper functioning of the Portuguese democratic system.

EXPRESSO: It is known that Eanes was going to relinquish the post of chief of the Armed Forces General Staff. As we can see this has not yet happened. What does this mean, in your view?

Mario Soares: This formal promise is actually a product of the agreement, or "accord principles," if you like, made with the PS and the speech made by the president when he accepted his renomination as candidate. According to the military authorities, when he reassumed the functions of chief of staff after the elections he did so with the intention of giving them up immediately on receiving his second mandate, the right moment, perhaps, for naming the new chief of staff.

The Democratic Alliance Must Govern As Behooves It

EXPRESSO: Changing the subject, how do you view the Democratic Alliance at present? I mean, without Sa Carneiro is the Democratic Alliance possible?

Mario Soares: That is very difficult. I would go so far as to say that it is too early to answer that question. Sa Carneiro was the soul of the Democratic Alliance. Will the Democratic Alliance be able to find a new leader, with a new government and, if so, what kind of government? A new internal stability? It is undeniably difficult, but I hope it will. Although I am a firm opponent of the Democratic Alliance--have been, am and will continue to be--I do think that the Democratic Alliance must govern as behooves it, for this was the undoubted vote of the majority of the country on 5 October.

EXPRESSO: Connected with my last question, another question: The possibility of conflict, more or less grave, between two majorities--the Democratic Alliance's governing majority and Eanes' presidential majority. How do you view the possibility of a conflict and its development?

Mario Soares: In my view there is no presidential majority in the strict political sense of the phrase. I have thought that ever since 1977/78 when people began to talk of a presidential majority to find some legitimacy in order to make the PS-inspired government inviable (which subsequently benefited the right). Having dismissed the concept of presidential majority, as in fact Eanes did at the press conference on the morning of the elections, there is clearly no conflict between majorities but institutional solidarity between different organs of sovereignty.

EXPRESSO: But is this solidarity possible? Is Eanes then president of all the Portuguese people?

Mario Soares: Eanes is only "president of all--I said all--the Portuguese people" insofar as he refuses to consider himself head of a specific majority. Because then one might wonder: what majority? Including the communist party and extreme left?

The elections of 5 October and 7 December are not invalid because they are both a legitimate expression of the people's will. On 5 October the people chose a majority to govern, on 7 December a president of the republic with the restricted powers that the constitution confers. They are different and complementary choices, not antagonistic or conflicting.

And we always said that Sa Carneiro had no right, in terms of principle, to threaten to resign if Eanes was reelected. Eanes always said exactly the opposite, that is: if he was reelected he would nominate a new government according to the indications resulting from the 5 October elections. Constitutionally, he could not do otherwise.

EXPRESSO: From what was said the other day on television by a reformist politician, there appears to be a return to the idea of a presidentialist party. Hadn't this idea been finally discarded? Hasn't Eanes himself always been the first to reject it or to say that he would reject it "later"?

Mario Soares: I think, in fact, that to return to a concept of that kind is to expose the president, who needs the protection of able interlocutors in the parties, to dangerous and rapid erosion. Certaintly there are politicaians who would be interested in the possible benefits of a gamble of this kind because it would be a way of gaining power or reaching the anteroom of power without undergoing the ordeal by fire of popular suffrage. But for the president it would be a fatal mistake to embark on an adventure of that kind, as we saw during 1979.

A Central Bloc: Inopportune Aspiration

EXPRESSO: Eanes' political idea was that of a so-called central bloc. What does he mean by a central bloc? Is it possible? How and on what basis would it be constructed? Who would the victims be and who would be chosen to help?

Mario Soares: The central bloc is, at best, an inopportune aspiration.

EXPRESSO: Why inopportune?

Mario Soares: Because what exists today is a rightwing bloc represented by the Democratic Alliance and a front, the Republican and Socialist Front, which claims to appeal to the left and left of center but did not win a particularly large number of votes in that area. The promotion of the idea and even more so the actual creation of a central bloc presupposes first dismembering the Democratic Alliance, which goes against the grain of the popular vote. It would mean immediate problems also for the Republican and Socialist Front. There could even be two dismemberments with all their adverse effects on the complex balance between the parties.

EXPRESSO: Can you explain that better, please....

Mario Soares: I believe that multiparty arrangements must be based on the will of the parties themselves and not on some external paternalism or tutelage. I repeat: the fundamental requirement today in terms of the stability of institutions is that the Democratic Alliance govern as cohesively as possible and that the Republican and Socialist Front, and the PS, of course, act as the opposition, without ambiguities and with respect for the pointers of the popular vote. Otherwise, what would be the point of holding elections? And if we fail to abide by the pointers of one election what reason should we have to respect any others? Just because it is the most recent? What if the circumstances recommended a new interim election and its result (to introduce an absurd hypothesis) confirmed the 5 October election? Would we then (hypothetically, of course) question the legitimacy conferred by the 7 December election? Of course not. OK...?

Defeats Don't Do Anyone Any Good, That's For Sure

EXPRESSO: Is it tough at 55...

Mario Soares:...56: It was my birthday 3 days ago.

EXPRESSO: Is it tough, at 56, to suffer two defeats in the space of 2 months?

Mario Soares: Defeats don't do anyone any good, that's for sure--at 56 or any other age. And I do not like suffering any defeat near my birthday (7 December)....

A Complex Picture

EXPRESSO: Looking at the national political scene at this moment, what do you see?

Mario Soares: A complex picture, patches of light and shade. That is, bright and dark areas with some surprising light effects. But as in all suspense dramas no one can be sure until the very end what is going to happen. Being a natural optimist, my money is on a happy outcome.

For the good of Portugal, which is so badly in need of luck in 1981.

IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN MADRID

JN121530 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Madrid, 12 Jan (INA)--'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, arrived here today on an official visit of several days. The vice chairman was accorded an official welcome by Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and senior Spanish officials.

Speaking on arrival, 'Izzat Ibrahim conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings to the Spanish king and prime minister and the people and government of Spain. In an exchange of remarks between Ibrahim and the Spanish prime minister at the airport, the vice chairman stressed the vitality of Iraqi-Spanish relations and Iraq's wish to develop these relations in the interest of the people of the two countries. The Spanish prime minister expressed the king's and the government's regard for President Saddam Husayn. He expressed hope that Iraq will witness continued progress and prosperity.

The Iraqi delegation comprises Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister; Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs; and representatives from the ministries of trade, foreign affairs, industry and agriculture and agrarian reform.

The vice chairman had left Baghdad for Madrid earlier today.

Official Talks Begin

JN121942 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Official talks between Iraq and Spain began in the Moncloa Palace in Madrid this evening. The Iraqi side was headed by 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, and the Spanish side by Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez. The Iraqi side also included Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister; Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Anwar Sabri 'Abd ar-Razzaq, Iraqi ambassador in Madrid. The Spanish side included Juan Antonia Garcia Diez, minister of economy and commerce; and Jose Pedro Perez Llorca, minister of foreign affairs.

The talks dealt with relations of joint cooperation between Iraq and Spain in the interest of the two friendly peoples. The two sides also reviewed Arab and international developments.

NEW PSUC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

LD130654 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1230 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Late last night, the new Executive Committee of the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] was elected after a long meeting. The PSUC is the Catalan branch of the Spanish Communist Party. The proposal put forward by the PSUC Central Committee for the makeup of the Executive Committee was approved by a large majority and the composition of the Executive Committee is as follows:

Secretary general: Francisco de Frutos
Committee members: Jose Maria Rodriguez
Andreu Claret
(Antonio Mugueti)
(Guillermo Sanchez)
(Rafael Ribot)
Josep Maria (Larina)
(Josep Santz)

Moreover, it approved a political resolution in which it took note of the party's exceptional situation.

EL PAIS ON PRO-SOVIET DOMINANCE AT PSUC CONGRESS

LD130915 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 6 Jan 81 pp 1, 11

[Alfonso Quinta report: "PSUC Rejects Eurocommunism as Ideological and Political Definition"]

[Excerpt] Barcelona--By 424 votes in favor of removal, 359 against and 21 abstentions, the Fifth Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] Congress decided in Barcelona last night to remove the expresion "Eurocommunism" from the congress theses. As a result, the word is totally rejected as a valid expression for defining the party's ideology and policy. Outgoing Secretary General Antonia Gutierrez, who had threatened before the vote not to be a member of the leadership if this happened, explained afterward that he would not agree to join the new Executive Committee, but would agree to join the Central Committee.

Outgoing Secretary General Antonio Guiterrez Diaz and Catalonian Workers Commissions Secretary General Jose Luis Lopez Bulla voted against rejecting the word "Eurocommunism." On the other hand, Josep Serradell, who has been for years in charge of organization within the PSUC and a prominent pro-Soviet, voted in favor. The vast majority of the representatives of the Barcelona industrial belt, where the PSUC has a very strong position, and many of the delegations from Barcelona city, Lerida and Tarragona, all of which were dominated by or had a strong contingent of the so-called pro-Soviet, Stalinist or Afghan sector, also voted in favor of rejection.

This was the culmination of an intensive offensive by that sector, which has won constant victories throughout the congress. This sector has become a dominant force within the PSUC within a very few months, whereas it previously had very little influence--the smallest of the four sectors which have been taking shape within the Catalonian communists' party over the last few years.

The radicalization of international politics--of which Ronald Reagan's election is symptomatic--political disenchantment in Catalonia and the skill of veteran party members from the Stalinist era--who are strong in the PSUC through the secretaryship for organization--are the facts which explain this rapid and delicate rise of the pro-Soviets.

The total removal of the term "Eurocommunism" was advocated by the "pro-Soviets" on the grounds that it separated the PSUC from the PCF and the PCP, was being used in a strategy against the Warsaw Pact countries, involved a distortion of the PSUC's historically communist nature and was an "adjective or label which has come to us from outside the party."

Previously, the PSUC Fifth Congress' Credentials Committee had rejected the list of the incoming Central Committee proposed by the outgoing leadership. This rejection was achieved by the "pro-Soviet" sector, which described the proposal as "continuist" and not in keeping with the process of radicalization represented by the congress underway.

Yesterday, the "pro-Soviet" current extensively amended the congress theses. It succeeded in removing the various critical allusions to the Soviet Union which had been approved by the outgoing Central Committee. The "pro-Soviets" victory was far greater than expected and plunged both the outgoing leadership and part of the "Leninist" sectors into sheer confusion. The so-called "white flag" rightwing current expressed through several of its prominent representatives the possibility of withdrawal from the party on an individual basis, and, at all events, their desire not to belong to an incoming leadership corresponding to the ideological stances approved yesterday.

At the initiative of the "pro-Soviets," what was initially a harsh criticism of the Soviet Union was transformed, to cite an instance, into the following text: "The socialist countries' solidarity with and clear support for the countries struggling for their national liberation against imperialist oppression is today one of the most important expressions of internationalism. The confrontation between the socialist countries and imperialism is today one of the principal manifestations of the class struggle at the international level."

Thus it transpired that direct criticisms of the USSR were simply transformed into real expressions of sympathy toward the Soviet Union. In the case of virtually all these amendments, the most representative figures of the outgoing leadership, in particular, outgoing Secretary General Gutierrez Diaz, openly voted against, once more sustaining further public defeats, absolutely unprecedented at communist congresses.

Other surprising occurrences took place in the debate on the theses--always as a result of the drive by the "pro-Soviets," "Stalinists," "historicals" or "Afghans," all of these being names applied to this new dominant current in the PSUC. Thus there was an unambiguous rejection of any kind of nuclear energy and a specific amendment critically assessing in an explicitly negative manner the fact that the communist parliamentarians had voted in favor of approval of the antiterrorist law. The PSUC congress also demanded that this law should not be extended on the previous day. Various "pro-Soviet" speeches had emphasized that condemnation of Basque homeland and Liberty terrorism should not cause that of a fascist nature or certain police actions to be forgotten.

On the other hand, the "pro-Soviets" did not succeed in removing from the congress theses the condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Nevertheless, this condemnation will already have been disguised or simply canceled in the outgoing secretary general's report, which was submitted during the first day of the congress with the clear aim of partially satisfying the "pro-Soviets" and thus securing his reelection. Though the Central Committee which he headed had condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Gutierrez Diaz asserts in his report something as strange as the following: "Others (social changes)," Gutierrez Diaz stated literally, "have represented genuine revolutionary changes, such as those in Afghanistan, South Yemen, Granada, Iran, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe."

Gutierrez Diaz Threatened To Withdraw

In light of the "pro-Soviet" drive, the PSUC's outgoing leadership decided yesterday, according to what a prominent leader told this newspaper, not to run for the incoming leadership if the congress approved the removal of the term "Eurocommunism." This word split the congress again yesterday, as it had already done Saturday. On that day the battle resulted in the ties since the "Leninists, who appear to be playing a center role at this congress, succeeded in preventing a specific vote at last on the presence of the word "Eurocommunism" in the outgoing secretary general's report.

When this battle was averted, the report was approved with over 200 abstentions. The "pro-Soviets" happened to be in favor of approving the report, whose contents were full of concessions to their stance, but, on the other hand, wished to remove the word "Eurocommunism." The outcome of the desire, on the one hand, to approve the report and, on the other hand, to remove the word "Eurocommunism," (Thoughts even some "pro-Soviets" believed that it was not the right time for joining the battle), was the above-mentioned tie situation. However, the polarization had to lean toward one side or the other last night.

Nevertheless, the threat of Gutierrez Diaz and his team to refuse to be members of the new leadership if such a removal [of the word "Eurocommunism"] occurred, was looming over the "pro-Soviets." In fact the "pro-Soviets" wish to maintain and consolidate the positions which they already held in the party's outgoing apparatus, but lack candidates capable of aspiring to the party's secretary generalship of chairmanship. All this, and, in particular, Gutierrez Diaz' threat, makes it possible to make comparisons between the present PSUC congress and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party's penultimate congress which resulted in the resignation of Felipe Gonzalez.

Self-Determination Of Catalonia

In addition to securing at committee level the removal of the term "Eurocommunism" in the theses, the "pro-Soviets" won another sensational victory. In the rules committee they succeeded in the approval of an amendment which would introduce, if approved by the congress in plenary session, the following text concerning one of the duties of every Catalonian communist party member: "The affirmation and expression of Catalonia's national personality by means of the defense of its right to self-determination, within the entirety of the peoples of Spain, in the perspective of a federal republic (sic)." Another pro-Soviet proposal also approved at committee level would oblige communist party members to struggle for the "progressive development and transformation of the constitution." A "white flag" sector source told this newspaper that these amendments to the rules, if endorsed, could even give rise to legal proceedings on the part of the Ministry of the Interior.

Another pro-Soviet victory lay in the relevant committee's agreeing to remove from the draft rules submitted by the outgoing leadership the expression asserting for the first time that the PSUC "is a secular party." In fact the "pro-Soviets" believe that the inclusion of the term "secular," with respect to the PSUC, would mean in "interiorization" of the religious issue, over and above its social significance.

In the debates at the plenary level of the amendments to the theses approved in committee, not only did systematic "pro-Soviet" victories occur, with the voting generally against "Gutierrez Diaz on the important issues, but also these victories occurred in some instances by very small margins of even one or two votes. Thus a very important amendment in the field of international policy, which simply transformed what in its initial wording was a criticism of the USSR into a clear praise of that country, was approved by 353 votes in favor, 351 against and 4 abstentions. Other votes were also very close (for instance, 361 votes to 362, with 43 abstentions).

But the outstanding feature was the offensive tone of the "pro-Soviets" and the defensive tone of the outgoing leadership, as well as the desire of the "Leninists" to attempt to find formulas of agreement, and the stance of the "white flag" sector of simply passing unnoticed or remaining well camouflaged behind the outgoing leadership. For this rightwing or moderate current, it was obvious that this congress is already a disaster.

DELAYS CONTINUE IN GIBRALTAR NEGOTIATIONS

LD091253 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Jan 81 p 4

[Report by our Madrid correspondent: "Gilmour Has 'Frank' Talks On Gibraltar"]

[Text] Sir Ian Gilmour, deputy foreign secretary had what was described as "a frank and friendly" exchange with the Spanish foreign minister, Senor Jose Pedro Perez Llorca in Madrid yesterday over the delay in starting talks on the future of Gibraltar.

Sir Ian indicated that official talks aimed at implementing the Lisbon agreement on Gibraltar would continue. It was agreed in Lisbon last April that talks would begin on the future of the Rock as soon as the border restrictions imposed a decade ago by the Franco regime are lifted.

But the frontier gates have remained padlocked and other restrictions are still in force. Until they are lifted, Sir Ian pointed out on arrival at Madrid on Wednesday, the negotiations cannot start.

ENVOY DENIES ETA TERRORISTS TRAINED IN CSSR

LD101427 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] The Embassy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in Madrid has issued a note from the ambassador denying that Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group [ETA] journal POLICIA ESPANOLA, picked up by EFE, listing the countries where ETA terrorists had been trained, which included Czechoslovakia. The ambassador says in his note that the principled position of Czechoslovakia opposing any kind of terrorism is well known.

CONFERENCE HELD IN ATHENS ON CYPRUS ISSUE

AT121440 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Recent developments in the Cyprus problem were the subject of a large conference that took place today in the Foreign Ministry with the participation of President of the Republic of Cyprus Kiprianou and Prime Minister Rallis.

The Greek and Cypriot foreign ministers, Mitsotakis and Rolandhis, Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis, Cyprus Ambassador in Athens Hatzimiltis and Greek Ambassador in Nicosia Zakarakis, deputy secretary general of the Foreign Ministry Ambassador St Roussos, representative of the Greek Cypriots in the intercommunal talks Ioannidhis, and ministry officials participated in the conference which began at 1120 and ended at 1300.

Earlier, Kiprianou and Rallis held a 45-minute private talk in the political office. At 1000 the foreign ministers of Greece and Cyprus had their first meeting in which the Cyprus ambassador in Athens also participated.

President of the Cyprus Republic Kiprianou will visit President of the Republic Karamanlis at 1900 tonight.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS RALLIS ON EC MEMBERSHIP

DW121501 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 12 Jan 81 pp 108-111

[Interview by editors Mareike Spiess-Hohnholz and Kostas Tstsaronis with Greek Prime Minister Yeoryois Rallis in Athens: date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Prime Minister, many Greeks face Greece's membership in the European Community helplessly if not in panic. What are the feelings of the government chief?

Rallis: I believe that Greece will gain only advantages from the membership--economic as well as political advantages. The Greeks will naturally have to change their way of thinking and adapt themselves to applying methods and organizational forms. But that is not a disadvantage, it is an advantage.

SPIEGEL: Your predecessor, the current president, Karamanlis, maintained the standpoint in 1962 when Greece became associated [with the EEC] that all you need to do is throw the Greeks into water and they will learn to swim. Have your compatriots learned to swim in these almost 20 years?

Rallis: Yes, and the water we are now diving into is not cold. It is pleasant to dive into the warm sea in July.

SPIEGEL: But Greece is diving into the sea in January.

Rallis: And yet it will not be a cold shower but a pleasant swim. We must certainly swim, but that has happened to all nations which have changed their way of life as we must now change ours. We were alone, and we have made our decision alone. Now our decisions depend on those of the other nine partners.

SPIEGEL: What has motivated Greece most to become a member of the European Community? Were they political, economic or social reasons?

Rallis: All of these together. We believe that if Europe wants to continue to exist it must form an entity. Greece belongs historically to that entity.

SPIEGEL: For your main political adversary, Andreas Papandreou, the European Community and NATO, to which Greece returned a few weeks ago, are "one and the same syndicate." He threatens, if he should come to power through elections this year, to possibly separate Greece from both alliances through a referendum. Could it be that EEC as well as NATO may have one member less within a short time?

Rallis: If he wins the elections. I think he will not win them. It seems to me that this is much ado about nothing. Many things can happen before the elections--good things and bad things.

SPIEGEL: Do you believe that Papandreou seriously intends to withdraw Greece from the European Community and NATO?

Rallis: Many people say that Papandreou does not want that himself, and that he would not do so if he won the elections. I don't know whether that is the case. A big part of his party thinks so and hopes for it, and if he won the elections he would have to keep his promise.

SPIEGEL: Is not a referendum a blunt weapon anyway? Doesn't the state president have to write out a referendum?

Rallis: Yes, certainly. The president must agree with the referendum. But if Papandreou won the elections, he would not need a referendum, he could implement his intentions through Parliament. Moreover, a referendum is a matter for simple and not complicated problems. One can ask: Do you want to have NATO, or don't you? Do you want the European Community, or don't you? But do you want to enter the European Community and NATO--such a complicated question cannot be asked.

SPIEGEL: One could ask them separately, in two separate referenda.

Rallis: Certainly, one can also have three or four referenda, but then it would no longer be an extraordinary measure, it would be funny in the end.

SPIEGEL: At the time of its entry, Greece is particularly bitter about one European Community partner--the Federal Republic. It is giving Turkey special assistance for military purposes amounting to DM560 million, while Greece is supposed to get only DM60 million, which it turned down with thanks...

Rallis: ...while normal assistance continues, and we continue to accept it. You see, we have not accepted the special assistance offer because we considered it somewhat humiliating. It was very little, compared with the help for Turkey.

SPIEGEL: Some European Community partners fear that Greece has introduced its enmity to Turkey into the European Community.

Rallis: I can assure you that this is not the case. We will keep our quarrels with turkey on a bilateral basis.

SPIEGEL: Does not Greece hope that its new partners will support its position in the dispute with Turkey?

Rallis: We do not need support. We want to clarify our quarrels with Turkey. The most difficult point under dispute is the Aegean problem, the continental shelf, a problem that cannot be solved by talks between the two countries involved. One must find a third party, a judge, an international court. Mr Karamanlis made the Turks such a suggestion 5 years ago. They have rejected it to this date. I believe they will realize in the end that this is the only way to settle the quarrels between Greece and Turkey in a peaceful way.

SPIEGEL: What concrete advantages does Greece hope to gain economically from the Common Market?

Rallis: What all the other countries have also gained. You see, why did they join the Common Market? Because, like in the case of Germany, they gave preference to a community rather than to isolation. It is the more important for us because we are a small country and the small countries need many more friends than the big ones. Moreover, I believe that a market of 260 million is much more interesting than a market of 9 million Greeks.

SPIEGEL: What else, in addition to the European Market?

Rallis: Here for us? In the first year very much help for the development of the Greek province which is poor and needs capital.

SPIEGEL: How high should the help be?

Rallis: I believe that in the end the balance will be plus DM423 million net in the first year.

SPIEGEL: And what will Greece pay into the common budget?

Rallis: I do not know exactly, the balance in any event is DM423 million or just 3 percent of the total volume of Greece's budget, but nevertheless a great help. If we are affiliated with the EC we also expect other countries to make investments here. We need the capital and the experience of the economically better developed states.

SPIEGEL: For nothing you will get nothing. What will Greece's dowry be for the EC?

Rallis: I believe that our geographical location shows great advantages for Europe? We are a bridge to Africa and Asia. We have the best relations with African and Asian countries because we do not have a past which might deter them; that is to say, we do not have a colonial past. What we will contribute to the EC is the Greek merchant marine, which is the third largest in the world. With our accession the fleet of the community has grown spectacularly.

SPIEGEL: What about cultural affairs? During a tour of the province you said a few weeks ago that Greece also contributes its culture to the EC as an important factor.

Rallis: I did not put it that way. What I said was that to Europe, Greece's participation with its old political history constitutes a moral asset.

SPIEGEL: Did the farmers tell you about their anxieties when you were touring the province? The countryside, for instance the tobacco growers, are seized by the apprehension that they will have to destroy their stocks while the apple growers fear they will be inundated by EC apples; two examples of many. Are these anxieties not justified?

Rallis: This is not true everywhere. The farmers have comprehended now that they will get a better price for olives, for example, a bit more than last year.

SPIEGEL: Will you tell the consumers that olives as a result might become more expensive for them?

Rallis: We do have, also, a considerable increase in consumer prices even now; hence the inflation rate of 25 percent.

SPIEGEL: Must you not fear that EC assession will further crank up inflation, say, by higher prices for agricultural produce on the domestic market? At the moment this rate of 25 percent is the third highest among the OECD countries, after Turkey and Iceland.

Rallis: Yes, this is the serious problem of Greece's national economy; we must endeavor to keep the inflation rate down.

SPIEGEL: Another group haunted by worries is that of the middle-class enterprises. In the event of increasing investments by foreign countries and the modernization of large companies, they are afraid that a murderous struggle for existence will ensue in which they might perish. Does the government plan to come to their aid?

Rallis: In my opinion no problems in this respect exist. The small enterprises naturally suffer from the disadvantage that they incur greater costs than those operating with automation. But they also have the great advantage of quality. They supply products which big industry cannot offer. For example, there is no longer any industry for handwoven carpets anywhere in Europe. In Greece, however, the small enterprises will produce such carpets. They are in great demand. We will grant investment bonuses to enterprises of that kind. And we will largely be remunerated for these subsidies by the EC.

SPIEGEL: Are you not afraid that the Greeks will react with a fear of foreign infiltration if the country becomes the springboard for, say the Japanese and Arabs, who indeed can invest massively?

Rallis: This has been the case before, and we only benefitted from that. Besides, I do not believe that the foreigners harbor any illusions about Greece being an El Dorado. Granted, interesting options exist here for foreigners, too, yet we are not the promised land on which the Europeans will swoop down.

SPIEGEL: So there is no need to be afraid?

Rallis: The Japanese may perhaps be dangerous, though I do not believe that one needs to be that greatly afraid of them. And one need not be afraid of the Arabs since they are not developed, meaning they have not made such headway as to allow them to enter into competition. They will be unable to do that for many years to come.

SPIEGEL: But they have the money.

Rallis: Yes indeed, and if they want to give us the money, it would be a pleasure. We will be grateful.

SPIEGEL: The workers in Greece harbor great expectations; they visualize equal wages with their EC colleagues who currently make three times as much as they do on the average. They hope for better working conditions and social benefits, safe jobs. Can this be met?

Rallis: Once industry is better off the situation of the workers, too, will improve automatically. It is clear that the results will not become evident in the first month or in the first year. Wages, however, cannot climb at this fast pace. The wage level is lower than that of Germany, for instance, but so are the costs of living.

SPIEGEL: Aside from that, the Greek balance of payments is chronically in deficit. For the past year you expect a deficit of $2.2 billion. Are you not afraid that the reduction of tariffs and import restrictions might even worsen the situation?

Rallis: We have had trouble for 6 months, but lately the balance has been much better than was thought at the beginning of 1980. What we anticipated was $3 billion; by now we are slightly above $2 billion.

SPIEGEL: Do the social tensions currently prevalent in Greece not appear dangerous to you? The multitude of strikes...

Rallis: They are not at all threatening. I believe that the Greeks have mostly grown bourgeois. Once they comprehend that Papandreou has a Marxist socialism in mind he will have to reckon with losses rather than gains of votes.

SPIEGEL: Mr Prime Minister, thank you for this interview.

MILLIYET INTERVIEWS CENTER PARTY LEADER MAVROS

NC120725 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 6 Jan 81 p 3

["Exclusive" statements made in Athens to MILLIYET correspondent Nilufer Yalcin by Greek politicians Mavros and Kanellopoulos--date not given]

[Excerpts] Union of the Center Party leader Mavros, who was the first foreign minister in the first Karamanlis administration in 1974, made this exclusive statement to MILLIYET on Turkish-Greek relations: "Detente between Turkey and Greece who could afford to be close friends in the past, is definitely imperative, particularly in view of all the dangers haunting our area. We are both confronted with the same perils. Under these circumstances, it is indeed preposterous that we should continue to arm ourselves competitively and to harbor hostility against each other. Friendship is essential, and as far as we are concerned, no difficulties will be put in the way of the Greek Government. Therefore, this friendship can become a reality if Turkey cherishes the same intentions."

According to Mavros, Turkey consented to Greece's reintegration into NATO's military wing "as a result of current international developments. It had no other alternative from the point of view of its own defense."

Yorgo Mavros blames the arming of the islands "on the speeches and behavior" of certain Turkish politicians. Mavros interprets these speeches as "preparations for the Turkish invasion of the Greek islands," but he maintains that "such a conflict could be catastrophic." Mavros further maintains that the military field on the island of Limni "is part of NATO defense installations and has nothing to do with an operation against Turkey."

Mavros continued: "The disarmament of the islands can only be possible when threats from Turkey completely disappear, when mutual confidence is restored, and when the reasons that led to their arming no longer exist. Unless this is done, no Greek Government can pass such a decision into law."

Stating that he did not see anything complicated in "the Aegean airspace issue," Mavros gave this explanation regarding Greece's decision to maintain Greek territorial waters in the Aegean at 10, and not 6, miles: "For the time being, Greece does not intend to extend its territorial waters to 12 miles. However, we deem it useful to preserve this sovereign right."

When asked what he thought about the Cypriot issue, Mavros, who still remembers every word of the Geneva deliberations in 1974, responded: "Cyprus is no longer a bilateral issue; it is an international issue. This is why the intercommunal negotiations are being conducted under UN auspices. An understanding between Ankara and Athens is of no significance. Moreover, I do not think that a positive result will emerge from these negotiations because they have dragged on too long without yielding anything fruitful. No negotiations can be carried out on the basis of equality as long as Turkish troops are there. The north is under foreign occupation. Denktas, leader of the Turkish Cypriot sector, has no authority to negotiate on behalf of Cyprus. Such negotiations can only be held between Ankara and Kiprianou.... For a true federation to be concluded between both sides, there must be freedom of movement and of relations between both sides as well as free people. This is not possible as long as the island is under military occupation, nor is it possible economically. The Cypriot dispute could be resolved in matter of hours provided that Turkey withdraw its forces from the island. As a matter of fact, both communities are not hostile to each other."

PASOK leader Papandreou and leader of the main opposition with 94 seats in the Greek Parliament declined to see me, advancing such excuses as "I do not approve of exclusive interviews with the press" and "I am very busy."

BRIEFS

IRANIAN OIL--Greece will purchase crude oil from Iran, press sources reported yesterday. The reports said the 220,000 ton Greek tanker "Anna Angelikousi" has already been chartered, and is expected to begin loading today at the oil exporting station of Kharg Island. Another 250,000-ton tanker has been chartered for carrying oil to Turkey, the same source said. [Text] [Athens NEWS in English 10 Jan 81 AT]

EVREN FETES VISITING PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ZIAUL HAQ

TA122120 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has given a dinner today in honor of visiting Pakistani President Ziaul Haq at the Cankaya Presidential Mansion in Ankara. In a statement during the dinner, General Evren recalled that relations between the two countries are based on historic friendship and cooperation. Pointing out that, during official talks to be held in Ankara, international and regional issues and prospects for the further promotion of Turkish and Pakistani relations would be reviewed, General Evren said that he was convinced that these deliberations would produce concrete results.

Referring to recent developments in the Middle East, General Evren said that the Arab-Israeli dispute continues to threaten peace and stability in the region and leaves the Middle East vulnerable to foreign intervention. Evren continued: This problem can only be solved by the Israeli withdrawal from all Arab lands--including Jerusalem--that it occupied following the 1967 war, and by its acceptance of all legal and inalienable Palestinian rights, including the right to form a Palestinian state.

Reiterating that traditionally Turkish foreign policy is based on respect for independence and sovereignty in international relations and for territorial integrity as well as noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and not resorting to force or threats, equality of rights and the peaceful solution of international disputes, General Evren said: We believe in the duty of all countries, large or small, to abide by these guidelines so that peace, security and stability reigns in the world at large. Evren said that violation of these principles would threaten global peace and security and would create a climate of insecurity among countries. Pointing out that it was within this framework that Turkey assessed and reacted to the intervention in Afghanistan--with whom Turkey is linked with historic ties of friendship and brotherhood--he added that it is imperative to seek a political solution that will permit the realization of the process of self-determination for the Afghan people.

Referring to the continuing military conflict between Iran and Iraq, General Evren said that this causes concern in Turkey. He said he sincerely hopes for the peaceful solution of this problem between two Islamic countries.

In his statement, the Pakistani president expressed his happiness over his visit to Turkey. Recalling that relations between Turkey and Pakistan were rooted in history, the visiting president said that the struggle waged by Ataturk for the creation of a new Turkey has led the way for many countries, including Pakistan.

In connection with the Cyprus issue, President Haq said that the Pakistani people have always supported their Turkish brothers and that his government appreciated the efforts exerted by the Turkish Cypriot community for its just cause.

Referring to Afghanistan and the war between Iran and Iraq, General Haq said he hoped that the Islamic summit to be held this month would find a peaceful solution to disputes in the Islamic world.

ANATOLIA REPORTS DETENTION OF HURRIYET EDITORS

TA121844 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1655 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Istanbul, 12 Jan (AA)--Another editor of the Istanbul daily "HURRIYET", Salim Bayar, was taken under custody by martial law authorities as well as editor-in-chief Erdl Turegun [as received]. Sources said the two editors were being detained in connection with a news item published in the paper.

OZAL LEAVES FOR LONDON TO DISCUSS BANK DEBTS

TA121057 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal flew to London today to hold talks on Turkey's debts to international commercial banks.

In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport before his departure, Ozal recalled that Turkey has agreements rescheduling its debts to international commercial banks and that he is going to Britain in order to adapt these agreements to Turkey's conditions. Pointing out that the talks to be held in London constitute the first meetings to be held with international commercial banks [presumably as opposed to meetings with governments], Ozal expressed the hope that these meetings will be concluded with the agreement preventing the amassment of debts in the next few months.

In his statement, Ozal also commented on Turkey's exports and workers' remittances. Noting that compared to last year exports increased by 20 percent in September, 32 percent in October and 54 percent in November, Ozal said that December exports are expected to amount to $500 million and that this is a record for monthly exports. Explaining that workers' remittances have exceeded previous estimates, the deputy prime minister noted that foreign currency transfers are being conducted in a very positive manner.

SECURITY FORCES CAPTURE 204 'COMMUNIST' MILITANTS

TA111905 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Summary] "Security forces have captured 204 high-ranking officials of the militant illegal Revolutionary Path organization [Dev-Yol] that is responsible for killing 25 persons and wounding 30 others. According to information obtained by the Ankara Security Directorate, 13 Soviet Kalashnikovs, 5 automatic weapons, 80 pistols, 12,400 rounds of ammunition, a shotgun, antiaircraft ammunition, dynamite sticks and assault and defense bombs were seized in operations conducted by the security forces. It was discovered that the organization set up businesses in many fields and that it rented luxurious apartments in numerous districts.

"According to the Directorate's information, the Dev-Yol organization can be traced to the illegal organization called the Turkish People's Liberation Party Front [THKP]. The THKP was established by Mahir Cayan and his followers. In operations conducted during 1971-72, many of the organization's members were captured. These operations were a great blow to the organization, which consequently lost its effectiveness and was dispersed."

Militants from the Ankara Association of Higher Learning [AYOD] and the Istanbul Higher Education Association [IYOD] that identified with the political views and action strategies of Mahir Cayan established an organization called the Turkish Revolutionary Youth Federation [DEV GENC]. The founders of this organization were militants who had been sentenced during 1971-72 but had later been released as a result of the general amnesty in 1974. Due to differences among its members, the organization later split into two organizations. The Ankara wing of the organization continued to function under the name Dev-Yol, whereas the Istanbul wing took the name Dev-Sol, the Revolutionary Leftist Organization. The goal of Dev-Yol was to establish a communist administration through an armed people's revolt.

About 3 months ago, security organizations planned a series of operations to expose this organization. The Hacettepe University hospital branch of the organization was chosen as the first target of these operations. Akif Akuzum, the militant responsible for this branch, and 14 of his fellow members were detained.

Based on information given by these militants,many of the organization's documents were seized. Subsequently, Metin Bakkalci, an intern responsible for the civil servants section of the organization, and Yasim (Kesenoglu), responsible for the Ankara [word indistinct] committee, were captured.

It has also been discovered that the organization was running an engineering firm in Ankara's Kavaklidere district. In a raid on an advertising agency, again run by the organization, three more militants were caught printing Dev-Yol posters. Meanwhile, businesses set up by the organization to finance and cover its operations were also discovered.

The high-ranking members caught during raids on the organization's safe houses included: Cahit Akcam, a high-ranking administrator; Mustafa Oncler, regional administrator; Murat Cavusoglu, who was responsible for the Middle East technical university; and Mehmet Ali Yilmaz, a Dev-Yol high organizational committee member and the person responsible for Ankara and Cukurova Provinces. Following the evaluation of information provided by the organization's armed struggle unit members, weapons buried in various Ankara districts were seized.

In addition to the engineering and advertising firms run by the organization, its commerical activities included marketing firms, a firm marketing fire extinguishers, accounting firms, real estate agencies, a foundry, an insurance agency, a perfumery, a coal depot, a grocery store, a recording studio, a green grocer, a quilt workshop and a nursery. Profits from these enterprises were being used to finance the organization's subversive activities. Another source of income was armed robbery.

According to information obtained from Ankara Security Directorate officials based on the confessions of the captured militants and other evidence, the organization is responsible for killing 25 persons, wounding 30 others, bombing 29 houses and business premises, three cases of arson, organizing armed robberies, forcing citizens to emigrate, and raiding offices and security force vehicles.

BRIEFS

BANK PRESIDENT RESIGNS--Turkish Central Bank President Ismail Hakki Aydinoglu has resigned. Aydinoglu submitted his letter of resignation to the prime minister this morning. He had been Central Bank president since 1978. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Jan 81 TA]

OIL RESERVES NEAR NUSAYBIN--An oil field has been discovered near Mardin's Nusaybin District. Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Serbulent Bingol said that oil was found at a depth of 1558 meters during oil prospecting that began on 1 October 1980 at a site 43 kms northeast of Nusaybin. He added that a further 61 meters were drilled in a layer composed of oil. He noted that work is continuing to drill deeper. Bingol said that since known oil layers in Turkey do not exceed 50 meters and since the current drilling promises a layer thicker than 61 meters, it is believed that this region has significant oil reserves. New drillings will be carried out in the region to determine the amount of the oil reserves. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Jan 81 TA]

ISLAMIC BANK LOANS--The Islamic Development Bank has extended loans to Turkey in the last 4 years, amounting to $172,700 million. In a press conference held today, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Amb Oktay Iscen said that the loans were used in various projects as well as the import of oil. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1555 GMT 9 Jan 81 TA]

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VAN DER KLAAUW COMMENTS ON QATAR, KUWAIT VISITS

LD131617 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 6 Jan 81 p 4

[Rob Meines report: "EEC Middle East Action Only Meaningful With Recognition of PLO"]

[Text] Schiphol, 6 January--A European initiative for peace in the Middle East has no chance of success if the EEC does not recognize the PLO as the only legal representative of the Palestinian people. Foreign Minister van der Klaauw returned to The Netherlands this morning with this message after a visit to the Gulf states of Qatar and Kuwait.

From the attitudes of these by Arab standards moderate states it seems that the EEC has made no progress with its Middle East initiative since Luxembourg Minister Gaston Thorn was sent by government leaders on a mission through the area last summer.

Nevertheless Minister van der Klaauw considers that he must go through with the European action. Now that he is chairman of the European Council of Ministers, he must travel through the Arab countries again. "You could ask what the point of this is. I would answer that it is good to get an accurate picture of what questions are important in the Middle East, what is expected of us and what is the meaning of all the terms used in the discussions, such as the Palestinians' 'inalienable rights'."

The minister admitted this morning at Schiphol that not much was to be expected of the European actions in the Middle East. "Europe is not coming with a peace plan. We cannot possibly do this and it would not be desirable," Van der Klaauw said. Also, there is at present no EEC country intending to recognize the PLO. Van der Klaauw: "That would also be in conflict with all Western policies in this field. We have said that the PLO must be involved in the negotiations; the organization is after all a fact."

In Kuwait and Qatar the European stance has led to a situation in which the authorities received the EEC chairman in a friendly manner, while at the same time the newspapers published unfriendly commentaries, strikingly similar and undoubtedly inspired from high, of the EEC stance.

Later in Qatar, Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani himself made it clear to The Netherlands minister that his country adheres in full to the resolutions from the Arab summit in Amman, namely: recognition of the PLO, withdrawal from the occupied areas and the restoration of Jerusalem as an Arab city. And Qatar does not even belong to the so-called Arab solidarity front, comprising Syria, Iraq, Algeria, South Yemen and the PLO.

In Kuwait and Qatar Van der Klaauw was told what for years has been the Arab position. The EEC statement that the PLO must be involved in the peace talks is seen in the Arab states merely as a first step. Van der Klaauw himself does not know if he will take a second step. "My mandate will not be fixed by the EEC until this month," he said this morning.

CORRESPONDENT ANALYZES HAIG'S POLICY PRINCIPLES

DW131147 Bonn DIE WELT in German 13 Jan 81 p 6

[Thomas Kielinger editorial: "The World Political Mandate"]

[Text] Alexander Haig, as the future U.S. secretary of state, will enrich the American understanding for political qualities and requirements with a few basic lessons. In this man political and military experiences converge to a synthesis suited to make him an historic secretary of state, as was said to him already by Howard Baker, the Republican floorleader in the Senate.

Haig's appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee excelled, above all, in its diplomatic-dialectical brilliance. Thus, he dwelled largely on the Soviet threat and its potential consequences: that it might veritably paralyze Western policy. But when the senators assailed him with questions on whether the Europeans were doing too little for jointly counteracting the danger, he dodged the temptation and instead came out with a defense of the alliance partners unheard of in Washington for quite awhile. Europeans must be grateful to him for that. On the other hand, when he has requests to pass on to the allies, this will allow him to be more convincing in that he not only can properly assess their actual contributions, but also fairly represents these contributions to the American side.

Europeans will be making a mistake if they rest and feel safe against future American demands in the belief that for the future they have an important expert on their worries and political conditions in the State Department. Haig will not grant them this comfort. His strategy is plainly visible. He is trying to eliminate from the internal alliance debate everything that exhausts itself in fruitless frictions--for example, who is doing more or less than the other by a specific date. Instead, he concentrates fully on the long-term prospects; namely, what he refers to as the "management" of Soviet power, then the need for economic coordination, the joint duty to ensure the raw material bases in the Middle East and so forth. It is especially because he knows the European scene, because he was trained in Europe in the modes of thinking of the old continent, that Haig is aware of the alliance partners must be confronted with the strategically important issues instead of dissipating one's energies in petty quarrels.

It is indeed not flattery that matters. Rather Haig wishes to maintain maneuvering room in Europe and the good will of the Europeans because he starts off with hard truths. There will be no headway in the disarmament talks for a long time. The Soviets will be confronted with an iron rule of international behavior: mutuality. Aggressiveness will no longer be rewarded with lucrative technology deals.

Regarding a philosophical substantiation, Haig has oriented himself via the early Kissinger, author of "Big Power Diplomacy--The State Art of Castlereagh and Metternich" (1960). There is a sentence right in the beginning which Kissinger had to experience bitterly as the secretary of state: "Every time when the preservation of peace ... was the supreme aim of a state or a group of states, the fate of the international system depended on the most reckless member of the international community." Haig goes on to say: "It does not help our commitment to peace much if we leave the right of taking military action to the most reckless member of the international community... There are more important things than "being at peace."

This is one of the explanations why Kissinger will not necessarily play the role in the new government which one prematurely attached to him abroad. Henry Kissinger is considered a politician who pushed aside the clairvoyant insights of his early academic life in his political years in office, agreeing with the Russians on a detente concept that was based more on the illusion of good conduct than on factual guarantees. Haig was not always in harmony with his mentor Kissinger. They had a sharp dispute over the Vietnam issue. The general advocated at an early stage a harder and more determined approach.

Haig did not call for the priority of military policy over diplomacy at all. On the contrary: "Diplomacy is the core of American effectiveness abroad," he said, adding that "our military foundation supports our credibility." "Our credibility is based on a daily reliable depiction of our policy on an international level."

Reliability is equally valid for the allies, the Third World and the adversaries. It encourages (existing and potential) friends. And it deters adversaries from adventures. Haig shows no hurry to achieve agreements with the Soviets. The basis of such agreements, one's own strength, is more important for him at present. That will create some headaches for the NATO partners.

To this new strategy belongs the admission that America can no longer carry along the burden of responsibility, that it must weld together a consensus of the free nations, including the authoritarian regimes of the Third World which the Carter administration though it could discard 4 years ago as being "strategically insignificant."

After the confusion of the Carter years and the frequent abrupt changes, a team will appear now which is united with regard to strategic perspective. UN Ambassador Prof Jeane Kirkpatrick, Al Haig, Security Adviser Allen--these personalities represent the world political mandate Ronald Reagan acquired on 4 November for his policy.

DEVELOPMENT AID PROGRAM FOR PRC CONTEMPLATED

LD131838 Hamburg DPA in German 1029 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Bonn, 13 Jan (DPA)--The Federal Government is planning, for the first time, a development aid program for the People's Republic of China. Rainer Offergeld, federal minister for economic cooperation, told the press in Bonn on Monday evening that talks on a framework agreement on technical cooperation are now taking place between the two sides. He said that Bonn is not thinking of capital aid because Beijing is quite able to raise necessary funds on the money markets outside the framework of development aid.

Offergeld said that Bonn has already promised Beijing 100 long-term and 30 short-term grants for Chinese students in the Federal Republic. There are also "initial, non-binding agreements" to help China establish a patents system. A scheme for experts to support the Chinese State Planning Commission and to assist the Chinese with a management center is also planned.

About a year ago, the OECD's Development Committee included China in the list of developing countries. At the same time, the OECD stated that aid programs for Beijing must not be at the expense of other developing countries.

PREMIER RAYMOND BARRE SPEAKS AT COLLOQUIUM

Defends Economic Policies

LD131127 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Jan 81 p 9

[Excerpts] "The year 1981 will be difficult.... The crisis is neither French nor even European, it is worldwide. It is not a superficial and short crisis. It is a profound and lasting crisis," Mr Barre stated at a colloquium organized by L'EXPANSION on 8 January.

"Faced with this situation," he continued, "all our partners have decided to fight inflation as a matter of priority and gradually to improve their external accounts. They have all rejected the idea of engaging in a policy aimed at stimulating economic activities which would be dangerous and whose consequences would in the short run be catastrophic. This is why you cannot expect any improvement in economic activity in the Western World before the second half of 1981 and maybe not even before the beginning of 1982.

"Price increases gradually will moderate. A considerable slowing down of increases in nominal incomes will be a prerequisite for this," the premier added. "Uncontrolled wage increases during the second quarter of 1980 will have badly affected price fluctuations. I believe that in 1981 the increase in the total amount of wages paid--with manpower at a constant level--should under no circumstances outstrip price increases, and this is deemed to be a maximum."

Mr Barre detailed what inspires him with confidence in the future: The energy program, modernization of industry, development of agriculture, progress in the scientific and technical spheres, reduction in excessive liquidity in the economic spheres, control of public finances, setting social security to rights, workers' effectiveness and moderation and firmness of the franc.

"I feel sure that France has taken a decisive turn for its future," Mr Barre also stated.

Should a much harsher economic policy have been pursued since the March 1978 parliamentary elections? The premier replied negatively to this question and explained his attitude:

"What is the problem any French Government has to face? It is the problem of the arrival on the labor market of 250,000 able persons every year. When you talk about strict measure, you mean deflationary measures. It is not difficult to take deflationary measures. You can always restrict public expenditure and increase taxes. What would be the unavoidable consequence of this? A large-scale increase in unemployment. It is impossible to inflict on France a deflationist cure, which will make France's problems of unemployment much worse."

Mr Barre later explained that not only did he not take any deflationary measures but that, on the contrary, he has systematically tried to support economic activity and encourage the creation of jobs. "This policy has a drawback. Its result is that the rate of price increases has declined much more slowly than we might have expected. Iy should be realized that, in my opinion, it would have been possible to reduce the rate of price increases by two points, that is from 9.5 percent to 7.5 percent, if we had pursued a much stricter policy with respect to economic activity. Therefore, I am willing to accept the criticisms directed at myself that our policy has not been harsh enough. But, I repeat, it should be realized that unemployment would have become even worse as a result."

Comments on Libyan Oil Deal

LD130953 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Jan 81 p 4

[Text] Questioned during L'EXPANSION's forum 8 January about ELF-Aquitaine's prospecting and production contract in Libya, Raymond Barre replied:

"What has happened? A French oil company, ELF-Aquitaine, is seeking to diversify its supply sources and, of course, is trying to obtain prospecting permits in the most diverse regions of the world. Such prospecting can be carried out in Libya and the ELF-Aquitaine company has applied for permits" which falls within "the framework of the company management's responsibilities."

However, Mr Barre added, "these permits have been granted at a time when the situation in Africa is prompting the French Government to ask a number of questions and to show some reservations. That is why the French Government wishes to examine the problems and to reserve its judgment on the particular question of these permits."

POLL SHOWS BARRE 'HARSHLY' ASSESSED BY PUBLIC

LD140907 Paris LE MATIN in French 9 Jan 81 p 5

[Excerpt] Some 61 percent of the French people would not like to retain Raymond Barre as premier if Valery Giscard d'Estaing is reelected for a further 7-year term. This opinion poll, which was carried out 20-26 November, involved 1,000 people. The French people interviewed by SOFRES on behalf of L'EXPANSION harshly assess the policy pursued by the premier since 1976. They believe that it is in line with "capitalist" (33 percent), "conservative" (25 percent) and "planned economy" (23 percent) principles.

The majority believes that the situation has deteriorated in the past 4 years--especially with respect to employment (80 percent), prices (85 percent), economic growth (59 percent), standard of living (58 percent) and even the franc (42 percent).

However, many people believe that further development has been achieved in pace-setting sectors and technologies in France. Asked what measures, in their opinion, will be the most effective in dealing with the crisis, 70 percent of the French people interviewed stated that they believe that prices should again be frozen, total freedom of prices being deemed "rather ineffective."

NATIONAL NAVY SET TO HELP TRAIN, EQUIP SAUDIS

LD131451 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Jan 81 p 14

[Excerpts] The French Navy temporarily is to second 165 regular officers to ensure the implementation of an agreement concluded with Saudi Arabia in October, providing for the supply of 6 ships and 24 helicopters to that country.

In the latest edition of the National Navy weekly COLS BLEUS, Chief of Staff Adm Jean Lannuzel emphasizes that "the National Navy, whose role in negotiations concerning this agreement is of determining importance, is to play an essential role in its implementation. The navy will have to carry a large burden as a result...but if is a question for France of a major industrial and commercial program whose consequences will be beneficial to our country and its navy."

Estimated at FR14.4 billion, this naval agreement between Saudi Arabia and France was negotiated by Mr Gerard Hibon, director of the International Affairs Department at the Defense Ministry, with the active assistance of Rear Adm Roger Sabatier, the present chief of the Equipment Department of the Navy General Staff.

The Franco-Saudi agreement provides for the purchase of 4 frigates equipped with Otomat surface-to-surface missile launchers (with a 160 km range), 2 oil supply ships and 24 Dauphin helicopters equipped with AS-15 air-to-surface missiles.

A proportion of the total amount of the agreement--estimated at FR1.2 billion--has been earmarked for the training of Saudi crews and of the technical personnel who are to operate the equipment acquired by Riyadh.

The French Navy plans temporarily to second 45 officers (that is, 1 French naval officer in 100) and 120 petty officers, who are naval NCO's (that is, 1 petty officer in 240). This means that the National Navy, in fact, is responsible for the creation of a Saudi navy.

CONTRACT SIGNED TO SELL 30 ALPHA-JETS TO EGYPT

LD131133 Paris LE MONDE in French 11-12 Jan 81 p 4

[Text] The signing of a contract to supply Egypt with 30 Alpha-jet twin-jet fighter planes was announced in Paris on Friday 9 January by the private Dassault-Breguet company.

Egypt will be the ninth country to use the Alpha-jet, a French-West German-built two-seater plane which can be used for advanced pilot training and for giving ground troops tactical support. The Egyptian Alpha-jet, at the client's request, will have a strengthened structure and wings to carry weapons (guns and rockets).

The deal was won by the French industries (Dassault and the National Aircraft Engine Design and Construction Company) despite strong competition from the British who were offering their Hawk aircraft. Egypt already has 28 Mirage-III fighter planes whose purchase was financed by Saudi Arabia.

So far, excluding the Egyptian order, the Alpha-jet has been sold to France (175 planes), the FRG (175), Belgium (33), Morocco (24), Nigeria (12), the Ivory Coast (6), Qatar (6), and Togo (5). It now is being offered to the U.S. Navy which plans to purchase training aircraft.

LE MONDE ON LIBYA'S 'VEILED ANNEXATION' OF CHAD

LD131113 Paris LE MONDE in French 11-12 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "What Security in Africa?"]

[Text] Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi probably did not expect the plan for a Chadian-Libyan "merger" to spark off such a storm of protest in the West and in Africa, even after Tripoli's troops intervened in the streets of Ndjamena. After all, previous union experiments launched by the Libyan Jamahiriya have never succeeded and Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's interference in the internal affairs of African and Arab "fraternal states" has succeeded only in alienating partners who have quickly become reticient while costing him a great deal of energy and money.

This time, and this explains, at least partly, the strength of the reactions, Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi is trying to unite his country to a sub-Saharan state in the most vast and vulnerable part of the continent. Unification, which would be difficult to impose on structured states with rich traditions like Tunisia or Egypt, smacks strongly of annexation when "proposed" to a crippled southern neighbor which is in no position to refuse. In these circumstances, whatever Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi says, it is a threat to the security of states already grappling with their ethnic problems and the fragility of their borders.

In this part of Africa, it just takes a gentle push to spark off "destabilization" and Libya can easily look like a giant here. In January 1977, a mere group of mercenaries led by Bob Denard made the Benin People's Republic tremble by launching a raid on its capital. The following year, the same adventurer, heading just 50 men, succeeded in overthrowing Ali Soilih's regime in the Comoro Islands.

With the possible exception of Nigeria, which formerly succeeded in overthrowing the bloody Biafran war of secession and which is a military-oil complex, no independent African state can feel safe from foreign military intervention based on a local rebel faction's frequently dubious claim to "legitimacy."

The OAU, which will discuss the Chad situation again in Lome on Monday, has made several attempts to police the continent by setting up a pan-African deterrent force. However, this plan, drawn up by weak and divided states, has never taken shape.

When they deem it necessary, the OAU member states therefore resorted to allies outside the continent, in some cases France, in others Cuba or the Soviet Union, whose respective interventions could only further divide the continent's "sister nations." Indeed, each country has tried to obtain its guarantees wherever it could.

In revealing his ambitions rather too openly--ambitions observed by many African countries--Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi has demonstrated that an OAU member state, equipped in addition with a big arsenal, can take advantage of a set of circumstances--and in the case in point, of the inconsistency of French policy--to install himself in a neighboring country in the throes of anarchy.

"By what right is France talking about Chad?" Tripoli asks in the communique with which it made a strongly-worded reply to its "condemnation" by Paris. Many African states are asking the same question about the attitude adopted by a fellow African state, namely Libya. However, the precedent set by the "unions" in which Libya has gone astray should not worry them inordinately and they know that the principle of the inviolability of borders consecrated by the OAU will be dealt a harsh blow by the veiled annexation of Chad by the Libyan "big brother."

AFP REPORTS EXPLOSION IN NUCLEAR POWERPLANT

NC132010 Paris AFP in English 2003 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Paris, 13 Jan (AFP)--An explosion occurred today at the Tricastin nuclear power station south of Lyons, central France, but caused "no serious consequences," the French Nuclear Power Authority announced.

The explosion occurred in an annex working on only chemical by-products and not uranium, the operating company Eurodip said.

First tests showed that there were no atomic leaks or contamination, Eurodip added, stating that there were also no casualties and that the plant continued to function normally.

It is too early to determine the cause of the accident, a Eurodip spokesman said.

KIDNAPPED JUDGE D'URSO PROVED STILL ALIVE

NC131507 Paris AFP in English 1501 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 13 Jan (AFP)--Just 20 minutes before the expiration of their latest deadline, the Red Brigades provided proof today that kidnapped Judge Giovanni D'Urso was still alive late yesterday. The proof came in a handwritten message from the judge found in a dustbin (garbage can) near the Chamber of Deputies in central Rome after a telephone tip-off to the newspaper L'AVANTI.

The undated message, covering three pages and wrapped in a copy of L'AVANTI, [word indistinct] the publisher of the socialist daily newspaper for printing statements by terrorists in the maximum-security jails at Palmi and Trani. The Red Brigades had demanded general press publication of the statements in exchange for the judge's life.

In the message, Judge D'Urso said he had seen and heard his daughter, Loredana, Monday night as she read the communiques on television.

He also wrote: "If I am killed, kiss my wife for me."

Antiterrorist police forces had seized the message, sources at L'AVANTI said, and the newspaper did not have the text of the letter. L'AVANTI, in publishing other messages, went against a government hard-line policy.

Observers considered that the latest message was not necessarily another gesture toward the press to get newspapers to publish the communiques, in that a message from kidnapped former Christian Democrat Party Chief Aldo Moro had been sent to his wife five days before his assassination on May 9, 1978.

Judge D'Urso, 49, a high-ranking Justice Ministry magistrate with responsibility for jailed terrorists, was kidnapped near his home on the evening of December 12.

The deadline of 1300 GMT today, set yesterday, threatened his "immediate execution" if the Red Brigades' conditions were not met. It passed without any further communication from the judge's captors.

When police picked up the latest message, the Radical Party radio was continuing the uninterrupted broadcast of a recording of Loredana D'Urso's television appearance last night.

Speaking in a strained monotone, tripping over certain words or phrases, Miss D'Urso read out the communiques of the prisoners at Palmi, including phrases such as "the butcher D'Urso, justly (?sentenced) to death."

PCI LEADERS REPORT TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

Napolitano 7 Jan Report

LD131141 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 8 Jan 81 pp 8-9

[Unattributed report on PCI Secretariat member Giorgio Napolitano report to the PCI Central Committee on 7 January: "The Party's Problems in the Present Political Phase"]

[Excerpts] The connection between the reform and development of our own organization and a positive solution to the crisis undermining the democratic institutions now strikes us as clearer and more pressing, Napolitano said.

First, the question of terrorism has returned to the forefront. Despite the harsh blows dealt to the armed party and the breaches which have appeared in it, the subversive attack on the democratic regime and on civilian life has been resumed in savage forms which are also based on underlying political calculations, to exploit the mistakes and uncertainties which have developed among the political forces. The government's decision to give way to the initial demands made by Judge D'Urso's kidnappers was a grave matter. General Galvaligi's life was brutally ended; the kidnapped magistrate's life has been tied to unacceptable blackmail. A new and deep disquiet has spread among public opinion.

However, the eruption and interweaving in reality and in the minds of millions of Italians of the moral question, the question of the south, and the state question prompted us to indicate forcefully, as the precondition for saving the republic, the need to give the country a new political leadership and to define a real democratic alternative. We were guided by our acute perception of the present dangers of perpetuating a system of power which is already the source of such serious failures--the conviction that it is impossible to remedy those failures and avert those dangers by proposing simple compromises in the method of government and alternations in the main government responsibilities while remaining within the framework of the old political solutions and concepts.

To prevent the emergence of authoritarian suggestions and maneuvers to distort the Constitution, it is essential to make an effective change in government methods, in the method of conceiving and exercising power, and in relations among the parties, state and society, while fully reaffirming the Constitution's principles and line and introducing reforms and measures capable of guaranteeing the correct and efficient running of institutions.

The Alternative We Are Proposing

Napolitano remarked that with regard to these requirements the DC has once again adopted reticent and negative attitudes. Hence the PCI's extremely clear condemnation of DC's inability to ensure the improvement and reform of public life and political leadership in our country, and hence the proposal for a government which no longer hinges on that party which now lacks the political and moral authority necessary to seek the nation's mobilization and effort in a period of acute tension and difficulty and to reestablish the relationship of trust between the people and the democratic institutions.

The alternative which we are proposing, Napolitano said, is not based on the prejudiced exclusion of any possibility of change in the DC nor on a crudely simplified view of the reality which the DC represents, but on the conviction that the party's aspiration to maintain a dominant position and impose its own preclusions must be opposed practically and with determination.

Therefore, we are acting, in opposition, as the vital reference point for preventing the legitimate and deep disquiet which has spread throughout the country from turning into a rejection of the democratic system; we are standing as the guarantor of critical opposition to and struggle against the degeneration which has arisen in our political system; we are portraying ourselves as the "instigators and best guarantors" of a new government composition; and we are introducing a strong element of initiative and dynamism into our party's policy. In other words, we feel we must take action to prevent the Italian situation from becoming deadlocked and being exposed to serious regression, and to open it to new developments in democratic dialectics and to new government solutions.

Whatever our existing and future parliamentary position, that does not mean that we exempt ourselves from joint responsibility by all the constitutional forces in affirming basic democratic principles and values, in defending our institutions and freedom against terrorism, and in ensuring the democratic system's proper functioning.

Forlani needed to remind others, not us, of this joint responsibility. Splits and divisions emerged in the majority and the government following Judge D'Urso's kidnapping. The underhand and petty maneuvers in the southern earthquake zone have come from DC groups, while our party has from the start been committed and remains more than ever committed to behaving responsibly and in a unified spirit.

However, the task which we have set ourselves is that of working for a democratic alternative according to the line laid down by the Directorate and the Central Committee.

We must know what that involves for our party. We must highlight and assert our originality and our best qualities in order to safeguard Italian democracy's originality and future. We must contribute to a new combination and unity of leftwing and democratic forces on the basis of a joint commitment to change, since this is the only way to exert pressure on the DC, without being subjected to the preclusions, dilatory tactics and the reactionary positions which are constantly taken by that party and its leadership group, in order to implement the hypothesis of a new government composition.

However, this is not an easy path. Our party must make an effort comparable to the effort made in the most difficult and significant periods through which we have lived. This must above all be an effort aimed at increasing our capacity to make policy, to advance proposals and to govern ; and increasing our presence and activity among the masses and in relations with other parties, people's movements and organizations, and with various social and cultural circles. In doing this we must link moral questions and policy questions, and points in programs on which to seek substantial convergence, in keeping with the Central Committee's indications in early November which have already partly been translated into specific initiatives.

Such an effort implies checks, corrections and innovations with regard to the present state of our party. In addition, we must constantly be able to pose the problem of the "coherent relationship"--as Comrade Natta defined it many years ago--"between the historico-political moment, the tasks it requires and the party." Today this task is precisely the need for the party's consistent adaptation to this particular grave historico-political moment in which we have to act in Italy and the world, the new developments our strategy is assuming and the task which we have decided to take on. The essential characteristics of the "new party" defined by Togliatti remain stronger than ever for us--its national impact, the commitment to positive, constructive government action and not merely criticism and propaganda, its mass and people's orientation.

However, it should be pointed out that, with regard to the building of Togliatti's "new party," unprecedented and far-reaching problems have built up and are now arising--problems connected with the choice of "Eurocommunism," and with the affirmation of our party as an integral part of the European left and a force which can make a decisive contribution to avert a crisis in the republic and democracy in Italy, to break the deadlock in the political situation and to open up new government prospects.

More than 18 months ago the 15th congress defined a wide framework for these problems and a line which is still fully valid. Since then the serious developments in the international situation and in relations between the two superpowers, the result of the U.S. presidential election, the risks of the arms race being stepped up and bloc politics becoming more rigid, and the effects that might have on Italian politics, have given greater importance to our commitment to and cooperation with the other European leftwing forces in favor of detente and a more autonomous position and initiative from Western Europe. Our task here, in connection with the new and complex developments and changes in society and the Italian political situation, has also become more urgent in every respect.

In this connection, we intend to check the extent to which the lines laid down by the 15th congress, with regard to the party's organization among other things, have been implemented and how new progress can be made.

All the democratic parties, Napolitano stated, ought now to express a strong spirit of seeking and of a real readiness to reform and improve themselves. The stakes are very high. The crisis in relations between parties and masses, the electorate and society, cannot be irresponsibly disregarded or underestimated and must be tackled without petty attempts at self-preservation. It is true that we are facing a campaign which attacks the parties' role in an indiscriminate and destructive way, blaming them for all the country's ills, and aimed at falsely involving the PCI in a harsh picture of the so-called party system. This leads to concealment of the responsibility of economic forces and the various power centers; and at the same time an attempt is made to confuse and merge all the parties in the coarse and deceiving categories of "establishment" or "state" --a faceless and unlimited state.

However, it is impossible to respond to this campaign, fueled by the real degeneration which has occurred in public life and by the government parties' tendency to hide it, merely with accusations of scandal-mongering, and by adopting a persecuted attitude as the DC is doing; and we do not intend to react solely by dissociating ourselves from that degeneration.

We are not only concerned with refuting the distorted attitude taken toward us but also with contributing to a proper revival of the role of parties in general as a vital element in the continuity and development of democratic life. And we are invoking not only our party's moral qualities but also its other special characteristics, in order to use them in the general interest of surmounting the complex and insidious crisis being experienced by our democratic system.

Furthermore, some of our "special characteristics" are being tested by the changes that have taken place in the Italian situation, and our party must manage to draw innovative conclusions from these changes, by what it is and what it does.

Napolitano pointed out that the crisis of relations between the parties and society, or the crisis of particular party experiments or "models", is linked not only to degenerative phenomena and not only to the Italian problem. The issue of democracy--and of the relationship between democracy and social change--is an open one throughout the West.

Moral Issue and Parties' Crises

Indeed, there have been particularly serious tendencies in Italy--the Defense Intelligence Service-Pecorelli affair provided a disturbing emlbematic synthesis of these--to idenity the ruling party of over three decades with the state apparatus; and for the DC and--to differing extents and in differing circumstances--its government allies, to make arbitrary use of power, with serious consequences. These are seen in out-and-out corruption, in the decline of local administrations and the pollution of the state's most delicate bodies, and in the alteration of constitutional balances, and the relationships among the various democratic powers, primarily to the detriment of Parliament's role.

Moreover, these degenerative phenomena are closely linked to the proliferation of power currents and groups within certain parties, primarily the DC, and to the extreme virulence that has developed in factional struggles.

These issues demand moral reform and revision by parties or leadership groups which have hitherto held a profoundly distorted view of politics and of the administration of public affairs. And of course, beyond the hesitant acknowlegements and undertakings from DC or other party leaders which we have seen so far, there must be a change in the country's leadership.

Changes which Parliament can adopt in various fields are also important--such as introducing new and more incisive controls over the public financing of the parties, which could become an important tool for moralizing their internal life.

We can state that another important element is the example, the stimulus and the battle of our own party; this is the contribution that we are already making by virtue of some of our undeniable characteristics. Nobody can deny the significance of the existence of a major party not split into opposing factions, not torn by struggles among currents and not affected by the attendant degenerations; but committed, within total autonomy and honesty--despite the lies which reappear from time to time--to a major effort to be self-financing.

Nevertheless, Napolitano added, the crisis of the parties, which has now been a topic of debate for many years in all democratic Western countries, is now much more widespread. It is linked to the major issue of governability and democracy, the formation of consensus and decision-making in a "complex society", and more specifically now in an advanced capitalist country forced to come to terms with the new contradictions that have emerged in economic development on a national and world scale following a long period of intensive expansion and growth of the "state of prosperity."

Napolitano said that the ideological force of attraction that has always characterized our party is now entrusted essentially to its ability to bring to life the most lofty elements of the theoretical and historical heritage which we invoke, in the battles that we are waging here in Italy and in the prospects that we are indicating for our country. We know that in other periods the influence, attraction and inspiration that emerged from battles waged elsewhere and from the successes of what we used to describe as the "socialist camp" were so great as to obscure our own organization's shortcomings and defects especially in southern Italy. Now we cannot rely on stimuli and appeals of that kind.

Regeneration of Working Style

On the other hand, in view of the decline of any kind of, not only mythical but even simplistic and static, view of the reality of the socialist countries, we must--partly through our party's mass education activity--work toward a full assimilation by Communist Party members of our method of analysis, of our historical and critical judgements on those realities and of our reflection on the history of the communist movement. We must express a broader and more open view of socialism, within which to place not only the transformations carried out in those countries and not canceled out by the contradictions and distortions which accompanied them, not only the results of the major revolutionary and national liberation movements, but also--and on an equal footing--all the gains in terms of liberation and progress achieved by the Italian, European and Western workers movement.

For some time we have been pursuing a new internationalism, no longer restricted to the ideological confines to which some others would still like to restrict it, but based on the major inseparable objectives of peace, disarmament and the development of the countries long subjected to imperialist exploitation and now grappling either poverty and famine. Our party is committed to contributing to action for these major objectives with full autonomy and with intensive international initiatives. Our initiative takes place primarily in Western Europe, in our quest to find here, in accordance with the Eurocommunist inspiration, new paths for transformation in a socialist direction; it takes place specifically on the political plane within the European Parliament to which, as Italian Communists, we make a contribution that is too little known and acknowledged by our party as a whole.

But what must be changed and renewed in the nature and methods of our organization, so as to increase the party's attractiveness, especially among young people? We must tackle these problems, Napolitano said, while always bearing in mind the situation of our sections, their present difficulties, and taking care to open the way to an extension of the active framework and to a real development of the section's role. It is on this that the growth of the party and of its policy depend. And the line to be pursued is that of a determined regeneration of working habits and leadership methods at all levels, the elimination of confusions and overlaps in party structures, the elimination of stifling forms of ritualism and bureaucratism, and a qualitative leap forward in the development of the party's democratic life. These are the pointers that have emerged from the debates conducted at the many meetings of the Central Committee's Fifth Commission and at several regional and provisional meetings and from the pages of RINASCITA, since November.

We are tackling these problems without fear, Napolitano pointed out, because even now we do not fear comparison with other parties; political debate takes place within our ranks not only in absolute freedom but without being influenced or distorted by the logics and struggles of currents. Despite the shortcomings which we ourselves emphasize, sour party has a broader grass roots democratic life than any other party and our organization, starting with the conduct of our enrollment campaign, is transparent and open to outside observers and to the researchers who are involved, with our help, in a quest for knowledge and effort of critical investigation parallel to our own.

It is with great objectivity and sincerity, therefore, that we say that we must free ourselves from everything which impoverishes and constricts party life, threatening to devitalize debate within our ranks and hindering the circulation of ideas, information and experiences and the prompt taking of decisions and initiatives. There must be a vigorous shift in the approach to and conduct of meetings and discussions in various forums, in the approach to section meetings, and in the functioning of the leadership bodies. I say "shift," Napolitano added, because I have in mind the strength of the inertia that prompts the party to continue with old habits and schemes and that over the past 18 months has delayed the implementation of various indications issued by the congress concerning our organization.

Of course, it is a matter not only of working habits but also of party structures, the formation of cadres and democratic will. Nevertheless, working habits are important, as are the pointers concerning methods. Indeed, there must be an out-and-out-effort to apply the rules.

New Methods at Meetings

The repetitiveness of meetings, the prolixity and generality--in fact the inconclusiveness of discussions, and the abstractness and abstruseness of a jargon which entirely fails to reflect any effort of cultural research, discourage many forces from becoming involved in party life and even party membership, prevent us from using skilled energies, which we certainly do not lack, and deflect us from our objective of a broader development of our political and mass initiative. In all forums--except at congress times and other times of general analysis and reflection--we must aim at restricted and specific agendas and cogent reports and speeches, which will permit real comparisons of ideas, opinions and proposals, avoiding long-windedness and time wasting. This must apply to section meetings but also to meetings of leadership bodies, among which I will mention the federation committees, many of which betray signs of erosion and neglect--and not by chance.

Even the connection between debate and action can be correctly resolved only if debates are made truly conclusive--and only thus can the implementation of decisions subsequently be verified. All this undoubtedly prompts a reflection on how we have selected our cadres and composed our leadership bodies over the years.

Regeneration in this field--including officials among the cadres--and throughout the party has been very broad and there is no need to emphasize the positive contribution it has made. Nevertheless, some imbalances have occurred, which in part still have to be resolved and which stemmed from problems which we underestimated to some extent--imbalances in the social and professional composition of the leadership bodies and apparatus, especially in the south, tending toward a reduced representation of workers cadres and more generally of cadres connected with production or with a production background, and imbalances in relations among different generations and experiences, among which the necessary harmony has not always been guaranteed.

Napolitano said that regional committees must concentrate their efforts of ideological formulation and active intervention in certain fields characterized by an unquestionable regional dimension--economic policy and planning pointers, agricultural policy, health, and other areas to be indicated by the Central Committee--and in these fields direct links with the zone committees must be attempted, without any duplication of working committees or relative officials at federation level.

This must also be borne in mind in links between the center of the party, the regional committees and federations. Furthermore, an examination must be made--perhaps by the Central Committee's Fifth Commission--of the party center's funcional methods in relation to the partial reorganization suggested by the congress and adopted following the 1978 elections. Indeed, certain problems have remained unresolved and satisfactory solutions have not yet been reached with regard to both the division of leadership work between center and periphery and the coordination of work at the center itself. Of course, this examination must not exclude the functioning methods of the national executive and leadership bodies and the relations established among them.

Next, Napolitano noted that it is not difficult to see the close correlation that exists between the simplification of structures and the regeneration of working habits and methods and a more substantial development of the party's democracy. Let us reassert in this connection, he said, certain pointers issued by the congress, whose implementation must be verified and fully guaranteed; a correct relationship between executive and leadership bodies, preventing the former--federal secretariats, for instance--from depriving the latter of authority; a correct relationship among leadership apparatus and bodies and among officials and other cadres, making best use of those who opt for full-time party activity and involve themselves in an effort to improve both political and cultural aspects of their own work, but also aiming at an increasing contribution from voluntary cadres, without limiting within the apparatus the process of selecting and promoting new party leadership forces. However, these matters must be placed in a more general context. The time has come to take an overall leap forward in the party's democratic life.

Indeed, we believe that a stronger upward flow has become essential, partly in order to obtain contributions of information about and acquaintance with the country's situation and what is happening within a varied and multifaceted society such as ours, which otherwise is in danger of being lost to the party center. We believe that the involvement of an increasing part of our organizations and members in the process of forming the party's political decisions has become a precondition for an enrichment of our policy and for its real development in terms of initiative and specific and consistent action. The experience of the period after to the 1976 elections shows this clearly.

The necessary consensus with the party's policy and a combative mobilization of our forces, a firm and tenacious commitment to combat the resistances and reactions prompted by our policy, and a contribution from the best energies at our disposal--all this cannot be achieved now if the policy line appears to originate from above, if the support of the party grassroots is only sought after the fact, and unless the debate is transformed into a form of involvement in the decisionmaking machinery.

This issue must be dealt with without demagoguery but with courage and effective measures. We propose that, on the basis of the innovations introduced into the rules by the congress, especially the article which stresses the right of every party organization "to adopt a stance on all domestic and foreign policy issues," a campaign be waged to make section meetings end with the approval of brief documents, and that the examination of these documents first by the zone committees and federations and the communication also to the central party bodies, of the resulting stances and proposals be guaranteed. We propose that--while acknowledging the need for the Directorate and Central Committee to adopt without delay all stances of a pressing nature--in other cases a special form of consultation be tried out, submitting a proposal to debate first by simultaneous special meetings of all the federal committees and then to the Central Committee for a decision.

The broader and more substantial development of our party democracy is bound to mark a new phase in our conception and practice of democratic centralism.

Gramsci himself taught us to see democratic centralism as a "formula" which has not unexpectedly lent itself "to many interpretations"--how different our party's interpretation from that of other communist parties--and that it must be "interpreted and continuously adapted to requirements." It is a formula designed to govern the life of a major mass party of struggle such as ours, not an ideological badge, and we are now keen to emphasize its democratic content.

A real expansion of involvement in the process of forming our policy and decisions will enable us to approach more forcefully and with a greater chance of positive results the questions of conduct and the sense of responsibility, commitment to and discipline in action and conduct to be observed by individual members and party organizations.

The very conduct of an efficient and incisive leadership by the national leadership bodies, such as to lead to a real and broad mobilization of the party, demands more widespread involvement, which in turn demands a more flexible debate within our Central Committee and prompter action by it with respect to problems as they arise.

For a long time we, unlike other communist parties, have been publicizing our debates; but their specificity and transparency would definitely be greater if we managed to define their terms and to return more often and by less general approaches to a number of issues, presenting alternative proposals on certain points. We cannot be satisfied with the way in which the Central Committee still functions, despite the quality of many of our debates, or with the very way--inevitably so broad after over 4 years--in which we are forced to deal with party problems.

Our rules specify that the federal commissions and Central Control Commission must report annually on the state of the party, as they do and as they should, going into the merits of situations and supplying information and the fruits of critical reflection; but the federal committees and the Central Committee should not wait years before returning to these issues. By dealing with them more frequently they could from time to time isolate and thoroughly investigate some of them.

We must move toward this method in connection with all topics and make the Central Committee set an example of how to debate more incisively and to reach conclusions even without a unanimous vote, while at the same time excluding any kind of splittist degeneration and facilitating a better acquaintance throughout the party with the decisions taken or still to be reached.

Attilio Esposto Address

LD131452 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 9 Jan 81 p 8

[Unattributed report on PCI Central Committee Member Attilio Esposto 8 January address to Central Committee]

[Text] It really is to be hoped, Attilio Esposto said, that this Central Committee and Central Control Commission session will begin the realization of the "shift" so fully discussed in the opening report. This poses a question of method concerning what supervisory functions we want to and must exercise so as to lend operative substance to the conclusions reached following broad political debate. The problem of supervision and control, of the correspondence that must be achieved between pointers and realizations is still a problem of political leadership. And now more than ever, it is a key aspect of the validity of the criteria of democracy which we say we must make the foundation of our existence as a party and of our approach to politics.

The tasks of supervising what we are now discussing and deciding must be included among the broader guarantees of the leap forward in the party's decisionmaking process for which we are hoping. In this connection, one particularly delicate and in any case very important matter is the Central Committee's performance of its duties, already discussed at the 15th congress, which is now fully evident within an overall assessment of the party's problems.

In this connection, I would raise a point concerning observance of party rules--which is not merely a formal matter but one which, moreover, embodies aspects that can be regarded as connected with guaranteeing relations between the center of the party and peripheral organizations, between the Directorate and Secretariat and Central Committee, and, at the same time, with the transparency in Italy of our party's relations with the other political forces and other organizations of society and, outside our country, with the other workers and communist parties and with parties, movements and organizations of the European left.

We have had to note more than once that the Central Committee's specific tasks have not been carried out and the Central Committee's collegial responsibilities have either not been exercised or not exerted promptly enough. I am among those who approve the stances of the 27 November Directorate resolution, which I consider a logical development of our general policy and, at the same time, new regarding the terms of a most important turning point and of a further extraordinary struggle and political initiative effort. But this does not mean that decision had to be presented, discussed and taken by the Central Committee.

In gaining innovations in the way the party is and acts, we have a duty to wage a battle to surmount the opaque and indecipherable areas of the political debate, especially among certain party leaders, which have been and still are an element of unclarity or of laborious mediations that have delayed and not infrequently prevented the effective exploitation of the party's full mobilizing potential as defined by the congress.

Pietro Ingrao Address

LD131629 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 9 Jan 81 p 9

[Unattributed report on PCI Directorate Member Pietro Ingrao 8 January address to PCI Central Committee session in Rome]

[Excerpt] I will try to make some suggestions. At Central Committee meetings, there could be reports concentrating on various reasoned options on which an explicit "yes" or "no" is sought. Reports could be accompanied by documentary material made available previously or published beforehand by our press, perhaps with contributions and analyses of data, experiences and arguments. In some cases, there could be an extension of the method pursued by this Central Committee meeting, namely for the discussion to be preceded by debates in our press. Or in other cases, Napolitano's suggestion of rapid general consultations of grassroots organizations could be adopted.

In short, I wish to emphasize two requirements: the need for widespread and thoroughly discussed preparation of the subject for debate and the need for clearly defined options, that is, defined also with respect to other hypotheses. Unless I am mistaken, there are not only serious delays but also incongruities on our part here. We have worked to make our party an organization which discusses things freely. Today, we talk about "several kinds of Marxism" or indeed about different systems of thought that can be compared within our party with a view to forming policy. We have educated our members to discuss things every day with other people in the belief that there can now be no separate "workers' culture." Every day, we can see the combination of cultures, indeed sometimes the very contradictoriness of the needs reflected in individual workers.

This being the case, we need all the more a Central Committee, a federal committee or a leadership which openly will discuss alternative answers too. In my opinion, we need them all the more so to really lead, direct and unify. Of course, I am well aware of the need for unity, discipline and cohesion in a class struggle which is very harsh. I understand the alarm in view of the threat of currents which would split the party and, above all, could create other power groups within the party itself. And too we are aware of the resulting dangers to the state's life.

I believe, however, that the habit of unanimous voting and even the "conservatism" which sometimes makes us hesitate to talk about changes retain a conception of dissent which fails to convince me and which I consider transcended by our experience. I am referring to a conception whereby dissent always seems negative, in other words whereby it can be accepted but is nevertheless harmful. I believe, however, that a strategy and culture of socialist transformation, based on a broad bloc of political and social forces, on a mass socialization of politics and on building "elements of socialism" right away, must acknowledge the frutifulness of explicit dissent, the usefulness of problematical aspects and the great value of options and decisions based on a comparison of alternatives. I believe that this is not an unimportant point for communicating with a world of young people demanding clear options and arguments.

In short, I would like to stress something more than the democratic right of every one of us to debate. If it is true the important things for the strategy of socialist transformation which we have set ourselves are links with the entire wealth and every part of modern areas of specialized knowledge and, at the same time, a capacity for synthesis and reassembly which will enable us to come to terms with these truths, partial and often contradictory revelations, then it seems to me that we must improve our approach--in a more explicit and organized manner in our party's life and even within the top leadership bodies--to the aspect of the comparison of views and possible dissent, even in voting, so as better to lead, direct and prepare the party for the new phase.

In this report, Napolitano talked about expanding the channels for conveying wishes upward through the party from below. This depends, however, on the opportunity for real and prompt acquaintance with problems and their alternatives and consequences, especially in a party such as ours, whose aspect of central leadership is, by virtue of ancient tradition, so strong. I also believe that the grassroots organizations must make their desires felt more within the leadership bodies, which are theirs, but the extent to which they will make themselves heard and felt will depend on how much we leaders help them to do so.

PCE AIDE ACCUSES PSUC OF WEAK LEADERSHIP

LD131557 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 7 Jan 81 p 12

[Joaquina Prades report: "Sanchez Montero Accuses Antonio Gutierrez of 'Weakness'"]

[Text] The "pro-Soviet" current's triumph over the Eurocommunist current at the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] congress has started an unprecedented crisis in the PCE's relations with the Catalonian communists. This victory, "which is not in keeping with the 20 percent of Catalonian voters who gave the PSUC victory precisely because it was a Eurocommunist party"--to quote [PCE Executive Committee member] Simon Sanchez Montero--was attributed yesterday on a personal basis by that PCE leader to "the weakness and ambiguousness" of Antonio Gutierrez--until yesterday secretary general of the Catalonian communists--and of the people close to him.

In Simon Sanchez Montero's opinion, the cause which made the "pro-Soviets'" victory possible should be sought in the "misunderstood democracy" applied by the former secretary general in the PSUC, "which, with a highly dangerous ambiguousness, was adopting resolutions in which there was room for everything, the white and the black, and this gave enormous scope for maneuver to that Afghan current which has always been in a minority in the PSUC." Simon Sanchez Montero's harsh words about the outgoing secretary's conduct were the most authoritative comments which could be obtained yesterday, since PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo could not be found all day.

Other sources consulted by EL PAIS took analysis further, and stated that, over and above ambiguities, the PCE is currently in a political predicament which is increasingly "eroding" the party internally. According to these sources, the PCE has been practicing since its legalization the same political line of moderation and defense of democracy in preference to radical whims. This continuity (the Moncloa Pacts, the government of concentration and now the coalition government with an agreed program) is not "profitable" in the short term, and this has exasperated many grassroots members who, disenchanted and frustrated by this constant approach to power, "without succeeding in attaining it," have opted to leave the party or to become radicalized. "We are now paying for the consequences of that decision which Fernando Abril made when he was deputy prime minister--the isolation of the PCE," one of the sources, belonging to the Eurocommunist current, stated. "They wish to turn us into a ghetto, into a tokenist [testimonial] and radicalized party, so that the right can eat us up," he added, "and I do not believe that the Soviet Union is unconnected with the maneuver."

The USSR's support for the Afghan current was also mentioned by Simon Sanchez Montero, who admitted clearly concerned, the gravity of the situation now posed in the PCE: "We do not yet know what could happen," he said, "but it is obvious that the agreement of mutual respect and of practicing a Eurocommunist political identity, which existed between the PCE and the PSUC, no longer exists, and the rift has not been on our part, and so we will see what we can do."

In principle, the Eurocommunists will intensify the internal debates in each party group. "We will intensify analysis of the current political situation, to ensure that each party member is aware what the correct path is, whether it is the Eurocommunist path or the pro-Soviet path, so that when we reach the 10th congress, everybody will have clear ideas," the sources added.

With respect to the possibility of reaching an agreement between Eurocommunist PCE and the pro-Soviet PSUC, both Simon Sanchez Montero and the other Communist leaders consulted were in agreement that this is not possible, at least on something as important as the ideological definition. "The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan can be either supported or rejected, but no halfway stances are possible," they summed up.

Irreconcilable Stances

In addition there is the obvious fact that the Eurocommunist policy and the pro-Soviet policy are totally irreconcilable, and this will be the central feature of the PCE's 10th congress, scheduled for July: "At the next congress we will have the continuation of the policy of Eurocommunism at stake," they stated, "and that is the really important thing. The issue of collective leaderships and other controversies between Tamames and Carrillo are unimportant in comparison with such a fundamental issue as the adoption of a specific political line."

At the PCE's ninth congress it was Simon Sanchez Montero who was charged with defending the Eurocommunist definition, and in fact the present PSUC secretary who most fervently supported the retention of the word "Leninism" in the rules. On that occasion 968 delegates voted in favor of the victorious thesis, 248 declared themselves in favor of Leninism and another 40 abstained.

More PCE Comments

LD131850 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] The PCE Executive Committee believes that the bases of cooperation between the PCE and the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] were broken at the PSUC's last congress. The PCE Executive Committee met yesterday.

Moreover, the PCE believes that the PSUC congress represents the abandonment of the policy followed to date and means a serious reversal in the positions of the Catalan communists with very negative repercussions in Spain and even in Europe.

The PCE Executive Committee considers that the result of the PSUC congress is a general offensive against Eurocommunism based upon objective factors like unemployment, the economic crisis and international tensions which is aimed at a return to traditional positions which have already been overcome in the party.

PSUC Statement

LD140220 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] tonight issued a political statement in which it attempts to answer the opinions expressed by the PCE with regard to the result and consequences of the Catalan communists' fifth congress.

The PSUC statement contains two fundamental points which express the PSUC's surprise at the PCE's categorical opinion in the sense that the fifth congress means, the executive's statement says textually, the abandonment of the policy followed up to now by the PSUC and the PCE.

In this sense, the Catalan communist party understands that it is more consistent with reality to consider that the holding of the fifth congress has created an exceptional situation which is derived from the approval of contradictory elements in essential aspects of the party's policy [as heard].

The congress and subsequently the elected Central Committee, it adds, gave full ratification to the plan for the revolution of the majority, for the struggle for socialism in democracy and pluralism, as well as the determination of policy and joint action with the PCE and independence within the communist movement.

The second point of the statement says that the Catalan communist executive committee considers that in these times of division within the party it is essential to develop a wide-ranging debate linked to political action which might permit a clarification of the contradictory elements which arose at the fifth congress, and which might also permit cohesion in the party with regard to the strategy of socialism and liberty and the revolution of the majority. In this way, it is believed that the PCE proposal to continue talks between the two parties should allow them to state clearly the situation in which the PSUC finds itself and, in this way, to rebuild internal unity and create the political conditions which would allow the present exceptional situation to be overcome.

IRAQ'S IBRAHIM MEETS WITH KING JUAN CARLOS 13 JAN

JN131241 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1205 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Madrid, 13 Jan (INA)--Spanish King Juan Carlos received 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman, here today. Ibrahim conveyed President Saddan Husayn's greetings and wishes for stronger bilateral relations and cooperation. The Spanish king asked Ibrahim to convey his greetings and his wishes for Iraq's prosperity and progress to President Saddam Husayn.

King Carlos expressed his hope that Ibrahim's visit to Spain will give further impetus to the developed relations between the two countries and will aid in providing means by which to deepen these relations, in the service of the Iraqi and Spanish peoples.

'Izzat Ibrahim stressed the importance of the positive and honorable role Spain is playing in solving the Arab cause and [words indistinct] and Spain's inalienable support for the Palestinian issue.

The two sides also conducted a comprehensive review of the relations between Iraq and Spain and the current international situation. The meeting was attended by the members of the delegation accompanying Ibrahim [words indistinct].

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO UK--The official state gazette today publishes the appointment of Fernando Castedo Alvarez as director general of the state body Spanish television and radio. The gazette also publishes a royal decree appointing Fernando Arias Salgado Montalvo ambassador to the United Kingdom. [Excerpt] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 12 Jan 81 LD]

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS DISCUSS NUCLEAR MISSILES

LD131429 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 12 Jan 81 p 9

[Per Nordrum report: "Social Democrats Discuss Nuclear Missiles"]

[Text] Amsterdam, 11 January--"SALT III negotiations at some time in the future should not be used as an excuse for failure to do something as soon as possible to bring about negotiations intended to prevent the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe."

This view was central to the informal talks which Labor Party Chairman Reiulf Steen and Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg had with party colleagues from The Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and Denmark in Amsterdam on Saturday [10 January].

All agreed that negotiations should be started as soon as possible between the United States and the Soviet Union on these new arms, Steen told AFTERPOSTEN after the talks. The NATO nations have made a decision to deploy such arms, with effect from 1983 at the earliest. The Soviet Union has been busy for several years with the deployment of SS missiles, each with three warheads.

Such consultations between social democratic parties are in themselves nothing new. However, what was special about Saturday's Amsterdam meeting was that it was designed to be the first meeting in a warning process [advarende prosess] which the parties hope to start, the Labor Party chairman said. The next meeting, which will discuss the worrying trend in nuclear rearmament in the East and West, will probably take place in Oslo in 4-5 weeks' time.

Both Steen and Stoltenberg stressed that there is no desire to form a bloc comprising the small nations within NATO. In the present context it is merely a question of pure cooperation between parties. Socialist International Chairman Willy Brandt will also be invited to the next meeting in Oslo.

The social democratic parties in the small NATO nations are trying to bring about the followup of the NATO double resolution in December 1979. NATO then approved a program of nuclear arms modernization as a response to Soviet rearmament. But at the same time great importance was attached to making offers of negotiations to the Soviet Union in the hope of achieving limitations or making the deployment of these medium-range missiles completely unncessary, Stoltenberg explained.

The Soviet Union and the United States had a month of preparatory talks in Geneva in November and December last year on these questions, which are not included in the other agreement on strategic arms limitation (SALT II). The United States has not ratified this agreement because of the invasion of Afghanistan. However, the medium-range missiles may be included in a future SALT III agreement. As long as the fate of SALT II is uncertain, it is important to get results from negotiations on the new nuclear arms as soon as possible.

"An agreement on medium-range arms is urgently needed, partly because the discussions on whether they are to be deployed in Belgium and The Netherlands must soon be concluded," it is said.

In Belgium it is chiefly the Socialist Party under Karel van Miert which has postponed the decision on deployment several times. The socialists are opposed in principle to the deployment of the new missiles on Belgian territory.

"However, we would accept the consequences of the SALT III agreement which will have to come," Van Miert told AFTENPOSTEN.

In The Netherlands opposition to the medium-range missiles is growing, but there is at the same time a solid political base for the country's continued role within NATO's nuclear defenses.

FINLAND

TEMPORARY REDUCTION IN SOVIET GAS DELIVERIES

LD140700 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] The Soviet Union has temporarily reduced the volume of natural gas delivered to Finland. According to information from Neste the reduction is slight, amounting to some 300,000 cubic meters per day. Before this reduction, the Soviet Union was delivering to Finland about 2.8 million cubic meters of natural gas per day. The reduction is evidently linked to the winter months and it is likely that normal deliveries will be resumed later in the spring, according to Neste. Neste notes further that the reduction in the volume of the natural gas deliveries will not greatly affect the operation of Finnish enterprises using Soviet gas. The Soviet Union previously announced similar reductions in natural gas deliveries to Austria [words indistinct].

PRIME MINISTER KOIVISTO ON NORDIC COOPERATION

LD130957 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 7 Jan 81 p 17

[TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Mauno Koivisto: Extend Nordic Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] Helsinki--"Livelier economic cooperation in the Nordic countries is desirable," Finnish Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto said in a TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA interview.

"One problem is that our economies are not complementary enough to make wide-reaching intergration easier; but there is a great deal which can be done."

"First the question of cooperation between companies can be made easier by means of interstate agreements and measures, such as common research and common commissions."

Behind Koivisto's argument lies the consideration that the Nordic countries have a similiar industrial structure. Outside the Nordic countries they act as fierce competitors, instead of making use of the opportunities for cooperation that exist within the timber and metal industries, for example.

According to Koivisto such collaboration could increase the Nordic countries' trade both on the world market and in the Third World.

[Question] Is increased Nordic energy cooperation also justified?

[Answer] Yes, if such cooperation could help to assure supplies and keep costs within reasonable limits. The extent to which oil and gas cooperation can be developed is now dependent on Norway's attitude, but energy is not an isolated part of Nordic cooperation. [answer ends]

STEEL PREDICTS SOME LABOR MPS WILL LEAVE PARTY

LD131323 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 13 Jan 81 p 6

[Tony Conyers report: "Steel Forecasts Defections by Labour Dissidents"]

[Excerpt] The Liberal leader, Mr Steel, predicted yesterday that some Labour Mps would leave the party soon after its special one-day conference at Wembley on 24 Jan.

He called on Labour moderates to "stop hawking their consciences around the country" and reach a decision. He was speaking at a Commons press conference to launch a Liberal Party 10-point programme for economy recovery.

By last night three Labour MPs--Mr John Horam (Gateshead West), Mr Neville Sandelson (Hayes and Harlington) and Mr Tom Ellis (Wrexham)--had announced support for the Liberal document.

Mr Steel admitted that the plan--"which could be implemented tomorrow by a government with the will and imagination to put country before party"--constituted existing Liberal Party policy. And he stresses that it was not "a bartering" programme.

The document has been sent to 420 Mps, the TUC, the CBI [Confederation of British Industry] and Chambers of Commerce. Other recipients include Mr Roy Jenkins, the former Labour cabinet minister who is known to favour a new grouping within the Labour Party.

The only Mps who have not received copies are government ministers and members of the leftwing TRIBUNE group.

But Mr Steel said it had not been produced for the purpose of coming electoral pacts.

Mr Steel made it plain that in his view Labour moderates must soon show their hand. He said: "I feel very strongly that they have to reach a point where they stop hawking their consciences around the country, TV studios and newspapers and actually come to a decision about what they are going to do.

"I hope that decision will come within a few weeks of the Labour special conference.

"Then, I think, there will be a small group of Labour Mps who will leave the Labour Party.

"There is a spectrum of dissident Labour Mps, a small group in single figures I have had direct discussions with, and there is also a larger group associated with them who do not feel they can move quite that far. There is no degree of coherence among Labour dissidents."

He said the basic reason for the pamphlet was that the prime minister was fond of repeating that there was no alternative to present economic policies.

"We reject that view entirely and think that those who dissent from government policies have a duty to produce an alternative to show she is wrong in that firm, dogmatic assertion."

Nor, he said, was a coherent programme being put forward by the official opposition on a basis acceptable to the country.

The pamphlet calls for a positive industrial strategy, a "new deal" in industrial relations with changes in attitude from unions and management, a long-term incomes policy, expansion of small businesses and lower interest rates. It also urges reduction in the exchange rate of the pound, the use of North Sea oil surpluses to re-create capital assets, a big energy conservation programme, expansion of youth training and international cooperation.

TO VIMA WARNS AGAINST REVISING U.S. AID RATIO

AT131323 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 13 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed commentary: "Inequality in Aid"]

[Text] The issue of U.S. military aid to Greece and Turkey is simple: It is important for Greece that this aid be given in such a ratio that a basic military balance between the two countries is maintained--a balance which, when the sizes are disproportionate, always becomes precarious. This was the meaning of the settlement that in recent years has envisaged that military aid to the two countries would be given at the ratio of 7:10. However, if the issue is a simple one, at the same time it is also significant: For Greece the maintenance of military balance with Turkey constitutes a primary national need and consequently is a prerequisite for any other kind of negotiation with the United States and certainly for the new agreement on the bases. If the U.S. Government now intends to change its military aid ratio, it should consider this: There is no Greek Government that could conclude a new agreement on the bases while, through a U.S. initiative, a basic prerequisite for the agreement is eliminated.

KIPRIANOU CONTINUES DISCUSSIONS OF CYPRUS ISSUE

Confers With Karamanlis

AT130800 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Continuing his contacts, Cypriot President Kiprianou, who has been in Athens since yesterday for talks with Greek political leaders on the national issue of Cyprus, visited President of the Republic, Karamanlis at 1830 in the Presidential Building. The presidents of Greece and Cyprus, without the presence of third parties, reviewed the Cyprus problem.

In this connection the Office of the President of the Republic issued the following statement: President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis today received President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou who briefed him on the latest developments in the Cyprus issue. The president of the Greek Republic expressed his active interest in the course of the national issue. One hour earlier, at 1730, Kiprianou was visited by former Prime Minister Panayiotis Kanellopoulos. It has been learned that political leaders will visit the president of the Republic of Cyprus tomorrow.

Briefs Papandreou

AT131500 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] President of the Cyprus Republic Kiprianou visited the leader of the official opposition, PASOK Chairman Papandreou, in Kastri today and had a talk with him on developments in the Cyprus question.

Papandreou, Kiprianou Statements

AT141205 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] After their meeting this morning, Messrs Papandreou and Kiprianou made statements to representatives of the press. Papandreou said:

[Begin recording] First of all, I am particularly glad because I was able to welcome the president of the Republic of Cyprus to Kastri, where he also has old and touching memories from the battle which Hellenism was waging at that time against the Turkish imposition on Cyprus.

I must admit that I am also touched because we once again find ourselves here, at this place, after so many years. We have had the opportunity to hold an in-depth conversation on the phase through which the Cyprus problem is passing. The president of the republic of Cyprus informed me, he briefed me in detail on the progress of the Cyprus issue, on the problems it is facing and the prospects.

I must stress that we have had an extremely sincere exchange of views, and we without a doubt both understand and support the handling [of the problem] by the Cyprus Government and particularly by President Kiprianou. At the same time, we must stress, PASOK must stress, the role of the democratic West at this moment--and I include the entire Western area. It has played a very negative role, we believe--I believe--in the development of the Cyprus issue, particularly because it [the West] has embraced the Turkish military dictatorship and has entrusted to it its hopes for solutions to national problems as well as the Cyprus issue, which it had not entrusted to the democratic governments [of Turkey].

PASOK and I believe that it is time that Europe should once again discover balance in the area and that it must cease to support a stark military dictatorship which in our opinion threatens not only Cyprus on a long-term basis, but also simultaneously threatens the Helladic national territory.

I close by stating that I honor and respect the president of the republic of Cyprus. I have expressed to him the desire we all have, I believe with no party differences, to strengthen the difficult struggle which he is waging. We have also stressed that we will support this struggle until the end, that is until the time when Cyprus is independent, integral, demilitarized and nonaligned and until the time that all refugees return to their homes. It is only then that the Cyprus issue will close for us. [end recording]

Kiprianou then said: [Begin recording] It is a fact that I was particularly touched emotionally to meet the leader of the majority opposition, Andreas Papandreou, in this office. A great many things took place in this office in the past. We both lived through them under different capacities at that time.

The conversation we have had was extremely useful. We discussed the Cyprus problem in depth together with all the aspects of the Cyrpus problem and its handling. As Mr Papandreou has told you, there is absolutely no disagreement on the question of handling.

I explained all the difficulties which we have, the problems which are appearing and I analyzed why the climate which had originally been created, that is that something was about to happen in the proper direction, did not take place and that the Turkish side is once again appearing as intransigent as always. Despite this fact we will continue our efforts with good will for an honorable solution of the Cyprus problem. [end recording]

Talks To Conclude

AT141255 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] The Greek-Cypriot talks will end this evening with a meeting between President Kiprianou and Prime Minister Rallis. After the meeting Rallis will hold an official dinner for Kiprianou at the Palace Maximos.

A new meeting was held at the Foreign Ministry this morning between Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and Cyprus Foreign Minister Rolandhis. The meeting was also attended by the Greek ambassador to Nicosia and the Cyprus ambassador to Athens. Bipartite issues were examined. Kiprianou is due to depart for Nicosia tomorrow morning. A joint statement on the talks will be issued prior to his departure.

DIPLOMAT IN PARIS ESCAPES TERRORIST ATTACK

TA131519 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] A bomb has exploded in the car of the financial adviser of the Turkish Embassy in Paris. Financial adviser (Ahmet Erdeyli) escaped without injury.

According to information given to a Turkish Radio and Television correspondent by Paris embassy officials, (Erdeyli) got into his car around 0900 this morning to go to work. After he had driven a few feet there was a strong explosion in the front of the car. The explosion damaged the front fender and engine of the car, but (Erdeyli) escaped without injury. The investigation conducted by French officials showed that the explosion was caused by a handgrenade placed under the right side of the front fender of the car.

A secret Armenian organization claimed responsibility for the explosion. The public prosecutor's office in Paris started an extensive investigation into the incident.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT HAQ CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Talks With General Evren

TA131105 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Official talks between the Turkish and Pakistani delegations were held today at the Cankaya Presidential Mansion in Ankara. The Pakistani delegation is led by President Gen Ziaul Haq and the Turkish delegation by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren. Bilateral problems as well as various international issues were discussed during the meeting. The talks were concluded at 1230. Talks will continue on a technical level in the afternoon.

Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu is now hosting a luncheon in honor of the Pakistani president at the foreign visitors' mansion.

General Haq will receive the diplomatic corps members in Ankara at the foreign visitors' mansion at 1700. After the meeting, the visiting president will give a dinner in honor of General Evren. President Haq will hold a news conference tomorrow before leaving Ankara for Istanbul. He will depart Turkey on 15 January.

Ministry Spokesman Comments

TA131528 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Official talks were held today between Turkish Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and his guest, Pakistani President Gen Ziaul Haq. The official talks, which were held at the Cankaya Mansion, were concluded at 1230. The meetings were continued on the technical level in the afternoon.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Amb Oktay Iscen made the following statement about the official talks:

[Begin recording] The Afghanistan issue, the Iran-Iraq conflict, the Islamic Conference summit meeting to be held in Taif in the next few days and other issues concerning the two countries and the region were discussed in detail during the official talks between Haq and Evren. The mutual assessments of all the issues discussed during the meeting have demonstrated the identity of views between the two countries. The development of relations between the two countries in every field was also taken up during the talks and agreement was reached to hold meetings on this subject at the ministerial level as soon as possible to form concrete proposals.

The two heads of state also decided that the foreign ministers of the two countries should meet once a year in a bid to attain continuity in political consultations. The talks were held in an atmosphere reflecting the existing traditional friendship between the two countries. [end recording]

Prime Minister Hosts Luncheon

TA131532 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu gave a luncheon today in honor of visiting Pakistani President Ziaul Haq. In his toast at the luncheon held at the foreign visitors mansion, Prime Minister Ulusu said:

[Begin recording in English fading into Turkish translation] The relations between Turkey and Pakistan have always depended on mutual respect, love and understanding. There is no doubt that this will continue to be the case in the future. The main aim of our states is to increase our nations' prosperity and happiness. I believe that we have extensive opportunities that we can use bilaterally to achieve our aims. It is possible to increase our bilateral trade, to diversify our barter, to cooperate more extensively in the fields of communications, science and technology.

It is a fact that the fast changing world political and economic conditions make it necessary for us to increase the solidarity and cooperation between our two countries. I would like to point out that the talks held this morning were useful and encouraging from this viewpoint. We are convinced that the contacts and consultations Turkey and Pakistan will hold on regional and world problems will help the establishment of peace, security and stability in our region. [end recording]

In his speech, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq said:

[Begin recording in Urdu fading into Turkish translation] The two delegations discussed bilateral relations this morning. Those talks, which were held in a friendly, brotherly and exemplary atmosphere, confirmed once again that the two countries are in full agreement and solidarity on international and regional issues. I strongly believe that, given this full agreement, our two countries will not only further their economic, political and cultural cooperation but will contribute to regional and world peace as well. [end recording]

The Pakistan president is now receiving the chiefs of the foreign missions in Ankara at the foreign visitors mansion. After this reception, the visiting president will give a dinner in honor of Head of State General Evren.

Ziaul Haq will hold a press conference tomorrow and will then go to Istanbul. He will leave Turkey on 15 January.

Haq Flies to Istanbul

TA141109 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Pakistani President Gen Ziaul Haq has said that his country firmly agrees with Turkey on bilateral issues as well as various international matters.

President Haq, who is visiting Turkey as the guest of Head of State Gen Kenan Evren, toured the Pakistani school this morning and then visited the Ankara Journalists Association. In a speech during the visit, Ankara Journalists Association President Beyhan Cenkci said the fact that Haq's visit to Turkey coincided with Ataturk's 100th birthday year and the atmosphere of tranquillity following the 12 September operation is significant. In his statement, the Pakistani president said he is trying to establish a free and responsible press in his country. Haq was then awarded the press honor badge of the Ankara Journalists Association.

President Haq then went to the foreign guests mansion in Cankaya and held a new conference. Pointing out that it was again demonstrated that Turkey and Pakistan share similar views on bilateral and international issues, Haq said: We share both the same views and the same values. Noting that he is leaving Turkey with very favorable memories, Haq said: The Pakistani people greatly admire Turkey. Our love for the Turkish people cannot be expressed in words. President Haq added that every effort will be exerted to continue and to strengthen further the friendly and fraternal relations between the two countries.

The visiting president then left Cankaya by helicopter for Ankara's Esenboga Airport. Haq was seen off at Esenboga Airport with a military ceremony by Evren. A 21-gun salute was accorded to the president. The members of the National Security Council, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, certain ministers and other officials attended the ceremony. After the ceremony, Haq left Ankara by air for Istanbul at 1200. Haq will tour the historic and tourist sites in Istanbul and leave Turkey for Amman tomorrow.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS TOURISM AGREEMENT WITH PAKISTAN

TA141103 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] A tourism cooperation agreement between Turkey and Pakistan was signed in Ankara today. The agreement was signed by Tourism and Information Minister Ilhan Evliyaoglu on behalf of Turkey and by Pakistani Minister of Culture, Sports and Toruism Shahid Hamid.

In a statement during the signing ceremony, Evliyaoglu expressed the conviction that the agreement will contribute to the strengthening of the historical ties between Turkey and Pakistan and to the development of the rich tourism potential of the two countries. Evliyaoglu added that tourism constitutes an important factor in economic development and in the enhancement of international social and cultural relations.

In his speech, the Pakistani minister expressed pleasure over signing the agreement. Hamid also expressed the belief that Pakistani President Ziaul Haq's visit to Turkey will be a new beginning in the development of relations between the two countries.

The tourism cooperation agreement between Turkey and Pakistan envisages the encouragement of mutual tourist visits and cooperation in the fields of tourism planning and education.

OZAL HOLDS 'FAVORABLE' TALKS WITH BANKS IN LONDON

TA132047 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who went to England yesterday to hold talks on Turkey's debts to international commercial banks, has completed his contacts there. Ozal held a meeting with the representatives of international banks in London today.

In a statement after the meeting, which lasted until 2000 Turkish time, Ozal said that the talks had been favorable. He added: Fifty percent of Turkey's debts, which amount to about $3.2 billion, belong to the 16 big banks with which we held talks today. These talks will continue. Today we explained our problems to them. We told them what we need. I can say this much. the representatives with which we talked understood our problems. It is sufficient to say that the talks were favorable. Ozal and his delegation then went to Bonn.

GOVERNMENT TO CLOSE CONSULATES TO SAVE MONEY

TA140621 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] A decision has been reached to close down the consulates general in San Francisco, Barcelona and Hong Kong for purposes of saving money. A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate says that no other factor played a role in the closing down of these consultates.

BRIEFS

TV HOURS REVISED--Television transmission will being at 2000 tonight. The Turkish Radio and Television Corporation readjusted the opening time from 1930 to 2000 in view of Turkey's energy shortage and especially the recent breakdown in the lines transmitting energy from Keban power station. Saturday transmissions will begin at 1800 and Sunday transmissions will begin at 1500. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 12 Jan 81 TA]

NEW CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR--Osman Siklar has been appointed governor to the Turkish Central Bank. Earlier he was a deputy to the governor. The appointment was made by the approval of the Council of Ministers. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Jan 81 TA]

VISA DIFFICULTIES--Talks to review visa difficulties for Turkish citizens transiting from Bulgaria began in Sofia today. Difficulties which arose after a visa agreement was earlier signed between the two countries will be discussed in talks that were held upon the request of the Bulgarian Government. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Jan 81 TA]

ARMENIAN PATRIARCH APPEAL--In an appeal to Armenians living abroad, the patriarch of the Armenians living in Turkey, Kaloutsian, called on them to denounce all attacks on Turkish official buildings and diplomats. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 12 Jan 81 TA]

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FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE VIEWS WEINBERGER'S POLICY

DW141603 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 14 Jan 81 p 1

[Adelbert Weinstein editorial: "Hormuz and Hamburg"]

[Text] For the future Pentagon chief, security policy will be an element of foreign policy. Caspar Weinberger holds particularly the contradictory action of the outgoing government responsible for the slackening defense preparedness of America's allies. Had the NATO partners considered America a reliable ally, they would have been more prepared to cope with their commitments vis-a-vis the alliance. The lack of American determination in matters of foreign policy and Washington's insufficient will to prevail within NATO, have created the present insufficient situation. That is the core of Weinberger's assessment of the strategic situation outlined in the hearing of the Senate Defense Committee. It was a harmless "interrogation" he had to undergo. But the benevolent official game of questions and answers sufficed to permit insight into this man's thinking. The strategic line became evident, the line the Pentagon will follow in the next 4 years.

NATO will have to deal with a sober secretary of defense. Weinberger's understanding words for the alliance are not flattery. They are an invitation in mirror writing: under the prerequisite that Reagan's America will take its NATO leadership role seriously, the Pentagon chief expects considerably more contributions by the others. Weinberger's thesis is that no country is able to bear alone the financial burdens for the common security. The Senate hearing indicated that he wants to use the dollar carefully. Spending money is for him just one side of security policy. He does not want strategy to be considered solely as "finance strategy," to produce security through the purchasing of more and more expensive arms. In the Pentagon, he wants to insist on sensible planning ahead. New arms systems are to be acquired if demanded by the situation, but not to keep the industry going or to cope with fantastic wishes of experts. Weinberger will demand a just distribution of costs in NATO. But he thinks nothing of arithmetics with figures in percentages. For him, the criteria of strategy is the effect of the military apparatus on foreign policy: the transformation of military strength in political action.

It can be taken for granted that this secretary of defense will dispose of more dollars than all his predecessors. But he will handle them more economically than the allies hope and his American Republican friends assume. If he will pay for the alliance, he will urge NATO to pay too. He will pursue a national policy in this matter, not only due to responsibility vis-a-vis the American taxpayer, but also as a reaction to the European trend of giving the welfare state priority over security.

Weinberger left no doubts that America and the West must pursue a firm Middle East strategy. He said that America so far has made a right beginning, but the American military strength does not yet suffice to alter the situation in the Gulf region to the advantage of the West. He believes that this will be changed by President Reagan. The significance attributed by the designated secretary of defense to safeguarding the strategic zone in southwest Asia permits a conclusion: The NATO allies will have to realize, whether they like it or not, that the same strategic importance will be attributed to this "second front" as to the front in central Europe. Hormuz and Hamburg are equal in value.

The slogan of the current American security policy--NATO first--belongs in the past. It was turned out in the second phase of the Carter government with the establishment of the strategic fire brigade, the American "rapid deployment force" (RDF), that Europe will hardly be able to reckon with American reserve units. The RDF is slated for the Middle East. Had NATO understood the signs of the time, it would have begun 2 years ago to mobilize its own reserve units. American conventional reinforcements will be held back also in the future for the "second front." Should American troops be stationed in the vicinity of the Middle East crisis zone, as Kissinger suggested a few days ago, Europe must expect that the U.S. 7th Army will be temporarily involved as a strategic Middle East reserve.

A word remains to be said about the approach of the future Washington secretary of defense to the military use of the atom. He wants generally to increase the firing capacity of the U.S. Armed Forces. Firing power has a wide range for him. It reaches from precision arms with conventional explosive effect to the destruction mechanism of nuclear arms. But for Weinberger, the atom is of political-strategic value only if the possible enemy is convinced "that we are prepared to use the strength we dispose of." These are the premises of his plan to catch up with the Soviets in the field of strategic arms. His yes to SALT is a no to the current imbalance.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT ON GENERAL ALEXANDER HAIG

DW141520 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 14 Jan 81

[From the press review]

[Text] The editorial of Freiburg's BADISCHE ZEITUNG says in part: We Europeans who suffered through the world war believe we learned that peace is the important thing, the supreme treasure and prerequisite for a life of comfort. Is this to change now that Ronald Reagan is to wield power in the United States and Alexander Haig will determine foreign policies? Should detente, the basis of the unstable state of nonwar, cease to be the requirement and should instead national strength, national security rank priority? The smart appearance of the general before the Senate makes us shudder. He who plays with words in this topic of war and peace may easily misjudge his hand.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU notes: Bonn currently is devoting meticulous study to what the U.S. Secretary of State-designate Alexander Haig has said for the record in Washington about the future U.S. foreign and security policies under Ronald Reagan. Much of it meets with undivided acclamation, such as the favorable appreciation of the German defense effort. Other things, in contrast, elicit concern. This starts with Haig's contemplation of redefining, meaning expanding, NATO's area of operation as a countermove to the Soviet policy of expansion. But what alarms Bonn much more is the basic tendency of Haig's train of thought, namely, turning the policy toward the Third World into a mere function of the East-West relationship; that is to say, basing decision-making on the criterion of whether these decisions are helpful in the controversy with the Soviet Union. Fundamental differences of opinion are discernible on this point.

The editorial of the Muenster WESTFAELISCHE NACHRICHTEN states in part: No doubt, Haig is the most sparkling but surely also the most potent personality in the new president's team. Just like Haig's military past, his answers now make it clear in no uncertain terms that he does not want peace at any cost: no trace any longer of Carter's timidity, but neither of any martial tone despite the strong statement that there are more important things than living in peace. Washington, he said, if necessary must ensure access to oil militarily; nuclear power gains a deterrent effect if one is prepared to use it. These are tones which probably will entail insecurity especially in Bonn in view of the changed situation, in view of the farewell to the dream of detente.

In this connection, Bonn's GENERAL-ANZEIGER writes: In its attempt to salvage from detente policy what can still be salvaged, Bonn must heed the new sensitivities of Washington. What matters is to dispel the suspicion that the Federal Republic is the unstable section in the Western defense front. Yesterday the Soviet party mouthpiece PRAVDA again discovered German revanchists, simultaneously denouncing Washington's plans of counterarming. The revanchists always are brought up whenever the Federal Republic is to be put under pressure. The Soviet Government has not given up its attempt to drive a wedge between Bonn and Washington by appealing to German egotism. Finding the proper course between Washington's expectations and Moscow's pressure is part of the laborious tasks the chancellor has to cope with upon his return to Bonn.

SAUDIS REPORTEDLY TO GRANT FURTHER CREDITS

DW141308 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 14 Jan 81 p 17

[Article signed BAR: "Saudis Grant Credit to Bonn"]

[Text] Bonn--This year again, Saudi Arabia intends to make large amounts available for financing the federal budget. Horst Schulmann, state secretary in the Finance Ministry, in talks with economic, finance and currency experts in Riyadh gained the impression that Saudi Arabia, which is the most important oil supplier of the Federal Republic, wishes to remain interlocked with the German national economy, also by way of capital traffic.

Last year, Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer contracted direct credits in Saudi Arabia in the amount of DM5.5 billion. An unknown amount included in the roughly DM10 billion which the Federal Government borrowed through international credit institutes must be added to this sum. Presumably, the Saudis have hinted they plan to invest at least as much in the FRG in 1981 as they did in 1980. As in the past, the conditions are to be strictly adapted to market conditions.

DGB INVITES POLAND'S LECH WALESA TO VISIT

LD141236 Hamburg DPA in German 1218 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Duesseldorf, Jan 14 (DPA)--The DGB expects Lech Walesa, the Polish trade union leader, to visit Duesseldorf during the first part of February. The chairman of Solidarity has confirmed the DGB's invitation and it is hoped that a final date for the visit can be fixed soon, DGB Chairman Heinz O. Vetter told journalists in Duesseldorf today.

The DGB hopes that it will very soon have the opportunity of talking to "this outstanding man" directly on the situation of the country's employees and the conclusions to be drawn from this. He further announced that on the sidelines of a trade union congress in Hungary other Polish trade unions also were invited to the Federal Republic. The aim is to get a view of the situation through direct talks.

The development in Poland can and should not detract from the policy of detente in Europe and the world, which is recognized as the right one. The march of Soviet troops into Afghanistan was a severe setback and a similar event in Poland would certainly mean the end of this policy.

FRENCH FLEET PUT ON ALERT FOR CHAD SITUATION

LD150944 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Concerning the effects of the Libya-Chad merger, the tone is rising in various parts. Tripoli was officially condemned by the 12 African countries meeting in Lome. For his part, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi announced a strengthening of the Libyan forces in Chad in response to the strengthening of the French forces at the border.

France may intervene at the request of African states if Libyan troops advance southward beyond the borders of Chad. Paris has delivered a very firm warning to Tripoli. It has been learned that the French fleet in Toulon is in a state of rapid alert and is ready to set sail at any time.

MILITARY MANEUVERS PLANNED FOR END OF MARCH

LD142204 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Marines will soon disembark on the Provence beaches while paratroopers will be dropped in the hinterland. Important maneuvers of the foreign intervention force will take place right here in the Aix-Marseille region at the end of March and in the presence of the head of state. These maneuvers are particularly important because the troops participating in them are those placed under alert by France with a view to helping, if need be, the African countries.

[Begin (Plilippe Real) recording] These maneuvers will include disembarking a portion of the 31st Brigade, recently formed to strengthen the operation potential of the foreign action forces. This important unit, based at Frejus and Perpignan, includes the 21st Marine Infantry Regiment, the 2d Foreign Infantry Regiment and squadrons of AMX-10 (?RC), the new armored vehicle which can be airlifted and which was not available at the time of recent operations. This unit will disembark on the beaches of Provence near Cavalere and will be supported on one side by the Mediterranean naval force, based in Toulon with the aircraft carrier Clemenceau and the new super Etendard bomber planes of the Aero-Navale, equipped with tactical nuclear bombs. On the other side, the unit will be supported by the air force, in particular by the Jaguar squadrons also based in the region. Several paratrooper regiments belonging to the 11th Airborne Division will be dropped in the hinterland. The 27th Alpine Division will be entrusted with the defense of the strategic missiles in the Plateau d'Albion and the other units of the 5th Military Region will have to protect the rest of the territory from the aggressors.

The head of state will attend the final stage of the maneuvers and there will be a big parade in one of the three towns of the region. [end recording]

ELF-AQUITAINE POSTPONES CONTRACT WITH LIBYA

LD142002 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Summary] ELF-Aquitaine has postponed the implementation of its contract with Libya to prospect for oil. This was done at the request of the French Government.

It is an unpleasant event which apparently was not foreseen by the French Government services and which has made obvious something which many people already knew, namely, a certain incoherence in the politicomilitary-administrative organization in charge of Africa. Incoherence in this organization is bound to lead to incoherence in action.

This is the main observation which can be made from the French viewpoint with respect to the celebrated "merger" between Libya and Chad.

The dramatization which observed in France with reference to this seems to be connected with election tremors rather than with any sudden deterioration in the situation in the heart of French-speaking Africa.

It should be realized that there is no solution likely to ensure political stability and economic balance for Chad. That country, which is 2.5 times as large as France and has a little more than 4 million inhabitants, is divided among Arabs, Arabized people and blacks and among Muslims, animists and Christians. Some 160 languages or dialects are spoken within its borders. The union between Libya and Chad recently announced, only by Tripoli, looks more like a manifestation of Al-Qadhdhafi's permanent dream than like a concrete fact. Silence prevails in Ndjamena--a sign of confusion and internal quarrels in a coalition theoretically in power.

Since things are what they are, what should France do?

It should take preventive measures to be able in any case to prevent any spread of the disorder prevailing in Chad and Libyan hegemonism beyond Chad's borders, especially with respect to Niger. This is the objective of the decision to strengthen the French military presence south of Sahara, which was announced yesterday.

It should reassure black Africa and also (why not?) the Maghreb about the strength of France's determination to support its friends and allies. With reference to this, the Quai d'Orsay communique which we published yesterday marks the beginning of a response. It will be insufficient because determined and, occasionally, ruthless French action in Africa has been followed, especially since Bokassa's downfall, by apparent vacillation or, in any case, circumspection. Hence, a series of misunderstandings which, in the end, now represent the most negative feature of the situation.

It also should adopt an uncompromising attitude toward Al-Qadhdhafi, a complex individual, attractive in some respects but now spurned nearly everywhere except in circles where Libyan petrodollars flow. It appears that this also is one of the axes of French diplomatic action.

At one time, France avoided getting bogged down in Chad but it has not avoided the absence trap. A recovery is called for but this is no reason for falling into a third trap, that of undue haste and inconsistency.

CGT SECRETARY COMMENTS ON VISIT TO POLAND

LD141539 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 12 Jan 81 p 8

[Text] After a 1-week visit to Poland, the CGT delegation arrived back in Paris this Sunday evening. The three national secretaries Pierre Gensous, Gerard Gaume and Joannes Galland answered journalists' questions.

Pierre Gensous remarked in particular that the situation in Poland is complex and changing and that the CGT delegation noted a desire among all Poles to overcome this situation themselves. In reply to a question, he stated that some people in France do not seem to know that there is trade union pluralism in Poland: Solidarity, the "branch" trade union coordinating body and other structures at present being set up.

On the subject of "free Saturdays," Pierre Gensous confirmed that "this question is causing some tension but also a broad debate among the workers." From their visit to the Katowice region, the French trade unionists were able to see for themselves that some grassroots trade unions organizations have appealed to people to work this Saturday.

With regard to "counterrevolutionary" elements, Pierre Gensous stated: "We are not naive. We know that there are people who want to destabilize the country. However, the vast majority of workers advocate socialism, which they want to make more democratic."

Regarding the meeting with Solidarity, Pierre Gensous noted "Lech Walesa's desire to have contacts with the CGT, his wish to take account of the national situation and his attachment to self-managing socialism."

Finally, the delegation expressed satisfaction at the diversity of contacts it had in Poland and the desire of all its interlocutors to implement this summer's agreements.

NEW POLL SHOWS GISCARD, MITTERRAND RUNNING EVEN

NC142002 Paris AFP in English 1958 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Paris, 14 Jan (AFP)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Socialist Party leader Francois Mitterrand were running even in a tightening presidential race that will be decided in May, according to a new poll released today.

The poll, commissioned by the weekly magazine Paris MATCH and involving interviews with 1,000 eligible voters, showed the two tied in a hypothetical runoff if no candidate wins a majority in the first round.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing led Mr Mitterrand 52-48 percent in a similar survey published by Paris MATCH last month. But despite closure of the gap, today's poll showed Frenchmen believe by a 52-21 percent margin that the incumbent will be re-elected.

The latest poll reflected Mr Giscard d'Estaing's drop in popularity over the last two months and the closeness of a contest once virtually conceded to the right-of-center incumbent as he seeks a second seven-year term.

A poll published last weekend in the Sunday magazine of the newspaper LE FIGARO showed that only 47 percent of those interviewed approved of the president's performance, as opposed to 53 percent in December.

On January 4, a poll published by the newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS showed Mr Mitterrand leading Mr Giscard d'Estaing by 51-49 percent, a sharp reversal from the 58-42 percent margin the president enjoyed in November.

It was the first time an opposition leader led in a voter survey in 15 years. In 1974, a poll showed Mr Mitterrand and Mr Giscard d'Estaing tied a month before the election. Mr Giscard d'Estaing won by 51-49 percent.

Meanwhile, Mr Giscard d'Estaing today confirmed that the election campaign will officially open on April 10, when the constitutional council will formally announce the list of candidates.

The first round of voting will be held April 26 and the second round--a near certainty given the crowded field of candidates--will take place on May (?8).

Mr Giscard d'Estaing announced the dates at a meeting of his cabinet at which he expressed the hope that "all will be done" to enlighten the French people on the facts they need to choose the fifth republic's new president.

REPORTS OF JUDGE D'URSO RELEASE PROVE UNFOUNDED

AU150838 Rome ANSA in English 0834 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 15 Jan (ANSA)--As of early this morning, Judge Giovanni D'Urso had still not been released by his Red Brigades kidnappers as they had announced in their communique Wednesday. The announcement, which did not indicate when and where they would release him, was contained in the tenth communique the Red Brigades issued since the December 12 kidnapping. The communique, planted in a garbage bin near the Rome Opera House, was followed by a spate of rumors that alternately raised and dampened hopes of the magistrate's safe release.

Unconfirmed reports of the judge's release were on some wire services just an hour after the communique was found. D'Urso was saidto have been found on the outskirts of Rome near the Gemelli hospital. He was said to have been admitted to this hospital for a checkup and his wife, his daughter and public prosecutor Domenico Sica were said to have hurried there.

The report soon swept through newspapers and Parliament, where a debate on terrorism was about to begin in the Lower House. The false report, however, began with an anonymous telephone call to the D'Urso home. A person identifying himself as a member of the Red Brigades gave instructions for the place where D'Urso could be found. Hundreds of newsmen and photographers rushed to the scene where a watchman said he had seen an ambulance take a man towards the Gemelli hospital nearby.

At this point the rumors and false reports got completely out of control. Some hospital personnel said they had seen D'Urso's wife arrive, while journalists standing outside the D'Urso home said no one had left the building.

Meanwhile, the first reactions to the reports started pouring forth. The Vatican said it was relieved to hear that the judge was safe.

Radical Party Leader Marco Pannella claimed that the liberation was a direct result of his party's initiative in favor of publication of communiques from Red Brigades members jailed in the Trani and Palmi prisons. The state television network interrupted programs to report that D'Urso had been released.

At 1546, ANSA, which had not carried the reports, issued a denial. But the rumors persisted to the point that the police chief personally went to the hospital to ascertain that D'Urso definitely was not there.

Forlani Defends Government Actions

AU142013 Rome ANSA in English 2005 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 14 Jan (ANSA)--Premier Arnaldo Forlani today upheld the government's handling of the D'Urso case, stating that despite polemics and differing interpretations of the affair, his administration had acted with [word indistinct] and with care both to save the life of the kidnapped judge and to safeguard the good of the nation and the law of the land.

Forlani addressed the Parliament as an important debate on terrorism was about to begin. His speech lasted only around twenty minutes but touched on the closure of the Asinara top security prison, the problem of publication of terrorist documents, and the visit of radical parliamentarians to the Trani jail. He reiterated that the decision to close Asinara had been contemplated for a long time, way before the Red Brigades demanded this in exchange for D'Urso's life. He [words indistinct] that government in no way let itself be influenced by terrorist demands.

The premier voiced understanding both for those papers which decided not to publish terrorist documents and those who decided to do so for humanitarian reasons. Forlani said he was sure that whatever stance was taken the decision was made after long, and sincere soul-searching on the part of editors in chiefs and journalists.

Forlani admitted that within the government itself, opinion was divided, but that this is to be expected in a political system where dissent is tolerated, he stressed. "Only by imagining differing political systems, can one expect to see absolute uniformity in thought and behavior in the face of every circumstance," he said.

Forlani said that the Justice Ministry was investigating the legality of the Radical Party's actions. With reference to the radial MP's visit to the Trani jail, he said that responsibility for this "distorted use" of their presence within the jail rested fully on them. In any case, Forlani stressed that the processes of disintegration can be combatted not through polemics but by responsible and determined government action. The parliamentary session was recessed after his speech and will be resumed later this evening.

Meanwhile, the Christian Democrats, the Socialists and the Social Democrats voiced their satisfaction over Forlani's words. The Republican Party made no comment. The radicals also voiced satisfaction, while criticisms were launched by the Communists and the "MSI" neofascists on the opposition benches.

POLISH SOLIDARITY TU LEADER WALESA BEGINS VISIT

For reportage on the visit to Italy by Polish Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa, see the Poland section of the 14 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NAPOLITANO SUMMARIZES PCI CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEBATE

LD141041 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 10 Jan 81 p 7

[Unattributed report on PCI Secretariat member Giorgio Napolitano's summing up at 8 January Central Committee session in Rome: "Comrade Napolitano's Conclusions"]

[Excerpts] Summing up at the end of the debate, Comrade Napolitano pointed out how the Central Committee session has clearly revealed the connection between the regeneration and development of the party and the PCI's political proposal, which in turn corresponds to the vital requirements of Italian democracy. This connection was stressed also in Berlinguer's speech.

It has been said that the political debate within the Directorate is insufficiently transparent. Though it must be said frankly that at recent Central Committee meetings it has been difficult to understand the significance of the debate that has opened up with the topmost leadership group, I believe that in some cases the Central Committee can be better acquainted in objective terms with the various demands and arguments compared with in the Directorate before reaching a particular conclusion.

If, however, there were a public accentuation in personal terms of the differences among individual Directorate or Secretariat comrades, it might become difficult to avoid counterpositions and crytallizations throughout the party.

It is therefore a matter of finding a point of balance between demands for a transparent debate and clear conclusions and unity. We must be aware that this is not easy. A unitary dialectic demands moderation and a real effort to achieve a synthesis, not viewed as a confused juxtaposition of divergent and irreconcilable theses, but primarily as the result of a commitment to mutual attention and serious consideration of the demands and opinions expressed by everyone.

PRESIDENT RAMALHO EANES INVESTITURE SPEECH

LD142330 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1600 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Speech by President Ramalho Eanes at his investiture at the Assembly of the Republic in Lisbon--live]

[Excerpts] Mr Speaker of the Assembly of the Republic, Mr Prime Minister, Mr President of the Supreme Court, councillors of the revolution, honorable deputies, Portuguese people:

The circumstances in which this investiture is taking place are very different from those that existed at the outset of my first mandate. Then uncertainty and insecurity were probably the most marked characteristics of our political system, even if disguised by our democratic hope and by the belief that only democracy would enable us to resolve our grave national problems.

Despite the fact that a period of relative economic and social stability then followed, there continued to take place attempts to radicalize the political process. But the institutions stood firm and the election results of 7 December finally consolidated them. We now have gained experience and acquired certainties. We have the proof that the achievements of a democratic system are its best defense.

For this reason I find the first and most important result of my reelection in the clear expression of the wish of the Portuguese people to continue without interruption the democratic process begun on 25 April [1974] and reiterated in 25 November [1975]. In recognition of the democratic conduct, responsible realism and fidelity to the spirit of 25 April that I sought to observe throughout my first mandate, my reelection imposes upon me a commitment--which cannot be refused--to the democratic regime and to the future of pluralism, of an open and free society, of justice and tolerance, stability and progress. Such have been the ever-present criteria for my decisions and will remain the guiding lights of my action, both by virtue of my conscious undertaking and as a result of the imperative wish of the Portuguese people.

I do not interpret my reelection as a personal victory. In democracy there cannot be personal victories. Even though in presidential elections there is no contest among political parties or government programs, victory in such elections represents the victory of a set of ideas and concepts shared by many political leaders, democratically expressed and practiced by organizations and institutions, and which are in keeping with the aspirations and feelings of the majority of the Portuguese people.

The main political values that have really emerged victorious are those of pluralist democracy and the guarantee of a free and open coexistence of differentiated concepts and interests. It is important to keep their significance in mind for, as is known, pluralism and the freedom of expression of various social interests are values permanently under threat.

In democracy, pluralism and the freedom of expression are absolute values. But they are also indispensable premises for meeting crises and for achieving modernization and development. There can be no real and consistent collective effort based on exploitation and oppression. There cannot exist creative ability if our democratic regime does not remain open to the debate of alternatives, to the possibility of criticism, to the expression of differences. Only thus will we be able to choose the most effective course and identify the sacrifices that we agree to bear.

The election results have dispensed with authoritarian assertiveness and with schemes for the formal concentration of political power which pay no heed to pluralism, which block the principle of alternation in power, which threaten democratic continuity and which sow division among the citizens. Also dispensed with are those sets of ideas based on the concept of a political or social vanguard, be they aimed at revolutionary goals or at restoring old privileges.

Reflecting the advocacy of consensus and of pluralism, of legality and of [word indistinct], the expressed will of the electorate also represents the victory of the legitimate conditions for the revision of the constitution.

The political significance of my reelection derives from my past political action and from the program which I submitted to the country. I thus deem it imperative, on this solemn occasion of my investiture when I am taking my oath of office upon the constitution, to reiterate the framework of criteria that guide my actions and upon which are based the political responsibilities which I am assuming before all Portuguese people.

Pluralist democracy is the supreme principle to which the state, the political system and the basic framework of social relationships are subordinated, in the acknowledgment that only the expression of differentiated political and social interests makes possible the total realization of human freedom and dignity, the responsible assertion of the rights and duties of the individual, the permanent guaranteeing of the ties of solidarity that unite and mutually commit all citizens.

Freedom is the incontrovertible value ensured by pluralist democracy. It assures everyone without exception of the right to free expression, free association and to real access to opportunities for personal realization in the framework of the responsibilites laid down by the norms of democracy.

Social solidarity is the value that stems from the fact that each citizen is part of the national community. It requires full satisfaction of the demands of life in a free society, such as ensuring the conditions of assistance, security and support to which all are entitled in a society that rejects oppression and exploitation.

The authority which the president of the republic derives from having been elected by direct and universal suffrage enables him to be, in effective terms, the guarantor of the regular functioning of the institutions, the systems ultimate point of reference, the ultimate point of reference, the ultimate safeguard in moments of crisis or emergency.

However, the coexistence of organs of sovereignty elected by the same method demands, in a semipresidential system more than in any other, the existence of institutional solidarity. The latter should not be viewed as a permanent identity of concepts and views, rather as a strict and rigorous commitment to mutual respect among the president of the republic, the Assembly of the Republic and the government in the context of their respective constitutional jurisdictions, and to concerted action among them above and beyond any differences that may exist.

The president of the republic will not fail with his institutional solidarity and the support which it entails. A government is only conditioned by the requirement of democratic legitimacy. Once this requirement is satisfied, any government is entitled to the means to govern, and is dutybound to do so, guided solely by the collective interest.

The president of the republic will expect of the government, of any government, no parties nor persons excepted--correct attitudes, loyalty, crystal-clear methods and respect for the norms that regulate the relationships among organs of sovereignty.

The president of the republic will exercise his mandate without ever overstepping the bounds of his jurisdiction or usurping the powers of others. But he will never relinquish the right to exercise his constitutional authority as required by specific circumstances and needs.

Having achieved the goal I set myself in 1976 of normalizing the situation in the armed forces, I will not henceforth add to my political role any military functions other than those stemming from my capacity as supreme commander of the armed forces. I have thus decided to hand over power to a new chief of the armed forces' general staff no later than the end of February.

In a strict interpretation of the meaning of the defense and of the guaranteeing of the stable development of the constitutional regime, I will exercise my mandate, as I have done in the past, with the ever-present goals of ensuring peace, freedom and security, with the firmness required by the democratic legitimacy of my investiture.

Likewise, within the sphere of my jurisdiction I will continue to seek to achieve the political and social consensus which is a factor of stability and consistency, to pursue the resolution of disputes by means of negotiation, and to encourage cooperation among different interests such as will contribute to strengthening social solidarity.

The constitution stipulates that the president of the republic has no specific role in the process of revising the constitution. The responsibility for revision rests entirely on parliament invested with constituent powers. However, within the boundaries of his jurisdiction, the president of the republic will ensure respect for the norms by which the forthcoming revision of the constitution must abide.

The president of the republic has no direct role in the area of the executive. But he has the duty to elucidate the coordinates for the interpretation of given situations, playing a guiding role in our political life and creating conditions which will make possible the resolution of major national problems through a concerted effort. The present crisis, in which external and internal factors are interwoven, requires that the political leaders should not deviate from the course of realism, prudence and calm that has been pursued in the last few years. We have succeeded in finding the bases for political stability, ensuring the conditions for alternation in power and having found, at least with regard to essential questions, significant areas of consensus. This is an important contribution toward enabling us now to face with determination the demands posed by democracy, by modernization and by development.

The ideological debate is important for the creation of a collective consciousness well apprised of the existing alternatives. But it must not take place at the expense of necessary tasks or of the opportunities within our grasp. In this context the same realism imperatively needed in economic decisionmaking,namely, looking courageously to the future without remaining tied to sterile considerations about the past, also requires that the imperatives of social solidarity and of the satisfaction of the legitimate expectations of the Portuguese with regard to security, justice and well-being, be accepted and acted upon.

Modernization and development will not be achieved if the realities promised remain situated on the far horizon, thus unable to motivate the effort required in the present and the immediate sacrifices being demanded. Thus the participation of all components of the economy, be they employers or workers, technicians or investors, of all social groups, in debating and outlining general economic policy, must not be an empty promise. But, on the other hand, the political commitment to protecting and supporting those least capable of pressing their claims, and thus deprived of the benefits of development, must not be forgotten.

The mass media have a decisive role to play as an instrument of the utmost importance in creating a collective consciousness and will.

The mass media, radio and television in particular, must not be used as instruments for illegitimate political pressures, nor for the deliberate distortion of news or of the motives behind given decisions. Instead they must always be outlets for the pluralistic expression of alternatives and concepts. Otherwise, the mass media will be betraying their democratic responsibilities, will debase those who work in them and will prevent an essential instrument in the weaving of the fabric of modern society.

Now more than in the recent past, when the basic concern was to promote political clarification and stability, it is important that the debate of the alternatives confronting us in outlining a policy of progress be enriched by honest, truthful and responsible mass media. This is what is expected, as a consciously accepted premise, of all those in positions of responsibility in the mass media and of each and everyone of those who work in them.

Our democratic state is advancing toward full consolidation. [passage indistinct] Sound strides have been taken in the last few years, and will continue to be taken, along the path of decentralization and of respect for the autonomy of our archipelagos, recognizing the legitimacy of the [word indistinct] interests that exist there. Far from weakening the state or reducing its efficiency, these conditions have increased its capacity to meet the needs of the populations and have given a (?sounder), more flexible consistency to national unity.

The basic outlines of our foreign policy have been clearly defined with regard to the (?USSR), to the Atlantic alliance, to the states of Africa and Latin America to which we are united by strong historic ties and by mutual interests, and to the Arab countries.

We have started a process aimed at giving due enhancement to the communities of Portuguese emigrants scattered throughout the world. This process is still incomplete and far from satisfying the understandable expectations of the emigrants and the real interests of Portugal.

Mr Speaker, honorable members: It is in this context of hope and responsibility that I hereby wish solemnly to pledge, before this house and before the country, as president of all the Portuguese people, to defend and guarantee our open democracy expressed in its dimensions of political participation, economic development, social solidarity and cultural creativity, meeting the challenges of the present and building a future of progress and fraternity.

The difficulties in our way show that we are living in demanding times. By virtue of the opportunities it has to offer us, of the experience gained and of the conscientiousness and calm that we will be able to maintain, the future presents us with unlimited prospects for accomplishment and for affirmation of our collective destiny. May we all prove worthy of our history and of our future. May we prove worthy of our people and thus we will fulfill Portugal. [applause]

BELGRADE TELEVISION INTERVIEWS RAMALHO EANES

AU141545 Belgrade Domestic Television Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Interview granted by Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, to Zarko Bozic, Belgrade Radio and Television permanent correspondent in the Iberian Peninsula; in Lisbon, "The Day Before Yesterday"--recorded in Portuguese with superimposed Serbo-Croatian translation]

[Text] [Question] During the process of very deep and very important changes in the last 6 years Portugal has had and still has various problems and there have also been political crises at times. In your opinion, what are the causes of that?

[Answer] The causes are multiple and diverse. However, I believe that the most important of the causes is the one that has originated in and emanated from the cycle of political trends in the last few years, the years that have been filled with visible changes. As you know, we have moved from a dictatorial regime toward a democratic system. It can best be said that it has been a transitional period, years of adaptation, learning and overcoming of various difficulties. I believe that now most of the difficulties are behind us and that there is sufficient stability to ensure the road of consolidating democracy outlined by the April 1974 events.

[Question] You belong to no political party. How do you appraise the role and the activities of parties during the past period and do you think that role can be improved in the future?

[Answer] You know that in Portugal we have political pluralism and that the essential thing to say under these circumstances is that a free organization of parties is evident. The significance of their roles in the country's political life emanates from that fact. I am especially convinced that the political parties, as autonomous political bodies, are capable of seeking ways to realize their goals and, at the same time, to contribute to realizing the national goals. Naturally, all that requires necessary mutual adaptation.

[Question] The armed forces, which played a decisive role in the 1974 and 1975 process of changes, represent a special part of Portugal's political life. What do you think about that role now and how do you foresee that role for the future?

[Answer] Either as chief of the general staff of land forces or as commander of the armed forces or as president of the republic, I have always tried to achieve a relationship within which the armed forces play no political role whatsoever. I have tried to create within the armed forces the conditions for their complete subordination to political authority. I think that these conditions have already been created in practice and that the forthcoming consitutional changes will ensure that our armed forces will have an identical institutional role with the armies of other European countries.

[Question] Mr President, we are at the beginning of a new year. In Portugal there is a newly elected president, a new government and new hopes. In your opinion, what is Portugal's main goal this year?

[Answer] First of all political and institutional stability must be maintained, the stability that in a democracy makes possible a realistic approach to unsolved problems and difficulties resulting from and intensified, especially this year, by the international economic crisis.

[Question] The great and long history of Portugal has left its imprint on the world's history and that imprint is still felt on many continents. [words indistinct] Culture are present in Latin America, Africa and Asia. Is that fact reflected in your country's foreign policy today and to what extent?

[Answer] Any foreign policy, whose creators aspire to make it contemporary and noticeable, must take into account the traces of the past. Since 1976 our foreign policy has been determined in a certain sense precisely by traces of the past periods, traces that, in the process of creating new relations, suggested on its own Portugal's rapprochement and integration with Europe. In this connection, all efforts have been made in every respect to maintain contacts and cooperation with the Portuguese language countries in Africa and Latin America. It is thanks to that, in the period of crisis, of world transformation in this time in which we live that bilateral relations based on cultural and historic traditions can become all the more comprehensive and effective.

[Question] Yugoslavia watches the events in Portugal with great interest. The memories of your meetings with President Tito are still alive. What can you say about the relations between our two countries and about the future prospects of those relations.

[Answer] President Tito was an exceptional personality among all legendary statesmen, a personality who impressed me the most by the granite-like strength of his convictions, the immense grandeur of his political achievements and the strong determination with which he fought for the unity and independence of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities. He made a strong impression on me by his lucidity with which he approached complicated world events filled with dangerous seethings and, at the same time, by his devotion to striving to solve the acute problems of small countries, the problems among which the issue of independence has a special place on a worldwide scale. It was thanks to his efforts that comprehensive cooperation has been developed between Portugal and Yugoslavia and that ways have been found to deepen the good relations between the two countries. I am convinced that the foundations on which the relations between the two countries have been built are firm and that the friendship between the two peoples will deepen in a manner that is in accord with the interests of the two countries, especially because the mutual interest in and the political will for achieving that exist.

INTERVIEW WITH PSUC SECRETARY GENERAL FRUTOS

LD141309 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 8 Jan 81 p 9

[Enrique Canals interview in Barcelona with Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia (PSUC) Secretary General Francisco Frutos: "To Say That the Party is Pro-Soviet Would be Mechanical Simplification"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] Barcelona--Francisco Frutos, a 42-year-old Catalonian, leader of the Catalonian Workers Commissions and new PSUC secretary general, believes that the battle over the removal of the term "Eurocommunism" has arisen artificially since the concepts of socialism in freedom and revolution of the majority remain defined in the party's programs. "To say that the PSUC is pro-Soviet," he asserted, "would be a mechanical simplification."

Question: What is your assessment of the congress which you have just closed?

Answer: In the first place, I believe that it demonstrates the real independence of the PSUC, which, as a national party, has its own activity in the country and needs nobody to formulate its policy from outside. I also believe that there has been a thorough self-critical reflection on what the necessary policies to be followed at each moment are. At certain points the PSUC leadership has been unable to debate all the issues existing in everyday reality. This has not been done and has caused tensions and confrontations. There has been a lack of coordination between the grassroots and the leadership.

Question: The term "Eurocommunism" has been eliminated from the theses.

Answer: This is a word which has prospered publicly but has been deemed ambiguous. The battle over its removal has arisen artificially, since there are no substantial changes in our policy in the overall content of the theses. The term "Eurocommunism" was aimed at embracing the concepts of socialism in freedom and revolution of the majority, with all the forces of progress, which is what we have defined in our programs.

Question: PSUC leaders belonging to the "social democratic" or "white flag" current have stated that the removal of this term marks the beginning of a stage of "perversion of the PSUC." PCE leader Simon Sanchez Montero has spoken in this connection of a rift between the PCE and the PSUC.

Answer: I do not believe in this "perversion". What has emerged from the congress is a reflection of the problems and of the possible alternatives to the present situation. Nor do I see any possibility of holding a special congress. These sectors should accept the results of the congress and struggle within the party. It is correct that they should express their opinions and struggle if they believe that there are things which are wrong. There should be debate, and then democratic centralism should be applied. With respect to Sanchez Montero's statements, these are on an individual basis, and he is fully entitled to express his opinion. The idea of all communists is that we must maintain relations of fraternity with the PCE and of thorough debate when there are disagreements, as happened last October.

Question: Do you believe that the strengthening of the "pro-Soviet" current within the party could harm the PSUC's public image?

Answer: I do not believe so. To say that the PSUC is "pro-Soviet" would be a mechanical simplification. Our political line is leftwing, within a communist outlook, but there is no leftist radicalism of "pro-Soviet" line. A line of independence is being maintained, and this is clear from the critical stance adopted with respect to the issue of Afghanistan. All this while also demanding the social progress which has taken place in the socialist countries. Nor do I believe that there will be a loss of electoral image. I hope that the people will judge us by the policy which we conduct at each moment. In short, I believe that one can speak not of a change in the party's policy but of important shifts of emphasis.

Question: What are these shifts of emphasis?

Answer: Principally in the methods and approaches in implementing this policy, which remains the same. At the municipal level, pacts of progress, preferably with the socialists. At the level of the Catalonian Parliament, also the same policy of opposition to the right, and seeking unity with the leftwing forces. What the congress has done is to accept as a whole our policy against the crisis and unemployment and on preserving jobs.

FRUTOS, CARRILLO DIFFER OVER 'SPECIAL CONGRESS'

LD141315 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 10 Jan 81 p 7

[Excerpts] PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo yesterday afternoon in Madrid conveyed to the new Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia (PSUC) Chairman Pere Ardiaca and Secretary General Francisco Frutos the desirability of holding a special congress of the Catalonian communist party to review the theses approved at its fifth congress last weekend.

The 4-hour meeting at PCE headquarters was planned following a telephone call from Francisco Frutos to the PCE secretary general to exchange information and views on the course and outcome of the congress, which has brought about, among other things, the abandonment by the PSUC of the term "Eurocommunism".

At the conclusion of the lengthy conversation it cannot be asserted, judging by the impressions received from Francisco Frutos' statements, that a rapprochement between the PCE and the PSUC has occurred, rather that the differences centering on the PSUC secretary general's rejection of a special congress and the differing interpretations of the theses approved at the fifth congress persist.

An Important Change

In a brief conversation with journalists, the PSUC secretary general stated that during the meeting Santiago Carrillo maintained his stance that the Catalonian communists' fifth congress represented an important change in the policy approved at the PCE's last congress. The PCE secretary general informed them that the PCE Executive Committee will meet next Monday to make an official pronouncement on the decisions adopted at the PSUC's fifth congress. The PSUC secretary general said that, in his opinion, there were important shifts of emphasis, but the line of socialism in freedom, which has been described as "Eurocommunism," has not been changed at all. "In all the theses," he added, "there was, if possible, a more emphatic assertion of the principles of socialism in freedom, through democracy, acceptance of the democratic institutions and cooperation with other progressive forces." He emphasized that "the documents of the fourth and fifth congresses should be consulted to see what Eurocommunism and pro-Sovietism there is in them, and it will be observed that the differences are not so great."

Francisco Frutos added that, following this meeting, "the way has been left open for continuing the discussions, without a date for our meeting again having been set at present." The subject matter of these future talks will be further clarified following the PSUC Central Committee meeting and once the PCE has also defined the significance of our relations and a stance on the fifth congress' resolutions has been adopted. "In the theses approved at the congress as a whole there is clarity in stating the independence of our debates--both those of the PCE and those of the PSUC--and their respective independence in their approach to international policy."

Francisco Frutos was emphatically opposed to holding a special PSUC congress: "What I want now is normalization of the party's internal life. Henceforth, it will be the organization as a whole which will decide on the desirability or otherwise of that special congress."

When pressed about the rejection of the term "Eurocommunist," the new PSUC secretary general stated that the issue should not be viewed mechanically and ambiguously: "You should read the theses and be specific. In our theses there is a criticism of the policy of pacts which are not subsequently carried out, as happened in the case of the Moncloa Pacts." In light of an antipeople policy of the Suarez government and the Jordi Pujol government [of Catalonia], he argued, greater dynamization of the people's forces is necessary. To this end he suggested cooperation with the progressive forces, although he took the opportunity to criticize the socialists for what he regarded as a traditional antiunitary policy.

Referring to information from PSUC party members themselves suggesting that the operation against the Eurocommunists in that organization was financed by the Soviet Union, Francisco Frutos derided and denied these statements, sarcastically saying that he was not present when that money was handed over: "Let everybody take responsibility for his own statements," he stated.

With respect to the election of the PSUC Executive Committee, he stated that this was a peripheral issue in the conversation with Carrillo, and that he is in favor of "the various interpretations of our program, although not our currents," being represented in its composition.

PEREZ LLORCA MEETS WITH ARAB LEAGUE OFFICIAL

LD142220 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, has arrived in Madrid. According to a clarification which Foreign Minister Perez Llorca made when he was receiving Chedli Klibi, the Tunisian secretary general of the Arab League, Spain is not going to establish diplomatic relations with Israel, as some Spanish groups and politicians requested.

At Barajas Airport the secretary general of the Arab League said that the refusal to allow the Palestinians to have their own state--a subject which will dominate the talks in Madrid--is a problem of tension for the Arab countries and for the other countries of the world because of the international imbalance which is provoked by its continuation. He said that at the next Arab summit these countries will study important economic and political support for the Palestinian people.

While Mr Klibi was expressing gratitude for what he described as brave stances by Spain in the Arab cause, we asked the secretary general of the Arab League what would be the consequences if Spain were to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. Could Spain play a role in any Middle East peace plan? The question and answer--which attracted the attention of those present--gave the Spanish foreign minister the chance to state categorically that the possibility of relations with Israel is not going to materialize. The reply to the same question by the Arab representative, the translation and the clarification by the Spanish minister are as follows:

[Begin Klibi recording in Arabic with superimposed Spanish translation] I do not believe that such recognition is foreseeable because such a stance cannot be inferred from the repeated statements by the Spanish Government and the highest Spanish authorities. This stance is also not foreseeable if we look at the excellent relations and the deep links which historically unite the Spanish people and the Arab people, so I do not want to answer a question which is only a very remote possibility and which, as far as I can see, has no possibility of materializing.

[Perez Llorca] I should like to add that this possibility, this eventuality, is not going to materialize. [end recording]

The secretary general of the Arab League who will be in Spain for 3 days on an official visit, will be received in audience by King Juan Carlos and will meet with Prime Minister Suarez and Foreign Minister Perez Llorca.

IRAQ'S 'IZZAT IBRAHIM DEPARTS AFTER 3-DAY VISIT

LD141428 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300GMT 14 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Here is a report from Barajas Airport:

The official visit by 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council of Iraq, who has been in Madrid for 3 days, came to an end shortly after noon today. The Iraqi deputy prime minister was seen off here at the airport by Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and other ministers, while an air force squadron performed a flypast.

Among the matters discussed with Spanish officials during his stay in Madrid was the Iran-Iraq war--a conflict in which Spain wishes to maintain a neutral position, though closer to the Baghdad regime.

Furthermore, he brought a message from President Saddam Husayn indicating that Iraq is prepared to sell more oil when Spain requests this if the supply situation requires it.

At the same time it is being said that Spain is likely to make proposals to increase its traditional exports to Iraq and maintain its presence through housing projects, supply of railway equipment and telephone equipment, among other things. However, Iraq does not see oil as the way of paying for these as it considers that energy should be treated separately.

It looks as though Spain might in the future continue its sales of conventional weapons at a time when Iraq no longer wishes to extend its military activities on Iranian territory for fear of finding itself beaten by Iranian human military power and thus failing to attain the political objectives of the war.

NORWAY

AMBASSADOR MEVIK ASSESSES CSCE RESULTS, PROSPECTS

LD141543 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 9 Jan 81 p 8

[Morten Fyhn interview with Norwegian CSCE Ambassador Leif Mevik: "Small European Deten e Hopes"]

[Text] "I believe that there is a widespread Western view that there is good reason to be satisfied with the first part of the Madrid CSCE followup conference," Ambassador Leif Mevik told AFTENPOSTEN. The conference's second phase begins 27 January, and then the proposals for a European disarmament conference will be central issues. Mevik warns against too much optimism in the short term and believes that we must view the possibilities of reaching agreement on such a conference in the near future with great sobriety and realism.

[Question] What was really achieved in the weeks before the Christmas break?

[Answer] Western satisfaction is due first to the fact that the West was successful in pressing its point that we will continue to have fundamental scrutiny if the future of whether the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act are being adhered to and that this is an important part of the CSCE process. We see these meetings as a sort of control station in the continuing process. It is important that we are able to sound one another out in order to preserve the CSCE's credibility. In Madrid we had enough time for critical step-by-step scrutiny, despite considerable Eastern opposition.

Second, we have had reason to direct attention at central problems in East-West relations especially such a violation of the Final Act's provisions as the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and violations of human rights.

Third, we have been able to focus broadly on the arms situation in Europe and the need for confidence-building measures and disarmament; Mevik said, stressing that it has been possible to bring about a new East-West dialogue despite the cold international climate. This must be seen as something positive.

Criticisms in Madrid have in many ways been more pointed on the West's part than at the previous Belgrade meeting, and this still did not lead to confrontation.

[Question] Has strong Western criticism of the Soviet Union had any other objective apart from satisfying opinion at home and irritating the Russians?

[Answer] The CSCE process would lose its credibility in Western societies if commitments are entered into and not honored. It is very important that we speak our mind when commitments are not being adhered to.

But it would be naive to expect the Eastern European states to alter their social systems as a result of the criticism--nor is this the objective--but we can hope that in the long run this criticism could perhaps lead to a gradual change in the attitudes of the Eastern countries, so that we could reach a much greater degree of common understanding of how the Helsinki Final Act's provisions can best be honored.

[Question] So, the Russians have sat and listened to tough criticism for several weeks. Does this mean that they want to continue the CSCE work despite everything?

[Answer] They probably realize that this debate has come to stay. It is a price they must pay for their participation in the CSCE process in Europe. Also their tolerance threshold for criticism seems to have been raised over the years.

In the CSCE work the Soviet Union has attached great importance the whole time to the "forward-looking" aspects; that is to say that they attach the greatest importance to discussing new proposals and less importance to discussing how the Final Act has been observed. For the Russians, the proposals for a conference on military detente and disarmament are of crucial importance. Great importance is also attached to the proposal for an expansion of economic cooperation. We must also assume that the Russians see the CSCE as a useful forum in which to further their general interests. [answer ends]

Mevik said that the issue of a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe will be of central importance when the conference reconvenes 27 January. There are five different proposals: A French proposal supported by the NATO nations, an Eastern one put forward by Poland, and the Swedish, Romanian and Yugoslav proposals. In addition, Finland has sketched out a disarmament program for Europe.

"The French proposal involves a new concept of confidence and security in Europe based on the adoption of a number of confidence-building measures of real military significance. They are to be binding and verifiable and apply to the whole of the European continent, right up to the Ural Mountains in the Soviet Union. It is of particular importance that one of the CSCE countries, that is the Soviet Union, should not occupy a privileged position as regards its territory. If this proposal leads to positive results it will then be decided whether a conference on military disarmament should take place.

"The Polish proposal also embraces two phases, but the confidence-building measures have a more traditional character and are vastly different from the type included in the French proposal. The Eastern proposal is also vague on a number of points and is probably intended to lead to a discussion of controversial questions such as renouncing first use of nuclear weapons and not expanding the existing military alliances in Europe," Mevik said.

[Question] How do you rate the chances of reaching agreement on such a conference in some form or another?

[Answer] Norway attaches great importance to the question, and we are working actively to bring about a conference. If we succeed CSCE will acquire a whole new dimension. So far disarmament questions have not been on the agenda. However, we must face the fact that East-West relations are particularly complicated and in some respects subject to crises. Under these circumstances there is every reason to view the possibility of a disarmament conference with great sobriety and realism. However, we must be optimistic, if we are to work on these questions, even though I am not optimistic about the chances of achieving results in the short term.

[Question] And what of the chances of reaching agreement on a new followup meeting in the CSCE process?

[Answer] I firmly believe that there will be a new meeting. Romania has formally proposed that it be held in Bucharest and Belgium has proposed Brussels. If we do not achieve any results today, we must keep the machinery working and the communication channels open. I do not believe in confrontation and breakdown, but we will encounter many difficulties in Madrid when we try to reach agreement on new measures before 5 March.

CARRINGTON INTERVIEWED ON HORN OF AFRICA SITUATION

LD141603 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 13 Jan 81 p 1

[Ilfat al-Qattami report: "Lord Carrington: 'The Situation in the Horn of Africa Is Serious'"]

[Text] Cairo, from ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and the Egyptian officials have agreed that the situation in the area of the Horn of Africa is deteriorating. Whereas Egypt praised France's military role, Lord Carrington strongly criticized it.

Replying to a question by ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT as to whether his expression of Britain's anxiety about the instability in the area could lead Britain to play a direct role like the French role in Chad or to move its naval vessels in the gulf in order to tip the balance in favor of the moderate states, Carrington said that France has interests in Chad which is a former colony. He added: We believe that the best way to maintain stability in the Horn of Africa is to give advice and aid to the states in the area. American forces are stationed in Somalia and they are prepared to move whenever it may become necessary.

Replying to another question about the possibility of Britain taking advantage of the military facilities in Egypt in the near future, he said: I do not believe that we need to do so unless the situation changes and we cannot predict this now. He added: It is the presence of foreign forces in the area that has led to the instability.

Lord Carrington then spoke about the European initiative to resolve the Middle East crisis, confirming its importance. He said that PLO participation in the peace efforts is necessary.

JOURNALIST DISCUSSES INCOMING U.S. ADMINISTRATION

LD141347 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 Jan 81 p 16

[Richard Beeston article: "Reagan Rides in With the Sun on His Back"]

[Text] With only a few days to go before the new Republican administration takes office, Americans on the whole seem rather relieved with the prospect of having Ronald Reagan in the White House. Even many who voted for Jimmy Carter are now not sorry to see him return to Georgia and there is a growing feeling that Reagan, if not the most brilliant of America's presidents, may just have the instinct and the judgment to lead the nation through the difficult four years ahead.

It is a tribute to Mr Reagan's skillful election campaign, and a fairly flawless and good-natured period of transition, that the image of the pistol-toting B grade movie actor and likely warmonger is now being transformed into that of a reassuring father figure who will be 70 next month. President Eisenhower is the most popular analogy for the new president and many Reagan supporters hope he will turn out to be another Ike, who will run the nation like a chairman of the board, relaxed, able to delegate but with an instinct for the right decisions.

In Eisenhower days America was incontestibly number one and her problems less complex than those facing Mr Reagan in the 'eighties. Like President Carter, Mr Reagan can expect a honeymoon period with his electorate and Congress--but it may be a short one.

The bad economic situation was the main cause of Carter's downfall. It was summed up in Carter's own words as "the misery index" of inflation plus unemployment, a phrase which Reagan used in the campaign. Now it is the new administration's biggest domestic challenge and success or failure in dealing with it will determine to a large extent Reagan's relations with Congress.

The administration will need to hold unemployment below 8 percent and inflation below 15 to keep Congress reasonably loyal. So far, it is resisting advice to declare "martial law" on the economy with a wage and price freeze to head off what one leading Republican Congress member has warned could be "an economic Dunkirk."

The first big test of Republican economic principles may well be over whether to subsidise Chrysler or risk letting the ailing giant automobile corporation go down the drain. Yet, generally, while the incoming administration is extracting publicity from the economic mess left behind, it will take the same austere road as Mrs Thatcher.

Reagan's economic team has turned out to be more imaginative than might have been expected, given his close ties with orthodox Californian businessmen. His treasury secretary, Donald Regan, head of the nation's largest brokerage house, Merrill Lynch, and his budget director, David Stockman, are both innovative and flexible, supporting an unorthodox policy of tax cutting and tax benefits which was the core of Reagan's election campaign.

Donald Regan, in his Senate confirmation hearings, has predicted "a major improvement" in the economy within 15 months but has already conceded that the administration's 1983 target for a balanced budget had now slipped a year.

The American hostages in Iran is another problem that Reagan looks like inheriting from the Carter administration unless the present last-minute round of negotiations should succeed by Friday--the final deadline set by the president. "What is flat, answer "Tehran, if Reagan wins," was a joke current during the election. Reagan said in the campaign that he had "some ideas" of his own about freeing the hostages, but now no one expects him to cut the present dialogue with Tehran, if it is still alive when he takes over, or substantially change the negotiators.

As long as the wellbeing of the hostages remains the first priority, Reagan will have to take the same road as Carter. But if negotiations break down, or there is a move to put the hostages on trial, Reagan will certainly take a tougher route. He had earlier hinted that he might set a deadline for the hostages release with unspecified consequences for Iran if it is not met and would certainly demand tougher sanctions against Iran by Britain and America's other allies. The hostage issue will be raised during Mrs Thatcher's visit to Washington next month, if it is still current.

The president-elect and his supporters, who once saw Mrs Thatcher's monetary policies as a shining example of a bold new way to go, now believe that the British experiment is going to the bad and are looking for ways to avoid getting into the same situation. There is also dissatisfaction in Washington over the lack of unity within the NATO alliance, with the "wets getting wetter," and for the need for more unity in the face of the Soviet threat to Poland.

Mrs Thatcher, however, of all the allies, is seen as sharing the closest views on foreign affairs with the Reagan administration, while the new American secretary of defence, Mr Caspar Weinberger, is a declared anglophile.

Mr Reagan's choice of Gen Haig, former supreme commander of NATO, as secretary of state should help the alliance through what experts believe may be an ominous period ahead. With the new president lacking in foreign experience, Haig may become the most powerful foreign secretary in many years--and a likely future contender for the Presidency.

There are some who predict dangerous tensions developing between Haig and his former patron who brought him to the White House in the first place, Dr Henry Kissinger. Kissinger has the star rating, the contacts and the intellectual background that Haig lacks. At the moment, apparently the doctor also has the ear of Mr Reagan.

Kissinger's recent tour of the Middle East and Africa, where he spoke more like a secretary of state than a private individual, could be the start of a tense relationship with Haig, particularly if Kissinger tries to upstage Haig after he takes office. Kissinger once tried to acquire a role for himself in the Reagan administration during the Republican convention in Detroit and his moves are being watched with considerable suspicion by the State Department and by Richard Allen, Mr Reagan's national security adviser who was ousted from a White House job by Kissinger during the Nixon administration.

Another controversial person who will have some "input" into the new administration is Mr Nixon himself. Now emerging from the shadows of Watergate, Nixon was the one who urged most strongly Haig's appointment as secretary of state. Mr Reagan's top adviser Edwin Meese said recently: "I think that the president-elect views Mr Nixon as a valuable adviser whose advice is very welcome and very much appreciated."

The "continuing challenge of reading Soviet intentions," as the outgoing Secretary of State Edmund Muskie put it recently, will continue under Reagan to be one of the gravest problems facing America. In his confirmation hearings Mr Weinberger repeatedly referred to a gap in the strategic balance between America and the Soviet Union which he said would have to be closed before the new administration could resume negotiations on limiting strategic weapons.

Since the invasion of Afghanistan, American-Soviet relations have reached one of their lowest points for years and the Reagan administration's preparedness to abandon, if necessary, detente, and "link" any agreement the Soviet Union seeks to the Kremlin's behaviour in the world, is going to test allied unity. In his rejection of the long-negotiated SALT II treaty, Reagan said during the campaign that Russia's policy of aggression would in future be linked to any arms control pact, and that America cannot negotiate about arms "and pretend the Soviet Union is not invading Afghanistan."

The Reagan administration is committed to a new build up in American military strength and Weinberger has announced that it would be "a good six months" before America would be ready to discuss any new arms agreement with Moscow. To put things in persepctive Reagan observed recently that the Soviet Union itself is "not all that invulnerable," adding that "maybe it's time to stop thinking of the Soviets as being ten-foot tall."

OFFICIALS MEET WITH ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI

LD140921 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 13 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] London--Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi yesterday met with Douglas Hurd, British minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, at the Foreign Office. They discussed Arab-British relations, the Arab-European dialogue and the European initiative. Official sources described the meeting as "important."

During the meeting, Klibi emphasized the significance of the PLO's role in any future peace talks, asserting that no just and comprehensive solution can succeed without PLO participation and approval and that Reagan's new administration should take this matter into consideration if it wants a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Klibi also met with Denis Healey, Labor Party deputy leader and shadow foreign secretary. The discussed British-Arab relations and the role which the Labor Party can play to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the area.

Klibi will meet with Labor Party leader Michael Foot today, Tuesday.

PASOK ACCUSED OF UNDERMINING NATIONAL DEFENSE

AT141450 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 14 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Indirectly but firmly yesterday the government accused PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou of undermining the country's defense by trying to force a government statement on the existence or nonexistence of nuclear weapons in Greece. The government considers such a revelation damaging to national defense. Under this light the government spokesman yesterday simply reiterated an older statement by National Defense Minister Averof in the Chamber of Deputies in which he refused to reveal the existence of nuclear systems on Greek territory, citing the country's security. By contrast, the chairman of PASOK, both in his original statement and in a counter statement on negotiations on the U.S. base issue, considered the existence of nuclear weapons in Greece as a fact and asked that the people should be informed on the matter.

The statement by PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou was as follows:

"Negotiations continue between the Greek Government and the United States on the preparation of a new defense agreement on U.S. bases in Greece. It is already well known that the U.S. goal is not only to make the presence of its bases in Greece permanent but also to get full acceptance from the Greek Government on the following:

"1. Expansion of the operating radius of these bases beyond the NATO alliance area.

"2. Decisive overthrow of the balance of military forces between Greece and Turkey in the Aegean.

"3. The final demarcation of operational control zones in the Aegean at the expense of our national sovereignty.

"Until now the government has not considered it its duty to brief the Chamber of Deputies which, according to the Constitution, is the only appropriate body to rule on agreements for the stationing or transit of foreign military forces through Greek territory.

"Unfortunately the governments of New Democracy have not even told the truth to the Greek people because during repeated debates on national issues in the Chamber, they have maintained that there are no U.S. nuclear weapons or systems in Greece.

"I sincerely regret because I am forced to denounce these allegations as lacking in truth. This is because over and above the nuclear weapon potential available to England and France in the European area, there is also another number of European countries--West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Portugal--which have U.S. nuclear systems on their territory under a "double key." This means that missiles for launching nuclear warheads are stationed in these countries together with the nuclear warheads themselves. The nuclear warheads, however, are under U.S. control.

"This is a critical issue because the presence of nuclear systems on Greek territory presupposes our country's fate and the fate of our people in case of a worldwide clash."

Replying to the statements of PASOK Chairman Papandreou, a government spokesman stated: "The Greek Government has stated it is negotiating with the United States on an agreement on U.S. bases with the interests of Greece as the only criterion. Only the other day the Greek Government also stated it will present this agreement to the Chamber of Deputies for ratification. The chairman of PASOK, therefore, is concerned in vain.

"As to nuclear weapons, the minister of national defense repeatedly stated in the Chamber of Deputies that whether he announces the existence of nuclear weapons in the country or whether he denies their existence, he would in either case undermine the country's security.

"It is in vain, therefore, that the chairman of PASOK attempts to draw the government into making a statement which is so harmful to the country's defense."

In a counterstatement A. Papandreou said: "The fact that the Greek people will know that nuclear weapons do or do not exist in Greece allegedly undermines the country's security. This is a peculiar viewpoint because the Greek people are the only ones who do not know. I refer both the minister of national defense and the prime minister to a U.S. administration publication (dated 27 Oct 1980) under the title, "NATO After Afghanistan."

This publication was submitted to the U.S. House Committee on Foreign Affairs. On page 19 it maintains that U.S. nuclear systems are stationed on Greek territory. If the minister of national defense does not know of this publication then it would be better for him to resign. If he does know of it then he is deceiving the Greek people and the representatives of the nation in the Chamber."

Answering Papandreou, National Defense Minister E. Averof made the following statement:

"I know of the U.S. publication. It is of no particular interest to me. What is of interest to me is what the government, being responsible for the country's defense on the basis of the peoples' mandate, will say. I do believe that the country's defense as well as its negotiating ability will be impaired whether I state that nuclear weapons do exist in the country or whether I state that they do not exist."

KIPRIANOU MEETS WITH OPPOSITION PARTY LEADERS

KKE-Interior Leader

141235 Athens I AVYI in Greek 14 Jan 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The support of the KKE-Interior to the defense of the rights of Cyprus remains absolute. This assurance was given to the president of the Republic of Cyrpus by the KKE-Interior delegation, made up of B. Dhrakopoulos and L, Khirkos, which visited Spiros Kiprianou yesterday afternoon.

The president of the Republic of Cyprus yesterday also met PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou, leader of the Center Front G. Mavros, secretary general of the dogmatic KKE Kh. Florakis and EDA Chairman I. Iliou.

The secretary of the Central Committee of KKG-Interior made the following statement on the meeting between B. Dhrakopoulos and L. Khirkos:

"We have had an extremely interesting and friendly discussion and exchanged views on the progress of the Cyprus problem. President Kiprianou firmly insists on the line of the Makarios-Denktas and Kiprianou-Denktas agreements which are the line of course acceptable to all Cypriots. We assured him of our absolute support in the defense of the rights of Cyprus, we underlined that the United States, under its new leadership, will multiply its pressures in an effort to enforce unacceptable solutions and expressed the hope that all patriotic forces in Cyprus will strengthen their common front for a just solution by averting the dangers created by severe disagreements between them.

"During the conversation, President Kiprianou stressed that the Government of Cyprus will never accept faits accomplis."

Answering the question, the chairman of PASOK said that "it is not enough that Greece supports Cyprus theoretically. It must consider the Cyprus issue as the number one national issue and it must mobilize all the forces of Hellenism."

On his part G. Mavros stated there is no justification for any optimism over the development of the Cyprus issue and that the new intercommunal dialogue will have the same fate shared by the previous eight rounds of dialogue.

EDA Chairman I. Iliou stressed that a solution of the Cyprus issue is still distant because of intensified Turkish intransigence while Kh Florakis supported the internationalization of the Cyprus issue and the continuation of the intercommunal dialogue.

KKE-Exterior Leader

AT141330 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 14 Jan 81 pp 1,9

[Excerpts] The full support of the KKE for a just solution to the Cyprus issue which guarantee an independent, sovereign, integral and demilitarized Cyprus was once again reiterated by the secretary general of the Central Committee of the KEE, Comrade Kh Florakis, in a statement made after his meeting yesterday afternoon with President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou at the Grande Bretagne Hotel.

Comrade Florakis stated: "I would once again like to reiterate that the KKE firmly supports every effort of the Cyprus Government toward a just solution to the Cyprus issue. When I say a just solution I mean an independent sovereign, integral and demilitarized Cyprus.

"President Kiprianou underlined for me that the Cyprus issue is at a very difficult phase and we agreed on this estimation. The state of the Cyprus issue is as sufficiently difficult and complicated as the general international situation is complicated and tense, particularly in the east Mediterranean area where Cyprus occupies an exceptional strategic position. Without in any way trying to diminish an inviolable principle of our party, in other words non-intervention in Cypriot domestic affairs and our respect of the right of the Government of Cyprus to establish its policy and its tactical handling of the Cyprus issue, I would like to express certain thoughts because after Greece's reintegration into NATO's military wing we have a new situation. It is obvious that particularly today and as a result of the intensified cold war policy of the U.S. and NATO imperialists they are all demanding, with every increasing strength, a more NATO-oriented Cyprus whether it is either in or out of NATO. We believe this is connected to the indisputable fact that the leaders of the Turkish Cypriots have again hardened their position at the intercommunal talks to a great degree.

"All this demonstrates that we must view the Cyprus issue not simply as a domestic Cypriot problem but as a problem which has an international character. Consequently, the efforts for intercommunal talks must be related to the internationalization of the Cyprus issue which, according to our viewpoint, will be the basic support for the defense of the just demands of the Cypriot people."

After his meeting with Comrade Florakis, the president of the Republic of Cyprus made the following statement: "I have had a very interesting discussion with Florakis. I was given the opportunity to brief Florakis on all the latest developments of the Cyprus problem. There is a coincidence of views that the Turkish Cypriot side has hardened its position. There is also a coincidence of views that although an internal Cypriot dialogue is being conducted, the Cyprus problem is basically an international problem of vast dimensions and that its internationalization must not be abandoned. Perhaps at this moment it is necessary to have additional efforts for the further internationalization of the Cyprus issue which, I must agree, will be a support for the Cypriot cause and the people of Cyprus."

GENERAL EVREN TOURS COUNTRY, STOPS IN KONYA

TA150752 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0700 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren left Ankara for Konya by air this morning starting his 3-day tour of the country. General Evren will attend to briefing sessions at the 2d Army Headquarters and the governor's office in Konya. After Konya, the head of state will visit Adana, Icel, Iskenderun, Hatay, Kahramanmaras and Gaziantep. He will be briefed by administrative officials about the problems in each province and will also visit the military units.

Constitutent Assembly Plan

TA151052 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Head of State Gen Kenan Evren's public address in Konya on 15 January--recorded]

[Excerpt] Since the day we came to power we have been saying that we will pursue correcting the present state of affairs, that we will return to the democratic system. We even announced our plan that we would first struggle against anarchy, that we would then set up the constituent assembly which would in turn pass the important laws such as the new constitution, the election law, the law on parties and the necessary laws that will prevent the country from falling into a similar situation. Then, we said, we would hand over the government to an administration loyal to the Ataturkist principles. [cheers, applause] That was the word of honor of a soldier.

The constituent assembly will be established on a date between 30 August and 29 October. However, let me point out, the National Security Council will not remain outside. The National Security Council, if I may make a comparison, will carry out the duties of a senate. [cheers, applause] The laws that come from the constituent assembly will come to us. If we change the laws, they will be put into effect in their amended form--not as in the old days, when the law would go back to the assembly if it was changed by the Senate. In other words, if we approve a law approved by the assembly it will go into force. If we change certain parts of a law approved by the assembly, then the law will go into force in its changed form.

We have constantly been asked when the constituent assembly will be established. I am stating it now: Unless there is a big obstacle, the constituent assembly will be set up on a date between 30 August and 29 October. We are now in the process of preparing the relevant laws.

Let me point out something more: We will not allow any of the parties into the constituent assembly. [applause and cheers]

They should not have high hopes: We will not leave the country in the hands of people who caused this sad state of affairs. [cheers, applause]

It is being claimed that it is difficult to raise politicians, that it is not easy. Very big politicians will be raised in this country. Very big men have emerged from this nation, do not worry. [applause, cheers]

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT, LEAVES COUNTRY

BA141602 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Excerpt] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that Pakistan and Turkey hold fully identical views on all bilateral and international issues.

Addressing a news conference in Ankara today, he said that not only do the two countries share the same views, but they also share common values. He described his talks with the Turkish leaders as an extremely friendly exchange of views and said he was fully confident that the relations between the two countries will continue to remain most friendly.

When the president was asked if there was any discussion of a defense agreement between the two countries, he replied in the negative.

Replying to a question, he said Pakistan has special relations with China. He said friendship with the Islamic countries and China is the most important feature of Pakistan's foreign policy.

Referring to the Iran-Iraq war, he wished that the two countries would end the war and initiate a dialogue to resolve their dispute.

Regarding Afghanistan, the president said Turkey fully agrees with the Pakistani proposal to settle the Afghanistan crisis through negotiations. He said Pakistan has always enjoyed Turkish support on the Afghan problem. Replying to a question he said Pakistan's proposal for a dialogue under UN auspices does not suggest any shift in Pakistan's policy on the issue. He said it is not tantamount to a fresh effort and that Pakistan adheres to its stand and the principles on which it is based.

Regarding his talks with the Turkish head of state yesterday, he said they also discussed the possibility of forming a common point of view for the Islamic summit in Jidda.

More on Press Conference

BK150944 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Excerpt] The president has said that by forming the proposed federal advisory council he is trying to provide for maximum popular participation in the running of the affairs of the country. Addressing a news conference in Ankara, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said the people have already selected their representatives at the local, district and divisional levels throughout the country. He said a system of government will eventually be formed in Pakistan that will be in accordance with Islamic principles and that will be liked by the people.

The president said he and his colleagues are determined to run the administration of the country according to their [word indistinct] capabilities until such a government is formed. He added that the people will be included in it as much as possible in this regard. He said he is trying to expand the federal cabinet, which will comprise the members of the armed forces and various civilians.

Replying to a question, he said elections are not ends in themselves, they are means to achieve ends. He said patriotic people from all walks of life agree with me that the present situation in the country is not suitable for elections.

Answering a question regarding the settlement of the Afghanistan crisis through negotiations, the president said that Pakistan's call for a dialogue on the issue is aimed at securing the implementation of the resolutions of the Islamic foreign ministers' conference and United Nations on Afghanistan. Replying to a question on the Afghanistan situation, the president said that Pakistan has become a frontline state as a big power is its neighbor. He said Pakistan respects the Soviet Union and desires cordial relations with it.

Replying to a question on the Kashmir issue, the president said Pakistan wants to achieve a friendly and cordial settlement of the issue. He said Pakistan is determined to resolve the issue according to the UN resolutions and the Simla agreement. Though there have been differences between the two countries on the Kashmir issue, Pakistan is trying to establish friendly relations with India and other neighboring countries, and that is why we are in favor of settling the Kashmir issue, he added.

Pakistani President's Departure

TA150820 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Pakistani President Gen Ziaul Haq who was in Turkey as the official guest of Head of State Gen Kenan Evren left Turkey this morning. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Ziaul Haq expressed thanks for the close attention and hospitality he received in Turkey. He said: I would like to say clearly that I met the leaders of many countries in the world, but I have never met leaders who serve their country with as much sincerity and effectiveness as your leaders. Haq expressed the belief that his visit would further develop the relations between the two countries and pave the way for new fields of cooperation.

The Pakistani president was seen off at Istanbul Yesilkoy Airport by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, Istanbul Governor Nevzat Ayaz, 1st Army and Martial Law Commander Gen Necdet Urug, War Academies Commander Gen Halil Sozer, Istanbul Mayor Lt Gen Ismail Hakki Akansel, the commanders of the West Garrison, North Sea Command, Air Force Academy and security. The central commander, the ambassadors of the two countries and other officials were also present at the ceremony at the airport. Gen Ziaul Haq and his delegation left Istanbul for Amman aboard a special plane at 0900.

GOVERNMENT STILL DETAINS HURRIYET JOURNALISTS

Salim Bayar Released

NC141820 Paris AFP in English 1803 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Istanbul 14 Jan (AFP)--Salim Bayar, editor of the daily HURRIYET, who was arrested on Sunday, was freed today, the management announced here. But four other journalists, including deputy editor Erol Turegun, who were also arrested on Sunday, were still in custody.

The arrests came after the newspaper published a report that state enterprise prices and charges would soon be increased, which the government has denied.

Senior Editor Brought In

NC151026 Paris AFP in English 1013 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Ankara, 15 Jan (AFP)--A senior editor of the Istanbul Newspaper HURRIYET has been called in for questioning by the military command there, bringing to five the number of HURRIYET journalists held in custody, the newspaper's management said today.

Seckin Turesay was brought in for questioning yesterday, following the release Tuesday night of another HURRIYET editor, Salim Bayar, the report said. The other four journalists continue to be held.

The action follows a government order that the paper deny a report it published recently announcing impending increases of "between 10 and 50 percent" in air and train tariffs, and the price of electricity, cigarettes, cement and alcohol.

MINISTER OZAL BEGINS FINANCIAL CONTACTS IN BONN

TA141546 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Report by Turkish Radio and Television correspondent Turan Dikkaya in FRG--live]

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who arrived in Bonn last night after completing his contacts in London, held talks with the under secretaries of the Finance and Economics Ministries today. The meeting began at a luncheon and continued later with the participation of the respective delegations. An official of the Turkish delegation has said that they discussed the rescheduling of Turkey's debts in a more convenient way as well as issues concerning the new credits to be extended to Turkey.

In a short statement before the meeting, Ozal said he was pleased with the talks in London with representatives of 16 big international banks. He added that they agreed to discuss the Turkish proposals in mutual dialogues.

The Turkish and FRG delegations were about to complete their talks when this newscast was prepared. Tomorrow, Ozal will meet Vice Chancellor and Foreign Affairs Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Ozal will brief him on the latest developments in Turkey, and they will discuss general world issues, mainly the Middle East question.

VOTCP WARNS AGAINST U.S. MIDDLE EAST PLANS

TA140924 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Station commentary: "The Town Is Flooded"]

[Excerpt] NATO generals, U.S. diplomats, imperialist businessmen and the despotic administrators of monetary organizations like the IMF are uninterruptedly arriving in Turkey in great numbers. This rush continues despite floods, rains, and snow and regardless of the time of the year. They are arriving on civilian or military planes as well as on fighter planes--the fastest ones.

NATO Southern Europe Flank Commander U.S. Admiral Crowe suddenly appeared in Ankara 2 days ago. He apparently had very urgent matters to settle. He met with the leaders of the junta. The junta did not issue any statements in connection with the meetings, which were held in camera. As always, these talks were concealed from the public. However, U.S. sources do not heed this secrecy. The English-language DAILY NEWS, which is published in Turkey, let the cat out of the bag and said that Crowe held talks on problems regarding NATO agreements. According to well-informed sources in Ankara, however, during the talks, Admiral Crowe sounded out the junta and pressured and influenced it to drag Turkey into the U.S. imperialist adventure of expansionist plans in the near and Middle East and the Persian Gulf. In other words, Crowe forced Turkey to interfere in the internal affairs of its neighbors. This is (?part of) the U.S. and NATO pressure flood. Furthermore, the President of the United States has been changed. Carter was replaced by Reagan. There is no difference between the two. Reagan appointed former NATO Commander Haig as secretary of state. Haig used to visit Cankaya [the presidential mansion in Ankara] constantly. Even before assuming his office, Haig is talking about atom bombs. He is talking aggressively about bombing and destroying. He says that all past U.S. administrations have supported fascist, military and reactionary regimes and dictatorships and the Reagan administration will continue to do so. The man is clearly stating that he is opposed to peace and detente.

Expansionist U.S. imperialist circles wish to pressure Turkey through such a plan. This constitutes a way to destruction. Complying with such a U.S. plan would be fatal to our people. As long as Turkey remains in NATO, this danger will continue to threaten us.

This threat will persist as long as U.S. NATO bases continue to exist on our soil and the bilateral slavery agreements are not torn up. Our crisis cannot be overcome without the establishment of a progressive and democratic power paving the way to socialism. If the current situation continues, our people will continue to sing the song "The Town Is Flooded." However, they will be able to sing only if the Pentagon's nuclear arsenals do not burn our soil and turn us into ashes.

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AUSTRIA WILLING TO TRANSFER U.S. HOSTAGES PAYMENT

AU160930 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 16 Jan 81 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "Payments for Hostages to Tehran via Vienna?"]

[Text] Vienna--Austria has declared its readiness to help in the financial transactions necessary in connection with the release of the U.S. hostages detained in Iran, if this should be required. A report to this effect was discussed at the last cabinet meeting on Tuesday, after Algeria which mediates between the United States and Tehran had asked the Austrian Government if it were ready to accept a U.S. cash and gold deposit for implementing the payments.

The Austrian Government has answered in the affirmative, provided that the United States requested such services. The United States has been informed of Austria's positive reaction and has gratefully acknowledge it without, however, directing such a request to Austria to date. To be prepared for any contingencies, a small technical committee has been set up at the National Bank that is to prepare the necessary financial operations.

SOCIALIST PARTY APPROVES GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

AU151159 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 15 Jan 81 pp 1-2

[Summary] At a meeting in Vienna on 14 January, the Austrian Socialist Party [SPOe] National Executive Committee approved Chancellor Kreisky's proposals for a government reshuffle, and nominated Health Minister Herbert Salcher as new finance minister to succeed Hannes Androsch, who is to become a director of the nationalized Creditanstalt Bank; Nationalrat Deputy Kurt Steyrer as new health minister, to succeed Salcher; university professor Hans Seidel, head of the Institute for Economic Research, for the newly created post of state secretary at the Ministry of Finance; and Minister Fred Sinowatz as vice chancellor, succeeding Vice Chancellor and Finance Minister Androsch.

After the SPOe Executive Committee and Presidium sessions, Chancellor Kreisky declared that Androsch was expected to resign from his government functions next Tuesday, 20 January, and that the new cabinet members could be sworn in the same day. He added that for this year no further changes in the cabinet were planned but that there might be another government reshuffle next year.

BERLIN MAYOR SAYS SENAT TO RESIGN 15 JANUARY

LD151748 Hamburg DPA in German 1737 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jan (DPA)--The entire Berlin Senat will resign tonight. Confirmation of this was given to DPA by Berlin governing Mayor Stobbe at the end of a meeting of the Senat called at short notice.

Brandt En Route to Berlin

LD151752 Hamburg DPA in German 1644 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Berlin, 15 Jan (DPA)--Berlin Mayor Stobbe's plan to reshuffle the Senat came to grief in the Berlin House of Representatives today. According to information current in Schoeneberg town hall this afternoon, Stobbe intends to relinquish the post of governing mayor in favor of Science and Research Senator Peter Glotz. In the elections necessitated by the government crisis following the collapse of the Bautechnik KG building firm, the four candidates nominated by the SPD for the post of senators failed to secure the necessary majority of the 135 representatives, with 70 voted for and 64 against and one abstention. After the vote, the leader of the CDU group, Diepgen, called for Stobee's resignation because his Senat had failed. The reaction of the SPD leadership in Bonn to the defeat of the Berlin Senat has been one of dismay and concern. The spokesman of the SPD executive, Schwartz, said that after the negative vote--which speaks for itself--Party Chairman Willy Brandt has decided to examine the present situation in Berlin in person. Brandt this afternoon was on his way to Berlin.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON ARMS EXPORTS, PLANNING

LD152152 Hamburg DPA in German 2110 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Bonn, 15 Jan (DPA)--In the opinion of Federal Defense Minister Apel, there is no need for the Federal Republic to become the world's number one arms exporter. In a discussion on German TV tonight, he also showed his annoyance at the "shortsighted" version presented by Government Spokesman Becker of a cabinet meeting on the subject of pacifism. According to Becker's account, Apel had complained about increasing pacifist trends in the Federal Republic. He, Apel said, wanted a discussion of the conditions for safeguarding peace. It was difficult to make it clear to laymen how the various elements of security policy fit together. The Bundeswehr is serving peace.

Apel made it clear that there must be an assured equilibrium of military forces. If the West could bring this home to the USSR it certainly would show an interest in arms limitation. Apel assured the United States of Europe's solidarity and said he is pleased that the new U.S. Government will have politicians who know what Europe thinks and needs. Apel said that allegations that the Bundeswehr's arms planning shows a deficit of DM10 billion are incorrect. The problem is that what has been ordered must be made payable. He however cannot agree to a new tactical strike plane for the 1990's. Ships also require new thinking.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU ON U.S. LATIN AMERICA POLICY

DW151015 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 15 Jan 81 p 3

[Karl Grobe editorial: "Vietnam Once Again?"]

[Text] The dictators of El Salvador can still rely on big brother. In the last week of his varicolored term, U.S. President Jimmy Carter sends "U.S. advisers" to the civil war theater and thus buries for good the fine intentions of human rights policy and the moral claim with which he won the election 4 years ago, indeed quite some time ago.

The transition to the policy which successor Ronald Reagan proposes to pursue and which his choice of secretary of state, General Alexander Haig, has so clearly called by its proper name, is proceeding smoothly.

According to Haig, the interests of the United States rank higher than treaties such as the OAS charter. The denominator to which he has reduced his policy as he would like it is anticommunism. The concept dating back to cold war times shines through, a concept which the John Foster and Allen Dulles brothers followed: Each partner is welcome provided it turns against Moscow. There is a free world in which, so it follows, any terror is allowed if it is not done by reds. It is permissible to conclude alliances with despots like Syngman Rhee in South Korea (his heirs today are possibly even harder dictators) and Ngo Dinh Diem in Vietnam, the main thing being that they are not communists. In Vietnam, this policy was followed by a war whose devastations have not yet been overcome by the country. In this war, the United States fought with all arms palliatively called conventional, and yet it lost. It managed to have the Lao-Dong party prevail as the only alternative and to win out in the end, just as the Soviet Union, by its intervention in Afghanistan, probably will cure the central Asian mountain country of socialism for good.

The focus of U.S. foreign policy is narrowing dangerously. Some planners only see the surroundings through the observation slits of tanks, as it were. All there is left are enemies and conspirators and anyone who stands up against U.S. interests, therefore, right away is bound to be a communist. The moral memento which some idealists wrote into the U.S. Constitution some 204 years ago that all human beings are equal and that they have the basic right to freedom (also from colonial dependence) and to happiness has been overcome. There is an East-West conflict and that's that.

But what are the interests of the United States? By Central America it is possible to show that bananas are meant when the talk is about freedom. Nearly everywhere, it is the control over raw materials and, naturally, also markets that matter and not such moralizing rubbish as the human rights of which an ambitious politician from Georgia once spoke before he changed. Two decades ago, it dawned on another U.S. President that there is another world-political interconnection which might be briefly described as the North-South conflict. It deals with the emancipation efforts of the developing countries which are dependent on the world market; their international capital utilization; great power interests which are exploited by indigenous oligarchies and sucked dry by a hungry, young early capitalism. In these countries, the desire of the poor majority of the people increases for overcoming social oppression, lack of rights, hunger and impotence. In these countries, very thin strata of absolute rulers exist whose mother tongue does not always originate with the United States or Europe, but whose own ambitions and thinking habits are allied with, and have been marked by, the north of the globe. In many countries, including countries in Central America, they are "brown-skinned Yankees" and they look down on their peoples with contempt. Is it in the interest of farsighted policy to rely fully on their staying in power? Once before, in Vietnam, the United States failed with such a policy course. In Cuba, in Nicaragua, in Peru, temporarily in Chile and increasingly also in other Latin American countries, the United States elicits the ire of whole nations because it props up corrupt, terrorist, arrogant oligarchies even though the mere study of serious U.S. newspapers could make it learn better and even though the intelligence services also submit adequately telltale material.

However, the opponents of the good old policy of confrontation are bound to be communists. It is as simple as that. Each and every social reform movement, and much more so any revolutionary revolt, is taken as the work of Moscow's agents. As a result, any reform movement in the so-called free world leads to confrontation with the other superpower. On a long-term basis, this policy is extremely dangerous. It may lead to war. But obviously, Gen Alexander Haig already has stated with a view to wars such as in Vietnam or in El Salvador that as far as he is concerned there are more important things than peace. Perhaps a resolute Western statesman will make it clear to him that as far as Europe is concerned nothing is more important than peaceful survival under conditions determined by Europeans themselves.

RED BRIGADES RELEASE JUDGE D'URSO 15 JANUARY

AU151550 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 15 Jan (ANSA)--Judge Giovanni D'Urso kidnapped by the Red Brigades on December 12, went home at noon today four hours of questioning at police headquarters immediately following his early morning release.

D'Urso was freed unharmed in Rome this morning by his urban guerrilla abductors after thrity-five days of captivity. He was found tied up, gagged and bundled in a blanket on the back seat of a small car parked on a cobblestone street in downtown Rome not far from the Justice Ministry building where he is employed.

He had earphones blaring loud stereophonic music into his head.

Police and reporters rushed to the scene after the ANSA News Agency received a call from the Red Brigades announcing, "we are left D'Urso alive in a light brown Fiat 127, license plate N57211, in Via Portico Ottavia, in the Jewish ghetto."

The site was a short distance from the spot where Christian Democrat Party Chairman Aldo Moro's body was found on May 9, 1978, fifty-four days after he was kidnapped by the same guerrilla group.

D'Urso, a senior Justice Ministry official who arranged for the transfer of guerrilla prisoners to top security jails, was driven to police headquarters where he was reunited with his family and questioned about his ordeal by investigating magistrate Domenico Sica.

"I need rest, give me a cigarette", he was reported as saying in his first utterance as a free man.

D'Urso was given a medical checkup at police headquarters and was found to be in "perfect physical and mental condition". Sica, the magistrate in charge of the kidnap investigation and a friend of D'Urso, described the judge as "extremely lucid" in his account of the experience. The kidnap victim told Sica that he had been brought out of his hideout before dawn today and told "we're letting you free soon" during a long drive, which he reckoned had lasted about two hours. He said that a long time, maybe more than an hour, lapsed before police arrived on the scene after the kidnappers parked the car and left him.

He was dressed in the same clothes he was wearing when nabbed by the Red Brigades near his home as he was returning from work on the evening of December 12. Fragmentary police reports about his account to Sica this morning indicated that he had not been drugged during captivity.

He told the investigating magistrate that he had gone through a tough time, although he received decent physical treatment and was served good meals.

The Red Brigades hooded him during their cross examinations so he was unable to see or hear the exact voice of his inquisitor.

The abductors announced their decision to free D'Urso Wednesday in a message saying that the kidnapping had achieved its purpose and therefore "proletarian justice" could afford "an act of magnanimity".

Pope's Comments

AU151620 Rome ANSA in English 1600 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Vatican City, 15 Jan (ANSA)--Pope John Paul II was one of the first to formally voice his pleasure today over Judge Giovanni D'Urso's release.

Vatican Press Spokesman Father Romeo Panciroli told reporters that the pope was informed about D'Urso's release after reciting a morning mass in his private chapel.

"In the Vatican there is great satisfaction and comfort after the anxiety of recent weeks and the heartfelt appeal from the pope," Panciroli said. "The pope was immediately informed of the liberation of Judge D'Urso and was extremely happy to learn the news," he added.

John Paul issued an appeal to the Red Brigades Sunday for D'Urso's release:

"I beseech the Lord to touch the souls of those who hold in their hands the person and life of the magistrate, that they may reflect on the gravity of their action and listen to that sentiment of humanity which cannot be extinguished in their hearts," he told a crowd of 10,000 in St. Peter's Square.

The Vatican has since confirmed that the pope met with the kidnapped judge's wife, Franca D'Urso, Sunday morning.

RED BRIGADES MEMBERS ARRAIGNED IN MORO SLAYING

AU151615 Rome ANSA in English 1605 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 15 Jan (ANSA)--Italian judicial authorities arraigned fifteen Red Brigades suspects today on charges of kidnapping and slaying Christian Democrat Party Chairman Aldo Moro and murdering his five-man escort. The indictments were handed down in a sentence marking the conclusion of judicial investigations into the 1978 Moro affair.

The investigating judge cleared two radical leftists, Franco Piperno and Lanfrance Pace, of charges connected with the Moro kidnapping and slaying, overruling recent recommendations for their indictment from the public prosecuting attorney. Also cleared from charges in the Moro slaying today was Toni Negir, a Padua University professor in jail for more than a half [as received] on charges of instigating subversion, and Patrizio Peci, a so-called "repentent terrorist" whose revelations since his arrest have provided investigators with valuable tips.

Another figure often linked to the Moro kidnapping, "Front Line" leader Corrado Alunni, was also cleared of the crime.

The fifteen suspected Red Brigades members arraigned today were Prospero Gallinari Adriana Faranda, Valerio Morucci, Mario Moretti, Enrico Triaca, Teodoro Spadaccini, Gabriella Mariani, Antonio Marini, Barbara Balzerani, Franco Bonisoli, Lauro Azzolini, Rocco Micaletto, Raffaele Fiore, Luca Nicolini and Cristoforo Piancone.

The only two suspects arraigned today who are still at large are Mario Moretti and Barbara Balzerani, both of whom have been wanted for years. According to investigators, Moretti was the mastermind of the whole Moro kidnapping.

SWEDEN

MINISTRY AIDE ON DEFENSE REQUIREMENTS, BUDGET

LD160843 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 8 Jan 81 p 3

[Defense Ministry Secretary of State Sven Hirdman article: "Advance Political Warning More Difficult"]

[Text] One of the most important tasks of defense policy is to make our neutralist policy credible in the eyes of the world. This is no easy task. Many people think it something of a paradox that a country with 8 million inhabitants should be able to defend itself in a superpower war. However, our total defense system is based on tangible realities.

We have adapted our defense forces' objectives to the situation which has prevailed in Europe for a long time now and which looks as if it will continue to do so--a situation with two power blocs which balance each other. In a European conflict we estimate that either one of the two power blocs would only be able to deploy limited forces against Sweden, since it would be occupied with resisting the other power.

The total deterrent balance is such that no one ought consciously and intentionally to start a war in Europe. However, a military conflict could arise in an atmosphere of strong political antagonism as a result of poor judgment and overreaction. The process which would precede such a military conflict should give us advance warning. In general terms our country's strategic importance would be much greater in a conventional war than in a nuclear war. For this reason a conventional defense forces has an important deterrent role to play for us.

The long time it takes to make decisive changes in defense strength gives rise to special complications. The defense debate on the problems of the 1990's is often misunderstood, especially abroad, to apply to the defense strength in the 1980's.

The long time it takes for the defense forces to feel the effects of measures adopted now comprises another psychological problem. Support for our neutralist policy is very broad in Sweden and an overwhelming majority probably also considers that we ought to defend our neutrality with force if we are attacked. However, it is not so easy to make people understand that our future defense capability, and consequently the future of neutrality, is dependent on the economic sacrifices we make today.

The crucial significance of Swedish neutrality and Swedish defense policy for the Nordic countries' security stability in peacetime is unfortunately often overshadowed in the public debate in Sweden. We take it for granted that the peace and detente which has ruled in the Nordic countries since the war will continue and do not always realize how changes in Swedish policy can affect our neighbors and through them us.

Our total defense system is vulnerable in several ways:

Unlike many other countries we have a defense force based on mobilization and practically no standing forces apart from parts of the air force and navy. This means that we would be vulnerable in a conflict's introductory stages, before we have had time to mobilize to full strength. From a contingent of serving conscripts of 35,000 men, the army, for example, will swell to 600,000 men, something which takes a few days at least.

Because of the lack of large standing forces it is important for Sweden to have good political and military advance warning of what is happening in our immediate area and how this could affect us. This is necessary so that we will have time to adapt our own mobilization measures to prevailing circumstances. All the most recent defense commissions have stressed the value of a good military intelligence service. This we do have as far as the situation in our immediate surroundings and possible changes in the short term are concerned.

On the other hand, advance political warning in the longer term has become a more difficult task as a result of the reversals in the international situation and the tenser relations between the superpower blocs. Who today would dare predict with any certainty how East-West relations will be in a year's time or what the final consequences of events in Poland will be?

Connected with the changes in the international situation and developments in military technology is the question of evaluating our immediate and longer-term defense readiness respectively. Since World War II we have traditionally put our efforts into a long-term strength buildup rather than into greater initial preparedness. The less certain international situation and the greater technical possibilities of surprise attacks has made both the defense minister and the commander in chief want to strengthen our capacity to quickly adopt measures which raise our level of preparedness.

For reasons outlined in the security policy article, Sweden can be assumed to be of increasing interest as a potential strategic corridor area for the superpower blocs. This makes it possible to envisage situations in which various forms of political blackmail could be directed at Sweden. For example, a superpower could demand the right to fly over Sweden in order to attack targets in other countries. In order to be able to offer political resistance to such demands we need physical resources to prevent the violation of our territory.

Sweden's large expanse of territory requires a balanced defense force. We cannot have certain advance knowledge of where a threat to our territorial integrity might originate and must therefore be able to concentrate at short notice our forces to a part of the country under attack. For this we need swift mobile units in the army, navy and air force alike.

Qualified mobile units cost money, as everyone is aware. But as in so many other contexts, a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. Thus there must be a well-planned distribution of our various defense resources, so that we have a reasonable capacity for meeting the more probable threats to our security.

In the budget year 1980/81 the defense forces will cost around 16.2 billion kronor, of which 400 million kronor will go to civil defense. Economic defenses, which are not included in the sum above, will cost 1.1 billion kronor.

In the sixties and seventies defense, unlike other areas of heavy spending, had a negative growth rate, as the table shows:

Purpose	Percentage of total public consumption in 1977	Growth 1963-77 in percent	Growth in volume per year
Defense	11.3	-6	-0.4
Education	21.2	81	4.3
Health services	24.6	114	5.6
Social services	15.8	204	8.3

In 1982 a new 5-year defense resolution will be adopted by the Riksdag. The resolution is being prepared by a parliamentary defense committee, which is to submit its report in the fall of 1981. Two important questions on which the committee must reach a decision are the future peacetime organization of the Swedish defense forces and the question of a new aircraft.

As far as peacetime organization is concerned the simple truth is that today we have too many army regiments, flotillas, naval bases and coastal artillery regiments in relation to the number of wartime units these are to train and equip. The number of qualified wartime units has decreased, partly because material has become more expensive, but also more effective, while the number of peacetime units has remained more or less the same since the war, apart from in the air force.

To find the money for the necessary renewal of wartime defense organization 10-20 peacetime units and schools must be disbanded, during the eighties, if similar savings cannot be made in other ways in peacetime running costs. The dissolution of so many units will undoubtedly be a difficult and painful process. However, it will be partly eased by the fact that the annual intakes of 18-19-year-olds will decrease in size from the middle of the eighties as a result of population trends.

The biggest single defense question which the Riksdag will have to decide in 1982 is the successive replacement of the Viggen system by a new system of aircraft, JAS. At present, the Swedish aircraft industry is working on proposals for a domestic version of the JAS, which will be lighter and cheaper than the Viggen and also tailormade to meet operational demands during the nineties and later.

This makes great demands on the competence of Swedish industry. Cooperation with firms abroad on various subsidiary systems is therefore necessary to keep costs down and to gain access to the technology needed to construct an integrated aircraft which at the same time is light, advanced and cheap. If we do not succeed in this it would only remain to buy the Viggen's successor from abroad despite the divergence this would represent from our traditions in the last three decades. This is a fully realistic alternative which the Riksdag must consider in 1982.

The size of the problem is indicated by the fact that the high command estimates the costs of the next aircraft system at around 20 billion kronor by the end of the century. A difficult question to decide will be how these costs are to be distributed over the years; development costs are especially heavy initially.

Swedish arms exports are the subject of frequent debate; most recently in an interpellation debate in the Riksdag . Basically the situation is such that Sweden is self-sufficient in materiel for the Swedishdefense forces to a considerably greater extent than countries of a comparable size. Almost 80 percent of all equipment is bought within the country. Sweden is one of the very few nations with domestic production of aircraft, submarines, tanks and missiles. The fact that we are able to manage on our ownto such a large extent gives important support to our neutralist policy.

However, to be 100-percent self-sufficient would be unreasonably expensive. For this reason we import arms and certain electronic equipment, for example, from various countries. For the same reasons we export certain products to keep development and production costs down. Because of the small production needed to cover Swedish defense needs we would in the case of some products not be able to keep production going inside the country with the negative consequences this would have for ourselves and for our role in the Nordic countries.

Swedish military materiel exports amounted last year to around 1.4 billion kronor, that is, a little over 1 percent of all exports. This year military materiel exports are expected to be a little higher. In general these exports vary greatly from year to year.

In Sweden the export of military materiel is surrounded by tough restrictions. If an export is to take place, express permission from the government is required, and here foreign policy considerations carry a great deal of weight. According to the current guidelines, arms may not be exported to countries involved in conflicts or which could be expected to use arms for internal oppression.

Proposals to limit the arms trade have been presented in the United Nations on a number of occasions. Such proposals have always come up against firm opposition from the developing countries, among others. They have found it difficult to see that it is morally justified for the developed countries to continue their domestic arms production to satisfy their security requirements, while the developing countries, which have neither the money nor the ability to produce their own military materiel, are denied the opportunity to purchase the arms they consider themselves to need for their security.

NUCLEAR REACTOR STARTUP DELAYED 2 MONTHS

LD151605 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 13 Jan 81 p 40

[Text] The Swedish State Power Board will not be able to commence commercial operation of Ringhals 3, Sweden's eighth nuclear reactor, until around 1 April. This is 2 months later than planned and is due to problems with a new feedwater system, Ringhals management said.

Ringhals 3 was primed with nuclear fuel on 1 July 1980 and is now operating at 75 percent capacity. Full capacity operation will begin in a month's time. The reactor will then be shut down for checks before the so-called 600-hour test starts on 1 March. This test is the final check before commercial operation can start.

The commencement of commercial operation means that the supplier, the U.S. company Westinghouse, transfers responsibility for the reactor to its owner, the state power board. This is expected to happen on 1 April. Ringhals will then produce around 6 billion kilowatt hours per year.

NICOSIA TO HOST NONALIGNED MEETING IN OCTOBER

NC141643 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1610 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] The next meeting of the group of neutral and nonaligned countries, following the Madrid conference, will take place in Nicosia in mid-October. Arrangements for the meeting were worked out by the director general of the Cyprus Foreign Ministry, Mr Pelayias, who returned home today from visits to Bern and Vienna. In both capitals he met Foreign Ministry officials with whom he reviewed the problems facing the Madrid Conference on European Security and Cooperation. Yesterday afternoon, Mr Pelayias met the Austrian foreign minister, Mr Pahr, whom he briefed on the latest Cyprus developments.

KIPRIANOU RETURNS FROM ATHENS, MAKES STATEMENT

NC151440 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] President Kiprianou, who returned from his Athens visit today, expressed full satisfaction over the results of his talks with Greek President Karamanlis and the Greek Government.

In a statement at Larnaca airport, President Kiprianou added that during these talks a very broad review of the Cyprus issue was conducted. He said: We have reached joint conclusions and assessments and there has been absolute unanimity on future ways of handling the problem. President Kiprianou then referred to the unchanged Turkish intransigence. He stressed, however, that our side will continue the dialogue with good intentions in the hope that the other side might respond positively to our good will. President Kiprianou reiterated that, on our part, every effort would be exerted to achieve progress through the dialogue. He stressed: If progress is not made or if the dialogue fails, the full responsibility would be with the Turkish side because of the intransigence it is demonstrating.

President Kiprianou further said that Greek Prime Minister Rallis had assured him that every effort would be exerted by the Greek side to increase the economic aid to be given to Cyprus this year. He added: Mr Rallis and I also discussed the question of missing persons in which the Greek prime minister showed strong interest. He went on: At the same time, we have agreed to coordinate our activities toward various countries in order to promote our national cause. President Kirpianou reiterated that the identity of views that resulted from the Athens talks was not a form of speech but reality. He stressed: The Greek Government's support is multifaceted and firm and it will continue until the Cypriot people have been vindicated in their struggle for freedom.

The president of the Republic stressed that his visit has been successful in every respect and also gave the Greek people the opportunity to express their feelings of solidarity with the struggling Cypriot people. He concluded: I am absolutely positive that we are jointly facing the issues in a correct manner and will jointly continue to face them.

Joint Communique on Talks

NC151140 Nicosia PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE in English 15 Jan 81 p 1

["Joint communique" on talks between Cyriot President Kiprianou and Greek Prime Minister Rallis--15 January]

[Text] At the talks held between the president of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr Spiros Kiprianou, and the Greek prime minister, Mr Yeoryios Rallis, and attended by the foreign minister of Greece, Mr K. Mitsotakis, and the foreign minister of Cyprus, Mr N. A. Rolandhis, the representative of the Greek Cypriot side to the intercommunal talks, Mr Y. Ioannidhis, the ambassador of Greece to Nicosia, Mr K. Zakarakis, and the ambassador of Cyprus to Athens, Mr D. Hatzimiltis, and other officials, a wide review of the latest developments in the Cyprus problem and an assessment of its prospects were made in the light of the start of the fourth cycle of the intercommunal talks. The problems facing the intercommunal dialogue were also examined and it was established that an essential prerequisite to the end of the deadlock and the achievement of progress in the direction of a just and lasting solution of the problem is that the Turkish Cypriot side should adopt the necessary constructive attitude. Both governments reached common assessments on the approach to the matter and reiterated their opposition to acceptance of the faits accomplis.

Both sides expressed their gratification for the opportunity given them for a mutual briefing and an exchange of views. The Greek Government reiterated to the Cyprus Government its full support to its efforts for the promotion of a just and nationally acceptable solution to the Cyprus problem.

KIPRIANOU DISMISSES NEW TURKISH PROPOSALS

NC151013 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 15 Jan 81 pp 1,8

["Answers" by Cypriot President Kiprianou to questions posed by O AGON Athens correspondent Mimis Kostandinidhis at Grande Bretagne Hotel in Athens--date not given]

[Excerpts] Elections: I have thus far refrained from expressing views on the elections in order not to influence any party. Of course, I may have views on this matter, but I do not wish to express them now because I do not want to influence anyone. This is my view on the elections issue.

Denktas proposals: The latest Turkish proposals are worse than the previous ones. In reality, they provide for a pocket of 10,000-12,000 enclaved persons under Turkish occupation. Consequently, the proposals do not give even a margin for discussion; they are absolutely unacceptable. The Greek Government also completely agrees with the Cypriot Government's views on this issue.

I return to Cyrpus absolutely satisfied with my contacts in Athens. We had a lengthy exchange of views with President Karamanlis, Prime Minister Rallis and the Greek Government. Our views on all issues were absolutely identical. We examined the most recent handling of our national issue in light of the latest developments and agreed upon future handlings. In all my contacts with President Karamanlis, Prime Minister Rallis, Papandreou, the leader of the main opposition party, and other party leaders, I ascertained that Greece is on the side of Cyprus. I also wish to stress that the atmosphere during all my meetings was cordial. Once again it was ascertained that the relations of the Greek and Cypriot Governments are excellent in all aspects.

MINISTRY DENIES MILITARY SECRETS LEAKED TO TURKS

NC141905 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] The Ministry of Interior and Defense has denied reports in one of today's newspapers that military secrets have been leaked to the Turks.

ATAKOL GOES TO ISLAMIC CONFERENCE IN SAUDI ARABIA

TA141918 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and defense, Mr Atakol, left tonight via Istanbul for Saudi Arabia to take part in the Islamic summit conference to be held in the city of Taif on 24 January. In a statement before his departure, Mr Atakol said that during his stay in Saudi Arabia, apart from attending the preparatory meeting for the summit from 17 to 22 January, he will have bilateral talks with the other foreign ministers attending the meeting on developing relations between Islamic countries and the TFSC. He said he would explain once again the inhuman Greek Cypriot economic and political blockade of the Turkish Cypriot community and would ask the Islamic countries to assist the Turkish Federated State in the political and economic fields to overcome these difficulties and to help find a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem. Mr Atakol, replying to a question, said that during his stay in Saudi Arabia he would also have discussions with officials of the Islamic Development Bank on the financing of several development projects in the TFSC.

KIPRIANOU TALKS END, JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AT151300 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Full satisfaction over his talks with the Greek Government was expressed by Cyprus President Kiprianou who departed Athens shortly before noon today on his way to Nicosia.

At Ellinikon Airport Kiprianou stated that full unanimity of the two governments was established during the talks on the handling of the Cyprus problem.

Kiprianou was seen off by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis who stated that discussions were completely successful. Mitsotakis added the Greek Government agrees on the necessity of the inter-Cypriot dialogue and of elimination of the faits accomplis.

A joint communique was issued this morning on the conclusion of the Greek-Cypriot talks, which mentions the following:

During the talks conducted by President of the Republic of Cyprus Kiprianou and Greek Prime Minister Rallis--in the presence of the Greek and Cypriot Foreign Ministers, Mitsotakis and Rolandhis; the representative of the Greek Cypriot side at the intercommunal talks, Ioannidhis; the Greek Ambassador to Cyprus, Zakharakis and Cypriot Ambassador to Athens, Hatzimiltis and other officials--there was a broad review of the latest developments of the Cyprus issue and an evaluation of prospects created in view of the commencement of the fourth round of intercommunal talks.

There was an examination of problems with which the intercommunal dialogue is faced and it was established that the existence of a constructive position from the Turkish Cypriot side is an imperative prerequisite for lifting the impasse and for achieving success in the direction of a just and permanent solution to the problem.

The two governments reached joint conclusions on approaching the issue and reiterated their opposition to acceptance of faits accomplis.

Both sides expressed satisfaction for the opportunity which was offered to them for mutual briefing and an exchange of views.

The Greek Government, the joint communique concludes, reiterated to the Cyprus Government its full support and encouragement in its efforts toward promoting a just and nationally acceptable solution to the Cyprus problem.

Kiprianou, Mitsotakis Statements

AT151630 Athens Armed Forces Television Service in Greek 1600 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Cyprus President Kiprianou completed his 4-day visit to Athens and departed for Nicosia at 1145 today. Rolandhis and Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot representative at the intercommunal talks and the Greek ambassador to Cyprus departed with him.

At Ellinikon Airport, Kiprianou was seen off by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, the Cyprus Ambassador in Athens Hatzimiltis and other officials. Shortly prior to his departure Kiprianou made the following statement:

[Begin recording] I am satisfied because there is absolute unanimity both in respect to evaluations as well as in respect to future handling. What I am saying is not a form of speech. This is the truth.

We agreed that every possible effort must be made so that the dialogue which is being conducted in Cyprus will produce results. Already, as it is known, the Greek Cypriot side has made huge efforts in an attempt to achieve progress and it has demonstrated good will from the start. It will continue to demonstrate good will.

Unfortunately the dialogue did not have any positive progress. On the contrary, it remained in the exploratory stage and, as a result of the Turkish position, we were unable to break the deadlock. If there is to be progress in the inter-Cypriot dialogue it is essential that the Turkish Cypriot side abandon any plans it may have in mind. It must come to earth, it must negotiate seriously for an honorable solution to the Cyprus problem.

It is not necessary for me to reiterate that on our part there is no question of our ever recognizing faits accomplis. Nor is it possible for us to accept partitionist solutions in any form. We believe that the unity of the Cypriot state and the unity of the Cypriot people will not only bring peace and calm to the country but that it will also be to the benefit of the entire people of Cyprus and particularly to the benefit of the Turkish Cypriots. [end recording]

Then Mitsotakis said:

[Begin recording] I would also like to stress that the discussions we had were conducted in a spirit of brotherly unity and were absolutely useful and successful. We have truly agreed, as President Kiprianou said earlier, both on evaluations and on prospects as well as on the handling which must be undertaken.

The results are reflected in the communique issued. I would simply like to add that the Greek side is also in full agreement on the usefulness, I would like to say the necessity, of the dialogue which is being conducted. Naturally, there are difficulties in its progress. This, however, must in no case lead us to a negative position vis-a-vis the only method left open for us. I would further like to add and once more to stress that the Greek side is also in full agreement on rejecting faits accomplis. [end recording]

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT TALKS WITH KUWAIT--A Greek delegation composed of officials from the Ministries of Coordination, Foreign Affairs, Commerce and Communications departed today for Kuwait where it will have talks connected with road transport. The Greek delegation will negotiate the conclusion of a road transport agreement between Greece and Kuwait. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 13 Jan 81 AT]

EC SUMMER TIME--The Europe of the Ten will all have the same summer time this year. This assurance was given last night by the first Greek commissioner in the EC, Yeoryios Kondoyioryis, when he replied for the first time in the European Parliament in Strasbourg to an interpellation by Cornelius (Benhover), vice chairman of the liberal group in the Parliament. Kondoyioryis also added that most probably all of Western Europe will implement the same summer time beginning with the summer of 1983. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 13 Jan 81 AT]

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON PAKISTANI PRESIDENT'S VISIT

TA151756 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] It has been announced that agreement was reached during the official talks between Turkey and Pakistan to exert joint efforts to expand the areas of cooperation between the two countries. A press communique issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General noted that agreement was reached during the talks held between Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and Pakistani President Gen Ziaul Haq to increase the trade and tourism between the two countries, realize joint investments and expand the possibilities for cooperation in the fields of communication and transportation.

The press communique, which stated that the two heads of state reached an identity of views regarding the peaceful solution of disagreements and tensions that threaten regional and world peace, stressed that the Afghanistan problem should be resolved in accordance with the principles comprised in the relevant resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly and the Islamic foreign ministers conference. The communique said Turkey and Pakistan are ready to support all the efforts to stop the Iran-Iraq war through peaceful means.

The Foreign Ministry press communique further stated that Evren and Haq reiterated their views that Israel should withdraw from the Arab territories it is occupying and that the problem can be solved by recognizing all the rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to establish their own independent state. The communique also noted that the two heads of state confirmed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The press communique announced that it was decided to hold the next meeting of the joint Turkish-Pakistani Economic and Technical Cooperation Committee in Pakistan. The Turkish-Pakistani communique noted that during the talks in Ankara, it was decided that the foreign ministers and other high-level officials of the two countries should hold regular bilateral contacts. The communique also said that Evren and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu were invited to Pakistan by Haq and that the invitation was accepted.

MINISTER SIGNS ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA

TA151239 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] A commercial and industrial protocol was signed at the end of the seventh round of meetings of the joint Turkish-Romanian Economic Committee. The protocol was signed by Trade Minister Kemal Canturk on behalf of Turkey and by Machine Building Industry Minister Ioan Avram on behalf of Romania. An announcement by the Trade Ministry says that the protocol envisages the expansion of trade and the development of industrial cooperation. Under the protocol, this year Turkey will sell to Romania cotton, citrus, molasses, various mine products, textiles, tractors, automobile spare parts and industrial goods such as viscose and cellulose. In return, it will buy from Romania chemical fertilizer, paper for newspapers, plastic goods, and machinery for geological research and drilling.

The protocol envisages the volume of trade to be raised to $129 million. Under the protocol, the two countries will cooperate in processing coal reserves in Antalya, accelerating the construction of the central Anatolia refinery and in producing hydroelectrical power. Furthermore, Romania will help Turkey in the maintenance and repair of drilling equipment, in the construction of the Sivas iron and steel complex and the construction of a sodium bichromate installation.

In the field of communications, there will be ferryboat services between the two countries. The two countries will also conduct joint work in the establishment of a communications network that will join central Europe with the Middle East. The Romanian machine building industry minister and his delegation left Turkey by air.

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THE NETHERLANDS

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO SELL SUBMARINES TO TAIWAN

OW161958 Paris AFP in English 1949 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] The Hague, 17 Jan (AFP)--The Dutch Government decided today to stick to its decision to sell two submarines to Taiwan despite threats of diplomatic reprisals from People's China. Prime Minister Andreas van Agt announced tonight after a cabinet meeting.

Mr Van Agt said that no argument had been put forward to make the government change its mind.

"We have reason to believe that China was issuing a warning in this affair to President-elect Ronald Reagan," Mr Van Agt said.

Last week, Beijing had threatened to recall its ambassador to the Netherlands and downgrade its diplomatic ranking there. Beijing said it would also ask The Netherlands to recall its ambassador to China leaving the Dutch mission headed by a charge d'affaires.

Meanwhile, Johannes Kneppelhout, Dutch ambassador to Beijing has criticized his government's position in the dispute.

No U.S. Advisement

OW181902 Paris AFP in English 1852 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Apeldoorn, The Netherlands, 18 Jan (AFP)--Holland today flatly denied China's charges that The Netherlands had decided to sell two submarines to Taiwan following suggestions of advisers to U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan.

Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw told reporters here that his country had not sought Washington's approval or disapproval of the move.

However, Norweigan Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund had received explanations of American policies on the matter, Mr van der Klaawu said.

The Dutch Government approved the sale for employment reasons and the decision was not based on foreign policies, he said.

He said he thought that China was trying to warn Mr Reagan, who will become President on Tuesday.

Earlier today the official New China News Agency [NCNA] openly accused Mr Reagan's officials of backing The Netherland's planned sale of the submarines.

Mr van der Klaauw said that he did not bring up the subject during his visit to China in November as the sale was not decided. But he said he had discussed Taiwan in detail with his Chinese counterpart Huang Hua, with special reference to just what Beijing would tolerate in the island's relation with the West Friday that the subs were discussed during the Beijing talks. [as received]

NCNA dismissed as "lies" the suggestion that China had been given warning of the sale.

GENSCHER ADDRESSES STUTTGART FDP CONVENTION

DW160919 Bonn PRESS SERVICE OF THE FREE DEMOCRATIC PARTY in German 6 Jan 81

["Excerpts" from speech by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal foreign minister and chairman of the FDP, at the Epiphany convention of the Baden-Wuerttemberg FDP in Stuttgart on 6 January]

[Excerpts] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, dear fellow party members: A year ago we ushered in the political year with the slogan: "Courage for Freedom and Courage for Responsibility."

For the liberals, it was a year with many ups and downs. The good showing in Baden-Wuerttemberg was followed by the party's holding its ground in the Saarland and then by the crash in North Rhine-Westphalia.

To some people reform means spending more money for more people. They forget that as a consequence more and more people are able to keep less and less of their earnings.

We see the limits of the welfare state, not only for material reasons, but also because the progressive and detailed involvement of the state or of public institutions of the most diverse nature will make us more dependent and will suffocate individuality. Social security, however, actually ought to create more independence and a life more worthy of man.

Nobody calls into question what has been created in our country in line with the implementation of the basic law requirement for a social state of justice. It is a firm component of our system of social justice. It still requires further development in some places.

But room must remain for self-help, room for initiatives supported by voluntariness and marked by individuality. Wherever they are suffocated, a bit of freedom is lost at the same time. It is necessary at long last for people to realize how much civic will exists for sharing in the decisionmaking process in all spheres of life.

What matters to many people is more freedom, more responsibility, more humaneness, healthier living conditions. This in particular is our job. The reduction of state activity and decentralization is necessary to make initiative and changes possible at all. What is valid today more than it ever was is that liberality, understood freedom in responsibility, constitutes the motive force of social progress.

We are aware that our economic stability and potential are also the result of the responsible attitude displayed by the trade unions. We do want open cooperation with the trade unions based on mutual respect. But I want to make this absolutely clear: We will never take orders, not from the trade unions, the employers or the churches.

We Free Democrats unreservedly avow the principle that safety has priority above economic interests in the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy. But to the extent new power stations are inevitable for the sake of safeguarding our energy supply, their construction should not be procrastinated. This does not mean going overboard on powerplant construction, but rather the courage to make a decision establishing to what extent nuclear energy is inevitable and to what extent the construction of the necessary powerplants in this situation will provide an investment push and wil reduce our energy dependency on a medium-term basis.

It is now the political leadership's task to show the limits of our material options. It is neither unsocial nor unrealistic to say that we must make a real effort. The times are past, at least for a few years, when it was possible to earn more while working less. We must not live beyond our means. This applies to finances and energy consumption alike. In this way, and with diligence and a wealth of ideas, we will overcome the deficit in the balance of payments, but not with travel restrictions. What matters is exporting more instead of traveling less.

Our country's citizens are haunted by anxieties, not only because of the economic problems but also, and much more so, because of developments in many parts of the world. It is the result of the fundamental decisions of German postwar politics that the Federal Republic of Germany today is a member of the family of nations doing its part in shaping this family and wielding increasing international weight. These were the decisions regarding membership in the Western alliance, membership in the European Community, the policy of balance of interests and cooperation with our eastern neighbors and the policy of strengthening the independence of the Third World.

We derive our security from the Western alliance and from the European Community. It also is here alone where we find the foundation for our policy toward the East. All the headway achieved in East-West relations and in the inter-German relationship was scored because of, and not despite, our affiliation with the two Western communities. Anyone who tries to cast doubts on these relationships and on these memberships must know that our weight, also in East-West relations, depends on the weight we wield in the Western communities.

The predictability of German foreign and security policies must be a definite quantity in our relations with our Western partners as well. This, by the way, also determines our weight and our value as detente partners for the East. The great challenges of our time include the growth of the nuclear destruction potential. Arms control and disarmament are the inalienable tasks of mankind's survival. We welcome the intention of the new U.S. leadership to continue the negotiations on strategic nuclear weapons. It was a great success for our policy that we succeeded in getting the negotiations on the medium-range weapons going through the dual decision on these weapons.

Those who are beginning to quibble over and call into question the dual decision or at least a part of it, namely the counterarming part, ought to please consider that in doing this they would deprive negotiations on medium-range arms of their foundations.

The result of such action would be lasting Soviet superiority and then instability as well as insecurity instead of arms limitation, disarmament, balance and stability. These are not individual decisions to be discussed at random, but rather the substance of the entire Western security and disarmament policies. They may not be called into question.

We know that the Soviet Union also has its needs for security. We recognize this and we expect the Soviet Union to do the same with regard to us. The policy of the West vis-a-vis the East remains unchanged and is aimed at cooperation and a compromise of interests on the basis of a balance. We want to achieve a balance on as low an armament level as possible.

This policy is an offer of responsibility for world peace and for the development of the Third World. A new arms race would endanger both. The hungry people of the Third World admonish us. With the help of cooperation with equal rights, they want to overcome famine, illness and ignorance and they do not want to be tutored or suppressed. Afghanistan and the worldwide reaction to it should be reason enough for the Soviet Union to alter its thinking. The policy of predominance has no future. The world's will for self-determination has become stronger.

The Soviet Union's leadership, which will outline at its party congress in February 1981 the policy for the coming years, ought to realize the seriousness of the Western will for cooperation as well as the advantages offered through this policy. Cooperation presupposes, however, that all involved adhere to the principles of the final document of Helsinki.

As serious as the will for cooperation is, the Western will to stand its ground is just as serious. In the interest of peace and its own freedom, the West will not tolerate eastern superiority. Our policy of responsibility and our offer to the East to cooperate presuppose a powerful Europe, an alliance able to act, as well as close cooperation of the Europeans with the United States.

Here in this room, U.S. Secretary of State Byrnes on September 1946 opened the way for Germany's economic reconstruction. The decision leading to Secretary of State Byrnes' speech was one of the indispensable building stones of an economically, socially and politically stable Europe. On the threshold of a new year and in view of great challenges for world peace, we ought to be aware this year that Europe and America belong together, also in the future.

Only if Germans and Americans, Europeans and Americans, act in awareness of their common responsibility for freedom and democracy, for self-determination and human rights will we be able to preserve peace.

Only a Europe determined to do all that is necessary for its security will be fulfilling its duties toward itself and the common transatlantic security of Europeans and Americans. This is not seen as clearly everywhere in Europe as it is seen in France, for example. Europe must not consider itself a lodger in the boarding house of American defense preparedness. Together with the United States, it must demonstrate its will for defense and its ability to defend itself if it wants to be able to act in foreign policy and if it wants to be creative in the East-West and disarmament dialogues.

The United States is not a watchman for Europe whom one can call on and who will come free of charge if possible.

The answers to the great challenges of our time must not be sought by Europeans only in the unquestionably important agrarian market reform, in the quarrel about market orders or the quarrels between the organs of the Community. If Europe considers only such things, it will embark on stagnation and thus will deteriorate. It would be abandoning international politics. Europe needs a new political impulse. It needs a visible step in the direction of European union.

I ask you, has the time not come at long last for a treaty on European union so as to orient the interrelationship already existing within the European Community and among the 10 member states more strongly toward union; to strengthen the internal cohesion of the Community so that the Community will be in a position to solve the difficult internal problems forthcoming in 1981-82, psychologically as well; and to consolidate the bases of concerted action in foreign affairs and thus to enhance the weight of the Community as the partner of the United States and, jointly with the United States, in international politics.

The objectives of a European union must be: the development of a common European foreign policy, the improvement of the Community policies in keeping with the treaties of Paris and Rome, coordination of security policy, cultural cooperation and the harmonization of legislation. All these demands are not new. They can be found in many documents. However, the time is ripe to put them into practice.

We Germans here in the heart of Europe must ask ourselves time and again what we can do to prevent tensions from aggravating and what we can do to lessen tensions and improve cooperation.

Europeans do not want another confrontation nor do they want any aggravations of the situation nor delimitation. What they want is to live and work in peace. They want to fill up rather than deepen the trenches. This is especially true for the Germans in their divided country.

Visits, meetings, cultural exchange, sports exchange, youth exchange--this is what the Germans in east and west want, not delimination. Peace and cooperation, this is what the people in east and west expect in 1981. No differences whatsoever exist in this respect in factories and schools, in homes and churches, in our country and in the GDR. Here and over there alike, people hope for peace and cooperation. They demand it and pray for it. This is why it was profoundly in keeping with the convictions and feelings of Germans in both parts of our country that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and State Council Chairman Erich Honecker declared last year that war must never again emanate from German soil. This is the historical responsibility of the Germans. It is our duty toward the peoples of Europe and of the world.

But this must not be where the commitment of the Germans and the joint commitment of the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR end. Additional tensions and burdens on the East-West relationship also must not emanate from German soil. Peace and cooperation mean much more than nonwar. We are realists. We are aware that the inter-German relationship cannot develop in isolation from the overall climate in East-West relations.

It is sheer illusion to assume that inter-German relations can be kept out of a worsening of the East-West climate. Besides, it would entail dangerous consequences for cooperation and the ability to act on the part of the alliance and of the European Community. This must not, however, be cause for resignation and inactivity, much less for a policy of additional burdens on East-West relations, a policy of aggravating tensions. What the German people want is not increased minimum exchange amounts but alleviated tourist travel.

To the great extent possible, they wish to visit each other without being impeded by bureaucratic obstacles, since they are not responsible for being separated. As much as possible, they wish to be allowed to travel in the west-east direction, since travel in the east-west direction is possible generally only for old people.

What they want is for the governments of the two states to consider ways of improving cooperation and ways of making it easier and better for people to get together instead of thinking up ways to create even more elements of separation at a time when the whole world wants difficulties to be overcome.

The Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR are called upon to set an example in the desire for cooperation and understanding, proceeding from the basic treaty and fulfilling its spirit:

1. No additional burdens on East-West relations must emanate from the relationship between the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR. This means that neither side is allowed to seek to change anything in the basic treaty and the modus vivendi that has been found. This also includes our attitude toward the citizenship issue which once again was made known to the GDR at the conclusion of the basic treaty and which remains unaffected by said treaty.

We do not force anybody to accept German citizenship nor do we claim anyone for us against their will. But we reject making Germans from the GDR aliens by means of law or otherwise. German citizenship in the interpretation of our basic law and in accordance with our legislation is not affected by the GDR law on citizenship. This is what the chancellor rightly stated to the Bundestag.

In implementing the Final Act of Helsinki in all its parts, the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR should seek to attain maximum fulfillment [of this Final Act] in their relations with each other. This means that it should be the ambition of the two German states to apply, at least in East-West relations, the most far-reaching provisions applicable, to all questions serving man's well-being; travel options; exit permits and family reunions; the solution of humanitarian questions and questions concerning economic, cultural, and sports cooperation and concerning youth exchanges.

The Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR ought to seek ways of cooperation everywhere and not to seek delimitation against each other. This means that it ought to be the common aim of both German states not to do anything that could separate the people in Germany from each other, but to exploit all opportunities for cooperation, despite the different state and social systems and despite their belonging to different pact systems.

The policy of the Federal Republic is aimed at this goal. We prefer cooperation to delimitation. We prefer the meeting of people rather than their separation. We prefer an objective exchange of opinion. With the aim of achieving objective results, our policy toward polemics is a program of soberness and realism. Out policy is an offer of good-neighborly relations, of cooperation and of service for the people.

The fruits of such a policy can be harvested on this side and on the other and they will be useful for East-West relations. We know that the Germans in the east and in the west cannot basically change the situation, but it ought to be at least their aim to bring positive and not negative influence to bear on this situation. We call on the GDR leadership to pursue this policy of responsibility together with us for peace and cooperation in Europe.

Ladies and gentlemen, the responsibility entrusted to us by the voters on 5 October 1980 has become greater. The election outcome has not made us insolent. This is demonstrated by our restraint in personnel demands. But we feel even more committed to our totally liberal policy. We do not lay down our liberal identity at the cabinet door. We want the government we support to work objectively and purposefully. Times are serious enough, there is no room for coalition quarrels.

The people have elected the government parties to govern and not to lament, not to plot against each other or to speculate about how long the federal chancellor will be in office. Neither of the two coalition parties has the absolute majority, therefore the ability to compromise is necessary as is mutual concern.

That does not affect our independent status. We do not hide the fact that we sometimes prefer to be different from them. That does not bring on self-pity, but rather causes us to be more active in exerting our strength to convince others. Because of its world position and responsibility, our country needs a government that can act and make decisions. We face this responsibility.

Both government parties will best do justice to this responsibility if they begin with determination to implement the coalition agreement and the government statements, as well as passing the 1981 draft budget adopted in the presence of the faction chairmen and the budget spokesmen. The convincing strength of a coalition also depends on doing what has jointly been planned. We want to fulfill our duty toward our citizens and convince them through loyalty to principles, reliability and objective work.

The tasks we are facing are great. We, the liberals, have demonstrated time and again that it pays to live in and for our liberal society. We want to show that despite all its shortcomings--we do not claim to have patent recipes or a philosophy of infallibility--it is not merely the most effective, but also the most humane and just society.

The great opportunity for our society does not lie in the development of state or organizational power, these are the dangers and handicaps. The great opportunity for our society lies in the varied initiatives of individuals and their engagement. We know that the future does not belong to the powers that be and not to a tutored society. The future belongs to the liberal society where mature people act with courage with regard to freedom and responsibility.

GENERAL DISCUSSES COUNTRY'S NATO CONTRIBUTION

DW161347 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Jan 81 p 12

[Article by Lt Gen Lothar Domroese, SHAPE deputy chief of staff]

[Text] Important decisions will have to be made by the Federal Defense Ministry, the Federal Government and the Bundestag in early 1981, pertaining to security and defense policies, but particularly to the Bundeswehr.

This applies to the size of the defense budget, just as it applies to the necessary coordination in our alliance on the German contribution to and share in the protection of German security interests within and without the NATO treaty area. The catch phrase in this respect is "division of labor."

But at stake as well is very concrete individual decisions as to what is to be done in the next several years with the funds that can be expected, funds that in any event will be extremely scarce.

Arms projects are involved, for example, the Leopard II tank, Roland and Nike missiles and their successors, theater nuclear forces and land-based sea war facilities, the number of systems, the timing of procurement, the consequences of agreements concluded and commitments undertaken in the national and international sphere.

The procurement of ammunition for weapons systems in service and new weapons systems, for training purposes and as a war reserve, and the new construction and remodeling of ammunition depots are involved.

Funds for research and development, with consequences for the future German contribution [to the alliance], the effects on the "two-way street" as well as the fallout for the industrial sphere with consequences for the promotion of new scientific manpower are involved.

These are but examples. Much more needs to be decided after the "inventory" of the Bundeswehr scheduled by the defense minister for February-March.

It is no trouble to predict that the public discussion on the "appropriate" strategy will be revitalized in connection with this "inventory" and the decisions on arms projects. The question concerning the validity of the NATO strategy of flexible response will continue to be raised.

This must be welcomed for it is only if broad consensus exists on strategy that we can hope that the required funds for defense and the proper priorities for the armed forces and their suitable structure within the framework of the Federal Republic's defense contribution will be defined.

A word about strategy: NATO's strategy of flexible response, which has been valid for more than a decade now, is the appropriate strategy for today as well, just as it is valid for the foreseeable future. It will retain its validity for as long as no technological breakthrough--comparable, say, to nuclear weapons or long-range missiles--leads to a fundamental qualitative change in the arms arsenal. The strategy of flexible response in particular is the strategy aimed at preventing war; it is a strategy based on deterrence but does allow waging war with the appropriate means in the event this deterrence fails. We must keep in mind in this context that all contemplations such as those concerning "area defense" or even "area covering defense" cannot claim to be considered a "strategy." At best, they can be classified under the aspects of "defense concept" or "operational leadership."

The first inspector general of the Bundeswehr, retired General Deusinger, stated in 1966 in three lectures at Heidelberg University (that sort of thing did exist in the Federal Republic of Germany 15 years ago): "I believe that what we should understand by strategy today is the pooling of all considerations and means in all fields in peace and war and orienting them in a planned way toward a specific objective. This specific strategic objective today is not war at all, but rather the problem of maintaining peace." This maxim, I think, continues to be as applicable today as it was in 1966.

The demand for preventing war makes it necessary for the United States to make available adequate strategic nuclear weapons and adequate theater nuclear forces in Europe with limited support by European NATO partners. Necessary decisions on these two pillars of the triad of flexible response have been taken.

But what about the conventional forces of the alliance, the third pillar of the triad? For more than a decade now, that is, since the very date when NATO's strategy of flexible response was put into force, many white papers, NATO communiques and statements by government members time and again affirm the Warsaw Pact's superiority over NATO in ground and air forces, especially in central Europe. Keeping this in mind, it is all the more amazing that the measures taken in the alliance for the purpose of eliminating this potentially fatal weakness to date have not been adequate. For several years now, the concept of Europe's reinforcement by air and ground forces from the United States, Canada and Great Britain in the case of tension has been available, a concept which was developed by NATO command authorities and recognized as appropriate by all sides. The impressive maneuvers of these reinforcement contingents in the Federal Republic of Germany during the past few years are well remembered.

Many of us know about the headway made under the generic term "host nation support" for these reinforcement contingents in Norway, Denmark, the Benelux states and the Federal Republic of Germany in the past few years. Many of us know the services rendered to this end in the infrastructure and its costs. Many of us know that each U.S. division or brigade of these reinforcement contingents requires double the heavy arms equipment--on ready in the United States and for others in Europe. This is a costly but necessary concept lest the narrow European area be converted into a permanent army camp even in peace times.

All these preparations notwithstanding, the transfer of these large units from overseas to the Federal Republic of Germany, or those from Canada to Norway, takes time. Will we have this time in all cases?

A brigade, for example, has a personnel strength of several thousand. It has several hundred tanks, armored personnel carriers and self-propelled carriages. In short, it has weapons systems which are heavy and of considerable size. Special transport capacities thus are needed and, above all, time to make these army units available in good time on another continent; that is to say, to make them available for the protection of NATO territory or of vital interests of singular or several partners in the alliance outside of Europe, for instance, in the Gulf region.

Another future problem will emerge. Will we continue having at our disposal adequate army units from the United States for Europe under the reinforcement concept? I purposely have referred only to large components of the ground forces and not to air and naval forces, since surely other criteria are applicable to the latter two. The occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops and the war between Iraq and Iran have made it quite clear to a broad public in Germany that not all security interests of our country, in fact those of most NATO member states, are not covered by the alliance alone and by alliance commitments that have been undertaken.

Thus, the question inevitably arises as to who should protect these interests and how. Permit me to recall in this connection considerations by some people to expand the NATO treaty or at least to expand the treaty area. Politically responsible people have hastened to reject this idea. It has ceased to play a role in a public discussions that needs to be taken seriously.

The occupation of Afghanistan made many people aware of the significance of the balance of forces, particularly the military balance. Many realized how limited the NATO partners' military means are at the moment which are available for the protection of individual, several or all alliance partners outside NATO's sphere of influence.

White papers may most convincingly represent the ratio of strength of the Warsaw Pact's conventional armed forces--more attentive, impressive and alarming is still the actual use of military means of power. No arguments exist calling this into question.

It remains to be stated that for the future defense of the Federal Republic of German, forward defense remains the indispensable demand. A "minimum" of divisions or brigades is necessary for defense. Under an MBFR agreement, numerical strength calling in peacetime will become valid. Less reinforcement units from overseas would be available for the defense of central Europe, if they were stationed outside NATO's sphere of influence, such as in the Gulf region. The consequence of the last point is that the European partner must offset the absence of U.S. forces, if the efforts to avoid war are not to lose their credibility.

Political reasons, together with a limited availability of suitable armed forces, soon led after the occupation of Afghanistan to the suggestion of a division of labor between the alliance partners. Hans Apel, the federal minister for defense, commented on this at the international defense policy meeting in February 1980 in Munich--a division of labor including political, economic and military fields.

One of the aspects is the division of labor among the ground forces of the alliance. I assume that the United States will in any case make ground forces available outside NATO's sphere of influence wherever the interests of individual or several treaty partners must definitely be protected. Consequently, these ground forces will not be available for the common defense of Europe, that is, also of our country. They will have to be replaced by others.

A solution offers itself to the Federal Republic of Germany for the setting up of reserve brigades which can be mobilized quickly. They must be incorporated into the field army and subordinated to the planning of NATO command authorities. Their equipment, armament, setup and training must be fully equal to that of the brigades. They must carry out "same missions under equal conditions."

Just to rule out misunderstandings: None of the U.S. forces stationed in Europe have been slated so far for action by American ground forces outside NATO's sphere of influence. The deterrence principle demands that these forces must remain present and ready for action in Europe. It is equally logical for the preservation of peace to have U.S. ground forces available for quick stationing in tension areas or, in case of defense, in Europe--that is, reinforcements.

Nothing must be changed in this regard. But if we will have to reckon in the future with some of the U.S. reinforcement units being slated for action outside of Europe, corresponding replacements, I am repeating myself, must be made available for these forces by the European partners of the alliance. This replacement, however, cannot consist in the mobilization of big units which would be available only many days after the outbreak of a conflict. Regarding the Federal Republic of Germany, units must be created which can be mobilized quickly and which will be fully capable of supporting the field army even during times of tension.

It must be said that also in the future the regional military balance of forces is indispensable for the preservation of peace. It must be achieved through corresponding armament, on the one hand, and through verifiable arms limitation on the other. It lies in our interest to achieve a result in the Vienna MBFR talks which will be satisfactory to both sides.

Every German defense contribution, every change of the German element, must therefore be in line with MBFR. Army model four therefore is especially suitable for setting up and training the reserve brigades if four combat companies are the basis of the combat troop battalions in peace and war, if training is changed accordingly.

Here is a suggestion on this matter: Training will take place as a complete entity in the unit throught the entire 15 months of basic training, from the first to the last day, under the full responsibility of a company commander. The difference between this training and all other kinds of training is obvious for every experienced military leader. It is the completeness of training, it is the undivided responsibility for the training up to the point where a soldier will be fully suitable for field service, it is the growing together in combat units, the practicing of comradeship; it is the only way of forming a unit out of persons who accidentially have come together.

This kind of training leads to a high training level together with a high presence of field army units and only this way of training helps to considerably avoid the "retraining" of reservists. It cuts costs. This way of training is logical only if reserve brigades having a pattern and having equipment similar to the active brigades are set up. Only this way of training permits hope and creates the opportunity of bringing young people so close to each other that a personal responsibility for each other as well as for the defense of our country will result. It is logical that this cohesion does not exist in most reserve units.

After 15 months of basic training, the fully trained soldier will be transferred for 12 months to standby Readiness I. As a reservist, he covers the time when recruits will be trained in his basic unit and, because of his status, he will be available at short notice, without mobilization. Thereafter, the soldier will be transferred to standby Readiness II, thus forming together with his former comrades the reserve unit of the reserve brigade of the same type.

Assuming that three divisions from the United States with a total of nine brigades are not available for the defense of central Europe, that is of our country, as reinforcement forces because they must be kept available as rapid deployment force for the protection also of German interests in or for the Gulf region, I consider the setting up of six German reserve brigades an adequate contribution.

As a whole, I consider this concept a most effective contribution to cutting costs on behalf of the army and thus the Bundeswehr within the framework of the division of labor concept.

Such a German contribution in the form of six such reserve brigades will contribute considerably toward preserving the credibility of the flexible response strategy through making available the necessary conventional component for forward defense in central Europe, particularly for the defense of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The current adaptation of the army to model four is the right time for setting up and deploying the reserve brigades called for. A decision made now will demonstrate to the Warsaw Pact states our determination to defend our country, making the right impression on the Vienna MBFR negotiations, which have been treading water for years.

FOREIGN MINISTER, ZAIRE PRIME MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD171728 Hamburg DPA in German 1647 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] Bremen, 17 Jan (DPA)--Talks in Bremen today between Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the prime minister of Zaire, Nguza Karl-i-Bond, focused on concern over developments in Chad. Following the talks, Genscher said that the Federal Government appreciates the concern expressed by the central African states at their conference in Brazzaville. He stated that the Federal Government is interested in the African states being able to preserve their independence and sovereignty.

Gencher said that on the Namibia question both governments hope that after the disappointing outcome of the Namibia conference in Geneva the "constructive forces on all sides" nonetheless will be able to reach an early and peaceful settlement of the Namibia question through free elections. According to the foreign office spokesman, Genscher said in the course of the talk that, in view of the large number of Germans living in Namibia, people in the Federal Republic are following these efforts with special attention.

Both partners in the talks described German-Zaire relations as "good and trusting." The relations show that cooperation between African and European states with respect for mutual independence and sovereignty is beneficial for both sides. The two governments are determined to further expand the political and economic relations between the two states.

TURKEY'S TURGUT OZAL COMPLETES ECONOMIC MISSION

TA161638 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who conducted talks in Britain on Turkey's debts to international commercial banks and then held meetings with FRG Government officials in Bonn, will return to Turkey this evening. Turkish radio and television correspondent Turan Dikkaya reports from Cologne regarding Ozal's contacts in the FRG:

[Begin recording] The FRG is again expected to assume the duty of coordinating aid and being the leading contributor of aid to Turkey in 1981 within the OECD framework. Ozal held a news conference late last night after concluding his contacts in Bonn and, commenting on his contacts, said this was the impression he had received.

Ozal, who arrived in Bonn from London, held meetings with the federal finance and economy under secretaries and then met with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher for a lengthy talk. Ozal also held an unexpected 1-hour meeting with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt upon the latter's request, pointing out that he gave Schmidt detailed information concerning economic and political developments in Turkey. Ozal said Schmidt welcomed the positive developments in the Turkish economy despite the sharp increases in oil prices and was expecting this development to continue.

Noting that Turkey needs around $1.5 billion in foreign economic aid during 1981, Ozal said: If the aid continues, the work we started can succeed. Europe is not in as good an economic position as in past years. The increases in the price of crude oil greatly are affecting Western economies. The FRG attaches great importance to its NATO allies and Turkey.

In reply to a question on the amount of foreign aid to be received this year, Ozal noted: It is still early to talk about quantity. I believe the amount of U.S. and FRG aid will be about the same. Meanwhile, it is rumored among government circles in Bonn that the FRG aid will not exceed last year's amount. As will be recalled, FRG aid during 1980 was set at DM560 million and some of this amount was extended into 1981. [end recording]

PARIS APPROVES OAU SUMMIT RESOLUTION ON CHAD

LD161454 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] The battle of words continues between France and Libya after the Lome agreements. For the first time, France is taking an official stand after the decision adopted by the 12 heads of African states at the OAU summit in Lome. Paris welcomes with keen interest the decision taken there and deems it to correspond, on the whole, with the French position expressed repeatedly in the last few weeks.

Libya, on its part, continues the argument. The Libyan number two, Jallud, accuses France of having started a controversy over the presence of Al-Qadhdhafi's men in Chad to conceal the dispatch of French military reinforcements to Central Africa, Senegal and Gabon.Jallud states that Libya observes the wishes of the Chad people and that it is out of the question that anything should be imposed on them. Reiterating a well-known leitmotiv, Tripoli states that Libya intervened following an official request and in accordance with a treaty.

MINISTER DENIES CARRIER DEPARTURE FOR LIBYA

LD161852 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] The French minister of defense denied in a statement today to the EFE news agency that an aircraft carrier has left the port of Toulon bound for Libya.

LE MONDE VIEWS EVOLUTION OF FRENCH-GERMAN ENTENTE

LD151345 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Twofold French-German Inconsistancy"]

[Text] Within the space of a few hours, the Elysee and Bonn government spokesmen reaffirmed that Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Schmidt or, in more general terms, France and the FRG, are in perfect agreement. The occasion which prompted this commentary was the 45-minute telephone conversation held by the two statesmen on Saturday, 10 January, following the chancellor's vacation in the sun. It related to all current issues: economy, Africa and relations with Washington and Moscow.

Since not all telephone calls between "mein lieber Helmut" and "mon cher Valery" are publicized, we have to look elsewhere for the reason prompting the two sides to make this demonstration of friendship. The explanation is to be found in the rumors which had been circulating on the other side of the Rhine in the past few weeks, alleging that the Giscard d'Estaing-Schmidt entente is no longer what it was. The New York TIMES and the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE gave wide coverage to those rumors.

The Bonn government spokesman even felt it necessary to specify that those rumors were being spread "deliberately." Who would stand to gain from poisoning French-German relations? According to the German daily DIE WELT, official circles in Bonn and Paris suspect a maneuver by Mr Reagan's entourage, with the U.S. president-elect already attempting to destroy the "Bonn-Paris axis," the better to restore U.S. influence in Europe.

French-German relations, from total war to the televised embrace between De Gaulle and Adenauer, have always been a source of countless speculations. And their alleged cooling, like the accusations leveled at the Americans in this affair, is based above all on assumptions.

There is, however, one indisputable fact, and that is the evolution in French and West German East-West policy. Relations between De Gaulle and Adenauer only seemed idyllic in light of the recent past. On the mound of the ruins and dead left by the world war, the old statesmen carried off a reconciliation which they intended to be spectacular. They nonetheless were divided by fundamental differences of opinion. The chancellor did not approve of General de Gaulle's distancing himself from Washington or flirting with Moscow. Furthermore, with a preamble adopted by the Bundestag and a German-U.S. armament agreement, he allowed the 1963 French-German treaty to be stripped of a good part of its substance.

Times have now changed. Paris' distrust of Moscow is growing and the French-Soviet dialogue is less and less sustained. France, however, while remaining outside Atlantic integration, has responded better than any other ally to the U.S. call to strengthen defense. Conversely, Bonn has ceased to be a wholehearted U.S. ally and relations between Mr Carter and Mr Schmidt were terrible. On the other hand, the chancellor will do all he can to save a minimum of detente which will make it possible to humanize relations between the two Germanies and to develop fruitful trade with the East.

Should we conclude that Paris and Bonn definitely will continue to diverge on this issue? Should we not instead observe that the dual evolution by France and Germany leads them to a joint middle stance between East and West and that, all in all, French-German understanding has never been so complete?

This is what the Quai d'Orsay and the Elysee are saying repeatedly. It is a safe bet that the next French-German summit, at the beginning of February, will lend weight to that assertion, but the European budgetary quarrel will make it possible to check whether this understanding exists other than in words.

PREMIER BARRE DISCUSSES ACTIONS WITH PRESS

LD161423 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Jan 81 p 8

[Text] Raymond Barre told the press at the Hotel Matignon on Tuesday, 14 January, that he will hand the president of the republic his resignation as premier at the end of the present 7-year term of office. Until then, he said, he will try to "finish the things which have been undertaken and keep the promises made." He took the opportunity to present a flattering account of his actions since August 1976. He explained: "Since 1976, France has overcome the first oil blow; since 1979, it has again been hit hard by oil price increases, it will take long and patient efforts to overcome its effects, however, our country is now in a better position than in the past to face that. Everybody knows this, even if they are not saying so."

The premier congratulated himself for having remained faithful to three resolutions throughout his time in the Hotel Matignon.

First, he "decided to strictly observe the letter and the spirit of the Fifth Republic institutions." Thus, according to him, "despite renewed efforts, the attempts to divide the Elysee and Matignon--a favorite subject of political chronicles under the Fifth Republic--have led to their perpetrators being thwarted." As for his relations with parliament, Mr Barre congratulated himself on having used "the means to ensure the executive's stability" and mentioned "the tempests in teacups which are less exciting than the Fourth Republic's ministerial crisis." Mr Barre's second resolution was not "to be affiliated and still less subservient to any political party." He went so far as to boast that he is regarded "as an irritating provocateur." Finally, the premier prides himself on having adopted a "state of indifference" to press criticism. Jean-Claude Vajou, ministerial press association chairman, then wished him "happiness in his long, drawnout end." Mr Barre sarcastically wished his guests a year rich in "questions, calculations and prognostications."

NUCLEAR PROCESSING PLANT REPORTS ACCIDENT

NC151818 Paris AFP in English 1810 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Paris, 15 Jan (AFP)--A further accident has occurred at the state-owned Cogema Company's nuclear processing station at La Hague, near Cherbourg, a Cogema spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the accident occurred last Sunday, when several litres (gallons) of nitric acid containing uranium and plutonium leaked through a faulty joint into a tank designed to hold such leakages.

It took two-and-a-half days to repair the joint, the spokesman said. The escaped liquid was described as mildly radioactive.

Four days previously a fire in a silo containing nuclear waste produced what Cogema [words indistinct] slight contamination.

CORRECTION TO LE FIGARO COMMENTARY ON AL-QADHDHAFI

The following is a correction to the 15 January Western Europe DAILY REPORT, page K 1: insert dropped passage after only paragraph of item entitled "ELF-Aquitaine Postpones Contract With Libya":

LE FIGARO URGES FIRM STAND TOWARD AL-QADHDHAFI

LD141025 Paris LE FIGARO in French 10-11 Jan 81 p 1

[Serge Maffert article: "The Three Traps"]

[Text] It is neither Fashoda nor Dien Bien Phu. Al-Qadhdhafi's Chad "coup" represents no major defeat for France either in the diplomatic or in the strategic sphere.

FORLANI GOVERNMENT RECEIVES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

LD161616 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1600 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] With 353 votes in favor, the government won its vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies at the end of the debate on terrorism and the kidnapping of Judge D'Urso. Those voting in favor were the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and the Sued-Tiroler Vokspartei; those voting against were 243 deputies--the Communists, Missini [Members of the Italian Social Movement], Radicals and the leftwing independents. Seven Liberals abstained.

FOREIGN, DEFENSE MINISTERS SCHEDULE EGYPT VISITS

LD171642 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1630 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] Rome--Minister of Foreign Affairs Emilio Colombo is to pay an official visit to Egypt 24-26 January. In February, Minister of Defense Lelio Lagorio will go to Cairo at the invitation of his Egyptian counterpart.

POPE CELEBRATES MASS FOR WALESA, POLISH GROUP

LD181906 Vatican in English to Central and West Europe 1445 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] At 0700 this morning, John Paul II concelebrated mass in his private chapel for the members of the Polish trade union delegation, Solidarity, whilst at present visiting Italy, led by their leader, Lech Walesa. Concelebrating with the pope were Bishop Wesoly, the Polish primate's delegate for the pastoral care of Poles abroad, the auxiliary bishop of Danzig, Monsignor Jozef Kazimierz Kluz, and the secretary and parish priests of the cathedral and parish of St Brigid in Danzig.

After the gospel, the pope (?spoke on the Sunday readiness) about the lamb of God who takes away the sins of the world. He sustained to do the Father's will and he reveals man to himself, showing him his dignity and his great vocation. The holy father said he wished to gather the whole of Poland around the altar of the eucharistic sacrifice, in particular, all her workers, in order to offer them to God along with the bread and wine of the mass. If we place on this altar, he said, the whole of our work in Poland, we will be given from heaven the strength to become friends of God and to achieve our dignity as workers.

Pope John Paul II personally distributed communion to all present. During the celebration, the Solidarity delegation performed several traditional Polish songs.

After the mass in the Vatican, the Polish trade unionists, led by Lech Walesa, went on pilgrimage to Assisi to pray at the tomb of St Francis. They are scheduled to return to Rome this evening.

PINTO BALSEMAO PRESENTS PROGRAM TO PARLIAMENT

LD162208 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Parliamentary correspondent's dispatch]

[Excerpts] It was 1500 when Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao started reading his speech presenting to the assembly the program of his government.

One of Pinto Balsemao's first assertions was that this is a 4-year program, and this idea was stressed throughout his speech. He justified his statement on the grounds that the government's majority, represented by its 134 members of Parliament, ensures from the outset government stability for Portugal. He expressed his intention to establish a deep and permanent collaboration with the Democratic Alliance majority but voiced as well the government's high regard for the opposition's role, and called on the opposition parties to formulate, here and now, the indispensable alternatives.

The revision of the constitution as a conditioning factor in the government's future action was one of the topics on which the prime minister dwelt at length. Recognizing that the government has no active part in the process, Pinto Balsemao considers it necessary, however, that the future revision should strip the constitution of all that stands in the way of full democratization of the country and of all elements likely to impose on Portuguese society a given blueprint of economic and social organization. The revision of the constitution, he said, should instead be conditioned only by the essential values of democracy.

He said that the major objective of the seventh government is to modernize and democratize the country through the consolidation of local and regional powers and the inherent decentralization of the state. It is necessary to modernize and reduce the state bureaucracy, as this is one of the conditions for our country's accession to the EEC.

According to Pinto Balsemao, Portugal's integration in the EEC is indeed another priority task in the government's future action, as in his view European integration is closely linked with our modernization.

With regard to foreign policy, the prime minister stressed that it is for the government to formulate and also conduct it. In this connection he said that our foreign policy will be directed toward European integration, active loyalty to our NATO commitments, a closer relationship with Portuguese-speaking countries, continuing international measures toward the self-determination of East Timor and closer relations with Arab countries.

Pinto Balsemao strongly criticized the excessive collectivization of Portuguese society and advocated the release of civilian society and its wealth-generating energies, restricted to date by the corset of state bureaucracy. The major targets of economic policy set out by the prime minister should thus be viewed within this framework of release of civilian society.

Among the priority targets of the government's economic policies, the prime minister mentioned the improvement in the living standards of the Portuguese. To this effect, he said, it is necessary to combat inflation, reduce the inflation rate to 16 percent this year and to average European levels by 1984, wage a productivity battle and fight unemployment.

Concluding his speech, the prime minister was particularly emphatic in his assurance that this is a government to last and that there will be no more general elections until 1984 since the parliamentary majority is perfectly united and cohesive.

A warning, however, was also issued by the prime minister, apparently to the present majority itself, when he said that any cabinet member, member of Parlimanent or party leader who dares to advocate to the country the division or destruction of the Democratic Alliance will assume a tremendous historic responsibility.

PCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY MEETING

Rejection of Government Plan

LD172258 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] PCP Central Committee is holding a plenary meeting, which is scheduled to end tomorrow. The main item on the agenda is the analysis of the current political situation.

Late this afternoon PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal spoke to reporters about the political situation.

[Begin recording] In line with previous conclusions, our party's Central Committee takes the view that, as a result of the terrible defeat suffered by the Democratic Alliance in the presidential elections, an important change has come about in the Portuguese political situation. The reactionary offensive has been suddenly checked; the Democratic Alliance's subversive scheme, in which the election of General Soares Carneiro was an essential component, has been defeated; democracy has emerged consolidated from the 7 December elections.

However, the program submitted to the Assembly of the Republic by the Pinto Balsemao government reflects the intention to continue the policies of the Sa Carneiro government. The PCP's parliamentary group will be submitting a motion rejecting the program; it will also consider rejection of motions made by other parties and will, in any event, seek to contribute toward rallying the largest possible number of deputies into rejecting the Pinto Balsemao government's program. [end recording]

The PCP secretary general further stated that the popular mass struggle will be intensified in Portugal in the near future. Indeed, this is a subject that the PCP's Central Committee will also be looking into at the plenary meeting currently underway:

[Begin recording] At this stage in the debate, we have already stressed the decisive importance of the organization and unity of the workers and democratic movements. The PCP will firmly continue to implement its policy of unity in the grassroots organizations, in all the mass organizations, in interparty relations--particularly between Communists and Socialists--and in making more dynamic the action of the independent democrats whose potential strength was confirmed in the results of the 7 December elections. [end recording]

More on PCP Plenary Meeting

LD180952 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee is meeting in plenary session in Lisbon. The PCP says the government lacks a social and political basis of support and maintains that if the government persists with the unconstitutional, illegal and subversive policies of the Sa Carneiro government, it must be dismissed.

In regard to the Council of the Revolution, the PCP says it must remain in the full exercise of its powers, at least until the revision of the constitution.

The PCP describes the prospects facing the Portuguese people as somber due to the continuation of the Democratic Alliance in government. The PCP emphasizes, among other things, the worsening economic situation of the workers resulting from the foreseeable reduction of real wages, the rising cost of living and growing unemployment.

The situation of the mass media was also discussed at the PCP Central Committee's plenary meeting and was described as scandalous. The PCP says it will do its utmost to ensure pluralism and democracy in the media, the Central Committee says.

Constitional Revisions

LD181004 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] The Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee, meeting over the weekend, has devoted part of its agenda to the question of revising the constitution. Speaking to reporters during a break in the proceedings, Alvaro Cunhal said the PCP does not intend to propose to Parliament a draft of its own on the revision. He added the PCP will merely propose amendments to the existing text because, he said, we are not in a hurry and the less the constitution is tampered with the better: there are more dangers in revising it than in leaving it unrevised.

Nevertheless, the Communists are preparing themselves for the revision of the constitution and Alvaro Cunhal has already outlined some of the goals for which his party will fight. One concerns the role of the military in the political life of the country.

[Begin Cunhal recording] The PCP Central Committee favors the institutionalization of the role of the military in the political life of the country; it is against the partisan use of the armed forces, particularly against their being placed under the government's orders. We advocate that, in the present stage of evolution of the democratic regime, the drafting of regulations, the organization and running of the armed forces should be a task for the military alone in the framework of the constitution. [end recording]

Continuing on the subject of the revision of the constitution, the PCP secretary general further stated:

[Begin recording] The PCP regards the defense of the constitution as a central task and is firmly against any revision which fails to respect the formal and material limits imposed [by the constitution itself]. [end recording]

Statement on Political Issues

LD190440 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Early last evening the PCP issued a lengthy document to the news media entitled "Statement of the Central Committee."

The 18-point statement covers a wide range of political issues. The PCP takes the view that, despite the favorable changes in the political situation as a result of the presidential elections, Portuguese politics is confronted with somber prospects. For this reason, the PCP urges that the struggle against government policies be immediately stepped up.

The statement declares that, in the terms of the constitution, the PCP will continue to maintain relations with the president and with the Presidency of the republic. [as heard] It takes a positive view of the role of the Council of the Revolution in the defense of the stabilization of the democratic regime.

Further on the statement says that the PCP has no objections to a 4-year extension of the Council of the Revolution's mandate as a sovereign organ.

After listing the reasons why the PCP opposes the seventh government, referring to aspects of the party's internal situation and organization and outlining its stand on the question of the revision of the constitution, the statement defines the PCP's stand with regard to the armed forces: The PCP advocates that the role of the armed forces in the political life of the country--a national reality--must be institutionalized and not left to drift in the currents created by conflicting forces.

PCP SECRETARY GENERAL CUNHAL LEAVES FOR SFRY

AU181450 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Communist Party of Portugal, has left for Yugoslavia. Cunhal will stay in our country on an official visit at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee.

In an interview to a TANJUG correspondent in Lisbon, Alvaro Cunhal pointed out that friendly cooperation between the parties of the two countries has been developing successfully in the past few years. According to him, the Portuguese Communists are very interested in strengthening friendly links with the Yugoslav comrades on the principle of equality. At a time when international tension is rising, Cunhal said, (?one should promote cooperation among) the communist and workers parties and progressive movements in the world.

PRIME MINISTER SUAREZ TO VISIT TUNISIA IN FEBRUARY

LD161514 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1230 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez will visit Tunisia in February, it was confirmed today from government sources in Madrid. The dates of the trip have still not been specified, but it is probable that the official visit by Prime Minister Suarez to Tunisia will last from 2 to 3 days, during which he will meet the president of Tunisia and the representative of the Arab League.

WORKERS COMMISSIONS APPROVE TIES WITH SOLIDARITY

LD161510 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1230 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] The Confederal Secretariat of the Workers Commissions has approved the establishment of trade union relations with the Polish trade union Solidarity, and has invited a delegation from Solidarity to pay an official visit to Madrid.

PCE LEADER ON NEED TO DEFEND EUROCOMMUNISM

LD151750 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Santiago Carrillo, the secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, has written a long article in the weekly MUNDO OBRERO under the title "On the Problems Posed by the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] Fifth Congress."

Carrillo says, among other things: We do not attribute the results of the Fifth PSUC Congress to mainly outside manipulation. However, this does not mean that there is no definite plan to liquidate Eurocommunism in Spain and in other countries. We are aware, Carrillo continued, that prior to our 10th congress [July 1981] the network could be laid to pursue this end. We will defend the Communist Party and its policy against this. This, and nothing else, should be the real battle in the next few months.

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL CONCLUDES VISIT

LD161518 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1400 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] The secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, who has been in Madrid on an official 2-day visit, today concluded his stay in the Spanish capital. Klibi, who did not make any statement on his departure, was seen off by Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose Pedro Perez Llorca, high-ranking officials from the Foreign Ministry and several ambassadors from Arab countries in Madrid.

BRIEF

USSR NEGOTIATES PORK PURCHASE--The Soviet Union is negotiating with Spain for the purchase of 25,000 tons of pork, according to ACTUALIDAD AGRARIA. Other Eastern bloc nations will benefit from this purchase. Of these 25,000 tons, 8,000 have been imported from China and 17,000 from national production acquired by the Fund for Control and Regulation of Prices and Products [Forppa] this year. Spain has at the present time a surplus of 28,000 tons of pork, and it also receives 10,000 tons from other sources. The storage problem might worsen as a result of an expected surplus in short-term production. [Text] [Madrid YA in Spanish 28 Dec 80 p 24]

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS' FOURTH ROUND CONTINUES

NC161855 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] The second meeting in the fourth round of the intercommunal talks have been held at the Ledra Palace hotel in Nicosia. Discussion of the initial practical measures by both sides to promote good will, mutual confidence and the return to normal conditions was continued during the meeting.

On his arrival at the hotel, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, declared that the inter-Cypriot talks were at a very sensitive stage. That is why, he added, you can understand my inability to be more expressive. Replying to a question, Mr Gobbi said that this stage was sensitive because there are new developments and there is a need for caution. Mr Gobbi refrained from saying what the new developments were but clarified, nevertheless, that this stage of the talks is sensitive but not critical.

In statements prior to the meeting, the representative of the Greek Cypriot side at the talks, Mr Ioannidhis, expressed the hope that useful views would be exchanged. We also expect, he added, several replies from the Turkish Cypriot side regarding issues that we have raised at previous meetings. In reply to an observation that after the submission of the Turkish Cypriot proposals on Varosha, an impression had been created that the intercommunal dialogue was at an impasse, Mr Ioannidhis said: The dialogue is continuing. Consequently, as long as the dialogue is continuing there is no question of an impasse. Ioannidhis refrained from commenting on the Turkish Cypriot proposals on Varosha. Asked whether he was more optimistic following his visit to Athens, Mr Ioannidhis said that up to a point, even if to a limited degree, one should be optimistic as long as a dialogue was in progress. Asked whether he regarded this stage of the dialogue as crucial, Mr Ioannidhis said that all the meetings are serious and crucial.

In his statements, the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, Mr Onan, said that he expected proposals from the Greek Cypriot side regarding the practical measures and voiced the hope that these proposals would help in the achievement of progress. Replying to a question, Mr Onan said that the Turkish Cypriot side has not asked for the Varosha question to be linked to the reopening of Nicosia airport, and added that Nicosia airport has not been an object of discussion. He also said that if it is included on the agenda it will definitely be discussed, but as a separate question. Replying to an observation that some people believe that the Turkish Cypriot proposal on Varosha does not contribute to the creation of a good atmosphere and to progress in the talks, Mr Onan said that some may not like the proposals but, he said, to say that they are not constructive would not be right. It is a matter of rapprochement, he added. Let us not forget that we are seeking a comprehensive settlement to the problem of Cyprus. Asked why the question of Varosha had been separated from the territorial issue, Mr Onan expressed the view that it had been wrong to separate the territorial issue from the question of Varosha. Asked whether the Turkish Cypriot proposals on Varosha are negotiable, he said that there definitely were some points that could be discussed and added: Everything is negotiable; but whether an agreement is reached or not, that is another matter.

A UN statement issued this evening says that during the meeting there had been a sincere and constructive general exchange of views. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday. Discussions on the constitutional aspects of the Cyprus issue will be continued at that meeting.

'Practical Measures' Discussed

TA162106 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] The second meeting of the fourth round of the Cyprus intercommunal talks was held today. A statement issued by the UNFICYP spokesman at the end of the meeting noted that the practical measures envisaged in article 6 of the 19 May agreement were discussed during today's meeting in accordance with the agenda agreed upon on 9 August 1980. The statement said the two sides continued to discuss the issue and added that the negotiators conducted a general exchange of views in a sincere and constructive atmosphere. The intercommunal talks will resume at the Ledra Palace hotel at 1630 on 21 January. The constitutional aspect will be discussed during the meeting.

During today's meeting, the Turkish Cypriot side was represented by Umit Onan and the Greek Cypriot side by Yeoryios Ioannidhis. The UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi, attended the meeting.

HUNGARIAN DEPUTY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

NC182046 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] This evening, Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Karoly Szarka arrived on a 4-day official visit to Cyprus. During his stay, the Hungarian deputy minister will be received by President Kiprianou and will meet Foreign Minister Rolandhis. He will also hold talks at the Foreign Ministry after which cooperation agreements will be signed in the sectors of plant cultivation protection and international road transportation.

CENTER UNION PARTY HOLDS FOUNDING CONGRESS

NC181209 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Today, the founding congress of the Center Union Party was held in Nicosia. Addressing the congress, Tasos Papadhopoulos analyzed the party's position on the national issue, which, as he said, must predominate in our thoughts. Papadhopoulos said that the intercommunal dialogue under the present conditions was and would continue to be the most appropriate procedure for a peaceful Cypriot solution. He also said that for the Center Union, an acceptable basis for solving the national issue was the philosophy included in the February 1977 National Council proposals that the Greek Cypriots submitted at the negotiating table in Vienna in April 1977. Also in connection with the national issue, he said the Center Union was ready and willing to cooperate with both similar and different parties to reach agreement on a jointly acceptable basis for a solution.

Papadhopoulos said: We must seek a revival of international interest in our proposals, which provide everything that the Turkish side says constitute its vital demands for a Cypriot solution.

Papadhopoulos Elected Chairman

NC181710 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Today's founding congress of the Center Union Party has elected Mr Tasos Papadhopoulos party chairman.

CYPRUS WEEKLY: ISRAELI AGENTS IN LIMASSOL FIRMS

NC181707 Nicosia THE CYPRUS WEEKLY in English 16 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] The Arab Boycott of Israel Office has issued a circular calling on all Arab states to guard against the importation of Israeli goods via the port of Limassol.

The circular, published in Lebanese newspapers, also claimed that agents of Mosad, the Israeli counter-intelligence organisation, have infiltrated certain firms and companies operating in the port of Limassol, to wage economic sabotage against the Arab world.

The circular added that Arab states with diplomatic representatives in Cyprus have been asked to determine the names, nationalities and the nature of the operations of these allegedly "Israeli-infiltrated companies," and the role they play in channeling Israeli-made goods to Arab countries.

Limassol is used extensively for the export of Cypriot-made goods to the Arab states, as well as for entrepot trade in foreign cargoes destined for the Arab world.

The Arab Boycott office charge could have serious repercussions on Cypriot-Arab trade and could affect the emerging position of the Arab world as the island's main trading partner and buyer of Cypriot goods.

According to the latest official statistics, Cyprus imported goods worth 7.4 million pounds from Israel in the period January-October 1980, representing slightly more than two per cent of the island's total imports for this period.

In the same period, Cypriot domestic exports to the Arab world in general amounted to 61 million pounds and re-exports accounted for an additional 13.9 million pounds.

The boycott office circular said:

"1. As regards the questions of the infiltration of Israeli goods into the Arab countries, organs of the Arab Boycott of Israel Office are following up on this question. The competent authorities are currently undertaking a careful scrutiny of all goods arriving in Arab countries from any area or port in Cyprus, to guarantee that the certificates of origin of these goods are in order. We have received notifications from the regional offices in Syria, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates that all required steps have been taken.

"2. As regards information concerning the infiltration by Mosad of companies and elements into Limassol port, and in view of the fact that currently (the boycott office) has no liaison officers in Cyprus... the regional boycott offices of the countries that have diplomatic or consular representation in Cyprus are hereby asked to intercede with their missions for the procurement of detailed and confirmed information that would pinpoint the names, nationalities and the nature of the activities of the said companies, and the roles played by these companies in the infiltration of Israeli goods and products into the Arab countries; and also to provide any documents that might prove useful in discussing the status of these companies."

PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS HOSPITALIZED FOR OPERATION

NC162241 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr Karamanli, entered Evangelismos hospital this evening to have a hernia operation tomorrow morning.

Earlier today, the president received Prime Minister Rallis who briefed him on the general situation in the country.

Operation Successful

NC171120 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] President Karamanlis, who today underwent a successful hernia operation at Evangelismos hospital, is in satisfactory condition. In this connection the following medical bulletin was released at 1000 today:

Today, President Karamanlis underwent a right side bubonic hernia operation under total anesthesia, which was administered by Kotsonopoulos. The president of the republic has come out of anesthesia, he is well and he is already back in his room.

The operation was observed by Social Services Minister Professor Dhoxiadhis; Professor Moulopoulos and Belonias, the president's personal physician.

The medical bulletin was signed by Manos, the attending surgeon.

U.K. FOREIGN SECRETARY STOPS OVER IN ATHENS

NC171520 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1500 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington passed through Athens at 1400 today on his way from Cairo. He was welcomed at Ellinikon Airport by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Rendis with whom he had a brief talk on matters of interest to Greece and Great Britain and particularly on their cooperation within the EEC.

MITSOTAKIS LEAVES FOR BRUSSELS EEC CONFERENCE

NC181845 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis left for Brussels at noon today to participate in this year's first meeting of the EEC foreign ministers. This is our country's first participation in the conference. Tomorrow Mitsotakis will confer with officials of our permanent delegation to Brussels on matters pertaining to Greece.

RIZOSPASTIS EXAMINES VISIT OF U.S. DELEGATION

NC161639 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 16 Jan 81 p 10

[Excerpts] A 16-man U.S. congressional delegation arrived in Athens yesterday. One of its main targets is to promote the agreement on the bases within the framework of a more general strengthening of the political and military "cooperation" between Greece and the United States.

The delegation, which is headed by the chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, is carrying out a "factfinding mission" in five countries, including Egypt and Israel.

The U.S. congressmen will meet with Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and National Defense Minister Averof. Certainly, their talks in Athens will not be confined within the limits of a mere "factfinding" of Greek affairs but will extend to matters of substance covering the whole spectrum of Washington's "interests" in the country's internal political developments and foreign policy. It should be pointed out that the delegation is also accompanied by experts in various sectors. It is certain that the question of the bases will be one of the main points of discussion with the government.

During the talks, particular importance will be attached to the present political situation in the country and its prospects. According to reports, the U.S. congressmen will convey Washington's "concern" over the "dangers" posed for the entire complex of Greek-American relations by the constantly increasing influence of the progressive forces which will definitely be manifested in the elections.

I KATHIMERINI ON FORTHCOMING U.S. BASES TALKS

NC172015 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 17 Jan 81 pp 1, 3

[Reportage by Nikos Simou]

[Excerpts] Substantive talks with the U.S. side on the accord concerning the operation of U.S. bases in our country begin on 27 January.

Already the Greek side has prepared and most probably will submit on Monday, or some time at the beginning of the week, the five "geographical" appendixes that refer to the same number of U.S. bases that operate in the country. These appendixes were written on the basis of the corresponding points of the Greek-American 1977 agreement and the recent U.S.-Turkish agreement as well as on a plan by the National Defense General Staff.

On the other hand, the issue concerning the writing of the letters (secret protocols) has made no progress. These letters constitute the substantive Greek documents, since they safeguard Greek interests by securing: A) the economic and military reinforcements that our country demands; B) the satisfaction of the annual Greek needs in military equipment; C) the exchanges that the Greek side must receive for the operation of the bases.

It is revelantly pointed out that the U.S. side has not yet replied to the Greek counterplan that was handed to Mr McClosky in reply to the unacceptable proposals on the bases that were submitted by the United States. According to authoritative information, the Greek counterprposals are quite "tough" in a way that they leave no room for vagueness concerning the protection of Greek interests.

It is pointed out that one of the fundamental differences in the two plans concerns the commanders of the bases.

Beyond the already known U.S. dissatisfaction with the serious differences between the Greek counterplan and the U.S. proposals, reliable sources pointed out the U.S. desire to reach any kind of agreement regarding the text of the main agreement and the geographical appendixes by mid-February. This would allow, in the remaining time, an opportunity to reach an agreement on the "letters" and to ratify the Greek-U.S. defense agreement before the Chamber of Deputies recess (21 April) for the Easter holidays.

Diplomatic circles, however, pointed out that the statements made by A. Haig, the new secretary of state in Reagan's administration, statements that caused a Greek reaction and advocated a change in the 7 to 10 ratio of U.S. aid to Greece and Turkey respectively, would certainly have its repercussions on the Greek stance on the issue of the bases, at least until the U.S. views on the balance take a specific form following their ratification by the U.S. Congress and following the pertinent proposal by the Reagan staff.

Thus, another element is being added that strengthens Greek thinking against any haste to end the impasse. Because, as is known, the Greek side had already assessed that the signing of a defense and economic cooperation agreement with the United States, before the pending Greek issues in NATO are on the path of some kind of settlement, could lead to the weakening of the Greek negotiating stand. Because with the issue of the bases solved, the Greek side loses a very important "weapon of pressure" in presenting its positions on, for example, the question of the Aegean boundaries.

Finally, it is pointed out that the formulation of the content of the "letters" will probably be delayed so the Greek Government may be briefed on the views of the new U.S. administration on the specific points of the agreement under negotiation by the Greek ambassador to Washington, Mr I. Izounis, who is expected in Athens around the end of the month.

Asked about the reports on his differences with National Defense Minister Averof, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis has stated that there are no differences whatsoever and that the two ministers are cooperating harmonously on all matters of joint responsibility and as matters of a more general government concern. Of course, Mitsotakis said, there is an oral and written exchange of views.

The minister added that what has been published about a difference of opinion on the secret protocols of the U.S.-Turkish agreements are untrue and stressed that the Greek side has already asked to be briefed on these secret agreements.

EVREN DELIVERS ADDRESSES, CONCLUDES COUNTRY TOUR

Speech in Adana

NC161656 Paris AFP in English 1649 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Ankara, 16 Jan (AFP)--General Kenan Evren, chief of Turkey's ruling military junta, strongly criticized the country's leftists and certain unions today, accusing them of seeking to install a communist regime. The general mounted his attack in a speech at Adana on the Mediterranean coast of southern Turkey.

In his Adana speech, Gen Evren denounced leftist groups and unions "in Adana, Izmir, Istanbul and Ankara that are using class struggle to aggravate the country's economic situation, to provoke dissatisfaction among the underprivileged and to justify a rising to install a communist regime."

The general was referring, without naming it, to the Confederation of Revolutionary Workers Unions (DISK). He condemned the confederation's wealth, which he said was misused. It had built a 16-story building at Ankara, he said, which has a 200-car parking lot. The group employs four chauffeurs, the general added, whose services are reserved to the organization's leaders.

General Evren put the confederation's income at about 100 million dollars a year and said that it did not hesitate to spend as much as 40,000 dollars on a single banquet.

Kahramanmaras Address

TA171551 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has said that sectarianism is a concept of the Middle Ages and that there is no room for that type of discrimination in our age. General Evren went to Kahramanmaras from Hatay on the third day of his tour of the country. He was received by a military ceremony at Kahramanmaras airport. Addressing a large crowd of citizens who waited for him in the rain in front of the municipal building, General Evren pointed out that Kahramanmaras had a special importance and meaning in Turkey's liberation war. Referring to the incidents that occurred there during the past few years, the head of state said: Secret and treacherous forces who want to destroy us spread seeds of enmity among us, committed all kinds of abominable acts and caused great bloodshed in this beautiful part of the country.

General Evren stressed that those days were now finished, that the traitors who wanted to turn the Sunni and Alevi citizens against each other had been punished and would continue to be punished. The head of state urged the citizens to love and respect each other with the pride of being Turks living in the same land and gathered around the same flag. He added: We are brothers belonging to the same nation.

General Evren then said that it was necessary to work very hard in order to leave a legacy of happy tomorrows to future generations and that this was the only way to create a strong and great Turkey. Gen Kenan Evren then departed by land for Gaziantep.

Return to Ankara

TA181026 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren, who concluded his 3-day tour around the country, has returned to Ankara. During his tour, Evren visited Adana, Mersin, Iskenderun, Antakya, Kahramanmaras and Gaziantep and addressed the public on various occasions.

Evren was accompanied by National Security Council members Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer and Gendarmerie Commander General Gen Sedat Celasun.

VOTCP REJECTS CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY FORMULA

TA180836 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: What does Evren's statement on the constituent assembly during his Konya speech indicate? Evren said that unless there is a big obstacle, a constituent assembly will be established between 30 August and 29 October. He also noted that the National Security Council will choose the members of the constituent assembly. It is above all necessary to ask the following: In statements made so far, the representatives of the junta claimed that the people are supporting them. If this is the case, why is the junta reverting to this antidemocratic method? Why is it afraid of the election of the people? In other words, this is not the truth.

Evren said that the legitimate authority of the constituent assembly will not be final and that the National Security Council will function as a senate. That is to say that Evren's constituent assembly will prepare draft bills. However, the National Security Council disguised as the senate will hold all the power. It will be the National Security Council that will enact the laws. If this is the case, dear listeners, what is the need for a constituent assembly? This move is aimed at taking another step toward an authoritarian regime led by the junta with a parliamentary facade. In other words, there is no question of a return to democracy.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to pose the following question once more: Why is the junta giving a date for the constituent assembly with the condition that there will not be a big obstacle? The reactions both at home and abroad are growing against the military dictatorship. While the discontent of the people in the country is mounting, the movements of solidarity with the Turkish democratic forces are becoming stronger on the international level.

Representatives of international labor organizations and democratic institutions are arriving in Turkey. These representatives witness the pressures against the democratic forces in Turkey and the disregard for human rights and freedom and convey these to their public. The junta is apprehensive about allowing these representatives to meet with detained persons. It is also known that the junta told a Council of Europe delegation not to press for a date [of return to democracy]. However, immediately after this, a date is announced for the establishment of the constituent assembly. This goes to show that the junta resorted to such a maneuver in the face of increasing discontent in the country and the growing movement of international solidarity with the democratic forces.

These facts clearly demonstrate and prove that a return to democracy is not possible under a military dictatorship. Those who believe in the junta's promises to return to democracy and the circles which support the junta for one reason or another should again reflect upon these facts. How will democracy be restored? Democracy can be attained only through the joint struggle of all progressive, patriotic and democratic persons and forces. Any constituent assembly to be established without the participation of the people's masses, the democratic organizations and unions which represent their interests and all the parties in favor of national independence and democracy would be essentially antidemocratic.

Tens of thousands of progressive, patriotic and democratic persons, who defend the interests of the toiling people--who firmly safeguard democracy--and national interests and independence, are currently in prisons. Democratic organizations, the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] and unions affiliated with DISK have been closed down. Parties in favor of democracy are also banned. The first step in the struggle for democracy consists of uniting in action for the release of detained patriots, democrats, communists and mass unionists, for the opening of their organizations and for all democratic rights and freedom.

The Turkish Communist Party calls on all progressive, patriotic and democratic persons to join in this unity of action and solidarity.

MINISTER OZAL RETURNS FROM UK, FRG VISIT

TA161720 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal concluded his contacts in Britain and the FRG and returned to Ankara today. In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga airport, Ozal expressed the hope that Turkey's foreign currency needs for 1981 will be secured through exports, other foreign currency revenues and loans.

Ozal had gone to Britain on 12 January to hold talks on Turkey's debts to international commercial banks. He then went to the FRG for meetings with government officials.

Comments on Economic Situation

TA162101 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said that the talks he held in Britain and the FRG were of a preparatory nature for the OECD meetings to be held in March and April this year. Ozal, who returned to Ankara this evening, made a statement to Turkish Radio and Television. He said a large part of Turkey's foreign currency needs for this year were secured from Turkey's own sources and from loan and debt rescheduling agreements signed last year. Pointing out that Turkey will need a certain amount of foreign loans this year as well, Ozal said they will be secured during the OECD meetings to be held in March and April. Ozal added that through the measures taken and economic policies implemented, Turkey has taken significant steps in overcoming its economic bottleneck.

FOREIGN MINSTER GOES TO ISLAMIC SUMMIT MEETING

TA161536 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] The Islamic Conference summit meeting will begin in Taif, Saudi Arabia on 24 January. A delegation headed by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu will represent Turkey at the summit meeting.

Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen left for Taif today to attend the preparatory meeting for the summit conference. Turkmen made a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport before his departure.

[Begin Recording] The purpose of this meeting is to prepare for the Islamic summit conference which will begin on 25 January and last until 28 January. The ministerial meeting preceding the summit conference will be held from 17 through 21 January.

The summit meeting will be the third such meeting of Islamic countries. The previous meeting was held in Lahore in 1974. The summit meeting is being held at an important time from the viewpoint of relations among Islamic countries. There are very serious issues to be discussed. The Jerusalem issue, the Afghanistan problem and the Iran-Iraq war are among the political matters to be discussed.

Economic issues will also be discussed. Economic issues consist of developing the economic cooperation among member countries. A meeting on the development of economic and scientific cooperation was held in Ankara about 2 months ago. The Turkish delegation prepared and proposed an action program during this meeting. This action program will be submitted to the foreign ministers meeting and then to the summit meeting. It will be ratified at the summit meeting after discussions. Our delegation will, naturally, be headed by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu following his arrival in Taif. We are expecting his arrival in Taif to be on 23 January. [end recording]

MILITARY AID MEMORANDUM SIGNED WITH CANADA

TA141657 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Excerpt] An agreement memorandum on military aid, worth about 2.5 billion Turkish liras which Canada has agreed to extend to Turkey, was signed in Ankara today. The agreement memorandum was signed by National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken on behalf of Turkey and by the Canadian Ambassador in Ankara, Marc Baudouin, on behalf of Canada.

VOTCP URGES RECOGNITION OF BABRAK KARMAL REGIME

TA151435 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Station commentary: "Afghanistan, Haq and Evren"]

[Text] As you know, Ziaul Haq, who has established a bloody dictatorship on the Pakistani people, arrived in Turkey as the guest of Evren. Evren who is the head of the pro-American junta proposed a toast at a dinner he gave in honor of bloodstained dictator Ziaul Haq. In his speech, Evren said: "The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has undermined security." Thus, Evren once again reiterated imperialist demagogy that went bankrupt long ago. The Afghan people greatly value the Soviet Union's internationalist help. The Afghan people support the Babrak Karmal administration. The Babrak Karmal administration and the Afghan people act as one (?body). They have begun to establish an Afghanistan in which there is no inequality, brute force, poverty or hunger. Everyone agrees that this is so, even Western bourgeois parliamentarians. The statement made by the British Labor Party members of Parliament, who recently visited Afghanistan, clearly show how unfounded the imperialists' demagogy about Afghanistan is.

As for Evren's description of the great Soviet support for Afghanistan as "an act of undermining security," it is obvious where this demagogy stems from. On the eve of their coming to power, the likes of Reagan and Haig are making it clear that they will promote a cold war policy. In his speeches, Haig repeatedly and clearly says that he will escalate the arms race, he will be used to these ends. The imperialist forces are drawing up new plans to turn Turkey into a more effective country in the Gulf region. These forces are increasing their pressure on Turkey. With all his demagogy, Evren cannot conceal these facts.

The Turkish people and the other peoples in the region know very well the bloodstained Ziaul Haq, the enemy of the Pakistani people. This bloodstained dictator has turned Pakistan into an aggressive base for the imperialists in the region. The imperialist circles and the Chinese hegemonists are interfering in Pakistan's internal affairs through this bloodstained dictator. Our people do not want to see such antipeople dictators in our country. By inviting this dictator to Turkey, Evren violated our people's wishes.

The irresponsible remarks made by Evren on the Afghanistan issue are in line with the imperialist circles; aim of trying to drag our world into a cold war. The sole and real representative of the Afghan people is the Babrak Karmal administration. The junta in Turkey must accept this reality and must recognize the Babrak Karmal administration as soon as possible.

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PRIME MINISTER MARTENS ON FISCAL POLICY OPTIONS

LD191045 Brussels LE SOIR in French 13 Jan 81 p 2

[C.L. Binnemans report: "Mr Martens Promises Us More 'Efforts' Next Easter"]

[Text] Efforts and more efforts, and probably, sacrifices--this is what Prime Mininster Wildried Martens forecasts for the population in both the medium and the longer term, that is, for the coming days and months.

Mr Martens expects that all the provisions of the "recovery laws" will be implemented when, at the end of this week the final discussions among the parliamentary majority will have cleared the way for the coming vote and its implementation from February onward. A pressure stronger than hitherto envisaged may be exerted on the highest incomes.

Later, the government is to take budget problems in hand. As early as next Monday, work connected with checking expenditure is to begin. It is to be concluded by Easter.

After, successfully or not, formulating a policy aimed at reducing expenditure, Mr Martens and his ministers intend to devote their attention to the "tricky and difficult" decision concerning long term savings.

They are to consider national defense, national education and public works, and also "transfers" which, unless we are mistaken, could mean unemployment benefits, family allowances and the retirement pensions structure.... We do not know what "is bound to" means.

During the Sunday midday "Facing the Press" television program, the prime minister gave some current information and made some longer-term forecasts.

What was rather unusual was that, even though some experienced interviewers, led by Christiane Lepere, were present, Mr Martens himself spoke almost throughout the hour-long program. It was a kind of "one-man show," rather serious and both well documented and earnest. No one seemed prepared to either interrupt or attack the politician.

You can either like or dislike Mr Wilfried Martens and either approve of his policy or believe that it is bound to lead to disaster; but he has undoubtedly behaved like a leader who is certain, first, that there is no alternative to what he is doing and preparing and, second, that no one else can do it....

Moderation

Thus, once more, the synthesis and the steps aimed at keeping incomes down and improving social security which are now being considered by parliament require more than 50 billion francs, which the population is being asked to provide, including 25 billion through wage restraint and 31 billion through streamlining social security (5.2 billion francs in additional contributions levied in the private sector, 4.8 billion in the public sector and 3.8 billion among the self-employed, plus 17.3 instead of 15 billion saved as a result of an agreement with the medical profession).

However, 7.3 billion francs are to be refunded to enterprises through tax rebates to help them on their way to recovery.

Mr Martens asserts that the working classes are not to carry the main burden. It cannot be said that only wages have been affected. For instance, a number of tax rates have remained unchanged. Incomes below 35,000 francs have not been affected. On the other hand, high salaries--in semipublic financial institutions, for instance--are to be heavily taxed.

One problem has not been resolved by parliamentary committees during this week--some people want to see amendments introduced providing for higher taxation for people with the highest incomes, whereas some other people would like to see the tax burden of families, which have high expenses, lightened to some extent.

"We will have to come to an agreement," Mr Martens stated. "The majority has shown that it is coherent. We will be able to overcome the final obstacle." And he hinted that if it is a question of taxing more heavily incomes of more than 5 million per annum, it could well be possible to lower this threshold....

And Mr Martens continued: "With reference to wage restraint, the government no longer negotiates with social interlocutors. It could possibly agree to engage in talks if asked to do so. The entire government faced its responsibilities by submitting its eight plans prior to 31 December 1980.

National Defense Again

But is the total of 50 billion francs thus to be obtained sufficient? Apparently not. We will be confronted with new difficulties: our account is still overdrawn. How can we moderate our expenditure and pay our debts? Will the majority stand the test? And how will public opinion react to all this?

In this realm of problems Mr Martens stressed, first, the substantial financial depreciation which is emerging. Of this depreciation 16 billion francs are the predictable and established result of the rehabilitation plan. But the drop in revenue is reaching some 50 billion, as compared with last July's forecasts. Economic activity has weakened dangerously, "vertically," since September.

Therefore, the budgetary problem remains, over and above the plan for restraint and rehabilitation. And with this problem the options which, in the prime minister's view, an attempted solution seems to require also remain.

"You cannot do everything at once," Mr Martens declares. "A minimum amount of time is needed. We are already preparing new drafts which will be submitted to Parliament with all necessary measures."

It will be the stage of "delicate and difficult choices." These choices are to be determined before Easter.

So we come back to national defense and the expense implied in our membership of NATO. A study group is setting to work: these specific problems are on the agenda of government meetings this week.

The "Transfers" Implicated

National education will also be examined, as will public works. As for "transfers," and we know that in politics this word means a fair distribution of the wealth produced by the country so that the most underprivileged also benefit by it, the prime minister did not indicate what he was considering while he was talking. But he said: "Some sectors will have to be radically reformed." He noted: "This is not envisaged in the government statement."

So the objection arises--and it was made at the end of the TV program--"You cannot count on an enthusiastic attitude from the public. You are now taking decisions without reference to political partners. Regionalization has been accomplished and problems are arising, in ferrous metallurgy, for instance. Should you not consider the danger of political destabilization?"

Mr Martens reply was: "Amid all our difficulties this is perhaps just the right time to see whether the regionalization system which has been developed and put into practice is a good one. Each region must administer itself on the basis of its own problems. But important sectors remain within the national purview. National decisions will have to be taken and national solidarity will have to play a part."

And he concluded: "The time has come for a government which must govern."

THE NETHERLANDS

GOVERNMENT REGRETS PRC WISH TO DOWNGRADE MISSIONS

NC192001 Paris AFP in English 1953 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] The Hague, 19 Jan (AFP)--The Dutch Government "learned with regret China's desire to negotiate the downgrading of the status of diplomatic missions in each other's country," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

Earlier today, China announced that it wanted the missions to be headed by charges d'affaires as a result of The Netherlands' planned sale of two submarines to Taiwan.

Dutch political observers said that The Netherlands would announce its reaction after parliament had reconsidered the matter. The debate could occur Thursday, observers said.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE INCOMING U.S. ADMINISTRATION

Schmidt's Telegram

LD201848 Hamburg DPA in German 1800 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Bonn, 20 Jan (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt sent telegrams of congratulations to President Ronald Reagan, Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State Alexander Haig. "I am looking forward to a trustful and fruitful cooperation," Schmidt noted in his telegram to Reagan. He said he is convinced that the commonality of ideology and agreement concerning the interests of the two countries will remain the touchstone for relations between the United States and the Federal Republic. He agrees wholly and entirely with Reagan that the joint strengthening of the North Atlantic alliance and close consultations between the partners of the alliance are of paramount importance.

Carstens' Greetings

LD201552 Hamburg DPA in German 1427 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Bonn, 20 Jan (DPA)--Federal President Karl Carstens sent a telegram of congratulations to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on his inauguration. Carstens wrote that at this moment he is thinking of the lofty ideals to which the United States and its friends jointly feel bound: "liberty, under whose banner the United States of America entered the stage of history 200 years ago; the dignity of man and justice, which is indispensable for the internal and external peace of peoples and the preservation and safeguarding of peace, on which the future of mankind depends."

Carstens said he hopes that under Reagan's presidency the United States will find ways to meet the challenges of a changing world in peace and freedom. He stressed the friendship between Germans and Americans, which has grown over three decades. He said he is convinced it will continue to prove itself and be further consolidated in the coming years.

In a greetings telegram to departing President Carter, Carstens recalled his visit to the Federal Republic and to Berlin in the summer of 1978. During this visit, Carter's impressive commitment to Berlin's freedom and security and to the German people's right to self-determination will not be forgotten.

SCHMIDT COMMENTS ON UPCOMING U.S. POLICY TALKS

LD210950 Hamburg DPA in German 0930 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Bonn, 21 Jan (DPA)--According to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the Federal Government will have consultations without delay with the administration of new U.S. President Ronald Reagan who was inaugurated on Tuesday. Addressing the SPD parliamentary group on Tuesday, the chancellor said that Bonn strongly will stress the need for diplomatic cooperation with the Soviet Union in its talks with the U.S. administration and will insist on a policy of balance.

According to the parliamentary group today, Schmidt said the prospects for a meaningful division of labor within the overall concept with which the West intends to respond to the Soviet Union's policy of expansion, particularly in the case of Afghanistan, are good.

The chancellor confirmed that he will travel to the United States for talks with President Reagan "somewhat later" than Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is to visit the United States in March.

GENSCHER AFFIRMS COOPERATION WITH U.S. LEADERSHIP

LD201456 Hamburg DPA in German 1406 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 20 Jan (DPA)--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman and federal foreign minister, stressed the FDP's determination to implement vigorously the policy agreed with the SPD. He told the FDP parliamentary group in Bonn today that the integration of the Federal Republic in the Western alliance and in the European Community is the basis of German and European security. German-American friendship is a permanent element of German foreign policy. Genscher again called for efforts for arms control and disarmament. He said he is convinced the Federal Government will cooperate closely and trustingly with the new American leadership, which has stated its desire for close cooperation with the European allies. President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig are politicians who approach their task with great realism and a sense of responsibility.

SCHMIDT GRANTS INTERVIEW TO FRENCH TELEVISION

LD191820 Hamburg DPA in German 1135 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Bonn, 19 Jan (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt takes a positive view of the prospects for good cooperation between the United States and the states of West Europe in the era of new President Ronald Reagan. In an interview with French television, "Antenne Deux," the chancellor stressed on Monday that Reagan has very clear ideas of America's overall strategy with regard not only to Europe but also to other parts of the world. However, the United States' economic troubles also demand the new administration's strict attention.

Schmidt replied in the negative when asked whether he feared that Reagan's policy would be "ham-fisted" [politik des groben klotzes]. In the 4 or 5 years he had worked in Europe as commander in chief of the NATO forces, the new Secretary of State Alexander Haig had, in fact, not given an impression of naivete. Haig is undoubtedly an American secretary of state who is able to judge Europe's problems very well and who knows well a number of Europe's leading politicians. The Bonn head of state said on the eve of Reagan taking office, "We all know that in the difficult situation in the world in 1981, we are dependent on good cooperation with the United States."

The chancellor stressed that he always has believed that detente is possible and can be realized only on the basis of a balance of power. But he said he sees this balance threatened by the Soviet SS-20 missiles which so far are not matched by a Western equivalent in sufficient numbers. "This balance must be taken care of, without a doubt," said Schmidt. In the federal chancellor's view, the Poles are able to solve their difficulties themselves. It would be a "great tragedy" were someone to try from outside to interfere in the difficulties which undoubtedly have appeared at the moment. When asked directly on a possible Soviet intervention, Schmidt replied that responsible members of government and heads of government have to be prepared for difficult situations not only domestically but also have to be prepared together with their friends and allies. Schmidt declared, "Our stance is one of noninterference." "We must assume that others also keep to their obligations."

The chancellor said that French and German interests are to a large extent parallel and will remain this way in the years and decades to come. He described as a "fairy tale" reports of a "cooling off" between Paris and Bonn. His good understanding with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing is a "blessing." The chancellor referred to the differing situations of the Federal Republic and France. The Federal Republic is not a nuclear power and has no permanent seat on the UN Security Council. Germany is a divided country. "This means that we have to tread more carefully than France."

On cooperation among the European states in combatting terrorism, Schmidt's view is that in cases such as that of Italian Judge d'Urso and the German employer's President Schleyer, the government in question had to bear the responsibility itself. Schmidt emphasized, "I am not in favor of democratic governments letting themselves be blackmailed."

OPPOSITION TO AL-QADHDHAFI EUROPEAN VISIT REPORTED

LD201113 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Jan 81 p 5

[Text] According to a reliable source, France does not want Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's official visit to Italy and the FRG during the first half of 1981 to take place. France has not made any official approaches to Rome and Bonn. But, it seems, it has made known its feeling--motivated by Libyan policy in Chad--during political consultations among the [European] Ten.

According to British sources, the French Government only wishes such visits or visits by other Libyan leaders to Community states to take place if they seem absolutely necessary. The Chad question and relations with Libya probably will be discussed during the Ten's policy cooperation meeting in Brussels on Tuesday 20 January and at the forthcoming French-Italian summit (22-23 January) and French-German summit (5 and 6 February).

GOVERNMENT MOVES TO RESOLVE LIBYAN OIL DISPUTE

LD191119 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Jan 81 p 29

["B.D." report: "ELF-Aquitaine To Defer Implementation of Libyan Oil-Prospecting Agreement"]

[Text] Mr Barre finally has settled the dispute between Mr Giraud and Mr Chalandon over ELF-Aquitaine's signing of a prospecting and production contract in Libya relating to five sectors with a total surface area of 15,000 km. The official text stresses that "the Hotel Matignon announces that, during the ELF-Quitaine national company's [SNEA] board meeting on 14 January, the government commissioners asked the company, in view of the recent development in the situation in Africa, to defer implementation of the oil-prospecting agreements which it reached with the Libyan authorities on 1 December 1980 in the exercise of its management responsibilities. The board took note of the request."

As he already stated at the L'EXPANSION forum the day after the publication of a communique by the industry minister--a communique which the Hotel Matignon did not appreciate--the prime minister recalls that the contracts were signed by Mr Chalandon "in the exercise of his management responsibilities." The SNEA chairman therefore is cleared of accusations that he used guerrilla tactics. The fact that the communique has been issued by the Hotel Matignon and not the minister responsible is significant in this respect.

"In view of the recent situation in Africa," however, Mr Chaladon is asked to "defer implementation of the prospecting agreements in Libya." That seems very vague. It can be assumed that ELF-Aquitaine will refrain from investing in prospecting and production for a few months. (However, this type of contract usually includes clauses which force the company to invest within a certain time or lose its rights.)

The prime minister's communique discreetly ends an incident between the industry minister and the SNEA chairman which, to say the least, could and should have been avoided.

LD MONDE VIEWS GISCARD, ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LD201137 Paris LE MONDE in French 18-19 Jan 81 pp 1, 5

[Noel-Jean Bergeroux article: "Presidential Campaign Launched in Rambouillet With Review of 7-Year Term"]

[Excerpt] "The president of the Republic keeps his promises." This is, of course, the meaning which the government attached to the extraordinary cabinet meeting held in Rambouillet on Friday:

The head of state keeps his promises and scrupulously ensures that the work he started is completed in a satisfactory way. He solemnly is checking that in his speeches during his 7-year term, he has not raised any hopes which have not been realized. Another extraordinary cabinet meeting at the end of February will close the record book.

Thus, a government and head of state who so often give an impression of "advance publicity" are taking the risk of seeming to give an impression of "repetition." For, with few exceptions, the bill on professional equality, the creation of a children's institute, the measures contained in the 21 official pages published on Friday are not new. They already have been announced and have drawn comment. They already have been used by the government to demonstrate the generosity of its intentions.

The list includes legislative documents which give shape to an idea previously launched--professional equality for instance; implementation decrees adopted in recent months to bring recently-adopted laws into effect (pension insurance for craftsemn, family income); and adjustments of budgetary items implementing projects included in the figures in the 1981 finance law.

This is repetition ("information" the Elysee would say) but also a deliberate attempt to give the impression of a firm line and good management; an "end of term" impression. Whether intentional or not, that impression is very real: The government is clearing the decks. Mr Giscard d'Estaing is trying to give the impression that the ministers are tidying their school bags and clearing their desks before leaving school. Perhaps after all he is trying to give not only the impression of a completed task but also to suggest that there could be a new system, a change after his possible reelection? The work of this 7-year term is over. This government has finished. Another one will replace it and it will not be the same. That suggests a new version of the theme of change.

On the basis of this extraordinary cabinet meeting, therefore, it would not be too much to say that the present government is finishing current business. This is one way of confirming that France is now in an election campaign.

From this viewpoint, moreover, it now seems more difficult for the outgoing president not to indicate his intentions more clearly, intentions which nobody now seems to doubt but which remain deceptively veiled in mystery.

Indeed, he is now alone on stage. Around him the government machine is becoming more administrative than ever and more subordinate. The ministers are working out their notice. If they still have a role to play, the head of state reminded them of Friday, it will be to defend and promote with all their conviction what they have achieved during their term in office. However, for the time being, they have no future....

It is now up to the head of state to say what he intends to do about the future. The campaign to cast doubt on his ability to seek a second term will only end when he announces his decision.

The RPR currently is guided by a kind of preventive strategy. "If he stands, he has every chance of being defeated," Bernard Pons said. "We now have a chance of winning" as the Gaullist party's spokesmen officially say, taking care not to specify what instructions they will give if there is a straight fight between Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Francois Mitterrand.

Doest this mean that Mr Chirac's friends no longer rule out the possibility of giving the left a kind of "pass"--of changing alliances?

These question, raised here and there by the ever growing virulence of the Gaullist attacks, partly are answered by the strategy of trying to prevent a candidacy which it will be difficult to reject totally when the time comes.

If the Gaullists are so anxious for Giscard d'Estaing not to stand, if they are issuing increasing warnings and if some of them in private even go so far as to seem to be worried by a campaign full of "scandals," it is because they are aware of the difficulty they will have in not, sooner or later, giving reluctant or wholehearted support to a rightwing candidate who stays in the race against a leftwing candidate. Of course, they also know that if Giscard d'Estaing is reelected with any kind of appreciable margin they will, as one of them said, be able to take stock of themselves. They also know that the UDF, in one form or another, will be the instrument of retaliation when the time comes to elect deputies. (Did not UDF cadre Berthet recommend that his leaders immediately name candidates for all the parliamentary constituencies?)

The Gaullists no doubt know all that, but they are also aware that their statements about their chances of appearing in the second round are only seen as exorcisms or incantations. They will have to choose in the second round of the spring election. A party which left its voters free, abandoning its alliances, will be taking a risk which will be difficult to assess whatever the outcome.

Indeed, it is institutional constraints which form the strictest guarantee of the alliances. It could be considered that if Giscard d'Estaing succeeds in winning a presidential majority, it will be due partly to the parliamentary electoral law which gives rise to the parliamentary majority.

In other words, those who are not in the victory camp in the presidential election are likely to be unable to have their deputies elected if the assembly is dissolved. This is because most of the candidates in the constituencies cannot be elected without alliances as the two-round uninominal majority voting system requires.

That is an entirely different matter from the possible transfer of votes. It is one thing to observe or predict that a particular proportion of the Gaullist voters prefer to vote for the socialist candidate than for the Giscardian candidate. It is another thing for a party leadership to take a decision to stand down or not to stand down, a decision which involves the party's social thinking.

The president's deteriorating image in the opinion polls, confirmed again on Friday, and the government's gradual winding down probably strengthen the position of those who want the head of state to enter the preliminary campaign. However, Mr Giscard d'Estaing has in any case already put on his battle dress.

MITTERRAND WILL DISSOLVE ASSEMBLY IF ELECTED

LD201405 Paris LE MONDE in French 18-19 Jan 81 p 5

[Text] In an interview granted to the weekly VALEURS ACTUELLES, Francois Mitterrand confirmed that he will dissolve the National Assembly if he is elected president of the republic.

"As for the future majority," he said, "there are many hypotheses....However, if the French enjoy being inconsistent, their choice must be respected. The electoral and government agreements will be a matter for the parties."

PCF organ L'HUMANITE concludes that the PS candidate "is justifying in advance alliances which would enable the right and the PS to govern together as in the past."

PRESIDENT PERTINI GREETS PRESIDENT REAGAN

AU202012 Rome ANSA in English 2005 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 20 Jan (ANSA)--Italian head-of-state Sandro Pertini expressed his "warmest wishes" that President Ronald Reagan's mandate in the White House will be "crowned by success" in a message dispatched today to mark the new president's inauguration.

"The tasks awaiting you are among the most heavy and the wisdom and responsibility of your work are, and will be, under the eyes, not only of your own people, but of the world", Pertini added. "But I am deeply convinced that you will manage to deal with the grave problems that the world scene presents in this particular historical moment, with equilibrium and working in the interest not only of your people, but of the entire international community.

"It is thus with this certainty that, aware of how strong are the ties between our two countries and peoples, I send you my best and most sincere wishes for the pursuance of your very high mission".

FOREIGN MINISTRY SEEKS TO RESUME IRAN RELATIONS

LD191916 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1630 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] As one of the first results of the hostages' release, our Foreign Ministry has announced that the restrictive economic measures decided against Iran have no reason to continue. Indeed, the Foreign Ministry has expressed the hope that a way will be reopened for the resumption of normal relations in every sector, especially that of trade.

BERLINGUER HITS 'CONCESSIONS' TO TERRORISTS

LD201603 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 17 Jan 81 pp 1, 17

[Giorgio Frasca Polara report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer's 16 January address to the Italian lower house: "Republic and Freedom at Stake"]

[Text] Rome--Why has the lower house suddenly been asked to take a vote of confidence in the government instead of voting on a simple motion on the prime minister's statement? Enrico Berlinguer asked yesterday in the lower house, opposing the motion for the Communists. Everyone in this room knows why, he added, but all citizens should know why too. There is only one reason, and it was clearly stated a few months ago by Deputy Battaglia: by calling for a vote of confidence, the aim was to brush aside the motion introduced by the PRI expressing full solidarity with the newspapers which refused to accept the demand to publish the Trani and Palmi terrorists' communiques.

We all know, the PCI secretary general continued, that this was not wanted particularly by the PSI. Therefore, irrespective of Deputy Forlani's verbal acrobatics and tightrope walking, the fact remains that, having failed during the days of highest tension to adopt its own stance on the issue of publishing the communiques, while all kinds of threats and pressures were being exerted on the press to publish them, the government is now shirking its duty--which, after all, would not require any particular courage--to express its full solidarity after the event with a clear political act. And it really is not enough to say that the Republican's motion does not contradict Deputy Forlani's remarks.

Berlinguer, who was heeded with silent attention by the entire house, stressed that this is the latest instance of the cowardly and petty conduct displayed by the government during the events that began with Judge D'Urso's kidnapping, and especially following the sudden note from the Socialists at Christmas, which the prime minister essentially epoused.

He declined to point out the events which marked the stady collapse of the steadfast line. This has been done excellently, however, he pointed out, by Comrade Natta [PCI floor leader] and several other colleagues--from the sudden and brazen evacuation of the Asinara top-security wing, to the conversations and meetings tolerated and authorized at the Trani, Palmi and Milan prisons, to the silence on the issue of what stance the press should adopt: a mockery of legality and an unprecedented abdication by the government of its duty to specify, pursue and make known a clear policy line.

One thing that is certain is that rarely has such a glaring contradiction been seen between words and deeds, between the pompous declarations of steadfastness and the deeds of specific submission. The aim was thus to mislead the country, by throwing it into confusion in order to conceal the real and undeniable fact that some kind of pact was reached with the terrorists.

The PCI secretary general pointed out next that the verbal resourcefulness of some DC and Socialist leaders has led to this being defined as a policy of "balanced steadfastness." These are meager expedients, he said, since this expression is not new to anyone acquainted with our country's history. It was used very frequently between 1920 and 1922 by politicians and members of government with respect to the fascist attacks on the Socialist and Communist parties, on the workers' associations, on the other workers organizations and on their newspapers.

We all know where Italy was taken by this "balanced steadfastness" which, through a blind hostility to the workers movement, disguised tolerance and capitulation, following which there came the collapse which brought down even those who had tolerated and capitulated. On other occasions, we have criticized previous governments for shortcomings in determination, efficiency or sensitivity in the antiterrorist struggle. But at the same time we have not neglected to give due recognition to results, when achieved. But never before have we witnessed an out-and-out surrender.

This is the most serious reason for our alarm and for the appeal which we make to the country; and at the same time this too is the principal reason for the vote of no confidence in the government that we will issue. This is not the only reason, of course. Consistent with opposition policy which we announced when this government was presented to Parliament, when we said that we would judge it by its performance, we now note that, on the basis of its performance, the government is worse than anyone forecast.

It has been so in its approach to the moral issue, namely the explosion of scandals of all kinds, with its dismissive and secretive attitude. It was so in the inefficiency and confusion displayed in the tragic first few days after the earthquake. We do not forget these things, and neither will the public, despite the veil which some people have tried to draw over these very serious problems in recent weeks. But we will not tire of proclaiming your responsibilities and of exerting pressure on you.

But, I repeat, the major reason for the Communists' vote against the government, Enrico Berlinguer stressed, is that you have committed an abdication of authority--for which the prime minister is primarily responsible--with respect to the supreme task facing every government of the republic, namely to safeguard the democratic institutions and to guarantee the security, freedom and the lives of all citizens. The concessions have opened a breach: It must be closed as soon as possible. What prompts the greatest indignation and even wrath, especially among those--first and foremost within the forces of law and order--who have most exposed themselves and involved themselves in the antiterrorist struggle, is that this submissiveness occurred at the time when the terrorist gangs were split, weakened and in a state of crisis, as a result of the blows--including some hard ones--received in both the political and legal fields.

Their crisis began in fact with the response which the government of the time, supported by us among others, gave during the Moro case. Now the remains of those gangs have regained their arrogance, are boasting a success and announcing further deeds and kidnapings. This is possible because this time their blackmail opened a breach, found an audience in certain political sectors and forced the government to shirk its duty.

It is not true, therefore, Deputy Forlani, that the terrorists' logic and the dynamic of their moves are unconnected with the attitudes of the government and of the political forces that support it. Actually, the facts show that they are used as a reference point by them and taken into their calculations.

Next, some points about the post-D'Urso situation. The judge, he said, has returned to his family, and we welcome this fact with the same expressions of "human solidarity" addressed to him and his family by the president of the republic. But the following question looms over the country: How many lives might now be in greater danger?

The terrorists--who destroyed the lives of Alessandrini, Bachelet, Galli, Casalegno, Tobagi, General Galvaligi, Rossa and so many other citizens, magistrates, policemen, Carabinieri and journalists--have in fact been emboldened by the submissiveness.

Can they be stopped, repelled, defeated and subdued? Berlinguer asked. We still believe that they can, because we feel that this is the country's wish and because even during the very confused events of the past 3 weeks we have seen how many forces--in all strata of the population, in the Carabinieri and police forces, in the majority of the courts, in the newspapers which, it is reckoned, account for 90 percent of readers, among the workers, trade unions and men and groups from all the democratic parties, as well as the whole of our own party--have resisted and are demanding a truly vigorous response (and not hypocritical words) to the maneuvers and blackmail of terrorism and its accomplices.

But there must be no repetition ever again of anything like what the government has done during this period. This has been demanded even by representatives of the DC leftwing, as well as the PRI and the Italian Liberal Party and by sectors and individuals of other democratic parties. We want to know clearly whether this clear undertaking will be made by the present government; and we will not be satisfied with contorted and generic statements that evade this very specific demand that we are making to you.

Next, Berlinguer pointed to the proposal that the Communists have made to the country, to the democratic forces and to all honest people of a government solution based no longer on the DC but on the PCI--a solution, he added, that we consider more valid than ever. In view of what has happened in recent months and weeks, in order to guarantee the safety and future of the republic. We are certain that this proposal will penetrate our people's minds with the mass movement and will prompt a response from the most responsible and farsighted forces within every democratic party.

But meanwhile, the priority right now is to stop terrorism and to block the path of submission. This is why we have urged all our party organizations to mobilize, to be vigilant, to work amid the working class, the workers and the entire people, to support the forces of law and order and to struggle to isolate the terrorists. But also this is why, the PCI secretary general concluded, amid prolonged, enthusiastic applause, we now appeal to and call to action all the democratic forces which, irrespective of their stances or silences during the recent events, feel that from now on the republic's safety, freedom and life can no longer tolerate any deviation from the line of consistent, rigorous and real steadfastness.

PAJETTA CALLS FOR 'GREATER DEMOCRACY' WITHIN PCI

LD191515 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 11-12 Jan 81 p 5

[Sandro Viola interview with PCI Directorate member Gian Carlo Pajetta in Rome: "Now, Comrades, Make Up Your Own Minds and Don't Wait for Orders"--date not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] Deputy Pajetta, how would you sum up the reassertion of democracy announced by the last PCI Central Committee meeting?

[Answer] I would sum it up this way: The party has been reminded of the old saying, "physician, heal thyself." At a time when the PCI is advancing itself as a determining force in Italian democracy, as its guarantor, it could not fail to think again about the problem of democracy within itself. Clearly we could not plan a mobilization of the working people, of the citizens, and greater participation and involvement by them in supporting democracy if that involvement and participation were not first adopted within the PCI. You see, a Social Democratic representative needs very little--an important friend he can call, a few friends to patronize--but it is different for a Communist representative, who either succeeds in arousing his comrades' interest in a particular project and so secures advice and help and sets in motion a process of democratic consultation, or proves worthless, in which case it is better to replace him.

For Greater Democracy

[Question] But what is the source of the "sharp turn" of which [PCI Secretariat member] Napolitano and [Secretary General] Berlinguer spoke: Could it be said that the party leadership recognize the need within the PCI for greater democracy?

[Answer] That need was there. And by that I mean not just the right to vote but also the demand for criticism on the leaders' part, the need for a broader comparison of ideas--in sum, a broader movement in terms of what in other parties comes down, when all is said and done, to the irregular exercise of the right to vote. Let us take what has come to be called the November "turn." Some of the leaders talked very clearly at the last Central Committee meeting. They said: We must take care because, although the democratic alternative proposal has received a positive welcome and some people are even talking about the "breath of liberation," there is a danger that, as has happened before, the rank and file will stay home and do nothing and wait for the leadership to resolve the problem of the "new way of governing" or other questions of equal importance. There has been a general recognition that it is not just a question of sending out new policies from the top. What we want now is for the activities and the membership to understand that the leaders need more than just agreement. What we want is for the activists to stop believing that the best Communists are those who simply declare themselves ready to carry out orders.

[Question] But are we not seeing here the overturning of the party tradition, the tradition that fashioned democratic centralism?

[Answer] Napolitano answered that question when he said that the expression democratic centralism contains two elements and that we now want to put the accent on the second. We are convinced among other things that this emphasis can produce greater unity and a kind of unity which is more effective and less formal than in the past.

[Question] But how did this course correction come about so suddenly and in so drastic a manner, without any intervening stages?

[Answer] It is not quite true to say that it came about suddenly. Back as the last congress we said that there should no longer be any taboo about unanimity. After that, it is true, the inevitable inertia and traditionalism slowed down the evolutionary impetus. Now we have made things clear. Of course, the party still considers it positive to seek unitary positions; but no one should think any longer that a position is not unitary just because it is reached after full or even sharp debate and following a motion on which opposing votes are even recorded. I will go further and say that a position can be one of unity even if the conclusions of a debate prove different from those advanced by the leading group.

I Am Among Those Who Proved To Be in the Minority

[Question] While we are on the subject, is it true that at the last Central Committee meeting the Secretariat was placed in the minority. Did it submit a document which was then rejected by the majority of those present?

[Answer] That is true. I was one of those who found themselves in the minority. But the episode should not be viewed, as some overimaginative reporters have viewed it, as the confluence of a particular "current" in the majority which then rejected the chair's [presidenza] proposal. Let me tell you what really happened. At the end of the debate the chair proposed the approval of a short document dealing mainly with the organizational problems illustrated by Napolitano. The proposal looked inadequate and reductive, insofar as it failed to deal with the multiplicity of topics and problems considered in Napolitano's report, and in general to indicate the "sharp turn" of which both Napolitano and Berlinguer spoke. So the majority of the Central Committee decided to reject the proposal and asked instead for a document approving Napolitano's report and Berlinguer's conclusions.

[Question] It is strange that, just as the last Eurocommunist party remaining at the PCI's side--the PCE--is experiencing a return to "Leninism," the Italian Communists should be raising the subject of internal democracy again....

[Answer] We believe that we are mature enough to do that, and events like those in Spain teach us that a communist party which wants to be vanguard and a mass party cannot be held together with Secretariat circulars....

[Question] How do you think that the invitation to greater internal debate and wider comparison of opinions will be viewed by the mass of Communist functionaries?

[Answer] I hope it will be accepted without difficulties. If there are some who are unable to accept it, they will help us to see that we must change our way of working or indeed that we must change our profession.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON TRADE RELATIONS WITH IRAN

LD210024 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0014 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] The Portuguese foreign minister told Portuguese television tonight that his government will resume trade relations with Iran as soon as the release of the 52 American hostages is officially confirmed.

Asked to comment on the reported departure of the hostages to Algeria, Andre Goncalves Pereira said:

[Begin recording] Portugal never broke off diplomatic relations with Iran, contrary to that mistaken belief among many Portuguese. We only suspended commercial relations and these will be promptly resumed on the reported release of the hostages being confirmed. [end recording]

PINTO BALSEMAO VIEWS CURRENT ISSUES, POLICIES

LD191049 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 11 Jan 81 pp 8-9

[Juan Luis Cebrian 10 January interview in Lisbon with Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao: "Armed Forces' Reintegration Requires Dialogue With Military"]

[Excerpt] Question: It seems that the reform of the constitution will be the main topic in Portuguese politics in the immediate future. What role will the government play in it and what criteria will govern this reform?

Answer: As I said in my inauguration speech, the government as such has nothing to do with the subject and has no authority to initiate a specific reform. But obviously my party and the Democratic Alliance can take the legislative initiative in this connection. As far as I am concerned, there are three basic aspects to the reform, apart from several other points of detail or constitutional technicalities: First, the reintegration of the armed forces--which are now accountable to the Council of the Revolution and the chief of general staff, who is now the president of the republic--into the government sphere. Second, the clear definition of the powers of each of the institutional bodies (the presidency, the executive, the assembly, and so forth.) And last, what we call the economic organization of the state, in other words the state's function in economic life. I believe that we must make a constitution which will not divide us Portuguese on these points.

Question: What process can be forecast in this connection? Will the reform take place this year?

Answer: I believe so. The reform requires a two-thirds majority in parliament in order to be passed, and obviously we--I mean the Democratic Alliance--needs consensus with the Socialist Party, which I hope will be achieved. At present all the parties are examining their various plans for constitutional reform and I believe that the Democratic Alliance will be in a position to present its own in a few weeks' time. The armed forces' reintegration into the government sphere will mark the beginning of full democratic life in Portugal.

Question: What is the significance of the armed forces' return to government control?

Answer: The disappearance of the Council of the Revolution and of its legislative capacity and the armed forces' subordination to political authority. This will mark the beginning of full democratic life in Portugal following the revolutionary transition.

Question: Is the military well-disposed toward it?

Answer: Several members of the Council of the Revolution and President Eanes himself have stated on various occasions that this is the final step needed in the building of Portuguese democracy, so I do not believe that there are any major problems. If there are any problems of procedure, the government itself is preparing structures capable of handling this reintegration so that there will have to be both a frank dialogue with the military and technical work. Obviously this reintegration will not take place by decree: it is a process in which we will have to examine the actual reequipment of the armed forces and Portugal's military obligations and commitments.

Question: The second point which you indicated was a clear definition of institutional power. Will this affect the president of the republic? What is your opinion of Eanes' role?

Answer: I believe that a clear definition of the powers of every institutional body in the system can only benefit everyone, and of course everyone will be affected to a greater or lesser extent. As far as Eanes is concerned, he has said repeatedly that though his political blueprint is not the same as the Democratic Alliance's, he will respect the election results. In his speech at my government's inauguration, the president confirmed these ideas. In any case, the executive holds not a provocative stance, but a stance of institutional cooperation, though always maintaining its aim of fulfilling the Democratic Alliance's blueprint.

Question: Let us talk about the economy. In your inaugural speech as prime minister, you forecast that inflation would not exceed 16 percent in 1981.

Answer: Our economic plan is based on three objectives: greater development, with an increase in investments, which I hope will reach an 8 percent increase in the next 4 years; greater productivity; and price control. This is a continuation of the plan which we pursued in 1980 and which yielded us good results and undoubtedly also victory in the latest elections. It must be borne in mind that in 1979 inflation in Portugal was over 24 percent. In 1980 it barely exceeded 17 percent and in 1981 it will be even lower, as I have said. And I am sure that the Portuguese workers will accept controls on pay increases as long as prices control continues to be effective and their purchasing power remains constant or improves.

Question: What about energy?

Answer: Here we have a serious problem, because we are 80 percent dependent on oil and Iraq has been our main supplier. I estimate that in view of the difficulties in supplies, we will have to strengthen our relations with other friendly Arab nations.

Question: Does your plan envisage a reduction of unemployment?

Answer: Already in 1980 we managed to contain unemployment figures, which are still high. However, in the near future we intend to promote civil construction and to carry out an ambitious housing construction plan with a credit system for home buyers. I believe that both plans will immediately be reflected in reduced unemployment.

Question: How do you intend to finance the growth of investments? Will you increase the foreign debt?

Answer: Portugal's foreign debt is already very large. Bear in mind that in this year's budget 70 billion escudos have been allocated to servicing and discharging it. This does not worry us too much, because our gold reserves are still abundant. But I do not believe that it would be wise to increase our indebtedness significantly.

Our Public Sector Too Large

Question: With regard to the public sector, do you envisage a denationalization plan?

Answer: Our public sector is too large with regard to the economy as a whole and too many enterprises within it are sustaining enormous losses at the expense of state subsidies. This is why I believe that some sectors can and must be denationalized. I am not talking about complete denationalization, but about allowing competition from private enterprise in some sectors which are now public monopolies, such as banking and insurance. A bill in this connection has already been passed by the assembly, but the Council of the Revolution, which has the functions of a constitutional tribunal, has vetoed it three times.

Question: Let us talk about your party's congress which will be held next month.

Answer: The Social Democratic Party [PSD] is the largest in Portugal. It is the one with most deputies and the strongest party in the municipalities; it also has an absolute majority in the autonomous regions of Madeira and the Azores, an increasing strength within the trade unions and good support among young people. In recent months it has been growing and, following Sa Carneiro's tragic death, there has been an out and out avalanche of new members, doubtless as a homage of solidarity and support to him. I believe that the congress will be one of consolidation at which members must realize that the party is an essential factor in Portugal's political stability. The PSD is a party that has reached its maturity and has demonstrated the fact at the most difficult moments, such as the death of its leader. It must remain consistent with this.

Question: Will the posts of party chairman and prime minister be separated at the congress?

Answer: It is too early to say anything yet. The present situation has its defects but also its advantages, and the various groups within the party are suggesting very different options.

Question: But are you worried about the congress--I mean you personally?

Answer: Not at all.

Question: Are you worried about the possibility of the Democratic Alliance splitting before the end of the legislative period?

Answer: At present I do not consider that possible either.

Question: You mentioned your predecessor Sa Carneiro. Many people believe that toward the end he pursued an excessively conservative policy.

Answer: I do not believe so. The Sa Carneiro government pursued a genuine social democratic policy, channeled public funds toward the needy classes and imparted a thrust to the struggle against corruption, tax evasion and speculation. It pursued a policy of modernizing the country.

Question: What policy will your government pursue in foreign relations?

Answer: One of continuity. With Spain, specifically, we will have the best of relations, though aware of the specific problems--such as fishing, for instance--which must not in any way confuse the overall agreement. As for the general framework of foreign policy, we are worried by the situation in Poland. Neutrality is impossible when human rights are seen to be threatened, and Soviet expansionism cannot be accepted impassively. We condemned the Afghan invasion at the time and we would do the same in Poland's case. Moreover, Portugal is a member of NATO and will fulfill all its commitments within it.

Question: You mentioned the need for consensus with the Socialist Party on constitutional reform. Is it in fact possible?

Answer: I have already said so. Dialogue with the democratic opposition and an agreement on certain basic points remain essential.

Question: What is the state of your relations with Mario Soares?

Answer: Extremely cordial, on a personal level.

Question: Last, in your inauguration speech you indicated two fundamental points: On the one hand, the need for economic development, on the other, the pressing need for the democratization of civilian society--and you even urged society to organize itself not against the state but independently of the state. What did you mean by that?

Answer: I meant precisely that there is excessive state involvement in Portuguese life and that the state has no reason to maintain its predominance in several areas of social organization--and not only the economic field. For instance, the government does not have to intervene continually as mediator in labor negotiations and collective bargaining. On the other hand, social involvement and pluralism must be dynamized in all sectors and bureaucracy must be contained. In Portugal there are 400,000 officials working for the central administration, and that is in addition to the ones working for local and peripheral administrations.

PCE COMMUNIQUE ON PSUC STANCE ON EUROCOMMUNISM

LD191125 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 14 Jan 81

[Text] Madrid, 13 January--Following yesterday's meeting, the PCE Executive Committee issued the following communique:

"The Executive Committee has met to analyze the result and consequences of the Fifth United Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] Congress.

"It considers that the congress marked the abandonment of the policy pursued hitherto by both the PSUC and the PCE. It constitutes a serious regression in the Catalan communists' stances, with very negative repercussions for Spain and even Europe.

General Offensive

"The Executive Committee is aware that this result is framed within a more general offensive against Eurocommunism which, based on objective factors (the exacerbation of the crisis, unemployment, international tensions and the revival of the right) and on errors and inefficiencies in our work, has as its aim a return to traditional stances which became obsolete in our party years ago.

"This abandonment of the former policy has been reflected not only in the elimination of the term Eurocommunism but in an entirely different political substance on international topics and in the policy on alliances, the analysis of the transition and of the crisis and the nature of the party. This all represents an attitude of capitulation on the party of the working class and other progressive forces which, if it took place, would lead us to isolation, impotence and banishment to a ghetto.

"The Executive Committee reasserts its determination to vigorously carry forward our party's Eurocommunist policy. It believes that, looking ahead to the 10th congress, the essential issue is the defense, development and amplification of this policy, which logically implies a self-critical analysis of the work done since the previous congress and a consideration of the new problems posed to us by the crisis, the state of autonomies and the need for stronger and more democratic party increasingly well integrated into the social fabric.

"Inalienable Eurocommunist Policy"

"The Executive Committee declares that the essential components of what is known as the Eurocommunist policy, which the PCE considers inalienable, can be summed up in the following points:

"First, the defense of world peace; the elimination of blocs; detente and disarmament, uniting all forces wanting such a policy and the vigorous rejection of Spain's entry into NATO.

"Second, internationalist solidarity with all those struggling for socialism and national and social liberation from imperialism.

"Third, independence from other states, including socialist states, which implies the freedom to criticize stances which we judge detrimental to peace, socialism and other peoples' independence; the condemnation of any interference in the internal life of other parties. The reaffirmation of our well-known stances on Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan and Poland.

"Fourth, the struggle for a new unity of the international workers; and communist movement, within respect for the differing stances of each party and refuting in word and deed any concept of a leading party or state, in an effort to regain communism's international prestige.

"Fifth, the struggle for the unity of communists and socialists, surmounting, under present conditions, the consequences of the split of the twenties, and for the unity of the left and the progressive forces in Europe to defend peace and to provide a solution to the crisis favorable to the workers' masses and the peoples.

"Sixth, socialism within freedom, political, pluralism and alternatives, democracy and a state that is laical--with respect not only to religions but also to philosophies--and with the citizens' active involvement in decisionmaking. And within this perspective, the defense, development and intensification of political democracy and its extension t the socioeconomic field. The recognition and support of the social movements. The combination of political activity within the representative institutions with mass action, the exercise of which is guaranteed by the constitution. The defense of the national and regional rights and freedoms of the peoples of Spain.

"Seventh, full freedom of theoretical, philosophical and scientific research and of education.

"Eighth, the concept of the revolutionary Marxist party as a workers' and peoples' party which, within a pluralist framework, must demonstrate, through its ability to provide solutions and to cooperate with other workers' and progressive forces, its fitness to guide the process of society's socialist transformation.

"Obviously this policy embodies manifestations, in its international and domestic aspects, which we cannot renounce without distorting our political blueprint.

"The Executive Committee believes, proceeding from the points laid down above, that the foundations for PCE-PSUC cooperation, as stated in articles 20 and 42 of their respective statutes, have been broken by the conclusions of the Fifth PSUC Congress.

"It resolves to support the stance adopted by the PCE secretary general at his 11 January meeting with the PSUC chairman and secretary general, and agrees, in accordance with the decisions reached at the meeting, to continue conversations to examine on what bases to establish this cooperation at the present state.

"The Executive Committee believes that the solution of this abnormal situation depends on the PSUC members, who have the PCE's full support in this. It expresses its support for and solidarity with the efforts being made by everyone who is determined that the PSUC should regain its character as a Eurocommunist party."

Felipe Gonzalez Respectful

[Spanish Socialist Workers Party Secretary General] Felipe Gonzalez, who at first declined to make any statement on this controversial topic, has told EFE his thoughts and stated that "nobody will be surprised if I say that I do not agree with the thesis approved by the PSUC. I do not agree at all," he continued, "with the assertions on foreign policy. But the debate within that party seems strange to me, because it is completely alien to my ideological family, which is the socialist one.

"I have," he added, "made some rigorous criticisms, I believe, of Eurocommunism. But they are criticisms from a socialist stance and in no way from stances close to the Soviet Union or to Leninism. However, we must respect the internal communist debate. The right should always be warned to be careful of the use that it makes of these debates." He concluded by expressing the wish that these internal crises, both among the communists and among the centrists, would be resolved.

CATALONIAN COMMUNISTS DEFEND EUROCOMMUNISM

LD192216 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Some 150 members of the Catalonian communist party, most of them belonging to the so-called workers sector, have issued a manifesto declaring their allegiance to Eurocommunist premises. One of their leaders said: The image of all the party's workers being identified with pro-Soviet attitudes is a false one.

Additional Support

LD192218 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Young Communists of Catalonia have declared themselves Eurocommunist. This is stated in a resolution passed by the group's national committee after studying the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia's [PSUC] Fifth Congress.

Further Reportage

LD201914 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1600 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] leaders in the province of Gerona have sent a document to the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee declaring their unanimous support for the Eurocommunist line and premises. In the document they call on the Central Committee to implement an internal debate to lead to an extraordinary congress to correct the pro-Soviet, Leninist line adopted by the recent congress of the PSUC. The outcome of the Fifth PSUC Congress, in which the pro-Soviet line and theses came out on top of the Eurocommunist ones, has opened up a wide-ranging argument between the Spanish Communist Party and the Catalonian communists.

IRAQ, SPAIN ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT 14 JANUARY

JN141846 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1715 GMT 14 Jan 81

["Text" of joint Iraqi-Spanish statement issued in Baghdad and Madrid on 14 January 1981 at the end of the visit to Spain made by 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council]

[Text] At the invitation of the Spanish Government, 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council [RCC], paid an official visit to Spain from 12-14 January 1981. 'Izzat Ibrahim and the delegation accompanying him were accorded a friendly and hospitable welcome, something which reflects the cordial historical relations as well as the mutual friendship and cooperation linking the two countries' peoples.

During 'Izzat Ibrahim's presence in Madrid, he was received by His Majesty King Juan Carlos I. He also held talks with Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez. Meanwhile, Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister in the Republic of Iraq; Juan Antonio Garcia Diez, Spanish minister of economy and commerce; Hamid 'Alwan, Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs; and Jose Pedro Perez Llorca, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, held working meetings.

During these contacts and in an atmosphere permeated by mutual frankness and understanding, the two sides held talks on the development of bilateral relations and the international situation, particularly those issues pertaining to west Europe, the Arab region and the Arab Gulf.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the excellent status of their bilateral relations and expressed the desire to continue strengthening these relations in a manner that is in harmony with the strong ties in all fields that concern the two countries' peoples. They stressed their desire to promote and expand the economic, scientific, technical and other spheres of cooperation in the interest of the two countries.

The Spanish side has highly evaluated the economic and social accomplishments that have been achieved in Iraq under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn. It has also commended President Saddam Husayn's role in the Arab and international spheres. In this respect, the Spanish side stressed its interest in the national declaration announced by President Saddam Husayn on 8 February 1980 on relations between the Arab world and the neighboring countries, considering it a factor that can contribute to stability and balance in a region of great importance for world peace.

The Iraqi side stressed its appreciation for Spain's firm stand in support of the just Arab causes in its international relations, both in the bilateral and multilateral fields.

To develop bilateral relations, the two sides discussed ways of developing their economic and trade cooperation. Accordingly, and following the meeting held by the joint Iraqi-Spanish committee, the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the positive development of their economic and trade relations and with the results contained in the minutes of the fifth meeting of the joint committee, which took place on the occasion of this visit. The minutes detailed a search for new ways to achieve and develop economic cooperation, particularly in the fields of transport, communications, agriculture, housing, construction, oil industry and other industries in general. It also contained ways to increase and diversify trade exchange and to develop technical cooperation between the two countries.

Contacts were also held between the members of the Iraqi side to the joint committee and Spanish institutions and firms with the aim of increasing trade exchange in the future. Agreement was reached to hold meetings next year.

The Iraqi side explained the dangerous situation in the Arab region that has ensued from the signing of the Camp David accords, which represent a unilateral attempt that contradicts the Arab nation's interests and the Palestinian Arab people's rights. The Iraqi side outlined the efforts made by Iraq and the other Arab countries to cope with these dangers. The Iraqi side underlined the necessity of restoring a balance to the region as an important condition for the establishment of a just and durable settlement.

The two sides expressed their concern over the deteriorating situation in the Middle East. They reaffirmed their faith that the Israeli forces' complete withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the establishment of the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to self-determination in their homeland, are two basic conditions without which a just and durable peace cannot be achieved.

The Iraqi side explained the situation in the Arab Gulf region and the developments in the confrontation with Iran. The Iraqi side also outlined the serious situation stemming from Iran's continuous violation of the principles of good neighborliness and coexistance and its refusal to recognize Iraq's legitimate rights and sovereignty over its waters and land.

The Spanish side expressed its concern over the outcome of the dispute. It also expressed support for the various efforts being undertaken on all international levels to achieve a cease-fire and a just settlement through direct negotiations between the parties concerned, to secure their legitimate and just rights and to establish the bases of coexistance, cooperation and friendship among the region's states.

The Iraqi side pointed to the threats of the increasing foreign military presence and the superpowers' continuing attempts to obtain military facilities in this region, the thing which jeopardizes the region's peace, stability and progress.

The two sides reasserted their desire to contribute to the establishment of a new world economic order based on the principles of equality, solidarity and independence, putting an end to the unfair imbalance existing between the developing and industrial states and guaranteeing fairer and better utilization of the productive forces, scientific achievements and technology.

The Spanish side highly appreciated Iraq's proposal to establish a long-term world fund to help the developing states overcome the impact of inflation.

The two sides agreed to exchange periodic visits and meetings on the highest levels to further promote, entrench, and maintain bilateral relations and joint cooperation to bolster world peace and stability.

His Majesty Juan Carlos, King of Spain, renewed his invitation to his excellency President of the Republic of Iraq Saddam Husayn to visit Spain. The invitation was accepted. Its date will be fixed upon the two sides' contacts through the proper channels.

'Izzat Ibrahim expressed his appreciation for the hospitality and welcome accorded him and the delegation accompanying him and highlighted the friendship he felt during his visit to Spain.

Madrid, 14 January 1981.

MEXICO'S PRESIDENT SCHEDULED TO MEET WITH SUAREZ

LD210012 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Prime Minister Suarez and Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose Pedro Perez Llorca, will go to Seville next Friday to meet the president of Mexico, Jose Lopez Portillo, who is scheduled to make 24-hour stopover during his trip to India. During the meeting it is likely that Lopez Portillo and Prime Minister Suarez will study the relations between the two countries, especially Hispanic-Mexican trade exchanges.

CULTURAL COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

LD190444 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1230 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] A 2-year program of Spanish-Yugoslav cultural cooperation was signed today at the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The ceremony was presided over by Director General of Cultural Relations Gonzalez Mesa and the Yugoslav ambassador in Madrid, Mr Cacinovic. The agreement anticipates a strengthening of cultural relations between the two countries and direct cooperation between universities and institutions in Spain and Yugoslavia.

FOREIGN OFFICE INCREASES STAFF IN TEHRAN

LD201414 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1345 GMT 20 Jan 81

[By Tom McMullan]

[Text] Britain is increasing its diplomatic staff in Tehran, the Foreign Office confirmed today.

Two diplomats were flying from London to Tehran today to join the British interests section in the Swedish Embassy. This will bring the number of British officials from the Foreign Office in Tehran to four. But a Foreign Office spokesman said this increase in staff "does not mean that relations between Britain and Iran can be considered as having returned to normal." The spokesman said it was hoped that a release of the American hostages would bring about an overall improvement in relations between Britain and Iran.

Meanwhile Britain was continuing its efforts to secure the release of the four British subjects held. In September last year, Britain withdrew all its diplomats from Tehran except one who then served in the British interests section of the Swedish Embassy. A month ago, an administrative officer was sent out to help him. The Foreign Office said today that the increase in staff was intended to cope with the extra work load there.

GOVERNMENT SET TO RESUME TRADE TALKS WITH USSR

LD201423 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Jan 81 p 5

[Nigel Wade dispatch: "Britain Offers to Resume Russian Trade Talks"]

[Excerpts] Moscow--Britain has offered Moscow a resumption of regular ministerial trade talks which the government put off last year to show disapproval of Russia's move into Afghanistan.

Russia has yet to reply formally to the proposal, but British officials hope that the joint commission on trade and economic matters will convene in London in May.

Trade officials in Whitehall believe a move should be made now to help British companies win their share of orders under Russia's new five-year economic plan, which is in its final stages of preparation.

In another move, Mr Gavin Dick, under-secretary for trade, is to lead a delegation to Moscow next week for three days of trade discussions. His group will review the development of economic and industrial links since the signing of a bilateral co-operation agreement in 1975, and also explore prospects for further study at the proposed joint commission meeting in May.

The proposed May session in London would be attended by Mr Parkinson, trade minister. The Russian delegation at joint commission meetings is usually led by a deputy minister of foreign trade.

British officials say that while there are bound to be continuing political differences with Russia over Afghanistan, the government has always stipulated that it stood for mutually beneficial trade, and never intended that trade should cease.

Provisional figures show that British exports to Russia totalled 452,750,000 pounds last year, an increase of about eight per cent, over the 1979 figure of 419 million pounds. Imports from Russia fell about five per cent, from 828,900,000 to 786,170,000 pounds. Officials in London say few major export contracts were signed with British companies last year, and much of the increased export volume was the result of deliveries made under contracts from previous years.

HUNGARIAN DEPUTY MINISTER MEETS OFFICIALS 20 JAN

NC201901 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Karoly Szarka, who is on a 4-day official visit to Cyprus, was received by President Kiprianou today. The Hungarian official was accompanied by Dobos, Hungarian ambassador to Cyprus, and Pelayias, Foreign Ministry director general.

Szarka extended to the president of the republic an invitation from Hungarian President Kadar [title and name as heard] to pay an official visit to Hungary. He then met Foreign Minister Rolandhis and later began talks with Pelayias at the Foreign Ministry, together with higher officers of the Foreign Ministry of both countries.

In reply to an address by the Foreign Ministry director general, Szarka reaffirmed his country's support in all efforts for a just solution of the Cypriot issue in accordance with the Cypriot peoples' expectations.

In his address, Pelayias praised the two countries' friendly relations and expressed Cyprus' desire to expand and further improve these relations. During the talks, both sides put forth their views on the international situation with special emphasis on Europe. They expressed the hope that the Madrid European Security and Cooperation Conference will have substantive results. The talks will be continued the day after tomorrow.

MINISTER ON RECALL OF NATIONAL GUARD COMMANDER

NC200650 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 20 Jan 81 p 10

[Text] The Cyprus Government knows nothing about the replacement of National Guard Commander Gen Ioanni Komninos by Gen Piro Markopoulo.

Questioned by one of our editors last night, Interior Minister Veniamin said that "the Cyprus Government is not aware of anything official" and added that in such cases the Cyprus Government is asked for its approval, something that has not been done.

Reports about the replacement of General Komninos appeared in an Athens newspaper and were reprinted yesterday in the Cypriot press.

Official Statement

NC201155 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] An official statement says that the Greek Government today informed the Government of Cyprus that it had been decided to recall General Komninos who has been serving as commadner of the National Guard for the last 6 years. The statement adds that, according to established procedure, a recommendation regarding the person who will replace General Komninos has been conveyed at the same time for study and decision.

GOVERNMENT WELCOMES RELEASE OF U.S. HOSTAGES

NC201917 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] The following government statement was issued late this evening:

The Greek Government welcomes with deep relief the release of the U.S. diplomats in Tehran as an action which not only restores international order but also puts an end to the hardships of the hostages and the agony of their families. With the release of the hostages a (?nightmarish) experience for the world community is terminated and the Greek Government hopes that this sad incident will contribute to the more careful keeping in the future of the established rules of behavior in international relations. It is appropriate to acknowledge the efforts of all those who worked for the release of the U.S. hostages and in the last phase particularly the activities of the Algerian Government.

PAPANDREOU VOICES VIEWS ON NATO, DEFENSE ISSUES

NC191445 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 17-18 Jan 81 pp 1, 11

["Text" of interview with PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou on Greek national affairs--date not given]

[Text] The dialogue with the government concerning the present existence of stored nuclear warheads in Greece has been concluded. The dialogue has been concluded by irrepairably exposing the policy of the "New Democracy" government because there are really unknown quantities of NATO and U.S. nuclear weapons stored in our country. While this is known to all the governments in the world and to all the foreign state agencies, it has been kept a secret for the Greek people, who would suffer the tragic consequences in the event of a worldwide conflagration.

The government intentionally simplifies the question of foreign bases in Greece because the storage of nuclear weapons is actually a separate issue. The USSR has warned Greece that for as long as there are nuclear installations in our country, it would be a nuclear target in the event of a conflict between the two superpowers. Under these conditions, it is obvious that this huge issue should be submitted to the judgment of the people and the national representatives.

It is the intention of PASOK to raise this issue in the Chamber of Deputies as soon as it assumes the government of the country.

However, the question of nuclear weapons in Greece has been clarified recently by the United States and greatly discredits the government before the Greek people. It has now been affirmed that when Greece withdrew from the NATO military wing, the NATO and U.S. nuclear installations in Greece were not touched. Here is the proof:

The report by the subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East of the congressional committee on international relations dated 27 March 1977 (1), pages 30 and 32, says:

"The major installations utilized by the United States in Greece include the Ellinikon airbase near Athens and the Nea Makri communications station on the Greek mainland near Marathon. The main facilities on the island of Crete include the Iraklion air station on the island's north central coast and the Soudha complex located on the northwest coast near Khania. Other U.S. communications facilities and five NATO NADGE sites are spread throughout the country. In Greece, there are also nuclear weapons storage sites which serve both U.S. and NATO purposes."

(Note: It should be pointed out here that this subcommittee report is not classified but was circulated in a publication that can very easily be bought in the United States!...

During the foreign policy debates in the Chamber of Deputies, the government gave us the assurance that there were no nuclear warheads in Crete and specifically not in Soudha. However, in an article the other day (14 Jan 81) in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, U.S. journalist Sulzberger informed us that there are nuclear weapons in Soudha. The U.S. journalist writes:

"At the same time, the Atlantic alliance--and especially the United States--depends heavily on the Soudha base for naval and ammunition support including nuclear storage; on Iraklion, Crete--as well as on the Ellinikon base near Athens--as air command bases, and on N. Makri near Marathon as a telecommunications center and on five special communications posts in northern Greece."

Therefore, it is obvious that the New Democracy government not only exposes the country and our people to nuclear destruction but also mocks the Greek people.

However, in addition to the really huge issue of nuclear weapons, there is also the issue of negotiations for Greece's reintegration into NATO's military wing and for the renewal of the "Greek-American defense agreement on the bases."

Of course, the PASOK positions on these two issues are well known and immutable. Thus, we do not deem it necessary to repeat them. What we would like to stress at this time is that the government's way of handling the issues has been and still is unacceptable, even to all those who supported both Greece's participation in the Atlantic alliance and the presence of foreign bases in Greece. This is because this handling entails concessions in the country's national sovereign rights and a critical downgrading of our country's defense position.

The government has anxiously pursued Greece's reintegration into NATO's military wing based on the allegation that if it did not, the United States would upset the balance of power in the Aegean to the benefit of Turkey. Moreover, the Greek Government set the country's reintegration as a prerequisite for the U.S. and NATO bases to remain in Greece. And "they attained" the reintegration!

"They attained it" by agreeing to limit national airspace from 10 to 6 miles!

"They attained it" by agreeing to upset the Aegean status which was in force before 1974. (The creation of the Larissa command raises for the first time the question of redistributing the Aegean operations control between Izmir and Larissa. It is supposed that an agreement will be sought within the framework of a committee composed of the Turkish commander in Izmir, the Greek commander in Larissa and the U.S. commander in Naples. However, until an agreement is reached--if it is reached--Naples will be making decisions on the operational control in the Aegean!)

"They attained it" without binding the United States on the maintenance of the military balance in the Aegean!

And we have reached the amazing result of Greece having returned to the military wing of NATO with the main goal to maintain the Greek-Turkish balance in the Aegean without even having secured this condition. Thus, the government has managed to reenclave Greece into NATO and let the United States and NATO free to convert Turkey into a major arsenal in the eastern Mediterranean.

The negotiations for the U.S. bases are continuing. The United States is pressing the government to agree to the extension of U.S. range of action beyond the conventional area of NATO.

The United States is pressing the government to finalize a new status of operational control in the Aegean to the benefit of Turkey.

The United States is pressing the government to agree to the complete demilitarization of the Aegean islands.

And whereas the government should be in a position to at least set as a condition--according to its official planning targets--the maintenance of the Greek-Turkish military balance in the Aegean, just the opposite happens.

That is, the United States is threatening to upset the balance in the Aegean completely in favor of Turkey, should Greece not accept all the conditions set by the United States--range of action of the bases, nuclear weapons, new status in the Aegean and so forth.

It would probably be worthwhile to also stress that the five secret protocols accompanying the "U.S. agreement" almost certainly include the U.S. commitment to support in the long run all the Turkish demands at the expense of our country's territorial integrity.

Consequently, both the present and the previous governments of "New Democracy" have fully proven that they are incapable of handling our national affairs (always within the framework of their own policy) without serious national losses; and that they are prepared to finally yield to the demands of the Atlantic alliance which would result in the shrinkage of our national sovereignty!

Therefore, it is nationally momentous that the president of the republic should immediately proceed with the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies and the proclamation of elections so that the Greek people may be able to participate in the making of decisions, which in the long run will determine the nation's fate.

Averof Response

NC192135 Athens APOYEVMATINI in Greek 19 Jan 81 p 18

["Text" of Defense Minister Evangelos Averof's 18 January statement in answer to Papandreou's interview with EXORMISI]

[Text] In his EXORMISI interview and in an editorial of the same weekly newspaper, Mr Andreas Papandreous again brings up the possible existence of nuclear warheads in Greece. He affirms their existence. He doubts the accuracy of my relevant cautious statement, and he even says in the editorial that "serious doubts are being created about my general mental condition."

I will not answer this last point. If we speak about mental conditions of Greek statesmen in national struggles, I will have to say tough self-evident things, things that I wish to avoid. Besides, all this is well known to the public. What the public is not well aware of is nuclear weapons, certain aspects of which are kept secret in all the countries.

The PASOK chairman is trying to throw light on these aspects, but he makes a mistake in basing his views on presumed official U.S. texts, which he has first released here. Because they give rise to misinterpretations both here and abroad, the following clarifications are necessary:

First: his interview in the 17-18 January issue of EXORMISI (and other reports in the newspaper) refers to a report of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee. This reference is misleading. The matter is about a study made by the Library of Congress, through a British contributor. It is categorically stated in the preface of the study that the contents do not reflect the official views of the Congress. Some variation then, in the direction that accidentally helps Mr Papandreou in his declarations, [kapio lathos lipon sti dhiefthinsi pou kata tikhi dhiefkolini ton K. Papandreou sta kirigmata tou] and some ignorance of the preface [kai kapia agnoia tou prooimiou], prevent us from stating officially either that there are or are not nuclear warheads, because we believe that either of these two statements is detrimental to the country's security.

Second: In the same interview, the PASOK chairman refers to a recent article by Mr Sulzberger to draw the conclusion that there are nuclear weapons at the Soudha base. If this is the meaning of the article, which chronologically is somewhat vague, (exactly as Mr Papandreou translates the article himself), then the distinguished American journalist is a victim of inaccurate information. On Crete, in particular, the government decided that it should disclose the reality by stating both in the Chamber of Deputies and to the press that there are no nuclear weapons anywhere on the island. If Mr Papandreou continues to prefer unofficial U.S. sources over official Greek sources, this is another matter.

Third: The PASOK chairman insists that there are nuclear warheads in Greece, that Greeks and Americans have separate keys to their storage sites and that this is enough for Greece to become a target of nuclear attack. There are others who support the opposite opinion, that is, as long as they can only be used with our consent, these weapons will be used only for the defense of our nation in the event of a world war.

However, in the event that Mr Papandreou's view is correct, the following question arises: These weapons systems were developed in Europe between 1953 and 1962. The most accurate of these systems--two kinds--were developed in 1964 when Greece was ruled by the late Yeoryios Papandreou. The present PASOK chairman was then one of the top ministers, son of the all-powerful prime minister. The cold war during that post-Cuban period was more aggravated than today. Consequently, according to Papandreou's argument, the storing of nuclear warheads has made us a more probable target of a nuclear attack.

However, what were Mr Papandreou's actions, while he was in a high government position, toward the protection of his country from the dangers that he is pointing to today and which were greater at that time? How can such a radical change of position on such a basic issue be explained? Could it be that he did not know there were nuclear weapons in Greece which, if they are here today, have been here since then? If we support that all of the countries mentioned in the Library of Congress study (that is, including Greece) accepted the nuclear weapons, was he unaware that they had accepted them, two of the most accurate ones, in 1964, that is during the period he was in power and during his newborn anti-Americanism?

But if he was unaware of all this, then another conclusion is drawn: That Mr Papandreou was less interested in the country's defense when he was in power than now when he is in the opposition. While in the opposition, Mr Papandreou is mainly interested in popular sloganeering which will attract sometimes one side sometimes the other side of citizens. However, sloganeering misleads toward taking public stances that could harm the country, because there are delicate matters which dictate restraint, prudence and responsibility.

PRESS REACTION TO EVREN'S 15 JAN KONYA ADDRESS

NC201036 [Editorial Report] Istanbul's Turkish press has carried the following recent comment on Turkish Head of State Gen Kenan Evren's 15 January public address in Konya, Turkey.

On 16 January, HURRIYET, on page 3, carries an editorial by Oktay Eksi who says: "Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has made another disclosure long awaited by the public. He said 'since the day we came to power we have been saying that we will rectify the present corrupt situation. We have set out with a plan: We will establish a constituent assembly and we will return to a democratic system. This is a soldier's word, a word of honor. Now I am declaring here in Konya: The constituent assembly will be established on a date between 30 August and 29 October. Let me point out, however, that the National Security Council will not remain outside.'" After saying that the Turkish nation should consider this declaration as a reliable assurance, Oktay Eksi continues: "However, there are certain points in Head of State Gen Evren's address that we deem it our duty to dwell upon, to express our views: Every sensible fellow countryman wishes to see the abandonment of an economic policy which has pushed Turkey into the grip of inflation and which considers creating a deceptive welfare paradise by minting money without counterbalance as a great achievement. It is a fact, however, that even those who most earnestly desire to see the 24 January 1980 measures achieve success have recently been worrying about the outcome. This apparently is due to the fact that the public economic enterprises have not been placed under a rational administration and that the inflation has not yet been curbed as much as has been expected. We believe that the present administration should bend on these issues in a specific manner."

On 17 January, MILLIYET, on page 2, carries an article by columnist Mumtaz Soysal who comments on Gen Kenan Evren's announcement that the constituent assembly will be established on a date between 30 August and 29 October, and that present political parties will not be represented in it. Soysal says: "Such a solution was tried after 27 May 1960 when the 1961 constitution was being prepared. . . The law establishing the constituent assembly contained this provision: 'Those who, through their activities, publications and behavior, continued until the 27 May revolution to support acts and policies contrary to the constitution and human rights may not be elected members of the House of Representatives. . . .' This provision excluded from constitutional debates a section of the political cadre in the country, including those who cherished specific views on the future of the country. These people never ceased to question the legality of the constitution. This is the great danger which lies behind the statement that 'no one will be included in the constituent assembly from the political parties.' If we wish to see Turkey enter a long healthy period, this danger must unavoidably be averted."

On 17 January, CUMHURIYET, on pages 1 and 5, carries a commentary by Ugur Mumcu who quotes passages from Gen Kenan Evren's address in Konya on 15 January and says, among other things: "The Turkish Armed Forces have so far taken over the administration of the country three times, but in each case withdrew to its barracks after handing over the administration to the civilians. No military dictatorship has been experienced in our recent history. Honorable Evren most authoritatively accentuated this fine tradition of our armed forces in his recent speech in Konya. We therefore happily welcome the disclosure about the constituent assembly." After stressing the importance of the manner in which the constituent assembly will be formed, Mumcu continues: "If the constituent assembly to be established is open to all sections of our population, this will extensively reflect the democratic character of the constitution to be drafted. Undoubtedly, if discussions on the constitution are to begin simultaneously with the formation of the constituent assembly, such discussions will lend strength and respect to the text of the constitution."

Mumcu concludes: "If we do not wish to go back to the period before 12 September, we must see to it that all issues are discussed, without any prejudice, in the light of the bitter experiences of the past. If the constituent assembly is open to all sections of our society this will undoubtedly add to the strength of the 12 September administration.

"In such periods silence becomes an unknown enemy and freedom becomes an unwanted friend. The friendship of frank speech and the enmity of silence will become much clearer later on.

"It is a fact that discussing the constitution is much more important than preparing it."

On 19 January, MILLIYET, on page 1, carries an unattributed editorial entitled "A Difficult Quest" which says: "It is clear that we are in quest of a multiparty model of democracy. This quest will begin in the autumn of 1981 and will continue until concrete clauses find their way into the constitution to be drafted by the constituent assembly. It is difficult to say that those institutions which are occupied with politics as well as individuals possess clear-cut views on the outlines of the new model. To be more frank, no one knows what is desired. But we all know what is not desired, and that is the kind of democracy practised before 12 September."

The editorial then draws attention to the blunders that led to the military takeover on 12 September and continues: "At this juncture, we wish to point out certain dangers which may adversely affect the structure of the new model. True, no one wishes to return to the conditions which prevailed before 12 September, but this wish springs from the circumstances which resulted in the wrong implementation of the principles; that is, the danger we wish to avoid stems not from the principles but from the method of implementation." The writer then concludes: "We all know that a guided model of democracy will, in the end, create more serious problems than those in the past. Nor can we deny that quests which aim at containing the progress of our society will meet the opposition of the masses in a short time. It is not easy to find a solution.... In its quest for new solutions, the 12 September administration has a duty to refrain from sowing the seeds of blunders committed in the past. To put it briefly; a difficult period of searching is beginning."

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MINISTERS DISCUSS TRADE WITH IRAN, HOSTAGE RELEASE

LD211317 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Jan 81 p 5

[Alan Osborn dispatch: "EEC To Drop Trade Sanctions"]

[Text] Brussels--Common Market foreign ministers yesterday expressed "great satisfaction" at the release of the American hostages by Iran and said the trade sanctions they imposed last May "are no longer called for."

It would be up to each member state however to restore "adequate trade relations in the areas concerned," said the ministers.

They added that they now looked to the Iranian Government for the "accelerated release of all British citizens held in Tehran against whom no charges have been made."

Lord Carrington is expected to announce today the British Government's policy towards Iran. This is likely to be that normal trade could be resumed but that arms sales will not be permitted until the four British hostages--three missionary workers and a businessman--are released.

Although no dramatic changes in trade between Iran and the EEC are likely because of the disorderly condition of the Iranian economy and the war with Iraq, in time there will be two important developments.

First, Iran is likely to increase its oil exports substantially--they could more than double by the end of the year. This will have repercussions for world oil supplies and prices generally.

Secondly, the Iranians are likely to be in the market for armaments, and since America is likely to prove an unwilling provider this means a lot of business could come Europe's way if the governments permitted.

Most, however, are expected to take a dim view of selling arms to Iran, both because of that country's behaviour over the hostages and because of the continuing war with Iraq.

Britain's exports to Iran in the first 11 months of 1980 were 368 million pounds compared with 215 million pounds in the same period of the preceding year. But virtually all the 1980 business came before May 22 as companies hurried to beat the trade sanctions.

The EEC countries will now presumably lift the restrictions placed on Iran's diplomatic establishments in their territory and withdraw the tougher visa requirements imposed last May.

But there was little feeling in Brussels yesterday that much warmth would return to either trade or political relations in the near future.

British officials were divided over whether release of the American hostages made it more or less likely that the four Britons would soon be freed. Some argued that Iran would now become more conciliatory and try to re-enter world diplomatic circles. But others speculated that the Iranian Government could encounter some political back-lash at home for giving up the hostages.

RESEARCH TO CONTINUE ON MIDEAST INITIATIVE

LD211315 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Jan 81 p 4

[Alan Osborn dispatch: "EEC To Go Ahead With Middle East Initiative"]

[Text] Brussels--The Common Market is to press on with its Middle East peace initiative, but it was clear from a meeting of EEC foreign ministers in Brussels yesterday that no dramatic developments are likely for several months yet.

The ministers entrusted Mr van der Klaauw, the Dutch foreign minister, and president of the EEC Council, to undertake another round of visits to the countries involved.

His purpose will be confined to seeking more detailed information on specific aspects of a possible settlement, such as the precise meaning of "self-determination," security arrangements and the status of Jerusalem.

Senior officials said yesterday that it was not certain that the EEC's researches would find a useful role for the Community in future Middle East peace moves.

But it was felt that the Venice Declaration of last June, calling for the Palestine Liberation Organisation to be associated with Middle East peace negotiations, had already been helpful in reassuring the Arab countries.

The chief reason for the low-key attitude to be taken by the Nine over the next few months is uncertainty over the Reagan administration's policies on the Middle East.

The general impression in Brussels is that the new American Government will take a more pro-Israeli line than its predecessor and this could make it even less tolerant of a separate peace initiative by the EEC.

Dr Kissinger, who has been involved in foreign policy consultations with Mr Reagan, recently strongly attacked the EEC initiatives and said it would prove useless.

Officials in Brussels also believe that the elections in France and Israel, in April and July respectively constitute an important reason for deliberation at this stage.

There seems general acceptance that if the Reagan administration does refuse to support the Middle East peace initiative then it would be abandoned. To persist in the face of American opposition would be "posturing" in the words of a senior official.

It is expected that the American attitude will be fully explored when Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington visit President Reagan next month.

Everything now points to the crucial EEC decisions being taken during Britain's EEC presidency beginning on July 1.

Lord Carrington will then become the president of the EEC Council and will have the job of presenting any EEC initiative in the United Nations, if indeed that is the form in which it is launched.

KREISKY COMMENTS ON U.S. HOSTAGES' RELEASE

AU211301 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1140 GMT 21 Jan 81

["Excerpt" of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's statement on the release by Iran of the U.S. hostages in the Austrian Nationalrat at the beginning of its 21 January session--recorded]

[Text] On behalf of the Austrian Government, from this rostrum where the most important government statements are delivered, I would like to say how very much we congratulate the American nation on this event, how much we have understood how it regarded this taking of hostages as a humiliation. [applause]

I would also like to say from this rostrum that this event, which was prepared by the former administration, the former president, but which occurred on the first day of office of the new President, that I consider this event as a good omen for the policy of the coming years.

I also believe that it is the Austrian Government's duty to thank the Algeria president and the Algerian Government for acting as mediators in such a prudent and circumspect manner and for having brought this difficult problem now to a successful conclusion. [applause]

This event has great importance in itself, for whoever has ever been deprived of his freedom for political reasons, if only for a few days, realizes what this long de facto loss of freedom meant for the people who had to suffer it. But apart from that, I believe that it is one of the few positive events that have occurred in the past few months and that there is reason to hope that other positive events will follow it.

On the part of the Austrian Government we will at any rate do everything to lend our good offices to a policy of understanding.

NEW CABINET MEMBERS TAKE OATH OF OFFICE 20 JAN

AU201320 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Summary] Today at noon President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger relieved Hannes Androsch, Vice Chancellor and Finance Minister, and Health Minister Herbert Salcher from their government functions. The following new cabinet members then took the oath of office: Education Minister Fred Sinowatz as vice chancellor, succeeding Mannes Androsch; Nationalrat Deputy Kurt Steyrer as health minister, succeeding Herbert Salcher; Herbert Salcher as new finance minister, succeeding Hannes Androsch; and university professor Hans Seidel as new state secretary at the Finance Ministry.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT BULGARIA 26-28 JANUARY

AU20130 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 20 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr will pay an official visit to Bulgaria from 26 to 28 January 1981.

THE NETHERLANDS

VAN AGT SEES NO REASON TO STOP TAIWAN SUB SALE

LD211409 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 17 Jan 81 p 1

[Own correspondent report: "Cabinet Stands by Decision: RSV Order Must Go Ahead"]

[Text] The Hague--The cabinet sees no reason for going back on the decision on the supply of two submarines to Taiwan. This decision would only be revoked if there were "very strong reasons" for doing so, Prime Minister van Agt said yesterday after the weekly cabinet meeting. "We see no such strong reasons, we regard full employment as very important," van Agt said.

According to the prime minister the cabinet had a "thorough discussion" about the supply of the submarines to Taiwan. Van Agt remained vague about Foreign Minister van der Klaauw's standpoint now that the PRC has threatened sanctions. Van Agt said yesterday that Van der Klaauw had not explicitly stated in the cabinet meeting that the delivery should now definitely not go ahead.

Shortly before the Christmas recess the second chamber voted by a narrow majority (76 for, 74 against) to support the cabinet's decision to grant Reijn-Schelde-Verolme [RSV] an export license. The chamber will debate the matter again next week. Van Agt said yesterday that the chamber is free to express opposition to granting an export license but he doubts "whether that is wise." The prime minister refused to say what conclusions the cabinet would draw from a possible rejection of permission by the chamber.

Contrary to earlier reports, Van Agt said that before the cabinet decision on the export license (at the end of last November) the PRC already knew about the intention to award the order to RSV. The Netherlands Ambassador to China Kenppelhout had informed the Chinese about it, Van Agt said. According to the prime minister the Chinese did not threaten sanctions when initially informed.

Van Agt said yesterday that before the cabinet decision, "a Chinese Government official" already knew about the intention to assent to the supply of the submarines. According to Van Agt the Chinese threat to impose sanctions is influenced by the fact that Ronald Reagan takes over as the new U.S. president shortly. Reagan has invited five top Taiwan officials to his inauguration on 20 January.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES POLISH FOOD SHIPMENT CREDITS

LD211549 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 17 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] The Hague, 17 Jan--The cabinet has decided to grant 125 million guilders in export credit guarantees for food supplies to Poland. Prime Minister van Agt, who announced this yesterday, stressed that this is merely a government guarantee for financing such supplies. The EC countries had earlier announced the intention to take initiatives to improve the precarious food situation in Poland.

SCHMIDT COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

LD210950 Hamburg DPA in German 0930 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Bonn, 21 Jan (DPA)--According to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the Federal Government will have consultations without delay with the administration of new U.S. President Ronald Reagan who was inaugurated on Tuesday. Addressing the SPD parliamentary group on Tuesday, the chancellor said that Bonn strongly will stress the need for diplomatic cooperation with the Soviet Union in its talks with the U.S. administration and will insist on a policy of balance.

According to the parliamentary group today, Schmidt said the prospects for a meaningful division of labor within the overall concept with which the West intends to respond to the Soviet Union's policy of expansion, particularly in the case of Afghanistan, are good.

The chancellor confirmed that he will travel to the United States for talks with President Reagan "somewhat later" than Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is to visit the United States in March.

Schmidt said with regard to the policy of the new U.S. leadership that new Secretary of State Alexander Haig advocated arms limitation before the Senate, not an expansion of NATO's sphere. Haig will adhere to the U.S.-Soviet SALT process, which affects the Federal Republic in particular, as well as to an early start of talks with the Soviet Union. Schmidt described Haig's views as a realistic presentation of the world situation as well as an opportunity for a sensible policy.

According to the SPD parliamentary group, the chancellor places hopes in the continuation of the Geneva talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on medium-range weapons. He expects the next round also to have a positive influence on the SALT process. NATO's twin decision on the introduction of new nuclear medium-range weapons in West Europe with a simultaneous offer of talks with the Soviet Union was described by Schmidt as indispensible for the alliance. Anyone who questions this decision casts doubts on NATO's cohesion, he stressed, alluding to several SPD deputies who, because of the U.S. Senate's failure to ratify the SALT II agreement, regard the basis for the NATO decision as having been removed or believe a new situation exists. Schmidt said it is inconceivable for the West not to respond when the Soviet Union weekly is adding a new nuclear SS-20 medium-range weapon to its potential.

On the subject of arms exports, Schmidt stated that the Federal Government has no intention of making decisions in the near future on the export of tanks to Saudi Arabia. The government is not committed on this issue. The lower house parliamentary groups should participate in the decision process of reexamining and possibly revising Bonn's principles on arms exports. Criteria have to be found which take into account expediency as well as moral considerations. Schmidt further made it known that the government's serious efforts to reverse its decision on supplying two submarines to the military dictatorship in Chile have not yet been concluded. Schmidt promised that this decision will be reexamined as strong opposition was expressed in the SPD parliamentary group and executive against an arms deal with Chile.

Urges Contacts

LD211936 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Chancellor Schmidt has urged all ministers to avail themselves of all possibilities to establish contact with the new U.S. Government. Government Spokesman Becker said at the end of today's cabinet meeting in Bonn that the chancellor is anxious to establish good relations with the Reagan administration from the outset. The chancellor welcomed Reagan's announcement that he will seek good relations with Europeans and specifically with the Federal Republic.

CSU CHAIRMAN STRAUSS VIEWS REAGAN PRESIDENCY

LD211314 Hamburg DPA in German 1204 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Munich, 21 Jan (DPA)--In the view of CSU Chairman Franz-Josef Strauss, the inauguration of new U.S. President Ronald Reagan marks the start of a new chapter in relations between the Federal Republic, Europe and the United States.

Strauss expressed his conviction that Reagan's policy will reflect a unity of thought, word and deed. "It is our wish that he puts a stop to the U.S. slide from a position of world power and makes clear again the U.S. leading role in the free world. Finally, he should replace the policy of detente, which is based on dreams and which the Federal Government also pursues, with a realistic one," says the statement published by the CSU regional executive today.

The union urged the federal chancellor not only to endorse with words the shared fate linking Germany and Europe with the United States, but also to prove it by action. It also urged him to emphasize the common political beliefs and values instead of seeking disparities with U. S. interests out of consideration for the leftwingers in the SPD. "We cannot accept a division of labor between the United States and Europe under which the United States is responsible for our security and defense while we are responsible for detente and trade with the East." Within a combined political-economic military strategy between the two pillars of the transatlantic alliance, Europe should stand by America's side out of its own convictions and take on greater responsibility on our continent if the United States is to protect the vital flanks of the free world, in the interests of peace and freedom, said Strauss.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON REAGAN INAUGURATION, POLICY

DW210905 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 21 Jan 81

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG comments: 'Rarely before have such manifold hopes been concentrated on a new U.S. president as they have on Ronald Reagan. People hope for a rebirth of American strength from him, just as they hope for predictability and solidarity. It was but a few months ago that we heard different words. At that time, people spoke of a has-been Hollywood actor who lacked the intellectual ability to lead a world power. How quickly times change. However, in Reagan's case, the wishful thinking of the Americans as well as that of the Western world will have to adapt to realities very quickly.

The Muenster WESTFAELISCHE NACHRICHTEN writes: In Ronald Reagan a man has moved into the White House who has placed his political program under the motto of national renewal, just as he did with his election campaign. The 40th president of the leading Western power made it absolutely clear what he means by that: the rebirth of American self-awareness, of the very pioneering spirit in which the Americans take so much pride and which suffered such serious harm in the jungles of Vietnam, in the dark shadows of Watergate and in the Iranian imprisonment of the 52 hostages. The hard and obviously more determined Reagan probably has better chances of attaining this goal than did Jimmy Carter who started out with the same claim 4 years ago.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG says: Is Ronald Reagan, the actor, the cowboy, now a superman all of a sudden? No, definitely not. A lot already will have been gained if U.S. policy becomes predictable again, if partnership based on identity of interests replaces the hot-cold showers to which friend and foe have become accustomed, and if the U.S. adversaries can count on straight perseverance in the fundamental issues of world politics along with a simultaneous readiness to compromise in matters of secondary importance.

In this connection, MUENCHNER MERKUR notes: The climate clearly has changed since Reagan's election victory. Haig has told the Soviets that the United States is prepared to apply its powers to protect peace. This is a motto under which the United States proposes to conduct politics in the future; hopefully better politics than the dangerous complaisance of the past several years.

The Duesseldorf RHEINISCHE POST expresses the view: Carter in his erraticism on many issues was often an unpredictable partner for America's allies. Reagan promises to embark on a course which might be straighter. It is Reagan's declared goal to put the United States back into the status of a power which will not be humilated or pushed around by anybody. This requires economic stability and military strength, not to mention diplomatic skill. Superficially, strength might be measured by the number of missiles whose MIRV's can kill millions of people. Washington's future political credibility in the troubled states of the third and fourth worlds may be derived from Reagan's future policy in Central America. Dealing with the allies will require sensitivities. Reagan more than his predecessor will demand that they abide by their alliance commitments, says RHEINISCHE POST.

The Koblenz RHEIN-ZEITUNG also discusses the U.S.-European relationship and writes: By all indications Reagan would like to lead the loose relations between the United States and Europe away from harmful misunderstandings. In the frank dialogue which he announced for this particular purpose, he probably will, however, make no bones about the fact that the United States expects even more defense efforts from its NATO partners in Europe in return for the U.S. superpower's engagement in their behalf in the whole world.

The Dortmund RUHR NACHRICHTEN stresses: No doubt Reagan is willing to use an unimpaired relationship to power. No doubt whenever the world prestige of his country is at stake he puts his reliance on material rather than moral strength; that is to say, not only on economic strength, but also on military power. This necessitates the restoration of balance wherever it has been disturbed. Reagan's goals also include the control and reduction of military potentials. Yet his security policy will rely more on the U.S. strength than on the good will of the other side. The West Europeans will come to feel this too. The clear relationship which they hope will emanate from Reagan's leadership also will demand clarity in the readiness to carry additional burdens.

REPORTAGE ON GREETINGS, WELCOME TO FREED HOSTAGES

LD201918 Hamburg DPA in German 1816 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Berlin/Munich, 20 Jan (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister and FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher said after the release of the hostages: "As during the months of worry and oppression, the Germans feel themselves closely united in the hour of joy with the friendly American people, the released hostages and their families."

Bavarian Minister-President Franz Josef Strauss telegraphed outgoing President Carter: "The conclusions to be drawn from the suffering of the American hostages for all civilized and constitutional states must be to stand together so that terrorism and kidnapping do not become the everyday instrument of international political disputes."

The freedom bell, which was presented to the people of Berlin in 1950 as a gift from the American people on the lifting of the Berlin blockade, was rung. Heinrich Lummer, president of the Chamber of Deputies wrote to U.S. city commandant Calvert P. Benedict: "All of us in Berlin are relieved that the right to freedom is at long last returned to the hostages."

Bonn, 20 Jan (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt sent a telegram to U.S. President Ronald Reagan after the release of the hostages: "This is a happy day for all Americans and their friends." The freed hostages will be most cordially welcomed during their stopover in the Federal Republic. Schmidt added: "We wish these brave men and women a happy return to their families."

Foreign Minister's Statement

LD211040 Hamburg DPA in German 0927 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 21 Jan (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today expressed "great joy and relief" at the release of the American hostages. Genscher, who flew to Rome on a visit this morning, stated in a congratulatory telegram to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig: "For 14 long and anxious months, we have followed with great sympathy the fate of the hostages with the families and entire American people. On this happy day, we share the joy of the reunited families, the U.S. Foreign Service and the American people."

At the same time, Genscher expressed a cordial welcome to the released embassy personnel during their temporary stay in the Federal Republic on their way home.

In other congratulatory messages to former U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and his deputy, Warren Christopher, Genscher stressed that they had both contributed decisively to the long-awaited success of the hostages' release.

Carter Arrival in Frankfurt

LD212012 Hamburg DPA in German 1944 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Frankfurt, 21 Jan (DPA)--Jimmy Carter tonight arrived in Frankfurt as President Ronald Reagan's special representative. The former president was welcomed at the U.S. military airport, amidst the cheers of his fellow countrymen, by Chancellor Schmidt, Hesse Minister-President Holger Boerner and U.S. Ambassador to the Federal Republic Stoessel, who had arrived a few minutes earlier. Carter is accompanied by former Vice President Mondale and former Secretary of State Muskie.

After a brief private talk with Schmidt, Carter will proceed to Wiesbaden to the U.S. military hospital to meet the freed hostages who arrived this morning. He will fly back to the United States before midnight. Before his departure, Carter will give an account of his meeting with the freed hostages to several hundred of his fellow countrymen and journalists.

MINISTER OF STATE ON HOSTAGES, U.S. RELATIONS

DW211455 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0620 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Excerpts from reporter-held interview with Dr Klaus von Dohnanyi, minister of state in the foreign office, date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What does the release of the U.S. hostages mean to Bonn-Tehran relations?

[Answer] I think that it means first of all that a barrier has been eliminated, namely the Tehran arrest of the diplomats in violation of international law. It certainly will remain a matter to be remembered which will complicate several things. But I am certain that our side will try to make a beginning with what is available.

[Question] Regarding the German-American future, a number of statements have been made by German politicians, addressing the new American president and his government. The federal chancellor made hopeful statements on cooperation, the federal foreign minister pointed out in a telegram to his American colleague Haig that he is certain that the excellent agreement between both states will be further strengthened. Did President Reagan in his speech yesterday strengthen the Bonn confidence by saying, for example, that the historical ties with our friends will be strengthened?

[Answer] Every presidential change in the United States in past years was accompanied by speculations on European-American cooperation. It turned out in the end that continuity prevailed. I am very much under the impression that the new administration--as the previous--will try to develop and strengthen these probably most important relations between the United States and Europe in the coming year. For Europe and the United States exists, after all, just one common security and probably also just one future. I believe that this is known on both sides of the Atlantic.

[Question] But Reagan clearly indicated that these ties will cost something. We will negotiate and make sacrifices for the sake of peace, Reagan said that too. What will these sacrifices be for us?

[Answer] That will be decided on--as in the past--in the respective situations. It was interesting to hear in the talks about the nomination of Secretary of State Haig, how Mr Haig said--as well as his colleague, the current secretary of defense--how seriously one assesses the defense contributions of the Europeans. It is important for us that America will know its way and that Europe can introduce its influence with regard to decisions to be made in the United States. To do that, Europe must be first of all in agreement with itself.

[Question] Can one roughly assess the Federal Republic's preparedness to make sacrifices or do you see the danger that the limits will be quickly achieved under Washington's claim to be the leader of the free world again?

[Answer] That must be decided on in individual situations and under consideration of long-term planning. Regarding security policy, the Federal Republic of Germany makes considerable contributions not merely through the strong Bundeswehr, which was strengthened and developed last year despite world price increases. We have pursued a policy--the Federal Republic and Europe, together with our allies--namely Ostpolitik, which made considerable contributions to safeguarding Europe, just think of the additional safeguarding of Berlin, which has been facilitated that way.

Security contributions should not be mainly seen, or at least not only, in the form of money or arms? Security in this world in mainly a political matter. We produce considerable achievements in connection with development aid or financial help for NATO partners. I believe that the Federal Government and the Federal Republic of Germany have good reason to see with satisfaction how the American side appreciates our contribution and I would not fear that this could change in the future.

[Question] Do you think the Federal Republiccan depend on the rest of the EC members or is there any danger of ending up in a counterposition when it is necessary, for instance, to use some harsher tone vis-a-vis Moscow? After all, Haig used rather plain terms when he spoke of a so-called linkage policy which works after the motto: Whatever you dish out, you will be getting in returns.

[Answer] Such general theses and principles will then show their meaning and weight in each individual case. And surely differences of opinion will occur over one case or another. Only, I have learned in the past years, also during the discussions of the EC which we conducted with the United States also in the critical times after Afghanistan, that ultimately the different perspectives converge into one. It is my impression that it is necessary for Europeans to phrase their common position in awareness of the American interests, and vice versa, for the Americans to be aware of the interests and contemplations of the Europeans. This is why it is also important that the federal foreign minister will be going to Washington in the spring.

[Question] There seems already to be a dissension between the Federal Republic and the United States. I read here in an Associated Press dispatch that German aid to El Salvador has been discontinued since May last year and that this aid will not be resumed as long as the political and economic stability in El Salvador does not warrant it or as long as stability has not been restored.

[Answer] Surely, there will be discussions on this with the Americans. In Europe, too, different judgments prevail about the future development. We are interested in seeing the democratic forces in Central America strengthened. There will not be any true stability in the world without increasing democratization and without increasing economic and social justice. This is the topic in El Salvador. And if anybody can show any way to better contribute to this end, then we definitely will make that contribution. But we do not intend to support any dictatorships which oppress people and ultimately are incapable of attaining needed stability in social, political and security respects.

[Question] And this is the very point in which the Americans differ, for they are paying.

[Answer] You cannot yet say this so definitely today. After all, we have not yet discussed this issue with the new administration. But I want to underscore that from our point of view security is not, or not solely, a military question but also and always a political question and thus also an economic and social question. It is necessary to view the whole picture. It may be that there will be some shades of differences there. But that does not do any harm. Despite all differences which will crop up time and again in details, ultimately the great community of interests will be predominant.

GOVERNMENT MAY NO LONGER COORDINATE AID FOR TURKEY

DW201208 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 20 Jan 81 p 1

[Report by Bonn correspondent Rolf-Dietrich Schwartz]

[Text] Bonn, 19 January--The Federal Government does not particularly intend to continue the role of Western coordinator of help for Turkey, a role it took over 2 years ago. It was learned on Monday from Federal Government circles that Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer (SPD) has lost interest in taking over this coordination for the Federal Government. Last year, Matthoefer organized economic and financial help for Turkey by OECD countries, consisting of Western industrial states, amounting to $1.1 billion (about DM2.2 billion), with the Federal Republic contributing a share of DM560 billion, as much as the United States. It was learned from Bonn that the main reasons for the consideration to give up the coordination role were, first of all, the financial situation. Because of the Federal Government's financial budget problems, it is hardly in a position any more to make the greatest financial contribution to Western economic help as the coordinator. In order to help the military junta ruling now in Ankara, it is desired that the OECD top echelon in Paris take over the entire coordination.

A contribution to the consideration to give up coordination was the military putsch in September in Ankara, which reportedly "hit Matthoefer in a sensitive spot." It was stressed, however, that Western economic help had "a good effect," because the international liquidity of the Turks has been reestablished, in the meantime, so that imports and exports work smoothly. People in Bonn understood the special situation of Turkey which led to the military's taking over, because democratic rules obviously did not work in the country prior to the military putsch. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt explicitly stressed on Monday in a French television interview that Turkey made considerable progress last year in fighting terrorism. He views that with particular relief, he said, "because it was a country where terrorism had reached enormous proportions." As regards turning over the coordination of Western economic help to the OECD, it is still uncertain what attitude the United States will take, because it is not known whether its new government will release the Federal Republic from its responsibility. Finance Minister Matthoefer wants to preserve the economic character of this help to benefit the people. Last year, strong forces within the Federal Government wanted to stress the military help, particularly for foreign policy considerations. If these trends are again noted in this year's preparations, circles around Matthoefer indicated he could still make up his mind to continue this coordination. It was stressed, however, that no decision has been made on the entire coordination problem or on its extent and timing. The entire aid action would make sense only if it were continued for several years.

APEL INTERVIEWED ON DEFENSE POLICY ISSUES

DW161428 Munich ARD Television Network in German 1915 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Interview with Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel by journalists Martin Schulze, ARD correspondent in Brussels; Diethelm Schroeder of DER SPIEGEL; Thilo Schneider of the Bayerischer Rundfunk Network; and program moderator is Rudolf Muehlfenzl, chief editor of the Bayerischer Rundfunk Network; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Muehlfenzl] The defense expenditures of the Federal Republic are making headlines. To be more specific, an estimated deficit of DM10 billion for the next 5 years will present the defense minister with some problems. What is involved here, I think, is not only slovenliness at Hardthoehe [FRG Defense Ministry] or inept bureaucrats, as the press has written, but also the fundamental question of whether our security, our security policy, can still be financed in view of the dangerous budget situation. For the television discussion devoted to this subject, I welcome Defense Minister Hans Apel. The questions will be asked by my colleagues Martin Schulze, ARD correspondent in Brussels; Diethelm Schroeder, SPIEGEL correspondent in Bonn, and Thilo Schneider of the Bayerischer Rundfunk Network, television branch. Mr Minister, the deficit of DM10 billion recently estimated for arms expenditures alone during the next 5 years is not a simple matter for you. Considering the really tight budget situation, and in this context I not only mean the DM30 billion deficit in the overall trade balance, but also the mountain of debts and other things. How could something like this happen, anyway? Were you informed too late or did you take action too late?

[Answer] Well, Mr Muehlfenzl, first of all, we critically must ask about this DM10 billion. In early March, we will have an arms meeting here in Bonn. I also like to refer to it as a money meeting because it essentially involves the matter of finances and, naturally, we are in the state of preparatory work. But there is no such thing as a DM10 billion [deficit]. Naturally, you can write down maximum demands and create the best of all worlds and then you might arrive at the sum of DM10 billion. However, this order of magnitude is not at issue. What is at issue is: Over many years, it was possible to handle the funds paid by the taxpayer in a generous way because the money kept flowing in. This is true for the Bundeswehr and for our Republic as a whole, ranging from Bonn down to the communities. The Federal Government, the laender and the communities are facing budget consolidation, and in that respect, the defense budget cannot be an exception. We have to match up the arms ordered by my predecessor, the equivalent of between DM55 and DM66 billion, with the anticipated funds. That is to say, we must not cancel orders of arms but must set priorities, and if necessary make some postponements. What is decisive, however, is something else altogether. This meeting is also supposed to show alternatives which will then provide the federal cabinet, the Bundestag, and also the German public with the means to see what the alternatives are and what they stand for. That is, a judgement on my part following an inventory: DM10 billion is not at issue.

[Question] Mr Minister, this DM10 billion is at issue indeed. If you simply desire to pay for the programs already ordered and if you take the increase rates stipulated under medium-term finance planning, you are short this DM10 billion. In the case of the Tornado plane, we already have a large deficit of more than DM1 billion. If you take the other programs and add the increase in prices then consider what you have been allocated, we do arrive at a total of DM10 billion. It is a very simple account by your budget people.

[Answer] Well, Mr Schroeder, there is no sense in DER SPIEGEL or you telling me: Apel, you are wrong. You must acknowledge that these orders of magnitude are involved only if you use maximum yardsticks. I proceed from the assumption that the arms conference will come up with the result that this or that program cannot be implemented as desired and expected. But I do not assume that we are facing these orders of magnitude. They would not be manageable either. To be more specific, we will have to pay for the weapons systems ordered and introduce them. But these systems must not be taboo since it also must be possible to ask whether a highly modern weapons system needs the highly modern arms. So far, this has not been considered in the procurements. You can add up all sorts of things and then you can surely come up with a sum of DM10 billion.

But this is not the problem. The problem is to make it possible to pay for what has been ordered and, I admit, not to expect federal budget increases as has been done for 10 or 20 years that, should they materialize as expected, would solve the problems of the Bundeswehr and the federal defense minister.

[Question] May I be allowed to follow up on this? If you say that our procurement programs will cost between DM55 and DM66 billion, every citizen will wonder what kind of estimates there are. After all, this makes a difference of DM11 billion. How does this come about?

[Answer] Essentially, this is attributable to the fact that we definitely cannot forecast price increase rates very exactly. These weapons systems excel in having average price increase rates which range above the price increase rates of normal life, of the normal costs of living. Hence, it is impossible to tell exactly what prices will be like in the end.

Let me add just another sentence. The figure designed to throw a scare into people which I quoted here is not a scare sum which will be payable and due by 1985; a large part of it will become due later. It is not true that the Tornado program to which you referred will be concluded by 1985. The plane will be introduced up to the end of the decade and what will then be imperative about this system in the way of its further development will come later. The same is true for other arms systems. After all, we will not have wound up the general new equipment program for the Bundeswehr by 1985, so that we can indeed say that in this respect too, you can plan ahead in a half-way exact manner for only 5 years. For the time thereafter, you must set expectations about which you cannot know exactly today whether it will be possible to fulfill them. This is why I instructed the planning people to plan with a lower range rather than setting expectations too high, otherwise we would be making the job too easy for ourselves.

[Question] Mr Minister, do you expect the time to come when you no longer order what you would like to have to order? You mentioned alternatives. Are these alternatives of a budgetary nature or of a military nature? After all, these alternatives will have to include all levels, the ordering party, meaning the military side, as well as industry, which will have to produce in a different way and at lower costs. Where do you see the end of the flagpole in financial respects, seeing as the personal costs burden the budget so greatly and the available maneuvering room is constantly narrowing. Where is the point where you will have to put up with a reduction in defense quality?

[Answer] Mr Schneider, let me correct your question on one point, and then I will come back to the matter. Personnel costs certainly are a burden for us. But since we are a conscript army and because the low military pay is a burden to the young people, we always have kept the procurement [as heard] part as low as 30 percent. That is the advantage of a conscript army. There are other advantages as well. The fresh spirit of the young people is important for an army. A professional army is naturally more expensive with regard to personnel costs.

But let me return to your question. I would like to divide it into three parts. First, in the coming years there will be little room for those who want to think along new and radical lines on armament. Frigates have been ordered for the navy. New track and wheeled vehicles have been ordered for the army, particularly tanks. Planes have been ordered for the air force. This brings me to the end.

My predecessor determined these things. This is not a reproach. We must have this arms generation. We want them. They will be good and very modern arms. They must be financed. Now, there will be little leeway. Later, however, and that is very important [Apel is interrupted]

[Question] When will this later begin?

[Answer] I think it will begin in the mid-80's because we will then have passed the financing problem, not in full but still to a certain extent. We will then face the decisive question of whether we could or should [order] a tactical fighter plane for the 90's, something which would have to be designed now. Tornado production was initiated in 1967. It will be introduced in 1980 and it creates financing problems for Apel.

Decisions must be made now, and I say, therefore, that I am not at all prepared to say yes to a tactical fighter plane because first of all alternatives must be examined. Second, it must be clarified whether we can afford this kind of financing. This plane could cost a quarter of a billion.

I will give you another example where we have made considerably more headway. The next generation of armored personnel carriers will not move on tracks but wheels. That will amount to just one third of the purchase costs and just a fragment of maintenance costs because the replacement of tracks is expensive. We also must think about ships. The navy will not be too happy to hear it. But since one can work with missiles deep into the Baltic Sea and since ships are expensive, one has to bring this up for radical discussion. I say again that this is the phase to be handled after the financing of the current arms generation. But, Mr Schroeder, you are right in saying that the thinking must be done now. Preparatory decisions must be made in the next 24 months because otherwise we will lose contacts.

[Question] Mr Apel, this discussion is important. Money is involved. Money probably will be very scarce for us because the growth rate probably will be zero in Europe. But I am a bit baffled by this whole discussion so far. Why do we pay all this? Must we do so? Who forces us to do so? Our American allies want us to make greater efforts. You say you want to fulfill them. Would you make the same efforts if there was not a demand by the Americans?

[Answer] The arms being introduced in the three branches of the armed forces, the navy, air force and army, are in answer to the threat of the Warsaw Pact, particularly regarding the much-criticized Tornado plane. It is just the right answer to the threat, a conventional plane capable of carrying out missions. This has nothing at all to do with the Americans. It has something to do with the alliance and with our contribution.

Let me now discuss the Americans. I am rather happy that the new administration apparently says, this is how I understood Al Haig at his hearings: Let us stop this silly figuring in percentages, let us take a better look at what is being done with the money. In 1981, we are well off. The budget will increase by about 4 percent and defense expenditures, including personnel costs, by about 6 percent. This is quite good.

[Question] Mr Apel, the concern of the people in all of Europe is: Are we again in prewar times? We have lots of hotbeds of conflicts. You must discuss the matter of whether German tanks suddenly will be sent to Saudi Arabia. The Americans mention a scenario of threats, which certainly exists, the Russians are deployed around Poland. Do German citizens need to have more fears now than 1 year ago? That is the question behind the entire financing debate. Must we spend more money on defense? And, Mr Apel, thereby will the world become more dangerous? Wouldn't you rather say that it is better to disarm, while you publicly have to represent rearmament?

[Answer] I object to the term rearmament, most definitely so. I am convinced, and it has been proved by German history, that the military balance between East and West in Europe, which was always unstable and unequal, that this balance went up and down [as heard].

[Question] Everybody looks at that the way he wants to.

[Answer] There are certainly different ways of looking at it. But as a whole, we at this table probably agree that preservation of the military balance is one, one, prerequisite for peace in Europe on which policy, detente policy, can be based. The whole task is to maintain this precarious balance and to make the necessary means available within the framework of the possible.

But now comes the important point. He who tells people that this [balance] contains all the security does not tell them the truth. In the Third World, where I believe a decision also will be made, not military matters but development assistance will play a great role. It is part of the security policy. I am happy that development policy expenditures have grown much more than other expenditures.

I would like to discuss something else which curtails my demands. If this country does not remain satisfied in social terms, which includes the creation of jobs, training of young people and all the things we call the social and economic network, the best army in the world will not help us much. This creates the need to tell the soldiers that we must achieve the optimum with the means at our disposal. You cannot demand everything. You must understand that we cannot (?make as many debts) as we want to from [words indistinct].

[Question] Would you admit, Mr Apel, that in the years to come more and more of the responsibility for security and by far the greatest part of costs will have to be handled by the Federal Republic alone, almost alone, and that thus the threat emanating from the Soviet Union will increase in a concentrated way vis-a-vis the Federal Republic? I just want to make the following clear: The Dutch do not want to station these missiles, nor do the Danes or the Belgians. We will have to bear all of this.

I would like to take up the term pacifism. When it becomes known in 2 or 3 years where these missiles will be deployed, some of that already is known, don't you fear that this could create many small Gorleben incidents [public protests against nuclear powerplants]? Don't you have the impression that a mood is growing in the Federal Republic that could destroy all your plans so that one could not even adhere to the commitments to the Americans?

[Answer] When you say we alone, I consider that slightly exaggerated. When I look at the bigger medium-size European powers here in central Europe, let us take particularly our French neighbors, one really cannot say that they are unwilling to spend money on defense. I have the feeling that in reality they will be spending more in 1981 than we will. But I agree with you very much on one point. There will be no development that will make NATO into an alliance with two or three countries bearing the burdens, while the others are passive NATO members.

[Question] Will there be a NATO of that type?

[Answer] There will be no NATO of that type. One must point out over and over again to our friends and neighbors in Europe that they must bear some of the burden.
Mr Schulze, I object to the sharpness of your remark. Our neighbors in The Netherlands are making quite remarkable achievements in the field of conventional defense. The question which ultimately comes up, namely, where do medium-range weapons go, has by no means been thoroughly discussed. I do not, by answering such questions, give any pretexts which might encourage those who say that we should move away from our share in the responsibility. It must be our German position that there be no such thing as an alliance divided into three parts: the United States, then a couple of medium powers including the Federal Republic and then many others which are affiliated and participate symbolically. This would spell doom and it also would spell the doom of West Europe.

[Question] [Words indistinct] but that can also be wishful thinking. Because of the exaggerated way the question is posed, I would like to make a minor addition: The Catholic Church in The Netherlands urges the governing CDE [Christian Democratic Appeal] to adopt a resolution against stationing. Elections are upcoming in The Netherlands in the spring and in the Labor Party, your sister party as it were, decisions are under discussion concerning resignation from the NATO alliance. I believe that this development is downright dangerous and I am inclined to accuse you of underrating this.

[Answer] Whether you accuse me of it or not, what matters is for me as a politician, and I do bear responsibility for the Federal Republic of Germany, to seek to wage the debate with those having this attitude, which is quite honorable, in such a way that he will be talking with them on conditions of peace and security in Europe in such a way that they will understand us and that we will make it hard for them to dodge reality, without attacking their position. This is what irked me about the abbreviated reports from the cabinet giving the impression that I wanted to call some people onto the carpet. This is not the point at all. I am expressly offering to conduct a controversial debate on conditions of safeguarding peace in Europe today.

[Question] Mr Minister, I might pick up the word of pacifism again which you used in cabinet. After all, pacifism is not a (?fashion) which emerges by coincidence. It is the consequences, perhaps, of upbringing and habit, and possibly of the general political climate. Could it be that we have to make up for a considerable loss of ground in that respect, that we have neglected matters a little or a lot with respect to the realization that it is necessary to propagandize defense readiness and that this defense readiness is necessary? Did we not commit mistakes in this respect?

[Answer] I believe, Mr Muehlfenzl, that this is a general problem which confronts us. The problem is that it is very difficult to make the highly complicated interconnections, be it nuclear energy or security policy, even pension questions, so clear that a debate will ensue which will be a debate of equals, between the expert Hans Apel, who considers himself one, something that some people might contest, and the citizen across the table from me. This makes things very difficult and naturally leads to a point where the temptation to escape into emotion is quite great.

This is why we, the defense politicians, must now wage the debate in a different way, namely, saying that article one of the basic law provides that man's dignity is unimpeachable. It is our task to ensure this and to ensure the whole series of rights and liberties of the people. How do we do this anyway? How do we propose to ensure the German people's self-determination? This requires an armed force, an army, a NATO which will ensure the German people's right to self-determination without threatening anyone, without being aggressive.

[Question] That need not necessarily be so.

[Answer] This has to be that way, begging your pardon. You know, looking at it on a long-term basis all of us will be dead, said one of my economics teachers once, and unfortunately he is right. But in the present situation, Mr Schroeder, I am convinced that it is a good thing to be in an alliance, not to threaten anyone, offering arms control and saying: All we want is to implement our right to self-determination, keep our dignity unimpeachable, and, therefore, service in the Bundeswehr is service to peace. Yet I am prepared, Mr Schroeder, to take seriously and also to debate with anybody who says: I arrive at a different result out of Christian conviction and on the basis of the sermon on the mount.

In the near future, I will have again what I often have, namely, a meeting dealing with the question can a Christian, which I consider myself to be, fill the post of defense minister? The sermon on the mount: I also am prepared seriously to wage that debate.

[Question] In your party, too, pacifism has a tradition, a good tradition.

[Answer] This is perfectly alright, is it not?

[Question] And this does not cause you any problems?

[Answer] You know, the Social Democrat is a difficult party. I have been affiliated with this party for 25 years now and I am proud of it, really. The highly controversial debates that need to be waged, be on nuclear energy or on humanizing jobs, or even on questions concerning security policy, must be controversially waged, because the simple answers are really too simple. What is decisive to me ultimately is that my party backs me and the policy I pursue. I am too old to adapt opportunistic ways. Surely, a time will then come when the party will say: This is not the way it should be handled.

[Question] What you have said so far is a bit simple. I am not affiliated with your party, yet I cannot but take up the catchword of nuclear energy. Looking across the Rhine, I find that the French without any great excitement or great debate have been covering a considerable percentage of their energy requirements from nuclear energy. We quarrel for years, and will for years to come, over nuclear energy installations to be set up which run up against reservations in your party. And you go and say you consider nuclear energy necessary, and so do I. But tell me, please, where is the end of it, where will we go from here with the realities and [words indistinct]?

[Answer] As far as I am concerned, Mr Muehlfenzl, we might well debate nuclear energy. I am well prepared for such a debate as I have just come from Hamburg where we talked about Brokdorf for quite some time. Let me say just one sentence on this. The political will-forming processes, be they in the CSU in Bavaria along the lines of do we want to have an interim storage here, or be they among the Social Democrats in northern Germany, they constitute important elements, to be sure. But the progress in this field which I desire, as you do, is currently essentially being halted by German courts and by nobody else.

[Question] I would like to return to counterarming and the debate on counterarming, the catchword being the SPD, your party. There is a qualified opposition, a minority, against this counterarming decision. They call into question the decision of the SPD party congress of December 1979 with the argument that the decisions are no longer valid because the United States has not ratified the SALT II treaty. This is one of the justifications used by the opposition. My question is this: Will the opinion of this minority affect the official government policy and the decisions made by this government?

[Answer] We will have to debate this with our fellow party members. Our party's next congress will be held in the spring of 1982. This will be a central topic of the party congress. Anybody who, like the chancellor, myself, and I think the entire government, seriously wants arms control must also want the counterarming decision in both its parts. In other words, it is my conviction that we will attain arms control and arms limitation on the basis of equality of forces on both sides only if we also have the firm will to implement the counterarming decision for as long as no results of arms control are available.

[Question] A supplementary question on this point: Retired General Bastian currently claims in public that the Soviet's SS-20 medium-range missile carries only one warhead, that this reduces the dimension of the threat by one third at least, meaning simultaneously that the counterarming decision actually will not be necessary because the Western, the NATO, potential is actually still sufficient. Is this objectively correct?

[Answer] I think it is objectively wrong and this is not the problem either. The problem is that the Soviet's statement is correct that they have not increased the number of rocket launchers. But they have basically enhanced the quality and they have increased the number of warheads on each missile. If at the same time, our potential quickly grows obsolete, essentially this involves airplanes which are constantly less capable of making deterrence credible, then there are indeed considerable leads in quality here which, by the way, continue to develop further because the Soviet Union unerringly continues its program of building up its potential.

[Question] You always have said that the counterarming decision was an offer of simultaneous negotiations with no wrapping paper, no Christmas paper. Now, following the initial hearings of the new secretaries of the Reagan administration, we find that it was meant to be wrapping paper after all. SALT will not be discussed for at least 6 months. Clearly, priority is being given to military strength. The coming pressure will force you to add more. How do you plan to handle that when you have hardly managed to handle the current situation? How do you plan to handle the difficulties in your party, which I understand to a certain extent?

[Answer] First, I would like to comment on the decision to close the arms gap. This is not a monetary problem because these are not European but American arms. I must state here that I understand some of the remarks of my fellow party members very well. But they ought to understand the situation the United States is in. First, immediately after the Brussels decision, a serious and credible attempt was made by the Americans to enter arms control negotiations. The Soviets let many, many months pass. The federal chancellor had to visit in May or June last year, I think it was June, to make a begin ing. Then it was October of last year before preparatory talks began.

[Question] And now they have almost failed again.

[Answer] One must keep in mind who let almost 1 year pass.

[Question] Namely, the Soviet Union.

[Answer] I will be finished in just a minute. And now there has been a second event in the meantime, namely, Afghanistan. It has nothing immediate to do with SALT II, but it certainly has changed our perception, our awareness. There is a new administration now. This administration presently is formulating its own idea. I would consider it most unwise to speak loudly in such a situation, as if we wanted to dissociate ourselves from NATO decisions. No, we do not want to do that. We say that there are two sides to each coin. An old NATO principle says: Balance of military strength to be achieved if possible through arms control. This must remain as it is.

[Question] The new administration demands more from us than was done before, more not less.

[Answer] Not in the field of medium-range missiles. Mr Schroeder, it may be that they demand more in other fields, but so far there has been no quantification permitting us to say: You, the German taxpayer, will have to face new demands running into billions.

[Question] Mr Minister, may I introduce another question which may not be so decisive for our discussion, but which is of public interest. How about the possibility that the financial bind could be reduced somewhat by Saudi Arabia's buying German tanks? What do you say to that?

[Answer] Mr Muehlfenzl, I am not prepared to comment on that. The Federal Cabinet and the Federal Security Council have not decided on that in any way which would give reason to comment on such a question. I think that such highly political questions ought to be reserved for the federal chancellor. This will have to be discussed most thoroughly. We know that German arms production in this field is first rate. This does not give us the right or even the duty to become the world's No 1 arms exporter. So far we found enough for our skilled workers to do in other areas of production. Skilled workers will be scarce even in the current recession. That is one of the great problems.

[Question] Mr Apel, as of 20 January, such people as Reagan and Al Haig will not be there purely as individuals, they will be supported by a broad trend of American public opinion. The Americans have become more aggressive. Could you imagine an independent German defense policy coming about? Could you imagine in case of greater difficulties with the Americans, that we might have an independent European defense community? It seems to be rather clear that the Americans have other interests in significant fields than the Europeans who depend considerably more on their relations with the Eastern bloc?

[Answer] An independent German or even European defense policy never existed. Even detente policy was only acceptable in consensus with our neighbors. One of the reasons for the failure of the CDU-FDP coalition was the fact that others had thought further in these fields and had made more progress so that we were holding things back. So no such autonomous policy existed. It will not exist in the future either.

But now comes the important point: If we want to introduce European interests into the policy of the American superpower, we need first of all solidarity and friendship with it. One does not listen to somebody who is not one's friend. This will be an art, if I may say so, to achieve again what was achieved in past years--linking European matters, beginnings and necessities in such a way that solidarity is preserved. We have made a number of contributions to this in the past year. In the end we were one of the few who did not appear at the Moscow Olympics. I see no extreme problems here.

I am very reassured by the fact that a number of politicians will enter this administration who know Europe very well and who have very good relations with it. Be it Walter Stoessel, the present ambassador in our country, or Al Haig, these are people who know what Europe thinks and what it needs.

[Question] And what it can achieve. This is what they will demand.

[Answer] That is quite clear, Mr Schroeder. But may I add that if security policy is to be defined the way I define it--defense, detente, development aid, social security--help in the European Community is very important. One can make fun of the agricultural policy, I like to do it, but it is part of preserving the social structures in Italy, Ireland and elsewhere. If one puts all this on the scales, one will see that we Federal Germans do not need to be ashamed.

[Question] The new Pentagon chief, your future colleague Caspar Weinberger, has already signalled something that was assumed here, namely, that the Americans will not reintroduce conscription. This means for us that we cannot expect assistance from this area with regard to the possibly intensified tasks mentioned by Martin Schulze. Everybody in this country knows that as of 1985 the number of possible conscripts will decrease radically. There may be some things that can be done about it, such as extending basic military service or drafting women. This would call for a change in the basic law, in article 12 A. What considerations exist in this respect? Considerations must be made now.

[Answer] You do not expect me to comment on compulsory military service in the United States, I gathered that much from your question. This is not called for, it ought to be thoroughly discussed with our American colleagues. Our difficulties will come up not in 1985, but probably in 1987. I admit that one cannot postpone the issue indefinitely. What can really be done? First, and this belongs to the debate on the medium-term structure of the Bundeswehr, we must think about whether we have to cope with all the current tasks we now have in the interest of fully preserving the defense ability of the West. One must be able to think along radical lines, not leftist or rightist, but radical with regard to the root. A mixture of possibilities still remain.

I would like to mention just a few: Some of the tasks can be handled by civilians. We will have to discuss a possible prolongation of military service. We will have to discuss whether women can be used voluntarily in noncombat units such as transport fliers or in telecommunications. The basic law need not be changed in this respect, not in this respect.

[Question] Armed service alone is banned.

[Answer] Correct. And since none of us has in mind compulsory military service for women or their action in combat units, this would be a possibility. I admit, however, that this would create great problems for me as an individual as well as an official. I would get very hard words from the conservatives as well as from the leftists.

[Question] The question is whether you will survive these months. [laughter]

[Answer] A (?justified) question, Mr Schroeder, but in contrast to you I can be terminated any day. [laughter]

[Question] Mr Minister, the federal chancellor announced several times in past years that we must strive for political solutions beyond the continual counting of tanks, as he put it. This means achieving such solutions as arms limitation and [word indistinct] negotiations in the Vienna MBFR talks. How will these things proceed?

[Answer] Very hesitantly, very difficult, and regrettably there is not much impetus at present.

[Question] Why is that so?

[Answer] There are a number of political-psychological framework conditions which do not simplify matters. The conflicts outside Europe bring influence to bear on it, too. Afghanistan certainly also has an effect. There is the question of how matters will develop in Moscow, how matters will develop in Eastern Europe. There will be a change in the American administration. But if I may return to what we can introduce into the alliance--Martin Schulze has asked about it--I would say that our great interest in the continuation of all these negotiating rounds must be obvious, not for emphasis, but as an element of West German policy within the framework of the alliance.

[Question] Mr Apel, you pointed out twice--once by hinting at it and once by saying it clearly--that it is the fault of the Soviet Union that some things did not take place with regard to disarmament talks. You must have a thesis or theory about why that is the case. Why was it so?

[Answer] Mr Schulze, this is something I do not like. That is, for a responsible minister to join the Kremlin astrologers. I am in favor of acknowledging facts. I described a fact, namely NATO's dual decision of December 1979, an immediate offer to negotiate on these arms through the Americans. Then there was long hesitancy, well into October 1980 before matters got going. This date has a significance. If I am supposed to begin to speculate why this is so, I would get carried away. It is my task to find an answer to such developments. The answer is: Since the balance of military forces is the prerequisite of our policy, the balance must be safeguarded. I am convinced that if we can explain this in a credible way to the Soviet Union, it will be interested, together with us, in arms limitation.

[Question] Could it possibly be correct that both superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are not so unhappy about each other because they are two conservative powers, because they want to get their respective alliance partners somewhat better under control?

[Answer] I cannot speak on behalf of the Soviet Union, but I can speak on behalf of the West inasmuch as there is a fundamental difference between the alliance systems. One of them is an alliance of sovereign states, while the other is an alliance of another quality. The American policy, therefore, is certainly not aimed at getting us under control or calling us to order. Quite the contrary, what Al Haig said was most impressive. He said: I will pretend that Helmut Schmidt is sitting here, and then he argued very impressively.

[Question] Yes, yes, but then came the demand.

[Moderator] I would like to say that we have just 4 minutes more to go. Maybe some short questions and some short answers.

[Question] Two quick questions: Will the neutron weapon issue reappear once the former NATO commander in chief becomes U.S. secretary of state? Second, do you think that within the foreseeable future, maybe within 1 year, SALT II will be ratified after all by the U.S. Congress?

[Answer] I see no reason to assume at present that the debate on the neutron weapon will be revived in the foreseeable future, but I am not a prophet. I must fear that SALT II will not be ratified so quickly, although many American military men, as well as my friend, the U.S. secretary of state-designate, are convinced that ratification would service American interests. I cannot bring political influence to bear here.

[Question] No, I just laughed a bit when you said, my friend. You had quite some clashes with him when he was NATO commander in chief. [laughter]

[Answer] All my friends have occasional problems with me.

[Question] That was at your first appearance. Mr Apel, can you tell our audience roughly what we will face in 1981, this year? What conflicts and burdens do you expect?

[Answer] Well, I am under the impression that we stand on the threshold of one of the most difficult years of all. I have had several posts in the Federal Government since 1972, and I believe that this will be the most difficult year.

[Question] What might happen?

[Answer] The economic problems are immense. The energy problems are open and must be debated. In my own sphere there are enough possibilities for conflict outside Europe which could bring influence to bear on Europe. My answer is: Frank debates with the people on the problems, covering up nothing--it does not make sense to do so. But one must not say that one has a solution for everything. Frank talks must also be held with those who say they do not want our defense policy. But one must particularly talk with everyone, in the East and in the West, in such a way that we will realize that we can safeguard peace only together--with our membership in the alliance being clear.

[Question] So is that a confirmation of the alliance and its mission?

[Answer] Confirmation of the alliance and its mission--on the contrary--the alliance as the basis of German policy. But that must not be understood as if there were no neighbors in Eastern Europe who are significant for our peace and our future. Please take notice of the fact that we are a divided nation with all the problems that brings. This must be introduced into Western policy.

[Question] So it does not mean: Take the hat off and put the helmet on?

[Answer] I have neither a hat, nor will I ever put a helmet on.

[Moderator] That's a final word to ponder on, Mr Minister. I thank you for your willingness to answer our questions, I thank my colleagues for the questions and time, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for your interest. Good evening.

GOVERNMENT ENDS ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

NC212041 Paris AFP in English 2022 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Paris, 21 Jan (AFP)--The French Government today began dismantling its economic sanctions against Iran, it was learned here today.

An Economy Ministry source said regulations are being devised for the abolition of a decree last May prohibiting export of goods, except food, medical equipment and medicines, to Iran. Contracts concluded before the U.S. Embassy take-over in Tehran were not affected.

Meanwhile, the Norwegian and Dutch Governments also announced the end to their economic sanctions in response to the taking of the American hostages last year. Britain earlier announced that its sanctions would end at midnight.

MARCHAIS 12 JAN REPORT TO PCF CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD200801 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 14 Jan 81 pp 4-6

[PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais' report to the PCF Central Committee on 12 January.]

[Excerpts] The following is the text of the report submitted by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais to the Central Committee:

There are now just over 3 months to go before the presidential election. The object of our meeting and of this report is naturally to review our campaign and take all the necessary decisions for extending it in the coming weeks and making the whole party's work as efficient as possible.

The Conditions for the Presidential Election Campaign

To do that we must first never lose sight of the current political situation, the significance of the current intensification of the class struggle and the place which the various political forces have in it. I would like to review these questions in the first part of this report.

To take up an expression which we have already used, I would say that the situation in which we are fighting the Presidential election battle is not the same as the situation in 1974 or 1969, not to mention earlier dates. This is 1981.

The most recent events confirm the detailed analysis which we made at our 23d Congress. I would like to mention the three most significant elements in that analysis.

First element: The seventies, through which we have just lived, were undoubtedly characterized by new and at times spectacular progress by the workers, democratic and national forces in the world. That progress was made in close liaison with the extension of the crisis in capital's system of domination and exploitation. Suffice it to mention in this connection the Vietnamese people's victory, the peoples' assertion of their will to have control over their own resources, the disappearance of the last fascist dictatorships in Europe and the rise of the struggle for sweeping democratic changes, notably in countries like Italy and France.

Second element: In this period capital's forces obviously did not sit back and watch that development.

To put it more precisely, they made new and large-scale efforts, especially from 1974-1975, to turn the tide, launching what we rightly called a veritable counteroffensive.

The means used were diverse: widespread use of austerity and unemployment; redeployment of multinational trusts to sources of higher profits; massive use of public finance, and currency instability, speculation, inflation and trade inequality; attempts to speed up the process of integrating national economies into units dominated by multinational firms and of strengthening Atlantic solidarity, under U.S. leadership; revival of the arms race and impeding the detente process and the ideological war against progressive forces and values.

Forced to carry out that enterprise in the framework of a world balance of forces modified against them, and being unable, in those circumstances, to resort at will to the crudest methods of domination, capital's forces stepped up their pressures to secure political powers in the various countries which are in a position to implement the desired policy. The Socialist International, dominated by the SPD, has played and is playing an essential role in this context.

Third element: We are now observing the extent of those efforts made by imperialism with some degree of hindsight.

It should, however, be noted--and this is very important--that those efforts are also limited. The balance of forces has not been modified in the ruling bourgeoisies' favor. Many recent events demonstrate this, notably the victories won by the peoples of Iran, Nicaragua and Afghanistan, Kampuchea's rebirth, the evolution of the situation in Chad or the national forces' offensive in El Salvador. We will not return to the thirties or even the fifties. No amount of noise and fuss should make us lose sight of that fundamental fact.

Naturally there must be a struggle, and initiatives to unite the peaceful, progressive, revolutionary forces in action and on the basis of objectives corresponding to the workers' and peoples' interests and to the possibilities of our time.

For there are dangers.

For instance, the arms race is fraught with dangers and is considerably curbing the peoples' progress toward a better standard of living and toward the solution of the problems which mankind is facing. Every effort should be made to defeat imperialism's aggressive machinations, to boost international detente and peaceful coexistence and to move toward effective disarmament measures. The battle has grown more difficult in the present period but the means of making progress do exist, provided we raise our effort to the level required by the circumstances.

It is essentially in this way and in this overall context that the situation in our country should be assessed.

Faced with the rise of the people's movement, the French bourgeoisie--backed by capital's international forces, essentially American and West German--has done all it can to safeguard its power and its exploitation system. Thanks to the PS' abandonment of its joint program pledges and the leftwing union, it has succeeded in doing so. In these conditions it has been able to pursue, and even step up in the most recent period, its policy of austerity, redeployment and national abandonment.

However, that policy is encountering bitter resistance from a major section of the workers in cities and rural districts. The struggles are numerous, diversified and combative.

Over the months and throughout the various events the PS leaders have adopted stances whose convergence with the government and rightwing forces stances is striking.

The PS' Real Positions

In their economic proposals they have abandoned the idea of reviving the people's consumption as the priority in a new policy, replacing it with the revival of investments. This means abandoning some wage demands and giving increased aid to the employers. That is exactly what Barre advocates. The PS leaders are also advocating acceptance of job mobility and capitalist redeployment provided it is done "gently." In the European bodies they are taking part in drawing up plans to dismantle whole sectors of our industry and are supporting common market expansion, which would have disastrous effects on our economy. In these conditions it is not surprising that they oppose social struggles, as Francois Mitterrand did, calling for calm and a wait-and-see attitude and attacking the CGT's activity. That attitude is also being taken by the socialists who lead some trade union federations such as the Workers' Force, the CFDT or the National Education Federation. We are now even seeing socialist representatives using repression against struggling workers and communist militants. That brings back bad memories.

In the international policy sphere the socialist leaders are calling for European integration and the abandonment of national sovereignty to be speeded up, for the Atlantic alliance to be strengthened and for fiercer confrontation with the Soviet Union. They approve of the manufacture of the neutron bomb and support the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. They support the annexation of the West Bank and Jerusalem by the Israeli Government. They have just expressed their concern over events in Chad in virtually the same terms as Giscard's foreign minister. The destinations chosen by Francois Mitterrand for his pre-election travels are highly significant in confirming all that: Washington, Jerusalem, and Beijing. Probably the first result of the pilgrimage to the other side of the Atlantic is an article in this week's edition of L'UNITE which dares to write, and I quote, "The record of Carter's mandate for democracy in Latin America is relatively positive."

The similarity in the policy lines followed by the right and the PS--as I have already noted--has been complemented by the establishment of direct contacts between the RPR and the PS--contacts which, as the recent by-elections demonstrated, are not purely a matter of forms. Furthermore, the PS leaders are already indicating that the RPR could join a possible PS government after the presidential election.

Meanwhile Pierre Mauroy has been establishing a "republican dialogue" with Giscard d'Estaing and strange arrangements between the UDF and socialists have arisen in some by-elections.

Faced with all these facts, because they are strictly facts, leftists who had sincerely believed in PS renewal after Epinay are shocked and surprised at the rapidity and serious nature of this swing to the right. They are wondering whether the policy which Francois Mitterrand might implement on that basis would bring any change even if it did not make things worse. This is an important question which deserves further consideration.

The Lessons To Be Learned From Experience

It so happens that 25 years ago, almost to the day, an election was held which returned a leftwing majority to the National Assembly. Although it is true that the situation at that time was considerably different from the present situation, a review of the facts is important for our consideration.

While the war in Algeria was continuing, the PS leaders, allied to the radicals and a Gaullist party to form a "republican front," had promised to make peace and adopt a different policy. The communists were, of course, campaigning for that. Then came the 2 January 1956 election victory. A great wave of hope swept the country and enabled the left to win.

Immediately the PS leaders ruled out the possibility of including communists in the government. However the communists had enough good will to support the republican front leaders in their efforts to form a government alone and they even went so far as to vote for it to be given full powers.

Everybody knows what the result was: the implementation of a policy which the right alone was no longer able to implement--all-out war and the repression of the struggles launched by the workers and young people in France. At the end of all that, after 2 years, democratic change was set aside for a long time owing to the nation's great disappointment and demoralization, the development of a strong antiparliamentarian and antidemocratic trend and the abrupt swing to the right following the putsch of 13 May 1958.

Of course, that was 25 years ago and the workers' and democratic struggles have led to concrete achievements and achievements regarding people's awareness.

"Tripartite Consensus" for Clampdown

However, the men who bore most responsibility at that time are still here: Francois Mitterrand, Chaban-Delmas and Gaston Defferre. Above all, there is a lesson to be learned from that experience and PS behavior since 1977 shows that it still essentially valid. In times when the class struggle grows fiercer, owing to its nature and under pressure from the bourgeoisie and also when the people's movement does not have the strength and influence required, the PS agrees to act as a backup or replacement for the right in safeguarding capital's domination and ensuring the continuation or even the aggravation of its policy.

Who can honestly claim that Francois Mitterrand has not now placed himself in a position to play that role?

It must be remembered that virtually since 1968 the bourgeoisie has been forced to implement its policy with a government resting on a narrow foundation and whose existence is fought at each election. It must be remembered that, because of this situation, the bourgeoisie was forced to include all rightwing forces in the majority coalition as from 1974. It no longer has any reserves on that side and its problem has, moreover, not really been solved. It therefore wishes to expand the basis of support for its policy and all the rightwing forces are not adequate to do that; it needs PS help. There is no inconsistency in the fact that the bourgeoisie is behind Giscard d'Estaing and at the same time--as the attitude taken by the main sections of the media shows--is exploiting the petty political maneuvers by the PS and RPR leaders.

The aim of this vast political operation is clear: "to channel discontent into a blind alley, to avoid change and to establish, in one form or another, lasting cooperation between the entire right and the PS with a view to ensuring the continuation and aggravation of capital's policy.

Together For Muzzled Campaign

It should be noted that this "tripartite consensus" has already begun to operate, even though it is still doing so within certain limits.

Aside from the fact, which already has been noted, that the PS is encouraging the implementation of the austerity policy by curbing struggles, I will give two examples. First example: There is a tripartite consensus to try and make the presidential election campaign a muzzled campaign, a rump campaign, by dodging the fundamental political debate on the major issues of concern to the country.

Giscard d'Estaing is pretending to ignore the presidential election but at the same time he is campaigning by creeping around handing out candies. According to the latest reports, he will wait until March before officially declaring his candidacy.

Jacques Chirac is registered but absent. It seems that he is waiting until February while taking care to have his political friends compose hymns of praise to him.

Francois Mitterrand, moreover, is using such a crafty procedure that he is a candidate and not a candidate at the same time. Meanwhile, he is traveling.

In keeping with this petty political operation, the main sections of the media are using opinion polls to lend weight to the idea that there are in fact only two serious candidates who will definitely still be in the running in the second round, although neither has yet clearly announced his candidacy.

What a caricature of democracy. What disdain for the French people, to whom an attempt is being made to deny the right to reliable information about the record and stances of the various candidates and the right to freely choose their candidate!

It is clear that this procedure is also aimed at preventing change.

Together in Anticommunism

Second example: There is a tripartite consensus in anticommunism. Our party, together with the CGT in the trade union sphere, is the target of violent attacks from both the right and the PS. The main channels of the media readily act as vehicles for this with complete accord.

Full-scale operations are being mounted and carried out, operations in the military sense of the word with all the organization, coordination and intensity which that implies. The most varied events in national and international life are being used to this effect, being treated in such a way as to distort them, present them in the desired light and disguise the reality of the problems when lies and falsification are not being directly used.

We have just seen an example of this with the Saint-Muir affair [reference to PCF mayor's opposition to transfer of immigrants to his district] to which I will return.

However, we can mention the constant harping on the events in Poland, and that has been going on for 6 months now. The French receive full information on the slightest demonstration of anger by a few dozen workers in the depths of Poland but they hear nothing about the suffering and struggles of hundreds of thousands of French workers who have been occupying their factories, defending their rights, sometimes forced to resort to a hunger strike as in the Paris Transport Authority workshops in Championnet, Paris.

I would like to add an example which illustrates the systematic and deliberate nature of those attacks.

For months, CFDT leaders in the Loire district have urged the idea of forming a workers' cooperative at Manfrance [French company due for closure]. There was reason to think that CGT cadres' initiative to form that cooperative would meet with a warm welcome from the CFDT leaders. Well, exactly the opposite happened, the CGT just had to decide to suggest and support the creation of cooperative--with the communists' support--for the CFDT to immediately find as many ludicrous faults as possible.

There are other examples which show that the CFDT leaders seize any pretext and will even contradict their previous statements to try and undermine us, in keeping with their move to a central position.

This fact alone shows that the extent and current bitterness of the anticommunist attacks cannot be explained by some alteration in our strategy, an alteration which only exists in the imagination of our critics. Nor can the cause be found in the fact that the bourgeoisie is now in a position to do what it likes.

In fact, because it makes a crucial contribution to defending the workers' interests and to the struggle for change, our party constitutes the main and decisive obstacle to the realization of capital's plans and more especially to the political operation which I mentioned. This obstacle is all the more annoying because of the crisis and the problems which it poses for the bourgeoisie.

The Main Stake in the 26 April Poll

Moreover, this is why it has become a fundamental objective for the bourgeoisie to weaken our party and relegate it to the side-lines. It was no accident that Francois Mitterrand said, the day after the joint program was signed, that the only reason he had made this move was to "obtain 3 million Communist Party votes." It was no accident that Giscard d'Estaing declared on 16 May 1974, and I quote: "One of the objectives I would pursue if elected would be to ensure that the Communist Party's electoral support declined appreciably in France.... If the Communist Party ever represented say 15 percent of voters, the French political situation would be altogether changed.... The problem of Socialist participation in a majority would arise then... A president of the Republic can perfectly well envisage and pave the way for Socialist participation in a majority."

That was 7 years ago, and Giscard has not been able to reduce the Communist Party to an insignificant role any more than Francois Mitterrand has. They have failed.

Small wonder that, given the country's situation and the approach of the presidential election, in which their objective is that which I have recalled, they are trying to achieve what they have been unable so far as to achieve by intensifying still further their attacks on us. And anticommunism, it must be remembered, is the vanguard of the attack on the working people and the nation.

Yes, their desperation, the current sharpening of the class struggle is a measure of the bourgeoisie's difficulties and failures. It reflects the importance of what is at stake. In a way it confirms our party's original and crucial role in the struggle for change.

That is why it is right to say that in point of fact the thing that will, above all, attract attention in the 26 April poll, the thing that will constitute the main stake in that poll will be the size of the support rallying around the communist candidate.

It is the bourgeoisie's prime objective to weaken our party, because that is the way to eliminate the principal obstacle to establishing a political arrangement--whose terms and conditions perhaps remain to be defined--for which the bourgeoisie could count on all other political forces, insofar as the Communist Party would carry insufficient weight.

Conversely, achieving the broadest possible grouping around the communist candidate will give the working people--whatever the circumstances and the men--a solid prop, a major trump in order to defend their interests, bar the way to capital's underhanded attack and pave the way for real change.

Our whole campaign is aimed and must be aimed at facilitating this rallying of support on 26 April.

Our Orientation

It is 3 months now since we launched this campaign. It may be said to have made a good start and is meeting with a profound response. Indeed, since the national conference we have adopted various initiatives--first and foremost the publication of the struggle plan--which have all been crowned with success. There have been 24 people's meetings, involving 220,000 people. The latest, in Paris on 19 December, indicates a power and militancy which, I believe, may be said to be growing.

Over these 3 months the entire party has launched great activity--Gaston Plissonnier will come back to this. I will only mention: 300,000 copies of L'ESPOIR AU PRESENT have been published and paid for, 21,000 people have joined the party (as against 15,000 in the same period last year), 10,000 new readers for L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE, and 1,328 million old francs collected in subscriptions. Not to mention all the other diverse activities.

This attests to the good health, dynamism and confidence of our party and its capacity for initiative and action.

We Are Heard Because We Speak the Truth

These good results--only the first results, because we are to go further and higher--obviously we owe these results to what makes our party unique in French political life, to its capacity to go beyond the workers' concerns and demands by bringing them, in words and deeds, answers which no other political force proposes. We have chosen clarity, frankness, courage, struggle and confidence in the future.

We are heard, and we can and will be heard still more widely, because we speak the truth, because working men and women need what we offer them, what we alone bring them.

We reject the idea of a world subject to misfortune and moving toward the abyss.

We reject the idea of a predetermined crisis allegedly coming from elsewhere, against which nothing can be done.

We say no, categorically no, to unemployment, to a high cost of living, to injustice, to a decline in freedoms, to national decline.

We say no, categorically no, to the game of those politicians who want a muzzled campaign, an illusory election and a bitter outcome for the workers.

We say yes to the struggle to defend the rights, the life of working people and their families.

We say yes to change. Yes to a job for everyone, to more humane labor, to justice, liberty for all, security, fraternity. Yes to a new growth for France, its economy, its culture and its people. Yes to an independent, strong France, speaking in its own voice, not aligned with any bloc, having the ability to play a more active part, in this moving, changing world, in the service of peace, disarmament, justice and friendship in relations between nations.

And we assert, we demonstrate, that all this is possible, on condition that the evil is attacked at the roots.

To this end, we rely on the initiative and responsibility of working people, of the citizens themselves.

That, in essence, is the entire meaning of the struggle plan and of our 131 proposals.

The Only Way Toward Change

What we are proposing is certainly not easy. But taking the easy way out means giving up. Whether we like it or not, whatever tempting disguises may be adopted, taking the easy way out means submitting to the demands of capital.

Either we must submit and agree to plunge ourselves into difficulties, crisis and adventure or we must fight to defend every inch of the way the interests, rights and positions of the working people, all the people's masses, and to find a positive way out of the crisis.

Those are the alternatives. We propose struggle. Today, it is, indeed, the only way, the only prospect which offers the working people progress, hope and change.

Our course, as we have said, is in no way a last resort, a palliative or a withdrawal. We have considered the experience of the past. We observe economic, social and political reality and we bring to the problems raised substantiated, clear, attacking answers, together with the will go to forward. And the conviction that speaking and acting as we do, while standing firmly on class grounds, is the only way of advancing.

You only have to look at real facts to become convinced of this.

I said just now that it was a question of an attacking line, looking toward the future, the only way to open the road to change, starting from a realistic viewpoint.

Yes, it is only in this battle, by rallying the forces of change around clear and well-founded objectives, that a popular movement can be built capable of imposing it. It will not be achieved by way of unprincipled electoral combinations or by deals among chiefs of staff, as proposed by the small groups playing the role of Francois Mitterrand's touts. Our 23d congress was perfectly clear on this basic question.

In effect, what we want is intangible. We want to go forward toward democratic change and achieve in the struggle to gain acceptance for it a majority popular rally, a new more solid and more durable left union.

We want to go further still, to extend this change by an original democratic path, which does not mean without a struggle, toward a French-style socialism which is itself democratic.

There is nothing in our attitude which contradicts this choice. It is with the greatest strictness but also with a spirit of initiative that we are applying the political strategy defined by our 22d and 23d congresses, and moreover, for the first time at such a level and in a battle for such stakes.

I repeat that we are inclined to favor any real step forward and to advance as far and as fast as will be decided by the working people themselves, on whom this depends. We are prepared to assume all our responsibilities in implementing the new policy which France needs, including in governing the country. Those who say that we do want to govern are only seeking to mask their refusal to give the PCF its due place in the government. Should the PCF be in position to possess that place and take it, it will assume all its responsibilities.

The key to the response to the operation of achieving consensus for a further clampdown, the key to change is the number of votes rallied around the Communist candidate on 26 April. Everything depends on that and on an attacking battle to achieve a good result.

This good result is possible. It is fair to say that nothing is settled, including the question of knowing who will take part in the second round. It is fair to have as one's ambition, as we do, that of enabling the Communist candidate to participate in the second round. All the more so since numerous democrats who turned toward the PS from 1972 onward are in the process of realizing that Francois Mitterrand is now overtly applying the policy which was that of the old French section of the Workers International. This explains PS present difficulties.

Everything Depends on Rallying Around the Communist Candidate

In more general terms, it is enough to travel the country and talk with people to establish not only that the discontent is very great but that there are also numerous working people sickened by the present situation and who are asking questions. There are even more available, including for joining in our action, even if they do not share all our beliefs. They can be won over to the single idea that they absolutely need us and will be able to count on us to defend them and to do everything in favor of change.

Naturally, that will only be gained at the cost of a great, very great battle.

PCF LEADER STATEMENT ON EL SALVADOR SITUATION

LD191143 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 15 Jan 81 p 8

[Text] [PCF Secretary General] Georges Marchais delivered a condemnation yesterday on behalf of the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights and Freedoms, of which he is chairman, against American intervention in El Salvador. He stated:

"Blood is being shed in El Salvador. A whole people are rising and arming themselves to end the dictatorship of a junta which was responsible for almost 10,000 deaths in 1980 alone.

Time is running out. Battles are raging and victims are falling in the hundreds. The tyrants must give way and allow the people of El Salvador to decide freely. We stand resolutely beside the Democratic Revolutionary Front, which includes all the opposition forces in the country We express our solidarity with the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, which has taken up arms for freedom and the homeland.

We call on democrats in France to show their solidarity with the people's forces of El Salvador.

We demand that all foreign support for the dictatorship of Napoleon Duarte cease immediately. U.S. military aid to the junta, amounting to several million dollars a year, must cease. The training of hundreds of officers from El Salvador at a U.S. base in Panama and the active presence of American advisers alongside the torturers must cease.

We call on French opinion to confront the threat of military intervention by the Pentagon, whether directly or through troops from Honduras or Guatemala. Freedom for El Salvador! No to U.S. intervention! Solidarity with the revolutionaries.

PCF'S GREMETZ CRITICIZES GISCARD'S AFRICA POLICY

LD221003 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 17 Jan 81 p 9

[Statement 16 January by PCF Politburo member Maxime Gremetz: "Stop Threat of Intervention in Africa!"]

[Text] The formidable campaign waged by the French Government and the mass media with reference to a plan for an agreement between Chad and Libya throws light on the essence of Giscard d'Estaing's African policy. As the representative of the interests of big French multinational companies and as Africa's self-appointed policemen entrusted with the task of preserving the imperialist order, he cannot resign himself to the fact that he has lost control of Chad. He is trying to recapture his positions there by any means.

Sensing an increase in the opposition by various African countries to continued French domination, he is trying to impose through blackmail and intimidation a strengthening of the French military presence to which several African countries have objected.

Following military intervention in West Sahara, Zaire, Djibouti, the Central African Republic and Chad, Giscard d'Estaing is now threatening to involve France in yet another colonial adventure. In order to preserve the profits of multinational companies, support class interests and slow down the process of African peoples' liberation, Giscard d'Estaing ignores the interests of France, friendship and genuine cooperation with the peoples of Africa.

In this dirty work he has received some valuable support from the RPR and the PS which, in order to distinguish themselves, criticize "his lack of firmness" with respect to those peoples.

Together with the PCF, all justice-loving people caring for France's image in the world call for a stop to Giscard's intimidation of and threats of intervention against African peoples.

France has a major, positive role to play in Africa. This presupposes an end to a neo-colonialist policy and support for the peoples' struggle for social justice and national independence.

It also presupposes support for the implementation of genuine cooperation with all countries on the basis of mutual interests and a new international order. This is where the interests of France and the interests of peace and entente among peoples lie.

FORMER MEMBERS EXPLAIN REASONS FOR LEAVING PCF

LD211119 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Jan 81 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Mrs Parmelin, Mr Merle and Mr Pignon Explain Their Departure From the PCF"]

[Excerpt] Some 35 former PCF members, mostly intellectuals, who left that part last year, issued a pamphlet on Sunday 18 January explaining their decisions and replying to statements by [PCF secretary general] Georges Marchais. The latter had stated on 21 December that those who were leaving the party were doing so "under pressure from the adversary."

"No, Georges Marchais, it is not 'pressure from the adversary' which is prompting us to leave the PCF," the signatories state. "This is a well-known allegation. It is hackneyed. Our options are the same. It is the PCF's existing apparatus which is turning its back on them."

They continue: "Among other things we denounce the following as irresponsible and dangerous:

"The unqualified attitude [apparition] to the Soviet regime and to the invasion of Afghanistan and the attitude adopted toward events in Poland;
"The abandonment of any unitary strategy;
"The fall into a policy of workers' control;
"Chauvinism and xenophobia;
"Replacing debate by viciousness, slander and disdain;
"The support given to a hypocritical morality;
"The total lack of democracy in the party.

"Our departure is not a sign of resignation. It is a battle--a battle for socialism with freedom."

PARTY LEADERS TO STAND DOWN IN MITTERRAND FAVOR

MRG's Crepeau

LD211333 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Jan 81 p 12

[Excerpt] Left Radical Movement [MRG] Chairman Michel Crepeau, who is a presidential election candidate, indicated in Toulouse on Friday evening 16 January that he will stand down in the second round of the election in Francois Mitterrand's favor, on certain conditions. He specified that he hopes to obtain enough votes in the first round for the PS candidate to agree to adopt some of the ideas put forward last June in the MRG's manifesto.

PSD's Hintermann

LD211103 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Jan 81 p 12

[Excerpt] Speaking to the Eighth Congress of the Social Democratic Party [PSD] which he founded in 1975, Eric Hintermann stated on Sunday 18 January that he hopes to stand down in Francois Mitterrand's favor in the second round of the presidential election (Mr Hintermann wants to stand in this election but has not yet received enough support). The PSD secretary general said: "We want social democracy. We will have to opt for the solution which is closest to social democracy; failing a Social Democratic president, I would like a Socialist president in the second round provided his election does not mean giving government posts to the PCF." Mr Hintermann expressed the view that the PCF "will not play the role which some people expect since the existing leadership will probably not wish to enter a reformist government" if Mr Mitterrand wins.

The Social Democratic Party founder also said: "The day we are told that the Social Democratic group can express its views and organize freely within the PS I will propose returning to the PS...."

PRESIDENT HITS ALL-TIME LOW IN OPINION POLLS

LD190941 Paris LE MONDE in French 11-12 Jan 81 p 4

[Text] The French people's "level" of confidence in Giscard d'Estaing as it is analyzed each month by SOFRES is negative. In FIGARO magazine of Saturday, 10 January the monthly poll shows that 49 percent of the people questioned have no confidence in the president of the republic "to solve the problems posed in France today." Only 47 percent have confidence in him.

Thus, the head of state loses 6 points in one month (53 percent had confidence in him in December 1980), while the percentage of French people who have no confidence in him increases by 7 points (42 percent had no confidence in him last month).

Since the question of "confidence" has been formulated in this way by SOFRES, that is since October 1978, it is the first time that the response has shown a negative balance for the head of state. Thus, SOFRES joins IFOP, whose popularity pool published every month by FRANCE-SOIR has shown a negative balance 10 times. This latter was constantly positive when Jaques Chirac occupied the post of premier.

In December 1980, the IFOP popularity poll established the level of satisfaction with Giscard d'Estaing as 40 percent and of dissatisfaction as 46 percent.

The SOFRES-FIGARO magazine poll also measures the level of confidence in the premier. He loses 2 points, 31 percent having confidence in him as against 33 percent last month, while 62 percent have no confidence in him (against 61 percent in December).

Among the other personalities of the majority, Jaques Chirac and Michel Debre advance by 2 points: 33 percent of the people questioned want the mayor of Paris to "play an important role in the months and years to come"; 29 percent express this wish for the mayor of Amboise.

In the opposition, Francois Mitterrand gains 3 points over December: 35 percent wish to see him play an important role. But Michel Rocard remains very much at the head of the personalities for whom the French express this wish: with 50 percent he gains 1 point while Georges Marchais loses 2 (He goes from 20 percent to 18 percent.).

16 January Poll

LD201501 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Jan 81 p 10

[Text] FRANCE-SOIR-IFOP's monthly popularity poll published on Friday 16 January confirms the president's deteriorating image in public opinion. According to this poll carried out between 6 and 13 January on a national sample of 1,610 people aged 18 years and over, only 37 percent of the people questioned said that they were satisfied with Giscard d'Estaing. The head of state lost 3 points since the December 1980 poll. The percentage of dissatisfied people, on the other hand, is up 1 point (47 against 46 percent).

The president's popularity rating has never before been so low. The poorest result previously recorded by Giscard d'Estaing in FRANCE-SOIR-IFOP's monthly "barometer" was in December 1976, after the RPR was formed: 39 percent of people were "satisfied" and 47 percent "dissatisfied."

In addition, 27 percent of the people questioned said that they were satified with Raymond Barre and 57 percent said that they were dissatisfied. The premier's popularity rating was just as bad in December.

FRG'S GENSCHER PAYS 1-DAY VISIT FOR TALKS

Arrival in Rome

AU211607 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 21 Jan (ANSA)--West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher flew in here today for talks with the Italian leaders which local observers noted as being the first meeting between European statesmen since President Ronald Reagan's inauguration yesterday.

Genscher's schedule includes sessions with head-of-state Sandro Pertini, Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani, and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

Genscher's meeting with Pertini covered bilateral relations, some EEC problems, and the prospects for the international situation in the light of the most recent development.

Pertini also asked Genscher to convey his own and the Italian people's thanks to the West German president for the generous aid supplied by West Germany to the areas in southern Italy hit by an earthquake last November.

Meets Leaders

AU220900 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 22, Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 22 Jan (ANSA)--West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher made a work visit to Italy yesterday when he met with Italian head-of-state Sandro Pertini, Premier Arnaldo Forlani and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. The talks centered on international problems, East-West ties in particular, and Community matters.

Censcher pushed for a Community foreign policy and greater coordination among EEC partners in matters of security. He stressed that a relaunching of joint European endeavors was not to be seen as any attempt to weaken the Atlantic alliance, however.

Forlani agreed that a stronger and more united Europe improved Europe's partnership with the United States.

Europe's role was also the focus of talks Genscher had with his Italian counterpart. Genscher said that this was a decisive moment for East-West ties as in a few weeks the Soviet Communist Party congress will lay the groundwork for Soviet foreign and economic policies. The congress cannot help but be influenced by the West's behavior, he said. If the USSR got the idea that there were areas of disagreement between the United States and Europe, it would spend years trying to exploit this dissension before realizing it was an illusion, Genscher maintained. In the meantime, that would be the end of detente, he added.

Colombo agreed that this was a critical moment for East-West ties. He added that "European union and the solidarity between Europe and the United States are essential to deal with any eventual negative changes in Soviet policy and in order to pursue detente." "If the USSR has achieved successes in recent times this is due to Western weaknesses which, should they continue, could induce the Soviet Union to mistakenly think there is no European union," he said.

CIVIL TRADE SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN LIFTED

LD211500 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1400 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Sanctions on civil trade with Iran will be lifted from midnight tonight, the Trade Department announced today. This follows the release of the American hostages. Other Common Market and OECD countries are taking similar steps, the department said.

The department added that the lifting of British sanctions would involve two procedures. A statutory instrument had been made which revoked the order prohibiting the export of embargoed goods to Iran. A second order, which prohibited the making of contracts for the sale, supply or transport of goods from Britain to Iran, would be revoked by order-in-council, as soon as convenient.

In the meantime, Trade Secretary Mr John Biffen has issued an open general licence which immediately authorizes the making and performance of contracts which would otherwise have been prohibited under the second order.

THATCHER SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO CARTER, REAGAN

LD211319 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Jan 81 p 5

[James Wightman report: "Mrs Thatcher Hails Carter's Tenacity--and Says Farewell"]

[Text] The prime minister has sent a message to Mr Carter expressing pleasure at the release of the hostages and congratulating him on his part in securing their freedom.

The message, prepared on Monday when it looked as if the hostages might be released then, reached Mr Carter soon after Mr Reagan became president yesterday. Diplomatic soundings had been taken to ensure that the new president would not be offended by Mrs Thatcher's sending such a message to Mr Carter. The message said:

I was delighted to learn that the 52 members of your embassy held hostage in Teheran for over a year have at last been set free. Their safe release is a tribute to your skill and tenacity in handling an agonising problem. We congratulate you and rejoice with you and the American people. Our hearts go out to the hostages and their families whose long ordeal, so courageously borne, is now over.

The message was Mrs Thatcher's second to Mr Carter yesterday. She first sent him one of farewell as he relinquished the Presidency. At the same time she sent a message of congratulations and welcome to President Reagan with whom she will have talks in Washington next month.

Mrs Thatcher told Mr Carter she had admired his courage in tackling the formidable problems facing the United States and the free world. She also thanked him for his close friendship and cooperation and said how much she had appreciated his hospitality to her in Washington in 1979. She and her colleagues sent Mr Carter best wishes for his future, said Mrs Thatcher.

Congratulating Mr Reagan on his assuming the Presidency, Mrs Thatcher spoke of the formidable task of leadership which he faced at a dangerous time. She assured him of her government's confidence and support as they worked together to meet the challenges of the 1980's. Mrs Thatcher added that she looked forward to renewing her friendship with Mr Reagan in Washington next month and to consolidating the close relationship between the two countries. She met Mr Reagan twice when she was in opposition.

She is to visit Washington on February 25-28 and will be the first European head of government to go to the White House under the new Presidency. She will be accompanied by Lord Carrington, foreign secretary. There are hopes in Whitehall and in Washington of close ties between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Reagan, particularly when they seem to have so much in common on economic policies and defence.

DAILY TELEGRAPH ON REAGAN 'ABILITY TO COMMUNICATE'

LD211501 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Jan 81 p 16

[Editorial: "Hostages Out, Reagan In"]

[Text] So Ronald Reagan, sworn in yesterday as the 40th president of the United States, will at least not have the problem of the American hostages in Iran on his plate. The Iranians had them airborne too late for President Carter to enjoy the small consolation of welcoming them to freedom while he was still in office, while at the same time avoiding the unknown perils of having to deal with President Reagan. All very cunning of the Mullahs. Nevertheless, it is in its way quite a happy augury. Americans will find thankfulness at the safe return mingling with hopes for the Reagan presidency. Not only thankfulness either. It will lend body to Mr Reagan's warning against "those who practice terrorism and prey upon their neighbors."

Mr Reagan's speech was a good example of its kind, and better than many recently. It was neither too flamboyant (John F. Kennedy) nor too pious (Jimmy Carter). In substance it did not depart from many pronouncements he made during the election campaign but it neatly presented the philosophy he is offering the American people: Less government at the center rather than in the states; lighten the "punitive tax burden"; reawaken "this industrial giant"; renewal for friends and allies: "We will match loyalty with loyalty." For potential adversaries: "We will maintain sufficient strength to prevail if need be, knowing that if we do so, we have the best chance of not having to use that strength." Perhaps more important than the homely substance was the manner; it was Mr Reagan's ability to "communicate," in the jargon. That is not to be sneezed at.

All remains to be done. If Mr Reagan can achieve say 80 percent of the prospects he has set forth, he will have worked a mighty work. He has been handed a rather miserable inheritance, as he clearly recognised in his speech. Everything will depend on how the economy performs, and on whether inflation can be held at bay and then cut back. Familiar terms for British ears. Mr Reagan has some shrewd men in his economic team, a mixture of businessmen and theorists. If some reports are correct, the team has lost its earlier fascination with the economic performance of Mrs Thatcher's government and intends to follow a rather modified model of monetarism. Mrs Thatcher will no doubt be interested to find out about that when she goes to Washington next month.

Mrs Thatcher will be accompanied by Lord Carrington, who must be avidly looking foward to discussions with Mr Reagan's secretary of state, Gen Haig. So far as the big questions are concerned--nuclear arms control, the Middle East, for two--the Reagan camp has made it clear that it is going to take its time about formulating policy lines. One somewhat shadowy area so far has been Africa. The question of Namibia and South Africa is one of the more immediate subjects likely to come to the fore in the fairly near future. Both Gen Haig and Lord Carrington will have a strong interest in staying off United Nations moves for sanctions against South Africa. In general, however, Lord Carrington should be aware that Gen Haig, with Mr Reagan's complete backing, intends to place America's interests first always.

MORNING STAR FINDS REAGAN PRESIDENCY 'FRIGHTENING'

LD211459 London MORNING STAR in English 21 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Immoral Rearmament"]

[Text] Crucial to yesterday's welcome release of the Iranian hostages is Iran's insistence that the U.S. will never try to interfere in its internal affairs again; for the modern history of Iran since before the last war has been one of first British, then U.S. imperialist interference.

To exploit the country's vast oil wealth for the West, British and U.S. interests have imposed on the Iranian people their own puppets.

After the CIA overthrew the democratically elected Iranian leader, Mossadeq, Iran lived under the terror of the Shah, armed and upheld by the U.S. and Britain, a key to dominating the whole of the Middle East.

And even as the hostages finally flew out of Teheran yesterday, the U.S. Defence Department authorised the sale of two billion dollars worth of arms to Saudi Arabia. Meanwhile U.S. warships remained off the Gulf.

The ousting of imperialism by the Iranian people was a bitter blow to the confidence of a U.S. determined to dominate the world's resources.

Yesterday the U.S. response was reflected in the inauguration of President Reagan. For Reagan this is to be a moral crusade of strength. To back up the growing arsenals of the U.S.--of which Britain is a major offshore base--is the "will and moral courage of free men and women," he said. But Reagan is not interested in free men and women. On the contrary, U.S. military might is interested in the subjugation of men and women to the will of the U.S. With Gen Haig, ex-Nixon aide and advocate of first-strike nuclear attacks, at his right hand, it is a frightening prospect.

The U.S. is in deep economic trouble. Inflation, unemployment are wreaking havoc, as Reagan admitted yesterday. His answer is moral rearmament and military might.

For the moment Iran has rid itself of the U.S. presence. On paper it has U.S. agreement. But for us in Britain, U.S. interference is still very real.

The Thatcher government is a willing ally in putting Britain in the front line of a nuclear holocaust in Europe. Taking hostages can never be condoned. But like the Iranians, the Beitish people must fight to throw out U.S. interference in our defence policy. Instead we must defend ourselves not with U.S.-controlled nuclear weaponry, but with a vigorous independent diplomacy for peace--not on the warmongering bravado of a sad B movie.

CABINET FREEZES PLANS TO IMPLEMENT DEFENSE CUTS

LD191329 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 19 Jan 81 p 1

[Desmond Wettern report: "Defence Cost Cuts Frozen"]

[Text] Plans to implement defence cuts of at least 400 million pounds have been frozen on Cabinet orders, so the new defence secretary, Mr Nott, can start with a clean sheet.

It will be up to him whether he accepts proposals for spending cuts which Mr Pym, his predecessor, had approved.

The full amount to be cut will not be known until after the end of the financial year as only then will it be possible to ascertain the amount the services have overspent on their current budget.

Mr Nott is expected to look with disfavour at any proposals to increase purchase of equipment from America such as the Harpoon missile as an allegedly cheap replacement for the British Sea Eagle.

It seems certain he will favour the proposed British developments of the Harrier fighter rather than the slower and less maneuverable American modification of the design.

Mr Nott will certainly be influenced by the prime minister's advocacy of a maritime defence policy for Britain.

KIPRIANOU CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT REAGAN

NC211614 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] President Kiprianou has sent the following message to the new U.S. President, Ronald Reagan:

On the happy occasion of your inauguration as 40th U.S. President, I convey to you, on behalf of the people of Cyprus and myself, personally, cordial congratulations and warmest wishes for your personal health and for every success in the most difficult task lying ahead of you. I look forward to close and friendly cooperation with you in the interests of out two countries and to the benefit of justice, freedom and peace in the world. President Kiprianou's message to Mr Reagan concludes: I again wish the friendly American people everlasting happiness and continuous progress under your bright leadership.

STATEMENT ON NATIONAL GUARD COMMANDER'S RECALL

NC211230 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] The Defense Ministry has issued a statement on the issue of appointing a new National Guard General Staff [GEEF] chief. The statement says that there has never been any question of an ultimatum from the Greek Government to the Cypriot Government or of imposing any officer as the new GEEF chief.

As has already been announced, the statement adds, the established procedure has been followed by informing the Cypriot Government about the decision to transfer Lieutenant General Komninos after 6 years of service in Cyprus, and by submitting a recommendation for a replacement, who would take over as chief--if and for as long as he is approved by the Cypriot Government.

CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS DISCUSSED AT 21 JAN TALKS

NC211631 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1610 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] The Cyprus intercommunal talks resumed this afternoon at the Ledra Palace conference area. At today's session the two sides continued discussion of constitutional aspects of the Cyprus problem. Speaking to reporters before the meeting, the UN special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, said the subject of discussion is the most complex from the technical point of view. Referring to the arrival of Mr Sherry, of the UN Cyprus desk, to Cyprus on Sunday, he said he is going to advise him, but he will not play any specific role. He also said Mr Sherry is not bringing any message from Mr Waldheim nor is he going to Ankara or Athens. Replying to other questions, he said: For the time being there is no concrete progress. We are still negotiating.

A communique issued by the United Nations after the meeting, which lasted about 2 hours, said both sides have submitted substantive proposals. The stage has now been reached for a detailed comparative study and discussion of these proposals. The next meeting will take place on Wednesday when the item territorial aspects will again be examined.

Ioannidhis, Onan Comments

NC211806 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Excerpt] In a statement prior to today's Cyprus intercommunal talks meeting, Greek Cypriot Representative Ioannidhis said that it was expected a useful exchange of views would be held on the meaning and the principles of the proposals which have already been submitted at the negotiating table.

Answering a pertinent question, Ioannidhis said the Greek Cypriot side has definitely submitted proposals on the question of initial practical measures. He added that the Turkish Cypriot side has also submitted proposals at the negotiating table. Ioannidhis clarified that these are written proposals.

In answer to a remark that the impression prevails that the atmosphere is no longer so good, Ioannidhis said that the atmosphere continues to be good. In answer to another question he said it can be said that negotiations have not yet started. Turkish Cypriot interlocutor Onan made a statement prior to the meeting and expressed the belief that today's talks were to proceed in depth and that an effort was to be exerted to arrive at an agreed constitution.

In answer to a remark that the Turkish Cypriot press reported that the talks are continuing for the sake of talks, Onan said: I can assure you that I do not come for the sake of talks, but I come in order to find a solution to the Cyprus problem. I can say that the same applies for Mr Ioannidhis.

Answering another question, Onan said that the atmosphere has been constructive from the beginning. He added, however, that no results have yet been achieved. Answering another question, Onan said that the talks are not deadlocked, and he expressed the hope that there will be no deadlock.

Today's meeting lasted almost 2 hours. From the Greek Cypriot side, the talks were also attended by advisers Triandafillidhis and Mrs Soulioti, and by Mr Poliviou, special adviser to the Greek Cypriot interlocutor on constitutional and other related matters. From the Turkish Cypriot side, the talks were attended by Mr Onan's advisers, Ertegun and Tatar.

CABINET ACCEPTS UN PROPOSALS ON NICOSIA AIRPORT

NC220745 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 22 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] The Cyprus Government has informed UN Secretary General Waldheim that it accepts his proposals for resettlement in Famagusta and the reopening of the Nicosia airport, although it has some reservations on certain provisions of his proposal on the airport. This decision was taken by the Council of Ministers after a serious study of the secretary general's proposals which had been conveyed to the government by Foreign Minister Rolandhis.

According to reliable information, Mr Sherry, the UN secretary general's special adviser, will be bringing to Cyprus Dr Waldheim's proposal which exclusively concerns the reopening of Nicosia airport and which will be submitted at the negotiating table. Diplomatic circles consider the Turkish Cypriot side's attitude toward the reopening of Nicosia airport as a "political maneuver" with the aim of pursuing, during the discussions, political gains that would serve its partitionist plans.

MIKHAILIDHIS COMMENTS ON TURKISH CYPRIOT RIGHTS

NC200648 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 20 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] House President Alekos Mikhailidhis has given a clear warning that the Cyprus Government is not going to recognise any sovereign rights for the Turkish Cypriot administration in the north.

Speaking at a memorial for two Greek Cypriots at Trakhani who lost their lives in the national struggle, Mr Mikhailidhis said that their sacrifice must provide courage for those who survive to undertake their responsibilities.

Referring to the intercommunal talks, he said there is much talk about mistrust between the two communities but the building of trust cannot be through division.

In an obvious reference to reports that the Turks are demanding sovereign rights as part of their position about good will measures, Mr Midhailidhis said:

"It is inconceivable that someone could suggest that we should disband as a state or that we should recognise sovereign rights to the Turkish Cypriot administration, at a time they know that such a step not be the road to settlement but the avenue to legitimisation of partition".

In another speech at Kolossi refugee establishment, Mr Mikhailidhis defended the right of refugees to return to their homes as part of the observance of the fundamental freedoms of movement, settlement, work and ownership in a federal state.

TURKISH CYPRIOT OFFICIAL ON SOVEREIGNTY RIGHTS

NC210917 Nicosia TURKISH CYPRIOT NEWS BULLETIN in English 21 Jan 81 p 1, 4

[Text] Both the Turkish and Greek Cypriot peoples must have equal sovereignty rights said Mr Oguz R. Korhan, president of the Legislative assembly of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris.

He was commenting yesterday on a settlement by his Greek Cypriot counterpart, Mr Milhalidhis reported in the 'CYPRUS MAIL', when the Greek leader warned that the south Cyprus administrations would not recognize any sovereign rights for the Turkish Cypriots.

"This is a surprising statement because the Turkish Cypriots' right to sovereignty and independence in Cyprus is undeniable and inalienable as embodied in the 1960 agreements", Mr Korhan declared.

"It is this right which the Greek Cypriot onslaught during 1963-1974 tired to destroy, and it is for the defence of this that the Turkish Cypriot people put up such heroic resistance for eleven years. It is on the basis of this inalienable right that the Turkish Cypriot side consolidated itself in the north and extended its hand of friendship to the Greek Cypriot aggressors for the re-establishment of a partnership republic on a bizonal, bicommunal and nonaligned federal basis.

"The question of recognition of the right of sovereignty of the Turkish people of Cyprus does not arise because it is a reality entrenched in the 1960 agreements and Mr Mikhailidhis's attempt to question it serves no other purpose than to undermine the current peace talks. In fact, as the last session of the talks has shown, the Greek Cypriot side has not reciprocated Turkish Cypriot good will.

"Any future political settlement must be based on the equal sovereignty rights of the Turkish and Greek Cypriot peoples."

O AGON: GOOD-WILL MEASURES MUST BE RECONSIDERED

NC170945 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 17 Jan 81 p 1

["My Opinion" column by the Observer: "We Must Disengage Ourselves From the Good-Will Measures"]

[Excerpts] At the time of the opening of the intercommunal dialogue, the government took a number of measures to assist the climate in which the talks were to be held.

For example, the government agreed not to raise the Cypriot problem for discussion at this year's UN General Assembly session. Our problem has not been taken to international rostrums as frequently as it should; the voice of Cyprus is not being heard as loudly as it was in the past; official reaction to provocations or activities by the Turkish side has been soft.

However, the Turks have failed to reciprocate, take any measures or proceed with any gestures in response to ours. On the contrary, by submitting the recent mock proposals on Famagusta, they have continued their provocative statements and activities and have escalated their intransigence and negative stand. Although we have proceeded with new concessions, the Turks have escalated their provocations and increased their demands.

We believe that the government must now reassess its good will activities following the totally negative stand and intransigence of the Turks. It must disengage itself from the decision it has made if the Turkish side continues the same negative policy. The competent authorities must proceed with Cyprus' reactivation in the international field and hold a campaign to brief the foreign governments and the international public on the Cypriot problem.

If the Turkish side continues to fail to constructively reciprocate, then the good will measures taken by the government must be withdrawn.

Therefore, the government must warn the United Nations, the Turks and others that it cannot possibly continue to remain idle and that it will be compelled to withdraw the good will measures and disengage itself from its decisions if the Turks fail to respond accordingly.

WEEKLY SEES CARTER, REAGAN, HAIG ALL ANTI-CYPRUS

NC181555 Nicosia THE CYPRUS WEEKLY in English 16 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Viewpoint"]

[Text] Four years ago when Jimmy Carter was elected president, church bells peeled joyfully in free Cyprus to welcome the advent of a man who promised to uphold human rights everywhere and to maintain the U.S. arms embargo against Turkey, until the Turkish invasion troops were withdrawn from the island.

Jimmy's departure from office this week is greeted with silence and sadness over the fact that the promises of even an avowedly God-fearing politician have proved hollow and hypocritical.

The new president, Ronald Reagan, also took a moralistic attitude before his election, going as far as to promise that if elected, he would reimpose the arms embargo on Turkey.

This promise has collapsed even before Reagan's inauguration, however, with the congressional testimony of General Alexander Haig, the man nominated as secretary of state, who not only admitted but defended his support of the lifting of the arms embargo against Turkey when he served as NATO's supreme military commander under Carter.

The simple moral of this brief tale is that Cyprus should not bank on the promises of politicians, particularly the bible-thumping or defenders-of-real-values variety, for their words turn out to be even more hollow in the end than those of their more prosaic colleagues.

The real pity is that the politicians, who may be well-meaning, finally succumb to the advice or pressures of military types like General Haig, who clearly believe their concept of stragety stands far above the upholding of human rights.

KARAMANLIS CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO REAGAN

NC211306 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr Karamanlis, has sent a warm message of congratulations to the new President of the United States, Mr Reagan. The full text of Mr Karamanlis' message to Mr Reagan is as follows:

As you assume the office of the President of the United States, I address to you my warm congratulations and my sincere wishes for the success of your lofty and difficult mission. I am convinced that during the course of your term the ties of traditional friendship and fruitful cooperation that exist between our two peoples will be strengthened even further.

I also believe, concludes Mr Karamanlis in his message to Mr Reagan, that your presence at the head of your great nation will contribute to the dissolution of the dangerous confusion that prevails in the world today and to a real consolidation of peace.

AVRIANI ON PLANS FOR NEW CRETE U.S.-NATO BASE

NC211756 Athens AVRIANI in Greek 21 Jan 81 pp 1,6

[Exclusive report by Stelios Agouridhis]

[Excerpts] Crete is definitely being transformed into a powder keg. According to exclusive information received by AVRIANI from political and financial circles, as well as from official documents, it emerges that the government has recently received:

A detailed NATO plan--this is being studied carefully by the government--drawn up by the United States and the member-states of the EEC, whose main purpose is to force the population of Soudha to abandon the area and to establish the largest NATO base in the Mediterranean, and in southwestern [as printed] Europe in particular, that would have a model airfield and harbor.

According to the same sources, the government is giving careful consideration to this proposal while, in the event that agreement is finally reached, the command of this new supermodern base as well as of the others will be assigned to a joint command in which our country will also participate.

As these circles have emphasized, U.S.-NATO circles are particularly concerned with the establishment of this superbase following the new turn of events in the Middle East, the continuing Iran-Iraq conflict and their "ostensible" abandonment of quite a number of Middle East states (Afghanistan and others).

This base will cover the entire Middle East region and be equipped with supermodern heavy weapons and maybe "Lance" nuclear warheads.

Meanwhile, the abandonment of the Soudha area by the responsible state services is more than obvious. According to information received by AVRIANI from competent and authoritative sources, there is a special long-term plan to force the population to abandon the area and to establish this superbase.

This whole situation has filled its people with despair.

OFFICIAL CLARIFIES PROPOSALS ON U.S. BASES

NC21154 Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 21 Jan 81 p 8

[Text] Replying to a journalist's question about a press report regarding the supplementary Greek proposals on the U.S. bases, the government spokesman made the following clarification:

"The truth about the drafting of the geographical appendices on the bases in the defense and economic cooperation agreement with the United States is the following:

"A mixed team of officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and National Defense has, over the last few days, worked out the final wording of these texts and is now busy completing their translation into English. No problem of either disagreement or amendments has arisen. The geographical appendices will be handed over to the U.S. side within the next few days.

'Consequently, the published reports about disagreements between the ministers of national defense and foreign affairs do not correspond to reality.

U.S. USES BASES FOR POLISH SURVEILLANCE

NC191157 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 18 Jan 81 p 1

[Excerpt] U.S. electronic surveillance aircraft are using the base at Ellinikon as a refueling stop and to gather information within the context of the more general mobilization of the United States and NATO against the People's Republic of Poland. There are reports in this connection that during the November-January period, at least three U.S. spy planes stopped at Ellinikon base for refueling before proceeding toward central Europe. They also collected "intelligence material" from the NADGE stations and the U.S. bases in Greek territory.

The unimpeded use of Greece for cold war aims of the Americans and of NATO constitutes only one aspect of official Greece's alignment with their antisocialist and anti-Polish objectives. From this point of view, the comments of the Soviet media are also instructive. According to our correspondent in Moscow:

Serious reservations are being voiced as to the credibility of the Greek Government's declaration that it desires neighborly relations with the socialist countries.

Latest reports confirm that the government of "New Democracy" has committed itself to participating in the NATO campaign that is being developed within the pretext of events in Poland. It appears, however, that it is concerned with the manner in which the "Greek contribution" will be put into practice to avoid to the extent possible the reaction of the progressive forces and public opinion.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL RESIGNS FOR HEALTH

NC191242 Athens KIPIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 18 Jan 81 p 18

[Excerpt] Viron Theodhoropoulos, the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, has submitted his resignation to K. Mitsotakis pleading "reasons of health." The assistant secretary general, Ambassador St. Roussos, is held as his most likely successor, though, according to some reports, the possibility of I. Tzounis, the present ambassador in Washington, is also being discussed.

Commenting on Theodhoropoulos' resignation--who really is having problems with his eyesight--diplomatic circles maintain that the reasons must rather be sought in his total inability to collaborate with the foreign minister, with whom he had frequently disagreed regarding the handling of Greek-Turkish differences and reentry into NATO.

EVREN, TURKMEN CONGRATULATE REAGAN, HAIG

TA211657 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren sent a congratulatory message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan who assumed office yesterday. In his congratulatory message, Prime Minister Ulusu expressed the belief that the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries will be further developed in every field on the bilateral level as well as within the framework of NATO. Ulusu said: on behalf of myself and the Turkish Government, I extend my sincerest wishes for your personal health and happiness.

Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen sent a message to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and congratulated him on his appointment. In his message, Turkmen said the feelings of trust and esteem inspired by Haig during his NATO assignment will further develop the solidarity needed within NATO.

In a reply message to Turkmen, Haig expressed the conviction that Turkey will fulfill its duty in accordance with NATO interests and the national interests of the other NATO members. Haig also expressed the hope that joint work will be conducted with Turkey in a bid to strengthen NATO and develop cooperation between the member countries.

TURKMEN CITES 'RELIEF, JOY' AT HOSTAGES' RELEASE

TA211247 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said that with the release of the U.S. hostages an important source of tension in the region has been eliminated. Turkmen, who is in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, for the preliminary meetings of the third Islamic summit conference, made the following statement to Turkish journalists: We received with great relief and joy the news of the agreement which led to the release of the hostages and of the end of the suffering of the hostages and their relatives. With the agreement, an important source of tension in our region--which is faced with many problems anyway--has been eliminated. I would like to point out that we appreciate the efforts of the Algerian Government, which led to this result.

ISTANBUL PRESS REACTION TO ZIAUL HAQ'S VISIT

NC211215 [Editorial Report] The Istanbul Turkish press has carried the following comment on Pakistan President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq's recent visit to Turkey. On 13 January, MILLIYET, on page 1, carries an unattributed editorial, "Pakistan and Turkey", in which the writer comments on President Ziaul Haq's visit to Turkey. After stressing the strong and traditional ties between the two countries, the writer says: "Though we do not approve of President Ziaul Haq's political methods, we welcome him to Turkey as the highest representative of friendly and brotherly Pakistan."

Recalling the full support which Pakistan lent to Turkey in the Cyprus dispute and the special trade relations existing between the two countries, the writer continues: "The Pakistani head of state is the first leader at this level to visit our state after the 12 September takeover. We feel that Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu--who is going to represent our country at the At-Ta'if Islamic summit conference at the end of this month--will find a close ally in the person of President Ziaul Haq."

The writer finally says: "We wonder whether or not Ziaul Haq will brief Ankara on Pakistan's efforts to manufacture nuclear bombs. It is known that Pakistani scientist (Dr A.Q. Han) is pursuing these efforts, which are believed to have secured financial assistance from Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi for two separate projects."

On 14 January, HURRIYET on page 3, carried an editorial by Oktay Eksi: "A Guest in Our Country", in which he comments on Ziaul Haq's visit to Turkey. He recalls the valuable help which the Pakistani people extended to Turkey during the war of independence and adds: "That is why those who lead Turkey and those who lead Pakistan have always felt the need to evaluate one another with 'a special care.' Despite the fact that today Pakistan is being run by Ziaul Haq in a manner that the Turkish public has been unable to digest, this same person is being extended a warm welcome in Turkey."

Oktay Eksi appreciates Pakistani efforts to achieve contemporary civilization, and he adds: "But Pakistan is being run by a group that believes that efforts for 'development, modernization and democratization' can be based on a fervent religious fanaticism." The writer concludes: "Irrespective of his motives, Pakistani head of state Ziaul Haq's visit has been useful in that it has given us an opportunity to once again review our own values."

On 17 January, TERCUMAN, on pages 1 and 12, carried a commentary by Nazi Ilicak: "How Far and Yet How Near," stressing the traditional friendship between the two peoples but also criticizing Ziaul Haq personally. Ilicak says, among other things: "In his first speech, Ziaul Haq pledged to hold general elections in October 1977, but he did not keep this pledge. First he postponed elections until 17 November 1979 and then abandoned the idea of general elections completely. As time went by, his attitude toward political parties toughened, Bhutto was hanged and his supporters jailed. All political parties were banned, even the Pakistani National Unity Party which opposed Bhutto and applauded the military regime. Press censorship was toughened. Now he has been trying to restore his lost prestige by turning to the principles of the divine laws of Islam." The article adds: "The above examples indicate the deep chasm that exists between Turkey and Pakistan. That is why we called our commentary 'How Far and Yet How Near.' We are very close in language, in religion and in history, but we are very far from each other in the pursuit of our political objectives and in the interpretation of religious and state affairs." The commentary concludes: "Because of his erroneous behavior, Ziaul Haq gradually broke away from the people, and as he did so began to fear democracy. Ziaul Haq has lost his people's support because he antagonized the press and the politicians."

On 19 January, CUMHURIYET, on page 2, carried a commentary by Ilhan Selcuk who comments on Ziaul Haq's visit to Turkey. The commentator says: "Ziaul Haq visited our country and left. It was natural that as a head of state visiting our country, he should be treated with respect. Now we can talk and ask ourselves: 'What is Ziaul Haq's place in the contemporary world?' He sounds as if he was living 1400 years ago and he is defending a dark world." Comparing him with Khomeyni, the writer adds: "At least Khomeyni has identified himself with a militancy which has unfurled the flag of independence over Iran, while the Pakistan of Ziaul Haq has had to submit to dictatorship. Islam is being used as an ideology of freedom in one place and as an ideology of slavery in another."

TRT DIRECTOR GENERAL SUBMITS RESIGNATION

TA201126 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Turkish Radio and Television [TRT] Director General Dogan Kasaroglu has resigned. Kasaroglu issued a message to TRT members on this occasion. The message says: As I did on the day I took over my post, I still believe that the TRT is a state organization that must serve the lofty Turkish nation. The TRT believes in and defends the unity of the Turkish Republic, the national democratic, sectarian and social character of the Turkish Republic based on human rights and the reforms of Ataturk, while carrying out its task.

The TRT, which is entrusted with carrying out its activities in the light of these principles, must also take care of our national security, public morals and national traditions.

TRT members have always been aware of these principles during the implementation of their duties and have acted in the light of their sense of duty only.

AYDINLIK OWNER, EDITOR FINED FOR PROPAGANDA

TA201707 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] The Istanbul Martial Law Command First Military Court has passed a 7 and 1/2 year sentence on Leyla Yurdakul, the owner and chief editor of AYDINLIK publications, and to Salih Aydogan Buyykozden, the chief editor of the newspaper AYDINLIK, for making communist propaganda in their publications. The court then changed the prison terms to fines of 273,500 Turkish liras each in line with the press law.

COURT ORDERS ARREST OF 223 TRADE UNIONISTS

TA201115 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] The Second Military Court of the Istanbul Martial Law Command has decided to arrest another 223 leaders of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] and of unions affiliated with DISK and the factory representatives of these unions.

The Istanbul Military Prosecutor's Office has started an investigation of some 2,000 persons, including the leaders of DISK and unions affiliated with DISK and the factory representatives of these unions, for engaging in illegal organizational activity with the aim of establishing a Marxist-Leninist order based on the hegemony of the working class by overthrowing the existing constitutional system. Of the persons who were being investigated and detained, 545 were referred to the military court of the Istanbul Martial Laq Command with a request for their arrest. Of these, 83 persons, including DISK leader Abdullah Basturk and former Istanbul Mayor Ahmet Isfan, were arrested and 462 persons were released. Following objections to this decision, the 2d Military Court of the Istanbul Martial Law Command issued arrest warrants in absentia for 223 of the 462 persons who had previously been released.

JAPAN EXTENDS LOANS WITHIN OCED FRAMEWORK

TA161727 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Two loan agreements for a total of $80 million, which Japan undertook to extend to Turkey for the years 1979 and 1980 within the framework of OECD, were signed in Ankara today. The agreements were signed by State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal on behalf of Turkey and by Japanese Ambassador to Ankara Nobuyasu Nishimiya on behalf of Japan.

In the first agreement, a project loan of $35 million, which the Japanese Government undertook to extend in 1979, will be used to finance the foreign currency needs of the Hasanugurlu dam and the Alaybey dockyard.

In the second agreement, a program loan of $45 million was extended to Turkey. This loan was programmed for 1980 within the framework of OECD. Both loans will be repaid in 25 years with a 5-year grace period. The loans will be subject to a 4.25 percent annual interest rate.

In a speech during the signing ceremony, Ozal said that the agreements will contribute to the development of relations between the two countries. Nishimiya expressed the hope that the loans will positively contribute to the Turkish economy.

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SCHMIDT COMMENTS ON HOSTAGES, U.S. COOPERATION

DW221205 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2150 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Correspondent Eser interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmict at the Frankfurt Rhine-Main Airport, presented within the ZDF's special feature on the released U.S. hostages, entitled "Stopover Germany"--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Your visit here in Frankfurt is a gesture to the outgoing U.S. president whose term ended yesterday, and toward the American people, but above all toward the hostages. What political effort might this event have for you in international politics?

[Answer] To begin with, this does not have any political effect for us Germans. Yet, it does have a great effect, one of relief, on the entire American nation. You are quite right in saying that. It is a triumph for the outgoing president a day after his term expired. It is an immense joy to the families of the hostages and to the men themselves. But it is a relief to the American nation. And after so many long months of waiting, God knows, our American friends deserve it. As you correctly put it, it was a matter of the heart for me, for our people, for the Germans today not only to congratulate Jimmy Carter, which I have done wholeheartedly, but also and especially to wish the best to the released hostages and their families in the name of all Germans, and to convey our good wishes to the American nation as a whole. Cordial greetings naturally go to President Reagan as well.

[Question] Do you believe that this event might have a relaxing effect on international politics, specifically on the relationship between Iran and the EC in general and the Federal Republic in particular?

[Answer] The Federal Republic and the other European Community states rescinded their trade restrictions against Iran last night when this agreement was made, so your assumption is right. Detente will gain ground. But one must not overrate the international political effects in the Middle East because there is a war going on between Iran and Iraq, as you know, and there are other tensions in the Near and Middle East as well as in southwest Asia and Afghanistan where shooting is still going on. But we have gotten rid of one problem.

[Question] Isn't it true that the price paid for the release of the hostages was a plain violation of international law?

[Answer] Regarding the release of the hostages, I do not see at present that international law has been violated. The taking of hostages was a breach of international law. That is a bad thing.

[Question] How does the German federal chancellor assess the transition from the Carter administration to the Reagan administration? Will you personally, will the Federal Government have difficulties adapting to it, as is frequently assumed?

[Answer] No, I do not think so. I know the most important persons in the new government very well. I have met President Reagan three times. I know the secretary of state very well. We know other persons of this government quite well. We know that U.S. Ambassador Stoessel, who worked here in Bonn for several years and who is highly esteemed by us, has been appointed to an important State Department position. No, we look forward to cooperation, which was greatly stressed by Secretary Haig in the Senate hearings. We look forward to this cooperation with great confidence. Actually, we are certain that there will be good cooperation.

SPOKESMAN REPORTS SCHMIDT-REAGAN CONVERSATION

LD221516 Hamburg DPA in German 1430 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Bonn, 22 Jan (DPA)--The new American President Ronald Reagan said that he hopes soon to be able to see Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Government Spokesman Kurt Becker today stated that this wish was expressed during a telephone conversation between Reagan and Schmidt last night after the chancellor had returned from Frankfurt. At the same time, Reagan underlined positive hopes for good cooperation between Bonn and Washington.

Becker said that Schmidt congratulated the new American president on the freeing of the Tehran hostages. The chancellor also expressed thanks for the many Washington indications stressing the intention of continuing close cooperation with Bonn. Becker said that the telephone conversation between the federal chancellor and the President had not been a proper factual discussion. Problems of the current world economic situation had, however, been discussed. Reagan indicated that he first wanted to "settle in".

PAPER SEES FRICTIONS IN FUTURE U.S. RELATIONS

DW221045 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 22 Jan 81 p 4

[Commentary signed Jr.: "Not in the Trenches"]

[Text] The times are past when Chancellor Schmidt believed that Bonn's mediation was required to induce the Americans and Russians to resume their joint talks. On the contrary, it looks as though Ronald Reagan's team is irked by Bonn's contacts with the countries of the East bloc. But this, like everything in the United States, may change quickly. Security adviser Brzezinski, who is leaving the White House with Jimmy Carter, within a time period of few years encouraged the Federal Republic to "build bridges" to the East and then criticized its "self-Finlandization."

If Reagan's security adviser Richard Allen now suspects the Federal Republic, in contrast, of gazing too much toward the East, then the Americans are either not yet rid of the "Rapallo Complex" or else the policy here proceeds along the lines of the Latin maxim of quod licet iovi, non licet bovi [what the master is allowed to do, the servant is not]. This is why Allen also included in his complaint about Bonn the admission that Washington's bilateral relations with Moscow have not always been determined by considerations for the allies. It was especially the Republican team of Nixon-Kissinger which at times lost sight of the allies but proclaimed a "Year of Europe" as a compensation.

Specifically, the Americans seem to be afraid that the planned expansion of the purchase of Soviet natural gas by the Federal Republic might plunge the latter into an alarming dependency on Moscow. The anxieties of the new president, whenever he thinks about Germany, surely do not end at that point. Yet how should we explain the fact that Allen intends to make Bonn's relations with Moscow a matter of the alliance, subject to approval, as it were? Allen says that the Federal Republic is a country on the frontline, simply to justify this special treatment. But thank God we do not feel like we are in the trenches, nor can we see why we deserve Allen's distrust.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE QUESTIONS REAGAN APPROACH

DW221228 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 22 Jan 81 p 1

[Commentary signed R.H.: "Differences"]

[Text] The Iranians ended the hostage affair in the brief period of the few hours between the outgoing and incoming presidents so that neither Carter nor Reagan would have an opportunity to enjoy even a modest triumph. At the beginning of the new presidency, the United States--the "decadent imperialism"--as Fidel Castro said yesterday, was reminded once again that it can be maliciously manipulated from outside, even if only the sentimental needs of the nation are involved. That is the starting point of Reagan's presidency for the next 4 years--something not to be forgotten. Expectations and later experience will have to bear that in mind.

Moscow has already reacted. While Fidel Castro warns against the peace-endangering new Washington government, Brezhnev lets him act more papal than the pope: Moscow sent polite congratulations, trying to cover up its evil action in the hostage affair in past days and to make a good impression. As demonstrated by a theoretical article by Gromyko, Moscow plans to remain tough while making the Western world softer through alleged readiness to negotiate. So the attempt by the federal U.S. secretary of state as being somewhat conciliatory, a conciliation we fail to see, does not contribute to finding the truth.

No capitulation just for the sake of peace; that is a tough word from Haig and Reagan. The West's internal quarrel is a problem of interpretation; how is Soviet superiority in the long run, just the old Russian striving for "overinsurance," ridiculed by the West, or is it the barely concealed striving for world domination? The Reagan government seems to take a different view of this than former American governments. Carter pursued a policy of good will. The elites behind Reagan want a policy of good will together with having good capabilities. That does not mean being against SALT and other ways of finding peace. But the starting point ought to be different.

DIPLOMAT REVEALS INVOLVEMENT IN HOSTAGE CRISIS

LD222351 Hamburg DPA in German 2000 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Hamburg, 22 Jan (DPA)--The former German ambassador to Iran, Gerhard Ritzel, has confirmed his and the Federal Republic's involvement in efforts to find a solution to the hostage drama in Iran. In an interview with DPA, Ritzel said in Hamburg on Thursday evening that he, in Vienna on 17 May 1980, together with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, had discussed with the then American Secretary of State Edmund Muskie possibilities of how the Federal Republic could help solve the drama.

Ritzel said his objective had been to keep the discussion going concerning a solution to the hostages problem following the abortive American rescue attempt in April of last year. Without giving further details, the ambassador, who will be FRD ambassador in Copenhagen as of 11 February, said that "once the affair looked like it was going nowhere, we held talks." Ritzel refused to say with whom, how often and where these talks were held. "Ask Mr Genscher. He has the details."

Ambassador Ritzel had had frequent and intensive talks with Sadeq Tabataba'i during April and September of last year. This associate of Ayatollah Khomeyni was acting as deputy prime minister under the then Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan. Following Bazargan's overthrow in connection with the hostage taking, Tabataba'i was supervisor of the prime minister's office where he had no clearly defined duties. He has faded into the background since October.

Gerhard Ritzel spoke about his experiences as ambassador to Iran to the Hamburg Overseas Club on Thursday evening.

GENSCHER SPEAKS AT LUNCHEON FOR OUTGOING U.S. ENVOY

LD221644 Hamburg DPA in German 1542 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 22 Jan (DPA)--According to Federal Foreign Minister Genscher the friendship between the United States and the Federal Republic is a "central relationship" in the relations between Europe and the United States.

Speaking at a farewell luncheon for outgoing U.S. Ambassador Walter Stoessel in Bonn today, Genscher stressed that President Reagan and his government can count on Bonn. In the present situation, which is characterized by alarming changes and many sources of tension in all parts of the world, "comprehensive mutual consultations among friends" are particularly import, Genscher said.

Earlier today, Federal President Carstens presented Stoessel with the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic. Afterwards, Stoessel was received by Chancellor Schmidt.

Replying to Genscher's toast, Stoessel said that Genscher is probably the busiest foreign minister he has ever seen. "You are a tough man for any ambassador who wishes to keep up with you." Stoessel thanked the federal foreign minister for the important part he played in strengthening German-U.S. relations. He added that Secretary of State Haig understands and acknowledges European realities.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON VISIT TO ITALY

LD221206 Hamburg DPA in German 1104 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Bonn, 22 Jan (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is confident that fresh stimuli to the European Community will emerge from his political talks in Rome. Genscher said today in a Deutschlandfunk interview that his visit shows that there exists in Italy the desire to make energetic efforts for European unity. At all his talks he heard that Rome is determined to give vigorous support to his proposals for a European union because it is felt that the time has come for a fresh step forward in Europe.

Genscher stressed that he is convinced the states of the European Community are at a crossroads. They have to decide whether they want to limit themselves to being repair work for what has been achieved or a "European building site helping to develop Europe internally and externally, bringing it closer together, consolidating it and giving substance to European policy."

Genscher said that German-Italian cooperation is very close, very friendly and very trusting. Italy is one of the states which knows its duties toward common security and sees the importance of cooperation between the Europeans and the United States as an important and indispensable factor of its foreign and security policy. It is on precisely this point that the Federal Republic and Italy agree so closely.

SCHMIDT HOLDS TALKS WITH ZAIRIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD221612 Hamburg DPA in German 1438 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Bonn, 22 Jan (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt received in Bonn today for an exchange of views lasting 1 and 1/2 hours the first state commissioner of Zaire, Nguza Karl-i-Bond, who is on a private visit to the Federal Republic. A government spokesman stated that talks centered on questions of the economic stabilization program for Zaire and of political developments in Africa, above all with regard to the situation in the south of the continent as well as the Libyan intervention in Chad.

Schmidt stressed the importance of developments in Africa for the continent, for Europe and for world political balance. The chancellor also declared that the African partners could continue to rely on the German policy of partnerly cooperation.

The Zairian first state commissioner expressed thanks for the German contribution to the international efforts for economic stabilization in Zaire and paid tribute to German policy in Africa, particularly with regard to the efforts to solve the Namibia problem.

SPD'S VOGEL ALLEGEDLY TO REPLACE SCHMIDT IN 1983

DW221321 Bonn DIE WELT in German 22 Jan 81 p 6

[Report signed W.H.-E.: "Chancellor for Limited Period?"]

[Text] There is news that urgently needs to be denied--for better or for worse. It has nothing to do with the truth contained in it. We published such news today on our front page.

The core of the news is that Hans-Jochen Vogel has the agreement of leading SPD politicians and also of Helmut Schmidt to take over the position of federal chancellor in 1983. As we know, the next Bundestag elections will be in 1984.

We published this news because it contains a statement of highest public interest, and because an FDP politician is the source whose solidity, seriousness and respectability are not called into question by anybody. Hermann Oxfort is a qualified source, even if one must assume that he is pursuing his political aims in the current Berlin situation. Oxfort says he has received information from SPD headquarters without giving the name of his informant. We can assume that as an experienced politician he can assess the reliability of his informant and that he would not publicly voice news of such importance if he did not consider it reliable.

Oxfort also stated that he passed this information in the form of a question on Tuesday night to Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FDP chairman and vice chancellor. That was done in the presence of more than 20 FDP politicians.

Genscher must have given some thought to whether Oxfort's question might not become known. Nothing has been heard between Tuesday night and Wednesday afternoon as to whether Genscher had done anything to take the explosiveness out of this news. He could have said on a proper occasion that he had called the chancellor and that all this was just rumors and nonsense.

So the public has to deal seriously with the problem of whether the SPD top echelon has decided that Helmut Schmidt will give up his chancellorship as early as 1983. Are we being ruled by a chancellor for a limited period?

The public also has to deal with the problem of who in the SPD headquarters was interested in passing this news to Oxfort, of all persons, of whom everybody knows that as an FDP politician he doesn't think much of the Berlin Social-Liberal coalition. What were the motives of Oxfort's informant? He must have known that his statement would bring Helmut Schmidt into a very precarious situation. He must also have known that it would be harmful to Vogel's candidacy in Berlin if the people of Berlin were to hear that the import with the big name simply planned to use them as a springboard.

FORMER JUSTICE MINISTER ELECTED BERLIN MAYOR

LD231316 Hamburg DPA in German 1232 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jan (DPA)--The former federal minister of justice, Hans-Jochen Vogel, SPD, was elected by the Berlin House of Representatives today as the new governing mayor of Berlin.

The voting was 73 deputies for and 60 against. There were two abstensions. Vogel accepted his election.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES ARMS EXPORTS POLICY

DW191504 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1810 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Reporter Hans-Joachim Reiche interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, Saudi Arabia's desire for German arms is obvious, although no official request was made. How long can we still delay a decision without jeopardizing our relations with Saudi Arabia, relations pertaining to security as well as to economic policy aspects?

[Answer] Mr Reiche, the current discussion deals mainly with Saudi Arabian requests. In fact, however, it ought to be a basic discussion of our arms exports policy. The arms export policy of the Federal Republic of Germany always has been restrictive. It has stood its test and this reservation also should prevail in the future. It is, therefore, only a matter of the criteria according to which future arms exports should be authorized. One must firmly state that arms exports policy must never become a means of employment policy. It must never happen that arms capacities will be established which then will demand orders, forcing German foreign policy to obtain these orders.

It must be vice versa. Arms exports policy can be an instrument of our energy policy interests. In the framework of the basic discussion I have mentioned, we must discuss the usefulness of the term tension area. I think that nothing much will come of it. It can well be that in a tension area a country's ability to defend itself may well contribute to stabilization, while the preponderance of one side will have a destabilizing effect.

We must realize by the way, that in view of the Soviet Union's world struggle for power, there are worldwide tensions. As far as German arms export policy is involved. I may add that the special significance of Israel's security interests and our historical responsibility vis-a-vis the Jewish people must be considered in connection with supplies to the Middle East.

[Question] Do you take a similar approach to Chile's request for submarines and Saudi Arabia's for tanks?

[Answer] These are two basically different cases. In the case of Chile, the Federal Security Council made a decision half a year ago, considering very carefully all the points of view that have come up in the current discussion. In the end, it was decided that a dictatorial regime cannot use submarines in support of its own citizens.

[Question] So the matter has been settled for good and will not come up again?

[Answer] Another side may bring it up for discussion. I consider it settled.

[Question] Some days ago, Mr Minister, you demanded an initiative for the promotion and development of the European union, also for a European foreign policy. Could this problem probably be better solved in the greater framework of Europe?

[Answer] Most certainly. But that would be a long-term perspective. Decisions now pending must be decided in the foreseeable future. One thing is important though: All decisions made by us in this framework must be made a part of an overall Western conception. In other words, they must be coordinated with our allies.

[Question] Our policy is dominated by the terms safeguarding peace and peace policy. Are arms supplies to other countries outside NATO's sphere compatible with our policy's general line.

[Answer] If such arms supplies were to contribute to an increase of tensions, they certainly would not promote peace the way we understand peace. But if they contribute to the creation of an equilibrium, even in places where one side is predominant, it would give the other side at least the ability to defend itself and thus have a stabilizing effect. it can therefore very well be part of our peace policy. That has been the case so far.

As a whole, one must say that we wish that all nations would maintain a reserved armament policy as we did in the past and as we will in the future. The aim of our initiative in the United Nations is to achieve this goal, namely, to have an arms export register as the beginning of a worldwide policy of restraint vis-a-vis arms exports. The states of the Third World do not need guns but schools, hospitals and tractors.

SPD'S BAHR COMMENTS ON ARMS SALES TO SAUDI ARABIA

DW191505 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1810 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Reporter Udo Philipp interview with SPD federal manager Egon Bahr; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Bahr, you have become the successor of Bruno Friedrich, who is in Strasbourg now, within the SPD work group on arms exports. It seems to me that the problem of arms exports is viewed more pragmatically by the European Parliament which has pointed first of all to Europe's own interest in the context of security and oil supplies from Saudi Arabia. Shouldn't the Federal Republic, too, emphasize its national interest rather than the term area of tension?

[Answer] The Europeans have an easier job in this respect, because they are independent and start at zero. For that matter, as you know, the Federal Government has set itself very firm rules. I proceed from the consideration that if we were to supply weapons to Saudi Arabia or other countries we will have to be prepared to review the criteria we have given ourselves.

[Question] But is your party prepared to do that, Mr Bahr?

[Answer] My party has always been prepared to reconsider former resolutions in the light of changing circumstances. But we have to do it comprehensively, we must not confine it to one country. In addition, we must not accept pressure or deadlines. This is not the case anyway. I assume that the SPD will study the arguments the Federal Government has to advance. There are indeed very serious arguments in this respect. Then we will have to find out ...

[Question] Arguments for supplies?

[Answer] Naturally there are arguments for supplies, that just cannot be denied.

[Question] But there might also be arguments against.

[Answer] There also are arguments against. There are arguments for and against supplies. In my view the real discussion has not even started. We must and will not dodge such a discussion. Following that we will see whether it is right to confirm or change the existing rules.

[Question] To what extent do we have to consider the problem of jobs in the civilian sector in this discussion, given the fact that many states, particularly those of the Third World, want to have both arms and civilian goods, making the one dependent on the other?

[Answer] I hold the view that jobs and the safeguarding of jobs naturally must be considered in the debate which should also state the importance they have in this respect. I think they should not be the only and decisive factor, because if this were the case the result would be that whenever we get an order we will accept it in the interest of jobs. So this shows that jobs are an important but not decisive factor.

CDU/CSU CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED ON ARMS EXPORTS

DW191340 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1810 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Reporter Udo Philipp interview with Manfred Woerner, deputy CDU/CSU faction chairman in Bonn; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Woerner, how far does the Federal Republic run the risk of becoming one of the world's biggest arms exporters if arms exports should be liberalized and extended. The demand is great. How risky is it to get into a political bind?

[Answer] No sensible person, at least not in the CDU/CSU, considers making the Federal Republic of Germany an arms forge. It was our intention to have a very modest arms industry with regard to its size and production volume. We do not want to extend capacities. We certainly will not give up our arms policy restrictions. The government must be in control of arms exports and it must decide according to national interests whether or how much can be exported. One must, however, act more flexibly than before. The government is not credible at all with regard to its arms policy. It says one thing and does the other.

[Question] Industrial tank production capacities are not filled, for example, could a customer, such as Saudi Arabia, profit from this situation?

[Answer] We have not yet been informed by the government. I cannot argue for or against the deal as long as I do not know about details. Two things are certain, however. Prior to doing anything like that, we must talk to the Americans and the alliance and coordinate it with them. And then one must bear in mind the vital interests of Israel.

[Question] Aside from the necessity of maintaining a national arms industry in connection with the defense of the country, what benefit could one derive from more liberal arms exports with regard to jobs and the Bundeswehr? A higher production quota of arms would cut costs. That would be interesting in connection with the budget debate in these days as well as with the Bundeswehr problems in paying for its arms.

[Answer] I said it already that we were well advised to have a modest arms industry. I would personally advise against an unlimited expansion of capacities. I would not like to see the German foreign minister playing the role of an arms dealer. I would not like to become dependent on the arms industry either. We need an arms industry. Nobody should discredit that morally. Those in favor of defense also need military equipment. One must stick with that. The people working there have the right to be respected. But we ought to keep armament in such a way that it does not create problems for us; we must always give priority to national interests.

[Question] Tension area was a term slowing down arms exports. Is that still a useful term or must this term be reconsidered and newly defined?

[Answer] I believe that we cannot work at all with that term any more. That is clearly demonstrated by the practice of the government. Is it not? The government is completely losing its credibility. In one case, it says the country is a tension area and then it is suddenly no tension area any more, so that arms can be supplied. The term tension area is not good any more. I would give it up. We must tailor our arms export policy by our national interests, that is by our foreign political, security political and economic political interests in this world.

FINANCE MINISTER MATTHOEFER GIVES BUDGET SPEECH

LD230946 Hamburg DPA in German 0823 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Jan (DPA)--According to Federal Finance Minister Matthoefer, citizens of the Federal Republic will have to get used to the idea that "for the foreseeable future there can be no automatic guarantee" of a further growth of income or a return to lasting full employment.

In his budget speech to the lower house today, Matthoefer spoke of changes in the world economy and the Federal Republic's dependence on these changes. Without mentioning figures he confirmed that the Federal Republic in its annual economic report next week will proceed from downward-adjusted estimates of growth and employment, and from higher price increases.

At the same time, the finance minister emphasized the resolve of the coalition parties in their social policy to adhere to their determination "to safeguard social security and justice as cornerstones of stability, efficiency and social peace."

The federal budget estimates for 1981 provide for expenditures totalling DM224.6 billion and a rate of increase of 4.1 percent. Compared with 1980, balancing expenditures will require new borrowing of DM27.44 billion.

In his budget speech, Matthoefer also defended the bills raising taxes on oil and spirits and reducing subsidies.

A 4-day debate on estimates will begin next Tuesday. The CDU/CSU opposition intends to launch a general debate on all aspects of the SPD-FDP government's policy from the first reading.

BANK CONSORTIUM GRANTS LOAN TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD211420 Hamburg DPA in German 1338 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Frankfurt, 21 Jan (DPA)--Yugoslavia is to receive an unrestricted financial loan of DM500 million. A credit agreement to this effect was signed in Frankfurt today between a consortium of banks and the Yugoslav national bank. According to the Deutsche bank, the credit will run for 7 years and carry an interest rate 1.25 percent higher than the London interbank rate. The consortium of 24 banks consists of German credit institutes and Luxembourg subsidiaries of German banks.

FOREIGN MINISTRY WELCOMES DIPLOMATS' RELEASE

LD221351 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Jan 81 p 7

[M.D. report: "Mr Carter Anxious for Giscard d'Estaing To Be 'One of the First To Be Thanked'"]

[Excerpt] The Quai d'Orsay published the following communique on Tuesday:

"France welcomes the release of the U.S. Embassy diplomats from Iran, which finally ends a situation which was as painful on the human level as it was contrary to the principles of international law and the rules which govern relations among states. It pays tribute to the role played by Algeria in negotiating this agreement.

"The settlement of this affair will favor the resumption of normal relations between Iran and the international community. France, for its part, is prepared, as it always has stated, to have relations with Iran in keeping with the two countries' interests.

"This ordeal also demonstrates the need for the international community to take the most rapid and energetic steps to ensure respect for the rules of law and to prevent the repetition of an unacceptable situation."

FRANCE-SOIR EDITORIAL DISCUSSES HOSTAGE CRISIS

LD221409 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 22 Jan 81 pp 1-2

[Benoit Rayski editorial: "Crime and Punishment"]

[Text] Ronald Reagan yesterday officially assumed responsibility for the U.S. destiny and chance, or Khomeyni, ordained that his inauguration should take place at the very moment when the 52 American hostages in Tehran, who were released after 444 days in captivity, were at last flying to freedom....

So the last thing his predecessor Jimmy Carter did apparently was to bring to an end a drama which had paralyzed the United States for more than 1 year, making it sway between impotence in the face of blackmail and a desire for revenge, between an inclination to erase the humiliation to which it had been subjected and the determination to save at all costs 52 human lives.

End of the affair? Everything would suggest this--Reagan's joy, Carter's relief and the conviction that the United States has lost nothing as a result of this affair since in exchange for the hostages it has merely handed back to Iran its assets which had been frozen in American banks as a reprisal.

Therefore, according to this line of reasoning, the view should be taken that it is advisable to let bygones by bygones in the name of political realism since everything seems to have ended with a U.S.-Iranian draw or even with a relatively fair and honest bargain. Nonsense...

How can it be forgotten that only a few days ago Ronald Reagan, and we agreed with him, called the Iranian leaders "barbarians, criminals and kidnappers?" How, in fact, can it be forgotten that for more than 14 months Iran, unprecedently in history, elevated terrorism to the level of state religion and transformed the seizure of hostages into a method of government? And, finally, how can it be overlooked that, unless it is punished, the Iranian blackmail could well serve as an example and find imitators at a time when victory over the American "grand satan" is noisily being celebrated in Tehran to ensure that the entire world hears of this event?

This is why it would be inconceivable, immoral and dangerous if the Iranian leaders were to emerge unscathed, unpunished and unchastised from this sad business. And this is why it seems to us that the new American president will be unable to close the hostages file without ensuring that those people in Tehran who have defied international laws and humiliated the United States learn in one way or another that crime does not pay.

Yesterday in his inauguration speech, Ronald Reagan forcefully affirmed that America will not yield to those who practice terrorism and that it will fight against "enemies of freedom" everywhere. This is a first signal and already a warning.

LE MONDE COMMENTS ON REAGAN INAUGURAL ADDRESS

LD221337 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Patriotic Renewal"]

[Text] A new president's inaugural address is more than just a speech to mark an occasion. It is both a declaration of intention and a sermon which, following in the wake of the speech delivered by George Washington in New York on 30 April 1789, is destined to take its place in the collection of inaugural speeches piously published every 4 years by the U.S. equivalent of the state press.

The first subject discussed by Mr Reagan was the economic situation. He attacked the ease with which his predecessors built up "deficit upon deficit" without, however, pledging to restore the budgetary balance by a given date. He remained faithful to the eloquence shown throughout his election campaign and on this occasion adopted the anti-state tone which ran through his whole performance. The main aim is to reduce the "size and influence" of the government apparatus, to reverse the trend toward increasing federal power which, according to him, now exceeds the mandate given by the governed, while curbing the authority kep by the states of the union. "We are a nation which has a government and not the reverse," Mr Reagan said. In his view, U.S. greatness lies not in the federal government's achievements, which he did not even mention, but in the specifically American ability to release and to use individuals' energy to the maximum.

Hailing the "new beginning" which his entry into office constitutes, Mr Reagan called on his compatriots to join him in entering an "era of national renewal" and to indulge in "heroic dreams." However, in his view, the heroes are to be found everywhere that the citizens of a "blessed country" are active in the awareness of their duty. In this connection, the president was anxious to include in his speech a few lines about the hand which his administration will hold out to those who might experience the misfortunes of virtue [infortunes de la vertu] or the pain of illness, while specifying that the aim of that aid will be to put them in a position to meet their own needs. However, the essential aim is to awaken the "industrial giant," to put government back in the place it should occupy--it being understood that this place is not necessarily the leading one--and to reduce a tax burden regarded as "punitive."

Overseas, the United States is to once again become "an example of freedom and a beacon of hope" for all those who do not have freedom. Toward its allies, it will return "loyalty for loyalty;" toward its potential enemies, it will spare no effort to safe-guard peace save at the price of capitulation. The United States will experience no more "weakness," where action is needed it will act, supported by the courage and will of free men and women, the moral weapon which its adversaries lack.

Despite its many references to the "special destiny" of the United States, regarded as a unique case in mankind's moral history, Mr Reagan's speech succeeded in avoiding the trap of grandioloquence.

Similarly, you would look in vain for any sign of extremism. The new president certainly intends to take the middle road which does not prevent him from preaching a kind of patriotic confidence in his compatriots' ability, because they are Americans, to turn the tide and effect the recovery which he is calling on them to make. His audience, tens of millions of them, must have understood that the "change" which they mandated the Republican candidate to make by their votes on 4 November will be carried out without weakness but also without upheaval.

GISCARD, MITTERRAND MEET WITH ISRAEL'S PERES

LD221336 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Shim'on Peres, leader of the opposition in Israel, is in Paris. Since Mr Begin's disappointments of the last few weeks, since it is known that the present government is living on borrowed time until the coming elections in June, Shim'on Peres is a potential Israeli prime minister. Therefore, he has undertaken a very diplomatic tour of Europe, stopping in Great Britain and France.

He met Francois Mitterrand this morning and President Giscard d'Estaing a little later. The future Israeli number one is indeed a fervent supporter of the dialogue with Europe even if there are still fairly marked differences between Paris, for example, and Jerusalem,

[Begin Peres recording] We all seek peace but there are, however, differences between the Israeli position and the French position. This is normal. I have never forgotten the friendly role which France played in Israel's history. I greatly hope that once more at the right moment we shall continue these friendly relations between our two countries. I am convinced that [passage indistinct]. I believe that the true solution is a Jordanian-Palestinian one, whereby the Palestinian problems are solved. [end recording]

This was Shim'on Peres speaking to Bertrand Vanier after leaving the Elysee Palace.

OPINION POLL SHOWS ELECTION VICTORY FOR GISCARD

NC222107 Paris AFP in English 2052 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Paris, 22 Jan (AFP)--An opinion poll published today on voter preferences in next May's French presidential elections appear to indicate a victory for Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

According to the poll, commissioned by the newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN, Mr Giscard d'Estaing would receive a minimum 26 per cent of the vote in the first round of the election against a maximum of 25 per cent for his main challenger, the Socialists' Francois Mitterrand. In the ensuing runoff, Mr Giscard d'Estaing would carry the day with 52 per cent of votes against 48 for Mr Mitterrand. Three weeks ago, a similar poll published in the same newspaper, whose politics are middle-of-the-road, indicated a narrow victory for Mr Mitterrand.

The latest poll, which based its findings on the answers from only 1,051 persons but who were described as representative of the nation, indicated a first-round voter preference of between 8 and 10 per cent for comedian Coluche, who put up his "up yours" candidacy to mock the professional politicians.

MITTERRAND WILL VISIT PRC BEGINNING 8 FEBRUARY

LD230938 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Francois Mitterrand is in no hurry. He will start his presidential campaign after his visit to the People's Republic of China, which will start on 8 February and will last 10 days.

GISCARD BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO ROME 22 JAN

AU220837 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 22 Jan (ANSA)--French head-of-state Valery Giscard d'Estaing begins his official visit to Rome today. The trip was originally scheduled for the end of last year but was put off after a killer quake struck Italy on November 24.

Giscard will meet with Italian head-of-state Sandro Pertini, Premier Arnaldo Forlani and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. He will also be received by Pope John Paul II in Vatican City.

Giscard's political talks will pivot around international themes such as Reagan's inauguration, the release of American hostages, the resumption in Madrid of the European Security and Cooperation Conference, and EEC prospects now that Greece is a member of the Common Market. Also up for discussion will be the situation in Chad, which threatens to directly involve France as the Paris government is determined to counter Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's influence in the region.

Another topic will undoubtedly be the EEC's peace initiative for the Mideast and the mission EEC duty chairman Albert van der Klaauw will make to Mideast capitals. The main difference between Van de Klaauw's forthcoming mission and Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn's 1980 probe is that the present EEC council chairman will be looking for a meeting ground between the conflicting parties while Thorn sounded out prospects of promoting a European peace process.

Arrival at Airport

LD222212 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2000 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] President, Giscard d'Estaing of France arrived in Rome this evening. He was met at the airport by the president of the Council of Ministers, Arnaldo Forlani. Giscard will also meet President Pertini and will be received in the Vatican by the pope.

Meetings, Official Dinner

AU230912 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 23 Jan (ANSA)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing meets again here today with Italian Premier Arnaldo Forlani, this time for talks about the European Economic Community (EEC). The visiting French statesman had a forty minute meeting with the Italian Government leader shortly after his arrival in Rome last night. The meeting was held before an official dinner arranged in the guest's honor at Villa Madama, the premier's quarters for ceremonial affairs.

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and former Premier Francesco Cossiga attended the dinner. French diplomatic chief Jean Francois-Poncet arrived in the Italian capital later in the night.

The Giscard-Forlani meeting last night was devoted to the economic, social and political problems of France and Italy and of the Mediterranean area in general. Other points which came up in their talks were European development, the January 1 entrance of Greece into the European Economic Community and the European-Arab dialogue.

Francois-Poncet and Colombo will be attending their second meeting in Rome today. Giscard will be received later in the day by Italian chief-of-state Sandro Pertini before paying a visit to the Vatican for an audience with Pope John Paul II.

Interview in Genoa

AU230856 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Genoa, 23 Jan (ANSA)--Visiting President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has voiced the hope that Italian and French agriculture authorities see eye to eye on farm issues in the Common Market. Giscard gave a rundown of the issues up for discussion with Italian President Sandro Pertini in an interview recorded with "Radio Montecarlo-Italy" in Genoa Thursday.

One of these issues, he said, included European problems, "and of all countries in the European Community, Italy is the one with which we have the greatest natural affinity."

"We are closer, we understand each other easily," he commented.

His hopes for "excellent cooperation" between Italy's and France's agriculture ministers were expressed in connection with his assessment of Greece's entry into the European Economic Community (EEC).

"We are favorable to Greece's entrance into the Common Market," Giscard declared, explaining that Greece is part of Europe for "historical reasons" and her entry into the organization was a way of "consolidating that country's return to democracy.

The French president noted that the negotiations which preceded Greece's entrance were carried out with great care. "Therefore," he commented, "I don't think there will be any serious problems for our Mediterranean agricultures."

Another topic up for discussion in Rome, Giscard said, was the new administration in Washington.

The new American president has announced a new foreign policy "and we have to assess it, we have to figure out how Europe will react to this new approach," Giscard said.

Asked about terrorism, the French president said he had followed recent events in Italy with "apprehension" and was glad about the recent release of Giovanni D'Urso, the Rome magistrate freed by Red Brigades kidnapped after the thirty-four days of captivity.

Giscard continued: "You know that Italy and France cooperate very closely in their fight against terrorism, a cooperation which works directly between our countries as well as with other states.

"As far as extradition practices are concerned, French courts have handed down rulings, on the basis of documents supplied by Italian justice, which have never been criticized....

"In the past ten years, many important arrests of people implicated in Italian terrorism have been made in France and many of them have been subject to extradition".

Turning to the audience he will be having with Pope John Paul II, Giscard said he attached "great importance" to the meeting, in which French-Vatican relations as well as world peace and events in Poland will be discussed. The pope, Giscard went on, is very sensitive to the situation in Poland because of his origins and his "high spiritual responsibilities." He also knows, the French leader added, that Poland and France have historical bonds and that "we pay close attention to events in Poland."

"That is why I'll be glad to swap impressions with the pope about developments in Poland and about what can be done to help those developments continue to be peaceful", Giscard concluded.

PINTO BALSEMAO PRESENTS PROGRAM TO ASSEMBLY

LD230 51 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jan 81 pp 3, 6

[Excerpts] "The president of the republic certainly will not dissolve the Assembly of the Republic for reasons which do not originate in it, because such an action would negate essential principles of representative democracy and end up by handing over power in fact to parties or pressure groups," the prime minister stated yesterday, presenting in the Assembly of the Republic his government's 4-year program. Adding that such a dissolution "would lead logically to arbitrariness, and possibly to violence and the beginning of the end of freedom," Pinto Balsemao emphasized that "both government and opposition received their mandates directly and lawfully in a free election, and it rests with both of them to perform their duty and their role," and he announced immediately the submitting to parliament of a confidence motion which will mark the climax of the voting on the program.

In his very first words, the prime minister stressed that, nevertheless, "the government will not confine itself to cooperating with the majority. The respect which an assembly directly and freely elected by the people deserves on our part leads us to esteem highly the opposition's role. We do not expect agreement from it, of course, but serious and constructive criticism, without which democracy does not materialize. We hope especially--and indeed during the debate on this program--that the opposition, in appraising our proposals, will put forward the essential alternatives to make the debate serve a useful purpose. It would be failing in its most elementary democratic duties if it viewed parliament as merely or especially as a means of agitation and of indiscriminately attacking the government."

"There are very real problems that the government program tackles and to which it indicates solutions. The Portuguese people would certainly not understand, if instead of a serious analysis of the possibilities and means for improving their living conditions, the following debate were to give rise to sterile controversies, prompted by mere party expediency. This is not what is expected of us by the country, to which we are all responsible."

Continuing, and proceeding to speak specifically of the revision of the constitution, the prime minister stated: "The revision of the constitution is a task of the present legislative term. It is a task which is decisive for the country's future, in which the government will not interfere but which it will follow closely. It is necessary to expunge from the constitution everything in it that is an obstacle to the full democratization of the institutions. As the nation's basic law and not a banner of some people against others, the constitution should enshrine a national consensus on the essential values and on the basic functioning of the democratic machinery, instead of imposing, as is now the case, a blueprint of economic and social organization. Only in this way will it be possible to fully carry out the task which the government sets itself of liberating civil society from the state's improper tutelage."

"It is above all the state itself which will emerge strengthened through this liberation, because wholesale collectivization and intervention by a state which is unable to restrict itself ultimately mean weakness and foreshadow violence: citizens cease to recognize in the state a source of security and protection against arbitrariness. That is, the state ceases to perform its duties. Hence it is not amazing that in this country the excessive advance of collectivization has been accompanied by an undeniable flourishing of phenomena of wildcat capitalism. Unlawful transactions, fraud and tax evasion and failure to make social security payments have been, among many others, manifestations which accompanied uncontrolled nationalization.

"For this reason, the struggle against the bureaucratization of society is at the same time a struggle for the real strengthening of the state."

Central Administration

"In our opinion," Pinto Balsemao continued, "strengthening the democratic state's authority and promoting the conditions for the independence of civil society are two sides of the same coin. It is thus important that the regional and local authorities should shoulder increasing responsibilities, specifically in the field of investments."

"The fact that these authorities will begin to have increased financial resources at their disposal should be watched, as will be understood, by a gradual assumption of functions which have rested with the central administration. And with the necessary transference of functions, we must in due course consider the transference of officials, without prejudice to their respective rights and careers. A strong state is a decentralized state. The experience, already so rich, of the regional autonomies of the Madeira and Azores archipelagoes will thus be continued and deepened. The nation will gain in strength without losing anything in unity. In addition, the strengthening of local government will also constitute a dominant concern. Excessive centralization--which has, unfortunately, very old traditions in this country--stifles local capacities for intiative and makes citizens lose interest in the problems which concern them most directly. In other words, it is the country's development and democracy which continue to lose."

Entry Into EEC

In the prime minister's opinion, "Portugal's coming entry into the European Communities, wich will take place during the period of the present legislative term, represents a political event of prime importance, over and above all the most important economic and social consequences."

"Let it be noted that entry into the Common Market was an unfeasible hypothesis, both under the autocratic regime prior to 25 April [1974] and during the revolutionary period, when opposing forms of totalitarianism threatened us."

He continued: "However, entering the Common Market should not be viewed as if it were a matter of a mere prize for democratic good behavior. Portuguese democrats' satisfaction at the fact that the political conditions essential for belonging to the EEC have been fulfilled is natural and justified. But entering Europe is not a prize: it is a challenge. It is a challenge because entry into the EEC will only be a success for us if we are able to thoroughly reform outlooks, structures and working methods. Thus the prospect of our entry, over and above the complex diplomatic problem of the negotiations in Brussels, poses a whole series of requirements of urgent reform of Portuguese economic and social life. Let us say that our attainment of modernity now depends on Europe.

"And if we can expect encouragement and assistance from the European Communities--as is demonstrated, for instance, by the so-called joint actions program, which was recently approved--it is essentially from ourselves that the effort must come. Will it be worth while to make it? In light of the foreseeable difficulties--ranging from the modernization of agriculture to the administrative reform--there are perhaps those who find it more comfortable to continue to live as formerly. Except that those who think in this way do not realize that this is not possible. A small country like Portugal, if it does not wish--and it does not wish--to head toward a colletivization which will close it to the outside world, must live increasingly within the major international currents of goods, capital, technology and people. A democracy in Portugal necessarily implies a system open to the outside world."

National Defense

After citing priority tasks to be performed by the government in the field of foreign policy--the conclusion of our negotiations on our entry into the EEC, active loyalty to the Atlantic alliance and the resolution of the problem of east Timor"--Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao expressed satisfaction at the fact that "conditions have at last been created for intensifying relations with the Arab countries," and proceeded to concern himself with national defense policy. And he asserted in this connection that "it is not confined to the military dimension, in aiming at guaranteeing the country's independence, territorial integirty and the collective security of the geopolitical area to which Portugal belongs."

"With the revision of the constitution, the conditions will certainly be created for an integrated organization of national defense, the function of directing and running the armed forces then resting with the government, and this will entail major structural reforms. In the meantime, until the revision of the constitution, we will continue to prepare and study the measures which will prepare for the armed forces' smooth reintegration into the civil power democratically elected by the people.

"Citizens' security--an essential component of freedom--is not promoted, however, merely in the field of defense. In our opinion, this security goes further than even the protection (which we will strengthen) of people against crime and delinquency. Protection of individual privacy and independence, stability in employment, security in sickness and disability, accident prevention at work and on the roads and security in old age are also important.

"Instransigent defense of the state's democratic authority and of the primacy of law constitutes a prime condition for making citizens' security effective. Moreover, we will promote the legislative reforms which are necessary for a more adequate administration of justice. But the social justice to which we will commit ourselves constitutes another basic dimension for establishing an atmosphere of confidence in the future."

Economic Crisis

Turning to the economic crisis at the international and national levels, the prime minister stated: "Young people are today the principal victims of the economic crisis affecting the world. Following a quarter of a century of strong industrial expansion and virtually full employment, the industrialized countries entered in the seventies a period of slow or zero growth, with the simultaneous occurrence of high rates of inflation and unemployment. Although it cannot be regarded as the sole cause responsible for this situation, the dizzying increase in oil prices has greatly contributed to the exacerbation of the difficulties experienced.

"However, the economic crisis is not exclusive to the market economy countries. It is also making itself felt in the East bloc countries. albeit in other ways, although collectivization may temporarily conceal some basic imbalances. But these are beginning to come to the surface--sometimes clearly and violently.

"Successive years of crisis, without prospects of surmounting it in sight, have created a certain skepticism about the economic policies traditionally pursued. Contrary to what happened, for instance, in the case of the great depression of the thirties, the present economic difficulties in the Western countries have not led, however, to relying increasingly on state interventionism. On the contrary, while in the collectivized economies the crisis is one of the factors giving impetus to the movement of liberation from totalitarian forms of state control, the trend in the West has likewise pointed in the direction of the rediscovery of the potential of private enterprise and the market. There is an impression that state intervention sometimes went too far, creating paralyzing bureaucracy, discouraging individual and collective enterprise, breaking the relationship between individual effort and the reward of benefits, and ending up by affecting basic individual and citizens' freedoms.

"In Portugal we are particularly well placed to judge severely the excesses of collectivization, since many were perpetrated during the revolutionary period, and have only been partly corrected since then. For this reason, the government wishes, and will struggle for, the liberation of civil society; that is, for the liberation of the wealth-creating energies which the straitjacket of state interventionism and bureaucracy has prevented from manifesting themselves, with clear harm to the country's development. We reject both the state paternalism prior to 25 April, which benefited only a few people and helped keep private enterprise immature, and the subsequent collectivization. The time has come to encourage, without stifling tutelages and without ambiguities, the manifestation of the Portuguese people's capacity for enterprise and progress."

Containing Inflation

Asserting that "uncontrolled inflation represents the foremost energy of improving the population's purchasing power," the prime minister added: "Thus we will not adopt a stance of complacency toward inflationary strains. Quite the contrary, we will seek to reduce the rate of inflation (which last year remained a little over 17 percent) to the level of 16 percent in 1981, so that at the end of the 4-year period of this legislative term this rate will not exceed the average rate in the EEC countries."

"The essential modernization of our agriculture, the guiding of our industry toward activities capable of competing on the world market, the rationalization of trading channels and the efficiency of the public administration and of services--none of this will be possible without significant progress in the area of productivity, entailing an increasing acceptance of responsibility by everybody in the tasks to which they devote themselves, and not forgetting that the material reward for work must reflect diligence at work. It is through investments capable of ensuring a good rate of productivity that we will be able to increase the rate of expansion of economic activity and thus reduce unemployment. It is a fact that it does not benefit the country to combat unemployment by simultaneously creating underemployment: that is, unproductive jobs for which we will all ultimately end up by paying. That would be to deceive ourselves.

"So we will vigorously combat unemployment, which we deem to be at an intolerable level. But we will do so by seeking to ensure that the jobs to be created represent something solid, helping to increase national wealth."

The prime minister also maintained: "The democratization of the Portuguese people's life requires the existence of public facilities and infrastructures which it is for the state to develop in the fields of housing, health, education, transportation and sport. In view of the curbing of public expenditure, which constitutes and will continue to constitute for many years an imperative for any responsible government, we will seek to find formulas which will make possible, without loss of quality, the financing of new infrastructures and facilifies, while averting an immediate additional burden on the overall state budget.

"Likewise, in the area of labor relations, the government will not forsake its duty to guarantee the conditions for a real defense of the basic rights recognized for workers and employers, without ever losing sight of the community's overall well-being."

Motion of Confidence

Entering the final section of his speech, Pinto Balsemao asserted, repeatedly interrupted by applause from the government majority deputies: "Let no illusions be nurtured about the possibility of deterring or ousting us. There will be no further legislative elections until 1984."

"The president of the republic certainly will not dissolve the Assembly of the Republic for reasons which do not originate in it, because such an action would negate essential principles of representative democracy and end up by handing over power in fact to parties or pressure groups to which the Portuguese people have not entrusted their destiny through the ballot box. Under such circumstances, dissolution would lead logically to arbitrariness, and possibly to violence and the beginning of the end of freedom.

"Moreover, the Democratic Alliance is united and will remain united. Nobody--no member of the government, no deputy, no party leader or member--wishes to assume before the country the terrible historical responsibility of proposing or promoting its division or breakup. So let the opposition not count on our help; and if it really wishes to replace us, let it think instead about winning the votes which it needs in 1984.

"Both government and opposition received their mandates directly and lawfully in free elections, and their role and duty are to carry them out.

"And in order to confirm without room for doubt that this intention is clear and firm, as it should be, the government has decided to ask the Assembly of the Republic to approve a vote of confidence on the policy which it intends to pursue and which is comprised by the program which is now being presented."

GOVERNMENT WINS CONFIDENCE VOTE IN PARLIAMENT

LD222132 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2020 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Summary] The Assembly of the Republic tonight approved a motion of confidence presented by the government, by a majority vote.

Announcing the outcome of the voting, the speaker of the Assembly of the Republic said: "The motion of confidence presented by the government was approved by 133 votes from the Social Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Center Party and the Popular Monarchist Party, with no abstentions. There were 97 votes against, from all the remaining parties represented in the house."

A number of MP's were absent from the house when the vote was taken.

PCP SECRETARY GENERAL VIEWS POLITICAL SITUATION

LD201329 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 31 Dec 80 pp 4-5

[Unattributed interview with PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal: "Alvaro Cunhal Answers 43 Questions Put by AVANTE!"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] Christmas and the new year are occurring at the very time of the formation of a new "Democratic Alliance" government. Some comrades assert that for this reason 1980 is ending and 1981 is beginning with another victory for the reactionary forces.

[Answer] The significance of the political situation which we are experiencing cannot be interpreted in this way. The "Democratic Alliance" is in fact forming a government. But what characterizes the end of the year in Portuguese political life is the resounding defeat, through the presidential election, of the "Democratic Alliance's" subversive plan for the elimination of the democratic system.

[Question] A subversive plan involves many actions. How could the presidential election in itself alone have represented the elimination of the "Democratic Alliance's" subversive plan?

[Answer] As the PCP has admitted, the subversive plan was prepared with extreme care, planned in its various stages and implemented by the government and the "Democratic Alliance" majority in the Assembly of the Republic.

The "Democratic Alliance's" brutal and subversive offensive, which was to have culminated in the election of a "Democratic Alliance" president of the republic, the unconstitutional revision of the constitution and the elimination of the democratic system, was developing throughout 1980. Headed by Sa Carneiro and Freitas do Amaral, reaction won position after position. It forced the workers and people's movement and the democratic forces to retreat. It took over the government, the majority in the Assembly of the Republic, the news media and much of the state apparatus. By grossly violating legality and the democratic rules of the electoral process, the "Democratic Alliance" succeeded in confirming its majority and its government in the 5 October election. The subversive plan was approaching its final stage.

It is true that the subversive plan was confronted with more difficulties than Sa Carneiro and Freitas do Amaral were expecting. It was confronted by the new Portuguese reality created by the revolution. It met with the firm resistance of the workers and the people's masses. It was confronted by the functioning of the institutions and the state bodies (the Presidency of the republic, the Council of the Revolution and the courts) which, albeit with hesitations and limitations, impeded the progress of the reactionary plan, but reaction was constantly advancing. The election for the Presidency of the republic took on a decisive nature. The "Democratic Alliance" gambled everything. Victory for Soares Carneiro would have meant the virtual takeover of the whole of power by the "Democratic Alliance," and in that event the unconstitutional revision of the constitution and democratic legality would have been considerably simplified.

[Question] Does this mean that the battle was waged at the extreme limit of democracy's ability to resist?

[Answer] The democratic forces had been yielding position after position, retreating increasingly. At the level of the institutions and the state bodies, the decisive battle was waged almost at the democratic system's last line of defense. In that battle, reaction was defeated. There are many means of struggling. Voting is also a means of struggling. Following a powerful mass movement, the Portuguese people saved democracy with their voting 7 December.

[Question] Is so much importance to be attached to the 7 December presidential election?

[Answer] Yes. We always asserted that the possible election of "Democratic Alliance" candidate General Soares Carneiro would be an imminent danger to Portuguese democracy. Especially after the 5 October election, the fundamental task confronting the democratic forces was to defeat reaction's candidate--General Soares Carneiro. The PCP subordinated the whole of its activity in the presidential election to this central and priority aim.

If the "Democratic Alliance" candidate had won the election, we would now be witnessing a brutal and unbridled wave of persecutions, measures restricting freedoms and repressive actions. Blood would have already flowed. Our people would have already wept many tears. We would be living in a civil war atmosphere, created by fascists and reactionaries of all hues, rendered insolent by the victory in the presidential election.

Soares Carneiro's defeat and Eanes' election spelled defeat for the "Democratic Alliance's" plan and meant the salvation of the democratic system. The day of 7 December constitutes an important milestone in the history of the Portuguese revolution.

[Question] Mario Soares and Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho did not view General Soares' Carneiro's election so pessimistically. Is not the picture which has just been painted too apocalyptic?

[Answer] Mario Soares and Otelo S. Carvalho defined General Eanes as the principal enemy and did everything within their power to ensure Eanes' defeat and to ensure that General Soares Carneiro's election would consequently take place.

How responsible Mario Soares' stance was is made clear by the fact that if the Socialist Party [PS], which Mario Soares sought to win over, had followed its secretary general's stance en masse, it is highly likely that reaction's candidate--General Soares Carneiro--would have been elected and we would already be struggling with difficulty at the beginning of another dictatorship.

Soares Carneiro's defeat and Eanes' election constituted a far-reaching political defeat for Mario Soares and Otelo, who were left completely outside the main current of democratic opinion in Portugal. Unfortunately, it does not seem that either of them is learning from what happened.

[Question] Does General Soares Carneiro's defeat represent a turning point in Portuguese political life?

[Answer] Not a turning point in the government's policy, but certainly a turning point in the specific conditions, in the possibilities of struggle and in the prospects for the immediate future. In fact it represents a turning point in the sense of the trend in the evolution in national political life. Soares Carneiro's election would have paved the way for establishing another dictatorship. Soares Carneiro's defeat and Eanes' election pave the way for consolidating democracy.

[Question] Is it to be expected that the new government will differ clearly from the Sa Caneiro/Freitas do Amaral government?

[Answer] There will undoubtedly be differences. Thus, for instance, the new government will seek for the present to avoid the so-called "guerrilla warfare" against the reelected president of the republic. But it should not be forgotten that the parties comprising the government are the representatives of big capital (associated with imperialism) and the big landowners. There will certainly be changes in the methods. The basic aims will remain the same. There will certainly--at least in the most immediate future--be different tactics. The strategic aims will remain constant.

[Question] Everybody asserts that Pinto Balsemao is very different from Sa Carneiro. Will this not provide guarantees of a democratic policy on the part of the new government?

[Answer] There are undoubtedly different currents and different people in the "Democratic Alliance." Balsemao is not the same as Sa Carneiro. However, it would be pure folly to conclude that Sa Carneiro was the only real reactionary and putschist in the Social Democratic Party [PSD], and that now that Sa Carneiro has gone, those who are left are good democrats. Sa Carneiro was in fact the inspirer of the subversive plan--the leader of the antidemocratic conspiracy. Replacing Sa Carneiro is not easy for reaction. But Balsemao has not fallen now from heaven, innocent and spotless and with a pure soul, uninvolved in the "Democratic Alliance's" subversive plan. Balsemao was Sa Carneiro's minister assistant. He was jointly responsible for the Sa Carneiro-Freitas do Amaral government's policy and activity. He was one of the "Democratic Alliance" leaders.

Moreover, there is no hint as yet of what the fundamental differences between the basic program aspects of the "Democratic Alliance's" policy and those of the future Balsemao government will be. The praise of Balsemao is aimed now at making people forget the "Democratic Alliance's" real aims and real policy. In the final analysis, the whitewashing of Balsemao means the whitewashing of the "Democratic Alliance," which they are seeking to carry out so that the "Democratic Alliance" and its subversive policy can continue after 7 December.

[Question] Isn't that view excessive? Are there not already many signs that the Balsemao government will be more open and dialogue-oriented?

[Answer] What will compel the new "Democratic Alliance" government to adopt a more dialogue-oriented appearance (and it will undoubtedly be compelled to do so) is not any democratic leaning but the burden of the resounding defeat in the presidential election. Under the liberalizing veneer, the "Democratic Alliance's" counterrevolutionary project will persist.

[Question] And in the government's compositions? Are there no changes which make it possible to foresee changes of program and style?

[Answer] Sa Carneiro's disappearance will inevitably bring a change of style. But what can be said about the members of the government? The ministerial portfolios are distributed among the Popular Democratic Party [PPD] [former name of PSD], the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] and the Popular Monarchist Party [PPM] like the proceeds of a robbery among the members of a gang. Reactionaryism, incompetence and favoritism are clearly apparent. And if it is necessary to cite an instance of continuity, then it will not be with Eurico de Melo as minister of the interior--if his appointment is confirmed--that a change in the brutal and repressive methods can be expected.

[Question] Basic changes in the news media were announced immediately after the election. Are those changes to be hoped for?

[Answer] The fascist-oriented director of the Portuguese radio-television system, Proenca de Carvalho, tendered his resignation immediately after Eanes' victory. But he appears to be remaining in office. And it is not sufficient merely for that professional provocateur of the news media to be ousted. It is necessary to end the monopolizing by the "Democratic Alliance" of the state-owned news media and the present poisoning and manipulation of public opinion which reaction is carrying out through them.

The newspapers have just reported that Balsemao will designate the new secretary of state as "chairman of the commission for winding up the state-owned news media." It is a cynical announcement of denationalization. Here is what a "Democratic Alliance" journalist who has become prime minister will be able to do.

[Question] Continuing with the new government's composition, how do you interpret the fact that Freitas do Amaral does not figure in it?

[Answer] The fact that Freitas do Amaral does not figure in the new government is the outcome of the tremendous defeat sustained by the "Democratic Alliance" in the presidential election. Freitas do Amaral was identified with Sa Carneiro in the putschist strategy--in the subversive plan to eliminate the democratic system. Like Sa Carneiro, Freitas do Amaral viewed General Soares Carneiro's election and Eanes' defeat as an essential element of that plan. He gambled everything in the presidential election. Confident of victory, his insolence knew no bounds. The 7 December defeat is the defeat of the Sa Carneiro-Freitas do Amaral strategy. Freitas do Amaral emerged from the election (as would have Sa Carneiro, if he had been alive), even more defeated than Soares Carneiro.

The "Democratic Alliance" had to set aside rapidly--at least, for the present and publicly--its subversive plan. It had to find means of coexisting with the elected president whom it fiercely attacked for over a year, especially during the election period. Freitas do Amaral was the least suitable person for the purpose. Freitas do Amaral had difficulty in understanding the full significance of the defeat sustained by the "Democratic Alliance" 7 December.

Prior to and during the election campaign, he asserted repeatedly that he would not be a member of the government if Eanes were elected. The day following the election, hopeful of succeeding Sa Carneiro, he was already stating that he might revise his decision. Afterward, on leaving Belem Palace, furious and unrestrained, he presented the comic spectacle of speaking in terms of an ultimatum against the president of the republic, as if he, Freitas do Amaral, had been the main victor and Eanes the loser in the presidential election. Freitas do Amaral will have to undergo a careful transformation to adjust himself to post-7 December political life.

[Question] Judging by all that has just been said, it seems that it can be concluded that the new government's policy will be identical in every way to that of the previous government. Will that be the case?

[Answer] No, that will not be the case, because Soares Carneiro's defeat in the presidential election was a major defeat for the "Democratic Alliance" government and its policy. In voting against Soares Carneiro, the Portuguese people voted against the "Democratic Alliance" and its government. Thus must necessarily be taken into account. Otherwise, we will be heading toward major political and social conflicts.

[Question] Presidential elections are different from legislative elections. Many other factors, including the candidate's personalities, play a part in them. In the 7 December election, General Soares Carneiro's personality--and in particular his responsibility for the Sao Nicolau [Penal] Camp--also carried weight.

[Answer] Undoubtedly. But why did the "Democratic Alliance" choose specifically General Soares Carneiro--a personality linked with fascism and colonialism who has always been hostile to 25 April [1974]? Did it choose him because it was counting on victory in elections manipulated by the government and on the coup which might be launched by a military right which has done nothing but conspire since 25 April? General Soares Carneiro was the arrogant display of the "Democratic Alliance's" subversive plan. And it was such a display and so arrogant that it ended up by jeopardizing the "democratic" disguise with which the "Democratic Alliance" was still seeking to cover before the 5 October legislative elections.

We said at the time that Soares Carneiro was a millstone round the "Democratic Alliance's" neck. The general confidently said that he was not (DIARIO DE NOTICIAS of 21 November 1980); that he was no millstone at all. He was not in the legislative elections. But he ended up by becoming so in the presidential election; a millstone so heavy that he literally dragged the "Democratic Alliance" down to the bottom.

Nevertheless, it was not Soares Carneiro as a person who caused the defeat. It was the fact that that person was the personficiation, the affirmation, the revelation and the expression of the reactionary alliance's real nature and real aims. The people understood and made the proper response through the ballot box.

[Question] Does this mean that it was not so much General Soares Carneiro as the "Democratic Alliance" which was defeated in the presidential election?

[Question] Precisely. The main loser in the presidential election was not Soares Carneiro but the "Democratic Alliance." Soares Carneiro was the "Democratic Alliance's" candidate. The "Democratic Alliance" propaganda proclaimed: "A majority, a government, a president." In the poster displays, a poster asserting the "Democratic Alliance's" voting intentions appeared in alternation with one bearing Soares Carneiro's picture. Sa Carneiro and Freitas do Amaral made it clear and persistently asserted that in the event of defeat for Soares Carneiro, they would resign. It was the "Democratic Alliance" itself which gave the voting in the presidential election the significance of a vote for the "Democratic Alliance" or against the "Democratic Alliance," against its majority and against its government.

[Question] Do you mean that Soares Carneiro's defeat was the defeat, not only of the "Democratic Alliance's" subversive plan but also of its government program? Does this mean that the Portuguese people voted 7 December for 25 April and its gains?

[Answer] Yes. The "Democratic Alliance" sought to turn the presidential election into something like a referendum on the country's major economic, social and political problems and on the solutions to them.

The "Democratic Alliance" proclaimed to the four winds through the news media (over which it secured a monopoly) that electing Soares Carneiro would mean destroying the Portugal of April, the gains of the revolution and the constitution of the republic. And electing Ramalho Eanes would mean strengthening the institutional defense of those gains, of the Portugal of April and of the democratic system. By voting against Soares Carneiro and for Eanes, the Portuguese people voted--in reaction's own terms--for defending the gains of the revolution against the "Democratic Alliance's" attempts to eliminate them, and voted for the Portugal of April and for the democratic system enshrined in the constitution which candidate Bamalho Eanes proposed to defend.

[Question] This is tantamount to asserting that the 7 December election has a political significance contrary to the 5 October election. Can it be asserted that the presidential election corrects the legislative elections?

[Answer] It corrected them to some extent. It was not we who indissolubly linked the presidential election with the legislative elections. It was the "Democratic Alliance" itself which did so. General Soares' Carneiro's candidacy was the candidacy, not only of a general but also of the "Democratic Alliance," its government and its majority in the Assembly of the Republic. In the presidential election campaign, the "Demoratic Alliance," drunk with the victory in the legislative elections, revealed its true face. Despite the manipulation of the news media, the Portuguese people understood what was at stake and made their response. The "Democratic Alliance" majority in the Assembly of the Republic and the "Democratic Alliance" government were directly called into question in the 7 December election.

[Question] Certain news media say that the PCP is aiming at destablizing the situation with such assertions. . . .

[Answer] We are aware of these comments and insinuations. But in 1976, following the legislative elections from which a majority of PS and PCP deputies emerged, they said that the majority in the assembly had been corrected by the new "presidential majority." And then, in 1980, before the elections for the Assembly of the Republic, assuming a defeat for the "Democratic Alliance," how did they view the presidential election? As we all remember, they viewed the presidential election as being able to correct the outcome of the legislative elections. "Democratic Alliance" candidate General Soares Carneiro himself stated quite literally that if a leftwing majority were elected to the Assembly of the Republic 5 October he, the "Democratic Alliance" candidate, if he were elected president of the republic 7 December, would then dissolve the Assembly of the Republic. That would have been the "correction" taken to its extreme limit.

Those who, in the event of defeat 5 October, were planning to correct the election outcome through the dissolution of the Assembly of the Republic by a president of the republic whom they succeeded in electing, cannot deny the assertions that the defeat of a candidate for the presidency identified with the "Democratic Alliance," and with the "Democratic Alliance" majority and government and the election of a president fiercely opposed by the "Democratic Alliance" are in their political aspect a correction of the 5 October election.

[Question] So does the PCP believe that the Assembly of the Republic should be dissolved and an interim election called?

[Answer] We do not advocate such a solution at present, because conditions for it have not been created. But two consequences of the correction of the outcome of the 5 October election by the outcome of the 7 December election should be heeded:

The first is that the unconstitutional, unlawful and subversive conduct which characterized the Sa Carneiro/Freitas do Amaral government neither can nor should be tolerated institutionally on the part of the new government. If the Balsemao government pursues such a policy, it should, in our opinion, be dismissed immediately;

The second is that the great lesson and the great significance of the 7 December election should be objectively taken into account, both in the Assembly of the Republic (particularly by its majority) and by the government. It is the least that can be expected.

[Question] Dr Mario Soares says that the PS will be in opposition for the next 4 years. How is this statement to be viewed? Will the "Democratic Alliance" govern until 1984?

[Answer] Some 4 years of "Democratic Alliance" government would be the destruction of the Portugal of April. The "Democratic Alliance" in the government would mean in the short term further attempts at destablization and further subversive plans. Dr Mario Soares' idea is an immoblist, conformist and defeatist idea. It does not serve our people, the democratic forces, the institutions or the system. We proceed from a more optimistic assessment and stance: a democratic turnabout before 4 years have elapsed is possible.

[Question] If the Assembly of the Republic is not dissolved, by what other means can the "Democratic Alliance" government be replaced, if the "Democratic Alliance" has a majority? As usual, there will be those who will say that the PCP is contemplating solutions not expressly envisaged in the constitution. . . .

[Answer] Certainly not. The PCP maintains that all Portugal's political problems can and should be resolved within the constitutional framework. We do not at present advocate the dissolution of the assembly and the holding of a new election, but this solution could impose itself over the next few years. Moreover, the "Democratic Alliance" government currently has a majority in the Assembly of the Republic, but could lose it. Experience has already demonstrated that the formation of governments without their necessarily having explicit majority support in the Assembly of the Republic is possible under certain circumstances. So there are various possibilities for the "Democratic Alliance" government's not lasting 4 years.

[Question] When it is said that the government could lose the majority in the present Assembly of the Republic, does this mean that deputies belonging to the majority could leave it? Or that the PPD and the CDS could split and enter into conflict?

[Answer] Both of these and some more.

[Question] What about the "central bloc"?

[Answer] What is described as the "central bloc" (a majority of the PS with the PSD, or of the PS with all or part of the "Democratic Alliance") would not be a democratic solution but a way out for the reactionary forces following the defeat of their subversive plan and at a time when conditions are being created for ousting them from power.

[Question] Would not a new PS/PSD majority be preferable to the present PPD/CDS majority?

[Answer] The PPD/CDS majority is a majority resulting from antidemocratic methods and the manipulation of the electoral process by the "Democratic Alliance" government. It is the representative of the interests of big capital (associated with imperialism) and of the big landowners. It is doomed to defeat.

A new PS/PPD alliance would be the PS once more holding out a lifeline to the right at the very moment when reaction is losing a battle.

The alternative to the "Democratic Alliance" is not an alliance with the "Democratic Alliance" or with part of the "Democratic Alliance," but an alliance of the democratic forces.

[Question] With the PCP?

[Answer] Of course, with the PCP. Moreover, the presidential election gave a further demonstration that the resolution of Portugal's major political problems can only be achieved with the PCP. It gave a further demonstration that the PCP is a necessary, essential and irreplaceable force in Portuguese democracy. Until this is realized, they will remain unresolved, successive sectarian and incompetent governments will continue to succeed each other political crises and government crises. The nation's problems will continue the work of destruction of what has been achieved since 25 April, and attempts at destablization and coups will frequently occur. [sentence as published] Experience demonstrates that a democratic turnabout and a democratic alternative will only be possible with the PCP.

[Question] Is it not true that the outcome of the presidential election has led to a certain detente in relations among the most diverse political forces? Does not this situation give rise to the possibility of a reconciliation among parties, as some people say?

[Answer] Democracy has prevailed; there is talk about "reconciliation." If reaction had prevailed, we would be experiencing an atmosphere of persecution of democrats and of civil war, created by the "Democratic Alliance" government.

In this spirit, there are those who advocate that the "Democratic Alliance" should be given a respite to resolve its problems. In our opinion, it is necessary to give reaction no respite and to exploit the victory in full, just as reaction would have done if it had emerged victorious from the presidential election. Giving reaction a respite means giving it an opportunity to recover from the defeat, to reflect, to revive, to maintain its positions, to reformulate its plans and to prepare for a new offensive. Reaction shows itself to be far more diligent and efficient when it achieves a victory. One of the great weaknesses of the democratic forces is their defensiveness. There are democratic sectors which through fear of the workers and people's movement and because of their anticommunism are more afraid of reaction's defeat than of its victory. Was the "Democratic Alliance" defeated in the presidential election? Does the possibility arise of ousting it from power? Certain democratic sectors are panicking and going to the aid of the defeated. Mario Soares distinguishes himself in this respect by his anticommunist obsessions and his propensity toward alliances and "reconciliations" with the reactionary forces.

The reconciliation necessary for defending and continuing democracy is not the reconciliation of democrats with reactionaries but reconciliation and agreement among all democrats, for whose unity the PCP has long been struggling.

[Question] In view of the PS' stance, is it not an illusion to deem democratic unity to be possible?

[Answer] The presidential election demonstrated, not only the possibilities of unity (through agreement or convergence) but also its inevitable strength when mobilized. The PS and PCP electorate played a decisive part in President Eanes' victory, not forgetting the role of many nonparty Democrats.

The party's Central Committee concluded that the presidential election demonstrated that there is an extremely vast and definitely majority social and political area of opposition to the reactionary forces and of potential support for a democratic policy. We point out that Ramalho Eanes was elected against the "Democratic Alliance," against the most diverse rightwing groups and sectors, against the PS secretary general and the part of the PS which followed him, and against the leftists, and moreover, the majority was overwhelming. We are not speaking of a "presidential majority." But within the present political framework, in the mass movement and in the stance of the electorate which reelected Ramalho Eanes, there lies the possibility not only of a social and political base but also of a vast unitary movement for defending and building Portuguese democratic society.

[Question] Could not this new alliance of the PS with the "Democratic Alliance" occur for the purpose of revising the constitution?

[Answer] This is indeed a danger. What is necessary for ensuring that the revision of the constitution takes place lawfully and does not affect the democratic system is not agreement between the PS and the "Democratic Alliance" but agreement among all Democrats--specifically, between the PS and the PCP.

[Question] So does the PCP declare itself opposed to an "agreement on the system" [accordo do regime"] for the purpose of revising the constitution?

[Answer] It is to be feared that in order to succeed in reentering the area of government, Mario Soares may make constitutional changes a bargaining counter in negotiations with the "Democratic Alliance." In that event, it would not be an "agreement on the system" but an agreement against the system.

[Question] However, the PS and the "Democratic Alliance" have a two-thirds majority, but the PS and the PCP do not. In that event, how effective would an agreement among the democrats--specifically of the PS and the PCP--be for the purpose of revising the constitution?

[Answer] Any amendment to the constitution requires the votes of two-thirds of the deputies. The "Democratic Alliance" does not have the two-thirds. It is very far from that. With its own votes alone, the "Democratic Alliance" will be unable to revise a single line of the country's basic law. If there were no two-thirds for approving amendments, there would be no amendments. That is: if there were no two-thirds for approving any amendment, the constitution would remain fully in force. This would not be a bad thing.

So it would be sufficient for the democratic parties--specifically the PS and the PCP--to reach agreement to prevent any antidemocratic amendment to the constitution occurring. On the basis of such an agreement, it would be very easy to "negotiate" the terms of a lawful and democratic revision of the constitution with all the parties represented in the Assembly of the Republic without exception.

[Question] Somebody might conclude from these words that the PCP is opposed to the revision of the constitution.

[Answer] No. The PCP is opposed to the unconstitutional revision of the constitution. It is in favor of the constitutional revision of the constitution and will make proposals to that end. In order to be lawful, the revision of the constitution must respect the formal and material limits which the constitution itself sets: The requirement of two-thirds of the deputies' votes and the matters and principles which cannot be revised. If these limits were not respected, the revision would not be lawful. It would constitute a gross violation of the institutions and of legality. It would be a real attack against the democratic system.

[Question] Does the PCP remain in favor of the continuation of the Council of the Revolution after the revision of the constitution?

[Answer] For our part, we would have no objection to its continuation, if the Council of the Revolution retained its present characteristics. We do not find any better solution is in sight for institutionalizing the armed forces' participation in political life and for guaranteeing that the armed forces do not become an instrument of a short term party policy. However, we are isolated in this stance. Parties and military personnel have asserted that the Council of the Revolution's disappearance is inevitable.

[Question] And in that event?

[Answer] In that event the Council of the Revolution's powers should pass to other state bodies, but with solutions which cannot make the armed forces, their leaders and their general staffs partisan.

In revising the constitution, it is imperative to prevent changes being made which could create the possibility of restoring a reactionary military hierarchy, tempted toward pressures and putschist interventions. The day of 25 April must remain fully alive in the armed forces and in Portuguese political life.

[Question] Does the PCP have any plans for a revision? With respect to issues currently being under discussion, how does the PCP view the authorities of the presidency of the republic, the government and the Assembly of the Republic?

[Answer] Yes. The party is preparing a plan. It will present it at the right time. Our party's ninth congress indicated basic general guidelines for a revision. As you know, some political forces have advocated both presidentialism and parliamentarianism, depending on whether they had more confidence in a particular president or majority in the Assembly of the Republic. We still advocate the independence and complementarity of the state bodies and a mixed system better matched to the characteristics of the Portuguese political situation. The transformation of the state bodies into the tools of a particular party or coalition of parties (as the "Democratic Alliance" is trying to do) poses a real threat to the democratic system.

[Question] There is much talk about limiting the powers of the president of the republic. What is the PCP's stance on this issue? How does the PCP view General Eanes' combination of the posts of president of the republic and chief of general staff?

[Answer] It is to be feared that under present conditions agreements between the "Democratic Alliance" and the PS to reduce the powers of the president of the republic will be a further reflection of opposition to the president and further destablization bids in the relatively near future. The "Democratic Alliance" and Mario Soares could come to an agreement on this. Such an occurrence is to be feared.

As for the post of armed forces chief of general staff, experience shows that in this specific instance there are no disadvantages and indeed some advantages in combining this post with that of president of the republic. Some people are suspiciously anxious for President Eanes to give up the post. The democratic system must not be hurried. The anxiety I mentioned is very suspicious, to say the least, especially in view of its source.

[Question] Might not this opinion strengthen the charge made by Mario Soares and others that the PCP is trying to latch on to the president of the republic?

[Answer] The PCP has not latched and is not latching on to anyone. As for Mario Soares, before the general elections he tried to latch on to Eanes, and after the republican and socialist front's defeat in the general elections and before the presidential elections he tried to jump onto the victorious bandwagon which he thought would be General Soares Carneiro's. The PCP did not latch on to Ramalho Eanes' candidacy. It analyzed the situation, defined the principal danger, defined its line of action and finally issued its appeal for people to vote for Ramalho Eanes. We are well aware that we made a decisive contribution to the "Democratic Alliance" candidate's defeat.

[Question] A decisive contribution? One for which the PC has demanded or will demand repayment?

[Answer] A decisive one, yes. But the favor which the PCP did was to the Portuguese people and the democratic system. We are not demanding any repayment.

[Question] Could it be said that Ramalho Eanes would not have been elected had it not been for the PCP's contribution?

[Answer] Undoubtedly he would not. Anyone who knows anything knows that. The ones who are trying to latch on to the president-elect, albeit with restraint, are the ones who, having attacked him fiercely and called him "the PCP's candidate," now display smiling faces, gentle voices and cooperative gestures. Freitas do Amaral already dares to assert that the "Democratic Alliance" never attacked the president of the republic. And Mario Soares is already insinuating that in fact his opposition to Eanes also made its own contribution to Eanes' being elected.

[Question] Is it possible to believe in cooperation on the part of the reaction with the reelected president?

[Answer] In the immediate term the reaction will try to make people forget the shameful campaign which it waged against Ramalho Eanes and will seek an understanding with the reelected president. It would be difficult to do anything else. But when the reaction considers itself recovered, it will return to its war on the president, its attempt to oppose, refute and sabotage his authorities and political action. In connection with the constitutional revision we will witness the resurgence of the anti-Eanes campaign. If anyone does not believe it, just let him wait and see.

[Question] Finally, what approach can er adopt to the prospective evolution in the situation? Are there any causes for concern or optimism?

[Answer] For both concern and optimism. Concern, because the reaction is still in government and still has a majority in the assembly and will persist with its anti-working people policy, its attack on the democratic gains (and particularly on the workers rights, the agrarian reform and the nationalizations) and with its plan to eliminate the democratic system. Optimism, because as a result of the presidential elections the imminent threat of coups has been removed, the reaction suffered serious defeats and is weakened, the peoples and democratic movement is strengthened and the democratic system has emerged strengthened, freedoms better guaranteed and the opportunities for struggle extended and improved. The struggle continues in 1981--but under more favorable conditions than in 1980.

[Question] The struggle continues. But in what direction?

[Answer] With regard to the institutions, within the state bodies (the Assembly of the Republic), in relations with other state bodies (the president of the republic and the Council of the Revolution) and in local government. With regard to alliances, in relations with other democratic parties, forces and sectors. With regard to the masses, in the development of the mass struggle, which is still the motive force behind social changes. With regard to economic and social activities, in work within the local authorities, in the agrarian reform, within the cooperatives and is the most varied sectors of national life.

[Question] What are the fundamental objectives?

[Answer] The reestablishment of democratic legality where the "Democratic Alliance" government has created antidemocratic situations; the defense of the revolutionary gains; the guaranteeing of the citizens' freedoms and rights' the reestablishment of pluralism in the news media; the improvement of the people's living conditions; a foreign policy of national independence, peace and friendship, without any kind of subservience to foreign interests.

[Question] The reactionary and opportunist forces are trying to isolate and silence the PCP, as is particularly evident since 7 December. Does this not create new difficulties for the party's action?

[Answer] The PCP has broader and broader ties with various social forces and democratic sectors. Anticommunism suffered a major setback at the 7 December elections. It was shown that very broad sectors of the population, hitherto strongly influenced by anticommunist campaigns, were not afraid of standing alongside the communists in an extremely important election battle. This is a new factor which also indicates the broad perspectives that are opening up for our party's political action.

SUAREZ, LOPEZ PORTILLO HOLD TALKS IN SEVILLE

LD222146 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Summary] Prime Minister Suarez arrived in Seville shortly before 2000 accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose Pedro Perez Llorca. They held a 20-minute meeting with Mexican President Lopez Portillo in the latter's suite in the Hotel Alfonso XIII. Afterwards, they attended a gala banquet attended by, among others, the political head of the Congress of Deputies and the Mexican and Spanish foreign ministers. After the banquet Prime Minister Suarez will leave for Madrid while Lopez Portillo will visit a flamenco night club.

Lopez Portillo Departs

LD231032 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Summary] A few minutes ago Mexican President Lopez Portillo left Spain aboard a Mexican Air Force jet. He will make a stopover in Cairo en route to India.

Lopez Portillo was seen off at Seville airport by local civil and military authorities.

L'UNITA REPORTS CARRILLO COMMENTS ON CATALAN ISSUE

LD211455 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 16 Jan 81 p 3

[Augusto Pancaldi undated interview in Madrid with PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo: "Political Conflict Within PCE Partly Reflection of Spanish Society's Malaise"]

[Excerpt] Madrid--I discussed the political crisis, which could even lead to regressive solutions, with PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo, certainly not to conceal or to dismiss the gravity of the "Catalan issue"--of the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia's [PSUC] revolt against the PCE--but in an attempt to interpret the results of the Catalan communists' congress within a broader context--especially since these results have weakened not only the PSUC and the PCE but the country's entire democratic and people's area.

Carrillo acknowledged that there has been a general political malaise, an "ebb in the democratic movement," following the 1977 enthusiasm, which is affecting all parties and certainly not sparing the PCE. Certain oversimplifications are creating "disenchantment." The attitude of critical detachment of many intellectuals with respect to the parties is exacerbating this process of "disintegration of democracy" and of the party system--which is the constant concern of the right. The absence of clear prospects is prompting internal struggles within the parties themselves, thus weakening them even further.

All this, Carrillo believes, is because the "democratic transition" has failed to produce the hoped for results; because the Moncloa Pact, which according to PCE strategy should have reduced the power of the ruling oligarchies (the same as in the Francoist period) in favor of the leftwing forces, failed as a result of the resistance from the power structures, the lack of unity among the leftwing forces and the limited nature [relativita] of their strength; because the government slowed up the autonomy process by resuscitating and reinvigorating all the traditional centrifugal and nationalist thrusts of Spanish history; and because the crisis that has hit the entire world productive economic system has hit Spain harder, since it had behind it not 30-40 years of democracy but just 3 years of post dictatorship and was basically in midtransition.

"This is how the transition has been carried out in Spain," Carrillo said, "without a break from the past, unlike what happened in Portugal; this must never be forgotten if you want to make a serious analysis of the situation. What is irresponsible, however, because it is simplistic--even though, as we have seen in the past few days, it is oversimplifications that are making a breakthrough since disappointment, unemployment and hardships are eroding the workers' living conditions--what is irresponsible is the unloading of all the blame onto the 'center' without ever saying (because nobody has ever said it) for one thing, what other kind of a policy could have been pursued by a PCE that had just emerged from clandestinity and which had at all costs to gain recognition as a component of Spanish democratic life so as to insert itself into decisionmaking spheres."

And so we come to the PSUC-PCE issue, which we have discussed over the past few days and which we will have to discuss further, because the Spanish Communists' unity is something which concerns everyone, irrespective of and over and above possible improvidences, errors or negligences on one side or the other. The new PSUC executive, whose 15 members were elected Sunday evening in an ambiguous vote by only 46 Central Committee members and with over 30 abstentions, is homogeneous and uniformly "Leninist" and therefore entirely committed to radical stances critical of the PCE and traditionally and strongly nationalist. What led to this reversal of strategy in the PSUC, which is summed up in the elimination of the term "Eurocommunism" from its documents? In Catalonia too, without Carrillo, all the causes of disappointment troubling the majority of Spanish workers had an effect--but stronger here, within the framework of traditions peculiar to the Catalonian nation, and to its passionate desire for autonomy, thus leading to an immediate "loss of faith in the policy of alliances and consensus and to a radical-type reaction of return to the thirties and to the class conflict." All this was exacerbated by the international tension which wrongly led many people--misled by one of the PSUC currents and by the "ambiguity" of its leadership--to see Eurocommunism as "a rightist, procapitalist and anti-Soviet doctrine" and the crisis in East-West relations as the time to opt for one bloc against the other.

It is against this "background," Carrillo believes, that other elements have subsequently emerged--first and foremost among these an "acute phenomenon of Catalan nationalism" (Togliatti discussed this as a historical phenomenon in his essays on Spain) embracing all kinds of different things, as in the PSUC's congress theses: the criticism of PCE policy, the charge of inadequate democracy or of bureaucratic relations between center and periphery, and so forth. The results are well-known. "The PSUC," Carrillo said, "has opted for a policy that conflicts with the PCE's and therefore has demolished the foundations for our relations as laid down in our statutes."

BELGRADE NIN INTERVIEWS PCE MEMBER AZCARATE

AU211900 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jan 81 No.1568 pp 48-49

[Unattributed report on NIN interview with Manuel Azcarate, member of the Executive Committee of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee--date and place not given]

[Text] "The Eurocommunist road is not at all easy; I would even say that it is very difficult. It lacks slogans, especially those thunderous ones. It is a road along which it is impossible to progress quickly and along which great patience is required to achieve and see the results. Thus, it is not surprising that some individuals lose their patience along that road, that they even become disillusioned and that they seek a way out in reverting to the old, hard and obsolete positions."

In an interview with NIN, that is how Manuel Azcarate, member of the Executive Committee of the PCE Central Committee, commented on last week's decisions of the Catalan communists.

"We do not underestimate the graveness of the Catalan communists' decision," Azcarate says further in answering our question on what consequences that decision might have on the further trends in the Spanish communist movement. "Its consequences certainly can be bad regardless of the fact that so-called hard current prevailed with a minimum majority. The new leadership of the United Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] emphasizes that nothing momentous has happened and that there will be no change in the party's policy. I think that something momentous has happened, that a great turn has been made. What is obviously involved is an attempt to return the party to the old positions, positions that became obsolete long ago and to which the PCE can no longer return. That kind of policy would drive us into a blind alley, to put it mildly. Eurocommunism is, for Spanish conditions, virtually the only road on which it is possible to advance to socialism, defend our fragile democracy and be independent on that road. Accordingly, the elimination of the term Eurocommunism is neither a technical nor a terminological but a profoundly political question that indicates two different political concepts."

"The political situation in Spain is difficult and complex," he says. "The country is passing through a grave political and economic crisis. That has undoubtedly influenced individual communists to turn more toward those who advocate more radical positions, offer ardent slogans and promise revolutionary changes. Eurocommunism offers neither ardent slogans nor quick revolutionary transformations."

Azcarate points out yet another factor that might have influenced this turnabout among Catalan communists. "There have also been external pressures against Eurocommunism, especially Spanish Eurocommunism," he says. "Those pressures began with the campaign waged against us by the Soviet journal NOVOYE VREMYA a few years ago when it bitterly attacked Carrillo and Eurocommunism. Those pressures have obviously found followers among the 'Afghans' in Catalonia. It was possible to see that that is true at the congress [of the Catalan party] itself at which individual delegates, advocates of this 'hard,' that is 'pro-Soviet current,' defended their theses against Eurocommunism by using virtually the same arguments as the Soviet journal NOVOYE VREMYA used in its polemics against Eurocommunism."

Azcarate does not exclude the possibility that their traditional close relations with the French Communist Party [PCF] might also have influenced this ferment among Catalan communists.

"But," Azcarate stresses, "what has taken place in the PCF, which dealt a heavy blow to Eurocommunism by approving the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and with the subsequent Paris consultative conference, and which put quite a distance between itself and Eurocommunism, will not take place in the PCE. The PCE continues to firmly stand by the positions of Eurocommunism. In addition to its negative aspects, the decision of the Catalan communists also has its positive component. It will encourage us, and has already encouraged us to even more resolutely defend Eurocommunism and to become even more engaged in strengthening, explaining and theoretically elaborating it. This positive reaction is already being felt. In addition to the Basque and Asturian communists, who have confirmed their Eurocommunist orientation, there is now also taking place an increasingly massive reaction among the Catalan communists who demand convening an extraordinary PSUC congress that would revise the aforementioned decision. The PCE leadership also believes that convening an extraordinary congress is the only solution, and we also have said that to the new PSUC leadership. A considerable group of Catalan communist activists has already submitted such a request."

Ending his interview, Azcarate confirms that the PCE faces a certain crisis, but emphasizes that that is not "any deep internal crisis" which would threaten a split and a change of course, but primarily "a process of deep internal polemics and a critical reexamination of everyday policies."

"It is true that a certain shedding of members has taken place, that there are frequent criticisms of the leadership and that a certain discontent and impatience are apparent among members. I think that in the main, these are healthy processes which favor a further strengthening of internal democracy in the party, abandoning the old forms of work and precisely determining our concepts and our tactics and strategy."

BRIEFS

NEW ANDALUSIAN CP LEADER--Felipe Alcaraz Masats, the communist deputy for Jaen, has been elected secretary general of the Andalusian Communist Party [PCA] at a party Central Committee meeting. The new PCA secretary general follows a Eurocommunist line according to party sources. He was elected by 42 votes in favor, 2 against and 11 abstentions. [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Jan 81 LD]

FINLAND

PRESIDENT KEKKONEN SENDS GREETINGS TO REAGAN

LD211358 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] President Urho Kekkonen has sent a telegram of congratulations to the new President of the United States, Ronald Reagan. In his telegram President Kekkonen wishes success and prosperity to Reagan and to the people of the United States. I am convinced that relations between Finland and the United States will continue to develop favorably during your presidential term, President Kekkonen says in his telegram.

KARJALAINEN COMMENTS ON REAGAN PRESIDENCY

LD212128 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1720 GMT 21 Jan 81

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The National Coalition Party paper KARJALAINEN published in Joensuu says that Reagan's policy has been described in advance as tougher than that pursued by Carter on the basis of his statements, his election campaign and choice of certain aides. [words indistinct] On the other hand, the paper considers it unnecessary to paint in advance the devil on the wall, for example [words indistinct] Reagan's influence on cooperation between the big two.

In the paper's opinion, it would be no wonder if Reagan, with all his straightforwardness, were to get on even better with the Soviets than Carter did, who has nothing much to show for in this sphere. The Soviets themselves have announced that they take an unprejudiced attitude toward President Reagan, so preconditions will be utilized to advantage, for example in such a way that an opportunity opens up for President Reagan and the Soviet leadership to have a direct mutual exchange of opinions at an as early stage as possible.

Reagan, who has assumed the reins of power, will quote soon have to adopt a stance on [words indistinct] international issues. The Middle East situation is still most inflamed. In Southern Africa problems are accumulating [words indistinct]. In Latin America there are several issues which are bound to bring furrows of concern to the foreheads of Washington rulers.

In the opinion of KARJALAINEN, despite all doubts (?expressed) both here in Finland and elsewhere, we Finns have every reason to hope that Reagan will succeed in the international forum. His (?failure), which has too often been conjured up, would easily bring the eyes of the storms precariously close to our country, says KARJALAINEN of Joensuu.

DEFENSE FORCE COMMANDER DEMANDS MORE SPENDING

LD191959 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Summary from poor reception] The commander of the defense forces, Gen Lauri Sutela, is demanding more funds for the defense budget. At the opening of the 79th National Defense Course in Helsinki, Sutela said a higher defense budget would make it possible for the defense forces to carry out their various tasks under all circumstances. As for the serious defects in our national defense, Sutela mentioned the equipment problems of the land forces, the training of the reserve troops and particularly the shortage of technical personnel.

Minister of Defense Lasse Aikas drew attention at the opening of the national defense course to economic national defense. He mentioned, inter alia, that this year's budget for the first time included an allocation for the emergency storage of grain.

UK STEPS UP PRESSURE OVER BRITONS HELD IN IRAN

LD221355 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Jan 81 p 32

[David Adamson report: "Envoy Called to Talks Over Captive Britons"]

[Text] Britain yesterday stepped up its pressure over the four British prisoners held in Iran. Dr Seyfollah Ehdaie, the Iranian charge in London, was called to the Foreign Office for talks with Mr Hurd, the minister responsible for Middle Eastern affairs.

The meeting coincided with an announcement by the Department of Trade that civil trade sanctions on Iran were being lifted from midnight last night.

The move leaves unchanged the position on supplies of arms to Iran, which will continue to be the subject to licensing control. It is understood there is no intention of resuming deliveries in present circumstances.

In the Commons, Sir Ian Gilmour, deputy foreign secretary, was interrupted by angry shouts from Conservative and Labour MPs when he brushed aside a question on arms supplies as "not particularly relevant" to the release of the Britons.

MPs were concerned that Britian's European Community partners would deliver weapons to Iran, despite the prisoners and the continuing war in the Gulf.

Sir Ian replied that Britain would have "the greatest regard" to the export of military hardware until the Britons were released.

Mr Healey, opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, said Sir Ian should assure the House he would use his influence to ensure that no EEC country would supply arms until there was peace in the Gulf. Sir Ian said that he could speak only for Britain.

His low profile approach to the question of relations with Iran squared with that taken by Mr Hurd in his meeting with Dr Ehdaie. Dr Ehdaie, who has just returned from two weeks in Tehran, was told that, after the release of the American hostages, there was now an opportunity for a return to a "friendly and normal" relationship between Britain and Iran. But before that could happen it was necessary to resolve the case of the three missionaries, Dr and Mrs John Coleman and Miss Jean Waddell, and Mr Andrew Pyke, a businessman.

It was understood that Dr Ehdaie was not able to offer any fresh information on their cases. The last hopeful sign came at the beginning of this month when an emissary of the Archbishop of Canterbury reported that he had been told the four were to be released very soon.

LORD CARRINGTON INTERVIEWED ON MIDDLE EAST

LD201119 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 16 Jan 81 pp 1, 3

[British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington interview with AL-AHRAM chief editor Ibrahim Nafi' in Cairo-date not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] You played an important role in the European initiative expressed by the Venice EC statement. What is the British interpretation of the initiative, particularly with regard to determining the future of the Palestinian people, Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, securing peace in the area, and the problem of Jerusalem, and what is the British view of the relation between this initiative, the Camp David agreement and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and of its relation with current U.S. efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East?

[Answer] We in Britain believe that Europe necessarily must contribute as much as possible to finding a solution to the Middle East problem, which we have done. Like you, we have no need of oil and we are not doing this for the sake of obtaining oil. We are not iterested in that. We basically are interested in searching for a just settlement.

We believe that Camp David was and still is a good beginning for solving the problem and nobody should detract from Camp David's achieved value. But I do not think that we in Europe felt that we could go far [as published]. We absolutely have no desire to block the Camp David talks. We made this clear on several occasions. But we believe that it probably is necessary to prepare a statement or a declaration of principles about Europe's views for two reasons: First, as I already have said, because of Europe's need not to stand on the sidelines and to do what it can to help. Second, there is somewhat greater interest in U.S. policy on our part because of the U.S. election. We threfore believe that any positive activity on Europe's part can be an auxiliary factor in maintaining the process of seeking peace. That is what we are trying to do--not to block what any other party is trying to do. In fact, we have been trying to study the problem and to discuss it with the parties concerned in the area, with a view to exploring ways and means by which we can help to achieve a solution.

[Question] How do you evaluate the nature and dimensions of the British role in solving the Middle East crisis, whether outside or inside the framework of the Common Market, as compared with the attitude of France on the one hand and the United States on the other?

[Answer] I do not think that we look at the matter this way. Nor do we look at it as a competition between one party and another. I do not claim that basically there is no other country outsdie the area that has more experience than Britain in the Middle East. We feel that we have something to offer and we also believe that with Europe we would have greater influence than alone.

I do not think that the French want to take a different stand from the Americans and the Europeans any more than we want to from the French or the Americans. I believe that it is no longer possible to form opinion by giving orders on how this conflict should be resolved. This, however, does not mean that there are no differences in interests between one country and another or between Europe and the United States, but we all are seeking to achieve the same objective and there is no need for competition or differences over this matter.

[Question] The Middle East area is subject to many dangers as a result of the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and inter-Arab differences. What is your assessment of these changes and their effect on Western interests in the area. In your opinion, what is the relationship between these crises and the Arab-Israeli conflict?

[Answer] I will answer the last question first. I believe that the disagreements among the Arabs have rendered the solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict more difficult. Because it is perfectly clear that the Arabs are basically divided in their attempt to agree on what can be achieved. In my view, this is bad.

From the Arab standpoint, I believe, these two conflicts, or the two points you have mentioned--the invasion of Afghanistan and the Iraq-Iran war--constitute extreme dangers not only to the Middle East area but to the whole world, particularly the Western world. First, because, as has been said, the Western states except Britain get one-third of their oil needs, I believe, from this area, and therefore any threat to the oil supplies from the Middle East constitutes a very serious danger. Second, because the two areas of conflict in the Middle East could lead, and this must not be allowed, to confrontation for any reason with a third party, given the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

I do not believe that the cause here is material but, whatever the cause, the Soviet Union is now 400 miles from the Strait of Hormuz and in a strategically important position--a situation which the British for over 120 years insisted on preventing the Russians from achieving. We fought three Afghan wars to prevent this from happening. Not all of them were successful, but they prevented Russia from controlling Afghanistan. We now have a situation where the Soviet Union has penetrated Afghanistan and is in a position strategically to threaten the lifeline of the Arab world and to undermine the stability of the area's states.

I have been very encouraged by the way in which President as-Sadat categorically has denounced the invasion, perhaps more than any other person. I find this very encouraging.

As for the Iraqi-Iranian war, it involves two problems. First, it renders the solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict more difficult. And, second, the possibility of this war's expanding once again threatens the area's stability.

I believe that what we have been trying to achieve over the years in our country is to maintain the tendency to resolve problems without resort to war and through neogtiations, a tendency which has sometimes met with success.

[Question] Statements and insinuations are being reiterated now, especially since the election of the new American President Reagan, about "the Jordanian alternative" as one of the alternatives put forward for resolving the Middle East crisis. What is your view of the potential of that alternative?

[Answer] What the Europeans have done so far is that Gaston Thorn has come here and we have read four papers on withdrawal, security, self-determination and Jerusalem. These papers defined the problems in these issues and raised a number of questions. What we are trying to do now is to ask The Netherlands Prime Minister to talk with the parties concerned and to discuss the American role. But there is a specific question: The Jordanian alternative clearly deals with the problem of withdrawal as a whole and with the various issues. I do not believe that anyone has formed a special opinion in relation to this option but, to be on the safe side, I say that all my colleagues are now ready to support any option that is supported by the area's peoples, because it is neither Europe nor America which will solve the problem but the area's states. All that we can do is to play the role of middleman or present some ideas or offer our good offices. The solution, in the end, is up to the area and what it wants. If it wants the Jordanian option, we cannot prevent it. All that we can do is think of the means and methods by which we can help the states concerned to achieve a solution.

[Question] What role can Britain play in Gulf security and what are the possibilities of cooperation with France and the United States in halting the Soviet penetration of Africa?

[Answer] In the Gulf, of course, we have very close relations with all the Gulf countries. In past months, we have had contacts regarding the problems of the area. We have spoken to the French and the Americans as well as to others. And I believe that they are very interested in what we have to offer to solve problems in the area. We certainly intend to help our friends in the area.

Regarding Africa, I believe that if we are not directly invited then it is unlikely that we will take any military action. What we will seek to do is try to encourage stability. At present, we are holding talks about Africa as a whole and about south-west Africa, Namibia in particular. We will seek to encourage stability in the area with political and financial backing and I believe that the solution of the Zimbabwe problem is an example of what we have been trying to achieve in the past years. The solution of the Zimbabwe problem is an example of what can be done. It represents a success in halting a war through negotiation and the choosing of an elected government. If this solution can be applied in Namibia, then it can rid us of another problem. With regard to other African countries, we will try to do all we can to create stability through political advice and financial aid.

Regarding the problem of Chad, which is a source of concern, I strongly condemn foreign military intervention in Chad because it would lead to further instability. But this issue is a special African problem. It is of the type to which Africans can find a satisfactory solution. We, of course, are in touch with our friends in the area to explore what we can do to help.

[Question] You were once quoted as saying that "if the Jews have achieved a national home for themselves, why should we refuse the same to the Palestinians?" What form, in your opinion, should the "Palestinian national homeland" take, and how can it be established? Do you, for example, favor the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza? Do you think that Israel is prepared to accept this logic in the light of the ideology prevailing there, on which all the political forces agree? Since the Palestinian land and the Palestinian people are under Israeli occupation, do you believe that the step in the direction of such a change should come from Israel or from the PLO?

[Answer] This is the problem with which we are dealing in the EC at present, not only with regard to what form this state should take and what proposals we can put forward but also with regard to the practical solution that can achieve this. I do not think that it is possible to make specific proposals and I prefer to wait until the matter is discussed with peoples of the area.

As for the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza, that is one of the possibilities. As to whether Israel is prepared to accept the same logic, I believe that if I were an Israeli my first concern would be my security above anything else.

With regard to the third question, these two matters are in fact the two basic issues in the European statement. They are interlinked. We have tried to gain acceptance for this link and to stress that, if the PLO recognizes Israel, then Israel must recognize Palestinian rights. I believe that this link gradually is coming to be accepted, although the way in which it is to be done is not yet clear.

[Question] There is no doubt that Foreign Office Under Secretary Sir John Graham's meeting with Yasir 'Arafat in Beirut was an important step on your part and at the same time reflects your view about the possibility of progress toward a comprehensive solution of the problem.

[Answer] When Sir John Graham met Mr 'Arafat, it was within the framework of a tour of the Middle East. He met 'Arafat as part of the whole tour and not as a special meeting. There have, in fact, been several contacts between British officials and the PLO. I believe that if there are persons concerned with a certain problem who have views which they wish to discuss, then it is useful to talk to them.

[Question] Do you believe that Israel will agree to recognize the Palestinian people's rights, particularly their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state of their own, if the PLO recognizes Israel's right to exist?

[Answer] I believe that this matter represents an obstacle on both sides. The refusal of Israel and the PLO to recognize one another is an obstacle to settlement. I believe that, if it were possible to reach some kind of mutual simultaneous recogntion, then it would be much easier to deal with the problem. This is the difficulty and if we can overcome it, then we shall to a certain extent have defined the principles.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS WITH HUNGARY

NC221605 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Today, the governments of Cyprus and Hungary signed two agreements, one referring to international road transportation and the other to the protection of plant cultivation. The agreements were signed by Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Szarka, who is on an official visit to Cyprus, and by Foreign Ministry Director General Pelayias.

Speaking during the signing ceremony, the Hungarian deputy foreign minister said that both sides contributed to the further development of bilateral relations with the signing of the agreements. He expressed the belief that these agreements would lead to the promotion of Cypriot-Hungarian cooperation in other fields as well. Referring to the Cypriot problem, Szarka said that his government wanted to see a fair solution of the problem, which as he said, concerned not only the interested parties but simultaneously constituted an international problem occupying the international organization. Addressing the Hungarian official, Pelayias stressed that both agreements would contribute to promoting very friendly relations and cooperation between both countries. He also expressed the deep appreciation of the Cypriot Government and people for Hungary's continuous and consistent support for the Cypriot people's struggle.

RAUF DENKTAS TRAVELS TO SAUDI ISLAMIC MEETING

Government's Israeli Ties

TA221435 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Excerpt] TFSC President Rauf Denktas will arrive in Istanbul today en route to the Islamic summit meeting in Saudi Arabia. Denktas will leave Istanbul for Saudi Arabia tomorrow.

In a statement he made in Lefkosa [Nicosia] concerning the Islamic summit meeting, Denktas said that the TFSC will exert every effort to ensure unity among Islamic countries. Recalling that the Federated States does not have any relations with Israel, Denktas noted that the Greek Cypriot administration has close relations with Israel, and called on Islamic countries to be alert on this matter. Denktas noted that he does not consider it right to discuss the Cyprus problem at the Islamic summit meeting at this stage and that it would be appropriate to postpone it to the next summit meeting.

Islamic Unity Sought

TA221838 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Excerpt] TFSC President Rauf Denktas, who will attend the Islamic countries summit meeting, arrived in Istanbul this afternoon.

In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Denktas said that mutual hard feelings and wars constitute the most important problem of the Islamic world. Pointing out that Islamic unity would contribute to world peace, Denktas said that this would also secure the development of underdeveloped Islamic countries.

Replying to a journalist's question on an Islamic pact, Denktas said that the Islamic world should unite in every field. In reply to another question, the TFSC president noted that during the Islamic countries foreign ministers meeting in Morocco he called on Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou to sever relations with Israel. However, Kiprianou did not consent.

TURKISH CYPRIOT LEADER DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY

TA221808 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Communal Liberation Party [CLP] leader Alpay Durduran has said that possibilities yielding initiatives should be sought in foreign policy. Durduran held a news conference at the CLP headquarters today and gave his party's views on various issues. Pointing out that his party does not attempt to exploit any foreign policy subject, Durduran said that this stand will be continued. Noting that the problem currently facing the Turkish Cypriot community should be solved through the use of all the community's means, Durduran said: This is what we clearly have to say on foreign policy matters: The bilateral talks are underway. This opportunity must be taken to seek (?effective) possibilities yielding initiatives. Efforts should be exerted to escape from the currents created by Greece and the Greek Cypriot administration, which currently holds the political initiative. In our opinion, the first step to be taken at this stage in order to seize the opportunity is to prepare sufficiently clear proposals that will attract foreign support while remaining true to given promises.

The second step is to make the resettlement of Maras [Varosha] dependent on new agreements and measures that will necessitate a final solution. Whie proposing these temporary measures, the opportunity must be seized to benefit from this in the future by seeking foreign support. The practical measures on this issue should not be proposed one by one, but submitted as a whole--as we noted on various occasions. These measures could seem trivial on their own. However, they take on a new meaning when presented as a whole. We believe that, if it is sought, foreign support can be secured on this subject.

In reply to a question on the proposals submitted to the Greek Cypriot side, Durduran said that President Denktas briefed the party leaders adequately on this matter. Durduran pointed out that after receiving this information, he was convinced that the Turkish Cypriot community should now wait, and said: Since the Turkish Cypriot proposals are now being negotiated, this subject should gain for the Turkish Cypriot community effectiveness in foreign policy by securing foreign support. Noting that if the Greek Cyrpiot side adopts an intransigent attitude despite these proposals, then the Turkish Cypriot proposals could be considered successful, Durduran stressed that the Maras issue should not be discussed separately.

Explaining his views on economic issues, the CLP leader said that the citizens have despaired in the face of the government's attitude and claimed that an increase in [word indistinct] cases was noted in the country due to economic difficulties.

NEWSPAPERS ASSESS U.S. PLANS, INFLUENCE IN AREA

Peace Committee Statement

NC221747 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 22 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] The Greek Committee for International Detente and Peace (EEDYE) issued a statement yesterday pointing out the deadly danger threatening our country because of the presence of U.S. nuclear arms, which has been recently confirmed officially by the U.S. Government. The statement stresses: "The Americans do not care about us. They make us a nuclear powder keg for the sake of their own interests, and if we vanish from the face of earth it would not matter; Carter's 'Directive 59' on limited nuclear wars would have been implemented. However, if a nuclear warfare breaks out, no one will be saved. The struggle to save our country is a general one." EEDYE appeals to the Greek people, political parties and public representatives to demand the ousting of nuclear arms, the abolition of foreign bases and the implementation of a policy of peace and friendship.

MESIMVRINI Column

NC221657 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 22 Jan 81 p 1

[From the "Positions" column]

[Excerpts] The man who until the other day was U.S. President has left his successor, Mr Reagan, a most tedious legacy. One of the many thorny issues that Carter has bequeathed to Reagan is the restoration of justice in Cyprus in particular and in Greek-Turkish relations in general. Carter made many promises, but he did nothing substantive about them. Reagan, who has been very sparing with his promises, has to cope with the explosive nature of the problem, which is the result of its being perpetuated. But it will be strange, although not rare, if things prove the skepticism about the new Republican U.S. President to be wrong--just as the hopes that prevailed about the Democratic President at his start were proved to be wrong.

RIZOSPASTIS 22 Jan

NC221642 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 22 Jan 81 p 1

[Exclusive report]

[Text] The unacceptable claims of the Turkish Cypriot leadership as formulated in its recent proposals on Famagusta are the product of U.S. advice. Washington's objective remains to divert the intercommunal talks from the UN framework or drive them into a new deadlock that would facilitate the promotion of "mediatory initiatives" of a partitionist nature.

This assessment, which has been emphasized repeatedly by the Cypriot progressive forces, is confined by additional data on the role and activities of U.S. secret in Cyprus, especially recently. A confidential CIA report on Cyprus' geostrategic importance and its "objective" prospects maintains that: Cyprus belongs to "Turkey's sphere of influence" with which it is linked by "common interests" and its geopolitical position! The report attempts to analyze "the objective data" that make up the course of the Cypriot issue--always in light of U.S.-NATO aims. On this basis, the CIA-propounded theory of the "Turkish sphere of influence" aims at "theoreticlly" consolidating not only the "faits accomplis" of the invasion and occupation of 40 percent of Cypriot territory, but also subsequent and possiblty future Washington moves in the entire problem. In essence, it is an attempt to prove that the UN resolutions to safeguard a nonaligned, independent and sovereign Cypriot state are allegedly "unfeasible" and "unrealistic."

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA ON VISA AGREEMENT

TA211240 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] A protocol has been signed following the talks held between Turkish and Bulgarian delegations in Sofia last week for the purpose of eliminating the difficulties facing Turkish citizens passing through Bulgaria. A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General says that during the talks, which were held upon Bulgaria's request and in accordance with the visa agreement signed between the countries in 1979, the two delegations reviewed the difficulties arising from the implementation of this agreement. The protocol signed in Sofia at the end of the talks envisages several measures for the more effective implementation of the visa agreement.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SWAZILAND, BOTSWANA

TA201228 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Diplomatic relations on the ambassadorial level have been established between Turkey and the Kingdom of Swaziland and the Republic of Botswana. According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, diplomatic relations were established between Turkey and Swaziland and Botswana in order to develop and strengthen the friendly ties between Turkey and the two countries based on equality, mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other. According to the statement, the Turkish embassies in Tanzania will represent Turkey in Swaziland and Botswana.

OUR RADIO: U.S. FUNDS INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION

TA171138 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Station commentary: "Investing in the Turkish Intelligence Organization"]

[Excerpts] For more than a year now, appropriations in budgets have been curtailed. The ruling circles keep reminding the people that they must tighten their belts. However, dear listeners, one good news report was issued in the press on this subject. In fact, the Turkish Intelligence Organization [MIT]--at a time when there are not enough funds for the Social Security Ministry--has been accorded a budget of 2 billion liras. Did the government believe that by making such a move it could contribute to the solution of the problem of inflation and improve the lot of the people?

How will this money be spent? Apparently to acquire more equipment to be used in torture, eavesdropping and monitoring. Since economic difficulties, all this money could not be provided from domestic resources and it was decided to provide half a billion from foreign sources, that is to say from the United States and the FRG. Let us think for a moment, dear listeners.

MIT which is supposed to defend our national interests against foreign powers by collecting the necessary intelligence, will receive a quarter of its budget from foreign countries. How can this organization fulfill its mission?

How can this organization, which will owe millions of liras to the United States, prevent the destructive activities of the CIA in our country? For a long time now, MIT has been closely cooperating with the intelligence services of the imperialist countries.

Instead of engaging in activities to foil imperialist threats, it has concentrated all its strength on oppressing the progressive forces and plotting to obscure plans.

Let us recall the May Day incidents of 1977 in which 34 patriots were killed. This bloody plot was the work of MIT. It was planned by it as a bloody massacre. It is the experts of MIT who are now conducting all the tortures on detained progressives, socialists, and communists. MIT is linked to NATO and is directly run by it. The junta government has refrained from taking any action against MIT. Thus policemen as well as U.S. and FRG agents that have infiltrated into the organization are freely conducting their activities. Certain sections of MIT were involved in various terror incidents in the past. These perpetrators are still keeping their posts.

Unless the antipeople elements of MIT are dealt with, the violent incidents and political murders can never be completely clarified, and no effective measures can be taken against political terrorism.

VOTCP WARNS OF REAGAN'S CONFRONTATION POLICY

TA220955 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Station commentary: "The New U.S. President and Turkey"]

[Text] The new U.S. President, Reagan, has assumed office. All the sensible circles in Europe and the world followed with concern Reagan's attitude toward detente and disarmament during his election campaign. This concern grows even more now that the representatives of the arms monopolies, NATO's ex-Commander Haig and the former CIA chief are included in the new U.S. administration.

Reagan's inauguration speech and the remarks by the former NATO commander who has been made secretary of state show that the United States will further escalate its policy of confrontation in the international field. It is being said in Western Europe that with the Reagan administration, the pressures on the other NATO countries to increase armament will be intensified. While certain NATO countries such as the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark consider an increase of 3 percent too high in their military spending, Haig claims this increase is too small. The United States is resorting to anti-Sovietism and the lies of a Soviet threat even more in order and to make the other NATO countries agree to its pressures about arms spending. For this purpose, it is undermining the disarmament talks. It is refraining from approving the SALT II agreement. Haig is openly talking about using arms. Reagan is saying: If our interests are threatened we might use nuclear arms.

The United States' policy of confrontation and strategy of nuclear war is a great threat to our region, because the United States has declared the Middle East and the Persian Gulf a vital interest region. For quite a while now the Pentagon has been preparing plans of military intervention in this region. On the other hand, Turkey is included in the plans to have U.S. mobile forces transferred to the region. It is also included in the plans to extend NATO's influence beyond its member countries. As a result of these plans, the United States has increased its pressures On Turkey. It is trying to turn Turkey into imperialism's gendarme force in the region.

While talking about aid to Turkey before the U.S. Senate committee, Haig said: You are either with us or you are not. We will give you great support but we will ask for a great bill; you will have new duties in the Gulf region. The meaning of these remarks is very clear. As pointed out by several liberal and sensible journalists, U.S. imperialism considers our country a tool it can use in its military adventures.

The aim of U.S. imperialism and of the imperialist monopolies is not to extract Turkey from the present deep crisis. By saying "We will not let the FRG grab Turkey," Haig made it clear that the United States and the FRG see Turkey as a new colony, which is a matter of bargaining between them.

The situation in the Middle East, in our region, is so critical that general Evern had to stress it at a public address in Konya. However, Evren and the junta do not say where this threat comes from. Furthermore, they increase their persecution of our country's progressive, patriotic and peaceful forces, which point out the source of this threat.

Meanwhile, with their provocations and anti-Sovietism, the reactionary forces in the country are preparing conditions in which Turkey can be dragged into military adventures. The likes of Aral, the Bursa regional martial law commander, the owners of the daily TERCUMAN and similar circles are trying to conceal the fact that the threat in the region is a result of U.S. imperialism's plans by making continuous anti-Soviet and anticommunist propaganda.

The Soviet Union's foreign policy is based on peace and on the development of relations among countries in the region and the world based on mutual interests and equality. It is based on the taking of new steps toward disarmament. Comrade, Brezhnev's five-point proposal for the Persian Gulf is new and clear proof of that.

The development of the relations between our country and the Soviet Union is to the benefit of our national interests as well as of peace in the region and the world. The question facing our country now is: either to become a tool of Reagan's and U.S. imperialism's policy of confrontation and to be dragged into military adventures, or to pursue an independent and peaceful foreign policy. Our people, the progressive and patriotic forces of our country are opting for the second alternative.

VOTCP DENOUNCES SLANDERING IRAN ON HOSTAGE ISSUE

TA230910 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Station commentary: "The Noise About the U.S. Hostages Cannot Cover the Crime of the Shah and the White House"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, undoubtedly the release of the U.S. hostages in Iran is the main topic being discussed by the world media. An agreement reached between Iran and the United States evisages the freeing of Iranian assets of $8 billion out of an amount of $24 billion that is due to the Iranian people.

There is no point in going into the details of what has happened or in defending the detention of the employees of a diplomatic mission as hostages. However, we would like to discuss the typical attitude of the Western media and the bourgeois press organs in our country toward this issue. In an effort to slander the Iranian people and their revolution, a bourgeois propaganda campaign has been initiated in a bid to give the world public a biased impression and picture the Iranians as barbarians. The Khomeyni administration has been accused of violating international laws, and concessions made by the Carter administration have been blown up.

While doing this, the Western media has preferred to keep silent about the years of U.S. support for the bloodstained reign of the shah and the murders he committed through Savak-- under CIA guidance--that cost about 100,000 lives; about the fact that for years the country's natural resources were exploited by U.S. firms; or about the fact that in spite of the agreement reached for the release of the hostages, none of the more than 30 U.S. warships equipped with modern conventional and nuclear weapons have been recalled from the Gulf area near Iran, which U.S. imperialism has declared an area of vital interest, intensifying its military presence despite the threat to world peace. However, all these efforts are in vain. The demogogy about the U.S. hostages issue will not cover the crimes of the shah, the White House or imperialism.

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BELGIUM

WALLOON RALLY, FRENCH-SPEAKING FRONT FORM ALLIANCE

LD231623 Brussels LE SOIR in French 21 Jan 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] Monday night at the Auderghem Cultural Center, the French-Speaking Front [FDF] General Council adopted by 171 votes to 10 with 13 abstentions the institutional "platform" drawn up by the FDF-Walloon Rally [RW] standing delegation. This institutional plan had already been ratified by the RW Federal Bureau on Saturday. The text was adopted unaltered.

"The text's supporters," FDF President Mrs Antoinette Spaak commented, "declared themselves extremely anxious to conduct the battle which is ensuing in favor of autonomy for Brussels and Wallonia within a renewed framework of the Belgian state, and to conduct it with the RW in such a way as to represent, within the French community, a political force capable of pressuring the other parties." For Mrs Spaak, it is essentially a question of changing strategy. She insisted on agreement between the text adopted and the resolutions of last June's FDF congress.

An adjournment motion, lodged at the beginning of the session, was rejected. "Deputy Pierre Havelange's amendments were rejected by majorities similar to the final vote," Secretary General Georges Desir explained.

"Our two groups are very keen to get on with the real work now which is that of explaining to the electorate what we explained to our members," Mrs Spaak added.

For the FDF president, this joint institutional text is the alternative which is to be presented to the French-speaking community.

It is up to the three regions to decide which form seems to them most compatible with their interests and their dignity: "There is no reason why the largest community should impose the shape of the state on the smallest community. One day there will have to be negotiations but in a different way," Mrs Spaak reemphasized.

In reply to a precise question on eventual election results. the FDF president replied that it was not out of the question that the FDF would refuse a government seat.

"That will be a subject for negotiation at the level of the two parties when the problem arises. We are reserving for ourselves the choice, unlike the RW."

"We are probably going to have to face elections in the coming months, and it is important to give public opinion the feeling that there is an alternative, not only that of the traditional parties. Perhaps we will manage to persuade the RW that it is more useful to be inside a system in order to try to transform it than to be a minority on the outside, unless they persuade us to the contrary. This is a problem whichwill be solved."

"We will try to draw up joint economic texts but this will certainly take far longer even if one can think of a certain number of points in common."

"There is no question," Mrs Spaak said finally, "of forming a Brussels-Wallonia alliance to impose its views on Flanders."

GOVERNMENT REJECTS PRC APPROACH ON TAIWAN SUBMARINES

LD231527 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 19 Jan 81 p 1

[Sytze van der Zee dispatch: "Belgium Considers Beijing's Move Unfounded"]

[Text] Brussels, 15 January--Belgium has rejected the Chinese Government's approach in connection with the supply of two Dutch submarines to Taiwan, a Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman announced.

According to him, the Chinese approach to the nine EEC countries--excluding The Netherlands--is irrelevant both in form and content.

Last week, the ambassadors representing these countries were summoned to the Foreign Ministry in Beijing, where a vice minister asked them to urge The Netherlands, through their governments, to reverse the decision on the submarine deliveries. When they arrived at the ministry the ambassadors observed that their Dutch colleagues had not been invited. Since they had been summoned together as EC representatives the approach would have only counted if all 10 had been invited, according to the Belgian spokesman.

Otherwise the Chinese should have made an individual approach. However, according to the spokesman, the Chinese move was also unfounded as regards content, since arms sales do not concern the EC but are strictly a national matter. For these reasons Belgium will not comply with the Chinese request and will inform the Beijing government of the fact immediately. The spokesman also stressed that in any event Belgium wishes to avoid a conflict with the PRC.

In this connection, he denied that Belgium also wishes to supply weapons to Taiwan--obsolete Starfighters, among other things. He said that Belgium is not supplying any weapons or military equipment to countries to which it has not given diplomatic recognition, such as Taiwan and North Korea. The same applies to unrecognized regimes such as Babrak Karmal's Afghan regime, although Afghanistan is recognized as a country.

THE NETHERLANDS

PRC PRESS ATTACHE DEPLORES SUBMARINE SALE TO TAIWAN

LD231559 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 20 Jan 81 p 3

[Own correspondent report: "China Is Also Turning Companies Away"]

[Text] The Hague--In addition to diplomatic steps, China is also taking economic measures against The Netherlands as long as the government stands by its decision on the supply of two submarines to Taiwan, Shen Zhihuan, the press attache at the Chinese Embassy in The Hague, announced at a press conference on Monday [19 January]. The decision has serious repercussions on cooperation in the cultural, economic and scientific spheres, according to the Chinese spokesman.

Shen Zhihuan said that a number of existing contracts with Dutch companies have already been canceled. With regard to a Chinese contract with Shell, however, he could give no details. According to him, the Chinese oil corporation has informed Shell that under present circumstances there is no point in pursuing contacts over participation by Shell in prospecting for oil in China.

The Chinese spokesman said that whether things remained at this stage or whether further measures are taken depends on the Dutch Government. Shen Zhihuan did not rule out the possibility of diplomatic relations being broken off completely subsequent to their reduction to charge d'affaires level. However he refused to speculate on that and said that he placed all his hopes on the Dutch parliament's ability to change the government's mind. As is known, the chamber is to discuss the controversial decision with the government this week.

Shen Zhihuan described the government decision not to withdraw the go-ahead for the supply of the submarines as "shocking." "After the recent visit by Prime Minister van Agt and Foreign Minister van der Klaauw there was no reason to expect that ties between our countries would be strengthened, in the trade sphere among others. However to our great regret the government decided to supply the submarines to Taiwan directly after the visit. That will have a negative effect on our relations, and not just our diplomatic relations," according to Shen Zhihuan.

He recalled that in 1972 The Netherlands had recognized the Chinese view that Taiwan is a Chinese province. Relations were then raised to ambassadorial level. Now that The Netherlands reneged on that bargain, we have been forced to reduce our relations to their pre-1972 level, according to the Chinese spokesman.

He strongly attacked Prime Minister van Agt who, in a press conference last Friday following the cabinet meeting, announced that the supply of the submarines had been discussed during his visit to China with Van der Klaauw. His own earlier statements, the statements made by Van der Klaauw and by Dutch Ambassador to Beijing Kneppelhout show that what Van Agt said on Friday is not true, Shen Zhihuan said.

Minister van der Klaauw had already explained last weekend that Van Agt was clearly confused because trade relations with Taiwan were discussed with the Chinese in Beijing. Shen Zhihuan stated that on that occasion the Chinese had clearly pointed to what they regarded as the limit when third countries traded with "their province." The limit rests with arms. On Monday evening Prime Minister van Agt's spokesman expressed the view on this subject that the prime minister's statements are clearly strongly resented by the Chinese. A reply is being studied.

At the press conference on Monday the Chinese spokesman also criticized the role played by the United States in the Dutch Government's decision. It can be concluded from the fact that The Netherlands asked the United States for advice and received it, that the United States thought The Netherlands could go ahead. Should the Americans themselves supply weapons to Taiwan in the future, we will not take the attitude we are now taking with the Netherlands, according to Shen Zhihuan.

On Thursday, the chamber's standing Foreign Affairs Committee will discuss the submarine question with Van der Klaauw and Economic Affairs Minister van Aardenne. After that there might be another chamber debate in which everything depends on whether more party members will side with the seven Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] deputies who are already opposing the deal. CDA circles doubt that they will.

PRESS COMMENTS ON U.S.-IRAN AGREEMENT, FRG ROLE

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU Commentary

DW231225 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 23 Jan 81 p 3

[Commentary by Washington correspondent signed -Ter: A Little Back Door"]

[Text] In his bargaining for the release of the hostages, former U.S. President Jimmy Carter accepted a number of commitments which still have to be fulfilled. Part of the agreement is the transfer of another $4 billion to Iran or to a trust account, the annullment of about 300 damage claims by private firms which are pending in U.S. courts, as well as the general renunciation by the hostages and their families of restitutional claims. The temptation is great for Carter's successor Reagan not to adhere to these agreements. What can happen? The hostages are free.

It is all too plain that a certain side is exerting pressure on the new administration. The WALL STREET JOURNAL, an organ usually representing the interests of American bankers, wrote very frankly that the government ought to declare the agreement with the kidnapers null and void. The new secretary of state, Alexander Haig, has not yet given his opinion. On the second day of the Reagan administration, it was said in the White House and in the State Department that the agreement will be thoroughly examined. There was no mention of the option of a pullback, nor of the fact that an international agreement automatically continues to exist in the event of a change in government. A backdoor remained open.

It would be, to be sure, a tragedy if the first official action of significance undertaken by the new U.S. Government were to be a violation of an agreement. This would be regrettable not only with respect to vague albeit desirable ethics for interstate relations (ethics to which the United States kept referring in its condemnation of the Tehran kidnapping), but also in context with future developments in Iran and in the entire region of the Persian Gulf. The forces which ultimately attained the release of the hostages would then be left as dupes. In that case, Reagan would have introduced himself into world politics in a strange way: with a cheap trick out of the bag of wild West stunts.

Further Press Comment

DW231130 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 23 Jan 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Discussing the now known detention conditions of the hostages in Tehran, the editorial of STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN says in part: In all the outrage, helplessness and despair over the cruel poker game played by Iran with the United States for [illegible] days, there was at least one consolation: The pictures which Tehran published from time to time allowed the hope that, all psychological torture notwithstanding, the prisoners were at least unharmed and in good health. Thus, serious suspicions about tortures were dispelled time and again. All this now turns out to have been but a cynical farce. The certainty about their compatriots' ordeal is grist for the mill of all those people in the United States who advocate the view that after the release, President Reagan is not committed to the agreements concluded by his predecessor with Iran. Outrage at the Iranian cynics is comprehensible, but lust for vengeance is out of place. A violation of an agreement by Washington would entail serious consequences.

Hannoversche ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG advocates this view: Actually, the reports on the torturing of the U.S. hostages during their detention in Iran are not suprising. Such excesses against helpless people had to be taken for granted in a country which is in such a revolutionary mood and in which there is no such thing as an orderly state power.

After all, people for a time feared that some of the hostages might even be murdered. Nevertheless, the agitation which has gripped the United States is understandable now that the worst assumptions have been confirmed by the released hostages. Torture in whatever form is one of the most despicable methods of humiliating people and making them submissive.

The Essen RUHR-ZEITUNG assesses the remarks of former President Carter concerning a German contribution toward the negotiations on the release of the hostages: Many people have known about it, all of them kept silent, but now Carter has come out with it. The Federal Republic played an essential role in the release of the Americans from the dungeons of the Iranians. It gave tacit help, aided in moving and set the proper switches in the proper direction. Jimmy Carter, who was not treated with any particular gentleness by official Bonn during his 4-year term of office, paid an extraordinary compliment to German politics. He expressed America's respect for an alert German diplomacy. Jointly with Bonn's ambassador to Tehran, Hans-Dietrich Genscher loosened up hardened fronts, constantly probed opportunities and was never discouraged by setbacks. It is a political event indeed that the Bonn of Helmut Schmidt selflessly helped the Americans in difficult times. The German help will count when the time comes to delineate the U.S.-Europe relationship under the new president.

BREMER NACHRICHTEN stresses: The German share in the emergence of the negotiations between Iranian, Algerian and American diplomats and banking experts really should remain as secret as Carter demanded, for many a party involved in the matter will surely not want publicity for political or other reasons. It is good and proper that Bonn offered its good offices. We can be heppy that they were successful. We should leave it at that.

GENSCHER HOLDS 1-HOUR TALK WITH CYRUS VANCE

LD231315 Hamburg DPA in German 1222 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Jan (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Genscher today received Cyrus Vance, former U.S. secretary of state, for a 1-hour talk. According to the Foreign Ministry, their talk marked the continuation of the friendly and personal exchanges of views which Genscher always has had with Vance. They discussed a number of political questions of mutual interest. It is believed that the happy outcome of the hostage drama in Tehran was one of the main subjects.

DEPUTY VIEWS PLANE FINANCING APEL, POSITION

DW231255 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1210 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Correspondent Kroenig interview with Peter-Kurt Wuerzbach, CDU Bundestag deputy and and member of the Bundestag Defense Committee in Bonn--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] What we plan to deal with is the Tornado combat plane and the role [Defense Minister] Apel played in the financing dilemma. The political question that arises in this context is whether the politically responsible parties, and that ultimately is the defense minister, earlier should have spotted this gap in financing and brought it to the attention of the public and the Bundestag deputies in the appropriate way. What do you say now that Apel once again has defined his position?

[Answer] In your introduction, you referred to the dilemma and this is exactly what this amounts to; nor is it possible to clear it up today in any form, let alone improve matters. The question is what caused the minister in 1980 either not to give a hoot about the gigantic gap of nearly DM100 million that was piling up or, in spite of being aware of it, not tackling the problem. This explains why he failed to inform us. The Defense Committee, comprehensively and fully last December and now admits, only in the face of reminders of certain conferences and protocols, admits in a fragmentary way to having received information about it much earlier, namely, in the spring of last year.

[Question] You mean to say that Apel now admits that he should have known about it earlier?

[Answer] With respect to these questions and to the data I outlined, Apel today is entangled in many discrepancies. He admits, unlike his admission of last December, that he saw a lengthy paper in February 1980 which revealed that DM350 million would be lacking for the Tornado project even in 1980. But he said he did not read the paper all the way through because it was too long. After all, he said, you cannot expect a minister to study such a long paper. On the same subject a bit later, he said, and I am rendering this verbatim: Naturally, I read it, but the phrasing was in the subjunctive and, therefore, not yet an alarm signal for me. This plainly shows how unsure of himself the minister is in proceeding on this track and how he is seeking support.

[Question] Apel either simply did not tell the truth in December or proved to be a man of poor memory or he simply has no alternative but to indicate now that he cannot read properly. All this disqualifies him as defense minister, does it not?

[Answer] As far as we are concerned, the suspicion, and that is all it is to date, has grown that he either knowingly delayed and neglected to mention this dilemma because an election year was underway and because he did not want to confront his party and the public with it, or he administered his office as the minister in an incomprehensibly careless fashion. Both of these aspects lumped together disqualify not just ministers. Moreover, in December, he failed totally to mention these developments and their significance and contents when he faced the committees of parliament.

[Question] In view of these findings, therefore, is the CDU/CSU opposition now clearly demanding the minister's resignation?

[Answer] We have not used the word resignation before and do notuse it now. We simply ask him once again today to put the whole truth and nothing but the truth on the table after all these contradictions, and we stress that even though we feel we were very poorly and inadequately informed, we ask him once more to solve these big problems jointly, problems which, after all, are not just financing problems but also considerable problems involving the defense sector of a type we will be facing in all fields.

[Question] You clearly have said that he has disqualified himself. Why the generous indulgence on your part?

[Answer] No indulgence at all, on the contrary, we have asked him a lot of questions and did not spare him at all. He dodged most of them. We will ask Dr Marx, the chairman of the committee to hear the air force inspector in the next session involving these problems. We will ask to question a representative of the Namma Society, to question the Armament Department chief in order to obtain clear, direct and unevasive answers from those directly involved.

[Question] Permit me to formulate my impression once more, namely, that you are treating Apel in an unbelievably mild way, more so than you would or have another minister in another case. I fail to see why you do not simply say on the basis of your information that he must resign. Do you fear that a successor might not be as attractive as Apel?

[Answer] In assessing the overall achievements of Defense Minister Apel, his good sides and the other sides, the result is somewhat negative for us with regard to defense, so that this is not a problem of treating him mildly because another might be worse. That is not the point. We want either clearly to prove or eliminate the suspicion of things he denies. This is why we are acting as I have just outlined.

[Question] But these are no longer presumptions. You said that he admitted having read the paper without fully realizing its meaning. Actually, it is clear that he had prior knowledge, but in December he said he did not know about it.

[Answer] Enormous contradictions have arisen today. We will obtain the protocol next week. Then we will compare the statements and demand some more written reactions from him. Thereafter, new considerations may be made.

[Question] But, as before, you reserve the right for yourself to demand his resignation?

[Answer] There is no talk of resignation. We talk of facts which must be brought out into the open. We say once again, without wanting to spare him, on the contrary, that this is no way to treat parliament. We are offering to solve the defense problems together.

[Question] One word about your colleagues on the Defense Committee who come from the coalition factions, are they as shocked by Apel as you are?

[Answer] I can only give you a very personal impression, namely that many, and some of them very obviously, are shaking their heads over the minister's behavior.

FOREIGN MINISTER INVITED TO VISIT POLAND

LD221522 Hamburg DPA in German 1414 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Bonn, 22 Jan (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has been invited to Warsaw by his Polish counterpart. Minister of State Hildegard Hamm-Brucher announced today during question time in the lower house that the date of the visit is still being settled. In reply to a question from CDU Deputy Herbert Czaja, she stressed that during his visit to Poland the foreign minister will of course also "concern himself with the situation of the Germans living there."

Frau Hamm-Brucher said she objected to the impression that there is a serious decline in the number of persons of German descent leaving Poland. Following temporary drop in the number of resettlers last year, the December figure of 1,116 was almost back to the level reached in July 1980. The Federal Government assumes that the renewed rise in the number of resettlers will continue over the next few months.

"There is no reason to dramatize the matter," stated Frau Hamm-Brucher, pointing out that the maximum of 125,000 resettlers, stipulated in the German-Polish exit protocol of 1975, has in the meantime been exceeded. However, the exit protocol's "clause providing for an increase in the maximum" is still valid.

LE MONDE OUTLINES FRENCH-ANGOLAN INTERESTS

LD260927 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Jan 81 p 6

[Jean-Claude Pomonti dispatch: "General Cooperation Agreement With France Could Be Signed in the Medium Term"]

[Text] Luanda--Jean Francois-Poncet returned to Paris on Thursday, 15 January after a 3-day official visit to Angola, which took place in a very cordial atmosphere. He was received by President dos Santos and had several meetings with his Angolan counterpart Paulo Jorge. The French foreign minister, who had previously made a 3-day visit to the Ivory Coast, expressed satisfaction at the "warmth" of the Angolan authorities' welcome. Indeed, at a time when economic cooperation between the two countries is getting off the ground, this visit seems finally to have removed the serious disputes which existed between Paris and Luanda when Angola became independent in 1975 and during the two Shaba wars in 1977 and 1978.

This desire for cooperation and mutual understanding was expressed in a "final statement" which "reaffirms respect for states' independence and political options" and "stresses that economic development is henceforth the priority issue for the whole African Continent."

While both sides understood that this visit would mark "the success of the normalization" of bilateral relations, the chief of French diplomacy possibly did not expect such a sympathetic welcome from interlocutors whose main allies on the international scene are still Cuba and the Soviet Union and who have in the past not always been sympathetic to French policy on the black continent. After all, during the war of independence, Paris' favors went to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola-National Front for the Liberation of Angola coalition against the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, now in power in Luanda. Less than 3 years ago, following the foreign intervention in Kolwezi, the former president said that "France is an enemy which could attack us at any time."

The Angolans listened carefully to, although not approving, the reasons for French hostility to the Libyan military intervention in Chad and the reasons which led Paris to strengthen its military presence in Africa. Like Tanzania, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, its main "frontline" partners, Angola has noted the halt in French military supplies to the south African republic and welcomes France's approach to central Africa's Portuguese-peaking and English-speaking countries. The "final statement." moreover, stressed the areas of agreement, namely the "shared concern" over the Namibian conflict and the desire to strengthen economic relations between the two countries.

With regard to the latter area, there are promising signs. In 1980, Paris reached contracts worth FR1 billion with Angola. Although there are at present only 200 French nationals in Angola, there will probably be almost 1,000 by the end of the year. The Dumez Company will bring in 300-400 of our compatriots to build two factories capable of supplying around 4,000 prefabricated dwellings every 3 years, a contract worth FR845 million in all. Luanda imported 72,000 tons of wheat and 55,200 tons of flour from France last year.

During his visit, Mr Francois-Poncet was able to visit a Benguela textile factory built by the French between 1977 and 1979. It employs 600 workers and has a production capacity of 16 million meters of cloth per year. Last but not least, ELF-Aquitaine and Total-CFD have gained a foothold in the major oil prospecting market, virtually a U.S.-type monopoly, by obtaining offshore concessions off Luanda and in northern Angola.

This French penetration of the Angolan market, which promises to be important, is really no surprise, however. Before his death in 1979 Agostinho Neto, the "father of independence," started to "open up" to the West. Today, the Angolan leaders explain this phenomenon by their "readiness to work within the framework of economic diversification." They see this as both "evidence of and the condition for" their independence. In addition, they do not want their country, whose independence was so difficult and so costly to achieve, to be too isolated at the continental level and on the international stage.

To some extent, the French are taking advantage of the gap left by the departure of 300,000 Portuguese, during the war, and the absence of diplomatic relations with the United States, which, however, buys most of Angola's oil. While maintaining their preferential relations with Moscow and Havana, especially with the Cubans, who still have several thousand soldiers and voluntary workers in Angola, the Angolan leaders, many of whom are French-speaking, therefore are inclined to establish dialogue with a French Government itself seeking new opening on the African continent. This convergence of interests probably explains the medium-term possibility of a general cooperation agreement between the two capitals.

MITTERRAND CONFIRMED AS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

NC241200 Paris AFP in English 1145 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Paris, 24 Jan (AFP)--French Socialist Party leader Francois Mitterrand was today confirmed as the party's candidate in next April's presidential elections.

He won the nomination by a margin of more than 83 per cent in a vote today at an extraordinary conference of the Socialist Party here.

Mr Mitterrand, 64, has twice before stood as presidential candidate for the combined parties of the left and lost both times. This time he will be representing only his own party. The Communists have put up their own candidate.

In 1965 he was defeated by President Charles de Gaulle, standing for a second term, and at the last presidential election in 1974 he lost by a narrow margin to the present incumbent, Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

PCF IS WILLING TO PARTICIPATE IN GOVERNMENT

LD231635 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 20 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial by Rene Andrieu, member of the PCF Central Committee: "To Defeat Those in Power"]

[Text] Among the themes explored by the media, there is one which, like the sea serpent, reemerges from time to time: The Communist Party is unwilling to take part in government. Let us pass over the fact that the same people who make that reproach one day do not hesitate to accuse us of the opposite if the occasion arises.

But since we are being challenged on this point from various directions, it may be useful to recall our position, which some people seem to have forgotten.

Our party's Central Committee has just restated it. We are prepared to participate in government to implement a new policy. The idea that our only ambition is to entrench ourselves in opposition is a complete delusion.

Over more than 30 years of our being isolated from government, successive ministers have implemented a policy which history cannot fail to judge severely.

There was the bowing to American domination, the mess over the colonial wars, the repression of the workers' movement and an economic policy which profited only the most privileged. With what result? That of the current president's 7-year term, marked by the doubling of prices and a 250 percent increase in unemployment.

We want to defeat Giscard d'Estaing and we are doing everything to achieve that. But at the same time, it is necessary to thwart maneuvers aimed at continuing his policy at the cost of shedding some ballast.

The best way to achieve this goal is to ensure the greatest possible number of votes for Georges Marchais. It is the Communist candidate's score in the first round which will be decisive as regards the eventual outcome.

From this viewpoint, the Eure byelection was very instructive. The first round, notable for our candidate's appreciable progress (a further 1.62 percent added to a gain of 6 percent in 1978), was confirmed by the second round when our candidate improved his percentage (47.5 percent as against 44.8 percent in 1978).

That is the essential thing. But another aspect cannot be ignored. That is, the fact that the insufficient transfer of Socialist votes led to the reelection of the RPR. As LE FIGARO notes with satisfaction: "This time, many Socialist voters gave their votes to the majority's candidate, while others chose either to abstain or to return blank voting papers."

J. Poperen, PS national secretary, rather ill at ease, admits this lapse, but regards it as legitimate in view of our criticisms of the Socialist leaders. Here he displays imprudence at best, since L'UNITE and Francois Mitterrand seemed to be engaged in a contest of anticommunism this week, the PS first secretary having again confided to a rightwing newspaper that Georges Marchais is "as thick as thieves" with Giscard, just another way of taking part in the campaign for the second round in Eure.

As is known, the Socialist leaders sometimes accuse us of lacking the virtues of republican discipline. But apparently they are not content with having rejected it so often in the past themselves. Today their attitude shows yet again that they understand it chiefly when it operates in one direction. It is as if they think they have the right to claim our votes and deny us theirs, to consider criticism legitimate when it is aimed at us and intolerable when it comes from us. This view is more indicative of feudal ways than of democracy in our day.

It is possible to defeat those in power. But it is also necessary to thwart diverse attempts to create Giscardism without Giscard. It is not Michel Debre who dreams of a "government of public salvation" broadened by Socialists. In this respect, he comes close to expressing the wishes voiced by Giscard himself in 1974. The best way to capsize the operation is to vote Communist in the presidential elections.

PCF JOURNALISTS REPUDIATE 'SLANDER' BY MEDIA

LD231631 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 16 Jan 81 p 1

[Statement by staff of L'HUMANITE and L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE: "L'HUMANITE, organ of the party"]

[Excerpt] On the eve of the presidential election, the major information media have launched a violent campaign aimed at discrediting the communist press and journalists.

From extreme rightwing newspapers to those falsely claiming to be on the left, it is a question of who will sink lowest into insults, insinuation and slander.

Quite recently, LE MATIN insisted on playing a particular role in this attack on the only national daily party organ in France, which is financially independent.

We realize very well that a trial of ideas is being conducted against us. We are conducting it ourselves with regard to our political adversaries and we do not ask other journalists to share our opinions.

The intolerable and dishonorable thing is to substitute slander, gossip and anonymous and uncontrolled information in this necessary debate. The job of informing must not be confused with that of indicating. This mixing of categories seems to us strongly contrary to what certain people call journalistic ethics.

L'HUMANITE and L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE are the PCF's central organs. Their vocation, their raison d'etre is to express and defend the policy defined by the PCF, for example, at present to struggle so that Georges Marchais, its presidential election candidate, wins the greatest number of votes. Their journalists are not just professionals. If they have chosen freely to work for L'HUMANITE, it is because they are Communists.

Thus, they consider that they are entitled to respect. They are also entitled to denounce publicly the campaign of slander conducted against them by false reporting.

YUGOSLAV COMMUNISTS CONFER WITH MARCHAIS, GREMETZ

LD231601 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 20 Jan 81 p 9

[Text] Alexandar Grlickov, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Presidium, was in France from 18 through 20 January. During his visit, A. Grlickov, accompanied by Dusko Popovski, Yugoslav ambassador to France, had talks with Georges Marchais and Maxime Gremetz at PCF headquarters.

The meeting made possible a profound, reciprocal briefing on the situation in the two countries as well as a broad exchange of views on the main international problems, notably the nonalignment policy, the question of detente in the world and in Europe and the new international order.

The talks, whith took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, provides an opportunity to reassert the common will to develop relations of friendship between the LCY and the PCF, as well as to strengthen cooperation between the two parties in the struggle for peace, disarmament, national independence, democracy and socialism.

PREMIER BARRE VISITS MOROCCO 21-25 JANUARY

For reportage of the visit by Premier Raymond Barre to the Kingdom of Morocco from 21 to 25 January, including a report on the press conference held by Mr Barre at the end of his visit, see the Morocco sub-section of the North Africa section of the 26 January Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

REAGAN TELEPHONES PREMIER FORLANI TO DISCUSS TIES

AU220818 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 22 Jan (ANSA)--Just hours after his formal inauguration as President of the United States, Ronald Reagan telephoned Italian Premier Arnaldo Forlani to stress his (?intent) to strengthen ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The telephone conversation lasted around half an hour and was held directly in English.

Reagan warmly greeted the Italian leader over the phone and stressed his administration's wish to further consolidate ties with its Western allies, which include Italy. The new White House chief said that his telephone call was not a mere symbolic gesture but a demonstration of his determination to strengthen the close ties of cooperation between the United States and Italy. Reagan also took this opportunity to thank Italy for its help in bringing the hostage ordeal to a happy conclusion.

GISCARD D'ESTAING MEETS WITH PERTINI, FORLANI

AU231552 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 23 Jan (ANSA)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who arrived here on an official visit last night, met this morning with Italian head of state Sandro Pertini.

With Pertini, Giscard d'Estaing discussed bilateral and community problems. The Italian president also thanked the French people for the aid they gave victims of an earthquake which struck southern Italy on November 23.

Giscard also met with Premier Arnaldo Forlani last night and again this morning. The two men discussed the social, economic and political situations in the two countries and the situation in the Mediterranean area. With regard to the Community, they discussed the EEC budget and structural policies. At the end of their meeting, Forlani said that agreement was noted on a wide range of problems having to do with security, international cooperation, the role of Europe and its future prospects.

Italy and France are a decisive part of liberty and their right to peaceful coexistence from all internal and external threats, Forlani said. For his part, Giacard said that cordiality, friendship and solidarity should be the rules governing relations between the two countries.

He took pains to assure his listeners that France had no intention of promoting another Guadalupe-type summit that excluded Italy. There will be no more summits except the one already planned for Ottawa in July among the seven most industrialized nations (Italy included).

The French President also gave assurances of French aid in the fight against terrorism, stating that cooperation between the two countries in this sector will be bolstered.

Summary of Talks

LD231940 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] The second day in Rome of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France has ended with an intensive series of talks. At the seat of government this morning, Forlani, the president of the Council of Ministers, and his French interlocutor reviewed all the main topics of the current international scene.

The talks contributed to dispelling Italian doubts and perplexities regarding the possible repetition of a summit of the most industrialized countries excluding Italy. The French president said, on the contrary, that Paris is not considering fresh summits of the seven before the Ottawa one, to which Italy has also been invited. In a subsequent press statement, the French president insisted on there being solidarity between France and Italy: solidarity against terrorism is essential, solidarity inside the European Economic Community is vital. There was also discussion of the problems arising from the diplomatic and military initiatives of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi of Libya. (?These problems) are not foreseen (?in Italy) for the moment. After the talks at the seat of government, Giscard d'Estaing was the guest of [President] Sandro Pertini at the presidential palace. Useful talks were held. In an interview with FIGARO, the Italian president said he spoke frankly with Giscard because the French treat the Italians with a certain air of superiority. It is necessary to work to forge more intense relations between the two countries, Pertini said.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing was subsequently received for an audience with Pope John Paul II. His departure for Paris is scheduled for tomorrow morning.

Giscard-Pertini Communique

LD232250 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Excerpt] One thing that can be said straight away about Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Italy is that at its conclusion the relations between our countries--Italy and France--are closer and more cordial than before.

Let us go over the order of events. Giscard d'Estaing went to the Quirinale today. He had private talks lasting more than 30 minutes with President Pertini, before being his guest for luncheon.

During their cordial talks, says a communique, the two presidents spoke about many topical problems of mutual interest both from the bilateral and community angle, and also made wider reference outside these--to consultation among the industrialized countries.

The president of the republic, adds the communique, used tl opportunity to thank Valery Giscard d'Estaing and the French people for the generous contribution made to the relief and reconstruction work in the areas affected by the recent earthquake.

President Pertini then accepted an invitation from Giscard d'Estaing to pay an official visit to France, to take place in the second half of the year, according to the spokesman of the Presidency of the French Republic.

PERTINI SAYS RED BRIGADES 'BRAIN CENTER' ABROAD

AU241400 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 24 Jan (ANSA)--An interview Italian chief of state Sandro Pertini granted to French television Wednesday has suddenly become the focal issue of political debate, with the major parties each drawing conclusions in harmony with their various political stances.

Pertini had said that the brain-center of the Red Brigades urban guerrilla organization is abroad. "There are those who have an interest in destabilizing Italy, as they have an interest in destabilizing Turkey", a country, he observed, which has a thousand kilometer-long border in common with the Soviet Union.

On Thursday, the Communist Party tabled a question in Parliament calling on the government to report on what information it has thus gar fathered on international terrorist links and subversion in Italy. A similar motion was tabled by the secretary of the right-of-center Liberal Party, Valerio Zanone.

Meanwhile, the Social Democrat Party daily UMANITA today carries an editorial harshly polemical towards the Communists asking, "how the Communist Party will react to the presicent's statements".

The Socialist Party mouthpiece L'AVANTI asserted, for its part, that "the president's clear words" will serve both to track down the "roots of terrorism" and create difficulties for the communists. The paper went on to say that the Communist Party will have to explain why it attacked, for example, Socialist Senator Silvano Signori, who, the paper claimed, has often denounced "subversion's international links and Leninist ideology".

The government was called on to take an "unequivocal position" on this issue by representatives of opposite sides of the Italian political spectrum, the neofascist MSI Party and the radical leftist Proletarian Unity Party.

Observers here now see the problem of international terrorist links dominating the political debate in the days ahead. On Tuesday, in fact, the Senate will hold a debate on the recent Red Brigades kidnapping and subsequent release of Judge Giovanni D'Urso and it is likely that the discussion will move from the domestic front to the broader international terrorist scene.

Berlinguer Disputes Pertini

AU260838 Rome ANSA in English 0824 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 26 Jan (ANSA)--Communist Party (PCI) Secretary Enrico Berlinguer has once again proposed his party's candidacy as a promoting force giving maximum guarantees for a new government armed with the best energies of Italian democracy. He made the proposal here Sunday in a speech marking the party's sixtieth birthday.

Berlinguer said that the situation in Italy was rapidly deteriorating due to a chain of recent scandals, the inefficient handling of the November 23 earthquake catastrophe that hit the nation's south and the yielding of government leaders to terrorist blackmail during the D'Urso affair. Judge Giovanni D'Urso was kidnapped and released earlier this month by Red Brigade terrorists.

Turning to remarks made by head of state Sandro Pertini to the effect that Italian terrorism had links outside the country if it was not actually masterminded from abroad, Berlinguer said that in a matter of such importance it impinged on everyone to be as clear and precise as possible. If facts came to light which indicated that foreign states were involved in Italian terrorist acts, the necessary consequences on a political and diplomatic level must be drawn, he said. If there are no such facts to back up suspicions of foreign complicity, then it was inopportune to make statements that could harm Italy's international relations, Berlinguer stated.

He labelled as unworthy and unjustifiable the fact that groundless suspicions were being instrumentalized for internal ends and accused the Socialist and Social Democrats of promoting, along with the rightists, an anti-Communist campaign.

He wondered if this campaign was only a diversionary tactic to make the public forget about the government's bowing to terrorist demands during the D'Urso affair, or whether it aimed at creating the anti-Communist climate of the fifties, as part of an attempt to shift the country to the right.

Berlinguer said he could not believe that the Socialists were willing to play second fiddle to the DC indefinitely [illegible] in the front ranks of an anti-Communist campaign.

"What is certain is that there is no campaign or maneuver capable of making Italians forget the exigencies" that are at the basis of the (?new) Communist line, he concluded.

PCI'S PAJETTA MEETS WITH KORDESTAN PARTY LEADER

LD231439 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 16 Jan 81 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Kurdish Leader Meets With Pajetta, Cicchitto"]

[Text] Rome--Secretary general of the Kordestan Democratic Party of Iran [KDP] Abdolrahman Qasemlu has been in Rome over the past few days as part of a visit to a number of European countries for direct contacts wtih democratic and leftwing parties and organizations.

On Wednesday, Qasemlu had a cordial conversation at PCI Directorate headquarters with Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta during which the KDP secretary gave a full report on the present situation in Iranian Kordestan, partly in the light of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, and on his party's struggle and objectives. On the same day the KDP secretary met with the PSI's Fabrizio Cicchitto.

PCI'S NATTA DEMANDS POLITICAL LEADERSHIP CHANGE

LD231043 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 19 Jan 81 pp 1-2

[Renzo Callsigoli report on PCI Secretariat member Alessandro Natta 18 January speech in Livorno: "Force Ready for Leading the Country"]

[Excerpts] Livorno--From the San Marco theater to the Goldoni theater, a great procession crossed the center of Livorno, while several hundred more communists marched from the Piazza Dell'Accademia, tracing in reverse the path which the founders of the PCI walked 60 years ago on 21 January 1921. The day--cold but very sunny--began at 0930, when a crowd of communists carrying red flags and banners thronged the city center to gather at the Goldoni theater, where Alessando Natta delivered a speech.

Natta recalled the importance and scale of our history, from the Lione congress--which, with Gramsci, marked an exceptional step in the quest for a specific and original path to socialism--to the 1944 turning point in Salerno, when Togliatti set in motion the building of the new party. To those who express doubts about the well-foundedness and authenticity of our party's strategy and actions, which led at the latest congress to Eurocommunism, the third path and the new internationalism; to those who wonder whether this is simply a matter of tactics on the one hand and disavowals of our past on the other, we reply that to understand the unquestionable innovations and to realize that they do not constitute meaneuvers or improvizations, it is necessary to understand the innovations of 1956 and of the eighth congress. Hence the growth in our strength in the sixties during the center-left experiment, which was supposed to pull the rug from under our feet.

I do not mean, Natta continued, that the plan was fully drawn up on the morrow of the liberation. What I mean is that there has always been an underlying inspiration and that it was from this that he drew courage and strength for innovations and breakaways.

Following our proposal of a democratic alternative to the power system and political leadership of the DC, and following our latest Central Committee meeting, some people have asserted that the difficult problem facing us was how to make the principle of our identify consistent with that of our legitimization.

Basically, Natta said, the implication is that, on the one hand, we are and want to be the Communist Party, that is, we want to safeguard our image, our characteristics, the qualities and features which have made us different from other parties. We have unmistakable traits; moral cleanliness, honesty, a responsible approach to politics and unity--traits which, he said amid applause, we will defend with all our energy. On the other hand, people say to us, how can you reconcile these characteristics with a government role in a capitalist country that belongs to Western Europe and the Atlantic alliance, which implies an alliance with parties so different from yours?

As far as we are concerned, Natta said, I see no problem; there is no contradiction on our part. Our party was an essential driving force behind this republic and behind the constitution which we have helped to form and to defend. We are the political force that most resolutely defends individual and collective freedoms, the laws of the republic, the party system and the institutions. We have shown this once again during the past terrible month when, in the face of the terrorists' attack and the attempts to impose compromises and concessions, others wavered and abdicated their duty to defend the republic, whereas we did not. Even when, many years ago, we opposed our country's entry into a military bloc--as we were quite right to do--we never regarded our international position, our internationalist spirit, as a limitation on our autonomy or freedom of political choice or on the independence or sovereignty of our country in which, Natta emphasized, we feel at home and which we want to maintain safe and secure.

We have expressed our stances more and more clearly and lucidly. For this very reason we have every right to govern, and it is not right that we have lectures delivered to us by those who have based their own power on anticommunist discrimination, as the DC has done, or who are trying to exploit anticommunism to gain political scope or for personal ambitions or calculations. The root of the distortions and constrictions of the political system, which have led to the moral issue, is none other than anticommunist prejudice, on which the DC's centrality and hegemony is based, backed up by its allies' subordinate stance.

And still we are witnessing attempts to resolve the communist issue by ostracizing the PCI so as to initiate an alternative between a DC and a Socialist pole based on a PSI-Italian Social Democratic Party Alliance--a game which has been played for some time but which is now obsolete. At one time it was thought that within the DC an awareness was emerging of the need to regenerate the party and to begin a new political phase of reform and refounding of society. We do not regret, Natta said, having attempted after 1976 a policy of cooperation for objectives of salvation and regeneration. If the demand for a radical change of political leadership in the country now seems justified and persuasive, it is partly because we did not hesitate to accept that test, without responding to partisan calculations, but indeed paying certain prices. The serious mistake and the blame for failing to rise to a great opportunity must be attributed to others, to the DC, worried about losing a single crumb of power, and also the PSI, obsessed with the fear of being squeezed between ourselves and the DC.

Having pointed to the severe criticisms which Berlinguer himself made in the lower house, Natta confirmed the critical verdict on the ambiguous, weak and cowardly conduct of the government and the majority. There was an out-and-out abdication by the government of its duty to indicate a line and to pursue it rigorously in this battle. It has allowed a mockery to be made of the law, thus prompting a sense of disorientation among the public and splits among the democratic forces, among the media and within the magistracy; and terrorism has been allowed to draw new breath, so that it is now announcing further bloodthirsty actions.

Approaching his conclusion, Natta confirmed that there is no possible alternative to the one which we are indicating, though the path will be difficult because of the splits that exist on the left, because of the disagreement with the PSI over what policy to pursue in defense of the system of democracy and freedom. It is a matter of holding an open debate, without preconceptions, with a desire to eludicate matters. The situation is serious, but we can make progress if we set in motion a major political movement in connection with the country's major problems, so as to provide answers to people's real needs; if we impart new vigor to relations with the masses; and if we develop a policy of alliances with everyone who is demanding good government, efficient democracy and the regeneration of society.

FOREIGN MINISTER COLOMBO VISITS EGYPT 24-26 JAN

For reportage on the visit by Italian Minister Emilio Colombo to the Arab Republic of Egypt from 24 to 26 January, including a summary report by ANSA, released at the end of the visit, see the Egypt section of the 26 January Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

PSOE SECRETARY GENERAL DISCUSSES POLITICAL SCENE

LD231513 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 18 Jan 81 p 7

[Jose Luis Martinez report: "PSOE Is in Least Bad Shape for Governing Country"]

[Excerpt] Madrid, 17 Jan--Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez reported this morning at a 2-hour press conference on the decisions made by the PSOE's Executive Committee at its last meeting, on 15-16 January. The Socialist leadership has laid down a program of political activities and priorities for 1981: "A strategy planned," according to the socialist leader, "without dissociating it from the 1983 election and without forgetting that this could be brought forward--something to which we are opposed."

The PSOE secretary general made a pessimistic analysis of the country's social and economic situation, and described the present centrist government's neoliberal practice as strictly conservative. "Suarez and his cabinet are making beneficial response to the population on the deterioration of the economic system and the rise in the overall unemployment figures," he commented. He stated that the strategy was studied "on the basis of an analysis of the social and economic situation ranging from the rise in charges [for public services], the liberalization of interest rates and the framework agreement to the reorganization of the sectors in a state of crisis. There has been no reaction by the new government to the crisis situation or any impact on the part of employment policy. We believe that there could be 2.5 million unemployed in 1982, and this would be a dangerous scenario in a situation of 'normality' in implementing the constitution and democracy, even with respect to the election."

Three Aims: Institutional, Social Action and Internal Organization

The PSOE's strategy for this year concerns three fields of activity: the institutional field (parliaments and municipal councils); social action; and the PSOE's internal organization. Felipe Gonzalez maintained that, once parliament establishes priorities for action, these will impart a new dynamic to the chambers, with the aim of their exercising not only their legislative functions but also supervision of the government. We will raise specific matters--even obscure matters such as the affair of the Sarria Hotel in Barcelona--concerning which we expect an explanation from the government," he stated.

It is hoped that the municipal councils will plan investments to create jobs and co-operate in drafting the new local government law. The government will be urged to give priority to municipal councils on the outskirts of large cities, to some municipal councils of tourist resorts which are experiencing major financial difficulties, and to those which are not being aided because they have leftwing majorities.

Economy: Policy of Consultation

In the economic and social fields, the PSOE will press for a policy of consultation to be practiced in our country. He explained in this connection that the workers cannot be allowed to lose purchasing power in the negotiations on agreements. He declared himself so emphatically in favor of economic and social consultation (framework agreement) that he stated that the PSOE would support it even in the hypothetical event of the socialist trade union's not wanting it.

Crisis of the Parties

As was to be expected, the Socialist leader referred to the present crisis of identity which the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] and the PCE are undergoing. However, he did not wish to refer to them in wounding terms. He states that his organization had already experienced that situation and that he deemed it very natural that it should be occurring in those parties: "We have studied these situations from the viewpoint of the repercussions which they could have on the overall situation."

He described this crisis as having three aspects: the ideological aspect, which in the case of the PCE is the question of the soundness of the basis for Eurocommunisim, and, in the case of the UCD, the bringing of a party which was a makeshift party [partido de aluvion] for electoral reasons in line with the principle of democracy; the generation aspect, which mainly affects the historical parties, such as the PCE and the PSOE (the leadership changes to bring in new generations had already occurred in the Socialist Party at the beginning of the seventies, he said); and the organizational aspect, since the new state of the autonomies requires a process of federalizing the parties themselves. "The crisis in the UCD worries us because of the country's governability, because we observe that it could be a crisis which will once more call the government into question and place it in a situation similar to that which it experienced last spring as a result of the motion of censure," he said. He added that with these crises in the parties there is the danger that the impression will be given that the parties are incapable of emerging from these situations of conflict, "and this would be grave with respect to institutionalizing democracy."

"No" to Early Election

At several points during the press conference he declared himself opposed to an early election because the strategy formulated by the PSOE was designed on the assumption that the normal electoral period will be observed. But in the event that the UCD decide to bring the election forward, Felipe Gonzalez stated that it is his party which is "in least bad shape for assuming government responsibilities. The PSOE has an adequate technical apparatus, and, as far as ability to govern is concerned, it is history which must judge."

With respect to the next election, he expressed the opinion that the political forces which will compete electorally in 1983 will finally take shape next spring, and, without being specific, he made a veiled allusion to the possibility of some new political party, midway between the UCD and the PSOE, emerging. "This would serve to prevent a confrontation between right and left, as some prominent politicians wish," he added.

"This Government is Rightwing"

He described the government's policy as neoliberal and rightwing. "We must ask ourselves why interest rates are being liberalized and why electricity charges are rising." ("Apparently--and we are still investigating this--by 70 percent in a year," he commented.) "I do not believe that there is any explanation other than the concealment of other intentions. This neoliberal temptation on the part of the government is incompatible with the creation of employment by means of a policy of consultation," he asserted. He expressed the opinion that the present government will be unable to resolve unemployment and that the rise in interests rates will ruin many enterprises.

In connection with these opinions, he stated at another point that there is an attempt to make the UCD more rightwing to enable those who are to the right of that organization to hold power. Felipe Gonzalez maintained that the Socialist Party's electoral spectrum could be broadened as a result of this policy.

"No" to NATO, "Yes" to U.S. Bases

Once more he declared himself opposed to Spain's entry into NATO. He referred at the very beginning of the press conference to the recent assertions by the future U.S. secretary of state, General Haig, of his great interest in Spain's entry into the EEC and NATO. "I believe that these are two issues which are so substantially different--and one of them is so far outside his scope--that this gives me the impression that they are confusing elements and are in fact demonstrating an intention at the global strategic level which seems to us crucial [delicada] for our our country's evolution," he stated in this connection.

He stated that he fears that there will be a major manipulation of the issue of Spain's entry into NATO. He explained that the PSOE opposes membership for reasons concerning the security and welfare of the Spanish people, although it does wish to retain the present status quo (that is, with the presence of the U.S. bases in Spain). He highlighted his reasons in explaining the desirability of Spain's playing a role aimed at detente in Europe and not entering into the strategy of tension.

"Punset's Conduct Positive"

With respect to the U.S. bases in Spain, he stated that his party's stance is not positive, "but we are in favor of these installations, although this does not mean that this will be a stance forever." He sought to make it very clear that the bilateral treaty with the United States is basically of a military nature, stating that the civilian compensation is meager--only $35 million.

Concerning foreign policy issues, he declared himself in favor of negotiating Spain's entry into the Common Market comprehensively and of visting not only Brussles but also the European power centers, as is being done by Punset, about whom he said that his conduct is more positive than that of the previous minister for relations with the EEC. In order to resolve the armed conflict in El Salvador, he asserted the need for negotiations between the progressive forces and a section of the armed forces anxious to reach agreements.

PRESS COMMENTS ON REAGAN INAUGURAL ADDRESS

LD231655 [Editorial Report] Madrid newspapers published 21 January carry editorials commenting on U.S. President Reagan's inaugural address, generally noting that the time has now come for deeds rather than promises.

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish after noting the "intense atmosphere of nationalism and glory" at the ceremony and outlining some of the points made in the address, asserts: "There can be little doubt--judging by the ease with which Reagan secured nomination and his overwhelming majority on 4 November--that the great majority of the United States is included in this ceremony, which, more than an inauguration, as it is officially and traditionally termed, seemed one of resurrection, renewal and an attempt at rejuvenation, a Faustian myth." It continues:

"We know that the past never returns, and--with Calderon--that dreams are dreams. We may deduce from this ceremony that it is a matter of inspiring the future on the basis of the old documents which offered the Americans the 'pursuit of happiness,' which was recalled during it. What we can and should hope--and not only for the good of a nation which continues to lead the West's destiny--is that the President, his advisers and those who experienced the elation of the ceremony should soon grasp a sense of reality and of restraint and prefer the actual and still possible greatness of the whole of mankind, to which the United States has already rendered great services, to recovering an ideology of 200 years ago, which was appropriate for a nation which was being born and liberating itself at the same time from other people's rule but which is perhaps petty and outmoded with respect to the present-day idea of supranationality, with the limitations and obligations which are evident."

Madrid YA in Spanish comments on page 5 that "from the first minute of the presidential inauguration," it is President Reagan's duty "to go over to action, clearly aware that he will be able to share responsibilities but never to attribute to others his own mistakes."

It asserts: "Reagan wishes to move from the previous mediocrity to sufficient regeneration to enable the United States to recover the prestige which has gradually been lost since the 'glorious' days of the first of the Kennedys. It does not seem that Reagan will lack determination. But there is a danger that he may lack perspective and understanding of some developments which seem to run counter to the viewpoints on which he based his irresistable rise to the White House. Reagan reaches the White House with a clear image as a 'hardliner.' Of course, the world today needs to have clearer and more definite ideas. But the solution to problems seems to lie not so much in gestures as in an objective analysis of the facts; more in firmness that in the toughness of actions which at a given moment might be counterproductive. Henceforth, Reagan will begin to be judged by his actions and not by his promises. The 'Reagan Era' has begun."

Madrid ABC in Spanish, after outlining the address, maintains on page 2: "Although a honeymoon period between the President and his people is traditional, the time of promises ended for Ronald Reagan yesterday. This is the time for realities. The 'Reagan Era' begins full of expectations not only for the Americans but for the entire world. The neoconservative option, which was timidly introduced in Europe some time ago and has now been solemnly enthroned in Washington, is at stake. Ronald Reagan is confronted by the most difficult performance of his life: millions of human beings will expectantly follow how a bureaucracy can be streamlined ('it is not my intention to do away with government; it is rather to make it work'), how an economic crisis can be rectified and how, in foreign policy, Iran can be made to pay for its aggression without 'pragmatically' forgetting its action, but also without a spirit of revenge."

LORD CARRINGTON ADDRESSES ARAB CLUB IN LONDON

LD231557 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 21 Jan 81 pp 1, 2

[Wafa'i Diyad report: "Lord Carrington: 1981 Will Bring Peace Opportunities; European Countries Agreed on Carrying on With Their Initiative"]

[Excerpts] London--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said that Europe and the United States are unable to impose a peaceful settlement to solve the Middle East crisis because such a settlement would collapse if it were not approved by all the parties to the conflict.

In a speech last night at a dinner given by the Arab Club at the Hilton Hotel, Carrington called on all the parties to sit down at one table in order to negotiate directly. He said: Nobody can deny what the West has done in this field, but very often the failure to succeed adds to the difficulty of the crisis. Carrington added: "The Camp David accords have not achieved the expected success because they did not look at the Palestinian problem in the way we would have liked. But it can be said that they laid the basis for withdrawal from the territories occupied by forces and, at the same time, indicated that peace between the Arabs and Israel can be achieved."

The British foreign secretary said that the problem of reaching a solution for the crisis still exists, but what has been achieved so far is that the world now knows that there is a Palestinian people who have rights, that military occupation threatens peace, that the problem of Jerusalem cannot be solved by a unilateral declaration, and that an organization called the PLO has a role to play in ending the problem.

He said: "These facts are not enough. We must in return recognize the right of Israel to exist and to have security and peace and acknolwedge that any solution to the Middle East problem must mean that the Arabs and Israelis find a suitable way to live side by side in peace and security."

Carrington added: "Just peace without Israel is impossible, since each party must recognize the rights of the other. This is where the role that the EC can play comes in." Carrington affirmed that the European initiative will continue and that the European countries are agreed on going ahead with their initiative. He said: "1981 will bring many opportunities to achieve what we want."

He then referred to two major problems in the Middle East crisis, which are the right of self-determination and security. He said giving the Palestinian people the right to self-determination must be in return for giving security to Israel and to all the other countries in the area. Without this, no peace can be achieved.

Speaking about Afghanistan, he renewed his call for Soviet withdrawal from Afghan territories and praised the role that the Islamic countries have played in this regard. He called on everybody to stand as one in demanding that the Afghan people be given the right to choose the government they want.

Speaking about the Iraqi-Iranian war, he said: "We view this war with great concern and hope for a rapid solution to it. We hope that the two conflicting parties will sit down at the negotiating table in order to settle their disputes peacefully in the manner we all desire."

He concluded by stressing the importance of just and lasting peace in the Arab area, saying: "We share the interests of all of you in the stability and security of the area and, like you, we will be affected if it is exposed to any danger."

At the beginning of the ceremony, 'Umar al-Hasan, chairman of the Arab Club and director of the Arab League office in London, made a welcome speech in which he referred to the importance of British-Arab relations based on respect and friendship.

Al-Hasan said that, despite certain differences in views over previous attitudes, particularly since the Balfour Declaration, cultural and economic relations between Britain and the Arab world have continued to grow.

Addressing Lord Carrington, he said: "We have followed with interest your recent statements about the Middle East crisis and the role desired for the PLO in this area. We are looking forward with great hope for your chairmanship of the European Common Market Council during the second half of this year, so that you can give the European intiative the required momentum."

Speaking on behalf of Arab ambassadors in London, Jordanian Ambassador Ibrahim 'Izz ad-Din praised the role Lord Carrington has played in building international relations on a firm basis of justice and understanding.

He said that Britain is qualified to play a vital role in the Middle East crisis not only in the international arena but also within the EC and the council of Arab-European dialog. The world expects Britain to find solutions to the problems from which the area is suffering, particularly the Palestine problem.

Some 600 guests of the Arab community members in London, senior British officials and Arab ambassadors attended the dinner, which is the first to be held by the newly-formed club.

FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCES CREDIT LOAN TO POLAND

LD211402 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1312 GMT 21 Jan 81

[By Tom McMullan]

[Text] Britain is to make more than 30 million pounds sterling available to Poland in credits as a short term measure to help Poland in its economic difficulties, the Foreign Office said today.

This follows detailed discussions between Britain and other Western countries. It was emphasized that this was a short-term measure and talks were taking place on longer term assistance to the Polish Government. Some 15 million pounds sterling of this sum will be used for food purchases from the Common Market. The offer was made to the Polish Government earlier this week and accepted, a spokesman said.

A Foreign Office statement said: "The Polish Government has asked a number of Western countries for help in dealing with current economic problems, including that of foreign debt finances.

"The circumstances are clearly exceptional. We have therefore offered the Poles interim help in the short term to permit normal commercial transactions to continue and to assist Poland to meet its guaranteed debt obligations to the United Kingdom during the first quarter of 1981.

"The new credit includes 15 million pounds sterling for Common Market food purchase and the total is more than double that figure. Both the scale and the term of the assistance offered are broadly in line with what is being done by other creditors, notably our Common Market partners.

"The next step will be to try to work out how longer term assistance can be arranged. We are now actively considering what can be done in this respect."

Britain is the first Common Market country to make a public announcement of how it intends to help Poland. A series of meetings have taken place in private in the past two weeks to work out how Western countries should respond.

ROLANDHIS CONGRTULATES HAIG ON APPOINTMENT

NC231820 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis has sent a cable congratulating Haig, the new U.S. secretary of state, on his appointment. In his cable, Rolandhis also says that he looks forward to very close cooperation on international and bilateral questions and expresses the belief that Haig will fully support the Cypriot Government's efforts for a fair and viable Cypriot solution.

In another cable, Rolandhis congratulates the U.S. secretary of state on the release of the U.S. hostages and requests him to contribute in every possible way to the efforts to trace the missing Cypriots.

HUNGARIAN DEPUTY MINISTER DEPARTS AFTER VISIT

NC231328 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Szarka left this morning after an official visit to Cyprus. During his stay in Cyprus, the Hungarian deputy minister signed two agreements with the republic's government on international road transportation and protection of plant cultivation.

O AGON: TURKISH CYPRIOT PROPOSALS UNCHANGED

NC231201 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 23 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] In yesterday's meeting with his Greek Cypriot colleague Ioannidhis, Turkish Cypriot interlocutor Onan submitted "detailed" constitutional proposals that, in essence, do not differ from those of 1978. According to well-informed sources, the proposals speak about "a federation with two component parts". In reality, however, this is equal to confederation.

According to the same sources, once the two sides submit their proposals on all aspects of the Cypriot issue, the intercommunal talks will enter, probably for the first time, a substantive stage next Wednesday and the two interlocutors will begin "hard bargaining," in which the United Nations is expected to play an important role.

Ioannidhis and his advisers are already studying the proposals submitted by Onan the day before yesterday and they are drawing up an "action plan" in view of the detailed comparative study of all proposals submitted by the two sides that begins next Wednesday. It is considered certain that this study will last for a long time, and, possibly, the interlocutors will hold two or three meetings every week in order to speed up their task.

Spokesman Denies Allegation

NC231353 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Referring to recent reports on the current developments in the Cypriot issue, and particularly on the government's and Foreign Minister Rolandhis' position on the latest initiative of UN Secretary General Waldheim, the government spokesman made the following clarification:

The government, responding positively to Waldheim's efforts to secure substantive negotiations in the framework of the intercommunal talks, informed the UN secretary general that it would be willing to examine the idea of the reopening of Nicosia airport under UN control provided that the Varosha resettlement was secured under conditions that would satisfy our known positions in this case.

The government spokesman added: There never was nor is there any possibility for the government to accept, directly or indirectly, the legalization of faits accomplis. Allegations to the contrary are not only incorrect and completely unfounded, but they tend to mislead public opinion and cause irreparable damage to the efforts being exerted to find a just solution to the national problem.

The government spokesman denied a press report that the constitutional proposals submitted by the Turkish side are the same as those the Cypriot Government rejected in 1978. The spokesman said that in the last meeting, in the framework of the intercommunal talks, the Turkish side submitted new detailed proposals on the constitutional issue; and they are not the same as those of 1978. The spokesman added: As it is also stated in the UN statement, the discussion on these proposals will begin and there will be a comparative study on the proposals submitted from both sides. The spokesman added: Receiving the Turkish proposals and their planned discussion does not mean their acceptance or any concession. A dialogue is being held; and a dailogue means discussions. During the discussions whatever is unacceptable will be rejected.

LEFTISTS FAVOR TALKS IN CONTEXT OF UN RESOLUTIONS

NC260638 Nicosia DHIMOKRATIA in Greek 26 Jan 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Mr Andreas Ziartidhis, the secretary general of PEO and deputy in the House of Representatives, yesterday proclaimed that the procedure of the talks within the framework and under the auspices of the United Nations, which constitutes the most international forum for all national liberation movements, constitutes the most ideal form of internationalizing the Cyprus problem. Mr Ziartidhis emphasized at the same time that between talks within the UN framework and yet one more recourse to the international organization to win a resolution similar to those that we already have in hand, the left prefers the intercommunal dialogue.

Mr Ziartidhis, who was speaking at the ceremony of the opening of the new premises of the people's organizations in Kiti, stressed that the Cyprus issue would be deinternationalized only if the decisions of the United Nations, the views of our friends and the relevant resolutions were ignored, and closed his speech with an appeal for the election of a truly democratic House of Representatives. This, he emphasized, could not be such if AKEL is not the largest party in the House.

NEW DEMOCRATIC FRONT ELECTS MIKHAILIDHIS CHAIRMAN

NC251338 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] The New Democratic Front founding congress was held in Nicosia today. The congress elected House President Alekos Mikhailidhis as party chairman.

In an address after his election, Mikhailidhis said that the New Democratic Front is drawing up its forces in the common struggle for the salvation and the national and natural survival of Cypriot Hellenism. He said: The responsibility for contributing to the struggle is general. That is why it is necessary to create conditions for general unity. If this unity is to have meaning, he added, it must be a unity of goals.

Referring to the national issue, he said the United Nations has the responsibility not to permit the negotiations to deviate by allowing the Turkish side to escape from the need for substantive negotiations on the territorial and constitutional issues by demanding specific proposals on the territorial issue. He also said that the New Democratic Front rigidly insists on the implementation of and respect for the summit agreements which he added, constitute the agreed basis for the dialogue. He further said that the new House, with its renewed popular mandate, should undertake a substantive role in contributing to and approving the basic handling of the national issue.

KARAMANLIS LEAVES HOSPITAL, BEGINS RECUPERATION

NC231526 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1500 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] The Presidential Office has announced that President Karamanlis left Evangelismos hospital today and on his doctors' advice will not be performing any official functions for the next 10 days.

PRIME MINISTER RALLIS LEAVES FOR SWEDEN 26 JAN

NC260841 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0800 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Official Greek-Swedish talks between Prime Minister Rallis and his Swedish counterpart, Mr Falldin, will begin in Stockholm at noon today. Mr Rallis, accompanied by his wife, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and Foreign Ministry Director General Fridhas, left at 0800 this morning on an official visit to Sweden. The prime ministers of the two countries will have talks on the development of bilateral political and economic relations and exchange views on the international situation. The two prime ministers will also give a joint press conference. The Greek prime minister is scheduled to have meetings with the speaker of the Riksdag and the leader of the opposition, Mr Palme.

PAPANDREOU RECEIVES VISITING PCP LEADER CUNHAL

NC232108 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] PCP Secretary General Cunhal, currently in Athens, called on Papandreou, the leader of the main opposition party, at his residence at Kastri.

In a statement, Papandreou expressed pleasure at having the opportunity to talk with Cunhal and exchange views on international developments, particularly those concerning Europe, and on the problems and nature of the political and social struggles being shaped in both countries.

Cunhal described his talks with Papandreou as very useful, stressing that they had the chance to mutually appraise the political situation prevailing today not only in both countries but internationally as well.

PCP Group Departs

NC252007 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 25 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] The PCP delegation that visited our country at the invitation of the KKE Central Committee left Athens yesterday. The visit of the delegation, which was led by PCP Secretary General Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, provided the opportunity for a broad exchange of views on current international problems and the situation in both countries as well as for a reaffirmation of the ties of comradely solidarity linking the KKE and the PCP. The Portuguese delegation was seen off at Ellinikon airport by the following comrades: Kh. Florakis, KKE Central Committee secretary general; A. Ambatielos, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau; O. Kolozof and Kh. Logaras, Central Committee members.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTRY SECRETARY GENERAL APPOINTED

NC232058 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] A presidential decree has been signed appointing Ambassador Roussos, who until now was deputy secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, as secretary general of the Foreign Ministry.

According to another decree, the service of Ambassador Theodhoropoulos, who was secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, has been extended by 6 months. [sentence as heard]

RIZOSPASTIS REPORTS ON DIA ACTIVITIES IN AREA

NC252100 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 25 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Competent Greek authorities recently located a Greek "Watergate" with the U.S. DIA as the culprit, but they failed to proceed with the appropriate measures. DIA had installed a device to eavesdrop on discussions at the offices of a democratic opposition party; it followed the "classic model" of similar attempts in the United States and in countries in the "zone of U.S. influence." It is not known how competent Greek authorities became aware of it, but they preferred to keep silent--apparently to avoid a new wave of anti-American activity. However, government elements were informed about it, but they also resorted to the "solution" of keeping quiet about the provocative U.S. action....

This gangsterite action by DIA, which is an insult to every concept of national sovereignty and dignity, places great responsibilities before the New Democracy government. With its condonement, if not with its silent consent, the government allows the secret U.S. agencies to do whatever they like in our country without being accountable, and to freely plot against democratic normality and national interests. In particular, since Greece's return to NATO's military wing, Western secret agencies have been developing more intensive activity, which in many cases has been covered by the cloak of "official cooperation" with Greece within the framework of the Atlantic alliance.

In the recent past, Greek authorities have also detected, but without any reaction, the following:

Contacts and collaboration of DIA leading members with Egyptian agents in Athens. It has also been learned that agents of U.S. secret services acting in Greece are covered by diplomatic roles that have no relation whatsoever to their true mission.

Attempts to create a "movement of solidarity" with the Polish "dissidents!"

Systematic interventions in political life, the primary aim being to foil the cooperation and joint action of the progressive forces. The aforementioned attempt to eavesdrop on discussions obviously falls in this category.

Even more indicative of this is that, until today, the government has refrained from denying reports by RIZOSPASTIS that the government is in possession of evidence confirming CIA's involvement in the malicious burning of the two central stores in Athens.

ULUSU ON JERUSALEM, IRAN-IRAQ WAR, AFGHANISTAN

TA231532 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Statement by Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu at Istanbul Yesilkoy Airport prior to his departure on 23 January 1981 for the At-Ta'if Islamic summit--recorded]

[Text] I am going to Saudi Arabia to attend the third Islamic summit in At-Fa'if. Since the day it assumed its duties, our government has expressed the great importance it attaches to the ties of close friendship and cooperation with the brotherly Islamic countries at every opportunity and it has acted for the further development of this friendship and cooperation. As you know, Turkey is attending the Islamic summit for the first time at the level of prime minister.

This summit is very important in that it is being held at a time when there is tension and when peace and stability are faced with serious dangers in our region and in the world. Consequently, I believe that this is an exceptional opportunity to eliminate the differences of view among the Islamic countries and to strengthen solidarity among them.

The Middle East and Jerusalem issues, the Iranian-Iraqi war, the Afghanistan question and other political issues and economic cooperation issues among the Islamic countries will be discussed at the conference. Turkey's position regarding these issues is clear. Turkey believes that all the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish a state, must be recognized, and that the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, must participate in the Middle East peace efforts.

We are following the confrontation between Iran and Iraq with grief and concern. We hope that the conflict between these two Islamic countries, which are our friends and neighbors, will be resolved in peaceful ways satisfying both sides. We support all efforts toward such a goal.

Turkey believes that a political solution must be found in Afghanistan. Such a solution must be based on the principles of the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan, the termination of foreign interventions in that country and the Afghan people's right of self-determination.

We believe that the plan adopted at the Islamic economic cooperation held in Ankara from 4 to 6 November 1980 constitutes a strong basis for strengthening economic cooperation and solidarity among the Islamic countries. Turkey supports the commercial cooperation and priorities program which envisages the multilateral development of trade among the Islamic countries. Acting from the existing wide resource and technology potential in the Islamic countries, Turkey wants the trade among the member countries to develop and to make the Islamic countries complement each other.

I believe that the Islamic summit will greatly contribute to the elimination of the differences of view among certain Islamic countries, to the establishment of a closer solidarity among them and to the establishment and strengthening of peace and stability in the world and in our region. I am going to attend the conference with this understanding. Turkey has exerted every effort for this purpose until now and it will continue to do so in the future.

During my stay in brotherly Saudi Arabia I will hold contacts with the leaders of that country on our multilateral relations with them which we are pleased to see developing.

CONGRESS SEES GAINS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

TA231739 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Excerpt] The Turkish industrialists and businessmen's organization has held its general congress in Istanbul. Addressing the congress, Trade Minister Kemal Canturk said that as a result of the measures taken since 12 September 1980, labor peace was achieved, domestic financing requirements were met and an atmosphere of security and confidence was established. Canturk pointed out that foreign countries are becoming inclined to invest in Turkey as a result of this atmosphere. He stressed that the Turkish industrialists and businessmen have important duties in ensuring that Turkey develop economically and become self-sufficient.

In a speech at the congress, Industry and Technology Minister Sahap Kocatopcu said that foreign demands should also be considered along with the investments to be made in Turkey. He stressed that Turkey could help certain neighboring countries which might want to repair their economic and technological losses caused by the war between them. Kocatopcu added that certain requests in this field were already coming to Turkey.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH MOZAMBIQUE

TA211730 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Diplomatic relations have been established between Turkey and Mozambique at the ambassadorial level. A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General noted that diplomati. relations were established between Turkey and Mozambique in order to develop friendly relations and cooperation based on mutual benefit. According to the statement, the Turkish Embassy in Dar es Salaam will represent Turkey in Mozambique.

NEW RADIO, TELEVISION DIRECTOR TAKES OVER POST

TA231242 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Retired Brigadier General Asman took over today as the director general of Turkish Radio and Television [TRT] Ertugrul Macit Asman is replacing Dogan Kasaroglu, who resigned as director and retired.

In a statement on this occasion today, the new director general of the TRT said: I am taking over the TRT knowing that this is a public service of responsibility in which our task is to act as the eyes and ears of the people. I am beginning work at a time when great efforts are being made to solve the grave social and economic problems of our country. This fact increases our responsibility. During the fulfillment of this task we will be guided by great Ataturk's principles that lead to civilization and the desire to serve the Turkish state and people with strict impartiality. I am convinced that my colleagues in the TRT share my beliefs, and will extend their cooperation.

ANATOLIA APPOINTS RETIRED GENERAL NEW DIRECTOR

TA231759 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1510 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Ankara, 23 Jan (AA)--ANATOLIA Agency Director General Attila Onuk resigned from his post today. Following his resignation, the ANATOLIA Agency Administrative Council convened this afternoon and appointed retired Brig Gen Cevdet Tanyeli in his place.

Ret Brig Gen Cevdet Tanyeli assumed his post at 1515 today. He was greeted by Attila Konuk. The new AA director was born in Istanbul in 1919. He graduated from the War Academy and held various ranks in the Turkish Armed Forces.

OUR RADIO: NO SOVIET HAND IN ATTACKS ON DIPLOMATS

TA231150 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Station commentary: "Terrorism, Turkish Diplomats, the Bourgeois Press and the Sources of Terrorism"]

[Text] Some time ago, the Turkish consul general in Sydney, Sarik Ariyak, and his bodyguard, Engin Sever, were murdered in Australia. This was followed by another attack on a Turkish embassy official in Paris in which his car was blown up. First, as is the custom, the 'officials' of NATO countries denounced what they called the despicable attacks on Turkish diplomats. The bourgeois press in our country--which are printed in fancy colors--also assessed the reasons for these attacks. These so-called assessments ended with conclusions that involved expressions of anti-Sovietism and anti-communism.

What is implied is the lie that the Soviet Union was behind these attacks against Turkish diplomats. Of course, the Istanbul daily TERCUMAN was, again, the first to make such accusations without basing them on any facts. The other bourgeois press organs immediately followed in TERCUMAN's footsteps. In its issues of 17 and 19 December, HURRIYET also claimed that behind the Armenian terrorist organizations carrying out attacks on Turkish diplomats abroad was the Soviet secret services.

How much truth is there in these accusations? First, a very honest attitude is needed to understand the truth. In fact, in his article in the Istanbul daily CUMHURIYET of 29 December entitled, Who Is the Real Enemy, Ilhan Selcuk wonders if it is only a coincidence that the Turkish diplomats are always attacked in capitals of Western countries, and then asks what is the stand of the United States and the CIA on this subject. The writer is right in asking such questions, since it is a known fact that the CIA has been involved with various terrorist organizations in different parts of the world. In fact, certain CIA officials have openly announced that they support terrorist organizations. That the CIA guides the Red Brigades in Italy and the Baadermeinhoff gang in the FRG is already well known.

Let us consider the sources from which our bourgeois press organs have initiated their allegations. In fact, the sources on which the so-called nationalist press organs have based their accusations are from the imperialist Western press. The ruling forces in Turkey, along with their Western friends, are trying to hide the identity of the murderers and those supporting them. In a bid to cast a shadow to the truth, they are intensifying anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. The Turkish diplomats that have been killed are the victims of this game. The fact that not even one of the murderers of the Turkish diplomats has ever been caught cannot be a coincidence. What is the national intelligence organization, which cooperates closely with the CIA and the intelligence services of other imperialist countries, doing? The ruling forces in Turkey are reluctant to uncover the doings of their Western friends. Instead they are coming up with lies--as they have no other means--and are thus trying to deceive the patriotic people.

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GENSCHER VIEWS WORLD SITUATION, U.S. RELATIONS

DW261419 Bremen Radio Bremen Network in German 1730 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Correspondent H. Ruebsaat interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn; date not given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Genscher] One should not go to any pains in looking for differences where there are none in the points at issue. Freedom and peace, these are common goals of the Western alliance, and this is what the new U.S. secretary of state intended to say. What now matters I think is that we as Europeans make it very clear that the European partners jointly with the United States and Canada intend to guarantee common security by making the efforts that are necessary for this security. We should not view America as a sort of watchman company for Europe nor should one play hitchhicker with the United States in security policy. Rather, it is important for all alliance partners to contribute to common security, for America's security is defended here in Europe as well. What security means is making the necessary defense efforts to prevent Eastern prepon derance from emerging where it does not exist and to mitigate it where it does exist.

[Question] It is not a matter of differences with regard to the aim, it is much rather a matter of problems that might appear on the way to the aim. There are quite a number of commentators in our country, commentators supporting the policy of the Federal Government, who see problems in this respect. They feel considerably irritated by the special emphasis the new U.S. Government gives to military strength. Former Prime Minister Pierre Messmer, for example, speaks of the danger that we Europeans could become involved in a new arms race through American action, intervention or intensified armament.

[Answer] First of all, one must realize that the positions of Europe and of the Federal Republic of Germany are not between the big powers; together with the United States, we form the Western alliance. Occasional considerations could create the wrong impression that the Europeans stand somewhere between the big powers at an equal distance to both of them. People viewing it like that promote the danger of drifting away, of drifting apart between Europe and the United States. That would be a dangerous development.

No, our place is at the side of the Americans and the place of the Americans is at our side. These are states of the Western alliance. The fact that the new American administration has declared the necessity of closest consultations with its European allies as a most important aim of its policy demonstrates that it is aware of the fact that the alliance can prove its ability to act only on the basis of a common way of forming an opinion.

[Question] Probably this also means including the general interests of the Europeans?

[Answer] Of course, after all, such an alliance also stands for looking after the common security interests. I must say this again. People often pretend that mutual security interests exist. They are common security interests. It is necessary to repeat over and over again that America's freedom is defended in Europe as well.

[Question] But is it not food for thought that the security adviser of the new president, Richard Allen, declared verbatim over French television, for instance: He desires more regard for the attitude of the NATO allies on the part of Bonn policy; and that he stated over the ZDF television network the very same day: Solidarity with the United States ranks priority over detente?

[Answer] It is by their cooperation in the first place that the United States and the European allies create the basis for cooperation with the East. I believe that it is very important to be aware that political cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other communist states of Europe is possible only on the basis of the Western alliance and on the basis of our solid inclusion in the European Community. These are prerequisites and this is what he meant to say. What matters to me is to make people realize time and again that the Federal Republic of Germany can look after the national interests of the Germans only with, and with the support of, its allies. Nothing would be more dangerous than to assume that our affiliation with the alliance and with the European Community would be a burden making it difficult to look after the interests of the Germans in the divided country. The opposite is true. All on our own and in isolation, we would be entirely unable to look after our interests, but together with our partners, with the United States, with Great Britain, with France and all the other allies, we have been in a position to pursue the policy initiated at the beginning of the past decade, namely, our treaty policy. What I mean to say is that the incorporation of the Federal Republic of Germany in the Western alliance and in the European Community constitutes the inalienable precondition for the necessary policy of cooperation with the Eastern states.

[Question] Are you not afraid that as a result of the intensified U.S. leadership and this incorporation in this, solidarity will curtail the leeway of our own detente policy, Ostpolitik, and our policy on Germany?

[Answer] No, on the contrary, this incorporation is a strong point of our policy, a policy of lone action would end up in a blind alley. A policy pursued jointly with the allies has a broad basis and is our real and national future. I cannot but say time and again in this context that it is important for a country like the Federal Republic, for us to realize that the states of Europe must live up to their share in common security. This also holds true for our contributions to defense. Anyone believing the he can cut the envisaged expenditures will soon find out that he undermines his own security, eliminates the bases of arms control negotiations because the Soviet Union would lose interest in these negotiations and subject the Western defense alliance to a hard test. Nobody can be interested in doing that. Hence, it is so important for the Federal Government and the Federal Republic of Germany to accord such a decisive position to our defense contribution, a position of priority as the basis of our foreign and security policies.

[Question] U.S. journalist Henry Trewhitt in a roundtable discussion on U.S. television early this month pointed out that he has had ample talks with members of the new administration, making him sure that the United States will expect even more from the allies at large and the Federal Republic in particular with regard to defense spending. Well, U.S. Secretary of State Haig in his Senate hearing expressly praised the arms efforts of the Europeans in general and the Federal Republic in particular. He also defended them against attacks in his own country. What you are saying, however, sounds as though another 3-percent discussion would be upcoming or threatening in the near future or even a discussion involving 4 or 5 percent.

[Answer] No, this was not at all meant to imply anything of the sort but was intended to make people more aware of the fact that nobody can think of attaining a reduction in our defense efforts as long as we see considerable military expenditures on the Eastern side. The consequence of that, after all, is our strong endeavor to prevent an arms race through arms control and arms limitation. I think you were right in mentioning what Secretary of State Haig said before the Senate. And nobody will be surprised that he, of all people, said this, because owing to his activities in NATO, he is perfectly aware that the Federal Republic of Germany in particular contributes considerably toward Western security. This means that we are justified in speaking of our realistic security policy because we have never neglected what is necessary for defense, because we never forgot that security policy not only spells defense efforts but also persistent efforts for arms control and arms limitation and, hopefully, disarmament.

[Question] Do you mean to say that the counterarming discussion that has erupted against in the SPD, for example, or the plan of some SPD deputies to seek a cut in the defense budget will hamper the German-American relationship?

[Answer] I think trying to call in question the counterarming decision, meaning one part of the two in the dual decision of December 1979, is extremely dangerous. It is dangerous to our security, dangerous to the cohesion of the alliance, dangerous to the basis of arms control and arms limitation negotiations because the Soviet Union thereby is deprived of its motive, so that such discussions which call this decision in question are not suited for facilitating arms control negotiations as they rather aggravate them and, besides, harbor the danger of reconcilliation to Soviet superiority. I do not know whether any efforts actually are made to cut the defense budget as against the draft submitted by the Federal Government. All I can say is that I would be most determined in opposing such a plan because it must not happen under any circumstances that our contribution to joint defense cannot be fully met anymore. We thereby would violate our commitments in the alliance. We would jeopardize our own security and eliminate any incentive to the Eastern side for coming to terms with us on arms control and disarmament. Any and all of these reasons, taken individually, ought to make it clear to any reasonable person that such a venture is impossible. All three taken together, I believe, are irrefutable arguments. I can only hope that what this involves is but rumors and not any serious intentions.

[Question] Suppose this counterarming discussion of the SPD gained broader ground and suppose such efforts involving the defense budget existed somewhere else as well, this would mean, by what you said, that such efforts would extremely hamper your work as the foreign minister of the Federal Republic and that ultimately it would be bound to disturb or even jeopardize the cooperation of the coalition in foreign policy.

[Answer] There is no call for talking about a difference of opinion in the coalition because the chancellor and the federal defense minister and because all leading Social Democrats with whom I have had a chance to discuss the issue agree with me. I think that it is permissible to view the purely security-policy aspect of it all: This does not yield anything with respect to coalition policy.

[Question] We can take it for granted that a discussion on division of labor in the alliance will be forthcoming and, perhaps, this could mean for us to carry a greater load in central Europe. By the same token, it may mean, if we go by the utterance of the new U.S. secretary of state who said that NATO urgently must concern itself with conflicts outside of Europe, that the old discussion on the expansion of the NATO area will be revived.

[Answer] It was as long as 6 years ago that I drew attention to the problem of the external framework conditions of our security at the NATO foreign ministers conference, saying that the balance of forces in the alliance area alone is not the precondition for our security but that, beyond this, a threat to our security may also emerge if and when the power conditions in the Third World are shifted by the activities of the Soviet Union to its advantages and our disadvantages. This is not a discussion on the expansion of the NATO area, which has been contractually stipulated, but a question concerning the means with which it would be possible to contribute toward the preservation of the independence of the states of the Third World. After all, we do not seek any zones of influence in the Third World. We do not wish to pull states of the Third World over to our side. We do not wish to transpose the East-West conflict to the Third World, but to see the states of the Third World as capable of preserving their independence, in keeping with the objectives of real nonalignment. Anyone trying something else would only commit the same mistake, in mirror reflection, which the Soviet Union has been committing in certain regions of the Third World, a policy which increasingly plunges the Soviet Union into a conflict with the policy of the nonaligned states.

I believe that what we are dealing with here is an extremely dangerous development because the Soviet Union's efforts to gain zones of influence in the Third World puts it more and more at odds with the strongest force of our epoch, namely, the will of the peoples for self-determination and independence. Quite unequivocally, we are on the side of progress in that respect, meaning a policy which proceeds from the premise that the states of the north, the industrial states, must seek equal cooperation in partnership as the precondition for a world peace order and must not be allowed to dominate states of the Third World politically, economically or militarily.

[Question] But are you following the United States in this respect? After all, the United States reportedly is also prepared to cooperate with authoritarian governments and dictatorships. The current military assistance to the junta in El Salvador stirred up considerable excitement in our country.

[Answer] What we must keep in mind, to begin with, is that the states of the Third World are embarking on a course of their own, without exception, and that it cannot be up to us to prescribe to the peoples of the Third World their state and social systems. This goes without saying and it is a view which we always have advocated. This simply is the principle of nonintrusion in internal affairs, it always remaining important that cooperation with the Third World not be misunderstood as the preservation of encrusted and obsolete structures. This is an entirely different question and it is not the U.S. intention either. I believe that people at the moment are speculating too much about the different spheres of policy of the new U.S. administration. I think the new U.S. President will expound the policy of the new administration in a message to the U.S. people. Then will be the time to comment on the political objectives. We know, meanwhile, from many talks and contacts, that U.S.-European cooperation will be in the very center of it all. The people whom the new President has gathered around himself are realists and they are above all politicians that we know also will regard U.S.-European relations as the basis for world political stability and America's own security.

[Question] One last question, and quite briefly, Mr Minister, which deals with the Third World, namely, German arms exports. Could some support to countries which are pro-Western or whose stability is of interest to the West also constitute a German contribution within the framework of such a new distribution of tasks?

[Answer] At the moment, we are discussing arms policy. I hope that this discussion can be conducted with all due objectivity. I have made several personal contributions to this end. In this connection, I warn of rash decisions with respect to both rejection and approval. It is necessary indeed rationally to weigh argument against argument. One of the components that need to be taken into account in the process is the problem you raised with your question.

SECURITY COUNCIL TO DISCUSS SAUDI TANK DEAL

DW261342 Bonn DIE WELT in German 24 Jan 81 p 1

[Bonn dispatch by G. Capell and M. Schell: "Do the Saudis Want To Buy As Many as 3,000 Tanks?"]

[Text] The currently disputed tank deal with Saudi Arabia will comprise not 300 but presumably as many as 3,000 tanks because apart from supplies of the Leopard combat tank (at the price of roughly DM4 million per unit), a large number of the Marder armored personnel carriers (at roughly DM1.6 million each) and of the Gepard antiaircraft tank (at the price of roughly DM7 million per unit) also are to be exported. This was learned from government quarters yesterday.

The Federal Government, however, has not yet decided on principle as to whether it is ready for an arms export deal with Saudi Arabia. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker said in Bonn yesterday that the matter will be discussed by the Federal Security Council under the chairmanship of the federal chancellor, adding that a short-term decision must, however, not be anticipated.

Irrespective of this, influential Federal Government quarters are inclined to approve of the project. In this, these aspects are important: Saudi Arabia is Europe's biggest credit grantor. The Federal Republic plans to increase that country's oil exports from the currently 25 percent to 30 percent by 1982.

For the Federal Republic, Saudi Arabia is a purchaser of major industrial installations and consumer goods and in addition an important partner at international monetary conferences. After all, it has the world's biggest economic surplus.

Because of the Israeli-Egyptian Camp David agreement, the Saudis want to keep a certain distance from the United States. This is why they sooner or later want to acquire their equipment for the army from the Federal Republic and that for the navy from France whereas they want to purchase their air force equipment from the United States.

Furthermore, the Federal Government first wants to lay down the principles of its 1981 security policy prior to making a decision. Besides, Israel's interest will be kept in mind, to be sure. But as far as Israel is concerned, the possibility of compensation exists and apart from this Israel certainly could not be concerned with Saudi Arabia's getting in trouble through foreign political pressure, as for instance through developments in Iran or Afghanistan.

Saudi 'Disinterest' Reported

DW261440 Bonn DIE WELT in German 26 Jan 81 p 1

[Berno Conrad At-Ta'if dispatch: "Saudis No Longer Interested in Leopard Tanks"]

[Text] Saudi Arabia apparently has lost interest in German tank deliveries because of the Bonn controversies. "We do not want to risk after all that a formal request for purchase be turned down," it was said yesterday in Saudi Government quarters near the Muslim summit in At-Ta'if.

According to representation here, which meets with the Federal Government's official statements, there have been only exploratory talks until now on possible German arms deliveries and no concrete requests were made by Saudi Arabia. Last summer, King Khalid raised the subject in a talk with Federal Chancellor Schmidt and Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal during a Bonn visit in November last referred to the matter. The matter then was put on ice.

Then early this year, a SPIEGEL report elicited a quarrel in Bonn, whose course met with the growing uneasiness from the Saudis. The widepsread concern voiced within the SPD and also within the FDP finally prompted Riyadh's abandoning the matter. This means formally, because the Federal Government, as it has stated repeatedly, is waiting for a formal and detailed delivery request from Riyadh. As matters stand, however, this request will not be made. The Saudis certainly will order tanks and weapons elsewhere.

This must not necessarily entail immediate consequences for German-Saudi relations. Granted, all this is an unpleasant experience for Riyadh, all the more so since the Saudis for instance are always very generous vis-a-vis Bonn with regard to financial matters. But as long as there does not exist any formal purchase request, the Saudis do not lose face. It can be assumed that hardly anything will change in their relationship to the Federal Republic. Nevertheless, the proposal for large-scale economic cooperation, which Riyadh linked with the arms project, will fail to materialize.

LIBYAN CALL FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM CHAD DENOUNCED

LD261354 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] The Quai d'Orsay has just denounced the Chadian-Libyan call for a withdrawal of French forces from Africa. This demand was announced 48 hours ago by the Al-Qadhdhafi services. In it, the Libyan leader accuses France of conducting military maneuvers near the Chadian border. To the Quai d'Orsay, the point at issue is merely a military diversion designed to divert attention from the major issue which is still the presence of considerable Libyan forces in Chad against the general feelings of the African countries.

FRANCOIS-PONCET REPORTS ON CHAD DEVELOPMENTS

LD261705 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Jan 81 p 36

[Text] The National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission on Thursday, 22 January heard a report from Mr Francois-Poncet, who explained French policy in Africa and, more particularly, in Chad. Recalling that "France will always back Africa when its independence and security are threatened," the foreign minister said that his recent trips to Abidjan and Luanda gave him the impression that Paris' policy is "understood perfectly."

With regard to Chad, he expressed the view that the remarks made in Libya on the "merger" are inconsistent and ambiguous and that the Chadian people will never subscribe to an agreement concluded "in violation of the Lagos agreements" by a transitional government without the powers to conclude such an agreement. He welcomed the "cohesion" among African states "in these difficult circumstances."

The planned "merger" was strongly condemned Thursday by Chadian Ambassador to Cairo Ouangmotching. According to a cable from our correspondent, the diplomat accused Colonel al-Qadhdhafi of intending to "purely and simply annex a country which he has always coveted," and, still regarding himself as the representative of Chad "and not of a regime or a faction," said he "belongs to no faction" and called on his compatriot "officials of all ranks, officers and soldiers, tradesmen and businessmen to pull themselves together."

L'HUMANITE VIEWS CARTER, REAGAN ADMINISTRATIONS

LD261125 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 22 Jan 81 pp 1, 8

[Yves Moreau article: "From Carter to Reagan"]

[Text] The detention of the U.S. Embassy staff in Iran ended at the same time as Mr Carter's presidency. The attention focused on the event overshadowed Mr Reagan's inauguration despite the pomp which the new White House incumbent tried to give it.

Although they were examined by Algerian doctors who considered their state of health to be satisfactory, the 52 Americans have not yet been returned to their families. They have been isolated from the rest of the world for a few days in a hospital in Wiesbaden where, we have learned, the CIA is playing a leading role in the examinations to which they are being subjected.

These precautions bear little relation to the image which Mr Reagan would like to give his country in portraying it as the "beacon of freedom."

Moreover, the solution implemented in Tehran leaves many questions unanswered. In particular, there is now reason to wonder about the aim of the formidable deployment of naval air forces near Iran ordered by Washington. Isn't this all the more threatening to Iran since the hostilities launched against it by Iraq are still raging? Is the aim of this operation not to cast doubt on the Iranian revolution which, despite its weaknesses, its inconsistencies and even some negative aspects, is a historic step forward in the struggle against imperialism?

On a more general level, it is right to examine the new administration's main options now that power has been handed over in the United States. It would be nice to pick out only the following statements from Mr Reagan's inauguration speech: "Peace is the highest aspiration of the American people. We will negotiate for it."

In fact, the question is whether the Washington administration finally will learn from a recent and not very glorious past which led it from Vietnam to support for the dictatorial junta in El Salvador and from the Camp David agreements to the revival of the arms race. The things for which Mr Carter can justifiably be criticized are not so much what have been described as the inconsistencies in his policy but its adventurist character, hostility toward detente and his continual interference in other states' internal affairs.

On fallacious pretexts, such as the situation in Afghanistan, Mr Carter aroused tension which the United States itself, despite the power it still has, is capable of controlling as it could when it had a nuclear monopoly. The world has very fortunately changed since then and these changes are continuing before our eyes. The balance of forces is less and less favorable to imperialism.

That is why, however unpleasant they may have sounded, some of the purple prose used in the recent election campaign should be taken calmly. What Mr Reagan or his advisers said matters much less than the way they behave now that they are at grips with the real situation. Without cherishing any illusions about their championing peoples' rights and peaceful coexistence, we would hope that, unlike many of his predecessors, Mr Reagan might act in a reasonable way.

In his valedictory message, Mr Carter recalled that, in the event of nuclear conflagration, a destructive power greater than that used throughout World War II would be unleashed every second. We can only regret that Mr Carter did not remember this when, instead of having them ratified, he froze the SALT II agreements which he had, nonetheless, signed. It is in such spheres in particular that one would hope to see his successor show a more reasonable attitude. There is no doubt that that would be welcomed in Moscow.

However, Mr Reagan is under pressures from various opposing directions, not all of which are American. Thus, in his congratulatory message to the new U.S. President, Social Democratic Chancellor Helmut Schmidt called for the strengthening of the Atlantic alliance in terms which Francois Mitterrand would no doubt approve since strengthening NATO in this way has been one of his main concerns since he abandoned the joint program. Would Giscard d'Estaing disavow his best friend Helmut Schmidt?

At a time when the United States is being forced to analyze Mr Carter's sorry record, a French diplomacy worthy of the name should be making an active contribution to changing international relations toward disarmament and peace. There is no lack of opportunities to take effective initiatives in this connection. For instance, the European meeting in Madrid is to reopen next Tuesday.

As in all circumstances, France should speak with its own voice at this meeting and make independent and bold proposals for disarmament, detente and the organization of collective security. Instead of aligning with Bonn and Washington, it ought to strive to gradually overcome and simultaneously dissolve the military blocs, while respecting our alliances.

A sovereign France, present and active in the world, should encourage other peoples' aspirations to full sovereignty and should support the establishment of a new international order, ruling out interference in other states' internal affairs and ensuring that justice and solidarity among peoples finally prevail. That is the path which the PCF and its candidate Georges Marchais advocate in the struggle plan for the presidential elections. This is also the language which must now be used to Washington.

PRESS REACTIONS TO PRESIDENT REAGAN'S INAUGURATION

NC262100 [Editorial Report] Nicosia's Greek-language press coverage of the 20 January inauguration of President Reagan was highlighted by the following editorials and commentaries stressing the effects of the Reagan administration on Cypriot affairs:

In an editorial on page 3 on 21 January, ELEVTHERI KIPROS addresses itself to the U.S. President, saying: "As of today, in your capacity as President of a great country, you play a role that affects the fate of the world." The paper then notes that "the geographic area of our small homeland has always been attracting your attention because of its geopolitical importance," adding that "however, the Cypriot problem may be considered to be one of secondary importance when compared to other world problems you are called upon to face.

"From this faraway corner of our homeland, which is extensively under occupation, allow us to submit the following along with our congratulations: In our humble opinion, the Cypriot problem is an international one of major significance. Primary problems are not solely those for which war is waged or blood is shed but also questions of occupation of one country by another, as is the case with Cyprus."

The paper concludes: "Could it be that your declarations will have a better fate? Could it be that whatever you say is not dictated solely by stern politics but also by truth, which is inside the soul of every true artist, as is the case with you?"

In a page 3 editorial on 22 January, KHARAVYI says that Reagan assumes the Presidency during a period of tension in the international political arena "characterized by his country's increasing aggressiveness and by an effort to strike at detente and restore cold war polarization."

Referring to President Reagan's inauguration speech, by which he urged the Americans to begin a period of "national renewal," the paper says: "If Reagan's 'renewal' is based on the appraisals expressed in his preelection speeches--that is, on the shortsighted insistence on the untenable dream of great America, which would dominate the world by imposing its will on everybody--then the new U.S. Government will fail miserably both at home and abroad."

In a page 2 editorial on 22 January, O AGON says that although Reagan has also made promises during his election campaign, "we are not naive enough to expect a change because foreign policy is determined not by individuals but by interests." The paper adds that it only took Reagan 20 minutes to deliver his inauguration address and announce a harder line on foreign relations, stressing that if Reagan is to oppose Soviet activities, he will need greater support from his country's allies--which means that Turkey will not fail to take advantage of this opportunity. The paper concludes: "Therefore, the reasonable conclusion is that Turkey will have no reason to change its present intransigent attitude. It may even appear more cynical and demanding."

PAPER RELATES HOSTAGES TO MISSING PERSONS ISSUE

NC251153 Nicosia THE CYPRUS WEEKLY in English 23 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Viewpoint"]

[Text] The whole world cannot but share the joy of the next of kin of the 52 American hostages finally released by Iran.

But the Cypriot public at the same time cannot but share in the bitterness expressed by the relatives of the 2,000 Greek Cypriot missing since the Turkish invasion in the summer of 1974, over the lack of international interest in their plight.

Rightly or wrongly, the relatives believe that many of their loved ones are held hostage as undeclared prisoners of war in Turkish prisons. Yet all attempts to determine the fate of all the missing through the appointment of an international commission have been frustrated by Turkey's refusal to cooperate.

The international community agreed to impose sanctions against Iran until the 52 American hostages were released.

Such issues have their intensely humanitarian aspect. It is only proper that political pressure on an international scale should be exerted on those responsible for prolonging the drama and anguish of both the missing hostages and their loved ones.

It would appear that just as Turkey evaded censure, even though the Council of Europe found her guilty of the gross violation of human rights in Cyprus, she is also being let off scott-free on the issue of missing persons.

MEDIA REPORTS ON U.S. CONTACTS WITH NORTH

I DHIMOKRATIKI Report

NC260701 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 26 Jan 81 pp 1, 10

[Text] The scandalous action of the Americans in sending their diplomats into the occupied Cypriot territories through the illegal Tymbou airport has, besides other things, caused serious concern to the government. At the same time this raises numerous questions about the intentions of the Americans with regard to the operation of the U.S. spy radio stations now controlled by the Turks.

And while the government is studying the reports in order to make the appropriate demarches to Washington about the violation of the sovereignty of the Cyprus Republic, an abundance of indications disclose that:

1. The reopening of certain sections of the spy radio stations in the occupied areas is being pushed forward.

2. The provision of facilities to the Americans in the north also lies within the framework of the U.S.-Turkish defense agreement.

3. The spy radio stations are linked to the powerful radio monitoring stations of the U.S. bases in Turkey.

For fuller understanding of exactly what is happening behind our backs we recall certain very significant facts:

First, the disclosure only a few days ago of the CIA report according to which Cyprus is placed within Turkey's sphere of influence.

Second, the disclosures of Claudia Wright in the NEW STATESMAN that in the appendices to the U.S.-Turkish agreement on the bases, the Cypriot north is recognized as the "Turkish part."

The same appendices reveal that the United States guarantees the military security of the "Turkish part" of Cyprus, something that means the undertaking of specific commitments towards Ankara in order to protect the faits accomplis and to consolidate them.

The fact that the Americans who came about the radio stations arrived through Tymbou betrays a forthright readiness to recognize the "state" and, at the same time, also a readiness for other, maybe more serious, moves.

Official Demarche

NC261153 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Replying to a question on the subject, the government spokesman has said that Foreign Minister Rolandhis today summoned U.S. Ambassador Stone to his office and made a demarche regarding the arrival of U.S. officials in the occupied areas. The demarche was made after the government had established that U.S. officials had in fact arrived in Cyprus via the illegal Tymbou airport in connection with matters that concern the nonfunctioning U.S. radio stations lying in the occupied territories.

TA NEA Report

NC271725 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 27 Jan 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Yesterday, Foreign Minister Rolandhis summoned to his office U.S. Ambassador Stone and made a demarche on behalf of the government in connection with the arrival of two American diplomats in the occupied areas through Tymbou.

The visit of the two American diplomats to the occupied areas and their inspection of the Yerolakkos radio station, which has been dead since 1974, is connected with the following reports:

The Americans intend to reopen their two radio stations which are in the occupied areas.

The same reports add that the United States has secured permission from the Turkish junta to operate the radio stations on the basis of the status of American bases and other installations in Turkey.

According to reports, during his meeting with Mr Stone, Foreign Minister Rolandhis drew the American ambassador's attention to the fact that such actions constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus and are interpreted as recognition of Denktas' "state."

KHARAVYI Comment

NC270737 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 27 Jan 81 p 3

[From the "Views and Comments" column: "Stab in the Back"]

[Text] The official confirmation of the report that American officials have arrived in the occupied part of Cyprus through the illegal Tymbou airport and have inspected the American radio station at Yerolakkos with the permission of the "Federated State," gives the scandal new dimensions. This is a flagrant and calculated violation of the sovereignty of the Cyprus state by the United States, and it must incur our government's serious consideration and increase the people's vigilance. The American action openly indicates recognition of the Turkish Cypriot pseudostate and constitutes a stab in the back, a poisonous blow against the lawful and internationally recognized state and Government of Cyprus. We have no doubt that these are the real intentions of Washington within the framework of its permanent partitionist plans, and that the sudden visit of its envoys to the occupied areas is the first step toward the implementation of these plans. Nor can it be considered a coincidence that the Americans, in order to strike at our entity as a state, have chosen a delicate phase of the intercommunal talks--a phase during which the principles of independence and sovereignty of Cyprus are being tested.

International recognition and respect for our sovereign rights are the most powerful weapon in our struggle, and we must safeguard these in every way. We must do so determinedly and irrevocably. We must safeguard them against any threat, and we must make it clear to those who violate them that we have the will to react decisively. This must be officially stressed to the American Government. If Washington wishes to maintain even a minimum of relations with Cyprus, it must respect its independence and sovereignty and must obseyve international regulations. This is a matter of principle and no concession should be allowed if we want to avert other treacherous blows or partitionist actions by the imperialists.

O AGON Column

NC270744 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 27 Jan 81 p 2

[From "Our Positions" column: "Hostile Action"]

[Text] Following the notorious CIA report that places Cyprus within Turkey's "sphere of influence," another American action comes to confirm the clearly hostile U.S. attitude toward the Cyprus state. This concerns the arrival of Americans in the occupied territories in order to inspect the radio stations there. The Americans came through the Tymbou airport.

This action is tantamount to de facto recognition of the occupation and division of Cyprus. The government must ask for explanations for these activities. The Americans will definitely find some "excuse" but they must bear in mind that they have interests in the free territories that might be affected by their scandalous display of favor for Turkey.

O AGON DECRIES U.S. INACTION ON SETTLEMENT

NC270803 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 27 Jan 81 p 1

[From the observer's 'My Opinion" column: "They Can But They Do Not Want To--Americans and Cyprus"]

[Text] There is no reasonable man in this country who would not agree that the United States and the West in general are the only ones who can pressure and compel Turkey to be reasonable and to agree to a fair Cyprus solution.

But at the same time no reasonable man would agree that the Americans and the West in general want to contribute to the reaching of an honorable Cyprus settlement.

As to why, this is most obvious.

The Americans and the West in general do not lay down their Cyprus policy on the basis of which side is right or which leader or government is in power in Cyprus or Greece.

The American policy on the Cyprus problem is determined and charted on the basis of American interests in the region.

And the American interests clearly dictate that Turkey should be strengthened and supported by all means because, for the United States, Turkey is much more important than both Greece and Cyprus put together.

Therefore, the American policy toward Cyprus will not change in favor of Cyprus or Greece, so long as Turkey is the guardian of American interests in the region.

We cannot have illusions: the Americans can pressure Turkey; they can contribute to a fair solution of our problem.

They can, but they do not want to. And they do not want to because their interests dictate the strengthening of Turkey which is encouraged in its expansionist goals against Greece and Cyprus. Turkey is also encouraged by this very support from the Americans and the West.

It is not by chance that the CIA places Cyprus in Turkey's sphere of influence. Nor is the pro-Turkish policy that the United States has been following in the case of Cyprus' rights to be considered accidental. A very small example of this provocatively American policy has been the recent case of American officials who, with full disregard for the sovereign rights of the lawful Government of Cyprus, arrived piratically in the occupied territories in order to inspect the spy radio stations which they have there.

The Cypriot people must not have any illusions about the Americans' attitude toward Cyprus. Nor should they expect any change in this attitude in favor of the Greek side if many factors are not overthrown, and if no seismic geopolitical changes occur in our region.

CSSR DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

NC262035 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] CSSR Deputy Minister of Trade Jakubik arrived in Cyprus this evening. He will lead his country's delegation in the negotiations that will be held in Nicosia to review CSSR-Cypriot trade.

EDEK ISSUES RESOLUTION ON SETTLEMENT ISSUE

NC261942 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] An EDEK Political Bureau resolution says that the Cypriot problem is facing very serious dangers, adding that the irrevocable future of the Cypriot people will depend on today's handling and decisions. The EDEK Political Bureau maintains that a continuation of the present handling will lead to a national catastrophe.

In a communique, EDEK says it supports substantive talks with specific proposals for a solution in accordance with the principles of the UN resolutions. Talks without content, it adds, are against the Cypriot cause. Only with the correct defensive shielding and correct foreign policy, EDEK says, will Turkish goals fail and will Turkey allow negotiations for a viable solution. The communique also says that EDEK will participate independently in the next parliamentary elections.

PRESS REACTIONS TO PRESIDENT REAGAN'S INAUGURATION

NC262026 [Editorial Report] Athens Greek-language press coverage of the 20 January inauguration of President Reagan was highlighted by the following editorials and commentaries stressing the possible effects of the Reagan administration on U.S.-Greek relations:

In a page 6 editorial on 21 January, I AVYI points out that "the change in presidents in the United States is not an insignificant event" for Greece, which the paper says "has been trapped in the grasp of the U.S.-NATOite aggressive strategy thanks to the New Democracy policy."

The paper says it is too early to make any forecasts as to the Reagan administration's line on international problems, particularly on those that most directly concern Greece. It stresses: "What is certain is that with the election of the new president, the most aggressive circles of U.S. monopolistic capital have advanced their positions, which augurs nothing good for the cause of world peace and detente or for the issues directly connected with safeguarding our national interests and rights."

In conclusion, the paper stresses that because of Reagan's coming to power, democratic forces in Greece must strengthen their unity and be more decisively dependent on the people's forces to repulse U.S. pressure in connection with the vital question of the U.S. bases.

In its page 2 "Evening Column" on 22 January, I VRADHINI says that what Karamanlis has said in his message to Reagan reflects the Greek people's feelings, adding that the Greeks have always cherished friendly feelings toward the United States where a strong Greek community is living. It stresses: "Of course, these relations have been temporarily overshadowed at times by actions of the U.S. Government that did not respond to the Greek people's expectations and strong sentimentalism. However, they were passing clouds that vanished."

In a frontpage editorial on 22 January, MESIMVRINI says that Reagan has inherited many thorny issues from Carter, including that of "restoring justice in Cyprus in particular and in Greek-Turkish relations in general." The paper stresses: "Reagan, who has been very sparing with his promises, has to cope with the explosive nature of the [Cypriot]--problem, which is the result of its being perpetuated. But it will be strange, although not rare, if things prove the skepticism about the new Republican President to be wrong--just as the hopes that prevailed about the Democratic President's start were proved to be wrong."

In a frontpage editorial on 21 January, ESTIA refers to Greek-U.S. relations, saying that they are at their lowest and adding that both sides are to be blamed for damaging "traditional Greek-American friendship." The paper stresses: "At this moment there are a number of pending, dangerous issues between Greece and the United States such as the Cyrpriot problem and the question of the limits of responsibility in the Aegean within NATO--issues that might be within the framework of the more general policy of the U.S. superpower. Thus, every concept of justice and morality is disregarded for the sake of U.S. interests in this region. But let the new U.S. President not forget that the time when the great powers decided on behalf of the small states is over."

The paper points out that Greece has always been a faithful friend and ally and therefore should not be treated unfairly. It adds: "Let Reagan and his associates be certain that in the long run they will turn to small but consistent Greece if critical circumstances ever unmask the true face of some of the present opportunists who pose as friends." Stressing that the West will suffer a major setback if Greece is lost to the Western bloc, the paper says: "Thus, let Reagan take the bold step and carry out his declarations for a really new policy so that the United States will be dreaded by its foes and loved by its friends. This would be a major service on his part, and as a result his name would be worthily recorded by history."

MITSOTAKIS BRIEFS REPORTERS ON U.S. BASES TALKS

NC241638 Athens NEWS in English 24 Jan 81 p 4

[Text] Negotiations on a new Greek-U.S. defense treaty regulating the future status of U.S. military bases in Greece will start in Athens next Tuesday, Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis told political reporters yesterday.

He said the Greek side will submit, as soon as the talks start, separate proposals for each one of the bases operating in Greece. Later on, Greece will also submit drafts for letters to be exchanged between the Greek foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state upon the signing of the agreement.

"But most important is the main part of the agreement," Mitsotakis said, "and the Greek Government has already submitted its proposals on this part." He said the main part would regulate issues concerning Greek commanding officers of the bases, and define in detail their status and scope of authority.

The foreign minister said the American side was expected to express its views on the Greek plan at the beginning of the talks. "The American reaction to Greek proposals will determine the speed with which negotiations will progress," he said, adding that the Greek Government shares the U.S. Government's desire for a speedy conclusion of the negotiations.

Although there is no definite timetable, talks are expected to conclude some time in March, Mitsotakis told reporters.

He also said Greece will ask to be informed of the texts detailing technical arrangements which accompany the recently signed U.S.-Turkey agreement on U.S. bases in Turkey, and will demand to see at least those parts of the texts which concern Greece. These texts have been classified as secret and have not been part of the Congressional Record.

GOVERNMENT DENIES REPORT ON DIA ACTIVITIES

NC261535 Athens TA NEA in Greek 26 Jan 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The government has denied as "totally inaccurate and imaginative" a report carried by yesterday's RIZOSPASTIS to the effect that a U.S. secret service (the well-known DIA) had installed a device to eavesdrop on discussions at the offices of an opposition party. (Editor's note: Although the paper does not name the party, it is clear that PASOK is hinted at).

ADDITIONAL DISK MEMBERS SURRENDER TO AUTHORITIES

TA261952 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Another 20 unionists belonging to the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK], who have arrest warrants against them for various crimes, have surrendered to the Istanbul Martial Law Command. The arrest warrants issued in absentia against the 20 DISK members were [word indistinct] by the 2d Military Court of the Istanbul Martial Law Command. This brings the number of DISK unionists so far arrested to 260. Arrest warrants have been issued against another 46 DISK unionists.

LEFTIST LEADERS GIVEN ULTIMATUM TO SURRENDER

TA261658 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Communique No 1 issued by the General Staff Martial Law Military Services Coordination Directorate]

[Text] 1. Turkish Labor Party leader Behice Boran and Turkish Teachers' Unity and Solidarity Association [TOB-DER] leader Gultekin Gazioglu, who have been under investigation by the martial law commands since the 12 September 1980 operation and who are known to be currently residing abroad, should return to Turkey and surrender to the security forces.

2. It is hereby announced that the necessary procedures will be undertaken to strip these suspects of their citizenship unless they return to the country by 25 February 1981.

LIRA DEVALUED AGAINST DOLLAR, OTHER CURRENCIES

TA262037 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Excerpt] The value of the Turkish lira [TL] has been readjusted against certain foreign currencies in accordance with the recent developments in international money markets. According to a statement issued by the Central Bank, the value of the U.S. dollar increased from 89.25 to 91.90 TL and the value of the Deutsche mark remained the same. The purchase rates, which will be effective as of tomorrow morning, for some of the other foreign currencies are as follows: 107.66 TL to the Australian dollar; 41.44 TL to the Dutch florin; 20.37 TL to the Swedish krone; 49.69 TL to the Swiss franc; 9.48 TL to 100 Italian lire; 76.63 TL to the Canadian dollar; 37.15 TL to the Kuwait dinar; 219.57 TL to the British pound sterling; and 27.68 TL to the Saudi riyal.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KREISKY COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH ISRAEL'S PERES

AU261055 [Editorial Report] Several Vienna German-language newspapers on 26 January carry reports on the Vienna meeting between Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Israeli Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres on 24 January. Under the headline "Middle East Junction: Kreisky" KURIER on page 2 reports that on Saturday Shim'on Peres "quite unexpectedly" called on Chancellor Kreisky at his Vienna villa for a talk, and left Vienna the same evening. The newspaper notes that the Peres visit is right between two Middle East trips by Kreisky: He visited Jordan last fall, and is going to visit Egypt in February.

ARBEITER-ZEITUNG on page 1 highlights a Kreisky statement after the meeting that "after his talks with Israeli Labor Party leader Peres he believed that the Labor Party correctly assessed the essential problems."

DIE PRESSE carries on page 1 a Georg Possanner report on an "exclusive interview" with Kreisky. According to the paper, Kreisky declared in the interview that his talks with Peres "focused on the Middle East conflict, the Iraqi-Iranian war, the policy to be expected of Ronald Reagan and personal views about how things should go at this stage." The paper notes Kreisky's emphatic denial of rumors that a Palestinian representative was present at the talk and quotes him as adding: "No non-Israeli was present."

According to DIE PRESSE, Kreisky declared that it was Peres who had taken the initiative for their meeting. Asked whether he is disappointed about the Israeli Labor Party program adopted at its latest party congress, considering that the program rejects negotiations with the PLO, calls for an "active defense" against the PLO and sticks to the concept of an undivided Jerusalem as the Israeli capital, Kreisky replied: "The platform is not good and, personally, I do not like it at all. It is not productive." Kreisky added that he briefly discussed this with Peres and his adviser. On this occasion, he was told that "there are some 'misunderstandings' and, moreover, the 'platform is not yet final' because it will first be necessary to achieve an 'accord with the MAPAM' faction."

1.5 BILLION SCHILLING GUARANTEED LOAN FOR POLAND

AU261425 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 24-25 Jan 81 p 9

[Summary] Austria has granted Poland a new government-guaranteed loan with a credit ceiling of 1.5 billion schillings to finance Austrian exports to Poland. Credits granted to Polish buyers within the framework of the new credit ceiling will have a maximum running period of 4 years and will be fully guaranteed by the Austrian Control Bank.

TRADE MINISTER DISCUSSES SOVIET GAS DELIVERIES

AU211618 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 21 Jan 81 p 10

[Uwe Englebrecht report: "Soviets Promise Gas Deliveries: Large Order for Shipyards"]

[Summary] After his return from Moscow, Trade Minister Staribacher declared that Soviet natural gas deliveries to Austria this year are fully ensured, and that the USSR has placed an order with the Austrian shipyards corporation for 10 18,000-ton motor ships, worth 570 million schillings.

Staribacher said that the Soviet side again assured him that the USSR will strictly comply with its 1981 gas delivery commitment of 2.6 billion cubic meters--at present there are delivery arrears of between 5 and 10 percent. He also was optimistic about additional Soviet gas deliveries this summer over and above the contractual quota, as well as about higher Soviet stopgap gas deliveries until 1985, when larger quantities of Soviet natural gas will be supplied to central Europe via the planned west Siberian pipeline.

The Moscow talks also dealt extensively with the long term project of a power link between the CEMA power grid terminal at Albertirsa, Hungary, and the Austrian power grid. The implementation of this technically rather complicated project would permit a power exchange in view of the different peak load times in the various countries, and might save Austria the construction of two powerplants. Soviet Premier Tikhonov on 16 January expressed a positive view of the project in general, and promised a speedy examination of its technical aspects by the USSR ministries concerned and the USSR Academy of Sciences. Austrian Federal Power Company Director General Fremuth is staying on for several days in Moscow to discuss further details of this project.

The new Soviet order for 10 motor ships placed with the Korneuburg and Linz shipyards will enable these shipyards to continue production at full capacity. Since 1945, they have supplied a total of 111 vessels to the USSR, and more Soviet orders are pending, including among others, three passenger ships, a 350-ton floating crane and a dredger.

Power Link Project

AU231039 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 23 Jan 81 p 16

[Uwe Engelbrecht report: "Agreement With Moscow on Power Link as Early as Mid-1981?"]

[Summary] Moscow--Walter Fremuth, head of an Austrian power industry delegation which negotiated several days in Moscow on the project of a power link between the power grids of CEMA and Austria, declared after the conclusion of the talks that details of the project will soon be discussed by a new working group to be set up within the framework of the joint Austrian-Soviet economic commission. According to Fremuth, the technical problems are essentially regarded as solved. The new working group that will be headed by Fremuth himself for the Austrian side will not only deal with power exchange but also with imports and exports of powerplants and other power installations.

The envisaged power link, now being discussed on the basis of a proposal submitted by Fremuth in 1979, is to boost both sides' energy reserves through power exchanges, taking advantage not only of the 2-hour peak-load difference between Austria and the western part of the USSR, but also providing for the exchange of Austrian "summer" power produced by hydropowerplants for CEMA and "winter" power produced by thermal powerplants.

According to Fremuth, the USSR Council of Ministers has endorsed the project. While originally a larger exchange capacity was envisaged, it is now planned to limit the capacity initially to 500-1,000 megawatts, since this involves only relatively low basic investment costs. This capacity may be expanded later. Fremuth believes that an agreement on the power link project can be concluded by the middle of this year.

KREISKY SCHEDULED TO VISIT EGYPT 14-17 FEB

AU221305 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Chancellor Kreisky will pay an official visit to Egypt 14-17 February it was learned today from a chancellory source. Kreisky's last visit to Cairo was in May 1977. This time he is expected to discuss with President as-Sadat both the Middle East problem and bilateral economic questions.

BELGIUM

LE SOIR: REAGAN UNLIKELY TO START 'NEW ERA'

LD261333 Brussels LE SOIR in French 22 Jan 81 p 3

[Unattributed article: "The Reagan Era"]

[Text] There has been a Kennedy era, a Nixon era and even a Carter era.... Every time a Democratic president succeeds a Republican president, or the other way round, necessary noises are made in the victor's camp, which are repeated by the media ad infinitum, suggesting that America and the world are facing some tremendous changes. Both, however, go on turning, rather badly.

There is no reason to imagine that things will work out differently for Ronald Reagan. It can be expected that Washington's European allies will soon be taking him to task for interfering rather too much in their affairs. A mere swing of the pendulum--when Carter was president, they accused him of having no sense of leadership. Be that as it may, in view of their relative lack of resources and, especially, their almost ostentatious lack of ambition, with the possible exception of Germany, they will have grudgingly to play second fiddle.

The Soviets are aware of this just as well as the Americans. As far as the former are concerned, their main concern is to know under what conditions the inevitable dialogue with the other superpower will begin. It appears that Ronald Reagan's firmness and Alexander Haig's and Richard Allen's lucidity can be relied on, at least provided that they are willing not to neutralize one another, which is by no means certain. And the rapid anti-Sovietism shown by the new President during his election campaign is no more virulent than that of that other candidate hailing from California, whose name was Richard Nixon.

There is no reason to criticize Ronald Reagan for this, especially since he has shown that he know how to choose his aides, is open to advice, is prepared to confine himself to the main problems, and furthermore, has apparently learned in recent months to talk only about things of which he has some knowledge.

Having said this, it is difficult to understand how he can build a strong America--as he asserted he would--while reducing taxes 30 percent over a 3-year period, as he was also asserted that he would. A program which his vice president, George Bush, likened, at the same time when they were competing against each other in "primaries," to an introduction of voodoo rites into politics.

What could cause particular concern is the way in which he appeared to take no notice during his campaign of the two warnings which President Carter continually addressed to him with undoubted courage, urging him to give up neither the idea of imposing a minimum of respect for human rights wherever this is humanly possible nor the idea of stopping at any cost the nuclear arms race which could eventually make the world, which is now revolving unsatisfactorily, stop revolving altogether.

"This is a small world." The superpowers are well aware of this by definition, but in 1981 this saying conjures up much more than mere confrontation of a balance of forces. Carter was right when he reminded the man who defeated him--and, beyond him, the USSR--of this fact in his farewell message.

THE NETHERLANDS

DE VOLKSKRANT COMMENTS ON REAGAN INAUGURATION

LD231251 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 21 Jan 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Inauguration"]

[Text] For the first time in U.S. history Ronald Reagan took the presidential oath on the West side of the Capitol yesterday--with his face turned toward that part of the country which forms his electoral base and which is the source of inspiration for his political philosophy. This symbol is all the more important since there are few tangible indications about the policies which President Reagan is going to follow. Even his inaugural speech provided no information about that.

It was a symbol, therefore, but also something more than that. Just as Jimmy Carter's Georgians "took over" Washington when the administration changed in January 1977, so the U.S. capital has experienced the entry of Reagan's Californians in the past weeks. It is true that in filling the most senior government posts the new President has adopted a more all-round approach than had originally been feared. However, in the lower echelons of the presidential apparatus--especially as regards the several hundred adviser's posts in the White House--it is the West Coast Republican elite which will make up the team. They have come to Washington without any trace of the feeling of inferiority which characterized the Georgians, and with the overwhelming conviction that they are going to lead the United States into a new conservative era.

Therefore all the signs are that in the coming period Washington is going to swing strongly to the right--a swing which will probably be seen most clearly in the foreign policy sphere. However, there are some factors which could make that swing better than expected.

First, there is the question of whether the 40th U.S. President really is led by an indisputable conservative change of atmosphere in the country. The election analyses show that Reagan owes the presidency mainly to wholehearted dissatisfaction with his predecessor's faulty economic policy. The new administration's main concern is to boost and strengthen the ailing U.S. economy, and in this sphere rapid results must be recorded which do not only please the directors of the big companies. That requires a flexible approach.

In addition, Reagan did not show himself to be a rigid administrator when he was governor of California. The "pioneering" mentality which is closely connected with the 19th westerward trail and which Reagan so often takes as his own is in fact characterized by a strong morality-with-your-hand-on-your-revolver, but it is also furnished with a sizeable dose of pragmatism--otherwise the American dream would have remained largely a dream.

Finally, there is the international situation, which has its own dynamics. President Reagan is facing a world which simply no longer lends itself to simple power models and which will not bend to the American will even with great military show.

One of the former actor Reagan's favorite films is "Patton," the story of the famous U.S. general in World War II. The film has "a message which must be spread again today," Reagan said in an interview; the message is that "there are things in life for which men must be prepared to die." For those who see that as a prelude to armed action it is good to know that the new President's hero did not die on the battlefield but in an ordinary automobile accident long after the war.

CORRECTION TO COMMENTS ON SUBMARINE SALE TO TAIWAN

The following is a correction to the item entitled: "PRC Press Attache Deplores Submarine Sale to Taiwan," published in the 26 January Western Europe DAILY REPORT on pages F 2-3:

On Page F 3, the last sentence in the penultimate paragraph should read: "should the Americans themselves supply weapons to Taiwan in the future, we will take precisely the attitude we are now taking with the Netherlands, according to Shen Zhihuan."

24 SPD BUNDESTAG DEPUTIES CALL FOR DEFENSE CUT

DW271600 Bonn DIE WELT in German 27 Jan 81 p 2

['Document' entitled: "More Arms Only Make the World Poorer"]

[Text] Bonn, EPD--Twenty-four SPD Bundestag deputies have filed a motion with their Bundestag faction to cut the defense budget by DM1 billion in favor of development aid.

The faction should decide:

1. The expeditures in the amount of DM16,924,000,000 proposed in the draft of the federal budget plan for 1981--subtitle 14--sphere of responsibility of the federal minister of defense, for "military procurements" will be cut by DM1 billion.

2. The expenditures in the amount of DM4,852,000,000 proposed in the draft of the federal budget plan--subtitle 23--sphere of responsibility of the federal minister for economic cooperation, for "investments" wil be increased by DM1 billion. This is intended to increase appropriately the funds for investments made to date (for example, the world food program, food assistance, International Development Association and so forth) and to set up and finance a German solidarity program for counteracting hunger, epidemics and illiteracy in the 10 poorest countries of the Third World.

Justification: The applicants refer to the report of the North-South Commission and to the introduction written thereto by Willy Brandt, as well as to Willy Brandt's speech before the World War Veteran's Association in Munich. More arms do not make the world any safer but only even poorer. Hence, it must be possible under Social Democratic leadership to begin in the Federal Republic with a rechanneling of a part of the unproductive expenditures for constantly new arms and equipment, an expenditure which is dispensable under aspects of security policy, into productive expenditures for development aid.

The world's annual arms expenditures are approaching the sum of $450 billion. That is more than DM2 billion a day. Compared with this, the expenditures for development aid amount to merely $20 billion, which is less than 4.5 percent.

Some 800 million people of the Third and Fourth Worlds are on the verge of famine. UNICEF estimates say that in 1978 alone more than 12 million children under 5 years of age died of hunger. Estimates of the Bucharest world food conference say that some 60 million children will die of hunger in this decade if no immediate help is given.

Wherever famine exists, peace cannot continue to exist, despite increased armament. Those who want to ban war must ban the poverty of the masses.

Hunger, exploitation, poverty, want and diseases are in the long run the greatest gates for world communism. Those who want to have an effect on this threat to freedom cannot rely only on military security and the irresponsible arms race.

With the military expenditures of 1 single day, the World Health Organization could eliminate malaria, onohocerciasis, bilharziasis and sleeping sickness--illnesses and diseases costing the lives of millions of people. The money for one Leopard II, tank would suffice to build 1,000 classrooms for 30,000 students. With half a percentage of the armament expenditures of the world, famine could be eliminated in the 10 poorest countries of the world through the development of local agricultural production.

Our motion is meant to be a beginning. The motion to curtail the defense budget to the benefit of the budget for economic cooperation is supported by Deputy Rudi Schoefberger and 23 other deputies.

ISRAEL'S PERES VIEWS ARMS SALE TO SAUDI ARABIA

LD271222 Hamburg DPA in German 1110 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Bonn, 27 Jan (DPA)--Israel's opposition leader Shim'on Peres told journalists in Bonn today that if German tanks are supplied to Saudi Arabia, Israel probably will respond by requesting arms from the Federal Republic. Peres, who met with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SPD Chairman Brandt yesterday, said he is fundamentally opposed to Saudi Arabia receiving German tanks. "Saudi Arabia is not only rich in oil, but also rich in weapons," he said. If Bonn meets Riyadh's request for weapons, however, his country in the interests of its security, also will make demands. "This also includes the request for German weapons," Peres said.

The Israeli politician said he learned from his Bonn talks that Schmidt and Brandt are "deeply aware" of the significance of a possible change in German arms export policy.

At the same press conference, SPD Chairman Brandt explained his party's reservations about a general departure from this policy. "There are considerable doubts about departing from the basic lines of the attitude held so far," he stressed.

NEW JUSTICE, EDUCATION MINISTERS APPOINTED

DW261606 Hamburg DPA in German 1417 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 26 Jan (DPA) Juergen Schmude, 44-year-old federal minister of education and science, is the new federal minister of justice. He succeeds Hans-Jochen Vogel who was elected governing mayor of Berlin. At Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's request Anke Fuchs, the present parliamentary secretary of state in the Labor Ministry, is to take over education from Schmude. However, it was reported today in Bonn that in talks with Chancellor Schmidt, Mrs Fuchs hesitated about transferring to the ministerial post. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker told the press in Bonn that today there were "concluding, decisive talks" about Vogel's successor. Apparently alluding to Anke Fuchs' hesitation, Becker said that in any case several talks were needed and it might possibly take up to 2 days before the new staffing of the two ministries is announced.

GISCARD EXPLAINS FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES

LD272255 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 27 Jan 81

["1 Hour With the President" program, consisting of interview granted by President Giscard d'Estaing to journalists Jean-Pierre Elkabbach, Georges Bortoli and Alain Duhamel, in the Elysee--live]

[Excerpts] [Elkabbach] Here is the seventh broadcast in the series "1 Hour With the President of the Republic." It is taking place this evening direct from the Elysee and this time it is the turn of journalists from Channel Two to put questions to you. Georges Bortoli, Alain Duhamel and I will question you on France's foreign policy at this particular important time.

[Question] Mr President, those who criticize France's foreign policy talk of its flux or of its irresolution. When you hear things like that, how do you react?

[Answer] You know that the aim of this broadcast as far as I am concerned is not to reply to criticisms. It is to explain what France's foreign policy is so that French men and women can know it, and knowing it are able to judge it. But it is not to reply a priori to criticisms such as the one to which you have just referred. For me, this is a broadcast which should be explanatory and informative. All the same, just a quick word on what France's foreign policy is, to reply to what you are saying. I recall that very often in parliamentary debates or opinions, it is said: But what are the principles of France's foreign policy? And here it would seem that what is meant is that there should be a dogma, a sort of fixed doctrine, which would take no account of the fact that the world about us is a living world, a moving world, a changing world. I would say that that is more or less the concept which was formerly held, when it was believed that the sun went round the earth. One must see today's world. Today's world consists of 154 nations, 154 members of the United Nations, and the leaders of these nations, their importance, their political orientation change frequently. So one should not speak of principles as immutable. One must set oneself objectives. And that is what I should like to tell you first of all, briefly of course, what for me are the objectives of France's foreign policy, and afterward concerning... [words obscured by interjection from interviewer].

What are these objectives? [words obscured by interjection]... president of the republic. First to defend the interests of France. Not very simple, but for me that is the priority--as it is incidentally for other men in office in the world--to defend the interests of France.

The second objective is to maintain peace and if you have questions on that later, on the importance of peace for France, I will reply to you that for me it has been over the entire period a fundamental objective: to maintain peace; but peace with security and with dignity, which means several things. First, peace but with a strong defense for France and an independent defense for France. It also means France's participation in the alliance of which it has been part for 32 years now; and finally it means a search for a dialogue with those powers concerned with maintaining peace, and in particular a dialogue at summit level with those powers, and therefore, in particular, the Soviet Union.

The third objective is that France should bring a certain contribution to the organization of the world to come, a world which is changing under our eyes. We can see that clearly, as regards the distribution of its resources, its population, and therefore France must contribute to the organization of this world, which means first of all to deal with the problems regarding the dangers to this world and in particular the proliferation of nuclear arms, a danger which will be quite considerable and will be greatly felt by the population in the years to come, the problems regarding the organization of the world, the organization of Europe, and then the problems regarding the inequalities and injustices of the world, unequal resources, unequal incomes, that is the Third World and the North-South dialogue.

Before leaving these objectives--and I shall return to them because I believe them to be essential--I would like also to tell you that France's foreign policy has been in the lead. I reject the possibility of its going backward, and in particular on two planes: the first plane is going back in time. When I took office, almost 7 years ago, you remember the question was raised [words indistinct] it was said, in fact: The president of the republic wants to take France back in time. To my stupefaction, today I see the reverse, that is to say, there a number of people who say: One must go back in time. That is to the past and I reject the possibility of France going back in time. There is a second past which I reject, that of a return to colonialism. We granted independence to a large number of states in the world in 1960 and since then, and even before that in some cases. This was done once and for all. We shall not go back, directly or indirectly. Therefore, we shall not go back, either in regard to France's participation in the integrated NATO organization or in regard to returning to colonialism.

[Question] We shall come back to this subject, Mr President, but the implementation of these principles is undoubtedly (?gladly received).... [Giscard interrupts]

[Answer] And of these objectives... [Questioner interrupts]

[Question] ...and of these objectives is misunderstood by public opinion and one has the impression sometimes that, perhaps, they were mishandled in 1980 in a fairly difficult international situation. You said on 31 December 1979: There is a danger of war which threatens. Would you say the same thing tonight?

[Answer] First, you see, why do some say there is uncertainty? The word hazy [flou] is used; it is merely that they do not understand that France's role is to maintain a dialogue with all the big powers of the world. Therefore, we maintain a dialogue with the United States, with the old administration, now also with the new administration. We have a dialogue with the Soviet Union and I have just said why. The same with other world powers. Those who say hazy said: Why this and why should France not talk to one power alone? But if it were to talk to one power alone, it would address an aligned country. What you call hazy is in reality the fact that France maintains the independence of its dialogue with the big powers of the world. It will maintain the independence of this dialogue. You have said... [words indistinct] coming from the first country in the world to have a program for independence regarding energy; the first, the only country, the only one, to have intervened in Africa to oppose the destabilization of Africa, and to have intervened while running considerable risks, including risks regarding the president of the republic, the only country at the time of Kolwezi; it is the country of the West which makes the largest efforts regarding its defense and which has at the present time the strongest defense it has ever had; I put it to you thus.

[Question] The elements of tension in 1980 are to be found in 1981. How then do you judge the situation this year? Does it preoccupy you? Is it not marked by cold war, detente? Does it have a particular character?

[Answer] The year 1980 was a year of deterioration of the international situation and confidence. This is a fact. This deterioration continues, if I may say so, owing to events that have blocked international life, like the American elections which practically from the month of July until now have blocked one of the aspects of international life; also the question of the hostages in Iran and the long negotiation that preceded their release blocked a part of international diplomatic activity. There was therefore a deterioration which somehow has immobilized us since the summer.

What then is France's objective with regard to East-West relations? The point at issue is not to issue a judgment. What is the objective? To me, the objective must be the stabilization of East-West relations. They have deteriorated to a certain extent, but there are new circumstances: the arrival of a new U.S. president, the end of the hostage problem.

One then looks to the future and the objective must be the stabilization of these relations. And France wants the stabilization of East-West relations. This in fact requires three conditions--and tell me if you want to go into details. This supposes first a balance with regard to security--there cannot be stable East-West relations if there is a feeling that security is not assured because it would be then natural to worry and to reconstitute one's security. On the other hand, there must be self-restraint because there are situations marked by crisis and because there is a Third World bound to experience a considerable number of problems. Now there are very precise preoccupations, I would take the case of Poland. If one wants a stabilization of East-West relations, self-restraint must be showed toward these situations. Finally, there must be the exercising of responsibility in face of the problems posed, problems of nuclear proliferation, a dormant crisis here or there in the world, that is to say, the great problems of relations within the Third World and the distribution of energy resources and raw materials. Three prerequisites then: balance in security, self-restraint and a sense of responsibility.

[Question] But detente? Do we still have it, actually? Some people say that detente for us Westerners has rather shortchanged us and even cheated us.

[Answer] Well, detente--and in the beginning it was largely France which was behind it, France under General de Gualle--what was it, originally? It was the alternative to the cold war. The cold war was a period during which large amounts of arms were tockpiled and relations were of the kind that exist among countries making undeclared war. Detente was the alternative to the cold war. We still, fortunately, have the alternative to the cold war. But during detente, during the period of detente, two phenomena arose. On the one hand, there was what is called peaceful coexistence--that was the terminology used by the Soviet leaders--in other words, living together without making war, but at the same time, there was a shift in the positions of influence in the world which took place, which on the whole took place in this or that area of the world, to the advantage of the Soviet Union. And this is why some people say that detente was a cheat because there was peaceful coexistence, but there was also this shift in the balance of power in the world.

This is why I say now that the word we should bear in mind is stabilization of East-West relations. Stabilization means first of all stabilized mutual relations and then it means that there should not be any shift, any change in the balance of influence in the world today.

[Question] Before going on, a clarification please: When you say restraint and sense of responsibility, could that be interpreted as excessive prudence and self-effacement?

[Answer] But it's the same for both sides. If you want to develop this theme, I will tell you what it means.

[Question] About Poland, which is a subject in which French people are very interested at the moment. How do these principles apply? I mean what role is France trying to play faced with the Polish situation?

[Answer] So we will now talk about Poland. First of all, France is Poland's friend. It has been the friend of Poland and the Polish people for a long time. We have kept up this friendship in recent times. I have been to Poland frequently and have had contact with the leaders very regularly. So France's first attitude is one of sympathy with Poland.

Poland has had great internal difficulties since it has been having economic difficulties since 1 July last year. You remember: the announcement of a rise in meat prices, discontent among the people, then a strike in the Gdansk shipyards starting in August, and then the whole process of internal change in Poland. What is our attitude toward this process? It is to say that Poland must be allowed to live. Poland must be allowed to solve its problems by itself.

[Question] Excuse me. Can it? After all, it does have Soviet troops around it and inside its territory.

[Answer] Well, first one must know what has to be done and then take facts into account. And what must be done is to allow Poland to live, to allow Poland to resolve its problems itself. So we have the principle of noninterference. And any external interference in the affairs of Poland will bring about very serious consequences. And at the present time, everyone knows this perfectly well and is aware of it.

[Question] You told Mr Brezhnev so?

[Answer] I told Mr Brezhnev so. He knows.

[Question] Has it anything to do with the message you sent to Mr Brezhnev, which (?has been made public)?

[Answer] No, it has not been made public. We regularly exchange messages to analyze the international situation. It was not the only subject treated in this message. It spoke about the situation in Afghanistan, as well, and about other problems. I will say something about them in a minute. But it was one of the subjects of which I reminded him because our position on this has been made public several times.

[Question] Do you expect a reply?

[Answer] Yes. We exchange message regularly. I'll come back to your question, Mr Bortoli. No, it is natural that in solving its problems, Poland should take into account its geographic and strategic situation. This geographic and strategic situation is a fact of the present situation which no one can disregard. Therefore, there should be sympathy and noninterference in the domestic affairs of Poland, given, of course, its geographic and strategic situation, which at the present time can neither be ignored nor modified. The third point is that Poland and the Poles must make a big effort to solve their problems themselves, as one can see that their problem is not an easy one. It is even a very difficult one.

Poland, on the other hand, must be able to rely on aid. This aid would not be a substitute for Poland's efforts. It would be to make such an effort possible. Poland must be able to count on foreign aid to support its own efforts, which must be a national effort for recovery. Then, if you want, I will sum it up in three words with regard to Poland: sympathy, noninterference, aid.

[Question] When one sees the aspirations now being manifested in Poland, visible in Lech Walesa, through the Solidarity trade union, in other words, a Polish aspiration to secure a more liberal system, even in the geographic framework which you mentioned earlier, does it seem to you that this is something that the Soviets can put up with for long?

[Answer] It is not up to me to put myself in the place of the Soviets. It is up to them to answer.

My visit to Warsaw is sometimes mentioned. I think that the very frank conversation I had with Mr Brezhnev in Warsaw, in which I told him that the declarations made by this one or that one notwithstanding, it is quite clear that detente, which I now call the stabilization of East-West relations, will not be able to stand up to a fresh shock and that no illusions should be nurtured on this issue.

In the case of Poland, the self-restraint for which we call is not ours. On the contrary, it is self-restraint on the part of the Soviet Union.

One should see that with regard to a certain number of subjects. In fact, we expect the Soviet Union to show self-restraint, for instance, in the acts of destabilization in Africa, which are mistakes committed against the African continent, the poorest in the world, which is faced primarily with development tasks, and which should not become the focal point of rivalry between the superpowers. Well, here too, we call for self-restraint on the part of the Soviet Union. I spoke about this in my message. There should also be self-restaint in our own attitudes. For example, under the present circumstances, it would not be nice to use relations with China, relations that are normal and which should develop naturally, as an instrument directed at or conceived as an instrument of pressure against the Soviet Union. Therefore, there should be self-restraint on both sides.

In other words, a new factor in the international situation. Now is the time to make proposals, to make contact, to undertake action. It was totally useless a few months ago.

What is our attitude toward the new American administration? Well, first of all we have favorable expectations, favorable expectations because of two things: First of all, the new President of the United States is taking time to reflect, to think out his actions. He is not rushing into things faced with problems which, as you realize, are problems that are both very complicated and very serious. And the second thing is that in his statements he has indicated that he wants a strong America which will fully exercise its international responsibilities. This is what France always has wanted. America exercises its international responsibilities and we, of course, exercise ours, and in such a way that ours join with those of the United States. In the world balance, I always have said that it is bad if there is one superpower in a position of weakness and all the more so if this superpower is our ally.

[Question] Isn't there a bit of a dilemma here? Either America is weak and Western policy is then a bit chaotic and disunited or else it is strong and then we Europeans are relegated to rather walk-on parts?

[Answer] That is our problem. When I say it is a good thing if America is strong, I mean it is a good thing for America that America is strong. But of course, that doesn't mean that it will dictate our own policy to us with a correspondingly louder voice. And it is with this in mind that I have been on a crusade since last spring for Europeans to put an end to what I have criticized as a historical anomaly, in other words, the gradual disappearance of Europe in world affairs. I don't know if you followed my trip to West Germany. I started to present this theme in West Germany and it aroused a lot of interest because the leaders agreed with this position. I had the chance to talk about it often with the chancellor. But the German people, of their own accord, once they had been told of this theme, agreed with this position, and when I spoke of it, I was applauded by the German crowds. I took up the same theme in my talks with Mrs Thatcher when she came to France this autumn and I took up the theme again last week on Thursday and Friday when I went to Italy and talked with the leaders of the Italian Republic. In both cases, I met with approval on this theme: in other words, the idea that we must end this gradual disappearance of Europe from world affairs.

[Question] From this point of view, does something need to be changed in the functioning of the Atlantic alliance, to improve it? We were saying before that under the previous American administration there was often a feeling of reaction [words indistinct] dispersed. Are there things that can be done now, because, after all, the alliance is quite old, so one can well believe that it needs to be modified?

[Answer] Yes, I said a moment ago that the alliance was 32 years old. It goes back to 1949. I don't think so. I don't believe so. I'm not saying that nothing needs to be improved in the alliance. In any case, you remember that this latest amendment is not very old, since it dates from 1975 [words indistinct]. No, in my opinion, this is not where improvements have to be carried out. I think first of all that we must ask ourselves about the nature of this discussion, of the joint consultations between the United States and the European countries and how this is to be done. Then I think we must look and see how the European countries themselves must define their political stands on the important problems of the world. Those are the subjects that seem to me to be the most important. [word indistinct] discussion, the method of discussion between the United States and Europe, and the joint action of Europeans.

[Question] [words indistinct] on the consultation proposals?

[Answer] Yes, I think it will have to be done. Of course, France is going to have a period during which it will not be able to put forward proposals, since its political activity will be suspended by reason of its normal democratic process, its presidential elections.

[Question] Mr President, allow me to interrupt, because we have touched upon this rather technical part which you did not want to broach, if you will allow me this remark. I would like to go back to the relations between us, France, and the USSR. When America was not very strong, as you mentioned a moment ago, France could play a role with the USSR. Now that America will again become strong--it aspires to be so and will probably become so--will it be possible to proceed without France? Will France no longer be necessary?

[Answer] No, you know that France is a country which was considerable influence. You can see that in European affairs at present, considering our very close entente with Federal Germany, that there will be a question about that. We have the possibility of adopting a position which deeply influences--I do not say determines--but which deeply influences the position of Europe. The position of Europe is very important to the USSR, very important to the United States. We have, on the other hand, in the world, in Africa, very strong positions, and people will want to know what France's attitude will be in this respect. Therefore, France has great means of influence. I think, on the contrary, that if there exists a situation of better equilibrium between the United States and the USSR, France has a greater role and a possibility of influence.

After all, one word about equilibrium in defense, because we have not spoken about it. The problem in the future is to know whether the general orientation will be an arms race or whether it will be a limitation of armaments at a level as restricted as possible. At present, the question is still in the balance because the line over the past years was arms limitation, the SALT I and SALT II agreements. But you will recall that the SALT II agreement was not ratified. And negotiations on SALT III have not started. Decisions will have to be made in this sphere.

What is France's position? We favor strategic arms limitation. We, therefore, are in favor of the SALT II agreement, if necessary improved, if it has to be on this or that detail. But let us say that we are in favor of the SALT II agreement being finally approved. We are in favor of the strategic negotiations being continued so as to have a limitation on the frightening, frightening technological developments of future weapons. We are in favor of such a limitation.

What has happened? Why is there this debate within American opinion and this uncertainty about the quality of these agreements? I think that an historic error of appreciation has been committed on this subject. From the moment that one enters into an agreement of equalization of nuclear strategic arms, it is slightly technical, but I believe that people can understand.

[Question] There are many other questions that we wouldlike to ask, on Afghanistan, Africa, Tehran.

[Answer] Just another word on the subject. Regarding powerful submarines which can reach both the USSR and the United States within the first minutes of a nuclear conflict, where does one (?freeze) equality in this sphere? One arrives at a certain, not neutralization but limitation of chances on the possible use of these arms.

It is necessary to verify simultaneously that one is not in a situation of weakness regarding other arms. In fact, there are on the U.S. side certain [word indistinct] situations of weakness. We have seen it. There is no conscription. There is no obligatory military service. It exists in the USSR.

One sees certain weaknesses in the means of the land forces or in the deployment forces and even, at certain levels, of nuclear arms. So that, we are in favor of a limitation of nuclear arms and of a continuation of negotiations in this respect, but in a concept, or rather accompanied by a concept, which is that of a global equilibrium of forces.

[Question] I should like to put a question to you on relations between France and Federal Germany since [words indistinct] there is a point which is still obscure in the minds of many people concerning Venice, [words indistinct] and relations with the Soviet Union. After you had met Mr Brezhnev in Warsaw, France let it be known that there was to be a first withdrawal of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Well, today, several months later, one sees that there still are just as many Soviet troops in Afghanistan. I mean, has the Soviet Union really been playing a game in this matter or has it tried somewhat to maneuver the West?

[Answer] On the intervention of Soviet forces in Afghanistan, I think the Soviets underestimated the reaction of the Afghan people. They told themselves that with a certain level of troops and action by the government installed in Afghanistan and the political parties supporting it, they could in a few months recreate a normal, or apparently normal situation in Afghanistan. This assessment was inexact. It is more than a year after the intervention. The internal resistance is continuing. The Soviets withdrew some troops, but finally they have not carried on this movement of disengagement and have maintained the same troop level since last July. So what is the conclusion to be drawn? It is that one must act again to obtain a political solution to the Afghan problem.

[Question] What can be done?

[Answer] What can be done, in my view, is the following: What are the participants saying? The Soviets sent troops into Afghanistan, and naturally the other countries, the world community is largely in the majority, since the vote in the United Nations was even bigger this autumn than last year. The international community is saying: evident intervention in Afghanistan.

[Question] But are arms not being sent to the Afghan resistance?

[Answer] No, certain countries in the area are doing so. [as heard] The Soviets say that there is intervention since there is support for the Afghan resistance. They assert that this support exists although this is contested or denied by other countries. So, since it is a matter of external intervention, it seems to me that the solution is to bring together at a conference all the countries which rightly or wrongly are accused or suspected of intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs, primarily those who are intervening manifestly, such as the Soviet Union, or those who are thought to be intervening, such as Afghanistan's neighbors,--Pakistan and Iran, or those countries which are thought to be helping or supporting such movements--I am thinking of the permanent members of the Security Council.

[Question] Including France?

[Answer] Including France, including China, including Great Britain and the United States. And then there are the big countries of the area: India has an obvious responsibility in this part of Asia, and equally, in a form to be defined, the Islamic community, since it has followed this matter with special attention. So it should be a conference concerned not with the status of Afghanistan, because this approach has been tried, and for many reasons cannot reach its goal, but concerned with an end to intervention in Afghanistan, and in which everyone would undertake to put an end to it simultaneously and verifiably, in a way which would then allow the Afghans to recover their nonaligned status.

[Question] Mr President, this would be without the presence of the present Afghan Government as it exists, that is to say that it is not recognized by the international community as a whole.

[Answer] (?Well, really, there would be no reason for it to take part in it) since it is not a negotiations with Afghanistan, it would be a conference on nonintervention in Afghanistan on the part of all countries--I repeat--accused rightly or wrongly of practicing such intervention, and which should arrive at pledges of nonintervention, that is to withdraw forces where there are forces, not to dispatch forces where they have not been dispatched and not to deliver arms to Afghanistan so that Afghanistan can itself choose and affirm its position of a nonaligned country. I have proposed this formula to Mr Brezhnev.

[Question] And is he showing interest?

[Answer] I proposed this formula yesterday.

[Question] So that is a proposal from France. But, you are almost saying it yourself, there has been external intervention in Africa. [Words indistinct] can it be said that there is now a form of Soviet expansionism which can be dangerous?

[Answer] That is why I said just now that if one wanted a stabilization of East-West relations, there would be a need for restraint in international actions, for this stabilization could not be compatible with an alteration in the relationship of forces, or a modification of the relationship of the forces in the world to the advantage of someone or other, in particular the Soviet Union.

[Question] To make things clear to those listening in [word indistinct] if, let us suppose, the proposal you made in this message were to be accepted by all the countries you mentioned, this would not, naturally, lead in any way to the acceptance of a fait accompli, that is of the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

[Answer] No, because it would be a preliminary condition to put an end to interference and, first of all, to an interference that has been noted and is clearly evident, but also to put an end to threats of interference because the justification of interference means a risk or threat of interference. Therefore, an agreement can only be reached if it entails the withdrawal of all foreign forces. Of course... [interrupted]

[Question] Are the Americans acquainted with the proposal?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] have informed all possible participants.

[Question] One question about Africa. We intervened successfully in Kolwezi. We did not intervene to stop the Libyan thrust into Chad. People wonder whether there are two French policies regarding Africa?

[Answer] I want to maintain calm. Among the most irresponsible suggestions, the most irresponsible and adventurist suggestions I have heard in the past few weeks is the idea of intervention, of a possible French intervention in Chad. Let us ponder for a few minutes. When we intervene in a country, I repeat, (?there are several risks).

We have always intervened at the request of the government of that country and we have always intervened in circumstances such that France has not run the risk of suffering condemnation by international organizations, whether African or world organizations, and to be called upon to leave the country within a few days. Therefore, I remind you that was the situation in Chad. France helped Chad on two occasions. It helped Chad from 1969-72 at the time of General de Gaulle. He was the one to take the first decision which was continued by President Pompidou. It also was helped in 1978 by myself because the Government of Chad was being threatened by subversive forces which were obviously supported from outside. That was in fact the first Libyan penetration in Chad. I remind you, in 1973. You can see on the map, if you look at the northern part of Chad, what is called the Aqzou strip. Its occupation dates back to 1973. Therefore, we helped Chad to defend itself against foreign interference. What has been the situation in Chad since August 1979? Chad has a government, it is called the Transitional National Union Government which means it is a government of transition. It stems from an agreement reached by many African countries, called the Lagos accords. Two things were demanded by the Lagos accords, which is why I have brought the text with me and why I have the papers in front of me. I recall two things which were said: first, the neighboring countries on the northern side pledge not to interfere in Chadian affairs and to observe its territorial integrity. This particularly applied to Libya, Chad's neighboring country. It also was said that all parties representing Chad unanimously admitted that the continued presence of French troops in Chad represented an obstacle to seeking national reconciliation and prevented a peaceful settlement of the Chadian problem. The Chadian parties then agreed that the Transitional National Union Government, once formed, was to proceed to the evacuation of French troops. That was summer 1979. This was said on 21 August and on 23 August. The French cabinet said: In these circumstances, we are ready to withdraw our troops. And it was in spring 1980 that we withdrew our troops without the loss of a single man, without the loss of a single man, while ensuring the evacuation of all French and foreign civilians from Ndjamena. What then happened was a civil war in Chad. In this civil war, the government, the Transitional National Union Government, appealed to the Libyan forces to ensure the success of the government. At that point, the Lagos agreements were violated.

Was France to intervene? Was France to send troops to a country torn apart by civil war, whose legitimate government its most legitimate government, would have opposed the coming of French forces, would have informed the Security Council the same day or the day after? We would not have a single voice raised in our defense. Our unfortunate African friends would have been in an impossible situation because they could not [word indistinct] a legitimate government justify the sending of troops from a foreign country [words indistinct] and which had no national reason to intervene. Therefore, we would have been condemned within the United Nations and we would have been told to leave in the next few hours. We would have entered a civil war with advanced weapons in full view of the press. We would have lost tens of hundreds of men and the responsibility would have been that of the president of the French Republic. Condemned on an international level, we would have sent the French troops into an adventurist action, an adventure without an objective because what could one have done. You know the task in Chad, to occupy Chad and take the troops to the frontier and install a government. This comes from a major, a major political error.

[Question] But if tomorrow one of the African states, worried by what is currently happening, does call on France?

[Answer] If one of the African states calls on France, it will have France's support.

[Question] Will there be another Kolwezi? [words indistinct]

[Answer] Yes, it will have France's support because the French must well understand that when I ee such suggestions, I would say there is a certain amount of unpardonable irresponsibility, because, in these complex situations, to claim that France could and should intervene in a similar situation represents irresponsible adventurism, because we would have had no objective and we would be condemned by world public opinion.

On the contrary, what we did was to condemn Libyan intervention. This is what we had to do. I read recently in an article that no one justifies or approves this condemnation. I approve of it. One cannot tell us in the same breath that one must speak in the case of Afghanistan and keep silent in the case of Chad. Furthermore, two things had to be done: First, a stand regarding the projected merger between Libya and Chad had to be taken and we condemned this projected merger. And what did the African heads of state say? They said that this decision was null and void and they did this a few days after the French Government itself took the same stand. Moreover, I trust the patriotism of the Chadian people because the Chadian people are so patriotic as not to accept such a situation. You will hear little by little voices raised in Chad in protest against this merger which, you will see, will not take place. Then, we had to reassure the African countries with which France has defense agreements. We had thus to tell them what we told them and show them what we intended to do, that should their order and integrity be threatened and should they appeal to France, naturally France would help them with suitable means--and I can tell you that it has the means.

[Question] Thus, in this case also, one does not accept the fait accompli of the Libyan presence and your assessment of the followup is that this presence will not last long and that the present state of Chad as it appears now is provisional?

[Answer] My assessment to the Africans as they (?see) it and to the extent that they want to do it, is that they should exercise the necessary pressure so that the Libyans withdraw from Chad. It is up to the Chadian Government and to the Chadian people through their national spirit to ask the Libyan forces to leave their country.

[Question] Do they have the means?

[Answer] They certainly have the means to apply pressure, of course within the framework of international pressure. On the contrary, I remind you that should they need other African forces to be stationed there to ensure temporary security of the ceasefire, we have never raised objections to the presence of legitimate African forces in Chad. Finally, we maintain the guarantee extended to the African countries with which we have defense agreements, that they should not, and that they can be aware that their security... [interrupted by interviewer]

[Question] There are both the means and the political will to do it?

[Answer] Well, regarding the political will we have intervened [words indistinct] we have intervened every time there was a need to redress an unacceptable situation in Africa. We did it in Mauritania, in Central Africa, we did it in Kolwezi and we did it in 1978 in Chad. We intervened. You make me say things I don't want to say because I don't like to justify what one does. We intervened each time it was necessary to redress an unacceptable situation in Africa. We did it in Mauritania, in Central Africa, we did it in Kolwezi and we did it in 1978 in Chad.

There are two types of criticism one hears about this kind of affair, about Chad, Central Africa, and so on. The first criticism is that our moderation, at least in appearance, is explained by the economic links one can have, for example with Libya. Naturally, when it comes to this, everybody speaks about oil. The second type of criticism is that in this kind of affair one finally accepts relations with people that are not perhaps ideal interlocutors, like Hissein Habre at a certain time, who was one of Chad's leaders, or long ago, Bokassa for Central Africa.

As a matter of fact, the positions taken by the government--you saw it yourselves--bore no relation to economic interests. Besides, the position we took the sending of our forces--notably in Central Africa recently to assure the security of the states neighboring Chad--this position shows that there was no weakness or compliasance. Nobody made a mistake in Africa. Nobody. On the other hand, it is not up to us to choose regimes in Africa. As I said before this is a colonial conception. It is not up to us to choose them. Naturally, such regimes are often open to criticism. This is a fact. What is often difficult is to know whether we should maintain links with them while in fact they are regimes open to criticism, because there are security problems.

As a matter of fact, we had to take into consideration such security situations. May I remind you that when he was deposed, the former Central African leader, where was he? He was in Tripoli, you remember. Where were his forces trained? In Libya. Therefore, we had to take precautions.

[Question] Can one agree to treat as an honorable interlocutor, quite acceptable, somebody who, like Al-Qadhdhafi, behaves in such a way as to permit [word indistinct] the ransacking of our embassy in Tripoli?

[Answer] We deal with different countries and different heads of state, taking their attitudes into consideratin. Has Colonel al-Qadhdhafi been to Paris? While I am in office? Have you seen him? [words indistinct]

[Question] Should our relations with Africa be characterized by military aid? Is there not another way of helping Africa when one sees how much it suffers, how underdeveloped it is? Africa is not emerging from underdevelopment.

[Answer] The theme we have often defended, my theme, is that Africa's big problem is development and that the offenses committed against Africa--that is why I said earlier that the destabilization of Africa was an offense against Africa--prevent Africa from developing. Why do certain states ask us to ensure their security? Because they cannot afford it and it would be really absurd if they used their means to set up modern armed forces, because Africa should devote its resources to its development tasks. You will recall that I have proposed several times, with a certain response but not enough, that there should be a new program of economic promotion for Africa. I have proposed it to our big Western partners and I believe that we should make much bigger efforts toward development for Africa.

[Question] Mr President, is it true that there are certain French-German difficulties? People are saying that there are difficulties between Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt. [words indistinct]

[Answer] No, this is not a good approach to foreign affairs, that is, starting with stories or the fact that someone is doing something. The facts should be examined and the facts are a lot clearer. France and Federal Germany comprise the core of the organization of Europe. These are not exclusive relations [words indistinct] Great Britain, relations with Italy but it is a fact that they comprise the core because it has been the reconciliation which has marked the history of Europe over the past decades. So we have very close cooperation with Federal Germany. This cooperation has not experienced any recent modification. Why is this question being asked? In my view, it is because it has been seen that Federal Germany has attached much importance to what is called intra-German relations, relations between West and East Germany. Since it is said that this is a subject which concerns Germany exclusively, one which does not affect France directly, there is a principle of divergence here. The Germans are going to attach great importance to this issue, the French less, and so thay are going to see their political line gradually diverging. I tell you this because I understand very well that for the Government of Federal Germany intra-German relations are a very important issue and I take this into consideration. The government of any country placed in such a situation would do the same thing.

I can also tell you that regarding our relations with Federal Germany, no one is authorized to say that the principles to which we both adhere should be questioned in any way, that is, the principles of our membership in the organization of Europe, bilateral French-German cooperation and the approach to the problems of security. So, the French-German core remains and will remain, in my view, the central core of Europe. Moreover, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is coming here next week. You already have questioned him once. You will be seeing him next week.

[Question] In a word, you have no doubt about the loyalty and solidarity of the German partner?

[Answer] I have no doubt.

[Question] Quickly, if we can, we only have 5 minutes left with you. I would like to ask you about relations with Israel. You met a few days ago with Mr Shimon Peres. Can it be said that there is an improvement in relations with Israel?

[Answer] [words indistinct] Problems of peace in the Near East and I want the Israeli Government, whether it is the present one or a new Israeli Government after the elections--this is above all a fundamental idea--to arrive speedily at a global peace. I am convinced that this global peace is possible. It presupposes some concepts, obviously, but I am convinced that it is possible and having listened to the people with whom I have talked, I think that one can work usefully to seek (?this peace).

[Question] The American hostages are arriving in the United States practically at this moment. I would like to know how the French Government, how you, yourself, followed the development of this affair?

[Answer] We followed this whole problem very closely. I can tell you that we often had public contacts, often secret contacts, that Mr Warren Christopher came to see me, to speak to me about this matter of negotiation at a period which was critical and we said that we had spoken of other things because we could not reveal it all. Thus, from one end of the affair to the other, France showed the solidarity which was required in this affair since the detention of these hostages was indescribable. It was contrary to international law. It could not be accepted, so we had to show solidarity with any effort to secure their release.

[Question] Under Genral de Gaulle and Mr Pompidou, and under you yourself, foreign policy appears to be a field reserved for the president of the republic. Does this seem normal to you in a democracy. Is it a matter of temperament, constitution or international necessity, Mr President?

[Answer] I have never opposed the holding of debates on foreign policy in parliament. So, I am a supporter of a broad parliamentary debate on this subject, a supporter of a broad debate within public opinion on this subject, a debate which, of course, respects the objectivity and restraint which are necessary since these are very important and very complex issues. It happens that in current international life state leaders have particular responsibilities. And one sees this at summit meetings. One sees this in the correspondence which they exchange. But I can tell you that I do not make any decision or announce any initiative without very close consultation with the government, and in particular not without my asking for the opinions of the minister of foreign affairs and the premier.

[Question] When will you say whether you will be a candidate in the presidential elections?

[Answer] In fact, you are going outside the subject of our debate tonight, but, if you will, I will return to it for my conclusion. As for the presidential election, I have duties toward French men and women, duties to inform them. And I have duties only toward them. You know that article 7 of the constitution stipulates what the normal period of notice is in the case of the election of a president of the republic: This period of notice is between 20 to 35 days. Thus, I shall inform French men and women of my intentions on this point within a period of time which respects their right to be informed and their right to be able to reflect.

Going back to foreign affairs, we have spoken about various issues. We have had little time. It is a vast subject. A few days ago I had a conversation with a foreign prime minister. He said to me: We look at France from the outside and what strikes us is that France has advanced. France has advanced in the field of energy independence. France is the country in the world which has made the greatest effort in this. France has advanced in industrial restructuring. France is organizing its industry to confront the crisis. France has advanced in the field of defense since of all the Western countries it is the one which has made the greatest defense effort in the most recent years. So, France has advanced. This is what we see from outside. Well, my wish for France is that it will continue to advance.

GOVERNMENT TO EXERT CAUTION IN RESUMING IRAN TIES

LD270953 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Jan 81 p 5

[Maurice Delarue report: "Paris To Observe Interval of 'Decorum' and Prudence before Reestablishing Relations With Tehran"]

[Text] The release of the hostages in Iran creates more problems than it resolves for the French Government. The tone of the official statements on the raising of sanctions, contradictory in spirit if not in their letter, betray a certain embarrassment. As things stand, it is at least possible to reveal certain lines of conduct:

1. The French Government is keen to ensure a good beginning to its relations with President Reagan;
2. Paris will maintain with respect the Tehran a certain wait-and-see attitude, until the Iranian regime and its policy are more firm;
3. Good relations with the Arab world are still generally a priority, though they are difficult with some governments;
4. Irrespective of political fluctuations and conflicts of interests, existing trade contracts, including armaments contracts, will be honored.

France "concluded" well with Mr Carter's Presidency, as indicated by the outgoing U.S. President's message to Giscard d'Estaing. It has not gotten off to a bad start with Mr Reagan's, with a telephone call expressing no more--but for the time being that is what is needed--than a mutual willingness to work together. Firm dates have been set for conversations with the new Washington leaders to prepare for the private visit (planned a long time ago) which Francois-Poncet will pay to the United States on 2-5 February. Of course, Mr Schmidt has already met the new President. Mrs Thatcher will be the first European head of government to pay him an official visit, and no French-U.S. summit is envisaged before the July summit of the "seven industrial giants" in Ottawa, but the race to shake hands with the new occupant of the White House is prompting some showy diplomacy, it is said in Paris.

But it is the basic stances that are important. With regard to the hostages affair and its repercussions, irrespective of the criticisms sometimes made of French policy in the United States, the U.S. leaders are well aware that France is one of its allies whose conduct has been most loyal and that it now intends to act cautiously. Several EC governments were ready to resume relations with Tehran as if nothing had happened. One of them even decided to announce officially to the Iranians "its satisfaction" that they had at last consented to release their prisoners! Moreover, at Wednesday's cabinet meeting the president of the republic said, according to his spokesman Mr Poirier, that "it would not be decorous to respond immediately to the U.S. hostages' release with a gesture of a commercial nature." The following day the presidential spokesman explained as follows: "The government is taking measures to set a process in motion to permit economic sanctions to be raised."

Mr Giscard d'Estaing's reference to "decorum" is undoubtedly prompted less by moral scruples than by basic caution. Major political and economic uncertainties still loom over Iran, and the revelations about the tortures suffered by the hostages will not allow the matter to be quickly forgotten.

In practice, the raising of sanctions should depend first on a collective decision by the Ten--this was taken Tuesday--and then on national decisions, that is by France, to annul a decree dated 22 May 1980. Then there is the effective resumption of trade relations, which does not depend on the governments alone. There is a major source of contention between France and Iran, involving among others, the following companies: FRAMATOME, EURODIF, ELF, GAZOCEAN, the Enterprise Bureau and Dumez.

Obviously the most delicate aspect is the sale to Iran of three missile-launching gunboats hitherto kept in Cherbourg by the embargo. Though the government maintains great discretion in matters concerning armaments, it seems that it will not oppose the delivery of the gunboats, as long as the problems regarding payment are resolved and the Iranians still want them.

Be that as it may, there is still a risk--cynics might say a chance--that France will also supply weapons to Iraq. At a 27 November meeting with Iran's emissary Mr Navab, Mr Francois-Poncet rejected his request for a halt to deliveries of Mirage fighters purchased by Iraq, replying that France "will fulfill current contracts."

Furthermore, this principle will be applied also to Libya, despite its intervention in Chad. Of course, events in N'djamena have led the French Government to alter its long-term policy and to abandon any further dangerous gambles on Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. However, it has no intention of not honoring its commitments.

VISITING NIGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES CHAD

AB262117 Paris AFP in English 1806 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Paris, Jan 26 (AFP)--Visiting Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu today expressed hope that the people of Chad, a former French colony, will be left to decide their future by themselves in the next few months, if not immediately. We would like to see that the people of Chad are left to decide their future by themselves without any apparent coercion by anybody else, he told journalists after a 30-minute meeting with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

In practice, we are hoping such a situation will become feasible, possible, in the next few months, if not immediately. It is hoped that this will help to consolidate peace in Chad , he added. He mentioned no foreign country by name.

Mr Audu, who arrived here today for a five-day official visit to France, said that Nigeria was prepared to help with logistic and other arrangements for an African peace-keeping force for Chad. But he recalled that the 1979 Lagos agreement that called for the creation of such a force ruled out active participation by Nigeria and Chad's other immediate neighbors. The Lagos agreement, signed by 11 of Chadian political and military factions, set up the Chadian transitional government, which is led by President Goukouni Oueddei.

Mr Audu, the first Nigerian minister to make an official visit to France since the return to civilian rule in Nigeria in 1979, said that he and the French president discussed Chad and other problems of common interest in Africa. He added that they had also discussed economic cooperation very briefly and mentioned one or two world problems.

Mr Audu, who said that France and Nigeria had had one or two ups and downs in their past relations, added that he had come to France to build a solid foundation for future relations between the two countries. He expressed the hope that this would lead to more ups and less downs in the future. Nigeria is France's third largest supplier of oil, after Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

Additional comments

NC271255 Paris AFP in English 1234 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Paris, 27 Jan (AFP)--Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu said here today that he believes the majority of Chad's people are opposed to a merger with Libya.

He told reporters that Nigeria was ready to give Chad any help it could, including military, to allow it to withstand merger pressures.

He said Nigeria was worried that if Libya consolidated its presence in Chad, it could be used as a jumping-off point for incursions into other countries. Chad has borders with Nigeria, Niger, Cameroun, Central African Republic and Sudan. Mr Audu said Nigeria, Sudan and Egypt are in regular contact on the Chadian situation.

Libya had no right to demand that France withdraw its troops from African states--such as Central African Republic, Senegal and Gabon--if they were there at the express request of those governments, the Nigerian foreign minister said.

Although it was preferable that no foreign fórces be present in Africa, Mr Audu said, every legitimate government had the right to call on whoever it wanted for help.

But he said Chad's transitional government under President Goukouni Oueddei, set up as a result of the Lagos accords of August, had "limited legitimacy" and was not competent to decide on a merger with another state. Only a freely elected government could decide that, Mr Audu said?

Further Remarks

AB271255 Paris AFP in English 1209 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 27 Jan (AFP)--Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu said here today that he believes the majority of Chad's people are opposed to a merger with Libya. He told reporters that Nigeria was ready to give Chad any help it could, including military, to allow it to withstand merger pressures.

Nigeria would not intervene unilaterally in Chad, but might do so, if asked, in the context of an Organization of African Unity (OAU) force, Mr Audu said.

The Nigerian minister, who is on an official visit to France, said his government believes the Libyan presence in Chad is a threat to the security of Africa. This position tallies very closely with France's stand on Chad, and Mr Audu said the two countries should coordinate their objectives so as to allow Chad to be in a position to manager its own affairs.

Mr Audu said Libya's past attempts at mergers--with Egypt, Tunisia and Syria--had failed, but that in the present case, Tripoli was dealing with a very weak country.

PERTINI TERRORISM COMMENTS GET SOVIET PROTEST

AU280937 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 28 Jan (ANSA)-- Authoriative sources close to Italian President Sandro Pertini's office have made it clear here that Pertini's recent interview with French television on the eventual international ramifications of political terrorism in Italy made "no reference to the precise responsibilities of any particular country". The clarification, issued Tuesday evening after the Italian ambassador in Moscow was called in by the Soviet Foreign Ministry and read a toughly worded oral protest against what were described as "absurd" statements contrary to friendly Italo-Soviet relations.

Saying they were merely limiting the polemics to the bounds of "objective fact", the sources said Pertini merely pointed out that "two countries on the frontiers of the Atlantic area, Turkey and Italy, are the object of an intensive terrorist offensive".

On the domestic scene, the interview, granted during a visit here by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, sparked a hail of parliamentary questions and a decision from the speaker's office at the Rome lower house to hold a debate on the subject next Tuesday. Apart from the clarification in circles near to Pertini's office, no further official reaction was forthcoming.

At the Italian Foreign Ministry, usually reliable sources noted that diplomatic chief Emilio Colombo was making a "close examination" of the Soviet protext and reserved making the "appropriate contacts". The tough wording of the protest was noted in political circles but the major stress linked official silence to the upcoming parliamentary debate. In these circles, the Foreign Ministry's position was held to be one of due respect for Parliament. In other words, the argument went, the Rome Government will make no official response to the Soviet move until the parliamentary discussion is complete.

Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani advanced the hypothesis that, if the government had "immediately" made it clear it would answer the parliamentary questions on the case, "it would have prevented any foreign intervention". "With this", he added, "I do not mean to enter even minimally into addressing any form of reproof, because this is not in my competence or intention, against our colleagues with government responsibility".

Christian Democrat Party Secretary Flaminio Piccoli observed that, "in the state of the facts", it is not possible "to know on the basis of what information the head-of-state founded his intuitions" on the international links of terrorism. Piccoli also stressed the government's readiness to offer Parliament "all the elements useful for an objective evaluation" and voiced his party's conviction that "clarity, accompanied by discretion and reserve, are required for a serious and effective contribution to the battle against terrorism".

Secretary Bettino Craxi of the Italian Socialist Party, another member of the governing coalition, urged that the government should "know how to respond to the Soviet Government with the precision, seriousness and rigor the case requires". Craxi added that it would be interesting to know if the Soviet Government's protest should be understood as also being made on behalf of the "governments allied or linked to the Soviet Union".

Social Democrat Party Secretary Pietro Longo, speaking for the third of the four government parties, told reporters that it was in the "historical tradition of dictatorships" to follow "an official policy of peace and friendship, and an underground one of destabilization and the fomentation of subversion".

"The Soviet Union has never escaped from this rule", he declared.

COLOMBO REPORTS ON CAIRO TALKS WITH AS-SADAT

AU270837 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 27 Jan (ANSA)--Not only does Egypt look with favor on the European Economic Community's peace initiative for the Mideast, but considers it vital to a solution of the problem, according to Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo who has just wound up two days of talks in Cairo with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

Sources close to the delegation led by Colombo said that As-Sadat approved by the EEC Mideast peace venture because it would help [word indistinct] the signers of the Camp David accords to get on with implementation of the agreements.

Speaking to journalists yesterday, Colombo said that the intransigence of Israeli Premier Menachem Begin had brought the Mideast question to an impasse which must be broken. Colombo also reported that Italy will open a credit line of 100 million dollars to Egypt and will set up a technical cooperation program between the two countries which will employ financial resources worth 75 million dollars to be allocated over a three-year period.

PCI LEADER BERLINGUER ELABORATES ON EUROCOMMUNISM

LD271243 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 22 Jan 81 pp 1, 19

[Unattributed report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 21 January interview on Italian television: "Berlinguer Answers Questions on PCI's History and Policy"]

[Excerpts] The 60th anniversary of the founding of the PCI yesterday gave rise to several political and cultural events and initiatives. Enrico Berlinguer was interviewed on television Newsreel 1 by Pierantonio Graziani. Berlinguer answered a number of questions concerning the reasons which led to the birth of the PCI and on Communist policy today.

[Question] What is the difference between the Togliattian line that began with the "Salerno swing," the "Italian road to socialism" and present-day Eurocommunism?

[Answer] The basic differnce lies in the fact tha through Eurocommunism the struggle for a socialist transformation of Italy along a democratic path and for a kind of socialism itself built on the foundations of democracy and freedom is taking place no longer solely in a national dimension but in a European dimension, that of Western Europe, taking into account the shared traits that exist among the economically most advanced European countries, including Italy, and taking into account also the need to unify the experiments that have been carried out in this period of history by the various political groups of the West European workers movement. [answer ends]

Next the interviewer asked, basically, about the nature of the "famous third way between social democracy and real socialism."

"In short," Berlinguer explained, "it can be said to be as follows: We wish to differentiate ourselves on the one hand from the social democracies, which we criticize because, even through their government experiences, they have never managed to take a real step forward on the path to transcending capitalist society; and at the same time we wish to differentiate ourselves from the experiences of socialism that have hitherto been realized in the East European countries, inasmuch as we are struggling for a kind of socialism based on the observance and expansion of all freedoms."

[Question] Is there any room for dissent and, if not for organized currents, then for any opposing these in the innovative conception of the party outlined at the latest PCI Central Committee meeting?

[Answer] Not in organized currents. We believe that organized currents constitute--as shown by the experience of other parties--a degenerative form of democracy and of moral standards in party life. There is indeed room, and very much so, for dissent--even for dissent expressed openly and freely in voting.

[Question] What is the significance of the 27 November "swing," that is the democratic alternative proposed by the PCI, with respect to previous formulations of party strategy?

[Answer] We stand by the quest for unity among all democratic forces and for the broadcast social alliances within the working class. The innovation lies in the fact that in view of the DC's now obvious inability to lead the necessary task of regenerating and reforming the country, the Communist Party considers itself entitled to put itself forward as the driving force behind, and major guarantor of, a unity government comprising all the democratic forces which will rally honest and competent people from all the parties. [answer ends]

Next the interviewer returned to the subject of Eurocommunism, asking what the "prospects for an Italian-style, French-style and Spanish-style communism" are, particularly in view of the PCF's criticisms.

"We believe," Berlinguer said, "that Eurocommunism is a profoundly valid inspiration with a role to play in the future. There might be temporary difficulties, ups and downs, along this road, but where does its instrinsic validity lie? It lies in the fact that we are now witnessing a turmoil among the social democratic parties, within whose ranks there is a quest for new paths, and at the same time we are witnessing progress beyond old forms and ideas that have in the past characterized communist parties. Hence the need to find a new path. We believe that not only in the Italian working class, but also in the working class, the workers' masses and the young people of the European countries, there are now these expectations and this quest for something new that will help surmount the ills of capitalist society and achieve a profound regeneration of the socities on this side of the European Continent."

NEW ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF GARCIA DOS SANTOS SWORN IN

LD280104 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] A change-of-command ceremony was held this morning at the army headquarters in which General Garcia dos Santos was sworn in as the army chief of staff.

Speaking at the ceremony Garcia dos Santos said:

[Begin Dos Santos recording] Since 25 April 1974 we have set out on the road to finally creating a democratic military apparatus in Portugal, that is, an armed forces made up of democratic servicemen at the service of democracy and the nation. A democratic serviceman is one who, irrespective of his political direction as an individual citizen manifested through the forms of membership laid down by the law, is an element of the armed forces as a whole and forms part of this whole, abiding by the laws written by the legitimate representatives of the people. The ideas within this concept are numerous but all of them boil down to the qualities I referred to earlier and which I would like to highlight as follows: discipline [words indistinct] based on a civic sense and patriotism which leads to the fulfillment, individually or collectively, of the mission appropriate to the armed forces; conscious and permanent defense of the ethical and professional values which represent the indispensable and continual unity, moral strength and efficiency of the armed forces; efficacious and responsible exercise of command as a guarantee that the armed forces will, under all circumstances, respect the decisions of a democratically legitimized political power. [end recording]

The question of institutional balance and the other widely discussed question of the subordination of military power to civilian power were not, contrary to expectations, overlooked in Garcia dos Santos' speech.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] It is up to us, the military--without creating any mechanisms to isolate the armed forces from civilian society--to let the armed forces develop in accord with the social evolution itself, without prejudice to the preservation of the fundamental values which make the armed forces truly and (?markedly) democratic. It is incumbent upon us, as the military, and for the defense of the democratic and pluralist regime already set up in our country, to adopt a strictly neutral and nonpartisan conduct by casting aside our political options as individual citizens. [end recording]

President Ramalho Eanes, who spoke next, referred to the changes to be carried out in the relations between the military establishment and civilian society. He expressed hope:

[Begin Eanes recording] I am sure such necessary changes will take place during your term of office, thereby ending a long cycle of military interference in political affairs. The army [words indistinct] the people's will, democratically assumed and respected. For this reason, the army neither is nor can be the (?support) or an instrument of the wishes and restricted interests, of ambitions and projects that do not conform with the democratically affirmed will and national interests. [end recording]

The president of the republic also referred to the degree of political (?intervention) desirable in the military establishment.

[Begin Eanes recording] Each serviceman has his vote and nothing more in political terms. The armed forces is a national institution, at the service of the Porguguese people and democracy, and respects the legitimate choices expressed in the free and universal suffrage. And if these are unquestionable norms, the armed forces cannot serve as a shelter to any form of organizing pressure groups, where these hold a corporate intent which clashes with the hierarchical responsibility or are a base for political intervention which betrays the national mission and democratic commitment of the military establishment. These are not only norms that are unquestionable but which are solidly grounded on an experience that guides us and on a coherence of military policy which practice has proven valid and suitable to the needs of the Portuguese Armed Forces.

All these are indeed norms which we shall have to continue to abide by, so that the tasks and problems peculiar to the armed forces can be resolved satisfactorily and in keeping with the country's resources. [end recording]

CUNHAL RETURNS FROM TRIP TO GREECE, YUGOSLAVIA

LD252258 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] On arrival in Lisbon from Yugoslavia yesterday, Communist Party leader Alvaro Cunhal told reporters that the PCP is in full agreement with the doubts expressed by the leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and of the Greek Communist Party with regard to the present political situation in Portugal.

On the revision of the constitution, the PCP secretary general said that he is not against introducing changes to the country's fundamental law, but maintained that this must be done in accordance with the constitution's own stipulations.

Alvaro Cunhal added that he is aware that draft amendments have been drawn up and he expressed concern at the expression, "the liberation of civilian society from the tutelage of the military," being used in certain quarters. He said that the goal implicit in the phrase might be to replace the 25 April (?hierarchies) with reactionary ones.

PCP Statement on Trip

LD261356 Lisbon in Portuguese to Timor Macao and Australia 0930 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] The PCP released a communique yesterday in connection with the recent visit to Yugoslavia and Greece by its secretary general, Dr Alvaro Cunhal.

The communique says that the Portuguese and Greek Communist Parties agree on all the matters discussed in Athens and that both express their solidarity with the Afghan and Polish regimes. They also voiced their solidarity with what they call the Turkish democratic organizations and advocated the withdrawal of all (?nuclear) warships from the Mediterranean and the transformation of this area into a zone of peace and cooperation.

SECOND PHASE OF CSCE BEGINS PLENARY SESSION

LD272016 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1400 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] We begin with a dispatch from Madrid's Palace of Congresses, where the sessions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe resume today. Over to you, Jose Manuel Salgado:

The second phase of the CSCE began at Madrid's Palace of Congresses this morning, with pretty hardline stances being struck.

The plenary session, meeting behind closed doors, was addressed first by the head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev, who after some words of congratulation on the way the first pahse had been held, spoke of the proposals--some 90 of them--submitted so far. Ilichev described some of them as constructive and others as less constructive, or even provocative, since, he said, they are aimed at undermining the Socialist order. One must always bear in mind, he said, that this forum--the only one at which dialogue between East and West is currently in progress--(?represents the interests) of political systems, and that should never be forgotten. Naturally, he voiced support for the Polish proposal for a conference on military detente and disarmament, stressing that no prior conditions should be laid down.

The Netherlander, (Van Donging), spoke on behalf of the 10 members of the European Community, rejecting the idea put forward by the Soviet speaker that an attempt is being made to rewrite the Helsinki Act, and he referred to the confidence building measures, which are not sufficient for Europeans. He supported the French proposal for a conference on disarmament, the main point of which is to treat the whole of the European part of the Soviet Union, that is, as far as the Urals, as falling within the area over which disarmament on the continent is to be effected.

The British speaker took an ever harder line, suggesting peace through change, freedom and cooperation. And he accused the Soviet Union of continuing to fail to respect human rights, even after the Madrid Conference had begun.

This point was pressed also by the U.S. delegate, Max Kampelman, who said that since 9 September, the date when the preparatory meeting for this conference began, 20 arrests had been made in the Soviet Union; and that since 19 December, the date of the ending of the first phase of the conference, 9 trials and been held in the USSR and 2 more arrests had been made. He cited specific cases and names.

Kampelman began his address by saying that his country's position would remain the same, despite the change of administration. He referred again to the case of Afghanistan, with which, he said, the Soviet Union is (?consistently) challenging the other 24 countries at the conference [words indistinct]. If the word detente means anything, he said, it does not describe the current state of relations between East and West, but rather signifies a goal to be attained.

UCD COMMUNIQUE ON CONGRESS POSTPONEMENT

LD272256 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] The Information Secretariat of the Union of Democratic Center [UCD] has issued communique from the Executive Committee at whose meeting the suspension of the second congress of the centrists was decided.

It said: At its meeting tonight under the chairmanship of Adolfo Suarez, the UCD Executive Committee decided unanimously to postpone its second national congress because of the impossibility of delegates being able to travel [to venue in Palma de Mallorca] because of the work-to-rule by air traffic controllers which began today. UCD subordinates its interest to the superior interest of the state and the public which demand a solution to the conflict by the appropriate means without interference from events which could be exploited as an irregular means of pressure. At its next meeting, the UCD Executive Committee will examine a new date for the second national congress.

PCE OFFICIAL REJECTS REPEAT OF MONCLOA PACT

LD261315 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 20 Jan 81 p 15

[Antonio Nunez report: "PCE Is Opposed to Further 'Moncloa Pacts,' According to Sanchez Montero"]

[Text] Leon--The PCE will not accept a "second edition" of the Moncloa pacts, according to what Communist leader Simon Sanchez Montero stated on Sunday in Leon, during a press conference at which he was asked about his party's readiness to support an "economic policy of consultation," as was demanded on Saturday by Felipe Gonzalez. The Communist leader added that the PCE's entry into the negotiation of an economic plan for the country "will depend on the specific way in which it is approached," and, at all events, will require the participation of a leftwing party (the Spanish Socialist Workers Party) [PSOE] in the government, as a guarantee that there will not be a failure to implement the most progressive aspects of the plan, as happened in the case of the Moncloa pacts.

Nevertheless, Sanchez Montero said that he was pleased by Felipe Gonzalez' statements, and reiterated that his party has been demanding for months the formation of a union of the Democratic Center-PSOE government, "even without the Communists' direct participation," but provided that the latter could take part in the negotiation of its political program.

With respect to the possible convening of a special congress of the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC], he said that this will not take place immediately, "but when the opportune conditions exist." At all events, this possibility had already been raised at the first PSUC Central Committee meeting, and negotiations continued until only 4 days ago, when the latest meeting between the chairman of that party--Pere Ardiaca--and PCE leaders took place.

Throughout his statements, Sanchez Montero emphasized that, according to a section of the Catalonian Communists, only 15 percent of party members took part in the election of the delegates or in the debate on the reports for the last congress, as a result of which "they believe that the labor is not a faithful reflection of the party." He added that what happened in Catalonia is due not so much to an internal power struggle among the PSUC's various ideological groups as to a radicalization of many party members in light of the economic and international crisis. "There are people," he said, "who are returning to the great certainties and the traditional policy, which is now outmoded."

PCE'S BRABO ANALYZES PROBLEMS RAISED BY PSUC

LD271425 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 21 Jan 81 p 4

[PCE Executive Committee member Pilar Brabo article: "Eurocommunism and the PCE's Renewal"]

[Text] The rejection of the term "Eurocommunism" at the first Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] congress raises a number of issues of the greatest importance to the future not only of the PSUC or of PCE-PSUC relations, but also the PCE itself. In my view, the need to retain the PCE's Eurocommunist character and to reestablish it within the PSUC is the most important battle to be waged in relation to the 10th PCE congress, on the one hand, and the kind of future envisaged by the PSUC, on the other. But this battle must be neither static nor merely symbolic: It must be a dynamic battle that will open up to communists throughout the Spanish State the prospect of what is to be done in the eighties. The decade promises to be difficult, but it will be essential, from the viewpoint of democracy and socialism in our country, to consolidate the Communist Party's strength and influence.

It would be wrong for us, the PCE, to set ourselves up as supreme judges of what has happened within the PSUC, as if all the problems, shortcomings and errors could be attributed to the Catalan communists. It would be even more wrong to ascribe the causes of defeat of the term "Eurocommunism" to the alleged "nationalism" of the PSUC.

Nevertheless, we must not underestimate the problem or act as if "nothing happened." Something--and something serious--has happened, and it is creating an "exceptional" situation, as described by the Executive Committee elected by the PSUC congress, which is affecting the Catalan communists and communists throughout the Spanish State and which is having negative repercussions in Europe.

Perhaps outside Catalonia insufficient emphasis has been placed on the fact--and I believe it would be opportune to rectify this now--that in the voting on Eurocommunism a convergence of votes took place between the so-called "Eurocommunist" and "Leninist" sectors and that they were both defeated by the advocates of abandoning the term "Eurocommunism." In other words, that the sector which now occupies the PSUC Executive Committee defended and voted in favor of the term "Eurocommunism" and was defeated. From the PCE viewpoint, it is difficult to understand why, despite this defeat, the secretary generalship was accepted, but it would be equally mistaken to equate the stances of the sector which now holds the majority within the PSUC Executive Committee with the stances of those who wish to eliminate the term "Eurocommunism" and all that it implies at any price, namely the "pro-Soviet" stances. The future will tell how far the PSUC's present secretary general and Executive Committee will manage to surmount the ambiguity inherent in accepting the leadership of a party that has eliminated Eurocommunism from its definition and that has as its chairman one of the people who championed this elimination. Meanwhile, I believe that the intelligent attitude for the PCE to adopt would be to help this ambiguity to be resolved in a direction favorable to the reestablishment of Eurocommunism.

But, parallel to what is happening within the PSUC, we in the PCE are faced with a congress process, and to prevent what has happened within the PSUC from happening to us it is necessary to learn its lessons now and to analyze to what extent the criticisms being made of the PSUC must also become self-criticisms of our own work.

I believe that in both PSUC and the PCE there are a number of battles that have either not been fought or have been badly fought, and this is all the more serious at a time of economic crisis, of increased tension between the blocs on the world plane and of lack of clear options on the left.

One of these battles is that of the PCE's foreign policy stances and of our concept of socialism within freedom, of pluralist socialism, with its critical content with respect to the countries of so-called "real socialism.'

Nonaligned Policy

In other words, it is necessary to debate and to define the revolutionary character of the policy of "nonalignment" in either of the blocs--a policy whose only aims are mankind's survival and socialist building not only in Europe but also in the Third World. At the same time, there must be a more thorough study of the problems and contradictions being experienced by the countries of "real socialism," this being the only way to understand the world we live in from a Marxist viewpoint. The failure of the working class to participate in those countries' social and political life, the nature of a state which prevents such participation and the causes of the armed confrontations between socialist countries (China and the Soviet Union, China and Vietnam, Vietnam and Kampuchea) are fundamental topics without an understanding of which it is impossible to understand the reasons why the PCE condemns, for instance, the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan or Czechoslovakia or defends the thesis of the Poles' sovereignty in resolving their own problems, and without an understanding of all this it is impossible to fully realize the importance to Eurocommunism of independence for all socialist states.

For instance, the PSUC's official theses had very little to say about the real problems of "real socialism." This kind of socialism, excluding the Chinese version, was portrayed in these theses as an almost perfect model containing certain defects or errors--mainly the lack of freedom--which, however, were presented as being easily surmountable. Obviously with such a degree of superficiality and without a thorough debate, with the inadequate involvement in the debate of the PSUC leadership itself and with an organization secretariat controlled by people opposed even to such a timid criticism of the socialist countries--all this amid the difficult objective conditions of our country's domestic and international situation--the foreseeable result could not have been very different from the actual outcome.

And I do not believe that debates on these topics are impossible or counterproductive owing to the "backwardness of the social and cultral base" of the party, to the fact that "workers do not read" or to other arguments often brandished within the PCE, because as long as some people believe these arguments, the pamphlets of the Ponomarevs or the Brezhnevs will circulate among the party's ranks without being opposed by a responsible and consistent policy of PCE publications on these and other topics. People are even being recommended not to read NUESTRA BANDERA--and not just because of its shortcomings, which in any case are only a reflection of the absence of a consistent policy on information and publications, to which I referred.

I believe that this debate, this discussion, profoundly effects and is capable of being fully assimilated by the Spanish workers and that it must constitute one of the inalienable foundations of the proper training of PCE members. This debate must be approached in the conviction that the anticapitalist and anti-imperialist struggle demands a degree of Marxist elucidation which has no reason to be abstract or intellectualist, because any well-formulated theory imparts an enormous impetus to specific practice. An investigation of this issue in turn demands a clear understanding that the term "working class" today implies freedom, democracy and participation. In the closing decades of the 20th century the working class has a profound desire for freedom and democracy, contrary to what is envisaged by concepts rooted in the Stalinist past, for which these terms are conflicting.

Revolution of the Majority

Together with this set of issues, which I can only set out briefly here, it is necessary to tackle the issues of the "revolution of the majority" and of the democratic and pluralist path toward socialism. This path is very frequently confused with the PCE's political practice over the last 3 years and, insofar as this practice has been excessively institutionalist, it cannot be understood how it is possible to secure the consensus of the majority of society in favor of socialism through it. It is therefore necessary not only to explain but above all to practice that "revolution of the majority," as an ideological struggle waged at all levels of society--in parliament and in municipal councils, of course, but also at workplaces, in residents' and parent-teacher associations and throughout the social fabric. The issue of mobilizations can only be understood from this viewpoint. It is not a matter of the party leadership or other higher bodies calling for more or fewer mobilizations. It is a matter of the communists' giving impetus to the entire debate and social protest against the rightwing policy and against capitalist interests and of this protest's articulation in a host of different forms of mobilization, emanating from the grassroots.

In short, it is a matter of recovering the Gramscian conception of struggling for hegemony; for a hegemony which today must have a pluralist dimension which it obviously could not have in the years through which Gramsci lived--pluralist from the political viewpoint of unity with the socialists and of a joint advance toward socialism, and pluralist from the social viewpoint, assimilating the fact that the political parties do not account for all the forms of political and social action of the men and women in our society, and that feminism, the ecological movement, the citizens' movements and the hosts of new forms of participation embody fundamental aspects, from new viewpoints, of today's struggle for socialism.

But all the aforementioned requires a party which is alive, thinking and participating at all levels in the formulation and implementation of a revolutionary line and strategy, a party whose support and enthusiasm for that line and that strategy will be the outcome of its collective thinking and practice. This presupposes transformations from the party's very basis--from the associations. They are associations whose life is now languishing and in which it has not been established that their fundamental task is a task oriented toward society, through the work which each and every one of their members carries out in it. It is only this practice which lays the foundations for formulating the party's policy and, as such, must be debated and analyzed. The present-day associations scarcely make it possible--I maintain--to establish a Eurocommunist party. It is said that the professionals and intellectuals have left these associations. But it also seems that the workers have left, except in the instances in which the factory association exists and lives. But many of the latter have not simply gone home, as is the case among many professionals, but to the Workers Commissions, in which the problems which are not debated in the PCE itself are examined and debated, with the resulting distortion of the Workers Commissions and of the party itself which have recently become clear, sometimes causing interference, without considering the source of the problems and helping to muddle and confuse all plans.

The "going home" of many professionals and of a large part of the PCE's Eurocommunist cadres has frequently been resolved with excessive ease by attacking the "intellectuals," "speechifiers," and so forth in a pejorative manner. As if the party's working class nature were incompatible with the presence of the best professionals in its ranks; as if this fact which once so strongly characterized the PCE no longer began to reflect the working class' hegemony over society as a whole; as if the analyses which led to the formulation of the "alliance of the forces of labor and culture" had now been abandoned.

Being described as an "intellectual" or "professional" has recently often become synonymous in the party with rightism, opportunism or backing down.

This was never the case for those of us--workers, students or professionals--who created the party which operated inside the country between 1968 and 1977; a party which, despite the clandestinity and the closed system of the cells, was a living and acting party, full of debates and of very tough confrontations with reality, in which each member felt an active participant in the formulation and implementation of a policy with which he identified; a party which, however, has today lost its central nervous and vital system.

Struggle For Socialism

For this reason, it is necessary to thoroughly reorganize the functioning of the associations and, with it, that of the committees and leadership bodies. Achieving synthesis is more difficult today than in other periods, because the problems are more complex and we communists are not always in agreement with them. But synthesis requires taking all opinions into account, and not just those which coincide in advance with the same old stance, and proceeding with all of them to formulate a political line capable of affecting reality.

In conclusion: I believe that it is necessary to create the Communist Party necessary for the struggle for socialism in the perspective of the year 2000. A deeply democratic party with a democracy which will make possible thorough debate of all the issues affecting us, in the conviction that it is democracy which makes arugmentation possible and that Eurocommunism can only be based on it and on the party members' Marxist reasoning.

Because to seek to base Eurocommunism, instead of on argumentation, on blind acceptance of what the leadership says, loyalty to that leadership, the leaders' charisma and the strength of the apparatus, would be the worst service which we could render that cause. Because as far as uncritical loyalty, obedience and support are concerned, those who want a party dependent on other countries will always have the advantage over us, and, as the instance of the PCF Demonstrates, it is in that direction that they will end by outstripping us.

The revolutions of the past, Marx said, oppress the minds of the living like a nightmare. Let it not be so for us. Let us free ourselves from what they have today of nightmare to recover what they had at their time and still have today of real dream and feasible utopia.

CARRILLO DENIES CLAIMS OF INTELLECTUALS' ALIENATION

LD252202 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] Santiago Carrillo today delivered the closing speech at the first assembly of professionals, artists and intellectuals organized by the Spanish Communist Party. In his speech, the secretary general said, among other things, that during the political transition the party had not displayed an agile approach and had therefore lost some precious time. Carrillo added that it is not true that the intellectuals have remained on the fringe of the party's activities, and said that this division between intellectual and manual work must be eliminated.

As well as its discussions on cultural and intellecutal matters, this first assembly was witness to harsh criticism aimed at Spanish Communist Party leaders. These criticisms did not go so far as to abandon Eurocommunist terminology but stressed demands for greater internal democracy and for greater attention to be given to the concerns of professional people within the party since these represent a sector of mmbership which has declined markedly in the last 3 years.

DENMARK

GOVERNMENT LINEUP CHANGED IN CABINET RESHUFFLE

LD261715 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 21 Jan 81 p 13

[Bharne Kjaer report: "Government Looks Like This"]

[Text] After the cabinet reshuffle the complete government is as follows:

Prime minister	Anker Joergensen
Labor minister	Svend Auken
Housing minister	Erling Olsen
Energy minister	Poul Nielson
Finance minister	Svend Jakobsen
Fisheries minister	Karl Hjortnaes
Defense minister	Poul Soegaard
Interior minister	Henning Rasmussen
Industry minister	Erling Jensen
Justice minister	Ole Espersen
Ecclesiastical affairs and Greenland affairs minister	Tove Kindbo Larsen, Mrs
Agriculture minister	Bjoern Westh
Environmental affairs minister	Erik Holst
Cultural affairs minister	Lise Oestergaard, Mrs
Transport minister	Jens Risgaard Khudsen
Taxation minister	Mogens Lykketoft
Social affairs minister	Ritt Bjerregaard, Mrs
Foreign minister	Kjeld Olesen
Education minister	Dorte Bennedsen, Mrs
Economic affairs minister	Ivar Noergaard.

FINLAND

USSR CULTURE MINISTER DEMICHEV ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD261400 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] USSR Minister of Culture Petr Demichev arrived on a 5-day visit to Finland today. The visit takes place at the invitation of Second Minister of Education Kalevi Kivistoe. During his visit Minister Demichev will acquaint himself with Helsinki and its environs as well as Rovaniemi. He will meet Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto, Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen and President Urho Kekkonen.

CABINET RENEWS DECISION ON SELLING FOOD TO USSR

LD270947 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 17 Jan 81 p 10

[Text] On Thurdsday [15 January] the cabinet renewed its decision in principle on the export of agriculture products, which takes place within the framework of border trade between Finland and the Soviet Union. According to the decision Finland can export butter, cheese and processed meat products.

The National Board for Foreign Trade Licenses will check that the value of exports corresponds to the value of imports through border trade. The Trade and Industry Ministry together with the Foreign Trade License Board will in turn check that the export of meat products is evenly distributed among the various suppliers. Thursday's decision concerns this year's exports and is the same as last year's decision. The cabinet also empowered the Agriculture Marketing Board to reach decisions on the export of beef to a maximum of 1,000 tons for the current year.

NORWAY

MINISTER HAS FIRST 'BRIEFING' ON EEC POLICIES

LD270913 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 19 Jan 81 p 8

[Text] Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund returned to Oslo late on Sunday [18 January] evening from his informal discussions with EEC Council of Ministers chairman, Netherlands Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw, in The Hague on Saturday and Sunday. The meeting marked the beginning of the expanded foreign policy contacts between Norway and the EEC which came about after Prime Minister Odvar Nordli's visit to Brussels in September, and which mean that Norway will be given first-hand briefings on currents in the EEC nations' increasingly integrated foreign policy. After the talks Frydenlund said that trade cooperation between Norway and the EEG nations is now going well. As well as discussing economic policy and energy questions at the meeting, the two foreign ministers also exchanged views on the international situation, but Frydenlund did not go into detail about what had been said.

LABOR PARTY'S FOREIGN, SECURITY POLICY DISCUSSED

LD271657 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 23 Jan 81 p 6

[Paal Nordenborg report: "NATO and Detente"]

[Excerpt] The general agreement surrounding the foreign policy sections in the Labor Party's new draft manifesto set its stamp on the 1-day foreign policy conference which the party arranged in the Samfunnssal yesterday.

The disagreement which was evident concerned how much importance should be attached to European arrangements in the context of the efforts to set up a Nordic nuclear-free zone.

Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund said the past objections to the Kekkonen Plan were still valid. But on the other hand he said that the call to include the Kola Peninsula's strategic arms in a nuclear-free zone would lead to deadlock.

It looks as if the main outlines of the Labor Party's security policy would be those sketched by Knut Frydenlund in his address yesterday--the party attaches greater importance than in the past to detente, arms control and disarmament, while the connection with the Western alliance remains unshaken.

Two main objectives are weighed up against each other--security and detente. This means good defenses in Norway on the one hand-- as the draft manifesto states, "Our security policy must also include strong conventional defenses"--and membership of NATO.

Detente will be preserved by not acting in a provocative manner toward neighboring countries or increasing tension in this part of the world. As Frydenlund said: "Our base and nuclear policies are not industrial accidents [arbeidsulykker] which we will gradually attempt to put right. They are an essential part of our defense policy."

He pointed out that the manifesto also includes a new formulation on a ban on chemical weapons--on their production, storage and use-- and that this ban is a joint objective for both the party and the trade union movement.

PARTY LEADER SEES REAGAN FAVORING TURKEY

NC280926 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 28 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] [Leader of the Center Union Party] Tasos Papadhopoulos foresees that, with Reagan in the Presidency, the prospects for Cyprus will be even worse.

Answering a relevant question, Papadhopoulos said that, if we consider Reagan's strong policy on East-West relations and that Turkey happens to be a good ally within NATO, then the possibilities for a Cyrpus solution that would not satisfy Turkey's interests become less.

GOVERNMENT DENIES U.S. SEEKS RADIOS IN NORTH

NC280744 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 28 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] No question was raised about the reopening of the U.S. radio stations in the occupied areas during the contacts held between the Foreign Ministry and the American Embassy in Nicosia over the arrival of two U.S. officials in the occupied areas through the illegal Tymbou airport.

The government has been given assurances that the visit of the two Americans did not concern any possible intention for actions that would aim at providing maintenance for the equipment of the U.S. radio stations.

With regard to yesterday's press reports that the Americans have dispatched to Cyprus spare parts and equipment for the radio stations, an authoritative source has said that the government does not have such information.

PARTY LEADER OPPOSES VAROSHA, AIRPORT ISSUES LINK

NC280824 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 28 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] The leader of the Union of the Centre, Mr Tasos Papadhopoulos, yesterday reiterated his view that it would be a mistake to link Varosha with the Nicosia airport issue. "It would lead to the burial of the Varosha issue and would make the intercommunal talks meaningless at worst or would predetermine a confederal and partitionist solution at best", he said.

Mr Papadhopoulos, who met the press yesterday, said the proposal of the operation of the Nicosia airport under UN control would introduce the "trichotomy" of Cyprus. He explained that the two sides had committed themselves to present concrete proposals on territory and constitution and the linking of Varosha with Nicosia airport provides excuses and an alibi for the Turks.

Besides, he said, the operation of the airport is linked with vital functions of the state like customs, passports and so forth, and decisions in this respect would create a precedent that would allow the Turks to demand similar concessions in other organisations like the Cyprus Telecommunications Authority, Ports Authority, electricity etc. Mr Papadhopoulos urged the prompt "delinkage" of the Varosha issue from that of the Nicosia airport.

In answer to questions, Mr Papadhopoulos said there were other exchanges which the Greek Cypriot side might think of in return for the freeing of Varosha. Mr Papadhopoulos blamed the government for keeping the party leaders and the people in the dark about its intentions.

He also said that there have been no consultations about the widening of the National Council, the advisory body on which the party leaders are represented.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS OPENING OF U.S. BASES TALKS

Joint Communique

NC271506 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1200 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] The U.S.-Greek talks on the defense agreement--within which the settlement of the question of U.S. bases in Greece has also been included--began at the Foreign Ministry at 1030 this morning. Secretary general of the Foreign Ministry Ambassador Roussos and other officials are taking part in the talks on the Greek side, and senior military personnel from the Pentagon, headed by the U.S. ambassador in Athens, Mr McCloskey, on the U.S. side.

A joint U.S.-Greek communique issued today states:

Negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement for defense and economic cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Greece and the Government of the United States began officially today. The opening meeting, which was characterized by a warm and cordial atmosphere, included a general exchange of views and the establishment of procedures and schedule for the negotiating meetings. Both sides noted that it is a matter of talks between countries that have been friends and allies for a long time, and expressed their conviction that the negotiations, though complicated, could be accomplished within a reasonable period on the basis of mutual interest. The Greek side was headed by Ambassador russos and the United States side by Ambassador McCloskey.

At 1330, Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis gave a luncheon in honor of the members of the two delegations.

TA NEA Assessment

NC271845 Athens TA NEA in Greek 27 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] The U.S.-Greek talks on the bases began at the Foreign Ministry at 1100 this morning and it is envisaged that an agreement will be reached by the middle of the week. Specifically, informed sources, asked by TA NEA last night, made the assessment that the U.S. side will not put forward any new grievances, that discussions will proceed relatively uninterrupted and that an agreement will be achieved within "a matter of days."

According to information from good sources, the discussions began in an optimistic climate. The Greek side believes that the Americans will not express any objections to the substantive control of the bases by Greek commanders. On this point, in the final agreement in particular, an authoritative source categorically declared yesterday that the Greek side is and will remain firm.

On this point in the discussion on the bases that is so crucial to the Greek side, reports from various sources were saying yesterday that it must be clearly stated in the texts of the agreements that:

The Greek commander will have unlimited right of control and that there will be no restrictions on him in the operation of the base.

The Greek counterproposals and the geographic appendices, which are already known to the U.S. side, will be examined thoroughly at the talks that have begun. The working out of the various component parts of the agreement will be done by separate working groups which will be set up today by Greek and U.S. diplomats and military experts. It is estimated--unless something unexpected happens--that the working groups will complete the draft of each component part in about 5 days.

At the beginning of next week, the two delegations will be in a positon to proceed to high-level overall discussions and reach the formulation of the agreement's text and the letters with which the United States will be obligated:

To preserve the balance of power in the area and to dynamically safeguard it against any attempt to upset it.

This and the boundaries of operational control of the Larissa headquarters now being established--which is linked with the bases--also appear to be crucial points to be discussed by the Greek side. Despite the apparent problems, no concern is being expressed.

According to diplomatic observers' assessments, this optimism is based on the assumption that "the political will of both sides to achieve an agreement is a fact."

As TA NEA has reported, the Greek Ambassador to Washington Tzounis is coming to Athens this week to participate in the discussions on the bases that have already begun. As is known, the discussions concern the bases of Soudha, Irakleion, Ellinikon and Neas Makris. There are also four NATO communication stations operating on Greek territory, specifically in northern Greece.

TO VIMA Comments

NC271615 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 27 Jan 81 p 1

[Comment: "The Protocols"]

[Text] The demand of the Greek side in the talks with the Americans on the bases to be informed, prior to any final settlement, about the contents of the "technical arrangements" that accompany the U.S.-Turkish defense agreement is self-evident.

The main concern of the Greek side must naturally be the preservation of the military balance in the Aegean. An assessment, however, of whether the balance is maintained or possibily disturbed at the expense of our country, obviously presupposes full knowledge of the U.S.-Turkish protocols.

We do not doubt that the Greek diplomats and soldiers talking to the Americans have made it clear to the other side that the demand for "prior know ledge" is irreversible. Much more so since the unwillingness of the Americans to respond so far to the Greek demand justifies additional concern.

The question is neither procedural nor incidental; it is the whole essence. If the American interlocutors don't realize this they are the only ones.

ELEVTHEROTIPIA Report

NC271809 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 27 Jan 81 pp 1, 13

[Reportage by Sp. Karatzaferis]

[Text] U.S.-Greek talks about the bases begin today at the level of experts and the reports that we have from reliable diplomatic and military sources state that: We are asking for crumbs while the Americans are refusing to give us even these, blackmailing us with military aid in order to retain the absolute control they now exercise over the American bases in this country.

At the same time they are pressuring us, through NATO, to agree to the Turkish claims on the Aegean airspace that would be tantamount to partition "for the good of the alliance."

The American demands on the bases and our other national issues have displeased our military leadership, which insists on its original stand regarding firm Greek positions without overlooking the fact that the threat by the Americans to upset the 7 to 10 balance with Turkey would create problems for the defense of the country.

Now everyone recognizes that our haste to be reintegrated into NATO without conditions, and with our problems with Turkey unsolved, had been "the gravest mistake," just like the Mitsotakis line which had linked the question of the American bases to our reintegration.

On the question of the bases, reports from diplomatic and military sources mention more specifically that:

1. At today's talks, the Greek military experts will ask that we should at least be able to check who leaves the American bases and what weapons are transported through them, abandoning, of course, our demands formulated in the counterplan (effective Greek command, and so forth).

This very least that the Greek military will ask for today has been refused by the Americans through diplomatic channels (McCloskey: "I don't think something like this will be accepted") and the only things they agree to are:

A. To have it written outside the bases that they are "Greek,"
B. A Greek flag at the entrance,
C. A Greek commander as a figurehead but for effective command to be exercised by an American.

On the question of NATO and the Greek-Turkish differences, the reports mention that: At the two meetings of Greek and NATO experts (one a short time ago in Naples and one last week in Athens) there was not a single point of contact because:

1. We are insisting on the status that has prevailed so far as regards the Aegean airspace. That is; the Greek commander of the Larisa headquarters, which is to be set up, should have operational control under his command.
2. The Turks, insisting on their unreasonable claims, are asking that they should be the ones to have control from the Limnos altitude; that is, from the line established by NOTAM 714.
3. In the discussions they have had with the Greeks, the NATO officers supported the Turkish position with the rational: "What do you mean Greeks and Turks? We are all in NATO...."
4. NATO is insisting that we should set up the Larisa headquarters immediately, but we are delaying this because it is a trap. If we put the Larisa headquarters into operation without the Greek-Turkish differences being settled we would be accepting "de facto" the Turkish demands.

Thus, although the headquarters is ready on paper (it will be housed in the headquarters of the 28th Tactical Airforce Wing--ATAD) and its commander will be whoever is in charge of the ATAD, we are refusing to make it operational under various pretexts (officer evaluations in March, and so forth) and so retain operational control over the Aegean under national control.

Because our military are adamant in their position regarding issues related to Greek-Turkish differences and it does not appear that, despite the Greek foreign minister's optimistic view, the agreement will have been signed by March, the agreement on the bases will go ahead without turmoil. The commander in chief of NATO, the American General Rogers, a personal friend of the new U.S. secretary of state, Mr Haig, and his successor to the post of NATO commander in chief, will be coming on the 9th of next month to Athens, ostensibly on a courtesy visit. In the assessment of Greek experts, General Rogers is coming to exert more pressure on the Greek government to agree to the unacceptable American and NATO proposals, regarding both the bases and Greek-Turkish issues.

PRESS REACTIONS TO NEW U.S. ADMINISTRATION

NC261145 [Editorial report] The Istanbul Turkish press has carried the following comments on President Reagan's new administration following his inauguration. On 20 January, MILLIYET on Page 1 carried an unattributed editorial: "Reagan on Duty." The writer says among other things: "His personality and attitude during the election campaign show that Reagan appears to be a politician who both believes in the greatness of the United States and plans to pursue a diplomacy based on military strength. If this should also form the basis for his policy, we can conclude that detente, of which we have talked so much in the past 10 years, is doomed.

"However, periods of tension between blocs create more problems for the rival superpowers' allies than for them. At such periods, the alliance leaders demand discipline from their allies and efforts are made to hold alliance interests above national interests. Strategies are drawn up by the alliance and the national forces have only to establish tactical targets. But even if Reagan is in favor of toughness, his intentions will be balanced by strength calculations and world conditions."

On 20 January, HURRIYET on page 3 carried an editorial by Oktay Eksi who, after dwelling on former President Carter's failures and successes as President of the United States, makes the following comment on Ronald Reagan's assumption of office as President: "A totally different type of president is now in office at the White House. The new President does not care about 'moral values' as much as Carter did. Moreover, the new President does not go for peace at any cost, as Carter did. The new President is a pragmatic man. He is trying hard to prove to the entire world that the United States is a strong nation. He must, therefore, be expected to base his foreign policy more on 'strength' than on 'principles.'

"However, although this approach may be considered 'realistic' because it is based on the concept of 'strength' which is still extensively valid in international relations, yet it is equally dangerous."

The writer then concludes: "When we look at the event from Turkey's angle, it is possible to point out a few positive aspects. There is every reason to think that President Reagan will pursue a policy which favors 'strengthening Turkey militarily.' It must, however, be brought home to President Reagan that it will not be fair to give Turkey new assignments."

On 20 January, TERCUMAN on pages 1 and 12 carried a commentary by Nazli Ilicak who, after saying that "the helplessness of the Carter administration has led to the rebirth of a conservative mood in American society," says: "Reagan contends that detente can be possible only if the United States remains powerful. He also argues that the SALT agreements serve no other purpose than forcing the United States to make concessions. The appointment of the former NATO commander as secretary of state is the natural outcome of Reagan's view of the international situation and the way he evaluates East-West relations. Haig, who is one of the most prominent U.S. generals is a strong personality who expresses his views openly without resorting to evasive language. His appointment is an important deterrent which will force the Kremlin to pursue a policy of moderation. Haig did not wait for Afghanistan to be occupied to maintain that detente is deceptive. He had expressed this view immediately after Fidel Castro intervened in Angola."

The commentator then concludes: "A powerful America will assure the survival of the West. It is extremely important for the security of the Free World that an important office such as the secretary of state should be entrusted to a confident general who does not mince his words."

On 20 January, CUMHURIYET on pages 1 and 7 carried an unattributed article: "Toward a New Era," in which the writer says President Reagan is facing an arduous task with inflation and record unemployment at home and a new polarization abroad, and adds: "The American people, who watched the hostages and the Afghanistan problems in helplessness and who were disillusioned by economic crises at home, have proved their warm support for the 'powerful America' slogan by voting Reagan into office."

After saying that time will show whether or not the Reagan administration will be able to cope with inflation at a time when defense expenditures will be extensively increased, te writer adds: "However, it is apparent from the speeches of competent officials of the Reagan administration that one of the obvious characteristics of the newly emerging period in foreign policy is a tendency to get 'tougher'. Apart from the fact that the armament race will be accelerated during the Reagan era, the United States may be expected to adopt a more interventionist policy toward the Third World countries."

On 21 January, TERCUMAN on page 4 carried an article by Fahir Armaoglu. "Reagan's Foreign Policy." After saying that we must expect certain serious changes in U.S. foreign policy, Armaoglu expresses the opinion that the following points can be deduced from the statements made recently by General Haig before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee: "The new U.S. foreign policy will be consistent, reliable, balanced and predictable. This means that U.S. policy will take a definite form and that it will not allow room for ambiguities. It will not be hesitant in the face of developments as the Carter administration was; it will have a resolute character. Consistent with the above characteristics, a 'toughening' is expected in U.S. foreign policy. This 'toughening' should rather be interpreted as 'resoluteness.'"

Armaoglu further contends: "The new U.S. foreign policy envisages a close cooperation with its allies. However, the nature and scope of this cooperation will be determined by the extent of the allies' preparedness to share the principles of this new foreign policy. Finally, we can say that this new policy will attach more weight and importance to Turkey. Haig is a soldier who has long been aware of the importance of Turkey. The two negative votes which were given to General Haig at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee were cast by Sarbenas and Congas, both senators of Greek origin. This is significant. We must also point out that the importance given by the United States to the Persian Gulf may lead to developments that would closely concern Turkey. Naturally, everything will become clearer in application."

On 22 January, CUMHURIYET on page 3 carried a commentary by Ali Sirmen who says among other things: "Ronald Reagan wishes to revive the 'great American' dream and aims at bringing splendor and enthusiasm into the limelight again." The writer adds: "But Reagan's 'great America' policy coincides with a period when world detente is losing ground. The hawks of the Pentagon and the real politician, Kissinger, are marching hand in hand. There are indications that make the arms dealers dance with joy. The CIA on the other hand has announced that it will reembark on its 'mission impossible' type operations in foreign countries. All this clearly shows that the passion for splendor will continue to cause yet more tensions in the world.

The writer concludes: "The new Reagan era will be one of passion for splendor, show and grandeur. But how will this policy be received by the world and how will it resolve problems at home? At this moment, Reagan is at the peak of his passion. This reminds us of the saying: 'All passions have a sweet beginning'."

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT HUNGARY ON 5 FEBRUARY

TA271103 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen will make an official visit to Hungary from 5 through 7 February. Various international issues as well as the development of relations between the two countries will be discussed during the visit, which will be realized upon the invitation of the Hungarian foreign minister. A 3-year cultural exchange protocol is expected to be signed at the end of the visit. According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, Turkmen will be received by the Hungarian president.

DELEGATE PROMISES EARLY RETURN TO DEMOCRACY

TA271737 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] The Council of Europe Political Commission is continuing to work on the report about Turkey prepared by Austrian parliamentarian Ludwig Steiner.

According to a report by Turkish Radio and Television Strasbourg correspondent Nadir Saygili, the Turkish member of the Political Commission, Metin Toker, addressed the Commission this morning. In his speech, Toker said that both the Turkish people and the military administration are determined to make a transition to a normal democratic order in a short time. Referring to the initial report adopted by the Council of Europe in September, Toker noted that a great development and amelioration has been observed in Turkey's situation since that report. Toker pointed out that Head of State Gen Kenan Evren's announcement concerning the constituent assembly constitutes a proof of this. He stated that there is total consensus among the Turkish people regarding the necessity of military intervention and the relief created by the intervention. Addressing the Political Commission members, Toker said the Turkish people have no doubts about a return to a democratic order.

VOTCP REJECTS CALL FOR LEADERS TO RETURN, SURRENDER

TA280910 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Untitled station commentary]

[Text] In a communique issued on 26 January, the General Staff Martial Law Military Services Coordination Office has asked Turkish Labor Party [TLP] leader Behice Boran and Turkish Teachers' Unity and Solidarity Association [TOB-DER] leader Gultekin Gazioglu who are residing abroad, to return to Turkey and to surrender to Turkish security forces. It adds that they will be deprived of their Turkish citizenship unless they do so.

Dear listeners, since the 12 September coup, the junta which seized power has thrown tens of thousands of progressive, patriotic, revolutionary and democratic persons into dungeons under heavy pressures. Thousands of people are being subjected to torture in the dungeons, prisons and police stations. Who would surrender to torturers under the circumstances? Yet the junta is calling on TLP leader Boran and TOB-DER leader Gazioglu to surrender, and it is threatening them with depriving them of their Turkish citizenship in the event they do not comply with this request.

The junta and its government have no right to issue such a call at a time when no security of life exists in dungeons and prisons and when so many patriots--including the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions leader Abdullah Basturk--are imprisoned and tortured. What about a call to Mehmet Ali Agca [killer of MILLIYET daily editor Ipekci] to return to the country and surrender?

What about calls to other hundreds of fascist murderers? The fact that the fascist Aydin governor who issued the necessary passport to Agca is still kept in his post and that fascist NAP officials are released while the call is issued to Boran and Gazioglu to surrender prove again the antidemocratic stand of the junta.

The unity of action of all democratic forces in a bid to recover the democratic rights and liberties from the junta has become imperative. This is the only force that can restore democracy and resist the junta.

VOTCP DISCUSSES THIRD ISLAMIC SUMMIT AGENDA

TA271100 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Station commentary: "The Islamic Conference"]

[Text] The third summit of the Islamic Conference is being held in At-Ta'if. There are 37 countries--including Turkey--participating in this conference. The conference convened at a time when the situation is tense: U.S. imperialism supported by Israeli Zionism is continuously threatening peace in the Middle East, inciting differences existing among Arab countries, and increasing its military presence in this area in a bid to seize its rich oil resources.

U.S. imperialism is hatching new plans in the Middle East in order to establish new miltiary bases and create new military pacts. Recent visits by the Pakistani dictator, Ziaul Haq, to Turkey, Jordan, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman were closely connected with these plans of the Pentagon generals. Instead of discussing bilateral problems, the Pakistani dictator examined the possibilities for the creation of a new military pact planned by the United States.

As PRAVDA pointed out in its 20 January issue, the United States is willing to include Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Egypt in the new military pact it wants to create in the region, and to drag Turkey into it as well. Washington has intensified its pressure on Turkey to this end.

The agenda of the Islamic Conference, which is meeting in this climate, is very loaded. The agenda, which is composed of 21 articles, includes such important subjects as putting an end to the war between Iran and Iraq, seeking a solution to the Palestinian problem and reviewing the economic situation in Islamic countries. A constructive approach to such problems which are closely connected with regional peace and security will be greeted with approval not only by the people of the Islamic countries but by all the progressive and peace-loving peoples of the world at large.

However, along with these issues a so-called Afghanistan issue has been included in the agenda of the meeting in accordance with the request of certain reactionary Arab countries under imperialist pressures. In a statement sent to Islamic countries participating in the summit, the Afghan Government has asked for the subject of Afghanistan to be dropped from the agenda. This request is an appropriate one, because the Afghanistan issue is only being created by imperialism. In a bid to impede the Afghan revolution--which reached a new stage--the imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists are arming the counterrevolutionary groups based in Pakistan to provoke the Afghan people and to engage in armed clashes against them. All this is an effort to bring that country back into the imperialist camp.

Dear listeners: The aim of including Afghanistan in the agenda of the Islamic summit is obvious. The United States is trying through reactionary Arab countries to fan anti-Sovietism and to cover its adventurist and expansionist plans in the Middle East.

It is not the first time that world public opinion has witnessed such imperialist tactics. In effect, these same circles provocatively created a Polish issue during the NATO meetings held last year in a bid to cover up their plans for the heavy rearmament of their NATO allies, as well as for the redeployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Resolutions were reached which would mean grossly interfering in the internal affairs of that country--a socialist state and a member of the Warsaw Pact.

Now, dear listeners, the same tactic is being used in the Islamic summit. As already pointed out, the aim is to create an artificial Afghanistan issue and to divert world public attention from developments in the Middle East, from the real issues which are awaiting a solution and from the adventurist U.S. initiatives.

In a statement, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, who is participating in the Islamic Conference, said Afghanistan was among the subjects to be discussed. Does this statement mean sharing in the policies of tension created by imperialism in this region? Such a stand would not be compatible with the principles of independence and friendship with neighboring countries. On the contrary, such a stand would transform Turkey into a tool of the adventurist policies being pursued by imperialism in the Middle East and would serve at intensifying tension in the region.

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES OZAL'S ECONOMIC MEASURES

NC280843 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 25 Jan 81 p 3

["The World Today" column by Ali Sirmen: "24-25 January and the IMF"]

[Excerpts] The first year of the implementation of the 24-25 January economic and financial measures which bear Turgut Ozal's mark is over. Before we attempt to examine the results of these implementations as well as foreign reactions, which concern us so deeply, we deem it useful to emphasize a point: It would be utterly wrong to identify the administration which has been in power in Turkey since 12 September with the 24-25 January decisions. The 12 January administration which has been in power only a short part of a year of implementation, is one thing and the 24 January decisions another.

We find it impossible to say that Ozal's measures have been successful in the past year. These decisions have brought no solution to the structural disarray which exists in the foundation of Turkey's economy.

There are, of course, people at home, like Turgut Ozal, who do not share this view. But events have shown that foreign circles from which Turkey expects to secure credits also entertain views very close to ours. So much so that, faced with the negative attitude of these circles, Honorable Ozal has had to limit his requests for credits from foreign banks.

The call which the IMF has made to foreign banks are two-sided: One side concerns the deferment of Turkey's debts and the other concerns the granting to Turkey of adequate fresh credits.

It is natural for the IMF to urge foreign banks to grant Turkey adequate fresh credits, because the 24-25 January measures are nothing other than the overfulfillment of the conditions envisaged in the IMF's suggestions. Foreign sources say that the amount of aid to be extended to Turkey within the OECD framework and by the foreign bank circles will be less this year than that of last year.

At this juncture, the matter ceases to concern only Turkey or Ozal; it directly concerns the IMF itself, because if hitches crop up in practice, the matter will affect not only Ozal's prestige, but it will damage the credibility of IMF as well.

That is why the IMF is making intensive efforts to secure the deferment of Turkey's debts and to obtain adequate fresh credits for it. If the IMF fails to persuade the circles concerned to extend Turkey's credit, Ozal will have unwillingly dealt a heavy blow to this establishment with his 24-25 January economic and financial measures.

OZAL REPORTS ON 1981 ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

NC280842 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 26 Jan 81 p 6

[Excerpts] Ankara (Special)--Expressing his views to MILLIYET on the occasion of the first anniversary of the 24 January economic and financial measures, State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has stated that Turkey's economic indexes at the beginning of 1981 show better prospects than those at the beginning of the previous year.

Maintaining that Turkey had entered last year with unfavorable economic indexes, with shortages in several areas, and with black market prices, to say nothing of the doubling of petrol prices which had to be met, Ozal added that the Turkish economy had overcome the shock to a great extent and that the prospects during the current year will be much better than those of last year.

In a statement to MILLIYET, Ozal admitted that investments had greatly decreased over the past 3 years, but he maintained that this situation could not be blamed on the 24-25 January decisions.

Ozal said: "However, when the 1980 program was prepared, the 24 January measures were not known, nor was such a program being contemplated. The investment figures for 1980 are not yet known, but my feeling in this connection is that the tendency in 1978 and 1979 to invest less has changed for the better. This situation will manifest itself in 1981."

Responding to our question regarding the continually increasing unemployment, Ozal said: "You are saying that the 24 January decisions have increased unemployment. What do you think would have been the proportion of unemployment had not these decisions been taken? It would have been worse, as the present factories would not have been functioning. There were several idle installations because of lack of raw materials. The 24 January measures have brought structural changes to certain branches of industry. The automotive industry provides the best example for this. Buying a car is now a luxury. The prospective car buyer finds it more profitable to invest his money in the bank.

Some unemployment in some sectors is bound to result from our measures. But the opposite will occur in other sectors, and the increasing unemployment will be absorbed by these sectors.

Question: How do you view the economic situation in 1981?

Answer: When we embarked on this business, we said that 1980 and 1981 would be critical years, and we made our calculations accordingly. Last year was a year of 'salvaging goods from the fire.' We said 'any diminuation of loss may be counted as a profit,' and this helped us to obtain fine results. This year is also critical. The results obtained last year must continue. We knew that all the problems of our country could not be resolved in 1 year. If we fare well in 1981, we shall be more comfortable in 1982.

Question: Is it not at all likely that 1981 might be worse than 1980?

Answer: If we do not make serious mistakes in the implementation of the decisions, that is, if we pursue seriously the implementaion of our stability program, 1981 should be better. However, we have to take into account such probable circumstances as new big increases in the price of oil and, God forbid, adverse weather conditions which might affect agricultural production.

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CABINET PASSES 1981 ANNUAL ECONOMIC REPORT

LD281412 Hamburg DPA in German 1258 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Bonn, 28 Jan (DPA)--The Federal Cabinet in Bonn today passed the 1981 annual economic report in which the government, in accordance with the stability law, sets out its economic goals and assessment of possible developments.

According to the report, the Federal Government is expecting economic growth at least to stagnate this year. In the event of a poor development, the GNP could even drop by up to 1 percent. Real economic growth in 1980 was almost 2 percent.

The rise in consumer prices, which was 5.5 percent last year, is to be limited in 1981 to approximately 4.5 percent. Because of the weak economic situation and the growing number of unemployed, an increase of 4.5 - 5 percent averaged over the year is expected in the unemployment rate. This will mean an average number of unemployed of approximately 1.1 - 1.2 million compared with about 900,000 in 1980.

In its forecasts the Federal Government is assuming, among other things, that there will be no shortages of oil supplies and that oil prices will not increase drastically.

CSU CHAIRMAN ADDRESSES BUNDESTAG BUDGET DEBATE

DW281249 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0803 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Speech by Franz Josef Strauss, CSU chairman and minister-president of Bavaria, in the Bundestag budget debate in Bonn--live]

[Excerpts] Mr President, esteemed ladies and gentlemen, the finance minister's budget speech contains a number of remarkable, although naturally partial, truths and insights, last but not least the painful farewell to the full employment guarantee of Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt. Full employment is a good thing, but much nonsense is caused by making such guarantees at the wrong time. The speech contains the insight that economic programs which only elicit a short-lived enthusiasm are costly and ineffective.

We are somehow better off than most other industrial countries and, naturally, better off than the developing countries--that is correct. But our downhill slide is that much faster.

The German economy in the early 80's is in an outstanding situation, but unfortunately in the negative sense of the word. Last year, in 1980, for the first time in the history of the Federal Republic all of the aims of the economic quadrangle were missed, namely, price stability, high employment, foreign trade balance and a continuous and adequate growth rate. Further deterioration is in the offing in 1981. With an inflation rate of almost 6 percent in January, we are far from price stability. A big increase in unemployment with a simultaneous demand for manpower is anything but a high employment rate. The total economic growth in 1980 amounted to 1.8 percent. It was neither adequate nor continuous. The growth rate took place in the first part of 1980 and was reduced practically to zero in the second half of the year. In other words, no growth rate.

The new annual economic report, adopted yesterday by the economic cabinet, is the first annual economic report with the dreaded words, minus growth, that is, a predicted decrease. It cannot be ruled out that the currently predicted minus 0.5 to 1 percent--percentage figures have changed greatly since 5 October [laughter, applause]--that this prognosis will turn out to be much too optimistic.

Only one possibility exists for stopping this fatal development: Through a smooth and energetically promoted construction program for alternate energies, particularly nuclear power. In this way, our dependence on oil-producing countries has to be decreased so much that they will not be able to dictate prices and quantities to us and that they will have to deal with us as partners in a state of mutual dependence. [applause]

The international confidence in the Deutsche mark must be reestablished. That means providing signs and creating facts to convince the world that the Federal Republic of Germany has a greater capacity for bringing its crises under control than other comparable industrial states. That is the only way to reestablish the international confidence in our currency despite the geographic and politically endangered position which brought about considerable capital transfer to the West.

Regarding a decisive breakthrough to an independent oil policy, which under current technical conditions means development of nuclear energy--unfortunately, that is logical for us--the Federal Government has goofed in the past 4 years, or else it has been hiding. For almost 4 years, no new nuclear powerplant has been licensed in the Federal Republic. However, in the meantime, the French have promoted the development of nuclear energy with all their strength. By 1990, they want to reduce their dependence on oil to the low level of 28 percent. A large number of nuclear powerplants are being planned and quickly built.

The Federal Republic of Germany is not facing economic problems but rather structural problems, and not only in marginal areas. These are structural problems affecting our entire economy. Their solution calls for a pact of reason--I do not say it ironically or cynically--between the politicians, the businessmen and their organizations as well as the employees and their organizations. Full employment in East Asia is none of our business, although we would like to see it there. It is our task to see to a high employment rate in the Federal Republic. [applause] This means lowering costs or restraining cost increases. High manpower costs have contributed considerably to this situation. [applause]

Allow me to say a concluding word concerning security in the Federal Republic of Germany and, above all, for the Federal Republic of Germany. With the inauguration of new U.S. President Ronald Reagan, a new phase no doubt has begun in relations between the Federal Republic, Europe and the United States. We are convinced that in Reagan's case politics, idea, word and deed have a discernible interconnection--to the extent this is at all possible--and if possible from an entity. The overwhelming success of the new U.S. President and of the Republicans leaves no doubt that the awareness of the Americans with respect to their tasks up to the end of the century has changed decisively.

Anyone who heard Reagan's speech yesterday during the reception for the hostages and watched it over television will confirm this analysis--which I have already put on paper--beyond any doubt. Relying on this proof of trust, the U.S. President is obviously determined to put an end to the decline in the position of the U.S. world power and to replace the illusory detente policy pursued for much too long in the West with a realistic policy of relaxing tensions. It is in the very own interest of Europe and of the Federal Republic of Germany to stand by the side of the United States with determination and quite unequivocally. [applause]

We should do so out of free conviction and voluntarily, because we ought to be aware of the indissoluble character of this community of destiny. It is impossible to try to sneak out of it through secret plans of pseudoneutralization or long-term neutralization. But we should also do this as a result of the community of political convictions and concepts of values to which we feel committed. We cannot advocate these convictions and concepts of values in the world without the Americans' support and leadership.

We should do so, furthermore, out of our responsibility to peace in the world and the preservation of freedom which would be inconceivable in Europe and elsewhere without the U.S. alliance. This is why we call on you to affirm the alliance of destiny of Germany and Europe with the United States, not only with words but with deeds, instead of either purposely or inadvertently shifting the differences in interests increasingly to the foreground out of regard for the leftists in your party.

There may indeed be differentiations when it comes to interests. This goes without saying. Yet on the whole, the interests of the Atlantic world's destiny are common interests because it represents a community of values and not just a military community. [applause]

But I do not emphasize this only for idealistic reasons. We must not close our eyes to the fact that the energy and raw material resources threatened by the Soviet Union are indeed important to the United States, although replaceable; but for Europe, they are vitally decisive because they are irreplaceable. You cannot destabilize a tribe of nomads. A highly industrialized mass society like our modern democracies, however, can be destabilized solely by crisis in the fields of energy and raw mateial supply to a point where unpredictable political developments and risks may occur. [applause]

For this reason, it is irresponsible and unmasks the true attitude of large segments of the SPD for the newspaper VORWAERTS, dated 15 January 1981, just a few days prior to the inauguration, to write that the profound differences of opinion within the Western alliance after Afghanistan are the consequence of objective differences in interests which most probably will increase in the future. For the newspaper to write that Secretary of State Haig made it clear to the Senate committee that the efforts for detente and arms limitation will no longer be in the center of U.S. foreign policy, but that they will be replaced by global confrontation, amounts to an announcement of a disassociation maneuver. I would have preferred to have read this in PRAVDA than in an organ of a democratic German party. [applause]

The VORWAERTS article goes on to claim that Haig said there are more important things than living in peace. Even if Haig has shaken the European detente politicians out of their dreams it would be the duty of the chancellor--who time and again referred to his friendship with and his esteem for Haig in the past several days--to rectify the matter by saying that Haig did not come out against peace but against the misuse of peace by a pacifistic ideology in West Europe which refuses to recognize the interconnection between balance and safeguarding of peace and which in effect works into the hands of the Soviet Union. [applause]

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG wrote about Haig's remarks that if the preservation of peace were made the only raison d'etre of politics, the goal would be destroyed which we have set for ourselves, namely, peace. And SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG is more of an admirer of the social-liberal coalition. Let me quote one passage verbatim: Haig's sentence caused a sensation. Some people were alarmed; they fail to see that peace at all cost might become a temptation to potential aggressors to use military force with a minimum of risk. The threat alone might be sufficient to achieve an objective otherwise gained by war. That was written by SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG.

Owing to your lax attitude, Mr Chancellor, it is not surprising that the discussion on the dual NATO decision has fully erutped again in the SPD. Colleague Voigt, chairman of the foreign affairs working circle of the SPD, declared that the nonratification of SALT II creates a new situation with respect to the SPD party congress decision on NATO's counterarming. This means that the SPD will review its decision. Whether the Americans ratify SALT II is their affair, theirs alone, and is strictly in their sphere of decision-making. We should refrain from interfering here. Voigt further declared that the discussion on counterarming must be waged by the entire left, also outside parliament. Voigt also discussed this with the Socialist Bureau in Offenbach, a leftist socialist collective movement, as reported by FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE of 19 January. SPD deputy floorleader Mrs Schlei has advocated the view that Voigt's statement concerning SALT II and NATO's dual decision is an opinion not unique to him among the Social Democrats.

Mr Genscher has said that nothing would be more dangerous than if the Soviet Union in this phase were to arrive at erroneous assessments of the firmness of the Western alliance. It was only on Reagan's inauguration day that the chancellor made up his mind to warn against calling the NATO dual decision into question, in view of the discussion of the SPD. He thereby admitted the internal dissension of his party. But it is his task to act on his own judgment and to halt at long last the constant attempts from the SPD ranks to talk into nonexistence and unhinge the NATO decision on counterarmament.

SPD Deputy Wolfgang Roth, also a contemporary of some standing, told the Vienna ARBEITERZEITUNG that the new U.S. administration under Ronald Reagan is acting in accordance with the motto: guns instead of butter. To me, these are terrible words. Is this not an intolerable burden on cooperation with the new U.S. Government? [applause] Some nerve comparing Ronald Reagan or Mr Haig here with Hermann Goering! Guns instead of butter!

The semiofficial SPD PARLIAMENTARISCH-POLITISCHER PRESSE-DIENST offers another example. In its issue of 14 January, it says: There is no getting around it nor evading the hope that the United States will become more predictable under Reagan. The U.S. leadership threatens to change from the unstable and luckless Carter administration with its moral integrity to an unequivocally neoconservative trend in which internally the right of the stronger and externally the glory and the strength of the American nation will become the guiding line. Europe is facing the decision of either joining the new nationalist and sabre-rattling tunes from across the Atlantic--this would inevitably unleash anti-American sentiments and actions such as we know from the terrible days of the Vietnam war, it reads--or continuing through European self-awareness the policy of detente and worldwide dialogue and, in so doing, risking dissension with Washington as well as quarrels in the alliance. This introduction then is followed by vehement criticism against the new U.S. secretary of state. Is this supposed to be cultivation of alliance psychology? Is this the real relationship of the SPD or of large segments of its grassroots and of its official position and mandate holders toward the new U.S. Government? Unfortunately, we cannot but fear that this is so. [applause]

It is here, Mr Chancellor, that you should prove what your crisis management is worth. This is where you should ensure in your party that the bases of the alliance and the consequences emerging from this alliance are not called into question every day and continually brought up for discussion by your party. [applause]

PAPER VIEWS SPD QUARRELS OVER DEFENSE BUDGET

DW281120 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 28 Jan 81 p 2

[Eberhard Wisdorff commentary: "Harmful Discussions"]

[Text] Friendly words were exchanged across the Atlantic just before new U.S. President Ronald Reagan was inaugurated. Secretary of State Alexander Haig certified good performance for the European alliance partners and for a moment diverted attention from the unpleasant debate on the exact percentage figures in the military budgets.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt picked from Haig's remarks those passages which seemed to be best in line with the view of his own government about the continuation of the arms limitation policy and the dialogue with the USSR. He clearly rebuffed those comrades who criticized the dual decision of the Western alliance on counterarming and the West's receptiveness to negotiations.

This was just the other day. Yet there is already another debate on the defense budget going on in the SPD. Chancellor Schmidt and the SPD elite had a hard time rejecting the motion of a strong faction concerning a DM1-billion cut in the defense budget with a simultaneous increase in development aid spending. Coalition partner and Foreign Minister Genscher warned of serious consequences for the alliance.

The discussion is bound to be all the more unpleasant to those who are governing in Bonn since the friendly words accompanying Reagan's inauguration can hardly gloss over a latent conflict potential between the two alliance partners, the United States and the Federal Republic.

The East-West policy position of the Federal Government, as before, remains characterized by an at least gradually greater preparedness for talks vis-a-vis Moscow and by special interests with regard to Germany and trade policy. The new U.S. Government can be expected to use economic relations in times of a cooler East-West climate more than before as an instrument in overall political relations.

The United States is not bringing direct influence to bear on the current discussion on tanks for Saudi Arabia. But many aspects of the debate cause one to view the forthcoming transatlantic debate on division of labor in the Western alliance to relieve the Americans in case of their greater involvement in the Gulf region, which would in the end serve the safeguarding of West European raw material interests.

One could consider as an additional conflict potential in view of foreign trade deficits, high inflation rates and a deteriorating economic situation, the danger of trade restrictions on both sides, something the federal chancellor warned against years ago.

At such a time, debate on the defense budget could only be harmful to transatlantic relations between Bonn and Washington. Regardless of how important increased development aid might seem, friendly words do not help much in such a case.

BANK CONSORTIUM SET TO NEGOTIATE SOVIET LOAN

LD281222 Hamburg DPA in German 0953 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Duesseldorf, 28 Jan (DPA)--Representatives of the Deutsche Bank and the USSR met in Duesseldorf today for talks on a DM10-billion loan for the Soviet Union. The delegations, headed by Deputy Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Viktor Mikhaylovich Ivanov and the Deutsche Bank board spokesman Wilhelm Christians, expect the talks to last 2 or 3 days.

Deutsche Bank said in a statement that a German consortium of banks, headed by the Deutsche Bank, is prepared in principle to finance at market conditions supplies and services for the Yamal natural gas project intended to supply West European countries with Siberian gas. The planned agreement depends on the Federal Government's approval and the corresponding hermes [export credit] guarantee.

It was learned from banking circles that, because of the complicated subject matter, it is deemed unlikely that a final agreement will be reached straight away on the credit terms. The approximately 20 banks involved in the consortium met several times prior to the talks with the Soviet delegation.

The Deutsche Bank further explained that the credit financing is intended to help German exports, especially large pipes, compressors and accessory equipment, and to contribute to securing German energy supplies. One condition is orders for the German export industry and a long-term gas supply agreement to provide the Federal Republic with energy.

LE MONDE DISCUSSES FRENCH-SOVIET CONSULTATIONS

LD271327 Paris LE MONDE in French 25-26 Jan 81 p 3

[Daniel Vernet dispatch: "Paris and Moscow Hold Consultations Before Resumption of Madrid CSCE Conference"]

[Text] Moscow--Despite the ups and down in the international situation, French-Soviet cooperation is continuing at its usual pace in the most diverse spheres. On Friday, 23 January, the biennial agreement on cultural relations was signed in Moscow. In addition, Quai d'Orsay Political Affairs Secretary Gabriel Robin had talks with two Soviet deputy foreign ministers on the Madrid conference. Finally, the "small commission" on scientific and technical cooperation is to meet in Paris from 11 to 13 February.

Mr Robin had 2 days of talks with Mr Ilichev, head of the Soviet delegation at the Madrid conference, and he was received by Mr Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs and an expert on disarmament questions. These consultations were arranged in principle during the meeting between Mr Francois-Poncet and Mr Gromyko at the United Nations last September.

Although the TASS agency communique does not mention this--the French refused to make any statement--the problems connected with the "followup" to Madrid and in particular with the possible convening of a conference on disarmament in Europe were the main topics discussed.

The Soviets would like the Madrid meeting, whose second phase begins 27 January, to decide to convene such a conference, to draw up its agenda and to fix its location and date. However, the Western countries are reluctant to launch into this enterprise without having secured some guarantees from the Kremlin.

The idea of this conference was put forward by Giscard d'Estaing when he decided that France should be more active in disarmament negotiations. The French plan aims to be strict and binding; it only relates to conventional weapons but covers Europe as a geographical whole from the Atlantic to the Urals. Furthermore, it makes provision for the confidence-boosting measures which might initially be taken to be intrinsically bound to real and significant arms reductions. This plan was initially received with great distrust by the Soviets, who fully understood that it was aimed primarily at them. However, instead of rejecting the idea of a conference on disarmament in Europe, they adopted it, even claiming to have first conceived it but swamping the practical measures intended to achieve effective arms limitation with more vague and general plans.

The things which interests them in this conference, which Poland has proposed should be held in Warsaw from 20 October, is primarily that it should take place to enable them to develop their innumerable initiatives on disarmament. They want it to receive a "broad and flexible" mandate from the Madrid meeting. Thus, all proposals could be examined without precondition or exception. This is, the Soviets say, a "realistic and democratic approach which does not prejudice the results." It does not seem that Mr Robin's talks in Moscow helped bring the viewpoints closer, although they provided an opportunity to clarify the respective stances.

JOSPIN ELECTED SOCIALIST PARTY FIRST SECRETARY

LD271317 Paris LE MONDE in French 25-26 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] A congress in the form of a "high Mass"--the PS Congress in Creteil on Saturday, 24 January--was deliberately organized in that spirit since it was not so much a matter of choosing as confirming Francois Mitterrand--who obtained 83.64 percent of his party members' votes--as Socialist candidate in the presidential election.

The Creteil extraordinary congress also adopted the manifesto summarizing the party's main lines, while the executive committee unanimously elected Lionel Jospin as the new first secretary "for as long as the PS wishes," to quote Mitterrand. The solemn nature of this meeting was to be strengthened by a meeting followed by a dance at 1800 Saturday at the exhibition park, Porte de Versailles. Mr Mitterrand was to deliver the first major speech of his campaign.

PCF HOLDS HOPES FOR MITTERRAND'S ELECTION

NC271344 Paris AFP in English 1345 GMT 27 Jan 81

[By Philippe Thibault]

[Text] Paris, Jan 27 (AFP)--The French Communist Party would hope to enter the government if next April's presidential election was won by Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand. Charles Fiterman, secretary of the Central Committee, said in a television interview here that: "We want the Communist Party to have its due place in a government responsible for carrying out a new policy--just its due place."

The last Communist ministers to serve in a French Government were dismissed by Premier Paul Ramadier in 1947. The Communist Party can count on from 20-25 percent of the national vote, and Mr Mitterrand could never win without its aid.

Presumably Mr Fiterman has in mind Mr Mitterrand awarding ministerial portfolios to Communist ministers in the same proportion as their party's vote--which would mean at least half a dozen. Mr Mitterrand fought the 1974 presidential election as head of the triangular "Leftist Union" formed by the Communist-Socialist-Radical allaince which disintegrated two years ago.

He lost to Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing by a mere 400,000 votes in an electorate of over 25 millions. Mr Mitterrand, who announced his candidacy last Sunday, said last May that if he were elected president he would dissolve the National Assembly (parliament) and call new elections. At present the government of Premier Raymond Barre has an overwhelming majority. Mr Fiterman's remarks are seen here as embarrassing for Mr Mitterand, for many voters who are critical of the Barre government would not be pleased to see Communist ministers in a French Government. Mr Fiterman agreed that it was "legitimate" for Mr Mitterrand to keep his options open, but he attacked him for failing to answer crucial questions and "acting slowly in a deliberately created fog."

There has been no official Socialist Party reaction to Mr Fiterman's remarks, but observers feel that moderate Socialists will be unhappy about the issue of Communist ministers being raised at this moment, as this could lose votes of the anti-Communist left. So far Socialist Party officials have hinted that they would like to see some kind of an alliance with the Gaullists rather than the Communists. Communist Party leader Georges Marchais is also a presidential candidate, but is expected to be eliminated in the first round of voting.

PCF SECRETARY GENERAL SPEAKS IN RENNES

LD261159 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 21 Jan 81 p 4

[Excerpt] In a speech yesterday evening to a crowd of Bretons gathered in Rennes, Georges Marchais stated:

"In an interview published on Monday, Francois Mitterrand openly states that he is prepared to govern with the right. He explains that, if elected, he will dissolve the assembly. He stresses that regarding 'the future majority, there are many different hypotheses and they cover the sphere of our country's historical realities.' He was then asked: "Leftwing president, rightwing majority--a Portuguese-style situation?' He replied: 'Something like that.'

"What would the government program be under those conditions? What would the policy be? He does not say. However, what is certain is that capital's forces clearly will not tremble at such a plan.

"Of course, the workers know that they can expect nothing good to come of such pseudo-political alliances. The objective of this political operation aimed at installing a real "tripartite consensus" between the UDF, RPR and PS is very clear. It is to channel discontent into a blind alley, to avoid change and to establish a lasting cooperation between the right and the PS in one form or another to ensure the continuation and aggravation of capital's policy.

"I am well aware that in discussing such facts I am exposing myself to accusations that 'Georges Marchais is attacking Francois Mitterrand again....'

"I would, therefore, like to take this opportunity to clarify things. Is my objective--as I hear every time I switch on the radio or television--to hit out as hard as possible at Francois Mitterrand whenever I have the opportunity to do so? Is my adversary the PS? No, definitely not. My adversary is the policy of unemployment, deprivation of the workers, restriction of freedom and national resignation. That is what I am fighting. It is the deliberately planned escalation of this policy, carefully designed by the employers that I want to prevent. It is this line and the man implementing it--Giscard d'Estaing--of which I want to rid France.

"Therefore, if I am forced to emphasize Francois Mitterrand's stances and demonstrate their dangers, it is not because I take pleasure in criticizing Francois Mitterrand. It is because I do not want to allow him to save Giscard d'Estaing's policy--the policy which I am fighting with all my strength. I am fighting the 'tripartite consensus' because I intend to do everything I can to thwart this political alliance, which could enable capital to tighten its grip as it wishes.

"What I want to do with my party is to create the right conditions to defeat the man who wears the colors of the National Council of French Employers: Giscard d'Estaing. I want to pave the way for the change which the workers expect and achieve a union which will impose it--a union of all people's forces, the leftwing union for change.

"That is my objective. That is the aim of my struggle in this presidential election battle."

Comments on Poland, Unions

LD261213 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 21 Jan 81 p 4

[Report on interview granted by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais to Rennes and Brittany Press Club journalists in Rennes on 20 January]

[Excerpt] The Communist candidate was questioned both on the situation in Poland and on the possibility of the socialist countries' taking up Poland's experience.

Georges Marchais was anxious first to assert that "the Poles are in control of their affairs" and that it is up to them to "solve their problems themselves." For instance, he pointed out, stressing that he was not referring to the CGT's attitude, that he would not visit Poland, as others have, to preach to the workers in that country.

He was then asked whether Poland should take the French trade union situation as a model. Georges Marchais took pains to demonstrate the highly original character of the trade union movement in our country. Indeed, according to him, the French trade union's mission is to rally all the workers, whatever their political opinions, in the struggle against the employers, as the CGT is doing.

While strongly reaffirming his attachment to trade union independence from political parties, he nonetheless noted that everybody should have the freedom to belong to the party of his choice. He criticized trade union leaders who keep quiet about their membership in parties in which they nonetheless play a major role. Returning to the question of a "model" for the Poles, he stated: "Models do not exist; we have rejected the theory of models and our decision is irreversible."

Finally, questioned on the possible consequences of the Polish situation in the other socialist countries, Georges Marchais noted that "socialism already is showing great diversity. This diversity increasingly will be shown and this will enrich socialism." Demonstrating that the adoption of socialism by new countries would only increase this process, he concluded on this point by saying: "The events in Poland are bound to prompt reflection in other socialist countries on the nature of the problems raised." In conclusion, the Communist candidate stressed the positive development of the situation in the socialist countries.

PCF SENDS 60TH ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO PCI

LD271535 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 23 Jan 81 p 19

[Text] "Dear comrades," the PCF Central Committee's message reads, "on the 60th anniversary of the PCI's foundation, we wish to convey to you the French Communists' fraternal and warm greetings and to ensure you of our solidarity in the struggle for peace, disarmament, democracy and socialism. In January 1921 at the Leghorn congress, in a situation of harshest class struggle, the creation of the PCI constituted the new weapon with which the Italian workes armed themselves. Following the tragedy of World War I and the failure of the Second International, the PCI forged itself in the major struggles against exploitation, cultural suffocation, Fascism and war. During these years of oppression, the PCI managed to withstand the cost of sacrificing many of its members and leaders, including Antonio Gramsci. In the national liberation war, the party played a decisive role in providing the resistance forces with a unitary prospect for the country's democratic transformation. The PCI now constitutes a decisive force in Italy's defense and regeneration. On your 60th anniversary, dear comrades, we again express to you all sincere good wishes of success."

OPINION POLL SHOWS DROP IN SUPPORT FOR GISCARD

LD271455 Paris LE MONDE in French 25-26 Jan 81 p 16

[Text] According to an opinion poll carried out by the Louis Harris Institute and published in L'EXPRESS of 24 January [presumably reference to edition dated 21 January], Valery Giscard d'Estaing would receive 51 percent of the votes cast as against 49 percent for Francois Mitterrand. This poll, carried out between 12 and 16 January on a representative sample of 1,000 people aged 18 years and over, marks a drop in support for Giscard d'Estaing. The outgoing president has lost 8 points compared with the previous poll carried out in November (51 percent compared with 59 percent).

In the first round, Giscard d'Estaing is down 2 points (32 percent as against 34 percent in November and 36 percent in September). Francois Mitterrand who is still in second place is up 5 points (24 percent as against 19 percent in November). Georges Marchais is down 2 points (16 percent as against 18 percent) as is Mr Chirac (10 percent as against 12 percent). Michel Debre has not gained or lost any ground (6 percent).

The opinion poll institute offered the people questioned a second hypothesis for the first round which included Michel Colucci, known as Coluche. The entertainer would receive 5.5 percent of the votes.

CSCE REVIEWS DISARMAMENT, ECONOMIC EXCHANGES

LD281832 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Jose Manuel Salgado dispatch from the Palace of Congresses]

[Text] At the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe it has been a morning of work in commissions. Of the three commissions which were due to work only two did so, since the followup commission adjourned shortly after convening because there were no speaker.

Some serious work was done in the security commission. Contrary to expectations, there were no confrontations but rather a serious review of the two proposals for a conference on disarmament in Europe: the Polish proposal, backed by the socialist countries; and the French proposal, backed more or less by the Western countries. The first of these without a fixed agenda so as to decide upon the subjects to be discussed in the second phase. And logically, it is proposed, this should deal with both conventional and nuclear weapons. For their part, the French are asking that the territory over which disarmament is implemented should reach not just 250 kilometers beyond the Soviet border, as Moscow would like, but right to the Urals.

The economic commission dealt mainly with a Soviet proposal relating to the Helsinki accords, especially the one which says obstacles should not be placed in the way of economic exchanges. Although it has not been mentioned explicitly, what lies behind this is an attempt to counter the embargo measures taken by the United States. There was also talk of the facilitation of trips by businessmen and the increased exchange of information between countries, and the European Community countries stressed the question of compensatory trade exchanges, that is, where imports are paid for in other products rather than in currency.

All in all, then, quite a positive morning at the Madrid Conference.

SUSPENSION OF BAN ON SOVIET SHIPS IN CANARIES

WA281300 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 16 Jan 81 p 15

[Article by Diego Talavera]

[Text] Soviet scientific ships will again be able to use the Canary Islands as ports of call after a 5-month suspension period. The ship, Professor Vodyanitskiy, will be the first to arrive at Las Palmas port next week.

Since last August, Soviet scientific ships had not been allowed to enter La Luz port. Spanish authorities wanted to get more information about the nature of these ships before they could permit them to enter again. These measures were taken as a result of comments made by the press and in political circles that these ships were engaged in espionage in the Canary Islands.

Nevertheless, Spanish authorities have again authorized entry to these Soviet scientific ships. The Professor Vodyanitskiy, weighs 1,172 gross register tons and carries 36 crew members and 31 scientists. This same ship was in the Canarian port approximately 1 year ago.

BRIEFS

PCE-EPK PARTY OFFICIAL--Roberto Lertxundi was reelected secretary general of the Communist Party of Euskadi [PCE-EPK] at the closing session of the Fourth Congress of the Basque Communists which ended this morning in Lejona, Vizcaya. The PCE-EPK continues along the Eurocommunist line, observers say, and thus also opens up the path towards its convergence with Euskadiko Ezkerra in the search for a Basque nationalist left. Also reelected as president of the PCE-EPK was Ramon Ormazabal. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 26 Jan 81 LD]

PRESS REPORTS U.S. STATEMENTS ON 'NORTH' ISSUES

O FILELEVTHEROS Report

NC290906 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 29 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] According to information we received from the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia, through the International Communication Agency [ICA], there are no U.S. radio stations operating in the occupied areas of Cyprus.

To a relevant question by O FILELEVTHEROS, the U.S. Embassy has given the following laconic answer: "There are no U.S. radio stations in operation in northern Cyprus."

The question was put because of the disclosures in the Turkish Cypriot press that American officials of the U.S. Embassy in Ankara had recently arrived in the occupied areas, through Tymbou airport, especially for the U.S. radio stations.

Protest

The "Indomitable Kyrenia" Association has sent a cable to the U.S. ambassador in Nicosia expressing its strong discontent and protest over the arrival of U.S. officials in the occupied areas of Cyprus through the occupied Tymbou airport.

This action is regarded as a flagrant violation of the sovereign rights of the Republic of Cyprus and an indirect recognition of the occupation's faits accomplis.

O AGON Article

NC290901 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 29 Jan 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Through its ambassador in Cyprus, Mr Stone, the U S. Government has expressed regrets to Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandhis over the recent visit by two U.S. officials to the occupied areas through the illegal Tymbou airport, and has given the assurance that such "unfortunate events" will not be repeated.

U.S. Embassy circles have said that the U.S. officials were accompanied by a Turkish employee of the U.S. Embassy in Ankara who--as they put it--could have a problem entering the occupied areas if he arrived through the Larnaca international airport.

The same circles also said that the U.S. officials did not use their diplomatic passports on their arrival in the occupied areas.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS DISCUSS TERRITORIAL ASPECT

TA281641 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] The fourth round of the intercommunal talks will be concluded with today's meeting on the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem. Today's meeting began at the Ledra Palace hotel at 1630. Umit Onan is attending the meeting on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot community, Yeoryios Ioannidhis on behalf of the Greek Cypriot community and the UN secretary general's special envoy to Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi, on behalf of the United Nations.

Replying to journalists' questions before the meeting, Gobbi said that the territorial aspect is one of the most important aspects, that new developments are being discussed and that the talks have reached a sensitive point. However, he said that this aspect is now less sensitive than before.

In reply to a question, Gobbi said that the developments concern the Maras [Varosha] issue, but he did not want to comment further. Gobbi noted that some of the views of the UN secretary general are currently being studied, that there is widespread speculation regarding this subject, and that these views have not been rejected.

Replying to questions before the meetings, Ioannidhis said that today the Greek Cypriot side expects the Turkish Cypriot side to submit concrete proposal and a map, and that the views of both sides on all four subjects will thus be clarified. In reply to a question, Ioannidhis noted that Waldheim did not [word indistinct] on the subject of Maras, but he did express certain views. Replying to a question whether or not he regards the Maras issue as a separate issue, Ioannidhis said that according to the 19 May agreement, the Maras issue is a separate issue and has priority.

In his statement before the meeting, Onan noted that no one can complain about the atmosphere of the talks, but accusations of intransigence leveled by the press or by either side against the other do not help the talks. Onan said that every word spoken at the talks is being recorded and that those who level these accusations would be very ashamed if they saw the record.

In reply to question on whether or not the Turkish Cypriot side rejected any proposal made by Waldheim, Onan said that no proposal submitted by Waldheim has been rejected and that everything that comes from Waldheim is being answered in a constructive manner. Onan added that it is not possible to link the Maras issue with the issue of the Lefkosa [Nicosia] international airport.

The meeting was still in session when this newscast was prepared.

Talks Adjourned

TA282003 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] The fourth round of the intercommunal talks ended today with today's meeting on the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem. A statement issued by the UN spokesman at the end of today's meeting noted that an exchange of views on the territorial aspect was conducted in a beneficial and sincere atmosphere. The statement said that the next meeting will be held on Wednesday, 4 February, and the Maras [Varosha] issue will be discussed again.

The Turkish Cypriot community was represented by Umit Onan and his advisers, the Greek Cypriot community by Yeoryios Ioannidhis and his advisers and the United Nations by the UN secretary general's special envoy to Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi, and his advisers.

NEWSPAPERS REPORT ON DEFENSE TALKS WITH U.S.

I KATHIMERINI Article

NC281650 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 28 Jan 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The Greek counterplan is the basis of the negotiations that began yesterday with the United States to conclude a Greek-U.S. defense and economic agreement. This was decided yesterday at the opening meeting of the negotiating teams of the two countries, despite the fact that during the substantive and constructive discussions that followed the U.S. side had asked for negotiations to begin on the basis of the U.S. plan for the main agreement. In any case, the acceptance of the Greek proposal entails, according to the observations of diplomatic circles, the submission of more amendments on the party of the U.S. side and more complicated negotiations that will definitely also affect their duration. The five geographical appendices concerning the operation of an equal number of bases were also handed over to the U.S. side yesterday.

According to information received by I KATHIMERINI, yesterday's discussions also mentioned the secret protocols in the defense and economic cooperation agreement between the United States and Turkey, knowledge of which the Greek side regards as necessary for the formulation of its proposals on the substantive points of the agreement, especially in order to determine what our country will receive in exchange within the framework of maintaining the balance in the region. On its part, the U.S. side regards these secret protocols as classified technical arrangements and consequently minor importance to the Greek-U.S. agreement. Given this U.S. opposition--at least so far--the Greek side is studying ways of safeguarding its national interests.

In any event, the final U.S. position on the question of the protocols will, according to all indications, be the subject of consultations at higher levels in the next few days. The arrival in Athens next Friday of the Greek Ambassador in Washington, Mr I. Tzounis, who will definitely be bringing certain views of the new U.S. administration regarding the Greek position on the matter of the bases, seems to be linked to this issue.

APOYEVMATINI Report

NC281810 Athens APOYEVMATINI in Greek 28 Jan 81 p 16

[Excerpts] The substantive phase of the negotiations for the Greek-U.S. agreement on the bases begins today, the second day of the talks, in which Mr Roussos and Mr McCloskey, along with officials from both sides, will take part, just as yesterday.

In any case, the guarantees for the security of Greek borders that must be given by Washington and the preservation of the balance of power are a fundamental demand of the Greek side within the framework of the final agreement. On this point the Greek position, which does not seem to be meeting with serious objections from the U.S. side, will remain firm.

After an assessment had been made of the first meeting, it was being reiterated yesterday that the atmosphere had been so cordial and the views of the two sides had been put forward in such a friendly manner that the impression had been created that it would not be long before the final agreement is on the way to being concluded.

This, however, is also being strengthened by the fact that the reports converging from various U.S. sources present Washington as being in a hurry to conclude the Greek-U.S. agreement as soon as possible because this would remove a pending issue that is linked directly to the strategic interests of the United States in the region at a time of unavoidable realignments, which are a consequence of the Middle East crisis.

I AVYI Comment

NC282045 Athens I AVYI in Greek 28 Jan 81 p 6

[Comment: A "Legal-Looking Coup"]

[Text] The U.S.-Greek discussions that began yesterday on the status of the U.S. bases in Greece and the signing of the pertinent agreement, are provoking the feelings of the great majority of the people. The government must not nurture delusions on this point. The obligations to which the government will give its consent are based on very rotten grounds.

With the presence of U.S. bases on Greek territories, the consequences are not neutralized nor are they diminished in the least with the guarantees that the Greek side appears to demand in the discussions and which refer to the existence of a Greek commander at each base with substantive authority. So far, much data and many arguments have been written by very competent experts. They indicate that this method of "Hellenization" of the bases is a deception. The U.S. bases--with the Greek commander as "figurehead"--will continue to be American and they will continue to send the coded data that they collect for final processing to the U.S. Pentagon. The bases will continue to serve U.S. strategy. Of course, the U.S. has never found any difficulty--nor will it find any difficulty in the future--in "utilizing" the data that it will gain from the bases in Greece in order to provoke the socialist countries, to fight the people in the Middle East and to inform Turkey, this "irreplaceable" NATO ally in the region of the eastern Mediterranean and Middle East.

And, if all of this was reality in the past, now it is doubly real with Reagan's accession to the U.S. Presidency. The reintegration into NATO's military wing and the imminent agreement on the bases creates, in the new situation, a much more dangerous character than that of the past, because this same U.S. strategy is expected to become more adventurous and dangerous.

Therefore, this constitutes a willful downgrading of the importance of the decisions that are to be adopted in the U.S.-Greek discussions, when the whole problem appears to be revolving around the authority that the Greek commander of the bases will have, or whether the United States will consent to guarantee the notorious "balance in the Aegean." The problem is very serious and it concerns the progressive blockade of our country by the U.S. strategy, with all the consequences that are derived from this event.

No agreement for U.S. bases is recognized by the Greek people, who are struggling for the abolition of the bases. The government that is negotiating such a vital issue at the end of its term, and when the people's disposition is evident, is substantially creating a "legal-looking" coup. And it can be certain that this is how it is being classified in the conscience of the Greek people.

TO VIMA REPORTS RALLIS INTERVIEW IN STOCKHOLM

NC281711 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 28 Jan 81 p 8

[Report by TO VIMA correspondent St. Psikharis]

[Text] Stockholm, 27 Jan--Saying that he couldn't reply to a hypothetical question, Prime Minister Rallis today refused to answer a question as to whether the New Democracy would agree to collaborate with another party in the formation of a government in the event that no party secures an overall majority in the next parliamentary elections.

Mr Rallis nevertheless expressed the hope that the New Democracy will have an overall majority in the Chamber of Deputies after the elections. He in any case ruled out the possibility of the right to vote being given to immigrants.

As for the rest, the Greek-Swedish talks ended with the meeting that Foreign Minister Mitsotakis had with his Swedish counterpart. The essential result of these talks was the decision to set up the joint committee which will study the possibilities of economic cooperation.

In the interview which he gave to Greek journalists, Swedish Prime Minister Falldin pointed out the many difficulties that exist in the education of Greek children as put forward in the Greek proposals, and ruled out the possibility of their education being undertaken by Greek teachers whom the Athens government would send to Sweden.

In his interview, Mr Rallis said the following:

No one in Greece is prevented from assuming any post because of his beliefs. The only restriction is that women cannot become priests or bishops.

In the matter of political exiles who live in Eastern bloc countries, each case is dealt with separately and mass repatriation is ruled out.

For constitutional, but also for other, reasons the right to vote cannot be given to Greek immigrants.

Finally Mr Rallis refused to answer a question on the issue of U.S. bases in Greece while declaring at the same time that Greece returned to NATO because this was dictated by its defense interests.

In the evening, Mr Rallis gave a reception during which he met representatives of the Greek community. At the same time Mr Rallis also received two representatives from a group of Greek demonstrators who had gathered in a nearby square and were shouting slogans against NATO, the United States, the bases, and so forth. Several dozen persons took part in this demonstration which ended up with slogans being shouted against Mr Rallis personally. PASOK representatives had announced that their organization was not participating in this demonstration.

Rallis Returns From Visit

NC281540 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1500 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Prime Minister Rallis returned to Athens from Stockholm at 1630 this afternoon. His visit to Sweden is described as useful and constructive. Both sides have emphasized their desire for expanding commercial and financial relations, especially now that Greece is a full member of the EEC, and have assigned a joint committee of officials to examine each field of possible cooperation separately. The issues examined during the Greek-Swedish talks were related to education, the modernization of Greek railways, telecommunications and the undertaking of several large public projects in our country by the Swedes.

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BELGIUM

ECONOMIC DETERIORATION SEEN THREATENING GOVERNMENT

LD281143 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Jan 81 p 8

[Pierre de Vos dispatch: "Belgium, A New Government Crisis Seems Inevitable"]

[Text] Brussels--The political and economic situation has rapidly deteriorated over the past few days and Belgium is again threatened with a government crisis. The fourth Martens cabinet formed at the end of October seems to be on the point of collapsing, and all the indications are that the prime minister who has headed four different coalitions in less than 2 years will not return to 16, Rue de la Loi again if he fails. There will be no fifth Martens cabinet, and a general election, which would be inevitable, could be held in March.

The government has not succeeded in imposing the recovery plan which the previous majority had already recommended during summer 1980. Since consultations with the employers and trade unions failed, the prime minister had a wage freeze scheduled to start on 1 January 1981, but he will probably be incapable of imposing it. The government is gradually falling back under pressure from the trade unions, and the latter now seem determined not to accept any sacrifice on the pretext that the state "is not taking the money from where it is to be found." The workers' organizations (above all the General Federation of Labor of Belgium [FGTB] which has socialist leanings and, to a lesser extent, the Christian trade unions) are criticizing the Christian-Socialist coalition government for not eliminating tax fraud stringently enough and not imposing high enough taxes on high incomes.

Unemployment, Bankruptcies...

A demonstration organized by the socialist FGTB rallied several tens of thousands of members in Brussels on Saturday 24 January, and the organizations' Secretary General Debunne imposed an outright veto on the measures envisaged by the Martens cabinet. The majority's Socialist wing will have to take account of this revolt even if PSB Chairman Andre Cools is still recommending a tough line and repeating that the party and the trade union are separate movements. Karel van Miert's Flemish Socialists are much closer to the FGTB. There are also other reasons why they are prepared to launch a government crisis by withdrawing from the majority: They are no longer in agreement with the government's foreign policy and are making demands in the education sphere.

Furthermore the government gives the impression of being caught in a real maelstrom and of no longer being at the helm. Unemployment has started to soar again and is by far the highest in the European Community with 385,000 unemployed, 20 percent more than last year, almost 10 percent of the working population according to official figures (but in reality infinitely more because fictional posts are found). The experts predict further job losses in the coming months and an unemployment level next June which will be 40 percent higher than in 1980.

The crisis is making itself felt in all sectors. There is an increasing number of bankruptcies. Following the closure of the Citroen factories in Brussels in December the imminent closure of British Leyland's only European factory near Mons has been announced. The Walloon iron and steel industry is in a worse state than ever, and the merger of the Liege and Charleroi steelworks, vital to their survival, will mean the loss of 10 percent of the sector's jobs. A Belgium-Luxembourg summit was held in Brussels on Saturday and failed to ally fears in Wallonia, where people fear competition from Luxembourg's Arbed and the reservations shown by the EEC, which may not grant the 12-billion Belgian franc loan requested from the Community.

Total Disarray

The textile industry seems to be in as much danger as the steel industry. Enterprises are closing one after the other, and in one such factory in Brabent the threatened staff have even started a hunger strike. The state is clearly no longer capable of providing the aid requested. Its own coffers are empty: the public debt increased by BF300 billion in 1980, and fiscal receipts for the year were BF47 billion lower than expected.

Other, purely political quarrels have arisen in this atmosphere of panic, and these could bring about the government's fall on questions other than the economy: in Belgium, majorities do not like to "fall" on economic and social matters. The coalition is in conflict over education, and the "peace treaty" on schools signed in 1958 after a "war" lasting several years has been questioned. Socialists and Social Christians do not agree on how money is to be shared between state education and the Catholic free schools. Things are rapidly becoming heated.

This is also true of the Zaire question. In view of General Mobutu's recent action against 12 Zairian deputies, Mr van Miert's Flemish Socialists are demanding that Belgium suspend its military aid to Kinshasa and that the Belgian Parliament censure the Zairian head of state, which the Social Christians categorically refuse to do on the grounds that such a motion would threaten the tens of thousands of Belgians still in Zaire and would affect that country's orders to Belgian industry, further aggravating unemployment.

In short, there is complete disarray and everything again seems set for a political crisis exactly 3 months after the formation of the fourth Martens cabinet.

MINISTERS SPEAK DURING BUNDESTAG BUDGET DEBATE

Defense Minister Apel

DW291053 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1535 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Speech by Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel during the Bundestag budget debate in Bonn--live]

[Excerpts] Mr President, esteemed ladies and gentlemen: Deputy Wuerzbach in the earilier part of his speech made several remarks which surely do not require any comment, for it is also known to you, colleague Wuerzbach, that all political forces in this parliament wish to pursue detente policy on the basis of military balance.

There is among our youth and in both churches--and you just referred to an ecclesiastical community, a Catholic community located at the border of our two voting districts--and in many social groups serious unrest about the question of whether what we generally are calling military balance still is the proper answer today as the prerequisite for peace and detente. In my church, there is the movement for living without arms. There is an action called Pax Christi in the Catholic Church which shows the same trend. Therein, I must critically say that young people are questioning the correctness of our security policy.

Surely, you do not believe that I was happy about the mention to cut DM1-billion in our case. Definitely not. But I do think it inevitable that a debate on these central issues at long last is being held in parliament. Young people ask: You spend DM40 billion on defense while hunger prevails in the world. And if we say, and surely all of us are saying it: No German troops in the Persian gulf, no German troops outside the NATO territory, but definitely a German contribution to worldwide security policy, diplomacy and development aid, then we will have no choice but to explain how these two things fit together. Therefore, the debate is as difficult a party as the SPD undoubtedly cannot be anything that jeopardizes our future but ultimately provides the chance to wage this debate altogether. And I wish you would likewise conduct that debate in your own church circles.

We must not give the impression that everything is wrong with our Bundeswehr and that the Bundeswehr as part of NATO is no longer mustering its proper contribution toward deterrence, toward Western defense. U.S. Secretary of State Al Haig is quoted here often. Let me, too, quote him for a change, namely, answering the question of what he really plans to demand of the Europeans, he said, and I quote: You know, Messrs Senators in the U.S. Senate, that if Helmut Schmidt were sitting here today and you were asking him: Why are you not doing more, Mr Chancellor?, he would reply: Senator, we constantly are keeping about 500,000 men under arms today. This corresponds to an armed force of 12 divisions which are deployed in their defense areas in full defense readiness. I repeat quoting Al Haig: which are deployed in their defense areas in full defense readiness. If you Americans would want to carry an approximately identical burden you would have to maintain 42 divisions in Europe now instead of the present 6 plus.

Yesterday I heard the speakers of the opposition lament the great net state borrowing, the problems of the federal budget--and you, colleague Hase, also offered some vaudeville performance, as I heard on the radio, and you made it sound very funny. And yet you were dead serious in your contention that we cannot go on like this. Very well, ladies and gentlemen, this is exactly what I wanted to hear, and now just take a look at this budget.

It represents a 4.3 percent increase; the defense expenditures increase by 6.2 percent, meaning by 50 percent more than the expenditure rate for the entire budget. And this, I feel, must be properly appreciated. It is not at all a foregone conclusion. I know quite a few countries, West European countries and NATO members, with Christian Democratic governments, in which the defense budget actually is the piggy bank, in which rigorous cuts are made even into nominal deficits [nominale miesen]. And even a government like the Conservative government in England has made it clear that it must tone down its ambitious goals.

You will say that this is also attributable to the MRCA Tornado. Surely it is. But I believe that we should take a look at the figures and soberly assess the budget and see whether your assessment, Mr Wuerzbach, is correct. And it is my finding that you are wrong. Let us take a look at it.

The expenditures for procurement, which involves equipment, and arms, will increase by 17 percent. Surely, the expenditures for the MRCA Tornado claim one-fourth of that. But we are spending 17 percent more on arms in 1981, and I tell you that we can indeed finance in 1981 all projects of the new arms generation. We will not have to cancel orders, cut, or reduce at the arms conference. The problem is a different one. The problem is that we must reconcile ourselves to the fact that the growth rates will not continue that way in the budgets. And that takes me again to your excited complaint about problems of the federal finances. You don't believe, and neither do I, nor can I expect, that the budget for defense in the long run can remain exempt from the problems of budget consolidation. [applause]

Now let us take a look at the other items of the budget so that we can also get down to the problems. We will increase the soldier's pay by 13 percent by the middle of the year. Our soldiers will participate in the general increase of public service salaries. Even though this is a skipover budget as far as personnel is concerned, that is to say, no extra position increase, we will get approximately 500 position advancements so as to implement the army model No four.

I am getting now to the general problem. In 1978 a sum of DM350 million for this plane had been left over. This money could not be spent because the production progress of the three industries of Italy, England and the Federal Republic was not as expected. In 1979 we more or less made ends meet with the money. And in 1980, at the end of the year, we were short DM500 million. You say any company operating this way would end up in difficulties. Oh no, any company having to build as highly complicated a weapons system as this, and jointly with other countries to boot--with Italy and England, with highly complicated regulations, involving several hundred supplier companies, with a NATO agency which controls the whole thing--a company which would have to do such a project would accumulate reserves. It would have transferred the DM350 million of 1978 to the reserves.

We are in the terrible situation of the annual character of the budget estimates. And this, mind you, makes the planning of such a project extremely difficult. In this weapons system we order parts which will burden the federal budget 4 years from now: these are referred to as long-term orders. And we proceed from financial expectations which are not covered by anything, not even by the medium-term finance planning. So what needs to be done now? Mr Wuerzbach, you will say that this is not enough, the analysis may be right, but where do we go from here?

To begin with, it is an incontestable fact that mistakes were made at Hardthoehe. I pointed out that planning errors occurred. I have drawn attention to what we have changed in that respect. And it goes without saying, I emphasize here once again, that I am bearing the ministerial responsibility. Who else?

We have changed something organizationally in new measures so that we will have an idea of how matters stand more quickly and thus will be warned earlier. Yet, the problem of the annual character of budget calculations, the impossibility of having any reserves and, the fact that the ceiling has become quite low for really financing the procurement projects equally with all that belongs to them are absolutely obvious.

At the forthcoming arms conference we must proceed from financial expectations which are somewhat realistic. We must then submit to you and the Federal Cabinet alternatives which will then show, in the efforts toward making our country's defense capability the best that can be had, some alternative solutions which will then be up to your decision as well.

Talking about money, by the way, Mr Wuerzbach, do you really believe--I must ask that, really--that we should fulfill all eight American demands? You said the master stationing plan, the forward deployment of brigades, is highly important and should be implemented. This is what you said. It is, however, not my judgment that counts here; the decision will have to be made in the Federal Cabinet. But I do have the responsibility for one measure, namely, the advance stockpiling of U.S. war material on German soil, so that just the units need to be flown in--the host nation support. For this measure I am bearing the responsibility, not for others. And I would like to tell the opposition the following in warning: Notwithstanding all readiness to examine and take everything quite seriously, let us beware of returning to the times of the offset payments, meaning the payment to our allies for their being on German soil. And let us beware of starting anything with an ally--even if it is only the renovation of barracks--which then would continue all the way through all allies like a red thread. I would like to warn you in the interest of the German taxpayer to say things here too rashly which ultimately the finance minister would dump on the defense minister since these also involve defense expenditures under NATO criteria. So I as you to be a bit more careful here.

Let me sum up. The budget problems concerning the Bundeswehr insecurity policy will confront us with the greatest difficulties. Who would want to doubt that anyway? And in that respect we are no exception at all with respect to other industrial nations. And yet I can state that, and this has been confirmed by the judgment of our Western allies and by the considerable increase in the 1981 defense budget by 6 percent plus, this is a key issue of social-liberal policy. This key issue will enable us to live up to our tasks in 1981. Under the medium-term finance planning we will be facing problems which will we discuss and present in all frankness.

The next problem will be to induce society to enter into a debate with us on the significance of the Bundeswehr and of home defense. [Words indistinct] neither left nor right, nor any hardening in the Bundeswehr or in society. What we need is the receptive ear for each other and the frank dialogue with each other. I prefer the critical dialogue with the Bundeswehr to mutual silence. And it is a good thing that in the next few months, in February and March, the debate on traditions will be conducted with the Bundeswehr. All of us then will be invited to state our views, and conclusions will be drawn.

I would not even dream of pulling the Bundeswehr out of the public or even hiding it. Home defense and the Bundeswehr are an integral part of our society, this being the consensus of the democratic forces in our country. And we should not allow anybody to call this in question. Thank you. [applause]

Foreign Minister Genscher

DW291225 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1355 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Address by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman and foreign minister, to the Bundestag budget debate in Bonn--live]

[Excerpts] We all support help for the Third World, and it is to the great credit of the discussions we had here in the German Bundestag that help for the Third World has never been considered by us as public development aid. We consider opening the markets of industrial countries for semiproducessed and processed goods of the Third World states as help for the Third World. We must make an end to the idea that the states of the Third World are raw material and energy suppliers. If they should be incorporated in our free world economy system with equal rights, they must be given the same market chances, even if it entailed difficult structural adaptation processes for the industrial states. [applause]

I must say that the socialist states must soon make up for their considerable lagging behind not only with regard to development aid, but also with regard to opening their markets. Less than 5 percent of the exports from Third World countries go to socialist states, while more than 70 percent go to market economy states. The rest is exchange between developing countries.

The basis of foreign and security policies supposed to guarantee our country a life in peace and freedom is our being imbedded in the European Communist and the North Atlantic alliance. We must contribute our share, so that these two communities will remain united, strong and able to act. That is a basic task of great importance for German foreign policy. A coordinated policy of solidarity is the need of the moment for Western democracies. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, one must be aware of it that the center of the common policy must be agreement between North America and Western Europe. That is a stability factor for the whole world. One thing must be clear to the Europeans: It is correct that Europe wants to talk with equal rights about the common aims in the alliance with the United States, but equal rights in the alliance presupposes the will to make a balanced contribution to the common security. That is a task of Europe. [applause]

These weeks will be so decisive because, among other things, the Soviet leadership will set the basic orientation of Soviet foreign policy for the coming years at its party congress in February this year. Nothing would be more dangerous for future developments and for peace than wrong signals given by the Europeans and the Americans, signals of discord, creating wrong hopes in the East with regard to some drifting apart of Europeans and Americans. I think it is important not only for ourselves, not only for the states of the Third World, but most of all for the Soviet Union to realize that the Western alliance in its cohesiveness represents a firm and predictable quantity in international politics. The U.S. President and his secretary of state have stressed that they want to maintain peace and freedom by safeguarding the balance. We will make our contribution to this.

Ladies and gentlemen, several voices here in Europe create my suspicion that one likes to take the security guarantees of the Americans, but that one hestiates to make one's own contribution. [applause] But we cannot and may not become security policy hitchhikers of the United States. Security is a common affair. [applause]

In dealing with this problem--colleague Brandt has brought it up and given an answer in line with the government's opinion--we must examine how German interests, the interests of a divided country, can be incorporated in the common Western policy. It is important for our country to realize that all the progress achieved in relations with East European countries and in German-German relations has been achieved not despite our belonging to the Western communities, but only because of this belonging to it, and its framework. German policy alone would soon end in the deadend street of dependence.

The weight we carry vis-a-vis the East, ladies and gentlemen, the question how much importance is attributed to what the Federal Republic of Germany will and what says, the weight we carry vis-a-vis the East depend very much on the weight carried by the Western communities we belong to, and on our position in these communities. It was correctly said today that the alliance is not a traditional military alliance for all its partners. It is a far-reaching community with regard to our values and our fate. Friendship between the German and the American people is a most important factor in this respect. [applause]

The first and central task of a coordinated policy of liberal democracies in Europe and North America as well as the world as a whole, is the preservation of peace between the East and the West. This peace policy--peace policy is a moral claim and not a technocratic matter, as one sometimes tends to believe when the critics of our common Western policy take the floor--this peace policy calls for the absolute determination of the West to maintain the balance and reestablish it wherever necessary. In line with this realization, we must make our contribution to this balance. In pursuing the aim to reestablish the balance, we are in accordance with the new American administration. The firm will of the alliance is to guarantee a balance in any case. But if it were up to us, to the West, we want to guarantee a balance on as low an armament level as possible. This shows that we want the opposite of entering a new arms race.

This is why arms control negotiations have such a high priority. I am very grateful that Secretary of State Haig supported the priority of arms control negotiations in the name of his government. Arms control negotiations, ladies and gentlemen, are more important in the eighties than ever.

Ladies and gentlemen, I believe that our country was well advised in pursuing a restrictive arms export policy, regardless which parties had formed the government. In saying that our country was well advised, I view the current interests. But I believe there is also a moral reason for it. It fits our country to belong to the restrictive arms export countries. [applause] Nothing would be more dangerous than to set up industrial capacities for arms exports, which would later on force the government to look for markets wherever it can find them.

Ladies and gentlemen, I think that whenever we discuss arms exports, and when we will try to come to terms on principles--the Federal Security Council will have to have some thorough discussions--we will always have to take into consideration that whenever arms exports to the Middle East are involved, we must seemingly consider Israel's security interests as well as the historical responsibility of the Germans vis-a-vis the Jewish people. [applause] This is something we will also say, and it will be understood in all international camps.

Ladies and gentlemen, as regards arms control here in Europe, it is a matter of making our contribution to the Vienna MBFR negotiations so that they will produce concrete results. The Western suggestion aimed at an interim agreement is still a main issue. We hope that one will succeed to solve the data problem which is of decisive importance.

I hope that the attention of the world public will be more strongly focused on the second phase of the CSCE followup meeting in Madrid. I consider it particularly important in this respect that we should support together with our Western partners, with the United States, with Canada, with the states of the European community and with our NATO allies as well as other countries, the French proposal suggesting a concrete mandate for a European disarmament conference. That is an urgently necessary task.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have noticed with satisfaction that the new American administration will continue the SALT process. Of direct importance for Europe are the talks that have begun last year on medium-range nuclear missiles. We hope that these talks will experience the hoped-for progress. Efforts aimed at arms control are part of the security policy, but--and this is also important for the public discussion--efforts aimed at arms control can only be part of the security policy. They cannot be a substitute for the own necessary defense efforts.

We have always considered detente policy as a realistic detente policy, as a policy which would be successful only if the own security will be guaranteed. That was not the case in all Western states. The Soviet Union, for example, has continued its armament with quite some efforts--probably to the limits of its industrial capacity--at a time when defense efforts were rather stagnating for a longer period in the United States. The Soviet Union did that not only in the field of intercontinental nuclear arms, where it wanted to make up for lost ground, but it continued its armament in all fields, including the conventional field where it was superior in Europe anyway.

In the late seventies the Soviet Union began something which the federal chancellor was the first to point out to the international public, namely the quick deployment of modern, mobile and most accurately firing SS20 medium-range missiles. A most dangerous imbalance has come about here which must be seen on the background of American-Soviet parity in the intercontinental arms system, on the background of the conventional arms balance as well as the geographic position of the Soviet Union vis-a-vis Western Europe.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is therefore so important to implement the decision in all its elements. In the 1972 American-Soviet agreement, the United States conceded, so to speak, nuclear parity to the Soviet Union as well as equal rights as a world power. In doing this, the United States expected the Soviet Union to exert self-restraint and to renounce its extreme armament and expansion in the Third World, aimed at achieving one-sided advantages. This expectation of the United States did not materialize, although the United States had taken measures indicating that it did not at all want an arms race.

I remind you that in this period the United States canceled compulsory military service, renounced the B-1 bomber and suspended the decision on the neutron weapon. The other side did not take this into consideration, and in the Third World the Soviet Union started a policy of zones of influence and exertion of power which culminated in the invasion of Afghanistan.

Ladies and gentlemen, here lie the dangers for cooperation and detente. The treaties concluded by the Federal Republic of Germany in the seventies, the Helsinki Final Act which we have signed, all these things have lost none of their significance and correctness through this development.

The Soviet leadership ought to realize that the cooperation offered by the West, that Western preparedness, that such cooperation--a policy of worldwide partnership--would be more profitable for the Soviet Union than a policy of predominance, of striving for power, which handicaps East-West cooperation, which is a considerable burden to the economy of communist countries and which creates more and more of an antagonism between the Soviet Union and the states of the Third World.

The nonaligned movement will gain significance. The ability and the will to help solve conflicts from a nonaligned position is becoming stronger and stronger. I just want to mention the action of the frontline states in Africa in the solution of the Zimbabwe problem. I want to mention the efforts of these states to solve the Namibian problem. I want to state here particularly that I was impressed and that I am full of gratitude due to Algeria's successful mediation between the United States and Iran, which eventually led to the release of the American hostages. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, I think that the GDR leadership should seriously ponder on it whether cooperation would not be more advantageous for it. Travel restrictions through an increase of the minimum exchange amount is a violation of the spirit of the basic treaty. The fact that those are suffering most from it whose income is not the highest among us, this is just a sign indicating how the real problems of the people in Germany can be misjudged. People want to travel to see their relatives, independent of their income, travel from the West to the East, if East-West travel is impossible.

Ladies and gentlemen, one must be aware of it that no progress can be achieved for the benefit of the people in the divided country, if demands are being raised again although it turned out when the basic treaty was concluded that they cannot be implemented.

In no case at all will we be prepared to issue a bill in the Federal Republic of Germany which would make foreigners of our German compatriots in the GDR. [applause]

BERLIN ENVOY REGRETS NONRECOGNITION OF GDR

LD281358 Hamburg DPA in German 1213 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Hamburg, 28 Jan (DPA)--Despite the setbacks in relations between the two German states, Guenter Gaus, the outgoing head of the Federal Republic's permanent mission in East Berlin, believes there is readiness on the part of the GDR to reach further agreements with the Federal Republic. He cited as an example a protocol on cultural issues. This is less than a cultural agreement but nevertheless more than we have now, Gaus said in an interview for the Hamburg weekly DIE ZEIT.

Gaus regrets the fact that the GDR has still not been inwardly recognized by the Federal Republic. "We are taking part in the show boxing matches of the past." According to Gaus, many people in political discussions are still avoiding the fact that "the two German states exist and, in all probability, will exist longer than today's generations." The Federal Republic should overcome its inward attitude toward the GDR and stop regarding it as merely a police state.

The interview was prereleased to DPA.

FRG PRESS ON SPD CRITICISM OF CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT

DW280908 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 28 Jan 81

[From the press review]

[Text] KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER deals with the attacks of SPD Deputy Hansen on Federal Chancellor Schmidt and with the reaction of the party leadership: The reproach that Schmidt is responsible for political dirty tricks is a bad faux pas, but it does not necessarily force the top politicians to exhibit such drastic reactions. That Brandt and Wehner nevertheless involved party institutions is because they believe they have to apply the brake to leftwing discussions. More and more new conflicts are being unceremoniously produced in a faster and faster way with regard to more and more extensive issues.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG points out in its commentary: Schmidt's position will be undermined more and more vis-a-vis his coalition partner--and even worse--vis-a-vis the allies, if the impression is aroused that his policy is increasingly losing the backing of the SPD. In this critical situation the support of Wehner and Brandt is useful for the chancellor, but only Schmidt himself can achieve a turn for the better. He is, therefore, expected to speak clearly on his own behalf in the budget debate and in the faction. The chancellor cannot avoid clearly pointing out his position once more in matters of nuclear energy and disarmament.

In the opinion of WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, the chancellor, too, must tolerate criticism from his own party's ranks, but that he, too, is entitled to demand that this criticism remain objective and fair. The editorial then says verbatim: It may be painful for the leftwingers in the SPD that they are the ones, above all, who have to give in time and again. Yet on the one hand they are not the only ones, and on the other hand it must be clear also to the far-out leftists in the party that deserting Helmut Schmidt now would mean farewell to governmental responsibility. Granted, pure doctrine can be held high in the opposition, but not much more.

BERLIN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES TO HOLD ELECTIONS 10 MAY

LD291530 Hamburg DPA in German 1501 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Summary] Berlin, 29 Jan (DPA)--The chairmen of the CDU, SPD and FDP groups in the Berlin Chamber of Deputies agreed to hold fresh elections for the Chamber of Deputies and the 12 district assemblies on 10 May 1981.

The 16 March meeting of the Chamber of Deputies will vote on its dissolution.

GISCARD EXPECTS 'CLEAR DEFINITION' OF U.S. POLICY

LD291645 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Jan 81 p 7

[Text] On the occasion of his visit to Rome, Mr Giscard d'Estaing was questioned by Mr del Noce of Italian television about the international consequences of Mr Reagan's arrival in the White House. He stated:

"We have all suffered from the uncertainties of U.S. foreign policy over the last few years. These uncertainties were partly due to circumstances...such as the kidnapping of the hostages in Iran.... But overall we did not have the impression that there was a stable U.S. foreign policy line. Moreover, the United States has found itself, not because of the last president's conduct but because of what happened over the previous 10 or 15 years, in a position of evident weakness.

"It is not good in the world for one of the big powers, especially a democratic power, to appear in a position of weakness.

"There are two things which we can expect: First, a clear definition of U.S. policy--a definition which we will then discuss among Europeans. On certain points, it will be in harmony with ours; on others, it will certainly call for discussions with the United States. The second point is that the United States should not be in a position of weakness. I do not mean by this that it is necessary to embark upon an arms race...but that it is necessary to ensure a good balance, an exact balance, between the two superpowers' means of security."

LE MONDE QUESTIONS THEMES OF GISCARD TV ADDRESS

LD291425 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Jan 81 pp 1,20

[Jacques Amalric commentary: "Independence and Restraint"]

[Text] Mr Giscard d'Estaing can deny it as much as he likes but his television speech Tuesday evening was essentially an electioneering exercise. In the guise of explaining to the French people a good policy which apparently has been misunderstood, he tried to refute some fundamental criticisms, especially allegations of a "woolly" attitude toward the USSR, made by Marie-France Garaud on the same network the previous evening. This was demonstrated by the highly irritated "please" with which he intimated the instruction to one of his interlocutors never again to utter the sacrilegious word "irresolution" in his presence.

The cold anger shown by the head of state--he was to show it again when Alain Duhamel dared to refer to the "personal relations" between the president and some African heads of state--was understandable; he wanted to present an image of resolution and determination and eradicate the image of hasty improvisation and diplomatic "do-it-yourself." Did he succeed, however?

Once again the unsuspecting viewer will have been impressed by the learned tone and the impression of implacable logic given in the speech. However, when the head of state's remarks are examined more closely you cannot help having a rather uncomfortable feeling: Is it good policy for a man whose main objective is to "defend France's interests" and to "maintain peace with security and dignity" to show so much understanding for the potential adversary and to limit his action in advance to what he regards as extraneous to the other side's higher interests? Are there things which can be thought but must not be spoken?

This uncomfortable feeling is strongest with regard to Poland. Is it really the job of a Western head of state to place so much emphasis on that country's "geographical and strategic position"? Is it his place to advise the Poles to restrict themselves to economic reforms? Is it his place to establish no link between Western aid to Poland and the continuation of the reform process inaugurated by the Gdansk agreements? In short, is it his place to make do with asking Moscow to show some "restraint" in this affair after leading the Soviets to think that they are already assured of our restraint.

Is it not furthermore both extremely optimistic and highly presumptuous to suggest that we owe the fact that Moscow has still not intervened militarily in Poland--other types of intervention are constant--to the trip made by Giscard d'Estaing to Warsaw last spring? How can we believe that when we know what happened to Mr Gierek, whose name was not mentioned but who, as was frequently stressed in the past, had "personal ties" with the president? Is it not rather because the Soviets are well aware of the enormous difficulties which an intervention would pose for them in the field that they would only use that "solution" as a last resort?

Even with regard to China, which was only mentioned in passing, Giscard d'Estaing showed his hand in advance by confirming to Mr Brezhnev--the latter must have had some inkling of this--that France is hostile to the idea of "using relations with Beijing as a means of exerting pressure on the Soviet Union." At the same time, this was a warning to Mr Reagan, who enjoys a "prejudice in his favor" [in terms of France's assessment].

It was with the same attitude of mind that Giscard d'Estaing dealt with Afghanistan which was, nonetheless, to contitute the high spot of this evening lecture with the proposal of an international conference. "The Soviets," he said, "underestimated the Afghan people's reaction." But did they underestimate the West' reaction? What would have happened if the Afghans, in such great numbers and virtually without any military aid, had not been prepared to die rather than accept a foreign occupation? What if Moscow, instead of sending a contingent of around 100,000 men, had sent in twice or three times as many?

The president's explanations on Chad and Libya are not free from ambiguity either. The legalism behind which he sheltered--no French intervention without an official request from the legal governemnt--was aimed at diverting the real debate rather than answering the real question. The question never was why France did not intervene in Chad, but why Paris assessed the political forces in the country so badly and then completely underestimated and even kept quiet about the Libyan military intervention.

Indeed, it was only on the eve of the triumphal entry into Ndjamena by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's troops that the Elysee admitted that the intervention had been made--without, however, daring to name Libya. Did not this silence from Paris--this "restraint"--constitute an outright encouragement to Tripoli? In these circumstances are we to admire Giscard d'Estaing's persistent refusal to invite Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to Paris, especially since lower-ranking Libyan envoys are still being received in Paris even though our embassy in Tripoli is still uninhabitable....

Mr Giscard d'Estaing's refusal to revert to colonialism is as praiseworthy as his refusal to be reintegrated into NATO. However, it is difficult to see how this can be reconciled with French action in Central Africa where France has behaved with a cynicism which is neocolonial to say the least and for which most of our African friends still reproach us today; and where, after having defended the indefensible, we intervened against that country's legal authorities despite the noninterference theory. Apparently, what applies to Chad does not apply to Central Africa. On what mysterious grounds?

Poland, Afghanistan, Chad and Libya--the main sections of the speech give a good indication of the president's election worries. The way in which other international issues were dismissed does not dispel that impression; dodging the Israeli-Arab issue; entirely theoretical negation of the reserved sphere [reference to forein policy being a sphere reserved for the president]; rejection of a reform of the Atlantic alliance but recognition of the need to find new methods of consultation with the United States; a "crusade" to end "Europe's effacement in world affairs," followed by the rather contradictory exaltation ofthe "French-German nucleus." No matter! "France," we are told, "is a country which has considerable influence," and this influence will be increased if there is a better balance between the United States and the Soviet Union. All that will remain will be to achieve a more balanced mixture of the independence and restraint which Mr Giscard d'Estaing claims to follow.

LE MONDE VIEWS GISCARD'S AFGHANISTAN PROPOSAL

LD291615 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Skepticism"]

[Text] When, following a brutal invasion of its territory, a people is forced to take up arms on a large scale against the occupier and the regime he has installed in power and when that people sees its social structures and its very life radically upset by civil war, how can we fail to show interest in any initiative aimed at ending the conflict! However, why does the proposal made by President Giscard d'Estaing for a conference on "noninterference" in Afghanistan arouse a degree of skepticism?

Of course, at first sight this proposal should satisfy the Soviets who are constantly denouncing foreign "interferences" (by Pakistan, Iran, China and Egypt being implied) in Afghanistan. However, in a way it also puts the USSR on the spot since that country is cited at the top of the list of countries "visibly" intervening.

This is not the first--and probably will not be the last--attempt to reach a settlement. However, it is so far the first which blatantly disregards participation by the Afghans whoever they might be, the Karmal government or nationalist and Islamic resistance fighters. Even if this high-handed attitude can be regarded as a sign of skill, it still reduces the significance of the French proposal. In addition, it cuts the ground from under Pakistan which is at present striving to convene a conference with Afghanistan and Iran under the aegis of the United Nations. Kabul would not take part in this tripartite meeting as a government but would be represented at it by the ruling communist party which amounts to the same thing. After seeming to give its consent to such a procedure the USSR seemed to back out. The plan is stumbling over the precise role which would be assigned to the United Nations.

For fear of calling down the wrath of an ally who is valuable, notably in the Near East and on the Palestine question, the Islamic countries have greatly moderated their condemnation of the USSR's action in Afghanistan. For the same reason, both because Moscow and Kabul did not reply and because Tehran did not follow up its reply, the Islamic movement's mediation misfired.

While that mediation had assured them of some publicity, the rebels are excluded from these new Pakistani and French initiatives. Wishing to avoid any tension with Afghanistan and the USSR and to avoid becoming the sanctuary for a prolonged resistance--in which the new U.S. administration would eventually show an interest in order to contain the Soviet advance toward the Gulf--Pakistan is bound to welcome any move towards a settlement.

To the extent that it includes the United States in such an attempt to reach a settlement, the French proposal is nearer to the plan put forward by Kabul--with Moscow's approval--in May 1980. However, could the USSR be happy with the fact that China, among the other permanent members of the UN Security Council, would be invited to the proposed conference while the Karmal government would not? Do the big powers have more chance than the Third World countries of making the USSR step down through diplomatic means when in general, contrary to Moscow's assertions, they are refusing to give the Afghan resistance fighters the military means of fighting on the spot.

MITTERRAND'S ELECTION MANIFESTO SUMMARIZED

LD291311 Paris LE MATIN in French 26 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] The introduction to the manifesto which Francois Mitterrand will champion during the presidential election begins with a violent attack against Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

"The incumbent president," the document states, "monopolizes everything and involves himself in everything in order to use even the smallest thing as an instrument of power." And it continues: "Whether through indifference or through license, the state is letting racism, violence and hatred revive. Young people know nothing except a repressive world which excludes them from any decisionmaking or even work. We are witnessing a gradual corruption of the Republic's principles. Democracy is at stake."

With reference to foreign policy, the manifesto states: "Our diplomacy espouses the language of our successive interlocutors."

And it continues: "How should Giscard d'Estaing's results be assessed? The questioning of the great achievements of the Republic, Popular Front and liberation (education, status and neutrality of the Civil Service, social security and so forth) arises from a desire for revenge and restoration of privileges once threatened. How can the rising bitterness, anxiety and even anger cause surprise? We live under a kind of monarchy, aloof from the people's reality and daily problems."

The manifesto further emphasizes the struggle against unemployment--the No 1 priority--and against inequalities. It insists on the need for a "rally of energies." "The Socialists believe that a great people cannot long tolerate the lack of any grand plan. They appeal to the people's conscience. They ask people to choose between surrender and overcaution [sursalut] and between the past and the future." The manifesto sums up its thought as follows: "Sweeping anxieties away," "reviving hopes" and "mobilizing energies."

The manifesto develops four themes for action.

First, peace--peoples' right to self-determination, gradual disarmament (withdrawal of Soviet SS-2 missiles and abandonment of the plan for the deployment of American Pershing missiles in Europe), nonproliferation of nuclear arms, talks on collective security in Europe, reform of the international monetary system and genuine implementation of the Treaty of Rome.

Second, employment--a program for large-scale projects. Increased numbers of civil servants (creating 21,000 jobs), reduction of working hours, reform of distribution networks, diversified energy policy, aid for small and medium enterprises and small farmers, protection for savings and development of savings facilities ("A"-type state savings scheme to be indexed on prices), struggle against speculation, and tax equality.

Third, freedom--(A) political democracy (either a 5-year presidential term renewable once or a 7-year nonrenewable term), genuine implementation of constitutional rights vested in Parliament, proportional representation in regional elections and municipal legislative elections in cities of 9,000 or more inhabitants (every list to include 30 percent women) and abolition of the president's right to appoint members of the Law Council.

And (B) social and economic democracy; reform of enterprises, professional equality of men and women, reduction in wage scale differentials, increase of low wages, family policy (creation of 30,000 places in day nurseries), creation of a great "unified and secular national education" service, "conquest of leisure time" and protection of natural balances. And, finally, many measures to ensure "decentralization" and "self-management," including the creation of a special status for Corsica and transfer of "powers seized by the state" to a level "closest to daily life."

And, fourth, France--(A) security; autonomous deterrent strategy, clear determination of the range and content of the Atlantic alliance, respect for accords with the USSR, special links with nonaligned countries, development of "heavy and pace-setting industries" and active presence in Europe; And (B) identity; universal message of cultural freedom and demographic development.

PCF MEMBER EXPELLED OVER POLICY DISAGREEMENT

LD291537 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Jan 81 p 11

"Own correspondent" report: "Deputy Mayor Expelled De Facto From PCF"]

[Text] Lille--In Tourcoing, Christian Maes, deputy mayor in charge of cultural affairs in the leftwing Union Commune Council headed by Maurice Devloo (PS), has just been expelled de facto from the PCF. The split between Mr Maes and his party dates from the invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet troops. During a commune council meeting in early 1980, Mr Maes publicly condemned that intervention.

Since then, Mr Maes, a history and geography teacher, has continued to act as deputy mayor, but his ties with his party have been increasingly less. At the beginning of this year, Mr Maes, a PCF member for the past 20 years, who still regards himself as a Communist, asked for his membership card to be renewed. The reply came last Saturday in a message from the Tourcoing section which states: "For the past year, Christian Maes has not only disagreed with the PCF but has fought it.... Today his attitude is leading him to fight against us and hence side with PS policy. He has, therefore, placed himself outside the party."

Mr Maes says that the PCF's rules have been violated: "My cell did not meet to debate this expulsion. The decision was taken by the section bureau on the federation's orders. This is a perfect example of undemocratic centralism.... I deplore the fact that the PCF leadership refuses to debate the line taken by PCF policy, which is resorting to anathema and slander."

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON BARRE'S MOROCCO VISIT

For the text of a French-Moroccan communique issued at the end of Premier Raymond Barre's visit to Morocco from 21 to 24 January, see the Morocco subsection of the North Africa section of the 29 January Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

CORRECTIONS TO GISCARD TELEVISION INTERVIEW

In the 28 January Western Europe DAILY REPORT, page K 1, item entitled "Giscard Explains Foreign Policy Objectives," insert the following additions to make the article "text" instead of "excerpts":

Page K 2, end of fifth paragraph, insert new paragraph: "Now, if you like, to your question about the year 1980. (?These were in fact the wishes) for 1980. I spoke about the danger of war. You will remember that it surprised and perhaps shocked some people. (?People said): Is this true? Well. And some people said to me: You are going too far. Well, in 1980, there were a certain number of events. First of all, there were wars. There was, for example, the war between Iraq and Iran. There was continuation of the crisis situation in Afghanistan. And there were the anxieties connected with Poland from the summer of 1980. So, indeed, the situation was altogether worrying. Well now, at the present time, did your question bring in East-West relations?"

Page K 2, seventh paragraph, insert between "[answer]" and first sentence: "I am thinking about the clarity of the subjects, because we shall be talking on two levels. Unfortunately, there is a technical level in these matters of foreign policy. These are very complex issues which involve many countries, different negotiations. So there is a technical level. I do not think that it is necessary this evening to go into this technical level. I (?would do) it under different circumstances. On the other hand, there is the level of the big picture, the big explanation. That is what I would like to try to do with you."

Page K 3, end of first paragraph, insert: "We can, if you like [interrupted by interviewers' conversation]."

Page K 4, end of eighth paragraph, insert new paragraph: "[Question] And are you expecting a reply?

"[Answer] Yes, we correspond. We exchange messages regularly. To come back to your question, Mr Bortoli."

Page K 4, ninth paragraph should read: "Poland, on the other hand, must be able to rely on aid. This aid would not be a substitute for Poland's efforts. It would be to make such an effort possible. The origin of the crisis, as I have reminded you, was the economic problem. Would you like some examples? Poland's gross domestic product--production--fell regularly from year to year. It dropped by 2 percent in 1979 and by 3 percent in 1980. And then the Polish per capita income fell a slightly larger proportion. We are in France [word indistinct] the TV viewers who are concerned about maintaining purchasing power; and it is known that in the last 2 years Polish purchasing power fell regularly. The second indication of Poland's difficulties is its foreign indebtedness. Poland has considerable debts--debts which are going to get even bigger in the coming years, because there is no possibility for Poland's foreign balance to be reestablished before 2 or 3 years. And at the present time, for example, Poland is going to have a probable trade deficit for 1980 in the order of, let us say, $1 billion. But at the same time, it will have to pay a foreign debt, in this same year, of $7.5 billion, resulting from its accumulated debts. [Word indistinct] as well as the deficit which it could try to make disappear. It has considerable financial burdens. Therefore, a big effort is needed for the Polish people to reestablish their proper situation. And the political and psychological difficulty is that it is an impatient population--and one can understand it. Impatient to live better, to improve its situation. And yet the prospects for the next months and perhaps the next years are difficult prospects. Poland must be able to count on foreign aid to support its own efforts, which must be a national effort for recovery. Then, if you want, I will sum it up in three words with regard to Poland: sympathy, noninterference, aid."

Page K 4, end of eleventh paragraph insert: "I said to you just now, we have to bear in mind the geographic and strategic particulars. I think that to ignore these facts... We could go and look at the map together. Poland is at present between the Soviet Union--with which it has a very long border--Czechoslovakia and East Germany. Therefore, it is inside the Soviet bloc. And the communications of the Soviet bloc pass through Poland. Therefore, whoever ignores these geographic and strategic particulars does not have a chance. It is not acceptable for the Soviet Union.

"[Question] And for the Polish people? Do they tend to forget it?

"[Answer] That is another... [Questioner interrupts]

"[Question] Is it perhaps a dangerous phenomenon?

"[Answer] That is another...we do not have to discuss, if you like, the internal debates of Polish opinion. On the other hand, the economic reforms--such as they can be envisaged in Poland--must, in my opinion, be acceptable to the Soviet Union. Because, in any case, apart from the acceptance of these reforms there is only a return to a situation in which Poland will be incapable of assuring its economic development and its subsistence. Well, what is the extent of these reforms? It is up to the Polish people to [word indistinct].

"[Question] Economic and trade union [word indistinct]?

"[Answer] Economic and trade union. Up till now, there have been trade union reforms. That is to say, the dissatisfaction of Polish workers could be expressed. And [word indistinct] that is what one sees. [Word indistinct] in Poland [word indistinct] dissatisfaction is organized, but the economy is not reformed. And, to answer the workers' dissatisfaction, there has to be a reorganization of the economy. That is what the various Polish authorities are working on at the present time. And I think it has to be hoped that such work as that may succeed.

"[Question] Excuse me, did you have the impression--since you were received by the pope (?who is very knowledgeable) and who, as everyone knows, is Polish--did you have the opinion that he shares your analysis?

"[Answer] I would not like to quote...it would be improper...the details of a conversation which had no witnesses. But I can tell you that the attitude toward Poland, as I indicated just now, is to [word indistinct] let Poland live. Poland has to be allowed to resolve its problems. And naturally, Poland has to resolve its problems by taking account of the objective facts of its situation. I think this point of view was largely shared by my interlocutor.

"[Question] [Words indistinct] if the kind of patience which the Soviet leaders [word indistinct] toward the appearance of a double power in Poland, if this patience is motivated by the courageous resolve which the Poles always have shown in the past or by the support which those in the West could give them. In other words, does the West, France in particular, have the means to support the Poles in their will for national independence, [words indistinct] reforms?

"[Answer] I think that (?in this regard) the Soviets bear in mind a certain number of objective factors. That is to say, the consequences to which a different attitude would lead numerous consequences on which the Soviet leaders are completely informed."

Page K 4, end of penultimate paragraph insert: "I am convinced that the frankness of this discussion played a role. (?I do not say) what role, but a role in the Soviet (?restraint). [questioner interrupts] Just a moment, Mr Elkabbach. When one talks about restraint, I would like the truth to be known a little better. One (?may) think that restraint is ours alone and that it is basically an attitude of weakness and obligation."

Page K 6, end of third paragraph, insert: "But it is one of the subjects which should certainly be debated in the coming months. I am, as a matter of fact, not an advocate of the big summit approach. This approach has been tried. I think that in the modern world it is not the most effective because, first of all, it provokes, inevitably, a considerable deployment of the information media. So, by the nature of things, it takes place in public. Then, it gives rise to great hopes in public opinion. That is to say, people expect big decisions. And it can well be that certain decisions must remain confidential. Or simple, it is a question of coordinating (?lines) of action. That is why I do not think that the big summit approach is preferable a priori. Therefore, the methods of consultation have to be developed and the framework for these consultations must be sought. Nevertheless, I have said that one type of summit which should certainly continue, and which we have reason to desire, since it is of French origin, is the Rambouillet-type of summit. That is to say, the economic summits of the seven, of which the next is scheduled for July in Canada.

"[Question] In that way, it is really conducting international politics by the seven.

"[Answer] No, that is why in my opinion these summits of the seven are not summits in which one can discuss topical political problems which presuppose a decision. They are an examination of the world situation. When there are decisions to be reached--there may be decisions to be made--then a mechanism for consultations has to be defined.

"[Question] Well, precisely, in order to [word indistinct] relations, the functioning of cooperation, and [changes thought] European relations, isn't there precisely a specifically European effort to be made. For example, in West Germany not long ago there was an important politician who said that it was perhaps time to make a new appeal to tighten political cooperation and joint security. Is there from this point of view [changes thought]. It was, in fact, a [word indistinct] of Chancellor Schmidt, Mr Genscher, chairman of the liberal party.

"[Answer] You remember that people often said this, since the announcement itself, that there was to be a European union in 1980. It was an announcement made in 1972, renewed in 1973. And a German proposal was [word indistinct], that of a treaty of the European union. It is not even a German proposal. It was a speech made by Foreign Minister Genscher, to his party, the liberal party, and as far as I know the German Government has still not debated it. There is no formal proposal. And I think that in any case it is an idea that has to be examined. Nevertheless, I would like to make you aware of this fact: If there is to be a common European policy, it must not be the policy that takes its cue from the weakest position or from the (?slowest) movements. There are 10 of us from now on and in political matters perhaps [words indistinct] unanimity. One does not see how a state that does not want to could be forced to take a position on international policy. Now, the inconvenience of this system is that Europe is still in danger of speaking with a very weak voice, the weakest. That is why, in my opinion, a practical view of this affair is needed. First of all, I am convinced, after seeing the four big countries of Europe--the FRG, Great Britain, Italy and France--I am convinced that there is a will to intervene usefully in major international affairs. Is this will shared at the present time by all of our partners? Do they have the same desire to act? I am not sure of some of them. So I think that we must improve political cooperation. It is necessary that those who have the will for this political cooperation develop it even more, but one must maintain a sufficiently supple structure so that the voice of Europe will not necessarily be the most timid voice of Europe.

"[Question] Are you speaking of a (?directorate), Mr President?

"[Answer] No, it is not a (directorate) since, in practice, it is the will of the states, if the states want to participate in an active policy. And from what I saw recently, they wish to and want to. And this they have shown, incidentally, (?and that) they participate in this policy [word indistinct] for national reasons, I do not wish. They do not have to make the others speak [word indistinct] with a too timid or too feeble voice.

"[Question] It would be a (?force) of political will a la carte, [?each state acting according to its own will].

"[Answer] Yes. And here it is justified since it is not covered by the treaty. The discussions about Europe a la carte, it is what one may call [words indistinct] a fortunate expression. These are discussions which pose problems since the treaty of the European Community makes no distinction between the states [words indistinct] to exclude or to put certain states into the second rank. [Word indistinct] economic-political cooperation is not covered by the treaty. So one is free to carry it out with those who want to carry it out."

Page K 10, end of last paragraph insert new paragraph: "[Question] These are criticisms which one hears fairly frequently?

"[Answer] One hears a lot of criticism, first of all because people want to mix internal politics with international politics and African politics, that is, with French interests in Africa. The first affirmation, I will tell you immediately, is quite [words indistinct] for us."

Page K 11, first paragraph, end of penultimate sentence insert: "Incidentally, this not only occurs in Central Africa, but equally in other regions of Africa where France does not exercise its influence. It is not up to us to choose them. What is often difficult is to know whether we should maintain links with them while in fact they are regimes open to criticism, because there are security problems involved or, on the contrary, if we should ignore such security problems. For years central African countries had a long common border with Chad. I remind you that since 1969 Chad has been in a state of political instability. If Chad and Central Africa had fallen into disorder, or had come under other influences, the situation in Africa would be far more serious."

Page K 11, fourth paragraph should read: "[Answer] (? I would like a standard to be guaranteed) [words indistinct]. We deal with different countries and different heads of state, taking their attitudes into consideration. Has Colonel al-Qadhahafi been to Paris? While I am in office? Have you seen him?

"[Question] [words indistinct] Naturally not topical.

"[Answer] It is certainly not topical.

"[Question] And is it an attitude that is shared by the other European countries?

"[Answer] It is up to them to say, but at the present time there is no prospect for a reception that [words indistinct].

"[Question] Well, when one asks [words indistinct] this kind of question, which does not correspond simply to [words indistinct] but when one hears it said that with these interlocutors, who are not always but sometimes, questionable, and in the case of people like Bokassa, much more than questionable, naturally, when one says: Yes, but there are not only relations between head of state and head of state, but also there are personal relations [Giscard interrupts]

"[Answer] Well, this program has a certain standard: We are not going to go into considerations (?of that sort). [word indistinct] no personal relations whatever, no [word indistinct] whatever."

Page K 12, Seventh paragraph, insert between "[Answer]" and first sentence: "Well, Mr Duhamel, why [words indistinct]. We are running out of time. The viewers may still want to watch a film, to follow the debate."

Page K 12, ninth paragraph, first sentence, should read: "[Answer] First of all, [words indistinct] that it has to be said what [words indistinct] no definition in my view in a reserved area. I have never opposed the holding of debates on foreign policy in parliament. Last (?week), incidentally, there was a hearing in the Foreign Affairs Committee with the minister of foreign affairs, specifically on the problem of Chad. And, in fact, he gave me a report [word indistinct] on what was said within the committee and, finally, the policy which was followed didnot raise anycriticisms aimed at modifying it." Pick up second sentence.

Page K 12, tenth paragraph should read: "[Question] Mr President, there is another question which [words indistinct] which we do not (fail to) ask, even if it is outside international relations. When will you say whether you will be a candidate in the presidential elections?"

Page K 12, last paragraph, before last sentence insert: "Previously I think this period of notice was from 20 to 50 days. That is another law. And that was an indication of what was a normal period of notice for informing the French people."

Page K 13, end of first paragraph insert new paragraphs: "[Question] Do you say this because you are an optimist or do you have a counciliatory and reasonable attitude toward history which others do not have?

"[Answer] No, I think [word indistinct] I am aware of the responsibilities. It would be a [word indistinct] not to speak about peace. Will you allow me to finish with that? Well, when I was a child, or an adolescent, I went round the neighboring countries a little bit--then one went to countries like Switzerland or the Scandinavian countries--and I saw that France was behind the times.

"[Word indistinct] our equipment was behind the times, our towns were less healthy than those of certain countries where one could see that the ways of work and life were inferior to those of others, to those of certain other countries. And then I asked myself, I said to myself: Why? And then it was clear. It is that we were comparing ourselves with countries which knew peace while we knew war. Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries knew peace and Canada knew peace. We knew wars and invasions. And I said to myself that for France's progress it is essential to keep France at peace, that it is essential. And that if one wants France to make progress it is necesssary to be at peace. I told you just now that for me peace does not mean complaisance, does not mean resignation. It means peace in security and in dignity. But it is true that I am ready to make, and I will make, a large number of endeavors so that France might know a long period of peace.

"[Announcer] Mr President, I thank you. The program continues on channel 2 and as you said just now, with a movie. Goodnight."

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT SAYS CSSR TRAINING TERRORISTS

LD282120 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Polemics on terrorism and its international links are at the center of attention of the political parties, especially in connection with the parliamentary debate which is to take place next Tuesday. Here is a report from Montecitorio by Innocenzo Cruciani:

While waiting for the debate to be held in the Chamber of Deputies next Tuesday on the thorny theme of the international links of terrorism, this evening we had an indication from the Social Democrats and it will certainly cause a lot of discussion. The deputy secretary of the Social Democratic Party, Pulleti, writes in tomorrow's UMANITA: We are in a position to state that Czechoslovakia has been given the task of extending military training and sustaining the subversive elements who have been operating in our country since 1968. The Social Democratic exponent considers it absurd that the Italian Communist Party is ignoring these terrorist training camps which are, apparently, in the Czechoslovak localities of Dubodiel and Vysoke Tatry. Pulleti adds: At last we shall hear more about the villas in (Rosbeva) Street and No 28 Korejska Street in Prague, as well as about the Bratislava and Lidice camps.

PARTIES REACT TO HAIG REMARKS ON TERRORISM

AU300913 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, January 30 (ANSA)--American Secretary of State Alexander Haig's allegations Wednesday that the Soviet trains and equips international subversion have stepped on to the Italian scene as a handle for heating up the polemics over an interview recently granted by head-of-state Sandro Pertini to French television.

In the interview, released during an official visit here by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Pertini voiced the conviction that Italy's political terrorists have international ramifications, though a statement from his office later denied that he meant to identify any particular country as being involved.

Picking up Haig's and, indirectly, Pertini's remarks, spokesman for small parties like the Social Democrats, the right-of-center Liberals, and the neofascists of the Italian Social Movement have all levelled their charges against the Soviet Union and its allies.

The Italian Communist Party, too, demanded explanations while its major rival, the Christian Democrats and the small Republican Party both called for a calmer atmosphere.

The present government is a coalition of the Christian Democrats allied with the Socialists, who have also pointed an unmistakable finger towards Eastern Europe, the Social Democrats, and the Republicans.

Interviewed for this morning's edition of the wide-circulation Rome daily, IL MESSAGGERO, Social Democrat Party Pietro Longo demanded an "energetic protest with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia" for their alleged ties with Italian terrorists.

According to Longo, terrorism forms part of a "design for destabilization" of the West, and Italy above all, in order to "affirm the hegemony and supremacy of communism on all continents".

The Liberal Party's floor-leader in the lower house, Aldo Bozzi, cited Haig's press conference as "pertinent" to the "existence of terrorist centers involved in destabilizing democratic regimes". He urged the government to reveal all it knows and to draw the due consequences.

Neofascist leader Giorgio Almirante argued that Haig had given Italian public opinion the "reply which, unfortunately, so far, the Italian Government, and even the president of the republic, have not had the courage to give".

Interviewed for this morning's edition of the leftist daily, PAESE SERA, Communist Party verteran Pietro Ingrao said the government's conduct had not been justifiable and argued that it should have offered a clarification "at once," without waiting for the Soviet protests over Pertini's apparent accusations.

The Republicans pointed to the exaggerations that are emerging in the ongoing polemic and urged both majority and opposition to observe a "sense of national responsibility".

Christian Democrat spokesman also tried to keep things within bounds [word indistinct] for a "concrete and joint battle" to defeat terrorism, without "closing our eyes" either to eventual non-Italian complicities or the "indigenous" terrain available for subversion.

Apparently scotching the charges against the Eastern bloc, the Czechoslovak Embassy here described Social Democrat allegations that Italian terrorists had been trained on Czechoslovak soil as "totally without foundation".

The statement also protested against the "defamations of the socialist system," the "inventions," and "false accusations" still being made 35 years after the end of World War II.

The Italian Government as such does not seem ready to enter the fray and is concentrating its attention on more concrete aspects of the emergency--the reconstruction of the earthquake zones in southern Italy, the three-year economic plan, and energy.

In this connection, Italian Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer yesterday called on his party to make its "greatest effort in the south" since World War II.

On Socialist-Communist relations, Ingrao, formerly speaker of the lower house, warned Socialists that embittering relations would not help them bring [?a Socialist into the premiership] as they hope.

PCI'S BERLINGUER RECEIVES BRAZILIAN DELEGATION

LD291053 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 23 Jan 81 p 19

[Unattributed report: "Berlinguer Meets With Da Silva"]

[Text] Rome--[PCI Secretary General] Enrico Beringuer has received the Brazilian Labor Party. [PTB] delegation that is visting Italy. PTB Chairman Igancio da Silva, or "Lula," Secretary Iaco Bittar and Directorate member Francisco Wefferts reported on the present situation in their country, where obstacles are emerging to the establisment of a regime of real freedom. The PTC delegation stressed the need for Italy to exert greater efforts to correctly inform people of the real situation in Brazil and to support and develop a real process of democratization.

Enrico Berlinguer expressed the hope that the Brazilian people will succeed in completing the democratization process in the great Latin American country, with the establishment of full autonomy for the trade union organization and of freedoms for all parties and for all other social groups. Assuring the Brazilian comrades that the Italian Communists wish to intensify their relations with all their country's democratic forces on the basis of mutual respect, Enrico Berlinguer also pointed out that PCI observers will ask permission to attend the February trial of "Lula" and other leaders of last year's Sao Paolo metalworkers' strike.

BERLINGUER ADDRESSES PCI ANNIVERSARY RALLY

LD291029 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 26 Jan 81 pp 1-3

["Text" of PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 25 January speech in Rome: "To Change Italy and To Govern"--first paragraph is L'UNITA introduction]

[Excerpts] The PCI celebrated the 60th anniversary of its foundation at a rally held at Rome's Palasport stadium. Here is the text of the speech delivered there by Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer:

When we point to the fundamental stages in our history, we are certainly not trying to paint a picture of a smooth and uninterrupted process. We all know that this has not been the case and that though our conduct has been bound to a basic continuity it has nevertheless experienced mistakes, delays, turning points, resistance to innovation and even vigorous internal political battles.

One particularly laborious process was the one which has led us for some time to assert and to pursue an internationalist line based on the party's full autonomy and on the quest for free and more extended relations with all the world's progressive forces.

How is all this to be explained? We emerged--and we certainly do not forget this--on the wave of the October Revolution, which for the first time smashed capitalism's world domination, brought about the first creation of a state by the working class and surmounted, through Lenin, social democratic determinism, which saw socialism as the completion of an automatic evolution of capitalism. Furthermore, during fascism and the war--and this is historically understandable--our party, like the other communist parties, maintained with the Soviet Union what was defined as an "iron bond." This gave great strength and confidence to those combating fascism, but it also caused us to pay the price of expressing blanket approval both of what it was possible to know about what was happening in the Soviet Union and of the explanations given for it.

After the war, Togliatti immediately stated clearly that Italy should not do as Russia had done and at the organization conference in Florence early in 1947 he announced that it was by then necessary to follow different paths to socialism and of socialist building, and that in Italy the struggle to transcend capitalism should take place within guaranteed freedoms and observance of the democratic rules.

It is a fact that since 1956 our autonomy of judgement and international conduct has become progresively established to such an extent and is now so evident and so fully acknowledged throughout the world that it is really ridiculous for some of our impertinent Italian critics to persist in demanding from us who knows what further proofs before granting us testimonials for which we feel no need.

The PCI is now presenting itself as candidate to become the driving force behind, and major guarantor of, a new kind of government that will rally the best energies of Italian democracy. We believe that in 60 years of practical struggles and of developing our political and ideological stances we have gained sufficient qualifications to legitimize this candidacy in the eyes of Italy and the entire world.

We have already listed and condemned the unprecedented instances of violations of the law and of bargaining with terrorists, either concealed or effectively endorsed by the government behind an official stance of hypocritical steadfastness.

To justify this capitulation it has been said that in view of the pressure from the PSI and the conflicts that emerged within the majority it was necessary to mediate to save the government! When the security of the institutions is at stake, petty compromises are inadmissible.

The truth is that a deep wound, that will be difficult to heal, has been inflicted on the body of our republic, that the Italian people's democratic and civic awareness has been humilated. Therefore, not only has the country been exposed to an emboldened terrorism which threatens further attacks and blackmails, but a breach has been opened up, thus encouraging adventurist attempts of all kinds, including even another fascism.

In the past few days, mention has again been made of the existence of terrorist centers allegedly dependent on foreign states.

For years we have been demanding that the bases and plausibility of this thesis be investigated in all directions. The fact remains that hitherto, as has been stated by the interparliamentary committee that has heard repeated reports from ministers and secret service chiefs, no conclusive evidence has been gathered.

It seems to us that in such a delicate issue there is an obligation to be clear and precise. If data indicating action or involvement by foreign states in support of Italian terrorism becomes available, we say that all the conclusions from it must be drawn on the political and diplomatic planes, since obviously, if this does prove to be the case, a policy of capitulation would seem even more absurd. If, however, such data do not exist, we consider it inadvisable to make statements that might harm Italy's international relations.

What is shameful and unjustifiable from every aspect is the manipulation for domestic ends of hypotheses that are still unsubstantiated and the unleashing of an out-and-out campaign based on them, like the one being fostered by the PSI and Italian Social Democratic Party leaders, as well as by organs and representatives of the reactionary right--a campaign, moreover, directed against the PCI, and this is incredible.

One is prompted to wonder whether this absurd campaign against the PCI is simply a distraction to divert attention from the capitulations that took place during the D'Urso kidnapping or whether it is aimed at creating a 50's type anticommunist climate. I believe that this is part of it. But if this is so, we are witnessing an attempt to shift the entire Italian situation to the right and to make our country's foreign policy adopt stances very distant from those of the FRG, for instance. Therefore, we urge the party right away to issue a vigorous response to this campaign, with the awareness, among other things, that it lacks any grounds with even a semblance of honesty. But since such a campaign against us conflicts with the aspirations to and hopes of a political development in the direction of democracy and regeneration, we believe that all real democrats must reflect on it.

I would like to ask the PSI comrades a special question. What is the PSI's present political blueprint? We cannot believe that the PSI comrades, who for years have talked about an alternative, could agree to remain a force essentially subordinate to the DC, within its power system, or that they will join the vanguard of the forces waging an anticommunist campaign that will inevitably lead to a swing to the right.

Some people believe that to set things in order our party must lose the characteristics that have made it an individual communist party, an entirely original political group on the Western scene and within the world workers' movement. But we wonder and we ask: Would this be a good thing for Italy? If we did so we would become a mere shadow of ourselves; and what use would such a shadow be to the working class, the workers, the young people, women and the nation?

Do we want to heed those who are urging us to discard our heritage, that we have so laboriously but vigorously built?

On the contrary, our duty is to increase our wealth and to advance.

To advance implies to increase the commitment of each one of us to develop our policy and to regenerate our working methods, our forms of representation and struggle, while always aiming to expand and strengthen our ties with the working masses and the people.

This demands among other things an extension of democratic life within the party. Many examples both in Italy and abroad, even among communist parties, warn us of the damage which the formation of currents does to the effectiveness of the party's struggle, to its unity and even to its truly democratic functioning. But other examples (including Poland) warn us of the dangers and risks of a drying-up of relations with the masses and of the party's democratic life.

MIXED REACTION TO ADOLFO SUAREZ' RESIGNATION

LD300538 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Developments in Spain over the past few hours have had immediate repercussions in Portugal. The president of the republic has expressed regret that Adolfo Suarex has resigned but has indicated his confidence in Spain's ability to overcome the present crisis.

Joaquim Letria, spokesman for Belem Palace, pointed out last night the friendly and cordial relations which President Ramalho Eanes maintained over the years with the resigning Spanish prime minister. Ramalho Eanes did not comment, however, on the political significance of Suarez' resignation, as this is, in his view, an internal matter which concerns Spain alone, Joaquim Letria added.

At party level, the news from Madrid has particularly upset the Democratic Alliance [AD] in view of the excellent relations between it and the Democratic Center Union [UCD]. Several AD leaders approached by us last night did not conceal the fact that they are watching with concern and expectancy the latest developments in neighboring Spain. In a statement to Spanish national radio, Rui Oliveira, secretary general of the Social Democratic Center Party, said: We are perplexed, sad and concerned. Concerned because we feel that there is a grave political crisis in Spain. But Oliveira, who was to have attended the UCD congress in Palma, added that thanks to Adolfo Suzrez' excellent work, democracy in Spain has been consolidated and is not at risk, and expressed the hope that the present problems will be quickly overcome.

Questioned about possible repercussions of the Spanish crisis in the Democratic Alliance, Rui Oliveira stressed that despite the close relations between the Spanish and Portuguese governments and between the AD and the UCD, the situation in the neighboring country did not affect in any way the present Portuguese parliamentary majority, apart from the deeply felt sadness which it evoked.

GOVERNMENT RESUMES TRADE RELATIONS WITH IRAN

LD292350 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] At a meeting of the Council of Ministers chaired by Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao this afternoon, the Portuguese Government decided to restore trade links with Iran following the release of the American hostages in Tehran.

PRIME MINISTER SUAREZ ANNOUNCES RESIGNATION

Official Communique Issued

LD291838 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1804 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] At 1845, hardly more than 15 minutes ago, the secretary of state for information, [Rosa Posada] handed to newsmen an official communique which reads as follows:

Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez, at the government meeting held at 1700 under his chairmanship at the Moncloa Palace, submitted his irrevocable resignation.

With the resignation of Adolfo Suarez the way is opened to the constitutional procedure indicated in articles 101 and 99 of the constitution. In the case of resignation of the prime minister, the constitution provides for a mechanism involving royal consultation with representatives designated by political groups represented in parliament. Following such consultation, the monarch will propose to the Cortes Generales [parliament] via the president of the Congress of Deputies, a candidate for prime minister, so that he may be granted the prescribed vote of confidence. The outgoing government remains in office until the new government takes office.

[Signed] Secretary of state for information, Madrid, 29 January 1981

Suarez Makes Statement

LD292006 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1849 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Statement by Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez following the 29 January announcement of his resignation from office--recorded]

[Text] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. There are times in the lives of all men when they assume a special sense of responsibility. I believe I have assumed that responsibility honorably for the nearly 5 years in which I have been prime minister. However, the responsibility which I feel now is, I believe, infinitely greater.

Today I have the responsibility of explaining to you, with the trust and legitimacy with which you invested me as the constitutional prime minister, the reasons why I am submitting irrevocably my resignation as prime minister and my decision to leave the Presidency of the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD].

It is not an easy decision, but there are crossroads both in our personal lives and in the history of nations at which one must ask oneself calmly and objectively if one is being of more service to the community by staying in one's post or resigning.

I have become convinced that today, and in the present circumstances, my departure is of greater benefit to Spain than my continuation as the prime minister.

I am going, therefore, without anybody having asked it of me, disregarding the requests and pressures on me to remain in my post. I go with the conviction that this conduct, however difficult to understand it may appear at first sight, is the conduct which I believe my fatherland is demanding of me at this time.

I am not going because I am tired. I am not going because I have suffered a setback greater than I can cope with. I am not going because of fear of the future. I am going because words no longer seem sufficient and it is necessary to demonstrate with actions what we are and what we want. Nothing is farther from reality than the image of me that has been propagated, of a person clinging to his job.

Every politician must have a vocation for power and the will for continuity and permanence within a framework of principles. But a politician who also aspires to serve the state must know at what moment the price which the people will have to pay for his remaining and continuing is greater than the price always implicit in a change of the person who bears the greatest executive responsibilities in the political life of the nation.

I believe I know that moment. I am convinced that such is the situation in which we now find ourselves. Therefore, my decision is as firm as it is well pondered.

The almost 5 years I have been prime minister have taken a lot out of me. No other person throughout the last 150 years has governed democratically for such a long time. What I have given of myself has served to put together a system of freedoms, a new model of social coexistence and a new model of state. I believe, therefore, that it has been worthwhile. But as frequently happens in history, to carry on with a job in hand requires a change of persons. And I do not want the democratic system of coexistence to become just one more interlude in the history of Spain.

I want my decision to be an act of strict loyalty; of loyalty towards Spain, the free life of which must be the indispensable foundation for overcoming a history filled with traumas and frustrations; of loyalty toward the idea of a political center structured in the form of a cross-class, reformist and progressive party and which has pledged its efforts to the task of eradicating all the injustices which still survive in our country; of loyalty to the crown, to whose cause I have dedicated all my efforts because it is my view that it is only around the crown that the reconciliation of Spaniards and a homeland for all is possible; and of loyalty, if you will permit me, toward what I myself have done.

But, this profound feeling of loyalty now also demands that actions take place which, like that which I am taking, will act as a moral purgative and help to reestablish credibility in individuals and institutions.

Perhaps the ways and means which are often employed to judge people are not the most adequate for a calm coexistence. At no time have I complained of criticism. I have always accepted it calmly, but I think that I now have the moral strength to ask that, in the future, there be no recourse to a pointless all-out rejection or to vitriolic personal attacks, because I think that this prejudices the normal and stable functioning of the democratic institutions.

The public and profound criticism of the actions of government is a necessity, if not an obligation, in a democratic system of government based upon public opinion. But the unreasonably systematic attack, the permanent rejection of individuals and of any kind of solution which is trying to tackle the problems of the country, are not, in my opinion, a legitimate weapon because they can disorientate the very public opinion upon which the democratic system of coexistence itself is based.

I would like to convey to you, ladies and gentlemen, my feeling that there continue to exist many reasons for maintaining one's faith and trusting in ourselves as Spaniards. I say this with the fervent faith and trust in ourselves as Spaniards. I say this with the fervent desire of one who wishes to conserve the strength necessary to fortify in all your hearts the idea of the unity of Spain, the will to strengthen the democratic institutions and the need to accord greater respect to persons and to the legitimacy of public authority.

For my own part, I promise you that as a deputy and as a member of my party I shall continue to give body and soul to the defense and the spreading ever more widely of the ethical undertaking and the moral rearmament which Spanish society needs. We can all serve this end through our work and through confidence in the fact that if we all wish it then nobody will be able to divert us from the goals which as a free and developed nation we have set for ourselves.

It is possible to do without a particular person. But we cannot do without the effort which we have to make, all together, in order to build a Spain which belongs to all and is for all. Therefore, I can permit myself no complaints or gestures of bitterness. We must sustain ourselves with hope in the conviction that, though circumstances will remain difficult for some time, nevertheless there is the certainty that if we do not lose heart we shall continue forward.

I think that something very important has to change in our attitudes and behavior, and with my resignation I want to contribute to making this change truly possible and immediate. We must do everything necessary to restore trust, to put a stop to discontent and disenchantment. To do this is necessary to call upon the nation for a great effort. It is necessary for the Spanish people to assemble around the ideas, the institutions and the people who have been democratically promoted to the management of public affairs.

The necessary means exist to solve principal problems of Spain today. In the UCD there are men who are capable of continuing the tasks of government with efficiency, professionalism and a sense of state. And in order to tackle this change with the utmost calmness I hope that you will support them and renew your trust in them so that they will have the time necessary to finish the task embarked upon.

For Spain and for each and every one of you and your families I desire a future of peace and well-being. This has been the only motivation behind my political activities and it will continue to be the fundamental reason for my life.

I offer my thanks for your sacrifices, for your collaboration and for the repeated proofs of trust which you have shown in me. I should like to respond to these things with total devotion to my work and with dedication, selflessness and generosity of spirit. I promise you that wherever I may be I shall continue to share your aspirations. I shall be always at your side and I shall try to the utmost of my ability to adhere to this course and to maintain this same working spirit.

Many thanks to you all for everything.

King Accepts Resignation

LD291837 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The Spanish head of state, His Majesty Don Juan Carlos, has accepted the resignation of Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez.

Calvo Sotelo Named

LD300246 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0223 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] We have a news flash: Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo will be the name which the UCD will submit to his majesty the king as the UCD's candidate for prime minister, according to an agreement reached by the UCD Executive Committee meeting at Moncloa Palace. This report from EFE is unconfirmed.

During the meeting other candidates were considered, such as Rodriguez Sahagun and Marcelino Oreja.

According to EFE, the agreement was reached a few minutes ago. No vote was taken, and the agreement was reached after consideration of the alternatives.

Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo was proposed at the beginning of the meeting as candidate for the position held heretofore by Adolfo Suarez, the prime minister and chairman of the party.

Military Role Denied

LD292140 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2112 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Lieutenant General (Monzon), chief of the Ministry of Defense Information Office, has officially denied rumors which have been maliciously circulated to the effect that pressure from the military played a part in the resignation of Adolfo Suarez as prime minister. This is completely untrue, he said. There is not the slightest truth in it.

PCE Leader Comments

LD292210 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Interview with Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, by unidentified radio correspondent, at the party's headquarters following the resignation of Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez--live]

[Text] [Question] Did Mr Suarez telephone you about his resignation as prime minister or did you learn of it from the media?

[Answer] Both actually. Mr Suarez was generous enough to telephone me to tell me about the reasons for his resignation, for which I thanked him, and I also learned of it from the media.

[Question] Mr Carrillo, what is your opinion about the prime minister's resignation?

[Answer] I think that this resignation is overdue, and I think that it was inevitable and should have taken place earlier. The problem is not whether Suarez personally is discredited--he is discredited--the problem is that the UCD is discredited and a policy is discredited--a monochrome, rightwing policy in the service of the social and economic interests of the right, which Suarez has conducted in this country, and he conducted this policy with the government of the UCD. Consequently, the change cannot be restricted to the exit of Suarez from the post of prime minister. The change will have to be a fundamental one in governmental policy and in the makeup of the government, because only a government with a wide parliamentary base, possessing widespread social support in the country and in which the left is represented, only this kind of government can recover the confidence which Spaniards have lost in the UCD and, to some extent, even in the democratic institutions themselves.

[Question] Mr Carrillo, do you think there should be early elections?

[Answer] No. I think it would be foolish to hold early elections. I do not think this is the solution at the present time. The solution lies with the parliament we have and with the political forces we have, which must form another government: a government of progress, which should be something quite different to that which has governed up to now. But, till now, the UCD has governed and it will carry on in government because it has a majority of seats. If the UCD continues to govern as it has done to date then I do not see any possibility for hope or confidence in this country.

[Question] Mr Carrillo, have you had any talks with any other political groups after hearing of the resignation?

[Answer] I spoke on the telephone with Alfonso Guerra [Spanish Socialist Workers' Party] and we exchanged news and agreed that over the next few days we will keep in touch to follow events.

PSOE Demands Explanation

LD292358 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The federal Executive Committee of the main opposition party, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], met this evening and issued a communique which says that the functioning of the democratic institutions and the constitutional mechanisms guarantee political stability in the country.

The PSOE calls for a satisfactory explanation of the [prime minister's] resignation to be made to parliament and to the people of the country, since the official explanation does not provide any reasons beyond that of internal confrontations within the UCD and the rightwing of Spanish politics.

The PSOE also expresses its intention to oppose any tendency for the crisis created by Prime Minister Suarez's resignation to bring about a swing in government policy towards more reactionary positions either in the economic and social field or in the matter of individual and collective freedoms.

Gonzalez Comments

LD300044 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Felipe Gonzalez, PSOE secretary general and leader of the largest opposition party, found out about Prime Minister Suarez's resignation in Paris on his way home from Strasbourg where he had taken part in the sessions of the Council of Europe. On his arrival at Madrid's Barajas Airport, less than 2 hours ago, he expressed his respect for the prime minister's decision to resign and also referred to the fact that this resignation is a logical consequence of the deterioration in the political situation.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] I think that in a democracy we have to try to play down events. The resignation of a prime minister is a normal political occurrence in any kind of democracy when he realizes or understands that he is not capable of carrying out the task of government or when he understands that there is a sufficiently grave crisis within the section of the chamber which supports him for him not to be able to continue to govern calmly. I therefore think that it is appropriate not to dramatize the resignation but to view it with the utmost calm. [end recording]

LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES AIDING ETA

LD281826 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] The Libyan foreign minister, Al-'Ubaydi, has categorically denied that his country is helping the Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group [ETA] terrorist organization. We feel, he says, great respect for the sovereignty of the Spanish state. Nevertheless, he admitted that Libya helps and will continue to help the Polisario Front.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR POWER AGREEMENT--The Madrid company Union Electrica has just signed a purchase contract with a German company which is a subsidiary of Siemens for the construction of a nuclear power station to be known as Trillo-2, which will be located 150 km northeast of Madrid. Like the station already existing in Trillo, Guadalajara, the new station will have a capacity of 1000 mw and it is expected to come into operation in 1987. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Jan 81 LD]

THATCHER URGES CLOSER U.S.-EUROPEAN COORDINATION

LD300002 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1750 GMT 29 Jan 81

[By Andy Webb, PA political staff]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher called tonight for closer coordination between Europe and America on foreign policy following the confused response by the allies to the Russian invasion of Afghanistan.

She said that the NATO alliance must be strengthened, and reassured President Reagan that Britain's close ties with the EEC did not threaten links with America.

She told the Pilgrims' dinner at the Savoy Hotel in London that both the U.S. and Europe had to ensure that arrangements across the Atlantic for coordinatiing policy and decisions were kept "in perfect working order."

"They did not work well when Afghanistan was invaded, and we must heed that lesson--especially at a time when we are continuing to watch events in and around Poland with anxiety."

Mrs Thatcher was speaking a month before she goes to America as the first European leader to visit the new President.

She said the Atlantic alliance must remain purposeful and resolute.

"Of course we remain ready to respond to evidence of a real Soviet interest in genuine detente. At present I see none.

"Meanwhile we must maintain our strength. President Reagan and his administration have understood the challenge and the need for leadership.

"They are responding. We in Europe must also show that we understand the challenge and the need to meet it."

Mrs. Thatcher said Europe must offer a greater recognition of the extent to which the U.S. maintained our freedom, and we had to ensure we were doing all we could to contribute to our own defence.

Britain's membership of the EEC could not, and would not, lessen the friendship forged with the U.S.

"To assert that there is any conflict between the two is to misunderstand America's links with Europe.

"A stronger, more self-confident Europe pursuing more coherent policies will produce a greater area of stability for democracy."

Mrs Thatcher added: "I have always considered myself to be a Pilgrim. I have visited America many times.

"And above all my own political convictions are founded in that love of freedom, but rejection of tyranny and oppression, which inspired the Pilgrim fathers and those who followed them to America."

GALLUP POLL: LABOR LEAD OVER CONSERVATIVES FALLS

LD291315 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Labour's lead over the Conservatives has fallen to 7.5 percent compared with 13.5 percent earlier this month, according to the latest Gallup poll.

Interviewing, which took place over the weekend, showed that the public's rating of both Mr Foot and Mr Steel had fallen slightly while that of Mrs Thatcher showed a slight improvement.

USSR AGREES TO RESUMPTION OF TRADE TALKS WITH UK

LD281223 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 28 Jan 81 p 1

[Nigel Wade dispatch: "Trade Talks"]

[Text] Moscow--The Soviet Union has accepted Britain's offer to resume discussions of the bilateral commission on economic and trade matters in London in May. The focus will be on openings for British firms in Russia's development of oil and gas.

There was no meeting of the ministerial-level commission last year, following Russia's invasion of Afghanistan.

MOZAMBIQUE'S CHISSANO MEETS CARRINGTON, THATCHER

LD281225 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 28 Jan 81 p 6

[David Adamson report: "Sanctions Against South Africa 'Not Ruled Out'"]

[Text] Lord Carrington, foreign secretary, did not exclude the possibility that, in certain circumstances, Britain might support sanctions against South Africa.

The issue came up on two consecutive days of talks with Mr Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique's foreign minister. It was discussed again yesterday when the minister from Maputo met Mrs Thatcher.

The Foreign Office talks appear to have been mainly concerned with South-West Africa (Namibia) in the wake of the collapse of the Geneva conference earlier this month.

Britain, like other Western nations involved in attempts at mediation, is waiting to see what position is adopted by the Reagan administration.

In the meantime, it is clear that there has been a slight but significant change in the British attitude to sanctions against South Africa if Pretoria continues to thwart implementation of the United Nations' plan for Namibia.

It continues to be the view that sanctions are counter-productive and harmful to British interests, but they are no longer considered absolutely unacceptable.

The cautious formulation that has been devised is that it is impossible to forecast what position Britain will adopt if the issue comes before the Security Council.

That indicates that Britain would not be prepared to act on its own in using its veto to defeat a sanctions measure.

The matter is one of major significance to the British economy. South Africa is an important trading partner and British investments there are valued at between 5,000 million and 6,000 million pounds.

KIPRIANOU GREETS ALGERIAN PRESIDENT ON STOPOVER

NC291543 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid made a brief stopover at Larnana airport on his way from At-Ta'if in Saudi Arabic, where he attended the Islamic Conference summit Meeting. The president was accompanied by Algerian Foreign Minister Ben Yahia.

Welcoming Bendjedid, President Kiprianou expressed the Cypriot people's gratitude for Algeria's attitude on the national issue of Cyprus and added that this attitude was well known, as was Cyprus' attitude toward the Arab cause. The president said that Algeria, being a member of the nonaligned contact team, played a leading role in making various decisions at the United Nations in favor of Cyprus. President Kiprianou also lauded trade relations between Cyprus and Algeria and political relations within the nonaligned framework, adding: For our part, we will do everything possible to further develop these relations.

In a statement, the Algerian president stressed that Algeria's position on the Cypriot problem had always been clear. He reiterated Algeria's support for a fair solution of the problem and for the Cypriot people's unity. President Bendjedid extolled Algerian-Cypriot relations, expressing the hope that they would be further strenghtened and that he would exchange visits of longer duration in the future.

GOVERNMENT DENIES AIRLINK WITH LEBANESE ENCLAVE

NC300828 Nicosia THE CYPRUS WEEKLY in English 30 Jan-5 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] The Cyprus Government has denied agreeing to the establishemtn of an air-link between Larpaca and the southern Lebanese enclave controlled by the Israeli-backed renegade army major, Sa'd Haddad.

Reliable sources in Nicosia said the government is to issue an official announcement today stating that Cyprus will not recognise any other airport in Lebanon except the state-controlled one at Beirut.

Major Haddad issued a statement earlier in the week saying he has built an airport in the area controlled by his Christian militiamen next to the Israeli border, and that this would be used for linking his enclave with Larnaca.

The sources said Cyprus refuses to recognise any unofficial airport, just as it expects other states to refuse to recognise the Tymbou airport operation in contravention of international air transport regulations in the Turkish-occupied part of Cyprus.

DENKTAS' SON RESIGNS FROM NATIONAL UNITY PARTY

TA300909 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] National Unity Party deputy Raif Denktas resigned from the party today. The Turkish News Agency in Cyprus [TAK] reported that Raif Denktas submitted his letter of resignation to Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay.

Replying to questions on the issue by a Bayrak Radio correspondent, Cagatay said that he could not say anything at this stage. Asked whether the necessary action would be taken about the resignation, the prime minister said: I do not intend to talk about this at this stage.

PAPERS ATTACK DEVELOPMENTS IN U.S. BASES TALKS

AVRIANI Editorial

NC291632 Athens AVRIANI in Greek 29 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Off With the Masks"]

[Text] The paid press that follows the government's instructions and deceives the people is saying that Rallis is going to do some hard bargaining with the Americans about the bases. This is mere play-acting. The government will oppose the agreement on the bases as much as it opposed our unconditional return to NATO.

The Rallis government has no backbone for standing up to America. Foreign policy to New Democracy means pilgrimage. The entire affair of discussions about the bases is just one more way of shining McCloskey's boots. If Rallis is really bargaining, let him tell the Greek people what we are asking from the Americans and what they are giving us. But what can he say? New Democracy never asks for anything from the foreigners; it only gives them precious bits of our national dignity.

But to whom does national dignity belong that Rallis makes a gift of it so easily? To his quisling father, the one who sold it to the German conquerors? So let Rallis and his company put aside their tricks. Let him stop his bragging about nonexistent bargaining and listen to the voice of the people. Off with the masks.

RIZOSPASTIS Article

NC292010 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 29 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] The Government, after the U.S.' categorical refusal to inform it of the contents of the secret protocols in the U.S.-Turkish "defense" agreement, is now limiting its negotiating targets to extracting U.S. "guarantees" in the form of mere "oral assurances" that the bases in Turkey will not be used against our country. Both delegations met yesterday for the second time and went ahead with an examination of specific aspects of the draft of the new agreement. In any case, the ground has been prepared for a quick completion of the talks--and to a degree that justifies the assessment of authoritative sources that the bases "no longer form an issue!"

Verified reports say in this connection that, after the Americans refused, the government even abandoned its demand to be briefed on the contents of the secret protocols in the U.S.-Turkish agreement. Its objectives are limited to extracting an "oral assurance" from the United States that the "balance of power" in the Aegean will not be disturbed, as well as "guarantees" that the U.S. bases in Turkey are not aimed against Greece. However, it is doubtful whether even these very few demands of the government will be met. In any case, the very object of the demands for which it is negotiating is practical recognition that: The system of U.S. bases in both countries--Greece and Turkey--not only does not serve their true national interests but constitutes a "forceful" source of tension and unrest, with Washington in its well-known role of umpire...

It is equally characteristic that, despite official declarations from government figures concerning the alleged "defensive" nature of the U.S. military installations, it is now being admitted that: Their presence is aimed at spying on Soviet territory. It is precisely for this reason that the official Greek side "understands" fully that the establishment of so-called "national control" over the bases is both unfeasible and superfluous... Yet it insists on its well-known demagogic literature seeking to create confusion and disorient at least a section of Greek opinion.

PRIME MINISTER ULUSU DESCRIBES ISLAMIC SUMMIT

TA291617 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Statement by Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu on his return from the Islamic Conference summit held in At-Ta'if to Ankara's Esenboga Airport on 29 January 1981--recorded]

[Text] The fact that the third Islamic Conference summit was held at a time when negative developments in the world--and particularly in our region--threaten peace, security and stability and cause concern, has intensified to a great degree the interest evoked by this meeting. The presence of more than 1,000 foreign correspondents in At-Ta'if is another example of this interest.

On the other hand, the fact that the summit was held at the turn of the 15th century of the Hegira and was held in Mecca is very significant and has been an occasion for the expression of common moral values by countries participating in the meeting which belong to one and the same religion. It is in this spirit that the Mecca declaration which stipulates loyalty to certain important principles, which stresses unity and solidarity among Islamic countries and which has been written in the form of an appeal to the whole world has been prepared.

Along with the Palestinian problem and the Jerusalem issue, the declaration states that the security of the Gulf area is the concern of the Gulf countries and expresses concern over Afghanistan.

An issue which preoccupied the summit from its first day was to provide for the participation of Iran in the meeting and to prepare the grounds for conciliation between Iran and Iraq.

Promoting economic cooperation among the member countries of the Conference in a bid to raise it to a higher level was an important subject discussed at the meetings in At-Ta'if. The economic action plan--in whose preparation Turkey played a part--adopted at a meeting held in Ankara last year on the issue of economic cooperation among Islamic countries was received with approval. The implementation of this plan will provde great benefits for the exploitation in the possible way of resources existing among Islamic countries, and will serve the interest of member countries in the field of collective self-sufficiency. We are pleased with the fact that political solidarity among the Islamic countries is being progressively extended to the economic field as well. We consider this development imperative for the continuity and productivity of common efforts among Islamic countries.

Important resolutions were also made during the summit for increasing solidarity among the Islamic countries in the cultural field. These resolutions include increasing the Islamic solidarity fund and waqf fund, supporting the opening of Islamic centers and universities in certain African countries, enlarging the Islamic science and technology fund, founding an Islamic education, science and culture organization and exerting efforts for the continuation of the Islamic sports games.

Turkey desires the solution of differences and the prevalance of common ties, common values and aims as well as the establishment of strong cooperation among Islamic countries based on mutual interests, so that the Conference will not be confined to its member countries but will be transormed into an orgaization--whose existence and effectiveness on the international scene will be strongly felt--which in turn will make an important contribution to the cause of world peace and stability.

COMMERCE MINISTER CANTURK SAYS INFLATION SLOWED

TA291531 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1440 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Ankara, 29 Jan (AA)--"Inflation has definitely been slowed down," Minister of Trade Kemal Canturk told a regional meeting here of the Union of Turkish Changers of Trade and Industry today. Inflation could be "prevented completely" with a well-arranged taxation system, he added.

Addressing the same meeting, Finance Minister Kaya Erdem said the new tax laws considerably lightened the tax burden on the people with fixed incomes. Under the new arrangement, taxes would not exert an inflationist influence on the economy, he stressed.

BANK RECEIVES THIRD INSTALLMENT OF IMF LOAN

TA301024 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] The third installment of a loan extended by the IMF to Turkey under a standby [rendered in English] agreement, about $126 million, has been placed in the Turkish Central Bank. The loan, which was approved by the Fund's board yesterday, is now available for use.

The standby agreement between Turkey and the IMF, which went into effect last June, envisaged the extension of $1.6 billion to Turkey over 3 years. The first installment of $250 million was drawn by Turkey last July and another $92 million in September.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ANNOUNCES 607 SUSPECTS CAPTURED

TA301029 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] The security forces captured 607 suspects in various crimes and seized 925 weapons during the past week. A statement issued by the Interior Ministry said that 25 of the 607 are suspected of murder, 7 of robbery and 11 of them had escaped from prison. The security forces seized 62 rifles, 860 pistols, 3 shotguns, 10 knives, 22 dynamite sticks, 127 centimeters of dynamite fuse, 120 meters of time fuse, 100 fuses, 1 timebomb, 2 hand radios, 1 pair of binoculars, 3 blasting caps and 29,500 rounds of ammunition.

TCP GENERAL SECRETARY BILEN ON NATIONAL PROBLEMS

TA291329 (Clandestine) Voice of the Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Speech by the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Bilen, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the assassination of the 15 founding members of the party, date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrades, 5 months ago the Turkish working class for the first time celebrated on a national scale a (?turning point) that is the symbol of a brand new era in its history. The occasion was the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP], our party. Now, 5 months later, we are commemorating the death anniversary of the founding members of the TCP, Mustafa Suphi and his colleagues, under a military dictatorship. The fact that all party organizations are engaged in a struggle against imperialism and domestic reaction demonstrates a very significant point. The reactionary bourgeoisie, which brutally destroyed the founding cadres of the party, has failed to attain its goal. The TCP is alive and struggling. It is impossible to destroy the TCP even under a military dictatorship, because it is impossible to eliminate the proletariat. The party of Mustafa Suphi and his colleagues has been created by the proletariat and is equipped with Marxist-Leninist weapons.

Let us recall the mass demonstrations attended by hundreds of thousands of workers and toilers in the last years and let us recall one of the slogans chanted in these demonstrations: "The 15 founding members started it, and hundreds of thousands are keeping it alive."

Comrades, the revolutionary principles that were the foundation of the program of the party founded by Suphi and his colleagues are still valid and alive. These principles light the struggle path of the working class. The TCP is the frontline of this struggle. No doubt, the world balance of powers and the economic, political and social conditions in our country have undergone basic changes since the foundation of the party. Our people will rescue themselves from dependence on imperialism, the claws of the monopolies and the deep crises through a progressive democratic regime leading to socialism. It is impossible to solve the grave problems facing Turkey without putting an end to dependence on imperialism, withdrawing from NATO, abolishing bilateral agreements, purging our soil of the imperialist bases, eliminating the sovereignty of monopolies, implementing a democratic land reform, securing the democratic and social rights of the working class and the toilers, and solving the national Kurdish problem on the basis of the princple of autonomy. The policy of conflict pursued by the most aggressive sector of imperialism against the socialist countries (?links) problems of peace and detente with the current requests of our people. Our region is one of tension. U.S. imperialism is sending military reinforcements to the region and is trying to expand its military bases of aggression in the region. It is trying to form military blocs with the participation of reactionary regimes. Under the circumstances the question of either peace or war carries a [word indistinct] importance for our people.

What is the foreign policy pursued by the junta? Through statements made and steps taken the junta government has expressed willingness to continue relations with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. Regarding various international problems, the junta government seems to have adopted a stand [words indistinct] from that adopted by the most aggressive imperialist forces. However, on the whole, the junta is pursuing a pro-American and pro-NATO foreign policy. This policy fully contradicts our national interests and endangers our national security.

The foreign and domestic policy of the junta are interlinked. Prior to 12 September, the fascist NAP and terrorist organization had directed their bloody attacks against the large democratic forces and the TCP. These attacks were, at the time, taking place before the eyes of the government and the martial law commanders. The people and the large toiling masses were resisting this situation. The junta seized power at such a moment. Since then, various administrators of the fascist NAP have been arrested. However, the junta is directing its attacks more and more against the working class and the progressive forces. Fascist NAP supporters are maintaining their positions within the state mechanism. The martial law commanders of many provinces are releasing fascist murderers. On the other hand, trade union administrators and militants are being arrested. They are being tortured and some are even being killed.

The junta is trying to portray a so-called impartial image that is above the class structure. The junta is, on the one hand, deferring to countries that wish to make Turkey their market and, on the other, is implementing--through the force of bayonets--the 24 January 1980 program and the new [word indistinct] plans of the IMF, which has long considered Turkey its market. Turgut Ozal, the staunch defender of imperialist circles and the collaborationist monopolist bourgoisie, is shaping the economy. The burden of the economic crisis is being placed on the shoulders of the toiling masses through new tax laws, price hikes, the freezing of wages, the ban on strikes and the elimination of all union activities.

The generals have come to power claiming that they will restore democracy, but they have abolished all democratic freedoms. They are talking about establishing a constituent assembly. However, this will not be a democratic constituent assembly freely elected by the people. The junta is talking about a new constitution. However, the junta does not want a really democratic constitution. It is attacking those articles of the 1961 constitution that have some democratic content. It is purging various cadres that support the reactionary (?JP). Soldiers loyal to the junta are being appointed to replace those purged. The junta is violating the democratic rights of tens of thousands of patriotic civil servants. The generals state that they will not leave the administration to the bourgeois parties and the politicians, who have brought the country to the brink of destruction. However, they are crushing the real supporters of democracy and their organizations.

The junta claims to be Ataturkist. It says that the only ideology of the present regime is Ataturkism and states that there will never be a place for another ideology. It would be wrong to consider the general's claim of Ataturkism as the Ataturkism of the reactionary forces or to consider it mere demagogy. Their Ataturkism is a kind of Ataturkism that is dependent on NATO and imperialism, which has been altered to fit the present inconsistencies and crises of capitalism and which has been left devoid of its anti-imperialist content.

Comrades, the conclusion to be drawn from all these signs is that the basic lines of the junta's policies are pro-imperialist and promonopolist.

However, some of the steps of the junta has taken do not totally reflect the interests of the most aggressive sectors of imperialism or of the most reactionary circles of the collaborationist and monopolist bourgeoisie. This is why these circles are trying to pull the regime toward their own aims, to drag it further to the right by means of elements closely attached to them within the army and the junta. The conflicts within the (?army) are already reflected in the junta's policies.

However, these conflicts cannot yield, on their own, results that will benefit the working class, the people or democracy. The inner conflicts of the ruling classes do yield opportunities that can be used in the anti-imperialist and democratic struggle of the working class and the people. In this situation it is the duty of the party to organize the masses and the millions of workers, and to direct them toward the struggle.

The bourgeois press is exaggerating the temporary reactions of the masses against the antiterrorist measures. However, the dissatisfaction in the villages and cities has started to turn into action in places. Workers are staging strikes within factories for their economic and social rights. The villagers of Atalan staged a march. The people have disclosed the names of the fascists and the torturers in (?Eregli). Solidarity campaigns are being organized with prisoners and their families. Youths protested the fascist NAP and the junta's oppression on the anniversary of the Kahramanmaras massacre. There are reactions to the campaign of collecting by force donations for armament. Certain patriots, both inside and outside the army, are supporting the junta's [words indistinct]. In this situation, it is necessary to direct the youth to a (?consistent) democratic struggle and to an alliance with the working class, to (?isolate) the most reactionary, militarist and fascist circles within the army and the junta as well as their political supporters outside the army.

The actions of the terrorist and adventurist groups do great damage to the working class' struggle now as they did prior to the 12 September coup. The adventurist policies once again have failed bitterly.

It is necessary to draw the necessary lessons from these facts. This is urgent because young people affiliated with such groups are being barbarously eliminated since these groups are no longer of any use to the ruling classes. The democratic forces must not remain silent in the face of this. The communists will do whatever is necessary to save the honest and young revolutionaries from the bloody quagmire they entered. To unite the widest democratic forces it is necessary, as a first step, to establish unity [as heard]. It is essential to start from the gains made before 12 September and to draw the necessary lessons from the mutual mistakes. Had the leftist forces, the TCP, the Turkish Labor Party, the Turkish Socialist Workers Party, the Kurdish democratic and revolutionary forces been able to establish a united of struggle and action, they could have brought about a democratic alternative that could have prevented the military coup.

Now it is necessary to put aside the [word indistinct], dry and scholastic arguments over the character of the junta. It is necessary to start on action on the basis of the masses' concrete demands [words indistinct].

Comrades, there are urgent problems facing our people today. The economic crisis and the ruling circles' proimperialist and promonopolist policies are dragging the country toward national collapse. U.S. imperialism and NATO's ruling classes have intensified their pressure on Turkey in order to use it as a tool in their own adventurist and aggressive policies. All the democratic forces are faced with the danger that the military dictatorship can become permanent and that the supporters of fascism can become stronger.

To stop this course of events, to adopt an independent and [word indistinct] foreign policy, to move toward democracy, to create a powerful popular movement with struggles waged for the concrete demands of the people, to unite the anti-imperialist and democratic forces in one front--these are the current duties.

The junta regime can be ended only through the struggle of the people, of all the democratic forces. In the struggles for current demands, the TCP must explain and show to the masses that democracy cannot be established and that none of our people's problems can be solved as long as the junta is in power.

Comrades, our party cadres are working and struggling under extraordinarily difficult and complicated conditions. In the dungeons and under torture, the Communists are examples of revolutionary heroism. They are examples and sources of support for all the other progressive forces. Our party organizations are overcoming the organizational obstacles created by the military coup. They are adapting themselves to the new conditons. They are organizing the rising reactions of the masses. They are in the foremost ranks of the strikes and resistance actions. The TCP is standing erect and strong. Our cadres and the toiling masses have not lost the gains of their struggles and difficult experiences.

There is another point: The stronger our ties with the masses, the better can we protect our party organizations against attacks. Therefore, Communists must strengthen their ties with the masses. The factories must always be our party's fortresses.

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SCHMIDT WELCOMES CONSULTATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

LD011418 Hamburg DPA in German 1336 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 1 Feb (DPA)--According to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the Federal Government intends to intensify significantly consultations with the new American Government in the coming months. The chancellor said at the annual reception of the Association of German Industry in Cologne that it is quite obvious that the new American Government under President Ronald Reagan is keen on close consultation and cooperation with the governments of its European allies. The Federal Government is glad of this and will make use of the offer.

In his address, given on Friday evening and published by the Federal Press Office on Sunday, Schmidt emphasized that it will be necessary to correct again and again a few wrong concepts entertained by America, such as volume, significance and motivation of the German eastern trade. Also a number of other national German interests will have to be explained repeatedly to each new American Government.

Schmidt said further that everybody ought to rejoice over the vitality with which the American nation presently is getting up and striving ahead. He, Schmidt, is among those who always trusted in the American nation's vitality and who always emphasized just how much the Atlantic alliance heeds American leadership, even if that was uncomfortable for the Americans themselves.

Concerning the economic situation, the chancellor said that he believes conditions for a new upswing in the Federal Republic are more favorable than during the recession in 1974/75. Once again, the chancellor rejected new general economic programs. The economic difficulties presently encountered in Europe are due to structural problems which have to be solved rather than economic ones. Regarding structures, the Federal Republic is in a happier position than some other European industrial states "since we are further ahead as regards modernization."

SCHMIDT ADDRESSES BUNDESTAG BUDGET DEBATE

DW300941 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0801 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Speech by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, addressing the Bundestag Budget debate in Bonn--live]

[Excerpts] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, in view of such a mass debate where 100 issues are being touched on, I do not intend to talk extensively, but at the end of the debate, I want to make some complementing remarks on the answers of speakers of the Free Domocratic faction, the Social Democratic faction and the ministers of the Federal Government to questions and criticism of the opposition.

First a few foreign political remarks. The Bundestag has expressed its happiness over the Tehran hostage problem being solved. It means for all of us that we have gotten rid of one of the foreign political problems which has worried us for the last 15 months. But one must not lose signt of the fact that many other dangerous conflicts continue to threaten the peace of the world. That applies to the lasting war in the Gulf of Persia or the Arab Gulf, as one also calls it, the war between Iran and Iraq. It pertains to Afghanistan where the Soviet military intervention and the fighting continue. It pertains again, this time at another point, to Africa with the military occupation of Chad, which makes many others feel seriously threatened. It pertains to the fact that the Middle East conflict still continues. And it pertains particularly to our neighborhood inasfar as the Polish experiment as before contains very high risks. The success of the Polish experiment lies no doubt in the interest of the Poles, particularly the workers in Poland. I think that the success of the Polish experiment will serve the interests of all people in what they call the socialist camp of the communist states of East Europe. I add, however, that the success, the peaceful success of the Polish experiment lies in the interest of all people in Europe. [applause]

Without wanting to extend this summary too much, I must say that we will not at all face a calm international situation in 1981, on the contrary. Some countries have been particularly highlighted in this debate, among them Saudi Arabia. I want to say a word about this friendly state. First of all, however, I want to stress that we have good relations--we need them--good political and economic relations with other states of the region of the world. I name Israel, I name Egypt, I name Jordan and I could name others. We are involved in the Middle East initiative of the European Community. We are involved in exploratory talks with the mentioned states and other states of the region. We are involved with initiative, in the European-Arab dialogue because we have a great interest in a lasting and just peace in that region. I say it very clearly that we have a distinct interest with regard to our political and economic interests.

But now a word about Saudi Arabia because I want to contribute to preventing this country from being completely, without any fault, involved in publicistic and domestic political quarrel here in the Federal Republic of Germany. [applause, interjection]

I do not want to become polemical at the moment, but I want to point out to you, Deputy Kohl, that bishops of both churches, for example, have made public statements in a way that it seems desirable for me to make it clear to everybody, speaking here on behalf of the government, that in the past years and decades a most important political and economic partnership has developed with Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia is a stabilization factor of first-rate importance on the Arab peninsula, in the region as well as in the overall context of the Middle East conflict. One can very well see that this stability is also exposed to dangers. One must know that Saudi Arabia is the most important oil supplier of the whole world. In 1980, it supplied one quarter of the crude oil we obtained. One ought to know that 40 percent of it will be supplied in the near future to the Federal Republic on the basis of direct contracts with the Federal Government. One knows that the moderate price policy of Saudi Arabia, which has a moderating effect, is of particular advantage for us because of its great share in our oil supply.

One must know that with the investment of the surplus achieved there, the investment of so-called petrodollars, Saudi Arabia makes a great contribution to the financing of the foreign trade balance deficits of the whole world, including ours. In other words, this country with relatively few people is becoming the greatest creditor of Europe and of the developing world.

And it so happens, in a favorable way, that great interest prevails there in comprehensive economic and political cooperation with us Europeans in general and with us Germans in particular. In the view of the Saudis, this cooperation should not just have a commercial basis. They rather are thinking in political categories as well and that includes categories of security policy.

Great Britain and France have traditional relations with that country and also have reacted in a positive way to some security-policy expectations. Now their eyes rest upon us as well. But by the same token, within the framework of contemplations among the Western alliance partners concerning the stabilization of the region of the Persian Gulf after the invasion of Afghanistan, we have long seen, or been made to see, the point where we have to or had to ponder the question--decided in the meantime--whether we would dispatch soldiers and warships to the Persian Gulf. We have made a decision on the matter, this decision having been negative. We cannot do that.

Is the result of it the answer that we cannot do anything at all? Does the question not arise anyway that we could and should make our contribution in some other way toward the stability of that region? Naturally, a potential contribution on our part toward the stability in the region of the Arab and Persian Gulf can be made only within the framework of a joint Western concept. But if we talk about it with our Western allies and with our friends in the Middle East, the latter also will include in the topic of the talks the elements of deliveries of military equipment.

In this context, it is absolutely clear that the outstanding problem then will be the interests of Israel. I understand perfectly well that some people already have been alarmed and others even enraged in Israel by the initial mention of the possibility of such future developments in some newspapers of the world--that did not start here in Bonn or in the Federal Republic. Various motives, memories and motives, are blending here which need not to be broached here in particular as all of us have this in our feelings, not to say in our hearts.

What might become necessary is a deepening, trustful diplomatic dialogue with our friends, with our partners, in that part of the world, including Israel, including Egypt. This will be necessary and in doing it, we must not and will not be put under time pressure. So far, there has not been any pressure in that direction nor any application, as you are aware.

This leads each one of us to the question about the principles for the export of arms and equipment which have been valid for over a decade, or rather roughly 1 decade. I was one of those who, in the late sixties and the early seventies, very much and successfully urged a highly restrictive phrasing of the so-called principles. The restrictions, the restraint, the damping of all possible activities in exports brought about by these principles go far beyond the text of the laws that have long been in effect. The degree of restriction is much greater and it must remain so also in the future. Nevertheless, it seems to me that it is necessary--and I shall cite a few examples--to review the experiences which have been gathered in the past 20 years in this field, approximately since the beginning of the sixties since earlier any such exports were out of the question in our case because we simply did not have anything to export. Possibly the principles must be complemented, improved or newly defined. The Federal Government in this respect intends to cooperate closely with the Bundestag or its organs and it is alright if it takes some time.

But even now, I may be allowed to say that I would like to ask everybody to conduct the public debate on this and all concomitant topics in a way which will prevent our relations with other states from being harmed. [applause, commotion] and at the moment, I particularly mean this: Please no harm to the relationship with Israel, please no harm to the relationship with Saudi Arabia or with any other state.

Some suggestions concerning experiences gathered in the meantime and needing to be examined: I will make them do without any particular system as I do not have at the moment any general survey of the field since the Federal Republic, after all, is just beginning to initiate this inventory. One of the points possibly needing to be newly reviewed, for example, is this: There cannot be any concept of tension that will be established for times eternal; the concept, yes, but not its content. The world is changing quite rapidly. Obviously, many people feel quite strongly that Chile, for example, expresses, contains or causes tensions in a different way than they are meant by the concept of tension as defined by the principles. In a different way, this means that that concept of tension does not fit here. This is one of the experiences we come up against.

Secondly, in the course of the past decade, in the seventies, international cooperation has developed on a large scale with France but also jointly with Italy and England and, perhaps and hopefully in the near future also with the United States of America to a greater extent, in the development and, later, also in the production and procurement of airplanes or armored vehicles, or ships, pieces of equipment, arms, vehicles for our armed forces. It is for manifold reasons that the Federal Republic of Germany shares in such a cooperation within NATO framework. But then it becomes difficult. What I have in mind is an airplane like the Alpha jet, to cite but one example, or earlier the Starfighter 104-G. But then it becomes difficult indeed to try and prescribe our principles to the other partners having a share with us in a joint construction project, very difficult indeed. We have gathered quite a few experiences with such difficulties in the meantime. And it is necessary to take a systematic look at them for a change. And this kind of experience will have to be taken into account in phrasing new criteria.

Then it will not be up to us alone to make the decision. That is to say, an increasing extent, the decision on things we produce in this field will cease to be our's alone.

A third point which definitely will remain unchanged and which motivated me personally when I advocated these retrictive principles in the late sixties and late in my capacity as defense minister is this: We do not wish any arms-exports policy for reasons of employment. [applause] Arms production must not become an instrument of our economic development policy. We do not wish capacities to emerge in our country--this we did not wish at the time just as we are not allowed to desire this for the future--which later, and we see this in some neighbor states where large capacities exist, say, in the aircraft industry, in the industry of warship production, turn the pressure of inadequate utilization or nonutilization of such capacities into a nightmare for parliament, the government or the body adopting budget legislation.

Hence, this must remain unchanged. And yet, we must realize that this does not cover the whole truth. The matter today is much more complicated than it was before. If, for example, the German shipyards are asked about the manner in which they procured large-scale orders for tankers and container vessels and so forth during the period of an international shipbuilding slump, then we will come across something which unfortunately also applies to other branches of the exporting industry, namely, that in the international competition for the procurement of orders from foreign countries various deals are often linked under the motto: We are prepared to place this or that big order with you, under the proviso that you provide this or that delivery in addition. If you do not, we will desist from placing the big order with you. The Bundestag might perhaps have to institute discussions or even hearings on the subject so as to recognize the significance this has gained in the meantime. Protectively, I will not mention any names of countries in that connection. We must also keep in mind that in the case of some states which want something from us in that particular field, we are not only dependent on close cooperation and have a keen interest in such cooperation, but also note a great interest on their part.

All this notwithstanding, we must not overlook the fact that our defense system is geographically and conclusively defined by the North Atlantic Treaty--and General Haig confirmed this once again in the hearings before the U.S. Senate 2 weeks ago prior to his appointment as secretary of state. Yet one thing has become clear: If we know that our oil comes from the Persian Gulf, far beyond the NATO areas, [we know] that our security interests on the whole have thereby not been conclusively defined geographically. [commotion]

This results in a condition of tension. I would never advocate an expansion of the geographical area of the North Atlantic Treaty, much less than the Americans would want to do that. Yet conditions of tensions emerge from this that need to be investigated in context with this topic and which cannot be answered with headlines. Our security does encompass the supply of energy or other raw materials. Expressing it differently, I might say that we would be careless were we on principle against contributing toward the promotion of balance and thus creating bases for mitigating tensions in such sensitive regions as the one I just mentioned, the Persian Gulf, regions on which we depend for our oil and raw material supplies. All this needs to be examined with care. It means a great deal of weighing the interests of others, weighing controversial interests of our own state, or own employment, our own economy and, ladies and gentlemen, it always contains a whole bundle of moral weighing necessities because various moral aspects cannot at all be made compatible at first glance.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have no cause whatsoever to conduct this discussion with a bad conscience, for if anywhere in the world a state has based its security on collective defense, if anywhere in the world a state has based its security on an alliance, on arms limitation, on detente, then this was, is, and remains the Federal Republic of Germany. [applause]

If anywhere members of our alliance, the Western alliance, during the past few years provided concrete impulses toward active peace policy, then we are one of them, and we will be one of them . And if anywhere one of the greater industrial states of the world on purpose did not partially base its industrial development on arms industry, then it is the Federal Republic of Germany. And this will have to remain so.

It is, therefore, an impertinence to suggest that our state or this government is dependent on so-called arms trusts, to talk about an arms forge and all such rot. [applause] In this country, less than 1 percent of all earners are working at jobs connected in any way with what is referred to as the arms economy in the world. And the share of the Federal Republic of Germany in the arms exports of the entire world is minimal, that of the United States or of the Soviet Union being more than 33 percent each, both accounting for 1/3 of the world's arms exports, adding up to much more than 66 percent, nearly 70 percent, for the United States and the Soviet Union. And then follow others, and only then do we come into the picture with 3 or 4 percent, and this is an order of magnitude which anybody can verify.

We have no reason at all to hold this debate with a bad conscience. On the contrary, we have good reason to hold this debate with pride because of the pleasant restraint we have shown, restraint that has served the world. [applause]

I see that considerable thinking will have to be done in this respect in the months to come. I assume that particularly the Foreign Policy Committee will deal with these issues. I do not want to introduce pros and cons of new ideas today, but I want to state that the Federal Government is not materially prejudiced in these matters. The Federal Government does not intend to make a material decision in the near future. That is in agreement with the so far valid principles, Mr Kohl. Third, the Federal Government intends together with the Bundestag and other bodies to initiate methods for discussing, clarifying and evaluating the experience.

Let me touch on another foreign political complex. I mentioned briefly the statements of the new U.S. secretary of state, who is a good old acquaintance of some of us. I would like to point out some remarks which have not been always clearly expressed by the European press, remarks made by Alexander Haig.

I mention one of them. He was explicitly against a geographical extension of NATO's treaty area, the area of the North Atlantic Pact. I would like to give my impression that he considers it most important not to leave the impression of having his foreign policy all ready and formulated. He left several questions open. And he has pointed out over and over again that the new President--he said it to Mr Genscher and me personally 3 months ago--that he wants to consult his alliance partners.

That is very important. It means that the Washington government will be open to influence coming from its European allies, including our influence. Haig mentioned simultaneously a phase of the Soviet Union's imperial foreign policy, saying that it is a central task of the United States to contain Soviet action in the Third World. At the same time, he supported arms limitation several times. He said: I believe that equal and controllable arms limitation will contribute to security. He added the important idea that he considers progress only possible if the Soviet leadership will realize that if contractual limitations should fail, the United States will be determined to arm itself. Regarding the critical question about the standard of American armament, no stipulations have been made by the secretary, such as in the sense of superiority.

I will discuss this issue later on once more. He says about the SALT process, as did President Reagan in a talk 3 months ago, that the government will continue this process, that it will continue its efforts to mitigate the risk of nuclear war through negotiations, that it attributes high priority to these negotiations. At the insistence of Senator Chuck Percy, who is well known to us, he said that he intends to handle this task in the first days of the new administration so that talks could start soon.

He clearly sticks with the double decision of late 1979, which is particularly important for us Europeans. The new secretary of state very clearly realizes the significance of the arms control policy part of the second part of the double decision, as do the senators with whom he debated it. He said in this connection that talks with the Russians about limiting medium-range arms in Europe began in October 1980, but that consultations in the alliance were not carefully enough handled. I do not want to adopt criticism, but I want to welcome that this indicates the will for consultations with the European allies, which he particularly stressed at that point.

Haig said most explicitly that the Europeans expect a declaration of intent from the Reagan administration to continue arms control in Europe and that this is an important element in implementing the decisions of the alliance.

I want to point out that Haig gave a very courageous speech against the trend existing in Senate, stressing the military achievements of the European allies and naming most clearly the Federal Republic of Germany and our Bundeswehr. That was some positive stressing of our achievements. I want to thank him for that. We have not always heard such comment from that capital on us and our efforts. [applause]

The known 3 percent argumentation was brushed aside, as by his colleague Weinberger. The necessity of an overall Western concept was simultaneously stressed. This is a matter we have demanded for years, particularly in connection with the Afghanistan invasion. We have pressed for it. We have good reason to welcome this series of statements made at the beginning of the new administration. We have good reason to welcome the stressing of consultations and the taking into consideration of the experience and interests of the alliance partners. There is no reason at all to show some unfriendliness vis-a-vis the new American administration, unfriendliness I have read in some of the European press. [applause]

On our part, we will immediately initiate the consultations on all levels. Defense Minister, colleague Apel, will do it on his level, Federal Minister Genscher on his. He will go to Washington in early March. It is clear that Haig's ideas are not identical from the very beginning with the current ideas of the United States. Nobody can expect that in view of the mood for a fundamental change [aufbruchstimmung] over there. There certainly are some things to be discussed.

We certainly will stress the aspect of cooperation with the East European states, including cooperation in the field of arms limitation, and we will insist on the criterion of balance.

We will not participate in the stipulation of other philosophies. What is referred to as second to none in the American vernacular would not meet with any objection on my part. Yet the expression superior to anyone else would elicit considerable objections on my part. I believe that the chances for a labor-sharing overall concept of Western policy with which we can weather the challenges of the eighties are good, better today perhaps than they have been for quite some time.

I would like to add something of my own to the topic of the dual decision. This dual decision of the alliance is a militarily indispensable component part of Western strategy and politically it is a test of the alliance's solidarity. Anyone calling this dual decision or either of its two parts in question in the present world situation also calls the alliance in question. [applause]

What remains, also for all 1980 and to this day, is the fact that on the Soviet side it is possible to produce annually about 50 medium-range missiles not targeted on the United States for lack of range but targeted on Europe, the Mediterranean, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, or what have you, but primarily on Europe: 50 a year, each one with three warheads, that adds up to 150 warheads of which each can be individually targeted and possibly reloaded. We do not yet know this exactly, but they can be produced.

These are changes not only in the military power ratio but also in the political power ratio to which the West must react. [applause] These are potential instruments of political pressure to which the West must react. [applause] In this connection Minister-President Strauss yesterday or the day before made an utterance which I cannot but criticize. Mr Strauss said that strategical disarmament and negotiations on this issue solely rest with U.S. competence and we Germans should not intrude. I cannot agree with this, for God's sake. It is our hide, too which is being risked here. [applause]

I must draw attention to the fact that the dual decision of late 1979 so far has been the first and only American commitment to arms limitation negotiations in the alliance which, first, expressly envisages European security interests and which, secondly, comprises arms control on arms in a geographical area which is directly relevant to Europe and, by the way, also to the Federal Republic of Germany. This commitment, this obligation of the United States of America must be kept up. German influence on this field, European influence on this field must be preserved and must not be surrendered by such statements as: All this is U.S. competence alone and we Europeans, or we Germans, as Mr Strauss said, should not intrude.

It goes without saying that so-called medium-range weapons are strategic weapons; normally I call them Eurostrategic weapons. They have an immense strategic significance as they can strategically annihilate us. Naturally these are strategic weapons, and the dialogue on them is part of the talks between East and West on strategic weapons. And it may well be, not just from the definition of them but also from the objective interconnection, that when the great SALT talks on the intercontinental missiles now must be delayed for half a year or a bit longer, it is a blessing for the world if the Geneva talks on the Eurostrategic weapons are continued, the entire SALT dialogue being vitalized as a result. The interconnection is insoluble. [applause]

In this field, by the way, I would like to join Federal Minister Genscher and Federal Minister Apel. I believe it was Mr Genscher who pointed out the day before yesterday that a burden-sharing contribution by the Europeans is the prerequisite for our interests to wield equal weight and equal rights in the alliance. I consider this a basic idea which is necessary, correct, and in the German and European interest. Thus our most important goal is the early continuation of the talks in Geneva on Eurostrategic weapons with the serious endeavor to achieve concrete results.

If the Soviet Union, on the other hand, feels that in some states of Europe this dual decision would be in jeopardy, it may be that it loses the incentive for serious negotiations on mutual limitation in Geneva. During the first round, and this is not surprising, it built up a maximum position. This is part of the business; no need to get excited over that. We will directly start consultations on the subject with the new U.S. administration.

By the way, and apropos balance, what we aspire to is, of course, a negotiated balance, ladies and gentlemen; a balance which would be based on the actual deportment of the world powers is in a precarious situation because it can possibly be maintained only through continuous additional armament. I am stressing this because I also intend to say something about the idea of unilateral disarmament which again plays a role at present in many parts of Europe including our country; or for that matter, unilateral cuts in defense budgets which is but another advance form of unilateral disarmament.

As for your interjection, my colleague, I want to say that the theoretical concept of unilateral arms limitation or even unilateral disarmament is taken seriously as a theoretical concept by all people in the world who must be taken seriously, and that it requires a serious analysis. It cannot be simply wiped off the table.

I have been dealing with this concept several times in the course of 20 years. I can imagine situations where this concept would make sense for states in certain geostrategic situations. Regarding our position, after the 1956 invasion of Hungary, in our immediate vicinity, the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia, in the immediate vicinity, or the Afghanistan invasion last year--as regards us, I have always come to the conclusion that for us here in central Europe one-sided disarmament cannot be taken into consideration theoretically or practically because it would create great additional danger for us. [applause]

Whenever I do some new pondering, I return to the principle of a balance. A balance of military forces and those bringing influence to bear on Europe from without. This alone is not a sufficient condition for the stabilization of peace, but it is a condition without which, peace cannot be stabilized. Balance, approximate balance alone is not sufficient. A dynamic balance increasing to always greater heights would be obviously fatal because it could not be maintained in the long run. Balance on a lower level, as Mr Genscher said the day before yesterday, on an agreed lower level, that is what we must aim for.

In addition to the balance, there must be a peaceful attitude; the will for rapprochement, the will to talk to each other and also to listen. In addition, there must be the will to understand and to respect the interests of the other. In other words: the will to compromise.

I read with great interest how our former colleague, Professor Biedenkopf, commented extensively on foreign policy topics.

The Soviet Union aims--I do not want to say naturally--it obviously aims at creating dependence around itself and in other parts of the world, dependence on the Soviet leadership, dependence in the political, military and ideological fields. For us, the Federal Republic of Germany located in the immediate vicinity of this world power, domestic political and economic stability, social stability, ability to form an alliance and membership in an alliance are the most important elements of that prerequisite, namely the prerequisite to be able to act independently vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. [applause]

I will touch on a third topic now. Colleague Genscher and others have discussed the GDR. I want to say just one sentence about it today because soon there will be a debate on the state of the nation, on which occasion the Federal Government will not keep it a secret that it will stick with the term one German nation. [applause]

But the sentence, or the two sentences, I want to say today are the following. We believe that the public discussion on state citizenship problems have shown no new aspects suggesting an examination of our position. There cannot be any doubts that the Federal Government will stick with the German citizenship as outlined in the basic law. It does not do this only because of legal constitutional responsibility, but also because of political and moral responsibility. [applause] We will certainly deal with this again when the state of the nation will be discussed here.

Several spokesmen rightly discussed Berlin. I share Willy Brandt's satisfaction that the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats lately appeared to be fully able to act in Berlin. [laughter, applause] At any rate, more able to act than many others who are still making long plans to surrender their mandates here, but who have not done that so far. [applause]

I particularly welcome and include the declaration of intent made by our colleague Weizsaecker here in the house 2 days ago. I welcome all that because it corresponds to the significance Berlin has for our Republic, the significance Berlin has for peace in Europe and because the welfare of the people in Berlin necessitates such an engagement. [applause]

I think the house will expect and at any rate accept it that I will thank the former colleague, Dr Vogel who was a Federal minister for more than 6 years, Federal minister of justice, in the name of the Federal Government for his outstanding work and his loyalty to the colleagues. [applause] The whole house will agree with me when I express our thanks to our colleagues in this house who surrender their mandate here to go to work in Berlin. [applause]

I am proceeding to another point. Yesterday, and during the debate on finances, a great deal was said on topics of the finance economy and the national economy. It is important to me to prevent some simple, basic states of facts from being ignored over all this tug of war. There is the simple basic fact that in 1980 OPEC scored a surplus of more then $100 billion vis-a-vis the rest of the world. This means that 120 states of the world scored a deficit of that magnitude in comparison to OPEC, a balance of payments deficit, to be exact. This is a fundamental fact of 1980 which must not be ignored and which will not essentially change in 1981. A surplus of $100 billion, mind you, a magnitude that defies all imagination, scored by the OPEC countries. The consequences of these balance of payments deficits of the other countries spell catastrophe for the developing countries and difficulties in trade, sales, and balance of payments for the industrial countries, difficulties which all of us get to feel.

All of us, developing states and industrial states alike, have a need to use as little as oil as possible. Depending on the individual situation, it is necessary for us to substitute oil with other energies, namely, natural gas, coal, and nuclear power. All of us need to use less energy per production unit or less energy per national product unit. This will entail great changes and great investments. Innovation in industry is necessary. It can take effect only if it leads to investment. Any desperate protection of obsolete production is wrong. It would be fatal in this situation if the states would seclude themselves from each other so as to keep some obsolete productions alive for another couple of years through some protectionist measures.

It is clear that all this affects prices in the world. I have here the newspaper reports on the latest price developments. In our country, during January and in comparison with 1980, the fuel prices alone increased by 17 percent, coal by 15 percent, gas by 35 percent. You know that the purchase prices for crude oil have roughly doubled. All this is bound to entail effects. These are component parts of the national income which flow away to the outside and which no longer are available here for distribution. An as far as the interjection on taxes in concerned my answer is this: I believe that in addition to the fantastic oil-austerity results which we have scored to date, pressure must be brought to bear to achieve even less consumption of fuel oil and gasoline. This is absolutely necessary. [applause]

Since we are indeed advocates of the market economy, ladies and gentlemen, you certainly ought to give the market-economic instrument of the taxes preference over gasoline and diesel fuel rationing. [applause]

It is necessary to keep in mind as a fundamental fact of these eighties that the Federal Republic of Germany, too, is affected by these great surpluses of the oil countries, for example, Saudi Arabia. It is also affected by this great balance of payments deficit. Naturally we can finance our overall trade deficit for many years to come. Many states of the world which are much weaker than we are, all states, finance their overall trade deficit. We can also finance it in a different way than the others do, if we wanted to, by means of currency reserves. This would be for much longer than all others in the world, dear friends, except perhaps the oil states. The currency reserves of this country are unmatched in the world. [commotion, applause]

The main point I have in mind is this: as much as it is sensible at the moment for deficits to emerge also in our industrial countries including Japan and not just in the developing countries which would then have to cope with a far more difficult fate, it is not sensible to remain in this state of affairs. In other words, to the same extent as we have options for financing such deficits for a number of years, we must be aware that there are but two methods of winding up, of ending, these deficits. First by importing less oil and second by enhancing the competitive capability of our own industrial exports. [applause]

These two basic findings on what we need is what I wish to emphasize here. The enterprises, the trade unions, and the employees must recognize this, and the consequences are anything but pleasant.

I want to point out one thing in this connection. Less oil is being produced in the world every year and oil is becoming more and more expensive. Yesterday I read in the paper that the German Democratic Republic is not in a position any more to pay in the future for the same quantity of oil it imported so far, and therefore, the GDR will build nuclear powerplants. In the course of the next 10 years they want to derive one-quarter or one-fifth of their energy from nuclear powerplants. You all know that at present the Poles are not in a position to fulfill their coal supply commitments. You know that the Soviet Union is not in a position to fulfill its natural gas supply commitments. There is a shortage of energy in the world.

All that must be taken into consideration. It plays today a much greater role than at the beginning of the entire energy debate. I think as before that one cannot simply ignore it. The fact is that nuclear powerplants and waste disposals have an important democratic aspect. In handling public disputes about powerplants, the ability of a democratic society must stand the test to solve its conflicts peacefully, with the means of the basic law and not with violence. [applause]

Peaceful use of nuclear energy, even in a limited form as demanded by the government, cannot be enforced without agreement of broad public opinion. The speed of developing nuclear energy cannot only be developed by technical possibilities. Democratic decision processes must be the standard, including court decision processes, although they sometimes take quite some time. Nobody can relieve the politicians of their responsibility. Engineers, scientists and businesses are included in the moral responsibility to make the basis of decisions more clear. On this occasion the Federal Government wants to thank the Bundestag Inquiry Commission. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, only the one who takes worries and needs seriously can gain confidence, and nothing will work here without confidence. [applause]

SPD OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON FUTURE SALT NEGOTIATIONS

LD011554 Hamburg DPA in German 1424 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 1 Feb (DPA)--The "strong words" of new American President Ronald Reagan against the Soviet Union, in the opinion of SPD federal business manager Egon Bahr, will not make any easier the American desire to improve the SALT II agreement on strategic arms limitation in new negotiations with Moscow. However, remembering similarly strong words by the former American President Richard Nixon at the start of his term of office, not too much should be made of this, Bahr wrote in an article for the SPD organ VORWAERTS published by the SPD on Sunday.

Bahr once again spoke out against demands made within his own party that the two NATO decisions of December last year on the deployment of new medium-range missiles and a simultaneous negotiating offer to the East, in view of the changes which have taken place in the meantime, have to be discussed anew. Admittedly, since the time that the SPD party congress had given its support to these resolutions, the only change which has taken place is that--against expectations--SALT II has not been ratified. But, in view of the overriding interest of keeping under control the development of strategic arms by the two superpowers, everything ought to be avoided which would disturb the SALT process. "This includes our adherence to the two decisions."

GENSCHER PLANS TRIPS TO U.S., USSR, POLAND

LD301608 Hamburg DPA in German 1549 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Bonn, 30 Jan (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is to visit Washington from 9 to 11 March at the invitation of his U.S. counterpart Alexander Haig. This date was announced by the Bonn Foreign Office on Friday. It is Genscher's first meeting with Haig since the latter became secretary of state. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, it was learned, intends to visit new U.S. President Ronald Reagan in April.

It was learned in Bonn that Genscher also plans to visit Moscow and Warsaw in March.

POLAND'S WALESA EXPRESSES WISH TO VISIT FRG

LD302152 Hamburg DPA in German 2129 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Hamburg, 30 Jan (DPA)--Polish trade union leader Lech Walesa has expressed the desire to visit the Federal Republic for talks with the trade unions. Walesa said this in a letter to Heinz Oskar Vetter, chairman of the German Trade Union Federation [DGB]. Vetter said on NDR-television (North-German radio) this evening that he received Walesa's letter today.

The DGB invited the chairman of the Solidarity trade union to the Federal Republic early this year, but because of differences with the government in Warsaw which were accompanied by strikes, Walesa had to postpone the visit. In the middle of January, Vetter expressed the hope to be able to discuss the situation of the Polish workers and the consequences to be drawn from it "with this outstanding man."

QUAI D'ORSAY CONFIRMS SUPPLY OF PLANES TO IRAQ

LD011018 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] The Quai d'Orsay has just confirmed this morning that the French Mirage F-1 planes have indeed been delivered to Iraq. The stopover of these planes at Larnaca airport, Nicosia, was mentioned yesterday.

The Quai d'Orsay explains that this delivery comes as an implementation of contracts concluded in 1977 and adds that the French Government already has let it be known that the obligations resulting from these accords are being carried out in accordance with the commitments undertaken.

It is not yet known whether these planes can be immediately operational in the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

Denies Further Deliveries

NC012210 Paris AFP in English 2200 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 1 Feb (AFP)--The French Foreign Ministry tonight denied reports from Cyprus that more Mirage fighter planes would be delivered to Iraq soon.

The contract with Iraq does not call for further deliveries in the next few weeks, officials said.

REPORT ON TANKS, HELICOPTERS UNDER ORDER FROM IRAQ

LD011432 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] No official reaction was reported yet in Tehran after the French Government confirmed that the first Mirage F-1 planes ordered by Iraq from France 4 years ago were delivered yesterday. All in all, Iraq ordered 60 Mirage F-1 fighter planes from France. Furthermore, the French Government must deliver 150 AMX-30 and AMX-10 tanks and 60 Puma and Gazelle helicopters to Iraq.

Before the outbreak of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, France already had supplied Iraq with 400 armored vehicles and, for the time being, this equipment is reportedly not being used against Iran. According to specialists, the Iraqis reportedly are using heavy equipment of Soviet origin. Iraq, which is, on the other hand, the second largest oil supplier to France, is also interested in the new Mirage-2000 and in the acquisition of warships.

PREMIER BARRE DISCUSSES MIDDLE EAST POLICY

LD301643 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 30 Jan 81 pp 34, 35

[Aadnan Nasrawin interview with French Premier Raymond Barre in Paris "last Tuesday"]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: Mr Premier, certain quarters accuse France of pursuing an Arab policy deriving solely from commercial objectives and interests. What is your comment on this and what is France's attitude toward peace efforts in the Middle East?

Raymond Barre: France continuously has been faced with such accusations emanating from several quarters. I believe it is better for us not to try to reply to them because it is easy to allege that the policy of a certain state stems from economic interests. It is better for those who make such allegations to put their own houses in order first before accusing us of actions which they themselves are not averse to perpetrating.

Regarding your question about France's attitude toward the developments of the situation in the Middle East, I tell you that since 1967, that is, since the day General de Gaulle warned the Israeli foreign minister at that time that the war in the Middle East between the Arab countries and Israel would have serious consequences--since that day, Paris has been pursuing a clear and unchanging attitude. The French stand calls for a comprehensive solution to be found that will achieve a peaceful setttlement based on guaranteeing secure recognized borders and that would contribute to the solution of a very tragic problem, the problem of the Palestinians. France's policy on this subject has always been clear and I do not think we intend to make any change in our attitude. On the contrary, France will exert all its efforts in international circles to achieve this peaceful, comprehensive and just settlement on the basis of the principles which President Giscard d'Estaing declared during his recent tour of Arab countries and which proceed from the same firm principles which France follows in its international dealings.

AL-HAWADITH: Mr Premier: What is your attitude toward the Iraqi-Iranian war and will the continuation of this war affect the French economy in view of the fact that Iraq and Iran are major oil exporters to France? On the other hand, is there any change in your policy on nuclear dealings with Iraq following the recent return of French technicians?

Raymond Barre: First, regardless of any other economic consideration, France hopes that peace will be restored between Iraq and Iran with whom France has had close relations since ancient times. We sincerely hope that a settlement will be reached for this Iraqi-Iranian conflict. For our part, we support all the efforts being made to this end, particularly those by the nonaligned states and the Islamic states.

Regarding our oil supplies, we thankfully and gratefully note the stand of certain Arab oil-exporting countries that have conpensated us for the shortfall in the quantities of oil shipped to us from Iraq and Iran following the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war. We consider this a friendly step which we regard as a confirmation of the relations of trust existing between France and the Arab countries.

Regarding the last part of your question on nuclear cooperation between France and Iraq, I believe that it is natural that when bombs are falling in places where French technicians are at work within the framework of nuclear cooperation between Iraq and France, the technicians should be evacuated and brought back home. We are anxious for cooperation with Iraq but not at the cost of our citizens' lives. I do not think that the head of any government in the world would fail to take the same action we have taken. This, of course, was in total agreement with the Iraqi Government which, for its part too, was anxious not to expose its citizens to the bombs that were falling in the area in which they were working with French technicians.

I must point out here that French-Iraqi cooperation in the nuclear field was carried out within the framework of respect for international agreements. Iraq accepted that the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna should monitor this cooperation which is taking place solely for the exclusively peaceful use of the atom. The campaign of which we have been the target regarding this subject, and for which I do not know who is responsible, will not make us think that in cooperating with Iraq in the peaceful use of nuclear energy we have committed an error.

AL-HAWADITH: Mr Premier: What is France's attitude today toward the situation in Lebanon?

Raymond Barre: France's stand today is as it always has been. It stems from the feelings of traditional friendship that link France and Lebanon. Through all our stands and actions, we seek to help this dear country to regain its national independence, security and peace. France will spare no effort in the future to help Lebanon achieve these objectives for the attainment of which we hope all Lebanese will cooperate in a friendly spirit.

MALI'S TRAORE COMMENTS ON CHAD, FRENCH RELATIONS

AB301754 Paris AFP in French 1606 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Paris, 30 Jan (AFP)--In Paris on Thursday, Malian President Moussa Traore reaffirmed his country's adherence to the Lagos accords on Chad and condemned all forms of foreign intervention.

After a dinner followed by a round of talks with Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing, General Traore said they discussed issues of common interest and French-Malian cooperation in particular.

Replying to a question on developments in Chad, he stated that both Libya and the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] signed the Lagos accords which formally forbid any intervention by a neighboring country.

He also said that the school disturbances in Mali ended last July. Questioned on an alleged coup attempt in Mali last December, he declared that there has been no coup attempt. There has been an assassination attempt on the life of the president of the republic.

With regard to the incidents in Vitry during which the local municipal authorities forcibly expelled 300 Malians from an immigrant home a few weeks ago, General Traore stated that the French Government had responded strongly and granted assistance to Malian workers to make it possible for them to find a solution to their problems.

While the Malian president is visiting the Elysee, the 21st session of the French-Malian joint session is in progress in Paris. During the session, which began on Thursday and will end on Monday, France is expected to grant priority assistance for the reorientation of the Malian economy. Such reorientation might particularly include Mali's return to the West African Monetary Union.

LE CONTINENT Interview

AB020837 Paris AFP in English 0827 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 2 Feb (AFP)--President Moussa Traore of Mali confirmed in an interview published here today that there had been a New Year's Eve plot to assassinate him. The Malian leader refused to qualify it as an attempt to overthrow the government, however.

He told LE CONTINENT, a daily newspaper focussing on Africa, that all the circumstances will come out at the trial of these foolish people who mounted the plot.

In mid-January, reliable sources in Dakar, Senegal, and travellers arriving there from Bamako said that about 15 police officers had been arrested in the Malian capital when a coup plot was discovered hours before it was to be set in motion. The travellers said the idea was to assassinate all Mali's military leaders, including General Traore. About 60 police and civilian officials were said to have been questioned after the arrests.

On another subject, Gen Traore said that he would apply clemency measures in the cases of some students expelled during the school strikes that have plagued Mali since November, 1979.

The Malian leader was interviewed at the end of an official visit to France last Thursday and Friday.

NIGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER AUDU CONCLUDES VISIT

AB302118 Paris AFP in French 1807 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Paris, 30 Jan (AFP)--Nigeria is not in conflict with Libya, Mr Ishaya Audu, Nigerian foreign minister, emphasized on Friday at the end of his 5-day official visit to France. However, speaking in a short press conference before his departure, he added that President Goukouni Queddei's call for the Libyans was contrary to the Lagos accord of August 1979 which set up the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] of Chad.

The accord stipulates that Chad's neighbors shall undertake not to interfere in the internal affairs of Chad and that the neutral forces entrusted with peace-keeping there shall consist of troops from one or several countries not having a common border with Chad.

In this regard, Mr Audu recalled, Nigeria therefore has no right, by virtue of the accord, to participate in the sending of an inter-African force, which before being sent, should be approved by the Nigerian National Assembly. But if the OAU decides to call on Nigeria, it will examine that request, he said. Nigeria will not refuse, he added, specifying that the pan-African organization has ratified the Lagos accord.

Concerning the mandate of the GUNT, which was set for 18 months by the Lagos accord signed on 21 August 1979, Mr Audu said it took effect on the date of the actual installation of the government, that is, early November 1979. Therefore, the mandate expires at the end of April 1981. This date was also given by some twelve heads of state meeting in Lome in January 1981 as the deadline for the organization of elections in Chad under the auspices of the OAU.

The Nigerian minister again stressed the transitional nature of the GUNT, which, he recalled, according to the Lagos accord should comprise all the factions in order to be really legitimate. Audu also said that to his knowledge, France is not going to intervene in Chad and that French troops came at the request of the Central African authorities.

On French Nigerian relations, Mr Audu, who earlier held talks with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and his French counterpart, Jean-Francois Poncet, described them as reasonably good. This trip has helped to dispel misunderstanding between the two countries, he said.

Mr Audu, who visited the Saint Laurent-des-Eaux nuclear center and the Dassault Aeronautic Company's installations, stressed that his country is interested in cooperating with France in these sectors, adding however, that nothing precise was discussed.

L'HUMANITE DISCUSSES GISCARD TELEVISION INTERVIEW

LD301057 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 28 Jan 81 p 1

[Rene Andrieu editorial: "Hankering After the Gunboat"]

[Text] What is notable about the television interview which Mr Giscard d'Estaing granted to several journalists last night? First, it took place among friends. Once more, the president chose his interlocutors from among his supporters, excluding opposition journalists. As a result, he ran no risk at all, just dismissing out of hand even the most unassertive attempt to ask an indiscreet question. And, obviously, no one insisted.

It is further remembered that he showed peak skill in avoiding any real problems and prudently presented his policy in a light which was all the more restful for being diffuse. Three months before the presidential election, even though he refused to state whether he will be a candidate, it was reasonable to expect that he would plead his cause rather than indulge in self-criticism. Hence, the desire to rub out shadows and adorn his diplomatic action with flowers of success. This led him to overdo things.

What is the real situation? Has Mr Giscard d'Estaing's diplomacy been marked, as he would like to make us believe, with a desire to ensure France's independence, search for disarmament and respect for people's right to self-determination?

On the contrary, what seems to characterize it in our view is the fact that he has followed loyally in the wake of the American flagship, even though he naturally remained discreet on the subject since he was pleased to devote one-half of his interview to the situations in Afghanistan and Poland. Even though there are certain people in France who are prepared to go even further in their anti-Sovietism (perhaps by giving marching orders?), it cannot be contested that the president behaves as a loyal member of the Atlantic alliance with respect to all strategic problems. Not only has he participated with his allies in NATO maneuvers and in the deployment of warships in the Persian Gulf, but he recently earned NATO Secretary General Luns' congratulations for his contribution to a renewal of the arms race, especially for his favorable attitude to the deployment of new American missiles in Europe.

Even though Mr Giscard d'Estaing officially has said that he supports detente, it must not be forgotten that he set his media on a noisy and continuous campaign against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. To mention just one example: For more than 6 months, radio and television have daily been announcing a Moscow military intervention in Poland as imminent. From this viewpoint, Mr Giscard d'Estaing seems to have elevated the art of doubletalk to a superior level.

What about peoples' right to determine their own future? He condemns the Soviet intervention in Kabul, carried out at the Afghan Government's request--and in keeping with a mutual aid treaty--to counter a rebellion backed by foreign countries. On the other hand, he takes pride in the fact that the French Government intervened, although for less honorable reasons, in Gabon, the West Sahara, Zaire, Djibouti, Central Africa and Chad. His morality is obviously variable and intervention strikes him as intolerable when it is a question of supporting a revolutionary government and legitimate if it means saving the property of the empire.

In the same way, he maintains diplomatic relations with the military junta in Bolivia, which is bathing the country in blood, on the pretext that he recognizes states and not governments, but he refuses to establish diplomatic relations with Kampuchea's new leaders and continues to support Pol Pot's gang.

Giscard d'Estaing did not go so far as to admit it, but the truth is that he is acting as a gendarme of Africa and that the reason he does not go even further is not so much that his plans are moderate as that the means at his disposal are relatively small. These are no longer the days of the gunboat.

It is obvious that he is doing all he can to oppose the rise of national liberation movements. This is borne out by his intrigues to place Mrs Claustre's abductor Hissein Habre back in harness in Chad, using Central Africa as a base, and by his refusal to support the south-west Africa people's organization, Namibia's national liberation movement, against the racist South African Government whose troops are illegally occupying the country. He pays lipservice to the condemnation of "apartheid." He does not forget that the big French firms are doing good business in that country.

Yesterday evening, Giscard d'Estaing chose to portray himself as a man who treads the middle path paved with good intentions. However, behind the carefully worded remarks lies the reality of a policy which, in Europe, the Near East and Africa, is defending big capitalism's interests even though it is forced to take account of a balance of forces which is no longer the same as in the days of colonial empires.

MARCHAIS ADDRESSES PCF RALLY IN LEVALLOIS

LD301121 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 28 Jan 81 p 6

[Report on speech by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais at PCF rally in Levallois on 27 January: "Creating the Right Conditions for Defeating Giscard d'Estaing"]

[Excerpts] "We must put an end to this arrogant and hypocritical government with its disastrous policy. That is my objective. I will do all I can to attain it. It must be clear to all that when the workers' interests and the country's future are at stake, there can be no compromise in the battle against exploitative capital, against its government and against the man who leads that government. I will not compromise with Giscard d'Estaing, any more than with any other of capital's politicians, since he is now public enemy number one for the working class and for democracy and progress in France.

"After what I have just said, you may hear on the radio and television tomorrow that I have taken a new step in the escalation against Giscard d'Estaing. This is because, you see, it seems that attacking Giscard d'Estaing is something new for me! There has even been talk of a 'turning point' in my campaign! Well, friends and comrades, just think that this 'new' attack on Giscard d'Estaing which I have just made is not new. I have just read word for word an extract from the statement which I made on 12 October last year--3.5 months ago--when I was chosen as candidate for this election by my party. It is more than 3 months now that I, together with the 700,000 Communists who are selflessly throwing themselves into this battle, have been tirelessly calling for a rallying of forces to sweep away Giscard d'Estaing and his policy. People are now suddenly discovering, or rather deliberately inventing, a 'turning point' in Georges Marchais' campaign. It is worth noting that there are very different interpretations of the causes of the so-called 'turning point.' Some people say: 'It is Moscow!' Those are the robot politicians. There is never anything unpredictable about them. You press the button marked 'Communist' and they answer 'Moscow.' However, there are also the imaginative politicians. They are more subtle. They learnedly explain that according to them, I previously was not attacking Giscard d'Estaing since I wanted to lend support to him. But now I am obviously attacking Giscard d'Estaing for the reason, this time, that I want to lend him even more support.... Similarly, they regard my reiteration of our will to assume all responsibilities, including government responsibilities, as indisputable proof that I do not really want there to be any Communist ministers.... In short, for these people, whatever the Communists say or do is and will always be fiendish. None of that can be taken seriously and it is not important.

"In any case, as far as I am concerned I repeat that things are clear: What I and my party want is to create the right conditions for defeating the man who wears the National Council of French Employers' colors--Giscard d'Estaing, to prevent his policy from being continued or stepped up, whatever forms it takes and whoever implements it, to pave the way for the change which the workers expect and to achieve union to impose that change--the union of all the people's forces, the leftwing union for change. That is the meaning of my fight in this presidential election battle. Nobody should have any illusions about my determination. I am more determined than ever--and all that is now happening confirms our intention--to make every effort to rid France of the disastrous policy which is plunging our country into crisis and of the man who is implementing it--Giscard d'Estaing.

"Allowing the PCF to be weakened would not only leave the way clear for establishing a new coalition between the right and the PS in order to continue and step up capital's policy, but also would undermine the workers' means of defense and place the exploited in an inferior position in their step-by-step struggle against the government and the employers. Conversely, supporting this party and rallying the forces of change as broadly as possible round its candidate will prevent capital from effecting the antisocial and antinational clampdown which it wants, will create the best conditions for defeating Giscard d'Estaing and his policy and will give change every possible chance. As I said during our central committee meeting the other week, it is decidedly right to say that what will above all focus attention in the 26 April ballot, the thing which is above all at stake, is the amount of support rallied for the Communist candidate."

OFFICIALS SPEAK AT FOREIGN TRADE CONFERENCE

AU311541 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 31 Jan (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo called for improved Italian trading cooperation with the oil exporters, the developing countries, and Eastern Europe in winding up a conference on Italy's foreign trade here today. Closing the two-day parley, Colombo said, in particular, that there must be "more incisive cooperation than in the past" with the oil producers. With the developing countries, efforts must be made to solve the "financial problems" gravely accentuated by the current international economic crisis, Colombo added. He also noted that strengthening trade cooperation with Eastern Europe would be a contribution to the resumption of East-West detente. But he said that all these moves would require centralizing the Rome government's foreign trade decisions and making the foreign offices of the Foreign Trade Institute (ICE) more efficient.

Foreign Trade Minister Enrico Manca added that this rationalization of Italian interventions on foreign markets would be a question of "a gradual reform of the available instruments" without "unjustified timidity or any presumption." Manca also summed up some of the proposals designed to ensure an efficient reorganization of Italian foreign trade:

A three-year export plan.
Strengthening the Foreign Trade Ministry and ICE.
The development of financial and insurance concessions.

But, according to some sources present at the conference, his most important proposal was to set up a public sector finance body to develop joint ventures and mixed credits with emerging countries.

Industry Minister Filippo Maria Pandolfi told the conference that his ministry's "priority of priorities" remains energy supplies. But he also spoke out for the need for easier and more ample export credits for small and medium-sized Italian firms.

Other speakers included Giorgio Venvenuto of the UIL Labor Federation and Italian Communist Party economics expert Eugenio Peggio. The first urged that the Foreign Trade Ministry should become an "operational and propulsive center for trade-exchange policy." The second urged a response from the Rome government on Italian terrorism's alleged foreign ramifications, arguing that this could have a "decisive weight in international economic relations too."

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON LIRA-DOLLAR RELATIONSHIP

AU311400 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 31 Jan (ANSA)--The upward climb of the dollar on Italian money markets was the topic of a meeting here Friday between Treasury Minister Nino Andreatta and Bank of Italy Governor Carlo Azeglio Ciampi. No official statement followed the meeting but it was learned that the treasury minister has not changed his position opposed to taking into consideration a devaluation of the lira against the other currencies in the European monetary system (EMS).

Meanwhile, Foreign Trade Minister Enrico Manca said that he is personally opposed to a devaluation of the lira "in addition to (the devaluation) already under way, which would aggravate trade problems. Manca added that he is in favor of wider margins for monetary authorities to make flexible adjustments of the exchange rate within the lira's defense limits.

Italian Premier Arnaldo Forlani also spoke of Italy's trade problems and the hefty trade deficit in his opening speech to the national conference on foreign trade, which began here Friday. "We have a vital interest in keeping good economic and trade relations with many countries, independently of the diversity of their political systems," he said.

Forlani also warned against protectionist tendencies which crop up once in a while. "We belive that it is in our interest to avoid protectionist closures," even if it is necessary to be vigilant over the dangers which could stem from overly aggressive trade policies. A real stimulus to Italian exports depends on bringing supply in line with new market trends, Forlani concluded.

AVANTI REPORTS ON PSI DIRECTORATE MEETING

LD301551 [Editorial Report] Rome AVANTI in Italian on 24 January carries on pages 1-3 an unattributed report on proceedings at the 23 January PSI Directorate meeting in Rome. In his opening report, PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi pointed to "approval of the government's overall conduct" in dealing with the recent kidnapping of Judge D'Urso by Red Brigades terrorists, as recently expressed by the party in its vote of confidence. The report centered on relief aid to the quake-stricken south, prompter implementation of energy reforms, new legislation to govern strikes in the public services and a revision of the powers of parliamentary committees of inquiry. In conclusion, Craxi discussed the present Italian political situation, urging that the government coalition pursue "a political dialectic that will enable the political forces to best express in a constructive manner their own identity and of course their own differences of principle and assessment," and proposed that the party congress be held in April in Palermo.

In the debate on his report, Socialist veteran Riccardo Lombardi reportedly expressed agreement with the PSI's conduct during the D'Urso affair, but complained that "it was not made subject to approval by the Directorate." Fabrizio Cicchitto warned against "accepting the outlook of [DC leftwinger] Galloni, according to whom the two hegemonic poles of Italian politics are the DC and the PCI, while all the PSI can do is form an unequal alliance with one or other of them." To counter this, he continued, "the PSI must introduce into its government conduct a rigorous challenge to the negative aspects of the DC power system and with an eye to the future must more thoroughly examine the issue of an alternative," which, he added, "obviously demands a clear dialogue with the PCI, which is currently fluctuating from extremism to a return to the historical compromise, to a real quest for leftwing unity."

Paris Dell'unto and Silvano Labriola also reportedly warned the party of the danger of being squeezed out by the Christian Democrats and Communists, while Antonio Landolfi urged it "to develop its initiative in relations with the Socialist and secular area and its points of convergence with the Radical area," so as "to consolidate the non-communist leftwing area." Nevol Querci criticized "the completely individualized method which prevailed in the party's initiative during the recent terrorist events, thus effectively ruling out any collegial decisionmaking, primarily at the Directorate level." Querci claimed that "among other things, this gave rise to contradictory stances that prompted disorientation in the PSI grassroots and among its voters." He also reportedly condemned the government's attitude to the terrorists as "lacking any sign of steadfastness," claiming that it created "a disgusting and dangerous empiricism, which eventually nurtured repressive and even reactionary tendencies." Last, Luigi Covatti asserted that "the PSI must not efface itself in the defense of this government, but must reopen political dialogue on the future of our political system."

POLITICIANS COMMENT ON CURRENT GOVERNMENT CRISIS

PSOE Secretary General

LD302158 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Interview broadcast by Spanish television with the secretary general of the Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], Felipe Gonzalez, date of interview and television transmission not given--recorded]

[Text] [Gonzalez] I can begin by saying that it seems obvious that he [Calvo Sotelo, candidate proposed for prime minister by the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD]] is not the candidate which the PSOE can or should support. It is not the candidate of the PSOE who should have to clarify the situation which, I think, was never sufficiently explained to the public. The fact is that the prime ministerial candidate is proposed by the head of state, the king, after consultations with the political parties in the Congress of Deputies. It is therefore premature to start talking about a person who, in short, is no more than an alternative--another person to replace the prime minister.

I think that the subject has to be viewed much more seriously and calmly. The country is going through a grave social, economic and political situation. It would be irresponsible to rush to a solution of this crisis. What is needed is more than a debate about people who are (?prominent) at this point in the public eye. We need discussion of a program with which this situation can be tackled. We need discussion of how democracy is going to be stabilized, of how progress is going to be made in the democratic process, in short, of how to establish a serious will to govern the country, do away with violence and unemployment and fight against Spain's grave problems.

[Question] And what, then, would be the position, the vote of your party, in a future vote of investiture, specifically on Calvo Sotelo if this were the case?

[Answer] Well, I think that this is deduced in part from what I have just said. The PSOE has already said on many occasions that the essential functioning of democracy depends on respect for the electoral process. We do not believe that it would be inappropriate for there to be electoral expectations, etc. Moreover, we think that the popular will has to be respected, namely, that the parties which win the greatest number of votes are those most obliged to assume the responsibility of governing the country.

What is happening is that we are going through a grave crisis. The party which up to now has succeeded to government is a party which, in my opinion, is in a crisis and in a situation of near inability to offer a stable situation.

In this situation--a perfectly natural situation in democratic countries when there is an internal crisis in [words indistinct] the governing party, the major opposition party--we should be in readiness to find and offer the country the solution about which I spoke earlier, a solution which will stabilize the democratic process and advance it, which will tackle above all the problems of the country rather than study the change of personalities, which is what I think is happening at the moment in the UCD itself.

In this historical situation I want our people to know that we are ready to assume the responsibilities which we might have to assume; and I also want them to know that hope has to be maintained, that within democracy these changes are always healthy and that it is important to maintain a spirit open to the construction of a strong democracy, a stable democracy, one which is capable of doing away with injustice and social disorder.

PCE Secretary General Carrillo

LD302218 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Interview with Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE], at the Zarzuela Palace on his 30 January audience with King Juan Carlos--live]

[Text] [Carrillo] I conveyed to his majesty the opinion of the PCE and of the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia, [PSUC], the opinion of its parliamentary group, and I said the way in which the crisis came about does not appear normal to us, because Prime Minister Suarez was not defeated in the Congress of Deputies. Yesterday he gave an explanation of his resignation in which he does not say who defeated him, and the nation--I am not talking now of politicians in the know--the nation, as a result of this absence of any explanation as to who defeated him, could have the impression that there were other influences and other pressures which determined the crisis, and this appears not to have been the case. Now we have a situation in which the UCD, after provoking Suarez's resignation and before discussing what the situation of the country is, what program and what policy is required to get the country out of this situation, immediately after the resignation of Suarez proposed a new candidate for the position of prime minister. This gives the impression that the crisis is not being resolved in parliament together with the parliamentary forces, but that it was provoked by the UCD which wants to resolve it on its own.

This does not give a favorable impression of the democratic institutions. I think this has all been conducted very badly. As for the solution which we think is the only one which could give hope to the country at the present time, this solution is a government of progress, a government which will seriously and efficiently tackle three fundamental issues: The crisis of unemployment; the organization of a state of autonomies; and the struggle against terrorism.

This government, in order to gain the confidence of the country, would have to include participation by the left. In a very friendly and very frank conversation with the king, I conveyed to him these opinions of the PCE and the PSUC on the situation.

[Question] And how did the king take the subject of a pact?

[Answer] Well, you don't mention these things. [laughter]

[Question] How would this government (?be formed)? On what basis?

[Answer] On the basis, I think, of a UCD-PSOE coalition government.

[Question] You have already spoken with the PSOE. Does it agree?

[Answer] I have spoken with the PSOE, but I could not seriously say the PSOE agrees with this. Neither could I say it is opposed to it.

[Question] How do you evaluate the recent statement by the PSOE, by its secretary general, that the PSOE must have contacts with and must make pacts with other parties in order to really create a stable majority government at the present time, which is [words indistinct] very difficult as a result of the crisis (?caused by) the UCD? How would you respond to their consultations? What would you say?

[Answer] I think that, at the present time, the participation of the PSOE in a government is necessary, and so any consultations which may be necessary are valid. I do not see any concrete possibility of a government headed by the PSOE without holding an election and I think early elections would be catastrophic, would be very negative. But if what you are saying means that the PSOE is thinking at the moment of taking a part in the solution of the serious crisis which the country is indeed going through, then I think this is a positive sign.

PCE Opposition

LD302226 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpt] [Announcer] PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo, has 23 deputies. What would be the position of the party regarding the investiture vote?

[Begin Carrillo recording] As it can be assumed that Calvo Sotelo, who has already been designated by the UCD will try to form a UCD, single-tendency [monocolor] government, or a UCD government tending even further to the right, I think it is safe to say my party will probably vote against the investiture of Calvo Sotelo. [end recording]

UCD MEMBERS EXPLAIN NONPARTICIPATION VOTE

LD302231 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] In connection with the UCD Executive Committee meeting which was abandoned by seven members of the committee belonging to the so-called critical sector, we can now read you a communique which these seven members of the critical sector issued this evening. In this communique they explain the criteria which motivated them yesterday during the meeting. We read it verbatim:

1. Given the special nature of each political situation which UCD goes through, the candidate who is approved must be the candidate of everyone and not of one small sector of the party.

2. For Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, whose personal and political qualities were never at issue, to become effectively a candidate of everyone, there would have to have been a minimum period of time during which Mr Calvo Sotelo himself could express his real intentions, proposals and basic policy lines for overcoming, as the situation demands, the serious problem in the party, and indicate the direction he would take as the head of the country's government.

3. Since there is no time period laid down in the Spanish Constitution for filling the vacancy in the prime minister's office, and since there exists a functioning government fully constituted, the repeated urging of a peremptory decision, paying no heed to the call for dialogue and reflection upon the complex problems which confront our party and our country, appeared absolutely unjustified to the undersigned.

The communique then says:

When 0400 this morning passed without Calvo Sotelo making known his intentions and proposals, several members of the Executive Committee insisted a number of times that the only important thing was to proceed to a vote. In these circumstances, and after making a number of appeals pointing to the responsibility and importance of the decision which had to be made, the undersigned declared that they were not able to take part in this vote. The undersigned are fully aware that by adopting this position we have responded to the imperatives of our political conscience and followed the norms of democracy.

[Signed] Alvaro Alonso Castrillo, Fernando Alvarez de Miranda, Oscar Alzaga, Ignacio Camunas, Antonio Fontan, Luis de Grandes and Miguel Herrero.

DAILY TELEGRAPH: HAIG SHOWS 'FIRMNESS, CAUTION'

LD301255 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 30 Jan 81 p 16

[Editorial: "The Haig Takes Over"]

[Text] Gen Haig's performance at this first press conference since being appointed secretary of state showed both firmness and caution. He is an old hand at press conferences, from experience gained during his years at NATO. Nevertheless, the State Department of the United States is a different proposition from NATO. It is all the more different since the secretary of state will be more important in the Reagan administration than has been the case recently. Gen Haig will have the key role in formulating and directing American foreign policy under Mr Reagan. He said on Wednesday night that the President had assured him personally that he would be his "chief administrator" for that policy. "I intend that the President's mandate to me will be carried out, and I am confident that it will be." It is clear from yesterday's exchanges in Washington that Moscow has got the message.

Gen Haig's caution showed at several points in his press conference when he declined, politely but with great concision, to go into matters on which policy was still in the making. His firmness emerged when he discussed such matters as Soviet policies, including the use of Cuban proxies and the spread of terrorism. On Russia, he said they had been witnessing an unprecedented "risk-taking mode" on the part of the Soviet Union. This was a subject of "the utmost concern" to the administration. An additional subject linked to it was "the conduct of Soviet activity in terms of training, funding and equipping...international terrorism." International terrorism, said Gen Haig, would take the place of human rights in their concern, "because it is the ultimate abuse of human rights." This re-positioning of "human rights" from the grossly over-elevated level given it by President Carter can only be welcomed.

Gen Haig had kind words to say about the European allies and their contribution to NATO. He was politely but non-commitally welcoming to President Giscard's woolly and time-serving proposals for an international conference on Afghanistan. Nevertheless, for all his politeness, it is clear that Gen Haig is going to be a very hard-headed secretary of state.

GOVERNMENT TO TALK WITH USSR ON CULTURAL AGREEMENT

LD281221 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 28 Jan 81 p 1

[John Miller report: "Freeze on Russia To Be Eased"]

[Text] Britain has agreed to hold talks with the Soviet Union on renewing their long-standing cultural agreement despite the Soviet Army's continued presence in Afghanistan. A Foreign Office and British council team will go to Moscow in March.

The Foreign Office decision to re-negotiate the agreement was taken in close collaboration with No 10 Downing Street and in no way reflected any shift in the government's attitude to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

In January last year, Whitehall "got tough" with the Kremlin over the invasion and effectively imposed cultural sanctions against the Soviet Union.

I understand that Lord Carrington, foreign secretary, was still anxious to maintain the machinery of the cultural agreement because he believed it provided the only framework for "getting Britain across" to the Russians.

The new agreement was not expected to be substantially different from previous ones and is likely to concentrate on routine exchanges of students and research workers.

MIRAGE FIGHTERS FOR IRAQ REFUEL AT LANARCA AIRPORT

Four Planes Stop Over

NC311321 Paris AFP in English 1314 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Nicosia, 31 Jan (AFP)--Four Mirage fighter bombers touched down at Larnaca airport in southeastern Cyprus today for refuelling before heading on to Baghdad, reliable sources said. Tight security was in force at the airport and journalists and camera men were kept away during the short stopover.

The four unmarked planes were flown in here by French pilots and left with Iraqi crews. The Iraqis arrived here three days ago amid much mystery aboard a Jordanian military plane carrying Alia airline colours, the sources added. Observers here believed the planes represented the first delivery of a sale to Iraq, and other Mirages were expected here during the day. The Cypriot government has remained silent about the delivery despite questions about the arrival of the Jordanian plane at Larnaca. A spokesman would only say that the Alia plane was making a refuelling stop.

Six Jordanian Planes Refuel

NC311525 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] According to an official statement, the republic's government has given permission for the temporary stopover of six Jordanian planes at Larnaca airport for refueling.

More Mirages May Arrive

NC012106 Paris AFP in English 2041 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Nicosia, 1 Feb (AFP)--A further delivery of French Mirage fighter planes to Iraq may be carried out soon, according to information provided today by an informed source at Larnaca airport southeast of here. Four Mirage F-1's were turned over to Iraqi pilots at the airport yesterday.

An employee of Larnaca airport said that the French pilot commanding the flight of four planes that arrived here from France yesterday told him that a total of 30 planes would pass through Cyprus on the way to Iraq. The airport has been sealed off and journalists are not permitted to approach the facility.

Five More Mirages Delivered

TA020549 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0500 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] The second batch of Mirage fighter planes to be delivered by France to Iraq were handed over to Iraqi pilots yesterday through the mediation of the Greek Cypriot administration. Five more Mirage planes landed at Larnaca airport yesterday and were handed over to Iraqi pilots. The planes were flown by Iraqi pilots to Iraq immediately after refueling. It is also reported that the Mirage planes took off for Larnaca airport from a military airport in Greece.

France delivered--through the mediation of the Greek Cypriot administration--four Mirage fighter planes to Iraq in Larnaca the day before yesterday. Iraq ordered from France 60 Mirage fighter planes between 1977 and 1979. Meanwhile, the French Government confirmed reports that it delivered Mirage planes to Iraq. The French Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying that the planes were delivered in accordance with an agreement signed with Iraq in 1977.

DENKTAS RETURNS FROM AT-TA'IF CONFERENCE

TA312024 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas, who attended the third Islamic Conference summit in Saudi Arabia, returned to Cyprus this evening. In a statement at Ercan [Tymbou] state airport on his return, Denktas said the conference had been very beneficial and that he returned to the island satisfied. He said: [sentence indistinct]. We requested that the Cyprus question not be discussed at this meeting. The Cyprus issue was postponed to the next meeting. However, extending economic aid to the Turkish Cypriot community was among the decisions made [word indistinct] the Arab League. Thus [words indistinct] an important part of the summit conference.

Noting that during the summit conference he had found the opportunity to meet with the leaders of the Islamic world and to brief them on the Cyprus problem and the talks, Denktas said he also met with PLO leader 'Arafat.

Denktas said: As a powerful and faithful leader he sent his greetings and [word indistinct] to the Turkish Cypriots. Noting that the Arab League and the Muslim World League adopted a firm and insistent stand concerning the Jerusalem and the Palestinian issues, Denktas noted that the enthusiasm and concern over these issues were gradually increasing. He added: They are determined to save Jerusalem and to secure the rights of the Palestinians through every possible measure including the (?oil) weapon. They want the support and aid of every Islamic country to achieve their end. Naturally, we, as a community familiar with the pain of being displaced, of being left without a home and country, stand by our Palestinian brothers with all our heart. We hope that the Greek Cypriots in the south, who are sending messages of friendship to the Arab world, and their leaders will adopt a realistic stand concerning the Palestinian issue and will sever relations with Israel. [passage indistinct]

SPOKESMAN DENIES AIRLINK WITH LEBANESE ENCLAVE

NC301629 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] The republic's government spokesman, referring to press reports that the Lebanese Phalangist leader Sa'd Haddad has stated that he will build an airport in the area under his control, for flights to Cyprus, stated the following:

The Cyrpus Government has not been approached in connection with flights to Larnaca airport from the illegal airport which the Phalangist leader intends to build. He added: However, if such an application is made, it will be rejected without discussion because the Cyprus Government solely recognizes the Lebanese Government and the airports and harbors under the control of the Lebanese stateland, not any separatist status which has been created in order to promote partitionist plans at the expense of a friendly country.

I DHIMOKRATIKI: U.S. SPY STATIONS MUST BE ENDED

NC020721 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 2 Feb 81 p 3

[From the "Democratic" column: "It Must Be Answered"]

[Excerpts] So, it has been officially confirmed that U.S. officials went to the occupied north through the illegal Tymbou airport--with the "permission" of the "authorities" of the so-called "Federal Turkish Cypriot State"--in order to inspect the installations at the U.S. station at Yerolakkos. This is neither the first nor the only case of the violation of Cypriot sovereignty by the United States.

This U.S. move must not remain unanswered: It must be faced with the greatest decisiveness in the interest of safeguarding our sovereignty and existence as a state. The government has already made a demarche to the U.S. ambassador in Nicosia. It is imperative that this demarche be followed by other actions--much more decisive--in other directions. And, of course, they should be practical actions within the geographical area of Cyprus. Without delay and without hesitation the government must put an end to the presence of U.S. spy situation on the territory of Cyprus as well as to any other facilities of the Americans. And beyond this, by undertaking a decisive struggle in this connection, it must demand the termination of the U.S. military presence at the British bases, a presence which constitutes a violation of the treaty of establishment.

GOVERNMENT DENIES LINKING AIRPORT, VAROSHA ISSUES

NC311228 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has issued a statement denying as inaccurate a report that Foreign Minister Rolandhis originated the idea to link the reopening of Nicosia international airport with the resettlement of Famagusta. The statement added: During the [December 1980] New York consulations, the UN secretary general explored the issue and Rolandhis undertook to convey what had been exchanged to the government.

TA NEA Discusses Initiatives

NC011056 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 1 Feb 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Reference to the question of Nicosia airport was made in February 1980 at the initiative of the foreign minister himself, at which time his tendency to link it with the Famagusta issue became evident. This reference was made when Foreign Minister Rolandhis was taking various initiatives--the president had a health crisis then--such as the so-called special mission he carried out in New York.

According to present revelations by reliable sources, in February 1980, following his contacts with U.S. officials and UN Secretary General Waldheim, Rolandhis made a proposal to Waldheim which the latter submitted to the Turkish side in a manner showing that it originated from the United Nations. The proposal provided that: The government of Cyprus would pay to the Turkish side the amount of 50 million pounds in exchange for the return of Famagusta and then discuss the reopening of Nicosia airport.

According to these reliable sources, Rolandhis' proposal, as it had been adopted and submitted to Waldheim, was rejected by the Turkish side which described it as insulting. Consequently, the same sources added, following the foreign minister's inspiration in February 1980, it should not be regarded as astonishing now that initiatives are undertaken by the UN secretary general and other quarters to link the airport question with the Famagusta issue, because these initiatives are a natural continuation of Mr Rolandhis' "special mission."

NETHERLANDS FINANCE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

NC311843 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] This evening, Netherlands Finance Minister van der Stee [title and name as heard] arrived in Cyprus on a 4-day official visit. During his stay, Van der Stee will be received by President Kiprianou and will have talks with Finance Minister Avxendiou. The talks will deal with international economic developments and their repercussions on Cyprus, Cyprus-Netherlands economic and trade relations, Cyprus-EEC relations and other issues of mutual interest. The Netherlands finance minister will also meet Foreign Minister Rolandhis.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON UNOFFICIAL VISIT

NC301641 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Mexican President Lopez Portillo arrived at 1730 in Athens on a 24-hour unofficial visit. The Mexican president was received at Eblinikon airport by Prime Minister Rallis, Chamber of Deputies Vice President Lavrendidhis, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and Mexican Ambassador in Athens Macia Cabrera. This evening, Lopez Portillo will attend a luncheon given in his honor by Prime Minister Rallis. At his home tomorrow, President Karamanlis will give a friendly luncheon in honor of the Mexican president.

Departs After Receptions

NC311818 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Mexican President Lopez Portillo left this afternoon following a 24-hour unofficial visit to our country.

MITSOTAKIS COMMENTS ON U.S. BASES NEGOTIATIONS

NC311615 Athens NEWS in English 31 Jan 81 p 4

[Text] Both the Greek and American sides are anxious to reach an agreement on the negotiations on the future status of U.S. military bases in Greece, Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis yesterday told political reporters.

He said the talks are being conducted with the correct procedure, but there are still problems to be solved. He predicted the present obstacles would not prove insurmountable and that an agreement would finally be reached.

The presence of U.S. military bases in Greece, Mitsotakis said, is connected to Greece's own defense as well as to U.S. military aid to the country.

The foreign minister said Greece had asked to be briefed on the contents of some technical arrangements included in the Turkey-U.S. defense treaty signed last year, which had been classified secret and not made public at that time. These arrangements concern operation of U.S. bases in Turkey, and Greece wants to be informed on those parts that could bear relevance to the present Greek-U.S. talks. Mitsotakis said the agreement between Greece and the United States "would be a comprehensive one" and that, as soon as it was signed, the government would inform the Greek people about it and would introduce the treaty to Parliament for ratification.

MITSOTAKIS EXPLAINS REFUGEE VISA INSTRUCTIONS

NC311625 Athens NEWS in English 31 Jan 81 p 9

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis yesterday confirmed he had sent instructions to Greece's ambassadors to Eastern European countries to issue visas to Greek political refugees living there for visits to Greece, but explained the instructions concerned only temporary visit permits, and were to be granted in urgent occasions and for humanitarian reasons. He said these visas which would be in general, only for a short stay, would be granted by the ambassadors, on their judgment and on their exclusive responsibility. Policy on the issue of permanent repatriation of political refugees would remain the same, Mitsotakis said, with applications being examined on an individual basis by the National Security Service (YPEA), but added individual cases would be examined "in a spirit of understanding."

The minister predicted the matter would be arranged, to a large degree, within a year. He also said the Greek Government fully supports the refugees' demand for transfer of pension and social security rights from the countries of present residence to Greece upon repatriation. He emphasized, however, that satisfaction of this demand did not rest with the Greek Government.

AVEROF ANSWERS PAPANDREOU ON NUCLEAR ARMS POLICY

[Correspondent's report]

NC31183 Athens APOYEVMATINI in Greek 31 Jan 81 p 16

[Excerpts] Ioannina, 31 Jan--In an interview carried by today's local paper PROINOS LOGOS, Defense Minister Averof says the following:

He answers PASOK Chairman Papandreou on the question of atomic weapons in Greece. He maintains that the elections should be held either in February or March. He discloses why he was not elected New Democracy leader.

Specifically, on the question of nuclear bases in Greece, Mr Averof says: "Today Papandreou accuses us that with the system of dual keys we have stockpiled U.S. atomic bombs. But he knows that since with this system we and the Americans are in possession of separate keys, these small bombs, which we are supposed to possess, cannot be used except with our approval. That is, they would be used following joint accord and solely if, in case of general conflagration, our country would be in danger."

Further on, Mr Averof points out that one one hand Mr Papandreou wants us to make or to buy atomic bombs despite Greek adversities and international laws, and on the other he considers it as terrible to have stored such ammunition--provided we have done so--without any difficulty, without having spent funds, with full certainty that they will be used solely with our own approval. I am aware of the answer. In the second case we would be the target of nuclear attack. The first case solely refers to the event of war against Turkey. But does Mr Papandreou consider the Greeks so naive? Because in the first case--in addition to international violations--the following would happen: In case of world conflct, since we would possess nuclear arms to defend ourselves, it would be equally probable that one would attempt to destroy them with nuclear attacks. In the second case, if we say we shall supply ourselves with nuclear arms--in view of war with Turkey--this would be tantacunt to urging Turkey to also supply itself with such arms and even be the first to use them.

Asked whether or not the fact that he was not elected New Democracy leader was an act of injustice, Mr Averof said: No, it was not. The election of the leader took place in accordance with the procedure stipulated by the party's charter, and respect for democracy is not solely the implementation of democratic principles but also the implementation of established procedures. Therefore, there is nothing blameworthy.

About the holding of elections, Mr Averof said that "for various reasons we should have accepted the challenge that the PASOK makes from time to time, for purely propaganda reasons, and should have proclaimed elections for February or March. But now, again for various reasons--this is not the proper time to speak about them--I believe, as the majority of the responsible cadres do, that the full 4-year term in office should be used up. Therefore, if nothing unexpected happens to upset this, elections should be held either in October or November."

MINISTERS COUNCIL RATIFIES U.S. DEFENSE AGREEMENT

TA011731 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1540 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Ankara, 1 Feb, (AA)--The bilateral agreement, within the framework of NATO, on defense and economic cooperation between Turkey and the United States and two appendixes were ratified by the Council of Ministers and published in the Official Gazette today.

The agreement, which notes that the fields of economy and defense are closely related and accepts that a strong defense depends on a strong economy, stipulates that "the U.S. Government exert every possible effort to provide the financial and technical assistance--which has mutually been agreed upon--for Turkey's development efforts."

According to the agreement, the U.S. Government will assist the Turkish Government in mutually agreed efforts aimed at developing the local production, maintenance, repair and modernization of defense material and equipment.

In return, Turkey will allow the U.S. Government to participate in joint defense measures at certain Turkish Armed Forces installations. [Passage indistinct] will be allowed to have a military liaison office.

The agreement and supplementary agreement annexed to it list the joint defense (?projects) to be handled currently as follows:

"Production of antitank ammunition, production of fuses, production of propellant [sevk] powder and explosives, production of various types of rockets, developments of aircraft rebuilding capabilities and facilities, construction of a modern frigate, improvement of the overhauling capacity of the Golcuk dockyard and a tank modernization (?program)."

According to the agreement, the installations the United States will make use of in accordance with mutually agreed conditions are as follows:

Sinop, Pirinclik, Incirlik, Yamanlar (Izmir), Sahintepe (Gemlik), Elmadag (Ankara), Karatas (Adana), Mahmurdag (Samsun), Alemdag (Istanbul), Kurecik (Malatya), Belbasi, Kargaburun. The agreement (?states) that flight facilities will be provided for U.S. planes which are authorized to [word indistinct] at the installations with the aim of supporting NATO defense plans and that the supply ships sailing in connection with these activities [passage indistinct].

DENKTAS LEAVES ISLAMIC SUMMIT, STOPS FOR VISIT

TA291636 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Istanbul, 29 Jan (AA)--President Rauf Denktas of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus who attended the third Islamic summit conference in At-Ta'if arrived in Istanbul today for a two-day stopover on his way back home.

In an airport statement, Denktas stressed the significance of summit resolutions on Al Quds [Jerusalem] and Palestine issues attesting to Islamic unity. The conference preferred not to discuss the Cyprus issue in line with a Turkish Cypriot proposal, President Denktas said, adding that the summit gave him the chance to meet, for the first time, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. "Our talks were useful" he added.

THE NETHERLANDS

GOVERNMENT REOPENS DEBATE ON TAIWAN SUBMARINE DEAL

OW300213 Hong Kong AFP in English 0149 GMT 30 Jan 31

[Text] The Hague, Jan 30 (AFP)--Dutch Prime Minister Andreas van Agt has no legal authority to cancel the license granted to a Dutch shipyard for the export of two submarines to Taiwan, despite China's regrettable attitude toward the agreement, he told the parliament last night.

The proposed export of the two vessels to Taiwan provoked Chinese threats of economic reprisals against the Netherlands and a downgrading of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Parliament, which on December 18 approved by a narrow majority (76 to 74 votes) the government's decision to grant the export license to the shipyard, opened a new debate on the issue yesterday. The vote is expected to take place Tuesday.

The issue seems divided along much the same political lines as one month ago. The leftist opposition wants the government to change its decision, while the liberal wing of the government coalition has reaffirmed approval of the delivery despite possible effects on Sino-Dutch relations.

The coalition's largest party, the Christian Democrats some of whom voted against the government decision in December, still are divided on the issue. The group's spokesman, rather than taking a strong position on the submarine sale, has emphasized the apparent lack of coordination between (liberal) Foreign Affairs Minister Chris van der Klaauw, who is against the sale, and other members of the cabinet.

When yesterday's debate opened, Mr van Agt made it clear that the government would not guarantee financing of the two submarines, raising the question for the first time. It had been assumed that financing was covered without Dutch credit.

The government had previously announced that it would not grant visas to Taiwanese military crews to come to the Netherlands to take possession of the two vessels.

The two decisions apparently are intended to minimize the government's involvement in the affair and to give the situation a purely commercial aspect, thereby hopefully appeasing China.

NORWAY

PRIME MINISTER NORDLI ANNOUNCES RESIGNATION PLAN

LD301742 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli announced today that he will resign. Nordli announced his decision to the central board of the Norwegian Labor Party. The party council is to discuss the situation on Tuesday. Nordli has been prime minister since January, 1976.

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OPEC MINISTERS ADOPT DEVELOPMENT AID PROGRAM

AU021435 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 2 Feb 81 p 7

[Text] The OPEC finance ministers conference in Vienna has ended with the adoption of a comprehensive development aid program for the Third World. Within the framework of the $4 billion OPEC special fund, the Third World this year is to be granted low-interest loans totaling $500 million, and loans totaling $700 million in 1982. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) will get $450 million from OPEC. Moreover, the OPEC countries want to contribute $100 million to a raw material price stabilization fund set up by the United Nations. The OPEC ministers did not make any decision on a financial contribution to the FAO's emergency aid program.

PALME COMMISSION TO DISCUSS SALT II, MBFR

AU021318 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 2 Feb 81 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "Gud"]

[Text] The force reduction talks in Vienna, the SALT II disarmament talks as well as medical consequences of a nuclear war are on the agenda of the next session of the Palme Commission to be held over the 7-8 February weekend at the Vienna Hilton Hotel. In addition to Olof Palme, chairman of the "Independent Commission for Disarmament and Security Issues" (ICDSI), former Secretaries of State Cyrus Vance (USA) and David Owen (Great Britain), among others, will participate in the meeting. Moscow will again be represented by commission member Georgiy Arbatov, Brezhnev's advisor on relations with Washington.

WIENER ZEITUNG ON MBFR'S CHANGES OF SUCCESS

AU291351 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 29 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] With the background of the change of government in the United States and the continuing tensions surrounding Poland, the 19 delegates from East and West will meet today at the Vienna Hofburg Palace after a 6-week winter break to resume the negotiations on forces reduction in central Europe.

The chances for this 23d round of the conference, which has been underway since October 1973, to bring at least a partial agreement must be judged rather skeptically in view of still unresolved basic issues.

The most essential controversial issue, in the West's view, is the problem of the data comparison that is to establish the exact balance of forces of the two pact systems in central Europe. NATO continues to doubt the official Eastern figures, which indicate an approximate parity of forces in the reduction area, and on the strength of its own records maintains that the Warsaw Pact has a numerical superiority of approximately 150,000 men. The Western demand to clear up these discrepancies has for years been one of the standard topics of the Vienna conference.

Prior to entering into definite agreements, NATO moreover wants to clarify the question of the form of accompanying measures that are to ensure the correct implementation and compliance with the agreements. The East in turn presented in the last round new, modified ideas about the envisaged two-step plan for the reduction of armed forces in central Europe. According to this proposal, 20,000 Soviet soldiers and 13,000 U.S. soldiers are to be withdrawn from central Europe in a first phase, with the unilateral 20,000 men withdrawal of the Soviets from the GDR to be recognized as an advance concession. At the same time, the other national contingents are to be "frozen" at their present strength and to be reduced by a certain percentage in a second phase.

BELGIUM

COOLS TO QUIT PS CHAIRMANSHIP, SPITAELS TO SUCCEED

LD021613 Brussels LE SOIR in French 28 Jan 81 p 2

[Jacques van Solinge report: "Andre Cools To Quit Socialist Party [PS] Chairmanship; Guy Spitaels is Candidate"]

[Excerpts] Andre Cools will not seek renewal of his mandate as PS chairman at the Namur congress, 22 February. He informed a PS Executive Committee delegation of his decision at the very moment when political journalists were choosing him by a very comfortable majority as "politician of the year" for 1980. At Mr Cools' request, Guy Spitaels, vice prime minister and minister of communications, has agreed to put forward his candidacy for the PS chairmanship. Mr Cools justifies his decision on the grounds of the accumulation of physical and nervous strain and fatigue following 10 years of political life at the highest level: vice prime minister from 1969 to 1972 and party chairman without a break since then. In fact there has been no lack of trials and conflicts throughout these 10 years.

On Monday afternoon PS Deputy Chairmen Leon Hurez and Herve Brouhon issued a communique stating that, accompanied by Irene Petry and Fernand Delmotte, they visited Chairman Cools, who was unable for health reasons to take part in the PS Executive Committee's weekly meeting.

"We learned," they say, "that while the PS chairman does not intend to vacate his post before 22 February, he is determined neither to seek nor accept renewal of his mandate as chairman."

"Having noted with regret this irrevocable decision and the contacts which Andre Cools held with Guy Spitaels prior to the latter's departure on a government mission to China, we believe that we should support a candidacy which the current vice prime minister has agreed to put forward with a view to securing the PS leadership. We see in this candidacy a desire to maintain the political options democratically decided on by the PS bodies since the Frameries congress."

PCI'S NAPOLITANO MEETS WITH PCB, SOCIALIST LEADERS

LD301145 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 27 Jan 81 pp 1, 16

[Arturo Barioli dispatch: "Napolitano's Talks With Belgian Communist and Socialist Parties"]

[Text] Brussels--PCI Directorate member Comrade Giorgio Napolitano met yesterday with Belgian Communist Party [PCB] Chairman Luis van Geyt. The conversation was also attended by Comrade Nestor Rotella, secretary of the PCI Federation in Belgium, and, on the PCB's behalf, by Politburo member Jan Debrouwere, National Secretary Susa Nudelhole and Central Committee member Jacques Moin.

The two delegations had a broad exchange of views on the situation in both countries and on both parties' policies, as well as on the international situation, and they noted broad agreement on the majority of the issues broached. In particular the Belgian comrades highlighted the great breadth of the movement headed by Socialist-led trade unions against the restrictive policy being pursued by the government and the acute nature of the economic problems assailing Belgium, including, for instance, the crisis in the Walloon iron and steel industry.

They also broadly illustrated the Belgian political forces' stances on the main international issues, on the Polish situation and on the issue of the NATO missiles to be deploved in Europe. With regard to this latte issue they stressed that in Belgium there is a strong current of opinion in support of subordinating any decision on the missiles' deployment to a real development of East-West negotiations on the subject and to the establishment of a so-called gray area in Europe.

For his part, Comrade Napolitano explained the characteristics of the Italian political situation and reported on the PCI's international initiatives, steadfastly inspired by Eurocommunist stances.

In the afternoon, Comrade Napolitano met at Belgian Socialist Party [PSI] headquarters with a delegation composed of Ernest Glinne, chairman of the Socialist group in the European Parliament, and Emy Spelkens and Etienne Godin of the PS Foreign Section. The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere and permitted a frank exchange of ideas on the issues at present of greatest concern to the two parties and on their respective stances.

There was discussion of the social tensions caused by the deterioration of the economic situation, of relations with the trade unions and of matters relating to the EEC and the international situation. The PS representatives confirmed their commitment to pressing for negotiations on the missiles that will halt the deployment of Soviet SS-20's and prevent the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in the NATO countries. They also explained the stance recently adopted by the PS on El Salvador and Latin America in opposition to the dictatorial regimes backed by the United States and the Christian Democratic Union.

During the meeting, emphasis was placed on the significance of the convergence that has recently emerged in the European Parliament between the Socialist group and the Italian Communists on the issue of the budget and on the Polish situation and it was agreed that more systematic relations between the parties would be useful. The PS Politburo issued a statement to this effect before the meeting with Comrade Napolitano.

PAPERS COMMENT ON REAGAN STATEMENTS, LEADERSHIP

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG

DW021135 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 31 Jan-1 Feb 81 p 4

[Commentary signed Schr.: "Patience With Reagan"]

[Text] The least that can be said about Ronald Reagan's first press conference is that it did not disappoint the expectations of those who consider the President predictable. He used the same language at the White House podium as he did a few months ago on the speaker's rostrum during the election campaign. Hardly anything else could have been expected anyway. The transformation of an election program into a government program is a gradual process which takes at least half a year. The concepts need to be examined for their expediency. During that period, a President is entitled to having his mistakes treated with forbearance, at any rate, in American eyes. It is not so definite whether the Soviets and the Europeans are prepared to muster the same patience.

For the time being, a certain speechlessness seems to prevail in the European capitals and in Moscow. Reagan employed a language unheard for quite some time. The ideological undertones are reminiscent of the fifties. That the Soviet Union seeks to enforce the "world revolution" with all the means at its disposal had ceased to be a topic of international discussion. Worlds seem to separate Reagan from Helmut Schmidt's demand for a "strategic balance." The likewise precalculated difficulties with the European allies in general and with Bonn in particular are bound to come soon. By the same token, the Soviet leaders cannot take Reagan's utterances as an invitation to another dialogue of the superpowers.

By his verbal act of strength, Reagan definitely has not facilitated the dialogue with Moscow, but neither has he completely cut it off. His offer of new arms control talks will be carefully read by the Russians, if they intend to prevent him from increasing America's nuclear arms arsenal to introduce into negotiations the new arms developments with which he has threatened.

DIE WELT Commentator

DW021328 Bonn DIE WELT in German 31 Jan 81 p 6

[Commentary signed M.W.: "Leadership Again"]

[Text] What free world statesman in the past decade has said so clearly that the Soviet Union strives for world revolution and world predominance, that it claims the "right" for itself to lie and to commit every crime and that detente policy has therefore remained a one-way street on which Moscow strives for its aims of violence?

President Reagan said it now. One cannot doubt his decision not to tolerate these activities any longer but to resist them. His will to fight international terrorism, and Soviet complicity, instead of wooing terrorist organizations as liberation movements is credible and striking.

For the pacifists, pussyfooters and pusillanimous in the politics of the Western world, this determination of the new American leadership is irritating and probably also alarming. They face the problem of whether to deny following America or to change their way of thinking.

If Europe does not follow the United States on the new course, it will be exposed to Soviet ambitions. Following, not in the sense of obedience but in the sense of community, does not mean confrontation, but a liberal way of standing one's ground; not the danger of war, but safeguarding peace.

Where the West's tendency to be seduced has been so far inviting Moscow's policy of violence, Reagan is now offering leadership. That is a chance and not a risk.

IRAN DEMANDING DELIVERY OF MISSILE-LAUNCHING SHIPS

LD030828 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Following France's delivery of four Mirage planes to Iraq, Iran is now demanding the delivery of three missile-launching ships purchased from France by the Tehran government. The missile-launching ships have been blocked in Cherbourg for nearly a year as a result of the economic sanctions adopted by the European countries after the hostages were taken at the American Embassy.

FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH PLO OFFICIAL

NC022057 Paris AFP in English 2028 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 2 Feb (AFP)--Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization's (PLO) Political Office, said here today after talks with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet that he was extremely hopeful that planned French initiatives on the Palestinian problem would be successful.

Mr Qaddumi said that Mr Francois-Poncet told him that "France would continue to work as a friendly country with the aim of helping peace."

The PLO official said that Europe was being asked to "recognize the PLO as the only representative of the Palestinian people and the right of that people to establish an independent country."

Mr Qaddumi said that the French foreign minister told him that he would be having talks on the Palestinian issue soon with the new U.S. administration. However, Mr Qaddumi said that the new American administration "was rejecting all dialogue with the PLO, accusing it of being a terrorist organization."

Mr Qaddumi reported that the talks with Mr Francois-Poncet concerned decisons by the recent Islamic summit meeting at At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, to apply pressures against the United States and European nations that support Israel. The PLO aide said that the "oil weapon" would figure among the pressures used in the Islamic program. He added that France was "not on the list" of countries against which such pressures would be applied.

GISCARD SET TO VISIT POLAND AT END OF MARCH

LD021730 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Valery Giscard d'Estaing will pay an official visit to Poland at the end of March and the beginning of April. This gap in the engagements of the president of the Republic and the Polish leader was filled during the audience which the head of state granted to the Polish ambassador to Paris last week.

LE MONDE WEIGHS SIGNIFICANCE OF ISLAMIC SUMMIT

LD021443 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Limits of the Islamic Consensus"]

[Text The At-Ta'if Islamic summit was attended by many states with differing interests and could not, therefore, give them all satisfaction. As far as Saudi Arabia, the host country, is concerned, the meeting was undoubtedly very positive. The feat of having more than 20 resolutions adopted by the heads of state, or their representatives, from 38 African, Asian and Near East countries is bound to enhance the reputation of Riyadh's ruling family.

Saudi Arabia's political and, above all, financial influence was a determining factor in the adoption of the resolutions on the Israeli-Arab conflict. These documents challenge Security Council resolution 242 and consecrate recognition of the PLO as "the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative" empowered to "establish an independent state in Palestine," and, above all, the resolutions list an impressive number of measures and sanctions aimed at forcing the international community to resist the Jewish state's "rampant expansionism."

However, it is the very abundance and gravity of the threats made which arouse skepticism. For instance, it is difficult to imagine Saudi Arabia using its oil as a political weapon and running the risk of a confrontation with the United States--mentioned as a target in the At-Ta'if resolutions--with which it is intimately connected in all spheres. It is also doubtful that the African and Asian countries, far removed from the theater of operations, will supply military aid to the warring Arabs and strictly impose the boycott decreed on firms doing business with Israel. Will Turkey, a member of the Islamic conference, break off its diplomatic and trade relations with the Jewish state?

Furthermore, how can the coordination measures be implemented when the Arab countries themselves seem so irremediably divided? Despite considerable efforts, Saudi diplomacy has failed to reconcile the enemy brothers. The handshake between King Hassan II of Morocco and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid at the foot of the Ka'bah in Mecca merely aroused a dream which quickly vanished. Syria and Jordan are more inclined to fight each other than to join together against Israel. Iraq, completely absorbed by its conflict with Iran, has named the Damascus regime another enemy to be cut down. President al-Asad, on the one hand, and King Husayn and President Saddam Husayn, on the other, obstinately refused to speak to each other throughout the At-Ta'if summit.

Despite the fact that the PLO's ideas triumphed at the conference, Yasir 'Arafat's organization distrusts all its Arab partners which, usually, only pay lipservice to supporting it. Relations between the Fedayeen organization and Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia are equivocal, difficult or tense in turn and are openly bad with President Sarkis' Lebanon. The PLO, however, enjoys two considerable advantages: its popularity among the Arab masses and the common interest which all the "fraternal" countries have in "ridding themselves" of the Palestinians by encouraging the creation of their own state on the West Bank and in Gaza. However, the results are not completely negative. In At-Ta'if, the Muslim world demonstrated a desire to develop cooperation based on common feelings, cultural characteristics and economic interests. The world community, therefore, would be wrong to underestimate the importance which this new international gathering could have.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN PARIS

LD021449 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Jan 81 p 6

[Text] Wednesday, 28 January, the first day of [Brazilian] President Joao Figueiredo's 5-day official visit to France, was marked by an initial one-on-one meeting with Giscard d'Estaing on economic and energy problems.

The two presidents demonstrated a "common will" to reduce their energy dependence and to develop cooperation in this sphere, said Jacques Blot, assistant spokesman for the Presidency of the Republic. He specified that coal, hydroelectric power and the biomass (carburol) were the preferential sectors.

In a welcoming speech delivered at Orly Airport, Giscard d'Estaing stressed that Brazil is "a great country" whose name is "synonymous with eagerness, determination and confidence." It is, he added, "one of the world's hopes." For his part, General Figueiredo welcomed the development of relations and cooperation between Brazil and France and expressed the hope that this visit might give them a "new boost." The two presidents on Thursday were to have a second meeting during which they were to discuss international issues, notably the consequences of President Reagan's election, the crisis situation in the world and international economic negotiations, particularly the development of relations between the developed and developing countries.

In addition, General Figueiredo and his planning, finance, mines and energy ministers were to have talks at National Council of French Employers headquarters. The holders of the economic portfolios also will have a meeting with their French counterparts and numerous industrialists and businessmen interested in Brazil's development. In addition, the Brazilian foreign minister will be received by Jean Francois-Poncet.

Major Energy Deals Signed

LD021403 Paris LE MONDE in French 1-2 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] [Brazilian President] General Figueiredo, who ends his visit to France with a visit to the nuclear installations near Orange on Sunday, 1 February, expressed on Friday, 30 January, satisfaction at the concrete results and spirit of his visit. Planning Minister Neto, who was due to visit the FRG on Saturday, 31 January, was equally optimistic. The signing of 10 agreements totaling around F4 billion (some being covered by the F1.8 billion draft financial agreement signed Thursday) certainly illustrates the scope of the revival of French-Brazilian cooperation which has been rather stagnant over the past 10 years.

The communique published Friday specifies that the agreements relate essentially to the energy sphere, transporation and electronics. Regarding prospects, the communique mentions oil prospecting, coal and coal gasification and alternative fuels. The Brazilian press reports a positive "euphoria" in the ranks of the Brazilian delegation which is expected in Lisbon on Monday.

At the Industry Ministry in Paris on Friday, 30 January, French industrialists and representatives from Brazilian companies signed a series of contracts and letters of intent, mainly in the energy sector.

The French Metallurgical Enterprise Company and the Industrial Enterprise Union obtained an order for two semisubmersible platforms for the Petrobras oil company. The contract is worth F500 million. A letter of intent was given on the purchase of two additional platforms. The Empain-Schneider group's France-Dunkerque Company received an order for two chemical bulk carriers for Petrobras. The contract is worth F400 million. This guarantees 6 months' work for the Dunkerque shipyard.

Firm orders thus amount to F900 million. However, several letters of intent were also signed: The Porto-Alegre Electricity Company with Alsthom-Atlantique for a 535-megawatt thermal unit ($150 million), the Integral Gas Company [Societe Gaz Integral] (of the Creusot-Loire group) for the construction of a coal gasfification unit (the French share amounting to $12 million), the French National Coal Board for preliminary studies for the development of the Uri coal mine.

Finally, letters of intent are shortly to be signed--once financing questions have been settled--by the General Electricity Company (CGE] and Alsthom-Atlantique for the supply and installation of equipment for the Nilo-Pecanha and Santa Branca hydroelectric power stations (a $160 million plan in which the French share is $40 million), and the CGE and Alsthom-Atlantique are to enter negotiations by mutual agreement for a hydroelectric power station in Corumba.

If all these letters of intent are followed through, the total value of these contracts will be nearly F4 billion. France and Brazil also signed a draft intergovernmental agreement on technological and industrial cooperation in the coal sector and a letter of intent on the exchange of information on alternative fuels. Finally, negotiations apparently are well advanced in the nuclear sector.

FRANCE-SOIR NOTES REAGAN'S BURIAL OF DETENTE

LD021305 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 1-2 Feb 81 pp 1,5

[Benoit Rayski editorial: "The Late detente..."]

[Text] You probably are familiar with this notice which used to appear in many stores: "Credit is dead: Bad debtors killed it."

This is more or less what Ronald Reagan has just said about detente, which he described as a "one-way street" used by the Soviets to "commit any crime, to lie or to cheat." This was, therefore, a funeral oration which was not accompanied by any kind of sorrow for the departed, buried without flowers or wreaths.

This categorical condemnation without right of appeal contrasts strikingly with the farewell to detente expressed by Valery Giscard d'Estaing during his recent television speech. Indeed, he said he preferred the notion of "stabilization" to the word "detente." This is a concept which certainly requires explanation since it is as yet difficult to see to what borders it would be applied and whether it does or does not take the Soviet Union's recent acquisitions into account.

The violence of Reagan's anti-Soviet attack also contrasted with the President of the Republic's remarks stressing the virtues of "restraint" and a "sense of responsibility" (ideas clearly shared by West German Chancellor Schmidt who, taking account of a geographical position very idfferent from that of France, yesterday rejected any desire for confrontation with the USSR).

Valery Giscard d'Estaing gave abundant proof of restraint in talking about one burning issue: Poland. Indeed, the emphasis with which he recalled that country's geopolitical situation was noted, not only in Paris or Warsaw, but also in Moscow where those remarks were widely quoted. Recalling the fact that Poland is part of, or surrounded by, the communist bloc constitutes a wise and cautious remark when addressed to the Poles: "Do not go too far because you would spark off a Soviet intervention...." However, this exhortation has a serious disadvantage since it is also deciphered in the following way by the Soviet Union: "Poland is with you and we [apparent line drop].

Of course, this is not a simple debate. Should we make loud statements--irresponsible statements, Valery Giscard d'Estaing would say--urging the Polish people to sweep away the communist system, while knowing that nothing would be done to help them the day the Soviet tanks came to crush them.

Should we, on the the other hand, preach calm, caution and even resignation at the risk of encouraging the Soviet Union's claim to a right of inspection, oppression and punishment over a country which is not--it would be unjust and ridiculous to accept that it is--doomed by some too readily accepted fatality to eternal subservience.

This is food for thought, and it has to be admitted that the problem is not easy. However, there may be another approach which would avoid some traps. Instead of constantly telling the Poles: "Don't do anything because we will do nothing foryou." We could address the Soviet Union and it alone, indicating, bluntly if necessary, "Don't lay a finger on Poland because we would react." Yes, but how would we react? Deterrence consists precisely, and in this case too, in not saying how.

We also could remind the Soviet Union--this would at least have the advantage of worrying and curbing it--that we in no way regard its domination over Poland and the other people's democracies as legitimate and established.

Moreover, this idea is outlined in a document drawn up by Richard Allen, Reagan's foreign policy adviser, which says that the Soviet acquisitions in East Europe should not be accepted as "a permanent historical fact."

The history which has seen Tito's Yugoslavia escape from the Soviet grasp (in the middle of the cold war and without any intervention by the USSR), China standing up to Moscow (without the Soviet Union being able to stop it from doing so), and the history which has seen pro-American regimes in Indochina or Iran collapse is not written once and for all in one way or another. For when the earth quakes, and it is quaking in Poland, you have to accept the shock waves.

LIBERIAN ENVOY STRESSES NEED FOR FINANCIAL AID

AB301455 Paris AFP in English 1438 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Paris, 30 Jan (AFP)--Liberia needs financial help and is seeking aid from those who might give some, be it the United States or Libya, the west African states's new ambassador to France, Prince N.A. Browne said here.

Mr Browne, who is the first ambassador to be named since the coup d'etat in Liberia last April, was speaking after presenting his credentials to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing yesterday.

The new rulers inherited debts of 700 million dollars, Mr Browne said. He added that assassinated President William Tolbert, during his eight years in power, had appropriated 800 million dollars, the ambassador added.

The ambassador said that by the first anniversary of the coup there would be no more political prisoners in Liberian prisons. He put the number of political prisoners held at less than 100.

CHIRAC ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

NC031056 Paris AFP in English 1044 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 3 Feb (AFP)--Former French Premier Jacques Chirac, 48--nicknamed "the bulldozer" by the late President Georges Pompidou--today announced that he will stand as a candidate in the presidential elections next April.

LAUNCHING OF ARIANE MISSILE SET FOR JUNE

NC020841 Paris AFP in English 2 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 2 Feb (AFP)--The next launching of the European missile Ariane has been set for late June, it was announced today by the European Space Agency (ESA) and the French National Centre for Space Studies (CNES).

The second launching of the missile last May 23 aborted shortly after blast-off. According to the CNES the failure has now been clearly "identified" as due to unstable combustion in one of the four motors--an official confirmation of earlier speculation.

The fault was localized in the fuel injectors in the missile's first stage, the CNES indicated. The injectors are now being modified to withstand the violent stress of take-off, though it is not known exactly when the work will be completed.

Ariane was scheduled to put two satellites into orbit at the June launching, one of them the European meteorological satellite, Meteostat. Thereafter, a fourth and final trial launching will take place in October, before the missile becomes fully operational on a commercial basis. If all goes well, there will be five launchings next year--roughly one every two months.

PCF'S GREMETZ CRITICIZES GISCARD'S POLICIES

LD280917 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 23 Jan 81 p 9

[Text] Following the meeting of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Commission at which Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet made a speech, Maxime Gremetz, secretary of the PCF Central Committee and deputy for La Somme, made this statement:

As could be foreseen, the foreign minister has attempted to justify the pernicious policy of Giscard d'Estaing in Africa, confirming fully that this is determined by the interests of the multinational companies based in France and the desire to use all means to oppose the peoples' liberation movement.

Now that Libya and Chad, in accordance with the Lagos agreements, believe that the project to unite the two countries may not take place before consultations between the two peoples, the Giscard government is using every pretext to impose on the African peoples a reinforced military presence on the continent. He then wishes to create the best possible conditions for the pursuit of unwarranted interference in the affairs of Chad, including military intervention. After there already have been numerous instances of interference on this continent, Giscard wishes to adopt a big stick policy, the attitude of French imperialism is that of Africa's policeman.

This dangerous policy turns its back on genuine cooperation at a time when a new economic order is being established, for which the communists are fighting, and yet it is not only the African peoples' interests but our own interests that are involved.

Regarding Europe, the minister thought it right to reaffirm the government's intention not to give way on the budgetary decision made by the European Parliament, under the authority of Simone Veil, who headed the UDF list at the European elections and was voted for by the RPR, UDF and PS deputies. A fine example of the tripartite consensus! In fact, all this reveals and illustrates once again the extreme duplicity of Giscard's government, which in fact acted to extend the powers of the European Parliament. It was Giscard himself who in 1975 proposed legislation which aimed to increase the budgetary jurisdiction of the European Parliament. It is the French Government which is militating actively for a common foreign policy in the EEC and which has, in addition, yielded to pressure from Britain over the repayment of FR4 billion.

Finally, it is Giscard's government which is collaborating in launching a common policy on arms production.

Because he is now engaged in an election campaign, he is feigning opposition to the European Parliament. He is shouting louder than ever since he intends to give up the fight after the election, just as he already has done in the case of Britain. In effect, he believes in confronting public opinion and he seeks to camouflage his abandonemnt of sovereignty by attempting to appear as the defender of national independence, while the facts show that he is nothing of the sort. The Communist Party will fight such a policy vigorously. Its representatives in the European Parliament are adamantly defending and will continue to defend our national sovereignty and our country's freedom of decision. By doing this, they are defending the interests of France as well as of the workers, with whose support they will continue resolutely along this line.

TRADE UNION SET TO SEND EQUIPMENT TO POLAND

LD262026 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Force Ouvriere [trade union] wants to send six tons of equipment to the Polish Solidarity trade unionists. Two trucks already have been loaded and they are awaiting entry visas.

LE MONDE VIEWS OUTCOME OF GISCARD TRIP TO ROME

LD271453 Paris LE MONDE in French 25-26 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Detente and Differences of Opinion Between Rome and Paris"]

[Text] Cordiality, friendship, solidarity--these, Mr Giscard d'Estaing said at the end of his official working visit to Rome on Friday, 23 January, should be the key words in French-Italian cooperation which is based on "very convergent interests." These warm words and the importance attached by the Elysee to this new French-Italian summit do not stem only from the diplomatic amiability which exists on such occasions but also reflect an intention to allay the fears and irritation which some attitudes had aroused in Rome. Didn't President Pertini himself--well-known, it is true, for his frankness-go so far as to refer to "French arrogance?"

The Italians were, in particular, afraid of seeing the French give too systematic a preference to their relations with Bonn within the European Community, at the expense of French-Italian relations. Above all, there was a feeling that Paris was seeking, in the various international meetings (such as the one attended by the Americans, British, Germans and French in Guadeloupe in January 1979), to exclude its Italian partner from the group of "great powers." That is why Rome is now noting with satisfaction Mr Giscard d'Estaing's assurance that no new limited international conference will be organized before the meeting between the seven most highly industrialized countries in Ottawa next July.

In another sphere in which France has treated Italy in rather a cavalier fashion, the results of Mr Giscard d'Estaing's visit are less conclusive: relations with Tripoli. Owing to Libyan enterprises in Africa, Paris recently expressed the hope that Mr al-Qadhdhafi might not be officially received in Italy (or, moreover, in the FRG). The approach aroused justifiable surprise and it does not seem that the French received the assurances for which they had hoped in this respect or, more generally, an Italian pledge in favor of a hardline policy toward Libya. There are too many historical ties and commercial interests between the two countries for the Rome government to be overanxious to follow the French recommendations.

As for French-Italian cooperation in the struggle against terrorism, Mr Giscard d'Estaing told the press that it was being pursued in the closest possible way between the competent bodies in the two countries, respecting current legislation. This detail suggests that the main Italian grievance against France in this sphere--the restrictions imposed by the French magistrates on the extradition of Italian terrorists--has not given rise to a new interpretation of the extradition agreements.

On European issues, the two sides expressed the wish to see the common agricultural policy make new progress and, according to Prime Minister Forlani, expressed "extremely similar" viewpoints on community problems. This seems to indicate that there was no detailed examination of the budgetary quarrel in which the two capitals have considerably different stances, since Rome approves of the new budget which Paris rejects. However, in this as in other spheres, Mr Giscard d'Estaing's aim was not so much to change the content of French-Italian cooperation as to ease and improve its atmosphere somewhat.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 4-DAY VISIT

LD012112 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo has arrived in Lisbon on an official 4-day visit. The president's flight landed at 1647. President Figueiredo is accompanied by his wife and a retinue of over 100. The Brazilian president was met at Lisbon airport by President Ramalho Eanes and wife, Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao and other officials.

Here are the Brazilian president's first words on setting foot in Portugal:

[Begin recording] Still under the emotion of my arrival in this country, I greet the valorous Portuguese people. With my words and my presence I am conveying, on behalf of all Brazilians, a message of profound friendship to this friendly and fraternal people.

To Brazilians this is a festive day, for today we are in Portugal. Brazilians and Portuguese are fraternally united by centuries of a shared existence. By their common [words indistinct] commitment to the cause of progress, freedom and peace.

Through their courage and hard work the people of this country have forged links that firmly unite our two nations across the ocean. These links of history and of fraternal coexistence also provide us with an excellent opportunity and a challenge--the opportunity and challenge of continuing with resolve and renewed creativity along the path of strengthening our relations and of carrying on the struggle for the realization of the aspirations of our peoples.

We need not look for explanations for the feelings that strongly characterize the ties that unite us; they are born and develop naturally and spontaneously, and in a situation of international crisis, when increasing obstacles are being raised to the harmonious coexistence of the peoples, our mutual affection, cordiality and respect become all the more valuable and exemplary.

Within the next few days I will be looking for new fields of common interest and understanding. Furthermore, I will seek to share in the life of the noble Portuguese people, to listen to their voices and to their hearts. This is the spirit that brings me to Portugal.

Long live Portugal! Long live Brazil! [end recording]

President Joao Figueiredo's visit may mark the end of a certain aloofness that has characterized the relations between the two countries since the days of the Marcelo Caetano regime, when Brazil was beginning its economic penetration in Africa, especially in the then Portuguese colonies. Because of this they rejected Marcelo Caetano's aim of setting up a federation with the Portuguese-ruled African territories, and made this rejection clear at the United Nations.

The political situation in Portugal after 25 April 1974 was not to the liking of the Brazilian Government, as evidenced by the fact that the then President Geisel did not come to Portugal when he visited France in 1976. An added difficulty further hindered the improvement of relations: the Brazilian Government does not regard Portugal as having any special role in its relations with our former colonies. Brazil says that it has no need for middlemen, and only now has Brazil decided that conditions exist for turning a new page in relations between the two countries.

During his stay in Portugal, Joao Baptista de Figueiredo will sign several cooperation agreements with the Portuguese authorities, particularly in the economic, industrial and tourist spheres.

Figueiredo will hold talks with Ramalho Eanes and Pinto Balsemao, address the Assembly of the Republic, and will visit the city of Oporto on the last day of his visit. During the latter he will be accompanied by President Ramalho Eanes.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

LD301448 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Portugal's new Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira has said that since the country is not yet a member of the European Economic Community, it's stand does not have to coincide with that of the EEC member countries although it is very important to take their stand into account. Nor, for that matter, he said in an interview with Lisbon's daily DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, do we have to take a position which is closer to the United States than any other country.

In his first newspaper interview since taking office, the Portuguese foreign minister, after analyzing high-priority matters in his portfolio, such as EEC membership, relations with the United States, the East Timor issue and cooperation with former African colonies, went on to comment on relations with the Soviet Union in light of developments that took place during the term of office of the preceding administration. He said: Perhaps we had an ideological conflict with communist expansionism but we are not in direct conflict with this or that country. In cases where there are generalized actions which in our view are justified as, for instance, the worldwide reaction against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, Goncalves Pereira pointed out, it is possible that we would go along with Western moves as long as we feel that they are productive.

The foreign minister, who is a specialist in international law, then made some observations on the release of the 52 U.S. hostages before going on to dwell on the outcome of the parliamentary and presidential elections in his country. He said he visualized a world closer to social democracy.

PRESIDENT EANES SWEARS IN TWO MORE OFFICIALS

LD302354 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] President of the republic General Ramalho Eanes today swore in 2 more members of the seventh constitutional government, thus bringing to 59 the number of members in the second cabinet of the Democratic Alliance. The head of state swore in Leonardo Mathias as secretary of state for foreign affairs and Maria de Lurdes Ferreira as under secretary of state for the budget.

LABOR CONFEDERATION ELECTS NEW SECRETARIAT

LD021524 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The congress of the General Confederation of Labor [UGT] closed in Lisbon yesterday with the election of its new secretariat. There was a single list of candidates resulting from the consensus between the trade unionists of the Socialist and Social Democratic parties.

Social Democrat Miguel Pacheco and Socialist Jose Manuel Torres Couto were reelected president and secretary general of the UGT, respectively. The latter, in his concluding speech, stressed that the differences of views that had emerged in the course of the congress provided the best proof of the UGT's internal democracy. He added that the government and the employers will have to reckon with the UGT as a conscientious social partner who will not give in a single inch in the defense of the workers' interests.

One of the motions passed by the congress issued a challenge to the General Federation of Portuguese Workers/National Intersindical to accept trade union elections.

KING JUAN CARLOS POSTPONES VISIT TO U.S.

LD021806 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] According to the Diplomatic Information Office, the trip to the United States which the king and queen of Spain were scheduled to make from 9 to 17 February has been postponed. In connection with this postponement, the king has sent a personal message to the U.S. President. The trip will be made at a later date to be agreed upon in the near future with the U.S. Government.

PCE DENIES RECEIVING FINANCIAL AID FROM CCP

LD021153 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 28 Jan 81 p 15

[Text] The PCE press office stated in a note issued yesterday that it is not receiving financial aid of any kind from the CCP. It states in the document that, in light of the report published in a national weekly dated 1 February under the heading "The PCE's Chinese Millions," "we deem ourselves obliged to state clearly that its contents do not correspond to the truth."

"We do not know," the PCE continues, "what the 'Madrid journalistic and financial circles' are from which the inaccurate information disseminated is said to be 'confirmed,' but we find ourselves obliged," the note adds, "to warn of the indubitable lack of reliability of the alleged informants in this specific instance."

"The PCE's political and ideological independence corresponds very precisely," the document continues, "to its financial independence, since the PCE's sources of finance are no other than the income from subscriptions, donations from party members and supporters, fundraising festivals and campaigns and a respectable percentage of the incomes of party members with public posts, as well as the official aid provided by the state for the legal political parties."

SPOKESMAN DENIES LANDING OF FIVE MORE PLANES

NC021213 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] The government spokesman has denied that another five airplanes have landed at Larnaca airport apart from the six Jordanian planes which were given permission to land for refueling.

NEWSPAPERS CRITICIZE INVOLVEMENT IN IRAN-IRAQ WAR

KHARAVYI Article

NC031015 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 3 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] In spite of the French Foreign Ministry's official statement that four military airplanes of the Mirage-I type arrived at Larnaca airport last Saturday and then headed for Iraq, the government spokesman yesterday reiterated last Saturday's official statement that "the Cyprus Government had given permission for the temporary stationing at Larnaca airport of six Jordanian aircraft for refueling purposes." The government spokesman denied that another six "Jordanian" airplanes had lanced at Larnaca airport last Sunday destined for Iraq.

Replying to a question as to whether the responsible authorities of the republic knew that the six airplanes, which had landed at the airport, were not "Jordanian" but French "Mirages," the government spokesman confined himself to saying that in this instance "the usual procedure had been followed," letting it be understood that they were usual landings not connected with the Iraq-Iran war. However, the draconian security measures, which had been taken in the entire vicinity of Larnaca airport with heavily armed forces from the mechanized unit ready for immediate action, lead to the conclusion that the government knew both the type of planes and their true destination.

In any case, the use of Larnaca airport for the despatch of the French military planes to Iraq, which is in a state of war with Iran, has caused strong reaction and great uneasiness in political circles. Cypriot public opinion disapproves of the slightest indirect involvement of Cyprus' in the Iraq-Iran war, because such an involvement not only conflicts with Cypriot nonaligned and pacific policy but could also provoke strong reaction by the friendly Arab countries which support the Cypriot struggle for a peaceful, permanent and equitable solution of the Cyprus problem.

It seems that the Cyprus Government has also realized this danger and, as we have learned, has hastened through Foreign Minister Rolandhis to explain to the Syrian ambassador here the circumstances under which permission was granted for the landing of the French "Mirages" at Larnaca airport. These explanations have already been conveyed to both Syria's foreign minister and to President Hafiz al-Asad. We were given to understand that other Arab and nonaligned countries will also be briefed in this connection.

O AGON Report

NC030901 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 3 Feb 81 p 1

[The "My Opinion" column by the observer: "A Most Unfortunate Act"]

[Text] The Cyprus Government's act of granting facilities to Iraq so that it could take delivery of military planes which that country can surely use in the war it is waging against Iran constitutes a clear deviation from the principles of nonalignment.

We are afraid that this act of the Cypriot authorities will probably cause very unpleasant reactions against Cyprus on Iran's part and perhaps on the part of other people, and will create very unfavorable impressions concerning the foreign policy Cyprus follows.

Cyprus must not only appear or say that it follows a nonaligned policy, it must implement a truly independent policy. But, unfortunately, our stance on the Afghanistan issue in the past and on the issue of the current war between Iran and Iraq shake trust and create doubts both abroad and internally regarding the sincerity with which the Cypriot Government exercises its nonaligned policy.

Consequently, the government's act of permitting the use of Cypriot soil as a transit station for the delivery of military supplies to Iraq has been most unfortunate, to say the least.

Currently, two nonaligned countries, Iraq and Iran, are waging a tough, long and merciless war. This war is a tragedy for both countries. Thousands of people are being killed on the battlefronts and the economic and other destruction caused by the war runs into billions.

We are not examining who began this slaughter, who is the victim and who the victimizer, who the guilty and who the innocent.

Right now, however, Iraq is acting as a conqueror. It is forcibly occupying Iranian soil and will not return it unless its terms are accepted. Many people see it as the aggressor who has occupied and will not depart, more or less as Turkey is doing in Cyprus.

What should Cyprus' stance have been in this mutual slaughter of two countries that belong to the nonaligned camp?

Cyprus should have played the role of the fire extinguisher. Even with its little power, it should have contributed, in cooperation with other nonaligned countries, to the termination of the two countries' hardships. Strict neutrality should have governed our entire stance. Any act that could have tended to create the impression that Cyprus supports one or the other belligerent should have been avoided.

Unfortunately, we did not avoid getting involved. We granted facilities to one of the belligerents. We allowed the landing of French military planes on Cypriot soil which then were taken by the Iraqis, naturally to be channeled to the battlefields.

This position cannot be fair. This policy cannot agree with the principles of the nonaligned world nor can it bring anything positive to Cyprus.

The government shoud not have become involved in any way in the shocking tragedy of the two countries. It should not have played with fire so that we might avoid burning our hands. Unfortunately, it became involved and exposed itself.

Naturally, the viewpoint exists that the government unwittingly found itself involved. It was deceived by some people. This is not a serious excuse. The responsible people should have been all eyes. Nobody will now believe that the government was deceived. After all, it is not serious for a government to claim that it was deceived.

However, regardless of what has happened the truth is: Currently Cyprus appears to be aiding Iraq, even though in an indirect way, and to be offending Iran, and this will not pass unobserved by some people.

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU TO VISIT BONN 12-14 FEB

NC031030 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Today it was officially announced in Nicosia that President Kiprianou will visit Bonn on Thursday, 12 February, for talks with FRG Chancellor Schmidt. The meeting between President Kiprianou and the FRG chancellor will take place on Friday 13 February. During his visit, the president will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Rolandhis. Mr Kiprianou will return to Cyprus on 14 February.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CSSR

NC301808 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Today, Cyprus and CSSR signed a trade protocol at the Commerce Ministry; the protocol will cover trade exchanges between the two countries in 1981. Commerce Minister Kittis signed on behalf of Cyprus and Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Jakubik signed on behalf of Czechoslovakia.

Addressing the Czechoslovak official, Mr Kittis said that in view of the fact that prospects for international trade are rather unfavorable, trade protocols, such as today's protocol, are valuable. Mr Kittis accepted an invitation from Mr Jakubik to visit Czechoslovakia. Mr Jakubik said the trade protocol is another step toward further improvement of the already good relations between Cyprus and Czechoslovakia.

After the signing of the trade protocol, Finance Minister Avxendiou and Mr Jakubik exchanged letters referring to the better utilization of credit facilities provided by Czechoslovakia to Cyprus in accordance with the provisions of the existing agreement between the two countries. Mr Avxendiou thanked the CSSR for its support and friendship and said that both the trade protocol and the exchange of letters constitute another proof of the friendly ties between the two countries.

SPOKESMAN DENIES FINANCE MINISTER TO BE REPLACED

NC021220 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] The government spokesman said today there is not going to be any reshuffle of the government nor any replacement of the minister of finance. He added that the minister of finance has the full confidence of the president.

MIKHAILIDHIS COMMENTS ON INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

NC311850 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Speaking at today's meeting of party cadres, New Democratic Front Chairman Mikhailidhis stressed that in order to save the intercommunal dialogue, the government must demand the Turkish side negotiate substantively on the four subjects included in the agenda. The complication of the negotiations, Mikhailidhis added, not only will lead to a deadlock but will also help the Turkish side cover up the true reason progress has not been achieved, which is that it has refused to speak substantively on the territorial and constitutional issues.

Mikhailidhis further stressed that there is no economic embargo against the Turkish Cypriots but a political protection of our rights as a UN member state that is experiencing the consequences of occupation by Turkish troops. The lifting of the political embargo, he added, would mean the upgrading of Denktas' administration with our own consent.

PAPER BLAMES WEST'S 'COLD WAR STANCE' FOR DEADLOCK

NC020940 Nicosia ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 2 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Positions of the West and Cyprus"]

[Excerpts] The people of Cyprus are conscious of some true facts which are connected with their future as a people and as a state. For example, they are conscious of the fact that Turkish intransigence is impeding a fair, viable and acceptable Cyprus solution. Moreover, they are conscious of the fact that this intransigence is directly or indirectly condoned by the West which has recently shamelessly displayed favor for the aggressor. The people of Cyprus know that if Turkey's Western allies ever decide to point out to Turkey that it is high time it align itself with the international principles and declarations to which the West is faithful and devoted, the Cyprus problem would be resolved overnight.

However, the West does not do so. It appears to be determined to sacrifice principles and values for the sake of cheap expediencies. At the same time it mobilizes its local facilities to make propaganda for solutions which have no connection with the substance of the Cyprus problem or with the principles and values which the West has been boastfully declaring.

It is, of course, a fact that the intercommunal dialogue is in a de facto deadlock. And the people know this just as they know that it is ridiculous to accuse the government of being responsible for the deadlock. The truth is one: The dialogue does not progress because Turkey's allies do not pressure Turkey to proceed toward an honest solution. Moreover, Turkish intransigence is encouraged by the positions of some parties which are devoted to the West and which have been talking about mistakes [committed by the government]. But the sacrificing of the West's principles and values for the sake of cheap expediencies--a phenomenon which has been introduced into our political affairs as well--has been officially expressed since President Reagan's takeover at the White House.

At his first press conference he declared, in a few words, a cold war. This is clear and undeniable evidence that the West places the solution of the Cyprus problem (just as it wishes to) within the framework of cold war relations with the East. This means that the goal is the abolition of the nonalignment of the Cyprus state. However, the shield of Cyprus' independence in the international field is within the camp of the nonaligned countries. Irrespective of how much this camp is being scoffed at by various circles, the nonaligned camp has proved by deeds its determination to defend the independence and the nonalignment of the Cyprus state. And this is so because it is well known that Cyprus' cause is their cause as well, otherwise all the nonaligned states would live under a state of threat.

DENKTAS SAYS TURKS CAN'T RECOGNIZE GOVERNMENT

TA021003 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said the fact that the leader of the Greek Cypriot community, Kiprianou, continues to portray to the world the illegal Greek Cypriot administration established through the force of arms as the Government of Cyprus proves that the policy envisaged in the Akritas plan has not been abandoned. In a statement today in connection with Kiprianou's recent anti-Turkey and anti-Turkish Cypriot statements, Denktas said the illegal administration established under the so-called title of Government of Cyprus is a bloody fait accompli that will never be endorsed by the Turkish Cypriot community.

Noting that the Greek Cypriot side has been obstructing the formation of a committee to deal with the missing persons issue, Denktas said: We are in a position to prove this. Replying to Kiprianou's remark that all refugees will return to their homes, Denktas said the issue of the return of refugees to their homes is not being discussed at the intercommunal talks and that Kiprianou is deceiving himself as well as the Greek Cypriot community.

I KATHIMERINI: NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE ON U.S. BASES

NC021008 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 2 Feb 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] U.S. persistence in not accepting the most basic of the Greek positions on the bases is delaying the beginning of substantive negotiations and reducing the Greek-U.S. dialogue to a comparison of differences on either side. This has emerged from the meetings held to date between the two sides, especially as a result of the United States' refusal to commit itself to a guarantee of balance of forces in the area.

Given these facts of Greek-U.S. differences and the lack of indications--at the current stage at least--for a change in the U.S. position, authoritative circles estimate that the substantive talks which concern the Greek side will begin around March. At the same time, they note that the differences which crop up during the negotiations are such that these may need to be settled at a level different from that of the negotiating teams.

The fact that as of tomorrow the meetings, which had been suspended last Thursday, will not be held daily but every other day (Monday, Wednesday, Friday) confirms the slow pace at which the dialogue is progressing as a result of the successive rejections of Greek positions.

More specifically, the differences ascertained during last week's meeting during the examination of the principal agreement's text (Greek) on the bases, were pinpointed at a number of points, the most basic ones aiming at the complete guarantee of Greek interests being the following:

The Greek side insists that the U.S. bases in our country operate within the framework of NATO aims only. In contrast, the U.S. side demands that the operation of the bases not be confined to the limits set by the Atlantic alliance's aims, but that the operation be extended to issues of bilateral cooperation.

This U.S. demand is dictated by the possibility, given to the United States by the provision in the main agreement for "serving bilateral defense issues," of expanding the aims of its bases in proportion with U.S. interests in the broader Mediterranean area.

The United States refuses to commit itself to guarantees that will protect and consolidate--as the Greek side demands--the balance in the Aegean. These guarantees concern both the economic and the U.S. contribution for not upsetting the balance of forces in the area through dynamic means.

The basic U.S. argument for rejecting any commitment is that the executive power cannot commit or force the legislative organ, the Congress, into specific adoption of government proposals.

This U.S. refusal places at stake the 7-10 proportional aid to Greece and Turkey since the U.S. aim is not to include in the main agreement a provision similar to the one in the secret agreement between Bitsios and Kissinger (that was included in the agreement which was initialed in 1977) and which for the first time protected this proportion ($700 million to Greece and $1 billion to Turkey).

The United States refuses to accept a Greek point which aims at more general guarantees in case of a national crisis, internal or external.

Specifically, the Greek side is demanding that in case of some national crisis the possibility of suspension (for a period to be determined by the specific circumstances) of the U.S. bases' activity in our country be included among the means which the government will consider necessary for coping with the crisis.

Another relevant U.S. refusal of a completely justified Greek proposal that is dictated by the operation of the bases within the NATO framework concerns almost the same issue. Our country is demanding that in case some base attempts to expand its activities and departs from its envisaged purpose, consultations should take place between the two governments and, should they not lead to an agreement, the specific activity and operation of the base would be suspended immediately.

It also seems that the United States refuses to accept the complete and clear enumeration of the specific possibilities and activities which the already known bases have or will acquire within the framework of the modernization of their facilities.

Furthermore, according to reports, almost all the letters, which refer to the size of the economic-military aid to our country and their exchanges for the bases' operation have been prepared. However, their delivery may be delayed because the Greek side will hinge their discussions on developments on the issue of U.S. guarantees for a balance in the area.

The Greek side may follow these tactics because it attaches great significance to the issue of balance. It is possible that discussions may pass from the level of the two negotiating teams to personal consultations between secretary general of the Foreign Ministry and head of the Greek team Ambassador St. Roussos and U.S. Ambassador R. McCloskey. In fact, diplomatic circles do not preclude a meeting between the U.S. ambassador and Prime Minister G. Rallis in case discussions between Roussos and McCloskey do not reach some result.

Following the exchange of viewpoints on the main agreement, after tomorrow, Greek-U.S. meetings will discuss the defense cooperation agreement. Its examination is expected to take all of next week, and perhaps the following week, when discussions between Greece and the United States will be on issues that refer to cooperation on the issue of military industry.

NEWS: PAPANDREOU PREDICTS PASOK RISE TO POWER

NC020851 Athens NEWS in English 1 Feb 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] The president of PASOK, Mr Andreas Papandreou, made a speech yesterday at a dinner given by his party's labor union committee, in which he said that Greece had reached one of the most important turning points in its modern history.

"We are approaching a historic meeting, a meeting at the rolling booths--between reactionary powers and the powers of change," he said, "powers which express and make concrete the vision of our betrayed people."

The victory message, continued Mr Papandreou, reaches all corners of Greece, and PASOK's course towards the people is like an avalanche which will lead PASOK to the government and the people into power.

The right is not only the political expression of economic oligarchy, it is at the same time a conduit for foreign control over our land, the guarantor of strategic and economic benefits to the "protecting" power.

In the half century which has passed, said Mr Papandreou, the right has built a one-party state. PASOK indisputably will arrange for a comfortable majority of seats for a self-powered government.

It would be a mistake, however, continued the PASOK president, to believe that that is enough to realize the vision of change to a tangible reality. Because we would be faced directly with the partisan, corrupt, centralized, bureaucratic state structure of the right, PASOK will intervene decisively in these structures which transform the state from a servant and assistant of the people to its oppressor.

"Can foreign and local reactionary powers again hinder the course of the people to power?" asked Mr Papandreou. The answer is negative. This time the people will win and PASOK, the vanguard of the people's movement, will govern.

Those who are nostalgic for the 7-year dictatorship, and especially their newspaper, allowed people to believe that there is, on the horizon, the possibility of intervention by the military, if the right's power is threatened. These allusions or exhortations constitute an insult to the country's armed forces, and the Prosecutor's Office should have already set itself in motion.

However, the 21st April--the foreign-motivated coup of the colonels which trapped the military forces--will not be repeated. Those seven years led to the squandering of public money, to the moral corrosion of the state machine, to the crude oppression of our proud people, to the weakening of military strength, to the betrayal of Cyprus and to the emboldening of Turkey to appropriate half the Aegean.

No foreign power can intervene in Greece because the people and the young military personnel are united in the common fight for national independence, the sovereignty of the people and democratic institutions.

Mr Papandreous said it was certain that PASOK, as tomorrow's government, would inherit chaos and ruins. That was why, he said, he had stressed that PASOK were not miracle-workers. Mature people know that to slow the downward trend of the Greek economy will demand a coordinated national effort. It will demand measures which, as well as overcoming the present crisis, will lay the foundations for the course toward a socialist transformation of our society.

The PASOK president said that PASOK as the government would take immediate steps to cope with inflation, and the unacceptably high balance of trade deficit.

Unemployment, he said, constitutes a serious problem in Greece. The government announces the percentage as about 2.5 percent, whereas in official figures it raises the percentage to 6 percent, and the EEC talks about 15-17 percent. The only way to effectively cope with it is found in the speedy development of the national product--which constitutes one of PASOK's basic aims.

Mr Papandreou spoke of the government's slogan "You are in the EEC" saying that the hour had come for New Democracy to realize what the consequences were on the economy of Greece's accession to the EEC. PASOK's positions on the subject were well known, he said, and did not need repeating. The conditions for Greece's entry were unacceptable, and the transition period would lead to a dangerous deepening of the economic impasse.

The PASOK president also referred to the return to the military structure of NATO, and the bases agreement.

Finally, said Mr Papandreou, the people's movement in Greece--with PASOK as its political vanguard, was assuming gigantic dimensions. It had turned into an avalanche which would sweep away the opposition and lay the foundations for a new era for the people and the country--where the people would open an avenue which led to national independence, sovereignty of the people and social liberation, leading to a Greece which belongs to the Greeks.

EVREN CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

TA022104 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers today held a 3-hour meeting under the chairmanship of Head of State Gen Kenan Evren. A statement issued by the prime minister's press office at the end of the meeting noted that General Evren conveyed to the Council of Ministers his views and instructions on matters concerning various ministries that he observed during his tour of provinces in southeast Anatolia.

GENERAL EVREN RECEIVES NEW MEDIA DIRECTORS

TA311105 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren today received Turkish Radio and Television [TRT] Director General Macit Akman, Press and Publications Director General Necati Ozkaner and ANATOLIA AGENCY [AA] Director General Cevdet Tanyeli at the Cankaya mansion and conferred with them for some time.

In a statement during the meeting, Evren said that retired officers were appointed to these organizations because, especially during this period, the general directorates of the TRT, the Press and Publications and AA should be under a very impartial administration. Evren wished the new directors general success in their posts.

FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN TO VISIT HUNGARY, FRANCE

TA020924 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen will make an official visit to France on 9 and 10 February. According to an announcement made by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, Turkmen will visit France as the official guest of the French minister of foreign affairs, Jean Francois-Poncet. Turkmen will visit Hungary between 5 and 7 February. During his stay in Hungary, Turkmen will also be received by the head of state.

MUFTIS TOLD NOT TO ALLOW 'POLITICS FROM PULPIT'

TA011533 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Ankara, 1 Feb (AA)--President of the religious affairs office Tayyar Altikulac said no one would be allowed "to conduct politics from the pulpit" in mosques.

Addressing muftis of provinces gathered in Ankara for a three-day seminar, Altikulac asked them to ensure that preachers prepare well for their Friday sermon; and preach in a constructive, unifying and solidarizing manner.

No one would be allowed to deviate from the way of the holy Koran and of the prophet in talking to the people about the faith, Altikula said, reminding the audience that they were "serving the Republic of Turkey founded by Ataturk."

PAPERS REPORT ON EUROPEAN COUNCIL DEBATE

NC030854 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 30 Jan 81 p 1

[Mehmet Ali Birand report from Strasbourg]

[Text] The General Assembly of the Council of Europe overwhelmingly approved a resolution submitted by the Political Committee which stipulates that Turkey should be given an extension [on the question of its Council membership following the recent military takeover], that developments in Turkey should be closely watched, and that the situation should be reviewed in May.

The debate lasted 2 days and the assembly was addressed by 53 representatives. All the Turkish parliamentarians abstained from voting, and only 4 of those present in the hall voted against the resolution, while 15 others abstained like the Turkish parliamentarians.

Commenting on the resolution, [Turkish delegate] Muammer Aksoy said: "Our present predicament is due to the failure of our politicians." Aksoy maintained that the help of the Turkish Armed Forces is needed if Turkey's return to democracy is to be facilitated and not impeded.

[Turkish delegate] Metin Toker who was the last to address the assembly before the vote, said: "Don't be more Turkish than the Turks themselves," and asked how could people who have not been to Turkey even once pass judgment on Turkey. Metin Toker continued: "We trust our soldiers. They came to power twice before and they said they would go and they went. There is absolutely no indication that they will act differently this time."

Metin Toker then said that the pledge that a constituent assembly would be set up appears to have been belittled, and added: "This constituent assembly will not be formed by appointment. It is going to be of a representative nature."

[Turkish delegate] Turan Gunes addressed the assembly after the voting and expressed his "horror at the ignorance" of some members of the Council regarding the situation in Turkey and wondered how a resolution could be adopted on the basis of information provided by certain establishments and grounds of unknown origin. In his strongly-worded speech, Gunes said: "Don't believe everything they tell you."

[Council official Ludwig] Steiner will soon come to Turkey again to prepare another report. Moreover, president of the Council de Coster and the secretary general will watch the situation in Turkey and report to the general assembly on the developments by May.

HURRIYET Editorial

NC030856 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 31 Jan 81 p 3

[Editorial by Oktay Eksil "Neither Through Black nor Through Rose-colored Spectacles"]

[Excerpts] The General Assembly of the Council of Europe has decided to review the situation in Turkey again in May and also to watch the developments in Turkey very closely. But, unfortunately, this resolution gives the impression that the past 4 and 1/2 months have not been properly evaluated and that certain facts have not been taken into consideration. The resolution did envisage that the degree of respect which Turkey shows to the Human Rights Convention will be determined in future evaluations, but the assembly pretended ignorance of what the administration in Turkey has said on this subject and of the investigations it has launched. For example, it has failed to make the slightest reference to these investigations regarding torture allegations.

The General Assembly has, moreover, also failed to acknowledge the "soldier's pledge" made by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren regarding the formation of a constituent assembly, and the resolute promise given by the National Security Council that democracy will be returned to Turkey.

We believe that acting in the way it has, the Council has created the impression that it has dissociated itself from the principle of "impartiality" which we have a right to expect from it.

And yet, we are not pessimistic about the situation. Because Turkey, which identified itself with the idea of becoming Westernized 150 years ago and which has been converted to the 'one-way' system by Ataturk's reforms, will sooner or later convince everyone that it is part of the Western world. And it will do this not only through its institutions but also through its mentality and works.

VOTCP CRITICIZES REAGAN'S FOREIGN POLICY STAND

TA311110 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Station commentary]

[Summary] "Dear listeners: The new master of the White House, Reagan, held his first news conference as a president." The world public and the people in the United States are waiting for replies to numerous important questions and hoping for a sensible attitude in internal and foreign policy. However, not many people believed that Reagan would say anything new, since, both the internal and foreign policies of the new U.S. administration were announced in previous news conferences by Reagan's closest ministers like Haig.

In the field of foreign policy, "the new White House chief suddenly turned into a lion. Reagan loaded the entire responsibility for all the difficulties in the international arena and the tense situation upon the Soviet Union. The rest was easy for him." It is not hard for a politician, who describes the Soviet Union as the culprit of the arms race, to call for the strengthening of U.S. arms and nuclear power. The U.S. imperialists refuse to withdraw their forces from the Persian Gulf on the pretext that the Soviet Union has influence in Iran and could intervene.

Using the same pretext of the sphere of Soviet influence, the White House and the Pentagon wish to widen NATO's sphere of influence. There is no doubt that Turkey's current junta administration will share the policy of the Reagan administration and even become a tool of this policy. "U.S. imperialist circles do not conceal the duty and place they at[illegible] to Turkey in their foriegn policy goals. They view Turkey as the ideal country to be exploited in their Near East policy."

"Under these circumstances, all the progressive and democratic forces and patriotic persons should intensify their anti-imperialist struggle against the atmosphere of terror and oppression in the country and the dependence on NATO and the United States. The most effective weapon in this field consists of the unity of action of all the forces within existing possibilities."

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CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT ADDRESSES INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

DW031325 BONN PRESS AND INFORMATION OFFICE in German 1 Feb 81

[Speech by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt given at the annual reception of the Association of German Industry, BDI, in Cologne; date not given]

[Excerpts] I believe that the actual problems we will be facing in 1981 will be insecurity with regard to future developments resulting from the state of the world economy, the consequences of the second oil price explosion of the last 15 or 18 months and the restrictive monetary policy of the United States which is only an indirect consequence of the matter. Both the oil price explosion and the high interest rate policy of some other countries, which is quite understandable from their point of view, are difficult matters for us.

I do not want to give you any figures, but I want to point out that today we pay DM50 billion more for our oil than we did 7 years ago although we import 10 percent less oil than before. I do not want to keep it a secret either that Germans' traveling contributes to the deficit of the foreign trade balance. We are world champions in foreign travel, not just per capita, but absolutely. No other nation of the world is spending so much money on foreign travel. But I want to say on behalf of the government that there are many reasons why we do not plan to limit this, one of them being that our country depends on the free flow of goods, services and capital and that it must set a good example for the coexistence of economies and states.

Monetary policy manipulations will not help us to get out of the current foreign trade balance situation, aside from the fact that the international high interest rate policy leaves hardly any space for the Federal Bank to pursue an interest rate policy that would fit our current domestic economic situation. We will get out of it only if we will first consume less oil--even less in the years to come--which means rational use of energy and other kinds of energy. Second, we must, beyond the energy sector, increase the international competitiveness of our products. We must strengthen the relative competitive ability of our plants.

Therefore, it would be wrong to take action with a general economic program at the present time. No basic differences of opinion exist on that point, neither in the Federal Government nor the Bundestag. The economic difficulties we are facing here in Europe at present are caused not so much by business outlook problems as by structural problems which have to be solved. But regarding the structures in Germany, luckily, we are better off than many other European industrial states because we have made more headway in rationalization.

Mr Rodenstock approached me, saying that the state must do something now to create better economic conditions. I want to say one thing in this connection: Tax burdens in Germany oscillated in the past 30 years by 24 percent of the gross national product. That will remain as it is. It does not make sense for every group to make its own demands now.

I would like to make a request of you on my behalf. I want to ask you very urgently to step up investments for economizing energy, to step up investments to find substitutes for oil. I want to point out that the time is not far away when the oil price will not just enforce a substitution but make it economically calculable.

I do not make by prognoses precisely for months or years, but the time is not far away. I am asking you to take this into consideration and not to believe that coal refinement is first of all a matter of state initiative or state financing. One must not believe that it suffices to give speeches to the BDI on market economy business and so on, while leaving the production of synthetic fuel mainly to the initiative and financing of the state, but one must see that there are fields for successful business activities in a not too distant future.

I just want to say one word about energy policy. Out of strategic concern, strategic in the farthest meaning of the word, it seems advisable to us to diversify our energy supply, as you call it, namely to scatter the risks of the German economy's energy supply by involving coal, soft coal, gas, nuclear energy and other kinds of energy which are still in a state of scientific experiments and which may become fully effective only in the next centuries. Scattering risks: We have experienced it. Less than a quarter of a century ago, we had difficulties with the governments of two big countries in the world in connection with nuclear fuel. We experienced an endangered oil supply, not only that oil is becoming more scarce and expensive. Oil supply is sensitive for reasons of endangering peace. We experienced that despite all good will to adhere to treaties which others had concluded with us, they could get into a situation for some reason or other, which would prevent them from supplying the agreed quantities of coal or gas. One must scatter and diversify one's risks.

This is one of the reasons, not the main reason, but I still wanted to mention it. It's a reason why nuclear energy is indispensable. It is an important factor of energy supply, a necessary factor, but not the only one. I am asking the ladies and gentlemen of the industry, who have just applauded most cordially, to take part in the urgently needed enlightenment work vis-a-vis the normal citizen of our country who must be confused by the vast information being offered him in this field.

If the ladies and gentlemen of the electricity supply firms believe that it is none of their business but the damned duty of politicians to see to enlightenment, they are wrong. We are not the experts, you all are!

I would like to deal with the United States again. Mr Genscher and I had an opportunity in the fall--it was not the first time but the first time after his elections--to have a talk with the newly elected President and his aides. We will very much intensify consultations with the new government in the next months. I had a phone conversation with Mr Reagan a few days ago.

It is quite obvious that the new American Government aims for close consultation and cooperation with its European allies. We are happy about it and we will use this offer. We must make use of this offer, we, the Europeans and we, the Germans. We will have to correct again and again some wrong concepts one finds sometimes in America about the volume, significance and motivation of German trade with the East, for example. We also will have to explain some other German national interests repeatedly to every new American Government.

Mr. Rodenstock, you saw in America the return of the hostages. You saw first hand the vitality with which the American nation presently is getting up and striving ahead. I think that we all ought to be happy about it. I belong to those who always have trusted the vitality of the American nation, to those who always have stressed how much our Atlantic alliance needs American leadership, even if that was uncomfortable for the Americans. It is a very uncomfortable role because the Europeans demand to be led by them, while simultaneously demanding that one must not note their leadership. A very difficult role, but there must be leadership anyway.

In foreign and world politics, it will not be an easy year for the American Government either. The end of the hostage drama has relieved us of one trouble, but other great worries continue: the war in the Arab gulf, the war in Afghanistan, the almost traditional Middle East conflict, which is as dangerous as before, tension around Syria, new conflicts in Africa in addition to those we all know, conflicts in the western Sahara, in Namibia, in South Africa, in Central Africa and particularly concern in connection with a country here in Europe, in our immediate vicinity.

Today, I put it like this: I said it would serve the peaceful interests of all Europeans if the Polish experiment worked out fine. In addition, there are the more general difficulties in East-West relations, in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union after the disruption of the process in connection with the SALT II agreement.

We Germans, located directly at this seam, have an existential interest in a military balance here in Europe. Many other nations also have an existential interest in a balance in their region. In speaking of Europe, it must be a negotiated, agreed balance. Without an agreement, it could certainly not be fixed for a longer time. It would develop dynamically like a spiral, similar to prices and wages. I would rather prefer to say wages and prices. Both are equally correct. The balance would not be preserved that way. A difficult world-political year!

We Germans will not and cannot evade our international responsibility, our growing international responsibility. We cannot afford political isolationism or neutralism, which would be the same, and we cannot afford economic protectionism either.

Ladies and gentlemen of the industry, I ask you not merely to fight temptation vis-a-vis protectionist inclinations in public speeches at association meetings, but to really fight them in your own plant. Temptations vis-a-vis protectionism are very great, not only in certain branches and plants, but also in certain trade unions. It isn't true that the Federal Government is being spared unchaste suggestions coming from your circles from time to time.

International coordination of policies as well as economies, of economic policy, is today more important than it was before. The so-called world economic summits turned out to be good institutions of big industrial democracies. But actually, all this does not suffice, including the many organizations such as GATT, IMF and OECD. Actually, all that does not quite suffice with regard to cooperation with oil producing and oil exporting countries, countries today carrying an enormous responsibility of which they are not quite aware. It is still hard for the developing countries to realize their great responsibility. It is not being realized everywhere. One does not do justice to them everywhere. They must be incorporated in international coordination. I hope that the June meeting in Mexico City, to which the Mexican president has invited me, will become a step or a small step in this direction.

The Federal Government carefully will examine all international claims that are made vis-a-vis us. We want to fill out our interests in accordance with our leeway of action. And naturally, our main interest--this pertains to many people, many states and governments--is the preservation of peace, of our security. It has a military dimension. That is clear.

I already mentioned military balance, a condition without which one cannot imagine the preservation of peace in Europe, to this belongs in our current presence, NATO's famous double decision of late 1979 with regard to Eurostrategic missiles, if the balance is to be stabilized.

But security has not only military but particularly political dimensions. To safeguard outward peace, there must be preparedness for political talks, negotiations, and there must be results of negotiations. To bring them about, there must be preparedness to compromise. Security has also an economic dimension. Untroubled world trade belongs to security, active development policy, access of developing countries to markets where they can sell their products, markets in our countries. For our industrial states, the economic dimension of security contains free and unhindered access to oil and other raw materials.

In addition, there are inner dimensions to our security. I do not want to go into that any further. You know it yourselves: Our country is rather well off with regard to social and inner stability. But there must be no shrinking in this matter if our society and our economy are supposed to remain stable. I can reduce that to a common denominator by saying: Difficult times call for more mutual solidarity and not for less.

CDU OFFICIAL DISCUSSES WASHINGTON, DEFENSE POLICY

DW031048 Bonn DIE WELT in German 3 Feb 81 p 5

[Ruediger Moniac interview with CDU foreign policy spokesman Manfred Woerner in Bonn just prior to the latter's departure for the United States]

[Text] WELT: As far as detente policy is concerned, much more is at stake for us Europeans in general and for us Germans in particular than is for the Americans. This is a quotation from Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD Bundestag faction. It just recently was printed in DIE WELT. Do you think detente policy can be divided into an American variety on the one hand and a European or even German variety on the other?

Woerner: If a realistic detente policy of the West is to yield sweeping results, it must be of one piece. Many difficulties and failures of Western policy in the past several years are explained by the fact that Europe embarked on different roads from the United States, particularly regarding the relationship with the Soviet Union. Hence, it will be a most important task of the U.S. President, but also of the European heads of government, to reach a coordinated Ostpolitik and detente policy incorporated in an overall concept. It goes without saying that the Federal Republic of Germany has interests of its own. Yet, these interests must be incorporated in such a policy and cannot be considered to constitute a separate element.

WELT: Concerning German interests, what we must keep in mind is the destiny of Berlin and our compatriots in the other German state. Mustn't we, for this very reason, pursue a policy different from that of the United States, or could and should this partial element of German detente policy and Ostpolitik be incorporated into U.S. foreign policy?

Woerner: The protection of Berlin is not the special interest of the Federal Republic of Germany. It is and remains the interest of the whole free West. Good contacts between the Germans in both parts of Germany likewise are not just in the interest of the Federal Republic of Germany. What I mean to say is that I see neither room for nor sense in any separate German Ostpolitik and detente policy.

WELT: Berlin is more than 6,000 km away from Washington. It may be, and probably is, that U.S. politicians, specifically Walter Stoessel, the former ambassador to Bonn, or Alexander Haig, the former NATO supreme commander, are well aware of the German interests in Europe whereas the United States, the American people, are not so familiar with them. Therefore, won't it be very difficult to make it clear to the Americans that they must heed German interest with regard to Berlin and with regard to the German compatriots in the "GDR"?

Woerner: No, because I expect the U.S. leadership, and this is what matters, to be perfectly aware of the value of Berlin and the other part of Germany and, as before, to be prepared to take these special interests of the Germans adequately and appropriately into account in an overall concept.

WELT: What you demand is an overall concept for a coordinated Western foreign policy or a policy of one piece. How can this be attained? Should the West's leading statesmen get together and think of ways to jointly phrase such a policy?

Woerner: I do not think much of spectacular Western summit conferences. They make sense only after the governments in bilateral talks have mapped out specific, essential bases for such an overall concept. The Americans feel that a certain pause for thinking is necessary. It is important that we enter into talks with the Americans as soon as possible so as to introduce our concepts in this overall concept that will be taking shape. Once clarity has been established via bilateral consultations which surely will take place with the French, the British, and the Japanese, a conference of the Western heads of government may take charge of the spectacular windup and the finalizing formulation.

WELT: How much time may the phrasing of such an overall concept take?

Woerner: What matters to me is that this overall concept will be carefully prepared and founded in such a way that it can be accepted and implemented subsequently by all states of the West. The time element is not essential, better somewhat longer discussions and thereafter determined action than the opposite.

WELT: Alexander Haig had a lot of praise for the German defense contribution before he officially was appointed secretary of state. People in Bonn were irritated when criticism came from Carter because the 3 percent had not been attained, whereas Reagan's politicians are now patting Bonn on the back. Will the new U.S. President demand less from the Germans for defense?

Woerner: Anyone having carefully studied Haig's utterances will soon recognize two things. First, they do not mean that the Americans expect lesser defense efforts on the part of the Europeans. The demands will be much more substantial and will not hinge on percentage figures but on concrete defense measures. This means that we will have to grow used to the idea that the new administration expects more rather than less from the Germans. And second, Haig's utterance quite obviously was aimed at clearing the air and preparing the groundwork for hard talks on business.

WELT: What are the concrete demands that you expect to be forthcoming?

Woerner: I expect demands for a relief of the Americans in Europe in three sectors--to begin with, in the so-called host nation support, secondly, through the establishment of more reserve units for the Bundeswehr and thirdly, through a greater contribution in the North Sea, that is, in the naval area.

The financial dilemma into which the Federal Government has maneuvered the Bundeswehr does not leave even one extra penny for all these tasks. Consequently, what I predict is that we will have the most serious of tensions between Bonn and Washington from the very outset because the Germans simply are incapable of meeting even one of the justified wishes of the Americans.

WELT: Leaving the shortage of finances aside, a mere glance at the Bonn coalition camp indeed shows that the chancellor has constantly less following among his own party members and that parts of his own party challenge him. What do you think is the impact of all this on the U.S. administration?

Woerner: As I have learned since, it has a devastating impact. The distrust, not so much for Schmidt as a person, but for his aptitude to prevail as the head of government, is growing in the United States at a rate which we may well call "daily." The latest news reports on the initiative of SPD deputies who come out not only against the finances of the Bundeswehr but also against the counterarming decision have intensified the impression in Washington that the Federal Government constantly is becoming less reliable. Beyond that, the old suspicion is being nursed in the United States again that a strongly neutralist wing exists in the SPD which constantly grows in numerical strength and which plans to dissociate the Federal Republic of Germany from the alliance and from the United States.

This problem, by the way, concerns everybody in this country. For if even the basic consensus about the need for military defense is destroyed in parliament, it hardly will be possible to any longer persuade our people to make some additional effort. The SPD meanwhile is in a state which additionally fans the uncritical pacifism that has been growing in our people and particularly anyway in our younger generation, and which has intensified that pacifism's effect on the politicians' ability to act.

WELT: Pacifism in itself is something honorable. Where does this aspiration, primarily of young people, but not only young, come from, and also the belief that a policy of peaceful coexistence could be easier had in Europe without German arms and without German soldiers? Where are the sources of this misunderstanding?

Woerner: To begin with, safeguarding peace is a priority objective especially to us of the CDU/CSU. Since their founding, all parties of the German Bundestag have made every effort to ensure peace in Europe and worldwide. It is, above all, the merit of the alliance and of our defense efforts that we have so far succeeded. This is what makes us responsibility moralists [verantwortungsethiker] different from the ideological moralists [gesinnungsethiker] who demand unilateral disarmament without any regard for the power structure of this world or for the consequences of their course of action. What I see here constantly more clearly is a parallel to the naive pacifism in England and France of the thirties which quite directly contributed to the outbreak of World War II.

Let me now get to your question. There are many sources of this trend. I would like to stress two of them in particular. First, it is the lack of information about the proportions of strength, the objectives and the expansive policy of the Soviet Union and thus about the so-called threat. The second is the habituation to peace after a period of more than 30 years in which no war occurred here in Europe. Peace too much is taken for granted. Many people forget that it would not have been possible without a balanced military power ratio.

Besides, the younger generation in many cases has ceased to comprehend one train of thought: The Soviet armament is not necessarily aimed at war. What we fear is not so much that the Soviets might attack us tomorrow or the day after. What we understand by threat is first of all the use of the super-powerful military machinery of the Soviets for purposes of pressure, threat and blackmail, that is to say, the transformation of military power into political advantages. All the world is talking, for instance, about the danger of a Soviet intervention in Poland. But nobody says that the present military pressure scenery build by the Soviet Union around Poland alone naturally curtails quite essentially the leeway of action of the Polish nation. This is a very striking example of the use of military power in peace.

WELT: You lament the lack of public information about defense-policy issues. One of them is the so-called counterarming. What must the Federal Government do to make it clear to a poorly informed people in general and SPD circles, so-called alternatives, greens and far leftwingers in particular that counterarming is necessary, too, quite apart from the attempt to achieve disarmament results?

Woerner: To begin with, it must enlighten the people about the fact that the Soviet Union as before, week after week, sets up at least one new missile position for the SS-20 missiles in addition to the SS-21 and SS-22 missiles deployed and also targeted on Europe. It must say that if this buildup of forces by the Soviet Union continues uninhibited, our entire deterrence and defense system will collapse.

Unless we counterarm, we will be facing the Soviet threat with the nuclear first strike some day. This means that this Soviet buildup of forces in the medium-range field smashes the core of NATO's defense strategy.

This would have direct consequences for peace and for the freedom of the European states at large and in particular of the Federal Republic of Germany. This is the first thing the Federal Government must state openly. The second thing we expect it to do is this: It must ensure clarity in its own camp at long last. The chancellor must stop being satisfied with weak retreat skirmishes but must instead advocate NATO's dual decision offensively in his own party time and again. Finally, it is necessary to enlighten the people, too, in good time and comprehensively about the character of the new weapons which we propose to deploy, lest unjustified anxieties and worries crop up.

SCHMIDT TO SCHEDULE VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA

LD031520 Hamburg DPA in German 1045 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 3 Feb (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt plans to visit Saudi Arabia. A government spokesman said in Bonn today that the invitation was made at the time of King Khalid's visit to Bonn last June. The date for the chancellor's visit has not yet been fixed, however. Schmidt was last in Riyadh in 1976.

It was learned from government circles that the chancellor will first wait to see how the discussion about the Saudis' request for supplies of German tanks goes.

It was said in Bonn that Schmidt wants during his visit to Riyadh to be able to discuss a wide variety of topics which equally interest both the Saudis and the Germans. This applies, among other things, to questions on the security and stability of the Gulf region and the Middle East, the effects of oil prices on the world economic situation, the reinvestment of petrodollars and also German-Saudi economic relations.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEETS WITH AFRICAN ENVOYS

LD021502 Hamburg DPA in German 1010 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 2 Feb (DPA)--The Federal Government continues to support the sovereignty and independent development of Africa and rejects all attempts at carrying out a policy of hegemony on this continent. Hildegard Hamm-Brucher, minister of state for foreign affairs, stated this on Monday at a meeting with African ambassadors in Gymnich near Bonn.

Frau Hamm-Brucher welcomed the decisions made last year by the Organization of African Unity for the gradual creation of an all-African economic community and the drawing up of an African human rights charter.

Regarding development policy, the minister of state promised that Bonn will adhere to the present policy which includes as one of its main points, support for the poor countries of Africa. She underlined the need for the developing countries to help themselves.

BOELLING: FRG STILL READY TO COOPERATE WITH GDR

LD041136 Hamburg DPA in German 1037 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 4 Feb (DPA)--The Federal Government is adhering to its intention of cooperating with the GDR and to the aim, on the basis of the treaty agreements, of achieving further improvements and reducing existing difficulties.

Following a closed meeting yesterday between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SPD leaders, Bonn's new permanent representative in the GDR, State Secretary Klaus Boelling, said today that the "readiness to carry on" had been reaffirmed in a statement last year by the Federal Cabinet. "We are sticking to this line," he said in a Deutschlandfunk interview. The SPD and the FDP are in full agreement on this.

Boelling, who takes up his post in East Berlin on Friday, pointed out the fact that SED Chief Erich Honecker has said on several occasions that he and the GDR are still prepared for further cooperation with the Federal Republic. Boelling said that the difficult situation is the very reason why every effort ought to be made "to further improve what has been agreed in treaties and in so doing to insist that certain matters are put in order." Boelling's last point is taken to refer to Bonn's demand for the revoking of the measure increasing the compulsory currency exchange amount.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTARY ON ACTIONS OF RIOTERS

DW031433 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 3 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Text] FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG writes: Terrorism in the streets of Berlin and Frankfurt--reports from Zurich and Amsterdam, which were read last year with unbelieving astonishment, come today from everywhere, including such towns as Goettingen. The people rioting in the streets mainly are not those who occupy houses and are not students. The figures clad in black who leave the ranks of demonstrators to smash windows, the small groups attacking policemen, demonstrate the beginning of a new and violent proletariat.

BREMER NACHRICHTEN points out: The communities in the Federal Republic presently face a vicious circle: Young people, filled with deep mistrust and dislike vis-a-vis the state system, commit criminal acts the punishment of which in line with the valid law makes them criminals, moving them even farther away from society. The actual problem group does not consist of those chaotic people who simply want to riot. It consists of those who reject the ruling system and thus give the rioters the leeway for their activities. The simple answer to implement law and order with all the force of the state obviously does not produce the desired effect--as in Zurich. How should the problem be handled without pushing one section of the young almost out of society?

HESSISCH-NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE of Kassel writes: The technique and the ideology of the rioters are identical in all cases. Violence is supposed to shake law and order, shake up the citizens and make the state feel insecure. It certainly would be wrong to lump honest demonstrators and militant chaotic people together. A hard core of violent elements misuses the peaceful democratic expression of one's opinion. The limits are unclear. Violence is being challenged wherever the thinking is dominated by intolerance and ideological blindness. It is just a small step from verbal violence to physical violence. If legitimate democratic actions escalate into criminal acts, the immediate culprits are not always the only responsible persons. Some apply violence, others accept it. Both are fatal for a democratic state.

RHEIN-ZEITUNG of Koblenz writes: It is understandable that the citizens are more and more concerned by the things that can be read and seen for days and weeks at the demonstration and protest fronts of big cities in the Federal Republic. Must we accept this much longer from rowdies, chaotic people and a leftist mafia? Do we live in a state of slowpokes? Those reacting with such questions to the occupation of houses and battles in the streets dubiously lump together justified demonstrations against grievances and organized violence directed against the state. Stones or bags filled with paint can in no way be considered arguments against empty houses or the shady dealings of real estate speculators. But in view of the serious background of the protest movement of the frequently helpless youth, one cannot warn seriously enough against generalizations and inconsiderate hardness. Where young people demonstrate for good reason against powerplants, the tearing down of houses or because of El Salvador, those people appear--as one knows--who are being wirepulled through the whole Federal Republic, and who welcome the occupation of houses as a vehicle for changing the system, for applying violence and for fanning anti-Americanism. It is most difficult to differentiate between them, but it is absolutely necessary if the constitutional state does not want to embark on a dubious course.

FRANCE-BRAZIL DECLARATION ON FIGUEIREDO'S VISIT

PY031544 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 31 Jan 81 p 4

[Joint declaration signed by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in Paris on 30 January]

[Text] 1. In response to an invitation extended to him by the president of the French Republic, Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo and his wife made a state visit to France from 28 to 30 January 1981.

2. The following Brazilian officials participated in the talks held during the visit: Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, minister of foreign affairs; Ernane Galveas, minister of finance; Rubem Carlos Ludwig, minister of education and culture; Cesar Cals de Oliveira Filho, minister of mines and energy; Antonio Delfim Neto, minister of planning, Brig Gen Danilo Venturini, chief of the Presidential Military Household; Maj Gen Octavio Aguiar de Medeiros, chief of the National Intelligence Service and Luiz Gonzaga de Nascimento e Silva, Brazilian ambassador to France.

On the French side, the talks were attended by Raymond Barre, premier; Jean Francois-Poncet, minister of foreign affairs; Rene Monory, minister of economy; Andre Giraud, minister of industry; Michel Cointat, minister of foreign trade; Pierre Ribes, secretary of state for posts and telecommunications; Olivier Stirn, secretary of state to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Jacques Wahl, secretary general at the President's Office; and Jean Bellard, French ambassador to Brazil.

3. The two chiefs of state made an in-depth examination of the developments in the international situation, especially with regard to Latin America and Europe. They also reviewed their bilateral relations and development prospects. The talks were held in an atmosphere of warmth and friendship, truly in keeping with the historical and cultural ties binding the two countries.

The two presidents noted with satisfaction that the objectives outlined in the joint declaration of 5 October 1978--which was signed on the occasion of the visit to Brazil of the president of the French Republic--had been fully achieved. Ministers and high-ranking officials of the two countries have held frequent and fruitful talks on both political and economic issues. The presidents expressed their desire to see French-Brazilian cooperation furthered and diversified in the years to come.

4. Examining the world situation, the two presidents had the opportunity to express once again their government's support for the principles and objectives of the UN charter. They emphasized the role the United Nations should play in maintaining peace and security in the world and in promoting effective international cooperation.

The two presidents emphasized their support of the principles of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of, and nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries. The above principles and the desire to solve controversies through peaceful means and to promote dialogue and cooperation should become the norms for relations among all states. They also condemned "apartheid" and every other form of racism.

5. They conveyed their apprehension over the serious tensions that have developed in several regions of the world.

They contended that each state has its share of responsibility to contribute to strengthening dialogue among all nations and to build an atmosphere of confidence in international relations.

They acknowledged that this task will be successful only if the legitimate interests and aspirations of the peoples of all continents are duly considered.

They also discussed the situation in Afghanistan. They believe that foreign intervention in that country is both unacceptable and incompatible with the tradition of independence of the Afghan people. They reaffirmed the need for a political solution which would encompass the withdrawal of foreign troops and the reestablishment of conditions which would provide guarantees for the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan, and which would allow the Afghan people to freely decide their future, free from any foreign interference.

Reaffirming their views on the Middle East conflict, they emphasized the need to achieve peace based on an overall, just, durable solution.

Commenting on the extended Iranian-Iraqi conflict--which is taking place in a particularly sensitive region--the two presidents contended that a political solution must be achieved urgently, precluding foreign involvement. They expressed their wishes that those two governments may resort to peaceful means to solve their conflict. They reaffirmed the significance attached by the internatioal community to respect for freedom of navigation in keeping with the rules of international law.

They expressed their concern over the tensions affecting the African Continent. Regarding Namibia, they expressed their desire to see it achieve its independence, which already has been internationally recognized, within the time limit of the process outlined in the UN plan and in line with resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

They consider that the African states can achieve their priority objective of promoting socioeconomic development only through peace and security, which in turn must be guaranteed through respect for the basic principles established by the Organization of African Unity.

6. The two presidents reiterated their support for the values shared by the Western community, provided they are based on the sovereign equality of all states and on the respect for the various nationalities. They stated that West Europe and Latin America should play an important role in this context. They also conveyed their desire to further relations between France and Latin America and between Brazil and Europe. They regretted the persistence of pockets of violence, especially in Central America.

They expressed identical viewpoints on the importance of building a European community and of the integration processes underway in Latin America.

Commenting on Brazilian relations with the European Economic Community, they conveyed their hope that these relations will be furthered on the basis of the new agreement signed on 17 September 1980, which established a framework for developing a more diversified commercial and economic cooperation which would be mutually beneficial to both parties.

7. The presidents stated that the world economic situation worsened during the past year. They reiterated the need to resume the North-South dialogue to establish a more just, equitable international economic order which would be instrumental in reducing the gaps existing between developed and developing countries.

They believe the main problems affecting the international community today are: both domestic and foreign inflation, growing protectionist threats, the steady and unpredictable increase of energy prices, the instability prevailing on the markets of basic products and the lack of adequate financial instruments to promote development. They expressed the need to find solutions to these difficulties, not only by resuming the North-South dialogue both within the framework of the United Nations and in other organizations but also by seeking a permanent dialogue between producers and consumers and by concluding international agreements on products.

In this respect, they expressed regret that the overall negotiations established by resolution 34/138 of 14 December 1979 did not start on the date set, and they conveyed their hope that the current chairman of the General Assembly may succeed soon in his efforts toward redefining an agenda which would be acceptable to all. Finally, they took note of the recent adoption by the 35th General Assembly of the 2d international strategy for development.

8. In the area of bilateral relations, the two presidents noted with satisfaction that trade between the two countries has increased in recent years, and they reaffirmed their desire to strengthen their economic cooperation.

They expressed their willingness to support increased French investments in Brazil, emphasizing the prospects existing in the agroindustrial and chemical sectors and in the area of production of capital assets.

They also emphasized the significance that meetings among businessmen from both countries have in expanding bilateral economic relations.

9. The two presidents noted with satisfaction the signing of a package of financial agreements related to the opening by the French Government of mixed credits encompassing these areas of cooperation: energy (coal, hydroelectricity and petroleum), transportation and electrical material.

10. After stating that dependence on energy has heavily affected the Brazilian and French economies, they emphasized the need to give priority to actions designed to reduce this dependence.

In this respect, they expressed satisfaction over favorable prospects of cooperation in several traditional ways of producing energy and over the results achieved with regard to a package of projects concerning: coal, coal gasification and the transportation of gas; production of electricity generated by a thermal process; hydroelectrical development; petroleum prospecting; and cooperation in the area of manufacturing and supplying petroleum and coal equipment.

The Brazilian president outlined his country's unprecedented efforts toward developing renewable sources of energy based on biomass. The French president conveyed his appreciation for the briefing and expressed interest in expanding cooperation in that field, especially concerning the utilization of substitutes for fuel. They agreed that the two governments will encourage cooperation and defined a specific cooperation agreement in these sectors. Then, the Brazilian mines and energy minister and the French industry minister exchanged letters on cooperation in the area of renewable energy.

The two chiefs of state stated that the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy is an important factor in achieving economic development. They reaffirmed their aim of redoubling their efforts to promote the dissemination of the peaceful utilization of the nuclear energy but always avoiding the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Within this spirit, they expressed their satisfaction at the signing of a recent agreement between the two countries for the construction in Brazil of a uranium hexafluoride plant. They expressed their willingness to examine the prospects of Brazilian-French cooperation in the nuclear sector.

11. The two chiefs of state noted that other sectors also hold favorable prospects for cooperation.

In the aeronautics field, they noted with satisfaction the decision to undertake an important project involving an air navigation control and security system that will permit the continuation of fruitful cooperation in this sector.

The two chiefs of state congratulated each other on the development of trade exchanges regarding airplanes. They gave special importance to the helicopter program which permits the transfer and adaptation of an advanced technology, thus implementing the development and production of helicopters in Brazil.

They emphasized the importance that they give to the evolution of cooperation between the two countries in the field of information and telecommunications and they agreed to continue the talks that will lead to agreements in these two fields. Their desire for cooperation was achieved with the installing in Sao Paulo of an experimental video screen system, a technique that is used by the French "Teletel" system.

Other projects refer to: railroad and urban transport; maritime transport; the Carajas project [iron ore and aluminum project in Para State]; the Suape industrial and port complex and the economic development of irrigated lowlands and scrubland.

12. The two presidents congratulated each other on the signing today of the maritime delimitation treaty between Brazil and France along the common Guiana border. They also noted that the following agreements were signed during this visit: judicial cooperation in civilian, commercial, labor and administrative matters; industrial property; technological and industrial cooperation in the coal sector; cooperation in consular matters; environment research (National Research Council-Orstom [Office for Overseas Scientific and Technical Research]); biomedical technology and metrology, quality and standards control.

13. The two presidents expressed their satisfaction with progress in cultural and artistic exchanges between the two countries and they demonstrated their interest in intensifying and expanding the exchanges through more extensive cooperation in both the cultural and education sectors through the use of films and television, where an important agreement already exists.

They recommended that special attention be given during the meeting of the joint cultural, scientific and technical commission that will take place from 18 to 20 March in Brasilia to implementing the priority projects that are under study in the aforementioned sectors, especially those regarding French technical assistance to Minas Gerais State for the building and operation of the Belo Horizonte television channel that will be dedicated to education.

The two presidents congratulated each other on the increase in university cooperation in the scientific and technical fields, which has been a positive result of the basic agreement on university cooperation signed on the occasion of the previous presidential meeting in October 1978.

They expressed their interest in further developing and strengthening bilateral cooperation in the scientific and technological field.

They noted with satisfaction the effectiveness of the new process of technical cooperation between the two countries which provides for the reformulation of the legal expert statute and the concentration of action on questions jointly decided upon and annually reviewed, particularly in priority areas such as agriculture and the training of qualified personnel for industry and research. Regarding the training of personnel, the two presidents were satisfied with readjustments to be made on programs in the areas of transport, aeronautics and metallurgy.

They noted with interest the expansion of cooperation programs between the two countries in the areas of biomass utilization, vegetable physiology, gas-generating units, biotechnology and rubber tree cultivation.

They noted the importance of the meeting of the French-Brazilian commission for industrial technology cooperation scheduled for the first half of this year to initiate implementation of the industrial technology cooperation agreement signed in 1978.

14. At the end of his official visit, the Brazilian president expressed his deep gratitude for the warm hospitality shown to him by the president of France, and he invited the latter for an official visit to Brazil. The French president thanked the Brazilian president for the invitation.

MILITARY DELIVERIES TO IRAN 'NOT OPPOSED'

LD031736 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Following the delivery of four Mirage F-1 planes to Iraq and the uproar that this delivery has aroused in Tehran, France has made it known that it will not oppose in principle deliveries of military equipment to Iran. That is the reply that Paris has dispatched to the Iranian Government.

The reply, however, is accompanied by an important condition: France wants the problem of the missile-armed boats purchased by the shah, which are blocked in Cherbourg, to be settled first. This necessitates an examination of the financial dispute between France and Iran which has been held in abeyance since the return of Ayatollah Khomeyni to Iran.

LE MONDE VIEWS 'SELECTIVE' ARMS DELIVERIES

LD031251 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Feb 81 pp 1,7

[Jacques Isnard Report: "Iran Strongly Protests Supply of Mirage F-1 Aircraft to Iraq by France"]

[Text] It was in June 1977 that France agreed to sell Iraq 36 Mirage F-1 air defense interceptors equipped with air-to-air missiles and ultramodern electronic countermeasures. In May 1979, an additional contract between the two countries related to another 24 Mirage F-1 aircraft of the same model. Iraq pilots and mechanics were also to be trained.

Although the Soviet Union for a long time was the virtually exclusive supplier of the Iraqi Armed Forces, France supplied Iraq with AMX-30 combat tanks, light automatic machineguns, antitank missiles and Gazelle, Alouette, Super-Frelon and Puma helicopters before the war with Iran. Iraq, for its part, supplies around 23 percent of France's annual oil needs. And of all the industrialized countries, France is the main client for Iraq oil (27 million tons per year).

According to the terms of the industrial contract, France was in principle to have begun supplying Mirage F-1 aircraft to Iraq at the end of November 1980 at the usual rate of small consignments of four or five models every 6 weeks or 2 months in the working year. That is a rate of around 24 aircraft per year, enough to regularly set up an operational squadron of around 15 aircraft, provided the armaments, logistical support and consignments of spare parts meanwhile have been provided.

Since November, the aircraft build have been stored at a French Air Force base where Iraqi pilots have been able to continue their training. It seems that France first wanted to see on what terms the U.S. hostage affair in Iran was or was not settled. This slight delay in delivery partly explains the two visits made by the Iraqi prime minister to Paris last September and December. The first four Mirage F-1 aircraft destined for Iraq arrived in convoy on Saturday, 31 January at Larnaca airport in Cyprus where, a few days before, a Jordanian military aircraft landed Iraqi personnel and fuel reserves. "This delivery," the Quai d'Orsay explained, on Sunday, 1 February, "is being carried out in keeping with the contracts signed in 1977. The French Government already has announced that the obligations stemming from those agreements will be met in accordance with the promises made."

"It is difficult for us to imagine," the Iranian Islamic Republic's Embassy in Paris replied in a communique issued the same day "that France, whose leaders miss no opportunity to assert their respect for freedom and democracy and their friendship toward all peoples, would go so far as to supply weapons as important as this to a cruel aggressor like Iraq."

On 24 September last year, the French Government said it was "concerned" by the conflict between Iran and Iraq and there was, in fact, reason to think that, in face of this continuing war, France would apply the established principles of suspending arms supplies to zones of tension. This was all the more to be expected since such military supplies for Iran were indeed suspended, out of a prior order (made in the shah's days) for 12 missile-launching patrol ships from France. Nine ships were delivered to Tehran before the conflict with Iraq and the other three have been placed under guard in the Cherbourg shipyard, although 90 percent of the payment due under the contract already has been made.

There so far has been no official comment from Tehran. This Monday, 2 February, the daily ISLAMIC REPUBLIC said that France "has now committed all its forces to destroying the Islamic revolution" in an article published under the heading "France's Act Against Iran." Informed circles in Paris, however, say that the Iranian authorities were warned, more than 1 month ago, of France's intention to begin implementing the terms of its contract with Iraq, which, in addition, is trying to secure from Paris the delivery of modern warships and permission to assemble 150 Alpha-jet support aircraft in Iraq. At present, it does not seem that the dispatch of the first four Mirage F-1 aircraft to Baghdad noticeably alters the balance of forces between Iraq and Iran. There are several reasons for this. In all, Iraq has more than 330 fighter aircraft, mostly Soviet MiG, Tupolev, Ilyushin and Sukhoy aircraft, and, in the conflict with the Iranians, the Iraqi Air Force has been used cautiously, chiefly in operations to bomb particular targets, owing mainly to Iraq's difficulty in guiding its attack aircraft from the ground. In addition, it will take another few months before the Iraqi Mirage squadron is really operational, although individual planes could be entrusted with an air-defense mission or a ground-support mission with air-to-surface weapons.

On the political plane, however, Paris' double decision to deliver the Mirages to Baghdad and to hold back Tehran's missile-launching patrol ships will have the effect of demonstrating that France is adopting a selective attitude in implementing its arms contracts.

LE MONDE REPORTS ON FRENCH-IRANIAN TRADE BALANCE

LD031513 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Feb 81 p 7

[Text] French-Iranian trade has returned to a virtual balance. In the first 11 months of 1980, French imports were to FR2,866 million compared to FR3,883 million from January to November 1979) and exports FR2,816 million (compared to Fr1,550 million). The Foreign Trade Ministry indicates that the high increase in sales (up 82 percent) can mainly be attributed to products which by their nature were not included in the embargo decreed by France, that is, agricultural and foodstuffs products, pharmaceutical products and goods used for medical purposes. Between January and September 1980, exports of foodstuff products represented 38 percent of total exports compared to 22 percent in 1979 and 12 percent in 1978. At the same time, sales of durables and intermediate goods which represented 55 percent of total exports in 1979 represented only 36 percent. According to the Foreign Trade Ministry, the maintenance of sales of such goods is due to the execution in 1980 of contracts signed before the 4 November 1979 embargo, notably the supply of two airbuses to Iran Air at the beginning of the year.

GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO SIGN AGREEMENT WITH VANUATU

LD031442 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Following the expulsion of the French ambassador in Vanuatu, formerly New Hebrides, France has decided not to sign the planned cooperation agreement between the two countries. The root of the matter is a dispute over visas and particularly the decision by the head of the Vanuatu prime minister's office to attend a congress in support of independence in Noumea. Here is the reaction of Olivier Stirn, secretary of state to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: [Begin recording] It was agreed at the end of last week that three visas which were requested would be granted but, as far as the director of the prime minister's office is concerned, we feel he should not attend this demonstration in support of independence, which is being organized in Noumea. That is self-evident. It would be difficult to see France signing a cooperation agreement with a country where the director of the prime minister's office attended a demonstration hostile to the French presence in one of its own territories. Subsequently, this agreement is not respected. The French ambassador was declared persona non grata. We will arrange for our aid workers to return soon and this ends a period which we totally accept--wish for. We therefore regret what is happening but, naturally, we draw consequences from it. [end recording]

FORLANI DISCUSSES TERRORISTS' FOREIGN TIES ISSUE

AU031631 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 3 Feb (ANSA)--Italian Premier Arnaldo Forlani today told the lower house that there are grounds to believe but no concrete evidence, that Italian political terrorists are aided and abetted by foreign governments. Forlani was addressing the house on controversial allegations that Italian urban guerrillas receive aid from abroad. The premier's speech was the latest round in a dispute which has sharply divided his four-party coalition, and appeared aimed at satisfying both sides.

The controversy was triggered by head-of-state Sandro Pertini's remarks to French television two weeks ago which first raised the issue of Italian terrorists' foreign links. The interview was followed by a sharp protest from Moscow, which also countered charges from United States Secretary of State Alexander Haig that the Kremlin aids international terrorism.

Forlani's own Christian Democrats and the small Republican Party had sided with Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni, who said there is no proof of foreign involvement in Italian terrorism. Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio, on the other hand, asserted such proof exists and was backed by the other government partners, the Socialists and Social Democrats.

Forlani began his speech by denying that his government ever moved from the prejudicial assumption that Italian terrorism can be attributed exclusively to Italian domestic causes, since terrorism can in many occasions evolve in situations of international conflicts. In order to combat terrorism the premier said all its roots must be cut off, "removing all the causes which can nourish it from within...and severing all the ties which may have been woven" abroad. Referring to criticisms that the government did not issue a position statement after Pertini's interview, Forlani said that such a step would have been "improper" but added that the allegations "will not be allowed to drop" and gave assurances that the government will press with investigations to ascertain whether "one or more foreign states" are involved in destabilizing Italy. The premier said evidence has been found of Italian urban guerrillas' foreign connections and cited the foreign-made weapons found in possession of members of the front line urban guerrilla organization. He also mentioned the links between the Italian neofascists and French and other European neo-nazi groups as well as the refuge many wanted Italian ultrarightists have found in Latin America.

Referring to the latter, he said there is evidence of "hospitality and relations with foreign organizations" based on a common fascist ideology. The Italian Government leader also cited intelligence reports indicating "the possibility that some activities are planned or assisted by foreign government agencies". He said the government is committed to uncovering every possible connection but added that the information at hand "has not confirmed in such a way as to allow us a judgment of absolute certainty".

At this point Forlani stressed how "the still vivid memory of the birth and development of dictatorship in Italy" is at the root of Pertini's concerns, which worsen when one considers" the "increasingly intense and serious" tensions developing on the frontiers of the two world blocs. "The (Italian) Government has declared its alarm for the hegemonic tendency and expansionist policy of the Soviet Union, as demonstrated in Afghanistan," he said. He also cited the case of Turkey, a nation which fell "victim to authoritarian suggestions".

According to the premier, the problem of foreign terrorist links cannot be seen without an analysis of the backdrop of international events. By the same token, "the deterioration of the international political situation" and the "serious change in direction" of the East-West detente process allows development of new negative factors "over which Europe can lose control and its constructive presence". Forlani said this "menacing prospect" requires a "clear commitment of active solidarity among democratic nations in defense of security and peace" and a "different national cohesion" to "successfully counter the base challenge of the enemies of democracy."

Forlani went on to say that national cohesion is a necessary condition of relations between Parliament and the government, between the majority and the opposition because a "widening contrast and attacks against all programs aimed at renewal can raise the level of tension between parties, in Parliament and throughout the nation to the limit of a general and dangerous disorientation." In order not to "close our eyes to the possible international ramifications" of Italian terrorism, the government will continue to urge a clear and open cooperation of all countries that relations with Italy, especially because "statements of condemnation of the phenomenon are important but are not enough...and it is necessary to do more." In this light, the premier appealed to all neutral nations, to the nonaligned and to Eastern Europe to join the proposal Italy presented at the ongoing Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which calls for greater cooperation among nations to combat terrorist activities.

Forlani concluded by calling on foreign nations to consider it "more a duty than a commitment to cooperate reciprocally with measures of prevention, concrete acts and by supplying evidence" to jointly combat terrorism.

NORWEGIAN TRADE MINISTER CONCLUDES 'USEFUL' TALKS

LD031115 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Jan 81 p 8

[Jorgen Anton report: "Steen Talks in Rome"]

[Text] Rome, 28 January--"My contacts with Italian ministers and party leaders have been useful, but it is obvious that they were not the same as signed contracts," Trade Minister Reiulf Steen said on Wednesday at the end of his 4-day visit to Rome.

Italian Trade Minister Enrico Manca was his host during the visit, and the two ministers looked into the possibilities of expanding mutual trade. This will now be further investigated by experts from the two countries.

In the first 10 months of 1980, Norwegian exports to Italy were worth 1.15 billion kroner, that is 144 million more than the value of exports [as published]. These figures do not include 1.5 million tons of Norwegian oil which goes to Italy via Great Britain.

New oil contracts were also discussed and Steen did not conceal the fact that Norway is looking for technology in return for the oil. But no decision will be made until later on whether there is any foundation for new agreements.

The Rome visit also gave Steen the opportunity for talks with the leaders of the three Italian labor parties, Enrico Berlinguer of the Communist Party, Bettino Craxi of the Socialist Party and Pietro Longo of the Social Democratic Party. Reiulf Steen did not reveal any details of these talks, but stressed that he had noted only minimal differences between the Socialists and the Social Democrats.

KING JUAN CARLOS, QUEEN VISIT BASQUE COUNTRY

LD032258 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Today's royal visit by their majesties the king and queen was pleasant, cordial and almost informal, Basque Prime Minister Carlos Garaikoetxea told EFE at the end of the 1st day of the visit by Their Majesties Don Juan Carlos and Dona Sofia to the Basque country.

People close to the king and queen of Spain told EUROPA PRESS that the king and queen are very satisfied with their visit to the Basque country.

SPANISH PAPERS COMMENT ON SUAREZ RESIGNATION

LD0316659 [Editorial Report] Madrid Spanish-language newspapers published on 30 January carry editorials commenting on Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez' resignation and advancing various possible reasons for his decision.

Madrid EL PAIS maintains on pages 1 and 6 that Suarez' resignation is "the gravest political development" since Franco's death, and after suggesting possible explanations ranging from "military tensions" to pressure from reactionary sectors of the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] and Suarez' own lack of ability and psychological collapse, it asserts:

"The church on moral issues, broad military sectors in the field of autonomy and sectors of the financial oligarchy with respect to taxation and economic policy have shown themselves to be increasingly dissatisfied over the last 2 months. In September last year, Suarez strove with what was the last of his possible governments to restore the coalition of currents and ideologies which formed the UCD after the dictator's death. The first impression which we perceive now is the permanent inability of the party in power to offer a democratic alternative, undoubtedly because of the indentification of the predominant interests in the UCD with those traditionally represented by the previous regime's bureaucratic and political apparatus."

It concludes: "The king has now begun consultations on the formation of a new cabinet. From the viewpont of constitutional normality, the desirable thing would be for it to form a government capable of completing the present legislative period. But the uncertainties about Suarez'resignation itself, the strains experienced within the UCD and the precariousness of the party's position make it advisable to call a general election as soon as possible. We say this reluctantly, because this is not good news and because we would have liked a more worthy conclusion to this stage, during which Suarez himself has done much for this country. But it is the will of the Spanish people and not the damaged prestige of the ruling political class which can and should make a response to the crisis which has arisen.

Madrid ABC asserts on page 2 that Suarez' resignation marks the climax of "a series of tensions which have occurred within his party--the UCD--which were in turn only the reflection of a wavering policy with obvious mistakes which succeeded in creating not only an adverse atmosphere inthe various sectors of the country, but also a general situation of disenchantment." While acknowledging Suarez' achievments, it maintains that, nevertheless, "Nobody can deny either that in view of the situation which Spain was experiencing, with a government without a clear and determined course, there was no other solution which would not entail the prime minister's resignation. The misgovernment from which we were all suffering was accompanied by the lack of a sound parliamentary base which would have permitted full exercise of authority and a firm stance on certain national problems."

Noting that "an enlargement of the parliamentary forces represented in the government would give the latter a degree of stability which it has not known since the now distant date of March 1979," it adds: "Because it was Adolfo Suarez who resigned, and not the UCD, it may be asserted that Spain is about to begin another democratic stage which, now that the initial stage of establishing the democratic institutions is over, will open up new horizons for the system of government which we Spanish people have chosen by a majority."

Madrid YA also pays tribute on page 5 to Suarez' work during the transitional period before continuing: "However, the same qualities which enabled him to achieve such results were now turning against him, when the needs were different and required different qualities." It notes the UCD's lack of a parliamentary majority and its internal dissensions and mentions the consequent possibilities of a split in the UCD leading to formation of a socialist government, a coalition of the Socialists and the UCD people closest to them or a general election.

It adds: "In light of this situation, we reiterate what we are saying with a view to the UCD congress. We were calling for party unity and adjustment to its electoral base: unity is a prerequisite to enable the party to negotiate the support which it needs without becoming anybody's satellite. And let those who may feel the temptation of dissidence reflect that they would be its first victims and that, however many difficulties coexistence with those to the right of them may cause them, those difficulties which the radicalized left of their new and hypothetical allies would create for them would be greater."

PROCEDURE DECIDED FOR PRIME MINISTER'S INVESTITURE

LD041112 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] In connection with the debate for the investiture of the candidate for prime minister, the Congress of Deputies' committee of party spokesmen met yesterday under the chairmanship of Landelino Lavilla to consider the procedure to be followed, and came up with a set of draft orders comprising in essence the following points:

The candidate for prime minister will set out his program to the chamber, after which there will be a suspension of proceedings, probably for 24 hours.

When the plenary session reassembles, all parliamentary groups who request it will be allowed to speak for 30 minutes each.

The candidate will reply to these speeches in either an individual or collective way and the president of the Congress will permit supplementary questions and replies.

The vote will then be taken. This will take the form of a public rollcall. Should the candidate fail to obtain an absolute majority--that is, 176 votes--at this first vote, a second vote will be taken 48 hours later.

There was a discussion among the spokesmen on whether, in such an event, the candidate would have to speak again. In the end they decided that there should be a new debate.

The spokesmen also decided that Congress sessions will not resume until 17 February unless this debate for the investiture of the candidate should be scheduled before that date. The agenda for the session of 17 February is to be fixed by a further meeting of the spokesmen on 10 February.

NORWAY

GRO BRUNDTLAND APPOINTED NEW PRIME MINISTER

LD031838 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] King Olav of Norway this afternoon entrusted 41-year-old Gro Harlem Brundtland with the post of new prime minister of Norway to succeed the recently resigned Odvar Nordli. The governing Labor Party had unanimously chosen her as the party's candidate for prime minister. Gro Harlem Brundtland will be installed as the new prime minister at an extraordinary government session tomorrow.

Government Reshuffle

LD031328 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Excerpt] There will be a government reshuffle in Norway when the new prime minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland, takes office. Reiulf Steen, the current minister of commerce and party chairman, is to leave the government and is to be succeeded by Sissel Ronbeck, the current minister of consumer affairs and administration. (?Kari Gasteby) is to become minister of consumer affairs, and Finn Kristensen is to be the new minister of industry. (?Bjorn Skau) is to become minister of justice.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD031131 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 30 Jan 81 p 6

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report: "No Zone Without Parts of Soviet Union"]

[Text] The Norwegian Government has informed NATO's Permanent Council that Norway's view is that every nuclear-free zone in Europe must also include parts of the Soviet Union. At the same time the government stressed that it would do its utmost to prevent the present antinuclear debate in Norway from developing into a campaign against NATO membership, and assured the NATO Council that Norway will continue to be a firm and loyal ally.

In its statement the Norwegian Government pointed out that President Kekkonen had proposed the establishment of such a zone in the Nordic countries in the past, but that the idea had been rejected by the other Nordic countries. It was also pointed out that the Nordic countries are already a nuclear-free area and that all the Nordic countries have signed the nonproliferation agreement.

According to NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA's information, the government pointed to the fact that there are nuclear arms deployed in the vicinity of the Nordic countries, on the Kola Peninsula, in other parts of the Soviet Union and in the Baltic. An arrangement of nuclear-free zones in Europe would be reasonable if parts of the Soviet Union were included, the statement said.

It is still the government's view that large parts of Europe, including parts of the Soviet Union, must form part of such a zonal arrangement. According to NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA's information, the Kola Peninsula is not given special mention, nor is the question of zone arrangements where deployed nuclear arms covering the European continent would be reduced in East and West, as has been proposed in the Norwegian debate.

The Norwegian statement further declared that the Norwegian people feel growing concern over the continued nuclear arms race. The debate chiefly began after the NATO council's December 1979 decision to modernize tactical nuclear defenses.

LABOR PARTY OUTLINES PLANS TO DISCUSS CSCE, SALT

LD021405 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 28 Jan 81 p 6

[Text] At the Labor Party disarmament committee's meeting yesterday Gro Harlem Brundtland outlined the present work of the Palma Commission, of which she is a member. This commission will discuss the SALT negotiations at a meeting on 6-8 February.

Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Johan Jorgen Holst gave an account of the CSCE negotiations in Madrid, where he will travel early next month. Gro Harlem Brundtland will take part in the Madrid meeting in mid-February. Holst also briefed the party's disarmament committee on the work of the political consultation group wihtin NATO which Norway helped to set up in connection with the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on nuclear arms in Europe.

Gro Harlem Brundtland told ARBEIDERBLADET that the disarmament committee also had the question of nuclear-free zones on its agenda and discussed the debate taking place at present in connection with the draft manifesto. She stressed that the committee's views are a contribution to the general discussion of the draft manifesto which is now taking place within the party organization.

SWEDEN

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS URGE TALKS ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD031123 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 28 Jan 81 p 8

[Lars Hellberg report: "Swedish Demarche on Nuclear-Free Zone"]

[Text] Stockholm, 27 January--The Swedish Social Democrats have asked the Falldin government to "contact the other Nordic governments to discuss the possibility of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries."

Before the proposal was put forward in the Riksdag on Tuesday, comprehensive talks were held between Norwegian and Swedish Social Democrats.

Swedish Social Democratic politician Gertrud Sigurdsen told AFTENPOSTEN that the question had been the subject of broad discussion at a meeting of the Nordic Social Democrats' security policy group in Helsinki before Christmas.

The Swedes have followed the discussion within the Norwegian Labor Party in great detail. The explanatory statement which accompanies the proposal states that the Swedish Social Democrats have always been in favor of a nuclear-free zone but that the differing views in the Nordic countries have meant that it has been impossible to implement such a zone. Today the Swedes think that "a new situation" has been created now that "the Norwegian Government and Labor Party have spoken out in favor of the proposal."

Since the proposal saw the light of day in the Norwegian Labor Party's draft manifesto, it has been the subject of considerable discussion among social democrats, within NATO as well as in the Nordic countries. Sweden and Finland see the Helsinki meeting as a sort of parallel to the social democrats meeting in Amsterdam on 10 January with representatives from the smaller NATO countries.

In the broader NATO context Norway has not met with any objections to a Nordic initiative on this already sensitive question.

The initiative for the coordination of Nordic approaches to the proposal for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries comes as part of a comprehensive package of proposals from the Social Democratic Riksdag group.

"A nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries would be an important part of the work for a nuclear-free Europe," the proposal's explanatory statement declares.

At this stage, the Social Democrats have not given any details of how far the Nordic countries would form part of a more comprehensive nuclear-free package intended to reduce arms and tension. But within the party's Riksdag group, the majority see such a zone as a goal in itself which could perhaps lay the foundations for more wide-ranging solutions in the next phase. Otherwise the Riksdag group contents itself with quoting the Norwegian Labor Party's draft manifesto, with all the possible interpretations this admits.

The Swedish Government has pointed out in the past that the Nordic countries are de facto and nuclear-free area, ignoring the Soviet nuclear arms in the Nordic countries' immediate vicinity. Thus the government has attached crucial importance to the fact that the Soviet Union a few years ago introduced nuclear-armed submarines to "Sweden's backyard," "the sea of peace"--the Baltic.

In the past, politicians of all colors in neutral Sweden, apart from the Communists, have also qualified their generally favorable approach to the idea by referring with regret to Nordic disagreements and to Norway's and Denmark's positions as NATO nations.

Thus there can be no doubt that the new tune from the governing Norwegian Labor Party is one--and perhaps the most important--of the explanations why the Swedish Social Democrats are reviving the issue in this way.

The party's alternative to the government's draft budget proposes a reduction of 750 million kroner in defense spending. The other proposals in the disarmament package include a proposal to appoint a commission to evaluate the aims of Swedish disarmament policy in Europe.

The Social Democrats opposition also wants to grant 1 million more to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute than the government has proposed in its draft budget. It has also proposed that 4 million kroner be granted to organizations involved in promoting information on disarmament questions. This includes trade union organizations, the political parties, religious societies and the cooperative movement, and it is proposed that these be given gradually increasing support for their educational and opinion-shaping activities, until a final figure corresponding to one-thousandth of defense spending is reached.

LORD CARRINGTON SAYS U.S., EUROPE 'CLOSER TOGETHER'

LD022232 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2140 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] A by-product of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is that consultation procedures between Europe and the United States have improved, Lord Carrington said tonight.

The foreign secretary, who was speaking at a banquet of overseas bankers in London, said that the invasion and subjugation of Afghanistan was a shock to everyone "which has, I hope, aroused us from the complacency and neglect of the previous few years."

"Outside Europe for the first time, the Russians have used their troops to overwhelm a neutral and non-aligned state. That is not something which the West can accept nor is it irreversible."

Afghanistan, however, had produced an important by-product, Lord Carrington added. "After a shaky start, and let us admit, it was a shaky start, the realism of what had happened brought the United States and Europe closer together. Our consultation procedures have improved. Our understanding of how necessary it is for us to work together has markedly changed. And we are all determined that should there be incidents of that kind in future, we shall be found neither unprepared nor unwilling to take vigorous action."

Lord Carrington said Soviet expansionism was a threat whether it was in Europe, in the Middle East or in the Far East.

"And if we do not apply our part in rejecting the use of force in the Third World by the Soviet Union or its proxies, then how can we look to our friends for help in protecting our interests, be it in oil or anything else?

AUSTRIA'S PAHR VISITS LONDON, SEES CARRINGTON

AU022055 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 31 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] London (APA)--Foreign Minister Pahr declared that there is "the highest degree of concurrence" between Austria's and Britain's Middle East policies. During an unofficial visit to London, Pahr met with his British counterpart, Lord Carrington, to whom he conveyed a message from Chancellor Kreisky. In his message, the chancellor expressed his appreciation for the British Middle East policy. Lord Carrington in turn informed Pahr about his visit to Egypt and his talks with Israeli Labor Party leader Peres in London.

The two ministers also devoted great attention to the North-South summit meeting to be held in June in Mexico. In this context, Pahr informed the British foreign secretary about preparations for the summit meeting. A preparatory meeting, to be attended by 11 foreign ministers, will be held in Vienna on 13 March, but Great Britain will not be represented at that event. However, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will participate in the actual summit meeting.

In talks with Minister of State Peter Blaker, Minister Pahr discussed problems of the Madrid CSCE followup meeting, especially the envisaged European disarmament conference. Pahr declared that Austria is "very close" to the French proposal that basic principles should be stipulated for such a conference. Pahr stressed, however, that from Austria's viewpoint, it is necessary to find a way to implement such a conference despite the Soviet ideas of a conference without any preliminary conditions.

Within the framework of his 2-day unofficial visit to London, Pahr attended a large social function of the Girozentrale Bank, that was held under his sponsorship. This "Viennese evening," attended by London's most prominent international banking figures, was held on the occasion of the official opening of a London branch of the Girozentrale Bank.

PRIME MINISTER RALLIS ATTACKS MARXIST OPPOSITION

NC031641 Athens NEWS in English 3 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis Sunday went to Patrai where he addressed a dinner given in his honour by the New Democracy Party branch of Akhaia. In his speech, the prime minister said:

"This meeting gives me opportunity to answer some of the opposition slogans which have been launched. One of these slogans, used abusively by our political adversaries, is the accusation that we do not keep Greece non-aligned and that we have bound the country politically and economically with Europe and with NATO.

"This slogan is unrealistic and the accusation clearly hypocritical. In this world of ours, no country and, particularly no small country, can remain absolutely independent and non-aligned nations have been compelled to join this or that coalition. This is because they realised that the only countries which are not involved in adventures are those which have clearly placed themselves within the sphere of the Eastern or the Western alliances.

"These are facts which are well known to the opposition. If it uses the slogan of 'national' independence" this is not because it believes that our accession to the EEC and our return to the NATO military wing have subjugated us to foreign capitals or to "American imperialism." It is because a section of the opposition parties considers that isolation is the first step towards our entry to the Marxist camp, while another section realises that our links with the West constitute an obstacle to the change of the political and social structure it wants to implement in this country.

"Greece is situated at the southeast extremity of Europe. It is situated on the crossroads of international competition and is subjected to the influences of both East and West. Our national interest imposes on us to maintain good relations with our northern neighbours who belong to the Eastern sphere of influence. The governments of New Democracy, with a sense of realism, have developed these relations and raised them to the best level ever reached to this day.

"We are confronted, both as a government and as a party, by a major demagogic attack by the opposition of our accession to the EEC. Opposition parties avail themselves of difficulties which all EEC memberstates have had to cope with during their initial stage, to state that they are ruining our economy. They attribute the economic difficulties faced by our country today to our accession to the EEC. These slogans are intentional and unfounded. I admit that we shall have, and already have, difficulties during the first months of our accession. But I can also assure you that had we not sought accession to the EEC, we would have been confronted with an economic impasse that would have led us to economic and political subjugation.

"Some of the slogans used by the Marxist opposition disclose to us the policy of isolationism that Marxism wants to impose on the country, should it ever accede to power. The Marxist opposition often speaks about the "agricultural-industrial association" which can solve the country's problems. It speaks about the nationalisation of sectors which will direct the country's economy to a socialist reform. Yet the people can easily understand that such changes in the structure of the country will require great sacrifices of the standard of living, because the policy of self-sufficiency requires a decreased standard of living.

"Another slogan used by the Marxist opposition is out of the NATO alliance." [quotation marks as received] As I have just said, no small country can afford the luxury of remaining outside one of the two major military alliances without running the risk of being confronted with adventures that will weaken the country.

They speak to us about independence and neutrality. In fact, there are some neutral countries. But their neutrality will exist so long as it serves the interests of major powers. The least crisis can dissolve this neutrality, just as the neutrality of Belgium was abolished within a few hours during World War I and II, just as the neutrality of Finland and of Norway was abolished in World War II.

"We should not forget that we are the ones who decided to withdraw from the military wing of NATO for the sake of Cyprus, with the expectation that this political decision of major importance would have caused favourable reactions for our national problem. In fact, our withdrawal did have positive results, but not to the extent we had hoped for. And when, with the passing of time, it became quite clear that our withdrawal had ceased to be useful, we sought our return to the military wing. Not because anyone brought pressure to bear on us, but because we saw that our withdrawal was now turning against our interests. Because, as we have said, our participation in the military wing of the alliance strengthens our defense position.

"And now, to come to another point, the energy crisis has struck our country as well as the whole world. Despite this difficulty, with a superhuman effort we succeeded in keeping up our economy and maintaining our standard of living high. Of course, a large slice of our national income is being absorbed by the purchase of oil. Of course, we are obliged to spend huge sums of money for our national defense. It is quite true that the world economic crisis has had a negative effect on Greece's economy. A large part of the people's income is being absorbed by inflation through the increase of prices and of taxation. Yet we do all we can to keep prices down and to curb profiteering. I am certain that we have succeeded in decreasing the prices of meat and shall reduce the prices of dairy produce."

RIZOSPASTIS Editorial

NC031827 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 3 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Goal of the Oligarchy Is To 'Isolate' the KKE"]

[Excerpt] The political "isolation" of the KKE and, specifically, preventing its participation in the second distribution of seats has now been raised to a central pre-election goal by the right. New Democracy's main efforts--from its mad polemics against the opposition to conscription of the state apparatus to serve its preelection aspirations --have been concentrated in this direction. This can be seen from the prime minister's recent speech in Patrai.

Government personalities characteristically noted that the influence of the communists is continually rising and that this fact points to the possible "surprise" as they describe the participation of the KKE in the second distribution. The question was repeatedly studied during government meetings which underlined, with relevant concern, the results of polls and investigations on the matter by state services which raise the KKE's strength to approximately 15 percent. It was stressed that the KKE's election goals are not only realistic but also extremely "dangerous" since their possible attainment would tend to:

--Make the stay of New Democracy in the government absolutely impossible, even if it could concentrate the "maximum" number of possible votes which are estimated around 42 percent (at 1977 levels).

--Open the way for a "Marxist" parliamentary majority and government which would actively challenge the "established" political orientations of the country, both internationally and at home.

These trends already have a strong influence on the preelection situation by pushing:

--The leadership and personalities of New Democracy toward an intense and protracted effort to blunt the peoples' discontent and to stabilize their own wavering course. Speaking at Patrai the other day, Rallis defined the preelection demagogic account of the 6-year period of the government of the right and the expected promises for the future with an appeal for the "isolation" of the KKE so that democracy may be "saved."

--The other forces of the democratic opposition to a more careful evaluation of the people's true demands which are increased by the prospect of change. In this light, the "Marxist character" which the prime minister indirectly attributed to PASOK's political goals clearly expresses the government's deeper concern over certain declarations by Papandreou and, primarily, over the possibility of an alliance of progressive forces.

In answer to the danger-mongering which is being cultivated not only by the right but also "from the left," Comrade Andonis Abatielos, member of the Political Bureau of the KKE Central Committee, stressed during last night's speech at Piraeus that:

"Support of the KKE in votes and its passage to the second distribution of seats as well as its general strengthening mean not only a guarantee for democratic normality but also an obstacle to any planned deviation."

Comrade Abatielos spoke at a mass political gathering organized at a Piraus cinema by the KKE Piraeus local organization. In his speech he exhuastively dealt with the calamitous role played by the right in the country during the 150 years of its authority and to the vital necessity of removing the right from this authority.

Replying to the recent Rallis speech and particularly to the part where he accused the democratic opposition of trying to exploit the current "natural" economic problems by accusing the government, he characteristically stated: "In accordance with what is in its interest at each given moment, the right cannot talk to us of economic prosperity at one time and at other times of economic problems. No matter what the state of our economy is today, this is the right's own fault."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MAKES DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

NC031705 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 3 Feb 81 p 14

[Text] The Council of Ministers, which met last night under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Rallis, approved the posting of a small number of ambassadors and the promotion of seven counselors grade A to the rank of minister plenipotentiary grade B (ambassador).

The Council of Ministers posted D. Petrou as ambassador to Vienna, to replace Y. Kapsambelis, who has been recalled to the center; D. Velissaropoulos, who was ambassador in Ottawa, was posted director of European affairs at the Foreign Ministry; E. Megalokonomos, who was ambassador in Tripoli, Libya, was posted to Ottawa.

The Council of Ministers also promoted and posted the following ministers plenipotentiaries grade B:

A. Afendoulis to Nairobi; D. Petrounakos to Tripoli, Libya; D. Pentzopoulos to the central service (transferred from Baghdad); A. Vayenas to Canberra; Leonidhas Evangelidhis to Baghdad; A. Exarkhos to the EEC, Brussels.

PRIME MINISTER ULUSU MEETS WITH IRAQI AMBASSADOR

JN031738 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Ankara--Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has praised the big role played by President Saddam Husayn at the third Islamic Conference summit and his explanation of the reasons for the armed dispute between Iraq and Iran and of Iraq's stand on this war.

During a meeting with Taha 'Aziz al-Habburi, Iraqi Ambassador to Turkey, the Turkish prime minister expressed extreme satisfaction with his meeting with the president leader in At-Ta'if during the recent Islamic Conference summit. He said the meeting will contribute to consolidating and developing bilateral relations. He stressed that the Islamic Conference summit has achieved large success and paved the way for bilateral meetings between the Islamic heads of state.

He said Turkey will play an effective role within the activities of the good offices committee, which was formed by the Islamic Conference to stop the fighting between Iraq and Iran and to reach a positive formula in this regard. The two sides also discussed bilateral relations, which are witnessing positive developments in accordance with the two neighborly peoples' aspirations.

FORMER MINISTER TO BE TRIED FOR IRREGULARITIES

TA021552 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Ankara, 2 Feb (AA)--The National Security Council Monday decided ex-Minister of Social Security Hilmi Isguzar should be tried by the high court of justice. The Council adopted the report of a committee inquiry on Isguzar into charges of nepotism, irregularity, fraud, abuse of functions, and causing losses to the social security fund for the benefit of others.

ISTANBUL COURT SENTENCES AYDINLIK CHIEF EDITOR

TA031735 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] The chief editor of AYDINLIK magazine, Sukru Dogan Yurdakul, has been sentenced in absentia to 7 and 1/2 years on charges of making communist propaganda in publications. The Istanbul Martial Law Command 1st Military Court which tried Yurdakul also ordered his arrest.

Yurdakul was found guilty of printing the photographs of the illegal Turkish Revolutionary Worker Peasant Party Congress in the January 1978 issue of AYDINLIK. His prison term cannot be changed into a fine because the text that accompanied the photographs was not signed. Under the press law, Sukru Dogan Yurdakul is considered the author of that text.

DIRECTORATE URGES 34 DISK OFFICIALS TO RETURN

TA031737 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Summary] The General Staff Martial Law Military Services Coordination Directorate has issued a statement calling on 34 members of the Administrative Council of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Union [DISK] who are currently abroad to return to Turkey. The statement says that legal procedures had been started against them by the 1st Army and Martial Law Command on charges of trying to destroy the constitutional order in Turkey and of trying to establish a syndical dictatorship. The statement says: "Unless these persons whose names have been cited return to Turkey by 5 March 1981, the necessary measures will be taken to strip them of their Turkish citizenship."

TERCUMAN CONDEMNS SOVIET SUPPORT OF TERRORISM

NC040906 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 1 Feb 81 p 4

["Here Is the World" column by Zafer Ata: "Moscow Is Behind Terrorism"]

[Excerpts] Sandro Pertini, president of Italy, is 80 years old and he is a Socialist. He is one of the few people who rose against Mussolini's fascist regime and suffered all sorts of hardships as a result. Frankness is one of Pertini's characteristics.

In a radio-television address last week, Pertini maintained that all the terrorist organizations as well as the Red Brigades are being supported by the Soviet Union. Among other things, Pertini said: "Is the escalation of terrorism in Turkey which has a common border with the Soviet Union over an area of 1,000 km a mere coincidence? Moscow wants to tear Italy and Turkey away from NATO of which both are important members."

Following this by President Pertini, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig also disclosed that the Soviet Union is behind "international terrorism." Haig has stressed that Moscow is using all its moral and material means to support terrorist movements.

Following the Haig disclosure, the State Department fully uncovered the methods which the Soviet Union uses to support terrorism. According to this disclosure, the Soviet Union provides material help and training for the terrorists. Cuba is being used as a catspaw in these affairs. The so-called liberation movements which are, in fact, terrorist establishments, are secret organizations operating under the auspices of the Soviet Union.

Armenian terrorism is another aspect of this issue which closely concerns us. According to foreign sources, the Armenian terrorists who organized dastardly attacks on Turkish diplomats in all parts of the world and who, in their communiques, use the retarded language of the Marxists, are being directed by the Soviet secret military police known as GRU. Dossiers prepared in this respect are being examined by NATO experts.

Naturally, all these are just arguments. It is impossible at this moment to prove their veracity. However, the reaction of the Italian Communist Party, which is known to be an independent communist party, is very interesting. Berlinguer, leader of the Italian Communist Party, who keeps reiterating every day that he is not under Moscow's orders, has not dared to openly challenge President Pertini's remarks, and, instead, he accused the Socialists and the Social Democrats of "indulging in anti-Soviet propaganda for the purpose of returning to the cold war days."

Another point which exposes the close relations between Moscow and the terrorists is the fact that the Soviet Union has always shirked the antiterrorist campaign launched [by other nations]. Turkey's communist party, Italy's Red Brigades and Japan's Red Army have always enjoyed the auspices of Moscow.

Look at the terrorists caught in all corners of the world, including Turkey: They were all in possession of old-fashioned Communist Manifestos. They all possessed Kaloshnikovs and Russian-made revolvers. The camps of a number of establishments in Cuba and the Middle East, which are placed at the disposal of Moscow, keep their doors wide open to terrorists. At these camps, Marxist theories are being taught and the subtleties of the art of killing are displayed.

If the Soviet Union is not truly a supporter of international terrorism, it must push aside such cheap terms as "the CIA too has done this," "the imperialist West," and "NATOists", and it must proclaim that it is against all forms of terrorism, no matter in what color it may manifest itself.

It must lead efforts being exerted in the United Nations in this direction. It must silence the Our Radio broadcasts which pour malice and hatred against Turkey from East Germany.

It must also discover the leaders of the Turkish terrorists who are hiding in East Berlin, in Sofia and in Prague, and it must hand them over to Turkey.

Terrorism is a germ. Every terrorist act generates counterterrorism. If this epidemic is not prevented from spreading, Moscow too will remain under the debris when the roof collapses.

VOTCP CRITICIZES U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, AGREEMENTS

3 Feb Commentary

TA031225 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, an article in the FRG daily, FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, has summarized the new tendencies in U.S. foreign policy as follows: The new U.S. administration is viewing world peace through the barrels of guns. The news conferences held by President Reagan and by Secretary of State and retired General Haig confirm the view expressed by the daily. Reagan has said that the United States will change the existing military balance and will try to achieve military supremacy over the Soviet Union. This statement means that the arms race, which is endangering world peace and security, will be stepped up and that the policy of conflict with the socialist countries will be continued. As for Haig, he does not differentiate between international terrorism instigated by imperialism and by the CIA and the national liberation movements. He is trying to spread the lie that the Soviet Union is supporting terrorism.

Dear listeners, what forces the Washington administration to spread such lies and slander? Above all, the human rights issue raised against the policy of peace and detente has not yielded the expected results. This campaign has gone bankrupt. Now these circles have resorted to a new provocation, namely international terrorism, in a bid to draw attention away from this bankrupt campaign and to slander the Soviet peace policy. Another aim is to brand national liberation struggles with international terrorism and to thus crush them. Therefore, U.S. administrators--behind the mask of international terrorism--are planning to interfere in the domestic affairs of these countries. As a matter of fact, the Washington administration has already taken its first steps in this direction. U.S. administrators are describing as Marxist terrorism the struggles waged by Latin American peoples against junta regimes. This pretext enables them to interfere in the domestic affairs of El Salvador.

Based on a similar demagogy, U.S. imperialism is extensively arming Israeli Zionists in the Middle East and is openly supporting the terrorist activities launched by them against the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

Dear listeners, the major goal of this slander campaign launched by the Reagan administration is to justify the U.S. policy of further armament, opposition to attempts to limit nuclear arms, refusal to ratify SALT II and threatening world peace and detente. As stated by the Soviet daily, PRAVDA, this is a dangerous game.

Bilateral slavery agreements in Turkey, at a time when the Reagan administration has stepped up tendencies to respond to international developments through a cold war and through resorting to force, are very dangerous. These agreements signed by the Demirel government and the arch enemy of our people, the United States, have now been forced upon our people by junta bayonets.

A statement issued by the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee on 1 March 1980 stressed that this agreement, which has been concealed from our people, tramples upon our national sovereignty and reflects the hegemonist interests of U.S. imperialism in our region and in Turkey. With the assumption to power of the Reagan administration, the bilateral slavery agreement poses a great danger for regional peace and security. Based on this agreement, the United States will openly utilize the U.S. bases in our country for intervention in the Middle East. The Pentagon generals have clearly expressed their aims. They view Turkey as the ideal country for their policy aimed at securing the rich oil reserves in the Middle East. Addressing the Senate, Secretary of State Haig said: We will extend aid and the bill will be high. You will have new duties in the Gulf region.

Dear listeners, these slavery agreements enable the U.S. imperialists to speak so clearly. These agreements do not only [words indistinct] the bases of aggression on our soil, but they also give the United States the opportunity to establish new bases on our soil and to engage in armed interference in our domestic affairs. The junta heads say that Turkey will not participate in any operation outside the NATO framework. Thus, they express the view that Turkey will remain outside the adventurist policy the United States is pursuing in the Middle East. However, is there any guarantee for these statements? Based on the bilateral slavery agreement, the United States may force Turkey to become the gendarme of the Middle East. The major military power that heads the NATO pact is again the United States. On the other hand, the clause in the agreement dealing with the modernization of the Turkish armed forces will further drag our country into an arms race, will exacerbate crises, unemployment, high cost of living and shorgages.

By implementing the bilateral slavery agreement, the junta has revealed that it is pursuing a pro-American and pro-NATO foreign policy that will endanger our national security and that is contrary to our national interests. As stressed by TCP Secretary General Bilen in a recent statement on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the murder of the TCP founding members, putting an end to the current course of events, pursuing an independent nonaligned policy, a transition to democracy, creating a strong people's movement to achieve these ends and uniting in a single front all democratic and anti-imperialist forces are the duties facing all leftist forces.

4 Feb Program

TA041024 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Station commentary: "The Bilateral Slavery Agreement and Neighborly Relations"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: The junta government ratified and put into effect the bilateral slavery agreement between the Demirel government and the United States. As is known, this agreement, which was prepared in line with the U.S. strategy of return to the cold war and confrontation with socialist countries, envisages the modernization of the army, the opening of the bases of aggression on our soil and the building of new ones. Every provision of this agreement, which went into effect at a time when the parliament has been eliminated and our people are silenced through the threat of the bayonet, places our country under very grave responsibilities. It envisages the exploitation of Turkey as a tool for the imperialists' continued adventurist policy in the Middle East.

The agreement stresses that bases such as Incirlik, Pirinclik, Sinop, Karamursel, Kargaburun, Belbasi, Elmadag, Mahmurdag, Kurecik and Yamanlar have been placed totally under U.S. control. Moreover, the section of the agreement on the bases notes that these bases will be further enlarged; new ones equipped with nuclear weapons will be built; and the bases like Sinop, Belbasi and Incirlik, which are included in the U.S. intelligence network, will be fitted with the most modern electronic equipment. There are also nuclear weapons on the U.S. bases on our soil.

In their statements, the junta heads keep on noting that they are following in the footsteps of Ataturk and that they are in favor of having neighborly relations with the Soviet Union. They are taking some steps in this direction. However, they also ratified and put into effect the bilateral slavery agreement. As emphasized in the Turkish Communist Party statement of 31 March 1980, this agreement enables the United States to use our country as a tool for threats and aggression against our neighbors, the Soviet Union and socialist countries. For example, the bases on our soil constitute centers of aggression and spying directed against the Soviet Union. The agreement that went into effect further consolidates and enlarges these bases. Does this not conflict with the junta's words on continuing the good relations with our great neighbor?

On the other hand, on his return from the Islamic summit meeting, Prime Minister Ulusu said that the security of the Persian Gulf concerns the peoples of this region. This CIA agreement, however, envisages dragging our country into the United States' military preparations and intervention attempts in the Middle East and transforming Turkey into a gendarme against peace and security in this region. The agreement could enable the Washington administration to use our soil directly in an attack against the Gulf area, which it considers an area of national interest. As a matter of fact, the U.S. imperialists used the Incirlik base extensively in their military adventure in Iran. On 24 April 1980, C-130 aircraft carrying fully armed troops landed at the Ertac military airport in Malatya, and these participated in the U.S. act of military aggression against Iran on 25 April.

Now, the United States has a much more powerful means, namely the bilateral slavery agreement. Relying on this agreement, Pentagon generals are intensifying their pressures on our country. They do not even feel the need to use the language of diplomacy. They say: The price will be high; you will have new duties in the Gulf area. As noted by Ugur Mumcu in the [date indistinct] April 1980 issue of CUMHURIYET, the defense cooperation agreement transforms our country into a trojan horse against neighboring Arab countries. Does this attitude not contradict the words of friendship with the Arab countries? Does this policy not further exacerbate the tension in our region?

Another motive of the United States is to remove its chesnuts from the fire with the hands of others, thus endangering our country through the bilateral slavery agreement. The fact that the Reagan administration did not withdraw its military forces from the Middle East even after the release of the hostages, that, on the contrary, it reinforced the area and that it attempted to form new military pacts clearly demonstrate these motives.

As stated by 51 former RPP deputies in the previous period [before the coup on 12 September 1980], the U.S. imperialists should not be allowed to exploit the warmth of a fire created in our country as a result of a war in our region, which will erupt in a bid to safeguard the interests of those who are 13,000 kms away from Turkey. This is why our people do not approve the bilateral slavery agreement, which threatens our national security and contradicts our national intersts, and will not do so in the future. Our people will not recognize the signature of the junta government on the slavery agreement. The slavery agreement should be torn up.

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VAN DER KLAAUW COMMENTS ON MIDEAST CONSULTATIONS

LD031029 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 2 Feb 81 p 1

[Sirr Sayyid Ahmad report: "The European Council of Ministers Chairman Tells ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: 'The European Initiative Requires Much Preparation; We Will Not Draw Up a Peace Plan but Will Contribute to a Solution; I Will Meet With PLO Leaders Soon'"]

[Excerpt] Riyadh--In an exclusive statement to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, Netherlands Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw has stated that he does not expect much to be achieved in the way of a comprehensive settlement to the Middle East crisis during his tenure as EEC Council chairman in view of the fact that a new government will be assuming power in Israel. He said, however, that he, in his capacity as EEC Council chairman, will continue the EEC efforts and hopes to expand the efforts Gaston Thorn made to determine the actual stances of the various parties to the Middle East conflict with regard to security, Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, the Palestinian right to self-determination, the Jerusalem issue and the relationship among all these issues.

Van der Klaauw summed up his stance by saying: "I will not draw up a plan for the establishment of peace but I will contribute to reaching solutions."

Asked about his future tour of a number of Arab countries in his capacity as EEC Council chairman, Van der Klaauw replied that no date has as yet been fixed for this tour because "it is an enormous task which requires much preparation." He emphasized, however, that the tour will not take place this month. He also asserted that his tour will include Iraq and talks with PLO leaders.

Asked about the possibility of his meeting with Yasir 'Arafat, Van der Klaauw said: "The PLO will decide which of its leaders I shall meet with, not I."

BELGIUM

ERNEST GLINNE TO RUN FOR PS CHAIRMANSHIP

LD031049 Brussels LE SOIR in French 29 Jan 81 p 2

[Olivier Callot report: "Ernest Glinne Candidate for Socialist Party [PS] Chairmanship"]

[Excerpt] Ernest Glinne is an official candidate to replace Andre Cools as head of the PS. The former minister and European deputy announced his decision Wednesday morning following a meeting of the regional joint action group. The group embraces representatives of the party, the General Confederation of Labor of Belgium, the socialist insurance associations and the cooperatives. Contrary to the interpretation given by some people when rumors of this candidacy were rife, the fact is that the decision was the responsibility solely of the person concerned. Indeed, according to PS rules, candidacies to the chairmanship are on an individual basis and must not be backed even by regional federations, still less by other branches of the joint action group. Nevertheless, backing from both these sources cannot be disregarded in this case.

THE NETHERLANDS

VAN DER KLAAUW CONDEMNS PRC EMBASSY STATEMENT

NC041805 Paris AFP in English 1740 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The Hague, 4 Feb (AFP)--Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw today took strong exception to a statement by the Chinese Embassy here on the controversy over a Dutch firm's planned sale of two submarines to Taiwan.

Mr van der Klaauw said the Chinese had "reached the limit of international custom" with the remark yesterday that the move by the Dutch parliament to seek cancellation of the deal reflected Dutch public opinion.

"The Netherlands' Embassy in Beijing could not have distributed such a statement," the Dutch minister said in response to a deputy's question on whether the comment by Chinese Embassy spokesman Shen Zhihuan was proper.

The Dutch parliament, which in December backed the government's decision to allow the $500 million submarine deal with Taipei, yesterday withdrew support and urged the sale be scrapped.

The action came after Beijing began rerouting its ships from Rotterdam port and threatened to scale down diplomatic relations to the charges d'affaires level if the sale went through.

OFFICIALS VIEW NEUTRON BOMB, WEINBERGER REMARKS

LD041222 Hamburg DPA in German 1126 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 4 Feb (DPA)--SPD Deputy Hermann Scheer, member of the lower house Defense Committee, called in the SPD press service today to urge political leaders in the consultations which have been announced to reject the American proposal to deploy neutron weapons in Europe. Scheer said that the arguments against the neutron bomb remained as valid as ever. "It remains an unbelievable confusion in human thinking to develop and introduce a weapon that destroys human life and preserves material things." He wrote that he believes the neutron bomb fosters the illusion of the possibility of limited nuclear wars. The neutron bomb increases the danger of an America-Soviet nuclear conflict being fought out on German soil.

On the American proposal to deploy the controversial neutron bomb in Europe, the security policy spokesman of the FDP parliamentary group, Juergen Moellemann, merely said that the topic had not yet been introduced into the alliance's consultations and that, therefore, his party sees no occasion to comment.

SPD Deputy Voigt

DW051005 Cologne Deutschlandunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1210 GMT 4 Feb 81

["Excerpts" from correspondent Lenz interview with SPD Bundestag Deputy Carsten Voigt in Bonn--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Did Weinberger correctly describe the Federal Government's reaction to Carter's rejection of the neutron weapon?

[Answer] What happened was that the manner in which the decision was made in the United States at the time met partially with lack of understanding and partially with concern in the Federal Republic as well. But this does not apply so much to the content of the decision. This is a discussion which we now will have to resume in all earnest.

Defense policy experts have serious reservations as to the necessity or expediency of the neutron weapon.

[Question] Are the same objections being raised in the Federal Republic against the neutron weapon as those raised in the past, namely, Soviet counterarming?

[Answer] It is probably a fact that the balance has shifted. I could not say whether it has shifted dramatically because I am against dramatizing the situation.

[Question] It is now planned to balance the military deficit ascertained by the West, first of all with the help of missiles through the so-called NATO counterarming decision, secondly, with the help of the suggested deployment of the neutron weapon in Europe and thirdly, with new chemical weapons as well. The Americans want to get out of SALT II, and besides, it is not without good reason that the establishment of a new reserve is being contemplated in the Bundeswehr. Is all this so urgently necessary all at once? Can this result in a gain in the balance to the West's advantage?

[Answer] This really is the question that we have to discuss. I anticipated all these demands weeks ago. I think we must seriously debate with the Americans the question as to what is really necessary for establishing the balance and what would be tantamount to an excessive stockpiling. Beyond that, I believe, we must also discuss the question of where we could make a beginning with arms control and whether it is possible to make the priority of arms control prevail in the dialogue with Eastern Europe, specifically with the Soviet Union.

Then there is something which does not wield as much weight in the case of some of our alliance partners but which we must keep in mind in view of growing unemployment figures: What we are facing, after all, are not only problems of external security but also problems of social security and internal security. So if we spend too much on defense, we may well run the risk, of course, of destablizing ourselves socially and in domestic policy. What I mean to say is that you just cannot see what is perhaps necessary in defense policy only from the American point of view; you must also view this problem in a broader concept of security policy which will then include the aspects of social stablity as well. And I think that we, being Social Democrats, have a special reason to draw attention to this state of affairs.

[Question] One notes in Weinberger's formulation that it is not mentioned that this weapon first has to be produced. Is it possibly ready for action in a U.S. depot?

[Answer] I assume that individual components of the neutron weapon certainly have been or are being produced. The delivery systems have been stationed in Europe for some time, so that such a decision could possibly be made rather quickly. But that does not change anything about having a rational discussion on whether such a decision would be right. I say rational discussion because I assume that an outburst of indignation would hardly bring influence to bear on the process of making a decision.

[Question] Those SPD members who were against the neutron weapon in the quarrel about it used primarily moral arguments at the time. Is is possible that the adversaries of the neutron weapon could cite security policy arguments in support of their standpoint?

[Answer] Well, I certainly believe that that there need not necessarily be a discrepancy between reason and morality. At that time I had reservations against the neutron weapon because I believe that the introduction of the neutron weapon could possible lower the nuclear threshold and that a decision on the application of this weapon could actually be made less by the president than by our commanders who would have this delegated to them. Thus the political control over application and planning would be lost to a great extent.

In addition, I believe that in the meantime there are a number of modernized conventinal arms systems which are not less horrible, but which are not nuclear arms, and which still can fulfill the same defense policy tasks to a great extent that the nuclear arms can. I do not want to say that my arguments should not be discussed critically, but I still believe that the advocates of the neutron weapon ought to be a bit more careful with their arguments. It has not been proven at all whether the neutron weapon makes sense with regard to defense policy or whether it is even necessary.

[Question] Can it be predicted, if this discussion does take place, that there will be considerable resistance in the SPD and your Bundestag faction against this move by the Americans?

[Answer] First of all, the U.S. secretary of defense said himself that he wants to discuss it with the West European allies. If it really were such a rational discussion as I have just suggested, it would be surprising it if were limited to the parties only. I hope that my colleagues in the CDU will not be so ignorant as to welcome every new arms system just because it is new and because the Americans have introduced it into the discussion.

CDU/CSU Defense Spokesman

LD041346 Hamburg DPA in German 1235 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 4 Feb (DPA)--The defense policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, Peter-Kurt Wuerzbach, has urged that a new discussion be started from scratch about the neutron bomb and conducted with businesslike arguments free from emotion.

He said in Bonn today that there was no dispute between the government and the opposition about the fact that peace at the present time could only be maintained through adequate deterrent and calculated risk for the Soviet Union, whose superiority is growing.

He said that this strategy must be understood more clearly and put over in a more comprehensive manner by the members of the governing parties. This time the chancellor must not leave the discussion "to people like Hansen, Bahr and others."

Wuerzbach said that the fact the Americans are reconsidering the neutron bomb is not surprising. Carter merely postponed preparations for deployment of the bomb because of emotional resistance in Europe; the decision regarding its introduction at a later date has not been rescinded.

Government Spokesman Becker

LD041600 Hamburg DPA in German 1513 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 4 Feb (DPA)--During their trip to the United States in March, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel want to get a reliable picture of the aims of the American administration's foreign and security policy. According to Government Spokesman Kurt Becker, this also includes the question of whether the new U.S. administration intends to rescind the decision by former President Jimmy Carter to halt production and deployment of the neutron bomb. Becker said that there has been no recent direct exchange of views between Bonn and Washington about the deployment of this weapon in Europe.

Becker said that Weinberger's statement obviously was an impromptu response to a question at a press conference. It was not an announcement and merely expressed a consideration. Before the Federal Government adopts a stance on this matter, it wants to brief itself on the background to the statement. Furthermore, the deployment of the neutron bomb is not a German-American question but a problem that has to be discussed in the alliance.

SPD Disarmament Expert Bahr

LD041634 Hamburg DPA in German 1556 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 4 Feb (DPA)--The statements on the neutron bomb by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger have met with differing opinions in the Federal Republic. The former general inspector of the Bundeswehr, Harald Wust, stated in Thursday's edition of the BILD newspaper that, especially in view of the growing military supremacy of the Eastern bloc, the neutron bomb is a more necessary step than ever. It helps to make NATO strategy of deterrence credible again and thus make wars more improbable. "The introduction of the neutron bomb is an important step for reestablishing the balance of forces between East and West," Wust said. "To dispense with it involves the danger of being increasingly susceptible to political blackmail by the East."

SPD disarmament expert in the lower house, Egon Bahr, described the "consistency" promised by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger as a good thing if it exists on both sides of the Atlantic. It seems natural that consultations will be held on this issue since, in any case, there must be discussion about an overall concept. In this respect, the previous different views will certainly crop up again, Bahr said, since as far as he knows there are no new arguments. Bahr once described the neutron weapon as a "perversion of thinking" but did not repeat this view following criticism from, among others, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

CDU's Woerner

DW051151 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 4 Feb 81

["Excerpt" from reporter Kalbus interview with Manfred Woerner, CDU Bundestag deputy, in Washington; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] How do you assess the statement by new U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger?

[Answer] I can only say that no decision has been made by the U.S. Government. It has only been announced that production and stationing of the neutron weapon are being considered. These considerations certainly have not yet come to an end. I was told that the European allies will naturally be consulted, that means asked, particularly the Federal Republic of Germany. We will have an opportunity to state our opinion in Germany and in Europe, thus bringing influence to bear on this American decision.

One thing is certainly correct, namely, that the timing of this statement was not very fortunate, particularly with regard to the effect it will have in Europe. The implementation of the so-called decision to close the arms gap must have priority for us, that is, the modernization of medium-range arms. Other things must be subordinated to that at the moment. This announcement certainly has a negative effect in this respect.

[Question] Was this statement by Weinberger possibly another rhetorical blow at the Soviet Union?

[Answer] I do not believe so. The Americans mean what they say. They are determined to intensify defense efforts. In other words, they want to do more to make it clear to the Soviet Union that they will not accept a further change in the balance of strength to the disadvantage of the West and to the advantage of the Soviets. It does not mean, however, that they want to enter an arms race. It only means that they are indicating that defense is being taken seriously and that they want to have a balance in this world.

CDU DEPUTY ADDRESSES BUNDESTAG BUDGET DEBATE

DW031434 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1500 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Speech by CDU Bundestag Deputy Peter Kurt Wuerzbach during the Bundestag budget debate--in Bonn--live]

[Excerpts] Madam President, ladies and gentlemen, the turbulences in connection with the Tornado aircraft do not apply solely to this plane but also characterize and determine at the moment the entire sphere of responsibility of the federal defense minister and his budget which is up for discussion here today.

They also increasingly extend to certain sectors of the field of alliance policy. As far as we are concerned it is important, highly important--and at this point I proceed from repeated utterances of the federal foreign minister--that we get away from these turbulences to a stable basis, this stable basis in our view is inevitably described in the following points: This means a Bundeswehr which can live up to the mission assigned it. And this includes the presence of the Americans in Germany, in Europe, and this includes the readiness of the people to understand and support this concern. And this requires our common work in that direction. [applause]

We regard these preconditions as the basis for peace in freedom in our country, and all of us want this peace in freedom. And the fact that 128 warlike conflicts occurred in the world since World War II while we here remained unaffected by them is connected with the circumstance that we in the West founded NATO in good time and we became a member of this alliance in the form of our Bundeswehr, a contribution which indeed is expensive--no question about it--but nevertheless necessary owing to the situation. [applause]

Nobody likes to spend these many billions for defense. Only peace in freedom is such a dear treasure to us that we must do that, unfortunately, commensurate with the treaty existing here--and examples of that have been cited indeed. [applause] The history of wars, including the 128 of the more recent past, teaches us that peace can be preserved only where balance exists, where stability prevails, and only where transgressions can be fended off by not only keeping the risk high but even making it incalculable to any potential aggressor. And anyone calling these preconditions in question makes it easier for the other side to create tensions, to jeopardize peace, and to cause trouble. [applause]

Let me, to begin with, cite several striking points from the conventional threat which we are facing, namely, in the case of the tanks: About 10,000 on our side; 40,000 on the other side; in the case of the artillery guns, conventional type: 6,000 on our side, 20,000 on the other side; armored personnel carriers: 2,000 on our side, 12,000 on the other side; put in brackets as a reminder: There are people who said that all this is solely for defensive purposes and based on defensive considerations.

It is for specific reasons that I desist here from discussing the ammunition situation. I am doing so out of common interest. I shall desist from going into detail, and you in particular ought to understand this. I mention the enormous military progress in the development of militarily usable satellites on the part of the Soviet Union, the world-wide operating navy--global world power was what a competent speaker called it just ahead of me. And for the benefit of those who keep saying that they have more, to be sure, but what we have is better, I must say that according to what is said, reported, and written at Hardthoehe, East and West meanwhile have caught up with each other in quality as well. And in the meantime it is no longer contested that all this is of an offensive character.

What needs to be added is the gigantic dynamics with which this armament has been constantly continued by the Soviet Union. And these dynamics did not show any sharp downward bend in the curve when the political department was specially formulated under the heading of detente. There is no sharp bend whatsoever.

Following the conventional examples I may be allowed to add some from the nuclear field. Unlike us, the Soviet Union did not talk about the conventional modernization, as we have been doing, but simply acted. During the past 5 or 6 years alone it introduced more than five new nuclear systems. What I will do here is just talk about the ground-based medium-range missiles in Europe. NATO does not have any in this field; none, zero. France has 18 while the Soviet Union, and I shall round off the figure, has 1,360. I meant to mention the 5 systems of the past few years: Well known to all of us is the SS-20, and often the subject of discussion, the Backfire bomber. And now, three systems which often go unmentioned: The SS-21, the SS-22, and the SS-23 likewise have been set up in the recent past.

At this point I mean to ask the SPD faction: Considering these weapons, what about your pleading appeals made clear across the federal republic with a great deal of resonance, using phrases such as perversion of human thinking and acting; what about these things in view of these Soviet systems that are threatening us? [applause] Why is it that no citizens' initiatives are invoked in that respect, against these weapons or for the information about these weapons? This is what you have to tolerate being asked by us, and I hope you will ask yourselves as well.

Believing that I should do so, I would like to describe one of these weapons--take any of them--not only by its designation but by its effect. And I am taking the SS-20 for that purpose, stating just a few facts which characterize this system. Each week, by the way, another one is being set up, not just designed on the drawing board.

This weapon is mobile, it moves back and forth and is hard to reconnoiter. It has a range of 4,500 kilometers. During its flight it divides itself up into three warheads independently continuing their flight. Each of these warheads is so accurate that, transposed to a soccerfield, you can pick the target as being either the one corner flag or the other diagonally opposite. And each of these warheads has the destructive force of the Hiroshima bomb 15 times over and more.

I am taking this example, calling on all of you and all of us to disseminate information not only nicely with respect to its designation but also with regard to its effect, so as to elicit understanding for what is necessary. I am also saying this because obviously there are some colleagues in your Bundestag faction who evidently are unaware of these interconnections and the ensuant political consequences for which we are answerable in public.

We support what the chancellor said to your faction in February 1979, pointing out that if things go on as they do on the Eastern side, the Soviet leaders would have the political instrument at their disposal to determine politically what is to happen here, without using the military instrument. This means in the vernacular: that they could blackmail the West. Viewed against this background it is necessary to support the decision of the foreign and defense ministers of 12 December last year in Brussels involving the modernization and arms-control offer that was adopted, that is, it needs to be supported not just academically, we must always advocate it and seek support for it.

And once again, Minister Dr Apel, I may take you to my side: On 8 December 1980, not so long ago, you chaired the meeting of all 11 defense ministers of the Eurogroup at which they reaffirmed that this dual decision on modernization and disarmament not only forms the basis for our deterrence under NATO strategy but also--and I may quote you--forms the basis for the pursuit of serious arms-control negotiations. And therefore we ask you and all your colleagues of your faction and all in the government to emphasize and advocate this wherever possible and beyond, and to make the interconnections quite evident.

At this point I must say that so far there has been a consensus of opinion in this question of the modernization and the basis to be created for real disarmament agreements clear across the factions in this parliament and in NATO. But now we cannot but find, not only on the basis of singular signals but through small but growing groups, that a question mark, not a small one but one that constantly grows, must be put behind this consensus.

Against this background and on this basis I may now proceed to our contribution, to the Bundeswehr, and in so doing I may be allowed to address myself first, to you, Mr Minister. The developments connected with the Tornado aircraft show--other topics, important topics, unfortunately have been pushed aside by this issue--that you are no longer running the Defense Ministry, that you do not even administer it anymore and that you just do not have it in your grip, to use your way of putting it. How else could the biggest arms project of the Bundeswehr--the chancellor said the greatest arms project since Jesus Christ--have slipped from your hands in the manner that it did? And for the benefit of those who cannot very well imagine such a great deal about this plane as regards dimensions, financial strength, significance, I may be allowed to transpose this into another picture: This aircraft procurement is 50 percent more expensive than all tanks and armored personnel carriers now in operation in the Bundeswehr and supplied to the Bundeswehr. And this escapes the minister in its development, as we have seen.

Important issues have been relegated to the end of the line, Mr Minister, and your utterances during the past few days and weeks, your statements, your reactions increasingly convey the impression of insecurity, incredibility--to use polite terminology--and both add up to unpredictability for a man in such an office. It is necessary for me to cite examples in substantiation of these declarations, and I shall do so.

Let us take, to begin with, your contention that you had not known anything about this gigantic finance gap in 1980 up to November. You claimed this even though your State Secretary Dr Schnell--and he is not just anybody--put a file on your desk which clearly revealed the deficit of DM650 million, I repeat, DM650 million for the years 1980 and 1981. I must admit that this was a written document, and I have to admit that this file is 48 pages thick. Admittedly, a voluminous file of which only 17 or 18 pages were written text while the rest was appendices in support of the text, including tables and tabulations into which a thorough reader intending to check up on things could have become engrossed.

We shall deal with this matter in the [Bundestag defense] committee and dig out further details. All I want to say is, irrespective of any further investigations and clear and clearer answers on your part, that as far as we are concerned, it is a fact that such a way of managing your office must be called careless if not, I wonder, even sloppy. [applause]

Mr Minister, the whole situation is being aggravated considerably by the fact that you only told us the whole truth after having been confronted with facts. The situation is also being aggravated by something else. Because of the financial bind your way of handling this office has gotten you into, it can no longer be ruled out that important systems contained in this plane will have to be cut out. These are systems which were a prerequisite for purchasing such an expensive plane for the Bundeswehr and NATO, a plane which in the meantime has come to cost about DM 70 million.

Mr Minister, I want to ask you the following: Did you ask yourself what impression the people, not only we here but the people outside, would have of such a way of dealing with the taxpayer's money? What would have happened if the chairman of some sports association, the cashier or some subordinate of yours had handled public means in a similarly careless way?

I must tell you that this way of running your office is not just limited to this plane. I just want to cite a few more examples illustrating that almost the same thing is happening in other fields as well. I will take budget examples because we are in a budget debate. As far as we know, bills from 1980 for repairs and spare parts, called maintenance in the language of experts, amounted to DM 160 million in the field of ships, 200 million with regard to vehicles, 110 million when it comes to aircraft. If one adds this up, it is a few millions less than half a billion--bills from 1980 which have to be taken care of in 1981. The legally correct but unusual attempts--with regard to public funds--to defer paying bills until the following year, to defer acting on dunning notices which then eventually involve larger value added tax sums will cause the amount that has been mentioned to increase even more.

This list would have been much, much longer, but I do not want to quote any more details. Mr Minister, in addition to these individual examples, it is characteristic of your way of running your office that explanations of the budget, the disclosing of individual facts, have not been made to the appropriate committees such as ours on the days when the budget is discussed. I am certain that again this year these explanations are available in your ministry. They are the basis, as it should be, for the 1982 budget discussions. I consider this as contempt, and I view it as I have said before.

The second point now. Mr Minister, in early March you will have a closed session on armament. You said that we shall see what will still be possible. Strange that you say: We shall see what we can pay for as regards the Bundeswehr. The reasonable approach ought to be the other way around. Why will the closed session take place in March? Why did it not take place before so that you could tell us what will be possible and what will not. You are playing for time.

I will tell you that on the basis of the existing facts it is quite clear that with this way of running your ministry, you will find in March that you are financially bankrupt. I just want to name you one witness for the prosecution--there would be more though. The deputy inspector general wrote to the minister early this year that in view of the funds that can be expected, sensible planning is no longer possible, as he put it.

It would be interesting to hear from our federal chancellor, who was once responsible for this ministry, how he assesses these developments and the resulting dangers.

Another topic now. The defense minister started his service on Hardthoehe under the slogan: Man is the main thing. We must say, Mr Minister, that there is a wide gap between that statement and the facts. We must complain about a dangerous lack of instructors; they have too much to do. The consequence is that the conscripts they have to train no longer feel challenged. More conscripts leave the Bundeswehr dissatisfied, with less understanding for the service than they had when they entered the Bundeswehr. A bad situation. [applause]

A short remark about the public taking of the oath in Bremen and in Bonn. Mr Minister, and I should ask not merely you. How devastating do you think the effect on the soldiers and the young people as well as the entire public was when the people saw that the federal chancellor and his defense minister stood here in Bonn on the market square with the soldiers, protected by thousands of policemen, while a not unimportant man here in the faction staged a counterdemonstration at the same place? A counterdemonstration against the meeting attended by the federal chancellor and the defense minister. This had a devastating effect not only on us in Germany, but also on foreigners, not just on our friends but also on our adversaries. [applause]

I want to thank the soldiers of our allies on duty here in Europe and in Germany, particularly the Americans, soldiers who are NATO guarantors of our freedom. As regards the Americans, we ask you to take more seriously what is being reported to you by several departments--the most recent thing was the Stoessel visit with his document. I just want to mention one point. If the Americans offer to be moved to garrisons closer to the border, I think we ought to support that gratefully.

SCHMIDT LEAVES FOR PARIS TALKS WITH GISCARD

LD051108 Hamburg DPA in German 1043 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 5 Feb (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and several members of the Federal Government left for Paris this morning for 2 days of talks with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and the French Government. The main topics of the talks will be the new U.S. foreign policy, East-West relations, developments in the Middle and Near East, Africa, and world economic problems.

Schmidt also will receive an honorary doctorate from the Sorbonne.

GENSCHER FAVORS EC INITIATIVES WITH AFRICA, GULF

LD041406 Hamburg DPA in German 1250 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 4 Feb (DPA)--In addition to the European Community [EC] Middle East initiative, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is also in favor of similar EC steps with regard to Africa and the Gulf region. In an interview in Thursday's LE FIGARO, Genscher said that the Middle East initiative was credible and effective because it was based on constant consultations between the Western states and rested on common interests of Europe and the Middle East region.

Moreover, the Europeans ought also to support joint initiatives with regard to Africa. "I am sure that the Africans want and welcome such European support," Genscher said, "because they know from their cooperation with us within the framework of the Lome agreements that we want to work in partnership with truly independent African states."

With regard to EC relations with the Gulf, Genscher recalled that last year the European Community had suggested the signing of cooperation agreements with individual states in this region. "With this initiative the Community wants to express its political interest in the development of relations with this region and make a contribution to stability and to the development of a partnership relationship with us."

LE MONDE CONTRASTS FRENCH, U.S. REMARKS TO MOSCOW

LD031715 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "End of Restraint"]

[Text] The appeals for "restraint" recently issued so often to the major powers by Mr Giscard d'Estaing definitely have not been much heeded. Mr Reagan inaugurated his brandnew Presidency in Washington by issuing remarks on Soviet foreign policy of a virulence to which we have been unaccustomed for at least 25 years. Unless we are mistaken, no U.S. leader since John Foster Dulles, secretary of state during the cold war, has accused the Kremlin leaders, when speaking in an official capacity, "of committing any crime, of lying and cheating" for the sake of the only morality which they recognize, namely, the advancement of the communist cause. Earlier, when the State Department condemned Moscow's support for terrorism, Mr Ilichev, the Soviet representative to the Madrid conference, accused his Western partners of making "provocative" statements.

For all that, it should not be concluded that the same powers are going to radically alter their behavior and head for a confrontation. Mr Reagan announced in the same breath that he was not seeking "revenge" on Iran.

With regard to the USSR, the explicit desire to reestablish a position of strength does not rule out dialogue. It simply means that no more gifts will be granted. By depriving Soviet Ambassador to Washington Dobrynin of private access to the State Department, Mr Haig plans to put an end to the kind of collusive intimacy introduced into relations between the two major powers' representatives over 10 years ago by Mr Kissinger. This "signal" will not fail to be received in Moscow, though one cannot rule out in the longer term a return to relations of this kind, within a better guaranteed mutual respect.

This brusqueness has at least the advantage of rendering less likely miscalculations and compromises based on ambiguity. Unlike teachers and journalists, statesmen are under no obligation to even partially defend the interests of their adversaries and partners in their public statement . On the contrary, by forcefully asserting their own interests and concerns, they will improve their positions in the trial of strength which international relations often still constitute. Thus, to urge "restraint" from the Poles, Mr Giscard d'Estaing decided it would be useful in his televised interview Tuesday to heavily emphasize the USSR's political and strategic interests in Poland. But he failed to see that by so doing, he was providing Moscow with an argument directly applicable to the support of its own theses ("even France understands our position") and which could justify intensified Soviet pressure on Warsaw.

Doubtless, it would be impossible to extend the rapprochement between these different stances, but this hardening is now a fact, with the very harsh attack on the Solidarity trade union delivered by TASS, followed by PRAVDA. The bridges have now been burned between the Soviet "orthodoxy" and an organization with which the Warsaw leaders for the time being still want to negotiate. There could be very rapid developments if the Polish Governent, yielding to these pressures, takes strong-arm measures to end the strikes, as it indicated Thursday evening. International stability now depends much more on the specific situation in Poland than on Mr Reagan's tirades.

MARCHAIS DISCUSSES SOCIALISM, POLAND, ELECTIONS

LD051001 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 2 Feb 81 pp 4-5

[Speech delivered by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais at PCF "intellectuals' rally" in Paris on 30 January: "Toward a New Renaissance for France and Its Culture"]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen, dear friends and comrades, "I am confident." It was with that sentence that I concluded "L'Espoir Au Present" last summer.

In writing those words and choosing that title, I was conscious of contradicting fashionable talk. Every day the main sections of the media try to make people accept that the world's evolution is threatening and that, amid this anguish and misfortune, the only realism is despair or doubt and the only right choice is resignation.

As you will realize, those who advocate the system of exploitation and oppression have everything to fear from this changing world. You will understand that they are making every effort to maintain their positions and to curb the emancipation movement.

Just look, for example, at how their propaganda means, wrongly christened news media, are tirading against socialism. Mere common sense is enough to expose their maneuver. Indeed, we see these people, who exploit billions [as published] of people throughout the world, weeping over the fate of workers in other countries. We see the persecutors of Vietnam and Algeria, the colonialists who, for decades, enslaved and plundered whole continents, claiming to advocate national independence. Look at the El Salvador murderers, Pinochet's protectors and Bokassa's dear relations daring to talk about human rights. For them, the end justifies the means. They stop at no slander, caricature or misrepresentation at all costs, relentlessly to inculcate this idea: "Socialism is hell."

On this crucial question of our times, let us look reality in the eye without trying to defend, without any spirit of denigration, without fear or hatred.

At our 23d congress, we expressed the view that socialism's record in the world after 60 years is generally positive. This assessment was disputed. It still is disputed. We stand by it.

It goes without saying that this assessment is not some calculation of accounts. It is an overall historical assessment. We took account of the socialist countries as they are today and as they are evolving. In doing this, we took account of all aspects: the economy, social progress, culture, democracy and international action. For instance, according to an "Interfuturs" Institute study, the existing socialist countries will supply one-third of world production in the year 2,000, while the capitalist countries will only supply one-half. We consider that that is an important factor in making an assessment. According to the information we have, we even think that that forecast is lower than the real outlook. However, this revealing economic fact is, in our view, only one factor among many others in the whole complexity of social life.

Assessing a record also means taking the past into consideration. We took the socialist countries' past into consideration. We condemned Stalinism without leave to appeal. We did so irrevocably. In addition, we started a detailed study of its causes and consequences. That study led us to draw conclusions for ourselves, particularly regarding the universal requirement for democracy which is inherent in socialism.

Assessing a record also means taking present faults and mistakes into consideration. We take the socialist countries' present faults and errors into account.

Poland

The same applies to Poland. Allow me to dwell for a while on this serious problem which presently is being widely discussed. Of course, I do so with a sense of responsibility and refraining from any interference.

Back at the beginning of September, I indicated, on our party's behalf, that, owing to their very progress, the socialist countries are facing a series of new problems, some of which are acute and could become critical. The socialist countries can only tackle these problems by taking account of the new conditions and requirements created by their own development. That is what most of them are now doing and in several cases with obvious skill and promising initial successes.

Like any socialist country, Poland undoubtedly needs trade unions which effectively defend workers' demands and are not mere tools. This is not a new idea for the French Communists. We published a document on trade unionism 2 years ago which applies this idea to France's circumstances. For its part, and this is common knowledge, the CGT has for a long time rightly been fighting with determination in international bodies and meetings for trade unions everywhere to play their irreplaceable role fully and freely.

However, is the need for such trade unions present-day Poland's only need? We do not think so. The problems of socialism's development in Poland are at the same time those of economic efficiency, social progress and the exercise of democracy. It is only by solving these three categories of closely-linked problems together that socialist Poland will, in our view, overcome the present crisis and experience a new usurge.

Of course, it is up to the Polish people and them alone to raise and solve these problems. It is up to the Polish people, the Polish United Workers' Party and all the Polish social forces involved to show the wisdom, reason and imagination needed to give these problems the innovating solutions for which they call and which socialism is capable of giving.

Socialism's Growing Diversity

In considering socialism's record, we pay the greatest attention to the growing diversity socialism is demonstrating according to the different countries. This is not a handicap but a considerable source of enrichment. This diversity does not rule out but rather implies a number of common basic principles and fundamental traits. These principles include social ownership of the major means of production and trade and placing political power in the hands of the working people among whom the working class must exercise a leadership role. In our view, there is also socialism's universal democratic component, which I have just discussed.

In this respect, we noted as a great progress the fact that the joint communique signed by the CPSU and our party in January 1980 admitted, for the first time, the existence of differences of opinion between us. It is no secret to anybody that one of those differences of opinion relates precisely to socialist democracy. At the same time, that communique stressed that the existence of such differences of opinion should neither prevent nor weaken the deep solidarity and vital cooperation between our parties. In fact, it is deplorable that the major sections of the media in France passed over this very important aspect of the Moscow meeting in silence.

In the context of the present-day world and on the basis of the thoughts it inspires in us, we have once and for all rejected any idea of a model for socialist society, a kind of "all purpose" model valid in all places and at all times. We do not aspire to copy others any more than to impose on them our view of socialism for France.

We are well aware that nothing is easy. Nothing comes about automatically. Nothing is assured in advance and nothing will be won without effort and struggle. However, in our view, one thing is certain: in the world today, it is the social, national and human liberation forces which are progressing. It is the forces of imperialism, war and reaction which are retreating. That is a great encouragement for our struggle.

How could the existing policy be stepped up still further after the presidential election unless the balance of forces were modified in our country? That is the main political problem now facing the French bourgeoisie. As I have just shown, it is devoid of reserves on the right and is absolutely forced to expand its government's political base. There is only one way it can do that: achieve cooperation between the PS and the right in one form or another; somehow RPR and Francois Mitterrand's party in one coalition.

Giscard d'Estaing has made this collaboration between the right and the PS the central objective of his political action since 1974. Today he is forced to go full steam ahead to finish achieving this.

I do not need to go back over the events of recent years for you. We used you as witnesses. We submitted the truth for your judgment. It has to be admitted that the things which have happened in the PS over the past week enable everybody to see its hand even more clearly.

Francois Mitterrand's Real Objective

Indeed, the PS has just held a congress to make Francois Mitterrand's candidacy official. On that occasion, Francois Mitterrand revealed the main slogan of his campaign. It boils down to three words: "A different policy." But what policy? The candidate does have a "socialist plan," but he says that it is not his point of reference. He puts forward a number of rather vague proposals but asserts that he is not bound by them. He wants, he says, to retain full "freedom" and in a word, explicitly rejects any program or any pledges on objectives. He even has people say that any program would be a trap. In that case, what is this "different policy" which he mentions? No answer.

Who will implement this "different policy?" We Communists are also being asked that question. It is a legitimate one. No party in France can claim that it will govern outside a coalition. Our answer is quite clear: We are prepared to assume all our responsibilities, with Communist ministers, in a government formed to implement a really new policy on which we are making--I will come back to this--specific proposals. Francois Mitterrand and his friends, on the other hand, categorically refuse to answer the government question. Instead, they rule out any hypothesis a priori and, in interviews, even indulge in calculations on the conditions in which a Socialist president of the Republic could govern with the right. In fact, that is not new, since it went on for years under the Fourth Republic, the results of which everybody knows.

In any event, pledges and alliances will not be enough. It must be absolutely clear to everybody that the French bourgeoisie will not willingly give up its positions and privileges. Whatever parties and men are in government, it will be necessary to fight to impose every measure, every inch of progress and every change on it. You observe this in your daily battles, like all workers. However, on this crucial issue, Francois Mitterrand replies with an appeal for "calm."

Those are the facts which have emerged in the past few days. I am asking you all to carefully consider the consequences of Francois Mitterrand's stances. Is it not obvious that they are intended to leave him free to achieve what I have called the "tripartite consensus"? This "tripartite consensus" would lead the workers up a blind alley and would prevent change.

Change can be brought about through a great battle--which already has started and which must be given full scope--to create the right conditions for it.

What Is At Stake on 26 April

The first of these conditions is a policy including the major democratic and anticapitalist reforms which are vital to change. Second, this policy must be backed by a major people's movement which will be the foundation of a new leftwing union. This union will be expressed in the country and in the government responsible for directing the necessary transformation, and that implies that the Communists would have their place in it.

However, experience has shown that this cannot be achieved by giving priority to headquarters' negotiations, written agreements or even unprincipled election alliances.

That is why the prime condition for change is the struggle waged by the working men and women themselves.

It now is the struggle everywhere to uphold demands, rights, aspirations, and potential. It is the struggle today, tomorrow and the next day, because change cannot simply be granted. It can only be won. It is in all these struggles, in a combative union for objectives which will bring change, that the people's movement capable of imposing change can be built.

The election on 26 April is a great moment in the struggle. It is a means for the workers, for all those who want change to rally and say emphatically: This is what we want. For them, it is a means of throwing all their weight in the right direction. This is vital to combat maneuvers and to remove the obstacles to change.

The workers have only one way of achieving this movement for struggle: to support the PCF candidacy. In saying this, I am not asking you to rally round me. I believe deeply in this line of the Internationale: "There is no supreme savior!" The Communists have paid dearly enough to be protected forever against personality cults.

Our Party Is Not an End in Itself

I would like to add that the PCF is not an end in itself. It is not partisan in the sense of only aiming to serve its members' interests. No, our party only has meaning as a tool of the workers' struggle to achieve their highest aspirations, of the French people's struggle to change society. Moreover, that is why, although it is the workers' party, it is and must also be the party of all intellectual workers who intend to play an effective part in this battle for a new society.

MITTERRAND: SOCIALISTS OFFER 'ONLY SOLUTION'

LD040925 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Feb 81 p 8

[Unattributed report on speech delivered by PS presidential candidate Francois Mitterrand at PS meeting in Macon on 1 February: "I Am Waiting for the People to Rouse Themselves!"]

[Text] Francois Mitterrand denounced the "heavy fire" being directed at him "from all sides." Mentioning the question of Communist ministers, he criticized those who, "far from launching a great and fine debate, are trying to obscure the real problems by such a question." He spoke sarcastically about the statements made by several ministers at republican party "provincial meetings." "All these servants have one obsession: Communist ministers."

After restating his position (the government will be the reflection of the majority which emerges from parliamentary elections after the dissolution of the National Assembly) and citing "republican law" to those who "claim that the president of the Republic can replace the people," Mitterrand said: "Nothing will make me deviate from my line: defending employment, equality, liberty, justice, the Republic." He added: "Inflation and unemployment are the two means which big capital has to tackle the crisis. They are only opposed by the Socialists' policy."

Commenting on Giscard d'Estaing's recent television speech, Mitterrand said: "I think that a return to the Munich mentality can be detected in the head of state's remarks."

Proposing "decentralization, planning and economic revival" as the remedy for the economic and social problems, the PS candidate exhorted members to "convince the French people that the only solution is the Socialists' solution." He called for "political revolt by the oppressed French masses." He concluded: "Only the Socialists are in a position to protect (the country) against the accumulated anger and bitterness.... Seven years of Giscard is enough. Fourteen years would be even worse. I am waiting for the people to rouse themselves while keeping the law and respecting other people."

PS OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON REQUEST FOR PCF MINISTERS

LD031623 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] Questioned on Sunday, 1 February, by Europe 1 Press Club journalists about the possible participation of Communist ministers in a leftwing government, [PS First Secretary] Lionel Jospin said that "There is no reason for this question to be asked at this stage" and spoke of a "political campaign which looks like manipulation." The PS first secretary explained the reasons for such a campaign as a desire to "frighten the French people" and to "lay a crude trap" for the Socialists. He also pointed out that this question has an advantage for the PS: "This question is being put to the Socialists and the Socialist candidate. Nobody has thought of putting it to Georges Marchais and asking him if he would take Socialist ministers into his government because nobody in France seriously thinks that Georges Marchais has a chance of taking part in the second round of the presidential election. Despite the obvious difficulties which people are trying to cause for us with this question, I am pleased that I can score this political point."

Mr Jospin then explained: "The composition of the government will depend on the result of the parliamentary election and not on the president's wishes, even if he may possibly express his view at some time.... Francois Mitterrand will govern with the majority which emerges from the parliamentary election once he has dissolved the National Assembly and those elections have been held."

Mr Jospin added that Giscard d'Estaing's defeat "will mean a far-reaching change" and said that he is convinced that after such a defeat "a rightwing majority will not be returned" to the National Assembly.

After reaffirming the principle of dissolving the National Assembly in the event of a victory by the Socialist candidate, and recalling that the latter "will respect the French people's will when expressed in the parliamentary election," the PS first secretary stressed that the Socialists' strategy is still the leftwing union and the "people's movement." He added: "I want the leftwing movement, but I cannot forget the recent past or ignore the present.... This request for Communist ministers as formulated by the Communists at present is, in my view--the French people must realize this--incompatible with the very policy now being pursued by the PCF leadership. This policy is one of rejecting union at the top, rejecting agreements between the apparatuses and rejecting the joint government program, which is denounced as an attempt to delude the masses and as a past mistake in PCF policy.... In place of this, they talk about 'leftwing union at grassroots level.' But when you look at things in practical terms--the people and the PS members know this--as soon as a meeting is suggested, not at national level of course, the idea is rejected at federation or department level. It is rejected at section level and at cell level. In other words, union at grassroots level does not exist. There is no union at the top or at grassroots level....

"Thus at the present time there is nothing in the PCF leadership's policy which justifies asking this question. Let's consider the matter. What do Communist ministers in the government mean if not an agreement between apparatuses [apparent line drop] The government is the highest level you can reach. Therefore, I think this is the height of illogicality... the PS is swinging to the right. It will be worse than with Barre. But they are asking for Communist ministers in this government to follow people who are swinging to the right. I find that too extraordinarily difficult to explain to the French people and even to Communist members who are highly confused. Thus, the attitude adopted by the PCF leadership for the past few years has created a new situation.

"The French people must realize, you must realize, that we will not pass from invective to smiles overnight. We have our own experiences. We are still a unitary party....

"My generation entered the battle for union. At present, as your own policy stands (PCF policy) it would not be responsible to contemplate governing together. There will be no negotiations on this question since the PCF is interested in the answer to it, either before the first round, after the first round or before the end of the second round. It is not a question which should be asked during the presidential election."

Mr Jospin went on to indicate that "what is in doubt" is "the basis" of the PCF leadership's policy on several issues such as Afghanistan, Poland, immigration and the deployment of (Soviet) SS-20 missiles and of (American) Pershing missiles in Europe. He explained that the question of government composition will be raised only after a victory by the Socialist candidate "in accordance with the alliances which are formed during the election." "We will then open discussions with our leftwing partners," he added. "We will put forward our proposals and, if possible, reach an agreement."

After recalling that the Socialists favor the restoration of proportional representation, Mr Jospin described the idea that the OGT and PCF could organize "waves of strikes" following Mr Mitterrand's victory as "fantasies."

Questioned about a remark by Gason Defferre that that eventuality will be no change in society, Mr Jospin replied: "If anybody tries to convince the French people that because they are able to elect a Socialist candidate--Francois Mitterrand--they will find a fundamentally different society, no longer familiar to them, in which they will no longer be comfortable, in which they will be threatened, we say quite clearly: Our type of society will not change. It will indeed be a society which bears no resemblance to any other social or political system. This point is clear and I agree with Gaston Defferre. However, like me, Gaston Defferre thinks that this in no way rules out fundamental changes...."

MARCHAIS ASSAILS GISCARD'S TELEVISION STATEMENT

LD031353 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Jan 81 p 3

[Statement issued by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais following 27 January television interview granted by French President Giscard d'Estaing: "For an Independent and Sovereign France"]

[Text] In his speech Tuesday evening, the president of the republic justified a policy which closely serves capital's interests, sacrifices the French nation's interests and abases its role in the world.

Faced with a changing world, he revealed his nostalgia for the old world in which imperialism imposed its law.

Reagan and Schmidt must be pleased with him. V. Giscard d'Estaing is determined to play his part in the efforts being made by imperialism to oppose the peoples' drive for their liberation, independence and social progress.

Being unable to prevent this forward march by the peoples, and in view of the balance of forces, he advocates, like the good conservative he is, maintaining the status quo in the world.

His plea for a strong America and for a joint European foreign policy, under the FRG's hegemony, clearly illustrates the two constant characteristics of his policy: alignment with H. Schmidt and allegiance to the United States.

His justification of France's interventions in Africa and his encouragement to the most reactionary regimes on that continent to interfere in peoples' affairs, notably in Chad, confirm the adventurist nature of his policy in this part of the world. He aspires to give France the role of imperialism's gendarme in Africa.

Where is France's independence in all this? Openly abandoning any "principle," he is blatantly discarding it by integrating our country further into a West European and Atlantic bloc. France's voice will thus be subdued even more. This is true to such an extent that Giscard d'Estaing's performance confirmed the total absence of an independent initiative by our country to solve the great problems of our day.

Thus, while 800 million men and women are suffering from malnutrition, when 50 million children die of hunger every year, Giscard d'Estaing, the aristocrat, said nothing.

He did not say one word about underdevelopment nor did he make one proposal for establishing a new international order. His "order" means maintaining the vestiges of the old colonial order at any price.

He had a great deal to say when he assessed our people's attachment to peace, disarmament and France's security. However, what he said was aimed at more effectively concealing the fact that he justifies the boosting of the U.S. military potential, including its potential in Europe, and refuses any French contribution to the taking of specific decisions aimed at disarmament at the Madrid meeting.

The PCF resolutely is fighting this policy. In the proposals I am submitting to French men and women, I specify our great ambitions for France. I advocate an independent, sovereign France, guaranteeing its own security and speaking with its own voice. A France which, while respecting its alliances, follows an active nonalignment policy. A France which contributes, by practical initiatives, to disarmament, the simultaneous dissolution of the blocs, the strenghthening of peace, the establishment of a new international order and the defense of human rights and peoples' rights.

PCF'S GREMETZ RECEIVES NICARAGUAN FRONT OFFICIAL

LD041131 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 31 Jan 81 p 8

[Text] Tension in Central America is accompanied by provocations and intimidation measures directed against the young Nicaraguan revolution.

Following the American decision to suspend economic aid to Nicaragua, a campaign is developing to make people believe that Managua is responsible for events in El Salvador.

Sandinist National Liberation Front Secretary Carlos Carrion was received by Maxime Gremetz at the PCF Central Committee office in Paris yesterday. During an extremely cordial meeting, the two leaders exchanged views on the situation in Central America. The Sandinist front and the French Communists assess the situation in that part of the world in a similar manner.

EANES ON DOMESTIC ISSUES, TIES WITH SPAIN, U.S.

LD041425 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 1 Feb 81 p 6

[Nicole Guardiola interview in Lisbon with Portuguese President Eanes: "Military Personnel's Only Legitimate Involvement in Political Life Is Exercising Their Right to Vote"--date of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] Question: What will relations between the president of the republic, the government and parliament be in the future following your reelection and Francisco Pinto Balsemao's appointment as prime minister?

Answer: Relations between institutions whose legitimacy emanates directly or indirectly from the people's will are determined by democratic solidarity. They should be based on a democratic state's common aims: to defend political democracy's stability and the continuity of institutions and to respect legality and the established rules. This solidarity is necessary over and above short-term issues.

For my part, I have always rejected all these, all forms of confrontation among state bodies, which I deem irresponsible. I believe that all the conditions exist for this to be the normal conduct of all leaders.

Question: Do you believe that the fact that you are president and Pinto Balsemao is prime minister facilitates the revision of the constitution by consensus?

Answer: Henceforth, the issue of the subordination of the process of revising the constitution to the rule of consensus is superseded. In order to have legitimacy the revision of the constitution must be effected not by consensus but on the basis of the existence of qualified majorities.

I do not believe that anybody can seriously maintain that the revision of the constitution could be effected outside this legal framework without bringing the country into a process of disruption whose consequences are unforeseeable but which would certainly be detrimental to democracy in Portugal.

Question: Do you personally deem a reduction of the present powers of the president of the republic advantageous and opportune?

Answer: It is particularly difficult to answer your question, even though you are seeking a personal opinion. The message which I believe I received on the occasion of the presidential election is a message of caution, balance and consensus, which should be the foundations of our democratic life. I trust in the deputies' maturity and political responsibility. I do not believe that the revision of the constitution can be used to create precarious and short-term arrangements. I am convinced that the members of parliment will base their decisions on a calm and balanced analysis of the political and institutional experience accumulated over the last 4 years.

Question: Widespread agreement about the need for a dialogue between the majority and the Socialist Party [PS] on the revision of the constitution appears to exist on both sides. The need for dialogue and consultation was one of the central themes of your election campaign. To what extent is the president of the republic prepared to become involved in opening this dialogue?

Answer: I will not personally undertake the slightest initiative. In a democratic system like ours, dialogue between the government and the opposition is something which is normal and natural, and this leads me to believe that dialogue between the government and the parties support it and the PS and its allies will present no difficulty. Of course, if my intervention is requested to help surmount some differences I will seek to respond as best I can. But I will not be the one who will take the initiative.

Question: With respect to the revision of the constitution and the definition of the economic model, the present government does not conceal the fact--and this is what Pinto Balsemao told EL PAIS--that it deems the public sector's role excessive. What is your opinion?

Answer: In this field, as in the others, the initiative and the decision rest exclusively with the deputies, with the sole proviso that the amendments which they seek to introduce should be approved by qualified majorities. My personal observation is that I deem it necessary to take into account the country's realities and the aims which we set ourselves, including Portugal's entry into the EEC.

Question: A highly topical issue is the military's role in Portuguese politics. You asserted during your election campaign that the military personnel's leading role in Portuguese politics does not constitute a factor of internal instability for the armed forces.

Answer: I believe that the words which you attribute to me concerned exclusively the role of the Council of the Revolution. In my opinion--and I have said this repeatedly--the military personnel's only legitimate involvement in political life is exercising their right to vote, like any citizen.

This concept has guided my activity as president of the republic and in performing my military duties. All the conditions have now been assembled at last for the rule of armed forces subordination to the democratic civil power to be established.

Question: You use the expression "subordination to the democratic civil power." In a recent interview with EL PAIS, the prime minister said that one of his priority aims would be "the armed forces' reintegration into the government sphere." Is there a difference of concept behind this language?

Answer: I cannot say whether these assertions correspond in fact to different concept, but I can spell out what I mean by the armed forces' subordination to the democratic civil power. On the one hand, the power to amend the constitution rests with parliament. The deputies, who possess constitutional powers, will amend the text of the constitution with respect to the armed forces on their own initiative and in the manner which they deem opportune. I believe that, whatever amendment is introduced, the armed forces will have to be rendered subordinate to the government, to parliament--which will have to approve a series of laws concerning the organization of national defense--and also to the president of the republic, since it would not be normal for the armed forces not to be linked in some way with the head of state, who is the nation's supreme representative. In my opinion, the three forms of subordination define the military power's subordination to the democratic civil power. In turn, this multiple subordination will have to be organized bearing in mind our own historical experience and the models existing in the other democratic European countries, and, more particularly, in the NATO countries.

Question: Spain and Portugal are two European countries which consider themselves to be linked by specific historical ties with other continents--Africa, Latin America and the Arab world. Do you have any plan in this field of foreign relations?

Answer: I believe that there are now better conditions for galvanizing Portugal's relations with the African, Latin American and Arab countries, in the first place, because we have emerged from the electoral period which, in the broadest sense, dominated the actions of some politicians in the recent past.

The second reason, and the most important, is that it has become clear to all leaders that Portugal does not have many alternatives for building a coherent and stable foreign policy which will serve the country's real political and economic interests.

This policy should enable the country to develop its role as a bridge between the democratic European countries to which it belongs and the developing countries which accept an extensive relationship of cooperation, based on mutual respect and interest. All the institutions should be involved in foreign policy. All that is necessary is an organization which will make it possible to formulate a concerted, convergent and effective action plan. I am going to make a series of visits, some of which are already planned but with no date set. The priorities will be discussed with the government in accordance with national interests, as will the actual organization of the visits.

Question: Do you believe that the new political circumstances in Portugal could be a positive factor for the development of Portuguese-Spanish relations?

Answer: In my opinion, the development of bilateral and multifaceted relations between Spain and Portugal is a constant aim which transcends all political contingencies. It is a responsibility dictated by historical and cultural reasons, strengthened by our two countries' rediscovery of each other under democracy and fully justified in the economic field. The responsibility--which they accept, of course--rests with the two countries' leaders for creating the most favorable conditions for the development of these relations. It is a matter of a stable and desired policy which will be pursued in the atmosphere of openness and cordiality which should characterize it.

Question: It has been said that Portugal views Spain's entry into NATO with apprehension.

Answer: Portugal's stance has been one of expectation and of absolute respect for the sovereign stance which Spain adopts on the issue.

Question: Do you believe that President Ronald Reagan's election will affect relations between the United States and Europe in any way?

Answer: There is and there will remain a relationship of solidarity, clearly expressed in the Atlantic alliance and in the joint defense of the values of democracy which unite us. We hope, of course, that the Western bloc's cohesion will be strengthened, within respect for the rules which ensure its stability and its solidarity, while safeguarding at the same time the necessary conditions for continuing to seek negotiated solutions to conflicts and ensuring the strategic balance.

BRIEFS

PCP-R NAME CHANGE--The Portuguese Communist Party-Reformed [PCP-R] has decided to change its name in order to be able to register officially as a political party at the supreme court. It will henceforth be known as the Reformed Communist Party [Partido Comunista Reconstruido], with the initials PCR. [Text] [Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 31 Jan 81 LD]

KING ADDRESSES BASQUES ON AUTONOMY, SOLIDARITY

LD041602 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1150 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Speech by Spanish King Juan Carlos at the Casa de Juntas in Guernica--live]

[Excerpts] [Shouts of protest from members of the leftwing Herri Batasuna coalition who are then expelled from the chamber] In the face of those who practice intolerance, spurn coexistence and fail to respect the institutions and the most elementary norms of an orderly freedom of expression, I wish to proclaim once again my faith in democracy and my confidence in the Basque people.

I have always wished that my first visit as head of state to these dear Basque lands should include a ceremony which would set the seal on the king's meeting once again with the representatives of those territories which for centuries were an example in their loyalty and fidelity to the crown. And it was also my firm wish, a wish amply based on tradition, that that ceremony should be held here in Guernica because of its significance as the historical and emotional capital of the Basque people.

The fueros, [devolved rights] conceived as they were as a balance between different historical entities--the crown and the foral territories--represented not only the pillar which upheld the unity of the state but something much more profound. They were an integral part of the scheme which made possible and provided the stimulus for the incorporation of the Basque lands into the definition of Spain proper.

Modern Spain, which we all yearn for, must be a stable reality, free for all to live together, and it must be erected on the recognition of that part of the substance of the Spanish nation which is represented by its historical territories, its ancient kingdoms, its regions and its diverse cultures. For many reasons in the Basque case, the crown, in accordance with the central role ascribed to it by history, has from the very first taken as a cornerstone of the new concept of the Spanish state the establishment of a framework for coexistence which, tied in with foral tradition, would restore to the Basque country the exercise of its historical freedoms now brought up to date and broadened into a system of modern democratic institutions. We are now seeing the hopeful cystallization of that very scheme for the Basque country. The constitution has abolished the rulings which did away with the foral system. The foral institutions in the provinces have been fully restored. The Basque people gave their approval at the referendum to the statute of autonomy which was subsequently endorsed by the Cortes Generales and then given the royal assent.

For the first time in history, a parliament has been democratically elected for the autonomous community of the Basque country, and an elected government is functioning. Those areas of jurisdiction and those powers laid down in the constitution and in the statute of autonomy have been transferred or are in the process of being transferred to the Basque country. The Basque country thereby achieves modern and representative institutions of unity which distinguish it as a political entity in its own right.

Autonomy, which has been a genuine desire of the Basque people in recent decades, has restored to the Basque territories that freedom, in the safeguarding of which they provided such a shining model of nobility and loyalty. From that is born the justified hope with which the crown regards this new road which the Basque people are now beginning to travel--hope and expectation which are not unmindful of the complexity involved in carrying out a plan like the building of a Spain based on autonomous regions and which do not disregard the sad manifestations of violence which frequently lead to the spilling of blood on this beloved Basque land.

It is the spirit of industry, which has been reaffirmed across the centuries, which provides one of the reasons for my confidence in the future of the Basque people, this confidence which I would like to convey to all who live in this community: precisely now when the shadows of crisis and despondency appear to be looming over them. And this confidence springs from the fact that everything in the Basque country is an expression of vitality, of a people of enterprise and dynamism. I hope moreover that the Basque people's own moral resources, strengthened by cohesive support from the whole of Spain, will in the end restore to these lands the coexistence, freedom and tolerance which have always distinguished them.

The Basque country, whose vocation for freedom is symbolized by the tree which brings us all together here, has an opportunity today to see the plan for Basque democracy carried through, that plan which in one form or another has always fired the hopes of Basque people before and after the abolition of the Foral system; a Basque country forming an irrenounceable part of our plan for a common life within the unity of Spain; a Basque country having self-governing provisions for its political, economic, juridical and cultural institutions, and always at the service of the idea of a Basque society which accepts the political and cultural pluralism which has characterized the Basque people's behavior throughout history; a Basque country at peace, where coexistence and civilian security are an integral part of the social structure, crowning and promoting the new processes of transformation demanded by the currentlevel of development of Basque society and making possible the attainment of new levels of social and civil well-being which that society requires; a Basque country in solidarity with the rest of Spain, for true freedom does not exist unless peace and solidarity are also guaranteed.

I said previously that the greatest danger we face at the present time stems from despair and despondency. Therefore, on this my first visit as king to a land suffering more than any other the bitterness of violence and sectarianism, I wish to make a responsible appeal to your hope and confidence in the future of our country. And I want to make it here precisely because I am convinced that the energy and tenacity of this people will once again contribute to the moral resurgence of the democratic Spain we are building.

The Basque country has now begun to lose the fear of fear, to affirm its will to survive as a community and to recover its faith in itself and in its future. That the Basque country and its people might succeed in responding to the challenge with which history is now facing them is the crown's most fervent desire--that the tree of Basque freedom might be reborn with increased vigor here in Guernica.

FOREIGN OFFICE COMMENTS ON NEUTRON BOMB ISSUE

LD041640 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1407 GMT 4 Feb 81

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Britain looks forward to talks with the United States and other allies on President Reagan's policy for the controversial neutron bomb, the Foreign Office said today.

It was commenting on a statement by U.S. Defence Secretary Mr Caspar Weinberger, who said America was "leaning towards" building the neutron bomb, to be based in Europe.

But the Foreign Office avoided actually using the term "neutron bomb". Instead it referred to "enhanced radiation weapons."

Before former President Jimmy Carter decided not to build the neutron bomb, opponents describ l it as "a capitalist bomb" which would kill people without destroying property.

This was thought to have been the crucial factor in President Carter's decision.

The Foreign Office said today: "It is expected that the new United States administration will want to review U.S. military policy and programmes across the board.

"We understand that the new U.S. secretary of defence emphasises that there would be no final decision on enhanced radiation weapons until the allies had been fully consulted.

"We look forward to discussing this issue with the new administration and our other allies."

The American indication brought mixed reactions from the Labour Party today.

Leftwing Labour MP Mr Frank Allaun (Salford East) immediately sought to table a private notice question to Defence Secretary Mr John Nott, saying the policy was "taking us nearer and nearer to the brink."

But former Labour Defence Minister Mr James Wellbeloved (Bexley, Erith and Crayford) said the proposal might be an alternative to cruise missiles and could be worth exploring.

NETHERLANDS FINANCE MINISTER ENDS VISIT 3 FEB

NC031152 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Netherlands Minister of Finance van der Stee departed this morning for his country after an official visit to Cyprus. The Netherlands minister was received yesterday by President of the Republic Kiprianou and had meetings with Minister of Foreign Affairs Rolandhis and Minister of Finance Avxendiou.

TA NEA: ISRAELI RELATIONS COULD HARM ECONOMY

NC040900 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 4 Feb 81 p 5

[From the "Positions" column: "Cyprus and the Arabs"]

[Text] The government briefed the House of Representatives on Cyprus' relations with Israel. We do not yet know the details of the briefing. However, we want to stress that we are seriously uneasy regarding our relations with Israel and our behavior toward the Arabs and the possible repercussions on Cypriot-Arab relations.

Unfortunately, Cyprus continues to maintain diplomatic relations with Israel, continues to tolerate the activity of Israeli agents on Cypriot soil, continues large imports from Israel--without corresponding exports--does nothing to stop re-exportation of Israeli products to Arab countries and continues to give Zionist unaccountability free range on Cyprus.

At the same time, there is inequality in treatment, and in many cases this cannot be described as friendly. Yet, crimes in Cyprus were not committed by Arabs but by Israelis and their victims were distinguished Arabs and Palestinian refugees. The government should understand that this behavior offends the Arabs, causes unpleasant feelings and shakes the reciprocity on which good international relations should be based.

The disturbance of this reciprocity may possibly cause repercussions and affect our exports unfavorably at a time of crisis and increasing competition, which our products encounter in all markets of the world. We draw the government's attention to its responsibilities and ask it to take all appropriate measures to benefit Cyprus' national cuase and economy.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS ON VAROSHA RESETTLEMENT RESUME

NC041548 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] A new meeting is being held at the Ledra Palace Hotel in Nicosia within the intercommunal talks framework. Discussion of the resettlement of Varosha under UN auspices will continue during this meeting.

Speaking to the press prior to the meeting, Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, said no speedy results should be expected because these were very complicated and difficult negotiations. Naturally, he added, there are very great gaps, but there is also limited progress. The only positive fact, he said, is that the atmosphere--the mildness of the dialogue--is now the best in the entire history of the intercommunal talks. These, he concluded, are the facts and you can draw your own conclusions.

Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot representative, said there are proposals from both sides on the negotiations table on the question of Varosha. We expect, he said, understanding from the other side, and I believe that we have a right to have it in accordance with point 5 of the summit agreement.

Ioannidhis mentioned that the resettlement of Varosha would be exclusively discussed at today's meeting and that the discussion would cover both the administration and the extent of the resettlement area.

Onan, the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, said he expected the Greek Cypriots' reaction to his proposals. As you know, he added, our proposals were the first and as we proceed they will be developed. Asked whether there was a way for raprochement between both views on the Varosha issue, Onan said: By persevering and by working hard we must try to discover the differences and close the gap.

EDEK LEADER DISCUSSES TALKS, OTHER ISSUES

NC050748 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 5 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] The socialist EDEK Party leader Dr Lissaridhis said yesterday that he would insist on the right of party leaders to convey to the people the deliberations of the National Council. Dr Lissaridhis was speaking at a press conference yesterday at which he explained his party's approach to the forthcoming elections. He said elections should be held either as soon as technical preparations allow it, which is in April or May, or as provided by the constitution, which should be in July or August.

Dr Lissaridhis said the choice was between a "progressive legalisation of the occupation effect" on the one hand and "a wise struggle for a settlement ensuring the fundamental rights of the people to return to their homes".

The EDEK leader said that unless his party's view was accepted about the right of the party leaders to inform the people, he would only make a "token" appearance at Monday's National Council meeting and would walk out.

Dr Lissaridhis described the intercommunal talks as they are conducted as a "travesty of talks" and the Turkish proposals as worse than those of 1978 which the UN secretary general had described as unacceptable. He again attacked the link between the Varosha resettlement and Nicosia airport reopening and insisted that Foreign Minister Mr Rolandhis was the instigator.

Dr Lissaridhis said that his party in the House, where it has four members out of a total of 35, would vote against the budgets to express the demand for more radical measures.

The general secretary of the party, Mr Takis Hadjidimitriou, who was present at the conference, repeated the charge had had made in the House that the government is using its machinery to the advantage of the ruling party (the Democratic Party). Promises are given of appointments to semi-governmental organisations and the president of the republic promises projects which are not included in the budgets, he said.

More Lissaridhis Comments

NC051141 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 5 Feb 81 p 3

[4 February interview with EDEK Chairman Dr Lissaridhis on the intercommunal talks, Cypriot issues]

[Excerpts] Question: What is the situation regarding Waldheim's recent proposals?

Answer: Waldheim's 1978 proposals coincide with Rolandhis' proposals in 1980. The National Council ignores them; the government does the same--or it deceives us because it knows them but does not say so; the political parties ignore them. These proposals were made known in Feburary 1981, although they were submitted in February 1980.

Regarding these proposals, I would not call them Waldheim proposals but Rolandhis proposals. They are disastrous for Cyprus because once we accept that people--Cypriots, foreigners--as well as goods will move through through the airport, which will be under the command of the United Nations, toward both sides, one needs little imagination to understand that on the one hand this constitutes the legalization of trade and tourism with the occupied territories and on the other hand the recognition of two equal governments, actually under the auspices of the United Nations, with Cyprus the first to be recognizing the Turkish Cypriot ministate.

Question: Is it the nonaligned group which has taken the Cyprus problem away from the United Nations?

Answer: These things are, to say the least, naive. When we, the interested party, have asked for the deletion of the issue [from the agenda], can we be demanding the nonaligned group to say that it was wrong to do so? Benin did this once and, since them, it has deserted us, saying that the way we present the Cyprus issue is against the Cyprus people. You are under occupation and you dare not demand your rights [Benin said], and at the time voted against our resolution.

Question: And Waldheim?

Answer: First of all, Waldheim stands guilty before the General Assembly. A resolution exists that should there be no substantive progress in the talks by the end of March--which should have begun--a committee from a number of countries should be appointed to examine in what way it can help the implementation of the resolutions.

Why was this resolution not implemented? Why was it frozen? Consequently, Waldheim did not want us to go to the United Nations because some country or some Benin would rise and say: "Gentlemen, why did you not implement the resolutions? Why do we make resolutions?"

After all, it has been unfortunately proven that Waldheim did not play the right role. There are UN resolutions which deal with the problem's foreign aspect. What has he done for their implementation? Why has he not said: "On the strength of the resolutions I have asked Turkey to withdraw its troops, but it has refused to comply." Turkey would thus be exposed.

Question: Some people say: What does it hurt to belong in the West's sphere of influence? Or whether the Americans are sovereign on Cyprus? It is better than the Turks, they say.

Answer: The answer is: Why does the United States currently need Cyprus? Because of Cyprus' proximity to the Arab oil and the Suez Canal? As long as [the United States] needs [Cyprus] it will keep it under its guardianship. Later, if in 15-20 years the energy dispute changes, and it will change, what will remain? The fact that Turkey will always have borders with the Soviet Union. Since America is always interested in countries bordering the Soviet Union, Turkey will always take priority in U.S. interests. Thus, someday, when America will not need Cyprus as a semicolony and will intend to solve the Cyprus problem differently than the banana republic solution it is now seeking, it will give us to Turkey and not to Greece. These gentlemen [who ask the questions] should understand that entrusting our fate to the hands of the West means entrusting our fate to the hands of Turkey.

TURKISH CYPRIOTS REJECT TERRITORIAL PROPOSALS

NC050935 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 5 Feb 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot side has rejected the Greek side's proposals on the Cyprus problem's territorial aspect, claiming that although in phraseology they envisage a federation, in actual fact they provide for the establishment of a unitary state with a strong central government.

According to our reports, in their observations on the Greek proposals, the Turks claim these fall short of a federal republic as envisaged in the four-point agreement of 19 May 1979.

They also mention that the proposals provide for the granting of local regional autonomy to the communities inside a strong central state.

In addition, the Turks insist on the recognition of their administration as a state with the observation that our proposals are based on the "erroneous" prerequisite that currently exists—just one constitutional central government that would exercise control over the republic's dominion. The Turks demand that sovereignty be shared equally between the two "national peoples" as "cofounders of the republic" through their corresponding federal states.

As regards the rights of free movement, settling and property, the Turks insist that they cannot be implemented straight away without caution or restrictions. Furthermore, they demand that these rights be conceded gradually and exercised on the basis of legislation to be approved by both federal states.

They also object to the proposal to have the House of Representatives consist of 48 Greeks and 12 Turks and the Federal Council of 32 Greeks and 8 Turks and they reject the suggestion for separate balloting on certain issues such as international treaties, electoral law and tax laws, claiming that they are not satisfactory.

Furthermore, they reject the suggestion that it be determined which issues are to be the responsibility of the two communities' legislative councils, and to assign the remainder of the issues to the federal parliament. They also reject the suggestion that the legislation of the corresponding legislative councils be subject to the legislation of the central parliament. In addition, they ask that measure to unify the economy be taken gradually.

Regarding executive authority, the Turks reject the proposal for a common electoral roster for the election of the president and vice president, regardless of their origin, observing that the numerically larger Greek community will elect both of them.

They also ask for equal representation in public service in the Supreme Court and that the judges be elected by the corresponding communal groups in the federal senate.

GREEK PASOK DELEGATION TO HOLD TALKS WITH EDEK

NC041930 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] A statement by EDEK announces that a PASOK delegation of the highest level will arrive in Cyprus on Saturday for bipartite talks with the chairman and Political Bureau of EDEK. The talks will cover political and special issues concerning bipartite cooperation.

BRIEFS

TAXATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR--Cyprus and the Soviet Union have agreed on a draft treaty and have signed a pertinent protocol to avoid double taxation in connection with income and property taxes. The relevant talks were held in Moscow and the two delegations agreed to continue negotiations in order to conclude agreement on the final text of the treaty by July 1981. The second round of talks will be held in Nicosia on a date to be fixed later. According to an official statement, the talks were held in a friendly and constructive atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 4 Feb 81 NC]

FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN LEAVES FOR HUNGARY, PARIS

TA041509 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen left Ankara for Istanbul this afternoon en route to Hungary and France where he will conduct talks on various issues. He is expected to leave Yesilkoy Airport for Hungary any moment now. In a statement before his departure from Ankara's Esenboga Airport, Turkmen made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Turkmen] I am leaving for Budapest as the guest of Frigyes Puja, the minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic. My visit will be in return for the visit by the Hungarian minister of foreign affairs to Turkey in 1977. As you know, Turkey and Hungary have very friendly and good relations. There is also very lively economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries. We want to give a new impetus to these relations. I hope these talks will be beneficial.

After my visit to Hungary I will go to Paris as the guest of French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Francois-Poncet. As you already know, we have very long-standing relations with France. We are also copartners in many international organizations. We have various problems with France. There are also many possibilities for further cooperation. We will extend every possible effort to expand cooperation.

[Question] Is there any issue that will specially be discussed? Such as the visa issue?

[Answer] There is the visa issue. We will discuss it. The Turkish view on the issue will be explained in detail to the French Government. You know that we shall first discuss the issue with the Germans in March. High-ranking representatives of both countries will meet and assess the developments concerning the visa issue. The measures taken by the Turkish side to put an end to situations the Germans have complained about will also be reviewed. We hope these talks and positively. If the (?situation) in France is linked to the (?situation) in the FRG, then maybe we will conduct talks with the French following our talks with the Germans. However, at this stage one should not be excessively optimistic.

Since I will confer with the French minister of foreign affairs there is nothing more natural than discussing the security of our diplomats stationed in France and the attacks launched against our diplomats there. [end recording]

COMMERCE MINISTER CANTURK DISCUSSES INFLATION

TA041614 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Izmir, 4 Feb (AA)--Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk told a regional meeting of Aegean Union of Trade and Industry Chambers in order to be successful in the fight against inflation Turkey had to speed up investments and increase production in the short run.

The present government's economic policy was based on two tenets, Canturk said, namely, "accepting the function of the private sector in Turkish economy and supporting it", and "reforming the state economy enterprises and increasing their contribution to the economy."

The new tax laws led to certain uncertainties and worries, the minister said, adding that officials were trying to dispel them by issuing additional clarifications. The (?tax) laws could be further modified and improved in case the necessity arose, he added.

Businessmen's Views

Chairman of the Union of Trade and Industry Chambers Mehmet Yazar said, in his turn, bank interest rates [word indistinct] allowed to rise freely and in case this was not coupled with other measures aimed at adopting fully the free market economy principles, this could cause further escalation of inflation and interests in the future. The rise in the interest rates on bank deposits should be paralleled with a similar rise in the interests on bank credits, he added.

Chairman of the Aegean Chamber of Industry Yilmaz Adiguzel said the industry sector entered "two new bottlenecks, namely, the shortage of liquidity and credits along with the expensiveness of liquidity and credits." He criticized the provisions of the new tax laws under which certain taxes will be collected in advance.

REPORT ON 1980 PRODUCTION BY DOMESTIC REFINERIES

TA041615 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] I am Turkish Radio and Television correspondent Kaptan from Izmir. Turkey, which until recently was faced with oil shortage, has through various contacts and agreements now overcome this bottleneck. Turkey is now exporting surplus oil products, and oil imports are continuing without interruption. The important Aliaga refinery in Izmir produced at full capacity last year. The Izmir refinery, on the one hand, contributes to meeting the domestic oil products need and, on the other, earns foreign currency. It refined some 3.22 million tons of crude oil in 1980. Some 338,000 tons of refined oil products were exported to various countries. According to information obtained from the regional deputy director of the Izmir refinery, 21,800 tons of engine oil, 71,000 tons of [word indistinct], 27,000 tons of diesel oil, 14,000 tons of high octane gasoline, 2,000 tons of fuel cartridge and 1,500 tons of kerosene. The engine oil was exported to Iran, Spain and Syria, [word indistinct] to France, and the remaining products to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. The crude oil refined at the Izmir refinery was obtained from Iraq, Libya, Iran, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and domestic production.

LIRA DEVALUED AGAINST DOLLAR, OTHER CURRENCIES

TA042035 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Excerpt] The value of the Turkish lira against various foreign currencies has been readjusted. According to a statement issued by the Turkish Central Bank, as of 5 February the following foreign currencies have been revalued against the Turkish lira: the value of the U.S. dollar has been increased from 91.90 liras to 95.95; the Australian dollar from 107.66 to 111.78; the Swedish krona from 20.37 to 20.98; the Canadian dollar from 76.63 to 80.15; and the British pound from 219.57 to 225.10.

SECOND ARMY COMMAND ANNOUNCES ARREST TOTAL

TA041736 Anakra Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] It has been announced that 4,877 persons being sought for various crimes have been captured since 12 September in the provinces of Konya, Kayseri, Kirsehir, Nigde, Nevsehir and Yozgat that are within the area of responsibility of the 2d Army and Martial Law Command. Of those captured, 1,540 have been arrested and 247 are being detained. According to information obtained by a Turkish Radio and Television correspondent from martial law command officials, 13 machineguns, 804 revolvers, 33 rifles and 322 shotguns were seized in operations conducted during the same period.

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SECRETARY GENERAL LUNS DISCUSSES U.S., MIDEAST

LD060933 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 7 Feb 81 pp 14-18

[Interview granted by NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns to Ilyas Harfush in Brussels--date not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] It appears that the alliance's role will be revived under the new U.S. administration. President Ronald Reagan places much store in shows of force and the position of strength policy. Therefore there is apprehension among Western circles about the impact of his tenure on detente and on East-West relations. How would you evaluate the views of the new U.S. President?

[Answer] Let me tell you that the election of President Reagan was received with satisfaction by the alliance countries. Through his statements during his election campaign and his various speeches he has won the confidence of the Western governments and, therefore, I see no justification for the West perceiving his term of office with any kind of anxiety.

[Question] Don't you think that President Carter's administration was more flexible in its relations with the Eastern camp and, therefore, more capable of preserving world peace?

[Answer] President Reagan is more understanding than his predecessor of the role of strength in international politics. Carter was more idealistic. Idealism is good in theory but not when you try to apply it to interstate relations. Early on in his term Carter believed it possible to reach a better understanding with the Russians through negotiations. But the experience of our long relations with them shows that, by maintaining its strength, the West can convince them of the need to negotiate with us. For this reason I have said that NATO welcomes President Reagan's arrival without reservations.

[Question] How do you in the alliance evaluate the Soviet threat to the Middle East and the Gulf? Are there any preparations to confront this threat?

[Answer] The situation in the Gulf does not give us cause to fear any military moves whatsoever. We are only in a situation of expecting such a move from the Soviet Union, but I would hasten to say that the possibility of such move is a slight one at present. There are many calculations the Soviets will have to make before they take a step of this magnitude in the Gulf. But if such a direct intervention does take place then the situation will seriously deteriorate.

[Question] There is much talk about the U.S. desire to establish military bases in the Gulf. Dr Kissinger, who is one of those close to the new U.S. administration, stated after a recent tour of some Middle East countries that such bases are necessary for the protection of Gulf security. What is NATO's attitude toward this matter?

[Answer] I know that there have been frequent references to such bases, but in fact the Americans now have many facilities around the Gulf area. The British have placed the Diego Garica base at their disposal. This is in addition to the Berbera base in Somalia and other bases on the African coast. This facilitates the servicing and control of their fleet, units and aircraft, as well as all the facilities they have there. The United States is not in need of bases in the Gulf area. They may be desired by certain elements in the U.S. administration, but I do not believe that they are necessary to maintain security in the area.

[Question] With regard to the Middle East, there has also been much talk about the idea of Israel's joining NATO on the grounds that, as the Israelis allege, it protects Western interests in the Middle East. In fact, several Israeli officials have been reiterating such views because, in their opinion, this would strengthen Israel's defense capability. What is your comment on this?

[Answer] The people who talk about this are incapable of realizing what they say. I assure you that neither the NATO Council nor the meeting of NATO's member states mentioned the possibility of Israel's joining the alliance. Even if this idea is on the mind of some Israeli officials, they know it is impossible to achieve. Any decision by the alliance, particularly the decision to admit new members, is taken unanimously. You know that there is no such unanimity over accepting Israel's entry. There is one state that is likely to join the alliance in the future, and that is Spain.

PAPER COMMENTS ON REAGAN ECONOMIC POLICY SPEECH

DW060922 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany
0605 GMT 6 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Let us, to begin with, quote a newspaper commentary on the economic policy intentions of U.S. President Reagan which he expounded last night in a televised speech.

The editorial of the BIELEFELD WESTFALENBLATT states in part: Another increase in state indebtedness, less tax relief than anticipated by the taxpayers--there is no way for U.S. President Reagan to dodge unpleasant decisions at the very beginning of his term. Even a Republican president of Reagan's makeup who vows the greatest discipline in finance policy will be unable to cure overnight America's economy which has been ailing for years and will, therefore, have to finance the incomparably greater defense spending this year via increased state indebtedness. The only question is whether the money will always be properly invested. What is more decisive than the sobering contours of the new U.S. economic policy is whether the U.S. President will succeed in strengthening confidence in the American economy.

DIE WELT VIEWS U.S. POLICY CHANGES UNDER REAGAN

DW051051 Bonn DIE WELT in German 5 Feb 81 p 6

[Thomas Kielinger editorial: "Reagan's Strategy"]

[Text] Caspar Weinberger has said that the neutron weapon would be a good reinforcement for the nuclear armed forces in Europe. It would be deployed, however, only after intensive consultations with the allies. Reagan's new secretary of defense stressed that it was not the old plan on the deployment of the neutron weapons in Europe that was wrong, but the way in which the Carter administration suddenly changed its course. For the future, he said, it is necessary to "convey" to the allies "the impression of steadiness in our policy."

This example provides a picture of the new U.S. strategic concept as represented by the Reagan administration: first, strength; second, steadiness; third, conveying this impression of steadiness to the allies, but by far not to them alone.

Viewed superficially, this may look as though the beginning of the Reagan administration shows certain similarities with Jimmy Carter's beginnings 4 years ago. In both cases, Washington first tackled Moscow.

Ronald Reagan probably went further in the hardness of his sermon. Reagan's realization that "any crimes" suits the Soviets, as does any "lie" and any "deception" to attain their goal of a world revolution came only very late to his predecessor, presumably only after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979.

Originally, Jimmy Carter preferred to castigate the violations of the human rights in the Soviet area of domination. But politically, the old administration pursued the most ardent illusions. As a gesture of good will, it decelerated all strategic programs that had been initiated. The B-1 bomber and the same neutron weapon for the Europeans were given up altogether.

This is where any comparison between 1977 and 1981 ends. Reagan is bringing along a strategic outlook which the other came to comprehend only at great costs (if at all). The challenge to international terrorism and its political henchmen is worthy of support. The struggle for human rights could have been similar had Carter also mustered the intellectual authority for setting priorities. Instead, he allowed himself to be tempted to look for motes in South America rather than to draw attention to the beam which caused all this.

The folly came to light as early as in February 1977 when the then secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, told Congress that countries like Uruguay and Argentina, whose aid was about to be cut because of violations of human rights, are "not important to the United States strategically." When Washington in the summer of 1980 imploringly asked Argentina to join the grain embargo against Moscow, it was rebuffed. A belated revenge for the earlier folly. Reagan, who is some latitudes further north, has learned that even banana republics like El Salvador and Nicaragua may well have strategic rank.

Two world political priorities are involved. First, to make it clear to the Soviet Union that "we mean business." Second, to prepare the American nation for the biggest defense increase which has ever taken place in peace time.

Since Angola, South Yemen, Ethiopia, Afghanistan and the Caribbean race, Moscow's willingness to run risks--stressed so clearly by Alexander Haig in his first press conference--has grown in accordance with America's publicly announced fears of military involvement. The parallel decrease of the defense budget and the SALT II agreement concluded out of concern for Soviet super armament intensified the impression that America was prepared to withdraw.

Fortunately, Ronald Reagan finds a public climate aware of the dangers to the American position in the world. But as before, a consumer society in a fit of recession and inflation must be convinced of the necessity of such high defense burdens. That can be achieved in America only once in a generation at best. This time has now come--the "emergency" in peace time.

What that means for the allies will emerge in the coming months. There is one thing that it does not mean: the agitational prediction by the prophets of one-sided disarmament and an arms halt that further negotiations with Moscow will be out. Reagan stressed on Tuesday that he is prepared for talks with Moscow and that he does not think Moscow will seek the risk of confrontation. As if one wanted to prove him right, it was simultaneously heard from the Kremlin in a statesmanly way that one ought to stop using tough words and return to negotiations.

Moscow can stand tough words, particularly since its spokesmen never miss a chance to charge the Americans with imperialism and all possible rascalities; so that side would have little reason to hold the frank and correct words of the President against him. One tends instead to accept them the way they were meant: as an announcement that the Americans know with whom they are dealing, that the era of showing confidence in progress is over and that one will not be fooled any more. The allies should not exhibit more Moscow fears than Moscow does itself.

But their role as allies? "The whole world belongs to NATO's sphere of problems," Alexander Haig said calmly in the middle of the excited discussion about "German destroyers to the Persian Gulf." That is also a program. It includes demands on the allies, demands of a material and spiritual character. Every crime, every lie, every deception--is that correct? Or is the old appeasement complaint that talks about "primitive anti-communism" correct? Great efforts presuppose a great spiritual change, in America as well as in Europe.

NEWSPAPERS DISCUSS NEUTRON BOMB, WEINBERGER REMARKS

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU

DW051157 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 5 Feb 81 p 3

[Commentary signed Mac.: "Weinberger's Charge"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger surprisingly brought up for discussion the topic of the "neutron bomb" and advocated producing the controversial weapon as well as deploying it in West Europe. This is to be preceded, however, by intensive consultations with the European NATO allies.

Without examining the question concerning the military "expediency" of this weapon, on which quite a lot could be said indeed, it is necessary nevertheless to make some remarks about this quick shot by the secretary of defense in Washington.

To begin with, the procedure is unusual. The topic of the "neutron bomb" passionately and controversially was debated in Europe and in the United States so that an earlier coordination with the European NATO countries is more than just indicated. Tactics of surprise in dealing with allies is hardly an appropriate remedy.

Secondly, Weinberger should have been aware that in Europe at large and in the Federal Republic in particular a discussion is in progress just now on the dual decision of NATO (offer of negotiations to Moscow and preparation to deploy new medium-range weapons, "counterarming") which also is so embittered because the U.S. Senate has failed to ratify SALT II and will not ratify it in the future, either. Even though there is, officially, no linkage between the ratification and the dual decision, it is considered an important political and psycnological precondition. If the topic of the "neutron bomb" is put on the table in addition and unnecessarily, this will tend to aggravate the position of those who, for well thought out reasons, adhere to both parts of the dual decision. Thirdly and finally, if Moscow takes Weinberger's charge seriously, it might likewise produce this weapon and the arms spiral would spin all the faster. Therefore, all told, this is a harmful move which has little in common with predictable politics.

FRANKFURTHER ALLGEMEINE

DW051406 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 5 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial signed G-N: "Resubmission"]

[Text] New U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger has surprised the European allies with the proposal to produce the "neutron" weapon and to have it standing by along the central European front. Even before the Europeans made up their minds about what they should think of this, the Soviet warning of the dangers to world peace and detente has been put on the table. Many people in the severely ruffled government coalitions in the Federal Republic, Belgium and The Netherlands wonder whether another nuclear weapons quarrel is to be loaded on them now, of all times, in addition to the domestically unsettled problem of the deployment of U.S. medium-range weapons.

Washington has decided against preparing this issue tacitly and extensively in the NATO Council on the diplomatic level. It plans to consult the allies, but in this respect, the new government in Washington is not doing any pussyfooting. Since political clamor cannot be avoided anyway, they prefer to start it themselves. Possibly this is a fairly good but definitely not flattering judgment of the Europeans in the alliance. This project was finally discontinued by President Carter nearly 3 years ago, to be sure. That was done, however, only after some of the European allies, including the Federal Government, for months dodged stating publicly that they wanted the introduction of that weapon.

The problem of the weapon cannot be described as Bahr did at the time, namely, that this weapon, cynically speaking, annihilates human life while sparing real estate. The problem is an old one. It is inherent in all "tactical" nuclear weapons, most of all in the smallest new development: Being on the borderline between conventional and nuclear warfare, does it contribute toward supporting or weakening the fear of the horrors of war? The potential for divergent opinions has been present from the outset. But so far the view always has won out in the alliance that the close combination of both means of deterrence is desirable and that "small" nuclear weapons are needed for this purpose. The allies in the central sector of NATO could do without this weapon, provided they are prepared to improve considerably their conventional defense capability. Refusing both at the same time, in contrast, is logically not permissible.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG

DW060939 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 6 Feb 81 p 4

[Christian Potyka editorial: "Bomb With Political Explosive Force"]

[Text] The neutron weapon has turned into a "bomb" again. For the time being, it will develop its political and journalistic explosive force in the domestic discussions of the European NATO allies and thence have its repercussions on the United States and transatlantic relations. The one who ignited the bomb and introduced it into the discussion was U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger who stated at a press conference that his government "probably" will make use of the opportunity to reinforce the so-called theater forces of NATO with the neutron weapon, but not without consultations with the allies. The circumstances and the contents of this announcement make it hard to objectify the discussion of this subject. Yet this is exactly what must be done.

The new weapon disappeared from the headlines after its spectacular public emergence in June 1977, after Egon Bahr's famous verdict ("perversion of thinking") in July of that year, after the agitated discussion of the subsequent months and Carter's retraction in April 1978. Yet, the president did not shelve the project, he merely postponed it. It was just put back into the hands of the experts, who continued to work on it. The weapon has been present in the background all the time. It has been perfected. There were rumors and reports on the systematic preparation for its deployment in the Federal Republic. That this would involve specifically would be warheads for missiles and shells for howitzers, or even mere special "components" which convert a specific warhead into a neutron weapon.

People in Bonn are now trying to defuse Weinberger's bomb with the speculation that the secretary gave an "impromptu answer." Consequently, his forward plunge should not be overrated. And yet, there are indications that Weinberger's statement was not at all so spontaneous. In that case, his forward plunge would be a small offerring of the new tone in security policy toward Europe. If this really describes Washington's intentions properly, then the opening performance could not have been any more clumsy.

The Americans must tolerate being told even by CDU politician Manfred Woerner that the secretary's announcement at this particular time was "not felicitous." Woerner's statement, uttered on U.S. soil, wields double weight because the union's defense expert is a long-time friend of the United States. Prior to his current visit to Washington, he raised a 3-point catalogue of demands protectively, as it were, which Bonn probably will have to expect coming from Washington. Additional demands will be made from Woerner's point of view to minimum requests involving the infrastructure of U.S. units, the setup of own reserves and a stronger navy contribution in the North Sea. These demands will be presented in the near future to the German defense minister and to the federal chancellor when they visit the United States. Then the entire package will have to be discussed--a package that is heavy enough anyway. But now Weinberger has added the neutron weapon to it.

His step is unfortunate for two more reasons. First, the bomb will intensify Reagan's hard approach to the Soviet Union. Second, Weinberger's indication hits the Europeans in the most unfortunate psychological moment, namely in the hardness test of a toilsome discussion on closing the arms gap, where one complains anyway about American pressure. Woerner indicated while assessing the timing of Weinberger that the U.S. secretary of defense showed a lack of feeling for the psychology of the allies, as well as of concrete knowledge of the current situation. Many Americans are wrong indeed if they believe that the discussion on closing the arms gap is over. The extensive debate on it has just begun in Europe.

An objective discussion of the pros and cons of the neutron weapon on such a background would mean asking too much of any pluralistic public, and particularly of Germany which will be most involved by both innovations. With some patience and carefulness of all involved, however, the neutron weapon and its physical effect could be stripped of its demonic character. This fusion weapon with reduced heat and increased nuclear radiation is not not more devilish or perverse than other modern combat means or nuclear arms. Regarding its collateral damages, its side effects, it is even less horrible than equally strong normal nuclear (fission) arms, without the need of calling it progress.

Due to the neutron weapon's particularly tempting miniature effect, which is militarily most interesting, there is the threat of a dangerous blurring of the critical limit between conventional and nuclear combat means. Even if the new projectiles will be small in size and great in number, they would remain nuclear arms, physically and politically. That cannot be eliminated in discussions by calling the new means "tactical", or combat field arms, as Weinberger does. Since this technology is known to the Soviets and the French, nobody will gain an advantage in the long run from building the neutron weapon. A new round of the arms would just create new risks.

SPD GREETS FRENCH SOCIALISTS, BACKS MITTERRAND

LD051254 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] The German Social Democrats have sent a message to the French Socialist Party. One of the signatories is former Chancellor Willy Brandt. The German Social Democrats express the wish for Francois Mitterand's victory in the presidential elections and their solidarity with the battle in which the French Socialists are engaged.

SCHMIDT FACES PROBLEMS OVER NUCLEAR POWERPLANT

DW041354 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 4 Feb 81 p 1
[Commentary Signed Fr.: "Schmidt and Brokdorf"]

[Text] The reproach that Schmidt did not face his Hamburg land party organization to fight for his policy of (limited) use of nuclear energy is hard. The chancellor knew why he did not go to Hamburg: Defeat was expected. More than 2 years ago he strongly criticized Klose, the mayor and a fellow party member, who was playfully downgrading the extremist problem while at the peak of his election triumph. Schmidt criticized him with the self-assurance of a chancellor who was indispensable to his party, thus driving party congress votes in the direction of this otherwise not highly esteemed young man.

Not much can be made of a bad situation. The agile mayor again managed to place himself in the best light for the party congress. His remarks that Hamburg's "getting out" of the Brokdorf affair must still be decided by the Senat seem to have prepared a second blow for Schmidt, which would consist of the Senat's making its decision along the same lines as the tested Hanseatic party democracy. What should Schmidt do, if he does not want his support of the Brokdorf nuclear powerplant to be retroactively interpreted as an excuse?

If Schmidt brings federal influence to bear on a company to take the place of Hamburg in the matter of the Brokdorf powerplant, hell will break loose in his northern German party; in Hamburg anyway, in Bremen more in theory, in Schleswig-Holstein particularly and in Lower Saxony probably also. In that case, it would hardly be possible for the chancellor to make campaign appearances in the next landtag elections in these two latter laender, laender where they wanted to "make it easier in Bonn," (which was the election slogan of the Schlweswig-Holstein SPD in the 1979 landtag elections).

Should Schmidt drop Brokdorf--placing the responsibility on the minister-presidents would not be quite correct and would be completely wrong according to the overlapping responsibility of the Federal Government--he would destroy the credibility of what he said or carefully hinted at as the deputy SPD chairman and as the government chief. Schmidt the chancellor would then become simply a party leader of the same name, a person who does not even follow--the tendency will increase together with the energy prices--the will of the majority of the people. He would then be somebody who yields along with factions of his party to a noisy minority which breaches the law.

LAMBSDORFF ON BROKDORF POWERPLANT, SPD DISPUTES

DW051043 Hamburg BILD in German 5 Feb 81 pp 1,3

[Reporter Friedemann Weckbach-Mara interview with Minister of Economics Otto Graf Lambsdorff]

[Text] BILD: The Hamburg SPD does not want to build the Brokdorf nuclear powerplant. What do you say to that?

Lambsdorff: I am surprised how rabidly the Hamburg SPD Land Association ignored the demands of the DGB and the metal workers union. We here in Bonn always are being told that the Social Democrats are closely linked with the trade unions. That does not seem to apply to Hamburg.

BILD: What do you expect the Hamburg Senat to do now?

Lambsdorff: I expect it to decide after all in favor of building the Brokdorf powerplant. It is committed to the entire populace and not to party congresses. The Senat must take the economic consequences into consideration, including restitution claims.

BILD: And if the Senat says no....?

Lambsdorff: Brokdorf will be built anyway. The Federal Government will adhere to its energy policy. If the Hamburg electricity company has to pull out, the Prussian electricity company will probably step in.

BILD: The SPD is in difficulties, not only in Hamburg but also in Bonn. Is it still able to rule?

Lambsdorff: Certainly, but many things would be simpler if the SPD ended its disputes and actively supported the policy of the chancellor.

BILD: Are you not irritated by the fact that 24 SPD deputies want to curtail the defense budget by 1 billion?

Lambsdorff: I expect these deputies to adopt the defense budget in the Bundestag.

BILD: But if they hold to their opinion....

Lambsdorff: That would have severe consequences. A government unable to adopt important parts of its budget will meet its end.

BILD: Is the Bonn coalition linked with the person of Helmut Schmidt?

Lambsdorff: We and the Social Democrats suggested him for federal chancellor and we elected him unanimously. We consider the SPD discussion about a possible successor embarrassing. But if something should happen to the chancellor tomorrow, God forbid, we would not give up the coalition because of it.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH GISCARD

LD051314 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Helmut Schmidt arrived at Orly early this afternoon to participate today and tomorrow in the 37th French-German summit. The West German chancellor joined his foreign affairs minister and the other members of the government who are attending the summit. Helmut Schmidt will have 2 days of talks with Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Poland, Afghanistan Discussed

NC051734 Paris AFP in English 1732 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 5 Feb (AFP)--The Polish and Afghan situations were the principal subject of discussion at a summit meeting here today between West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

French presidential spokesman Jacques Blot said that the two leaders assessed international conditions in general, giving special attention to areas of tension.

Mr Blot said that security questions were considered in depth and that the framework of major strategic negotiations were explored in the light of the installation of the new U.S. administration of Ronald Reagan.

The first meeting which began with a lunch at 1330 local (1230 GMT) was held in an atmosphere of "great cordiality reflecting the close relations between the two countries," Mr Blot said.

Following that session, Mr Giscard d'Estaing told newsmen that he was working "with the chancellor to reinforce Europe's presence on the international scene in confronting the major problems of the day."

The French president added that Europe's scope of action had been widened, "now that certain uncertainties had been resolved, such as the Iranian hostages issue and the U.S. presidential elections" and also because of "extremely serious tensions, especially in East-West relations."

Mr Giscard d'Estaing said that he and Mr Schmidt would "define together the general attitude that we would like to adopt."

During an afternoon meeting between Mr Schmidt and French Premier Raymond Barre, Mr Blot said, European and monetary issues were to be discussed. Mr Schmidt was to be Mr Giscard d'Estaing's guest at a dinner tonight at the Elysee Palace.

The international situation would be further considered during the dinner, the spokesman said.

According to Mr Blot, French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet and his West German counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, also met today to discuss developments in the Middle East.

A joint declaration on cultural questions will be published following the summit meeting, Mr Blot added.

FRANCOIS-PONCET, PAKISTANI DISCUSS AFGHAN CRISIS

NC051710 Paris AFP in English 1649 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 5 Feb (AFP)--Pakistan Foreign Ministry Secretary General Riaz Piracha met with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet today on ways to settle the Afghan crisis, a French communique said.

The French Foreign Ministry text said that the two officials, who were joined by Mr Francois-Poncet's deputy, Olivier Stirn, reviewed topical international subjects with special emphasis on "focal points of tension in Asia and Europe," devoting special attention to Afghanistan.

Informed sources said the Pakistani official asked to be briefed on recent French proposals about a conference on the Afghan issue and was told that French thinking revolved around a meeting on foreign interventions in Afghan affairs.

Mr Piracha, the same sources added, informed his French hosts about the results of the recent Islamic summit at At-Ta'if recalling its appointment of an ad hoc commission for liaison on the Afghan problem with United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

The Pakistani aide, the sources indicated, stressed Islamabad's deep worry about the Afghan situation and explained that if it did not push for any outright condemnation of the Soviet Union, this was with a view to keeping the possibility open of a dialogue, a line Pakistan intended pursuing at the current non-aligned meeting in New Delhi.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT VERSAILLES BANQUET

PY050130 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 Jan 81 p 4

[Speech by Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo at a 29 January banquet given for him at Versailles during his visit to France]

[Text] Mr President: Deeply touched, I thank you for Your Excellency's words of sympathy and friendship. The words spoken by Your Excellency reveal your knowledge of and interest in Brazil.

My visit to France at this time has a significance beyond its immediate results. It is a part of a process, which can be considered consolidated, through which the chiefs of state of our countries have been meeting.

The achievement of unity through justice, the creation of a community of free and responsible men and the building of a society through communication and participation are succinctly enunciated principles which transcend the internal affairs of states, because the ideal of "a society build upon the individual" should permeate the evolution of international relations.

In accepting the invitation of Your Excellency, I was mindful of the fact that shared values are the basis for dialogue between our two nations. These values imbue us on the one hand with an appreciation of our own national identity and on the other hand, with sentiments of respect for the individuality of our partners. Apart from other points of convergence, perhaps our rejection of uniformity will be a special common denominator of our peoples.

The process I mentioned before was initiated with President Charles de Gaulle's visit to Brazil. We welcomed him not only as a great French statesman but as one of the outstanding personalities of contemporary history, and the French people and Government gave a warm and friendly reception to President Ernesto Geisel when he visited France in 1976.

During your recent trip to Brazil, Your Excellency greatly strengthened our ties in every respect and your constructive vision was not lost on us.

My visit is just another step in the process of consolidating our relations. I am in France at a particularly significant moment in the evolution of our countries, fraught with risks and opportunities for mankind.

France traditionally has stood high in the international community as a beacon of cultural, intellectual and political achievements. French society blends respect for the past with courage in facing the future. The French nation has a well-founded and well-recognized culture which is enriched by a creativity in quest of new directions, new propositions and new ideas.

By precisely and smoothly expressing your thinking, Your Excellency has guided the French Government toward ideas and insitutions which, although conceived in the present, will serve future generations. Thus, your country has fulfilled its great ideas and has renewed its contributions to mankind and civilization.

As a thinker and a politician, Your Excellency has identified three ways of establishing relations between individuals and their community. [as heard]

France and Brazil have coexisted in the Western political world. We want to see the West prosper harmoniously, but respecting all of its varieties. We must truthfully live up to our own values and practice a flexible, open dialogue.

In the political space we share it is essential that each country has access to the practical means required to fulfill its destiny and that it may do so free from interference, restrictions or impositions, because this is what distinguishes us in the international scene: We reject hegemonic moves and unilateral decisions.

International society should be a field of coordination, not one of subordination. A search for consensus must be based on the respect for the characteristics of each nation.

Although retaining their own identities and acting in different environments, France and Brazil have taken important similar actions in the international field.

Brazil appreciates the understanding Your Excellency has shown for the significance the yearnings of the developing world has in today's world. Since the early stage of the North-South negotiations, France has understood the need to hold a dialogue because, like Brazil, it is clearly aware of the risks involved in maintaining the present economic imbalance.

The search for a more just economic order should be a specific one and should result in the improvement of the standard of living of all peoples. It should, therefore, disregard preestablished ideas and labels which are merely designed to disguise the lack of a sincere, profound desire for cooperation.

Understanding, cooperation and coexistence are factors which are becoming increasingly urgent among nations in the current international situation, which is particularly complex and critical.

We must avoid narrowing international relations to unrealistic guidelines, but we must understand the diversity of nations and seek a relationship that contributes to achieving peace and development.

The current situation is especially critical in the economic field in which injustices are becoming permanent to the great detriment of most developing countries. Despite its tremendous domestic efforts and despite the results achieved so far in the field of development, Brazil has been severely affected by the world economic crisis. We can only recognize that if the current situation adversely affects the developed countries, it will even more adversely affect the vulnerable economies of the developing countries.

The difficult times we are now living demand prompt solutions. A joint international effort is necessary to achieve a real understanding on these issues that are afflicting us all. If this effort does not yield the appropriate results, it is more than probable that it will create resentment and distrust with unpredictable effects which will be of use to no one.

The impasse in the international economic forums is not an academic problem because it unleashes far-reaching tensions and conflicts and may also infect the international political arena.

As I see it, two conditions are essential to stimulate this joint undertaking. On the one hand, a clear sense of priority, born from a really negotiated process, without impositions, but with justice and equilibrium, and on the other hand, a true disposition to negotiate.

I am aware of the objective difficulties which affect a person's negotiating spirit, but I am confident that the real consequences of the current economic crisis, especially those affecting the developing countries, will be appropriately met by the industrialized countries, and for mutual benefit, so that we can overcome the inertia which characterizes the North-South relationship.

I am hopeful that we will be able to meet this challenge which will certainly impose sacrifices on everyone, to a greater or lesser degree, according to their different stages of development. Anyhow, it is appropriate that these negotiations be carried out within a climate of absolute respect for the individual autonomy of the participating countries, and within a real sense of solidarity.

I am certain that the efforts which our countries have put forth to strengthen bilateral relations will gain new impetus. New opportunities will continue to emerge with a more embracing and improved institutional framework which reflects the roots of Brazilian-French relations.

The friendly relations which we have traditionally maintained with France are an enriching factor of Brazilian foreign policy. Making this relationship more dynamic opens better political opportunities for Brazil in its permanent dialogue with West European nations and with all the West. Because our bilateral relations have repercussions beyond their own limits, our relations with France also have an important influence in our overall diplomacy, strengthening our capacity to support the principles of self-determination of peoples, the sovereign equality among states and the respect for national diversities.

Our cultural relations, carried out within a framework of reciprocal understanding, far from tarnishing the essential characteristics of each nation, contribute to enriching their respective heritages.

This intermingling of culture, this profound link between the souls of our peoples, is the deepest reason of our belief in the possibility of finding a solution to the problems of our times through dialogue.

France has become the central point of European integration, revealing a clear position on underlining the advantages of being united to do away with the perpetuation of past rivalries and outdated forms of relationships. To play this noble role, it has developed a cultural tradition in an open and varied manner, based on the defense of humanitarian ideals.

Mr President, based on certain and realistic guidelines, France undoubtedly has gained the post of vanguard among the nations which hope to build a more just and balanced world for all.

Now I want to toast the friendship between our peoples. I ask all those who are present here to lift their glasses and to toast this friendship and the health of the president of France and his wife, Mrs Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

LE MONDE ON 'POSSIBLE' GISCARD VISIT TO POLAND

LD061213 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Feb 81 p 8

[Jacques Amalric report: "Maneuvering Over a Visit"]

[Excerpt] "No date has been determined regarding a possible visit by Mr Giscard d'Estaing to Poland." This is how on the night of Monday, 2 February, the Elysee denied--rather curtly--information originating in Warsaw to the effect that the president is to pay an official visit to Poland sometime "between mid-March and the first week of April." However, it has not been denied in circles close to the president's office that such a visit could take place, but it has been emphasized that this is a possibility, not a certainty.

L'HUMANITE SCORES JOSPIN ON PCF MINISTERS ISSUE

LD051021 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 2 Feb 81 p 1

[Rene Andrieu editorial: "A Trap?"]

[Text] Communist participation in government is a precondition for genuine political change. This is what millions of workers in our country believe and demand.

In the form of an academic hypothesis, this question was discussed yesterday at a Press Club meeting to which L. Jospin, who has been appointed PS first secretary for the duration of F. Mitterrand's "party leave," was invited.

Would there be Communist government ministers if Mitterrand were elected president of the republic?

It appears that in the Socialist leaders' view this is an inopportune question. Last Sunday, F. Mitterrand stated that it does not fall within his province and Lionel Jospin said that it is not a matter of current interest. But, after thinking it over, Jospin admitted yesterday that it was "awkward" and even that "it was a rather crude trap."

Why a trap? Because--to use his own words--if put forward, it could well "frighten moderates," that is the right, and "dishearten Communists." In short, reduce Billancourt [industrial district of Paris] to despair.

This at least has cleared the fog surrounding the Socialist plan. Hitherto, F. Mitterrand and his friends had proclaimed their loyalty to the union of the left and even accused us of shirking responsibilities connected with power. They were bold enough to accuse us of connivance with Giscard. Prompted by a desire for moderation, I will not recall F. Mitterrand's remarks on the subject.

Yesterday, Jospin not only categorically refused to make any commitment whatever with respect to any possible Communist participation in government but also explained at great length the reasons which, he believes, render it more than problematic. J.P. Chevenement developed the same theme in Marseille--If the PCF wants to participate in government, it must change its political line, that is, cease to be itself.

It is interesting to hear Jospin complain that we suspect his party of moving to the right at the very moment when he unintentionally proved that our analysis is correct.

His refusal to consider the possibility of Communists becoming members of the government clearly confirms the fact that he has turned his back on the union of the left and on commitment, given in the joint program, since the joint program naturally implied our participation in a government entrusted with the task of implementing a policy jointly determined by the parties of the left.

In fact, this is a question of decisive importance. For history since 1947 shows that by keeping the Communists away from government, the socialist-rightist coalition has plunged France into the confusion of colonial wars and an economic crisis. At the end of this path is Giscard, and also Chirac who helped him into the saddle. However, it is not by repeatedly making eyes at Chirac that you can start initiating any necessary change in direction. Now Jospin was explicit on this point. "In my view," he stated, "the demand for participation in government by the Communists is incompatible with the policy now pursued by the PCF and the French people must realize this." And to ensure that no doubt about this could remain, he repeatedly returned to the subject, asserting that such a hypothesis is "absolutely not serious" and even adding that there "will be no negotiations on the matter either before or after the first ballot or before the conclusion of the second ballot."

In other words, as we already emphasized after its congress, the PS wants to preserve its freedom of maneuver. Its candidate does not believe that he is bound by the manifesto adopted by its congress, a manifesto which is vague enough about objectives but even more vague about methods and completely silent on the subject of alliances. What would a Socialist government do? How would it act and with whom? No answer to these three questions has been given. Better still--if these are the right words--according to Jospin, they represent a trap. We can see that the brilliant light of democracy has been cast on the situation.

It will be noted that even though Jospin has ruled out the possibility of a left union government, he has taken care, after clearing the site, not to rule out the idea of a government relying on rightist support. "The government's composition," he stated, "will depend on the results of parliamentary elections and not on the president's desire." Jospin has assured us that in any case a Socialist president will "abide by the French people's choice and the constitution. This means, as a journalist pointed out to him, that "it is quite possible to imagine a situation where Valery Giscard d'Estaing would be President Francois Mitterrand's premier." But even if this extreme hypothesis is disregarded, "respect for universal suffrage," shown once the Communists are excluded from government, could quite easily make him president over a majority composed of Socialists and "moderates." We are justified in assuming that it is such a grand objective that it is being considered at secret meetings with RPR, notwithstanding the war of words in which the two parties will remain engaged throughout the presidential campaign.

By saying "no" to the possibility of Communist participation in government, Jospin has chosen to reassure the right rather than give Billancourt cause for hope, even though Billancourt pins its hopes on something else, and even though the votes obtained by the Communist candidate in the first ballot could well make the most skillful political schemes fail.

L'HUMANITE CRITIQUES HAIG REMARKS ON TERRORISM

LD040951 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 30 Jan 81 p 1

[Jacques Coubard editorial: "Strategic Withdrawal"]

[Text] The first statement made by the new man in charge of U.S. foreign policy was marked, if not by anything new, at least by a significant strategic withdrawal.

In fact, even though General Haig did not venture from the beaten track to explain the great diplomatic options which will henceforth guide the State Department, he rather ingloriously gave ground on the battlefield of human rights. Abandoning the sermons under which Carter concealed some most glaring violations of freedom, the secretary of state announced that he would henceforth give priority to the struggle against "international terrorism."

This statement worried none of the dictators from Latin America to the Far East who receive political, economic and military aid enabling them to keep entire populations in chains.

There is good reason for this. General Haig was referring to the Soviet Union, which is allegedly among those "engaged in deliberate policies, or if you prefer, programs, aimed at stimulating, helping and extending international terrorism."

It all sounded like American propaganda at a time when more than 500,000 GI's were trying to crush Vietnam using napalm and defoliants, while the USSR was doing its duty by showing solidarity with people fighting for their freedom. Has the colonel in the Saigon expeditionary corps learned nothing during his rise to the White House in that he continues to equate national liberation movements with "terrorism?"

Coming from a government which supplies arms and military advisers to the El Salvador junta, such remarks sound like a tribute to all those who are in solidarity with guerrillas, members of resistance movements and patriots fighting against oppression everywhere.

Furthermore, General Haig does not realize that times have changed. And, if he believes that he will be able to bring Iran to its knees by refusing to deliver arms paid for by the shah--whereas he has agreed to deliver tanks ordered by the king of Morocco--he should remember that imperialist countries lost their arms monopoly a long time ago.

This first statement by the American secretary of state makes it clear how dangerous it is for a government to align its attitude on that of Washington, as Mr Giscard d'Estaing showed this week.

By adopting a "favorable initial attitude" to Reagan and Haig (that is, toward a policy openly based on the principle that any means are good to preserve the strategic interests of American imperialism, irrespective of human rights) Mr Giscard d'Estaing on Channel two on Tuesday renewed his oath of allegiance to king dollar. This has been the aim of a 7-year term during which France's freedom of decision was abandoned for the servitude imposed by an alliance of mutlinational companies.

The French Communists firmly oppose this. Any real change which can ensure that France extricates itself from the present crisis demands a nonalignment policy and initiatives in favor of disarmament, a simultaneous dissolution of blocs and a democratization of international relations, which would return to our humanitarian and revolutionary traditions, at the same time abiding by concluded alliances. This is what Georges Marchais had in mind when he put forward some concrete proposals. He is the only anti-Giscard candidate, the only candidate of national independence.

TEXT OF JOINT DECLARATION ON FIGUEIREDO VISIT

PY051831 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Feb 81 p 4

[Text of joint declaration signed by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo and Portuguese President Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes in Lisbon on 3 February 1981]

[Text] 1. In response to an invitation extended to him by Portuguese President Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes, Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo made a state visit to Portugal from 1 to 4 February 1981.

2. The following Brazilian officials made up the Brazilian president's entourage: Deputy Flavio Marcillo, president of the Chamber of Deputies; Ambassador Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, minister of foreign affairs; Ernane Galveas, finance minister; Rubem Carlos Ludwig, education minister; Gen Danilo Venturini, chief of the Presidential Household; and Maj Gen Octavio Aguiar de Madeiros, chief of the National Intelligence Service.

3. During his stay in Lisbon, President Figueiredo held meetings with the Portuguese president and with Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao. Moreover, he was received in extraordinary sessions by the National Assembly and by the Municipal Council.

4. In additon to Lisbon, President Joao Figueiredo visited Oporto, where he also attended the local municipal council.

5. The Brazilian president, President Ramalho Eanes and Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao held constructive meetings in a friendly and cordial atmosphere in keeping with the traditional friendly ties that unite the Brazilian and Portuguese peoples.

6. Examining the present international situation, they agreed on the need to establish a sound peaceful coexistence between nations to achieve peace and development.

7. They reasserted that, in compliance with the principles established in the UN Charter, every country has the right to be fully active in the international community based on the following principles: equal sovereignty and mutual respect between states; the self-determination of peoples; noninterference in domestic affairs; avoiding the use of threats or force in international relations; upholding treaties and seeking solutions to all controversies through peaceful means.

8. They agreed that on those issues having an overall political and economic impact, the legitimate interests of all nations affected must be taken into account and hence these nations must be called upon to state their case.

9. They expressed their concern over the threat that the arms race poses to world peace and international security and they reasserted their support for all constructive initiatives that promote disarmament--particularly nuclear disarmament--on the basis of effective international control.

10. Examining the present international economic situation, they expressed their concern over the persistent imbalance between developed and underdeveloped countries and they noted the importance of correcting this situation to achieve development and the well-being of humanity. In this regard they agreed on the need to continue with the North-South dialogue with the objective of establishing a new international economic order.

11. Sincethey are concerned over the extent of the international energy crisis and its consequent effects on oil-importing countries, the two parties stated the need to establish cooperative ties between their countries to jointly find the proper solutions to the problem.

12. Examining the situation in Africa, they condemned the practice of racial discrimination in Africa, particularly "apartheid." They expressed their pleasure over the successful independence process of Zimbabwe and their hope that the self-determination and independence of the people of Namibia will be assured in the near future in compliance with the pertinent UN resolutions.

13. They expressed their apprehension over the persistent conflicts and tensions in the Middle East and they expressed their desire that an overall, just and lasting peace that will take into consideration the interests of the parties involved will be achieved in the region.

14. Upon reasserting their support for the principle of nonintervention in domestic affairs and noting the importance of bilateral relations of states, they expressed their concern over the prevailing situation in Afghanistan and demanded the enforcement of the proper UN resolutions.

15. They agreed that the people of East Timor have the right to freely decide their future and that the solution of the problem must be sought in compliance with the principles of the UN Charter.

16. Regarding bilateral relations, they noted with satisfaction the friendship that binds the two nations which is strengthened by their common historical and cultural patrimony. They agreed on the need to expedite and improve the present vast institutional framework between Brazil and Portugal and to promote bilateral relations by expanding the area of activity to all fields.

17. They reasserted the full enforcement of the consultation and friendship treaty and of all other bilateral agreements that enable Brazilian citizens to enter or establish residence in Portugal and vice versa, in compliance with the special treatment established in article V of the consultation and friendship treaty.

18. Regarding bilateral trade they noted that the present levels do not meet the potential of the respective markets and that a joint effort is essential to achieve a progressively expanded, balanced and diversified trade.

19. They noted the importance of opening and using credit operations between the two countries and also the important contributions made by both Brazilian and Portuguese financial institutions to developing commerce between the two countries. In this regard they were pleased to note the recent establishment of another Banco do Brasil branch in Oporto and of a Caisa Geral de Depositos agency in Sao Paulo.

20. Upon expressing interest in making bilateral economic relations more dynamic, they noted the importance that the economic and industrial cooperation agreement signed today has in achieving this objective.

21. They expressed their satisfaction over the exchanges between Brazilian and Portuguese business circles, since cooperation between them in fundamental for the effectiveness of those initiatives that will be taken and to assure the effective expansion of economic and trade relations based on mutual benefit.

They expressed their pleasure over the signing by the Brazilian finance minister and the Portuguese industry and energy minister of an industrial cooperation protocol.

22. They discussed the third Portuguese-Brazilian economic commission meeting that was held in May 1980 in Lisbon and the perspectives established by this commission. They agreed on the importance of calling a fourth meeting in 1981 to continue with the undertakings of this commission.

23. They expressed their mutual desire to achieve a solution in the near future to the remaining issues pertaining to reciprocal investment within the framework of the final communique of the sixth meeting of the intergovernmental exchange group.

24. Since they are aware that the establishment of an effective transportation and communications system between Brazil and Portugal is essential to achieve an expansion of economic relations, they expressed their pleasure with the maritime and transportation agreement that came into effect on 21 October 1980, since its implementation will be a valuable asset to developing bilateral trade.

25. They believe that it is highly important to promote tourism to achieve better relations between the peoples of Brazil and Portugal and they are, therefore, very pleased that a tourism cooperation agreement was signed today.

26. Regarding cultural relations, both parties noted with pleasure the undertakings of the joint cultural commission which was established by the present cultural agreement to receive reciprocal information on cultural, scientific and technological developments in both countries.

They expressed their pleasure at the signing of an amendment to the 1966 basic technical cooperation agreement on scientific and technological development that was signed between the National Scientific and Technological Development Council and the National Scientific and Technological Research Board.

27. They note with great satisfaction the favorable outlook for achieving a greater exchange in the radio, television and movie sectors. In this regard they noted the implementation of the agreement between the Cultura Radio and Television Company (RTC) of the Padre Anchieta Foundation in Sao Paulo and the Portuguese Radio and Television Comapny (RTP), as well as the agreement that was signed today to coproduce movie productions.

Regarding this last sector, they expressed their interest in expanding bilateral cooperation and they granted priority to the study of an additional bilateral protocol in this sector.

28. They noted that the cultural activities that have been carried out by Brazil in Portugal and vice versa have greatly contributed to strengthening the ties that unite the two countries. They therefore expressed their intention to develop cultural activities whenever possible.

29. They reasserted the importance of the Portuguese language as a binding factor between the two countries. They noted the need to make all efforts to include the Portuguese language as a working tool in international organizations.

30. The presidents of the Brazilian Senate and Chamber of Deputies held meetings with the president of the National Assembly.

The Brazilian foreign minister and the Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs held negotiations during which they discussed in detail international issues and bilateral relations. Other members of the Brazilian Government also held meetings with their Portuguese counterparts during which they discussed issues of mutual interest.

President Joao Figueiredo expressed his gratitude for the warm hospitality shown to him, his wife and his entourage during their stay in Portugal. He invited Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes and Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao for an official visit to Brazil, and the latter accepted the invitation. The date of the visit will be established by the proper diplomatic channels.

PCP REGRETS PCE POSTPONEMENT OF MEETINGS

LD052322 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 2000 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] The PCP regrets that its Spanish counterpart has postponed until after July the meeting between the two parties to discuss the issues presently dividing European communists. Ramon Font reports from Lisbon:

The Portuguese Communists regret that the Spanish Communists have postponed the meetings between their respective leaders until the second half of this year. An authorized spokesman for the PCP Central Committee has confirmed the opposition of the party, led by Alvaro Cunhal, to the suggestion from the PCE to postpone the top-level dialogue when everything was planned for it to take place in the spring.

Yesterday it was announced in Lisbon that delegations from the two parties, headed by their respective secretary generals, Santiago Carrillo and Alvaro Cunhal, will meet in the second half of this year, taking part in four meetings of friendship in Madrid, Barcelona, Lisbon and Oporto. Today the PCP spokesman said that the postponement requested by the Spanish side does not help the Portuguese party's aim of opening a frank and open debate on the well-known existing differences, above all on matters of common interest. In the opinion of the Portuguese Communists' spokesman in Lisbon, the delay enforced by the PCE cannot be disassociated from the latter's internal difficulties which have become more serious following the Congress of the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC]. The Portuguese proposal to hold top-level meetings was made before the [PSUC] congress and the Spanish reply to hold them seems to be related to the necessity to freeze international contacts such as this until after the PCE congress.

AVANTE! CRITICIZES REAGAN'S 'WARLIKE' STANCE

LD051719 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 29 Jan 81 p 11

[Unattributed commentary: "Reagan Promotes Unrealistic Foreign Policy"]

[Text] "There are things more important than peace," Haig (now U.S. secretary of state) said in the Senate shortly before President Reagan's inauguration. This remark basically presupposes that for the Reagan administration there are things more important than a nuclear war.

Some of Washington's first decisions, following the advent of the new administration, confirm that latent threat in the warlike statements made by the current President during the election campaign. The congressional budget office recently announced that U.S. military expenditure could increase by as much as $79.3 billion over the next 5 years. The largest increase would be in expenditure within the NATO framework ($59.8 billion).

Meanwhile 6,000 U.S. Marines, selected to join a possible strike force in the Indian Ocean area south of Iran, are staging major military exercises in the California desert.

Equally revealing are the assertions of the present Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger who, on the very day of his swearing-in, sent a message to the various branches of the armed forces, stating that he anticipated "enthusiastically and keenly the start of America's rearmament with the total support of our new commander in chief" (Reagan).

Washington's foreign policy thus emerges at the outset as extremely aggressive and unrealistic. And this is in fact the first major obstacle to its implementation. In promoting a cold-war style policy the Reagan administration is coming up against an entirely different reality.

On the domestic plane there is a very serious economic crisis. Therefore Reagan's promises immediately conflict with the real situation. Nobody has yet discovered a formula that will permit both a 30 percent tax cut (one of Reagan's principal election promises) and at the same time an increase in military expenditure. The same applies to inflation, since the increases in the military budget are the main reasons for its growth. The same applies to unemployment, since it is abundantly proven that the same investment creates more jobs in the civilian sector than it does in the military.

Even among his NATO allies Reagan is meeting with disagreement with an openly warlike foreign policy. One FRG newspaper, for instance, described Haig's remarks as an attempt by the general to force his allies to "look at the world only through the rearview mirror of a tank."

At the fifth Europe-Latin America interparliamentary conference held a few days ago in Bogota, Colombia, the chairman of the European Parliament said: "There are many question marks about Reagan's foreign policy, but the United States must remember the existence of Europe, Latin America and other continents, and the new U.S. administration must take us into account."

The reality of socialism is the most decisive obstacle to the foreign policy being promoted by the White House. First, every and any attempt to gain military superiority over the USSR is senseless, sterile and dangerous. Second, only respect for the principles of equality and security for mutual interests can ensure interaction between the countries in the quest for solutions acceptable to both sides and to the rest of the world's countries. Third, the fundamental aspects of USSR-U.S. relations are the ones aimed at guaranteeing the strategic arms limitation process, and every new step in that direction not only opens up prospects of real disarmament but also shields the world from nuclear disaster.

These are facts which, like it or not, the Reagan administration will have to take into account. But they are facts which will not automatically prevail. They require everyone's concerted action against the threats which imperialism poses to the whole of mankind.

BRIEFS

NEW NATO REPRESENTATIVE--Gen Pedro Cardoso, former army chief of staff, is to be Portugal's representative in the NATO military committee in Brussels as of next June. [Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 29 Jan 81 LD]

NORWAY

AFTENPOSTEN EDITORIAL ON NEW PRIME MINISTER

LD051605 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 4 Feb 81 p 2

[Editorial: "A Vitalizing Change"]

[Text] Today Norway acquires its first woman prime minister. If this historic event can help to bring tens of thousands of frustrated voters back to the Labor Party, only time will tell. But there is nothing to indicate that the last few dramatic days herald a new political age. The deep-reaching movements which we have been able to note among the voters for a long time now, which have their origin in political and sociological conditions, will not be changed overnight--even by a pioneering woman with unusual political ambitions. Whether the prime minister is called Odvar Nordli or Gro Harlem Brundtland the government's policies will in the main be the same, bound as they are by a party program with clear socialist objectives. Even though the policies may be marketed somewhat differently with Gro Harlem Brundtland as prime minister, their contents will remain the same.

In the situation which arose when Odvar Nordli was unable to determine the procedure for choosing his successor, the way was open for Gro Harlem Brundtland to become prime minister. In the government's central circles and amongst the party's top leadership there was very probably a majority which would have preferred Rolf Hansen, and there can be no doubt that in such a case our political leadership would have been in safe hands. But after a period in which the party and the government had been losing popular confidence from month to month and in which disagreements and conflicts came more and more to dominate the ruling party's total situation, the time was quite simply not right for a "Hansen solution."

When the news of the prime minister's imminent resignation was leaked, contrary to the leadership's calculations, the party's "grassroots" took the matter into their own hands and simply demanded that Gro Harlem Brundtland should take over the post of prime minister. This demand, which was heard quite clearly from local parties throughout the country, was the result of a slowly growing admission that the ruling party is now in need of political renewal, a new leader who can have a rallying effect and inspire members to new efforts. In this situation, just a few months before a critical Storting election, it must have seemed like a political impossibility to pass over Gro Harlem Brundtland. If the Labor Party had done so, this would have led to an open party and personality struggle, more damaging and irreconcilable than at anytime in the Labor Party's more recent history.

The appointment of Gro Harlem Brundtland as prime minister will have a vitalizing and rallying effect on a party which is deep in the doldrums. From the point of view of election tactics it was a clever move to back a female prime minister, who would immediately give the impression of representing something new in everyday politics. In a time of transition this in itself will be able to appeal to a large number of floating voters, perhaps primarily to younger people who will be able to find in her a political leader with whom they can identify. But we fully realize that the change of prime minister will for a short time divert attention from the harmful effects of the ruling party's policies. This could give it quite a few Gallup points in the coming months.

But there is much to indicate that the success will be relatively short term. The times are not in tune with the Labor Party's political solutions, and this is a circumstance which even Gro Harlem Brundtland will not be able to do anything about.

PRIME MINISTER EXAMINES DETENTE WITH USSR

LD051307 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 5 Feb 81 p 32

[James Wightman report: "Detente Must Be Two-Way Matter, Says Thatcher"]

[Text] The prime minister said last night that she "really longed" for detente with Russia but she emphasized that it had to be "a two-way, reciprocal business."

The detente she wanted was "so that all of those agreements which we signed at Helsinki would be brought into practice, that we would have free movement of peoples and ideas, that the peoples in the Soviet Union would come to enjoy those freedoms we know."

But she added: "The fact is that in the last year the oppression in the Soviet Union, the oppression of people who wanted to say what they thought, has been even greater than previously. We cannot ignore what is happening."

Mrs Thatcher was speaking in an interview on Dutch television in advance of her one-day visit to Holland tomorrow. The interviewer asked her: "Don't you think with the Germans, that the Russians are there on their borders. They have invested so much that for them detente might mean something different from what it might mean to Washington?"

She replied: "No, no. If you have someone just beyond your borders who is a threat to you, you must never weaken. Otherwise your future will not be sure. Never weaken. Never."

Mrs Thatcher was also reminded about growing resistance to the stationing of cruise missiles in Europe. She replied: "I sometimes wish that those who do resist them would really turn all their effort to saying to the Soviet Union: 'Look, you have the most modern up-to-date theatre nuclear weapons in the SS20, known the world over. You have them targetted on every country in Europe. You increase their numbers at the rate of rather more than one a week. Do you really expect us just to sit back and do nothing? If you want us not to have cruise missiles in Europe as a deterrent to your using yours, then dismantle yours. Take them down. Agree to be inspected so that we know what you are doing. Take up the offer which the whole of NATO made. Yes, so long as you have your SS20s, we will have cruise missiles, but please negotiate immediately'."

Mrs Thatcher said that if Russia were to take up NATO's offer quickly, "we could perhaps negotiate the numbers down or even perhaps not have them at all. But the true reality is that the Soviet Union has not taken up that offer: that the Soviet Union continues to add to the numbers week by week.

"Never, never, never negotiate from weakness. There is only one way to deter and that is to have equal strength, so that he knows that if ever he used his, then he would in fact have to suffer such terrible consequences that he could not think of using his."

THATCHER SAYS NEUTRON BOMB UNLIKELY TO BE UK-BASED

LD051840 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1600 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] It is very unlikely that the neutron bomb will need to be based in Britain, the prime minister told the Commons today.

Mrs Thatcher came under strong pressure during question time to give an assurance that the government would not agree to the bomb being based in Europe. She said the purpose of a neutron bomb was to attack the massive concentrations of armoury in the Warsaw Pact countries. "Therefore, it would be very unlikely that such weapons would need to be based here," she said.

Opposition leader Mr Foot challenged Mrs Thatcher over suggestions that the new Reagan administration in the United States was considering producing the bomb for siting in Europe. It was an "extremely serious and dangerous suggestion," he said.

And Mr Foot told Mrs Thatcher: "Do you not agree that the one aspect of this matter that would be extremely dangerous for everyone in Europe would be that it could reduce the level of the nuclear threshold." Mr Foot urged: "What steps will your government now take to try and ensure that this and kindred weapons are never stationed in Europe at all?"

Mrs Thatcher told him that so far, her government had not been asked to look at any new proposal. But she added the U.S. defence secretary had said the allies would be fully consulted before any decision was reached.

Mrs Thatcher told Mr Frank Allaun (Lab Salfore E), who urged her to tell President Reagan that if he wanted to relax East-West tensions developing the neutron bomb was not the way, that she was quite certain Russia had as many nuclear weapons as it wanted. "It has put an enormous concentration of resources into the research and technology of weapons of destruction in preference to the consumer standard of living of her own society," she said.

DAILY TELEGRAPH VOICES SUPPORT FOR NEUTRON BOMB

LD051313 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 5 Feb 81 p 16

[Editorial: "The Neutron Nettle"]

[Text] By reviving the neutron weapon project the Reagan administration has given further impressive proof of its determination to act quickly in every possible way to reduce Russia's dangerous military lead, and not to shirk controversy in the process. There is still no doubt that the weapon would be ideal for reducing Russia's ability, based on a four-fold tank superiority, to achieve massive armoured break-throughs. President Carter postponed production of the warheads two years ago because he was not sufficiently convinced that European governments and public opinions, subjected to a massive left-wing anti-neutron propaganda campaign, would accept their deployment when ready. In the meantime the balance has shifted further against NATO, while by general consent Russia's mounting difficulties at home and abroad have increased the danger of diversionary action by her. Thus the case for the "neutron" is stronger than ever.

At the same time there are ominous signs that the effectiveness of the left's anti-nuclear campaign is growing and that, especially in the smaller NATO countries its influence is spreading towards the centre. It is still unclear whether two years ago Chancellor Schmidt, who prevailed over his left wingers in the neutron question without changing their implacable opposition, gave Mr Carter explicit assurances. Certainly doubt was legitimate as to whether he would have been able to implement them. Since then Herr Schmidt did much to restore confidence by forcing through acceptance of medium-range nuclear weapons when they are ready in a few years' time, although he was obliged to accept a whole range of vitiating conditions. Latterly however there has been proof of serious disarray in the German Social Democrat Party on a whole series of fronts, and an upsurge of the left's influence accompanied by violent demonstrations.

The difficulty that Bonn is having in overcoming protest, much of it with official provincial socialist backing, against the implementation of a nuclear power programme that is now dangerously in arrears, does not create a favourable situation for another bite at the neutron. The situation in the smaller NATO countries, which are still dragging their feet on the medium-range weapons issue, is to say the least no more promising. The campaign against the neutron weapon two years ago, in which Russia deployed the whole range of her propaganda arsenal as never before, was an unprecedented triumph for her. The howls of simulated outrage already coming from Moscow over the neutron issue give clear warning of what is to be expected this time. Recent trends in the Labour Party make it certain that the propaganda battle, from which Britain was relatively immune two years ago, will rage here too against Mrs Thatcher's expected approval of the latest American move. It would be an intolerable situation if a weapon that is now more than ever necessary to the West's defence should not be produced for fear of a Russian-orchestrated left-wing propaganda campaign, however violent.

RIZOSPASTIS: BASES WILL SUPPORT U.S.-NATO GOALS

NC051648 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 5 Feb 81 p 3

[From the "Political Issues" column: "Bases Undermine Greek Relations With Neighboring Countries"]

[Excerpts] To date, very few comparative facts have emerged on the specific role played by U.S.-NATO installations in Greece within the more general system of the imperialist presence in the area. Nobody, however, doubts their vital importance, which is underlined by periodic revealing admissions of NATO and Pentagon leading personalities; by documents from state services; and primarily by certain developments affecting peace and stability in the eastern Mediterranean and the Balkans.

There is no doubt that the bases were used in the past and that U.S. installations in Greece are among the main supports for U.S. plans in the Middle East. Their importance increased with the fall of the shah and the changes in Iran, a fact that was never concealed by the NATO allies. Open admissions and revelations even reached the press on plans to turn the Greece-Cyprus-Turkey triangle into a Western beachhead directed against the Persian Gulf oil wells--plans that the coup in Turkey, Greece's reintegration within NATO and the imminent signing of the Greek-U.S. agreement are apparently aimed at assisting.

The government naturally argues that today's Greece, particularly after the settlement of its relations with NATO and the EEC, plays a more general, beneficial and stabilizing role in the area. By using such arguments, the government tries to camouflage such acts of national treason as the reintegration within NATO while simultaneously addressing itself to the "allies" and stating that it understands and accepts the division of responsibility they dictate. Greece is earmarked to play the part of an EEC bridge toward the Arab states--a bridge that will facilitate the EEC's penetration into the Arab labor and commodity markets as well as stabilize and strengthen its positions in the oil-producing areas of the Persian Gulf and Middle East.

Within the framework of NATO, on the other hand, Greece was used as an attack base against developments in the Arab states. This could again be repeated tomorrow through some adventurist maneuver by the imperialists, who themselves do not conceal that Greece has been entrusted with the responsibility of supporting their actions in the Middle East and Persian Gulf. How can the Arab states remain indifferent to all this?

The government's declarations about friendship with the Arab states are not enough, particularly when they are used to camouflage a policy that in fact is not at all friendly and that ignores the interests of peace as well as our own country's interests in developing sincere cooperation with the Arab states.

The bases, therefore, act as a brake and in fact set fire to Greece's relations with its neighbors. We only have to stress the emphatic assurance of the Soviet Union that it will not turn against any country that does not possess and that does not host nuclear weapons on its territory in order to underline the importance of a different trend in Greek foreign policy that will be established without the influence, pressure or interests of Washington, NATO and the EEC of the monopolies.

KODISO, KKE CRITICIZE RALLIS, PAPANDREOU SPEECHES

NC051604 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 5 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] "Polarization downgrades our political life to a show between two duelists, a show all Greeks are asked to watch as indifferent spectators. However, there will be no winner this way, with the big loser being the country itself."

This statement was made by KODISO [Party of Democratic Socialism] Chairman I. Pezmazoglou during his conversation yesterday with newspaper political editors. Pezmazoglou was referring to recent speeches by ND [New Democracy] leader Y. Rallis and PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou.

I. Pezmazoglou described as "crazy" allegation by Y. Rallis that New Democracy had brought about change. He also noted that "PASOK's allegation that it is the only party that brings change is contradictory to the concept of change and moreover offers a prop for the one-party mentality and tactics of the ruling party."

The KODISO chairman further criticized the government for rejecting the simple proportional representation [electoral system] and other measures for the irreproachable expression of the people's will. He also criticized PASOK for "refusing to raise these issues in the Chamber of Deputies together with the other democratic parties."

Pezmazoglou went on: "Thus, the forthcoming elections cannot be genuine, and without genuine elections, there cannot be genuine change."

Finally, Pezmazoglou called on "all those who realize the consequences of such a procedure to rally their forces together and demand not only honest elections but also the confidence of the democratic and progressive world."

The KKE Central Committee press bureau has made the following comment on the prime minister's speech:

"Mr Rallis' remarks about PASOK, communism and so forth prove that the cooperation of all the forces favoring a change is exactly what the rightwing is afraid of and could secure its definite defeat. Therefore, it is the duty of these forces to determinedly promote their cooperation by neutralizing the tricks and pressures of the rightwing."

NEWS REPORTS ROUSSOS MEETING WITH TURKISH ENVOY

NC051543 Athens NEWS in English 5 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] Tuesday's meeting between the Foreign Ministry's secretary general, Mr Roussos, and Turkey's ambassador to Athens, Mr Alacam, was part of a series of demarches by Ankara to NATO capitals on the issue that has arisen in connection with the 7:10 ratio of military aid to Greece and Turkey, a ratio Athens insists must be preserved, while Ankara finds it unacceptable, press sources reported yesterday.

Maintenance of the 7:10 ratio is one of Greece's preconditions for signing a new Greek-U.S. defense treaty regulating the future status of U.S. military bases in Greece. Negotiations on the new treaty are currently under way in Athens, but have reportedly made no real progress because of differences of opinion on this issue.

Another point threatening to lead the talks to an impasse is Ankara's refusal to permit disclosure of some secret protocols accompanying the U.S.-Turkey defense treaty signed last year. Greece insists on being informed on all provisions of that treaty that might be related to Greek security or affect the balance of power in the region.

According to press sources, Messrs Roussos and Alacam discussed those differences, and clarifications from the Turkish side may be forthcoming in the next few days following Mr Alacam's briefing of his superiors in Ankara.

The Roussos-Alacam meeting, combined with the fact that no date has been set for the next meeting between the secretaries general of the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministries, create to many observers the impression that negotiations on the future of the bases have met with serious obstacles, and that a long period of consultations will be required before a breakthrough can be achieved.

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THE NETHERLANDS

THATCHER MEETS WITH VAN AGT, DISCUSSES ISSUES

LD062311 London BBC Television Network in English 2100 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpt] The prime minister has been visiting The Netherlands, the first time a British prime minister has been to Holland for 14 years. The talks between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Andreas van Agt were mainly about the EEC. The problem over a fishing agreement was discussed, along with nuclear weapons and the Dutch attitude to cruise missiles. But Mrs Thatcher and Mr van Agt were not the only European leaders who are meeting this week, as John Humphrys reports:

[Begin recording] It has been quite a week for Europe's leaders getting together. While Mrs Thatcher was leaving for Holland, President Giscard of France was greeting Chancellor Schmidt of Germany. They are the most powerful pair in Europe, but they both have big problems at home, especially Giscard, who is facing an election the opinion polls say he could lose. They denied recent reports that their partnership is under some strain these days, to the disappointment of those who resent their domination of Europe. The smaller countries like Holland rather hoped that when Britain joined the EEC the balance might be tilted a little more in their favor, that the British sense of fair play might see them championing the European underdog. In fact, even before Mrs Thatcher arrived here for her first visit to Holland as prime minister, she was being asked by the Dutch why Britain was not succeeding in ending the Franco-German axis. Mrs Thatcher says it's ended already, and much of today's discussion centered on the problems Britain will face when we take over the presidency of the EEC from Holland in July.

It was all very relaxed when Mrs Thatcher met Queen Beatrix but there are some differences between Britain and Holland over fish catches in Europe, with Holland dumping unwanted fish on the British market. But it is the French being blamed for blocking a new fisheries agreement, one which Mrs Thatcher told me was almost reached last year.

[Thatcher] We ought to have got it and just something's come up at the last moment which prevented it. But the vast majority of the European countries want it.

[Question] Is it the French being dog in the manger?

[Answer] The French cannot yet bring themselves wholly to agree.

[Question] That seemed a very diplomatic answer. Are they being very difficult?

[Answer] I have to be very diplomatic if I am to secure an agreement which our people want, and that's the thing that I have to keep in mind. We want the agreement. We want a reasonable agreement for our industry and we want it soon. [end recording]

ALGERIANS SEEK AGRICULTURE, ECONOMIC TIES

LD061659 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 3 Feb 81 p 1

[An Salononson dispatch: "Algeria Sees Netherlands as Good Trade Partner"]

[Text] Algiers, 3 Feb--Algeria thinks that The Netherlands has become an acceptable partner, and would like to balance the improved political understanding with closer economic cooperation. Algeria will welcome a visit from Economic Affairs Minister van Aardenne.

Minister van der Klaauw, at present visiting Algiers, discussed Dutch participation in agricultural projects with Algerian Agriculture Minister Selim Saadi this morning.

The message which Van der Klaauw was given by his opposite number Ben Yahia and by President Chadli Bendjedid and Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani was that they are aiming at intensive economic cooperation with The Netherlands. The Algerians are therefore hoping that Minister van Aardenne will visit them shortly. They want to discuss the exploitation of natural gas resources, the building of pipelines and so on with The Netherlands as well as agricultural projects. A framework agreement will be signed and a mixed commission set up.

Algerian agriculture offers great chances for Dutch industry. In the 1980-1984 5-year plan, 9 million guilders are available for this sector. The Netherlands would be first to be considered for projects connected with water supply and irrigation, poultry and dairy management and the development of potato and garden produce cultivation. Now that the Algerian political leaders have given their approval, it is hoped that The Netherlands will soon be able to start on concrete projects.

For the time being Van Aardenne will wait for more specific Algerian initiatives on gas contracts. Economic Affairs Ministry sources said that it is up to Algeria to get talks going again. The ministry is waiting for concrete proposals.

Last year the Algerians had put off the question of gas supplies after they had decided not to build a new factory for liquefied natural gas before 1985. As a result of this, the Algerians were unable to comply with the contract signed with The Netherlands gas union, which provided for the supply of 5.6 billion cubic meters of gas per year from 1983.

PAPERS COMMENT ON GERMAN-FRENCH TALKS IN PARIS

DW061346 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 6 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Text] SCHWARZWALDER BOTE advocates the view that the German-French consultations in Paris are overshadowed by uncertainty about the course which President Reagan actually will take in international affairs, about the way in which future East-West relations will develop and about future developments in Poland. The editorial says: Besides, the presidential elections in France are overshadowed by uncertainty because Giscard d'Estaing has to struggle against tangible losses of French public confidence. And finally, Chancellor Schmidt is burdened heavily by coalition problems and quarrels in his own party. Thus, no great exuberance is to be expected. Everything instead indicates a climate of sobriety and objective discussion of difficult problems. In view of the change in the international scenery, that plan for attaining greater world prestige for Europe, fostered by President Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Schmidt last year, might as well be shelved and put in the archives of the state chancelleries.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG stresses: The 37th German-French summit was supposed to stand under the sign of better cultural relations, but again priority was given to the political situation. Schmidt and Giscard d'Estaing want to outline a joint attitude toward the most important political issues. A glance over the ocean to Washington, where Reagan sets the political guidelines, forces one to do that. The future course with regard to the East also calls for careful analysis. The French president recently has made remarkable statements on the subject of East-West relations. He clearly realizes that the earlier detente efforts have fully worked to the advantage of Moscow and that a policy of stabilization must now be initiated. Schmidt's thoughts are probably rather similar, although he has to handle the German-German aspect as a special problem in all East-West contacts.

LUEBECKER NACHRICHTEN maintains: Helmut Schmidt and Valery Giscard d'Estaing want to use the 2 days of German-French consultations to dispel the rumors about discord between France and the Federal Republic and about cooler relations between the chancellor and the president. But if the extreme leftists of the SPD succeed in sabotaging Helmut Schmidt's defense and security policy, fatal effects on accord with Paris would be inevitable. The fact thatthe SPD deputies in the European Parliament, headed by Willy Brandt, on the first day of the chancellor's visit to Paris staged a sympathy demonstration for Francois Mitterrand, the Socialist candidate for president, is a signal Schmidt can hardly ignore--not to mention the poor style expressed in the timing of such action.

YOUTH GROUPS' CHAIRMEN OPPOSE ARMS ACTIVITY

LD071806 Hamburg DPA in German 1550 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 7 Feb (DPA)--The federal chairmen of the Young Socialists and the Young Democrats today spoke out against increasing German arms exports.

In an interview with Radio Free Berlin today, however, the FDP parliamentary group foreign policy spokesman, Juergen Moellemann, said that the Federal Republic ought to supply Saudi Arabia with the desired Leopard II tanks because its position on the Persian Gulf means that this country is of special strategic importance. Saudi Arabia plays an outstanding role as a stabilizing factor in the Gulf region and supports in the Arab camp those forces which want to "steer a moderate course."

Christoph Staesser, federal chairman of the Young Democrats, and Karsten Voigt, SPD lower house deputy, also spoke out against the manufacture of the neutron bomb and its deployment in West Europe. In a Radio Bremen interview, Voigt said that apart from weighty moral objections against the introduction of this weapons system, there also are defense policy arguments. In the meantime, a number of conventional weapons have been developed which fulfill the same purpose as the neutron bomb. Straesser said that to make this weapon available is to lower the nuclear threshold and to make nuclear war more probable. He said that SPD federal manager Egon Bahr's argument that the neutron bomb is "a perversion of human thinking" is still valid.

The chairman of the FDP parliamentary group, Wolfgang Mischnick, clarifies Moellemann's statement: "This is the personal opinion of Deputy Moellemann and does not represent a resolution by the FDP parliamentary group."

DIE WELT COMMENTS ON 'SHOCK' OVER NEUTRON TALK

DW091246 Bonn DIE WELT in German 7-8 Feb 81 p 6

[Commentary signed Kem.: "Bomb Shock"]

[Text] Washington is seeking to reduce the spreading effect of the neutron shock. The surprise present by Caspar Weinberger came down on Europe without any preparation and all out in public. The allies' reaction alarmed the Reagan Cabinet where the secretary of state probably had been left as uninformed about the incident solo by the Pentagon chief as the colleagues in Bonn, the Hague and Brussels had been.

Even if Haig had been surprised by the excited flight of the Europeans from the shock wave of this hot issue, all he would have needed to do was go back to the early period of this project to calculate the initially counterproductive effect of its brusque publication. On arms issues, some alliance partners always calculate the deterrence of their own left-wings first.

A quickly erupting quarrel in the alliance abets emotions which the opponents of counter-arming skillfully introduce into the debate on the Brussels decisions. However, the incident in the dialogue should not be overrated. The matter at issue will not disappear from the agenda because what Weinberger announced is in keeping with Reagan's program. But the new administration could more easily ensure the good will of the Europeans, or at least most of their governments, for itself if diplomatic consultations were to replace public talk as soon as possible.

WILLY BRANDT INTERVIEWED ON STATE OF PARTY

DW091220 Mainz Domestic Television Service in German 1800 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Excerpts from reporter Teubner interview with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Deputy Wischnewski has said that the SPD is facing its hardest test.

[Answer] No, I do not believe this is the proper way of putting it. What we are facing at the moment is not an SPD crisis, but rather excitement on the part of people who bear mandates and some others. Naturally, these are difficult problems regarding content. This will have to be discussed. I have remained silent for 2 months; I would like to voice my opinion on Wednesday to the party executive board.

[Question] On whom do the negative headlines inflict more harm, the coalition or the party?

[Answer] They cannot be separated so simply. But the SPD will make it clear at the session of its exectuive board on Wednesday that it is determined, and in which way it is determined, to implement its responsibility in Bonn. I am very certain that almost everybody speaking on behalf of the SPD will agree to that. I have a 5-point program in mind, but I would like to wait on that until the executive board meeting on Wednesday.

REPORTAGE ON CLOSING OF FRENCH-GERMAN SUMMIT

Giscard Comments

LD061244 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] The 37th French-German summit has ended. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt started his 2d day in Paris with a working breakfast with Raymond Barre at the Hotel Matignon. He then had more tete-a-tete talks with President Giscard d'Estaing. The summit ended with a joint French-German statement. Less than half an hour ago, Dominique Souchier recorded a statement made by the head of state at the Elysee. Mr Giscard d'Estaing summed up the main points and insisted on two fundamental demands [exigences]:

[Begin recording] A demand first of all for balance in security, where we insist on a global balance of forces while at the same time excluding the acceptance of a situation of weakness as well as the search for military superiority. Then, a demand for moderation in political behavior. In this respect, we stress that it is essential that Poland be able to solve its serious problems alone, in a peaceful manner and without foreign interference. We have reviewed a number of situations in the world and I note in particular that the FRG and France support the Lagos and Lome agreements regarding the independence of Chad. [end recording]

France-FRG Statement

LD061408 Hamburg DPA in German 1250 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 6 Feb (DPA)--The following is the text of the German-French statement published on Friday:

"The president of the French Republic and the federal chancellor of the FRG have made a detailed examination of the international situation, its deterioration and the necessary endeavors to restore it.

They intend to oppose that which has led toward destabilization and the ensuing threats to the future of peace with joint and determined actions by their two countries. In order to attain this aim, they express their determination to cooperate with the new American administration in a trustful manner.

They intend to establish the importance of the three demands on which the stabilization of the East-West relationship and the maintenance of peace depend.

The first demand deals with the security-political equilibrium. It precludes the acceptance of a position of weakness as much as the striving for military supremacy. It presupposes that the efforts for arms limitation and arms redution take account of the principle of the global balance of strength. It requires both watchfulness and dialogue.

The FRG and France contribute toward the safeguarding of the security-political equilibrium by emphasizing anew their loyalty to the obligations of the Atlantic alliance, note their determination to maintain the defense effort entailed for them by membership of the alliance and advocate a conference on disarmament in Europe which initially has as its aim the adoption of confidence-building measures which are to be applied from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The next demand deals with moderation during political actions. Moderation primarily is made the obligation in relations between the signatory states of the Helsinki final act, who have laid down the rules for it. It also means basically that Poland must be in a position to resolve its serious problems on its own, peacefully and without outside interference.

Moderation is incompatible everywhere--inside and outside Europe--with resorting to force, with the policy of accomplished facts and with attempts to obtain unilateral advantages. The FRG and France point to their declaration of 5 Febuary 1980, confirm that they maintain their condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and recall that detente will not be able to withstand a similar blow.

In the face of a crisis or a conflicting situation, the demand for moderation must also result in political solutions being sought which means solutions which are negotiated with the participation of all interested parties. This is the purpose of the efforts made by the Europeans in the Middle East, of the Namibian initiative by the five and the proposal made by France concerning Afghanistan. This is to the same degree the purpose of the support given by the FRG and France to the Lagos and Lome agreements on the independence of Chad.

The final demand deals with the equality of responsibility concerning the great world problems. The struggle against hunger, poverty and underdevelopment, the restoration of monetary and economic stability through a more moderate development of oil prices, as well as the utilization of nuclear energy serving solely peaceful means--these are universal tasks. These aims can only then be attained if due regard is paid to the independence and self-governemnt of the states and peoples of the Third World and is their striving for true nonalignement is recognized. It is necessary that in the sphere of economic aid all countries of the world, regardless of their state order, make an appropriate contribution to the establishment of an international system in which all peoples see their security, prospects for their progress, regard for their dignity and their freedom safeguarded.

In the definition of these orientations, the FRG and France are aware of Europe's obligations in solidarity with their eight partners.

The overcoming of the present difficulties in the European Community, the strengthening of Europe's political cohesion, the safeguarding of economic progress are tasks of prime importance which must be resolved so that Europe may regain the role which corresponds to its historical traditions.

'Cultural Statement'

LD061432 Hamburg DPA in German 1227 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 6 Feb (DPA)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the 37th German-French summit in Paris have given strong support to the expansion and deepening of cultural exchange between Germany and France. A joint statement released on Friday advocates primarily the promotion of language knowledge.

This "cultural statement" also contains, as expected, the establishment by France in Paris of a "center for information and research on contemporary Germany." According to observers, it could become the French counterpart to the German-French Institute in Ludwigsburg.

The statement stresses that the Paris center should "promote, coordinate and further develop studies on Germany." It is to give to all users, including ethnic societies and enterprises, "information about present-day scientific, technological, cultural, economic and political affairs in Germany."

The German-French statement attributes great importance to the cooperation of radio and television for the development of German-French friendship. However, it does not contain the proposal made by Federal Chancellor Schmidt yesterday when he was awarded an honorary doctorate by the Sorbonne. Schmidt proposed a jointly produced program to be transmitted over a common television channel in both countries.

Giscard and Schmidt welcomed an action program for increasing and improving the teaching of both languages formulated by a relevant commission of experts. The program envisages that "the regional availability of the teaching of the other language as a voluntary and obligatory subject be made as favorable as possible."

Students and parents are to be better motivated toward the learning of the language and further training of teachers promoted through increased exchanges. Knowledge about the two countries is to be increasingly conveyed in other subjects, such as history and geography. The availability of further education is to be promoted outside the school and pilot projects set up to increase interest in each other's country and its language, the statement notes.

Universities and research centers also are asked to increase exchanges. For this, they should reach special agreements making possible better studies, research and teaching in the partner country. Qualified researchers are to be given the opportunity of continuing their research in the partner country through the granting of annual stipends and prizes.

The statement limits itself to a considerable degree to welcoming existing establishments of cultural exchange. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stressed already last night that because of the cultural sovereignty of the federal laender, there is only a little scope in the cultural sphere. The joint statement thus must be seen as one of the signals which in the chancellor's view must be made by politicians. It then depends on organizations and individuals doing something themselves so that the cultural exchange, as the French press notes, "does not become the poor relation of the German-French family." This applies primarily to language teaching, which was stressed so much at this summit and which depends on the interests of parents and students.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON COOPERATION WITH FRG

DW061328 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0604 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Reporter Morawe interview with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The 37th German-French consultation round is taking place in a particular world-political context, in a situation characterized by tensions and a deterioration of the international climate. My first question: How do you see, in view of this world situation, the political prospects for German-French cooperation?

[Answer] German-French cooperation is based on a well-considered decision corresponding to the will of our government and our people. This cooperation is exemplary. It is more necessary today than ever before. It is necessary for the development of our bilateral relations. But it is also necessary for the organization of Europe so that it can take the place it is entitled to with regard to current world affairs. It is also necessary for the security of Europe and the balance of East-West relations. It is designed to lead us to common coordination with regard to the events taking place in the world. All this should make us, together with our partners in the community, raise the voice of Europe.

[Question] Moscow and Washington stand in the limelight at present. What role can be played by France and the Federal Republic in the current world-political situation vis-a-vis the two superpowers?

[Answer] It is clear that mutual political coordination between France and the Federal Republic is particularly important if relations between the United States and the Soviet Union are involved. Regarding the United States, you may recall that on 10 November, when Chancellor Schmidt was visiting Paris, he and Mr Giscard d'Estaing said they were both happy to see a strong America, ready to take over its international responsibility. They found that it is even more necessary to end Europe's withdrawal from world affairs so that a natural and friendly dialogue can take place between Europe and the United States.

Regarding the Soviet Union, it is sufficient to point out the text of the German-Franch statement signed on 5 February 1980 to prove the accordance between our two countries and their opinion on relations with the Soviet Union.

[Question] You are responsible for the foreign policy of a country which always attributed special significance to a dialogue with Moscow. How do you assess today the current state and further development of East-West relations?

[Answer] It is clear that East-West relations have deteriorated since the Soviet action in Afghanistan. They must be stabilized. This means that the process of deterioration must be stopped. East-West relations, however, cannot be stable if one side tries to make this or that region unstable. I have America in mind, for example. This pertains also to other regions of the world.

East-West relations cannot be stable if the balance of forces is changed or if this or that party tries to gain superiority. East-West relations cannot be stable if the golden rule of relations is violated. This rule is quite simple: No use of force in relations between states. We have strongly recalled this lately on the occasion of the events in Poland.

GISCARD DISCUSSES FRENCH ROLE AS INTERLOCUTOR

LD061445 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Feb 81 p 11

[Excerpts] In an interview published in the weekly JOURS DE FRANCE Wednesday, 4 February, Valery Giscard d'Estaing indicated that his "concern" is that "all undertakings should effectively be carried out."

Mentioning the criticism leveled at his foreign policy, the president of the Republic stated: "One of the criticisms leveled at me which I regard as most fundamentally inaccurate is the criticism of my visit to Warsaw for talks with Mr Brezhnev. I would understand fully if I had been criticized for agreeing with Mr Brezhnev on some decision which might have been bad for France. That criticism would have been justified. However, for the French head of state to be an interlocutor in cases of world tension, for him to say things which, in my view, subsequently proved useful, is what maintaining France's place in history means.

"Those who criticized me for going to Warsaw think deep down inside that France is no longer capable of debating directly with the great leaders and that it should leave that to others who will jump at the chance."

Giscard d'Estaing also stressed "that there is a very strong European identity which should be followed through" and that it is ncessary to "pay very great attention to the confederal concept." He advocated "complete and definitive" agreement between France and the FRG.

MISSILE-LAUNCHING BOATS TO BE DELIVERED TO IRAN

LD070920 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] France will deliver to Iran three missile-launching boats which have been blocked in Cherbourg. According to correspondent Ralph Pinto, it was announced last night that the contract will be honored.

[Begin Pinto recording] First, the embargo against Iran has been lifted now that the hostages affair is over. Second, there are these boats, an issue which France considers within the purview of its economic relations with Iran. Iran backed out of dozens and dozens of contracts 2 years ago after the revolution.

Incomplete arrangements amount to some FR10 billion without counting these missile-launching boats which are ready but which should be inspected before delivery. They are to be handed over to Iranian crews but as yet have not been fully paid for; some FR30 million are still missing. Let us also point out that France delivered three boats to Iran after the overthrow of the monarchy. This shows that the first deliveries of Mirage F-1 planes to Iraq last week did not represent an advantage given to Iraq in the Gulf war. One would think that on the arrival of an Iranian delegation next week in Paris things will be settled to the satisfaction of Tehran. [end recording]

LE MONDE BACKGROUNDS VANUATU DEVELOPMENTS

LD061503 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Feb 81 p 10

[P. de B. report: "Paris To Recall Aid Workers"]

[Text] Following the Port-Vila government's decision to expel the French ambassador, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Olivier Stirn said on France-Inter Tuesday, 3 February, "We will recall our aid workers from Vanuatu in the next few days." "This will end a period which we had fully accepted and desired. We regret what has happened but, of course, we have to draw the obvious conclusions."

At this stage, it seems that an initial contingent of aid workers--there are a total of around 200--already has been recalled. It is not yet known whether all voluntary workers will be recalled or whether those who are going to leave are teachers running the French-speaking schools, presently on vacation.

For its part, the Port-Vila government has issued a statement justifying Mr Rodrigues' expulsion. This text states that Barak Sope, Prime Minister Walter Lini's principal private secretary, was not informed that he could not attend the Kanaka secessionist front meeting when he was given his visa for New Caledonia; he was informed only as he was about to board the plane. The rest of the communique gives a confused explanation of Port-Vila's stance on the diplomatic imbroglio which led to the de facto break between the two countries on the eve of the signing of cooperation agreements.

Mr Lini, for his part, Tuesday issued a statement blaming Mr Rodrigues rather than the French Government for the incident. "This decision," he said, "was taken more in sadness than in anger. The Vanuatu Government will continue to seek the best possible relations with France and asks the Paris government to play its part in achieving that."

It might, however, be thought that the expulsion of an ambassador within 24 hours is not the best way of "seeking the best possible relations." Even if the young government is not very well trained in diplomatic usage, it could have shown more competence. Its tougher line seems to date from last week, although it generally was thought that the cooperation process was going to be set up. It was at that point that there was a technical cabinet reshuffle and also, according to some sources in Port-Vila, that France proposed last-minute changes in the agreements, prompting irritation in the Vanuatu Government.

The latter is influenced by some Anglo-Saxon advisers who seem to be acting irresponsibly. For instance, the government spokesman, in a telephone conversation with the TIMES correspondent in Australia, stated that he expected Paris to break off diplomatic relations and was contemplating setting up a New Caledonian government in exile in Vanuatu. Some people are suggesting that French aid will be replaced by Australian aid, but Canberra does not seem to have any such intention at present. Nonetheless, it should be noted that two New Caledonian separatist leaders Yanne Uregei and Francois Otanari are due to arrive in Sydney soon to take part as observers in an Asia-Pacific socialist organization conference.

RPR SUPPORTS CHIRAC AS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

LD071622 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] It is now official. The extraordinary congress of the RPR decided a short while ago to support the candidacy of Jacques Chirac in the presidential election. The motion in favor of Chirac carried 95.4 percent of the vote. Michel Debre's candidacy was supported by 2.8 percent of the voting. The candidacy of Giscard d'Estaing obtained only .29 percent of the votes cast.

OPINION POLL GIVES GISCARD SLIGHT VICTORY

LD061507 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Feb 81 p 11

[Text] A Publimetrie opinion poll published by the weekly MINUTE Wednesday, 4 February, and carried out between 29 and 31 January on a representative sample of 1,000 people eligible to vote indicates that Giscard d'Estaing would win the second round of the presidential election by 51 percent of the votes against 49 percent for Mitterrand.

In the first round, according to the various hypotheses, this poll gives the outgoing president between 26 and 29 percent of the votes, the Socialist candidate 22 percent, Mr Marchais 15 to 16 percent, Mr Chirac 14 percent, the ecology candidate 9 percent, Michel Debre 5 percent, Marie-France Garaud 3 percent, the extreme left 1 percent and 5 percent to all the other participants in the election.

ARMENIAN GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR BOMBINGS

NC052209 Paris AFP in English 2154 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 5 Feb (AFP)--Bombs exploded at the Air France and TWA airline offices on the Champs Elysees late today, causing damage but no casualties.

The attacks were later claimed by the 3 October Armenian Nationalism Movement in a telephone call to Agence France-Presse, which was also the target of a false bomb alert.

Windows along the avenue were broken, but police said that the explosive devices were relatively low powered.

ALGERIAN ENERGY MINISTER MEETS FORLANI, COLOMBO

AU071613 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Rome, 7 Feb (ANSA)--An assessment of relations between Italy and Algeria for the purpose of upgrading cooperation across the boards, and especially in the energy sector, was conducted today by the Algerian energy and petrochemical industries minister, Belkacem Nabi, in consultation with Italian Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and State Industries Minister Gianni De Michelis.

Earlier in the day, the Algerian cabinet official, who arrived in Italy Thursday to begin a working visit, met with head of state Sandro Pertini.

During his meeting with the prime minister and the foreign and state industries ministers, Nabi was flanked by the Algerian ambassador to Rome, Omar Oussedik.

The communique released at the end of the encounter identified the main topic of the talks as "an assessment of bilateral relations for the purpose of strengthening economic cooperation in various sectors and especially in the energy field."

The communique also mentioned that Algerian oil and natural gas supplies may be "accompanied by the enlarged participation of Italian industry in Algeria's development plan for 1980-84."

Also touched on during the consultation, according to the communique, were "policy issues in relation to which it is possible and useful to develop relations between the two countries (which are) equally interested in balance in the Mediterranean region, North-South cooperation, security and peace."

On the second day of his visit here, the Algerian energy minister met with Industry Minister Filippo Maria Pandolfi and the chairman of the National Hydrocarbons Agency (ENI) Alberto Grandi.

The major topic under discussion between Nabi and Italian Government officials and public and private industry figures in energy in general and Algerian oil and natural gas supplies for the nation in particular.

Further talks at the technical level will be conducted between "ENI" and Algeria's state-owned oil company, "Sonatrach."

PCI'S DI GIULIO DISPUTES FORLANI ON TERRORISM

LD061509 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 4 Feb 81 pp 1, 16

[Text] Rome--The Communists' profound disappointment with the prime minister's statements was expressed and explained to the Lower House yesterday by PCI floor leader Fernando Di Guilio. Forlani, he said, should have given a clear answer to a basic question, namely, whether the government is aware of any politically substantial factors which interfere with our country's national sovereignty. Instead, he has tried to disguise his reply by acknowledging, admittedly--albeit in a tortuous manner--that no such factors exist, while at the same time ambiguously rattling off such a long string of minor facts, suspicions, doubts and uncertainties that they justify the authors of the uproar in continuing along the same path.

In short, the prime minister declined to state clearly how things stand; and he could not do so because he took into account the requirements of the majority and therefore did not want to thoroughly quash a certain kind of initiative in which even prominent members of the majority itself and of the government have played a leading role. This recurring campaign, this system of saying and yet not saying something, this alternation of statements (not backed up, moreover, by parliamentary initiatives) is harmful to national interests.

Indeed, it is not with campaigns of this kind, Di Giulio warned, that the antiterrorist struggle can be helped. In fact, this hullaballoo helps the terrorists, because there is a tendency to cast a halo around criminal undertakings at the very time when the state's action is dealing its heaviest blows. Perhaps this was not anybody's aim, but it is certainly an objective consequence.

The Communists have based their ideas on the need for a rigorous defense of national sovereignty from threats of danger from all sides, from every point of the compass. And it is a serious matter when others, like [Italian Social Democratic Party (PSDI) secretary], Deputy Pietro Longo, for instance, do not even dare to mention the need to defend Italy from any kind of interference, irrespective of its source. Their calculations and objectives are different. But with what political purpose? Fernando Di Giulio asked. Rationally we would have to reach the following conclusion, namely, that Deputy Longo and whoever else (including in the PSI) has joined him in this operation are convinced that in this instance the government is not doing its duty and that the security services are insufficiently committed to the quest for forms of foreign interference in Italian terrorism. This is a terrible suspicion concerning the government and could obviously challenge the very existence of the Forlani Cabinet. On the other hand, it would be entirely unacceptable for the government, faced with proven forms of foreign interference, not to react in the most decisive manner; it would imply acceptance of a limited view of our national sovereignty.

Is this the explanation? Are there doubts regarding the democratic sincerity of the government and of Defense Minister Lagorio, who bears prime responsibility for the security services? Or is this campaign aimed at furthering partisan interests, that is, at creating a disturbance whose polemics are aimed at the twofold targets of the Communists and the DC? If so, we would be faced with a very dangerous crisis. Indeed, when in a matter as important and delicate as this, partisan or party interests prevail over the nation's general interests, then the sides involved becomes factions, and neither states nor democracy can survive factions. Our country's long history is full of cases in which sides have become factions, and these processes have been accompanied by major historic disasters. Hence, Di Giulio's request for those speaking on behalf of the PSI and PSDI to make it clear that these suspicions do not reflect the truth, and to do so, he added, with arguments that will explain the real reason for the manifold initiatives that have been taken in this connection.

But the Communists' profound dissatisfaction with Forlani's statement is prompted by another reason too: The international context in which the prime minister decided to place this haphazard analysis of the hinterland of Italian terrorism. What should Italy's policy be in view of the increasing tensions in the world? Both as foreign minister [in the 1978 Andreotti government] and in the policy statements of his own government, Forlani expressed a very clear idea, with which the Communists agreed; in a world full of such dangerous tensions it is essential for us to work for detente and for a rapprochement between the two superpowers. Indeed, Di Giulio pointed out how in this connection Forlani spoke to the Lower House in extremely dramatic terms about the fact that, failing this, the world would become uncontrollable and the threats not only of local conflicts but even of a world conflict, a nuclear holocaust, would become a reality.

Deputy Forlani, Di Giulio asked next: What has happened to these thoughts of yours? Of course, new factors have emerged in the interim; the statements by the new U. S. President and his secretary of state; and it is also true that some Italian politicians, clearly very excitable and accustomed to dealing with foreign policy issues in a highly empirical manner, have rushed to jump on the dangerous bandwagon of Reagan's and Haig's remarks.

Despite these factors, today Forlani did not confirm our political course or the nature of Italy's voice in the system of its alliances; is it for the time being the same as the U.S. secretary of state's; or is it a policy of debating with the U.S. secretary of state so as to assert not only our own arguments but also our view of international relations? This is the problem and it is on this that our view of our alliances depends too. We do not believe, Di Giulio explained, in the survival of alliances in which some of the contracting sides conduct their dialogue in a servile manner. An alliance can only survive if each of its members asserts its own stances, arguments and beliefs and holds them up for comparison with those of the other members.

This does not mean that we are saying that the prime minister has just announced a policy different from the one that he has repeatedly announced to us before; but we do say that in his remarks there was an extraordinary and disturbing omission, which in the present situation justifies and opens the way to all kinds of interpretations and distortions of our foreign policy. And since nobody, least of all Deputy Forlani, can be unaware that some people are at present trying to alter the slant of our foreign policy, the failure to speak out now implies a failure to oppose such a tendency. And this is a substantial issue which prompts not only dissatisfaction with the reply to the Communists' interpellations and questions, Comrade Di Giulio concluded, but also concern regarding Italy's very role on the world scene.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV ENERGY AGREEMENT--Yugoslavia within 1 month will increase supplies of electric power to Italy along the Rijeka-Redipuglia network. This is one of the results of the visit to Belgrade of Enrico Manca, minister of foreign trade, on the occasion of a meeting of the Italian-Yugoslav mixed commission for economic, commercial and technical cooperation. Numerous accords and projects were initiated and defined, above all in the sphere of energy. [Text] [Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 6 Feb 81 LD]

SUAREZ ADDRESSES UCD CONGRESS 6 FEBRUARY

LD062158 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0837 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Opening address by the former Spanish prime minister, Adolfo Suarez, at second National Congress of the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD], in the Palma de Mallorca auditorium--live]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen delegates, my very dear [UCD] colleagues, ladies and gentlemen:

I understand that for some of you and for me this is a moment of great emotion, but we have to be able to completely overcome our feelings. We have to overcome emotionalism. We have to act calmly and unexcitedly. We must all make an effort to carry out this opening ceremony of our second congress with the utmost normality. I want my address--my last address as the UCD president--to be clarifying and sincere; I want it to serve as an element of reflection and calmness so that we might restate the moral rearmament of the party from positions of firmness and exemplariness. Let no one, therefore, expect of me other motives which would lend greater tension to the atmosphere. It is not my style, nor is it what, as a party and as the representation of a harmonious and hopeful Spain, we should be doing at the present time.

We have to get to work to provide an enlightening response, to seriously and responsibly approach the internal problems of our country and the general problems of our party. In my opinion, this is the only imperative demand of the present situation. And we must be prepared to meet this demand because it is the mandate which we have received from the grassroots of our party.

Besides welcoming our foreign guests and thanking them for their presence and solidarity at such a crucial time in our political life, I want my first words to be a touching remembrance of all those people murdered by terrorism whom we have very much in mind at this ceremony; some of them died just because they were UCD members. Our remembrance... [Suarez' voice drowned out by applause]

I think that we now have to go forward without fear for the benefit of the internal renovation and redefinition of our planned objectives. I sincerely ask you not to tie our actions down to any other task, any other aspiration, any other purpose than that of achieving a UCD which is even more integrated and sure of itself. [applause]

We have to do our best to be deeply sincere, lucidly self-critical and resolutely rigorous. We have to contrast and debate our opinions courageously, but in no event should we let ourselves be manipulated from without. [applause]

The future of our party depends on our not making mistakes in the diagnosis of priorities and the treatment of each problem. Politics is, above all, an act of faith in the capacity of reason to direct reality, but it is also a chronology of opportunity. To have the right answer to the right problem and at the right time is the model for the difficult task of politics.

We have to carry out a great debate which will set for itself the fundamental aim of doing away with confusion and ambiguity. We have to define and thrash out the questions which (?face us). Our congress has to be a congress of the UCD and for the UCD, not a congress under the pretext of or at the cost of the UCD. [applause]

I believe that the eyes of Spain are on this debate today. The UCD is a key party in the configuration of Spanish political life. It is a necessary guarantee of stability, of reformism, of moderation and of progress. To a very basic degree, what Spanish democracy is going to be depends upon what the UCD is, says and does. We therefore have to demonstrate that the party maintains its social and political leadership and that it continues being competent to act as the protagonist in the construction of a modern system of coexistence, to promote solid democracy and advance and carry out profound changes in society.

I am not in any way trying to prejudice any conclusion, but I believe that it is clear that I am in favor of maintaining the genuinely centrist nature of our party and its philosophy of progressive change via the dialectics of reform.

I, like you at some point I suppose, have often asked myself why I continued to shoulder and will continue to shoulder the burden of incomprehensible, personal and gratuitous attacks, not to mention that of insults and all-out rejection. I have come to the conclusion that none of us, myself included, naturally, deserved the effort which has been put into predicting our failure and dishing up all kinds of insults. The motive for the attacks and the reason why we maintain our firm will is, however paradoxical it may seem, one and the same thing: it remains firm for that which the UCD contributes as an element of balance to Spanish society. And in response we remain faithful to the UCD, in spite of the fact that it sometimes costs us dearly, precisely because the position of our party continues to be the element of conciliation of old historical divisions and the necessary bridge for dialogue between the two sides. [applause]

We have to learn that unity and solidarity are not a gift of providence, but a permanent effort and a heritage which has to be maintained.

I feel sure that we now have unity, and since we have that unity we must preserve it. And since we have an important political capital, we ought to try to administer it and increase it and not abuse or squander it.

It continues to be necessary, therefore, that there exists a great party which represents the Spain of moderation and toil; which represents those who always remain silent, those who do not demonstrate in the streets, those who do not try to achieve power by means of all-out rejection.

The need continues for a centrist party which is consistent with the renewed mandate which was received from the Spanish people in two general elections.

And it is precisely because these needs exist and are felt, (?needless to say) in every corner of the country, that the party should, in my view, reply energetically to any temptation to change its nature.

The criticism which is made of us reveals in the background a recognition that we are important.

There would be a dnager of distortion to believe that what is at stake here are our opinions, personal or group solutions, and not the interests and the needs of all the Spaniards who vote for us--and even those who do not vote for us but who know that we are everyone's government and the best guarantee for continuity which democracy has. [applause]

There would be a danger of distortion if, when we have demanded the trust of the electorate and promised them that we were going to form a centrist party, we were now to modify our political position simply because some people think that a rightwing change is going on in the world. [applause] In my opinion, this would be dishonest and opportunist.

We are the party which has opted for secure change without risks. We are not a conservative party because we do not try to prevent the necessary changes in society.

Now I am going to finish. You all know that I have submitted an absolutely irrevocable resignation from my political responsibilities because I understood and understand that that was, and is, my obligation; was and is my duty and, to the same extent--you must excuse me for this--it is also my right.

My decision could be judged from one or another point of view but, as I said on television, I understood it as an action consistent with my political line.

I have been loyal to myself by being loyal to you.

It first was and will be a permanent act of loyalty to Spain, to his majesty the king and loyalty to the centrist political option. [applause]

And on resigning I have reaffirmed all these loyalties which I reiterate today and assume before all of you. Nobody is above the party. The party is the fundamental unit of thousands of men and women sharing the same principles.

I believe that today I may ask you to continue supporting the party and the men who represent all of us who are members of the UCD. I also believe that I can ask you, and I ask you with all my heart, to support with all your strength the candidate of our party for the post of prime minister. [applause]

Everything that I have been saying depends, I think, on us. I therefore think that we must set to work with the clear will to accept the results of this congress because this is also demanded by the norms of democratic behavior.

We have to be strong in the face of demands, but inflexible in the face of temptations to change the nature of the party and enter upon personalisms. Therefore, between the UCD and Adolfo Suarez, I have chosen the UCD. Many thanks. The second congress is now open. [applause]

AGUSTIN RODRIGUEZ SAHAGUN ELECTED UCD PRESIDENT

LD091032 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Summary] At the close of the second National Congress of the UCD early this morning, Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun was elected the party's new president and Calvo Ortega was reelected secretary general. This was a victory for the party's so-called official sector, although the so-called critics gained more votes than had been expected.

GENERAL STRIKE CALLED BY BASQUE ORGANIZATIONS

LD072334 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 2300 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] A general strike has been called for Monday, 9 February, to protest the murder of the Lemoniz nuclear plant chief engineer, Sr Ryan. The strike was called tonight in Bilbao by the Basque Nationalist Party, Euskadiko Ezkerra, the Socialist Party of Euskadi, the Communist Party of Euskadi, and by the trade unions, Workers Commissions, the General Union of Workers and the Basque Workers Solidarity.

NORWAY

ARBEIDERBLADET ON NEW PRIME MINISTER BRUNDTLAND

LD061549 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 4 Feb 81 p 4

[Editorial: "The Change of Government"]

[Text] We can scarcely believe that there can ever have been broader enthusiasm for the appointment of a new prime minister than Norway saw yesterday. Gro Harlem Brundtland does not represent any basically new policies. Nevertheless she is something new and exciting in the way of a government leader. She is the first woman in Norway and in the Nordic countries, and one of the very few women in the world, to fill the post of prime minister. She is also the youngest prime minister we have had since the parties were formed and parlimantary government was introduced to Norway. At the same time she posseses broad political experience which makes her well suited to lead the government.

The Labor Party has recently suffered many defeats. There is no reason to hide the fact that the mood has been subdued within the organization too. This is a natural result of protracted difficulties. We believe that the appointment of Gro Harlem Brundtland as our new prime minister will trigger off an involvement in the party which has lain dormant.

A change of prime minister also means a change of government. Since there are only 7.5 months left before the fall Storting election it was natural that the new government leader did not wish any large changes in the team. Before the change of prime minister the government was a good working team and was a young, strong and at the same time experienced political crew.

Three of the ministers in the Nordli government wished to withdraw from the government on the present occasion. As far as the Labor Party's chairman is concerned, it is natural for him to want to go back to strengthen the Storting group now that the deputy chairman has become government head. This is in principle what happened when Gro Harlem Brundtland left the government and returned to the Storting when Reiulf Steen became trade minister.

Odvar Berrefjord and Lars Skytoen wanted to step down from their respective posts as justice minister and industry minister. They have both announced acceptable personal reasons for wishing to be replaced. Odvar Berrefjord returns to his post as district governor in Telemark, while Lars Skytoen returns to his important tasks in the trade union federation and in the Norwegian Iron and Metal Workers' Union.

The new trade minister will be Kari Gjesteby. She has long experience in government work from her years as personal secretary and ministry undersecretary. She also fulfills a natural desire on the part of the new government chief to strengthen female representation in the government. The new industry minister, Finn Kristensen, is not new to the field. As chairman of the Storting industrial committee he has the necessary background for working with the problems in the capacity of minister. Hospital Chief Bjorn Skau, who is now to become justice minister, has broad political experience, in part from work in the government machine. He will be the first minister of justice who is not a lawyer. This breaks down one of the last bastions with roots going back to the last century.

The appointment of the new government has removed all the doubts there may have been about the Labor Party's government team before the fall election. The party must now go on the offensive and present the manifesto proposals which the voters must decide on in the fall. It is first and foremost these proposals which tell the voters how the Labor Party intends to solve the problems of the 1980's.

It is only the Labor Party which can present such a united program to the electorate. On the nonsocialist side of politics we are daily shown that the only thing that the nonsocialists can do together is to join in the wish to inflict an election defeat on the Labor Party.

Gro Harlem Brundtland declared at her first press conference that the government's most important task is now to help the Labor Party to win the election in the fall. It would not be overstating the case to say that in this connection much is expected of the new prime minister. She has a demanding job ahead of her. It may be an inspiration to know that there are now tens of thousands of active supporters ready to go out into the election campaign. Their goal is a joint one, namely, a Labor Party majority and continued government led by Gro Harlem Brundtland.

SWEDEN

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN STOCKHOLM

LD091112 Hamburg DPA in German 1034 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Stockholm, 9 Feb (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Sweden this morning on a 2-day visit. He was met at Stockholm's Arlanda Airport by his Swedish counterpart, Ola Ullsten, with whom he will today discuss bilateral questions and international problems. Tomorrow, Genscher will meet Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin and the Liberal parliamentary group in the Riksdag.

BRUNDTLAND IS NEW HOPE FOR NORWAY'S LABOR PARTY

LD061501 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 4 Feb 81 p 2

[Axel Waldemarson article in "Nordic Horizon" column: "The Labor Party's New Look"]

[Text] Gro Harlem Brundtland will be Norway's next prime minister. In a month's time the party chairman's gavel will probably be put in her hand. It makes no difference that Reulf Steen has fought to the bitter end to retain his chairmanship. Like Prime Minister Odvar Nordli, he is falling victim to the conservative wave flooding Norway--even before this fall's Storting election.

Only someone who knows the Labor Party well will realize how revolutionary (or desperate) the choice of Gro Harlem Brudtland is. There is no distrust of academics in the party, but its pride has been that the party has been led by workers--such as local authority worker Einar Gerhardsen once upon a time.

Odvar Nordli was a small deviation. He had studies at Commercial high school behind him. But in Gro--as Harlem Brundtland is popularly called--not only does an academic enter the party. She now enters the leadership of the fairly puritanical Labor Party more or less as if a lady from Djursholm [elegant suburb of Stockholm] were to travel to the Social Democratic Party's headquarters on Sveavagen and take the chairman's gavel from Olof Palme.

Although Gro became at the age of five a member of the Norwegian equivalent of the "Young Eagles" (Unga Ornar), she was still something of an outsider for her party when Trygve Bratteli brought her from life outside politics directly into the government to freshen it up and to give it a much-needed new look. Those most loyal to the party were disapproving until they remembered that Gro's father had once been one of the party's ministers.

Of the new prime minister it can be said that she has had to face the usual things that confront a woman when she enters politics. Gro is, it is said, married "conservative." It is often pointed out that her husband is active within his party and a prominent foreign policy researcher--as if a married woman could not be a competent politician and independently choose a different political color from her husband!

With her stylish appearance Gro, to begin with, had to fight against the humiliating role of the Labor Party's pinud--just as though there could not be a thinking brain behind such an appealing facade. But it is clear that Gro's aura was foreign to many within the Labor Party--whose voters do not come from the milieu of the Brundtland's neighbors.

Gro has not been especially popular with the trade union federation leaders. Even the party leadership has met her with skepticism. As environment minister, she was the eternal loser, forever flattened by the party and the trade union's energy phalanx--principally represented by the former minister, Bjartmar Gjerde. (Even Lenin in his time preached that electrification was socialism.)

And so Harlem Brundtland was sent to the Storting for training and had to leave the government. However, she showed her worth in another area--she traveled around tirelessly and spoke to, and with, the people in the local party organizations. This created the popularity which has now paid off.

The split in command in the Labor Party--different people as prime minister and party leader--has not worked well. But this is not the full explanation for the party's deep crisis. (In the Conservative Party the political leader Kare Willoch and the organization chairman Erling Norvik formed a formidable pair which lifted the party's support from 18 to 30 percent of the electorate.)

The conflicts which are shaking the Labor Party are in actual fact inherited and so strong that they cannot be solved in the center toward which Gro Harlem Brundtland has attempted to lean. The defense and security policy differences are too great for this.

Splits are an old concept in the Labor Party. Once the party was split when the majority had applied to join the Communist International, and not even the politically adept Einar Gerhardssen could prevent a breakout in his day.

The Labor Party has practically lived in a permanent crisis since it lost its Storting majority in 1961. What is serious is that former party Secretary Hasan Lie's analysis from the fall of 1951 is still correct.

"The reason for the change of government of course lay in the circumstances which were so strongly denied, namely, in political disagreements and personal differences."

But the disagreements are interesting in the current context. Great Britain's Labor Party is in the process of splitting into two parties; the other day the right and leftwings fought for the chairmanship of the Social Democratic Folketing group in Denmark (the right won; and in West Germany the flag of rebellion is being raised against Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

But Gro Harlem Brundtland radiates unshakable hope and great willingness to work--and those in the party who are downhearted must feel that a new broom has entered the party's highest levels.

If it will be enough to reverse the kind of electoral change remains to be seen. The most recent opinion polls point to a loss of 10-15 seats for the Labor Party and a similar gain for the Conservative Party--plus the governing power in the fall's Storting election. But it has often shown itself to be the case, as in the last Storting election, that the election is not decided until the last vote has been counted.

HOPES RISE FOR RELEASE OF BRITONS HELD IN IRAN

LD081636 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1547 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Freedom hopes for the four British detainees in Iran were given a new boost today when the country's president said he had been told they would be released soon. It was also disclosed that the archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy to Iran Mr Terry Waite has returned to Tehran at the invitation of the Iranian Government. President Bani-Sadr was asked by REUTERS if the four would be released soon and he replied: "I have been told that." The archbishop's press secretary Mr John Miles said: "This has considerably raised our hopes that they will be released." Mr Bani-Sadr said in Tehran: "I was shown a document today signed by the revolutionary prosecutor which shows they are not spies. So if they are not spies, I don't know why they should be in prison, certainly they will free them."

The Foreign Office confirmed last night that British and Swedish diplomats were yesterday allowed to visit the four--missionaries Doctor John and Audry Coleman and Jean Waddell, and businessman Mr Andrew Pyke.

Speculation was mounting today that the Iranians may be preparing to release them within the next few days--possibly as part of an amnesty to coincide with Wednesday's second anniversary of the Islamic revolution.

Mr Miles said Mr Bani-Sadr's statement was "an extremely helpful sign". He added, however: "We still don't have a definite date for their release." Mr Waite has been meeting senior Iranian Government officials in Tehran today. Mr Waite contacted Archbishop Dr Runcie today to tell him of his progress. "He is playing things very gently and very cautiously," said Mr Miles. He added that Mr Waite was trying to keep the visit "low key." Mr Waite flew out from Gatwick on Thursday, but his visit was not made public until early today. Mr Miles said: "It was going to be a quiet mission, because they often achieve more than missions which have a lot of publicity." Mr Waite's visa runs out on Friday. Meanwhile, the Foreign Office declined to comment on President Bani-Sadr's statement. "Our position remains the same," said a spokesman. "We continue to hope for the work for the early release of the four detainees."

PAPER URGES NO 'OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE' IN POLAND

LD061227 London MORNING STAR in English 6 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Situation in Poland"]

[Text] The situation in Poland has once again been in the headlines over the p st few days. MORNING STAR readers will undoubtedly have been concerned that the country appeared to be heading for a general strike at the weekend, and will have welcomed the fact that it was possible to reach an agreement which avoided such an outcome.

It is to be hoped that the difficulties in the southern industrial province of Bielsko-Biala over the demand for the removal of the local governor and other officials can be resolved in the same spirit. It is only via the process of negotiation, compromise, and agreement, that the difficult political and economic problems facing Poland can be overcome--a process which requires co-operation, mutual respect, and understanding between the Polish Government, the Communist Party, the unions, and the people as a whole.

Poland is clearly passing through a period of fundamental political change within the framework of socialism. Its essential characteristics is the continuing involvement of millions of workers and citizens. Obviously, there are many facets to this process. There is an understandable mood of impatience with the pace of change, and a considerable lack of experience about how to negotiate and use the right to strike.

As Mr Kania has said, there are also sections in the Communist Party who do not understand the need for change and resist it. And of course there will still be those in Poland who have never accepted the socialist system and are openly hostile to it. Changes of the scope of those taking place today in Poland are inevitably highly complex, and bring into play differing, and often sharply opposed, points of view. And this is all the more so when such changes are occurring in the context of severe economic difficulties.

It would be wrong to blame those difficulties on the strikes which have taken place, though clearly the continual stoppages of work can only make the situation worse.

Both to prevent this from happening, and to create the best possible conditions for the renewal of Polish political life to take place, it is obviously very important that all concerned in the government, the party and the unions seek to avoid confrontations which make reasonable, workable agreements difficult to achieve. Truly independent trade unions, combined with mass political and social involvement, are basic essentials for the full flowering of democracy which socialism makes possible.

The MORNING STAR expresses its confidence that, given time, the Polish people will overcome their problems, and in the process enrich the whole development of socialism in Poland and the world at large. What is happening in Poland is naturally of concern to the other socialist states and all progressive people. But the situation can only be resolved by the Polish people, who must be allowed to do so without outside interference from wherever that may come.

As far as Britain is concerned, our most effective contribution toward aiding the people of Poland would be to campaign might and main to create the climate of peace and disarmament in Europe which would enable all the peoples of the continent to overcome, in cooperation, the many problems which so many face today.

ULSTER SECRETARY WARNS AGAINST MAZE HUNGER STRIKE

LD061229 London THE DAILY TLEEGRAPH in English 6 Feb 81 pp 1, 28

[Nicholas Comfort report: "Atkins 'Will Not Yield' to New Hunger Strike"]

[Excerpt] Mr Atkins, Ulster secretary, yesterday warned convicted IRA men in the Maze prison that the government would stand firm if they carried out their threat of a new hunger strike from March 1 in an effort to secure political status.

The government "will not concede that it should now establish within the normal Northern Ireland prison regime a special set of conditions for particular groups of prisoners," he said. "It will not surrender control of what goes on in the prisons to a particular group of prisoners. It will not concede the demand for political status or recognise that murder and violence are less culpable because they are claimed to be committed for political motives."

Mr Atkins spelt out the steps the government had taken to lower tension at the prison since the last hunger strike was called off in December, with one of the seven protestors close to death. His statement, in a Commons written answer, amounted to the government's rejection of claims by republican groups that it had given undertakings to the prisoners at the time of the ending of the hunger strike and had subsequently broken them. "It has been my hope that the ending of the hunger strike before Christmas would lead speedily to the ending of all the other protests," he said. "I regret that the successive steps taken in January have not led, as I hoped, to the ending of the dirty protest."

ROLANDHIS LEAVES FOR NEW DELHI NONALIGNED MEETING

NC071704 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis left for New Delhi this afternoon to head the Cyprus delegation to the conference of nonaligned foreign ministers which will open in the Indian capital on Monday. Rolandhis will address the conference next Wednesday. The foreign minister will meet with UN Secretary General Waldheim and also have contacts with nonaligned counterparts outside the conference arena. Rolandhis was seen off at the airport by the Indian consul general in Cyprus, Mr Cirilli.

ROLANDHIS COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH IRAN

NC070902 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 7 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Asked by I SIMERINI yesterday about the Turkish Cypriot press reports that Iran has broken diplomatic relations with Cyprus because French "Mirage" planes destined for Iraq passed through Larnaca airport, Foreign Minister Rolandhis stated that:

The Cypriot Government has no official indication whatsoever that the Iranian Government made such a decision. Moreover, Rolandhis stated that after a pertinent inquiry into the issue, it was ascertained that Tehran radio has not broadcast anything pertaining to this issue. The foreign minister described the Turkish press reports as fictious.

Asked whether the Cypriot Government is studying the possibility of concluding diplomatic relations with Iran on a consular of ambassadorial level, Rolandhis replied negatively. Also asked by I SIMERINI whether the movement of French "Mirage" planes through airport has, in any way, influenced our relations with Arab countries that have a hostile disposition toward Iraq, Rolandhis replied: Syria, which heads the countries that support Iran, as well as Lebanon, Yemen, [as published], Libya and Algeria have shown understanding concerning the Cypriot Government's stance.

Finally, Rolandhis added that during the New Delhi foreign ministers conference, he will have the opportunity to brief and explain to both sides the reasons that prompted the Cypriot government to allow the landing of the French "Mirage" planes for Iraq at Larnaca airport.

COMMERCE MINISTER RESPONDS TO ARAB ENVOYS' CLAIMS

NC070951 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 7 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Replying to a question yesterday, the government spokesman said that the diplomatic representatives of Syria, Lebanon, Libya and PLO paid a visit to Commerce and Industry Minister Kittis and reported to him that Israeli goods are being reexported to Arab countries with Cypriot origin markings.

Kittis replied that the exports to Arab countries are always being made on the basis of a certificate of origin authenticated by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Kittis stated to the Arab representatives that if there are certain cases where the exports from Cyprus are being made in violation of the pertinent provisions of Cypriot legislation--as it is referred above--the representatives are asked to provide further specific data to examine the matter. With this opportunity, Kittis assured the Arab representatives of the Cypriot Government's intention and decision to even further strengthen Cypriot commercial and, in general, economic relations with Arab countries. Toward this aim he has planned commercial missions to visit various Arab countries.

ROLANDHIS DEFENDS ACTS ON VAROSHA, AIRPORT ISSUES

NC061832 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Referring to criticism on the way the Varosha and Nicosia airport issues were being handled, Foreign Minister Rolandhis has stated that the insinuation that he has acted or acts without the authorization of the president and the government is completely false. Rolandhis added that the government acted in all issues as a collective organ. He said: I would like to stress that when the government handles matters with responsibility and explores various ideas, it does not mean that it is prepared to forfeit the political future, status of the state, Cyprus' independence and sovereign rights or to proceed with actions by which it would recognize the faits accomplis created by the occupation.

The foreign minister also said that he could not at this stage disclose the contents of what had been discussed in New York and later in connection with the Varosha and Nicosia airport issues. He stressed, however, that the government has not reneged on the forementioned principles.

GREEK PASOK DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT WITH EDEK

NC071800 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] A high-level PASOK delegation arrived in Cyprus this afternoon for bilateral talks with the Chairman and Political Bureau of the socialist party EDEK. The talks will cover political affairs as well as special matters of cooperation between the two parties.

Papandreou Remarks

NC080606 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] In a message to the Cypriot people, PASOK Chairman Papandreou says his party is determined to intensify its support for the Cypriot people until the moment Cyprus is able to really live free, without foreign troops and bases, and until all refugees have returned to their houses.

Mr Papandreou's message was conveyed by a PASOK delegation now in Cyprus at the invitation of EDEK. The message voices opposition to Greece's return to NATO without the occupation troops' withdrawal from Cyprus. In his message, Papandreou says the Turks' demands clearly show their goal is not a solution within the framework of the UN resolutions and the agreements which have been concluded so far, but recognition of the faits accomplis.

Mr Papandreou also says the Cyprus problem must be the No 1 issue for the Greek Government, because this is the only way to brief and accurately shape world opinion. Greece's territorial integrity, its national independence, the message concludes, are inseparably connected with the fate and the course of the Cyprus problem.

ATAKOL DENIES LINKAGE OF AIRPORT, VAROSHA ISSUES

TA072021 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Turkish Cypriot Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Minister Kenan Atakol has denied allegations that the solution of the Maras [Varosha] issue would be linked to the solution of the reopening of the Lefkosa [Nicosia] International Airport. Turkish Radio and Television's Cyprus office reports Atakol as saying that the reopening of the Lefkosa International Airport would be discussed as a separate item on the agenda of the intercommunal talks.

In a statement to a Greek newspaper, Greek Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis alleged that the two sides to the intercommunal talks agreed in principle to the linkage of the reopening of the Lefkosa International Airport to the resettlement of Maras.

CAGATAY WARNS OF POSSIBLE 'VERY SERIOUS DECISIONS'

TA081104 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] The National Unity Party [NUP] second minicongress convened in Lefkosa [Nicosia] today. After 2 minutes of silence observed for Ataturk and the martyrs, NUP leader and Prime Minister Cagatay addressed the congress. He said that the Turkish Cypriot community was going through very serious times in Cyprus. He pointed out that the proposals the Greek Cypriots posited at the intercommunal talks showed that they still wanted to be the sole government of Cyprus, to reduce the Turkish Cypriot community to the status of a minority and to become a unitary state. Stating that the Greek Cypriot side was not interested in a bicommunal and bizonal federation, Cagatay stressed: We will have to take certain very serious decisions if the Greek Cypriot side suspends the intercommunal talks and tries to make the world believe that it is the fault of the Turkish Cypriot community.

The NUP leader and prime minister stressed that the Turkish Cypriot community considered itself authorized to take all the necessary steps. He added that the Greek Cypriots always tried to ensure that pro-Greek Cypriot decisions were adopted at international forums and always tried to have the Cyprus problem resolved in this way. He stated that this was an unacceptable attitude.

Commenting on the difficulties faced by the government while carrying out its duties, Cagatay said that it was doing all it could to solve the economic, political, social and administrative problems. He added that the world economic crisis had inevitably affected the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus as well.

On extraparty and intraparty opposition, Cagatay said that the NUP respected constitutional opposition but that any opposition that was incompatible with the cause of the community was bound to remain ineffective. He pointed out that it was natural to have intraparty opposition but that such opposition should remain loyal to the principles of protecting the unity of the party and not damaging the party.

Taking the rostrum after Cagatay, NUP Secretary General Irsen Kucuk pointed out that the second minicongress was more significant and exciting because it was being held in Ataturk's year. In his speech, Kucuk explained the party policies and principles and that the minicongress was a good means for showing the party policies and activities to the other parties and public opinion as well as for self-criticism.

After Kucuk's speech, the minicongress was held in camera. The party's future policies will be discussed at the minicongress.

PEACE COUNCIL OBJECTS TO U.S. NEUTRON BOMB

NC080707 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 8 Feb 81 p 12

[Statement released by the Cyprus Peace Council--no date given]

[Text] The gross, provocative statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger in connection with the intention of the new U.S. Government to make and deploy the neutron bomb in Western Europe has roused internationally a wave of anger and strong concern about the future.

The fact that the Reagan government has deemed it advisable to revive the nightmare of a bomb-monster, which the Carter government was forced by international pressure to withdraw 3 years ago, shows the terrible dangers to which mankind is being pushed.

A number of NATO-member countries--such as The Netherlands, Belgium, Norway and Denmark--have already expressed their opposition to the storing of the neutron bomb on their territories. There has been strong reservation by the other member states of the North Atlantic alliance, while messages are being received from everywhere speaking about mass mobilizations with the slogan "No to the neutron bomb!"

Our people who are right in the center of a region where imperialism insists on keeping armies and bases, are viewing with increased concern the fresh escalation of international tension caused by the warlike circles in the United States.

For this reason, our people, as one man, join all the other people who demand that the warmongers and merchants of death be placed under control while it is still time.

No to the neutron bomb.

The arms race must stop!

AKEL STRIVING TO REDUCE VOTING AGE TO 18

NC081926 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Speaking at a pan-Cypriot gathering of United Democratic Youth Organization [EDON] cadres today, AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou stressed that the Cypriot youth, Greeks and Turks, had the utmost interest in understanding and uniting with each other in a joint struggle against the common enemy of foreign occupation and imperialism. Papaioannou said that the forthcoming parliamentary elections had particular importance for youth, and added that AKEL would struggle to reduce to 18 the age for those who had the right to vote. Papaioannou called on EDON members to struggle for a qualitative change, as he said, in the Cypriot issue and for AKEL to be elected as the first party in the House, with substantial difference from that of the second party.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SURINAME--Mikhail Sierifis, deputy permanent representative to the United Nations, has also been accredited as ambassador to the Republic of Suriname. Chin A Sen, president of Suriname, has given the assurance of his country's friendly feelings for the president, government and people of Cyprus. He also expressed the hope that the intercommunal talks would soon lead to a peaceful and just solution of the Cyprus issue. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 7 Feb 81 NC]

UNION ASSERTS INDEPENDENCE--The Pan Agrarian Union of Cyprus [PEK] has decided to become independent and remain a self-contained entity, independent of any political movement. A PEK statement says this decision was unanimously adopted in the last meeting of the Supreme Agrarian Council and its district secretaries. The statement adds that PEK's independence does not mean that the organization will not be vitally interested in the forthcoming parliamentary elections. It also says that, in a few days, a declaration will be released on PEK's positions on all matters of interest to the country. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 7 Feb 81 NC]

GOVERNMENT PERMITS FORMER QUEEN'S ATHENS BURIAL

NC071326 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Former Queen Frederika of Greece died in Madrid last night from a heart attack. She was the guest of her daughter, Queen Sophia of Spain. The Spanish news agency reported that Queen Frederika's death occurred at 0030 and that a few hours earlier the former queen had a minor surgical operation on her eyes.

A government spokesman, asked about the death and burial of the former queen of Greece, stated: The government accepted a request from the family of former Queen Frederika to hold the funeral service and burial in the church and family tomb at Tatoi [Athens suburb]. The government granted the request. The prime minister of the government informed the president of the Republic.

The Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic in the meantime issued the following statement:

The president of the republic, on being informed, issued instructions to the Greek ambassador to Spain to convey his condolences to the family of the late former queen.

Opposition Parties Protest

NC071509 Paris AFP in English 1439 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Excerpts] 7 Feb (AFP)--A government decision to allow exiled ex-Queen Frederika of Greece to be buried at the traditional royal cemetery of Tatoi has caused an uproar among the socialist and communist opposition parties. Upon learning of the government's decision to allow the return to Greece of the body of the ex-queen, who fled the country with her son King Constantine in 1967, socialist leader Andreas Papandreou labelled the move a "grave political error" which could spark a rebirth of the "confrontations of the past."

The pro-Soviet Greek Communist Party, meanwhile, issued a harsh communique accusing the government of rallying to the extreme right and the fallen monarchy for electoral reasons, and expressing "surprise" at the decision to allow royal family members to return to Greece for the funeral.

More on Protests

NC071718 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1700 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Andreas Papandreou, leader of the majority opposition party and PASOK chairman, in a statement on the death of Queen Mother Frederika said that death, generally, causes sorrow, and this is human. The government's decision, however, to permit burial of former Queen Frederika in Greece finds us in opposition. Papandreou, who expressed fears of a revival of passions, said the country and democracy need calm.

Similar statements were made by KODISO [Party of Democratic Socialism] Chairman I. Pesmazoglu, leader of the Center Front Mavros, and the KKE and the parliamentary representative of the KKE-Interior, Kirkos.

MINISTER TO DISCUSS OIL DURING LIBYAN VISIT

NC062039 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Questions related to the supply of oil as well as to industrial, trade and technical cooperation between Greece and Libya will be discussed by acting Coordination Minister Paleokrasas during his visit to Libya from Sunday to Thursday.

In reference to the supply of Libyan oil, the Greek side will try to pay for this oil by exporting Greek products or by undertaking development projects in Libya by Greek companies.

There is also a Greek interest in constructing fully equipped plants in Libya as well as in launching and repairing Libyan ships in Greece. The question of signing an agreement on bilateral maritime cooperation will also be examined during the talks Paleokrasas will have in Libya.

Delegation Leaves for Libya

NC081309 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] A Greek delegation, headed by alternate Coordination Minister Paleokrasas, left for Tripoli, Libya, today to participate in the meeting of the Greek-Libyan ministerial Committee for Cooperation. The topics to be discussed at the meeting include, among other things, the supply of oil from Libya, construction of development projects in Libya by Greek technical companies questions of sponge fishing and the development of bilateral trade relations in general.

On his departure for Tripoli, Paleokrasas stated that Greece has developed important links with Libya and added that the ministerial committee conference will contribute to the further strengthening of close Greek-Libyan relations. Commenting in particular about oil, the minister said they would consider the possibility of paying for it through exports of Greek products or by undertaking development projects by Greek technical companies within the framework of the new Libyan 5-year plan.

Deputy Vardhinoyiannis is also participating in the Greek delegation in his capacity as chairman of the parliamentary committee on Greek relations with Arab countries.

CHAMBER COMMITTEE RATIFIES ANTITERRORISM PACT

NC061637 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 6 Feb 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The international agreement on suppressing terrorism--which, among other things, does not include air piracy, abduction, detention of hostages and the use of bombs in the category of political crimes--was debated yesterday by the Greek Chamber of Deputies Committee on Foreign Affairs and ratified by a majority vote.

PASOK did not vote for it, expressing fears it would only open avenues to undermine "individual freedom." The argument was rejected by Deputy Interior Minister Rendis, who stressed that under article 1 of the draft bill, Greece emphatically "reserves the right to deny the extradition of an alien who is under prosecution for his activities in support of liberty" in accordance with the provisions of the Greek Constitution.

Deputies of the KKE were not present during the committee's debate.

MITSOTAKIS DISCUSSES ISSUES AT PRESS CONFERENCE

NC061515 Athens NEWS in English 6 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis discussed several subjects at a press conference with foreign journalists yesterday. The European Community's peace plan for the Middle East is always in effect, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis said.

He denied the plan had been shelved because of the presidential election in the United States.

Mitsotakis refused to give any details on subjects discussed during his meeting with the PLO's political bureau chief, Faruq Qaddumi, last January. After that meeting, the PLO official had told reporters Greece would play the role of "advocate" for the Palestinian cause in the European Community.

Greek-U.S. negotiations on a new defense treaty regulating the future status of U.S. military bases in Greece may be concluded by the end of March, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis said. He described as "satisfactory" the climate in which negotiations are being conducted, but refused to provide any details on the talks' current contents.

Mitsotakis added that the upcoming visit to Athens by NATO's supreme commander for Europe, Gen Rogers, is purely a routine visit and has nothing to do with talks on the U.S. bases' future.

He also announced the following schedule of official visits to foreign countries for the first part of 1981:

--Feb 16-17, he will go to Brussels, to take part in the meeting of EEC foreign ministers.

--At the end of March, Mitsotakis will accompany Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis on his official trip to India, at the invitation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

--There are also plans for visits, in the first half of 1981, to Poland, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany, on dates that have not yet been set.

The foreign minister described the climate in Greek-Turkish relations, at present, as "generally good," and predicted it will improve even further in the near future.

He referred to preparations for celebration of the 100th anniversary from the birth of the founder of modern Turkey, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, which will take place May 19 in Ataturk's native city, Thessaloniki. Greece will probably be represented at the celebration by Minister of Culture and Sciences Andrianopoulos, and Turkey is expected to be represented by an official of similar rank.

Asked about the place and date of the next meeting between the secretaries-general of the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministries, Mitsotakis said the meeting would take place this coming spring, adding that the place and exact date would be announced later.

ISTANBUL DEPUTY SECURITY DIRECTOR, BODYGUARD SLAIN

TA062014 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Istanbul Deputy Security Director Mahmut Dikler and his bodyguard Turgut Ergulen were martyred in an armed assault this evening. Two policemen were wounded, one of them seriously, during the incident.

According to information received by Turkish Radio and Television correspondents from Istanbul Security Directorate officials, three terrorists fired at Dikler as he was going home in his official car at the Etiler-Levent crossroads around 1930. Dikler and Ergulen were seriously wounded during the assault and later died at the Sisli Etfal Hospital. Dikler's driver, Betim Yeter, a policeman Uzeyir Cakir, who were wounded during the incident, were operated upon. It was reported that policeman Yeter's situation is grave and Cakir's condition is improving.

City Under Curfew

TA071123 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Last night curfew was imposed in Istanbul and dozens of people were detained following an attack on two policemen. The manhunt began immediately after the city's deputy police [as heard] commander and his bodyguard were slain in their car from bullets fired from an ambush. This is the second time this month that policemen have been attacked in Istanbul.

REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS CAUGHT

TA061833 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Statement issued by the Press and Public Relations Department of the Erzurum, Agri, Kars and Artvin Martial Law Command]

[Summary] Security forces have captured 16 members of the clandestine Turkish Revolutionary Communist Party [TDKP] organization's Erzurum region. The suspects were caught during operations conducted following the caputure of a person who tried to smuggle into Erzurum prison the newspaper the VOICE OF THE REVOLUTION [DEVRIMIN SESI], which is the illegal organ of TDKP. Security forces also seized seven pistols of various calibers, a switchblade, documents belonging to the organization, a book entitled, "Documents of the First Congress of the TDKP", some pamphlets and banned publications. The suspects have admitted that they were involved in certain incidents in Erzurum, including bombing, pasting posters on walls and distributing pamphlets.

OFFICIAL DENIES PROVISION ON GREECE IN U.S. PACT

TA061922 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] It has been announced that the defense cooperation agreement signed between Turkey and the United States does not include any secret provision directed at Greece. It was alleged during the defense cooperation agreement talks between Greece and the United States, which are currently being held in Athens, that the Turkish-U.S. defense cooperation agreement includes certain secret provisions directed at Greece.

In a statement issued in Ankara, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Oktay Iscen announced that the Turkish-U.S. defense cooperation agreement does not carry any provision directed at Greece. Pointing out that during these talks, Greece asked for certain guarantees concerning its border with Turkey, Iscen noted that the demand for mutual guarantees by two neighboring NATO countries regarding their borders contradicts the concept of alliance and cooperation.

OZAL ECONOMICS REMARKS ON DEPARTURE FOR JAPAN

TA061249 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpts] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal left for Japan with a delegation. While speaking to our correspondent at Esenboga Airport, Ozal expressed his views on the economic situation in the country. He stressed that the economic program being implemented in Turkey for a year now could be considered a revolutionary one. He added that the administration was trying to adapt some other economic factors to this program too. He pointed out that the rise in the interest rates of deposits was in line with these efforts. He stated that the basic aim of the rise was to ensure that the interest rate on deposits prevented any losses that might be incurred as a result of inflation. Ozal explained that by raising the interest rate to a level closer to the inflation rate, the administration was encouraging savings and that savings accounts would increase by 77 percent.

Ozal pointed out that the increase in deposits was 7 percent after the interest rate was raised. He added: If savings grow, then Turkey can increase its production, investments and exports. If there are no savings then there are no investments.

Replying to a question, Ozal rejected the view that the rise in the interest rate would negatively affect production and investments.

The delegation accompanying Ozal is composed of Foreign Ministry and Finance Ministry representatives as well as Turkish industrialists and businessmen.

Reportage on Ozal's Visit

For reportage on the week-long visit by Deputy Prime Minister Turput Ozal to Japan, see the Japan section of the 9 February Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

OZAL EXPECTS FRG SUPPORT IN GAINING OECD AID

DW061330 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 6 Feb 81 pp 1,2

[Gerd Hoehler article: "Turkey Puts Pressure on Bonn"]

[Excerpts] Ankara, 5 February--The Turkish Government assumes that the Federal Government in Bonn will again this year assume the role of coordinator in the compilation of an aid program for Turkey by the OECD countries. This is what the deputy prime minister and chief economist of Turkey, Turgut Ozal, told FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in an interview.

Commenting on press reports that his visit to the United States planned for next week serves the purpose, among other things, of probing the readiness of the new U.S. Government to assume that role, Ozal said: "There is no call for that. I continue to assume that Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer will coordinate the aid to Turkey again this year, as planned."

BRIEFS

BARITE EXPORTS TO USSR--Foreign exchange worth about 1 billion Turkish liras is expected to be earned from powdered barite exported from Antalya this year. Contracts have been signed for the export of 100,000 tons of powdered barite this year. The exports will be made to the Soviet Union and Romania. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0700 GMT 8 Feb 81 TA]

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KREISKY URGES EUROPEAN-AMERICAN DIALOGUE

AU091445 Vienna ARBEITER-ZIETUNG in German 7 Feb 81 p 6

[Report on Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's lecture delivered on 6 February in Davos, Switzerland, at a symposium of the European Management Forum]

[Excerpts] At the moment, we know only very little about the future policy of the new U.S. President and the new U.S. administration. It is generally assumed that the new President's foreign policy will substantially differ from that of Carter. Primarily, a "policy of strength" is expected. In my opinion, rather far-reaching notes [wechsel] have been drawn on the future in this respect, and I have my doubts whether they can be honored within the foreseeable future.

Let us assume for a moment that the Iranian tragedy with the taking of hostages, which was the consequence of a tremendous eruption in Iran, were to repeat itself and the formula of the "policy of strength" were put to the test.

May I point out, for better understanding, that the involvement of the United States in the Vietnam war and the connected wars, quote apart from the local forces and allies, was tremendous. There were 56,000 military and civilian casualties and 300,000 wounded. That is actually one-fifth of the U.S. losses in World War II.

The estimated overall costs of the Vietnam war were $383 billion. The total of U.S. forces engaged at the height of the war in 1969 was 545,000 men. The amount of materials used in this war was gigantic. The outcome is known. It has, moreover, led to psychological consequences that were hard to digest for America's people: For the first time in its history, the United States lost a war.

The Korean war ended at least as a successful act of the "policy of containment." The Vietnam war was a defeat: militarily, psychologically and politically.

I believe that such a gigantic military effort as made in the past cannot be simply repeated. What could the policy of strength have brought in the case of Iran? As the policy of strength, considering the overkill capacity of the two superpowers, cannot be aimed at a big war, a realistic assessment of the situation will primarily lead to a multiplication of the armament efforts of the United States, and thus of its allies.

Since the allies of the United States are democracies, this policy must be justified before the parliaments and peoples of these countries, and here I envisage considerable difficulties, of which there have already been some first indications.

However, I believe that, if the latent danger of an American isolationism is to be avoided, there must be a minimum of military solidarity with the United States. And the yardstick for judging this measure of solidarity will be the contribution Europe is willing to make.

The "policy of strength," incidentally, also includes a correct assessment of the opponent. If one envisages a "policy of strength," we must soberly assess the other side's strength, and not indulge in any illusions as to what military efforts the people of the Soviet Union in spite of everything, are willing to make. You need only remember World War II.

When Hitler stood before Leningrad, Moscow and on the Crimea, he was not able to force the Soviet Union to capitulate, even though it was poorly equipped. This would not succeed today, either. A new war will plunge both superpowers into the abyss, and the world with them.

A problem which, with its alarming effects, is assessed by us as far more serious than in the United States, is the development in Poland.

Undoubtedly the USSR has so far pursued a very cautious policy vis-a-vis Poland. Should the Polish Government succeed in regaining control over developments in the country, there could be a chance for a Polish road. However, we believe that the liberalization process that has started with the founding of the free workers movement cannot be so easily channelled and controlled. It is very difficult to discuss with the masses once they have began to move.

Should the worst come true, namely a military intervention in Poland against resistance, then, and this must be clearly seen, the process of detente has come to an end, and the cold war will be revived.

I repeat: A military invasion of Poland would unavoidably lead to the revival of the cold war, with all its consequences.

It is also clear that in European capitals, in Vienna and Bern, in Berlin and Bonn, in Copenhagen, in Stockholm, Oslo and Helsinki, in Brussels and The Hague, such a development would be judged differently from the way it is assessed in Texas or other parts of the United States. This is quite understandable in view of the proximity of events and the degree in which people are affected by them.

And thus it seems to me that the task of European policy is to enter into a creative dialogue with the well-informed personages of the new American administration in order to create the, let us say, "comprehensive solidarity [in English] that is needed between democratic Europe and democratic America.

TRADE MINISTER STARIBACHER ON ENERGY SITUATION

AU061431 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 6 Feb 81 p 10

[Alexander Fieber interview with Trade Minister Josef Staribacher on Austria's energy situation--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] DIE PRESSE: Are we prepared to cope, in view of the critical worldwide situation in the energy sector?

Staribacher: We are prepared inasmuch as we have concluded contracts and under the terms of these contracts should get the necessary quantities of energy. We are not prepared inasmuch as we have to import more than two-thirds of our energy requirements, as you know.

DIE PRESSE: How long will our own energy reserves last?

Staribacher: It varies quite a bit. As far as oil is concerned, we are bound by the International Energy Agency obligation to keep a 90-day supply in stock. We are doing that. If you take into consideration that, moreover, we are trying to avoid excessive exploitation of our own oil resources, in other words, to keep production so low that we can extract the maximum quantity in the long run--then our supply situation is even a little better. The highest exploitation was when the oil fields were occupied by the Soviet oil administration. At that time, up to 3.5 million tons of oil were produced in Austria. Now we have cut back production to about half that quantity.

DIE PRESSE: Are the coal and power supplies from Poland still ensured?

Staribacher: The Poles naturally have not been able to completely fulfill their contractual delivery quotas, owing to the decline in their coal production in the past few years. This also applies to their export quotas for Austria. However, we have succeeded in getting the necessary quantities from the Polish side. We can but hope that this will continue to be so in the future as well.

DIE PRESSE: So, "necessary" means the minimum....

STARIBACHER: "Necessary" means that it was not possible to get the full quota. However, owing to the decline in business activity we were able to do without part of the quota and to make up for another part of it through supplies from other sources.

DIE PRESSE: As far as natural gas is concerned, we are strongly dependent on the Soviet Union. What alternative supply sources would be available to us?

STARIBACHER: We have had concrete negotiations with the Algerian State Company Sonatrach. Nevertheless no agreement has been concluded. The Algerians ask such high prices for their gas deliveries that the other European groups have also refused to accept Algerian gas on those terms. But I believe that it will be possible within the foreseeable future to conclude agreements on such deliveries after all.

DIE PRESSE: Being in a situation where we have to get some gas, we will probably have to accept the Algerians' conditions....

Staribacher: These conditions cannot be accepted by anyone in Europe, because such exorbitant gas price increases are completely out of the question. In addition, we are currently negotiating with the USSR on a fourth big gas delivery agreement for all of West Europe. Under this agreement we hope to obtain additional gas quanitties.

DIE PRESSE: In what magnitude?

Staribacher: The USSR now exports 2.5 billion cubic meters. Within the framework of the big West Eruopean gas system, to be supplied with about 40 billion cubic meters of Soviet natural gas, we hope to be able to get an additional annual quota of between 3 and 5 billion cubic meters from the Soviet Union.

SWEDEN'S PALME URGES RESUMPTION OF SALT TALKS

AU091142 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 9 Feb 81 p 1

[Report on Vienna press conference of former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme on 8 February marking the end of the 2-day "Palme Commission" session]

[Text] Vienna (AZ)--A world war today could lead to the complete extermination of mankind. It is necessary to protect mankind from such dreadfulness. Hence it would be disastrous for the peace endeavors in the world, if the efforts to conclude a U.S.-Soviet agreement on SALT were to cease. The SALT process must be resumed, and a climate of detente must be maintained.

This was stated by former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme on Sunday in Vienna. The leading Social Democrat spoke at a press conference marking the conclusion of the 2-day session of the Independent Commission for Disarmament and Security ("Palme Commission"). At this session, the commission worked out a report: "The SALT Process: What Is at Stake for the World," discussed the Vienna forces reduction talks, and heard a report by U.S. physician Dr Howard Hiatt on the medical consequences of a nuclear war. Hiatt reported on the movement of U.S. physicians against the illusion that civil defense could protect the population against the terrible effects of a nuclear war.

The future of the SALT negotiations is a matter concerning the entire world and not just a question of Soviet-U.S. relations. Hence it is the duty of all peoples to express their views on the vital importance of an early and serious resumption of the SALT process, the Palme Commission's report states.

The commission members are aware of the fact that the SALT agreements and the SALT process alone will not lead to solving all political differences between East and West. But they state their view that a collapse of the SALT process, although its successes so far have been moderate, would be a disaster. SALT's main purpose is to help prevent a nuclear war.

The third meeting of the Palme Commission was attended by leading politicians from East and West, as well as Asia and Latin America, including CPSU Central Committee member Georgiy Arbatov, former Polish Premier Cyrankiewicz, former UK Labor Foreign Secretary Owen and SPD Managing Director [Geschaeftsfuehrer] Bahr.

BRIEFS

INCREASED TOURIST TRADE VOLUME--In 1980 the number of overnight stays of tourists in Austrian tourist trade enterprises was 118.7 million, 5.5 percent more than in 1979. The number of overnight stays of foreign tourists went up 6.3 percent to 90.2 million, and that of Austrian tourists 2.8 percent to 28.5 million. The number of British tourists visiting Austria in 1980 went up 43 percent and that of U.S. visitors 22.1 percent. Foreign currency proceeds from tourist trade in the period January-November 1980 were 69 billion schillings, 11.2 percent more than during the corresponding 1979 period. [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 3 Feb 81 p 6 AU]

ENERGY CONSUMPTION--Declines--At a Vienna press conference on 2 February, Trade Minister Staribacher drew attention to the fact that in the first 11 months of 1980, Austria's overall energy consumption declined about 2 percent while the gross national product at the same time grew 3.5 percent. According to the foreign trade statistics, in the first 11 months of 1980 Austria spent 43.8 billion schillings on energy imports, which is 50 percent more than a year ago. [VIENNA ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 3 Feb 81 p 6 AU]

RECORD FOREIGN TRADE DEFICIT--In 1980 Austria incurred a foreign trade deficit of 89.68 billion schillings, 26.07 billion more than in 1979. Higher energy prices as well as higher imports of consumer goods, machinery and automobiles account for the higher deficit. In trade with the EC, Austria incurred a deficit of 73.57 billion schillings, 9.26 billion more than a year ago, and in trade with East European countries a deficit of 3.41 billion schillings as against a surplus of 2.92 billion in 1979, mainly as a result of a higher deficit in trade with the USSR. In trade with EFTA countries Austria obtained a surplus of 3.12 billion schillings as against 2.61 billion in 1979. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 5 Feb 81 p 7 AU]

OIL IMPORT PLANS--In 1981, Austria plans to import 9.4 million tons of oil, including 2.4 million tons from the USSR, 3.6 million tons from Saudi Arabia, 1.2 million tons from Iraq, 1 million tons from Libya, and 700,000 tons from Algeria. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 4 Feb 81 p 1 AU]

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON EEC, EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD091505 Paris LE MATIN in French 6 Feb 81 pp 8-9

[Unattributed interview with FRG Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher in Paris: "Genscher Tells LE MATIN: I Am Deeply Worried"--date not given]

[Text] [Question] Europe: What makes you think that, after 10 years in which Europe has marked time and has often moved backward, it is now possible to try and achieve a European union?

[Answer] All that has been done by the Six, then the Nine and now the Ten Community states is very creditable. We have a European market. The EC's objectives have been attained in many spheres. The European monetary system has proved its worth. The Community is now one of the major poles of world economy. On foreign policy questions, the Europeans are now increasingly speaking with one voice.

Despite all that, I am deeply worried: The Community is facing a growing number of external and internal challenges. The political will to take up these challenges urgently needs strengthening. That is why I repeat that Europe must find a higher political outlook and set aside quarrels on the Community's various special problems. Otherwise, it will soon be impossible to settle even these problems in a suitable way.

If we have the will to successfully defend our interests in the world, we must act accordingly and give Europe a political structure which will enable it to act in a period of disturbances and crises. My idea of concluding a treaty grouping the European Ten's achievements in the context of a "European union" should give inspiration to discussion which we hope to have with our partners. Others proposals will have to be considered in those discussions. What I regard as essential in a period which requires great efforts, notably in the Community, to harmonize interests on some questions is that we should recall the Community's political objectives and give them a stronger foundation.

[Question] East-West: Do you think that the interests of Germany in particular and Europe in general are different from U.S. interests?

[Answer] I am convinced that dialogue with the East should be based on the strong foundation of the interests shared by Europe and the United States in the security sphere. In addition to that, there is a natural framework of interests for East-West relations which has been developed over the past 20 years. We Westerners actively want to ensure peace. We want to avoid confrontations. We want to prevent conflicts or help solve them. We want to force the Soviet Union to curb its armaments and to abandon its expansionist aims in the Third World. The guarantee of military and strategic balance must remain the basis for East-West relations. Other elements of this policy should be readiness to have dialogue, the pursuit of verifiable arms control and the continuation of the CSCE process. For we Germans who live in Europe in a divided country at the intersection between East and West, the consolidation of human contacts in Europe and the expansion of the possibilities for information among men are particularly important.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN: POLISH CRISIS STILL SERIOUS

LD091556 Hamburg DPA in German 1516 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 9 Feb (DPA)--The Federal Government thinks that the seriousness of the situation in Poland remains unchanged. "The crisis has not been solved. The danger remains as great as ever," Government Spokesman Kurt Becker said in reply to questions from the press in Bonn today. He said that this assessment was clearly expressed at the recent talks between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Giscard d'Estaing in Paris.

Becker denied reports that the chancellor had rejected in Paris a list submitted by Giscard of possible Western responses to Soviet intervention in Poland. He said that he had no knowledge of any such list. Becker said that the Federal Government believes that any decisions on a Western response could be made only if the Soviets actually intervened.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG VIEWS SCHMIDT-GISCARD TALKS

Article Discusses Detente

DW091451 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 7-8 Feb 81 p 4

[Article signed Jr.: "Atlantic Spirit in Paris"]

[Text] In the German-French statement on Friday, the term "detente" survived only as a quotation from a document in which Helmut Schmidt and Giscard d'Estaing 1 year ago condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The federal chancellor adapted to the new terminology used by the French president who replaced detente with "stabilization" (of the East-West relations). This was the true and plain sense of the venture started more than a decade ago. The Bonn doctrine that there is no alternative to detente except cold or even hot war has been abandoned by Schmidt who has adapted to French flexibility. Below the threshold of dangerous confrontation, there are many forms of relations between states and power blocs, even if we do not have a magic word for it.

However, the harmony of words between Schmidt and Giscard d'Estaing cannot quite cover up their differences, which are based above all on their different assessments of Soviet policy and its intentions. The sensitivity of the French regarding Soviet expansion in Africa and the consequence of "Afghanistan" is more developed than that of the Germans who spare no expense to cultivate good-neighborly relations with the East. Scepticism also prevails in Paris on developments in Poland. It is on the basis of such concerns that the "Atlantic" spirit of the Paris statement has emerged, that is, the statement of their readiness to cooperate with President Reagan, to observe alliance commitments and not to slacken defense efforts.

The renunciation of the striving for military superiority can hardly be assessed as covert criticism of Reagan's ideas of strength. Soviet rearmament proceeds so rapidly that the West has a hard time keeping pace. Giscard d'Estaing has nailed Schmidt down to joining in preserving the balance, irrespective of the opinion of SPD leftwingers.

Editorial Notes Outcome

DW091523 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 9 Feb 81 p 4

[Rudolph Chimelli editorial]

[Text] The French will have to grow accustomed to a new German image. Their partner is no longer self-assured and becoming richer, as Germany was under five chancellors, but all of a sudden, it is in a dilemma. Having been a model student of the United States, the Federal Republic has turned into a NATO member which made Carter suspicious and which is now being watched by Reagan with uneasiness.

Becoming visible behind the watch on the Elbe River, which to French tastes is too morose regarding the bad enemy in the East, is a basic trend toward neutralism and antimilitarism, a basic trend which, after all, is strong enough to impede arms efforts as pursued by Paris itself. Governing in Bonn isn't a chancellor determining the guidelines of policies in a sovereign way, including those of cooperation with France, but a man who constantly has a harder time enforcing what is necessary against his party. The German mark is as good as the French franc, but no longer better. A breeze of weakness, of a Fourth Republic, is blowing over the Rhine.

During the summit meeting, France's president coined the term "hard core" which Europe has in terms of the close relations between Paris and Bonn. No doubt the relationship is closer than any other interstate contacts maintained by France or the Federal Republic. Cooperation in many fields is so devoid of problems and the confidence so great that it is possible now to talk without diplomatic caution between the Rhine and Seine River. It is also true that the EC does not have any other center of gravity than the German-French core. The only question is how hard it is, or rather, whether at the moment it does not consist of a harder French and a weaker German half.

Schmidt's consultations with Giscard d'Estaing have dispelled the rumors regarding a cooling of relations. What came to light in the process is what government spokesman jargon calls "mutual recognition of different national interests." In trade with the East and in relations with the GDR, there is more of a material and humanitarian nature at stake for the Federal Republic. The French understand that. Likewise, they see that it is difficult for the Germans, for that reason, to wind up the chapter of detente. What they merely accept, however, is that Bonn for the same reason considers the Soviet armament less dangerous, the situation in Poland less threatening and the occupation of Afghanistan a lesser burdening factor. Such a view can be understood only as the reflex of a curtailed capability of action to which the Federal Republic is subjected by its special circumstances. For the time being, nobody takes into consideration the possibility that a specifically German component might be in the game, which, in French thinking, would be romanticism or irrationalism.

When Schmidt was in Paris, he reportedly did not agree with the catalogue of reprisals in case of a Soviet invasion of Poland. In contrast to Giscard d'Estaing, he seems to see more danger in the destruction of the free trade unions by the Polish police and the army. It therefore was inserted in the joint statement that Poland must be able to solve its problems "peacefully." Otherwise, the chancellor very much agreed with the world-political ideas of the president. The "stabilization of East-West relations," which replaces detente, is linked with prerequisites that will be hard to bring into accord with the new American administration's leadership claims to strategic predominance. Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt start out from a balance which rules out "a position of weakness" as well as "striving for military superiority." France's project of a European disarmament conference to create "confidence-building measures between the Atlantic and the Ural mountains" has now become part of the joint policy. The geographic area involved in the Vienna talks was too small for the French with regard to the European security needs. Limiting strategic armament is considered not very useful by Paris if no balance of tactical arms is established.

The European core may turn out to be hard enough for Reagan's teeth, once the dialogue with Washington takes place on the basis of common positions. If the Russians are supposed to respect Europe, it should really speak with one voice, as demanded by Giscard d'Estaing. But without renouncing national interests, which the chancellor and the president do not want to do, this will be impossible. It has been France's dilemma since de Gaulle's time that Europe, which is supposed to speak with one tongue, cannot have one head or one body, at any price, remarked the publicist Alfred Grosser, unless it be that of the French president.

To avoid having the French and Germans maintain a silent friendship, it again was decided to promote language education. This good intention must not fail again just because Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein and Lower Saxony resist, thus blocking the other laender.

CDU/CSU OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TALKS IN U.S.

LD091318 Hamburg DPA in German 1126 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 9 Feb (DPA)--The deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, Manfred Woerner, has returned from a visit to the United States with the impression that the new U.S. administration expects greater defense efforts from Europe.

He told journalists in Bonn today: "We Europeans will have to adjust to the fact that we must contribute more to common defense and to the costs in the alliance." Making the kind and extent of deployment of U.S. troops in Europe dependent in the future on the readiness of Europeans to pay more is being openly discussed in the U.S. Senate. Woerner said that the Federal Government faces "uncomfortable talks" because according to its plans, the defense budget makes no provision for additional expenditures.

Woerner said that if there is no longer a dispute in the alliance about the 3 percent increase in the defense budgets, this is because the dispute about percentages has been to no avial. But this by no means means that less is needed: 3 percent is just the starting point. More will be needed and demanded. "We will have to get accustomed to the idea of (?substantial) and massive additional demands." The Americans are talking of increasing their next defense budget by 8 to 15 percent in real terms.

Woerner said that a drastic reassessment of foreign and defense policy is in progress in Washington. This development also requires rethinking on the part of the Federal Government. In the twin concept of defense and detente, the U.S. emphasis at the moment is on defense. "They are obviously determined to consolidate the American world power status, to reestablish American strength and to assert the claim to leadership within the alliance."

Woerner said that Americans deeply are disappointed at the results of the policy of detente. The Soviet power buildup over the past decade has caused great concern. He warned against depicting the American determination to reverse the trend as a policy of strength. "They are not adventurers who want to launch a new crusade against communism or who seek confrontation and want to unleash a wild arms race. Responsible thinking and quite moderate and responsible people are at work, who nevertheless take seriously the reestablishment of military balance around the globe and who want to put an end to the decline of American power."

Woerner stressed that the United States is interested in real disarmament and wants to equally reduce the strategic arms potential on both sides. They will take their time, however. He thought that the new U.S. administration will enter into talks with the Soviets relatively quickly but there will be negotiations only after the review of U.S. policy is concluded and when the Soviets are prepared for really serious negotiations.

He said the United States stands by both parts of the NATO counterarming decision. With regard to the discussion on the neutron bomb, he was told that a decision has not yet been made. During his visit, he said that he considered the debate to be unfortunate at the present time. He said that developments in Poland are being watched carefully, although it has not been said which of the broad range of possible sanctions are under consideration in the event of a Soviet invasion.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG ON REAGAN'S TV SPEECH

DW091526 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 7-8 Feb 81 p 4

[Article signed A. : "Reagan's Drastic Treatment"]

[Text] Those who are prepared at present to invest their savings in dollars--something they can do in every German bank--have an opportunity to get almost 15 percent interest. This nearly astronomic profit margin reveals a lot about the real state of the U.S. economy. President Reagan has described it bluntly: It is a chaos.

The President's television speech will have made millions of Americans more aware than ever before of how serious the situation is. Without unduly dramatizing it, Ronald Reagan gave an impressive lesson on national economy. Millions of Americans did not really know what inflation really means. Those who get a regular additional payment which seemingly offsets almost completely the depreciation of money, as is the case with a large portion of American wage earners and even pensioners, are relatively unimpressed by the adverse figure of 13 percent.

The Americans urgently needed Ronald Reagan's shock therpy to become fully aware of their situation. Roughly, 7 million unemployed means a line of people from the Atlantic coast across the whole American continent to the Pacific. A dollar bill of 1960 is worth only 36 cents today, and if inflation were to continue at the present rate for another 3 years, the value of the green note would be reduced to 25 cents.

The President has now mercilessly made a diagnosis--American patients are used to that anyway by their doctors. Reagan does not lack verve, but there are many in Congress who suspect that cuts will be made affecting above all the poor, the old and the weak. The question is whether Reagan has the political means to really implement this drastic treatment.

SPD'S VOIGT DISCUSSES NEUTRON WEAPON, ARMAMENT

DW091540 Bremen Radio Bremen Network in German 1730 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Reporter Ruebsaat interview with SPD Bundestag Deputy Karsten Voigt; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Voigt, you have stated major reservations before with regard to the neutron bomb. It seems that your approach has not changed because you mentioned again this week the danger that the nuclear threshold could be lowered through this weapon. What do you mean by that?

[Answer] I mean that if one develops such nuclear arms, the danger exists that the difference in the planned use of conventional and nuclear arms will disappear, so that the nuclear arms will lose more and more of their political character. The military planners might possibly have the impression that they could use the weapon, or plan to use it in a much earlier stage than would be the case with regard to big nuclear arms.

I also believe that in the meantime a number of conventional arms systems have been developed which are not less terrible, but which could fulfill the same defense policy purpose as the neutron weapon without moving the military planners' time schedule too much ahead with regard to applying nuclear arms. That is a defense policy argument against the neutron weapon.

Naturally, there are also very significant moral arguments. Next to these moral and defense policy arguments, there are naturally also points of view pertaining to arms control policy, namely, the points of view which the Social Democrats have stressed repeatedly: Political priority must be given to arms control.

This means that in connection with defense policy considerations, the attempt must repeatedly be made to make the introduction of additional arms systems superfluous due to the existence of arms control, or at least slow the introduction down. As far as I am informed, this attempt has so far neither been made by the West nor the Soviet Union in connection with the neutron weapon, despite the fact that Western politicians and the military suggested years ago introducing the neutron weapon into the MBFR negotiations, for example.

[Question] Summarizing your three arguments, one could say that you are against the neutron weapon.

[Answer] I must say as before that these arguments indicate for me that reservations against the neutron weapon prevail. For this reason also, I say that following the statements of the U.S. Secretary of Defense, one must not pretend that there are only moral considerations against the neutron weapon. I believe that one ought to include arms control policy points of view and defense policy arguments in the discussion, without making rash decisions.

[Question] Some people among us here point out over and over again that this is just a suggestion, a consideration, some new pondering on the neutron weapon. But there are also experts who maintain that there is more behind it, namely, some sort of psychological preparation of the allies. How do you see that?

[Answer] I believe that one can gather from the statements by Secretary of Defense Weinberger that he wants the alliance as a whole to think about the neutron weapon. I am not at all against thinking about matters. On the contrary, it is welcomed when politicians do some thinking. But his statements on the neutron weapon indicate that he considers the introduction of this weapon to be necessary. I believe that such decisions can be made only after a very careful discussion in the alliance. They should not be made on the basis of bilaterial German-American relations.

[Question] And you see possibilities here for the allies to introduce their interests and fears vis-a-vis the United States?

[Answer] We are an alliance of partners with equal rights, but we are not an alliance of equally powerful partners. But due to our equal rights, we probably will exploit the possibility of pressing for a most careful consultation.

But most of all, I am against some of our politicians, particularly on the conservative side, creating the impression that every additional and new weapon creates additional security. That is plain illusion. It is muchmore correct to say that there are arms systems which could have a destabilizing effect and which could endanger peace. For this reason, one cannot always naively shout hooray whenever new arms systems are developed, demanding their immediate introduction in the West. One should instead most carefully consider the defense policy and the peace policy consequences, without losing sight of arms control; one should instead give it political priority.

[Question] Regarding the neutron weapon particularly, the military arguments being used are that this weapon is necessary because a Soviet military preponderance cannot otherwise be offset.

[Answer] First of all, there is a tendency in our country to dramatize the balance of strength between East and West. It has changed to the advantage of the Soviet Union. But a situation exists as before which makes every attack against NATO completely unattractive for the Soviet Union. And then, there isn't just the neutron weapon to reestablish a balance. As I said before, there is a large number of new arms systems which are no less terrible, but which are not nuclear arms. They could contribute to offsetting the Soviet Union's superiority which, I believe, exists in central Europe.

I assume that the U.S. administration, the new one, will adhere to a concept of balance between East and West. Were it to desire something else, it would be destabilizing because a concept of balance--the federal chancellor said so also--is necessary to preserve peace. This does not change the fact that it is very difficult to define balance in an individual case. One of the great difficulties in East-West relations is that the Soviet Union and the Americans believe they are in a defensive position, based on different analyses, and are taking measures which from their points of view may be defensively motivated, but which must have an offensive effect on the other party. This dangerous misunderstanding in the mutual assessment of both superpowers is a dangerous element in the development of the international situation.

[Question] Mr Voigt, you said early this week in a NORDDEUTSCHER RUNDFUNK interview that the room for maneuver concerning Social Democratic political aims has become more narrow within the framework of the North Atlantic alliance. What arms policy maneuverability remains for Bonn?

[Answer] Particularly in an aggravated international crisis situation, and we are in such a situation now, the leeway for a dialogue between the blocs becomes narrower for individual members of the alliance. I believe that Social Drmocratic policy must be characterized by exploiting the leeway as much as possible so as to introduce arms control and disarmament elements in the security partnership between East and West in the alliance's way of thinking and its decisions.

Social Democratic successes cannot be measured by whether we can achieve a purely Social Democratic foreign policy formulated by the alliance. That would not be realistic. It must be measured by the fact that we must say very clearly what we want as Social Democrats and then stick with it. We must make it clear that we want to implement this policy. We must not create the illusion that we will be able to fully prevail with out concepts.

[Question] But the difference between Social Democratic objectives and the options of realpolitik may well entail the consequence that some Social Democratic objectives will not prevail. This in turn would probably result in new conflicts in your own party and your own Bundestag faction.

[Answer] To begin with, I would like to say what the basis of these differences is. After all, we do not disregard the need for military defense; rather what we are saying is this: Military defense and deterrence are the prerequisite for the development of a security partnership between East and West in which the military aspect will increasingly lose significance whereas the components of partnership will gain in significance. We do not have a narrow concept of security because we view security in the context of military security as well as social and internal security. We do not view the problem of the Third World only in the light of military balance, but also under the aspect of the social development of that region. Suppose we retain these objectives: Then we would lose even more credibility if we were to pretend that whatever is being said in the United States today is fully congruent with our objectives, as it were. After all, this would elicit considerable displeasure among our own following. We will retain, or even gain, all the more credibility the more frankly we state what we stand for, what we are trying to bring about and what a compromise is as well as what the content of Social Democratic policy is.

[Question] Still, what you are saying will not eliminate the mistrust of broad circles of the people as well, of the very segment of the people which often is labeled pacifists.

[Answer] It is a fact that the growing concern of large segments of the people about the chances for preserving peace and the growing concern and anxiety about the arms burdens cause constantly greater segments of the people at large, and also of Christians and trade union members in particular, to think about the policies pursued to date and to call policies pursued to date, sepcifically the security policy, into question. It is necessary to face up to this discussion. This discussion must not be defamed and the politicians criticizing the results of such discussions in these circles must ask themselves whether everything that has been happening in security policy is really so rational. I can very well imagine that as a result of discussion, new accents may emerge for our own practical policy from positions which at the moment stand side by side in de facto incompatibility. What I see in this discussion is not only something that burdens but also something from which we Social Democrats could profit.

[Question] The consideration of potential conflicts in your party and in your Bundestag faction in the future cannot, of course, divert attention from the fact that quite a few conflicts already exist, for example, the present discussion on the NATO counterarming decision. Those currently arguing against the counterarming decision refer to party congress decisions and with, as they themselves point out, linkage with the SALT treaty playing a special role. But in this respect, the U.S. definition of its stance is unequivocal.

[Answer] I think we should not harbor any illusions. The party congress proceeded from the political priority of arms control and actually presupposed that SALT II would be ratified. In taking a look at today's situation, I find that what the party congress visualized as an objective, an ideal goal, namely, making the deployment of new Western weapons systems superfluous with the help of arms control in that the Soviets, too, would considerably reduce their arms, in all probability can no longer be attained through arms control negotiations by the end of 1983 or early 1984.

It is necessary to view this quite soberly. And the second part of it, the ratification of SALT II, will not exist by then either, or at least not in the form in which it was seen at the time. To this extent, it is absolutely legitimate for large segments of the party and of the Social Democratic following to begin a new discussion.

What conclusions will be drawn is a different question from this discussion, from this new situation. It must state quite soberly that we need a social-liberal coalition, a social-liberal government, if we wish to have any influence at all on the dialogue on arms control policy between East and West. After all, the Federal Government is one of the few voices of reason within West Europe, at least to the extend that it is led by Social Democrats.

If I want to preserve this coalition, then I must, in accordance with the positions of the coalition partner, conclude that anyone in parliament calling the counterarming decision into question and anyone doing so in the government jeopardize the coalition. In my contemplations, I must keep this in mind, and this is what I am doing, too. But it is necessary to respect those who, owing to the situation that has now emerged, strongly underscore their adherence to the political priority of arms control, who pursuant to the discussion in the United States, which clearly tends one-sidedly toward defense, now wish to establish a sort of counterweight through their discussion, a counterweight tending toward disarmament.

[Question] What you mean to say basically is that Karl-Heinz Hansen is not so wrong with his warnings after all, as far as the matter at issue is concerned?

[Answer] I believe that the remarks made by Karl-Heinz Hansen reflect a profound frustration. What he is saying, however, does not lead to a solution but merely helps aggravate the problems.

[Question] Another field of tension within the SPD is the question of arms exports. In this respect, the Federal Government has announced a review of the definition of areas of tension and a new phrasing of existing principles. But even now, some people question that arms exports can be reconciled at all with the legal provisions valid in our country, for example, with article 26 of the basic law.

[Answer] The experts have recognized and approved arms exports before, and to this day, I know of no court verdict that might have prohibited them. This is why I wish to refrain from forming a legal judgment. But I do believe that the assumption of many people that an increase in arms exports would serve our own interests is incorrect. I believe that it is incorrect with regard to foreign, economic and security policies.

[Question] There is a phrase which is being increasingly applied in the discussion on arms exports, namely, arms exports in keeping with FRG interests. You hinted at that. Is this not dangerous since the practical application of this principle could well cause moral criteria to disappear quite quickly?

[Answer] I proceed from the premise that it is in keeping with our national interests to export as few arms as possible. Yet, I would like to have the general term of national interests specified to mean as well that the requirement of our exporting as few arms as possible will be finalized in writing. I assume, for instance, that jobs in the arms industry are anything but safe jobs. I assume on the basis of the findings hitherto made that the truth is not that the one exporting arms thus creates dependencies, but that, conversely, the one who buys arms can bring pressure to bear on the one who sells them. In many ways, we can see this in the example of France and its difficulties. It goes to show that you not only gain new trade partners but also lose trade partners as a result, because others are irked when you deliver arms to a particular party.

NEWSPAPERS EXAMINE SPD'S INTERNAL TROUBLES

DW091226 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 9 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Oldenburg's NORDWEST ZEITUNG writes: When [SPD] Federal Chairman Willy Brandt refuses to accept the talk of a crisis in the orientation and leadership that has become obvious in the SPD, then his assessment of the state of the SPD merely rounds out the picture of the policy of mollification which he has been pursuing. Brandt's version that the present SPD debates merely involve some deputies is belittling and false. Even if we do not assume that the Social Democrats making it hard for the chancellor to govern and tampering with the coalition are many in number, the bitter fact remains that the Schmidt-Genscher government no longer has in its own ranks the required majority on central questions concerning our security and our national interest.

The editorial of the MUENSTER WESTFALISCHE NACHRICHTEN reads in part: The points of attack are quite obvious. Arms exports, nuclear energy and NATO's counterarmament are the fields in which large segments of the party refuse to follow their chancellor. This includes Klaus Matthiesen, who threw down the gauntlet to Schmidt by giving up the nomination as top candidate in Schleswig-Holstein to the Jusos [Young Socialists]. The fact that chief thinker Erhard Eppler at week's end desperately called for topics where a common denominator could be found indicates that he must seriously admit that they are nonexistent at the moment. Everything the government now has to tackle, which it put off much too long anyway, contains the danger of a split.

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN advocates the following view: Eppler deserves attention because he is trying to lead the self-mutilating tug of war in his party back to an objective discussion. Objectivity includes open, serious debate just as it presupposes a readiness to accept decisions properly adopted even if they are not in keeping with one's own conviction, no matter how well-founded that conviction may be. Anyone who refuses to accept this will split the SPD and throw it back into the opposition. At best this would have the advantage that they can voice any opinion they wish since there would no longer be any need for them to make decisions and bear the responsibility for them.

The MAINZ ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG stresses this point: The loud complaint voiced yesterday by SPD Presidium member Eppler that the party no longer has any major topics that might unify it and set it if from the CDU shows that in all probability Brandt will fail in his effort to introduce calm into the party. Eppler, in any event, contributes little to the party's self-awareness when he says that no new pillars of support for the government are in sight. On the contrary, by his demand for a review of the NATO counterarming decision, Eppler touches the most sensitive spot of the Free Democratic partner in the government and thus throws new explosive matter into the coalition alliance.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE maintains: The clamp of party discipline has been undone, as if there were no longer any Social Democratic government responsibility that needed propping up. Ideological definitions of positions no longer show concern for Schmidt, who is suspected of being an advocate of power, or for the coalition. Anybody who, like Hansen, rejects the entire government policy with invectives is merely reprimanded since too many people--up to the Presidium--already agree with him. The thorn in the side of the Bonn Bundestag faction will fester and tempt the parliamentary left into solidarity, says the editorial of FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE.

In conclusion, a quotation from the daily DIE WELT: In the coming weeks, the SPD will have to prove that its leadership team can once again muster the strength to establish actual cohesion beyond mere appeals for solidarity. The chances for success in this respect are none too favorable.

This is also the fault of the three top leaders. Willy Brandt is viewing developments with a calm which hardly heralds the readiness to fight. Herbert Wehner is fighting gruffly, but lacks the calm which would make readiness to talk and force of conviction instruments in the struggle. Helmut Schmidt is neither calm nor militant but behaves according to his personal rule that his policy in itself is so convincing that anyone who doubts it would have to look for another chancellor.

What constitutes an extra burden on internal pacification is the fact that even within this trio disharmonies occur which are caused by personal relationships. This was the view of the daily DIE WELT.

YUGOSLAVIA'S DJURANOVIC ARRIVES FOR 4-DAY VISIT

LD10155405 Hamburg DPA in German 1349 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 Feb (DPA)--The Yugoslav president of the Federal Executive Council, Djuranovic, arrived in Bonn this afternoon on a 4-day official visit to the Federal Republic. Djuranovic, who is repaying Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's visit to Belgrade in 1977, intends to have an initial exchange of views with the chancellor immediately upon arrival.

On the eve of the top-level German-Yugoslav talks, both governments described relations between the two countries as good and pointed to the agreement on assessing important political questions. Djuranovic also will meet Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, representatives of all parliamentary groups and top German industrialists. He also will visit Duesseldorf and Stuttgart.

CABINET ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON 1980 TRADE BALANCE

LD091601 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Feb 81 p 9

[Text] The Council of Ministers met on Tuesday, 4 February 1981, at the Elysse Palace under the chairmanship of Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The following communique was released at the end of the proceedings:

The foreign trade minister delivered a report on [apparent line dropped] of France. Imports in 1982 increased to FR551 billion and exports to FR490 billion. The energy bill, which was only FR84 billion in 1979, rose to FR132 billion in 1980. The FR60.4 billion deficit of 1980 therefore corresponds to a further increase in the energy bill, which in fact increased by FR48 billion from 1979 to 1980. Apart from energy, the remainder of our trade remained stable in 1980, thanks particularly to the dynamism of our agricultural exports and despite a strong current of imports supported by domestic demand.

Trading in the services field showed a further increased surplus, which enabled us to keep the overall deficit in our current transactions for 1980 below FR30 billion.

In the months ahead, the containment of the excessive increase in our exports of goods and services--particularly as a result of major plant and engineering contracts secured over the past 2 years--and the priorities decided on to facilitate exports by small and medium enterprises should make it possible to progressively absorb the consequences of the increased cost of our energy imports.

LE FIGARO VIEWS RESULTS OF GISCARD-SCHMIDT SUMMIT

LD091559 Paris LE FIGARO in French 7-8 Feb 81 p 1

[Serge Maffert commentary: "Rules of the Game"]

[Text] Messrs Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt have turned the 37th French-German summit into an event. They were both keen to elucidate several important points, in a disturbed international situation in which tensions are likely to increase rather than decrease, at the start of a new "reign" in Washington and at a time when the EEC is facing problems concerning its growth and an organizational crisis.

The French president and the German chancellor emerged from their talks more convinced than ever of the need for close cooperation between their countries. They were pleased to note "the perfect and unfailing understanding" that exists between them and between French and FRG policy.

The Paris meetings on Thursday and Friday therefore will have served first to confirm the existence and value of the "French-German nucleus" in the political, economic, EEC and cultural fields.

The natural extension of this French-German nucleus is the Europe of the Ten and its role as an economic entity and as a coordinated political unit, with a view to it playing its own role in world affairs. Within this dual outlook, in the intentions of Messrs Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt, France and Germany should play a role in providing a stimulus and proposals, as happened, already, particularly in connection with the Middle East.

Last, but above all, the French-German meeting resulted in a very important "joint declaration" which, if it gains adherence from other partners, might form one of the foundations of future European action. This declaration in any case forms a basic element for coordinating French and German foreign policies and at the same time establishes a kind of code of conduct, or rather specifies the rules of consultation between the United States and Europe and of the dialogue with the Soviet Union.

To this end, Messrs Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt, working in consultation, formulated their own principles for their respective countries, summed up in the following three proposals: the need for balanced security (with its corollary, a global balance of forces); the need for moderation in political conduct (with, in particular, a number of warnings to the USSR regarding Poland and Afghanistan) and the need for equal responsibility with regard to the world's major problems (including, in particular, respect for the Third World's aspiration to a "real nonalignment").

The most interesting part about all this is the fact that, by adopting these stances, France and Germany are acting as an autonomous unit instead of making decisions in relation to the Americans or Soviets. On the contrary, by presenting their "body of doctrine" right away the two countries are ensuring that Washington and Moscow will have to take the existence and desires of Europe into account.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER

NC091852 Paris AFP in English 1816 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 9 Feb (AFP)--Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen discussed international problems here today at meetings with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

Mr Turkmen, in France on a two-day official visit, said afterward he wanted to "strengthen Franco-Turkish relations in the tradition of friendship" and from this viewpoint the talks had been "encouraging."

Subjects discussed included East-West relations, the recent Islamic conference in Saudi Arabia, and the situation in the eastern Mediterranean.

Four student organisations, including one representing Turks studying here, meanwhile issued a statement attacking "the military dictatorship" in Turkey and called for the immediate liberation of "thousands of impriosned democrats."

Another organisation, the Association of Friends of the Republic of Cyprus, described Mr Turkmen's visit as a "scandal" and denounced "the torture erected into a system" by the Turkish Army in Cyprus.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE 2 FEB

PY091402 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Feb 81 p 13

[Text of press conference granted by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo on 2 February in Lisbon]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is your opinion of the position recently adopted by the Brazilian church regarding the regime?

[Answer] I would not say that the Brazilian church has adopted a position regarding the regime. I would say that some individuals within the church have expressed their opinions about certain matters, which at times appear to conflict with the government's viewpoint. I have spoken a lot with some of the church's highest-ranking officials and I have observed that there is agreement regarding viewpoints. The fact is that some individuals do not view certain matters the same way as the government does. I recognize the church's rights, in accordance with our constitution, to help and cooperate with the government, especially in the educational and health sectors; but on the other hand, I view it very dangerous for the church to leave this path and at times, without seeming to do so, enter the field of politics. In this sense I have an easy conscience because I have already seen the letter that his holiness has written and I have learned through the press of the letter in which his holiness emphasizes my viewpoint. Another point that sometimes conflicts with some individuals within the church is the fact that I have a law which I must obey and therefore I cannot step out of bounds, but the church has its own laws which at times do not coincide with what is written in our constitution. But that displeasure of the church against the regime just does not exist. What does exist are some viewpoints of some individuals which do not coincide with ours. And God help me if there happened to be overall agreement.

[Question] We all observed a communist party demonstration in the [Portuguese] Assembly. That night Deputy Alvaro Valle said that the cause was due to the fact that the Brazilian Government has slighted the PCP, which in turn was meant as a message for the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB], and that this would be another political burden for the Social Democratic Party [PDS], which in turn could cause a diplomatic problem, because if Chairman Brezhnev visited Brazil tomorrow he could slight the PDS. What is your opinion regarding the demonstration and was it the Brazilian Government that slighted the PCP?

[Answer] Minister Saraiva Guerreiro has clarified that they were invited. I personally must tell you gentlemen that I learned of the problem through the Portuguese press. I had no knowledge of the matter. Saraiva Guerreiro has informed me that they were invited and that there was no reason not to invite them because they are members of the Portuguese Assembly. I have had the occasion to say in Brazil that I am willing to hold a dialogue with every sector, including the PCB, if the dialogue will benefit the country's political progress and normalization. I have no reason not to meet with them. I believe that there has been a misunderstanding in this matter. I would like to tell you gentlemen that I am not an anticommunist; I am against the communists because I do not accept the communist ideology. But this does not mean that I do not accept them as human beings, as citizens and that at times I have not even defended some ideas that the communists have also defended.

[Question] You have just asserted that you defend some ideas also defended by the communists. Could you explain? In which sector? How was this agreement of ideas arrived at?

[Answer] An improvement in the lives of the most deprived sectors of the population. I believe that every regime and religion throughout the world defends this. Better salaries for the workers: who does not desire better salaries for the workers? Better work, health and security in their working places; this, just to cite the most common points and which can be read in all the newspapers everyday.

[Question] First: You guaranteed that the Portuguese were not to blame for the bomb that exploded early this morning. What makes you say that it was not the Portuguese, or why are you so sure and whom do you suspect it could have been? Another point: What provoked the misunderstanding regarding the slight of the PCP? It is not enough to say that there was a misunderstanding, could you clarify this point some more?

[Answer] I believe I did not express myself properly when I said that "I guarantee that it was not a Portuguese." What I said was that it must have been someone who was unhappy with my presence here. I admit that the Portuguese in general are pleased with my presence here, and in view of this I said that it could not have been a Portuguese, but then it might have been a black sheep. What I do regret, though, is that if I am not wanted the bomb should have been thrown at me and not against the Bank of Brazil office. In the end, the Bank of Brazil has nothing to do with it. It is an imbecilic way of protesting. Regarding your other question: I have already spoken with Minister Sariva Guerreiro and he is going to investigate the truth of the matter.

[Question] Your internal policy in Brazil is based on the so-called political opening, which can lead to democracy. Meanwhile, regarding foreign policy, you have made several trips, including trips to Chile and Argentina where military and totalitarian regimes exist. Is this not incongruous or, on the other hand, does this demostrate the difference between the internal and foreign policies of your government?

[Answer] An incoherence?

[Question] Yes...

[Answer] No, absolutely not. I separate the two things. The internal policy of each country, whether it be Argentina, Chile, Paraguay or Brazil, is one thing; our relations with those countries is another thing. My visit to those countries had the goal of reaffirming and strengthening our friendly links to each of them. Now, if it is true that the democratic political opening in Brazil can serve some purpose in those countries, then it is up to those countries themselves. In my talks with the leaders of each country I have never talked about the consequences that the political opening in Brazil is having on the people. I only discussed mutual interests, ours as related to theirs, and of all the countries in America as related to international policies.

[Question] After your speech in the Assembly, Socialist leader and Deputy Mario Soares lauded your speech and the effort to implement democracy in Brazil. I ask: Why did you not receive, either in France or here in Portugal, any opposition leader, because within 2 months the Socialist leader may gain power in France is he wins the elections, and Mario Soares may return to power here in Portugal?

[Answer] I am very happy, I am very happy and honored with that information. I have not read it, but I have learned of Soares' statement. I am very honored by it. Now, during my trips aboard it is a custom on mine to avoid taking the initiative regarding contacts with members of the opposition because I believe that would be highly unfriendly toward the government of the country.

In certain cases, such as in Paraguay, it was the Paraguayan president himself who called me into a corner and introduced me to some opposition deputies and we had, myself and President Stroessner, a cordial conversation with those deputies. If I did not have the opportunity to talk with members of the opposition it was, in the first place, because no initiative was taken by any member of the French Government and, in the second place, because I would never take the initiative. This does not mean to say that I did not want to talk to them.

BILATERAL TRADE WITH CUBA ON COMMITTEE AGENDA

Cuba's Amadeo Blanco Arrives

FL071946 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Cuba's Vice Foreign Trade Minister Amadeo Blanco arrived in Lisbon today to participate in the talks of the Portuguese-Cuban joint committee due to begin on Monday. The Cuban vice minister told local reporters that the main objective of the talks is to increase trade.

For his part, Portuguese Secretary of State for Trade (Walter Marques) stressed that the 1981 protocol will be the foundation of future trade between the two countries.

Trade Talks Open

FL091623 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1605 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] The working sessions of the Portuguese-Cuban joint committee began in Lisbon today to determine bilateral trade for 1981. The Cuban delegation, which arrived in Lisbon on Saturday, is led by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Amadeo Blanco Valdes-Fauly. The Portuguese delegation to the committee is led by Secretary of State for Foreign Trade (Walter Marques) who is accompanied by officials of the Commerce and Tourism Ministry and of the export fund.

The opening of negotiations took place this morning at the Foreign Affairs Ministry. They will continue at the Commerce and Tourism Ministry until Wednesday when a protocol regulating bilateral trade will be signed.

SWEDEN

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH ULLSTEN

LD091514 Hamburg DPA in German 1413 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Stockholm, 9 Feb (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten agree that the dialogue between the great powers and efforts for detente must be continued. A talk between Genscher and Ullsten in Stockholm today focused on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Middle East crisis area, the situation in Poland, the process of detente and the North-South dialogue.

Diplomatic circles said that Genscher expressed concern about Soviet arming with medium-range missiles. The threatened European countries have no weapons of equal value. Genscher said that despite the NATO counterarming decision of November 1979, U.S. medium-range missiles would be deployed in Europe in 1983 only if no results in disarmament are achieved. European disarmament conference only makes sense if it is laid down from the outset that the area to which the confidence-building measures apply extends from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The two ministers agreed that world economic developments in the 1980s would be an important topic. Genscher praised Sweden's exemplary role in the North-South dialogue. He said it was to be hoped that the Mexico summit would manage to produce political guidelines for solving the problems of the industrial countries and the Third World. The two ministers dispensed with discussion of bilateral questions because, as they said, there were no problems in German-Swedish relations.

Genscher ends his visit tomorrow with talks with Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin and the Liberal parliamentary group, and will then return to Bonn.

Praises Neutrality Policy

LD092346 Hamburg DPA in German 2217 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Stockholm, 9 Feb (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher praised Sweden's consistent policy of neutrality this evening in Stockholm. Speaking at a dinner given for his German guest by Ola Ullsten, Swedish Foreign Minister, Genscher said that Sweden, in this way, was making an important contribution to stability in northern Europe and to the stability of the entire continent.

Genscher stressed that the United States was indispensable as a partner of the Western defence alliance for securing a balance in Europe. In view of the uneasy world situation which has become more susceptible to crisis, an unprejudiced readiness for talks, arms control and intensive efforts to reduce tensions were especially urgent on all sides. If there were a reversal to cold war, no one would suffer more than the German people which were forced to live in two states.

Ullsten said that the Swedish side appreciated the Federal Republic's involvement in the policy of detente, for which there is no alternative. Ullsten said, with regard to the situation in Poland, that Sweden was proceeding from the premise that the Poles' right to determine their future themselves was being respected by all.

ULLSTEN EXPRESSES ALARM AT NEUTRON DECISION

LD051859 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] In a comment on the recent American statement on the neutron bomb, Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten says that Sweden found it extremely alarming that the new administration in Washington was considering development and production of the neutron bomb.

NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS, DISCUSSES CYPRIOT EVENTS

NC091930 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] This afternoon, the National Council met under President Kiprianou. At the beginning of the meeting, there was an exchange of views on the best possible way for the National Council of function. There followed a detailed briefing of the National Council on the latest developments in the Cypriot problem.

The meeting, which lasted about 2 and 1/2 hours, was attended by House President and Chairman of the New Democratic Front Mikhailidhis; Democratic Party parliamentary spokesman Ladhas; AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou; EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis; Spanos, on behalf of the Center Union; Pan-Cypriot revitalization Front Chairman Sofianos; Interior Minister Veniamin, who is acting foreign minister; Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriots' representative at the intercommunal talks; Triandafillidhis and Mrs Soulioti, advisers at the intercommunal talks.

The briefing will be concluded next Monday after President Kiprianou returns from his visit to the FRG when views on various aspects of the Cypriot problem will be put forward.

ALITHIA: TURKS' DEMANDS THREATEN CYPRIOT TALKS

NC091113 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 9 Feb 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] According to exclusive reports from authoritative sources, the Cyprus issue is in a dangerous deadlock and basically the inter-Cypriot talks are dead.

Specifically, the Greek Cypriot side's inability, the lack of necessary political decisions on their part, their isolation from the Western factor following the rejection of the Western framework and the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement on practical measures, have allowed Turkish intransigence to lead to the current stagnation, which is considered more dangerous than even before.

The serious responsibility of the people, who are currently handling the Cyprus problem and of those who put them in power, emerges from a simple comparison of the U.S. plan with the present demands of the Turks. This comparison was made during confidential meetings by those in power and, according to our reports, is causing political panic. It is for this reason that at every possible occasion recently, desperate cries are being heard for the revival of the National Council and for unanimous agreement on a "minimum program." This move is in an effort to wrest the responsibility from those guilty people and their helpers, who have led the Cyprus problem to its current position of not precluding double enosis as the only way out--a solution which would be presented as an unacceptable dire necessity.

We reveal therefore the Turks' current demands, and compare these with some provisions of the U.S. plan (framework for a solution suggested by the United States, Britain and Canada.)

On the constitutional aspect, the Turks are currently not asking for one president and a vice president as envisaged in the U.S. plan, but for four presidents, two Greeks and two Turks, with official documents to be signed by one of the four, as chairman, serving in this capacity on rotation. The Turks are also asking for equal participation in the central government.

As to the Famagusta issue, the Turks will not negotiate the issue of the refugees' return to Famagusta in conjunction with the issue of the Nicosia airport because, as they say, the Greeks demand the reopening of the airport, not the Turkish side. They say that before the issue of the refugees' return to a part of Famagusta can be discussed, the so-called economic embargo on the north must be lifted and the Greek side must inform foreign travel agencies that it does not object to tourists vacationing in the occupied hotels. At the same time, northern ports must be opened for legitimate commerce and the Greek side must condone the export of products from the occupied territories (mainly agricultural products originating from land owned by refugees!)

As for the Nicosia airport, the Turkish side says that it does not object to its being reopened, provided that there are two entrances and exits, one from and to the Greek side and another from and to the Turkish side with separate passport control and customs clearance.

Generally, when exploring the paragraph on practical measures of the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement--which weakened and did not improve the Makarios-Denktas agreement--the Turks adamantly, and from a position of strength, ask that their "state" be given the right to conclude separate commercial agreements and have its own ports and customs system. This would mean an independent northern state, subject to international law, which proves that they seek a confederal, not federal, solution.

We recall that:

1. The U.S. plan provides for the resettlement of Famagusta prior to the start of the talks. The refugees' return to the town would not constitute a negotiating issue on..."practical measures."

2. The U.S. plan provides for a federal solution without setting up authorities, such as the Turks are currently asking, and without separate ports and an independent "northern state" under international law.

Paragraph 4 of the Western framework stresses that customs, travel and emigration services would be under the control of the central government together with other servies.

In addition, paragraph 4 of the U.S. framework mentioned the following on the immediate return to Famagusta: "For the purpose of promoting an atmosphere of good will and in order to solve pressing humanitarian problems, the Varosha area will become the object of resettlement under protection, and in accordance with United Nations arrangements to be concluded. Such resettlement will be initialed in a concise agreement simultaneously with the resumption of complete intercommunal negotiations."

Generally, the Western framework envisaged a federal solution in a way that would avert partition. The stagnation into which the Cyprus problem has now been led creates uneasiness in many circles who fear that the only remaining development may be "double enosis" about which former interlocutor Tasos Papadhopoulos spoke once.

According to the same reports, the opposition, and especially Kliridhis, does not wish to share the responsibility for the bad maneuvering that has led--and still leads--to the creation of new faits accomplis or dire necessities, not only by the conquerors' intransigence but by the inability and incompetence of the rulers and their former and current partners.

The paper recalled that the Democratic Rally had asked, in good time, for the acceptance of the Western framework which would result in the return [of the refugees] to Famagusta before the resumption of negotiations, thus precluding that the Turkish side would negotiate from a position of strength, given the fact that the West would have the opportunity for pressures and constructive intervention.

AVEROF CLAIMS REAL COMMAND CONTROL OF U.S. BASE

NC091136 Athens NEWS in English 6 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] The Greek commanding officer of the U.S. Air Force base at Ellinikon is exercising real command, and is not merely a figurehead, Defense Minister Evangelos Averof yesterday contended, responding to a question submitted to Parliament by Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) MPs.

Mr Averof first gave his own version of what took place at Ellinikon during the landing there, for refuelling, of the planes carrying the freed U.S. hostages from Iran to Algeria two weeks ago. Events of that day had led opposition parties and the press to charge there is actually no Greek C.O. at the base and that the government and base authorities had cooperated in staging a charade for the press' benefit, by presenting as C.O. a Greek Air Force officer delegated to play the part just for the occasion.

Due to the base's importance and peculiar nature, Averof said, the government had placed as C.O. an experienced, senior flying officer with the rank of colonel. The defense minister also claimed that the New Democracy governments were the first to raise the issue of revising the status of operation for U.S. military bases in Greece, and that they had proceeded to unilateral measures to safeguard "national dignity."

He expressed hope that ongoing negotiations for signing a new Greek-U.S. treaty regulating the future status of the bases will result in a similar status for all U.S. bases in Greece, and said they might even improve on the current status.

Papandreou Voices Skepticism

NC091200 Athens NEWS in English 7 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) President Andreas Papandreou yesterday charged Defense Minister Evangelos Averof with misleading the people on the present status of U.S. military bases in Greece.

The charge came in a response to Mr Averof's statements yesterday, where, answering a written question submitted to Parliament by PASOK MPs, the defense minister claimed that the U.S. Air Force base at Ellinikon Airport, and other U.S. military installations in Greece, are under effective Greek control, exercised by a Greek commanding officer.

The base's command and control belongs entirely to the American commanding officer, Papandreou said. The Greek C.O.'s authority concerns only secondary matters, like flying the Greek flag and putting signs in Greek.

What counts, the main opposition leader said, is command and control, and exclusive jurisdiction in this respect belongs to the United States. The defense minister is therefore misleading the public when he claims there is effective Greek control over the bases.

In a response released to the press late last night, Defense Minister Averof stood by his earlier statements on the status of the bases, and disputed Mr Papandreou's claims.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON U.S. BASES NEGOTIATIONS

RIZOSPASTIS Column

NC091402 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 8 Feb 81 p 3

[From the "Political Issues" column: "Bases--What Are They Negotiating With the U.S.?"]

[Text] The U.S.-Greek negotiations on a new agreement on the bases are continuing under conditions of absolute secrecy. It is definite that they will be concluded before long since both sides are eager "to close" the issue. Naturally they have their reasons for this.

The Government is in a hurry because the NC [New Democracy] government knows that the fresh chaining of our country will not be without negative effects on the rightwing's election prospects. Thus, it seeks to have "distance of time" from the day the agreement is signed to election day so that the issue would be forgotten, the people's reaction defused. The government is fully aware of the antinational character of the new agreement and it is eager to conclude its heinous work which started with the reconfinement within NATO and the long-term linkage of our country's future and fate. The illusions of the rightwing--if one can still talk about illusions--do not seem to have been forgotten by the competent officials.

The Americans are also in a hurry. They need the bases with their nuclear material and their spy network in order to threaten the country's neighbors, detente and peace in the Balkans and our very national existence. They need--more than ever--the bases in Greece for the fresh adventurism that they plan for our region and our country as well.

There are no substantive disagreements between the negotiators. There is "full identity of positions" on all the basic, substantive questions. Thus, during their talks they do not discuss "resolved questions." They have no reason to discuss whether or not the bases will stay on Greek territory, whether or not their nuclear arms, their spy network, the "facilities" which they have in Greek seas and harbors will remain. These are "obvious" things and are not discussed. And, naturally, there cannot be any serious talk about the famous "Greek command" or "joint command" at the bases, or control over these bases. The government knows quite well that all this is mere deceit--no matter if the government is publicly maintaining the opposite.

Well, what is the subject of the negotiations? What are the two delegations discussing behind closed doors at the U.S. Embassy or the Foreign Ministry? The competent government officials give the answer in many half words and with evasive statements:

They are talking about the country's honor and dignity and they measure both with U.S. dollars. They are bargaining over national security and independence, normal democratic conditions and peace, in exchange for generous grants from U.S. stratocracy.

They are bargaining over the future of the country and the nation in exchange for the American Pentagon's economic, political and military aid. And when agreement is made, they [the competent government officials] will come out with the impudence and the cynicism of a vassal to speak everywhere about the new "national triumph" of the rightwing!

But they have made a "minor mistake" in their calculations. There cannot be any faits accomplis either for the bases, or NATO or the EEC. Our people and their patriotic forces do not recognize "faits accomplis." The road leading to elections is wide open. The hour of punishment by the people is not far. The rightwing will receive more than it deserves.

ELEVTHEROTIPIA Report

NC091617 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 9 Feb 81 p 16

["Exclusive" report to ELEVTHEROTIPIA by Louis Dhanos]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Haig has rejected a Greek request to commit the United States to the 7 to 10 ratio regarding the aid his country will grant to Greece and Turkey. The request was expressed by Greek Ambassador to Washington Tzounis during his meeting with the head of the State Department last Thursday. According to a Washington authoritative source, during this meeting, Haig rejected the request, maintaining that "accepting it would create negative world reaction." Of course, he meant Ankara's reaction.

Nevertheless, according to the same source, the Americans are optimistic that the bases negotiations in Athens will succeed.

NEWS: FRG'S KOHL ON NEUTRON BOMB, AID RATIOS

NC091205 Athens NEWS in English 7 Feb 81 p 4

[Excerpts] West German Christian Democrat leader Helmut Kohl said in Athens Friday that his party was in favor of the deployment of neutron bombs in West Germany if negotiations for effective disarmament failed. He told a press conference after a three-day visit to Athens he was pleased that the U.S. Government had said that nothing would be done to deploy neutron bombs in Europe without close and extensive consultations with its European allies.

Mr Kohl said his party and the Christian Socialist Union Party (CSU) believed in easing tension and favoring detente and worldwide controlled disarmament.

He said that for the past 10 years the Soviet Union had had a superiority in conventional weapons and medium-range missiles although there was a balance in intercontinental ballistic missiles between the two superpowers.

On Greece's entry to the EEC, Mr Kohl said it gives rise to many expectations, at it will give new impetus to the idea of a united Europe, which was showing signs of fatigue in recent years.

Asked to define his party's position on West German military aid to Greece and Turkey, which, from the 3:5 ratio in effect since 1974, became 1:10 last year, Mr Kohl said he discussed the issue in Athens and is convinced that the 1:10 ratio is totally unfounded. "As soon as I go back to Germany," he said, "I will discuss the matter with my colleagues and try to bring the ratio back to 3:5."

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON PCP DELEGATION VISIT

LD091333 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 29 Jan £1 p 3

["PCP-KKE Joint Communique"]

[Text] A PCP delegation composed of Secretary General Comrade Alvaro Cunhal and Political Commission candidate member Comrade Jose Casanova visited Greece from 21 through 24 January 1981 at the invitation of the KKE Central Committee.

During its stay in Greece, the PCP Central Committee delegation had talks with a KKE Central Committee delegation composed of the following comrades: Central Committee Secretary General Kh. Florakis, Central Committee Politburo member, N. Kaloudhis, Central Committee Politburo member A. Ambatielos, Central Committee member A. Paparigas and Central Committee candidate member M. Spyridakis.

The PCP delegation had a meeting with KKE cadres from the city of Piraeus. Comrade Alvaro Cunhal spoke at a meeting of KKE cadres at Athens Sports Stadium. He also had a meeting with Chairman of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement A. Papandreou.

During the KKE-PCP talks, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the two delegations had an exchange of information on the two parties' activity and respective viewpoints on topical international issues and on various aspects of the international communist and workers' movement.

A concordance of opinions was noted on all the important issues discussed.

The KKE delegation briefed the PCP delegation on the struggle being waged by the KKE at the head of the working class and the other workers for the sake of their unity and in defense of their living standards and their trade union and democratic freedoms, against the efforts of the monopolies and the government to unload the burden of the profound economic crisis on the shoulders of the workers and the people by means of the policy of unilateral austerity and authoritarianism; for the KKE's struggle, with other anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces, against the aggressive imperialist policy, for the defense of detente and peace, for disarmament, for the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence in the Balkans, Europe and the Mediterranean and the entire world, for Greece's exit from aggressive NATO and the monopoly EEC, for the elimination of foreign military bases and to safeguard national independence and sovereignty.

The KKE delegation emphasized its indefatigable efforts on behalf of the unity of all leftwing and democratic, anti-imperialist forces in the struggle to remove the right from power, for a real democratic turning point in the country's life, and for the adoption of a policy of national independence, peace, democratization and economic development for the people's benefit.

The PCP delivered a report on the situation in Portugal and stressed the major changes that have taken place as a result of the 7 December presidential elections. The defeat of the reactionary parties' candidate blocked the right's attack on the Portuguese people's revolutionary gains (democratic freedoms, nationalizations, the agrarian reform, workers' rights) and prevented the success of the reaction's subversive plan aimed at a prompt revision of the constitution and the elimination of the democratic system. Stressing the difficulties and dangers which still remain, the PCP delegation reported on the heroic and powerful struggle of the people's masses and on the PCP's efforts to unite patriots and democrats in defending, consolidating and continuing the gains of the Portuguese revolution and the democratic system consecrated in the constitution.

Both delegations expressed their concern at the deterioration in the international situation, the prime responsibility for which lies with U.S. imperialism, backed by the reactionary forces and the Beijing leaders. By means of actions such as the decision to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the violation of signed agreements, the creation of rapid deployment forces, the expansion and reorganization of its aggressive system in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean, the concentration of large-scale sea, air and land forces in the Gulf, and the measures taken against progressive forces on other continents, U.S. imperialism is imparting a new thrust to the arms race, raising serious obstacles to the detente process and prompting tensions and conflicts.

The KKE and PCP believe that systematic and constant efforts must be stepped up to mobilize the people's masses and all peace-loving forces to defend detente, to consolidate peace and to promote international cooperation based on the principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

Both delegations declared that their parties are keen to make a decisive contribution to the efforts to achieve these noble objectives. Both parties steadfastly oppose NATO's aggressive policy.

Both delegations stressed the dangers to national independence and the peoples' security stemming from their respective governments growing commitment to this policy. They also oppose their country's integration into the monopoly EEC.

Both parties firmly believe in the decisive importance to the cause of peace and disarmament and to the workers' and peoples' liberation struggle of cooperation among the countries of the socialist community, the workers' movement of the capitalist countries and the national liberation movement. They consider it particularly necessary to further strengthen the unity and coordination of action of the international communist movement.

The PCP and KKE express their solidarity with the African, Asian and Latin American peoples' struggles for national independence and social progress; they support the Salvadoran people's heroic struggle and denounce all forms of intervention by the U.S. imperialists.

With regard to the Iraq-Iran war, both parties expressed their deep anxiety and believe that the two sides must peacefully resolve their differences. The two delegations expressed their support for the Palestinian Arab people's heroic struggle. They expressed their solidarity with the Cypriot people and spoke out in favor of an equitable solution based on the UN resolutions.

The two parties urged the withdrawal of all nuclear weapon-carrying warships from the Mediterranean, the closing of foreign military bases and the transformation of the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and cooperation.

They also confirmed their solidarity with the People's Republic of Afghanistan.

They condemn the South African racists' armed interventions against the People's Republic of Angola and support the Namibian people's struggle and the South African people's struggle against apartheid.

The delegations expressed their solidarity with socialist Poland and the Polish United Workers Party in their efforts to surmount their difficulties and to resolve their domestic problems.

They express their total solidarity with the Turkish democratic parties and trade union and democratic organizations and with the thousands of arrested patriots.

Both parties confirm once again the traditional ties of friendship and solidarity which link them and stress their determination to strengthen and develop them on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. In the interests of the Greek and Portuguese peoples and in the interests of the struggle of the world's workers and peoples for freedom, democracy, national independence, peace and socialism.

NATO MILITARY EXERCISES BEGIN IN ERZURUM

TA091053 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] NATO's "Ally Enterprise 81" military exercises began today in the Erzurum region in Eastern Anatolia. The exercises are aimed at better cooperation between Turkey and other NATO countries. Representatives of Turkish ground and air forces as well as representatives of the ground and air forces of Belgium, the FRG, Italy, Britain and the United States which form the European mobile forces are present at the exercises. The exercises which will last until 13 February are being led by Southern Europe Allied Ground Forces Commander Gen Sedat Guneralp and British Mobile Forces Commander Maj Gen Michael Reynolds.

MINISTERS ESTABLISH ECONOMIC COORDINATION COUNCIL

TA091104 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] A High Coordination Council of Economic Affairs has been established with a view to taking and implementing the most fruitful economic decisions for the country. According to a decision of the Council of Ministers published in the Official Gazette, the Council will coordinate the economic issues that concern the various ministries and accelerate decisionmaking and the implementation of the decisions.

The High Coordination Council of Economic Affairs is headed by the prime minister and is composed of the state ministers and deputy prime ministers, the ministers of foreign affairs, finance, trade, agriculture and forestry, industry and technology, energy and natural resources. When necessary, ministers who are not members will also be called upon to attend. The secretarial services of the Council will be carried out by the State Planning Organization under secretary.

COMMAND RELEASES NAMES OF CAPTURED LEADERS

TA081205 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Summary] "The Army IV Corps and Ankara, Cankiri, Kastamonu Martial Law Command has announced the names of the captured leaders of the illegal Turkish Communist Party Marxist-Leninist Partisan Organization [TKP-ML]".

A statement issued by the command's press and public relations office says: Ten leaders of the organization as well as more than 100 members have been captured. There are 10 more who cannot be found. They are urged to surrender.

TERCUMAN URGES POLICY ON EAST, WEST TURKESTAN

NC100810 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 6 Feb 81 p 6

["Street Corner" column by Ergun Goze: "Horizon in our Foreign Policy"]

[Text] The 12 September operation has been pursuing anarchy very closely. Anarchy is now in the last throes of death. Many other issues too are being successfully handled. However, the most important issue concerns the survival of the state and the unity of the nation. For, at this moment, the Turkish State is under attack. Aren't those who have raided the police station in Izmir the enemies of the Turkish State? Aren't the uncovered "organizations" the enemies of the fatherland, the nation, the state and the Turkish flag? The Turkish State must mobilize all its resources both at home and abroad. Old wars and battles are no longer in vogue. Now "indirect attacks" and, "ideological wars" are popular.

Why should the enemy attack Turkey with heavy guns and tanks? Why should he mobilize millions of his soldiers? He has more sense than that. He simply sets up a trade union and provides it with tactics and funds as well as passports, "if badly needed," and incites our country. The enemy does not stop at that. He gets newspapers and magazines published and he trains militants, who are later assigned to lead underground organizations. If he is not satisfied with this, he arranges for police stations to be bombed, and for policemen, gendarmes and army officers to be killed. He compels the security forces, whose task is to maintain external security, to be preoccupied with internal security affairs without moving one of his own soldiers from his barracks. This is exactly what has been happening.

In that case, something has to be done about it. The enemy must be hit back at his most vulnerable point. He must be harassed with unexpected problems and worries by continually finding new allies and friends and by rectifying past mistakes.

Turkey has begun to widen its horizon and to increase its possibilities by readjusting its Middle East policy in accordance with the dictates of the historical and geographical conditions. Other similar developments must follow. We must have another look at the world map and we must formulate a new topographical policy.

As soon as this is done, we shall realize what a great opportunity East Turkestan offers, and we shall be utterly bewildered as to how we could neglect such a possibility. East Turkestan is under Red China's occupation, while West Turkestan is under Russian occupation. And yet, both China and Russia are waging an anti-imperialistic campaign with their Maoists and Leninists in Turkey. Red China is imperialist in East Turkestan but anti-imperialist in Turkey. The same thing could be said of Russia. The fact that the Maoists in Turkey never say a word about East Turkestan is adequate proof of their deceit and servility. The Leninists are equally deceitful because they never say a word about Turks enslaved by the Russians.

Today China and Russia are ruthlessly hostile to each other. Russia and China dread each other more than they dread the United States. So much so that China wants to create a Chinese force between itself and the Soviet Union, and the most appropriate place is the East Turkestani territory. China aspires to exploiting this rich and wide territory and to use it as an umbrella. Russia, on the other hand, wishes to occupy East Turkestan by using West Turkestan; but it has so far been unable to find a Babrak Karmal. However, as Red China surpasses Russia in tyranny, hundreds of thousands of Turks have fled from East Turkestan to West Turkestan.

The United States, on the other hand, has tied up these two octopuses to one another and is trying to implement its own world policy.

In the meantime, our compatriots in East and West Turkistan look upon Turkey as their fatherland. Only our Foreign Ministry is unaware of the existence of East Turkistan. Even the Japanese have a special policy toward East Turkestan. It is a matter of horizon...

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EGYPT'S AS-SADAT ADDRESSES EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

For the text of Egyptian President as-Sadat's speech to the European Parliament and other reportage on his visit to Luxembourg, including the text of a predeparture press conference given by As-Sadat at the Luxembourg Airport, see the Egypt section of the 11 February Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

As-Sadat Dinner Speech

NC102134 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2051 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Speech delivered by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat at a dinner banquet hosted in his honor at the Golf Club in Luxembourg on 10 February by European Parliament President Simone Veil--live in French with superimposed Arabic translation]

[Text] Madame President, dear friends: I would first like to thank Madame Veil for the speech she made now and which concerns my country and my person. I would like also to express my joy at being here among you, which has provided me with the opportunity to meet with many friends. The feelings of amity which link us with the Europeans have roots in our culture and civilzation. Therefore, I am very happy that you have enabled me to exchange views within this framework.

We are convinced of the importance of intensifying cooperation with Europe in general and with each European country separately. We are also convinced that the security and stability of the European Continent are totally connected with the stability and peace in the Middle East, because there are common strategic interests. We also consider that Europe always has a role to play in all international issues. Therefore, I was pleased with the discussions I held with all members present here. I take this opportunity to express my pleasure and the joy all members of our People's Assembly would have to welcome you, particularly Madame Veil, in Egypt.

Now, I propose a toast to the health of Madame Veil and all the friends here and to the friendly relations which link us. We wish prosperity and happiness to all the peoples of Europe. [applause]

Simone Veil Interview

NC101955 Cairo MENA in English 1940 GMT 10 Feb 81

[By Hazem Foda, MENA staff correspondent]

[Text] Luxembourg, 10 Feb (MENA)--Speaker of the European Parliament Simone Veil described today Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat as the outstanding world personality that was capable through his generosity and faith to face up to conflicts and international forces and that was why he was invited to address the European Parliament.

In an exclusive interview with the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY, Mrs Veil pointed out that for resolving the Palestinian problem it should be first recognised that the Palestinian reality has changed a lot over the past twenty years. The Mideast resolution should take place though mutual recognition by various parties of each other, particularly Israel and the Palestinians, so as to conduct an open dialogue.

The European Parliament as an institution had no authority to negotiate for peace, she said. However, it was hopeful to rouse world conscience through its discussions that would help expound all the historical and human factors pertaining to the problem, the speaker said.

Asked about what Israel had offered to match President as-Sadat's peace initiative, Mrs Veil said that it was difficult in this world to get something as matchable, though, she said, what was more important was what had been accomplished on the peace road. Israel's acceptance of a number of articles in the Camp David agreements represented concessions made by Israel, Mrs Veil said citing Israel's pull out from the Sinai Peninsula, and its giving back the oil wells in the Peninsula.

About the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, the European Parliament's speaker said that she was against the setting up of settlements as they increased difficulties on the peace road.

About Jerusalem, she said that the parties concerned alone were capable of discussing the status of Jerusalem which was the religious centre of all the celestial religions.

PCI Support for As-Sadat

NC102256 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2246 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Luxembourg, 10 Feb (MENA)--The PCI's parliamentary group at the European Parliament issued a statement tonight expressing support for President Anwar as-Sadat.

In its statement the group says that it supports all efforts by President as-Sadat and also supports his statements at the Parliament.

LUXEMBOURG PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

AU101222 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner arrived for an official 3-day visit in Vienna today. Werner will conduct talks with President Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Kreisky in the afternoon. Central to the talks will be further developing relations between Austria and the EC in connection with the existing free trade agreement.

CHANCELLOR KREISKY CRITICIZES POLISH TRADE UNIONS

AU101512 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1119 GMT 10 Feb 81

["Excerpt" from a 10 February 1981 Vienna press conference by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, with Kreisky comments on the Polish Government reshuffle and General Jaruzelski's appointment as Premier--recorded]

[Text] [Kreisky] I do not regard this reshuffle as any symptom of any kind. I do not regard the fact that U.S. foreign policy is headed by a general as any indication of a characteristic change in this foreign policy, either.

[Question] Could the taking over of the premiership by a military man be the beginning of what has been termed a third road, between outside intervention and continuation of the past development?

[Answer] I could imagine that perhaps the reshuffle is designed, among other things, to give the Polish Government a higher measure of authority; because everyone knows that in the past few months, it has lost some of its authority. And it is also known that the decisive aspect for the future is that the government is again able to govern. It is probably also of decisive importance for Poland's future that the trade unions occupy the place that befits trade unions. You see, in our country it would not be possible for trade unions, either, to come and demand that this or that regional administrator quit, or a certain minister has to resign. Our trade unions do not do that because it is not their task. But I do understand that in a country where there is no opposition, such movements play a special part and have a special function, and cannot simply be restricted to the function of our trade unions. Nevertheless, the essential function of trade unions is to represent their members' interests. But this is no criticism, I am merely warning against developments that might automatically lead in Poland to a solution that would not be very pleasant for all of us--for the Poles as well as for us.

SCHMIDT VIEWS ENERGY SUPPLIES, SECURITY INTERESTS

LD102106 Hamburg DPA in German 1948 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 Feb (DPA)--In connection with the discussion about arms exports, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has underlined the Federal Republic's security interests with regard to energy supplies. Speaking at the general assembly of the German Chamber of Industry and Trade in Bonn this evening, Schmidt established a link with the Federal Republic's dependence on energy imports. He said that although the framework of the NATO defense alliance is definitively outlined in geographic terms, this is not yet the case with out security interests.

Schmidt emphasized his view that all energy sources, including nuclear energy, must be utilized to "spread the risk." At the same time, he stressed the Federal Government's readiness to comprehensively cooperate with new U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

According to the chancellor, the Federal Republic has "no cause at all" in view of the "exceptional restraint" exercised to date in its arms exports to have a troubled conscience. Schmidt said that the limited capacities of the arms industry should on no account be expanded because of exports or jobs. He drew attention to the mere 0.5 percent proportion of arms in German exports.

In Schmidt's view, the internal political discussion about the construction of the Brokdorf nuclear powerplant, the question of tank exports to Saudi Arabia and NATO's twin decision have assumed "an artificial topicality." He warned against not overlooking the impression made on foreign countries. We have "a reputation to protect on the outside as well."

The federal chancellor accused entrepreneurs and their organizations of having explained to the population too little about the construction of nuclear powerplants and not having put forward the reasons for them strongly enough. It is not only the affair of the state to ensure that they are accepted. One cannot "simply clap" new modern technologies onto the people otherwise trust in democracy would be jeopardized.

Regarding German-U.S. relations, Schmidt said that they have a broad and firm basis. Joint interests and ideals exist. President Reagan can count on the Federal Government's readiness for "comprehensive and predictable" cooperation. German policy toward East Europe also will remain predictable. According to Schmidt, the Federal Government will make German interests clear in the coming intensive consultations with the new U.S. administration.

In the chancellor's view, the economic problems following the second oil price explosion and which the world must overcome during the next few years are greater than in 1973-74. There is no reason to dress up the present situation, nor is there a reason to paint a black picture. To remove the deficit in German terms of trade, Schmidt believes that a considerable increase in German industry's competitiveness is necessary. Furthermore, the amount of oil used in energy consumption must be reduced. The Federal Government will at some point put a legal ban on powerplants which produce electricity from oil.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF YUGOSLAVIA'S DJURANOVIC

Schmidt, Djuranovic Speeches

LD101900 Hamburg DPA in German 1615 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 10 Feb (DPA)--The President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, Veselin Djuranovic, arrived in Bonn today for the first top-level official talks between West Germany and Yugoslavia for almost 4 years. Immediately after his welcome, with full military honors, Djuranovic had a comprehensive exchange of views with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt which later also was attended by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Speaking at a dinner this evening, which the chancellor gave in honor of his guest, Schmidt and Djuranovic stressed the need to end the arms race. Both sides described it as important to the Madrid followup Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to reach decisions on a European disarmament conference. Schmidt emphasized that what is important is the introduction of "militarily significant, binding and verifiable trust-building measures which must be applicable to the entire European continent, including the European part of the Soviet Union."

In view of the growing number of hotbeds of tension, the two government leaders said that respect for equality and independence as well as noninterference are the essential bases for peaceful coexistence. Djuranovic described the policy of nonalignment as the "only sensible alternative" to the continuing aggravations in relations in the world. He further complained that global talks on bringing the North-South gap into balance and on a new world economic order are being "shelved."

Schmidt and Djuranovic expressed satisfaction at the development and upsurge in mutual relations. Djuranovic also referred in this respect to the activities of emigre Croats in the Federal Republic and said that the Yugoslav public attentively is following the measures being taken in the Federal Republic against "elements of hostile-minded emigres."

On the subject of economic relations, Djuranovic said that Yugoslavia's continuing trade deficit with the Federal Republic (January to November 1980: DM2.44 billion) could become a "serious obstacle to overall economic cooperation" if both sides do not do more to achieve a better balance. Schmidt praised the industry and skill of the 360,000 Yugoslav guest workers in the Federal Republic who also have greatly served the steady improvement of relations.

Talks With Officials

LD111220 Hamburg DPA in German 1107 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 11 Feb (DPA)--European security and cooperation, East-West relations and the development of bilateral relations were the main topics at the talks Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic held with leaders of the parliamentary parties in Bonn today. Djuranovic, who arrived yesterday on a 4-day official visit to the Federal Republic, held separate, 1-hour talks with floor leaders Wolfgang Mischnick (FDP), Helmut Kohl (CDU/CSU) and Herbert Wehner (SPD).

Yesterday, he met Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. In their initial detailed exchanges, they discussed a broad range of international and economic problems. They agreed that external interference in Poland would radically change the situation in Europe.

The Yugoslav Federal Executive Council president's program for this morning includes a visit to the federation of German industry in Cologne.

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON EUROPEAN, WORLD POLICIES

LD101211 Paris LE FIGARO in French 5 Feb 81 pp 1,4

[Jean-Paul Picaper exclusive Bonn interview with FRG Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher: "Europe Must Increase Its Political Cohesion"--date not given]

[Text] Question: Minister, the French president recently referred to entente and cooperation between France and the FRG. Is French-German cooperation a cornerstone of an expanding Europe and what problems must this Europe overcome?

Answer: In the coming years, the Community will be confronted with challenges in the spheres of foreign policy and economic policy. Its cohesion and ability to make decisions will be tested. With reference to this, I believe that in view of declining growth rates and a reduction in our resources, it is important to revise the structures of the Community's expenditure and determine new priorities. To achieve this, it is absolutely necessary to adjust our common agricultural policy according to the price explosion which we can observe in that sphere. We also must settle the question of the EEC's expansion toward the south. We have given political commitments to Portugal and Spain and we must make all the necessary efforts to rapidly bring to a successful conclusion the relevant negotiations.

Nor, finally, should we forget that the idea of European unification is mainly political. It is not only a question of economics, trade exchanges and prosperity. We also must increase Europe's political cohesion and, consequently, its role in the world if we want to safeguard our interest in an appropriate manner. In this context, we must ask ourselves how we can move closer to our common objective of a European union, combine the network which already exists within the EEC with cooperation as it is practiced by the 10 member states within the framework of European political cooperation and orientate them toward the objective of a European union. We should be able to demonstrate this political desire and act accordingly. Also in this sphere, French-German cooperation can pass the test as the cornerstone of an expanding Europe whose importance continually is increasing.

Question: Do you really believe in the effectiveness of joint EEC initiatives in the Near East, the Gulf area and Africa?

Answer: Yes. Europeans should jointly encourage African initiatives. I feel that Africans want Europe to support them in this way and that they appreciate any such support. As a result of their cooperation with us within the framework of the Lome conventions, they have, in fact, realized that we intend to cooperate with really independent African states on a partnership basis.

As far as their relations with the Gulf area are concerned, EEC countries last year proposed the conclusion of cooperation agreements between the EEC on the one hand a number of states in the region, including North Yemen, on the other hand. By taking such an initiative, the EEC wanted to express its political interest to the stability and development of a relationship between it and ourselves as between partners. I believe in the effectiveness and even the necessity of a joint European initiative in the Near East.

The European countries' joint efforts have been credible and effective because they have been based on permanent consultations within the North Atlantic alliance on the one hand and on the inherent parallelism which exists between Europe's interests and the interests of a region close to it, namely the Near East, on the other. This has been reflected in the growing support among Near East countries for the statement on the Near East issued by the European Council in Venice. The Venice statement placed the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and Israel's right to safe existence at the center of the problem of global peace in the Near East. We in Europe should continue our work in the service of this kind of peace since peace in the Near East is also our peace.

Question: Relations between the United States and the Soviet Union are changing. The term "balance" is replacing the term "detente." What role are our countries playing in this context?

Answer: It is a question of the content of Western policy toward the Soviet Union and its allies rather than of its name. As far as its content is concerned, the West has always come to an agreement, often largely as a result of French-FRG consultations. We have always believed that the safeguarding of a strategic and conventional balance should be the cornerstone of any active policy aimed at safeguarding peace and resolving conflicts.

During the Madrid conference, Western delegations had the opportunity, within the framework of a large-scale political debate, to explain objectively and in detail the causes of the handicap which currently is weighing heavily on East-West relations. Most of the neutral and nonaligned delegations agreed with the West's analysis of the situation. Some Eastern delegations supported the Soviet Union either very little or not at all with respect to such fundamental questions as the intervention in Afghanistan and violation of human rights. I regard the manner in which the conference has developed so far as a success.

In the present phase of the Madrid talks, it is a question of drawing appropriate conclusions from this debate to eliminate any causes of tension in the long run. In this sphere, a special role is played by the French proposal aimed at organizing a conference on disarmament in Europe, with a view to increasing confidence in the military sphere through some concrete measures which would be applied to all Europe. An intensive and possibly quite long discussion will be needed to achieve this objective of negotiations and some other important objectives relating to human rights and contacts, but firmness and realism always have marked our behavior as far as the question of detente is concerned.

Question: You are opposed to any reduction in the German military budget but will the FRG be able to carry out its duties toward NATO?

Answer: We carry out these commitments more consistently than some.

Question: In the past 2 months, two problems have been discussed in Bonn: the dispatch of soldiers outside NATO borders and sales of arms in "areas of tension." What are your views on this?

Answer: There can be no doubt that events taking place outside the region covered by the alliance can directly jeopardize the security of the members of the alliance and, consequently, their vital interests. Therefore, it is right and in no way unusual that NATO should consider such possibilities and that members of the alliance which are prepared to do so--France, for instance, but not the FRG--should adopt military measures to ensure joint security on a division of labor basis. This has nothing in common with any enlargement of the NATO treaty's sphere of activity, which no one envisages. Nor does this mean that the FRG stands back when it comes to helping Third World countries through political and economic measures and with development and resisting any trends toward negemony.

As far as arms sales are concerned, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the arms exports policy which we pursue is a very restrictive one. Whereas we rank first with the United States in world trade turnover (some 11 percent), we come only fifth in the league table of arms exporters (4 percent). This situation must not change. We do not want to improve our position on this list and we remain clearly committed to the principle of a restrictive policy in the sphere of arms exports.

The notion of "areas of tension" goes back to the sixties when the Federal Government determined its attitude toward arms exports. People now wonder whether this notion is still consistent with our times and its realities. The West has been confronted with world tensions which are a result, among other things, of the Soviet Union's efforts to extend its power base. It is therefore natural to want to establish whether the notion of "areas of tension" is still a valid criterion.

Question: You may have read that, according to an opinion poll, 54 percent of French people are in favor of German reunification. But what is the key to the German problem and do you believe that it can be resolved?

Answer: As a result of World War II and the developments in world politics which followed it, the German people now have to live willy-nilly divided between two states. This is why it was and is our political objective to strive to ensure a state of peace in Europe in which the German people will regain their unity through genuine self-determination. We restated this to the other side, also in writing, at the time when we concluded agreements with the Soviet Union and the GDR. This demands very long-term efforts and presupposes, among other things, close and continual cooperation among the three Western powers--the United States, France and Britain--whose rights and responsibilities relating to Berlin and Germany as a whole are still extant. We do not forget that we are part and want to be part of the West. A Germany--whether whole or divided--which would adopt a stance between the West and the East--between the blocs--would serve neither its own nor Europe's security interests. In my opinion, the opinion poll which you mentioned is encouraging because it shows that the majority of our French neighbors sympathize with the German people's national desire.

Question: But the French press has recently again expressed concern about Germany's possible neutralization. Is this concern justified?

Answer: Nothing is less justified than this concern. Our membership in the free Western world is a basic factor of a fundamental political consensus in our country. Our membership in the Atlantic alliance and EC is based on this fundamental consensus. We have never let any doubt arise about our attitude in our relations with Warsaw Pact member states.

BONN UNEASY OVER REAGAN ADMINISTRATION MOVES

DW101336 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 9 Feb 81 pp 19-21

[Text] It is with apprehension that the Federal Government notes the first declarations of intent by the new team in Washington: the plan to station the neutron bomb in Europe after all and the demand for greater military spending. Chancellor Schmidt and President Giscard d'Estaing carefully asked the Americans to exercise restraint.

The news from the United States reached the Bonn people via teletype. The excitement was great.

The new U.S. secretary of defense, Caspar Weinberger, so Helmut Schmidt learned Tuesday night, had announced in Washington that his government might want to deploy the neutron weapon in Europe after all. The first reaction: The chancellor and his foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, agreed that a conflict with Washington must be avoided so soon after the inauguration of new U.S. President Ronald Reagan under all circumstances. "The Federal Government is not interested," said Government Spokesman Kurt Becker, "in aggravating the new beginning."

By their readiness to pussyfoot, the Bonn people demonstrated that they intend to learn from bad experiences. Schmidt lastingly disturbed the relationship with Reagan predecessor Jimmy Carter from the outset through harsh criticism. "Never again must be commit this error," a cabinet member warns. "We can still feel it in our bones."

This time it seems the other way round. Just a few weeks ago, Reagan told the chancellor in Washington that he would act only in close coordination with the Europeans. But hardly in office, he seems to have already forgotten his promise.

SPD Chairman Willy Brandt grumbled that "it surely makes him gulp a bit" if "a changed attitude of such an important government" is being announced by the press. Brandt said: "Normally, this is not the way to deal with each other among allies."

Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer also became quite outspoken: "Whenever a new government is inaugurated there, the same old crap happens all over again."

What the new administration apparently lacks, the Bonn government people lament, is a sense of the sensitivity of its allies and their domestic problems. A discussion on the ticklish topic of the neutron bomb is the least the government can use, a government which has been hurting anyway.

What irks Schmidt is that his third government, having been active for just 3 months, already has to digest a "problem addition" (Becker).

Whether German submarines will be delivered to Chile or tanks to Saudi Arabia, whether the military regime in Turkey will receive financial assistance, whether the stakes can be put on nuclear energy as before, whether new missiles will be deployed in the Federal Republic--all these are questions which are controversial in the two coalition parties.

The chancellor is irritated, besides, that "secondary issues, loaded with emotion, cost him so much time and strength, because he is much more concerned with the world economy and a threatening East-West conflict, his friends know.

This is why the government chief was particularly angry at having the discussion on the neutron bomb forced upon him by Washington again, now, of all times. The quarrel in the SPD over counterarmament and disarmament makes it improbable that Schmidt will receive the approval of the Social Democrats for the deployment of the neutron weapon.

Already, the old objections are renewed. A weapon that spares material and destroys human lives, SPD Bundestag Deputy Hermann Scheer criticized, is "an aberration of human thinking."

The Bonn people still hope that Weinberger was mistaken. The U.S. secretary of state wrote to his German counterpart that the matter is "no issue." Therepon Genscher, relieved, said: "Weinberger handled nitroglycerin bottles. He thought it was soda pop."

It is in this easygoing way that the Bonn people intend to explain all confusion between Europe and Washington from initial difficulties of the Reagan administration. The often impatient chancellor, too, for the time being shows mildness: "They have to find out first where the pushbuttons are."

The strong words of the U.S. President against the Soviet Union, however, have sobered the Social Democratic rulers. To begin with, Schmidt after his meeting with the new White House man in November had disseminated optimism about the German-American future. At the time he still believed that Reagan's announcement concerning the restoration of U.S. military superiority was but election campaign clamor. The chancellor soon felt, however, that the President is determined to retain his mannerism of seeking to make an impression: He called the Soviets "liars" and "cheaters."

So far there has not been any safe judgment in Bonn as to the course of the new men in Washington. This is why the most important reading matter in the chancellor's office is the "wireless bulletin from Washington" disseminated free of charge by the U.S. Embassy in Bonn, containing news from the New World.

Genscher and Schmidt proceed from the premise that they will be able to make Bonn's interests better prevail with Reagan's team during their exploration journeys to the United States in spring. In important positions of the new administration they will be meeting experienced experts on Europe such as Secretary of State Alexander Haig and former U.S. Ambassador to Bonn Walter Stoessel.

Schmidt is also hopeful that Reagan wants to maintain a minimum of reasonable relations with the Soviet Union, despite his statements, which is a principle of American policy since the times of Dwight D. Eisenhower. "The security of both world powers vis-vis each other has absolute priority," said Government Spokesman Becker.

One thing seems certain already: Not detente, but armament, has priority for the Americans these days. After first contacts with the Reagan administration last week, CDU reconnoiterer Manfred Woerner prophesied: "I predict grave disputes between Washington and Bonn."

Already the Carter administration in the end urged the Europeans to make stronger defense efforts. it seems certain now that Carter's successor, who is determined to rearm, will increase this pressure.

The existing demands of the Americans threaten to spoil West German financial planning. Under the slogan host nation's support, Washington expects Bonn not only to renovate the old GI barracks in the Federal Republic but also the construction of an additional 55,000 apartments for the families.

Even more expensive will be shelters, supply depots and maintenance buildings for those American Reforger units which can be flown in an emergency on short notice from the United States to the European front. The budget department on Hardthoehe estimates that there will be construction costs of at least DM4 billion plus another DM200 million annually.

These amounts go beyond the means of the defense minister. Hans Apel: "If the finance minister will ask me whether I can place that in my budget, I will say that I cannot."

But matters could become even worse. The German military attache in Washington reports already that the Reagan government, which wants to give priority do the development of the navy, will urge Bonn to reinforce the Federal Navy in the North Sea. Then the Germans would have to reconsider whether they want to build more than the planned six frigates.

The defense minister is against these plans: "No money." He wants to make a final decision after having talked in March to his U.S. colleague Weinberger. Apel's slogan: "The Americans must realize eventually that there are limits for us as well."

The limits have not been measured yet. The chancellor stated in the Bundestag that he agreed with U.S. Secretary of State Haig that extending NATO's area of responsibilities is out. He also confirmed Bonn's standpoint that German soldiers will not be active outside the alliance, say at the Persian Gulf.

But, he added, "the question will come up in any case whether we could and should contribute in some other way to stability in that region," for example through "supplying military equipment."

The old Bonn principle not to send arms to tension areas must be reconsidered, "because there cannot be an eternally defined termfor tension," including the Middle East.

By saying that Saudi Arabia is a "first rate stabilization factor," Schmidt indicated that if everything were up to him, West Germany's most important oil supplier could buy German tanks.

The chancellor appealed equally strongly to the conscience of the arms exports critics as to those comrades who would prefer to terminate NATO's decision to close the arms gap. After all, the Soviet Union produces 50 "medium-range missiles mainly aimed at Europe" every year, a fact to which the West must react. Schmidt: "The one who calls in question NATO's double decision or one of its two parts, calls the alliance in question."

Is the Bonn chancellor standing side by side with a U.S. President who preaches America's strength in the world and who wants to bring the Soviets down to their knees?

The friendship is unlikely to become that close. Schmidt and French State President Valery Giscard d'Estaing announced their determination on Friday last week "to cooperate trustfully with the new American Government" and to comply with their security policy commitments.

But some passages of the common statement read like an admonition addressed to the Americans. Both Europeans reject all "striving for military superiority", demanding firmly, "moderate political action without as well as within Europe."

Since Giscard and Schmidt fear that the U.S. President could embark too firmly on a pro-Israel course, they demand a Near East solution "with the participation of all interested parties"--that means also with the "terrorist association," as Reagan called the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

The wish for moderation also pertains to American policy vis-a-vis the countries of the Third World, "whose striving to be really unaligned must be recognized"--as the Paris communique put it.

The Germans fear that Reagan could possibly intervene in Central American El Salvador to keep the U.S.-supported rightist junta in power. "It would be bad", said an aide to the chancellor, "if El Salvador became the Western Afghanistan."

Moderation has still another meaning for Schmidt: The chancellor realized clearly that in case of an increasing confrontation of the superpowers, the sensitive German-German relations could experience irreparable damage. Klaus Boelling, Bonn's new representative in East Berlin, is already concerned: "It is a question how great our leeway will be."

COMMENTATOR OUTLINES NEUTRON WEAPON PROBLEMS

DW101400 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 9 Feb 81 p 4

[Adelbert Weinstein article: "The Neutron Weapon Is No Current Issue Any More in Brussels"]

[Text] Brussels, 8 Feb--The neutron weapon is no current topic of discussions in NATO headquarters. A member of the NATO Council said laconically that the problem is not topical for the time being after the clarifying statement of U.S. Secretary of State Haig. Political circles of the alliance maintain that the reputation of the former Atlantic commander in chief is still great in the alliance. Nobody doubts the credibility of Haig's written explanations saying that the United States does not want to produce the neutron weapon for the time being.

This pulls the carpet from under speculations that General Rogers, the current Atlantic commander in chief who visited Bonn a day prior to Weinberger's press conference, informed the Federal Government of Washington's intentions to introduce the neutron weapon. Military circles say that Rogers knew as little as the State Department that Weinberger would give an answer to a journalist's question which touched off political unrest in the alliance. NATO headquarters advises those politicians who continue to criticize the U.S. secretary of defense to carefully read the formulations of Weinberger. Regarding the contents of his statement, he just repeated in connection with the neutron bomb what was said in the Republican election program, without mentioning a date. In defending himself, Weinberger interpreted his statements in a similar way.

The press chaos in NATO countries on Weinberger's statements as well as official and semi-official statements of individual governments indicate that, roughly speaking, the alliance is divided into three camps: adversaries of the neutron weapon, supporters and the undecided. Great Britain and France are not basically against the introduction of the neutron bomb. France itself is working on the completion of the radiation weapon. Its military policy of independence would not be called in question by agreeing to an American initiative to incorporate the neutron weapon in the Atlantic arsenal. The French approach also is determined by the thesis that Paris does not want to depend on a strategy not just vis-a-vis the West, but also vis-a-vis the East. That is, there is no reason why one ought to renounce an arms system which could offset the Soviet tank superiority, just because Moscow initiated a shrewd propaganda campaign against the neutron weapon.

The British approach is also flexible. Western renunciation of the neutron weapon would hardly lead to progress in disarmament talks and MBFR negotiations, being argued in London. Military realism makes the British, like the French, consider the neutron weapon as a defensive weapon with the help of which a Soviet tank attack in central Europe could be warded off successfully. NATO circles assume, therefore, that Mrs Thatcher in her Washington visit slated late this month, will inform President Reagan about this British approach if the neutron bomb should be discussed.

The Scandinavians think differently than the people in Paris and London. The Norwegians and the Danes oppose emphatically the introduction of the neutron bomb. Resistance is very strong in The Netherlands as well. Belgium avoided making any official statement. But the Belgian Socialists are against it. Observers of the Atlantic scenery believe that a key role will be played by the Federal Republic in the future. Although no reason exists at present to hold a basic discussion on the introduction of the neutron weapon, because Secretary of State Haig has clarified the American standpoint in time, an intensive discussion in the alliance cannot be avoided in the long run. Experts knowing the situation believe that the topic will appear on the agenda at the Atlantic spring conference at the latest. Bonn will then have to follow suit. This time, the Federal Government could still maintain an embarrassing silence.

The shrill note of radical Social Democrats can be considered for the time being as the emotional reaction of the party's leftists and must not necessarily be considered as the German approach. But once a factual discussion sets in, the demagogical formulation of the German antagonists of the neutron weapon does not suffice, claiming that this weapon is immoral because it kills people while preserving material and equipment; it cannot be considered the German approach to this arms system. This polemic interpretation of the neutron bomb's effect is termed as too simple by scientists and technicians.

Nobody contests the radiation effect of the neutron weapon. The concentrated radiation permits the production of small neutron projectiles which cause respectively smaller damage than other nuclear arms. If one wanted to achieve with the usual tactical nuclear arms the same result against Soviet masses of tanks as with the neutron weapon, the respective nuclear warheads would have to be about ten times stronger than the respective neutron arms. The destruction sector and the degree of destruction would be ten times greater. Military experts therefore consider the neutron weapon as a deterrent weapon which would be preferable to all other destructive arms, particularly in densely populated central Europe. Military experts consider it a contradiction in itself that the NATO countries located in the strategic zone of central Europe, namely the Federal Republic, Holland, Belgium and parts of Denmark, could vote against a weapon which would limit military damage. One is prepared, however, to show political understanding for this irrational approach.

Observers of Bonn's policy view the rejection of the neutron weapon by the SPD leftists and the restraint of the Federal Government in the background of the German policy toward the East. The independent national policy of the Germans, which has to take into consideration the compatriots in the GDR and thus also the interests of the Soviet Union, lies in a conflict of interests with the supranational security policy supported by the Federal Republic in NATO. Bonn believes that German agreement to an additional destructive weapon such as the neutron weapon, would endanger disarmament talks and thus the thing that is called detente by the Social Democrats. Since the Germans, because of their economic and military potential, have become against their will the spokesman of the rest of central Europe, analysts predict that the Germans' approach to the neutron weapon must bring influence to bear on the approach of the Belgians and the Dutch.

The assertion that the introduction of the neutron weapon would lower the nuclear threshold can water down the discussion on the neutron weapon, maintain military and political observers. The military leadership believes that the introduction of the neutron bomb in Western defense will change the balance of forces again to the advantage of the Atlantic alliance. The neutron weapon does not move the nuclear threshold up or down. Experts also contest the thesis that this weapon would lead to a limited nuclear war in Europe. Atlantic circles point out that all predictions involving the destructive capacities of nuclear arms systems, calculations on the limitation of damages, regional limitations of targets must be usually revoked after 2 years.

The question whether nuclear war could be limited must, therefore, remain unanswered for the time being. So far, nobody in Europe has made the attempt to examine the "strategic environment conditions" under which the East and the West could wage nuclear war at the European central front. Since the Soviets are not interested in such factual realizations and since they base their policy so far on ignorance and threats which cannot be proved, NATO ought to begin to collect "factual material to make the discussions more realistic." Weinberger's slip of tongue, therefore, ought to be considered a chance and not a mishap.

SPD LEADER DISCUSSES PRESENT STATE OF PARTY

DW101335 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 9 Feb 81 pp 23-25

[Interview with SPD Presidium member Erhard Eppler]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Eppler, you were the only one in the SPD Presidium to object to the recommendations to initiate party disciplinary action against Bundestag Deputy Karl-Heinz Hansen. Do you think Hansen's charges against Helmut Schmidt are justified?

Eppler: I agreed with all members of the Presidium that you just cannot conduct a political discussion the way Hansen does. And along with my friends in the leftwing of the SPD, I advocate the view that Hansen has impeded an important discussion. But I did want to avoid any dramatization. Hansen is not a born martyr type nor should he be made one.

SPIEGEL: It was in a doubtelessly exaggerated form that Hansen said what many Social Democrats think about counterarming and arms exports. What, then, is the charge that could be leveled at him, barring lese majesty?

Eppler: Being a learned scientist of languages I cannot separate form and content. By the form of his utterances, Hansen has made the discussion on the contents difficult. The SPD Presidium, too, realized that the contents will be, and will have to be, the subject of the discussion in the party.

SPIEGEL: And yet the suspicion is obvious that outsider Hansen is to be given exemplary punishment for all those who like himself come out against the counterarming decision, against arms exports, and against incessantly increasing defense costs.

Eppler: It was an important reason for my rejection that this misunderstanding is obvious. Hansen is a symptom, he himself is not so important. We must quickly overcome his case so as to be able to discuss the matter at issue.

SPIEGEL: It becomes constantly more evident that NATO's counterarming decision overtasks the SPD. On the one hand, the hope dwindles that the deployment of new medium-range weapons in the Federal Republic could still be avoided or even just limited. On the other hand, a retraction of the decision is no longer conceivable, either, without jeopardizing the government and the coalition.

Eppler: The manner in which the December 1979 SPD Congress was won over for the counterarming decision shows, as through a magnifying mirror, the problems of our democracy. For, among the delegates, all of whom are efficient people in communal politics or in other fields, there are not 2 percent who would even understand the jargon of the arms controllers. This is why most of those who gave their approval merely meant to say: We have so much confidence in the defense minister, in the chancellor, that it is probably right if they explain it to us that clearly.

SPIEGEL: And they feel deceived now that it is an established fact that SALT II will not be ratified and the chances for a new arms control agreement by the end of 1983 keep declining?

Eppler: When I told Helmut Schmidt at the party congress in a different context that not every victory constitutes a gain I also meant that. For it was obvious even at that time that the U.S. Government would not even dream of entering into serious talks on disarmament of the Eurostrategic weapons. The so-called zero option never existed at any time as far as the Americans were concerned. And now this measure, which was passed off as absolutely necessary for the military balance--whatever you wish to interpret as balance--is being included in a strategy which is no longer aimed at balance but at preponderance. It will be a miracle if the party would not react to that.

SPIEGEL: With the unrealistic demand to "terminate" the counterarming decision, as Hansen put it?

Eppler: The Brussels decision is a dual decision: Prepare and negotiate. If the United States disregards the second part of the decision the Europeans must not stick to the first part. Perhaps the Europeans should make it clear to the Reagan administration where they are prepared to go along in Europe and where they are not. It is my conviction that the times are past when people believed that they could exert influence on U.S. foreign policy by coaxing and a telephone talk with Jimmy Carter...

SPIEGEL: ...This probably is the conviction of the chancellor as well.

Eppler: But if this is so, then decisions on principle are indicated and due. Then Europe must make it clear to the United States that it will not play ball in a strategy of arming to death. And it may well be said in such a context: You have changed the business basis, now it is necessary to talk over once again the deployment of the Pershing 2 and the cruise missiles.

SPIEGEL: Open opposition to the protective power United States--can a German Government afford such an endurance test in the alliance?

Eppler: Either we are alliance partners or we are satellites. If we are satellites, then we should say so. But if we are an alliance of democratic nations, then we are no assembly of pussyfooters. It is nearly an insult to the American nation to pretend that the Americans suddenly would cease abiding by their contractual commitments--for instance, vis-a-vis the Soviet Union in Berlin--if the Germans refuse to do their bidding in one point.

SPIEGEL: The announcement of the U.S. secretary of defense that after all the United States might deploy the neutron weapon in Europe, has seen to it that the conflict after the next has been safeguarded.

Eppler: It is my impression that the people around Reagan really mean what they have said in the election campaign. And that is bad. Not only with regard to Europe, but also with regard to Central America or South Korea. We Social Democrats have a different idea of the junta in El Salvador than Mr Reagan. If the neutron bomb issue will be added, it could easily go too far. Our government will either maintain resistance, or there will be growing resistance by a great part of the people against the government. In such a case I predict a similar shift as in the ecological movement to take place in the peace movement.

SPIEGEL: A peace movement which would actually be an out-of-NATO movement?

Eppler: The argument that NATO will collapse if no neutron weapons are deployed here could be turned around in saying that the preparedness of a great part of our populace to say yes to NATO will collapse if the neutron bomb comes. The attempt to include the Federal Republic in a policy of superior strength would produce new neutralism in our country which would make many people puzzle later on.

SPIEGEL: The federal chancellor has enough will to continue detente and peace policy. But if the climate deteriorates between Moscow and Washington, his leeway would shrink. The American pressure for solidarity increases.

Eppler: I have been in the government for 6 years myself, and I know how limited the leeway is vis-a-vis the world powers. It cannot mean, however, signalling to the Americans that if in doubt, we always share your opinion.

It cannot be a NATO task to become involved in the hegemonial fights of the superpowers in Africa or Asia. Both superpowers must know that after all the echo from Europe will be similar to the way it was addressed. The Soviets must know that military adventure such as in Poland will press the West much closer to the United States; Reagan must know that there can be an American policy to which we would not react with mild talking but with a dry no. That is important also for the inner-American opposition to Reagan.

SPIEGEL: A no which you will not hear from Helmut Schmidt.

Eppler: I cannot make any prognoses about the stance of the federal chancellor. But I have an idea with regard to an SPD congress and with regard to its saying yes or no.

SPIEGEL: That means fights between the wings, and in the end of this the SPD could find itself forming the opposition.

Eppler: The problem today is that no great issue exists which could integrate the party and make it stand out against the CDU. We are dealing almost exclusively with issues where the Union supports the government, while considerable parts of the SPD have growing doubts. That pertains to the decision to close the arms gap, to the arms exports as well as to Brokdorf. I do not know for how long a party can live only with disintegrating issues.

SPIEGEL: The SPD top echelon so far tries only to superimpose the grumbling of the basis with solidarity appeals. The chancellor purposefully evades the demand for issues indicating a direction, for "spiritual leadership."

Eppler: I do not want to refer to persons. But I see the situation of the government as follows: Both decisive pillars on which it rests, the economic and the foreign political crisis managements, are crumbling away quickly. New supporting pillars are not in sight. The two pillars on which the parts rests were peace and reforms. The party will be in better shape only when it becomes again what is its own and unmistakable contribution to peace, and what reforms in the eighties mean.

SPIEGEL: Namely?

Eppler: We must show a way out from the madness of a quickly accelerating arms race. I name two key words: Examination of the decision to close the arms gap; change of the Bundeswehr armament to become an army whose defense capacity will not deterioate, but whose structure and armament will make it completely unable to launch an attack.

And we must implement a policy of selective growth, linked with a reform of agricultural, transport, health, energy and development policies, with all these reforms saving rather than costing money. That pertains also to a reform of the Bundeswehr.

SPIEGEL: Mr Eppler, SPD faction chairman Hebert Wehner warns against "English conditions" in the party. Does a cleavage threaten the Social Democrats, as Wehner fears, if they lose their ability to rule due to policy fights and program discussions?

Eppler: Well, we should not voluntarily form the opposition. I fail to see why the danger of a cleavage should be greater in the opposition than in the government. Government or opposition--it is important to pursue a policy representing the vast majority of the Social Democrats.

CDU'S KOHL SAYS MOSCOW 'HYPOCRITICAL' OVER POLAND

LD101452 Hamburg DPA in German 1354 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 10 Feb (DPA)--In a review of the political situation presented to the CDU/CSU parliamentary group today, opposition leader Helmut Kohl described the state of the Federal Government in strongly critical terms.

Kohl expressed his concern at developments in Poland. He said that the threats against Warsaw by the Soviet Union and its GDR and CSSR allies are becoming increasingly open from day to day. It is hypocritical for Moscow to warn the West at the same time against interference in Poland's internal affairs. Poland's sovereignty is threatened by the Soviet Union alone. "We also gauge the will to peace and readiness for detente of the Soviet leaders in Europe and worldwide against how they act toward their own alliance partners within their sphere of influence." Anyone who wants to disarm, as do large sections of the SPD, cannot shut his eyes to the arms buildup and aggressive Soviet policy directly on the frontiers of the Federal Republic.

Kohl warned the Federal Government and the SPD against a latent anti-Americanism in connection with greater defense costs. Their necessity derives from the security position of the Federal Republic, which is part of the Western alliance. The Soviet Union is solely responsible for the change in the balance in Europe.

FRENCH-IRANIAN RELATIONS MEETING POSTPONED

NC102020 Paris AFP in English 2006 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 10 Feb (AFP)--A meeting between a top French Foreign Ministry official and an Iranian Government envoy, scheduled to be held today, was postponed for reasons not made public.

The envoy, Ahmad Azizi, arrived in Paris yesterday leading a five-man delegation for talks at the Foreign Ministry on "global relations" between the two countries, which recently sparred [as received] over a French delivery of Mirage fighters to Iraq, Iran's enemy in the Gulf conflict, and non-delivery by Paris of three missile-firing gunboats ordered by Iran.

Although neither the French Foreign Ministry nor the Iranian Embassy here would comment on the postponement, sources close to the Iranian Government said it could be linked to a meeting held yesterday to attempt to settle certain facets of the extremely complex financial imbroglio between France and Iran.

Following the fall of the shah in 1979 and changes brought by the new regime, Iran cancelled contracts with French companies evaluated here at some 10,000 million francs (2,200 million dollars), including a contract with the Framatome Company for the construction of several nuclear power plants.

The Iranian sources said that at yesterday's meeting at the arbitration commission of the International Chamber of Commerce here, France and Iran discussed the designation of arbitrators to decide on the Framatome case. Iranian Atomic Energy Company Director Ezatollah Saabi attended the meeting.

SUPPLIES OF IRAQI OIL TO BE RESUMED 'SHORTLY'

LD101113 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 6 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] Supplies of Iraqi oil to France are to be resumed shortly. In February, the two French companies ELF-Aquitaine and Total will receive around 3 million tons of oil from Iraq per day.

Before the conflict with Iran, Iraq supplied 23 percent of French oil. In November 1980, its share fell to 7.5 percent or 530,000 tons.

The resumption of these supplies coincides with France's decision to supply four Mirage F1 aircraft to Iraq--a decision which Iranian President Bani-Sadr described on Wednesday as a real "act of war against Iran."

DEFENSE MINISTER ON BUDGET, DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

LD101111 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Feb 81 p 11

[Text] Speaking to a civilian and military audience at the Higher National Defense Studies Institute in Paris, Defense Minister Robert Galley launched an appeal for austerity to the general staffs and technical services which are drafting the post-1982 military programming law which will, in principle, be submitted to parliament in the spring 1982 session.

After highlighting budgetary growth in the defense sphere which is "unprecedented in our country's history since the war" and has been "obtained in a period of economic difficulties connected with the world crisis," Mr Galley made no secret of the fact that those responsible for defining the future of military equipment "will have a very difficult task in the face of the growing number of threats and their diversification," but "also in the face of the rising costs which make it necessary to develop high-performance weapons."

"Indeed," the defense minister explained, "there can be no question of jeopardizing the country's economic and social development by drawing excessively on the nation's resources. Austerity is more essential than ever--austerity in choosing equipment, austerity in implementing programs and austerity in daily life."

Mr Galley then listed the choices for France's future military equipment in the conventional and nuclear spheres.

"Major studies," the minister indicated, "are now being carried out on a mobile strategic surface-to-surface launcher. By considerably reducing its vulnerability with regard to the accuracy of new weapons, its mobility could make this weapon a strong deterrent. Like other countries, we also are studying the possible characteristics of a new generation of nuclear submarines: extension of the patrol zone by increasing the missiles' range, increasing secrecy and detection capacity and increasing firing rate and penetration capabilities adapted to the defense which might be used."

Within the strategic nuclear forces, "we will consolidate the central place held by the submarine component," Mr Galley explained before giving details on planned developments in the tactical nuclear deterrent arsenal.

"Work is being carried out on the possibility of extending the range of tactical surface-to-surface missiles and work is also being carried out on the enhanced radiation weapon (otherwise known as the neutron bomb--LE MONDE note). "If these programs are finally launched," the minister stated, "they too will be aimed at extending the margin for maneuver available to the political authorities who control the use of the nuclear weapons, by increasing the tactical nuclear weapons' deterrent potential in diversified situations and by increasing the degree of complementarity between the various systems."

LE MONDE EXAMINES FRENCH-GERMAN SUMMIT TALKS

Reports Economic Aspects

LD101143 Paris LE MONDE in French 8-9 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] At the end of the French-German summit on Friday, 6 February, it was announced that at the industrialized countries' summit in Ottawa next July, France and the FRG will propose objectives to be attained in the development of alternative energy sources.

During the ministerial talks [Industry Minister] Andre Giraud for France and Minister of Economics Otto Lambsdorf and Minister of Research and Technology Andreas von Bulow for the FRG assessed the efforts being made by the two countries in the manufacture of nonoil fuels, assistant Elysee spokesman Jacques Blot stated.

In view of the forthcoming Ottawa summit, the ministers agreed to encourage contacts between the departments concerned and to study the possibility of coordinating their alternative energy research and development programs. They also decided to cooperate in the sphere of adapting vehicles to nonoil fuels and demonstrated their will to involve other countries in these various activities.

At the Tokyo (June 1979) and Venice (June 1980) summits, the seven big industrialized countries set objectives in the sphere of oil consumption and import reductions. France and Germany will try to go further in this sphere during the Ottawa summit.

The other economic questions examined during the French-German summit were chiefly:

The European Monetary System [EMS]: Paris and Bonn want to ensure continuity and stability of operation in the EMS. Giscard d'Estaing noted the system's "very positive results."

Iron and steel: France and the FRG will ask their iron and steel experts to consider voluntary agreements and arrangements which could replace the current system of constraints established in the EEC to limit steel production. The Elysee spokesman also indicated that Paris and Bonn reached agreement to oppose any new increase in the EEC's steel production capacity.

Soviet gas: The conclusion of contracts for the supply of Soviet gas was discussed. No decision was taken. This question will be examined in detail by the two countries over the next few weeks. The FRG has fixed the maximum amount of gas it is prepared to import from the USSR at around 30 percent of its consumption, in other words, 5 percent of energy consumption.

The EEC: The FRG has agreed to reduction in the monetary compensatory amounts paid to its farmers when 1981 agricultural prices are fixed. However, no agreement was reached on the size of the reduction or on totally dismantling this system of compensatory amounts--a goal which France would like to attain in 2 years. The FRG pointed to the difficulty of such decisions, stressing that its farmers' income fell by 12 percent in 1980.

Finally, the two countries agreed that budgetary receipts provided by the EEC should not be more than 1 percent of income from value added tax.

Analyzes Joint Statement

LD101405 Paris LE MONDE in French 8-9 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The French-German 'Hard Core'"]

[Text] The existence of some documents is more important than their content. The joint statement issued after the 37th French-German summit is such a document since it constitutes a stance per se.

Indeed, the main aim for France and the FRG was to deny recent rumors of a cooling in relations between the two countries. However, in addition to that, Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt intended to show that the Europeans, at least their French-German "hard core" to cite the president of the Republic, are maintaining their own role in East-West relations and are not leaving Mr Reagan a monopoly in that sphere.

The U.S. President, therefore, is being offered cooperation "in a spirit of confidence" but also is being reminded of the concerns recently expressed by the two governments. For Mr Schmidt, "balance with security" rules out "the search for military superiority", although it is also appropriate to rule out "acceptance of a position of weakness"--this is a better definition of the term "stabilization" which Giscard d'Estaing used in his television interview. The Americans are urged not to go too far. The negotiated arms control effort, another idea dear to Mr Schmidt, also is stressed, as is the nation of "dialogue" which should accompany "vigilance."

The same applies to the call for "moderation in political behaviour"--another version of the "restraint" preached recently by the French president. This formula applies chiefly to Poland since it is clearly with regard to Poland that the warning issued 1 year ago after the invasion of Afghanistan is recalled: "Detente will not withstand another similar blow." Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt merely go a little further by expressing the hope that Poland will settle its problems not only without foreign interference but also "in a peaceful way." This takes account of the very topical danger of repression carried out by the Polish forces alone, backed up from a distance by Moscow.

In any case, the two statesmen were not afraid of liberally punctuating their document with the prudence and precautions dictated by the situation in their respective countries.

The chancellor must take account of the crisis in his own party and his opposition's Atlanticist excesses, hence, his insistence to the press on fidelity to the alliance and to the defense effort and also on the need for disarmament negotiations.

On the French side, Giscard d'Estaing was not sorry to illustrate with strong domestic ulterior motives, his intention to play the card of personal serenity contrasting with the agitation of a "dangerous world." His main proposals were explicitly supported by his ally and partner, be they negotiations on Afghanistan or the conference on disarmament in Europe or Chad. Could the "hard core" be more French than German?

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

NC102011 Paris AFP in English 1959 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 10 Feb (AFP)--Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen today wound up an official two-day visit to Paris and described as "very good and very complete" his talks with French leaders.

He expressed satisfaction over "wide-ranging exchanges," particularly on the economic and cultural levels.

Bilateral cooperation over energy had been discussed and he had met the head of the French Atomic Energy Commission. But the meeting, he said, was a fact-finding one, as Turkey was at the moment only in the exploratory stage where atomic energy is concerned.

Another subject discussed was the likelihood of developing the 1963 agreement between Turkey and the European Economic Community (EEC) that should eventually allow Turkey to enter the EEC.

Earlier, on French radio, Mr Turkmen said his government was "irrevocably" committed to a return of democracy in Turkey.

In an interview, the foreign minister recalled the recent declaration of Turkish head of state General Kenan Evren announcing decisive steps in that direction for late next summer.

Mr Turkmen acknowledged that political terrorism in Turkey had not yet been brought under absolute control but said that the level of violence had been reduced from a daily 20 victims before the current military regime took over to only one a day now.

LE MONDE PUBLISHES MOST RECENT OPINION POLLS

SOFRES-FIGARO

LD101431 Paris LE MONDE in French 8-9 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] The SOFRES-FIGARO magazine opinion poll published by this weekly on 7 February reflects another drop in the head of state's rating. The poll was carried out between 23 and 29 January on a sample of 1,000 people aged 18 years and over.

Of the people questioned, 51 percent "do not really have confidence" or "have no confidence at all" in the president of the Republic's ability to "solve the problems now facing France." And 44 percent have "full confidence" or "reasonable confidence" in him. These figures were respectively 49 percent and 47 percent during the previous poll in January. Regarding Raymond Barre's rating, 63 percent of the people expressed negative opinions and 30 percent positive opinions (as against 62 percent and 31 percent in January).

Mr Chirac's popularity rating fell from 33 percent to 32 percent between January and February. Mr Debre's rating shows a drop of 5 points (from 29 percent to 24 percent). In opposition ranks, Mitterrand is up 5 points from 35 percent to 40 percent of opinions expressed in his favor, Mr Rocard remains at the same level (50 percent), Georges Marchais is down 1 point (from 18 percent to 17 percent) and Michel Crepeau is up 2 points from 12 percent to 14 percent.

PARIS MATCH

LD101429 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] According to an opinion poll published by PARIS MATCH 13 February and carried out by "Public" on 29-31 January, among a representative national sample of 1,000 people over 18 years old, Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Mitterrand are neck and neck for the second round of the presidential elections. The result is the same as in the weekly's previous survey (see LE MONDE 16 January).

In the first round, depending on the three situations postulated (either Messrs Chirac and Debre and Mrs Garaud will run, the same without Mr Debre, or the Mayor of Paris [Chirac] alone), the present head of state is expected to receive between 31 and 33 percent of the vote (as against 28-31 percent at the beginning of the year), Mr Mitterrand from 25.5 to 26 percent (as against 24-26 percent), Mr Marchais 17 percent (as against 16-17 percent), Mr Chirac 10-12 percent (as against 11-13 percent), Mr Debre 2.5 percent (as against 6 percent), Mrs Garaud 4.5-5 percent (the same), an ecologist candidate 7-8 percent (as against 6-8 percent), an extreme leftwing candidate 2 percent (as against 3 percent) and an extreme rightwing candidate 1 percent (the same). Mr Crepau remains stable with 1 percent.

This poll was carried out following the television appearances of Mrs Garaud and Messrs Crepeau and Giscard d'Estaing and before the official announcement of Mr Chirac's candidacy.

PCF'S GREMETZ CRITICIZES AIRCRAFT SALE TO IRAQ

LD101631 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 3 Feb 81 p 10

[Text] Giscard d'Estaing's delivery of several Mirages as part of an order of 60 of these aircraft and of several tanks and helicopters to Iraq constitutes a dangerous act, illustrating the adventurist and dangerous nature of his foreign policy.

Nostalgic for the gunboat policy, he is deliberately throwing oil on the fire in an area of the world where tension already runs particularly high. By encouraging Iraq to continue the war, he is intervening directly in this conflict and contributing to the risk of it spreading.

Instead of acting to facilitate the quest for a negotiated solution, as suggested by the nonaligned movement, he chooses to fan the flames of the conflict.

Following the strengthening of the French military presence in Africa, Giscard d'Estaing has confirmed with this scandalous delivery that he intends to make habitual use of intimidation, interference and the threat of intervention to hinder the peoples' emancipation.

He is thus the worthy representative of the old French colonialist right at the service of arms dealers and the interests of a number of multinationals.

For the sake of class interests, he is bringing our country into line with the strategy of U.S. imperialism and making it play a lamentable role on the world scene.

We must definitely be rid of this policy which ignores national interests. In fact, as Georges Marchias has pointed out in the 131 proposals, France's real interests lie in action for peace, cooperation and understanding among the peoples.

PCI'S BERLINGUER NOT TO ATTEND CPSU CONGRESS

AU101556 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Rome, 10 Feb (ANSA)--Enrico Berlinguer, political secretary of Italy's Communist Party, the largest in the West, is not going to Moscow for the Soviet party congress set to open on February 23.

The news appeared on the front page of the Italian daily LA STAMPA today. The Turin daily cited "fully reliable" sources and pointed out that this would be the first time that a PCI secretary did not go to the Kremlin to take part in a meeting of Russian Communists.

LA STAMPA said that the PCI delegation instead would be led by veteran party leader Giancarlo Pajetta. The Soviet party has already been informed of the change in plans and reacted with "deepest irritation", the daily said.

Formally, the PCI will explain Berlinguer's failure to go to Moscow as the result of his concern over Italy's present, delicate and instable political situation, the paper continued. It will be said that Berlinguer wants to follow first hand every tormented phase of the situation at home, the paper said. "Nevertheless, the PCI is fully aware of the range and possible consequences of its decision", LA STAMPA said.

Berlinguer has always been present at the Soviet party congresses, even at times when relations between the two parties were strained, the paper noted. It will be very difficult for the Soviet side to accept the absence of the leader of the strongest communist party in the West, LA STAMPA said.

However, the problems opened by Afghanistan and Poland have threatened to make Berlinguer's presence at the congress embarrassing. His silence on such issues during the congress would also prove embarrassing, the paper said. Thus, the decision to stay at home.

If the Russians decided to deny Pajetta the floor (as happened in 1976 with the French Communists in the absence of their party leader Georges Marchais,), it would be the first time that the PCI's voice was not heard at a Soviet party congress, LA STAMPA concluded.

FOREIGN MINISTER COLOMBO BEGINS U.S. VISIT

AU091545 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Rome, 9 Feb (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo left Rome this morning for New York to begin a five-day visit in the United States. Before his departure, the head of the nation's diplomacy met with President Sandro Pertini, a meeting which followed an encounter yesterday with Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani.

Tomorrow Colombo will address the Council of Foreign Relations in New York on relations between the United States and Europe and on Wednesday, in Washington, he will meet with a number of American congressmen and senators. The foreign minister's schedule calls for a talk on the following day with the American secretary of state, Alexander Haig, who will host Colombo for a working lunch at the State Department. In the afternoon Thursday, Colombo will meet with the new American president, Ronald Reagan.

FOREIGN MINISTER DESCRIBES BASIC POLICY STANCES

LD091201 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jan 81 pp 7, 9

[M. Bettencourt Resendes interview with Portuguese Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira: "Results of Legislative and Presidential Elections Are Not Contradictory"--date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: What, basically, will be the differences between the Foreign Ministry as it was under Diogo Freitas do Amaral and the Foreign Ministry as it will be under yourself?

Goncalves Pereira: I assume that ministries belong not to individuals but to the state. So it does not seem to me that there is a change in basic stances with respect to the main guidelines of foreign policy. Moreover, the government program deviates little from the previous program in this respect. This was emphasized in the parliamentary debate on the government's foreign policy program.

But in answer to your question, there are two factors which are perhaps worth mentioning. First, there has been an exacerbation of international tensions, which makes coexistence among the various countries even more difficult and, of course, affects small countries such as Portugal. In addition, everybody has a different way of working. Professor Freitas do Amaral was a great foreign minister with his own way of working. I will be the foreign minister which I am able to be with my own way and methods. There will certainly be more differences in the way of working than in the main policy guidelines.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: What do you believe to be the main features of your way of performing the job?

Goncalves Pereira: It is difficult to say after only a fortnight. I am at a preliminary stage of studying the problems, but my attempt will be twofold. Without disregarding the major foreign policy problems, which this year have a particularly important role, I intend, despite the budgetary restrictions which we will have this year, to make an effort to improve the performance of the ministry's services and the position of its officials.

This ministry has been a victim of the macrocephaly of the state which has existed specifically since 1975. That is, the state machine, directly or through the public enterprises, grew excessively. This did not happen with this ministry. In 1974 we had about 50 missions, today we have 111, and we will have more this year. But the ministry cannot increase its personnel and is also a victim of the budgetary stringency which is being imposed this year.

So the ministry and the ministry's officials are paying, together with all the others, for the extravagances in which the state budget indulged during the years of the revolutionary period. We contributed almost nothing to that macrocephaly, but it is clear that this ministry is also included in the restrictions and the austerity policy which the government must pursue.

Within these limitations I will attempt to do my utmost to ensure that this ministry's working conditions and working efficiency are improved. And I must tell you with satisfaction that there are positive factors in this connection, with respect to the officials' quality and dedication, which I am very pleased to emphasize.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: You have said that there are no basic differences between this government's foreign policy and that of the previous government, so it is to be assumed that one of the major priorities, namely, the issue of Portugal's entry into the EEC, remains. However, there is a ministry in this government which did not exist in the previous government, namely, the ministry of European integration. To what extent does the establishment of this ministry remove issues concerning entry into Europe from the Foreign Ministry's province?

Goncalves Pereira: The exact answer to your question is "not at all." I draw attention to the fact that there is no Ministry of European Integration. This is a mistake which has been made and which is perfectly natural, but there is no Ministry of European Integration. Within the framework of the members of the government there is a minister of European integration, whose services are comprised within the prime minister's office, and it is for this reason that I can tell you that there is no change in the Foreign Ministry's role in negotiating the terms of entry. It is clear that Professor Freitas do Amaral had, as you know, a dual capacity, namely, that of deputy prime minister and of foreign minister. So there was a personal link between the activities which he conducted as the second-ranking member of the government and those which he conducted as foreign minister with respect to joining the European Communities. Now that that personal link has ended, there has been a return to a pattern which already emerged to some extent in Professor Mota Pinto's government, in which there was a distinction between the political activities, which rested with the Foreign Ministry, and the negotiating activities in the technical and sectional field, which at that time rested with Prof Jacinto Nunes and today rest with Mr Alvaro Barreto. So there is a distinction between the political and diplomatic aspects of activity (these rest with the Foreign Ministry, which is indeed a ministry and not merely a minister) and, on the other hand, the links at the technical level--but clearly with political implications--which will rest with the minister of European integration.

It is even possible and probable that contacts between the minister of European integration and the EEC bodies will be more frequent than mine, but this does not alter the fact that the specifically political aspect and the definition of the major options in this respect rest with the Foreign Ministry, within the policy of the government, the prime minister and the cabinet. But I would like to add the following: The creation of the post of minister of European integration, which seems extremely advantageous and opportune, is not aimed merely at looking outward but also and especially at looking inward. There is an immense task of adjusting the structure of the economy, the administration, education and the mentality in Portugal for entering the Common Market. These activities will have to be conducted by the minister of European integration, and possibly also by the minister for administrative reform. The fact is that the Foreign Ministry really is not suited to these tasks, aimed at domestic action and adjusting domestic structures. And here Mr Alvaro Barreto's very lengthy ministerial experience and knowledge of the Portuguese economy will certainly be extremely useful.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: So do you not fear that areas of conflicts of authority will emerge?

Goncalves Pereira: No, I do not fear that at all. No conflicts of authority will arise between Mr Barreto and myself, both because our spheres of activity are well defined and because we have been close friends for over 35 years. And we both will undertake to thwart attempts to sow discord prompted from outside.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Another of the priorities, or, at least, of the main guidelines, of the government's foreign policy concerns relations with the former colonies. The mission scheduled to visit Mozambique in February will not be, it is to be assumed, an isolated initiative. Are other initiatives already envisaged?

Goncalves Pereira: This mission is perhaps the most important initiative, as an individual initiative. Moreover, it is a mission which should have set out in December, was postponed in agreement with the Mozambique authorities for reasons which are easy to understand and should go ahead in mid-February, being headed by a member of the government; that is, it will have a degree of representation at the political level and not at the merely technical level.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Is it not yet known whether it will be at ministerial level?

Goncalves Pereira: When I speak of members of the government, they can only be ministers, secretaries or under secretaries of state, since I do not believe that it is the prime minister's intention to visit Mozambique personally. So it will be a minister or a secretary of state; we will see at the time and in accordance with the Mozambique authorities, what the representation will be. But it will be at government level. And the idea is that the new government has a mandate which everything indicates, according to the forces supporting it, or leads us to disbelieve, according to the forces opposing it, could last the legislative term. We believe that the government has a mandate for a legislative term and we must plan activity for 4 years.

So this mission which will visit Mozambique will give continuity to cooperation schemes which have already been undertaken and attempt to lay down the main guidelines for the cooperation to be developed over the next few years in the cultural sector, in the educational sector and in the other sectors in which Mozambique needs technical assistance and we are able to give it.

We have the utmost interest in this, and this year, despite the budgetary restrictions which I have already mentioned, it has been possible for the Foreign Ministry to increase, albeit only slightly, the sums at its disposal for this purpose. But cooperation is not confined to Mozambique. Cooperation has been working especially well with Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea and Sao Tome and Principe. So we have no specific problems with respect to cooperation. It is merely necessary to increase it.

With respect to Guinea and Cape Verde, the cultural centers there are fully operational. Voluntary workers sent by Portugal are continuing to set out, and participation, for instance, with respect to Cape Verde in large-scale public works which will be started in 1981 and in which there will be Portuguese participation, is envisaged. I have in mind the construction of the Harbor of Praia, in which it very possible that there will be Portuguese participation and financial aid, if that is the Cape Verde authorities' decision.

In addition, cooperation with Angola will be intensified this year and over the next few years. At this moment I must tell you that it is developing in terms of a real improvement. Our ambassador in Luanda has maintained constant contacts, more frequently than during the previous year, with the members of the Angolan Government. Last year Angola asked for about 970 teachers to be sent there. This ministry's General Directorate for Cooperation was able to arrange the departure of 800 teachers. So a considerable effort was made which almost approached the very large number of teachers requested from us. Not all of them sent out, not because of lack of readiness on their part or ours, but because of difficulties in housing, infrastructures, education, and so forth, in Angola.

As these problems are resolved and if the Angolan Government's desire to receive these teachers persists, they will sent out. You can see the importance of a figure of that kind, of that magnitude--800 Portuguese teachers in Angola. That is undeniably significant.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Does this mean that the political problems which existed during the previous government's term of office between the Portuguese Government and, specifically, the Governments of Angola and Mozambique are in the process of being surmounted?

Goncalves Pereira: I do not remember. When you speak of the previous government, are you referring to the first constitutional government, headed by Dr Sa Carneiro?

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: I am referring specifically to some statements by Angolan leaders about the difficulties of increasing cooperation with Portugal as long as the Portuguese Government maintained a stance which they termed one of "indulgence" toward activities against established regimes in the former colonies....

Goncalves Periera: I was obviously not in the government at the time, and although I remember hearing of these statements, I do not find from the examination of the dossiers which I have conducted that this has been an obstacle to the development of cooperation. The obstacles to the greater development of cooperation, which even so took an immense quantiative and qualitative leap forward in 1980 (1980 could be said to be the first year that cooperation reached high levels and figures) have been not of a political but of a practical nature. Moreover, I must say that this ministry's viewpoint is that cooperation between these countries and Portugal is a historical inevitability, irrespective of the regimes prevailing in one country or another. There may be temporary mishaps but, in my opinion, the stances adopted by one government or another will not change this degree of historical inevitabiility. We have so many things in common. There are certain tasks which Portuguese technicians are particularly well suited to perform, with the knowledge which they have of local structures for both sides to increase this cooperation, irrespective, as I say, of the merely political viewpoints or even political incidents which may occur in relations among states. For our part, this is what we will do. We will seek to ensure that the cooperation which we wish to provide is kept as far as possible away from everyday problems and political stances in the strict sense of the term, because cooperation is also politics in the broadest sense of the term.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: To change the subject, will our stance toward the United States have to be defined in coordination with the stances adopted by the EEC countries, or do you believe more conspicious support for U.S. stances on our part to be advisable?

Goncalves Pereira: Neither. Because we are not an EEC member, and so our stance does not have to coincide with that of those countries, although it should take it into account, because it is a very important stance. But nor do we have to have a stance closer to the United States than any other country. Our relations with the United States have been excellent over the last few years. It must be one the countries with which we have maintained the closest relations, and it is certainly the country from which we have received the greatest financial aid in all fields. This is a fact which cannot fail to be taken. So I would distinguish two levels in relations with the United States: the purely bilateral level, at which there is no dispute between the two countries, at which there is a desire on the part of the United States to help resolve some of the economic difficulties with which Portugal is contending, and at which, moreover, the United States remains one of our principal export markets, and the multilateral level, at which, specifically with respect to military cooperation, our links with the United States pass through NATO. This year we are witnessing attempts to strengthen NATO in which the United States has a decisive role to play. The Portuguese Government (moreover, not only the government, because the president of the republic has had occasion to reaffirm publicly Portugal's participation in NATO commitments) will support the multilateral actions undertaken by NATO.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: With respect to the Soviet Union, will this government adopt a "severity" of stances similar to that of the previous government?

Goncalves Pereira: As far as severity is concerned, I leave you responsible for the term, which is perhaps not the most appropriate, because a country of Portugal's size can hardly be severe with a world power like the Soviet Union, but these stances--you are referring, of course, to the denunciation of some agreements, the summoning of our ambassador for consultations and the expulsion of diplomats--were the consequence of specific circumstances.

Some of them stem from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The expulsion of the diplomats was due to the fact that these diplomats, in the government's well-founded opinion, were conducting activities which went beyond mere diplomatic duties.

So there is no intention of undertaking initiatives against anybody--either against the Soviet Union or against any other country.

I had occasion to state in my parliamentary statement that we are not in conflict with any country in the world. And we are not in conflict with the Soviet Union. Perhaps we are in ideological conflict with communist expansionism, but we are not in direct conflict with any particular country.

Insofar as our stance is perceived by the foreign minister (because it rests with the prime minister to direct the government's policy), it will be one of not undertaking initiatives to antagonize the Soviet Union or any other country. But we cannot fail to react if there are incidents or stances which we regard as unfriendly, as was the case with the expulsion of the diplomats, whom we believed to be conducting unfriendly activities here. Or, if there are widespread actions which we believe to be justified, as was the case with the international community's reaction against the occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, then it is possible that we will support Western initiatives, provided that we deem them fruitful.

However, I must say that the previous government had a problem which this government does not have: that of changing stance. In fact Prime Minister Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo told your newspaper in the last days of December [presumably 1979] that, according to a message from the Soviet ambassador, the Russian tanks would withdraw from Afghanistan, and thus the Helsinki agreements would be fulfilled. But the Helsinki agreements obviously have nothing to do with the matter, because they are of limited application to Europe. Nor did the tanks, withdraw; rather, they were substantially reinforced.

So when the government took office, it had to indicate that its stance was not one of continuity with the previous government. And indeed it was not. When those statements were made by the prime minister, they could have been interpreted as a grave lack of solidarity within the context existing at the time. This government does not have that problem, because its stance falls within the previous government's line.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: With respect to Timor, what specific initiatives to unblock the present situation are envisaged?

Goncalves Pereira: I must remind you that this question cannot be addressed solely to the government, because article 307 of the constitution states that actions to be carried out concerning East Timor are the responsibility of the president of the republic and the government. The government has discussed the issue's humanitarian aspects, specifically securing the cooperation of the International Red Cross. And something has been done to lessen the sufferings of the population of East Timor, as far as the political aspect is concerned, responsibility rests, as I have said, not only with the government. However, at the United Nations last October, Portugal secured approval of a motion once more denying the legitimacy of the acquisition of sovereignty by force. In accordance with the UN Charter, we do not recognize the annexation of East Timor, which is a solution through force, and we believe that the population of East Timor should be allowed to choose the destiny which it wishes. This is also the significance of the majority votes at the United Nations. So it is in this direction that the government's line will continue, but, I reiterate, it does not rest solely with the government, because the president of the republic has a constitutional power in this respect.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: With respect to the president of the republic, one of the complaints made by the previous government concerned the difficulties created by Belem Palace in resolving the problems inherent in diplomatic appointments. With respect to your government, do you expect these difficulties in this field to persist, or are there signs that there will be no problems of this nature?

Goncalves Pereira: Obviously, I leave you responsible for your assessment of the relations existing at a time when I did not belong to the government. I will refer exclusively to the future.

I have deemed it necessary to propose urgently only one appointment of an ambassador abroad. I can even say where--in Washington. What I cannot do is to tell you the person's name, even though it is now public knowledge. It is a diplomatic practice: we do not yet have the U.S. Government's approval, and it is not the foreign minister who will violate this practice.

This is the only initiative which I have deemed urgent, in view of the replacement of the U.S. administration. I must say that the prime minister, with whom it clearly rested to decide whether or not to endorse my initiative, and the president of the republic gave their consent to seeking approval. So I have experienced no difficulty so far. With respect to the extensive diplomatic reshuffle which I am planning to submit to the prime minister, the prime minister will have occasion, of course, to discuss it with the president of the republic. But do not ask me for a prior opinion as to whether difficulties will or will not arise in this connection. I confine myself to judging facts, and I cannot at present foresee any specific difficulty.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: I would now like to ask for your opinion with respect to the problems confronting international law in the recent issue concerning the U.S. hostages in Iran. Do you believe that all existing ideas on this issue will have to be reappraised or that it will be necessary to set up systems for monitoring these international rules?

Goncalves Pereira: No, I do not believe so, for a simple reason: This is that if you examine the outcome of the affair, Iran gained nothing from the clear violation of international law constituted by the detention of the hostages. On the contrary, the resolution of the problem was extremely disadvantageous for Iran, which ended up by receiving only a portion of the money which was indisputably Iranian. The remainder is under discussion. However, this instance demonstrates that, despite difficulties, the traditional solutions of international law eventually prevail. There was a clear violation of international law which lasted for over a year but was eventually ended. So there is no danger of the traditional institutions, such as, for instance, diplomatic immunity, collapsing. What is necessary now is for the territorial state in which diplomatic missions exist to really perform the duty of protecting those missions, just as, for instance we have done in Portugal, where unfortunately there have also already been instances of terrorism in diplomatic missions--I have in mind the bombing of the Cuban Embassy. But we must adopt all possible public order measures and other measures to prevent this from happening.

However, at the international level, it is to be emphasized that at the last UN General Assembly the drafting of a convention which would strengthen the protection of diplomats by imposing further responsibilities on the territorial state for the protection of diplomats and diplomatic installations was proposed by a large majority of countries, including Portugal. Portugal supported this initiative at the United Nations and will support its continuation, and I presume that if that convention emerges from it, Portugal will endorse it. We have every interest in complying with international law--which is this government's overall rule--in ensuring the protection of the diplomatic missions which are under our supervision and are on Portuguese territory and in territorial states ensuring the integrity of Portuguese diplomatic missions abroad.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: But does not the lack of any kind of sanction encourage the violation of these rules of international law?

Goncalves Pereira: You know that the process of laying down sanctions in international law is generally very slow. To some extent there are unorganized sanctions which work. Iran suffered grave consequences from the viewpoint of trading relations for having placed itself to some extent outside the international community, a position which has fortunately now ceased with the release of the hostages, and I do not know to what extent the Iran-Iraq war would have occurred if Iran had not been in a position of such considerable international isolation. So despite everything and the fact that the formulation of sanctions always takes time in the international context, I have the impression that the precedent will not be repeated, because any state which finds itself confronted with a similar situation will realize that it is in its interest to ensure rapidly the fulfillment of international obligations.

KING NAMES CALVO SOTELO NEW PRIME MINISTER

NC101419 Paris AFP in English 1410 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Madrid, 10 Feb (AFP)--Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo was designated today as Spain's new premier by King Juan Carlos, an official source said here.

Mr Calvo Sotelo, who was the candidate of the Democratic Center Union (DOU) must now win a vote of confidence in the House of Deputies of the Cortes. The vote is expected next Tuesday.

If he is confirmed by the chamber, Mr Calvo Sotelo will succeed former DCU leader Adolfo Suarez, who resigned as premier on January 29.

PCE Opposition

LD110006 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Pedro Fernandez Cespedes dispatch]

[Text] In the face of a government led by Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo the PCE will, in the exercise of its constitutional rights, carry out a (?frontal) opposition in parliament and in the streets. That is the principal idea contained in the communique issued a few months ago which, in synthesis, contains nothing more than the ratification by the Central Committee at its meeting today of what the Executive Committee in turn said with regard to the government crisis and its meaning and with regard to the nomination of Leopold Calvo Sotelo to the post of prime minister. The PCE (?says) that in the Congress of Deputies, the Communist parliamentary group will vote against this nomination because it considers it to be negative to the interests of the popular masses and to the solution of the great problems which Spain faces, among them [word indistinct], the economic crisis, unemployment, the fight against terrorism, the development of autonomies and the democratization of the state apparatus. The PCE insists that [word indistinct] because of the gravity of these problems, only a government with a broad parliamentary base which has the participation of the left would have sufficient strength to tackle these problems with democratic solutions and (?simple progress).

Finally, the PCE Central Committee has put the Executive Committee in charge of drawing up a manifesto to the country once the crisis has been resolved in which the Communists' analysis and the solutions which they are putting forward in view of the gravity of the situation (?will prevail).

In short, this is the communique which the PCE Central Committee issued today.

BRIEFS

PCE/ML LEGALIZED--The Spanish Communist Party Marxist-Leninist [PCE/ML] has been legalized. This has been announced by the constitutional court, which has ruled in favor of the appeal for legalization lodged by the party. This ruling endorses that already made by the Madrid No. 16 court. This is the first ruling handed down by the constitutional court on the legalization of a political party. [Text] [Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1230 GMT 10 Feb 81 LD]

SWEDEN

FRG'S GENSCHER CONTINUES TALKS WITH ULLSTEN

LD102050 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] The Polish situation was discussed in Stockholm where FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today ended his official visit. A European disarmament conference and plans to set up a nuclear-free zone in the north were also discussed in Stockholm. Here is a report by Juhani Lompolo:

The tense situation in Poland was one of the topics in the talks between Foreign Minister Genscher and his Swedish host Ola Ullsten. The ministers, however, did not speak much and were cautious in their comments on the matter. Foreign Minister Genscher said that the countries follow closely the policy [word indistinct] without interfering in Poland's internal affairs. The Poles must be allowed, on their own and peacefully and without outside interference in their affairs, to solve their own problems, Genscher said.

The idea of convening a European disarmament conference was also raised in the talks between the ministers. This is quite understandable because Sweden has offered to host such a conference when an agreement has been reached. This is what Foreign minister Genscher had to say on the matter:

We feel that in the present international situation the decision taken at the Madrid CSCE about such a European disarmament conference would in itself form an important element in calming the international situation and in increasing trust, said Foreign Minister Genscher. He said that the Federal Republic of Germany supports France's proposal for a disarmament conference, and stressed the importance of the so-called confidence-building measures at the beginning of the conference. Foreign Minister Genscher also raised the aspect contained in the French proposal that all of Europe from the Urals to the Atlantic should be taken as the basis for these confidence-building measures and disarmament. No exception should be made for the Soviet Union, as was the case in the final act of the Helsinki CSCE.

The ministers also discussed the plans to bring about a nuclear-free zone in the north. Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten said that Sweden takes a positive attitude to the idea, but in his opinion, in order to be effective, the zone should cover a larger area than the Nordic countries alone. In his opinion, territories bordering on the Nordic countries should at least be included in a grey zone, and the medium-range missiles directed at the north should then also be withdrawn. Ullsten thinks that there are still many obstacles to the establishment of a nuclear-free north.

Foreign Minister Genscher, for his part, thinks that the biggest threat is the Soviet medium-range missiles which, he said, can reach any European country from Soviet territory. This is the reason why talks on such plans, on a nuclear-free zone in the north for example, are losing their significance, said Foreign Minister Genscher at a press conference which was the last point on the agenda during his visit to Sweden.

VISITING PAKISTANI FOREIGN SECRETARY GIVES VIEWS

BK090325 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Secretary Riaz Piracha, currently visiting London, called on acting Permanent Deputy State Minister Sir (Edward Haig) at the British Foreign Ministry. The situation in South Asia was reviewed during the talks and views were exchanged on the regional issues particularly on the situation in Afghanistan. Piracha also briefed Sir (Edward) on the recent Islamic summit.

LORD PRIVY SEAL ON TALKS WITH JORDANIAN GOVERNMENT

LD101119 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 5 Feb 81 p 1

[Interview granted by Lord Privy Seal Ian Gilmour to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT correspondent in Amman--date not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] When the lord privy seal and minister of state for foreign affairs visits a country like Jordan, we expect his visit to be political even though he may sign tourist, cultural or transport agreements. Can we hear from you the real reasons for your visit?

[Answer] As you know there are several complicated issues in the area that affect the general situation there and affect us as well in that we are interested in the situation in the area. I wanted to discuss in detail these issues with the Jordanian Government; this is in addition to other issues of common interest which I wanted to discuss with officials here. All this is part of the continuing consultations between two friendly countries enjoying good relations such as Britain and Jordan.

[Question] In the light of the role which Britain played within the so-called European initiative, one would imagine that you are trying to submit certain ideas or steps that might be put forward by the EC. Do you believe that this interpretation is correct?

[Answer] The matter is more general than it is detailed in your question. As you know, the European initiative is now in the hands of the Dutch chairman of the Community. Therefore, Netherlands Foreign Minister van der Klaauw will visit the area shortly and hold talks which will be a continuation of what Mr Gaston Thorn began and will deal with specific matters such as the right of self-determination for the Palestinians, Israeli withdrawal and the position of Jerusalem--issues for which the EC has prepared intensively.

[Question] What are your personal expectations regarding developments in the Middle East problem, particularly since there is a new administration in the United States?

[Answer] I have lived with the Middle East problem, or let us say that I have been interested in it for many years, but I cannot indulge in predictions regarding it. But certainly there is such an increasing interest in the West and in the area that I am hopeful of the achievement of long-awaited progress. Any person trying to indulge in predictions in this case in particular would only be impulsive and rash.

NATO COMMANDER ROGERS ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

NC101745 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1700 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] NATO Allied Forces Supreme Commander in Europe Gen Rogers arrived in Athens in the late afternoon on a 3-day official visit. General Rodgers was received at Ellinikon Airport by National Defense General Staff Commander General Gratsios and other high-ranking armed forces officers.

RESISTANCE GROUP CLAIMS BOMB EXPLOSION CREDIT

NC101633 Athens TA NEA in Greek 10 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] There was a strong explosion yesterday, shortly before midnight, at a Nestle milk store owned by I. Dhritsas, at 17 Arkadhia Street, Peristeri. Windowpanes and cans of milk were destroyed by the explosion. Security officers and army explosives experts went to the spot. It was established that the bomb had been planted at the store entrance.

The organization "Avtonomi Andistasi" [Autonomous Resistance] phoned the newspapers and took responsibility for the explosion.

KKE-INTERIOR STATEMENT ON YUGOSLAVIA VISIT

NC101734 Athens I AVYI in Greek 10 Feb 81 p 1

[KKE-Interior Central Committee Secretary Bambis Dhrakopoulos statement--place and date not specified]

[Excerpts] Our Yugoslavia visit and our meeting with League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] leaders was a further step in developing relations between our two parties that are linked with so many common ties and struggles.

We met with Comrade Dragosavac, LCY Executive Committee secretary, and other members of the Yugoslav delegation, as well as with comrade Mojsov, president of the LCY Executive Committee Presidency. During our meeting we made a broad review of positions and assessments of both parties on international relations problems and in particular, on the continuing deterioration of the international situation, the struggle for detente and peace in the present phase, the role of the nonaligned movement, the problems in the world labor movement's latest developments, the problems in the relations between our two countries, and the Balkan cooperation course. Once again, the two parties had a very broad identity of views on these issues. Our side affirmed the KKE (Interior's) correctness of positions and policy.

A mutual briefing was held on the domestic situation and the problems of both countries and on the activities of both parties. Our delegation explained our party's positions on the situation in the country and the prerequisites that it considers necessary to effect the course toward a change.

The Yugoslav delegation explained the way in which the LCY and the Yugoslav Federal Government today face the repercussions of world crises on their country's economy by devising a program that will stabilize all sides of the economy, by further developing of the socialist self-management system with the decisive participation of the working class in this institution, and by confronting economic and other problems of the country. The LCY leaders expressed their total optimism on the economy's future and their country's course.

We believe that our visit was very useful and productive, for party relations and for the relations of our two peoples and countries.

GENERAL COMMENTS ON NATO SOUTHEASTERN FLANK

TA101608 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Erzurum, 10 Feb (AA)--General Sedat Guneral of Turkey, commander of NATO's Land Forces for Southeastern Europe (LSE), said because of petroleum, all NATO member countries had "vital interests" in the Middle East. He made the statement in an address to Turkish and NATO commanders gathered in Erzurum Tuesday for the NATO exercise codenamed "Ally Enterprise 81", which he is commanding jointly with Maj Gen Michael Reynolds of Britain, commander of NATO's Mobile Force (AMF).

Middle East and Turkey

Guneral told members of the National Security Council, the defense minister, the commanders of the 3rd Army and 9th Army Corps of Turkey, and NATO officers representing Belgium, Federal Germany, Italy, Britain and the U.S.--countries which have air force contingents in the NATO Mobile Force for Europe--developments in the Middle East have made the region "more unstable and sensitive" than ever. No one could shrug off the possibility of a major conflict breaking out any time in the region, "contrary to the relative balance and stability (?in) central Europe." And Turkey, included in his area of responsibility as a NATO commander, was the only NATO country facing directly the threat to the Middle East, Guneral pointed out. [passage indistinct] the increased strategic importance of the area.

The areas under NATO's commander of Land Forces, Southeast, (LSE) "are surrounded either directly by Warsaw Pact countries or by sympathizer countries," Guneral noted, and included the critical straits of Istanbul and Canakkale.

Potential Threat

"The land, sea and air threat to the area under my command," Gen Guneral said, "is incomparably great in quantity and quality to the threat to any other area. And perhaps the greatest threat can be defined as the possibility that the supremacy in strength may provoke the potential aggressor into believing that it might succeed."

In the face of the massive strength of the potential aggressor "which will doubtless be used to realize known aims should the opportunity arise," Guneral admitted, the forces under his command included three Turkish armies plus NATO support forces. Given these conditions, he went on to say, it was not difficult, although it (?was) highly undesirable, to estimate the outcome of any future developments.

Guneral called on the leaders of NATO member countries to ensure that the gaps in NATO's military strength, "which tend to reach dangerous proportions" are removed as soon as possible, thus reducing the risks in the present situation. Nevertheless, he added, he would like to confirm that all NATO contingents were "determined" to defend their countries against all aggression, regardless of the odds.

Gen Reynolds on Mobile Force

Gen Michael Reynolds explained the "deterrence" function of the NATO Mobile Force whose air and land units could be deployed with speed in the face of any possible threats to a NATO flank, thus demonstrating the defense determination and solidarity of the allies.

Gen Ersin on Turkish Exercise

Commander of the Turkish Land Forces Gen Nurettin Ersin, who is in Erzurum together with the other members of the National Security Council, except Head of State Gen Kenan Evren, told the commanders gathered that a purely Turkish exercise by the 3rd Army, codenamed "Republic Is Virtue" was timed to coincide with the NATO exercise in eastern Turkey in order to allow the NATO Mobile Force to get firsthand information about this area, which is included in its field of responsibiiity.

The 3rd Army served an area vital both for the Turkish Armed Forces and for NATO, he noted.

Army Begins Winter Exercises

TA101638 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Excerpt] The winter exercises "The Republic Is Virtue-81" began in Laleli in Erzurum today. The exercises being carried out under the command of 3d Army Commander Gen Selahattin Demircioglu will end tomorrow. They will be observed by the National Security Council members, Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer, Gendarme Commander Gen Sedat Celasun, National Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken and Gen Sedat Guneral, the commander of NATO's Land Forces for Southeastern Europe.

The exercises began with a ceremony held at the Uzunahmet [word indistinct] some 12 kilometers from Erzurum. At times the wind velocity approached 80 kilometers per hour at the site of the exercises. The temperature was minus 2 [centigrade]. The site is 2,083 meters above sea level. The exercises, which will be held under such difficult conditions, are aimed at improving the units' winter fighting.

PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

TA101634 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Ankara, 10 Feb (AA)--Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu said his government was aware that it had to remove economic difficulties faced by citizens in order to ensure domestic peace. He made the statement in a talk intended for broadcasting over TRT radio and TV Tuesday evening, dealing particularly with economic and welfare measures.

Tax Reform

He listed the aims of the recent tax reform legislation as follows: To reduce the tax burden on fixed and low-income groups, which had grown with inflation; to fill the gaps in existing legislation; to raise fixed tax rates to a realistic level; and to prevent tax evasion.

A major achievement of the new legislation was to extend taxes to taxable groups which had so far been exempt from taxation.

National Income and Export Earnings

The rate of growth, which had been 7 percent annually in the first three five-year plan periods since the early 1960's, had started to recede in 1977, with the GNP reduced to 0.7 percent only in 1979, and 0.8 percent in 1980. The target growth rate for 1981 is 3 percent, the premier announced.

Shortages of foreign exchange and energy plus acts of anarchy and strikes and lockouts had all led to falls in production, he noted, Manpower lost because of strikes in the 8 and 1/2 months until mid-September in 1980 was equal to total manpower lost over the last 8 years, he said.

He noted with satisfaction that exports in 1980 had gone up by 28.5 percent to $2.9 billion, bringing in the highest level of export earnings in the history of the Turkish Republic. The export target for 1981 was $3.5 billion. Transit carrying from Europe to Middle Eastern countries increased to 1.2 million tons in 1980, Ulusu noted.

Due to her agricultural potential, Turkey had already started to play an important role as the supplier of food to neighboring and other countries of the Mediterranean, the Middle East, and Europe.

Turkish industry had recuperated and was increasing its output close to capacity, while Turkish businessmen gained increasing skill in marketing Turkish crops and manufactures.

Remittances of foreign exchange by Turkish workers abroad rose from $1.7 billion in 1979 to more than $2.1 billion in 1980, Ulusu announced. The "realistic" exchange rates applied would raise this total even further, he predicted.

Labor Relations

The prime minister promised for workers a standard of living "compatible with principles of social justice and equity."

The difficulties arising out of the distinction between "civil servant" and "worker" would be removed, he said.

He was aware that the 40 percent increase in the net pay of civil servants was "inadequate" but one had to be content with that "for the time being" in order to ensure the success of the government's current policy of "stability."

It was essential for all, he said, to economize both in carrying out public services and in meeting personal needs.

FORCES SEIZE ARMS MEANT FOR KURDISH MILITANTS

TA101759 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Acting on a tip, the security forces conducted an operation in Senova Village in Uludere, a district of Hakkari, on 6 February. They found 7 Kalashnikov rifles, a 40-mm rocket launcher, 6 TNT blocks, 35 Kalashnikov rounds and 9 magazines meant to be distributed to (Djetil) Islami Kurdistan Partisi [Islamic Kurdish Party] militants.

The security forces found 8 Kalashnikov rifles, 1 automatic pistol and 195 rounds of ammunition in Hilalkoy in Uludere on 7 February.

On the same day, the security forces found 5 Kalashnikov rifles and 81 rounds of ammunition hidden among rocks in Inceler Village. The security forces found 8 Kalashnikov rifles, 170 rounds of ammunition and 14 magazines in the same place on 8 February.

Meanwhile, the security forces captured 10 members of the religious order of Suleymanism [Suleymancilik Tarikati]. Some 30 tape cassettes and banned books and publications were also seized.

CUMHURIYET SPEAKS OUT AGAINST NEUTRON BOMB

NC110756 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 7 Feb 81 p 3

["The World Today" column by Ali Sirmen: "The Neutron Bomb Again"]

[Excerpt] Ivan's son asked him: Daddy, what is the neutron bomb like? And the father responded: This bomb requires a lot of explanation. Imagine Red Square and imagine that bottles full of vodka have been lined up in four rows from one end of Red Square to the other. Then think of this vodka with no one left to drink it. Well, this is the neutron bomb.

This is how the dry Soviet humor describes the neutron bomb, while those who attach absolutely no value to human life call this bomb the "clean bomb." The cleanliness of the bomb is apparently due to the fact that it kills human beings but does no harm to buildings. This shows how clean the bomb is and from what angle those who are trying to manufacture it look at human beings.

What kind of civilization is this? Isn't this "the monster known as the civilization with only a single tooth left" to which our national poet refers in his poem?

Jimmy Carter had suspended the manufacture of the neutron bomb but cowboy Reagan is preparing to order its manufacture. This is the first present Ronald Reagan has offered to humanity during the first 2 weeks of his presidency.

American experts are exploring the possibility of confining the use of the neutron bomb to areas outside the frontiers of the two big powers. When, for example, the Soviet or the Warsaw Pact forces march on U.S. territory, which is on the other side of the Atlantic, it will be too late to use the neutron bomb. So, the bomb will have to be used when forces hostile to the United States and NATO advance on European territory, particularly on countries which form the wings of NATO. That is, the areas exposed to the dangers of the neutron bomb will be Europe in general and its wings in particular; Turkey is one of those countries which constitute the wing.

Let us, for a moment, imagine that the neutron bomb has been dropped over the Bosphorus to destroy advancing enemy forces. A question comes to mind here: How, we wonder, will the "clean bomb" differentiate the hostile enemy forces from the friendly Turks who are NATO members?

Moreover, when we come to consider that the neutron bomb affects a far larger area than the atom and hydrogen bombs, the horror of the situation becomes all the more manifest.

The "clean bomb" is in fact a "cleaning bomb." Its perils should therefore be clearly evaluated. Whether this weapon is developed in the United States, in the Soviet Union or in any other country, it creates far greater danger to Turkey than the atom and the hydrogen bombs.

We have to come out against the neutron bomb for the sake of our own survival.

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BELGIUM

BRUSSELS WILL NOT BE U.S. FORCE HEADQUARTERS

LD111434 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Brussels will not be the headquarters of the future American Rapid Deployment Force. This denial comes today following the revelations made yesterday by the New York TIMES.

Belgian military authorities speak of pure speculation on the subject of an American plan to base the command of the force of (?110,000) men in Brussels under the commander in chief of NATO in Europe. The force is still not in existence operationally.

People in NATO circles are also very perplexed about the validity of placing these forces under the command of the Atlantic alliance since the force is in fact designed to ensure the defense of regions like the Middle East, a region which is outside the jurisdiction of the North Atlantic treaty.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPOKESMAN ON NEUTRON BOMB

LD111229 Brussels LE SOIR in French 8-9 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] Questioned Friday [6 February] by BELGA on the statements regarding the neutron bomb issue which have been attributed to the foreign minister, Mr Nothomb's spokesman, who had contacted the minister in Senegal, gave the following details:

"The U.S. defense secretary has indicated his interest in the possibility of including the neutron weapon in U.S. forces' arsenal.

"This opinion has been duly noted. However, it is not a U.S. Government decision or a proposal submitted to the allies for consultation.

"Questioned on this affair by a journalist in Lagos, Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb naturally refused to adopt any stance which would prejudice possible analysis of the problem.

"In so doing he abided by his predecessors' traditional attitude. The hypothetical possibility of deployment in Belgium was never mentioned during the press conference."

The foreign minister's spokesman added that the U.S. Government has, in addition, just recalled that the United States will not take any decision on the deployment of that weapon in Europe without first consulting the allies.

THE NETHERLANDS

FOREIGN MINISTER VAN DER KLAAUW IN SAUDI ARABIA

LD111439 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 2 Feb 81 p 3

[An Salomonson dispatch: "Van der Klaauw Warns Against Isolating Israel"]

[Text] Riyadh, 2 Feb--During his visit to Saudi Arabia Foreign Minister van der Klaauw has warned his counterpart Prince Sa'ud not to take any action in which Israel would become isolated in the United Nations. According to The Netherlands foreign minister, an Arab campaign would exacerbate the situation in the Middle East rather than lead to a solution.

Prince Sa'ud expressed satisfaction that Europe's knowledge of the Middle East has improved and that Europe's stance is now based on reality.

According to Sa'ud, Israel has lost the right to be a UN member since it refuses to implement Security Council resolutions. In the prince's opinion, no decision has as yet been made on the issue as to whether the Arab countries will seek to expel Isreal at the next UN General Assembly.

The declaration of a holy war against Israel by the Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if should be regarded as a mobilization of all forces to restore their rights to the Palestinians, Prince Sa'ud said. According to him, the expression "jihad" should not be interpreted as a real war but more as a conflict in the broad sense of the word, and also as an economic struggle. The Saudi minister thus gives a mild interpretation of the relevant passage in the Mecca declaration, stating that the jihad must be waged "with all means," until "all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories have been restored to their legitimate owners."

"The Netherlands stance has already changed. The participation in the UN Interim Force in Lebanon is an indication of this, and The Netherlands stance on Jerusalem has also changed. These are good signs," Sa'ud stated. According to him, the conversation with Van der Klaauw led him to hope that Europe is not only choosing a stance but will also play a more active role in seeking peace in the Middle East.

Europe and the PLO

The Saudi minister expressed considerable interest in the European Middle East initiative (in preparation of which Van der Klaauw will soon be undertaking a tour of 14 countries involved in the Middle East conflict). However, in order to make it a success, Europe, in his opinion, will have to recognize the PLO. One of the greatest problems would then have been eliminated.

Sa'ud stated: "It is remarkable that you should leave the decision of with whom negotiations should be conducted to one of the parties directly involved in the conflict. Under no circumstances can Israel itself specify with whom it wishes to negotiate. It must accept the negotiating partners whom the Palestinians themselves also accept. Well, the Palestinians accept the PLO."

Concerning the new U.S. President, the prince said that he hopes that the President will use his country's power to bring peace to the Middle East in which the Palestinians' rights will be recognized. Reagan was wrong, according to Sa'ud, when he described the PLO as a group of terrorists in his election campaign.

The occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union is harshly condemned in Riyadh. The minister said that he regards it as one of the most threatening and destabilizing factors in the world. According to him, this occupation will undoubtedly have repercussions. "It is a return to the era of imperialism, which is responsible for two world wars. It is the law of the jungle, where the strongest has the right to go everywhere he wishes because he is the strongest," Prince Sa'ud said.

He said that he is not in favor of an interntional conference, such as French President Giscard has proposed. According to the minister, as long as there is no sign at all that the Soviets intend to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan, a conference cannot contribute to this.

On his departure from Riyadh, Van der Klaauw was very satisfied with his visit, which according to him, took place in an "extremely good atmosphere." The plans for a European initiative, concerning which the minister will soon be visiting Riyadh for a second time as EEC Council chairman, appear to be well received here, although it is clear that the Saudis adopt an orthodox stance toward Israel.

Van der Klaauw described Prince Sa'ud as extremely intelligent and as somebody who knows his business and expresses himself clearly and incisively. "The first of the next generation in Saudi Arabia," the minister stated.

Yesterday evening Van der Klaauw arrived in Algiers. He is to stay in Algeria for 2 days. The minister informed his Egyptian counterpart Butrus Ghali about his talks in Riyadh during a brief stopover in Cairo.

Economic Cooperation

LD101009 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 2 Feb 81 p 3

[An Salomonson dispatch: "Economic Agreement With Saudi Arabia"]

[Text] Riyadh, 2 February--An agreement on economic cooperation will shortly be signed between The Netherlands and Saudi Arabia, Foreign Minister van der Klaauw has announced. The text only needs to be approved by the Saudi cabinet. The agreement contains no clauses on the Arab boycott. A mixed commission will monitor the implementation of the agreement.

In mid-February Agriculture Minister Braks will pay a visit to Saudi Arabia with an economic delegation. There seems to be great interest in this visit in Riyadh.

King Khalid discussed in great detail with Van der Klaauw the possibilities of cooperation in the agricultural field, especially in connection with irrigation. In certain food sectors the King said, Saudi Arabia will be self-supporting in 1982.

Shell will start building large refineries and chemical plants in Saudi Arabia. After an initial breaking-in period oil production will finally reach 100,000 barrels per day. Van der Klaauw also expressed to Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud his appreciation of Saudi Arabia's moderate line on oil policy, as a result of which prices have not rocketed and shortages, due to the war between Iran and Iraq, have been able to be avoided.

Because of oil, in the first 11 months of 1980, The Netherlands exports to Saudi Arabia amounted to 1.9 billion guilders, and imports from Saudi Arabia 7.3 billion guilders.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF YUGOSLAVIA'S DJURANOVIC

Schmidt Dinner Speech

DW111205 BONN PRESS AND INFORMATION OFFICE in German 10 Feb 81

[Prereleased manuscript of the speech by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the dinner given in honor of the visiting president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, Veselin Djuranovic, in Bonn on 10 February]

[Text] Mr Premier, ladies and gentlemen: To begin with, I would like to cordially welcome you, the premier of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the gentlemen of your delegation, again into this circle. I am glad that we can now reciprocate the hospitality which you, Mr Premier, accorded me and my delegation nearly 4 years ago in Belgrade and in your homeland Montenegro. I vividly recall the talks with your unforgotten President Tito, with yourself and with other Yugoslav personages, and the impressions I gained from your beautiful country.

I was in Belgrade in May to pay my last respects to President Tito jointly with the federal president and with the federal foreign minister. Anyone having participated in the functions shared the mourning of the whole world over a great statesman.

It is with respect and sympathy that we are observing how Yugoslavia continues the political course on which it embarked. Yugoslavia continues to preserve its independence with purposiveness and determination. Your country is a factor of stability in Europe.

But it is not just on this continent, Mr Premier that your country contributes toward the peaceful coexistence of the peoples. Yugoslavia helped found the United Nations organization. Without President Tito, the development of the movement of nonaligned states is inconceivable. Your country, finally, is the spokesman of the Group of 77 which is waging the dialogue between industrial countries and the Third World. By the worldwide activities of a prudent foreign policy, Yugoslavia makes a specifically European contribution toward stability and balance which, I think, benefits all Europeans. This is why to us the exchange of political views between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has always been particularly valuable. Now, at the beginning of a difficult decade, this is even more true.

It was with great relief and human sympathy that we experienced the end of the kidnapping in Tehran. Algeria, a country with which Yugoslaiva is closely cooperating in the movement of nonaligned states, contributed to this solution in a manner which justly met with recognition and gratitude from many sides.

Unfortunately, we cannot but state that many other conflicts are continuing which threaten peace in the world. This applies to the war between Iraq and Iran--an open an armed conflict in a region which is vitally important to all of us. This applies to Afghanistan where the Soviet military intervention continues and by which the confidence of many peoples with regard to the respect for their sovereignty and independence has been badly shaken. This applies to the military occupation of Chad by which many states in Africa feel threatened. This applies to the south of Africa where a policy of economic, social and political equal rights must replace the racial policy; where Namibia is waiting to achieve an internationally recognized independence in a peaceful way. This applies to the Middle East where the peace process urgently needs new impulses in a serious conflict lasting for decades.

But in Europe, too, we are not free from concern. Our Polish neighbors find themselves under the pressure of economic difficulties and confronted with problems which they alone can solve and whose solution, in keeping with the letter and spirit of the Final Act of Helsinki, also must be left to them alone. To the extent they desire our economic cooperation in this connection, we shall do what we can.

The East-West relations are in a critical phase. The Federal Government is convinced that no reliable peace can be had in the world without balance. This is why the Federal Republic of Germany is affiliated with the Atlantic alliance and has put its military weight onto the Western scales.

The preservation of military balance is an extremely difficult process. The danger keeps growing that mankind will arm itself to death unless it is possible to establish the balance for good by means of verifiable agreements and to reduce it to as low a level as possible. This is the reason why the talks of the great powers on the limitation of the most dangerous weapons are of such great signficance. The Federal Government advocates the constant continuation of the SALT process.

As far as we Europeans are concerned, the nuclear medium-range weapons also have strategic significance. The Atlantic alliance has reacted to the growing imbalance in the field of these weapons with the necessary decision on counterarming. This decision, however, for the first time, contains a second party which offers and demands negotiations on the mutual limitation of nuclear medium-range weapons. We will adhere to this dual decision because we are convinced that it serves peace. Consequently, we will continue to advocate our stance that the talks on a limitation of the nuclear medium-range weapons opened in Geneva in October 1980 be continued as soon as possible.

In the efforts toward the preservation of a balance of military forces, we have underscored time and again that balance alone is not yet an adequate prerequisite for a peaceful coexistence of the peoples. What must be added is the respect for the equal rights, the independence of all peoples, and for their legitimate interests. What must be added, moreover, is the will for peace. What needs to be added is the will for a balance of interests, for compromise, for cooperation.

In the Final Act of Helsinki, the principles have been phrased which all states must observe if security and cooperation in Europe is to last. The first phase of the CSCE followup conference in Madrid has been concluded.

We hope, as we did before, that it will be possible to come to terms on concrete results. What commands the foreground as far as we are concerned is improvements in the field of human contacts and information as well as the adoption of a precise mandate for a conference on disarmament in Europe.

We support the proposal concerning such a conference submitted by France because we consider real stabilization of the military power ratio in Europe a priority task. At a time when cooperation between East and West in burdened by serious crises of confidence, we urge concrete negotiations on concrete confidence-building measures. The participants in the CSCE process cannot afford another, voluminous, expensive and complicated conference which will not yield any concrete results. One must therefore see to it in Brussels with a precise mandate that the disarmament conference will be a success. Part if this is the establishment of agreement in Brussels on the task of the conference.

Involved are militarily significant, committing and verifiable confidence-building measures to be applied to the entire European Continent, including the European part of the Soviet Union. The application of such measures on all of Europe is an indispensable part of our concept. Everywhere in Europe the same confidence-building measures must be valued for the armed forces of all CSCE states. Granting privileges to the biggest military power in Europe would only create new mistrust.

Both German states could make a special contribution to new confidence in Europe. Both states agree that never again will war emanate from German territory. Relations between both German states, however, must not become the origin of additional burdens for the anyway difficult East-West relations. One-sided acts of delimitation, contradicting the spirit of the final document of Helsinki and the basic treaty, have created great damage.

The Federal Republic is prepared at any time to continue along the path of developing German-German cooperation to a mutual benefit. Delimitation does not solve conflicts. The more critical times are, the more important talks will be, the more important will be a clear and predictable policy, the more important for us will be cooperation with our partners in the alliance and in the European community--which was just joined by Greece as the 10th state. Our aim and our offer are unchanged: cooperation and the balance of interests on the basic of equality.

We need cooperation in Europe to master the challenge coming from the Third World. Two problems are of central importance for us:

1. Some 4 billion people live in today's world. In the year 6000, there will be 6 billion. Despite great efforts by far not all of the 4 billion people with whom we live together in this world can find the most necessary things for life: sufficient food, clothing and housing. How will this be once there are 6 billion people? We must find an answer to this problem, and before the year 2000 when it could be too late.

2. The oil price explosion has boosted the oil bill of developing countries, which in 1973 amounted to 8 billion, to almost 70 billion in 1980. Some countries must spend more than 50 percent of their export gains on urgent oil imports. The entire development aid of all Western industrial countries this year will not suffice to cover just the increase of the developing countries' oil bills from 1979 to 1980.

All countries must help here, including the East European industrial countries, most of all the OPEC countries, with direct investments and contributions. It will not be simple for many of them because the increasing economic problems have not stopped short in front of the industrial countries, including the Federal Republic of Germany.

I do not believe that anyone can offer a ready solution for this challenge. We must rally all our forces to make a great effort and find common solutions quickly.

Our relations with the countries of the Third World are clear: The Federal Government seeks cooperation on a partnership basis with these countries, on a basis of equal rights. We reject any kind of striving for predominance in the Third World. We welcome and support regional cooperation leading to more stability.

Mr Premier, we have discussed many of these issues today, which deeply worry you and me and many people in our countries, and we will continue our talks on them. We found that we basically agree that our world needs more partnership.

We therefore have agreed that our bilateral relations are of great value. Going beyond direct relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, we stated together with satisfaction that relations between our two countries have pleasantly developed. They can be considered today as a good example of trustful relations characterized by manifold cooperation between countries with different social systems. If there are occasional difficulties, we can always assume that preparedness exists on both sides to overcome such difficulties in mutual interest.

Of special importance is economic cooperation between the Federal Republic and Yugoslavia. With the help of the new cooperation agreement concluded last year, an extended contractual basis for the future was created between the European Community and Yugoslavia. We have supported as much as we could Yugoslavia's efforts aimed at stabilization in a difficult economic situation. By extending its guarantee ceiling, the Federal Government has created an important prerequisite for making available a considerable credit by a consortium of German banks.

In the field of cooperation and joint ventures between German and Yugoslav firms, the Federal Government still sees great and not fully exploited possibilites. On the other hand, however, I hear from German economic circles and medium-size firms that there still are some open questions in this field and even problems. Your visit to the Federal Association of German Industries in Cologne tomorrow will certainly offer an opportunity to discuss this issue more thoroughly.

In speaking of cooperation, I would like to particularly mention the many thousands of your compatriots living in the Federal Republic of Germany. With diligence and high qualification, they have achieved a recognized position in our economic life. It is to their credit that relations between our two countries are becoming permanently deeper.

Mr Premier, relations between our two countries are close and mutually advantageous. They are united with each other through many common interests. Both of us feel responsible for peace not only in Europe, but in the world. These are good, excellent prerequisites for the further intensification of our cooperation. We will use them.

I raise my glass to the further fruitful development of our cooperation for both sides--to the friendship between our people, to a peaceful and prosperous future of Yugoslavia and to your personnel health!

Discussion With Officials

LD111852 Hamburg DPA in German 1551 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 11 Feb (DPA)--Yugoslavia is seeking increased export opportunities to the Federal Republic in order to overcome its high deficit (1980: more than DM2.5 billion). This desire was one of the main topics of economic policy discussed between the Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in altogether 6 hours of talks.

Government Spokesman Kurt Becker told journalists today that during the preceding cabinet session, the chancellor described his exchange of views with the Belgrade head of government the previous evening as an "astonishing example of world political agreement between two states with different social systems."

Djuranovic, who has been in the Federal Republic since Tuesday on a 4-day official visit, this morning had 1-hour meetings with each of the chairmen of the lower house parliamentary groups, Herbert Wehner (SPD), Wolfgang Mischnick (FDP) and Helmut Khol (CDU/CSU). As in the meeting with the chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the topics discussed included world political issues as well as the expansion of bilateral relations with special consideration given to increased economic cooperation.

The German side's interest in this also was stressed today by the president of the Federal Association of German Industry [BDI], Rolf Rodenstock, who later welcomed Djuranovic to the BDI building in Cologne. During the meeting between the Yugoslav government leader and about 60 German entrepreneurs, the industrial representatives expressed the desire for the removal of existing obstacles which make further cooperation between firms difficult in Yugoslavia.

Djuranovic, whose program this afternoon includes a meeting with Deputy SPD Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski will be received on Thursday by Federal President Karl Carstens. Afterward, he will visit Duesseldorf and later Stuttgart. It is in these two federal laender that most of the approximately 360,000 Yugoslav guest workers are employed.

Belgrade Reports

For Belgrade reportage on the visit of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, to the Federal Republic of Germany, see the Yugoslavia section of the 11 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT

DW111210 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0619 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Reporter Schmidthammer interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Stockholm; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The background of our talk remains the same: The European disarmament conference where the Swedes, whom you are visiting, have prepared a special initiative. The foreground has changed due to current developments. The Polish premier has resigned after having been in office for less than 6 months. The central committee has nominated Defense Minister Jaruzelski as his successor. How do you assess this event?

[Answer] Since the beginning of the Polish events, we in the Federal Republic of Germany--this pertains to the Federal Government as well as to our parties--have never left any doubts about our great concern for the developments in Poland. But we have always demonstrated a high degree of restraint, because we expect all other states to show the same restraint, so that Poland can solve its problems alone and without outward interference. I believe that in the current development phase, this restraint should be maintained particularly strictly.

[Question] Do you see at a first glance that current developments in Poland, significant developments, could bring influence to bear on the political geography of Europe?

[Answer] I think that such an assessment would contradict what I have just said.

[Question] Do you think that at a time when tensions in one country bring influence to bear on the political climate in Europe as now, a conference of all European countries, a disarmament conference, is overdue?

[Answer] I have never left any doubts that we support the suggestion of the French Government to hold a European disarmament conference. This suggestion is being discussed at present in Madrid where all signatories of the final document of Helsinki are assembled. There aren't just European states, there are also the United States and Canada, who have also signed the final document.

We plan in the first phase of the European disarmament conference to agree on confidence-building measures in all of Europe, in other words, from the Urals in the east, to the Atlantic in the west. There cannot be any doubts at all that particularly here in Europe, which is a highly armed continent, the building of confidence is of elementary significance to make some progress in arms control and disarmament.

[Question] Why are you not a bit more modest in the interest of quick talks among the European countries? The demand contained in the French concept, extending the area of such a concept from the Urals to the Atlantic contains some (?friction).

[Answer] The final Helsinki document we signed in 1975--that is all European countries, the Soviet Union, France, the neutral countries, Great Britain, we, the GDR, the United States and Canada--clearly defines the area of the final document's validity. That is the area I mentioned, from the Urals to the Atlantic.

I think it would be wrong if the beginning of a disarmament conference is burdened with prerequisites such as: One can hold the conference only if the entire area of validity is not involved. The final document is valid and one must stick with it.

One more thing must be kept in mind: Confidence is indivisible, also geographically. I think that a conference where one part of the European territory is exempted, would drive a wedge of mistrust into the negotiations. Everybody who wants the building of confidence [several words indistinct] which has been laid down in the final document of Helsinki.

One must seriously ask: Where is the problem that somebody could shy away from measures which have been agreed to through the building of confidence, such as watching the movement of troops to avoid surprise attacks and so on. We, for example, do not shy away. We have nothing at all against subordinating the whole area of the Federal Republic to these measures. The French have nothing against it, the Poles have nothing against it, the Austrians have nothing against it. So one must ask oneself about the reason when somebody says: Just one part of my area. I think that the Soviet Union would be well advised to incorporate the European part of its country, which is involved here, so as not to create mistrust by its refusal.

[Question] I would like to insist a bit that we stay with the point that it is expedient and perhaps even imperative to get to the negotiating table quickly. Is it, under the circumstances, not opportune to keep the preconditions for participation in such negotiations lower altogether because such negotiations in which one participates do offer the option of making one's own voice, specifically the European voice, better heard? In the SALT negotiations, you always have to take the detour over the Americans.

[Answer] Well, we do not participate at all in the SALT negotiations. These are negotiations between the two states which have intercontinental, strategic weapons, namely, the United States and the Soviet Union. But what this disarmament conference involves, indeed, is making surprise attacks in Europe impossible and achieving that all states will submit to the confidence-building measures. Nothing would be more erroneous than to call in question now what has been agreed upon in Helsinki 5 and 1/2 years ago. No, this applies to only a part of Europe. I believe that we would, thereby, inflict a serious blow to the cause of security in Europe and on the building of confidence. I must repeat: All European states are prepared, within the framework of the building of confidence, to have their whole territories controlled, put under surveillance, if you wish to put it that way. And one cannot but wonder why this should not apply to the Soviet Union as well.

[Question] Does the Federal Republic by its excessive, its great claims on the holding of such a conference, not make itself dependent on the United States which now represents the Western interests alone via these SALT negotiations? [Is this not] objectionable because the United States seeks military preponderance? At the German-French summit in Paris, meanwhile, the balance of forces was declared to be the precondition for European policies. Does this not spell preprogrammed conflict?

[Answer] It is necessary to state, to begin with, that this European disarmament conference, which we are discussing now, will be dealing with entirely different topics than the SALT negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union where the intercontinental strategic weapons are involved. Weapons which we do not have and which are not stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany, either.

[Question] Not yet.

[Answer] No, there will not be any intercontinental, strategic weapons deployed here in the future as well, these are deployed in the Soviet Union and in the United States. What is deployed in the Soviet Union in addition, and growing in extent each month, is medium-range missiles, strategic medium-range missiles which constitute a threat to all European states. This is a field negotiated between the two great powers.

What matters here, at the European disarmament conference, is to mitigate the danger of surprise attacks and thus to build confidence as a result. And really, you cannot speak of an exaggerated or, as you say, great German position when what matters is nothing else but to observe what all have signed in Helsinki. And besides, this is not solely a German position but a position of all Western partners. You can also read up on this in the 6 February German-French statement you just quoted. This statement also refers to the area of validity of the confidence-building measures from the Atlantic to the Ural mountains.

[Question] What remains is the contradiction with the United States, which aims at military preponderance.

[Answer] Who said that?

[Question] The Reagan government prior to and after its inauguration.

[Answer] No, there is no such thing as a statement by the Reagan government. All they said was that they propose to eliminate the imbalance. And you know yourself that we, the Federal Republic of Germany and our European partners--and this is also contained in the German-French statement--want to maintain balance in any case, our objective being--and this likewise being a common goal of the Western alliance--that we propose to attain balance on as low a level of armaments as possible. Now, we really cannot say that it does not mean anything if Europe at the moment is being threatened by the Soviet medium-range missiles. This is truly a serious threat. And all I can do is appeal to the Soviet Union time and again not to continue this missile armament but, on the contrary, to reduce these missiles lest we, on the Western side, be compelled to catch up to the extent required by the present level.

NEWSPAPERS VIEW LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND

DW111040 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 11 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Text] The Bremerhaven NORDSEE-ZEITUNG writes: A sharper breeze blows in Warsaw and some people have been feeling it for days already. The appointment of the highest ranking Polish general, the former National Defense Minister Jaruzelski, to the office of head of the government has left no doubt in the Polish capital that by this appointment, the leadership intends to attain an intimidating effect on those elements in the Solidarity mass movement which can no longer recognize a limit for the options of this organization. Central Committee Secretary Grabski in his speech to the Central Committee dealing with Solidarity hinted that administrative action might be taken against these elements when he said that there is no room in the country for adventures and scatterbrains. It is not hard to determine the direction from which the sharp breeze is blowing. It comes from the ranks of the medium-level party functionaries, from the security apparatus and, of course, also from the direction of Poland's communist neighbors in East and West, who show growing concern.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE advocates this view: And yet, it seems as though this appointment is a constructive decision and not already a destructive one. Above all, it is perhaps a last effort to solve the crises with the instruments aboard, that is to say, with Polish politics. Furthermore, this cannot be considered a coup d'etat, a seizure of power by the armed forces, for Jaruzelski enjoys the confidence not only of the armed forces but also of the party and the Soviet power. This is reflected already by the straight line and the consistency of his career. The initial reaction shows that the Poles, too, have comprehended that something new will begin now: the discontinuation of the strikes in Jelenia Gora and Katowice overnight, as it were. This moment of calm of own volition suddenly is more audible than many an earlier outcry.

MANNHEIMER MORGEN states: It is obvious that the formation of the government was taking place with a view to the court's decision which finally prohibited the admission of an independent trade union of peasants, called Rural Solidarity. New turbulences are in the offing because in such a case the peasants have announced a food supply strike, and the urban solidarity wants to side with the Rural Solidarity. So far, no final decision has been made in Lech Walesa's trade union on a general strike. But the regional trade union associations were advised to form an opinion on this matter. If a general strike breaks out in Poland, a fight by hook or by crook with General Jaruzelski will be in the offing.

RHEINPFALZ of Ludwigshafen points out: Poland's supreme communist, Kania, has made his contribution to the mastering of the crisis, if he succeeded. The supreme court did what it could by rejecting the request for the establishment of a trade union of peasants, to at least maintain the fiction of a sound socialist world. The only unknown quantity in the figuring is the army commanded by Jaruzelski. He was said to have stated that Poland's soldiers will not shoot at Poland's workers. But now one can probably be certain that Poland's soldiers will also not shoot at Brezhnev's, Honecker's or Husak's soldiers. This is Kania's last chance to force the Polish people under the party authority. The open threat will lead to the voluntary subordination of Walesa and his trade union. A thin hope, but still a hope, is the Poles do not want to surrender themselves completely to the dictate of the big neighbor. Kania's balance act is full of risks. It is not very likely that he will succeed.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG notes: Poland's party chief has selected Jaruzelski to set internal signs too. The general is suitable for that as well. In last year's summer strikes, he belonged to the group of those PZPR Politburo members who were against using force against the strikers. It is hard to imagine that without agreement by the defense minister, a Polish Army unit was participating in the unveiling of the monument for the victims of the 1970 strike in Gdansk. Now Kania presents a government chief to the Poles who has obviously some understanding for the social reforms, while simultaneously--despite his advice against using force in the weeks of the strikes--being able to represent the power of the state more effectively and even make use of it. Jaruzelski can better than anybody else in the Polish leadership make it clear to the Poles what is at stake now. He is Kania's last chance.

WEINSTEIN EXAMINES WARSAW PACT WEAKNESSES

DW121057 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 12 Feb 81 p 1

[Adelbert Weinstein editorial: "The Weaknesses of the Warsaw Pact"]

[Text] Much has been written about NATO's military weakness. There have been critical commentaries about the Atlantic armed forces for as long as the alliance has existed. Our open society mercilessly discloses the shortcomings of the Western alliance. But the public knows little about the Warsaw Pact. Ignorance is the fertile soil for erroneous assessments. The idea is widespread that on the other side of the Iron Curtain a military bloc threatens us, a bloc which has no cracks. Aren't there 30 operational Soviet units concentrated on the other side, supported by 55 non-Russian divisions which follow a uniform command, a common military doctrine and are equipped with standardized arms and equipment?

Certainly, the figures are impressive. Moreover, it would be a strategic mistake to underrate the adversary. But painting everything in black and white, NATO only negatively and the other pact system only positively, would be equally dangerous. The Warsaw Pact has its weaknesses also, such as the strategic situation in Poland, for example. Some 26 Russian divisions have been on guard at the Polish borders for months. A comparison indicates how atrocious this reality is. What kind of NATO would it be where the Americans would have to march up divisions against the Federal Republic in order to preserve the strategic zone of West Europe as an operational foundation for the West? In addition to the ideological danger, the unrest in Poland is a declaration of struggle against the Russian strategy. The 20 Soviet divisions in the GDR buffer zone can be used neither for attack nor defense if the supply lines through Poland are not firmly in Moscow's hands.

In addition, there are the psychological strains depressing the Warsaw Pact. Even now, the Polish as well as the Russian troops are exposed to a severe psychological test in view of the unusual situation. If a confrontation came about, the pact system could break apart. Two developments are possible: The Russians would invade alone--then they would isolate themselves from their allies--or the Soviets would get some "fraternal armies" to help. The result would be a "spiritual split" within the pact. The Czechs would probably appear to be eager supporters of the Red Army. They would revenge themselves for the Polish participation in the attack on their country in 1968. Moreover, they could pursue their old hatred of Poland. The GDR troops would be obedient as well. Hungarian troops, however, would not much like being misused, let alone Romanian divisions.

A forcible solution, therefore, would unleash forces which, though existing covertly in normal times, are not politically active: The historically caused elements of tension which helped determine the life of the peoples in the East over a period of centuries, these emotional forces would also exert influence on the fighting potential of the satellite armies in the event a clash with the West were to come. The Poles can be had for an attack on NATO only if they came to the conclusion that the Bundeswehr was threatening their homeland. Then their aversion to the Germans would be greater than their animosity for the Russians. Polish soldiers harbor hardly any hostile feelings against Americans, Frenchmen or Britishers. The Czechs, in contrast, consider the East German soldiers enemies (because they also invaded Prague) rather than the West German soldiers. The Czechs regard the other Western allies, above all France, as potential friends. No Hungarian nor any Romanian can be convincingly motivated to wage war against the Western world because by and large the armies of the Warsaw Pact consist of conscripts and they are receptive to but little ideological influence.

What remains is the combined command, the military doctrine of attack and standardization. The top echelon of the Warsaw Pact was reorganized in 1969. The Soviets also appointed non-Russian generals to headquarters posts. A Committee of the Defense Ministers was set up and a supranational Military Council emerged. But what was passed off as a reform was merely "command cosmetics." When the Czechs were attacked, the Russians neutralized the Supreme Command of the Warsaw Pact.

What would become of the standard military doctrine in case of hostilities? Apart from the Poles, no satellite army is considered to be particularly bellicose. Reportedly, the Russians have little confidence in the GDR's National People's Army. Western surveys have shown that even in the event of an initial success morale in the Polish Army would presumably be mediocre, in the GDR Army weak, and in the case of the Czechs, Hungarians and Romanians practically zero. In the event of setbacks, probably all non-Russian divisions would undergo a psychological low. The value of the 56 satellite divisions is unstable.

This judgment by American analysts may in part be contestable, but it is appropriate in many points. It remains an advantage for the Warsaw Pact, however, that all divisions have modern equipment from the Russians. The training of the high-ranking officers at Soviet academies likewise is a point in favor of the pact system. The "professionals" in all armies of the East value this privilege highly. Otherwise, it is only the pressure of the military machine of the giant and the Communist Party in Moscow which hold the military pact together.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE LAUDS JONES RETENTION

DW111041 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 Feb 81 p 12

[Commentary signed Ein.: "To The Gulf?"]

[Text] Presdient Reagan has made an important decision. The new government will retain the old chief of staff. The service term of General Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has been extended to 1982 by President Reagan.

Since the power change in the White House, rumors have been persistent that Reagan and Weinberger intend to exchange the military top echelon of the Pentagon. It was, above all, the rightwing of the Republicans which urged a change. The President did not yield to this pressure; he needs this brilliant military adviser. His expert knowledge cannot be doubted by anybody; his word wields weight. The Europeans should not overhear what Jones said the other day: He feels that the United States might be forced to relocate the U.S. divisions envisaged for NATO, including the units of the U.S. 7th Army, to the Gulf region if required. The other NATO states will have to do more than heretofore for their own defense.

SPD EXECUTIVE IS CONSIDERING BRANDT PROGRAM

LD112302 Hamburg DPA in German 2145 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 11 Feb (DPA)--The SPD leadership has underlined the party's determination to uphold its government responsibility and pledged itself emphatically to continuing the coalition with the Free Democrats and to adhere to agreements between the two governing parties. In a special session on the tensions of a crisis nature within the SPD, the party executive this evening in Bonn adopted the first two points of the five-point program submitted by Party Chairman Willy Brandt, which calls for solidarity on the part of the SPD in political action.

Regarding security policy, Brandt's 9-page draft, which he agreed on with leading SPD politicians from the Federal Government and laender, reaffirms that NATO's decision on missile arming in Europe will be adhered to but at the same time stresses the need for disarmament talks between East and West.

Regarding energy policy, Brandt's draft program refers expressly to the continued construction of the Brokdorf nuclear powerplant. The document apparently stresses the principle that the use of nuclear energy is indispensable but that the decisions regarding its development must be made in individual cases at the regional level. At the same time, however, the priority of saving energy and using coal before nuclear energy also was underlined.

Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who intervened several times in the debate of the 40-strong leading body of the SPD, and other leading politicians admitted prior to the beginning of the meeting that there are differences within the SPD but rejected the view that the SPD's ability to govern or the coalition's existence are threatened by the differences. The chancellor said that he is not expecting the tensions within the party to be cleared up very quickly. To some extent, very serious criticism is involved.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS TRAINING OF FOREIGN SOLDIERS

LD111734 Hamburg DPA in German 1402 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 11 Feb (DPA)--In the FRG, 219 foreign soldiers from 39 countries presently are receiving military or civil training. Among them are 31 marine cadets from Iran, as well as--this year for the first time--soldiers from Saudi Arabia and Syria. This information was given by Willfried Penner, parliamentary secretary to the Federal Ministry of Defense, who was replying to a question put by CDU Deputy Hans-Juergen Stutzer during the Bundestag question-hour on Wednesday.

Asked whether it did not represent double standards to refuse to export arms to certain countries because they were considered to be in areas of tension, while at the same time their soldiers were being trained in the FRG, Penner admitted that it is difficult to be consistent over this question. A "sensible" foreign policy must, however, also take account of what benefits the FRG. Apart from this, the Federal Government is concerned with giving help in military training above all to those countries in which, in the government's view, democratic conditions prevail.

GISCARD, AS-SADAT HOLD 2-HOUR TALK IN PARIS

NC111825 Paris AFP in English 1821 GMT 11 Feb 81

[By Aly Shoubashy]

[Text] Paris, 11 Feb (AFP)--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat discussed the Middle East and Chad at a two-hour meeting here with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

An Elysee spokesman said the meeting was one of "great cordiality and frankness."

Mr as-Sadat, who yesterday addressed the European Parliament in Luxembourg, arrived in France today on a private visit. He was nevertheless greeted at Orly Airport by Mr Giscard d'Estaing personlly and a guard of honor.

During the talks at the Elysee Palace, Mr as-Sadat reiterated the main points of his Luxembourg speech. Mr Giscard d'Estaing in turn outlined the European Economic Community (EEC) initiative on the Middle East taken in Venice last June by the European Council--the EEC heads of government--and developed at last December's Luxembourg summit.

After discussing the general situation in Africa, Mr as-Sadat and Mr Giscard d'Estaing devoted "special attention" to Chad, the spokesman said. (Mr as-Sadat recently expressed regret that France had allowed Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi "to act against Chad.")

On Franco-Egyptian relations, Mr as-Sadat and Mr Giscard d'Estaing agreed that these were developing extremely satisfactorily and they expressed determination to keep them that way, the spokesman said.

At a press conference before leaving Luxembourg this morning, Mr as-Sadat made an emphatic plea for EEC members to promote a Middle East settlement. "I want to make it very clear that I welcome a European initiative," he said, "I even ask for it." Europe, he added, "must take its share of responsibility for peace in this area either now or when international guarantees are necessary for peace and the future of the region."

"The proper approach now for any initiative should be bringing Palestinians and Israel to a mutual and simultaneous recognition," he said.

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain welcomed Mr as-Sadat's remarks, particularly on Israel and the Palestinians. The remarks were "entirely in accordance" with the EEC view on the Middle East, the spokesman said.

Tomorrow Mr as-Sadat will meet Baron Alain de Rothschild and other members of the French Jewish community.

PRESIDENT SUMS UP LATEST FRENCH-GERMAN SUMMIT

LD111304 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] A decision was made at this morning's session of the Council of Ministers to launch a new A300-600-type airbus plane during the course of the year. The plane should be ready in 1984.

Also at the Council of Ministers, President Giscard d'Estaing briefly summed up the latest French-German summit: France and the Federal Republic are determined to contribute to the stabilization of East-West relations and to the maintenance of peace.

FRANCE, IVORY COAST TO CONDUCT JOINT MANEUVERS

NC111625 Paris AFP in English 1615 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 11 Feb (AFP)--Maines and paratroops from France's foreign intervention force will take part in joint manoeuvers with the Ivorian Army in West Africa next month, a well-informed French source said here today.

The manoeuvres, to begin on March 7, will include landing exercises in the Ivory Coast with French Navy amphibious tank and troop landing craft, the source added.

It will be the first time that equipment from the Lorient base in Britanny, West France, has been used on manoeuvres outside French territory since April 1978, when units from the base returned from Lebanon, where they had been serving with United Nations peacekeeping forces.

The source said that an amphibious assault transporter, two tank and troop landing craft--the Ouragan (5,800 tonnes) and the Bidassoa (1,750 tonnes)--and a smaller 25-tonne tansporter would leave Lorient for Abidjan between February 12 and 17.

The source said that the French troops would come from the 11th Parachute Division and the 9th Marine Infantry Division. He added that army transport and combat helicopters would also take part in the exercise but gave no details of the numbers of men involved nor of the type of equipment they would take with them.

CORSICA HIT BY 'UNPRECEDENTED' WAVE OF EXPLOSIONS

NC120953 Paris AFP in English 0948 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Bastia, 12 Feb (AFP)--The French Mediterranean island of Corsica was rocked by an unprecedented wave of explosions early today, though with 37 bombs reported by mid-morning nobody had been injured.

The blasts had not been claimed but were believed to be the work of the Corsican National Liberation Front as they went off only hours after the State Security Court in Paris passed jail sentences on a group of Corsican extremists.

The explosions were spread across the island and caused extensive damage. A major target was the court house in the southwest coast town of Ajaccio. Other bombs went off outside shops, banks and the home of Corsica's chief treasurer.

GOVERNMENT WINS DEPUTIES' VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

LD111834 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Summary] The government has won a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies on the motion to turn the government decree on police detention into law. The result was 355 votes in favor and 243 against. Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans--the four government parties--voted in favor, while Communists, deputies of the Italian Social Movement, Radicals, independent left and Proletarian Unity deputies voted against. The leberals abstained.

The government asked for a vote of confidence to stop the Radicals from obstructing the motion by numerous amendments.

PCI NAMES DELEGATION TO SOVIET PARTY CONGRESS

AU111605 Rome ANSA in English 1555 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Rome, 11 Feb (ANSA)--The Italian Communist Party (PCI) today officially announced that its Political Secretary Enrico Berlinguer would not be going to Moscow for the Soviet party congress, which begins February 23.

Instead, the PCI delegation would be composed of Gian Carlo Pajetta, head of the party's International Relations Committee, Paolo Bufalini, Marco Stefanini, secretary of the Marche Regional Committee, and Francesco Marazzi who is a member of the Central Committee.

The PCI press office did not give any reason for the fact that Berlinguer would not be attending the Soviet party's 26th Congress. This will be the first time that a PCI secretary has missed such an occasion.

L'UNITA DEPLORES PRAVDA EUROCOMMUNISM CRITICISM

LD111635 [Editorial report] Rome L'UNITA in Italian on 5 February carries on page 17 a Giulietto Chiesa Moscow dispatch headlined "Very Alarming Statements in Soviet Press" on coverage in PRAVDA of 4 February of events in Poland and the summary carried by PRAVDA on 3 February of an article critical of Eurocommunism published by the PCP monthly MILITANTE. Under Chiesa's report, L'UNITA publishes the following unattributed commentary headlined "Opportunism? If Anything, the Contrary!"

It seems incomprehensible why the reactionary forces--as the PCP monthly, cited by PRAVDA, states--would welcome the fact that the Italian Communists are unreservedly hoping for the success of the Polish Communists' efforts to begin a thorough and necessary regeneration in their country. It is on this very regeneration that the confirmation of the Polish Communist Party's [as published] leading role depends. We therefore reject the "opportunist" label put on our idea that only on the basis of real mass consensus and of the workers' real involvement can a communist party perfrom its vanguard tasks. Do we have to point out that a party's autonomy and its defense of its own country's independence do not conflict with internationalism but lend substance to it?

"But we are worried about the polemic among communist parties adopting a harshness and tones that will make a realistic analysis difficult and a profitable comparision of ideas impossible, at a dangerous time which demands reflection and sense of responsibility.

"As for interferences, such an interpretation can be placed on simplifications and apodictic condemnations, but definitely not on our desire for understanding or on our reflections on experiences whose relevance and validity far transcend the borders of a single country.

"The Portuguese comrades--and others too--know that our critical approach to and frankness about international issues have always been dictated by a view of shared interests, and definitely not by circumspection due to a preoccupation with domestic politics, still less by any yielding to foreign pressures."

CONFERENCE VIEWS PROBLEMS OF PCI-PSI RELATIONS

LD111545 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 7 Feb 81 pp 1, 18

["F.I." report: "Conference Organized by Socialist Leftwing: What Prospects for Communist-Socialist Unity?"]

[Excerpts] Rome--On what bases can a dialogue aimed at future Socialist-Communist unity be restarted? To try to answer this question, so difficult because of the deep political disagreements that now separate the two parties, was the aim of the conference held in Rome yesterday under the auspices of "Socialism Today," the publishing series headed by Claudio Signorile [PSI Directorate member].

The theme was "1921-1981, Socialists and Communists: an Assessment" and reports were delivered by L. Salvadori and Raolo Spriano [director of PCI's Gramsci Institute]. They proceeded from events a long time ago, but in 5 hours of debate all the matters of contention between the PCI and PSI were reviewed, reaching a kind of preliminary list of the points on which an often incandescent polemical blaze has recently burned.

Signorile himself was keen to specify the aims of the conference when he said that within "Italian democracy there is an objective need for leftwing convergence in the field of reform and of a government strategy." There is a danger of everyone withdrawing to his own "winter quarters" and until "the frost disappears" of allowing "the political divarication and the substantial nihilism of the left to crystallize." The conference therefore reflects the need to "reverse the trend within the left, substituting dialogue for polemical aggression and the honest assertion of political differences and differences of role for rivalry and counterposition, thus making each party's just desire for autonomy a factor of growth and regeneration, not rupture, for the left."

But what obstacles must be overcome along this path? Many answers to this question, while not concealing the acute and profound nature of the disagreements, have pointed to the areas and methods for a joint commitment. But they have also painted a crude picture of the present state of relations between the PSI and PCI. Salvadori pointed out that what is at stake is the very possibility of the two parties continuing to be "two components of a united alignment, which has hitherto been called the left." In 1921, Socialists and Communists were "fraternal enemies" and suffered a traumatic split, but nevertheless "retained a shared aim and invoked the same class, the proletariat struggling against capitalist exploitation, and not by chance both invoked Marxism." Today, however, there is a crisis in the "very idea of socialism," as maintained until the mid-fifties; and the working class' role as a historical agent for change is being questioned. It is therefore out of the question to achieve unity centered on a form of socialism viewed in terms of state ownership of the means of production or on the basis of "a utopian view of self-management." It is a matter of managing" a democracy of industrial relations that will carry out a redistribution of income by means of democratic planning." But, looking back at both parties' lines of conduct over the past 15 years, Salvadori eventually identified as the major obstacle to unity the "long-suffering pro-Sovietism" which supposedly still ails the PCI.

There is thus a danger of the PSI gaining pyrrhic victories, the PCI continuing to develop its autonomy from the USSR "dragged along by events" and of both parties--while standing firm on their own justifications as parties--leaving themselves exposed to a joint defeat.

There has been a reemergence, albeit without exacerbation, of the tendency to regard the history of the workers movement as some kind of test bench for the PCI's present political "credibility," to the extent that by concentrating on the "unresolved problem" of the PCI, as Spriano put it, "this party is turned into Italian history's major scapegoat." In other words, there is a tendency to draw abstraction from the specific role played by every political force in the country's past and present affairs.

Analyzing certain essential phases of PCI-PSI relations, Spriano asserted that the "most glaring contradiction" is now as follows: Many objective causes of conflict (primarily over the relationship between democracy and socialism) which at other times in history prevented a unitary reassembly of the workers movement have disappeared, but at the same time we are witnessing an exacerbation of political disagreement.

Spriano expressed the opinion that what lies behind this divarication, which could jeopardize the country's democratic development, no less, is basically the assessment of the PSI, which considers the Italian case an "anomaly," an element of backwardness that must be brought back "to the framework of European social democracy pure and simple."

But what is the PSI's policy today? This point, although decisive in assessing the opportunities for a convergence among the leftwing forces in view of the country's very grave crisis, was only touched on with very general references. Luciano Barca raised the issue explicitly. "The quest for unity is essential in order to give the country the basis of a democratic alternative to the DC's power system, but this quest requires clarity." The PSI's conduct "raises questions concerning the prospects that it is pursuing."

In the past, errors have undoubtedly been committed by both the Communists and the Socialists. But are these the errors being discussed? Are we divided by a different idea of socialism? Barca replied that the polemic is nurtured by the impression that part of the PSI "seems actually to be abandoning the quest for a new idea of socialism." At the time of the center-left, the split between the parties did not prevent a fruitful debate, which among other things encouraged the Communists to "emerge from a certain degree of Manicheanism." But it now almost seems as if "the processes of revision within the PCI are irritating to the PSI and thus the Communists are constantly being set new goals," in the belief that this is the only way to increase its [the PSI's] political scope. Only a serious debate on the major domestic and international issues, however, can restart a unitary process on the left, on solid bases.

DENMARK

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE EDITORIAL ON NEUTRON BOMB

LD111647 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 8 Feb 81 part 1 p 12

[Editorial: "Neutron Bomb"]

[Text] With a new administration in Washington it was unavoidable that the question of the timeliness of strengthening Western Europe's defenses with neutron bombs would be raised again. And because Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger is a friendly man he answered all the questions put to him at his first press conference, regardless of how hypothetical they were. He spoke of the stationing of U.S. troops in Israel, although this is not a current possibility, and he said that the production of neutron weapons is something which must be considered and if necessary discussed with U.S. allies.

There was every justification to raise the question with him since when the plan to strengthen NATO defenses with neutron bombs against armed Soviet attacks was around 3-4 years ago, clumsy decisions were made. The U.S. offer was considered in Europe in a year of public debate and against the background of a violent Soviet propaganda campaign. But when the governments affected by the offer later agreed to accept it President Carter suddenly annulled it. He had his reasons. He did not want to irritate the Russians during the SALT negotiations. But the clumsy way in which he treated his allies caused serious damage to cooperation and was the beginning of the European mistrust which persisted for the duration of his administration.

Because production was abandoned last time for purely political reasons, there could be no objections if the new U.S. administration took the production of neutron weapons into account when considering how the U.S. military machine can best be strengthened.

Since then, France has manufactured its own neutron bomb, which will go into production next year. From the military viewpoint the neutron bomb is a significant step in arms technology. It is a minihydrogen bomb which, like a grenade with great precision and efficiency, could be used against the massive tank advances which are the Warsaw Pact's greatest threat against Western Europe. It could make a whole tank column unfit for combat instantaneously and, unlike other nuclear weapons, it does not leave any persistent radiation behind to make the area uninhabitable, inaccessible and deadly for a long time afterwards. It is a fearful weapon, like all nuclear arms, but it is these weapons which through their fearfulness have kept peace in Europe.

But it was not wise of the U.S. defense secretary to think aloud about a sensitive political problem even before his own government has had a chance to think it through and discuss it with its allies. There were great political misgivings in Europe in the past because a radioactively cleaner nuclear weapon could help to lower the threshold between conventional and nuclear warfare, and other doubts have been added to them. It will be necessary for the new U.S. administration to discuss the reinforcement of the Western defense strategy with the alliance, before individual arms can be the subject of debate.

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE APPRAISES BRUNDTLAND ELECTION

LD111323 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 4 Feb 81 (part 1) p 8

[Editorial: "Gro Harlem Brundtland"]

[Text] Newly appointed Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland was carried into her post on a wave of opinion that has washed away many old norms. It ought not to be a sensation any longer than a woman has become Norway's prime minister. But it is worth noting that through its choice the Labor Party has broken with a number of hitherto accepted notions of how people qualify themselves for society's most prominent position through their work in the party.

The Norwegian Labor Party has long had closer ties with the Norwegian labor movement than its Danish sister party has been able to maintain. The party's previous prime ministers have all trodden the narrow path which combines trade union work with political activities. Gro Harlem Brundtland has not. Where her predecessors received their education in the movement's hard school, she has an academic education and a career as a doctor behind her. Where her predecessors slowly rose to the top, she suddenly arrived in a ministerial post as an unknown quantity, and only then began to concern herself with internal party work. Where her predecessors appeared to have grown out of the party, Gro Harlem Brundtland has been chosen as a contrast to what the party apparatus itself could produce.

Thus the departure from normal practice which lies behind the choice made is a sign of the crisis in which the Labor Party finds itself. Gro Harlem Brundtland has been chosen to give new life to a movement which had almost played out its role. The electoral barometer has long been pointing to the right, and it is a surprise therefore that the Labor Party has gambled on a leader who in the past has been left on its own center. At the heart of this otherwise refreshing election the question must nevertheless be asked whether the "grassroots," who have demanded Gro Harlem Brundtland's election, are also representative of the attitudes of the Norwegian electorate.

FINLAND

EXAMINATION OF OIL IMPORT STRUCTURE, SUPPLY

LD112045 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Juhani Ikonen commentary]

[Summary] Juhani Ikonen examines Finland's oil supply situation of the basis of the price agreement between the Neste oil company and the Soviet supplier signed yesterday:

While the dollar at the end of 1980 was worth about 3.8 Finnish markkas [Fmk] it is now worth well over Fmk4. This benefits all oil-exporting countries. Oil revenue will go up in accordance with the OPEC price increase of December and its real value will be increased by as much as the dollar has increased in relation to other currencies. Before yesterday's increase the Soviet supplier charged $34, worth Fmk3.8, per barrel: that is 159 liters. Now the price of Soviet oil is $38.5, with the dollar worth over Fmk4. In terms of dollars the price has increased by some 13 percent. In terms of Finnish markkas the price of Soviet oil has risen by 16.5 percent. This year Neste should be able to collect perhaps Fmk1.7 billion more than last year for its oil products so as to cover the additional bill for the crude oil. This means that the retail price needs to be raised by about 20 penni per liter and kilo.

With the price per barrel at $38.5 the Soviet oil is nearly the highest price for crude oil that Neste has paid. The Soviet price does include a correction for prices lagging behind. However, North Sea oil is probably the dearest; it is estimated to cost about $39 but the quality is different and its share of overall imports is well under 1 million tons per year, whereas imports from the USSR amount to 7 million tons.

Despite the war, Neste hopes to obtain oil from Iran and Iraq this year. Iranian oil now probably costs $37 per barrel and Iraqi oil $36. Prices are below Soviet prices but when freight charges are added, perhaps $1.5 per barrel, it comes to the same thing. Saudi Arabian oil costs only $32 plus freight. Neste has an agreement with the Saudi national oil company on deliveries of 2.2 million tons this year. It is obvious because of the cheap price Neste will do everything to increase the share of Saudi oil by other means. Last year Neste obtained nearly 3 million tons of Saudi oil. At present Neste's commercial directors are in London where they can have talks not only on North Sea oil deliveries but also on Iraqi and Iranian oil.

NORWAY

BRUNDTLAND REJECTS UNILATERAL NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD111547 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 8 Feb 81 part 1 p 4

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Norwegian Rejection of Unilateral Nuclear-Free Zone"]

[Text] Oslo--"There can be no doubt that it will not be my policy to try to bring about a unilateral declaration on the part of the Nordic countries of a nuclear-free zone," new Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland stated on Norwegian radio on Saturday [7 February].

Brundtland was replying to a question from Conservative Party leader Kare Willoch as to whether she could support a nuclear-free zone if it did not also include parts of the Soviet Union. The new prime minister rejected such a notion.

It is particularly the Soviet Kola Peninsula and the Baltic Sea which Norway has demanded should be included in plans for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries as has been proposed by Finland.

DEFENSE SECRETARY STRESSES NEED FOR NUCLEAR ARMS

LD111251 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 11 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] War could well result if Britain dropped her nuclear guard, said Mr Nott, defence secretary, last night in his first public speech since moving to the post.

Nuclear weapons could not be disinvented, he told the Electrical Contractors' Association annual dinner in London.

"I am conscious in my new job of a continuing, one could say a growing fear of war, and in particular nuclear war.

"The task before us is to devise a system for living in peace and freedom while ensuring that nuclear weapons are never used to destroy or to blackmail us into submission."

Fifty million people had been killed in the 1939-45 war, he said, with weapons much less destructive than the conventional weapons of today.

He and his collegaues were not warmongers making preparations in secret but men and women of peace, faced by the threat of nuclear and conventional blackmail.

"The abhorrence of war is no substitute for clear and realistic plans to prevent it.

"If we drop our guard we may be forced again to learn lessons in the appalling school of practical experience. Strong defences are vital to our national survival and are essential to this government's programme."

Earlier Mr Nott said that about 5,000 million pounds would be spent next year on defence equipment, sustaining hundreds of thousands of jobs, many in high technology areas where we have a world lead.

"The defense business, with its substantial exports of over 1,000 million pounds, represents a significant part of our national economy."

As well as 334,000 servicemen about 230,000 or so British based civilians were also employed in vital defence work, he said.

FIFTH SESSION OF INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS HELD 11 FEB

NC111934 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] The second meeting of the fifth session of the intercommunal talks took place this evening at the Ledra Palace Hotel, and the discussion continued on the initial practical measures to be taken by both sides for the promotion of good will, mutual trust and return to normal conditions.

In a statement before today's meeting, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Gobbi, said that the talks are developing normally and that slight progress has been achieved in almost all items on the agenda. However, he added that great persistence and patience are needed. Replying to a pertinent question, Gobbi expressed the opinion that at this stage of the talks there will be no detailed proposals on the issue of initial practical measures but also expressed the optimism that there will be detailed proposals in the near future. I think, he stressed, that both parties are prepared to achieve progress, something that has been manifested in the talks to date. The talks, he added, are developing in a sound and civilized way. The quality of the talks is an indispensable prerequisite for the achievement of progress in the future.

Replying to another question, Gobbi said that an agreement exists between the two sides on the issue of payments for social insurance and on other relevant issues and that what remains to be done is to implement these agreements. There are, he mentioned, certain technical problems that must be overcome, and he stressed that the United Nations is not showing any negligence on the problem of implementing what has been agreed upon.

Finally, Gobbi mentioned that soon the talks will recess for a short time, a week or 10 days at the most.

Then, the Greek Cypriot side's representative, Mr Ioannidhis, stated that on the issue of initial practical measures demands have been placed on the table of negotiations by both sides and that they are being discussed. Common ground exists on some demands, he said, and the Greek Cypriot side will be very happy to see these demands implemented as soon as possible. Replying to questions, Ioannidhis mentioned that the most serious demand of the Turkish Cypriot side on the issue of initial practical measures is the lifting of the so-called economic embargo.

Ioannidhis also mentioned that the Greek Cypriot side has raised the issue of the missing persons, on which an agreement exists.

Finally, the Turkish Cypriot side's representative, Mr Onan, stated that on the issue of initial practical measures, his side attaches priority to the lifting of the so-called economic embargo. Onan further said that this issue was put forth during the Kiprianou-Denktas meeting which was chaired by the UN secretary general, and that it had been agreed upon that it be included in the agenda of the intercommunal talks.

Replying to a question connected with the withdrawal of Turkish troops from the island, Onan said that the issue was not included in the agenda of the talks. This is a much broader issue, he said, and must be examined by Greece, Turkey and all the others in a subsequent stage.

Next Meetings Scheduled

NC112020 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] This evening a new meeting took place within the framework of the intercommunal talks.

A statement by the United Nations on the meeting mentions that the sides continued good and full discussion of various aspects of the issue of the initial practical measures.

The next meeting will be held next Wednesday on the issue of the constitutional aspect. It was agreed that no meeting will be held on Wednesday, 25 February, and that the following meeting be held on 4 March.

KIPRIANOU LEAVES FOR BONN TALKS WITH SCHMIDT

NC121023 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] President Kiprianou left today for Bonn, where he will hold talks with FRG Chancellor Schmidt on various matters of common interest and the Cypriot issue in particular.

In a statement at Larnaca airport prior to his departure, President Kiprianou stressed that he was attaching particular importance to these talks because of the role West Germany could play. Kiprianou said these talks would also cover the second phase of Cyprus' association with the EEC. He said: We will ask for West Germany's help in the Cypriot Government's efforts to secure better terms for Cypriot exports to the EEC in view of the negotiations that will open within the framework of the second phase.

President Kiprianou further said that he would also discuss bilateral issues with Schmidt with the aim of further strengthening of relations between both countries. In conclusion, the president expressed the conviction that his visit to West Germany would be very useful in every respect.

EDEK SPONSORS SYRIAN BA'TH DELEGATION VISIT

Delegation's Arrival

NC101756 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] A five-member delegation of the Ba'th Party of Syria arrived in Nicosia this afternoon on an invitation from the socialist EDEK Party. The delegation is led by Comrade Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, assistant regional secretary of the party. The delegation will have talks with the leaders of EDEK on the Middle East issue, the Cyprus issue and other subjects of interest to the two parties.

The delegation was welcomed at Larnaca airport by EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis and members of the party's Central Secretariat.

Meeting With Kiprianou

NC111909 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] The high-level delegation of the Syrian Ba'th party, which is in Cyprus at the invitation of EDEK, was today received by President Kiprianou. Addressing the delegation's members, President Kiprianou expressed deep appreciation of Syria's consistent support of Cyprus' just cause and satisfaction at the development of relations between the two countries. President Kiprianou also expressed support for the Arab cause.

In reply, the leader of the delegation, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party Mashariqah, expressed his country's support for the Cypriot people's struggle and appreciation of Cyprus' position on the issue of restoration of the Palestinian people's rights and on the Arab cause in general.

The delegation was accompanied by Syrian Charge d'Affaires Sheikhouni and EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis.

LIBYAN PILOT SEEKS, RECEIVES POLITICAL ASYLUM

NC111937 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced that a Libyan military aircraft landed at the old military airport at Maleme in Crete at 1130 today. During its landing the aircraft was damaged.

The pilot requested political asylum which, according to international practice, was granted to him. The incident was reported to the charge d'affaires of the Peoples Bureau of the diplomatic mission of Libya with the addition that the aircraft is at the disposal of the Libyan Government which can collect it.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ECONOMIC TALKS IN LIBYA

NC120752 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Alternate Coordination Minister Paleokrasas returned from Tripoli, Libya, last night. He had led the Greek delegation to the mixed ministerial conference of both countries held in the Libyan capital.

Paleokrasas stated on his arrival that discussions with the Libyan delegation were fruitful and expressed his satisfaction over the results. Specifically, he said the Libyan side showed great interest in expanding bilateral economic relations, in mixed Greek-Libyan firms for agricultural exports to Libya, in development projects to be carried out in Libya by Greek technical companies, and in cooperation in other fields.

Paleokrasas also stated that Libya allowed the departure of 50 Greek seamen who were there because of certain maritime problems caused by Greek ships.

NOTABLES SCHEDULED TO ATTEND FREDERIKA'S FUNERAL

NC111533 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 11 Feb 81 p 2

[Excerpts] It has become known that the following will come to Athens, on separate planes, for the funeral of former Queen Frederika shortly before noon tomorrow:

Konstandinos and his sisters, accompanying Frederika's coffin, will land at Tatoi;
Juan Carlos accompanied by the Spanish foreign minister (will be received at Tatoi by Prime Minister Rallis and Foreign Minister MItsotakis);
A group of Spanish courtiers in a separate plane (at Tatoi);
The Danish royal consort (on a regular flight to Ellinikon).
The British royal consort, Phillip (at Tatoi).

After the funeral ceremony and burial, they will leave Greece before 1600.

I KATHIMERINI ON ISSUES INVOLVED IN ROGERS' VISIT

NC111617 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 11 Feb 81 p 5

[Editorial: "Greece Will Not Consent"]

[Text] At a time when the question of the Greek-U.S. defense agreement (which is centered on the status of foreign bases in our country) still awaits a settlement and when a divergence of views from both sides over fundamental points has delayed the relevant talks, General Rogers, the supreme commander of NATO Forces in Europe, arrived in Athens yesterday on a 3-day visit.

The basic and real reason for the general's visit--as it was also reported yesterday--is to encourage solutions to unresolved issues related to the area and extent of operational responsibility in the Aegean.

The fact that the personal presence of the supreme commander was considered necessary indicates the form and extent of the differences--if not of the deadlock--between Greece and the appropriate central NATO organizations over the issue.

Talks have been in progress in Athens since last Thursday at the National Defense General Staff between Greek officers and their counterparts from NATO's Naples headquarters (mostly Americans.) Discussions, however, remain without result due to the great and unbridgeable divergence of views between the two sides, at least up to the present.

The Greek side insists--understandably--on preservation of operational control over the Aegean within the limits and under the known conditions which were in force prior to August 1974. It cannot accept the proposals of the other side about the definition of new limits for the operational control of Aegean airspace or about movable limits and so forth.

The Greek position is based on previous decisions of NATO's Military Committee--in truth, why the reneging?--and upon the Haig-Davos agreement which was taken as the basis for Greece's reintegration into the military wing of the Atlantic alliance.

It is, however, also based upon something else: this is the fact that the position and expansionist aspirations and, generally, the impositions of Turkey at the expense of Greek territory (Hellenic as well as Cypriot) remain unchanged.

Consequently, the order of priority of the dangers and other necessities which Hellenism--all of Hellenism--is faced with, also remains unchanged and immutable. It is this very order of priorities which defines the position of Greece on the subject in hand. The insistence of the other side on the solutions it proposes is dictated by a desire to give in to the illegal views of Turkey and is not inspired by the true and accepted interests of the alliance which can in no way be served by such [proposed] solutions.

The Greek Government will not consent to anything which could be construed as a probable or even a "forceful" imposition over the legal and acquired rights, the security and sovereignty of Greece over its national territory--or even upon the existence of Hellenism as a whole.

RIZOSPASTIS RAPS GOVERNMENT ON MISSILES ISSUE

NC111545 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 11 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] The government avoids committing itself to oppose a possible U.S. aim to install Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Greece.

Replying to a relevant interpellation by the KKE parliamentary group, deputy Foreign Minister Th. Rendis and deputy National Defense Minister G. Rodhiou cited the NATO resolutions issued in December 1979, and noted that "the issue of the installation of these missiles in Greece does not exist." Rendis also added that "our country's return to the NATO military wing will not change this decision."

However, both government representatives avoided taking a stand on reports that the Atlantic alliance is considering broadening the circle of countries in which to install "Pershing-2" and "cruise" missiles. According to the same reports, Greece is included in this circle of countries.

U.S. SENATOR TOWER ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH LEADERS

TA111929 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Sen John Tower, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, arrived in Ankara today on a leg of a 15-day visit to Mediterranean and Middle East countries. Senator Tower will be received tomorrow by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren, Deputy Chief of Staff Gen Necdet Oztorun and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. The U.S. senator is also expected to meet with Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken.

Senator Tower met with Greek Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis in Athens before he arrived in Turkey. It has been announced that bilateral relations were discussed during the meeting.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM HUNGARY, FRANCE TRIP

TA111721 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who concluded his visits to Hungary and France, returned to Turkey this evening. In a statement at Esenboga airport, Turkmen said that his contacts in both countries were very positive. Noting that the aim of his visits to Hungary and France was to further develop Turkey's relations with these countries, Turkmen added that positive steps have been taken in that direction. Turkmen said that the cultural exchange program signed with Hungary will strengthen cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Noting that the desire to develop Turkish-French friendship was stressed at the meeting he held with French President Giscard d'Estaing. Turkmen said that the visa issue was discussed at the meeting he held with French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Francois-Poncet. Turkmen said that an agreement was reached to begin as soon as possible technical talks aimed at alleviating the visa requirement imposed on Turkish citizens. He added that an agreement was reached with French officials to denounce international terrorism at every opportunity. Noting that a meeting on nuclear energy was held with French officials, Turkmen added that contacts will continue for cooperation with France on the issue.

Turkmen said that during his stay in France he also met with OECD Secretary General Emile van Lennep and that the program of aid to be extended to Turkey in 1981 was discussed. Noting that there are various problems between Turkey and France, Turkmen said that his visit has contributed to eliminating these problems. Turkmen concluded by saying that his visit aimed at basing Turkish-French relations on a sound foundation and at developing cooperation.

ARMY CONCLUDES WINTER EXERCISE IN ERZURUM

TA111125 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The winter exercise codenamed "The Republic Is Virtue-81", which was conducted by the 3d Army Command in Erzurum, ended today. The exercise, which lasted 2 days, was observed by National Security Council members; Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin; Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya; Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer; Gendarmerie General Commander Gen Sedat Celasun; Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken; and Gen Sedat Guneral, the commander of NATO's Land Forces for Southern Europe.

The exercise, which was held under the command of 3d Army Commander Gen Selahattin Demircioglu by the IX Army Corps, was aimed at improving the armed units' fighting capacity in unfavorable weather conditions and developing techniques of settling, sheltering and fighting in extremely cold and snow-covered terrain.

General Ersin made a general assessment of the exercise. Pointing out that the exercise was generally successful, Ersin said that it was observed that the units which participated in the exercise are ready for battle even under the harsh winter conditions in the area. Noting that the Turkish units are also capable of success against enemy units which are much better equipped, Ersin explained that Turkish troops have so far been successful under very difficult conditions.

VOTCP CRITICIZES U.S. POLICIES, NEUTRON BOMB

TA111006 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Station Commentary: "Dangerous Steps"]

[Text] Dear listeners: The Middle East constitutes one of the main areas of tension in the world. The United States is grossly interfering in the internal affairs of the people in this region. It is reinforcing this area militarily in a bid to strengthen its strategic military positions and seize the rich oil fields. It is establishing new military bases for aggression. The United States currently has 2,500 military bases in 114 countries. Every one of these bases constitutes a grave threat to world peace and security and to peoples' liberation wars.

The new U.S. administration wishes to use our country as a bridgehead in realizing its hegemonistic and expansionist goals in our region. There are numerous indications of this Washington policy. The Reagan administration placed the mobile forces, which are intended for a military attack against the Persian Gulf and which number 110,000, under the command of U.S. General Rogers--the commander in chief of NATO's armed forces. The world press notes that the mobile forces will be deployed on Turkish soil in particular.

As stressed in our news bulletin, a section of the mobile forces is participating in the provocative NATO maneuvers in Erzurum. These Pentagon schemes are not new to our listeners. As will be recalled, Pentagon generals have clearly stated that they view Turkey as an ideal country in their Middle East policy and have informed the Turkish Government that they will use the NATO and U.S. bases on our soil extensively for the mobile forces. We discussed these issues in detail in our previous commentaries.

The Reagan administration is now bringing NATO into the picutre in order not to remain alone in its adventurist plans for our region. This is aimed, on the one hand, at extending NATO's sphere of influence into the Middle East and, on the other hand, at deploying U.S. mobile forces in Turkey under the (?guise) of NATO by applying [word indistinct] pressure and thus implementing the adventurist plans of the United States in the Middle East.

The letter sent by 69 U.S. senators to the Turkish Foreign Ministry is closely related to these U.S. goals. As will be recalled, in the letter--which constitutes a blunt interference in our internal affairs--the U.S. senators angrily opposed the fact that Turkey reduced its relations with Israel to the lowest level and asked the Ulusu government to change its attitude. This is reminiscent of the letter sent to Turkey in 1964 by the Vietnam murderer Johnson. The Washington administrators attempted to overtly interfere in our internal affairs in that period and tried to realize their dangerous plans for our country by disregarding our national independence and sovereignty.

Turkey's dependence on imperialism and NATO is one of the primary factors that allow the Washington administration to ridicule our national pride in this manner, to use such strong language by daring to tell us to change our foreign policy and to apply pressure on us. The bilateral slavery agreement, which was ratified and implemented, plays an important role in the realization of Washington's schemes for our country.

Through this agreement, which is fundamentally against our people's national interests, 12 U.S. bases on our soil are being placed under the order of the Pentagon. Washington could deploy neutron bombs in our country on the basis of this agreement.

Despite the massive protests by world public opinion, the Reagan administration announced that the neutron bomb will be produced and deployed in Western Europe. A widespread campaign is being waged against the deployment in Western Europe of nuclear weapons sufficiently powerful to turn the world into ashes instantly. Parliamentarians, clergymen, social democrats, communists, socialists, even bourgeois governments and all persons in favor of peace and detente are voicing their protests against the dangerous plans of the Reagan administration.

The Turkish Government is remaining silent on this issue--an issue which is vitally important for our country. This silence is increasing the concern among forces in favor of peace and national independence. The daily DUNYA says that we should not be dragged into the adventurist plans of the United States and that this would be incompatible with our national interests, drag our country to the verge of national destruction and cause suspicions among our neighbors with whom we want to have normal relations. CUMHURIYET and MILLIYET newspapers criticize the Reagan administration's policy of escalating the tension, inciting the arms race and slandering the Soviet Union, and point out the increasing U.S. pressures on our country. The newspapers note that the U.S. plans to produce the neutron bomb and deploy it in Western Europe threaten our country as well.

All national democratic and anti-imperialist forces: Unite in order to thwart U.S. pressures on our country, to disallow the United States to grossly interfere in our internal affairs and to prevent our country from being used as a tool for imperialist goals in the Middle East.

NORWAY SIGNS TRADE DEBT RESCHEDULING AGREEMENT

TA111115 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] An agreement on rescheduling Turkey's $27 million guaranteed trade debts to Norway has been signed in Ankara. The agreement was signed by the treasury director general of the Finance Ministry, Tunc Bilge, on behalf of Turkey, and by the Norwegian ambassador to Ankara, Per Naevdal, on behalf of Norway. According to the agreement, Turkey's trade debts of $27 million were postponed for 10 years. The repayment will be subject to an annual interest rate of 8.5 percent. The rescheduling of Turkey's debts to Norway was implemented within the framework of an agreement reached with the OECD last July.

MEMBERS OF 'SUBVERSIVE' ORGANIZATION CAPTURED

TA111805 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Summary] A statement by the Adana, Icel, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman and Hatay Martial Law Command's Press and Public Relations Office says that 22 members of a subversive and divisive organization, who were accused of killing 7 persons, wounding 2 others and attacking shops, houses and a party headquarters, were captured in Adiyaman. The following weapons were seized by the security forces during this operation: 3 rifles, 4 Kalashnikov rifles, 1 submachine gun, 4 pistols, 1,054 rounds of ammunition, 10 magazines as well as 1,028 dynamite sticks and 5 mines. The security forces detained 31 persons accused of collaborating with the terrorists.

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SCHMIDT, DJURANOVIC ASSESS SFRY-FRG SUMMIT TALKS

LD121408 Hamburg DPA in German 1108 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 12 Feb (DPA)--The Federal Republic and Yugoslavia will deepen their economic cooperation. Both governments want to accelerate their efforts for the conclusion of agreements on double taxation and the protection of capital investments. This was emphasized today to journalists by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt as one of the results of his talks with Yugoslav Premier Djuranovic.

Both heads of government underlined also their countries' strong interest in an agreement by the Madrid CSCE followup conference on a mandate for a European disarmament conference.

Djuranovic today ended the Bonn part of his 4-day official visit to the Federal Republic with a call on Federal President Karl Carstens. He is going on to Duesseldorf and is later expected in Stuttgart. Most of the 360,000 Yugoslav guest workers are employed in North Rhine--Westphalia and Baden-Wuerttemberg.

Schmidt and Djuranovic stressed that these first official German-Yugoslav summit talks in nearly 4 years resulted in a high degree of agreement in the assessment of the world's political and economic development. Against the background of the political situation in Poland, the two politicians underlined the necessity of constant efforts to safeguard peace and security in Europe.

Djuranovic, who praised the Federal Republic for its regard for the principles of equal rights and the sovereignty of all states as well as for noninterference, drew attention to the obligation entered into by all European countries to remain true to the "spirit of Helsinki." This calls for constant political contacts and talks, "primarily if there are unfavorable developments, so that such situations do not deteriorate further." Schmidt emphasized Bonn's great interest in the independence and unity of a nonaligned Yugoslavia, which is an important pillar of stability in Europe.

According to Djuranovic and Schmidt, there are still opportunities for the expansion of of bilateral relations, which are assessed very highly, primarily in the economic sphere. The planned agreements on double taxation and the protection of investments could, in the chancellor's view, contribute toward the further reduction of the Yugoslav deficit in its trade with the Federal Republic, which in the period January through November 1980 amounted to DM2.5 billion. The cooperation agreement between the EC and Yugoslavia could also promote Belgrade's export opportunities, even if this could still take some time.

CYPRUS' KIPRIANOU ARRIVES IN BONN FOR 1-DAY VISIT

LD122344 Hamburg DPA in German 1344 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Summary] Bonn, 12 Feb (DPA)--Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou arrived today in Bonn for a 1-day working visit. He will have political talks here tomorrow with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, later calling on Federal President Karl Carstens.

In view of the good relations between the Federal Republic and Turkey, he will ask Bonn to intercede in Ankara to solve the Cyprus problem. He also will ask the Federal Government for better market opportunities for Cyprus exports.

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON SPD PROBLEMS

DW121422 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Reporter Hans-Joachim Reiche interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, is there an SPD crisis or are there just some excited officials?

[Answer] I do not want to offend anybody and I do not want to make headlines or affix labels with regard to fellow party members. I have maintained great restraint in past weeks in this almost public debate in my own party. But at some point, the time will come when one must give up restraint.

[Question] Tonight?

[Answer] No, only with regard to persons, dear Mr Reiche, I would not like to make any statements.

[Question] I understand that. But will the time come tonight when the federal chancellor, the deputy chairman, will speak up?

[Answer] The federal chancellor the week before last in the Bundestag at the end of the budget debate loudly and clearly voiced his opinion on all problems presently being disputed. He does not intend to deviate from any of these points. He does not intend to deviate from the government statement that was given after the convocation of the current Bundestag.

[Question] Regarding the matter itself, Mr Federal Chancellor, is this a crisis or just excitement?

[Answer] Well, at any rate much excitement, at least that.

[Question] A bit of a crisis?

[Answer] A bit more, at least with regard to individual persons.

[Question] And how do you think you will leave this building tonight? Will clarification have been achieved?

[Answer] Well, that will not take place quite that fast. Some serious criticism is involved in part. There have been some faux pas. They have not affected me at all although I find them unpleasant, but I will not comment on that at all. Regarding the matter itself, there will certainly be different opinions. But, dear Mr Reiche, the Federal Government has its opinion and the leeway the Federal Government has is outlined by the basis law.

[Question] What does the party say to that?

[Answer] It is outlined by the government statement. The party accepts the basic law. It accepts the government statement. For individual persons in the party to be of a different opinion on individual points than the Federal Government is something I consider normal. One must live with it. But at any rate, the Federal Government does not depend on that.

[Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, this matter is of relevance, of significance for the coalition. Do you see a danger?

[Answer] I see no danger at all for the coalition. On the contrary, quarrels in one party or the other have so far not touched off quarrels between both partners, let alone in the Federal Government.

GENSCHER NOTES NEED FOR INCREASED DEFENSE EFFORTS

LD121412 Hamburg DPA in German 1138 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 12 Feb (DPA)--In the opinion of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the recent German-French summit talks in Paris made it clear that in the face of the great potential threat from the East, the French Government considers increased defense efforts essential. The Federal Press Department said today this view was conveyed by Genscher to the Bundestag Budget Committee during the discussion of his Ministry's budget proposals. The minister emphasized it is a mistake to assume increased defense efforts can only be expected from Washington.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE MEMBER DISCUSSES NEUTRON WEAPON

DW131054 Saarbruecken Saarlaendischer Rundfunk Network in German 0715 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Correspondent Bucholz interview with Werner Marx, CDU Bundestag deputy and first deputy chairman of the Bundestag Defense Committee, in Bonn--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Is what Caspar Weinberger said [about the neutron weapon] his private opinion or does this represent official U.S. policy?

[Answer] I assume that it is intended to prepare the way for official policies.

[Question] Do you think it is appropriate for the Americans to return to this topic?

[Answer] It is necessary, considering that the entire strategic balance has come unhinged and that U.S. policy proposes to restore it to the advantage of the West and its freedom. It is also necessary to bring the weapons to Europe which are suited for [balancing] the enormous superiority of the Soviets--in this particular case, the superiority of the armor. After all, the neutron weapon is a defense weapon against massed armor. Therefore, it is appropriate not only to think along these lines, but also to make decisions following European-U.S. consultations.

[Question] Do you think it would have been better had they consulted the allies before broaching the subject in public?

[Answer] I do not intend to criticize the incumbent U.S. administration, but I do think that in addition to the method of interviews, there is the method of diplomatic preparation and it might proceed a bit better in undisturbed calm. I repeat, the Soviet superiority is a vital threat. It is actually comforting for the Europeans to say that their own security is being taken much more seriously by the Americans again than has been the case lately.

[Question] If the Americans eventually came to the conclusion that the neutron weapon should be stationed in Europe--also in the Federal Republic--should we in the Federal Republic say yes, we agree, or should we turn it down? What do you think?

[Answer] I do not believe the Americans will make a unilateral decision. That is absolutely clear. The alliance demands that this sort of thing has to be discussed with one another and joint decisions made. The federal chancellor and the foreign minister said 2 and 1/2 years ago that they were in favor of such stationing. They were right. We, the opposition, supported them. I can imagine that such arms will be stationed only if both sides agree. I have no doubts with regard to a final agreement.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ON SPD 5-POINT PROGRAM

DW130922 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 13 Feb 81 p 1

[Commentary signed FK: "The All-Round Program"]

[Text] The 5-point program presented by Willy Brandt and adopted by the SPD Federal Executive Board looks like a crisis protocol. With the exception of arms exports, not one of the disputed issues was clarified or decided. The text repeats the old formulaic compromises, refers to them repeatedly and does not comment on earlier party congress decisions which have caused the quarrel, and is full of senseless slogans such as "challenge" (1981, for example, is special for the Social Democrats). [It is] a document of helplessness, with regard to what there is to read about nuclear energy, for example, and the executive board reference to "the Hamburg and Berlin party congresses and the possibilities for solutions contained therein." What is meant are the ominous options in every direction. There is really no need for a 5-point program to come to such realizations.

Some people may maintain that people's parties with their divergent factions find it hard to help themselves in tough tests in any other way than by publishing such platitudes, trying artfully to hold on to the smallest common denominator. That may be true to a certain degree, but it is equally correct that the members of a party in a deadlocked situation hope for a guiding word, spoken with authority, which they could then make the guideline of their own action, with due respect and the necessary solidarity, even if they do so reluctantly. It is no coincidence, however, that this word was not spoken: The SPD leadership itself is in absolute discord with regard to core problems.

Yet, it would be erroneous to assume that fear of a party split brought forth this general statement. Determined support of the government position on security and on energy policy would have been at the expense of the left, which, however, has frequently demonstrated its toughness in absorbing blows and its determination to have the party continue its missionary activities. This has always paid off and has strengthened the left's reputation as a group able to prevail. It is unlikely that the chairman did not know about this political mechanism. So, the explanation remains that he has nothing against the strengthening of positions which are far from those of the government.

GOVERNMENT TO SUPPLY EGYPT WITH NUCLEAR STATIONS

NC121952 Paris AFP in English 1921 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 12 Feb (AFP)--France will supply Egypt with to nuclear power stations, together with fuel and technical staff, under an agreement signed here today.

The cooperation protocol, coinciding with the private visit to France of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, was signed by Foreign Ministers Jean Francois-Poncent and Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

Egyptian sources meanwhile said that Egypt will shortly sign an agreement with the United States for another three nuclear stations. This would follow Egypt's ratification, expected next week, of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

Mr 'Ali said Egypt hoped to have eight nuclear power plants, each with a capacity of 1,000 megawatts, in operation by the year 2000.

Meanwhile As-Sadat, who customarily meets Jewish representatives when he visits foreign countries, this morning met a French Jewish delegation led by the grand rabbi of France, Rene Samuel Sirat, and Baron Alain de Rothschild.

This afternoon As-Sadat, met a delegation of French Moslems led by the rector of the Moslem Institute of the Mosque of Paris, Si Hamza Boubakeur.

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT AS-SADAT CONCLUDES PARIS VISIT

NC131151 Paris AFP in English 1146 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 13 Feb (AFP)--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat left here for Cairo today at the end of a two-day official visit to France, during which he discussed the Middle East and Chad with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr as-Sadat, who left on board a special Boeing 707, was seen off by French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

The Egyptian president earlier spent two days in Luxembourg where he told the European Parliament that West Europe should help persuade Israel and the Palestinians to agree to mutual and simultaneous recognition.

Egyptian Reportage on Visit

For Egyptian media coverage of President Anwar as-Sadat's visit to Paris, including his 11 February address to Egyptians studying in France, the 12 February signing of a nuclear cooperation agreement by representatives of the French and Egyptian Governments and later coverage of the 13 February press conference given by As-Sadat at the end of his visit, see the Egypt section of the 13 February Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

IRAN'S AZIZI RULES OUT MEETING WITH OFFICIALS

NC121902 Paris AFP in English 1846 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 12 Feb (AFP)--Ahmad Azizi, an assistant to Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, said here today that he would not meet with French officials during his visit because of France's "hostile attitude" toward Iran.

Mr Azizi told a press conference that France had shown its hostility by delivering Mirage fighter planes to Iraq and supporting officials of the ousted regime of the late shah.

Citing the detention here Sunday for several hours of about 15 supporters of Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, Mr Azizi accused French authorities of "mistreating Moslem students."

He also said that the French Foreign Ministry had sought to prevent him from going yesterday to Neauphle-le-Chateau, were Ayatollah Khomeyni resided during his years of exile.

Mr Azizi said that he was visiting France in order to meet with non-governmental French and foreign personalities, whose identities he refused to reveal. He expressed thanks for the hospitality extended to Ayatollah Khomeyni during his exile, adding that "the Iranian people know how to distinguish between the French people and the government."

LIBYAN HELICOPTER PILOTS TRAINING AT AIRFIELD

LD131117 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 10 Feb 81 p 4

[Jean-Pierre Chanal report: "Libyan Helicopter Pilots Training in France"]

[Excerpts] Libyan helicopter pilots are training regularly at a French Air Force airfield (Salon-de-Provence has been rumored as the site). These men are coming here not merely for training but also to take delivery of the helicopters, manufactured by the National Aerospace Industry Company, which France is selling to Libya.

This is surprising information since following the raid on the French Embassy in Tripoli some 15 months ago, French-Libyan relations were considered to be decidely cool, icy, even, following last month's intervention in Chad by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's men and the shelving of the ELF-Aquitaine oil prospecting projects.

None of this, however, seems to have affected France's delivery of helicopters to the Libyan Armed Forces. Every 2-3 weeks, in fact, a group of 3-6 pilots arrives in Marseilles and checks into one of the city's most luxurious hotels at the mouth of the old harbor.

One thing is certain: The groups of soldiers arriving in Marseilles come here primarily to familiarize themselves with new equipment and second, to take delivery of it. Delivery is subsequently completed by cargo ships to Libya.

MARCHAIS VIEWS ELECTION, FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

LD120751 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 5 Feb 81 p 5

[Excerpts] [PCF Secretary General] Georges Marchais was the guest of French television channel one's "Great Debate" program on Tuesday evening [3 February] when he was questioned by Jean-Marie Cavada, Patrice Duhamel and newscasters Yves Mourousi, Jean Lefevre and Jean-Claude Bourret.

The Communist candidate was questioned by Jean-Marie Cavada on the Socialists' veto on Communist ministers.

Georges Marchais, who said he thinks that this question is "important," then specified the "three conditions which must be met to defeat Giscard, to introduce change and to achieve a new policy."

"First is to move toward a great policy of far-reaching democratic and anticapitalist reforms, capable, as I have said, of steering the country out of the crisis, changing society and meeting the French people's aspirations.

Second, on the basis of this policy, we must achieve a broad majority movement of French men and women, which should be the foundation of the left union. This must of course be extended to the country and the government. That means that this government must include Communists and Socialists.

"Third, we must struggle. The workers must lead the struggle at all stages. The French bourgeoisie has never met any demand, conceded any advantage or any right. It has always been necessary to win them by struggle. We must, therefore, struggle before, during and after. [as published]

"These are the three conditions. It is to this context that the problem of Communist ministers belongs."

From this viewpoint, Georges Marchais said he thinks that "No, there will be no Communist ministers."--a remark made by [PS First Secretary] Jospin on Sunday evening [1 February]--as "noteworthy throughout the country and a kind of revelation" for the French people. "Nobody believed us in 1977 when we said that the PS had changed," Georges Marchais remarked. But now the French people are bound to say: "So, the Communists were right."

Indeed, the Communist candidate demonstrated, "No party in this country can aspire to run the country alone. A coalition is necessary. Therefore, if the PS does not want--and it does not--Communist ministers, the following question must necessarily be answered: With whom will it govern? The point which is clear is that, in the final analysis, the PS does not want change, because, I will say it again, change presupposes a new policy and a coalition and, without the Communists, nobody can claim to implement a new policy. I even wonder whether the PS wants to defeat Giscard."

On this point, Georges Marchais demonstrated that Francois Mitterrand has changed since, in 1974, he "publicly advocated Communist participation in the government before the presidential election."

Patrice Duhamel then asked the Communist candidate whether our party is prepared to "change its line to bring about a coalition with the Socialists," as the PS is demanding.

"Everybody knows," Georges Marchais replied, "that there is a fundamental difference between the PCF and the PS. We think that those who made the Tours decision in 1920 made the right choice. I am not asking the Socialists to become Communists. There is a Socialist Party--a reformist social democratic party--and there is a Communist Party--a revolutionary party. We have different policies. We differ in our opinions. There is no question of asking us to stop being Communists just as there is no question of asking the PS to stop being Socialist."

As for the demand formulated by Jospin for the PCF to alter its policy, notably on the immigrant workers' issue, Georges Marchais replied clearly after explaining the significance of Communists' action in that sphere: "We will not change because we think it is a policy and a stance in keeping with the French and immigrant workers' interests."

Will there be negotiations between the two rounds [of the presidential election], Jean Lefevre asked. "What negotiations?" Georges Marchais replied. "There will be no negotiations. Why should there be? Francois Mitterrand is asking people to vote for him without knowing for what policy they are voting and then he says: Not with the Communists....I say: We want to defeat Giscard to implement a new policy." Patrice Duhamel then asked: "Will you have Socialist ministers if you are elected? Georges Marchais replied: "Of course, if I am elected, there will be a government with Socialist and Communist ministers."

From this viewpoint, the Communist candidate demonstrated that this request for Communist ministers is not new. He cited as evidence the report which he submitted to our party's 23d congress in May 1979: "To obtain the changes they want, the workers need the PCF to take part in governing the country. It is in the country's interests for Communist ministers to play a full part in running France's affairs at the earliest opportunity."

Georges Marchais added: "The PCF has been struggling for leftwing union for more than 50 years. We have never abandoned the union. We do not withdraw any of the criticism which we leveled at the PS when it broke the leftwing union in 1977. Nonetheless, we are not giving up. We have learned from our experience with the joint program, hence the three conditions which I have just discussed and which constitute the only way of making progress."

Turning to foreign policy questions, Georges Marchais stressed that he is not afraid of Reagan because "the balance of forces in the world is irreversible; it is tipped in favor of the forces of peace, progress and socialism." Questioned by Jean-Marie Cavada, he indicated that the French proposal on Afghanistan is not satisfactory and that Giscard d'Estaing would have done better to support the current initiative involving Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan. "France ought to behave like a nonaligned country and plan an active role in promoting international detente and peace. It is not playing that role," he asserted, taking disarmament as an example.

With regard to Poland, the Communist candidate reaffirmed the PCF stance according to which "the Poles must settle their own affairs." Having said that and noted the considerable progress made by socialist Poland, Georges Marchais reaffirmed that our party advocates "trade unions independent of parties and the government, trade unions which uphold the workers' demands." He welcomed the CGT stance which takes the same line.

Nonetheless, the Communist candidate thinks that "even settling the trade union problem will not settle everything" in Poalnd. There are "imbalances" in that country and therefore there must be "efforts for a new economic policy suited to present-day Poland, a corresponding social policy and increased socialist democracy." Georges Marchais recalled the disagreement between the CPSU and our party on this last point.

Finally, regarding the campaign over Soviet "intervention" in Poland, the PCF secretary general, who recalled our party's disagreement with the intervention in Czechoslovakia and its stance on Afghanistan, revealed that he had had discussions with Carter's former adviser Brzezinski in Africa 2 years ago. "Now," Georges Marchais noted, "he is saying that it was Carter who prevented a Soviet intervention in Poland. That's ridiculous because, as I have said from the start, it is unthinkable that anybody but the Poles themselves should find a solution to their crisis."

Finally, in reply to a question on the level he considers desirable for his election result, the Communist candidate said he wants to rally "as many people as possible." In view of Giscard d'Estaing's desire to win the PS' support to expand his political base, "the only bastion, the only force on which the workers can rely is the PCF."

"I say to the French men and women: If the PCF unfortunately emerged from his campaign weakened, you could expect more unemployment, more inflation, more poverty and difficulties. It is possible to uphold your demands and bring about changes provided the PCF is strengthened since it is now the only force which is saying clearly and plainly: "We must defeat Giscard, change society and realize the aspirations of this country's workers, peasants and intellectuals."

GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO SOVIET NOTE ON TERRORISM

LD121922 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0700 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The Italian Government has replied to the Soviet note on the references made by the president of the republic to the international connections of terrorism. It was presented to the Soviet ambassador in Rome by Eduardo Speranza, under secretary for foreign affairs.

The Italian reply refers to the joint note issued by the Guirinale and the government on 27 January which stressed that Pertini had made an objective observation, namely that two countries on the edge of the Atlantic area, Italy and Turkey, were the object of an intensive terrorist offensive, without making reference to precise responsibilities or any particular country.

The Italian position on the problem of terrorism was subsequently outlined by Prime Minister Forlani in the Chamber of Deputies on 3 February.

The reply to Moscow concludes that Italy takes note of the confirmed condemnation of terrorism expressed by the Soviet Union.

COLOMBO REPORTS ON MEETINGS WITH U.S. LEADERS

LD122350 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Emilio Colombo in Washington today first met Secretary of State Alexander Haig, then Vice President Bush, and, finally this evening, President Reagan. On this last meeting let us listen to the report from our correspondent, Gastone Ortona:

The minister of foreign affairs, Emilio Colombo, had a long and detailed meeting with President Reagan, which was also attended by Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Alexander Haig, with whom Colombo had earlier had a long conversation at the State Department.

Colombo indicated immediately afterward that they had spoken at length of the solidarity of the Atlantic alliance, and in particular the [word indistinct] relations between the United States and Italy. We conducted, he said, an assessment of the international situation, the crisis which exists in various points of the world, and East-West relations: a world which demands, said Colombo, a [word indistinct] closer collaboration between the United States and Western Europe.

For his part, Secretary of State Alexander Haig said that the outcome of these conversations, which he personally considered useful and interesting, confirms the determination of the United States to intensify and extend consultations between the United States and its Western allies within the framework of the Atlantic treaty and within the European Community. Haig said that the United States attaches great significance to the need to rectify the present imbalance of the military situation in Europe and this precisely will be taken care of in cooperation with the Atlantic allies.

Colombo, for his part, indicated that the Polish situation was considered in the course of these talks to be one of the gravest preoccupations, which requires even greater consultations and the need to make the Soviet Union clearly understand that the Polish problem must be solved inside Poland, and that any Soviet intervention would be extremely grave and would prejudice the development of a harmonious coexistence in the world.

BUDGET MINISTER COMMENTS ON DISPUTE WITH TREASURY

LD121437 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 6 Feb 81 p 3

[Eraldo Gaffino interview with Budget Minister Giorgio La Malfa: "Budget Minister Explains Decisions of Party Leaders' Summit: 'They Said "Yes" to the Plan and "No" to Andreatta's Squeeze, Which Must Be Modified'"]

[Text] Rome--[Question] Minister La Malfa, the opposition to the credit squeeze decided on last Saturday by your colleague at the Treasury, Nino Andreatta, implied the risk of a government crisis. On Wednesday evening you revealed to us, in a laconic communique, that the disagreement on economic policy had been resolved. But nobody knows either how the disagreement between you and Andreatta was resolved or what this government's future approach to economic policy will be.

[Answer] Yesterday's summit meeting at the Camilluccia [DC Rome Secretariat] opened with an introductory statement from [Prime Minister] Forlani, who asked me to explain my position. I explained that the Budget Ministry had worked for several months to draw up a far-reaching economic policy capable of restoring a balance between the need for development and the need to avoid encouraging inflation.

[Question] In the meantime, Andreatta decided that inflation is running too high and therefore placed restrictions on credit....

[Answer] Just a minute; first let me explain to you the basic linchpins of the plan that I have drawn up and which I presented at yesterday's meeting: 1. Backing for public investments, especially in the sectors most dependent on other countries; 2. A progressive reduction of the current public deficit; 3. A rather strict credit policy accompanied, however, by these public investments to support income; 4. A stable exchange rate throughout the period of the 3-year plan.

[Question] Minister, in recent weeks you have frequently called for realignment of the parity of the lira--so much so that you have been the target of severe criticisms for this public debate on devaluation. Have you now altered course? Do you want a stable exchange rate?

[Answer] I never asked for a devaluation of the lira; what you say is wrong. In fact, I explicitly asked Andreatta to ensure that before the introduction of the [budget] plan, a fair and advantageous exchange rate be established for us within the European Monetary System [EMS]. And as an integral part of a planning policy I asked the monetary authorities to ensure that this exchange rate, once established (but this was up to Andreatta and the Bank of Italy, not me), remain stable for 3 years.

[Question] So, basically, in your opinion. the launching of the 3-year plan had to take place following a prior devaluation of the lira.

[Answer] Look, I will not comment on timetables for implementation. I submitted a written request to the monetary authorities for the establishment of a stable and more appropriate exchange rate within the EMS, because the exchange rate is not within the Budget Ministry's sphere of competence. I only wanted some specific undertakings to be made on this matter, just as they have been made on the other major economic issues. And it is not a matter of whether or not to remain within the EMS, because I am totally in line with my party's policy, which has always been to participate fully in the EMS.

[Question] Your reply is clear. However, even authoritative foreign newspapers such as the FINANCIAL TIMES have enrolled you in the devaluation party.

[Answer] The anti-inflation struggle is not to be waged with generic announcements of reduced inflation levels, still less by undertaking not to devalue and subsequently being forced by circumstances to do so.

[Question] Has Andreatta committed himself to not devaluing by adopting these credit measures?

[Answer] I only became acquainted with the technical details of Andreatta's measures at yesterday evening's meeting. Because of the reception they have received, they have marked a sudden break in relations with the social forces which contributed to the plan. Indeed, in recent months we have established a constructive dialogue not only with employers and trade union forces, but also with the opposition, ranging from the Italian Liberal Party to the PCI. As even Colajannai and Napoleoni have acknowledged, the 3-year plan transcends the narrow limits of the government. Subsequently, four formal meetings of the inter-ministerial committee for economic planning imparted a collegial character to the document, which was unanimously approved in January.

[Question] So has everything been suddenly reversed since Saturday without your knowing anything about it?

[Answer] Andreatta's strict credit restrictions have been judged a very dangerous change of direction, full of heavily recessive consequences, centered on the production sector, on which the restrictions bear, while the public deficit remained unchanged.

[Question] How was the government's meeting with party secretaries able to remedy such a substantial conflict between two economic ministers?

[Answer] In my address I presented the government and party secretaries with two options: A. To regard Andreatta's measures as due to the new international dollar situation, to deal with which an extraordinarily restrictive policy was needed, in which case the medium-term plan would have to be suspended for an adequate period, namely, until this turbulence was surmounted;

B. To regard the 1,000 lire exchange rate--and I cited in this connection the opinion of former Governor Guido Carli, expressed in his interview with LA REPUBBLICA--as a reflection of the dollar's pressure on the EMS as a whole and on the deutschmark in particular. As part of this hypothesis I said that there is a more pressing need than ever to strengthen the role of the plan as a tool for surmounting a crisis involving us from abroad. I said that it was therefore necessary to remedy the negative impact caused by the Treasury's statements, thus lessening the restrictive effect and healing relations with the social forces.

[Question] What did the summit decide?

[Answer] It opted for the latter path, confirming what the governing parties see as the only possible path for our economy, namely, action aimed at remedying the imbalances, not at successive announcements which destabilize instead of correcting.

[Question] Were the four party secretaries in agreement too?

[Answer] They all maintained that the limits on the expansion of credit announced by Andreatta are too restrictive and likely to seriously threaten employment levels. [DC Secretary] Piccoli even ventured to make a quantitative assessment: Unless we modify the squeeze there will be several tens of thousands more unemployed this year.

[Question] Mr Minister, it is not important to know only who--you or Andreatta--emerged victorious from this conflict between two economic policies. It is also necessary to know whether this squeeze will be modified and integrated (as your communique implies) or whether nothing will happen.

[Answer] Bear in mind that at the meeting, Andreatta's measures were presented as expansive compared to the guidelines envisaged in the forecast and program report. The problem in fact is that these measures were announced by the treasury minister last Saturday as very restrictive and have had a negative impact on the social forces.

[Question] We would like to keep this interview lucid, though the subject matter is difficult.

[Answer] So follow my argument. There was a substantial difference between the political message and the technical announcement of the squeeze. Andreatta presented it as restrictive, on account of pressing currency necessities. It is sufficient to read the communique issued by the Bank of Italy to realize that the bank maintains that the measures are due solely to the need to contain credit within the limits of expansion that have been established. I am telling you this partly to stress that I noted a full similarity of viewpoints between the guidelines of the medium-term plan and the opinion of the Bank of Italy. And the same also applies to Ciampi's recent speech at the Angera seminar.

[Question] So Wednesday's meeting was the first time that a measure decided on by the Bank of Italy was submitted to examination by the parties. And it was not fully approved.

[Answer] For months the Bank of Italy had been urging currency measures to defend our reserves. Having said that, obviously the treasury minister failed to perform one of his important functions, namely to act as ambassador between a technical body (the Bank of Italy) and the government. The Republican Party has had a tradition of great respect and protection with respect to this technical body. This is why I presented the summit with two options, ready to shelve the medium-term plan if the government parties concluded that priority in some way had to be given to the currency aspect of defending the lira. I did this to avoid running the risk of submitting to the parties' examination a number of technical decisions by the Bank of Italy, for which the treasury minister would have had to secure the government's prior collegial approval.

[Question] I still do not understand whether or not these credit squeeze measures will be modified.

[Answer] The technical elements of the decisions taken by the treasury minister were supplied to me only yesterday. Over the next few days a collegial decision will be taken on how to coordinate this squeeze with the plan, which will next week be submitted to examination by the parties.

[Question] So is the conflict between you and Andreatta resolved?

[Answer] This difference between the Treasury and Budget Ministries, which I hope the summit meeting resolved, also further highlighted the trade unions' and leftwing parties' consensus with the plan. Only now are people realizing the value of an attempt to escalate the two-stage policy (stabilization then development) that in the past has always produced negative results, because we have never reached the development stage. It is now clear that the economy needs more than squeeze, the OECD and EEC have always suggested that we use other methods of intervention instead of clinging to the old traditional path typical of Carli, Colombo and the sixties.

[Question] Be that is it may, you have received some criticisms from your party.

[Answer] I believe there is a trend in part of the financial world to regard plans as academic exercises. But we are facing problems such as energy and agriculture, which require long- and not short-term economic policy approaches. If there is any such prejudice against planning, I believe it should be discussed. The plan embodies commitments on specific issues, not macroeconomics, such as the evolution of the inflation rate. Undertakings designed to reduce inflation, which depend on complex domestic and international factors, in the past were never helped to realize their aim, but, if anything, have rendered governments' action less credible.

PCI AIDES CONFER WITH NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

LD111317 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 5 Feb 81 p 17

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at PCI Headquarters With Two Sandinist Front Leaders"]

[Text] Rome--A Nicaraguan Sandinist Front delegation composed of Douglas Guerrero, member of the Sandinist Youth National Executive Committee, and Roberto Miranda, has been received at PCI Directorate headquarters by Comrades Antonio Rubbi and Rudolfo Mechini, foreign section chief and deputy chief, respectively.

During the cordial conversation, the Nicaraguan delegation gave a full report on the situation in Nicaragua, which is characterized by broad popular mobilization to consolidate the results achieved with the victory of the revolution 18 months ago, to ensure the conditions for economic recovery and the implementation of important social measures, and to guarantee the country's independence. Comrades Rubbi and Mechini confirmed to the Sandinist Front delegation the Italian Communists' full solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution, and their commitment to further develop action of political mobilization and of specific aid in support of the Nicaraguan people's struggle. They also reported on the PCI's unitary initiatives for the Salvadoran people's liberation from the policy of brutal repression being pursued against them by the junta-backed reactionary forces.

PCE LEADER CARRILLO WILL NOT ATTEND CPSU CONGRESS

NC121412 Paris AFP in English 1403 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Madrid, 12 Feb (AFP)--Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the PCE, will not attend the 26th Congress of the CPSU, which is scheduled to open in Moscow on February 23. This was announced at party headquarters here today.

The Spanish delegation will consist of Francisco Romero Marn and Mrs Leonor Bornao, both members of the party Central Committee, the announcement added.

Mr Carrillo is the second European Communist party leader to decide against attending the congress. PCI leader Enrico Berlinguer was the first.

The reasons behind Mr Carrillo's decision were not immediately known but observers here said it was probably connected with developments in Poland. Mr Carrillo recently warned Moscow against any form of intervention in Poland, in the wake of continuing industrial unrest there, they added.

ETA/PM CONDEMNS RIVAL GROUP OVER ENGINEER'S MURDER

LD111328 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1230 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] The terrorist organization Basque Fatherland and Liberty-Political Military [ETA/PM] has issued a note condemning the actions of the other branch of the Basque independence organization ETA-military [ETA/M], in particular its latest bloody act in kidnapping and killing the engineer, Jose Maria Ryan, who was in charge of construction at the Lemoniz nuclear power station.

ETA/PM maintains that ETA/M and the so-called Patriotic Socialist Coordination are trying: To lead us into civil confrontation which has nothing to do with the class struggle and the Basque popular classes' confrontation with the central authorities.

We are unable, they add, to refrain from commenting on the errors which ETA/M is repeatedly committing in the name of the Basque revolution and under a banner--ETA--whose history it has ceased to represent.

In the view of ETA/PM the assassination of Sr Ryan unnecessarily reinforces the position of the Iberduero company and of the central authorities, and ETA/M is furthermore showing itself incapable of finding a political way out of its own practices, which have for too long been bound up in sectarianism.

SENATOR TOWER HOLDS LAST MEETINGS OF VISIT

TA121108 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The chairman of the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, Sen John Tower, has concluded his contacts in Ankara. This morning Senator Tower met the deputy chief of the General Staff, Gen Necdet Oztorun. Tower, who was later received by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren at the chief of the General Staff headquarters, also met with National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken and Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. Tower was also received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. Senator Tower will leave Turkey this evening.

VOTCP CONNECTS TOWER VISIT WITH NEW MILITARY PACT

TA130802 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Station commentary: "U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman in Ankara"]

[Text] A U.S. delegation headed by the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Sen John Tower, arrived in Ankara. An ANATOLIA AGENCY report says that Sen Tower, who arrived in Ankara accompanied by four advisers, will be received by National Security Council President Gen Kenan Evren. The report adds that the senator from Texas will leave for other Middle East and Mediterranean countries after the concludes his visit to Ankara. Though there is no detailed information on subjects to be taken up by the senator during his visit to Ankara, certain observers believe that plans for the setting up of a new military pact among Turkey, Egypt and Israel by the Reagan-Haig administration will be discussed.

Recalling that some time ago 69 U.S. senators in a letter to the Turkish Foreign Ministry asked for Turkey's relations with Israel to be restored to its high level, the same observers say that the senator's visit to Ankara to be followed by trips to Middle East and Mediterranean countries is connected with steps to establish a new military pact in the region under U.S. control. Meanwhile, a report from Brussels says that troops of the U.S. rapid deployment force are taking part in the NATO military exercises being held in Erzurum.

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THE NETHERLANDS

LOWER CHAMBER URGES OPPOSITION TO NEUTRON BOMB

LD121257 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 5 Feb 81 p 7

[Own correspondent report: "Chamber Against Neutron Bomb"]

[Excerpt] The Hague--A comfortable majority in the second chamber, comprising members of the Christian Democratic Appeal and the opposition, called on the government to resist U.S. pressure to introduce the neutron bomb. During the debate in the chamber on the NATO section of the defense budget these parties reacted directly to Tuesday's statements by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, who declared that the introduction of the controversial weapon would be advocated in talks with U.S. NATO partners.

Van der Klaauw Statement

LD121555 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 6 Feb 81 p 3

[Own correspondent report: "The Netherlands Will Continue To Oppose Neutron Bomb"]

[Excerpt] The Hague--Foreign Minister van der Klaauw has delivered a message to the U.S. Government in Washington opposing the introduction of the neutron bomb. He announced this in the continuation of the NATO debate in the second chamber yesterday.

Van der Klaauw said that he had immediately informed Washington of the views expressed in the motion put forward on Wednesday by the Christian Democratic Appeal, the Labor Party and the Democrats 1966 of our concern over statements by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger.

"The government view has always been that the introduction of the neutron bomb must be avoided. I made this clear most emphatically in Washington and this was clearly noted," Van der Klaauw said. He also said that Washington had given him "explicit assurances" that there is no question of a decision for the introduction of the controversial weapon, the production of which was shelved by President Carter.

NRC HANDELSBLAD Editorial

LD131133 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 6 Feb 81 p 7

[Editorial: "Neutron Bomb"]

[Text] Even before its first talks with European leaders the new U.S. Government has placed the question of the neutron bomb on the international agenda again. The swiftness with which this happened came as a surprise. For this weapon is principally intended as a weapon for battlefield use in Europe. The decision to use it as such must be a collective decision, a decision for the whole of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The announcement that the United States is considering whether to resume the neutron bomb program comes at a politically very sensitive moment for the German Government. Its major partner, the SPD, is having difficulty enough in preserving unity in the party on such important matters as the use of nuclear power for civilian purposes and the NATO decision to modernize the medium-range missiles stationed in Europe. Indeed, one of the German opposition's defense specialists, Woerner, in his initial comments expressed the fear that the modernization program could suffer because of Secretary Weinberger's announcement.

It can also be noted that the most important questions arising out of the discussion on neutron weapons have still not been adequately dealt with. Here we are primarily dealing with the fact that a nuclear weapon would be used to ward off conventional weapons (a tank column), and through such action the danger of a general nuclear war would be increased. And this while it is still not settled whether the neutron bomb is so essential for combatting Russian tank columns, for there are experts who assert that most modern conventional precision munitions are no less effective. This means that the real problem of the modernization of the medium-range missiles threatens to be scuttled by a program which is much less urgent.

Then there is the consideration that the timing and manner of the announcement of this U.S. change of course must be seen as less than fortunate. There is in Europe an understandable fear that in its behavior toward the Soviet Union the new U.S. Government is not allowing itself to be guided by justifiable pragmatic considerations but by an ideological anticommunism which does not rule out the notion that a final military confrontation between the two opposing weltanschaungs is unavoidable.

Comments from various of the new President's advisers provide evidence of this view. It is unavoidable that this European fear will be stirred up by Secretary Weinberger's announcement, and this will further burden U.S.-European relations.

At the same time as his announcement Weinberger reminded his audience of the dissatisfaction that President Carter had caused in various European governments by his sudden decision to postpone the production of neutron weapons. The first reactions from Europe to his own announcement, including that of The Netherlands Government, should have made it clear to him that he had been mistaken in thinking that the reversal of Carter's decision would be met with greater support in Europe.

Meanwhile, it remains very possible that Weinberger's statements were not intended as a conscious feeler but were simply a clumsily worded answer to an unexpected question. The fact that he was not able to remember the correct formal name for the weapon indicates that this is probable.

The announcement from the U.S. State Department could also point in this direction and show that Weinberger's statements were no reflection of official U.S. policy and that Secretary Haig has informed the U.S. allies of this. This would then happily mean that here for the present at least, we are only dealing with a tempest in a teacup.

TAIWAN PREPARED TO PAY CASH FOR SUBMARINES

LD121539 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 9 Feb 81 p 1

[Own correspondent report: "Taiwan Will Pay Cash"]

[Excerpt] Rotterdam--Taiwan is prepared to pay cash for the two submarines which it wants to order from Rijn-Schelde-Verolme, [RSV], and credit guarantees for the rest of the order (totalling 1.2 billion guilders) will not be needed from the Netherland's authorities. The matter will now stand or fall on the decision of the cabinet on an export license.

Representatives of the Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce learned this in Taiwan, where the chamber was taking part in Holland Expo II. a travelling exhibition of Dutch industrial life. Taiwan has so great an export surplus that it would have no difficulty in financing the RSV order.

SCHMIDT COMMENTS ON SALE OF TANKS TO SAUDI ARABIA

LD152204 Hamburg DPA in German 1624 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Hamburg, 15 Feb (DPA)--According to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, it does not appear in the discussion about German arms exports that "there is going to be an overwhelming majority for arms exports to Saudi Arabia."

In an interview for HAMBURGER ABANDBLATT (Monday's edition), Schmidt stated that the Federal Republic could not have primary interest in supplying arms to states which are not members of NATO. Bonn is certainly interested, however, in further intensifying the already good relations with Saudi Arabia (which is interested in purchasing German Leopard II tanks). Saudi Arabia is one of the most important oil supplying countries and one of Europe's most important creditor countries. Furthermore, consideration must be shown "to the entire Middle East region, particularly Israel," stressed the chancellor. There remains, anyway, a very great deal to be thought over this issue.

An edited version of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

CHANCELLOR DISCUSSES DOMESTIC, FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DW161040 Cologne ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Friedrich Nowottny interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Chancellor, the 5-point paper of the SPD looks as though it was adopted solely for your sake. Was that necessary?

[Answer] What do you mean, necessary?

[Question] Did the chancellor expressly have to obtain confirmation as to what he may do and within which limits of action he may be moving?

[Answer] Well, the leeway of action of neither the chancellor nor the Federal Government had been impaired or even jeopardized in any way. But it is true that there were some people in the Social Democratic Party who offered their criticism of dissatisfaction with ample volume and with ample publicity, therefore it was desirable indeed to discuss the issue and to ascertain where the majority of the party actually stands. And this has been done with extremely desirable clarity.

[Question] With the majority of the party executive board, is this identical with the majority of the party, do you think?

[Answer] Definitely, I believe that the closer we approach the basis of the SPD members and in particular of the voters who appointed this party to the government again jointly with the FDP in October 1980, the clearer we will see that the voters and the members of the party agree with the policy of the government. No doubt about that at all.

[Question] You would say, then, that the 5-point paper covers the government statement, the SPD party congress in Berlin 1979 as well as the coalition paper. If this is so, doesn't it constitute also a restriction of your political freedom of movement?

[Answer] No, it is not, but to begin with, I would like to make it quite plain: If anybody in the German press would go to the trouble...

[Question] ...no chiding of journalists...

[Answer] ...just wait, what I mean to say, would go to the trouble to compare this 5-point paper with my debate speech 10 or 14 days ago nearly at the end of the Bundestag budget debate, he would see that this paper largely is congruent with the contents of my speech. And if this gentleman then would also write about it in his newspaper, then many an artificial excitement probably would soon collapse. As for the freedom of action of the Federal Government, this freedom must go beyond decisions of earlier party congresses. This has always been so, this was true in the Adenauer era just as it was true in the Brandt era. The chancellor and the Federal Government have a mandate under the basic law. They must ponder it in their conscience. To the greatest extent possible, they will, naturally, abide by the political opinion of the respective party as expressed at party congresses; but their mandate continues. And it may well happen that a government or a chancellor sometime must do something differently than decided by a party congress 1 or 2 years ago. So far, this has not happened to me. It was not necessary for me as yet, but it may happen indeed.

[Question] A new discussion is reaching over from the other side of the Atlantic, from the United States, the question namely whether the allies in West Europe, the NATO allies, should station neutron weapons in their area. Would that be a question you would have to decide as the responsible federal chancellor?

[Answer] That is a rather hypothetical question at the moment and I do not like to answer hypothetical questions such as: what would be if? American Secretary of Defense Weinberger, who has brought up the whole affair, said yesterday that it was his private opinion and that so far, no opinion of the American President exists on this matter. The secretary of state voiced a similar opinion. We will deal with this problem if the American Government will introduce this issue in the bodies of the North Atlantic alliance. At present, I see no reason to deal with it.

Let me add that the famous so-called double decision of the Atlantic alliance of late 1979 is a typical example of what the Europeans want, namely firmness, reestablishment of the balance, if need be through their counterarmament vis-a-vis the armament lead of the Eastern side. With the same energy, one must simultaneously press for negotiations between both nuclear powers so that this [armament] will not go on forever, that it will be limited. Both things are necessary. Therefore, there is the double decision. The double decision involving the European missiles is typical of the basic approach of the European states, the European governments, including the Federal Government, typical of the strategic situation between the West and the East.

[Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, I would like to mention again the document of the SPD. I am asking you whether the critical developments in your party in past weeks have endangered your ability to make decisions so much that you are considering resigning?

[Answer] No. First, it was not endangered. On the contrary, I was absolutely certain that most of the German women and men who voted for another SPD and FDP government in October want us to rule. They do not want us to have permanent public discussions and quarrels with others. The Federal Government's power of authority was not endangered, but one can never rule out difficulties in the Bundestag. That happened in earlier years as well.

[Question] What would you do then?

[Answer] I have no intention of resigning--I still owe you that answer--but I was toying with the idea of posing the question of confidence in the Bundestag. That was so in past years and it could also in the future become an idea worth being examined.

[Question] Is the formulation "federal chancellor until called off" a sharp term not permissible in this connection?

[Answer] Actually, that makes me just grin. I don't think I look as if somebody could call me off. I have to perform a duty imposed by the voters. The vast majority of the German people expects us to do our duty and we will do it.

Radio Interview

DW160855 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1125 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Reporter Guendler interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The executive board of your party has assured you this week of the full SPD support on the most important issues of government policy. Do you feel dependent on such backing, or are you content with the backing of most voters, confirmed by the Bundestag elections and opinion polls?

[Answer] Naturally, one needs both. A coalition government needs the agreement of both coalition parties; a one-party government also needs the agreement of the one party. I have never doubted the support of the wide, wide majority of the Social Democratic voters and the Free Democratic voters and I have also not doubted the support of the wide, wide majority of the Bundestag deputies of both factions. But there were some Social Democrats who have most thoroughly criticized this or that in public. It was good that an interim balance was made, which showed very definite results.

[Question] Has the crisis come to an end that way?

[Answer] The pondering certainly has not come to an end due to this decision. The involved persons themselves must know about the results of their pondering. Some of them have made headlines with their interviews in past days and weeks. I am curious what consequences they will draw once their thinking process has come to an end.

[Question] Do you feel handicapped in making decisions by the resistance of some PSD groups against your economic and energy policy or against NATO's missile decision.

[Answer] No, I never felt handicapped by that. I was pleased to see in past weeks that the Social Democratic Bundestag faction has very clearly supported the policy in the fields you just mentioned.

[Question] You have pointed out that you have warned recently, together with the French state president, against striving for military superiority, urging moderation in political actions. Was that addressed only to Moscow or was it also a description of the position of the West European allies vis-a-vis the new American Government?

[Answer] It was a description of the positions of France and of Germany to everybody's address, including the remark that one cannot accept a position of inferiority, of military weakness, and that one must not strive for a policy of superiority or military strength. That goes also to everybody's address. And I am very happy that the Social Democratic Bundestag faction early this week at its Berlin session unanimously and adopted this common German-French statement without any doubts.

[Questtion] This common Paris statement mentions the stabilization of East-West relations instead of detente. The word detente appears in the decision of the party executive board actually only in retrospect to 1969. One must conclude that you also no longer consider the word detente as a term that makes sense.

[Answer] It would make more sense if the word detente were mentioned by the Soviet leadership in a statement to the world, saying that it will withdraw its troops from Afghanistan in the interest of detente. That would be an excellent use of this word which would please all of us.

The French president and I indeed, used that word last week in Paris. We recalled a joint statement published just 1 year ago, shortly after the Afghanistan invasion. We said that detente policy will not stand one more such blow. We recalled it this time and we naturally looked with special concern at a part of Europe which is by far not as far away from us as Afghanistan.

[Question] Even in the event of amended principles for arms exports, it is intended to keep export policies restrictive. What you said during the Bundestag debate on the budget was that in this respect employment policy must not play any role. Could this widely discussed tank deal with Saudi Arabia really be called restrictive? Won't a working man's party like the SPD be forced ultimately by at least local job interests at the locations of our shipyards and tank factories continuously to relax the export restrictions?

[Answer] In this field, I have always been a harbinger of care and reserve, or of a restrictive stance on the part of the Federal Government. There may be exceptions in specific cases. These are subject to the approval by the Federal Government, for instance because a shipyard in Emden or Bremen, or Kiel or elsewhere otherwise cannot be fully utilized, provided no foreign policy reservations exist. In the case of the submarine deliveries to Chile, in which the entire Social Democratic Party has a very strictly negative stance, this shipyard job situation aspect did play a role. And in this connection, people probably did not take properly into account what the psychological effect of the matter would be. But generally speaking, I continue advocating the view that employment policy aspects should not play a role.

[Question] In the quarrel over the Brokdorf nuclear powerplant on the lower course of the Elbe River, most north Germany Social Democrats are at variance with Bonn's government policy. At the Berlin party congress a year ago, it had still been uniform SPD policy to keep the option open for withdrawing from nuclear energy. Do you consider the Berlin energy decision obsolete in this point?

[Answer] The Berlin party congress decision says, among other things, that nuclear powerplants under construction will be completed. And this also referred to Brokdorf. So if anybody advocates the completion of Brokdorf, he is quite in harmony with the Berlin party congress decision. There are quite a few north German Social Democrats who view the matter this way and advocate it accordingly. They are not bad Social Democrats because of that. The Social Democrats in Lower Saxony--which is the largest land in northern Germany--so far have not been asked about this issue. Therefore, let us not exaggerate this majority of the north German Social Democrats. But by the same token, it is in harmony with decisions of Social Democratic party congresses that new coal-fed powerplants are built. Had anybody wanted to build a coal-fed power station in Brokdorf, the Federal Government likewise would have said that this is in keeping with our plans. It would be at odds with them if an oil-fed power station were built. I cannot but point out that in northern Germany in general and in Hamburg in particular, there are yet quite a few oil-fed power stations left that need to be replaced. We must get away from oil. By its national energy concept, the Federal Government has proved that the construction of a nuclear powerplant at Brokdrof would be within the framework of this concept. Had the Federal Government been asked: We plan to build a coal-fed power station, is this within your concept? Then we would have replied in the affirmative as well.

[Question] The impression prevails in public that the government and the coalition after the past elections had a particularly bad start. Will the social-liberal coalition last until 1984?

[Answer] As for the latter part of your question, I am convinced it will. As far as the poor start is concerned, such poor starts are practically traditional. I can well remember how things were in 1976 after the Bundestag elections, nor was the start particularly billiant after the 1972 Bundestag elections. After the great effort of the election campaign, we are not going so fast. But by now, I think, we are well underway and there is not the least doubt in my mind that most voters, who after all voted for the SPD and the FDP so that this government could stay at the helm of the ship, want a tested team in the government specially now when times become difficult with respect to both world economy and world politics, and not some people who first would have to learn the government business.

FRG, UK, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BONN

LD132044 Hamburg DPA in German 1942 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] London, 13 Feb (DPA)--The foreign ministers of Great Britain, France and the Federal Republic, during a secret meeting in Bonn on Thursday, conferred on international topics. The British Foreign Office said on Friday that the meeting had been "a useful opportunity to discuss topical themes." Lord Carrington (Great Britain), FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Jean Andre Francois-Poncet (France) also met on account of their impending trips. Tagesschau [German television news program] reported on Friday evening that the objective of the meeting was to discuss the attitude of the three powers vis-a-vis the new American Government.

FOREIGN MINISTER SEES USSR SETBACKS IN THIRD WORLD

LD132059 Hamburg DPA in German 1636 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 13 Feb (DPA)--In the opinion of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Soviet Union is about to face further setbacks in its attempts at gaining influence in the Third World. In an interview with Deutschlandfunk on Friday, Genscher referred to Moscow's past failures in a number of countries such as the Sudan, Somalia or Egypt and said: "I have indications that similar developments will take place in other states. We must not fail to note that the Soviet Union's policy of hegemony is meeting increasingly with opposition from Third World countries striving for self-determination and independence."

In this, the foreign minister also sees a reason for increasing tension between Moscow and a great number of nonaligned states. Above all, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has sobered quite a few countries who refused to admit that the Soviet Union is pursuing a policy of hegemony.

REPORTAGE ON CYPRUS PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU'S VISIT

Meeting With Carstens, Schmidt

LD132156 Hamburg DPA in German 1629 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 13 Feb (DPA)--During a 1-day visit to the Federal Republic, the president of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou met in Bonn on Friday with President Karl Carstens and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The latter underlined the great German interest in a peaceful solution to the Cyprus conflict.

According to a government spokesman, the chancellor and the president of Cyprus agreed that "early and tangible progress" should be made in the talks between the Greeks and Turks of Cyprus. According to another report, Kiprianou expressed a wish for the Federal Government to induce the Turkish Government to be more accommodating in the Cyprus talks.

Joint Communique on Talks

NC131946 **Nicosia** PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE in English 13 Feb 81

[13 February joint communique on Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou's talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn--press release]

Text] The president of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr Spiros Kiprianou, met with the federal chancellor, Mr Helmut Schmidt, on Friday, February 13. They were accompanied by the foreign ministers, Mr Nikos Rolandhis and Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and by the ambassadors in Bonn and Nicosia, Mr Yeoryios Iakovou, and Mr Gerhard Soehnke.

The talks, which included a private meeting between the chancellor and the president, were conducted in a cordial atmosphere. The talks covered international and European questions of mutual interest. The president briefed Chancellor Schmidt on recent developments in the Cyprus problem and the intercommunal talks conducted under the auspices of the secretary-general of the United Nations. The president explained all aspects of the problem and also explained the hitherto unresolved problem of missing persons. The chancellor reiterated the Federal Government's interest in the problems and their peaceful solution.

Both sides agreed on the need for making speedy, tangible progress within the framework of the intercommunal talks in the interest of peace and stability in Cyprus and in the region.

BAHR COMMENTS ON TORNADO PLANE, SPD PROGRAM

DW161345 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1150 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Reporter Limberg interview with Egon Bahr, federal manager of the SPD; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] New difficulties seem to be in the offing for Defense Minister Apel. A shortage of hundreds of millions of deutsche mark will exist in the coming years for the Tornado fighter plane. FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG reports today that the shortage amounts to DM800 million. This has become known at a time when the defense ministers still has difficulties justifying himself for the finance gap of DM1.3 billion involving last year and this year. If the report of FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG is correct, one has obviously made absolutely wrong calculations, not figuring in time with the inflation rate and other cost-increasing factors. Is there any other explanation for this except the one for which Minister Apel has not watched out?

[Answer] If the press reports are correct, they indicate that the air force inspector pointed out to the defense minister that the calculations must be made one more. They indicate that the minister just now has been informed about it. But speaking frankly, I consider the whole affair not so much a problem of the defense minister. I consider it much rather as an extremely clear example illustrating that modern arms systems have reached a category where their financing creates problems even for such countries as the Federal Republic of Germany. And all know that we are not particularly poor.

[Question] So you do not consider this something where the defense minister would be personally responsible, possibly entailing his resignation?

[Answer] The CDU/CSU complained particularly that the minister has known all that, or that he must have known about it beforehand. The new version, or the new gaps which should come about or which seemed to come about mathematically, are obviously not the fault of the minister.

[Question] The 5-point program clearly contains support of the chancellor, the coalition and the coalition agreements. Can one conclude that the position of the chancellor has been strengthened vis-a-vis his party on Thursday?

[Answer] I did not have the feeling that the chancellor's position vis-a-vis his party has been weak. We, as the party, had to eliminate the doubts which have come about in the public. We had to correct the impression that we were tired of the coalition. I believe that this has been clearly corrected. One must simply state, despite all the excitement of these weeks, that there will be always a certain state of tension between the government chief and his party, because the government chief can never fulfill all demands of the party. If the government could do this, it would be just a sign that the party did not set it aims high enough. That is a normal state of tension.

It is equally clear--and I therefore believe that this night of very frank discussions has led not only to clearness but also to firmness--that the party as a whole and without exceptions approves of the coalition and thus of the government.

[Question] Mr Jansen, the land organization chairman of Sohleswig-Holstein, takes a critical view of these 5 points. He says it is an ambiguous interpretation of party decisions which have been known for a long time. Does it mean in other words that everybody can pick for himself the interpretation he likes and isn't a new quarrel programmed in advance that way?

[Answer] No, I know only as much of Guenther Jansen's statement as I have read today in the papers available in Bonn. If I have read them correctly, he just points out that some of the tensions result from the fact that we have a coalition of two parties with one of them advocating more social commitments and the other advocating more commitments vis-a-vis the business world. That is certainly a simplification, but Jansen is right in saying that this produced some of the tensions. The chancellor is not merely the SPD chancellor, he is the chanellor of a coalition, he is the chancellor of this country. He is committed to neither the program of one party or the other. He implements the program on which both coalition partners have agreed.

[Question] These decisions must be passed on to the party foundation. How can that take place? Do you think it can? Do you believe that both sides will feel represented by these points of the program, those who are strictly against nuclear energy, for example, and those who support it?

[Answer] First, I would like to say: I believe that regarding nuclear energy, the party decision does not show wonderful obviousness and the desired simplicity. It cannot show it because we are dealing with an issue where we would have liked to give preference to coal, where we would have liked to have substitute energy, alternative energy and measures to save energy, but where we need nuclear energy because it seems indispensable. It means that the decision just reflects the complicated and ambiguous situation. One could say that the SPD is more honest there than other parties.

Regarding the other point, however, there exists great ambiguity and clearness on the principle of an approximate balance in the alliance, the policy of an approximate balance in the alliance. This has been decided without restrictions, abstentions and opposing votes. I think it will contribute to a clarification of the discussion. We will try our best, we will practically supply every member with these decisions. If need be, we will explain it in discussion and meetings.

[Question] Weren't some of the difficulties created by disputes among the Schmidt/Brandt/Wehner leadership team?

[Answer] I would not say that. It has been said that one ought to talk more with other than about each other. This is certainly a reminder whose correctness cannot be contested.

GOVERNMENT INSISTING ON GDR CURRENCY REVISIONS

LD161550 Hamburg DPA in German 1441 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 16 Feb (DPA)--The Federal Government is insisting on a definite revision by the GDR of the minimum currency exchange requirement for Western visitors to the GDR, doubled last autumn, as a precondition for negotiations with East Berlin on important joint projects. This was stated today in Bonn government circles in reference to GDR Council of State Chairman and SED chief Erich Honecker's affirmation of willingness to make possible a further normalization of relations in negotiations with the Federal Republic.

Government circles stated that, as long as East Berlin does not make any "drastic" change in the minimum currency exchange requirement, the preconditions for negotiations on large-scale projects under consideration in the field of energy and transport will not exist. The Federal Government apparently is assuming that the GDR scarcely manage to withdraw completely the increase in the currency exchange requirement. According to the same sources, however, if there were an approximate withdrawal, the "working basis" for negotiations would, in Bonn's view, again exist.

Although Honecker's restatement of readiness for talks basically got a positive reception in Bonn, it was also pointed out that the GDR could not at present put this into practice, apparently because of the situation in the Eastern alliance, against the background of the Polish crisis.

FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER LEAVES FOR PAKISTAN

LD150950 Hamburg DPA in German 0937 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 15 Feb (DPA)--Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher left by air for Pakistan this morning. Genscher will have talks in Islamabad with the Pakistani leadership and attend a conference of German ambassadors from the Near East and Southwest Asian countries. On his return, the minister is to spend 2 days in Cairo.

Bonn expects that the 2-week trip by the foreign minister will lead to a reorientation of German Middle East policy against the background of the continuing Afghanistan conflict, the Iran-Iraq war and the closer relations between important Arab Gulf countries.

Further Reports

For reportage on the 16-19 February official visit to Pakistan of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, see the 17 February South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FOREIGN MINISTRY RECALLS ENVOYS FROM PRAGUE

NC162045 Paris AFP in English 2029 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 16 Feb (AFP)--The Foreign Ministry said here today that it had decided to recall two members of the French military mission in Prague "following incidents of which they were the victims." The French Government further instructed the Czechoslovaks to recall two members of their military mission at their embassy here.

The four diplomats have already returned to their respective capital, the Foreign Ministry said.

According to the Czechoslovak news agency CTK, Prague had ordered the two French diplomats to leave the country for "espionage activities."

CTK added that the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry had also "vigorously protested to French authorities" Paris's demand that Prague recall two of its diplomats "without reasons."

The news agency said that the two French envoys had "entered a forbidden area in central Bohemia." They were arrested and detained for a time, CTK said.

LE MONDE: EEC, EGYPT DRAW CLOSER ON MIDDLE EAST

LD131605 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Feb 81 p 3

[Maurice Delaure report: "Mr as-Sadat's Visit to France: Paris Believes Egyptian, European Positions Much Closer"]

[Text] President as-Sadat, who will give a press conference on Friday, 13 February, before leaving France, received on Thursday a delegation of the Jewish community in France, headed by chief Rabbi Rene Sirat and Mr Alaian de Rothschild, president of the council representing Jewish organizations in France.

Neither the Israelis nor the Palestinians, who see it as an "aberration" and "another attempt" to salvage the Camp David agreements (according to the Palestinian agency WAFA), are satisfied with the Egyptian president's stance adopted Tuesday before the European Parliament, on which he commented on Wednesday in a conversation lasting over 2 hours. This was preceded by a luncheon with President Giscard d'Estaing.

The Europeans, however, are not concealing their satisfaction. The Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that Egypt's position on the Near East is "fully in agreement" with the EEC's (as reflected in the Venice and Luxembourg declarations--the latter, dated 2 December 1980, having received express approval from Mr as-Sadat).

Paris, which is content to stress that the conversation between the two heads of state was "far-reaching" and "very substantial," is clearly equally satisfied. The Egyptian president's "pragmatism" which prompted him to sign the Camp David agreements, is now prompting him, according to circles close to the Elysee, to draw closer to a European stance largely inspired by France. Of course, he has been persuaded to take this course by circumstances (the lull imposed by the imminent Israeli election and the transfer of power in the United States), but also by the fundamental difficulties created by the implementation of the Camp David agreements on the "automony" of the West Bank.

The Palestinians' "self-determination," a Palestinian "entity" and above all the "mutual and simultaneous recognition" of the Israelis and Palestinians were the formulas introduced last year, particularly by Mr Giscard d'Estaing during his visit to the Gulf area. The importance of Mr as-Sadat's acceptance of "simultaneous recognition" (which constitutes the very essence of Europe's position) was stressed by the Foreign Ministry spokesman.

The matter of who has drawn closer to whom is relatively unimportant. The Egyptian side stressed that the statement issued by the Nine in Luxembourg is more flexible than the Venice statement. Indeed, in Luxembourg, the Nine adopted a "range of options," of formulas translating the Venice principles into specific form, while undertaking to submit them to the assessment of the parties concerned. Thus, the Egyptians believe that the European effort does not conflict with the Camp David agreements but "adds to them," as Mr as-Sadat said on Wednesday at his meeting with Egyptian students. The clearest point of divergence between Egypt and the Nine concerns the PLO's involvement in negotiating a settlement, which the Europeans consider necessary, whereas Mr as-Sadat, as he confirmed to newsmen before leaving Luxembourg, considers it inopportune "in the immediate term."

The French and Egyptian presidents also discussed Chad. in which connection, since they share the same fears over the presence of Libyan troops, they could not fail to be in agreement, at least in their analysis of the situation.

As for bilateral relations, Messrs Giscard d'Estaing and As-Sadat noted "the very satisfactory character of their development" and expressed their "shared desire to continue along this path."

According to MENA, at his meeting with the Egyptian students, Mr as-Sadat announced a French-Egyptian nuclear cooperation agreement. In this connection, he pointed out that Egypt plans to build eight nuclear powerplants. For the time being, it does not seem that any agreement has been formally concluded, but one was probably discussed at Wednesday's meeting between French Industry Minister Mr Giraud and Eyptian Energy Minister Mr Hilal.

LE MONDE COMMENTS ON FRENCH-TURKISH TALKS

LD131617 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Isolated Turkey"]

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has left Paris after 2 days of talks which did not lead to any conclusions, still less official agreements. There was no final communique and the two sides each used the most hackneyed diplomatic language to keep up appearances.

In the economic sphere, French financial aid was reaffirmed within the framework of the international consortium set up by the OECD. Although Mr Turkmen had talks with a representative of Renault's management and with the director of the AEC [Atomic Energy Commission] programs, he went no further, at least so he said, than the factfinding level.

The question of the status of Turkish workers, which relates to the economy and also to human problems, was only raised with regard to the recent requirement for entry visas into France, which is to be adjusted. Although the case of Francis Lamaignere, sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment 3 years ago for possessing a few grams of hashish, was raised twice by Mr Francois-Poncet, the only comment made was that France "ardently hopes" for clemency.

Cultural cooperation, to which Mr Turkmen paid tribute at his press conference, was only really featured in a request for more aid for the two schools which teach French in Turkey. Finally, the two ministers condemned "any form of terrorism" and asserted the desire to "introduce the most energetic measures" to tackle it.

In short, while this visit cannot be summed up entirely as wasted effort, it gives the impression that Mr Turkmen perhaps did not ask questions in full and that Jean Francois-Poncet for his part could not give clear answers. The ulterior motives were known and did not come out into the open.

Turkey's aim was probably to establish clearly what store France sets in present circumstances by strengthening the military power of a country which seems to be a particularly sensitive point of contact between the theater covered by the Atlantic alliance and the Near East theater. How far could France have gone in financial aid and cooperation for Turkish national rearmament? Could it contemplate urging West Europe to balance U.S. influence in Ankara? These were the fundamental questions. The atmosphere did not encourage Mr Turkmen to ask them.

Was it timidity, indecisiveness or a concern not to annoy Mr Karamanlis? French diplomacy apparently refuses to heed any approach in that direction. The emphasis placed on the multilateral nature of any aid to Turkey is largely inspired by the gamble taken on preferential friendship with Greece which clearly involves reservations toward Turkey which are likely to be far-reaching.

Does a choice necessarily have to made between the concern which the repression of political opponents by the military regime justifiably raises and the analysis of the major role which Turkey should play in the Western military network? Only the Soviet press links the two and makes the former the consequence of the latter. In fact, it is only if Turkey is welcomed, heeded and really aided that its leaders would accept its allies' approaches on the liberalization of its regime without irritation. There is reason to wonder whether French diplomacy has ever seriously envisaged things from this viewpoint.

LE FIGARO REPORTS GISCARD LOSING GROUND

LD161459 Paris LE FIGARO Magazine 7-13 Feb 81 p 50

[Charles Rebois report: "The Big Problem: How To Persuade 7 Million Young People"]

[Text] Now 44 percent of French citizens trust Valery Giscard d'Estaing to resolve the problems facing France, as against 47 percent in January (minus 3 percent). Thus, the head of state's share of the vote, which reached 53 percent in December, is still falling on our monthly barometer. At the same time, Francois Mitterrand is regaining lost ground month by month. No less than 40 percent want to see him playing an important role in the months and years ahead, as against 35 percent in January (plus 5 percent).

Nevertheless, these figures should not be regarded as an indication of intended votes. In any case, Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Francois Mitterrand were not assessed by the same yardstick. The people consulted answered two different questions. The question with regard to the former concerned the problems of the moment, and everyone knows that the economic crisis is making their solution difficult. The Socialist leader benefits from the prominence confered on him by his role as challenger in the contest for the Elysee Palace.

Having made these reservations, the fact remains that the president of the Republic's percentage is falling as the 26 April and 10 May elections approach. Opinions are already forming with a view to these elections. Even before Giscard d'Estaing had made his intentions know, the image of head of state progressively is giving way to that of presumed candidate. Splits are becoming more political and as they become accentuated, they are tending progressively to reduce the president's percentage to the level of his position for the first round.

A more detailed analysis of these replies shows that it is mainly young people that the Elysee strategists need to win over to their cause. This necessity is all the more imperative since 7 million new voters will be taking part in a presidential election for the first time.

One noteworthy difference from the January results is that Valery Giscard d'Estaing's major losses are within the majority, and more so in the UDF (minus 7 percent) than in the RPR (minus 5 percent), as if the "revelation" that the president's reelection was not a foregone conclusion caused a major impact. A calmer attitude was reflected by the 27 percent of Socialists who expressed their confidence in the head of state in January and who are still loyal to him in February.

Though this barometer does not directly indicate the temperature of the presidential election, on the other hand, it does accurately indicate the reaction of social and professional sectors to government policy. They can be assessed through the opinions expressed on the head of state, now that the premier, who is content to conduct routine administration, is no longer acting as a shield. Thus, some sectors, whose living standards have been affected, have been lost (minus 7 percent). These losses have been counterbalanced, however, by increased support from farmers (plus 8 percent), who are pleased with the measures favorable to them that have been taken.

We would also point out that the 27 January television address had no significant influence on the president's support. It is true that our poll ended on 29 January. Moreover, it does not seem that foreign policy issues have any major influence on opinion, except at times of serious world crisis. Unemployment and inflation are the most directly reflected concerns.

Compared to Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Francois Mitterrand, Jacques Chirac, while maintaining a good position, nevertheless loses one point (32 as against 33 percent). This figure, which preceded the announcement of his candidacy, is not very significant. It simply indicates that Chirac's dynamic as candidate has not yet had its effect. There is more significance in the 3-point RPR loss. It must be regarded as a result of the Gaullists' splits since Michel Debre put himself forward as a rival to the party chairman.

As for Georges Marchais, he remains stable. His percentage is now 17 percent (minus 1 percent). If his result on 26 April is no better than this, the Communist Party will have suffered a 3-percent loss against its previous results. It would be a bitter failure.

MITTERRAND INTERVIEWED ON ELECTION ISSUES

LD130853 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Feb 81 p 8

[Interview with PS presidential candidate Francois Mitterrand: "If I Am Elected the Planned Nationalizations Will Be Among the First Measures Taken"]

[Text] In an interview published by SUD-OUEST on Friday 6 February, Mr Francois Mitterrand states that if he is elected president, "the nationalizations envisaged in the socialist manifesto will be among the first "measures to be taken by his government. "As for the 35-hour week, a date for the start of negotiations among the social partners will also be immediately determined," he adds.

Asked about the PCF's behavior, the PS presidential candidate states among other things: "It is not a question of knowing what the intentions of the Communist Party leaders are. It is a question of assessing their sphere of action. Will they be able to opt in the second ballot for the candidate of the right, social injustice and antiworker struggle and against the candidate of the left and socialism? To most Communists, the answer is obvious."

Mr Mitterrand also reaffirms his concepts of the functioning of institutions: "The 1958 constitution," he states, "is a parliamentary constitution. General de Gaulle himself made a point of stating this and what I am asking now is that the document in whose favor the people voted be again strictly implemented. The constitution of the Fifth Republic requires that the government not be the emanation but the expression of the majority in the National Assembly....Any other interpretation of the constitution would lead to the creation of an American-type presidential regime and would, therefore, entail the creation of a Sixth Republic. Are Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Marchais contemplating this possibility? In fact, it is mainly against the way in which the documents have been used that I protest since this has led to the creation of a de facto monarchy in disguise."

CPSU CRITICIZES PCI FOR POSITION ON POLAND

Soviet Letter Published

LD132321 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] In a letter sent last December, and kept secret until now, the CPSU Central Committee criticizes the position of Italian Communists on the Polish crisis. The letter, which is to be published in the next issue of the weekly PANORAMA, asserts, among other things, that the objective significance of the position adopted by the PCI resides, according to Moscow, not in support for the socialism which really exists in Poland, but solidarity with those forces which in Poland have unleashed a veritable offensive against socialism.

More on Letter

AU161450 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 16 Feb (ANSA)--Speculation on relations between the Soviet and Italian Communist Parties has cornered political debate in Italy following the weekend publication of a Soviet letter accusing the Italian party, the largest in the West, of supporting antisocialist forces in Poland. Pre-publication release of the letter, which appears in the new issue of the Italian weekly, "PANORAMA", on news stands today, came against the background of a confirmation from the Italian party (PCI) that Secretary Enrico Berlinguer will not travel to Moscow next Monday for the Soviet party congress. A PCI note released last week explained that the Italian delegation will be led by Gian Carlo Pajetta because the seriousness of the domestic political situation will keep Berlinguer at home.

The Soviet letter was thought to have been delivered personally to the secretary of the Italian party shortly before Christmas to respond to a PCI statement on Poland made December 8. Thus far, the authenticity of the document has been neither confirmed nor denied in Rome or Moscow. Both sides have, however, denied responsibility for putting it into the public domain.

According to the pre-publication release, the Soviet Central Committee accused the Italian Central Committee of drafting "recommendations (which) differ from the positions of the Polish comrades themselves." The letter also asked: "Could this not be interpreted as PCI interference in Poland's internal affairs?"

In reply, the document said that, "The objective meaning of the PCI position is, according to us, not in support of the socialism which really exists in Poland but solidarity with those forces which have unleashed a true offensive against socialism in Poland."

The Italian party also stood accused of having, "in recent times", developed "concentrated attacks against the foundations of socialism in Poland themselves."

Berlinguer, speaking in Turin Sunday, reiterated his party's position on the situation in Poland without referring to the Soviet Union or the letter. "The PCI has voiced a judgment and taken initiatives consistent with the principles in which we believe", he declared and listed: "First among them, the inadmissibility of any violation of the sovereign right of all peoples to freely chose their own way to development and progress....Repressive measures would be that much more absurd and unacceptable in the midst of a movement which arose from within the Polish working class and from its protest against errors of direction and method."

The secretary of the Italian party concluded with the pointed statement, "whatever the initiatives and incomprehensives of other communist parties, we will continue on our path."

Berlinguer Comments on Poland

LD152200 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1830 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] The closing speech at the National Assembly of the Fiat group of communists provided the opportunity for Berlinguer to reply, albeit indirectly, to the Soviet accusations against the PCI attitude on the Polish question. Whatever the initiatives or lack of understanding on the part of the other communist parties, Berlinguer said, we will continue on our way in full autonomy for our activity, both internal and international. The Communist secretary maintained that repressive measures in Poland would be all the more absurd in the face of a protest which was born from the midst of the working class, and that any violation of a people's sovereignty is inadmissible.

PCI Official Views Conflict

LD152216 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0700 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Roberto (Viraino) interview with Luciano Barca, member of the PCI Secretariat--live]

[Question] Berlinguer decides not to go to the CPSU Congress in Moscow, and someone leaks what we may call a Soviet reprimand on the Polish question. Are you then at daggers drawn with the Soviet party?

[Answer] I do not believe that "daggers drawn" is the right expression. Undoubtedly, on the Polish question, we have had, and did not conceal it, some differences both with the CPSU and with some other communist parties. We have our own stance on the Polish question, we have held a discussion, a debate on it in our party, and we also stated publicly that we informed the other communist parties of our party's operation. It is nothing new that we have, as I have previously said, at least four points of dissension: We believe that at the root of the Polish question there is the fact that a vast section of the working class no longer recognises itself in the trade union and not in the party either which reveals a deep-seated social, economic and political crisis; second, in our opinion the leadership role of a party is not gained once and for all but must be constantly regained by proving the ability to select the main problems of a nation, the third point is that everything cannot be reduced to hostile thrusts against socialism: the thrusts are there, the maneuvers are there; the problem is to isolate them, and to do that it is necessary to respond positively to the problems through profound renewal: and finally there is the crucial point that there must be no outside interference and that any military intervention would have been and would be unacceptable. These are the points which we have made known to the others and about which we made no mystery.

[Question] I will not mention excommunication because whenever anyone does so you communists say at once: but there is no mother church which must be honored. But one question remains: what is the meaning of the Moscow Communists charge of antisocialism against you?

[Answer] I would not say that the Moscow communists charge us with antisocialism. There is the statement saying that we have given support to antisocialist forces. To this, I have already replied. In my opinion, there are antisocialist forces in Poland, and it would be absurd to believe that, on top of everything even after the mistakes which have been made, a 100 percent lineup [words indistinct] and to give up through fear of these forces or because of the area they might gain, undertaking the job of renewal. These forces will gain more ground if this work is not undertaken.

[Question] It is said that Romania is already feeling the contagion from Poland.

[Answer] I believe that to a different extent certain problems relating to trade unions, to political rights and to participation exist in all the countries of socialism [word indistinct].

[Question] There is one ever-recurring question: the problem of the political legitimacy of the communist party in relation to what it does or does not do in agreement with or in dissent from Moscow. Is the case of Poland an element of this age-old question or is it marginal?

[Answer] Well, obviously for the others it is not a marginal matter and it is an element of what you call an age-old question. I believe that our legitimacy comes from what we have done in Italy, from the answers we have given to [words indistinct] which confirm that we are keeping to a consistent line.

PAPER REPORTS ON EXPULSION OF SOVIET DIPLOMATS

AU141619 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Rome, 14 Feb (ANSA)--Six Soviet diplomats were expelled from Italy in a period of two years, according to the Roman newsweekly L'ESPRESSO. The weekly reported in its edition due on newstands Monday, particularly on one of the Soviet diplomats uncovered as a spy by the Italian military counter-espionage service.

L'ESPRESSO identified the diplomat as Anatoly Zazouline, who arrived in Rome at the beginning of 1979 with the rank of military attache at the Soviet Embassy. He was replaced by Boris Ossikine who was also later expelled when it was discovered that he was an agent of CRU, the Soviet counter-espionage service.

Zazouline made contact with employees of Selenia, the radar equipment industry, and Ottico Meccanica Italiana, an electronic company. The Soviet diplomat was caught by Italian military counter-espionage agents while he was searching for drawings which, according to agreements made with employees of the two companies, were supposed to be hidden in an area on the outskirts of Rome.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS 'ARAFAT DENIAL OF TERRORISM AID

AU141444 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Rome, 14 Feb (ANSA)--Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat denied any relationship between the PLO and Italian political terrorists in a recent meeting with a Rome magistrate, according to the Rome newsweekly, L'ESPRESSO.

The weekly said in its edition due on the newsstands Monday that 'Arafat issued the denial when investigating Judge Domenico Sica went to Beirut recently to interview the PLO chief in connection with his ongoing enquiries into Italian terrorism.

According to L'ESPRESSO, 'Arafat condemned Italian urban guerrillas such as the Red Brigades and made a sharp distinction between European terrorists and movements fighting for national liberation. 'Arafat admitted helping the latter, L'ESPRESSO said. But he did not rule out that Italians may have joined other Europeans at Palestinian camps open to volunteers for the battle against Israel.

The weekly said, however, that 'Arafat voiced the conviction they were not terrorists, also specifying that the last Europeans attended PLO camps in 1970. L'ESPRESSO said that in his meeting with the magistrate, 'Arafat "categorically denied" that the PLO had ever supplied arms to Italian urban guerrillas.

Charges to this effect have been advanced by some "repentant" Italian terrorists who decided to turn state evidence and reported arms purchases in Beirut from Palestinian organizations. But, as 'Arafat pointed out, "Beirut is an open arms market the PLO has nothing to do with it."

PLO Terrorism Links Checked

AU141610 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Beirut, 14 Feb (ANSA)--Italian investigating magistrate Domenico Sica has been in Beirut for the last four days for a complex investigation on international terrorism, focusing in particular on the mysterious disappearance of the Shiite religious leader Imam Moussa Sadr and hypothetical links between Palestinian guerrillas and Italian political terrorists. Sica arrived here in secrecy Tuesday and has already questioned Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat and the last persons who saw Moussa Sadr alive.

The magistrate told ANSA today that he is in Lebanon to gather information on the Moussa Sadr affair. "I questioned several witnesses and received documentation from Lebanese authorities. The trip has been useful. Certain details of a rather complicated picture are clearer".

Sica has been following the investigation into Moussa Sadr's dissappearance from the beginning. The Lebanese Shiite imam disappeared from Tripoli in September 1978.

The Libyan Government said that he had departed for Rome, but the investigation in Italy ascertained that another person arrived in the imam's place. The Lebanese Shiite community has repeatedly explicitly charged that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi ordered the imam kidnapped.

ANSA has learned from authoritative sources that there are two aspects to Sica's trip to Lebanon. In addition to the Moussa Sadr affair, Sica made "informal" conflict with 'Arafat and other PLO officials to gather information on terroroism in Italy and particularly on the Red Brigades urban guerrilla organization. Sica did not admit or deny that he met the PLO leader.

Well-informed Palestinian sources, however, report that they had a long talk in which 'Arafat reiterated that the Palestinian organziation has never backed terrorism in Italy.

According to the sources, 'Arafat added that it cannot be ruled out that some Italians who in the past had joined Palestinian guerrillas as "volunteers", later joined the Red Brigades. For the future, however, the PLO leader assured his support in preventing that weapons or aid for Italian terrorists leave Lebanon. Other PLO leaders also were said to have made the same assurances.

With respect to Moussa Sadr, leaders of the Lebanese Shiite community requested the meeting with Sica. The Shiites claim they can prove the imam was kidnapped by the Libyan secret service and wanted to make available the results of their investigations to the Italian magistrate.

Well-informed Lebanese sources report that Sica had a "private" encounter with the vice president of the Shiite Superior Council, Mohammad Shams-ad-Din. On the basis of the information he received, the Italian investigator then officially questioned several witnesses who saw the imam in Beirut and in Tripoli before his disappearance.

Sica will depart for Rome this afternoon. While in Beirut he moved around in utmost secrecy, even changing hotel to avoid newsmen who were able to track him down only this morning.

UCD CHAIRMAN SUPPORTS CALVO SOTELO CANDIDACY

LD162330 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The UCD [Union of the Democratic Center] Executive Committee met today, and held a press conference afterwards. Here is Juan Jose Campos with a report: At the end of its meeting at noon today, the UCD Executive Committee gave its unanimous support to Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the party's candidate for prime minister. This was announced by party Chairman Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun at the press conference.

Further in the press conference, Rodriguez Sahagun said this unanimous support by the Executive Committee for Calvo Sotelo's program demonstrates that the necessary levels of integration have been achieved within the UCD. Replying subsequently to another question, Rodriguez Sahagun added that for him the "officialist" and "critical" dialectic ceased to exist with the end of the UCD second congress.

The centrist party chairman also said he will represent the party at the investiture debate and vote. This, he said, should not be interpreted as a loss of confidence in the centrist group spokesman Herrero de Minon who, he said, continues to enjoy my full confidence.

Rodriguez Sahagun also said the party will grant what he called an internal amnesty in connection with all the unresolved disputes within the UCD, including the disupte concerning the Badajoz deputy Sanchez de Leon who was recently expelled from the party.

Asked what repercussions the death of alleged ETA member Jose Arregue might have on the investiture vote, Rodriguez Sahagun said the matter might well be cleared up before the investiture debate, because probably tomorrow--if the officials of congress agree to it--there will be a debate in the chamber on an interpellation in connection with this event.

PSUC GIVEN GUIDELINES FOR EUROCOMMUNISM DEBATE

LD161439 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 10 Feb 81 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Central Committee Tones Down Congress Resolutions"]

[Text] The Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] Central Committee, meeting over the weekend, has approved a report which will serve as a basis for the debate initiated in this party as a result of its last congress. In fact the document drafted to contribute to the debate constitutes an attempt to tone down and supplement the contradictory points approved at the fifth congress.

Together with the points of reference which the Catalonian Communists' Central Committee provides for guiding the debate, the report also indicates the channels through which it should proceed until the end of April, when a synthesis of the conclusions which are reached will begin to be effected.

This report, drafted by the Communists' Executive Committee, was approved by the Central Committee in the early hours of Monday morning with 78 votes in favor, 18 against and 4 abstentions. Contrary to what might have been expected, it was not the "hardliners" or "pro-Soviets" who voted against, despite the fact that the policy which emerges from the report tones down many of their proposals and substantially restricts the blueprints underlying several of their proposals.

Only a section of the Eurocommunist current opposed the report because it believed that the document did not dispel the confusion and that the party's Eurocommunist nature was not fully restored. It may be emphasized that this did not include Antonio Gutierrez Diaz, who voted in favor, or Jordi Sole Tura or Jordi Borja, who were unable to attend.

Democratic Centralism

In addition, the meeting of the PSUC Central Committee represents an important milestone with respect to its internal dynamic. As Secretary General Francisco Frutos stated at a press conference, "Organizational work and democratic centralism have been fully restored." In line with the statements embodied in the above-mentioned document, "the debate must proceed in the party's associations and committees," without, however, ruling out the holding of public meetings. The results of the debate "will follow the path running from the associations to the Central Committee, within the party's regular structure," as will be recalled, these channels were not totally adhered to prior to the congress.

The approved report links many of the fifth congress decisions with previous theoretical formulations, to some of which Lopez Raimundo and Gutierrez Díaz made an important contribution, as is recalled. The document also specifies that, together with "internal democratization, which has been taken to its final conclusions," there has been a certain distancing between the leadership and the party grassroots, "which have expressed themselves in the form of rejection of our policy." The ability to decide and to change displaced by the delegates to the congress is positively assessed.

Theoretical Links

With respect to the term "Eurocommunism," it is emphasized that at the third PSUC national conference in December 1979, "there was talk of Eurocommunism, and it was given a communist class content," at all events, while recognizing the semantic imprecision of this word, it is asserted "that it has an unequivocal interpretation with respect to strategy... and at this level it is accepted everywhere as a description revealing a policy within the framework of the revolution of the majority." Since the term "Eurocommunism" does not appear in the program approved at the fifth congress, the report specifies "that its use is not compulsory," adding next "that the party should not fear its use as a description of political activities which may help to define and disseminate the blueprint for a revolution of the majority."

International Policy

The amendment concerning international policy approved at the fifth congress, which defines "confrontation between the socialist countries and imperialism as one of the principal manifestations of the class struggle at the international level," should be clarified "by an unambiguous statement which could be summarized as advocating a struggle for peace, against world bipolarization and for the party's independence in its stances and formulations."

The PCE Executive Committee plenum statement listing the essential elements of "what is known as Eurocommunist policy" will also be the subject of deliberation in the debates. Nevertheless, the PCE is reminded of "the difficulties and confusions created by the various alarmist statements of some of the PCE leaders and the Executive Committee resolution itself."

KIPRIANOU, ROLANDHIS RETURN FROM FRG VISIT

NC142129 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Excerpts] President Kiprianou tonight returned from his visit to Bonn where he held talks with FRG Chancellor Schmidt. Mr Kiprianou was welcomed on his return by House President Mikhailidhis, who acted for him during his absence, ministers and other officials. Foreign Minister Rolandhis also returned. He attended the talks between the president of the republic and the FRG chancellor. Mr Rolandhis earlier participated in the nonaligned foreign ministers conference held in New Delhi.

Kiprianou Remarks

NC151102 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpts] President Kiprianou has expressed full satisfaction with his talks in Bonn. The talks, Kiprianou said, were a total success. They were useful and fundamental in content.

The president of the republic, who returned yesterday from the FRG, stated today that during his talks with Chancellor Schmidt, which covered all aspects of the Cyprus problem, he fully briefed the FRG leader on latest developments and on the fact that dailogue has not progressed to fruitful results due to the Turkish position. International issues were also discussed together with the question of bilateral relations. The two leaders agreed on the further development of these relations.

In reference to the negotiation of the new agreement within the framework of the second phase of Cyprus' attachment to the European Community, Kiprianou said he received a tacit promise for FRG support on Cyprus' request for better conditions for Cypriot agrarian products exports. Kiprianou added that Schmidt and other interlocutors demonstrated a strong interest on the specific question of the missing persons as well as on the Cyprus issue in general.

Referring to reports about an FRG initiative on the Cyprus issue, President Kiprianou said no of intervention outside UN limits. We asked, he added, the FRG Government to contribute toward the proper direction to aid progress within the framework of the talks being conducted under UN auspices.

In conclusion, the president of the republic expressed the belief that there will be a sequel to the contacts with the FRG and with its leaders on whatever affects the Cyprus problem.

O AGON REPORTS FRG INTEREST IN CYPRUS ISSUE

NC150842 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 15 Feb 81 p 2

[From the "Our Positions" column: "Interest but to What Degree?"]

[Text] The joint communique on the Kiprianou-Schmidt talks held in Bonn speaks of the interest demonstrated by the West German leader in the peaceful solution of the Cyprus issues.

Naturally, it is good that West Germany should be interested in the solution of the Cyprus issue. The question, however, is how far does this interest stretch. If this is the kind of interest which we also have in the solution of various problems--as for example the Kampuchea and Afghan problems--in which we cannot intervene, then this is not enough.

What is needed is an active interest and the implementation of the influence which West Germany has upon Turkey, should it want to and has the ability to implement. The joint communique makes no mention of this.

What the communique fails to mention, however, was touched upon by the president of the republic in his statements. Deviating from previous positions, that is that the grant of aid to Turkey increases its intransigence, Kiprianou stated that the provision of such aid does give West Germany both the opportunity and the right to exercize its influence. This is a clear contradiction to our previous positions but this is not the issue at this moment.

What we must try to establish is the point to which this German interest will reach. We hope it will not be an academic interest. We also hope that we will also contribute toward making this interest not merely an academic interest with our own policy. An active interest was demonstrated by West Germany in the past in a very specific way, but various acts on our part turned this interest into a lack of interest. Let us hope that this renewed interest, if it truly does exist, will not have the same fate.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES STOPOVER AT LARNACA

NC151535 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpt] This afternoon, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher made a stopover at Larnaca airport en route to Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan. He was welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister Rolandhis. The ministers then had a 1-hour cordial meeting in the VIP lounge.

According to an official statement, today's talks between Genscher and Rolandhis were virtually a continuation of the Bonn talks between President Kiprianou and FRG Chancellor Schmidt, which was also attended by the foreign ministers of both countries. Today's Genscher-Rolandhis talks dealt with the Cypriot issue and various other international questions. The FRG foreign minister then left on a state visit to Islamabad and to chair a regional conference of 13 FRG ambassadors.

NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS, EXAMINES DEVELOPMENTS

NC162041 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] The National Council met under the chairmanship of President Kiprianou in order to examine the Cyprus developments. During the meeting which lasted for more than 4 hours, the briefing of the members of the National Council, that started during last Monday's meeting, was concluded.

The meeting was attended by the following: House President and Chairman of New Democratic Front Mikhailidhis; Democratic Party parliamentary spokesman Ladhas; AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou; EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis; Center Union Chairman Papadhopoulos; Pan-Cypriot Revitalization Front Chairman Sofianos; Foreign Minister Rolandhis; Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot side's representative at the intercommunal talks; Triandafillidhis and Mrs Soulioti, advisers at the intercommunal talks.

Council Continues Talks

NC170811 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpt] The National Council held a 4-hour meeting last night during which the president of the republic, Mr Kiprianou, completed the briefing of the Council on the latest developments in the Cyprus problem. This was followed by an exchange of views on the current intercommunal talks. Discussion will continue at another session of the Council.

KIPRIANOU WARNS AGAINST DOMESTIC INSTABILITY

NC160852 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 16 Feb 81 p 8

[Excerpts] Speaking yesterday at the second pan-Cyprian regular congress of the youth of the Democratic Party, President of the Republic Spiros Kiprianou warned that unless trends toward instability which have appeared recently stop, they could lead to calamity.

In reference to the matter, Kiprianou stated: "Certain trends toward instability have appeared recently. We will make every necessary effort to protect stability. I am not meting out responsibilities at this moment. I am simply making a warning that unless this trend toward instability stops, this country could be destroyed and the responsibility will rest with its liberty, with 40 percent of its territory still under foreign occupation, and which has 200,000 refugees.

"It is imperative that smooth labor and industrial relations prevail so that we can salvage our economy, guaranteeing its stability. This is an imperative and basic factor not only for the social elevation of the people but also for the continuation of the Cypriot struggle for liberty. All of us must work hard, the government and the interested organizations, in an effort to end the current situation which, if continued, could complete the calamity thus completing the work of the enemies of Cyprus. We must all understand our responsibilities toward the people and to the future of our country. We will protect democracy and the democratic process, through which all problems must be solved, as we would protect our very eyes. For this reason I appeal to everyone to cooperate with sincerity, calm and a sense of responsibility with the government so that we may be able to cope with the situation.

"Whatever depends upon the state will be undertaken, bearing in mind the interests of the people. I hope that we will soon be able to solve the various problems so that the normal rhythm of life returns to the free regions of Cyprus. Naturally, it would be utopian for us to expect that there be no tension in the situation at this time in view of the coming elections. This, however, is a different thing altogether.

"Tension during the preelection period can be confined to democratic limits, acceptable from the viewpoint of political morality.

"There is a tendency toward easy slander which varies in accordance to its origins.

"The government and the president are always the targets. We have a simple answer: The slanderers and the underminers will fail."

IOANNIDHIS CALLS ON TURKISH SIDE FOR FIRST STEP

NC161006 Nicosia DHIMOKRATIA in Greek 16 Feb 81 pp 1,8

[Text] The Greek Cypriot negotiator at the intercommunal talks, Ioannidhis, called on the Turkish side yesterday to respond to the agreement for the resettlement of Varosha. Ioannidhis, who spoke at a commemorative service for national martyrs Dhimitrakis Khristodhoulou, Stilianos Lenas and Sotiris Tsangaris at Dherinia, stated:

"It is expected that Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot side, who hold the key which can open the door leading to conciliation and to an acceptable compromise, will take the first satisfactory steps towards the resettlement of Varosha, always in accordance with the Kiprianou-Denktas summit agreement. This would also test their desire for a logical and viable solution for both communities.

"If there are to be steps toward conciliation on our party," Ioannidhis stated, "It will be necessary to have collective study, collective responsibility and a collective decision. The cause of Cyprus is a cause which affects all the people and their survival. This is a national cause which transcends the responsibility of individual persons and becomes the responsibility and the cause of the nation and is the responsibility of all people."

DENKTAS CRITICIZES ROLANDHIS' CONFERENCE SPEECH

TA121122 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the speech delivered by the minister of foreign affairs of the Greek Cypriot administration, Nikolaos Rolandhis, at the nonaligned countries conference, is another example showing that the promises made to continue the intercommunal talks in a positive atmosphere are not being kept.

Noting that in his speech Rolandhis continued his immoral attack against the Turkish Cypriot community, Denktas said: We shall not forget this. We chose not to address the Islamic Conference summit because we could not have addressed it without criticizing the attitude and policy of the Greek Cypriots and we thus demonstrated our good will. We implemented an agreement which we thought existed. However, as soon as the Islamic Conference was over, Rolandhis chose to forget this agreement and resumed his attacks.

DENKTAS: NONALIGNED RESOLUTION NOT BINDING

TA161735 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] The president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Rauf Denktas, has said that the resolution on Cyprus adopted by the nonaligned foreign ministers conference is not binding on the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. Commenting on the resolution, Denktas said: Resolutions that do not recognize the equality of the two peoples of Cyprus or their partnership rights in the founding of the sovereignty of Cyprus are bound to remain ineffective.

President Denktas stressed that the efforts made by the Greek Cypriot administration to have such a resolution passed by the Nonaligned Conference further exacerbated the lack of trust between the two communities--the basis of the Cyprus problem. He added that the resolution (?destroyed) the atmosphere of good will necessary for the success of the intercommunal talks.

Denktas expressed the hope that several Islamic countries would announce their opposition to the resolution. Denktas noted that Algeria voted in favor of the resolution and that the vote was incompatible with the spirit of Islam or the Islamic Conference.

DENKTAS ISSUES SIXTH ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT

TA131604 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Statement by President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus Rauf Denktas to the Turkish Radio Television on occasion of the sixth anniversary of the establishment of the Federated State--date and place not given; recorded]

[Text] On this historic anniversary, I believe it is beneficial to briefly state how the Turkish Cypriot community has become a federated state. The word "federated" gives one the impression that there is a federation in Cyprus. However, such a federation has not yet been established. Efforts are being exerted for the future formation of such a federation. We do not know whether these efforts will be successful; it is also beneficial to look at the reasons on this day.

Above all, we should know this fact: When the Republic of Cyprus was established in 1960, the Turkish Cypriots had inalienable rights in the sovereignty and independence of this republic. We call these rights "the cofounder partnership rights." The 1960 agreements were signed in line with these rights and no one has the right or the authority--legally or from the viewpoint of realities--to refer to a minority community and a majority Greek Cypriot community in Cyprus.

Two national communities, through agreements, established a partnership system based on two national communities. We were hoping that the guarantees stipulated in the agreements that brought about this partnership system and in the constitution would enable the Turkish Cypriot community to lead a happy life and would secure its freedom. As you know, the Greek Cypriots had a completely different view. They viewed the 1960 republic as a transitory stage and wanted to use it as a spring board to enosis. They prepared the Akritas plan according to these views. They set up their secret armies. They created trouble and disturbances for 3 years in order not to grant the Turkish Cypriots the rights stipulated by the constitution.

Following a signal from Makarios, attacks against the Turkish Cypriots started in 1963. The aim of these attacks was to eliminate the partnership republic and to establish a Greek Cypriot republic. Consequently, the road to enosis would be opened.

These attacks lasted 11 years, during which, on various occasions, Makarios proposed to grant minority rights to our community, thus revealing his real intentions. If the minority rights were accepted, the partnership system would be destroyed, there would be no need to guarantee and the road to enosis would be opened.

The Turkish Cypriot community--relying on the motherland--defended with sacrifice these inalienable rights. We have suffered much, we have lost much. We lost our brothers, our villages. Thousands of Turkish Cypriots lived as refugees for years. However, we continued to defend our rights. Not a single Turkish Cypriot accepted the rights and authority of the Greek Cypriot administration which Makarios formed and named "the Cyprus Government." These rights and authorities did not affect the Turkish Cypriots who were resisting in the Turkish Cypriot regions.

When there was a last attempt to achieve enosis through a coup in 1974, Turkey rightly intervened and saved us, together with our freedom and rights, which we had defended with our life and blood for 11 years. Turkey saved the independence of Cyrpus. Guarantees were important to us. We had a right to live freely and independently. Based on these rights we formed a state in the north. In other words, we established an administration by concentrating, in the north, our rights within the Republic of Cyprus, the Turkish Cypriot rights within a state that was based on two communities.

With a referendum, we called this administration "The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus". We used the word "federated" with good intentions because there could be no other safe solution but a bizonal and bicommunal federation.

MINISTER DENIES REPORTS ON TELEPHONE TAPPING

NC141019 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 14 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] In reference to yesterday's report in the morning newspaper (not ELEVTHERI KIPROS) on the tapping of private telephones by the Central Intelligence Service, KYP, Interior Minister Veniamin made the following statement.

"Today's reports about KYP's alleged tapping of private telephones are completely devoid of truth. As stated in the past, the service limits itself to executing its duties, which are related to the state's security. The service is under the control of the interior minister and its officers and members enjoy the absolute confidence of the government."

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON LIBYAN PLANE

NC141348 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] A Foreign Ministry statement says that a Libyan transport plane has arrived in Crete following the issuance of a special permit. The Libyan MiG that landed [on 11 February] is already in the hands of Libyan technicians. Consequently, there is no question of the plane's being inspected by NATO.

LIBYAN PILOT HANDED OVER TO UN REPRESENTATIVE

NC122103 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that following the recognition of the Libyan pilot, who landed at Maleme airfield yesterday, as a political refugee, the latter has been handed over to the Athens office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

I KATHIMERINI ON MILITARY BASES NEGOTIATIONS

NC122050 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 12 Feb 81 p 5

[Editorial: "It Does Not Flatter Them!"]

[Text] It seems that our U.S. friends continue to commit critical error concerning our foreign policy. They believe, because this is what happened in the past, that everything can be imposed upon us by third parties, that it is easy for those third parties to make us believe their interests are also our own, even though these may be blatantly opposed to our national rights. One cannot explain differently why the Americans, arguing that the broader interests of the Atlantic alliance will be better served, are so obstinate in insisting that we concede to the Turks our national responsibilities that are inseparably linked with the concept of sovereignty over our national area.

However, if there is some limitation to our initiatives for charting and exercising foreign policy, this limitation emanates solely from the European Community, unconventionally, of course, but no less substantively, because it is inconceivable for Greece, as for any EEC member country, to establish relations outside the community, even within the NATO framework, that would bind or hinder it from conducting with the other Nine a common European policy. As time passes, "Europe" tries harder to chart its own international policy which many times is contrary to that of the United States. "Nonalignment," in this sense, is absolutely valid for the kind of military bases which the Americans want to establish on Greek soil. This is another aspect of our foreign policy which Washington apparently has not understood or does not want to understand.

No compulsion springs from the official position: "We belong to the West." It is the will of the overwhelming majority of the Greek people not to "belong to the East." Should this will change--when the party or parties which are working so that we may "belong to the East" win the majority of the Greek people over to their viewpoint--then and only then will persistence to the contrary mean compulsion. Only then will third parties be able to extort so that the "compellers" can remain in power!

Neither participation in NATO nor the goal for the return to its military wing, following the 5-year withdrawal, leave margin for considering it as our "weak side," which can also afford opportunities for blackmail. The character of postwar Europe has been strictly determined. It has been separated into three groups of states: those states that belong to NATO, those that belong to the Warsaw Pact and those which, through the agreement of the superpowers, enjoy neutrality. It is the "fait accompli" of the European division that has given birth to the policy of detente, of peaceful coexistence.

"Detente" is threatened only when the USSR's good relations with the industrial West are interrupted, and "peaceful coexistence" is not respected in any part of the world except Europe. In the rest of the world, the policy of expansion, of the effort for influence, is the rule.

Should a European country seek to change this acknowledged European political character it will appear as though it were seeking to disturb detente, and deny "peaceful coexistence" in Europe. This is logical since the country that may attempt to place itself outside the "category" into which it has been placed, despite its will, would appear to be provoking the two blocs into a confrontation over which bloc finally will attract the "nonaligned" state. It is precisely this refusal by Europe to involve itself in the policy of "expansion," which is valid for the rest of the world and the "nonaligned," that allows Europeans to refuse their being used by the Americans as a weapon for the success of U.S. aims in other parts of the world. Greece has neither the will nor the "guts" to create problems for Europe by abandoning NATO.

This does not mean that Greece has some special trust and respect for NATO beyond its specific use. Proof of this is that Greece is asking that the balance of firepower between itself and Turkey should not be disturbed, since it is sure that it is not NATO which will discourage the aggressive intentions of its allied neighbors but its own readiness. The same thought dictates the demand for American guarantees for the territorial integrity of Greece as a prerequisite for the negotiation of the status of Greek bases, bases which, after all, should have a purely defensive purpose in order to safeguard peaceful coexistence and at the same time be linked with the defensive protection of the recipient country. Otherwise, what meaning would there be in offering ourselves to the Western world's defense organization and not be included, defensively, in the same world?

The above truths are too simple, too visible to leave margins for misinterpretations or to be ignored. Therefore, what do our friends in Washington think they will gain by insisting on arrangements concerning the bases and the operational control [of the Aegean] which blatantly oppose these truths? Do they think that we will return to the era when others, foreigners, dictated our foreign policy, a policy that usually ran contrary to our national interests and to peace in the area in which we live? Let us not believe this. It does not flatter them.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ON SECURITY FORCES OPERATIONS

TA131226 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] During operations conducted by security forces during the past week, 584 persons were captured for various crimes. During these operations, security forces also seized 2,525 weapons.

According to information received from the Interior Ministry, of the captured suspects, 12 were wanted for murder, 15 for armed robbery and 6 were fugitives. The weapons seized during these operations are as follows: 149 rifles, 1,598 pistols, 778 shotguns, 19 sharp instruments, 79 dynamite sticks, 16 blasting caps, 5 dynamite fuses, 16 meters of fuse wire, 25 fuses, 3 bombs, 55 meters of time fuse, 2 hand radios, 1 pair of binoculars, 157 artillery detonators and 66,830 rounds of ammunition. A workshop manufacturing weapons was also uncovered during the same period.

MILITARY EXERCISES BEGIN IN MARMARA, AEGEAN

TA151153 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Military exercises codenamed "How Happy Is He Who Can Say I Am a Turk-1-81" have started. They are being conducted on the land, and in the international waters and air-space of Marmara, the Aegean and the Mediterranean regions. The exercises which are being conducted by Navy Commander Vice Adm Nejat Kerim began with the sailing of Turkish Navy warships under the protection of Air Force planes. During the exercises, friendly and enemy ships and air forces are trying various on-the-water, under-the-water and air warfare methods under conditions similar to real war.

Warships, submarines, naval patrol planes, naval helicopters and Turkish Air Force planes are participating in the exercises which will end on 27 February.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AMENDS CITIZENSHIP LAW

TA141757 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] The National Security Council has adopted a bill amending the Turkish citizenship law. According to the bill, children born to a Turkish mother or father whether in Turkey or abroad will be considered Turkish citizens from birth. Requests to renounce Turkish citizenship or to acquire the citizenship of another country will be submitted to the nearest administrative governor's office or to Turkish consulates abroad. The application will be sent to the Interior Ministry after completion. If the person wishing to renounce Turkish citizenship is already the citizen of another country his denaturalization document will be granted immediately. If this person is not the citizen of another state he will first be granted a permit [to attain another citizenship] and the denaturalization document will be granted after he has submitted a document showing that he has acquired the citizenship of another state. The Interior Ministry may grant a permit prepared in line with the regulations determined by the Council of Ministers, to persons who wish to acquire the citizenship of another state. Those who have received such a document will have to submit the necessary information and documents to the Interior Ministry within 3 years.

Persons who have received a denaturalization document will no longer be considered Turkish citizens. Those who have willingly acquired the citizenship of a foreign state and those who have acquired the citizenship of another state through any other way, who have resided abroad uninterruptedly for 7 years, who have made no official contacts or undertaken any official procedures showing that they would like to preserve their Turkish citizenship and who have severed their ties with Turkey during that time may be denaturalized.

If persons who have engaged, outside Turkey, in activities undermining the domestic and foreign economic and financial security of the Turkish Republic, and if persons who have engaged in similar activities in Turkey and who have subsequently left the country and who cannot be prosecuted or who cannot serve their sentences do not return to Turkey within 3 months of a call to return they may also be denaturalized. The 3-month period will be reduced to 1 month in case of war, martial law or emergency situations.

The minor children of denaturalized fathers will also be denaturalized if the mother is deceased, is a foreigner or if the father has custody. If persons who have been denaturalized or who have lost their Turkish citizenship for any reason apply for citizenship within 2 years of their denaturalization they may be granted citizenship by the Council of Ministers in the event there are no complications. Minors who were born to Turkish mothers between the time the citizenship law was adopted in 1964 and the time the law was amended, but who have not yet acquired Turkish citizenship will be considered Turkish citizens from the time of their birth if their mothers, fathers or guardians make the necessary applications. Those whose mothers, fathers or guardians have not made an application for Turkish citizenship will be granted Turkish citizenship if they apply for it within 3 years of having attained majority.

The law will go into effect after having been published in the Official Gazette.

OZAL ON JAPAN TRIP RESULTS, U.S. TRIP PLANS

TA131523 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Statement by State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal on the telephone from Tokyo--recorded]

[Text] We arrived in Tokyo on Sunday and started our contacts on Monday. During these contacts, we met with certain Japanese ministers; the ministers of planning and foreign trade and industry as well as the foreign minister. We also visited the prime minister today.

Tomorrow, I am scheduled to meet with the finance minister. We also held contacts with the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan--which extends loans to Turkey--and the [word indistinct] bank. In addition, we held contacts with the Economic Federation of Japan together with the private sector delegation which is accompanying me. We signed the agreements concerning the loans extended by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund to Turkey during 1979 and 1980. Meanwhile, we reached an agreement on principle regarding the use of the 1979 and 1980 loans with the [word indistinct] bank. We tried to explain our foreign [word indistinct] for 1981 during our meetings with the relevant ministers and organizations.

We believe that the private sector delegation accompanying us also held contacts. One of the most important contacts with Japan since 1970 has thus been concluded. I am hopeful about receiving a significant amount of aid from Japan during 1981.

We leave Japan for the United States tomorrow night. I will hold contacts in Los Angeles on Monday. On Tuesday I will arrive in Washington. I will meet with U.S. ministers as well as with World Bank and IMF officials on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Departs Japan for U.S.

TA141741 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who concluded his contacts in Japan, has left for the United States. In the United States, Ozal will hold talks with officials from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Ozal is expected to conclude his contacts in the United States next week.

IRANIAN CHARGE ASSURES GOVERNMENT OF OIL SUPPLY

TA151601 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Ankara 15 Feb (AA)--Iran has no territorial claims on other countries but will fight Iraq to the very end until she recaptures the lost land, Iran's new charge d'affairs in Ankara, Professor Ebul Kassem Ejdehati told the ANATOLIA NEWS AGENCY.

He said Iran was aware of Turkey's difficult position in the Iran-Iraq war and merely wished the Turkish public to acknowledge the fact that it was Iraq who attacked Iran in the first place.

On the recent Islamic summit held in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, the Iranian envoy said it was strange to note that no government condemned Saddam Husayn at the meeting though the entire world knows that Iraq is the aggressor. He made it clear that Iran would never attend these Islamic conferences as long as "people like Saddam Husayn, who are the real enemies of Islam," take part.

Mr Ejdehati noted that Iran wished to improve her commercial and economic ties with Turkey and was ready to provide as much oil as Turkey requested. He denied press reports that Turkish was banned in Iran.

"This is absolutely not true. In Tabriz, the Friday prayers are read in Turkish. Such reports are being fabricated to disturb the friendly relations between Turkey and Iran," he said.

INVESTMENT PROJECTS, TRADE WITH LIBYA DISCUSSED

TA140643 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0500 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Turkish firms will carry out a significant portion of the $55 billion worth of investments envisaged by Libya for the duration of the next 5 years. This was announced by the secretary of the Libyan People's Committee in Ankara, (Imran Sikuri), at a meeting in Istanbul where the various problems of the 30 Turkish firms working in Libya were discussed. (Sikuri) also said that the trade volume between the two countries would reach $500 million by the end of the year. He added that certain countries were making intensive efforts to prevent Turkey from marketing their goods in the Islamic countries which were turned into traditional markets of the Western countries.

Addressing the meeting, PLO representatives in Turkey Abu Firas stressed that Turkey had a great potential for exporting water to the Gulf countries.

Abu Firas stated that the Palestinians were fighting not only to liberate the Holy Land but to bring stability to the region. The Turkish contractors working in Libya discussed their various problems and decided to set up a Turkish contractors association.

NEW CONSULTATIONS SCHEDULED WITH GREECE

TA162044 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1610 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Ankara, 16 Feb (AA)--The Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministry secretaries general will next meet in Ankara in March. This will be the eighth meeting of its kind. Turkish Foreign Ministry Secretary General Kamuran Gurun and Greek Foreign Ministry Secretary General Stavros Roussos will discuss problems concerning Turkey and Greece. They will, in particular, discuss issues concerning the Aegean air space and continental shelf.

The two secretaries general met last December. The first meeting between the secretaries general of the two countries' foreign ministries occurred on 4 and 5 July 1978, and the two secretaries general at the time, Sukru Elekdag and Byron Theodhoropoulos, discussed the problems between Turkey and Greece.

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SCHMIDT SENDS BEST WISHES TO NEW POLISH PREMIER

LD171502 Hamburg DPA in German 1439 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 17 Feb (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has emphasized his "firm conviction" that the Polish People's Republic will peacefully solve its current problems itself. This was stated by Schmidt in a telegram conveying his best wishes to the new Polish premier, Wojciech Jaruzelski, on his "exceptionally important and responsible tasks."

The chancellor stresses in the telegram published by the Federal Press Office on Tuesday that the further development of relations between the Federal Republic and Poland on the basis of the progress achieved remains an important goal for those in charge in both states. "In this way, we are at the same time making an essential contribution to preserving peace and the well-being of the people of Europe."

CHANCELLOR TO EXPLAIN ARMS SALE POLICY TO SAUDIS

LD171852 Hamburg DPA in German 1610 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 17 Feb (DPA)--During his visit to Saudi Arabia in the next 6 months, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will explain the Federal Government's attitude with regard to the desired arms deliveries. In an interview in Wednesday's edition of KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER, the chancellor also said he hopes there will be a second round of negotiations between the United States and the USSR on limiting nuclear medium-range weapons in central Europe.

Schmidt also came out against renewed discussion on the deployment of American neutron weapons in Europe and said he is convinced the Federal Government's ability to act has not been impaired by recent tensions within the SPD and its Bundestag group.

The chancellor said he wanted to clarify in Saudi Arabia Bonn's foreign and domestic political considerations "which urge us to exercise great care and restraint." Any rejection of the wish for German arms supplies would not be regarded by Saudi Arabia as an "unfriendly act." The result of a rejection could, however, be that Saudi Arabia's relations with Great Britain and Paris could develop more positively than relations with the Federal Republic. Moreover, Schmidt's impression at the moment is that Saudi Arabia is more likely to receive weapons from the United States or France than from the Federal Republic.

The chancellor again expressed Bonn's interest in stabilizing Saudi Arabia's external security, to whom there is cause "to be grateful" for its policy within OPEC on the development of the oil market. The question of supplying German arms, however, requires consideration of the interests of Bonn's other partners and friends in that region and worldwide, particularly the interests of Israel and Egypt, the EEC and the United States.

Against the background of the NATO decision to arm the West with medium-range weapons as a response to the USSR's arming in this sector while offering negotiations on arms limitation, Schmidt has no doubt there will be a second round of negotiations after the first round between Washington and Moscow in Geneva last year. The chancellor said: "I have no reason at all to assume that this time the Americans will refuse to continue the negotiations; quite the opposite." He said to assume the Russians want to negotiate and the Americans do not is "nonsense."

Schmidt declined to participate in a discussion on the deployment of American neutron weapons by saying: One should not cross bridges before coming to them. New U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger explicitly stated his private opinion on this. Bonn had not been consulted or informed at all by the American Government on this question. Referring to earlier statements by SPD arms expert Egon Bahr, who described the neutron bomb as a "perversion of thinking," Schmidt spoke of "astonishing one-sidedness" without objective analysis if this weapon--because of its effect only on people and not on objects--is classed as a "perverse development."

In view of recent disputes within the SPD, Schmidt admitted that in the new legislative period it will not always be easy to get the full number of coalition deputies to vote for the government's plans every time. At the moment, this applies in particular to the SPD parliamentary group. Behavior of this kind is, however, completely normal. "It is not the job of parliamentary majorities to eat out of the government's hand." He does not, however, believe "governing will be made increasingly difficult for me." Schmidt also regards submission to a vote of confidence in parliament as "a quite normal instrument" to which he had alluded occasionally in past years. In this respect, there is, at present, "no new situation."

ISRAELI GROUP OPPOSES ARMS DEAL WITH SAUDI ARABIA

LD172024 Hamburg DPA in German 1758 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 17 Feb (DPA)--An Israeli parliamentary delegation in Bonn today objected strongly to a possible arms deal between the Federal Republic and Saudi Arabia. The six deputies led by Knesset Deputy Speaker Moshe Meron said in a talk with Bundestag President Richard Stuecklen that the delivery of German Leopard II tanks to the Saudis would be felt as a threat in Israel.

According to the Bundestag press office, the Israeli deputies did not accept Stuecklen's argument that Saudi Arabia might make its export of oil to the Federal Republic dependent on arms deliveries. They stressed that Bonn must not let itself be blackmailed. The Federal Republic has, since the time of Adenauer, always put Israel's security to the fore. Moreover, the Saudis are so dependent on the United States that they are unlikely to blackmail the Federal Republic.

The Israeli parliamentarians are at present on a 4-day visit to Bonn and intend to discuss, among other things, current political developments in the Middle and Near East and the state of relations between the United States and Europe, including the Federal Republic and Israel.

SPD'S WEHNER VIEWS PARTY PROBLEMS, ARMS POLICY

LD171416 Hamburg DPA in German 1236 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 17 Feb (DPA)--The chairman of the SPD parliamentary group in the lower house, Herbert Wehner, warned his party against making the Federal Government's policies more difficult as a result of its conflicts regarding nuclear energy policy and the NATO decision on medium-range missiles. In an interview with North German Radio (NDR) today, Wehner warned at the same time that the SPD through its action should not jeopardize the reliability of the Free Democrats as coalition partners and he called on his party to remain open to compromise toward the FDP.

The SPD politician said that his concern about the danger of a split in his party or of splinter groups, splitting or paralyzing the government had not yet been removed. The five-point program, however, adopted by the party executive to overcome internal party tensions can, according to Wehner, put discussion on the SPD's tasks in the difficult international and economic situation on a practical footing.

With regard to NATO's decision, Wehner stressed his view that the need to counterarm as a result of the superiority of Soviet arms "must be inseparably linked with efforts for negotiations" between the United States and the Soviet Union. It was politically "almost stupid" particularly at the present time when it was not yet known how relations with the Soviet Union would begin or develop further under the new leadership, to start a quarrel within the SPD "as if the decision could now be reversed."

Noting the growing concern, Wehner said that discussion in Europe and Germany will be more difficult if the United States does not follow through on its expressed readiness for serious negotiations with the Soviet Union.

"On the other hand, I do not expect U.S. policy to pay very much attention to either intra-German or West European opinion makers." The Federal Republic should do everything in its power to achieve a balance by arms limitations. "One cannot turn this around at will," Wehner said. First, limiting arms in the West in the expectation that the other side also will do so is a very difficult situation for the Federal Government, chancellor and foreign minister "and we should not make it more difficult."

Wehner reaffirmed his view that the SPD parliamentary group will not approve the export of tanks to Saudi Arabia, presently under consideration by the Federal Government. He said he understood the motives and reasons for this. However, it is important to consider how the government should free itself of obligations which exist in relations with countries like Saudi Arabia on whose oil, for example, the Federal Government is dependent.

On the whole, Wehner does not expect the "large majority" of his parliamentary group to support the export of weapons and arms to countries outside NATO unless every deputy could be absolutely sure that these arms would not be used in places the parliamentary group would not like. The group's negative attitude also applied, as Wehner underlined, to the Federal Government's originally-planned export of two submarines to Chile.

REPORTAGE ON EAGLEBURGER'S MISSION TO BONN

LD171130 Hamburg DPA in German 1005 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 17 Feb (DPA)--Following his talks in Bonn on the situation in El Salvador and Nicaragua, the special envoy of the new U.S. President, Lawrence Eagleburger, has gone on to Brussels to continue his mission. No details were known today about the talks in the chancellor's office and Foreign Ministry, during which Eagleburger, according to reports from Washington, intended to present secret service documents relating to massive Soviet influence in El Salvador. The Federal Government has so far refrained from commenting on El Salvador.

Meanwhile, Bonn has endorsed its view that a lasting solution in El Salvador can only be found as a result of understanding between all democratic forces in this Central American country. In a letter to CSU Deputy Josef Linsmeier today, Minister of State in the Foreign Ministry Hildegard Hamm-Bruecher stated among other things: "The Federal Government regards the only justifiable and promising course as being in agreement between the democratic forces wanting reform in El Salvador and support for these forces from abroad."

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE

DW180833 Frankfurt FRANKFURT ALLGEMEINE in German 18 Feb 81 p 12

[Commentary signed R.H.: "Enlightenment About Salvador"]

[Text] Lawrence Eagleburger, President Reagan's special envoy, was visiting in Bonn on Monday. It was already known what he wanted to do there, namely to present documents in the possession of the El Salvador Government to support recent realizations that Cuba is supporting the El Salvador revolt with arms. Eagleburger was commissioned by Secretary of State Haig to inform the European allies about the motives of the American El Salvador policy. He also will meet with Wischnewski, who in January outlined SPD solidarity with the guerrillas, as well as with Foreign Minister Genscher. The American information initiative is called for, particularly in Bonn. But retrospectively, it offers reason to feel puzzled. One must ask oneself why the Americans have waited so long, although they knew last summer what was going on there. Washington's El Salvador policy--to support a center government--was outlined in principle by people who were active prior to the Carter government and who have therefore survived the recent change in the State Department. The old fault of looking down at sensible European cooperation is being corrected with some delay.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU

DW181005 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 18 Feb 81 p 3

[Hans-Herbert Gaebel editorial: "Approaching a Hard Test"]

[Text] The chancellor this time is making every effort to avoid the mistake made in 1977. At that time, he criticized the new U.S. President Carter directly at the beginning, nonchalantly and openly. Reagan, in contrast, is protected by law, as it were. And besides, the leadership team in Bonn does not tire of pointing out that good friends, intimate experts on Europe, are members of the new U.S. Government. Hence, everything ought to work better this time indeed.

Isn't this a case of losing one's nerve? A further argument in consolation is that the policy of the new administration in Washington cannot as yet be clearly determined. But not for long anymore, for some things have become quite conspicuous by now, for instance, the European tour by the head of the Europe division in the U.S. State Department, Eagleburger. What he is doing just now is letting the allies know that his government considers Christian Democrat Duarte and his military junta in El Salvador the right people. In Bonn, it isn't just leftwing Social Democrats who regard the Central American Napoleon as a puppet of the rightist military men.

Politicians, however, always manage to perform the trick of taking the edge off even entirely divergent views by means of well-sounding platitudes, and this may well happen in this particular case. In any event, the new, hard man in the U.S. State Department demonstrated to friend and foe alike that he can make short work of it. As far as he is concerned, European support in the campaign against terrorism, as he sees it, obviously is a test of the reliability of the allies.

El Salvador is far away. What concerns the Europeans, and particularly the Germans who are directly affected more than anybody else, is what directly happens between East and West. In this respect, too, clear statements have already been made. The spokesman of the U.S. State Department on 12 February: "There cannot be any question at all that what has priority for the Reagan administration above everything else is that America become strong again before it will talk with the Soviet Union on arms control."

This is unequivocal. And it allows the conclusion that the time for still living up to the 1979 dual decision on counterarming by the North Atlantic pact in both parts (decision on new medium-range weapons and simultaneous negotiations on them), which was very short from the outset, actually already has passed. In this connection, the outgoing SPD federal manager, Egon Bahr, thundered: "Anyone foiling one part of the dual decision will foil the negotiations. And anyone in the United States foiling the negotiations will foil the decision on the deployment. This works both ways."

Without wanting directly to predict the great conflict, one must say nevertheless that this does not herald any brilliant prospects for an untroubled cooperation between Washington and Bonn. The quarrel might be restrained if it were possible to put the blame on the Soviets that negotiations on the new medium-range weapons will not materialize in time. The so-called realists who have always considered the second (negotiation) part of the dual decision nonsense or dangerous indeed will do everything they can. Yet, doubts will remain, and not only among the notorious left SPD dissidents. After all, the new U.S. administration does not make any bones about the fact that it has an entirely different schedule.

However, well or badly, the Federal Government may succeed in adapting its own schedule to it. It cannot, for the sake of peace or because of alliance loyalty alone, or because this would be much easier to do, waive Washington's respect for specific special interests of the central European state, the Federal Republic, interests which Bonn must defend lest it give itself up. This just about worked with the Carter government, albeit with a great deal of difficulty. It will perhaps soon be the hardest test of the art of Bonn's foreign policy makers to find at least equal understanding on the part of the Reagan government and to convert this understanding into practical politics.

PAPER ON 'SECRET' FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

DW170957 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 17 Feb 81 p 4

[Commentary signed Dr.: "Genscher's Secret Meeting"]

[Text] Obviously, the European allies have a harder time adapting to the new U.S. administration than they had imagined before or shortly after the presidential elections. In part, this is the fault of the Americans themselves whose concepts of security and foreign policies are contradictory and rather unfermented to date. On the other hand, the Europeans are far away from their goal of pursuing a coordinated foreign policy if they cannot accomplish a common foreign policy. Presumably, this worried the federal foreign minister to the point that he invited his counterparts from Paris and London to a confidential meeting at his home near Bonn.

This even did not proceed without any embarrassments, however. First, news on this meeting leaked through, then this was turned into a "secret meeting." When the fact of it was finally confirmed, the Foreign Office disseminated "strict silence," but subsequently it became known after all that the three foreign ministers had intended to coordinate their separate visits to Washington scheduled for the near future. Not a thing to be said against that. But why did they fail to include their Italian colleague who had just concluded a visit across the Atlantic and surely could have given firsthand information to Genscher, Francois-Poncet, and Lord Carrington?

The "smaller" partners in the European Community are watching such activities with suspicion anyway. For the Americans, too, it probably did not come easier to assess more reliably the attitude of the Europeans. The confusion is bound to be all the greater since a broad discussion has been started in the SPD on the decision on counterarmament whereas the chancellor remains silent about it. SPD Chairman Willy Brandt even suggests a "pause" until April, and his manager Bahr lists the conditions under which the Americans should negotiate with the Soviets. All this cannot evoke any particular confidence.

CDU DEFENSE EXPERT SEES U.S. 'DEMANDS' AS JUSTIFIED

DW161218 Frankfurt Hessischer Rundfunk Network in German 1030 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Correspondents Denzer and Hoech interview with Manfred Woerner, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag faction place not given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Suppose the United States seeks to reclaim its world power position, will it suffice to aspire to military balance alone or is a policy of superiority required?

[Answer] To begin with, I do not believe that it is necessary to establish military preponderance. To me, it seems to be sufficient, or even imperative, to seek balance. Naturally, it is very difficult in each individual case to establish exactly what balance is and what preponderance is. There will always be a grey zone left where quarrels may occur. A policy of preponderance would lead to what is conventionally referred to as the arms race. This definitely would drive the Soviets into even more hardness and conjure up unnecessary confrontations. But I do not think that this is what the Americans are after.

If people everywhere talk about the arms race, by the way, then this is simply bypassing the facts. What we had in the past decade was a systematic buildup of the Soviet military power, a neglect of military strength on the part of the Americans as well as on the part of the Europeans. Considering that in 1979 the Americans had a defense budget which even nominally was lower than that of 1960, meaning prior to Vietnam, considering that they have about 20 army divisions as against about 157 of the Soviets, considering that the U.S. Army no longer has even half the strength of the Soviet Army, considering that it is lagging far behind in shipbuilding, tank production and in the expenditures for research and development, then I fail to see why one can talk of an arms race with a clear conscience. The picture is entirely different. The Soviets are running away at a speed of a mile a minute. The distance to the West is growing wider.

At the moment, there is no arms race, at least not in the form some people believe, but neither must the arms race constitute on objective. The objective must be balance, preferably through reasonable arms limitation and disarmament. But I predict here and now--and this is provable to boot--that the Soviets will be interested in that only if they see that the West is serious about its own defense.

[Question] You mean to say that the additional burdens asked of the Federal Republic, demands of the Americans that will be forthcoming, will not increase the degree of tension in Europe and in the Federal Republic nor start the spiral of the arms race turning?

[Answer] I do not see that at all. For the Soviet Union in the past 10 years has carried out in central Europe a veritably fantastic arms program. Nobody can say that we had particularly amplified our arms efforts. If we take a look, say, at our figures then we will see that the defense budget of 1980, measured by the gross national product or by the budget in general, was the lowest in the past 20 to 25 years. And you can also check year after year the decline in our defense efforts measured by our gross national product. No doubt about that.

And I repeat: Looking at the Soviet Union, what has it done? Where we have no medium-range missiles at all, barring the 18 French missiles, it deployed medium-range missiles targeted on us at breath-taking speed. By the end of the year, it will have 200 positions with 3 missiles each. This adds up to 600 medium-range missiles with 3 warheads each, 2/3 of which are targeted in Europe. I wonder why the Soviets are doing this.

Therefore, all I can tell you is that if we do more to ensure at least some balance, to prevent, at least, our defense and deterrence doctrines from being totally invalidated, you just cannot speak of provocation nor equate this with an arms race.

Granted, the Americans demand more of the Europeans. Yet, this is not an American interest. I do not want a false tone to come in here, as it occasionally happens, for instance, after the motto: Oh well, the Americans demand it, so we have to do it. We must do it because it serves our own security, that's why.

At the moment, the Americans drastically are cutting their budget to size, cutting down in all fields including the social sector, which is highly unpopular in the United States. They are in a far worse situation than we are. They have 8 million unemployed people. They have an inflation rate of 13 percent. And yet, they are cutting down. And while they do that, they are intensifing their defense efforts. And naturally, they will be telling us: If we do so in the common interest and to protect you Europeans, then you just cannot believe that you will get off cheaply, letting us do all the dirty work in this world. You should have heard that! Just imagine yourself a U.S. senator who has to justify to the U.S. taxpayer what he is doing. They will ask most likely: What are our dear allies doing anyway? After all, they are the ones located at the border between East and West. And primarily, they will be looking at the Germans.

And I can tell you that we will support U.S. demands in the Federal Republic of Germany whenever they serve our own interests, not otherwise. And it is true that we are located on a certain border. Nobody in our country is talking of a real increase by 8, 9 or 10 percent, which the Americans are visualizing.

At the moment, this simply cannot be done in the Federal Republic of Germany, either by the Social Democrats or by a government led by us. But compared with the American potential, it is simply inadequate that we cannot work up to a real 3 percent, let alone talk about 4 percent.

[Question] How do you assess the discussion on the introduction of the neutron weapon?

[Answer] I am afraid that a discussion on the neutron weapon at the wrong time could well jeopardize the implementation of the counterarming decision. This is why I do not want this discussion. At the moment, there is no U.S. Government decision on the production of the neutron weapon or its deployment in Europe. But I do reckon, of course, that the Americans will come up with that decision some day because they deem the neutron weapon appropriate and important as a deterrent weapon against the crushing armor superiority of the Warsaw Pact here in Europe, a conviction which I by the way, fully share, as does Chancellor Schmidt and the Federal Government. For, as Chancellor Schmidt said in the Bundestag, the Federal Government had advocated this production and its deployment in Europe. Surely nothing has changed in this respect, especially to keep the risk high enough for a Soviet aggression.

[Question] When will we have to reckon with such a decision?

[Answer] I cannot tell you that nor can anybody else, I believe. In any event, we are not under a deadline.

[Question] Next week the Bundestag Defense Committee will be dealing once again with the Tornado affair and with Defense Minister Apel. Is the union heading for the appointment of an investigating committee?

[Answer] I will be quite frank with you. To prevent an investigating committee, I wanted us simply to seek another way for bringing the truth to light. But the attitude of the defense minister, who constantly gets entangled in contradictions and obviously is not showing his hand clearly enough, probably forces us to take a different course. The last word has not yet been spoken. We will make it dependent on the meeting scheduled for next week. But I will not make a secret of my view that as matters stand, all indications say that we will have an investigating committee.

SPD'S BAHR INTERVIEWED ON PARTY DIFFICULTIES

DW170949 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 16 Feb 31 pp 20-23

[Interview by editors Klaus Wirtgen and Richard Kiessler with SPD Federal Manager Egon Bahr in Bonn]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Bahr, after more than 4 years in the position of SPD federal manager, you will quit in a few days. When you began with your work, you created the thesis: "The party lives longer than the government." Both are still alive, but they are probably worse off than ever?

Bahr: I am still saying what I have said at that time, completely aside from all the excitement of these weeks. A natural state of tension exists between a party supporting the government, and the government itself.

SPIEGEL: The current developments within the SPD, culminating last week in a crisis session of the Executive Board, cannot be termed a "natural state of tension."

Bahr: I hope that the Executive Board discussion lasting for more than 7 hours was a real clarification process. I think you are right inasfar as the SPD finds it more difficult than other parties to act in a situation where the leeway and the means are limited. But I see neither in our country, in the government and the party, nor in other states the great way to solve the problems of the industrial society of the eighties.

SPIEGEL: That is no argument. You said 3 years ago: "The SPD must prove in the next year or two that it will find the strength in the government to make a sensible conception for the eighties and nineties. If it will not achieve that, it will be historically ripe to be replaced, even if we can demonstrate that other parties cannot offer more." Has the time passed? Must the Social Democrats be replaced?

Bahr: I think that we have made at least a beginning. It will turn out whether it will be effective. The regeneration ability of a party will not be guaranteed when it forms the opposition. One can see that in looking at the CDU in Berlin, which has not "generated" a Berlin top candidate in 18 years.

I believe that we still have a few years time to ponder on the developing problems of this society and to offer possibilities for a solution. It is correct that we will need more time for it than I wished and than I thought we would. The judgment, of whether we were historically ripe to be replaced will be made later on.

SPIEGEL: At the next Bundestag election?

Bahr: No, please do not talk about Bundestag elections in such a dimension.

SPIEGEL: Why not?

Bahr: "Regeneration ability" is the problem of whether a party or a political force can compress questions and problems to become programs. We will need 2 or 3 or 5 or 7 years for that. That is a historical dimension. "Ripe to be replaced," means whether a party will remain able to act for and with the government. That will be decided in this legislative period.

SPIEGEL: Does it mean for the party that it must develop programs without any "as well as?" An associate said once mockingly: "With Schmidt and Eppler for and against nuclear energy."

Bahr: That is a simplification of a complicated situation. Regarding nuclear technology, policy is lagging behind science. The tragedy of the situation consists in the fact that today, nuclear energy is absolutely necessary, but that its dangers are unpredictable. In view of such technological developments, we cannot say in idiotic simplicity: We will decide on something that will be valid until the year 2000.

SPIEGEL: Did'nt you and the party make it too easy for yourselves in past years...

Bahr: ...if at all, too difficult...

SPIEGEL: ...because the SPD avoided clearly formulating the will of majorities, aside from the fact whether such decisions would have been implemented by the government?

Bahr: Give me an example.

SPIEGEL: You yourself agreed only reluctantly at the 1979 Berlin congress to the decision to close the arms gap.

Bahr: Yes. I agreed only with reluctance, but I was convinced that this decision was necessary because I see no other way to bring about negotiations between the superpowers.

SPIEGEL: Where you as the SPD federal manager not very willing to cope with the needs of the government--at the expense of the party?

Bahr: The party must have its right and it must support the government. Under certain conditions, it must accompany it critically.

SPIEGEL: Has the SPD top echelon failed?

Bahr: Regarding the chairman, I experienced in these 4 years how extremely loyal Willy Brandt was in supporting the federal chancellor.

SPIEGEL: Not because he agrees with him, but only because of reasons of discipline.

Bahr: I do not want to do any research work with regard to motives. But you see, the federal manager must see to it that business will run as smoothly as possible. On the other hand, however, I have done quite a bit in the past years for the organization and for inner party life.

SPIEGEL: But you have not been credited with that. Otherwise one would not have placed Vice Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski at your side as a man to fill organizational gaps.

Bahr: "Ben Wisch" did not come as an organizational stopgap. But his experience and his particular organizational talent have helped me too.

SPIEGEL: Was it a fortunate solution that the SPD in past years had such people as Brandt, Wischenwski and Bahr in its top echelon, all who were passionate foreign politicians?

Bahr: I was abroad less than anybody else of the leadership floor. Wischnewski attended many meetings of Bezirk organizations and Bezirk party conferences. Just look at his appointment book.

SPIEGEL: Baden-Wuerttemberg's SPD Chief Erhard Eppler stated last week that "there is not one big issue that would integrate the party, creating a contrast to the CDU. He named the decision to close the arms gap, the arms exports and the Brokdorf nuclear powerplant. Why do you ridicule Eppler's analysis as being "political diarrhea?"

Bahr: I have said that the things one sees these days are spiritual diarrhea, disseminated in many papers. I should have used the German word "durchfall" for diarrhea. Moreover, I did not refer to a person.

Take the decision to close the arms gap. One of the results of last week's session was the fact that the Executive Board agreed on two statements: The Berlin party congress decision is valid, and NATO's double decision is unavoidable if one wants to have negotiations. It means that we had an interesting discussion on it which was really not necessary, I would say.

SPIEGEL: And yet, where are the integrating issues for the future?

Bahr: I see three of them. The first one is: Do we have any ideas how one can achieve any further agreements via arms limitation to safeguard peace in Europe and beyond Europe? That is for me the issue of issues.

Second: I am convinced that in view of the anonymity of the apparatuses, the loneliness of people, the problem of clear decisions and the participation of people in decisions will become, or actually already has become an important issue of this society. That does not only refer to codetermination within the narrow framework of a draft for a bill.

SPIEGEL: And your third issue?

Bahr: The third issue is for me subordinate to the second. It is, if one may use a slogan, the "housing" of man. How do we live together and where is the sense of this life? What do we do all this for?

SPIEGEL: Spiritual leadership which the federal chancellor rejects...

Bahr: There is no need to repeat the discussion on spiritual leadership. I respect the approach of the federal chancellor...

SPIEGEL: ...but you do not share it.

Bahr: ...and his respectable puritanism, his concern about poor leadership. I believe that political, not spiritual, leadership has its effect through a model, through a picture of how the society should be. And that does not mean for Helmut Schmidt to outline visions of the future.

SPIEGEL: Who will take over the task of bringing visions to the homes of people?

Bahr: We shall see whether some people will be able to do that. Discuss housing, the occupiers of houses and those who look for the meaning of life, discuss it with Hans-Jochen Vogel in the light of his Berlin experiences.

SPIEGEL: What kept you in past years from starting this discussion?

Bahr: I must admit that we simply failed to find the strength and the time in the party for a series of options or necessities. There was the sickness of the chairman, the quarrel over former Juso Chairman Uwe Benneter, the multitude of land-diet elections.

SPIEGEL: After all, the SPD is not a fair weather party.

Bahr: Good heavens, no, but in effect there was a shortage of time. During these 4 years, I have had a 90-hour work week practically throughout.

SPIEGEL: So you feel impeded in doing what you planned on doing?

Bahr: Yes. In retrospect I see quite a lot that I have done--even though this has not become so evident to the outside--and I also see quite a few points which I had wanted to do but did not manage to accomplish.

SPIEGEL: Soon you will have ample time to concentrate on your pet subject: disarmament. Do the two superpowers actually want to negotiate in earnest at all?

Bahr: The new U.S. administration needs a breaking in period. It is only fair to grant that. What so far has come from the United States in the way of utterances...

SPIEGEL: ...does not allow hope.

Bahr: There I disagree with you. There are a few hard statements, verbal radicalism. This also happened in the initial period of Nixon's presidential term, which did not prevent him from achieving important agreements later on. On the other hand, there is the intention of the new U.S. administration to continue the SALT process...

SPIEGEL: ...when the United States will be superior to the Russians again.

Bahr: The attempt by one side to be superior to the other cannot get us anywhere. It is also under this aspect that we advocate balance.

SPIEGEL: New, Western satellite pictures allegedly show that the Soviet Union is installing far more SS-20 missiles than had been hitherto assumed.

Bahr: There are no options other than negotiations. Everything else will end up in the abyss.

SPIEGEL: You must proceed from the premise that the United States will deploy some 572 medium-range weapons in Europe in 1983 and thereafter. Does this mean that the second part of the NATO decision was mere show?

Bahr: Anyone foiling one part of the dual decision will foil the negotiations. And anyone in the United States foiling the negotiations will foil the decision on the deployment. This works both ways.

SPIEGEL: But it looks as though the Russians, too, are foiling the negotiations.

Bahr: At the moment, after all, the Russians can do as they please in this field because there are no agreements to which they would be committed. One may say that the Soviet Union is foolish, simply continuing to produce and deploy. But in doing so, it does not violate any treaty.

SPIEGEL: But Leonid Brezhnev did agree with Schmidt in Bonn in 1978 that neither side will aspire to superiority.

Bahr: By that, the Soviet Union for the first time accepted the goal of establishing an approximate balance through negotiations. But as long as the Soviet Union has not made any binding promises as a result of negotiations, it is politically free to do as it deems appropriate.

SPIEGEL: Can the Europeans force the two superpowers to negotiate?

Bahr: We cannot force the Soviet Union to do anything. All we can do is say: We want to tie the Soviet Union down to the promise made to the chancellor. Nor can we force the Americans. All we can do is hold them by the only string there is for that purpose, namely, the dual decision.

SPIEGEL: And what if the negotiations fail or do not even materialize? Will the Europeans then be forced to reconsider their role in the alliance?

Bahr: I cannot recommend cackling over eggs that have not even been laid. Why do we not wait and see for the next year and half where the negotiations will take us. Then we will have an idea. Time is extremely short. I can see that myself.

SPIEGEL: The chancellor's friend Valery Giscard d'Estaing has deleted the term detente from his vocabulary. Is France approaching the American line?

Bahr: Definitely the concern about the Soviet Union's arms efforts is growing in Paris. No doubt about it: The option of movement of all other states decreases to the same degree as the tensions between the two superpowers increase. As we can see, this also holds true for France.

SPIEGEL: In the meantime, some Western partners have been seeing some neutrality lust in Bonn's detente policy.

Bahr: Ridiculous, we need not talk about it. Others may talk about it as they please. It is simply nonsense. We will adhere to the direction of our policy as pursued since 1969 even if and when others believe that they cannot follow it any longer. But this does not depend on us along, but also on the deportment and the readiness of the Soviet Union or the GDR, or also on developments in Poland.

SPIEGEL: Can the Europeans represent their security interests even when the Americans thereby feel antagonized?

Bahr: We are no satellites but allies. The pursuit of our own interests and mulling over them is the most natural thing in the world. All states are doing that. It would be bad if the Federal Republic would not do so as well. Yet, I fail to see any option for solo actions on the part of the Federal Republic.

SPIEGEL: A matter that is being debated also is whether Bonn should deliver arms to all the world--submarines to Chile and tanks to the Saudis.

Bahr: Let me explain two points of reference. To begin with, the restrictive export policy will remain in effect. Secondly, I am convinced that the definition of "areas of tension" is no longer suited to the decisions we need to make because everything simply is interlinked.

SPIEGEL: This sounds like the statement by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig that the whole world is NATO's concern.

Bahr: Had Haig said that the area of NATO's competence is the whole world, then this would have been simply wrong. Had he said that NATO must take an interest in what is happening in the rest of the world, then this would be correct. The question is whether NATO as an alliance system, as an organization, will assume commitments which will go beyond its present area. There, I am quite skeptical.

SPIEGEL: Should NATO be enlarged, by Saudi Arabia, for instance?

Bahr: I have thought about it. And I arrived at a negative conclusion. In that case, we could not rule out the possibility that the area of competence of the Warsaw Pact would be expanded as well. I fail to see any advantage to that.

SPIEGEL: The chancellor says that some day Bonn may well be facing the decision of either delivering arms to Saudi Arabia or, upon pressure by the United States, sending German soldiers to the Persian Gulf.

Bahr: This is one of the arguments that need to be examined in earnest. I think it is entirely out of the question, by the way, that we should review the criteria of German arms exports solely with respect to one country, namely, Saudi Arabia. This review may result in their being affirmed, intensified or alleviated. In any event, I do not rule out an alleviation.

SPIEGEL: The Americans have lately dished out a ticklish subject again: reportedly the neutron weapon will be stationed in Europe after all.

Bahr: It was with utmost approval that I acknowledged the statement by the U.S. secretary of state that we need not worry about that.

SPIEGEL: Yet, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger just a few days ago repeated this demand in the WASHINGTON POST.

Bahr: So he did. But we should discuss problems when they need to be discussed.

SPIEGEL: Some 3 1/2 years ago, you said the neutron weapon is a "perversion of thinking." Is this still valid?

Bahr: I am no weather vane. My conviction of that time has not changed. But apart from the ethical position which recognizes that others may exist as well, there are military and security policy arguments which would have to be taken into consideration if the need arose.

SPIEGEL: With your opinion about the neutron weapon, you are at odds with Helmut Schmidt.

Bahr: The position of a member of parliament offers more leeway than does the post of SPD federal manager. I will be making use of that in my remaining loyalties. But I do not consider myself to be at variance with the government.

SPIEGEL: Mr Bahr, thank you for this interview.

FRANCOIS-PONCET SET TO VISIT UNITED STATES

NC171930 Paris AFP in English 1926 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 17 Feb (AFP)--French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet will go to the United States Friday for an eight-day visit, which will include a meeting with President Ronald Reagan on February 25, it was announced here today.

Mr Francois-Poncet will also meet for the first time with Secretary of State Gen Alexander Haig on February 23, and with Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and members of Congress.

The first two days of Mr Francois-Poncet's visit, which also includes a stop in New York, will be private.

LE MONDE DISCUSSES MITTERRAND VISIT TO PRC, DPRK

LD171523 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Feb 81 p 7

[Jean-Marie Colombani dispatch: "Ending His Visit to Beijing, Mitterrand States That France 'Should Not Arm China'"]

[Text] Beijing--The quality of the welcome given to Mr Mitterrand during his visit to China undoubtedly bears witness to the importance which the PRC attaches to the contacts which it has established with the European left's main components. Indeed, PCI and PCE officials as well as officials from the Portuguese, Italian and British socialist parties had preceeded the Socialist International's vice president to Beijing. The reason the PCF is excluded from these meetings is that its stances on international questions are deemed by Beijing to be too close to Moscow's stances. In China, the attitude which should be adopted in the face of "Soviet hegemonism" is the main concern in the foreign policy sphere. It was, therefore, a focal point of the talks between the French Socialists and Chinese Communists. For the two sides which were inaugurating official relations, the aim was to inform each other and not to negotiate. Moreover, no joint declaration lent authority to these talks.

Mr Mitterrand observed, on the one hand, that the PS delegation had not come to China for anti-Soviet purposes and, on the other hand, that France and Europe must maintain the right conditions for fruitful dialogue with the USSR. After specifying that the Chinese interlocutors had "at no time" asked him to "choose" between China and the USSR, Mr Mitterrand indicated on Sunday evening: "France must pay careful attention to European balance. France and China are two factors contributing to balance in the world. They should therefore maintain fruitful relations. However, it is not for France to arm China. It must not meddle in something which might encourage war." Mr Mitterrand was particularly cautious on this subject since he considers the hypothesis of a reconciliation between the two giants in the communist world to be plausible.

In this connection, he explained: "As long as the present generation of Chinese and USSR leaders is at the helm, it will be difficult to overcome the disputes between these two countries. However, as far as the future is concerned, it is important to remember that they follow the same ideology. It would be wrong, therefore, to rely indefinitely on this context of two great empires opposing each other."

Regarding North Korean policy, Mr Mitterrand said he thinks the "rapprochement" between this country and China "seems obvious without there being any break with the USSR."

Although the meeting between Mr Mitterrand and Kim Il-song lasted 3 hours on Sunday morning, there was not really any dialogue but merely an exchange of monologues.

The PS candidate spoke first, outlining his analysis of the international situation and indicating to the "great leader" the international reasons which he thinks explain the collapse of the leftwing union between the PS and PCF in France. For his part, the North Korean president explained the significance of his invitation. The aim for him is to have an interlocutor in France, who could be "vigilant" on the Korean question. Indeed, Mr Kim Il-song considers that it is "a much more serious problem and threat of war than that which exists in the Near East." "I ask you," he said several times, "never to stop showing interest in the Korean problem." In keeping with that thinking, the man who has called himself the "great leader" is trying to move closer to the Socialist International and the PCI and PCE.

Mr Kim Il-song explained that he is trying not only to maintain good relations with both China and the USSR but that he is also prepared to "work" for a reconciliation between the two countries. In no circumstances, he added in substance, does North Korea intend to fall into either of these great powers' sphere of influence. After outlining Korea's history, Kim Il-song denounced Japan as the U.S. "vanguard." Finally, he strongly condemned the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea.

LE MATIN VIEWS RAMIFICATIONS OF POLISH CRISIS

LD171447 Paris LE MATIN in French 13 Feb 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Poland" Western Resignation"]

[Text] The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan broadly demonstrates the permanence of the Yalta agreements: The Kremlin leaders can act with impunity and without any brutal reaction from the Western countries provided they operate in their "sphere of influence." The blunder which the U.S. State Department spokesman made on Tuesday [10 February] also demonstrates that the Yalta philosophy would work in the same way if Moscow were to make a military intervention into Warsaw. Indeed, the United States would consider that the use of "Polish forces to apply Polish laws: would be "an internal Polish affair." Although the spokesman's words officially have been denied, they reveal a certain state of mind: Nobody has ever doubted that the Western nations would take a resigned attitude to any attempt to restore control in Poland. Furthermore, Jimmy Carter's former adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski said last December that the United States would not call the East-West balance into question, which is an indirect way of explaining that his country would do nothing if faced with the use of Soviet force in Poland. In this sphere, there will undoubtedly be a remarkable continuity between the Reagan and Carter administrations.

Nonetheless, after the Afghan affair and especially after the hopes raised in Poland through the Solidarity movement, one might at one point have thought that the Western leaders were seeking a second wind in face of Moscow's challenges. There was talk of a "diplomacy of harassment," and it is true that Washington, Bonn, London and Paris frequently adopted a firm tone toward Moscow and did not hesitate to take economic sanctions. In the past 10 years, a relatively strong web of political and economic interests has been woven between the USSR and the Western countries--a fact which should generate some caution in the Kremlin. In other words, it is thought in several capitals that, although the intervention weapon has not lost its edge, even the strongest advocates of a tough line in Moscow will have to think twice. This seems to be Valery Giscard d'Estaing's analysis in particular.

However, there is reason to believe that the actual nature of the Soviet Government has not changed one jot and that the principles which maintain its coherence, from Vladivostok to the banks of the Elbe, have not evolved. The Russians' only recourse is to force when a crisis over which they lose control breaks out at some point in their empire.

Is this the situation in which Poland might find itself in the future? At present, both General Jaruzelski, the new prime minister, and Solidarity seem to be seeking a resumption of dialogue and not confrontation. Indeed, for the past 6 months, the dialogue between the government and solidarity has never been broken. We have witnessed a series of discussions which have always ended in ambiguous, last-minute compromises. How long can this go on?

RPR'S PONS COMMENTS ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

LD121145 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Feb 81 p 7

[Excerpt] RPR Secretary General Bernard Pons, who was the guest of the Radio Luxembourg program "The World" on Monday, 9 February, stated in particular: "The RPR ministers belonging to a government presided over by the president of the Republic who chose them at the premier's suggestion may feel loyal. It may therefore seem normal that they should support the outgoing president of the Republic if he is a candidate. If they do not wish to do so, I believe that they ought to resign from the government. But if they support the president of the Republic, they are making another choice and at that point, they must resign from the RPR...."

As far as a possible candidacy on the part of Valery Giscard d'Estaing is concerned, I am convinced that he will be a candidate. Even before the kickoff of this presidential election, I am sure of one thing: If the outgoing president of the Republic is a candidate, he is virtually certain to be defeated."

Referring to Mr Mitterrand's candidacy, he stated: "Francois Mitterrand is a man of talent who will undoubtedly attempt to renew his language, but he will be a candidate for the third time. He will still appear to voters as being immured in a system in which he has placed himself. He has a great deal of skill, intelligence and talent, and he will therefore attempt to renew himself. Nevertheless, he bears many political scars."

He added: "As to reconciling the Gaullists and the Socialists, I must say that there are many Gaullists and Socialists who have never quarreled."

RED BRIGADES TEAM ASSASSINATES HOSPITAL CHIEF

NC171309 Paris AFP in English 1303 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Milan, northern Italy, 17 Feb (AFP)--The Italian Red Brigades urban guerrilla group struck again today when they gunned down the head of Milan's general hospital, Professor Luigi Marangoni.

The three or four gunmen escaped in a hijacked car after an exchange of fire with two policemen alerted by the noise of the shots which killed Professor Marangoni. One of the gunmen was said to have been wounded.

Shortly afterwards a telephone call to the daily CORRIERE D'INFORMAZIONE claimed responsibility for killing on behalf of the Walter Alasia column of the Red Brigades--considered a more hard-line militarist group than the Rome-based section which kidnapped and then released Magistrate Giovanni D'Urso recently after 33 days.

No reason was given for the murder, which occurred five days after a statement by three generals of the Carabinieri (Italy's paramilitary national police force) that terrorism would be beaten within two years.

Professor Marangoni did not belong to one of the usual categories of Red Brigades targets, such as magistrates, politicians, or policemen. Doctors murdered proviously usually had some connection with the authorities, such as the health administrator of the Rome prison killed last December.

The professor, who died of wounds to the head within half an hour of the attack--mounted as he got into his car to go to the hospital--had received a series of threats by telephone and later, after changing his number, by letter, family sources said.

The 1979 three senior male nurses at the Milan hospital were shot in the legs, and today Health Minister Aldo Aniasi, a former Socialist Mayor of Milan, said his ministry had received a number of reports from Professor Marangoni on "dangerous situations in the hospital."

Mr Aniasi said that the hospital had also been threatened on a clandestine Milan radio station and he added that Professor Marangoni "paid for his courage with his life."

The minister also commented that today's attack, despite the statements by the Carabinieri generals, "shows that terrorism is far from being beaten."

PCI DECLINES TO COMMENT FURTHER ON POLAND

LD171439 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 14 Feb 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Divergences Between PCI and CPSU Over Events in Poland; Concerning a Document Published by PANORAMA]

[Text] ANSA announced yesterday that the weekly PANORAMA will publish in its next issue the text of a document attributed to the CPSU Central Committee addressed to the PCI Directorate in reply to previous demarches in which the PCI expressed its alarm at the situation taking shape in connection with Poland. The agency cites parts of the Soviet document, which asserts that the Solidarity trade unions and the "forces supporting them" are accused of waging "concentrated attacks on the very foundations of socialism" and that the PCI shows sympathy only with the forces in Poland opposed to socialism. These assertions, which paint a clearly distorted picture of the position expressed by the PCI, were previously reported by organs of the Soviet press, as our readers know from the reports that we have published regularly. We have already issued repeated replies to them.

The divergences of assessment between us and the CPSU concerning the Polish crisis and the opportunities for resolving it are, of course, no surprise to our readers, since they are clearly outlined in everything that both parties' press has published almost daily for the past several months.

The PCI Press Bureau has issued the following communique on the matter:

"We announced at the time and on several occasions subsequently that the PCI Directorate carried out official demarches with respect to the communist parties most directly concerned to express its assessments and stances concerning the situation in Poland and the prospects which it afforded. These assessments and stances are well known because they have been discussed by our Central Committee too and published in the party press. The reporting and discussion and respective viewpoints between the PCI and other communist parties have taken place in various ways and in confidential forms, which we have not failed to observe. Moreover, the political substance of the debate between the PCI and CPSU is also well known."

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT THAILAND, INDIA

AU161515 Rome ANSA in English 1513 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Rome, 16 Feb (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo will pay official visits to Thailand and India at the end of this month.

Colombo will visit Thailand February 23-24, at the invitation of his Thai counterpart, Sitthi Sawetsila. He will then go to India, February 26-27, at the invitation of Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao.

PRESIDENT NAMES NEW ARMED FORCES CHIEF OF STAFF

LD172008 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpt] After hearing the views of the Council of the Revolution, President Ramalho Eanes has named Gen Nuno Viriato Tavares de Melo Egidio, currently governor of Macao, to the post of chief of staff of the Portuguese Armed Forces.

The 58-year-old three-star general will take up the post in succession to General Ramalho Eanes who, in his inaugural speech for the second presidential term, promised to give up the post of the armed forces chief of staff which until now he held concurrently with his office as head of state.

The infantry officer is to be promoted to four-star general so that he can occupy the highest post in the military hierarchy to which he has now been nominated.

Gen Melo Egidio was appointed governor of Macao on 1 February, 1979.

Deputy Chief Resigns

LD172318 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] It was at exactly 1945 when Joaquim Letria, spokesman for the Presidency of the Republic, officially announced the nomination of Gen Nuno Viriato Tavares de Melo Egidio to the post of chief of staff of the armed forces.

Soon afterwards, the same spokesman also announced that Gen Altino de Magalhaes had resigned from the post of deputy chief of staff of the armed forces.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR

LD180409 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] In Lisbon today the Portuguese foreign minister received in his office the Soviet ambassador to the Portuguese capital. A Foreign Ministry spokesman later provided the ANOP news agency with some details of the meeting, described as a courtesy call.

During the meeting Arnold Kalinin said that the relations between Portugal and the Soviet Union had been normal until December 1979 after which they had undergone a split. The Portuguese minister, Goncalves Pereira, told the Soviet diplomat that this was due to the Soviet Union's armed intervention in Afghanistan and that Portugal together with 117 countries had condemned this intervention at the United Nations.

The foreign minister also told Kalinin that relations between Portugal and the USSR in the economic sphere should run normally although there could not be a higher level of cooperation as long as the situation in Afghanistan remained unchanged.

The Soviet ambassador presented to the minister a number of documents outlining Moscow's stance on European security. Goncalves Pereira told the ambassador that he is already familiar with the Soviet stand, pointing out that the Portuguese Government has a different view on the issue, the Foreign Ministry spokesman added.

PSP'S SOARES EXPLAINS VISIT TO SPAIN, FRANCE, FRG

LD141632 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1300 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Mario Soares, secretary general of the Portuguese Socialist Party [PSP], left Lisbon yesterday for a visit to Spain, France and West Germany during which he will have talks with his Spanish, French and West German counterparts.

In a statement to ANOP yesterday in Madrid, Mario Soares spoke of his party's forthcoming congress 8-10 May and reiterated his intention to present a political strategy motion and draft amendments to the party's statutes to the congress. He also expressed his intention to step down as PSP secretary general and become an ordinary militant should his strategy motion fail to win a clear majority at the congress.

[Words indistinct] defined the main guidelines governing his party's strategy as based on a stand of responsible opposition, clearly distanced from the Communist Party and the utopian left. This stand of responsible opposition, he added, must be translated into action at political and parliamentary levels and in closer contact between the party and its supporting social organizations.

In this context of party infighting, the PSP secretary general denied any connection between this situation and his visit to Spain, France and the FRG. He further denied any connection between his visit and a possible search for international support for his stand within the party. In this connection he said: I do not require such support. Apart from anything else, I am deputy chairman of the Socialist International and my standing at international level is not in any doubt.

Mario Soares said that his visit is exclusively aimed at holding talks with Felipe Gonzalez, Francois Mitterrand and Helmut Schmidt in light of Adolfo Suarez' resignation in Spain, the forthcoming presidential elections in France and the party infighting within the West German Social Democratic Party.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1981 SIGNED WITH CUBA

FL131224 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Cuba and Portugal have signed a commercial protocol for 1981 wrapping up talks which began Monday in Lisbon. The talks are part of meetings of the fourth mixed commission of the two countries. Cuban Minister of Foreign Trade Amadeo Blanco Valdes-Fauly [as heard] and Portugal's Secretary of State for Foreign Trade (Walter Marques) signed the agreement.

It was pointed out that the commercial agreement for 1980 had been completely fulfilled.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST DEATH OF ETA MEMBER

LD162136 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Demonstrations in the Basque capitals as well as in Pamplona have protested the death in Madrid of alleged Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group [ETA] member Jose Arregui. We now offer you the following roundup:

In Bilbao, some 70,000 people demonstrated in protest over the death of Arregui, who died after 10 days of police interrogation. Two demonstrators made their way through the main streets of Bilbao. One of these was organized by the Abertixale--patriotic--leftwing; the other by the same political forces which last week called the demonstration in protest over the killing of Jose Maria Ryan. According to EFE, 10,000 more people took part in the Abertxale demonstration than in the other. According to EUROPA PRESS, in San Sebastian some 60,000 people responded to the call by the Abertxale parties. The demonstration began at 1700 and made its way through the main streets of the city. Those taking part in the demonstration organized by the Basque Nationalist Party [PNV], the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE], the Communist Party of Euskadi, Euskadiko Ezkerra and the main trade unions dispersed soon after the march began, in view of the fact that the other demonstration had also been called.

A demonstration had also been called for in Vitoria for 1700 which, according to EUROPA PRESS, involved some 30,000 people. The agency reports some 12,000 people took part in the demonstration which had been called by the PNV, the PSOE, the Communist Party, Euskadiko Ezkerra and the main trade unions. The demonstration called by the Abertxale leftwing was supported by some 18,000 people. At the end of the demonstration, some of those making up the second group made their way towards the office of the civil governor and ended up at the Plaza de los Fueros.

Finally, in Pamplona, too, two parallel demonstrations took place, called by the same groups of political forces as in the Basque capitals. At the Plaza del Castillo, the national police dispersed members of the Abertxale demonstration who were shouting slogans against the police and in support of ETA.

POLICE, MINISTRY OFFICIALS RESIGN IN PROTEST

LD172044 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1830 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] High-level officials of the Directorate of State Security forces, a component of the Spanish Ministry of the Interior, have submitted their resignations. There are mass resignations of commissioners general at lower levels in several regions. The minister of the interior confirmed to the Congress of Deputies the resignation of the five highest-ranking police officials. They had resigned in protest against the dismissal of the chief of the Madrid regional intelligence brigade and the doctor of the Directorate of State Security, and to the imprisonment of the five police inspectors who interrogated the alleged ETA member Jose Arregui, who died last Friday after 9 days of police interrogation.

Interior Ministry Statement

LD180024 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Reports were released this evening referring to resignations by high-ranking police officials. The Ministry of the Interior has issued an official note on the matter which says:

This evening, numerous contradictory reports have been circulated relating to resignations by high-ranking officials at the Ministry of the Interior and the Directorate of State Security. In the face of the confusion which might have been created by the circulation of these reports the Ministry of the Interior wishes to point out first, that resignations have been submitted by the director general of police, the secretary general of the Directorate and the commissioner general of intelligence. Two commissioner generals and two division chiefs have expressed their desire to be relieved of their posts. Second, the resignations of the director of state security, of the under secretary and director generals of the ministry are categorically denied and apart from those given, there has been no other resignation by people in charge of the state security forces and corps nor by any of the superior police chiefs such as might have been deduced from the reports which have been circulated.

ELEVTHEROTIPIA BLAMES TURKS FOR TALKS' STAGNATION

NC181240 Nicosia ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 18 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] The inter-Cypriot talks are in a state of complete stagnation because of the inflexible and coercive stand of the Turkish side at the negotiations table in that it insists that the Greek Cypriot side should lift the so-called political and economic embargo prior to dealing with the actual aspects of the Cyprus problem, such as the territorial and constitutional aspects and the question of Varosha.

This was stated by authoritative political circles, who referred to Mr Gobbi's meetings with Ioannidhis and Onan yesterday. They also referred to reports, which are intentionally conveyed to the Turkish Cypriot press by the Turkish side, that the UN special envoy in the island has been exerting desperate efforts in order to overcome the deadlock in the talks, a deadlock for which the Greek Cypriot side is allegedly responsible.

After making it clear that we cannot say yet that the talks "are in a deadlock. Although no progress has been made," the same authoritative circles stressed that the policy, followed during the talks by the Turkish side, shows that it considers lifting the so-called embargo as the final solution of the problem.

These circles stressed that "from the beginning the object of the talks has been the final solution of the Cyprus problem and not a recognition of the faits accomplis of the invasion, as obviously favored by the Turkish side in using the term 'political and economic embargo.'" The same circles added that Mr Gobbi's contacts are within his regular weekly contacts with the representatives of the two sides at the talks, and that there are no prospects for early submission by the Turkish Cypriot side of concrete proposals on the territorial question which the Greek Cypriot side considers--along with the constitutional question--as the most important aspect of the Cyprus problem.

The same circles said that the Turkish side has hinted at the negotiations table that it would be inclined to reconsider its proposals on Famagusta if the Cyprus Government decided to lift the so-called embargo earlier. However, these circles have clarified that the other side did not hint to what extent it would be prepared to reexamine its proposals. In conclusion, the authoritative political circles said that there has been no progress in the question of the Nicosia airport since the Turkish Cypriot side does not appear to be pleased with the "ideas" submitted by Waldheim to the two sides.

PAPAIOANNOU GIVES SPEECH AT AKEL CONFERENCE

NC171250 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 17 Feb 81 pp 1, 5

["Text" of 15 February speech by AKEL Secretary General E. Papaioannou at the party organizational conference in Nicosia]

[Excerpts] We are coming to a period that could be described as the most crucial since the end of World War II. On the international horizon the clouds of the cold war are becoming heavier and threaten mankind with a thermonuclear calamity.

The international political developments remind us of the restless days of the cold war. The new U.S. President began his term in office with insults and threats against the Soviet Union. The Soviet leadership said, among other things, that Reagan supports terrorism!

History has proved that wherever there has been violent organized anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, there have been measures against people, oppression, fascism and war. For years, Hitler waged a strong anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign. What was its aim? To justify the arms race, and the outcome was war.

There is no fascist dictatorship regime in the world whose leadership has not applied a strong anticommunist anti-Soviet campaign before overthrowing democracy and taking power by force. Anticommunism and anti-Sovietism are pretexts for fascism, oppression, anti-people measures and war. Anticommunism and anti-Sovietism is the registered trademark of fascism and imperialism.

Communism and the Soviet Union are the scapegoats for fascists and imperialists. They are blamed for everything; even for the air pollution we inhale.

The Reagan-Haig anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign augurs indescribable evil to humanity. As was the case with Hitler, if it is not checked it will lead with a mathematical exactitude to a third world war, which this time will be a thermonuclear one. Haig spoke with unreserved cynicism about a thermonuclear war which only 5 percent of the countries at war will survive!

This is the future which Reagan and Haig--the cowboys of politics--describe in their sick anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign. However, they delude themselves if they think that mankind wants to commit suicide. If they cannot visualize or promise a better future for the U.S. and other peoples, because their anticommunist, anti-Soviet attitude is in the service of big industrialists that trade with death, the people in their determined struggle will cut the criminal hand that intends to press the button for a thermonuclear war.

War is not unavoidable. It can and must be averted. Mankind wants to live and create. The indescribable abhorrent crime that is being prepared by the U.S. imperialists for mankind will only be averted if all peoples move now and make the Reagan-Haig team understand that they are not prepared to accept the macabre destructive future that is in store for them; and if all peoples demand that the Soviet Union's proposals on strategic arms limitation, disarmament and peace are accepted.

With regard to the numerically small but great in spirit, hard-suffering Cypriot people, Reagan and Haig must know that they face the prowar exacerbation of U.S. imperialism with rage and indignation, and blame it for their tragedy and disaster. The Cypriot people, who are struggling for their salvation and freedom, demand and struggle for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from their territory, the dissolution of all the bases and the U.S. spy stations and a fully demilitarized Cyprus. And we will not stop our struggle until our goal is achieved.

The U.S. imperialist policy regarding Cyprus continues to be based on the renowned "Acheson" plan. This plan provides for Cyprus' partition through AKEL's nullification. The fundamental, main reason for the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks should be sought in the imperialist encouragement of the Turkish leadership's intransigence.

PRC DELEGATION SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENT, ENDS VISIT

NC171749 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] The Chinese delegation, which yesterday signed a new commercial agreement with the Cyprus Government, departed today. During its stay on the island the delegation was received by President of the Republic Kiprianou and had a meeting with Foreign Minister Rolandhis.

PAPER RAPS TURKISH OBJECTIONS TO U.S. GUARANTEES

NC121846 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 12 Feb 81 p 2

[From the "Laconic" column: "Eloquent Reaction"]

[Text] Of course Ankara's provocative reaction to the Greek Government's talks with the Supreme Commander of NATO Military Forces General Rogers on the responsibilities of the alliance's new headquarters in Larisa, Aegean operational control, the bases and so forth did not surprise us. We expected them and they were timely because they confirmed two things: first, that Turkey has not given up its absurd designs on our national area; second, that the Greek Government is on the right road by firmly insisting on completely safeguarding our national interests through additional guarantees and rejecting any settlement that would give even in the long term, strategic advantages to Turkey. If Ankara had no designs against us it would not be annoyed at all by a Greek agreement with the United States which would aim at strengthening the West's defense system and increasing our country's security. On the contrary, its reactions have shown that it is not placing the alliance's interests, uppermost but, above all, it is aiming at serving its selfish goals. After all, had Turkey not created the Aegean crisis and had it not grabbed 40 percent of Cyprus, we would not need to insist on securing our national area through additional guarantees. Let our Western allies see these things. One more opportunity is being given to them to ascertain whether they can rely on the "trustworthiness" of the country which, through bad fate, has become our neighbor.

PAPANDREOU OUTLINES PASOK'S ELECTION OBJECTIVES

NC161525 Athens KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 15 Feb 81 p 1

[Excerpts] PASOK will not have any form of cooperation with any party or political "personalities" that have not identified themselves with its struggles; PASOK also rules out any postelection cooperation in a coalition government with the participation of the rightwing.

These categorical clarifications have been given by PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou in his exclusive interview with KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA, in which the majority opposition leader also:

--Foresees that PASOK will attain an unprecedented majority, the highest any party has achieved in past decades--that is, even more than the 53 percent attained by Y. Papandreou in 1964 or the 54 percent attained by Karamanlis under the special circumstances of 1974.

Mr Papandreou has characteristically stressed: "It is wrong to believe that the battle is being waged 'hand to hand' between PASOK and the New Democracy."

--He rules out any coalition government since such a government would not be in a position to adopt the measures to open the road to change; recalling the negative background of coalition governments in Greece, Mr Papandreou emphasized: "This is not Italy."

--He rejects the allegations by Mr Rallis that PASOK has identified itself with the KKE and stressed how the visions of the communist parties are the opposite of those of PASOK. "If not crafty, at least it is funny to talk about a PASOK-KKE identity when the communists cannot have identity among themselves."

--He charts the basic axis on which PASOK's preelection campaign, as well as its policy as a government, will move; democratization of the state, decentralization, facing the economy's downhill course, restoration of higher education, which is disintegrating, and the restoration of national dignity.

—He states that the establishment of the simple proportional representation [electoral system] will be one of his government's primary concerns.

—He accuses the rightwing of always being attached to the denounced monarchy and to decisions taken at foreign centers. He also reveals that the rightwing's so-called "modernization" is an imposture that has been necessary for its survival until now.

—He warns that the rightwing this time does not have the possibility of repeating old methods--force and rigging--and, particularly, it cannot use the armed forces which have now been reconciled with the people.

—He points out the rapid devaluation of the drachma, the deterioration of the balance of payments, the zero "increase" in the national product and the 50 percent increase in tax evasion.

—He condemns the rightwing's attempt to close, with nationally unacceptable terms, the question of the [U.S.] bases before the elections. He stated: "They are handling the issue in a naive and erroneous manner."

—He abhors as "janissaries" those who at times deserted the center and joined the rightwing where they behave in a manner "more royal than the king."

—He appraises the government's attitude on the issue of Frederika as evidence of New Democracy's confusion and inability to rule the country.

Mr Papandreou is severly critical of the question of the bases and of the negotiations the government is conducting with the United States on this issue. He specifically points out that the U.S. secretary of state has told the Greek ambassador in Washington, Mr Tzounis, that NATO could not protect Greece in the event of an attack from Turkey.

Government Statement

NC161601 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 16 Feb 81 p 2

[Text of government spokesman statement on A. Papandreou's 15 February interview--date not given]

[Text] We note that, in his interview with a morning daily, the PASOK chairman has once again insulted the political faction of "New Democracy" since he alleged that this large faction "serves the economic oligarchy and the foreign element." It is obvious that with such expressions there cannot be a democratic political dialogue.

RIZOSPASTIS Reaction

NC172009 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 17 Feb 81 pp 1,9

[Excerpts] Mr Papandreou's interview carried by a Sunday newspaper contains many interesting points on positive positions toward the unpopular policy of the rightwing, the joint action within the mass movement and so forth, as well as contradictory positions that give rise to many questions.

One. Mr Papandreou, referring to Mr Rallis' well-known speech at Tripolis, in which he called upon PASOK to change its stand and to confront the communist movement, stressed that PASOK and the KKE "usually have completely opposite programs" and for this reason he is opposed to political cooperation, which he identifies with cooperation in the elections.

To start with, the fact that PASOK does not seek cooperation in the elections--irrespective of our own position--is something understandable. However, general political cooperation on joint goals is definitely an imperative need and any other stand is inconceivable.

Of course, the KKE and PASOK are not identical, they have divergent ideology, tradition, cohesion, structure and organization, as well as programs of socialism. However, in connection with the immediate, urgent and burning problem of change, they [the two parties] had put forward somewhat similar and even joint positions toward basic goals--such as the taking of power from the rightwing, the question of NATO, the [U.S.] bases, the EEC, the immunity enjoyed by monopolies, democratization and so forth. All these questions are still occupying the people today, while they are annoying the oligarchy, the rightwing, and their foreign patrons. As is well known, the KKE has not changed even by one iota these antiimperialist, democratic positions. In such a case, where are the completely opposite positions between the KKE and PASOK that do not allow for the carrying out of the change which is needed by the country?

Two. If PASOK's ambition is to receive a certain percentage of votes during the elections that will also give to PASOK the so-called self-sufficiency, this is understandable and legitimate. The negative element would be to let this ambition oppose the imperative need for joint action by the forces of change in the Parliament and among the people for the election and the backing of a democratic government.

We point out as positive the stand that any cooperation by PASOK and the rightwing to form a government is ruled out. But this is not enough because a government that would be dependent upon its own forces might be compelled to submit to the rightwing, in the case of basic authorities (president-state machinery of the rightwing), if it does not possess the necessary power to resist rightwing pressure--resistance which is secured by the backing of all the forces of change and from the organized and united struggle of the people.

Three. It is stressed that if PASOK does not receive the necessary majority, it will resort to fresh elections. But in such a case, seeking a sufficient majority becomes an end in itself. Then the question is why should PASOK embark on an adventure of successive elections since it could seek the election of a democratic government in cooperation with the parties that belong to the democratic opposition? Recourse to fresh, unjustified elections, instead of rallying together the forces of change, would disrupt them and in the end this would not bring any gain to anyone, and not to PASOK either.

In his interview, Mr Papandreou does not rule out--if he does not receive the necessary majority as he said--cooperation with the opposition parties on the basis of a joint program. The problem, however, is that the cooperation of all the forces of change is imperatively necessary not only for the election but also for the backing of a democratic government; regardless of whether or not PASOK receives the necessary majority, regardless of the percentage of votes that each party will receive during the elections, regardless of which parties will participate in a democratic government, and regardless of the concrete nature of backing such a government.

SYRIAN CP DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH KKE

NC171800 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 17 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] A Syrian Communist Party delegation arrived in Athens last Sunday at the invitation of the KKE Central Committee. The delegation is headed by Comrade Daniel Ni'mah, member of the Syrian party Central Committee Political Bureau, who is accompanied by Comrade (Mahir 'Antzatzih), member of the party's Central Committee, and Comrade Isma'il Zaza, member of the party's Central Committee.

The Syrian comrades were welcomed at the airport by Comrades Stratis Tsambis, KKE Political Bureau member; Nikos Kiriakidhis, Political Bureau alternate member; and Orestis Kolozof, Central Committee member and head of the International Relations department.

Yesterday, the Syrian delegation conferred with a KKE Central Committee delegation consisting of Comrades Andonis Ambatielos, Political Bureau member; Nikos Kiriakidhis, Political Bureau alternate member; and Vasilis Venetsanopoulos, Orestis Kolozof and Spiros Khalvatzis, all member of the KKE Central Committee.

Shortly after the arrival of the Syrian Communist Party delegation in Athens, the head of the delegation, Comrade Daniel Ni'mah made the following statement to RIZOSPASTIS:

"We have come from Syria as the representatives of the Syrian Communist Party. Our aim is to exchange thoughts and views with your party's leadership. There are firm and sincere relations of friendship between our two parties. We are united by our faith to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletariat internationalism, by the joint struggle against imperialism and by the struggle for peace, progress and socialism. We are united by the best principles; our relations have always been firm. We believe that our visit will further strengthen the relations between the two parties and be conducive to our common struggle. We wish the KKE new successes. Best wishes of the Syrian people and our party to your country's working class and the entire Greek people."

LIBYAN DEFECTOR GIVEN CHOICE ON ASYLUM COUNTRY

NC171312 Paris AFP in English 1156 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Athens, 17 Feb (AFP)--A Libyan pilot who landed his MiG fighter in Crete last Wednesday and asked for political asylum has been allowed to settle in the country of his choice, according to the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) today.

The UNHCR Athens office would not disclose the name of the pilot or indicate what country had granted him asylum.

Libyan authorities claimed that the pilot had deserted because he had been refused permission to marry a Greek girl.

Meanwhile a Libyan Air Force transport plane had arrived at Crete's Canea to freight the MiG fighter home.

STATE MINISTER OZAL OUTLINES NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

DW161031 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Feb 81 p 12

[Reporter E. Antonaros interview with Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal; date and place not given]

[Text] WELT: You were trying for some weeks to organize new help for Turkey in 1981. What expectations do you have with regard to the West?

Ozal: Roughly estimated we expect help amounting to $1.5 billion. The composition of this help should be concluded by the end of April or in early May, at the latest. Federal Finance Minister Matthoefer continues for me to be the coordinator of Western help for Turkey. Nothing is known to me officially of an intention of the Federal Government to give up this role. The OECD's taking over this function is out of the question.

WELT: You said recently that at least 4 to 5 years will be necessary to improve the Turkish economy. Must your statement be interpreted as indicating that prior to this period a return to democratic conditions cannot be expected?

Ozal: No, that was not meant. The generals have made the improvement of the economy from the very beginning one of the main aims of their actions. But the "National Security Council" (the junta consisting of 5 persons--insertion of the Editorial Board) does not at all link a return to democracy with an improvement of the economic situation. On the other hand, it is understandable that a stabilization of the economic situation could speed up the process of redemocratization. It would therefore also serve the interests of the West--Turkey holds in addition a strategically important position--not to abandon us just now.

WELT: You are considered an advocate of free market economy. Your opinion is rather new for Turkey with its rather great and inflexible state sector. Do you have difficulties in this respect?

Ozal: My program is indeed rather unusual for Turkey. We have, for example, eliminated control of interest rates and prices. Some circles are rather reserved, calling the meaning of this policy in question. Actually it is a plain matter of mentality: So far most Turks and the majority of businessmen were used to the state taking over most of the responsibility. That is now supposed to be radically changed. The success we have achieved so far proves me right.

WELT: One knows that you give first priority to fighting inflation. Press reports say that Turkey experienced last year a price increase rate of about 110 percent. What did you do against it?

Ozal: I must correct you. If one takes the inflation rate from January through December 1980 into consideration, it is indeed horrifying. But since my program has shown first successes in April 1980, it decreased very much. Figured on an annual basis, it amounts probably to some 35 or 45 percent. That is a considerable success. That was achieved among other things through free interest rates. It caused an increase of bank deposits and the senseless consumption was slowed down. Real estate speculation was also curtailed.

WELT: But the costs of this policy are great. Credits for the industry have become more expensive.

Ozal: That is correct, but so far the Turkish industry was used to expanding on the basis of cheap credits and to hiring new workers without concern for productivity, rationalization must set in now.

WELT: That almost sounds like a call for mass termination. How do you want to master the unemployment problem?

Ozal: First of all, the unemployment problem in Turkey is not as bad as it is being often described. Second, it is true that there are too many employees in various plants, particularly in the state sector. One cannot fire the people from one day to the next. But the economy must be improved, if need be with sacrifices.

WELT: A year ago the average Turk was confronted with several bottlenecks. The situation is much better now. How did you achieve that?

Ozal: The method was quite simple: import liberations helped to find out what was needed and what was not. Not only the state but also the consumers determine now for what imported goods Turkish foreign currency will be paid.

WELT: One last question: How about the Turkish solvency?

Ozal: It is still not the very best. But for a few months we are in a position to make several transfers. Our foreign currency amounting to somewhat more than $1 billion, has almost doubled since the beginning of this year. I am hopeful that the situation will continue to improve up to the end of 1981.

SPECIAL PASSPORT NEEDED FOR TRAVEL TO CYPRUS

NC181056 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 13 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] Mersin (A.A.)--It has been announced that it will not be valid to travel to Cyprus with international tourist passports that are valid for all countries. The authorities have said that those who wish to go to Cyprus will have to obtain passports at Mersin customs that will be marked "Valid only for Cyprus."

It has been stated that the decision has been taken to prevent fellow countrymen going to Cyprus from crossing into other countries.

EVREN SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO DENKTAS

TA131336 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Excerpts] According to the Turkish Radio and Television Bureau in Cyprus, Head of State Gen Kenan Evren, in a message he sent to TFSC President Rauf Denktas on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the TFSC, expressed his best wishes on the anniversary of the establishment of the Federated State.

In his message, Evren said: Since the happy peace operation, the TFSC has proved to the entire world that it can live in an atmosphere of peace and free democracy while respecting human rights. The TFSC's steps toward attaining a self-sufficient economy are also noteworthy. Our nation has seen that the Federated State has also realized the national solidarity and sacrifice needed in a free democratic atmosphere. On this occasion, I would like to confirm once more that the Turkish state and nation will, as always, support you--our noble kinsmen. I sincerely congratulate you, as well as the Turkish Cypriot community, on this happy day and extend my best wishes on behalf of the Turkish nation.

Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that in seeking a political solution to the Cyprus problem, everyone should accept that a return to the past is not possible. Ulusu sent a congratulatory message to Denktas on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the TFSC. According to a statement issued by the Prime Ministry press office, in his message Ulusu expressed great happiness over congratulating the establishment anniversary of the TFSC on behalf of the Turkish Government and himself.

Ulusu said: The tranquillity and peace attained after the great injustices and grief suffered by the Turkish Cypriot community have made us happy. Turkey will always support the Turkish Cypriot community in efforts exerted to attain a guaranteed future with just and lasting settlement. In his message, Ulusu commemorated the martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the Cyprus cause, and expressed gratitude for the veterans.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISPUTES GREEK VIEWS ON NATO AID

TA131643 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that it is unnecessary to recognize any relationship between the aid to be extended to Turkey and that to be extended to Greece within the framework of NATO.

In a news conference he held in Ankara today, Turkmen recalled that Greece has returned to the integrated defense of NATO and said that this is tantamount to cooperation between Turkey and Greece within the same defense system. Pointing out that the defense needs of Turkey and Greece are different, Turkmen noted that the recent changes in the world situation demonstrated this more clearly. He said, therefore, the proposal to observe fixed proportions in the aid to be extended to Turkey and Greece is not valid.

Additional Comments

NC181032 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 14 Feb 81 pp 1,7,9

[Excerpts] Ankara, (HURRIYET)--At noon yesterday, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen answered journalists' questions on Turkish-Greek relations at a press conference at the Foreign Ministry. Turkmen described as "nonsensical" Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis' argument that the military and economic aid given to both countries by the United States should be confined to a 7 to 10 ratio. Turkmen also stated that he was expecting the Greek foreign minister to make a statement on relations between both countries.

Although Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis told journalists in Brussels that he was going to make a statement in January on relations with Turkey, so far he has not done so. Criticizing Mitsotakis in this respect, Turkmen said: "My colleague Mitsotakis stated in Brussels that he was going to announce certain measures in January. No such announcement has yet been made and we are still waiting. There may be a reasonable delay, but an unnecessarily long delay mars the atmosphere of confidence and reduces mutual confidence in the future. We hope that Mitsotakis will make his statement before the secretaries general meet. We are expecting this statement."

Ilter Turkmen further stated that matters relating to Turkish-Greek authority and responsibility in the Aegean Sea were still being discussed between the military headquarters. Adding that Turkey opposed the extension of Greek territorial waters to 12 miles and that it would not change this policy.

Foreign Minister Turkmen declined to comment on a statement by NATO Mobile forces Commander General Reynolds on a probable attack by the Soviet Union, concluding: "Military exercises are based on certain hypotheses. A military operation has been carried in East Anatolia. Naturally, it was carried out on a hypothesis, and statements were made in the same vein. From a political aspect, I do not foresee the danger of an attack. I can say that this statement was made as a result of the operations and does not pursue any political aim."

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SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON ATLANTIC DEFENSE PRINCIPLES

DW181547 Cologne KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER in German 18 Feb 81 pp 3-5

[Hans Schmitz and Hans Werner Kettenbach interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Hamburg on 14 February]

[Excerpt] [Question] Let us proceed to the topic of armament in general and to NATO's dual decision in particular. It looks as though, last but not least, in your party a certain irritation has emerged since the presidential change in Washington because people have gotten the impression that the new administration does not take the second part of the dual decision, that is, the negotiations with the Soviets, as seriously as the SPD has required as a precondition for its approval. Has, in this connection, a situation emerged from outside which makes it increasingly difficult, very hard, for the chancellor of the Social Democratic Party to find a majority for the policy which he must pursue out of foreign policy considerations?

[Answer] Well, I have to say for the second time that I fail to see that governing is being made increasingly difficult for me. Should you contend that for a third time, I would have to contradict you for a third time as well.

Irritations have occurred not only as a result of the U.S. election campaign, through some election campaign remarks and by the change in government, both being events which, to begin with, make it somewhat hazy to the European observers as to what the behavior of the new U.S. Government will be like on specific questions.

Irritations also occurred especially because the fighting in Afghanistan continues, with human beings losing their lives each day. Increasing irritations have also emerged because of concern about the events in a East European country. And the international deformations that could conceivably ensue in this connection play a very great role in our background of awareness, even though all of us are quite careful about expressing this since nobody wishes to make himself the herald of potential evil.

[Question] No irritation as a result of the dual decision?

[Answer] The dual decision of the North Atlantic alliance made in December 1979 is veritably symptomatic of the basic stance of the European states and governments on the military problem which the Soviet Union has increasingly created for us in Europe, symptomatic inasmuch as it proposes to accomplish two things at once. First, if the Soviet Union in one military field, in this particular case in the field of the European medium-range weapons, arms so strongly, not just modernizing or replacing obsolete arms but adding arms to a point where the balance in Europe is disturbed, then the West must be willing to do the same so that the balance will be preserved. But second, at the same time, the West must be willing and able to negotiate with the Soviets, these negotiations being aimed at concluding a treaty which will limit the extent of armament, limit it in balance.

This is now the dual decision in relation to the medium-range weapons, but this also is the fundamental philosophy in all military fields. As far as the medium-range weapons are concerned, the Soviets refused for as long as half a year to respond at all to the negotiating offer extended to them by the Americans on the basis of the NATO decision. They responded to it for the first time in connection with the visit which Genscher and I made in Moscow last summer.

[Question] But what is the situation now with regard to the negotiations?

[Answer] Thereafter, there was an initial round of negotiations between the Americans and the Russians on this subject in Geneva, a round of negotiations which need not be subjected to any fundamental criticism. I do not doubt that more rounds of negotiations will take place. This is a difficult subject. After all, it is not possible to negotiate that within a year or two. I fail to see any reason to assume that this time the Americans will refuse to continue the negotiations, quite to the contrary. Some of the West German media pretend that the Russians want to negotiate whereas the Americans do not. The facts were the other way around during the last 15 months. What does play a role indeed in this respect is the fact that some journalists in West Europe, including Germany, are becoming strongly affected by the psychological influence of Soviet propaganda.

[Question] Didn't the irritation crop up also because the Soivets are receptive to negotiations through relinquishing a restrictive position while the Americans are now reluctant to respond?

[Answer] This is nonsense. Pardon me for talking in such hard terms. I explained a while ago that the Americans have responded and that negotiations did take palce. In the meantime, a change in government occurred in the United States. It will now be up to the new government to conduct the second round of negotiations, and it will.

[Question] This means that the Soviet Union remains receptive to negotiations as stated to you...

[Answer] I do not know whether it remains so. I fail to see any reason to assume at this time that it does not. Nor do I have any reason to assume the new U.S. Government is not receptive. I have no reason to assume either. But it is necessary to add that the Soviet Union nevertheless has been continuing its SS-20 armament in the meantime at an immense speed and extent.

[Question] What is controversial in this discussion is this question: what is balance anyway?

[Answer] I fail to see that this is controversial.

[Question] Of yes, it is. What makes it so diabolical is that some people, adding up entirely different types of arms, arrive at the conclusion that balance does exist. It is not the Soviet Union alone which claims that.

[Answer] Now then, either we have a strategic interview, in which case I must line up a number of basic facts, or we do an interview on energy policy, or one that would cover a whole wide range of things. In that case, we must not go too far into detail on some specific points.

I think it is a philosophical question, of course: what is balance? If you put cabbage on the scales and weights on the opposite side and it turns out that you have to add 453 grams to balance the scales, then you can call this balance. If you have missiles on one side and soldiers on the other, then it is more difficult to do. You will get a clear balance only if you put 453 grams in weights on both sides of the scale, for in that case, you have balance in the same category. I did not say that the balance between East and West is disturbed basically in Europe. What I am saying is this: The Russians are about to disturb it in that field. This is not the first time that I have said this. I have been stating this publicly for years and I have said it to Mr Brezhnev twice. I have seen it coming for 3 years now, before my finding was not contested. Lately, it has been contested by some people.

[Question] How do you explain this change?

[Answer] There is a certain tendency which is reluctant to see the political danger inherent in the Soivet medium-range arament, the political danger, mind you. There is another tendency which has alwasy existed in the modern world, namely, believing that you serve peace best if you represent yourself as being defenseless, so that anybody can see that no dangers whatsoever emanate from you.

This is hard to put into practice. Some can do it. But I fail to see the neutral, nonaligned state of Yugoslavia doing something of the sort. I fail to see that neutral Switzerland would do it. To me, it is out of the question that the Federal Republic of Germany could adopt such a position, especially since we Germans really have seen at very close range the invasions of Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

We are living in a geographical location which prohibits such a policy for us. The Social Democratic Party, by the way, has viewed the matter this way for the past 20 years, since Fritz Erler's times, since Herbert Wehner's great speech on 30 June 1960. This will not change suddenly just because somebody comes up with new ideas. Likewise, it is wrong to think that this has a better or stronger moral basis than the view of balance advocated by the Social Democratic Party, myself and the Federal Government.

[Question] But what is it, then, that should be understood by balance?

[Answer] Military balance by and large, and only this can be at stake and not the listing of an equal number of soldiers for each soldier on the other side, and for each gun and each airplane and so forth. This approximate military balance is a necessary precondition for the preservation of peace in Europe. But it is not at all an adequate precondition. After all, the balance needs to be stabilized. If either side were allowed to add anything each year, we would soon end up in a spiral. But even a stabilized military balance is just a necessary prerequisite, not a sufficient one. In addition, there must be the will to listen to each other, to talk to each other, to conclude treaties with each other for cooperation in other fields, to settle quarrels with treaties, or if a settlement is impossible to take at least the sharpness out of them, as has been accomplished with the four-power agreement on Berlin.

[Question] You have said in the Bundestag that you could accept a formulation of the new American administration's military policy expressed in the formula "second to none," but not...

[Answer] Because it is compatible with the balance principle. "Second to none" means not being inferior to anybody, not being less strong than the other.

[Question] You have said simultaneously, and it was also noted in the communique on your visit with President Giscard d'Estaing: but no superiority in any way.

[Answer] Yes, correct.

[Question] It was revealed last week that President Reagan wants to increase the defense budget even more. It would amount, together with the new increase for 1982, to 225 billion, which would be an increase of some 25 percent compared with 1981. First, do these efforts justify the opinion that just the U.S. balance is involved, in contrast to what Reagan said in the election campaign? Second, can we cope with these efforts?

[Answer] We are not asked to cope with it. We have no reason to intrude or interfere. We also have not been asked to take part in other internal American discussions on defense problems which are being treated there with surprising frankness. It is none of our business to speak up in this area. The greatest imbalance between East and West consists in the number of soldiers. America tends to miss that point. In reality, one cannot wage war with money. One can defend oneself only with soldiers.

[Question] Regarding this discussion in the United States, do you believe that the stationing of the neutron weapon could decidedly improve the chance of defending central Europe?

[Answer] At present, I do not want to say anything on the neutron weapon issue. I have read an interview of Secretary of Defense Weinberger in the WASHINGTON POST, where he said that his public statements on this issue are his private opinion which so far has not been approved by the President.

We have not been consulted or informed by the American Government. If Mr Weinberger's statement were the official policy of the Americans, the whole North Atlantic alliance, and at any rate the NATO Council, would have to be involved. One should not continuously comment on eggs which have not been hatched.

[Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, could we use this opportunity to clarify a possible myth, namely, the so far unanswered question: How did President Carter's decision come about not to continue the production of the neutron weapon to the final stage? It is being said in the United States that something like rejection existed in Europe and last but not least in Bonn. There is also another version: No, the Europeans and the German federal chancellor had at least no objections to the neutron weapon. That is one of the arguments of Mr Weinberger who says that you were disappointed.

[Answer] I am not competent to clarify myths stemming from American domestic political disputes between two different administrations and two different parties. It is a fact that President Carter made his final decision without any consultation with the European allies.

[Question] His final decision?

[Answer] Yes. And to their surprise. This decision was a surprise for the U.S. allies.

I want to add a footnote here: I consider very doubtful the opinion voiced by some Western military and defense experts that neutron weapons are of advantage only for the defender and of disadvantage for the attacker. I consider to be surprisingly one-sided the opinion of some European discussion participants that it is an unnatural development if arms have an effect only on the soldiers of the adversary, but not simultaneously on houses, vehicles or inert material.

I find that objective analysis is missing in this entire debate. But since it is missing, since it has been missing for a long time, I can only regret it if in the current state of this discussion, new moments of irritation were to be carelessly introduced.

[Question] Let me touch on another irritation. You have said before that one should not play the role of the messenger of mischief. Reports have been heard this week, quoting sources in the U.S. State Department, according to which Soviet military action in Poland is considered "inevitable." Even the time was indicated: after the conclusion of the CPSU congress, which begins on 23 February. Do you consider such an assessment acceptable?

[Answer] I would consider it unacceptable for the federal chancellor to comment on such issues.

[Question] The key word is arms exports. Mr Federal Chancellor, you said to the Bundestag: "Basically, we do not want to pursue an arms export policy for employment reasons," However, you have mentioned simultaneously a whole series of considerations and criteria which in the case of Saudi Arabia could be considered a strong curtailment of this principle. No official request has been made by Riyadh, but the government there has clearly indicated its great interest in German arms. Why did the federal chancellor become involved that late in the public discussion on this issue and why does he not indicate his own priority more clearly?

[Answer] The word "however," contained in your question, is a wrong word. The discussion on possible supplies to Saudi Arabia does not mean a curtailment of the principle that no arms export policy will be set up for employment reasons.

The considerations involving Saudi Arabia are not employment policy considerations, they are economic strategy considerations, world policy considerations. I very much intend to indicate priorities in connection with this point in a further stage of discussions. I do not want to do so in a rash way.

I believe that in the meantime everybody can see our interest in stabilizing the external security of Saudi Arabia, our European and German interest, everybody who has observed somewhat the development of the world oil market in the last 7 years. If we have reason to be grateful to any one of the OPEC countries, it is Saudi Arabia. That will probably also be the case in the future. We cannot afford to have a public debate, such as in the last half of January, pretending that it is not a very important country. I disliked this kind of discussion on Saudi Arabia and therefore I commented on it publicly in the Bundestag. This is a question that can be answered only by considering the interests of our other partners and friends in that region and in the world as a whole, particularly the interests of Israel and Egypt, but also those of the European Community and of the United States.

[Question] When do you think a decision will be made?

[Answer] Such things need time to ripen. Talks with other friends and partners are underway. At present, I am under the impression, however, that Saudi Arabia, if it needed more Western arms than before, would get them rather from the United States and France than from the Federal Republic of Germany, particularly arms from America, although everybody knows that Saudi Arabia gravely criticizes the U.S.-promoted Camp David talks on an agreement between Egypt and Israel. I intend to go to Saudi Arabia in the next half year to explain to our friends there the foreign policy and domestic considerations which urge us to be most careful and restrained. By the way, the Saudi Government is very much aware of this circumstance.

[Question] In other words, you are not afraid that Saudi Arabia would consider it an unfriendly act if we do not supply the arms?

[Answer] No, certainly not, most certainly not. No unfriendly act. But the relations between Riyadh and London, between Riyadh and Paris, could develop more positively than between Riyadh and Bonn.

LACK OF EXPORT PERMIT HINDERS SAUDI ARMS DEAL

LD182118 Hamburg DPA in German 1925 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 18 Feb (DPA)--Saudi Arabia wishes to buy 1,800 tanks from the Federal Republic, according to information available in Bonn. The Federal Government is aware in detail of these wishes. Saudi Arabian authorities and the German supplier firm reportedly have concluded the negotiations on this arms export deal which is said to be worth DM10 billion. The German firm has contacted the Federal Government but has not so far secured an export permit. According to the information, Saudi Arabia wants 300 Leopard II tanks as well as 1,500 Marders and Gepards.

According to the available information, the business partners are annoyed about the Federal Government's hesitation over granting an export permit. If the tank deal fell through, it was said, a proposed long-term cooperation agreement would not materialize. This agreement envisages the construction of plants and infrastructure by German firms. Saudi Arabia is prepared to guarantee 40 percent of German oil requirements for 10 years and also to grant credits.

PRESS REACTS TO PRESIDENT REAGAN'S ECONOMIC SPEECH

DW191002 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 19 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Text] STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG discusses the economic program of the U.S. President and writes: President Reagan's economic speech exceeded everything that might have been expected of him. Doubts are indicated that the U.S. President wants to make people believe that growth without inflation can be achieved automatically via drastic reduction in tax rates with a simultaneous cut in state spending.

The trouble is that the outcome of this mechanism anticipated by his economic experts requires that all economic factors without exception, investors and consumers alike, behave as the White House wants them to behave. Nobody should react in any way different from what has now been delineated on the drawing board, an idea which veritably mocks market economy. Yet Reagan's attempt may succeed, albeit only for this highly improbable case.

The Oldenburg NORDWEST-ZEITUNG advocates this view: For the first time since his election, the U.S. President is undergoing his domestic policy test. His program is supported primarily by the hope that an economy liberated from excessive tax pressures and exaggerated governmental intervention will develop enough strength to rejuvenate itself. Since it is intended that all U.S. citizens profit from the expected tax relief, an increase in private consumption is also the strategy of the new men in the White House. The 40th President of the United States is still facing mountains of impediments. It is a difficult road that Reagan is travelling in the domestic and economic policy fields. Should he fail with his program for rejuvenating the economy, then those politicians in the United States and in Europe, who have always distrusted the mechanisms of the free economy and increasingly invoked the state, will have the upper hand. Should he, in contrast, be successful, then Reagan will have set effective signals also for America's partners here in Europe. It is not just the Americans who hope that Reagan will reach his goal.

SPOKESMAN ON EAGLEBURGER MISSION, EL SALVADOR

LD181800 Hamburg DPA in German 1503 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 18 Feb (DPA)--The Federal Government adheres to its view that the civil war in El Salvador can best be ended by an understanding between democratic forces in both camps, Government Spokesman Kurt Becker told the press in Bonn after today's cabinet meeting. He said that the government had "taken note of" the statement by U.S. special envoy Lawrence Eagleburger on the situation in El Salvador and alleged Soviet arms deliveries to the leftist opposition.

Becker said that Eagleburger would return to Bonn after completing his mission to five European capitals in order to talk to Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is currently visiting Cairo. The government spokesman stressed Bonn's great interest in avoiding a flareup of East-West antagonism in El Salvador.

Regarding the U.S. envoy's statement, Becker said: "We can only take note of what the Americans claim to have detected." He added that Bonn was unable to "verify physically" reports about military support for the rebels by the USSR and other communist states. A German Foreign Ministry spokesman described the talks conducted in Bonn yesterday by President Ronald Reagan's envoy as part of the consultations with his Western allies promised by the President.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Washington had not fixed its attitude on El Salvador but is in the process of forming its opinion. Earlier reports from Washington suggested that President Reagan wants to give increased support to the ruling junta in El Salvador, which is based on Christian Democrats and military officers.

DIE WELT DISCUSSES BORDER POLICY REGULATION

DW121605 Bonn DIE WELT in German 12 Feb 81 p 1

[Heinz Vielain article: "Baum Cuts Down the Surveillance of GDR Functionaries"]

[Text] Bonn--Controversies are forthcoming in Bonn over an ordinance for the new regulation of interoffice support of the federal border policy for the Office for the Protection of the Constitution, now being prepared by Federal Interior Minister Gerhart Baum.

According to what DIE WELT has learned, the opposition has moved for a special meeting of the interior ministers of the laender, at which Baum's intentions are to be discussed.

The intelligence service chiefs of the Federal Government and the laender were informed about the planned new edict of the federal interior minister last weekend. Reportedly, the chiefs of the authorities for the protection of the constitution in various laender on this occasion voiced considerable objections. Special criticism in this connection also came from the Hamburg Office for the Protection of the Constitution.

Under the edict prepared by Interior Minister Baum, its text now is available to DIE WELT, the federal border police in future may report to the Office for the Protection of the Constitution only the entry of "GDR" functionaries who are strongly suspected of subversive or intelligence activities in the Federal Republic. In any case, a special "request" must have been submitted by the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution. The corresponding application by the Office for the Protection of the Constitution requires prior approval by the Bonn Interior Ministry in each case.

According to Baum's edict, a request for interoffice support by the Office for the Protection of the Constitution to the federal border police in any case requires that "actual clues" exist in support of the suspicion that persons entering the country combine their visit to the Federal Republic with these intentions:

"Efforts aimed against the liberal, democratic basic system, the existence and the safeguarding of the Federal Government, one of the laender or an illegal curtailment of the activities of members of constitutional organs of the Federal Government or of one of the laender; Activities endangering security or intelligence activities for a foreign power; Efforts aimed at the use of force, or respective preparatory actions to endanger foreign interests of the Federal Republic of Germany."

Point one is explained as follows by the minister's decree: "This prerequisite can exist particularly with regard to persons holding important positions or functions in organizations on federal territory which have anticonstitutional aims," or to persons who "hold significant functions or positions outside the federal territory in organizations which instruct or cooperate with organizations pursuing anticonstitutional aims."

Upon every request for interoffice support of the Office for the Protection of the Constitution, the federal border police can become active for not more than 3 months. "Requests for extension are impossible."

According to the prepared decree of the Ministry of the Interior, the persons which the Office for the Protection of the Constitution reported to the federal border police may not be registered in the book of wanted persons kept at the border. Moreover, no police action may be "based" on the request of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution.

The planned new regulation naturally applies to travelers from the East as well as from the West. Permanent border checks, particularly at the checkpoints to The Netherlands, have produced in the past important clues about entering terrorists.

FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN EGYPT FOR TALKS

For Reportage of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's visit to Egypt, which began on 18 February, including two statements made before his departure for Egypt, reports of his meetings with Egyptian President As-Sadat and Vice President 'Ali, accounts of his remarks at an 18 February dinner given in his honor and a 19 February joint press conference held with President As-Sadat, see the Egypt section of the 19 February Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TUNISIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

NC181540 Paris AFP in English 1521 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 18 Feb (AFP)--Tunisian Premier Mohamed Mzali arrived here today for his first official visit to a Western capital since he took over as premier last April.

Mr Mzali, who will spend three days in France, was welcomed by French Premier Raymond Barre, with whom he had an initial round of talks at the airport here.

He will also have talks with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing expected to cover the planned merger between Chad and Libya, as well as recent developments in the Arab world. Tunisians hold the post of general secretary of both the Arab League and the Islamic Conference.

Mr Mzali's visit follows a visit to Tunis by Mr Barre in October.

POLL SHOWS MORE PEOPLE 'DISSATISFIED' WITH GISCARD

LD181749 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] FRANCE-SOIR for Friday, 13 February [presumably issue cover-dated 14 February] carries the monthly popularity poll drawn up by IFOP. The gap between those French people who are dissatisfied and those who are satisfied with Giscard d'Estaing's action is widening. The "satisfied" now represent 37 percent of the people questioned, as in January, but the number of "dissatisfied" people has increased from 47 percent last month to 51 percent.

The percentage of "dissatisfied" people had not previously reached 50 percent. Its highest point had been 47 percent in December 1976, October 1980 and January 1981. The gap between "dissatisfied" and "satisfied" people (14 points) is the widest recorded since this opinion poll started. It was 10 points last month.

The head of state's rating has been constantly negative since September 1980. Raymond Barre's rating is increasingly negative. One out of every four people questioned (25 percent as against 27 percent in January) is "satisfied" with the premier's action while 63 percent (as against 57 percent in January) are "dissatisfied." The gap is therefore 38 points and the government chief has achieved record unpopularity. His previous worst ratings had been recorded in September 1979 (31 points), December 1980 (30 points) and January 1981 (30 points).

This poll was carried out on the basis of 1,906 interviews conducted between 3 and 10 February on a representative national sample of the French population aged 18 years and over.

GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO USSR PROTEST ON TERRORISM

LD181115 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 12 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] Rome--The Italian Government has replied to the Soviet Union's 17 January verbal note in which Moscow protested at references to the USSR contained in Pertini's interview on terrorism's foreign "headquarters." Italy, too, has adopted the form of a verbal note, which was read to Ambassador Lunkov by Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Speranza. The meeting took place at the Foreign Ministry. This is the text of the Italian reply:

"In connection with Deputy Foreign Minister Ryzhov's 27 January 1981 communication to the Italian ambassador in Moscow, the Italian Government considers it necessary to point out the following to the USSR:

"With regard to the reference to the statements by President of the Republic Sandro Pertini, the Italian Government draws the Soviet Government's attention to the joint note issued by the president's office and the government, dated 27 January. This statement stresses that the president of the Republic referred in his television interview to an objective fact, namely that two countries on the border of the Atlantic area were the object of an intensive terrorist offensive.

"The same note points out that the president of the Republic made no mention of specific responsibilities on the part of any particular country. The Italian Government's position on the problems of terrorism was further specified on 3 February by the prime minister in his speech to the Lower House and is known to the Soviet Government.

"Committed to steadfastly combating the criminal networks that are trying to destabilize democratic life, the Italian Government has taken note of the statement made to the Italian ambassador in Moscow, which confirms the Soviet Union's position of condemning terrorism. Especially at a time when we are witnessing a serious deterioration in the international situation which is prompting serious concerns in us, the Italian Government's hope is that all states will make an active commitment to realizing this principle and that this will strengthen the conditions for broader cooperation among the countries that wish to pursue prospects for constructive dialogue and peaceful coexistence.

CALVO SOTELO OUTLINES POLICIES, PROGRAMS

LD181950 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1700 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Excerpts] A few minutes ago, in the Congress of Deputies, Prime Minister candidate, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, who had been nominated by his majesty the king in accordance with article 99 of the constitution as a result of the crisis caused by the resignation of Adolfo Suarez, the outgoing prime minister concluded his speech to the house asking for its support to form a new government.

The candidate, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, began his speech by paying tribute to Adolfo Suarez, the outgoing prime minister under whose orders he acted as a minister for more than 4 years, the last of them as second deputy prime minister with responsibility for economic affairs. He later added that with the resignation of Adolfo Suarez, the important era of the transition was coming to an end and that he aspired to govern from continuity, but not from continuism. Continuity without continuism, he said, because he intends to try out new formulas of government.

Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo then referred to the principal lines of action of his economic program to tackle the crisis which the country is currently undergoing, a program which he summed up in the following points: resolution in the face of energy problems; the creation of new jobs; a careful watch on inflation; industrial reconversion; the promotion of exports; and solutions to the difficult situation in the agriculture and fishing sectors.

On the subject of foreign policy, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo pointed out the following guidelines for his government:

Referring to the foreign policy to be followed by the new government team, Calvo Sotelo stressed seven priority points for the future conduct of the next cabinet. The first of them is continuing a foreign policy aimed at safeguarding the internal and external security of Spanish interests and individual and collective interests in defense matters. Second, he raised the protection of Spanish emigrants and the safeguarding of ethical and spiritual values. He also pointed to the continuation of a decidedly European policy in the political sphere with greater active participation in the Council of Europe and with our country's integration into the EEC in the near future.

He also pointed to a good-neighbor policy to be pursued by Spain in the various areas. With Portugal, he pointed to the need to collaborate closely given the similarity of their economies and social problems. With France, he said, even though its demonstrated incomprehensible reticence about cooperation in the struggle against terrorism, an increase in realtions and cooperation in economic and antiterrorist matters is expected. With Great Britain, he stressed the continuation of the principles established with regard to Gibraltar in the Lisbon declaration. And, finally, with regard to the Arab world, he said that relations with these countries carry with them the elements of an undying friendship searching for a definitive and just solution to the conflict of the Maghreb. Referring to Morocco, Calvo Sotelo pointed to the desire to rely on its economic and political development in a coordination of wills and of friendly relations.

Finally, referring to Equatorial Guinea, he spoke of the will to increase efforts to strengthen the democratic process in this republic.

With regard to NATO, he said that the link with the Atlantic alliance is conditioned by other different approaches, but he reiterated Spain's Atlantic vocation following a consistent line of action already expressed by the Union of the Democratic Center in the previous governments. He stated that the link with NATO does not entail risks for Spanish territorial integrity, and promised to quickly initiate consultations with other parliamentary groups to study the conditions for a possible Spanish entry into the organization.

With regard to bilateral relations with the United States, Calvo Sotelo said that bilateral (?relations) would be more coherent through economic, scientific and commercial cooperation, (?accepting) the military scope contained in the present agreements.

Finally, on matters of public security policy, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo said that when the citizens feel that basic values are endangered, this is when the greatest enemy of liberty emerges--fear. In this respect the policy of public security will be at the service of liberty and democracy.

He referred to measures for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, which at present accounts for 40 percent of the prisoners in Spanish prisons.

He asked for the collaboration of all parties in the face of terrorism, setting out the main points of the proposed government's line of action to tackle this plaque which is currently eating away at Spanish society.

PCE SECRETARY GENERAL STRESSES PARTY UNION

LD181757 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 13 Feb 81 p 12

[Text] PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo pointed out to his party's Central Committee at its last meeting the need to pacify that organization's internal conflicts in light of a possible early election. The Communist leader called on the PCE leaders "to reflect seriously on the need to restore in the party an atmosphere which will enable us to face this election, if, as is possible, and I would say even probable, it takes place this year."

Carrillo attributes to the "critical" sector of the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] the desire to give the political map of this country a new shape, in which the main feature will be "a party even more conservative than the UCD, linked with the church and even more docile with respect to the economic right. And what is not clear, despite the fact that they adopted officialist stances at the UCD congress, is whether Martin Villa, Pio Cabanillas and the forces which they represent will not join the forces in favor of that large conservative party in such a situation." The PCE secretary general described as "interesting" the fact that Alfonso Osorio, who is not a UCD member, followed the course of the centrist congress in Palma.

He also regretted that the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] has made a negative response to the possibility of urging the masses to mobilize for a solution to the government crisis in which the PSOE would take part.

Following this analysis, Carrillo said that the new government will be very weak and will lean more toward the right, with the prospect of holding an election this year. "I sincerely believe," the PCE secretary general asserted at this point, "that the party is not in the best shape today for facing an early election." And he added: "My opinion is that we should aim at holding our congress on the scheduled date and at the same time consider how to rebuild a genuine party front in light of the possiblity of an early general election."

The report concludes by stating that if PCE members are not convinced that it is necessary to join forces with the Socialists, "We will be able to set ourselves the most attractive aims and tasks, but we will not succeed in achieving these aims."

PARTICIPANTS ANSWER QUESTIONS BEFORE TALKS SESSION

Gobbi, Ioannidhis Comments

NC181617 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] This evening a new meeting was held in the Ledra Palace Hotel within the framework of the intercommunal talks during which the discussion continued on the constitutional aspect of the Cyprus problem. The UN secretary general's special envoy to Cyprus, Gobbi, the Greek side's representative to the intercommunal talks, Ioannidhis, and Turkish Cypriot Interlocutor Onan participated in the meeting which was the third in the fifth round of talks. On behalf of the Greek Cypriot side, advisers to the talks Triandafillidhis and Mrs Souliotis, and adviser on constitutional and other related issues Poliviou, participated in the meeting.

Speaking before the meeting, Gobbi said that he anticipated a very constructive meeting because a very complicated issue would be discussed. We are working, he said, on a comparative basis that is very useful and we shall understand what common ground exists for the true points of difference. Gobbi added that discussion is a practical exercise and from this viewpoint it constitutes a good challenge.

Replying to a question as to what hinders the discussion of the Nicosia airport issue within the framework of the practical measures, Gobbi said that we are in a preparatory period analyzing the issue and that an exchange of views is taking place. For the time being, he added, we have not reached final conclusions but, as you know, this is an issue that we are examining on a parallel basis during the negotiations. He also said that various facts are being examined on a parallel basis, something that, as he mentioned, is part of the usual exercise in the search for common ground.

In addition, Gobbi said that UN senior functionary Sherry, who is responsible for Cyprus affairs, will leave Cyprus tomorrow.

The Greek Cypriot side's representative at the talks, Ioannidhis, expressed the hope that during the meeting a comparative study of the proposals for the constitutional aspect would begin. In any case I must reiterate, Ioannidhis continued, that a substantive dialogue can begin if and when we have specific proposals from the Turkish Cypriot side on the territorial aspect.

Replying to a question whether he links the constitutional with the territorial aspect, Ioannidhis said that a constitution cannot function in a void because it must be implemented within an area. For this reason, he went on to say, the two issues are mutually dependent, mutually linked and mutually related. Replying to another question Ioannidhis said that for the time being, no other issues are being discussed on a parallel basis.

Onan Views Reported

NC181711 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Turkish Cypriot Interlocutor Onan expressed the hope that a comparative study would begin regarding constitutional proposals which both sides had submitted.

Replying to a question as to when it would be possible to make a comparative study of the territorial aspect, Onan said that a comparative study is being made of all issues but the point is now each side approaches the study.

Replying to another question connected with his promise that he would submit a map, Onan said that the issue concerns the criteria and various other aspects which must be agreed upon. When these have been agreed upon they will be interpreted on a map.

Bayrak Radio Reports

TA181658 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] The intercommunal talks on the solution of the Cyprus problem are being continued at the Ledra Palace Hotel under the auspices of the United Nations. Today's session, which began at 1630 and which is the third meeting of the fifth round, is dealing with the constitutional aspect of the problem.

Replying to journalists' questions before the meeting, the UN secretary general's special envoy to Cyprus Hugo Gobbi said that efforts will be made to determine the common grounds and differences of opinion on the constitutional issue between the two sides. In reply to a question on whether or not he submitted any proposal to include the subject of the Lefkosa [Nicosia] international airport on the agenda of the talks, Gobbi said that a decision on this issue would be reached in the near future.

In a statement to the press, Turkish Cypriot Negotiator Umit Onan said that a comparative study would be conducted on the proposals submitted by both sides regarding the constitutional aspect. In reply to a question, Onan noted that something can be expected from the Turkish Cypriot side on the practical measures--the second item of the agenda--after the Turkish Cypriots' requests have been answered.

In his statement, Greek Cypriot Negotiator Yeoryios Ioannidhis claimed that a constructive dialogue can be developed only through concrete proposals submitted by the Turkish Cypriot side on the territorial issue. Pointing out that the constitutional issue is related to the territorial issue, Ioannidhis noted that no other issue is being discussed simultaneously with the talks.

Meanwhile, Gobbi noted that Schlittler Silva, deputy of the UN special representative in Cyprus, and George Sherry, director of the UN Secretariat General political affairs assistant's office, will leave Cyprus tomorrow. The intercommunal talks will be resumed on 4 March.

NEXT TALKS SESSION SCHEDULED FOR 11 MARCH

NC182022 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] This evening a meeting was held at the Ledra Palace Hotel within the framework of the intercommunal talks. During the meeting a discussion of the constitutional aspect of the Cyprus problem was continued.

As a UN communique mentions, the two sides made a general review of the constitutional proposals that each side submitted. The communique adds that a more detailed examination of these proposals will be made at the next meeting on this issue. The next meeting will be held on 11 March when the discussion of the territorial aspect will be continued.

PRESS COMMENTS EVALUATIONS OF TALKS' DEVELOPMENTS

ELEVTHEROTIPIA Criticizes Turks

NC190805 Nicosia ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 19 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Authoritative political circles have commented on the statement made by the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor yesterday, prior to the third meeting of the fifth round of the inter-Cypriot talks. They said that this statement fully reveals the Turkish intentions as to the Cyprus problem. It has now become clear that Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot side firmly link acceptance of the invasion faits accomplis--lifting the "economic and political embargo" as the Turkish side calls it--with the condition to submit concrete proposals on territorial question at a subsequent stage.

The same circles stressed: "The Turkish Cypriot side has made this very clear at the negotiations table--a fact that recently prompted UN Special Envoy in Cyprus Gobbi to exert persistent efforts to avert a possible failure of the talks, because he knows that there cannot be any substantive discussion or an exchange of views on the constitutional aspect without both sides simultaneously submitting concrete proposals on the territorial question. The constitutional and the territorial aspects must be taken up in a unified way because of their nature."

The same political circles have interpreted the Turkish side's insistence not to submit proposals on the territorial question as a trick to lead the Greek Cypriot side into an impasse so that they would have to accept what the Turks submit at a subsequent stage, if in the meantime it succeeds--as it hopes--in having the so-called political and economic embargo lifted, a thing that would prejudge the constitutional aspect of the Cyprus problem and would obscure the territorial aspect that would naturally bring about a separatist solution.

The same circles referred to another point in Mr Onan's statement which hinted that if the Turkish side is to submit proposals on the territorial question, there should be prior agreement on the criteria and on other aspects. These circles stressed that apart from the fact that this is contrary to what was agreed between the two sides for the resumption of the dialogue, it is also contrary to the Makarios-Denktas agreement, which includes a provision on the question of criteria, namely economic viability, productivity and land ownership. The same circles concluded: "Therefore, there is no reason for a fresh agreement on the question of criteria."

Referring to Mr Onan's hint that the Greek Cypriot side had not submitted any proposals and had failed to respond to the Turkish side's requests on the question of practical measures, the same circles described these allegations as false, and stressed that it is the Greek Cypriot side that made a concrete request for practical measures for various issues, mainly for the following:

--On the missing persons.
--On the enclaved people.
--On the Nicosia-Larnaca highway.
--On social insurance matters and on cooperation in matters of health.

The circles added: "The Turkish side has not replied to three of the above-mentioned issues, whereas, although it has expressed agreement, it declines to give the green light for the other issues for reasons particularly connected with the impression on world public opinion, which would be in favor of the Greek Cypriot side."

O AGON Analyzes Talks

NC190920 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 19 Feb 81 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Instead of steps forward, there have been leaps backward and instead of narrowing the gap between the two sides on positions and views, it has been widened to the extent that if the current intercommunal talks fail, or if they are definitely suspended it would be very difficult for the UN secretary general to institute a fresh round of talks.

This gloomy but revealing description of the present state of affairs in the intercommunal talks was provided by authoritative political circles to O AGON.

The same circles stressed that the intercommunal dialogue, which has been going on for 5 months, has not produced anything. They said that it is not only nearing a deadlock and the danger of failure, but it has also actually contributed to a retrogression of the Cyprus problem as well as reduced to a minimum all prospects for the promotion of the problem.

The same circles stressed that the Turkish side is basically responsible for the current desperate situation. (This, of course, does not mean that the Greek side's wrong actions and decisions, that have actually assisted the Turkish goals, are being disregarded or underestimated.) In this connection it was disclosed that the Turkish demands right now surpass all the previous ones in provocation and intransigence, while the Turkish side's attitude and positions in general have hardened more than ever before in any other round of the intercommunal talks.

This view is based on the following facts:

1. The recent Turkish constitutional proposals are much worse than those submitted in 1978, which were rejected by the Cyprus Government undiscussed with the well-known statement: "We are not committing suicide..."

The recently submitted Turkish constitutional proposals, although in the guise of federation, in essence include the philosophy of confederation and partition, and also reveal a further escalation in Turkish intransigence and the substitution of a number of Turkish positions by still harder principles. Thus, although until now the Turks were in favor of the principle to have the office of president in rotation--one Greek and by one Turk--their fresh proposals suggest the setting up of a "presidential council" to be composed of two Greeks and two Turks and presided over in rotation by a Greek and by a Turk.

2. As for the territorial question, the Turks have persistently refused to "show their cards" and they are not going to submit any proposal on this aspect unless the Greek Cypriot side is prepared to lift the embargo.

I SIMERINI Cites Turks' Stand

NC191130 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 19 Feb 81 p 8

[Excerpts] Limassol, 18 Feb--The Democratic Rally [DISI] chairman yesterday revealed that from a Turkish document he had read on the constitutional proposals, it appeared that the differences between the two sides have not narrowed but widened.

Kliridhis spoke at noon yesterday at the Limassol Rotary meeting, where he described the Cypriot issue as a problem of lost opportunities owing to the leadership's indecisiveness in taking the necessary realistic decisions.

The DISI chairman then referred to the present deadlock, which he had foreseen 3 months ago and had spoken about at his party's rally in Limassol. Kliridhis stressed that although in 1976 Denktas was speaking about a partnership state with a 30 to 70 percent representation. He is now asking for equal representation.

Kliridhis went on to say that although the Turkish Cypriots in the past recognized the presidential system, they are now asking for the abolition of the institution of president and are proposing a four-member committee with equal representation by two members from each side with a rotating committee president. The DISI chairman also said that although in the past the Turks had never brought up the issue of their community's legal status, they are now asking for the right to conclude separate agreements with other countries.

Kliridhis also said: "No rapprochement whatsoever on the territorial aspect of the Cypriot issue was achieved because the Turks are refusing to accept any conditions prior to the settlement of the constitutional issue. The Turks are filibustering because it is to their advantage and serves to harden their position. In the event of a total deadlock, UN Secretary General Waldheim will find it very difficult to restart them." Kliridhis concluded: "In the event the talks fail, the only solution would be to appeal to the Security Council, which will submit specific proposals for discussion by the two parties."

AVEROF CONFIRMS ISLANDS WILL REMAIN FORTIFIED

NC181625 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 18 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Greece has undertaken no obligation to demilitarize the islands adjoining Turkey. National Defense Minister Evangelos Averof, in a written reply to a question submitted by a deputy, denied the "report" as totally unfounded. The minister also reiterated that "repetition of such crude inaccuracies harms national interests in different ways, particularly because it encourages those who want the demilitarization of the islands and makes them believe that this is possible. Such a question, however, cannot even be discussed."

In discussing other issues touched upon by Deputy K. Bandouvas of EDIK, Averof:

--Stressed that, "no American (NATO) official made any statement during negotiations that the U.S. side made promises to the Turkish officials that the United States will not insist on the full withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cyprus" and;
--Wondered "how could it be that the deputy submitting the question on 19 January referred to U.S. demands (on the question of bases) which logically could not have been submitted before the commencement of the negotiations (27 Jan 81)."

Answering another question submitted by PASOK deputies on the violation of Greek airspace by Turkish military aircraft, in another written reply, Averof stressed the following:

--"During the period from 26 December 80 to 23 Jan 81, five aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, in contravention of regulations on air traffic control (non-submission of flight plans) did enter, for a very brief period, into an area less than 10 nautical miles from our shores.
--"All the necessary measures for the protection of our sovereign rights were adopted with respect to these violations in the same way that they were adopted in the past under similar circumstances.
--"Specifically, these aircraft were intercepted and identified by air defense aircraft of our military Air Force and, at the same time, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was informed of the incident so that the necessary representations to the Turkish side might be undertaken through diplomatic channels."

The question was submitted by Deputies L. Verivakis and Mrs Amalia Fleming.

FRENCH FIRM PLACES ORDER WITH AVIATION INDUSTRY

NC181550 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] An agreement was signed today between the Greek Aviation Industry and Avions Marcel Dassault/Breguet Aviation of France. The agreement, signed at the Greek Aviation Industry offices, was signed by the industry's chairman, Stratos, and the French firm's sales manager in Greece (Pajeau). This is another success within the framework of international successes achieved so far by the Greek Aviation Industry.

The agreement provides for the construction of aircraft and aeronautical parts for use in modern fighter aircraft of high technology and performance. The rise of the Greek Aviation Industry to this level of international cooperation is proof of the high technology developed at the Tangra complex.

In an address, Greek Aviation Industry Chairman Stratos said, among other things, that this agreement is the start of wider cooperation between the Greek industry and the French firm in the aerospace industrial field.

CUMHURIYET CRITICIZES HAIG TERRORISM STATEMENT

NC191107 Istanbut CUMHURIYET in Turkish 14 Feb 81 p 3

["The World Today" column by Ali Sirmen: "Seriousness"]

[Excerpts] The new U.S. administration, bearing the Reagan stamp, is rapidly settling into office. The impression that Reagan and his team created in the early days is not at all cheering, nor is it compatible with seriousness. For instance, Reagan's secretary of state, Alexander Haig, made a statement to the famous American newspaper New York TIMES the other day that bewildered Americans as well as U.S. diplomatic circles. What is more, it forced the CIA to make a counterstatement. In that statement, Secretary of State Alexander Haig had argued that international terrorism is being supported by the Soviet Union.

We hasten to state that we are not in a position to express any views on the matter in question because we do not possess any information as to who supports international terrorism.

However, a person who has risen to the position of secretary of state, who once acted as a White House adviser and who occupied the highest position in NATO has to be careful in his speeches, each of which carries an official character.

Unfortunately, Haig's statement on international terrorism failed to comply with this rule and with the principle of seriousness.

The counterstatement issued by the CIA to the effect that it possessed no information whatsoever to indicate that international terrorism enjoys the Soviet Union's support has put not only Haig but the entire Reagan administration into a difficult position.

CUMHURIYET DISCUSSES NATO-ALLEGED SOVIET THREAT

NC100938 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 14 Feb 81 p 2

["Window" column by Ilhan Selcuk: "Is a Cold War Possible?"]

[Text] ANATOLIA has sent the following dispatch from Erzurum: The NATO staff officers in Erzurum observing the "Ally Enterprise-81" military exercises have stated that "a Soviet attack on Turkey most likely would be in the form of a surprise attack and preparations must be made to meet it."

These staff officers, who maintain that the Soviet Union has for years been pursuing a policy aimed at dominating the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East, said that "the only force confronting Soviet strategy is Turkey." The NATO staff officers also expressed the view that in the event of a war, the Soviet Union "would probably launch its first attack on the straits area," adding that the aim of the Soviet forces would be to establish a land bridge with the Middle East and then seize the oilfields.

These foreign staff officers, who have come to Erzurum to observe the military exercises--whoever they are--have once again given expression to an old issue. Undoubtedly, in a world war the Soviet Union has plans for the Middle East oilfields and the Turkish straits. Those plans directed at the Middle East concern, in the first place, the Islamic countries. Turkey has to act meticulously in this respect. It must implement the careful policy outlined by Prime Minister Ulusu at the recent Islamic Conference. Identifying ourselves with a NATO or U.S. policy directed at the Persian Gulf, leaping across the countries in the area, may prove prejudicial to our national interests.

The Mecca communique that was signed at the Islamic Conference held in At-Ta'if stresses the fear of the Islamic countries of the Persian Gulf being converted into an arena of conflict between the big powers. The communique embodies the principle that "the Gulf can be protected only by the Islamic countries," which means that the logic of the NATO staff officers is not valid as far as the Middle East is concerned. The Islamic countries do not need the protection of a big power to protect their territory. Can Turkey, which signed the Mecca communique, identify itself with a policy that runs counter to this truth?

The question of the straits, however, concerns only Turkey. The NATO treaty signed in Washington on 4 April 1949 is not always interpreted or implemented in keeping with Turkey's national interests. We had a bitter experience concerning this in 1964 during the Cyprus crisis and also following the Cyprus peace operation in 1974 when the United States imposed the arms embargo on Turkey that lasted several years. Wasn't there, we wonder, a Soviet threat to the straits during the U.S. embargo?

The events we have been experiencing tend to worry us. As a matter of fact, the present NATO strategy can, by no means, protect Turkey against an outside attack. We have learned from Ataturk and from our war of independence how to depend on our own strength, not on foreign states and international treaties, for our national defense.

That the United States could abandon Turkey in the event of a Soviet onslaught became manifest in the notorious letter from the late President Johnson to the late Ismet Pasha in 1964.

The greatest risk in the NATO strategy is shouldered by Turkey, but the Turkish Armed Forces are not equipped according to NATO standards. Our "allies" are not willing to foot the bill to support Turkey. What is more, both Greece and Israel oppose such an act. In fact, Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis has recently reiterated this policy of Athens.

To put it briefly, the Islamic countries oppose the expansion of NATO toward the Middle East and the conversion of the Gulf area into an arena of war between the big powers. We cannot act as an extension of the U.S. military force in the Gulf area. The improvement of Turkey's military strength is obstructed by Greece within NATO; Ankara's behavior toward Israel brings the Israeli lobby in Washington into action; and Europe counterbalances Reagan's attitude. Under these circumstances, it is not easy to politicize and to return to the "cold war" years by merely arguing that there is a threat from the Soviet Union.

TERCUMAN ARTICLE ON NATO'S 'BRIDGE' IN MIDEAST

NC181122 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 13 Feb 81 p 4

[Article by Fahir Armaoglu: "Turkey, NATO and the Middle East"]

[Excerpts] Turkey's pro-Middle East policy, which began in November and took, one might say, the form of a show of force at the Islamic Conference Summit in At-Ta'if in January and at the recent military exercises, has now reached a significant stage. More importantly, Turkey has formally announced that it has undertaken the task of acting as a bridge between NATO and the Middle East.

The winter maneuvers carried out in Erzurum, both by the 3d Army and by NATO's Southeastern Allied Land Forces under Turkey's command, may envisage a danger from the northeast, but the statements made by military authorities clearly indicate tha the danger from the northeast may materialize only because of the weak and unstable situation in the Middle East.

We must recall a point here. In essence, NATO's small members oppose extending NATO's area of responsibility to the Middle East. As a matter of fact, unless the treaty of alliance is altered, no member can undertake responsibility in the Middle East. But this is not the real issue. In his statement, General Guneral has presented the situation in an extremely interesting manner. He defended the view that NATO's wing in Turkey should be strengthened against possible dangers from Mideast developments that might involve the NATO defense area.

But no matter what might be said, Turkey has decided to form a bridge between NATO and the Middle East, a decision that will undoubtedly please the Reagan administration, which is handling relations with the Soviet Union within the wide framework of the principle known as "linkage." Talks held with Senator Tower in Ankara yesterday should be evaluated from this angle.

PRIME MINISTER ULUSU DISCUSSES EXPORT LEVELS

TA181441 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that the economic policy implemented by the government in a bid to solve the economic bottlenecks encountered in the country in recent years has begun to yield positive results. Replying to questions by a Turkish Radio and Television correspondent regarding the economic situation in the country, Ulusu said: We are very happy to observe that the measures taken by the government have begun to bear fruit and that our economy is steadily improving and being strengthened.

In fact, our exports in recent months have greatly increased compared to previous years. We have reached a record figure in the history of our republic. Our export revenues for December 1980 reached a record level. We are happy to observe that this trend has continued into January 1981; our export revenues for January totaled $430 million.

I believe it is beneficial to compare this figure with the export revenues of past years in order to better explain the situation. Our export revenues in January 1978 reached $151 million; in January 1979, $216 million; and in January 1980, $228 million. We have reached $430 million in January 1981. In other words, our export revenues in January 1981 were 90 percent more than the previous year. If our exports continue to increase at this pace we will undoubtedly exceed the goal of $3.5 billion envisaged in the 1981 program.

Ulusu continued: I am convinced that all our producers in the public and private sector and all industrialists will continue their efforts to promote exports. They will be supported with all state means on the issue. We should always bear in mind that exports are one of the most important factors in the economic development struggle launched by our nation.

TALKS ON RESCHEDULING DEBTS END IN LONDON

TA181709 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Talks in London, aimed at rescheduling Turkey's debts of some $3 billion--which were postponed to 1979--to international commercial banks, have ended. According to information obtained by a Turkish Radio and Television Correspondent, it was decided at the end of the talks that the Turkish Central Bank would prepare a plan of implementation regarding the rescheduling of the debts. The plan will be prepared by the Central Bank by the end of the next month and then the banks concerned will be called to hold another meeting. The Turkish delegation headed by the deputy director of the Turkish Central Bank, Yavuz Caneli, left London for the FRG. The delegation will hold contacts in Frankfurt in connection with the problems of Turkish workers employed there.

GENERAL STAFF ASSAILS PRESS REPORTS ON PRAYERS

TA181736 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Statement issued by the office of the chief of the General Staff]

[Text] It has been observed with distress that a certain section of our press has recently been carrying articles discussing the issues of calling for prayers and translating the Koran into Turkish.

It is understood that the real motive for raising this subject--on which our people are very sensitive--despite the fact that no work is being conducted on this issue at the National Security Council, consists of attempts to redivide the Turkish nation and shake the great confidence in the National Security Council.

It is assessed that such useless and unscientific arguments based on groundless reports would yield damaging results and could cause misunderstandings among our citizens. These arguments, which are based on a concocted report that will provide a new subject of exploitation for secessionists and for those who hope to benefit from domestic unrest, will be stopped and the martial law commands will take the necessary measures on this subject.

REPORT ON LEFTIST LEADERS, MILITANTS CAPTURED

TA181733 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Summar] "It has been announced that 1,329 militants belonging to the leftist organization [Dev-Sol] responsible for killing 101 persons and wounding another 85 have been captured until now. According to information given by the Istanbul Security Directorate, Dursun Karatas, the person in charge of the organization for Turkey, is among those captured. In a series of operations conducted by the martial law command security forces last year and especially after 12 September 1981, Karatas, Huseyin Solgun, Sinan Kukul, Saki Aydogan and militants active in the organization's regional committee and struggle teams have been captured."

It has been determined that these militants have murdered 101 persons, among them former Prime Minister Nihat Erim, and have wounded another 85. They were also involved in 14 robberies, 87 bombing incidents, 49 raids and many pirate rallies. It has also been determined that the militants were financing the organization through heroin smuggling.

Documents showing the organization's work methods and its activities, a list of persons to be killed and of organizations chosen as targets were also found in operations conducted by the security forces.

DIRECTORATE ISSUES SUMMARY OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS

TA181837 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Statement issued by the General Staff Martial Law Military Services Coordination Directorate]

[Summary] During the 1-month period between 12 January and 11 February, 588 crimes were committed in Turkey in violation of martial law. Of this number, 294 concerned placing posters and distributing pamphlets; 134 were robberies; there were 63 armed assaults and shootouts with security forces, 24 bombings and arson cases, 6 student incidents, 3 demonstrations and strikes and 64 other minor martial law violations.

Of these violations, 16 were committed by rightist activists, 361 by leftist activists and 15 by secessionist groups. The ideological motivation of 196 crimes could not be determined.

During the same 1-month period, 20 persons were killed in armed assaults. Five of these persons were members of the security forces, one of them was deputy security director and four were policemen. In addition, a total of 17 terrorists were killed in shootouts with security forces in various provinces. The number of persons injured in the same period was 48 with another 16 terrorists wounded in clashes with security forces.

During operations conducted between 12 January and 11 February, security forces captured a total of 5,601 suspects and legal action was started against them. Of these suspects, 1,607 are leftists, 420 are secessionists, 528 are rightists and the political inclination of 3,046 cannot be determined. Following initial findings, 2,005 of these suspects were arrested for various crimes.

Following operations by security forces throughout the country, of the clandestine leftist organizations, the Turkish People's Liberation Party Front Unity of Action [Turk Halk Kurtulus Partisi Cephesi Eylem Birligi] and the Emergency Group [acilciler] were almost completely eliminated, and significant portions of the Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda Union [Marxist-Leninist Silahli Propaganda Birligi], the Revolutionary Path Organization [Dev-Yol], The Revolutionary Leftist organization [Dev-Sol] and the Turkish Communist Party Marxist-Leninist Partisans [Turkiye Komunist Partisi Marxist-Leninist Partizan] were eradicated. In addition, the leaders in Ankara of the Turkish Revolutionary Communist Party People's Liberation Organization [Turkiye Devrimci Komunist Partisi Halkin Kurtulusu], the Turkish Communist Party Marxist-Leninist Partisan and the Revolutionary Path organizations were captured and these organizations were, to a great extent, rendered ineffective.

Of the secessionist organizations, the Revolutionary Democratic Cultural Association [Devrimci Demokratik Kultur Dernegi], the Kemal Rizgari and the Path of Freedom [Ozgurluk Yolu] organizations were almost completely eliminated and significant portions of the APO and KAWA organizations were eradicated.

Of the rightist activists, almost all those belonging to idealist [ulkucu] and vanguard [akinci] groups who committeed a crime prior to 12 September were captured.

During searches and operations conducted in the same period, security forces also seized 298 rifles of various types and calibers, 76 shotguns, 47 submachine guns, 4,776 pistols, 1 rocket launcher, 87,123 rounds of ammunition, 441 bombs, 44 other weapons and 9 hand radios.

CAPACITY OF IZMIR REFINERY TO BE DOUBLED

TA171212 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1145 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Izmir, 17 Feb (AA)--The Turkish Petroleum company aims at increasing the capacity of its Izmir refinery from 5 million tons to 10 million.

Regional deputy manager of the company, Dogan Goksalturk, said the new units, which will be completed by 1984, are expected to cost the company some 40 million Turkish liras. Goksalturk said the refinery will be the second largest in Turkey after the completion of new units. The Soviet Union, will supply designs and material for the project.

The current capacity of Ipras refinery is 13 million tons, while the current capacities of central Anatolian Atas and Batman refineries are 5, 3.5 and 1 million tons, respectively.

The Izmir Refinery currently provides oil and oil products for 12 provinces and for the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. It will expand its distribution network considerably, doubling its capacity.

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PAHR: NO OBJECTIONS TO U.S. INTERCEPTORS

AU191515 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 19 Feb 81 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "GPE": "Pahr: No Objections to U.S. Interceptors"]

[Text] Vienna--Now Foreign Minister Pahr has also commented on the question of interceptors to be bought for the Austrian Army. "From the viewpoint of the policy of neutrality, I have no objections to the American F-16", Pahr declared in a talk with DIE PRESSE. Such objections had been raised at the Defense Ministry after the American side had made a sales offer for 24 interceptors, and this offer had been described as a "contribution toward strengthening the security of this pro-Western country."

Pahr called this a "clumsy attitude of the United States," but added that the matter had already been straightened out. On Austria's part, he said, there are no objections, either, on the grounds that it would be the first neutral country to buy the F-16 if a decision were made in favor of this model.

In addition to General Dynamics' F-16, the Mirage 50 of the French Dassault-Breguet Company is still in the race for winning the billion-shilling order. According to an Austrian radio report, negotiating delegations from both countries are currently in Vienna. By tomorrow morning, Friday, they will have to submit their sales offers to an Austrian Government delegation headed by State Secretary Nussbaumer. Austrian Army test pilot Bernecker has tested both types. His report must be submitted to the National Defense Council by the end of February.

The F-16, an interceptor of the so-called second generation, is regarded as more modern, and thousands of planes of this type are used in NATO countries. The Mirage 50 basically dates back to the 1960's but according to the French representatives its radar and avionic equipment is specifically adjusted to Austrian requirements. The same goes for the engine.

Both firms offer compensation deals exceeding the 100 percent mark. The project costs amount to more than 4 billion schillings for the F-16 [for 24 aircraft], and the Mirage offer is said to be around 6 billion schillings. Early in April there may be demonstration flights of both planes in Austria.

CHANCELLOR KREISKY VISITS EGYPT 14-17 FEB

For Egyptian media coverage of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's 14-17 February visit to Egypt, including an "exclusive interview" of the chancellor carried by MENA before his departure for Egypt, a 15 February press conference held by the chancellor and President as-Sadat of Egypt, and a 17 February joint press conference held just before the chancellor's departure from Egypt, see the Egypt section of the 17 and 18 February Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORTs.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO EGYPT--According to the Austrian trade delegate in Cairo, Austrian exports to Egypt developed favorably last year. In the first 11 months of 1980, these exports totaled 771.7 million schillings, 19.4 percent more than during the corresponding 1979 period. The main export commodities were paper, plastics, iron and steel and machinery. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 11 Feb 81 p 9 AU]

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES REAGAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

DW191553 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 19 Feb 81 p 3

[Karl Grobe editorial: "Help for the Rival"]

[Text] America's foreign policy of the Reagan era has rediscovered the presence of the communist danger. Wherever a restless spirit is at work, whereever there is rebellion against unacceptable situations, the damned Reds must be at work. The promoters of Soviet world power policy needn't therefore look for their own arguments. The spiritual mailmen of the ideas of the President and his team provide them free of charge.

Mr Eagleburger, the West Europe expert, has been trying to explain to the Europeans what is going on in El Salvador from the standpoint of the President and his team. It is quite simple. Since the armed opposition against Napoleon Duarte's regime is also being supported by Cuba, it must be an agency of Moscow; because he fights against this agency of the Reds, the dictator is a good man. Social problems of Central America are of less interest to the American rulers than ever; they were never seriously interested in the actual rulers of the banana republics, the presidents of United Fruit and other companies. They wanted to have law and order as well as safeguarded interest rates. Who will get excited about a few people in rags who demand human rights and acceptable living conditions--naturally instigated by the Russians--demand them modestly at first and then more energetically?

It is seen in such a simplified way, and not only in bars where it would not do any harm. Obviously, one seems to view it like that also in the White House, from where America is to be made great and strong again. And then damage occurs. The United States ought to realize this after its experience in Cuba, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Angola, Mozambique, Iran and probably also Namibia in the near future. Its ignorance drives with ugly regularity the liberation and revolutionary movements toward the world political rival who is charged with subversion and infiltration, so that the representatives of his interests need not do much. Their success develops almost automatically.

This then has to be used as justification for cold war, counterarming and "arming to death," for intensified anticommunism which again considers every attempt at differentiation as suspicious, as onesidedness which causes blindness and confrontation which escalates by itself.

All that would be dangerous enough if only the United States were involved. But European room for maneuver with regard to both superpowers is involved. No government in West Europe is interested in a breach with the United States. But none of them wants to become a helper of American policy--none of them can do that.

It begins with the pursuance of European interests beyond the Mediterranean. The West European economy depends much more than that of the United States on oil imports. The attempt to be partners with such oil exporting states as Iran, Saudi Arabia, Libya and Algeria is there. A one-dimensional scheme of cold war fails already at this point. It goes on involving the policy toward smaller East European states. Confrontation makes everything impossible. It helps only to increase Soviet pressure on the domestic situation of these countries up to an intervention, maybe tomorrow in Poland and the day after tomorrow somewhere else.

The confrontation scheme is unacceptable on principle for the Social Democrats and liberals in their approach to the Third World, to the developing countries, or--to formulate it politically--to the nonaligned states. Washington ideologists may accept a renovated Monroe Doctrine, the bill, as it were, which is more than 150 years old, making the states south of the Rio Grande appear as the playground of only North American economic and security interests and as nothing else.

But in the long run, even this doctrine would hinder the exertion of U.S. influence. It forces even moderate Social Democrats to side with the other superpower. Social Democrats and liberals cannot accept it at all if juntas, such as in Argentina and dictatorships, such as in El Salvador, are declared friends without any criticism.

Social Democrats and liberals must reject a policy aimed at preserving what exists with all repressive means, leaving social changes to Moscow's version of revolutions and overthrow. It is most urgent to make that clear to Washington.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ON REAGAN ECONOMIC SPEECH

DW201008 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 20 Feb 81 p 1

[Commentary signed VR.: "Reagan's Venture"]

[Text] The strong wind of a liberal attitude blows through the economic program of the new American President. Reagan and his team rely on the strength of free economy, on the dynamics of the initiative of businessmen. Not state programs outlined by bureaucrats, but the initiative of businessmen is supposed to again give the American economy the stature which would correspond to the political power of the country.

It is not surprising that the Democrats and the trade unions make sour faces. They believe that Reagan wants to take back social progress. The time of expanded welfare programs and constant inflation of the currency is indeed over. Inflation is to be curtailed not only through a strict monetary policy, but simultaneously by considerable budget cuts. The considerable tax reductions, particularly for businessmen, certainly contain the greatest risk; a balanced state budget can be achieved only if economic activity is inspired above average by these alleviations. This is exactly what Reagan hopes for.

The President will score success with his measures, which at first will be unpopular, only if he gains the confidence of a broad strata of the population. His budget policy is particularly courageous and not at all certain of success. This program attempts through means of a liberal policy to get an economy going again which already is bogged down.

It is from this point of view that foreign countries and especially the Federal Republic will view America. The impression is gaining ground that the remarkable strengthening of the dollar's exchange rate reflects foreign confidence in the new administration. America is now following the British prime minister who is using a liberal policy to save the country. These are not merely platonic examples for the Federal Republic and for Europe. Economic forces may possibly grow here which could represent a new rank in international competition. Reagan's policy is therefore an example as well as a warning for those people in this country who want to handle economic calamities with the same old recipes, relying on state activity.

APEL EXPOUNDS BASIC SECURITY POLICY PRINCIPLES

DW191451 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 20 Feb 81 p 14

[Article by Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel: "Hans Apel: Armed for Detente"]

[Text] We are in the middle of a profound debate on the relationship between the army, the state and democracy, on the plausible defense capability; on the internal state of the armed forces and on the self-assessment of the soldiers and their cultivation of traditions.

What this debate involves is more than just military means and strategies. The subject of debate is fundamentals. The argument that war, in the event deterrence fails, would destroy everything that should actually have been protected, makes many people doubt whether armed forces in the era of nuclear mass destruction weapons make any sense at all anymore. The manifold character of the anxieties and worries, the complex interconnections between foreign policy, economic policy and security policy have obviously led to a point where many citizens of our country no longer see the hard reality and refuse to accept information. In the eyes of many people, a decade of detente policy made the preconditions for this policy recede into the background: the adherence to NATO and its strengthening for the preservation of the balance.

In the late sixties and early seventies, many people linked with the initial detente steps the hope that East and West, under the title of arms control policy, sooner or later might reach the point where they would reduce their defense budgets and the size of their armed forces. They overlooked how difficult this project would turn out to be. It is stagnation that currently prevails in the topics of negotiations. And yet, we will continue to pursue active arms control policy. Its short-term objective is, to begin with, a cooperative steering of arms: international agreements on armaments.

The classical concept of security, however, is no longer suitable in the early eighties. What has also given us a headache lately is the challenge to solve the problems of the Third World jointly with the states there. What security policy stands for today is more than just the ensured deterrence and defense capability, more than just the preservation of a military balance and more than just a policy of cooperation and detente with the East limited to Europe. Under the conditions of the eighties, which will be characterized by the interdependence of nearly all on nearly all, German foreign and security policies must adapt themselves to worldwide interconnections.

The basis of a policy of containing conflicts, detente and balance of interests is and remains our solid mooring in the North Atlantic alliance and in the European Community. Since its establishment, NATO has developed from a defense alliance into a community of states and nations of the free West which derives its political strength from common basic values and common interests. The Federal Republic of Germany has its firm place in this community. Neutrality between the blocs does not serve German vital and security interests and is not a subject of discussion.

Europe is a stable region because NATO has taken the precautions required in the face of massive Soviet armament in both conventional and nuclear weapons. The Federal Republic of Germany is making its contribution to this end. In the past decade, we spent about DM55 billion on new weapons systems. By the end of the eighties, we will provide our armed forces with weapons systems worth another DM50 billion. The debate on the Tornado combat plane shows that we will be facing considerable problems in that respect. The financial leeway is also growing narrower for the defense minister. This requires a sense of perspective and courage for new considerations and new concepts for the nineties. Apart from modernization and equipment, we create through our new army structure the preconditions for the adoption of these new weapons. Thus, the Federal Republic of Germany can assign to NATO 36 present brigades--which is three brigades more than before--and at the same time increase the presence and the combat potential of territorial defense.

Arms planning is closely adapted to the defense doctrine of the Atlantic alliance. The alliance does not attack; nor could it anyway. The alliance exclusively plans on deterrence, that is to say, on the prevention of war. This strategy alone determines the equipment and training of the Bundeswher. Anyone today demanding the Bundeswehr's reorganization to a so-called pure defense does not know the realities or the conditions of defense.

Some people are charging that our government program expresses an evil fascination by the pure military aspect of it all, a fatal craze for the balance of terror, the boundless readiness to squander more and more funds on constantly more costly weapons. The critics, however, fail to see the connection between the country's defense capability and its capability for political action and political molding work.

The renunciation of the capability of defending ourselves would be to waive our right to self-determination, tolerating foreign determination from outside and thus ultimately abandoning the will to live in keeping with our own concepts of values. It is the unimpeachable right of every individual to refuse war service and to be an absolute pacifist. Yet the policy of our country cannot ignore the realities. The SPD, too, never was, nor is, a pacifist party.

Under our basic law the dignity of man is unimpeachable; the inviolable and inalienable human rights form the basis of our community. Respecting and protecting these values is the duty of all citizens as well as of the state authority. Their defense, if necessary also with military means, is incontestably the commitment of the state.

If we take refuge in the idyllic, if we take leave from history, then others will shape history without us and thus decide over us. In this way, peace will not become safer but more brittle. The concept of "social defense" does not offer any suitable means for preserving it. It raises claims on the individual which go beyond human nature and human capability, and yet it fails in the face of armed aggression. The subjugation of the CSSR demonstrated this in 1968.

Secured defense capability guaranteed by the united community of NATO forms the foundation of our active participation in the detente process. At the same time, it forms the basis for reasonable efforts toward curbing the arms race. Arms control and arms limitation must achieve a situation where the detente policy principle of renouncing force will be reflected by the military power ratio as well. Secured defense capability and military balance constitute the required conditions for stability; they are not sufficient all by themselves, though. Anyone building security solely on more and more arms jeopardizes peace.

A balance of forces constantly driven up by continuous armament will not create more but less security and stability. Arms control aimed at halting the arms process, reducing armaments and stabilizing the balance on a mutually lower level, therefore, is an essential element of our concept of security policy. In this connection, unilateral advance concessions would violate the principle of secured defense capabilities--much more so in view of the inferiority of the West which exists anyway; ultimately, they would be bound to cause a destabilization of the political and the military situation. The Soviet Union pays nothing for a renunciation of armaments which are still nonexistent. One should think only of the decisions of the U.S. President not to build the B-1 bomber and not to deploy the neutron weapon; it remains to be seen, furthermore, whether the Soviet Union is prepared in the case of the medium-range missiles to negotiate on weapons which the West does not even have yet.

The imperial power of the Soviet Union will not waive anything in the event the West unilaterally reduces its armed forces. It will not renounce a superior menacing military potential for attaining political objectives. Yet the superiority of one side which no longer runs the risk of self-destruction makes war conceivable again as an instrument of politics. For this reason, arms reduction is possible only in a balanced mutual renunciation of arms which will respect the legitimate measure of security precautions of both sides.

The West-East arms control efforts began 18 years ago with the nuclear stop ban agreement in 1963. A number of additional agreements has been concluded since then. The nuclear powers in the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1968 undertook the commitment of nuclear disarmament. Later on, by the 1972 agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons (SALT I), it was possible for the first time to halt the uninhibited growth of strategic nuclear potentials.

But developments encounter impediments. SALT I has expired; the SALT II treaty that was signed has not been ratified to date; the Vienna negotiations on the mutually balanced troop reduction in central Europe (MBFR) are stagnate. This stagnation is attributable to the fear of the negotiating parties to sacrifice security unilaterally, and to the distrust that has emerged from the antagonism between East and West.

The West must counteract fear and distrust with a policy of partnership and balance of interests. By its behavior, the West must make it clear that it respects the security interests of the opposite side. We are quite aware that the Soviet leadership consider its giant territory encircled--by the NATO states in Europe, by China, Japan, but also by the U.S. naval forces. We do not fail to see that the extremely long borders cause the Soviets to feel that special security precautions are indicated. Yet all this does not justify either an excess armament or an invasion such as in Afghanistan, or a reach into remote regions of the world; the West is bound to take this as a threat.

We must demand that communist states also do nothing to impair our security interests. But the Soviet Union and its allies continuously strengthen their conventional and nuclear armed forces--far beyond the degree that would correspond to a reasonable defense concept. Even more so, the Soviet Union exploits its military power as long as the risk remains predictable for it, such as in Afghanistan or, by proxy, such as Cuba, for example, in Ethiopia and Angola.

The Soviet Union exploited the SALT dialogue with the Americans to strengthen its superiority in those fields which were not the subject of negotiations. The stepped up development of the Soviet medium-range potential since 1976 through the mobile SS-20 missile with multipurpose warheads and the Backfire bomber has drastically increased the threat for NATO Europe in quality as well as quantity. Last year, the number of SS-20 launching installations aimed against Europe increased from about 100 to more than 150. Together with the systems stationed in the Asiatic area of the Soviet Union, the final construction stage of the SS-20 will be soon achieved, long before the United States will have the first cruise missiles and the Pershing II. The Soviet Union has simultaneously stopped the removal of the older SS-4 and SS-5 missiles in a stage when 450 launching pads existed. As a whole, it increased its nuclear medium-range potential in 1980 from about 1,320 to 1,440 Eurostrategic arms.

In view of the intercontinental strategic parity, this extremely powerful Eurostrategic threat offers new dangers for West Europe. It curtails NATO's ability to act. The 12 December 1979 decision of the alliance to counteract the growing threat by stationing American nuclear medium-range missles in Europe--some 108 Pershing II missiles and 464 ground-based cruise missiles--is supposed to be an adequate counterbalance, returning to the alliance the necessary ability to act. The decision includes the NATO states of Europe in solidarity with the United States in the latter's nuclear risk. He who calls into question NATO's nuclear modernization and strengthening program, simultaneously calls into question the solidarity of the alliance. He would be provoking a revision of the American protection guarantees for Europe.

NATO's arms control offer made by the Americans to the Soviets aims simultaneously at initial steps to limit ground-based medium-range arms of both sides on the basis of parity. The simultaneous and parallel modernization and negotiations are indispensable for the Federal Government as well as for its alliance partners. The alliance is prepared to examine at any time the nuclear medium-range arms potential it needs for defense to examine it in the light of arms policy results. But if no results are achieved, the Soviet Union must know that the Western alliance will carry out its modernization program without any cuts. All 572 systems will be stationed, if no agreement is achieved between Moscow and Washington, permitting other figures.

In October November 1950, the Americans and the Soviets had initial talks on the limitation of nuclear medium-range arms. The SALT process has not been ended due to the fact that the SALT II treaty signed in Vienna in 1979 has not been ratified. U.S. President Reagan has made it absolutely clear that its continuation will remain a most important and high-ranking element of American security policy. Under these circumstances, one cannot say that the alliance's arms control concept has failed with regard to nuclear medium-range arms, and that the dual decision of December 1979 has lost its basis.

However, I consider as urgently necessary the continuation of the SALT process with ratified results. It is legitimate that the new American administration will examine once more the conditions of the SALT II treaty with regard to its defense policy effects. It would serve the interests of the alliance, however, if parallel with the SALT II examinations, talks would be continued in the United States on nuclear medium-range arms.

Our security policy has to face an additional challenge nowadays: The threat to the vitally important energy and raw material supplies of Western industrial nations from the Third World is growing due to the political uncertainties in the producing regions. Morality demands that the people carry out their right to self-determination and that they live in human dignity, they need our help to do that.

Our interests demand that our energy and raw material supplies be guaranteed at all times. Even a shortage would catastrophically deteriorate economic and thus also social conditions in the Federal Republic of Germany. We could avoid that only together with our alliance partners. Without the worldwide military presence of the United States, there would be no necessary protection of our interests. This would produce consequences for us, such as that we must make even more of a contribution to Western security if other allies protect our interests outside NATO's treaty area.

This alone is not a peace policy for the Third World. In addition, there must be a policy to protect the right of the people to self-determination as well as development aid. Development aid is part of our security policy. Naturally, it has its price. In the past decade, the Federal Republic has tripled its public expenditures for development aid, increasing them from DM2.2 billion (1970) to DM6.5 billion (1980). I know that these means do not suffice by far to relieve want in the world. We will, therefore have to increase our development aid expenditures in the future. But there is no cheap way out. The defense budget may not be considered the available savings account of the nation. It has more than doubled in the past 20 years, but its share in the federal budget decreased within that time from 27.1 to 18.2 percent.

The arms export issue belongs to the complex of national security and the Third World. We must give credibility our support of a worldwide peace system through our own actions. The Federal Government, therefore, has imposed strict restrictions with regard to war arms exports and has adhered to them. That can be demonstrated by figures: from 1972 to 1979, the share of war arms exports compared with overall exports amounted to an average of 0.37 percent; the greatest part went to NATO countries. Just 0.14 percent went to the Third World. This consisted of arms totalling DM2.58 billion in 8 years' mainly ships.

The public discussion on our arms exports confirms the concern that despite these restrictions the conditions for arms exports must be examined in a basic way. Our commitment in line with the basic law to promote peace in the world imposes extreme reservation on us. Our history leaves us no other choice.

The security policy debate in our country so far has lacked insight with regard to connections between foreign policy, economic policy and security policy. Orientation difficulties, a lack of readiness to recognize and respect realities, entails the fact that individual aspects are being used to call into question the legitimacy of the armed forces. The debate on the Bundeswehr tradition, provoked by the riots in connection with the solemn taking of the oath in May 1980 in Bremen, offer such a reason for generally rejecting the Bundeswehr and military service.

I believe that fruitful talks can be held with serious critics. I have made invitations in this connection for 23 and 24 April 1981. I want the representatives of all socially relevant groups to first articulate their ideas regarding relations between civilians and the military as well as the care for Bundeswehr traditions. I am for making tolerance and liberty the standard. We are a pluralist democracy. That is of significance for tradition as well. It is not a matter of the tradition of the armed forces, but of tradition in our democracy as a whole.

Soldiers have no claim to be loved or even adored by all citizens. They must face the debate like all other social groups. On the other hand, they are worthy of the same understanding one shows for other groups. We must help them to understand the meaning and purpose of their service. The awareness that the armed forces carry out a mission of the basic law as well as the meaning and aims of this mission must be understandably explained over and over again, to the young people particularly.

Young people have grown up in the sixties and seventies without recalling the brutal military interventions of the Soviet Union in Hungary in 1965 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968. They live in a state developing in peace and economic prosperity against the background of West-East rapprochement. Freedom and human dignity are natural for them and they are now aware of them. A military threat endangering their living conditions is for them impossible.

If we want to talk to them, we cannot do so in the style of the GDR military lectures. We must discuss with them the conditions of peace in Europe and our security policy, discuss it frankly and without prejudice, so that they will consider service in the Bundeswehr as serving peace with arms in hand--a service our people cannot renounce.

FIRM DENIES COMPLETION OF SAUDI TANK DEAL

LD191530 Hamburg DPA in German 1459 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Munich, 19 Feb (DPA)--Krauss-Maffei, the German machine construction firm, today denied Bonn reports that the supplying of armored vehicles to Saudi Arabia already has been concluded.

A spokesman for the Munich firm merely confirmed that Riyadh had talked with Krauss-Maffei and is now awaiting a "signal" from Bonn. Only then will the Saudis officially approach Krauss-Maffei who will apply for an export permit.

HONECKER REMARKS SEEN AS NO POLICY CHANGE

LD191435 Hamburg DPA in German 1308 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 19 Feb (DPA)--Federal Minister for Inner-German Relations Egon Franke (SPD), has warned against interpreting the recent statements by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker on the possibility of uniting the two German states as a change in East Berlin's policy on Germany. Franke stated in Bonn today that if the GDR is supplementing its day-to-day policy of separation with prospects of a united communist Germany, then this is neither entirely new nor does it justify hopes in the Federal Republic.

Honecker stated that when the day comes when "workers of the Federal Republic being to undertake the socialist restructuring of the Federal Republic, the question of unifying the two German states will be seen in a completely new light" as far as the SED is concerned. In his statement, Franke also rejected the view of CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl to the effect that the SED has been encouraged by the inactivity of the Federal Republic on the German question to lay claim itself to the concept of unity of the German nation.

OIL AUSTERITY BRINGS DILEMMA TO REFINERY SECTOR

DW191539 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 19 Feb 81 p 23

[Text] Hamburg (VWD)--The oil industry in the Federal Republic anticipates another decrease in oil consumption by roughly 4 or 5 percent this year.

In an interview granted to the VWD [United Economic Service] the chairman of the board of the oil association, Klaus Marquardt, stated in Hamburg that the drastic increase in crude oil prices in combination with the recession has elicited among consumers an unexpectedly great readiness for austerity. Last year this led to a decrease in the domestic oil consumption of more than 10 percent. The planned increase in the oil tax will also contribute toward reducing consumption in that gasoline prices, including the value added tax, will presumably increase by about 8 pfennigs, and diesel fuel prices by roughly 3.5 pfennigs per liter.

According to the association chairman, the decrease in oil consumption brings increased problems for oil processing in German refineries. In that sector, excess capacities exist which were based on the consumption expectations dating back to the times prior to the 1973-74 oil crisis. While the capacity for oil processing amounts to just about 150 million tons, the current utilization at best is around 100 million tons, the tendency pointing downward. The low level of utilization has a negative impact on the proceeds situation of the oil companies, a situation which Marquardt terms "disastrous" at the moment.

If the excess capacities thus far have not yet been cut down tangibly, this is due to the fact, among others, that the high overhead costs of the refineries remain even if capacities were reduced. What makes more sense is to exercise the option of converting the existing crude oil capacities into reprocessing installations. This is what is being done in part. Should the present situation continue as it is right now, he said, it may be that entire refinery complexes will be closed down with all the concomitant negative consequences.

FEDERAL BANK DECIDES TO TIGHTEN CREDIT POLICIES

LD191340 Hamburg DPA in German 1237 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Frankfurt, 19 Feb (DPA)--The German Federal Bank will on principle grant no more loans against securities until further notice. The Central Bank Council decided to take this step at its meeting on Thursday. This means that the credit institutions for the time being will not be able to pledge any more securities at the Federal Bank.

The Federal Bank, it was learned, will however grant the credit institutions special loans on securities at a special interest rate. This rate will be altered daily.

The introduction and stoppage of such special loans against securities as well as the amount of the special interest rate will be announced separately. The interest rate for loans on securities in the Federal Republic has been 9 percent.

GISCARD RECEIVES BREZHNEV REPLY ON AFGHANISTAN

LD200845 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] Mr Giscard d'Estaing on 3 February received Mr Brezhnev's reply to a message sent on 24 January, the Elysee announced on Tuesday, 17 February. The delay in making this announcement does not seem to have any particular significance.

No indication has been given in Paris or Moscow on the content of Mr Brezhnev's message, the dispatch of which, moreover, has not yet been announced in the Soviet capital. On the other hand, in his television speech on 27 January, the president of the Republic stated that he had proposed to the Soviet head of state that an international conference should be convened with no Afghan participation with the aim of eliminating any foreign interference in Afghanistan. Since then, there has been no indication that the Kremlin, whose every effort is aimed at securing recognition for the Kabul government as a valid interlocutor, has changed its policy. Giscard d'Estaing also reminded Mr Brezhnev that any interference in Poland would have "very serious consequences" and he appealed for the USSR to show "restraint" in Africa.

L'HUMANITE: MARCHAIS NOT TO ATTEND CPSU CONGRESS

LD200901 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 16 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] As soon as Comrade Georges Marchais was chosen as candidate for the presidential election, the PCF Politburo decided that he would not attent any fraternal party's congress taking place during this period. He will devote all his efforts to preparing for this election.

The Politburo has named the delegation which will represent the PCF at the 26th CPSU Congress which will be held in Moscow from 23 February to 3 March. The delegation will be made up of Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Gaston Plissonnier and Central Committee members Lucien Seve, Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier and Josiane Voyant.

LE MONDE VIEWS EAGLEBURGER MISSION, EL SALVADOR

LD190939 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Mr Reagan, El Salvador and Europe"]

[Text] It may seem surprising that the first major subject for talks between the Europeans and Mr Reagan's new administration is neither the revival of East-West tension nor the rise of the dollar but the situation in El Salvador, one of the smallest Latin American countries. It is true that during a tour which started in Bonn on Monday and is to continue in Paris and Brussels on Tuesday and in the Hague and London at a later date, assistant Secretary for Political Affairs Eagleburger intends to discuss problems connected with the neutron bomb and European defense efforts but it is on Central America that the United States wants to show "muscle."

Mr Reagan was not slow in expressing in action his intention to restore order in his own backyard, which he made widely known long before opening his election campaign. The sudden recall of the former American ambassador to El Salvador, who did not conceal his liberal views, and the suspension of aid to Nicaragua, which has been accused of letting arms for the El Salvador rebels pass through its territory, could well be only a beginning. As far as the immediate future is concerned, the aim is to help the junta now in power in El Salvador to win a final victory over the guerrillas.

And Mr Eagleburger's first task is to sever the long-established friendly relations between the El Salvador opposition and several European countries.

Its success is not assured. European parties belonging to the Socialist International have given considerable aid to the Sandinistas in Nicaragua and, more recently, to supporters of reforms in El Salvador. This particularly applies to the FRG. The SPD has been especially active in Central America through the intermediary of the Ebert Foundation even though Chancellor Schmidt has had to distance himself from his party on both this matter and many others.

The French Government is less subject to such "ideological" pressures but it does not seem prepared, until it receives more information on the subject, to either modify its traditional policy under Washington's pressure or encourage a destabilization whose consequences could adversely affect the situation in its American departments.

Addressing the El Salvador ambassador who presented his credentials to him at the end of January, Mr Giscard d'Estaing expressed the hope that El Salvador would find "a lasting solution which will make it possible to restore social peace by promoting democratic freedoms, showing respect for human rights and implementing a plan for structural reforms." This means that it would be out of the question to either support a hard-line regime or forgo the cordial relations maintained with Sandinista Nicaragua which Mr Stirn visited in November and which receives humanitarian aid from Paris.

Having said this, it will probably be necessary to make the best of a bad job, which is what Nicaragua itself has been doing by advising its friends among the El Salvador guerrillas to pursue a course leading toward a political solution which has now become more necessary since their "final offensive" has been stopped in its tracks. The least that can be said is that Europeans have no reason to object to such a solution.

LE MONDE CITES NONALIGNED CONFERENCE RESULTS

LD191707 Paris LE MONDE in French 15-16 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Difficult Compromise"]

[Text] The results of the Ninth Conference of Nonaligned Foreign Ministers which ended in New Delhi on 13 February were bound to be the fruit of very difficult compromises safeguarding a largely bogus unity.

Even though they were obliged to shed some ballast and give up, for instance, the idea of explicitly denouncing American military presence on the British island of Diego Garcia (which is claimed by Mauritius), the Soviet camp's friends or allies, who, although in the minority, are extremely active within the movement, have scored some points. The Khmer Rouge, who are still recognized by the United Nations, were not even allowed to come to India, and Vietnam has managed to limit any damage it has suffered in the face of attacks launched by its anticommunist Asian neighbors.

Even though the pro-Vietnamese Phnom Penh regime was unable to participate in the conference, the regime installed in Kabul by the Soviets represented Afghanistan, whereas representatives of the Afghan resistance were kept out. This was no small achievement on the part of Moscow and its friends, even though the Afghan delegation was able to show its ill-humor. The USSR apparently has no intention of withdrawing from Afghanistan in the near future. And the fact that no discussion was directly initiated in New Delhi among the parties concerned has rather encouraged the Soviets to consolidate their protege in Kabul.

It is true that many nonaligned countries have seen Afghanistan's invasion as the most serious indication of their analysis of Soviet imperialism. But the call to show respect for the Nonaligned Movement's principles would carry more weight if it were not made, sometimes in a caricaturing manner, by countries which are not thought to be leading the struggle against... Western imperialism. For reasons mainly connected with national interest. India now seems to be playing obligingly into the Soviets' hands. Despite its efforts to keep the movement at an equal distance from the "blocs," Yugoslavia can hardly claim to speak on behalf of the Third World. And Algeria--yet another major non-aligned power--conceals its position's ambiguity behind dialetic subtleties.

Cuban presence has been opposed and even paralyzed. However, driven by an activist faction which has gained strength in recent years, many nonaligned countries--and especially most Arab countries--are not prepared to stop supporting the USSR in regard to Israel. It is one of the Nonaligned Movement's main tasks to support the right of still-colonized peoples to self-determination. It is in the name of this principle that it supports the struggles waged by the Palestinians and the Namibians and that it also denounces "the occupation of the Comoro Island of Mayotte by France." This attitude renders even less explicable from the moral viewpoint the fact that the Afghan resistance movement has been left to its fate.

For, no matter how much the USSR may congratulate itself on its influence with many developing countries and pretend to be the Nonaligned Movement's "natural ally," the majority of its members nonetheless sought to show in New Delhi that their conference must become no sounding box for the rivalry between the two superpowers.

FRG'S GENSCHER TALKS WITH COLOMBO DURING STOPOVER

LD191846 Hamburg DPA in German 1727 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 19 Feb (DPA)--At the end of an exchange of views in Rome with his Italian opposite number, Emilio Colombo, Federal Foreign Minister Genscher flew back to Bonn tonight. On his return from visits to Pakistan and Egypt, Genscher made a stopover in the Italian capital. He said he informed Colombo of the results of his tour and on his talks with the foreign ministers of France and Britain in Bonn on 13 February.

In Rome political circles, Genscher's short visit in Rome is seen as a gesture towards the Italians who were not invited to the confidential talks in Bonn. Genscher and Colombo also talked about their forthcoming visits to India. Both sides stressed that their talks in Rome revealed "complete agreement." "It is of great importance that Italy and the Federal Republic should cooperate so closely within the Western alliance and within the European Community," Genscher said.

Colombo on U.S. Trip

LD191937 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has ended his brief visit to Rome. During his talks with Foreign Minster Emilio Colombo, Genscher was informed about the recent meetings his Italian counterpart had with the new U.S. leaders. Colombo made it clear in an interview that no pressure had been exerted by the United States on Italy in order to demand an increase in defense expenditures.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT OFFICIAL DISCUSSES U.S. VISIT

LD191936 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] A press conference was given by Flaminio Piccoli, secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, who returned today from his visit to the United States where he met the highest Stage Department and Reagan administration officials.

Piccoli said he was satisfied with the positive results achieved during the talks and affirmed that there is a U.S. determination to regain leadership of the Free World. Behind the new administration, he added, there is an effort being exerted by [words indistinct] U.S. cultural circles. Piccoli confirmed the White House decision to wage an all-out fight against terrorism, considered a very dangerous form of conflict.

Piccoli insisted that the U.S. leaders develop more intense relationships, not only with governments, but also with democratic forces. The latter, said Piccoli, must understand the proposals made by the Washington leaders and strive for a closer relationship.

NORWAY

EDITORIAL ON GOVERNMENT'S STANCE ON EL SALVADOR

LD191013 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 17 Feb 81 p 2

[Editorial: "El Salvador and Norway"]

[Text] The least sensible foreign policy demarche which could come from Norway right now would be to unequivocally take sides for or against one or other of the parties in the extremely confused civil war situation which exists in the Central American republic of El Salvador. But this is precisely what can be read into statements last week from Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Reiulf Steen, who is also the ruling party's foremost spokesman. He expressed the view that Norway should consider giving official support to the liberation movements in Latin America, criticized U.S. policy in El Salvador and hinted that he could find there "like-minded people"--presumably in the Marxist-led guerrilla, which embraces a number of leftwing groups.

Even though El Salvador is far away and has no direct significance for Norwegian interests, clumsy treatment of this conflict in Oslo could have direct negative consequences for our relations with the United States, thereby damaging important Norwegian interests. Norwegian politicans should not allow themselves to be tempted to repeat Steen's attempts to win a couple of political points on the homefront with the help of El Salvador's civil war. Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund was more cautious when he stressed in the Storting last week that "in the Norwegian view the people of El Salvador must themselves decide their future without interference from any side."

But Frydenlund, too, was content to raise an admonishing finger at U.S. arms supplies alone, without raising the question of who was supplying the guerrillas with arms. And he wants to raise the question at the next Nordic foreign ministers' meeting. Does this mean that Norway will ally itself with the extremely sharp Swedish attacks on our most important ally? Recently the Labor Party has created such great concern among our NATO partners with its foreign policy that we see no cause for new somersaults which could make Norway's position even worse.

There are two fundamental circumstances which we must bear in mind when appraising the situation in El Salvador. First the situation in the country is not clear cut; it is not well-suited to black-and-white interpretations from a distance of thousands of kilometers. Norway must seriously study the material which special U.S. delegations are now bringing to Europe and Latin America, and which according to the United States confirms that the Soviet Union's closest allies, namely, Vietnam, Ethiopia and Cuba, are providing arms to topple El Salvador's civilian-military junta, which politically has a center-right orientation. We must remember that the guerrillas' January offensive did not trigger off any great popular movement; there is much to indicate that the population is withdrawing its support from all the armed groups which have thrown themselves into the bloody civil war. While Western European social democrats continue to support the guerrillas, a number of their Latin American sister parties have retreated a step; even Nicaragua is beginning to adopt a lower profile toward its neighbors' internal fighting.

The other fundamental factor which Norway ought not to overlook is that our dependence on the United States is greater today than in the sixties when we were at odds with the Americans over the Vietnam issue. Our neighbor the Soviet Union has grown militarily more powerful and politically more aggressive, and we stand politically more alone in Europe that we have done at any time since 1949. In addition, the government itself, through its treatment of contingency stockpiling and of a nuclear-free zone, has contributed to a situation in which U.S. tolerance of Norwegian demarches at odds with U.S. policy is probably also less than at any time since NATO was established.

SWEDEN

ULLSTEN STANCE ON EL SALVADOR DEEMED 'NAIVE'

LD191031 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 13 Feb 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Ullsten Irritates United States..."]

[Text] Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten's recent statements on the situation in civil war-torn El Salvador have irritated the U.S. Department of State which has given vent to its displeasure in both Washington and Stockholm.

The United States has recently decided to increase its arms aid to the, on paper at least, reformist military junta in the tiny Central American republic. Cuba and the Soviet Union are supplying the antigovernment guerrillas with military equipment.

"A first step toward a peaceful solution to the conflict is the cessation of all foreign involvement in El Salvador." This was Ullsten's central point, and it certainly seems reasonable. However, the problem is that while U.S. support for the junta is official and fully visible, the communist countries' help for the guerrillas is effected clandestinely. If the United States halted its aid there would be no guarantee that the opposing side would show the same restraint.

When Ullsten met members of the Salvadorean opposition movement the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] recently, he seems to have gone a step further. He directly criticized the U.S. decision to step up its military aid, which only "leads to the prolongation of the fighting," and he pointed to the FDR's program as a suitable starting point for a peaceful solution.

This seems somewhat naive. The FDR program contains many honorable words--democracy, human rights, religious freedom and so on--but does not say much about its real aims. There are certain indications that the guerrilla movement has been radicalized and brutalized. Thus the irritation over Ullsten in Washington is not entirely difficult to understand.

As a result of many years of political and economic neglect, not only the situation in El Salvador, but also in the rest of Central America, has reached crisis proportions. There are elements in the Reagan administration advocating that the United States support without compromise the reactionary forces in this part of the world, and if this happens the consequences could be explosive.

If developments do move in this direction there is every reason for Sweden and other countries to protest. However, for the time being the situation must be commented on with caution and with a full realization of all the complications.

NOTT INTERVIEWED ON NATO DEFENSE, GIBRALTAR

LD191600 Madrid ABC in Spanish 12 Feb 81 p 17

[Ignacio Carrion interview in London with British Secretary of State for Defense John Nott: "Spain's Entry Into NATO Will Not Affect Gibraltar Issue"--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Minister, it has been suggested that the United State might use the new cruise missiles which will be deployed in Britain in 1983--"owned and operated by the United States," as you yourself reported in the House of Commons--in order to contain the theater of war in Europe and, consequently in this way, eliminate the threat of war from its territory. What is your opinion on this issue?

[Answer] The aim of the cruise missiles--as is the case with the long-range aircraft which the United States has in Britain at present--is to demonstrate to the Soviet Union that its territory would be vulnerable if its attacked Europe and that the United States is committed to this happening in this way. The United States does not believe that it is possible to direct a limited nuclear attack against the USSR from Europe or from anywhere else without endangering its own territory. The Soviets would be well aware that the United States would take part actively in the decision to attack. It is precisely for this reason that the U.S. interest in developing the system here renders deterrence more effective. This will demonstrate to the USSR that the United States regards the defense of Europe as something inseparable from its own territory. There is no clearer way of demonstrating to them that Europe cannot be the object of a "limited" war, remote from the superpowers' sanctuaries.

[Question] If the Reagan administration ends up by approving the neutron bomb, which has the characteristic of killing people without destroying buildings, tanks and so forth, would you be in favor of having the bomb?

[Answer] There is a great misunderstanding about the enhanced radiation warheads (ERW). In fact, they are ordinary nuclear warheads, but modified so that the blast of the explosion is reduced and, at the same time, the radiation is increased. That is why they are termed "neutron bomb." The potential value of a version of this bomb for use in combat would be its ability to neutralize large formations of tanks, while at the same time, minimizing the number of casualties among the nearby population. This characteristic would help to deter the Soviets from taking advantage of their superiority in armored forces to attack NATO. In 1978, President Carter decided to postpone a final decision on ERW manufacture. He said at the time that his final decision would depend on the extent to which the USSR displayed moderation in its conventional and nuclear arms programs of the United States and West Europe.

I understand that President Reagan would like to consult the allies on this issue. I am absolutely certain that he does not wish to make any decision without these consultations taking place. It is a very important issue and we would be prepared to hold talks on it.

[Question] It has been said both in Spain and in Britain that British-Spanish cooperation in the military field is excellent at present. Does this mean that we will hold further joint military maneuvers and that our two countries will also cooperate in the theoretical field of arms manufacture?

[Answer] It gives me satisfaction to see how well relations between our armed forces have developed over the past few years. Of course, we welcome the possibility of greater cooperation, including these joint military maneuvers, when possible. Some possible plans for manufacturing arms which would be beneficial for both sides are being considered, and I believe that they would be developed.

A recent instance was the contract between the Racal Company and the Spanish Ministry of Defense for military field radios. This equipment has been partially manufactured in Spain. And if the Spanish Armed Forces purchased the Rapier air defense system (a new ground-to-air missile), part of that system would be manufactured in Spain.

[Question] What is your opinion on Spain's possible entry into NATO?

[Answer] The British Government would receive Spain's application to join NATO with satisfaction, but we believe that this is a decision to be made by the Spanish Government. Spain's entry into NATO would strengthen the alliance and, in my opinion, would also increase Spain's security.

[Question] If Spain joins NATO before Gibraltar is returned to it, what role would this very crucial British military base play?

[Answer] I do not believe that any change in the role which Gibraltar plays within NATO will occur, even if Spain joins the Atlantic alliance. As your question indicates, its importance is due to its strategic position at the entrance to the Mediterreanean, and this will remain unchangeable. Of course, the fact of Spain's entering NATO will not alter Britain's commitment to the people of Gibraltar.

LORD CARRINGTON MEETS WITH NIGERIA'S AUDU

LD191343 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 19 Feb 81 p 4

[David Adamson report: "British Must Free Namibia"]

[Excerpt] Britain was urged last night by Prof Audu, Nigeria's foreign minister, to assume its "full responsibility" for settling Africa's last colonial problem--Namibia.

Speaking at a dinner attended by Lord Carrington, foreign secretary, the professor said that the collapse of the recent Geneva conference on Namibia (south-west Africa) demonstrated that the Western powers were either unwilling or unable to exert sufficient pressure on South Africa.

Britain--a member of the five-power Western contact group which has tried to mediate on Namibia--had a special responsibility because of its close association with South Africa.

Nigeria is an honorary member of the Africa "front-line" states which support the South-West African People's Organisation and its SWAPO guerrillas fighting the South Africans.

Lord Carrington has been emphasising that his success over Zimbabwe at the Lancaster House talks did not mean that he could do the same in Namibia, or indeed had any obligation to do so.

In private talks with Prof Audu earlier in the day, Lord Carrington noted that he would be discussing Namibia when he and Mrs Thatcher visit Washington next week. The talks would enable the five-power group to agree on the next step.

Nigeria is the one African country with enough economic weight to take selective action against Western countries if it feels they are not supporting plans to bring South Africa to heel.

But Nigerian officials said yesterday that they were not pressing for sanctions against South Africa at this stage. They would await the outcome of a fresh approach to Pretoria by the five.

KKE CALLS FOR MOBILIZATION OF DEMOCRATIC FORCES

NC191710 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 19 Feb 81 p 1

["February 81" statement by KKE Central Committee plenum"]

[Text] The KKE Central Committee plenum met and dealt with international and domestic developments, the forthcoming election battle and the party's duties with Comrade Kharrilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Central Committee, as the main speaker.

The plenum examined the problems created by the imperialist cold war policy, which is becoming even more aggressive and reactionary after the advent of the new U.S. administration, and underlined the ever-increasing servility of the "New Democracy" government toward Atlanticism. It stressed the need for mobilization and common action by the country's broadest patriotic-democratic forces to repulse the imperialist cold war offensive in defense of peace and for disarmament; for withdrawal of all nuclear weapons from our country; for the abolition of bases; for withdrawal from NATO; and for the removal of the rightwing from the country's administration as its stay in authority fosters serious dangers for the people and augurs national adventures.

The plenum examined the heavy consequences for the workers resulting from the intensified economic crisis and accession to the EEC, and supported the conclusions drawn from the increased workers struggles, and particularly from the results of the great strike movement. It concentrated its attention on the acute problem of dismissals and unemployment and stressed the need to mobilize the unemployed and all workers in order to adopt measures to protect the unemployed, curb dismissals and increase employment.

The plenum called for a mobilization of all democratic forces to guarantee all the prerequisites for uninfluenced elections, and once again stressed that the prerequisites were now being established for ousting the rightwing from the parliamentary majority, and that this could most certainly be guaranteed by implementing the system of proportional representation or, should this not be implemented, by elevating the KKE to the second distribution of seats. This electoral goal of the KKE is realistic because it can guarantee the support of both democrats who want the certain defeat of the rightwing and of all leftwing fighters irrespective of their ideological differences.

The plenum underlined that the only solution to the problem of governmental authority, which could promote the cause of change in the country, was the election of a democratic government that would be backed by all the forces in support of change and that would promote a program for national independence, democratization and economic development for the people's benefit.

The plenum ratified the political resolution, which will be released for publication. In conclusion, the Central Committee plenum appointed a committee to draft the "positions for the 11th KKE Congress."

[Dated] February 1981. [Signed] The Presidium of the plenum.

Party Would Back PASOK

NC191720 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA Greek 19 Feb 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The KKE is prepared to support a PASOK government after the elections if it supports "a program for national independence, democratization and economic development for the people."

This can be concluded from yesterday's statement by the party Central Committee plenum, which met to discuss a recommendation submitted by Kharrilaos Florakis, secretary general of the KKE Central Committee, on international and domestic developments and on the forthcoming election battle.

The statement stated that "the only solution to the problem of governmental authority, which could promote the cause of change, was the election of a democratic government backed by all the forces favoring change."

It is recalled that in a recent interview, the PASOK chairman expressed different positions, arguing that if the elections did not provide for a government that could stand on its own then the solution supported by PASOK was that new elections must be held. In any case, the leader of the majority opposition party believes that PASOK will have a clear majority.

RALLIS, PESMAZOGLOU DISCUSS POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

NC191655 Athens NEWS in English 19 Feb 81 p 12

[Text] Premier Rallis yesterday afternoon met with KODISO leader Mr Pesmazoglou and they discussed recent political developments.

According to sources Premier Rallis stated categorically that the government insists on exhausting the four-year term of the present Parliament and that opposition efforts to establish a proportional election system for the next elections are not accepted by the government.

The premier added the proposal for increasing the number of candidates in certain combinations is under study. Mr Pesmazoglou, in a letter to Premier Rallis, pointed out the need for certain basic changes to be introduced so that the country can secure a stable and creative leadership.

HUNGARIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS VISIT

NC191235 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Greek-Hungarian talks began at the Foreign Ministry today between Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis and Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Szarka, who is on a 5-day official visit to Athens.

At 0945, Szarka paid a visit to Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis and had a general exchange of views on questions of interest to both countries. The talks will be continued tomorrow.

OZAL COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC CONTACTS IN JAPAN, U.S.

TA191132 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who is continuing his contacts in the United States, has said that the possibilities for new loans to Turkey were discussed during his meetings with the International Development Agency and the U.S. Exim Bank.

In a news conference he held in Washington, Ozal commented on his contacts in the United States and Japan and the economic situation in Turkey. According to a report by Turkish Radio and Television correspondent in Washington, Berna Kulac, Ozal noted there is no problem in Turkey's relations with the World Bank and the IMF. He said that Turkey's financial relations with the World Bank and the IMF will be reviewed during his contacts with these organizations.

Commenting on his contacts in Japan, Ozal explained that the government loan, which was not used so far, has been made operational. Pointing out that the issue of joint investments in the Middle East were discussed during the talks between the private-sector delegations of the two countries, Ozal said certain bilateral agreements were signed in this field.

In reply to a question on Turkey's economic situation, Ozal announced that Turkey's exports for 1980 increased by 77 percent compared to 1979 and reached $2.91 billion. Ozal also noted that the exports during the mongh of January 1981 increased by 90 percent compared to the corresponding month of 1980 and reached $430 million.

The deputy prime minister, who will continue his contacts today as well, will meet with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan, World Bank President Robert McNamara and IMF Director Jacques de Larosiere.

Seeks World Bank Loan

TA131612 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Ankara 13 Feb (AA)--Turkey will be requesting 400 million dollars of World Bank credits in 1981, informed sources in Ankara said. A World Bank team was in Ankara recently to confer with Turkish officials before reporting to the bank's board of directors in Washington.

Turkey's Deputy Premier Turgut Ozal, who is currently in Japan will be flying to the U.S. Wednesday, 18 February, for talks with World Bank and IMF officials in Washington. The size of the World Bank credit to Turkey for 1981 should be clarified by May, sources said. The World Bank had extended a 200 million dollar program credit for "structural harmonization" plus a 75 million dollar "financing facility" credit.

Meets Japan's Prime Minister

For a report on the meeting in Tokyo between Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, see the Japan section of the 19 Feburary Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

INTERIOR MINISTRY REPORTS SECURITY FORCES ACTIONS

TA201053 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] During operations conducted in the past week, security forces captured 698 persons wanted for various crimes. Security forces also seized 1,695 weapons during these operations.

According to information received from the Interior Ministry, of the captured suspects, 76 were wanted for murder, 7 were wanted for armed robbery and 9 were prison fugitives. The following weapons were seized during the operations: 154 rifles, 1,523 pistols, 18 shotguns, 21 sharp instruments, 119 dynamite sticks, 49 blasting caps, 11 handgrenades, 13 fuses, 1 rocket launcher, 30 meters of fuse wire, 6 propelling shells, 3 pairs of binoculars, 2 hand radios and 25,550 rounds of ammunition.

MINISTERS COUNCIL APPROVES PROTOCOL WITH LIBYA

ND190858 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 14 Feb 81 p 5

[Excerpts] The sixth term protocol prepared by the Turkish-Libyan economic commission has been approved by the Council of Ministers and is now in force. The protocol governs such matters as the two country's current trade, economic and industrial relations, and it aims at facilitating relations concerning labor, social insurance, contracting business and official banking exchanges.

The protocol stipulates that the formation of joint companies will be accelerated in the areas of maritime transport, agriculture, livestock breeding, engineering and consulting services, construction works, management and industrial investments.

It has been decided to establish six weekly flights between Turkey and Libya. In addition, work will start immediately on initiating direct telephone links between the two countries.

Libya has also decided to open a permanent trade center in Istanbul. According to information obtained from the Trade Ministry, work on this is nearly completed, with the center expected to be commissioned this spring. Following the trade center's opening, Libya will stay in constant contact with the private sector, with the result that the types and quantities of exports to Libya will increase.

Commenting on the trade center to be opened in Istanbul, (Ahmat el Atrash), Libyan Foreign Ministry secretary general, said: "We have a great desire to increase trade relations with Turkey. Over the past 5 years there relations have shown a great development. We do not set a limit on these relations. Libya is an extensive market for Turkish agricultural and industrial products. Libyan and Turkish exporters know little about each other's needs, which is why we are opening a trade center in Istanbul. This trade center, which we hope to open in the next few days, will encompass the Balkan countries and central Europe, and exporters will be extended all possible facilities. We hope the Turkish Government will provide the necessary facilities."

VOTCP ASSAILS TRIAL OF FORMER KURDISH DEPUTY

TA190933 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Ankara Martial Law Command Third Military Court is trying Serafettin Elci, former deputy from Mardin, who served as public works minister in the Ecevit government, for racism and engaging in propaganda weakening national feelings. A sentence of up to 9 years is being demanded for Elci. However, the trial by martial law courts and by the current administration of a person like Elci, who was sent to the National Assembly by the votes of the toiling people and who, during his term as a minister, made certain realistic moves in a bid to improve conditions in Kordestan, which was allowed to remain undeveloped, is totally antidemocratic.

The allegations of racism and of attempts to weaken national feelings directed against Elci, while the real target should be the fascist ringleaders and NAP (?leaders) who incite racism, attempt to create strife among the toiling people by discriminating between Alawites and Sunnis, stage mass massacres in Kahramanmaras and Maltaya and many other provinces and murder thousands of patriots, are unnecessary and groundless.

During his term as a minister, Elci stated that he is a Kurd and that there are Kurds in Turkey. Far from weakening national feelings, these statements constitute a clear expression of the realities in Turkey. There are millions of Kurds in our country. Admitting the existence of Kurds is not tantamount to secessionism or racism. On the contrary, ignoring the millions of Kurdish citizens in our country, terrorizing the Kurdish toilers and obstructing the social and economic development of Kordestan by allowing it to remain backward would be considered secessionism. It is evident that the sovereign circles in Turkey are implementing these measures. These antidemocratic trials are aimed at silencing the progressive, patriotic, revolutionary and democratic elements that voice the democratic demands of the Kurdish people. However, our people, who are waging a struggle for the free, equal and fraternal coexistence of the Turkish and Kurdish peoples, will not remain silent and will not bow down.

THREE TANKERS UNLOAD CRUDE OIL FROM IRAN

TA171646 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Three tankers--one of them Turkish--brought 715 tons of crude oil from Iran. A Turkish Radio and Television correspondent has learned that one of the tankers has started to unload oil at the Istanbul Petroleum Refinery Corporation [IPRAS]. The other two tankers are expected to do so during the week. IPRAS has a daily capacity of 26 tons of crude oil.

POLAND TO PROVIDE LOAN FOR POWER STATION PROJECT

TA131609 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] An agreement envisaging the joint construction of the Yenikoy thermal power station in Mugla was signed between Turkey and Poland in Ankara today. According to the agreement, Poland will extend to Turkey $154 million in government loans and $28 million in private banker loans. The thermal power station to be built in Yenikoy, Mugla, will consist of two 210-megawatt units. The power station, which will exploit the low-quality coal in the area, will produce 2.4 billion kilowatt hours of energy annually.

EEC LOAN TO SUPPORT ENERGY PRODUCTION ENTERPRISES

TA191646 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] The organizations to which the special cooperation loan of about $105 million will be granted by the EEC to Turkey have been determined. Today the EEC delegation continued its talks with officials of the Energy and Natural Resources Ministry, enterprises affiliated with this ministry and the state planning organization.

A Turkish Radio and Television correspondent has learned that it was decided during the talks to allocate the loan of $105 million to the Turkish Petroleum Corporation [TPAO], Turkish Electric Power Enterprise [TEK], Turkish Coal Works [TKI] and the Mining Research Institute MTA]. The loan is to be used in the financing of projects for the production of energy. The financing will be coordinated by the State Planning Organization.

The visiting EEC delegation will conclude its talks and depart Turkey tomorrow.

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GENSCHER APPEALS TO USSR TO HALT ARMS BUILDUP

Deutschlandfunk Interview

LD201158 Hamburg DPA in German 1027 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 26 Feb (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Genscher today addressed an urgent appeal to the USSR to abandon its "alarming" armaments efforts and to embark on a policy of moderation. In an interview with Deutschlandfunk, Genscher said today that the Soviet claim to world power placed the world at the crossroads. The West will have to make it clear to the USSR that it can derive greater advantages from a policy of cooperation than from a policy of military superiority.

"We, the Federal Republic of Germany, we, the West, do not want an arms race but an equilibrium at the lowest possible level of armaments." the foreign minister said. "The U.S. Government has again made this clear and agreed to the proposal for a European disarmament conference with confidence-building measures from the Atlantic to the Urals. It is now up to the USSR to declare at its party congress that it intends to return to the road of cooperation in the interests of peace throughout the world in order to rid the world of the arms burden and to enable the people in the Third World to live independently in accordance with the great common goal of the Nonaligned Movement."

In the interview, Genscher pointed out that the USSR's "gigantic medium-range missile armament" threatened not only West Europe but northern Africa, the Near and Middle East, Pakistan, India, the Chinese People's Republic and Japan as well.

Westdeutsche Rundfunk Interview

LD211414 Hamburg DPA in German 1305 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 21 Feb (DPA)--Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has once again appealed to the Soviet Union to accept the West's offer for disarmament negotiations. In an interview for Westdeutsche Rundfunk, the FDP chairman said on Saturday if Moscow were not to accept it "then that would be a dangerous attitude which would signal that it intends to build up its arms." At the same time, Genscher indicated that he sees in the "Soviet advantage-snatching arming" not only a considerable threat to West Europe, but also to North America, the Near and Middle East, Pakistan, India, China, Japan and the Asian states belonging to the ASEAN pact.

With reference to the impending CPSU party congress, Genscher said that especially today it is important for the Soviet leadership to recognize that it has reached the crossroads of its foreign and defense policies: "It is facing the question whether it intends to continue its gigantic arms program which threatens the world's security and stability, and which will bring with it the danger of a great arms race, or whether it wants, like us, arms limitation and arms control." It is not only in the interest of the West and in that of the development countries, who urgently need help to overcome their difficulties, but also in the interest of the Soviet Union itself, if it decides in favor of cooperation with the West, and of arms control and arms limitation.

Foreign Ministry Statement

LD221234 Hamburg DPA in German 1113 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 22 Feb (DPA)--One day before the start of the 26th CPSU Party Congress, Federal Foreign Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher has again called on the Soviet leadership to take seriously the West's desire for cooperation and to take the "path of disarmament (?and) world political moderation." In a statement published on Sunday by the Foreign Ministry in Bonn, Genscher also underlined the Germans' "sincere and honest desire" for understanding.

The minister stated that the joint responsibilities, tasks and opportunities for West and East were never so great as they are now. But neither has the West's determination to maintain peace and freedom ever been greater. The war against the Afghan people and the missile threat to West Europe, Genscher said, have roused the responsible forces in the West.

The minister said, "The Soviet Union should recognize that it is also in its interest to abandon the path of overarming and power policy in the Third World and, together with the West, to take the path of disarmament and world political moderation to which it pledged itself in the Soviet-American declaration of 1972 and the Helsinki final act." The communist countries' economic problems alone are sufficient reason to consider the West's offer to cooperation.

The minster went on to say, "The Germans have with deep conviction supported the Federal Government's treaty policy and sincerely and honestly want this cooperation." "But they are just as determined to do everything within their power to secure stability and balance in Europe and the world." The European Community and the Western alliance are here, "the guarantees of our freedom and our security."

SCHMIDT COMMENTS ON SALT TALKS, PARITY ISSUE

LD201719 Hamburg DPA in German 1609 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Hamburg, 20 Feb (DPA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt assumes that the second round of the American-Soviet negotiations on strategic arms limitation (SALT) will be continued this year. In an interview for the news magazine DER SPIEGEL (23 February issue), Schmidt stated: "I have no indications whatever that one or the other of the two world powers is trying to get out of this."

Schmidt believes it a serious mistake for the Soviet leadership "to have allowed itself to depart from the parity concept concerning medium-range missiles...[DPA ellipses] I have no doubt that it is necessary to make it clear to one's own people as well as the West European public, in figures, that Soviet armaments are miles ahead in a number of military areas, that it has disturbed the balance and is in the process of endangering the same, seriously and fundamentally. In these areas, equilibrium must be reestablished, either by way of Russia scrapping arms or by way of Russia scrapping some arms and allowing the opposite side to build up some portion. Developments concerning SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers over the past 3 years must not continue for yet another 3 years, assuming that we, the West European countries, want to remain politically independent of the respective Soviet leadership."

According to Schmidt, the SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers due to their limited range are directed only against the European states, that is, also against the Federal Republic. "I do not believe that they will be used tomorrow, but I do believe that they could be used the day after tomorrow to exert political pressure. And that is my real worry."

Further Report

LD211414 Hamburg DPA in German 1032 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Stuttgart, 21 Feb (DPA)--In the opinion of Chancellor Schmidt, the Federal Government is supported by a clear majority in the lower house on the question of NATO's double decision of December 1979. There is no reason, therefore, "to ask parliament for a vote of confidence at this time," Schmidt said in an interview with South German radio today. However, he expected that some critics of the decision in the SPD will continue "to make public noises in furtherance of their views."

The chancellor said that he is convinced that the second round of talks between the United States and the USSR on Eurostrategic weapons will take place "before the end of this year."

He is just as firmly convinced that U.S. President Reagan is earnest about his repeatedly declared intention of achieving arms limitation as a balanced and evenhanded result of negotiations. He also believes that Soviet leaders want such negotiations. The chancellor stresses that continuation of the SALT process for an agreed limitation of strategic weapons on both sides will decide "whether there ill be more tension in the world or whether tensions can be reduced."

FRG, U.S. OFFICIALS VOICE CONCERN OVER NATO DEFENSES

LD211332 Hamburg DPA in German 1303 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Munich, 21 Feb (DPA)--The Americans have made an urgent appeal to their West European allies to increase their defense efforts. Frank Carlucci, U.S. deputy defense secretary, said at the international military policy conference in Munich on Saturday that a strengthening of conventional armed forces in Europe is "urgently required." Defense Minister Hans Apel expressed the view that the Federal Republic had not slackened in its defense efforts, but one should not rest on one's laurels. The two ministers expressed their great concern over the nuclear medium-range missile potential of the Soviet Union, which is growing quicker than expected and which increasingly threatens West Europe.

Manfred Woerner, the union's defense expert, also demanded "resolute efforts" to improve defense capabilities, which means reassessing priorities in the NATO allies' national budgets. Reestablishment of the military balance is absolutely vital for such a policy.

APEL VIEWS GROWING SS-20 THREAT, ARMS POLICY

LD211354 Hamburg DPA in German 0958 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Munich, 21 Feb (DPA)--According to Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel (SPD), the West European states are increasingly being threatened by the Soviet SS-20 nuclear medium-range missiles. Speaking in Munich on Saturday at the international military policy conference, Apel pointed out that Moscow's missile potential is growing faster than expected. In 1980 alone, the number of systems targeted on Europe has increased from about 100 to over 150.

The Soviet Union will "soon" have at its disposal the volume of missiles which the United States "as the final stage of the development predicted for only very much later." The SS-20 project will be completed much earlier than even the first American cruise missile or Pershing II missiles will be deployed in West Europe. In the absence of disarmament negotiations, the relevant NATO decision provides for these missiles to be moved from the United States to Europe in 1983 at the earliest.

In Apel's view, arms control policy has so far been "at best a controlled armament policy." The number of nuclear warheads of the United States and Soviet Union will increase during the coming years even if both sides adhere to the current SALT agreement. The potential permitted under this agreement will be improved regarding targeting precision, range, mobility and invulnerability. New mass destruction weapons could be developed and "the race to achieve military power in space is only just beginning."

The explosive increase in arms expenditure everywhere to about $500 billion last year, the development of conventional arms, the amassing of arms in the Third World--all this is an obstacle to successful arms control and the further aim of disarmament, Apel believes. Nevertheless, arms control maintains its outstanding importance within the framework of the policy of detente. Nobody can say that SALT has failed. The stagnation at the Vienna troops reduction negotiatons will have to be overcome.

According to Apel NATO will have to continue to attach great importance to providing military resources. However, the thought of extending NATO's contractual sphere cannot be entertained. Security in Europe should be consolidated through defense capability and the willingless to promote detente.

The West will have to develop a strategy to cope with the Soviet's Third World policy and regional crisis developments in the Third World. A military intervention by Moscow in Poland would jeopardize all possibilities of a positive development of East-West relations. Europe's conventional forward defense ability will have to be maintained under all circumstances. The minister left no doubt that costly arms projects, under the pressure of tight funds, will be no longer realizable as hitherto. As an example, he mentioned the enormous financial shortfalls for the new Tornado combat aircraft. "We shall have to get away from the idea that we should and could continue the present pace as far as our hardware is concerned." The Bundeswehr will have to learn again to fully exploit existing possibilities before demanding new systems.

Despite all this, the Bundeswehr will continue to receive all funds which it requires to meet its commitments, Apel underlined. From 1970 to 1980, the FRG increased its defense budget in real terms by 21 percent. In 1981, the defense budget will again grow appreciably more than the total expenditure of the federal budget. From 1970 to 1980, expenditure for military acquisitions rose by about 35 percent in real terms. During the last decade, Bonn has spent some DM55 billion on new arms systems. By the end of the 1980's, the Bundeswehr will receive the next generation of powerful arms systems. Their cost will amount to at least another DM50 billion.

In connection with the Bundeswehr's personnel problems, Apel referred to the future smaller age-group numbers. As of 1987, the number of recruits will fall below the target, reaching the bottom in 1994 with a shortfall of about 43 percent. One might have to consider extending the basic military service period. The possibility of the armed forces opening up a number of careers for voluntary service by women can also not be excluded. Although the Bundeswehr is integrated in society, he, Apel, feels that society's awareness of defense matters is insufficient. Many have "nebulous, emotional concepts" about the reasons for the need for armed forces. This lack appears to him to be also one of the reasons for the demonstrations during the past months, such as during the oath-taking ceremonies. The defense situation and the extent to which we are threatened will have to be discussed more than in the past. Apel announced for the end of April at the Defense Ministry a 2-day debate on the armed forces' tradition.

Comments on NATO Contribution

LD211646 Hamburg DPA in German 1553 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] [No dateline as received] In a Bayrische Rundfunk interview, Defense Minister Hans Apel said with reference to the American demands for an increase in defense expenditure that there has to be agreement in NATO. It is not the case in the alliance that the one demands and the other pays. He will meet the American Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger at the end of March. Then there is the session of the nuclear planning group and the NATO council of ministers meet in May. Not until after this can the Bonn cabinet discuss whether and how German defense expenditure has to be raised.

Apel said he hopes that the committee of investigation into the Tornado case will help explain this project objectively to the public. Asked whether he will survive the committee politically as a minister, Apel said: "I take the opposition's attacks seriously. The confidence of the federal chancellor and the SPD is decisively in my work and my person. Given this, there is no reason at all for me to worry about my position at the Hardthoehe."

SCHMIDT, GENSCHER HOLD TALKS WITH U.S. SENATOR

LD201520 Hamburg DPA in German 1427 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 20 Feb (DPA)--Questions of security and the alliance were the main subjects of the political talks which U.S. Senator John Tower, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, had with Federal Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher today. According to the Foreign Office, Genscher's talks with the senator revealed a unanimity of views on all important questions.

On the same day, the Federal Government expressly welcomed the recent statement by U.S. President Reagan that the new U.S. Government attached importance to arms control and disarmament and desired "realistic, balanced and verfiable" agreements with the USSR. Government Spokesman Becker told a news conference that the U.S. President's statement has removed any doubts about the continued U.S. readiness to negotiated.

SAUDIS REPORTEDLY INTERESTED IN TORNADO AIRCRAFT

LD211136 Hamburg DPA in German 1006 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 21 Feb (DPA)--The Federal Government confirmed on Saturday that Saudi Arabia, apart from German armored fighting vehicles, is also interested in buying the new European Tornado aircraft. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker said that Saudi Arabia's request to Great Britain for Tornados required the joint coordination between the governments of the three producing countries: Great Britain, Italy and the Federal Republic. The questions raised by this issue will be discussed by the Federal Government at the next cabinet meeting. Becker gave no further details. Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel, in an aside at the international military policy conference in Munich, refused to comment on questions presented by DPA. "I have absolutely no comment to make," the minister said.

CHANCELLOR BEMOANS HIGH U.S. INTEREST RATES

LD211420 Hamburg DPA in German 0926 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Stuttgart 21 Feb (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (SPD) believes that the current policy of high interest rates pursued by America will be unacceptable to Europe.

In an interview for Sueddeutsche Rundfunk, the chancellor said on Saturday, according to the radio, that the effects of the economic program recently announced by U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the European and the German economy cannot yet be estimated. However, Schmidt believes "that rather detailed talks with our American friends will be necessary to make clear that we here in Europe cannot put up with American interest rates in the area of 20 percent for any length of time." This will force the Federal Republic to adopt a higher interest rate "than is appropriate to our present economic situation or trend."

FINANCE MINISTER SPEAKS OUT AGAINST PROTECTIONISM

LD211424 Hamburg DPA in German 1111 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Frankfurt 21 Feb (DPA)--Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer (SPD) has once again spoken out against protectionist measures and an aggressive trading policy in order to improve the German balance of trade. "The Federal Republic is not going to try to solve its economic problems at the expense of other countries," Matthoefer emphasized on Saturday during the opening of the 66th International Frankfurt Fair. More than one-third of the exhibitors have come from abroad. Any trade restriction would only backfire on the Federal Republic since it is more dependent on open borders and unrestricted trade than most other countries, the minister said.

OFFERGELD INTERVIEWED ON EL SALVADOR POLICY

DW201331 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 20 Feb 81 p 4

[Dirk Cornelsen interview with Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation Rainer Offergeld in Bonn; date not given]

[Text] FR: The special envoy of the U.S. President, Eagleburger, is currently touring Europe obviously for the purpose of persuading the European allies to approve the U.S. support of the ruling junta in El Salvador.

The justification is that the Soviet Union, Cuba and other allies support the resistance movement against the junta with arms. On principle the new U.S. administration proposes to contain and/or push back the Soviet influence in Latin America. How do you assess the situation in El Salvador, and do you, like Mrs Hamm-Bruecher, believe that the junta under Jose Napolon Duarte is receptive to reforms and that the vast majority of the people does not support the opposition?

Offergeld: Whoever believes that the guerilla fighters are supported by the East bloc and that the unrest in El Salvador is the doing of the communist commits a serious misjudgment. The cause of this conflict is unbearable social injustice. He who wants to eliminate this conflict must eliminate injustice and make fundamental reforms possible. It may be that Duarte is personally receptive to reforms. Yet, the fact that it is rather the reactionaries who have prevailed among the military people and that the majority of the Christian Democrats, too, has repudiated the junta indicates that little receptiveness to reforms exists among those surrounding Duarte. The people themselves are fatigued by a long and cruel civil war. At the moment they do not take sides actively. This does not, however, allow any conclusions about the real attitude of the people.

FR: If the cause of civil war is to be sought in this social injustice, is there any reason, in the present situation, to resume German development aid to El Salvador and to send Bonn's ambassador to San Salvador in keeping with the wish recently voiced by the Americans?

Offergeld: Development aid cannot be started at this time, if only for security reasons, because we cannot carry out any sensible development projects in a country waging civil war. Besides, the resumption of development aid in the present situation would meet with the absolute disbelief of many people in the Federal Republic. The movements in Central and Latin America which demand more social justice and social equalization find broad support, for example, in ecclesiastical circles. It would, for instance, meet with the continued resentment of the youth, for example, were one to now support a regime whose willingness for reforms is doubtful.

FR: What do you think of the U.S. policy which seems to be aimed at supporting the ruling junta in El Salvador militarily and economically even more strongly than to date"

Offergeld: We are in the process of discussing these problems with the Americans in friendship and to make it clear that we, as far as our policy toward the Third World is concerned, proceed from the premise that long term successes in safeguarding peace can be scored only if the right of all states of the Third World to sovereignty, independence and the pursiut of an independent course is recognized. We will have to discuss these problems calmly with our American allies. Considering what we have so far read in publicized utterances by the new administration, the need for coordination with our American friends is particularly great in this field of foreign affairs.

FR: Can one take it from your statements that you are very skeptical or against the request for massive support for the junta which is now in power in El Salvador, with the idea of containing the influence of the Soviets and the Cubans?

Offergeld: Yes. I am not prepared to massively support the present junta. No demands of this kind have been made by our American friends so far.

FR: Do you believe that the danger exists that the new American policy could create tension with regard to the Federal Republic and other European states whose declared position is not to transplant the East-West antagonism to countries of the Third World, such as El Salvador?

Offergeld: There certainly are recent statements made by some representatives of the new administration which could cause one to assume that a change in the policy toward the Third World might take place.

The Federal Government will adhere to its persistent line on Third World policy, namely, not to involve developing countries in the East-West conflict. It will continue to claim that the nonaligned must be strengthened as an element of world policy safeguarding peace and that we will accept the developing countries having their own line independent of the two big military blocs.

FR: What should happen now with regard to El Salvador, and what will you advise the Americans to do?

Offergeld: I am firmly convinced that a military solution of the problem is out. If the civil war goes on, the country will bleed to death and there will be no solution for years. We must, therefore, support political decisions. The people who are prepared for talks and who want to implement a reform course in this country must be brought together around one table. The Salvadorans themselves must develop political solutions. Only in this way will the weapons be silenced in the near future.

FR: Can you give any names of democratic politicians who ought to be supported?

Offergeld: I am convinced that a talk with Duarte would be worthwhile. But I am also certain that there are many upright democrats among the resistance fighters, without whom a political solution would be impossible. I would name Ungo, the chairman of the Social Democrats.

EL SALVADOR'S DUARTE SET TO VISIT IN MARCH

LD221618 Hamburg DPA in German 1413 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 22 Feb (DPA)--The outlines of possible German mediation in the conflict between the ruling junta in El Salvador and the leftwing opposition are appearing. It was confirmed today in Bonn that the Christian Democratic junta chief Jose Napoleon Duarte is coming to the federal capital at the beginning of March for talks. He might also meet with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. According to information in Bonn, Duarte has been invited by the CDU in his capacity as the present chairman of the Christian Democratic Organization of America [ODCA].

COSTA RICAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD222041 Hamburg DPA in German 1918 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 22 Feb (DPA)--Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus arrived in Bonn this evening for 2 days of talks with the Federal Government, representatives of the parties, industry and development aid organizations. Tomorrow, Niehaus will discuss with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher the political development in Central America, including El Salvador. He will also be received tomorrow by Federal President Karl Carstens. After his visit to Bonn, he will travel on to Hamburg and Bremen.

BREMEN MAYOR KOSCHNICK LEAVES FOR TALKS IN POLAND

LD211012 Hamburg DPA in German 0835 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Bremen, 21 Feb (DPA)--Hans Koschnick (SPD), mayor of Bremen, left by air for Warsaw on Saturday for talks with Polish politicians. Koschnik, who has been invited by the Polish Government, will be talking with Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek among others. In Gdansk, he will negotiate this year's exchange of projects. The two cities signed a skeleton agreement on cooperation in 1976.

DIE WELT ASSESSES U.S. ECONOMIC SITUATION

DW201110 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20 Feb 81 p 6

[Horst A. Siebert editorial: "The Comeback of Initiative"]

[Text] Ronald Reagan's economic program is a remarkable document because it is the first time that an American president has tried to really push back the influence of the state. The package of savings measures can also serve European governments as an example. The weariness resulting from inflation, state debts, higher and higher tax burdens and more and more intervention has reached an unbearable degree on the old continent as well.

The situation into which the United States has maneuvered itself is indeed fatal. A middle class family pays for unsecured bank credit more than 20 percent annually; mortgages cost 15.4 percent. These record interest rates make life difficult particularly for the automobile companies in Detroit and for construction firms. Chrysler will probably never again be a high flying company. "Personal bankruptcies" were never this high in the United States; compared with the year before, they increased 76 percent in 1980 to 367,000.

But that is not all. The United States experienced in the past 2 years double-digit inflation rates, something that has never happened since World War II. The debts of the government are rapidly nearing the 1,000 billion limit; interest payments will consume 80 billion this year, about one eighth of the current budget. The American workers' real wages, minus inflation, decreased in the past 5 years by 5 percent. In the same period, the burden of federal taxes for an average family increased by 67 percent.

Even worse is the fact that productivity has decreased in the past 3 years in the greatest industrial nation of the Western world in contrast to competitive countries. That does not merely affect the ability to compete on an international level; this downward trend indicates that worms have nibbled at the structure. If the creation of capital is insufficient and if not enough productive investments are being made, the lights must go out some day.

In such a critical situation one has no choice but to roll up one's sleeves. The Republicans issued the slogan: "Supply oriented economic policy." Basically this is nothing new, but as a term it is most effective, at least in America, because it makes sense. In contrast to Keynes, demand is not supposed to create production; direct influence will much rather be exerted on production. That will curtail price increases because more goods will be on the market. But how will one depress the enormous inflationary expectations which have developed in the United States and which so far have foiled economic policy corrections?

For the purpose of cutting the Gordian knot the Reagan team has developed a program which is based on four reciprocal measures. It envisages a reduction in the income tax by 30 percent over 3 years and the accelerated depreciation for companies, a cut in federal spending to a sizeable degree, a mitigation of state regimentation, as well as a stable monetary policy. There can be no amendments if the reckoning is to pan out.

The Reagan team proceeded in a very circumspect way, especially in view of the fact that the American welfare system is a corruptive jungle. For those really in distress the Social Security system not only remains intact but will even be broadened. Otherwise chips are bound to fall if planned state expenditures of $736.9 billion are cut to $695.5 billion as envisaged now for the 1982 fiscal year. The only budget that is actually changed upward is the defense budget.

It is the principle of overlapping advance planning that will be applicable to U.S. fiscal policy for the next 5 years. In the future, expenditures will increase by only 7 percent a year instead of the present 16 percent. A continuously careful monetary policy by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board actually should do away with the inflation fever, especially since Washington, too, lays claim to only a smaller portion of the U.S. Gross National Product. Definitely strong investment impulses will emanate from the tax reductions-spaced over several years, which is an advantage--and from the improved depreciation options.

And yet, Ronald Reagan did not quite go all the way; for political reasons he shrank back from a thorough investigation into indexed transfer payments. An inflation adaptation which would cover only 85 percent of the annual price increase would also have been beneficial for greater price stability.

But what the program lacks in particular is the elimination of the root of all evil, leaving aside the proliferation of social redistribution: In the United States it is possible to deduct all interest rates from the income tax, which falsifies the real money price and dodges the monetary policy of the Federal Reserve Board system. What must also be limited at long last is the deductibility from taxes of all sorts of conceivable mortgages. This is how U.S housing construction is being subsidized, which thus in turn ties up too much capital which is lacking in other branches of the economy.

In all probability Congress, which considers the tax reductions inflationary, will pull Reagan's rescue package apart. The Democrats have already sounded the bugle for attack. Many cuts in expenditures, too, will not survive. Still, the effort of the Republican President is not in vain. The next start, being preprogrammed already, many bring the breakthrough. No matter what the Democrats feel, the American people are putting their stakes on more private and less state initiative. They back Reagan.

REPORT ON RADIO FREE EUROPE BOMBING, INVESTIGATION

LD221602 Hamburg DPA in German 1208 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Munich, 22 Feb (DPA)--Five of the eight persons injured in the bomb attack on Radio Free Europe (RFE) in Munich were today discharged from the hospital. The three seriously injured victims--two men and a woman--are members of the station's CSSR editorial office. According to the Bavarian criminal investigation office, the woman's life is presently not in danger.

When the bomb went off at 2045 GMT on Saturday evening 30 of the some 300 employees were in the radio station which is situated in the Englischer Garten. "This is the first attack of this kind on our building," said RFE spokesman Robert B. Redlick. Hungary is the only East bloc country so far to have reported the attack. RFE was able to maintain operations and broadcast the news in its programs. The spokesman refused to make any comment as yet on the attack.

Investigations are being led by a 38-man special commission from the land criminal investigation office and the public prosecutor's office. The federal prosecutor's office has not instituted proceedings so far but it is being constantly kept informed. The land criminal investigation office reported that the Americans are likewise not yet involved in the investigations. The Munich police, who before the attack "sporadically checked" the building as a threatened target, have brought in 30 officers for permanent guard.

QUAI D'ORSAY COMMENTS ON EL SALVADOR ISSUE

LD201621 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] Assistant Secretary of State Eagleburger had a 2-hour meeting with Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet during a working breakfast on Tuesday, 17 February.

Questioned on this meeting, the Quai d'Orsay spokesman replied: "Mr Eagleburger informed Mr Francois-Poncet of the information gathered by the Americans on foreign support, notably arms supplies, which the El Salvador guerrillas are receiving. The French are studying this information. If it is confirmed, France can only condemn such interference. It must be recalled on this occasion," he added, "that the French Government is concerned about the situation in that region of the world, condemns the violence which the French ambassador in San Salvador suffered in 1979 and hopes that a political solution will be found within El Salvador."

REPORTAGE ON MEXICO'S DE OTEYZA'S VISIT TO PARIS

FL192328 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2200 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 19 Feb (NOTIMEX)--Rejection of all foreign interference in the Salvadoran conflict was the message conveyed to the French Government today by the Mexican secretary of programming and budget [title as received] Jose Andres de Oteyza, according to diplomatic sources in Paris. The Mexican position differs from that of U.S. Secretary of State Gen Alexander Haig, who is for taking part in the conflict when the time comes.

It was officially reported that De Oteyza and Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet renewed the agreement between Mexico and France on the resumption of the North-South dialogue, an initiative that led to the calling of a multinational meeting in the Mexican capital in June. The Mexican visitor also met with Industry Minister Andre Giraud with whom he continued talks to finalize, through a joint investment plan, several projects for industrial cooperation in keeping with Mexico's criterion on technological transfer.

On the other hand, nothing new came up in the area of oil. French sources claim that cooperation between both countries in this area is going well. De Oteyza's official visit will end tomorrow after he is received at the Elysee Palace by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Trade Agreement Signed

FL201724 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1654 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 20 Feb (NOTIMEX)--At a meeting this morning between French Industry Minister Andre Giraud and Mexican Secretary of Patrimony and Industrial Development Jose Andres de Oteyza, the two officials signed an economic agreement by which Mexico will increase oil supplies to France in exchange for increased French industrial exports to Mexico.

The two politicians confirmed the good development of French-Mexican oil contracts although the Mexican secretary reported that his country's policy is to increase crude oil production only on a limited scale. Mexico currently supplies 100,000 barrels of oil daily to France. Trade between the two countries increased by almost 60 percent last year to a total of 4.20 billion francs (20.70 billion pesos).

The Mexican secretary, who is scheduled to leave Paris for home this afternoon, declared at the end of the meeting: My visit to Paris was made in view of the chiefs of state meeting that will be held in Mexico in June to see how we can get the North-South dialogue--stalled for such a long time at international (?forums)--out of the hole in which it has been. De Oteyza noted that he had examined with President Giscard d'Estaing the status of bilateral relations, primarily the economic ones.

FRENCH, INDIAN OFFICIALS CONFER ON AFGHANISTAN

NC201700 Paris AFP in English 1652 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 20 Feb (AFP)--Indian Foreign Minister Secretary-General Ram Sathe conferred with French officials here today on ways of resolving the Afghanistan crisis. Mr Sathe met with his French counterpart, Bruno de Leusse, and Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

According to Foreign Ministry sources, Mr de Leusse explained in detail President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's recent proposal for an international conference to end the fighting in Afghanistan. India has not officially taken a position on Mr Giscard d'Estaing's proposal, or has the Soviet Union. Mr Sathe and the French officials also discussed the Cambodian situation and the Iraqi-Iranian war as well as bilaternal issues, according to the Foreign Ministry. The Indian [word indistinct] visit to Paris was described as part of regular contacts betweeen Paris and New Delhi. Mr Francois-Poncet is scheduled to visit Inida toward the end of March.

GALLEY VIEWS NEW TACTICAL NUCLEAR MISSILE

LD211004 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Summary] France will equip itself with a new tactical nuclear missile. Its model was shown yesterday to Defense Minister Robert Galley while he was visiting the Luxeuil military base. It has a range of 150 to 300 km and can carry a 150 warhead. It enables planes carrying it to reach their target without direct contact with enemy air defence. This means that this automatic remote control missile increases from 100 to 300 km the offensive range of the weapon. The missile will be installed on the Mirage-4 planes in 1984 and some of the Mirage-2000 planes of the tactical forces and the navy Super Etandard in 1986.

LATEST OPINION POLLS ON ELECTIONS PUBLISHED

L'EXPRESS Survey

NC201935 Paris AFP in English 1838 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 20 Feb (AFP)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Socialist rival Francois Mitterrand are now running in a dead heat in this spring's presidential elections, according to a public opinion poll published today.

The survey, based upon a sample of 1,000 people and published by the weekly magazine L'EXPRESS, showed a drop in support for Mr Giscard d'Estaing who led Mr Mitterrand in a similar survey last month by 51-49 percent. Mr Giscard d'Estaing, who has yet to formally declare his intention to seek another seven-year term, beat Mr Mitterrand in the 1974 presidential elections by a slim 400,000-vote margin or 1.6 percent of the popular vote. The president has been losing ground steadily in the polls since November when survey's indicated that he would be elected by 59 percent of the votes against Mr Mitterrand's 41 percent. On Wednesday, a survey published in the rightist newspaper LE FIGARO showed Mr Mitterrand leading Mr Giscard d'Estaing in the two-round presidential vote this spring with the support of 52 percent of those interviewed.

SOFRES Poll

LD201617 Paris LE FIGARO in French 18 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[Charles Rebois report: "Alarm Rating"]

[Text] Our fifth SOFRES opinion poll on the way French people intend to vote on 26 April and 10 May (poll carried out from 6 to 12 February 1981) further accentuates the trends which have emerged in previous months.

It will be noted that the four leading figures concerned are well ahead and that the gaps between their ratings are narrowing. To be more precise, they reflect the balance of forces between the four main parties which share the French people's support. This applies not only to the declared candidates but also, to some extent, to Valery Giscard d'Estaing, whose image is now no longer seen entirely as that of an incumbent president.

In the first round, Valery Giscard d'Estaing would obtain 28 percent (down 3), Francois Mitterrand 25 percent (up 2), Georges Marchais 17 percent (up 1) and Jacques Chirac 13 percent (up 2). In the second round, Francois Mitterrand with 52 percent (up 3) wuld have a lead over Valery Giscard d'Estaing who would only receive 48 percent (down 3).

In the first round of the 1974 presidential election, Valery Giscard d'Estaing obtained 32.6 percent. As the sole leftwing candidate. Francois Mitterrand would now total 43.2 percent. His score in this opinion poll added to that of Georges Marchais only reaches 42 percent. However, with Michel Crepeau's score, it rises to 43.5 percent. The left does not, therefore, seem to have progressed. It is the majority which is losing support, and its deserters are swelling the number of undecided voters.

These results may be surprising. They seem credible in view of the evolution which has been observed here for several months. Other opinion polls, however, contradict these results. It must be remembered that this is a still photograph taken of opinion more than 2 months from the election. In these conditions, there is a strong temptation to respond unfavorably in these times of economic crisis. It is possible to let off steam safely. Behavior in the polling booth will obey more objective considerations. In the present phase, Valery Giscard d'Estaing has all the disadvantages. As head of state, he is held responsible for good and bad, and everybody knows that current difficulties are upsetting the balance. Being compelled to show restraint, he cannot answer his critics or point to the positive aspects of his record. Hence, he would be condemned to the role of the hare in the fable if he were to delay too long in setting off. While, in the tortoise's role, Francois Mitterrand has an initial lead which Giscard will have to make up.

At this point, the question arises whether Valery Giscard d'Estaing should, if he stands, draw a distinction between the president's image and that of the candidate since, in the public's eyes, he is now a candidate. De Gaulle--the only great case to which it is possible to refer--chose a different attitude. He offered himself as a whole. You could take him or leave him. Moreover, the French people seem hesitant to make a choice for the second round. While only 12 percent did not give an opinion for the hypothetical first round--which favors pluralism in the first phase--21 percent refrained from giving an answer on the second round lineup. They did not have the vital factor for their decision, namely the first round result. This raises the notion of the tactical vote, which is determined by the chances of each of the two candidates who remain in the running. At present, 61 percent of the people questioned forecast Valery Giscard d'Estaing's victory as against 59 percent in January. This is a feeling which predominates in all political parties (49 percent in the PCF, 51 percent in the PS, 87 percent in the UDF and 61 percent in the RPR). Francois Mitterrand only obtains 18 percent of predictions.

However, these predictions do not correspond to wishes since the latter are equally divided (27 percent each) between the two candidates in the first round and since 42 percent of the people want Francois Mitterrand to win in the second round as against 40 percent for Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The same uncertainty prevails over the transfer of votes. At first sight, this opinion poll suggests that the transfer is likely to be more effective on the left than in the majority. Sixty-one percent of Georges Marchais' voters said that they will vote for Francois Mitterrand on 10 May, while only 52 percent of Jacques Chirac's supporters are determined to vote for Valery Giscard d'Estaing. However, these figures must be adjusted according to the size of the respective scores on 26 April and account must be taken of the number of undecided voters.

Indeed, the undecided voters are the main unknown quantity. They belong to several categories. There are those who could still change their minds. They represent 30 percent of the voters. They include the dissatisfied people who are motivated by anger against the government and are likely to cast a positive vote in the polling booth. Their number rises to 31 percent in the RPR. Account must be taken of 38 percent of those interviewed who so far show little or no interest in the forthcoming presidential election.

Alongside the two "big names," there is the battle for succession. The aim is to secure a good position for the subsequent changeover. The man most directly concerned-probably the only one concerned--is Jacques Chirac, who has improved his position (13 instead of 11) partly at Michel Debre's expense (4 as against 5.5). Marie-France Garaud (3 as against 2.5) is reaping the meanly calculated benefit of an intelligent campaign.

For his part, Georges Marchais (17 as against 16) is waging a difficult battle. It is not very likely that he will succeed in nearing Jacques Duclos' 1969 result (21.52 percent).

IFOP - LE POINT

LD201639 Paris LE POINT in French 16-22 Feb 81 pp 44-45

[Jean Charlot report: "Big Names Hold Sway"]

[Text] Debre tumble, setback for Giscard and Marchais, very slight progress for Mitterrand and first successes of Chirac's offensive--the eighth IFOP-LE POINT opinion poll is all the richer in information since additional questions have revealed ferments for change which could lead equally to a deterioration in Giscard's position or to its stabilization and even improvement.

Jacques Chirac's candidacy was announced only at the final stage of this eighth opinion poll. It nonetheless immediately affected the situation in two ways by considerably increasing the number of people intending to vote for Jacques Chirac (11 percent compared with 8 percent) and by reducing Michel Debre's chances by a similar percentage (from 7.5 percent to 4.5 percent) in the event that both men are candidates in the first ballot.

In any event, Michel Debre has retreated on all fronts. Fewer people believe in his chances of winning. After being outclassed by Giscard and Chirac as the "best majority candidate," he has now been overtaken by Chaban even though the latter is not a candidate. His prestige has suffered--only 35 percent of the French people believe that he possesses the necessary qualities to become president compared with 41 percent in December 1980. Finally, slightly fewer people are prepared to vote for him now that initially (4.5 percent compared with 5 percent in August 1980). On the other hand, Chirac has improved his image (even overtaking Mitterrand, but not Giscard, with respect to qualities a president should possess). He has improved his credibility and started the reconquest of the Gaullist electorate, maybe in expectation of even better things to come.

The situation is gradually becoming clearer. The "Coluche phenomenon" seems to be continuing and the "small candidates"--many of whom could well be unable to qualify for lack of a sufficient number of "sponsors" (at least 500 sponsors from 30 departments are needed)--are beginning to give way to the four big names. The total percentage of people intending to vote for Giscard, Mitterrand, Marchais and Chirac has increased from 78 percent to 79.5 percent in the past 3 months.

In a way, the majority is starting from positions which it secured in 1974. The situation has been remarkably stable--the number of people intending to vote for Giscard has gradually decreased to the level of the first ballot in 1974, namely 33 percent. In 1974, Chaban and Royer obtained 17.7 percent of votes cast whereas 17.5 percent of the electorate now apparently intend to vote for Chirac, Debre and Marie-France Garaud.

As for the left, with 40.5 percent of the electorate intending to vote for its candidates, it is in a considerably worse situation than it was in 1974 when it secured 46.1 percent of votes in the first ballot. However, this gap is not a result of any progress by the majority--it can mainly be explained by the (temporary?) rise of ecologist votes (5-6 percent compared with 2 percent in 1974). Pressure for "tactical" voting should enable Mitterrand, who has progressed slightly, to pin some hope on this.

The Communist electorate seems to wish to break through its reserve in the second ballot. At the time of the preceding opinion poll, only 56 percent of Communists intended to vote for Francois Mitterrand in the second ballot, whereas 40 percent adopted a wait-and-see attitude. The corresponding figures are now 61 percent and 35 percent.... Everything seems to indicate that, as a result of his noisy campign, Georges Marchais has lost rather than gained support. The percentage of people intending to vote for him in the first ballot amounting to 14-14.5 percent according to different hypotheses, compared with 15 percent in January 1981.

Even though the change in the electorate's voting intentions and its hopes for the individual candidates' victory is unfavorable to the outgoing president, his chances in the second ballot remain the highest. And, above all, his image, which greatly deteriorated at the end of the year, seems to have improved. Giscard remains by far "the least unlikeable" candidate. The ecologist electorate's attitude to him is more favorable now than it was at the time of preceding opinion pools. The unity of the majority electorate seems exemplary compared with a still far from perfect transfer of votes among the electorate of the left. Despite his advantages--especially in the social sphere--Mitterrand carries round his neck the electoral millstone of Communist ministers which everybody attributes to him. As for Chirac, even though his chances have improved, he lacks credibility compared with Giscard and--unlike the outgoing president--gives rise to serious rejection reactions on the left.

All in all, this opinion poll could make it possible to envisage a stabilization rather favorable to Giscard's position if the Friday IFOP-FRANCE SOIR opinion poll did not indicate that his popularity in the country is continuing to decrease--37 percent of the French people remain pleased with Giscard as president but the proportion of people displeased with him has increased from 47 to 51 percent in 1 month. As for Premier Raymond Barre, his--temporary?--silence has not worked in his favor either--only 25 percent (compared with 27 percent) of the French people are pleased with him whereas 63 percent (compared with 57 percent) say that they are displeased.... Eighty days before the election, the head of state and the premier have again broken all records of unpopularity compared with their own past performance and that of their predecessors.

JOINT-FRENCH-TUNISIAN COMMUNIQUE RELEASED

For a Tunisian report on the joint communique released at the end of Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali's visit to Paris, see the Tunisia subsection of the North Africa section of the 23 February Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

PCI'S NAPOLITANO SUPPORTS BERLINGUER'S VIEWS

LD202138 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Regarding relations between the CPSU and the Italian Communist Party, Giorgio Napolitano of the Communist Party National Secretariat states in L'EUROPEO that on questions of international policy, the Italian Communist Party is profoundly united with Berlinguer. No one should have any illusions about the possibility of removing militants from the party who might express reservations about criticism and condemnation of the Soviet Union (?taking unforeseen options). In addition, Napolitano believes it to be of vital interest to the Polish leaders to avert the threat of a Soviet military intervention, and in the interests of the Soviets not to become involved in such a risky undertaking.

BERLINGUER DEFENDS PCI VIEW ON POLISH SITUATION

LD201109 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 16 Feb 81 pp 1-2

[Ugo Baduel report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 15 February speech in Turin: "Workers' Response to the Crisis"]

[Excerpt] Turin--Anomaly That We Do Not Want To Lose

We are perfectly well aware, Berlinguer said, that our quest and initiative on both the theoretical and the practical planes, which are prompting so much interest and so many hopes within the European workers' movement and in progressive forces even outside Europe, are prompting the hostility of the West's most stubborn, reactionary and adventurist forces and also incomprehension and mistrust among those who believe that the kind of socialism realized hitherto is the only path and the only solution valid for all countries and that the communist parties' struggle must submit to unchangeable general laws immune from the innovation of experience and from the march of history.

This will not prevent us, Comrade Berlinguer said, from continuing to patiently develop our stances both on general issues and on very important specific issues such as Poland.

In this connection, Berlinguer pointed out that with regards to events in Poland the PCI has expressed a verdict and taken initiatives consistent with the principles in which we believe and which we practice, always in a correct, constructive and indeed--we believe--irreprehensible manner. The first of these principles is the unacceptability of any violation of every people's sovereign right to freely choose the paths for their own development and progress. Berlinguer added that repressive measures would be all the more absurd and unacceptable in the presence of a movement that has emerged from within the Polish working class and from its protest against errors of approach and method.

Irrespective of the incomprehension and the initiatives of other communist parties, we will continue calmly and steadfastly along our path.

This path, he added, will never lead us either to opportunistic compromises or to entrenchment. We will defend and develop the PCI's individual characteristics as a class and national party asserting a new concept of internationalism--the characterists that have made us the Western world's strongest communist party and on which our very unity is based.

That which is termed our "anomaly" is the most valuable thing that the Italian working class has created. We do not want to lose this "anomaly:" we need it now to stand the test posed by the Italian crisis and to resolve it, within democracy, by means of a change in the ruling class.

EL SALVADOR FRONT DELEGATION HAS TALKS WITH PCI

LD191519 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 13 Feb 81 p 17

[Unattributed report: "PCI Solidarity With Democratic Front"]

[Text] Rome--A Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] delegation composed of Directorate member Jose Rodriguez Ruiz and FDR representative in Italy Dina Mendoza met yesterday at PCI Directorate headquarters with the following comrades: Central Committee member and Foreign Section Chief Antonio Rubbi and Renato Sandri and Claudio Bernabucci of the foreign section.

The Salvadoran comrades gave a full report on the situation that has come about in their country following the general offensive launched in January by the liberation forces, the massive military aid that the United States is providing to the Christian Democratic military junta and the threat of outside intervention and regionalization of the conflict. They called for full solidarity from the democratic political forces with their struggle, which is aimed at extricating their country from the present brutal campaign of repression, ridding themselves of the despotic forces ruling the country and pursuing action that will reestablish the conditions for implementing in El Salvador a policy of thorough reforms within freedom and democracy.

The PCI comrades confirmed the commitment of our party together with all Italian workers and democratic forces to developing more extensively the broadest and more prompt initiative of solidarity through demonstrations, declarations and the gathering of financial and material aid and to exerting pressure on the Italian Government to take the necessary political and diplomatic initiatives in all European and international forums against the threats of outside interventions in El Salvador and against the current campaign of repression against the patriotic forces, and to recall the ambassador for consultations which cannot be delayed any longer.

DEFENSE MINISTER LAGORIO DEPARTS FOR EGYPT

AU211927 Rome ANSA in English 1920 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Rome, 21 Feb (ANSA)--Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio left here today for a six-day visit to Egypt as part of the Rome government's efforts to consolidate its ties of friendship with the other countries in the Mediterranean basin.

Lagorio, who was invited by Egyptian Defense Minister Ahmad Badawi Sayed, recently visited Spain, and has Tunisia, Malta, and Greece on his future schedule.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS APPROVES STRATEGY

LD222002 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The eighth congress of the Social Democratic Party [PSD], held this weekend, has resulted in a clear strengthening of the position of party leader and Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao.

In effect, in the only leadership election that had rival slates of candidates competing for the National Council, the slate backed by the party leader secured 20 of the council's 30 seats.

The strategy motion unanimously approved in the early hours of the morning pledges opposition to any bid for more personal power by President Eanes and, at the same time, advises the government not to seek or provoke rifts with the president of the republic.

The motion denies the existence of any political solidarity between the president of the republic and the government and adds that the institutional solidarity proclaimed by Belem Palace [the Presidency] is merely occasional and episodic. The motion advises the government not to allow any interference by the head of state in its own sphere of jurisdiction. It also reiterates that the PSD will enter into no pacts with the Presidency over the revision of the constitution and will not agree to attempts by General Eanes to interfere with the process of revision, since this task belongs exclusively to the Assembly of the Republic.

The motion also recommends the proposal of a civilian candidate to the 1985 presidential elections.

The motion calls for the disbanding of the Council of the Revolution, the total abolition of the government's accountability to the president of the republic, and the complete subordination of the Armed Forces to the government.

With regard to foreign policy, entry into the EEC continues to be top priority and is described in the motion as a condition for Portugal's democratic stability. The EEC, the motion states, is the only course for the speedy and sound improvement of the living standards of the Portuguese.

The motion declares that Portugal must maintain its unconditional commitment to NATO. It rejects nonalignment and neutralism and totally denounces Soviet expansionism.

The motion recommends that the emigrants be allowed to vote in the presidential elections and that the number of parliamentary seats for emigrants' representatives be increased.

It expresses support for a policy of rapprochement between Portugal and the Portuguese-speaking countries in a context of respect for each other's sovereignty.

GOVERNMENT REMOVES SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

LD191701 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] The cabinet has decided to lift the restrictive measures imposed on economic relations between Portugal and Iran last April.

According to a "resolution" published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE, the release of the U.S. hostages hitherto detained in that country ended the situation which led the Portuguese Government to decree the economic sanctions.

The government headed by Sa Carneiro was in fact the first to respond to the appeal issued by President Carter to the U.S. allies, illustrating its condemnation of the conduct of the Islamic students in Tehran.

CALVO SOTELO FAILS TO WIN ABSOLUTE MAJORITY VOTE

LD202238 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Summary] Our correspondent at the Congress of Deputies, where chamber President Landelino Lavilla announced the result of the voting on prime minister designate Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo's program, reported that the result is as follows: votes in favor--169; votes against--158; abstentions--17. A second vote will thus be required and the house will convene again on 23 February at 1630.

PSOE'S GONZALEZ ON CALVO SOTELO'S PROGRAM

LD202006 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Our correspondent reports from the Congress of Deputies on the investiture debate at the congress plenary session:

Felipe Gonzalez is now speaking, replying to Calvo Sotelo's response to Gonzalez's earlier speech which opened this afternoon's session. Let me summarize Felipe Gonzalez's speech.

The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE] secretary general made what was, in fact, a formal speech. Rather than attacking the candidate's program, saying his colleagues Lluch and Solchaga had already set out the Socialist position, Felipe Gonzalez limited himself to asking about those subjects missing in Calvo Sotelo's program and requesting explanations about those which had not been made clear.

Thus, he asked about energy costs and prices and what effect these are going to have on farming and fisheries. He also asked why nuclear energy, instead of more coal and gas, combined with only the essential amount of nuclear energy. He asked if restructuring of industry is to be achieved through a policy of agreed changes; whether farm prices are to be negotiated; whether prices of diesel fuel and of fertilizers are to be negotiated with farmers; and what precisely is to be done about the consequences of the drought. He also asked what is happening about the fisheries agreements with Morocco. He continued with a long list of questions, which eventually led him to international affairs.

Here he devoted time to the question of NATO. Felipe Gonzalez said that his party believes in Europe, of course, but that its European and Western bent does not go as far as implying an Atlanticist policy, in other words, a policy geared to NATO. I do not want to cause our country to risk 10 million deaths in 24 hours through nuclear weapons, Felip Gonzalez said, and went on to say that he, and he supposed that the candidate took the same view, took no pleasure in the existence of foreign bases in our country; but he said that he was nevertheless prepared to renegotiate the treaty with the United States so as not to upset the international balance. But, he said, the fact that Spain goes along with and supports the Western political system is of least interest to NATO; NATO is only interested in military matters. He cited the instance of Portugal, which, under the Salazar dictatorship, formed part of the North Atlantic Treaty. He said, finally, that he does not want Spain to join NATO, because it will bring no benefit though it could do a lot of damage.

Felipe Gonzalez ended by listing subjects which he found missing in the candidate's speech. For example, said Gonzalez, Calvo Sotelo had not mentioned women's matters, pensioners', the poor, housing, education, health or culture. This, he said, amounts to promising an economic policy without an accompanying social policy. And so, said Gonzalez, it is impossible to inspire hope in these options if it is done coldly and distantly, without paying heed to the problems of the man in the street.

In his reply, Calvo Sotelo expressed thanks for the tone of the speech, and described Felipe Gonzalez's speech as statesmanlike. My program, said Calvo Sotelo, looks better as summarized by the Socialist leader. Finally, he said that his policy is not a conservative one but is following the economic line of the last 5 months. He further denied that his program puts a greater burden on the underprivileged. The weakest in society have grown considerably in recent years but this cannot (?continue) in the present crisis situation. On the question of NATO, Calvo Sotelo disputed the assertion of a nuclear risk.

At this moment, as we said, Felipe Gonzalez is delivering his reply to the address by Calvo Sotelo.

From the Congress of Deputies I return you to the studio.

ETA COMMUNIQUE ON USE OF ARMS, PNV, GOALS

LD221104 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] The Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group--Political Military [ETA/PM]--which carried out the abduction of three diplomats in the Basque country, issued a communique yesterday saying that it intends to continue trying to save democracy. The terrorists announced that they will make the best possible use of arms until they have attained a solution to those problems which they consider vital for the development of democracy. They speak of torture, the block on a referendum for Navarre, and the inability of the Basque Nationalist Party [PNV] to govern the Basque country.

DENMARK

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

NC191114 Paris AFP in English 1101 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Copenhagen, 19 Feb (AFP)--Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek arrived here today on a three-day official visit in reply to a trip to Warsaw last June by his Danish counterpart Kjeld Olesen.

Mr Czyrek, who has handled Polish foreign affairs for almost 30 years but was only made minister last August, was met at the airport by Mr Olesen.

He is scheduled to have talks with Social Democrat Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen as well as the foreign minister and will also meet Queen Margrethe.

Economic Needs Discussed

NC202020 Paris AFP in English 1956 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 20 Feb (AFP)--Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek used a 48-hour official visit to Denmark that ended here today to signal to the West what kind of economic and financial facilities his country could do with.

Following wide-ranging talks with his Polish guest, Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen expressed his readiness to pass on the Polish message to Denmark's nine partners in the European Economic Community as well as its four allies in the Nordic Council.

The Polish foreign minister meanwhile spelled out at a press conference what his country required, namely credits for certain raw materials, food supplies to cover the day-to-day domestic needs and western agreement to reschedule or refinance repayment of earlier loans.

Recalling recent Soviet cash credits to Warsaw worth 2,300 million roubles (dollars), Mr Czyrek declared that to pull out of its difficulties, Poland would need to mobilize all of its economic resources as well as intensifying its cooperation within COMECON, both in terms of credits and exchanges of goods.

In a final communique, the two foreign ministers made a strong plea for halting the amrs race and strengthening "security for all sides at the lowest possible level of armaments," emphasizing the need for progress in the SALT process, the nuclear force reduction talks in Geneva and the Vienna negotiations on force reductions in central Europe.

AKEL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR 26TH CPSU CONGRESS

NC201151 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] An AKEL delegation, comprising the party's secretary general, Mr Papaioannou, and Mr Khristodhoulidhis, member of the party's Political Bureau, left for Moscow today to attend the 26th CPSU Congress. The congress will open next monday. Mr Papaioannou will address the congress.

KLIRIDHIS ASKS FOR GOVERNMENT'S RESIGNATION

NC211921 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Speaking this evening at a provincial mass meeting of his party in Paphos, Chairman of the Democratic Rally Kliridhis accused the government and the president of the republic of erroneously handling the national issue and the economic slump that has hit the country, and asked for their resignations and for the dissolution of the House of Representatives.

Kliridhis called for a rally to bring about a change and salvation and said that the parliamentary elections will unify the political left at the grassroots. Then he said that the Democratic Rally Party will reverse the course of events toward meritocracy, responsibility, tax relief, good government and equality among citizens. He also promised that, among other things, his party will radically revise tax legislation and the proportional system for social insurance and will work for the implementation of a correct and feasible system for medical care.

The chairman of the Democratic Rally also mentioned that his party will take measures to increase productivity, and will work to radically improve export trade and, until the refugee problem has been finally solved through the return of the refugees to their homes under conditions of security, his party will focus its social policy on the relief of the refugees and the solution of their problems.

Kliridhis added that it appears the inter-Cypriot talks are being led to a new failure and that the responsibility for the impasse lies on Turkish intransigence. In order to break this, he said, we must promote our own formula for the solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the Makarios-Denktas agreement, a formula that should also meet with the parallel support of the Western, Eastern and nonaligned world.

Kliridhis supported recourse to the Security Council on the basis of such a formula and a demand from the Security Council to submit suggestions for the solution of our differences with the Turks.

BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES 21 FEB

NC220748 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] A Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, headed by National Assembly Chairman Bonev, arrived in Cyprus yesterday for an official visit. The visit is in return for the visit to Bulgaria during 1979 by an all-party Cypriot parliamentary delegation under House President Mikhailidhis. The Bulgarian delegation was met at Larnaca airport by House President Mikhailidhis and by Bulgarian Ambassador Bochev.

U.S. 'MANEUVERS' IN NORTH INCITE PROTESTS

KKE Protest

NC201550 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 20 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] The press bureau of the Central Committee of the KKE yesterday released the following statement for publication:

"A stark new U.S. violation was carried out today in Drama. It clearly demonstrates where the government's policy of submission to the imperialists may lead. Specifically at noon today a U.S. platoon wearing antiradiation uniforms and gas masks occupied the central square of Drama during an exercise of "antinuclear, radiological, biological, chemical warfare." This caused a great disturbance among the city's population.

"This unprecedented invasion by the Americans is aimed to create a cold-war psychosis and to demonstrate to the people that the Americans are the true masters of the country. It was carried out in a city in north Greece and it undermines our relations with our peace-loving neighbors. It confirms not only that our country is inundated with nuclear weapons but also that plans exist to involve it in nuclear adventures. "The government of the rightwing, with its reintegration within military NATO, with its new agreements on bases which is now under preparation, has created a highhanded spirit among the Americans such as they did not even possess at the time of Purifoy and the junta.

"The KKE denounces this new imperialist provocation which takes place only days after the airport of the Greek capital had been policed by U.S. military units and the terrorist activities of the Americans at Sourmena [area neighboring on Ellinikon airport.]

"The Greek people will intensify their struggle so that the Americans, their bases and their nuclear weapons depart from Greece before our country is forced to pay an even higher price for the imperialist overlordship; so that the government of the rightwing, which has turned Greece into an unfenced field of imperialism, is ousted from authority."

Nicosia Reports Incident

NC211136 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] It was announced in Athens that Foreign Minister Mitsotakis will protest to U.S. Ambassador McCloskey over the entry of U.S. troops into Drama without permission and their conduct on an exercise there. In the meantime, a spokesman of the U.S. Embassy in Athens admitted that a U.S. Army detachment of 20 men, stationed at a Greek military base near Drama, did carry out a maneuver within the framework of a training exercise which incorporated the use of gas masks and chemical warfare uniforms.

The spokesman admitted the exercise was conducted without approval and that commanders of senior military units [as broadcast] have given an apology to the appropriate Greek authorities. The spokesman said those responsible for the conduct of the exercise have been reprimanded.

Foreign Ministry Statement

NC211255 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] This morning, the Greek Government filed a protest with the U.S. Government over the Drama incident in which a U.S. detachment entered the town without permission in order to conduct an exercise.

In this connection, the Foreign Ministry has issued the following statement:

The Drama incident was due to the violation by a small U.S. detachment, under a junior officer, of explicit and specific agreements and regulations which stipulate that the elements of U.S. Armed Forces, stationed in our country on the basis of the agreements in force, never conduct exercises outside a military camp except only in case of joint maneuvers with Greek units to which they are detached and after a special permit. These regulations are in force incessantly and inviolably. The Greek Government has filed, through Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, a protest to U.S. Ambassador McCloskey and requested that measures be taken so that the agreements and regulations continue to be firmly observed. Mr McCloskey expressed his government's regrets for the incident, which it attributed to a misunderstanding by the junior U.S. officer in charge of the team, and gave the assurance that in the future the existing agreements and regulations would be firmly observed.

AVRIANI Reports Protests

NC211623 Athens AVRIANI in Greek 21 Feb 81 pp 1,8

[Excerpts] One mistake by the U.S. military stationed at Drama has disclosed a secret that could be fatal for the area and the whole country in general. As is known, the U.S. military forces made a surprise invasion of the town while on a march which was included in their maneuvers. The U.S. military is guarding nuclear warheads at the Drama base!

In the meantime, there has been immediate reaction in all parts of Greece against the inadmissible behavior of the U.S. Armed Forces in Drama. Yesterday, the inhabitants of the area held a gathering and demanded the withdrawal of the Americans, who show that they consider the whole country as their property.

Politico-military opposition circles have stressed the concern caused by the disclosures made following the surprise invasion of Drama by the Americans. Because, although the American military has been in Drama for quite some time, nobody or, rather, a very small number of inhabitants knew about its presence.

Thus, it is reckoned that in many areas of the country there are nuclear warheads at similar bases with all the dangers entailed by their storage. Besides, all the opposition parties have stressed the seriousness of this new U.S. provocation.

KKE Statement

NC211634 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 21 Feb 81 p 1

[Statement of the KKE Central Committee press office--date not given]

[Text] At the same time the government was stating ignorance concerning the U.S. soldiers' aggressive exercise in Drama, the U.S. Embassy was irreparably exposing it in an announcement. The embassy's announcement brazenly stressed that an exercise had indeed taken place but...mistakenly, and that it had extended inside the town of Drama "without the approval" of government authorities.

This fact proves the government's total slavishness in which it once again has sought to cover the provocative activities of its protectors as some time ago it hastened to declare the alleged existence of a Greek Commander at the U.S. Base at Ellinikon!

By tolerating the successive provocative activities of the Americans, the government is affording the possibility to the U.S. Embassy to appear as cosovereign in a country whose government not only does not inform the people about what is happening at home but tries to conceal activities which--mistakenly or deliberately--may jeopardize even their future lives. It is a vital national necessity that the right be ousted, because through its submission to U.S. domination, it is leading the country to new national adventures.

Papandreou Stand

NC211637 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 21 Feb 81 p 2

["Text" of statement by PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou on U.S. "maneuvers" in Drama--date not given]

[Text] The U.S. Armed Forces "being hosted" in our country consider Greece as their protectorate and open field [stretching] from Crete to Macedonia and from Vatika [Neapolis] to Drama. This is the message and meaning of their behavior at Drama which is unacceptable to our proud people. But, of course, the responsibility falls with the government; not only the present government but all rightwing governments without exception, because they have never taught the foreigners to respect our country and because the rightwing governments were always prepared to accept restrictions to our national sovereignty and sacrifice national interests at the altar of the "alliance's" interests.

We ask the prime minister: How long will our people have to tolerate similar provocations? Let the prime minister, at last, state responsibly: Is there a single inch of Greek territory which is not controlled by the armed forces of the "allies?"

TO VIMA Editorial

NC221543 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 22 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A Provocation and...a Reprimand"]

[Text] The incident involving U.S. troops in Drama cannot close with a "demarche" or with a "reprimand."

First of all, the term "incident" cannot apply. This is nothing but a scandal--and a scandal of the first magnitude the extent of which increases as a result of all the inherent questions.

Let us start with this indescribable occurence. At noon Thursday a platoon of U.S. military personnel wearing gas masks came out for an exercise in the streets of Drama, yelling and terrorising the inhabitants. They poured out into the town, they carried out their "operation", and then they left with things returning to normal conditions.

Normal conditions? Most certainly not, because if the case is not cleared up completely, then Greece, as a sovereign state, will have accepted in silence a blow which is unprecedented in times of peace. At the same time, there is absolutely no importance to the fact that the Americans are also members of the NATO alliance and that their presence on Greek territory is officially recognized.

This is because as it was proved after the fact:

--The Americans asked for absolutely no permission to conduct their "operation." They did not even warn the Greek authorities. Without any interference they trampled upon Greek sovereign rights.

--The Americans started from another Greek military base and, with their provocation, they thus abused the very military "hospitality" extended to them.

If these are the facts, however, then we also have the following questions:

--Apart from the bases which they already have on Greek territory, are the Americans "enjoying hospitality" at other installations in our country?

--On the basis of what agreements, which have never been announced, is this "hospitality" extended to them?

Use will be made of the argument that these U.S. forces "are the guests" at Greek installations, not in their capacity as U.S. forces but as NATO forces--to which Greece also belongs. Even in such an eventuality, however, the questions are no less critical:

--Could it be that these forces (which supposedly are not U.S. forces but NATO forces) "were the guests" at Greek military installations even during the 5 years during which Greece was not a member of the military wing of NATO?

--Could there be other forces which, under the cover of NATO, have been installed in other regions of Greek territory?

--And, primarily, how are these forces controlled by the Greek military authorities when, a as is last Thursday's case in drama, they are able, unchecked and without interference, to carry out military exercises in the central streets of Greek towns?

In answer to all this, as well as in answer to the protests of the press, of the opposition and, yesterday, of the government, the U.S. Embassy issued, luckily, this reply: "Those responsible have been...reprimanded."

This more or less brings to mind the story of a passerby whose hat is snatched off by a thug who then tramples upon it. When this passerby protests, then the thug picks up the hat rams it on the passerby's head and tells him: there you have your hat back. Now be on your way again...

The question, however, is which way will the passerby be able to go from now on. The question is also, which way will the Greek Government follow in face of an insult--as well as a provocation--which cannot be wiped out with a..."reprimand."

TO VIMA Article

NC221548 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 22 Feb 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The U.S. military unit, whose platoon of 40 men provocatively carried out the "antinuclear exercise" in the center of Drama, was entrusted with the guarding of nuclear artillery shells. This unit--which is stationed in a Greek military camp 3 kilometers from Drama--is a section of the "558th U.S. Artillery Group" which also commands its second section at the Elevsis airfield. It is characteristic of the secrecy surrounding the mission of this group that both the Greek and the U.S. sides have refused to explain the exact role of this U.S. force. Both the Greek Government spokesman and the U.S. Embassy spokesman yesterday refused to make any statement on the purpose served by these units.

At the same time, it is not at all coincidental that the exercise of the U.S. troops centered on dealing with nuclear warfare and the platoon was equipped with special uniforms and gas masks. The question which arises after this "accidental" revelation of the existence of these forces is whether there are other similar forces stationed on Greek territory and whether the question is being dealt with during negotiations on the status of U.S. bases.

The Foreign Ministry statement, issued 24 hours after the well-known statement-admission of the U.S. Embassy--attempts to blame the Drama incident on junior officers while U.S. Ambassador McCloskey limited himself to an expression of regret and blamed the incident on a misunderstanding by "the junior U.S. officer in charge of the group."

The government, in the meantime, appears strongly irritated by the "initiative" undertaken by the U.S. Embassy and its issuing of a statement without a prior consultation, a fact which made the government appear in ignorance of such an important issue.

KKE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CPSU CONGRESS 20 FEB

NC211556 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 21 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] A KKE Central Committee delegation, headed by its secretary general, Comrade Kharilaos Florakis, departed yesterday for Moscow where it will attend the 26th CPSU Congress. Comrades Grigoris Farakos, member of the Central Committee Political Office, and Mitsos Sakhinis, Central Committee member, are included in the delegation.

Before departing, Comrade Kharilaos Florakis made the following statement: "We feel very satisfied because, as the KKE delegation, we intend to follow the work of the 26th CPSU Congress. Regarding the significance of this congress, it is determined solely by the fact that all eyes of the world, friend and foe, are currently turned toward Moscow not only becuase it concerns a CPSU congress but because it is convening at a time when the international situation is very tense."

The delegation was seen off at Ellinikon Airport by Comrades A. Abatielos and S. Tsambis, members of the Politcal Office; Or. Kolozof, Central Committee member; and G. Mavromatis, alternate member of the KKE Central Committee; the Soviet Union's ambassador in Athens, Comrade Vladimir Kaboshkin; and embassy counselor (Vl. Pyathih). A Soviet television team covered the departure.

MITSOTAKIS CONFERS WITH HUNGARIAN DEPUTY MINISTER

NC201958 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] This afternoon, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis received Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Szarka, who is visiting Athens, and conferred on both bilateral and international issues. On the occasion, Mr Szarka repeated his government's invitation to Mr Mitsotakis to pay an official visit to Hungary. As it has been learned, the invitation was accepted and the visit is anticipated to take place next May. Mr Szarka was accompanied by the Hungarian ambassador in Athens, Mr Dobos. The meeting was also attended by ambassadors Fridhas and Zakharakis.

MITSOTAKIS ON DECISION TO MARK ATATURK YEAR

NC201617 Athens NEWS in English 20 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] OFficial Greek participation in events to be held on Greek soil as part of Ataturk Year, commemorating the 100th anniversary of his birth, is part of general efforts to restore confidence between Greece and Turkey. This is the reply Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis gave to PASOK deputies who asked a question in Parliament Wednesday on the above subject.

Mr Mitsotakis said that a revival of the spirit that prevailed in the relations between the two countries during the days of Kemal Ataturk and Elevtherios Venizelos, may help create a climate suitable to find settlements of the difficulties burdening the two countries' bilateral relations at a crucial time for the sensitive east Mediterranean region. Mr Mitsotakis also recalled that Ataturk Year, declared by Turkey for 1981 is under the auspices of UNESCO.

To a question on whether the Greek Government has asked, or will ask, for similar events to be held in Izmir or any other Turkish city, it was clarified in Parliament that, for the time being, Greece has made no plans for such events, and consequently no overtures have been made to Ankara.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN ATHENS

NC211945 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Romanian Foreign Minister Andrei passed through Athens at 1430 today on his way back to Bucharest from his official visits to Moscow and Beirut. Mr Andrei was welcomed at Ellinikon Airport by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis, Romanian Ambassador in Athens Brad and other officials of the Foreign Ministry.

The Romanian minister stayed in Athens until 1715 today and attended a luncheon given in his honor by Mitsotakis at Asteri, Vouliagmeni. During the luncheon, the two ministers discussed Greek-Romanian relations, which are developing very satisfactorily, and reviewed big international issues with particular emphasis on the problems concerning our area.

ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS CRITICIZES PASOK-KKE COOPERATION

NC201637 Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 20 Feb 81 p 8

["From the "Judgments and Comments" column: "The Front in Action"]

[Text] KKE and PASOk cadres are in the forefront in all gatherings organized by the so-called "Greek Committee for International Detente and Peace," because A.G. Papandreou and Kh. Florakis' men are actively moving among Moscow, Sofia, Thessaloniki and Patrai to hinder the installations of NATO "Pershing 2" and "cruise" missiles--after 3 years--and are keeping silent, are not seeing that the Soviet "SS-20's" are already installed and serving with their tubes aimed toward Paris, London, Athens, Rome and Brussels... In Thessaloniki the KKE-PASOK front, front for the country's foreign and defense policy, dropped the following slogans:

"No to the pursuit of arms--long live the people's friendship!" "No to the Pershing and cruise missiles." "Out with the bases of death." "No to the neutron bomb." "Workers ask for peace and jobs." "EEC-NATO robbers' syndicate" and so forth.

Without the fellow-traveling of PASOK, KEE would not dare this provocation. However, both Marxist parties have "common motives" for peace and democracy! as A.G. Papandreou ascertained during his recent meeting with Stalinist coupist, the secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party. He ascertained this and declared it proudly!!

RIZOSPASTIS SUMMARIZES KKE PLENUM RESOLUTION

NC221803 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 22 Feb 81 p 1

[Excerpts] "Achieving the goal of the party's participation in the second distribution of seats requires that the members, friends and followers of the party should approach all workers in order to present the positions of the KKE everywhere, at every place of work, in the town quarters, in the villages, in every home. The target must be that there will be no worker, no young man or woman, whether working or a housewife, without learning of the election positions of the KKE."

This was stressed in the resolution of the plenum of the Central Committee of the KKE which was released for publication. This document of the plenum of the Central Committee deals with international and domestic developments, with the imminent election battle and with the party's duties.

In respect to the international situation it is stressed that this situation is becoming more dangerously tense. But--it is stressed--the time when imperialism was the sole regulator of the fates of the world has past forever.

On domestic developments: There is exhaustive reference to the passage of the government to even greater subjugation to Atlanticism, to the crisis which rages in the economy of Greece, to the greater increase of the workers' struggles, to the elections and to the party's goals.

The plenum resolution reiterates once again that the immediate proclamation of elections is a national necessity. It also presents the basic prerequisites for the smooth and inviolable conduct of the elections.

"The KKE Central Committee," the resolution states, "stresses the necessity for alert and common struggle by the democratic forces, for obstructing pressure and terrorist demonstrations, for neutralizing the danger-mongering of the rightwing and for guaranteeing the inviolable character of the elections."

In reference to the goal for the party's participation in the second distribution of seats, the resolution stresses, among other things, that this is an absolutely realistic goal.

"The fighters," the resolution stresses, "understand that the battle of the leftwing can as a whole and effectively give the KKE a unifying slate, because the KKE could overcome the obstacle of the current felonious electoral law."

The Central Committee of the KKE particularly stresses that with the loss of parliamentary majority by the rightwing, the only solution which could promote the cause for change will lie in the formation of a democratic government which will rely--both in the Chamber of Deputies and among the people--upon all the forces which support change.

The Central Committee of the KKE stresses that irrespective of its climaxing and the specific rates of its implementation, the program of a postelection democratic government must promote the following:

--national independence;
--democratization;
--economic development to the benefit of the people and the country.

"The democratic government," it adds, "can neutralize the various plots and undermining acts of the local and foreign reactionary forces, and it can protect the smooth democratic progress along the road to change, only if it is supported by the organized, united, mass movement of the people and by the common action of all anti-imperialist-democratic forces."

TURGUT OZAL COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF U.S. VISIT

U.S. Loans

TA201259 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has announced that the 1982 fiscal budget of the United States envisages $700 million of aid for Turkey. In a statement to Turkish Radio and Television, Ozal, who is currently holding contacts in Washington, said that $300 million of this will be in the form of economic aid and the remaining $400 million will be military aid. Ozal noted that an extension of $50 million of the $400 million military aid as a grant has been requested. Meanwhile, Ozal explained that an additional loan of $95 million was secured from the U.S. Exim bank and that this loan could be operational within 2 months.

During his contacts in Washington yesterday, Ozal met with the presidents of the IMF and the World Bank and U.S. leaders. In a statement at the end of these meetings, Ozal noted that he briefed the administrators of the international financial organizations on the development of the economic stability program and that these organizations were very satisfied with the course of the economic situation in Turkey. The deputy prime minister also said that the project loans extended to Turkey by the World Bank are expected to exceed $700 million next year.

Yesterday, Ozal also met with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan and U.S. Under Secretary of State Walter Stoessel.

Press Conference

TA202041 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said that Turkey will need about $1.5 billion in foreign aid next year. Our correspondent in Washington, Berna Kulac, reports that Ozal held a news conference there at the end of his contacts, stating that there was progress in Turkey since the economic stability program began to be implemented a year ago. He said that the rate of inflation had dropped, productivity had increased, workers' remittances had doubled and black marketing had been prevented. In spite of that, Ozal said, Turkey will need about $1.5 billion in foreign aid next year.

Ozal said that this sum could easily be obtained from establishments such as the World Bank, the IMF and OECD. He stressed that he did not think there would be any problems in that respect. The deputy prime minister pointed out that the U.S. administration proposed to extend about $700 million of foreign aid to Turkey in fiscal 1982.

Replying to a question, Ozal said Turkey had not received any proposals to assume a role in the protection of the security of the Persian Gulf. To another question, Ozal replied that Turkey had friendly relations with the Soviet Union and that the two countries cooperated in the fields of technology and industry. Turgut Ozal then met U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REACTION TO AVEROF'S REMARKS

TA201518 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Oktay Iscen has pointed out that by signing international agreements Greece has assumed certain undertakings and that it cannot free itself of them by means of statements or speeches.

Replying to a question in the Greek Parliament 2 days ago, Greek Defense Minister Averof had said that Greece is not considering the demilitarization of the islands close to Turkey in the Aegean Sea. In his weekly news conference in Ankara today, Ambassador Iscen replied to journalists' questions on Averof's remarks. Ambassador Iscen said: It is impossible to free oneself of obligations stipulated by treaties through statements or speeches. We do not feel it is necessary to comment on this issue.

AIR FORCE NAVAL MILITARY EXERCISES CONTINUE

TA202046 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Military exercises codenamed "Invincible Guarantee-2" began today. They are being carried out independently in the Turkish and international airspaces of Marmara, western Anatolia, Aegean and Mediterranean. The exercises, including weapons firing, are being conducted by the fighter planes of the 1st Tactical Air Force Command and with the cooperation of the navy. They will end on 26 Feburary. Meanwhile, the exercises codenamed "How Happy Is He who Is Able To Say I Am a Turk-1" continue.

ARMY COMMAND REMOVES SEVERAL MAYORS FROM OFFICE

TA201753 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Statement by the VI Army Corps and Adana, Icel, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman and Hatay Martial Law Command Press and Public Relations Office]

[Text] Those mayors in the VI Corps Army and Martial Law Command Region who resigned from their parties and remained in office after 12 September 1980 have now been removed from office in line with paragraph 2 of martial law act 1,402 in order to ensure the proper investigation of the complaints filed to the command, to ensure fully impartial work in line with the decisions of the new administration and to give a momentum to the municipal services. The governors of the Icel and Hatay Provinces will carry out the mayoral duties of the Mersin and Antakya cities, respectively. The proposals made for the replacement of the other mayors have been found appropriate and the relevant appointments will be made by the concerned governors.

SECURITY COUNCIL ENACTS DUAL CITIZENSHIP LAW

NC201359 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 17 Feb 81 p 3

[Editorial by Oktay Eksi: "Dual Citizenship"]

[Excerpt] A long-awaited law has been enacted by the National Security Council. According to the text on hand, this is very goods news for over a million of our fellow countrymen living abroad and for their relatives.

Now, if fellow Turkish countrymen abroad can maintain their ties with their motherland by calling at a Turkish Consulate General at least once every 7 years and say 'hello', or express this desire by dropping a few lines to the consulate general, they will be entitled to the citizenship of both of their own country and of the country they live in, and they will be able to possess dual passports.

This provision of the law is extremely useful in that it responds to contemporary needs and helps our sons, whom we have been losing to other countries over the years in the form of a brain drain, to preserve their ties with their motherland. Let us stress the fact that it particularly important that this law, which looks at the right of citizenship from such a liberal angle, be enacted by the military administration.

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SPOKESMAN, SCHMIDT REACT TO BREZHNEV SPEECH

LD231602 Hamburg DPA in German 1439 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 23 Feb (DPA)--The Federal German Government welcomes the Soviet Union's readiness to continue the dialogue on reducing strategic nuclear weapons with the United States and the idea of a summit meeting between the two superpowers but rejects the freezing of medium-range weapons because of the existing Soviet superiority. Government spokesman Kurt Becker today gave journalists this initial wary reaction to the speech by state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev at the CPSU congress. Becker said that Brezhnev's speech, regarded as"moderate," is presently being examined carefully. Therefore, comment by Bonn could only be an initial wary reaction.

Becker said that the Federal Government notes with interest Brezhnev's remarks on creating a zone for confidence-building measures. The willingness, indicated by Brezhnev, to include the European part of the USSR approached the French proposal for confidence-building measures from the Atlantic to the Urals. Brezhnev's proposal for extending the Western area is not yet quite clear.

Referring to the proposal for a moratorium on medium-range weapons, Becker said that Bonn rejected this idea in 1979 because of the then Soviet superiority. This superiority today has become even greater because the West has no comparable weapon to match the Soviet SS-20 missile.

Chancellor's Comments

LD232032 Hamburg DPA in German 1654 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Feb (DPA)--In the view of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Brezhnev's proposals on arms limitation require careful examination with regard to their substance, but also with regard to the conditions Brezhnev indicated for his suggestions. Schmidt told the SPD executive that this applies to the readiness Brezhnev expressed to extend confidence-building measures in the military field to the entire European area of the Soviet Union, and in particular to the proposal of a moratorium on stationing medium-range weapons in Europe. The chancellor said that the basis of every contractual regulation has to be the objective of equilibrium.

The FDP lower house parliamentary group's spokesman on security policy, Juergen Moellemann, called on the Soviet Union to follow up Brezhnev's words with deeds The USSR should put the seriousness of the proposals to the test by stopping "the immense advance arming in the field of medium-range weapons" and not stationing two more SS-20 missiles every week. A pure moratorium (a freeze at the present level) would establish Soviet superiority for a long time, Moellmann said. What matters is military balance at a low arms level. Negotiations on this topic must begin as quickly as possible.

The chancellor described Brezhnev's suggestion for a moratorium as response to his, Schmidt's, proposal made early last year that East and West should agree to refrain for a period from installing additional medium-range nuclear missiles. The chancellor, according to reports, did, however, add in the executive meeting that when evaluating Brezhnev's suggestion, it must be borne in mind that the Soviet Union has in the meantime continued its arms drive in this field.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS SCHMIDT ON SPD, SALT

DW231425 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 23 Feb 81 pp 24-29

[Rudolph Augstein, Dirk Koch and Erich Boehme undated interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the chancellor's office in Bonn]

[Text] SPIEGEL: A few months ago, Mr Chancellor, you scored an impressive election victory, you personally, even perhaps, primarily you. And yet, voices can be found which do not hold any a priori animosity toward you even though they make comparisons with the Erhard era after the latter's election victory, despite the fact that he governed for some time without being attacked. How do you explain this development?

Schmidt: This is almost habitual for the Social Democratic Party. We saw this twice in the seventies, after the 1972 elections and after the 1976 elections. What's occurring now after the 1980 elections likewise should not be overrated.

SPIEGEL: How do you feel about this statement: "Never before after a government statement, not even after that given by Ludwig Erhard in the fall of 1965, did such a climate of intellectual barrenness spread as it has after the government statement of 24 November 1980"--written by Erhard Eppler in his new book.

Schmidt: Nothing.

SPIEGEL: Eppler is a member of the Presidium of your party.

Schmidt: This is why I gave him a piece of my mind within the framework of the institutions of my party. I have no intention of doing so in this interview.

SPIEGEL: How come the chairman of the SPD Bundestag faction again speaks in an interview about the danger of a partition of the Social Democrats just a few days after the party Executive Board in its 5-point statement expressly rules out any tendencies toward a split?

Schmidt: Mr Wehner is man enough to explain himself what is bothering him. It cannot be my job to interpret Herbet Wehner. You will not induce me to make any remarks about my fellow party members, be their names Wehner or Eppler.

SPIEGEL: Presidium member Helmut Schmidt, for example, comments on the decision of two SPD party congresses to keep an option open on the question of pulling out of the nuclear energy program: "If such a decision came up for discussion again today--in the meantime the second oil price explosion has happened--one must keep in mind that I would tell the party congress: This does not seem very realistic to me to plan on taking such an option." This was a few days after party Deputy Chairman Helmut Schmidt by his vote on the 5-point statement indeed upheld that option, an option through which the SPD had intended to make its internal party peace.

Schmidt: What matters is not making peace with the help of verbal compromise. In politics, it is necessary to retain one's own judgment independently of the opinion of others. My power of judgment has made me say that I consider implementing the option of making do without nuclear power to be highly improbable. This is quite justified, and I believe that not many people in Germany could justify through their expertise that, conversely, the implementation of this option is particularly probable.

SPIEGEL: Is this the result of a thought process that took place within yourself or did you know it already at the time?

Schmidt: No, this was neither a thought process nor did I know it then. The fact is that the situation has changed. We have had in the world in the meantime a second oil price explosion. At the time, in December 1979, it could not be foreseen.

SPIEGEL: The explosion came before the Executive Board decision a few days back in which the SPD expressly upheld its party congress decisions of Berlin and Hamburg.

Schmidt: During the meetings in which this paper was adopted, I pointed out my opinion, the one you just quoted. It is not my view that the decisions of SPD party congresses or of the SPD Executive Board can replace the decisions of the Federal Government or of the Bundestag.

SPIEGEL: Are you seeking a revision of the Berlin party congress decision...

Schmidt: No, I do not think that this is necessary at this time. After all, I did not say that the decision ought to be retracted. What I said was that the implementation of this option is highly improbable. This is no reason to object to the fact that some people keep aspiring to this option. Why should I have it retracted anyway? Tell me, why should I wish to have it replaced?

SPIEGEL: We confront you with the quotations because elections will be held in Berlin on 10 May, for example, and because the Social Democratic Party has indicated that it has some stakes in the game. At the same time, however, it presents itself to the voter in a highly discordant state: a split, for example, into a northern SPD led by Hamburg Mayor Klose, a western and a southern SPD led by the chancellor which has decidely come out for nuclear power; an SPD which one of its leaders still considers prone to a split. What would you do as a voter in Berlin if a party presented itself to you which was so torn by its predications?

Schmidt: As a Berliner, I would, of course, vote for Hans-Jochen Vogel and the Berlin SPD. It is a wrong use of designations to speak of a northern SPD and a western and southern SPD. This may seem that way to you. All three designations are wrong. What is likewise wrong is the idea that the northern SPD rejects nuclear power on principle.

This does not hold true for the SPD of Schleswig-Holstein, which has reconciled itself internally to the nuclear powerplants at Brunsbuettel and Kruemmel. This does not hold true if you take a look at the SPD of Schleswig-Holstein and Hamburg together. In the Hamburg SPD, a strong minority, a very strong minority, was in favor of the construction of the Brokdorf nuclear power station. In both laender, Schleswig-Holstein and Hamburg, strong majorities in the trade unions advocated it, and they are Social Democrats as well. Emden and Bremen are also part of northern Germany, as are Hannover, Goettingen and the like. So I think wanting to throw the northern German SPD all into one pot seems to me to be rather arbitrary. It is just as arbitrary to lump the west German or south German SPD together in another pot.

SPIEGEL: What matters on the issue of nuclear power is not primarily economic problems, at least they should not matter, but the question of whether the whole complex has been adequately worked out to implement such giant projects. Do such large-scale projects, such as the construction of the Tornado as well, simply go beyond the decisionmaking capacity because the consequences of a decision, once made, cannot be foreseeable?

Schmidt: Well, the last passage is wrong. There is no such thing as a decision once made which keeps having its effect for years and decades; after all, decisions are made in sequence in the course of time and add up. But otherwise your question is properly posed. The beginning of the project that lately has been called Tornado, an airplane jointly developed and produced by Italians, Britons and Germans, dates back to the sixties, to the time when Gerhard Schroeder was defense minister. After him, two other defense ministers, namely Schmidt and Leber, had to deal with the project and most recently Apel. Each of the persons named made decisions one after the other and under each of the four gentlemen listed, decisions were made that added up in this respect. It is the same story as that of the reconstruction of the German steel industry or with the restoration of the German big cities or the restoration and enlargement of the network of German autobahns and highways after the war. Some time you reach the point where a person says: We must tackle this, we must get this started. But this does not prejudice the decision 10 or 20 years later...

SPIEGEL: Isn't there a qualitative difference?

Schmidt: No, not on principle. What this involves on principle is important complexes. These are complexes, accumulations, which entail giant investments. If you arrive at the finding, as you asked, that politicians would be overtasked in this regard, the question then would be: To whom will you hand it then? To the church or the private economy? Obviously, it has to stay with the governments. But one of the consequences that might be drawn from such surprises would be that complicated instruments would have to be added to the normal laws such as the reich budget order. In our country, a budget law is valid for 1 year only and this project, as I told you, has been going on...

SPIEGEL: ...over several legislative periods.

Schmidt: ...over at least a decade and a half. But each budget law is valid only for 1 year. From this gap between the annual character of the budget law and the temporal extent of such a development procedure alone emerges the need for reconsideration. There is no call whatsoever to restrict the criticism to the term of the incumbent defense minister. On my part I will see my task as supporting this good defense minister with words and for all to see and as defending him.

SPIEGEL: Do these large-scale technical projects such as the Tornado and the giant technical nuclear powerplants in Germany not belong to the very chapter which you have practically designated as the "ungovernability of the world?"

Schmidt: I have never used the word "ungovernability of the world," much less with respect to such big technical projects. What is appropriate rather is that not only governments but also large companies also discontinue or alter at various stages of completion many projects which they begin. This goes without saying. An enterprise that actually went through with every project that it ever worked out would be a very poorly managed company, for this would mean that it would be incapable of drawing any conclusions from experiences gathered in the meantime. The same is true for governments.

SPIEGEL: What you stress is that politicians and businessmen must be prepared to learn and if necessary to alter a project or drop out of it. Would this mean in the case of Chancellor Schmidt that he, too, must be ready to learn to drop out of nuclear energy if and when the risk some day seems to him to be too great if and when the costs begin to run away from him?

Schmidt: Absolutely.

SPIEGEL: Or if waste disposal were to turn into a technical problem defying solution?

Schmidt: The answer generally is yes. But I have added already that I deem this highly improbable, at this time.

SPIEGEL: An ambivalent Schmidt. One part represents the active politician who says: Who else should do it? Then there is the philosopher Schmidt who says: All this will grow to be so difficult that, were I not an active politician, I would not know where to go from here either.

Schmidt: No, this ambivalence does not apply to me, but I do know politicians who would prefer to be philosophers rather than bear the responsibility for something like this.

SPIEGEL: There is near certainty in the Bonn union opposition already that your government, in keeping with the word of Sonthofen, is in a hopeless situation, that the situation will worsen through unemployment, inflation, arms race to a point where your government prematurely end. How do you feel about that?

Schmidt: These are the pipedreams of Mr Kohl, and not only his but also those of some others. Since election day, the opposition has not said in the Bundestag what it would do any differently in any field. It makes do without explaining its own political substance, and its dreams will not come true.

SPIEGEL: The opposition makes do without alternatives because it believes it is pretty close to its goal. It is of the view that the government coalition has been worn down to a point where it can no longer solve the problems which we will be facing in the course of this year and, therefore, will leave these problems to the opposition without putting up a struggle.

Schmidt: The opposition does not have any alternative concepts, otherwise it would come out and present them. The opposition will have no choice but to admit that what we are doing is by and large correct.

SPIEGEL: Following the crisis in Berlin and after the initial eruptions over nuclear power, it is security policy now which moves into the foreground. You will be traveling this spring to the United States for the purpose of laying the groundwork jointly with President Reagan for an "overall Western concept," as you said in the Bundestag. Worried voices have been heard in the United States for quite some time. They say that strong forces exist in the party of the German chancellor which oppose the course of the new U.S. Government. Do you, too, see the need for strengthening first the basis of confidence between Washington and Bonn?

Schmidt: At the moment, it is still impossible to determine clearly in many fields the foreign policy course of the Reagan administration. This is why it is premature to form a judgment on all these fields, and it would be much more premature to talk about achieving agreement on different viewpoints and approaches. I believe that the Reagan administration will first of all tackle decision on economic issues as the most important matter. You cannot already derive from his speech what the upshot of it will be; for that, you will have to wait for congressional reaction in Washington. To the astonishment of some German newspaper writers, perhaps it is true in the United States, too, that there is a parliament which does not always nor from the outset fully agree with what the executive branch says and with which rests the ultimate verdict.

SPIEGEL: When you, Mr Chancellor, speak of "newspaper writers," it is similar to our previously having written about "functionaries." This always has such a demeaning sound to it.

Just recently you said that part of the German media pretends that the Russians want to negotiate whereas the Americans do not but that the facts are exactly the other way around, at any rate during the past 15 months. This makes us ask you: Who is it that does not want to put SALT II into effect? After all, it is the United States.

Schmidt: I am here neither as an attorney for the defense of the Americans nor as a prosecutor against the Russians. The governments ought to speak for themselves. What I meant with the passage that you quoted was the fact that the North Atlantic partners, including the United States, in December 1979 offered negotiations on the limitation of Eurostrategic weapons. The Americans have made this in due form bilaterally toward the Soviet Union, too, of course.

By late June and early July, the Soviet Union had cold-shouldered this offer, having declared its receptiveness to such negotiations only in early July, during my Moscow visit, that is, well over half a year later. The negotiations commenced last fall. I assume that they will be continued in a second round in 1981. I have no indication whatever that either world power intends to dodge this.

SPIEGEL: Has the relationship of the two great powers with each other, and of the two great powers with Europe, changed?

Schmidt: I do not think that anything will change quickly. I assume that U.S. foreign policy will possibly have to be made in a different style and in a different tone toward the Soviet Union, but that U.S. foreign policy will adhere to the principle of stabilizing the military balance, on the one hand, and to the readiness to come to terms with the other world power on controversial issues rather than shoot, on the other. I believe it will take some time before the world public comprehends this. The Soviet leadership probably is more sure of itself in this expectation than many a European editorial writer.

SPIEGEL: So you stick to the principle that NATO's dual decision of deploying new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe after 1983 while simultaneously negotiating until then on a balance of the medium-range armaments is realistic?

Schmidt: The so-called dual decision of December 1979 is veritably exemplary for the overall philosophy which took my federal government to Helsinki: On the one hand, the firm will to remain capable of defense militarily and, on the other hand, relying on the military balance thus preserved, the equally serious will for cooperation with the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: And you think this can be sustained until 1983?

Schmidt: There are no deadlines. There are no agreed schedules either in the West or between West and East. You should not overdo the matter of the deadlines.

SPIEGEL: Do you believe that the Soviet Union has abandoned thinking along the lines of balance?

Schmidt: I consider it a grave mistake that the Soviet leadership permitted itself in matters of medium-range arms to deviate from the idea of parity and balance. That is a grave mistake of Soviet policy, namely, that it permitted itself to deviate from the idea of equal security for all through its actions.

I have no doubts at all that it is necessary to use figures to make it clear to our own people and to the West European public that the Soviet armament has achieved a lead miles long in some military fields, that it has upset the balance and that it is about to endanger it seriously and in a basic way. In these fields, the balance must be re-established, either by scrapping of arms by the Russians, or by scrapping a part and allowing the other side to build some. Developments involving the SS-20 missiles and the Backfire bombers in the past 3 years cannot be accepted for another 3 years, if we West European countries want to remain politically independent of the will of the Soviet leadership.

SPIEGEL: Do you consider it possible that within the 3 years NATO has left up to the implementation of the counterarmament decision the imbalance involving the SS-20 and the Backfire bomber will have become so great that the possibility of negotiations will have been spoiled?

Schmidt: That is a hypothetical question and is unpleasant because of its hypothetical character. I cannot answer it in the affirmative. But I must say that along with the further increase in the Soviet preponderance, the likelihood of bilateral limitation on the same level naturally will not increase but much rather sink.

SPIEGEL: According to recent intelligence reports, the number of annual SS-20 missile deployments will increase from the present 50 with 150 warheads to 80 with 240 warheads...

Schmidt: Yes, I have heard that also.

SPIEGEL: Do you still deem a successful conclusion of negotiations possible?

Schmidt: I said that the likelihood does not increase. I cannot say more about that.

SPIEGEL: Critics of nuclear armament say that sufficient destruction capacity is stored in Europe with its 7,000 nuclear warheads. Why have new arms? The new NATO missiles, which for the first time would permit firing on Soviet territory from the territory of the Federal Republic, would have the advantage for the Americans that an exchange of nuclear strikes could be limited to Europe, sparing the American homeland. Do you take such critics seriously?

Schmidt: Naturally, they must be taken seriously. But these critical remarks have not come up for the first time. I dealt with them some 2, 3, 4 or 5 years ago when I began studying the problem. That is offset by the fact that the Soviet Union builds and deploys more and more SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers ready for action, which cannot at all be aimed at America because of their limited range, but only at European states, such as the Federal Republic of Germany among others. I do not believe that they will be used tomorrow, but I believe that the day after tomorrow they can be used for political pressure. That is my real concern.

SPIEGEL: Don't you consider it a serious argument by the Soviet Union that Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles fired from European territory can hit the Soviet motherland for the first time, with cruise missiles possibly even hitting Moscow, without triggering anything intercontinental?

Schmidt: That is an argument worth hearing. The phrase "for the first time" is wrong. There were some Western systems which were removed after the Cuban missile crisis, systems which could reach from West Europe to the Soviet Union. There is no need for the Soviet Union to expose itself to this if it abandoned its own medium-range missile armament. The Soviet Union has asked for this matter, I believe, without correctly figuring out the final consequences.

SPIEGEL: Did you expect a revival of the neutron bomb discussion?

Schmidt: As we have read in an interview by the U.S. secretary of defense, a private opinion was involved and not the opinion of the American administration or the American President. I do not consider it desirable at the moment for the federal chancellor to give his private opinion.

SPIEGEL: You consider it the private opinion of Mr Weinberger?

Schmidt: That is what I said.

SPIEGEL: You said in the Bundestag that you agree with Haig that "our defense system has been geographically definitely defined." But you also said that our security interests as a whole were not definitely defined geographically.

Schmidt: Correct.

SPIEGEL: The Persian Gulf, for example.

Schmidt: We are interested in oil from the Persian Gulf, for example. We are interested, for example, in the safety of Germans in Namibia.

SPIEGEL: Any consequences from this insight?

Schmidt: I do not want to draw them at the moment, at any rate, not the consequence to expand the geographic definition of the North Atlantic treaty. One need not have treaties everywhere one has interests, nor assistance pacts.

SPIEGEL: In the Bundestag, you have mentioned in this connection security policy categories of cooperation with Saudi Arabia which we Germans must take into consideration. What might the security policy categories look like with regard to cooperation with Saudi Arabia where we have vital interests to look after?

Schmidt: You may have noted in the speech that I tried very carefully not to commit the Federal Government in any way. What I would not do vis-a-vis the Bundestag, I will do even less vis-a-vis DER SPIEGEL. All that must be discussed with our own allies and friends. It must be discussed with our friends in the region, such as the Saudis, the Egyptians, the Israelis and others.

I will visit Saudi Arabia this spring. All these talks and contacts will result in components, in parts of a great mosaic which should not be put or glued together in an overly hasty way.

I was concerned about one thing in the Bundestag debate, namely, to point out to parliament and the German public the great role Saudi Arabia will play in the future for Europe and for us Germans, not merely as the most important oil supplier, but also one of the biggest world creditors.

SPIEGEL: What do we have to offer to Saudi Arabia, the country to which you will have to declare in your forthcoming visit that it cannot expect German tank supplies, while having to ask it in view of the deutsche mark's exchange rate to be most careful with the enormous DM deposits the Saudis have?

Schmidt: We have enormous industrial and technical offerings, naturally. Very major private economic and industrial activities are going on in Saudi Arabia. I cannot share the currency policy worries you indicated. There is no reason at all to paint such pictures on the wall.

SPIEGEL: Will there be exports of Leopard II tanks?

Schmidt: The arms export problem is still far away. I see no reason why I ought to pretend in this interview that a decision must be made tomorrow or that it has already been made. Also, the Saudis will obtain arms from the Americans, planes from the British and if they want to, from the French. I know Western governments which would like to deliver as many arms as possible to Saudi Arabia. It would include the problem of training Saudi soldiers. But the Saudis seek cooperation in Europe not only with England and France, but also with Germany.

SPIEGEL: Did the Saudis misunderstand you? You had a visitor from Saudi Arabia last year and the visitor articulated his hopes that the Federal Government would soon supply Saudi Arabia with Leopard tanks.

Schmidt: I do not believe that the Saudi Government has articulated anything like that.

SPIEGEL: Recent reports from Riyadh indicate that the Saudi Government will make the coming about of a planned cooperation agreement on the construction of installations by German firms and an oil supply guarantee covering 40 percent of the German demand depend on the supply of 300 Leopard II tanks, 1,500 Maurder armored personnel carriers and Gepard antiaircraft tanks. What do you think of this linkage?

Schmidt: I think this is a journalistic speculation.

SPIEGEL: What do you think of the American resistance against the large German-Soviet deal: Pipes for participation in the exploration of the Siberian natural gas resources? Will you in any case support a positive conclusion of the deal?

Schmidt: The German industrial firms and banks negotiating with the Soviet side on an exchange of natural gas for pipes--putting it roughly--have not done so without backing by the Federal Government. Please conclude the basic approach of the Federal Government from this.

SPIEGEL: What possibilities do you see for bringing the growing unemployment rate under control?

Schmidt: Since one must realize that growing unemployment is not a German phenomenon, but a West European and North American one, it is most likely that isolated action of one single government will have no success at all, but that one must hope that the states will act together.

No patent recipe can be given in the current situation for common action of the states. There is no patent recipe against the effects of an oil price explosion as has taken place in the past 15 months with the consequence that the vast majority of all states are in a deep balance of payments deficit.

Regarding us Germans, it can be assumed that an increase of our competitiveness will help us to close our balance of payments gap in the coming years, that our exports will increase and together with these exports employment in this field will increase and thus improve employment as a whole. This expectation is supported by the enormous rise of the currencies of the two Western oil countries, namely the American dollar and the British pound, vis-a-vis the deutsche mark. Compared with the dollar and the pound, the deutsche mark has been devalued, which will certainly bring positive influence to bear on the competitiveness of our exports and thus on our employment situation in the export field.

SPIEGEL: Do you regret in this connection that the means for the promotion of further economic programs are very limited and that the federal bank at present is much more interested in stability, keeping the interest rate high instead of decreasing it?

Schmidt: The federal chancellor cannot become involved in a public discussion of the federal bank's policy. Basically, I just want to say that I have great understanding for the dilemmas of the federal bank in view of the high interest rate policies in the United States and England.

SPIEGEL: If the high unemployment figures are not a German phenomenon, can one not at least expect the government chiefs and presidents of the leading Western countries who have to handle an enormous foreign trade gap, to get together and form a common economic policy, something which does not seem to be taking place at the moment?

Schmidt: One can expect and demand that from them. But one must give them some time. More exactly, one must give the new American Government time to learn about its problems. Thereafter, one can expect it from the Western governments and they will certainly try to live up to these expectations in the course of the spring and summer.

In addition, one can expect and demand from the governments that they reach agreements with the governments of oil-exporting states. That brings us back again to the necessity of having friendly relations with the biggest oil exporter of the whole world, namely, Saudi Arabia.

SPIEGEL: Do you have in mind a repeat of the Guadeloupe meeting?

Schmidt: No, I have in mind a world economic summit to take place in July.

SPIEGEL: Mr. Federal Chancellor, will you again run as candidate for the office of deputy SPD chairman?

Schmidt: I have not at all thought about that problem. I see no reason to have any changes in the personnel structure of the Social Democratic Parry top echelon.

SPIEGEL: It seems absolutely clear that nobody in the entire government would or wants to contest your job as government chief...

Schmidt: Actually, that is a pity, isn't it?

SPIEGEL: But there are people who ask themselves what would happen if Helmut Schmidt did not or could not do it any more. Isn't it depressing for you to know that after Vogel's departure for Berlin, there's no man behind you who could keep the whole coalition together?

Schmidt: First, it is not correct that everything depends on just two eyes. Second, regarding the uneasiness, I remember that there were chancellors who disliked it if somebody who might want to take their chair stood behind them.

SPIEGEL: But that is not your position.

Schmidt: That is not my position and I do not feel uneasy. Everybody must do his duty here, trying to do it as well as he can. The rest is just fuss.

SPIEGEL: Is your health all right, Mr Federal Chancellor?

Schmidt: My health is better than that of the average 62-year-old.

SPIEGEL: Who are the strong Social Democrats behind you, who could take over future leadership tasks?

Schmidt: The expression "behind me" indicates a rank which I would not like to accept.

SPIEGEL: Could you give some names?

Schmidt: I do not intend to have a personnel debate.

SPIEGEL: You were not that shy before when you named Mr Matthoefer, Mr Apel, Mr Vogel or Mr Wischnewski as successors.

Schmidt: You have an example here of my ability to learn. I have noted that it does not make sense to give names because these people are then only cirticized and discussed by the press. I believe that the names I gave at that time have not lost anything of their weight in the time that has passed. Moreover, these are such hypothetical questions. You would like to see me hypothetically in the Ohlsdorf cemetery in order to find out who should replace...

SPIEGEL: ...truly not. You could also take a walk in Sachsenwald. We thank you for this interview.

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON DETENTE POLICY PROBLEMS

DW231349 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1210 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Reporter Guendler interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher--date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Foreign policy and security policy have been almost a patent means for holding coalition partners SPD and FDP together. In the meantime, however, it looks as if some estrangement between the liberals and the Social Democrats is in the offing in this field. Is it because detente policy has gotten itself into a crisis?

[Answer] No! First of all, one cannot say that detente policy has gotten itself into a crisis, but we are facing a worldwide expansionist policy of the Soviet Union and an enormous armament policy of the Soviet Union. We face this with our realistic security policy aimed at doing what is necessary for our own security, while simultaneously making an attempt to limit armament through negotiations. We want to have a balance in any case, that is the prerequisite for our security. If it were up to us, the balance would take place on as low an armament level as possible.

The fact that this realistic security policy by the Federal Government is broadly supported by the opposition is actually new for the Federal Republic. Previously, foreign policy was a subject of disputes between the government parties and the opposition.

[Question] Does agreement exist in the Federal Government and between the coalition parties in the assessment of Soviet policy, or are you and the federal chancellor much more skeptical with regard to Moscow's intentions than other coalition partners, particularly the left wing of the SPD?

[Answer] You have rightly stated that the federal chancellor and I view Soviet policy with considerable concern. I cannot expect every deputy of the government coalition to assess the matter in a fully identical way. The recent decisions of the Party Executive Board and the SPD Bundestag faction have shown that the party leadership as well as the SPD Bundestag faction back the Federal Government's security policy.

[Question] Can one say after the special session of the SPD Bundestag faction that NATO's dual decision to safeguard the balance in nuclear mass annihilation arms of medium range has become a secured part of Bonn's government policy?

[Answer] It has not become that, it always was. It has been confirmed once more, and that was correct and necessary. The Soviet armament lead represents a considerable threat to Western Europe, and not only to West Europe but also to North America, the Near and the Middle East, Pakistan, India, the People's Republic of China, the ASEAN states and Japan. Our counterarming decision is nothing but the attempt to safeguard the balance. Linking it with the offer to negotiate stresses once more our security philosophy which does not want an arms race, something which unfortunately is being initiated by the Soviet Union's armament lead. Our philosophy wants to avoid an arms race through arms limitation. Soviet preponderance will simply not be accepted because Soviet preponderance would very quickly result in the political submission of the West. That cannot be the intention of a foreign and security policy aimed at peace and freedom.

[Question] Do you still believe the Soviet Union will be impressed by this dual decision and that it will eventually accept negotiations?

[Answer] If the Soviet Union fails to agree to negotiations, this would constitute a dangerous attitude indicating that it wants an arms race. I believe, therefore, that it is important for the Soviet leadership to recognize, expecially in these days prior to the party congress, that it has arrived at a crossroads in its foreign and security policies. It is confronted with the question of whether it wishes to continue its gigantic arms program which threatens the security and stability of the world--which would evoke the danger of a large-scale arms race--or whether it wishes arms limitation and arms control as we do. It is facing the decision of either wishing to continue its expansive policy as expressed by the inhuman intervention in Afghanistan or seeking cooperation with us. It is my view that this is not just in the interest of the West, not just in the interest of the developing countries which urgently need help to overcome famine and distress, disease and ignorance, but also in the interest of the Soviet Union itself if it decides in favor of cooperating with the West and in favor of negotiations on arms control and arms limitation.

[Question] This week Lawrence Eagleburger made two stopovers in Bonn. Did he urge the Federal Government to join the American view that the rebellion in Nicaragua [as heard] is being steered and partly financed by Moscow?

[Answer] There is too much being read into Eagleburger's visit. The real reason for this tour of Europe is the serious will of the new U.S. Government to enter into a continuous process of consultations with its European allies for the purpose of attaining a joint opinion-forming process as well. This is why these talks were so extremely important and useful to us, because they provided an opportunity for an exchange of opinions which involved developments in central Europe [as heard] but which on the whole also dealt with the relationship of the Western democracies with the states of the Third World and the movement of the nonaligned states.

I was very satisfied at finding at the end of our talks that it is our common objective to contribute toward the strengthening of the independence and sovereignty of the states of the Third World.

[Question] But does this not cover up a conflict? The public statements by Secretary of State Haig, after all, divulge that it is Washington's inclination to look for the Soviets behind any difficulties the West may encounter in the Third World. Actually this has made a joint Western development policy impossible, has it not?

[Answer] I failed to recognize such statements which see the Soviets behind the developments in the Third World. It is, however, uncontested also in our country that the Soviet Union attempts to subject the states of the Third World to its control through its policy of expanding its influence. I believe that the Soviet Union must carefully ponder the question of whether or not it is in its own interest to aggravate the peaceful solution of serious social problems undoubtedly existing in the Third World through arms deliveries to the various hotbeds of conflict in the Third World.

[Question] Do you consider the widely discussed cooperation offer of Saudi Arabia, in which the delivery of German tanks and other war materiel plays a role, an option for Bonn to take a hand in the stabilization of the situation in the Persian Gulf and in the defusing of the Middle East conflict?

[Answer] To begin with, I would separate the Middle East conflict from the threat by the Soviet Union to which the Gulf region finds itself exposed after the intervention in Afghanistan. We need to discuss in great prudence the question concerning our arms exports. But as I have already done in the Bundestag, I would like to make it absolutely clear at this opportunity that it is my conviction indeed that German restraint in questions concerning arms exports has proved its worth and that, therefore, nothing should be changed in this principle. What alone matters is the question of whether the criteria hitherto applied are still compatible with the conditions of our times.

DPA VIEWS POSSIBLE 'TRANSATLANTIC DISPUTE'

LD232246 Hamburg DPA in German 1401 GMT 22 Feb 81

[By DPA correspondent Friedrich Kuhn]

[Text] Munich, 22 Feb (DPA)--Shortly after the advent of the Reagan administration, a new transatlantic dispute between the United States and its European allies appears to be preprogrammed. At the international defense seminar in Munich, the European partners noted the renewed sharp transatlantic blast with some surprise. The West Europeans regarded the performance of Frank Carlucci, the Pentagon's first emissary since the Republic administration took office, as "a bit of a bluster." After pointing out the enormous priority Ronald Reagan attaches to defense matters, Carlucci demanded a categoric increase in the European defense contributions. In the view of observers, he showed a distinct lack of understanding for the European situation.

A German defense expert put it like this: "If the new American Government repeats the mistake of wishing to dictate, we may see some fun and games." The United States could not treat its NATO colleagues "like a fighter plane that is simply being turned around," it was said. The growing pressure on West Europe is shown by the remark of a U.S. senator who bluntly said that the American people would withdraw its military presence from Europe unless the West Europeans raised their defense potential forthwith. "It looks as if the Europeans are to kow tow at America's bidding," one deputy said. He asked whether the United States really imagined that Europe is America's 51st state.

A German military expert delicately reminded U.S. senators in Munich that the Europeans were "complicated allies." Another speaker concurred, and stressed that the Reagan administration evidently did not know how to handle its European allies. There was talk in Munich of renewed "major friction" in the Atlantic alliance. An American speaker called on the Europeans to stop their "endless debates" about arms modernization.

The new medium-range missiles must be deployed first, he said. Only then should one negotiate with the Soviets. The Federal Government wishes to do the very opposite. A Bonn deputy exhorted Washington not to interfere too much in European affairs. After the unfortunate manner in which the new U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger recently rushed into the neutron bomb issue, German defense experts say: "If the Americans keep squeezing the tube in such a one-sided manner, a big new crunch between Europe and the United States may well be inevitable."

MINISTER OF STATE COMMENTS ON EAGLEBURGER VISIT

DW231205 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2105 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Excerpts from correspondent Schweizer interview with Klaus von Dohnanyi, minister of state in the Foreign Ministry, in Bonn; date not given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] The communist danger in El Salvador was exactly the point to which the representative of the U.S. Government intended to draw attention. Did he convince you?

[Answer] There was no difference of opinion in the finding that the cause of the tragedy in El Salvador is to be found in the history of Central America, in the history of conquest, subjugation and exploitation. It is a different question whether some other factors must be added today; but the cause is to be found in history. What now matters is to support the reformers. It is necessary to make the funds available that will allow these reforms.

[Question] Where are the reformers?

[Answer] Surely they are on all sides. Quite definitely they are among the opposition.

[Question] Why has the humanitarian aid of the European Community been postponed following the visit by Mr Eagleburger? Did the United States exert pressure?

[Answer] No, pressure was not brought to bear. What was and is important is to ensure that the aid we are willing to extend, and which we will extend, will be granted through the proper channels. This is what we discussed once again.

[Question] It is the principle of social-liberal foreign policy that any country of the Third World is entitled to sovereignty and independence. The United States, in contrast, has now declared Central and South America its zone of influence and interest. Can German social-liberal foreign policy go along with that sort of thing?

[Answer] Beyond any doubt our policy--and if I properly understand the dialogue with our American colleague today the U.S. policy as well--is aimed at ensuring the independence of the countries of the Third World and at basing this independence on freedom in these countries. In many cases the road toward attaining this objective is long. It is particularly hard to travel in El Salvador.

[Question] You refer to the independence of the Third World. Could this also mean independence from the United States?

[Answer] Why certainly! Independence and nonalignment mean, above all, freedom from any outside interference. It is a foregone conclusion that it also means independence from the United States and independence from the West. But in this respect we trust in cooperation in peace.

LE MONDE ON EUROPE'S EXPECTATIONS FOR U.S. POLICY

LD231705 Paris LE MONDE in French 22-23 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Francois-Poncet in Washington"]

[Text] The procession of European ministers visiting Washington is part of the American ritual of transferring power. On Monday, Francois-Poncet will follow in his Italian counterpart Colombo's footsteps and his visit will be closely followed by that of Mrs Thatcher (owing to special relations it is the British Prime Minister who will cross the Atlantic), then West German Foreign Minister Genscher.

Europeans expect from any new White House team both greater security and a more open approach--and these are sometimes conflicting expectations.

Greater security means more clarity and a firmer line toward the USSR. De Gaulle was the first to urge U.S. presidents not to concede anything to Moscow in major crises (Berlin, the U-2 affair, Cuba) and Georges Pompidou, at a meeting with President Nixon, stressed the "extreme importance" which he attached to the maintenance of U.S. forces in Europe. Thus, most Europeans were more satisfied than apprehensive to see a tough president succeeding the vacillating Mr Carter.

Regarding the open approach, Europeans hope it will be adopted primarily toward them. In this respect, the Reagan team has made a good start by consulting its allies on all occasions. However, there is also a need for an open approach to the Third World (in a North-South dialogue for instance, which is constantly about to start), and even to the USSR, since nobody in Europe wants a return to the cold war.

It is on two theaters far from Europe that there is most risk of a difference of opinion: southern Africa, where the "new Americans" are not really inclined to encourage the evolution in favor of the blacks and above all in Central America. There is reason to wonder why Washington needed to launch an intensive propaganda campaign in Europe on El Salvador and to make this problem a kind of test of allied solidarity. Whatever their sympathies, the Europeans hardly have the means to influence the military confrontations going on in the region.

Does Washington seriously believe that the Community's dispatch of powdered milk to El Salvador is likely to tip the scales in one direction or another? In these circumstances, the mission to Europe by Mr Haig's assistant, Eagleburger, seemed pointlessly provocative, notably in Germany where Mr Schmidt could have done without this new bone of contention with his own party's leftwing.

It seems that Francois-Poncet is more understanding and is prepared to regard as convincing the evidence of Soviet interference gathered by the CIA. In any case, he will take advantage of his U.S. visit to condemn any interference in the region's affairs. But nonetheless he will advocate a political solution and the implementation of the humanitarian aid program to all populations.

Indeed, most Europeans consider that the solution of Central America's problems, like the rest of the Third World's problems, depends on a policy of reforms and must take account of local conditions. Mr Reagan's "new Americans," however, tend to couch these problems exclusively in military terms and in terms of East-West rivalry without bothering too much about the "subtleties." This difference in approach is an initial hitch in the "allied solidarity" which both sides of the Atlantic are trying to restore.

POLL SHOWS MITTERRAND SECOND VOTING ROUND FAVORITE

NC231813 Paris AFP in English 1759 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 23 Feb (AFP)--Socialist Party chief Francois Mitterrand would beat President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in the second and deciding round if the presidential election were held now, according to a public opinion poll carried out for LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS newspaper.

The poll, published in tomorrow's issue, shows that Mr Mitterrand would win 51 per cent of the vote against Mr Giscard d'Estaing's 49 per cent.

On the first round, the poll showed, Mr Giscard d'Estaing would win between 24 per cent and 26 per cent of the vote, while Mr Mitterrand would have between 22 per cent and 24 per cent. Runner-up would be Gaullist party chief and Paris mayor Jacques Chirac, with between 16 per cent and 17 per cent.

Communist Party chief Georges Marchais would receive between 15 per cent and 16 per cent, the poll showed.

The poll, by the Indice-Opinion firm, was carried out between February 14 and 18. A total of 1,077 French persons of voting age were polled.

MARCHAIS ACCUSED OF VOLUNTEERING TO WORK FOR NAZIS

NC211644 Paris AFP in English 1637 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 22 Feb (AFP)--The news magazine LE POINT says it has established that Georges Marchais, the French Communist Party's candidate for president, volunteered to work in a repair shop for the German Luftwaffe during World War II.

It added that it has been able to show "with certainty" that Mr Marchais has "misrepresented the truth" about his past.

The magazine, just two months ahead of the French presidential elections, thus has again brought up Mr Marchais's wartime and immediate post-war activities--an issue that has dogged the Communist Party secretary since 1970.

LE POINT said that Mr Marchais cannot ignore the fact that he "freely had himself hired in a repair shop for the German Air Force, the Luftwaffe," and that he "was going to participate in the German war effort."

Mr Marchais has maintained that he was forced to work for the Germans, but LE POINT disputes Mr Marchais's versions of the date of his mobilization, the circumstances of his departure for Germany as well as of his return to France. The party chief's version of his return was described as "highly disputable."

The first attack against Mr Marchais on this issue came 11 years ago from a Communist and former resistance fighter, Charles Tillon, who blamed him for hiding the truth about his life during the occupation.

In 1973, Mr Marchais was accused of volunteering to work for the German Messerschmitt firm in 1942. Officials of various publications were sued for libel, but the counts were dropped in 1977, and an appeal was dismissed in 1978.

A year ago, the weekly news magazine L'EXPRESS referred to what it called proof--a document from Augsburg archives--that Mr Marchais had worked in Germany until the end of the occupation. Mr Marchais had maintained that he fled Germany before that point.

COUNCIL APPROVES RELAY STATION FOR GUIANA

LD231722 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Summary] At its extraordinary session in the Rambouillet this morning, the Council of Ministers ratified an agreement on the employment of cadres as well as a decision to set up in Kourou, Guiana, a relay station for Radio French Internationale [RFI]. This will enable RFI to transmit to the entire South American continent on an equal footing with the BBC and the Voice of America transmitters.

PAPER VIEWS WARSAW SILENCE ON PCI-USSR POLEMICS

LD231305 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 17 Feb 81 p 4

[Piero Benetazzo dispatch: "Press Makes No Reference to Present PCI-CPSU Polemic"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 16 February--The Polish press makes no reference to the violent polemic between the PCI and the Soviet Union; neither the newspapers nor the television mention it, and requests for answers from official circles meet with a similar unwillingness to talk about it. One party official said brusquely: "Polemics among communists have never done any good."

Today's silence reflects not a divergence, but simply the excessive concern with tactics inevitable in a country that is acting barely within the limits of its geopolitical scope and which feels itself to be the accused party. "I am acquainted with Berlinguer's speech," the chief editor of one Warsaw newspaper confided to me, "but we will not publish it; we are politically too weak to be able to do so. We very much respect the PCI and basically Poland today shows that the historical compromise can work." This is a confirmation of a special bond that can no longer be publicly admitted on account of the present domestic situation.

But could it help if someone spoke on your behalf? I asked. "I am convinced that it could help us a great deal--but mainly for the future. At present we have gained minimal scope for maneuver." Warsaw's silence--due to the need to avoid exacerbating the polemics--can therefore be compensated for by the aggressiveness of a PCI which issues reminders to observe the autonomy of which both parties have been the most convinced and constant advocates.

But the greatest fear is of a damaging break, that would isolate Warsaw, subjecting it to the pressures of a bloc that has suddenly lost a moderate interlocutor, and with it the need for a balance within which the Polish process can find its own scope and guarantee.

"It would not help us," they say in Warsaw: "it would make it more difficult to withstand the bloc's pressures." It is difficult to say to what extent the exacerbation of the tactical aspect--so typical of situations without reference points--reflects a fear of the unknown factor of a "foreign intervention" and to what extent the Polish process is in fact finding its sole interlocutors within the bloc. Warsaw is to some extent living hand-to-mouth and everything is now being staked on the Jaruzelski solution. "We have resolved our problems," the [unidentified] Warsaw paper chief editor stressed: "Even Walesa has admitted it."

PCI DENIES DIVULGING CPSU LETTER ON POLAND

LD231041 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 18 Feb 81 p 15

[Text] Rome--In answer to a query concerning several inferences in the press ascribing to the PCI the divulgence of a CPSU letter on the Polish issue, the PCI press bureau confirms that the PCI had absolutely nothing to do with divulging this document.

REPORTAGE ON COUP ATTEMPT IN CONGRESS OF DEPUTIES

Parliament Building Takeover

LD231822 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1814 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Since 1820, [as heard] persons dressed in Civil Guard uniform have been occupying the Congress of Deputies where a session on the investiture of the prime minister was being held. At that time, we repeat, 1820, a person armed with a pistol and dressed in the uniform of an army officer, shouting "All Down!" began shooting in the chamber. Deputies obeyed the order and took cover behind their seats.

A few minutes later, other members of the group took over the microphones in the chamber to call for calm, giving assurances--and these were the words--that nothing was going to happen, and announcing that within 15 or 20 minutes a military authority would appear in the Congress of Deputies to give an explanation of what was happening and also to give concrete orders.

Nobody was injured in the incident and so far the military authority announced by the occupiers has not appeared in the chamber.

Situation 'Under Control'

LD231904 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1835 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] It is now 1935, listeners; we are now suspending normal programs to offer you news in connection with the incident at the Congress of Deputies.

Official sources say that the government has the situation under control. At 1915, government sources reported that army troops were at that time in their barracks in the various military regions of the country, as a merely preventive measure, and under government orders. The same sources said that the situation is under government control.

It was also said at that time that it was possible that the captain general of the first military region, [Madrid] was present in the Palace of the Congress of Deputies.

Fifteen minutes after the incident in the congress, the staff of the second deputy prime minister's office got in touch with the staff of Deputy Prime Minister Calvo Sotelo, who was in the congress. Members of Calvo Sotelo's team reported by telephone that in the course of the incident, First Deputy Prime Minister Lt Gen Gutierrez Mellado was hit. The person reporting said: Do not worry, we are all well. At that moment communications from the congress were cut.

'Absolute Calm'

LD231916 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1840 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] There is absolute calm throughout Spain. EFE established this at 1930 via its correspondents and offices and also through telephone calls to captains general and offices of civil and military governors.

The interior minister also confirmed that the situation in all military regions is absolutely normal following the serious incident in the congress.

EFE staff in the center of Madrid repeat that there is total normality in the vicinity of the Ministry of Defense, the telephone building, the main post and telecommunications center and the buildings of the various ministries.

Life is continuing as normal throughout Madrid disturbed only by comments arising from the reporting of the incident by the media.

Troops are in their barracks as a simple preventive measure.

Media Control

LD232126 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2031 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] This is Spanish National Radio [RNE] first program. The director of RNE is about to issue an announcement of interest to all:

Good evening ladies and gentlemen. At 1945 a group of soldiers belonging to the army, drove in armored vehicles to the RNE headquarters in the Prado del Rey, Madrid, under the orders of a captain. They headed first to the Spanish Television head office and ordered the director to ensure that programs were broadcast as normal. Immediately afterwards they went to the office of the director general of Spanish Radio-Television [RTVE] a state body at Radio House, and gave instructions for RNE to start broadcasting strictly military music. They issued the same instructions to Spanish Radio Network [RCE]. [independent station] They ordered Spanish Television not to broadcast any news programs.

While in the office of the director general, the captain in charge spoke to various military leaders until, around 2100 he received instructions to evacuate the occupied area and to release the RNE employees to allow them to continue broadcasting [word indistinct]. Throughout all this time [words indistinct] the RNE staff remained calmly at their posts and there were no incidents.

We are now awaiting for normality to be restored in order to restart our news programs. There is nothing else. Thank you for your attention.

Government Statement

LD232139 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2051 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] [Passage indistinct] A statement from the government of the nation, made up of under secretaries and secretaries of state. Here is the director of State Security [Francisco Laina Garcia]:

A statement from the government of the nation. The secretaries of state and under secretaries, meeting in session:

The situation created by an act of violence at the Congress of Deputies has so far hindered the normal functioning of the Council of Ministers, the members of which are held in the chamber. In these circumstances, the secretaries of state and the under secretaries of the various ministries have met in permanent session, on instructions from his majesty the king, to ensure the governing of the country along civilian lines and in close contact with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who are also meeting.

All reports so far received by those who find themselves in political control of the country on behalf of the government agree that the most absolute calm reigns throughout the national territory and that a solution to this brief interruption of parliamentary life is expected soon.

Those who are in full civil and military power in Spain at this moment, under the direction and authority of his majesty the king, are able to assure their compatriots that no act of force will destroy democratic coexistence, which the people freely desire, and which is embodied in the text of the constitution which civilians and the military have sworn to defend.

Defense Ministry Statement

LD232142 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 2127 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] It is 2227. We now offer you a communique from the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

The Joint Chiefs of Staff state that in view of the events in the Palace of the Congress of deputies, the necessary measures have been taken to suppress any attacks on the constitution and to reestablish order as provided for in the constitution.

This communique was issued by the Information and Public Relations Office of the Ministry of Defense.

Occupation of Valencia

LD232322 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2220 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] EUROPA PRESS reports that as of 2245, the situation in Valencia was one of total military occupation. Tanks were arriving in the city center by various routes. At 2215 a column of tanks crossed the (?Ademus) Bridge and went up the Gran Via and Calle Fernando el Catolico. At the same time, the agency adds, a number of tanks were stationed in the Plaza de Pais Valenciano, the city center. At 2230 another column of tanks was advancing up Avenida de (Bursajot).

According to EUROPA PRESS, the streets of Valencia were totally deserted, in accordance with the curfew ordered by Lieutenant General Milans del Bosch, captain general of the third military region. At some buildings there are members of the national police carrying machineguns; there are civil guardsmen on roofs; and members of the military police have been patrolling strategic points in the city since 1800.

Milans del Bosch's Statement

LD232352 Valancia Domestic Service in Spanish 2227 GMT 23 Feb 81 [tentative]

[Statement on emergency regulations by Lt Gen Jaime Milans del Bosch, captain general of the Valencia military region, issued on 23 February]

[Text] In view of the events taking place in the Spanish capital [words indistinct] it is my duty to ensure law and order in the region under my command. [passage indistinct]

4. Lockouts and strikes are hereby banned; desertion of work will be regarded as sedition, with trade unions and workers associations' leaders being regarded as the main culprits.

5. All public and private activities of all political parties are hereby banned, as are any gatherings of over four people and the use by them of any news medium.

6. Curfew from 2100 to 0700 is hereby instituted. During this period, groups of more than two people are banned from the streets. All families are to stay overnight in their homes.

7. Only official vehicles, public transport and duly authorized private vehicles are allowed on the roads. Only those gas stations which will be designated daily will be open.

8. All public and private activities of all political parties are hereby suspended.

9. All state security forces will remain under my authority.

10. I am likewise assuming judicial and administrative powers with regard to the autonomous bodies as well as the provincial and municipal ones.

11. These orders will remain in force for as long as strictly necessary, pending instructions from his majesty the king or the supreme authority. They will come into force from the moment of publication.

Finally, active cooperation is expected of all patriotic, orderly and law abiding individuals with regard to the above directives.

I conclude with a strong long live the king, long live Spain forever.

[Signed] Lt Gen Jaime Milans del Bosch, Valencia, 23 February 1981

Government-Military Meeting

LD232349 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2305 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] The government of the nation--the Council of Secretaries of State and Under Secretaries set up in permanent session under instructions from the king--is meeting at the Interior Ministry. Francisco Laina, director of state security is chairing the meeting and it is being attended by a representative from each of the three branches of the Armed Forces. Altogether there are about 30 people attending.

The council, which has been meeting for more than 2 hours, is in permanent contact with the public order councils in all provinces, and a spokesman for the council has told EFE that there is no military presence in the streets except in Valencia and the provinces coming within that military region. The spokesman also said that they are studying possible measures to be taken.

Call for Work Stoppages

LD240002 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2307 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] A communique from the Workers' Commissions and the General Union of Workers [UGT] states:

Since it is now 2300 on 23 February 1981, and since normality has not so far been restored in parliament and the country, the Executive Committees of the Workers' Commissions and UGT hereby call on the workers to hold 2-hour stoppages tomorrow, with discussion meetings in all enterprises in support of the democratic institutions and to express the workers' vigorous but also restrained reaction to what amounts to the gravest attempt ever against democracy and the constitution in our country.

With a view to not causing further disruptions, the call for stoppages does not apply to the public services. Workers' meetings will be held with the same purpose.

All workers are urged to refrain from any kind of public demonstration which might lead to situations of confrontation at times like these.

King Juan Carlos' Address

LD240044 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0014 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Dear listeners, constitutional king of Spain, Juan Carlos I, addresses the nation on the occasion of the incidents which occurred this evening in the Congress of Deputies:

[Begin recording] On addressing all Spaniards with brevity and conciseness in the extraordinary circumstances which we are experiencing at the moment, I appeal to everyone for the utmost calm and trust, and I inform you that I have instructed the captains general of the military regions, maritime zones and air regions with the following order:

In view of the situation created by the incidents which occurred at the Palace of the Congress of Deputies and to avoid any possible confusion, I confirm that I have ordered the civil authorities and the Council of Joint Chiefs of Staff to take all necessary steps to maintain consitutional order within the legality in force. In the event that any military measure should be taken, it must have the approval of the Council of Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The crown, symbol of the permanence and unity of the fatherland, cannot tolerate in any form, actions or attitudes by persons who try to disrupt by force the democratic process which the constitution approved by the vote of the Spanish people prescribed through a referendum. [end recording]

Resolution in Valencia

LD240126 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0107 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] We are just receiving a EUROPA PRESS dispatch which reads as follows:

At 0156 [0056 GMT] sources close to the secretaries of state and under secretaries who had been meeting in the Interior Ministry have confirmed that the situation in the third military region [Valencia region] has been resolved.

The same sources said that the civil governors of the Valencia region have had returned to them the powers which had been taken over by military authorities.

The same official sources also said that, to judge from the way events have developed, the action against the Congress of Deputies building can be regarded as an isolated movement for which Lt Col Antonio Tejero Molina was responsible and that there was no evidence of support for this action.

Permanent Commission Statement

LD240404 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0312 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Statement of the Permanent Commission of Secretaries and Under Secretaries of State read by Secretary of State for Information Rosa Posada on 24 February--recorded]

[Text] The government calls on all Spaniards to continue their normal activities. The Permanent Commission of Secretaries and Under Secretaries of State, which is ensuring the governing of Spain in the extraordinary circumstances produced by the attack on the congress, is taking all necessary measures to permit each citizen to continue his activities with the utmost calm. This commission, which is in close contact with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, urges all Spaniards to remain calm and to contribute responsibly to the resolving of problems by fulfilling their own duties. In this way the Spanish people will give their support to the patriotic message delivered by his majesty the king, since people working peacefully constitutes the best defense of democracy and the constitution.

Tejero Demands

LD240352 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0332 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Luis Benito Report]

[Text] [Words indistinct] The occupation of the Congress of Deputies chamber unconfirmed rumors coming from sources close to Jose Aramburu Topete, the director general of the Civil Guard, suggest that the conditions imposed by Lt Col Antonio Tejero Molina for abandoning the occupation of the congress chamber are the dissolution of parliament and the appointment of a military junta to govern the country.

At the same time it has been reported that Lt Col Antonio Tejero Molina has been offered an aircraft to leave the country and that he has replied that he usually gets airsick. In other words, he is refusing to take an airplane to leave the country.

Milans del Bosch Orders

LD240532 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0453 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Statement of the captaincy general of the third military district issued on 24 February in Valencia--read by announcer]

[Text] In accordance with the instructions dictated by his majesty the king and in the interests of guaranteeing civilian order and security in the region which I command, I hereby order:

From the moment this communique is released, everything set out in the manifesto published yesterday, 23 February, 1981 is hereby revoked.

I wish to thank all authorities, bodies, corporations, private individuals and information media for the assistance rendered and for their understanding of the motives which led to the decision announced in my previous communication. Equally, and given the impossibility of doing this personally or individually, I wish to express gratitude on behalf of myself and of this captaincy general for all the expressions of support and offers which I received.

At the same time I state that military units will continue to adopt the necessary security measures which will permit them to act quickly and effectively if this is necessary to guarantee civilian peace, order and security.

At all times the intention of this command has been and remains service to Spain, respect for the law under the supreme command of his majesty the king, may God preserve him, to whom unshakeable loyalty is more important than ever today. Long live the king. May Spain live forever.

[Signed] Lt Gen Jaime Milans del Bosch, Valencia, 24 February 1981.

Situation Communique

LD241034 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0924 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] The Permanent Commission of Secretaries of State and Under Secretaries which is in continuous session in the Ministry of the Interior, has prepared a communique which we will now read:

Sixteen hours after the hostage taking of the government and the members of parliament who were fulfilling their constitutional duties, calm reigns throughout the territory of Spain except, of course, inside the building. The civil governors of various provinces all report that Spaniards have heeded the appeal for calm and are going about their regular duties. Only in Madrid is there a partial and understandable failure to report for school and centers of education. The Permanent Commission of Secretaries of State and Under Secretaries is continuing to work, in close collaboration with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in order to best fulfill its obligations as noted in his majesty the king's message to the nation. Plans for solving the hostage situation inside the Congress of Deputies are also being studied. Some of the Civil Guards inside the congress building have begun to leave, and also a group of women deputies have been taken out of the congress building. It is expected that a mass exodus of deputies will take place soon.

Chiefs of Staff Communique

LD241008 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0939 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Communique of Spanish Joint Chiefs of Staff]

[Text] The Joint Chiefs of Staff wish to inform the public that they have been in permanent session since the occupation of the congress building and that they are maintaining permanent communications with the army, navy and air force commands and with the Permanent Commission of Secretaries and Under Secretaries of State that has taken over the administration of the state.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff hereby reiterate that the directives issued by his majesty the king to the military authorities are being scrupulously carried out, and that the latter are in a position to ensure public tranquility everywhere in the country, with the sole and grave exception of the occupation of the congress and taking the deputies as hostages, including members of the government--a situation that seems to be beginning to take a favorable turn.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff and all military units under their authority are scrupulously carrying out the duties that behoove the Armed Forces by virtue of their constitutional mandate. To this end troops remain in their barracks, where loyalty and discipline are the permanent norm.

His majesty the king has conveyed to the army, navy and air force commands his satisfaction over the conduct of the forces under their authority.

Tejero Surrender

PA241213 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1138 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Madrid, 24 Feb (EFE)--Colonel Tejero surrendered at 1225 [1125 GMT] to General Aramburu Topete, director general of the Civil Guard.

Tejero was made to enter a black vehicle and left the area, escorted by motorcycles.

According to his own terms, Tejero assumes total responsibility for the incidents and his conditions included surrendering at the Civil Guard garrison of Pardo, near Madrid, in the presence of photographers.

Final Communique

LD241362 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text of final communique issued by the Spanish Interior Ministry--read by announcer]

[Text] With the government recovering its full powers, and with the freedom of the representatives of popular sovereignty being achieved, the Permanent Commission of the Secretaries of State and Under Secretaries of State set up yesterday, 23 February, on his majesty the king's orders immediately after hearing about the very serious attack on constitutional order and having concluded its mission, wishes to thank the Spanish people, political parties, union and social bodies for their stand and support [word indistinct] for the commission throughout the crisis and also thanks all those who collaborated with the calmness and firmness in serentiy and with faith in the democratic institutions.

The permanent commission announces that those responsible for the hostage-taking have been arrested and handed over to the military authorities.

NORWAY

GOVERNMENT WILL WORK FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES

LD181613 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 16 Feb 81 p 6

[Gunnar A. Johansen report: "Akershus Labor Party Supports Nuclear-Free Zones"]

[Excerpts] The Akershus Labor Party annual general meeting adopted a resolution on Saturday [14 February] to support the work for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area.

The resolution on nuclear-free zones states that such a solution must be seen as a first step toward a more comprehensive European solution and that efforts to achieve disarmament and detente must be increased. In this connection it was proposed that a special body connected with the Foreign Ministry be set up which will have the task of preparing analyses of the effects of important arms projects on the arms race.

Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland stressed in her speech to the meeting that the government will work actively for nuclear-free zones and to help to bring the nuclear arms race under control. Only if a Nordic solution could be placed in a broader European context would it be possible to reduce the number of these arms in Europe, the prime minister said.

"None of the Nordic countries have such arms, and none of them intends to acquire them. But at the same time there are large quantities of these arms in the immediate vicinity of the Nordic countries. For this reason, only if a Nordic solution can be placed in a broader European context will it be possible to reduce the number of these arms in Europe," she said.

This was also Gro Harlem Brundtland's first appearance before a large gathering since she became prime minister. She did not mention the Alta Project [controversial dam building project in northern Norway] or the Lapps' situation in her speech. However, she did warn against the ideas being put forward by the new liberalism's foremost spokesman, Milton Friedman, in the television series at present being shown in Norway.

"We must combat these ideas and proposals for practical policies. We must avoid similar experiments in Norway and defend the social democratic model," Prime Minister Harlem Brundtland said.

ELEVTHEROTIPIA DISCLOSES NUCLEAR BASES LOCATIONS

NC231833 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 23 Feb 81 pp 1, 15

[Spiros Karatzaferis]

[Text] Because of the U.S. provocation at Drama, we disclose today the U.S. bases in Greece where the Americans are storing nuclear weapons (nuclear warheads and atomic bombs).

On 15 February, ELEVTHEROTIPIA dislosed the existence of atomic weapons in our country and pointed out the areas where they are stored, but refrained from disclosing the exact locations of the storage sites.

Besides the nuclear warheads used for "Honest John" missiles (infantry) stored at the U.S. base at Drama, there are three other U.S. Air Force bases that store nuclear weapons.

1. One of the bases is at Elevsis, in the northern part of the Greek Air Force base. It is called "558" and it stores "Nike Hercules" land-air nuclear missiles (antiaircraft).

2. The Elevsis atomic storage site is the central base serving smaller U.S. bases at Katsimidhi, Keratea, Kriekouki and Imittos. Missiles are installed at these bases which also have small atomic storage sites where a few nuclear warheads for "immediate use" are kept. A total of 160 Americans serve there under the command of a major.

3. The third U.S. base with atomic weapons is at Araxos. Atomic bombs that can be dropped by F-104 are stored here. These atomic bombs are 2 and 1/2 times more powerful than those dropped on Nagasaki.

The Araxos atomic storage site is called "S.A.S" and the U.S. unit "Destasmed" (detachment). Some 30 Americans serve there under the command of a major.

4. The fourth U.S. base which stores atomic weapons is at Tanaghra (S.A.S.). Like the one at Araxos, atomic bombs are being kept there. Thirty Americans also serve here under the command of a major. Americans and Greeks guard the four atomic weapons storage sites. However, their use is under the control of the U.S. Pentagon.

The four American commanders only take orders from the U.S. Pentagon, and disregard the Greek military authorities, as happened at Drama recently. As the Sunday ELEVTHEROTIPIA disclosed yesterday, the U.S. commander took orders from the U.S. center in western Germany to hold "exercises" in the center of the town and thus provoke the Greeks. This action was without the knowledge of the Greek commander or the authorities.

PAPANDREOU ANNOUNCES PASOK'S 'GOVERNMENT MEASURES'

NC231156 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 22 Feb 81 pp 1, 11

[Exclusive interview granted by PASOK chairman Andreas Papandreou to EXORMISI correspondent Dhimitris Maroudhas: "PASOK's First Government Measures--Program for the First 100 Days of Authority"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou, in an exclusive interview with EXORMISI, called for the "energization of the people into an all-people's election army that would give PASOK an historic victory and sink the rightwing."]

Papandreou then referred to the order of priorities that a PASOK government would adopt during its first 100 days. The first urgent measures would deal with: the economy and inflation, productive investments, the balance of payments, strengthening and stabilization of the economy, establishment of independent Greek defense and foreign policies and a cleansing of the administration through an institutionalized administrative decentralition.

After accusing the New Democracy with being responsible for corruption within public administration, Papandreou stressed that PASOK will deal with the question directly and with determination, stressing: "PASOK will deal harshly with public functionaries who serve alien interests or who undermine progress toward change. At the same time, however, it will honor and reward those who place themselves in the service of the nation and the people."

Answering questions, Papandreou stated, among other things:

"PASOK today embodies the expectations and hopes of our people, who have been betrayed a thousand times; their hopes and expectations for a new start, for the commencement of a new march by our country toward the great change."

"During the '7 years' of political change [1974-81] our people's expectations remained unfulfilled. These were expectations for democratization of the state, for a proud and independent Greek foreign policy, for an improved economy, for a just sharing of the national income among the masses of people."

"During this '7-year' period the rightwing managed to lead the economy to the doorstep of bankruptcy, increase inequality in the distribution of the national income and hand over the country's economic progress to the large monopolies. In addition, the state was undermined by economic interests outside the law."

"With thw sweeping, decisive and historic victory of PASOK in the forthcoming elections, the people for the first time will be in a position to set the foundations for the progress that will lead to change."

"The economy, administration and defense are sectors that demand immediate measures--ones that include the 'short-term' policy of PASOK and that fall within the program for the first 100 days."

"The allegations by the opposition parties that change in our country cannot be achieved without their participation, without a joint government program, is unfounded because a 'joint' government program is, of necessity, the result of compromise--it is a key permitting an escape from obligations undertaken by the majority party. Not only do I accept the fact but I also stress that an absolute majority in the Chamber of Deputies is not sufficient. In order to implement a program for change, it is also essential to have the people's active participation within the framework of local self-government, the trade unions and other organizations. This essential people's consent and participation, however, has absolutely no relation to the establishment of a 'joint' program. It presupposes not a 'joint' program, but a program that expresses the expectations and desires of our peoples. It is such a program that PASOK proposes."

"In the pre-election period that has already started, it is not sufficient that PASOK should simply approach the people. It is also essential that the people should approach PASOK--not only so they will be able to define their desires and expectations and thus contribute to the final formulation of PASOK's government program, but also so they can proclaim their determination to play an active part in the formulation of our country's future course."

"Decentralization--the strengthening of the community, the municipal area and the region--will undoubtedly play a decisive role in reaching our goal of making public administration a state functionary and supporter of the people instead of an oppressor.

I KATHIMERINI ON USSR SHIP REPAIR DEAL NONRENEWAL

NC221751 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 22 Feb 81 pp 1,3

[Text] The Soviets, until today at least, have shown an unwillingness to renew the Neorion agreement which expired last December and which permitted the USSR to repair commercial vessels and Soviet Navy auxiliary ships at the Siros installations. The Soviet stand results from the Neorion administration's decision to repair only commercial vessels and not auxiliary ships at the dockyard.

Simultaneously, however, this unwillingness strengthens the impression that, in the Neorion deal, the Soviet Union gave priority to repair of its fleet's auxiliary vessels and had less interest in servicing its commercial fleet.

The Greek side, on the other hand, by allowing the Neorion administration to sign the agreement, considered it self-evident that this cooperation would give priority to commercial vessels over auxiliary ships of the Soviet fleet. However, the actual implementation of the treaty, as well as the USSR's current unwillingness, show that both sides had, from the start, given different interpretations to the nature of the cooperation.

However, it must be pointed out that after the agreement's expiration on 31 December 1980, the Greek side delayed taking a final decision on the renewal of the agreement, the content of which would most probably influence many developments in the two countries' economic relations.

It should be remembered that often, either NATO as a whole or certain of its member-states individually--and mainly the United States--had expressed discontent about this branch of Neorion activities. This discontent became stronger after our country's entry into the military wing of the Atlantic alliance.

However, diplomatic circles maintained that cooperation with the USSR on ship repair, which to date has brought important benefits to Siros' economy, caused unjustifiable suspicions on the allied side.

It is also worth mentioning that the Neorion and "Sudoimport" agreement signed in 1979 did not differ substantively from other agreements signed by Western countries with the Soviet Union, some of which are also members of the Atlantic alliance. Canadian shipyards, for example, have signed treaties with the USSR to meet repair requirements of a Soviet fishing fleet known for its "peculiar" electronic equipment.

However, despite this indication, it is certain that facilities extended to the Soviet ships by the Western countries are assessed according to geopolitical area, movement and stationing of the Soviet fleet. And it is from this point of view that the Neorion agreement has drawn stronger concern from the West.

INTERIOR MINISTRY DENIES GOVERNORS REASSIGNED

TA231642 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Ankara, 23 Feb (AA)--The Interior Ministry today formally denied recent press reports about an alleged decree being drafted to reshuffle governors.

There is no such decree of preparation for new appointements among governors, the ministry statement said and noted such groundless reports would "disturb" the peace of mind and reduce the efficiency of incumbent governors, who needed more than ever to function in a peaceful atmosphere. This was a time when an attempt was being made to strengthen the administration and everyone was expected to contribute to that effort.

PRIME MINISTER EXPLAINS 1981 FISCAL BUDGET

TA231301 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The discussions on the whole of the 1981 fiscal budget draft began today at the National Security Council meeting. Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu made a concluding statement on the occasion during the National Security Council meeting this morning.

In the first part of his statement, Ulusu made a general assessment of the world economy. He noted that, like other developing countries, there was a decrease in Turkey's growth rate in recent years and that the GNP increased by only 3 percent in 1978 and by .07 percent in 1979. Pointing out that measures were taken after the second half of 1980--especially after September--to better exploit resources and eliminate the (?reduced) capacity, Ulusu said that the growth rate for 1980 is expected to be around .08 percent.

The prime minister said that the difficulties encountered in industrialization efforts were further exacerbated by an energy shortage and foreign currency bottleneck and that under these conditions the country was faced with an extremely difficult economic situation. Explaining that efforts have been exerted since 1977 to counter these negative conditions, but that these efforts did not yield the expected results, Ulusu recalled that a new economic stability program was implemented in 1980. The prime minister noted that the necessary amendments to the tax laws were effected in an effort to ensure the benefits expected of this program and to cure the economy.

Ulusu said that a tight credit policy that will least adversely affect the economy was followed in 1980. Noting that the primary goal of the government is to reduce inflation, the prime minister said that as a result of the stability program, significant declines have been registered in the rate of inflation since March 1980, and that unless there are unexpected developments in the world situation it will be possible to reduce the rate of inflation to below 50 percent during 1981. Ulusu said: Controlling inflation, stabilizing the economy, protecting the middle class comprised of law and fixed income groups, and even recreating it, constitute the fundamental principles of our government's economic and financial policies.

Pointing out that this is the only way the country will attain an atmosphere of tranquility and security, the prime minister said that there are still difficulties in the balance of payments, and that exports and workers' remittances could only cover three quarters of the total imports in 1980. Ulusu noted that $844 million of promised loans were transferred to 1981 from the previous year, and that an additional $2 billion in foreign loans is necessary to realize the $9 billion worth of imports for this year.

Noting that the 1981 budget was prepared in accordance with the government's general economic and financial policies, the prime minister said that increasing production and curbing inflation are vitally important. He said the government will take measures to ensure justice in the distribution of income and to spread prosperity, and therefore it is necessary to harmoniously implement its general price, tax, wages, money and credit, investment, foreign trade and minimum and subsidized price policies. He said that great care will be taken to ensure this.

Describing the main characteristics of the 1981 budget, Ulusu said the budget was prepared in a realistic and sincere manner; public expenditures were based on sound sources; and investments in the fields of agriculture, transportation, communications, energy and mining were emphasized in order to ensure the fulfillment of the state's fundamental duties. Pointing out that unfruitful investments that cannot be transformed into production in a short time were eliminated from the program, and that improvements were included comprising all the work conducted in the fields of tax laws and income distribution, the prime minister said that almost half of the transfer payments in the budget were allocated to the public economic enterprises. Explaining that these organizations will cease to be a burden on the economy through improvements in their structures, Ulusu noted that a large part of the payments allotted to these organizations will be used in investments.

Ulusu stated that 42.6 percent of the budget is allocated to current expenditures, 22.2 percent to investment and 33.2 percent to transfer payments. He noted that of the total budget, estimated at 1,498 billion Turkish liras, 1,347 billion will be met by tax revenues, 89 billion by normal non-tax revenues, 44 billion by special revenues and funds, and 18 billion by the special revenues of administrations with supplementary budgets. He said the 60 million Turkish lira deficit will be financed through internal debts.

In the last part of his speech, Ulusu said: This year will be a special one for our country from every aspect. The government is determined to continue its responsible, consistent and effective attitude toward all its economic and financial policies such as public revenues, public expenditures, subsidizing, the balance of payments and money and credit politices. There is no doubt that the government needs the joint efforts and support of all sectors of our nation. However, great care will be taken to ensure that the sacrifices to be made are proportional to the citizens' financial means. Meanwhile, every measure within the possibilities of the budget will be taken to alleviate the difficulties facing low and fixed income groups.

The discussions on the overall budget began after Ulusu's statement. After these discussions, the National Security Council will debate the separate clauses of the budget. The National Security Council started its discussions on the budget draft on 30 January and dealt with the budgets of the investing ministries between 2 and 19 February. The budget bill will go into effect on 1 March after being published in the Official Gazette.

PROSECUTOR ASKS DEATH PENALTY FOR 56 MILITANTS

TA231748 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1530 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Istanbul, 23 Feb (AA)--The military prosecutor of the Istanbul Martial Law Command has filed a suit against the 159 members of the illegal Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda Union Organization [Marksist-Leninist Silahli Propaganda Birligi--MLSPB], 123 members of which have been arrested.

The military prosecutor has asked the death penalty for 56 of the suspects and prison sentences ranging from 5 to 15 years for the others. The militants are accused of killing 97 persons, wounding another 100, committing 20 holdups, and engaging in 79 armed assaults and bombing incidents.

According to the indictment, six Americans, seven members of the Nationalist Action Party and two policemen were among those killed by the militants of the MLSPB. Moreover, a call was issued to 11 more members of the organization to surrender to the martial law authorities.

MILLIYET ON GOVERNMENT'S ROLE ON CYPRUS, GULF

NC201437 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 17 Feb 81 p 2

["Viewpoint" column by Mumtaz Soysal: "The Limits of Strength"]

[Excerpts] A foreign diplomat stationed in Cyprus asks: "Can the military administration in Turkey fulfill everything the West wants in Cyprus and remove from power those Turkish Cypriot administrators who would oppose such an action?"

We try to explain to him that no administration in Turkey, including the present one, can ignore the wishes of the Turkish people and do what others suggest. If it attempts to do so, it paves the way for its removal from office. It would be particularly preposterous to dispense with Denktas and replace him by a puppet without taking into consideration the votes of the Turkish Cypriots. A foreign journalist who has come to Turkey to write something about it, asks: "Can the military administration assume the task of guarding Western interests in the Persian Gulf and assign a few highly mobile divisions for this purpose?"

We try to explain to him that no administration in Turkey, including the present one, can brush aside the interests of the Turkish nation and guard the interests of others. If it attempts to do so, it will be digging its own grave. It would be particularly absurd to think that a country whose prime minister stated in At-Ta'if that "the protection of the Gulf is the responsibility of only the Gulf states," would antagonize a vast majority of the Arab states with whom it has been seeking to establish healthy relations, and to undertake responsibilities without the consent of its own people, which would mean getting involved in adventures beyond its own frontiers. No administration, no matter how strong, would like to undertake impossible missions. Determining the limits of what is possible and what is not depends on how much the people are prepared to tolerate, because no power is so strong as the people's majority.

In the majority of cases, what misleads the authoritarian regimes is the fact that their antennas cannot healthily determine what their people can or cannot tolerate, and what their likes and dislikes are. When antennas do not function properly, such regimes tend to take decisions that are disapproved by the majority. And when this is done, willy nilly, the regime becomes tougher.

But from Turkey's point of view, what misleads the foreigners is that the fundamental characteristic of the Turkish Armed Forces--privates and officers alike--is that they are in constant touch with the people, which necessitates the smooth functioning of their antennas.

If we add to this the fact that the 12 September was carried out by an unbroken chain of command, it becomes manifest that the possibility of adopting popular decisions is much higher.

Under the circumstances, to think that unpopular decisions could be taken against the expectations of the majority of our people on such issues as Cyprus, the Persian Gulf, as well as on the date of returning to democracy and the form it will take, would mean a failure to understand Turkey and the Turks.

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MINISTERS DECIDE TO SUSPEND FOOD AID TO EL SALVADOR

LD201641 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT In Dutch 18 Feb 18 p 1

[Jan Luyten dispatch: "EEC Holds Back Aid to El Salvador"]

[Excerpt] Brussels--European foreign ministers decided in Brussels yesterday to suspend the planned humanitarian and food aid to El Salvador. This aid would have been supplied through nongovernmental agencies. At the same time it was reported from Washington that the U.S. administration is going to increase its support for the regime in El Salvador and has the support of the most important congressional leaders.

The suspension of EEC food aid came about on a proposal from West German Deputy Minister Von Dohnanyi. The European Council of Ministers will now reach a decision about this aid after consultations with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger.

EEC-CHINA TRADE WEEK TO BE HELD 30 MAR-11 APR

NC171148 Paris AFP in English 1100 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Brussels, 17 Feb (AFP)--The EEC-China trade week run here from March 30 to April 11 by the European Economic Community Commission should allow commerce between the 10-nation Community and China to be given a boost in the sector of light industry, EEC officials said today.

Peoples China has not abandoned the ambitious aims of the "four modernisations" programme launched by Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping in 1978, they said. But they recalled that China has just changed its mind on several major equipment projects involving Japan and West Germany.

Fifteen Japanese deals have been suspended including the second phase of the Baoshan steel-works in Shanghai and the chemical works at Nanking. The 15 projects were valued at some $1,500 million.

However, the "readjustment" policy embarked on by the Chinese authorities last year does not jeopardise foreign business in the light industry sector, which is now a priority area, the officials considered.

Attending the trade week in Brussels will be about 100 senior Chinese officials headed by Vice Premier Gu Mu, and some 350 West European business executives.

In discussions they will examine the scope for increased trade in six sectors: light industry, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, textiles, leather and skins, machine-tools and the ferrous and non-ferrous metals industry.

During the first two days Fu Zihe, chairman of the planning commission, Jia Shi, vice minister of foreign trade, and Wei Yuming, chairman of the export-import control commission, will speak on "the effects of economic adjustment on the growth of foreign trade", "prospects for Chinese foreign trade" and "China's priorities for foreign financing".

At the end of the week, Chinese officials will have informal talks with West European businessmen.

THE NETHERLANDS

DELEGATION FROM EL SALVADOR CANCELS VISIT

LD230853 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 18 Feb 81 p 1

[Cor Groeneweg report: "Salvadorans Not Welcome"]

[Excerpt] The Hague--An official delegation from the junta in El Salvador has abandoned a planned visit to The Hague, because it does not seem to be welcome. Foreign Minister van der Klaauw and Development Aid Minister de Koning plus the second chamber group leaders of the Labor Party, Christian Democratic Appeal and Democrats '66 declined to receive the delegation. Only People's Party for Freedom and Democracy Leader Rietkerk responded positively to a request for a meeting.

The delegation would have arrived in The Hague yesterday and consisted of a top official of the Foreign Ministry in San Salvador, Dr Arguera, and El Salvador Ambassador to Italy Dr Alvarenga.

GOVERNMENT UPHOLDS SUBMARINE DEAL WITH TAIWAN

NC201624 Paris AFP in English 1619 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] The Hague, 20 Feb (AFP)--The Dutch Government said today it stood by its authorization of the sale of two submarines to Taiwan despite the threat of diplomatic reprisals by China.

The announcement was made by Vice Prime Minister Hans Wiegel after the Dutch cabinet's weekly meeting. He said the government had notified China "of the decision not to modify its intentions to grant an export license for these two submarines."

The center-right government's move to go ahead with the sale of the submarines, to be built by the Dutch firm Rijn-Schelde-Verolme, came despite parliament's withdrawal of its support of the deal.

The parliament, which had narrowly approved the sale in December, reversed itself after Peking threatened to scale down diplomatic relations to the charges d'affaires level that existed nine years ago.

To protest the proposed deal, China had already begun to re-route its ships from the Rotterdam port it used for its trade with Europe.

SECOND CHAMBER VOTES AGAINST NEUTRON BOMB

LD201435 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 11 Feb 81 p 3

[Own correspondent report: "Chamber Rejects Introduction of Neutron Bomb"]

[Excerpts] The Hague--The second chamber yesterday approved by a large majority a motion instructing the government to oppose within the NATO context the introduction of the neutron bom. Only the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy, the Political Reformed Party and the Reformed Political Uniion voted against. According to them, a pronouncement by the chamber is premature and the introduction of the controversial weapon should be brought into the arms control talks.

Only the Labor Party [PVDA] parliamentary group voted for its own motion, embodying the nuclear weapons paragraph of the PVDA election program "response": the dropping of four to five nuclear tasks within 4 years and rejection of the deployment of cruise missiles. Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] spokesman J. de Boer said in a voting statement that a decision on the cruise missiles was not under discussion, because a decision need not be made until December. He explicitly referred to the CDA stance adopted at the end of 1979 of postponing a decision.

The Democrats '66 [D'66] also voted against a PVDA motion maintaining that in view of the failure to ratify the SALT II treaty, the basis for possible approval of the introduction of the cruise missiles has ceased to exist. The government had at the end of 197 made preparations for deployment dependent on ratification of SALT II. Brinkhorst [D'66] described the PVDA plan for dropping nuclear tasks as "ineffective" for achieving the aim of arms control.

The only nuclear weapons motion that was approved was that of the CDA. This urges making a start with dropping the so-called "short-range nuclear tasks," because their application could lead most rapidly to escalation. But the CDA does want thorough consultation within NATO, so the government had no problem with this viewpoint. The opposition voted against, because, in its opinion, the motion is unclear and presents too many loopholes.

In the voting on the foreign affairs budget, a CDA motion was approved, calling on the government to express Dutch anxiety about U.S. interference in El Salvador. The entire chamber also supported a motion calling on the government to press for the restoration of democracy in Turkey. In the chamber's opinion, the government must also strive for a strengthening of European cooperation, as a reaction to a threatened "directorate" of the big countries (especially the United States) within NATO.

GENSCHER, OPPOSITION REJECT BREZHNEV PROPOSAL

Foreign Minister's Interview

LD241309 Hamburg DPA in German 1155 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 24 Feb (DPA)--Contrary to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today rejected the proposal by Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev for a moratorium on medium-range weapons. In an interview with Deutschlandfunk, Genscher said with reference to the existing Soviet superiority in these missiles: "If the moratorium were accepted, this would not only be a considerable burden on our security but would, above all, also remove the basis for our offer of negotiations which we linked with the decision on counterarming, since there would no longer be any Eastern interest in it."

Genscher stated today that the West in the past had rejected a moratorium "for good reason." "Unfortunately, the situation is such that the enormous missile potential targeted against the West forces us to carry through our counterarming decision consistently." If Brezhnev meant that the USSR now will stop the siting and production of further Soviet missiles, "although this will not remove our need to counterarm, it will however at least be able to make negotiations somewhat easier," stated the foreign minister, who praised the rest of Brezhnev's proposals for a Soviet-U.S. dialogue and confidence-building measures as positive elements.

Mertes Statement

LD241927 Hamburg DPA inGerman 1148 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 24 Feb (DPA)--The proposal by Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev for a moratorium on nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe has met with rejection on the part of the CDU/CSU. The opposition disarmament expert, Alois Mertes, told the press in Bonn today that the imbalance in this field, to the disadvantage of the West, is a threat to peace. With his proposal to freeze atomic medium-range weapons at the present level, Brezhnev has recommended a sham solution which sounds very good but which in reality jeopardizes security.

Mertes believes that differing views are held regarding Brezhnev's proposals by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who recommended a careful examination, and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The chancellor's position must be regarded as negative because it raises false hopes in East and West. If Genscher rejected the moratorium, then he is right to do so.

Kohl's Comments

LD241836 Hamburg DPA in German 1336 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Feb (DPA)--Helmut Kohl, leader of the opposition in the Bundestag, today warned Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt against agreeing to a moratorium on medium-range missiles in Europe as proposed by Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev. Kohl stated in Bonn today that for the Western alliance, Brezhnev's proposal of imposing "a moratorium now" is unacceptable. The result would be that the Soviet Union's superiority in the field of medium-range missiles would be concretized. This, according to Kohl, would be a clear violation of the West's interest in equality and parity.

If Brezhnev's proposal is accepted, the Western system of levels of deterrence could not be reestablished, said the opposition leader. "NATO's twin decision" of December 1979 would be invalidated as far as the counterarming part is concerned."

The Soviet Union would lose any incentive to enter into any future negotiations with the West on medium-range missiles. Kohl said that the federal chancellor must consider the fact that the new U.S. administration's "sober and realistic assessment" of Soviet policy had been better understood by Moscow than by parts of the Federal Governemnt and SPD. While they were still complaining about the clear langugage of the U.S. President and his colleagues, the Soviet leadership immediately adopted a pragmatic attitude to the new situation. "Both world powers have once again proved that they do not need mediators for talks."

Kohl called on the Soviet Union to stop the production and stationing of medium-range weapons and to respond without delay to NATO's proposal for talks. In this way, a balance in the field of medium-range missiles ought to be reestablished at the lowest level possible by 1983. The opposition leader also gave his assurance that every constructive proposal which promotes peace, security and cooperation on a world-wide basis in Europe will be examined. He welcomed Brezhnev's readiness to hold a dialogue with the United States at all levels, to continue the SALT talks with the new U.S. administration without delay and to extend trust-building measures in the military field to the entire European part of the USSR. Negotiations would show how serious the Soviet proposals are.

OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS WITH POLAND'S KISIEL

LD241726 Hamburg DPA in German 1511 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 24 Feb (DPA)--The Federal Government will "examine benevolently" Poland's wishes regarding the extension of its international payment commitments. This promise was made in Bonn today to Polish Deputy Premier Henryk Kisiel by Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff. Lambsdorff made it clear, however, that Bonn is only prepared to participate in an overall concept in cooperation with the other Western creditor countries. The socialist countries will also have to do their share in this respect. According to Lambsdorff, the Federal Government furthermore will advocate in Brussels that the organization of EEC food aid for Poland be accelerated.

Also today, the Polish deputy premier discussed the economic and political situation in Poland with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer and Deputy SPD Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski. An exchange of views with two opposition politicians, Walter Leisler Kiep and Alois Mertes, also is planned for Wednesday.

The federal Economics Ministry announced after the discussion with Lambsdorff that Kisiel, who is his country's planning chief, had "given a realistic account of the Polish economic situation and his government's expectations for the next few years." The Polish side also expressed its interest in this respect in increased cooperation between small and medium-sized firms of the two countries in the field of food production and processing. Such projects are also in accord with German interests.

Kisiel stated that during the current year, Warsaw will again have to cut its contractually agreed coal exports to the Federal Republic due to difficulties in the Polish mining industry. Last year, coal exports were reduced by almost 20 percent. The Polish premier said that in 1981, his country will probably only be able to export 1.1-1.2 million tons of coal to the Federal Republic. This is only about half the agreed amount of 2.4 million tons. Poland will try, however, to increase its coal exports. During the discussion, Lambsdorff stressed the special importance of Polish coal supplies in trade between the two countries.

The two ministers agreed during their discussion to hold the next session of the German-Polish Economic Commission in the last quarter of this year in Warsaw. The commission, which last met in the summer of 1979, was originally to have met in the first part of 1980. This meeting was cancelled at short notice by the German side, however, because of Warsaw expressing its desire for credit at short notice.

During the meeting with Wischnewski, the deputy SPD chairman explained to the Polish guest that the Europeans must find ways of helping a friendly neighbor. An economically healthy Poland is an essential factor for prosperous and peaceful cooperation in Europe. The Federal Republic must help where possible in this respect.

Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in his discussion with Kisiel, emphasized the importance that the Federal Government attaches to the cooperation with Poland introduced by the treaty policies of the 1970's. Genscher said that the allies of both countries also regard this cooperation as advantageous. This is a solid basis for a continuation of the relations, he said. He reminded the Polish deputy premier that the policy of cooperation with Poland is now supported by those who, at the beginning, regarded it with reservations.

The foreign minister praised the determination of the Polish Government to seek solutions to the current questions through a dialogue with the forces concerned.

In the conversation, which lasted around 1 hour, the two politicians also discussed the CPSU party congress in Moscow. Genscher said that the willingness for talks expressed by Brezhnev could influence the climate in a positive way and generally have a stabilizing effect.

GENSCHER READY TO TALK WITH EL SALVADOR'S DUARTE

DW241017 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 24 Feb 81 p 1

[Dirk Cornelsen dispatch: "Genscher Wants to Mediate"]

[Text] Bonn, 23 Feb--The Federal Government intends to make every effort to promote the "dialogue between the democratic forces" in El Salvador. According to the Foreign Ministry, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher found himself reaffirmed in this goal by his counterpart from Costa Rica, Bernd Niehaus Quesada. This is why Genscher is prepared to talk with the chief of the military junta of El Salvador, Jose Napoleon Duarte, should the latter come to Bonn. Christian Democrat Duarte has been invited by the CDU.

In the event Duarte visits, a meeting with representatives of the resistance movement cannot be ruled out. Karsten Voig, SPD Bundestag deputy and his Bundestag faction's spokesman in the Bundestag Foreign Relations Committee, at week's end offered his party's support for negotiations. In an article written for the NORDSEE-ZEITUNG, Voigt wrote that since negotiations in El Salvador proper are "linked with the risk of murder" for Guillermo Ungo, the Social Democrat and chairman of the political opposition, the Social Democrats are prepared to offer their good offices for talks in the Federal Republic.

Government Spokesman Kurt Becker told newsmen Monday that the Federal Government is interested in preventing any international conflict from erupting in El Salvador. Washington claims that arms for the guerrilla fighters in El Salvador are coming from Cuba. President Reagan's special envoy Eagleburger last week in Bonn failed to produce "proof" of such arms deliveries.

REPORTAGE ON COSTA RICAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD242018 Hamburg DPA in German 1632 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Feb (DPA)--The Republic of Costa Rica has drawn the attention of the Western states to their responsibility for developments in Central America and the search for democratic solutions. After political talks in Bonn lasting 2 days, Costa Rica's Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus Quesada, speaking to journalists on Tuesday, emphasized that the "disturbing" situation in Central America is a matter concerning all nations that recognize the principles of freedom.

The situation in El Salvador, which is shaken by civil war, was the central theme of Niehaus's talks with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Both sides broadly agreed that for a peaceful solution in El Salvador the democratic forces of both warring camps must be brought together for talks and that Nicaragua must not be left alone on its path to a democratic future.

Niehaus reacted noncommittally to speculation that German mediation is being considered between the junta, led by Jose Napoleon Duarte, and the political opposition (FDR) in El Salvador. Answering a question on this subject, the minister said that the Federal Republic, like all countries, must support a democratic development. Genscher on Monday offered to talk with Duarte, should the latter accept a CDU invitation.

CDU General Secretary Heiner Geissler expressed his view again on Tuesday that the Christian Democrat head of the junta, Duarte, is standing between the two fronts in El Salvador and seeking a middle, democratic path. Extremists of the right and left are responsible for the bloodshed in the country.

Joint Communique

LD251242 Hamburg DPA in German 1129 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 25 Feb (DPA)--The Federal Government condemns the efforts of communist states to expand their influence in Central America, even by warlike means. This is stated in a joint German-Costa Rican communique published today at the conclusion of the visit to Bonn by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus Quesada.

The communique says Foreign Ministers Niehaus and Genscher reached agreement in assessing the situation in Central America, particularly El Salvador and Nicaragua. "All available political and economic means should be used in El Salvador to unite and strengthen the democratic forces," it said. "The two ministers agreed in condemning the efforts by communist states to expand, even by nonpeaceful means, their influence in Central America."

The two foreign ministers reached the joint view that cooperation with Nicaragua should be continued "in order to encourage and support democracy." The communique further states that Genscher regards Costa Rica as a country which exerts an important influence on the peoples of Central America.

The German foreign minister promised that Bonn will strive within the European Community for improved cooperation between the EEC and the Central American Common Market. Costa Rica's foreign minister stressed his desire for close cooperation between the EEC and Central America to "strengthen the weakened economies of countries affected by the internal unrest in Central America." At the same time, he expressed his government's desire to set up a European Community mission in San Jose.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD231025 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 9 Feb 81 p 4

[Per Forslind interview with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher: "Dialogue With the East Must Not Be Broken Off"--date and place not given]

[Text] "If the stipulations concerning 'confidence-building measures' are not expanded to include the whole of the European part of the Soviet Union, it would be meaningless to hold a European disarmament conference."

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leader of West Germany's liberal FDP Party and foreign minister in the Bonn government since 1974, stressed this in an interview with SVENSKA DAGBLADET. The West German foreign minister is coming to Stockholm on Monday [9 February] for a 2-day official visit. European security policy and discussions on proposed disarmament conferences will be central in Genscher's talks with Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten.

Today, there are five different proposals for a European disarmament conference and the various proposals are being investigated at the European security conference's second followup meeting now taking place in Madrid. One of the central questions here is an adjustment to the Helsinki meeting's final document which is intended to extend the area now covered by the so-called confidence-building measures.

The Helsinki participants agreed to give notification of major military maneuvers to other participants at least 21 days in advance. But an exception is made for the Soviet Union which only needs to give advance notification of maneuvers which take place in an area within 250 km of its border with another European state.

Foreign Minister Genscher said that the Helsinki meeting's final document was based on the assumption that security in the whole of Europe is indivisible and that all the participating nations were of equal standing. All participating nations' combat forces stationed in Europe must therefore be subject to the same limitations. To make an exception here for the Soviet Union--Europe's largest military power--and ignore the major part of its European territory would conflict with the aim of the confidence-building measures and could only create new distrust.

Confidence is also geopraphically indivisible, he pointed out, and stressed that the West German Government together with its allies in NATO aheres unshakably to France's proposal for a disarmament conference.

The French proposal requires that the confidence-building measures must be applied across the whole of the European Continent, including the entire European part of the Soviet Union. Without such scope for the confidence-building measures, a disarmament conference could not be able to fulfill its goal. It would be pointless, Genscher said.

The coalition in Bonn between the Social Democrats and the Liberals--which is more than 11 years old--is now undergoing one of the seemingly unavoidable crises for most coalitions. One of the problems is about the question of defense and arms, for the Social Democratic leadership is being subjected to increasingly violent criticism from the party's leftwing groups for its decision to allow nuclear-armed medium-range missiles to be stationed on European territory.

Is there a danger here that the Soviet Union might misjudge the stability of the Western alliance?

Foreign Minister Genscher said he did not think so. The Soviet Union knows that the parties represented in the Bundestag share the government's determination to adhere to the decision and deploy these arms and, in connection with this, negotiate with the Soviet Union on arms limitation, he said.

For this reason, the GDR would be succumbing to an illusion if the East Germans thought that they could affect the decisions on arms that are taken within the Western alliance, the foreign minister said.

As far as West German relations with the GDR are concerned, Genscher said that all attempts to broaden bilateral cooperation are of necessity influenced by the general climate of East-West relations, since the two German states are part of different alliances and social systems.

The foreign minister is very cautious in deciding the extent to which the crisis in Poland has an effect on relations between the two Germanies. But he said that when assessing developments in Poland it is of course of importance whether the Warsaw Pact states continue to refrain strictly from any involvement.

The two German states, he said, have by virtue of their position a special responsibility for actively ensuring peace in Europe. Both should therefore try to realize the Helsinki resolutions to the full and build further on their bilateral cooperation.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher admitted that the international climate has undoubtedly become more difficult and beset by crises. The Afghanistan crisis casts a broad shadow over Europe. We cannot and will not accept it, he said, when asked what was left of the West German Government's Ostpolitik after Afghanistan and Poland.

Especially in politically difficult times, it is an unavoidable requirement that the dialogue between East and West not be broken off but be continued, and that all parties respect the agreements they have entered into. The Bonn government will therefore continue to follow the road along which it has already embarked, since no people in Europe feels more strongly than the Germans the tensions which are due to the fact that the continent is divided.

This is a policy which is now being observed by new eyes in Washington where Ronald Reagan has begun his term with harsh words to the Soviet Union. The new U.S. administration has already caused great embarassment in Bonn through the defense secretary's hint that the United States could reassess its views on neutron bombs in Europe, a statement which the secretary of state later asked his allies to forget.

GENSCHER WEIGHS EEC COOPERATION WITH MIDDLE EAST

LD251150 Hamburg DPA in German 1033 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 25 Feb (DPA)--The European Community is to be more specific about its offer of participation in a system of international peace guarantees in the Middle East. Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said in an interview with DPA today that the current contacts of The Netherlands, as acting president of the Community, with Middle East countries also serve this goal.

What the contribution of individual European states would be depends, according to Genscher, "on their different international positions and also on their internal legal system." Genscher indirectly excluded the possibility of German participation in a possible peace force: "The self-limitations which we Germans impose on ourselves are well known."

In the opinion of the foreign minister, a European-Arab foreign ministers' conference, considered desirable according to the EEC Middle East statement issued in Venice last June, must "be prepared very carefully in order to do justice to its importance." Genscher pointed out that both sides agreed last November to an immediate resumption of the practical Euro-Arab dialogue and that the mixed working groups already had started their joint consultations.

Asked about Bonn's attitude toward the PLO, which is currently chairman of the Arab League Council, Genscher replied: "The Federal Government has for a long time supported the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. It is for them to decide by whom they will be represented in negotiations."

The federal foreign minister announced that the European Community will pursue its offer of comprehensive cooperation to the Arab Gulf states. This involved bilateral agreements and direct contacts with the countries concerned, including Iraq, said Genscher. Baghdad is not one of the group of six Gulf countries which recently agreed on close cooperation between each other in view of political developments in the region.

Genscher said the Federal Government regards with interest the decision to set up a cooperation council of the six Gulf states. The group has not yet fully constituted itself, however, and will probably deal first with questions of internal coordination.

Genscher blamed the 1980 deficit of DM10 billion in the Federal Republic's trade with the Arab states largely on the increases in the price of crude oil. "We will have to fully utilize our economic policy apparatus to reduce the gap between our expenditure on oil imports and our income from exports," the minister said.

In the political field, the Federal Republic could give effective aid to the German economy by strongly pursuing its idea of comprehensive and long-term partnership with the Arab world. "This joint realization--that the well-being of both our regions is closely interrelated--is a good basis for trusting cooperation in all fields, especially economic relations."

REPORT ON SAUDI INTEREST IN TORNADO REAFFIRMED

LD240014 Hamburg DPA in German 1720 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Feb (DPA)--The Federal Government, in spite of a denial by the government in Riyadh, continues to believe that Saudi Arabia is interested in buying the Tornado multipurpose combat aircraft developed by the Federal Republic, Great Britain and Italy.

Government Spokesman Kurt Becker told the press in Bonn on Monday that the Federal Republic accepts the account of the British Government. Becker confirmed during the weekend that Riyadh had approached London regarding its interest in the Tornado.

At the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Defense on Monday, press reports were denied when it was announced in the Federal Republic that Saudi Arabia had expressed an interest in buying the aircraft.

DIE WELT ON 'LINKAGE' BETWEEN TANKS, SAUDI OIL

DW201341 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20 Feb 81 p 6

[Commentary signed Kem.: "The Dependence"]

[TExt] One of today's reports actually ought to make the reader shudder with excitement, even if it turns out not to be true. The vision of a linkage between taking care of 40 percent of German oil demands for the next 10 years and supplying German tanks to Saudi Arabia has an apocalyptic quality. This picture becomes particularly impressive if one views the alternative scenario: The government would have to take out of its own hide a substitute for the 40 percent of Saudi oil because its "grassroots" does not want to supply tanks to Saudi Arabia or to build nuclear powerplants. Thus, nothing would obstruct the way back to nature, to the ecology-promoting destruction of the German industrial landscape and the rush into unemployment. The vision of a German tank deal with Saudi Arabia, enforced by oil pressure, is naturally unrealistic and obscene. But it is useful in any case; it casts a clear light on the potential dependence of the decisionmaking structures of German domestic policy on international developments. It demonstrates in a hair-raising way what a grotesque situation, close to being blackmailed, a state, whose "supporting" groups and parties have merely ideological worries with regard to its future, can get into.

SCHMIDT WILL VISIT SAUDI ARABIA IN APRIL OR MAY

LD201338 Hamburg DPA in German 1157 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 20 Feb (DPA)--Chancellor Schmidt will visit Saudi Arabia in April or May. This approximate date was mentioned by Government Spokesman Becker at a news conference in Bonn today.

Becker also denied reports that the chancellor favors the FRG supplying Saudi Arabia with armored vehicles in the interest of saving jobs. The government spokesman emphasized that the current discussion about German arms exports are concerned with "a question of principle" and not merely with an export permit for German tanks.

Becker once again stressed Bonn's vital interest in "the world's biggest oil-producing region remaining stable and not being subjected to somebody else's will." The cessation of Saudi oil supplies would be a catastrophe for the German economy.

Concerning speculation that Riyadh might link its oil deliveries with the tank deal, the spokesman pointed out that Saudi Arabia only recently concluded a new delivery agreement with the German Veba group without any conditions. The German Veba and UK Wesseling groups have agreements for direct deliveries by Saudi Petromin by passing multinational groups.

SPOKESMAN ON ARMS DEALS WITH CHILE, SAUDI ARABIA

LD241530 Hamburg DPA in German 1311 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 24 Feb (DPA) --Deputy Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl described a report in DIE WELT about the alleged export of submarines ordered by Chile via U.S. firms as "absurd." Ruehl told DPA that the Federal Government has no plans of this nature.

The decision to grant an export licence is still being studied by the Federal Cabinet. The newspaper reported that Americans were to act as purchasers for the submarines under construction at the Howaldt docks. The U.S. partners then were to sell the German submarines to Chile.

Ruehl stressed that the Federal Government knows nothing about the firm Krauss-Maffei having already placed provisional orders with supply firms for the production of Leopard II tanks to meet an order from Saudi Arabia. DIE WELT carried reports about such orders. The conclusion drawn from this is that the tank manufacturers in Munich are counting on a positive decision from Bonn. According to Ruehl, there is presently no indication or cause to think that the Federal Government's decision will be either positive or negative in this respect. The Federal Government's thorough examination of the weapons export licence policy will continue.

CSU CHAIRMAN FAVORS ARMS EXPORTS TO SAUDI ARABIA

LD241958 Hamburg DPA in German 1709 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Feb (DPA)--According to Friedrich Zimmermann, chairman of the CSU group, the United States favors export of German tanks to Saudi Arabia. In an interview with the magazine QUICK, Zimmermann called on Schmidt to decide the question of arms export before his planned visit to Saudi Arabia in the spring. Zimmermann said: "The chancellor should not go and then think about it afterwards."

Zimmermann confirmed the magnitude of the recent Saudi interest in armored vehicles from the Federal Republic. It involves 300 Leopard tanks, as well as 1,500 armored personnel carriers and mechanized antiaircraft guns. He emphasized his approval of this export arms deal and called for a long-term agreement on cooperation "with what is for us a vital partner." The Saudis are prepared to supply up to 40 percent of the oil needed in the Federal Republic for 10 years. Over and above the DM10 billion tank deal, they want to buy installations [anlagen] in the Federal Republic for an additional DM10 billion. In addition, the Federal Republic is being offered an unlimited amount of credit.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON ATTEMPTED COUP IN MADRID

LD241759 Hamburg DPA in German 1258 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 24 Feb (DPA)--The failure of the attempted coup in Madrid caused great relief on the part of the Federal Government and parties in Bonn, which have followed Spain's road to democracy with sympathy and good feeling. The Federal Government congratulated Spain on successfully foiling the attack on freedom and the constitutional monarchy. Deputy Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl stated that the Federal Government's previously uttered hope, that the new Spanish democracy would not find its constitutional order shaken by this attack but would stand this test of strength, was confirmed.

Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (SPD) said in an interview tieh Deutschlandfunk today: "We all can only hope with all our hearts that the constitutional institutions, particularly the king, will very soon be able to reestablish constitutional order so that Spain can continue along its democratic course."

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE VIEWS BREZHNEV SPEECH

DW240855 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 24 Feb 81 p 1

[Commentary signed Ein.: "Brezhnev's Offer"]

[Text] The event was not the outstanding matter. Brezhnev can afford to have somebody else read parts of his basic speech over television. The world will have to carefully analyze individually what the Kremlin chief had to say. Spontaneously, however, one can already say that the general impression is that his invisible discussion partner was Ronald Reagan. The policy of firmness demonstrated by the White House is having its effect. It has been understood in Moscow that this America is no longer the America of Carter. It is out of respect for the new American administration and not as a routine matter that Brezhnev has indicated the wish for a summit meeting. He did so even though Washington has made it clear that such meetings are of no use if they are merely designed to serve as a political show.

One can call this giving in. The slandering of the imperialists, the verbal attacks on the Americans--that is a ritual. Soviet strategy uses the word--like Mao--as a weapon. In reality, however, they are trying to develop the basis on which they want to negotiate with the other nuclear giant. One naturally wants to isolate the other. It is easier to deal with an America that is separated from its friends, than with a Western world power which is simultaneously the leading power of the Atlantic alliance. This was the reason for the verbal offer: the Russian readiness to give up the stationing of SS-20 missiles, if NATO will renounce the deployment of Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles.

Brezhnev suggested that once before. This time, however, the "timing" is better. A restless Europe pressured by leftist ideologists likes to hear such siren songs only too well. The Kremlin need not keep its own promises until the Europeans have made up their minds. This means in practice that the Soviets can calmly continue to build their missiles while the disunited West keeps postponing NATO's dual decision.

This Russian tactic is quite skillful. But betting on the weakness of the Europeans is one thing, predicting the reaction of the Americans is another. Brezhnev has challenged Reagan, intentionally or not. The President will understand that it is now a matter of taking over the leadership in the alliance. If America remains firm its partners will not be able to give in.

FDP LEADER DISCUSSES NEUTRON ISSUE, NATO DECISION

LD211024 Hamburg DPA in German 0920 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 21 Feb (DPA)--FDP General Secretary Guenter Verheugen has spoken out against the discussion on the introduction of the neutron bomb, newly revived by American Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. Speaking on Sudwestfunk, Verheugen said on Saturday that a revival of the neutron debate, which would inevitably lead once more to the introduction of irrational elements into the public debate, is not in the German interest.

Verheugen is emphatically in favor of adhering to the twin NATO decision regarding the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe and the simultaneous negotiating offer to the Soviet Union, which has caused controversy in the PSD. Anyone jeopardizing this decision or one of its component parts is today in fact jeopardizing the alliance.

The twin decision contains the hitherto first and sole American obligation within the alliance to conduct arms limitation negotiations--an obligation encompassing explicitly European security interests in what is for Europe and the Germans the most important geographic area.

International developments require a general stocktaking within the NATO alliance, Verheugen believes. The clearer and more purposeful the alliance partners' definitions of their concepts, with all due respect to each other, the stronger and more homogenous would be the resultant common policy by the partners. The Federal Republic ought to show in this once again its understanding for the fact that the United States takes on certain strategic tasks to safeguard raw materials in the Gulf region, but should also point out that the FRG considers the demand for extending NATO's precisely defined area of protection a strain on the alliance.

ARMY INSPECTOR DENIES REPORTS ON RESIGNATION

LD221326 Hamburg DPA in German 1026 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 22 Feb (DPA)--The inspector of the army, Hans Poepeli, has denied newspaper reports that he intends to resign because of possible imminent drastic cuts in the army budget in order to finance the Tornado combat aircraft. Poeppel today told DPA: "I can say that for the time being I will not resign." In addition, he had "first to wait for the closed meeting. I can make no comment at all on anything before this." The closed meeting mentioned by Poeppel is the conference at the Defense Ministry planned for the beginning of March, at which a decision will be reached on arms planning for the coming years.

BILD AM SONNTAG and WELT AM SONNTAG had reported on Peoppel's alleged intention to resign. BILD AM SONNTAG reported that Poeppel made an announcement to this effect in an interview with Munich journalists. The army inspector states that he had no interview with Munich journalists nor has he spoken to others about resignation.

The WELT AM SONNTAG report stated that in the army alone by 1985 there will be a shortage of almost DM7 billion for previously planned projects. This emerged from a "secret explanatory report" on the defense budget. Particularly affected by the cuts are newly-developed tanks and antitank weapons.

FOREIGN MINISTER SUPPORTS EAST-WEST SUMMIT

LD241014 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Leonid Brezhnev's wink in the direction of the West apparently has been well received by the Americans. The Soviet number one made an appeal for dialogue and implicitly proposed a summit soon with President Reagan. General Haig called this a very interesting suggestion. The head of American foreign affairs had, in fact, just held nearly 5 hours of talks with his opposite number Jean Francois-Poncet. The French minister also picked out the Soviet number one's wish for dialogue, in favor of a summit conference. He stated at Bertrand Vannier's microphone: France has been proposing this for a long time, but not to the detriment of Europe.

[Begin Francois-Poncet recording] France has relations at different levels, including at summit level, with the Soviet Union. It is quite natural for the United States to have similar relations. This naturally does not mean that the problems affecting France or those which could affect the destiny of Europe can be dealt with by the United States and the Soviet Union in the absence of the European side. I believe that one must see that bilateral summits are useful but that at a certain stage, as the president of the republic has proposed, a broader conference will be necessary to achieve the stabilization of East-West relations which appears to us to be quite necessary. [end recording]

REPLACEMENT FOR AMBASSADOR TO ITALY ANNOUNCED

LD230815 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] The JOURNAL OFFICIEL for 18 February publishes the appointment of Jacques Senard as ambassador in Rome. He will replace Francois Puaux, who is retiring.

PCF'S PLISSONNIER ADDRESSES CPSU CONGRESS

For Moscow reports of the speech by Gaston Plissonnier, PCF Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 24 February session of the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow, see the supplement to the 25 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, entitled "Proceedings of 26th CPSU Congress," No 037, Supp 002.

DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS U.S.-NATO RELATIONS

LD241337 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 10 Feb 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Lagorio: 'West Really Is Weaker'"]

[Text] Rome--The opening of military careers to women, international terrorist connections and the Reagan administration's relations with its NATO allies are the subjects discussed by Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio in an interview with the weekly OGGI. "I believe that the new U.S. President will urge a greater commitment from all the allied countries," the defense minister says, explaining, however, that "there is no room for impositions in the Atlantic alliance; no country has limited sovereignty. Therefore, the United States can make proposals, but no more."

With regard to Reagan as an individual, Lagorio observes: "Yes, he is brusque, perhaps too much so. But it must be borne in mind that the U.S. President is grappling with a major problem--the general weakening of the West, in relation to which the Warsaw Pact has not even considered responding by reducing its own forces, but has increased them." The minister asserts that "if we want detente and East-West disarmament we must negotiate, and to succeed in negotiations you must have good cards in your hand. It would be good for everybody if we were to establish a better balance among the forces at large."

With regard to womens' military service Lagorio announces that the Center for Higher Military Studies will hand him its proposals in this connection at the end of February: "I believe that by June I will be able to submit a bill to the Council of Ministers." The minister explains that "it will not be an obligatory draft service or a special closed womens' corps, with its own generals, officers and troops. I have in mind rather the opening of military careers to women, in the same way as they are now open to men."

With regard to international terrorist connections, Lagorio says that whoever "invokes proof is mistaking politics for a legal trial. A judge needs proof to make an arrest. In politics it is different; even an allegation can carry enormous weight."

'DIPLOMACY 80 GROUP' HITS POLICYMAKING MACHINERY

LD230843 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 10 Feb 81 p 13

[Text] Rome--Heir to what in the seventies was called the "Democratic Farnesina," "Diplomacy 80" now constitutes the most vigorous "critical current" within the Italian Foreign Ministry and is perhaps the group that views most lucidly the problem of how to pursue a less lazy and conventional foreign policy than the kind pursued by Italian governments in recent decades.

It mainly comprises young officials belonging to the so-called "leftwing area," among whom a clear impatience has emerged with the methods (or rather lack of method) of our diplomatic action. Indeed, its small magazine (also called DIPLOMATIA 80) is very polemical with regard to interference in the country's foreign policy by parties and other pressure groups, and even more polemical with regard to the inertia with which the Foreign Ministry's executive bodies have now adjusted to such interference.

We put some questions to the Diplomacy 80 Group concerning the ministry's internal situation and the trends in our international action.

In Forlani's reply to Parliament following the debate on foreign terrorist centers, a clear, if not indeed glaring shift in foreign policy was apparent. The analysis of an aggressive and expansionist Soviet Union seemed almost identical to the one outlined by the new U.S. administration, while the relationship with the "balanced" position of the major European partners seemed weaker.

[Question] To what extent was our Foreign Ministry involved in this change of course?

[Answer] We say that as a structure (namely, the services that should provide a picture of, reports on and information about the implications of the international situation) it was not involved at all. The Foreign Ministry is now an extremely fragmented body--an agglomeration of groups and substructures which operate in complete detachment from the ministry's two principal mechanisms, the Executive Center and the peripheral network of diplomatic missions. Consequently, what little foreign policy we do formulate takes shape within the network of ministerial cabinets, subcabinets, diplomatic counsellors, personal advisers or shadowy figures distributed among the president's office, the prime minister's office, and certain other ministry buildings--the whole closely linked with the parties and other, primarily economic, pressure groups.

[Question] So who does what, and how, at the Foreign Ministry?

[Answer] Some work is done by the minister's office. But the plans which it draws up are merely fragmentary and above all detached, as I said before, from the ministry's real structures. Then they are touched up by various people (some ambassadors, a few high-level officials), none of whom acts in accordance with his formal functions but in a purely personal relationship with the minister and his office. The result is that a greater influence is exerted on important issues by certain channels parallel to the diplomatic structure, ranging from the prime minister's office to the National Hydrocarbons Agency--to give two examples--then by ministry officials. This was entirely apparent in the case of our treaty with Malta....

[Question] What were the agents that led the Italian Government to offer economic and defense guarantees for Malta's neutrality?

[Answer] This decision too was taken in circles outside the Foreign Ministry. At the time, the fact that we were shouldering the burden of a binding guarantee of Maltese neutrality might have seemed like an isolated freak event in national policy. In fact, inspiration for the move came from outside, probably from Washington. In fact, the initial plan was quite different: the guarantee of Malta's neutrality should have stemmed from a joint commitment by Italy, France, Algeria and Libya. At one point this plan was abandoned and was replaced by a real hodgepodge--a guarantee of defense too burdensome for us and an excessive economic undertaking for a single country, when it is known that our policy of cooperation with developing countries is certainly not as strong as it should be.

[Question] What are the consequences of this state of affairs within the ministry?

[Answer] The officials' frustration at the repeated forms of interference and the fragmentary nature of the decisions and plans eventually diminishes the motivation of even the most committed. The reaction is a depressing one--a diminished attention to what is happening outside and an exacerbation of the internal struggle for the allocation of a few privileges. An extraordinary amount of effort is wasted in this struggle--all for the sake of the post of minister counsellor or ambassador to London, which is famous as the capital where there is the least work to do.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEPLOYMENT

LD230903 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] Defense Minister Azevedo Coutinho yesterday told the parliamentary committee at Sao Bento Palace that the government is currently not in favor of the deployment of nuclear weapons in Portugal. In his statement during that committee's proceedings, Azevedo Coutinho also stated that he is convinced that the plan concerning a possible request for facilities for the stationing of a U.S. aircraft carrier in Portugal has been dropped. The minister recalled that with the joint authorization of the government and of the armed forces general staff, a team of experts visited Portugal in 1980 to study possible bases for a U.S. aircraft carrier.

PCP SECRETARY GENERAL ON CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

LD231145 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] The PCP will advocate the institutionalization of the military personnel's role in political life, thus preventing the "governmentalization" of the armed forces. In this connection PCP will submit three proposals to the Assembly of the Republic aimed at the setting up of a constitutional court, of another body to function on a consultative basis vis-a-vis the president of the republic and of a third body, headed by the head of state and including the chiefs of staff, which will be assigned regulatory and administrative duties with respect to the armed forces.

These stances were disclosed yesterday by PCP leader Alvaro Cunhal during a meeting with journalists to inform them of the guidelines issued by his party's Central Committee with respect to the revision of the constitution, and which also point toward direct opposition to any attempts to provide "cover" for the "unlawful conduct of the Democratic Alliance government and of its majority."

Moreover, the legitimacy of the present government is disputed by the PCP, which suggests its dismissal and the formation of a new government, which "is only possible" with the Communists' participation. Alvaro Cunhal also believes that the present parliamentary majority "has lost its previous electoral, social and political basis," citing in support of this assertion the results of the 7 December election. Because the Democratic Alliance "does not represent the Portuguese peoples choice and political will," the PCP leader believes that "the holding of an interim election in the more or less near future" is necessary.

In addition, talking about the international situation, Alvaro Cunhal rejected the hypothesis of a Soviet intervention in Poland, emphasizing that "the crisis is grave, but the Poles are in a position to resolve it internally, despite the fact that the situation is being exploited by all the external forces interested in combating socialism."

In the PCP secretary general's opinion, "those who are talking about intervention are the people who most strongly oppose the policy of detente, seeking to reap political dividends and create conditions for the exacerbation of the international situation."

REPORTAGE ON AFTERMATH OF COUP ATTEMPT IN CONGRESS

Senate Reaffirms Loyalty

LD241720 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] The secretary general of the Senate read the following statement this morning:

The Senate, in the face of the serious events which have taken place over the last few hours, and constituted in permanent session, wishes to issue the following communique:

1. It expresses its firm intention to defend the present constitutional order.

2. It reaffirms its loyalty to the crown, which symbolizes the unity and legality of the state.

3. It recognizes the most important role played by all the state institutions and particularly the Permanent Commission of Secretaries and Under Secretaries, as well as the majority of the armed forces and security forces.

4. It draws attention to the attitude of calm and responsibility shown by the political, social and trade union forces.

5. It expresses its solidarity with the members of parliament held in the congress.

6. It expresses its confidence in the civic and democratic qualities of the Spanish people.

Army Major Arrested

LD241730 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] An army major has been arrested in connection with the incident in the congress, according to reliable sources quoted by EUROPA PRESS. The major involved arrived last night at the congress building leading a convoy of military police. Then he went into the building with the police and their vehicles. The sources say that the man involved is an army major belonging to the staff of the Brunete Armored Division to which the military police belongs, but he had no direct command over the forces of the military police. Inside the congress, the major spoke with Lieutenant Colonel Tejero and decided to remain inside the building, leaving the military police practically leaderless. Apparently the arrested major is married and has nine children.

Sources close to the Ministry of Defense told EUROPA PRESS that by Tuesday afternoon this was the only arrest of a military officer to have occurred, although the possibility of more arrests once the legal investigation starts is not being discounted. [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish at 1900 GMT on 24 February reports that "Infantry Major Ricardo Pardo Zancada is the army officer who was arrested this afternoon in connection with the assault on the Congress of Deputies building."]

Tejero, Officers Under Arrest

LD242146 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] According to a EUROPA PRESS dispatch, during the conversations between high-ranking military officers and Lieutenant Colonel Tejero and the other officers who took part in the assault on the congress, it is clear that the Civil Guardsmen bore no responsibility because this has been assumed by Lieutenant Colonel Tejero. Lieutenant Colonel Tejero and between 12 and 15 officers and noncommissioned officers who took part in the seizure of the Palacio de la Carrera de San Jeronimo [Palace of Congress] are under arrest at the headquarters of the Directorate General of the Civil Guard in Madrid.

Defense Council Praises King

LD250150 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Statement issued by Secretariat of State for Information on 24 February--read by announcer]

[Text] Under the chairmanship of his majesty the king, the National Defense Council this evening held a meeting at the Zarzuela Palace. Those present were Adolfo Suarez, the outgoing prime minister; Lt Gen Manuel Gutierrez Mellado, the first deputy prime minister for national security and defense; Rodriguez Sahagun and Roson Perez, the ministers of defense and interior; Lt Gen Ignacio Alfaro Arregui, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Lt Gen Jose Gabeiras, Lt Gen Emiliano Alfaro Arregui and Adm Luis Arevalo Pelluz, the army, air force and navy Chiefs of Staff; Francisco Laina, the director of state security; Lieutenant General Quintana, Lieutenant General Lopez-Saez and Admiral Rey Diaz; the captain general of the 1st military region of the three armed forces.

At the beginning of the meeting the outgoing prime minister stressed the constant work by his majesty the king in the leadership of the state. The outgoing prime minister put special emphasis on everybody's gratitude for the king's conduct regarding the events of 23 and 24 February.

The Defense Council analyzed the events stemming from the assault on the Cortes and the reactions to these events in the 3d military region and other circles. The council made a detailed appraisal of the situation and the measures to be applied. The participants emphasized the exemplary reaction by the military commanders, their loyalty to the king and the effective cooperation between the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Directorate of State Security and other administration bodies.

King Receives Party Leaders

LD242042 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Excerpt] AT 2000 tonight the King of Spain received at the Zarzuela Palace the country's main political leaders in an unprecedented summit.

The meeting was attended by the outgoing prime minister, Adolfo Suarez; Acting Minister of Defense and President of the Union of the Democratic Center Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun; Secretary General of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party Felipe Gonzalez; Secretary General of the PCE Santiago Carrillo; and the president of the Popular Alliance, Manuel Fraga.

The meeting with the leaders began at the end of the meeting of the National Defense Council which was chaired by the king.

On leaving the meeting between the king and Spanish political leaders, Felipe Gonzalez said that he is going to hold a meeting with his party's Executive Committee, and that during the meeting with the king they had exchanged points of view.

Manuel Fraga said that the meeting had been a very fitting gesture by the king who, in Mr Fraga's words, presented the situation to us. For our part we explained our positions to Don Juan Carlos.

As for PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo, he said that the king gave us his opinion and his considered judgment of the events. We all agreed with what the king said, stated Santiago Carrillo.

Previously at the Zarzuela Palace the king had chaired the meeting of the National Defense Council. At the end of the meeting, which lasted 2 and 1/2 hours, Acting Minister of the Interior Juan Jose Roson told the press that nothing at all could be said about what they had discussed because, by virtue of its nature, the subject is considered confidential.

Milans del Bosch Dismissed

LD250010 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers has adopted the following decisions:

1. At the proposal of the military command, to dismiss the captain general of the 3d military region, Lt Gen Don Jaime Milan del Bosch y Ussia, who is under arrest for repeated disobedience of orders received and for his conduct in connection with the incidents which occurred on 23 and 24 February;

2. To appoint as captain general of the 3d military region the current captain general of the 4th military region, Lt Gen Don Antonio Pascual Galmes;

3. To appoint as captain general of the 4th military region, Lt Gen Don Ricardo Arozamena Giron, who is currently the director of the Supreme Center for National Defense Studies.

Deputy Chief of Staff Dismissed

LD251030 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Gen Alfonso Armada, the recently appointed army chief of staff, has been dismissed at the request of outgoing Defense Minister Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun at yesterday's Council of Ministers meeting following the release of the government and the rest of the deputies.

The newspaper EL PAIS reports that military and government circles have commented upon General Armada's clearly favorable attitude to the preparations of the coup attempt and say that this is the reason for his dismissal.

CATALAN PARTY SUPPORTS CALVO-SOTELO CANDIDACY

LD242200 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] According to its spokesman, Miguel Roca, the Catalan minority will give its support to Leopold Calvo Sotelo in the investiture plenum which resumes work tomorrow at 1630.

LEBANON REPLIES TO PROTEST ON ILLEGAL AIRPORT USE

NC250900 Nicosia ELEVETHERI KIPROS in Greek 25 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] In reply to the Foreign Ministry's protest over the landing of four Lebanese helicopters at Tymbou's illegal airport [in early February], the government spokesman stated yesterday that the Lebanese Embassy in Cyprus has expressed its regret in writing to the foreign minister for the incident, informing him that the helicopters made a forced landing. The embassy also confirmed that the Lebanese Foreign Ministry has issued strict instructions that incidents of this nature will not occur again.

BULGARIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS

NC241810 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation that is on an official visit to Cyprus has reiterated Bulgaria's support for the Cypriot people's struggle.

In a statement made today, after the delegation's meeting with House President Mikhailidhis, Bonev, head of the delegation and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, stressed that his country is in favor of a just solution to the Cypriot problem. With such a solution, Bonev added, the preservation of independence, territorial integrity and the nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus must be safeguarded. The chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly also praised the friendly relations between Cyprus and Bulgaria and stressed his country's interest for peace and cooperation in the Balkans, Eastern Mediterranean, Europe and the world.

House President Milhailidhis stated that during the meeting there was an exchange of views on closer parliamentary cooperation between Cyprus and Bulgaria. Mikhailidhis also briefed the Bulgarian delegation on developments in the Cypriot issue, and explained the serious difficulties being confronted in the intercommunal dialogue. Mikhailidhis added that he expressed the respect and gratitude of the Cypriot people toward the government and people of Bulgaria for their firm support in the Cyprus struggle. Finally, the House president expressed the conviction that the Bulgarian delegation's visit will strengthen even further the relations and cooperation between the two countries' parliaments.

The Bulgarian delegation also met Foreign Minister Rolandhis today who briefed them on the latest developments in the Cypriot issue. During the meeting, views were also exchanged on bilateral relations and on international issues of common interest. Later the delegation met Commerce Minister Kittis with whom it exchanged views on commercial and economic matters.

Kiprianou Receives Delegation

NC251207 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Bonev, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, and the other members of the parliamentary delegation that is in Cyprus were received today by President Kiprianou. The president of the republic expressed to Bonev the Cypriot people's gratitude for Bulgaria's consistent support in their struggle for freedom and vindication. He also referred to the close relations between Bulgaria and Cyprus, stressing that cooperation between them was being developed satisfactorily in all sectors.

Referring to the Cypriot issue, Kiprianou said that the government exerted every possible effort for a peaceful solution to the problem. However, he added, there is unfortunately no indication whatsoever of a change in Turkey's stance, which continues to be intransigent. He said: We will continue our efforts and the dialogue until we secure a just solution to our problem.

Bonev conveyed a warm message of friendship from Bulgarian President Zhivkov to Kiprianou, stressing that the parliamentary delegation's visit would contribute to the further development of friendly ties between Cyprus and Bulgaria. Bonev also reaffirmed his country's position on the Cypriot issue, which, as he stressed, remained unchanged. Bulgaria, he said, supports a just and peaceful solution to the problem and a united, independent and nonaligned Cyprus. He also said that the Greek and Turkish Cypriots must be left to settle the domestic problem by themselves without foreign interference.

The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, which is on an official visit to Cyprus following a House of Representatives' invitation, was accompanied by Bulgarian Ambassador Bochev.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON ISRAELI-TURKISH ESPIONAGE

NC241000 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 24 Feb 81 p 1

[Excerpt] TA NEA's revealing information on the espionage cooperation between the Israeli and Turkish secret services against Cyprus has been brought before the appropriate domestic and foreign ministries. These ministries have also been given a report on the plans for an Entebbe-type operation in Cyprus to free the Israeli agent Pavlin, detained for the attempted murder of Syrian journalist Hani al-Hindi.

This was stated by a government spokesman yesterday when he was asked to comment on TA NEA's information and on any possible measures that the Cypriot Government is planning to take to safeguard its integrity and sovereignty. The government spokesman refrained from stating anything other than the issue has been brought to the attention of the appropriate ministries.

TALKS SLOWED BY PENDING ELECTIONS IN NORTH

NC230935 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 23 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] The intercommunal talks have been conclusively placed on ice. They have been virtually put off in view of the elections Denktas is preparing in the occupied areas. The Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, Onan, personally told our representative, Yeoryios Ioannidhis, that there is absolutely no prospect for any further fundamental discussion during the preelection period.

Onan also told Ioannidhis at their last meeting that: 1. The Turkish side is in no position to submit any proposal on any issue.

2. The severe competition between the Turkish Cypriot parties in itself makes any agreement on specific issues impossible, even if such an agreement were reached.

The elections in the occupied areas will be held under normal conditions in June, which means:

--The intercommunal talks are virtually postponed or will be continued only formally, and they will enter a fundamental phase only during the second half of 1981.

The United Nations has been briefed on the prevailing situation, and it is now seeking ways to close the gap that has been created. In the end, it is quite likely that a postponement will be announced. It is most likely, however, that meetings will continue, even if only to discuss procedural matters. Of most importance is that after June, when the talks will be restarted, we will once again be faced with the dilemma of whether the Cyprus issue should or should not be placed before the UN General Assembly.

HURRIYET Report on Talks

NC230947 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 19 Feb 81 pp 1 & 9

[Ziya Akcapar report]

[Excerpts] Nicosia, (HURRIYET)--As a result of the tough and intransigent attitude of the Greek Cypriots toward the "varosha" and the "practical measures" issues, the intercommunal talks have reached a deadlock. However, thanks to a new method suggested by the Turkish Cypriot negotiator, some progress has been made on the constitutional issue, which is in fact the most difficult aspect of the Cypriot dispute.

At the intercommunal meeting held yesterday at the UN-controlled Ledra Palace Motel, Turkish Cypriot Negotiator Umit Onan stated that the constitutional views expressed by both sides were now open, and added that a new approach was essential.

Starting from the fact that the federation should be a biregional, bicommunal federal republic, the Turkish Cypriot proposals stress these points:

1. The federal legislative organ should be composed of a 30-member federal assembly. Turkish and Greek Cypriots should be equally represented and decisions should be unanimously taken.

3. The head of the federal state should be elected from among the six-member federal council for 1 year on a rotating basis.

4. If decisions at the federal council are not taken unanimously and if the divergencies cannot be eliminated, the 30-member senate should undertake arbitration. The federal senate should be composed of 15 Turkish Cypriots and 15 Greek Cypriots.

At yesterday's session, the Greek Cypriots also advanced similar views on matters concerning the fundamental structure of the state, but they appeared to oppose numerical equilibrium, suggesting different ratios.

According to the proposals of the Greek Cypriot side:

1. The federal assembly should be composed of 12 Turkish and 48 Greek Cypriots.

2. The federal council, which in essence is the central executive organ, should be composed of 40 members, 8 Turkish Cypriots and 32 Greek Cypriots.

3. The head and deputy head of the state should be directly elected by the voters.

4. If a senate has to be formed, its representation should be 25 percent Turkish Cypriot and 75 percent Greek Cypriot.

It was decided at yesterday's session to adjourn the intercommunal talks for a week.

DRAMA INCIDENT CONSIDERED CLOSED BY GOVERNMENT

NC241541 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 24 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] The government considers the question regarding the U.S. provocation at Drama as "closed." It also appears to be satisfied with the U.S. Embassy assurances that the events were due to a "misunderstanding by junior officers." It is also considered certain that the questions arising from this unacceptable U.S. action were discussed during President Karamanlis' meeting yesterday with Defense Minister Averof. In this connection, a communique released by the Office of the President of the Republic simply says that Mr Averof briefed Mr Karamanlis "on questions concerning his jurisdiction."

In the meantime, both the government and the U.S. Embassy have declined to comment on the reports carried by Sunday's TO VIMA that the Americans who carried out the exercise at Drama are guarding nuclear arms in Greece. Yesterday the government spokesman simply recalled a past statement by the defense minister that "whatever we say about the existence or nonexistence of nuclear arms in Greece, the national interests would be harmed."

Although no answer was given to questions about the exercise of control over the activities of U.S. military forces outside the four well-known bases, the negotiations on the status of these bases are being resumed today at the Foreign Ministry. Yesterday a government source assured TO VIMA that the incident at Drama strengthens the Greek side in its demand to considerably reduce the activities associated with the U.S. bases in Greece.

KKE-Interior Comments

NC241642 Athens I AVYI in Greek 24 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Despite U.S. attempts to play down the Drama provocation, it remains a clear violation of our national sovereignty and it points up the serious responsibilities of the government for the uncontrolled actions by the Americans on Greek territory.

The above was stressed, among other things, in formal inquery submitted to the Chamber of Deputies yesterday by KKE-Interior parliamentary spokesman Mr L. Kirkos. He asked the foreign minister and national defense minister: "Why does the government--through its entire policy (reintegration into NATO, persistence on maintaining bases, and so forth)--create the prerequisites for the violation of our sovereign rights and the uncontrolled actions of the Americans."

Meanwhile, yesterday the government refrained from confirming or denying that the platoon that carried out the "antinuclear exercise" in the center of Drama belongs to the U.S. 558th Artillery unit" with headquarters at Elevsis airport, and that the platoon's mission is "to guard (at Drama) nuclear shells on Greek territory."

The government has also refrained from commenting on yesterday's reports in ELEVTHEROTIPIA that nuclear arms are stored by the Americans at Elevsis, Araxos, Tanagra and elsewhere. Answering a question, a government spokesman confined himself to recalling the national defense minister's statement that every confirmation or denial of reports about the existence of nuclear arms in Greece "is detrimental to national interests."

TA NEA SEES NATO PRESSURE IN 'NEORION' DECISION

NC241256 Athens TA NEA in Greek 23 Feb 81 p 16

[Excerpts] It appears that the government, under NATO pressure, is changing the basis of its agreement concluded with the Soviets to repair commercial and Soviet Navy auxiliary vessels in Neorion on Siros Island.

In view of the signing of the new agreement, the previous one expired in December, Greece's proposal precludes repairs being made on Soviet Navy warships. It is not yet known whether the Soviets will accept the Greek proposals, but it is almost certain that they have expressed disappointment over the proposed new agreement.

Certain diplomatic observers do not preclude the fact that the change in the Greek stance on the Neorion issue is owing to NATO and U.S. suggestions, as they were always discontented with the "facilities" that Greece granted to the Soviets to repair their vessels at a Greek shipyard. It appears that this discontent was strengthened after Greece's entry into NATO.

A government source questioned last night affirmed the report that the Greek side has proposed to the Soviets the repair of only commercial vessels at Neorion.

MITSOTAKIS, FRANCOIS-PONCET TO MEET IN PARIS

NC241635 Athens NEWS in English 24 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis will make an official visit to Paris at the invitation of his French counterpart in early March, ministry sources said Monday. They said that besides discussing bilateral and international issues, Mitsotakis will also express to Francois-Poncet the Greek Government's views of Greek-Turkish relations.

The Greek-Turkish question in relation to France arose following talks between France and Turkey in Paris earlier this month, during which Paris reportedly agreed to offer extensive military aid to Ankara. Mitsotakis is expected to put over the Greek Government's view that a ratio of six to ten should be maintained between Greece and Turkey respectively in all aid given by France and other European countries, the sources said.

The issue of the balance of power in the Aegean is one on which Athens is very sensitive and the longstanding differences between the neighboring NATO countries have brought them to the brink of war at least twice in the last six years. They are at odds over airspace and seabed rights in the Aegean and the thorny issue of the divided island of Cyprus. The Greek Government has shown intense interest in the terms agreed on between the French and the Turks but has so far made no official move, the sources said. They added that during his visit Mitsotakis is expected to attempt to ascertain the amount of aid which Paris has agreed to give to Ankara.

AVEROF INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

NC241857 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 22 Feb 81 pp 1, 11

[Interview granted by Greek Defense Minister Evangelos Averof to HURRIYET correspondent Cem Basar in Athens--date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Successive developments such as the change of administration in Iran, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Iran's provocation of the United States by holding U.S. diplomats as hostages, the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, and the Polish issue which may explode at any moment, have created certain perils in the region where Turkey and Greece live as neighbors, complicating relations between the two countries. How can the present atmosphere of distrust, which is capable of paralyzing Turkish-Greek relations, be dispersed?

Answer: You are presenting this issue in its correct perspective. Despite the Helsinki conference and the peace and disarmament talks, the international horizon seems to be fraught with more dangers than most periods of the cold war. Let us not forget that since then, several regional wars have broken out, leaving behind rancour, and changing large areas of the map.

Meanwhile, a new problem, the energy problem, has shaken the economy of both big and small countries. Under the circumstances, cooperation between Greece and Turkey becomes more imperative than ever before. To achieve this, the atmosphere of distrust must, as you have rightly put it, be eliminated. As this is a sensitive and complicated issue, it tends to provoke the peoples on both sides of the Aegean. However, it is difficult to say how this situation can be resolved. At present, it is extremely difficult for me to provide an urgent answer to your question.

Question: Certain unfortunate developments have pushed Turkish-Greek relations into a deadlock. Only those who wish to hurl Turkey and Greece over the precipice stand to benefit from such a situation. In that case, can't the two countries dissociate "strategy" from "diplomacy" and create a "joint defense force" by welding their armed forces within or outside the framework of NATO? If this is possible, what are the tasks that both sides should undertake?

Answer: This has already begun to materialize. Though not completely adequate, there is an undeniable softening in the atmosphere. The complete separation of the "military" propositions from the "political" ones is not plausible. These two elements are so interlinked by nature that they cannot be dissociated. Under the circumstances, we must try to create the best possible defense force.

Question: Is is possible for Turkey and Greece to reach an understanding on the solution of their defense cooperation problems? What do Turkey and Greece stand to gain from such an agreement?

Answer: I cannot imagine how a defense agreement conducive to the "settlement of the disputes and other problems" between the two countries can be concluded. At the moment, we do have a defense agreement under NATO. Cooperation within the framework of the NATO alliance, could, for various reasons, be just as useful as other alliances for the "settlement of disputes."

Question: Turkey and Greece are making every possible effort to maintain good relations with their Balkan neighbors. However, how much can we depend on our Balkan neighbors who are pursuing a course which is ideologically different? In the event of a war between the East and West, who will be on whose side? Aren't there eyes that covet Greece's territory as much as they covet Turkey's territory? In that case, can't Turkey and Greece, as two neighbors cherishing identical ideologies, be farsighted enough to make certain preparations?

Answer: You are approaching the issue from the right angle. Greece has indeed established very good relations with its northern neighbors; the ideological differences do not bother us. These relations have been developed to such an extent that it is not likely that our neighbors would attack us on their own volition. However, as you have stated, no one can possibly guess beforehand how things will develop if the two worlds become involved in an ideological war. Therefore, in addition to our great defense resources based on our old and new fortifications, we are also part of the NATO alliance which would go into action in the event of an extensive war.

Question: Since the issues between Turkey and Greece are of a technical nature, resolving them may take time. Neither side has gained anything in the past 6 years spent in disagreement. If this state of affairs persists, not only will the damage increase, but the artificial atmosphere of enmity will poison the peoples of both countries who are in reality friendly to each other. Is it not possible, we wonder, for the "politicians" of both sides to refrain from indulging in demagoguery, at least for the sake of the territorial integrity of their countries and the security of their peoples?

Answer: You are absolutely right. As the issue concerns our peoples, it is serious and multilateral. I refrained from dwelling on it when you asked your first question, but we must dwell on it now. We must decide on what kind of solution we can find. I feel courageous enough to give you a general answer. First, I believe that we should abandon the idea that we can resolve all or the major part of our differences in a short time. If a package deal on very sensitive issues fails to produce a positive result in a few months or in 1 or 2 years, it is futile then to expect this package deal to be successful at all. But a long and sterile period of expectation is perilous. We must, therefore, advance step by step.

Second, for such a gradual success, both sides must establish those points on which they believe a compromise solution is possible, leaving behind those points on which they feel they cannot retreat. There may be forms of settlement which may appear palatable to one side and unpalatable to the other. Such issues can be referred to a predetermined arbitration. In the event of such a realization, we need to make a start which would be worth celebrating. We can then proceed to resolve other issues in an improved atmosphere and with a newly-born confidence. At this moment, I have only provided the general outlines of a method. I am confident that many issues can be resolved only through arbitration. However, we must, above all, realize that friendly relations are essential for our countries and we must tackle this situation with courage, realism and patience and by refraining from demagoguery.

EC'S PRESIDENT THORN ARRIVES FOR TALKS

NC241336 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Gaston Thorn, president of the European Communities Commission, arrived in Athens at 1315 today for an official visit. He was met by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. Mr Thorn will meet with President Karamanlis, Prime Minister Rallis and Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. In the afternoon, he will hold a press conference at the EEC offices in Athens and tomorrow morning he will leave for Brussels.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL RATIFIES 1981 BUDGET

TA241500 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] The draft budget for fiscal 1981 was ratified today. The National Security Council today concluded its work on the 1981 fiscal budget bill, which will go into effect on 1 March after it is published in the Official Gazette. The 1981 fiscal budget was finalized at 1,558,743,151,000 Turkish liras.

Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu made a statement at the National Security Council today after the approval of the budget, saying that the budget will be implemented in an effective, thrifty and sensitive manner within the framework both of the National Security Council's decisions of principle and the government program.

PREMIER, FOREIGN MINISTER TO ATTEND JIDDA MEETING

TA241527 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Ankara, 24 Feb (AA)--Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu will fly to Jidda Thursday, 26 February, to join other members of the high-level goodwill committee set up by the Islamic Conference organization which will try to reconcile warring Iran and Iraq, Foreign Ministry sources confirmed Tuesday. Ulusu will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen.

The 8-member goodwill mission, which includes President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh, and Premier Abdou Diouf of Senegal, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti, is expected to fly to Tehran from Jidda Saturday, 28 February, go on to Baghdad via Kuwait Sunday, the first of March, and return to Riyadh Monday, according to its current itinerary. Other countries on the committee set up at the recent Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, are Gambia and Guinea.

Members of the goodwill mission will call on King Khalid Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia before ending its work probably on Tuesday, 3 March.

Ulusu and Turkmen are expected back in Turkey Thursday, 5 March.

Ulusu has postponed a press conference originally scheduled for this Saturday, 28 February, in Ankara.

VISITING WEU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ANKARA

TA231233 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] A delegation from the Western European Union [WEU] assembly, charged with preparing a report on European security in the Mediterranean, has left Istanbul for Ankara. In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga airport, the head of the delegation, Italian parliamentarian (Stefano Cavaliere), said that the WEU attaches great importance to Turkey from the viewpoint of European and Mediterranean defense. Noting that it is therefore beneficial to closely watch developments in Turkey, (Cavaliere) expressed the belief that every sort of aid should be extended to Turkey in order to ensure its sufficient participation in the defense of Europe and the Mediterranean. The delegation is composed of members of the assembly's defense and armament committee and the chairman of the defense committees of the WEU member countries. The delegation will attend a briefing at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon. The delegation will meet tomorrow with National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken,Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and deputy Chief of the General Staff Gen Neodet Oztorun on Turkey's defense problems in the eastern Mediterranean.

Meets With Turkmen

TA241630 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Ankara, 24 Feb (AA)--The members of the Western European Union (WEU) assembly, currently in Ankara, called on Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen today.

Addressed by Evren

TA241750 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has said that Turkey considers itself an integral part of democratic and free Europe and wants to remain so. He made this statement today during an address to a Western European Union [WEU] assembly delegation which he received at the offices of the chief of the General Staff in Ankara. In his address, General Evren said that democracy was paralyzed in Turkey prior to the 12 September operation.

Explaining work undertaken since 12 September, General Evren said: As we promised, since the very first day we took over, we have been determined to restore real democracy in the country. Let there be no doubt about the fact that we shall turn over power to a democratically elected new administration. All our work is planned and programmed and the scheduling is being carried out according to that plan and program.

General Evren continued: During our investigations on allegations of torture it was determined that some of them were unfortunately true, and legal action was immediately taken against those responsible.

The general concluded his statement as follows: We are expecting our friends to trust us and to assist us in the restoration of democracy in Turkey. Turkey is an integral part of democratic and free Europe and intends to remain so. I am convinced that you will appreciate that this cannot be achieved only by our own efforts and that you will exert efforts in a constructive way.

VOTCP CARRIES TCP STATEMENT ON U.S. POLICY

TA210910 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Statement by the Central Committee of the Turkish Communist Party]

[Text] The most aggressive circles of imperialism, led by the new U.S. administration, are exerting efforts to intensify international tension and to follow a policy of confrontation with the socialist countries. The United States is imposing on Western Europe its new nuclear missiles. In addition to all this, the Reagan administration is announcing its plans to develop the neutron bomb and deploy it in the countries of Western Europe. In socialist Poland, the imperialist circles are inciting the counterrevolutionary centers and are encouraging them. In a bid to broaden NATO's area of influence, the Pentagon has put its rapid deployment force--established for an eventuality in the Gulf area--under the command of NATO Commander in Chief General Rogers. The expansionist U.S. circles are planning to create a bloc in our region by the participation of reactionary countries in the Middle East. It is by such efforts that they are undermining peace and security in Europe and in our region.

As usual, the imperialists are trying to hide their aggressive and hostile policies under a smokescreen of an uproar of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, by distorting the facts and by trying to justify their own stands. The CIA and other imperialist centers are supporting armed aggression against the nationalist liberation movements, and the fascist and leftist terror groups in capitalist countries.

They are also arming the counterrevolutionaries, and then are attempting to accuse the Soviet Union of inciting terrorism. They try to describe as terrorist the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The United States and the ruling circles of NATO are intensifying their policies of pressure and blackmail on Turkey. This stand was more obvious when Turkey opposed Israel's expansionist efforts. Disregarding our national pride, 69 U.S. senators grossly intervened in our internal affairs, asking in a letter that Ankara change its stand toward Israel and inviting it to join in efforts for the establishment of an aggressive bloc between Egypt and Israel. Haig as well as Luns are forcing Ankara to involve Turkey in imperialist plans in the Gulf. Provocative NATO military exercises are being carried out on Turkey's border with the Soviet Union. Speaking on behalf of NATO [Turkish] General Guneral fuels anti-Sovietism in his statements. All this gross policy of pressure and blackmail is directed at linking Turkey more tightly with imperialism, at using Turkish soil as an aggressive area against its neighboring countries, and at undermining Turkey's good relations with its neighboring countries.

The persistent social and economic crises in our country, are creating a very dangerous climate that can be exploited by the expansionist imperialist circles in a bid to achieve their aims. The approval by the ruling National Security Council of the bilateral slavery agreement signed with the United States and the way it is shamefully begging for aid from imperialists are great obstacles to Turkey's pursuing a dignified and independent foreign policy.

In spite of the fact that a number of officials and militants have been detained, the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] followers are preserving their positions within the armed forces and the state machinery. There are circles that are actively supporting them. The reactionary press is fueling an anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign. Heavy pressure and terror are being exercised on anti-imperialist and democratic forces. These developments are making it easier for the imperialists to dominate our country.

Washington is trying to fortify the most reactionary and pro-American forces within the armed forces and the junta and their followers in a bid to disrupt the Turkish policy tendencies toward a more realistic policy based on commonsense.

In a provocative statement, the Italian president accused the Soviet Union and the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] with being involved in terrorism. This was followed by terrorist attacks directed at [Turkish] officers. These were efforts to cover up the junta's antidemocratic pressures; the blood-stained savage tortures; the cruelties of the counter-revolutionaries, CIA and the National Intelligence Organization [MIT] and the existence of the fascist NAP as well as to justify oppression and to distract public attention from terrorism.

As has been announced on several occasions, the TCP opposes terrorism. Terrorism is definitely incompatible with Marxism-Leninsim and the lofty ideals for which the communists wage a struggle. In fact, not only communists but all democratic forces--led by the class trade unions--as well as workers' parties and progressive intellectuals that oppose terror, are under heavy pressures from the military. The TCP is struggling aginst these pressures. It wants to eliminate the centers that incite terrorism. An end must be put to subservience to imperialism if the sources of terror are to be eradicated. To this end, reaction must be eliminated and substantial and democratic changes must be devised. It is to this end that the TCP is waging its struggle. The TCP is appealing to all anti-imperialist and democratic forces for unity of action in a bid to curb imperialist pressures on Turkey, to weaken the position of the most reactionary and pro-imperialist forces within and outside the junta, to isolate them and to move toward democracy.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee. 19 February 1981.

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WESTERN EUROPE

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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NOTE FROM THE DIRECTOR, FBIS:

Forty years ago, the U.S. Government inaugurated a new service to monitor foreign public broadcasts. A few years later a similar group was established to exploit the foreign press. From the merger of these organizations evolved the present-day FBIS. Our constant goal throughout has been to provide our readers with rapid, accurate, and comprehensive reporting from the public media worldwide.

On behalf of all of us in FBIS I wish to express appreciation to our readers who have guided our efforts throughout the years.

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BELGIUM

U.S. ECONOMIC POLICY SEEN DAMAGING INDUSTRY

LD241659 Brussels LE SOIR in French 20 Feb 81 pp 1,7

[Marc Rozen article: "Belgian Industry Affected by the 'Shock' Program Proposed by Reagan"]

[Text] Reduction in the federal budget, tax cuts, severe cuts in the social budgets, increase in military spending, greater control over the money supply; these are the main points in the economic program put forward by President Reagan with a view to reviving the U.S. economy.

The consequences of this "shock" program for the European countries, particularly Belgium, are generally negative on the monetary and also the industrial plane.

It is primarily at monetary level that the Reagan effect will most cruelly be felt. Indeed, the President has asked the Federal Reserve (the U.S. central bank) to reduce the money supply at any cost, giving carte blanche to its Chairman Mr Volcker, who has several times stressed the need for high interest rates. The level of those rates has already caused the dollar's recent strength, which is having repercussions on the stock exchanges. In this latest report the Belgian National Bank complained about the constraints which these U.S. rates are placing on the level, which it regards as too high, of lending rates in our country. Indeed, the high price of credit is having a negative effect on domestic investment.

Nonetheless the National Bank experts think that the U.S. interest rate level is not having a negative influence on the Belgian inflation rate.

In addition, the new U.S. image which Reagan's measures are expected to create--a great, strong, hard-working and competitive country--should attract international capital to the United States in search of profitable investment, notably in the form of long-term investments. Belgian enterprises with an international vocation which are already present in the United States (Bekaert, Solvay, Union Miniere) should increase their presence on the other side of the Atlantic at the (further) expense of domestic investment, which is already inadequate.

Tax deductions for depreciation, a gift from the President to the business world, should increase companies' net profits and encourage them to invest, especially in foreign countries. But in view of its high labor costs Belgium seems in a poor position to attract these new investments. For some years the Americans have been markedly reducing their job creating investment in the industrialized countries.

Reagan's economic program should also result in a considerable return to protectionism in the United States. "A sound domestic economic policy is the only precondition for a sound policy on the international plane," the President states--a remark which should worry our exporters. Belgian sales to the United States (glass, carpets, special steels), encouraged by the dollar's rise would certainly be penalized by the protectionist commercial measures which might be introduced by the new administration, which takes less of a free trade line than the previous administration.

As can be seen, the Americans are not the only ones gnashing their teeth at their President's tough remedies.

GOVERNMENT RESPONDS TO BREZHNEV'S PROPOSALS

LD251508 Hamburg DPA in German 1436 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 25 Feb (DPA)--The German Federal Government rejects a "freezing" of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe because of the existing Soviet superiority but would, however, welcome a stop to the production and deployment of these weapons in the Soviet Union as "useful for future negotiations."

This was announced by Government Spokesman Kurt Becker today following the cabinet session as the Federal Government's statement on the recent proposls by Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

The Federal Government gave the reason for Bonn's counterproposal for a unilateral Soviet halt to deployment as being that, according to the West's information, there are at present 200 SS-20 missiles stationed in the Soviet Union, each of which has three targeted nuclear warheads. There are also 450 SS-4 and SS-5 medium-range missiles. "These approximately 1,050 Eurostrategic nuclear warheads are largely targeted on West Europe," says the statement. "NATO has no counterbalance to these in West Europe. No consideration can be given to consolidating this imbalance."

According to Becker, however, Bonn welcomes the readiness expressed by Brezhnev to continue arms control talks, particularly the SALT talks on limiting strategic arms, and to include the entire West European region of the Soviet Union in a zone for confidence-building measures. The government also regards in a positive light the readiness for talks expressed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Washington's intention of consulting with its European allies.

The Federal Government's reply goes on to say that Bonn continues to abide by the 1979 NATO twin decision which provides for the stationing of a total of 572 U.S. medium-range weapons in Europe and at the same time proposes negotiations with the SOviet Union on a mutual limitation of medium-range systems in Europe at the lowest possible level.

In connection with its counterproposal for a stop to the Soviet deployment, Bonn pointed out that NATO's twin decision did not plan for the installation of Western systems before the end of 1983. The Bonn government expects U.S.-USSR talks on establishing a balance of medium-range weapons to be continued as soon as possible.

Regarding Brezhnev's demand that the zone for confidence-building measures be extended on the Western side if the entire European area of the Soviet Union is included in such a zone, Becker said that this raised the question as to what the term "further West" means. The Federal Government, together with its allies, will try to obtain clarification at the CSCE conference in Madrid. Becker said that the Western allies will have to hold a series of bilateral consultations to form their opinion on Brezhnev's proposals. No Western summit meeting has been broached. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had a telephone conversation on Tuesday evening with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

In the view of Manfred Woerner, vice chairman of the CDU/CSU Parliamentary Group, the West should spell out forthwith its ideas for disarmament in the field of medium-range weapons and thus seize the initiative for negotiations with the Soviet Union. This initiative should include a request to the Soviets to stop at once the production and deployment of its SS-20 missiles. The gradual reduction of the Soviet lead in arms should be demanded. The various steps in this process must be verifiable.

The FDR today welcomed the Federal Government's statement on Brezhnev's latest proposals. FDP spokesman Josef Gerwald said that it showed clarity and firmness on matters of substance and a desire for talks, negotiations and cooperation. That applies particularly to the stopping of the excessive Soviet medium-range missile buildup which Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has repeatedly called for since 1979.

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON SPAIN, BREZHNEV SPEECH

DW251344 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0618 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Excerpts from reporter Krawitz interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Reports from Spain have naturally created worry. How do you assess the situation?

[Answer] We have observed with great sympathy the beginnings of the young Spanish democracy and we have supported the path to democracy through our readiness to accept Spain into the European Community. All of us can only hope from the bottom of our hearts that the constitutional institutions and particularly the king will succeed very quickly in reestablishing constitutional law and order, permitting Spain to continue on its democratic path.

[Question] Two essentials seem to have come about at the 26th CPSU congress. First, the readiness to have a summit meeting and second, the moratorium on medium-range arms. Would you welcome the Europeans advising their American partner to hold a summit meeting between Reagan and Brezhnev?

[Answer] Actually, I see three important elements in that speech. First, Brezhnev reacted positively to the West's readiness--which has been stressed repeatedly lately--regarding talks, negotiations and cooperation. Such an atmosphere of talks can have only a stabilizing effect in the current difficult international situation. I believe that the statement the American President made in the presence of the federal chancellor and myself last fall, namely, that he would devote whatever time is needed when it comes to negotiations on disarmament, demonstrates that Washington sees very clearly the necessity to negotiate and that it will do so.

The second important element of the speech is that the Soviet general secretary reacted positively for the first time to the Western suggestion to include confidence-building measures for all of Europe in the framework of a European disarmament conference, from the Atlantic to the Ural mountains. So far that has been rejected in part by the Soviet side, at least as regards the inclusion of the Soviet area. It would constitute important progress if this turned out to be the case at the Madrid negotiations. We need to find out in these negotiations what was meant by the condition that was involved. But I believe that one has to consider this statement by the general secretary as one of the most positive elements of his speech.

Then there is the moratorium you mentioned. This pertains to medium-range arms. It must be said in this respect that the West has so far not deployed any missiles. A moratorium would mean that the Soviet superiority would be fixed, a superiority which already exists due to the growth of medium-range missiles, their production and stationing, with the ensuing threat to West Europe. The West has, therefore, rejected such a moratorium in the past for good reasons. These reasons are today even more grave.

If one were to accept the moratorium, it would not merely be a considerable burden to our security, it would also deprive of its foundation the offer of negotiations we have linked with the counterarming decision, because then there would no longer be any interest on the part of the East.

But if General Secretary Brezhnev in saying moratorium means that the further stationing and production of Soviet missiles will be stopped, it would not eliminate the necessity of our counterarming, but it would at least facilitate negotiations somewhat. This will have to be determined.

Unfortunately, however, the situation is such that the enormous missile potential directed against the West forces us to implement our counterarming decision consistently. I believe that it is now important to pursue that part of negotiations which contains our negotiating offer quickly and immediately by continuing the Geneva medium-range talks.

[Question] If I understood you correctly, you attach great significance to the offer to extend the area of the confidence-building measures up to the Ural Mountains.

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] If this is the case, would you be prepared, under certain circumstances, to enter once again into the debate on the deployment of the medium-range missiles after all?

[Answer] Well, the former has nothing to do with the latter. The confidence-building measures are significant primarily for the conventional sector. In this respect, we have always advocated the view that if the other European states make their whole territories subject to these measures in order to reduce mistrust, it is necessary for the Soviet Union to subject the European part of its territory--and this is what counts--to reducing mistrust as well. This is one side of it. The other is that each month the Soviet Union has deployed new medium-range missiles targeted on West Europe. If we were to say: moratorium, meaning both sides do nothing, this would be tanamount to the continuation of the Soviet threat with the West remaining helpless in the face of its medium-range weapons. This would unhinge the alliance decision of December 1979 and, I repeat, it would neglect our security, on the one hand, and deprive negotiations of their basis, on the other. What is important now, therefore, is to initiate the negotiations. If the Soviet Union on its own part does not propose to continue its arms lead any further, then this does not relieve us of the need to continue our counterarming, pending the achievement of negotiated results. But, it would facilitate negotiations in any case.

But as I said, the proposal of a moratorium has already been rejected in the past, for very good and well-considered reasons. Unfortunately, these reasons have in the meantime even gained in importance as a result of the further growth of Soviet missiles.

[Question] Supposing the reports are true, Chancellor Schmidt stated to the SPD Executive Board yesterday that a deployment pause should not be rejected from the outset. You have pointed out on several occasions that the counterarming decision must be upheld as before. Has the opinion-forming process in this regard not been concluded yet?

[Answer] Well, the chancellor and I naturally adhere to the counterarming decision. This is a decision of the government just as it is a decision of the entire alliance. We would not even dream of undoing it. I suppose the chancellor referred to what I said as well, namely, that it would be useful if the Soviet Union would discontinue its advance armament now at long last so as to prevent the threat from becoming even more serious in a period when we do not have one single missile deployed on the Western side. It is common knowledge that the earliest deployment time will be 1983. If the Soviet Union is really interested in achieving arms control and arms limitation in that field, then it must do two things: first, negotiate and, second, refrain from continued arming, instead reducing and destroying the missiles.

FRG SET TO MEDIATE IN EL SALVADOR CONFLICT

LD251612 Hamburg DPA in German 1509 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 25 Feb (DPA)--The Federal Government will take an active mediating role to solve the internal political conflict in El Salvador and try to bring together democratic representatives of the two sides in the civil war for talks in the Federal Republic.

After a discussion of this subject in the Federal Cabinet, Government Spokesman Kurt Becker today expressed the hope that representatives of the two groups in El Salvador will soon visit the Federal Republic. Becker did not give a date which also depends on the scheduled visit by the Christian Democrat president of El Salvador, Jose Napolean Duarte, to a Christian Democratic world conference in Brussels.

According to Becker, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher conveyed this intention to mediate to U.S. special envoy Lawrence Eagleburger, who visited Bonn twice last week. Becker again underlined that the Federal Government will use every opportunity to contribute to political stability in Central America. The government spokesman drew attention in this respect to the fact that a critical situation exists in El Salvador, which is regarded very seriously by the United States. Furthermore, the two major parties in the Federal Republic, the SPD and the CDU, maintain separate relations with sections of both groups in El Salvador.

In the statement which Becker gave to the press, the Federal Government expressed understanding for U.S. concern at the developments in El Salvador and the influence of communist states on internal conditions in the country. The Federal Government opposes all use of violence in El Salvador, whether from the right or the left.

Becker could not answer a question about when the Federal Republic's development aid to El Salvador would be resumed. It was interrupted last year due to the danger faced by the FRG's experts. This subject was not discussed by the cabinet.

CABINET DISCUSSES UK SUPPLY OF TORNADO TO RIYADH

LD251800 Hamburg DPA in German 1651 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 25 Feb (DPA)--In the Federal Government's view, many questions have to be clarified in the event that Britain supplies Tornado combat aircraft to Saudi Arabia. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker told the press in Bonn today that the cabinet in discussing the topic today broadly agreed that this issue impinged directly on the efforts of the Federal Government and the ruling parties to develop new guidelines for German arms exports. No decision has been made.

Becker said that Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will leave on 27 April for Saudi Arabia. However, no inference can be drawn from the date that a policy decision on Bonn's attitude on arms exports will have been made by then. The formulation of new guidelines for arms exports has raised an unusually large number of aspects which have not previously been in the foreground. Thus, they must be thoroughly considered, which will require some time. The Federal Government does not consider itself under a deadline and is not prepared to have a date imposed on it.

The government spokesman said that the cabinet has not discussed how Great Britain learned of the alleged Saudi interest in the Tornado plane. There were contradictory reports.

The Riyadh government has denied that it wants the Tornado plane. It is still not known whether the Saudis have in fact approached London. It is understood that Britain wants to initiate consultations with Bonn and Rome in order to achieve, if required, the consent of its partners for a possible contract with Riyadh.

Italy, the Federal Republic and Britain are building the Tornado plane. Under their contract, the two other partners must agree if one of the manufacturing countries wishes to sell the plane to other state.

DER SPIEGEL PUBLISHES PUBLIC OPINION POLL

[Editorial report] Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German on 23 February on pages 30-32 presents in narrative and diagram form the results of a public opinion poll carried out on its behalf by the Bielefeld Emnid Polling Institute in mid-February and compares the results with a poll made by the same institute in April 1980. The journal, which cautions in a footnote that wherever in diagrams the results do not add up to 100 percent, this is due to the ommission of "lacking or other data," notes that "for the first time in 12 months, the Federal Government in February 1981 no longer has a majority backing it among the people. Yet Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is just as popular as he was in the election year of 1980."

This result, which appears to be "contradictory" at first glance, came up in the Emnid poll among 1,006 men and women representing all Federal Republic citizens over age 18.

The first diagram reflects the popularity rate of various German politicians on the basis of a system of marks ranging from plus 5 to minus 5 as against the corresponding results obtained in April 1980 (included here in parentheses). Thus, Chancellor Schmidt holds a rate of plus 2.1 (plus 2.1) whereas Helmut Kohl of the CDU has plus 0.9 (plus 0.7); Willy Brandt of the SPD has minus 0.2 (0.0) and SPD floorleader Herbert Wehner has minus 0.8 (minus 1.0). As for the three Bundestag parties, the CDU/CSU leads with a popularity rate of plus 1.3 (plus 0.7) ahead of the FDP which shows plus 1.0 (plus 0.8). The SPD has plus 0.5 (plus 1.1).

It is the opinion of 62 out of 100 FRG citizens, says DER SPIEGEL on the basis of the Emnid findings, that "the SPD today is worse than it was a year ago." The CDU/CSU, in contrast, offers a better picture than in 1980. The verdict of 100 interviewed persons was:

	SPD	CDU/CSU
"Is Better Today Than It Was a Year Ago"	3	37
"Is Exactly the Same Today"	34	55
"Is Worse Today"	62	8

The SPD is considered "worse today" by 37 out of 100 SPD voters; 85 out of 100 CDU/CSU voters; and 57 out of 100 FDP voters.

The journal goes on to report that confidence in the Federal Government has decreased, yet only "a minority" believes today that the present opposition would make a better showing after a "change in power." The rate of approval "by and large with the policy of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt" is diagramed as having changed as follows:

April 1980		February 1981
55	"Agreed"	43
25	"Disagreed"	34
19	"No comment"	23

Asked to express their degree of agreement with the Federal Government in the form of school report card marks, every third person interviewed in April 1980--but every other person interviewed in February 1981--chose one of the three worst marks. The marks were:

April 1980		February 1981
5	"Very good"	0
28	"Good"	17
33	"Satisfactory"	30
19	"Adequate"	29
10	"Inferior"	18
3	"Inadequate"	4

The journal adds in this diagram that the average mark each was 3.1 for April 1980 and 3.6 for February 1981. As for the current popularity of the parties and their presumable percentage result in Bundestag elections "if they were held next Sunday," another SPIEGEL diagram shows the CDU/CSU leading with about 50 percent followed by the SPD with barely 40 percent and the FDP just coming close to 10 percent.

The government coalition, DER SPIEGEL goes on to report on the basis of Emnid's findings, is more popular than a grand coalition or a "bourgeois" coalition would be. The diagram shows the preferences of 100 interviewed persons as follows: 46 for and SPD/FDP coalition, 10 for a coalition of CDU/CSU and SPD and 42 for a coalition of the CDU/CSU with the FDP.

Emnid's public opinion poll on behalf of DER SPIEGEL also deals with the currently topical issues of nuclear energy and German arms exports as well as with the "demand" of 24 SPD Bundestag deputies to cut the Bundeswehr budget by DM1 billion and use the funds for development aid.

DER SPIEGEL says on the basis of the opinion survey that the majority for the construction of nuclear power stations in the Federal Republic has increased by 2 percent between April 1980 and February 1981.

The 100 persons interviewed answered to these questions as follows:

"Build more nuclear power stations so as to preserve prosperity"

April 1980	February 1981
56	58

"Discontinue building nuclear power stations as the danger is too great"

April 1980	February 1981
42	38

DER SPIEGEL reports that nuclear energy opponents were asked in addition what should happen with the nuclear powerplants already in opperation. The result was:

"These nuclear powerplants should continue operations"

April 1980	February 1981
22	18

"They should be closed down"

April 1980	February 1981
20	20

According to the magazine, the survey showed that FRG citizens advocate the delivery of tanks to Saudi Arabia whereas they reject the delivery of submarines to Chile. The percentage figures for the tank deliveries were: the Federal Republic "should deliver," 57; it "should not deliver," 41. Of 100 persons interviewed, those objecting to such deliveries in the CDU/CSU were 33, SPD 49, and FDP 43. As for Chile, 45 percent of the persons interviewed said the Federal Republic "should deliver" the submarines, while 54 percent said it "should not." Of those opposing submarines for Chile, 39 percent were CDU/CSU voters, 68 percent were SPD voters and 60 percent were FDP voters.

Asked how the DM1 billion, which 24 SPD Bundestag deputies want cut from the defense budget and added to the development aid funds, should be used, 56 out of 100 people said the funds should be used for the Bundeswehr and 43 persons felt they should go into development aid. In the Emnid survey reported by DER SPIEGEL, the party breakdown with respect to retention of the DM1 billion for the Bundeswehr was: CDU/CSU voters, 67; SPD voters, 47; FDP voters 60.

GENSCHER TALKS WITH IRISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD251810 Hamburg DPA in German 1724 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 25 Feb (DPA)--Irish Foreign Minister Brian Lenihan arrived in Bonn today on a 2-day visit. He met Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher tonight for talks which are to be continued tomorrow morning. He was invited by Genscher, who is continuing his series of consultations with his European colleagues. Current international problems and European Community issues are expected to be the central topic of their talks, above all Genscher's initiative for a closer political association of the Community.

FINANCE MINISTER MEETS WITH TURKEY'S OZAL

TA252013 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who left Paris for the FRG, met with FRG Minister of Finance Hans Matthoeffer today. Aid to be extended to Turkey was discussed at the meeting.

Before his departure for the FRG, Ozal met with OECD Secretary General Van Lennep in Paris. Replying to reporters' questions after the meeting, Ozal said that the rate of inflation in Turkey in the last 8 months has dropped to 40 percent. He said that the rate of inflation this year is expected to be between 30 to 35 percent. He said that production has increased in the industrial sector in the last 5 months and that the rate of unemployment has dropped.

COLUMNIST NOTES NEED FOR GERMAN-U.S. ACCORD

DW261043 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 26 Feb 81 p 1

[Jan Reifenberg editorial: "Reagan and Europe"]

[Text] Some 5 weeks ago, Ronald Reagan took office as the 40th President of the United States. The clear but sometimes still rough outlines of Washington's future policy have become visible. The new American President is taking time to develop his foreign and defense policies in every detail. Europeans would be well advised to respect that. Reagan is not a dreamer and not a naive person trying to improve the world. He will not follow Moscow's allurements. He will not discuss the abandonment of basic democratic principles which are irrefutable for him. He will resume the dialogue with the Soviet Union only if the latter adheres to certain rules and if it, most of all, stops its unrestricted expansion of its sphere of influence.

This president will not negotiate from a position of weakness on arms limitation, he does not want to give Moscow a lead in certain strategic arms. He believes that only a militarily strong America, equipped with a credible power of deterrence can go to the negotiating table. Reagan has therefore from the very beginning used a clear language toward the Kremlin, leaving no doubts for the Soviet leadership about his position. In all this, he is supported by the majority of the American Congress and the people.

These are the conditions under which the continuous dialogue has begun in Washington--beginning with the visits of French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet and British Prime Minister Thatcher. The starting points are positive in both cases, just as Nixon in his time. Reagan and his advisers respect the independence of France. Although Paris remains outside NATO's military integration, it is considered a partner who makes remarkable defense efforts, who takes part actively in the Persian Gulf region which is of vital importance for the West and who pursues detente policy vis-a-vis the East with a clear realization of its limits. The times of lasting irritation between the oldest allies on both sides of the Atlantic are over. On the French side, one appreciates the special liking of Republican governments in Washington for bilateralism. The effect of basic feelings can also be seen, which stem from the history of both countries since the end of the 18th century.

Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan agree so much in their basic attitude that their meeting is being called prior to its beginning in Washington a "political love festival" and it is said that the "special relations" between London and Washington are being stressed, relations which often have been said to be dead.

All this does not rule out differences of opinion on methods, but the basic conservative attitudes of Reagan, Giscard d'Estaing and Margaret Thatcher safeguard far-reaching agreement from the very beginning.

It was no coincidence that it was at Munich that Mr Carlucci, the U.S. deputy secretary of defense, expressed Washington's expectation last week at a defense policy meeting concerning joint efforts with the allies and that Washington presented evidence on arms supplies from Cuba and East Europe to the El Salvador rebels first to Bonn. The Federal Republic remains for Reagan and his aides a pillar of the alliance. This means that Bonn's action will be considered in Washington as something by which to measure the continuity and effectiveness of the alliance. Special significance is therefore attributed to Reagan's meeting with Genscher in the coming weeks as well as to his later meeting with Federal Chancellor Schmidt. Both sides will have to have frank talks and face urgent questions. Much will depend in this connection on the German side's not attempting to tie down the President to a time schedule for future East-West negotiations, or its approach to the extend and contents of further arms limitation negotiations. The President has time. He is not pressed to have a meeting with Brezhnev which would be just a show without substance.

Washington expects an implementation of NATO's 1979 decision to counterarm. It would consider any watering down of this joint decision as an incorrect yielding detrimental to the West.

Washington realizes very well that Bonn will have greater difficulties in this matter than Paris or London, the extent of the chancellor's disputes with the leftwing of his party is known here. Reagan knows the difficulties resulting from German partition and the Berlin problem. The President and his advisers would therefore consider "Finlandization" on German soil a very great danger to the alliance. So the German side must outline priorities. Possible objective differences of opinion must not be discussed in public. Reagan is convinced that America and its European partners want the same thing in the end. The more they agree, the more success is expected from an American point of view in establishing the "rules of the game" with the Soviet Union and the more energetically future problems can be handled contained in the term "North-South."

NEWSPAPERS WEIGH BREZHNEV PROPOSALS, REACTION

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU

DW241000 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 24 Feb 81 p 3

[Commentary signed HHG: "Still Too Weak"]

[Text] Summit meetings can be useful if they sanction agreements or at least open the way toward them. Unfortunately, however, almost all prerequisites are missing in this respect between East and West, and particularly between the world powers. At some time, Moscow and Washington must make a new beginning.

What Soviet state and party chief Brezhnev has offered in this respect at the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress is helpful in a limited way. His suggestion, which is not new, for both sides to refrain from deploying any more medium-range missiles does not meet Western conditions. The Soviet Union would keep the missiles it has already deployed, while the other side would not be permitted to even begin deployment.

The offer to talk about Afghanistan is equally insufficient because Brezhnev wants to discuss only the "international aspects" of the problem. The sovereignty of the country must be preserved. That means in USSR language to discuss Pakistani and Western interference or the demilitarization of the Persian Gulf instead of mainly discussing the withdrawal of the Soviet.

It would still be a mistake not to examine what Brezhnev means and whether there are possibilities for negotiations. He does not want to fully disrupt talks with the West, that is obvious. He many consider his offer to improve information on maneuvers and troop movements and to extend the application of this in both East and West as evidence of good will. It is here that one can most likely see substance for new work by diplomats, if the military politicians of the West are not the only ones setting the tone at the moment.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE

DW251446 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 25 Feb 81 p 10

[Commentary signed Ein.: "Contradictions"]

[Text] The event is the commentary in itself: The federal chancellor considers a careful examination of Brezhnev's suggestions to be necessary. He considers the moratorium on the stationing of medium-range arms in Europe as particularly interesting. Foreign Minister Genscher, however, rejects the limited mutual renunciation of stationing these arms systems. Contradictory statements have also been made in Washington by those politically responsible.

Secretary of State Haig considered the idea of the Kremlin chief to possibly call a summit conference as "very interesting." The spokesman of the Department of State, however, had stated a few hours earlier the official opinion that the suggestion "could possibly be a tactical maneuver" by the Soviets. Haig's change of opinion is said to have come about after a talk with the French foreign minister. Francois-Poncet's interpretation comes closer to that of Schmidt than that of Genscher. Democracies naturally do not talk with one tongue. Sovereign states work out their agreement in an open society. Yet the question is justified as to whether this breadth of spontaneous reactions does not appear to be extended too much?

QATARI AMIR ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT

LD252106 Hamburg DPA in German 1553 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 25 Feb (DPA)--Amir Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the ruler of oil- and gas-rich Qatar, has accepted an invitation to pay a state visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. Diplomatic sources in Bonn said today that the date for his visit has not yet been fixed. State Secretary Guenter van Well of the German Foreign Office recently visited several Gulf states and it is likely he discussed details of the visit while in Qatar.

At present, Qatar, compared to other Gulf states, is not a major energy supplier to the Federal Republic. German imports from Qatar in 1980 totalled DM96.3 million while exports totalled DM170 million. Apart from oil, Qatar possesses an estimated one twelfth of the world's natural gas reserves. German industry has commissioned feasibility studies on transporting liquid natural gas by tanker from the Gulf region to Europe. According to business sources, Qatar is interested in such a project and, according to unconfirmed reports, wants arms deliveries in return, including patrol boats which the Federal Republic already exports to other Gulf states.

INTEREST RATE IN SOVIET GAS DEAL QUESTIONED

DW261002 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 26 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] The German banks participating in the financing of the pipes for natural gas deal with the Soviet Union are looking for a more flexible interest rate formula for the envisaged DM10 billion credit, informed finance quarters say. The concept so far mapped out on the German side is based on an interest rate of 9.75 percent, whereas the Soviet side wants to concede only essentially lower interest rates.

CABINET COMMUNIQUE ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

LD251745 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Feb 81 p 8

[Excerpt] The president of the republic held a cabinet meeting at the Elysee Palace 18 February. At the end of the meeting, the following official communique was issued:

East-West relations: The foreign minister reported to the cabinet on the state of East-West relations. Discussing the work of the Madrid meeting, which is attended by representatives of the 35 countries which signed the Helsinki Final Act, the minister recalled that the French delegation is playing an active part with the intention of achieving specific and balanced results.

It is putting forward and defending in particular the French plan for a conference on disarmament in Europe announced by the president of the republic to the United Nations--a conference which is receiving wide support in principle among the "35" and which can only be successful if its objective is clearly defined. That is the aim of the mandate submitted by France in Madrid. It specifies that the conference's objective in the initial phase should be to adopt a coherent series of confidence-building measures which are militarily significant, binding and applicable on an equal basis to the European territory of all participating states, in other words to the whole of Europe. An agreement is necessary on these points for the conference to be able to pave the way for the effective limitation and then reduction of the level of armaments in Europe in the second phase.

The foreign minister informed the cabinet of France's aid to the Afghan refugees, most of whom have sought asylum in Pakistan. He stressed that France is showing its solidarity with all these troubled populations and their host country. In 1980, the government supplied 5,000 tons of wheat, contributed to the international children's fund program and participated in the EEC countries' emergency aid. The Afghan populations' exodus has led to the current presence of 1.5 million refugees in Pakistan. This requires a greater effort from France. The government decided to immediately dispatch 12,000 tons of additional wheat to the Afghan refugees.

PREMIER BARRE MEETS WITH TUNISIA'S MZALI

LD251127 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Feb 81 p 34

[Text] Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali, who arrived in Paris on an official visit on 18 February, is to have new talks with Mr Barre on Thursday. He also will give a dinner in Mr Barre's honor.

French-Tunisian relations are "excellent in every respect," Mr Mzali stated following a private talk with his French colleague.

In a speech which he made on Wednesday during a dinner given for the Tunisian prime minister, Mr Barre stated that their concept of international relations has made France and Tunisia "condemn in a similar spirit any foreign interference in general and in particular the interference to which Afghanistan was subjected 1 year ago and Chad more recently."

After recalling France's proposal for a conference on noninterference in Afghanistan and its support for the implementation of the Lagos agreements which rule out any foreign intervention in Chad, Mr Barre added: "France is too conscious of the perils threatening peace not to seek to encourage anything that can preserve among nations stable relations consistent with their independence and dignity. This is on its part a sign of neither weakness nor sycophancy toward anyone. It has proved this by devoting considerable resources to its defense and by assisting all friendly countries which have asked for help."

Mr Barre called Tunisia a "clear-sighted, courageous and resolute" country and assured his guest that he would find in France some "very sincere friends" willing to seek "ways of constantly developing profound cooperation between the two countries."

Mr Mzali replied that France's and Tunisia's analyses of most problems "which have made the international scene explosive are close, if not convergent." Both countries, he stated, believe that world peace and concord "cannot be preserved unless the flagrant and scandalous injustices which continue to strike at the dignity of Eastern and African countries are removed." "With reference to this," he added, "it would be useful if we continued our talks on the Palestinian question."

After stating that "President Giscard d'Estaing has opted for a new, dynamic and creative policy worthy of France's traditions," Mr Mzali added that "thanks to this new style, France has helped to impart a new impetus" to the North-South dialogue.

According to the French side, the two ministers' talks centered on the Mediterranean, the Maghreb, Africa and the At-Ta'if Islamic conference. Bilateral questions (setting up of a Tunisian-Arab-French investment bank) and problems connected with EEC-Tunisian relations also were discussed.

LE MONDE VIEWS PLANNED U.S. DEFENSE SPENDING

LD231601 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Pentagon Spared]

[Text] It is no surprise to learn that only one ministerial department, the Defense Department, is spared by the government austerity program announced by Mr Reagan. Continuing similar appeals made by Mr Carter, the Republican candidate, the President has for months denounced the extent to which the United States lags behind the USSR in the arms sphere and called for a vigorous effort to catch up.

For the first stage, the increase is gradual and seems modest: $1.3 billion more for the current fiscal year, making a total of $157.9 billion, a $7.2-billion increase for 1982, $20.7 billion the next year and so on to reach $63 billion more than Mr Carter's long term plans by 1986. This effort will go hand in hand with a new war on waste in the vast "military-industrial complex" financed by this budget; the government in this way hopes to glean $300 million this year and $2.9 billion next year. But the intention in so doing is at most to make a small reduction in the rate of a general increase deemed necessary by everybody, or virtually everybody.

Mr Reagan's assertion that the Soviet Union "has invested $300 billion more than us in its armed forces since 1970" cannot be checked in any way in view of the little that is known about the Soviet military budget and the difficulty of making comparisons. Mr Carter suggested that the USSR has been increasing its war effort by 4 to 5 percent each year in real terms for around 15 years and that its share of Soviet GNP was estimated at between 11 and 15 percent. These last two estimates seem more plausible and even rather below the mark in view of the result of that effort in the various spheres of "military hardware."

Mr Reagan is right to assert that the USSR has secured a numerical advantage in the sphere of strategic nuclear missiles, tactical aircraft, submarines, artillery and air defense equipment. Although he has not yet specified what use he will make of the new funds requested for the Pentagon, what is known of current plans shows a paradoxical tendency to start by strengthening the strong areas of U.S. defense--those in which the United States clearly has the advantage. For instance, there is a great deal of discussion in Washington about constructing one or even two new types of strategic bomber, while the Soviets have rather neglected this component of their arsenal. Similarly, Mr Reagan is apparently planning to start work on two new nuclear-powered aircraft carriers while the USSR, with only two ships of this type, comes way behind the U.S. armada of 13 existing aircraft carriers.

The disparity between the two camps' programs thus makes any definitive judgment on the balance of forces and the respective advantages even more problematical. U.S. superiority in accuracy, miniaturization and electronics is not disputed nor is the Soviet advantage in the sphere of "big batallions" and supermissiles. However, account must be taken of the "dynamics" of the current efforts and of the necessarily fragile parity which the two camps might reach in a specific sphere. What is known of the Soviet effort, pursued chiefly in Europe thanks to the years of "detente," explains more than any other factor, the strength of the Western reaction which Mr Reagan intends to lead.

PCF REPORTEDLY PURGING CRITICS OF MARCHAIS LINE

LD251524 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Summary] The French Communist Party is purging its ranks. It currently is debarring from membership various militants who are critical of the line followed by Georges Marchais. The party is refusing to renew a certain number of membership cards for 1981 and this particularly affects militants engaged in drafting the petition entitled "For Union Is Struggle." This petition calls for withdrawal from elections in favor of another candidate and for the Union of the Left. Communist (Guy Bois), a municipal councillor in Antony, has just received a letter from his section, calling on him to renounce everything he has done within the framework of this movement. Former leader of the Communist Youth Organization Gerard Molina is going through the same experience. The same is also true of a number of intellectuals and academics who refused to sign appeals to vote for Georges Marchais. Catherine Clement, writer and journalist, has also just been debarred from the Communist Party in which she has been a militant since 1968. Leaders at PCF headquarters consider these dissidents to be intolerable.

LE MONDE PUBLISHES POLL ON 'PRESIDENT'S IMAGE'

LD251037 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Feb 81 p 9

[Text] The weekly magazine LES NOUVELLES LITTERAIRES has published in its 19-26 February edition an opinion poll carried out from 26 through 31 January during which 1,603 people aged 18 and over were interviewed. This inquiry mainly was concerned with the president's image. At the end of his 7-year term of office, 4 percent of the people interviewed believe that Mr Giscard d'Estaing has been a "great president," 36 percent that he has been a "quite good president," 36 percent that he has been a "rather average president," 19 percent that he has been a "mediocre president" and 5 percent voiced no opinion. Some 58 percent believe that he is "rather liberal" and 24 percent that he is "rather authoritarian."

One of the questions asked refers to "the affairs in which some politicians have been implicated." Of the people interviewed, 37 percent believe that they have been "more serious" during the current 7-year term of office than those which occurred under Georges Pompidou (29 percent deem them to have been "equally serious," 5 percent "less serious" and 29 percent expressed no opinion). Thirty-two percent deem them "more serious" than the affairs which occurred under Charles de Gaulle (22 percent believe that they have been "equally serious," 10 percent that they have been "less serious" and 36 percent expressed no opinion).

It appears from answers to a third question that "the accusations raised against Valery Giscard d'Estaing in connection with the so-called diamonds affair" will not influence the way in which the people interviewed will vote--2 percent of the people who had intended to vote for him have stated that they now intend to vote "for another candidate," whereas 2 percent who had no intention of voting for him now say that they will vote for the present head of state.

CALVO-SOTELO RECEIVES ABSOLUTE MAJORITY VOTE

LD260214 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The result of the vote of confidence sought by Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo to become prime minister was announced during the final stages of the investiture debate in the Congress of Deputies by Ladelino Lavilla, president of the Congress of Deputies. The announcement was made as follows:

[Begin recording] Silence please! Votes cast: 344; votes for: 186; votes against: 158. The confidence of the chamber is therefore granted to the proposed candidate for prime minister, Don Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo y Bustelo. [applause] [end recording]

Those who voted in favor of the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] candidate were the UCD parliamentary group, the democratic coalition, the Catalan minority and members of the Mixed Group, Aizpun, Clavero Arevalo and Gomez de las Roces.

Those who voted against were the Socialist, Communist, Basque and Andalusian groups and the Mixed Group members Pii Sunyer, Torres Salvador, Andres Fernandez, Sagaseta, Bandres, Garcia Perez and Blas Pinar.

The three members of Herri Batasuna [Basque radical left coalition] were absent. They do not attend parliamentary sessions. Three members of the Socialist group, Francisco Vazquez, Guillermo Galeote and Luis Fuertez, were unable to attend because of illness.

The session began after 1700 this evening with the speech by the president of the Congress of Deputies, Landelino Lavilla, to the congress plenum following the incidents which occurred on Monday evening and Tuesday morning.

Now listen to Landelino Lavilla formulating the institutional declaration:

[Begin recording] The Congress of Deputies, the Spanish parliament, has suffered, and withstood, a grave and brutal attack. The representation of the Spanish people, the freedom and independence of deputies and the very authority of this presidency have been disregarded and mistreated by force of arms.

Without having a complete knowledge of the roots of the incident and an appraisal of its effects, this is not the time for words to be turned into an uncontrolled vehicle of the natural indignation with which we have lived during difficult hours of uncertainty and humiliation. It is, however, the time to reprobate and energetically condemn incidents such as that which occurred, incidents which, whatever their declared or hidden motives, lend scant service to Spain and to the future of its coexistence. It is the time to urge a strict investigation into who was responsible. It is the time to proclaim our faith in the constitutional order and declare openly that today a genuine shout of "long live Spain" means the same as shouts of 'long live the constitution: and "long live democracy." [applause] And it is the time to recognize and thank the decision and the steady hand of his majesty the king who has guaranteed... [applause, followed by a shout of "viva el rey" and the deputies response of "viva"]...who has guaranteed constitutional order and assured our release.

It is the time to recognize the loyalty and discipline of the armed forces who, with great patriotism, obeyed his majesty the king. It is the time to underline the work carried out in a difficult situation by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Permanent Commission of Secretaries of State and Under Secretaries who acted effectively in collaboration with the Joint Chiefs of Staff. [applause]

It is also the time to congratulate you and the chamber for the resoluteness and calm dignity with which you confronted the difficult situation, taking pride in the responsible composure which the circumstances demanded, and to thank the media for their efforts and efficiency, the media who, with their calm reports, contributed so much to calmness inside and outside the chamber. [applause]

It is also the time to thank the good general conduct of the staff of this chamber and, in particular...[applause]...and, in particular, that of those who maintained their efficient and loyal service in such abnormal circumstances.

Finally, it is the time to stress the firm and positive conduct of the Spanish people, whom we represent, and to express thanks for the multiple gestures of sympathy and encouragement which the Congress of Deputies has received and which I want to symbolize for its special importance in the Council of Europe.

We have lived through an unusual experience. I am sure that from it we will be able to take renewed strength to assure freedom, to coexist in democracy and to tackle with firmness and security the construction of the best future for all Spaniards. Many thanks. [applause] [end recording]

NEW PRIME MINISTER REJECTS COALITION GOVERNMENT

NC252106 Paris AFP in English 2100 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Madrid, 25 Feb (AFP)--Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, invested as prime minister here today with an absolute majority in parliament, dismissed Socialist calls for a coalition government saying that it would take too long to form such a cabinet.

Speaking to the press after the vote--which gave him 186 votes in the 350-member Cortes--Mr Calvo-Sotelo said that the aborted coup which interrupted the scheduled investiture debate on Monday, "was not a serious threat to democracy".

Before the session got underway, a shout of "long live the king" rang round the Cortes. Deputies right across the political spectrum leapt to their feet and cheered King Juan Carlos for a full minute, Communist leader Santiago Carrillo as enthusiastic as any.

The king's appeal to the armed forces to respect Spain's then-untested democratic constitution is held both here and abroad to have played a crucial role in averting the military coup.

Mr Calvo-Sotelo won an absolute majority today thanks to support from the right-wing democratic coalition and Catalan deputies.

He failed to achieve this majority at a first vote on Friday and at today's session a simple majority would have sufficed.

Speaking after the vote, opposition leader Felipe Gonzalez, secretary-general of the Socialist Workers' Party, called for a coalition government and confirmed that he was ready to serve under Mr Calvo-Sotelo.

The Socialist leader said that democracy was best served by a broad-based government and drew applause even from some majority deputies.

But speaking to the press after the investiture, the new prime minister confirmed a pledge to draw his cabinet solely from his own Democratic Centre Party.

Mr Calvo-Sotelo -- taking over from fellow Democratic Centre member Adolfo Suarez who resigned at the end of January -- said that he had no need of support from the Socialists as he already had a majority in the Cortes.

He added that he would begin consultations tomorrow and intended to form a cabinet as soon as possible. He dismissed hopes of working out a coalition as taking too much time.

Asked whether he planned to consult the military before announcing a cabinet, the new prime minister said he had "no such intention".

Mr Calvo-Sotelo, 54, held various portfolios under Suarez and was named vice-premier responsible for economic affairs last September.

With an engineering background and a solid liberal reputation, the new prime minister is best known for his thoroughness. "If you win, you win. If you lose, you quit", he remarked recently of his view of government.

PRIME MINISTER CALVO-SOTELO VISITS KING

LD252220 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Late this evening the new prime minister, Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, went to Zarzuela Palace to pay his respects to His Majesty King Juan Carlos. The prime minister went to the palace once the investiture voting, which was carried out this evening in the Congress of Deputies, had been concluded.

At a press conference the new prime minister said: I have neither an outline nor a namelist of the government. Tomorrow I shall begin consultations.

PCE ISSUES STATEMENT ON CONGRESS EVENTS, SOLUTIONS

LD251630 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] The PCE Central Committee has been meeting and has issued a statement, the contents of which is summarized for us now by Pedro Fernandez Cespedes:

The PCE has reached the following conclusions about the events in the Congress of Deputies and in the military district of Valencia. First, the PCE feels that the stance adopted by his majesty the king was very positive in frustrating the coup d'etat, which was not simply the action of a madman like Lieutenant Colonel Tejero but, in the view of the Communists, has important ramifications in other sectors of the army.

The meeting which his majesty the king held yesterday with the leaders of the main parties in parliament is described by the PCE as very important. Among other reasons, this is because King Juan Carlos appealed for understanding and cooperation between the various political forces.

The events which occurred were of extraordinary gravity, and in addition to regarding them as a flagrant assault upon the constitution the PCE sees them as a general test exercise which must now be clarified; responsibilities must be laid where they belong and the law must be complied with.

To prevent this from happening again, the PCE declares that a government with a broad-based majority, which is capable of tackling the democratization of the state and providing solutions to the outstanding problems, is needed.

to sum up, the party insists the transition period has not yet ended, and what is needed is a Union of the Democratic Center [DCD] - Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] coalition government with an agreed program, because in the view of the PCE, a single-party government of the UCD would be out of step with the new political situation.

It follows from this, and they have said as much, that the PCE will this afternoon vote against the candidature of Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, insisting on a different solution, namely, on a bloc of progressive forces, a united bloc.

TEJERO, OFFICERS TRANSFERRED TO MILITARY PRISON

LD260015 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Tejero and three other Civil Guard officers who took part in the assault on the Cortes Palace have been transferred to the Alcala de Henares military prison.

FIRST DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ON RESIGNATION PLANS

LD251410 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Lieutenant General Gutierrez Mellado, first deputy prime minister with responsibility for security and national defense in the outgoing government, considers that he has now served his purpose in the government and that the latest events will not cause him to change this conviction unless uncontestable reasons of state should arise. Authorized sources say that he will therefore not be in the new government to be formed by the new prime minister. It is known that Gutierrez Mellado has already begun packing his personal belongings at his Moncloa Palace office.

The same sources say that Lieutenent General Gutierrez Mellado has received numerous congratulations on his conduct during the first minutes of the occupation of the congress building.

DEPUTY ARMY CHIEF 'CONFIRMS' NOT UNDER ARREST

LD252036 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1930 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Gen Alfonso Armada Comyn, up to now the army deputy chief of staff, has confirmed that he is not under arrest, although he has been dismissed from his post and is awaiting assignment.

NORWAY

BRUNDTLAND ON DISARMAMENT, NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES

LD261103 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 24 Feb 81 p 5

[Liv Hegna report: "Brundtland: Nuclear-Free Zone Constructive Notion To Bring About Changes in Europe"]

[Excerpt] An intensification of Norwegian efforts for peace, human rights and disarmament were the main messages which Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland delivered in her address to the Labor Party National Women's Conference yesterday. She also stressed that a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries is "a constructive notion to bring about changes" as far as the nuclear arms situation in Europe is concerned. The women's conference also spontaneously, set up an Alva Myrdal Fund and Chairwoman Aud Blegen Svindland received almost 2,000 Kroner as an initial contribution.

Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland stressed in her address that work for disarmament will call for greater efforts and resources in the future:

"We must strengthen both our administrative and technical capacity and increase political insight," Mrs Brundtland said and added that she considered that so-called consequence analyses [konsekvensanalyser] would be a useful tool in this context:

"In the security policy field consequence analyses will serve both to open up the decisionmaking process and ensure that arms control and disarmament would be taken into consideration at an early stage of planning," Gro Harlem Brundtland said.

The prime minister also said that there would be no disarmament against the will of the nuclear powers, but that even though Norway, as she said herself, has limited influence in the larger context, this will not limit our using this influence. She said Norway must play an active role in NATO to promote detente. The work of the relatively newly established Palme Commission for Disarmament, in which Norway is represented by the prime minister, UN special sessions and the CSCE were other areas which Gro Harlem Brundtland underlined as of particular importance for work for disarmament and detente.

"There are many who see the need for mutually balanced reductions as an obstacle to real progress in the work of disarmament. It is not difficult to understand the sense of powerlessness and the frustration which spreads when people are faced with the brutal and seemingly inevitable course of developments. But it is nevertheless an important departure point that we always remember that real and lasting results require reciprocity. Otherwise we will not be able to achieve security," she said, but stressed that this must never be "an excuse" for a lack of initiative.

Prime Minister Brundtland also touched on the subject of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries. She referred to the action program from the special UN session on disarmament, which encourages the establishment of nuclear-free zones as a step along the road toward the goal of a post nuclear disarmament world. Gro Harlem Brundtland stressed that as well as the strategic arms in Europe which concern the United States and the Soviet Union in particular, there are other categories of nuclear arms which must be included in negotiations within Europe:

"A nuclear-free zone could be an initiative for Nordic collaboration in the work to create broader arrangements in Europe," Gro Harlem Brundtland said.

The prime minister said that a positive contribution to the development of the Third World is a part of security policy:

"If we do not succeed in improving the economic and social conditions in the poor countries, we will continue to have sources of new conflicts and new tension," she said.

AFTENPOSTEN ASSESSES BREZHNEV CPSU CONGRESS SPEECH

LD261121 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 24 Feb 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Brezhnev's Invitation"]

[Text] The time is obviously gone when CPSU congresses, which according to the party's statutes are held to fix future policy, were able to surprise the world with more radical changes of course in the Soviet Union's domestic or foreign policy. In our era we have to go as far back as the 20th congress, exactly 25 years ago, to find an example of a profound new trend actually originating from a national assembly of the most powerful communist party in history. Nikita Khrushchev's "secret" speech at that congress which demolished Stalin was the last bold sally in the direction of reforms which pointed to new paths in the internal and external development of the Soviet state.

President Leonid Brezhnev's keynote opening report to the 5,000 party delegates was thus a copy of the initial stages of the last three congresses under his leadership; it was intended to reflect a stability which in the view of the leadership obviously leaves nothing in terms of fundamental new assessments to be desired. But developments in Poland in particular show that new ideas are needed because as long as stability means stagnation the pressure toward the implementation of social reforms will not let up.

As far as relations with the West were concerned Brezhnev showed greater flexibility and imagination than in his treatment of the Soviet Union's and Eastern Europe's internal problems. Without abandoning any of Moscow's fundamental stances, principally the unchanged "conditions" for a withdrawal from Afghanistan, the CPSU leader sent out several invitations in the direction of Washington and Western Europe. They included a proposal for a summit with Ronald Reagan, a moratorium on the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe and an expansion of the confidence-building measures between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Proposals presented in such general terms need to be both deepened and explained. There can be no doubt that the issues which Brezhnev raised, especially missile rearmament, are matters of the greatest concern for people in the West, as our domestic debate makes perfectly clear. Unfortunately, we have seen no signs of a corresponding debate in the Soviet Union, where the leader's speeches are the only guiding principles. It is therefore to be honed that Brezhnev's congress report, and the proposals it contained, will ultimately confirm that there is a great and genuine concern over developments in the Soviet Union too. And this can only be shown through negotiations, both on Brezhnev's proposals and the West's views.

In the long account of Moscow's foreign policy which the Soviet leader gave to his party colleagues, and here many echoes of the past were unmistakable, we prefer to attach the main emphasis to his invitation to a dialogue. After the verbal clashes between the new U.S. President and the old leadership in the Kremlin, the time should have arrived for a clarification of real positions. And this too can only be done at the negotiating table.

NEORION SHIPYARD ENDS REPAIR OF SOVIET VESSELS

NC251540 Athens NEWS in English 25 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] The shipyard of Neorion on the Aegean island of Siros has stopped repairing Soviet naval auxiliary vessels, the president of the company said Tuesday.

Ioannis Kalimassiotis said that a contract between the shipyard and the Soviet company Sudoimport to repair naval auxiliary vessels ended Dec 31, 1980 and has not been renewed. Kalimassiotis said that the shipyard proposed to the Soviet company that it continue repairing merchant vessels only, but it has received no answer.

Political observers attribute the change to pressure from the Greek Government, NATO and the United States after the country returned to the military wing of NATO last October. NATO and the United States objected to the original contract signed in September 1979, which the Greek Government had called "completely commercial."

At least four Soviet naval auxiliary vessels had been repaired at the Neorion yard under the contract. Under the terms of the agreement crews from the ships undergoing repairs were permitted to go on shore leave. Some observers feared that this was the first step towards granting home-port facilities to the Soviet Mediterranean fleet.

KKE, SYRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

NC241942 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 24 Feb 81 p 9

["Text" of joint communique issued on 19 February in Athens by the KKE and the Syrian Communist Party]

[Text] Following the invitation by the KKE Central Committee, a delegation of the Syrian Communist Party's Central Committee visited Greece, consisting of comrades Daniel Ni'mah, member of the Syrian party Central Committee Political Bureau, (Mahir 'Antzatzih), member of the party's Central Committee and Isma'il Zaza, secretary of the party's Control Committee. During their stay in our country, the Syrian Communist Party delegation was received by KKE Central Committee Secretary General Comrade Kh. Florakis and had talks with a KKE Central Committee delegation composed of Comrades A. Ambatielos, member of the political Bureau; N. Kiriakidhis, alternate member of the Political Bureau; O. Kolozof, V. Venetsanopoulos and Sp. Khalvatzis, Central Committee members. The talks were conducted in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, and briefings were given on the situation in the two countries and their parties' activities. There was also an exchange of views on international issues, especially in the Mediterranean area, the Near and Middle East, and on issues of the international communist and workers' movement.

The Syrian Communist Party delegation briefed their Greek comrades on Syria's current key role, on the general national and anti-imperialist road it follows as a people, as a regime and as a national front, and on the fact that this road constitutes the principal link in confronting U.S. imperialist plans in the struggle for the elimination of the Camp David agreements, the disclosure of the European "initiative," the Jordanian option and any similar activity, the support of the Arab Palestinian people's struggle, the Egyptian national movement, the Lebanese national movement and so forth.

The delegation noted the dimensions of the conspiracy confronting Syria from sides such as imperialism, Zionist and Arab reaction, the linkage of this conspiracy with internal reactionary activity and especially its basic force, the Muslim Brotherhood gang. The delegation said that people of all classes--workers, farmers, intellectuals and honest soldiers and officers--have struck a serious blow at this foreign-dominated gang, which is a great victory not only for the country's internal serenity but for its overall national policy.

The delegation stressed that the decisive and final blow to all forms of internal conspiracies against Syria--inspired by foreign support--dictates that the economic and social foundation of this conspiracy be eliminated by striking at the positions of this parasitic bourgeois class and completely eradicating it. Progressive economic and social measures must be intensified and expanded to the benefit of popular masses with the standard of living, housing and living conditions improved, the democratic freedoms of the labor class, workers and intellectuals, and national progressive parties and forces extended, and the role of the national progressive front in the various sectors of the country's life extended and intensified. The delegation stressed to the Greek comrades that the treaty of friendship, signed between Syria and the great Soviet Union, was of special and great importance to the Syrian Arab people and to the entire Arab national liberation movement.

The Syrian Communist Party delegation briefed the Greek comrades on the work of the party's 5th congress and on its big results in all sectors; on the decisive struggle waged by all party organizations to implement the course determined and stressed by the congress, with the goals of stabilizing Syria's national line, defending the claims of the broad popular masses and bringing the country back to the road of social progress.

The KKE delegation briefed the Syrian guests on the struggle of the workers and of all the Greek people in the context of the new situation following the country's return to the NATO military wing, on the people's vital demands for ridding the country of the government of the right, and on the creation of prerequisites for a change with a view to the upcoming parliamentary elections. The KKE delegation specifically stressed the significance of the KKE struggle to strengthen the unity of the working class with all anti-imperialist, antimonopolist democratic forces for the defense of national independence, the repulsion of attacks by the monopolies, the withdrawal of the country from NATO and the EEC, and the dissolution of all U.S. and other bases on Greek soil, in order to promote detente and peace in the world.

The two parties ascertained that the international situation has recently deteriorated dangerously. This deterioration is due to U.S. imperialism's cold war activities, its blunt attacks against detente and the principles of peaceful coexistence. The new U.S. administration has increased international tension through a number of cold war activities in trying to give a further push to the arms race. Thus, in addition to the decision in install new nuclear missile weapons in Europe--after reneging on already signed agreements, not ratifying the SALT II agreement, and strengthening the aggressive system of bases throughout the world, especially in the oil-producing areas and others--U.S. imperialism has announced its intention to produce and install the neutron bomb in Europe thus bringing the mortal danger of a calamitous thermonuclear war even closer. The imperialists are being aided in their plans by the Beijing leadership.

The Syrian Communist Party and the KKE specifically noted imperialism's aggressive activity in their area. They noted that the gathering of large naval, air and other forces--used for direct intervention--is creating an abnormal situation. These forces are a serious danger to peace in the area; they threaten the national independence of the people and are planning to steal the people's resources. At the same time, aided by the Zionists, Egypt and Arab reaction, they are generating plans--expressed in the Camp David agreements and the agreements between Egypt and Israel--to eliminate the Palestinian resistance, to divide Lebanon, to slander the Front for Stability and Resistance and to destabilize the progressive Arab countires, especially the Syrian Arab Republic, the main resistance force in the area. The two parties believe that the only existing way to repel the intensifying imperialist intervention in our area is the common struggle of all anti-imperialist democratic and patriotic forces in the Mediterranean area, especially of the eastern Mediterranean, Middle and Near East and the Persian Gulf.

Only through such a broad unity, together with the help and solidarity of all socialist countries and all progressive anti-imperialist forces of the world, can the plans of the imperialists, Zionist and Arab reaction be ruined, can a general and equitable solution to the Middle East problem be imposed on the basis of UN resolutions, can Israel be forced to withdraw from the lands it occupied during the 1967 war and the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people be recognized, including the right to return to their homes and establish their own independent state.

With this opportunity the two parties consider Comrade Brezhnev's plan concerning the guarantee of Persian Gulf security, which he announced during his visit to India, as a great help to the people of the area in their struggle for the defense of their independence and the salvation of their wealth. It eliminates all the pretexts upon which U.S. imperialism relies for strengthening its presence in the area and justifying its aggressive activities.

The two sides express their strong uneasiness concerning the continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq. They believe that this war only serves U.S. strategy and causes harm to the interests of the two brotherly peoples of Iraq and Iran and all Arab people, deepens dissension in the Arab world, and diverts the Arab people's attention from their basic battle against U.S. imperialism and Israeli aggression. The two brotherly parties denounce this war and ask for the immediate termination of hostilities and the solution of all differences through peaceful means on the basis of mutual respect for the principles of national independence and sovereignty.

The two parties express their solidarity to the people of Cyprus who are struggling for a just solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of UN resolutions which call for a unitary, independent, sovereign, territorially integral, demilitarized and nonaligned Cyprus. They also express their support of the People's Republic of Afghanistan, in the struggle it is waging against the activities and interventions of U.S. imperialism, the Beijing leadership and reaction to its internal affairs. They support Comrade Babrak Karmal's proposals for the solution of the Afghani issue.

The two brotherly parties denounce the continuous barbarian Israeli attacks against southern Lebanon and the Palestinian refugee camps, as well as the strengthening and encouragement of U.S. imperialism and its agents in the area. The two brotherly parties declare their internationalist solidarity with the Iraqi Communist Party and with the Iraqi national and democratic forces, Arab and Kurdish, in their just struggle.

The KKE and the Syrian Communist Party support the heroic people of El Salvador who are struggling for their national liberation and condemn every foreign imperialist intervention. They also express their solidarity with all the people of the world who are struggling to gain their national liberation and democracy against imperialism, Zionism, racism, fascism and every form of oppression that is being exercised against them.

The two delegations express their solidarity with socialist Poland and the brotherly PZPR which are struggling to overcome their internal difficulties. They condemn every effort to intervene by imperialism and reaction, which are exploiting the Polish People's Republic's temporary difficulties and are trying to strengthen the forces of internal counterrevolution.

The two parties stressed that with regard to the current international conditions, it is even more necessary to strengthen the unity of the international communist and labor movement, the struggle against every anticommunist and anti-Soviet manifestation, the joint action of all democratic and progressive forces for the relaxation of international tension for peace and socialism. The two delegations confirmed once again the close comradely bonds which exist between the two parties and the two peoples and stressed their joint will for developing them even more to the benefit of the parties and the peoples of Greece and Syria, for the domination of detente, peace and social progress, and for socialism.

WEU ASSEMBLY DELEGATION MEETS PARTY LEADERS

TA251630 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Ankara, 25 Feb (AA)--Members of the defence and armaments committee of the Western European Union assembly, [WEU] who are on a factfinding visit to Turkey this week on the defence of the eastern Mediterranean, met leaders of the two major parties.

The WEU parliamentarians called on Justice Party leader Suleyman Demirel and on Republican People's Party Secretary General Mustafa Ustundag Tuesday evening.

Demirel said after the interview he had told the visiting parliamentarians from Europe they should be confident that Turkey would return to democracy, but they should not push her too fast. He said he had also pointed out it was necessary for Turkey to maintain her military and economic strength if she was to fulfil her vital function in this region of the world.

Ustundag told reporters after his meeting with the WEU parliamentarians he had assured them Turkey was sincere about restoring democracy and should be aided in this effort. Maintaining Turkey's membership in international organizations and continuing economic aid to Turkey would aid her return to democracy, he had (?concluded).

News Conference

TA251800 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] The head of the Western European Union assembly delegation currently visiting Turkey, (Stefano Cavaliere), has said that he acquired the impression that the Turkish Armed Forces are determined to return to democracy within a reasonable period of time.

In a news conference held at the end of the delegation's contacts in Izmir, Italian parliamentarian (Cavaliere) noted that he observed Turkey's determination in maintaining its position regarding international detente and Europe's defense. Pointing out that Turkey needs foreign aid in order to fulfill its obligations within NATO, (Cavaliere) expressed the belief that this aid will continue to flow.

In the same news conference, the member of the delegation charged with drawing up a report on Europe's security in the Mediterranean, (Jean Boski), recalled that after the United States, Turkey has the largest army in NATO and noted that NATO should supply the urgent needs of the Turkish Army as soon as possible. (Boski) also expressed the view that it is necessary to aid Turkey within the framework of OECD in addition to the aid by NATO in order to assist Turkey in resolving its economic problems and modernizing its army.

The members of the delegation visited the NATO headquarters in Izmir this morning. The delegation attended a joint briefing by the NATO Southeast Europe Allied Forces and the 6th Tactical Air Commands. The delegation will leave Turkey tomorrow.

SOVIET OFFICIAL SCHEDULED FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

TA210920 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0700 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Semen Andreyevich Skachkov, the chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, will arrive in Turkey on 6 March for talks on the expansion of the Seydisehir aluminium works.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR OECD MEETING IN PARIS

TA221501 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1444 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Ankara, 22 Feb (AA)--Undersecretary of the State Planning Organization Yildirim Akturk flew to Paris Sunday for the Tuesday, 24 February, session of the OECD Committee of Review on Economic Development, which will examine a report on the economic situation in Turkey and the level of possible aid to Turkey in 1981.

Akturk was accompanied by representatives of the Foreign Ministry, Central Bank and the Treasury. He will be joined in Paris by Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who is currently in the United States.

Ozal is expected to confer with OECD Secretary General Emil van Lennep in Paris before he and Akturk go on to the Federal German capital of Bonn for further talks on possible new credits to Turkey. They are expected to return to Turkey Thursday, 26 February.

CONSULTATIONS IN ATHENS SCHEDULED FOR 16 MARCH

TA231609 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Ankara, 23 Feb (AA)--The secretary generals of the Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministries will meet in Ankara for an 8th round of biannual talks on Monday, 16 March. Secretary General Stavros Roussos is expected in Ankara Saturday, 14 March, for his rendezvous with his Turkish counterpart Kamuran Gurun.

Among questions of bilateral concern or dispute to be taken up in Ankara are the Aegean airspace and continental shelf. Gurun had last met the predecessor of Roussos, ex-Secretary General Byron Theodhoropoulos, in Athens on 3-4 December.

VOTCP CALLS ON LEFTISTS TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE

TA221049 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Members of the Revolutionary Path organization [Dev-Yol] and the Revolutionary Left organization [Dev-Sol] and young revolutionary friends from other deviationist leftist groups:

The sovereign class wants to see you faced with a dilemma: Either your destruction through degenerated suicical activities in line with the plans of the counterguerrilla organization that serves the interests of the most reactionary and aggressive forces, or retirement from [word indistinct] wait in activity hoping for better days in the future. Neither of these paths is a solution. This is not the time to retire in despair and to expire. Our country is faced with great dangers and maybe even darker periods. It is impossible to renounce any force that is capable of struggling and any person that really aspires for a revolution.

Revolutionary friend, the deviationist leftist movement to which you belong is going through a multifaceted crisis. You may seek the reasons for this crisis in the arrest of your administrators, in junta measures and in military operations. However, is this all? The most important point is the helplessness of deviationist leftism in the face of current problems. Deviationist leftism does not currently have a convincing reply to the question "What can be done". No doubt you set on your path with lofty goals. Deviationist leftism was telling you that you could activate the masses through terrorist methods. At present are you not further away from your goal? As every revolutionary faced with a failure should do, you are probably asking yourself "where have we gone wrong?"

Above all, my friend, you had a faulty compass. You were far away from Marxism-Leninism. You were under the false impression that through determination and [words indistinct] you could accomplish everything on your own. You considered yourself the center of the world. You did not value the experiences of the masses.

However, You (?contradicted) the guiding gains of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries that have realized the revolution and have implemented Marxism-Leninism and you accused them of revisionism. Is it not inevitable that this erroneous theoretic basis would prove to be a failure in practice as well? No doubt, you could not have established healthy and lasting ties with the masses. Let us have a look at the basic principle that prompted you to direct yourselves toward the masses, namely the principle of shaking the masses with terror and thus activating them. Lenin said the following regarding these views: Is there not a sufficient amount of oppression and tyranny in our lives to render activists unnecessary? It it not obvious that those who have not been activated by the Russian regime of oppression will remain passive in the face of a struggle waged by a handful of terrorists against the government?

With the help of Nationalist Action Party [NAP], affiliated murder networks, terror in our country reached a level well above that expected by you and all other deviationist leftist individuals and groups. Did terror shake the masses and recruit them to the revolutionary side? Lenin said that terrorist activities show that revolutionary forces rather than government forces are being destroyed. What have you gained from sacrificing so many victims, the loss of the revolutionary movement? You managed to establish various limited ties with the masses. These ties have now been sacrified in the name of adventurist forces. We are all going through a difficult period. These are days of trial. The strength of the ties with the masses is revealed during such periods. Have a look at the regions that you call "liberated areas". Your effectiveness has been wiped out like letters on sand. This happened because you have not trusted the people. You did not chose to learn from the people and above all from the struggle from the working class. You disdained the methods of the working class. In so-called "liberated areas" you were content with carrying out individual acts of heroism and your duels and you did not unite with the people, having had enough fascist terror, are justly opposed to terror acts of all kinds. The fascist and neofascist circles that instigated terror and NAP murders now wish to exploit the people's just reaction against terror. They are encouraging attacks against all democratic circles under the banner of "struggle against terror". All those who are not collaborators and who are not politically blind should now realize that terror under the current conditions serve only the enemy.

Young revolutionary friend, break the circle of hopelessness that the enemy has forced upon you. Turn toward the masses and the working class. Adopt their methods of struggle. Learn from their experiences. Those who aspire to a revolution should trust the working class. All those who dedicate their revolutionary energy to the working class will be supported by the struggling workers and the communists. As stated by Comrade Bilen on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of the 15 [Founding Members of the Turkish Communist Party], communists will do all that is necessary in order to save the young honest revolutionaries from the bloody quicksand they have been pushed into.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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BENELUX

BELGIUM

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BELGIUM

NEW APPOINTMENTS MADE IN CABINET RESHUFFLE

LD261808 Brussels in French to Africa 1600 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Summary] There has been a government reshuffle. The king has accepted the resignation of Guy Spitaels, vice prime minister and minister of communications, and of Elie Deworme, secretary of state for Walloon affairs, and has appointed Guy Mathot as vice prime minister and minister of budget, and Philippe Busquin as mininster of the interior and of national education. Mr Spitaels is replaced by [words indistinct] as minister of communications. Mr Guy (?Combe) has been appointed secretary of state for Walloon affairs.

THE NETHERLANDS

DE VOLKSKRANT LAUDS 'MODERATE' BREZHNEV REPORT

LD271103 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 25 Feb 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Brezhnev"]

[Text] Relations between the Kremlin and the White House should be the backbone of the international political order. Attempts to negate this reality--as Carter tried to do--lead irrevocably not only to deterioration in Russian-American relations, but also in the political climate of the whole world. This Kissingeresque consideration is the nucleus of Brezhnev's speech to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Despite the verbal cold war between Washington and Moscow, the Soviet leadership seems to want to continue to follow the old trusted road--international detente on the basis of Soviet-U.S. cooperation. Brezhnev's moderate attitude must convince the Reagan administration of the desirability of this.

Brezhnev's wish to meet Reagan soon--by comparison, Carter had to plead for his "summit" for 2 and 1/2 years--shows how very serious Moscow is about getting onto a good footing with Washington again. U.S.-Soviet summit talks and Moscow's preparedness to reopen the already finalized SALT II agreement in any case hold out the promise of an improvement in the climate in the international arena. However, we should bear in mind that the Russian presence in Afghanistan remains a serious obstacle in any efforts to improve relations between the superpowers.

New, and somewhat surprising, is Brezhnev's offer to include the whole of European Russia in the framework of European security through a system of military confidence-building measures. At the CSCE Madrid conference the Russians have up to now opposed a French proposal which provdes for similar measures "from the Atlantic Ocean to the Urals." The Western nations,including--by the narrowest margins--the United States, have made this a condition of their participation in a European disarmament conference. In this respect this significant territorial concession from Moscow is gratifying. It has in any event brought a European disarmament conference a step closer, and also brought us the chance of the survival of the detente process.

GENERAL WARNS AGAINST RENOUNCING OF COUNTERARMING

LD261930 Hamburg DPA in German 1802 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Hamburg, 26 Feb (DPA)--Bundeswehr inspector general, General Brandt, today warned against one-sided renunciation of counterarming. In a lecture at the Overseas Club in Hamburg, Brandt stressed that counterarming offers a chance of entering into disarmament talks with the USSR.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has shown that the USSR was prepared to run greater risks than the West had estimated. Western yardsticks in assessing Kremlin policies obviously were wrong. With the USSR basing its claim to power exclusively on military means and keeping strategic weapons (SS-20's) aimed at Europe, awareness is growing in the Federal Republic that it could be blackmailed by military means, Brandt said.

The Federal Republic therefore is particularly interested in the NATO strategy of preventing war by a credible deterent. The other side should realise that if need be these means would be used. In Brandt's view, these include nuclear weapons.

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES AID WITH TURKEY'S OZAL

LD261112 Hamburg DPA in German 0957 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 26 Feb (DPA)--Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoeffer met yesterday evening in Bonn with Deputy Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. They discussed Turkey's desire for a new financial aid program by the Western industrial countries.

According to the ministry today, during the 90-minute discussion, Matthoeffer made it clear that the Federal Republic was prepared, in principle, again to participate after 1979 and 1980 in such a program. Ozal also has held talks on financial aid with the governments and international organizations in the United States and Japan. Before his visit to Bonn, Ozal met in Paris with OECD secretary general Emile van Lennep.

Matthoeffer and Ozal, who drew attention to his country's economic situation which late has improved, also discussed the internal political situation in Turkey, the return to parliamentary democracy and the question of human rights.

PAPER EXAMINES BONN AS EL SALVADOR MEDIATOR

DW261017 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 26 Feb 81 p 3

[Bonn correspondent Dirk Cornelsen editorial: "Bonn As Mediator"]

[Text] Most newspaper readers a few weeks ago probably did not even know exactly where El Salvador is located. In the meantime, however, the small Central American country has made the headlines. The reason for this is not a suddenly aroused interest in people suffering from a civil war and gross social injustice, but "big world politics." The new U.S. Government is inclined to set an example on this small country's territory, which Washington considera a "sphere of influence" or, put less politely, the U.S. "backyard," so as to contain "world communism."

Unlike Afghanistan, the Soviets have not invaded El Salvador, nor have the Cubans. The fact is that the United States supports the ruling junta in economic terms and with arms. Washington, in turn, charges the "communists" with supplying arms to the junta opponents, these opponents, however, being only partly communists. To this extent, the joint statement by Foreign Minister Genscher and his Costa Rican counterpart has a small blemish: This statement condemns the "efforts of communist states" to extend their influence on Central America also with "nonpeaceful means." Genscher and Niehaus do not, of course, "condemn" the fact that the Americans also endeavor to maintain their "influence," that is, their de-facto hegemony, in this region in order to prevent the Soviets from obtruding themselves there.

This also indicates some differences between Foreign Minister Genscher and Social Democratic cabinet members in the assessment of the situation in El Salvador. But obviously, politicians of all parties in Bonn are agreed that only a political and not a military solution is possible for this conflict and that, to this end, the democratic politicians in both camps in El Salvador must be brought to one table. For, unlike Nicaragua where an evil dictator by the name of Somoza was confronted by a broad popular front, the junta in El Salvador is headed by a Christian Democrat who himself was once the victim of the reactionary former government party but whom some people regard as the mere liberal "front" of the reactionary military men in the junta.

Thus, while Washington fears another "Cuba" in El Salvador, the European allies see the danger of another "Vietnam" for the Americans if they continue to bet on the military card and fail to seek a political solution by including the democratic forces in the opposition. The allies have also familiarized the U.S. President's special envoy during his tour of Europe with their objections. It is impossible to tell now, however, how much Washington will be impressed.

Likewise, it cannot be predicted whether the mediation efforts of the Federal Government and of leading Social Democrat leader in El Salvador, Guillermo Ungo, elicit pessimism. But perhaps the active engagement of Bonn will not remain totally devoid of effect on Washington after all. Bonn with its weak forces will be unable to achieve peace in El Salvador, let alone against the U.S. Government. Yet, it should be persuaded to actively seek a political solution via negotiations. Leading opposition politicians in El Salvador lately aslo have advanced publicly in Bonn their desire for talks with Washington. Should the Europeans succeed in concerted action to dissuade the Americans from their erroneous course, this would already be a considerable accomplishment.

DIE WELT VIEWS 'CONDITIONS' OF BREZHNEV 'OFFER'

DW251443 Bonn DIE WELT in German 25 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] Brezhnev offers the West a comprehensive "active dialogue" and reaps joyous commentaries in the United States as well. But this must not become a dialogue under Soviet preconditions.

For example, the moratorium for Eurostrategic weapons proposed by Brezhnev pertains to talks between Washington and Moscow which are conducted on the American side under close participation of the European allies. Stripped of all the trimmings, such a moratorium means that the Soviet missile lead in Europe is to be perpetuated and the NATO counter-arming decision unhinged.

This "offer" is aimed at sore spots in the Atlantic alliance and, not least of all, also at such spots in Bonn. Genscher can still hear Wehner's comment that the Soviet armament in Europe was "defensive." He is aware of the quarrel over the counterarming decision in the chancellor's party and he takes note of the fact that Schmidt and Wehner comment on the Brezhnev speech optimistically rather than clearly as to its substance. This is why the foreign minister has once more tied the Bonn government down to the counterarming decision in a very public way.

If such muscle flexing is already required in Bonn, then it is necessary to recommend urgently that the Western allies first come to terms on a clear marching route before they enter into the "active dialoge" with the Soviet Union. This would harbor a great chance for establishing a common line between the United States of Ronald Reagan and the Europeans.

FRG-GDR BORDER COMMISSION AGREES ON MEASURES

LD261350 Hamburg DPA in German 1240 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Weimar, 26 Feb (DPA)--The joint border commission of the Federal Republic and the GDR during 2-day consultations in Weimar has adopted a program for the maintenance of frontier waters this year. It provides for 147 measures, 52 of which are to be one-time projects. Last year, 139 water management measures were taken.

The head of the federal German delegation, Irmgard von Rottenburg, stated in Weimar on Thursday at the conclusion of the 55th session of the commission that the talks on protection against flood water on the Elbe also were continued. The basic differences of opinion on the course of the Elbe frontier between Lauenburg and Schnackenburg apparently are not effecting decisions on flood water protection. Frau von Rottenburg stressed that the frontier information offices, set up by both sides so that information about cases of damage or difficulties in the border region can be reported more quickly, recently have been used to a greater extent. An agreement was signed in Weimar, in which the rules for establishing, marking and documenting the frontier are comprehensively compiled for the first time.

The next meeting of the border commission is set for 26 and 27 May in Eutin. In addition to representatives of the Federal Interior Ministry and Ministry for Inner-German relations, the federal German delegation includes officials of the federal laender bordering on the GDR and the federal border protection service.

OFFERGELD RETURNS FROM YAR, COMMENTS ON AID

LD261200 Hamburg DPA in German 1121 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 26 Feb (DPA)--Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation Rainer Offergeld said he is satisfied with the results of his 4-day official visit to the YAR. In an interview with DPA today, Offergeld said that his talks showed that not only good, but friendly relations exist between the Federal Republic and North Yemen. As a nonaligned state, North Yemen is an "important stabilizing factor" in the Middle East.

During his visit, Offergeld met with President 'Ali Abdallah Salih and many other government officials. He also signed two agreements on financial and technological cooperation worth DM35.7 million. Offergeld said that Bonn's aid was praised "amost extravagantly" during the talks. The FRG came in for special praise because it has granted aid without conditions and has not tried to force the country into one-sided political dependence. Bonn so far has made more than DM400 million available to North Yemen, one of the world's poorest countries. The Federal Republic is its largest benefactor after Saudi Arabia. Offergeld announced that the Federal Republic's development aid in North Yemen would in the future concentrate more on agriculture. Up to now, the development of the infrastructure, for example road construction, has been the main priority.

PRESS TO PARTICIPATE IN EUROPEAN TELEVISION GROUP

LD261623 Hamburg DPA in German 1559 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Frankfurt, 25 Feb (DPA)--German newspapers are perpared in principle to participate in the development of a new European television company which is to broadcast, via its own satellite, programs in French, German and Dutch, probably from mid-1985. This is the outcome of a special delegate conference of the federation of German newspaper publishers in Frankfurt on 25 February. The initiative for a European satellite television company has come from Conpagnie Luxembourgeoise de Telediffusion, which has invited newspapers to participate. The German press is to have an influential say not only in the German program but also in the European project as a whole. The television broadcasts would take in large parts of France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Benelux countries. In line with the target area, the program is to reflect the European spirit.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON REAGAN MEETING, U.S. TIES

Radio Interview

LD261026 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Jean Francois-Poncet spent an hour with President Reagan in the White House yesterday. The official communique speaks of an extraordinarly friendly atmosphere. That says it all. The French foreign minister spoke to our special correspondent (Bertrand Vanier):

[Begin recording] I was especially impressed by the sincerity, the simplicity, the firmness of the new President of the United States. I was also very impressed by the importance he gives to Europe's point of view. I think that we have at the White House an interlocutor who will listen to what the Europeans have to say, and I see someone who understands and appreciates the position and the policy of France. Of course, Europe is Europe. France is France and (?things and possibilities) are not necessarily the same. I thing that what is needed, and what this administration is disposed to understanding, is that the alliance which unites us leaves room for diversity and for the independence of the various partners. [end recording]

FRANCE-SOIR Report

LD271107 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 25 Feb 81 p 9

[Michel Lemarchand report: "France Is an Important Associate For the United States"]

[Excerpt] Last night, channel two television viewers had 90 minutes to form in turn an opinion of the American and French diplomacies with reference to the international situation and to appraise the excellence of relations between the two countries.

In fact, first, Alexander Haig and, later, Jean Francois-Poncet answered questions put to them by Jean-Pierre Elkabach and Alain Duhamel during the "cards on the table" program. The two ministers had a 2-hour meeting in the afternoon and are to meet again today. But last night they spoke separately and, as it were, "submitted their reports." Jean Francois-Poncet, who began his remarks with a short statement on the Madrid events ("It would be tragic if the democratic process were called into question again.") takes the view that France's relations with the United States are set fair. Washington, the minister recalled, has long sought only proteges. It now seeks associates and, looked at from this viewpoint, France is an important associate but an associate which has preserved its independence."

Asked about El Salvador and the new American administration's forceful statements aimed at checking Soviet aid to the guerrillas (through the intermediary of Cuba), he expressed the hope that American warnings will be heeded. "We condemn this interference." he stated, adding that, even though some reforms may be needed in that country, order has to be restored before they can be initiated. "No reforms can be implemented while insecurity prevails," he emphasized.

East-West relations, reactions to Leonid Brezhnev's proposals for an "active dialogue at all levels," the situation in Poland and the Afghan crisis also were discussed. The two ministers had already discussed these subjects during the day. Jean Francois-Poncet concluded: "My visit has shown that France plays an important role in the world because it pursues an independent policy, a clear-sighted policy whose aim is peace within a framework of security and dignity."

GISCARD RECEIVES NEW SRV ENVOY, COMMENTS ON TIES

NC262006 Paris AFP in English 1953 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 26 Feb (AFP)--France shares Vietnam's hopes of a peace zone in Southeast Asia but this objective can only be attained by "mutual respect of the independence, territorial integrity and identity of each country in the region," President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said today.

The president was speaking after accepting the credentials of new Vietnamese ambassador in Paris, Mai Van Bo, who represented North Vietnam in France before the country was reunited in 1975 and was a key negotiator in the 1968-1978 Paris peace talks.

Noting that "difficulties" remained between France and Vietnam, Mr Giscard d'Estaing said that nobody was in better position than the new ambassador to assess current relations and smooth the path to closer cooperation. The president touched on the subject of the repatriation of the bodies of French troops killed in the Indochina war, saying that a solution to these "humanitarian problems" should be found without delay. He said that relations between Paris and Hanoi must be viewed in the light of the current situation in Southeast Asia, although France was as eager as Vietnam to see the region become a zone of "peace, stability and cooperation, free from outside interference."

MITTERRAND DISCUSSES FRENCH-CHINESE RELATIONS

LD260933 Paris L'UNITE in French 20 Feb 81 p 5

[Claude Estier interview with PS presidential candidate Francois Mitterrand in Beijing: "Francois Mitterrand Talks About China"--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] This is the second time that you have had the opportunity to visit modern China. During your first trip 20 years ago, you were received by Chairman Mao Zedong. Today Mao is dead. You wanted to visit his tomb but it is closed. Do you see that as a symbol of what has been happening in this country for the past 20 years?

[Answer] Of course things have changed in 20 years. There have even been two revolutions which have brought about abrupt and at times violent changes. Different teams have followed each other and there have been clashes of ambition. Have the people merely been spectators? Not entirely. They too were actors in their way during the cultural revolution, urged by different groups to espouse ideologies which were not necessarily theirs. I am meeting some of the same people today: Deng Xiaoping was already CCP general secretary when I came in 1961, but his career was then interrupted several times inasmuch as he was disgraced on several occasions before attaining his present position....

[Question] Does he strike you as the regime's most powerful man at present?

[Answer] I do not know enough about the Chinese situation to say that. But all the indications are that he is--his confidence, his vivacity, his humor and the impression given by his relations with other people. All the signs indicate that he is the driving force. But aside from Deng Xiaoping, whole new teams have appeared and the main indication to which I could point is that, compared with the days of Mao who received me in his house at Hang Cho in 1961, the country seems to have emerged from the period in which ideology reigned supreme, and people are trying to tackle current problems in a way which is different from the one we in the West know, living as we do under the domination of managers. My impression is that for the four main directions he has chosen, Deng Xiaoping is trying to surround himself with men of 50 or 60 years of age, which seems very young here, in order to ensure that they run the economy according to rules which are fairly similar to ours although this is a communist society inspired by Marxist-Leninist principles.

[Question] Have your talks with the Chinese leaders left you with the feeling that China is worried about the course taken by the international situation and the threat of world war?

[Answer] This is a subject which Deng Xiaoping constantly raises: The Soviet Union is, according to them, expansionist and hegemonist. The Soviet Union is strongest and it now has the men, arms and objectives which the United States lacks, and it would take an alliance between the United States, China and a finally united Europe to counter that power. That is the argument. Of course, many points in this argument are valid, but distinctions must be made. It certainly seems as if Deng Ziaoping has no reason to fear an attack on China. He thinks that Europe is the weak link and he urges us to organize and resist this Soviet hegemonism. This way of looking at things may also contain a little spite or at least cunning, the aim being to divert the Soviet Union's main attention to the West. However, it is a world view which should be considered.

[Question] Did it seem to you during these talks that the Chinese leaders are interested in the political battle in France and that they expect a change from the forthcoming presidential elections?

[Answer] The leaders are discreet on this point. The argument "we do not interfere in other countries' internal affairs" predominates and that is only natural. Moreover, I would never have asked such a question. Perhaps it would be better to think about what could be called the people's reactions. Several of us experimented and some journalists who were with me reported those experiments. They had the opportunity to question people during chance encounters in the course of their visits and they asked them if they knew what France is and where it is. Many did not know whether France was in Europe, America or Asia. Thus, they have a very confused idea. However, by some curious paraody, when you questioned them further, you found that France means something to them, as if it were distinct from its geographical position and had taken on a symbolic, or even ideological, significance. They know that France exists and that it has a particular message. That message is not identified with a conservative and rather sleepy France, which is the impression given by the present government. France is identified with movement, universal proposals and progress. I repeat that all this is rather confused, but naturally you feel that there is hope. I do not want to make too much of this, but the mere fact that the idea of France has penetrated here and in this way is fairly indicative of the direction our policy should take.

[Question] Do you think that if you were elected president of the republic next May, it would make it possible to bring a different image of France to these countries--I am thinking of China and of Korea which we also visited.

[Answer] It would certainly bring a different type of relations. We are still living under the reign of conventional diplomacy which is a little cold and indifferent and follows patterns which date from a different century. It seems to me that French diplomacy has taken little account of the development of the Third World, of what are known as the nonaligned countries, and that it is failing to notice the birth of the world which will be dominant in the 21st century. I feel that what you learn from socialist encounters opens your eyes better to these problems.

[Question] So a socialist France would be more capable of conveying that message?

[Answer] If I did not think so, I would not be doing what I am doing.

COMMUNIST 'MANIFESTO' TURNS AGAINST MARCHAIS

LD262218 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Excerpt] There are new upheavals in the French Communist Party. Only 2 months away from the first round of the presidential elections, 70 personalities claiming to belong to communism are publishing an open letter whose subject is quite clear.

They say the party can no longer be confiscated [as heard] by a small group of leaders. The text later becomes even more precise: The communists complain to the Communist Party of what they call "its sectarian reliance on the workers." They openly desire a return to the strategy of the Union of the Left. In short, they clearlyturn their backs on Georges Marchais, a particularly interesting phenomenon.

As Arlette Chabaud says, the list of the contestants represents a motley collection. One can find all sorts: [Chabaud] Indeed, all sorts of Communists have signed the manifesto and I do not use this in a perorative sense--old militants with some 50 years within the party; young people, some still members of the party. Others have left it and yet others have been thrown out, most of them intellectuals who have occupied or are still occupying responsible positions. The signatories want, as you said, a return to the Union of the Left. They also reject any subordination to the policies of the Soviet state, insist on a recognition of the autonomy of the trade unions and of the "movement of May 1968" and, finally, demand democracy within the workers' movement. The text thus gathers various personalities and while it condemns the current Communist Party line, particularly the stand toward immigrant workers, it does not ask voters not to vote for Georges Marchais in the first round of the presidential elections.

LEFT RADICAL HOPES TO STAY IN PRESIDENTIAL RACE

LD271111 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Feb 81 p 10

[Text] Left Radical Movement [MRG] Chairman Michel Crepeau reaffirmed at a press conference on 24 February that he will maintain his candidacy for the presidential election "to the end" if the MRG extraordinary congress, due to take place in Versailles (Yvelines) on 28 February, votes for his candidacy by a two-thirds majority. Mr Crepeau explained that his presence is necessary "because a majority do not want the PCF and many French people distrust the PS." In these circumstances, the MRG candidate could be "a catalyst in the revival of the center left" and thus "add" to the left and its candidate, who will face the right's candidate in the second round.

Recalling that his candidacy is not intended "to be in conflict with the PS," Mr Crepeau stressed that "if Francois Mitterrand cannot govern with the Communists, he will have to draw support from the center left." Turning to the possibility of the National Assembly's being dissolved if Mr Mitterrand is elected, the mayor of la Rochelle stated: "It would be crazy to dissolve the National Assembly without first having proportional representation adopted, thereby ensuring that there is no need to be indissolubly linked to the PS and creating the right conditions for a new majority." Regarding those Left Radicals who are hostile to his candidacy, Mr Crepeau indicated that, once his candidacy has been decided by the congress, "those who do not respect that decision will be placing themselves outside the party."

LE MONDE CITES POLL ON CANDIDATES' CAPABILITIES

LD261517 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] LE NOUVEAU JOURNAL of 20 February carries an opinion poll conducted by Public S.A. on 11 and 12 February on a representative national sample of 1,000 people aged 18 years and over. According to this poll, Giscard d'Estaing is "the most capable" of "improving the French people's lives" (23 percent). He is ahead of Mitterrand (22 percent), Marchais (13 percent), Chirac (13 percent) and Debre (4 percent). The head of state also leads on the question of "making the French economy more competitive." With 22 percent against 20 percent for Mitterrand, 14 percent for Chirac, 11 percent for Marchais and 3 percent for Debre. On the question of who is "most capable of representing France in the world," the president achieves his best score (35 percent) while Mitterrand, Chirac, Marchais, Debre and Mrs Garaud have 21, 11, 9, 3 and 2 percent respectively. Twentytwo percent of those questioned regard the Socialist candidate as "the most capable" of "fighting unemployment," compared with 20 percent for Marchais, 15 percent for Giscard d'Estaing, 12 percent for Chirac and 3 percent for Debre.

PAJETTA PROBABLY WILL NOT ADDRESS CPSU CONGRESS

LD251914 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Soviet authorities are examining the first U.S. reply to Brezhnev's proposal for a summit meeting. Here is a report by our correspondent Jas Gawronski, speaking from Moscow:

U.S. reaction to Brezhnev's speech was examined here with attention, the spokesman of the Soviet No 1 said in reply to a question on the possibility of a Brezhnev-Reagan summit. He added that the Kremlin is not putting forward any preconditions for a dialogue--also at summit level--with the new U.S. administration. Moscow, with great difficulty, is hiding its desire to relaunch a dialogue with the United States.

There were few speeches by foreign delegates at today's CPSU congress session. TASS carried summaries of the speeches by the Yugoslav and Portuguese delegates. They were not particularly interesting. There is increasing doubt, however, as to if and when Gian Carlo Pajetta will speak. The French representative spoke yesterday--not Marchais, who stayed at home for the presidential elections. Delegates of minor parties also spoke. According to some reports, negotiations are going on between the Soviets and the Italians about the text of Pajetta's speech, and it cannot be excluded that the Italian representative will be allowed to speak, but outside the congress in a large factory. It is said that the return of the Spanish delegation to Madrid after the attempted coup d'etat was also due to the fact that it was not allowed to address the congress.

PCI'S PAJETTA ON BERLINGUER'S ABSENCE FROM MOSCOW

LD261413 Paris LE MATIN in French 23 Feb 81 p 8

[Marie-Delphine Bonada interview with PCI Directorate member Gian Carlo Pajetta in Rome: "An Italian in Moscow"--date not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: If the Soviet Union were to invade Poland while you are attending the CPSU congress in Moscow, what would you do?

Pajetta: That question does not strike me as very relevant, and I would answer that I never ask myself the question. But I can say that I was in the USSR with Comrade Luigo Longo when the invasion of Czechoslovakia happened. We immediately returned to Italy. But before leaving we find time to tell the Soviets that we deplored what had happened.

LE MATIN: An important meeting between Eurocommunists and Eurosocialists has just been held in Madrid. Did you discuss Poland?

Pajetta: Of course, and not only the communists present but also the social democrats and socialists were all convinced that a process of renewal in Poland is not only necessary but is already under way and must be followed with sympathy and interest. We are all convinced that this is a problem to which we can make a contribution without its being interpreted as interference. Nonetheless, it is a Polish problem and it is up to the Poles alone to solve it.

LE MATIN: With regard to interference, what do you think of the CPSU's letter published by the Italian weekly PANORAMA which accuses the PCI of interference in Polish affairs?

Pajetta: We have already said that there have been verbal and written exchanges with the Soviets. We have expressed the same anxieties in these exchanges as we have demonstrated in public.

I do not understand why the fact that differences of opinion exist should cause a scandal. It would be scandalous if a document was discovered which said: "Beware, we are going to write some things in the newspapers, but it is not what we think."

LE MATIN: There have already been instances of previous PCI secretaries general not attending the CPSU congress. Why is Berlinguer not going this time? Is there a political reason.

Pajetta: I do not really remember the reasons why Togliatti and Longo did not go to Moscow. But it was not for political reasons. There are no political reasons this time either.

LE MATIN: But this time neither Marchais, nor Carrillo nor Berlinguer are going. Surely this is not a coincidence?

Pajetta: Perhaps. But in any case there has been no consultation between the three and, if they are not going to Moscow, each is doing so for specific and different reasons.

LE MATIN: What do you think of the PCF's rather xenophobic election campaign?

Pajetta: The French Communists say that that is not true. Moreover, I have observed in the past few days that they have successfully fought the expulsion of an African trade union member. Unfortunately differences of opinion are exaggerated during election campaigns. That is the price you pay for democracy. The different parties are already throwing all their feeling into the election campaign and elements of unity, which nontheless exist even in France, are being eradicated. If there were in addition to be interference by foreign parties to make things worse, it would be unacceptable. I cannot even accept the wording of your question.

FOREIGN MINISTER COLOMBO PAYS VISIT TO INDIA

For Indian media reportage on Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo's visit to India, see the India section of the 26 February South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LIBYA DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN AIRPORT INCIDENT

LD251712 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1630 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] The Libyan People's Bureau, which replaced the Libyan diplomatic mission to Italy, issued a statement denying any connection between Libya and what happened last night at Fiumicino Airport when four Arabs were wounded by terrorists. Two of the terrorists were later arrested.

In addition, the Algerian Embassy declared that the Algerian citizen who was wounded in the shooting was hit by accident and had nothing to do with the affair.

COUNCIL OF REVOLUTION COMMUNIQUE CRITICIZES PSD

LD260344 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2330 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] The eighth congress of the Social Democratic Party [PSD] has been the subject of a communique released about 1 hour ago by the Council of the Revolution, still in session at this moment. The communique was read to the media by the council's acting spokesman, Major Vasco Lourenco:

[Begin recording] At its meeting of 25 February 1981, the Council of the Revolution was briefed on the closing session of the PSD congress where it was represented by a delegation of three councillors, following an invitation extended to the council by the PSD.

The Council of the Revolution takes note and regrets the discourteous manner in which its delegation was received and feels bound to highlight the fact that the integrated strategy motion approved at the congress stated that the PSD will continue not to accept the Council of the Revolution as a democratic interlocutor, which, apart from constituting a manifest contradiction to the invitation extended, appears to reflect the party's wish to persist in attitudes of overt (?confrontation) between institutions constitutionally enshrined in the present democratic regime. Such attitudes are in no way compatible with the need for a normalization of public life, which is indispensable for the consolidation of Portuguese democracy.

PSD Replies

LD262140 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] The PSD today reaffirmed that it regards the Council of the Revolution as an unnatural body in a democracy. In a communique released late this afternoon by the PSD Standing Committee in connection with the Council of the Revolution's communique issued yesterday on the way the council's delegation was allegedly received at the closing session of the PSD congress, the PSD challenges the council's view that its delegation was received in a discourteous manner.

The PSD points out that, despite its views on the need to disband the Council of the Revolution, this does not prevent the party from treating the council as an organ of sovereignty which the council in fact still is.

PS STATEMENT ACCUSES PCP OF INTERFERENCE

LD261321 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Feb 81 p 3

[Excerpt] The Socialist Party [PS] has accused PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal of commenting "with complete impertinence" on "aspects of the PS' internal life." "Such interference," a PS Press Office note states, "cannot pass without protest."

"The PS' internal affairs concern only the Socialists," the communique also states, adding that "matters have not yet reached the stage of involving the PCP or any rightwing party."

Rejecting such "interference," the PS Press Office asserts:

"The Socialists will know how to resolve their present differences by means of a democratic debate, strengthening their party and helping to increase the number of those who see in democratic socialism the response to the country's problems."

The PS' Lisbon Urban Area Federation (FAUL) has also criticized Alvaro Cunhal's statements.

In a communique issued by its secretariat the FAUL "warns" PS members against what it terms an "anti-PS campaign which is under way, on the part both of the right and the pseudoleft," and adds that "party members will make their decisions irrespoective of what releases Dr Alvaro Cunhal most."

The PCP secretary general maintained Monday that Mario Soares' line is leading the PS toward seeking alliances with the Democratic Alliance.

PCP Denies Interference Charge

LD261323 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 19 Feb 81 p 3

[Text of PCP Information and Propaganda Section 17 February note "Concerning 'Interference'"]

[Text] 1. Under the pretext of allusions to the crisis in the PS contained in the document on the political situation approved by the PCP Central Committee, various accusations of interference by the PCP in the PS' internal affairs have been disseminated.

2. These accusations obviously do not have the slightest foundation and are being leveled on the basis of clear speculation and a crude falsification of the PCP's stances.

3. In fact most news media, including a morning newspaper which today was conspicuous for such speculation, published reports on the PCP press conference which include statements by Alvaro Cunhal whose purport clearly rebutted the above-mentioned speculation and accusations of interference.

4. The PCP confined itself, as is its right, to describing and commenting on Mario Soares' political line, something which constitutes perfectly normal conduct in Portuguese policical life.

Those who apparently confuse the ascertaining of actual situations and political assessments with interference in other parties' lives are in fact revealing that they share a very restricted concept of the country's democratic life.

5. Let is also be added that a minimum degree of objectivity and impartiality makes it necessary to conclude that the allusions made by the PCP to the PS' current crisis are highly correct and judicious, when compared, for instance, with statements made over the last few years by PS leaders with respect to the PCP, its internal life and its leaders.

6. The clear lack of foundation for the accusations which are being leveled against the PCP clearly indicates that some people, with a complete lack of scruples, are seeking to use the falsification of the PCP's stances in the party political maneuvers in which they are involved.

AVANTE! HITS 'DEMANDS' OF SOLIDARITY UNION

LD261509 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 19 Feb 81 p 7

[Text] A great effort to surmount the current situation of instability emerges as the basic reason for the government reshuffle in Poland. Curiously, there appears to be complete unanimity with respect to the need for this. Is it a merely formal unanimity? Undoubtedly, just like the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], the Polish people wish to surmount the current difficult situation along with the strengthening of socialism, which does not mean that everybody is striving in this same correct direction.

New Polish Prime Minister Jaruzelski stated in his first official speech: "The government will work honestly and consistently for socialist regeneration and for socialist democracy. It will combat the distortious stemming from the past, call to account those responsible for them and prevent all that is negative and contrary to socialist ideology. This is also the reason I firmly state that it is this government's constitutional duty to defend the values of our state's system and that the people's power should have sufficient strength to bar the way to people and processes whose aim is to turn back the wheel of history and whose goal is counterrevolution."

This is how the Polish Communists' and government's central concerns are defined--concerns connected with the need to surmount past mistakes, but also with the need to resist provocation at the internal and external levels. As the PZPR first secretary emphasized when presenting the new government: "Today, when the country faces enormous economic and social difficulties, when anarchy is spreading and discipline is decreasing and when we must face up to a disruption of production and, at the same time, overtly antisocialist, and even counterrevolutionary statements, the task of governing the state is becoming increasingly difficult and complex."

The current situation in Poland is undoubtedly due partly to the mistakes and deviations denounced by the PZPR itself. In addition, it means that the process of fully restoring the workers' confidence in the PZPR and in the government headed by the PZPR is not completely over. But is also has other causes. The spiral of demands which has recently been witnessed reflects the above-mentioned problems and also indicates the clear presence of provocative action--also within Solidarity. It is not by change that Solidarity leaders publicly described the results secured in the 31 January negotiations as the first stage "of the struggle to achieve the trade union's social demands." It is not by chance that curious reports are appearing (moreover, reappearing) that the "independent trade union movement" is preparing a "purge" of its members belonging to the PZPR. It is not by chance that commentaries are appearing, such as in the FRG newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, asserting that "the new trade unions perceive their own role in a totally political manner and would like to develop if not into a second political center then at least into a body of institutional supervision of the party leadership."

A "truce" has now been agreed, but it is a truce which is apparently dependent, according to dubious statements by Solidarity leaders, on the Polish Government's acceptance of constantly reiterated demands.

It is also clear that, despite the apparent unanimity with respect to the urgency with which it is necessary to surmount the crisis in Poland and halt the escalation of disruption of the country's socioeconomic life, there are in fact different stances and, in particular, very different aims between those who are striving to defend socialist Poland's future and those who are attempting to use the weakening of the people's confidence for ends contrary to the real interests of the Polish people and the Polish working masses.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH CAPE VERDE FOREIGN MINISTER

LD261333 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] Cape Verde Foreign Minister Silvino da Luz, who has been in Lisbon since Sunday, after taking part in the Nonaligned Movement conference in New Delhi, was received yesterday by both the president of the republic and the prime minister. In addition, during the meeting on Monday with his Portuguese counterpart, Andre Goncalves Pereira, the Cape Verde minister discussed, among other specific issues, cooperation between the two countries, Portuguese financial aid for the projects to enlarge and modernize Praia harbor and the training of skilled personnel.

Speaking to journalists at the conclusion of his meeting with General Ramalho Eanes, the Cape Verde minister stated that his contacts with the Portuguese authorities serves to "strengthen the friendship which has now been established, in accordance, moreover, with that which has been pursued by the leaders of Portugal and Cape Verde."

Also according to Silvino da Luz, "stock was rapidly taken," during the meeting with Minister Goncalves Pereira, "of aspects of the cooperation between the two countries." Matters connected with "galvanizing that cooperation" were broached. "We found complete readiness on the part of the Portuguese foreign minister to strengthen the ties of cooperation and friendship between the two peoples," he said.

Silvino da Luz also referred to Cape Verde's situation, specifically the priority aims of his government, which recently underwent a far-reaching reshuffle. He stated in this connection that his country's leaders, who now have "the experience of 5 years in power," intend to consolidate national independence and lay the foundations for Cape Verde's economic independence.

With respect to his country's relations with Guinea-Bissau, following the coup led by Nino Vieira, the Cape Verde minister recalled the stances adopted at the last congress of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde, in which a new party--the African Independence Party of Cape Verde--was set up, completing the political separation between the two countries. However, he emphasized that Cape Verde wishes "to maintain the best possible relations with Guinea-Bissau, just as with Portugal."

The foreign minister returned to his country early this morning.

PRIME MINISTER POSTPONES VISIT TO UAE, OMAN

LD261926 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao's trip to the UAE and the Sultanate of Oman has been postponed due to the 30-day official mourning declared in the UAE.

PCP SECRETARY GENERAL ADDRESSES 26TH CPSU CONGRESS

For the TASS report of the speech by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal, at the 25 February session of the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow, see the supplement to the 26 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT entitled "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," No 038, Supp 003.

ROSTER OF NEW GOVERNMENT MEMBERS RELEASED

LD262012 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Here are the names of the members of the new government:

Prime Minister	Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Jose Pedro Perez Llorca
Minister of Justice	Francisco Fernandez Ordonez
Minister of Defense	Alberto Oliart
Minister of Finance	Jaime Garcia Anoveros
Minister of the Interior	Juan Jose Roson
Minister of Public Works and Town Planning	Luis Ortiz Gonzalez
Minister of Education and Universities	Juan Antonio Ortega y Diaz Ambrona
Minister of Labor, Health and Social Security	Jesus Sancho Rof
Minister of Industry	Nacio Bayon
Minister of Agriculture	Jaime Lamo de Espinosa
Minister of Economy and Trade and Deputy President of Delegate Committee For Economic Affairs	Juan Antonio Garcia Diez
Minister at the Prime Minister's Office	Pio Cabanillas Gallas
Minister of Transport	Jose Luis Alverez Alvarez
Minister for Territorial Administration and Deputy President of the Delegate Committee for Autonomy Policy	Rodolfo Martin Villa
Minister of Culture	Inigo Cavero Latillade

A secretariat of state will be set up for relations with the European Communities under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

KING JUAN CARLOS SWEARS IN NEW GOVERNMENT

LD271146 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] The new constitutional government of the nation was sworn into office at a ceremony held at 1100 this morning at the Zarzuela Palace in the presence of King Juan Carlos.

First to be sworn in was the minister of justice, who then placed himself at the side of the king to act as notary chief of the kingdom, a post which goes with that of minister of justice.

After the swearing in of the ministers, the king and queen spoke with the members of the new government for a few minutes.

ROYAL DECREES ON MILITARY LEADERSHIP CHANGES

LD271008 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] The official state gazette today publishes the royal decrees which stipulate the following cessations and appointments:

A royal decree by which Army Maj Gen Alfonso Armada Comyn is dismissed as army deputy chief of staff; Maj Gen Jose Leon Pizarro is dismissed from command of the Maestrazgo 3d Armored Division.

A royal decree by which Infantry Brig Gen Javier Manso Pedrosa is appointed chief of the Infantry Brigade of Operative Defense of Territory No. 8.

A royal decree by which Infantry Brig Gen Rafael Delgado Gomez is appointed military governor of El Ferrol.

A royal decree by which Army Maj Gen Miguel Fontenla Fernandez is appointed second chief of the army staff.

A royal decree by which Army Maj Gen Domingo Bello del Valle is appointed chief of Maestrazgo 3d Armored Division.

A royal decree by which Army Maj Gen (Luis Saez Larunde) is appointed subinspector of troops and services of the 4th military region, and military governor of the garrison and Province of Barcelona.

A royal decree by which Army Maj Gen Rafael Allendes Salazar Urbina is appointed chief of the 4th Urgel Mountain Division and military governor of the garrison and Province of Lerida.

A royal decree by which Maj Gen (Manuel Vallespin Valdes) is appointed subinspector of troops and services of the 1st military region and military governor of the garrison and Province of Madrid.

A royal decree by which Army Maj Gen (Ramon de Azana y Tover) is appointed chief of artillery of the army.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS ON COUP INVESTIGATION

LD270056 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] The Ministry of Defense has issued via its Information and Public Relations Office the following statement:

The army chief of staff has ordered the dismissal and subsequent arrest of Maj Gen Alfonso Armada Comyn, army deputy chief of staff, in connection with his actions on 23 and 24 February and on the basis of the results so far of the investigation into the events surrounding the assault on the Congress of Deputies. On the basis of this investigation, there are signs pointing to an unconstitutional attempt by him to take over the position of prime minister. The investigation will justly apportion responsibility and in the 1st and 3d military districts corresponding judicial proceedings are already under way. To continue this task, the government, in consultation with the Supreme Council of Military Justice and within the terms of article 147 of the Code of Military Justice, has decided to appoint Jose Maria Garcia Escudero as special judge with jurisdiction over the entire national territory.

From statements by those allegedly implicated who are at present under arrest, more people who are implicated are being uncovered in other commands and are being dealt with initially by their respective ranking superiors, without prejudicing whatever later judicial actions may take place. An example of this is the dismissal of Gen Jose Leon Pizarro, the chief of the Maestrazgo 3d division, and the arrest of Gen Luis Torres Rojas, the military governor of the district and Province of La Cornuna, and Col Jose Ignacio San Martin Lopez, chief of staff of the Brunete 1st Armored Division. The public will be duly informed aboutthe incidents and the people responsible as the investigation proceeds, subject to the usual discretion regarding the secret nature of the hearings in order not to prejudice the course of the investigation.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Defense appeals to the responsibility of the media to avoid speculation and the spreading of unsubstantiated stories so as not to inflict moral harm upon the honor of people and the good name of the institutions. In order to provide the media with all necessary news facilities a central news unit will be set up inside the Secretariat of State for Information from 0800 on the morning of the 28 February, which will include not only the Secretariat of State but also the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of the Interior.

MILITARY GOVERNOR DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN COUP BID

LD262106 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] According to Maj Gen Luis Torres Rojas, the military governor of La Coruna, it is not true that he had contacts with high-ranking officers of the Madrid Armored Division on the eve of the attempted coup. Maj Gen Luis Torres Rojas spent the Sunday at a camp in Figueiredo, Pontevedra. On Monday he went to Madrid on family legal business. While in Madrid he heard that there was to be an act of homage to an old friend, a general, at the headquarters of the armored division. It was there that he was taken by surprise by the news of the attempted coup, and he went directly back to La Coruna to place himself at the orders of the captain general of that military region. Maj Gen Luis Torres Rojas arrived in La Coruna in the early hours of the morning. This information was supplied by the major general himself to Spanish National Radio in La Coruna.

LIST OF COUP PARTICIPANTS ISSUED BY PRESS OFFICE

LD261924 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] The Army Staff Press Office has issued an official note on the Civil Guard and army officers and commanders arrested and detained as a result of the incidents which occurred on 23 and 24 February. The text of the note reads:

On the day in question, the list of commanders and officers arrested in various barracks in Madrid as a result of the failed coup d'etat is as follows:

Civil Guard Col Don Miguel Manchado Garcia; Civil Guard Col Don Antonio Tejero Molina; Civil Guard Capt Don Francisco Arcero Martinez; Civil Guard Capt Don Juan Perez de la Lastra; Civil Guard Capt Don Jose Luis Abad y Gutierrez; Civil Guard Capt Don Jesus Munecas Aguilar; Civil Guard Capt Don Francisco Ignacio Roman; Civil Guard Capt Don Carlos Lazaro; Civil Guard Capt Don (Enrique Bovid Gonzalez); Civil Guard Lt Don Pedro Izquierdo Sanchez; Civil Guard Lt Don Jose Nunez Ruano; Civil Guard Lt Don Vicenta Ramos Ruedas; Civil Guard Lt Don Santiago Vecino Munoz; Civil Guard Lt Don Vicente Carricona Sanchez; Civil Guard Lt Don Manuel Boza Carranco; Civil Guard Lt Don Cesar Alvarez Fernandez; Civil Guard Lt Don Jesus Alonso Hernay; Infantry Maj Don Ricardo Pardo Zancada; Infantry Capt Don (Francisco Guzmet Garcia Figueras); Infantry Capt Don Carlos Alvarez Arenas Pardinas; Service Corps Capt Don Jose Cid Borges; Reserve Infantry Capt Don (Jose Pascual Galvez).

Advocate Col Don Ignacio Diaz de Aguilar y Mendizabal has been appointed special examining judge for the proceedings relating to the incidents of 23 February in the Congress of Deputies. He assumed his office on Tuesday, 24 February.

To forestall reports issued by various media relating to the situation of Lieutenant Colonel Tejero, the latter is under arrest at the Alcala de Henares military prison.

PROSECUTORS RECOMMEND MILITARY REBELLION CHARGE

LD262046 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] According to a report from legal sources, the Committee of Public Prosecutors of the Supreme Court, in light of the events which occurred in the Spanish parliament on 23 February, consider that, in principle, the 23 people arrested should be tried for military rebellion in accordance with article 286 of the Code of Military Justice, paragraphs one and two.

INTELLIGENCE CHIEFS' ACTIONS DURING CORTES ASSAULT

LD261756 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Director of State Security Francisco Laina has sent a telex message to all chiefs of police and commissioners informing them of the professional action taken by Secretary of the State Security Directorate Fernandez Dopico and General Commissioner of Intelligence Ballesteros Garcia during the assault on the Congress of Deputies. The message says that on hearing of the assault on the congress, Sr Ballesteros and Sr Fernandez Dopico placed themselves at the disposal of the director of state security, who ordered them to go to the congress to report to Sr Laina on the events there. This done, they then went to the Ministry of the Interior where they collaborated with the director of state security.

CIVIL GUARD NOTE EXPLAINS ACTIONS IN COUP ATTEMPT

LD261758 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] The directorate general of the Civil Guard has published a note explaining the actions of this corps in the attack upon the Cortes and stopping any rumor which might implicate the Civil Guard as a whole in this attack. The text of the note is as follows:

1. The members of this corps who took part in the occupation of the Palace of the Congress of Deputies were [word indistinct] of only three units and no single unit was involved as a whole in the events.

2. All commanders, officers, noncommissioned officers and troops garrisoned in Madrid presented themselves spontaneously to their respective units. They placed themsleves under the orders of their usual commanders once they learned of the events, obeying loyally and punctually all orders from the directorate general of the corps.

3. The units of the corps in the rest of the country maintained permanent contact with this directorate general as well as with the direct orders of General Aramburu Topete.

4. From the moment the events became known the director general of the Civil Guard, having given the appropriate orders to take control of all the corps' manpower, quickly presented himself to the Palace of the Congress of Deputies and from that moment assumed the direction of operations to foil the attack on the building and release unharmed the persons being held there.

5. After analyzing the situation the following decisions were adopted:

To avoid any incident which could have adverse repercussions for the persons being illegally detained there.

To implement measures aimed at obtaining the maximum amount of information on the situation inside, while at the same time applying psychological pressure on the members of the corps who were illegally occupying the palace, thereby persuading them to voluntarily evacuate.

To plan actions for going in using force should the aforementioned measures fail to bring results.

6. The measures here resulted in a group leaving the palace during the morning, and to the total surrender which came shortly afterwards.

7. It is to be emphasized that at all times, from the beginning of the siege to the evacuation of the palace, the forces which guaranteed immediate security belonged to the Civil Guard. Moreover, those involved in the events gave themselves up to the director of the Civil Guard, who ordered them to be transferred into custody.

8. The Civil Guards Corps offers its thanks for the assistance given to it by all bodies and persons at the scene, in circumstances which were so difficult for this benemerita [common name for the Civil Guard] institution, in particular the armed forces of state security. All the aforementioned is being made known to stop any report or rumor tending to implicate the Civil Guard as a whole in the events which took place.

This was a note issued by the directorate general of the Civil Guard to explain the manner in which the forces of that corps acted in the attack upon the Cortes Palace.

SPANISH, GDR DELEGATION CLASH AT CSCE ON TERRORISM

LD262250 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Terrorism was an issue which caused another clash between the Spanish and the GDR delegations when for the second day the CSCE was studying the Spanish proposal which is supported by all the NATO countries and Ireland. The GDR delegate criticized the Spanish speech made a few days ago, describing it as aggressive. The Spanish delegate, Rafael Espotorno, made it clear that the Eastern bloc does not categorically condemn terrorism as laid down in the proposal. The GDR, as the Soviet Union did on the day this proposal was earlier debated, referred to national liberation movements which should not be included, although they do not appear in the text as such, within this section.

The whole polemic arose following the first statements of the Reagan administration on taking over in the White House, which referred to the national liberation movements as terrorists and accused the Soviet Union of definitely supporting these actions. As is known, in order to draft a final document--and this is the stage the conference is at the moment--the consensus of the 35 countries is needed for all the texts, and a draft which brings together the criteria of the Eastern bloc and the Western countries will require a consensus of this nature in the majority of subjects.

ETA ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON CAPTURED CONSULS

LD231824 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] The political-military wing of Basque Fatherland and Liberty [ETA/PM] has made known its conditions for the release of the Uruguayan, Salvadoran and Austrian consuls who were abducted recently in the Basque country. ETA/PM demands, among other conditions, that various sectors of the media should publicize reports on allegations of torture and maltreatment of detainees. This afternoon, the government was officially apprised of the conditions and the secretaty of state for information, Rosa Posada, said that for the moment the government will not make any official statement. The media referred to by ETA/PM in its communique are: The SER network and the COPE network [both private radio networks], RNE [State National Radio], Spanish Television, the EL PAIS and DIARIO 16 state newspapers and all Basque country newspapers.

Consuls Send Message

LD262200 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] The three consuls abducted by Basque Fatherland and Liberty [ETA] on 19 February in Bilbao and Pamplona have sent a written communique to several news media saying that they are in good health. They also express their opposition to all forms of violence.

PRIME MINISTERS TO ATTEND NORDIC COUNCIL SESSION

LD261533 Copenhagan AKTUELT in Danish 22 Feb 81 p 10

[Hr report: "Five Prime Ministers at Nordic Council Meeting in Copenhagan"]

[Text] Some 58 Nordic ministers will take part in the Nordic Council's 29th session in Copenhagan 2 through 6 March, including the 5 Nordic countries' prime ministers: Mauno Koivisto of Finland, Gunnar Thoroddsen of Iceland, Gro Harlem Brundtland of Norway, Thorbjorn Falldin of Sweden and Anker Jorgensen of Denmark.

All other Danish ministers will also take part, and from the Faroes, Prime Minister Pauli Ellefsen will be attending. In all there will be 136 participants at the session. All elected members of their respective parliaments, and a large number of experts, and no less than 190 journalists from Nordic press, radio and television.

The session will be opened by Matthias A. Matthiasen, Nordic Council president and former Icelandic finance minister, but one of his first actions will be to lead the election of the new president for the coming year.

The presidential election is something of a formality and the post falls to a leading opposition politician from the country hosting the session. This year, Liberal Party Folketing member Knud Enggaard has been proposed for the post for the coming year and he will take office at the session's opening at Christiansborg.

DENMARK

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PLANS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD241003 Copenhagan BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 20 Feb 81 part 1 p 7

[Text] At the invitation of Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen, Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will pay an official visit to Denmark from 24 to 27 March.

NORWAY

SPANISH KING JUAN CARLOS POSTPONES VISIT

NC261221 Paris AFP in English 1215 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Oslo, 16 Feb (AFP)--King Juan Carlos of Spain has indefinitely postponed a visit to Norway due from Tuesday to Thursday next week, following the crisis in Madrid this week, the Royal Palace of King Olav announced here today.

Earlier this year King Juan Carlos cancelled a visit to the United States because of the tension in Spain's troubled Basque provinces.

MINISTRY CALLS FOR INDEPENDENT DEFENSE SATELLITE

LD251239 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 25 Feb 81 p 17

[Text] Britain is having second thoughts about the decision taken nearly 10 years ago to depend on NATO and United States space satellites for secure defence communications. The Defence Ministry has stated a requirement for an independent United Kingdom defence satellite in orbit by late 1984. A decision on who will get the 100 million pound contract is expected before the end of next month for inclusion in this year's defence white paper.

A defence spokesman confirmed yesterday that the desired position of the new satellite is over the equator at 6 deg west, putting it close to the Ascension Isles on the longitude of Lands End. This would provide communications coverage for the Royal Navy, whose need for secure surface links is greatest among the three services in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

Contestants for the contract are Marconi Space and Defence Systems (a GEC-Marconi electronics company) and British Aerospace. The defence equipment policy committee is due to discuss their proposals today. The Marconi proposal offers a communications payload that is entirely British in design and manufacture, stressing this to be a vital factor in a defence application. For its design, British Aerospace will obtain the communications equipment from the United States. British Aerospace currently holds a leading position in Europe. Both companies are competing--and collaborating--in civil and military projects for a worldwide market valued at 1,500 million pounds.

BBC EXPANDS BROADCASTING TO AFGHANISTAN, USSR

LD261316 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1246 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] The BBC is to start a new broadcasting service to Afghanistan and step up its programe output to the Soviet Union. The moves are a result of Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan and because the Russians are still jamming BBC broadcasts to the Soviet Union.

The new service to Afghanistan will go out in Pashto, one of the country's two official languages, and is aimed at a prospective audience of 16 to 18 million Pashto speakers, many of them along the northwest frontier of Pakistan. The Russian service will broadcast an extra 30 minutes of programmes each day from the end of March. The increase will allow the BBC's Russian service to restructure transmissions to provide a continuous five-hour block of programmes from 7 pm to midnight, Moscow time.

The increases in BBC broadcast's abroad was announced today by Mr Douglas Muggeridge, managing director of the BBC's external services. He also announced that the BBC's Turkish service would be increased by 30 minutes to a total of 1 1/2 hours a day to meet the greatly increased demand for information since the military takeover in Turkey. Mr Muggeridge said the BBC already broadcast in Farsi, the other language in Afghanistan, and had a large audience of listeners there. He hoped that the introduction of the new language service there would increase the BBC's audience in a critical part of the world.

Talking about the increase of broadcasting hours to Russia Mr Muggeridge said: "Ever since the Soviet Union reimposed jamming of our Russian service we have been seeking ways to counteract its effects on our broadcasts." Mr Muggeridge said the jamming operation--which started soon after the labour unrest and upheavals in Poland--was costing the Russians many millions of pounds. "Research from America shows that we have an audience in Russia of about 12 to 13 million people but many of those obviously listen to the world service in English as well and those broadcasts are not being jammed."

In the past year, said Mr Muggeridge, the service had sustained a cut of just over 3 million pounds out of its capital expenditure and it continued to live under the constant threat of more cuts. While international broadcasting was expanding, the BBC, as Britain's voice. had to struggle even to maintain its existing service.

O FILELEVTHEROS: ROLANDHIS, HAIG TO MEET IN MAY

NC270836 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 27 Feb 81 p 1

[Special report from Washington, 26 February]

[TExt] According to authoritative political circles in Washington, the new U.S. administration includes the Cyprus issue among the international problems whose solution takes priority. In order that this issue may be advanced, a meeting will take place between U.S. Secretary of State Haig and Cyprus Republic's Foreign Minister Rolandhis.

Following contacts by the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia with the Cyprus Foreign Ministry, a meeting has been arranged to take place in the middle of next May.

According to the same political circles, the Haig-Rolandhis meeting is considered significant for the formulation of the new U.S. administration's position toward the Cyprus problem.

It is mentioned that the meeting will afford an opportunity for Cyprus' foreign minister to expound the Cyprus Government's positions on the Cyprus problem and its views regarding the possibilities for the United States to act in the correft direction for the advancement of a solution to the Cyprus problem.

Of course, the Cyprus Government has repeatedly declared that precisely because of Turkey's dependence, both economical and military, on the U.S. chariot, the United States is in a unique position to exert pressure on Ankara to abandon its intransigent position on the Cyprus problem.

The same political circles also consider the date of the Haig-Rolandhis talks as most helpful to the United States because it will then be in a position to take an effective initiative on the problem.

Next May offers itself as the appropriate time for action by the United States since, at that time, the pretext which currently causes inactivity in the intercommunal talks and in other parallel activities regarding the Cyprus problem will have been eliminated. The pretext is the elections in the Turkish Cypriot community. It is understood that on the occasion of his visit to the United States it will be possible for Rolandhis to meet with other members of the U.S. Government and important congressional personalities.

It is considered certain that Rolandhis will also meet and hold talks with UN Secretary General Waldheim, the results of which will put an important seal on the efforts to promote a solution to the Cyprus problem under UN aegis.

O AGON: USSR MUST DENOUNCE TURKISH INVASION

NC220737 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 22 Feb 81 p 2

[From "Our Positions" column: "The 'Favorable Conditions'"]

[Text] The comment by the Soviet agency APN on the Cyprus problem basically repeats the well-known Soviet positions on our problem as well as a point that is characterized by vagueness, which is probably intentional. It specifically says that the failure to find a solution is due to the unbridgeable differences between the two communities, as well as to the absence of favorable conditions.

The comment would have been more comprehensible at this point if it stipulated which favorable conditions were absent. For us, the absence of these conditions is due to the continuing occupation of Cyprus by the Turkish troops, an occupation which strengthens the intransigence of the other side.

The denunciation by the Soviet Union of the invasion--something that has not yet happened--and the demand for the withdrawal of the Turkish troops by name, would definitely create better conditions for a solution to our problem.

MIKHAILIDHIS ON ELECTIONS, INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

OW261902 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Chairman of the New Democratic Front [NEDIPA] Mikhailidhis, speaking in Limassol, mentioned, among other things, that the coming elections give the opportunity to the people to decide whether they want a struggle based upon a program for action or on spur-of-the-monent uncontrolled nepotism and unjustified intransigence.

Mikhailidhis also stated that positive elements in the summit agreements and in the opening statement of the UN secretary general on the intercommunal talks were not exploited. This permitted the Turks to promote their own positions with tactical firmness.

The NEDIPA chairman stressed that the insistent refusal of the Turks to submit proposals on the territorial issue and to discuss it are the main reason why negotiations have not entered into the substance of the matter. He added that Turkish efforts toward lifting of the so-called economic embargo are part of their effort to upgrade their own regime and downgrade the Cyprus Government.

LISSARIDHIS ON TALKS, PARTY USE OF RADIO

NC261846 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis, speaking at a gathering of his party at Anthoupolis, has stated, among other things, that the people must be fully informed on the principles upon which the intercommunal dialogue is being conducted. He also said that all those participating in the National Council are in the council as representatives of the people to whom they have to report and not as experts.

Lissaridhis also said the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation is not a party tool of the government and the ruling party but is a tool for the objective dissemination of information to the people. He added that in preelection periods the government's activity should not be presented more extensively than the activities of other parties, because everything is under the people's judgment.

ATAKOL DISPUTES APPOINTMENT OF AMBASSADORS

TA261447 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1255 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Lefkosa, 26 Feb (AA)--Foreign and Defence Minister Kenan Atakol of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus said the Greek Cypriot administration, having violated the 1960 Constitution of Cyprus, had no legal right to appoint ambassadors abroad on the basis of that constitution without consulting the Turkish Cypriot community.

Atakol made the statement in commenting on the announcement of the Greek Cypriot administration that former Justice Minister Mikhailidhis had been appointed Ambassador to Paris.

Atakol added the French Government and world public opinion should realize that neither could such an envoy unilaterally appointed represent all of Cyprus, nor would his acts be binding on the Turkish Cypriot community.

PRIME MINISTER, FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVE FOR JIDDA

TA261225 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1200 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Prime Minister Ulusu and the delegation accompanying him left Istanbul for Saudi Arabia at 1415 today to attend the preparatory meetings of the goodwill committee that will mediate between Iran and Iraq. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and special advisers from the prime minister's office and the Foreign Ministry are part of the delegation headed by Ulusu. The meetings of the goodwill committee will begin in Jidda tomorrow. The committee was established during the Islamic summit meeting in At-Ta'if last month.

Ulusu on Iran-Iraq Conflict

TA261511 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu left for Saudi Arabia today to attend the preparatory meetings of the goodwill committee that will mediate between Iran and Iraq. Ulusu held a news conference at Yesilkoy Airport before his departure:

[Begin recording] In accordance with a decision adopted at the [Islamic] Conference, a goodwill committee, composed of representatives of seven countries and the conference secretary general, has been set up in connection with the Iranian-Iraqi dispute. In addition to Turkey, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Zambia, Senegal, Guinea and the PLO [as heard] are represented in the committee.

A decision was also made to set up a committee at the head of state and government level. After the third Islamic Conference, intense contacts began between officials from the Iranian and Iraqi Governments the honorable Islamic Conference secretary general, Habib Chatti, and the Pakistani foreign minister. As a result of these contacts, an agreement has been reached on the program of the visit which the goodwill committee is to make to Iran and Iraq. According to this program, the committee members and the heads of state and government will hold a preparatory meeting in Jidda at the headquarters of the Islamic Conference on Friday, 27 February. The committee will then meet with Iranian officials in Tehran on 28 February and 1 March and with Iraqi officials in Baghdad on 1 and 2 March.

As you know, Turkey is watching the armed clashes between Iran and Iraq with great concern. Our stand on the issue is clear. Turkey desires a peaceful solution to the conflict between Iran and Iraq--both of which are our neighbors and friends--in a way acceptable to both sides. Turkey supports all moves in this direction. I will be leaving for Jidda with our Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, to participate in talks to be held in Saudi Arabia, Iran and Iraq with the hope that the goodwill committee's contacts will contribute to establishing and maintaining peace and stability in our region and the world. Thank you. [end recording]

The goodwill committee set up in accordance with a decision made at Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if last month will hold its preparatory meeting at the Islamic Conference organization headquarters in Jidda tomorrow. The committee will later hold contacts in Tehran and Baghdad. The committee will later meet in Riyadh to assess these contacts.

Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is participating in the goodwill committee's meeting, will later officially visit Bangladesh, Malaysia and Pakistan. In reply to a question put to him on this issue during Ulusu's news conference, Turkmen said:

[Begin recording] After the goodwill committee concludes its task and after our honorable prime minister returns to Turkey, I will visit Bangladesh, Malaysia and Pakistan.

All these visits are friendly ones. We have very good relations with all these countries. The only purpose of my visits is to give a new impetus to these relations and to exchange views with the foreign ministers of these brotherly countries on issues concerning our regions and world peace. [end recording]

TURKMEN INTERVIEWED ON WORLD, REGIONAL ISSUES

TA261953 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Ankara, 26 Feb (AA)--Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen reaffirmed the stand of the Turkish Government that the defence of the Persian Gulf was a matter for the Gulf states themselves, and Turkey (?had not) been asked for any role in the Gulf area beyond her committment to NATO. Turkmen made the statement in a lengthy interview on various aspects of Turkish foreign policy published in the Istanbul daily "HURRIYET" Thursday.

U.S. and Turkey

The foreign minister agreed the new U.S. administration of President Ronald Reagan placed emphasis on military and economic (?aid to) Turkey, but denied U.S. [indistinct] or 'implied' any desire for Turkey to play a role beyond the NATO region in connection with any U.S. plans.

Commenting on reports appearing in the U.S. press that the U.S. rapid deployment force would be attached to the Supreme Commander of NATO Forces in Europe (SACEUR) Turkmen explained the U.S. general serving as SACEUR in fact wore two caps, a NATO one, and as the commander of U.S. forces in [word indistinct].

Turkey, he added, could not of course know or intervene in any role the U.S. envisages for itself in the Persian Gulf area, but she was definitely not involved directly or indirectly in the question.

Turkmen dismissed as "mere speculation" rumors alleging Turkey might allow the U.S. rapid deployment force to use her war corridor, or to refuel or stockpile in her territory.

The mere presence of a strong Turkey in the southeastern flank of NATO would be a "deterrent force" by itself, contributing to stability in the region, Turkmen admitted, but that was something entirely different from envisaging a special role for Turkey in the region as alleged.

Turkey adheres to her position supporting the stand of the Gulf states themselves that the defence of the Persian Gulf [word indistinct] their concern only and no one else's, Turkmen reiterated.

U.S. Aid

Foreign Minister Turkmen said any U.S. aid under the new defence and economic cooperation agreement between the U.S. and Turkey (?will) still have to be approved by that country's Congress. The Reagan administration had proposed, as Deputy Premeir Turgut Ozal had announced after his recent visit to Washington, a 400 million dollar (?military) aid, and 300 million dollar economic aid to Turkey plus an Exim Bank credit.

No Blocs in Region

Turkmen denied another set of rumors that Turkey might be part of a new bloc in the Middle East when he stated his government wishes to have friendly relations with all countries of the Middle East "without distinction".

(?We) want to be on as friendly terms with Syria as with Jordan, and with Iran as with Iraq he said, adding "and of course intend to develop our friendship and cooperation with Saudi Arabia."

His recent visits to Jordan and Saudi Arabia had been planned long ago, he explained, and had nothing to do with any regrouping in the region.

Moral of Baghdad Pact

"Turkey has carefully assessed her experience with the Baghdad Pact, which she has signed in the past. She is experienced enough not to go along with any tendencies to form a new grouping".

Cyprus and Greece

Turkey preserves her goodwill in the Cyprus question, the foreign minister said. At present, the question of Maras (Varasha) called the "little package" and the overall constitutional question called the "big package" were being carried along together in intercommunal talks, he said, but Turkey would be pleased with progress that may be recorded in any aspect of the talks.

Turkey had been understanding about the reintegration of Greece into NATO's military wing, he noted, but finds it incompatible with the concept of being allies for Greece to insist on a fixed ratio for military aid to itself and to Turkey.

On the demilitarization of the Aegean islands, Turkmen (?said) Turkey has no objection to Greece arming itself commensurately with her [word indistinct] needs, but in turn, Greece should not object to Turkey's normal defence readiness.

The Soviet Union

Turkmen explained the recent NATO exercise near Erzurum in eastern Turkey had been based on certain political hypotheses as all military exercises must. But in reality, there (?is) no deterioration in Turkey's relations with the Soviet Union. In fact, economic relations might be strengthened further, with the Soviet minister of external economic relations scheduled to visit Turkey early in March.

U-2 Flights

The question of U-2 overflights had most likely been outmoded Turkmen believed with the U.S. most probably having developed other ways of monitoring Soviet activity in the 2 years since the U-2 dispute arose.

Europe

The foreign minister believed France (?now) considered Turkey a better and more stable partner for economic cooperation.

(?Talks) with Federal Germany on the visa required from Turkish citizens and the OECD framework for European economic aid would start in April, he announced. Turkey expected to obtain credits ranging from 1.2 to 2 billion dollars this year from OECD member countries he said.

Turkmen believed parliamentarians in the Council of Europe assembly [words indistinct] constructive understanding toward Turkey [passage indistinct].

OZAL RETURNS FROM TRIP, COMMENTS ON LOANS

TA261747 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who concluded his contacts abroad, returned to Ankara today. In a statement at Esenboga Airport, Ozal said that Turkey needs close to $2 billion in foreign loans this year, but that this amount will gradually decrease in coming years. Ozal said that Turkey will obtain loans close to $1.5 billion from OECD countries this year and that the rest will be obtained from the World Bank and from the postponement of loans. Expressing the belief that close to half of the amount of the loan to be extended to Turkey within the OECD framework will be supplied by the United States and the FRG, Ozal added that Japan will loan to Turkey this year more than the amount it did last year.

Ozal said that the OECD meeting will be held in the first week of May and that the contacts on the coordination of the aid will be made by OECD Secretary General van Lennep and by FRG Minister of Finance Hans Matthoeffer. Noting that Turkey's foreign loan needs will gradually decrease in future years, Ozal concluded by saying that recent economic developments are encouraging.

ENERGY MINISTER DESCRIBES OIL PRODUCTION PLANS

TA201934 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Energy and Natural Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol has said that officials expect to go 3,000 meters deep in the South Dincer-1 well, near Mardin's Nusaybin District, within 15 days. Bingol, who is touring oil producing regions in southeastern Anatolia, held a news conference during which he said that the South Dincer-2 oil well, recently opened, had already been drilled 1,030 meters. He added that at 1,549 meters this well would yield 500 barrels of oil daily. He expressed the hope that better quality oil would be found at the deeper levels. The energy minister pointed out that it would be impossible for a long time for Turkey to allocate $4.5 billion annually for oil. He added: By exploiting all possibilities I am convinced that we will manage to produce local oil that will meet our demands.

Serbulent Bingol stated that oil drilling would be emphasized and that investments worth 7 billion Turkish liras would be made this year. He noted that a foreign loan of $35 million would also be used for this purpose. He said that there were plans to open 54 oil wells this year. At this news conference, Serbulent Bingol explained that the World Bank extended a loan of $54 million for the processing of 6 million tons of oil from the 300 million ton lower quality oil reserve in Bati Raman. The oil in this region which has a low level of fluidity will be raised to the surface of the earth with the use of carbon dioxide. This system is expected to yield 10,000 barrels of oil daily in 1983.

NEW KEMALIST ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHED IN ANKARA

TA261740 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] An association called "The Kemalist Leap Union" [Kemalist Atilim Birligi] has been established in Ankara. At a news conference today, the leader of the association, Baha Vefa Karatay, said the association has been established with the goal of keeping alive and propagating the love of Ataturk, the Turkish reforms and Kemalist principles. He added that the principles of Ataturkism are the only path for Turkey and that they have progressive, civilized and universal characteristics that can ensure real democracy to humanity. He concluded by saying that the Kemalist Leap Union will continue its activities in a more effective manner through branches soon to be opened throughout Turkey.

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FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN QUESTION

LD011316 Hamburg DPA in German 1229 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 1 Mar (DPA)--In the opinion of Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a new initiative on Afghanistan should in the first place come from the states in the region concerned, the Islamic countries and the nonaligned nations. Afghanistan is a problem brought on by the Soviet Union's military intervention in a nonaligned Islamic country of the Third World, Genscher said in an interview with an Indian correspondent in Bonn, which was circulated by the Foreign Office on Sunday.

However, Bonn's foreign minister also made it clear that the European states do not intend to "practice political abstinence" in regard to the Afghan question. Genscher recalled that the EC states on several occasions have supported the restoration of an independent, neutral and uncommitted Afghanistan as well as the Afghan people's right to self-determination and have helped to back a UN resolution to that effect. "We will continue this policy," Genscher said.

CDU/CSU REJECTS BREZHNEV'S MORATORIUM PROPOSAL

LD281940 Hamburg DPA in German 1820 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 28 Feb (DPA)--The CDU/CSU opposition in Bonn says the moratorium proposed by the Soviet Union on the stationing of medium-range missiles in Europe is not acceptable. However, the West's reply to the proposal made by Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev should not be a "mere no," said the union's defense policy spokesman, Manfred Woerner, in an interview with Radio Bremen today. Brezhnev has to be taken at his word.

Woerner suggested that the Soviet Union should be called upon to halt the production and stationing of its own SS-20 medium-range missiles and gradually to reduce the number of the missiles already stationed. Brezhnev thus could show that his offer of freezing medium-range missiles in Europe is serious. A timetable excluding delaying tactics should be drawn up. The West again should submit proposals as to how reciprocal supervision of the agreed limitations could be achieved with the aim of achieving equality and balance of the nuclear potential at the lowest possible level.

Woener also advocated a meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Brezhnev as suggested by the Soviet party chief. But this has to be very carefully prepared in talks with the Western allies. A "sheer show meeting at the wrong time" could hinder relations rather than improve them.

EL SALVADOR MEDIATION TALKS TERMED 'IMPOSSIBLE'

LD271258 Hamburg DPA in German 1047 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 27 Feb (DPA)--No talks will take place in the Federal Republic for the time being between the two sides in the El Salvador civil war. An SPD spokesman said in Bonn today that neither junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte nor leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) Guillermo Manuel Ungo is prepared to go to Bonn within the foreseeable future.

El Salvador's mission in Brussels confirmed that Duarte has abandoned his European tour for the time being. It was not yet certain when the tour will take place.

Government Spokesman Becker said today the Federal Government very much regrets that it is evidently impossible for the time being to bring together for talks representatives of the two sides in El Salvador. The reason is the reluctance and even the negative attitude of both sides to talk to one another. This is beyond the influence of the Federal Government.

FDP SPOKESMAN URGES U.S.-SALVADORAN OPPOSITION TALKS

LD282142 Hamburg DPA in German 1930 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Mexico City/Managua, 28 Feb (DPA)--Helmut Schaefer, the FDP Bundestag foreign policy spokesman, has come out in support of beginning a dialogue between the U.S. Government and the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) of El Salvador. Schaefer said today in a telephone conversation with DPA in Managua that the United States would be well advised "to be prepared to give the democratic opposition the opportunity to talk." Schaefer also said that European aid to Nicaragua should be continued and possibly increased in order to prevent a "lean" to the East.

Schaefer, who is traveling through Central America in coordination with [as received] Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Economic Cooperation Minister Rainer Offergeld, talked with FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo and several members of the Nicaraguan leadership, including Arturo Cruz, member of the junta of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction, Miguel d'Escoto, the foreign minister, and Henry Ruiz, member of the Sandinist leadership. He also talked with Alfonso Robelo, former member of the junta and now in the Nicaraguan opposition.

The FDP deputy said there is no reason for the United States to refuse the dialogue with the opposition in El Salvador. He said that increased military aid to the Salvadoran junta under President Jose Napoleon Duarte, who does not possess true power, is not a solution. Ungo has said he is willing to talk with the United States and other governments, but has rejected a direct dialogue with Duarte. This is why a Bonn attempt at mediation had failed.

In the case of Nicaragua, Schaefer said that fears about the country being communist are "in no way justified." He said that a Cuban solution has been "categorically rejected" and that the will exists for political pluralism, a nonaligned foreign policy and an economy with state and private enterprises. However, there is, he said, "a certain tendency" within the Sandinist leadership. That is why, without Western aid, a "lean to the East will certainly result." The United States has threatened to halt its aid because Nicaragua has been involved in arms deliveries to the guerrillas in El Salvador.

MIES ADDRESSES 27 FEB SESSION OF CPSU CONGRESS

For Moscow reportage on the speech by Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, at the 27 February session of the 26th CPSU Congress, see the supplement to the 2 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT entitled "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," No 040, Supp 005.

PRESIDENT PHONES CRISIS 'SUPPORT' TO SPANISH KING

LD271545 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] "During the night, the president of the French Republic spoke by telephone to King Juan Carlos of Spain," it has been announced at the Elysee.

"Mr Giscard d'Estaing made a point of calling the Spanish monarch to express his support for the action taken by the king with a view to preserving constitutional and democratic legality in Spain," a presidential spokesman stated.

"When talking to the king, the president of the republic emphasized that the feeling expressed by him was shared by the entire French people."

DELIVERY OF PATROL BOATS TO LIBYA CANCELED

NC281247 Paris AFP in English 1237 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 28 Feb (AFP)--France has decided not to deliver 10 missile-launching patrol boats ordered by Libya, reliable sources said here today, as retaliation for Tripoli's intervention in Chad.

Three of the craft have been moved from Cherbourg, on France's northern Normandy coast, where 100 Libyan sailors are training to use them, to Lorient on the western Brittany coast, French naval sources said. They are manned by French crews.

Two more are berthed at Cherbourg and five are under construction there.

Libya placed the 3,000-million-franc (660-million-dollar) order in August, 1977. The first of the rapid patrol craft, which was launched in June, 1979, and had undergone its tests, was to have been delivered to Tripoli this month.

The fifth boat was launched for arming and testing this January, a month after Libyan troops helped Chad President Goukouni Oueddei drive the rebel forces of Hissene Habre out of N'djamena.

The French Government and the leaders of several African states bordering Chad have expressed serious concern about the Libyan buildup in Chad, and the proposed merger of the two states. It is estimated that there are now between 7,000 and 10,000 Libyan soldiers in Chad, some of whom are reportedly fighting Habre guerrillas in the mountains of the east, near the Sudanese frontier.

LE FIGARO SEES 'NOT SO ROSY' FRENCH-U.S. TIES

LD271133 Paris LE FIGARO in French 25 Feb 81 p 1

[Jacques Jacquet-Francillon article: "Yalta Obsession"]

[Text] Is there another honeymoon between Paris and Washington? Television channel two viewers may have gained this impression on Monday night while listening in succession to Alexander Haig and Jean Francois-Poncet.

"France's contribution to the West's security and the security of the alliance is irreplaceable and fundamental," the U.S. secretary of state said.

"France wants to see a strong and stable America because America is our ally and because the world balance depends on U.S. strength and stability," our foreign minister echoed.

Does this mean that the weather is set fair and that agreement prevails?

Clearly, things are not quite so rosy--the television screen does not lend itself to practicing diplomacy; its magnifying mirror blurs nuances and misrepresents realities.

With Ronald Reagan's accession, relations between France and the United States have undoubtedly taken a turn for the better. Considerable efforts have been made by both sides in recent weeks to understand each other better. This in itself means a great deal, but reciprocal good will has nonetheless not been able to disperse all clouds.

A shadow, evan an obsession, continues to hand over French-American relations. This obsession--the Yalta obsession, which Charles de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou shared--is no stranger to Valery Giscard d'Estaing, not without reason.

French diplomacy has continued to be mainly governed by the fear that, just as in Nixon's and Johnson's time, Reagan's America will resolve problems facing the planet and even the universe in secret talks between the leaders of the two superpowers.

The French president knows that such a tete-a-tete is unavoidable. The haste with which Leonid Brezhnev suggested a resumption of dialogue with the White House at the highest level was certainly bound to strengthen this conviction, even if the reply outlined by the secretary of state meant that Ronald Reagan is in no hurry and that he prefers to judge the Soviets first by their deeds.

But the fact that Valery Giscard d'Estaing believes that something is unavoidable does not necessarily mean that he believes it to be desirable. Didn't he clearly indicate in the interview which he recently granted to the WASHINGTON POST that he would prefer to see a large-scale East-West summit in which the world's principle leaders would participate? Would such a forum be acceptable to the Americans? This is doubtful.

True, Alexander Haig has strongly emphasized for the benefit of French television viewers his intention to "consult with" the U.S. allies as frequently and closely as possible. Why shouldn't he be believed? Ronald Reagan himself has already repeatedly given similar assurances.

But didn't we also hear the secretary of state refer to the "NATO family?" The choice of word was not fortuitious. There can be no real "family" without a head. In the event of danger, a "family council" is convened for the purpose of asking the opinions of sons, brothers, uncles and cousins. Once this is done, it is up to the "head of the family" and him alone-especially if he looks strong--to decide!

REGIONAL POLL GIVES MITTERRAND PRESIDENCY

LD271239 Paris LE MATIN in French 25 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] Mitterand: 55 percent. Giscard: 45 percent. According to an opinion poll carried out by Louis Harris-France for LE MATIN and LE QUOTIDIEN DU NORD ET DU PAS DE CALAIS. the Socialist candidate will beat the outgoing president by 10 points in the second ballot in the Lille-Roubaix-Tourcoing urban center. A spectacular reversal of trends compared with 1974, when Valery Giscard d'Estaing obtained 50.7 percent of votes in the second ballot.

In the first ballot, Francois Mitterrand is to obtain 33 percent of the votes; Valery Giscard d'Estaing, 26; Georges Marchais, 17 and Jacques Chirac, 11 percent. In the second ballot, he is clearly to outdistance Giscard d'Estaing as a result of both a considerable transfer of Communist votes (73 percent of Georges Marchais' supporters intend to vote for the Socialist candidate) and the support of a significant proportion of the Jacques Chirac electorate. In the second ballot, Chirac's supporters are to divide as follows: 66 percent intend to vote for Valery Giscard d'Estaing and 22 percent for Francois Mitterrand.

This change in the Nord-Pas de Calais electorate's voting intentions is undoubtedly a result of the general deterioration in that region's economic and social situation since 1974. Obviously, Valery Giscard d'Estaing's visit in October 1980 failed to counterbalance the consequences of unemployment and the industrial crisis.

The Louis Harris-LE MATIN-QUOTIDIEN DU NORD ET DU PAS DE CALAIS opinion poll was carried out from 9 through 16 February among a sample of 400 people representative of the Lille-Roubaix-Tourcoing population.

CARIBBEAN-EUROPEAN SUMMIT HELD IN GUADELOUPE

LD271525 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Feb 81 p 11

[Excerpt] Pointe-a-Pitre--"We do not speak the same language but it has become imperative for us to better understand one another and to get on well together." This was how Mr Yves Pravaz, chairman of the Pointe-a-Pitre Chamber of Commerce, on 23 February, greeted the 450 participants in the Europe-Antilles-Caribbean international economic summit in Guadeloupe. The summit is to continue until 26 February.

Officials responsible for economic affiars in the three Antilles and Guyane departments, delegates from independent Caribbean countries which have signed the Lome accords, representatives of the European Community Commission and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Pierre Bernard-Reymond have come to Pointe-a-Pitre to participate in this meeting, the first of its kind. Its aim is to establish a basis for regional economic cooperation in the Caribbean. The work of the three envisaged commissions will concern the development of trade exchanges, financial and technical cooperation between Africa, Caribbean and Pacific countries and [French] overseas departments, and regional projects (tourism promotion, air and sea communications and prevention of cataclysms).

Initial exchanges of views have led to the adoption of a resolution suggesting to Caribbean states the creation of a regional airlines to replace various small local companies.

FOREIGN MINISTER COLOMBO RETURNS FROM INDIA TRIP

AU020813 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 2 Mar (ANSA)--Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo has returned from an official visit to India. On Saturday he made a quick trip to Benares, India's holy city. He then travelled to New Delhi where he boarded a flight to Rome, arriving Sunday morning.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON TRIP TO EGYPT

AU281952 Rome ANSA in English 1920 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Rome, 28 Feb (ANSA)--Italian Defense Minister Lelim Lagorio, who just completed an official six-day visit to Egypt, praised that nation's role in the region and called for stepped up aid for the Cairo government, according to the Socialist Party paper, AVANTI. "Egypt is a country which greatly interests us," the defense chief said.

"In its region and in the midst of considerable difficulties, it conducts a policy of stability, of calm, of non-interference in the internal affairs of others and respect for frontiers and treaties.

"For these reasons," Lagorio added, "we should assist Egypt more than we have up to the present."

Speaking about the outcome of his consultations in Cairo, the defense minister reported that, "We agreed that we will draft a bilateral protocol aimed at increased exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in all fields.

"The particulars of this international accord are already under study," he affirmed and noted that, "in Europe, Italy is number two on the list of Egypt's trade partners for purchases and number three for supplies. The completion of the protocol will advance us considerably."

In conclusion he said, optimistically, "I think I can say that this will provide increasing work for many Italian industries in all sectors."

PCI'S PAJETTA SPEAKS AT MOSCOW UNION HEADQUARTERS

For the Moscow Italian version of the speech by Gian Carlo Pajetta, head of the PCI to the 26th CPSU Congress, to a meeting at the Hall of Columns in Moscow on 27 February, and for Rome ANSA reportage on the controversy surrounding the venue of the speech and its subsequent publication, see the 26th CPSU Congress section of the 2 March 1981 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

KING JUAN CARLOS REAFFIRMS TIES WITH ARMED FORCES

LD281832 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1140 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Speech by King Juan Carlos at Saragossa Military Academy on 25th anniversary of his graduation--live]

Excerpts] My first words have to be to give thanks to God for allowing me today, after 25 years, to once again kiss, with my colleagues, the Spanish flag, and to feel that the time which has passed has served to increase our firmness in the fulfillment of the oath which we have sworn: our love for the fatherland and our belief in complete devotion of its service.

As you have expressed with your words, today is a day which is full of memories, but which also demands a serious pondering on our present position and on our future.

There are three things which, within the emotion of the occasion, today dominate my feelings and which I should like to communicate to you all as the king, as the captain general of the armed forces and as a colleague: a profound respect for the past; a considered firmness and calm resoluteness toward the present; and a conscious hope for the future.

Respect for the past: because this is the way in which I understand that one should look at each and every one of the pages, which, with their grandeur and servitude, make up the history of the fatherland to which we are proud to belong. That respect has to be more profound the nearer events are in time because only with respect and without passion will we be able to carry out, by overcoming nostalgia or rancor, the necessary analysis of errors and successes, in order to decide, with full responsibility, the path to follow.

Calm and considered firmness and resoluteness toward the present which is today strengthened after the ceremony which we have just carried out: [swearing allegiance to the flag] if the problems which we face are serious today, I say our resolve to overcome them is more serious still and our will to reach the goal of a Spain which, via a true democracy, achieves its fullness of peace, justice, liberty, progress and unity, is firmer than ever.

Conscious hope for the future: because I know and have faith in the Spanish nation, in the devotion and generosity of its men and women and in the capacity for solidarity of its lands and regions, and because I know and have faith in the armed forces of Spain, of which I have the honor of being supreme chief--armed forces which do not seek to monopolize love of the fatherland, but which do claim to occupy the most important post in its service; armed forces which suffer together with all good Spaniards when the flag of Spain is insulted or when its unity comes under attack; armed forces which are conscious of the strength that the nation puts into its hands and which, for this reason, are inspired by the strictest discipline, union and trust in their commanders; armed forces, in short, which, respectful of the constitution, will never renounce the complete fullfillment of the mission assigned to them by the latter; armed forces which have to know how to interpret with exactitude and wisdom that constitution, and to understand that the security of the fatherland draws no contribution from rash actions which place the armed forces and the state in general in critical situations to which there can be no honorable solutions, nor a normal continuity within the world in which we live.

Very recent events which are in the minds of us all should serve as a lesson to the armed forces, on the one hand, and to all the political forces of the government and opposition on the other, to accommodate their respective conduct with the aim of achieving order, security and the well-being of Spain, because it is not appropriate for political actions or news media campaigns to propitiate conditions for the creation of an atmosphere of unrest, of displeasure or of concern in the armed forces and the security forces, which have so often felt the wounds from violent attacks and whose spirit has been subject to critical or uncomprehending attacks.

Neither is it wise, having overcome the difficult circumstances which we have just lived through, to extend analysis, censure or moral sanction to whole groups because of the fact that there belong to them those who, bewildered by an absence of reflection, erroneously think that their hasty impulses will turn them into saviors of the fatherland and that paths toward the achievement of that salvation do not exist other than in subversion and violence.

Let us all draw the appropriate conclusions from the critical moments we have been through; let us face the future with the same calmness which served us in coming through them and in avoiding very grave consequences and with the support of a loyalty, a discipline and a patriotism which has been the general norm of the armed forces and public order forces during the delicate period of the transition.

I know that many of you in the ranks of the Civil Guard and the national police are in the vanguard of the action to eradicate terrorism and to maintain order in our nation without ever losing spirit, in spite of the graduation having suffered the wounds of cowardly murders, and without incomprehension, which sometimes comes into the open, provoking hate or vengeance in your actions.

When we are living through grave moments it is absolutely necessary for there to be sincere union without personal concerns, without selfish protagonisms, without an eagerness for subjective triumphs or the satisfaction of self-love, because the objective if nothing less than the well-being of Spain which we have to make an effort to achieve impartially and resolutely.

Our profession is also moved by a series of basic principles and unchanging virtues, of firm and unshakable ideas which characterize the conduct of the military and inspire its thoughts and actions.

There will be secondary or occasional aspects on which one may differ and maintain disparate ideas, but those fundamental ideas, about which there cannot be doubt or discussion and which unite the members of the armed forces, which direct their wills to a supreme goal, will always remain unchanging.

CABINET ANNOUNCES NEW GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

LD272346 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] The cabinet, meeting today in Moncloa Palace under the chairmanship of Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, made the following appointments: secretary of state for relations with the European Communities, Raimundo Bassols Jacas; secretary of state and assistant to the prime minister's office, Matias Rodriguez Inciarte; secretary of state for information, Ignacio Aguirre [name indistinct]; technical secretary general of the Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Security, Juan Damian Traverso.

MORE HIGH-RANKING POLICE OFFICIALS RESIGN

LD281450 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] According to a report from the EUROPA PRESS agency, the minister of the interior has accepted the resignations of five high-ranking police officials whose cessation has been communicated to those concerned.

The dismissed [as heard] high-ranking officials are the following: Manual Ballesteros Garcia, commissioner general of the Central Intelligence Brigade; Jose Luis Fernandez Dopico, secretary general of the Directorate of State Security; Miguel Fernandez Robles, commissioner general of documentation; and the two division chiefs who also requested to be relieved, Jesus Caballero Gallego, from personnel and Federico Cavero, from education.

The minister of the interior has asked those resigning to continue in their posts until their replacements are announced.

The request for cessation submitted by Director General of the Police Manuel Blanco Benitez, has not been accepted for the moment, according to sources at the Ministry of the Interior, who say it is an appointment by the Council of Ministers and the cessation, therefore, should be directed to the Council of Ministers.

As you will recall, all these resignations were submitted in mid-February after the reaction caused in the country by the death of Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group member Jose Arregui.

ETA/PM WING PROCLAIMS HALT TO ARMED STRUGGLE

LD282018 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Report by unidentified correspondent in San Sebastian--live]

[Text] The Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group Political-Military Wing [ETA/PM] today announced a halt to the armed struggle.

At noon today, the Basque organization brought together at a location in Euzkadi [the Basque country] a group of representatives of the media, to whom a 14-page document was given listing a series of observations and announcing that the ETA/PM is halting the armed struggle. The document invites the ETA-Military Wing [ETA/M] to follow the example. It proclaims that the Basque people should struggle for their demands within the framework of political organizations, and makes an appeal for political negotiation. In the present circumstances, the document says, the armed struggle must be put aside in favor of institutional struggle. I now quote a paragraph verbatim:

One of those moments has arrived at which armed action must be put aside so as to leave the way open for other ways of solving the problems in hand. It is a moment at which the demand of the majority of the people is for political negotiation.

The ETA/PM also says: We are launching a political initiative to progressive Basque forces, to those who supported the statute and even to those who rejected it. And it makes an express appeal to the ETA/M, saying: The practice of armed struggle in the present circumstances is an element which, objectively, could render impossible the achievement of agreement among the political forces or which could prevent advances in agreements reached and therefore destroy them.

The document also affirms that none of the existing armed organizations came into being to confront a situation such as the one which arose last Monday when a group of Civil Guardsmen attacked the Congress of Deputies.

The ETA/PM explains that it had been contemplating this decision for some time but that the recent political events had made the organization decide to bring forward the moment of announcing a halt to the armed struggle.

In the long document, the ETA/PM gives a detailed account of its history from the time when ETA split into two wings in 1974. It submits itself to criticism and announces that the moment has come to lay down arms and to work through political organizations.

FORMER PRIME MINISTER SUAREZ DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK

LD251726 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Summary] After a 5-hour delay, former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez took off from Barajas Airport for New York shortly after 1700.

Mr Suarez will be abroad for 25 days and will visit the United States and Panama. He is accompanied by his wife, two advisers and security personnel.

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING TALKS ON U.S. BASES

NEWS Reports 'Good Atmosphere'

NC281557 Athens NEWS in English 28 Feb 81 p 12

[Text] Greek-U.S. talks on a new defense treaty regulating the future status of U.S. military bases in Greece are continuing without interruption, reliable sources said yesterday.

Early next week, the sources said, the Greek side is expected to submit draft letters, drawn up by the Ministry of Defense, referring to the need for modernization of equipment supplied to the Greek Armed Forces and for the creation of a defense industry in Greece.

Meanwhile, the heads of the two delegations, Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Roussos, and U.S. Ambassador Robert McCloskey, are in everyday contact, in efforts to expedite progress.

The atmosphere prevailing at the talks is "generally good," the sources said, and has not been affected by the "unfortunate" incident in Drama, where, about 10 days ago, a small U.S. Army detail performed unauthorized training maneuvers in the northern Greek town.

On the Drama incident, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis told political reporters yesterday that the government considers it an "unfortunate incident" and not a political act, and considers the whole issue closed following the apology offered by Ambassador McCloskey.

Diplomatic sources in Athens, nevertheless, described as a "mistake" the U.S. Embassy's decision to issue a communique on the incident without first consulting with the Greek Foreign Ministry.

U.S. May 'Guarantee' Borders

NC011047 Paris AFP in English 1040 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Athens, 1 Mar (AFP)--The U.S., currently negotiating an accord to renew the status of American military bases in Greece, is ready to consider guaranteeing the security of Greece's borders with Turkey, diplomatic sources said here.

The guarantees, which would make a major switch in American policy, would not be included in the military base agreement itself, which has been under discussion for the last five weeks, the sources added.

The U.S. had only recently expressed the contrary view, that any such guarantee was barely conceivable between members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Any American guarantee now would recognize fears expressed by both government and opposition here that Turkey--like Greece a NATO member--plans to claim certain Greek territories. Greek concern centers on several islands off the Turkish coast, including Lesbos, Khios and Samos, which Turkey wants demilitarized.

Formulating an American guarantee to Greece now would be an extremely delicate affair because of opposition from Turkey, Western diplomatic sources commented today.

The U.S. military base negotiations have meanwhile run into serious problems, including military aid to Greece and Turkey. Other problems are the extent of authority for the Greek commander of the bases, and whether the U.S. could use the areas in a possible Gulf operation.

NY TIMES NUCLEAR WEAPONS ARTICLE PROMPTS COMMENTS

Papandreou, Averof Exchange

NC281715 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 28 Feb 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The question of the storage and control of U.S. nuclear weapons in Greece took on explosive proportions as of yesterday after a New York TIMES article revealing the existence of secret agreements between the Greek Government and the United States on the exclusive and absolute control of such weapons by the Americans.

Late last night, PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou made the following strong statement on the issue created by the New York TIMES article:

"Information included in the article by the well-known journalist Claudia Wright in the most authoritative U.S. newspaper is virtually catalytic both for the nation as well as for the government--the New Democracy government.

"The New Democracy governments have handed Greece over to the United States, turning it not only into an unfenced field but also into a private U.S. feudal estate.

"The heaviest mistake, however, which the Greek people will never forgive, is that the people were deceived without the knowledge of the Chamber of Deputies. During the time these governments were negotiating an alleged new agreement on the bases, from 1976 and until only yesterday, they agreed not only to the storage of nuclear weapons and to the exclusive control of such weapons by the Americans, but they also ceded the absolute right to the United States to use its nuclear arms against third countries.

"There is no precedent of a government, which functions within the framework of a parliamentary republic, of a government elected by the will of the people, which supposedly represents the peoples interests, which has sacrificed the peoples' sovereign interests on the altar of alien interests. The least which is expected today is that the entire government should resign."

National Defense Minister Evangelos Averof made the following statement:

"The article of the foreign journalist in the authoritative U.S. newspaper includes suspicious innuendos against Greek and U.S. official personalities, and it includes both known facts as well as unknown inaccuracies.

"Certain of these inaccuracies appear through the text of the published article itself. In the beginning, in fact, it asserts on the one hand that the United States maintains its exclusive control over nuclear weapons which allegedly exist in Greece while, at the end, on the other hand, it refers to a recent congressional report according to which the "two-key system" also operates in Greece, in other words the system which also presupposes approval from the Greek authorities which--if we do have nuclear weapons--are in control of one of the two keys.

"Similar observations could be made on other portions of the article of Miss or Mrs Claudia Wright. I do not believe that any further comment is necessary at the present. It is essential, however, to make an observation of a more general nature:

"One wonders what expediencies are served by this article which neither serves the security of the country and the alliance nor strengthens Greek-U.S. relations."

KKE-Interior Statement

NC012059 Athens I AVYI in Greek 1 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] The press bureau of the KKE-Interior has issued the following statement:

"The New York TIMES article and government statements once again confirm that nuclear weapons do exist on U.S. bases in Greece and that these bases inside Greek territory are a 'state within a state.' It has also been confirmed that in reference to some of these bases, it has been agreed that there will be no Greek control, not even formal, as well as that their scope of operation will extend even beyond the limits of NATO.

"More generally, any exercise of control over these bases is impossible for the additional reason that the Greek side lacks the necessary nuclear technology.

"The KKE-Interior stresses that it is essential to remove nuclear weapons from Greece without delay and that the U.S. bases, which are also a magnet that could attract nuclear reprisals and which destroy national sovereignty, should be abolished.

"The struggle for these goals must become the cause of all the democratic and patriotic forces of the country."

Government Rebuff of PASOK

NC011443 Athens NEWS in English 1 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] On Friday's article in the New York TIMES and the comment it has engendered in Greece, a government spokesman made a statement yesterday which said that on subjects of military organizations and defense equipment there are areas which no responsible government discusses publicly.

This policy has been followed, continued the statement, by all Greek Governments. No agreements have deprived Greece of control of allied weapon systems and military operations. Claudia Wright's allegation to the contrary is inaccurate and conflicts with the U.S. congressional paper to which she herself refers.

What must be stressed publicly, continued the statement, is that during the current negotiations of the Greek-U.S. defense and economic cooperation agreement, the Greek Government's firm line is that:

A. The bases are Greek, with a Greek Commander.
B. They serve only NATO aims.
C. There will be no secret texts.

This base for revision of the agreement on the basis was laid down first by former Prime Minister Karamanlis for discussion in Parliament from Oct 30, 1975.

Referring to a statement by Mr Papandreou, the government spokesman said that the government would like to hear how Mr Papandreou imagines Greece can cover her defensive needs outside the alliance. Apart from that, the spokesman said Mr Papandreou himself does not have the right to speak. He was a member of the centrist government that fully applied the agreement which even at that time was in force.

In a further statement yesterday, the PASOK president said that there were two subjects which today concerned the state and the people--that there are secret agreements between the Greek Government and the U.S. Government and whether or not the government has simply given up Greece for uncontrolled use by the United States, and is fooling the Greek people with shady negotiations with Pentagon representatives.

The New York TIMES article unfortunately happens to be true and the ease with which the government denies the truth is unbelievable. The New Democracy government is responsible to history, the state and the people and if it has a trace of national sensitivity, it should resign immediately. I am sad that it does not have the courage to carry out its final duty towards the Greek people.

U.S. COMPANIES SAID 'SABOTAGING' AVIATION INDUSTRY

NC281808 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 28 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] The Greek Aviation Industry is being sabotaged by Lockheed personnel who administer it because this U.S. multinational company and the interests which it represents do not want this industry, which has such a vital importance to the country's defense, to gain stature.

This charge was leveled in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday by Mrs Virginia Tsoudherou (KODISO, Party of Democratic Socialism) during interpellations submitted by all parties of the democratic opposition relating to the situation prevailing within the Aviation Industry.

Mrs Tsoudherou accompanied her charge with the submission of official documents which prove that:

--No proper quality checks on aircraft engines are being carried out.
--Material used by the Aviation Industry is not handled with the exhaustive strictness necessary for aviation material.
--In the vital electronics sector, Westinghouse sent former household appliance salesmen to train the Aviation Industry personnel.

Mrs Tsoudherou also submitted another document in which an indignant U.S. employer mentioned: "The things which are happening here could not even have been done by a Turkish saboteur."

Replying to these charges, Deputy National Defense Minister A. Avramidhis admitted that "certain minor problems have existed" but he attributed them to the short operation of the Greek Aviation Industry and to the lack of experience of its technicians.

Questions on the Greek Aviation Industry also referred to the antitrade union activities of its administration, dismissals of employees by it and the hiring of "its own people" and the creation of a competing trade union. Also reported was the provocative behavior of American administrators toward Greek workers and employees.

The interpellations were submitted by Deputies Bandouvas (EDIK, Democratic Center Union), Mrs Tsoudherou, D. Mavrodhoglou and N. Kepesis (KKE), L. Kirkos (KKE-Interior), and L. Verivakis (PASOK).

I VRADHINI COMMENT ON LIBYA'S BOAT SEIZURES

NC281709 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 28 Feb 81 p 14

[Text] An unfavorable atmosphere has been created in Greek-Libyan relations following the recent seizure of a Greek fishing boat by a Libyan naval vessel in international waters.

Press reports say that this incident is not the only one. Incidents have often occurred against Greek workers in Libya, and in certain cases Greek workers have not been allowed to leave Libya because of debts the Libyan Government claims are due from the employing companies.

The latest incident concerns the seizure of the Greek fishing boat Olimpiakos NM14, the property of Batista Brothers, by a Libyan naval vessel 35 miles from Misratah, outside the territorial waters of this country. Its crew of three Greeks and five Egyptians are being held by the Misratah police under the charge that allegedly the vessel entered Libyan territorial waters without permission. An unconfirmed report says that the crew will be tried. It must be pointed out that identical incidents of blatant retention of Greek crews and ships in Libyan ports have occurred before. In one case the seized Greek vessel was destroyed. The relevant Greek authorities are exerting efforts for the immediate settlement of this incident and the freeing of the fishing boat Olimpiakos NM14 and its crew.

This latest incident has caused agitation to the Greek maritime and maritime workers' circles and concern to the families of seamen who sail in this area. The frequent incidents in other sectors have also caused concern and distrust among Greek shipowners and technical companies in developing business relations with Libya, which could offer much economic benefit to both sides.

Government Protest

NC012117 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 1 Mar 81 p 28

[Text] The Greek Government yesterday protested the Libyan Government's illegal seizure and retention of the fishing boat Olimpiakos NM14 and her eight-man crew.

The Libyan diplomatic representative here was summoned to the Foreign Ministry yesterday morning where the director of the appropriate ministry department pointed out the adverse consequences that incidents such as this can have on the two countries' relations. As it was reported yesterday, the Greek fishing boat was seized far outside Libya's territorial waters (a distance of 35 miles from the coast) in an unquestionably international area. The boat was led to Misratah port by a Libyan naval vessel and, until yesterday, the Greek Embassy representatives there were not allowed to see the crew of the seized fishing boat.

RENDIS HOLDS TALKS WITH ROMANIAN COUNTERPART

NC271317 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis held talks this morning with his Romanian counterpart Duma, who arrived in Athens yesterday on a 5-day visit. The talks dealt with various bilateral and international issues. Mr Duma then attended a meeting at the Foreign Ministry with competent Greek officials under the chairmanship of Ambassador Fridhas, director of the first political directorate. The meeting was also attended by officials from both sides.

PASOK ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT SOVIET UNION

NC261959 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Soviet Ambassador in Athens Kaboshkin, accompanied by his embassy first secretary (Markov), today called on PASOK Chairman Papandreou and conveyed to him an invitation for a three-member delegation of the PASOK Executive Bureau to visit the Soviet Union. The invitation has been accepted.

FLORAKIS ADDRESSES 27 FEB SESSION OF CPSU CONGRESS

For Moscow reportage on the speech by Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party, at the 27 February session of the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow, see the supplement to the 2 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, entitled "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," No 040, Supp 005.

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LEBANESE DEFENSE MINISTER SKAF ON ARMS DEAL

AU271248 Vienna KURIER in German 27 Feb 81 p 2

[Hubert Wachter report: "Lebanon Probing for Arms Purchases"]

[Summary] "This week Lebanese Defense Minister Joseph Skaf has set the stage for a deal involving several hundred million [presumably schillings]. The top favorite is the Steyr works.

"'Lebanon has become the ground for experiments of all Middle East ideologies. Our situation is immensely difficult. Our country can only be saved if it possesses a strong, united army,' Skaf stated at an official dinner with Austrian Defense Minister Roesch.

"Couched in diplomatic formulas, he appealed to Austria that 'he might be able to hope for its assistance' which primarily involves 'political assistance' according to the official comment."

At his inspection tour, Minister Skaf was interested above all in vehicles. "It was not confirmed on Thursday whether weapons were discussed or not. Chancellor Kreisky will receive Joseph Skaf for talks on Friday morning. Kreisky: 'I shall not talk about arms deals. If the minister takes up the subject I must refer him to Minister Roesch and to the industry,' replied the chancellor to KURIER's questions about his role as an eventual middleman."

"Referring to Lebanon's position in the Middle East conflict Minister Skaf stated: 'We are not a belligerent nation; the conflicts are being carried into our country by other forces. The Austrian Army's organization shall be our model, and this explains our visit. Despite its smallness, the Lebanese Army allegedly possesses a tremendous budget of $1.5 billion for weapons purchases..."

Minister Joseph Skaf is considering, and this was confirmed by the Lebanese ambassador to Austria, dispatching a group of young officers to Austria for training.

Austrian Nationalrat Deputy Fritz Prechtl, president of the International Transport Workers Trade Union, commented on a possible arms deal with Lebanon: "This country is an area of tension in the Middle East, particularly with respect to Israel; we certainly would have doubts."

But Prechtl harbors no doubts concerning Libya. According to the SALZBURGER NACHRICHTEN, Al-Qadhdhafi may soon be offered Kuerassier tanks. Prechtl stated in this context: "If Egypt gets tanks from us they can be hardly denied to Libya. In addition, Libya is an important partner for us because of its large oil deliveries." As KURIER has been informed by Libyan sources, Libya will not protest against a tank deal between Austria and Egypt.

Meeting With Kreisky

AU021208 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 28 Feb-1 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] At the end of his official visit to Austria, Lebanese Defense Minister Skaf on Friday met with Chancellor Kreisky for a talk on the Middle East problem.

WIENER ZEITUNG ON MBFR TALKS, BREZHNEV PROPOSAL

AU271146 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 27 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] After Thursday's 263d plenary session of the Vienna negotiations on troop reductions in central Europe, the press spokesmen of the NATO and Warsaw Pact states reported that Brezhnev's proposals at the 26th CPSU congress for armed forces reduction negotiations are still being examined. No indications of progress at the talks were noticed at the plenary session itself. The next session will take place next Thursday.

GISCARD ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY FOR NEW 7-YEAR TERM

LD021932 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Address by French President Giscard d'Estaing from the Elysee in Paris on 2 March--recorded]

[Text] Frenchwomen, Frenchmen, my dear friends: In just over 50 days, you are going to vote in the first round of the presidential election. In this connection, I have three things to tell you.

I shall return to you the power that you entrusted to me in May 1974. I have endeavored to exercise this power for the good of France, and also that of the French people, within the limits of my abilities. I have never thought that it belonged to me. I also knew that it belonged to you who entrusted it to me for the duration of my mandate. I shall return it to you intact.

I also want to thank all the men and women who helped me with their support to undertake my task in these difficult times. They are not the noisiest French people nor are they those whose life is easiest, but I have recognized them. They are the Frenchwomen and the Frenchmen who have made, are making, and who tomorrow will make France.

What is the political situation of our country 2 months before the election? The economic crisis, with the discontent and anxieties which it generates and which I understand, weighs upon everyone's mind. The opposition remains exactly the same, with the same leaders, bitterly engaged since 1958 in their struggle against the Fifth Republic; leaders condemned by the nature of things either to govern with the Communists, or to betray their electors after having benefited from their vote, which could not fail to have serious aftereffects, proposing state and bureaucratic formulas to get out of the crisis, formulas which have failed everywhere, and whose defenders have been driven from power.

At the same time, all the information indicates in an obvious way that no other candidate could win against the opposition. Each of you can understand, by a simple process of reasoning, that he would certainly, against his will, be carried toward a society that he does not want and toward the political and economic decadence which can be seen here and there.

All the efforts at recovery and putting things in order, all the brave work of the French people during the last few days, would be dissipated in a few months. Farewell then, to the stability of the franc and free enterprise; farewell to nuclear independence and France's role in the world. We have seen this happen elsewhere and we would see it at home too. We cannot agree to France's destiny being gambled in this way. It cannot be tied to an ineluctable current dragging it in the opposite direction to the one it wants to go. I will do everything in my power to avoid this happening to it. And I ask you to fight against this evil current and to give your personal support to the progress of France. France deserves a real democratic debate where the voice of reason and of the heart, of freedom and solidarity makes itself heard and will, I am sure, finally win through.

I have decided to present myself in the presidential election for a further 7-year term. Why? As president, I have no particular right to it and no one owes me anything. But in the 7 years during which I have kept vigil with France, I have come to know its problems and difficulties. I have perceived its future. I have sought and understood what has to be done for it to be strong, happy and proud and for it to adapt itself with confidence to the world, to use its potential which is great. I am going to propose this to you. So I shall be campaigning. What about? To choose a president for France who will represent it in the world and who will animate and direct its policy internally. The president cannot be a party man. I shall not be soliciting the nomination of any organization. I shall not accept any involvement, combination of manoeuvers.

That is why I am appealing to all the Frenchwomen and all the Frenchmen, that they themselves organize their support from the base of their town or country abode. It should be they who express themselves and they who gain the upper hand. I am not looking to recruit partisans. I am looking to unite the French. I shall not appeal to hatred or to vehemence. My role is not to tear up the national fabric. It is to sew it up again. That is why I shall be appealing to reason and unity to work and live together.

The president of the republic will continue his task right up to the end, as is his duty. The candidate will be entirely separate from him. I shall not be a president-candidate but a citizen-candidate. My campaign will comprise two stages. Up to the end of the month, by reason of my functions, it will be a campaign of information and explanation. Then, with the opening of the official campaign, it will be a campaign of meetings with you. I do not accept this campaign as a test but as a deliverance. For 7 years my state duty and the reserve necessary for my function have prohibited me from expressing myself completely freely. At last, I shall be able to tell you man to man what I have on my mind and in my heart. I shall give an account of my mandate. I shall show how I have respected the undertakings adopted in 1974. I shall tell the motives and the circumstances of all important decisions of my septennium. I shall show how, in the most serious economic crisis which the world has known for 50 years, France has stood firm in the face of it and has prepared its future; how it has progressed in its living standard, but also in its social justice in relation to the aged, the handicapped, families and manual workers; how it has protected its freedom; how it has organized its security and how it has acted in favor of peace, which was my prime concern, and for which I took personal risks.

I shall say what new problems are facing us, particularly our young people in employment and the future, and how we can solve them. This will be the central commitment of my campaign. I shall not make any promises which cannot be kept.

A personal word, before leaving you: In this debate, my fate is unimportant, either for you or for me. Everything fades away in front of the only choice which counts--that of the best future for France--and that choice is in your hands.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON LIBYA-ORDERED BOATS

NC021355 Paris AFP in English 1340 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Paris, 2 March (AFP)--The French Foreign Ministry today confirmed that France "did not at present envisage" supplying missile-carrying patrol boats ordered by Libya.

A spokesman at the Foreign Ministry said the Libyan Government had earlier been told of the decision. He also said there was no embargo on the sale of French arms to Libya. Libya ordered 10 missile-carrying patrol boats in August 1977. The first was to be handed over last month.

Over the week-end, informed French sources said that the decision was taken because of Libya's role in Chad.

MONORY SAYS U.S. MUST BE 'CAREFUL' ON AID CUTS

LD030855 Paris LE MONDE in French 1-2 Mar 81 pp 1, 12

[Francis Pisani interview with French Economy Minister Rene Monory in Mexico: "We Are Going To Try and Bend U.S. Policy Toward the Developing Countries Somewhat"--date not given]

[Text] Economy Minister Rene Monory, who is the new chairman of the IMF interim committee, has just made a 36-hour visit to Mexico as part of a trip which will also take him to Canada and the United States.

After talks with President Jose Lopez Portillo and Mexican Finance and Public Credit Minister David Ibarra Munoz, who chairs the development committee (same composition as the IMF and World Bank interim committee), Mr Monory signed a draft agreement with Mexico relating to a Frl.4 billion credit for the purchase of French equipment for the Mexican subway.

The talks dealt chiefly with international questions and with what will be, "in French and Mexican eyes," the main problem over the next 10 years: "the future of the poorest countries."

"France and I, personally, are particularly sensitive to the developing countries." Mr Monory told our correspondent in Mexico. "It seems to us that some developed countries are lagging behind on this question." The minister added: "We are going to try to bend U.S. policy toward the developing countries somewhat."

[Question] Did you examine with Ibarra Munoz means of tackling the problem posed by the impoverishment of the least advanced countries?

[Answer] In any case, we studied the proposals made with a view to the forthcoming IMF meeting to be held in Gabon. First, the IMF needs funds. While awaiting the eighth reconstitution of capital which will only take place in 2 years, the IMF has plans, which should succeed, to borrow from the Gulf countries which have surpluses, especially Saudi Arabia. But that is not enough. In addition, we must ease the conditions the poor countries must meet to secure access to this money. In view of rising interest rates among other things, most of them are incapable of turning to the market to satisfy their needs.

[Question] What proposals do you intend to put forward at the next IMF meeting?

[Answer] My main job is to coordinate. It seems to me, however, that the natural line to take would be to improve the conditions in which aid is granted to help the poor countries in which aid is granted to help the poor countries' balances of payments. That does not mean we should be lax but rather that these countries should be given periods in which to recover.

Personally, I think that the credit the IMF might grant should be accompanied by a real plan enabling these countries to take off. It is difficult to convince all the members, but if I were to make a proposal, it would probably be along those lines. The oil-exporting countries and countries with advanced technology must agree to finance a major development plan relating to soil and subsoil problems in order to back up the immediate aid given to the balance of payments of these poorest countries (per capita income less than $100 per year) and enable them to attain the beginnings of wealth after a few years. Countries with per capita incomes of $400 or $500 are taking off virtually unaided now.

[Question] Isn't the new U.S. administration's intention to reduce its aid budget to developing countries likely to hinder the international community's effort to help the poorest countries?

[Answer] I am well aware that a candidate is tempted to make promises. But a president really must be careful. Cutting public spending is fine but cutting it through aid to poor countries strikes me as dangerous.

Of course, I am not making any accusations and I am waiting until I meet with Vice President Bush and my American counterpart in the next few days. But should it prove that this is indeed the U.S. position, I believe they will meet with protests from the developing countries and even from some developed countries which would not go along with that policy. Last week, I had a meeting with my European colleagues and I can therefore say what Europe thinks on some points—possibly not a unanimous Europe because the British are rather closed at present too.

In addition, Mr Ibarra Munoz is due to visit the United States in 10 days time. We were able to verify that our positions are the same on the essential points. Each of us will make recommendations. We are going to try to bend the U.S. administrations's present line somewhat.

[Question] Do you intend to take account of the OECD development aid committee's guidelines recommending that France should place "particular emphasis on a more balanced geographical distribution" of its aid?

[Answer] In view of its past, it is not unnatural that France's bilateral aid to Africa should still be very much sustained and it will continue to be. In addition to the necessary and possible improvement in multilateral mechanisms, each country should maintain bilateral aid which, in my view, could be regionalized. It is fine for the OECD to make certain recommendations but I do not think our links with Africa will be changed very quickly. It would be misunderstood. In the past few years, we have even considerably increased our presence in some countries on that continent where it had hitherto been inadequate.

[Question] Does this proposal for regionalizing bilateral aid not contain a risk of strengthening zones of influence which are regarded as an increasingly serious problem by most developing countries?

[Answer] No, multilateral aid is irreplaceable. But I do not think that channeling bilateral aid according to priority regions could have a political influence on the zones in question. First, there has to be a desire to help the developing countries, a desire which not everybody feels. Second, bilateral aid must not lose its individuality or feeling. The French, who have always been used to cooperation with the Africans, could be persuaded to make greater efforts in that direction.

[Question] What is the French Government's position on the possibility of holding a North-South summit in Mexico in June?

[Answer] France is completely in favor of this initiative but naturally hopes that all the big countries will take part, in other words, the United States above all. For it to succeed, President Reagan must be present. If he were not present, the affair would in a way lose all interest. We will approach the new administration on this matter.

[Question] What questions did you discuss during your talks with President Lopez Portillo?

[Answer] After quickly discussing bilateral questions which pose hardly any problems, we concentrated our discussions on subject dear to him: the developing countries, multilateral relations and North-South dialogue. President Lopez Portillo also informed me of his concern about the statements and information he has about the Americans. He is to meet with Mr Reagan in April and I have the impression that he will take a very tough attitude on this.

[Question] How would you sum up the anxieties you observed in President Lopez Portillo?

[Answer] He is very sensitive about the developing countries and, like us, feels that this will be the main problem over the next 10 years. He is worried about U.S. intentions which might lead the government to cut aid to the poorest countries. In addition, he is asking questions, which are probably still unanswered, about U.S. policy on Central and Latin America.

PCF MEMBER EXPELLED FOR 'EXTRAVAGANT' STATEMENTS

LD021445 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 26 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] In an unanimously adopted statement, the Communists belonging to the Victor-Jarra cell in Paris recently expressed their indignation with respect to Catherine Clement's recent statements and expressed the opinion that she "has exluded herself from the cell."

In fact, Catherine Clement published in the 20 February edition of the Socialist newspaper LE MATIN a violent diatribe against the PCF, accusing it, among other things, of engaging in a "witch hunt," indulging in "denunciations worthy of the Nazis" and following a "fascist path."

The following day L'HUMANITE duly denounced this article, recalling, among other things, that Catherine Clement did not hesitate to go to Rouen to "contribute" toward the justice of Mr Peyrefitte who had started proceedings against a worker activist.

However, Catherine Clement did not stop there. Invited to participate in the Radio Europe One "Explain Yourself" program, she not only urged listeners to vote for Francois Mitterrand but also envisaged the "formation of an Italian-style radical party which would bring together Communists, former Communists, former Maoists, former leftists, people disappointed by the Unified Socialist Party and the PS and former Gaullists," nothing less.

We publish the text of a statement adopted by a unanimous 19 votes by the call of which Catherine Clement was a member:

"LE MATIN communists [as published] have learned with indignation about Catherine Clement's statements which have been relayed by all the media. They do not believe that Catherine Clement's description of their party in the 20 February edition of LE MATIN is a true one. They know that their party is not 'following a fascist path' but that, on the contrary, it intends to raise genuine problems in the interest of our country's workers. They cannot accept a situation in which Communists themselves sing in chorus with the worst anticommunists. They feel proud of the fact that they are not 'dead souls' and believe that the PCF has been right in waging a most determined struggle against Giscard's government in all its manifestations. By asserting its desire to 'work with the Socialists' with a view to renovating the PCF, she has now stated her political options. The Communists belonging to the Victor-Jarra cell take the view that by making such a political decision and such extravagant statements, she has excluded herself from the cell."

MARCHAIS GREETS SDAR ON FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

LD021513 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 27 Feb 81 p 10

[Text] On the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic's fifth anniversary, Georges Marchais sent the following message to Polisario Front Secretary General Mohamed Abdelaziz:

"I would like to send you, the Polisario Front and all the West Saharan people the PCF's warm congratulations. As I recalled during our meeting 18 months ago, the PCF actively supports the Saharan people's just cause and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. It is taking and will continue to take all the necessary actions to ensure that the French people's active solidarity is expressed. We are also taking action to end the French Government's policy of intervention for Morocco's benefit and to ensure that France plays a positive role in this part of the world. The UN General Assembly's recent resolutions indicate, in my view, the path to be followed by all those attached to peace and the right of peoples to determine their own future. I wholeheartedly welcome the excellent relations of friendship and solidarity which exist between the PCF and the Polisario Front. I am convinced that they will continue to be strengthened in the interest of the northwest African peoples and of the French people. Dear comrade, please accept by fraternal greetings."

LE MONDE NOTES NEGATIVE TRADE BALANCE WITH USSR

LD281137 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Feb 81 p 9

[Michel Boyer report: "Oil and Natural Gas Imports Lead to Structural Deficit in French Balance of Trade"]

[Text] A turning point has been reached in the history of French-Soviet economic relations. After being traditionally positive for around 15 years, France's trade deficit showed a structural deficit in 1980. French imports reached Fr15.1 billion while exports amounted to only Fr10.4 billion, which results in a deficit of Fr4.7 billion. In 1979, there was a surplus of Fr1 billion.

The increase in trade between the two countries, which went up by 58 percent last year--but France's imports increased by 97 percent and exports by only 22 percent--is attributed by TASS to the April 1979 meeting between Mr Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing in Moscow. In fact, it is the result of the rise in oil prices, from which the USSR is benefiting both in its relations with other CEMA countries and in its relations with the Western nations.

Indeed, France is buying an increasing amount of Soviet oil--Moscow has become its fourth biggest supplier with more than 6 million tons--and especially natural gas (4.4 billion cubic meters last year, or 20 percent of total imports of this product), for which it is paying the market price. Thus, the total energy bill has been multiplied 2.5 times, increasing from Fr4.5 billion in 1979 to Fr11.5 billion in 1980. It could increase greatly if the gas project now being discussed is implemented.

This project, in fact, relates to additional supplies of Soviet gas from 1985 amounting to 10 billion cubic meters per year which, added to the present amount, would represent around one-third of the French supplies. These supplies would involve, in exchange, supplies of industrial equipment worth around Fr10 billion, notably for constructing gas pipelines, and would involve the setting up an appropriate financing mechanism.

This difficult deal, which also interests the FRG, should have been concluded before the end of last year. In fact, it has come up against the problem of fixing gas prices, with the Soviets wanting this price to be aligned with oil prices, and also against the problem of defining credit terms, with Moscow wanting the whole operation to be financed at a special 7.8-percent interest rate. In addition to that, Polish events may have slowed down the negotiations.

The increase in Soviet energy supplies in any case clearly raises the question of France's dependence on a preferential supplier. In the event of conflict, the security of French supplies could be threatened, and in the oil sphere, Saudi Arabia and Iraq already supply more than half the crude oil which France imports.

It also raises the question of the link between politics and economics. Can a country place a leak-tight partition between these two spheres without losing its dignity? In more specific terms, are events like those in Afghanistan not bound to affect business?

In this case, an artillery of figures can be used to serve interests. If there were to be a break in trade between the two countries, which represents only 2.5 percent of France's total foreign trade but which involves some sensitive sectors and, according to TASS, gives work to 250,000 French employees, the financial consequences would be considerable. France, which is one of the Eastern bloc countries' leading creditors, seems more vulnerable than the FRG from this viewpoint, and a halt in Soviet payments would involve around Fr20 billion.

Leaving aside that hypothesis, the French-Soviet trade imbalance has some disadvantages for France. In fact, imports are paid in cash, while a particularly advantageous long-term credit policy is followed for exports. Cooperation between the two countries is very expensive.

In any event, the reduction of the deficit is no easy operation. There are possibilities in the food sphere since the Soviets want to institutionalize trade within the framework of agreements lasting several years for a number of products (grain, meat, sugar, poultry and so forth). Last year's sales of these products amounted to over Fr2 billion, compared to Fr1 billion in 1979. However, the implementation of bigger projects is likely to come up against EC agricultural rules.

France can also increase its sales of consumer goods and industrial complexes. After 3 years of stagnation in which they hovered around Fr2.5 billion, Soviet orders increased considerably in 1980, reaching around Fr5 billion (drilling platforms, cast iron pipes, sheet steel, aluminum and so forth). This result is markedly better than the performances of the USSR's other Western partners (around Fr3 billion for the FRG, Fr2 billion for Japan and Fr1 billion for Italy).

In addition, the Rhone-Poulenc Company in December concluded a framework agreement on industrial cooperation worth Fr30 billion over 10 years. Negotiations carried out by Citroen, however, with a view to modernizing the Soviet automobile industry are making no progress, mainly owing to Moscow's aspirations in the sphere of investments, prices and also compensations. In fact, if you want to win exports, you frequently not only have to grant credit on advantageous terms but also to buy some of the planned industrial complex's production.

From one 5-year period to the next, Soviet trade--in francs at current values--trebled in keeping with the objectives fixed by the two governments, increasing from Fr19 billion between 1970 and 1974 to Fr59 billion between 1975 and 1979. The same target has been implicitly fixed for the 1980-1985 period. Thus, although it is not vital, the Soviet market seems important for the French economy, especially in view of its potential. It could even be vital to some firms' financial balance, although that does not mean that business should take precedence over diplomacy.

L'HUMANITE ASSAILS PS ON FOOD AID TO EL SALVADOR

LD021417 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 27 Feb 81 pp 1,10

[Jose Fort Article: "Division of Tasks"]

[Text] The Italian, French and Greek communist deputies at the European Assembly yesterday called for an immediate resumption of food aid to the Salvadoran people. They were alone in doing so.

However, during a recent Press Club interview, the present PS First Secretary Lionel Jospin told Rene Andrieu quite definitely: "We are opposed to the U.S. policy in El Salvador. Several current opposition leaders in El Salvador are members of the Socialist International. We have never failed in our solidarity with El Salvador."

Unfortunately, yes, unfortunately, Lionel Jospin and the PS leaders are failing in their duty to show solidarity. What's more, they are henceforth involved in a real act of war against the Salvadoran people: the act of using food as a weapon.

By deciding, at U.S. request, to suspend its humanitarian aid to El Salvador, the EEC is contributing to the Yankee plan. On the one hand, Washington is arming those perpetrating the massacres and, on the other, the West European capitals are starving tens of thousands of women, men and children living in complete destitution. This is a division of tasks.

The PS is directly implicated in that decision. Indeed, the EEC commissioner responsible for food and development aid-the man who already distinguished himself by suspending supplies of food to Vietnam-is none other than PS member Claude Cheysson who has the title of "adviser" in Francois Mitterrand's election apparatus.

After the Brussels decision, the PS did not think fit to protest or publicize the fact. Above all, it did not disavow Claude Cheysson or criticize the statement made by Socialist Senator for La Haute-Vienne Louis Longequeue, who, a few months ago, stated quite calmly with reference to the El Salvador Christian Democratic-military junta: "The new government courageously is trying to establish a moderate democratic regime." They say one thing one moment and another the next.

Solidarity, real solidarity, requires acts like the one made by the European communist deputies yesterday. As for the Socialist deputies in Paris, they say they are showing solidarity with the Salvadoran people while they align with U.S. policy in Brussels.

LE MONDE SEES U.S. STALLING ON CAMP DAVID PROGRESS

LD021601 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Mr Reagan and the Near East"]

[Text] Although still only a draft, the new U.S. administration's policy on the Near East is not likely to please the Jerusalem government, which had in fact been counting on Mr Reagan's accession to the highest office. Despite his resolutely pro-Israeli statements during his election campaign, in practice, Mr Reagan differs little from his predecessor.

The new White House chief has no hesitation in contradicting himself. To distinghuish himself from Mr Carter, he formerly stated emphatically that the implantation of Jewish colonies in the occupied territories was "not illegal." But on 3 February, less than 2 weeks after his election, he maintained that the establishment of these same colonies constitute a "pointless provocation," to which the State Department added on 11 February that Israel is damaging the peace process by doing this.

The new administration has not formally repudiated the Camp David agreements but, despite Mr Begin's insistence, it is refusing to pursue the implementation of the Palestinian "clause." There are at least two reasons for this attitude: Mr Reagan does not believe any more than President as-Sadat does that Cairo-Jerusalem bilateral negotiations could result in the "autonomy" for the Palestinians which the latter rejected right from the start. Having nothing better to propose, the United States prefers to rely on an Israeli Labor government which, probably without too many illusions, will try to solve the problem directly with King Husayn. The "Jordanian option" of course misfired after the Hashemite king's categorical refusal to join a process which would exclude the PLO, but the aim is to play for time by maintaining hope.

Washington seems to have taken advantage of the deadlock by declaring that the settlement of the Israeli-Arab conflict is no longer its main concern, "immediate priority" henceforth being given to the "Soviet threat" in the Near East. Hence, the emphasis will be placed on developing the U.S. military network, notably in the Persian Gulf, on strengthening the defense potential of states listed as U.S. "friends." Thus, despite protests from Israel, Mr Reagan's government decided on 26 February to supply Saudi Arabia with a whole range of equipment and accessories markedly strengthening the offensive capability of the 62 F-15 fighter planes which President Carter sold to Riyadh in 1978.

Following the example set by his predecessors, who faced similar dilemmas, President Reagan apparently offered--according to the NEW YORK TIMES--to "compensate" Israel for this "infidelity" by selling it 15 additional F-15's to be added to the 40 already sold to the Jewish state, which would receive $600 million at 12 percent interest as a "bonus." In addition, the U.S. Government proposed in Congress on Thursday to grant Israel $2.18 billion in aid for fiscal 1981-82.

Thus, President Reagan is remaining faithful to the policy traditionally implemented by his party: ensuring the defense of Israel, which has been raised to the rank of "country of high strategic importance," while satisfying the various "pro-Arab lobbies," the oil and arms industry lobbies in particular, which are very closely linked with the Republican Party. The question is whether this so-called balanced policy will promote an all-embracing peace in the Near East.

PCF'S GREMETZ VIEWS FRANCOIS-PONCET'S U.S. VISIT

LD271605 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 25 Feb 81 p 9

[Text] PCF Politburo member Maxime Gremetz yesterday made this statement:

"The visit which Mr Francois-Poncet has just made to Washington and the statements which were made on that occasion totally confirm our party's assessment of the Giscard government's foreign policy. Atlantic alignment and allegiance to U.S. imperialism have in fact been the main axes of the foreign minister's U.S. visit. Rarely has the French Government gone so far along this path.

"Agreement on the essential issues was so deep that the two ministers had no hesitation in generously patting each other on the back. Like Reagan, Giscard d'Estaing's foreign minister wants 'a strong and stable America.' Moreover, he was not sparing in his praises for U.S. policy, its determination and political initiatives. In short, he gave enthusiastic backing to Reagan's aggressive policy, notably in stepping up the arms race. In other words, he gave his support to the increase in the U.S. military budget and to the establishment of new bases and the strengthening of U.S. naval presence in the oceans. He approved the decision to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, which constitutes a serious danger to the peoples' security.

"In the face of such 'French understanding,' it is easy to see why the United States should express its satisfaction with Giscard d'Estaing's policy, particularly the efforts he is making for a supranational and Atlantic Europe aligned with the United States. Giscard has also been given a well-deserved certificate as best defender of imperialism's interests in Africa.

"In the face of the U.S. aspiration to use every possible means, including intervention, to oppose the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation, the French representative expressed his complete understanding. When the United States is playing a direct part in the bloody repression of the Salvadoran people, it is particularly scandalous to see our country's foreign minister giving his support to this intervention on the pretext of 'foreign interference.'

"This visit, which is like a vassal visiting his overlord, illustrates a policy which is calling France's independence into question, ignoring its interests and the role it should have on the international stage.

"Our country has better things to do than to align with a foreign power's aggressive plans, it should instead be struggling with determination and a spirit of initiative for peace and disarmament and for cooperation and friendship among peoples."

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RECENT TALKS IN WASHINGTON

LD281009 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 20 Feb 81 p 3

[Engenio Scalfari Rome interview with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo: "USSR Must Now Realize That There Is No Messing With Reagan"; date not given]

[Excerpt] Rome--The foreign minister is satisfied with his U.S. visit and meetings with the new President, vice president, secretary of state and secretaries of defense and the treasury. He found, he said, a great deal of attention and respect for and interest in the Italian position and received clear and frank explanations of the new U.S. position. But is there an Italian position that is not always and in every instance a faithful reflection of Washington's? This is the first well-founded suspicion which we permitted ourselves to put to him at the start of this interview on his return from the United States.

"There is," he said: "And it is certainly no artificial last-minute invention. We could sum it up as follows: We want peace and detente between the blocs. To preserve peace and detente, both conditions of weakness and the attempt to ensure military superiority are equally unacceptable. Balance is the foundation of peace."

[Question] This definition is identical to the one that emerged from the recent Giscard-Schmidt meeting in Paris.

[Answer] Indeed it is. The European NATO allies are convinced that this is the policy to pursue.

[Question] And is President Reagan convinced of it too?

[Answer] One must be careful about making an assessment of the new U.S. administration's attitude: The White House and the State Department are in these weeks examining the enormous foreign policy problems, the chain of the various crises and the methods for tackling an extremely complex situation. But what already emerges extremely clearly is this: The United States is no longer willing to tolerate unilateral detente, as practiced by the Soviet Union in the past few years--that is, a detente which Washington must observe while Moscow can violate it in all parts of the world not covered by the Yalta Agreement. This situation is one of the essential causes which prompted Carter's defeat and Reagan's resounding victory. Now the new administration is bound by the mandate received from the voters.

[Question] What specific consequences might result from the rejection of the kind of detente that you have described? What new political and military initiatives from the United States? Did you discuss this with your interlocutors in Washington?

[Answer] We did not examine the various points on the international arc of crisis. They are in any case well known: Afghanistan, Kampuchea, the Horn of Africa, Yemen, certain Central American countries....

[Question] And Poland.

[Answer] Poland is a case apart and must be discussed separately. As I was saying, we did not carry out a specific analysis. In any case it was neither the time nor the place for it. But one point did seem very clear to me: The new administration, and Secretary of State Haig in particular, will do their utmost in this phase to ensure that the Soviet Government fully understands that the United States is no longer willing to tolerate initiatives likely to cause crises and disturbances of the world balance by the USSR.

I would say that Haig will devote the coming weeks and months to ensuring that this message about U.S. intentions reaches the Kremlin as loudly and clearly as possible.

[Question] Whether verbal or written, such a message would take not months but just a few days to reach there.

[Answer] We are talking here about a message which, to be fully credible, must be accompanied by specific and equally clear signals. One of these is the expenditure that the new administration has decided to allot to defense. Another is the very determined stance that has been adopted with respect to the guerrilla movements in centain Latin American countries. The United States is convinced that the guerrilla fighting in El Salvador is receiving large-scale backing from Cuba and Moscow and has warned the European allies of this. A delegation is already in Europe to provide the allied governments with evidence of this assertion.

[Question] Will it be coming to Italy too?

[Answer] Yes, it will be coming here too.

[Question] Does this mean that the U.S. administration will give full support to the military juntas in Central America?

[Answer] As far as I know, it means that the U.S. administration would oppose further actions of destabilization considered to be actively supported by Cuba and Moscow.

[Question] It seems to me, Mr Foreign Minister, that under such conditions the ratification of the SALT II treaty on nuclear strategic parity is a dream.

[Answer] Even back during Carter's presidency it was clear that SALT II would not be ratified. There were at least 10 points on which Congress' opposition was insurmountable. So SALT II will have to be renegotiated. In any case, it seems to me that the Soviet Union is waiting to see and assess what U.S. intentions will be.

[Question] Is President Reagan keen to open these negotiations?

[Answer] I would say so. I pointed out that as far as Italy is concerned it is extremely keen that negotiations be started as soon as possible. But the essential point for the time being is the one I indicated before: First the United States wants the USSR to realize that the international climate has changed and that further violations of detente will not be tolerated. Only when Moscow has for its part indicated that it has fully understood such a message can the SALT II negotiations be reopened with good prospects of success.

[Question] Is this what the new U.S. diplomacy defines as "linkage"?

[Answer] Precisely. Linkage is the linking of global behavior and specific negotiations. If the global behavior is considered satisfactory, inasmuch as no new points of crisis are created or points or friction nurtured, specific negotiations are set in motion; if not, unsatisfactory behavior will be met with balancing forms of behavior.

[Question] What does this mean, Mr Minister?

[Answer] It means that in the event of initiatives that modify the world balance, the United States reserves the right of "response" to restore the balance. It is a concept which disappeared entirely from U.S. strategic philosophy after the Vietnam war. Now it has reappeared. I believe that the difference is considerable.

[Question] I think so too. How do the European allies judge this difference?

[Answer] As an inevitable consequence of the deterioration of the international situation, which has come about without the United States' having taken any initiatives to which destabilizing characteristics can be ascribed over the years. The European allies trust that the new U.S. administration's message will be fully understood in Moscow. For their part, that is for our part, we will promptly stimulate the U.S. ally immediately to follow up the warning that it is issuing to the USSR with the second kind of message, namely, full willingness to negotiate the entire range of points of crisis. This is why I placed great emphasis on the resumption of the SALT II negotiations. I believe that my French and FRG counterparts will maintain the same stance on their coming visits to Washington.

[Question] Can I ask you, Mr Minister, whether you also discussed the problems of the missiles to be deployed in Europe?

[Answer] Yes, we did. As is known, the NATO countries decided at the 12 December 1979 meeting in Brussels to begin the Euromissiles modernization. That decision gave the go-ahead for the production of the new medium-range theater missiles. The same 12 December session also took another decision for immediate implementation, as was in fact done, namely, to suggest negotiations on NATO's and the USSR's theater nuclear forces. During Chancellor Schmidt's subsequent Moscow visit, the Soviet Government agreed to discuss the issue without demanding the prior revocation of NATO's decision to deploy the Euromissiles. In fact, negotiations did start in Geneva in the last few months of Carter's presidency. I stressed to Secretary of State Haig Italy's great desire that those negotiations be resumed, since we are one of the host countries for the Euromissiles under construction.

[Question] What was his reply?

[Answer] Haig said that he was fully aware of Italy's wishes on this issue and that he shared them. The dates and forms for these negotiations are not yet clear, but they will definitely be governed by the general assessments which I have already mentioned. I also asked for a meeting as soon as possible of the NATO Special Consultation Group that is to assist the Soviet-U.S. negotiations. On the general issue of consultations between the United States and Italy and the European NATO allies, I confirmed to Haig that the latter do not want to be consulted about faits accomplis but want to participate actively in forming the alliance's decisions. I received a very positive reply on this point.

[Question] We mentioned Poland, Mr Minister.

[Answer] It is our wish for that country to undergo a process of adjustment that will take into account all the innovations that have occurred and introduce institutional machinery capable of handling them, in line with and taking fully into account both internal and international balances.

[Question] Are you hoping for a stabilization in Poland?

[Answer] I do not like that word, and it does not express my thoughts. I hope that the Polish Government will succeed in creating institutional, political and trade union machinery capable of handling methodically the new social realities that have emerged, and capable also of dynamically assimilating any further innovations if and when they appear.

[Question] Is this the U.S. administration's position too?

[Answer] It is the position of the entire West in the face of a very major and very dangerous crisis.

[Question] Does the linkage idea, that is, the assessment of the USSR's conduct, include the Polish case too?

[Answer] Definitely.

[Question] Possibly with military consequences for NATO?

[Answer] Absolutely not, but with political and economic consequences that it would be stupid not to consider and which indeed, I believe, have been considered by the Soviets.

PSI'S CRAXI OUTLINES 'THESES' FOR APRIL CONGRESS

LD281031 Rome AVANTI in Italian 19 Feb 81 pp 2-3

[Unattributed report on PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi's 18 February report to the PSI Central Committee session in Rome: "Central Committee Confirms 42d congress in Palermo 22-26 April"]

[Text] The PSI congress will be held on the agreed date in Palermo. This was confirmed by Socialist Secretary Bettino Craxi opening the proceedings of the Central Committee and thus replying to what he described as the "interfences" in yesterday morning's papers. Craxi stressed that a party's congress is "a major opportunity and a democratic duty" which makes it possible to review internal situations and at the same time to speak to the country.

Craxi also emphasized the choice of a city such as Palermo, where our party has never held a congress before. "Our choice," he said, "stems partly from a strong awareness of the south's problems and from the fact the country is one and that the south's problems are therefore the entire country's." Next Craxi explained the significance and importance of the congress theses, which were distributed to all the Central Committee members. The majority and the secretary, he said, willingly agreed to the suggestion to hold a congress not on the basis of rigidly opposed motions. "We have submitted these which give scope to anyone wanting to employ them. Whoever does not want to use them is free not to."

Craxi explained that the theses have "a significance and character introductory to the congress debate and must, between now and the late April congress, permit new analyses, developments of ideas and also corrections so as to secure the necessary consensus. They are above all an attempt to identify the essential reference points for our debate."

The 13 congress theses presented by the majority center on the four key aspects of foreign policy, domestic policy and program and party topics:

1. "To consolidate and consistently continue the socialist new course." This is the thesis that outlines a general framework for the socialist role, based on the realization that we have transcended "definitely, every feared threat of decline and subordination, of a marginal political role."

Note is taken of the existence of "a major disproportion" between the PSI's national responsibility and its electoral support. It is therefore the party's task to seek support both in the progressive areas and in the areas "where the danger of regressionary dispersions and irrational rejections is emerging."

Furthermore, the thesis puts forward the idea of socialist government leadership and political prospects "based on different balances" to be achieved with the contribution of the intermediary forces and, "if the DC wants to contribute without stubborn rigidities, of keeping the framework of democratic possibilities and potentials open."

Surmounting Conservative Resistance

2. "Surmounting the front of conservative, stubborn and bureaucratic resistance." It states that "a new right is taking shape, determined to exploit the crisis factors present in society so as to widen the gulf of mistrust between the citizens and politics and the institutions."

The thesis stresses the danger "of an open or hidden spread in the ideas proper to the tradition and heritage of reactionary culture, without their being opposed with sufficient determination, consistency and effectiveness." Against this danger "there must be a strategy of regeneration and major reform affecting the very structures of the system to lend new strength to the authoritative and representative democratic bodies."

3. "A consistent initiative for stability, governability, regeneration and reforms." The PSI's entry into the government stemmed from a consistent political stance already expressed in the election campaign, and produced a coalition "based on requirements not repetitive with respect to past experiences," that is, based on "equal" bases between the secular parties and the DC.

Having confirmed that government unity is a constant objective to be achieved, the thesis expressed the hope that the present coalition will succeed in finding in its specific work the necessary thrusts to progress.

4. "For a great reform of the institutions and for a regeneration of public life." "A major reform is necessary, possible and pressing": This premise is starting point for a number of working hypotheses. The first confirms the belief that it is necessary to modify the present structure of the two chambers of Parliament, inasmuch as "a division of duties, work and powers has become indispensable." In short, "bicameralism has become a superfluous luxury, in the form in which it has become organized."

Still on the topic of Parliament, it is noted that the government's stability "is to exposed to the maneuvers of lamentable parliamentary practice," with clear reference to the issue of deputies who fail to observe party discipline. After a brief reference to the "constructive lack of confidence" that exists in Germany, it discusses electoral reforms and argues "the advisability of providing the minor parties with the opportunity to start a process of aggregation."

Having called for a more lively and efficient public administration, the thesis stresses that it is necessary to surmount "the slowness of procedure and the excessive politicization of the magistracy."

5. "A new method of governing the economy, with objectives of development, efficiency, and social security and equality." As far as strictly economic policy is concerned, the following measures are urged: planning as a method of governing the economy; the containment of inflation; a new thrust to investments' improvements in supply; an adjustment of the territorial balance; the effective use of the resources administered by the public sector; and a reduction in foreign constrictions.

Centrality of Southern Problem

Having stressed the centrality of the southern problem (asserting that development policy must center principally on a gradual qualitative and quantitative diversification in its forms of intervention), the thesis stresses the importance of rebuilding the quake-struck areas. The belief is that "by establishing proper connections among public spending, programming of demand sector by sector, territorial planning with a view to selecting a few location areas and the effective location of firms involved in the reconstruction, it will be possible to maximize the multiplicatory effect, in terms of earnings and employment, within the quake-struck areas and the south."

6. "To extend the system of social reforms and to step up the struggle against old and new forms of poverty." The premise is the enormous progress achieved in the field of health and safety, pensions and education in recent years. But it is pointed out equally clearly that "in the major cities, where the party generally has the most responsibilities, a decisive struggle is breaking out for collective living standards, to defend basic human and social values and for the citizens' very security and the future of new generations."

7. "A trade union movement that is a responsible protagonist in the government of the economy, in the labor market, in enterprise decisions. In establishing the workers' rights and duties." The plan for trade union unity, the thesis reads, "seems anything but obsolete." It is necessary to work with a sense of commitment, especially at a time when "certain specific risks of regression, manipulatory distortion and consequent loss of autonomy are emerging." Having stated that a transition must be effected "from the phase based purely on demands to the phase of participation," the thesis laments the trade union's lack of involvement in the labor market, especially in the hidden labor market.

Proposal of Employment Agency

The proposal of a labor agency is reintroduced, as a means for the "dynamic management of the labor market." Last, it is stated that "everyone now believes that unrestricted freedom to strike is senseless, because it imposes too heavy a price not on the other side of industry, but on the community as a whole."

8. "For the freedom of men and ideas in culture and the media, for a new education system as the linchpin of the country's future." With regard to education, the thesis states that the problem is how to surmount the present chaotic situation and introduce a strategy that will reward "a responsible and committed attitude for students and teachers." Particular criticism is reserved for the DC's own particular general view of education, and a secular view is put forward as an alternative.

As for the media, the opinion is expressed that it is necessary to achieve "a balanced system of competitiveness and cooperation between public and private sectors" as far as television is concerned, and the PSI's commitment to a prompt approval of the publishing reform bill is confirmed.

9. "To eliminate terrorism, to restore normality to the country and to close a tragic chapter of democratic life." Note is taken of the very heavy blows dealt to terrorism recently, but emphasis is also placed on the need to pursue "a global strategy" of anti-terrorist struggle. In particular, emphasis is again placed on the key point of international connections (which "must be the subject of more and more thorough investigations"), while further exceptional laws are described as "unnecessary." Action must be taken in the prison sector and in new legislative measures to encourage "penitents."

The thesis also stresses the hitherto decisive importance of unity among the democratic forces. The splits that have occurred. it adds, and amid which the "the PSI has pursued a policy of constitutional consistency," could not challenge everyone's "steadfast determination" to repeal the terrorist attack.

10. "To rebuild an international role for Italy, to step up the struggle for peace, freedom and solidarity throughout the world." The thesis expresses the opinion that Italy must play a more active role in the international context, within the framework of the Atlantic alliance, which must maintain "its character as a geographically limited defense alliance."

The next point discussed is Poland and the threats of a military invasion, while the hope is expressed of a new initiative for a constructive European-Arab-African dialogue. In this connection the thesis states that "a thorough political clarification is desirable also with regard to Italian-Libyan relations."

Having condemned the dictatorship at present covering El Salvador in blood, the thesis expresses the hope that "the United States will be fully aware of the major responsibilities revolving on it, as on other major democracies on the American Continent." As for the new Reagan administration, the thesis simply expresses the hope of a policy that will encourage detente and peace.

11. "To defend womens rights and civil rights and to make better use of and improve the system of referendums." The thesis confirms the party's position on the six referendums ("yes" to the elimination of life imprisonment and military courts and "no" to the other four referendums, though everyone is free to vote as his conscience dictates.) With regard to referendums, there is a call for a "responsible choice of major questions of principle, which will exclude its use for short-term and unjustified purposes of political struggle." The PSI is in any case opposed to further norms that "will create practically insurmountable barriers to gathering enough signatures for a particular referendum to be held."

12. "An open dialogue and active democratic cooperation in the field of governability and reforms. A democratic and socialist plan for the labor world and the entire left." The nature of socialist policy, the thesis states, has its roots in Turati's reformist and a gradualist approach to the transformation of society.

Interparty Relations and Dialogue

Having said this, the thesis stresses the importance of close relations with the Italian Social Democratic party and of "direct relations of dialogue and rapprochement with the Radical Party," which have yielded intermittent results but which have made it possible "to note the existence of shared objectives on some very important topics."

Having noted "a positive evolution" in relations with the Radical Party, the thesis states that the fundamental problem for the Socialists remains relations and a both retrospective and prospective elucidation with the PCI.

This party is urged to make "a clear choice in favor of Western-style Socialism," with a clear affirmation "of the irreconcilability of so-called real Socialism with the premises and principles on which a democratic and socialist alternative can be based in our country and Western Europe as a whole."

The PSI hopes for the establishment of "a constructive climate" and believes that a radical change in the PCI in the direction indicated "would create new and decisive conditions for a different outlook and for leftwing cooperation in Italy."

Last, the following hope is expressed concerning the DC: "That it too will contribute, through the quest for the paths of a thorough internal regeneration, to the general trend toward a regeneration of public life and the reinvigoration of the democratic system."

13. "A new impetus to internal regeneration, so as to build a party with increasingly firm roots in the working classes and open to social movements for reform." This thesis outlines a new party image, still mass-oriented but much more open to the new movements and feelings emerging in society. As for internal life, the hope is expressed of a "constant improvement in internal relations, which of course requires everyone's contribution and the rejection of exacerbated polemics and excessive personalism." Criticism is also made of "the refusal to accept even the most elementary party discipline."

Be that as it may, "the congress debate will profitably concentrate its attention on topics concerning party organization, methods and regulations and thus formulate new proposals and ideas for change."

FORLANI TV INTERVIEW ON GOVERNMENT ECONOMY

AU030849 Rome ANSA in English 0316 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 3 Mar (ANSA)--Italian Premier Arnaldo Forlani said here last night that Italy "is governable" and that his coalition government has the backing of a "secure majority" but added that "a greater national cohesion" is necessary to overcome the difficulties triggered by an "intense degree of political and social conflicts".

Forlani, who heads a four-party coalition of his own Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans, made the statement in an interview aired over the national television network.

The premier said that the recent proposal made by the chairman of the Republican Party, Bruno Visentini, for a government of technocrats not anchored to party agreements, lies in the world of "fantasy" since "hypotheses of this kind must be formulated on the basis of real facts, which are the political parties that exist in the country and in Parliament".

In reply to a question on the parliamentary debate on the government-sponsored financial bill, on which the government called for a number of confidence votes, Forlani said that it was "quite normal" that the government asked for a roll call vote given the importance of the legislations which "directs, regulates and conditions the entire economic life of the country" for a period of 3 years.

PRIME MINISTER CALVO-SOTELO'S PREINVESTITURE SPEECH

LD281555 Madrid YA in Spanish 19 Feb 81 pp 7-10

[Text] The Congress [of Deputies] plenum for the session of investiture began at 1645. Outgoing Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez was present. First, Victor Carrascal, first secretary of the chamber, read out his majesty the king's message, proposing Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo y Bustelo as candidate for the position of prime minister.

A few moments later Mr Calco-Sotelo mounted the rostrum and read the program speech of the government which he is seeking to form and requested the chamber's vote in favor. In his speech, he said:

Mr Speaker, ladies and gentlemen:

I appear before you to request the chamber's confidence as the candidate for prime minister proposed by his majesty the king in accordance with article 99 of the constitution.

This session of investiture is a central part of the process which began with Prime Minister Suarez' resignation. I have served him as a minister for 4 years, and I have had the privilege of following closely the political transition, of which he was the principal architect. I wish to pay my tribute at the very beginning of this speech to Adolfo Suarez' extraordinary work and express my affection and admiration for him.

With his departure the transition comes to an end. With his departure, a most extraordinary stage in Spanish history comes to an end. Precisely because I did not play the leading role in that transition which is now coming to a close, I believe that I can initiate a new era in which from the very outset the constitutional machinery will operate free from any foundational emotion.

A change in the prime minister is a normal occurrence in parliamentary systems. This change comes at the very time when we have reached the halfway point in the legislative term. Behind the replacement there is no new parliamentary arithmetic, which corresponds now, as previously, to the verdict of the ballot box in 1979; the replacement therefore occurs within political continuity, and I will govern within political continuity if I secure the nomination. But I must say immediately, ladies and gentlemen, that I know how this chamber, and in it, primarily, the representatives of the party in power, is demanding a new course for the ship of state. I am sensitive to this political fact, and I announce forthwith that if I secure the confidence of the Congress of Deputies, I will direct my government within continuity but, of course, without the inertia of continuation.

Our great legacy is to have today a democratic system which the various political forces have so far been creating with an awareness of their historical responsibility in order to organize our present and future coexistence. What we have done during the transition is considerable, and we have done it in an exemplary manner, as our foreign neighbors, who are more objective than we ourselves in diagnosis, have acknowledged and admired. Over the last 5 years, Spain has rediscovered freedom, and freedom has revealed to us a lively, renovating and changing Spain, adolescent and thoughtful at the same time, very far from the drama which has marked its crises over the last 150 years. It is legitimate for us to make this assessment with satisfaction and hope and for us to draw a clear conclusion from it: the transition is over, democracy has been achieved. Although much of the state still remains to be built, there is no weakness in the system. There is the daily government of a complex society is an adverse and changing situation. And there is constitutional machinery which has displayed, which is displaying this very day, its effectiveness.

Continuity with a Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] Government

This is why I speak of continuity, and this is why the government which I am seeking to form will also be a UCD government. In 1983, without early elections, which would not help the strengthening of democracy in Spain, the sovereign voice of the people, summoned to a general election, will be able to suggest other formulas. Today I propose to you the formation of a government comprising members of my party.

But in this government, and in the first place its prime minister, cannot forget that disenchantment, pessimism, insecurity and despair are dominant features of the Spanish people's state of mind, many people believe that all problems have beset Spain at the same time. Many people believe that a change in the manner of governing in necessary. And the government which I form if I secure the investiture will be prepared to make that change.

The greatest danger of our situation would be for us to attribute the misfortunes besetting us to a specific political structure. It would mean our becoming disillusioned with democracy or freedom. This chamber must always take care to avert that danger, especially today, when an investiture debate is beginning. I would like to be able to convince those who are following this debate outside the chamber that we are concerning ourselves here with their real problems: with the anxiety of those who cannot find jobs, with the insecurity of those who are afraid of losing them and with the despair of the families which have seen their small savings implacably reduced by inflation, with those who are struggling in adversity to keep their enterprises alive, with those who fear for their personal safety or that of their families and with those who dare not contemplate the future. I would like to convince all of them that these are also my concerns, that this is the reason why I am here, much more than because of an ambition for power or partisan zeal, and that the government which I form will devote the remaining half of the legislative term to providing a feasible solution to these real problems.

I therefore intend to discuss in succession economic policy, foreign policy and public safety.

Economic Policy

It is a fact that Spain has a very poor natural energy base, that it depends on imported energy and that it is very vulnerable to increases in the price of oil.

The second objective feature which defines Spain's current situation and which distinguishes it relatively from that of other countries is the greater scale of the industrial crisis.

Third, it is a clear fact that on achieving democracy Spain did not have effective economic institutions for adequately administering its resources. The treasury did not have a suitable tax system, the state budgets did not cover the whole of public expenditure, the financial system did not meet minimum criteria of modernity and the framework of labor relations was not comparable with that in Europe. In all these fields reforms have had to be implemented which have not ended and which must be completed.

In the light of this picture of adverse developments it is more necessary than ever to keep calm and know how to choose the problems, organize their possible solutions and clearly determine the necessary actions. The state of the economy is too grave to allow evasion and it requires that we adopt a committed stance with respect to it. There are six issues which will henceforth receive my government's attention:

--The energy problem;

--The formulation of effective decisions to create lasting jobs;

--Vigilance with respect to inflation;

--A determined program of reorganization and a new industrial policy;

--The liberalization of domestic economic activity, maintenance of freedom of foreign trade and the encouragement of exports;

--The delicate current situation of agriculture and fisheries.

The factors constituting Spain's energy problem reveal their gravity so eloquently that the absolute priority which the government wishes to assign to them can surprise nobody. It is clear that improving the supply of energy constitutes a task which can brook no delay, because disregarding or postponing it would be paid for very dearly in the immediate future. This preferential attention to energy problems is reflected in three urgent decisions:

--To pay the real prices in keeping with the shortage of energy, rejecting subsidies for consumption;

--To adjust the country's supply of energy to the resources at our disposal. The government will unhesitatingly support the programs of investment in energy and the exact implementation of the national energy plan, updated in its conventional and nuclear aspect. The nuclear option is the only one possible within a generation to guarantee Spain's political independence and economic development. The government will keep the chamber and the public regularly informed about the implementation of the national energy plan;

--To have the means necessary for state action in the hydrocarbons sector to ensure a policy of supplies and for all the state's resources to be exploited in a more rational manner. To this end the new government will propose to this chamber the measures necessary for setting up a national hydrocarbons institute which will bring together all the state's assets and holdings in this sector and which will constitute an instrument for effective action in such a crucial aspect of energy policy.

Recognizing unemployment as the country's foremost social and economic problem, I wish to state emphatically that the government which I intend to form will devote all the time and energy at its disposal to creating the jobs which our society demands. This firm resolve will seek to adopt responsible measures, because the creation of jobs does not lend itself to rapid solutions or simplistic prescriptions. There will be no effective and lasting remedy for the problem of employment in Spain until our economy grows more and until the outstanding structural transformations have been carried out.

Sustaining Growth of Private Investment

However, a strategy which based economic growth solely on public investment and selective support for certain investment sectors would be partial and therefore ineffective. It is essential, and my government will devote itself immediately to this task, to continue along the path toward creating the conditions which will make possible sustained growth of private investment and the consequent creation of jobs. In this connection I believe that, irrespective of the international and domestic crises, the persistent increase in unemployment in Spain has specific Spanish causes connected with the peculiarities of our system of hiring workers and our system of financing social security.

Correcting these peculiarities and bringing our labor market and the financing of our social security closer to European models is no easy task. My government will complete the implementation of the workers statute, thus creating a more flexible and efficient labor market, and, with respect to social security, it will continue along the path toward organizing a better financing system, increasingly based on the state budgets, and with a readjustment of contributions, which through an increase in the maximum bases will make it possible to reduce contribution rates. The aim of this is to prevent enterprises' payrolls from being a basis for levying state taxes.

Reducing the costs of social security is a necessary condition for increasing employment, but I would be failing to discharge my duty if I did not point with unambiguous clarity that this is not sufficient and that the state of the economy also requires wage restraint for some time. Without an adjustment of real earnings there is no possible solution to the problem of unemployment in our country.

It is clear that the creation of jobs requires of Spanish society a collective effort and cooperation among all the agents of the economy. Basing myself on this fact, I deem it necessary to initiate a dialogue with the social and economic forces to jointly formulate a specific, ambitious and feasible program of actions against unemployment:

--Measures of vocational training and of support for youth employment;

--Measures to promote the intersectional, interprofessional and geographical mobility of labor;

--The reduction of the retirement age, with the financing of its cost by the state and enterprises;

--The introduction of special aid for the unemployed with family responsibilities after the period of eligibility for benefit has expired:

--The promotion of employment programs within the framework of regional planning;

--Agreements with sectors and enterprises to create employment on the basis of new forms of hiring;

--Guidelines on which the council envisaged in article 131.2 of the constitution should be based.

To assert that employment is the foremost aim of economic policy does not in any way mean forgetting the two balances of the economy, namely, the internal balance of prices and the external balance of the balance of payments, because the economy will not be able to continuously grow or provide stable jobs in the absence of these essential balances.

A society which believes in inflation creates it, and when so much impatience is aroused by the monetary and budgetary measures which curb inflation, it is necessary to point out to those who are impatient that no country improves its performance with respect to the crisis by increasing prices. There is no less inflation where there are lax monetary and budgetary policies, rather, there is a greater increase in prices; and there are no more jobs but there is more unemployment. For this reason it is necessary, even if it is painful, to continue with stringent monetary policies and intensify control over current expenditure and the public deficit. The government will not relent in this essential aim, and in no way will it allow itself to be carried away by the pressure from those who proclaim that our extremely grave unemployment problem could be resolved by means of a larger public deficit.

If the deficit is not the solution, nor is increasing the tax burden. Tax reform is already a positive reality of the transition. It must now be supplemented and implemented with increasing efficiency and strictness. But we must not kill profits or savings if we wish to bring about investment and the creation of jobs. In particular it is necessary to step up the struggle against tax fraud to eradicate the most widespread instances of fraud which we know still to exist.

Increasing the public deficit to levels which simply mean the loss of a sense of production would lead within months to a destruction of employment, not its creation. The nation's interest, the workers' interest and the employers' interest lies in containing inflation and not in encouraging it, in containing the balance of payments deficit and not in increasing it, in creating employment and not in destroying it, in defending not only today's wages but also tomorrow's wages.

Control over the public deficit will necessitate a grave restriction of the public expenditure of the administrative machinery and a reappraisal of our policy of aid for sectors and enterprises which show losses.

Reduction of Budgetary Expenditure

A first step in this direction will be taken in the implementation of the 1981 budgets. Immediately after the formation of the new government, I intend to urge the ministerial departments to make specific proposals which will make it possible to reduce current expenditure during this fiscal year by a sum not lower than 30 billion pesetas. The overall state budgets for 1982 will be stringently prepared, curbing current expenditure in such a way as to make it possible to create the public savings necessary for continuing to increase public investment without increasing the deficit.

In reviewing the preferences and aims of the activity which my government intends to conduct, I cannot fail to mention industrial reorganization and the agricultural and fisheries policy.

To ensure better implementation of this policy the government will immediately establish, through the appropriate procedure, an adequate channel to achieve greater effectiveness in its activity.

This policy of reorganization will be supplemented by an industrial strategy which, in the light of integration into Europe, will make it possible to increase productivity, enhance the prospects for creating new industries and encourage the use of new technologies. Small and medium enterprises should play an essential role in this respect.

My government will devote preferential attention to agriculture. The world foodstuffs situation requires that we devote increasing resources to this sector, to which Spanish society owes a debt of solidarity.

Agricultural policy will be formulated with constant reference to the European Communities.

Within the perspective of this overall outlook my government will act immediately in the following fields:

--Implementation of further urgent measures to alleviate the effects which the present weather situation is having on agricultural and livestock production;

--Completion of the legislative program underway by sending to the general Cortes the outstanding bills, and by the continued implementation of the specific measures announced in this chamber;

--Reappraisal of the policy of subsidies, streamlining the procedures for granting the necessary subsidies and at all events bringing out machinery closer to that operating in the EEC;

--Aid for family farms and agricultural cooperatives, as well as support, in general, for agriculture, as a sector which is essential for meeting Spanish society's demand for foodstuffs.

The fisheries sector is in a critical situation stemming essentially from the difficulties in fishing in the traditional fishing grounds.

It must be clearly said that this situation is not easily reversible, but I can assure you that my government will defend the rights protecting our fishermen inch by inch in international forums or in bilateral talks.

I would not like to conclude this examination of the economic policy which my government intends to implement, if I have your confidence, without referring, if only briefly, to the role of the public sector in the economy. I have frequently emphasized my intention to strengthen the market economy in accordance with article 38 of the constitution. I wish to point out with equal emphasis the need for an efficient public sector which will set this efficiency above any pressure with respect to growth and plan its activity on the basis of some certainties in a world which is short of them. Greater economic freedom is not incompatible, and even less so at a time of crisis, with a rationalization of state action. I intend to formulate a 3-year public investments plan which, accompanied by the appropriate followup, will serve to ensure that investment is made efficiently, so that when, as now, public investment plays a devisive short term role, we invest not only more but also better.

The public sector also has a prominent role in correcting regional imbalances. The implementation of the law on the financing of the autonomous communities will enable the state to have better instruments for planning and implementing regional policy. In using these instruments and with the prospect of joining the European Communities the government will institute a system of regional planning which will have the cooperation of the autonomous communities and preautonomy bodies.

I will proceed to refer to the foreign policy which my government intends to conduct if I secure the investiture.

Spain's demographic, economic and military situation makes it necessary to place the emphasis on foreign policy, rather than on what we commonly know as international policy.

This means that, without forgetting due attention to the great international issues, we intend to concentrate on our problems, on the defense of our specific interests and on active cooperation and friendship with those countries in the world which share the values and interests inherent in present-day Spanish society.

Our foreign policy should devote priority attention to guaranteeing our national security and safeguarding the integrity of our territory. For this reason, I wish to make very clear the close connection between foreign policy and defense policy, which are physically inseparable. It is not possible to achieve an acceptable level of deterrence with respect to external threats without a strengthening of the armed forces, aided by an appropriate foreign policy.

I also believe that Spain should cooperate in the defense of the democratic values on which the society in which we wish to live and coexist is based. We are obliged to assert the values in which we believe, and therefore to cooperate in the defense of human rights, an effective and comprehensive defense, not rhetorical and discriminatory. We are obliged to contribute to the safeguarding of peace throughout the world, as an ideal which pursues individual and collective security, contributes to prosperity and makes possible genuine cooperation for development.

Our foreign policy also includes the protection of the rights and interests of our emigrants and, in general, of Spanish people living abroad, and the promotion of Spanish economic interests and of commercial, cultural and technological exchanges.

I believe that I have thus defined the three foundations on which our foreign policy should be based:

First: National security and defense;

Second: Effective cooperation to safeguard the ethical and spiritual values characteristics of our humanist conception and of the society of freedoms in which we believe,

Third: Specific defense of Spanish interests, both individual and collective.

All this on the basis of sobriety, effectiveness and dignity.

The aims having been laid down in this way, I will now proceed to refer to what will be the preferential guidelines of our foreign policy. The principal effort will be aimed at securing for our country a clear and irreversible European, democratic and Western definition of policy, far removed from dreams which could reveal an isolationist trend with respect to the Western framework. This European affirmation will be accompanied by an essential and distinctive element which we intend to enhance: Our close relationship with the Latin American countries, essential for so many reasons which are unnecessary to reiterate, and which constitutes a historical constant transcending any short term situation.

In the first place, and I wish to emphasize this, the link with Portugal. It is necessary to surmount the lack of knowledge and the consequent real separation between our peoples. It is necessary to cooperate closely with Portugal and to achieve a sound and lasting understanding. It is necessary to promote henceforth a complementary relationship between our economies in order to achieve the two peninsular countries' mutually advantageous entry into the European Community.

The second bilateral issue which I wish to highlight is that of relations with France. It is true that there are competitive economic factors. It is also true that France's reticence in the necessarily joint struggle against terrorism sometimes seems incomprehensible and distressing. However, we wish to make known our intention to give impetus to a new policy toward France aimed at surmounting these difficulties.

Third, we intend to continue the gradual and agreed implementation of the Lisbon declaration, namely, a new path in the progress toward recovering Gibraltar, thus achieving an unrenounceable national aim and eliminating the only major obstacle in our relations with the United Kingdom.

Last, and concerning our Arab and African policy, I will refer to three sets of specific issues:

First, our immutable stance of friendship with the Arab world;

Second, our close ties with the Maghreb nations,

The third obligatory point of reference is that of Equatorial Guinea. The government which I am seeking to form will continue the efforts to strengthen the sovereignty, the development and the stability of the young African republic.

Within our Western definition I must devote in this enumeration of issues an individual and separate appraisal to our relations with the United States and the Atlantic alliance.

In my opinion, a distancing between West Europe and the United States cannot be contemplated as an aim in the political, economic or military fields.

Without being unaware that Spain's entry into NATO is connected with other factors affecting our foreign policy, the government which I aspire to head reaffirms its Atlantic vocation, which has been explicitly expressed by the UCD, and intends to begin consultations with the parliamentary groups in order to organize a majority, choose the moment and define the terms and procedures under which Spain would be prepared to take part in the alliance.

First of all, I must state that we will not allow third countries to attempt to coerce us with their opinions. We believe that this is a matter to be resolved by the Spanish people through constitutionally established machinery and to be discussed with our possible allies. But we will not allow third countries, specifically, the Soviet Union, to claim the right to veto Spain's entry into NATO, nor do we accept, therefore, the doctrine of freezing the existing alliances in their present dimensions, or that our sovereign will to act in this field represents an aggressive gesture capable of upsetting the balance of forces in Europe.

The decision to move toward entry into the Atlantic alliance corresponds to consistency with our overall conception of Spanish policy, but, primarily, to a defense and security need.

This Atlanticist affirmation means that the bilateral relationship with the United States should be considered from a different viewpoint. This bilateral relationship could prove more useful and advantageous with respect to logistic, technological, industrial, cultural and economic exchanges.

We are at a time of grave international crisis, perhaps potentially the gravest time since the end of World War II. We are witnessing great uncertainty and keen distrust in East-West relations, a distrust which on the part of the West is justified by unfortunate real facts. Spain has made and will make a great effort in support of peace in all the forums to which it has access, and especially in its present capacity as a UN Security Council member.

These are the main guidelines of our foreign policy. Together with them, there are overall and permanent guiding principles. Spain should take active part in building peace.

Autonomies

Concerning the issue of the autonomies, which is crucial for Spain and for our future, my program must be particularly precise and unambiguous.

On the one hand, I wish to say that I fully accept the constitution's autonomy option.

Hence my firm intention faithfully and diligently to observe and implement the Catalan and Basque statues, as well as to implement without delay those of Galicia and Andalusia, which have now been blocked, and finally to complete the entire remaining autonomy process, which I would like to be concluded in this legislative term. As far as Navarre is concerned, the negotiations with the foral council on the agreed improvement of the Fuero [ancient code of local rights], in accordance with the legal nature of the foral system, will continue.

However, and this is the second clarification which I wish to make here, the building of the autonomies must be effected in its entirety and not partially, and also with particularly careful political and administrative meticulousness. This entirety includes the state itself, as is elementary. The state is not a mere repository of powers which are handed over or transferred to the territorial units, and in which a more or less fortuitous residue is ultimately left.

It is therefore necessary that, at the same time as the autonomy system is being enhanced, those exclusive or shared powers of the state, without which the system would not work in the way prescribed by the constitution, be finalized and technically perfected.

I will be particularly sensitive to the principle of the preservation of Spain's economic unity, which is required by the constitution and by the efficiency of the economy, as is common in all the countries with not only regional but also federal systems, and is also demanded particularly urgently today by the situation of economic crisis which we are undergoing and by our coming entry into the European Communities.

Thus my ideas on this important aspect of the government's present responsibilities are not very complex, but I believe that they are firm and in keeping with a clear viewpoint. "Yes" without hesitation and without mental reservations of any kind to the autonomies, in which I see not only an unescapable injunction of the constitution and of the statutes but also a certain hope for our people, whose frustration would be a grave matter and whom, rather, we must all serve hopefully and resolutely. But "no," clearly, to a superficial interpretation of the autonomies as the dissolution of a common fatherland, created by history and destined to serve all its people efficiently, not only in the cultural but also in the political field. "No," therefore, to the dismantling of the state, whose strength must be the foremost guarantee that the autonomies will prosper, be enhanced and develop within a common structure which makes them possible.

A strong autonomy system in a strong state; this could be the final outcome of the policy which I would be prepared to implement from the government in this field.

Terrorism

Ladies and gentlemen, I will now proceed to discuss briefly the policy which my government will implement in the field of public safety, if I secure the investiture.

When citizens feel that the primary values of their peaceful lives are in danger, the greatest enemy of freedom, which is fear, appears, and then self-interested voices arise, amplifying fears and predicting catastrophes to undermine [conjurar] this great possession of us all which can be defined simply in one phrase: to live in democracy and freedom.

A distressing fact deserves to be underlined: 40 percent of the prisoners in our prisons are people under 25 years of age. This problem of juvenile deliquency, so frequently connected with the use of drugs, is one of the greatest factors of public insecurity.

The policy of prevention of delinquency will be among the government's foremost concerns. A protection of minors bill will be submitted immediately, the system of investments in special centers will be reformed and the government's entire activity in the field of crime prevention will be coordinated. We intend to carry out a strategy of social prevention which will transcend the mere repressive policy of penal measures. In this important field the cooperation of the autonomous communities and of the municipal and provincial councils will be essential.

A prime manifestation of insecurity is terrorism, which began in Spain in the 70's and which has subsequently continued under democracy. Over the last few years the UCD governments have tackled terrorism tenaciously, with successes and failures; with sometimes important progress but also with setbacks. It is only right to acknowledge here the support given by the parties represented in this chamber at the crucial and most dramatic moments in backing antiterrorist action. And it is necessary to repeat here once more that this cooperation will remain essential.

And at this time, when terrorist pressure is starting to be overcome, I must state that the government's action will be strengthened in the various directions already embarked on:

--Political action, with a real and unrestricted implementation of the provisions of the statutes, whose impact has morally undermined violent action, which has no justification or political excuses.

--Legal action, by means of a penal definition of the crime of terrorism in the penal code and of the allocations [figuras] demanded by the mobility and variety with which these events are taking place;

--Judicial action, by means of the constant activity of the public prosecutor, from the outset of inquiries, both to guarantee the detainee's personal rights and to stimulate prompt and efficient action by the courts;

--Police action, with the both quantitative and qualitative improvement of the services, coordinated with the autonomous community of the Basque country through the security council;

--Vigorous policy aimed at immediately preventing violence and irrational action affecting, even exceptionally, the activity of the servants of the state, whom society has always identified and will always want to identify with the full self-denial and self-sacrifice required by the defense of justice and democracy;

--Substantial action in international cooperation, basically via bilateral and multilateral agreements and legal and administrative measures concerning extradition and asylum.

The constitution requires that public officials observe statutory rules. The revision of these rules must take place in consultation with all the public administrations and the officials' trade unions. The new public service regulations must be the result of broad consultations and must be designed to be durable.

Public Administration

Last, a few words about a subject that deserves more: public administration.

Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to end my remarks with one final consideration.

The disappointment that has spread among the Spanish people with the management of public affairs and the repeated charge made against successive governments of inability to tackle the nation's problems can in some cases have objective foundations; but of course they do have deep roots in past attitudes that no longer reflect the new situation in Spain. In a democracy the government takes the initiative in resolving the problems that arise and in attaining social objectives, but it cannot be held responsible for everything that happens in the country. A democratic government, inasmuch as it desires and brings about a more prominent role for the institutions and individuals in taking collective decisions, will proportionately reduce its own sphere of power. Proportionately too it will need the cooperation of society as a whole, with which it shares the successes and failures. And this cooperation, from which nobody is excluded, now demands from employers the ability to accept risks and to invest; from workers, solidarity with those without jobs; from everyone, hard work and willingness to resolutely shoulder their responsibilities.

Now that the political transition is over and that a phase of democratic normality has begun (despite the many serious problems afflicting us) the government that I will form will meet its responsibilities with all the authority and steadfastness of its democratic roots, loyal to its principles and with no concern for outmaneuvering others and confident of finding within this legislative term the initial solutions to the principal problems facing it. I now urge the cooperation of the political parties, the local bodies and the autonomous communities in the collective task of continuing to build a new state. And especially the political parties of the opposition, whose responsibilities as opposition forces must not rule out cooperation with the government in the major collective decisions. I urge and hope for this cooperation, bearing in mind Spain's serious problems and with the certainty that they will be resolved in time by means of a joint effort.

Ladies and gentlemen, I request the house's confidence in the guidelines that I have presented and which I will expand on during the debate, in accordance with article 99 of the constitution.

DENMARK

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT ON TRANSATLANTIC TENSION

LD271149 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 24 Feb 81 p 2

[Lasse Budtz, Danish Social Democratic Party Foreign Affairs and Defense Policy Committee chairman, "Viewpoint" article: "Prospect of Tensions in Atlantic Cooperation After Reagan Signals"]

[Text] The U.S. allies are still looking across the Atlantic with the greatest interest to try to get a clear picture of the Reagan administration's foreign policy course. The signals have begun to come in, but how are they to be interpreted?

There is no point in hiding the fact that, if they are taken at face value, certain tensions could arise in so-called Atlantic cooperation, that is, at least from the viewpoints which the West European Social Democratic parties must adopt.

Bearing in mind that the United States and its West European allies have an indisputable need of cooperation for foreign policy, security policy and economic reasons, the danger of tensions should not be dismissed, but faced up to. Only by making this admission is there any possibility of doing anything about it.

It must be seen as a consequence of this situation that the West German Government felt itself called on to point out that, even though the United States has clearly made a decision to rearm, it has also made a clear declaration of readiness for negotiations with the Soviet Union on disarmament. At more or less the same time the Soviet Government let it be known through a commentator, who cannot be suspected of trying to indicate anything else, that Moscow is ready to begin negotiations on peace and disarmament. "We are ready to shake hands," was the phrase used.

This sounds good, but it is nevertheless a fact that new U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said in an interview with German radio quite recently that, under the present circumstances, nothing new would come of starting negotiations with the Soviet Union on arms limitation.

A respected West German politician, Social Democratic Bundestag deputy and chairman of the party's foreign and security policy group, Peter Corterier, who is also particularly well known and respected in our own Danish party and who is a clear supporter of NATO, felt bound to react to this.

Peter Corterier pointed out that a condition for agreeing to reach a decision to deploy the Western medium-range missiles as a response to the Russian SS-20's was that negotiations be started with the Soviet Union on limitations in the arms race, primarily in the area of medium-range missiles, so that it might be possible to completely avoid the latter's deployment. This condition played an extremely important role in the countries in which the Social Democratic parties have a strong position.

With his statement that negotiations are not necessary and his comments on the neutron bomb Mr Weinberger has made things more difficult than necessary, Peter Corterier said. He is very close to Helmut Schmidt, and so it might be useful to remind the Americans that Corterier's statements are indicative of the Social Democratic Party's position.

If the various efforts toward detente and in particular the efforts to control the nuclear arms trend are discontinued by Reagan, a position to which the President and the secretary of state have fortunately not committed themselves, tensions across the Atlantic are unavoidable.

But there are other dangers which must be pointed out.

Reagan has proposed to Congress that the U.S. development aid budget be cut to around 25 percent.

Since as a percentage of GNP it is already far below what the Scandinavian nations and The Netherlands set aside, we are faced here with a proposed policy which, to put it diplomatically, will give rise to little enthusiasm in a number of West European countries which must be seen as U.S. allies.

This leads directly to the U.S. stance on developments in Central America. A delegation of U.S. officials is on its way to Denmark, among other places, to present what is called proof of Soviet arms supplies to the liberation organization in El Salvador. Another delegation led by a high-ranking U.S. politician from the State Department has already visited London, Paris and Bonn.

The aim of the visits is to convince the Western allies of the danger of communist infiltration in the Central American region, and to persuade them to stop any Western aid to the liberation organization and to try to show that the Socialist International, for example, which has made clear statements in support of the liberation movement, is wrong.

It is worth remembering here that the West European allies set great store by being consulted about problems like this one. But there seems to be disagreement on how the U.S. missions have been received. The U.S. press writes of a positive reception, and the European press underlines coolness.

It is a Social Democratic view that foreign interference in developments in El Salvador should be avoided and that the violent confrontation, which has been going on for a long time, should be limited and ideally halted--but by peaceful means. It is obvious that the junta in El Salvador is not representative of the people, and it is also possibly true that the liberation front, which also includes a Social Democratic Party which is a member of the International, still does not have the popular support for which it strives.

But is it also a widespread view that direct U.S. military involvement in El Salvador could only help the communist forces, and that the liberation front would be thrown into the embrace of Moscow and its allies, if the West is not prepared to give civil, economic and moral support in the struggle against exploitation and for the totally necessary social reforms.

It is not unreasonable to remind ourselves that the Danish Social Democratic Party National Executive has adopted a statement declaring that the Social Democratic Party must demand of the junta that human rights be respected, that the bloody oppression be halted, and that democratic conditions be introduced. The consequence of this is that members of social democratic parties cannot give the junta the moral support which is obviously the wish of the U.S. Government.

In other words, there is here a third possible source of tension, the extent of which must not be underestimated, because events in El Salvador would have a contagious effect on developments in the neighboring countries.

Finally, we have Reagan's statement that West Europe should bear a larger part of the burden of joint defense. This is an old problem, but it is important to recall the oft-repeated argument, which runs: Perhaps the most important thing for the NATO nations in a serious economic situation is to preserve stability in their own societies and thus to continue to ensure popular support for the foreign policy which has led in part to participation in NATO cooperation.

Stability would in truth not be increased if defense budgets were increased significantly, if efforts toward disarmament were halted, and if we allied ourselves with totalitarian regimes around the world in the belief that to do so was a way of halting communist influence.

FINLAND

SKP CHAIRMAN SAARINEN ADDRESSES CPSU CONGRESS

For Moscow reportage on the speech by Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Chairman Aarne Saarinen, at the 27 February session of the 26th CPSU Congress, see the supplement to the 2 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT entitled "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," No 040, Supp 005.

NORWAY

EDITORIAL ON BREZHNEV CALL FOR EAST-WEST DIALOGUE

LD271703 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 26 Feb 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The Kremlin's Wish for a Dialogue"]

[Text] Both the initial U.S. reactions and West European leaders' cautious restraint indicate that party boss Leonid Brezhnev's invitation to a dialogue is being taken seriously in major Western capitals. A closer study of his marathon speech to the party congress on Monday confirms that the Kremlin is now quite openly promoting a desire to enter into political discussions with other countries on a number of controversial questions. The domestic economic and political problems, the swing in the U.S. mood concerning military questions and the feeling of being surrounded by opponents on all Russia's borders have made an undoubted contribution to the desire for a dialogue in the Kremlin--and give us reason to suppose that the Russians' wishes are meant seriously. This does not of course exclude the possibility that Moscow is once again taking tactical considerations into account and is, in particular, trying to sow dissension between Americans and West Europeans. The need for joint consultations and mutual understanding within NATO will grow significantly in the coming months.

In the United States it is Brezhnev's proposal of a summit with President Ronald Reagan which has attracted the greatest attention, but this is by no means the most interesting point in the party chief's speech. He also wants an "active dialogue at all levels," that is, a businesslike round of diplomatic talks with the Americans. And he has made it clear that he is willing to listen to Reagan's objections to the SALT II agreement, which regulates strategic arms and which West Europe has called on the United States to accept.

It is of special interest for France that Brezhnev now seems to accept the idea that new confidence-building measures in the military sector should also apply to Soviet territory as far as the Urals. This has been a key element in the French proposal for a disarmament conference in Europe--a proposal which has now been given NATO's joint support and is being discussed at the CSCE conference in Madrid. There is now good reason to count in the kind of progress at the Madrid meeting--which should really finish in a week's time--that will enable the CSCE process to be continued.

And in the Far East too, where the Russians are facing the Asian great powers, Japan and China, Brezhnev gave his backing to "concrete negotiations on confidence-building measures." He is also willing to discuss "the international aspects of the Afghanistan problem" in the context of the question of the security of the Persian Gulf--a question especially close to the hearts of the Western nations and Japan.

Brezhnev's proposal, in its updated form, for freezing the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe deserves to be studied thoroughly and could contain ideas which would make it easier to bring about negotiations on these arms. These are negotiations which the Western Europeans have long desired. The details must be studied thoroughly and the negotiations will undoubtedly be difficult, but nevertheless there is new movement over controversial questions which were deadlocked for quite a time.

We must express a certain hope that the tough language which has often been used recently in Washington and Moscow will not be an obstacle to a sober assessment of realities. And these promise that dialogue often gives the best solutions--even dialogue spanning deep ideological divisions and a tough tug-of-war over national interests.

SWEDEN

PRESS COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV CPSU CONGRESS REPORT

LD271025 [Editorial Report] Stockholm's DAGENS NYHETER and SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish on 24 February carry page 2 editorials on the foreign policy sections of the Brezhnev speech to the 26th CPSU Congress. Both enumerate the various aspects of the speech and the proposals it contains, and both reach the conclusion that, apart from a "new, softened tone," the speech contained nothing new and made no offers which would not be advantageous to the Soviet Union. Both papers attach great significance to the sections on Afghanistan and Poland, which made no concessions about the permanent place of these two countries in the Soviet sphere of interest.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET sees the speech an an attempt to throw the West off balance: "Even merely a fleeting examination of the bouquet reveals that it contains thorns, the dominant impression from his long speech is that aging man in the Kremlin, no matter how frail he may be, has once again made an extremely skillful political demarche which could upset several circles among his opponents."

"The open invitation to Reagan for a summit meeting is probably not mature enough to be put into effect for a long time yet. But it could create difficulties for the U.S. President in the Congress, just as Brezhnev's latest demarche on nuclear missiles in Europe will delay or complicate NATO's endeavors to create a military balance on the European stage."

The DAGENS NYHETER editorial's main preoccupation is to analyze Brezhnev's "offers," and it sums up its conclusions as follows: "It is easy to see that the majority of his proposals are not new and that Brezhnev is not commiting himself to any Soviet sacrifices. Above all, suspicion of the United States is too strong. The new U.S. administration has already used strong language. Most recently President Reagan's closest advisers have hinted at the possibility of direct measures against Cuba, which is considered to be behind aid to the El Salvador guerrillas. A new U.S. blockade has not been ruled out.

"Obviously the Soviet Union is nevertheless concerned to show that the superpowers have a special position. The Soviet leaders' desire for summit contacts with the new U.S. administration ought to be able to create diplomatic openings.

"What Leonid Brezhnev's demarche is worth will finally also depend on how the rest of the world chooses to assess it."

TUC SET TO RAISE FUNDS FOR POLAND'S SOLIDARITY

LD021956 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1937 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] British trade unionists will be asked to raise at least 20,000 pounds to help the Polish Solidarity movement.

The TUC's international committee today decided to set up a fund for the new free trade union organization. And a team of TUC experts may be sent to Poland to give practical help in setting up training schemes.

The international committee agreed to launch a Solidarity assistance fund, which will appeal to unions for cash to buy printing machinery and office equipment.

Post Workers' Union Chief Mr Tom Jackson, the committee's chairman said: "This will help Solidarity to communicate with its members in a way that is absolutely necessary if their message is to get across to the people of Poland."

British union educationalists may be sent to Poland to help design training schemes, particularly in the running of offices.

At a London press conference, TUC General Secretary Mr Len Murray underlined that Solidarity had the "full and unqualified" support of the TUC.

The press conference gave British journalists the opportunity to question Mr Bogdan Lis, a member of Solidarity's presidium, after he had briefed the international committee. Mr Lis, 28, wearing a general and municipal workers union tie, said the contacts he had made during his four-day visit had provided moral and practical support.

He spoke of the present strike-free period in Poland, and said: "We sincerely hope this peace will continue, and that we shall not be forced to use this form of protest again. A lot depends on how the government behaves."

Solidarity had no intention of creating a new political party, he said, and he estimated that 1.5 million of its 10 million members were also members of the Communist Party.

Mr Lis's visit contrasts with the rumpus at last year's TUC annual congress over a proposed visit to Poland by a delegation.

In the end the plan was dropped because the government-backed officials unions reduced the visit to one day after British union leaders expressed their wish to see Solidarity.

DAILY TELEGRAPH PRAISES THATCHER'S U.S. VISIT

LD021553 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 2 Mar 81 p 16

[Editorial: "A Resounding Visit"]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher deserves praise on many counts for the way in which she carried off her very important and most exacting visit to the United States. Above all, she lived up to the high expectations entertained of her by the Reagan administration, and Americans in general, as a highly intelligent, courageous, determined yet withal charming person and the authentic representative of the British people. To some extent, of course, the shadow of domestic problems hung over her visit. Mr Reagan and his advisers will, from every point of view, be wishing her well in dealing with these, expecially as the extent to which she can "deliver" military and diplomatic support depends largely on the condition of Britain's economy.

Yet this does not detract from the force of her call to the alliance members to see Soviet policy in the light of bitter experience from the past and of sombre but realistic projections for the future, and to draw the now surely inescapable conclusions. Who can deny, surveying Russia's accelerated military build-up over the past 15 years and the increasingly ambitious and successful world-wide use she is making of it, that for her "detente is the pursuit of struggle by all means short of war"? While this has been going on, the West has been eagerly inhaling Moscow's anesthetic. Mr Brezhnev's latest offers bear all the familiar trade-marks. Mrs Thatcher was right to advise study of them with all due care--and all due caution.

Mrs Thatcher's endorsement of Mr Reagan's efforts to stop a Cuban-engineered communist take-over of El Salvador echoes his statement that the country should democratically decide its own future. The arms he is now sending are less than what Cuba has been providing for the communist guerrillas, while his contribution in America personal totals under 30 non-combat technicians. If Mr Brezhnev is sincere in his "peace" offer he can start by telling Castro to pipe down. If he is foolish enough to make an issue of it, so far away from Russia, Mr Reagan should with all the more reason be able to count on European diplomatic support. As for the Persian Gulf, Mrs Thatcher indicated that she favoured a NATO naval contribution to America's forces in the area. It is questionable whether this should, or could, be much more than symbolic. Persisting Euro-American differences over the Palestinian issue add a complication. For stopping Russian aggression in present circumstances the only answer is an effective American nuclear triwire. The real solution to NATO's problems, as ever, is a major new European regional defence effort. But it has become a question of now or, disastrously, never!

MCLENNAN ADDRESSES 28 FEB SESSION OF CPSU CONGRESS

For a TASS report on the speech by Gordan McLennan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, at the 28 February session of the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow, see the supplement to the 2 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT entitled "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," No 040, Supp 005.

ALITHIA SAYS U.S. CONDUCTS BACKSTAGE MEDIATION

NC020955 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 2 Mar 81 p 8

[Excerpt] Recent developments have confirmed ALITHIA'S exclusive report of last Monday that the United States is conducting backstage mediation with the primary aim of settling the Greek-Turkish disputes, a fact which would also contribute decisively to finding a lasting Cyprus solution while it would also greatly strengthen the southeastern wing of NATO.

At the same time, recent developments confirm that despite its new embrace with AKEL the government is compelled to give apologetic explanations, or follow (through Rolandhis) a policy of moderating the anti-West feeling with regard to the United States just as President Kiprianou did during his latest visit to West Germany.

Two most significant developments took place in the past week which leave no doubt that the United States is developing some backstage activity toward the settlement of Greek-Turkish disputes and the finding of a lasting Cyprus solution. These developments were:

First, official indirect confirmation of Washington reports that the United States considers the Cypriot issue as one of the most serious issues calling for an immediate solution and that Foreign Minister Rolandhis will meet with U.S. Secretary of State Haig early April in Washington or New York to discuss the Cypriot positions and explore the possibilities of a just Cypriot solution.

Second, AFP reported from Athens that the United States is now prepared to consider guaranteeing the security of the Greek borders with Turkey, a commitment which the Greek Government has been persistently demanding but which, until the other day, Washington showed great reluctance to undertake.

According to our own information from well-informed diplomatic sources, the Rolandhis-Haig meeting has been pursued by the Cyprus Government through the U.S. Embassy here. The same information also says that Rolandhis will give to Haig apologetic explanations about the Cyprus Government's stance thus far toward the Western world, and the United States in particular. He will also reiterate that the West can give an honest solution to the Cypriot issue and will ask the United States to intervene decisively in finding a solution.

Rolandhis-Haig Talks Forecast

NC280844 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 28 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] In connection with reports published yesterday regarding a possible meeting of the republic's foreign minister with U.S. Secretary of State Haig, the government spokesman stated that for the time being there will be no announcement on the issue. The spokesman added that such a meeting should not be precluded and that it is natural for contacts to be held between ministers. According to reports published yesterday, the Rolandhis-Haig meeting was arranged following contacts by the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia and it will take place in the middle of next May.

IOANNIDHIS RETURNS FROM VIENNA CONFERENCE

NC012140 Nicosia Television Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot representative at the intercommunal talks, returned from Vienna where he attended the conference of chairmen of the local committees of 19 Western European countries for the 1,300 anniversary since the establishment of the state of Bulgaria.

In his address at the conference, Ioannidhis, who is chairman of the Cypriot local committee, referred to the friendly relations between Cyprus and Bulgaria and stressed the importance of the celebrations for a country's independence anniversary, particularly for those countries that have toiled and struggled hard to acquire their independence. The acquiring and preserving of independence, Ioannidhis stressed, constitute the duty and the necessary prerequisite for consolidating international peace.

PAPAIOANNOU RETURNS FROM MOSCOW, CONGRESS MEETING

NC021813 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] AKEL secretary General Papaioannou returned from Moscow today where he attended the work of the CPSU congress.

In a statement, Papaioannou said that President Brezhnev's proposals for detente in the Mediterranean and the development of Soviet relations with Cyprus, Greece and Turkey is of special importance to the Cypriots. He added that a positive response to these proposals will decisively contribute to the peaceful, democratic and just solution of the Cypriot issue. Papaioannou also said that the Soviet leaders informed him that Soviet policy toward the Cypriot issue remains unchanged. He stressed that the development of Cyprus-Soviet Union relations will have a favorable impact on the successful settlement of the Cypriot liberation struggle.

LIBYAN ENVOY GIVES NICOSIA PRESS CONFERENCE

NC021155 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Speaking at a press conference in Nicosia today on the fourth anniversary of the declaration of people's rule of his country, Libyan People's Bureau Secretary, 'Abdallah az-Zubaydi said that the links between the People's Bureau with the government and people of Cyprus are excellent. He also said the bureau is working toward the implementation of the agreements signed in the past between Cyprus and Libya in the fields of agriculture, civil aviation, labor, culture and information. For the purpose of implementing the agreements, he added, contacts are being held for a visit to Libya by an official Cyprus delegation.

BULGARIAN DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

NC011016 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0843 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly Bonev and the other members of the visiting Bulgarian parliamentary delegation have departed following an 8-day official visit to Cyprus as guests of the chairman of the House of Representatives.

In a statement at Larnaca Ariport, Bonev said among other things that the talks and contracts of the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation in Cyprus took place in a spirit of sincerity and friendship. We ascertained, Bonev added, that relations between Bulgaria and Cyprus are developing very satisfactorily and that there are much greater possibilities for their further development. In conclusion, Bonev said that he and the other delegation members are leaving Cyprus with very good impressions.

Seeing off the Bulgarian delegation, Chairman of the House of Representatives Mikhailidhis expressed the conviction that the visit has decisively contributed to the strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries' peoples. Both this visit, he said, and our visit which preceded it have helped establish relations of cooperation between the two parliaments which certainly will continue. Mikhailidhis also expressed the Cyprus people's gratitude and profound respect for Bulgaria's support to their struggle.

During their stay in Cyprus, the Bulgarian delegation's members were received by the president of the republic and met with the chairman of the House of Representatives, the minister of foreign affairs and the minister for trade. In addition, they also held meetings with parliamentary representatives of various parties and visited refugee camps and settlements.

KIPRIANOU SAYS CYPRIOT ISSUE SIMPLE TO RESOLVE

NC011858 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Excerpts] President Kiprianou presided over a meeting at Evrykhou this afternoon where the problems of the communities in the Soleas area were examined.

Referring to the political problem, Kiprianou said that the Cypriot issue is a simple one and that all those who are trying to present it as a complicated issue are those who in reality bring difficulties to its solution. In its simplicity, he said, the Cypriot issue can be resolved easily, provided some truths are accepted; namely, that Cyprus cannot survive as a divided country and that there can be no solution without absolutely safeguarding the human and basic rights of all citizens. The president said that the unity of the country is imperative. We have accepted the biregional federation as a solution to our problem. But we mean a true federation and not confederation.

Kiprianou said that despite the UN resolutions, Turkey refuses to abandon its partitioning and intrasigent policy, and owing to this stance there has been no progress whatsoever in resolving the Cypriot issue. Nevertheless, he said, we will continue our efforts in a planned and systematic way, both by continuing the dialogue as well as by internationalizing our problem, until we secure an honorable, acceptable solution.

Kiprianou said that on the part of the Turkish side, a systematic effort is being exerted for us to accept, even indirectly, the faits accomplis. I want to state categorically, he stressed, that we will never accept the faits accomplis, no matter how much pressure there might be.

Denktas Reaction

TA021637 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] TFSC President Rauf Denktas has said that the Cyprus problem cannot be solved unless the fait accompli of depriving the Turkish Cypriot community of all its rights is eliminated and a partnership with equal conditions is reestablished.

In a statement in Evrykhou village in Cyprus yesterday, Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou said that the Greek Cypriot community would not accept an agreement that does not envisage the resettlement of refugees.

Replying to journalists' questions today on Kiprianou's statement, Denktas recalled that the efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem are continuing. Pointing out that the talks aim at terminating the 1964-1974 fait accompli and establishing a bicommunal and bizonal federal state, Denktas noted: the two communities are exerting efforts to attain this goal in a serious, good-willed and patient manner.

Denktas added that through his attitude rejecting the exchange of the population, which has been completed, Kiprianou is continuously undermining the atmosphere of the talks.

ELEVTHEROTIPIA SCORES DENKTAS' OBJECTIVES

NC01138 Nicosia ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 1 Mar 81 p 7

[From "The ELEVTHEROTIPIA" column: "Threat by 'Ultimatum'"]

[Text] Turkish Cypriot Leader Denktas' undisguised threat yesterday about the declaration of an independent state has confirmed all our concerns over the Turkish side's completely negative stance on the Cyprus problem. A stance which instead of leading the talks to positive results is becoming the reason for the dialogue stagnating and at the same time for an expression of fears regarding a deadlock after 6 months of almost continuous meetings by the interlocutors.

The Turkish Cypriot side's extortionist course is more than clear. For the first time Denktas has openly revealed his side's true intentions on the Cyprus problem. He described the declaration of an independent Turkish Cypriot state as the only "way out," simultaneously giving the assurance that the Turkish side "will say what is needed and will do what it must as required." He also described the declaration of independence as "a very serious problem of vital significance for northern Cyprus." Consequently, the Turkish goal is more than clear: An independent state in the north, which means--regardless of how much Denktas avoids admitting it--annexation of the occupied territories by Turkey, Cyprus' partition and dissolution of the Republic of Cyprus. As Denktas said, all these things will happen "if no agreement is achieved on the Cyprus problem on the basis of a bizonal federal system founded on the singularity of the two Cypriot communities and the guarantee of the Turkish Cypriots' life and property."

We consider all these things that Denktas said as an "ultimatum." We hope that the United Nations and especially local representative Gobbi will not hesitate nor delay clearly stating at last who is to blame for the mistrust and bad atmosphere in the talks--not ask for explanations for the Turkish side--because this concerns a very clear ultimatum. Especially the United Nations should direct its efforts in the proper direction if we are to have--if we shall have--as soon as possible the results we all expect.

ATAKOL ON TURKISH CYPRIOTS' RIGHTS TO ISLAND

TA261647 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Kenan Atakol has said that the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus is under the control of neither the West nor the East. Speaking at the legislative assembly during the discussion of his ministry's budget, Atakol said that the government has not made any concessions to any country until now. He noted that the rights of the Turkish Cypriot community on the island is (?acknowledged) by all and that the fact that various countries vote against the Turkish Cypriot community at international forums and at the United Nations does not mean that they believe the Turkish Cypriot community is guilty.

After Atakol addressed the assembly, the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism which was fixed at 163,863,401 Turkish liras, was adopted with a majority of votes.

DENKTAS SAYS 'INDEPENDENCE' NOT ELECTION ISSUE

TA271206 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1130 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Lefkosa (Nicosia), 27 Feb (AA)--President Rauf Denktas of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus said today political parties should not turn discussions on whether northern Cyprus should be independent into a "duel" during the forthcoming election campaign.

Declaring independence would be a realistic solution for Turkish Cypriots in case a bizonal federal system based on the equality of the two communities, ruling out enosis, is not achieved, President Denktas said. "When and if the necessity arises, the Turkish Cypriot community will speak up on this issue and act as required. Such a declaration would not prevent establishment of an overall federation with Greek Cypriots. On the contrary, it might help establish it."

O AGON CITES UNACCEPTABLE TURKISH CYPRIOT DEMANDS

NC280905 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 28 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] As a basic prerequisite for the submission of a map on the territorial aspect or, more precisely, in order for the Turkish Cypriot side to lay down its cards on the territorial aspect of the Cyprus issue, the Turks have asked for the acceptance of eight conditions. The adoption of some of these conditions lead to the formal recognition of the Turkish Cypriot administration.

According to our reports the Turks, who, through various pretests, at first refused to make any proposals on the territorial aspect, have been compelled to suggest the acceptance of unacceptable conditions by the Greek Cypriot side out of fear of a possible suspension of the talks and the possibility of being blamed for it.

The Turkish Cypriot side undisguisedly demanded: That half of the regular and development budgets be ceded to them for their exclusive disposal, while only contributing 20 percent of it; that half of the aid given to Cyprus by foreign governments or organizations be given directly to the Turkish Cypriot community; that the ports of Famagusta and Kyrenia be recognized as free; that the airport at Timbou be recognized; and that the Turkish Cypriot administration be allowed to issue passports bearing the Cyprus government's emblem. The Turkish Cypriot side also laid down three other conditions of lesser significance.

The Turkish Cypriot side submitted these conditions during the last meeting of the two interlocutors but they were rejected by the Greek Cypriot side as unacceptable, since they advance the recognition of the Turkish Cypriot administration.

According to our reports, the Cyprus Government has accepted for discussion, under certain prerequisites, the three other conditions; the right of Turkish Cypriots to purchase goods from areas controlled by the state, and issues of health and social insurance.

TURKISH CYPRIOT ASSEMBLY APPROVES 1981 BUDGET

TA272030 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] By 21 votes in favor and 11 against, the Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly has ratified the 1981 budget amounting to 6,337,065,938 Turkish liras. Discussions on the budget which started at the assembly on 16 February 1981 were concluded and the budget adopted today. The budget law will come into effect on 1 March 1981.

MITSOTAKIS MEETS ROMANIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

NC021310 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Today Foreign Minister Mitsotakis received Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister Duma, who was accompanied by the Romanian ambassador in Athens, Mr Brad. During the meeting they examined bilateral and international questions within the framework of friendly Greek-Romanian relations.

NPC DELEGATION INVITES PAPASPIROU TO PRC IN MAY

NC021332 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1200 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Late last night, a Chinese National People's Congress delegation left Athens. The delegation had visited Greece at the invitation of the Greek Chamber of Deputies. The Chinese parliamentarians expressed full satisfaction over their visit to Greece and the contacts they had. They also announced that they have invited Greek Chamber President Papaspirou to visit Beijing in May. The Chinese delegation was seen off at the airport by the chamber president, the Chinese ambassador and by other officials.

NEWS COMMENTS ON TURKMEN'S STATEMENT ON U.S. AID

NC281548 Athens NEWS in English 28 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] The Turkish Government considers an "unfriendly act" Greece's insistence on maintaining the 7:10 ratio of U.S. military aid to Greece and Turkey, Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said yesterday in an interview to the daily HURRIYET. He said this insistence undermines the climate of confidence between Athens and Ankara, and shows "all but friendly" intentions towards Turkey on the part of Greece.

Commenting on Mr Turkmen's statement official circles in Athens said the Turkish foreign minister apparently encouraged by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's recent statements against the 7:10 ratio, is trying to keep the issue in public view in order to help the Turkish lobby in Washington. The same circles remarked that Mr Turkmen avoided any mention of the continuous official and semi-official Turkish threats against the Greek islands and mainland.

In other parts of his interview, Mr Turkmen pronounced himself in favor of closer cooperation between Greece and Turkey to end the armaments race between the two neighbors, and said his country would do everything possible to restore mutual trust.

FRG PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

TA021634 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] A six-man FRG parliamentary delegation has arrived in Ankara to hold contacts with Turkish officials. The delegation, headed by Alois Mertes, is composed of members from three big parties represented in parliament. The delegation will meet in Ankara with national Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken, State Minister and acting Foreign Minister Ilhan Oztrak, Justice Minister Cevdet Mentes, Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and Deputy Chief of the General Staff Gen Necdet Oztorun.

FINANCE MINISTER ATTENDS SUDAN BANK MEETING

TA011531 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Finance Minister Kaya Erdem left Istanbul for Khartoum to attend the yearly meeting of the board of governors of the Islamic Bank. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Erdem said that the 1980 working report of the bank would be discussed at the meeting to be attended by close to 40 Islamic countries. Noting that the board of governors would decide at this meeting whether or not to increase the bank's capital, Erdem stated that he would hold bilateral talks with the finance ministers of the participating countries.

Erdem and his delegation will return to Turkey on 7 March.

HURRIYET EDITORIAL ON U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE

NC030912 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 28 Feb 81 p 3

[Editorial by Oktay Eksi: "Everybody Wants but..."]

[Excerpts] What sort of concern is this? We have been unable to understand it. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen says: "The new U.S. administration is greatly concerned about Turkey. We have already understood this from its statements and general attitude. Hon Turgut Ozal's latest visit to Washington has once again confirmed this. The U.S. administration is attaching great importance to the military and economic aid to be extended to Turkey."

The following day we read Turgut Ozal's words in the newspapers. He, too, no less than Turkmen, maintains that "the U.S. Government authorities are taking a keen interest in the problems facing Turkey." In the same newspapers we read the statement made by the chairman of the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, Sen John Tower, who visited our country the other day in an arrogant manner, and we learn that the senator too wishes "to see aid to Turkey increased."

The fact is that there is practically no one who does not approve of an increase in aid to Turkey. Addressing the Armed Services Committee of the U.S. Congress on 19 February, General Rogers, Supreme Commander of NATO Forces in Europe, stated that "$5 to $6 billion in aid is needed for the modernization of the Turkish Armed Forces."

Let us also add that according to Turkish experts, the amount of money needed to supply the Turkish Armed Forces with modern weapons far exceeds $5-$6 billion. But we shall take General Rogers' words as a basis and say this: As is known, the new U.S. administration "which is greatly concerned with Turkey," has approved the aid plan drafted by the Carter administration without making the slightest alternation. This means that the highest amount of aid which the Turkish Armed Forces can expect to get this year is $400 million.

If things continue at this pace, the Turkish Armed Forces will need exactly 15 years until it has modern weapons, that is, provided that other countries do not manufacture or invent a single new weapon [during that period] so that we can attain their level.

Let me add this before I forget: Also, there is the Greece factor. Because, whoever was wise enough to discover it, there is a "ratio" concerning the aid extended to Turkey and Greece. For example, if $10 million in aid is extended to Turkey, Greece will immediately jump and say "I want $7 million." In reality, this is compatible neither with the size of the two countries and their armed forces, nor with the extent of danger to which both are exposed. And yet, the ratio of 10:7 is being implemented. Would you please tell me what sort of concern is this?

EVREN, ULUSU SEND CONDOLENCES TO GREECE ON QUAKES

TA261451 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu have sent messages to Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis and Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis, expressing their grief over the recent earthquake.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON AEGEAN CONTINENTAL SHELF

TA011532 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1440 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 1 Mar (AA)--Foreign Ministry officials commenting on the forthcoming International Sea Law Conference in New York told Anadolu Ajans that Turkey would like to see the Aegean Continental Shelf and delineation of economic waters issues with Greece resolved by the two countries in an equitable way.

The Aegean Sea had a special status, officials said, adding "there is a balance in the Aegean established by the Lausanne Treaty, a balance vital to both countries involved. Therefore, Turkey has repeatedly declared she would not allow (Greece to increase her) waters in the Aegean to 12 miles."

FISCAL 1981 BUDGET GOES INTO FORCE 1 MARCH

TA281132 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] The 1981 fiscal year budget goes into effect tomorrow. The general budget was published in the Official Gazette today. The expenditures total 1,540,865,037,000 Turkish liras while revenues are estimated at 1,480,965,037,000 liras. The 60 billion lira difference between revenues and expenditures will be met through internal loans. Of the revenues, 1,347,727,000,000 liras will come from taxes, 89,063,000,000 from nontax revenues and 44,173,000,000 liras from private revenues. [figures as heard]

The new budget does not change the civil servants' salary coefficient which is 25. It raises their travel expenses by 100 percent, however. Civil servants will receive, according to their grade, between 400 and 700 liras daily for travel inside the country. Moving expenses which were paid to civil servants in proportion to their salaries have been reset. When they move, civil servants will now receive 5,000 liras and each member of their families will receive 2,000 liras. However, this amount will not exceed 11,000 liras.

The budget raised by 50 percent the travel expenses of itinerant civil servants, fiscal authority experts, tobacco experts and state theater personnel.

The new budget raised the floor of overtime payments from 15 liras to 25 liras and the ceiling from 50 to 80 liras. No changes have been made in the social aid extended to unemployed dependents. Birth aid has been raised from 1,000 to 2,000 liras.

More on Budget

TA281513 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1445 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Ankara, 28 Feb (AA)--Turkey's budget for 1981 fiscal year was published in today's Official Gazette to take effect as of tomorrow (March 1st).

The 1,558,743,151,000 Turkish lira [TL] budget foresees state revenues amounting to approximately 1,481 billion liras and expenditures to 1,541 billion liras. The 60 billion lira deficit would be met by issuing treasury bonds to raise funds on the domestic scale.

During the new fiscal year which starts tomorrow, current expenditures will total 664.7 billion T.L., investments 377.1 billion T.L. and transfers 516.8 billion Y.L.

The new budget was elaborated with the aim of speeding up the economic growth rate, increasing savings and using the resources in a productive way in order to bridle inflation, contributing to the solution of a number of pressing economic problems involving energy, exports and production and "spreading the social justice," said the preamble.

In fiscal 1981, 26 percent of the appropriations would be channeled to expenditures for personnel, 17 percent to other current expenditures, 24 percent to investments and 33 percent to transfer costs.

Breakdown of Investments

22.2 percent of investments would be in the field of energy production, 20.8 percent in the manufacturing sector, 18.1 percent in communications and transport, 12.6 percent in agriculture, 9 percent in mining, 5 percent in education, 2.2 percent in health services, 2 percent in housing, 0.8 percent in the field of tourism and the remaining 7.3 percent being channeled into miscellaneous projects.

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHES AMENDMENTS TO PASSPORT LAWS

TA271345 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1305 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Ankara, 27 Feb (AA)--Amendments to the law on passports were published in today's Official Gazette and took immediate effect. Under the amendments, those who commit "political or ideological crimes" as well as a number of common offences will not be given passports. Passports of Turkish nationals abroad indulging in activities deemed harmful from the point of public security will not be renewed upon expiration. Similarly, passports of Turkish nationals expelled from the country they were living in would not be renewed.

OZAL REPORTS ON RESULTS OF CONTACTS ON LOANS

TA271448 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1430 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Ankara, 27 Feb (AA)--Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, back from his 20-day-long trip to four countries, said credits worth about 2 billion 507 million dollars would be supplied to Turkey in 1981. At his arrival speech at Ankara's Esenboga Airport, Ozal said his contacts in Japan, United States, Germany and France were "very positive."

Contacts in the United States

Noting American authorities paid extensive attention to Turkey's problems, Ozal said "even though there are numerous cuts in the American budget this year, this does not affect aid to Turkey. The United States will extend an aid of about 445 million dollars, 145 million of which from Exim Bank, to Turkey this year".

World Bank

Ozal told reporters the World Bank credits to Turkey in 1981 would add up to 712 million dollars part of which are (?included) under agreements already signed, others agreed upon in principle.

The OECD aid to Turkey in 1981 will be around 1 billion 350 million dollars, Ozal added. (?The rest of) this credit was rescheduling of loans which had been previously scheduled, he said.

Ozal said "I am happy to say authorities abroad support Turkey's present situation which differs much from last year. This year we are at a more relieved position."

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BELGIUM

PCB LEADER ON CPSU CONGRESS, BREZHNEV REPORT

LD031501 Brussels LE SOIR in French 26 Feb 81 p 3

[Pol Mathil report: "Belgian Communist Party [PCB] Verdict on Mr Brezhnev's Proposals: An Appeal to Reason and Good Sense"]

[Text] PCB [national] President Louis van Geyt went to the Moscow congress while Berlinguer, Carrillo and Marchais, secretaries general of the biggest Western Communist parties, all sent their apologies for the first time.

Does Mr van Geyt's trip mean that the PCB has no criticisms to level at the Soviet comrades? "This is no time to list grievances," he said in a press conference at PCB headquarters on Thursday [26 February]. The essence of this congress, Mr van Geyt said, lies, in the Belgian Communists' view, in the scope of Leonid Brezhnev's new proposals.

According to the PCB president these proposals are an important appeal to reason and good sense. "The survival of the peoples is at stake," he said. Questioned on the various reservations expressed about Mr Brezhnev's ideas, Mr van Geyt stressed first the favorable reception they have been given in various world capitals, but did not rule out the plausibility of reservations by judging them insufficient grounds for rejecting what should come before all else, namely dialogue.

The press conference concentrated on three main points:

1. Afghanistan. Van Geyt seemed to feel able to state that Mr Brezhnev has accepted the possibility of discussing the Red Army's presence in Kabul in the context of an international conference on Gulf security. The speech which Babrak Karmal delivered in Moscow this Thursday, in which he said nothing about Mr Brezhnev's statements on this subject, does not, however, make it possible to confirm such a conclusion.

2. The moratorium on Euromissiles. Van Geyt stressed Belgium's role which, despite the deployment of Soviet missiles, advocates negotiations prior to deploying U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

3. Finally, Poland. Van Geyt admitted that he would change the wording of the passages in Mr Brezhnev's report which stress the role of "antisocialist forces in Poland." However, he observed that the Kremlin already recognizes the responsibility of former Polish United Workers' Party leaders in the crisis. In order to explain the PCB's stance, its president cited the communique issued after the recent visit to Poland by a delegation from his party. This communique notably expressed the hope that Poland will pursue "the process of socialist renewal through democratic dialogue and without foreign interference."

[Question] Did this Belgian approach find any support among the communist delegations present in Moscow?

"More than any other approach," Van Geyt replied....

LE SOIR ON ENFORCED MINISTERIAL RESHUFFLE

LD031521 Brussels LE SOIR in French 27 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

["J.V.S." report: "Martens IV, Part Two in Orbit: Skillful Readjustment of Socialist Ministers"]

[Excerpt] At midday today the king accepted Vice Prime Minister Guy Spitaels' resignation and made the appointments sparked off by the new Socialist Party [PS] leader's departure from the government. Several appointments were expected, and others already give some indication of the development of the balance of power in the Socialist Party.

The second version of the MARTENS IV team has thus been formed. As soon as the newly appointed government members have been sworn in at the Palais de Laeken, the prime minister will leave for Zaire this Thursday at 1900 hours, a trip which is as tricky as regards the future of Belgian-Zaire relations as it is for the development of relations within the government majority.

Finally, the ministerial reshuffle is less limited than expected and does contain a few surprises. As is known, the changes only affected the French-speaking Socialists, since they are the result of Vice Prime Minister Guy Spitaels' election as PS chairman.

The operation can be summarized in five points:

1. Guy Mathot becomes vice prime minister while keeping the budget portfolio. This seems to follow elementary logic at a time when the government is up to its neck in the budgetary control operation;

2. Philippe Busquin, who made a spectacular "surge" in the PS bureau section, remains national education minister (French-speaking section) and receives the Department of the Interior, which Mr Mathot is leaving;

3. Philippe Moureaux remains minister of justice and institutional reforms. He will occupy the second post reserved for the PS on the ministerial general policy committee, the first obviously going to Mr Mathot;

4. Valny Feaux, Walloon Senator for Babrant and chairman of the Socialist group on the French Speaking Community Council, takes over from Mr Spitaels as communications minister;

5. Elie Deworme, secretary of state for the Walloon region, is leaving the government and will be replaced by Guy Coeme, a young permanent deputy [depute permanent] from Liege Province who is also chairman of the Walloon Regional Development Society.

GENSCHER ASKS HALT TO SOVIET MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD031422 Hamburg DPA in German 1336 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 Mar (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today reaffirmed the Federal Government's negative attitude toward the proposals of Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev for a moratorium on the deployment of missiles. In an interview released by the Bonn Foreign Ministry, Genscher said that since the Soviet superiority in medium-range missiles has risen even faster than had been feared earlier, there is even less justification for a moratorium than at the time of the first discussion in 1979. The moratorium proposed by Brezhnev would cement Soviet superiority and thus jeopardize the balance and security even further.

The foreign minister again appealed to the Soviet Union to put a halt at long last to its advance arming in medium-range missiles, in other words, to stop their manufacture and deployment. Such a halt, even preferable to reducing Soviet advance arming would be a significant step to easing negotiations on medium-range weapons.

Genscher again welcomed the fact that Brezhnev, in his speech at the CPSU congress, had not poured oil into the fire but had announced his willingness to negotiate. Moscow's readiness to negotiate confidence-building measures for all of Europe was significant and to be welcomed. "We shall use every opportunity to negotiate," the minister said.

The interview with the BADISCHE NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN, the SCHWAEBISCHE ZEITUNG and KIELER NACHRICHTEN was released by the Bonn Foreign Office.

APEL HOLDS MEETING ON ARMS EXPENDITURE POLICY

LD031156 Hamburg DPA in German 1104 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Summary] Bonn, 3 Mar (DPA)--Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel will hold a 3-day closed meeting on Wednesday with top generals and his closest civilian associates to discuss the difficult financial situation of the German Armed Forces and the armaments policy of the coming years. It is expected that Apel will meet the press in Bonn next Monday to disclose the outcome of the eagerly awaited deliberations.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD021503 Hamburg DPA in German 1358 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 2 Mar (DPA)--Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, minister of foreign affairs of the revolutionary government of Nicaragua, arrived in Bonn today for a 2-day visit. D'Escoto, who is accompanied by Haroldo Montealegre, minister of the International Reconstruction Fund, will meet Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on Tuesday. Both want to discuss the situation in Central America.

The Foreign Ministry in this connection recalled the visit to Bonn last week of Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus Quesada, and Genscher's talks with American special representative Lawrence Eagleburger. There had been agreement with Eagleburger on the usefulness of a meeting with the Nicaraguan foreign minister and on the need for regular discussions of this kind. D'Escoto spoke with Genscher when he visited Bonn in August.

Meets With Genscher

LD031720 Hamburg DPA in German 1633 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 Mar (DPA)--The developments in Central America, especially the civil war in El Salvador, were the focus of a 3-hour exchange of views in Bonn today between Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman.

According to the Foreign Office, both ministers agreed that it is in the "general interest" to overcome the present problems in El Salvador through a political solution. To this end, a dialogue between the conflicting parties is necessary and all efforts must be concentrated toward this.

Genscher stressed that the Federal Government condemns arms deliveries by communist states to El Salvador. They only make a political solution more difficult. For this reason, the Federal Government welcomed the statement by the Nicaraguan Government that it is not permitting arms deliveries through its territory. D'Escoto Brockman underlined the intention of both politicians to continue their discussion contacts.

The Nicaraguan minister, who last visited Bonn in August 1980, will talk with other federal ministers on questions of economic cooperation. Genscher accepted an invitation to visit Nicaragua, possibly in the late summer of 1981.

FIGURES SHOW POOR START IN OVERALL TRADE BALANCE

DW031237 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 2 Mar 81 p 8

[Excerpt] Duesseldorf, 1 March--The January figures for goods traffic with foreign countries as well as for the overall trade balance--with the balances for services and transfers included--are in the red. According to a release by the Federal Office for Statistics, imports of commodities worth DM28.194 million as against exports worth DM27.271 million added up to an import surplus of DM0.9 billion. Initial, tentative figures compiled by the German federal bank indicate that the overall trade balance shows a deficit of DM5.0 billion as compared with DM2.4 billion in January 1980.

FRG-GDR TRADE EXPANDS, REACHES RECORD TURNOVER

LD041256 Hamburg DPA in German 0834 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 4 Mar (DPA)--IntraGerman trade achieved its greatest ever expansion last year with an increase of 18.7 percent (1979: 12 percent). It reached a record turnover of 11.7 billion units of account (one unit of account - DM1). It is true that the increase of 1.8 billion units of account includes considerable price rises, as a spokesman for the Federal Economics Ministry stated, but deliveries and purchases developed "positively on a broad base." Trade profited from a strong increase in the first half of the year, which was then followed by a marked leveling off in the second half.

With a slight surplus of deliveries from the Federal Republic, amounting to 20 million units of account, trade was practically balanced. The total balance of mutual contracts, including use of the swing (accumulated credit balance) remained unchanged compared with the end of 1979, at DM3.9 billion.

In terms of goods traffic, the GDR was even able to achieve a larger surplus, with 474 million units of account. On the other hand, in the case of services, the gap between the active and passive side (minus DM494 million) was further widened. Increased payments in the areas of freight and transport, as well as increased interest sums payable by the GDR for credit for plant projects in recent years, were primarily responsible for this.

Deliveries to the GDR increased by 782 million units of account (15.4 percent) to 5.9 billion. The greatest increase was in crude oil, which went up by more than 68 percent to 588 million units of account. The increase in oil prices had a part in this. The price per ton of crude oil increased in 1980 from DM337 to DM495. The Federal Republic delivered, within the framework of agreements over many years and in connection with the supply of mineral oil products for West Berlin, 1.15 million tons. Imports of mineral oil products included 190,000 tons of gasoline, 1.5 million tons of gas oil and 700,000 tons of heavy heating oil.

In the engineering sector, sales improved after the sharp decrease in 1979, which came as a result of the completion of major plant projects. The GDR placed orders in 1980 for three medium-size projects worth a total of DM460 million to firms in the Federal Republic. Fodder exports to the GDR also have increased.

Deliveries from the GDR increased by 1.06 billion units of account to 5.855 billion (up 22.2 percent). A third of the total increase came in mineral oil products. Here the GDR, with a 20 percent increase in quantity and because of the international price developments, was able to achieve a marked increase in unit of account income and thus make a significant contribution to leveling off this year's trade balance. GDR sales of organic raw materials, synthetic materials and fertilizers also increased particularly strongly.

In the traditional main area of GDR products--textiles, clothing, agricultural products and foodstuffs--the small rates of increase of recent years continue. Clearly, the GDR is meeting export limits, which are also increased by the competition of strong third countries. Both areas changed little in terms of value in comparison with 1975 and were considerably reduced in terms of volume. Their contribution to total deliveries was still 36.6 percent in 1975, but only 22.8 percent in 1980.

GENSCHER, CARSTENS VISIT INDIA, MEET WITH LEADERS

For Indian media coverage of the state visit to India by FRG President Karl Carstens and Foreign Minister Genscher, see the India section of the 4 March South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PS CLASHES WITH FRANCOIS-PONCET OVER EL SALVADOR

LD031735 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Mar 81 p 3

[J.-P. C. report: "Clash Between PS and Francois-Poncet]

[Text] The El Salvador affair is having repercussions on French political life. In this connection, there has been a clash between French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet and the PS. The PCF, on the other hand, has decided to cross swords with the PS on this subject.

Commenting on Jean Francois-Poncet's statements during the program "Cards on the Table," the PS denounced the "opportunism" which, it thinks, is taking the place of a French policy on El Salvador. (The minister stated that he had received "proof that arms are being brought into El Salvador," which seemed to him to be "the equivalent of foreign interference"--a situation "always condemned" by France. "That does not mean," the minister added, "that El Salvador's problems can be solved by military means. National reconciliation must be sought.")

Speaking from Boston on 27 February, Jean Francois-Poncet stated: "The PS has just once again displayed its ignorance and irresponsibility. It has displayed sectarian ignorance of the French positions which have been publicly explained and understood by all. It has displayed irresponsibility in the face of the Salvadoran situation which requires both economic and social reforms and a policy of reconciliation and an end to foreign interference."

Questioned on this matter, PS First Secretary Lionel Jospin told us: "When the foreign minister refers to foreign interference, he fails to take account of the fact that the United States is also interfering by sending its advisers to El Salvador. What is even more serious is that Jean Francois-Poncet seems to be unaware that the Salvadoran opposition is facing a regime which practices terror, murder and the elimination of opponents, not to mention representatives of charitable organizations such as the American nuns. The problem of armed struggle would not be raised in that country if Mr Duarte's regime accepted political pluralism, the expression of opinions and the existence of parties. Opposition leader Guillermo Ungo advocates peaceful methods and democracy. But he cannot return to his country without being murdered. It is scandalous to disregard this situation. During the resistance period in France, for instance, would anybody have recommended reconciliation with the militia forces?"

The clash between the PCF and PS relates notably to the question of suspending EEC humanitarian aid to the Salvadoran population.

L'HUMANITE has stressed several times that it was U.S. pressures which led to this suspension. It suggested that the socialists in the Brussels EEC commission had committed a sin, at least the sin of ineffectuality, in this affair. PS National Secretary Veronique Neiertz replied in a communique on 28 February: "Despite U.S. pressures, the EC commission has maintained its request for food aid to the Ten governments." She added: "Lionel Jospin, the PS Executive Bureau, the PS European deputies, whether in Brussels, Strasbourg or Paris, have constantly reaffirmed their solidarity with the Revolutionary Democratic Front struggling against the military junta. By taking the PS as its target, once again the PCF leadership has chosen to clear Giscard's name."

PERTINI TO PAY STATE VISIT TO LATIN AMERICA

LD032016 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] President of the Republic Pertini will leave for Latin America toward the end of the month to pay a state visit to three countries: Mexico, Costa Rica and Colombia. On his return journey, Pertini will almost certainly visit Portugal. The trip by the head of state, which has not yet been determined in detail, will probably last 11 days--from 26 March to 6 April.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES SFRY ARMY DELEGATION

LD032358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2148 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 3 Mar (TANJUG)--Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio today received a delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army headed by the chief-of-staff Admiral Branko Mamula.

Also today, Admiral Mamula had talks with the head of the chief of staffs of the Italian defense forces, Admiral Giovanni Toresi. They exchanged views on questions of mutual interest and the international situation, particularly as related to the Mediterranean region. The cooperation between the two countries' armed forces, which is being developed in the spirit of friendly and good-neighbourly relations between Yugoslavia and Italy, was also discussed.

VATICAN SECRETARY OF STATE ON DIALOGUE WITH PRC

AU032022 Rome ANSA in English 2005 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Vatican City, 3 Mar (ANSA)--The Holy See is anxious to open dialogue with China but it is "up to China to take the first step after the message delivered by Pope Paul II in Manila", the Vatican secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli declared in Hong Kong on the eve of his return to Rome.

The cardinal's reference was to the warm appeal of the pontiff, made earlier this month during his twelve-day Far Eastern tour, for rapproachment with China.

Vatican Radio today quoted Cardinal Casaroli as saying that, "healthy realism discloses the importance of dialogue with China and recommends it, just as this was hoped for by the Holy Father."

The secretary of state for the Holy See is scheduled to return here tomorrow at the end of a special mission in Hong Kong which included a meeting with Chinese Bishop Dominic Tang, who recently left China after his release from twenty-two years of confinement.

Bishop Tang, Vatican, radio reported, "emphasized the signs of greater comprehension recently noted among Chinese authorities as regards Catholics".

PCI'S PAJETTA ON CPSU CONGRESS SPEECH CONDITIONS

LD031421 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 28 Feb 81 p 1

[Renzo Foa dispatch: "Pajetta Presents PCI Stances in Moscow"]

[Text] Moscow--Yesterday afternoon [PCI Directorate member] Gian Carlo Pajetta delivered the PCI's greetings to the 26th CPSU Congress, which had reached its 5th day. He spoke in the Hall of Columns at the Palace of Trade Unions to an aktiv meeting of Moscow communists, under the chairmanship of Viktor Grishin, Moscow Gorkom first secretary and CPSU Politburo member, convened to hear speeches from a number of foreign delegations.

So he did not speak from the platform of the Palace of Congresses within the Kremlin to the assembled delegates and guests, where speeches were read out even yesterday morning by Chilean Secretary Corvalan, West Germany's Mies and South Yemen's 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and where many other heads of foreign delegations have spoken over the past few days.

Pajetta was the third to speak in the Hall of Columns, following the representatives of the Austrian and Venezuelan parties and before the Netherlands, Cypriot, Japanese, Ecuadorean, Irish, Iraqi and Lebanese representatives. Paolo Bufalini and the other two members of the PCI delegation, Francesca Marrazzi and Marcello Stefanini, were also seated in the presidium together with Pajetta. When Grishin introduced the PCI representative, the 500-600 people present welcomed the guest with applause and then followed his speech with silent attention.

The PCI delegation learned only yesterday morning that it would not be delivering its greetings from the Kremlin rostrum. In this connection, Pajetta released a statement to journalists, "It could not be up to us," he said, "to decide when and where to speak, but naturally it was not up to anyone else to decide on or even influence the content of our speech. We would willingly have delivered our speech to the congress--a congress that has been characterized by a report which we esteemed and esteem primarily for the specific and realistic proposals made by Comrade Brezhnev for a resumption of the detente policy, for a dialogue on balanced disarmament and on the extension of measures of mutual trust with countries on all continents." Pajetta concluded as follows: "The fact that we speak frankly wherever we are given the opportunity to do so shows that on points where convergence seems possible our desire for joint work is not [merely] formal."

Concerning interparty relations and outside the context of the congress proceedings, Brezhnev has had meetings with Czechoslovakia's Husak, Ethiopia's Mengistu, Angola's Dos Santos and Afghanistan's Karmal, and Portuguese Communist Party Secretary General Cunhal has given a press conference, having delivered a balanced and open speech from the rostrum. TASS reports that yesterday, however, Cunhal made some polemical remarks about Eurocommunism, saying, according to the Soviet agency account, that it is used by reactionary propaganda to try to split the communist parties and that it is decreasing as a trend, has no future in Europe and constitutes merely a passing fashion.

L'UNITA SAYS GOVERNMENT BLIND TO U.S. POLICY

LD031347 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 24 Feb 81 p 3

[Guiseppe Boffa commentary: 'New U.S. Administration's Policy"]

[Text] While the recent departure for Washington of a couple of government and DC representatives took place in the depressing atmosphere of the struggle for appointments, their return really does not seem to indicate that they profited much from their visit. We are not referring so much to the eternally submissive tone that our government adopts when talking about the United States, or about our relations with its leaders. Let us assume that this is a matter of style. There are at present much more important reasons for wondering about it.

In recent weeks the new Reagan administration's policy has been taking fairly clear shape. Of course, we are still at the verbal stage and nobody is yet in a position to say what will happen to these statements when they come up against reality at home and abroad. But the intentions are now clear--so much so that they have already prompted in many parts of the world widespread concern which, although still expressed only tentatively, is nonetheless real and serious. And, though it is appearing almost everywhere in various forms, its signs are visible mainly in Europe, perhaps precisely because Europe is most affected by the new U.S. President's initiatives.

In an interview on his return from Washington, Minister Colombo said that one of an alliance's duties is to back the decisions of "its own alignment" with a view to restoring the military balance when it has been upset, and implied that the Italian Communists are unable to understand this. We regret to say that the foreign minister is mistaken and shows himself to be someone who has returned from the United States very ill-informed. The balance has in fact been one of our main concerns, whereas it is quite clear from statements by members of the new U.S. administration--we read the papers too--that their aim is not balance but to gain strategic superiority. The recently announced spending plans translate this aim into figures. Therefore, although a similar irresponsible aim took shape in the latter phase of the Carter administration, we are now witnessing an outright change in U.S. policy compared to the policy of all recent presidents, starting with Nixon, no less.

This change is destined to cause profound repercussions for the entire Atlantic alliance. Not for nothing are the Germans worried--and they are saying so in a thousand different ways. Well, were the allies consulted about such a far-reaching change, which certainly cannot be considered a domestic U.S. matter? Apparently not. This is all the more surprising since Reagan and his group have just promised to hold such consultations whenever shared interests are at stake, in order to put an end to the disagreements that have become apparent in the alliance. It is true that this promise is automatically made by all presidents as soon as they take office and subsequently forgotten. Be that as it may, if we are not consulted on such an important matter, what kind of consultations do they have in mind?

As the continent's press has indicated with disappointment, Reagan's only messenger to Europe so far has been a high-ranking diplomat sent to explain that what is happening in El Salvador is the fault of the USSR and Cuba. Since not even the Latin American governments take such remarks seriously, it is not surprising that the envoy was heeded with very cool courtesy on this side of the Atlantic. But here too we are witnessing an important change, because behind this way of talking about El Salvador we see the resurgence of a view of the world which we might have hoped had disappeared, whereby all changes are regarded as the result of a universal conspiracy on the part of "communism," no better specified.

All Europe's attempts to establish a new kind of relationship with the Third World would be jeopardized if our countries adhered to such a simplistic view of things. Meanwhile, the United States is cutting its aid--some North-South dialogue.

Last, there is the new administration's economic program. It is not up to us now to establish what the consequences will be, since even economists are perplexed. Probably events will tell us whether the United States too will experience the same fate as Thatcher's Britain, which is now suffering its worst recession for half a century despite its home-produced oil, or whether it will make progress toward imparting a new thrust to untamed capitalism. As far as we are concerned, we can only observe that in this case too Europe has been cruelly victimized without having been in the least consulted, although in this context its interests are directly at stake, as shown by the serious monetary confusion. Nevertheless, we have read statements to one Italian newspaper by a representative of the new Washington administration who warns that Europe must look after itself.

We do not know what Colombo and [DC Secretary] Piccoli were told, since this is not apparent from what they have said. It does seem strange to us, however, that they failed to realize that they were dealing with interlocutors who are suddenly refuting what until yesterday seemed to be articles of faith for both sides. No "human rights"; only "international terrorism." So much for "social" capitalism; let the wealthy act wealthy and let the poor be patient. Let us forget SALT II; the important thing is that the United States be the world's strongest country. Excuse us for asking, but what happened to all the assurances you were making until yesterday?

Of course, we did not fail to notice that even Colombo's interviews revealed some hints of alarm--so much so that the minister made a point of taking up some of the theses already raised by the German and other European governments. If this concern is sincere, it will at least be necessary to consider how to assert it within an alliance of which we intend to remain members--but responsible members, not at the mercy of whatever gusts of wind may blow at any time on either side of the Atlantic. This confirms the apprehensions that we have consistently been expressing over the past months. But it also confirms the great inadequacy of our country's present political leadership in view of the serious dangers that lie in wait for us.

SENATE DECLARATION URGES DEMOCRATIC ORDER

LD031906 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The Senate this afternoon held its announced plenary session, during which the president of the chamber, Cecilio Valverde, read an institutional declaration which was then debated by representatives of all political groups in the upper house.

During the reading of the declaration Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, and Minister at the Prime Minister's Office Pio Cabanillas sat on the government bench; they left the chamber once the reading had ended.

The session having opened, Cecilio Valverde read a declaration in which, after referring to the gravity of the incidents of 23 and 24 February, which, he said, filled the entire life of Spain with fear and surprise, and after stressing the resolute attitude of the crown, the loyalty of the armed forces, the responsible attitude of the news media and the unequivocal response of the Spanish people, he said that a better future for our nation cannot be constructed unless it is done from a profoundly democratic order. One cannot talk of order and peace, if it does not derive from the moral force of a state which is firmly established in justice and the utmost respect for the fundamental rights of its citizens. One cannot assure the right to culture which is the ultimate dynamic of the change and porgress of its peoples, if it does not derive from the most categorical guarantee of basic freedoms.

The representatives of the opposition groups reiterated the offer made by the Socialist group to form a broad-based government which, they said, would serve to strengthen the constitutive order.

All the addresses were received with applause by the whole chamber and, the debate having ended, the session has just been adjourned.

REPORT ON CSCE SESSION ON DISARMAMENT PROSPECTS

LD031600 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1400 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Jose Manuel Salgado report from CSCE session at Madrid's Palace of Congresses]

[Text] The CSCE is beginning to take on a new aspect. During the past days, in anticipation of a statement from Leonid Ilichev, Soviet deputy foreign minister and head of the Soviet delegation, work has slowed down, despite the offer made by Brezhnev at the opening of the CPSU Congress. But today Leonid Ilichev arrived with new instructions. And given that the party general secretary has accepted one of the conditions indicated in the French proposal for a disarmament conference, namely, the extention of the territory over which confidence-building measures would apply, his representative today voiced the view that such measures must, logically, be verifiable, and he accepted--well, that is what it amounted to anyway--that they might even be mandatory. As for the fourth point, [passage indistinct]

All of this creates a new situation at the Madrid conference. It is clear that the Soviets are anxious to get their disarmament conference, but it is not certain that the Western delegations, especially the United States, are all that convinced. It also seems to be the case that if Washington eventually decides to support the French view it is because they think it would be unacceptable to the Soviets.

And what will happen now? Just as the return of Ilichev was awaited, so today, after his statement, U.S. delegation head Max Kampelman, who is back in his own country, is also awaited. He will probably arrive tomorrow and everyone is waiting to see what reply the United States will give to the Soviet Union. According to a number of delegates, including some from neutral countries, negotiations will now begin between the two blocs, which might produce results: That is, a disarmament conference within the framework of the present conference, a condition upon which the Soviets have always insisted, and also agreements on the remaining matters which, though they might make less of a splash, would nevertheless be positive for all the people of Europe.

CALVO-SOTELO HOLDS POSTINVESTITURE NEWS CONFERENCE

LD031429 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 26 Feb 81 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo: 'Strengthening of Democracy Does Not Require Coalition Government With Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE)'"]

[Excerpts] Madrid, 25 February--Immediately after his investure at the Congress of Deputies, new Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo gave a press conference at which he answered several questions from newsmen, mainly in connection with the latest events.

Calvo-Sotelo began by saying that he was not yet formally prime minister since his investiture still had to be officially announced in tomorrow's official state bulletin.

Asked why he does not accept Felipe Gonzalez' offer to form a coalition government, he said that he spoke with Mr Gonzalez this morning and that the latter had extended this offer to him then. "After any offer," he stressed, "there must be an adequate period for reflection, but I would like to say that my thoughts have already been sufficiently clear for me to say that I will not form a coalition government, but a government composed of Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] members."

Mr Calvo-Sotelo stressed the following reasons for forming a single party government:

"1. Because I want to form a government as soon as possible and a proper coalition government would take time, a great deal of time.

2. It can count on specific backing in parliament in order to govern vigorously and resolutely, and it does not need the PSOE to guarantee the strengthening of democracy.

3. I believe that inasmuch as the serious events that occurred yesterday are of concern to everyone, they can be better resolved by a UCD government than by a coalition government."

"I am grateful for Confidence Expressed in Spain's Democratic Continuity"

In answer to a question he said that he did not notice the UCD parliamentary group's applause when Felipe Gonzalez announced his offer of a coalition government. "But," he said, "if that applause did occur, it shows the freedom practiced within our parliamentary group."

Asked his opinion about the serious incidents in the Congress of Deputies, he replied: "We do not regard it as trivial, but neither do we see it as a current and serious threat to democracy. It constitutes a stimulus to continuing the task of strengthening democracy and trying to make the state's institutions function better within a steadfast and united democracy."

He said that the recent events reflected factors here, within Spain, and that they were in no way related to Spain's possible entry into NATO.

He revealed that he would soon be having talks with the presidents of the Catalan Generalitat and of the Basque autonomous government.

Calvo-Sotelo also said that the events could in no way influence Spain's entry into the EEC, since "Spain's EEC membership has its own timetable and they cannot influence the timetable for this membership."

Asked how his government will respond to the demand for an elucidation of the recent events, Mr Calvo-Sotelo said: "The government that I will form will carry out the elucidation of these events entirely and resolutely, although it is not strictly the government's responsibility to carry out such an elucidation and to impose sanctions in connection with it."

"Transition Completed"

With regard to the kind of image which Spain has managed to project abroad, Calvo-Sotelo stressed that this image could not have been harmed, "since the matter was resolved in a prompt and exemplary manner."

Following repeated questions from journalists concerning whether he regards democratic normality as a reality in our country, Calvo-Sotelo said that democracy is fragile and exposed to dangers, but that it is complete and that the transition must be considered complete. "Because," he said, "the interim and transitional phase is over. I stress that the transition began with the political reform law and ended with Prime Minister Suarez' resignation, although this does not mean that democracy has been consolidated."

At another juncture he said that a coalition government is not the only form of cooperation among political forces, since the government composed solely of members of a single party "can carry out forms of dialogue with other political forces or parliamentary groups. My aim is to extend the scope for dialogue with other political forces on state issues, and I told Felipe Gonzalez this morning."

He cited the following specific state issues: "terrorism, the origins of the events in the Congress of Deputies and the consolidation of the autonomy process."

"No Dress Rehearsal"

Asked whether he believed that the events in question constituted a "dress rehearsal for a subsequent action," Calvo-Sotelo replied as follows: "Those of us present at the time know that it was no rehearsal. The government that I will form will take the necessary measures to ensure that such a possibility is eliminated."

When journalists pointed out that he was a member of a government taken by surprise by the events in question,the prime minister said that the outgoing government was indeed taken by surprise by the events, but stressed that "we will make quite sure that these events are not repeated."

He also said that it is a serious problem affecting a tiny sector of the public order forces and which might have affected a sector of the armed forces. "This," he said, "is a state issue which will also be broached with other political forces."

In reply to one question he said specifically that measures would be taken to improve the government's intelligence services.

Asked whether he will consult the armed forces over the formation of the government, he replied briefly as follows: "I have not considered consulting them."

LA VANGUARDIA ON KING'S CALL FOR UNITY, CALM

LD031705 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 26 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] As our readers will recall, the evening before last the king received in an unprecedented audience the leaders of the principal political parties, Rodriguez Sahagun, Felipe Gonzalez, Santiago Carrillo and Manuel Fraga, as well as former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, whom he congratulated on the happy outcome of their kidnapping in the congress, and at the same time read out to them a message expressing his impressions concerning the events. This is the text of this message:

Now that the difficult moments which we and Spain have experienced during the last few hours are over, I wish to express through these lines which I am reading out my satisfaction at having surmounted a situation full of anxieties and dangers. I experienced with you the tension of your enforced confinement in the Palace of the Congress, and I congratulate you on and express satisfaction at the outcome of such an unfortunate adventure.

For my part I had to make the opportune decisions with the utmost decisiveness, and my stance is clearly reflected in the brief message which I conveyed to the Spanish people through television.

"A Delicate Situation"

I wish to draw everybody's attention to the significance of the events which have just taken place, and we must not forget that, even if the problems which concerned us so much have been resolved, a delicate situation has been created which must be tackled with the utmost calm and restraint.

An open and tough reaction by the political forces against those who committed the acts of subversion over the last few hours would be highly unadvisable. But it would be even more counterproductive to extend that reaction to the armed forces and security forces as a whole.

Just as the king is very satisfied at not having lost his composure and having been able to help resolve the situation, at some critical moment, within the constitutional rules, it is necessary for all political groups now to maintain the same calm and discretion.

The king earnestly asks this of you for the sake of the maintenance of the constitutional order, democracy and peace.

It will be necessary to draw judicious conclusions from what has happened in order to determine future rules of conduct. Now that the democratic order has been preserved, I call on everybody to reflect on and reconsider stances which will lead to greater unity and harmony within Spain and among the Spanish people.

The responsibilities for the actions which have occurred will be determined in accordance with the applicable rules by the competent jurisdiction and with the vigor which is precisely necessary.

The throne feels proud to have served Spain with firmness and with the conviction that democratic life and strict respect for constitutional principles are the majority will of the Spanish people.

The King's Stance

However, everybody should be aware, on the basis of their own responsibilities, that the king cannot and should not repeatedly face situations of such considerable tension and gravity with his direct responsibility. Yesterday, there was the circumstance that the government was being detained in the congress.

I have assessed very positively the conduct of the armed forces and the security forces, which have constantly displayed their discipline, patriotism and loyalty to the throne.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff performed an efficient task, for which I wish to sincerely give thanks.

I also give thanks for the attitude of all members of the administration, the Permanent Commission of Secretaries of State and Under Secretaries, political parties and trade unions during the last few hours filled with anxiety and difficulties.

"I Request Cooperation"

And last, I reiterate to everybody my request for loyal and disinterested cooperation, surmounting secondary differences for the sake of agreement on the country's gravest and most fundamental problems, so that we can consolidate our democracy within order, unity and peace.

NEWSPAPERS CITE LESSONS OF ATTEMPTED COUP

LD031029 [Editorial Report] Madrid in Spanish newspapers on 25 February 1981 carry editorials commenting on the attempted coup in Spain, expressing the viewpoint that much remains to be clarified and emphasizing the need for a strong government.

EL PAIS asks on page 6 several questions concerning the scope of the conspiracy, and assets: "We believe that we are merely expressing an idea shared by many people in deeming implausible the theory of a 'wildcat group' headed by a lunatic which was supported by a few fanatical or unbalanced officers and obeyed in a disciplined manner by non-commissioned officers and enlisted men who were unaware of the significance and ultimate scope of the action which was undertaken."

With respect to Spain's political future following the coup, it states: "The political forces, the parties, the employers' organizations, the trade unions, the cultural institutions, the members of the church and of the armed forces, and the whole of society should be mobilized in defense of the constitution of freedoms. It is too early to make an analysis of the immediate political situation, but it seems clear that a strong government supported by the maximum parliamentary forces which will continue the democratic process and guarantee observance of the constitution is necessary. It is also necessary to demonstrate to Spanish society that these seditious troops rebelling for the second time will not do so a third time.

ABC says on page 2 that "We would clearly all be mistaken to believe that what happened in parliament is simply the adventure of an extremist which would now enable us all to wash our hands of the matter." Outlining the abortive coup's consequences, it assets: "With respect to the world it has robbed us of much of the prestige as a responsible and democratic people which we had succeeded in accumulating over several years; with respect to the national consciousness it has served to reveal a deep chasm at the bottom of which all the specters which we believed to be buried remain alive."

It praises the role of the king, the most senior army officers and the people in general in the attempted coup, and calls for an investigation of the attempt and of the circumstances in which it took place, adding: "But the examination will have to go into greater depty. Is not what happened in parliament yesterday bound to influence the new government and the manner of governing? Can the session of investiture continue simply as if its interruption were due to a mere indisposition of the candidate or of the members of parliament?"

It concludes: "It is clear that the differences between a rightwinger and a leftwinger are considerable. But this difference pales beside the difference between those who prepared to observe the constitution and those who aspire to crush it.

"This value of defense of democracy and the constitution should take precedence over all others. And it is necessary to draw the conclusions from this precedence. Values such as national honor must on no account be placed at stake. Parliament must not continue to be filled with ambiguities which may have given some unbalanced individuals not a justification but a pretext or excuse.

"The problem 3 days ago was whether Calvo-Sotelo would reach the end of the legislative term. We have now seen that there is rather another problem: Whether democracy will reach that end."

YA describes the attempted coup on page 5 as "the gravest event which has occurred in Spain during the last 45 years." It also praises the conduct of King Juan Carlos and the Spanish people, and maintains that "henceforth things will have to change in Spain: Never as now have we been able to realize that if we want democracy, it must be a strong democracy." Henceforth, "it must be realized that the war against rightwing and leftwing extremises is not solely or primarily a task of the public order forces but a social commitment," while "the political parties will have to realize that the Spain which we desire cannot be created without everybody's effort, and not through the reticence of everybody except the ruling party."

COUNTRIES CRITICAL OF U.S. EL SALVADOR POLICY

LD031840 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] All the Nordic countries are critical of the U.S. policy toward El Salvador. This is the conclusion drawn by Sweden's Foreign Minister Ullsten after having met his Nordic colleagues at the meeting of the Nordic Council in Copenhagen. The Nordic foreign ministers will shortly meet representatives of the United States. The envoys have been sent to Europe to try to explain U.S. support for El Salvador. One of President Reagan's envoys arrived in Stockholm this evening.

FINLAND

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES NORDIC COUNCIL MEETING

LD031830 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] In Copenhagen, the Nordic prime ministers today discussed at the meeting of the Nordic Council the development of the international situation. According to Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto, the participants took a more optimistic attitude toward the development of the international situation than they have for the last few years. Heikki Kymaelaeinen has interviewed Prime Minister Koivisto:

[Begin recording] [Question] Prime Minister Koivisto, the Nordic prime ministers have discussed topical issues of international politics. How was the situation viewed?

[Answer] Of course, we had no special, exceptional information, but on the basis of the information available it seems that the prime ministers to some extent have taken a more optimistic view than before of the future of the international situation.

[Question] There has been unrest in international politics. What are the reasons for a more optimistic view?

[Answer] One may, of course, think that we have concluded that matters can no longer get much worse. The year 1979 was one of real setbacks in international relations. Last year brought no improvement, but not much deterioration either, and there are now some signs that relations between the big powers could start to improve slightly.

[Question] President Leonid Brezhnev has made an opening, or a proposal, for talks on relations between the big powers. Was this matter discussed and if so, how was it viewed?

[Answer] It was discussed, and we especially noted that it contains new openings which hopefully will turn the dialogue on important international problem issues in a more fruitful direction than it has taken so far.

[Question] The Nordic countries have a more or less uniform way of thinking on many issues of international politics. Were there any differences of opinion worth special mention?

[Answer] Hardly worth mentioning. The fact is that as regards the matters raised in the United Nations, for example, the Nordic countries do not have differing views on most of them. In their security policy decisions, the Nordic countries have to an extent taken different courses, [word indistinct] but so far it has not been any hindrance to us being able to discuss not only international matters in general, but also matters which more directly touch upon the Nordic countries.

[Question] If security policy and foreign policy necessarily have to be discussed at sessions of the Nordic Council, how in your view should this be approached?

[Answer] Lately, the situation has been most unsatisfactory. At the outset we stated that international political issues in dispute and issues of security policy are matters which do not belong in this forum. However, they come up now and again--perhaps, one can say, quite regularly--and the discussion is carried out in quite unsatisfactory conditions. [Words indistinct] after the meeting all the Nordic countries will once again have to discuss whether any improvements can be made in this regard. [end recording]

In the opinion of Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto, the foreign and security political debate at the sessions of the Nordic Council should be carried out in an organized manner. This question should be discussed by the governments so that the right form can be found for the debate. Of the days available for the session, for example, one could be reserved for the foreign and security political debate, since the matter comes up repeatedly, says Prime Minister Koivisto.

When Finland joined the Nordic Council it set as a condition that it would not discuss foreign and military political matters. If foreign and military political issues are to be regularly on the agenda, it would presumably require that the Finnish Government cancel the condition under which it joined, says our reporter in Copenhagen.

NORWAY

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON VISIT TO POLAND

LD031727 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 28 Feb 81 p 23

[Text] In the next few weeks the Norwegian Trade Union Federation (LO) will decide how further contacts between the Norwegian and Polish trade union movements should be developed. This week LO International Secretary Kaare Sandegren paid a visit to Poland.

"Solidarity representatives once again asked if we could obtain paper and small and medium-sized printing equipment," Sandegren said. "But this does not mean that the movement is short of money. It is not money that Solidarity wants. It is help in obtaining the equipment it wants but which currency regulations make it difficult to obtain.

On his trip to Poland Sandegren had talks with top Solidarity leaders headed by Lech Walesa. He also met with representatives of the local Solidarity branch at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk. In addition he had talks with the other two trade union movements, the federation of autonomous trade union organizations and the coordination commission of branch associations. The former was formed as recently as January this year. This means that there are now three trade union organizations in Poland all recognized by the authorities.

"This trade union pluralism is a situation which all three say they are satisfied with. Indeed, they even expressed the desire that this structure in the Polish trade union movement should be preserved," Sandegren told ARBEIDERBLADET. His visit was primarily intended to gather information. Sandegren will now report to the LO Secretariat and administration before a decision is made on what is to happen in the future.

"But I expect there to be new developments in the contacts before the LO congress begins at the beginning of May," he said.

At present Solidarity is busy structuring itself as an organization, as opposed to the looser movement that has existed up to now. At an all-union meeting in May organization statutes will be discussed, and it is intended to hold a congress at some time in the fall.

MITSOTAKIS DENIES REPORTS OF U.S. GUARANTEES

NC031655 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 3 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] Until this moment, the Foreign Ministry has no information pertaining to the Turkish press reports that the United States is prepared to guarantee Greece's borders with Turkey. This statement was made by Mr Mitsotakis in answer to a relevant question.

The [Turkish press] reports pointed out that the guarantees would not be included in the bilateral Greek-U.S. agreement under negotiation. However, according to the same sources, these guarantees would be part of another agreement, for which a different formula is sought. At any rate, irrespective of how accurate the Turkish press reports are, Athens diplomatic circles have remarked that it should not be regarded as unlikely if, during the course of the talks with the United States, the latter granted some form of guarantee, such as the one repeating the 1976 assurance by H. Kissinger.

KKE DAILY ON NY TIMES NUCLEAR ARMS ARTICLE

NC031840 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 3 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Mass Rally"]

[Excerpts] The Greek patriots have been shocked by the huge scandal over the secret agreements on nuclear arms. The rightwing government's foul plays have begun to be disclosed....

By whom? By the imperialists themselves. The New York TIMES report--a skillful leak to the press by the State Department--is revealing.

Through a secret agreement, initialed in 1977, the rightwing accepted the status of U.S. nuclear installations in Greece and renounced every right of control over them. In the same year, Mr Averof undertook the commitment that the imperialists would be free to use the base and nuclear weapons at Iraklion for "objective purposes outside NATO, against the Arab countries. And all this when the prime minister at that time was assuring the Chamber of Deputies that "there were no nuclear weapons at the bases." Who knows what other scandals about the life and behavior of the rightwing the Americans have deemed expedient to keep in the archives?

However, why this imperialist sensitiveness toward publicity? Naturally not in order to enlighten the Greek or American people, but to expose the Greek Government over the negotiations for the bases so that the imperialists themselves can impose upon the Greek people the acceptance of the sullen Americanocracy and the nuclear installations since the "New Democracy," for preelection reasons, continues to keep silent.

Such a government has no right to negotiate with the imperialists for the bases. Such a government cannot handle national sovereign rights when it gives other assurances to the Chamber of Deputies, tells different things to the people and signs other things in secret protocols.

However, very soon the time will come that they will have to account to the people for the state of affairs they have established: Athens, Iraklion, Khania, Drama have been turned into magnets of nuclear catastrophe. Every Greek camp with the U.S. military present is a U.S. nuclear wasp nest.

Therefore, it is necessary that the whole country massively rally against the nuclear missiles, that the puppet rightwing and its masters pack up and that the dreadful means of mass extermination be removed before it is too late, before our country and people experience a new calamity of unimaginable dimensions....

FRG PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Talks With Defense Minister

TA031052 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The six-man FRG parliamentary delegation which arrived in Ankara yesterday held talks with Turkish officials today as Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken received the delegation this morning. In a statement during the meeting, Bayulken expressed his pleasure over the visit of a parliamentary delegation from a friendly and allied country. He said that he will brief the delegation particularly on defense issues. In his statement, Alois Mertes, the head of the FRG delegation, explained that his delegation is composed of members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Bundestag. Recalling that there is close cooperation between the two countries on defense issues, Mertes said that their visit will serve to assess relations between turkey and the FRG in all fields.

The FRG delegation was later received by Ilhan Oztrak, state minister and acting foreign minister, who said in a statement that he is convinced that the delegation will depart Turkey with constructive impressions after conducting very beneficial contacts. Mertes recalled in his statement that Turkey and his country are the members of the same treaty organization and added that the purpose of their visit is to receive information on Turkey's current situation.

Further Contacts

TA031733 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The FRG parliamentary delegation, which is currently visiting Turkey, is continuing its contacts. At 1500 today the delegation held a meeting with Justice Minister Cevdet Mentes. In a statement at the end of the meeting, Mentes said that he briefed the visiting delegation on the functioning of the judiciary system in Turkey. Mentes said that he explained to the members of the delegation that the judiciary in Turkey is independent and justice is the basis of property.

The FRG delegation then met with Turgut Ozal, state minister and deputy prime minister. In a statement before the meeting, the head of the delegation, Alois Mertes, expressed the belief that the delegation would hold useful talks with Ozal on the development of relations between the two countries. In his statement Ozal noted that the visiting delegation members would find answers to all their questions concerning the economic situation and development of Turkey. He expressed the wish that the talks would enhance the friendship between the two countries.

The FRG parliamentarians will continue their contacts in Ankara tomorrow and Thursday.

PAKISTANI AIR FORCE CHIEF MEETS EVREN, MILITARY

TA031137 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim, Pakistani Air Force commander, has concluded his contacts in Ankara. He was received today by Head of State General Evren at the offices of the chief of staff and, in a statement during the meeting, General Evren expressed his pleasure over the visit of the Pakistani Air Force commander. In his statement, Marshal Shamim said that he feels at home in Turkey.

After his meeting with General Evren, the Pakistani Air Force commander visited the Air Force headquarters in Ankara, where he was received with military honors by the air force commander, Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya. The two commanders met for some time.

The visiting commander then visited the navy commander, Adm Nejat Tumer, and the chief of staff of Turkish Land Forces, Maj Gen Mehmet Buyruk. Marshal Shamim will visit Eskisehir, Izmir, Istanbul and Izmit to conduct talks on subjects concerning the air forces of the two countries before he departs Turkey on 6 March.

TALKS HELD WITH ROMANIAN TRANSPORTATION MINISTER

TA031116 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Talks between Turkish and Romanian delegations on issues concerning sea and land transportation between the two countries began in Ankara today. The Turkish delegation is headed by Public Works Minister Tahsin Onal and the Romanian delegation by transportation Minister Vasile Bulucea, who arrived in Turkey yesterday.

In a statement before the meeting between the two delegations, Onal said he was convinced that talks between the delegations would contribute to the promotion of cooperation between the two countries and would be beneficial to world relations. In his statement, the Romanian minister said that they would exert efforts for the further development of existing relations between the two countries in the fields of economic cooperation, transportation and communications.

Bulucea will visit tomorrow the Samsun and Trabzon ports while the two delegations continue technical talks. An agreement envisaging the development of transportation between the two countries is expected to be signed in Ankara on 6 March. The visiting minister and the delegation accompanying him will depart Turkey on Saturday, 7 March.

TALKS WITH GREEK OFFICIALS SCHEDULED FOR 16 MARCH

TA031225 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1158 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 3 Mar (AA)--The eighth round of talks between secretaries general of the Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministries will be held in Ankara on Monday, 16 March. Ambassador Stavros Roussos, who is replacing former Greek Foreign Ministry Secretary General Byron Theodhoropoulos, is expected in Ankara on Saturday, 14 March. All bilateral issues will be discussed on a general basis during the talks to be held between Foreign Ministry Secretary General Amb Kamuran Gurun and Roussos. The issues of the Aegean Sea, airspace and continental shelf will be particularly dealt with.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AMENDS FUNCTIONS

TA031513 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1425 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 3 Mar (AA)--The National Security Council introduced on 3 March certain amendments to the legislative functions of the Council. The decree on this subject was also published in the Official Gazette on 3 March.

The main points of the amendments are as follows:

The secretary general of the National Security Council, Gen Haydar Saltik, will attend the session of the Council without having the right to vote. He will also be authorized to establish ad hoc committees to study draft legislation.

The quorum necessary for convening the National Security Council will consist of a simple majority and the Council will, in principle, meet in camera.

The draft budget will be submitted for the approval of the National Security Council at least 3 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, which is 1 March. The Council will conclude its debate on the budget and adopt it before 1 March.

It will be possible to start an investigation about the administrators of public economic enterprises if these persons are not discharged. [as received]

It will be possible to start an investigation about ministers on the order of judicial authorities. In order to do this, a request will be submitted to the National Security Council--which is the only body entitled to decide whether or not to start an investigation--through the Justice Ministry and the presidency of the Council. If the National Security Council supports the request, a committee will be set up for this purpose.

TERCUMAN ON COUNTRY'S SAFETY AS NATO MEMBER

NC031030 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 1 Mar 81 pp 1, 10

[Editorial by Nazli Ilicak: "Turkey and the West"]

[Excerpts] It would certainly be against Turkey's own interests if it assumed a special responsibility in the Middle East in order to fill the vacuum created by the downfall of the shah of Iran. However, we must not lose sight of another serious danger involving policies affecting "the Gulf." What would happen if the Soviet Union dominates the Middle East, seizes the oil resources which feed the West and weakens our allies and indirectly us.

Somehow, all eyes are turned toward a probable exploitation by the United States. It is a great source of worry that the installations, set up in Turkey in accordance with the U.S.-Turkish cooperation agreement, may be used to serve U.S. interests and that the "U.S. rapid deployment force" may be based on our territory. The prime minister as well as the foreign minister are constantly bombarded with questions on this, which should be answered.

So, wittingly or unwittingly, we serve the interests of Soviet propaganda. The main idea is: "For God's sake let us not incur Russia's wrath. Let us not give the impression that it is being squeezed in a corner." This is the main idea underlying the attitude adopted toward the neutron bomb and the Pershing-II and cruise missiles. This leads to untimely suggestions that "Turkey should not assume police duties in the Gulf."

The ideal thing of course would be not to get involved in a war at all, and to continue to live in peace while the big powers are at each other's throats. But unfortunately, the policy of a country with vast common borders with the Soviet Union cannot be based on the thought that "we must not anger Russia." Did the Finnish-Soviet nonaggression pact counter Stalin's attack on Finland on a small pretext? Has the Turkish-Soviet nonaggression pact been able to avert Soviet aspirations for a base on the straits and for the return of Kars and Ardahan to the Soviet Union? How were peace-loving Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania overrun by the Red Army?

NATO's strength is Turkey's only assurance. Before we anxiously turn our eyes to the demands that may originate from the United States, let us focus our attention on the "achievements of socialism" to which Brezhnev proudly referred in his 26th CPSU Congress address. The Marxist theory advocates that wars are created "by imperialism which constitutes the final stage of capitalism." This theory maintains that peace can be established only when all countries identify themselves with socialism.

What Turkey needs to do is not to view the United States with doubt and suspicion but to maintain our bilateral relations within the NATO framework and at all times to preserve its position as Europe's 'buffer strength' at a high level. The decision which the Council of Europe will adopt about our country is very important. If we are torn away from the European family, we shall be left alone with the United States.

If this happens, we justifiably start worrying as to whether "Turkey is doomed to become another Egypt in the Middle East." All those who sense this danger use their common sense and unite in efforts to keep our country in the Council of Europe.

HURRIYET ON U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN CYPRUS TALKS

NC030950 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 28 Feb 81 p 11

[Text] Nicosia, (HURRIYET)--Using the possibility that the Greek Cypriot Communist Party may come to power in the May general elections as a trump card, and also referring to Israel's security, President Kiprianou and Foreign Minister Rolandhis of the Greek Cypriot administration have developed a plan which is intended to secure U.S. intervention in the intercommunal talks in a manner favoring them.

Rolandhis' request for an early appointment with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has been granted. It has been reported that Rolandhis is going to visit the United States in April or early May, but the actual date has not been set yet. It has been also learned that upon the suggestion of Kiprianou and Rolandhis, a special committee was set up at the Greek Cypriot Foreign Ministry to prepare a detailed report on "the importance and functions of the Cyprus Republic and the responsibilities it may shoulder in the future for Israel's security.

It has been learned that stringent measures have been taken to prevent the press and the opposition elements from having access to this report. Diplomatic circles in Nicosia are convinced that the Kiprianou-Rolandhis twosome is embarking on such a plan in the hope that this may enhance the ruling party's chances in the forthcoming parliamentary elections from which Kiprianou's already diminished party is certain to emerge even smaller.

A short time ago, Papaioannou, secretary general of the Greek Cypriot Communist Party AKEL which is guided by Moscow, issued a statement advising his organization "to make preparations for coming to power." Upon this advice, the party organization and its auxiliary branches were mobilized.

All circles admit that the AKEL party possesses the majority of votes in south Cyprus. AKEL--which so far has refused to come to power, preferring to keep the government under control--issued an announcement that it now wants to come to power, which is interpreted as reflecting Moscow's new attitude toward latest developments in the Middle East.

By securing the support of the United States in the intercommunal talks, the Kiprianou-Rolandhis twosome is seeking to create the impression that only their party can resolve the Cyprus dispute, an impression which would deal a serious blow to Kliridhis [Democratic Rally] who is advancing similar arguments.

It is believed that in the Rolandhis-Haig talks, the Greek Cypriot leaders want the United States to press the Turkish side to abandon the principle of equality in the representation of the two communities in "constitutional institutions and to secure a compromise agreement on territorial distribution in a manner that would serve their puspose."

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FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR PRESENTS POLICY REPORT

El Salvador; Arms Exports

AU051007 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 5 Mar 81 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "A.U.": "Pahr Criticizes El Salvador Intervention"]

[Excerpts] Vienna--"We always reject any intervention from outside, regardless of who does it." With these words, Foreign Minister Pahr for the first time established Austria's position on the El Salvador question at a Vienna press conference on Wednesday. He said that he had made a statement to the same effect a few days ago to a high-ranking U.S. delegation which sought support in Europe for the U.S. engagement. In Pahr's opinion, the problem should be solved on a social and economic level.

The press conference was held to present the new foreign policy report, which was released this year earlier than ever before and in the same good quality as last year. The report again attempts to present a comprehensive picture of Austria's foreign policy.

However, a large number of questions at the press conference concerned the problem of arms exports and imports. Pahr has no objections, from a neutrality point of view, against the planned tank sales to Egypt and Saudi Arabia, but he refused to make a similar statement with regard to Libya. [According to Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German on 5 March, page two, Pahr said in this context that "as far as Libya was concerned, this would still require thorough consideration in view of Chad and Western Sahara."]

In connection with arms deals, Pahr made two other statements that attracted attention: "It is not my business to watch over the morals of other countries, but to make a security policy for Austria." Asked about Austria's rather meager national defense spending as compared with the country's economic strength, the minister said: "It is news to me that Austria is one of the world's economically strongest countries."

Regarding conjecture about a Brezhnev-Reagan summit meeting in Vienna, Pahr said that with its facilities Vienna always offers itself as a venue for such meetings.

Pahr described the latest proposals by CPSU Chief Brezhnev to include the entire European Soviet Union in the confidence-building measures as a "very essential element that can be the basis for negotiations."

East-West Relations

AU041324 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Pahr presented the 1980 Austrian foreign policy report to the public at a press conference today. In his introductory remarks, Pahr declared that in the past few months there had been no major change in Austria's position in East-West relations. The proposals by Soviet state and party chief Brezhnev at the CPSU Congress for a new East-West summit were assessed by Pahr as conciliatory, but not adequate for a reversal of the trend in international relations. However, Brezhnev's proposals could lead to an extension of the consultations at the Madrid CSCE followup meeting, Pahr declared.

Regarding the South Tirol issue, Pahr stressed the need for the earliest possible implementation of the still unfulfilled measures stipulated in the "South Tirol package" agreement with Italy. Pahr did not exclude the possibility of another internationalization of the issue by taking it again to the United Nations, should the Italian Government fail to make any progress in that respect.

REPORTS ON TALKS WITH NICARACUAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD041755 Hamburg DPA in German 1631 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 4 Mar (DPA)--The federal government will continue its cooperation on development aid with the Sandinist revolutionary government in Nicaragua. This was stated by Alwin Brueck, parliamentary state secretary in the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation, in a talk in Bonn today with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Peter Miguel d'Escoto Brockman. The Ministry said that during the talk, also attended by Minister of the International Reconstruction Fund Haroldo Montealegre, the foreign minister expressed his gratitude for the Federal Government's swift and unbureaucratic support since the revolution. Since July 1979, Nicaragua has received from Bonn aid worth DM95.3 million.

Brueck emphasized the Federal Government's interest in the independence and nonalignment of Third World countries, above all in the Central American areas of tension. He pointed out that the safeguarding of human rights while building democratic structures is a particularly important government task in a country such as Nicaragua since the overthrow of the dictatorship.

Foreign Minister D'Escoto was received yesterday by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. He today met CDU General Secretary Heiner Geissler for a talk on the domestic situation in Nicaragua and El Salvador. Geissler described party pluralism and freedom for political parties as essential ingredients of true democracy. He stressed that any obstruction of the Human Rights Commission in Nicaragua causes the CDU "the greatest concern."

D'Escoto-Matthoeffer Meeting

LD042326 Hamburg DPA in German 1757 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 4 Mar (DPA)--The Nicaraguan foreign minister met Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoeffer this evening. The Finance Ministry said that Matthoeffer offered his "good offices" with international contacts and international organizations in support of Nicaragua. Foreign Minister D'Escoto today visited the Friendrich-Naumann Foundation in Bonn, which is close to the FDP and supported the reorganization of LA PRENSA, the opposition newspaper in Nicaragua which had been destroyed by Somoza's troops.

D'Escoto Denial of Arms

PA042023 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto affirmed today in Bonn that our country supports the Salvadoran people morally. He denied, however, that Nicaragua has sent weapons to the Salvadoran revolutionaries.

At a meeting with his FRG counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, D'Escoto refuted the false U.S. charges that Nicaragua allegedly is supplying weapons to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister will be received tomorrow by Alwin Brueck, parliamentary state secretary for economic cooperation, and possibly by several high-ranking Finance Ministry officials. He will also be received by the Social Democratic party's top authorities, its president Willy Brandt and its vice president Hans-Juergen Wischnewski.

SPD DENIES BRANDT TO MEDIATE IN EL SALVADOR

LD041805 Hamburg DPA in German 1555 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 4 Mar (DPA)--SPD executive spokesman Wolfgang Clement today denied reports to the effect that Socialist International has requested SPD Chairman Willy Brandt to mediate personally between the opposing camps in El Salvador. Clement said that the Latin America committee of Socialist International requested Brandt as Socialist International president to intercede with the U.S. Government to bring about conditions for a peaceful settlement of the conflict in El Salvador. Brandt, the spokesman added, will continue to do what he can to bring about a dialogue of all the parties concerned.

PRESS BANNED FROM BRANDT-MITTERRAND MEETING IN GDR

LD041728 Hamburg DPA in German 1641 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] East Berlin, 4 Mar (DPA)--The GDR Foreign Ministry this afternoon banned several FRG journalists, who are permanently accredited correspondents in the GDR, from traveling to Thuringia to cover a meeting between SPD Chairman Willy Brandt and Francois Mitterrand, the French Socialist leader and candidate for the French presidency. The correspondents were told that their application for this trip had been rejected.

Brandt and Mitterrand will be meeting tomorrow on the motorway from West Berlin and Hirchberg. The French Socialist Party previously announced that Mitterrand wanted to visit the site of the former prisoner camp in Rudolstadt. He was a German prisoner of war in 1940 and later escaped.

In announcing its decision, the GDR Foreign Ministry argued that the Brandt-Mitterrand meeting is private and both men expressly want no journalists to cover the event. The Foreign Ministry first "requested" correspondents to respect this wish and later told them that their application had been rejected. This decision was communicated to correspondents of DPA, Second German Television and the Working Association of the Statutory Broadcasting Corporations of the FRG [ARD] radio.

The GDR Foreign Ministry's action is not supported by the text of the April 1979 regulation on the order concerning the work of foreign correspondents. Under that regulation, application at least 24 hours in advance are needed for coverage outside East Berlin. But there is no mention of official approval being required for applications. Also, the regulations on official approval being required for journalistic activities cannot be invoked since foreigners--including, in the GDR view, federal citizens--are not covered by them.

SPD Spokesman's Comment

LD042018 Hamburg DPA in German 1720 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 4 Mar (DPA)--SPD executive spokesman Wolfgang Clement said an understanding has been reached between the SPD and the GDR authorities, that is, the SPD will release no information on the place and time of the Mitterrand-Brandt meeting in the GDR. The SPD said that it will not encourage press activities. "We have kept strictly to these assurances," Clement said. Everything else is the responsibility of the GDR.

It is wrong to assume that Mitterrand and Brandt are shunning the public, Clement said. During their travels in the FRG, they want to provide opportunities for talks with the press.

CDU'S KOHL INTERVIEWED ON PARTY TASKS, OPTIONS

DW031343 Cologne KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER in German 26 Feb 81 pp 4, 5

[Heinz Murmann and Heinz-Joachim Melder undated interview with Helmut Kohl, CDU chairman and CDU/CSU Bundestag floorleader, in Cologne]

[Text] Question: Mr Kohl, at the moment, the government and the coalition are definitely not in the best of shape. Following the elections, a negative development set in which nobody anticipated. What strategy have you mapped out for yourself in a situation which is so favorable for the opposition leader?

Kohl: I do not think you can make a good, reasonable and wise opposition strategy dependent on the particular daily condition of the opponent. It is necessary to keep daily politics as well as basic conditions in mind. The basis of the present distribution of power in the Federal Republic is the fact that the coalition has won the elections and has a quite comfortable majority in the Bundestag. It could govern, indeed, if it were capable of putting its own political convictions into practice--something which applies to both parties forming the coalition.

The Federal Government's real problem is the dissension in the SPD which leads to agony and a deterioration of the leadership authority of the chancellor, and thus also to agony for the government and the coalition. As far as we are concerned, this state of affairs does not call for gloating, say, along the lines of: see, we told you all the time and now it has happened. No one can feel joy or glee about our no longer making any headway on the basic questions concerning safeguarding the future for the citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany, or about there no longer taking place any governing or administering.

Question: But you will not simply want to wait, will you?

Kohl: Within ourselves, in any event, we have to accept the opposition role. We must not run around in panic saying: When will it be our turn, when will the coalition disintegrate? We must play our role with calm. This includes, of course, that we say that if the government is at the end of its tether, we must be capable of assuming responsibility from now on.

Question: Is this identification with the opposition role one of the reasons for the moderate tone compared with earlier periods or are you pursuing the strategy of letting the government stew in its own juices?

Kohl: No...

Question: ...it being necessary to add that possibly the moderate course is not shared everywhere. An interview by former chancellor candidate Franz Josef Strauss gave the impression that he wanted to embark on a harsher course.

Kohl: That impression is wrong. Franz Josef Strauss recently delivered a major speech during the budget debate. You could see even in your own paper that his tone did not at all differ from mine. On the contrary, many observers felt that I was the one who fenced with the sharper sword. As for the tone, let me add another remark: We had elections last year. This was 4 months ago. Many of our fellow citizens, and this cuts across all party lines, felt that the harsh remarks in the election campaign were not always appropriate. It is not an instrument of politics to wage an election campaign for 4 years.

Question: You hinted, Mr Kohl, that the option does exist, of course, that the government could fail en route. What would happen in such a case, technically?

Kohl: To begin with, I have no intention of going into how such a thing might happen. This would make me look as though I were waiting for this situation to happen tomorrow. This would be at odds with what I just said. As far as the pure technical aspect is concerned, it does not present any problem if during a legislative period the CDU/CSU is put into a position of having to nominate a head of government. This is up to the Bundestag faction. This has always held true and will hold true also in the future.

Question: That is to say, just as in 1966 with Kiesinger...

Kohl: Yes.

Question: You referred to an agony of the government...

Kohl: This is a process that could take a lot of time. I do not rule out the possibility that the Social Democrats who, just like the coalition of SPD and FDP, are being held together at the moment by only one factor, namely, the determination to stay in power at all cost and to continue to drag along in such a manner. To these gentlemen, it is not so important what they are doing. What matters to them most is that they want to stay in office. They have tied themselves to the mast in a stormy sea, as it were, lest they be swept overboard by the waves.

Let me give you but one example: Federal Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff goes and declares in the Bundestag on Friday that as far as Brokdorf is concerned, he expressly supports the government stance. For weeks, open threats of violence have been uttered in connection with Brokdorf. The county commissioner prohibited a preannounced demonstration, using our state's principles of justice, which are also subject to review by the courts. At such a moment, the North Rhine-Westphalian FDP land chairman, Burkhard Hirsch, raises his old protest and declares his solidarity with the demonstration.

Surely, you can conduct politics in this way as well, by having and offering one for each group, namely, Mr Hirsch for the one that opposes nuclear energy and Graf Lambsdorff for the one that wants Brokdorf.

You might as well apply this to the SPD. Just take a look at the remarks made in the North German SPD and at what the SPD on the federal level says. We also have a similar situation on the counterarming decision issue. It is necessary seriously to ask: When will the reputation of this republic collapse through such a policy?

Question: For the union to begin governing in the near future would require that the FDP on its own change sides or that the union bait it with good, objective arguments, thus persuading it to move over. Do you see any chance at all for such a change?

Kohl: This is not a question of wanting but a question of reality. I am not the right interlocutor for this question. The FDP will change its position only if and when it arrives at the conviction that it will be dragged into this process of agony along with the SPD. The FDP will definitely not change its position if the union makes any promises or offers. I think absolutely nothing of such a policy.

Question: One can occasionally again hear in Bonn that the difficult political decisions confronting the Federal Republic could best be made by a grand coalition.

Kohl: You can hear from some Social Democrats that things actually worked pretty well from 1966 to 1969. Some similar voices can also be heard from among the trade unions. I am absolutely against a grand coalition and I also was against one in 1966. The political responsibilities should be clearly delineated. Besides, a grand coalition would do even more damage to the credibility of the parties among the public than they have suffered already. We would be bound to encounter lack of understanding and resistance, especially in the young generation.

At best, in a situation of national emergency, I could visualize an all-party government for a limited duration. There is not the least indication of such a situation, however.

Question: In some fields which might be described as national questions, you have offered the government support. Isn't this a particularly subtle way of embarrassing the head of government since you thereby suggest that he no longer has a majority in his own ranks?

Kohl: I am not looking at it cynically at all. I do not believe, or let me put it in a positive way, I am most profoundly convinced that there is bound to be a number of fields in which, after discussing the facts, we jointly will attain a result. This is also the way our fellow citizens want it. An opposition party which is no longer capable of doing this is no longer an opposition, but is pursuing obstruction.

Question: Do you have a hard time in your own ranks in that respect?

Kohl: No, I do not have any problems there. Surely, it will happen that a man overshoots his mark in the choice of his tone in the heat of debate. But last but not least, it is this point on which our obvious gain in prestige and weight depends among the public. Just like members of the government, politicians of the opposition must ask themselves whether they have credibility. Our feollow citizens can sense whether we are doing something for the sake of the issue at hand or whether we are just talking big, to put it dramatically.

Question: Does this include arms exports as well?

Kohl: This is an issue in which my friends and I have advocated the view that, to begin with, a restrictive basic attitude is reasonable and, secondly, we need an arms industry of a modest size because we have an army of our own. We should ensure the bases of the arms industry which we have. I agree with what we have built up in this field over 20 years. We have modest arms exports and we produce a modest volume of arms. In that respect, we should consider quite thoroughly and carefully in the national interest what the effect is that we elicit with these exports.

Question: A statement of your Bundestag faction on arms exports contains a point No 4 in which two terms are particularly striking: One is the "vital interests" of the Federal Republic which must be kept in mind in this context, the other is the "foundation of economic life" of the Federal Republic. These are aspects which so far have not played any role in the case of arms exports...

Kohl: No, this is a new development. But then, the world, too, is different from what it was 20 years ago. We feel the second oil shock in our bones. It has dawned on us that the oil faucet could be turned off overnight. We did not experience this in this particular form 20 years ago. We have become a much more vulnerable country. After all, this must be reflected in our policies as well.

Question: Meaning tanks for oil?

Kohl: I feel we should definitely examine potential arms exports to Saudi Arabia in a benevolent way. But I must see as the primary factor the Soviet Union's having been in Afghanistan for a year now. This is important, indeed, for the security zone on the Persian Gulf. Secondly, I must proceed from the premise that the oil situation has become entirely different. Saudi Arabia is our most important oil supplier. Oil is not just any substance, rather, oil, in some form, is the elixir of life for the Federal Republic of Germany.

I cannot answer that question without looking at the Middle East problem. We must talk to our friends in Israel, Egypt and Jordan. One has to realize the effects something like could have, as well as the efforts of American policy, to achieve peace in these regions of the world. Prior to making any decision, one must consider everything we have discussed.

Question: Is the NATO counterarming decision a national question?

Kohl: I consider it wrong to seek party political advantages in this matter. We have a situation where the government could suffer a defeat, a situation in which our country could suffer a defeat vis-a-vis foreign countries. We can ensure peace and freedom only under the prerequisite that our American friends, our friends in the West, include the Federal Republic of Germany in their security considerations. We must abide by treaties. That should not be a dispute between the parties.

Question: Do you believe that this counterarming decision will have to be brought to the attention of the Bundestag again in some form or other, maybe in the form of a resolution?

Kohl: If you listen to the leading German Social Democrats, they simply say: This government of Mr Schmidt no longer pursues Social Democratic policy. It may very well be that the Bundestag will have to deal with such problems again due to general political developments. Think of the help for Turkey in May last year, where the government would not have had a majority without the agreement of the union.

Question: What about energy supply?

Kohl: Regarding energy supply, nobody in the opposition can ignore recent developments. In our constitutional state with its many legal possibilities, from the decision to construct a coal or nuclear powerplant through licensing procedures to its going into operation can last 10 to 14 years because of the many legal rules. What we don't do in these next 4 years, in this legislative period, will have consequences for the year 2000.

All countries that can do so financially and technically are making enormous efforts in the field of nuclear energy, including our neighbors. In the GDR, for example, a big nuclear energy program is being promoted. One can only be puzzled that the communist emissaries have the boldness to demonstrate here in the streets against powerplants.

The president of France presented a balance sheet in January, pointing out proudly that all French parties, ranging from the communists to the rightists, desire to implement the program for providing 90 percent of all French electricity by 1990 from nuclear powerplants. You can see in my homeland, the Palatinate--the same applies to Baden--that French districts in the nearby area tell German businessmen: Do not set up your new firm there, cross the border, then you will have a "safe plug," as the slogan is today. That is the consequence.

Question: And yet, Mr Kohl, one can very well be for nuclear power while being surprised that the discussion about it hardly makes progress in such a big party.

Kohl: Actually, one can only be surprised to hear you say that we have not discussed this point. Our discussion took place earlier and it was more intense. We were engaged in the discussion when it hurt us, when the Social Democrats--in part out of cowardice, in part out of laziness, and we cannot get involved with examining this--were not dealing with this issue. We organized a party congress on it in Hannover. We discussed this issue for almost 3 years. The problem of our approval of nuclear energy has been thoroughly discussed and debated.

It is a completely different matter that in connection with general energy supply problems, we all have achieved a new and more intense relationship toward environmental protection, and I find that most positive. I want to see that the awareness of my party is absolutely clear in this respect because we are a party originating from Christian-social, liberal and conservative traditions.

For me, it is a most conservative task in the best sense of the word to protect the forests and the environment handed down to us from prior generations. It must not go to wreck and ruin in our generation. Nobody can be allowed to destroy what would then be gone forever.

It is a matter of viewing the pros and cons. In saying clearly yes to the necessity of environmental protection, one must also consider that we are a densely populated industrial country. If there were mass unemployment, nobody would enjoy the environment. That must also be taken into consideration.

Question: The union is not actually considered an environmental protection party. Has something been neglected in this respect?

Kohl: Maybe the right presentation was neglected. Actually, there is no need for the union to make up for anything. I was minister-president of a German federal land for many years. I would gladly compare my environmental protection decisions with those of any Social Democratic colleague in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Question: What does that mean with regard to practical environmental policy?

Kohl: To be quite concrete, it told my party that we must stop proclaiming environmental protection, we must implement it. A process involving a change in the way of thinking is taking place, not only in the Bonn policy but also in communal policy. I cannot expect the situation of our waters to improve if those emitting the sewage do not do what is decisive for environmental protection. I demand and expect business and industry to do it. I must also expect the communities to do it.

It is true that it is easier to make the citizens of a town agree to build a new city hall or a sports installation than to construct a large purification plant which costs enormous amounts of money. What we need in this respect concerns not only the CDU but all parties; however, the CDU must also promote the process of change in the way of thinking. I think the time has come for that. The breakthrough has been achieved when the reelection of a mayor depends on his answer to the question: What sensible environmental protection decisions did you make when you were in office?

Question: And yet many of your party members want to step up highway construction work.

Kohl: I believe that highway construction belongs in this context. We have much less money now. I think it is reasonable to think even more about the small steps we must make now.

I again will cite a communal example. In the times of allegedly full cashboxes, there was quite a bit of boasting. That was not limited to just one party. Every city that thought highly of itself wanted to have a subway system. If you look at all the projects in the Federal Republic, I would say that the quality of life for the people has not always been decidedly improved as a result. If we can no longer finance such things, the damage may not be so great anyway.

Question: Does a majority of the faction share this opinion?

Kohl: Certainly, the faction is at least as wise as the public.

Question: You have mentioned the empty cashboxes. That brings us to the issue of the economic situation. Will we have to "tighten our belts?"

Kohl: I do not like this formulation because it creates a wrong impression. It means in the vernacular that one will have to starve. But that is not true, that is not what is involved at all. In fact, we do not have to suffer privation, we just have to act sensibly and fight unreasonable actions in broad areas of our society.

For example, it has nothing to do with tightening one's belt if we were to decide, based of our conviction and without passing laws, to maintain a 40-hour work week for the time being in view ofthe world economic situation and the decrease in our competitiveness. The Social Democrats decided last year in Cologne to implement the 35-hour work week. I consider that to be simply cheating the people. That cannot be implemented in the current situation. Nobody will be tightening his belt by working 40 hours a week instead of 35 hours.

Let us take another example. We will certainly have to deal with the idea that in view of the public financial situation and in view of urgent investments for the future, it will no longer be possible to support the young generation as much as before with BAFoeG [federal law for the advancement of education] government scholarships under the law for promoting professional training. Why should it be impossible, without anybody tightening his belt, to demand a certain percentage of the loan back from students, for example, once they have reached their professional goals so that we can reinvest the money?

Regarding the tax law, we must also stop punishing those who are more diligent than others; those who report sick must not get more money at the end of the year through annual tax return procedures than those who have worked thoughout the whole year. I consider this a decisive weakness and a great danger. More and more citizens will be unable to understand the state because the laws contradict commonsense.

Question: Let us assume the CDU would be asked to take over government responsibility prior to the end of the legislative period. You would then very much have to deal with these problems. Other governments have the same problems, such as Margaret Thatcher in England or President Reagan with his new tax reduction program. Is there something in these programs you would like to transfer to our conditions?

Kohl: All these programs must be viewed from the respective national situation, the national economy and the national social-political situation. Social conditions in England, for example, cannot be compared with ours. It is true, however, that the attempt is made in all three countries to handle these problems along liberal social system lines. We are the vanguards in this respect.

Liberal development, meaning that the state will not do everything and that important spheres can be taken over by society, is the only reasonable concept for the future, naturally adapted to current conditions. We are not living in 1948 or 1960 but in 1981. If I want to wipe out unemployment, I can do so only kicking the ball the whole length of the field, speaking in soccer terms. Those who make the investment decisions in the plants will then realize that now is the time to again make investments. That applies to the carpenter who will say: Now, I will buy the new machine. It applies also to the large installation of a chemical combine costing DM 100 million. One must again dare to do something, one must be a bit more optimistic about the future.

Question: Optimism, or better conditions for writing something off?

Kohl: I can achieve optimism only if better achievement once again pays. That cannot be gained by punishing achievements. It can be gained only by supporting them properly through tax measures.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON WEAPONS FINANCE PROBLEMS

DW040952 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1810 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Peter Elgaard undated interview with Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel in Bonn--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Having formerly been finance minister, should you, Mr Minister Apel, not have recognized from the very outset the specific budget problems involved in such complicated weapons systems?

[Answer] The share of the defense budget within the overall federal budget has gradually decreased in the past several years. In 1970, this share amounted to about 22 percent of the federal expenditures, while it will come to a mere 18 percent this year. Secondly, industry has fewer orders from the private economy, which means that it is producing faster in the arms sector than expected and consequently also sends out the bills earlier. Thirdly and finally, the new arms generation now being received, namely, the Tornado in the air force, the Leopard II tank in the ground forces, the frigates in the navy--and this is definitely not everything--is now entering into this financial bottleneck. This has indeed raised quite a few problems and has resulted in us making an inventory in a nonpublic arms conference.

[Question] Where can a solution be found? Could it be found in a reshuffle of your budget or do you anticipate potential outside help, a sort of budget increase?

[Answer] I think we must first take stock. We have to find out whether we can organize the addition of the new weapons systems differently. This means that it may well be that we will do some extending. In this connection, it will be very, very difficult, and I believe almost out of the question, to interfere in contracts, because that would be very expensive. In second place, we will have to broaden the scope. It is not just procurement that matters, but also construction. We must modernize barracks, we must finance the fuels which grow constantly more expensive, that is to say, we must extend the framework of our finance beyond the mere debate on armaments. And in third place, finally, after the closed arms conference next week, we will ultimately have to come up with a result that is justifiable from the security policy point of view. Thus, if and when we will have proved to ourselves and to the federal cabinet that we have found a reasonable concept in the fact of our narrowed-down options, a concept that is justifiable militarily, then we will be in good shape. If after going to great trouble, we do not attain this result, then we have no choice but to tell the German taxpayer that defense, security, the safeguarding of peace through the Bundesweher, through NATO, are bound to cost more money. We then will have to state how much and act accordingly.

[Question] Mr Minister, do the weapons systems really have to be as sophisticated as they are, or would one degree less in perfection not do as well?

[Answer] I find myself in a difficult situation there. What I have to deal with now was conceived 5, 10 or 15 years ago and is being introduced now; this is now hardly susceptible to change. But for the period of the late eighties and the nineties, when I definitely will no longer be defense minister, we must indeed think anew, radically anew.

You are right, a Tornado now, all inclusive, costs about DM70 million, the Starfighter having cost a mere fourth of that. Things cannot possibly go on this way. But there is still one other thing: It is necessary for the conscripts to be able to operate these weapons systems. This means that there are quite a few interesting beginnings on which some work will yet have to be done on our part to make everything compatible, first, the financing capability; secondly, the conscripts must be able to understand and operate them; but thirdly, and this is also important, we must exploit our techological progress vis-a-vis the Warsaw Pact. We just cannot make deterrence visible and credible with bow and arrow.

CDU EXPERT OUTLINES VIEWS ON DEFENSE FINANCE GAP

DW041022 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1810 GMT 1 Mar 81

[UDO Philipp undated interview with CDU/CSU defense spokesman Peter-Kurt Wuerzbach in Bonn--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is the cause of this [weapons finance gap], Mr Wuerzbach?

[Answer] We have to believe that the cause is that in the past several years, the defense minister withdrew hundreds of millions from this project to stop other gaps, that he failed to make up for this shortage of funds in good time and that, despite both verbal and written warnings by his experts in the Defense Ministry, he pushed the matter ahead of himself, thus allowing a wave to form in frort which now also flows over into other fields.

[Question] But parliament has experts who are charged with overseeing the minister. Has this control failed?

[Answer] These experts had to rely on the figures they received from the minister. These figures, and I quote my SPD colleague Wuertz, were doctored so that parliament cannot be saddled with any blame here. Parliament used the data provided by the minister.

[Question] Is it necessary then to change budget practices at Hardthoehe, especially when such long-term, expensive arms projects are involved?

[Answer] Really, nobody knows this better than the man who went to the Defense Ministry with experience as finance minister. If he now sees no other way out than this call for help, then I must say that nobody who is familiar with the circumstances will believe him.

[Question] What alternatives does the opposition offer for getting out of this mess?

[Answer] First of all, we need to have clear facts. What we need to have on the table is reliable, honest, undoctored figures from all sectors, not just for the Tornado but from all branches of the armed forces: the army, the navy, the air force, the infrastructure, personnel. Then the defense minister and, along with him, the chancellor would be well advised to draw the oppostion over to their side in good time and openly, to inform it properly so as to retain the operational capability and to jointly seek ways to pay the bills that will be coming in.

[Question] Suppose it turns out that defense can no longer be financed with the funds now available, would you be willing to support a tax hike?

[Answer] Let us not talk about tax hikes here. But the government is aware indeed that the opposition will not deny the government its support on any question concerning security, measured by the growth in threat--and the chancellor himself says that we have come close to being open to blackmail.

[Question] If we take a look at the individual weapons systems, we find that they become constantly more complex, sophisticated and perfect. Doesn't this offer an option for making a beginning to obtain less sophisticated weapons systems for which we can pay?

[Answer] We must consider this: Should any weapons system be constantly further perfected? Surely, there is a limit somewhere, and this will happen sometime in the case of manned aircraft as well. It is my claim, by the way, that all defense ministers and all committees have constantly posed this question to themselves, also in the case of the Tornado aircraft. To say now that this system is overly perfected cannot constitute the marvelous, ideal solution. We do need this system. But it is necessary to keep pondering this thought.

FRG PRESS ASSESSES RESULTS OF CPSU CONGRESS

DW041219 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Press review]

[Text] Today's central editorial topic is the conclusion of the 26th CPSU Congress. The Duesseldorf RHEINISCHE POST writes in this context:

The party congress of the Soviet communists had already had its headlines a week ago when Brezhnev surprised the world with some remarkable proposals concerning military detente and also with far milder replies to the harsh charges from Washington than the propaganda prior to the congress allowed people to anticipate. What subsequently followed was the routine boredom which has almost become typical of communist party conventions.

Essen's NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG takes a different approach: After all, the grandfathers of revolution soberly struck a balance and indicated consequences: a farewell to Khrushchev's bragging proclamation of outrunning the United States, more realism in economic forecasts, less ideology for the benefit of greater effectiveness and, above all, the postponement until doomsday of the ultimate goal of the Marxist doctrine of history--achievement of communism before the end of this millenium. This is an admission of having to put the worries of the drab monotony of everyday life above the dreams of Red paradise. The old men in the Kremlin, at any rate, are acting cautiously, never losing sight of their interests. This makes it easier for the West to talk with them properly about the future of the world, which soon will know more hotbeds of crisis than projects of cooperation.

The editorial of FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU reads in part: The barely 10 days which the 26th CPSU Congress lasted did not shake the world. It was hard to discover in the abundance of stereotyped utterances even a hint of what would deserve to be called historic. The aged administrators of Lenin's revolutionary legacy lost their ideological wind long before this routine congress. They hardly have anything new to offer, barring empty phrases and the use of their power, concerning the pressing issues of the present. The confirmation of the overage but unchanged 14-member Politburo headed by General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev indicates that stagnation is intended to be the solution for the next several years.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG makes the following comment: On the surface the confirmation of the complete Soviet leadership team in their offices, without the beginnings of rejuvenation, has some positive aspects but offers a highly negative outlook on a long-term basis. The rulers in the Kremlin are known in the West, as is their policy of the calculated risk. We are somewhat safe against unpleasant surprises, which has its advantages. On the other hand, the policy of Brezhnev and a senile team is so static that the readiness for changes necessary in the East bloc for further peaceful development cannot be expected of them. This is a dangerous disadvantage.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes: Having just been reelected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev rode the wave of acclamation and capped it with an appeal: What is needed is the soaring of ideas. Brezhnev's demand came too late for the 26th party congress. Not for one minute did the danger exist that any of the speakers might make a mental liftoff from earth. On the contrary, the CPSU, which views itself as the vanguard of the communist formation of the world, almost fearfully endeavors to prevent any digression from its policy or from its leaders. The upshot when it comes to the party is: Continuity and persistence.

The editorial of the daily DIE WELT says: You could call it continuity, yet at the same time it is probably an expression of anxiety over the future as well. Everything is to remain as it is; and yet, it was especially this congress which brought to light the fact that actually nothing can remain as it is. Even the huge Soviet empire cannot dodge elementary changes. Granted, taking refuge in the old men is in keeping with the thinking in terms of security by the Moscow party apparatus. Yet at the same time it is expressive of a profound loss for answers in view of the unsolved economic and ideological problems which the Soviet empire is facing.

The Mainz ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG sums up its opinion as follows: Leonid Brezhnev has a firm grip on power. His reelection as the general secretary of the CPSU at the 26th party congress was never in doubt. The internal leadership arrangements in the Kremlin are much more balanced and continuous than people in the West would think. Just as the personnel decisions are constant, the policy of the Soviets is predictable.

The basic outlines of foreign policy as defined by Brezhnev will remain valid in the coming years and even beyond the Brezhnev era. It would be wishful thinking to believe that economic difficulties would entail political changes or that the grievances denounced at the party congress would perhaps be blamed on the leadership.

SCHWARZWAELDER BOTE notes: This party congress did not decide anything either programatically or politically, nor did it set any personnel policy courses. All it did was simply to take place, just as the ritual dictates. What might appear at first glance to be indicative of continuity, in truth is the expression of a high degree of sterility. What is meant primarily is the unchanged return of the old top leadership under Leonid Brezhnev which has been confirmed without exception for another 5 years. From now on the question will be raised time and again everywhere as to how long the Brezhnev era will last and what will come thereafter. This uncertainty makes Soviet policy less predictable than would be desirable.

Next follows a quotation from the Muenster WESTFAELISHCE NACHRICHTEN: Party congresses are intended to set signposts, also in the Soviet Union; they are supposed to set the sights on new objectives for the years to follow. It is justified to doubt that the 26th CPSU congress, which was concluded yesterday, lived up to this requirement. For a week the world had a chance to observe how helplessly the age-stiffened leadership team in the Kremlin, which has been reelected without exception, reacts to the challenges which the Soviet Union is facing in the eighties. This party congress was marked quite strikingly by the characteristics of transition, without showing what will come thereafter.

The editorial then continues: What remains the key foreign policy problem is the relationship with the United States. Quite obviously the shadow of an immenent new cold war hung over the Kremlin Palace. The Soviet Union, too, cannot be interested in a cold war because it would cause the arms burdens to soar to immeasurable dimensions. Apparently aging Brezhnev does shrink back from adventurous experiments; hence his offer of talks to the new strong man in the White House. But he would not be Brezhnev if he had not built the well-known traps and tripwires into this offer, with the help of which he seeks to prevent the West from catching up with the Soviet arms lead, says WESTFAELISCHE NACHRICHTEN.

BERLINER MORGENPOST also discusses Moscow's foreign policy positions when it writes: That the ruling team of old men remains unchanged is intended to emphasize unanimity and continuity of policy. This also applies to the outside world. This means that the Soviets would not dream of leaving their position in Afghanistan. It further means that the threat against Poland remains. Brezhnev said that Moscow and its allies are prepared to grant the dreaded fraternal assistance. This means, finally, that the partition strategy against the West remains on the agenda. Well-sounding proposals and long-lasting negotiations are intended to prevent NATO from answering the change in the military balance caused by Moscow with counterarmament.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes: The whole bundle of Brezhnev's proposals deserves to be held up to the light for a long time and examined minutely. It conveys the impression of a program of contrast: the offer to give U.S.-Soviet bilateralism priority again, on the one hand, and the special luring of the Europeans and the inclination to internationalize some conflicts, for instance in the Near and Middle East, on the other. Brezhnev's arms control catalogue, too, is primarily a Soviet list of wishes. The individual suggestions, ranging from a moratorium for medium-range weapons to the resumption of the SALT negotiations, are first of all of more significance for the atmosphere. They do not contain any substantial concession. But it is not the character of the Soviet Union to make advance concessions. A potential readiness to make concessions will become visible on Moscow's part only in tenacious negotiations.

THREE MINISTERS RESIGN TO CAMPAIGN FOR GISCARD

NC041754 Paris AFP in English 1745 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Paris, 4 Mar (AFP)--Three French cabinet ministers, Jean-Francois Deniau, Jean-Philippe Lecat and Monique Pelletier, resigned their posts today to devote themselves fulltime to campaigning for President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, up for re-election next May.

Mr Deniau, 52, was minister for administrative reform, Mr Lecat, 45, minister of culture and Mrs Pelletier, 54, of women's affairs.

The announcement of the resignations was made by Mr Giscard d'Estaing's chief of staff at the Elysee Palace, Jacques Wahl, who specified that the three ministers would not be replaced until the election.

The functions of Mr Deniau, a former diplomat, specialist in European Community affairs and ex-foreign trade minister, will be taken over by Premier Raymond Barre. The cabinet responsibilities of Mr Lecat and Mrs Pelletier will be carried out by two other cabinet members. Mr Lecat's portfoilo included supervision of French television.

GALLEY INTERVIEWED ON GULF, AFRICA POLICY

LD041611 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 28 Feb-6 Mar 81 pp 15, 16

[Interview granted by French Defense Minister Robert Galley to AL-MAJALLAH correspondent in Paris--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Do you believe that the current war between Iraq and Iran will have an immediate military effect on the situation in the Gulf region in general and on oil supplies to the West in particular?

[Answer] We would be grossly mistaken if we believed that one day the war between Iraq and Iran might not have immediate military effects on the situation in the Gulf. For its part, France did not hesitate to send a naval force especially equipped to combat sea mines following the outbreak of the military conflict between the two countries. France's sending of this force was motivated by its determination to preserve by all means freedom of shipping in the Gulf and also the safety of oil shipments passing through it. However, reason should prompt us to consider that the danger of oil supplies to the West being cut off seems less likely today. It is in nobody's interest that shipping on that maritime route should be exposed to any kind of danger. Moreover, the safety of shipping in the Gulf does not only concern the question of oil shipments to the West but also directly concerns the growth of the countries of the entire area.

[Question] If the Gulf region is exposed to a real danger, do you believe that France will find itself compelled to take immediate military action in that area?

[Answer] France is watching with great interest what is happening in that part of the world. It is now exerting and will always exert maximum efforts so that peace will be restored to the Gulf region but the peace that we all desire cannot be achieved solely through our will and desire. The disputes between certain countries on the one hand and the conflicts of various natures on the other continuously help to expand unstable and explosive spots. Such spots, when aggravated, have grave consequences not only for the future of the peoples but also for raw material supplies and energy. Therefore, France cannot stand idly by or behave merely like a spectator or observer of what is happening but adheres to its full right to move at the appropriate moment to any spot where world peace is endangered or where its vital interests are endangered.

[Question] What is France's military strength at present in relation to the military strength of the two superpowers?

[Answer] As you know, France has no expansionist intentions in any part of the world. It is not one of our objectives to compete with the two superpowers or with either of them, either with regard to destructive capability or the stockpiling of arms. Our defense means basically consist of the strategic nuclear force, conventional armies and special forces for fighting outside France. All these military forces have been primarily established to preserve the safety of our national soil and to repel any aggression of which we might become the target. They also are designed to protect our interests wherever such interests might be endangered. And, finally, they are designed to be able to shoulder our responsibilities and to fulfill our obligations in Europe and in any part of the world. Here, I would like to point, in particular, to the commitments we have undertaken to our African friends with whom we have defense agreements. The military means that I have mentioned are important and developing. Thanks to financial sacrifices by the French people and to the high technological standard that France has reached, we are continuously working to improve and develop our military capability and are making it suitable for various critical conditions that might arise in this world which is threatened with danger and in which instability is increasing daily.

[Question] Recent reports have mentioned the possibility of France carrying out a military operation in Chad to counter the Libyan military presence there. What is Mr Galley's view of such reports? Would you support a French military intervention in Africa?

[Answer] France recently sought to strengthen its military presence in Africa in response to appeals made to it by certain African countries with which we have defense agreements, particularly after these countries felt real concern because of the recent developments in Central Africa. It must be recalled that France previously had intervened militarily in that part of the world. There is no doubt that we will continue to respect our obligations to our friends if those friends face a real danger.

PCI'S PAJETTA BEWILDERED OVER MOSCOW TREATMENT

AU041603 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 4 Mar (ANSA)--Italian Communist Party (PCI) foreign policy [words indistinct] Gian Carlo Pajetta voiced bewilderment here today about the treatment he received in Moscow at the Soviet party's twenty-sixth congress.

"Incomprehensible" was his answer when reporters pounded him upon his arrival in Rome today for an explanation of the snub he got at the congress.

Pajetta, the chief of the PCI delegation to the congress, was denied the right to address the assembly proper and had to made do with a trade-union hall outside the Kremlin's walls to state the views of the Italian party.

"I don't see what my hosts had gained by it", he said today. The veteran Italian Communist denied that the Soviet party wanted to put the largest communist party in the West "on trial" by its move.

"I got the impression", he commented, "that they had the suspicion that it was we who wanted to put them on trial".

The Italian party has refused to toe the Soviet line on such crucial international problems as Afghanistan and the Polish crisis.

In his arrival statement today, Pajetta stressed that events at the Moscow congress did not lead the PCI to change its foreign policy opinions.

PCI'S BUFALINI ON POLAND, ALLEGED CPSU LETTER

LD040921 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 15 Feb 81 pp 1, 19

[Enzo Roggi interview with PCI Directorate member Paolo Bufalini: "Bufalini Talks to Us About CPSU Letter on Poland"]

[Text] Rome--The press has given broad coverage to the publication by the weekly PANORAMA of a document attributed to the CPSU Central Committee in reply to the PCI in connection with the Polish situation. We decided to ask Paolo Bufalini about it to clarify the matter of the document itself and the significance and political substance of the dialogue that has opened up between the PCI and other communist parties.

[Question] So, Mr Bufalini, are we witnessing a sensational disclosure?

[Answer] The publication of the translation of a document attributed to the CPSU and addressed to the PCI Central Committee basically does not seem to me to constitute the "disclosure" which at the outset it might have seemed to a sector of the press and the readers. In fact, I myself announced on 6 December that our party Directorate had not only publicly expressed its assessments concerning the events in Poland--which at that time seemed to be experiencing a worrying and crucial situation--but had also communicated these assessments and stances directly to the communist parties of the socialist countries concerned.

[Question] What form did this communication of our assessments and positions take?

[Answer] Previously, in the latter part of November, the PCI Directorate had made an examination of the Polish situation at a meeting which ended with the drafting and approval of a note designed to serve the purpose of informing and orienting discussion with the party on the international situation and the Polish question. It was also decided to communicate that note to the Warsaw Pact communist parties. And indeed we carried this out over the next few days in various ways and had exchanges of opinion and discussions with those parties which also produced some useful mutual elucidations, though it had to be acknowledged that in general some major differences and divergences remained.

[Question] Does this mean that there was in fact a written reply from the CPSU to that note?

[Answer] We have already said and repeated that the communication of respective stances, the exchanges of opinion and the discussion of them took place in various ways and that it was jointly considered opportune that they remain confidential. As far as we are concerned, we have rigorously observed this confidentiality.

[Question] This method could be criticized as "secret diplomacy."

[Answer] It would be an unfounded criticism. First, it must be borne in mind that the political substance of the stances and divergences is well known, because it has always been made public. And I stress again that the PCI Secretariat, in its 9 December communique, announced that the PCI had carried out official demarches with respect to the communist parties concerned to make its positions known. I would also point out that my report on the Polish situation to the 18 December Central Committee meeting stated as follows: "On the basis of these assessments, the PCI Directorate has formulated with the regional secretaries a stance on the events in Poland to be made the subject of debate throughout the party and has also carried out demarches with respect to the other communist parties concerned to inform them of this stance and to confirm that it would consider any military intervention unacceptable."

[Question] The verdict on our conduct expressed in the Soviet document is very harsh: It mentions "interference" in Polish domestic affairs.

[Answer] The assertion that we very persistently issued recommendations and advice that could only be interpreted as "interference" seems to me frankly incomprehensible. Precisely the opposite is true: We acted to avert the danger of any kind of interference taking place.

Basically, we have clearly expressed our stance in three points: First, in making an objective assessment of the Polish situation it is necessary to proceed from the observation that a very broad sector of the working class no longer identified with the trade union or the party; that the party's and the government's leadership work had been challenged with forms of mass open struggle; and that new trade union bodies considered more effective and more truly representative of broad masses of workers had been formed. And that all this had revealed a very profound economic, social and political crisis and at the same time created a new situation. In view of this situation we believed that the present Polish party leaders were right to express the intention to take the new situation into account, to observe the agreements reached between the government and the workers' struggle movement and to establish positive relations with the new trade unions. We also acknowledged the great difficulty of pursuing a regeneration process in unsettled circumstances.

[Question] What is the second point?

[Answer] We pointed out, on the basis of Italian experience--but without lecturing anyone--that the Italian Communists have always maintained and still maintain that the working class' national leading role manifests itself, even in capitalist societies (and all the more so in a socialist society), through its capacity to regard and recognize as its own the general problems of the nation and of its economic development. This is why we considered the effort to assert the principle of the workers' share of responsibility and involvement in the new Polish situation fully justified. The problems of economic reform, we pointed out--still on the basis of our own experience--demand from all sectors of society commitment, hard work, the desire to produce more and better and the ability to take into account economic compatibilities, and cannot exclude the indispensable sacrifices demanded by the general interest and the requirements of progress.

[Question] Were there any dangers of a radical destabilization of a socialist society, and if so how should they have been tackled?

[Answer] This was the kind of issue broached in the third point in our stance. We drew our party's attention to the fact that in the development of a thorough and unsettled regeneration movement--though full of positive potentials and guided by the just line expressed in the formula of "regeneration without anarchy"--it is inevitable that extremist thrusts and infiltrations by hostile forces will occur; but that these can be combated and surmounted only through a task of regeneration that will make it possible to isolate and therefore defeat the hostile forces. It seems to us truly extraordinary that all this can be portrayed as interference or as destructive criticism when, on the contrary, they are considerations that emphasize the working class' necessary sense of national responsibility--let alone as "an expression of solidarity with the forces that have unleashed a full-scale offensive against socialism in Poland."

[Question] In any case, did the Polish Communists themselves not adopt the line of regeneration and of restoring society's confidence?

[Answer] Exactly. The fact is that the Polish comrades themselves formulated and adopted the regeneration line and have been implementing it in what the information and data available to us show to have been a substantial manner; and it seemed to us (though obviously we cannot be well acquainted with such a complex situation at long distance; and it is not up to us to issue verdicts on specific decisions) that hitherto a general approach has been presented which we have esteemed.

[Question] Are there at present any signs of dangers or threats to a positive evolution of the Polish crisis?

[Answer] We considered and still consider the difficulties and causes for concern substantial, though now, following the decisions taken by the latest plenum and by Parliament, it seems that the latest phase of worrying tension is being superseded by a more positive climate. Of course, there have been on the one hand some forms of conservative resistance and, on the other, some extremist thrusts and threats to and conspiracies against the socialist character of Polish society and Poland's international position as a member of the Warsaw Pact. Bearing in mind international relations and European balances, these must be isolated and conquered in the interests of detente and peace for the sake of a future elimination of the blocs and for the defense of socialism.

Be that as it may, we still consider fundamental and we still stand firm on the principle, which we have clearly expressed, that it is up to the Polish working class, people and Communists to tackle and resolve, in full independence, the difficult problems confronting them.

We have therefore always confirmed that our party would consider any solution based on the use of force dangerous and any form of foreign intervention, whose consequences would be disastrous, inadmissible.

[Question] How does the PCI feel about the possible evolution of the Polish situation?

[Answer] Despite the thrusts, attacks and conspiracies which I mentioned, we believe that the Polish party--bearing in mind also the sense of responsibility and political maturity which, on the whole, have prevailed in the conduct of the other major protagonists, including the new trade union and the Catholic Church--can succeed in performing its duties. Nor must one ignore the economic aid given by the USSR and other socialist countries, and even Western countries.

We express the hope and wish that not only the working class, but all the working classes of the countryside and the cities, all the socialist, democratic, progressive and patriotic forces of Poland will commit themselves--as outlined by the Polish United Workers Party and under the Polish Government's leadership--to the task of regenerating, defending and developing socialist society, with the necessary steadfastness, caution and moderation, so that any threat of tragic and dangerous outcomes is dispelled and the results already achieved along the difficult path of the democratic regeneration of socialism are strengthened.

PCI'S NAPOLITANO COMMENTS ON EUROCOMMUNISM

LD031846 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Rijeka, 3 March (TANJUG)--In an interview to the review "PANORAMA", published in Italian in Rijeka, Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia, member of the Italian Communist Party Directorate Giorgio Napolitano rejects the claim that Eurocommunism is in a crisis.

Eurocommunism is a combination of strategic orientations which are by no means in a crisis, Napolitano says.

Napolitano says that modern Europe should play an active and independent role between the East and the West. He stresses that communists together with socialists and social democrats of Western Europe can significantly contribute to easing international tensions.

Referring to Eurocommunism's obligation to provide answers to crises in Western Europe's capitalist development, Napolitano emphasizes that the European Community should provide a framework for a process of integration in keeping with the interests of the people and not the interests of monopolist groups.

Napolitano expresses the opinion that Eurocommunism strives to base socialist transformation on the development of democratic traditions and liberties which are characteristic of Western Europe and which are an integral part of the history of the Workers' movement in Europe.

Napolitano says that the high level of cooperation between Italian and Yugoslav communists is a result of the two parties' similar stands on the international situation and problems of the workers' movement, their mutual understanding, spirit of independence and rejection of dogmatism and prescribed models and patterns.

PRIME MINISTER CALVO-SOTELO REJECTS COALITION OFFER

LD042234 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo met with the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] secretary general, Felipe Gonzalez, this evening at Moncloa Palace. Pedro Fernandez Cespedes interviewed Gonzalez on the 90-minute meeting:

[Begin recording] [Question] Did the prime minister completely reject your repeated offer of a coalition government?

[Answer] Yes, I have to be absolutely clear. The prime minister thinks that there is a constituted government, a government constituted in accordance with the constitutional rules, and he is thinking of maintaining that government. Consequently, he is not considering a coalition government.

Of course, we maintain our position. We do not want to make a bitter debate out of this but merely defend what we consider to be a correct position, in the same way that the government is going to defend what it considers the correct position, which is that there can be no coalition.

As the position was clear on both sides, we did not, therefore, particularly devote time during the meeting to that subject. Afterward, we made an analysis of the situation, of the situation which is directly related, and on which I am going to be absolutely discreet, to 23 and 24 February and of the general situation in Spain, including an analysis of the basic problems such as autonomies, public security and terrorism, and some of the larger subjects such as economic policy, industrial restructuring and energy policy.

[Question] Mr Gonzalez, by way of those subjects, did you try to find an intermediate course which would not be a coalition government, but would mean, specifically, support in parliament from the PSOE?

[Answer] Well, the attitude of the prime minister, who did not refer at all to parliamentary activity in particular, is an attitude of dialogue on those subjects. Naturally, we are open to a dialogue which could result in a solution of those problems which are fundamental, namely, and I repeat, autonomies, public security and the fight against terrorism; although, it is clear that our position in this sense has always been a very clear position, and the fundamental elements, I repeat, the subjects of public security and terrorism, are handled by the executive power. [end recording]

Without violating the discretion which he promised at the beginning of the dialogue on the events of 23 and 24 February, Felipe Gonzalez was somewhat more specific on this point:

[Begin recording] I have the impression from our discussion that the information which the public has is quite extensive at the moment; that is, there are few areas which are not known to the public and which are specifically known to the country's highest political leaders. I believe that the public has an extraordinary instinct and extraordinary commonsense, and thus when the public is concerned, there is a reason for its concern. [end recording]

PCE'S CARRILLO ON COUP, NEED FOR NEW GOVERNMENT

LD041625 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 1 Mar 81 pp 1, 16

[Augusto Pancaldi dispatch: "Carrillo: Those 17 Hours in the Putschists' Hands"]

[Excerpts] Madrid--Some 1.5 million people assembled in the streets of Madrid and several million in avenues, streets and boulevards throughout Spain in support of freedom, democracy and the constitution. EL PAIS' headline calls it "the greatest rally in Spain's history" and PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo told us: "It was a demonstration of the Spanish people's united will against the coup."

Carrillo believes that although it is true that the coup failed," the situation remains very dangerous. Why? Because the political change of the past years has not changed the state apparatus and the leftwing forces have not been sufficient to get it changed. Spain has been living amid a permanent conspiracy on the part of those who did not want the democratization. Through the fault of other forces, the policy of democratic concentration did not succeed. Now unless we unite with a leftwing strategy against the bosses, the apparatus and big finance, there is no solution and 23 February can only be a dress rehearsal for something much more disastrous."

Behind everything, apart from the country's disappointment and passiveness created by the economic crisis, which has eroded the social fabric, there has been, Carrillo pointed out, a constant fascist-type campaign against the parties, parliament and the institutions. A new policy is needed to prevent yesterday's major unitary political revival from remaining an isolated event and this flame of social enthusiasm from being extinguished too soon.

"This is the central point," Carrillo said. "A new government is needed, and the Communists have been advocating it for some time, since well before the appearance of the red warning light which Felipe Gonzalez mentioned only 2 days ago and which prompted the Socialists to propose a coalition government, which we would have supported but which the Union of the Democratic Center rejected. We need a government which, albeit with the necessary prudence, will sever the roots of putschism in the army and the police force. Let us remember that Tejero was not alone. Unless such a government is formed, I repeat, Monday's coup will be repeated one day on a larger scale. The country must be given the assurance that there is a government that will fill the power vacuum which we have been proclaiming for some time. There is no other way."

PSOE SECRETARY GENERAL'S 25 FEB PRESS CONFERENCE

LD041157 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 26 Feb 81 p 7

[Text] Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez held a press conference yesterday afternoon at the conclusion of the vote of investiture, during which he stated that in a situation like the present one, in which the democratic institutions are in danger, the "only formula is a government with the greatest possible popular support." The Socialist leader stated that the decision of the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] to form a "one-party government" is a political mistake, indicating weakness, "and political mistakes are paid for sooner or later." Mr Gonzalez also asserted that civilian forces connected with the previous regime were involved in Monday's attempted coup, which was planned: "It is not a matter of an incidental or isolated event."

"I do not know whether or not Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo has rejected our proposal of a coalition government," PSOE Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez said at the press conference, "but what I can add is that neither the prime minister nor any responsible member in the chamber has given a reply to the analysis which I made. No reply is being given concerning the conclusion which I drew, and this is a bad sign in principle, which I would describe as a political mistake and one of weakness. And political mistakes are always paid for sooner or later."

[Question] Mr Calvo-Sotelo has referred on several occasions to the circumstances which brought about this situation....

[Answer] I ascertained yesterday and the day before yesterday that the government knew no more than the opposition about what was happening. I believe that this is not the time for making criticisms in the bitter sense of the word, but it was a UCD government which did not even have information about what was happening. I have little further information, and I will handle it with the utmost discretion, not commenting on what others must comment on. What I can say is that our party will demand from opposition that the affair be clarified in the best possible way, so as not to implicate the armed forces and the state security forces.

[Question] Do you believe that it is possible to clarify what happened with the government which is being formed?

[Answer] Hasty judgments or judgments of intent should not be made. The fact is that what heppened here theday before yesterday is not something incidental or isolated, and from a technical viewpoint it seems to me that its execution, to use a word which will not be irksome, its execution was impeccable. Not only the people's will, which the congress represents, but also the government of the nation was kidnapped, and in light of this fact everybody must acknowledge the ungovernability represented by the UCD. How are we to extricate ourselves from this? I believe that the only formula is to attempt to involve the greatest possible number of political forces with the greatest possible popular support in the task of government, with a clearly defined area of commitments.

"If Best Response Is UCD Government, It Should Already Have Been Made"

[Question] Mr Calvo-Sotelo has just stated that the problems of the last few days can be resolved better with a UCD government than with a Socialist government, and that this is one of the reasons why he rejects your call for a coalition government.

[Answer] I respect all opinions, but I believe that history has demonstrated the contrary, and I believe that there is no better evidence than what has been happening over the last 3 years, and especially the evening before last. If the best response is a UCD government, that response should already have been made.

[Question] Calvo-Sotelo has just said that consultation will be far more important than coalition governments during the coming state. What is your opinion?

[Answer] That is very easy. If a coalition is useless, why would consultation serve to resolve these problems?

[Question] Do you believe that there are any political forces or personalities which may be involved in the failed attempted coup?

[Answer] I am convinced that there are civilian forces.

[Question] Which are connected with the previous regime?

[Answer] I am convinced that they are connected with the previous regime.

It Is Necessary To Reflect

[Question] Do you believe that this government will last until the end of 1983?

[Answer] It is not a very opportune time to make excessive predictions. I believe that it is no stronger than the previous government. And I do not believe that the previous government lasted long. There has been a new development.

[Question] Does this new development strengthen the one party UCD government formula?

[Answer] If there were any possibility of criticizing that formula for many reasons, there is now a convincing argument. I believe that it is time to reflect on the fact that sufficient progress has not been made in the democratization of the state and in the democratization and modernization of civil society, and that forces have not been joined to combat these grave problems. I believe that it is time for change and for advancing, not retreating or stopping.

[Question] How would a Socialist government tackle the state intelligence services when they seem to have failed glaringly? Should a single body or several bodies bear that responsibility?

[Answer] I believe that there has been a failure which I cannot assess from the viewpoint of intentions, because I do not have sufficient information and, without going too deeply into this issue, the least that can be demanded in a responsible state is that the intelligence services be unified and coordinated and operate exactly like a single intelligence service, even if it has several branches.

[Question] Is it not time that there was a civil body in Spain to judge these military coups when they involve harm to the civil bodies?

[Answer] I believe that civil society and the civil power must assume the highest powers of representation of the state, and that a profoundly democratic state should be achieved, with a profoundly democratic civil society, which would be above all powers and which all powers would obey. The king's role is a role which everybody acknowledges as being enormously important in the course of the crisis but which everybody regards as something very grave which he would not have had to do if there had been a sufficiently effective executive power to avert the king's direct intervention in a problem of this importance.

[Question] What are the issues on which the Socialist Party would be prepared to reach an agreement with the UCD government? Would it include among these issues that of the autonomies and that of the organization of the state?

[Answer] I believe that this issue cannot be included, bearing in mind the stance of Calvo-Sotelo, who has told us absolutely nothing and answered none of our questions with respect to the reorganization of the state's powers on an autonomous basis. We have frequently reaffirmed our readiness to discuss this issue.

[Question] How do you interpret the fact that 20 UCD deputies applauded at the conclusion of your speech?

[Answer] I interpret it as meaning that they liked it and are in agreement with my speech.

"If This Is Not a Danger Signal..."

[Question] You said from the rostrum that a red light had lit up. What is your analysis of this red light, which has now gone out?

[Answer] Initial assessments are always difficult to make. I believe that the red light is on. The UCD said in Mallorca that as soon as there was a danger signal for the institutions it would change its stance. It is clear that this danger signal has been lit. If this is not a danger signal, God knows what is....

BRIEFS

INCREASE IN OIL PRODUCTION--Production of crude oil in Span increased by 338.7 percent in 1980, going from 1.1 to 1.6 million tons, according to a report by sources in the oil industry. The wells with greatest production last year were those of Casablanca, Castellon and Amposta. According to the same sources, a total of 47.8 million tons were imported in 1980. [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 4 Mar 81 LD]

NORWAY

FOREIGN MINISTER OPPOSED TO NATO-LINKED RDF

LD041415 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 3 Mar 81 p 17

[Rune Jorgensen dispatch: "Norway Opposed to Expansion of NATO Area"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 2 Mar--"Norway has always been consistent in its opposition to any possible expansion of the NATO area, and we will continue to be so. If the British and the Americans want to set up a force in the Persian Gulf, that is a matter between the two countries. I am sure that the Germans at any rate would not want to participate in a multinational force there, Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund told ARBEIDERNES PRESSEKONTOR [labor press office].

It became known that there were plans for a standing intervention force in the Persian Gulf, with ships and naval forces from the United States, Britain, France and West Germany, after Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met President Ronald Reagan last weekend.

"In the past, Norway has been opposed to the deployment of NATO forces outside the organization's territory. It is in principle risky that there are now draft plans in existence.

"This is basically a hypothetical question. Norway has always been consistent in its opposition to an expansion of the NATO area. However, we do not want to interfere in what individual countries in the alliance wish to do," Knut Frydenlund said.

The United States already has two aircraft carriers in the area in question today, and it is intended that the force in the Persian Gulf and in the Indian Ocean should be based on the forces which are already there. The United States has also entered into a number of agreements with countries in the area on base facilities and the contingency stockpiling of equipment.

The planned force will not be under NATO command, reports indicate. However, Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund did not wish to say whether the demarche was a challenge to NATO. Nor did he wish to make any statement on whether the demarches which have come from Reagan's staff could create difficulties for cooperation within NATO.

Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Johan Jorgen Holst has also announced that Norway has received no indications from the United States on the desirablity of economic or other support for nations in Southeast Asia. It is unlikely that Norway would have acceded to such a request.

MINISTER ON SCANDINAVIAN NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD031511 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 28 Feb 81 p 36

[Text] "The demand that a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries should include the Kola Peninsula is both unrealistic and inadequate," Minister Without Portfolio Jens Evensen said in a speech yesterday. This was because in the present strategic situation the Kola Peninsula is an essential part of the balance of power between the two superpowers, and a unilateral reduction in this area seems unrealistic. Evensen thought it natural that the work for a Nordic nuclear-free zone should be seen in a broader European context.

It was the "no to nuclear arms" movement which arranged yesterday's Oslo meeting, at which Evensen was the main speaker. In his speech the minister stressed that the Nordic countries today are unfortunately not a nuclear-free zone, at least not in the sense in which the term is used in the United Nations, in foreign policy and legal contexts, as the UN disarmament session makes clear.

He stressed that the concept of the nuclear-free zone is based on four main cornerstones:

1. A legal commitment neither to produce nor to deploy nuclear arms on one's own territory;

2. Strict respect for the status of the nuclear-free zone and renunciation of the use or threat of use of nuclear arms against states in the zone;

3. International control apparatus to ensure that both the members of a nuclear-free zone and the nuclear powers adhere to the agreements and the guarantees they have entered into;

4. Nuclear-free zones as a central factor in the work for detente and disarmament.

In the light of the nuclear threat in today's world, Evensen asked: "What can Norway and the Nordic countries do to stop this landslide?"

"We must no longer put up with the elite philosophy and the domineering ambition which the superpowers exhibit. The nuclear threat affects us all. The whole world is balancing on the brink of self-destruction, not only the superpowers," Minister Evensen pointed out.

"Developments since World War II, especially those in the last decade, have meant that Norway and the Nordic countries have come to occupy a particularly exposed strategic position. A significant armed conflict between the two superpowers would inevitably lead to a nuclear war. To believe that in such a situation nuclear arms exist in order not be used is an illusion. Norway would inevitably be one of the first countries to be drawn into such a conflict. No alliance in the world could prevent this," Evensen said.

"The work for nuclear-free zones is not intended to take Norway out of NATO or to lay Norway alone open to attack or invasion. Work to establish nuclear-free zones is in perfect agreement with the NATO pact, in which the signatories commit themselves 'by peaceful means...and the reciprocal relations between peoples, to refrain from the threat or use of force,'" Evensen said.

HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATES TRIDENT MISSILES ISSUE

LD041247 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 4 Mar 81 p 36

[James Wightman report: "Trident 5,000m Pounds 'Justified']

[Text] Amid the suspicion that Labour is planning to make nuclear disarmament a big issue at the next general election, the government set out yesterday to justify its decision last year to replace the ageing Polaris deterrent with a system of Trident missiles launched from submarines.

Mr Nott, recently-appointed defence secretary, said in opening the debate that the system's estimated cost of 5,000 million pounds was justified overwhelmingly in terms of cost effectiveness.

"If we are not prepared to afford Trident we had better get out of the business altogether," he said.

The estimated cost was a huge investment but, spread over 15 years, it would average at some three per cent of the total defence budget.

But for Labour, Mr Brynmor John, shadow defence secretary, said his party gave a pledge to cancel the Trident programme. The country could not afford Trident and its cost would distort the whole of the rest of the defence effort.

Some Conversative concern about the massive cost involved surfaced during the debate, although on balance Tory support was in a vast majority.

One Tory sceptic, Mr Bruce-Gardyne, Knutsford, said it was conceivable that the situation might change as a result of changes in the cost of Trident or from other pressures on rsources, and asked: "At what stage would it be possible for us to revise this decision without incurring very substantial costs thereby?"

There were cheers from the Conservative benches when Mr Nott replied: "The decision has already been taken. It is a decision of government, and I see no reason to speculate about the opportunities of making a change of course."

He also assured MPs that an overwhelming proportion of the 5,000 million pounds for Trident would be spent in this country.

The submarines would be built in British yards at Barrow, and the warheads would be made here. Only the missile system would be bought in the United States, representing 10 to 15 per cent of the total cost.

In the first speech by a Social Democrat since Monday's break with the Labour Party, Dr David Owen criticised the decision to go ahead with Trident now but supported Britain's retention of Polaris or some other less costly nuclear option.

Dr Owen was almost immediately challenged, however, by Dr Gavin Strang, Labour MP for Edinburgh East, who argued that the Social Democrats had a tenuous, if not fraudulent, right to speak as they had not resigned to fight by-elections.

Dr Owen said it was wrong to ask MPs to take a decision now on Trident, suspecting that the project was being undertaken at this time out of desire by the prime minister to project herself as the "iron maiden."

"I studied this issue extremely carefully in 1978 and 1979 and came then, even against a much better economic climate, to the conclusion that the country was not able to afford the expenditure on the Trident missile system at that particular moment."

By contrast, Polaris was a marginal but nevertheless important contribution to NATO, even if its life could not be extended. Other nuclear options than Trident were available.

TERRORISTS ASSASSINATE LABOR ATTACHE IN PARIS

TA041411 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The Turkish labor attache in Paris, Resat Morali, was martyred in an armed assault against him in Paris today. A religious official, Tecelli Ari, was seriously wounded in the same incident.

A new attack was added today to the ones aimed against our diplomats abroad. Our correspondent in Paris reports that the incident occurred as follows: Resat Morali and Tecelli Ari were leaving the labor counselor's office on (Bonmarche) Boulevard at about 1500 Turkish time today when two or three terrorists shot them. Resat Morali died on the spot. Tecelli Ari was seriously wounded and taken to a hospital.

'Armenian Attack' Condemned

TA041417 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1405 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 4 March (AA)--Turkish authorities have condemned the Armenian attack perpetrated against two Turkish diplomats in Paris on Wednesday. The Turkish labor attache, Mr Resat Morali, was killed in the attack while Mr Tecelli Ari, his aide, was seriously wounded. Mr Hikmet Buyuklimanli, the under secretary of state with the Labor Ministry, condemned the attack and expressed his regrets over the incident.

French Laxity Deplored

TA041522 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 4 Mar (AA)--Minister of Tourism and Information Ilhan Evliyaoglu said the assassination of Turkish labor attache Resat Morali in Paris today clearly demonstrated the existence of a clandestine Armenian terrorist organization.

Commenting on the mortal attack on the attache, which also injured man of religion Ali Tecelli Ari, Evliyaoglu deplored the failure of the French Government to take precautions against such attacks on Turkish diplomats. He believed it was time the French Government took "effective measures" against such attacks in its territory which had become so frequent recently.

More on Assassinations

TA041711 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The minister of state, acting foreign minister and government spokesman, Ilhan Oztirak, has said the following on the assault in Paris: Up to now, 17 of our ambassadors and embassy officials stationed abroad have been killed and many have been wounded as a result of base attacks. The fact that the perpetrators of these inhuman murders, this international terrorism, cannot usually be seized is one of the major reasons why these murderers fearlessly continue to commit crimes. The obligation of all countries to take serious and effective measures to ensure the security of the representatives of foreign countries whose security of life and property has been entrusted to them can not be delayed even for a day. The most effective measure to prevent these crimes is to induce in these murderers the fear that they will definitely be captured and will have to account for their deeds.

Unfortunately, none of the murderers of Turkish diplomats in many countries and especially in France have been captured. There is no doubt that if the concerned countries attach importance to the issue and if they take the necessary measures, these treacherous attacks can be prevented. We insistently demand from the French Government that the culprits of the recent deplorable incident be captured and brought to trial.

Demarche to French Ambassador

TA042122 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2100 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Minister of State and acting Foreign Minister Ilhan Oztrak has invited the French ambassador in Ankara to the Foreign Ministry and has expressed the grief of the Turkish Government over the attack which resulted in the martyrdom of the Turkish labor attache in Paris, Resat Morali, and the wounding of religious official Tecelli Ari. According to a statement issued by the Foreign Minister Information Directorate General, during the meeting Oztrak said that the fact that attacks against Turkish diplomats in France has been continuing since 1975 is very sad. Noting that the fact that the perpetrators of these attacks have not yet been captured is encouraging the assailants. Oztrak said that the culprits of the recent attack should be apprehended as soon as possible and should be brought to trial. He called on the French security officials to take more serious and effective measures against such attacks.

Wounded Official Dies

TA050500 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Turkish religious official Tecelli Ari, who was seriously wounded during yesterday's attack in Paris that resulted in the martyrdom of the Turkish labor attache in Paris, Resat Morali, has died in the hospital.

EVREN MESSAGES TO SOUTH KOREA, FINLAND, EGYPT

TA042028 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has sent a congratulatory message to the newly elected South Korean president, Chon Tu-hwan.

In a message he sent to Finnish President Urho Kekkonen, General Evren congratulated the 25th anniversary of his presidency.

General Evren also sent a message of condolence to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat on the death of Egyptian Minister of Defense and War Production Badawi and 13 other high ranking officers in a helicopter accident the other day.

DEMIREL MEETS WITH FRG PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

TA041444 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1415 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 4 Mar (AA)--The group of Federal German deputies currently in Ankara called on Justice Party leader Suleyman Demirel Wednesday. Ex-Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil was also present at the interview. Demirel told the visiting deputies Turkey was an inseparable part of Europe, with democracy as the common denominator that links them. Turkey will return to democracy, Demirel said, but she should not lose her military and economic strength in the meantime. It would be in the interest both of Europe and Turkey for her to maintain her function and mission in Europe, he added.

PAKISTANI AIR FORCE CHIEF TOURS ESKISEHIR

TA031706 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1450 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Eskisehir, 4 Mar (AA)--Commander of Pakistan's Air Force General Shamim, in Turkey at the invitation of Turkish Air Force Commander, Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, arrived in Eskisehir Wednesday. He was taken around the 1st Tactical Air Command and the supply and maintenence command before flying on to Izmir.

MILLIYET URGES CAUTION AS U.S.-USSR SPLIT WIDENS

NC041152 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 2 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The World and Turkey"]

[Excerpt] In reacting to external world events, the people consider obvious results, not causes. For instance, the inflation which the high oil prices have brought about as well as the current economic stagnation cannot be attributed to the ideological or strategic behavior of the Soviet Union. But the newly-elected Reagan administration in the United States has been arguing that the main source of all outstanding issues is the Soviet-U.S. struggle. Reagan has won the election by promising military supremacy to the American people who were bored by economic instability.

As a result, the Western alliance agenda is loaded with new disputes. The United States is expecting a more disciplined alliance whose borders should embrace the Persian Gulf. This expectation stems from the desire to ensure the safety of the oilfields.

But the fundamental approach, that is, the attempt to interpret every issue as being related to the Soviet-U.S. struggle, is giving rise to erroneous results. The United States, which views the Middle East and the Palestinian issue from the "Camp David accord" angle, is now moving again toward the point of being Israel's sole support. The Arab-Israeli dispute and the Palestine issue, which are as important to the royalists, republicans and socialst regimes in the Middle East as the Soviet-U.S. disputes, are saturated with days of tension. Particularly, if a "rapid deployment" type of military force as dreamed by the United States is formed in the region aimed at protecting Israel's interests, even pro-Western regimes like that of Saudi Arabia will find themselves in a difficult position as far as their peoples are concerned.

Similar issues are on the agenda of the Western alliance. Eventually, one could say that the United States is no longer the undisputed boss of NATO it was in the 1950's. Moreover, the health of Western European economies depends on trade with the Middle East and on conciliatory policies toward the Soviet Union. So, whether Reagan likes it or not, the United States' approach to certain issues cannot be accepted by the European members of the Western alliance.

Turkey will certainly act cautiously during this transitional, toughening period. If countries like Turkey wish to refrain from becoming the focus of a conflict between the superpowers during such periods, they have to resolve their differences with their neighbors, because conflicts between superpowers usually reflect on disputes between smaller countries which may appear insignificant but which may turn them into arenas of conventional conflicts.

Turkey must therefore maintain good, peaceful relations with its neighbors, and it must intensify its good will efforts toward settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. We must not expect everything from the government. The press and broadcasting media must refrain during this period from provocative broadcasts against any of Turkey's neighbors.

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PLO'S QADDUMI ARRIVES TO DISCUSS MIDDLE EAST

AU051229 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, the PLO official in charge of foreign policy affairs, arrived today for a brief visit in Vienna. Qaddumi will discuss the Middle East conflict with Chancellor Kreisky and Foreign Minister Pahr. The talks are expected to center on the question of whether the PLO is ready to cancel that passage of its program which calls for the annihilation of the State of Israel. Qaddumi, who is on a tour through several European countries, was invited by Foreign Minister Pahr.

Report on Meeting with Kreisky

AU051900 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, unofficial PLO foreign minister, met with Chancellor Kreisky in Vienna today. It had been reported from the federal chancellery before the meeting that in view of certain statements made in PLO quarters, Kreisky would question Qaddumi concerning elimination of that passage from the PLO charter which refers to the destruction of Israel as a declared aim of the PLO. After the almost 2-hour meeting, it was, contrary to general expectations, not the federal chancellor and his guest, but only PLO representative Qaddumi who faced waiting journalists. Edgar Sterbenz reports:

[Begin recording] A change in the PLO's attitude toward Israel and a revision of the PLO's charter was not discussed, Qaddumi stated tersely and dryly. The general Middle East situation, world problems relating to the Middle East and new initiatives for solving the Middle East problem were the subjects of the talks. In this context, Qaddumi brought up the old proposal which was, however, reiterated by Soviet state-party head Brezhnev last week, to convene an international Middle East conference with Soviet participation which, according to the Kremlin, would produce a comprehensive, realistic solution to unsolved problems. This initiative, with which the Soviet Union wants to again jump on the Middle East mediation bandwagon and take a foothold in the crisis area, is being assessed as constructive and positive by the PLO which, like Moscow, rejects the Egyptian-Israeli separate peace and the Camp David peace process initiated by the former U.S. administration. [end recording]

[Begin Qaddumi recording in English] It is a positive and constructive initiative. [end recording]

[Begin Sterbenz recording] Asked about the European mediation efforts in the Middle East, for example by the European Community, which for some time has shared Chancellor Kreisky's view that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the unofficial PLO foreign minister stated tightlipped and to general surprise that thus far he does not see any European Middle East initiative. [end Sterbenz recording]

[Begin Qaddumi recording in English] I have not seen any European initiative thus far. [end recording]

[Begin Sterbenz recording] Qaddumi then repeated the well-known positions of the PLO. The PLO objects to forming a PLO exile government as suggested by Egyptian President as-Sadat. It rejects the so-called Jordanian option proposed by the Israeli Labor Party, which envisages a Palestinian state on Jordanian soil. The United States is continuing its anti-PLO policy. Mutual recognition of Israel and the PLO is not yet ripe for a decision because the PLO is not willing to recognize Israeli occupation and aggression.

And finally, a solution of the Middle East problem and of the Palestinian issue seems to be only possible and promising within the framework of the United Nations.

The federal chancellors office released no statement on the Qaddumi-Kreisky meeting. [end recording]

[Vienna Domestic Television Service in German at 1830 GMT on 5 March carries the following further recorded comment by Qaddumi: "The so-called Jordanian option is completely rejected and opposed by the PLO."]

PAHR ANNOUNCES NORTH-SOUTH SUMMIT MEETING

AU051013 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 5 Mar 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The foreign ministers of 11 countries will meet in Vienna next week for the second preparatory conference for the North-South summit meeting between industrialized and developing countries. That was announced by Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr yesterday at a press conference during which he commented on the most important aspects of Austrian foreign policy. The foreign minister's meeting is to take place on 13 and 14 March at the Hofburg Conference Center. All the foreign ministers who attended the last meeting in November 1980 will again personally participate: the foreign ministers of Algeria, the FRG, France, India, Yugoslavia, Canada, Mexico, Nigeria, Austria, Sweden and Tanzania. The conference will have to settle technical questions regarding the implementation of the North-South summit meeting, especially the agenda and the selection of participants. The summit meeting itself will take place in Mexico.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS FRG-U.S. RELATIONS IN NATO

LD051310 Hamburg DPA in German 1217 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 5 Mar (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher emphasized today the key function of German-U.S. cooperation for the Western alliance. Genscher said in an interview for a number of dailies that, because the Federal Government is aware of this responsibility, good relations with the United States form part of the basis of Bonn's foreign policy.

The minister emphasized that the governments in Bonn and Washington consider as a necessity a comprehensive Atlantic dialogue on the shaping of a common, determined and cohesive Western policy. Genscher continued by saying that "unfortunately, criticism of the United States, a lack of defense spirit, illusions about the security situation and the claim about allegedly contradictory European-American interests frequently exist side by side." He pointed out that the Federal Republic is making an extraordinary contribution in the Western alliance within the framework of the division of labor. For instance, Bonn is giving all-round, regular and free defense assistance to Greece, Portugal and Turkey. Bonn also has sought stabilization outside the NATO sphere, for instance through all-round economic assistance to Pakistan.

NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO INTERVIEWED ON EL SALVADOR

DW061149 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0605 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Correspondent Gerhardt interview with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman in Bonn--recorded in English with German translation superimposed; date not given]

[Text] [Question] Do you believe that Foreign Minister Genscher during his Washington visit planned for next week will be able to induce the U.S. Government to change its hard stance on Nicaragua and El Salvador?

[Answer] I think that Foreign Minister Genscher understands very well what is happening in Central America, that he will exchange his ideas and opinions with the American side and that it will be helpful to Central America if he moderates the American attitude so that the Americans will better understand the nature of the struggle in Central America.

[Question] How far does Moscow's communist influence go in Nicaragua and in El Salvador?

[Answer] I think the United States, a country, by the way, which I love very much, in which I lived for many years and which I know well, is being haunted by anxieties and a sort of obsession. It must learn to comprehend that revolts happened even before the words communism or Marxism appeared in the world's dictionary. The U.S. Constitution itself in the first section formulates the inalienable right of nations to revolt against tyranny. If this were written today, some people in the United States would say that this was communism.

[Question] Are there any Cubans in Nicaragua?

[Answer] We have relations with Cuba, and there are Cubans in Nicaragua. We have 137 physicians, and some others are teachers. But there are also Costa Ricans who are teaching, as are Spaniards. We are grateful to all these people who have come to Nicaragua to help us. So far, nobody has come with the aim in mind of transforming Nicaragua after the model of their own country, with the exception of the United States. This has always been the temptation of the United States. It would like to turn us into another Puerto Rico. We will be neither another Cuba nor another Puerto Rico, nor another anything, but a first free and independent Nicaragua.

[Question] Are arms from the East bloc reaching El Salvador with Nicaraguan help?

[Answer] Why is it that the Salvadorans do not denounce us for that? They do not because they could care less about such lies.

FOREIGN MINISTER, CHANCELLOR SCHEDULE VISITS

Genscher to Warsaw, Moscow

LD042236 Hamburg DPA in German 1327 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 4 Mar (DPA)--Visits to Washington and Moscow are the major items in Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's March schedule. He will be the first member of the Federal Government since President Ronald Reagan took office to visit the U.S. capital. His 2-day visit begins on Sunday.

At the end of the month--the precise date has not been fixed--Genscher will fly to Moscow for 3 days at the invitation of Andrey Gromyko. About a week before that, he will pay a 2-day visit to Warsaw, which has been planned for some time. Apart from East-West relations, Brezhnev's proposals are expected to be leading topics in his talks with the Soviet leadership.

Schmidt to U.S. 20-23 May

LD051212 Hamburg DPA in German 1014 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 5 Mar (DPA)--It was learned from reliable sources in Bonn today that Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will visit the United States from 20 to 23 May for his first comprehensive exchange of views with President Reagan. Details about the meeting were not announced.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE COMMENTS ON REAGAN INTERVIEW

DW051353 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 5 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial signed R.H.: "Reagan's Bet"]

[Text] In advance of the successes which have not yet come, Ronald Reagan can chalk one up already: His dealing with the public is so skillful, and not just smart but prudent, that it was worthwhile to listen to his latest interview at 0200 in the morning in central Europe. Therein, the West is talking in simple, clear language. German smart alecks who believed they had a reason to fear the worst are not disappointed, inasmuch as Moscow is adapting to the new tones in nuances which are being portioned out. The people who wanted to send the "dual decision" to the domestic policy shredder will perhaps be forced to realize soon that this topic will be negotiated far above the level accessible to the Germans when commonsense forces Washington and Moscow to continue the SALT talks.

But we have not reached that point yet. The United States is still sorting out its cards: Reagan insists on containment of Red expansion in Central America, and he desires a revision of the occupation of Afghanistan as a token of good will on the part of the Soviet Union. Time will soon tell whether this is utopian.

In the interview the President granted to Walter Cronkite, he made great effort not to be misunderstood when he dealt with a question which apparently has nothing to do with world politics. In reality, however, Reagan is betting his whole stake, American success at home and abroad, on one card when he almost recklessly insists on going through with an economic bludgeon method as part of conservative revolution: the tax cuts which are fabulous by European standards and which are intended to benefit the major part of the U.S. middle classes and to stimulate the entire economy.

Without hesitating, Reagan predicts that ultimately the state will thereby collect more money than before. If this fails, Reagan's Presidency henceforth is sure to earn only bad marks. Should he be right, the power of the United States will be strengthened enormously. The influence of these ideas cannot be dodged even in faraway places, particularly by those countries whose democracy is ailing from a too democratic, namely populist, spending zeal. This, having been advanced with a voice devoid of pathos and not demonstrating any particular boldness, is Ronald Reagan's great bet on America's ability to renew itself.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG ON REAGAN, 'MOSCOW'S OFFER'

DW041141 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 2 Mar 81 p 4

[Commentary signed A.: "Moscow's Double-Edged Offer"]

[Text] President Reagan's desire to be in a position to deal mainly with U.S. economic problems during the first few months of his term in office in all probability will not materialize. Moscow's offer for a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, for the continuation of negotiations on SALT and on missile armament in Europe cannot be shelved by the Washington government.

There can be no doubt, however, that Brezhnev's gesture was meant to elicit a particularly rapid effect in West European capitals. The Russians did not fail to observe the great uneasiness in West Europe over the exceedingly rude initial statements that the Reagan administration addressed to Moscow. Every skillful Russian move, which apparently is aimed at preventing another deterioration of East-West relations, in all probability at first causes new dissension in the Atlantic alliance. Up to now, this alliance has lacked a mechanism for regulating political coordination. Discord on this prevails now as before among the nations concerned. This is why the not always successful shuttle diplomacy of ministers has to continue: Italy, France and Britain already have explained their ideas in Washington. Early in March, it will be the Federal Republic's turn.

It is evident that Reagan is not being urged to make haste by his European friends. With differing emphasis, they admonish him to go more slowly. Prime Minister Thatcher already warned that one must not allow oneself to be lulled into detente once again. Francois-Poncet, on the other hand, recognizes French ideas in Brezhnev's proposal. For the time being, Reagan is already satisfied that the Europeans want to have consultations with him. It is Reagan who wants to have consultations in both directions.

DER SPIEGEL PUBLISHES PUBLIC REACTION POLL

DW051409 [Editorial Report] Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German on 2 March 1981 carries on pages 34-36 the results of an Emnid Institute opinion poll on German reaction to President Reagan's harder political course vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, on the Polish crisis and on the fear of war.

Asked how Bonn should react to the course of the new President, some 60 out of 100 questioned were in favor of the FRG putting more distance between it and the U.S. policy, while 31 out of 100 were in favor of adapting to it. Greater distance was suggested by 77 out of 100 SPD voters, by 46 out of 100 CDU/CSU voters and by 66 out of 100 FDP voters.

DER SPIEGEL says: This result is surprising inasfar as recent reports and commentaries mentioned adaptation more often than distance. It would be wrong, however, to interpret it as the majority's support of "a neutralist or even anti-American standpoint," because it contains the opinion of those in favor of "also having a say, of taking the Germans seriously as an alliance partner" as well as those in favor of "a neutral Germany between the blocs."

Answering a question on Western superiority or equality vis-a-vis the East, 16 out of 100 questioned were in favor of "superiority vis-a-vis the East," 75 were for "a balance with the East," while 8 wanted to "accept superiority of the East bloc."

Asked about the current situation, 10 out of 100 questioned believed that the West was stronger than the East, 52 believed the East was stronger than the West, while 37 believed that the East and West were equally strong.

Another question in the opinion poll asked about the likelihood of a third world war. In December 1979, after the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan, 80 percent of those questioned believed that a "world war is unlikely," 50 percent believed "world war is possible," while 10 percent believed that a "world war is likely." After the Polish crisis in 1980, however, 62 percent thought "world war was possible," while 3 percent thought "world war was likely" to take place.

Regarding the situation in Poland and the possibility of a Soviet invasion, 8 out of 100 questioned said it is "rather certain" that "the Russians would march in," 39 said it is "likely," 45 said it is "unlikely," while 8 said it is "as good as impossible."

PAPER EXAMINES NEUTRON WEAPON AS DETERRENT

DW041046 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 28 Feb 81 p 1

[Adelbert Weinstein editorial: "Basically New Event"]

[Text] A philosopher coined the handy formula. Karl Jaspers called the atomic bomb a basically new event, "because it leads mankind to the possibility of total destruction through itself." Therefore, security policy in a nuclear age cannot move on the crutches of inherited strategic doctrines. It must be oriented by the substance of an unusual destructive weapon. The nuclear element is good for military use only indirectly, as an instrument of threat. Nuclear strategy is deterrence. Its objective is the preservation of the state of nonwar.

To those who recognize this strategic order, the neutron bomb is not a provocative term and NATO's nuclear counterarmament is not a polemic slogan. Radiation weapons and Pershing II missiles as well as cruise missiles can be sensibly included in a complex security system. Modern conventional armed forces form its basis.

Thus, counterarmament must be seen as a necessary completion of Atlantic defense. The so-called strategy of "flexible response" matters to NATO as before. The Atlantic alliance will counter an attack with the means necessary for bringing a specific situation under control. Escalation and deescalation, the increase and decrease of the effect of weapons are characteristics of this strategy. The weak spot in our defense is that the other side determines the timing of a military action, because the West will never be the aggressor. If we had enough classical divisions, an effective flexible response to an attack would be possible. The Soviet armies, too, cannot launch a surprise attack. The hours of final preparations could be used by strong NATO units for an effective counterstrike. But such units are not present in sufficient quantity. The first stage of our strategy of deterrence is ineffective.

Therefore, other forces must deter the possible enemy from crossing the borders, that is, the Pershing and cruise missiles. However, they must not be put into action as an isolated task force. They must act as nuclear spearheads of conventional troops. Such a combination of deterrent elements has a dual advantage. On the one hand, the possibility for NATO to respond lightning quick with its "counterarming weapons" makes up for the disadvantage which lies in the fact that the West has to wait for an attack by the East and is unable to forestall it. On the other hand, the extensive range of action of the Pershing and cruise missiles turns defense from forward-based positions [vorneverteidigung] into defense through advance [vorwaertsverteidigung]. This is of psychological importance for the credibility of deterrence.

This deterrent and also preventive strategy would hold another trump with the neutron weapon. The Soviet Union's numerical superiority in tanks is a means for exerting political pressure on the West in times of nonwar. But in a war, thousands of Russian combat vehicles are a means of attack by which the troops of the West are to be terrorized psychologically and destroyed militarily.

If NATO had the radiation weapon, the tank masses of the East would be rolling scrap. The backbone of the Red Army's combat plan, which is based on an operational breakthrough, would be broken if its flexible and armored elements met with a Western neutron defense. Thus, the deterrent element of the neutron weapon neutralizes the East's offensive potential.

A word should be said on the significance of conventional divisions. Nuclear power also has changed the rules of action of ground troops. Roughly speaking, the Federal Republic, Belgium and The Netherlands are an uninterrupted urban area. A war with nuclear arms would claim millions of lives here. If the Red Army were to carry its combat actions so far forward that the decisive operations were to take place in densely populated areas, the use of nuclear defense weapons by the West would be possible only at the cost of its self-destruction. It means that the allies would have lost a decisive means of deterrence.

This dilemma into which nuclear defense plunges the West is also seen by the Russians. They will want to exploit it to their advantage. Militarily, they might, therefore, aim at carrying war deep into the West's territory to attack cities and towns. The NATO divisions would only have the alternative of either taking the risk of massively destroying their own areas by their own nuclear weapons or giving up entire provinces because of their numerical inferiority.

It is, therefore, urgently necessary for the West to deploy more operational units which must be the centerpiece of the defense organization. The neutron weapon cannot serve as a substitute for Western tanks and precision weapons. It makes sense only if it is seen as "ultima ratio." Its presence is to deter every aggressive intention. It must be a risk factor for the East, not for us, an instrument deterring the mere thought of a big adventure. Divisions plus neutron weapon plus Pershing plus cruise missiles--a package of deterrrent elements which ought to prevent war.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE LAUDS THATCHER SUGGESTION

DW041130 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 28 Feb 81 p 10

[Commentary signed Ein.: "Mrs Thatcher's Idea"]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher has a sense for practical things. She suggested in Washington that a Western naval unit be allowed to operate permanently in the Persian Gulf. She has in mind strategic naval cooperation among the Americans, the French and the British. In line with the present ratio of power, the U.S. Navy is supposed to take over the supreme command. The British Government chief intentionally left out details about the distribution of competences, tactical and operational zones, as well as the subordination setup. She supplied the strategic idea. It was in the wind. The French maintain a unit of two dozen warships in the Arabian Sea. The British are continuously present with six to eight units. Even The Netherlands has regular exercises in the Indian Ocean. The U.S. Pacific Fleet is superior to all with regard to its combat strength, maritime mobility and readiness for action. Mrs Thatcher does not want to have a "second NATO front." She wants to have an effective coordination of interests among the Atlantic partners. She does not want those next door to be politically ignored. Sound commonsense stands behind this initiative.

PAPERS ON NETHERLANDS COUNTERARMING REJECTION

DW041125 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 3 Mar 81 p 1

[Commentary signed R.H.: "A Preliminary Decision"]

[Text] Giscard d'Estaing caused a sensation the other day when he, without naming names, mentioned a head of government of the Community who had attracted his attention with neutralist utterances. Well, it could not have been the representative of The Netherlands, but in the event the party of top candidate Joop Den Uyl wins on 26 May and forms the government, the three leading countries of Europe would have reason to worry even without strict "neutralism" (for that is far from Den Uyl) in the case of The Netherlands. The party congress of the Netherlands Social Democrats refrained from even more rigorous decisions only because of the resignation threat of the top candidate; but the unanimous rejection of counterarming by NATO and the deployment of 48 cruise missiles on Netherlands territory alone could well become bad enough for the allies. The approval of the Federal Republic in December 1979 was linked with the condition that it not be made the sole deployment place for the future medium-range weapons. A no by The Netherlands threatens to weaken the position of the chancellor in the internal German debate at large and in the SPD in particular. The whole system of counterarming and its weight as an argument in negotiations with the Soviet Union is in danger if one of the alliance partners envisaged for deployment steps out of line.

The Netherland's no is not supported by a mere small minority. The background feelings about The Netherlands being a "nuclear-free country" and for unilateral disarmament are respectable as the fruit of an historical process. The allies, however, note: With the same degree of self-righteousness with which the reformed Netherlands once wanted, like Spain, to conquer the world, it is today on the opposite course. It wants to withdraw from history as a "small country" and pull the blanket over its head while the storm is raging outside. But The Netherlands is not that small, its gross national product comes to half that of Great Britain.

Joop Den Uyl said not so long ago that the Federal Republic must remain tied to the Community lest it become a hotbed of war. He and his comrades ought to consider this argument in the opposite direction.

CROAT GROUP TAKES REPONSIBILITY FOR RADIO BOMBING

LD051650 Hamburg DPA in German 1616 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Summary] 5 Mar (DPA)--Responsibility for the bombing attack on U.S. broadcasting stations Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty in Munich has now been claimed by the "Commando of Croatian Revolutionaries in Europe." According to the Bavarian criminal investigation office, identical letters were sent to the U.S. Consular General and a Munich newspaper. The letters, which were written in Croatian, were posted at Munich-Riem yesterday. In them, the commando declared that it accepts full responsibility for the attack.

Last Friday, a similar claim was made by the "Armed Secret Organization-Execution Group" in a letter written in Polish.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON MURDERED TURKISH DIPLOMATS

LD051206 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Following the murder of two Turkish diplomats on a Paris street near the [Place de la] Bastille yesterday, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs has just published a communique in which it strongly condemns "the odious attack perpetrated against two Turkish nationals." The Quai d'Orsay points out that every step will be taken to ensure that the perpetrators of the attack are identified and brought before the courts.

BARRE, JAPANESE ENVOY DISCUSS ECONOMIC RELATIONS

OW050137 Tokyo KYODO in English 0122 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Paris, 5 Mar (KYODO)--French Prime Minister Raymond Barre met with Katsuichi Igawa, Japanese ambassador to France, Thursday to explain the outcome of a special ministerial meeting held the previous day to study matters related to economic relations with Japan.

During the 30-minute meeting at the prime minister's official residence, Barre explained in detail the gist of a statement issued at the end of Wednesday's ministerial meeting to the Japanese envoy.

At the ministerial meeting held under Barre's chairmanship, French Government leaders adopted a series of measures to be taken to cope with surging imports of Japanese goods, particularly automobiles. They decided to take a "resolute" stance against what they called a "torrential" influx of Japanese goods into France.

It is unusual for the French prime minister to exchange views with the Japanese ambassador on a specific issue. Japanese sources said this indicates the French Government attaches a great importance to economic relations with Japan.

Barre told Igawa that he felt it necessary to explain the outcome of the ministerial conference to him directly in order to secure the Japanese Government's thorough and correct understanding of the French position. In reply, Igawa said he fully understood that the French Government attaches a great importance to the bilateral economic relations between the two countries. He promised to convey Barre's explanations thoroughly to the Japanese Government.

Meanwhile, it was revealed here Thursday that the French Government decided at Wednesday's ministerial conference to establish a special institution to study Japanese affairs. The "research center on Japan" will study Japanese matters from every angle, including the Japanese language and culture.

Wednesday's ministerial statement called on French enterprises to have a better understanding of Japanese affairs to help in penetrating the Japanese market.

GOVERNOR DENIES PORTUGUESE INVOLVEMENT IN COUP

LD060056 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Still in connection with the abortive coup in Spain, reports have now come to light about the participation of Portuguese volunteers. AFP last night reported from Madrid that according to police sources, a group of about 250 Portuguese secretly entered Spain on the evening of 23 February planning to help the Spanish putschists.

Also according to AFP, this group was reportedly led by an ex-banker from Luanda and comprised of former officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers from Portugal's former colonial army. The group is also said to have planned to call on the Portuguese Armed Forces to rise up had the coup in Spain been successful.

Manuel Lopes, our correspondent in Madrid, today asked the civil government of Badajoz [Spanish town near the Portuguese border] about the truthfulness of the AFP report: The civil governor of Badajoz, Lorenzo Martinez, this afternoon denied to Lisbon domestic radio reports that a group of 250 Portuguese extreme rightwingers crossed into his province on the night of 23-24 February with a view to taking part in the attempted coup. The agency responsible for the report in question, however, has stood by its report, claiming that they had access to reliable sources and knew [words indistinct] the Portuguese, former servicemen in the former Portuguese colonies, had been there that night, adding that they did not disclose any names for security reasons.

DEFENSE MINISTRY CLARIFIES REQUEST FOR U.S. ARMS

LD052136 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 5 Mar 81

["Note" from the Press Office of the Ministry of Defense]

[Text] In view of the general concern expressed by some media, and in particular by the Madrid ABC columnist whose pseudonym is "Candido," regarding the possible sale to Spain of U.S.-made Chaparral missiles, the directorate general of armaments and equipment, through the Ministry of Defense Press Office, considers it appropriate to provide certain information:

First: On the Spanish side it is a question of acquiring antiaircraft defense weapon systems for the immediate protection of troops and air and naval bases. They are exclusively assigned to confront low-flying aircraft and their range does not exceed 15,000 meters nor does their ceiling exceed 4,000 meters.

Second: Therefore, no country, whether a neighbor of Spain or not, can be alarmed, because this improvement is a defense with a type of weapon which is already in the arsenals of the armies of France, the FRG and Morocco.

Third: The request made to the U.S. Congress does not constitute more than an initial formality so that the manufacturing company can negotiate its sale to Spain.

Fourth: Together with the American offer the Ministry of Defense is studying other similar offers from France and Great Britain, relating respectively to missiles of the same type--the Roland and Rapier models. The matter will be submitted to the government for its final decision in a few months.

With the information provided, it is considered that it has been made sufficiently clear that the acquisition of this type of weapon system does not mean that Spain, contrary to what columnist "Candido" says, will assume commitments or risks of a dimension comparable to the installation of Soviet ballistic missiles in Cuba which gave rise to the 1963 crisis. Far from it. The Office of Information Dissemination and Public Relations of the Ministry of Defense, nevertheless, offers itself unconditionally to the news media for any clarification which they might want on the matter.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF INTERVIEWED ON COUP ATTEMPT

LD052050 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Interview with Lt Gen Jose Gabeiras Montero, Spain's Army Chief of Staff, on 5 March; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] General Gabeiras, what was the situation, the general conduct of the army, during those tense moments of 23 and 24 February?

[Answer] The news of those events caught me by surprise while carrying out my daily work at my office, and it surprised me just as it surprised the entire army, the state administration, and all Spaniards.

From the first moment, I do not think that even 10 minutes had gone by, I began contacts with His Majesty the king and with the captains general to whom I gave the appropriate orders and from whom I received the corresponding expressions of expected calm. There was only one exception which is known to all, that of the Third Military Region. These expressions of expected calm were received in the form which is appropriate to an institution such as ours--with a very clear and concrete mission within the constituion.

I was not able to maintain contacts directly with all of the captains general, but I did have contact with all of them via the assistance which General Quintana, the captain general of the First Military Region, provided from the outset.

I do not think I have to say any more because everyone knows how the incidents developed and is aware of the impeccable conduct of all the garrisons in adopting the "Alert II" situation, anticipated in Operation Diana, which came about less than 1 and a 1/2 hour after the commencement of the assault on the Palace of the Congress of Deputies.

[Question] General Gabeiras, now that the events have been overcome, what is the present situation, the state of mind in the army?

[Answer] The army is right now in the same situation as before 23 February. It is absolutely calm and fulfilling its duties, and continues to work toward perfection.

In answer to this question I have to repeat to you something which I have already said several times, namely, that the army of today is the army of yesterday and the army of always. It is perfectly aware of its duties and it is only trying to maintain and defend its prestige and inspire love of the country, loyalty to the king, subordination to the government, love for the people from which it comes and a dissuasive respect in its possible enemies.

[Question] What would you say to the army so that it will continue along that line?

[Answer] On the afternoon of 24 February itself I was able to send to all captain generals an informative note to be read to all their subordinates: generals, commanders, officers and noncommissioned officers in all the garrisons. The note contained the necessary details which would provide knowledge on all the decisions made during those moments of grave general preoccupation. I do not think I have much more to say on this. As I have sometimes said, no one among us dreams about impositions or dictatorships.

The army, the armed forces, are irrevocably committed to the salvation of Spain and, for the sake of this duty, to fulfilling exactly that which we are ordered by the constitution, that is, the constitution on which, as Article II clearly says, our duty is based, the duty to defend the indissoluble unity of the Spanish nation.

I also have to add that we are aware of the fact that we constitute a firm institution, as can be seen in the words spoken by His Majesty the king at the last Pascua Militar [day on which the military pays tribute to the king] and as such we are the protection of the citizenry.

We are also conscious of the fact, and we admit it, that our only honorable, dignified and lawful way of conduct--I repeat it--is confirmed within strict respect for the constitution, and we are not qualified to assume the highest responsibilities which are legally reserved to the crown.

The conduct of the army and the armed forces on these two indescribable days in February demonstrated our attitude in the service of Spain via His Majesty the king, captain general of the armed forces.

[Question] And what would you say to Spaniards in general, irrespective of beliefs and ideologies?

[Answer] That they can be assured that our conduct is as it has always been: honest and purely noble. And, as always, we continue and shall continue to stimulate our spirit, increasing further, if it is possible, our love for the profession, the elevated sentiment of our duty and enthusiasm for our business which we consider to be the business of Spain and of all Spaniards of whose community we form a part.

And, finally, I give thanks to the Spanish people for the expressions of support which I receive continually, in which the armed forces' conduct in the recent incidents in the service of Spain and its king is recognized.

[Question] In conclusion, General, how do you view the immediate future of Spain?

[Answer] With faith in God, in the institutions and with optimism.

[Question] Lieutenant General Gabeiras, chief of the army, many thanks for speaking to us.

INTERVIEW WITH PSOE SECRETARY GENERAL GONZALEZ

LD050923 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 27 Feb 81 p 11

[Barbara Spinelli 26 February interview in Madrid with Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez]

[Excerpts] [Question] Felipe Gonzalez, you have said that Monday's coup is not an isolated event, that such phenomena could recur and that putschism has not been defeated. Will Spain's democratic institutions succeed in withstanding further tests?

[Answer] Spain's democratic institutions and entire state apparatus are still contaminated by the Francoist virus. There has not been a radical break here, as there was in Portugal or in post-Fascist Italy. The transition adopted very special characteristics in Spain, and the transition to democracy has been painless but incomplete and tenaciously opposed. In any case this evolution was foreseeable: Before and immediately after Franco's death the particular kind of dialectic that had become established between the traditional democratic forces and the Francoist elements wanting some kind of change gave rise to a balance of forces that was difficult to change, at least initially. The transition therefore took place peacefully, without any real breaks with the Francoist apparatus, which was able to survive intact, establishing itself in the state structure, the administration and partly in the army. But Monday's coup dramatically confirmed to anyone who did not yet realize it that the democratic institutions that emerged from this special transition experiment are unable to effectively withstand further traumas and that further attacks on democracy are to be expected, unless the strength of the executive is increased and the government's popular base of support is extended.

[Question] Hence the PSOE's request to join a future coalition government?

[Answer] Just a moment: It is not simply a matter of extending Calvo-Sotelo's government to include the PSOE. The stakes are much higher. The problem today is how to accelerate Spain's democratic evolution without abandoning its characteristic traits of gradualism; how to thoroughly democratize the state apparatus by eliminating the vestiges of Francoism lurking within it; and how to issue a clear sign to civilian society that will indicate a real desire for release from the hidden powers that are still resisting change. And this effort cannot be made by the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] alone, since the putschist temptations are particularly strong in the UCD, as has been seen in recent months. I say that unless we take this qualitative leap forward we will experience further tragic events not unlike Monday night's nightmare at the Cortes.

[Question] Do the armed forces pose a real threat to democracy? Or are the vestiges of Francoism stronger elsewhere?

[Answer] Francoism is present everywhere: in the rightwing and center political forces, in the state administration and in a section of the army and security forces. The armed forces as a whole are not aiming for the elimination of democracy, and even during the recent events they showed the desire to observe existing law. But there are undoubtedly some people who have been granted positions of trust because of their antidemocratic and authoritarian convictions--a great number of them.

[Question] I would like to ask you about terrorism and the economic crisis. Are these not also elements which have delayed the democratization of the state apparatus?

[Answer] Yes, and this is why I say that the program of a government with a broad parliamentary majority should concentrate its efforts on the antiterrorist struggle and on economic reform, precisely so as to prevent further putschist "relapses." From this viewpoint, the recent history of Basque terrorism is highly indicative and also very suspect. Before the death of Arregui, the Basque terrorist who died following torture suffered in prison, terrorism's popular roots had begun to weaken and the phenomenon was losing its virulence. This is why I say that Arregui's killing was a provocation.

[Question] A provocation by whom?

[Answer] A provocation by whoever was directly implicated in Monday's attempted coup d'etat.

[Question] Some people in Spain say that Madrid's entry into NATO would to some extent constitute a democratic guarantee. The Spanish military would follow the allied countries' example and would inevitably have to democratize itself.

[Answer] I do not agree in the least with this analysis. In any case there is no shortage of examples to prove the exact opposite. It is enough to look at the U.S. reaction: Reagan was the last head of state of all the democratic countries to congratulate the king on the defeat of the coup d'etat. He decided to speak only after the events--neither before nor during them. In any case it all depends on how you see the ultimate purpose of military alliances. In my opinion they must be purged of all ideological connotations. It is claimed that the Warsaw Pact was formed to defend the people's democracies. In fact, its task is to defend a totalitarian method of exercising power, and it is no coincidence that it is used to crush the people's will in Czechoslovakia or might be used to do so in Poland. The same applies to NATO. The dictatorships of Salazar, the Greek colonels or the Turkish military are apparently entirely compatible with membership of the Atlantic alliance.

Truly Representative Government

[Question] Last, the attempt to safeguard Spanish democracy must come from the heart of Spain. It must come from a truly representative government.

[Answer] From a government which, as I said before, must include the entire left, directly or indirectly. From this viewpoint I would like to stress that the communist party's contribution is valuable. Santiago Carrillo is well aware of the obstacles of his government participation. The PCE is still a small party and not fully representative. This is why Carrillo has very responsibly offered his backing for a UCD government with socialist participation and for a program that is in agreement with all the forces of the constitutional spectrum. Moreover, only thus can Spain defeat the forms of fanaticism that are assailing it. The public itself demands it: The disunity among the population is a result of the gulf between the government and society. The government leaders of the past few years, including Calvo-Sotelo himself, are not equal to this task. Their ties with Francoist traditions are still strong and their silence on what is really happening at government level is no longer acceptable: It is a residue of a Spain that must disappear.

PAPERS ON SPEED OF NEW GOVERNMENT'S FORMATION

LD051033 [Editorial Report] Spanish newspapers published 27-28 February 1981 carry editorials on the formation of the new Spanish Government, noting particularly the speed with which this took place.

Madrid EL PAIS 27 February asserts on page 8 that the new government "can be interpreted either as a joke in dubious taste or as a temporary formula devised in order not to keep the public administration's functioning in a dangerous state of uncertainty." It continues: "It seems necessary to rule out the hypothesis of a joke, since it would mean nothing else if the new prime minister were to regard the deep political crisis initiated by Adolfo Suarez' still unexplained resignation and exacerbated by the thwarted 23 February coup as closed with his own investiture and a few adjustments in the cabinet."

After commenting on the specific cabinet changes, it reaches the conclusion that, "in the light of these dismissals and changes," "the hypothesis that this government only intends to fill the interregnum until a more well-considered and renovative formula is achieved imposes itself as that which is most plausible and consistent with the delicate situation which this country is experiencing."

"Felipe Gonzalez' offer [of a coalition government], although rejected yesterday by Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, still stands to make both the Union of the Democratic Center and the Catalan minority and the Basque Nationalist Party--essential elements in a possible coalition government--reflect. It is understandable, although it could be dangerous and hazardous, that the new prime minister should wish to take some time, with a temporary government in operation, before deciding on what course to take in this maze which our political scene is today. We can only wish him luck in an enterprise whose success or failure concerns us all, because the survival of the democratic institutions in Spain depends on the success which Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo has over the coming hours, days, weeks and months in making it impossible for events such as those of 23 February to occur again."

Madrid YA 27 February notes on page 9 that the speed with which the government was formed "has caused some surprise." And it maintains:

"Calvo-Sotelo has responded to the Socialists' offer to join in the tasks of government with great restraint in terms of change. For some people it may be an excessively monochrome government. For others, the extremely grave events experienced by the Spanish people during the first days of this week required a strengthening of a team which had proved weak. Many people may reproach the prime minister for not taking into account the deep dissensions in his own party which were made clear during the Palma congress. He undoubtedly believed that the most important thing at present was for the power vacuum not to be prolonged; that it was vital to come to the aid of the country's highest interests and that a homogeneous team with the reins of power in its hands was far more necessary than changes which would require a breaking-in period. What matters least now is the political complexion. The essential thing is to govern quickly and receive the support which the delicate situation, pointed out by the king, requires."

Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA 28 February also asserts on page 5: "The immediate formation of the government, with a minimum of changes, confirms the impression of speed which Mr Calvo-Sotelo wishes to impart to the pace of his conduct." While contending that the leftwing parties' cooperation will be essential with respect to socioeconomic issues, it adds:

"But Mr Calvo-Sotelo prefers to tackle the issue of relations between government and armed forces, which is currently the most acute, with unavoidable tact and on his own, certainly for fear of arousing possible suspicions. The same could be said of the issue of Spain's entry into NATO, which with last Monday's events acquires even greater topicality. The socialists' contradictions and hesitations would delay perhaps fatally, the starting of this process, which today, in light of the uprising, is viewed, even in the ranks of the opposition, from a different viewpoint. From the viewpoint of national security and the modernization and professionalization of the army, NATO was viewed as a guarantee. From a purely civil and political viewpoint, it can also offer protection both in the struggle against terrorism and in the consolidation of democracy, which is today threatened by the extremisms, both of which are of an authoritarian nature.

"Immediate rapprochement with the West, and specifically with West Europe, which has been sensitized by the recent events and the dangers resulting from them, is an important initial step which the new government can take in order to begin to restore confidence. Mr Calvo-Sotelo's haste gives the impression of being justified."

NORDIC COUNCIL TOLD: STRESS FOREIGN POLICY

LD051241 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 3 Mar 81 p 6

[Elisabeth Crona dispatch]

[Excerpt] Copenhagen--"More foreign policy in the Nordic Council" was the gist of Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen's somewhat unusual call to Nordic politicians when the council opened its 29th session in Copenhagen Monday [12 March].

Anker Jorgensen drew a distinction between Nordic action and Nordic thinking and wanted to play down the Nordic countries' different solutions to the security policy question. In fact, he said, Nordic cooperation had actually grown since Denmark and Norway joined NATO.

"The Nordic Council's work does not include foreign policy as such. But it is perhaps time to relax this restriction a little."

"The possibilities inherent in Nordic cooperation are perhaps made clearer if we talk about the international background to Nordic cooperation. To a greater extent than we do today we ought to unite according to our views, and less according to our nationality."

Anker Jorgensen said that in the world the Nordic countries were a political concept much greater than the countries' size or military strength. He thought that in today's political situation the Nordic countries should warn of what he called a militarization of thinking.

Jorgensen said that the Soviet Union with its occupation of Afghanistan carried a great deal of the responsibility for the increase in international tension and also said that there are many indications of a tougher U.S. demarcation of Western interests. Ill-considered decisions could set off dangerous chain reactions.

Concerning nuclear arms, the Danish prime minister said: "As is well known, the Nordic countries already are a nuclear-free zone. Despite the fact that individual countries have different foreign and defense policies, this is a reality.

Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland stressed the significance of Nordic cooperation in the economic field and said that the Nordic countries should make joint proposals to international organizations like the OECD.

In the general debate, several speakers raised the question of the Nordic television satellite, which will be investigated for another year before a decision is made at the next session.

FINLAND

DEFENSE COMMITTEE SUBMITS BUDGET PROPOSALS

LD051012 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0800 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] The third parliamentary Defense Review Committee proposes that defense expenditure be concentrated on purchases for the land forces in the next few years. The committee, which submitted its report today, proposes that a total of 17.5 billion markkas be used for military defense in 1982-86. Thus the real growth in defense expenditure would amount to 3.8 percent per annum. The share of military expenditure of Finland's GNP would remain roughly at the present level of about 1.5 percent.

The committee proposes that 38 percent of the funds allocated for purchases be used for improving the land forces, for instance for the purchase of vehicles, antitank missiles and artillery. The air defense share of the purchases should go down from 53 percent to 34 percent of the allocations in the next 5-year period. It is proposed that the surveillance of airspace be improved by purchasing half a squadron of interceptor fighters for the Pirkkala air base. The purchase should take place by the middle of the decade. The proposal allocates 18 percent of the purchase funds for naval defense. The navy is to obtain a flotilla of attack craft equipped with missiles. In addition two gunboats are to be modernized. The modernization of the coastal artillery will also continue.

In a statement on the strategic situation the committee notes that Finland's position continues to be stable, despite the deterioration of the international atmosphere. The foundations of Finland's security policy are also unchanged. The most threatened areas in Finland are still Lapland and southern Finland. But the committee regards a separate attack on Finland as unlikely.

Three members of the committee have included their dissenting opinions in the report. They regard the planned increase in defense expenditure as too high and oppose the purchase of new interceptor fighters, among other things.

NORWAY

AFTENPOSTEN CALLS FOR ALLIANCE REASSESSMENT

LD041831 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 2 Mar 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Readjustment in the West"]

[Text] Relations between the new U.S. administration led by Ronald Reagan and the NATO allies in Europe are in an important phase of clarification. In the last few days Reagan has been discussing the main points in the West's policy with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet at the White House. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will shortly be sending his foreign minister to Washington, and he will then be going himself. It would be superfluous to say that the dialogue across the Atlantic--which in the European view had obvious shortcomings before the change of presidents--is growing in importance day by day. The greatest possible degree of clarification of the U.S. and European positions is, in particular, one of the things necessary before the negotiations which will have to come between Washington and Moscow. For this reason it is satisfying to note that the new U.S. leaders attach importance not only to the expansion of the dialogue at the official level, but also to its being accompanied by a broad debate.

The Reagan administration has already thrown its main views into this debate. U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci at a conference of experts in Munich, which should have aroused greater interest in our area, advocated an "extended European security concept" as an important part of a greater division of the labor and burden with the United States. In broad terms, the United States wants Europe to be involved in meeting Soviet challenges outside the NATO area, first and foremost to secure oil supplies from the Persian Gulf.

It is obvious that the U.S. proposal does not aim at an extension of NATO's issue within the alliance. What Washington wants on this point is greater involvement from leading European states, for example, in the form of the planned joint force in the Gulf area, but also through coordinated security measures in Asian conflict areas. This division of responsibility and burden, besides creating a more effective "deterrent," will also make it possible for the United States to increase its striking power both within and outside NATO. Within the alliance itself, an increased U.S. defense contribution in Europe would also require that the European nations do more for their defense.

Even though all these ideas are not new, they now appear to be an integrated part of the plans for the U.S. global course under the new administration. For this reason, but even more because this concerns key questions in Western cooperation, we should now seize upon this new departure and carry out the oft-postponed reassessment of the relations between the allies and their common objectives.

Outside the official framework, but also of great importance, highly respected experts in the West have made a valuable contribution to this debate. The leading foreign policy institutes in the United States, Britain, France and West Germany have, for the first time, put forward joint proposals for new forms of cooperation between the NATO nations. One of the conclusions in the report is that Europe ought to share with the United States the burdens outside the NATO area--a proposal which is in line with U.S. views. But this is only a part of the allocations of roles among the allies, where increased influence for Europe is a prerequisite of cooperation on new foundations. These are ideas which should not simply remain on paper.

SWEDEN

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON EL SALVADOR ISSUE

LD052146 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpts] President Ronald Reagan's special envoy Herman Cohen today met Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten to present the U.S. view on developments in El Salvador, and to hear Swedish views on the same subject.

Herman Cohen's message is somewhat different from what has previously been said in Washington. Instead of presenting what the Americans see as their proof of the Eastern states' arms deliveries to the guerrillas in El Salvador, Cohen has, during his talks with Swedish politicians, placed the emphasis on explaining, in general terms, the U.S. view on the war in the Central American republic. U.S. diplomats believe that they have been able to substantiate the U.S. accusations, particularly against Cuba and Nicaragua, of aid in the form of weapons, with the material published in Washington. The question of arms deliveries from the East is no longer the most important thing, Cohen said. Now negotiations must be started.

During his visit to Stockholm, Cohen has had talks both with the government, Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten, the Riksdag Foreign Affairs Committee, and with the Social Democrats and the Swedish Trade Union Confederation. This is how Ola Ullsten commented on his discussion.

[Begin recording] [Ullsten] Our analyses do not agree completely, but in one respect we adopted a joint stance and that is that it would be desirable--in my case, I mean, it is a must--to achieve a rapid solution to the conflict in El Salvador. He [words indistinct] hopes in that respect. I believe that the United States should contribute to such a solution, rather than prolonging the military conflict which is now under way, which is causing immense suffering and which rather alienates the parties from each other, thus making it more difficult with every day to contemplate a peaceful settlement.

[Question] Did Cohen say anything to make you, Mr Ullsten, change you view of El Salvador?

[Ullsten] No, I don't think so. He [word indistinct] the American position which I already know. What may be interesting is that they are doing this trip less to explain the American policy and more to prepare the stance which may finally take place, and this may be a source of optimism, if you like. [end recording]

Cohen himself believes that he has contributed to the fact that various governments and parties in Europe no longer view the United States as the only scapegoat in El Salvador but hold a less rigid view.

What do the Social Democrats say? The Swedish Social Democrats are right now playing a role, within the framework of the Socialist International, to get talks going. Bengt [name indistinct] Soderberg at the Workers' Movement's International Center said that Cohen's message does not tally. How can increased arms deliveries to one party contribute to a political solution based on a tolerable social justice, he asked.

NO INCREASE IN FUNDS FOR MILITARY DEFENSE

LD041105 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 27 Feb 81 p 7

[Erik Liden report]

[Text] There will be no more money for military defenses in the 1982 defense bill. Instead, greater resources may need to be given to the civilian sections of the total defense system within the framework of an unchanged defense budget.

This is the content of the 1978 defense committee's perliminary recommendation, which the committee will present to Defense Minister Eric Kronmark (Moderate Coalition Party) on Friday [27 February].

The Social Democrats on the committee express their reservations and recommend reduced funds for military defenses. They say, for example, that there is general agreement that the civilian parts should be strengthened. They also consider that military defenses could achieve an adequate level of efficiency at a lower cost than they do today. At the same time the Social Democrats want to give conscripts a considerably improved payment during basic training so that this can be given without significant private sacrifices. The Social Democrats also want to consider a working week of 40 hours with the exception of special exercises.

The nonsocialist members of the committee have not voiced any economic views about the different branches of total defenses, but are waiting until the final recommendations and put forward an increase in the total economic framework. Before that the question of a new aircraft, peacetime organization, fallout shelter construction and the question of index-linking will have to be resolved. Compensation for inflation and military wage increases do function smoothly, and the committee is therefore agreed on the abolition of the net price index used for the defense forces today.

The committee is also agreed that future defense legislation should span a number of 5,000 years to make possible planned activities adapted to the available resources.

Hans Linblad and Carl Tham (Liberal Party) want the civil defense to directly recruit young people per year during the eighties. Of these 1,000-1,500 should be women between 20 and 25, 1,500 conscripts in alternative service and 1,500-2,000 young conscripts selected directly at the draft for 4 to 6 weeks of civil defense training. This would, according to the Liberal Party, ease the transition to the smaller age classes which will come after 1985. It is also important, the Liberal Party says, to be able to vary training time more than today.

The defense committee has also revised the security policy recommendations put forward in June 1979. Insecurity and tension have increased in the surrounding areas. The arms race has accelerated at the same time as there has been no progress on disarmament questions. Sweden's role remains. We must fight for increased international understanding but at the same time maintain strong total defenses for the sake of the security balance. Measures to heighten readiness in the event of surprise attacks must be given priority, the defense committee says.

Protection for the whole population must be improved. Within a 10-year period there should be protective masks for all. The committee finds it remarkable that there is still no protection for the smallest children. The committee assumes that bulk protection of this type of equipment will be underway in 3 to 4 years.

DENKTAS SCORES KIPRIANOU'S REMARKS AS 'DECEITFUL'

TA051526 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpt] President Rauf Denktas has said that by promising the Greek Cypriot refugees that they will return to their homes, Greek Cypriot leader Spiros Kiprianou is denying all the principles agreed upon by the two sides for the resolution of the Cyprus problem. Replying to reporters' questions on Kiprianou's remarks, Denktas said: The responsibility is all Kiprianou's. It is regretful that he should make such unilateral remarks, deceitful remarks to his people. President Denktas said that Kiprianou should know that he could not reverse the population exchange agreement implemented in 1975. The agreement later constituted one of the principles of the Denktas-Makarios agreement reached in 1977.

Denktas recalled that with the population exchange, some 65,000 Turkish Cypriots left everything behind in the south and went to the north, to freedom, but without forgetting the suffering of the past 11 years. He added that 150,000 Turkish Cypriots had established a state in the north, a state whose basis was the Turkish Cypriot community's partnership rights in Cyprus' independence and sovereignty. He pointed out that this state was now marking its sixth anniversary. Denktas stressed that no one had the right to eliminate these facts. The president also said that the Turkish Cypriot community was continuing to participate in the intercommunal talks with good will in line with Secretary General Waldheim's appeal. He added: The Turkish Cypriot side will continue to participate in the intercommunal talks with good will unless Kiprianou's deceitful remarks to his people are repeated at the negotiating table or unless they are declared to be the new Greek Cypriot policy.

Replying to another question, Denktas said that it was easy to allege past Turkish Cypriot [word indistinct] but that it was impossible to prove that. He added: [words indistinct] for peace in Cyprus. However, the Greek Cypriots did not show any understanding. This was because we did not renounce our status as partners [words indistinct] or Turkey's guarantees. We opposed the measures that would return our community to the sufferings of the 1963-74 period. That is the sign of our love of and (?debt) to our people. The existence of two peoples in Cyprus is our starting point. We are opposed to any formula that gives Cyprus to the Greek Cypriots only. The president also stressed that any proposal that could turn the Turkish Cypriots into second class citizens or a minority would also be opposed. He stated that the Turkish Cypriot side did not agree that the Greek Cypriot side had more political rights than itself.

Greek Cypriot Response

NC060940 Nicosia PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE in English 6 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] The government spokesman, commenting on yesterday's statement by the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr Denktas, by which he criticises the president of the republic, Mr Spiros Kiprianou, with regard to his declarations on the return of the refugees to their homes, has stated:

"We see no reason why Mr Denktas should express surprise at President Kiprianou's statement about the inalienable right of the refugees to return to their ancestral homes. What is astonishing is Mr Denktas' insistence that in 1975 an exchange of population agreement was made. We challenge Mr Denktas to clarify this statement and say when such an agreement was made, with whom and what its contents were. Our side has not made an exchange of population agreement, nor does such agreement exist for the government."

NEW AEGEAN AIRSPACE ARRANGEMENTS TO BE ANNOUNCED

NC041557 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 4 Mar 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Greece is expected to proceed unilaterally and announce in the near future certain new "arrangements" for Aegean airspace. These arrangements will be "a gesture of good will" by the Greek side in return for the lifting of "NOTAM 714" by Ankara.

These "arrangements" will be made within the framework of regulations provided by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and will concern the status of certain Aegean air corridors not in operation (mainly W14, linking Kavalla with the Dodecanese), limiting the length of the terminal area at Limnos airport and the operation of a new air corridor allowing an air link between Izmir and Libya (Tripoli and Benghazi).

These "arrangements" are expected to be announced before the meeting between the secretaries general of the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministries--to be held on 16 March in Ankara--and Greece believes it will contribute to improving the climate for the Greek-Turkish dialogue.

As is known, Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen made several statements recently, stressing that his Greek counterpart Mitsotakis had promised that there would be "a gesture of good will" by the Greek side. Turkmen also expressed his concern at the delay in announcing this.

Meanwhile, Turkmen will pay an official visit to Washington from 31 March to 2 April to hold talks with his U.S. counterpart Haig.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR BRIEFS MITSOTAKIS ON CONGRESS

NC051802 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Today Soviet Ambassador in Athens Kaboshkin called on Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, whom he briefed on the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress. On this occasion Mr Mitsotakis and Mr Kaboshkin proceeded with a review of all questions of mutual interest to Greece and the Soviet Union and noted satisfactory progress. Also, both sides reiterated the wish to further develop relations between the two countries.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

NC041534 Athens NEWS in English 4 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] Greece intends to further improve its relations with neighboring Albania, and to this end the Foreign Ministry is preparing a bill for Parliament to lift all obstacles to such a move, especially the decree which still considers Albania a belligerent, Foreign Undersecretary Theokharis Rendis told Parliament yesterday.

He was replying to a question by PASOK deputies, who had also raised the issue of Greece's attitude toward the military dictatorship in Turkey and asked the government to contribute to the restoration of democracy in that country.

Mr Rendis said that it was the Greek Government's hope and wish that democratic institutions in Turkey may function again soon.

EVREN SENDS MESSAGE ON DEATH OF OFFICIALS

TA051110 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has said that the Turkish nation insistently demands that care be taken to apprehend and punish those who killed the Turkish labor attache in Paris, Resat Morali, and the religious official, Tecelli Ari.

General Evren sent a message to Tourism and Information Minister and Acting Labor Minister Ilhan Evliyaoglu in connection with the martyrdom of Morali and Ari. According to the statement issued by the press and public relations office of the head of state, Evren's message is as follows: I was profoundly grieved by the martyrdom of our labor attache at the Paris Embassy and a valuable member of the Labor Ministry, Morali, as a result of an abominable attack yesterday, and by the wounding of religious official Ari and his subsequent death. The fact that these murderers are continuing their attacks against our country's representatives abroad and our missions, despite all our warnings and our numerous steps to prevent them, shows that these murders are determined to continue their base attitude and actions. We deplore this inhuman act. It is an inevitable obligation for countries that favor tranquillity and peace to take more effective measures against the international terrorism that manifests itself in different forms and dimensions each day. We, as a nation, insistently demand that officials and those concerned show the necessary interest in capturing the culprits as soon as possible and giving them the punishment they deserve.

At the end of his message, General Evren prayed for God's mercy for Morali and Ari and extended his condolences to their colleagues.

VOTCP: CIA SUPPORTS TERRORISM AGAINST DIPLOMATS

TA060822 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Station commentary: "Bloody Provocations"]

[Text] Four Turkish diplomats have been killed in recent months. The intensification of these murders is in line with the increase of imperialist pressures on our country. Furthermore, the reactionary press has stepped up its campaign of enmity against the Armenian people, and its provocations and demagogy of trying to portray the Soviet Union as being involved in these terrorist incidents. Imperialist publications are waging a similar campaign. They are spewing out their anti-Soviet venom. There are some who go as far as to resort to lowly lies that internationally famous and respectable Soviet scientists are involved in terrorism.

However, these disgusting slanders are not believed by the Turkish public. Anyone who is realistic and who does not see things from behind anti-Soviet glasses knows that this stupid propaganda is just what it is--propaganda. Let us recall that the terrorist Tashnak Party was supported by the British intelligence service from the start. The magazine YANKI reported that the Western intelligence organizations have extensive information about these terrorist organizations. It also reported that the false rumors about Soviet help to Armenian terrorists were fabricated by British sources who intend, as they put it, to maintain the tense atmosphere between Turkey and the Soviet Union.

It is a very coarse lie that the Soviet Union is in any way connected with such terrorist organizations. The Tashnak Party, which constitutes the basis of the terrorist organizations, is a counterrevolutionary organization which has set up a "white army" and fought against the socialist revolution of the Armenian people, an organization which shed the blood of its brothers.

The British supported Tashnak not only against Turkey but against Soviet Armenia, which is more important for them. Later, imperialism fed this racist counterrevolutionary organization which is hostile to Soviet Armenia and which exists outside Armenia. Eventually, the CIA took the organization under its wings.

Today, one of the main centers of these terrorists is the United States. Their leaders and their addresses are known. They are supported overtly by U.S. circles.

Anyone who follows the developments realistically cannot ignore the fact that imperialism usually plays it both ways in order to attain its dirty goals. All these are undeniable facts that cannot be concealed.

U.S. and CIA dollars are the basis of the murders being committed against Turkish diplomats.

Meanwhile, reactionary circles are making counterterrorist provocations against Armenians inside and outside Turkey. A (?bomb-planting) anti-Armenian and fascist terrorist organization was uncovered in the United States. The daily TERCUMAN praised this organization.

Unfortunately, certain circles which generally seem to defend realistic positions now seem to be taken in by these provocations, perhaps as a result of the rage felt against terrorism. These circles are saying such things as: If there are no humanistic solutions then other radical solutions must be sought. Such an attitude can only serve the interests of the circles which organize the murders. Mutual escalations will step up this terrorism being perpetrated outside.

The Armenian people do not want terrorism, either in Turkey or in other countries. Nobody sees terrorism as an answer to the Armenian massacre and injustices. Nobody sees it as a solution to the problems of the Armenians living in Turkey. It is only the imperialists and the United States which want terrorism and which consider it useful. By means of terrorism, they are trying to incite anti-Sovietism and to impose adventurist U.S. demands more easily on Turkey. Any hostility, oppression or terrorism against the Armenian people can only serve the interests of U.S. imperialism and of its spying organization, the CIA.

ULUSU RETURNS FROM IRAN-IRAQ PEACE MISSION

TA051643 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that the good will mission established in a bid to put an end to the war between Iran and Iraq has issued concrete proposals to this effect. Prime Minister Ulusu returned to Ankara today at 1800 after participating in the good will mission in Jidda and the capitals of Iran and Iraq. Ulusu was received at Esenboga Airport by State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyat Baykara, Ankara Governor Mustafa Gonul and the Ankara mayor and garrison commander.

In a statement upon his arrival, Ulusu said the mission had made a four-point proposal to both countries in a bid to put an end to the war. Ulusu added that though there was no official reaction to these proposals, he hoped the two sides would exert efforts in a bid to reach a constructive result.

OZAL LEAVES FOR LIBYA FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

TA051104 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal today left for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah as the official guest of the Libyan secretary of municipalities, Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah.

In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport before his departure, Ozal said that he will discuss with Libyan Government officials the issues of oil and exchange of other goods between the two countries.

Pointing out that Turkish businessmen and contractors were engaged in significant investments in Libya and had assisted in the development of the country, Ozal noted that efforts are being exerted to further develop the existing relations with the other friendly Arab countries.

Certain officials from the Foreign and Commerce Ministries as well as the Central Bank accompanied Ozal to Libya. Representatives of Turkish contracting firms engaged in business in Libya are also included in the delegation.

More on Trip's Goals

TA051531 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Istanbul, 5 Mar (AA)--Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, during a stopover in Istanbul before flying to Libya on an official visit, announced Turkey's exports to Libya will amount to 500 million dollars this year and most of the exports will be manufactured goods. Ozal believed total exports to Libya could be raised to 800 million dollars within a few years. Referring to the increasing volume of contracts with foreign countries and of Turkish workers' foreign currency earnings, he said, "There has been considerable progress in our exports and currency earnings, which has surprised all the pessimists. Our task now is to make everything easy for Turkish businessmen who are working in foreign countries."

The total volume of contracts won by Turkish businessmen abroad approaches 4 billion dollars.

ECEVIT MEETS WITH FRG PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

TA051511 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1145 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 5 Mar (AA)--The visiting group of Federal German parliamentarians met with former RPP Chairman Bulent Ecevit yesterday.

After the meeting, Ecevit told reporters there had always been strong links between the two countries and the most important link was their common devotion to democracy. Ecevit said, "Other factors can always be (?adjusted) to changes in the international situation but both Germany's and our devotion to democracy will always be the basic factor in our relations."

Head of the German parliamentary team Alois Mertes said they had heard one criticism about the behavior of Turkish political parties before 12 September. The target for this visit was to find out the facts about these criticisms. They visited Ecevit in order to learn his thoughts on this subject, he added. Mertes stressed that German parliamentarians did not come to Turkey for the purpose of control. Their aim was to examine the truth about the criticisms of Turkey as a "friendly team."

Delegation's News Conference

TA052044 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Alois Mertes, head of the FRG parliamentary delegation visiting Ankara, has said that the delegation would advise the FRG Government and Parliament to continue to grant aid to Turkey. Delegation members held a news conference in Ankara today and said their purpose is to have a better understanding of mutual defense issues, of problems of Turkish workers employed in the FRG and of problems that led to the elimination of parliamentary democracy in Turkey. They added that the purpose of their visit was not to conduct an investigation but to receive detailed information about the present situation in the country. They stated that they have had very beneficial contacts in Ankara and were convinced that Turkish officials were anxious to return to the democratic system as soon as possible.

Earlier, the FRG parliamentary delegation visited the headquarters of the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] for talks with confederation officials. In a statement following the meeting, Turk-Is General Secretary Ibrahim Denizcier said he had briefed the delegation on labor problems in Turkey and that the issue of the FRG requiring that visas be obtained by Turkish workers was also discussed during the talks. Denizcier said he tried to explain the damage caused by this resolution.

MILITARY COMMITTED TO EARLY RETURN TO DEMOCRACY

LD041725 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 25 Feb 81 p 18

[Erik Sagflaat interview with Turkish Acting Foreign Minister Ilhan Oztirak: "We Want Democracy As Soon As Possible"; date and place not given]

[Text] The alternative to the 12 September military coup last year was that democracy would be lost for ever in Turkey. We want to get through the present situation and back to democracy in the shortest possible time and we expect our allies to understand us.

The Turkish state does not approve the use of torture. Many people have been arrested. But, widespread as the terrorism was, it is impossible to clean up with only a few arrests.

These are some of the statements made by Turkish Acting Foreign Minister Ilhan Oztirak in an interview with ARBEIDERBLADET.

[Question] Does Turkey realize that its relations with West Europe will be worse after the military coup?

[Answer] We think that the situation need not get worse after the military takeover. The situation in Turkey is special, and one must not confuse Turkey with conditions in Latin America or in Greece under the junta. The military has intervened three times and every time they have said from the first day that they wanted to strengthen democracy and improve relations with their Western allies. We want to have a democracy, even though the situation in September last year forced the military to intervene. The alternative to this intervention would have been that democracy in Turkey would have been lost forever. We want to get through this situation and back to democracy in the shortest possible time, and we expect our friends and allies in NATO to understand us.

[Question] Allegations of torture have caused concern in Western Europe.

[Answer] Three days ago a police chief in Istanbul was killed by three terrorists. The three are known to the police; they have been arrested three times but have been released for lack of evidence. We want a just and democratic legal system, but we have to pay for it. In this case of the murder of the police chief, if we had used torture the three would have confessed the first time they were arrested. There have been no infringements. But show me a country where there are no infringements by the police. This does not mean that the state approves of such infringements. Turkish law forbids torture and, as soon as such allegations are made, they are investigated. In four cases we have found proof of maltreatment, and the guilty have been imprisoned and are awaiting sentence.

[Question] And what about the mass arrests?

[Answer] Since the coup, 140,000 pistols, over 3,000 automatic rifles (the majority Kalashnikovs), 25,000 rifles and 2,000 kgs of explosives have been confiscated. It is obvious that under such conditions it is impossible to clean up with one or two arrests. But all will be tried in independent courts, and what other country has had the courage to let all cases be tried in free courts? Does this happen anywhere in Latin America, Asia or Africa?

[Question] Nevertheless, 20,000 arrests sounds like quite a lot.

[Answer] In January in Ankara, 204 people were arrested in connection with a single case. With them were found 18 automatic weapons, 17 of which were Kalshnikovs, 80 pistols, 12,400 rounds, a grenade launcher, an antiaircraft missile, and a large quantity of dynamite. A total of 204 people arrested in connection with one case seems a lot to a West European, and it sounds a lot to me, too. But when we look at what they had in the way of arms and at what they did, we know that, if they had not been arrested, innocent people would have been killed. They had a list of 3,000 names, of state servants, police and judges, with addresses, pictures and descriptions of daily habits. It was planned that some of these 3,000 should be killed.

[Question] Before the coup, martial law had been introduced in 70 percent of the country. Why could the military not clean up then, without going as far as a takeover?

[Answer] The big political parties were each dependent on support from a wing on the right or left. They did not dare push through law and order, out of fear that they might lose this support. The security forces had no confidence in the government. The police force was split into two factions according to political sympathies. When raids were to be carried out, political allies were informed in advance. The judges were afraid to pass sentence out of fear for their families and themselves. It is impossible to effect a cleanup under such conditions.

[Question] Was it not possible to build further on the political parties which existed?

[Answer] The political parties had lost all prestige. Just imagine a parliament which was unable to pass a single law, which could not manage to elect a president. There were many good people among the politicians, but they were not in a position to do anything. Our goal now is that the transitional period should be as short as possible, so that power can be returned to the politicians.

[Question] How short?

[Answer] It will not take long. We can already see small symptoms that the process toward the reintroduction of democracy is in motion. In the course of this year, an assembly will be appointed to legislate on a constitution. A new constitution will be drafted, and a referendum will be held about it. And then it will be time for new elections. I was also a minister 8 years ago, and so, I am speaking from experience when I say that Turkey will return to democracy. The generals want to go back to the barracks and to their own profession as soon as possible.

[Question] Turkey has downgraded its relations with Israel. Does this mean a strengthening of its ties with the Arab world to the detriment of relations with West Europe?

[Answer] Relations with Israel have been downgraded, but they will be maintained. We have always had good relations with the Arab world; we have a common Islamic inheritance. But these good relations will not have any detrimental effect on our relations with West Europe. We will maintain our membership in NATO and in the Council of Europe; we want to expand our relations with the EEC. We want good relations with all countries. The downgrading of relations with Israel has nothing to do with our relationship to the Arab world.

[Question] How long will Turkey be dependent on foreign aid?

[Answer] Turkey has great resources, but like so many others we have suffered under the violent increase in oil prices. We have entered a stabilization process, and we hope to be managing on our own in 5 years' time. But until then we need help. Exports have already risen, we had a new record in December, and this has given us encouragement; it shows that we can solve our problems. Turkey has large agricultural reserves, and with modern methods we could be a food producer for the whole world. This would give us much-needed foreign currency.

COMMUNIST PARTY GREETS VENEZUELAN COMMUNISTS

TA061004 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Message by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela on the latter's 50th anniversary]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the Turkish Communists and the Turkish working class, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee sincerely congratulates the brotherly Communist Party of Venezuela [PCV] on its 50th anniversary and extends its revolutionary struggle greetings. Since the day it was established, the PCV has been struggling for the economic, democratic, political and social interests of the Venezuelan working class. The PCV considers it its duty to wage a determined struggle against opportunism, both in legal and illegal conditions, as well as to protect the Marxist-Leninist principles and aims as the apple of its eye.

Today, the PCV is struggling to unite all the democratic forces in the country in one front against the sovereignty of the local and foreign monopolies, against imperialist demands and against the increasingly wild capitalist exploitation.

The military dictatorship in Turkey has arrested tens of thousands of democratic and progressive patriots since 12 September 1980. The junta, which has lifted the limited democratic rights and freedoms, is pointing the sharp edge of its attacks at the working class and the democratic forces.

Imperialism has stepped up its pressures on Turkey in line with its aggressive international policies. Through the reactionary circles inside and outside the junta, imperialism wants Turkey to play an active role against the Soviet Union in imperialism's adventurist plans in the Middle East and Near East.

The TCP is struggling with all its might to unite the widest democratic forces for peace, national independence, democracy and the interests of the working masses and against imperialism and the collaborationist monopolies, against the junta's proimperialist and promonopolies policies, against the most reactionary circles within the junta, the army and outside them.

The TCP is attached to the brotherly PCV with ties based on Marxist-Leninist and proletarian internationalist principles. We hope that the 50th anniversary of your party will be filled with victories against imperialism and in your struggle for a democratic transformation in Venezuela.

Please accept our communist greetings.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen, 5 March 1981

VOTCP: DISK UNIONISTS REJECT CALL TO SURRENDER

TA051126 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Statement for the press, public and workers issued by unionists belonging to the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK], the Turkish Mine, Metal Works and Machine Industry Workers Union [Maden-Is], and the Bank Workers Union [Bank-Sen] following an appeal for unionists to return to the country and surrender]

[Summary] The National Security Council issued a communique calling on DISK administrators to return to the country by 5 March; failing that, we would be stripped of our citizenship.

"However, we are in Turkey fulfilling our duty. The National Security Council cannot produce any evidence proving that we are abroad. Therefore, there are no grounds for denying our citizenship on the basis of the new citizenship law which is devoid of any legal foundation. However, we will not surrender to the martial law authorities." This is our most natural right and we should continue to struggle even under current conditions in order to fulfill the duties required by tens of thousands of union members who elected us.

"Our unions have been closed down by the National Security Council, our legal duties have been banned on totally unconvincing grounds, many of our union members and colleagues have been arrested and dismissed, and thousands of DISK members have been deprived of a union and abandoned to excessive exploitation and random treatment by the employers." Under these conditions we cannot abandon our workers and our members. We are, above all, responsible to the working class and its just struggle. "We will continue our struggle until we fulfill the duties assigned to us by our members for their economic and democratic rights, for union rights and freedoms and for the realization of the workers' wishes." The rights which are now being usurped were attained through many hardships. "Moreover, we do not trust the martial law authorities. We do not believe that it is possible through an impartial trial at a martial law court to show that the accusations levelled against us are unfounded. It is no secret today that antidemocratic and illegal measures are common practice at every level of judicial investigation."

Our unions have never engaged in any activity violating the law of unions or any other law. They have always aimed at protecting the interests of the working class. The members of the National Security Council and martial law commanders are accusing the administrators of unions affiliated with DISK of being union bosses and using the union institutions to serve their personal interests. If they are looking for real union bosses, then their attention should be directed toward the leaders of the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is].

The fact that the economic crisis is still continuing despite the ban on strikes, the prevention of wage increases and the elimination of union rights clearly demonstrates that the workers, the unions and the strikes are not responsible for the economic crisis and the decrease in production. The real culprits of the economic crisis are the employers, the capitalists and foreign companies and banks. As for the attempts to connect our unions with terrorism, these can be refuted through DISK's consistent attitude condemning all kinds of terrorism. It is the Confederation of Nationalist Labor Unions [MISK] that has close ties with terrorism.

The Turkish working class is currently experiencing a difficult period. We clearly see that the most basic workers rights are being usurped. If we had been united in the past, this process would not have been so easy. "Every worker and unionist should learn a lesson from this experience. We should unite. We should attain labor unity. We should create the free unified unions. Let us ignore past differences. Let us not allow the different political viewpoints among us to become an obstacle before our unity to protect our rights." We call on all workers: "Let us unite. Let us overcome the obstacles confronting labor unity. Let us create together free unified unions. Production is in the hands of the working class."

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SPOKESMAN ACKNOWLEDGES RECEIPT OF BREZHNEV LETTER

LD081100 Hamburg DPA in German 0951 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Hamburg, 8 Mar (DPA)--Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet head of state and party, has addressed a letter to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. A government spokesman today confirmed the receipt of the letter, but refused to give details. Observers assume that the letter is connected with Brezhnev's latest speech to the Moscow party congress and with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's visit to the United States.

Schmidt informed Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher about the letter on Sunday. It was learned that Genscher and Schmidt reached agreement on their views on the letter prior to the former's departure for Washington.

Genscher is expected in Washington on Monday. He will have talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the same day. Thorough talks also are planned with Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Vice President George Bush. Bonn attaches the greatest importance to the visit by Genscher, who is the first member of the Federal Government to visit the United States to have talks with the new Washington leadership. The Federal Government intends to stress, vis-a-vis the Americans, its loyalty to the alliance, submitting at the same time its positions regarding the West's future joint policy.

It has been pointed out in Bonn that Reagan, following his inauguration, promised that Washington would have the closest consultations with its allies before the new government fixed its final "operative" foreign policy positions. Following trips to the United States by the French and Italian foreign ministers and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Genscher's trip completes the first round of deliberations with the most important European allies.

SCHMIDT ON SOVIET SUMMIT OFFER, ARMS EXPORTS

LD080928 Hamburg DPA in German 0416 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 8 Mar (DPA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt believes the Western counterarming in the strategic medium-range missile sector is "still avoidable." In an interview for Deutschlandfunk, Schmidt said on Sunday that the Soviet Union's lead is so great that negotiations to overcome this lead will surely not be easy. He is convinced "that these negotiations will come about." Schmidt added that he intends to recommend that U.S. President Ronald Reagan accept the proposal for a summit meeting made by the Soviet general secretary, Leonid Brezhnev.

In connection with the discussion surrounding the easing of German arms exports, Schmidt said it can well be that altogether different changes will be taking place and new decisions taken.

Schmidt underlined that he believes that the most important point in Brezhnev's latest party congress speech is that Brezhnev offered of his own accord negotiations with the United States. Brezhnev "is anxiously trying to find a way." Schmidt knows that Reagan is prepared to negotiate with the Soviet Union, especially on arms limitation. The chancellor called unjustified any suspicion, even in his party's ranks, that the Reagan administration is striving not for equilibrium but superiority. He has no doubt that the U.S. Government will overcome any such apprehensions. As soon as it begins negotiations with the Soviet leadership, it will become clear that it is negotiating not to secure on a contractual basis American superiority but to set an equilibrium.

The chancellor pointed out that the Soviets have in the meantime put up nearly 200 missile launchers. He has always been deeply worried about the imbalance on this sector since the Soviet missiles targeted on Europe represent one means of exerting political pressure on the European peoples and governments. The possibility to use such arms as a threat "can play a role in certain future political situations."

He will be able to take with him on his trip to Saudi Arabia, planned for the end of Arpil, only preliminary results of the Bonn discussion concerning arms exports. The decisions on arms export principles possibly to be changed might well be taken at a later stage. In fact, it looks at present as if the general trend in parliament as well as in public opinion points to the continuation of the restrictive line of German arms exports.

With reference to the protests against nuclear power stations, Schmidt said that he understands the fear of young people, but nuclear power stations have to be built. No one can tell just when and how soon the Federal Republic will find oil "prohibitive or out of reach." In connection with the rejection of the Brokdorf nuclear power station by sections of the north German SPD, Schmidt pointed out that the north German trade unions are by all means in favor of a moderate expansion of nuclear energy. In his view, no Social Democrat ought to entertain the idea of severing the close ties between the SPD and trade unions, their members and leaders.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES NEW ARMS ACQUISITIONS

LD071154 Hamburg DPA in German 1032 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 Mar (DPA)--The modernization of the Bundeswehr's equipment through the acquisition of a new generation of arms will be continued as planned and approved by the Bundestag, Defense Minister Hans Apel said. However, Apel, talking to journalists in Bonn Saturday, made clear that "an additional amount of about DM2.3 billion is urgently needed" for the 1982-84 period compared with the original figure. It is possible to reduce the additional amount required by DM1.3 billion to DM1 billion through postponements and cuts in a number of projects.

The largest arms projects, Apel said, among them the 1,800 Leopard II tanks, the 322 Tornado combat aircraft and 6 new multipurpose frigates, will be acquired as scheduled, on the condition that the defense budget inflation rate to 1984 will be fully compensated. The acquisition of a seventh and eighth frigate is planned for after 1987. The Patriot air defense system is planned for 1986. The army will receive 143 Roland arms systems on schedule, but the Roland system cannot be bought for the air force and navy.

Reorganization of the army, following the army "Structure 4" program, will be continued, according to Apel, in order to achieve the intended increase in the Bundeswehr's personnel and materiel, preparedness. The holdup in the placement of officers presently can be overcome only gradually. The extent of the German contribution toward support for the U.S. reinforcement troops, which presently is being looked into together with the United States, cannot yet be finalized.

Apel announced that the inspector general's competency for the Bundeswehr's planning will be strengthened. This also includes the decision and authorization authority for the total construction of the military sector. Apel has appointed a working group under new Secretary of State Klaus Dieter Leister and under the chairmanship of Inspector General Juergen Brandt. By the end of this year, the group is to submit to the (defense) minister alternatives on how the Bundeswehr, in view of the changing economic and technological developments, can maintain its personnel and materiel preparedness in the 1990's.

FOREIGN MINISTER LISTS TASKS OF WESTERN ALLIANCE

LD061346 Hamburg DPA in German 1159 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Bonn 6 Mar (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed 2 days before his Washington visit for his first talks with the new U.S. Government the aim of further strengthening the Western alliance. Genscher listed in a press release three central tasks facing the alliance.

The security-political equilibrium between West and East must be safeguarded, and where necessary, reestablished. It is important to continue the policies of cooperation and arms control on the basis of the equilibrium. The threats of conflict in the Third World must be challenged by a forward-looking policy. Genscher once more expressly welcomes the readiness of the United States and the Soviet Union to again intensify mutual talks on arms control. It must be possible to reduce once again the mistrust which has arisen between East and West through the massive arms efforts by the Soviet Union and its expansion of power in the Third World.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG ON GENSCHER'S U.S. VISIT

DW061213 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 6 Mar 81 p 4

[Editorial by Bonn correspondent Klaus Dreher: "Genscher's Difficult Mission"]

[Text] Special skill is needed not only to read but to understand interviews given by Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The foreign minister gives several of them prior to certain events. As a rule, they are not characterized by originality of language or by particularly great ideas, but they always contain statements between the lines to which one must pay attention.

Prior to his visit to Washington, Genscher succeeded again in making several statements which made the amazed public hold its breath, statements with different nuances. Genscher's first reaction to the suggestions of Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev sounded like an extremely brusque rejection. Then the Federal Cabinet worked out a most detailed reaction under his supervision, indicating that the rejection involved only the idea of a mutual moratorium and explaining the reasons: The alliance rejected a suggestion last year that went even further, so Bonn therefore cannot approve something it previously had rejected.

In the interviews that followed, Genscher varied his approach even further until his ideas were centered on an immediate continuation of negotiations among the big powers on a reduction of medium-range missiles. "This philosophy could become a model," said the foreign minister. It certainly does not mean interpreting Genscher incorrectly or doing him an injustice by subtracting a considerable part of tactics from his statements. He will visit not only America, but later on Poland and the Soviet Union. And he will go to Washington as an envoy of the federal chancellor, who will follow him, rather late, in late May. Genscher noted that only the appearance has been created (Italy, France and Great Britain have already talked to President Ronald Reagan) that the alliance lines have changed and that the Federal Republic, once a most reliable pillar for America in West Europe, has now become NATO's number one trouble child.

Genscher also wanted to show concern for Helmut Schmidt, whose knuckles he rapped in passing--after all, it was the chancellor who got the discussion on a moratorium going last year and who did not want to immediately discard Brezhnev's suggestion. Nobody outside the SPD except the chairman of the FDP, the coalition party, is so well aware of the difficulties the federal chancellor has with his party where the resistance against the so-called counterarming decision is deeper than justified. In this matter also, Genscher has taken the part of the chancellor, reprimanding those who praised so highly the Soviets' preparedness to negotiate, while simultaneously voicing doubts with regard to the Americans.

In saying this, he can only have meant SPD Chairman Willy Brandt. The foreign minister's urging of Moscow to unilaterally stop the advance armament or even reduce it is aimed at setting up a Western standpoint with regard to negotiations. Genscher probably does not believe that the Kremlin would accept this. But the Soviets would be most surprised if the alliance did not keep to the usual ritual of answering suggestions with countersuggestions.

The substance resulting from Genscher's zigzag course between different poles lies in the effort to promote the process of these disarmament negotiations. In the White House, he will probably make himself a decided advocate of an American-Soviet dialogue. Genscher, who by the way is not tied down by any party congress decisions, in contrast to Schmidt, will thus just continue along the line he and Schmidt initiated last year when they visited Moscow. It is known that Reagan hesitates and that he wants to gain time to collect some trump cards. Genscher must aim at shortening this pause and at filling it with his own contributions.

No headway will be made if the West only blocks Moscow's moves without making substantial suggestions. It may seem strange to the Americans that some of their allies, including the Federal Republic, threaten to swim away from them if the Americans do not sit down at one table with the Soviets, but this danger is obvious.

This may contain a certain contradiction to the Reagan doctrine that NATO must become stronger and more vigilant again. It could be eliminated if the German foreign minister presented convincing evidence of the Federal Republic's contribution to "division of labor" in the alliance. He has become much more modest than "after Afghanistan," when he spoke of a global Western concept to contain Soviet expansionism. At any rate, the Americans have demonstrated their readiness to consult the European partners and to take up their arguments. Washington will expect more from its allies and particularly from Bonn than just being pressed to guarantee their security while simultaneously seeing to it that the arms aimed at the allies are reduced.

PAPER NOTES DECLINE IN RESETTLER INFLUX FROM EAST

DW060851 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 5 Mar 81 p 3

[Article signed TGN.: "Constantly Fewer Resettlers in Friedland and Nuernberg"]

[Text] Hannover, 4 March--It seems that the readiness of the East bloc countries to allow Germans and people of German descent willing to emigrate to leave for the Federal Republic is constantly decreasing. This is indicated by the further decrease in the number of resettlers in February, the January figure having already been lower than that of December last year. During February, only 2,465 resettlers arrived at the two reception camps, the border transit camp at Friedland and the border transit point at Nuernberg. These camps had registered 3,052 resettlers in January and 3,672 in December 1980. Among the February arrivals, 1,516 came from Poland and the Polish administered territories, 489 from Romania, 275 from the Soviet Union, 81 from Czechoslovakia, 16 from Hungary, 4 from Yugoslavia and 3 from Bulgaria. As before, people willing to emigrate must file many applications and reckon with long waiting periods before the authorities of the East bloc countries grant them an exit permit. This is disclosed by a statistical survey compiled by the Lower Saxony Ministry for Federal Government Affairs and published Wednesday pertaining to the 26,728 resettlers from Poland assigned to the federal laender last year via Riedland and Nuernberg. To obtain an exit permit, these resettlers--who mostly came from Upper Silesia (14,582), eastern Upper Silesia (4,333) and from East Prussia (3,366)--on the average had to file 3.6 applications, in some individual cases as many as 71 such applications.

GISCARD VIEWS DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD061051 Paris LE FIGARO MAGAZINE in French 28 Feb-6 Mar 81 pp 46-51

[Louis Pauwels interview with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in the Elysee Palace: "If France Chooses Chaos, It Is Lost"--date not given]

[Excerpt] Louis Lauwels: Mr President, I will address you in your capacity as head of state rather than as a potential candidate. However, the presidential election campaign has already begun, at least in part. From your standpoint, do you think this campaign is being conducted in a manner likely to enlighten the French people?

Valery Giscard d'Estaing: No, definitely not. So far, the "precampaign" has been conducted "behind closed doors." It is as if the outside world, with its considerable dangers and risks, did not exist. It is as if our daily life were not affected by various events themselves largely determined from outside. In these conditions, the French people are not able to make the essential choice. The aim is to elect the president of the republic and not to discuss a particular point of our legislation while disregarding the fundamental elements of our internal situation and of the outside world.

A danger and a temptation have emerged in this "precampaign." The danger lies in a return to political instability. It lies in the belief that purely political decisions, changes of personnel or team would suffice to solve the fundamental problems or to fulfill the aspirations of a particular group. The danger also lies in chaos. For 7 years, I have tried to maintain order in France. There has been no May 1968. All elections took place at their normal time. Parliament was never dissolved. In 7 years, there was only one change of premier despite the political and economic difficulties.

Now some choices would lead to chaos in everyday life, in political life, in the economy and the enterprises.

The temptation consists in imagining that in this chaos a particular category could hope to find an individual or group advantage. In short, I am convinced that if France gives way to the temptation of political instability or if it takes the risk of chaos, it is lost.

Louis Pauwels: Regarding the economic and social situation, the essential criticisms addressed to the government relate to unemployment and inflation. Are these two problems inherent in modern economies? Are they merely temporary? Is there any cure?

Valery Giscard d'Estaing: If you consider the verdicts which the French people are passing on the policy followed over recent years, you can make two striking observations.

First, the French people approve of almost all the policies followed, for example the energy policy, the defense policy, the action taken to help old people and the reduction of inequalities, among other things. But there are two important exceptions: inflation--price increases in common parlance--and unemployment. The public does not condemn the policies followed--quite the reverse, they approve the general lines--but they are showing their dissatisfaction with two situations: rising prices and unemployment.

There is no point in arguing about this issue, about which phenomenon, unemployment or inflation, caused the other. Back in Byzantium, people wondered whether the priests should have beards. In fact, the two elements are indissociable. It is always possible to reduce one by increasing the other. For instance, it would be possible to massively reduce the inflation rate, but only by accepting an additional 500,000 unemployed. A restrictive monetary policy could have that result.

In the very short term, it is also possible to reduce unemployment by increasing inflation. In Britain, the Labor Party created an artificial demand for a few months, but only by increasing inflation. It created temporary economic activity but without ultimately solving any employment problem, quite the reverse. France has decided to seek a balanced policy, maintaining activity and employment and hence reducing unemployment at the same time as gradually reducing inflation. France was on the way to obtaining this solution: Look at the situation in mid-1978. Inflation had fallen to below 10 percent. The number of people looking for work has virtually not risen for 1 year.

However, successive oil price rises, seven since the beginning of 1980, have been introduced. Of course, this is not the only cause of inflation, but this cause has affected bodies already hit by the crisis, hence, the sharp rise in inflation and unemployment. This effect has been seen in all countries, frequently to a greater extent than in ours. But it is true that French opinion has been deeply affected by it.

Today, combined action on both elements, unemployment and inflation, is necessary. We have not followed the extremist policy of "smashing" inflation at any cost. I repeat this. The policy of abruptly curbing inflation would pave the way for a popular front or for the implementation of the joint program. We must give priority to improving the employment situation and reducing the number of unemployed people. This action involves a series of initiatives. I have asked the premier to prepare them. He announced a major series of measures on Wednesday. This is just an initial stage.

Louis Pauwels: Let's stick with the economic and social sphere. You have put forward a plan for France, "advanced liberalism." Do you still stand by that solution? We have heard many criticisms in this connection, excessive economic planning, growing collectivization, excessive taxation. If I take these criticisms into consideration, I must ask you: How does advanced liberalism differ from social democracy?

Valery Giscard d'Estaing: Advanced liberalism is fundamentally different from social democracy because it does not have the same principal objective. Advanced liberalism's fundamental objective is freedom in all spheres, while social democracy's aim is a semi-collectivist way of organizing society. A society oriented toward social democracy and one oriented toward advanced liberalism may have some points in common, but the differences are considerable.

It is important to realize that France is regarded as an example of freedom in the world. We can discuss this point at greater length if you wish. In our country, there is complete freedom of expression and I should know. No journalist or politician has ever been subjected to surveillance in the past 7 years. Our adversaries carefully avoid saying that.

In economic matters, the most important decision taken since 1945 was the decision to deregulate prices. All the other decisions were less vital. By deciding to free prices in the spring of 1978, we really moved from one economic system to another.

Louis Pauwels: You said you intended to reduce inequalities. The French seem to be haunted by the question of equality. My question has two aspects. Is it true, as people say, that France is one of the least egalitarian countries? Second, if inequalities should be reduced, by how much is it appropriate to reduce them?

Valery Giscard d'Estaing: First, it is not true that, amid the Western democracies, France is a particularly inegalitarian nation. In fact, France is in an average situation. Elsewhere, in other countries, there are much bigger fortunes than in France and also much poorer families, and that includes the United States. Everybody knows that.

Regarding the second aspect of the question, while excessive inequalities must be reduced, I have never advocated an "egalitarian" society, bringing living conditions to the same level. That would be ridiculous.

Louis Pauwels: That is social democracy's aim.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing: It is the aim of Scandinavian social democracy. It is not my aim. I have always taken care to say that "excessive" inequalities should be reduced; the ones which are not justified by the individual's special effort, his ability to create and invent. It is important to note that from 1974 to 1979 the most important excessive inequalities in society have been reduced, those which affect old people, the low-paid workers, single women. That is the direction being taken. In the previous period, notably during the period when France was growing wealthier, inequalities had been accentuated, and that was the cause of the 1968 situation, a situation which has not recurred during my term. Since 1974, excessive inequalities have been reduced. That is a verifiable fact.

Louis Pauwels: In your view, what is the positive record of your 7-year term in the economic and social spheres?

Giscard d'Estaing: That question should be addressed to a candidate. Regarding the social sphere, I will mention the transformation of the old peoples' situation, regarding the economic sphere, the creation of the right conditions for France's independence in terms of energy.

Louis Pauwels: Mr President, I would like to cite two statements made by you. In Verdun-Sur-le-Doubs, you stated that not enough was said about France's situation during the parliamentary election campaign. In 1974, you said you had looked deep into France's eyes. How do you see this France today? Has it changed? Will it change even more?

Valery Giscard d'Estaing: It has changed. First, it has set its house in order--in its education system, in its army, in its big national institutions and in its economy. France is stronger than it was and in the past 3 or 4 years, it has started intensive and serious preparations for its future in many spheres. It has, therefore, evolved, and in a positive way. However, it is still politically fragile. I regard this as cause for great concern. In the coming months, France could play a major role on the international plane. At present, it is the chosen interlocutor of the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, and the reasons for this are, moreover, different. It is the U.S. interlocutor, as we saw with my telephone conversation with President Reagan last week, and I have already had the opportunity to show that it is the Soviet Union's interlocutor.

Louis Pauwels: What makes our country fragile?

Valery Giscard d'Estaing: Two factors--the depth of its divisions and the excess of individual quarrels and rivalries.

Louis Pauwels: That has always been the case.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing: Yes, but France could afford that luxury when it was a superpower. When you are a power which has to assert itself, things are different.

Louis Pauwels: Has the parties' influence increased or decreased over this 7-year term?

Valery Giscard d'Estaing: Unfortunately, it has increased. We are witnessing a permanent struggle by the parties against the political institutions. These parties are not very representative if you look at their membership, but they are also the only ones to express their views in the national newspapers, the media, and the only ones to hold congresses. You hear nothing but them. And yet, every time France experiences a great national trial, the parties vanish. They sank completely in 1939-1940. After 1958, they faded from the scene in face of the Algerian problem and the institutional crisis. They also vanished completely following the 1968 events.

In a calm period, the parties maneuver toward power and they try to regain it. They have been trying to do this since 1968, particularly during elections.

Louis Pauwels: In your book "Democratie Francaise," you placed your hope in the existence of a big center grouping. Has this big center grouping of French people been expanded or reduced over the past 7 years?

Valery Giscard d'Estaing: It has been expanded and consolidated. Look at your children or your friends' children and their friends. French youth is more homogenous than young people in previous generations, be it in what they do or the way they live their daily lives.

Consider two examples. In 1974, one private house was built for every three apartments; in 1980, the ratio was two to three. These houses are owned by people in the center group. By persistent effort, I also succeeded in having a law passed on the free distribution of shares to employees. This involves 1 million people who will increasingly belong to the center group. This group has not yet acquired its cultural, social or political identity but, from the sociological viewpoint, it is being formed. Many of your readers certainly fall into this category.

Louis Pauwels: I would now like to turn to France's position in the world. In the foreign policy sphere, the French people's big fear, rightly or wrongly, is the Soviet threat to Europe. They doubt the capability of France and Europe to ensure their independence.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing: I am not sure that that is the French people's greatest fear. Their main fear is war and destruction. If a war breaks out in the world, it will be fought once again in West Europe where the accumulation and concentration of arms is such that it would be the end of West Europe, a relatively glorious end but the end just the same.

Louis Pauwels: Well, let's say that the French people's second fear is "Finlandization."

Valery Giscard d'Estaing: I do not like the word "Finlandization" and the Finns themselves detest it. They are in a difficult geographical and diplomatic situation and they have succeeded in reconciling real national independence with the facts related to their neighbors. The Finns consider the word "Finalandization" to be an insult.

Louis Pauwels: Nonetheless, I repeat that the French people doubt the capability to ensure their independence.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing: France first had to have a strong defense. In 1981 and even more so in 1985, France will have by far the greatest military strength in its history. We are busy testing a MIRV'ed M4 missile for the strategic submarines. In 1985, France will have the greatest military strength it has ever had.

Louis Pauwels: People do not know that. They do not know it or do not believe it.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing: And yet, I am saying that this is the case. We have decided to equip ourselves with the most modern weapons. We have carried out all the necessary testing. This has been said and published. Of course, we know that our security depends on an alliance in which we are a full partner and not merely a subject. Moreover, we have been able to verify how it operates in several crisis situations.

France wants to be and must be an interlocutor for peace. I know that when the word peace is used, some people compare it--referring to experiences like the Munich experience--to notions of resignation or national retreat. But it does not mean that. The search for peace consists of studying all possible ways of settling problems before their solution leads to catastrophe. If we need to defend ourselves, we will do so; but first, we must do all we can to explore the other possibilities.

You know, since you interviewed them, the U.S. leaders have used the word virility to describe the policy which France has followed over the past few years. It is the only country to which they apply that term. Some people in our country think that strength consists of banging an angry little fist on the table at the cafe du commerce. Where does that get them? Who are they frightening? Strength consists of following a high-level policy, clearly defining your objectives and equipping yourself with the appropriate means of action.

Louis Pauwels: A neutralist trend is now emerging in Europe, and not only in Belgium and The Netherlands--the Americans know about that and say so--but also in the FRG where it is affecting the SPD and the Christian Democrats. Does that worry you?

Valery Giscard d'Estaing: I am very concerned about this trend. One of the worst impressions I had at the last European Council meeting was of hearing neutralist ideas expounded by a certain government chief. [as published]

Louis Pauwels: Can France do anything?

Valery Giscard d'Estaing: It is not failing to do so. In a vast country like the FRG, there is a broad public opinion in which various currents of opinion, including the one which you mentioned, coexist. I am convinced that the vast majority of the German population is not neutralist. We checked that with the FRG chancellor during the last French-German summit. On the other hand, I admit that some leaders in other European countries are making neutralist statements.

Louis Pauwels: I seem to have shocked you before when I said: "People do not know it or do not believe it." However, I must observe that when I talk with people, in Paris and in the provinces, there is a lack of information about these vital defense issues.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing: I think information on military matters--since that is what we are discussing--is widely provided, notably through the medium of television. I would like to remind you that when I was elected president of the republic, there were soldiers committees in the army and antimilitarist pamphlets were being distributed in Paris railroad stations to soldiers on leave. We took the necessary steps and there are now no such pamphlets or committees. This is fortunate since you cannot have a combat-capable army which contains soldiers committees.

Everybody has also been informed of the decisions I took on the MIRV'ed M4 missile, a strategic weapon. The decision to manufacture it was taken several years ago and it involves programs which take 10 years to implement.

Louis Pauwels: France's future cannot be separated from Europe's. Do you believe in the revival of a European consciousness?

Valery Giscard d'Estaing: Not at present, unfortunately. It must not be forgotten in this interview that we are living in a period of serious economic and social crisis. This is affecting many situations and deeply influencing people's thinking. Thus, European building has encountered serious difficulties.

Louis Pauwels: Is that irremediable?

Valery Giscard d'Estaing: I do not think so, but it is a cultural problem. The European identity will emerge through culture and not through vague combinations of election laws or discussions on Community budgets.

FRANCOIS-PONCET: FRANCE NOT TO JOIN GULF FORCE

NC061734 Paris AFP in English 1717 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Paris, 6 Mar (AFP)--France has no intention of joining in a multi-national force to defend Western interests in the Gulf or of endorsing an extension of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's security zone, Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said today.

Mr Francois-Poncet also told newsmen here that the proposals did not come up during his recent trip to the United States, despite some reports to the contrary from Washington.

He made his remarks in response to questions on reports that the possibility of a multi-national Western force for the Gulf was discussed at length during his U.S. visit and that of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

"There was never any question of constituting a multi-national force in the Gulf, of extending the NATO zone to that region or of creating a new NATO," France's chief diplomat said. He added that defense of the region rested with the Gulf countries themselves.

Mr Francois-Poncet also condemned any form of outside interference in El Salvador, particularly the traffic of arms. He added "peace can only be restored by political action."

ENVOYS TALKING WITH MOSCOW, KABUL ON HIJACKED JET

NC081911 Paris AFP in English 1859 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Paris, 8 Mar (AFP)--France has approached both the Soviet Union and Afghanistan in a bid to help resolve the six-day-old crisis over the hijacking of a Pakistan international airline Boeing to Kabul, official sources said here today.

The moves, on behalf of Pakistani authorities, were undertaken in Moscow by French Ambassador Henri Froment-Meurice and, in Kabul, by French Charge d'Affaires Jacques Berthod, sources said.

COLOMBO REPORTS TO SENATORS ON U.S. TALKS

AU051608 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 5 March (ANSA)--The cornerstones of Italian foreign policy were identified as furthering detente, the balance and progressive reduction of forces and "a commitment to a path of unconditioned negotiations based on mutual considerations for fundamental interests in security and peace", in a statement delivered today by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

Speaking to the Senate foreign affairs commission on the outcome of his recently concluded talks with members of the new American administration and Soviet leaders, Colombo covered points ranging from nuclear missiles in the European theater, a possible U.S.-Soviet summit meeting and the situation in Poland and in the Middle East.

In comment on the keynote speech read out by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress in Moscow, the head of Italian diplomacy said he had doubts on the feasibility of a proposed moritorium to apply to "nuclear systems" in Europe.

"This would be the equivalent of making note that the deployment of the SS20 (the Soviet intermediate range missile) has been completed", Colombo said, and that the new Soviet bombers have been deployed, while no modernization of the Atlantic alliance's system has been provided for, nor could it be provided for in future.

Addressing himself to the prospects for a Soviet-U.S. summit encounter, Colombo affirmed that such a meeting could be scheduled only if the purpose of the talks have been made "clear" and "certain" and there is a reasonable certainty of achieving concrete results.

According to the foreign minister, Washington will make no concessions in single negotiations if there are no signs of Soviet willingness and "moderation" as regards not only nuclear armament talks but the entire spectrum of international issues, from Afghanistan to El Salvador.

With reference to Poland, the minister said that Italy expects the Soviet Union to not allow "the call for respect for non-interference" to wind up in the area of a "dialectical expedient" but to receive this call as "substantial as regards Poland".

In his statement today, Colombo also touched on the hostilities between Iran and Iran, and the European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Madrid.

ANDREOTTI COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., PCI

AU061540 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 6 Mar (ANSA)--Italian statesman Giulio Andreotti spoke out on a wide range of international problems in an interview published today by "CORRIERE DELLA SERA", one of the country's most authoritative newspapers. The former premier currently holds the post of head of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

With regard to relations between Italy and the Europeans on the one hand, and the United States and the new Reagan administration, on the other, Andreotti said that in his view the margins of variability in American policy are much fewer than commonly believed. He said that often the mistake is made of concentrating attention only on the White House, ignoring the Congress which counts as much as the presidential staff.

As to heightened U.S. military spending (the Pentagon will increase its budget by 16 percent this year), Andreotti did not see this as a sign of any growing aggressiveness on the part of the U.S.

Half of this money will be automatically transferred to research, development and industrial orders, he said. It is an easy and simple way to combat the American recession along classic models, he continued, adding that he would prefer to see the bigger military budget in this light than in a strictly military vein.

Another matter brought up in the interview was the recent polemics between the Soviet and Italian Communist Parties. In Moscow the head of the Italian Communist Party delegation Gian Carlo Pajetta was not allowed to address the Soviet party congress directly, but in a hall outside the Kremlin. Andreotti said that a clear distinction must be made between Italo-Soviet relations and those between the two communist parties. In his view, less intense ties between the two parties strengthened rather than weakened relations between the two states, "relations to which we must give careful attention", he added.

Andreotti refused to either confirm or deny reports out of the U.S. to the effect that he had drafted the agreement reached between Washington and Tehran for the release of the 52 American hostages. "This does not seem like the right moment to speak about this," he told the interviewer.

PCI'S PAJETTA COMMENTS ON MOSCOW CONGRESS

AU071600 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 7 Mar (ANSA)--The Italian Communists have no intention of "dramatizing" the snub received at the recent congress of the Soviet Communist Party Moscow where they were denied the right to address the congress, according to the leader of the Italian delegation there, Gian Carlo Pajetta.

In an interview to appear in the Italian Communist Party (PCI) daily, L'UNITA, tomorrow, Pajetta said that the delegation was "displeased with the impoliteness", but had a positive evaluation overall of the report delivered by Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

According to the prepublication version of the interview released today, the delegation saw Brezhnev's speech as containing the "most advanced concepts and the most critical openings and observations" compared to the other speeches.

Almost all the other speakers failed to "take advantage" of this and "did not give sufficient substance to the self-critical tone" used by Brezhev, Pajetta said. Pajetta also pointed to the large range and number of communist parties and liberation movements on hand in Moscow.

Replying to those who would like to see the PCI break with Moscow, he said that this "so varied presence" at the congress was testimony of the Soviet party's importance--"to which so many political forces and countries look as an essential factor for a possible new world order".

Despite these affirmations of support for the Soviet Communists, Pajetta was also at pains to defend the PCI's right to toe its own "heretical" line.

"Only in recognition and respect for diversity is it possible to establish relations of parity and safeguard one's own autonomy", he said.

"I have the impression that everyone esteems the PCI for its strength, for its coherence and also because it is seeking something new and expending some effort in doing so", he added in reference to his meetings with the representatives of other communist parties.

"Only fools can think that we were kept out of the congress", he concluded.

This congress of the Soviet Communist Party was the first to which the PCI did not send its party secretary.

ISRAEL'S SHAMIR PAYS VISIT, TALKS WITH COLOMBO

AU091007 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 9 Mar (ANSA)--Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir voiced assurance here Sunday that his encounter with Pope John Paul II has only been temporarily postponed and that the visit will take place at a future date.

In a statement made before his departure from Rome Sunday, Shamir said that "the visit with the pope was to have taken place Friday morning, but due to a technical flight delay, I was unable to keep my appointment with the pope at the established hour.

"I am very sorry for the mishap but I believe that it has only been temporarily postponed. The visit will take place. It has been agreed to by both sides, although a date has not yet been set". Official sources said Friday evening that the visit with the pope would not take place the following day because of the Jewish sabbath, which requires orthodox Jews to refrain from any physical or intellectual activity from sunset Friday to sunset Saturday.

Despite the Jewish ban against Saturday activities, Shamir met on Saturday informally with his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo for a review of international affairs and the Middle East situation in particular.

In his statement at the Rome airport before leaving for Tel Aviv, Shamir spoke of relations between the European Community and Israel and said that "we hope that Europe can accept our positions. It is our belief that it is necessary to support the Camp David agreements, the only path that can lead to peace.

"We are sorry that the European Economic Community (EEC) does not do this. Unfortunately, in its statements, in its attitude, the European Community encourages the most extremist elements in the Middle East, in other words, the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), which fights against peace".

Referring to the United States' announcement that it will provide Saudi Arabia with new military equipment, Shamir underscored Israel's displeasure "not only with this war material, but with any other destined for the Middle East. There are already enough weapons in the area and this does not help peace. I care to add, however, that friendship between the United States and Israel remains strong".

The Israeli foreign minister went on to stress the validity of the solutions indicated in the Camp David agreements for the Palestinian problem, particularly self-rule. "By this", he explained, "Israel means self-administration of the interested Arab population and does not mean an autonomous state.

"For our part, we have accepted that after five years a final settlement of the territories in question will be decided by all the interested parties--Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Arab Palestinians and the United States".

According to Shamir, "the Arab Palestinian people are not without a state, (they have) Jordan, a state which is Palestinian in territory, population, religion, culture and in all other elements of national entity. The problem that must be solved", Shamir added, "concerns only the Arab population which lives in Judea, Samaria and Gaza, the territories west of the Jordan River, which does not want to submit to Israel's authority".

With respect to the problem of Jerusalem Shamir reiterated that "the Holy City unequivocally remains the capital of Israel in virtue of the overwhelming Jewish majority living there for more than a hundred years. It is only now", Shamir added, "that Jerusalem is freely accessible to all faithful to visit their holy places. There is therefore no justification nor possibility to change this reality. Even the king of Saudi Arabia can come and visit and pray in Jerusalem's mosques whenever he wants." the Israeli foreign minister concluded.

OFFICIALS MEET U.S. ENVOYS, DISCUSS EL SALVADOR

LD161956 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Portugal today came out in favor of a peaceful solution to the civil war in El Salvador and reaffirmed the need for an end to all outside interference. A government source said that the Portuguese ministers of foreign affairs and defense this morning met the special envoys of the Reagan administration, who are currently touring Europe, to explain the U.S. stand on the matter.

The same source added that [Minister of Foreign Affairs] Andre Goncalves Pereira and [Minister of Defense] Azevedo Coutinho also advocated the principles enshrined in the UN charter concerning noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. [Name indistinct], the head of a three-member delegation, is currently in Lisbon for political contacts aimed at informing the Portuguese Government of U.S. intentions concerning the situation in El Salvador.

Semiofficial sources said that Portugal is in no position to provide any kind of assistance to the Salvadoran junta because Portugal is still suffering the effects of a long drought which has already resulted in losses estimated at 60 million contos.

The same sources added that the United States has not requested any kind of financial assistance from Portugal. The special U.S. envoys are to meet the president of the republic, the prime minister and several party leaders in Lisbon.

PRESIDENT, ARMED FORCES CHIEF ON MILITARY POWER

LD052356 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] In this democratic perspective, the armed forces cannot be a center of political power; but they cannot and must not be the instrument of any power which does not convincingly embody the will and interests of the nation, expressed and confirmed by universal suffrage, either. Those were the words of General Ramalho Eanes at the swearing-in of General Melo Egidio as chief of staff of the armed forces. The ceremony took place in Belem Palace this morning. General Melo Egidio said in his speech:

[Begin recording] The armed forces are a national institution at the service of the Portuguese people, and the future of democracy in Portugal will depend to a large extent on their conduct. Because they are strictly nonpartisan, they must not allow themselves to be manipulated by forces whose sole interest is to further their own designs. Our moral strength will continue to prevent this from happening.

The armed forces' future accountability to the legitimate political power is a corollary to the whole, sometimes uneven, process initiated on 25 April 1974 and reaffirmed on 25 November 1975. Conditions now exist for everything to go normally according to plan, because the military institution is ready, at all levels, to place itself within the framework to be assigned to it by the legitimate holders of constituent power. This circumstance will obviously [word indistinct] the structure of bodies in charge of national defense and the organization of the armed forces themselves.

[Words indistinct] it will be necessary for the competent bodies to define the methods, degree and way in which this dependence [of the armed forces on civilian power] is to come about, since the time limit for this process to be concluded depends on the revision of the constitution, to which the armed forces are extraneous but not indifferent.

The path ahead of us will not be without difficulty, given the circumstances which in our country have always surrounded relations between political power and the armed forces. But it will enable us, through an open, constuctive and permanent dialogue, to achieve the goals which will best suit the country and its armed forces. [end recording]

Next to speak was General Ramalho Eanes who, after elaborating on the defense of democracy, said: It is necessary for all citizens both civilian and military, to honestly accept the holding of free elections and their legitimate outcome. He also said:

[Begin recording] The military institution and all the military are, in the framework of their professional status, subordinated to the legitimate political power, not because it is a power, but rather because it is legitimate. It is, therefore, in the democratic legitimacy of political power that one finds justification for the subordination of the armed forces to the power which emanates from free and universal suffrage. [words indistinct]

For all these reasons, it is hoped that the debate which has been taking place in Portugal over the past few years about the role of our armed forces in a democratic system, will contribute to the creation of a solid national awareness, to the perfect clarification of the terms in which this issue is raised and (?being solved in a stable) and [word indistinct] manner.

The nature and role of the armed forces is always a problem for them and for the community, irrespective of the social and political system in which they are inserted. In the old Western democracies, which have successfully institutionalized their peculiar social and political problems, there is the belief that the armed forces will never turn against the people of which they are a living part.

The principle of the military power's subordination to the civilian power cannot be postponed without subversion and negation of the political order. In our political practice, one must accept that civilian power, even during the transitional period enshrined in the constitution, is not subordinated to military power. They are powers which coexist in conditions of interdependence with clear supremacy of the civilian power consecrated by the popular vote. [end recording]

PCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE"S GREETING TO CPSU CONGRESS

LD051319 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 26 Feb 81 p 9

[Text] The PCP Central Committee has sent the CPSU Central Committee the following greetings message:

Dear comrades, the holding of the 26th CPSU Congress constitutes a great event in the lives of the Soviet Communists and people and its of great significanc for the international communist and workers movement and for the struggle of all peace-loving revolutionary forces.

On this occasion, the PCP Central Committee conveys to the CPSU Central Committee and, through it, to the communists and the entire Soviet people, the Portuguese Communists' warmest and most fraternal greetings. The PCP Central Committee expresses to you sincere joy at the successes achieved by the USSR in building the material and technical base of communism, increasing the Soviet people's material and spiritual well-being and consolidating its economic and defense potential, and its high esteem for the firm and consistent policy of peace and internationalist solidarity of the party of Lenin and of the Soviet state.

Despite imperialism's tenacious resistance, the PCP views the development of the international situation with confidence. However, the dangers to peace must not be underestimated. In the light of the deepening general crisis of capitalism and the development of the world revolutionary process, U.S. imperialism and NATO's most reactionary and aggressive circles have been deliberately exacerbating international tension, intensifying the arms race, openly threatening aggression against the peoples struggling for their liberation and openly threatening to resort to nuclear weapons.

In order to thwart imperialism's warmongering plans it is of the utmost importance to strengthen cooperation among the great revolutionary forces of the contemporary era, namely, the socialist countries, the workers movement in the capitalist countries and the revolutionary liberation struggle of peoples of all continents, by firmly combating anti-communism and anti-Sovietism and all attempts of the class enemy to weaken the potential and cohesion of the socialist community countries and cooperation among all the anti-imperialist forces.

In Portugal the persistent struggle to defend the gains achieved in the April revolution and the democratic system enshrining them continues. The reactionary forces, which have a majority in the Assembly of the Republic and the government, hold strong positions. But the democratic forces, possessing a broad and militant workers and people's movement, are no less powerful. The difficulties and dangers confronting Portuguese democracy are very great, but the Portuguese Communists view the feature with a militant spirit and with confidence. It is with satisfaction that we ascertain that, on the eve of its 60th anniversary, the PCP, a decisive force in the Portuguese revolutionary process, is continuing to reinforce its ranks and to extend its influence among the masses.

Dear comrades, reaffirming to you sincere wishes for further great successes in implementing the program of the USSR's economic and social development over the next decade, we express our determination to continue to work for the strengthening of the traditional ties of friendship, fraternal cooperation and mutual solidarity existing between the PCP and the CPSU in the interest of our two peoples and of the two countries, the unity of the international communist movement and the common cause of peace, democracy, social progress and socialism.

Long live the 26th CPSU Congress!

Long live the friendship and solidarity between the PCP and the CPSU!

Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

PRIME MINISTER ON COUP ATTEMPT, COALITION

LD070310 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers met today for the second time since its restructuring. This evening Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo held a press conference during which he dealt with the abortive coup, the autonomy process, terrorism, and the rejected idea of a coalition government.

On the failed coup d'etat, the prime minister said:

[Begin recording] If I am asked to make an appraisal of the events then I would say that at this moment there is growing in the government the conviction that we were faced by actions that were absolutely localized, and within a general context of loyalty by the armed forces to His Majesty the king and to the constitution and freedom. If at any brief moment there might have been an impression of perplexity in some cases or confusion in others, the lines of command were restored very quickly in the military sphere and all went ahead with speed and efficiency. This is our present assessment of the events of 23-24 February and it can be deduced that one is dealing with events which are undoubtedly historic, are also very probably transitory episodes and which enable one to deduce, thanks to the steps of the government, to the reactions from the Spanish people and from the reactions of the political parties that the democratic system will emerge strengthened, the system which we Spaniards have given ourselves, which we are continuing to give ourselves. [end recording]

The question did not mention the events which took place on 23-24 February in the Congress of Deputies, but Calvo-Sotelo was then asked if he had the impression that he was governing with a sword of Damocles hanging over his head.

[Begin recording] In no way, and if the question seeks to refer to a situation of vigilant democracy, then I can say that I have the impression that I am presiding over a government, over a democracy that is vigilant, and if you will allow me to quote the words from my own investiture speech, a valiant democracy. There is not the slightest impression in the government and its prime minister of the pending threat which your question refers to. [end recording]

He was also asked if it were possible for the Spanish people to be told that they should shake off their fears about the coming spring, that is to say the fear of further coup attempts.

[Begin recording] I think that one can, in a responsible way, tell the Spanish people this and I would exhort you again that you should express your convictions and do likewise. [end recording]

But, and this from a foreign media correspondent, will barracks decisions have repercussions on the government's policy with regard to the autonomies and terrorism?

[Begin recording] Every politician must make his own decisions, taking into account the prevailing situation. And in viewing situations there will not be any special emphasis placed with respect to the state of mind, or of the preoccupations that might exist, in the words of my interlocutor, in military circles. But I must here remind my interlocutor that we now have in Spain for the first time in 45 years a government in which there is not a single military man. [end recording]

The prime minister also spoke about terrorism. Calvo-Sotelo said that this very morning he had entrusted a group of ministers with the task of studying the possible adoption of measures to combat terrorism. Our actions, he said, will be in the legislative field defining clearly terrorist offenses in the criminal code. But a reporter, interested in the subject, went on to ask about the possible intervention of the army in the Basque country.

[Begin recording] In the options looked at this morning by the government, no intervention by the army in the Basque country is considered. [end recording]

The prime minister was then reminded of the position of Adolfo Suarez in connection with negotiations with the Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group [ETA], but he was also reminded about the new stance of ETA Political-Military.

[Begin recording] I appreciate the efforts made by some legal political parties in the Basque country about the pacification of the country. I maintain the same stance of my predecessor and my government maintains the same stance of the previous government with regard to not negotiating with terrorist groups. [end recording]

Rejecting the possiblity of a coalition government, Calvo-Sotelo expressed gratitude for the offer made by Felipe Gonzalez last Wednesday. The prime minister said that he had not yet ended his meetings with the leaders of various political parties and that he intended to continue them during the coming week. Up to now, he said I have met with an excellent desire for dialogue on matters of state which transcend matters of party and which we are dealing with. But in spite of this, he was asked if there were conditions laid down about such a coalition government.

[Begin recording] There were no conditions, and I repeat energetically the reply I gave to one of the first questions. There was no laying down of conditions to the prime minister. There was the necessary dialogue with party leaders. And there was my personal decision to form the government quickly. It seemed necessary to me that the country should get out of a situation [words indistinct] [end recording]

In response to a question by a reporter for EL ALCAZAR newspaper, the prime minister said he did not know if there were means for closing down a paper because of the consequences of the coup. He said that he had not had access to the charges yet.

EIGHTY CIVIL GUARDSMAN RELEASED FROM DETENTION

LD072350 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Last night approximately 80 members of the Civil Guard who took part in the assault on the Palace of the Congress of Deputies on the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Tejero left the Young Guards College in Valdemoro, Madrid Province, where they had been held.

Reliable sources have told the EUROPA PRESS Agency that the 80 Civil Guard members have gone home and that some of them were at work this morning at the Civil Guard motor pool to which they belong.

As you will recall, one of the conditions laid down by Lieutenant Colonel Tejero when he surrended was that the Civil Guardsmen and noncommissioned officers who had taken part in the action would be relieved of any responsibility for their actions.

So far no indictments have been issued against these Civil Guardsmen and noncommissioned officers.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON EL SALVADOR

LD061948 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1230 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan foreign minister is in Spain. Hector Arenas interviewed him on his arrival at Barajas airport:

[Arenas] The minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua, Miguel d'Escoto, will today meet with the socialist [Spanish Socialist Workers Party] leader Felip Gonzalez, and tomorrow with the foreign minister, Perez Llorca. He will probably ask the Spanish Government, as he did the FRG, to continue economic aid to Nicaragua.

On his arrival at Barajas airport, the Nicaraguan priest and minister denied that Nicaraguan territory is a staging point for the passage of arms from Eastern Bloc countries to the El Salvador guerrillas, saying that the U.S. accusation arose when the United States was increasing its military aid to the regime of Jose Napoleon Duarte.

At a time when the El Salvador president has offered opposition leaders a negotiated dialogue to pacify the country and avoid a civil war or an international conflict, the Nicaraguan minister told us that his government supports a political solution to the El Salvador conflict. This is what he said:

[Begin recording] We are all promoting the idea that a political solution to the conflict has to be found. We have been speaking in this sense for several months. (?We are pleased) to know that this is not only an idea of Nicaragua, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, but also of Spain and Germany. So I am optimistic. [end recording]

[Arenas] Minister D'Escoto also said that the reduction of Nicaragua's governing junta to three members would result in greater scope for political operations and more support for the economic effort from foreign countries, especially The Netherlands, Sweden and Spain.

ARMADA COMYN RELIEVED FROM ARMY SECRETARY POST

LD061338 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] According to a report today from official sources, Defense Minister, Alberto Oliart has signed an order which stipulates the termination of Maj Gen Alfonso Armada Comyn in the post of secretary of the supreme council of the army to which he had been appointed.

This termination has arisen because General Armada has passed to a status of forced unattachment and because he was arrested as a result of investigations which military authorities carried out after the assault on the Congress of Deputies by Civil Guard forces and the attempted coup d'etat.

The minister of defense has also decided to appoint Maj Gen Miguel Fontenla Fernandez to the post of secretary of the supreme council of the army as a replacement for general Armada.

FOREIGN POLICY DISCUSSION AT NORDIC COUNCIL

LD071956 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] There is great commotion in Copenhagen: The Finnish prime minister has behaved badly in the Nordic Council, reports our correspondent Sture Naslund from Copenhagen. Mauno Koivisto was advised to wake up following an amazing violation of the rules of the gave which so far have dictated that nothing sensational is supposed to happen at such a session:

[Naslund] Many years ago a chastened journalist named the Nordic Council, the Nordic paper tiger; by this he meant that both the council's elected members and the journalists practically drown in the amount of paper. This year's session here in Copenhagen does not differ on that score from its predecessors. But of all the issues that have been discussed at this session, two stand out: the one concerning Nordic security policy and the one concerning "Nordsat," the planned Nordic radio and TV satellite.

Since the launching of the Nordic Council in the fifties it has been an unwritten rule that foreign and defense issues should not be discussed at all, and for Finland this has been a precondition for any participation in the council's work. As we know, foreign policy is a sensitive sphere in Finland. For that reason, a justified commotion was caused when the Finnish prime minister, Mauno Koivisto, proposed earlier this week that new rules of the game should be found to be able to discuss these matters, which so far have been forbidden ground. The main reason was that a violent debate flared up about the north as a nuclear-free zone. (Lars Erik Haggman), you have been covering the Nordic Council on behalf of Radio Finland. How has Finland reacted to Koivisto's proposal?

[Haggman] The other Finnish politicians have pursued a different line. They have adhered to Finland's old terms, and afterward Mauno Koivisto himself noted that it was more a thought that he expressed aloud to get away from the embarrassing situation when forbidden matters are discussed anyway. But he has since stressed that it is not an actual proposal.

[Naslund] But this was a thought that he expressed aloud several times after all?

[Haggman] He did that on several occasions, first in radio interviews and then at press conferences and so forth. But the Finnish foreign minister said "no" and that is what the majority of the Finnish delegation has also said. Only the Communists are split in this case, and they favor a discussion, but they too are absolutely against any decisionmaking.

[Naslund] As regards "Nordsat," the council was due to adopt a stand to the proposal by the Council of Ministers that the whole issue will be decided next year at the session in Helsinki. Only one member voted against that proposal, but one cannot conclude from this that "Nordsat" will really be implemented. But if one is to assess "Nordsat's" chances of ever being launched into space, it does seem that interest in it has increased. But the question still remains where the Swedish Government stands. So far it has not been able to agree, but it is clear that strong industrial policy interests are now exerting pressure for a Nordic satellite to be launched. Sweden also has its own satellite interests to champion in the "Tele-X" project by Rymdbolaget, and when the final decision on "Nordsat" is made next year in Helsinki "Tele-X" may very well play an important and decisive role.

FINLAND

AID OFFERED TO EL SALVADOR, WEST SAHARA, EAST TIMOR

LD050945 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 1 Mar 81 p 16

[Text] On Thursday [26 February] the Foreign Ministry decided to give humanitarian aid worth 200,000 markkaa to El Salvador. The country is on the verge of civil war. The money will be distributed through the International Red Cross program.

The Foreign Ministry also granted 400,000 markkaa to the Red Cross program in the West Saharan refugee camps and 200,000 markkaa to programs in East Timor.

NORWAY

AFTENPOSTEN STRESSES COOPERATION BETWEEN COUNTRIES

LD061225 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 4 Mar 81 p 2

[Editorial: "No Joint Strategy"]

[Text] In the Nordic Council's general debate much was said about how, in a time of growing unemployment and economic difficulties, it might be possible to preserve the welfare state and the prosperity which is characteristic of the Nordic countries. It goes without saying that there was general agreement in the council that the main task now must be to safeguard the Nordic social model. Hundreds of thousands of people have already been given tangible proof that the right to work and to an income, to economic and social security, can no longer been seen as an almost God-given gift. There can be no doubt that more will be required of us all to be able to secure the stability and prosperity which the Nordic peoples have been able to enjoy for most of the postwar period.

It seems obvious to us that this task would be easier to solve jointly, through mutual efforts, than if the individual Nordic countries pursued policies which in part were contrary to the interests of their neighbors. In constructive cooperation the state authorities would be able to implement measures and fix conditions which could have a stimulating effect in many directions. The authorities could of course arrange things so that the cooperation that already exists between countless independent firms could be expanded and accelerated. This could happen for example if the Nordic governments implemented the joint call from the Nordic conservative parties to clear away legislative, fiscal and administrative obstacles to this cooperation. That this idea seems finally to have had success even with the social democrats is shown by the fact that legislative measures to decrease the possible obstacles are included in the Norwegian-Swedish cooperation package which has been announced.

The departure point for all Nordic cooperation is that it should give reciprocal benefits, but in practice considerations of expediency are often decisive. The real goal is to achieve advantages without sacrificing anything and without being involved in anything which could be disadvantageous to oneself. If a measure does not give instantaneous and palpable advantages to each individual country participating in the cooperation, then, quite simply nothing comes of it. The reason is quite simply that each country has its own interests at heart, especially in a time of crisis.

Nevertheless, it would be most destructive to the idea of Nordic cooperation if the belief that cooperation and solidarity across national boundaries for the common good is abandoned. There was every justification for Norwegian Conservative Party parliamentary leader Kare Willock to make a strong attack on the protectionist currents which are making themselves felt in certain circles, in particular among the Swedish Social Democrats, who constitute the largest political party in the Nordic countries. Since the last Nordic Council session Olof Palme's Social Democrats have launched a serious attack on the free trade which is one of the most important foundations of Nordic economic cooperation. In a misguided attempt to save themselves from their own difficulties, the Social Democrats proposed that Sweden should impose import controls, which would obviously have hit its Nordic neighbors hardest.

In the name of Nordic cooperation we want to warn most strongly against the tendency to national egotism shown here. When responsible politicians make anti-Nordic drives like this, one can hardly hope for any joint strategy to solve Nordic problems. For everyone has his own interests closest to his heart.

SWEDEN

FOREIGN MINISTER ULLSTEN ON EL SALVADOR ISSUE

LD061219 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 4 Mar 81 p 12

[TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA report]

[Excerpt] Copenhagen, 3 Mar--The Nordic countries are critical of current U.S. policy on El Salvador. This view was expressed by all the Nordic foreign ministers who will now be meeting delegations from the United States.

The delegations have been sent to Europe to try to explain the Reagan administration's support for the regime in El Salvador.

Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten drew this conclusion on Tuesday [3 March] after he had met his four Nordic counterparts at a meeting in Copenhagen in connection with the Nordic Council session.

"The formulations of the various Nordic governments are perhaps a little different, but the conclusion is the same: The Nordic governments have a negative attitude to the U.S. position on the conflict in El Salvador," Ola Ullsten said on Tuesday.

"In our opinion, the most important thing is not whether arms are being sent from Cuba to the opposition in El Salvador. Our view is that there must be a negotiated settlement. This would not be helped by arms supplies from any quarter," Ullsten added. This week he will be meeting the U.S. delegation visiting Stockholm.

DEFENSE SECRETARY DISCUSSES RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE

LD081656 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1445 GMT 8 Mar 81

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] Defence Secretary Mr John Nott made it clear today that there were no plans for an independent British rapid deployment force outside NATO.

He was speaking on the ITV weekend world programme and his comments seemed designed to counter the impression which has arisen from Mrs Thatcher's announcement of British support for such a force in the United States last month.

Mr Nott said that a rapid deployment force had been talked of for some years. "We have some forces trained for this kind of intervention in combination with our allies. It would be an alliance question, it would not be an independent British role. No one believes we could go east of Suez again."

Mr Nott suggested the size of the British force might be company size, or if there were a naval task force, it could be marines.

"This kind of limited intervention capacity would be handled with our allies and need not be expensive, at all."

Mr Nott said: "What Americans really want, what the alliance really needs, is unity in meeting the Soviet threat throughout the world. There has been a period in which we have allowed the Soviets to acquire bases throughout the world. It must be stopped. It has undermined the stability of the world and endangered our oil."

Mr Nott said that in such a move by the Americans, "the Union Jack will be there." But he said: "There has never been any question in our mind, least of all Mrs Thatcher's, that we are planning to deploy large forces around the world."

Mr Nott said the Americans would not be disappointed to hear what he had to say about the limited nature of the force. "The Americans understand our position very well. They know the central threat is in Europe and the Atlantic and that must be the prime task of the United Kingdom--to defend the central front."

The interviewer, Mr Brian Walden, said that in view of Mr Nott's remarks, the cost would be less than the 350 million pounds some had suggested and Mr Nott said the cost would be "nothing like that."

Mr Nott said he would not be asking the Cabinet to provide more money for defence in the present economic position, though he added: "If the economy improves, then of course, I will demand it because the threat is growing the whole time and our defences could spend 50 percent, 100 percent more because, given the size of the threat, we will always be short of money."

Mr Nott admitted there were problems over the government's plans to raise defence spending 3 percent a year over the next ten years, but "I can see a way through the problems."

He said he hoped for better and more efficient deployment of forces in Europe and in the Atlantic which would involve a narrower range but greater numbers and a saving of money.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON PROJECTED EXPANDED BASES USE

CYPRUS WEEKLY Report

NC061832 Nicosia THE CYPRUS WEEKLY in English 6 Mar 81 pp 1, 32

[Excerpts] The giant British airbase at Akrotiri, semi-idle for years, may be reactivated soon following Britain's announced readiness this week to join the American Rapid Deployment Force to protect the Persian Gulf oilfields. But such a development might well disturb relations between Britain and Cyprus, and touch off a political controversy in view of the parliamentary elections here early in the summer.

"Certainly we shall be chagrined if the (British) bases are used against the interests of our Arab friends," declared Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandhis. Rolandhis said the Cyprus Government had received no notification as yet that the two British sovereign base areas in Cyprus, Akrotiri and Dhekelia, might be used for Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) operations. But a Western diplomat said it would be "logical to assume" Britain would use its Cypriot bases, because of the location of the island and its proximity to the Persian Gulf.

John Chambers, the chief spokesman of the British bases, told THE CYPRUS WEEKLY the use of Akrotiri for RDF operations "is purely hypothetical."

The conjecture arose following a statement by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during her visit to Washington last week that her government would be ready to contribute to the American-proposed multinational force.

Rolandhis said the use of the British bases for such a purpose "is a major issue that will have to be decided by the government. We have made it clear time and again that we are against bases used for affronting the interests of our Arab friends," Rolandhis, who is visiting Bahrain and Qatar next week, said.

According to the 1960 treaty of establishment, the British bases can only be used by the British "for their own defence purposes," and this of course is a matter of interpretation, Rolandhis added.

The Cyprus Government, which pursues a nonaligned policy, supports the complete demilitarisation of the island. AKEL and EDEK, the island's Communist and Socialist Parties, both demand the dismantling of the British bases, charging that these are "imperialist" bridgeheads.

Akrotiri is only 1,000 miles from the vital oilwells of the Gulf region, compared to the remote Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia, more than twice as far away, where Britain maintains its second closest base in conjunction with a very sizable U.S. Air Force presence.

Unlike Diego Garcia, the only aircraft based at Akrotiri currently have been three helicopters, used mainly for rescue purposes, and a U.S. Air Force U-2 high-flying reconnaissance jet used to overfly the Sinai demarcation line between Egypt and Israel. These overflights are carried out with the consent of all the governments concerned, including Cyprus.

With a total of 4,500 British airmen and other military personnel permanently based in Cyprus, however, both Akrotiri and Dhekelia, which together cover an area of 99 square miles, could become fully operational at a moment's notice.

TA NEA: Arab Reactions

NC070843 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 7 Mar 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Yesterday, Arab diplomats in Cyprus reacted immediately to press reports that the British bases on the island will probably be used by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) as a springboard "for the protection of Persian Gulf oilfields."

Both the head of the Libyan People's Bureau and a Syrian Embassy spokesman in Nicosia described the likely presence of the RDF at the British bases as a "direct threat" against the Arab countries and the Persian Gulf as well as against Cyprus itself.

Dr 'Abdallah az-Zubaydi, head of the Libyan Bureau, said that "if it happens, it could create a dangerous situation, it would be unpleasant and unacceptable, and it would probably be a serious blow to the relations of the Arab countries with Cyprus." He added: "The Cyprus Government must avert the use of these bases against neighboring countries. Moreover, there is no guarantee that this force would not get involved in Cyprus' internal affairs in the future, or that it would not be supplied with atomic bombs."

Dr Abdallah az-Zubaydi believes that the presence of this force in Cyprus would, in all likelihood, become a direct threat to the relations between the people of Libya and the people of Cyprus, and would probably cause a rift in the political, commercial and economic relations between the two countries.

The Syrian Embassy spokesman stated that such an event would be tantamount to an "open violation of the Cyprus Constitution and of the Cyprus-British agreement of 1960. We do not believe the Cyprus Government would allow such a thing. If it happens, it would have unfavorable repercussions. We believe the Cyprus Government will react decisively if the bases become part of the RDF or if they are used by it. Britain must realize the reaction to such a move in the region."

The Syrian Embassy spokesman believes that all the Cypriot people, as well as the majority of political parties, must oppose this idea. It is clear that this would be a threat against the entire region. The presence of such a force in Cyprus would be directly aimed at the Arab countries and the Arabian Gulf." [quotation marks as published]

Dr Abdallah az-Zubaydi of the Libyan Bureau said the presence of the bases "already violates the Cypriot people's freedom and Cyprus' nonalignment."

It would be unnecessary to say that if the press reports are true and if the RDF is to be stationed here for intervention in the Middle East, this question would be immediately brought before the people's congress, he said.

Asked whether Cyprus would be held responsible if such a thing happens, he said, "We would consider anyone who would be involved in this affair and who would not react responsible."

In connection with the effects on trade and other economic relations between Libya and Cyprus, he recalled the breaking of economic relations between Libya and China last year when it was proved that the latter was sending military parts to Egypt.

Dr Abdallah az-Zubaydi added that "Britain has no function in this region, whether in the form of sovereign bases or not. What is Britain doing thousands of miles away from its coast, threatening peace in the region?

"In some cases, we suggested the demilitarization of the Mediterranean. We consider the use of the bases and the fleets as terrorism, in the real sense of the term. Moreover, the United States does not appear to be pleased with the 6th Fleet, which has provoked Libya's defense forces and which has repeatedly come very close to its territorial waters."

The RDF has already been trained in Egypt and it exists in Oman. Its presence at the British bases here would complete the triangle, he added.

He said: "The ideal solution would be the complete removal of the bases. Following the revolution in Libya, both the British and U.S. bases were vacated." He concluded: "We refused to compromise on this question."

I ELEVTHEROTIPIA Editorial

NC080817 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 8 Mar 81 p 7

[Editorial: "The 'Task Force'"]

[Text] It can be said with certainty that the appearance in some papers of so-called hypothetical assessments concerning the question of the use of the British base at Akrotiri by a multinational task force for the purpose of protecting Western interests in the Persian Gulf--a thing suggested by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter--has caused concern to our people, and this is so despite the assurance by the British High Commission that such a likelihood has not yet been discussed.

This justifiable concern is caused by the following:

1. If the base is used, this would be tantamount to a clear violation of the contents of the treaty of establishment dealing with the operation of the British bases in Cyprus, because the treaty irrevocably rules out the use of the bases for purposes other than those envisaged in the treaty. It is also noted that consideration of such an eventuality can only take place after consultations with the Cyprus Government.

2. The use of the bases for the purposes of the so-called U.S. task force would create additional dangers for Cyprus, in addition to the ones created by the occupation of 40 percent of Cyprus territory by the Turkish aggressor. Moreover, as Foreign Minister Rolandhis has very accurately said, Cyprus is firmly opposed to the use of the base for actions that would damage the interests of friendly Arab countries; that is, of countries with which we have excellent relations. It is against these countries that any attempt to implement the U.S. plan for the protection of Western interests in the Persian Gulf--as the reports say--will naturally be directed.

We are of the view that the government must watch with particular attention any developments that might be connected with the whole issue because, in addition to all the other reasons that could be mentioned, the very existence of the Republic of Cyprus as an independent and sovereign state would be threatened.

ROLANDHIS PROTESTS TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTRY ACTION

NC071401 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Today, Foreign Minister Rolandhis instructed Mr Mavrommatis, permanent delegate of Cyprus at the United Nations, to deliver a protest at the international organization regarding the actions of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, actions that aim at giving the wrong impression regarding the existence and recognition of the so-called Turkish Cypriot Federated State.

According to a competent statement, Cyprus' protest to the UN secretary general, which will be circulated as an official UN document, refers to an action by the Turkish Foreign Ministry--unprecedented in diplomatic practice--to include in the list of foreign diplomatic missions in Turkey the so-called mission of the Turkish Cypriot Federated State.

The statement adds: The protest underlines that this action is a plot against the independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. The statement concludes: It is also pointed out that this action undermines the efforts for a peaceful and agreed Cyprus solution through the intercommunal talks.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO ARRIVE 11 MAR FOR VISIT

NC081637 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1610 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] It has been officially announced that the Cuban Foreign Minister, Mr Isidoro Malmierca, will arrive in Cyprus on Wednesday for a 3-day visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Rolandshis. During his stay in the island, Mr Malmierca will be received by President Kiprianou and have talks with Mr Rolandhis.

Cuba is the current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement and before coming to Cyprus, the Cuban foreign minister will go to Geneva to chair a four-man committee set up by the Nonaligned Movement to try to end the Iran-Iraq war. The other members of the committee are the foreign ministers of India and Zambia and the head of the political department of the PLO. They will be attending a 2-day meeting in Geneva beginning tomorrow.

AKEL CONGRATULATES BREZHNEV ON CPSU REELECTION

NC050923 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 5 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] AKEL Secretary General Ezekias Papaioannou has sent the following cable to Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev:

"Dear Comrade Brezhnev,

"On the occasion of your reelection as secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, the AKEL Central Committee extends warmest congratulations and cordial greetings for good health and many years of fruitful work in the service of Lenin's glorious party, the Soviet state and people and the noblest ideals of world peace and socialism, for which you are the great champion."

GOVERNMENT PRESSES FRANCE ON DIPLOMATS' SAFETY

Turkmen Remarks

TA061732 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that Turkey would consider taking all measures--including sending an official note to France--in a bid to provide for better protection of Turkish Foreign Ministry officials in France and for the apprehension of culprits that would attack them. Turkmen was speaking at Ankara's Esenboga Airport before his departure for an official visit to Bangladesh, Malaysia and Pakistan. Expressing his regrets over the killing of two Turkish officials in Paris, the foreign minister said: Such incidents can be stopped only by apprehending the culprits and punishing them in accordance with the gravity of the crime they have committed. We are awaiting the keeping of promises made in a letter to me by the French foreign minister. The promises were for prompt action to apprehend the culprits and for their punishment.

Turkmen said Turkey has close relations with Malaysia, Bangladesh and Pakistan, and added that these links had reached a new scope through coordination conducted within the framework of the Islamic countries' Conference. Turkmen said a cultural agreement would be signed with Bangladesh during his visit. He added that preparations for military cooperation between Turkey and Bangladesh had reached their final stage and that an agreement on this subject would be signed there.

On his visit to Malaysia, Turkmen said ways to promote economic cooperation between the two countries would be discussed during his stay. He added that some military hardware might be exported.

Turkmen said that during his visit to Pakistan, work conducted by the Islamic Conference's good will mission would be assessed and that prospects to develop coordination between the two countries would be explored.

Armenian Leader Condemns Slayings

TA061933 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] The patriarch of Armenians in Turkey, Kaloutsian, has strongly condemned the assassination of Turkish Labor Attache Resat Morali and religious official Tecelli Ari in Paris. In a message to Religious Affairs Director Tayyar Altikulac, Kaloutsian said that the cruel assassination of Morali and Ari by inhuman murderers has further increased the hatred toward the organizers of these murders. Kaloutsian said: The fact that a religious official was a victim this time is extremely sad and serious.

Government Protest Note

TA062018 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Turkey has made a representation to France following the attacks directed against Turkish officials in France. The French ambassador to Ankara was summoned to the Foreign Ministry this evening and an official note from the Turkish Government was given to him. According to a Turkish Radio and Television correspondent, the note demanded that the perpetrators of these murders be apprehended as soon as possible, that Turkish officials be more effectively protected, and that anti-Turkish publications in the French media be stopped.

Ulusu Representations

TA071659 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu said today representations are continuing to be made to the French Government for the speedy apprehension and trial of the murderers of the two Turkish diplomats in Paris.

Replying to questions by a correspondent from ANATOLIA news agency on the attacks against Turkish diplomats abroad, the prime minister said it was necessary for countries to establish close cooperation in order to eradicate terrorism from the earth. Referring to the condemnation of the murders by the French president and foreign minister, Ulusu stressed: The important thing is not to condemn such attacks but to establish close and sincere cooperation among countries for the eradication of such attacks. That is what we are trying to do.

Prime Minister Ulusu said it was inconceivable for any country to tolerate attacks by murder squads composed of international terrorists calling themselves by various names and exploiting the Armenian community which is faithful to its religion.

Alleged Giscard Remarks Denied

TA071730 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General has issued a statement in connection with the press reports on Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen's meeting with the French president. The statement describes as untrue the reports that at that meeting the French president said France cannot oppose the historic (?development) of the Armenians, nor their approach which is one of demanding their historic rights and settling accounts.

The Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General statement says: Our foreign minister and the French president were alone at the meeting. Consequently, only our Foreign Ministry knows what was discussed at the meeting. No minutes were taken at the meeting. Not only did the French president not make the alleged remarks at the meeting, he stressed that all efforts would be made to apprehend the culprits.

The statement also says a message sent to Turkey by the French foreign minister confirms the French president's assurance that the culprits will not go unpunished.

Directive to UN

TA071756 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] It has been announced that Turkey will submit a report to the UN secretary general on the details of the murder of Turkish Labor Attache Resat Morali and religious official Tecelli Ari in Paris. A statement issued today by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General says that directives have been sent to the Turkish permanent representative at the United Nations in connection with the report. It will be submitted in line with a decision adopted by the United Nations last year regarding the protection of diplomatic and consular mission representatives.

The statement says the UN decision calls on the country in which a crime has been committed against a foreign diplomat to submit a report on the incident to the secretary general as well. The statement says: The UN decision says that this report must contain information about the measures being taken to apprehend and punish the culprits. Consequently, we hope that France will report the results of the investigation to the UN secretary general.

GREEK AEGEAN AIRSPACE LIMITATION CHANGES PRAISED

TA062053 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Greece has lifted some of the Aegean airspace limitations imposed on Turkey since 1974. According to the Turkish Radio and Television [TRT] correspondent in Athens, the Greek Foreign Ministry has announced that the limitation area in the Limnos Island airspace has been narrowed. The Greek Foreign Ministry statement also noted that free passage is now allowed through the Aegean north-south air corridor and that limitations in the dangerous areas over the open sea have been totally lifted.

Meanwhile, replying to a TRT correspondent's question on the subject, the Foreign Ministry information director general said that this decision by Greece is a positive step toward the solution of the Aegean problem. The director general of the Foreign Ministry said: This decision consists of narrowing the Limnos control area from 2,485 square miles to 1,382 square miles, changing the floor and ceiling heights of the air route connecting the 14 Greek islands in the eastern Aegean and/or changing the floor heights of certain other routes.

Although these decisions do not fully meet the views presented by Turkey during bilateral talks, they have been evaluated as a step toward the solution of the Aegean airspace problems and an indication of good will. It is hoped that these decisions will be followed by agreements that will result in the settlement of the Aegean problems.

GREEK DEMANDS FOR BORDER GUARANTEES QUESTIONED

TA071636 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] It was stated today that the guarantee which Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis requested from the United States for the security of Greek borders and for the maintenance of the balance of power in the Aegean cannot possibly concern Turkish-Greek borders. The Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General issued a statement today following press reports on Mitsotakis' remarks on the issue.

The statement says no official report has reached the Turkish Foreign Ministry regarding the issue. It says it is illogical for one member of a military alliance to ask for guarantees from a second member against a third member and that this would mean a lack of trust not only concerning Turkey but other NATO members as well.

The statement then says: In fact, a few years ago, the Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministry secretaries general had discussed the signing of a political document between the two countries. At the time Turkey had posited that, if Greece wanted, an article could be added to the document stipulating that the two countries mutually guarantee that their present land borders and territorial water limits would never be changed. Greece did not respond to this proposal. It is, naturally, impossible to understand why Greece--which had considered such mutual guarantees unnecessary at a time when relations between the two countries were much tenser--should now seek such guarantees from another country at a time when there is a favorable atmosphere conducive to the solution of all bilateral conflicts.

The statement says that it is not necessary for NATO countries to maintain a balance of power among themselves. It adds that the balance of power mentioned in regard to the Aegean probably means the balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

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CHANCELLOR ADVOCATES U.S.-SOVIET DIALOGUE

LD092226 Hamburg DPA in German 2203 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Frankfurt, 9 Mar (DPA)--In the view of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt [SPD], the Federal Republic would have "reason to be afraid if the superpowers, the United States and USSR, were not prepared to talk to each other about arms limitation." Schmidt was speaking this evening at an SPD meeting for Frankfurt's local elections. He said that the Federal Republic will throw its weight into getting a dialogue underway again between the two powers.

SPOKESMAN ON BREZHNEV LETTER, GENSCHER TRIP

LD091506 Hamburg DPA in German 1410 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 9 Mar (DPA)--While in Moscow this month, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will discuss Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev's latest disarmament proposals. Speaking to the press today in Bonn, Government Spokesman Kurt Becker named 25 to 27 March as the period for Genscher's visit to Moscow, which has been planned for some time.

Becker assessed Brezhnev's letter to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, which was revealed over the weekend, and letters to other Western heads of state and government as another "visible expression of the Soviet willingness to conduct a dialogue." Becker gave no details about the letter, which the Federal Government does not intend to publish, but he remarked that the letter contained "no aggressive comment at all." It expressly contained that passage in Brezhnev's Moscow speech describing the relations between Bonn and Moscow as being by and large favorable.

The government spokesman said that in the letter Brezhnev repeated almost verbatim and dealt in greater detail with all the proposals made in his speech to the CPSU party congress: readiness to continue Soviet-American talks on strategic arms limitation, inclusion of the European part of the USSR in a "confidence-building measures" zone, as well a "freeze"--already rejected by Bonn--on medium-range nuclear weapons.

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON GERMAN-U.S. RELATIONS

DW091606 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1815 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Undated interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher by reporter H.J. Reiche; place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] In a few hours, you will have talks with another interlocutor, the new U.S. administration in Washington. Mr Minister, is it possible for us to meet the expectations the new U.S. administration has set for us in terms of security policy?

[Answer] It is. It is possible because we consider our security to be part of the common security of the West. Naturally, it is known in Washington that the FRG together with the United States bears the main burden of Western defense within NATO. This also explains why we have every reason to say that the FRG plays a key role in U.S.-European partnership. We are aware of this responsibility.

[Question] Can this basic stance on security policy be implemented here in the Federal Republic?

[Answer] The Federal Government has shown that it can answer for and implement what is necessary for our security in our country and also in the alliance. This will also be so in the future.

It is very clear that we hold the view that security presupposes a balance. We want a balance on the lowest possible level of armament. Therefore, NATO's dual decision of December 1979, for instance, very correctly mirrors our security philosophy. In the interest of bringing about a balance, we propose counterarmament where the Soviet side has an arms lead. But at the same time we offer negotiations, which means that we do not wait to negotiate until we have completed our counterarmament, but we want to have both in parallel, with the intention of achieving a balance at the lowest possible level.

I do hope that the Soviet Union sees the big chance which now exists also for the communist states to safeguard a balance. The arms expenses burdening us undoubtedly are a much heavier burden for the communist states, which spend a much higher percentage of their gross national product on arms. We all must be aware of the fact that the arms race means a threat to peace, and the arms race also deprives us of the possibility to effectively help the Third World. Therefore, our clear position is bringing about a balance at any rate while trying through negotiations to keep it at the lowest possible level. It means firmness and the will to negotiate. That is what we have in mind and that also is the stance of the new U.S. Government.

[Question] Balance but not superiority, not even American superiority?

[Answer] We do not want superiority because superiority, no matter on which side, always has a destabilizing effect. We need to have stability, so that on the basis of stability we can also come to reasonable cooperation. In addition, it is necessary for all states to pursue the principle of moderation in international politics. This principle has been clearly violated by Soviet behavior and the intervention in Afghanistan.

[Question] Mrs Thatcher was in Washington recently, and Great Britain has stated its willingness to support the Americans in the Gulf region by supplying forces, fleets or troops. The Bundeswehr cannot be used outside the NATO area or in a deployment force. What could the Federal Republic offer as compared to what Great Britain does, for instances?

[Answer] I said that, together with the United States, we bear the main burden of Western defense. This means that our task is here in central Europe, and this task is big enough and important enough.

[Question] Mr Minister, to the United States, the stance of its alliance partners on El Salvador is something like a test of their alliance loyalty. Do we meet the U.S. expectations, above all with a view to domestic discussions here on the subject?

[Answer] Mr Reiche, the fact that the Americans send a high official to Europe to hear the opinions of their European allies on developments in El Salvador shows that they want to have consultations in all fields and to take into account what the Europeans think. In addition, the very clear refusal by the U.S. secretary of state to accept a military dictatorship indicates that the United States also prefers a political settlement of the conflict in this afflicted country. People in Washington are aware that El Salvador's position, the course it will pursue, will ultimately be decided by whether social justice can be created there, whether economic and political progress is possible there. Ultimately, all this must not be a question of military conflicts between the antagonistic groups.

[Question] Do domestic discussions here on matters like the counterarming decisions, the stationing of medium-range missiles and tendencies of neutrality burden the German-U.S. relationship? Do they make the Federal Republic less predictable for the Americans? Perhaps, this will also be discussed in your talks in the United States.

[Answer] Mr Reiche, as I said, our country has a key function for the alliance and also for European unification. The most important thing for German foreign policy is to be clear, unequivocal and predictable, not only predictable for the states in East Europe, but predictable above all for our European partners and for our allies in the Western defense alliance. Therefore, we place great emphasis on strengthening the role of the Europeans by setting up a European union and improving Europe's ability to act. We want to make an important German contribution to this. We see our future in a democratic Europe where we have united with the other West European democracies. We can guarantee our security only together with the United States and Canada. Therefore, the alliance and the European Community are the basis of all our political aspirations. They also are an indispensable basis of our efforts for good relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the East European states. Anyone calling this basis into question thereby would also abolish the prerequisites for promising stabilizing arms control negotiations and for cooperation on the basis of equality.

Therefore, it is so important for the Federal Government, with the backing of the Bundestag parties, to have a very clear and unequivocal position. I very much hope that all those who indulge in fashionable anti-Americanism and generously ignore the enormous rearmament in the East and that those who easily forget what has happened in Afghanistan, become aware of the fact that our place is in the Western community, because we are allied with these states also with regard to our ideas of freedom and democracy. Therefore, I also consider it out of place to talk about the two superpowers as if they shared the same values. We are allied with one of them, the United States, not only through the alliance but also because we are both members of a community of democratic states.

KOHL REELECTED CDU CHAIRMAN, DISCUSSES U.S. TIES

LD0902006 Hamburg DPA in German 1850 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Mannheim, 9 Mar (DPA)--The 29th CDU congress, meeting in Mannheim this evening, reelected Helmut Kohl as party chairman by an overwhelming majority.

Kohl and [CSU Chairman] Franz-Josef Strauss gave express priority to reestablishing a close relationship of trust with the United States. Kohl said that the Europeans should at long last speak with one voice in order to become a genuine partner of the United States. He rejected the proposal by Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev to postpone the siting of medium-range missiles. It is unacceptable if it only serves to cement Soviet superiority. Referring to recent studies by several foreign policy research institutes, Kohl called for Europe to make a contribution of its own toward the security of Western interests in the Middle East. The Germans can ensure that "American resources are released for the Middle East."

Strauss warned against "differentiating" between U.S. and European interests and said that the United States and Europe share a complete range of interests as to their futures.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ON EL SALVADOR ISSUE

DW061102 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 6 Mar 81 p 3

[Article signed CKN: "Americans Take Dim View of European Mediation in El Salvador"]

[Excerpt] Bonn, 5 March--CDU Deputy Chairman Biedenkopf, upon his return from a visit to the United States, warned against criticism from Europe, and in particular from the Federal Republic, of the U.S. course of action in El Salvador.

If the Europeans in general and the Germans in particular base their security and the preservation of their freedom on the U.S. guarantee of protection and thus expect the United States to be capable of bearing great responsibility, then they cannot at the same time deny the Americans the ability to solve a problem like El Salvador along the lines of democratic objectives "even if this has to be done in crooked ways." Biedenkopf, who spoke in Duesseldorf, referred to the grave concern conveyed to him by U.S. trade union leader Kirkland, namely, that the European friends with whom the Americans are allied to fend off communism now support the communist enemies in America's "backyard." In the long run, the alliance will not bear this. It is Biedenkopf's impression that Washington is determined to do everything in its power to make the "Duarte experiment" successful for a democratic development of El Salvador.

On the some day that the high-ranking U.S. officials in Bonn identified Nicaragua as the main territory for the arms transfer to El Salvador, D'Escoto Brockmann, the Nicaraguan foreign minister was in Bonn and rejected these "speculations and contentions" as unproven. Asked about his talks with Federal Foreign Minister Genscher, in which the Federal Government, according to an announcement by the Foreign Ministry, had condemned arms deliveries by communist states to El Salvador and welcomed the Nicaraguan Government's statement that it does not tolerate any such deliveries via its territory, D'Escoto Brockmann was evasive. He said he could not recall that Genscher had said that such shipments were made. Genscher did condemn the principle, but did not say that communist states were violating this principle. There was U.S. speculation about arms deliveries, but this has not been confirmed either by Genscher or by other high-ranking officials with whom D'Escoto had talked in Bonn.

D'Escoto Brockmann said in this context that the United States is violating a basic principle of its constitution under which everybody is innocent unless proved guilty. "They want us to prove our innocence." As for the documents submitted by the Americans, he said the arguments no doubt had been invented to elicit a response, showing where readiness exists to believe these accusations. The United States, said the foreign minister in Bonn, is a country "full of anxieties, fixed ideas and hallucinations." It has always been easy to hoist the flag of communism as soon as interests turned against the United States, he said.

The foreign policy spokesman of the FDP Bundestag faction, Schaefer, on Thursday came out against any one-sided support for the Salvadoran Government. Schaefer is visiting Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica for talks. The FDP press service said that to go by what Schaefer has learned, the contention is wrong that these is a one-sided purposeful shipment of arms to the guerrilla fighters in El Salvador via Nicaragua. In talking with Schaefer, Costa Rica's president once again stressed the need for efforts on the part of the European countries, and particularly the Federal Republic, toward mediating in the preparation of political solutions in El Salvador.

GISCARD 'SATISFIED' WITH FIRST REAGAN CONTACTS

LD100941 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Mar 81 p 9

[Excerpts] The cabinet met at the Elysee Palace on 4 March under Mr Giscard d'Estaing's chairmanship. At the end of its deliberations, a communique was issued which stated among other things: The foreign minister reported on his recent visit to the United States, his talks with President Reagan and the secretary of state and the many contacts which he established on that occasion. The president expressed his satisfaction with the quality of the first contacts between France and the new American administration. He noted that both sides expressed the desire to maintain close consultations between France and the United States in a spirit of friendship, independence and mutual respect.

The economy minister reported on his talks in Mexico, Ottawa and Washington.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON POLAND, EL SALVADOR, MIDEAST

LD091251 Paris LE MONDE in French 8-9 Mar 81 p 4

[K.D. report on press conference given by French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet to the French Diplomatic Press Association in Paris on 6 March: "There Is No Reason To Think That the Principle of Nonintervention in Poland Will Not Be Respected"]

[Text] Jean Francis-Poncet arrived in Caracas on 6 March for a 3-day official visit during which, he said, he intends to raise "all the major issues of an international situation characterized by tensions." In a speech on his arrival, the minister paid tribute to the "leading role which Venezuela is playing in North-South relations" and on the American continent.

Before his departure from Paris, the French foreign minister discussed several aspects of the government's foreign policy with the French Diplomatic Press Association.

"At present, there is no reason to think that the principle of nonintervention in Poland will not be respected," Mr Francois-Poncet said in reply to questions from the French diplomatic press on 6 March.

Asked whether the president of the republic, by stressing on television Poland's membership in the "Soviet bloc," had "reintroduced into politics the bloc concept which France has been rejecting for 20 years," (Note: In his interview with French television channel 2 on 27 January, Giscard d'Estaing had said in particular: "Poland lies between the Soviet Union, with which it has a very long border, Czechoslovakia and East Germany. It is, therefore, inside the Soviet bloc and the Soviet bloc's communications pass through Poland. Anything which ignored those geographical and strategic facts has no chance of being acceptable to the Soviet Union." Commenting on this statement to the diplomatic press on 18 February, Marie-France Garaud concluded that the president of the republic had "accepted both the existence of the Soviet bloc and the thesis of limited sovereignty" for the countries comprising it. "We have calmly abandoned 20 years of foreign policy at a stroke," she said.) The minister replied: "The president of the republic has never said what you attribute to him.... He said that we must let Poland live.... Nobody must interfere in Poland's events from outside.... If there were to be an intervention, it would be a very deep, serious and lasting shock to international relations."

In talking of a "bloc," Francois-Poncet explained, the president of the republic "referred to Poland's geographical and strategic position which is known to all. He said only what Polish leaders from all the political units have said themselves, including the trade union leaders."

Asked whether the latest Moscow communique on Poland did not constitute an intervention, Francois-Poncet replied: "It is desirable for there to be not only no intervention but no pressure on the Polish process."

Finally, asked whether Mr Walesa would be received at the Elysee, Francois-Poncet replied that his invitation was a "trade union" one and that the Polish trade unionist and his hosts wanted it to remain such.

The following are other subjects discussed by the minister:

French-American relations: "France," he said, "is happy to see a strong and stable United States, and the new U.S. administration is showing its intention to take full account of Europe's opinions, views, interests and concerns.... The talks which I had in Washington confirmed my belief that French policy is known, understood and appreciated. Its defense and energy policies and also many other aspects of its policy are regarded as a positive contribution by the Western community.... France's policy is not based on alignment but on fidelity in diversity. Solidarity does not mean uniformity."

El Salvador: "The situation in El Salvador," Francois-Poncet said, "is characterized by great inequality which calls for fundamental economic and social reforms. In El Salvador, as in other countries, notably African countries, we are witnessing an arms traffic which is helping to maintain or increase instability and civil war." This traffic, the minister continued in substance, is an interference which France condemns; at the same time, "civil peace can only be restored by political action which depends on the Salvadorans and them alone."

With regard to the decision to send in U.S. military advisers, the minister said: "In 1977, the United States stopped all military aid to El Salvador. At the beginning of 1981, the new U.S. administration decided to restore military aid following the arrival of vast quantities of arms." Therefore, he concluded, we must not "put the United States in the dock," but he repeated that "the solution must be sought by political means."

The Gulf: Francois-Poncet said that France, "in consultation with its allies," sent ships to the Indian Ocean to ensure that freedom of navigation is respected in the Strait of Hormuz, but it supports the states in the region who think it is up to them to ensure their own defense. The Americans, for their part, are proposing to set up a rapid deployment force but, the minister stressed, "there is no question of setting up a multilateral force. There is no question of extending NATO's zone to that part of the world or of creating a NATO zone in the Gulf."

Africa: "There is no bilateral dispute between Libya and France," the minister said. "The dispute which exists concerns African policy and especially Chad." France, he recalled, conformed to the Lagos inter-African agreement and withdrew its forces from Chad. "All France wants is to see the Africans' will respected."

North-South dialogue: "It is fair to observe," Francois-Poncet said, "that the North-South dialogue is in deadlock. This is a serious deadlock. It is important to break it. North-South relations must be reexamined in detail." The minister confirmed that he will take part next week in the Vienna preparatory conference for a North-South summit which is to be held next summer.

Near East: After recalling the nature of the European initiative, the minister said: "It has never been directed against the Camp David agreement and has never been seen as an attempt to strengthen Camp David. It stands alongside the Camp David agreements."

Amman Report

JN070821 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] French Foreign Minister Jean Andre Francois-Poncet has stated that his country is pursuing a firm and independent policy toward the Middle East peace efforts.

In answer to a question from the PETRA Paris correspondent during a meeting with the Diplomatic Press Association members, the French foreign minister said that the European Middle East initiative has actually begun with the French president's visit to the Middle East and with his statements and stands on the definition of the mainstays of the just and all-out peace in the area.

He added that the European initiative's features were clearly pinpointed by the resolutions of the two European summit conferences in Venice and Luxembourg and as a result of Gaston Thorn's contacts with the parties concerned with the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The French foreign minister pointed out that during their June meetings, the European leaders will take practical and more effective steps concerning this initiative. He explained that the diplomatic role must be preceded by a definition of the clear-out principles of the pillars of peace in the Middle East. This is actually what the Europeans have worked for, he added. He said that the European initiative is independent from the Camp David accords. France, supported by the EEC states, continues to reiterate that the peaceful settlement should be based on the need of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, on the achievement of security and stability for every state in the area and on giving the Palestinian people the right to determine their future. He said that France's stands on Middle East peace have not always been welcomed by Israel, but the truth always hurts. France, however, will proceed with its stands because these stands are evenhanded and sound.

The French foreign minister said that during his talks with the U.S. President and the U.S. secretary of state, he was convinced that the U.S. administration intends to consider Europe's stands on the current issues. He said that France has never hesitated to voice its stands on these issues.

PREMIER BARRE DISCUSSES PRIMACY OF TRADE BALANCE

LD051351 Paris LE FIGARO in French 28 Feb-1 Mar 81 pp 1-2

[Second "exclusive" article by Premier Raymond Barre: "Priority of External Balance"]

[Text] A policy can have various objectives--expansion, full employment, price stability or external balance. The ideal would be to achieve a "magic square," namely, all of these four objectives at the same time. Experience has shown that it is not easy to achieve this, except in theory. The compatibility of these objectives cannot always be ensured. Circumstances have often made it necessary to give priority to one of them.

As far as France is concerned, the profound and lasting international crisis resulting from oil upheavals has set us a priority objective--restoration of the external balance. In view of the many difficulties facing us--price increases, unemployment and the slowing down of economic activity--what is the reason for such a choice which some people will probably see as clumsy or even provocative? There is both a political and an economic reason for this decision, both of them of major importance.

Regarding the political reason, if France wants to pursue an independent policy consistent with its fundamental interests, to exert an influence on the EEC and to preserve its position in the world, it cannot let itself become prey to an external deficit for any longer period of time.

Recourse to gold and foreign exchange reserves are expedients which cannot be used for long. Our country has learned this from experience. In present times, people in charge of a country's foreign policy do not count for much if they are not supported by a credible defense, a well-defined energy policy and a strong and well managed economy. It is from this viewpoint that you should consider the matter if you want to understand the importance of the external balance of France.

As to the economic reason, an external balance represents the best guarantee of regular expansion and lasting high employment. This is a proposition obviously contrary to theses widely accepted in our country, according to which concern for our foreign balance is an obstacle to rapid growth aimed at full employment. It is these long-prevalent theses which have caused a certain vulnerability of our economy and of the fragility which has long affected our currency. Furthermore, the strength of major industrial countries depends on a close connection between their external balance, restraint in price increases and currency stability.

These general thoughts can be illustrated by the development of France's external economic situation since the first oil shock. This shock brought about a serious deterioration in the trade balance and the balance of current payments in all oil importing countries. Attention has often been centered, especially in France, on the trade balance whose monthly results are, just like the price index, the subject of sometimes triumphal and sometimes despairing but always shortsighted commentaries.

And yet, it is the balance of current payments which represents the most appropriate term of reference for assessing a country's external economic situation since, in fact, it takes into account not only exchanges of goods but also of services (engineering, large-scale works, international trade, international transport, technical cooperation, financial services, insurance operations, tourism and so forth) and what is usually called "invisibles" which are especially important in a developed country.

The evolvement of France's trade balance and balances of current payments since the first oil shock has been very instructive. Four phases can be distinguished in it. The first phase extends from the beginning of 1974 to the fall of 1975.

The oil price increase at the end of 1973 resulted in a big external deficit. In January 1974, the franc left the "European monetary snake" and weakened. As a result of the implementation of a plan for cooling the economy from the summer of 1974 onward, the trade balance was gradually restored. It was finally achieved in February 1975. This improvement was mainly due to a strong decrease in imports resulting from a slowing down of economic activity in general and of a sharp drop in investments in private enterprises in particular. The franc recovered in the spring of 1975 and was reintegrated in the monetary snake in July 1975.

The second phase extended from the fall of 1975 until the end of 1976.

The development plan, whose implementation was initiated in September 1975, provided for a massive increase in budget expenditure and a considerable increase in money supply. It rapidly led to a deterioration in the trade balance as a result of a considerable increase in imports. In March 1976, it was again necessary to withdraw the franc from the "European snake" in view of the fact that our foreign exchange reserves were considerably depleted. This time, oil could not be blamed for a deterioration in the external balance since the price of that product remained stable. It was the consequence--the unavoidable consequence--of the type of economic policy which people in France have chosen to call "voluntarist."

During the third phase, which took place in 1977-1978, our external balance was restored.

As a result of wage increases being kept down, credit and the budget being kept under strict control and the franc being stabilized, the trade deficit was gradually reduced in the course of 1977. The trade balance was restored in 1978. The balance of current payments moved in the same direction and showed a considerable surplus in 1978.

The external balance was restored while the French economy expanded steadily (3.1 percent in 1977 and 3.4 percent in 1978). Our imports continued to increase but our exports increased even more.

And fourth, since 1979 we have again witnessed a deterioration in our external balance. This has mainly been a result of the second oil shock caused by the Iran events.

Whereas our foreign trade remained balanced in the first half of 1979, our trade deficit started growing from the summer onward, reaching Fr13.6 billion for the whole of 1979. However, our balance of current payments still showed a surplus.

In 1980, the full impact of the second oil shock was felt. But even though the trade deficit reached Fr60 billion, the deficit on the balance of current payments was limited to Fr30 billion as a result of the brilliant results achieved in our balance of services.

The growth of imports can be explained by a massive increase in our oil bill but it was also a result of our purchases abroad of both consumer goods and especially equipment. In fact, the expansion rate in 1979 and the first months of 1980 was very satisfactory but decreased slightly in the course of the following months. Nonetheless, it remained higher than that of our partners. According to the OECD, the gross national product of the six major countries increased 1 percent on average in 1980 whereas that of France increased 1.75 percent.

Those who deplore with a kind a relish the deterioration in France's exchange rate and balance of payment and assert that oil has played no role in this development should be reminded, in addition to the amount of money spent on energy, of a few facts illustrating some of our economy's achievements which have been ignored only too often:

In 1979-1980, exports of our goods increased 10.5 percent in volume despite a depressing international economic situation. Our nonenergy trade balance has never before achieved such a big surplus.

In 1980, France became the second biggest exporter of services in the world. Over a 10-year period, its share of the world market increased more than 40 percent. The surpluses on the balance of services more than compensated for the deficits on our trade exchanges with major industrialized countries. In 1979 and the first half of 1980, France's balance of current payments with the FRG, the United States and Japan was favorable. Over this 18-month period, we had a surplus of Fr1.5 billion with the FRG, Fr7.7 billion with the United States and Fr6.3 billion with Japan.

In 1980, the deficit on France's balance of current payments amounted to less than half that of the FRG ($7.75 billion compared with $17.25 billion). This explains the franc's very satisfactory behavior on the foreign exchange market, especially within the European Monetary System, since March 1979.

France, which has been affected by the situation just as much as any other oil importing country, has been facing up to its difficulties relatively better than many other countries. Political passion cannot justify systematic disparagement of the effort made by the entire nation.

How can we restore the balance of our external payments? We cannot expect to achieve this in the short term. Even if we optimistically assume that the price of oil will be stabilized, the current deficit is too big to be rapidly made good. Furthermore, the slowing down of international economic activity, which could prove more prolonged than some people expect, will not encourage any strong international demand which would enable us to rapidly build up our exports. Finally, the employment situation has forced us to maintain a certain rate of economic activity and this cannot encourage any reduction in imports--the cyclical gap between our main partners and ourselves which results from this limits the possibilities of any improvement in our exchanges in the short run. Consequently, the restoration of an external balance can only be a medium-term objective which should continually be treated as a matter of priority.

Therefore, a "strategy of pressing on regardless," which has often been advocated with the generous intention of improving the employment situation, must firmly be ruled out. Its advocates want to simultaneously stimulate economic activity by means of the budget and credits, finance a recurring external deficit out of our reserves and through foreign debts and devalue the franc. As we know from experience gained in 1975-1976, such a strategy would soon weaken the economy and it would become absolutely necessary in some 12-18 months to adopt a policy of strict stabilization, that is, a policy leading to even more large-scale and painful unemployment.

The increase in the number of people seeking employment in France is a consequence of demographic factors (the appearance of young people on the labor market), sociological factors (the fact that women are seeking employment), international economic factors (the depressing effect of the oil levy on the world economy) and structural economic factors (indispensable changes in the French industrial apparatus). This phenomenon cannot be totally controlled by means of faster growth which, while encouraging the creation of artificial and therefore precarious jobs, would soon result in a deterioration in our external payments situation. In addition to a general policy of support for economic activity and a policy aimed at a renewal of our productive apparatus, it also calls for specific measures adapted to various categories of people seeking employment.

However, the objective of external balance can be achieved through a strategy of independence and progress based on five meausres which are now being taken with a view to ensuring:

A reduction in our energy imports through the implementation of our nuclear power program and a policy aimed at saving energy;

The rejection of protectionism and steady efforts to improve the competitiveness of all our agricultural and industrial products through control of production costs, quality improvement and innovation--becoming competitive on foreign markets is the best way to win back the domestic market;

The development, under sound conditions, of future industries capable of facing up to competitors in the international sphere;

Further expansion on foreign markets, especially through commercial and direct investments;

Strength of our currency which is both a result of and a precondition for external balance.

What you currently read or hear about the franc is astounding. Whereas more artful people hope for a return of monetary manipulations, barroom monetary experts uninhibitedly demand that the franc be considerably devalued. Unfortunately, they have failed to understand two things which are after all obvious.

First, we live under a system of fluctuating exchange rates. The franc fluctuates in relation to the dollar, yen, pound sterling and Swiss franc. Under such a system, the international value of currencies depends on the balance of payments situation, interest rates and the assessment of various countries' overall policy. The relation between the dollar and the franc cannot be changed by any decision made by the French Government. It mainly depends on the U.S. interest rate policy and general economic policy. Exporters rejoiced when the dollar became worth FR5. If they still feel so pleased with this, let them at least show more aggressiveness on international markets; but we will have to pay more for the oil, gas and raw materials which we import. I am not sure that our export gains will compensate for the import surcharge to which we will be subjected. In any case, monetary decisions cannot depend merely on exporters' short-term interests.

The second thing which should be realized is that it is difficult to devalue the franc against the German mark when on the foreign exchange market it is the franc which is strong and the German mark weak. The European Monetary System ensures, through flexible mechanisms, the stability of the relationships among the main EC currencies. If it did not exist, the German mark would depreciate even faster and I cannot see what advantage our enterprises would derive from this. In any case, I am sure that the very people who now complain about the franc's strength within the European Monetary System would be certain to denounce the government's inefficiency if our currency were to edge nearer to its minimum exchange rate in relation to other European currencies. What strange but constant fickleness.

In the unstable monetary world in which we live, the government's objective has been to ensure that the franc is a strong currency. It has pursued an interest rate policy consistent with the demands of our economic situation, it has taken care not to participate in the interest rate escalation and, as a result, has been able to ensure for French enterprises great stability in the prime rate for some months. It has ensured, while showing respect for conventional relations and without stirring up any trouble in the social sphere, a wage increase reduction which was bound to favorably impress the foreign exchange market. It has decided to participate in the monetary stability area as represented by the European monetary snake in order to encourage the development of exchanges within the Common Market on the one hand and consolidate the functioning of the agricultural common market, which depends on the restoration of price unity, on the other. It has taken care to replenish and increase our foreign exchange reserves not to sacrifice people to money, as certain people have alleged, but to give our country, which is greatly involved in international exchanges, the means to enable it to face up to any situation. This policy has borne fruit--the franc has emerged undamaged from recent phases of monetary instability. Let us hope that it will remain a strong currency as a result of the efforts of all the French people.

A strategy of independence and progress is a strategy consistent with France's interests which can be understood and implemented by the French people. It is a strategy which events and necessity would force us to readopt if we were to yield to idle dreams and facileness. It is a strategy which has ensured and will continue to ensure world authority and respect for France.

MOROCCO'S KING HASSAN CONCLUDES 4-DAY VISIT

NC091511 Paris AFP in English 1458 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Paris, 9 Mar (AFP)--Morocco's King Hassan II left Paris today after a four-day stay that included talks with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on the war in the Western Sahara and other topics.

No details were disclosed of the discussions Thursday that were part of ongoing consultations between the two leaders, but King Hassan said they touched upon the situations in Africa, the Mediterranean, Middle East and bilateral relations. The talks focused on a possible role for France in efforts to end the conflict in the Western Saharan, pitting Morocco against Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas, the king said.

"I think that France would be willing to play a role in a Western Saharan peace," he said Friday. But he added quickly that no such request had been made of Paris so far. The same day, French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said that France was barred from taking part in the conflict, but would consider helping in the search for peace if asked.

King Hassan left for Rabat today aboard his special Royal Air Morocco jet.

POLL SHOWS MAJORITY WELCOMES GISCARD CANDIDACY

LD090943 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 5 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] The French people welcomed Giscard's announcement that he will be a presidential candidate. Nearly two out of three people either saw him on television or heard him on radio. Even though 30 percent of the people asked refused to answer a question on the opportuneness of this candidacy, 60 percent of those who agreed to answer stated that they "welcomed it."

A clear majority of the French people believe that his being a candidate will not prevent him from continuing to fully exercise his functions as president. Nearly three out of four French people feel sure that success awaits the head of state at the end of the campaign.

Finally, even though two-thirds of the French people have not altered their voting intentions (whether for or against Giscard) following his appearance, 8 percent have changed their intentions in Giscard's favor.

These are the main results of a FRANCE-SOIR-IFRES opinion poll carried out on 3 March among a national sample of 837 people.

FRANCE-SOIR REPORTS INTERNAL CGT DISAGREEMENTS

LD091051 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 6 Mar 81 p 6

[Paul Parisot report: "Five CGT Leaders Have Rebelled"]

[Text] Five CGT leaders have accused Georges Seguy and other communist officials of "taking over the main French trade union organization for the PCF's benefit."

Following last Tuesday's executive committee meeting, Janine Parent, Dinah Caudron, Pierre Carassus, Claude Germon and Pierre Feuilly--all of them PS members--published a statement challenging the attitude adopted by the CGT toward the presidential campaign. The executive committee meeting was stormy.

Secretary General Georges Seguy and his right-hand man Henri Krasucki made the committee reject a proposal put forward by Mr Feuilly, suggesting a democratic debate within the trade union organization, the opening of a discussion forum in its organs--LE PEUPLE and LA VIEW OUVRIERE--and even the submission of the problem to the rank and file in enterprises. Only one PCF activist, Robert Gevaudan (finance trade union), voted with the minority members.

The statement published by those minority members emphasizes that Seguy and Krasucki "miss no opportunity to support the PCF campaign at a trade union level." The same statement attacks, in particular, two themes propounded by the CGT communist leaders--that of "convergences between the CGT program and the communist candidate's program" and that which insists on the need for the inclusion of communist ministers in any Socialist-led government.

"Even though the CGT has often been the only organization to fight alongside the workers," the five state, "its membership has considerably declined. In 1976, the CGT had some 2.4 million members whereas today it has hardly more than half this number. Such a change cannot be explained by either unemployment or repression....

"It is a matter of urgency to allow activists to express their opinion to prevent a tool indispensable to the workers, namely, the CGT, from being broken and to preserve its independence."

FR31 BILLION TRADE DEFICIT RECORDED FOR 1980

LD091239 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Mar 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Return to External Payments Defecit"]

[Text] Goodbye to a strong Franc? The strength of the national currency, which was mentioned by the president in his candidacy announcement, is especially closely connected with the preservation of balance in France's external accounts. Now, in this sphere, the year 1980 was not free of disappointments.

The trade balance, which is an indication of a country's fundamental strength, already showed a big deficit. The oil bill undoubtedly represented a considerable burden, but the results also showed a deterioration in France's industrial position compared with that of its most important partners and competitors. No one is immune to economic decline.

For the first time in 3 years, the deterioration in the trade balance led to a current payments deficit which reached FR31 billion in 1980, even though earnings from "invisible" transactions actually increased nearly 50 percent compared with 1979--income derived from tourism, funds placed abroad, large-scale work carried out outside France, and also the slowing down of fund transfers by foreign workers and a reduction in the transfer of public funds (contribution toward the cost of EEC operations and aid to developing countries)--the results of which were not sufficient to restore the balance of exchanges.

In order to make up for the current deficit, more money was borrowed from abroad--some FR21 billion, that is, nearly double the amount borrowed in 1979. However, France is still well thought of abroad--in any case, better than by many French people. Furthermore, the results of France's current balance are better than--or rather not quite as bad as--those of the FRG whose deficit amounted to FF 5 billion. A small consolation for the authorities....

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM BREZHNEV

LD092156 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Excerpt] A message from Soviet leader Brezhnev has been delivered to the prime minister. Here is a report from the Chamber of Deputies by (Innocenzo Cruciani):

There have been no leaks as to the contents of the message which Brezhnev has addressed to the Western heads of state and government--a message which the Soviet ambassador handed to Prime Minister Forlani a short while ago. What is known is that Brezhnev's message is very important, contains good news for Italian business and is concerned with problems of disarmament and relations between Washington and Moscow.

Soviet Ambassador's Comment

AU100945 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 10 Mar (ANSA)--Premier Arnaldo Forlani, through the Soviet ambassador to Rome, Nikolay Lunkov, received a letter Monday, March 9, from Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Speaking briefly last night to newsmen, the diplomat said that the message was, in substance, similar to those sent to other Western heads of government. "However, Italy is an independent nation, a great European and Mediterranean country, and for this reason the document is not the same as that sent to the others." "I dare only say this: That the message is very clear and precise; the idea is to ensure a stable peace," he added.

The ambassador also said he outlined in detail for Forlani his personal impressions with regard to problems discussed at the recent Soviet Communist Party Congress in Moscow. He said he was very favorably impressed with the interest Forlani has shown in those problems, be they internal or international.

Questioned further about his talk with Forlani, he said that both sides realized the seriousness of the international situation and the need for measures that will keep it from deteriorating further.

"We are deeply against a nuclear conflict and such a prospect surely does not appeal to Italy either," he said. Therefore a joint approach to the problem is needed, he added.

The ambassador did not reveal the content of that part of the letter having to do with economic relations. He noted that the mixed Italo-Soviet committee is meeting in Rome on Wednesday, however.

"We do not want to see Italy as an adversary but as a partner with whom cooperation in all fields can and must be broadened," he said. The keen interest that Soviet leaders have in relations between the two countries would emerge in the work of the mixed committee, Lunkov concluded.

EL SALVADOR'S UNGO SEEKING SUPPORT FOR MEDIATION

PA100303 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0038 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 9 Mar (EFE)--Four days in Rome have allowed the leader of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] to contact Italian political forces who could mediate a peaceful solution to the Salvadoran conflict. Guillermo Ungo, who is also secretary general of the Salvadoran Social Democratic Party [PSD], has not revealed the outcome of his meetings, but he has said that "U.S. military aid is the main obstacle to a peaceful solution to the crisis."

Ungo was received Saturday by the Italian foreign affairs minister, Christian Democrat Emilio Colombo, but most of his stay in Rome has been dedicated to discussing with the socialists the possibilities of a mediation effort.

According to the Italian magazine PANORAMA, Ungo's main objective is to have the Social Democrats put him in contact with Christian Democracy [DC] and convince them to withdraw their support for the military junta headed by Napoleon Duarte. The DC is not only the main Italian political party but is also one of the most influential within the world Christian Democratic Union headed by Italian Mariano Rumor and aligned with the Salvadoran Government.

In an interview on state television, Ungo said there are possibilities for a "peaceful solution" with the mediation of international forces, but he said it is practically impossible to establish a dialogue with the present administration, which in his opinion represents only the military right and the oligarchy.

LIBYA'S JALLUD COMMENTS ON RELATIONS, TERRORISM

AU100936 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Palermo, 10 Mar (ANSA)--If insinuations of links between Italian terrorism and the Libyan Jamahiriyah do not stop, Italo-Libyan relations will have to be reviewed, including the question of oil supplies, according to the number two man in the Libyan regime, Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud.

In an interview published by a Palermo daily today, Jallud appealed to the Italian people to oppose this "defamatory campaign" which seems to link his country with international subversion and with Italian terrorism in particular. The Libyan leader said that current relations between the two countries were "difficult" and "delicate", but that the Jamahiryah hoped they would improve given the trade prospects that have been opened by Tripoli's new economic plan.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah is one of Italy's biggest oil suppliers; around 12-13 percent of imports. Moreover, the North African country owns 10 percent of Fiat stock.

PCI DELEGATES ADDRESS MOSCOW INSTITUTE MEETING

LD061521 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 3 Mar 81 pp 1, 16

[Renzo Foa dispatch: "PCI's Stances Reasserted in Moscow"]

[Text] Moscow--Paolo Bufalini has publicly reasserted the PCI's "regret" over the fact that the PCI's greetings message was not read out in the Congress Hall within the Kremlin, adding that "we failed to understand and are surprised" at the decision. He did so yesterday when he spoke, together with Pajetta, at the Social Sciences Institute, where he clearly reasserted the Italian Communists' positions. He did so on the same day as PRAVDA, 24 hours late, published, in full and with a faithful translation, the text of the speech which Pajetta delivered in Friday at the Hall of Columns, following Sunday morning's visit to CPSU Central Committee headquarters by Pajetta and Bufalini to discuss with Ponomarev all the problems concerning the PCI delegation's attendance at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Also, yesterday two CPSU spokesmen, Zagladin and Zamyatin, expressed esteem for the content of Pajetta's speech, in which they saw "many elements of convergence with Brezhnev's report on international issues." Answering a question about divergences, Zamyatin said, citing Brezhnev, that "there is a diversity of situations, which partly explain the existence of differing assessments."

But in reply to a question about the treatment given to the Italian delegation, Zagladin denied that there was any discrimination and justified PRAVDA's delay as being due to lack of space. However, there was no mention of the fact that Pajetta did not deliver his speech at the congress.

But to come to yesterday evening's meeting of the Social Sciences Institute, where Bufalini was invited to give a lecture on the Italian situation and on PCI policy: In front of an audience of several hundred people, after an introduction from institute director (Pamkov), Bufalini outlined the Italian scene, the problem of the country's governability and of the "communist question" and Italy's economic and social situation, with special reference to the government's economic policy and the present social conflict; next, he discussed the far-reaching struggle which the PCI, more than any other force, is waging against terrorism and concessions and the present tasks in the struggle for detente.

"We are committed," he said, "to the struggle for peace, disarmament, the salvation of mankind and solidarity with the peoples struggling for their full emancipation against colonialism and imperialism, against all forms of oppression. At this 26th CPSU Congress," he added, "we made a positive assessment and were satisfied mainly with the first part of Comrade Brezhnev's report, devoted to the major international issues. He has imparted a new thrust to a platform of peace and detente, of the quest for negotiation and understanding, and made a number of specific proposals for resolving conflicts, for arms limitation and reduction, and for strengthening and extending measures of mutual trust."

Bufalini described them as "important proposals" and added: "May we be permitted to say that in general they are close to many essential needs which we ourselves have felt keenly and often outlined, not only in our own country and in parliamentary forums, but also in international meetings among communist parties?"

"We are particularly committed," he continued, "to the unitary struggle in Europe for negotiations that will make it possible to introduce an immediate moratorium with regard to the deployment of theater missiles in Europe, whether Soviet SS-20's or U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles, and to reach an agreement that will bring about a balanced limitation and reduction of these weapons to the lowest possible level, as Comrade Brezhnev proposed in his report."

Next Bufalini explained the policy of national democratic unity, broaching the issue of the "historical compromise," which he described as "a method, a general approach to the quest for cooperation among all the major Italian workers and people's currents for the democratic and social regeneration of society." We have not yet rejected this strategy, he added: We have adopted a political stance of struggle against a DC which is proving itself to be incapable of extricating itself from its own crisis, and we aim to cooperate in Italy's Government with all the progressive and honest democratic forces.

Having illustrated to the audience the data regarding the PCI's organizational and political strength, Bufalini added that with this struggle and "along our national path--in association with other West European communist, socialist and social democratic forces--we are fighting to thoroughly realize democracy and to render it effective." Then he turned to Eurocommunism. "Eurocommunism," he said, "implies a combination of valid demands, a path to socialism which we consider suited to the West European countries, in which the full realization of democracy and the realization of socialism combine and form a single entity. There is nothing rhetorical or merely formal about our internationalism. We have always contributed and still contribute a real strength to internationalist battles, and this has exerted and still exerts an influence even in international political developments."

Having recalled the major battles of international solidarity, from Korea to the latest violent attempted coup in Spain, Bufalini concluded by saying that "we did not understand and were surprised by the fact that it was not possible at the 26th CPSU Congress for us to speak in the Congress Hall itself, although Comrade Pajetta's speech, which recalled our known position on Afghanistan and Poland, among other things, was published in full in PRAVDA today. However, our regret will not, of course, diminish our commitment to the battle for peace, disarmament, the peoples' freedom and socialism."

After the talk, many questions were put to Pajetta and Bufalini, who spoke for a total of almost 2 and 1/2 hours, and many of the questions remained unanswered--but only for reasons of time. Innumerable issues were broached, starting with China.

Pajetta spoke about this. "We have always said," he pointed out, "that the break was prompted by the Chinese attacks and their unwillingness to discuss mutual criticism. When a meeting was possible we attended, on condition that we could mutually express our respective positions. There is no doubt that there are thorough changes in domestic policy in China today, and Brezhnev himself has said so. It is possible that these changes could also be introduced into foreign policy, and this is why we heeded Brezhnev's specific proposals with interest."

Next Pajetta talks about the PCI delegation's visit to China last year. "As is our custom, we spoke frankly with the Chinese leaders. We discussed this also in a 30-minute television interview with Comrade Berlinguer and a press conference that we were able to hold with 120 journalists, both Chinese and from all over the world. When we asked what differences still exist between the CCP and the PCI, Berlinguer replied: The first and foremost of these differences lies in the fact that the Chinese Communists regard the USSR and the CPSU as a danger and an adversary. We do not agree with this.

"As you can see, Pajetta added, "we are able to present and defend our positions anywhere."

"This CPSU congress," Pajetta also pointed out, "is being attended by at least half-a-dozen parties and liberation movements that have relations with the CCP. At least five of these--Mozambique's Frelimo, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Algerian National Liberation Front, the Romanian Communist Party and the Korean Workers Party--have spoken from the congress rostrum."

Another question was: What does new internationalism mean?

Pajetta said that it means "not being a fickle friend, but being a force capable of extending its friendships to liberation movements and to parties that are still split, of finding unity even with social democratic forces and forces of a religious inclination," citing Iran and pointing also to the pope.

Bufalini added that internationalism is always new because it passes through historical phases. "The dissolution of the Third International," he recalled, "was an option for a new internationalism. Then the Cominform was formed. When I came to Moscow for the 26th CPSU Congress in 1956 I witnessed the dissolution of the Cominform. We cannot reason according to abstracts schemes. Following the 20th congress there was a period of polemics and attacks on 'national paths,' as if there were general laws to be observed and national characteristics to be taken into account--in other words, the structure of a building, on the one hand, and its surface, on the other. We must not oversimplify. Now we esteem the part of Brezhnev's report which asserts the idea of national paths to socialism and cites the case of Yugoslavia, which, however, was considered a deviation for years."

So what specifically does new internationalism mean to us?

"It means," Bufalini said, "that we must consider the breadth assumed by the revolutionary movements throughout the world today, with differences and even in anomalous forms, as in Iran. So if you proceed from the idea that we are all the same, conflicts will result, whereas if you acknowledge the differences, cooperation can be established. So we believe that it is necessary to recognize the existence of a large number of revolutionary forces, including atypical ones, and that their diversity and autonomy must be respected.

"We also believe," Bufalini continued, "that internationalism must now shoulder a number of fundamental tasks--the defense of peace, arms reduction and the solution of underdevelopment, which implies a new distribution of resources."

The PCI's stance on Afghanistan was the subject of several questions.

Bufalini said: "We have confirmed and still confirm--without any opportunism--the disagreement which we have already expressed. But we are also considering the problem of how to resolve this crisis, what kind of solution must be found. We have frequently indicated that we agree with various initiatives for the withdrawal of foreign troops by means of negotiations among all the sides involved to guarantee that there will be no infiltrations and to guarantee a nonaligned Afghanitan friendly with its neighboring countries and not a base or support for forces hostile to neighboring countries, with assurances to the Afghan people of their right to determine their own future."

Why did the PCI not attend the Paris conference on U.S. missiles in Europe?

"It did not seem to us to be a useful initiative," Bufalini replied, pointing out that Brezhnev said in his report that there must be no attempt to upset the existing military balances and that the real threat looming over mankind is the arms race. "We were presented with the proposal of a meeting of communist parties alone designed to issue a 'no' to U.S. missiles, whereas we believe that the only way to establish a ceiling is negotiation. We therefore put forward the proposal of a moratorium, which is now being taken up by Brezhnev and which enabled us to join up with many forces and to broaden the front for arms limitation negotiations."

There were many other questions, about the PCI's stance on the EC and NATO, its attitude toward China's attack on Vietnam, Kampuchea and the Horn of Africa--all issues on which the PCI's stance was clearly confirmed, as it was on the Middle East and on individual aspects of the nature of the PCI. One aspect proved to be of particular interest, as shown by the first question, concerning why the PCI is losing members. "Yes," Pajetta replied, "we lost 19,000 in 1979 and 7,000-8,000 in 1980. Of course, not all parties could afford to lose so many members without disappearing. Indeed, we are one of the few parties which discloses its precise membership, whether it increases or decreases."

This meeting marked the end of the Italian delegation's penultimate day in Moscow. The congress ends today. There will be a single session in the morning, when the new Central Committee and Politburo will be announced.

MILANS DEL BOSCH INDICTED FOR MILITARY REBELLION

LD092010 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Excerpt] General Gargia Esudero, the examining judge in the investigation of the events which took place on 23-24 February, has indicted Lt Gen Jaime Milans del Bosch for military rebellion. The lieutenant general is currently under custody at Getafe Field Artillery Regiment No 13.

CIVIL GUARD DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED ON ASSEMBLY ATTACK

LD092324 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Correspondent Luciano Fructuoso interview with the director general of the Civil Guard, General Aramburu Topete; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The director general of the Civil Guard, General Aramburu Topete, was one of the key figures in the events of 23-24 February, which began with the attack on the Congress of Deputies by a group of Civil Guards. His presence in the vicinity of the congress from the onset was a decisive factor in resolving the regrettable situation which disturbed all of Spain. General Aramburu, what was your reaction on hearing of what happened in the congress, and what attitude did the Civil Guard forces under your command take at the time?

[Answer] The first thing I did of course, was to get in touch with all the Civil Guard areas in Spain to establish a channel for information and to keep all Civil Guard posts and units under my direct command at all times. Then I gave a number of orders with the aim of assembling a number of units to penetrate to the heart of the conflict so as to be able to nip it in the bud.

[Question] So your presence in the vicinity of the congress was part of a specific mission. Briefly, how was this mission carried out?

[Answer] The tactic, as I clearly saw at the very beginning, was to avoid starting a shoot-out at all costs. This could have had terrible, catastrophic consequences, because inside the congress there were nearly 400 hostages held by the attackers and there was no way of knowing what would happen if fighting started outside. My second conclusion at the time was that we should keep an open line of communication from those inside, that is the rebels, the attackers, with the outside, in order first of all to find out what had happened, since our information then was scanty, and second because we were convinced, more than convinced, we were sure, that almost all of the Civil Guards who had been taken along to carry out this attack had been deceived and did not know where they were going. It was only because of their discipline, which is one of the basic qualities of the Civil Guard, that they followed their officers. The great majority of those Civil Guards would certainly realize in time what was going on and then the situation inside would come to a head.

[Question] General, according to reports at the time, you and Generals Saenz de Santa Maria and Armada, and even General Prieto, tried to talk to Lieutenant Colonel Tejero to try to get him back down. What were these contacts and what truth is there in the story that Sr Tejero supposedly threatened you personally?

[Answer] I was threatened. When I tried to persuade Lieutenant Colonel Tejero to change his attitude and give himself up, he refused categorically and in a violent manner. The newspaper report which said that he would shoot and kill me first is true. The point is that they had their weapons in their hands and we did not.

[Question] Why was there a partial withdrawal of the Civil Guard forces surrounding the congress early in the morning, and their apparent replacement by forces of the national police?

[Answer] As director general of the Civil Guard, I think and I will always think, that it is the job of the Civil Guard to deal with [word indistinct] that which goes against our honor. For this reason, I tried throughout, despite pressure to replace the first line with other forces, to ensure that it was the Civil Guard which was in the front line. This was a family matter, as it were. It is true that at a meeting chaired by the director general of state security, the chief inspector of the national police, General Santa Maria and myself agreed that if we had to make a forced entry, an attack, it would be better for the special operation group of the national police to go in rather than the Civil Guard, basically because they had a much larger unit than we and for the obvious reason that a clash between two groups in the same force would be much more painful.

[Question] General, this weekend it was unofficially reported that around 80 Civil Guards who had taken part in the attack on the Congress of Deputies have left the Young Guards College in Valdemoro where they had been since 24 February, and moreover, that some of them have rejoined their units. What is the situation as regards these and the others who are still being held in Valdemoro?

[Answer] For a start, the figure is not 80. The figure is higher. All those who took part in the assault were held for just over 2 weeks while investigations were carried out. The investigation showed that more than 90 percent of the guards who took part in the attack on the congress were misled into participating and they did not know where they were going. Their presence during the attack was due exclusively to their sense of discipline, which is one of the great qualities of the Civil Guard. Their commanding officers told them they were going on a different mission than the one they actually carried out. Therefore it would be very serious indeed to punish people who only did what they were obligated to do. Investigations have been undertaken; the behavior of each and every one of them has been clarified. Or at least partly clarified, and what happened was that all of them have been released and allowed to resume their duties, although they remain at the disposal of the judge appointed to conduct the general investigation, General Garcia Esudero. This does not mean that everyone has been released; only those who apparently took part merely because of the discipline incumbent upon them. There are still a large number of Civil Guards in custody, including commissioned and noncommissioned men, who have been arraigned and are being held pending judicial action.

[Question] What then is the exact number of Civil Guards released from Valdemoro?

[Answer] Well, I would say that the total number of those who took part in the congress incident, including officers, noncommissioned officers and ordinary guardsmen, was 288. At the moment 16 noncommissioned officers, 32 corporals and around 15 or 18--I do not remember the exact number, ordinary guardsmen are still being held and some of them, like all the officers, have been arraigned. This is because we think they could have been personally involved.

[Question] General, now that these incidents are behind us, what is the mood of the Civil Guard?

[Answer] It must be said that the mood of the Civil Guard is the same as always. Only I should tell you that this incident is distressing for the Civil Guard, as you will understand, as anyone could understand, it is distressing. In practice the Civil Guard at the moment, the whole corps, (?wishes) to get over this regrettable incident, but its mood remains intact and it is ready to fulfill all the fatherland asks of it, in the best service of the fatherland, and only wishes to continue demonstrating the qualities which for 137 years, if I remember correctly, have been fidelity, honor and above all discipline.

[Question] To conclude general, how do you personally view the immediate future of Spain?

[Answer] I am not going to deny that what happened was very serious and of tremendous significance. But I think that it should make us all think and learn the proper lessons. These lessons are that we must leave behind attitudes which can take us nowhere, I think the lessons should help lead us onto the path of honest work in the service of a better Spain.

PCE'S CARRILLO COMMENTS ON COALITION GOVERNMENT

LD091601 Madrid ABC in Spanish 5 Mar 81 p 8

[Pilar Urbano interview with PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo]

[Excerpts] "I see a very bleak future without a coalition government. The present government, weak in parliament and throughout the country, is the same one that brought us to this situation and will be exhausted in a few months' time; this will lead to early elections, which could provide the opportunity for another coup."

We were told this by Santiago Carrillo yesterday at a "luncheon at the Ritz." There was the added bonus of having the presence of another political leader, [Popular Alliance leader] Manuel Fraga, who followed Carrillo. The obligatory topic of conversation was "the political response to the coup d'etat." Carrillo's remarks, extremely carefully weighed and prudent, were entirely in line with the policy of good sense and responsibility which the king has requested from the political forces. They seemed to express an implicit word to the wise: If you wish to prevent the effects, prevent the causes.

"It has become clear that the main priority in this country is to defend freedoms. For the time being everything else is subordinate. For this we need a policy and a government.

"The king's appeal to the parties deserves to be heeded and we must examine the errors that have recently been committed so as to correct them. The putschist element in the army must be isolated and diminished and its causes eliminated: Terrorism must be combated and an effective policy on the autonomies implemented."

He paused to sip his coffee, then told us of his concern regarding the immediate future: "I am worried that this government has insufficient strength and support...and I do not know whether it is even willing to tackle the necessary task, which cannot be postponed. A government 'capable' of dealing effectively with the present situation would have to be composed basically of the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] and Spanish Socialist Workers Party, while the rest of us could provide outside backing on the basis of an agreed program." "But the UCD does not seem willing to govern in a coalition," he pointed out. Carillo replied: "If Calvo-Sotelo is going to resist, I will insist."

With regard to the drafting of this plan, Carrillo said that "we must not continue to be so lenient with those who defend terrorism, no matter who they are, even the 'Tejeros' [allusion to coup conspirator Tejero Molino]. It will be necessary to consider whether certain parties which represent the other side of terrorism should continue to be legal.

The following "ironic" question sprang to mind: "Has fear of the coup converted the Communists into monarchists?" Carrillo replied: "No...and I would point out that it was comrades of mine who, shouting 'long live the king,' quelled the attempt by certain groups brandishing republican flags, to enter and disrupt the rally on Friday 27 February.... We Communists have not become monarchists, but we have rated highly the role performed by the king throughout the transition and during the recent dangerous events. The alternatives here are not between monarchy and republic, but between democracy and dictatorship." Next he discussed the mysterious attempt "by certain extreme rightwing sectors to involve the king in the coup, which at our meeting with him, the king himself called a 'sibylline maneuver' and which obviously--or so it seemed to me--annoyed him considerably." We returned to the topic of a "government by consultation." I asked him: "What will you say to Calvo-Sotleo if he calls you?" "I will tell him: Sir, we have been holding 'consultations' for the past 5 years and it is not enough. Consensus has already produced its results."

Of course we discussed the attempted coup. "The danger is not over. I am not concerned with who was or was not at the head of it; but I do believe that there were at least three putschist plans. The one prepared by Tejero, who wanted a Chilean-style coup to install a military junta; the Civil Guards' plan for a more 'Turkish-style' coup...and possibly a third plan.... The main points, having said that the political errors and causes of 'provocation' must be rectified, are that the armed forces' leadership be entrusted to soldiers who will sincerely honor the constitution; that the police services not be entrusted to incompetents; and that there be a responsible agreement on the autonomies among the parties to avert any separatist threats."

PCE WANTS NEW POLICY ON REGIONAL AUTONOMY

LD091111 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Mar 81 p 7

[Marcel Niedergang dispatch]

[Text] Madrid--The PCE intends to publicly propose a revision of the regional autonomies policy to the country and the Cortes. That is what PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo told us in Madrid on Tuesday, 3 March. The Communist leadership's intention is not to return to the previous situation and to oppose the autonomy status given to Catalonia and the Basque country. According to them the aim is to be much more attentive to "official demonstrations of autonomy." To cite Mr Carrillo, it is necessary that "the political and administrative decentralization involved in the autonomy process should come about while respecting the national flag, which is the Spanish flag."

This spectacular stance, which the Spanish rightwing and army chiefs would not repudiate, not only reflects a return to the PCE's "Jacobin" tradition. First it is one of the conclusions drawn by the PCE leadership after a pessimistic analysis of the attempted coup d'etat on 23 February and of the serious threats which still hang over a democracy which, when it came to the crunch, proved more fragile than had been thought.

The PCE leaders are advocating a genuine investigation into those responsible for the putsch and a fair trial for the guilty parties. But they also think that the situation is too serious for "gratuitous incidents" and "irresponsible attitudes" to be allowed to give ready arguments to the officers who oppose the democratic institutions. In the PCE's view the "proliferation of regional banners" in the four corners of the peninsula is leading to excesses, and the increasing number of small regional parties represented in the Cortes is likely to distort the political game.

It is true that last year we saw Mr Suarez "negotiate" for the votes of the small Andalusian Socialist Party to prevent a censure vote in parliament. It is also true that many incidents, described by the army as "offenses to the flag," have in the past few months contributed to increased tension in the barracks. The theme of the "nation's unity" is one which mobilizes the military most readily. Mr Carrillo, who is very concerned by the putsch on 23 February and especially by all the serious flaws which this abortive coup abruptly brought to light, is demanding "a more responsible attitude," and he said: "Autonomy yes, Spain's dismemberment, no."

He can probably now make such remarks without being accused of giving in to military pressures, as was demonstrated by his personal conduct during parliament's occupation by the Civil Guards: He, together with Mr Suarez and General Gutierrez Mellado, was the only man to remain in his seat without flinching while the assailants opened fire to intimidate the deputies; physical courage is still definitely valued in this country.... Mr Carrillo, who was convinced the other week that he could be summarily executed at any time, said repeatedly: "The revision of autonomy is a question of form, not of content."

A Pessimistic Analysis

This stance is not very far removed from that of the Socialists who share the PCE's pessimistic analysis. "The threats against democracy," Felipe Gonzalez said, "could last another 2 or 3 weeks...." Renewing its offer to participate in Calvo-Sotelo's government, the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party said that one of the main questions which will be raised if a coalition government is formed will be that of "the state's construction of the autonomous regions." It is essential the Socialists say, "to clarify the state government's structures" and to clearly define "the central government's responsibilities and those of the autonomous communities."

In addition, the Communist Party leaders are embittered by Moscow's reactions to the attempted putsch, the "attacks on the Eurocommunists" having continued during the 26th CPSU Congress. They are not much gentler toward some Western communist parties or toward Mr Reagan, who described the attempted coup as an "internal problem."

Mr Carrillo still thinks Calvo-Sotelo's government is too weak to tackle the situation. This opinion is now shared by broad sections of the political class, both on the right and the left. On Tuesday, 3 March, a section of the employers added their voices to this chorus of imprecations against Mr Suarez' successor, who has only just been installed at Moncloa. The solution of a government with a broad parliamentary therefore, gaining ground. The Union of the Democratic Center parliamentary group contemplated it without hostility on Tuesday. But Calvo-Sotelo continues to suggest that the military are hostile to any Socialist participation. That is probably what he was to tell Felipe Gonzalez this Wednesday when he met him for "consultations" which are still not "cooperation."

PSOE URGES FORMATION OF BROAD-BASED GOVERNMENT

LD051725 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 3 Mar 81 p 9

[Excerpt] Madrid, 2 Mar--In light of the danger experienced by the democratic institutions, Spain needs a government with a broad parliamentary majority and widespread social support because only a government with these characteristics will be able to complete resolutely the democratic blueprint envisaged in the constitution, states the political document issued at the conclusion of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] federal committee meeting held in Madrid over the weekend, thus confirming the offer of a coalition government made on various occasions to the ruling party by Socialist Party Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez.

In its final conclusions the Socialists' top body maintains that "at this difficult but also hopeful moment in Spain's history the stance of the Socialists and of all the democratic forces should be to move forward firmly in the democratization of the state, the modernization of society, the surmounting of the economic crisis and unemployment and the eradication of terrorism, violence and totalitarian temptations."

It also condemns the attempted coup, "drawing attention to the need for the judicial bodies to assume the role assigned to them by the constitution," and warns the public "that the grave seditious actions against the constitution must not be confused with the general conduct of the armed forces and security forces, which have performed the task which the constitution entrusts to them."

In addition, the PSOE federal committee cites as the principal problems to be tackled by this proposed government with a broad parliamentary majority: "The democratization of the state and the solidary building of the autonomies, the surmounting of the economic crisis and the struggle against unemployment and the defense of freedoms and public safety by eradicating violence of every kind and by citing terrorism as the worst deterrent for coexistence in peace."

Last, it highlights the role played by the king in the crisis "as a firm guarantor of democratic freedoms, judiciously and meticulously using his constitutional powers and those stemming from his capacity as commander in chief of the armed forces," and also acknowledges the "exemplary response of the citizens and news media, as well as of the civil institutions, in defense of freedom."

BRIEFS

NEW APPOINTMENTS--The Council of Ministers yesterday appointed five new secretaries of state: Don Gabriel Cisneros, secretary of state for relations with the Cortes, he has held this same post since 25 January 1980 with the rank of under secretary; Luis Sanchez Harguindey, secretary of state for health, he has been under secretary at the Ministry of the Interior since 13 July 1980; Manuel Nunez Perez, secretary of state for employment and labor relations at the Ministry of Labor, he has been the secretary of information, electoral activity and organization of the Union of the Democratic Center; Agustin Hidalgo de Quintana, secretary of state for trade, he was born in Madrid on 31 March 1932, a law graduate and state trade expert since (?1961); (Eloy Ibanez Buenos), secretary of state for tourism, his last public post was that of under secretary for health to which he was appointed in April 1979. [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 7 Mar 81 LD] The Council of Ministers appointed Luis Angel Sanchez-Merlo--a frequent collaborator with the prime minister, Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, as secretary general of the prime minister's office and Eugenio Galdon Brugarolas as director of the prime minister's office. [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Mar 81 LD]

SOVIET AMBASSADOR DELIVERS BREZHNEV LETTER

LD091158 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1145 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Mr Victor Popov met Mrs Thatcher at 10 Downing Street today and spent 45 minutes in what he described later as "useful and interesting" exchanges.

He gave her a personal letter from President Brezhnev which was almost certainly connected with the Soviet leader's proposal of a summit meeting with U.S. President Reagan.

Mr Popov told reporters after the meeting that he was not authorised to disclose the contents of the letter. But he said the main point of the letter was connected with the peace proposals, made in Moscow last month.

"The main aim of these proposals is to maintain peace and stability in Europe and certainly to improve Anglo-Soviet relations," he said.

Mrs Thatcher has so far counselled caution about Mr Brezhnev's summit proposals, and has urged Mr Reagan not to "dash" into one.

The Soviet leader has also sent messages to French President Giscard d'Estaing and West German leader Helmut Schmidt, clarifying his proposals.

Herr Schmidt has said he will urge President Reagan to go ahead and hold summit talks.

U.K.-ROMANIA TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN LONDON

AU062002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] London, 6 Mar (AGERPRES)--The works of the eighth session of the Romanian-English joint governmental commission on economic collaboration and industrial and technological cooperation concluded in London.

The protocol of the session comprises the measures to be taken for increasing and diversifying the bilateral trade exchanges, as well as the actions of common interest on the line of cooperation between the two countries and on third markets, especially in machine-building, electronics and electrotechnics, aircraft, oil and coal, agriculture, scientific research and other domains of mutual interest.

The protocol of the session was signed for Romania by Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, chairman for his country of the joint commission, and for Britain by G.C. Dick, under secretary of state for trade, chairman for Britain of the commission.

On the occasion of the participation in the session, the Romanian minister had also interviews with the Ministry of Trade, John Biffen, and with executives of the Foreign Office, the departments of industry, energy and of some British companies.

GOVERNMENT STARTS NEW AEGEAN AIRSPACE ARRANGEMENTS

Papandreou Briefed

NC062122 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that in order to facilitate the quick and harmonious movement of aircraft in the area under the responsibility of the Greek authorities certain arrangements have been made that became valid today at noon. These arrangements are related to the extension of air corridors, formulation of ceilings, exploitation of certain air corridors and the space required for the servicing of aircraft that move through Limnos airport.

The arrangements decided upon by the Greek Government are absolutely in line with existing international regulations and serve both the country's interests and the needs of national and international air navigation, and specifically the air navigation of the countries in the area. In accordance with relevant reports, the airspace arrangements were decided upon independently by Greece, which is exclusively responsible for the safeguarding of normal air traffic in the area of responsibility of the Athens Flight Information Region.

The government has briefed leader of the official opposition Papandreou on the issue of the arrangements in Aegean airspace. Papandreou was visited in the Athens suburb of Kastri by Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Roussos, who also used the occasion to brief him on the course of the Greek-U.S. bases negotiations and on the issue of nuclear weapons.

Mitsotakis Statement

NC072036 Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 7 Mar 81 p 8

[Excerpts] The Greek Government "independently" decided and yesterday announced certain arrangements in the airspace of the Aegean Sea. The announcement was made in a Foreign Ministry statement and relevant statements of clarification by Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis which, however, are not sufficiently comprehensible for public opinion because they contain special aviation terms.

Explaining the purpose and significance of the arrangements, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis made the following clarifications to political editors:

"The government has decided to take a number of measures to improve air navigation conditions within the Athens Flight Information Region. As is well known, the Athens Flight Information Region is the area of responsibility of the Greek air traffic authorities and includes national and international airspace, as is the case in many other Flight Information Regions. This decision was made after many conferences by all responsible departments (Ministry of National Defense, Civil Aviation Department and Foreign Ministry), during which our country's interests and the needs of air traffic in the area were carefully assessed.

"The arrangements were independently decided by Greece, which is exclusively responsible for safeguarding normal air traffic inside the Athens Flight Information Region, and are such that the safe movement of aircraft is not impaired, Greece's defense capability and Greek operational needs are not unfavorably influenced, and no interest of our country is impinged upon.

"The regulations and practices of the international civil aviation organization were adhered to during the planning and making of this decision, and demands that at times had been expressed by countries adjacent to the Athens Flight Information Region (naturally Turkey) were taken into consideration.

"We hope that these arrangements will be considered a contribution to the effort that is being exerted for the improvement of Greek-Turkish relations in addition to the fact that they will facilitate even more the quick and harmonious movement of aircraft inside the Athens Flight Information Region."

Also on this issue, Papandreou made the following statement: "As is well known, Turkmen has been expecting a 'goodwill' gesture from the Greek Government connected with the Aegean airspace, and it is also well known that this promise was given by the Greek foreign minister at one of their recent meetings. Yesterday, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Roussos briefed me in detail regarding the specific unilateral administrative facilities that the government ceded to Turkey today through its statement. Both the reduction of the Limnos terminal area and the modification of the minimum and maximum ceilings of certain air corridors inside Aegean airspace significantly facilitate Turkey's civil and military aviation.

"If relations of 'good neignborliness' existed with Turkey, these unilateral concessions, without anything in return, would perhaps have a meaning, but currently they certainly do not have any meaning. On the contrary, these concessions increase the temerity of Turkish expansionism, since Turkey not only persists in occupying 40 percent of Cyprus but aggressively advances its claims in the Aegean. It is no longer possible for us to follow government logic."

In reply to Papandreou's statement a government spokesman stressed the following:

"Having carefully assessed both the country's more general interest and specifically its security, the government proceeded with the unilateral arrangements concerning which it has not undertaken any obligation toward Turkey or a third party."

Papandreou Comments

NC081622 Athens NEWS in English 8 Mar 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] Main opposition leader Andreas Papandreou yesterday accused the government of rewarding Turkish arbitrariness with its decision to unilaterally lift some of the restrictions imposed on the use of the Aegean airspace by Turkish aircraft.

Papandreou charged that the government's response to Friday's statement by the main opposition leader was deceptive. He reiterated his earlier contention that the new arrangements are, in essence, concessions to Turkey.

Turkey has not given up on any of its claims in the Aegean, Papandreou said. It does not accept the current status of the Aegean airspace, does not comply with international flight regulations, and does not submit flight plans each time Turkish aircraft enter the Aegean airspace.

"As long as the Turkish Air Force can move freely over the Aegean our country's defensive capability is undermined," Papandreou said.

He took issue with the government's position that the latest step was a good will gesture in return for Turkey's lifting of NOTAM 714/74. He said this NOTAM was in violation of international rules, and Turkey was forced to lift it under international pressure.

"With its act, the government has struck one more blow against national interests. And has once more demonstrated that it has no power of resistance to pressure, giving in to foreigners' demands," Papandreou said. "It is remarkable that the government chose to take this action at a time when the Greek people's attention is concentrated on surviving the destructive forces of nature."

A government spokesman, replying to Saturday's statement by the president of PASOK, Andreas Papandreou, made the following statement:

"Yesterday's statement by the government was not deceptive. The president of PASOK knows that, and he also knows that the security of the country is not affected in any way. The sole motive of government activities is the well-being of the state. What the government does not know is what happened between yesterday and today to make Mr Papandreou come back with such a strong statement."

KKE-Interior Objections

NC071958 Athens I AVYI in Greek 7 Mar 81 p 1

[Statement by KKE-Interior press office; no date given]

[Text] The "unilateral arrangements" the New Democracy government has announced governing airspace constitute unacceptable concessions at the expense of national sovereignty in the Aegean.

In reality, they constitute a consequence and continuation of the concessions that were made with the return to the NATO military wing and the expected U.S. bases agreement.

The government has entered the road of impermissible activities down which threats are expanding against our national integrity and independence from the chauvinistic aims of Ankara and the U.S. plans for the country's involvement in their adventurism.

These new commitments must be reversed without delay, and the slide toward unbounded Atlanticism that is becoming increasingly dangerous under the demands of the new Reagan leadership must be stopped.

The issue must be immediately debated in the Chamber.

PROTEST TO GUINEA ON DETENTION OF FISHING BOATS

AB061921 Paris AFP in French 1831 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Athens, 6 Mar (AFP)--The Greek Foreign Ministry on Friday protested to the Guinean authorities against what it describes as the forceful detention in Conakry of the crews of five Greek fishing boats.

In a telegram to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guinea, the Greek Government demands that boats and crews be released immediately.

BRIEFS

ELECTRICITY FROM USSR--A new agreement with a Soviet organization was signed today by the Public Power Corporation [DEI] for the supply of 200 million kilowatt-hours of electricity to meet the country's consumption demands. The cost will amount to about $4.5 million. The electricity will be transferred to the Greek power grid through the power grids of Romania and Yugoslavia in a period of about 3 months. The $4.5 million includes the cost for the transport of the electricity. Last year DEI bought 195 million kilowatt-hours of power from the Soviet Union. [Text] [Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 6 Mar 81 NC]

SOVIET DELEGATION TO DISCUSS ALUMINUM PROJECT

TA061855 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] A Soviet delegation has arrived in Turkey for talks on the expansion of the Seydisehir aluminum works. The delegation, which is headed by the chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Semen Andreyevich Skachkhov, was received at Ankara's Esenboga Airport by Industry and Technology Minister Sahap Kocatopcu.

In a statement at the airport, Kocatopcu said the expansion of the Seydisehir aluminum works and the payment conditions for the loan extended for the purpose will be discussed with the Soviet delegation in accordance with the protocol signed in Moscow in January. Kocatopcu noted that the government attaches importance to the development of cooperation between Turkey and the Soviet Union in accordance with mutual interests in the field of economics as well as in other fields. In his statement, Skachkov said his government wishes to further develop its good-neighbor relations with Turkey and this wish was recently voiced by President Brezhnev as well.

The Soviet delegation, which will leave for Izmir tonight, will conduct studies at the Aliaga oil refinery during the weekend and then go to Ankara. The official talks in Ankara will be held on 10 March. A protocol was previously signed during the joint Turkish-Soviet economic committee meetings held in Moscow to double the production at the Seydisehir aluminum works.

Delegation Visits Aliaga

TA072102 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] The Soviet delegation which is in Turkey for talks on the expansion of the Seydisehir aluminum works today toured the Izmir refinery in Aliaga. The regional director of the Izmir refinery, Oztan Mentes, said at a briefing session with the Soviet delegation that the refinery's 3.7-million-ton capacity would be raised to 4.2 million tons following work to be conducted in May and June this year.

Recalling that an agreement was signed with the Soviet Union last year for the construction, in the refinery, of a second fuel oil unit with a capactiy of 5 million tons, Mentes said that this second unit would cost $53 million. He added that 8,500 tons of the 36,000 tons of material the Soviet Union would supply for the construction of the second unit had already arrived in the refinery. Skachkov, the chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, said he was pleased with the work being carried out at the Izmir refinery. He also said that the material necessary for the construction of the new unit would be delivered to Turkey in accord with a predetermined schedule.

Talks Begin

TA091130 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] The Soviet delegation which is in Turkey for talks on the expansion of the Seydisehir aluminum installations has begun its contacts in Ankara. The delegation called on Minister of Industry and Technology Sahap Kocatopcu this morning. In a statement during the meeting, Kocatopcu said that the latest agreement on the expansion of the Seydisehir aluminum installations will be signed at the end of Soviet delegation's visit and that Turkish-Soviet economic relations will thus be further developed.

Skachkov, the chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, said that new factories, which will support the installations realized through joint Turkish-Soviet cooperation, should be built, and expressed the belief that developments will be achieved on the issue at the talks to be held in Ankara.

He added that developments were achieved concerning the expansion of the Izmir oil refinery installations following the talks held in Moscow in January, and that new technical equipment for the installations have begun to be sent to Turkey. The Soviet delegation will continue its contacts this afternoon as well. The Turkish-Soviet agreement on the expansion of the Seydisehir aluminum installations is expected to be signed tomorrow.

FRG PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

TA071926 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] An FRG parliamentary delegation departed Turkey this evening. The delegation which was headed by Alois Mertes, a member of the FRG Christian Democratic Party, today visited the Istanbul governor, the archbishop of Armenians in Turkey and the Greek patriarch of Fener. The delegation members also toured historic and tourist sites in Istanbul.

ROMANIAN TRANSPORTATION DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS

Protocol Signed

AU071553 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Bulent Ulusu, prime minister of Turkey, has received Vasile Bulucea, Romanian minister of transportation, who is on an official visit to Ankara. During the ensuing talk, the two sides discussed aspects of developing Romanian-Turkish economic cooperation. An agreement on maritime transportation and a cooperation protocol in the field of transportation were signed in Ankara.

Delegation Departs

TA071842 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Romanian Minister of Transport Vasile Bulucea left Turkey today after ending an official visit here. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Bulucea said that positive results had been achieved at the talks held in Ankara between the Turkish and Romanian delegations. He said that according to the agreement signed with Turkey during his visit, cargo arriving from Western Europe would be gathered at Romania's Constanta port and then sent to Turkey's Samsun port where it would be transported to Middle Eastern countries. Bulucea added that according to the agreement International Highway Transport [TIR] trucks would be ferried between Constanta and Trabzon.

FINANCE MINISTER RETURNS FROM ISLAMIC BANK MEETING

TA071530 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Finance Minister Kaya Erdem returned to Turkey today after attending the annual meeting of the Islamic Bank governors in Khartoum, Sudan. In a statement at Ankara Esenboga Airport, Erdem said that at the meeting he was elected chairman of the Islamic Bank Ministers Council for a 1-year term. Noting that next year's meeting would be held in Istanbul, the finance minister stated that the Islamic Bank would extend a $45-million loan to Turkey for the purchase of oil this year and that it would contribute capital to four private sector projects as well.

Kaya Erdem said that at the meeting the Islamic Bank capital was raised to $2.6 billion. Erdem noted that during his stay in Khartoum he held bilateral talks with his colleagues and with officials of the World Bank who attended the meeting as observers. He stressed that the $700-million loan the World Bank is extending to Turkey this year has been confirmed.

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SCHMIDT ON MILITARY BALANCE, SUMMIT, ARMS EXPORT

DW101128 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1000 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Reporter Klaus Voigt interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt--recorded; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, according to an opinion poll published recently, three out of four federal citizens advocate a balance with the Warsaw Pact states as a long-term military aim to be strived for by the Western Alliance. Only 16 percent are for Western superiority, whereas 8 percent would put up with the East bloc's superiority. Thus, a massive three-quarters majority supports the policy of equilibrium which you have advocated for years now. Has this unequivocal magnitude not taken you somewhat by surprise?

[Answer] No, I was not taken by surprise. You said quite correctly that I have been advocating the concept of military balance in Europe for a long time. I can even number it exactly--for more than 20 years, through the spoken and written word and in a large number of Bundestag debates. It is a very obvious concept and it wasn't devised by us Germans. It is obvious because only the insight that the other side must not become any stronger than I am makes it possible to arrive at arms limitation agreements. Nobody is prepared to submit a treaty to his parliament for ratification, which from the beginning acknowledges, in the treaty, that the other side should be stronger than one's own country or one's own alliance. Such treaties cannot be reached. Arms limitation presupposes that both sides may be sure that the other side is not superior. This is why the principle of equilibrium is a necessary prerequisite for arms limitation. It likewise is a necessary prerequisite for the safeguarding of peace.

However, two remarks must be added: First, even if a military balance is a necessary prerequisite for any peace that does not mean submission to the will of the other side, this equilibrium alone does not suffice to safeguard peace. What must be added is the sentiment for peace, the will for peace, the willingness to understand the other side, the willingness to take his interests, his requirements into account, the readiness for compromise. And the second remark that I must add is that it is easy to speak of the need for balance, but that it is much more difficult to define it concretely and to state what it actually means: equilibrium in the Middle East or equilibrium in Africa or, what must be most obvious for us, equilibrium between West and East in Europe.

[Question] Could you list some examples?

[Answer] When it comes to the mutual military threat, for instance, geography is of great importance. The Americans and their reserves are far away from Europe. In between is the entire Atlantic Ocean. The Russians are much closer and there is no water and no ocean in between. That means that geography is not balanced. Nevertheless, one wants to achieve such a balance. The same holds true for the industrial possibilities of the various countries. The same applies to the density of population. Hence, there are many factors, which, proceeding from the general principle of balance, call for a much more detailed definition as to how a balance can be actually achieved in a certain situation.

[Question] As a matter of fact, the apprehension exists that America's Reagan administration does not strive for equilibrium but for superiority. This can be heard also within the ranks of the SPD. How can this fear be overcome?

[Answer] I believe that such fears are unjustified. I cannot remove them; I am not the public relations man for the new U.S. Government. The U.S. Government itself will remove them.

I do not doubt this at all, and this is bound to happen. The moment the new U.S. Government under President Reagan enters negotiations with the Soviet leadership will show that it does not negotiate so that American superiority can be confirmed by the Russians or embodied in a treaty, but everybody will then realize that it negotiates to put an equilibrium into writing. But this process will also show--and I repeat myself--that it will not be that easy to define what an equilibrium between the United States and the Soviet Union actually ought to look like in concrete terms.

[Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, you expressed the view recently that along with the increasing Soviet superiority in the field of Eurostrategic medium-range missiles, the probability for mutual limitation on the same level will decrease. The Federal Government actually does not consider acceptable the proposal made by General Secretary Brezhnev in his speech at the CPSU party congress for a moratorium on medium-range weapons during the period of negotiations. Is Western counterarming in this field in conformity with NATO's dual decision of 1979 avoidable at all?

[Answer] I believe that it can still be avoided even though the Soviet Union through its undiminished arming has achieved such a great lead in the field of Eurostrategic weapons that negotiations on removing this lead, negotiations on the creation of equilibrium, will not be easy, to be sure. I am convinced that these negotiations will materialize. Unfortunately, the offer made by Mr Brezhnev in this respect in his speech at the party congress does not go far enough. It even lags behind ideas he stated once before in East Berlin on 6 October 1979. At the time, he was ready to also withdraw a large part of the Soviet Eurostrategic missiles behind the Urals in addition to the moratorium. Though this would not have meant much, because the range of these weapons reaches roughly 4,000 km, it would have been a gesture toward removing the pressure exerted on Europe. He has not talked of this since then.

The term moratorium means nothing less than: We Russians have now installed almost 200 missile-launching pads. You don't have them, and now we should both stop. This is something the West could not accept, neither then nor today. At the time, I proposed in talks with the Soviet general secretary as well as publicly that the Soviet Union should impose a moratorium on itself. I also outlined the way this should be done, namely, neither the East nor the West should deploy additional weapons for a specific period of time, with everybody being aware that the West was not even in a position to do so, because at the time it did not have these weapons.

But that was 1 and 1/2 years ago, or over a year ago, and in the meantime the Russians have deployed additional large numbers of Eurostrategic missiles. I have always been highly concerned about this imbalance which I foresaw by the end of the sixties--you find that in my essays and books--because these missiles which are targeted on Europe are an instrument of political pressure on the European nations and governments.

[Question] What concrete danger do you see in this respect?

[Answer] I do not think that the Soviet Union toys with the idea of waging war against the West European nations or of destroying our cities with these missiles. But the possibility of using such weapons as a threat may play a role in specific future political situations. It is this possibility that worries me.

[Question] General Secretary Brezhnev in his speech at the Moscow party congress proposed a summit with President Reagan. The President first wants to consult his most important allies on this proposal, some of whom, he said, were only a bus ride away from the Soviet military power. He wants to consult you, for instance. Are you going to advise him to accept the proposal?

[Answer] I will quite certainly do that. In my view, the most important point in Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the party congress is the fact that he offers negotiations with the United States on his own. He almost asks for such talks.

Ronald Reagan told me in a talk shortly after his election and prior to his inauguration in Washington that he is prepared to negotiate with the Soviet Union, in particular on arms limitation. At the time, he said: We are prepared to negotiate and negotiate and negotiate, meaning, with much emphasis and much time, with patience. Surely, he will not be an easy negotiating partner who can be taken in--thank God, no. By the way, the Russians will not be easy negotiating partners either.

[Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, you yourself have pointed repeatedly and emphatically to the great importance the Gulf region in the Middle East has for the security of the West and in particular for the Federal Republic. Indeed, this region supplies about 60 percent of the European oil requirements. A key role in this respect is also played by Saudi Arabia. Will your talks in that country in April be focused on an intensified development of cooperation between both states?

[Answer] The term focus may be a bit too much. There will be a number of very important topics, including also the world situation, the security policy situation in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East and naturally also the political and above all economic cooperation between our two states. We have very good political and economic relations. Naturally, the question will also play a role as to whether Saudi Arabia, which buys military equipment in Britain, the United States and other Western states, can also get part, a small part, of such equipment from the Federal Republic. During the Saudi King's visit to the FRG last autumn, the subject was broached, and I told him that we have very restrictive laws and guidelines on arms exports which make it extremely difficult for us to really make the exceptions that are possible on principle in one case or another. We frankly described the enormous difficulties we see. This has not changed.

Meanwhile, there has been a broad public debate in Germany on the subject. It seems to me at this point that the general tendency in parliament and also in public opinion is in favor of retaining the restrictive line in German arms exports. Regarding arms exports, Germany is known to be more reserved than any other of the big industrialized countries of the world. This is based on principles and guidelines on the drafting and introduction of which I worked myself as defense minister a decade ago. However, we will have to avoid one thing--it must not be permitted that some at home and abroad give the impression that under the pressure of Israeli ideas, we treated Saudi Arabia differently than we would by ourselves. This is unthinkable. Saudi Arabia is and remains to the Federal Republic an equal political and trade partner. By the way, I must tell you that I have always felt great respect for the dignity of Saudi politicians.

[Question] When you go to Riyadh, will you be taking with you the results of domestic discussions here which somehow clarify the difficult question of arms exports?

[Answer] I think, Mr Voigt, there will only be preliminary results, as I described them earlier. Any decisions on possible modifications of the principles on arms exports in the light of domestic discussion would very likely be made later than in April. I will go to Saudi Arabia in April, and it is also possible that there will be no substantial changes and new decisions at all.

[Question] Consider security interests in the Gulf region. In a recent study, four leading Western foreign policy institutions, including the German Society for Foreign Affairs, submitted proposals on a more intensive Western division of labor. According to this study, a group of five key states--the United States, France, Great Britain, the Federal Republic and Japan--is to assume special political responsibility for security in this region. Do you consider the idea of such a group of key states becoming active there feasible?

[Answer] To begin with, I have no objection to the idea. However, if it amounted to military operations by this group of states in the Persian Gulf area, I must say I would not want to see the FRG there, also for constitutional reasons, for reasons which have to do with our basic law. I am not so sure either whether the adjacent states on the Persian Gulf, whether the emirates, Iraq, Iran or Saudi Arabia agree. It is useless to force military aid on others.

[Question] Commentaries coming from there do not sound positive.

[Answer] Of course they don't. On the other hand, regarding this concept, I find quite positive the fact that the institutions of other countries have now accepted by idea about the division of labor. I never held the view that the Germans, the Americans, the British, the French, the Japanese, the Italians and all the peoples of the West should have the same tasks at the same place at the same time. Many things that the Americans can do can be done only by them and not by us. Many things that the French and the British can do cannot or must not be done by us, for instance in the fields of nuclear arms or of guarantees for Berlin. There are other things that we can do better than others. We gave, for instance, much more financial aid than the United States and France or Britain to Turkey and Pakistan, which are two key states in the Middle East, extending from Anatolia to western Asia and Southwest Asia. We were in a position to help them; at the time, we were financially stronger and this is the centerpiece of our part of the labor. Division of labor is a proper key word for international cooperation of the West.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES WASHINGTON TALKS

DW110929 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Reporter Kalbus interview with Foreign Minister Genscher in Washington; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Actually, only things on which there is agreement came up here in Washington. What happened to the differences?

[Answer] I believe that nobody will be surprised that both governments are interested in strengthening cooperation and in pointing out common positions. This also applies to the aim of safeguarding the balance through one's own defense efforts as well as through arms control on as low a level of arms as possible. The talks were held in this spirit.

[Question] Is the U.S. interest really as urgent as that of the Federal Government to implement, for example, both elements of the counterarmament decision and to negotiate on it?

[Answer] Yes, it has become quite obvious that the U.S. Government, like us, attributes the same importance to both sides of the decision. It means that one must make parallel headway with regard to both parts of the decision.

[Question] Are you convinced that the new administration will respect the different interests of the various European allies more than before?

[Answer] Well, I consider it a gain that the new government asks for the opinion of its allies on important matters prior to fixing a final position. We should not complain about the time that is lost thereby. We ought to consider it a gain that the government here attributes considerable importance to consultations with European states. This demonstrates particularly clearly that great importance is attributed to the word of the Federal Republic of Germany as a country located in the heart of Europe, one which particularly experiences the division of Europe, and that consultations with our country are considered as particularly important.

Reports to Cabinet

LD111124 Hamburg DPA in German 1039 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 11 Mar (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher returned to Bonn today from his 2 days of talks with U.S. leaders. Immediately after his arrival, Genscher went to the chancellor's office, according to the Foreign Office, to give an initial report during the cabinet session on his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and other leading U.S. politicians.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON GENSCHER'S U.S. VISIT

DIE WELT

DW111005 Bonn DIE WELT in German 11 Mar 81 p 6

[Commentary signed CO.: "Doubts at Home"]

[Text] Doubts remain even after Genscher's success. Reagan and Haig have convincingly supported German-American friendship and Bonn's central role in the Western alliance. That is Genscher's personal success. Washington does not intend to push the Federal Republic on a political side track where the rapid trains of the British and the French would whiz by, as has been suspected since the Washington visits of Margaret Thatcher and Francois-Poncet. Former NATO Commander in Chief Haig knows the weights in the alliance too well for that.

And yet, there is no reason for Bonn to feel euphorical. One knows in Washington that the federal foreign minister, who is esteemed in Washington because of his firmness in counterarmament matters, is being supported by Federal Chancellor Schmidt, but that the latter's support has become brittle in his own Social Democratic Party. For the sake of harmony, Haig abstained from a detailed discussion on Bonn's saving measures in arms procurement. Defense Minister Apel will feel in his forthcoming Washington visit that explosive conflict material is smouldering here. That pertains also to such ticklish and still open issues as Namibia and the Middle East. And will the SPD leftists accept Genscher's moderate statements on El Salvador? Doubts in this respect relativize his success in America.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE

DW110950 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 Mar 81 p 12

[Commentary signed G-N.: "Not Just Flexible"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Haig was handling the talks with his German colleague Genscher in a most flexible way. Washington accepts that some European allies believe that domestic-politically they could support a policy of reestablishing the military balance only by stressing the (natural) preparedness of the West with regard to disarmament and arms control. It is also important on the other hand that Bonn declare through Genscher in an unrestricted way that the moratorium for nuclear medium-range missiles suggested by Brezhnev is unacceptable, without pretending to see a good beginning in this foul offer. It is also correct to link Brezhnev's demand for a summit conference with certain Western expectations, such as Moscow's policy vis-a-vis Poland, without being hurried on to a summit by the cracking of Moscow's whip. But the Federal Government would be understanding Haig and Reagan incorrectly if it expected that the U.S. demands for European cooperation and clearly greater defense contributions could be eliminated in negotiations. On the contrary, America's new will with regard to consultations demands more responsible reactions from the Europeans.

DER SPIEGEL REPORTS ON APEL'S ARMAMENT PLANS

DW101318 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 9 Mar 81 p 16

[Text] Hans Apel needn't go emptyhanded to America. The German defense minister in late March can report in Washington to his U.S. colleague Caspar Weinberger, who has just presented the highest military budget in the history of America ($178 billion), that he will have to cut down his armament programs but little. Even his seventh and eighth frigates can be built for the Federal Navy (costs: about DM1 billion)--although by the end of this decade.

Using several mathematical tricks and with budget shifting, Apel will try to carry on with regard to the Bundeswehr's prestige projects--some 322 Tornado fighter planes, 6 F-122 frigates and 1,800 Leopard II tanks. The prerequisite is, however, that his budget continues to increase above the average.

Apel agreed on principle with his top military men and top officials in the course of the 3-day closed session last week on some future projects: new Pershing II missiles whose range, in contrast to the American missiles, will be limited to 740 km, the Patriot antiaircraft missile and maybe a U.S. successor model to the Phantom fighter plane of the air force.

No contracts will be concluded with industry for the time being. Money will be so scarce up to 1983 due to the high Tornado costs that every penny will have to be turned over three times. The inventory showed that it will be 1984 before there is some breathing space in the defense budget.

The inspectors of the army, the air force and the navy have to scratch big parts of their lists of requests--particularly with regard to new shells, missiles and bombs for their expensive tanks, planes and ships. The ammunition reserves cannot be increased either, although this is being demanded by NATO. More funds are envisaged in the coming years only for fuel and for maintenance of materiel.

Therefore, no optimism is gaining ground among those involved after the Hardthoehe battle for marks and pfenngs. A general said: "We can make it--but only with the greatest difficulty."

PAPER EXAMINES ARMS DISCUSSION, APEL CONFERENCE

DW101344 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 9 Mar 81 p 3

[Ulrich Mackensen editorial]

[Text] It has been true all the time and not just in the past several months that the post of Federal defense minister is one of the most difficult "jobs" in the cabinet. First, this is because the armed power is much more closely watched by the public, and justly so, than is perhaps the Ministry of Agriculture, and second, because in the minds of many FRG citizens the soldiers are accepted, to be sure, yet the fact is pushed aside that they cost a lot of money as well. This is why the responsible minister is saddled with cost explosions even if he could not even have prevented them. And in the third place, finally, the defense minister is always a foreign policy man to a considerable extent--whether Hans Dietrich Genscher likes it or not--because of the solid mooring in NATO and because of the necessary close cooperation with the United States. Conflicts that begin to take shape, because of consultations, are therefore easily put in line through the pertinent cabinet member.

The central question that posed itself during and after the arms conference at Bonn's Hardthoehe, therefore, was the question concerning the minister's leadership ability. On this point, Apel proved that he has a "firm grip" on the ministry in this, undoubtedly difficult, situation. The inspectors of the three branches of service, the army, the navy and the air force, have "swallowed" his austerity program, and rash speculations that a great scandal might occur did not pan out. Still, Apel will yet have to go through the Tornado investigating committee before one can say that he is out of the woods.

Should this likewise happen, then the defense minister will more strongly than before be dependent on support from the cabinet and, above all, from his own party. As early as in the next few months, the question will no longer be whether the Tornado as a system will cost DM72 million or DM80 million--bad as this development is--the discussion instead will concentrate on how much sense such high defense expenditures make. Inspector General Brandt also clearly realizes this.

It may be that financial gaps can be plugged by means of stretching, cutting and discontinuing individual projects. But above all, it will be necessary to justify for posterity and generally more logically than before what sense there is in defense. This might possible be aggravated considerably by developments under the government of Ronald Reagan in the United States. It has been bluntly said already that the billions the United States is adding to its investments in armament are intended for emulation by the Federal Republic and other NATO states. Yet, this is neither militarily necessary nor psychologically justifiable, let alone financially possible.

The closed arms conference, which drew attention to financing problems for weapons systems and obviously also to planning errors and the egotism of some branches of service, for these reasons merely opened the gate to a much more far-reaching discussion clear across the Atlantic and in our own country. FRG politicians will be knocking on Washington's door in the next few days and weeks. They will sound out U.S. positions and elucidate their own viewpoints. In this respect, security policy will be a central issue in which it will be highly important that it be supported and understood by the people, a policy which also indicates that the "detente" pillar, jointly with "defense," continues to make up "security." It cannot as yet be clearly determined whether this word [detente] has largely disappeared from the vocabularly of U.S. policy. After all, Secretary of State Alexander Haig is one of those who best knows how important this part of security policy is for the Europeans and, above all, for the Federal Republic.

Now, after the closed conference, Hans Apel has the way clear for the foreign policy-security policy component of his office. This, too, is definitely an important result of the 3-day conference.

DIE WELT VIEWS REAGAN'S ARMS OFFER TO AFGHANS

DW111029 Bonn DIE WELT in German 11 Mar 81 p 6

[Commentary signed VL: "Counteroffensive"]

[Text] Reagan's offer to supply arms to the Afghans upon request does not mean that America is seeking a new Vietnam in Hindu Kush. It means instead that America will not limit itself any more to withdrawals or at best to the defensive wherever Moscow launches an attack. The last one was in El Salvador--following the Brezhnev motto: Peace or no peace, all "liberation movements" will be supported by the Kremlin. America at least reserves the right for itself to enter the worldwide liberation offensive. Why, for example, should Doctor Savimbi be left to himself in the Angolan bush? That is more than just a "linkage." That is the long neglected matter of course that no special privilege should be given to Moscow with regard to worldwide subversion. Eventually, there will be an equality of arms here also.

QUAI D'ORSAY 'SURPRISED' BY ISRAELI STATEMENTS

LD101423 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Mar 81 p 6

[Text] The Quai d'Orsay has expressed surprise at the statements made by the Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman on 3 March "because they related to the private conversation between Mr Francois-Poncet and Israeli journalists on 2 March."

"These statements," the ministry communique indicated, "relate to remarks taken out of context and hence completely distort. France's stance on the settlement of the Near East conflict is well known and does not need to be recalled."

On Wednesday, Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman Inbar described as "regrettable and surprising" the remarks made by a "senior Quai d'Orsay official" who, according to the Israeli press, described Israeli policy as "suicidal." The Jerusalem POST indicated that the "senior official" was none other than the French foreign minister.

The Israeli Embassy in France has, however, denied that one of its representatives was present during this conversation, as some Israeli newspapers wrote.

MARXIST PHILOSPHER BALIBAR EXPELLED FROM PCF

NC101724 Paris AFP in English 1628 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Paris, 10 Mar (AFP)--Marxist philosopher Etienne Balibar has been thrown out of the French Communist Party following publication of an article criticizing the party for its recent hardline stand on immigrants.

Mr Balibar, 39, gained popularity among the French left through his writings after the events of May, 1968. He co-authored the controversial study "On Capital" with prominent Marxist philosopher Louis Althusser. His current critique of the party, which he joined in 1961, focused on recent actions such as the pre-Christmas bulldozing of an immigrant hostel by the Communist mayor of a Paris suburb and immigrant "quotas" set by municipal officials in various Communist-led communities.

A professor at the Sorbonne, Mr Balibar was among the public figures who signed a petition, launched in December 1979, for all leftist candidates to form a united front in the spring, 1981, presidential elections. Several other signatories of the petition have also been thrown out of the party.

LE MONDE COMMENTS ON U.S. EL SALVADOR STANCE

LD091029 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Mar 81 pp 1, 5

[Andre Fontaine article: "Who Is Testing Whom?"]

[Excerpts] Sovietologists are fond of saying that any U.S. President has his determination and sangfroid tested by Moscow in the early days of his term. Judging from the trial of strength going on over El Salvador, there is reason to think that the proposition should be reversed this time and that it is Mr Reagan who is busy "testing" Mr Brezhnev and, at the same time, the NATO members and Latin American countries.

Nobody should have any illusions about the new President's objectives. As Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Percy said: "We must show that we are prepared here and now to very clearly draw the line" (beyond which the communists must not venture--Fontaine note). General Haig has pointed to documents seized from secret hiding places (this is reminiscent of the good old days in Vietnam) proving, according to him, that Moscow is supporting international terrorism, in violation of the Soviet-American "code of conduct" adopted in 1972.

Envoys have been sent to the four corners of the world, bearing information on the 800 tons of weapons which Communist Party of El Salvador leader Shafick Handal allegedly bought from communist countries last year. Since only 200, coming essentially from stocks of U.S. arms captured by the communists in Vietnam or Ethiopia, have apparently reached their destination, the Americans warned Moscow that, if Cuba and Nicaragua do not stop passing on the arms in question, they would make it their business to stop them.

The USSR, of course, replied that these accusations were completely unfounded. Strictly speaking, that proves nothing. It is not so very long ago that Mr Gromyko, who is still foreign minister, swore to John Kennedy that there were no Soviet missiles in Cuba, where they were being installed for weeks. Since 1917, Moscow has constantly claimed the right to use any means to support revolutionaries throughout the world. But this is not sufficient reason to accept the assertions of people like Mr Reagan and Mr Haig at face value. Whether over Poland, Afghanistan or the Gulf, they have every reason to make the Soviets understand that in a way they hold Cuba hostage and that, in any case, they do not intend to allow the Reds to install themselves in their famous backyard.

Judging from the content of his report to his party's congress, Mr Brezhnev at present has no intention of overdramatizing the situation. Contrary to what he said quite clearly a few months ago, he seemed prepared to renegotiate the SALT II agreements on strategic weapons which the Americans no longer want to accept. He proposed a summit meeting to that end. According to U.S. NEWS [AND WORLD REPORT], the Kremlin has also shown its readiness to offer the United States "all the guarantees it might want" regarding its Near East oil supplies. The Kremlin apparently showed that "it fully realizes that any break in those supplies could quickly lead the United States into war."

Mr Reagan reacted like an angler who hopes he has hooked a big fish and does not want to let it escape for anything in the world. Applying for the first time the principle of linkage between the various areas of Soviet-American contention so dear to Henry Kissinger, he posed the assurance that Moscow will give him a free hand in El Salvador as a precondition to any meeting. That presupposes, of course, that Cuba will not meddle either, hence, the importance of the meeting between Mr Brezhnev and Fidel Castro behind the scenes at the CPSU congress. The lider maximo knows from experience that the Kremlin has always shown great caution when it comes to advancing pawns on the American continent. It is impossible not to be struck by the contrast between the violently hostile tone he has taken toward Mr Reagan in his recent public speeches and the Kremlin's moderation.

Compromising the Allies

The new U.S. President has also made it known that before replying to Moscow's invitation, which in any case would take time since his advisers were only starting to study their diplomatic files, he intended to consult his allies. The latter, who had so many opportunities in the past to deplore the fact that Washington failed to ask their opinion, are, at first sight, bound to be satisfied with this. But they must also realize that the aim is to compromise them as much as possible in order to strengthen the U.S. position with regard to the USSR at a time when the latter, as Mr Brezhnev's speech to the 26th congress has just confirmed once again, is seeking more than ever to chisel away at the Atlantic network.

Even Mrs Thatcher, of whom Mr Reagan has just declared himself a fan, is forced to show some reservations owing to the fact that Belize, formerly British Honduras, is to gain independence in a few months and that Guatemala has designs on this tiny state (22,000 sq km and 113,000 inhabitants). Thus, she has stated her intention not to interfere in what is, in her eyes, El Salvador's "internal affair." Amid the torrent of flattering words he addressed to the new U.S. leaders during his recent visit to the United States, Mr Francois-Poncet was rather cautious about Central America. Of course, he condemned all arms supplies to the guerrillas, but he stressed the need to give priority to solving the economic and social problems which are clearly behind the fighting.

The FRG, for its part, has simply offered to mediate between the junta, which does not seem to want its mediation, and the revolutionaries. Generally speaking, to cite the TIMES, "The European members of the Atlantic alliance think that the troubles in El Salvador are essentially indigenous in nature." This opinion is shared by President Lopez Portillo who was prompted by Washington's warnings to Fidel Castro to declare publicly, possibly with an element of blustering, that Mexico would not allow anybody to attack Cuba or Nicaragua. Virtually no one but the Chinese, hitherto rather cautious in their attitude toward Mr Reagan, owing to his past links with Taiwan, has clearly approved the U.S. stance.

Most U.S. presidents have sought to place responsibility for their direct or indirect interventions in the Third World on their allies' shoulders. They succeeded once in Korea. This time they are alone, as in Vietnam. As Joseph Kraft writes in the Los Angeles TIMES: "If the Salvadoran junta collapses, they will look ridiculous in the eyes of the world.... If they win, they will immediately benefit in the region... and their European partners will stand to attention and salute them."

This shows that the test to which Mr Reagan and Mr Haig have decided to put Moscow and their allies applies first and foremost to themselves.

FRANCE MAINTAINING CONTACTS ON HIJACKED PLANE

NC101619 Paris AFP in English 1607 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Paris, 10 Mar (AFP)--France has contacted with Moscow, Kabul and Damascus over the hijacking of the Pakistan International Airlines Boeing to Damascus, it was announced here today.

A spokesman at the French presidential palace said that this followed a personal message from Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to his French counterpart, Valery Giscard d'Estaing asking him "to intervene in favour of the hostages" held on the plane.

France approached the Soviet Union and Afghanistan when the hijacked plane flew to Kabul, and is now in contact with Syrian officials as the plane sits on the tarmac at Damascus airport, the spokesman added.

KAMPUCHEA'S SON SANN TO CONSULT WITH EXILE GROUPS

NC101239 Paris AFP in English 1133 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Paris, 10 Mar (AFP)--Cambodian ex-Premier Son Sann has arrived in France from Bangkok to consult with exile groups about the Sihanouk plan for a united opposition front, diplomatic sources here said today.

He flew to Nice at the weekend and will continue to Paris this week, the sources said.

Mr Son, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, recently spent several months with nationalist anti-Vietnamese forces near the Thai border.

While in France he plans to consult with anticommunist Cambodian exiles about former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk's plan for a united front against the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia, the sources said.

SOVIET REQUEST FOR PORT OF CALL CHANGE REFUSED

LD101922 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Summary] Soviet cruise ships of the Morflot company have so far always called at Marseilles. However, the company has requested a change in port of call, wanting to land its passengers in Toulon.

The official reason given by the Russians is that Marseilles is such a large town that people easily get lost. Russian or Romanian tourists on several occasions have slipped away from their guides and asked for political asylum in France. But perhaps there is another reason--Toulon is a military port. The Morflot company has an ambitious program for 1982, with plans for five ships, including the Belorussia, to leave Toulon for Mediterranean cruises. The French Government and Navy refused the request. It should be recalled that the Mediterranean squadron has just been equipped with tactical nuclear weapons onboard the aircraft carrier Clemenceau, and the first nuclear attack submarines will be located in Toulon in 1982.

LE MONDE ON NICARAGUAN 'GOOD WILL GESTURE' TO U.S.

LD101013 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Message From Nicaragua to Washington"]

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan Government junta reshuffle in Managua 4 March carries a subtle message intended for Washington. The appointment as ambassador to the U.S. capital of one of the two outgoing junta members, Arturo Cruz, a moderate who can count on firm friendships in the United States, even within Mr Reagan's entourage, constitutes a good will gesture toward the new Republican administration.

Despite the accusations recently leveled by the chairman of the Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission and despite the assassination of businessman Jorge Salazar Arguello and many political mistakes, the young Nicaraguan revolution has so far shown remarkable moderation, considering that it took power after 40 years of bloody dictatorship.

Fidel Castro's traditional reaction, for instance, when faced with a tougher U.S. line was to make a "leap forward" in the Cuban revolution, going so far as to throw himself into Moscow's arms in 1968. Is it on the basis of this example that Managua is seeking different courses?

The U.S. European allies, especially France, would be well advised to try to convince President Reagan that the Third World is not simply the ground for East-West confrontation. It would be no more decent to be scandalized at the radicalization of a revolutionary regime which you have made every effort to destabilize than it is appropriate to bewail deaths you have done nothing to prevent.

DEPUTIES, PRESS REACTIONS TO BREZHNEV MESSAGE

LD102126 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Gian Battista Fenu report from the Chamber of Deputies--recorded]

[Text] Brezhnev's message to Prime Minister Forlani was delivered yesterday by Lunkov, Soviet Ambassador to Rome. A message from Brezhnev was delivered to 19 western capitals, beginning with Washington. It deals with the problems of coexistence between the two blocs and with the international situation. The official content of the message is not known, although the newspapers and statements by the politicians make it to be understood that it is centered on relations between NATO countries and the Eastern bloc, the resumption of a constructive dialogue, and on bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and each of the 19 governments concerned. The message was discussed today by Forlani and Piccoli and between Forlani and the secretaries of the government parties.

Although not on the agenda, the matter will certainly be discussed at tomorrow's meeting of the Council of Ministers, which will also have to appoint new ambassadors to Washington, Moscow and Paris. Apart from this, Italian-Soviet economic cooperation will be discussed at the meeting of the mixed Italian-Soviet commission which opens tomorrow. The inaugural speech will be made by the minister of foreign trade, Manca, who today received Soviet Ambassador Lunkov and other Soviet personalities. A similar meeting was held at the Foreign Ministry. As regards trade relations between the two countries, the Foreign Trade Ministry today announced the latest data referring to the first 11 months of last year which show a strong Italian deficit amounting to 1,448 billion lire compared with 636 billion for the same period of 1979.

Brezhnev's message will certainly be debated in Parliament. Liberal deputies put forward a request for this, and they want Forlani to report on it to the Foreign Affairs Commission. The deputy secretary of the Liberal Party, Patuelli, commenting on the news of Brezhnev's message, said that the Italian reply to the Soviet message must be coordinated with those of other NATO countries in the conviction, Patuelli said, that peace is being threatened by the USSR's military superiority. According to the Liberal exponent, the (?resumption) of detente is desirable and possible provided that it does not legitimize the Soviet policy of accomplished facts.

According to Tremaglia, member of the Secretariat of the Italian Social Movement, Brezhnev's letter to Forlani apparently promises good business with the USSR in exchange for Italian disarmament within the framework of fragmenting and weakening the defensive position of NATO and the West.

According to the Social Democratic newspaper, UMANITA, the letter apparently omits certain themes contained in the messages addressed to other heads of state and government. According to the paper, it refers to the economic relations between the USSR and Italy and to the dangers which our country faces in case of conflict. UMANITA adds that while our country is interested in maintaining and increasing economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union, it certainly is not prepared to put them above the security of Italy and the duties emanating from the Atlantic alliance.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON VISIT TO EGYPT

LD091023 Rome AVANTI in Italian 1-2 Mar 81 pp 1, 20

[Unattributed interview]

[Text] Defense Minister Comrade Lelio Lagorio has just returned from a 6-day visit to Egypt--"a friendly and working visit," as he himself has described it. On his return we asked him some questions.

[Question] Why have you been to Egypt? Why has the Italian defense minister been to Cairo?

[Answer] Egypt is a country of great interest to us. In its region--which is a delicate European, African and Asian intersection--Egypt is pursuing, amid great difficulties, a policy of stability, tranquillity, noninterference in other countries' affairs and observance of borders and agreements. This is why we must help Egypt more than we have hitherto.

[Question] Is this line shared by the Egyptian Government?

[Answer] As-Sadat has told his people that he wants special relations with Italy. Vice President of the ruling National Democratic Party Husni Mubarak told me that Italian-Egyptian relations could not be better; but I added that something more can always be done. We agreed on this.

[Question] Were there any specific results?

[Answer] We agreed to draw up a bilateral protocol designed to step up exchanges and cooperation between the countries in all fields. The details of this international agreement are already being examined. At present, Italian-Egyptian trade is in excess of 1.5 trillion lire a year. Italy is Egypt's second largest customer and third largest supplier in Europe. The implementation of the protocol will take us much further ahead. I therefore believe that I can say that there will be increased opportunities for work for many Italian industries in all sectors.

[Question] Did the Egyptians mention Libya?

[Answer] The Egyptians presented to us their viewpoints on the principal issues of the moment. Within this framework they referred also to Libya, with which Egypt has very tense relations. We confirmed our conviction that every effort must be made in the Mediterranean and adjacent areas to ensure that critical situations are patiently resolved. Our relations with Libya differ from Egypt's. Our relations are mainly economic and are fairly substantial. Nevertheless, there are some unresolved problems. We do not like everything that the Tripoli government does. In this connection, the Egyptian leaders were very cordial and understanding with regard to Italy's policy of trade and peace toward Libya. "Better you than someone else," they told me.

[Question] Did you only visit Cairo?

[Answer] The Egyptians prepared a very intensive agenda of visits. I visited the Libyan border and the Sudanese border in Sinai. I spoke with many high-ranking officers. They all have great national pride. In El Alamein, I wrote the following entry in the Italian war cemetery's honor roll: "The Italian people remember with unchanging reverence the citizens who gave their lives to give Italy's name an honored place in the most courageous chapters of the people's history."

PCI DIRECTORATE STATEMENT ON CPSU CONGRESS

LD101051 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 6 Mar 81 pp 1, 24

[Girgio Frasca Polara report]

[Text] Rome--The PCI Directorate met yesterday. The following communique on its proceedings has been released: "The PCI Directorate heard a report from Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta on the 26th CPSU Congress and expressed its praise for and full agreement with the positions, assessments and conduct of the PCI delegation.

"The Directorate heard a report from Comrade Ugo Pecchioli on the recent serious events in Spain and confirmed the Italian Communists' most complete solidarity with all Spanish democratic forces.

"The Directorate urges all party organizations to discuss the problems of the international situation and to examine initiatives and action with respect to the major topics of detente, disarmament, solidarity with the peoples struggling against reaction for their freedom and independence, and international economic cooperation on the basis of the line established by the 15th PCI Congress."

Later Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta reported to journalists on the Directorate proceedings, emphasizing first that the meeting was a lengthy one "because we discussed," he said, "not only the 'incident' but PCI-CPSU problems and relations as a whole and, more generally, the major topics of foreign policy, as shown by Pecchioli's report on the dramatic events in Spain."

Confirming that the debate on international issues will involve the entire party at all levels, Pajetta stressed that "the communists do not want to make a drama out of what happened in Moscow, although they do not underestimate the political significance of those events." "We expressed our position and confirmed that there are divisions between our party and the CPSU even on major issues," Pajetta added. "Our autonomy means that we have no organizational links with any other party and that we have no other reference point apart from our own autonomous political and ideological formulations. This very policy is one of the things that enables us to make our contribution to internationalist solidarity."

One journalist asked him: What is the specific meaning of internationalist solidarity?

Pajetta said: "With regard to Afghanistan, our contribution implies expressing a stance opposed to the Soviet intervention in that country. With regard to Poland, it implies supporting the regeneration policy which that country's leaders are implementing on the basis of the workers' just demands and which has affected the mass organization's structures and even party and government bodies. With regard to El Salvador, it implies backing the current liberation struggle and supporting it in our country with very extensive action action--involving all the democratic forces--of internationalist solidarity, which has strong and ancient traditions in Italy; even Garibaldi visited South America to concern himself with other countries' affairs."

Last, with regard to Spain, "it implies expressing every day our support for that country's young democracy so as to defend it from reactionary attacks."

Pajetta was asked for a verdict on the CPSU congress.

"It was positive," he said, "as far as Brezhnev's report is concerned--especially the part devoted to international issues. However, I did not feel that the debate reflected all the innovations; indeed, on the basis of the forms in which it took place, it was not as advanced as the report."

Pajetta was also asked for information about the PCI grassroots reaction to the events connected with the CPSU congress.

"The comrades," he said, "have reported almost unanimous adherence to the party line and above all a desire to understand and comprehend the events. There is above all a widespread demand that, even if others adopt formalistic or spiteful stances, we restrict ourselves to the debate on real issues, whether we agree or we disagree. In any case," Pajetta added, "I have always been more concerned with politics than protocol...."

Lastly, the journalists asked for information concerning the results of the poll conducted by the party regarding voting intentions in the referendums. "From the available data," Pajetta said, "I believe it is possible to draw the conclusion that the pointers issued by the Central Committee have been largely accepted, albeit with a few differences of approach or even votes, from federation to federation, particularly with regard to life sentences, arms licenses and courts martial. I would rather stress," Pajetta concluded, "what I regard as the most important political pointer of the poll--namely that when we say that we must debate, we really do so and that when we say that we must vote, we really do so."

In an interview with Italian Radio 1 Newsreel yesterday, [PCI Secretariat member] Comrade Bufalini said with regard to the CPSU's treatment of the PCI delegation that "we protested" that treatment and that the Soviets replied by ruling out "political motivation." "Their reply," Bufalini explained, "failed to convince us," adding that there is no "need to stress that the PCI has always been autonomous" and "has confirmed its fully autonomy and independence of judgement, national dignity and steadfastness even with respect to the CPSU."

With regard to future relations, Bufalini said that he could make no forecasts, but did point out that "the episode undoubtedly shows that there is something hindering relations between us and the CPSU."

Asked next about allegations that our party manipulated the divergences with the CPSU for twofold ulterior motives, namely to lend credit to our autonomy and to reassure "pro-Soviet elements" in the PCI, Bufalini replied that "to attribute totally coarse and naive underhand approaches to us--a major party with a long history--demonstrates a Machivallian mentality." "Why for domestic ends? Because we would be admitted to the government if we showed ourselves to be arguing with the Soviets? Don't make me laugh! "The fact is," he stressed, "that the people who do not want us in government do not want us not because we are not railing against or arguing with someone, the Soviets; they do not want us because they do not want things to change." Next, Bufalini attributed a broader view of international relations to the PCI; "our foreign policy stances," he specified, "(and I want to point this out to whoever is arguing in terms of an alleged deplorable and humiliating Italian provincialism) are dictated by a view of world relations and of the major issues affecting the world and every individual country."

With regard to the other aspects of the alleged manipulation, Bufalini stressed that "in our party--this is often not understood by other people, and perhaps not even by the Soviets--we are accustomed to open discussion and open criticism of the party line and party leaders. So if there are pro-Soviet feelings why should this cause surprise? The contrary would surprise me. We the PCI, a revolutionary force, originated from the 1917 October," he said, "from the great October Revolution." In other words, he concluded, we are the offspring of the hope that opened up in the world following that historic break.

PERTINI TO VISIT MEXICO, COSTA RICA, COLOMBIA

AU101915 Rome ANSA in English 1903 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 10 Mar (ANSA)--Italian head-of-state Sandro Pertini will make a visit to Mexico, Costa Rica and Colombia at the end of the month, according to an official announcement here today. He will be in Mexico on March 26-29, Costa Rica on March 30 [words indistinct] and Colombia on April 1-3. The trip is to take place at the invitation of President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico, President Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica, and President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala of Colombia.

PINTO BALSEMAO VIEWS EEC ADMISSION SCHEDULE

LD110040 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao has said in an interview with ANOP, the Portuguese news agency, that if there is to be a delay in the admission of Portugal into the Common Market it should be clearly understood that Portugal cannot be blamed for it. He said that the Portuguese Government intends to comply with the originally agreed timetable for entry, although it is aware that the current problems within the EC over its agricultural and budgetary policies could retard the process of Portugal's admission.

The prime minister said that the Portuguese Government considers it necessary for the Community to have its house in order when Portugal becomes its member.

On his talks with The Netherlands prime minister, who is the current president of the EEC Council of Ministers, Pinto Balsemao said that he had sought the EEC's facilities to import some of its agricultural products, particularly cereals, whose production in Portugal was hit by a long drought.

PCP SECRETARY GENERAL SPEAKS AT ANNIVERSARY RALLY

LD072210 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portugal 1930 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The celebrations of the PCP's 60th anniversary ended today with a rally at the Campo Pequeno bullring in Lisbon. The rally was presided over by Jose Vitoriano, member of the Central Committee's political commission, and was attended by Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal and numerous local PCP delegations and delegations of invited organizations.

In his speech to the rally, the PCP secretary general spoke of the party's 60 years of struggle to overthrow fascism. He considered the PCP's struggle as encompassing three different political periods: 1921 to 1926, 1926 to 1974, and the period since 25 April 1974.

The PCP secretary general claimed that the Communists played the major role in organizing and leading the outbreaks of strikes in Portugal and, after harsh words of criticism directed at the Socialist Party and its secretary general, pointed to the overthrow of the Pinto Balsemao government as the principal course of action towards resolving the problems of the Portuguese.

Proud of the PCP's past record as a clandestine party, Alvaro Cunhal reaffirmed his unswerving belief in its orthodox line and voiced his definite rejection of Eurocommunism.

At one stage in his speech, the PCP secretary general stated that, quote, the action of our party in the Portuguese revolution is the living assertion that all lengthy struggles necessitate sacrifices in a clandestine existence, unquote. Further on he stated: The PCP derives its main dynamic force from its ideological line faithful to Marxism-Leninism. We all remember how the Socialist Party's secretary general used to say that what stood between him and the Communists was not Marx but Lenin. And now, Cunhal went on, one cannot detect even the slightest whiff of Marxism in the Socialist Party's stand. Alvaro Cunhal declared his loyalty and friendship to the CPSU and criticized those who, in his view, are serving the interests of imperialism by wanting the PCP to adopt the Eurocommunist line.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE GIVEN TO PRIME MINISTER

LD101904 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Spain Yuriy Dubinin today handed Spanish Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo a message containing the proposal of Soviet head of state Leonid Brezhnev on East-West relations.

Similar messages, whose contents have not been reported officially, have been handed over in the last few days to the heads of government of the United States, France, Italy, the FRG and Great Britain.

AL-QADHDHAFI REMARKS ON ETA DRAW REACTION

LD102114 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] The Diplomatic Information Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has just issued the following communique:

UPI has just transmitted the synthesis of statements by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to an Italian radio station in which, it seems, he reportedly expressed a certain understanding for the Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group [ETA] organization, in spite of recognizing that it carries out terrorist actions.

These statements entirely contradict those that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi gave to EFE last November in which he referred to the Basque separatists with the following words: We are a country which defends national union; we are categorically against separatism; the Basque people are part of the Spanish people.

Two months later, one of his main collaborators, 'Abd al-'Ati 'Ubaydi, said in the Canary Islands that Libya had never helped ETA.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs immediately sent instructions to the Spanish Ambassador in Tripoli to request the necessary clarification and, should it be necessary, the appropriate rectification, because it considers such words to be harmful to the excellent relations which exist between the two peoples and governments.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

LD101531 Madrid ABC in Spanish 7 Mar 81 p 21

[J.A.V. report on Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto 6 March press conference in Madrid]

[Text] Madrid--"Weapons are not reaching the Salvadoran guerrilla forces via Nicaragua. That is completely untrue. It is an invention by the Washington government to justify freezing the loan granted to our country by the previous U.S. administration," Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said in Madrid yesterday, during his visit to several European countries to seek political and economic backing.

The Nicaraguan delegation met yesterday with Spanish Socialist Workers Party Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez, who is chairman of the Socialist International's committee of support for Nicaragua. Mr d'Escoto will have a meeting today with his counterpart Perez-Llorca at the Santa Cruz Palace.

Asked about his government's stance on the Salvadoran crisis, the Nicaraguan minister said that "we believe in the peoples' right to self-determination." He stressed that "as lovers of democracy and freedom, we believe in the peoples' right to self-determination" and explained that "we are helping El Salvador as a friendly country and desire a political solution to the present conflict, but there are times when changes are impossible through peaceful means and the violent path seems inevitable."

Relations With United States

With regard to relations with Washington, he said that "we want them to be the best possible," though "to achieve this we will not yield an inch in our aim of achieving the legitimate objectives for which so many people have died in my country." He also said that Nicaragua is at present performing a stabilizing role in Central America, despite certain friction with the Honduran Government. He also stressed that the U.S. diplomatic offensive in Europe and Latin America to provide information about alleged Soviet and Cuban backing for the Salvadoran guerrilla forces "is not very successful, since very few people have believed the charges are true."

Commenting on the recent changes in the Nicaraguan junta, which has lost two members--Sandinist Moises Hassan and Artura Cruz, who has been appointed ambassador to Washington--he said that it was not a "purge of non-Sandinist elements" from the leadership, but "a step forward in the political process in which we are involved. It was simply an initiative taken by the junta itself to improve its functioning. Nobody can assert that pluralism has disappeared from the junta since the change, because Doctor Cordoba Rivas, for instance, belongs to the conservative party and is not a Sandinist."

Economic Situation

With regard to the economic problems affecting the country--Nicaragua will have emergency regulations for the next 3 years--the Nicaraguan foreign minister pointed out that over the past year the GNP has grown 10 percent--more than in any other Latin American country--more than 100,000 jobs have been created and more than 400,000 people have been taught to read and write.

"Of course," he added, "one must remember that following the revolution we were faced with a country with a foreign debt of $600 million and that $700 million had been illegally removed from the country."

The minister of economic cooperation, who was also present at the press conference, stressed that following Reagan's arrival at the White House, the U.S. attitude has changed radically: the delivery of a remittance of $75 million in economic aid has been frozen and an already finalized agreement to purchase corn has not been signed. "Friendly countries are helping us to a major extent, though still insufficiently," he concluded.

Next, the foreign minister justified the recent detention of the chairman of the Nicaraguan human rights committee, Jose Esteban Gonzalez, arguing that "this man is a charlatan, with no prestige outside the country. In any case his organization is not recognized by any similar international body. In Nicaragua there is a human rights committee recognized by Amnesty International. Mr Esteban Gonzalez used his organization for political ends. UN and even Amnesty International observers were invited to his trial." The foreign minister stated categorically that there are no political prisoners in Nicaragua. What prisoners there are, as the Red Cross itself has verified, are "prisoners of war" that is, elements actively planning our people's genocides.

Last, Mr D'Escoto confirmed that general elections will be held in Nicaragua in 1985. "At present there is not an adequate infrastructure to hold fair elections, since for over 40 years we have lived under a dictatorial regime in which free elections were obviously not a frequent occurrence."

DEFENSE SECRETARY JOHN NOTT INTERVIEWED ON NATO

LD061325 London NOW! in English 6-12 Mar 81 pp 12-13

[David Loshak interview with UK Secretary of State for Defense John Nott; date and place not given]

[Text] Britain is already overstretched in meeting its commitments to NATO, according to the newly-appointed secretary of state for defense, John Nott. He was speaking in an interview against the background of Mrs Thatcher's promises in Washington of British support for President Reagan's tougher Western defense stance and her call for an extended NATO role.

Mr Nott made clear the government would not be deflected from its decision to press on with the 5,000 million pounds Trident replacement of the Polaris nuclear deterrent. Nevertheless, he agreed that there was a danger that "we shall try to do too much with too little resources."

Question: Your appointment was seen in political terms as a signal of the government's determination not to exempt defense spending from public expenditure restraints. What is your approach to defense spending?

Answer: The first thing the prime minister told me was that I was taking over exactly where Francis Pym left off. It was understood from the very first moment that the 200 million pounds reduction in the planned increase had already been announced and that there were to be no further additional financial changes. It was never true that I was put in as a treasury axeman to carve the place up. Next week's public spending figures will show that the three percent increase in real terms in defence expenditure is confirmed for the future years.

Question: Can we still regard ourselves as a world power with a world role in an extended NATO?

Answer: We are certainly a world power in the sense of the influence we wield, though clearly not in the sense of military, financial or economic strength. We cannot claim to be what we are not. But in defence terms, we still devote a greater proportion of our gross national product to defence than any other European nation and in this current year we will be shown to have devoted about the same amount of our total budget to defense as the U.S. We are in a crucially important position as a bridge between our American allies and our European allies and our influence in NATO is greater than our actual military strength might suggest. On the extended role, there is no thought of actually extending the boundaries of NATO.

As a government we are certainly not suggesting that the UK, which is already overstretched in meeting its obligations and commitments to NATO on the central European front and in the north Atlantic, is able to become a world policeman again. But we should consider giving every possible support to President Reagan's stated policy of greater concentration on sensitive areas in other parts of the world. There is increasing preoccupation about the Soviet threat to our key minerals, especially oil.

Question: On the point of our being "militarily overstretched," are we meeting the threats to our security as effectively as we might?

Answer: We have to defend ourselves. Our whole way of life is threatened by the Warsaw Pact. It is an ugly fact that cannot be avoided. But I do accept that there is a growing danger that as the price of sophisticated equipment escalates, we will tend to spread our efforts too thinly, nothing could be more damaging to the morale of the services than to have a situation in which we do not have sufficient funds to enable the men to fire their modern weapons on the ranges, to train with them in operational conditions, or fuel with which to run tanks, planes and warships. What we have got to do is to concentrate our defense efforts in those areas where we can afford it within an alliance context.

The defence white paper, which is coming out before Easter, will not contain much speculation about future policy--it will come too soon for new decisions. But after I have been to Washington for the first time as defence secretary and to my first NATO meeting, I will get back to the work of looking at long-term costings.

Question: Last year's white paper devoted only a sentence to Trident, possibly the biggest single decision about British defence in the 1980s. There are many critics, and nuclear disarmament is again a focus of deep public concern. What are your views on this?

Answer: It is very important that we have a wideranging debate about deterrence and that we get across to the people of this country, that NATO is a defensive alliance. Deterrence has been a successful policy and it would be a mighty gamble to discard it, especially given the build-up of conventional and nuclear forces that is going on. Flowing from that, we must make it clear that we are committed to arms control. We want to achieve a lower level of risk and confrontation. But it cannot be achieved if we allow the Soviet Union to go on adding to its advantages over the West.

So, in the meantime, we must decide what our deterrent capability should be, and that brings [us] to the Trident decision. If you believe in an independent nuclear deterrent then it is a pretty cut and dried case in favour of Trident as opposed to another system. That is not a very difficult argument to sustain. Alternatives like a second generation Polaris are right of the question.

Question: Isn't cost-effectiveness a problem in NATO too? The Russians seem to get a lot more out than we do from what is put in.

Answer: Yes this is a by-product of the fact that they do not pay their conscripts as well as we pay our servicemen, who all volunteer, so they can afford a greater proportion of their total expenditure on equipment and research and development than we can. There is also the question of standardisation of equipment. But you cannot have an alliance of likeminded democratic states and also have the benefits of being totalitarian. However, there is room for discussion within NATO over this year on whether it is performing in the most cost-effective way.

Question: There seems to be some renewed public concern about the balance of terror, the prospect of megadeaths and our use of nuclear weapons in the sense that we are using them by holding them as a threat. How do you defend that morally to those who say that this is a prospect which is so dire and dreadful that it should not even be contemplated? Can deterrence continue to work?

Answer: Nuclear weapons may have been regarded as a threat in the early postwar years but they have actually become in some strange way the opposite of a threat. They have become the guardians of peace, in a way. That may sound perverse but people tend to forget that 50 million people died during the Second World War and that is a figure I shall go on quoting. People forget that war generally is horrific, not only nuclear war. Therefore, it is war that we must avoid. I think one must say it is a very difficult argument. But as secretary of state for defence I naturally think about these matters more than many people do, including CND [Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament], and in the end I come back to saying that nuclear weapons have maintained the peace.

DAILY TELEGRAPH: NATO MUST SHARE DEFENSE BURDEN

LD061317 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 6 Mar 81 p 18

[Editorial: "Rearming America"]

[Text] There is something heroic, a reminder of America's reputation for doing things in a big way, about the rearmament programme that President Reagan has presented to Congress with every prospect of approval, despite painful cuts across the rest of the board. It breaks out of what has become a debilitating NATO habit of relating defence budgets less to what Russia is spending on her palpably growing military threat than to the calls of other departments and the worst example set by allies. The increase of 6.2 per cent this year and seven per cent next year are more than double the NATO target of three per cent, but America's military effort will still only be half of Russia's in terms of national product.

The emphasis will be on restoring America's world-wide military capability in the face of Russia's rapidly growing power in terms of men, ships, aircraft and bases. Highest priority will go to the building up of the controversial rapid deployment force, especially for the protection of the free-world's interests in the Persian Gulf and on the main oil routes. The sense of urgency is indicated by the de-mothballing of the old battleships as platforms for long-range cruise missiles. Mr Weinberger, the new defence secretary, promised a switch to a more active American global strategy, involving the exploitation of Russian weaknesses instead of merely reacting, or failing to react, to Russian adventures.

Mr Weinberger put his case frankly and convincingly. America, he said, was abandoning unwarranted illusions, but not hope of arms control. It had been amply demonstrated that it would not be possible to limit the growth of Russian strategic missiles unless America was hereself ready to compete. "We are being forced into a continuing and, apparently, long-term military and political competition with the Soviets." This is a simple but necessary statement of sad reality. The rest of NATO must face up to it and, as Mr Weinberger urged, play an appropriately greater part in burden-sharing in the wider world as well as in Europe.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS U.S. PLANS FOR DIEGO GARCIA

LD091637 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 Mar 81 p 6

[David Adamson report]

[Text] Britain has effectively turned down a $1,000 million (453 million pounds) American plan to go ahead with turning Diego Garcia into a major base from which B-52 bombers could operate.

The British consider the B52 a high-profile weapon whose presence would cause an emotional and hostile reaction in the Middle East and India that would outweigh any military or strategic advantages apparent at the moment.

The original American plan would have involved building accommodation for thousands of servicemen and strengthening and widening the existing runway. It would have been necessary to store nuclear weapons in the island in case it was used operationally by the bombers.

The proposal was first discussed at top level last June, when Mrs Thatcher met Mr Harold Brown, the then American defence secretary, in London.

There were indications then that the British Government was far from enthusiastic about the scheme despite the Soviet move into Afghanistan some six months earlier.

The British response has not been an outright "no." It appears to have been on the lines that "the time is not opportune," but it is clear that approval will not be given unless the threat to the Gulf becomes much more persistently dangerous than at present.

British doubts about the plan were reinforced by what the government felt was an American failure to consult it over use of the island concerning the attempt last year to rescue the American hostages in Tehran.

The Royal Navy commander who is in charge of the 25-strong British liaison team in the island was told that aircraft involved in the operation were there on a "routine movement."

Despite a Foreign Office denial on Thursday that the existing runway can be used by B52s, it is strong and wide enough to take them provided they are not fully loaded.

The truncated American plan for improvements disclosed this week will add a taxiway.

O AGON ON POSSIBLE EXPANDED USE OF UK BASES

NC110846 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 11 Mar 81 p 2

[From the "Our Positions" column: "The Bases"]

[Text] The possible use of the British bases in Cyprus for military action in the Arab gulf area would undoubtedly endanger our friendly relations with the Arab countries and create additional problems for us. Therefore, it is right to oppose any such use of the bases and particularly for the purposes of the proposed Rapid Deployment Force which is being discussed by the big powers.

Nevertheless, it should be admitted that the government can only exercise minimal control over how the bases are used.

According to the treaty of establishment, the bases are to be used exclusively for Britain's defense requirements. This term is very broad and open to many interpretations. Britain can certainly justify many of its activities by classifying them under the term "defense requirements." The only thing that the Cyprus Government can do is oppose the use of the bases by forces other than those of Britain.

We have cited this basic provision of the treaty of establishment in order to point out that we can partly intervene in the use of the bases. This does not mean, however, that we should not point out--actually outline officially--our views to the British Government on the consequences. At the same time, we should also explain the situation to friendly countries so that they will be fully aware of it.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR COMMITTEE MEETING

NC101752 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Today a three-member Hungarian delegation arrived in Cyprus to participate in the first meeting of the permanent Cypriot-Hungarian intergovernmental committee which has been established on the basis of the agreement for cooperation in the economic, technical and industrial fields. The Hungarian delegation is led by Mr Tibor Antalpeter, director general of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

During its stay in Cyprus, the Hungarian delegation will have meetings with Finance Minister Avxendiou and Commerce Minister Kittis.

The intergovernmental committee will review the cooperation to date between the two countries and will examine ways and means to further develop and strengthen the existing ties of friendship and of trade, industry, tourism, transportation and agriculture.

DENKTAS DECRIES KIPRIANOU DENIAL OF AGREEMENT

TA072015 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that by denying the existence of the population exchange agreement, Greek Cypriot leader Spiros Kiprianou is denying his own (?position) in connection with the Cyprus problem. Denktas added: The Greek Cypriots themselves will suffer the harm being done by these remarks.

Replying to questions on the denial of the population exchange agreement by a spokesman of the Kiprianou administration, Denktas said: The Turkish Cypriot people are not affected by this denial because that agreement concerns the rehabilitation of 65,000 Turkish Cypriots and it constitutes a basis for the establishment of a bicommunal and bizonal [last word in English] system. Both Kliridhis and Makarios accepted this agreement. Kiprianou was also among those who accepted it.

Denktas recalled that he had discussed all these problems with Makarios in 1975. He added that during their meeting in 1979, Kiprianou had not seemed to be rejecting the population exchange. Denktas said: Had he rejected it we would not have been able to achieve any results from that summit meeting.

Denktas said the exchange of population was one of the basic questions at the meeting with Kiprianou but that it had not been discussed and no discussion was made [words indistinct]. He stressed that at the basis of the bicommunal, (?bisectoral) and bizonal [last word in English] federation lay the population exchange agreement and the 11 years of Greek Cypriot attacks and tortures as well as the terrorism perpetrated in the name of enosis for 25 to 30 years that necessitated this population exchange.

The president stressed that Kiprianou should stop running after wild dreams and acting as a big hero and begin to work toward the establishment of a Cyprus federation within the framework of the agreements reached in the past. That is the only solution, Denktas added.

He said: Any formulas that envisage taking the Turkish Cypriots back to the period before 1974 are like sand castles. They are meaningless and yield no results. The present situation is the result of the exchange of population. Denying that will not serve the Greek Cypriot community. To be realistic one must accept the present situation with good will, a situation that is the natural result of the crimes committed against the Turkish Cypriots from 1963 until 1974. The fact that the Greek Cypriots--who used the Turkish Cypriots as political hostages and denied their basic rights and freedoms for 11 years--are denying the existence of the population exchange agreement implemented by the United Nations is causing us grave doubts as to the value of any agreements to be signed with them in the future.

Denktas stressed that the Turkish Cypriots, who had left the south for freedom in the north at the risk of death and who had left behind 11 years of tortures, were now determined to live within the borders of their own state in the north. He added that it was natural to discuss at the intercommunal talks the issue of mutual compensation which was a consequence of the population exchange.

Denktas Stand Criticized

NC081155 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Commenting on Mr Denktas' fresh allegations regarding the so-called agreements on a population exchange, the government spokesman made the following statement:

Mr Denktas' allegation that the late Makarios and Mr Kiprianou have accepted in any way the population exchange is a shameless lie. This is the usual distortion of reality to which Mr Denktas frequently resorts.

The statement stresses: On the contrary, the 19 May 1979 agreement between President Kiprianou and Mr Denktas includes as a basis for the solution of the Cyprus problem--in addition to other things--the inalienable human rights and the basic freedoms of citizens, as well as the UN resolutions that categorically include the refugees' right to return to their ancestral homes. The 19 May agreement does not allow any misinterpretation.

The government spokesman's statement concluded: It is categorically stated that there has never been any agreement for a population exchange and that President Kiprianou does not intend to betray, under any circumstances, the refugees' right to return to their ancestral homes.

TURKMEN DEMARCHE TO FRANCE ON PROTECTION MEASURES

TA101643 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has sent a letter to French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet saying that everybody in Turkey is impatient to see the murderers of Turkish officials in France apprehended.

According to information received from the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, Ilter Turkmen sent a letter to Francois-Poncet in reply to his message of condolences following the recent murder of the two diplomats in Paris. In his letter, Turkmen said: You are undoubtedly aware of the deep resentment, indignation and reactions these abominable murders have triggered in the Turkish public. These reactions did not come as a surprise, because 5 of the 10 abominable attacks against Turks in France resulted in death. None of the culprits have been apprehended so far.

As you say in your letter, you had stated in our recent meeting in Paris that the French Government is willing to struggle against terrorist organizations from wherever they come. I am pleased about the assurances you gave about the efforts to be made to ensure that the crimes committed do not go unpunished. Everybody in Turkey is impatient to see the results of these efforts. I am convinced that you will agree to the necessity of taking urgent mesaures to closely protect the members of the Turkish missions in France.

In his letter to the French foreign minister, Turkmen recalled that a note had been submitted to the French Embassy in Ankara in connection with the murders of the Turkish representatives in France. Turkmen said: I hope that the representations we made with your government will be studied with the care they deserve and that the necessary measures will be taken about this intolerable situation in order to ensure that the lives of innocent people are protected and that the mutual confidence between our two countries is maintained.

TERCUMAN Article

NC101509 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 9 Mar 81 p 4

["This Is the World" column by Zafer Atay: "France Is To Blame"]

[Excerpts] France is a country where terrorists, particularly Armenian terrorists, are free to act as they wish. None of the crimes perpetrated since 1975 has been solved. We are of the opinion that the French police are deliberately failing to catch the Armenian murderers, because we do not believe that the French police are as helpless and unskilled as it appears. The truth is that the police are pretending to be honestly investigating these attacks on the Turkish diplomats, but in reality they have shelved the dossiers, never to pick them up again.

We also believe that harsh protests and warnings and moving messages of sympathy are no longer valid. Turkey is facing an open war. Armenians living abroad have declared war on Turkey in all corners of the world--from Sidney to Vatican City.

The Armenians are supported by Western public opinion, which has been influenced by hearsay history. The Armenians are also backed by the KGB, the Soviet Union's secret police. Brutens, one of the KGB chiefs, is the organizer of the terrorist attacks on the Turkish diplomats. Reports on his complicity are in the secret dossiers of the U.S. State Department and NATO.

The only thing that can be done under the circumstances is to hurt the enemy. The enemy should know that he will be punished and that his attacks will not go unretaliated. Israel and the United States can serve as examples.

In addressing the hostages at the White House, President Reagan emphatically said: "From now on, any attack on U.S. diplomats will be met with reprisals." This means that there is no need to be bothered by the attitude, "We wonder what the world will say?"

The basic principle of human rights is the right to live, and it is the duty of the state to protect this basic right of our fellow countrymen.

SOVIET DELEGATION AGREES TO EXPAND ALUMINUM PLANT

TA101535 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] A Turkish-Soviet agreement was signed in Ankara today concerning the expansion of the Seydisehir aluminum and alumina plant. The agreement was signed by Industry and Technology Minister Sahap Kocatopcu on behalf of Turkey, and by Semen Skachkov, the chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, on behalf of the Soviet Union.

Under the agreement, the annual aluminum production of the plant will be raised from 60,000 tons to 120,000 tons and the annual alumina production will be raised from 200,000 tons to 260,000 tons. Turkey will receive a loan of $200 million from the Soviet Union for the expansion of the plant. The loan will be repaid in 10 years at an interest rate of 5 percent.

Kocatopcu said the following at the signing ceremony:

[Begin recording] Today we reached the final stage of the clause on the expansion of the Seydisehir aluminum plant--a clause of the fifth joint protocol we signed in Moscow. We signed the agreement today. I feel very (?hopeful) about that both personally and on behalf of the Turkish Government.

Today, we have implemented another very important part of the cooperation being carried out between the two friendly countries for a long time--cooperation for Turkey's industrialization. Industry is thus rendering the country a great service in paving the way for the cooperation between the two friendly countries in other fields as well. The best result of this work will be the speedy implementation of this agreement. I am convinced that the Turkish and Soviet technicians will work hand in hand and achieve this result as soon as possible. [end recording]

Skachkov said: [Begin recording in Russian fading into Turkish translation] Mr Industry and Technology Minister, Mr Energy and Natural Resources Minister, honorable guests: I am very pleased that the efforts we started together with Mr Kocatopcu in Moscow last January have already yielded results in the form of the signing of an agreement under which the Seydisehir aluminum plant will be expanded. This is a great step in the development of Turkish-Soviet economic cooperation. The Soviet Government will value this step very highly.

Another point worth mentioning is the fact that the new intergovernmental agreement was signed in 1981--a year important for our peoples. It is the 100th birthday anniversary of Ataturk, the founder of the Turkish Republic. Ataturk is known in the Soviet Union as a farsighted politician and a patriot who waged a national independence war. The Ataturk year is being celebrated in the Soviet Union as well.

The year 1981 is also the year when the 26th Congress of the CPSU was held. Speaking at the congress, Party General Secretary Brezhnev pointed out that the Soviet Union is trying to develop relations based on mutual interests and cooperation with equal rights with other countries. He stressed that the Soviet Union is ready to further develop its good relations with Turkey. We have proved this attitude by extending economic and technical aid to the Turkish economy's main branches.

I am fully convinced that the Soviet and Turkish sides will fulfill the requisites of this agreement on time. I am also convinced that economic, technical and commercial relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union will further increase and develop based on mutual interest. [end recording]

OZAL, LIBYA'S JALLUD DISCUSS INCREASED COOPERATION

TA101700 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, one of the leaders of the Libyan revolution and a member of the General People's Congress, has said that Libya is ready to do all it can to make it easier for Turkish labor, capital and technology to play a more advanced role in Libya's development efforts. In a meeting he held with Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who is on an official visit to Libya, Jallud pointed out that Libya attaches great value to its friendly and brotherly relations with Turkey.

An announcement by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General says that Jallud stressed that Libya was pleased that Turkish-Libyan cooperation was developing but that this cooperation had not yet reached the anticipated level. He added that the officials of the two countries must create new methods and mechanisms for the further development of the Turkish-Libyan relations.

Ozal Returns From Libya

TA102059 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal completed his 5-day visit to Libya and returned to Turkey at 1900. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Ozal talked about his contacts with 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, a member of the General People's Congress, and some ministers during his visit. Ozal said that they reviewed the various cooperation agreements between the two countries and agreed to look into new possibilities of cooperation. He added that two cooperation protocols were signed during his stay in Libya.

Ozal disclosed that an agreement was reached to enable Turkish contractors in Libya to work in industrial and infrastructure installations in addition to the present housing investments.

Turgut Ozal also said that Libya would raise the amount of oil it sells to Turkey from 2 to 3 million tons annually. He noted that they had discussed the possibilities of Turkish-Libyan cooperation in petrochemistry, and Turkey's supply of technical personnel to the petrochemical installations in Libya.

NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS ARRIVE FOR VISIT

TA071747 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] The chairman of the North Atlantic Assembly, Jack Brooks, and Assembly Secretary General Philip Deshormes arrived in Ankara today. They were received at Esenboga Airport by the U.S. ambassador to Ankara and other officials. Representative Brooks, a member of the U.S. Congress, said on arrival that he was very happy to be in Turkey. Pointing out that, like all countries, Turkey had its problems, Brooks said that the United States and NATO would continue to help Turkey solve these problems. He said that the positive developments in Turkey were being observed with satisfaction and that NATO was proud of Turkey's membership.

The Belgian parliamentarian, Philip Shormes, said that during their contacts in Turkey they would try to eliminate the small problems that had arisen between Turkey and the assembly. The two officials will begin their contacts in Ankara on Monday.

Meet With Officials

TA091649 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 9 Mar (AA)--Speaker of the North Atlantic Assembly and United States Congressman Jack Brooks today began an official visit in Ankara.

Brooks and assembly secretary general, Belgian parliamentarian Philip Deshormes, met with Deputy Chief of the General Staff Necdet Oztorun, Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken, and the Foreign Ministry Secretary General Kamuran Gurun. Brooks told reporters that Turkey has an important place in NATO and as NATO parliamentarians they wanted to maintain the dialogue between NATO and Turkey. Turkey had an important role in NATO, and they hoped to exchange views with Turkish statesmen during their visit, Brooks said.

Meeting With Ulusu

TA091652 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 9 Mar (AA)--Premier Bulent Ulusu met with North Atlantic Assembly Speaker Jack Brooks and Assembly Secretary General Philip Deshormes on Monday. After the meeting, U.S. Congressman Brooks said they acknowledge the important role Turkey played in NATO so far and they wanted to participate in the development of Turkey. "We want to support Turkey on its efforts for military and economic development," he commented. Brooks and Deshormes also met Deputy Foreign Minister Ilhan Oztrak Monday.

MILLIYET: GREEK ENVOY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES

NC110907 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 5 Mar 81 p 9

[Text] Ankara, (ANKA)--Yeoryios Papoulias, Greek ambassador to Ankara, has stated that "his country's influence on the EEC's agricultural sector would be rather limited and that in the industrial field it would not have any adverse effects on Turkey's exports to the EEC countries."

Papoulias further said: "We hope that Turkey will reach the stage where its participation in the EEC will be feasible, because we shall share the benefits the EEC will provide." Papoulias added: "Turkey can benefit from the Greek market whenever it wishes. The liberalization of the Greek market would be extremely important to a neighboring country like Turkey. Greece's annual imports amount to $10 to $12 billion. If we resume trade between our two countries, this could lead to the revival of cooperation from which we would mutually benefit."

The Greek Ambassador also said that Turkey's participation in EEC would be to the benefit of both countries. He added that Greece's participation in the EEC does not prevent Turkey from exercising its legitimate rights and that Turkey's participation would serve the interests of both countries. The Greek ambassador concluded: "Positive developments are expected."

FOREIGN MINISTER PLANS OFFICIAL U.S. VISIT

TA091523 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen will conduct an official visit to the United States from 31 March to 10 April as the guest of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, Turkmen will hold talks in Washington between 31 March and 2 April on matters concerning the two countries. After 2 April, Turkmen will visit some other cities in the United States.

ILTER TURKMEN VISITS BANGLADESH FOR TALKS

For Dacca radio coverage of Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen's 5-day visit to Bangladesh, see page D1 of the 11 March South Asia DAILY REPORT.

COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRATULATES FRATERNAL PARTIES

PCP Anniversary

TA070909 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Message sent by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen to the Portuguese Communist Party on its 60th anniversary]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of all Turkish Communists, the Turkish working class and toilers, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee sincerely congratulates the brotherly Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] on its 60th anniversary and sends its fiery greetings. Since its establishment, the PCP has waged many arduous class struggles. It has always struggled for the interests of the working class and the country's toilers. Many have been sacrificed, under illegal circumstances, in the struggle against dictatorship.

The role of the PCP in the 25 April 1974 revolution and its decisive steps toward the overthrow of fascism constitutes a strong basis for defending democracy in Portugal today. The PCP is in the frontline of the struggle waged by the Portuguese working class and the toilers against domestic reaction and imperialism in a bid to preserve and develop the gains of the April revolution. The PCP is continuously strengthening its frontlines as an inalienable force in the solution of political problems in Portugal and in realizing a democratic turn in the country. It is being strengthened under all kinds of conditions. It is organizing the struggle of the masses. It is leading a principled movement to secure the unity of all democratic forces.

The TCP greatly values the internationalist attitude of the Portuguese Communists and their arduous struggle for peace, international detente and disarmament. The military dictatorship that seized power on 12 September 1980 has abolished the limited democratic rights and freedoms in Turkey. While the number of those in detention has exceeded tens of thousands, many democrats and patriots are being killed by torture. U.S. imperialism and the most reactionary circles in NATO, which are exerting efforts to undermine international detente and to implement the policy of clashes, have stepped up pressure on our country by taking advantage of the conditions prevailing under a military dictatorship. They want Turkey to assume an active role against the Soviet Union and in imperialism's adventurist and aggressive plans in the Near and Middle East. The TCP is trying to secure the unity of all democratic forces in the struggle against imperialism, collaborationist monopolies, the proimperialist and promonopoly policy pursued by the junta and the most reactionary forces within and outside the junta, and for peace, national independence, democratic freedoms and the social and economic rights of the toilers.

Dear comrades, the TCP and the PCP are linked with strong ties based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. These ties are getting stronger through the joint struggle against our enemies--imperialism and reaction, anticommunism and anti-Sovietism--and for the unity of the world communist movement, peace and socialism, which is our joint cause. We wish that the 60th anniversary of the PCP will bring new successes on this path. With our communist greetings.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen, 6 March 1981.

Swiss Labor Party

TA070852 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Message sent by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen to the Swiss Labor Party Central Committee on its 60th Anniversary]

[Text] On behalf of all Turkish Communists and toilers, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee sincerely congratulates the brotherly Swiss Labor Party on the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Swiss Communist Party and extends its revolutionary struggle greetings.

The Swiss Labor Party, the leader and organizer of the struggle waged by the Swiss working class and the toilers against the monopolies, is keeping alive all its 60-year-old communist traditions. It is waging an arduous struggle against the adventures of U.S. imperialism and NATO sovereign circles against world peace and the policy of detente and disarmament and their aggressive attacks against the world revolutionary process, the socialist countries and especially the Soviet Union.

All democratic rights and freedoms were abolished in Turkey with the 12 September military coup. The number of political prisoners has exceeded tens of thousands and many democrats have been killed and are still being killed through tortures. The junta has directed its sharp attacks against the working class and its mass organizations. U.S. imperialism and the most reactionary circles of NATO have increased their pressure on Turkey through collaboration with the most reactionary forces within and outside the junta and the armed forces. They want Turkey to assume a more active role in the region and against the Soviet Union in line with imperialist policies. The TCP is struggling to secure the unity of all democratic and patriotic forces in Turkey against all these policies.

The TCP and the Swiss Labor Party maintain brotherly ties based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We wish the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Swiss Communist Party to be a year of new successes in the struggle of the Swiss Labor Party, with our communist greetings.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen, 6 March 1981.

BRIEFS

TOTAL WHEAT EXPORTS--Ankara, 7 Mar (AA)—Turkey's wheat production this year is expected to reach an alltime high of 18-19 million tons, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Sabahattin Ozbek said. He said 1980 was also a good year as far as the harvest of cereals was concerned. Last year, wheat output per decare reached 187 kilos, and the global figure 17.4 million tons. He said Turkey would feel no shortage of chemical fertilizers in the coming planting season. Weather conditions have also been favorable, he added. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 7 Mar 81 TA]

FREIGHTER LAUNCHED--The Balikesir freighter, built at the Golcuk docks of the Turkish Naval Forces, was launched today with a ceremony. The 23,600-gross-ton Balikesir cost $8 million. Commanders speaking at the ceremony stressed the importance of the shipbuilding industry for Turkey both in the fields of trade and defense. The Balikesir is 154 meters long and 22.4 meters wide. It has a speed of 15.5 knots. The Balikesir is the largest ship built in Turkey so far. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 Mar 81 TA]

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Western Europe

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GOVERNMENT, PARTIES REACT TO GENSCHER'S U.S. TALKS

Officials' Comments

LD111546 Hamburg DPA in German 1505 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 11 Mar (DPA)--The Federal Government expressed its "full satisfaction" today at the outcome of the talks between Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and leading U.S. politicians. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt congratulated Genscher, who gave an initial briefing to the Bonn cabinet immediately after his return from Washington, on the "agreed summary" in which both sides laid down their largely common views on essential foreign, security and disarmament policy issues.

Government Spokesman Kurt Becker announced after the cabinet session that the chancellor described this document as a "noteworthy document." Genscher himself spoke of "perfect agreement" between Bonn and Washington and stressed that the Federal Republic continues to occupy a top position in the eyes of the Ronald Reagan administration--not least because the United States recognizes West German defense efforts.

Parties' Views

LD111814 Hamburg DPA in German 1612 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 11 Mar (DPA)--The CDU/CSU opposition today welcomed some results of Genscher's visit to the United States, while at the same time making some critical observations, CDU Parliamentary Group foreign policy spokesman Alois Mertes, for example, opposed a Soviet-American summit meeting, which Genscher had assessed positively whereas the U.S. administration had been reserved in its comments. Mertes said at present such a summit meeting is only in the East's interests, and that Genscher's attitude was taking consideration for the SPD too far.

Speaking for the SPD Parliamentary Group, foreign and security policy spokesman Peter Corterier stressed the importance for European security of the common ground achieved in Washington. This applies to arms control in the medium-range sector and to a European disarmament conference.

Wolfgang Mischnick, chairman of the FDP Parliamentary Group, assessed the course and results of the Washington talks as an important success for Genscher, as proof of the correctness of the German foreign policy line and as an expression of the strength of German-American relations.

SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCES CONTINUED AID TO TURKEY

LD111524 Hamburg DPA in German 1445 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 11 Mar (DPA)--The Federal Government wants to continue its financial and military support to Turkey this year. This was announced today by Government Spokesman Kurt Becker, following the cabinet session during which the factfinding visit to Turkey by a delegation from all three Bundestag groups was discussed. The parliamentarians also advocated continuing aid to Turkey as a NATO partner.

Becker stressed that like the parliamentary delegation the Federal Government also expects the Turkish military government to take steps toward returning to democracy and to give stronger consideration to human rights. Another opportunity to urge this will be provided next month by Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen's visit to Bonn.

Becker made it clear, however, that as far as the Federal Government is concerned, there is no interdependence between democratic progress in Turkey and the aid to Turkey. It is possible, however, that "certain expectations" will be expressed to the Turkish Government regarding the economic utilization of the funds.

PAPER ON REAGAN'S AFGHAN OFFER, GENSCHER VISIT

DW111015 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 11 Mar 81 p 3

[Werner Holzer editorial: "The Art of Poker"]

[Text] Poker is an American game of chance even if it does have fans all over the world. What makes this game so very fascinating is that one must not rely on luck alone but also on one's ability to bluff. In this game, a poker face and a seemingly unlimited endurance are just as important as the hand one holds. This can be observed in any movie.

Ronald Reagan, America's new President, definitely is American enough to enjoy poker. Since his inauguration, he seems to be making a point of transposing these rules and behavior to world politics. At this time, neither the allies of the United States nor its world-political antagnoist in Moscow can tell for sure how good his hand is and how much he is bluffing. Certainly how, the men in the Kremlin must rate Reagan's hand--or at least his display of determination--quite highly, at least to date. If it were different, they surely would react with a much harsher tone to all Washington's charges and warnings addressed to them.

The latest, quite purposeful threat of this nature involves Afghanistan. Just as in most preceding cases, Ronald Reagan again did not use the conventional political or diplomatic channels but chose the U.S. television screen to promulgate his "message." The President said that he is considering the future delivery of U.S. arms to the Afghan rebels who are fighting against their own government and above all, against the Soviet troops in the country. And besides, he said, these are not rebels but liberation fighters.

Surely in this Reagan let his heart speak, not having duly considered that most Afghan resistance fighters are thinking along similar lines as the followers of Iran's Ayatollah Khomeyni. And definitely, it did not cross his mind that the guerrilla fighters in El Salvador could well call themselves liberation fighters with a similar right.

But this probably was not what mattered to the President. What he wanted was to again signal Moscow that a different breeze is now blowing in Washington where people no longer are prepared only to take blows but to deal them out as well, if necessary. Washington probably is prepared to run the risk of another aggravation of international tensions--presumably quite in keeping with the poker game. That is to say, in the hope that the antagonist will back down in the face of so much determination.

As far as Afghanistan is concerned, by the way, nothing has as yet been decided; all the U.S. president did was mention that he is considering arms aid. A direct confrontation of the two superpowers over Afghanistan is highly improbable anyway. And yet, the American stakes are high.

The President's statements came at a time when not only the Soviet leadership is urgently signaling readiness to talk, but also the U.S. European allies are urging such talks between the two great powers. In such a situation, a bluff may well produce the opposite of what was intended because the other side may take it seriously.

At the same time, Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is in the process of finding out in talks with his counterpart Alexander Haig and the President where the points of concentration of future U.S. foreign policy really are and what the options are for introducing European ideas into American concepts.

How ticklish and difficult this task is can be derived from a correction disseminated by a large news agency which at first had reported from Washington that the foreign minister of the Federal Republic had spoken of a "far-reaching conformity of views," just to correct this soon thereafter to read "basic conformity of views," just to correct this soon thereafter to read "basic conformity."

No matter what is interpreted into such subtleties, it is definite despite all protestations to the contrary that fundamental differences in judgment do exist between the Federal Government and presumably also the other European cabinets on the one hand and the government in Washington on the other. Not only Bonn is concerned that the one-sided emphasis on military strength and military efforts by the U.S. Government will aggravate rather than alleviate the international problems. Unlike the United States, the Europeans so far have not believed that the Soviet Union already has attained a decisive superiority. This is why they insist on military balance and on the continuation of the dialogue of the two great powers on arms control. At this time, it is the most important and most difficult task of the Federal Government to convince the Americans that poker playing has its limits.

DIE WELT REPORTS ON 'PLANNED GDR PRESSURE'

DW101349 Bonn DIE WELT in German 7-8 Mar 81 p 1

[Report by BONN correspondent Heinz Vielain]

[Text] According to secret reports by the Federal Intelligence Service (BND) available in Bonn, the "GDR" plans to link the further development of inner-German relations with the Federal Republic's attitude vis-a-vis NATO's decision to close the arms gap, in case Bonn wants to continue making the agreed contribution to the stationing of nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe. No East Berlin concessions are to take place particularly in the field of human alleviations between both parts of Germany.

According to BND information, the "GDR" wants to make considerable efforts to promote all forces in the Federal Republic which plan to undertake protest actions against the implementation of NATO's decision to counterarm. The report from the German intelligence headquarters says that East Berlin has in mind giving considerable financial support to the adversaries of the counter-armament decision. The report containing the BND information from East Berlin was handed to the Office of the Federal Chancellor, the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of the Interior.

DIE WELT learned from SED policy analysts that East Berlin has obviously changed its German policy priorities--presumably at Soviet request, but certainly in agreement with the Soviets.

So far, better inner-German relations had been made dependent on Bonn's rapprochement on the citizenship problem, but now the slogan is: No Better Relations In Case of Counterarmament. The BND report even mentions an East Berlin "linkage": renunciation of counterarmament for better relations.

Since Bonn must adhere to NATO's counterarmament decision for strategic reasons and out of alliance policy commitments, the changed East Berlin tactics can also mean that the adversaries of further rapproachment between both German states have prevailed in the SED. With unfulfillable demands, Bonn is to be made responsible for the fact that no improvements of inner-German relations will be achieved.

CORRESPONDENTS VIEW LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE

DW101548 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 9 Mar 81 p 11

[Correspondents' articles: "America in No Hurry Regarding New Law of the Seas"]

[Text] JS, New York, 8 March--At the UN in New York, the fact has been noted with great disappointment that the Reagan government will delay the end of the Law of the Seas Conference.

The conference will meet in New York today for its 10th session. Work on a new convention on the Law of the Seas which was started in 1974 has advanced to a point where the convention was expected to be finalized during this session which will last until 24 April, so that it could be signed by all member states in Caracas next year. U.S. companies which are interested in extracting resources from the bottom of the seas reportedly have caused the new government in Washington to delay the conclusion of the convention, because they do not agree to the envisaged provisions on the exploitation of resources on the bottom of the seas and want to have more leeway for private initiative. However, conference circles have the impression that the United States will gain much more than it will lose through the convention and therefore ought to be interested in having it passed soon.

K.B., BONN, 8 March--The Federal Government will try in New York to achieve an improvement of the new draft convention on the Law of the Sea in favor of the Federal Republic. But Bonn has not concealed that the basic decisions have already been made. In the convention, the use of the seas and the bottom of the seas is to be newly regulated and a comprehensive international system for navigation, fishing, research of the seas' environmental protection and deep sea mining is to be set up. Bonn points to the fact that the Federal Republic, being a country with poor raw material resources and a short coastline, is put at a disadvantage by the new Law of the Seas convention. But a better result could not be achieved against the majority of the 163 participating states.

The Federal Government also has considerable political doubts about the envisaged system of deep sea mining, which has a planned economy basis. Deep sea mining is to be regimented perfectly by an international bottom of the seas agency. Individual states and enterprises will have access to the raw material resources of the seas like manganese, cobalt, nickel and copper only together with the agency. The traditional raw material producers thus far have been able to enforce their demand that price reductions for their metals be prevented through production restrictions in deep sea mining.

The oceanic technology industry is to be forced to make its extraction technology for deep sea mining available to the agency. Bonn sees this as the beginning of a mandatory technology transfer which the Third World has demanded in vain to this day at other international conferences. The opposition in Bonn says that the whole planned economy system of deep sea mining meets the demands of developing countries for a "new world economic order" too much. Federal Economics Minister Lambsdorff has expressed concern about the Law of the Seas draft convention containing too many diretgistic[possible derivative of 'dirigisme'--economic planning and control by the state] and protectionist elements.

In New York, the Federal Government will above all safeguard German interests in deep sea mining. Negotiation guidelines will be resolved by the cabinet this week. The government above all wants the German economy and its highly developed oceanic technology industry to get investment protection for opening up the new raw material resources. A preparatory commission will be set up to make it possible for deep sea mining to be started prior to the conclusion of a convention. This is considered necessary because after conclusion of the Law of the Seas Conference, it will be 5 or 7 years until a minimum number of states (between 50 and 60) will have passed the convention. However, it is not yet clear whether the present draft convention can already be finalized for resolution.

PREMIER BARRE RESPONDS TO CHIRAC CAMPAIGN STANCES

LD120851 Paris LE MONDE in French 8-9 Mar 81 p 18

[Report on speech delivered by French Premier Raymond Barre in Lyon on 6 March: "Mr Barre Attacks the Credibility of the Paris Mayor's Economic Program"]

[Text] From the start of his speech, Mr Barre clearly indicates that his main target is the mayor of Paris, who is constantly denouncing the control which the state and bureaucracy has over the citizens. "I will not dwell on the ideas and motives of those who want to increase the state's influence on society and the economy.... Those are old-fashioned views which have always resulted in failure.

"At the other extreme, it has become very fashionable to demand the state's disengagement and a move away from rules and regulations, as if people had suddenly realized that the state is the cause of all our troubles.... Business heads have too much judgment to allow themselves to be taken in by the snares being placed around them."

Without once mentioning Mr Chirac's name, the premier then replied point by point to the RPR candidate's criticisms and proposals.

Mr Chirac's criticism of the government for constantly increasing state taxation? Untrue, Mr Barre replied: "The objective which I set myself when I was appointed premier was not to increase state taxation. That objective has been met. The proportion of state taxation in the gross industrial product, which was 17.8 percent in 1973 and 18 percent in 1976, is 17.9 percent in the 1981 budget. Company tax rates have not been increased. They will even be reduced over the next 5 years by the measures giving tax incentives for investment. Taxes on households have been adjusted: VAT has been cut and income tax levels have been made more gradual by modifying the increases in the stages of the tax scale. The tax on oil products has remained unchanged since 1979."

Mr Chirac's proposal to eliminate the employment tax [taxe professionwelle]?

"Back in spring 1978, I asked parliament to examine this whole question. That resulted in the law of 10 January 1980 which was passed by deputies from all majority parties. At that time, nobody suggested eliminating it."

Mr Chirac's proposal to replace the employment tax with an increase in VAT? "That would," Mr Barre said, "mean replacing a tax for which local communities are responsible with a state subsidy to those same communities. It would therefore limit their responsibilities and increase state control over them.... Cutting social contribution rates and making up the corresponding loss of resources by a levy on VAT would mean adopting the course of permanent and institutionalized budgetary subsidy to social security....In addition, an increase in VAT is a levy which is both burdensome and unjust because, like all indirect taxes, VAT is not a scaled tax and hits low wage earners hardest."

Mr Chirac's advocacy of a "new path?" Mr Barre referred ironically to "the stunning success of a new doctrine: 'Reaganism,'" explaining: "I do not want to discuss the policy implemented by the new U.S. President...." The premier concluded: "I leave it up to the experts to examine whether the economic program proposed by the new U.S. administration is completely convincing. As an economist, I wonder about the real scope of the 'supply theory' according to which it would be enough to reduce taxation and controls and to cut public spending for production to be increased, price increases moderated and unemployment reduced....

"The actions proposed by the Reagan administration are in no way an innovation compared with the action taken in France; their magnitude is due to the need to rectify an economic and financial situation which has deteriorated much more than ours. But we must not make a universal doctrine out of a policy based on the situation in a country at a given time.... A badly understood mistakenly transposed 'Reganism' would be likely to spark off a disastrous swing of the pendulum in France at the very time when we need more than ever to work patiently to release the forces of freedom and creativity in a country which has for many centuries been accustomed to state intervention, controls and protectionism."

LE FIGARO POLL ASSESSES GISCARD PRESIDENCY

LD111507 Paris LE FIGARO in French 4 Mar 81 p 1

[Charles Rebois report: "How the French People Assess the President's 7-year Term in Office"]

[Text] Having declared himself a candidate for a second term of office, Valery Giscard d'Estaing is now faced with two requirements--he must draw up a positive balance sheet of his 7-year term and present credible prospects for the next one. To throw light on the debate, we asked the French opinion polling company [SOFRES] to ask the French people about the first of these two aspects. Generally, the results can be deemed satisfactory.

The first question, which concerns various aspects of the president's activity, caught unaware a large number of the people questioned; 35 percent of them expressed no opinion. The candidate will have to win them over in the course of his campaign.

It appears that Valery Giscard d'Estaing has been assessed favorably with respect to the spheres in which the president of the republic plays a traditional role, especially maintenance of state authority and respect for civil freedoms. Criticisms advanced by the opposition and a faction within the majority with respect to the freedom of the press, radio and television, for instance, have not been generally accepted.

Reservations are greater with respect to political problems. The failure of the open-door policy aimed at the left and dissensions among the majority have been entered on the debit side of this balance sheet. It is significant that negative assessments emanate from among both UDF and RPR members. It will be impossible to avoid this question during the election campaign.

However, Francois Mitterrand will have to shift some of his targets. For instance, the French people do not follow him when he accuses Valery Giscard d'Estaing of despotism since 48 percent of them believe that the president's powers during his 7-year term have been neither more nor less extensive than when De Gaulle and Pompidou were in office. True, the head of state cannot be taken to task at one and the same time for establishing a monarchical regime and for having pursued a lax policy.

During an interview, Valery Giscard d'Estaing stated that he regretted that, because of the unwieldiness of French society, he had been unable to implement all the reforms which he had hoped to implement. Our opinion poll has confirmed that this disappointment is shared by public opinion whose views in this sphere have not always been consistent since they have been dictated by the interests of specific groups.

However, the French people acknowledge that the president's 7-year term in office has made it possible to implement some important social reforms such as the simplification of the divorce procedure and the liberalization of the abortion law. Strangely enough, however, lowering the age of majority to 18 is less widely approved.

As we know, the president gave priority in his program to the removal of inequalities and he has resolutely pursued this objective during his term in office.

Some social categories are grateful to him for this. They can be listed in the following order: old people, large families and women. His action in favor of manual workers has also been well received.

That assessments concerning the economic sphere are much more guarded will cause no surprise. The world crisis has affected in a concrete manner many aspects of the daily life of the French people who have not always been prepared to take external factors into consideration. Undoubtedly, it has not been made sufficiently clear to them that they have been relatively spared, compared to most of their neighbors.

Obviously, the struggle against unemployment and the struggle against price increases continue to receive black marks.

As for the categories which have benefited most from Valery Giscard d'Estaing's action, they are obviously those in whose favor some positive measures have been taken, measures whose benefits were acknowledged in replies to the preceding question. These categories again include old people, large families and women. Managers and farmers are also relatively happy.

But this does not apply to office and manual workers, small storekeepers or cadres who believe that they have been neglected during the president's 7-year term of office. This is maybe an unfair view to take inasmuch as low wages have increased considerably more than wages as a whole, but it is nonetheless true that in a crisis period these categories find it most difficult to make sacrifices.

This is a summary picture of the positive and negative aspects of the president's 7-year term in office as seen by public opinion 3 months before the presidential election (this opinion poll was carried out from 23 through 29 January). Candidate Giscard d'Estaing will find among them some aspects which can be put forward with a view to boosting his chances of reelection, but also some less positive ones which will require explanation and deserve to be included in any program for the coming 7-year term.

MARCHAIS DELIVERS CAMPAIGN SPEECH IN PERPIGNAN

LD111613 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Mar 81 pp 4-5

[Report on speech delivered by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais in Perpignan on 3 March: "No to the Billionaries' Europe"]

[Excerpts] In his speech at Perpignan, Georges Marchais recalled our party's unswerving opposition to the law to expand the Common Market.

"To the multinationals' Europe," he said, "to the Europe of Giscard d'Estaing and Francois Mitterrand, to its expansion to Spain and Portugal, we are not saying 'yes, if' or 'yes but'. We are saying and will continue to say no: a hundred times no!

"We are saying this because we are fully aware of what consequences such an expansion would have. The Brussels Commission recognizes it: It would mean more vines pulled up, more unemployment, even greater exploitation, more waste, more mine, steel works and shipyard closures....

"In saying this, we are thinking primarily of France and its people. That is the PCF's vocation.

"Does this stance mean that we feel some kind of indifference or even hostility toward the Spanish workers" Obviously not. I would like to repeat what I said a short time ago with regard to the immigrant workers: Our solidarity with the Spanish people is based on a long tradition of joint struggles. It is based on the struggle which so many fighters from the two peoples waged side-by-side on Spanish soil during the antifascist war and on French soil in the resistance to the Nazi occupier, and this class solidarity is reflected in the struggles which the Spanish workers living in our country are waging with the French workers against capital's power and the man who embodies it--Giscard d'Estaing.

"Therefore, it is also because we know that the Spanish people can expect no good from the Common Market that we are opposing its expansion. We have experience. We know that the workers and peasants are always the losers in capital's Europe.

"That is why we say no to the Europe of technocrats, billionaires, the Europe of safes which prevents the building of a human Europe."

Choice on 26 April

After explaining the main points of his struggle plan, notably his "first choice: full employment," Georges Marchais explained the conditions in which the presidential election is situated.

"The choice is important," he stressed. "It can be summarized in the following way:

"On the one hand, there is the continuation of the policy of unemployment, high living costs and national abandonment which conforms with the wishes of the employers and all privileged people. To be more specific, it is not only the continuation but the brutal aggravation of that policy.

"That is what the bourgeoisie's leaders want, hoping to make the workers bear all the consequences of the crisis in an even heavier burden. Since they are facing discontent and struggles, they have this objective: to use the presidential election to form a coalition including Giscard d'Estaing, Jacques Chirac and Francois Mitterrand's PS for implementing capital's policy. In short, they want to do in our country what is already being done in countries like Belgium and Italy.

"The other choice is change, real change which will bring the improvements you expect in your lives. How can this change be brought about? It requires three conditions."

New Policy Must Be Put Forward

"The first condition is to put forward a really new policy satisfying the people's main demands and providing the means for doing so, in other words, for implementing major anticapitalist and democratic reforms. That is what I do in my struggle plan.

"This is a clear answer. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of Francois Mitterrand's attitude. What policy is he proposing? He does not say. But when you look at his party's specific stances or some of his statements, it has to be noted that they show more desire to find an area of agreement with the right than a desire for change.

"For instance, the PS advocates accepting sacrifices and calls on the workers to adopt a calm attitude, directing most of its blows against the CGT's initiatives. It calls for some wage increases to be abandoned. Francois Mitterrand is not even adopting the demand for a minimum wage of Fr3,300 proposed by both the CGT and our party. The other day, it put forward its proposals in the employment sphere: It is extremely vague regarding measures to help the workers, but it is very specific regarding the employers, that is, it plans to give them additional help....

"At foreign policy level, the PS leaders take part in drawing up plans to dismantle the national economic potential within the European bodies. One of Giscard d'Estaing's two representatives on the Brussels Commission, Claude Cheysson, is a PS leadership member, he is now officially one of Francois Mitterrand's personal advisers for his election campaign. The latter supports the Common Market expansion. He approves of manufacturing the neutron bomb and deploying nuclear missiles in Europe. He visited China, his visit ended with a joint document in which we read that Francois Mitterrand 'supports the process of building Europe, advocates strengthening the defense potential in the West European countries and hopes that Ronald Reagan's government will establish a partnership relation with the West European countries.' Those are Francois Mitterrand's positions.

"The second condition for bringing about change is rallying behind the new policy which our people and country need and the forces which are capable of leading it to success and implementing it.

"This is what I want and what we Communists want. We want the policy of change to be backed by a majority people's movement on the basis of which a strong and lasting left-wing union will be established. We want a government capable of implementing the new policy by defeating capital's resistance and maneuvers. In other words, we want a government comprising Communist and Socialist ministers. I have already said and I repeat that we are prepared to assume all our responsibilities to bring about the change the workers want, including responsibilities in running the country's affairs. If I am elected, there will be Communist and Socialist ministers.

"With whom will Francois Mitterrand govern if he is elected? Will he include Communist ministers in a leftwing union government? His friends Lionel Jospin, Pierre Mauroy, Gaston Defferre and Jean-Pierre Chevenment have answered no to this question. Francois Mitterrand himself has supported them.

"But in France, no political party can aspire to govern alone. A coalition is necessary. If, therefore, the PS does not wish to govern with Communist ministers, the crucial question is: With whom does it envisage governing?

"The PS abandonment of the leftwing union policy and its renunciation of the joint government program in 1977; its convergences affirmed since then with the rightwing forces in economic, social and foreign policy--which I have just demonstrated and its clearly expressed opposition to running the country's affairs with the Communists show that there is once again a danger of seeing the PS cooperate with the right."

Defeating the Giscard-Chirac-Mitterrand Cooperation Plan

"Giscard d'Estaing asserted that this was his objective back in 1974. Moreover, it is obvious that it is to this end that he is accommodating Francois Mitterrand and his party, if only through the television time he gives the PS compared with the PCF.

"Chirac, for his part, is discovering that he has areas of agreement with the PS. He has just stated that "there are points in the Socialist program where its analyses are very close to those of the RPR."

"As for the employers, they dream of cooperation between Giscard d'Estaing, Chirac and Mitterrand.

"In these circumstances are we to abandon hope of change in the near future? Certainly not. But on one condition: It is imperative to support and strengthen the PCF.

"This is imperative because the PCF is the party which is doing and will continue to do all it can to defeat the Giscard d'Estaing-Chirac-Mitterrand combination.

"It is imperative because the PCF is the party which is channeling all its forces into the battle to introduce an entirely new policy serving the workers and their needs and aspirations.

"It is imperative because the PCF is the party which, to attain this objective, is resolutely fighting to build a majority people's movement on the basis of which a strong and lasting leftwing union will be established--a union which must be taken as far as a Communist-Socialist government to run the country's affairs.

"Not a week, not a day goes by without a new petty political operation being launched against our party and its candidate. They are not content to conceal our policy and proposals from you; to purely and simply ignore the 45 meetings in which I have taken part throughout the country since I was appointed candidate by my party--meetings attended by some 360,000 people.

"No. They go further than that. They use any pretext, even the most unjustifiable, to distort, caricature, sometimes crudely, our positions in an attempt to combat us more effectively. They use any means, even the most sickening, like those used by television channel 2 and the Matra-Hachette-Europe 1 trust, led by 'manager' Lagardere.

"The attacks come from the right but also from the PS. This confirms that the [apparent line drop] apprehensions of the PS to the class collaboration policy are not groundless.

"None of that frightens us. Quite the reverse; we see it as additional proof that we have chosen the right path.

"Indeed, they are shouting so loud because they fear the PCF's action and the growing support for its candidate's campaign.

"They fear the PCF and its candidate because the latter are democratically submitting to the French people for consideration and discussion clear, specific proposals whose implementation would make it possible to steer the country out of the crisis, to satisfy the needs and aspirations of workers in both cities and rural districts.

"They fear the PCF and its candidate because they know that the workers will always find the Communists at their side in struggles to defend their interests.

"They fear the PCF and its candidate because the latter are fighting to the end to thwart the maneuvers aimed at permanently dividing the people's forces, at depriving the workers of change and leading them into the blind alley of support for rightwing policy.

"That is why it is so important for the employers and politicians opposed to change to try to weaken our party."

Determining Factor in Election

"Well, the manual and intellectual workers and the peasants can only draw one conclusion from all these facts: If they are to see their interests defended most effectively; to defeat the plan for a new coalition between the right and the PS; to impose the union and change, they must support the political force which opposes the employers' dirty tricks, the political force which is fighting and will always fight with them to overcome the obstacles to change and union: the PCF. In short, they must support the Communist candidate. The forces which he rallies behind him on 26 April constitute the determining factor in the election.

"If the PCF were, by misfortune, to emerge in a weaker position, change would be set aside and the door would be open for aggravating the difficulties faced by France and its people. On the other hand, the bigger the forces backing the Communist candidate, the better the conditions for ending present policies and replacing them with a policy of justice, progress, democracy, independence and peace."

LE MONDE ON U.S. 'THREAT' TO ARM AFGHAN REBELS

LD111215 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A Political Card"]

[Text] Since its troops entered Afghanistan on 27 December 1979, the USSR has been engaged in a trial of strength. Everybody knows that it will not abandon its efforts to impose its law as long as it hopes to defeat the Afghan resistance. All the "political solutions" or international conferences being proposed in various quarters can constitute nothing more than an arrangement consecrating the balance of forces in Afghanistan.

As in all situations of this type, the Afghan nation's will to exist is the necessary precondition for its survival--necessary but not sufficient. The world is peopled with conquered nations. The sympathy which the West can show the resistance and the many condemnations of the Soviet interference are derisory. Only effective aid counts.

On 9 March, for the first time since he entered the White House, President Reagan publicly envisaged sending arms to the Afghan resistance fighters. He had always avoided this question even during his election campaign. So far only President as-Sadat--who can be assumed to have obtained the Americans' approval and possibly a contribution from them--has decided to send arms to the resistance movements.

Questioned during his press conference on 28 January, Giscard d'Estaing stated: "Should a country like France give military aid to the Afghan resistance? My answer is no." And he recalled that France advocates a "political solution."

The term "a country like France" implies that a different country would be justified in sending arms: The United States, of course, which is the only country to have an adequate financial and logistical capability and also the only country which could, politically speaking, run such a risk.

In such a dangerous adventure, the supplier does not only involve himself. The only practicable way of sending arms in significant quantities is through Pakistan, and it can only be used if that country feels it has credible guarantees against reprisals.

In any hypothesis, such an operation poses considerable problems. Pakistan's reaction to Mr Reagan's remarks is not known. It is difficult for a country facing serious political difficulties and which is a champion of nonalignment to take a decision. The Afghan resistance, comprising very diverse elements, is incapable of uniting. So far the orthodox Muslims, who are fairly close to Iran, have been most active militarily. In the military sphere, specialized weapons would be needed to counter the Soviet tanks and armored helicopters.

It should be noted that if the United States under Mr Reagan has changed its t[illegible] on Afghanistan as on everything else, it is above all a question of words so far. [illegible] U.S. President has avoided any binding statement. He did not say that he would sen[illegible]s. He simply "thinks" that "it is something which should be contemplated." He has [illegible] yet taken an irreversible course. He is only threatening to do so. On Monday evening, he merely ensured that he had one more card in his hand with a view to major East-West negotiations.

RED BRIGADES SHOOT ALFA ROMEO PLANT OFFICIAL

NC120926 Paris AFP in English 0914 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Milan, North Italy, 12 Mar (AFP)--Gunmen shot and wounded an Italian car firm official today in an attack claimed by the Red Brigades, police said. At least two men ambushed him in the staff parking lot of Alfa Romeo's plant at Arese in Lombardy and he was hit in the left knee. Police named him as Alberto Vallenzasca, 27, a supervisor at the plant. The Red Brigades later claimed responsibility in a message to a radio station.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS COMMENT ON BREZHNEV LETTER

Council of Ministers

LD111744 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1600 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers today held a meeting at which Foreign Minister Colombo reported on the international situation. As regards to contents of Brezhnev's letter to Forlani, the government decided to study, together with NATO and the EEC, the questions relating to the reduction of nuclear arms and the East-West dialogue.

The Council of Ministers also increased the fund available to the commissioner for the earthquake zones by 500 billion lire and authorized the expenditure of another 1,000 billion lira to finance loans to local authorities for the purchase of prefabricated buildings.

Foreign, Defense Ministers' Views

LD112036 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Gian Battista Fenu dispatch from the Chigi Palace]

[Text] Although not on the agenda, Brezhnev's letter was--as expected--in the center of attention of this morning's meeting of the Council of Ministers. Before the government meeting, Foreign Minister Colombo was received by President of the Republic Pertini at the Quirinal. However, let us hear from Minister Colombo himself about the contents of Brezhnev's letter to Forlani. Soviet ambassadors forwarded similar messages to the heads of government of West European countries, the United States and Sweden.

[Begin recording] The message mainly repeats the themes which were already outlined by President Brezhnev at the Soviet Communist Party Congress, with some subsequent specifications which, however, do not essentially alter the picture of this readiness, so to speak, for negotiations contained in the letter. The essential element of the letter is this desire for negotiations. The terms, of course, of such negotiations--expressed at the moment in a rather generic manner--will have to be examined not only by individual governments--we started doing this today and we shall have to study them in greater depth--but also by other allied countries. [end recording]

The messages by the Soviet premier will be the subject of immediate discussions between European countries. This was confirmed by Colombo himself: [Begin recording] It is likely this will begin at the next meeting of the EEC Council of Ministers which will take place next Monday and Tuesday. [end recording]

One point on which the Italian Government, and also other NATO countries, are not in agreement with Brezhnev's message is the way the Soviet Union understands the term nuclear moratorium. In this connection, Minister of Defense Lelio Lagorio told us: [Begin recording] The moratorium talked about by the the Soviet Government is static, that is, let us leave the things as they are. As this cannot be, this too will be a part of negotiations.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH MALTA

AU110850 Rome ANSA in English 0837 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 11 Mar (ANSA)--The international agreement for the declaration of the neutrality of Malta and its place in Italy's Mediterranean policy were outlined in the evening by the Italian foreign minister, Emilio Colombo, in a statement to the lower house. Colombo explained that the international accord will become effective through a declaration made by the Maltese Government to be followed by a statement from Italy recognizing the neutrality of Malta. "This is a matter of an understanding for the purposes of peace and cooperation", the foreign minister said and added, "one of its aims is to gather recognition for the neutrality of Malta from other neighboring countries to strengthen and broaden stability in the Mediterranean."

Colombo then noted that Italian foreign policy is especially sensitive as regards problems in the Mediterranean because of the importance of stability throughout the region for maintaining peace. "What is evident, therefore," the foreign minister said, "is our interest in advancing those relations, which are characterized by a common Mediterranean background, and in forging closer and more productive relations with the countries of the region. Thus, every Italian contribution toward stability responds not only to national interests but is also of great significance for all of Europe," he declared.

Tracing out the history of the accord, Colombo mentioned the Franco-Italian meeting in San Rossore, near Qisa, in December 1976, in which France first began taking part in discussions on a political-juridical agreement and Libyan involvement in the "committee of guarantors," created by Italy and France in 1979. The foreign minister recalled that the La Valletta government expressed its willingness to issue a declaration of neutrality in May 1980 and that this statement coincided with the strain in relations between Malta and the Libyan Jamahiriyah over the limits of territorial waters between the two countries in June 1980.

Colombo then underscored the point that if Malta enters into understandings with other countries which might prejudice its neutral status, Italy would not hesitate to withdraw its recognition of neutrality, would disavow all commitments to the island republic and interrupt all forms of economic assistance. The bilateral financial protocol provides for contributions of 12 million dollars annually beginning in 1979, a 15 million dollar credit alone earmarked for development projects to be jointly agreed to and further financing of at least 4 million dollars annually to be utilized before the end of 1983 for economic and cultural cooperation programs. House debate on the measure will continue today.

PCI CONGRATULATES PCP ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

LD101015 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 7 Mar 81 p 16

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Rome--The PCI Central Committee has sent the PCP Central Committee the following message: "Dear comrades, on the PCP's 60th anniversary kindly accept the Italian Communists' fraternal and warm greetings. Your party presents a very substantial record to the country and the workers movement on your 60th anniversary--from the difficult and long night of clandestinity against fascism to the victorious April revolution, with its social and democratic gains, and now the consistent action you are waging to safeguard and consolidate the gains and to strengthen the unity of the working class and democratic forces. It is significant and important that your efforts and those of other democratic forces have enabled Portugal to reelect a president of the republic who invokes the constitution created by the April revolution. Dear comrades, on the most important occasion of both our parties' 60th anniversary, permit us to wish you further successes and to express hope for the further development of relations between the PCI and PCP and between the Italian and Portuguese people, in the shared interests of the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism."

PSD CALLS FOR END TO COUNCIL OF REVOLUTION

LD112042 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] In a communique issued by its national standing committee today, the Social Democratic Party [PSD]--the largest party in the present ruling coalition--says revision of the constitution depends exclusively on the Assembly of the Republic.

The PSD says further that, having been imposed by the pact between the MFA [Armed Forces Movement] and the political parties, the Council of the Revolution is an organ which does not emanate from the people's will, as the latter can only be gauged by suffrage. Therefore, until the council is disbanded, the PSD does not accept the Council of the Revolution as a democratic interlocutor and will not enter into any negotiations aimed at perpetuating that organ of sovereignty under a different designation or guise.

In the same line, the PSD rejects any moves aimed at any target other than the subordination of military power to civilian power.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

LD112000 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi arrived in Lisbon this afternoon for an official 2-day visit to Portugal. The Iraqi foreign minister, who was received at Lisbon airport by his Portuguese counterpart, Andre Goncalves Pereira, said that he came to Portugal to discuss bilateral relations and political matters on which, however, he declined to elaborate.

Sa'dun Hammadi also expressed the conviction that the talks he will hold with the Portuguese authorities will be fruitful for both sides.

DEFENSE MINISTER ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN NATO SUPPORT

LD042240 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1950 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Portuguese Defense Minister Azevedo Coutinho this morning returned to Lisbon from Brussels where he discussed with NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns the agreed program for the reequipping of the Portuguese Armed Forces. During his visit to the Belgian capital, Azevdo Coutinho also met with several leading NATO officials with a view to obtaining financial support for the reequipment program which at this stage is centered on the acquisition of three frigates for the Portuguese Navy.

DEFENSE MINISTER OLIART VIEWS POSTCOUP SITUATION

LD111333 Madrid YA in Spanish 5 Mar 81 pp 28-29

[Juan Molina interview in Madrid with Spanish Defense Minister Alberto Oliart; date of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] How do you appraise and view the armed forces' role in Spain at the present time?

[Answer] It seems to me as important as it has always been in Spanish life. That is, they are an important part of the state structure. They are a very important part of the Spanish people, since the forces are well integrated into the people, and, following what has happened, I believe that the loyalty and discipline which they displayed around the natural chain of command and around the leader designated as such in the law--who is the king--were a guarantee, and, more than a guarantee, a demonstration of continuity and ability to support the democratic institutions.

[Question] Does this support represent the armed forces' absolute respect for the constitution?

[Answer] I believe that it can be asserted that it represents absolute respect for the state's legal order, both because of what that constitution represents and because of the absolute loyalty to the throne, which is a part of our constitutional system.

[Question] In accordance with what guidelines will the Ministry of Defense act henceforth with respect to envisaged or future military legislation?

[Answer] You ask me this question perhaps too early, because as you know, I took up the post last Friday; that is, I have held it for 4 working days--5 including Sunday, because I was also here working Sunday morning. We will conduct a meticulous and punctual--in the strict sense of the word with respect to time--implementation of the laws which were envisaged, such as the implementation of the law of basic principles of defense and of the organization of the armed forces. This is one of the guidelines; that is, the legal reorganization necessary for bringing the armed forces legislation into line with the constitutional order. And I deem to be as important as these matters the modernization of our armed force' equipment in order to fulfill the aims laid down in the constitution, which we would term the combined froce target which, in short, is the attempt to ensure that our armed forces are technically equipped to cope with the task which they must perform over the next decade. This will take concrete form in a law of a financial nature, which can be expected in the course of the next few years, and which will be added to the budget of each of the annual outlays in accordance with the procedures of the overall budgetary law. This is a task of the utmost importance. I would say that these are the two guidelines of methodical and systematic work which were already being carried out and which we will merely continue, in addition to others which will emerge in due course.

[Question] From your position as defense minister, how do you assess the difficult situation which the country is experiencing?

[Answer] When you say "difficult situation," are you referring to the coup?

[Question] Exactly.

[Answer] I believe that, as matters are becoming known and without going into details, which naturally should be kept secret with respect to the trial which is being prepared, it is quite clear that the 23-24 February coup was staged by a certain specific and not very large group of field and company officers in the army. I would say that the vast majority, most of the armed forces, kept out of the coup, and, as I said earlier, demonstrated their loyalty to the country's legal and constitutional order and their obedience to the commander in chief of the armed forces--the king--and to their natural senior leaders, and for this reason nothing happened; although what did happen was serious and grave, but it made clear the existence of that group and the preparation for that coup.

Now it is also true that there are a number of issues which are worrying all of us--civilians and military personnel--and which created over the last few months an actual psychological and social situation at the national level which must be taken into account and which is composed of various factors which converge in time but do not necessarily stem from the same causes or have the same origin or the same development. What factors are they? Well, an unprecedented economic crisis in the Western world, with a gradual increase in unemployment in all the OECD countries, and in Spain, unfortunately, which is among the foremost countries afflicted, for a number of reasons which I will not explain now because this is not the time. However, I do not wish to fail to say that precisely because Spain's development took place during the sixties and seventies, and is therefore very young, and because it took place precisely in those industrial fields which the most technologically advanced countries are abandoning because of the massive consumption of energy--that is, oil--which was very cheap at the time, our industrial structure and economic model are being more affected by the economic crisis than, for instance, the FRG's industrial structure, which is based on an extremely strong technological structure, or the French structure, which is on a path of development far more advanced than ours.

[Question] And the second factor?

[Answer] In addition, we have terrorism and public order, if you like. I believe that the successes achieved in 1980 against what we would term ordinary breaches of the public order were spectacular. According to the statistics which the public prosecutors' office of the supreme court will publish in its annual report, except for drug offenses, which are unfortunately increasing--and this is a sad and dismal honor which we share with other European and Western countries--all the others are clearly decreasing. Moreover, it was everybody's experience that bank robberies were previously increasing and rarely was anybody caught. At present, it is not only that they are being caught; it is that there is rarely a bank robbery without there being a shoot-out in which the robbers are caught more or less badly wounded. That is, this has fortunately changed completely.

[Question] And in the case of Basque Fatherland and Liberty and Basque country?

[Answer] In the case of Basque terrorism, the fact is that on the one hand the hoped for political consequences were occurring: The implementation of the autonomy statute and the normalization of political life in the Basque country, as a result of which there was a gradual isolation of the more radical stances of certain patriotic [abertzales] political parties, which were becoming far more isolated than they had ever been. And also, from the police viewpoint, the struggle is on two or three fronts. In the police struggle the same thing was happening: The number of armed commandos, the number of military commandos, properly speaking, who were being killed or captured, was very high.

[Question] How do you assess the visit by the king and queen to the Basque country and its consequences?

[Answer] The visit by the king and queen was a success for the development of Spanish democracy's institutional life with respect to resolving the Basque problem. However, the Arregui affair was a step backward. But overall, I would say that the balance sheet for 1980 and the beginning of 1981 is positive. At least it was becoming no worse. Nevertheless, at that point the coup occurred, and it occurred specifically at the moment when the nomination of prime minister was being approved for Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, who had clearly demonstrated that he was man with authority, strength and ability to govern, and had a policy which could by no means justify and attempted coup such as that which occurred.

That is, the country's political, social and economic situation is difficult, but the institutions have shown that they have very considerable support, influence and ability to react, by demonstrating the balance among the various Spanish political powers at the service of the throne and by showing the necessity of continuing that institution which is the monarchy and which is the king in order to harmonize the entire Spanish political life. We will have enormous difficulties, just as they have had in other countries, but I believe that we have the means, if we act realistically, without disregarding the problems, of making the necessary reforms and retouches in what has been done and in what we must do to resolve those issues: I believe that the country can perfectly well lay very sound foundations during this decade of the eighties for industrial takeoff and for the security we all desire.

[Question] With respect to the events of 23-24 February, is the issue being handled objectively with respect to public opinion, or is there a move toward extremism?

[Answer] In general, I believe that the news media have reacted with a good sense of responsibility following the events. Well, there are some exceptions, but my impression is that they have reacted with the responsibility incumbent on all of us in order to succeed in calming people down in this situation and to lay the foundations so that we can work and govern over the next few months with a sounder foundation than that which we had previously. However, I believe that this is an effort which is not over in a moment. Spanish people may have the fault that they react well to a major challenge but do not perhaps have the virtue of tenacity afterward.

All this should be seen from the viewpoint that we are building a society and a political model, that this could take a decade--years of work--and that democracy is not merely laws or merely political actions and verbal statements. It is above all customs and habits acquired by citizens with a sense of responsibility. Acquiring them is not a matter of a day or two but of years, and we must all help each other.

[Question] How do you view the issue of the autonomies?

[Answer] To ensure that the implementation of the autonomies is the orderly implementation which the prime minister announced, it is crucial and essential that they come about as soon as possible, be submitted to the Cortes as soon as possible and be approved as soon as possible in order to form what I would term the state's basic legislation. The autonomies and the autonomous communities also form part of the state, but the central state to which Article 149 of the constitution refers, as the prime minister very properly pointed out, needs, in my opinion, needed previously and continues to need--now, perhaps, more urgently--a precise definition. That is, we must define the structure of the state, from which the autonomy statues, their implementation, the transferences [of powers] and the development of the powers transferred, emanate and on which they depend.

[Question] The prime minister clearly spoke in favor of joining NATO--an issue which worries people. How do you view it?

[Answer] I defined my stance on this issue a long time ago. In my opinion, when NATO originated in 1947 [date as published]--and I refer to its origin because it is essential in order to understand its significance--it originated in order to defend the West European countries against possible destabilization or even invasion by the armed forces of the Soviet Union. And it originated after those armed forces had occupied Czechoslovakia and violently ended a democratic system there. In the North Atlantic Alliance's treaty, the very first article says this: It is a union, an alliance, of countries which wish to defend a political, social way of life in the Western democracies such as the French, Dutch, Danish, Luxembourg and Norwegian democracies, and such as that which we now wish to be finally built in Spain. That is the origin of the North Atlantic Treaty. It is not an exclusively military alliance, and if I advocate Spain's entry it is not in order to attach the Soviet Union but because I believe that it is within that alliance that a political way of life and a set of moral and spiritual ideas which I personally hold and which I would prefer to prevail in my country and in the West European countries can be preserved. Moreover, from the viewpoint of military technology, it is clear that the most modern is that which is now developing within the North Atlantic alliance--within NATO. Not taking part in that alliance means not taking part in the decisions on matters ranging from strategy to arms, and this means being left outside what is now the most modern in military technology. There is a third aspect, which is that a multilateral alliance such as that linking the countries which are in NATO seems to me to be the firmest for stabilizing Spain's position in a key geopolitical location such as that which we occupy. For this reason, subordinating my words to the final decisions which must be made by means of the consultations and the decisions in the chamber, I believe that it is better for this country to join NATO than to stay outside it. Analyzing the possibilities of a Third-World neutralism, the past positions of the Third World's great leaders have virtually disappeared. Perhaps after Nehru, An-Nasir and Tito, all this has changed the world scene in such a way that this Third-Worldism, which had a certain feasibility and played a certain role in the fifties, no longer exists. I personally do not believe in the Third-Worldism of Havana; I believe that it is a Third-Worldism which is tilted very sharply in a certain direction.

[Question] It follows from what you say that entry into NATO would mean support for Spanish democracy.

[Answer] Of course; that is certain. NATO is composed of Western democracies. It is true that changes of regime can occur, such as that which took place in Greece or that which has taken place in Turkey. But Greece returned to democracy. Turkey has undergone an absolutely exceptional historical, social, political and terrorist experience which bears no comparison. Basically, the alliance would mean a consolidation of democracy and of what our country is and represents.

[Question] Returning to the military issue, can it be said that the issue of the military amnesty has been shelved in any way?

[Answer] Yes, yes; we, as the government, have opposed this issue being debated in the Cortes, and it seems to me to be clear and not necessary to enter into the details of the issue.

ARMADA COMYN INDICTED FOR COMPLICITY IN COUP

LD120914 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] General Armada Comyn has been indicted for alleged complicity in the 23 February coup attempt.

MILANS DEL BOSCH APPEALS MILITARY REBELLION CHARGE

LD121014 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] (Fernando Escobar Candell), the defense lawyer of Lieutenant General Milans del Bosch, has submitted an appeal to the supreme council of military justice against the indictment issued by special judge Jose Maria Garvia Escudero. [passage indistinct]

NORDIC OFFICIALS COMMENT ON BREZHNEV LETTER

LD111034 Helsinki International Service in English 0930 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Finland's President, Urho Kekkonen, has also been among the European heads of state to receive a letter from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev during the last few days. Denmark's Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen, in an official statement on Monday concerning Mr Brezhnev's letter, noted that special emphasis has been placed on such issues as the desire of the Soviet Union for a European disarmament conference and the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of nuclear arms in Europe to come into force as soon as negotiations on the matter are under way. In Norway, the office of Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brunotland has commented that the Norwegian Government will study the Soviet president's letter and, together with its NATO allies, [word indistinct] seriously (?in the) hope for new progress in the promotion of detente, arms control and disarmament.

GOVERNMENTS TO SIGN ACCORD ON THRID WORLD AID

LD101101 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 5 Mar 81 p 12

[Excerpt] The Nordic nations' governments will today sign a new Nordic agreement on cooperation in Third World aid.

The reason for the revision is principally to simplify the administration of joint Nordic aid projects in developing countries. At the same time a consultative committee, composed of politicians, will be set up and this will aid the Nordic Council of Ministers in their treatment of aid questions. The agreement will replace the so-called Oslo Accord and will be called the Copenhagen Accord.

NORWAY

AMBASSADOR, FOREIGN MINISTER ON LOS CONFERENCE

Ambassador Evenson

LD101059 Oslo AFTENSPOTEN in Norwegian 6 Mar 81 p 4

[Per Egil Hegge Dispatch]

[Excerpt] Washington, 5 March--Ambassador Jens Evensen on Thursday [5 March] briefed the Nordic countries' Law of the Sea ambassadors on the situation which has arisen on the eve of the opening of the next session of the UN Law of the Sea Conference, now that the United States has announced that it is not ready to negotiate on the outstanding questions.

"This came as a complete surprise to us, and the reaction here at the UN headquarters is especially strong among the developing nations. Their views polarize around two extreme positions--either to postpone the whole session or to abandon the consensus principle and vote on the individual paragraphs," Evensen told AFTENPOSTEN.

"Our view is that both would be unfortunate. Norway has therefore taken an initiative which would mean that the session would be held and that work would continue as if nothing had happened, to the extent that this is possible. There are a number of questions which can nevertheless be discussed, and we just have to accept the fact that during and after the election campaign the new administration made commitments on so many points that it will have to have time to shape its policies."

"But we are fully intent on avoiding unnecessary trouble about this. We are actually running the risk of destroying everything if we now hold a session which would lead to an outcry against the United States. In my opinion, we should meet again in Geneva in July/August after this session and then see if it is possible to work further on the basis of the consensus principle," Evensen said.

The consensus principle presupposes that the Law of the Sea convention is so shaped that all participating countries agree on its individual paragraphs.

Ambassador Evensen also said that the developing countries find it incomprehensible that the new U.S. Government should want to renounce its commitment to sections which have already been negotiated. "There have been changes of government in a number of countries in the 7 years which have passed while we have been busy with this task, without these countries' representatives reneging on earlier commitments. Also a great deal of the work has been done by and under Republicans. It began in Richard Nixon's time, continued under Gerald Ford, and throughout Jimmy Carter's term the U.S. delegation was led by Elliot Richardson, who is a Republican and was a member of Richard Nixon's government."

Foreign Minister Frydenlund

LD101007 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] "I do not think that the United States intends to stop the Law of the Sea Conference," Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund told AFTENPOSTEN.

"The new U.S. administration's request for time to look into the matter is not unexpected. We see this happening in other areas. But it is our hopes that the Americans will continue work on the conference as soon as possible."

Frydenlund stressed that this is an example of one of the great international conferences and that it is also in its final phase. In the light of the fact that several previous U.S. administrations have been party to this work, Frydenlund believes that the United States does not want the whole thing to break down.

"Norway wants the New York session to be held as planned, so that the signing of a Law of the Sea convention can take place according to the prescribed timetable. But there could be delay here if the United States takes its time in reaching a decision," Foreign Minister Frydenlund said.

CARRINGTON ANNOUNCES BELIZE INDEPENDENCE AGREEMENT

PA111200 Paris AFP in Spanish 1157 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] London, 11 Mar (AFP)--Lord Carrington, secretary of state for foreign affairs, announced here today that an agreement in principle for the independence of Belize, the last British colony in Central America, was reached by representatives of that territory, Guatemala and Great Britain.

IRELAND TO PERMIT OPENING OF PLO BUREAU IN DUBLIN

NC111841 Paris AFP in English 1833 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Dublin, 11 Mar (AFP)--The Irish Government is to allow the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to open a bureau here, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said here today.

This followed a meeting today between Irish Foreign Minister Brian Lenihan and a Palestinian delegation led by London PLO representative Nabil ar-Ramlawi.

The bureau, which was soon to open, would not be given diplomatic status, the spokesman added.

Mr ar-Ramlawi had announced his plans yesterday for the opening of a bureau here and the setting up of a "friends of Palestine association." He said the PLO expected Ireland to uphold "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" and proposals for an independent Palestinian state.

IRAQ'S HAMMADI REJECTS RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE

LD111425 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1303 GMT 11 Mar 81

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington have received a thumbs down from Iraq, a major Gulf oil producer, over plans for a rapid deployment force intended to bring stability to the Gulf and other areas.

The prime minister indicated after talks with President Reagan that Britain was ready to join the United States in the creation of such a force.

But today, Iraq's foreign minister, Sa'dun Hammadi, at the end of an official visit to Britain, said: Iraq is against a rapid deployment force. We think it would not work."

"We are a non-aligned country. Those who advocate this course think they would keep the Soviet Union out. On the contrary, we think it would mean an increased attempt by the Soviet Union to emphasise its presence in the area. It would create a vicious circle. It is self-defeating."

Dr Hammadi said Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington had listened to his views, but had not given him a "final answer" on the subject.

He believed that instability in the Gulf area stemmed from competition by the superpowers. "That is why we are against any moves to increase the influence of the superpowers direct or indirect," he said.

Lord Carrington also received a setback to his hopes of strengthening the European initiative on the Middle East. Dr Hammadi said: "There is a gap in our positions, particularly Iraq's position over Israel. We cannot and will not recognise the existence of the State of Israel.

"Palestine is part of the Arab homeland, colonised by Zionists. Neither now nor in the future can we recognise it. The European initiative includes recognition of Israel."

The European plan seemed to mean no more than persuasion. Israel had the upper hand militarily in the region, and commanded the support of the United States. "I cannot see how Europe can carry out this plan only with persuasion," he said.

Dr Hammadi could give no indication of when there would be a ceasefire in Iraq's war with Iran. He said: "The chances of a ceasefire are not very bright. It is not impossible, but it does not seem very close."

He advised Britain and other Western powers to be neutral in the conflict. He acknowledged that arms supplies had been discussed in his talks with Lord Carrington, but he said: "It was discussed from another angle."

"We made clear that the best policy for the war is if other countries keep neutral and away from the war. I did not come here to purchase arms."

Dr Hammadi said that Britain and Iraq were close to signing an agreement on economic and technical cooperation. This would provide a framework for trading and economic contact between both countries.

REPORTAGE ON MEXICAN SECRETARY'S LONDON TALKS

Meeting With Thatcher

PA111559 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] The Mexican foreign relations secretary has met with British Prime Minster Margaret Thatcher. They discussed Central American affairs and the relations of the industrialized countries with the developing countries.

British officials said that the Mexican foreign relations secretary and Thatcher discussed the planned North-South summit between the wealthy and poor countries scheduled to be held in Mexico in July.

Regarding El Salvador, the prime minister said that her government opposes foreign intervention and the large-scale supply of military equipment for the government forces. She said she firmly believes that a political agreement is the only solution.

Talks With Carrington

FL112107 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2054 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] London, 11 Mar (NOTIMEX)--Mexican Foreign Relations Secretary Jorge Castaneda, who is on a private visit to London, today held talks with his British counterpart, Lord Carrington, on major international issues and particularly on preparations for the forthcoming North-South summit proposed by Mexico for July.

The Mexican secretary, who was received on Monday by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and the foreign office secretary examined the situation in El Salvador and the Middle East and Namibia issues.

Lord Carrington informed Castaneda on the visit he made to Washington with Margaret Thatcher in late February. The foreign secretaries also examined developments of the North-South dialogue within the perspective of the forthcoming summit which was proposed by Mexico last August with the support of Austria.

Lord Carrington today hosted a luncheon in honor of Castaneda, who leaves London tonight for Vienna where he will participate in the North-South summit preparatory meeting on Friday.

USSR ENVOY HANDS BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO KIPRIANOU

NC111658 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1710 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr Kiprianou, today received the Soviet Ambassador, Mr Astavin, who handed him a message from President Brezhnev. The message explains the proposals put forward by the Soviet leader at the 26th Communist Party Congress concerning detente and the peaceful settlement of international problems.

President Kiprianou repeated that the Soviet president's proposals were particularly constructive and made a positive and substantial contribution to the cause of detente and international peace.

FRENCH MIRAGES LAND AT LARNACA EN ROUTE TO QATAR

NC120824 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 12 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Larnaca--Yesterday at 1300 three French Mirage aircraft landed at Larnaca airport. The French pilots parked their aircraft in the eastern parking area, where the airport police instituted strict security measures. The French pilots were later taken to an unknown destination. The Mirages were expected to leave at midnight for their destination.

Official government sources have said that the aircraft belong to Qatar and that they came from Brindisi, Italy. According to the same sources, the planes stopped for refueling before taking off for Doha, Qatar.

[According to Nicosia THE CYPRUS MAIL in English on 12 March, no source cited, the three French Mirages landed at Larnaca "on their way to Iraq, pending the arrival of the pilots who will take them to Baghdad."]

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA ARRIVES FOR VISIT

NC112051 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca arrived in Cyprus this evening. He will stay here for 3 days as the guest of Foreign Minister Rolandhis. The Cuban foreign minister was met at Larnaca airport by Mr Rolandhis, Cuban Ambassador to Cyprus Rodriguez Paz, and by other officials. During his stay in Cyprus, Mr Malmierca will be received by President Kiprianou. He will also have talks with Mr Rolandhis, House President Mikhailidhis and Greek Cypriot Representative to the inter-Cypriot talks Ioannidhis. He will also meet the committee of refugees and the committee of relatives of missing persons and undeclared prisoners. On Friday Mr Malmierca will sign a cultural agreement at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Welcoming the Cuban foreign minister, Foreign Minister Rolandhis said that Mr Malmierca's visit to Cyprus at this period, when Cuba is chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, is of particular importance. Mr Rolandhis said: Cuba has consistently supported in the past the Cypriot people's just rights, and on the occasion of Mr Malmierca's visit we shall have the opportunity to renew the contacts with him and to fully brief him on developments on Cyprus.

Mr Malmierca expressed pleasure at visiting Cyprus for the first time and said that the people of Cuba feel very close to the Cypriot people. We are confident that our visit will contribute to the expansion and the strengthening of the relations between the two governments and the people of our countries. He also said that he expects to have with Mr Rolandhis a useful exchange of views on the basic problems that concern the nonaligned world. He added: On this occasion we reassure the Cypriot people of our support for a solution that will safeguard the unity and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS RESUME; OPPOSING ISSUES STATED

NC111644 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] A new meeting within the framework of the inter-Cypriot talks is taking place at the Ledra Palace Hotel. Discussion on the territorial aspects of the Cyprus problems is being continued.

In a statement prior to the meeting, Greek Cypriot Representative Ioannidhis said that the Turkish Cypriot side has not yet submitted concrete proposals on the territorial issue. This, he said, is an obstacle in the way of development of a constructive dialogue toward achieving results.

Answering questions by newsmen, Mr Ioannidhis said that, according to the Turkish Cypriot press, submission of proposals on the territorial issue at today's meeting was not expected. He added that the Greek Cypriot side will insist on the submission of proposals.

Answering another question, Mr Ioannidhis said that nothing has happened during the last 2 weeks that would change the picture of the talks.

Answering a question on the missing persons, Mr Ioannidhis said that this question has been raised during the talks and that the Greek Cypriot side will go on raising it. Mr Ioannidhis added that the question of missing persons is a very tragic problem that can create good will if satisfactorily settled. He said: We are expecting the setting up of an investigatory body which will trace the fate of missing persons.

Answering questions by newsmen, Turkish Cypriot interlocutor Onan said that he would not submit a map at today's meeting and added that if no agreement is reached on the question of criteria for the territorial apsect, the map would mean nothing. Mr Onan described the question of criteria as very important and added that the submission of map is not as simple as it appears to be. For example, he said, the Greek Cypriot side has said that there has been no population exchange. He added: I do not know, but so many thousands of people are living on our side.

Asked whether he would raise this question, he said he cannot say whether he would do so. He added that the question is very much related to bizonality.

Answering another question, Mr Onan said that the criteria are not only the territorial but also the constitutional aspects, and that if agreement is reached on the constitutional aspect then the two sides would be closer to the criteria. Finally, Mr Onan said that there is also the question of practical measures and expressed the hope that the Greek Cypriot side will submit its proposals.

Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's representative, did not make any statement prior to today's meeting.

UN Communique

NC112026 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] A UN communique on today's meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks says that during this meeting there was further discussion on the question of the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem and that a sincere exchange of views took place. With this meeting, which lasted 3 hours, five rounds of intercommunal talks were completed.

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, 18 March, and discussion on the resettlement of Varosha under UN auspices will be continued.

DENKTAS SAYS GREEK CYPRIOT LEADERS DISTORT FACTS

TA111409 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the Turkish Cypriot community has never felt the need to distort facts or resort to lies in order to defend its just cause.

Replying to journalists' questions on the statement made by the spokesman of the Greek Cypriot administration denying again the population exchange agreement, Denktas said that distorting facts and resorting to lies have become subjects on which the Greek Cypriot leaders are becoming experts.

Denktas recalled that the Akritas plan (?showed) what an inhuman massacre was planned for the 1963 incidents under the pretext of a Turkish Cypriot rebellion. The fact was the Turkish Cypriots were waging a struggle for survival. He said: The lies of Spiros Kiprianou, who is among the originators and executors of this plan, are recorded at the United Nations. The Greek Cypriot side had also alleged that the Turkish Cypriot side distorted the facts concerning the issue of bizonality. However, the lie of the Greek Cypriot leadership was exposed through the emphasis on bizonality in the opening speech on behalf of the United Nations during the resumption of the intercommunal talks.

Pointing out that the lies and distortions regarding the missing persons issue are also in the open, Denktas continued: We are exposing these lies by the Greek Cypriot leadership on this humane issue through documents. However, they are not ashamed and they continue with their games of deceiving the world. The documents on the population exchange are also in the open. The (?people) who changed their locations are there. Some 65,000 Turkish Cypriots did not come to the North for a picnic. These 65,000 Turkish Cypriots emigrated to the North in a bid to terminate the suffering of 11 years. [words indistinct], attain their freedom and have the right to live like human beings as necessitated by its cofounders and equal partnership rights. We are not discussing the return of the Greek Cypriots during the intercommunal talks and we will not discuss it. Those who bring this issue to the negotiating table in the form envisaged by Kiprianou will return emptyhanded. The population exchange has constituted the basis for the future Cyprus agreement. This basis cannot change. As long as this basis exists, the island will never be united with Greece.

Denktas added that the Turkish Cypriots are prevented from being dragged into a situation that prevailed from 1963 to 1974 through a federal (?solution) to be built on this basis and that no one will be able to change this.

FOREIGN MINISTER MITSOTAKIS LEAVES FOR PARIS

NC110917 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0800 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis left at 0930 today for Paris, where he will make a 2-day official visit at the invitation of his French colleague, Francois-Poncet. This afternoon, Mitsotakis will discuss with Francois-Poncet, bilateral relations between the two countries as well as international and significant issues. In the evening, Mitsotakis will attend a dinner given in his honor by the French foreign minister.

Tomorrow at noon, Mitsotakis will receive the representatives of the Greek community, after which he will attend a luncheon given in his honor by Paris diplomatic editors. Mitsotakis is accompanied by a Foreign Ministry delegation, headed by the ministry's secretary general, Ambassador Roussos.

MITSOTAKIS DISCUSSES PENDING TALKS WITH TURKEY

NC111630 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 9 Mar 81 p 4

[Interview granted by Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis to AKAJANS correspondent Ahmet Senova in Athens--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What do you think of friendship and cooperation between the Turkish and Greek nations?

Answer: A cooperation based on sincerity and good will between two nations, and particularly between two neighborly nations, would undoubtedly serve their common interests. Cooperation between Turkey and Greece within the framework of NATO not only serves their common interests, but also helps to secure peace and safety in the area. Friendship and cooperation between the two countries is a prerequisite for constant development and progress.

Question: Honorable Minister, would you please enlighten us on the topics to be discussed at the coming Ankara meeting of the Foreign Ministry secretaries general of both countries?

Answer: The secretaries general of the Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministries will resume the talks they started in Athens last December. The outstanding disputes between Turkey and Greece will constitute the main topic of the talks. Their aim will be to find a solution to the disputes by trying to converge on their views. The main issues will be the Aegean airspace and the continental shelf.

Question: Would you please now make the statement you promised the journalists in Brussels on the Turkish-Greek disputes?

Answer: I prefer deeds to words. The measures announced a while ago regarding the Aegean air traffic facilities were the expression of a sincere desire on the part of Greece to improve its relations with Turkey to the level their mutual interests as well as their friendship and neighborliness requires. The normal functioning of the Aegean airspace is in the interests of both countries. Efforts must therefore be made in this direction within the framework of international law.

Question: It is being alleged that because of the attitude of the opposition toward the settlement of the Turkish-Greek disputes and because of the approaching general elections in Greece, the Greek Government will be unable to adopt courageous decisions. Can you comment?

Answer: In a parliamentarian government like that of Greece the divergent views expressed by various political parties on issues concerning their country should not be deemed as strange. In Greece, everybody wants the improvement of relations with Turkey. Ways and means could be found for the settlement of certain disputes.

Question: Would you please comment on the statement of the Greek Government spokesman about the government's intention to extend the Greek territorial waters to 12 miles?

Answer: Every state has a sovereign right to determine its territorial waters in accordance with international law. Like all other countries, Greece too reserves this right. Turkey has exercised this right and determined its waters at 6 miles in some places and at 12 miles in others. Generally speaking, Greece has so far confined its territorial waters to 6 nautical miles. This does imply that Greece will not extend its territorial waters beyond 6 miles. Under the present conditions it does not deem it necessary to change the border of its territorial waters.

Question: Although it is said that the Cyprus issue is one which should be resolved by the two communities on the island, it is being argued that both communities receive instructions from their governments [in Turkey and Greece]. Would you tell us your views on this and on the way the Cyrpus dispute could be resolved?

Answer: it is not true that the Greek Cypriot community receives instructions from the Greek Government. This view is meaningless. The Cyprus Republic has a government of its own and the Greek Government respects the sovereignty and independence of the Cyprus Republic. The Cyprus dispute is being handled by the Cypriot Government itself. Greece tries to help this government as much as it can. Naturally, progress toward the solution of the disputes between Turkey and Greece and the improvement of conditions in the region could contribute to the success of efforts being made at the intercommunal talks in Cyprus. However, the settlement of the Cyprus issue should be sought not outside Cyprus but inside it. Turkey, which is in a strong position in Cyprus, can contribute to such a settlement. Greece will not refrain from making any contribution which would help to find a just and final solution to the Cyprus issue.

Question: Would you please state what your government's attitude is toward such matters as the trusts law concerning the Turkish minority in western Thrace, the schoolbooks sent to western Thrace from Turkey, and the settlement of Greeks in western Thrace?

Answer: Law No 1091/80, which governs the administration and management of the western Thrace trusts, envisages democratic management methods which would be in the interest of all those who benefit from trusts. A flexible system is being introduced by this law to meet present day needs. I have no knowledge that the distribution of books sent from Turkey is banned. Encouraging the resettlement of families in the agricultural areas of the country is intended to counter an influx of peasants into the cities. It is part of a campaign to prevent emigration.

Question: How can you explain the preposterous campaign which the Greek parliamentarians wage against Turkey on international platforms, particularly now that it is going through a critical period?

Answer: The Greek Government is aware of the fact that Turkey is facing transitional difficulties. The Greek Government sincerely hopes that Turkey will eventually return to a democratic regime. Greece has close experience of deviations from democratic administration. It is natural for the parliamentarians, who are elements of a democratic regime, to show excessive sensitivity in this respect. Every parliamentarian has a right to speak and act according to the dictates of his conscience.

Question: Will you please express your views on Ataturk's 100th birthday anniversary and the ceremonies to be held at Salonika?

Answer: Kemal Ataturk's 100th birthday anniversary reminds us of some important phases in our history too. In remembering Ataturk, we shall be expressing our respect for the great personality of our geographical region and for the great work he has achieved.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET ECONOMIC DELEGATION

TA111716 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1524 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 11 Mar (AA)--Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu received today the visiting Soviet delegation headed by President of the State Foreign Economic Relations Committee Semyen Skachkov for discussions on economic, technical and commercial cooperation.

VOTCP DENIES ANY TIES WITH DEV-YOL, TERRORISM

TA110947 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Dear listeners: Turkish Radio and Television [TRT] has broadcast a statement issued by the Eskisehir, Afyon and Kutahya Martial Law Command. The statement is in every aspect (?unusual). This statement broadcast by TRT attempts to connect the Voice of Turkish Communist Party [VOTCP] and Our Radio broadcasts with terrorism. Without specifying the statements or slogans, the TRT broadcast claims that these originate from VOTCP and Our Radio broadcasts.

Dear listeners, if the alleged slogans refer to the slogans by the Revolutionary Path Organization [Dev-Yol], the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] is in no way related to them and this is a known fact. If these slogans are for peace, democracy, national independence, socialism and the unity of action among progressive, anti-imperialist and democratic forces, then it is evident that the writers of these slogans do not know the current stand of Dev-Yol.

Provocations consisting of confusing public opinion, involving the TCP with terrorist actions and connecting the TCP with Dev-Yol have so far been unsuccessful and they will continue to be unsuccessful in the future.

VOTCP LAUDS FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION WITH USSR

TA110930 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Station commentary entitled: "Turkish-Soviet Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: The friendship and cooperation which was founded by Lenin and Ataturk has developed on the basis of mutual interests and trust and has reached new stages on the same basis.

As stressed in the 24 December 1980 issue of MILLIYET, Turkish-Soviet friendship and cooperation agreements have always acted as a relief in difficult times. This is really the case, since the assistance extended to our country by the Soviet Union is not based on any vested interests or political conditions. It was repeatedly demonstrated during the past 60 years that every cent of aid extended to our country and our people by our neighbor serves our national interests. The talks, which are currently being held in Ankara, will add another cornerstone to building the cooperation which constitutes a great support for our national development.

The Aliage oil refinery, the expansion of the Seydisehir aluminum works through the financial and technical aid of the Soviet Union, and the import of more machinery, agricultural equipment, chemical products and petroleum from the Soviet Union within the framework of the 5-year trade agreement are among the subjects discussed during these talks. In exchange for this, Turkey will export to the Soviet Union textiles and other industrial products that it cannot sell to Western Europe, as well as traditional agricultural products. This alone shows the benefits secured by Turkish-Soviet relations. This policy consists of aiding our people, who are excessively exploited by imperialists.

The fact that the Turkish economy is dependent on imperialism has driven Turkey to the verge of a national collapse. Through oppressive political pressures, imperialist organizations who control Turkey's economy like the IMF and the World Bank have stunted the development of the economy, increased the foreign trade deficit, exacerbated unemployment and inflation, limited the funds alloted to the public economic sector and increased the allocations to the monopolies. The following conclusions can be drawn from this: Directing the Turkish economy in accordance with the interests of imperialists and the local collaborationist monopolies leads to a dead end. This dead end can be averted only by opposing the pressures imposed by imperialists and the local monopolies and developing multifaceted relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

As stressed by Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee Secretary General Bilen in his speech greeting the 26th Congress of the CPSU, the relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation between Turkey and the Soviet Union, and the development of these relations, assume greater importance at a time when U.S. imperialist pressures on our country have increased and Turkey is faced with a deep economic crisis. The number of persons who realize these facts is continuously growing in our country. Their circle is expanding. Both Industry and Technology Minister Kocatopcu and Foreign Minister Turkmen, before him, stressed that cooperation with the Soviet Union [words indistinct] and that this cooperation benefits both countries, and adopted an attitude in favor of developing these relations. General Evren noted that the Soviet Union bears a great responsibility for the issues of international peace and detente.

However, anti-Soviet and anticommunist provocations are also being staged at a time when these statements are being made and the Turkish and Soviet delegations are seeking possibilities to further increase the cooperation between the two countries. Dailies like TERCUMAN and SON HAVADIS, and reactionary and pro-American forces such as Matin Toker, Guneral and Coskun Kirca, who are opposed to the development of friendship and cooperation between Turkey and the Soviet Union, are attempting to obstruct this friendship and hinder the relations.

All anti-imperialist and democratic forces who are in favor of developing Turkish-Soviet relations and every person who is in favor of strengthening Turkish-Soviet friendship should firmly oppose the pressures against the democratic forces.

BRIEFS

BORON EXPORTS RISE--Ankara, 10 Mar (AA)--The country with the largest boron mineral reserves in the world, Turkey will double her boron mineral exports in 1981. Boron mineral exports, which amounted to 500,000 tons annually for the last 5 years, rose to 1 million tons, Mineral Exploration Institute (MTA) experts announced to the congress of the Turkish geological society. Boron minerals sell for $300 a ton in world markets. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 10 Mar 81 TA]

MEAT EXPORTS TO LIBYA--Erzincan, 10 Mar (AA)--Turkey has begun exporting meat to Libya. Some 2,000 tons of meat were ready to be shipped by a private Turkish company, at $4,600 a ton. Transportation of the meat began this morning, company officials said. Turkey will earn $9.2 million from the meat exports. [Excerpt] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 10 Mar 81 TA]

DRUG CACHE DISCOVERED--In Gaziantep, security forces found 1,860 liters of acid anhydride which is used for making heroin as well as 2 kilograms of morphine. Twelve persons have been detained. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 10 Mar 81 TA]

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IRAQI OFFICIAL DISCUSSES MILITARY COOPERATION

AU121300 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 12 Mar 81 pp 1-2

[Georg Possanner report on "exclusive interview" with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz in Vienna--date not given]

[Text] Vienna--After other Arab countires, Iraq is now also displaying interest in Austrian arms production. "Naturally we are interested in military cooperation with Austria, because we need arms; not because of the war at this time, but rather because Iraq must increase its military strength, and we are seeking to diversify our arms sources." This was stated by Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz in an exclusive interview with DIE PRESSE. "One or two supply sources are not enough, we also want to cooperate with other countries," 'Aziz says, indicating interest in Austrian offers.

The high-ranking Iraqi politician is at present paying a several-day unofficial visit to Austria. As a "personal emissary of President Saddam Husayn", he is to elucidate to Chancellor Kreisky the Iraqi position in the current conflict with Iran, and at the same time to sound out possibilities for expanding bilateral relations, especially in the economic sector.

"If there are opportunities--now or in future--to cooperate with Austria in the military sector, then we will gladly do it," Tariq 'Aziz declared. He stressed that in the framework of its comprehensive economic plans Baghdad sees manifold chances for Austrian enterprises, an issue that he intends to discuss during his second meeting with Chancellor Kreisky on Thursday.

Asked whether Baghdad's oil supplies to Austria would be affected by the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, Tariq 'Aziz declared that "thanks to the aid of our brothers and friends in the region," the delivery commitments would continue to be fulfilled in the future.

Commenting on reports that Iraq was advocating a transfer of the UN headquarters from New York to Vienna, the deputy prime minister recalled that his country had made a proposal to this effect years ago because the security of members of the Arab missions in New York was threatened by "Zionist gangs." He added that although Baghdad was not actively pursuing this idea further at present, it would vote for this should such a transfer be proposed.

Asked why Iraq, since the overthrow of the shah the strongest military power in the Gulf region, still had not won the war against Iran, Tariq 'Aziz said: "We have won a great victory in the past 6 months. We never wanted to totally destroy Iran or eliminate its fighting strength. Our objective was to ward off Iranian aggression, and we have attained that objective."

'Aziz said that he had not come to Vienna to ask Chancellor Kreisky for his good offices as a mediator in the conflict with Iran. The Baghdad government knows that Kreisky, as a "prominent and experienced statesman," supports the work of the existing mediation commissions (Olof Palme for the United Nations and the Islamic Conference--DIE PRESSE)

Tariq 'Aziz harshly criticized the plans of the Reagan administration to build up a military presence in the Middle East and the Gulf: "The United States has no business here, no one has a right to interfere here." Moreover, the Iraqi deputy prime minister drew attention to Baghdad's criticism of the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan, but depicted arms aid for the freedom fighters as envisaged by Reagan as "interference."

Asked about the political situation in the Arab world, 'Aziz prophesied for the Syrian regime "the fate of the shah" and called Libya "a little Iran."

SCHMIDT HOPES FOR 'CLOSE, CONSTRUCTIVE' U.S. TIES

LD121118 Hamburg DPA in German 1027 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 12 Mar (DPA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt underlined the hope that close and constructive cooperation will develop with President Ronald Reagan's new American administration. At a dinner on Wednesday evening for former U.S. President Gerald Ford, with whom Schmidt said he had particularly close ties, Schmidt said that the Western alliance will never be able to dispense with the friendship between Americans and Europeans. The chancellor pointed to the difficulties in coping with the present world economic problems and emphasized the U.S. role as the leading economic power. He expressed the hopes that the special problem of the American policy of high interest rates will not prove to be a lasting burden for European governments.

According to the Federal Press Office, former President Ford said that of all the statesmen he got to know during his period of office, he rates no one higher than Schmidt. The preservation and further deepening of German-American relations will not only work to the advantage of the two states but will also be of exceptional importance for the international situation.

Ford, who is on a private visit to Bonn, which was agreed to by President Reagan, brought the chancellor a personal message from the new President. The press office did not give details of the message. Schmidt is going to Washington on 20 May for talks with Reagan.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON WASHINGTON TALKS

DW121035 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0549 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Reporter Riese interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Washington; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] At a press conference here in Washington, together with your colleague Haig, you created the impression--which was a bit surprising for the public--that the new administration and the Federal Government agreed on all points discussed. Prior to breakfast, it sounded somewhat different. What was the nature of the change or was there no change at all?

[Answer] I think one must bear in mind that coordinated, joint information was given to the press when the talks were concluded. That is perfectly natural. This joint information describes the talks and their contents. It shows that we have, indeed, achieved agreement in assessing important international problems. It turned out to be advantageous that the new American administration is forming its opinion in talks with its European partners. The secretary of state said yesterday at a press conference that the Federal Republic of Germany is considered not only a cornerstone of the alliance, but also of world peace. That attributes special significance to the advice and opinion we are giving here.

[Question] Let's look at part of this opinion-shaping process: We read this morning in various U.S. papers that the U.S. President would benevolently examine, if requested, supplying arms to the Afghan resistances fighters. Is this not more than surprising, if one compares it with your positions on policy toward the Third World?

[Answer] I believe that if this case materializes, the U.S. Government would consult its partners on this issue. Since no such requests have been made, there is no reason to discuss this. I consider it important that the joint statements express the fact that the U.S. Government, just like we do, attributes equal significance to NATO's 1979 dual decision--to the decision to counterarm, as well as to the offer to negotiate.

Both governments believe that the discussion group on disarmament should get together as early as possible and that negotiations on medium-range missiles must be continued. We were pleased to see prior to the visit that the Americans agreed to the French suggestion to hold a European conference on disarmament and confidence-building measures. This indicates that they are interested here in the continuation of East-West negotiations. These are the things we register with satisfaction, we as Germans and as Europeans.

[Question] I think this sounds very fine. May I go into detail as follows: When one hears that the new U.S. administration plans further increases in military aid for El Salvador, when one hears that the new administration creates hopes--to put it very carefully--for the South African Government that there will be no pressure exerted because of Namibia, does this not indicate that further detailed discussions of this policy might bring up some controversies?

[Answer] I would not use the term controversies, but it is naturally clear that we as well as the others of the European Community must develop joint assessments of every individual issue. Regarding El Salvador, one must certainly not underrate the fact that the U.S. Government, just as we do, supports a political solution in El Salvador. The special significance of implementing reforms, of holding elections and of bringing about social justice has been pointed out. It always has been German opinion that these problems are the main reasons for the conflict.

Regarding Namibia, a peaceful solution of the problem is favored. It was said very frankly in the joint statement that the U.S. Government is still forming an opinion on this matter.

I am certain that my statements here have made an impression with regard to the Namibian problem, even more so because the French foreign minister, the British Government chief, the British foreign minister and the Italian foreign minister have made statements in Washington to the same effect.

[Question] The so-called dual decision, NATO's decision to counterarm and the implementation of that decision play a special role for you with regard to German domestic policy. You have pointed out that the special consulting group, which is supposed to coordinate these negotiations in the alliance, will probably be convoked in the near future. Is that maybe something like postponing the actual decision? Nothing is known about dates when negotiations should take place with the Soviet Union.

[Answer] That the U.S. Government says, just as we do, that it wants to continue these negotiations indicates that European fears were unfounded that the Americans probably wanted to delay the negotiations. That no headway has been made with regard to these negotiations is not the fault of the American side. it was due to the fact that the Soviet Union did not react to our negotiating offer from the NATO decision in December up to the 1980 visit of the chancellor and myself. I am convinced that the talks opened last fall will be continued very soon.

Maybe I ought to mention another important point which played a role in another field of our talks, namely, the North-South dialogue, the problem of economic cooperation between industrial states and the states of the Third World. I have reported here on the preparatory session for the summit meeting to take place in Mexico at the end of this week. I will take part, together with the French foreign minister in preparations for West Europe. We have stated here in Washington our greatest interest that the U.S. Government ought to be represented at this summit meeting. I say frankly that I am hopeful and confident also with regard to this problem.

SCHMIDT, GENSCHER, THORN DISCUSS EUROPEAN ISSUES

LD121800 Hamburg DPA in German 1702 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 12 Mar (DPA)--Gaston Thorn, the new president of the EEC Commission in Brussels, today paid an inaugural visit to Bonn. Thorn met Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher for an exchange of views lasting several hours on current questions concerning the European Community.

At the same time, the talks dealt with the preparations for the next EEC summit at Maastrict.

Their main subject was the profound effect of the worsening world economic situation on the European Community and its member states. Schmidt stressed that it was necessary for the EEC states and the other major Western industrial states to coordinate their economic policies. The Commission has a central role in the joint decisionmaking processes and in solving the structural problems of the Community.

Federal Foreign Minister Genscher paid tribute to Gaston Thorn as a convinced and committed European in whose work as president of the Commission he places great hopes. The Commission has an active role in the European decisionmaking process. Thorn and Genscher also discussed German ideas on a European union.

Genscher also briefed Thorn on his talks in Washington. At a press conference, Thorn, who has now visited six European capitals, also dealt with the abortive EEC fishery talks for which a solution is being sought, especially by Bonn. Genscher made it clear to his guest that the Federal Republic expects the other partners in the Community to show understanding toward the solution of this "relatively minor problem." Thorn said that it is not the case that nothing has happened during the last round of talks in Brussels. The various possibilities have been more closely defined. He said he is convinced that the various positions are not so far apart as to make agreement impossible.

Thorn also said he is hopeful that the preparations for Spain's admission to the Community will be successful. He said he assumes that the negotiations will have reached a stage in 1982 to make it possible for Spain to join in 1984. Spain itself attaches great importance to its EEC membership. The EEC countries must be aware of the great responsibility they would assume by reacting negatively to the political offer.

DER SPIEGEL REPORTS ON FRG-U.S. DEFENSE PROBLEMS

DW120919 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 9 Mar 81 pp 19-25

[Text] The Federal Government is preparing itself for new trouble with Washington. It is feared that the Americans want to use German soldiers as deputy sheriffs in the Gulf. As a precaution, the Bonn people have already built a defense line of moral and military arguments. It is a question, however, of how long it will hold.

When first reports on Ronald Reagan's election victory arrived in Bonn, the German chancellor prescribed the greatest discipline for himself and for his government. Helmut Schmidt said in the cabinet session on 5 November last year that it no longer made any sense to complain. There must now be "confidence and optimism."

But despite such solidarity statements, the chancellor suspected already at that time that Ronald Reagan might confront the Germans more than his predecessor Jimmy Carter with very undesirable demands. Defense Minister Hans Apel reported to his colleagues on talks he had with U.S. Ambassador Walter Stoessel, pointing out the cabinet protocol of 5 November on "discussions of the Federal Security Committee."

Schmidt's presentiment: Reagan will increase pressure on Bonn to extend its military engagement beyond NATO limits and to dispatch German soldiers to protect the oil wells in the Persian Gulf. Right after the cabinet session, the chancellor's office asked the colleagues from the Foreign Ministry to examine "the legal admissibility of using the Bundeswehr abroad--with regard to the foreign policy significance of the issue."

Two days later, the chief of the Foreign Ministry legal department, Karl August Fleischhauer, told experts in the Justice, Defense and Interior Ministries that a paper had been worked up "in connection with Western considerations to keep the Strait of Hormuz open," which "is still in the hands of the directorate of the ministry." Fleischhauer suggested that "a draft which has been coordinated between our ministries" should be presented to the chancellor.

Shortly thereafter, on 11 November, Hans Apel's ministerial director Joachim Hinz reported to the Foreign Ministry that his department also was "examining the problem thoroughly" and preparing it for the chief. On 18 November, the experts met in the Foreign Ministry to discuss all eventualities in detail, such as: May the Bundeswehr go into action if raw material supplies are to be disrupted; May it reconnoiter in the Strait of Hormuz or sweep mines; May it dispatch transport and supply units, or may it support a UN peace force with transport and supply activities?

The military and the officials were not unprepared for this query. Jimmy Carter had also asked the allies, including Japan and the Federal Republic, for support against Iran in the hostage affair. At that time, the U.S. Government feared that in reacting to the liberation attempts, the Tehran revolutionary regime might mine or close the Strait of Hormuz.

Since such an action would paralyze the West's supply, Carter let the Bonn people know that it would only be reasonable for the Germans to take part in the defense of this region, which is of vital importance to them.

On Wednesday last week, the cabinet prepared itself for a new American request. Schmidt expects that his deputy, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, will be pestered again during his visit to Washington this week by new U.S. requests for a bigger military contribution, also outside NATO's sphere of influence.

Schmidt, Genscher, Apel and Finance Minister Hans Matthoeffer met last Friday night in the chancellor's bungalow. The four discussed how the Bonn people could fend off American pressure for a military presence in the Gulf.

Standards have been set by the Washington visits of British Prime Minister Thatcher and French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet. The Frenchman announced that 15 French ships in the Indian Ocean are "evidence that we are prepared to protect free passage through the Strait of Hormuz." The Europeans should not consider the United States as a "protective shield behind which they can drop their burden of responsibility."

What Maggie Thatcher plainly promised was liked even more by the Americans: Her government was prepared to participate in an international naval unit in the Gulf and to dispatch troops to the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

So far, no concretely formulated Washington requests exist vis-a-vis Bonn. But the tones which could be heard from the guests from Great Britain and France fit into the philosophy of the new administration.

The image of the world so far demonstrated by the President and by his Secretary of State Alexander Haig has rough but clear contours: They see dangers, revolutions and terrorism everywhere; and the Soviets are always behind them. Moscow must be checked through bases and if need be probably also through interventions.

The Western alliance is of limited value for Haig. The former NATO commander in chief told the U.S. Senate's Foreign Relations Committee that not only Europe is being threatened by the Soviets. He said that he is also concerned about access to the raw materials in developing countries. Haig: "Thus, the focal point of our concern is expanded not only to involve the Gulf area, but also the entire African continent."

U.S. Senator Dan Quayle said at the Munich defense policy meeting in February with regard to NATO's role: "Formally, we do not want to have an extension, but yet, we want cooperative adaptation in foreign policy crisis areas."

The Americans fear that the Europeans might resist such an extension of their alliance tasks. Helmut Sonnenfeldt, Henry Kissinger's former chief adviser, described Washington's mood to DER SPIEGEL: Suspicion exists that the Europeans want to "take over only the more elegant diplomatic and economic tasks, while we Americans have to do the dirty military work."

This impression is not absolutely wrong. The Bonn people would like it best if the United States played the role of world policeman alone, but Schmidt and Genscher realized long ago that the Germans cannot maintain their current power policy restraint in the long run. The Federal Government, however, is mainly concerned about a political and not a military demonstration.

The chancellor frankly described the new situation to the SPD Bundestag faction and demanded: "We must contribute to a balance not only in central Europe, but also elsewhere in the world," because "if the Federal Republic becomes economically stronger, it will simultaneously be more and more challenged politically to implement its idea of a balance in the world."

The deputies gradually began to understand the political significance of arms exports to Saudi Arabia; arms deliveries to the Gulf were said to be part of a new German foreign policy.

So far, as a partner, the Federal Government has at best taken over assistance within the alliance, while others, such as Great Britain, have engaged themselves outside as well, and sometimes even militarily. So far Bonn has only taken part in theoretical terms in NATO planning games dealing with the Third World or the South Atlantic.

But the chancellor, who in the past had only stressed the economic weight of the Federal Republic, now declares that the Germans "have grown into another role." Therefore, "new thinking and new discussions" are necessary.

The direction of the discussion can be gathered from a report on "the security of the West," presented last week by political scientists from Bonn, Washington, London and Paris, one of the authors of the study is the German Society for Foreign Policy, to the presidium to which belong Defense Minister Hans Apel as well as the chancellor.

The results are in line with the political assessment of the situation and the desires of the Reagan administration.

According to them, a new period will begin in the eighties "in sharp contrast" to the seventies. Instead of detente and arms control, "increased tensions" and "intensified military threats" will take place. In view of the Soviet threat in the Gulf, the authors see only "drawbacks in the Western military position."

Because of "the basically new problems" the West is "urged" now to develop new forms of cooperation and eventually new alliance systems.

The strategists who drew up the paper are in favor of a hard line: The Europeans and the Americans should have "a military strike force available" in the Near and Middle East. They believe that the participation of the Europeans in safeguarding the oil resources wll be the "touchstone" for current relations with the United States.

If the Germans were to yield to such pressure, it would represent a turning point in their postwar history. So far, they have always left conflicts with the Soviet Union outside Europe to the American superpower, but now they would be involved in direct confrontation. Next to the United States, they would take over the role of deputy sheriffs as a "small big power or as an enormous medium-size power" (Government Spokesman Kurt Becker).

The consequences: Relations with our Eastern neighbors would be gravely jeopardized, West Berlin could possibly be acutely endangered.

The Bonn people have set up a defense line vis-a-vis American pressure to become involved militarily, and various arguments are being used. The constitutional legal experts as usual do not fully agree on details, but as a whole, they have reservations about the Bundeswehr's appearance outside NATO.

According to the basic law, Article 87A, "action" by German soldiers will be permitted only for defending the Federal Republic. A position paper of the Foreign Ministry of 17 December 1980 says: "The Bundeswehr can take part in an international armed force--except for transport and similar means of assistance--only in order to ward off a situation which simultaneously represents an attack on the Federal Republic of Germany. In international law, a disruption of oil supplies from the Persian Gulf would create economic tension, but it would not be an attack against the Federal Republic of Germany which would give it the individual right to self-defense. Participation of the Bundeswehr in an international armed force in the Persian Gulf would, therefore, at present not be in accordance with the constitutional law. This is the agreed opinion of the departments involved.

Despite this general line, the legal experts still see possibilities: "Theoretically," it is possible "that land, sea or air force units might be attacked somewhere in the world, and that the attack could indicate that it was directed at the Federal Republic." That would be a case of self-defense.

The protocol of the 18 November Foreign Ministry talks indicates that individual experts desire: "Not to rule out action completely if raw material supplies are cut off not by the supplying country...but by third countries, and if in this way such a shortage of raw materials arose that the armed forces could practically be disarmed due to a shortage of fuel so that the fulfillment of their defense mission would be directly endangered."

If the Soviet Union were to cut off oil supplies in such an emergency, nothing could be said against the action of Germans in the Middle East. The protocol writer points out simultaneously that "sufficient time" remains "to change the constitution to create the necessary legal prerequisites for the possibly necessary action of the armed forces."

"A change in the basic law," the document goes on to say at another place, "would be connected with far-reaching political implications as well as implications for our policy on the constitution which cannot be assessed at present or dealt with in this paper."

The military also has reservations against going into action far away from NATO. The members of the Federal Navy's admiralty staff have made dozens of studies in past months for and against international naval units. The reason was a new plan by the Atlantic NATO commander in chief (SACLANT) in Norfolk, Virginia, in which he demanded "protection of overseas raw material bases" as an additional task for alliance ships.

The explosive paper was presented to the NATO defense ministers in December in Brussels. A discussion, however, was postponed until the spring meeting.

Navy Inspector Ansgar Bethge and his admirals feel flattered by the demand of the Americans to dispatch warships to a unit cruising in the Gulf. They have already invented an impressive name for the fleet: NATO naval task force. They could operate like the standing Atlantic Fleet under U.S. orders and in line with the jointly worked out "NATO rules of engagement."

These more than 100 secret rules of conduct point out what must be done in crisis and conflict situations, if "a hostile warship" tries to force the unit off its course. The rules are so complicated that the commanders of the Atlantic unit, consisting of Americans, Britons, Canadians, Netherlanders and Germans say: "If shots are fired, we will shoot back. Judgment will be passed, if at all, later on in Nurnberg."

Despite the temptation to be able to fly one's flag again on all seas of the world, most studies by the naval leaders stress reservations about a cruise in the Gulf. Dispatching German destroyers and frigates to hot zones would create a technical problem. In contrast to the American ships, German ships have no air conditioning. The navy would also have to set up a costly supply system for spare parts and ammunition.

Another problem depresses the Defense Ministry strategists even more: The Americans, who have promised 250 warships to NATO, have withdrawn units from the Atlantic and the Mediterranean since the beginning of the Iranian crisis to keep an impressive armada in the Gulf. The navy does not have enough ships. The navy will be considered complete again when by the end of this decade the new units ordered by Reagan are on duty--some 600 instead of 456 surface ships and submarines.

A withdrawal of German destroyers and frigates from NATO's operations area would increase the gaps even more. Reasonable military men argue that in such a case, it would still be better to take over tasks from the Americans and the British in the North Sea and the eastern Atlantic. To do that, the navy needs new ships, at least the seventh and the eighth of the new F-122 frigates which have already been approved by the Bundestag budget and defense committees. But now they are to be built much later because of costs.

The admirals were put out last summer because the Federal Government, under American pressure, extended the action area of its warships beyond the 61st latitude without, however, allotting more money. At that time, the German NATO ambassador to Brussels put in the protocol as a precautionary that "lifting the current limitations of action" was not linked with the intention "to strengthen German naval units and the naval air force beyond the current...extent."

When SPD Deputy Karl-Heinz Hansen wanted to know more about the "possibly grave decision," Apel tried to play the matter down by saying that the decision of the Federal Security Council mainly wanted to make "naval forces available to other NATO partners if need be, to take care of Western interests in other regions." But then, a sentence appeared which was a surprise: "Neither an extension of NATO treaty area nor action by the Federal Navy outside this area are up for decision."

Worried by the possibility that the decision might soon appear on an agenda, high German military men have since made statements.

Inspector General Juergen brandt said in late February in a speech at the Hamburg Overseas Club on the issue "German Soldiers in the Gulf," that preserving the interests of the Western world and the military defense of NATO's treaty area are "two different pairs of shoes and should remain that for the Federal Republic of Germany."

Lt Gen Wolfgang Altenburg, who will probably succeed Brandt, became even more outspoken: Western interests should be preserved in the Gulf by those states who have been "flying their flag" there for a long time." Altenburg said: "I am against countries traditionally not represented there suddenly appearing with ships, thereby practically following a gunboat policy."

With their resistance against action by German soldiers outside the alliance area, Brandt and Altenburg continued a laudable tradition of the German postwar military. The U.S. demand to use Bundeswehr units as a crisis fire brigade is not so new.

As early as in February 1964, the Americans and the British demanded that the Germans take part with a protection force in a NATO expedition to pacify Cyprus. While Federal Chancellor Ludwig Erhard, Foreign Minister Gerhard Schroeder and Defense Minister Kai-Uwe von Hassel were prepared to maintain "NATO solidarity" (Erhard), Inspector General Heinz Trettner turned it down. The former paratrooper recalled the recent German past and the legal situation: The Bundeswehr can go into action only in case of an attack against the Federal Republic or against another alliance partner. The then state secretary at the Foreign Ministry, Karl Carstens, predicted in case of a German denial the "collapse of NATO's southern flank," but it did not help any. The Germans did not march into Nicosia.

Some 3 months later, in May 1964, U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara appeared in Bonn. Now again, the demand of "Germans to the front" came up, this time not in Cyprus but in Vietnam.

It was said in the communique at that time that McNamara expressed the U.S. hope "to find the support of other NATO partners in the implementation of its policy against the communist threat in other parts of the world--such as, for example, in South Vietnam." Hassel agreed: The defense of the free world is indivisible, its security must be preserved "wherever it is being endangered."

The top German military men objected again. After some long exchanges, the Americans gave in. Eventually, Bonn dispatched instead of Bundeswehr engineer troops and medics, the Red Cross ship Helgoland, suppling an automobile repair shop instead of guns.

When Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat threatened in 1967 to close the Gulf of Akaba, the U.S. Government demanded that its allies take part in an international naval unit intended to open the sea route, which was important for Israel, open it if need be by force. The government of the grand coalition under Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger and Foreign Minister Willy Brandt promised a sympathetic examination of the American suggestion. But it was spared from taking the oath. As-Sadat did not implement his threat.

The first foreign action by the Bundeswehr took place in 1978. At the request of the UN secretary general, air force transport planes flew UN troops to the South Lebanon area occupied by Israel.

German constitutional court judges believe that such help in UN peace actions is still covered by the basic law, it is debatable, however, whether Bonn can dispatch German soldiers to a UN peace unit.

The Bonn people console themselves that they will be able to dodge action in the Gulf for the time being. But it is hard for the West Germans to resist the pressure of the new men in Washington to participate in the anticommunist crusade.

They speak also in military categories of a "shift of the global military balance" (Schmidt). At least Genscher has nothing against the political consequence, namely, worldwide containment. Genscher says that his policy is oriented by our own interests as well as by those of the Gulf states. Genscher wanted to assure his discussion partners in Washington so that the Americans would not mistake this for shirking.

Foreign Ministry officials wrote on their chief's memo pads that he has to make it clear to the U.S. Government that one must "not only militarily" argue and act in the Gulf region as well as everywhere else in the Third World.

Instead Genscher will point out our economic and political achievements such as participation in the European Community's Middle East initiative; the special aid of DM560 million for ailing NATO partner Turkey and the financial injection for Pakistan. The West Germans have always helped the neighbor of Afghanistan, while the amounts given by other Western countries were "ridiculous" (Genscher) in comparison.

The German foreign minister adds to his successes the development aid given to the Middle East, as well as chances for bigger deals.

This kind of division of labor is most suspicious to the Americans. Development aid is for them a part of capitalist sales strategy, or a part of their containment philosophy vis-a-vis communist expansion attempts. A U.S. diplomat said that the domestic politically explosive arms deals have nothing to do with "burden sharing" adding: "You Germans are making quite a lot of money that way."

From Genscher's point of view, however, business is serving noble political principles. Some 13 German ambassadors from the Middle East noted last month in a working paper in Islamabad that business is a contribution "to the stabilization and preservation of the independence of the countries of this region."

If Washington demanded from Bonn military engagement and more contributions, the Germans would counter it with rather soft countersuggestions, saying that they want to give political backing to the states that are internally unstable and promote their nonaligned status. They want to strengthen economic involvement, such as through cooperation agreements with institutions of the European Community, thus gradually becoming involved in the responsibility for the stability of the entire Middle East region.

Regardless of whether this responsibility can be limited or whether it will have to be extended later on to include military assistance, as demanded by the four foreign policy institutes ("In case of inner unrest" the West should reply to "calls for help"), in doing this, the Germans have already initiated a policy which grossly contradicts their current principles regarding the Third World.

Genscher has so far stated the thesis that "fair partnership" rules out appearing "as a protector of outdated structures." But he now seems to have embarked exactly on this path in the fight for oil and against the communists.

While Genscher was praising "self-determination and equal rights of the countries of the Third World," stressing in festive speeches the "renunciation" of the West with regard to "exporting our own political, social and economic system," realpolitik was taking another course.

Sonnenfeldt realized that the Germans are more concerned about "the more elegant tasks." Bonn's diplomats in posts in the West Asian crisis area look like political travelling salesmen in dinner jackets, looking for fine contracts.

But work clothes are more and more in demand: arms made in Germany to preserve independence and for the self-defense of oil countries.

The course has been set already for many a pragmatic Western diplomat. If the tank deal with the Saudis comes about, Genscher predicts a "chain reaction" in other countries. Genscher's officials have only hinted at the things Bonn would be up against:

The West Germans would have to establish ties with Iran again "which cannot be left alone." The supply of spare parts for arms could help establish contacts.

Iraq, the current war enemy of Iran, could be willing to buy new arms and equipment to decrease its dependence on the Soviets.

Pakistan is not to be turned down. Together with other Western partners, the Germans are supposed to help build strategically important roads and barracks in thinly populated Baluchistan.

If Pakistan is to be helped, Bonn believes that Indian requests for German arms must also be fulfilled. India, too, wants to obtain submarines from Bonn to decrease its dependence on Soviet arms supplies.

The shaykdoms also want to buy from the European arms industries. Qatar has already made known its desire for German warships--in exchange for natural gas from the small Gulf state.

If it were only up to Schmidt and Genscher, the arms would no longer be withheld from the Saudis. Both Bonn persons are content with the formula that the Soviets have demonstrated with their Afghanistan invasion how little they care about the independence of small states in the region.

Many Social Democrats, however, consider the talk about communist expansion as panic-mongering. For them, it has not been proven at all that the Soviets invaded Afghanistan to be closer to the oil wells.

"They have gained bases, cutting the flight time there by 2 hours," said Egon Bahr soberly, adding that "it is a question of whether they really want to go there."

The former chief planner of German Ostopolitik considers it necessary for the Germans to safeguard their oil supplies. Bonn interests can be preserved only through negotiations and the inclusion of the superpowers in a "nonintervention zone." Fleet parades, however, are "a demonstration of hardness" at the utmost. Their deterrence value is doubtful and in no case should "NATO's defense area be extended through a backdoor."

For those Social Democrats who found it hard to adapt themselves after World War II to rearmament, it would be intolerable if the Germans should aim for a world power role by making impressive political gestures. "If the foreign policy should be changed," warned SPD Bundestag Deputy Norbert Gansel, "a decision must be made by the party congress."

Not only leftist comrades, detente followers and peace apostles are concerned that the United States might maneuver the Bonn government with stronger and stronger pressure into a dangerous situation. Kurt Becker, the chancellor's close aide, sees a dark future if Reagan were to massively demand Atlantic solidarity from his Bonn partner.

If the Americans refused to begin serious disarmament negotiations, demanding instead the deployment of their medium-range missiles in Europe; if they pressed Bonn to make higher defense outlays, forced neutron weapons on the Germans and committed the Federal Navy to action in the Gulf, everything would be at stake.

"If the United States wants to have all that at once," predicts Becker, "the Federal Government will fall."

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG ON BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

DW121449 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 10 Mar 81 p 4

[Commentary signed JR: "Brezhnev Is In a Hurry"]

[Text] The arms control suggestions outlined by party chief Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress need to be explained. What was meant, for example, by freezing medium-range arms not only in a quantitative, but also in a qualitative sense? Is a discreet hint hidden there that the Soviet SS-20 missiles could be refined and that their accuracy in hitting the target and the number of the multipurpose warheads (three at present) could be increased? Or is it an announcement that the Soviet Union would soon be in the possession of cruise missiles? One would also like to know more on how to fulfill Brezhnev's desire for "corresponding" measures from the West, if the area of confidence-building measures should be extended to the Ural Mountains. Should the control zones be extended to include the Atlantic or even the United States?

It is not yet known whether the letters which Brezhnev has sent to the state and government chiefs of several NATO countries contain such answers. It is certain, however, that the author of the letters intends to make his ideas a political issue which the addressees can no longer avoid.

The Soviet leadership is trying to initiate a political-diplomatic campaign at the end of which the minimum result is to be NATO's renouncing the deployment of new Eurostrategic arms. The mood in West Europe is not unfavorable for the achievement of this immediate aim.

The way there is via Washington, but the Soviets do not keep their main target a secret, namely, to have direct talks with President Reagan as soon as possible to restore the special position of both superpowers. The choice offered to the Americans with a threatening undertone is "dialogue or confrontation." Moscow announces in a new formula its equal rights with Washington. Dialogue is something for voices carrying equal weight.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S. ARMS SUPPORT TO AFGHANS

DW121051 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 12 Mar 81 p 12

[Commentary signed Nt.: "Reagan's Signal"]

[Text] One must read closely Reagan's words about possible U.S. arms supplies to the Afghan freedom fighters. The President has not committed himself. He wants to take such requests into consideration if they are made to him. Communist propaganda turns such thoughts immediately into facts. Many will fall for that. For Reagan, however, the remark seems to have been part of the political test he wants to make with the Soviet Union at the beginning of his term in office. The President and his advisers are certainly aware of the difficulties involved in arms supplies for the Afghan peace fighters: The resistance groups have been split up, transit possibilities are limited. They also know that one does not talk about this kind of war materiel supplies. Those who have something like that in mind do it and keep quiet. Reagan's public thinking about considerations one could probably make, indicates much rather that the President wanted to send a signal. Could it have something to do with El Salvador? Curtailed communist activity here could possibly create American concessions with regard to the Afghanistan problem.

LATEST ELECTION OPINION POLLS PUBLISHED

Paris MATCH

LD121609 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Mar 81 p 34

[Text] According to an opinion poll published in the 5 March Paris MATCH and carried out by Public S.A. 25 through 27 February, among a national sample of 1,000 French people aged 18 and over in accordance with the quota method, it appears that Mr Giscard d'Estaing will be reelected in the second ballot of the presidential election with 52 percent of votes against 48 percent for Mr Mitterrand.

According to Public S.A.'s previous "barometer readings" (at the beginning of February), the results would be: Mr Giscard d'Estaing--51 percent; Mr Mitterrand--49 percent. However, in the event of Mr Mitterrand running against Mr Chirac in the second ballot, he would win with 56 percent against 44 percent. As for the first ballot, the results are forecast as follows: Mr Giscard d'Estaing--29 percent (minus 2); Mr Mitterrand--24 percent (minus 2); Mr Marchais--16 percent (plus 1); Mr Chirac--11 percent (minus 1) and Mr Debre--4 percent (plus 1). Mrs Garaud would score a percentage similar to that of Mr Debre (4 percent) and the ecologist candidate would score 8 percent (plus 2).

QUOTIDIEN-FIGARO

NC122000 Paris AFP in English 1951 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Paris, 12 Mar (AFP)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Socialist presidential rival Francois Mitterrand will be running neck and neck in the second round of polling of the coming presidential election, according to two opinion polls out today.

The polls, taken after Mr Giscard d'Estaing announced he would seek a second term in office, gave both candidates a 50 per cent voter preference. The two polls were published by the QUOTIDIEN de Paris and FIGARO newspapers.

In an opinion poll last month, Mr Mitterrand was leading the president by 52 to 48 per cent of intended votes.

For the first round of hustings, on April 26, the FIGARO poll gave Mr Giscard d'Estaing 29 per cent, Mr Mitterrand, 25 per cent, Gaullist party candidate Jacques Chirac, 15 per cent, and Communist Party candidate Georges Marchais, 16 per cent of the vote, the FIGARO said.

The QUOTIDIEN de Paris poll, for its part, gave Mr Giscard d'Estaing between 26 and 26.5 per cent, Mr Mitterrand between 22.5 and 25 per cent, Mr Chirac between 16.5 and 18 per cent and Mr Marchais between 16 and 17.5 per cent.

The second round of hustings, on May 10, will pit the top two candidates against each other.

CHIRAC CRITICIZES ELECTION CAMPAIGN RIVALS

LD121053 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Mar 81 p 8

[Report on 4 March French radio interview with RPR presidential candidate Jacques Chirac: "Country's Confidence Can Be Restored Even if at Price of President's Defeat"]

[Text] Mr Chirac stated among other things: "I am against no one. I have said that my only adversaries are unemployment, a deteriorating economic situation and France's weakening external situation.

I have no adversary except anything that is likely to weaken France. I am running against no one.... The election of the PS candidate...would involve a risk in both the economic and the political spheres. A risk, I would be inclined to say, not of chaos but of adventure. It would be inconsistent with the requirements of modern France.

"Furthermore, I believe that the present situation involves very serious risks. This is why I think that there is risk on both sides. I am convinced that we now must regain our confidence to restore hope to this country. There is now no enthusiasm in France. There is a kind of increasing malaise resulting from the fact that our countrymen as a whole have realized that we are in a situation in which there is no vision of the future."

Asked about Mr Giscard d'Estaing's announcement that he will be a candidate, Mr Chirac stated: "At the time of the campaign for the office of mayor of Paris, the president--this is interesting because, like now, he based his assessment of the situation on opinion polls--asserted with great authority a few days before the election that 'Jacques Chirac will never become mayor of Paris because my candidate is the best' (LE MONDE note: a reference to the then Industry Minister Michel d'Ornano). As you can see, error is always possible. It would probably be possible to find some other examples. To err is human.... Let us, therefore, be more cautious in our judgments and a little more modest."

The mayor of Paris also stated: "Parties are no longer as important as they used to be. It is always good form to say that you are against political parties. It is all very well but it does not mean much. However, what is now dangerous and what we must free ourselves from is the influence exerted by bureaucracy--an overgrown and meddlesome administration--not by political parties."

Mr Chirac continued: "I am not in favor of negotiations between ballots. All concerned should have a clearly determined policy when the time comes and it will then be up to the electorate to decide by universal suffrage. This is a democratic rule."

Mr Chirac added: "I have never heard Mr Mitterrand express any doubts about the left union strategy which he at one time espoused. It seems to me that the solution which he advocates represents a serious risk for France. Similarly, a solution involving the continuity of an action which, at the end of the president's 7-year term in office, seems to have been very harmful to France's interests, also involves some serious risk. That is why I have taken a simple initiative and proposed a third path to French men and women.

"The French are sensible people and they will not let themselves be committed to such a sad--not to say, desperate--choice as that, in simple terms, between adventure on the one hand and a kind of acceptance of fatality and resignation, which the pursuance of an action pursued during the past 7 years would imply, on the other. Consequently, they will vote in such a way that quite obviously I will be present in the second ballot."

Mr Chirac concluded: "If confidence and hope can be restored to this country, even if at the price of the president's defeat, what is important in my view is the good of France and not that of any single man and this also applies to myself. In fact, this is what I want."

PCF'S FITERMAN: VOTING COMMUNIST IS KEY TO CHANGE

LD121551 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 6 Mar 81 pp 5-7

[Report on PCF Politburo member Charles Fiterman's report to the Central Committee meeting in Paris on 5 March: "Only One Choice for Real Change: Broad Support for Georges Marchais"]

[Excerpt] There is deep discontent and a very widespread desire for change. This is reflected in many struggles.

However, we are well aware that on the one hand the depth of the crisis could lead those most seriously affected by it to think that this is not the right time for change and, on the other hand, we know that there is no automatic path which leads to the desire for change and to voting communist. We can even say that there is no lack of shortcuts and that discontent pushed to the extent of despair and total disenchantment might lead people to seize on an illusion of change.

Behavior of Other Political Forces

It is precisely these two tendencies which Giscard d'Estaing and Francois Mitterrand have tried and are trying to encourage. Let's examine their behavior and that of Chirac, which is similar. It has two characteristics.

First, anticommunism: Any means are justifiable for caricaturing our policy and launching the most violent and vile attacks on our party and its candidate. The multiplicity and diversity of the pretexts used give a fairly good demonstration of the trumped-up and manipulated nature of all these anticommunist operations.

For instance, what happens when we make every effort to ensure that the workers and their families, especially the most underpriviledged, can actually exercise their right to vote too? The anticommunists' coalition protests and overwhelms us in the name of the workers' freedom...not to vote.

What happens when we do our best to solve the problem of the immigrant ghettos in our suburbs? The Giscardian government and politicians reply by a blow which further aggravates the situation for everyone--French people and immigrants. In this case too, it is not the employers' and government's slave traders that the anticommunist choir attacks but the victims who are defending themselves with understandable indignation.

What happens when we answer the appeal of a mother in despair over the inefficacy of her efforts and the tragedy she is experiencing? The anticommunist pack does not hound the drug traffickers but the drug traffickers' opponents.

What happens when one of our party's cells decides to no longer regard as a communist a member who described her own party as fascist? An anticommunist drumroll announces a wave of expulsions which only exists in the imagination of strategists responsible for inventing day after day the themes for the campaign against our party.

Without going any further, I will just add the new excursion through Germany made by LE POINT which was so outrageous and sparked off so much indignation that the Lagardere-Filipacchi gang had to back down quickly [reference to LE POINT allegations about PCF Secretary General Georges Marchias' wartime activities].

Behind all this lies the fear of allowing our party to take initiatives which anticipate the populations' needs and real problems, the desire to curb and hinder the communists' activity and their campaign on all the questions which interest and concern the people. But the controversy they are stirring up also has the unintentional result of giving publicity to what we want and what we are proposing. That is why its main aim is to prepare the ground for an anticommunist and class collaboration front combining the right and the PS. Moreover, both are taking part in this operation together. On Monday [French Democratic Confederation of Labor Leader] Edmond Maire launched an odious and insulting attack on our party and its members in LE MATIN. Yesterday, PS First Secretary Lionel Jospin went to far as to directly express his interest in those who criticize our party's leadership because, he said, these critics are "members from all the generations which built the Communist Party (particularly the resistance generation, of course)." He added: "Others agree with them but do not say so openly because they are working inside the apparatus. Others are leaving the PCF and joining us. We welcome them." End of quotation.

That is direct interference in our party's affairs, a crude attempt to corrupt and undermine the party from within. Lionel Jospin speaks and acts in exactly the same way as the employers' and Giscardian government's men or the policemen infiltrated into the workers' organizations by the interior minister. Like them, he dreams of weakening the PCF. Such an attitude has nothing to do with the desire to create the right conditions for victory over Giscard d'Estaing and for change. It turns away from that desire by making the weakening of our party the main objective of the Socialist leaders' activity. Lionel Jospin's attack must and will receive the firm response it deserves.

Second, dodging the issue: Alongside anticommunism, the second characteristic of the behavior of the other candidates and the forces supporting them is the desire to obscure and dodge the political debate on the fundamental problems.

What is their assessment of the present crisis? What policy are they proposing for the future? Both Giscard d'Estaing and Francois Mitterrand have so far observed complete silence on these decisive questions. The former has only just announced his candidacy. At present, his television networks are bombarding us with pictures of his childhood and his exploits as a political prodigy who has been steering his way through the corridors of power for 25 years.

Mitterrand, with striking similarity--perhaps he has the same marketing adviser as Giscard--is revisiting the haunts of his youth, or at least some of them. You have to be bold but not reckless. Nonetheless, how will that show the French people how he intends to reduce unemployment? Obviously, it does not. This method of doing things is not accidental or incidental.

Indeed, we must look at the way in which Giscard d'Estaing and Francois Mitterrand are handling the campaign. Like two partners, two people playing a duet, they choose each other as adversaries/partners. In American-election-style, they bandy about retorts trying to gloss over the essence of the debate and ignoring the other candidates and the first round.... Everything is apparently settled in advance. There are apparently only two valid candidates: Giscard d'Estaing who alone can save the right and Mitterrand who alone can defeat Giscard.

It is obvious that this political game makes it necessary to skillfully gloss over the real solutions to the crisis which explains the two protagonists' discretion and reluctance to join the campaign. They think that the less they say the better it will be for them. By so doing, they hope to conceal the truth about what is really at stake in the battle, to channel discontent into new blind alleys and to avoid change.

Faced with this situation, it is more vital than ever to place the debate on its true ground, namely, the conditions for change. The real question being raised and which we must place at the center of our battle is: How can things be changed? With whom?

We and the whole party are capable of promoting the idea that only a good result for the communist candidate can pave the way for this change which depends on the 26 April score.

Conditions for Change

Charles Fiterman stressed that merely reviewing the present situation is not enough: Light must be shed on the fundamental causes of the crisis and the false arguments of oil and the world crisis must be rejected, it must be demonstrated that we are not witnessing "bad administration" or "failure" but a deliberate and coherent class policy.

The keynote speaker then demonstrated that the employers intend to "state their policy of austerity and redeployment further and faster." He referred to the Lescanne report which Georges Marchais discussed previously at the forum organized by L'HUMANITE and ECONOMIE ET POLITIQUE and indicated that if capital's policy if continued, the country will have 3.2 to 3.7 million unemployed in 1986.

In this context, he recalled that France's ever-increasing insertion into the narrow Europe of the trusts and the Common Market's expansion are integral parts of capital's strategy on the same level as undermining purchasing power, scrapping industries or exporting capital and enterprises to sources of higher profits. These must, therefore, be strongly condemned.

In These Circumstances How Is Change Possible?

We think, Charles Fiterman continued, that to answer this question, it is appropriate to recall the explanation given by Georges Marchais on several occasions and which stresses three conditions for change.

New Policy Is Needed

Change is meaningless unless it leads to the solution of the workers' everyday problems and the satisfaction of their most pressing demands. Our candidate has made clear choices. He is proposing:

--full employment, in other words, the complete eradication of unemployment. This bears no relation to solutions which, in one form or another, consist of sharing out unemployment and making job insecurity a generalized state;

--social justice, in other words, chiefly the adoption of important measures aimed at improving the living standards of the workers, primarily the most severely exploited;

--freedom for all, in other words, giving the workers and women real fundamental freedoms and extending those freedoms to match their aspirations and the needs of our time;

--and finally, a society for young people with the practical steps that that implies in the sphere of jobs, training, social life and access to culture, sport and leisure.

Georges Marchais is the only one to formulate these objectives in this precise way and to propose giving priority to them in the country's policy.

But a new policy also involves the means of bringing about the expected improvements and changes. Here too, Georges Marchais speaks plainly and is the only one to propose real means for bringing about change.

First, it is a question of giving priority to French investment, production and creativity. The idea that France is devoid of resources and, hence, inherently dependent on foreign countries must be opposed because it is untrue. In all the regions where he has spoken, Georges Marchais has taken care to stress the regional and national resources which we have. These resources are considerable and it could in fact be said that there are few countries which are as well provided as France be it in the sphere of natural resources, agriculture, industry, big collective services or the capabilities and traditions of its people and its working class.

A strong and independent France is possible and "producing French" is a vanguard slogan both because it leads to the defense of what France does and sets our country on the path to new French growth, giving, as we have said, priority to our industrial sectors, guaranteeing our independence in the energy sphere, reviving our agriculture, ensuring a balanced development of our regions, stimulating French research and achieving new economic and social efficiency.

Second, France must follow an independent policy of nonalignment, serving peace, disarmament and cooperation in the world. Our conception of national independence rules out autarky but we must constantly reaffirm that it is necessary to exist and assert our identity if we are to play a role. In this connection, the lines adopted by Georges Marchais are perfectly clear choices.

--the choice of French international action which refuses alignment with any bloc, refuses to delegate to others the task of speaking on its behalf but which, without repudiating its alliances, leads it to play a fitting independent role in the world.

--the choice of solidarity as a requirement imposed on all peoples with the aim of solving as quickly as possible mankind's serious problems such as hunger, poverty, illiteracy and underdevelopment.

--the choice of sovereign and independent development for each people.

--the choice of democratizing international relations and, to be more precise, the international institutions now dominated by the United States.

Finally, the law and power of money must be smashed by introducing major democratic reforms. Smashing the law and power of money means imposing austerity on the profiteers. Smashing the law and power of money means establishing new anti-inflationist economic and financial balances and establishing accurate accounts, balance sheets and prices.

Smashing the law and power of money means, of course, nationalizing the whole of the banking and financial sector and a number of big monopoly groups, as the struggle plan proposes. It does not mean pretending to nationalize or introduce state control as the PS always recommends, but openly carrying out nationalization for the workers' benefit, guaranteeing them effective managerial control over the enterprises.

Finally, smashing the law and power of money means smashing Giscard's state and establishing a responsible democratic state.

These are the means of implementing an innovatory coherent policy based on France's resources and on the world situation and its development in which Giscard d'Estaing sees only "dangers" and "threats," whereas it really offers rich possibilities from which a country like ours could greatly benefit.

To realize that the world has changed and is changing, that it bears no resemblance to the world as it was in the thirties or even 20 years ago, you must have to look at what is happening in Poland, about which our adversaries are suddenly no longer talking, or even what is happening in Spain.

Charles Fiterman stressed the novelty, originality and political importance of the communist candidate's proposals. And he added: The keystone of any new policy, the basic means of implementing it, is questioning the law of profit, and capital's injustices, privileges, waste and powers. Without proposing and implementing this, any talk of change is another attempt to deceive the French people. Without this, there wll be no change. Things will deteriorate.

Communist Ministers Are Necessary

The second condition for change is a powerful people's movement and a leftwing union government to implement the new policy.

The workers would be showing unpardonable naivety if they expected the rightwing forces to support and ensure the implementation of a new policy attacking capital. They would be showing the same naivety if they expected that change from the PS alone, with freedom to do and pledge what it wished. There is no instance in the past when the PS has attacked the law of profit on its own initiative and such an attack in a condition of change. Furthermore, no majority is possible in our country without an alliance. If the PS rejects communist ministers, then with whom will it form an alliance if not with the right which will never agree to the policy changing and its privileges being undermined?

Workers' Struggle Is Necessary

Finally, the third condition for change is the workers' struggle. This is one of the main things we have learned from experience. The workers cannot expect a solution to their difficulties and problems to come from above. They can only obtain satisfaction of their aspirations by uniting and struggling themselves, by winning rights and powers at all levels of national life. That was what the liberation war taught us in 1936 and also, in their way, the 1968 events.

To sum up, the conditions are: a really new policy; a people's movement capable of leading that policy to success and a leftwing union government capable of implementing it; the workers' struggle to overcome the resistance and maneuvers of capital's forces.

Those are the conditions for change. If these conditions are created, the workers will obtain the improvements and changes which they want and which the country needs. If these conditions are glossed over not only will there be no change but capital's policy will lead to an abrupt worsening of the workers' fate and the country's situation, whoever is in the Elysee. That is the alternative.

Communist Vote in the First Round Will Be Decisive

How can these conditions be created? What means can we use to ensure that we no longer experience the bitterness of dashed hopes, broken promises and instead finally see the workers' and country's situation change?

There is only one answer to this question which has a decisive influence on the way people vote on 26 April: Vote communist and rally as many votes as possible behind Georges Marchais.

Indeed, which candidate proposes a really new policy? Georges Marchais and he alone.

Which candidate clearly advocates rallying the people's forces and installing a leftwing union government? Georges Marchais and he alone.

Which candidate--together with his party--constantly sides with the workers in their struggles, urges them not to believe in a savior who will solve all the problems for them but instead to unite and take action themselves to attain their aspirations? Only one candidate talks in that way: Georges Marchais.

Hence, all the working men and women who want to defend their interests, all those men and women who want change, union and struggle have only one choice: to vote for the communist candidate. This is the only way of clearly expressing their will. A vote for any other candidate will be an obscure and confused vote. This is the only effective way.

Agreeing to vote for a candidate who refuses to make clear pledges and who merely says: We need new faces and asks for a blank check means agreeing to cast a cheap and devalued vote. Voting communist, however, will mean choosing the policy you want on the basis of the evidence, choosing the government you want and choosing to be yourself--a responsible, adult citizen and not a second-class citizen.

It is from the addition of all those votes for the candidate who really wants change that change can come about. The bigger the communist vote, the clearer the desire for change will be demonstrated, the more influence it will have. It must be big enough to tip the scales in the correct direction. This is absolutely imperative.

All the calculations and conjectures on the second round will not change anything. In any case, they are pointless because it is not journalists, politicians or pollsters who determine the result but the voters.

That is why we categorically reject these maneuvers to deprive the workers of the right to freely choose their candidate in the first round and why we say that only one thing counts: achieving the broadest possible support for Georges Marchais.

This increased support for the communist candidate and this increased strength for the Communist Party in national life is vital to win, to overcome the difficulties and obstacles which stand in the way of union and change.

Indeed, the workers must face the facts about the line adopted by the PS and its candidate. The facts speak for themselves.

The fact is that Francois Mitterrand is not proposing the new policy which would bring the workers the changes they expect. Quite the reverse, his positions converge with the policy followed by Giscard d'Estaing and Chirac on many essential points--and Chirac points to this with satisfaction. As I have said, anticommunism is not the least of these points.

The fact is that Francois Mitterrand does not want a government of union with communist ministers.

Finally, the fact is that he and the other Socialist leaders are curbing and even deliberately hindering the struggles. It is really not unfair to say that such an attitude does not aim at change. It rejects the conditions for change. It paves the way for a rightwing-PS coalition intended to administer capital's affairs. Moreover, the possibility of the PS governing with the right was openly envisaged by Francois Mitterrand himself in an interview. There is a real and serious danger.

How can it be averted? How can we get back on course--as we want to--for union--a new strong and lasting union?

Experience has shown that the right way is not that of negotiations between leaderships, concentrating on top-level agreements on solemnly initialled documents. Moreover, what could we discuss at present?

What counts above all, the decisive factor, is the size and determination of the forces which really want change and are determined to achieve it.

How can these forces be rallied in the presidential election to ensure that this election paves the way for union and change? There is only one way--voting communist.

This brings us to a determining question in our country's political life and one which we must examine clearly in face of the workers. This is the question of the PCF's place in national responsibilities and the forces it has to deal with in its role in serving the workers and transforming society in a progressive way.

The communists have been kept out of government responsibilities for more than 30 years. Before each election, the French people have heard anticommunist promises and declarations. They have seen a succession of different types of government, rightwing governments, Socialist governments, governments uniting the right and the PS. But all those governments had one feature in common--they did not include communists. None of those governments fulfilled the workers' expectations. None of them followed a policy for the workers and with the workers. Each time the workers have experienced hope followed by disappointment.

It is true that they were also disappointed in 1978. But did that disappointment not have the same cause? In other words, the fact that the PCF did not have enough strength, influence, and ability to act to prevent the PS from abandoning joint pledges and the union.

It is important to remember that Francois Mitterrand's objective has always been to weaken the PCF and put the PS in a position to participate in government and administer capital's affairs. Moreover, he openly admits that in his latest book.

It was on those grounds that, back in 1968, believing that power was within reach, he obstinately rejected government with us on a new policy and formed a government without even informing our party. Following reports in the press, a stormy meeting between Waldeck Rochet and Francois Mitterrand--which the latter must remember--led Mitterrand to offer us a seat in this "government."

As everybody knows, he later agreed to sign the joint program with the intention of attaining his objective more effectively. He said that bluntly, after the joint program was signed, when speaking to the Socialist International to whom he is answerable and whose prisoner he is. As the decisive 1978 election approached, still refusing to give our party its share of responsibilities--as his book also confirms--and relying on his operation being successful by strengthening his own party, Francois Mitterrand took the responsibility for breaking the union and preventing change. The left's imbalance brought about defeat and another disappointment.

We have never accepted that situation and still do not. Far from withdrawing into a wait-and-see attitude--about which some people talk all the more because they would like to see us adopt such an attitude--we defined an offensive, attacking line at our 23d congress. We are implementing that line in the current battle.

As we have said, we want an end to Giscard d'Estaing's government and capital's policy which is disastrous for the workers and the country. We want to impose real change. We want to create the right conditions for change and to do that, as Georges Marchais has constantly repeated, we are prepared to assume all our responsibilities, to encourage any real step forward, to progress as far and as quickly as the workers themselves decide--they are the people on whom that depends.

But the workers absolutely must draw the vital conclusion from past experience: To end decades of disappointments, to secure real change and remove the obstacles to union, the PCF must be given increased strength and greater influence in national life. It must be given its share of responsibilities and it is vital to vote for Georges Marchais.

The violence and scale of the anticommunist attacks are a sufficiently clear indication that the PCF candidate's result will indeed be the essential factor in the 26 April ballot.

Weakening the PCF is the precondition for the success of all the operations aimed at reviving--in one form or another--the old policy of collaboration between the right and the PS. This is the precondition for the expansion of the bourgeois government's political base which is necessary to step up the bourgeoisie's class policy. This would pave the way for aggravating the workers' situation and weakening their means of self-defense. It would certainly mean defeat and change being set aside for another period. That is why, when Socialist theorist Alain Touraine calls on us to accept the role of "backup force in a left determined never to allow the communists to come to power," the workers' interests and our raison d'etre as communists oblige us to reply: no thanks, you must not count on us to do that now or ever.

Strenghening the PCF and ensuring its candidate's success on the other hand would be an affirmation by the workers that they are determined to defend their rights, to provide themselves with the means of winning and to ensure that they are assured of the necessary change being secured.

They can count on the communists for all those things. Experience confirms it. Where communists are elected to run local councils, they do not only show that they are capable of good administration, they above all show that they have two qualities: the concern to meet the needs of the workers and their families and the concern for union in implementing that policy. This can be seen clearly in cities with communist mayors where the situation contrasts markedly with Socialist-run cities.

Workers and employers have been able to sit in the National Assembly and make their voices heard there because there are communist deputies who are, in this case, the only ones to come from the working class and defend its interests energetically.

The only time when those same workers were able to join the cabinet was when there were communist ministers, and that benefitted the country. Unless the communists have their share of responsibilities, there can be no change for those who work and toil. This is true at all levels of national life.

Yes, if the worker is to defend his interests and achieve real change, we must vote for Georges Marchais on 26 April. That is the key to change.

Thus, we are openly telling and must continue to tell the workers the truth. We are clearly putting forward the alternatives. It is up to them to decide.

LECH WALESA EXPECTED IN FRANCE IN 10 DAYS

LD131246 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Excerpt] It is now official: Lech Walesa will visit France in approximately 10 days. The leader of the Polish trade unions was invited by the CFDT.

L'UNITA HITS PRAVDA CRITICISM OF EUROCOMMUNISM

LD121147 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 8 Mar 81 p 17

[Unattributed commentary: "PRAVDA Columnist Forecasts Eurocommunism's Failure"]

[Text] Moscow--PRAVDA returns to the subject of relations among communist parties with a lengthy commentary by Yuriy Zhukov invoking "the imperative of strengthening cooperation in the name of our joint cause." Having cited Brezhnev's remarks at the 26th congress about the fact that divergences on specific issues must not constitute an obstacle to unitary relations, the writer cites statements by representatives of a number of communist parties from which one can deduce the existence of an "atmosphere of Marxist-Leninist harmony." He also cites greeting messages to the congress from two Italian Communist sections.

The only anomaly in this vista is Eurocommunism, in which connection Zhukov cites, among others, Alvaro Cunhal's critical opinion, the forecast by a U.S. newspaper that "the Eurocommunist movement is subsiding" and the statement by the Argentinian Fava [Athos Fava, secretary general of the Argentine Communist Party] regarding the lack of success achieved by Eurocommunist ideas in Latin America. There was also apparently a poll conducted among journalists accredited in Moscow which apparently reveals that one cannot expect any possibility of success for Eurocommunism, "which has been so extensively advertised by the capitalist press as a phenomenon likely to cause splits in the communist movement."

Basically, it is Zhukov's opinion that on the one hand, Eurocommunism is incompatible with Marxism-Leninism and on the other, that it has no future.

In this polemic there are a couple of things which we find literally incomprehensible. The first is that total absence of any specific reference to the stances and substances of Eurocommunism, which thus seems more like a wicked specter than a combination of political stances, theoretical formulations and practical hypotheses linked with the real situation in a particular European area and history. A specter, in fact, with no historical legitimacy or social roots--almost a mischievous trick of fate. So how can its merits be discussed? Even the subject of discussion is lacking.

The second incomprehensible point is the joy with which Zhukov states his conviction of an imminent failure of Eurocommunism. What makes him so happy? What does he believe could be built on the hoped-for ruins of this or that party, or this or that reality of the Western workers movement? He can be sure that the beneficiaries of such a defeat would not be "Marxism-Leninism." It is really strange that somebody in Soviet journalism has begun working for the king of Prussia.

PCI'S BERLINGUER: EUROCOMMUNISM NO 'PASSING FAD'

LD111509 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 9 Mar 81 pp 1, 6

[Ugo Baduel report on 8 March speech by PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer in Catanzaro: "Berlinguer: Clear Confirmation of Eurocommunist Option"]

[Excerpt] Catanzaro--Speaking at a large rally in Catanzaro, Comrade Berlinguer discussed three pressing topical issues: The battle for a new movement for the rebirth of the south, particularly Calabria, the women's liberation battle and the country's social progress (with reference also to the PCI's stance on the referendums), and the new phase in the struggle for peace and a socialist third way in Western Europe.

Referring to the most recent aspects of the international situation and to certain polemics connected with the Italian Communists' autonomous position, Berlinguer said:

The Italian Communists set themselves two major fundamental objectives:

--The safeguarding of world peace and the attainment of the unity of the whole of human society;

--The quest for a path that will make possible real progress toward a socialist transformation of Italy and Europe.

Therefore people are mistaken when they interpret our stances and initiatives in the international field as petty tactics, to which we supposedly resort in an attempt to secure the indulgence of this or that party and thus facilitate our accession to the government.

We feel no shame, Berlinguer said, in fighting to take the working classes, and therefore our party, to Italy's Government, but we are also well aware that the argument whereby this is impossible because we are supposedly insufficiently autonomous in the international context is simply an excuse.

Very different motives lie behind other people's resistance to a government including communists: in fact, they are opposed to it because they do not want to surrender even the least fragment of power, because they do not want to change policy and because they are afraid of regenerating the country.

As far as our autonomy in the international field is concerned, we feel no need to submit to examinations or to receive certificates. In any case, Berlinguer asked, certificates from whom? Perhaps from those who have never dared, and still do not dare, to dissociate themselves in the least from, or to express even the most timid criticism of, the United States? The DC leaders were happy about the attack on Vietnam just as they are happy now about Washington's support for the reactionary Salvadoran Government. And the present government parties are happy with the whole of Reagan's policy. We say all of it--including the absurd idea that all the independence and liberation movements stirring the Third World must be considered the work of so-called "international terrorism." This idea leads the U.S. administration directly to support and encourage the most wicked dictatorships--from South Korea to El Salvador and Chile. And the parties of the majority are also happy about the aim to assert U.S. military supremacy, as announced by Reagan, thus contradicting the principle of the balance of forces, which is one of the cornerstones of the detente policy.

In this connection, Berlinguer added, yesterday we read a statement made by PRI Secretary Spadolini in the United States, following a meeting with Vice President Bush. He claimed that the United States is planning to ask Italy and the other European countries for new rearmament commitments, apart from the deployment of the Euromissiles, and that it is planning to ask us to adhere to what Spadolini calls simply a "political framework."

What does it mean? A commitment to show solidarity with the United States when it sends weapons and "advisers" to the Salvadoran junta? Or a commitment to support it in possible future military actions in areas outside the borders envisaged by the Atlantic pact? Spadolini does not say; but he expresses no reservations and makes no hint of even the slightest criticism.

Berlinguer added emphatically: The Italian people are entitled to know what is being asked of our country and to demand that our government elucidate. In any case, it must know that the Italian people do not want to be dragged into any adventures.

So the leaders of the other parties are not qualified to lecture us Italian Communists on independence, because we, unlike them, clearly present our autonomous stances whether we are addressing the United States, whether we are in Moscow (as we did recently on the occasion of the CPSU Congress) or whether we are speaking in Beijing. And we do so calmly and steadfastly, on the basis of reflections formulated entirely freely and independently, always taking into account what we consider the positive elements in other parties' proposals, as we did with Brezhnev's proposals concerning a moratorium on medium-range missiles.

When we criticized the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, the PCI secretary general continued, it was certainly not to please our adversaries but because we are thoroughly convinced that the independence and sovereignty of every people are an inalienable principle for socialism and that every violation of this principle, under present world conditions conflicts with the cause of detente.

This was also the case with the stances that we adopted on Poland, where events have shown the need to surmount the grave phenomena of bureaucratism in the trade union and the party and to start a thorough regeneration, without repression and without interferences by outside interventions, so as to safeguard and develop the social gains and restore democratic relations between the party and the working class, between state and citizens.

Comrade Berlinguer said that all these stances of the Italian Communists are part of a general line aimed at a socialist transformation in the West. This transformation involves transcending both the experiments in socialism hitherto realized and the social democratic experiments. This is the task facing the West European workers' movement--a task that can only be performed if it builds its unity on new foundations.

This is not a stance that can be labelled--as some oversimplifiers persist in doing--as revisionist or opportunistic. Ours is an enormous effort of innovation, which is absolutely indispensable, if our aims extend beyond mere propaganda or rhetoric about socialism and if we want to carry out a real task of changing revolutionary ideas and practice; if, in view of the decline of mythical views of both socialism and capitalism, we want to offer a valid reference point for so many energies that are aspiring to change and above all, Berlinguer said, for so many young people who are rejecting obsolete myths and molds overtaken by historical criticism. Those young people can, however, find a reason for confidence and a desire to struggle if we manage to involve their energies and minds--in other words, make them participate as protagonists--in the invention and building of a truly new kind of socialism. This demand neither stems from nor implies any attempt to split the workers movement, and is not directed against any party. But the demand for a new kind of socialism does exist, and it corresponds to a deep need of the working class, of the most vigorous forces of the people, women, young people and open-minded intellectuals; and we are sure that this path--which we call Eurocommunism--is no passing fad, but the beginning of a road to the future.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS PAJETTA ON CPSU RELATIONS

DW111114 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in Germany 9 Mar 81 pp 122-123

[Bernhard Mueller-Huelsebusch interview with Gian Carlo Pajetta, PCI Central Committee Politburo member, in the office of the PCI Presidium in Rome; date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Pajetta, you headed the delegation of Italian Communists, the strongest communist party in the West, to the 26th CPSU Congress. But you were not allowed to speak before the party congress but only in a backroom. PRAVDA published your address with delay. Why did Moscow want to humiliate the Italians?

Pajetta: Humiliate? That is impossible with us. I do not feel humiliated. Sure, I would have preferred to speak in the Congress Hall. But the so-called Hall of Columns where I spoke is not a backroom. You shouldn't overvalue this affair. What is important is that I was in a position to report our party's opinion, without having to change my speech.

SPIEGEL: Supposing you had deleted your criticism of the Soviet intervention of Afghanistan, would you then have been allowed to speak before the plenum of the party congress?

Pajetta: The Soviets probably knew that I wouldn't chip in in this respect. Therefore, they didn't even try to make this deal. The text of my speech was printed by all big Soviet newspapers....

SPIEGEL: ...But with delay and only after you protested with the CPSU.

Pajetta: Well, PRAVDA printed the text one day later. In the Bible it says on the wedding of Cana that the best wine is offered at the end of a meal and not at the beginning.

SPIEGEL: But you don't want to deny, do you, that the Soviets tried to play down the Italian dissent on topics like Afghanistan and pluralism at the party congress?

Pajetta: No. But we voiced our opinion clearly. I corroborated our autonomy vis-a-vis the CPSU, because it is a fact that there are differences between our parties, also on important matters. But quarrels occur in the best families.

SPIEGEL: Haven't relations between the PCI and the Soviets deteriorated as a result of the incidents at the Moscow party congress?

Pajetta: I would say: they have not improved.

SPIEGEL: Hereby without schism?

Pajetta: True, I could say like Goethe's Faust, regrettably I also studied theology. But regarding communism, theological sohpistry doesn't lead us anywhere. Heretics existed only in the church. And communism is not the church. Being a schismatic means to separate from an organization. The PCI is not a member of any international organization. We are also strictly against the reemergence of a leading center of the communist movement.

SPIEGEL: The PCI condemns the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It is worried about Moscow's pressure on Poland. It pleads for real democracy in socialism. Are there more things that separate your party and the CPSU, or do you still have more things in common?

Pajetta: Just like in theology which says that the ways of the Lord are inscrutable, there are also many ways in socialism. This was even admitted by Brezhnev. We of the PCI have often said, and I can only reiterate here, that the socialism that we strive for is different from that in the Soviet Union. Naturally we want to have good relations with Moscow. Good relations in socialism does not mean identical interests. You Germans, for instance, have a republic and yet you have good relations with the British monarchy.

SPIEGEL: You said recently that when and if the PCI criticizes the Soviet Union it always thinks of the "necessity and possibility of renewal." Do you believe that the Soviet Union will also "renew" its foreign policy and renounce military intervention like in the CSSR and Afghanistan?

Pajetta: I hope so. At any rate, most of the novelties in Brezhnev's speech at the party congress refer to foreign policy. He talked about the balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact and suggested a moratorium on missiles. Another important aspect of his speech are the so-called "confidence-building measures" including China and Japan.

SPIEGEL: Will the Soviets intervene in Poland militarily?

Pajetta: The Polish comrades are confident that they will defend their autonomy. Therefore a military intervention is not necessary. It would be disastrous.

SPIEGEL: In the warning letter the Soviet wrote to the PCI in December your party has been accused of showing "solidarity with the enemies of socialism in Poland." This is a harsh reproach against a communist party. Did the CPSU reiterate these charges against the Italians at its Moscow party congress?

Pajetta: No. On the other hand, we corroborated our stance in Moscow. The Poles can and must find a political solution of their problems.

SPIEGEL: Spanish Communist Party chief Carrillo talked about a downright "plan" to eliminate Eurocommunism, not only in Spain but also elsewhere. In your view, do the Soviets have such a plan to liquidate the PCI's Eurocommunist course?

Pajetta: I don't think so. Our course did not come about in Moscow, and it cannot be liquidated by Moscow. Here in Italy, the matter only concerns the Italian Communists. As far as I know, nobody of them intends to change the present course.

SPIEGEL: It seems that the leadership of the PCI does not want to break with Moscow above all because it has to show regard for the expressly pro-Soviet wing within the party, the so-called Afghans.

Pajetta: Oh well, you know, we have various ethnic minorities in Italy, the Slovenes in Trieste, the French in the Aosta Valley and the Germans in southern Tyrol; by the way, I wished they voted more PCI in the future. I do not know of any Afghans here; I know even less about them having settled down in our party.

SPIEGEL: Then let us just call the "Afghans" "comrades at the grassroots who are loyal to Moscow." A thorough analysis by two Bologna professors has shown that slightly over 1/3 of the PCI members still fully approve of the Soviet invasion of the CSSR. Thirty percent hold the view that the invasion of Afghanistan is justified.

Pajetta: I do not believe in these figures. The percentage of those in the PCI who think so in my view is much smaller. Following the 26th party congress in Moscow it has decreased further.

SPIEGEL: But why? You yourself expressly praised Brezhnev's speech. You didn't find the affront of the Italian delegation that bad.

Pajetta: The fact that Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta was not allowed to speak in the Congress Hall has filled nobody in the Italian delegation with enthusiasm. This case quite certainly has not earned Moscow any sympathies.

PAJETTA COMMENTS ON SOVIET SNUB, CPSU CONGRESS

LD121603 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 8 Mar 81 pp 1, 18

[Enzo Roggi interview with PCI International Affairs Department chief Gian Carlo Pajetta, date and place not given]

[Text] Rome--The substance of what has been called the "snub" to the PCI delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress is universally known and there is nothing to add to it as far as the actual sequence of events is concerned.

The verdict on the events issued by our comrades (a verdict reached by the party directorate, no less) is equally well known. Nevertheless, questions are still being asked--and rightly so--by observers but above all by our party members about the significance of the episode, about what lies behind it and about what it might mean for the future. Furthermore, the impression prompted by the event has somewhat overshadowed the substance of the congress in press reports and commentaries. This is why we requested a conversation with Comrade Pajetta, for our readers' benefit, taking into account also the fact that all party organizations have been urged to discuss the problems of the international situation and of our initiative in this field.

Pajetta was keen first to confirm that though we have no intention of making a drama out of what happened in Moscow, we are not unaware of and do not underestimate its political significance. He added as follows:

"I stated quite clearly in the Hall of Columns that there are differences and even divergences on major issues between the parties. In any case last summer, before NOVOYE VREMYA was published in an Italian edition, when we judged an article published by that paper to be discourteous and erroneous, we issued a reply but decided that the issue extended beyond journalistic polemics, a tit for tat. So we went to Moscow--Bufalini, Gianotti and I--and had more than one conversation with Comrades Kirilenko, Ponomarev, Zimyanin and Zagladin about disarmament problems, the proposal that we had made on moratoriums and negotiations on control and on ensuring a balance and subsequently reducing missiles on both sides. Differences emerged also in connection with the visit to China and the resumption of PCI-CCP relations--something which we claim not only (as was natural and which we were told there was no desire to challenge) was a decision that we alone were entitled to make in full political autonomy, but also was a useful step toward a resumption of the detente process, within the framework of the new internationalism, which for us constitutes a formulation that dates back at least as far as the Yalta memorandum and is certainly no improvisation or propagandist expedient."

[Question] So the framework of the differences and divergences was perfectly well known to the Soviets--including our stances on the burning issues of Afghanistan and Poland. What else might have prompted their attitude toward our delegation?

[Answer] We went to the CPSU Congress with a delegation concerning whose authoritativeness it is not for me to speak. I would merely like to point out that we spoke as leaders of a party with 1.76 million members and--because of our view of the party, which Togliatti liked to describe as "a non-single-headed party"--we believed that this was worth much more than considerations of rank, and above all that it was much more important than setting against it--as in the case of the PCF representative--a somewhat strange and unusual (though formally approved of in Moscow) role of "personal spokesman." We complained about what happened, and we did so with our customary frankness, which could not have surprised our interlocutors, who have known us for a long time. We complained about the snub, which had some petty aspects which I would really rather not discuss and from which our party is not the one to emerge in an unfavorable light; but we are even sorrier that ripostes or formal excuses which failed to convince us took the place of a real interest in pursuing and extending a political debate at what is such a grave moment.

[Question] It is not clear what the Soviet comrades thought they could gain from refusing to let us speak at the congress.

[Answer] I would like to say in this connection that though the official CPSU spokesman, speaking at a press conference, was able to and did acknowledge that on the moratorium issue and on the possibility of negotiations on the nuclear balance in Europe Comrade Brezhnev's report expressed ideas somewhat similar to the stances adopted by us in Parliament and subsequently discussed in Moscow, perhaps it was not irrelevant that we were not able to say this in the Congress Hall.

I believe that our interest in acknowledging the fact that Brezhnev's report--as I stated verbatim in the Hall of Columns--"has prompted a broad response and new hope of peace in the world" might have carried particular weight. I say particular weight not only because of what we represent in our own country but precisely because, being accompanied by the explicit reference to the existence of divergences and by clear statements on Afghanistan and Poland (on which others said nothing or expressed opposite stances), our convergence did not stem from a ritual alignment regarded as obligatory or even emphasized by rhetorical devices. This is why I have no personal reason to regret having had to speak in another hall, bearing in mind that I was unwilling to pay for any kind of political entrance ticket to gain access to the congress rostrum. But I cannot conceal my concern at the fact that other matters which I, and we, consider absurd and incomprehensible are still being given priority over matters of substance.

[Question] Brezhnev devoted a large part of his report to the very issue of the CPSU's relations with the other communist parties.

[Answer] We listened with great interest to Brezhnev's report, which we still assess positively, even after what has happened, since we are not accustomed to evaluating political matters with the yardstick of spite. I must tell you that I personally was struck by the part concerning the variety of paths to socialism and within socialism, as it can be implemented, within the growing complexity of a movement that is becoming increasingly extensive and which is faced with national variations, historical traditions and social structures which are sometimes extremely disparate. Furthermore, there was mention, both in the report and in the debate, of the need for practical testing. It seemed to me, therefore, that those who talk about "heresies" and "splits" might appear ridiculous as a result, since there was no proclamation of the existence of any universal church or unchanging doctrine that ignores the evolution of historical processes. I believe that the important things said in this regard must not be forgotten. Perhaps (though I do not want to appear immodest) if what we believe had been said at the congress, all those points made by Brezhnev would have seemed more credible.

[Question] So is your overall verdict on Brezhnev's report a pòsitive one?

[Answer] Yes, though the congress does not consist only of the report or even of the conclusions, among which I would like to point to the following realistic and definitely important statement: "We have discussed the things that have filled us with joy but also the things which continue to grieve us."

[Question] Do you mean that you did not consider the speeches equally satisfactory?

[Answer] I followed all the proceedings and gained the impression that the most advanced ideas, the overtures and criticisms were contained essentially in the report, whereas almost all the speeches failed to take the opportunity of using these overtures, lent insufficient substance to the tone of self-criticism, and failed to respond adequately to the worries expressed by the party secretary.

[Question] Would you care to give me an indicative example in this regard?

[Answer] Yes, let us take a topic concerning international issues. Brezhnev was tough but restrained with regard to China; he recalled the new Chinese leaders' assessment of the Cultural Revolution as a period when "feudalism and fascism combined," and he said that he had nothing to add to this assessment. This assertion contained an element of sarcasm--accompanied, however, by an acknowledgement of the changes in Chinese domestic policy. As for Beijing's foreign policy, Brezhnev had harsh words to say, but he added that "unfortunately" no positive change is yet apparent.

I regard that "unfortunately" as not insignificant. More important still, and quite explicit, was the proposal (though no reference was made to China's territorial claims) to extend to Asia, therefore to China and Japan, what in diplomatic jargon are called "confidence-building measures", that is, agreements on conveying information about the deployment and movement of troops and the deployment of new weapons along borders. Not many speeches centered on the Chinese question, and the few that did (whether by Soviet delegates or by foreign guests) seemed to have been written before the report, without taking it in to account, with anachronistic--if nothing else--references to "Maoism."

[Question] What about the debate on matters of political and social life within the USSR?

[Answer] I believe it is difficult to describe as specific the statements heard about things going better and better or exhortations to or promises of greater efforts, which failed to deal critically with even the problems of structures that are merely technical. We would have liked to hear references not only to productivity competitions and various other kinds of incentives, but also to what we call participation in economic, social and political life. I did not expect proposals for institutional changes, but a concern with the specific aspects of institutional issues and with how to make the existing organizations' democratic life work, and even--why not?--some proposals for something new. I would have found this extremely interesting.

[Question] What impression did you form of the new 5-year plan presented in Tikhonov's report?

[Answer] This report too seemed to us both interesting and realistic. I do not want to belittle the image of a great industrial country and of its opportunities for development. It is more important to point to the most representative decisions of the next phase--for agriculture, which is still a principal problem and in which there are still many intractable difficulties; for energy, with regard to which a very great deal is being done; for housing, with regard to which I believe that the situation is not comparable to what it was even 10 years ago; and for transport, which is regarded not simply as an isolated issue but as a structural element of development as a whole. Here too the difficulties were indicated.

[Question] I do not believe that these relations should be assessed in terms of monolithism, or even of organization, and I have already said that Brezhnev's report did not portray them like that at all. But I do believe that it was highly significant that there were representatives of such a great number not only of communist parties (some of which, unfortunately, are not very representative), but also of liberation movements and statesmen from so many parts of the Third World.

I wish to emphasize this great variety of representatives particularly to those who want us to resolve--in a grotesquely simplistic manner--the problem of relations within this complex world reality, or who are demanding that we make "breaks" with a party which is important not only because it was the party of Lenin and of the October Revolution but because of what it is now and which so many political forces in so many countries regard as an essential factor in a possible new world order. Brezhnev discussed the nonaligned countries, many of which were represented there: this was a topic which we were keen to point to and to emphasize--albeit briefly--and which perhaps too many people unfortunately did not find the time to include in their speeches, even when discussing world politics.

[Question] Great emphasis was given to the question of Soviet-U.S. relations, though with some surprises.

[Answer] Indeed. As soon as we arrived we met for a few minutes with Italian journalists in Moscow. The only thing about which they seemed certain--and about which I believe one of them had already written--was that Brezhnev would respond to the rigidity and certain threats on Reagan's part in similar tones and even threateningly. Not only was there none of this, but precisely the opposite happened. I saw that this was noted not only with interest but also with a kind of sigh of relief throughout the world. We shall see how the United States replies. Of course, the USSR, while pointing to its own might, has not slammed the door in anyone's face and has not forgotten the policy of coexistence. Even over Afghanistan it has declared its willingness to negotiate with the sides involved and, though others believe that these negotiations should embrace the problems of the Persian Gulf, it has not considered this an insurmountable obstacle. The steadfastness on the Middle East issue has been accompanied by cautious realism.

[Question] What about relations with Western Europe?

[Answer] With regard to Europe, starting with Italy, which was listed among the countries with which good state relations exist, it seemed clear to me, not only at the congress but also in conversations, that there is a real desire for good relations--and not only economic ones. I would say that I found nothing that conflicted with the need for and opportuneness of a specific role for Europe at the present time, though I do not want to attribute explicit statements to anyone in this regard. Some observers spoke hastily of the temptation of a return to Moscow-Washington bipolarism. I hope that they will be disproved, as happened with those who thought they should write about a clash of swords (or rather missiles) at the congress.

[Question] Did you meet with representatives of other parties during your visit?

[Answer] Yes, of course. I will not give you a complete list of them--not for reasons of secrecy but because we had many meetings, in one form and another. Of course, not everyone with whom we met thinks as we do in everything: this lends strength to our argument that only through acknowledgement of and respect for diversity is it possible to establish relations on an equal footing and to safeguard one's own autonomy. But I did gain the impression that everyone respects us because of our strength and consistency and also because we are seeking something new and making great efforts. Only fools could believe that we were excluded from the congress. I believe that everyone realized that we were there. Perhaps some instances of clumsiness by others merely served to underline our presence and our specificity.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER ON BILATERAL COOPERATION

LD122218 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi, who arrived in Lisbon yesterday afternoon for a 2-day official visit to Portugal, is currently discussing bilateral relations between Portugal and Iraq and a number of unspecified political issues.

Cultural, scientific and technological cooperation, as well as oil deliveries to Portugal, are some of the topics being discussed between Sa'dun Hammadi and the Portuguese authorities, namely the president of the republic, the prime minister, the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of industry and technology.

Today the Iraqi foreign minister met Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao and Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira, and paid a visit to the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, the Setenave shipyards and the site where the Lisbon mosque is being built.

Tonight, Industry Minister Baiao Horta will be hosting a dinner in honor of the Iraqi diplomat, who will be received by the president of the republic tomorrow and will then be the guest of honor at a luncheon hosted by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Leonardo Mathias. The Iraqi foreign minister will then give a news conference, after which he will return to Iraq.

Meanwhile, in statements to the Portuguese news agency, ANOP, Sa'dun Hammadi said that peace with Iran cannot be achieved in the very short term because if this happened it will not last long. In our view, he added, peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved before Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and Jerusalem and before Israeli recognition of the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland and establish an independent state of their own.

The Iraqi foreign minister further said that Portugal's relations with the Arab countries and Israel were touched upon in his talks with the Portuguese authorities, adding however, that Iraq does not wish to bring any pressures to bear on our country in this connection.

As regards trade relations he said that although he did not come to sign any agreement on sales of Iraqi oil to Portugal, his country is prepared to increase, within its powers, oil exports to Portugal.

BRIEFS

NEW ARMED FORCES LEADER--President Ramalho Eanes formally handed over the duties of chief of staff of the armed forces to four-star General Nuno Melo Egidio, a 58-year-old infantry officer who has for the last 2 years been governor of Macao. As the holder of the highest office in the country's military hierarchy, the new chief of staff also becomes General Ramalho Eanes' ex-officio successor as chairman of the Council of the Revolution. [Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 5 Mar 81 LD]

LIBYAN GOVERNMENT CLARIFIES STATEMENTS ON ETA

LD121740 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] The Diplomatic Information Office has issued the following communique:

Following the communique issued on 10 March concerning the alleged statement by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to an Italian radio station expressing understanding for ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group], the Spanish ambassador in Tripoli has been in contact with the Libyan authorities, from whom he has received a satisfactory clarification.

The official news agency JANA has also reported on the Libyan leader's statement, stressing that he condemns all forms of terrorism, he does not share ETA's stance, and he maintains that the Basque question is an internal matter of Spain whose territorial unity he supports. It has also been ascertained that the text of the original statement to the Italian radio station does not contain any expression of sympathy for ETA as was reportedly initially by a news agency.

SOVIET ATTACHE DECLARED PERSONA NON GRATA

LD072034 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] The Soviet diplomat who was yesterday declared persona non grata by the Spanish Government has already returned home.

It was confirmed this afternoon by the Supreme Police Corps that the attache of the Soviet Embassy in Spain, (Vladimir Ilich Yefremenkov), who was declared persona non grata yesterday by the Council of Ministers and told to leave Spain within 24 hours for activities contrary to the security of state, left Madrid this morning on an Aeroflot flight.

According to the same source, Mr (Yefremenkov) has returned to Moscow with his wife, a child and 300 kg of luggage. Added to this report, the Aeroflot aircraft carrying the Soviet official and his family did not make a stopover in Luxembourg, as is customary, but flew directly from Madrid to Moscow.

According to informed sources, (Vladimir Ilich(Yefremenkov) worked for his country's espionage service, the KGB, and collected information on the structure and activities of the Spanish military intelligence services.

The Soviet attache in Madrid, whose expulsion, it has been said, was decided upon before the attempted coup d'etat, is the third Russian official to be expelled from Spain in recent times.

With regard to the expulsion order on the Soviet attache in Madrid, completely reliable sources have told EUROPA PRESS that the proof obtained by the Spanish authorities which prompted his expulsion was obtained by the Supreme Defense Intelligence Center. The sources have been following (Yefremenkov's) movements for some time. His activities gave rise to suspicion because they did not correspond to the post which he held at the Soviet Embassy in Madrid. This surveillance has been going on for several months. When it was thought that the evidence obtained was conclusive it was decided to expel him from the country.

(Vladimir Ilich Yefremenkov) was implicated in an operation in which, according to a report from EUROPA PRESS, a journalist from the Soviet APN agency, (Yuriy Goroviyanehenkov) was also involved. (Yuriy Goroviyanchenkov) left Spain on his own initiative some weeks ago and, according to these sources, he or his superiors believed that he had been exposed and decided that he should disappear from Spain.

With regard to (Yefremenkov), the circles which have provided this information to EUROPA PRESS have said that he had illegally obtained information on Spanish political parties and on figures in Spanish public life.

Other Soviet citizens residing in Spain are thought to be involved in this operation and their activity is being investigated.

PCE'S CARRILLO CITES DANGERS FACING DEMOCRACY

LD121631 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 6 Mar 81 p 12

[Joaquina Prades interview with PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo]

[Text] [Question] As Communist secretary general are you afraid for Spanish democracy at present?

Answer: I fear for and have always feared for our democracy, ever since the outset. On 8 November 1978--you will agree that a great deal of time has passed since then--I delivered a speech to the Cortes in which I said as follows: "I would say that the most serious factor of destabilization in this country is the democratic political forces' inability to unite in government action while the democracy is consolidated." The parliamentary report notes "laughter": Yes, they laughed because they said that I was still harping on the same point; but I added in my speech: "The deputies who are laughing give me the impression that in this house they are acting as if they were in a vacuum, unaware of what is happening in Spain." What I mean is that those remarks of mine somewhat foreshadowed what was to happen, what might have happened at any time, because it was very clear to me that the danger existed. I do not need to see a green light to realize that there was a red light, because the red light can be anticipated as soon as the amber light appears, and of course the amber light had been visible for some time, right in front of us. I therefore believe that the failure to notice it was one of the major errors made by the Spanish political forces. Of course there now appears to be some desire to remedy this error: There is talk of a coalition government.

Question: Do you believe that the coalition government which you, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party and certain sectors of the UCD [Union of the Democratic Center] and the democratic coalition are calling for will be in time, assuming that it is formed?

Answer: I believe that if it is formed it will have arrived at the eleventh hour. If such a government with a broad basis of parliamentary support had been formed when we said, things would probably have developed very differently in this country; but, albeit at the eleventh hour, I still believe that it is the only solution to this situation, because if the UCD government was weak under Suarez, who had a strong personality, how could it fail to be even weaker under Calvo-Sotelo, who, barring surprises, does not seem to have the determination and boldness that Suarez sometimes showed?

Question: You have already said many times that the PCE was not asking to be physically represented in this hypothetical coalition government and to take part in drafting an action plan agreed among all the forces. In the PCE's opinion, on what bases should such a program be drawn up?

Answer: There are four basic points including the democratization of the state and the organization of the state based on autonomies. In this connection I believe there must be an agreement among all the political forces and, above all, that it is necessary to surmount certain forms which the autonomy movement has adopted in some cases, making it seem more like a challenge to Spain itself than to the centralized state.

It is very necessary to make it quite clear once and for all that the autonomies are within Spain and with Spain and that they do not imply disintegration of disunity, but the strengthening of the state--and the same applies to the flag, the Spanish flag is everyone's flag and must be flown at all the forums of the regions or nationalities together with the local flag, because the autonomies must advance with the awareness that Spain belongs to everyone and [the autonomies] are simply a means for strengthening the idea of the shared homeland of all Spanish people. The topic of the autonomies must be handled very carefully. The other points on the program, which I mentioned before, are, on the one hand, unemployment and the economic crisis: I believe that a government which wants to generate hope must not hesitate to give priority to the unemployment problem even if this implies incurring certain debts--Spain is not at present one of the most indebted countries--and even if--and I say this entirely responsibly--this implies a degree of controlled inflation. Nor would a fall in inflation serve any purpose if at the same time Spain were to become what the president of Banesto, Mr Aguirre, has called "an economic corpse." There is one more, very important, topic. It is terrorism: It must be thoroughly combated, with all our strength.

"If the Army Enters the Basque Country It Will Never Be Able To Leave"

Question: How, Mr Carrillo?

Answer: How? By placing at the head of the police force, democrats who will examine the experience of the antiterrorist struggle in other countries--one of which could be Italy--providing it with more efficient technical means, and at the same time by developing Basque autonomy within the limits established by the constitution, but without fear. I believe that this is the only way to put an end to terrorism.

Question: So I assume that you reject any military intervention in the Basque country and the declaration of a state of emergency.

Answer: Of course; definitely. Look, if the army enters the Basque country it will no longer be able to leave, because if it left, the situation would be much more difficult than it is now. I believe that those who talk about taking the army into the Basque country have no idea of the situation or of the root of the problem. Now it would be a different matter if at some time a proposal were made that the terrorist groups should not have a legal counterpart. I believe that we would be well-disposed toward such a proposal.

Question: Are you saying that you would be in favor of outlawing Nerri Batasuna, Euskadiko Ezkerra and Fuerza Neuva?

Answer: Yes, though I would not include Euskadiko Ezkerra because, though it has had contacts with Basque Homeland and Liberty's Politico Military wing, it has now abandoned the armed struggle.

Question: Would you also be in favor of closing down their publications?

Answer: Yes, yes, of course.

Question: Do you believe that the Basque Nationalist Party [PNV] is really aware of the gravity of the present political situation?

Answer: I believe that there is clearly a Basque situation which is developing quite independently of the Spanish situation. But bearing in mind that any process of autonomy or freedoms in the Basque country is impossible without Spain, the PNV should show more responsibility in matters of state. For instance, some things are difficult to understand, such as Marcos Cizcaya's speech at the investitute debate, which was very rightist, whereas his policy in the Baaque country is entirely different. Well, PNV must make up its mind one day. You cannot be a governing party in Madrid and a party that does not know what it is doing in the Basque country. Until a party as important as the PNV adopts a responsible and consistent attitude, the advocates of the state of emergency and of intervention by the armed forces will increase every day.

Question: Returning to the topic of the coalition government: How do you believe that the army would view such an executive which would include Socialists too?

Answer: I believe that if the army sees political results, the army will be reassured by this government. The problem is this--that actions should be taken to show that Spain is being governed.

Question: Nevertheless, it seems that the UCD is determined to continue governing alone.

Answer: It does seem so, and this could well be described as a serious historical irresponsibility. It is already a serious matter that a government with a broad basis of parliamentary support has not yet been formed. But if after everything that has happened they continue to prevent it, it must be said that the UCD, which once played a positive role during the transition, has become the principal obstacle to the development of democracy in Spain.

A Soldier Cannot Be Tried For His Ideas

Question: So do you believe that if the UCD insists on a single-party government and terrorism continues to hit democracy, there could be another military coup, which some people believe might be the final one?

Answer: Well, nothing in this world is final and if there were another military coup in a few years' time, somebody would organize a countercoup. Now I have never deluded myself that the real power is in parliament. If the government continues to be a minority UCD government, it will continue to oscillate among the country's various powers and to make concessions to whoever holds the decisive means. Consequently we might find the failed coup being followed by the kind of policy basically envisaged by the putschists.

Question: To what extent would you be in favor of a purge in the armed forces?

Answer: I believe that those responsible for and those who were involved in the coup d'etat must be punished with all the severity of the law, since they have a direct responsibility for which they must pay. But I am convinced that the vast majority of the army had nothing to do with it and obviously it is not a matter of trying a soldier for holding certain ideas.

Question: Would you have returned to exile if the coup d'etat had succeeded?

Answer: Oh, no, not that. I have thought a great deal about this and I would remain in Spain, in clandestinity, as long as I could remain in hiding; and after that God knows, but I will not go into exile again. No, definitely not.

DENMARK

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE EDITORIAL ON EL SALVADOR

LD121007 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 8 Mar 81 part 1 p 12

[Editorial: "El Salvador"]

[Text] With the clarity of vision typical of attitudes to political events taking place at a great and comfortable distance from one's own more pressing problems, President Reagan's Latin American policy and his support for the government in El Salvador have been interpreted by circles in West Europe and elsewhere as a dangerous example of U.S. militarism.

This preoccupation with events in El Salvador has a tragic background. Fighting between government forces and guerrilla units from the extreme left--supported by the Soviet Union and Cuba--and from the extreme right last year cost almost 15,000 people their lives. The regime in El Salvador is not a democratic government, but the country's president does, however, represent forces attempting to prevent power in the country from being taken over by one of the warring extremist wings. He and his government are obviously only able to remain in power with the help of the armed forces--by no means an unusual situation in Latin America--and these contain strongly rightwing forces, opposed to reforms, which may still be planning to usurp power in a coup.

In this complicated and dangerous situation President Reagan has decided to send another score of military advisers to the country, together with arms aid worth $25 million, in the hope of strengthening the president and his government. This move undoubtedly shows a willingness to confront more resolutely the Castro-supported guerrilas in a number of Latin American states, especially in Central America--the United States backyard, as Ronald Reagan puts it.

The El Salvador Government has promised to hold elections next year, and the Catholic Church has recently clearly dissociated itself from the conduct of the leftwing, and this could help to shore up the government.

Massive U.S. military involvement, to say nothing of open U.S. military intervention--something which Reagan himself has ruled out, however--would undoubtedly swiftly worsen an already critical situation. A purely military solution, ignoring well-founded hopes for social reforms, would in the longer term increase the danger of the appearance of yet another communist dictatorship in Latin America.

However, Washington does not need the Europeans' advice about this. Annoyance over the U.S. involvement in El Salvador would benefit from being turned into a subtler understanding of the complicated conditions in a state torn by civil war and of the external forces which are trying to take advantage of this.

SWEDEN

MINISTERS: NO COMMENT ON LIBYAN TRAINING CAMPS

LD112106 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Summary] "Today the paper EXPRESSEN revealed a new document in the Telub affair which has caused a scandal. The document is a letter from Swedish Ambassador to Libya Bengt Holmquist, dated as early as 11 January 1978 and addressed to the departmental counsellor at the Foreign Ministry, Carl-Johan Groth. In the letter, Holmquist says among other things that the state-owned Telub had started talks on a 4-year course on missile technology in Sweden for Libyan soldiers. Holmquist also gave a warning in his letter of this training."

The letter went to 12 high-ranking officials within the Foreign Ministry, the Defense Ministry and the Trade Ministry, including the closest aide of the then defense minister Karin Soder, Under Secretary of State Leif Leifland, as well as the Secretaries of State of Trade Minister Staffan Burenstam-Linder and Defense Minister Eric Kronmark. The letter says that as early as December 1977 Telub started talks on a course in Sweden for young Libyan officers in radar and missile technology. The course might last several years. The ambassador warns of this course and writes:

The idea of Libyan military training camps in Sweden causes one a certain political discomfort. And he goes on to say: It cannot be ignored that awkward questions may be asked both inside and outside Sweden. The ambassador refers to the fact that the United States had already shown interest and had asked questions about Swedish deliveries to the Libyan Armed Forces.

"But the responsible ministers, Karin Soder and Staffan Burenstam-Linder, both say through their press secretaries today that they do not wish to comment any further on the affair until the investigation into the whole Telub affair, carried out by the special investigator appointed by the government, former chairman of the supreme administrative court, Carl Aabjornsson, is concluded."

The Riksdag constitutional committee is also investigating the action of the ministers in the Telub affair.

"In the EXPRESSEN interview, Trade Minister Staffan Burenstam-Linder maintains, however, that it was a complete surprise to him that the training contained military elements, when this was disclosed as late as January this year."

Karin Soder and Burenstam-Linder do not wish to comment on whether their aides informed them of the ambassador's letter, but letters of this nature are usually brought to the notice of the ministers responsible. It may be that none of the high-ranking officials who learned of the letter felt directly responsible.

DAILY TELEGRAPH CAUTIONS ON U.S. BASES IN MIDEAST

LD101343 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 10 Mar 81 p 18

[Editorial: "Defending the Gulf"]

[Text] President Reagan's senior officials are continuing to lay much stress on the need to build up resistance in the Middle East and Persian Gulf regions against the threat of Soviet penetration and exploitation. This was the background for the announcement over the weekend that Saudi Arabia is to get additional sophisticated equipment--Sidewinder missiles and bigger fuel tanks for the 60 F-15 fighters already on order. When President Carter authorised the original sale of the F-15s in May, 1978 he withheld the extra equipment, which the Saudis had asked for, on the grounds that it could be a threat to Israel. In announcing the decision to go ahead and supply it now, the State Department said this was because "circumstances in the region have changed dramatically." It instanced the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, the Iranian revolution and the Soviet presence in South Yemen and Ethiopia.

Washington has also announced its intention to promote a large-scale programme for military cooperation, in terms of supplying military hardware, with a number of countries in the region in addition to Saudi Arabia and Israel. It will run to about $6 or $7 billion and would take in Turkey, Egypt, Jordan and some of the Gulf states. Then on Sunday, in a television interview, the defence secretary, Mr Weinberger, made it clear that America would also be seeking bases, possibly in Saudi Arabia and Egypt, in which to station American troops. This would be in addition to storage and other facilities already negotiated by the Carter administration in Somalia, Oman and Kenya.

One of the aims of all this extra emphasis being laid on strengthening countries in the region is to give those countries more faith in American determination to oppose Soviet expansion. As part of the effort, the Reagan administration has been playing down the relative importance of the Arab-Israeli conflict. This is a line which Mr Begin's government in Israel has also been actively promoting. Look at the chaos and instability of the Arab countries on matters which have nothing to do with Israel or the Palestinians, they say. That, and the threat from Russia, is what matters. There is some truth in this but not the whole truth. One has only to imagine how utterly the scene would be changed if Israel could conclude peace agreements with Jordan and Saudi Arabia on the lines of the one with Egypt to see this.

As for America establishing bases in the region, the most charitable thing that can be said at this stage is that it is an idea that should be approached with extreme caution, if at all. Britain's history has plenty of lessons on that. A Western military "presence" in some form is certainly needed and Mrs Thatcher is right to support the idea. But a presence need not mean bases. One Iran is surely enough for the time being.

KIPRIANOU MEETS WITH CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER

NC121412 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who has begun a 3-day official visit to Cyprus at Foreign Minister Rolandhis' invitation, was received by President Kiprianou this morning. The Cuban foreign minister was accompanied by Rolandhis and Cuban Ambassador to Cyprus Rodriguez.

Following the meeting, President Kiprianou described his discussion with Malmierca as very interesting, and said that he conveyed to Cuban President Fidel Castro the warm greetings and gratitude of himself and the Cypriot people for Cuba's consistent support in Cyrpus' struggle for freedom and justice. Kiprianou then said that with Malmierca they concluded that the Nonaligned Movement can play a still greater role in pursuit of international detente and the securing of conditions of permanent peace through the peaceful solution of international problems.

On the Cypriot issue, President Kiprianou said that the present situation and developments were discussed--or rather, as he stressed, the absence of developments--and this is owing specifically to Turkish intransigence. He also said that the future role of the Nonaligned Movement in attempting to resolve the Cypriot issue was discussed, and stressed that both sides will be in contact.

In conclusion, President Kiprianou said that on both sides there is a willingness to develop to the greatest degree the existing friendly relations and cooperation between Cyprus and Cuba, and that he is very satisfied with the talks he had with the Cuban foreign minister.

For his part, the Cuban foreign minister stated that he briefed President Kiprianou on the Cuban assessment of the international situation and, more specifically, on the situation in Central America and the Caribbean. He said: We also enchanged views on the Nonaligned Movement's efforts in finding a peaceful and honorable solution to the Iran-Iraq dispute. Once again we have confirmed the broad agreement in the views of our governments on the international situation, something that makes us happy.

Malmierca added: We have conveyed to President Kiprianou the brotherly and friendly greetings of President Fidel Castro and we were briefed on your assessment of the Cypriot people's efforts to guarantee their unity, territorial integrity, freedom and justice. As always, we expressed the solidarity of the people and Government of Cuba to the Cypriot people.

Before his meeting with the president of the republic, Malmierca met with Rolandhis, with whom he later had discussions on issues pertaining to the Nonaligned Movement and international and bilateral issues.

The Cuban official also met this morning with Ioannidhis, the representative of the Greek Cypriot side in the intercommunal talks.

Rolandhis, Malmierca Meeting

NC122127 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 12 Mar 81

[From the radio newsreel]

[Excerpts] Before his meeting with the president of the republic, Isidoro Malmierca met with Rolandhis, with whom he later had a second meeting. After the second meeting, Rolandhis made the following statement:

[Begin recording] We made a very detailed and interesting review of various international issues with Mr Malmierca, especially issues that concern the nonaligned.

As is well known, during the current 3-year period Cuba is chairing the Nonaligned Movement and Foreign Minister Malmierca has undertaken a number of missions and initiatives. Perhaps the most significant initiative is connected with the Iran-Iraq war. It is precisely this initiative that has brought him to our area. Before coming to Cyprus, Malmierca was in Geneva where he chaired a conference of the foreign ministers of India, Zambia and the PLO [as heard] on the Iran-Iraq issue.

Naturally, the focal point of our talks was the Cyprus problem. Cuba's interest in our problem and its past solidarity with Cyprus are well known. During our talks, which lasted about 2 hours, we discussed various bilateral issues. I had the opportunity to expound in detail to Malmierca about the Cyprus problem. Malmierca, once again, reaffirmed Cuba's solidarity and support for the Cyprus people's just struggle. [end recording]

[Announcer] In addition Mr Malmierca stated:

[Begin recording in Spanish with superimposed Greek translation] We had a very useful talk during which we exchanged views connected with the development of relations between Cyprus and Cuba as members of the Nonaligned Movement. During our talks, we once again ascertained the identity of views and positions that exists between Cuba and Cyprus on principal international problems. We also reviewed the next initiatives the Nonaligned Movement should undertake to implement the resolutions that were adopted during the Nonaligned summit conference. Specifically, we referred to the need to support the people of Namibia who are struggling to shed the colonialist yoke of South Africa. We support the countries adjacent to Namibia which are confronting armed aggression by Pretoria's racist regime.

We also ascertained an identity of views with regard to the results of the nonaligned foreign ministers' conference in New Delhi. I also briefed my colleague Rolandhis on the results of the conference in Geneva which dealt with the review of the implementation of the foreign ministers' conference resolutions in New Delhi. Together with my colleagues from India, Zambia and the PLO in Geneva, we discussed the next steps the nonaligned countries should take in order to be able to contribute to a peaceful, equitable and honest political solution to the dispute between Iran and Iraq, two member countries of the movement.

Cyprus' foreign minister briefed us on the situation on the island. We reaffirmed the Cuban people's solidarity with the Cyprus people regarding their efforts to maintain the island's unity and territorial integrity. We also exchanged views on expanding relations between Cuba and Cyprus and we agreed on the measures which will follow tomorrow's signing of a cultural agreement. We will also expand on the protocols which will allow us to proceed with the implementation of the goals that have been stated in this agreement. We are very satisfied with the results of the talks we had today, especially with President Kiprianou, our colleague Nikolaos Rolandhis and his advisers. [end recording]

HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

NC121247 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Today Finance Minister Avxendiou met with the members of the visiting Hungarian commercial delegation. At the meeting they discussed bilateral cooperation in the economic, technical, industrial and commercial sectors, as well as international economic issues. Today, the delegation also met Avraamidhis, chairman of the Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Cooperation Protocol

NC122035 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] The work of the first meeting of the permanent Cypriot-Hungarian committee ended today with the signing of a protocol for cooperation in the economic, technical and industrial sectors. The signing of the protocol took place during a ceremony at the Ministry of Commerce. The protocol was signed on behalf of Cyprus by Aristidhou, the director general of the Office of Programming, and on behalf of Hungary by Antalpeter, the director general of the Ministry for Foreign Trade.

Among other things, the protocol aims at further deepening the existing bonds of friendship between the two countries and at further strengthening and developing cooperation in the sectors of commerce, industry, investments, tourism, transport and agriculture.

Speaking after the signing of the protocol, Aristidhou referred to the problems the Cyprus economy is encountering. Also he expressed thanks for the Hungarian Government's understanding and said that the protocol will contribute to the further deepening of economic and other bonds between the two countries.

Replying, Antalpeter referred to the bonds of friendship between the two countries and reiterated the Hungarian Government's wish for the maintenance and strengthening of the friendly relations between Cyprus and Hungary.

NEW TURKISH CONDITION COMPLICATES AIRPORT ISSUE

NC130926 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 13 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] The new condition unexpectedly submitted by the Turks, for unofficial discussion between the two sides on the Nicosia airport issue at the initial stage, complicates the issue dangerously. The Turkish condition is for discussions to be held without advance commitments and that the Nicosia airport issue not be included in the talks agenda, as envisaged in the agreement made at the United Nations in New York.

The new condition was expressed by the Turks during the discussions in order to evade linking the airport issue with the Famagusta [Varosha] issue as initially accepted by them.

The Turks' new political move, which revokes their previous stand, has created discontent in UN circles, but in spite of their efforts, the Turkish side insists on this condition.

At the recommendation of the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, and UN special envoy Sherry, Waldheim does not intend to recommend the discussion of the Nicosia airport issue.

According to authoritative reports, the UN secretary general does not intend to make any fresh initiative to ameliorate the differences between the two sides, as this is in advance considered fruitless.

FOREIGN MINISTER ROLANDHIS TO VISIT U.S., UN

NC130832 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 13 Mar 81 p 6

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis will meet with U.S. Secretary of State Haig in Washington on 18 May and UN Secretary General Waldheim on 19 or 20 May. Besides official visits to the Arab Gulf states, Rolandhis will also visit Switzerland.

SOVIET ENVOY GIVES BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO RALLIS

NC121355 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1200 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] According to press reports, a message from Mr Brezhnev was handed by Soviet Ambassador Kaboshkin to Prime Minister Rallis, on whom he called shortly before 1200 today at his political office. As is well known, Mr Brezhnev's message, which has been handed to U.S. President Reagan and to various European leaders, includes the resolutions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

USSR DEPUTY MINISTER ARRIVES TO VISIT POWER SITES

NC121545 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 12 Mar 81 p 12

[Text] Comrade P. Falaleyev, first deputy minister of power and electrification of the Soviet Union, arrived in Greece on the day before yesterday. Yesterday he visited areas where Soviet organizations are building power projects. During his stay in Athens he will have contacts with Greek Government officials with the goal of developing relations between the two countries in the energy field.

MITSOTAKIS SAYS U.S. TO INCREASE MILITARY AID

NC121756 Paris AFP in English 1735 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Paris, 12 Mar (AFP)--The United States plans to boost military aid for Greece just as it does for neighbor and rival Turkey, Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis said today.

Mr Mitsotakis also told the diplomatic correspondents association here that he was hopeful that negotiations for U.S. bases in his country could be concluded before the Easter holiday next month.

The minister said that the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan planned to give Greece and Turkey military aid to maintain "a certain equilibrium" of their forces.

He expressed optimism for improvement in Greek-Turkish relations saying that there have been "encouraging signs which, if they are confirmed, will allow a just and reasonable solution."

Mr Mitsotakis, who met yesterday with Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, said Europe should not adopt a neutralist stance, but maintain a permanent dialogue with the United States and try to exert influence.

On the Middle East, Mr Mitsotakis conceded that Greece's lack of diplomatic relations with Israel was an "anomaly" and said his country hoped to normalize ties although "it is better to wait for a propitious moment."

BRIEFS

MERCHANT MARINE TONNAGE--The Greek merchant marine increased by 1.25 million tons during the 12-month period from 31 January 1980 to 31 January 1981. During the same period, the number of Greek merchant marine vessels dropped by 28 units. On 31 January 1981 the Greek merchant marine numbered 3,935 vessels with a total tonnage of 41,406,485 tons, compared to 3,963 vessels with a total tonnage 39,187,143 tons during the corresponding period of last year. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 12 Mar 81 NC]

GENERAL EVREN RECEIVES BREZHNEV MESSAGES FROM ENVOY

TA121622 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 12 Mar (AA)--Head of State General Kenan Evren received today Soviet Ambassador to Ankara Aleksey Rodinov who presented him two messages from President Leonid Brezhnev of the USSR, one of them on the resolution of the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party and the other on the 60th anniversary of the 1921 Turkish-Soviet Agreement.

GOVERNMENT HOLDS STATE FUNERAL FOR SLAIN DIPLOMATS

TA121709 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1615 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 12 Mar (AA)--A state funeral was held here today for two Turkish officials slain in Paris March 4 with a ceremony in front of the prime minister's office and later religious services in an Ankara mosque. Those attending the funeral included Head of State General Kenan Evren, other National Council members, the doyen of the diplomatic corps, the papal nuncio and the French ambassador to Ankara.

Turkish Labour Attache Resat Morali and religious counselor Tecelli Ari, slain by Armenian terrorists, will be buried in Istanbul and Izmir respectively.

In a speech during the ceremony, Labour Minister Turfan Esener remarked that "it was in France, the pioneer of human rights and liberties, that this inhuman attack took place." Attacks on Turkish missions abroad were being strongly condemned, he added. A colleague of Morali told the gathering such attacks could not deter them from serving the Turkish nation.

Meanwhile, a Turkish workmen's organization sponsored a silent march to protest French failure to provide sufficient protection to Turkish diplomats and to condemn Armenian terrorism.

The march ended at the French Embassy where demonstrators presented Ambassador Cazimajou with a black wreath and two letters calling for protection of Turkish diplomats and punishment of the assassins.

UN Notification

TA121543 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 12 Mar (AA)--Turkish permanent delegate to the United Nations, Coskun Kirca, formally notified U.N. Secretary Kurt Waldheim on the recent attacks on Turkish diplomats abroad in line with a General Assembly resolution dated December 15, 1980 on the protection of diplomats, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

NATIONAL COUNCIL STATEMENT ON LEGAL WORK, SECURITY

TA121112 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] A statement by the National Security Council's Secretariat General says that legal work was effectively conducted and anarchic incidents were significantly curbed during the 6 months which elapsed since 12 September 1980 when the Turkish Armed Forces seized power in the country.

The statement adds that during this time the council discussed and ratified 123 bills on various matters. Of these, 47 bills were connected with economic issues, 10 with social issues, 1 with a socio-economic matter, 17 with fighting terrorism and 48 with various other subjects. The economic committee of the council is still discussing 66 new bills.

The statement further says that most of the applications and complaints made to the council during the last 6 months were dealt with. There have been 43,812 petitions submitted to the council during this time.

Of these, 33,777 have been examined and 11,039 were sent to the proper authorities for action. However, 6,577 petitions were not taken into consideration as they were judged of no significance. The rest of the applications are still being examined by the council.

VOTCP: TCP GREETINGS TO MEXICAN COMMUNIST CONGRESS

TA100950 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen's message to the 19th Congress of the Mexican Communist Party]

[Text] Dear comrades: On behalf of all Turkish Communists and our working class, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee extends its revolutionary struggle greetings to the 19th Congress of the Mexican Communist Party.

Our congress is being held at a time when U.S. imperialists and NATO's sovereign circles have combined their worldwide attacks against the revolutionary process in the world, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and national liberation wars with their adventures directed against peace, international detente and disarmament. The aggressive moves by U.S. imperialists on the American Continent and in the Caribbean are assuming dimensions that are threatening the security of the people in the region.

Your congress will discuss the economic, political and social problems of the Mexican people, who play an important role in the region. The TCP is very pleased that the Mexican Communist Party participated in elections for the first time in 33 years and became the third largest party in the country by struggling against anticommunism. Your party's moves and achievements in attaining the unity of leftist forces are forming a strong wall against the antiworker measures of the local obligarchy and the exploitation and pressures by foreign monopolies. They are strengthening the struggle for a just international economic order.

Dear comrades, the military dictatorship that seized power on 12 September 1980 eliminated all the democratic rights and freedoms in Turkey. Tens of thousands of democrats and patriots were arrested and the junta's sharp attacks were directed against the working class and its organizations. U.S. imperialists want to use Turkey actively in their aggressive and adventurist plans for the Near and Middle East. Therefore, they are increasing their pressures on our country with the support of the reactionary forces inside and outside the junta. The TCP is struggling against all this in a bid to establish the unity of the widest democratic forces for peace, national independence, democracy and the individual interests of the workers.

The TCP has fraternal ties with the Mexican Communist Party on the basis of common struggle ideals and internationalist solidarity principles. The Turkish communists believe that the 19th Congress of the Mexican Communist Party will constitute a basis for new successes in the cause for peace and socialism. Long live the 19th Congress of the Mexican Communist Party.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CHANCELLOR KREISKY TO VISIT LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI

AU131403 Vienna KURIER in German 13 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] Economic interests draw them together: at the end of his new 1-week trip to Arab countries (the Gulf States, Algeria, Tunisia) Chancellor Kreisky will also visit Libya's Chief of State al-Qadhdhafi. Several West European governments have recently attempted to counter the Libyan regime's growing political dependence on Moscow by intensified contacts. Kreisky's trip will begin on 21 March. The chancellor will be back in Austria on 29 or 30 March.

SOVIET PREMIER TIKHONOV PLANS VISIT 6-10 APRIL

LD141030 Hamburg DPA in German 1050 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Vienna, 14 Mar (DPA)--Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov will visit Austria 6-10 April, it was learned in Vienna today. Austria will be the first Western country to be visited by Tikhonov since he became head of government in October 1980.

IRAQI-AUSTRIAN TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FORMED

JN121455 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1405 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Vienna, 12 Mar (INA)--Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and deputy prime minister, has announced that a technical committee comprising Iraqi and Austrian experts has been formed to discuss means of promoting bilateral relations in the various fields.

Tariq 'Aziz and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky have agreed during their final round of talks to send a number of Iraqi experts to Austria soon and an Austrian technical committee to Iraq to view the areas of joint cooperation and the means to develop these areas.

In a statement to the INA, the RCC member said that Chancellor Kreisky had expressed a profound desire to develop relations with Iraq in various fields. He also expressed understanding on Iraq's position on a number of international issues of mutual concern.

'Aziz has been in Vienna since the day before yesterday.

'MIXED FEELINGS' ON REAGAN NORTH-SOUTH SUMMIT OFFER

AU131455 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 13 Mar 81 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "Gud"]

[Text] Vienna--Among the participants in the Vienna preparatory meeting for the North-South summit conference in Mexico, there are mixed feelings about U.S. President Reagan's offer to participate in this summit conference. "Basically, it is a good thing if financially strong industrialized countries participate in the talks," an insider told DIE PRESSE in Vienna on Thursday. Others, however, express doubts as to Washington's readiness to finance ambitious aid projects for the Third World. The U.S. wish to postpone the North-South summit meeting to the fall is especially regarded as problematic, for at that time the leading politicians meet anyway at the UN General Assembly. The 11 foreign ministers will begin their discussions today at the Vienna Hofburg Conference Center.

BELGIUM

PSC LEADER MOVES TO ASSERT PARTY DISCIPLINE

LD131547 Brussels LE SOIR in French 5 Mar 81 p 2

[J. Ly. report]

[Excerpts] "Any statements or stances other than those emanating from the directing committee do not and cannot commit the party." With this reminder, as strict as it was curt, of his party's internal rules, Social Christian Party [PSC] President Mr Paul Vanden Boeynants expressed a reaction to certain trends which were taking shape, if not developing, at the very heart of the Social Christian formation. Mr Vanden Boeynants also repeated once again that for his party, "the government must govern" and that he does not intend "to put government stability in doubt again."

Two other parties were in the news Tuesday: The Walloon Rally announced the holding of a congress at Mons on 29 March to deal with economic policy and ways of getting out of the crisis. As for the Party of Freedom and Progress, it presented the first results of the work of the "shadow cabinets" set up by the Flemish Liberals a few weeks ago.

On his return from abroad, (a trip which he assures us was a chance one and had nothing to do with the winds of rivalry which have blown through the PSC), Mr Vanden Boeynants clearly and precisely dotted the "I's". The many stances adopted by officials at different levels within the PSC apparatus sowed confusion and the directing committee was keen to remind everyone that the "expression of PSC policy on problems of national and international importance is a matter for the directing committee alone." This, moreover, constitutes the essence of Tuesday's communique.

On the situation over public finance and remedies for a way out of the crisis, the chief of the French-speaking Social Christians asserted: "We oppose any political crisis but we believe that a government must govern." The government team must be clear and the truth of the budget must be established: "because it is impossible to continue living with the uncertainty that we are experiencing," repeated Mr Vanden Boeynants who insists that the government statement be respected concerning its provisions for public finance, among other matters.

The PSC says that it is convinced that a policy without hope is one which is foredoomed. Mr Vanden Boeynants believes, however, that it is clear that "among the population as a whole and consequently among the Social Christian grassroots there is a certain sense of worry and frustration and an impression that the government is not handling the situation well." The PSC president asserted that his party believes that the government is capable of getting on top of the present situation but he immediately added: "We are waiting for it to demonstrate this, however!"

Mr Vanden Boeynants concluded by stating that the only way out of the crisis in which we find ourselves is to "try to find new means which have perhaps been insufficiently used."

REPORTAGE ON GISCARD, SCHMIDT MEETING IN ALSACE

LD151930 Hamburg DPA in German 1849 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Blaesheim, 15 Mar (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, with Foreign Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Jean Francois-Poncet, met in Alsace tonight primarily to discuss East-West relations. After his arrival, President Giscard said that in the almost 300-year-old inn Zum Ochsen in Blaesheim, near Strasbourg, they would be discussing relations with Washington and Moscow, problems of the North-South dialogue and current economic difficulties.

The French side attaches great importance to military cooperation with Bonn as joint projects such as a new battle tank for the nineties are running into trouble, but Giscard did not deal with this topic.

Giscard: 'Extremely Satisfied'

LD152308 Hamburg DPA in German 2246 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Blaesheim, near Strasbourg, 15 Mar (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing agree in a very positive assessment of U.S. policy. After a 3-hour meeting in Blaesheim in Alsace, they were, in Giscard's words, "extremely satisfied,"

According to Schmidt, their talks at a dinner with their foreign ministers, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Jean Francois-Poncet, centered on a "global and economic review." The foreign ministers reported on their recent visits to Washington. The four men also discussed the letter sent by Leonid Brezhnev to the heads of government.

The meeting also discussed how Bonn and Paris can jointly master the current economic difficulties. To this end, French Premier Raymond Barre soon is to visit Bonn. Tonight's meeting reportedly was due to a French initiative.

AFP Report

NC152254 Paris AFP in English 2249 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Strasbourg, eastern France, 15 Mar (AFP)--West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing had what the latter called "extremely satisfactory talks" at a three-hour dinner meeting in an inn near here tonight.

He said their analysis and viewpoints on all questions of current international interest were "convergent". They judged the results of recent talks in Washington of their respective foreign ministers as "positive," the president and chancellor both told newsmen.

They discussed the replies they will send to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's letter (which urged a new effort for detente) the French leader said.

"We also spoke of the action to steer between West Germany and France to improve the economic situation in our two countries," Mr Giscard d'Estaing said.

Foreign Ministers Jean Francois-Poncet and Hans-Dietrich Genscher both took part in tonight's discussion.

Afterwards, President Giscard flew back to Paris, and Chancellor Schmidt drove back to Germany.

The consultation preceded the Euromart summit conference on March 23 and Mr Schmidt's trip to Washington next May 20.

Giscard Statement

LD160840 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] During their dinner together last evening in a small Alsacian inn near Strasbourg, Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt talked about the international situation and especially about Reagan's policies. Here is an account given by the president after the dinner:

[Begin recording] We have reviewed the various international issues, and, on these subjects, there was a convergence of analysis and views between the FRG and France. We talked in particular about the visits of our foreign ministers to the United States and we made a positive assessment of the results of these visits. We also exchanged views about our respective replies to the letter we received from Br Brezhnev.

We also spoke about the concerted action that could be taken by the FRG and France to improve the economic situation of our two countries with regard to economic activity and employment. In this respect, it was agreed that, on the invitation of Chancellor Schmidt, French Premier Mr Raymond Barre will go to the FRG in the near future in order to continue these talks. [end recording]

LE MONDE REPORTS GISCARD'S 10 MARCH TV INTERVIEW

LD131235 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Mar 81 pp 7-9

[Report on French television channel 1 interview with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on 10 March: "Those Who Want a Weak Government in France Should Not Vote for Me"]

[Excerpts] The following are the main extracts from Valery Giscard d'Estaing's statements on the "great debate" program on French television channel 1 at 2030 on Tuesday. The head of state was interviewed by Jean-Marie Cavada, Patrice Duhamel, Jean-Claude Bourret, Jean Lefevre and Yves Nourousi.

After remarking that he thought it was "unprecedented" for an incumbent president to take part in such a program, Giscard d'Estaing said: "Throughout the coming campaign, I hope to avoid conventional political jargon as much as possible. It is a code for use by initiaties which interests some people and which the public, who listens to us, has difficulty in understanding and following. I hope, therefore, to make things very simple and very clear and, if you will permit me, I will use a blackboard to write up a few figures later when we discuss economic and social questions. Furthermore, I hope this campaign will be an opportunity for France to make progress, in other words, I hope that this campaign, instead of being a confrontation in the power struggle, will be an opportunity for the public, who will decide the issue, to gain a better understanding of France's real problems."

He also pointed out that he did not say "it's either me or decadence" when he announced his candidacy on 2 March. He explained: "What I said was that there is at present no organized credible alternative being offered by the opposition. In other words, there is no organized political alliance which can say: This is the way in which France will be governed. Until 1978, there was the joint program--a joint program duly signed with the intention of forming a joint government to implement it. Then, as you know, that program was repudiated by its authors and at present there is no longer any organized political alternative. On the other hand, there is a political scenario which the French people are being offered. What is this scenario? It consists of saying: We will not tell you what we will do after the election. We will not tell you what we will do; we will simply dissolve the National Assembly. There will, therefore, be another set of elections. But you know very well that the electoral system in France is a majority system. It could not suddenly be changed for expedient reasons between the presidential election and the parliamentary elections. That would be a form of political cheating. Therefore, it is the existing majority rule which will prevail.

"As you know, in this majority election, if the Communists stand in the second round, they will prevent most of the Socialist deputies from being elected. It will, therefore, be necessary to negotiate with the PCF which will pose its conditions and those conditions will be a share in responsibilities. So, as I have said, there is at present no credible government alternative in the opposition. As far as the majority is concerned, I simply indicated that at present all the signs are that I am the only one who can defeat the opposition."

The president of the republic then answered a question regarding the second round. He stressed: "Totally untrue statements are being made on this question. There is talk of standing down.... In local elections, candidates can continue to stand in the second round.

"Standing down is the term used when a candidate decides not to continue and so tells the people who would have voted for him: You could have voted for me if I continued but I am withdrawing so I ask you to vote for X. In the presidential election, however, there is no standing down. Candidates are eliminated. In other words, only two candidates remain in the second round. If it is the expected opposition candidate who stands, he will set the world record for the length of time anybody has been a candidate for the presidency of the republic. It will be 16 years--since 1965. The French people know that candidate very well. And if I am the other candidate or if it is somebody else, somebody who has been premier, the French people know him and will judge for themselves. Therefore, nobody will stand down. It will be a choice by the French men and women, to whom power is returned during the presidential election."

Second Round

Asked: Let's suppose there are two possible blocs. Who would you vote for if there were a duel between Mitterrand and Marchais...? If there were a duel between Chirac or Debre and Mitterrand, for whom would you vote?" The head of state replied: "These questions require a clear answer. Otherwise, we will have what I have already referred to as obscure political jargon.... The main political leaders must at least show the same straightforwardness expected of the voters. Therefore, this question must be answered.

"Under the first hypothesis, if Mitterrand and Marchais remained as candidates in the second round, I would vote for Mitterrand. If the candidate facing Mitterrand were Chirac or Debre, I would vote for Chirac or Debre. Why? Chirac was my premier for the first part of my 7-year term. He sat opposite me in the Elysee cabinet meetings every week and Mitterrand, on the other hand, has been the Fifth Republic's declared adversary since 1958. When I was a young deputy, I saw him stiffen in his seat during the historic session when we welcomed General de Gualle to the National Assembly for the first time. Again in 1968 during the Charlety events, pictures of which can still be seen, I saw him oppose, I might even say rebel against, General de Gaulle's regime. My choice is made. As for Debre, when I entered political life, it was in his government that I first held office. So between Debre and Mitterrand, I would vote for Debre."

The president of the republic discussed his 7-year term. He recalled that he has asked the French people to reelect him for "a new 7-year term," that he is "handing power back to the French people" and that, if he is reelected, he will propose an "examination of republican reform." He explained what he meant by that: "I will propose an examination of republican reform--that a number of subjects be placed on the agenda and for possible solutions to be considered. I will tell you what subjects: for instance, grouping together election dates. We are living in constant political instability, the canton elections form the third round of the senatorial elections which are a time to avenge the parliamentary elections. It is impossible to work in those conditions. Therefore, I am suggesting grouping the main elections into two groups, by consensus and agreement with the institutions concerned, of course. The accumulation of mandates is another example. I advocate active work by parliament and the nation's representatives."

After recalling the reforms he has already introduced into parliamentary work (current issues, appeal to the constitutional council), he continued: I advocate developing and asserting parliament's role in the choice of ministers. As you saw, that was the procedure we used when we appointed Mr le Theule as defense minister. He was the defense budget keynote speaker in the assembly, Mr Monory and Mr Papon, the two ministers responsible for the economy, were budget keynote speakers in the National Assembly and the Senate. When we appointed a secretary of state for posts, telephones and telecommunications following Mr Segard's sad death, we appointed the posts, telephones and telecommunications budget parliamentary keynote speaker. Therefore, I advocate developing the assembly's role, authority and specialization, hence, the problem of the accumulation of mandates and I am in favor of limiting the number of terms an elected representative can serve to two."

Yves Mourousi then raised "the question of the diamonds." The president of the republic stated: "I would have answered questions at any time. There is nothing mysterious about the affair. The outrageous, absolutely outrageous, aspect of this affair is the campaigns which have been organized--and they were campaigns and not an attempt to establish the truth. What happened in this particular case? First, I would like to remind you that the Central African head of state was in power before I was elected, he had even been in power for 8 years and it was during my term of office that he went; it was not I who installed him, but it was I who brought about his departure. I brought about his departure with the agreement of the leading African heads of state and of African public opinion to avoid imposing that head of state's departure from outside and adopting a colonial attitude. He gave gifts. Did he give me gifts which were different from those made to others before or during my 7-year term? Not at all. What were those gifts? I do not know whether you know Bangui, but there are two stores in Bangui. One produces ivory goods and the other is a lapidary's workshop. The Central African head of state gave his guests products from those two stores.

"In fact, they were not diamonds, as was stated, in other words, big and very valuable stones which you could have kept for yourself and which could have been used for anything. They were goods from the Bangui lapidary's workshop, which are more suited for use in jewelry decoration. He used to give people these gifts and what did I do with them? As I said on television, I left them in the Elysee, as it was my duty to do, and I never bothered about them. When there was a new Central African head of state, I indicated to him that they would be sold and the proceeds used for Central African projects.

"That has been done. Most of the proceeds have been paid to the Central African Red Cross and the remainder has been sent to three projects which I had had the opportunity to visit: a maternity unit, a day nursery and a mission.

"That corresponds to a sum which...a sum which is average for the gifts heads of state are given. In any case, it is included in the Elysee's accounts. All the documents have been added to the accounts. And for the first time in the republic's history, all those records, especially the accounts, will be deposited in the National Archives. Everybody will be able to see them."

Giscard d'Estaing then said: "I cannot say that there is no ivory object in an Elysee attic, which might have been given among the African gifts. Although I do not talk about it, you will have noticed that the destination of all gifts has always been made known. The horses I was given are in the national studs, the Moroccan king's much finer gifts are in the dining room in Rambouillet and so forth. I will not mention any more. Like my predecessors, my gifts went to their natural destination.

Diamonds: Nobody Ever Asked the Question

"I was never asked about this matter. The whole affair stems from the fact that the Central African head of state was trying to avenge himself because he had been removed from his throne.

"In his attempt to wreak revenge, he recruited people who, it must be admitted, are pathetic, to distribute or publish and invent documents which contained nothing but grotesque lies."

"If people had asked me specific questions, as you did, and as was the case when I was interviewed on television, to be fair to your colleagues, every time I was asked this question on television, I answered. But the people who attacked me--I am not talking about other journalists because the French press can say something in its defense--but the newspapers which specialized in attacks never asked me any questions. Right from the start, I have been challenging the directors, chief editors and the journalists from these newspapers who accompanied me on those visits, who attended my press conference, to say that they have asked me a single question on this matter.

"And yet, they were doing a very serious thing--attacking the French president's dignity--a president who, as they knew, had the right to have them tried at any time; and I did not prosecute them because it was a matter of personal discipline not to do so."

The president of the republic turned to the record of his 7-year term. He recalled: "I have said that I will make this record the central focus of my campaign and so, as the campaign develops, you will see that I will go into this debate in ever-greater detail. I have noticed that the debates which have taken place so far have achieved nothing. Attempts have been made to make people believe that there are miraculous cures--there are obviously no such cures because if there were, some country in the world would have used them. Such miracle cures do not exist. As you know, in the OECD countries, in other words, the industrialized countries, there are now 23 million unemployed people and these 23 million unemployed are in countries as diverse as socialist countries, liberal countries, countries following reactionary policies and countries following progressive policies. Thus, there is a very serious world phenomenon and that is the crisis which we have experienced. With regard to this crisis and before I turn to the employment problem, I would like to recall some figures on which I will base my campaign. I do not want to get lost in countless statistics, but there are a few figures which must be borne in mind if you will allow me to write them down for you?"

Giscard d'Estaing stood up and went over to a board with detachable sheets of paper. He wrote his figures with a pen and said: "The crisis began before my election in 1973.... before my 7-year term. What effect does a crisis usually have? It lowers living standards and increases the number of unemployed. What happened in France? Look at the French people's living standards (the last quarter of 1973 and the last quarter of 1980--the most recent figures we have): Take it as 100 in 1973. And it is 122 in 1980, a rise of 22 percent." Mr Giscard d'Estaing stressed that the French people's living standard rose from 100 to 122, "although the French people believe," he explained, "and they have, of course, been told that their standard of living fell during that period." He continued: "French production which is parallel to living standards rose from 100 to 121.7 or 121.8--the same amount. Thus, the standard of living has increased during the crisis. The second set of figures relates to the number of French men and women at work. On 31 December 1973, there were 17.25 million employed people in France. On 31 December 1980, there were 17.8 million employed people in France--an increase of more than 550,000.

"The number of employed people in France is 500,000 more than it was at the beginning of the crisis. The number has increased. The third point is the reduction of inequalities which was continued during the crisis, while in a crisis inequalities normally increase. To give the figures: the minimum old-age pension in May 1974 was Fr28.2, expressed in francs at their current value. An old person received Fr28.2, he now received Fr46.6 [period covered by payment not specified].

"I repeat that these two figures are expressed in current values--with the value of the franc in 1974 they received Fr14. So we can now say that the increase from Fr28.2 to Fr46.6 is 65 percent. I think the fact that it has been possible to improve the lot of a large category of people by so much in a period of economic crisis is a world record in progress and also a considerable effort. That raises the problem of the burdens on the French economy. You have been told that 'there are too many burdens.'

"It must be remembered that the burdens have risen during this period because of two areas of social expenditure and not because of the state. Total state deductions from the French economy have virtually remained unchanged from 1974 to 1980. They rose a little in 1975-76 and then stabilized at 18 percent. Social contributions, however, have increased and these are contributions which are redistributed to three categories: the ill in sickness benefit payments, old-age pensioners and the unemployed. The ill and aged received an additional Fr100 billion this year. Was it possible to halt all social progress during the crisis or was it necessary to continue it, as I think it is....It is there--three causes--the ill, aged and the unemployed--which explain the increased spending."

Oil--France Will Be Out of Difficulty in 1990

"It is important to realize that at present when a factory is built in France and uses electricity, its electricity will cost it half as much as if it ran on fuel oil. We are able to supply this electricity because we built our power stations. Thus, French industry is going to be able to be developed and equipped. At present, France's oil bill represents 4.7 percent of total French production. Our present programs--the ones which were decided and which top officials unfortunately wanted to oppose by announcing a halt in construction work and a moratorium or some such thing--will enable us to reduce that 4.7 percent to less than 2 percent. In 1990, France will only have to use 2 percent of its resources on oil imports. It will, therefore, be out of difficulty."

What Weakness?

Mr Giscard d'Estaing then returned to the criticisms which have been leveled at his method of governing. He stated:

"At first I was criticized for excessive simplicity and then for excessive protocol. Some say that I am authoritarian, others, that I am lax. The fact is that I seek the plain truth among our wise and reasonable people. This plain truth in fact contains elements which are cometimes conflicting.

"What about the accusation of weakness. I would remind you of the disturbances in Brittany. They have completely vanished. I would remind you that when I came to power, there were soldiers' committees in the army and pamphlets were distributed to soldiers on leave at the Gare de Nord and the Gare de l'Est. All that has stopped completely. We have made the biggest defense effort in the West between 1974 and 1980.

"So what is this weakness? On the other hand, I have worked for peace and, if I am elected, I will continue to work for peace. I do not want French opinion to be misled on this issue. Weakness consists of being weak in the means at your disposal. I repeat that I found a defense situation in France which had serious weaknesses. When we had a hostage in Chad in November 1974, I asked our general staff to consider using military means to bring her back and I was told: 'We are not capable of doing that.' That was in 1974. Some 3 years later, we went to Kolwezi because we had reorganized our forces. At present, we are the third largest military power in the world and as our new equipment comes into service, we will be in a position of strength, not of weakness."

Most Serious Failure?

Returning to economic problems, the president of the republic stressed: "We took the most important decision in the economic sphere and it changed the course of the French economy--namely, the decision to free prices following the 1978 elections and I hope that everything will be completed in this respect before the presidential election."

He refuted accusations of "laxness" and stated that his policy is aimed at avoiding "extreme solutions." "If there are extreme solutions in France, France will be torn apart. France will not withstand either an extreme rightwing or an extreme leftwing policy. It will not withstand either. It is an illusion to think it can. Well, when you follow such a policy the extremists are bound to attack you...."

"I am trying to find out whether I have acted in a fair way toward France, and I am doing so by looking at what I have done and not what others will do. But it is important to realize that strength means sangfroid; I have known many braggarts in my life... They are not strong and courageous people. The courageous men I have known in war and peace are cool people and a country like France with its nuclear means and its responsibilities in all kinds of crucial spheres must be governed with sangfroid and that is why this is and will remain my attitude."

In conclusion, Giscard d'Estaing said that "the most serious failure" in his 7-year term "is that I have not solved the employment problem in a way which would have given me peace of mind and of heart," he said.

On the other hand, the president thinks that his "greatest success" is "improving the position of the aged, and the nuclear energy program which has given France independence."

He added: "If I govern France for another 7-year term, it will be the problem of young people which will be the central problem because my second 7-year term will be devoted to preparing France's future. I believe that we have emerged from one kind of world and are entering a new world and we must prepare France to be the elite of this new world--the country most able, best organized and the one which has the best solutions to its economic, social and cultural problems, and it is clearly up to young people to do this. Therefore, my main campaign themes will be young people, education--major issues for France--employment and also culture."

MARCHAIS SCORES FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN ELECTION

LD141014 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Yesterday's leading article in PRAVDA did not leave cold the French political class, which is in full swing for the election. In a few words, I remind you that the organ of the Soviet Communist Party yesterday gave a good report to the president at the end of his term of office. On the other hand, the other candidates--with the exception of Georges Marchais, of course--were criticized strongly. This is not the first time that Moscow has given its views on the eve of presidential elections in France; it has even become a habit. However, Georges Marchais did not appreciate this at all and he made it known yesterday at a rally in Limoges:

[Begin Marchais recording] We French Communists are categorically opposed to any foreign intervention, from any country whatsoever, not only in the presidential elections but in French elections in general. We believe that the policy of France must not be devised in Washington, Bonn, London or Moscow, but in Paris and nowhere else. Should an intervention occur from any quarter liable to influence the choice of French men and women, I would protest energetically. [end recording]

PAPERS PUBLISH 25 FEB - 2 MAR ELECTION POLLS

LD121627 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Mar 81 p 46

[Text] The daily LE MERIDIONAL published in Marseilles on 10 March carried an opinion poll carried out by Indice-Opinion between 24 February and 2 March, that is, before Giscard d'Estaing announced his candidacy, among a cross section of 1,107 representatives of the French population of voting age. In the second round, Mitterrand would obtain 53 percent of intended votes as against 47 percent for Giscard d'Estaing.

In the first round, 24 percent of the people questioned say they are in favor of the outgoing president. Chirac would obtain 18 percent (that is 2 points better in comparison with an Indice-Opinion opinion poll published a month ago); Mitterand 18 percent, Marchais 16 percent and Debre 3 percent.

LE QUOTIDIEN of 10 March publishes an opinion poll on Parisians' voting intentions, carried out by Indice-Opinion between 25 February and 2 March among a representative sample of 1,007 people over the age of 18.

There are three hypotheses for the first round. If Debre is not a candidate, Chirac is credited with 23 percent of the votes, Giscard d'Estaing with 21 percent and Mitterrand with 17 percent. If Coluche does not come forward, Giscard d'Estaing--with 23 percent--comes in front of the mayor of Paris, who obtains 22 percent, and the Socialist candidate (19 percent). If both Debre and Coluche are in the fight, Chirac and the present head of state are on a par with 21 percent in front of Mitterrand (17 percent). In all three cases, Marchais obtains 11 percent and Madame Bouchardeau, 3 percent. However, voting intentions vary according to the case between 9 and 1 percent for Coluche, 5 and 6 percent for Debre, 4 and 5 percent for Lalonde and 3 and 4 percent for Madame Garaud.

If in the second round he opposes Mitterrand, the president of the republic would obtain 51 percent as against 49 percent for his opponent. If the present head of state and the mayor of Paris are in the second round, they would both obtain 50 percent.

CHIRAC DISCUSSES ELECTION, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD131051 Paris LE MONDE in French 8-9 Mar 81 p 6

[Andre Passeron report]

[Excerpts] Dijon--"I envisage my own victory and I do so to an increasing extent." With this assertion, in Dijon on 6 March, Jacques Chirac answered Burgundy journalists' requests for an explanation of the remark he made on France-Inter: "...at the price of the president's defeat...."

The Gaullist candidate explained that in keeping with the logic of his approach, his desire to stand in the second round and his hope for final victory naturally imply the defeat of his rivals and, hence, ultimately that of the outgoing president. During this tour of Morvan and Burgundy in persistent rain, Mr Chirac several times placed Mr Mitterrand's victory and Giscard d'Estaing's reelection on the same plane and classed them together in rejecting the risks which, according to him, both results would involve.

Speaking to 4,000 peple assembled in a Dijon conference hall, he referred to the "certainty of chaos which would undoubtedly result from a continuation of the present policy." For the first time since the president of the republic officially announced his candidacy, Mr Chirac referred to him by name in LE CREUSOT, stating: "The Socialist candidate's program is likely to lead us into adventure and chaos.

"The fact which is stressed less is that a simple reelection of candidate Giscard d'Estaing implies exactly the same kind of danger." The only solution, according to Mr Chirac, "to prevent chaos" is therefore "that of recovery," which he embodies. He added: "Today we must do the reverse of what we have been doing for 5 years to ensure revival and to restore confidence and hope."

During the press conference which he gave in Dijon Chirac distanced himself from what is being called "Reaganism."

"My program," he said, "bears no relation to that of Mr Reagan. My social policy is entirely different, my planning policy would probably make Mr Reagan's hair stand on end and my policy of participation has nothing to do with what is being done on the other side of the Atlantic."

Mr Chirac admitted that he has only one point in common with the U.S. President's program: "The obvious need to reduce the burden of bureaucracy and taxation to increase supply and demand and enable new growth to start."

9 March TV Interview

LD131553 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Mar 81 p 8

[Report on French television channel 2 interview with RPR presidential candidate Mr Jacques Chirac on 9 March: "I Will Be in the Second Round...I Am Sure of That"]

[Excerpt] On foreign policy, Mr Chirac indicated: "Near East policy is one of the points on which I make only criticisms of form not of content."

Calling to mind the Polish situation, he made this clear: "If the Soviets took an aggressive initiative toward Poland, that is, in plain terms, if they intervened militarily, everything would be in doubt. That means on the one hand that it would immediately be necessary to denounce the Helsinki Accords. It would immediately be necessary to denounce the financial agreements, particularly the loans at privileged rates granted to the Soviet Union. It would immediately be necessary to call of all industrial and technological exports, particularly high technology, to the Eastern countries."

"...We have been very weak over Afghanistan. France itself let that country be invaded by the Soviet Union and took 3 weeks before reacting which is unworthy in relation to what France is and what it represents, as a country of human rights (note--Mr Bernard Pons, RPR secretary general, denounced the "timorous and vague reasoning: of the French foreign minister on 7 January 1980, the invasion of Afghanistan having taken place on 24 December 1979. Mr Chirac condemned this intervention in his 12 February 1980 press conference.) In any event, it must not happen again, with Poland.

"We went to Warsaw standing surety to some extent for the aggression committed in Afghanistan when nobody asked us to, without the least hope, of course, of getting anything out of this on the international plane."

He continued: "France has been singularly weakened because it continually puts forward initiatives which never get anywhere. People propose enlarging Europe, Spain's entry into the Common Market and then, suddenly, they say, well: No, that's it, it is not wanted any more, one must wait until much later. A North-South dialogue is proposed... This is the way that one arouses first one's partners' hopes and then their disappointment. This is how one comes to quarrel with everybody."

He also cited relations wtih Africa, Mr Giscard d'Estaing's proposal for a conference on Afghanistan, the disarmament conference and the Brussels negotiations.

He added: "I have not been brought up by people who tossed words in the air and then waited for them to fall like fine rain only for nothing to happen. This little game discredits France. And it is unacceptable. If France is now weakened in the world, if its voice no longer has the authority that General de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou gave it, it is because of this policy, because of this inability to sustain a firm idea. It is because of the constant concessions and compromises that we accept to the detriment of our interests which we no longer defend."

"One has to realize that France does not count for nothing in the world. France has a voice which ought to be heard, and it is not being heard because we no longer have the strength to make it heard. We must regain strength."

On detente, he pointed out: "Detente presupposes firmness, it does not presuppose compromise. One of the gestures which puts detente in doubt is the fact, after Afghanistan, of going to Warsaw, the fact of standing surety, the fact of compromising, the fact of making concessions."

He added: "If one really wants to recreate a Europe which is solid, which is founded on states, which recognizes their authority, which coordinates their actions better and which forms a true economic and political entity as required by the equilibrium of tomorrow and of this world, the time has come to review the treaty of Rome. There must be a renegotiation, there must be a review of the entirety of this machinery which now, quite obviously does not work any more."

Mr Chirac then stated: "In this surprising pendulum diplomacy of ours which consists in going now one way, now the other, I note that we always agree withour interlocutors and it is this which worries me a lot."

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN PARIS

NC151538 Paris AFP in English 1524 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Paris, 14 Mar (AFP)--Father Miguel d'Escoto, the Nicaraguan foreign minister, arrived here today for a working lunch with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

The Nicaraguan minister's visit is the last leg of a European and North African tour that included West Germany, Libya, Italy, Spain, and Belgium. He is to return to Managua tomorrow.

GISCARD WILL NOT VISIT POLAND BEFORE ELECTIONS

LD131328 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Here is some last-minute news from the Elysee Palace: the president of the republic will not go to Poland before the elections. He wrote this morning to Mr Kania in this connection.

PERTINI 'WARNS' REAGAN ON EL SALVADOR IN INTERVIEW

AU131608 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Milan, 13 Mar (ANSA)--Italian President Sandro Pertini has warned United States President Ronald Reagan against "sparking off" a new Vietnam in the Central American state of El Salvador, according to the prepublication version of an interview with the head of state to appear in the next edition of the Milan weekly, EPOCA.

"I have had Reagan told that he should be careful not to spark off a second Vietnam with El Salvador", Pertini told EPOCA in an interview that also accused the American chief executive of using "provovative" language towards the Soviet Union.

"How can I keep a calm mind when Reagan used rather provocative language towards the Soviet Union?" Pertini asked the interviewer and the public.

"And what if (Soviet leader Leonid) Brezhnev had replied with the same harshness? Fortunately, wisdom prevailed on that side, even if the Soviet leaders behaved badly towards the Italian Communists".

"In his time", Pertini pointed out in reference to fears over how the American intervention in El Salvador will develop, "Kennedy too did not think that his intervention would have given rise to the tremendous war that bloodied Vietnam".

On Italy's domestic problems, Pertini rather brusquely made it clear that he was not willing to dissolve Parliament again as he did in 1979. After being forced to call early elections on that occasion because of a long-lasting government crisis, Pertini said, "enough is enough, I don't want to dissolve Parliament again".

"I've warned them", he added in reference to the political parties, "this legislature must die a natural death".

"They need not expect me to dissolve Parliament again. Let the Parliament assume its responsibilities. But I'm not going to dissolve anything, no way."

In other points, Pertini said his analysis of the present situation is "pessimistic", because "my intelligence is pessimistic." "And it could not be otherwise with all the problems assailing us", he pointed out: citing terrorism, unemployment, and [word indistinct]. "But my will is optimistic," he added.

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES SOVIET GAS PIPELINE CONTRACTS

AU141324 Roma ANSA in English 0800 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 14 Mar (ANSA)--Italian negotiators will be at work soon trying to get a share of the proposed new Soviet natural gas pipeline construction job for some state held engineering companies. The pipeline will carry Siberian gas from deposits in Yamal to Eastern and Western Europe.

Italian Foreign Trade Minister Enrico Manca announced here yesterday that the Rome government deemed the project "interesting" and thought it necessary to start talks on all aspects of a possible contract as soon as possible. He disclosed that a delegation has been set up for forthcoming negotiations with the Soviet Union after a meeting he and his undersecretary Edoardo Speranza had in Rome with Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Komarov.

Komarov told reporters that the Italian companies vying for construction contracts had already completed their studies of the project and were ready to make their offers. The Soviet side, he added, had already designated its delegation for the talks.

The Italian companies seeking the contract are all subsidiaries of the state-run "IRI" holding and "ENI" natural fuels corporation.

But Komarov made it clear that the Soviet Union was mostly interested in receiving Italian proposals for export credits, a delicate issue which reaches well beyond the pipeline project.

For one, it is apparently linked to the "Fiat" automotive giant's bid to help build a new plant in the Soviet Union for the manufacture of 90,000 tractors a year.

Blueprints for the Soviet-West European pipeline call for two 5,000 kilometer-long gas lines capable of carrying an estimated 40 billion square meters of gas a year. Construction of the pipeline will involve some 10 to 12 billion dollars of investments.

Komarov and Speranza are co-chairmen of the trade talks underway in Rome within the Italo-Soviet commission set up in 1969. The commission is seeking to get the wheels of Italo-Soviet trade moving again and even expanding it to new areas of cooperation after the freeze imposed as a result of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Italy's trade deficit with the Soviet Union has skyrocketed in recent months, with latest available figures indicated that, in the first eleven months of 1980, the deficit more than doubled to about one billion 400 million dollars.

FORLANI CALLS FOR 'NATIONAL COHESION' IN SPEECHES

AU161012 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 16 Mar (ANSA)--The watchword of "national cohesion" marked one two [as received] speeches Italian Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani delivered at the weekend to mark the third anniversary of the kidnapping of late Christian Democrat Party (DC) Chairman Aldo Moro.

The phrase cropped up twice in Forlani's speeches in the short space of two days, once on Saturday in Bologna in memory of Moro and again yesterday in a radio interview.

The effective expression of "national solidarity" was the election, a few hours after Moro's abduction, of a one-party Christian Democrat government led by Giulio Andreotti and enjoying the support of the communists.

Forlani, who has led a coalition of his own DC with the Socialists (PSI), Social Democrats (PSDI), and Republicans (PRI) since last October, said that "everyone must commit themselves to establishing conditions of greater unity and greater national cohesion".

Forlani made this remark in the midst of a reference to the "difficult tests" facing the country, citing public order, guarantees for the democratic order, and an "economic crisis that is serious and has very strong external conditions which we cannot always control."

"There is need for a common denominator, for a co-responsibility that commits all the political and social forces in the country, independently of the government formulas that can be realized on each occasion," Forlani added.

Forlani's political kite will clearly be the focus of political debate in coming days, observers said, but the first reaction available was unfavorable.

The Social Democrat Deputy Speaker of the House Luigi Preti, claimed that "Andreotti-style national solidarity cannot be put into effect because the Communist Party today asks [as received] the leadership, or at least the co-leadership, of the government.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR KING

LD132234 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] The European Parliament today approved a resolution asking the Council of Ministers and the Commission of the Ten to speed up negotiations on Spain's entry into the EEC. With the exception of the French Gaullists and Communists, all political groups voted in favor of the resolution which points out the Community's responsibility for maintaining and strengthening democracy in Spain. The European Parliament also condemned the attempted coup which, they say, could have been a disaster not only for Spain, but also for the process of unifying democratic Europe. The assembly of the Ten expressed its unconditional solidarity with King Juan Carlos and its support for the Spanish authorities, political forces, trades unions and the people for their efforts to consolidate democracy in Spain. Lorenzo Natali, deputy president of the European Commission and official responsible for the enlargement of the Community, added his name to the European Parliament's petition to speed up negotiations, and expressed his support for dealing rapidly and in depth with all the problems relating to Spain's entry into the EEC.

CABINET APPROVES APPOINTMENTS, OIL PRICE INCREASE

LD141018 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 14 Mar 81

[SUmmary] Yesterday's meeting of the Spanish cabinet decided upon a rise in the price of oil products and also agreed to refer to parliament an organic law for the defense of the constitution. The rise in the price of oil products drew criticism from various consumer groups, particularly the transport industry.

"Other agreements taken at yesterday's meeting of the Council of Ministers:

"It was agreed to create an interministerial commission for industrial restructuring and the cabinet also gave approval for the purchase of the Banco de Valladolid by the British company Barclays.

"The decrees regulating the beet and cotton industries were also approved, as were a wide-ranging series of appointments which included the following:

"Captain general of the 9th military region with headquarters in Granada, Lt Gen Don Pedro Fontenla-Fernandez; director general of the police, Don Jose Luis Fernandez Dopico; director general of press relations of the Secretariat of State for Information, (Don Carlos Sarria Martinez); secretary of state for universities and reserarch, Prof Manuel Cobo del Rosal; and director general of the National Institute of Statistics, Don Jose Montes Hernandez."

EXAMINING JUDGE REJECTS COUP PLOTTERS APPEAL

LD131914 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] The examining judge in charge of investigation into the events of 23 February has rejected appeals lodged by those involved in the attempted coup on the grounds that, according to one of the defense lawyers, there is sufficient evidence of criminal action. The refection of the appeals was conveyed individually this afternoon. It is not known whether the decision also affects the appeal lodged by General Armada as he was charged later.

FINLAND

SKP DIVISION AFFECTS PARTY CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

LD152034 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0920 GMT 15 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Text] The Finnish Communist Party [SKP] is preparing for a party congress which is to be held at the end of May, and the elections started at the turn of the week for the choice of candidates set up by the basic party organizations.

According to KANSAN UUTISET, it is deplorable that the party is carrying out this election in an awkward manner, still split in two groups. It is to be hoped that this election will be the last with the current division, KANSAN UUTISET writes. The members in any case are thoroughly fed up with the split.

In fact, the demand for doing away with the split and opening the way to a normal party life has been the central theme in the party dialogue of the last few months in both party organizations and press. The party leadership has in its preparations for the party congress taken this into primary consideration. This is also indicated by the so-called theses of [SKP chairman] Saarinen approved by the Central Committee.

For this reason, it is not possible to prepare for the party congress in the same way as for the previous congresses, at which the most important matters were decided between the sides by means of agreements reached beforehand within the leadership, while the congress delegates were not allowed to change them. Now the real power belongs to the delegates elected for the congress. For this reason, the congress delegates carry an exceptionally heavy responsibility and exert an exceptional amount of influence, and their election is one of the greatest rights of the members. It is to be hoped that the members are aware of this and participate in great numbers in the elections.

One of the most important organizational problems is the cooperation within the People's Democratic movement. The continuation of trustful cooperation is impossible under the conditions offered by the minority of the movement to the Finnish People's Democratic League. The congress will have to adopt a course to solve these political problems, although the main task of the congress will have to concentrate on matters concerning organizational policy, KANSAN UUTISET points out.

SWEDEN

MINISTER SEES NO OFFICIAL ACTION ON LIBYAN TRAINING

LD131502 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Minister of Industry Nils G. Asling said at the Riksdag today that in his opinion the government will not at the moment take any steps concerning the training of Libyan soldiers at Telub in Vaxjo. Asling referred to the negotiations on the continuation of training, which are now in process between Telub and Libya. Telub has continued to inform the government about the progress of the negotiations, Asling said.

DEFENSE EXPERT ON FACTORS AFFECTING NORDIC BALANCE

LD131041 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 3 Mar 81 p 3

[Swedish National Defense Research Institute Section Chief Gunnar Jervas "Debate" article]

[Text] During recent months one of the most cherished concepts in Swedish security policy, the Nordic balance, has practically disappeared from official use. There is therefore good reason to ask what the reason for this change is, and what consequences it could have.

"The Nordic balance" is used primarily to mean the allocation of roles under which Finland pursues its neutralist policy within the framework of its Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty with the Soviet Union, Norway and Denmark are members of NATO at a minimal level, while Sweden is completely without alliance and maintains a relatively strong defense force. And secondly, the idea is that if one of the superpowers tried to expand its role in the Nordic countries the other side would adopt compensatory measures.

Thus neither of the blocs would have anything to gain from an escalation. It should be added that the balance model described is best taken as a metaphor, and not too "mechanically." Account should also be taken of the fact that the Nordic countries are caught up in a larger system of power balance which dictates the situation in the Nordic community.

A system of balance such as the Nordic one is of course subject to distrubances of various kinds from time to time. One disturbing factor which has operated for a considerable time is the expansion of the Murmansk Base. It is true that the Russians claim that the base is only to be seen from the superpower perspective, and that it therefore does not affect conditions in the Nordic countries. However, the fact that the Soviet Union has developed units and material which could be used against the Nordic countries from the base in question has meant that the Nordic countries--especially Norway--have felt themselves called upon to react. The contingency stockpiling of heavy equipment for a U.S. brigade and so on in Trondelag that has just been approved, is an example of this.

Another factor which has an effect on the situation in the north is the ocean rights questions which have lead to conflicts between Norway and the Soviet Union. In order to be able to assert itself against a superpower, the small state of Norway has naturally felt a need for support from outside, especially from the United States. This should not be forgotten when discussing the Norwegian view of what is necessary to preserve the balance in the Nordic countries.

A third important factor is the debate on decoupling. The discussion that there has been about the "powerless" U.S. foreign policy caused among other things, by shift in the balance of power in the Soviet Union's favor, has probably made the Norwegians, in particular, wary. Can one really expect that the United States would, if necessary, enter a military conflict with "the giant," the Soviet Union, for Norway's sake, if the credibility of the U.S. undertakings to West Europe has been called into question?

A further factor in this context is the growing doubt whether Sweden will in the future fulfill the role it has played up to now in the Nordic balance system, which has so successfully turned our part of the world into a peaceful area of low tension.

The combined effect of the Murmansk Base's reinforcement, the ocean rights conflict with the Soviet Union (the Norwegian need of "borrowed" negotiating strength), the decoupling debate and a shrinking Swedish defense seems to have made the Norwegians inclined to adopt measures which could possibly disturb the Nordic balance.

Finland and Sweden have already acted to calm Norwegian worries. For this reason the northern areas have been reinforced, or plans have been made to reinforce them. It is hoped that this will help to make the Norwegians feel less afraid of a Soviet push in the northern areas. Of course, neutral Sweden and Finland can at the same time claim that with their reordering of priorities they are helping to protect the Soviet Union from attacks from the West via the Swedish and Finnish areas of the North Cape.

The most burning question at the moment is, of course, the plans for the contingency stockpiling of heavy equipment for a U.S. brigade of around 10,000 men in Trondelag, at the same time as bases are being prepared for a large number of aircraft. The latter especially, in combination with a shrinking Swedish Air Force, points to a couple of worrying circumstances.

The first is that the West has obviously begun to wonder whether Sweden will continue to be able to prevent the East's aircraft from using Swedish airspace in the future too. The West therefore needs to make preparations, so that it will be able to "plug" this hole itself. The second is that the Soviet Air Force probably feels honestly worried about Sweden's falling capacity to live up to its duties as a neutral state. Can one really be sure that Sweden will be able in the future to prevent the United States from using Norwegian bases for operations against the Soviet Union via Swedish airspace?

The Soviet Union probably has two main alternatives, one of which is the further reinforcement of the Murmansk area. However, one drawback with this is that it would be "putting even more eggs in one basket" with the concomitant risks this would have. It would be possible to avoid this if Finnish bases could be used. This would also shorten flight approach distances. There can be no doubt that the Finns, with their Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty with the Soviet Union, are fully aware of, and take a very serious view of this possibility.

It would also be possible to justify such a development using the "scales principle" of the Nordic balance. As a result the Finns prefer to talk about "Nordic stability," which is described as intact, if not downright "unmovable." This is a very natural reaction from the Finnish viewpoint, especially since for reasons of their treaty, the Finns--unlike the Swedes--are not able to take any compensatory military measures. There is little alternative to trying to influence Finland's surroundings using semantics as a means of persuasion.

There is much to indicate that the change in the Swedish usage should be seen in the light of the above circumstances. Like Finland, Sweden wants to persuade the Soviet Union through a semantic maneuver that there is really no connection between a decreasing Swedish capacity to live up to the demands which neutrality makes, NATO reinforcements in Norway (as in Denmark), and the Soviet Union's strategic position. Thus compensatory measures by the Soviet Union are unnecessary.

The question is whether a Swedish "copy" of the Finnish usage is really as desirable as its supporters seem to think. To start with, one can ask oneself if the Russians are naive enough to allow themselves to be manipulated by our replacement of the word "balance" by the word "stability?" It is no secret that there has been a negative trend in Swedish defense in comparison with the rest of the world.

The same is true of the shrinking in our air force as can easily be seen in open publications. Would it not be extremely odd if the Soviet defense plans avoided noting such a trend? This is certainly not the behavior of their counterpart in the West, where every change in the world is followed in detail and countermeasures are proposed.

Another thing which must not be forgotten is that the Nordic balance mechanism works in both directions. If the Soviet Union threatens to take steps in Finland, the countries affected can in their turn let it be known that they will react. A well-known example of this was the so-called note crisis of 1961. The Soviet Union demanded consultations with Finland under the terms of the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty. However, the Russians dropped their demand after the other side had made it clear that this could lead to "concern and war neurosis."

Potential compensatory mechanisms in accordance with the principle of the Nordic balance obviously deterred the Soviet Union from continuing along the path it had chosen. One lesson to be learned from this is that a balance argument which links together the Nordic nations can be important, not to say crucial, in arguments against Soviet measures in Finland.

An important fact is that Sweden can function as a reducer of tension and arms buildup within the framework of the Nordic balance. By giving credible undertakings that we will not allow outside powers to use our territory and airspace, their threat potential and their need for arms is reduced. However, if our ability to preserve our policy of neutrality is called into question, we can expect both the East and the West to acquire military resources for this front too, and this in turn could increase the antagonists' areas of contact and consequently the level of tension in the world.

It must be pointed out in this context that a reduction in Sweden's capacity to fulfil its function within the Nordic balance would expose Finland in particular to increased risk. The greatest service we could do this country would probably be to see to it that Sweden fulfilled its role in the Nordic balance system.

Finally we should not forget that Sweden with its traditionally and--until now at least--relatively comprehensive and technically advanced defense force is the natural "balance-keeper" in the Nordic community. Our modern arms with their great mobility have made it possible to project military strength in different directions and thus compensate disturbances in balance in critical situations.

Consider also what a negotiating trump card a weapons system like modern air combat forces is. They give us the ability to transform our airspace into a "wall", but also to open it when we wish to. (Naturally, we hope to be able to avoid the latter, but in extreme situations it could turn out to be necessary.) And if we are attacked, something which would change our neutral status, we would have the capability to place our comprehensive system of air bases at the disposal of friendly states.

Earlier investigations have shown that Sweden has considerable strategic value both for the East and the West, which makes the negotiating trump card "two-sided." Further enumeration could follow, but would be superfluous. However, it should be added that a transition to a less qualified territorial defense system, which has been put forward as an alternative in the defense debate, would considerably reduce our ability to function as a "balance-keeper."

The above discussion leads to two main alternatives for action for Sweden. They are briefly as follows:

1. Preservation of the Nordic balance. This would mean that we had the necessary equipment to make it possible for us to play our role in a credible way in preserving the delicate balance of the system.

2. Abandonment of the dynamic balance concept to replace it with the more static "Nordic stability." This would mean that we would give up a number of possibilities of influencing developments in various situations and would instead place our reliance in a sort of "semantic deterrence."

For me personally the first alternative seems most attractive in most respects.

CUBAN DELEGATION COMPLETES OFFICIAL VISIT

Agreement Signed

NC131605 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Today an agreement on cooperation in the fields of culture, science and education was signed between Cyprus and Cuba at the Foreign Ministry. The agreement was signed during a special ceremony by the foreign ministers of the two countries, Rolandhis and Malmierca. In a speech at the ceremony, Rolandhis expressed the certainty that the agreement will further strengthen relations between Cyprus and Cuba and wished happiness and prosperity to the people of Cuba.

Replying, Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca said, among other things, that the signing of the agreement constitutes a clear expression of the very good relations and ties between the two countries. Malmierca reaffirmed Cuba's support for the Cyprus people's struggle to safeguard the Cyprus Republic's sovereignty, territorial intergrity, unity and nonalignment.

Malmierca Departure

NC141648 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] This evening, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who had paid a 3-day official visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Rolandhis, departed Cyprus. Malmierca was seen off at Larnaca Airport by Rolandhis, Cuban Ambassador Rodriguez, dean of the diplomatic corps Soviet Ambassador Astavin and other diplomatic representatives.

In the morning, accompanied by Rolandhis, Malmierca visited Ethnarch Makarios' tomb at Throni and laid a wreath on behalf of Cuban President Doctor Fidel Castro.

Rolandhis, Malmierca Statements

NC142016 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who had paid a 3-day official visit at the invitation of the republic's Foreign Minister Rolandhis, departed Cyprus this evening. Seeking his Cuban counterpart off at Larnaca Airport, Rolandhis expressed the Cyprus people's warm thanks for the consistency with which Cuba supports their struggle.

[Begin recording] [Rolandhis] The visit by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca to Cyprus has been, from all aspects, constructive and successful. First, we had the opportunity to discuss with Malmierca various international issues and sign a cultural agreement. But the most important thing for us, for a country that is under occupation, was the extent of the support and solidarity from a man who currently heads the nonaligned foreign ministers, a movement that has for its members two-thirds of the world's countries.

Bidding goodbye to Malmierca I would like to express by profound respect and the Cyprus people's warm thanks for the consistency with which Cuba supports their struggle. [end recording]

Replying, Malmierca said:

[Begin recording in Spanish with superimposed Greek translation] During the few days that the Cuban delegation was in Cyprus it was able to ascertain how close relations are between the peoples of Cyprus and Cuba. We witnessed many manifestations of solidarity and love for the people of Cuba, for its leaders and especially for President Fidel Castro.

At this moment of our departure, we want to reiterate our gratitude at these brotherly manifestations. The results of the Cuban delegation's visit to Cyprus have been very useful. The manifestations that took place in honor of the Cuban delegation encourage us to continue our efforts to deepen and strengthen the bonds which unite the two countries' peoples.

From our meetings with President Kiprianou and Foreign Minister Rolandhis we have ascertained and identity of views in the positions of the two countries' governments on principal international problems. In addition, an analysis has been made of the common goals that will be pursued in the future, especially in Cyprus' and Cuba's capacities as members of the Nonaligned Movement.

We reiterated the solidarity of the people and Government of Cuba with the just cause of the Cyprus people and we expressed our support for the efforts to create a united and independent Cyprus that will maintain its nonaligned character and will continue its course toward its people's progress and prosperity. We are sure that thanks to the determination, efforts and persistence of the Cyprus people it will be possible to implement these goals. [end recording]

Malmierca was seen off at Larnaca Airport by Cuban Ambassador in Cyprus Rodriguez, the dean of the diplomatic corps, Soviet Ambassador Astavin, other diplomatic representatives and responsible officials.

North Disavows Agreement

TA141206 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] The spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has reiterated that the agreements made by the Greek Cypriot administration with any country and any such future agreements are not binding on the whole of Cyprus.

In a statement issued today concerning the agreement signed between the Greek Cypriot administration and Cuba on cooperation in the fields of culture, education and science, the spokesman stressed that the Greek Cypriot administration, which presents itself as the government of Cyprus to the world, does not represent the two communities on the island and is not legitimate. Pointing out that talks are being held since 1968 for the establishment of a partnership government based on two communities, the spokesman said: In the light of these facts, the agreements made by the Greek Cypriot administration with Cuba or any other country or any such future agreements are not binding on the whole of Cyprus and on the Turkish Cypriot community, which shares the sovereignty of Cyprus. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the relevant persons will be informed about this situation in the necessary manner.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT, DEPARTS

NC131152 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] The three-member Hungarian delegation that participated in the first meeting of the permanent Cypriot-Hungarian intergovernmental committee left Cyprus today. The committee has been set up on the basis of the agreement for cooperation in the economic, technical and industrial fields.

During its 3-day visit, the Hungarian delegation, which was headed by Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Trade Antalpeter, signed a protocol aiming, among other things, at further strengthening bilateral cooperation in the fields of trade, industry, investments, tourism, transport and agriculture.

TURKISH SIDE FILIBUSTERS INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

NC131138 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 13 Mar 81 p 5

[From the Comment column: "Filibustering Tactics"]

[Text] The endless filibustering tactic pursued by the Turkish side at the negotiating table and in general efforts being exerted to solve the Cypriot problem were once again in evidence the day before yesterday, the fifth day in the fifth round of the inter-Cyrpiot talks. This specifically concerns the Turkish side's nonsubmission of proposals on the territorial aspect of the problem, as well as the effort that it carefully appears to be exerting lately, to bring back to the forefront the criteria for settling the territorial issue. And this despite the fact that it knows very well that these criteria were discussed and agreed upon during the Makarios-Denktas meeting in the very presence of UN Secretary General Waldheim. Therefore, reviving this issue in the talks can only be seen as a Turkish filibustering tactic, no matter how much Turkish interlocutor Onan denies this. In his statement made 2 days ago before the intercommunal session to support his allegations, Onan also said that the criteria are just as important as the map on the territorial issue which the Turkish side is to submit.

Meanwhile, the Turkish side's filibustering tactics as well as its intransigence, received proof in Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas' talk that same day about the "population exchange agreement" and, as he said, the Turkish Cypriots refuse to accept a discussion on this issue.

As political circles very correctly said to our newspaper, this Turkish tactic leads to pessimism and the Greek Cypriot side has no responsibility whatsoever for this because, as the Greek Cypriot side has repeatedly declared, its only goal is the success of the inter-Cypriot dialogue and through it the achieving of a peaceful, just and viable solution of the Cypriot problem.

Gobbi Reviews Talks

TA151719 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] The UN special representative in Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi, has said that it is difficult at this stage to establish a link between the resettlement of Greek Cypriots in Maras [Varosha] and the reopening of the Lefkosa [Nicosia] International Airport. Replying to questions by a Turkish Radio and Television correspondent, Gobbi said that progress--though limited--was achieved in certain subjects discussed at the latest intercommunal talks. Recalling that the existing cordial climate in the talks was a constructive factor, Gobbi said that the present dialogue was the best yet between the two communities. He added that a more constructive stand in the talks was necessary.

Asked to comment on the Greek Cypriot refusal to concede to the existence of an agreement for the exchange of people between the two communities in accordance with the UN statement of 2 August 1975 and under the UN auspices, Gobbi said that the UN press statement issued at the conclusion of the third Vienna talks held from 31 July to 2 August 1975 was very clear on this subject.

Recalling that the two parties have now submitted proposals on almost every subject under discussion, Gobbi said that these proposals were not as yet of a nature that could satisfy both sides. He added that at this stage the two were not being flexible enough. Gobbi pointed out that it would be difficult to shape the future with such a situation, saying that this was the result in past experiences. He added that he thought a recess in talks due to elections in Cyprus would not harm this process and that definite dates would be set for the resumption of the intercommunal talks immediately after the recess.

KHARAVYI Comments

NC131124 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 13 Mar 81 p 3

[From the "Views and Comments" column: The Talks Are Being Undermined"]

[Text] The day before yesterday the Turkish Cypriot side again declined to submit concrete proposals and a map on the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem. Mr Onan made it clear that for his side "there is no map," but solely some vague criteria. There are many indications that prove that the Turkish Cypriot leadership is not willing to submit at the negotiations table concrete proposals for discussion or for reaching an understanding on both the territorial and other aspects of the problem. This attitude is preventing the development of a substantive, constructive dialogue and is leading the talks to stagnation and stalemate.

The Turkish Cypriot leaders have openly demonstrated their intention not to proceed with any step toward progress in the talks during the election campaign. This means that until June when elections are held in the north, they will not constructively contribute to the continuation and the success of the dialogue. Obviously this is a new pretext by Denktas, who is trying to undermine the intercommunal talks--a policy that the Turkish Cypriot leader has been following for years.

But we fear that this time something worse is happening--that the talks are being pushed into deadlock and failure within the framework of a wider plan providing for their neutralization and the promotion of another Cyprus "solution." It is obvious that the Reagan administration and NATO view Cyprus as a future military bridgehead through which they can strengthen their positions in the vital Middle East region. A fair and peaceful Cyprus solution through the intercommunal talks would be tantamount to defeating imperialism and destroying its plans. By fanning Turkish intransigence at the talks--the United States and NATO have been directly and indirectly doing this recently--they are seeking to render useless the talks procedure, which would lead to a settlement contrary to their gangster interests. At the same time, they would be creating the prerequisites to remove the Cyprus problem from the United Nations and to confine it to NATO's "allied" framework, with final goal the NATOization of Cyprus.

In view of this danger, the efforts of the Greek Cypriot side must be continued, and if they are to be effective, the talks must be intensified. Every available possibility must be utilized and pressure must be applied in all directions, so that the Turkish Cypriot leadership will submit concrete proposals and so that the dialogue will be constructively and effectively continued. And if we again fail in our effort, then we must appeal to the United Nations and seek the taking of more decisive measures for the implementation of the UN resolutions on Cyprus. We are certain that if we exhaust all possibilities provided by the talks procedure, then we will have a wider international response to our demand for a peaceful, fair solution through the United Nations.

I SIMERINI CRITICIZES GREEK, KIPRIANOU STATEMENTS

NC141047 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 14 Mar 81 p 3

[From the "Freely" column: "Who Is Lying"]

[Text] Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis has stated in Paris, where he went for talks with his French counterpart, that "certain indications allow for a certain degree of optimism concerning a just settlement of the Cyprus issue." Mitsotakis is excellently briefed on national matters, and he should not say other than what he knows, unless current developments justify his optimism.

Here, however, only the day before yesterday, President Kiprianou was telling us that there is no hope whatsoever for the intercommunal talks. What shall we assume? That Mitsotakis knows of things that our president is unaware of, or, perhaps, that there is a difference of opinions between Athens and Nicosia. Whatever is happening, where is the identity of views and the often-repeated common course? Who is lying and whom shall we believe? Someone has the duty to explain to the unfortunate Cypriots what exactly is happening with their issue.

I DHIMOKRATIKI Comments

NC160856 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 16 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] What does Mitsotakis know that makes him so optimistic and hopeful about a solution to the Cypriot issue in the near future? And what are the "indications" that he referred to on which he has based his "hopes"?

Authoritative political circles in Nicosia put these questions by noting an absolute contradiction between Athens' official assessments and Nicosia's positions, as President Kiprianou has strongly condemned Ankara for escalating intransigence.

The same authoritative political circles have told us that: Without fail, there must be something on which Athens based its optimism of which Nicosia is unaware. And added: Without fail, this contradiction must be cleared up to avoid confusion which would be detrimental to the handling of the Cypriot issue.

Meanwhile, according to information received by us from absolutely authoritative sources, Nicosia has already asked for information on and an explanation of Mitsotakis' statement which has surprised the Cypriot Government. It is understood that pertinent diplomatic consultations will be held to bring about an understanding between the two governments.

AKEL ANNOUNCES CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT ELECTION

NC142032 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Today, the central electoral staff of the leftwing AKEL announced its candidates for all electoral districts. The tickets that have been announced are as follows:

Nicosia electoral district: Dinos Konstandinou, Yeoryios Savvidhis, Khristos Petas, [illegible] Dhiglis, Khristofis Lasettas, Pandelis Varnava, Dhonis Khristofinis, Za[illegible]dhis, Evyenoula Katsouridhou, Mikhalis Papapetrou, Mikhalis Olimbios and K[illegible]na Dhimitriadhou.

Limassol electoral district: Ezekias Papaioannou, Kiriakos Khristou, Stelios Mandriotis, Neofitos Ilia, Dhimitris Kondidhis, Andonis Malios and Elli Peonidhou.

Famagusta electoral district: Andreas Fandis, Khambis Mikhailidhis, Mikhalis Poumbouris, Melis Lambrias, Kiriakos Tsettis, Andreas Ellinas and Yiannis Koutras.

Larnaca electoral district: Andreas Ziartidhis, Andreas Mikhailidhis and Nikodhimos Melissos.

Paphos electoral district: Nikos Mavronikolas, Lambros Nikolaidhis, Kostas Sofokleous and Lambros Gonatas.

Kyrenia electoral district: Khristos Kourtellaris and Dhimitris Khristofias.

AIRLINER WITH RELEASED DETAINEES LANDS TO REFUEL

NC141915 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] The aircraft carrying the 54 political detainees released by the Pakistani Government, following the demand of the hijackers holding 100 hostages in Damascus, had to head for Athens tonight after the Libyan Government refused to grant political asylum to the political detainees. The captain, due to the fact he did not have (?enough) fuel, requested permission to land at Ellinikon Airport; his request was accepted. The airliner landed at Ellinikon Airport at 2000 and will depart as soon as its refuelling is completed.

Emergency measures have been taken at the airport and all security forces at the airport are on a state of alert.

MITSOTAKIS ON TALKS WITH TURKEY, HAIG MEETING

NC151802 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 15 Mar 81 p 1

[Excerpts] At almost the same time yesterday, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis in Athens and Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu in Ankara expressed optimism concerning the course of Greek-Turkish talks. The Greek foreign minister expressed his optimism during a talk with newspaper political editors after the departure of the ministry's secretary general, Roussos, for Ankara where the new round of Greek-Turkish talks will start. Mitsotakis added that "naturally the affair will require time."

The new round of Greek-Turkish talks will begin on Tuesday with the meeting of the secretaries general of the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministries, Roussos and Gurun. Roussos, who departed Athens yesterday, is being accompanied to Ankara by officials from his ministry and two experts from the air force and civil aviation.

At Tuesday's meeting, Roussos and Gurun will discuss all outstanding Greek-Turkish differences and prepare the next meeting of the two countries' foreign ministers, Mitsotakis and Turkmen, which will take place at the next NATO meeting. Roussos will also meet in Ankara with Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen and probably with Prime Minister Ulusu. His talks in Ankara will end on Thursday and he will return to Athens.

In addition, as authoritative Foreign Ministry sources stated yesterday, the Greek-U.S. talks on the bases will continue this week and--as they stressed--the talks must be completed before Easter. If the current situation continues and no agreement is reached, they added, the bases issue will be resolved after the elections, because it is doubtful whether the current chamber can discuss the Greek-U.S. agreement after the Easter holidays.

In any case, official opposition sources mentioned in this connection that the Greek Government wishes to appear as though it were imposing terms on the Americans. But, they added, this is clearly a "smoke screen" covering the government's intention to accelerate procedures for the signing of the Greek-U.S. agreement, even though the conditions set by the Greek side have not been satisfied.

Replying to a relevant question, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis stated that he will meet U.S. Secretary of State General Haig at the NATO meeting and that no earlier meeting has been planned nor have pertinent soundings been made either by the Greek or U.S. sides.

Finally, Mitsotakis said that the Greek Government considers Brezhnev's proposals that were conveyed to Athens by the Soviet ambassador interesting and significant, and that after Greece has discussed them with its EEC partners it will reply to them.

Comments on Paris Visit

NC131754 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 13 Mar 81

[From the "Chronicles of the Day" program: report by Greek Radio Correspondent Aris Xipolitidhis]

[Text] The French Government agrees there must be an increase in the price of agriculture products, higher than that proposed by the Committee of the European Communities, stressed Foreign Minister Mitsotakis on his return from Paris this afternoon after a 3-day official visit as the guest of French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet. Mitsotakis arrived at Ellinikon Airport at 1700 and answered press questions on the matters discussed with Francois-Poncet:

[Begin recording] [Mitsotakis] In Paris I conferred with my French colleague, French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet, on many matters. First of all, we reviewed current international affairs; in other words, we exchanged views on the great problems of the world; primarily East-West relations, our positions toward the new U.S. administration, the North-South dialogue, the Middle East, primarily, and many other problems of a more general interest. We then discussed Community matters, matters of interest to the whole of the Community and matters primarily of interest to the two countries. More specifically, we discussed the prices of agricultural products. This is a matter upon which we absolutely agreed. We also agreed there should be a higher increase than that proposed by the Community Committee. This must be an increase which will respond to the need, which will satisfy the need, to increase the income of farmers, the cultivators.

We specifically discussed--I raised the question--the problem of certain agricultural products of primary interest such as tobacco--particularly of the eastern variety--but mainly raisins, figs and certain fruit such as table grapes, and cotton, primarily, which are only produced in Greece. These are products which the Community has to deal with now and for which special regulations will be issued. I requested the special understanding and support of France on these matters and it was promised to me.

In conclusion, we also discussed bipartite issues and we remained fully satisfied with the development of our relations. Naturally, we also stated that we should attempt to further expand these relations. These I would say, in very broad lines, were the talks we have had.

[Question] Mr Minister, since France is a member of NATO did you discuss the Cyprus issue or Greek-Turkish relations?

[Mitsotakis[I mentioned this; I explained it; I explained the position where the question of Greek-Turkish relations now stands. I briefed him on the negotiations being conducted today. We also exchanged long views on the Cyprus issue. This was one of the issues discussed, as he himself mentioned in his toast during the dinner.

[Indistinct question on role of Greece with the Arab world]

[Mitsotakis] I believe that France, like the other countries of the Community, agree that Greece could play a useful role within the framework of the Community in the direction of the Arab world due to the particular relations it has with these countries. You must also permit me to add that I have also had the opportunity to communicate with the information media, giving interviews to newspapers and the radio, describing the positions of Greece. I believe I met with much understanding.

In conclusion, I grasped the opportunity to express my thanks to the French Government and to France more generally, for the help it gave during the dictatorship to all of us who lived for many bitter years in exile there. [words indistinct] a reception organized at the Greek Embassy in Paris during which those who remain of the old exiles had an opportunity to meet once again. [End recording]

SOVIET CARRIER KIEV TRANSITS DARDANELLES

TA151455 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1450 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Canakkale, 15 Mar (AA)--The Soviet helicopter carrier Kiev crossed the Dardanelles Sunday morning on its way to the Black Sea, maritime sources in Canakkale reported. The 40,000 gross-ton warship is escorted by a destroyer of the Soviet Navy. It is expected to cross the Bosporus this evening.

The Kiev's identification number has been changed from 069 to 062, official sources indicated.

PRIME MINISTER ULUSU HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

Democracy Defended

TA141200 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] In a news conference in Ankara today, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu said that no one should doubt that the struggle against those who wish to bring a totalitarian system to Turkey will be successful and that the Turkish nation will attain the sound democratic system that it deserves within a reasonable time.

Ulusu held his second news conference at the state water works directorate general conference hall today with over 100 local and foreign press personnel in attendance. State and Deputy Prime Ministers Zeyyat Baykara and Turgut Ozal, State Minister Ilhan Oztrak and Finance Minister Kaya Erdem were also present at the news conference.

In the first part of his news conference, the prime minister commented on anarchic incidents and the fight against terrorism. Recalling that an average of 22 persons were being killed daily in anarchic incidents prior to 12 September, Ulusu said that this figure is below 1 today. Ulusu also noted that during the 6-month period since the 12 September operation, some 152,000 pistols and submachineguns, 39,000 rifles, 6 tons of explosives and over 1 million rounds of ammunition were either seized or relinquished to the authorities.

Ulusu continued: Our goal is to fully establish an atmosphere of security in which everyone will live and work in peace and walk in the streets without hesitation. Despite all the efforts by martial law officials and the security forces, we have not yet been able to completely eradicate anarchic incidents and terrorism in our country. However, peace and tranquillity in our beautiful Turkey will be fully secured as soon as possible and it will never again be allowed to be disturbed.

Expressing his views on economic policies, the premier said that a noticeable decrease is beginning to be registered in the rate of inflation following the economic stability measures and the atmosphere of peace and security in the country. Pointing out that the monthly rate of inflation has been reduced from 8 percent at the beginning of 1980 to 3 percent at the beginning of 1981, Ulusu expressed the hope that the annual rate of inflation will remain below the 40 percent mark.

Ulusu also recalled that a large section of those who wish to destroy the state and overthrow the free democratic system are now accounting for their deeds to the independent Turkish judiciary. Ulusu said: The 12 September operation has remained fully loyal to the rules of independent judiciary and has adopted the principle of trying the suspects at authorized courts in accordance with the laws that were in effect prior to 22 September. In other words, extraordinary courts were not established in order to try the enemies of the political system and the state. This is a very clear example of our loyalty to the general principles of law. No country in which administrations necessitated by extraordinary periods were established has abided by this basic rule of law. This aspect should never be ignored.

Ulusu said that the 12 September administration is acting in a fully impartial and just manner and, therefore, it enjoys the support of a decisive majority of the people. He explained that the administration does not approve of torture under any circumstances and does not tolerate it.

Further noting that the government attaches a special importance to its membership in the Council of Europe and to cooperation with the Council, Ulusu added: All government functions are being carried out within the framework of our constitution and laws and with respect to the rule of law. No one should doubt that the struggle against those who wish to bring a totalitarian system to Turkey will be successful and that the Turkish nation will attain the sound democratic system that it deserves within a reasonable time.

Turkey wishes to develop and enhance its existing relations with democratic and free Europe and its institutions. Our government is determined to fulfill its part with great responsibility for this purpose. However, the perpetuation of this situation cannot be achieved through the good will and efforts of Turkey alone. It is our right to expect our friends to assist us on this matter.

The prime minister noted that certain countries are not acting with the necessary sensitivity in the face of the attacks against Turkish diplomats abroad and that this is causing--at an increasing rate--new victims every day by encouraging the criminals.

Replying to journalists' questions during the last part of his news conference, Ulusu announced that the committee to determine the minimum wage will meet in the near future and that the preparations on this subject are underway.

Relations With Greece

TA141709 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Report on news conference held 14 March in Ankara by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu]

[Excerpt] Replying to a question on Turkey's relations with Greece, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu recalled that Turkey always adopted good will and a constructive stand in the solution of the problems between the two countries. Ulusu continued: However, those who expect Turkey's position to be transformed into one of resignation will be badly mistaken. The degree of good will to be expressed by Turkey is linked to the degree of good will the other party expresses and will be maintained at that level. The Aegean issue represents the crucial point in relations between Turkey and Greece. The Aegean Sea is a common sea between the two countries and it desirable that this sea should be one which links the two countries and not which separates them. This is our goal.

Both countries have rights and interests in this sea. The problem is to find a solution that can balance these rights and interests. Reaching such a solution depends first and foremost on the creation of a climate of good will between the two parties. Turkey is exerting great efforts to this effect. It should be recalled that Turkey has canceled NOTAM 714, thus providing free air traffic over Aegean airspace. Regarding the return of Greece to the military wing of NATO, Turkey has acted with an understanding and cooperation compatible with solidarity among treaty signatory countries. Turkey did not make the above-mentioned acts contingent upon striking a bargain [with Greece]. It considers them a gesture of good will. However, for the solution of the problems both sides must adopt good will and a constructive stand. We believe that the Greek Government also has the same position and it also desires an early solution to the problems existing between us.

CUMHURIYET URGES 'RADICAL' RESPONSE TO ARMENIANS

NC160818 Istanbul CUMHIRIYET in Turkish 10 Mar 81 p 3

["Window" column by Ilhan Selcuk: "Up to the Throat..."]

[Excerpts] We are living tense days. Those who are trying to strain our nerves as if in a hopeless tug of war seem to be getting somewhere. Only in the dark periods of our history were we so badly kicked around or treated with such contempt. If this is the case, the first step to be taken should be to examine the events with a cool temper, no matter how intense the current tension may be, and to create conditions for a balanced judgment.

According to a dispatch from Germany by our colleague Yagmur Atsiz, the Armenian conspirators [komitaci] who keep killing our diplomats one after another say: "In 1915 Turkeu slaughtered 1.5 million Armenians in a manner that surpasses Hitler's fascism. In fact, this slaughtering continued whenever the opportunity arose. Therefore, acts of militancy directed against Turkish diplomats are fair and justified. Thanks to these acts, we have attracted the attention of the world. The 250,000 Armenians living in Turkey under heavy oppressive conditions and the 2 million Armenians living abroad will unite and establish a "Western Armenian Republic" in Eastern Turkey. If Turks are wise enough they will accept this. As a matter of fact, they are in debt up to their throat because they are an unskilled and ignorant nation. If they give us eastern Turkey, we are prepared to rid them of their economic burdens too."

This is preposterous. How can we counter this?

It is high time radical measures were taken against this trend. For one thing, all national forces which unite on the principle that 'the Turkish republic is independent and indivisible,' should hold tightly together. National unity must be reinforced within this framework and all divergent views and futile arguments must be brushed aside.

Why did an event said to have taken place in 1915 have to wait all these years to be revived? Why was it not brought up in all these 60 years? Those who have brought us to the point where the Turkish economy is dependent on foreign countries by continually contracting debts, have to ponder deeply.

This is what Lord Curzon told Ismet Pasa in Lausanne: "You won't be able to pull through. You will have to come to us again begging for help. We shall then get back one by one what you have won today." Now everyone thinks that it can grab something from a Turkey which is in debt up to its throat. The Armenian conspirators as well as the Greek politicians and the Greek Cypriots have surrounded us in an astonishing effectiveness, pestering us with demands all the time.

There is only one remedy for all this; Turkey must pull itself together in unity and solidarity. If a communal reawakening is materialized, it would be possible to see that things can change in no time. But as long as we continue to bow before the West, we shall eventually realize how "the friends we trust so much" are trifling with us.

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA141719 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Greek Foreign Ministry General Secretary Ambassador Stavros Roussos arrived in Ankara for talks today. In a statement at the Esenboga Airport, Ambassador Roussos expressed his pleasure over his visit to Turkey. He added that the talks would be conducted with good will in a bid to find a solution to problems between Turkey and Greece.

Talks between Foreign Ministry General Secretary Ambassador Kamuran Gurun and Ambassador Roussos will begin in Ankara on Monday. The general secretaries of Greece and Turkey meet periodically an Ankara and Athens to discuss differences between the two countries.

Meeting Held

TA160820 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] The Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministry secretaries general met in Ankara today. Solutions to the problems between Turkey and Greece are being sought during the talks between the two secretaries general.

Hopeful Prospects

TA160936 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] The Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministry secretaries general met today in Ankara. In a statement before the meeting, Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Kamuran Gurun expressed his satisfaction over the fact that the dialogue that has been started between the two countries is continuing. He added that he is hopeful that positive steps will be taken toward the solution of the problems between the two countries and that all problems will be solved.

Greek Foreign Ministry Secretary General Stavros Roussos expressed the wish that positive results be obtained from these talks. Noting that they had come together in a bid to reach positive results, Roussos added that the desire expressed and the efforts exerted by the two governments on the issue will greatly contribute to the realization of this goal. He also expressed the belief that these talks will be fruitful from the viewpoint of settling the problems between the two countries and of opening new horizons in Turkish-Greek relations.

SOVIET ECONOMIC DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

TA131544 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Istanbul, 13 Mar (AA)--A Soviet economic mission headed by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, which had been visiting in Turkey this week, at the invitation of Industry Minister Sahap Kocatpcu, left Istanbul 13 March.

After negotiating the terms of cooperation in Ankara on the expansion of the Seydisehir aluminum complex, the Soviet team came to Istanbul and was taken through the glass mill at Pasabahce.

TURKMEN ADDRESSES COUNCIL OF EUROPE PARLIAMENT

TA161039 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has expressed the hope that the Council of Europe Parliament will exert the same effort to denounce all forms of international terrorism and struggle against it as it exerts to secure human rights, basic freedoms and democratic principles.

In his reply to the message sent by Council of Europe Parliament Chairman de Coster on the occasion of the assassination of two Turkish officials in Paris, Turkmen extended the Turkish Government's thanks. In his message, Turkmen expressed his satisfaction over the fact that De Coster confirmed the Council's stand on terrorism and acts of violence. Turkmen added that Council of Europe members should exert more effective measures to prevent attacks, to capture the perpetrators of attacks and to ensure the security of diplomatic representatives with the knowledge that the spreading of any form of terrorism poses a danger to them as well.

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NORTH-SOUTH SUMMIT PREPARATORY MEETING CONCLUDED

AU161302 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 14 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] The second meeting of the 11 foreign ministers held yesterday in Vienna to prepare a North-South summit conference has been successful. This "special type" North-South meeting will be held on 22 and 23 October this year in Mexico City. Its participants are to be the 21 countries that have been under consideration from the very beginning (8 industrialized countries, 12 developing ones and Yugoslavia). Should it be possible to also induce the USSR and the PRC to participate in the meeting, the number of participants would go up to 23. According to his own statement, Chancellor Kreisky will contact the USSR "in a suitable manner" to establish whether it is ready to accept an invitation.

After the conclusion of the Vienna preparatory meeting, Mexican Foreign Minister Castaneda commented extensively on the planned summit conference. He named as topics for the summit, nutrition and agriculture, trade and raw materials, rationalization in the energy sector and the world currency systems. Castaneda described the Vienna preliminary talks as a substantial success. Irrespective of whether the global North-South talks within the framework of the United Nations will have started at the time of the Mexico summit, the meeting of state or government chiefs will be highly useful and will help bring the positions of the various countries closer together.

Chancellor Kreisky said in this context that what mattered were not concrete results in writing, the working out of joint principles and norms that are acceptable for all sides but rather a free and open institution. A genuine dialogue of the chiefs of state about improving the international economic situation would be a result that would justify the summit, he said.

AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED FOR GRAIN SHIPMENTS TO POLAND

AU131230 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1158 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Austrian Minister of Agriculture Haiden today announced the conclusion of a contract with Poland providing for the delivery to Poland of Austrian grain and flour. According to the minister, Austria will supply to Poland, in addition to the 305,000 tons of wheat already delivered, another 20,000 tons of wheat as well as substantial quantities of rye and flour by June 1981.

OeVP RENOUNCES DEMANDS FOR PLANE PURCHASES

AU131715 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 13 Mar 81 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report by Hans Werner Scheidl]

[Summary] After Finance Minister Salcher declared on Sunday that he could not raise the 6.6 billion schillings to buy modern interceptors, and Defense Minister Roesch stated in a DIE PRESSE interview [published on 10 March] that this was no reason for him to resign, the Austrian People's Party [OeVP] National Executive Committee on Thursday quite unexpectedly decided to renounce its demand that Austria buy such planes. Only 2 weeks ago, OeVP Defense Spokesman Ermacora had called for Defense Minister Roesch's resignation unless the interceptors were purchased. The OeVP leaders' decision was prompted by the country's difficult economic situation. OeVP Secretary General Lanner declared that the party had to abandon the interceptor project since thousands of jobs were now endangered.

Austrian Freedom Party Defense Spokesman Josseck has demanded that Chancellor Kreisky immediately convene a National Defense Council session. Owing to the--reportedly unanimous--decision of the OeVP Executive Committee, the chances of establishing effective control of neutral Austria's airspace seem to have become very remote.

REPORTS ON FRG-GDR TALKS, OTHER EVENTS IN LEIPZIG

Politicians' Talks

LD152322 Hamburg DPA in German 2113 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Leipzig, 15 Mar (DPA)--The compulsory money exchange requirement for visitors to the GDR and the future arrangement of the "swing," the interest-free overdraft facility in intra-German trade, were the topics of talks between politicians from the Federal Republic and the GDR at the Leipzig fair on Sunday (15 March).

After a talk with Herbert Haeber, head of the SED Central Committee department which deals with relations with the Federal Republic, CDU politician Walther Leisler Kiep said that the extent of free movement is the yardstick for measuring the quality of relations between the two German states. Birgit Breuel (CDU), the Lower Saxony minister of economic affairs, said she has the impression that GDR politicians "intensely desire" to take a step forward in relations with the Federal Republic. She senses a desire to tie "the swing and the compulsory exchange requirement into a package," Frau Breuel said. But the GDR is relatively inflexible on the issue of the minimum exchange requirement. Nothing can be expected before the SED congress in April when the framework conditions will be laid down. Everything that tends to ease the people's lot will make the Federal Republic ready to compromise, she added.

The present arrangement provides for an interest-free overdraft facility in intra-German trade up to a ceiling of 850 million marks. It will expire at the end of this year, unless a new agreement is reached by then. Without a new agreement, the overdraft facility ceiling will be 200 million marks per annum.

Haeber also met Hamburg's mayor, Hans-Ulrich Klose, on Sunday (15 March).

Boelling-Soviet Envoy Meeting

LD161436 Hamburg DPA in German 1114 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 16 Mar (DPA)--Bonn's permanent mission in East Berlin confirmed to DPA on Monday that Boelling [head of FRG permanent mission in GDR] met in Leipzig on Saturday with Petr Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador to the GDR. Abrasimov invited Boelling to visit the USSR stand at the Leipzig fair before the opening. A spokesman for the Bonn mission described this as a "polite gesture" by Abrasimov. He gave no details about the talk.

Boelling-Honecker Talk

LD161632 Hamburg DPA in German 1532 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 16 Mar (DPA)--The Federal Government basically has assessed as positive the talk between GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker and Bonn's permanent representative in the GDR, Klaus Boelling, at the Leipzig fair. Government circles in Bonn today also pointed out that so far there have not been any essential new aspects for the further development of the intra-German relationship. They again made it clear that the Federal Government is making further decisive progress dependent on a revision of the GDR decision last autumn on doubling the minimum mandatory currency exchange requirement for visitors from the West.

These circles hailed the talk in Leipzig as an act of courtesy by Honecker toward the representative of a government with (?which) the GDR wants to cultivate cooperation. Boelling's political talk with the GDR Government will be continued without interruption.

GDR Guards' Entry Refusal

LD171000 Hamburg DPA in German 0855 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Munich, 17 Mar (DPA)--The GDR border authorities have refused entry to another five federal citizens who intended to travel to the Leipzig fair. According to reports from the Bavarian border police in Munich today, two married couples and one person traveling along were turned back at the Hirschberg crossing point on the Munich-Berlin autobahn on Monday. GDR authrotieis gave no reason for this.

Last weekend, 12 federal citizens traveling to the Leipzig fair from Bavaria were refused entry by the GDR border authorities. In these cases, too, no reasons were given for the refusal.

SPOKESMAN ON POSSIBLE SCHMIDT, HONECKER MEETING

LD170154 Hamburg DPA in German 2018 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 16 Mar (DPA)--Government Spokesman Kurt Becker stated this evening with regard to speculation concerning conditions for a meeting between Schmidt and Honecker that the Federal Government on 24 November again had expressed its readiness for talks with the GDR. In so doing, it had made it clear, however, that in view of the situation that had come about, it had to give consideration to the overall context of relations. "It remains the goal of the Federal Government that the GDR Government should return as soon as possible to the previous way of doing business with regard to the minimum exchange requirement," stressed Becker.

GDR BEHAVIOR IN BERLIN WALL INCIDENT CRITICIZED

LD162034 Hamburg DPA in German 1600 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 16 Mar (DPA)--GDR frontier guards aimed and fired shots in Berlin today at a man aged about 40 who, for reasons as yet unexplained, was trying to climb over the wall from the Reinickendorf borough in the western part of the city to East Berlin.

According to the police, the GDR frontier guards opened fire after shouting a warning and firing a warning shot. The man collapsed and was immediately taken off to East Berlin. The police had no information at all as to whether he was seriously injured or killed. This serious incident is unprecedented in the history of the Berlin Wall. Until now, GDR frontier guards have not been known to shoot people going over the wall to the East.

The Federal Government in Bonn this evening expressed its shock at the incident and most heatedly condemned the "inhuman action." A government spokesman drew attention once more to the untenability of the GDR frontier obstacles and supported the demand of the three Western powers ruling West Berlin that these inhuman practices be stopped.

In a press announcement, the French city commandant protested against "this latest use of violence involving disregard for human life." The statement, to which the U.S. and British city commandants also put their names, once again calls on the "authorities responsible to put an end to this inhuman activity."

COMMENTATOR VIEWS SCHMIDT-GISCARD MEETING

DW161207 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 16 Mar 81 p 4

[Commentary signed Dr.: "Small Blaesheim Summit"]

[Text] The issues the federal chancellor discussed with his friend Giscard d'Estaing in Alsacian Blaesheim were probably not fully identical with what has been said about them.

At least, the federal chancellor is presently depressed by the economic situation. Since Schmidt likes to see himself in the role of mastering international crises, he is making preparations to again live up to his reputation. The chancellor has had the idea for quite some time that a joint effort of the Europeans together with the Americans is necessary to overcome worldwide recession.

Chances are slim, however, of bringing about anything like a multinational action. When the European Council meets next week in Maastricht, it will first have to work on such acute problems as increasing agricultural prices, the fishery quarrel, new regulations concerning the European Steel Market and the expenditure structure of the European Community budget prior to looking into the future. No progress can be expected from the world economic summit in the fall, but the federal chancellor urgently needs a success because this is the only way to handle demands in his own country for programs to improve the economic situation. Giscard d'Estaing's support at least after the presidential elections in May would be most welcome.

Obviously, the discussion partners exchanged opinions on the new U.S. regime. The optimism demonstrated by Genscher after his Washington visit is hardly in accordance with the facts. It seems that President Reagan is not letting himself be pressed by the Europeans for a summit meeting with Brezhnev in the near future. If disarmament talks were to take place before that on a lower level concerning the medium-range area, it would be already be a success from Bonn's point of view.

INDUSTRIALIST ADVOCATES ARMS SALES TO SAUDI ARABIA

LD151537 Hamburg DPA in German 1225 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Munich, 15 Mar (DPA)--German industry believes that the arms supplies requested by Saudi Arabia will become the "touchstone" of German-Arab relations.

The decision on arms supplies "cannot be delayed indefinitely without damaging present cordiality" Rolf Rodenstock, president of the National Federation of German Industry (BDI), said in Munich today on his return from a week-long visit to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Rodenstock headed a 24-man BDI delegation. The decision to participate in future gigantic investment projects in Saudi Arabia "will be determined by our willingness to make a contribution toward that country's security."

Sitting on the fence is impossible in this case. Other countries are already prepared to come in with arms supplies should the Federal Republic refuse to comply. In this connection, 1,800 tanks, including 300 Leopard II's, have been mentioned in the past. The Saudis also have shown interest in the Tornado aircraft. Although arms supplies "in the narrow sense" were not discussed with the Saudis, they formed a backdrop to the entire talks. Crucial Arab circles regard this matter as the "acid test."

Rodenstock's impression is that the Saudis expect the federal chancellor to make a positive statement during his visit on 27 April. The BDI president underlined that German industry continues to recognize the primacy of politics. However, industry will explain to the Federal Government as honestly as possible "what is at stake."

ARMS DISCUSSION, PROCUREMENT SITUATION ANALYZED

DW121336 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 6-7 Mar 81 p 12

[Peter Schloesser article: "Schmidt and Apel in a Dilemma"]

[Text] Will the Federal Republic become a leading arms exporter? This question seems to divide our country into two camps, advocates and opponents of arms exports.

Saudi Arabia would like to purchase tanks and airplanes. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt himself wants to take a trip to this oil country to expound the position of the Federal Government, because so much is at stake. Apart from the 23 percent plus of the German oil requirements which Saudi Arabia covers, this country is an important trade partner. Besides, Chile wants to buy German submarines and Malaysia is a potential arms customer. It is not just arms exports but also financing difficulties for the Multi-Role Combat Aircraft Tornado for the Bundeswehr, which give Defense Minister Apel a headache. The minister and his experts withdrew to a tightly closed conference for the purpose of staking out the future financial requirements for the Bundeswehr. Will the arms expenditures be streched out? Many a comrade of Apel would prefer increasing development aid instead of arms spending.

Intended arms exports daily hit the headlines in the Federal Republic. The reason is that Saudi Arabia has indicated interest in German combat tanks and Tornado multipurpose planes. The negotiations with the German tank-building company Krauss-Maffei have been practically wound up. The airplane, for which German companies supply components, have been ordered by the Saudis in London. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt himself intends to take a trip to Saudi Arabia in the near future to expound the German position to the important oil supplier. The oil country is obviously irritated by the Germans' long hesitation. A contract with the Veba Corporation was not concluded--apart from some others. Besides, the Saudis have fired another warning shot for the benefit of the Federal Republic and the West at large: If Bonn does not give the green light, orders could be placed in Moscow.

Chancellor Schmidt and coalition partner and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher are for the deal. Minister of State Hans-Juergen Wischnewski ("Ben Wisch") advocated an exact weighing of the German interests. The justification for that is simple: The government simply cannot offend with a harsh "no" as important a trade partner as Saudi Arabia, which supplies the Federal Republic with about 23 percent of its annual oil requirements. The extent of the arms deal, at times estimated to be DM50 billion, is more likely between DM5 billion and DM8.5 billion.

Meanwhile, leftwingers in the SPD are afraid that all barriers against arms exports will cave in. They rebel against Chancellor Schmidt. The Bundestag faction seems split. Still, the arms export policy of the Federal Republic is to be reconsidered and the term denoting "areas of tension" redefined. This seems to be necessary also because what is declared as an area of tension on paper ceased to be valid long ago. Bonn's arms export practice confirms that German arms have been reaching areas of tension for quite some time. Thus, Chile, among others, is to receive German submarines. Argentina bought the TAM tank, prototype and blueprints, so as to set up production of its own. The list of arms exports to areas of tension approved by Bonn is much longer.

In most cases, the exports are justified with the argument that by the arms exports, tensions are mitigated and/or military balance is restored. Another important reason: Jobs in the German arms technology sector can be safeguarded.

But if Bonn delivers arms to the Saudis, the government will hardly have any choice but to serve Israel as well. Shimon Peres, opposition leader in Jerusalem's Knesset, said recently in Bonn that he is against arms exports to Saudi Arabia on principle. If Bonn delivers the arms nevertheless, Israel must be considered as well. The Egyptians cannot be denied what has been granted to the Saudis and the Israelis. A merry-go-round without end?

The aggravation of the war arms control bill (Article 4A) by which arms exports from the Federal Republic were to be held back did not produce the desired success. On the one hand, parliament tightened the regulations, while the government, on the other, softens the impact of these decisions through its alliance policy and its approval procedure.

The Federal Defense Ministry and the Federal Government endeavor to solicit partners in NATO countries or in friendly countries for expensive new developments of arms, which it cannot finance on its own. Without German-British-Italian cooperation, for instance, the Tornado multipurpose plane could not be financed. The development costs are so high that one country alone cannot raise the funds for tehm. Even now the Tornado is tearing big holes in the defense budget.

But it is also a consequence of this joint arms development that highly sophisticated arms technology is offered for sale on the world's arms markets by the partners. Oto Melara, Italian license holder for the production of the Leopard I tank already has sold quite a few German tanks made in Italy at favorable terms. Aside from that, it is NATO's goal to have allies with a less developed arms industry gradually gain know-how for the production of complicated arms systems. This also might accelerate arms exports.

The German arms technology industry has a different structure than that of most NATO countries. While France, Great Britain, or the United States maintain partially state-owned factories which operate in a correspondingly tenacious way and often have cultivated top-heavy administrations, a privately-owned arms technology industry has emerged in the Federal Republic.

The advantage of this is that the government is spared having to struggle for each arms order abroad so that domestic production will be about utilized to capacity. Bonn prefers to leave this responsibility to private industry which, however, laments over a great vacillation in the placement of state orders. This is why Bonn declares time and again that the "civilian legs" of the arms technology companies must be strengthened so as to better balance gaps in orders. Yet the companies pursue this policy out of their own interest to prevent themselves from being dependent on only one customer. An example from the most recent past: The Rheinmetall Corporation purchased a majority share in the Wuerttembergische Metallwarenfabrik Company. As a result, the arms technology share in the combine's foreign trade turnover decreased from about two-thirds to far below 50 percent. In many cases, however, the companies just about make ends meet if a certain basic utilization rate is ensured.

The roughly 20,000 predominantly small and medium-class companies carrying out orders for the Bundeswehr employ 300,000 people and account for 1 to 2 percent of the Federal Republic's gross national product. Some companies depend predominantly on orders from the Defense Ministry which on its part must heed the defense budget.

Tornado Causes Some Whirl

The 1980 defense budget is DM39.5 billion. Expenditures for new arms came to DM8.6 billion and for the pay of soldiers and personnel to DM17 billion. The draft for the 1981 budget provides for defense expenditures totalling DM41.2 billion, including DM13.7 billion for arms purchases and DM17.4 billion for personnel.

Defense Minister Hans Apel lately is having trouble paying for the arms ordered by his predecessor, Georg Leber. The Tornado is causing some whirl because of a financing deficit of formerly DM1.3 billion, which reportedly has gone down to between DM400 and DM300 million as a result of Apel's mathematical stunts. The minister is considering the cancellation of some orders to overcome the finance gap. What he is considering, among other things, is purchasing fewer Leopard II tanks. Besides, a new tank family on wheeled carriages would be more efficient. "Apel is sounding off without thinking," officers criticize. Harald Wust, Apel's former inspector general, shot at the minister from his early retirement: Apel should have spotted the gap in the Tornado finances earlier.

It remains to be seen whether the criticism against the minister will cease or whether Apel will have to resign. It is a fact that arms systems in the future will be much more expensive because the proportion of electronics will constantly increase. This is why electronics suppliers--first of all Siemens and Aeg-Telefunken--are constantly moving into the arms business in a better way.

The steering mechanism which Bonn acquired for the placement of its arms orders is an army of 20,000 public servants who populate the Federal Office for Arms Technology and Procurement in Koblenz. This office, sometimes criticized by the arms technology sector as an expensive top-heavy administration, places most of the arms orders with industry.

Since arms and equipment cannot be purchased readymade like civilian commodities, the office calculates on the basis of cost prices. And since something ought to be left over for the producer, the Koblenz people add a profit rate of between 0.5 and 5 percent, depending on the order.

Since industry does not allow too close a look at its hand of cards, and cost prices can be calculated only approximately from a distance, it often makes good profits. This does not always appear to be evident in the books because profits are often set off against losses in civilian sectors.

A handful of big corporations own the most important arms technology factories. In the tank construction sector, Krupp, Flick, Thyssen-Henschel and Rheinmetall are the most important arms suppliers. In 1964, Krupp purchased the Kiel Maschinebau Limited (MAK). About three fourths of the MAK turnover (in 1980 about DM560 million) is accounted for by the civilian sector. The item most important for the turnover rate is ship engines, accounting for 65 percent. Rail vehicles and power stations play a less important part. In the arms technology sector, MAK assembles tanks. When it comes to the Leopard II--the general contractor being the Flick subsidiary Krauss-Maffei--810 tanks are built in Kiel. Besides, there are tank orders for exports. MAK supplies 167 tanks in the Leopard II order for The Netherlands (totalling 445 units). Besides, the Krupp shipyard corporation Weser, as the subcontractor of the Bremen Vulkan shipyard, built a frigate which was launched recently.

Krupp endeavored to contract arms technology orders quite early on. But the competition, the Munich Krauss-Maffei Corporation, received the first large-scale order for the production of the Leopard I tank and has been considered to be the number one tank specialist to this day. The Defense Ministry made allowances for that and thus far has regularly appointed the Munich people general contractor. But it is not just tanks that Flick builds. The Flick-shared Dynamit Nobel Corporation produces ammunition and rockets, among other things.

It must be kept in mind, however, that Krauss-Maffei did not develop the Leopard I on its own. This job was done by the Porsche Corporation of Stuttgart. As a developing company, Porsche enjoys a good reputation in Bonn, even if Krauss-Maffei meanwhile has been pushing its own developments. These include, for instance, improvements on the Leopard I tank and its further development into the Leopard II as well as the combat tank III (Napoleon) which is to replace the Leopard at some time. The arms technology sector proceeds from the premise that the tank III will be produced jointly with France. The argument is that Chancellor Schmidt has made firm promises to his friend Giscard d'Estaing.

The Federal Defense Ministry, however, views the successor tank under different aspects: It is above all the empty coffers which might allow the project to go up in smoke. It will have to be clear by the end of the current definition phase whether a successor of the Leopard II will bring so many improvements that a new production would be preferable to a modernization of the Leopard II.

But it was not for the Bundeswehr alone that Krauss-Maffei and the MAK produced tanks of the "predatory animal family." The Leopard I turned out to be an export hit. The Netherlands, Canada, and Italy are important buyers. Most recently, the Netherlands bought the Leopard II. Krauss-Maffei succeeded in selling the Bavarian wild cat against the greatest rival, the XM-1 of the Chrysler Corporation which is struggling for survival. Switzerland also is flirting with German tank technology. Here again, the Leopard II and the XM-1 are facing each other, but this time in the mountains and not in the desert as was the case once when the issue was the introduction of a standard tank by the U.S. Army and European NATO partners. The XM-1 was proclaimed the winner. Nobody really believed that the U.S. Army would be riding around in tanks made by the "Krauts" in Germany. What remained to be done? The Americans received all the German know-how, the Duesseldorf Rheinmetall Corporation (majority shares held by the Roechling family) sold a license for the production of the generally appreciated 120-mm smoothbore gun which the U.S. Army will mount on a limited number of XM-1 tanks.

In the case of MAK on the Baltic Sea and of Krauss-Maffei on the Isar River, it is necessary to speak of a readying process of tanks, for both companies manufacture only about 10 to 15 percent of the tanks themselves. The rest is supplied by a number of subcontractors.

The Kassel Thyssen-Henschel Corporation, a subsidiary of the Thyssen Industry Corporation, has set itself up as another tank builder. Henschel had been in the business from the very beginning as builder and developer of tanks, but had to confine itself to antitank armor and armored personnel carriers. Just like the Leopard II, the Marder armored personnel carrier rates first class, as do the transport tank Fuchs and the armored scout car Luchs. Apart from that, the Thyssen shipyard in Emden, the Thyssen Nordsee Works, manufactures one out of six new F-122 frigates for the Federal Navy (general contractor: the Bremen Vulkan) and built submarines for Germany and Norway. In the 1979-1980 business year, the share of arms technology in the foreign turnover of the Thyssen industrial combine amounted to 8 percent of the DM4.7 billion total.

Of significance in the German aircraft and space travel industry are three companies--apart from booster producers. Following the integration of the Bremen Vereinigte Flugtechnische Werke (VFW)--formerly VFW Fokker--into the Ottobrunn Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm (MBB) Corporation, which will probably be completed by 1984, two companies will be left: MBB and the Griedrichshafen Dornier Corporation, a family company.

Ludwig Boelkow, who has retired from his chief's post, turned the company into Germany's biggest aviation company. His capital was his mind. He was often referred to as a "technosoph," a mixture of technician and philosopher. After the collapse of the Third Reich, Boelkow started out with the Kobra bazooka. A first Boelkow was reluctant to produce the weapon himself, but he could not find any partners, which is why the Apparatebau Company emerged which then took charge of production. Time and again, Bonn placed orders with the company. Small wonder, because the "technosoph" and his team always were one step ahead of the military people.

For the purpose of being able to build means of delivery as well, in 1965, Boelkow drew Boeing and SNIAS [Societe Nationale Industrielle Aerospatiale] into the deal. The venture into aircraft construction paid off because today MBB manufactures the Tornado (jointly with the British and the Italians), the Milan and HOT antitank missiles (both jointly with France's Euromissile) as well as the Kormoran air-to-ship defense system. Aside from those, MBB nowadays produces the Multipurpose Weapon-I for the Tornado (for antitank and antiaircraft [as published] purposes). There are civilian as well as military models of the BO-105 helicopter. What must be listed, furthermore, is the PAH-1 and the multipurpose helicopter BK-117 (MBB and Kawasaki). In addition, there are maintenance orders for the Bundeswehr and for NATO partners (Starfighter and Phantom planes).

As a whole, MBB will achieve a turnover in 1981 of about DM4 billion (1980: 3.2 billion; without VFW, which will achieve DM1 billion in 1981). The military share of the turnover amounts to about 60 percent. Since MBB, like the tank constuctors, uses many parts produced elsewhere--particularly because of the electronics and the engines--its own military technology production amounts to about one-fourth of the turnover. The firm envisages problems in 1985-86 when Tornado production will come to an end. It is possible Bonn may not order a new type of plane--the tactical fighter plane TKF-90--because of the tense financial situation.

Dornier, the other aircraft builder in the south, builds, together with Dassault, the Alpha Jet light fighter plane. The firm produces mainly for the Bundeswehr. The Alpha jet, originally planned as a cheap plane at the price of DM3 million apiece, has drastically increased in price several times over, like the Tornado. As always in plane construction, the planes increase in price in the sometimes long period between their conception and the beginning of production. In addition, high development costs must be added to the price.

Next to engine builders, such as Kloeckner, Humbolot Deutz (KHD) as well as the Motor and Turbine Union (MTU), Mauser also profited considerably from the Tornada production. Mauser produces the 27-mm aircraft gun, an order amounting to several hundred million deutsche mark.

German shipyeards must feel like stepchildren in Bonn's distribution of orders. Aside from the new frigate construction program and some orders given in the past, the shipyards received little, compared with the new tank and plane construction orders. In addition, the ships of the Federal Navy are so full of electronics that the shipyards are almost limited to building the hulls.

The following orders were placed by the Defense Ministry with the military technology industries:

Army: 1,800 Leopard II combat tanks at DM3 million apiece, 432 antiaircraft tanks of the Gepard type at DM6 million apiece. 140 antiaircraft missiles tanks of the Roland-2 type at of DM10 million apiece; 212 antitank helicopters of the PAH-1 type at DM3.1 million apiece; 216 field howitzers of the 155/1 type at DM1.4 million apiece.

Air Force: 210 Tornada multirole combat aircraft at the fly-away-price of DM35.5 million apiece and the system price of DM67.1 million apiece; 175 Alpha Jet planes for DM13.5 million apiece.

Navy: 6 frigates at a total price of DM2 billion; 112 Tornado mutirole combat aircraft at the same price as for the air force; 10 motor torpedo boats of the S-143-A modernization program type for DM75 million each.

The 1980 supplementary budget approved some DM400 million for fuel price increases and ammunition procurement. It has not yet been decided whether the air force and the navy will obtain the Roland antiaircraft missile tank. The Phantom will be phased out by the end of the eighties. A successor--such as the TKF-90--is not in sight at the moment. Military experts maintain that a new antitank helicopter, the PAH-2, ought to be ordered in the near future. The PAH-1 is not fit for night combat. However, the PAH-1 can still be rearmed. The top echelon of the Defense Ministry is in closed session to clarify the finances needed for the ordered arms.

URUGUAYAN OPPOSITION HEAD 'PLEASED' AT SUPPORT

PY131833 Paris AFP in Spanish 1412 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 11 Mar (AFP)--The Opposition Democratic Unity of Uruguay [CDU] indicates that it is gravely worried about the change of government in the United States due to the negative consequences for Latin America that could result from it.

This was stated here today by the president of that Uruguayan opposition group, Juan Raul Ferreira, who is visiting the FRG as the head of a political delegation.

He added, nevertheless, that the situation in his country is special and this could neutralize these negative effects. The president of the CDU stressed that for him and his friends this is the first trip to Europe and that the FRG is the second stop, following Italy.

Ferreira was pleased at the great support that the Uruguayan opposition has received from representatives of all the FRG democratic parties (the Social Democratic Party--SPD--and the Free Democratic Party--FDP), and they had plans for interviews with the FRG opposition Christian Democratic Union (CDU) today, Wednesday.

The objective of the trip is to seek stronger solidarity of European parties toward the CDU, which is determined to restore popular rule in Uruguay.

According to Ferreira, the Uruguayan opposition wants massive support from its European counterparts for its 5-point program. The following are the five points: -- The dismissal of the civilian president, Aparicio Mendez, who they consider to be a puppet to the military dictatorship. -- Freeing of all political prisoners, estimated at 2,800. -- Reestablishment of civil liberties. -- Freedom of activity for political parties--and democratic elections.

The defeat of the referendum of 30 November 1980, which was organized by the governing junta, gives the opposition the right to struggle for greater support for the democratic forces, Juan Raul Ferreira asserted in conclusion.

TRADE UNIONIST DISCUSSES COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

DW161152 Bonn DIE WELT in German 14-15 Mar 81 p 1

[Guenther Bading undated interview with Metal Workers Union chief Eugen Loderer, place not given]

[Text] WELT: DGB Chairman Vetter in his report [to the DGB congress in Duesseldorf] set off the trade unions from the communists. How large is communist influence within the trade unions today?

Loderer: Undoubtedly, it is a fact that communists work in DGB organizations, that they are active, that they belong to groups who can be said to take trade union decisions very seriously and also try to implement them consistently in the factories. Naturally, this has, above all, political reasons. As a trade unionist, you can very well pose as a representative of workers' interests in a factory.

WELT: So there is communist infiltration after all?

Loderer: This means that the communists see in the trade unions a platform. From this platform, they are trying to gain votes for their political positions through clever trade unionist work.

WELT: How will you counteract this?

Loderer: We have to make very sure that we do not see a development again like the one we had in the mid-fifties when communists of the former KPD, which then was prohibited, as you know, committed communist trade unionists to implement party decisions first and then observe trade union resolutions. At the time, the Metal Workers Union was the first organization to distance itself from such machinations. All KPD members in functions of the then Metal Workers Union were asked to declare themselves unequivocally for the priority to trade union decisions. All those who did not do so had to give up their duties. Should we see similar developments today, the Metal Workers Union will take measures against these machinations as it did then.

WELT: Your generation still remembers these bad experiences. Young people have not had them. At trade unionist youth meetings today, communists appear openly and are very vocal. Is the youth particularly susceptible to communism?

Loderer: Criticism of our social conditions really is justified. This is most cleverly exploited by the communists. They operate cleverly with all that is negative. In this respect, I see nothing positive in the political attitude of the DKP which is an extended arm of Moscow and East Berlin. If we fail to properly show the young people the historical lines and make them familiar with experiences from our more recent history and also the Weimar Republic. They are absolutely more susceptible than any other group in our country.

WELT: Is the basic program which is now being discussed enough to set the course, are speeches like that given by Vetter enough?

Loderer: Statements do not solve the problem. What is necessary is a clear and clean policy within the individual trade unions and the DGB toward trade unionist youth work and also educational work.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG ON LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE

DW111101 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 11 Mar 81 p 3

[Commentary signed HVB: "The Power of the Combines"]

[Text] The blocking of the new Law of the Sea Conference by Washington casts a light on the power situation in President Reagan's administration. The 10th round of the International Law of the Sea Conference was expected to conclude its work of 8 years of negotiations on a maritime international law for two thirds of the surface of the earth. A complicated structure of compromises was supposed to replace the classic Law of the Sea which was set up four centuries ago.

The core of the work containing 320 clauses, negotiated by 163 states, is an exchange deal between the United States and the Third World. America and the other Western industrial nations concede to the developing countries participation in highly developed mining technology and simultaneously in a planned structure of possession of the naval treasures to be mined, the nodules containing unbelievable quantities of manganese, iron, nickel, cobalt and copper. In exchange, the big power will obtain worldwide thoroughfare and flight rights which are significant for the strategy of nuclear deterrance. This was objected to be the lobby of the American mining companies who wanted to reserve for themselves the mining of the billion dollar metal resources at the bottom of the sea, instead of sharing these treasures with the less privileged as "the heritage of all mankind" (United Nations).

With the directive of Secretary of State Haig to the U.S. delegation to delay the draft of the new Law of the Sea convention until it has been "examined" by the new government, the private capitalist forces, such big combines as Lockheed Aircraft, U.S. Steel and Kennecott Copper, have produced first evidence of their newly acquired power even vis-a-vis the Pentagon. In doing this, they endanger the extremely complex negotiation package where the Soviet Union also is involved because of its strategic interests.

CORRECTION TO DER SPIEGEL ON FRG-U.S. DEFENSE

In the 13 March Western Europe DAILY REPORT, item entitled "DER SPIEGEL Reports on FRG-U.S. Defense Problems," page J 6, words were dropped from the first paragraph, lines five and six, which should read: " . . . Republic of Germany in violation of international law. A disruption of oil . . . "

MITTERRAND COMMENTS ON GISCARD TV INTERVIEW

LD161327 Paris LE MATIN in French 12 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] Replying, during a press conference held in Paris yesterday, to Valery Giscard d'Estaing's statements on French Television's channel one on the previous day, Francois Mitterrand paid special attention to the problem of employment. "I was surprised," he stated, "by the feebleness of Valery Giscard d'Estaing's statements on employment. He stated that he will announce some proposals at a later date. Why did he not think about it earlier?"

Analyzing the three proposals put forward by Valery Giscard d'Estaing (amending regulations governing retirement, reducing the number of immigrants and developing vocational training), Francois Mitterrand explained that the first two proposals would make it possible to reduce the number of unemployed by 300,000 each and the third by 200,000. As a result, he emphasized we would have 1.7 million unemployed in 1984, since all experts agree that there would be 2.5 million unemployed if the present policy were pursued. "The 'outgoing candidate' has often talked in the past 7 years about an employment contract but it was a diabolical contract for unemployment that he has signed." Mitterrand also questioned the figures mentioned by Valery Giscard d'Estaing with respect to the demographic sphere.

Opening his press conference, the former PS first secretary stated that the results achieved by Valery Giscard d'Estaing were such that he should not be allowed to "complete the work started in 1974...." Answering attacks against his role as world champion among presidential candidates, Mitterrand retorted: "If there is any world champion, he is indeed such a champion--the champion of unkept promises." And he explained: "It is impossible to call for national recovery unless a great effort is made to achieve national solidarity.... Everything will become possible if in the first months following my election I manage to make it clear that an end has been put to privilege and that any effort calls for assent and, consequently, justice for all."

Mitterrand made an ironic remark about Chirac, saying: "The other candidate of the right seems to be piling up discoveries. He asks that the opposite of what he himself did, be done. His advice is: 'Do not do what I have done.'"

Stating that, "without being presumptuous," he was certain that he will participate in the second ballot, he commented on the "outgoing candidate's" statements. "I felt that it would be difficult to be a better candidate and a worse president [than he is]. Whenever he appears in public, he specializes in being kindhearted, very kindhearted...for 2 months every 7 years. I found that he used the same technique as in 1974, with a blackboard and promises."

Refusing to express any views on the Bokassa diamonds affair because of lack of any precise information, he merely criticized French policy in the Central African Republic. As for the composition of his majority, he explained: "I will answer in the same way as Valery Giscard d'Estaing: I will govern with the majority which elects me on 10 May. If I am elected, it will be a powerful popular tide, which will shatter many established frameworks, that will give me the majority which I will need."

Denouncing the government's control over radio and television, he referred to the president's statement "I am an incurable liberal," saying: "When he said this I thought about Delpey's arbitrary arrest and about Chapot, his campaign treasurer who represents the government in the boardrooms of the audiovisual media which he monitors.... Obviously, Giscard d'Estaing's state of health is not as bad as he says and I have no doubt that he will soon recover from his liberalism." In passing, he condemned police action against channel 75.

Later, Francois Mitterrand discussed the present drift toward a monarchal system, asserting that the government does not govern, the National Assembly has no longer any power, the freedom of the information media has been endangered and that "it is necessary to amend the constitution by which the president appoints members of the higher judicial council who in turn influence the appointment of magistrates."

The problem of alternation prompted him to muse: "Has France been doomed to endure a rightist president and a rightist assembly for 2,000 years? This must be changed and the sooner the better." Finally, he expressed the view that Valery Giscard d'Estaing has "seriously compromised" himself by explaining that a president's first term of office is judged and sanctioned by the electorate whereas this was not so in the case of a second term. "Does he want an untrammeled mandate?" Mitterrand asked in conclusion.

PAPERS PUBLISH ELECTION PUBLIC OPINION POLLS

SOFRES Poll

[Editorial Report] Paris LE FIGARO MAGAZINE in French 7-13 March 1981 carries on pages 80-83 an 800-word Charles Rebois report on two SOFRES opinion polls carried out for LE FIGARO MAGAZINE on 20-26 February and 3-4 March. Poll results are reproduced in addition to the Rebois report. Rebois comments on the differences in the polls, the first taken prior to President Giscard d'Estaing's announcement of his candidacy in the forthcoming presidential election, the second taken after that announcement. Rebois notes that in the February poll, "only 41 percent" of French citizens expressed confidence in the president's ability against 55 percent who expressed doubt, a drop of 15 percent in the president's popularity in 1 year. In the second poll, 55 percent approved the president's candidacy, 22 percent disapproved; 42 percent found him "convincing," 41 percent did not; 43 percent found him "sincere," 43 percent did not.

IFRES Poll

LD161103 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Mar 81 p 13

[Text] On 8 March, the JOURNAL DU DIMANCHE published an IFRES opinion poll carried out from 4 through 6 March covering 1,119 people. It appears that 13.2 percent of the people questioned termed Mr Giscard d'Estaing's candidacy declaration "unconvincing," 5 percent termed it "not reassuring," 6.2 percent found it "convincing" and 6.5 percent "reassuring." The same poll shows that 65 percent of the people questioned consider that Mr Giscard d'Estaing is the only majority candidate capable of beating Mr Mitterrand. Some 57.4 percent believe that the candidates should announce the name of the premier they will nominate if elected. When asked on this last question, Mr Pierre Mauroy indicated, at the microphone of radio station Europe-1 on 8 March, that "within the spirit of the institutions" it does not seem "indicated" to him that the premier's name should be revealed during the campaign.

MARCHAIS WEIGHS ELECTION, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD161605 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 12 Mar 81 p 4

[Michel Naudy report on press conference given by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais in Paris on 11 March: "The Communist Candidate Addresses the Presidential Press"]

[Excerpts] Georges Marchais was the Presidential, Ministerial and Parliamentary Press Associations' guest at the Meridien Hotel yesterday afternoon. After reading a preliminary statement, the Communist candidate replied at length to the questions asked by the many journalists attending. The press lunch which took place the day after Giscard d'Estaing's television appearance gave Georges Marchais an opportunity to criticize the essence of the outgoing president's policy, to reply to his assertions and to put forward the main points of his own program.

Questioned first on the possibility, raised by [PS spokesman] P. Mauroy, of a government contract with the Socialists after the presidential elections, the Communist candidate pointed out that the problems facing the French people at the moment are first to judge Giscard d'Estaing's record and "above all to say what kind of policy they want for France during the next 7-year term." Georges Marchais added that P. Mauroy was attempting to avoid the specific question facing the PS and Francois Mitterrand: "Are they or are they not prepared to govern with Communist ministers in the future?" Questioned on the attitude he will adopt in the second round, he explained: "In my view, the first round is crucial, in fact, it is in the first round that French men and women will be able to choose the policy they want for France. I am standing as a candidate because I want to win and my first objective is to be in the second round. I would like to add that I would find it very unpleasant to side with Giscard d'Estaing now in calling on people to vote for Francois Mitterrand."

If I Am Elected

The Communist candidate was then asked what political procedure he would follow if he was elected. He replied: "If I am elected, I will appoint a premier whose task it will be to form a government in keeping with the constitution. As president I will appoint the ministers. It is obvious that this government will be a leftwing union government comprising Communist and Socialist ministers. In this country, no party whatever can aspire to govern alone and therefore union is necessary. The premier will form this government on the basis of short-term objectives and will prepare for parliamentary elections since I will obviously dissolve the National Assembly. Negotiations will have to be opened between the PCF and the PS to prepare for these elections on the basis of a government program."

Georges Marchais then said he thinks Giscard d'Estaing's stance in support of Francois Mitterrand should the latter face the Communist candidate after the first round is "in the nature of things." He then turned to constitutional issues.

"We think," he indicated "that the present constitution leads to personal power, that electing the president by universal suffrage accentuates that tendency and that Giscard d'Estaing has used and abused this.

"If I am elected, my first decision will be to respect the constitution to the letter. In other words, the president of the republic should stick to the role the constitution defines. The government must have the job of running the nation's affairs, and the National Assembly's rightful powers should be restored.

"The government will then be given the job of drawing up plans to rid the constitution of anything which encourages the tendency toward personal power."

Georges Marchais then turned to foreign policy questions, calling Giscard d'Estaing's options clearly into question, and outlining a policy for France.

First, on the Middle East, he explained that it is necessary to draw the right conclusions from the failure of the Camp David agreements and that the French Government should take initiatives to open discussions with all those concerned including the PLO on implementing the UN resolutions.

With regard to Poland, Georges Marchais reaffirmed that it is "up to the Polish people and their government to solve the real problems facing that country." Explaining that he does not wish to interfere in Polish affairs he added that, in his view, the solution of these problems "requires economic, social and democratic reforms."

"I have never shown any anxiety about a foreign intervention," he added, "it is unthinkable. I am pleased to see that the Polish leaders have started a process which, I think, does indeed relate to a new economic and social policy and also to democratic reforms."

Georges Marchais then strongly criticized Giscard d'Estaing's foreign policy, showing that France is not playing the great role it should have. "France," he said, "should follow a nonaligned policy and not make its initiatives dependent on the position adopted by its Atlantic alliance partners. Giscard d'Estaing's policy has a marked tendency to align with the FRG and the United States and not to follow the independent policy our country can follow."

In this connection, Georges Marchais analyzed the revolution of the balance of forces in the world, indicating that, despite Mr Reagan's present postelection stances, "the days when imperialism could decide on war and peace at will are over." With regard to Afghanistan, he urged the government to support the proposal for negotiations between that country, Pakistan and Iran "to find a political solution and make it possible for the Soviet troops to withdraw."

Questioned on Eurocommunism, he indicated that to say that "it is dead is ridiculous," but that it is like "a suit which is too tight" and that the concept of Eurocommunism must be widened. He stressed that "the characteristic aspect of the communist movement and the socialist countries is diversity..." which "constitutes a source of enrichment for the socialist cause."

L'HUMANITE ON PS SECRETARY JOSPIN'S ATTACK ON PCF

LD131517 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 7 Mar 81 p 1

[Rene Andrieu editorial: "Persisting and Signing"]

[Text] Is L. Jospin a blunderer? Has he made the mistake of speaking aloud the thoughts of the socialist leaders, which they dare not express out loud for obvious reasons?

Clearly, it seems the PS first secretary's blunt call for our party to be destabilized both from the inside and from the outside and the immediate retort of our Central Committee have rather embarrassed F. Mitterrand and his friends.

Thus in Arles, P. Mauroy denied wishing to interfere in the internal affairs of the Communist Party, asserting that remarks to this effect smacked of "fiction" and that his party's only objective was to "seek to destabilize the right" (which apparently bears him no grudge, if we are to believe Chirac, Lecanuet and a few others).

The unfortunate thing for Mauroy is that Jospin's writing in COMBAT SOCIALISTE remain and show that it was not a case of a linguistic flight of fancy. The proof is that he is persisting and signing his name. And not just anywhere, since he has chosen the bosses' organ JOURS DE FRANCE to renew his attack on the Communist Party.

In both Dassault's weekly and his party's daily, L. Jospin--and we must give him credit for this--says the same thing for once. He violently attacks our party and several times harks back to the fact that "it is only the policy pursued by a handful of men at the head of the Communist Party which is in question," that we must "above all not confuse the present orientation of the PCF leadership and direction in which Communists are moving" and that a number of Communists are nearer to the PS than to the policy of their party leadership, "of which"--this is Jospin speaking--"I know they are not proud."

If this is not interference in our internal affairs, a deliberate and moreover blatant attempt to set the militants against the party leadership, then what is it?

The truth is that Mauroy is denying the obvious and, if he contradicts his first secretary, it is only because he undoubtedly thinks that certain truths should not be spoken.

What is certain is that Jospin's remarks, despite being like the capers of a baby elephant in a china shop, reveal an orientation which is indeed that of the PS leadership.

They confirm that the latter's main concern is not to frustrate the policy of Giscard d'Estaing but to attack the Communist Party using any means whatsoever. It is a new illustration of the PS' drift to the right.

At the point things have now reached, we can legitimately ask ourselves the following question: Does F.Mitterrand--as he maintains--really wish to fight Giscard d'Estaing or does he rather cherish the more modest ambition of providing assistance to him in the attempt to weaken our party?

How in fact is it possible to refer to an "anti-Giscard" struggle and a desire for change when you are sniping at the political formation which is at the center of the struggle for change and without which it is totally illusory to hope that Giscard will be beaten.

Is it not because the PS has chosen to rally to the right rather than work for its defeat? It is difficult to find another rational explanation for this perfectly suicidal behavior.

As far as we are concerned, it would take more to make us acknowledge defeat especially as the direction in which the PS is moving shows with increasing clarity that those who want a real change in policy have no alternative but to vote for G. Marchais.

L'HUMANITE COMMENTS ON CPSU CONGRESS PROPOSALS

LD161613 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 13 Mar 81 p 10

[Max Leon commentary]

[Text] It is already almost 3 weeks since the Soviet Union made a series of proposals for negotiations to the Western powers. These proposals were made at the opening session of the 26th CPSU Congress in a report by Leonid Brezhnev--who is both CPSU secretary general and head of state.

The capitals concerned reacted quickly--and feebly. While Washington and Paris revel in statements on the "challenges posed by the Kremlin" to justify boosting military budgets or abandoning East-West negotiations this genuinely peaceful challenge is being virtually glossed over. The chancelleries' spokesmen are merely authorized to say that a particular project is "interesting" and will be "carefully studied."

In the past few days, Leonid Brezhnev has sent personal letters to the U.S., British, FRG and French heads of state or of government confirming his entire "peace plan." However, the official commentaries remain laconic: "Mr Brezhnev's message will be carefully studied and will form the subject of consultations" (Washington). "Mr Brezhnev is proposing to give more details on some of the points in his recent proposals on East-West dialogue. The letter is written in a moderate tone devoid of any aggressive note....it shows a clear readiness to negotiate" (Bonn). The Elysee, like Downing Street, says even less. And in Madrid the Western delegations at the government meeting of the "35" [reference to CSCE signatories] at present refuse to take the new pledges suggested by the USSR into account.

Evasion

This attitude betrays growing embarrassment. The picture painted in newspaper columns and on radio of an "aggressive Kremlin" prepared to bear down with its armored divisions on a poor little unarmed Western Europe, and even the picture of a pure white America, scarcely bears comparison with the reality of a people and a government offering immediate discussions on all outstanding problems and negotiations on limiting and reducing arsenals without preconditions.

In the absence of any specific reply, the West is taking refuge in doubt or simply silence, especially since the U.S. administration is still seeking a diplomacy which would distinguish it from the failures suffered under Carter's presidency.

But avoiding the issue is no substitute for a policy.

Does Mr Reagan agree or does he not agree to a meeting with Leonid Brezhnev to examine the problems whose solution depends on the United States and the USSR? Moscow has not posed any preconditions for such a summit and agrees to its being carefully prepared by active consultations between the two capitals. Has history not shown that, far from suffering from detente in relations between the two superpowers, all peoples--especially Europeans--have benefited from it?

If anybody has doubts on that subject why avoid the question of a broader summit?

Does Giscard d'Estaing agree or does he not agree to the convening of a Security Council meeting at the highest level, it being understood that any UN member could take part in that conference?

Do the Western leaders agree--who pretend to be alarmed at the modernization of Soviet medium-range weapons systems (known as SS-20)--or do they not agree to the negotiations proposed by the USSR? Some will say that the discussion is likely to be lengthy and complex; all that is needed for it to be conducted in security and mutual confidence, is for a moratorium to be decreed on these weapons systems, in other words to freeze the arsenals at their present level and to freeze the deployment of weapons involved in current programs. This is written in black and white in the messages sent by Leonid Brezhnev.

For Dialogue

Are the French Government and its Western allies prepared or are they not prepared to collectively seek solutions to Europe's gradual disarmament? The Madrid meeting of the 35 signatories of the Helsinki Final Act is fully capable of convening a conference on this subject and, at an initial stage, of planning military confidence-building measures--which the USSR agrees to implement and to have monitored over its entire European territory, provided the West gives an equivalent guarantee.

Whether it be on the situation in Asia or the Near East, the persistent tensions in the Persian Gulf and Afghanistan regions, the 26th CPSU Congress program suggests objectives, methods and means which it is not asking anybody to take or leave but which offer dialogue, and pave the way for seeking solutions collectively.

Is France so subservient to Atlantic bloc requirements and to White House strategies that it can make no proposal to revive negotiation in these spheres? Is Giscard d'Estaing embarrassed by his own speeches on disarmament--now that the confidence-building measures defined by the Kremlin make is possible to reach an East-West agreement in Madrid?

Any further stalling is dangerous to everybody now that nuclear rivalry is attaining increasingly sophisticated spheres and is likely to pass the point of no-return; the point at which any regional conflict is likely to degenerate into a world confrontation.

LE MONDE ON U.S. 'REVIVAL' OF MONROE DOCTRINE

LD161231 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A New Monroe Doctrine"]

[Text] "America for the Americans" is how the doctrine formulated in 1823 by President Monroe is usually summed up. At the beginning of the 19th century, when the Confederation was still in its infancy, it was a question of warning the Europeans against any attempt to reconquer a new world which had been entirely under the thumb less than half a century earlier and whose last shreds the Spanish were about to lose in the south.

Two recent demarches by Washington which the Europeans are questioning are its humanitarian aid to El Salvador and its planned cofinancing of an airpot on the island of Grenada. These initiatives, like the 5 January meeting between the man who was then only the U.S. president elect and Mexico's Jose Lopez Portillo, the intense activity shown in recent weeks by Washington's envoys south of the Rio Grande and Mr Reagan's stirring plea to the Ottawa Parliament for the American "hemisphere's integrity," all certainly suggest a revival of the notorious doctrine.

It would seem to be a question of making all Americans, from Baffin Island to Patagonia (beginning, according to a plan dear to the former government of California, with the three big northern countries) realize again that, beyond the differences of culture, religion, language and the gulf between levels of development, there exists among them a real community. Against this obvious fact, Mr Reagan seems to believe, neither old Europe's concerns in the Caribbean, which smack of colonialism, nor the harmful influences more or less everywhere of a Marxism which also comes from across the Atlantic can prevail.

By calling Ottawa to heel and by giving its European allies two free warnings, Washington is attempting to set up a "cordon sanitarie" in the Central American and Caribbean zone. It is a matter of isolating the revolutionary movements and regimes from any "Third World-ist" encouragement from Europe or from influential countries on the American Continent.

Having thus prevented the spread of the "virus " the United States would be in a position to try to "turn back the tide" in Nicaragua and perhaps in Cuba. Or, why not, of embarking on great world negotiations with Moscow from a position of strength--negotiations including Afghanistan and other subjects which Mr Brezhnev undoubtedly intends to put on the agenda of his summit meeting with Mr Reagan. These are concepts of relations between peoples which one might have hoped were obsolete but which are unquestionably fueled by the cynicism with which the Kremlin itself views international relations.

What can the Europeans and, in general, those countries which do not intend to accept this bipolarization of international relations do? They can help themselves as much as they can, particularly in defense matters; the Europeans can build Europe in real earnest, get back without fail to the crucial question of the North-South dialogue; and, in the final analysis, reject absolutely the cruel Manichaeanism which is the angle from which the two superpowers view the future of everyone's planet, from Afghanistan to El Salvador.

L'HUMANITE CITES 'BOYCOTT OF CUBA' REPORT

LD171017 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 13 Mar 81 p 11

[Text] It is asserted in LA LETTRE DE L'EXPANSION of 9 March that a "boycott of Cuba by France" was prepared during French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet's recent visit to Washington. So far, this information has been ignored.

LA LETTRE DE L'EXPANSION states among other things:

"French industrialists will bear the cost of the agreement on El Salvador concluded by Francois-Poncet and Reagan. In this respect, France has fallen in line with Washington's anti-Cuban policy. Already, a meeting between Bettencourt Boa, director of Cuba's foreign trade with countries with market economies, and French industrialists, which was planned a long time ago, was able to take place only through the intermediary of the Franco-Latin American Chamber of Commerce. The French authorities completely ignored it.

What is even more serious and could lead to protest by French economic circles is that the biggest contract which France was yet to sign with Cuba has just been called into question by the Quai d'Orsay. It concerned a Fr0.5 billion power station which was to be ordered from Alsthom-Atlantique forthwith, following more than 5 years of negotiations...Cuba now ranks fourth among France's customers in Latin America. Its purchase of French products amounted to Fr1.3 billion in 1980."

L'EXPANSION's revelations are extremely grave. They must not remain unexplained.

The French Government's alignment with U.S. policy is an established fact. But, according to the article published in L'EXPANSION, a secret agreement on Cuba was signed by Mr Jean Francois-Poncet on the one hand and Mr Reagan and Mr Haig on the other a few days ago.

Full light must be shed on this affair. The Quai d'Orsay and the Elysee must state what in fact the position is. Is it true that the biggest contract which France was preparing to sign with Cuba--for the construction of a power stations--has been or is about to be called into question by the French Government?

LE MONDE ON FRENCH-GERMAN WEAPONS COOPERATION

LD161251 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Mar 81 p 10

[Jacques Isnard article]

[Text] Shocked by the tenfold increase in the manufacturing cost of their new Tornado combat aircraft and by the need to continue to subsidize from public funds the production of the medium-range European airbus, the Germans or, for the moment at least, their Defense Ministry are beginning to learn their lesson by trying to reduce, indeed to abandon long term military cooperation projects conceived with European partners, particularly with France and Britain.

Today, after a 3-day working session with his military chiefs, Mr Hans Apel announced that the West German Army will not be ordering the planned consignment of Roland surface to air missiles coproduced with France, and he let it be known that the French-German tank project for the nineties will not be carried out, since his ministry's allocations will devote its priorities to the development of a modernized version of the West German-built Leopard tank. As to the future, an antitank helicopter project with France and a new combat aircraft designated TKF-90 planned with Britain and France already seem in danger due to the prospects of budget savings in Bonn.

It is a whole development of French-West German cooperation in the manufacture of conventional weapons which threatens to disappear, despite the political will displayed in Paris in February 1980 at the meeting between Helmut Schmidt and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, which was supposed to end in the signing of a protocol on the plan for a joint battle tank. A certain amount of publicity was given to the conclusion of this latter accord 1 year ago because it symbolized then the will of Bonn and Paris to renew a cooperation, some 20 years old, which had given tangible results--like the Transall aircraft, the Alpha Jet or tactical missiles in this highly sensitive sphere of coproduction of all categories of war materiels.

After Mr Apel's meeting with his high command, it was, on the contrary, disenchantment and doubt which prevailed in military and industrial circles in France, and also the feeling of a certain disillusion settling on political circles at the time when Mr Giscard d'Estaing, a presidential election candidate, could plead the solidity of military cooperation agreements with the FRG as evidence, in the name of Europe, of the vigor of the rapproachement between the two countries.

This West German withdrawal concerning the French-West German tank was, in reality, if not expected, at least foreseeable. The project having encountered such keen resistance within the Bonn parliament and among industrialists across the Rhine who considered themselves capable of progressing alone thanks to their traditions and their technology acquired in the matter. In France, too, the program clashed with hostility from the PCF and the CGT and, for other reasons, from industrialists who did not want to be considered second-class partners by their West German counterparts. Besides, the two countries' general staffs still have divergences of technical or tactical viewpoints on this subject, although these were not inseparable.

Despite this variety of obstacles, which are real and which can by themselves explain the slowing down of the program launched in 1980, the position expressed by Apel now reveals that the FRG, through its defense minister, is prepared without any further ceremony to break all large-scale military cooperation with London and Paris for financial reasons. In this sphere, there have been precedents in the last two decades and, on several occasions, French Governments under the presidencies of Charles de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou had to make efforts to paper over the cracks. But never has the whole enterprise seemed so threatened by the public remarks of a West German defense minister.

Unless Chancellor Schmidt--but is he now in a sufficiently strong position in his own country to do so?--decides to grant the important study and research expenditure which his minister is demanding for setting up the cooperation with Bonn's European partners, by proposing to France to make do with participation in modernizing the new version of the West German Leopard tank, Mr Apel is not taking the road toward this resumption of projects with Paris.

SOVIET DELEGATION ENDS VISIT WITHOUT NEW CREDITS

AU170911 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 16 Mar (ANSA)--A Soviet trade delegation will be going back to Moscow without having secured new credit lines from Italy, one of its major Western trade partners, after five days of official talks in Rome.

The joint communique issued at the end of the twelfth mixed commission sesssion in the Italian capital Monday night made no mention of credits, an issue dear to the Soviet Union.

The Italian delegation sent its Soviet partner off empty-handed after pointing out that the country's considerable financial effort in recent years did not meet with a desired increase of Soviet purchases of Italian products.

Italy extended somewhere near three billion dollars of credits to the Soviet Union between 1965 and 1980. As a result, Italy's trade deficit with the Soviet Union more than doubled during the first eleven months of 1980, hitting a one billion, 400 million dollar figure.

The Italian delegation chief, Foreign Trade Ministry Under-Secretary Edoardo Speranza, disclosed during the talks that Rome will practice a highly selective financial assistance system with the Soviet Union. Financial aid, he warned, will be extended only on tolerable conditions and with strict regard for progressive hikes in the cost of money.

The communique did say, however, that Italy would be willing to extend credits for some operations on an individual basis, as long as the specific deal in question was deemed mutually worthy. The issue of the Soviet Union's plans to build a gas pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe was only briefly mentioned in the document. The reference indicated that government delegations will be meeting in the near future to discuss the technical and economic aspects of the project. A number of Italian state-run engineering firms are vying for a share of the construction job.

But Italy's major concern during the talks was to secure assurances of Soviet energy supplies, which account for eighty percent of the country's imports from the Soviet Union. Italy imported 5.2 million tons of oil from the Soviet Union in 1980.

In remarks to the press here last night, Foreign Trade Under Secretary Roberto Palleschi complained about the high cost of extending easy payment pterms to the Soviet Union. He also insisted on receiving "guarantees" from the Soviet Union that there will be no "tacticial or political utilization of the faucets" when the future pipeline is built and operating.

PSDI URGES CLOSING RANKS AGAINST COMMUNISTS

AU170922 Rome ANSA in English 0855 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 17 Mar (ANSA)--The Social Democrat Party (PSDI) once again called on its governing partners today to close ranks to keep the Communists out of power. Relations between the four coalition partners and ways of making Italy more "governable" are the two major issues of political debate in the country.

The debate would have focused this week on the internal vicissitudes of the ruling Christian Democrat Party (DC) had it not put off a National Council session scheduled for the next few days to the end of month, March 28 and 29. Premier Arnaldo Forlani runs a government which groups his own DC with the Socialists (PSI), Social Democrats and Republicans (PRI).

The PSDI aired its call for coalition unity today in its daily newspaper, UMANITA, which charged that some factions in the DC were trying to resuscitate a "national solidarity" arrangement which granted the Communist Party (PCI) a privileged status. According to the PSDI, this attempt was undermining the power of Forlani's government which, UMANITA, asserted, had the close alliance between the PSDI and PSI to thank for its survival. The UMANITA editorial took its lead from recent developments in Christian Democrat ranks, specifically a call from the DC's liberal faction Monday for the party to drop the anticommunist line which emerged from its last congress.

But the "Forze Nuove (New Forces)" faction, a staunch supporter of that line, struck back with an immediate rejection of any "embrace with the communists" whatsoever.

Meanwhile, the PSI's Minister for State Holdings Gianni De Michelis made a pitch in Venice yesterday for a Socialist-led government. The DC, according to De Michelis, "is no longer capable of leading the country" and what is needed instead is an "element of stability" [word indistinct] the PSI.

The PRI addressed itself Monday to recent proposals for sweeping constitutional revisions from PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi. The Republicans reminded their governing partners of "the limits" of plausible constitutional reforms and urged them to concentrate their energies instead on implementing the guidelines of the present constitution, especially those regulating the right to strike. The nation is currently being swept by a wave of strikes as both organized labor and the National Business Association (Confindustria) gird themselves for a predictably tough contract renewal battle ahead.

The joint CGIL-CISL-UIL Trade Union Central announced Monday that its leadership will be discussing ways of implementing a code of "self-regulations" on strikes at the end of the month. But the organization did not fail to deal a blow to management yesterday as well, announcing that union leaders will not be on hand tomorrow for a Confindustria convention on the issue of wages.

BERLINGUER OUTLINES ALTERNATE GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS

LD161305 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 10 Mar 81 pp 1, 16

[Ugo Raduel report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 8 March address at PCI rally in Crotone: "Berlinguer's Dialogue With Workers"]

[Excerpts] Crotone--A fine meeting, 2 and 1/2 hours nonstop, took place Sunday evening between Comrade Berlinguer and the workers of Crotone, the peasants and miners of the Crotone area. Their questions were substantial and intelligent political questions which enabled the PCI secretary general, as he put it, to "feel the pulse" of this working class, these workers and communists of Calabria, following the meeting with those of Genoa a few days ago.

Answering a question about the Salerno "swing," Berlinguer recalled the elements of continuity with the PCI's national and democratic strategy and the highly innovative elements contained in the PCI Directorate's 27 November document. With that decision the PCI declared that it is entitled to stand as the principal motive force behind and guarantor of a democratic alternative government.

One consequence of that proposal was that, whereas before the issue was the acceptability of the PCI's admittance to a government (the notorious legitimacy issue), we have now changed from the one being judged to the judges of the DC's own qualifications to legitimacy--and above all it is the Italian people who have become the judge.

It must be clear that we will no longer grant outside support to a government headed by the DC. As far as [PRI Chairman] Visentini's proposal is concerned, Berlinguer said that it does not yet seem clear in every detail, but in any case the PCI has already said that Senator Visentini--representing certain classes and a sector of democratic opinion very distant from us--was not mistaken when he, like the communists, condemned this government's impotence and stated the need for a change.

Last, among many other topics, Berlinguer broached the subject of the PCI's autonomy in the international context. When we confirm it, he said, we do not do so to concede anything to anyone else but because we consider it an indispensable precondition for achieving two objectives for which we feel a pressing need: 1) only a truly autonomous force capable of original formulations can open the way to a transformation of society in a socialist direction (whereas it is impossible if one merely repeats stereotyped formulas coined elsewhere); 2) in the world today a major thrust must be imparted to a new kind of internationalism, which can only be based on autonomy, at a time when a great variety has come about within the world revolutionary process, with the emergence of new forces, often very different from the communists. The attainment of these objectives presupposes that the era of leading parties and states is really over--and, as far as we Italian Communists are concerned, it is over.

RUBBI TO REPRESENT PCI AT MEXICAN PARTY CONGRESS

LD161253 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 8 Mar 81 p 17

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Rome--Central Committee member and Foreign Section Chief Antonio Rubbi left for Mexico yesterday where he will represent our party at the 19th Mexican Communist Party Congress together with Comrade Giorgio Oldrini from L'UNITA.

The Mexican Communists' Congress, the first to be held with the party enjoying full legal status, will open today and continue its work until next Saturday.

BUFALINI COMMENTS ON CPSU, PCI 'DIVERGENCES'

LD161311 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 12 Mar 81 p 17

[Unattributed report: "Bufalini: Soviet Initiative Important"]

[Text] Rome--"We believe that the divergences that have recently emerged between the PCI and CPSU must neither be made into a drama nor dismissed. This belief stems not so much from an elementary sense of political prudence as from a careful consideration of certain aspects of the situation. First, the fact that, as far as we are concerned, there is no desire to exacerbate relations." This is stated by PCI Directorate member Comrade Paolo Bufalini in an article to appear in the next issue of RINASCITA.

Bufalini describes many of the foreign policy pointers contained in Brezhnev's report as "very positive". "Our esteem," the article continues, "for the guidelines on international prospects extensively and also specifically expressed in it is increased by the general political context in which they have emerged," which is characterized by the "worrying indications coming from the United States." The fact that despite these indications "Brezhnev has presented a combination of fundamentally realistic peace proposals is a very important factor.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS CUBAN CHARGE AGAINST ENVOY

LD171100 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] The Portuguese charge d'affaires in Cuba, Francisco de Sales Mascarena, was officially accused yesterday by the Cuban authorities of having participated in the planning of the recent takeover of the Ecuadorean Embassy in Havana which resulted in a serious diplomatic incident.

According to ANOP, the Cuban Government has accused the CIA of having organized the takeover of the Ecuadorean Embassy last month with the help of the Portuguese charge d'affairs. A communique from the Cuban Foreign Ministry says that the charges are based on statements by the attackers themselves and also on investigations carried out by the authorities. The Portuguese diplomat is also accused of having spoken of the possibility of making an attempt against Fidel Castro's life.

This morning we spoke on the telephone with Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira, who said:

[Begin recording] As you already know, at a session yesterday afternoon to which the diplomatic corps was summoned, the Cuban deputy minister of foreign affairs leveled charges of the utmost gravity at the Portuguese charge d'affaires, accusing him of having been involved in the takeover of an embassy and of complicity with the security services of a foreign country. The charge d'affaires voiced his protest and left. He later managed to get through to Lisbon and I spoke to him at about 2330, Lisbon time.

The government immediately took three steps. First, I summoned the Cuban ambassador in the middle of the night and reminded him of the international conventions and procedures according to which the Cuban Government is fully entitled to declare a foreign diplomat persona non grata, a course of action which Portugal itself has taken in the past and is prepared to take in the future whenever necessary. However, I pointed out that the Cuban Government has no right, either morally or with any justification based on precedent or international law, to publicly humiliate the diplomatic representative of a foreign country.

Therefore, in addition to voicing the most vigorous protest and repudiating the charges leveled at the Portuguese charge d'affaires, I declared that the Cuban Embassy would be held directly responsible for the safety of the Portuguese charge d'affaires.

But I also told the Cuban ambassador that, in respecting international law, Portugal will ensure the complete tranquility and security of the staff of the Cuban Embassy and will strengthen the protection of both the ambassador's residence and the embassy's offices to guard against any possible reaction once this news becomes known.

Second, I telephoned the Portuguese charge d'affaires--after getting through to Havana with some difficulty--and ordered him to leave Havana as soon as possible, not as an admission of guilt but because, at this distance, we are in no position to ensure the security of Portugal's diplomatic representative.

Third, a formal protest is to be lodged with the Cuban authorities, rejecting in the most vehement terms such unacceptable behavior and declaring that the Portuguese Government reserves the right to adopt the measures deemed necessary.

Up to this moment--it is just before 0800--I have not heard again from Charge d'Affairs Mascarena. I am also waiting for the confirmation I requested from the Cuban ambassador with regard to the assurances that the Cuban Government must give the Portuguese charge d'affaires concerning his safety, the same assurances that Portugal accords all foreign diplomats on its territory. [end recording]

PRIME MINISTER, DUTCH COUNTERPART DISCUSS EEC

LD161459 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] "We have the will and wherewithal to work for Europe and with Europe. That is not to say that we are unaware of the difficulties and difficult decsions we will have to face," Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao said during a dinner last night in the Necessidades Palace for The Netherlands Prime Minister Andreas van Agt, who is in our country on a 2-day official visit.

Portugal's impending entry into the EEC and bilateral relations with The Netherlands were the main topics of Pinto Balsemao's speech. He said that The Netherlands had given Portugal constant support during the process of democratization of our society.

In connection with Portugal's joining the EEC, the Portuguese prime minister said that will is not enough since we will "need all the help our friends can provide."

He said that The Netherlands has "always supported our efforts" and that he is sure that during that country's presidency of the EC there will be new opportunities to express thanks for its spirit of European solidarity.

So, Pinto Balsemao added, "while our options might not ring true without EEC membership we are convinced that membership at any price would be undesirable for us and for Europe."

Pinto Balsemao also referred to the situation in East Timor and the "permanent process of decolonization" which "will allow the population to express its will," and he expressed gratitude for the help The Netherlands has given Portugal in this specific case.

Pinto Balsemao said that Portugal is ready to initiate the actions necessary to resolve the Timor question and he called upon the friendly countries most directly interested in this problem (like the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement) to help us "create a favorable climate for this purpose."

In his speech at the dinner, which was also attended by Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw and [Portuguese Foreign Minister] Goncalves Pereira, the Portuguese prime minister stressed the sound friendship and cultural heritage of Portugal and The Netherlands, countries which "face the same threats in many spheres and share the same dream of peace and well-being for all mankind."

"The two countries," Pinto Balsamao added, "have not finished and never will finish implementing the ambitious project which is to contribute to a better world."

However, as is described in detail on page three, the accent of the Dutch prime minister's visit to our country is on Portugal's membership of the EEC.

On his arrival in Lisbon yesterday, Andreas van Agt said that The Netherlands appreciates Portugal's political determination to become a member of the EEC and that his country will do all it can to ensure our admission as soon as possible.

PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT GULF STATES 12-18 APRIL

LD132204 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao will visit the United Arab Emirates and the Sultanate of Oman from 12-18 April, Portuguese news agency ANOP reports quoting semiofficial sources. This is the fourth time in less than a year that a head of the Portuguese Government has made plans to visit these countries.

NORWAY

COMMANDER WANTS KOLA INCLUDED IN NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD160831 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 12 Mar 81 p 9

[Olav Trygge Storvik report]

[Text] "A ban on or a thinning out of the Soviet nuclear arms on the Kola Peninsula or in the Leningrad military district, which can only be used against the Nordic countries, would be a significant contribution and example toward reducing the number of nuclear arms in Europe," the Norway commander in chief, Lt Gen Tonne Huitfeldt said in a lecture to Tromso Defense Society recently.

A central section of the lecture dealt with a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries and Huitfeldt's views can be seen as an indirect response to Ambassador Jens Evensen, for example, who has repeatedly claimed that it is unrealistic to draw the Kola Peninsula into a nuclear-free area. This pronouncement has been justified by pointing out that the Russians have weapons stationed on the Kola Peninsula which form part of the strategic balance with the United States.

In his lecture, Huitfeldt stressed that the Norwegian proposal for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries is intended to include the strategic and other arms which form part of the nuclear balance with the United States. He reminded his audience that in addition to the strategic arms there are also a large number of aircraft, surface ships and submarines on the Kola Peninsula which can deliver nuclear arms against land targets. To achieve a real reduction in the nuclear threat to Norway or the Nordic area a nuclear-free zone ought also to embrace these means of delivery and their nuclear warheads, Huitfeldt said.

However, the problem is that these arms can carry both nuclear and conventional warheads, that is, they have dual capability and can be used for several purposes and against various areas. It is therefore unlikely that the Soviet Union would be willing to remove these arms from the Kola Peninsula, Huitfeldt said. But it is nevertheless clear that a ban on the nuclear arms which can only be used against Norway or the Nordic area would be a significant improvement in the reduction of the number of nuclear arms in Europe, Huitfeldt said, proceeding to enumerate a number of nuclear arms on the Kola Peninsula which can only be used against the Nordic area because of their range. This applies to heavy artillery with a range of 12-17 km, Frog 7 tactical nuclear missiles with a range of around 70 km, and the Scud B, a nuclear missile with a range of around 300 km.

Instead of a nuclear-free zone which also included Soviet territory, it has been suggested that we make do with guarantees from the superpowers, Huitfeldt said. The Soviet Union has given its support to such a proposal in connection with the Kekkonen plan, but the question is how much is a guarantee of the nonuse of nuclear arms against the Nordic countries worth? It can be easy to give guarantees in peacetime, but it is another matter to keep to them in the emergency situations which arise during a war, he said, pointing out that entering an agreement which accepted guarantees would also be a fundamental change in the Soviet Union's attitude to Norway. Control arrangements would also give the Soviet Union an insight into internal Norwegian conditions, and as a guarantor power the Soviet Union would have a real opportunity to influence Norwegian policies and decisions.

In general Huitfeldt's assessment, a nuclear-free zone with superpower guarantees would probably only be possible as a unilateral solution involving neutrality for Norway and the other Nordic countries. It is by no means certain that this would mean greater security against nuclear arms and the threat of conventional arms, he said, reminding his audience that even if a nuclear-free area embracing the Nordic countries were set up it would not reduce the possibility of nuclear arms being used against targets on the Kola Peninsula. Nor would it be possible to protect Norway or the Nordic area from the effects of these arms, an isolated, nuclear war, and offers no security if the war comes, he said.

In his lecture, General Huitfeldt also sketched the background to and the thinking behind NATO's nuclear strategy and reminded his audience that Norwegian authorities also took part in the decisionmaking process behind it. Even though Norway has voiced a number of well-known reservations regarding preparations for the use and deployment of nuclear arms in peacetime, this does not mean that Norway can unilaterally renounce the possibility of nuclear arms being used in defending the country. Such a step would immediately diminish the deterrent effect of alliance membership, Huitfeldt said. He also thought that it would raise doubts within NATO on whether Norway would receive support from conventional forces in a crisis if it were not willing to accept nuclear support.

For this reason, a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries should be raised in a broader European context, while preserving the attachment to defense and guarantee arrangements in NATO, Huitfeldt said. One possibility is therefore that the proposal is raised as part of the negotiations for SALT III or the talks on nuclear arms in Europe.

AFTENPOSTEN HITS U.S. ACTION AT LOS CONFERENCE

LD161549 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 12 Mar 81 p 2

[Editorial: "U.S. Law of the Sea Demarche"]

[Text] The justifiable optimism which prevailed before the opening of the 10th session of the UN Law of the Sea Conference a few days ago was quickly replaced by equally unjustified pessimism. This swift mood change was caused by President Ronald Reagan's unexpected decision that the United States is not ready to take part in the final negotiations now, after 7 years of hard work to reach an international Law of the Sea convention. The new U.S. leadership intends to reassess everything on which previous U.S. Law of the Sea negotiators helped to reach agreement.

To underline clearly that he does not feel bound by anything that has been done, the new President has dismissed the majority of members of the U.S. negotiating delegation. Others have gone as far as to ask whether the United States really needs a Law of the Sea convention at all. Much can be said in support of the reasonable desire of a newly elected U.S President not to be bound by his predecessors' decisions, but behavior in the present affair means that it is also reasonable to question U.S. credibility as a negotiating partner at international conferences. There is also reason to wonder about the diplomatic skill demonstrated, since there had been no earlier indications of such a drastic change in the U.S. attitude to Law of the Sea work. If there had been, the session could have been postponed and informal talks begun. But in the present case the more than 150 other nations taking part in the session were totally unprepared for what happened.

The UN Law of the Sea Conference has so far carried out one of the most comprehensive legislative tasks in history. Only a few minor outstanding questions remained to be solved, after it had been possible to bridge the great political, economic and strategic differences during the conference's ninth session last year. The draft treaty prepared for this session, embracing 200-mile economic zones, the extent of the Continental Shelf, the organization and financing of mining activities on the ocean floor, environmental questions, free passage through straits, and scientific investigations, was a piece of pioneering work in international law and was on the verge of completion when Reagan suddenly intervened.

The results achieved by the Law of the Sea Conference have been of the greatest importance for the developing countries in particular. A Law of the Sea treaty would guarantee the poor nations the chance to exploit resources both in the sea and on the sea bed. The major feature of the Law of the Sea work has been the unanimity in the United Nations that minerals on the sea bed outside national jurisdiction are to be seen as "humanity's common property."

A fragile but necessary compromise has been formed. All participating nations have had to make some concessions, and there is no reason to try to hide the fact that some have made more than others. Several of the major Western industrial nations especially protested against agreeing to provide the developing nations with technology and against accepting limitations in their opportunities to exploit the minerals. It seems as if President Reagan, without any regard for the other aspect of the Law of the Sea work, which is also of crucial importance to the United States, has only listened to representatives of the specialized interests of large U.S. companies.

Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund complained strongly in the Storting about this most recent development at the Law of the Sea Conference. We join in the complaint, and take it for granted that the foreign minister has broad support in Norwegian public opinion for an initiative with the U.S. authorities to help to bring the conference out of the dangerous doldrums it has now entered.

SWEDEN

SAP OFFICERS MEET WITH YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

AU151718 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Stockholm, 11 Mar (TANJUG)--A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] and the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia [SAWPY] Federal Conference led by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Dragomir Milojevic, member of the Serbian Socialist Alliance of Working People Republican Conference Presidium, has ended its visit to the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party [SAP].

The delegation of the LCY and the SAWPY held a meeting yesterday with Social Democrats--members of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Swedish parliament--who informed the guests about the activities of this committee and the SAP on the international plane. On this occasion, the need to renew the process of international detente, which would include all parts of the world, was discussed.

Grlickov informed the hosts about the activities of the nonaligned countries and Yugoslavia's involvement in the Nonaligned Movement. As part of this, Grlickov spoke about the results achieved by the nonaligned foreign ministers' conference held in New Delhi at the beginning of February.

Members of the Yugoslav delegation also had talks last night with members of the Central Committee of the Workers Trade Union (LO) who informed the guests about the current economic situation in Sweden and about the efforts that the trade union is making to stabilize economic trends.

In the course of a 2-day visit, the delegation of the LCY and the SAWPY Federal Conference--which also consisted of Ljubomir Drndic, Yugoslav Ambassador to Sweden, and Petar Boskovic, chief of the group in the Sector for International Cooperation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium--had a meeting with SAP leader Olof Palme, Secretary Sven Andersson and with other party leaders. The readiness of both sides to further promote and expand mutual cooperation was stressed in these talks.

This visit is the first official contact between the LCY and the SAP and, as assessed, represents the initial but important step in developing relations between the two parties. New contacts between the LCY and the SAP have already been indicated. SAP Secretary Sven Andersson, has accepted an invitation to visit our country as a guest of the LCY.

DIPLOMATIC STAFF IN IRAN TO BE INCREASED BY 3

LD161436 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1425 GMT 16 Mar 81

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] Britain is to send three more diplomats to Iran, the Foreign Office in London confirmed today.

One diplomat and two support staff will be sent to join the four already in the Swedish Embassy in Tehran, which has been handling Britain's interests since the British Embassy was closed in September. Two of the additional staff will be leaving London tomorrow and the third will follow shortly.

The move comes after the release by the Iranians last month of the three British Anglican missionaries held since last summer on suspicion of spying. British businessman Mr Andrew Pyke is still being held however, after being detained for seven months on suspicion of spying and embezzlement. Ministers have made it clear to the Iranian Government that although they want to improve relations between the two countries Mr Pyke's continued detention is creating difficulties, and it is unlikely that the British Embassy will be fully re-opened until this problem is resolved.

SPAIN'S FELIPE GONZALEZ ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD170931 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 12 Mar 81 p 21

[Luis Foix dispatch: "Felipe Gonzalez Meets With Mrs Thatcher"]

[Text] London, 11 Mar--"I must say quite clearly that the most forceful reaction to the Spanish regressive attempt in the entire Western world was that of Mrs Thatcher. Her forcefulness in defense of freedoms and democracy in Spain seems to me to be admirable."

With these words, Spanish socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez opened a press conference at the conclusion of his 3-day official visit to the United Kingdom. The Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] leader made the qualification, of course, that Mrs Thatcher's political stances are very different from those of his party, but the fact that the British prime minister described the 23 February attack against the congress as a "terrorist action" is something for which Felipe Gonzalez is really grateful.

The PSOE leader met for 30 minutes with the prime minister today on a day when criticisms of her economic policy announced in the House of Commons yesterday have been coming from all quarters, including her own Conservative Party ranks and also the confederation of British industry.

Coup and Democracy

Mrs Thatcher expressed interest in the political situation in Spain and wanted to know what the specific U.S. reaction to the abortive coup was. It seems that she did not like the first message sent by Secretary of State Haig very much. "I find it rather difficult to read people's faces, but I believe that it worried her," Felipe Gonzalez said. Mrs Thatcher and the politicians with which the PSOE delegation held contacts "expressed deep solidarity with the Spanish democratic process, realizing, however, that democracy is the only solution that we have."

With respect to the issue of Gibraltar, which was discussed, of course, both with Mrs Thatcher and with Lord Carringtom, Felipe Gonzalez adopted a statesmanlike stance, saying that he supports the Spanish Government's policy on an issue about which "there will be no difference of opinion."

Gate

Despite the fact that the British press frequently demands that the gate be opened, Felipe Gonzalez emphasized that the gate can only be opened if the British are prepared to adopt the measures which will give the Spanish people equal rights in Gibraltar, as is envisaged in the Lisbon agreements of 18 April 1980.

One of the issues which Felipe Gonzalez stressed most in his talks with Conservatives and Laborites is the urgent need for urgent and irreversible support for Spain's entry into the EEC. "We cannot accept being treated as a separate case again--previously because we did not have democracy and now because we have it but it is still young. The fact is that Spain's application has not been taken very seriously."

Felipe Gonzalez hopes that the abortive coup will give rise to new dynamics in our relations with Europe. He repeated to his British interlocutors an already known thesis that it is a matter of accelerating political and juridical entry into Europe, leaving full economic integration until later. "This is the best way to ensure that we are taken into account in the reorganization of the Community. If we are institutionally inside it, we will be involved in the entire process of transforming the Community."

"We Are Not Anti-NATO"

With respect to the issue of NATO, Felipe Gonzalez explained to Mrs Thatcher the PSOE's approach. "I do not know whether she was much in agreement because I believe that she would be in favor of enlarging the Atlantic alliance. But she listened to me very attentively." As to whether membership in NATO would guarantee democracy in Spain, Felipe Gonzalez said that NATO "only guarantees democracy where democracy does not need to be guaranteed, but consider the cases of Salazarist Portugal and the Greece of the colonels."

Our stance, he said, is not anti-NATO. "We know that in the event of a world conflagration, we would immediately enter the Western defense system through our bilateral treaty with the United States."

Felipe Gonzalez' stance on the renegotiation of the treaty with the United States "is the same that we had before the Reagan administration reacted so ambiguously on the night of the coup, despite the fact that it afterward made a statement in support of democracy."

Treaty With United States

"We do not want the present status quo with the United States to disappear. We wish to maintain relations of friendship and cooperation with the United States, and we are willing for the treaty to be renegotiated. However, we would like the new treaty to be relieved of the cultural and commercial contents and concentrate on the purely military contents."

Referring to Mrs Thatcher's economic policy, Felipe Gonzalez said that "it is not leading to control over inflation and also has a very high social cost." But he sought to emphasize that whereas in Spain "we have a 12 percent unemployment rate and spend 1.5 percent of public expenditure on unemployment, in Britian they earmark 5.5 percent to cover a 10 percent unemployment rate."

TO VIMA SEEKS GOVERNMENT REPLY ON MIRAGES

NC150854 Nicosia TO VIMA in Greek 15 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Clashing reports have created questions and concern over the recent landing of military aircraft at Larnaca airport. We refer to the Qatar Mirages and to the reports that the landing was made without obtaining the relevant permission in accordance to normal procedure.

For this reason we pose the following questions: Was the landing made in accordance to the laws in force? Did any irregularities take place? Has any intervention been made and explanations been requested?

It would be good if an official announcement were made which would put matters in their place.

SPOKESMAN DENIES PRESS REPORT ON RESHUFFLE

NC161227 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] The government spokesman has stated that President Kiprianou has no intention whatsoever of reshuffling the government. The spokesman also described as a figment of the imagination today's press report according to which the president of the republic has promised AKEL to reshuffle the government, providing for the participation of AKEL representatives, after the parliamentary elections. The spokesman also stressed that there is no such promise or agreement. Finally, he added, that there is no danger, as the report maintains, of a change in the political identity of Cyprus.

BRIEFS

TURKISH CYPRIOT EXPORTS--The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus has exported citrus fruit, the main foreign currency earning crop of Cyprus, totalling 6 billion dollars in five months, authorities announced. The Federated State exports citrus fruit to Great Britain, Federal Germany, France, Netherlands, Belgium, Malta, Switzerland, Scandinavian and Arab countries. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1425 GMT 13 Mar 81 TA] The Turkish Cypriot Soil Products Council exported 400 tons of potatoes to Arab countries last week. This brought in foreign exchange worth about 10 million Turkish liras. Earlier, 750 tons of potatoes had been exported for foreign exchange worth about 18 million liras. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 16 Mar 81 TA]

SOVIET OFFICIALS DISCUSS NUCLEAR POWERPLANTS

NC141716 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 14 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Greek-Soviet talks of an exploratory and briefing nature were held yesterday as a result of the interest shown by the Soviet Union in the installation in Greece of the first nuclear station for the production of electric power. The talks were held between Industry and Energy Minister St Manos and Soviet First Deputy Minister of Power and Electrification Falaleyev, now visiting Greece, during a luncheon given by DEI [Public Power Corporation] Director R. Moisis.

The discussion dealt with the cooperation between the two countries in the field of energy and, particularly, the Soviet Union's participation in the constitution of lignite stations, the supply of electrical power and nuclear matters.

The Soviet deputy minister demonstrated, indirectly but clearly, his country's interest in the installation of a nuclear reactor in Greece; he also supplied his interlocutors with data about the technology followed in the Soviet Union and the advantages of nuclear stations over conventional forms of energy.

According to verified reports, among other things, Mr Falaleyev specifically stressed the following:

--The production cost of electric power by using nuclear energy is exceptionally low.
--A nuclear station with high antiearthquake structure costs 10 percent more than an ordinary nuclear station.
--The Soviets design nuclear stations which can stand an earthquake up to 9 on the Richter scale; they increase the safety of nuclear plants against seismic tremors according to the needs of the country where they are installed.
--The nuclear stations in all Eastern countries are of Soviet manufacture. The Soviets have even built a nuclear station in Finland and now are delivering to Libya a station of 450 megawatts.
--The Soviet Union maintains close relations with France in the field of exchanging information on developments in nuclear technology.

According to reports, Industry and Energy Minister Manos told Mr Falaleyev that it was too early yet for Greece to negotiate the purchase of a nuclear reactor, since its operation has been scheduled for 1990, and we are still at the stage of selecting the installation site. Nevertheless, Mr Manos went on, the officials handling the issue are turning their interest in all directions. They like to be informed about developments in nuclear matters as well as what happens in those parts of the world with developed technology in the field of nuclear energy.

PAPANDREOU CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT EARTHQUAKE PLANS

NC131430 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] The subject of the earthquakes was debated in the Chamber of Deputies today. The meeting started at 1120 under Chamber Chairman Papaspirou.

Chairman of PASOK and majority opposition leader A. Papandreou was the first speaker. He asked the Chamber to express its support to the earthquake victims and to assure them it will do whatever possible to repair the damage.

Papandreou said the calamity that has hit the country is very great and that for this reason the issue does not offer itself to party or opposition exploitation. "We have a duty, however," he added, "to underline the mistakes and omissions of the state apparatus. It is unthinkable that the government should deal with every earthquake with surprise and a lack of responsibility at a time when it is already certain that earthquakes in Greece are a regular occurrence, to the degree that we can expect one every year."

Papandreou accused the government of not organizing the state apparatus to cope, on a short term basis, with the situation caused by earthquakes and, on a long term basis, of not providing antiearthquake defense. Referring to the omissions which he blames on the state apparatus, Papandreou said there is no program for keeping the Greek people informed. Instead, the people were deceived, with the result that panic was created. He charged that the state apparatus fell apart and that it was in no position to stop the panic. He added the state was virtually absent from the stricken areas, particularly those in Athens.

At this point he said that the direct, immediate and effective contribution of the armed forces must be underlined in respect to stricken areas outside Athens. Concluding, Papandreou stated that the government's responsibility is so heavy that the only thing which remains for it to do is to submit its resignation to the president of the republic.

Next to speak was Minister to the Prime Minister Stefanopoulos, who stressed the government sympathy to the stricken people and its deepest pain over those wounded and killed. The minister said Papandreou's criticism is baseless, because the government fully did its duty. Stefanopoulos also referred to the responsibilities of the press in respect to the panic created by the earthquakes.

In regard to the lack of planning for dealing with natural calamities, Stefanopoulos said that an emergency plan does exist and that it is on the basis of this plan that the government dealt with the Peloponnisos earthquakes of 1965 and the 1954 earthquakes in the Ionian Islands. He added that a legislative decree issued in 1971 provided general directives to appropriate ministries, the monarchies and to the armed forces for dealing with every natural calamity.

Continuing, Stefanopoulos dealt in detail with the dispatch of tents, food, medicine and other aid to the stricken areas. He specifically dealt with the speed with which such supplies were forwarded and with the quantities forwarded. He also referred to the restoration of communications, demolition of dangerous structures and to the registration of damage so that repairs can be made. The minister to the prime minister also dealt in detail with the activities of the various ministries in respect to aid furnished to each stricken area.

In reply, Papandreou stated that Athens, because of the way it has been built, provides no secure areas for its inhabitants. For this reason it was wrong to recommend that Athenians evacuate their homes.

Prime Minister Rallis then addressed the Chamber and stressed that the existing emergency plan was implemented. He said that the army was entrusted with the nome of Corinth while state public services functioned in other areas in the speediest and most effective way possible. All public servants with relevant responsibilities worked and continued to work for 15 days in an exceptional way.

The prime minister said that panic did not occur within the state apparatus but was among the citizenry. This panic was encouraged and augmented by banner headlines for days on end. Continuing, Rallis said that a large national misfortune has occurred, but that no additional taxation will be enforced to cope with it.

In conclusion, the prime minister stated: "What we must all declare is that the calamity belongs to the past. Restoration of damage and not exploitation of the situation belongs to the present."

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES TURKEY, MIDEAST ISSUES

LD161439 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Mar 81 pp 1, 3

[Maurice Delarue interview with Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis in Paris: "Greek-Turkish relations; A reconciliation is an 'entirely realistic possibility'" date not given]

[Text] [Question] As a full member of the European Community, is Greece counting on its partners' support in its dispute with Turkey?

[Answer] We will never try to involve the Community in our dispute with Turkey. We simply hope that it will promote a just settlement. Moreover, we are fully in favour of Turkey ultimately joining the Community. At present, this is a remote possibility but we certainly do not oppose a move in that direction. My colleague Mr Turkmen knows that.

[Question] Has the military takeover in Ankara affected Greek-Turkish relations?

[Answer] Of course we favor a democratic regime. We have said that, but we added that we are prepared to continue negotiations with the new regime and I have no reason to be dissatisfied. Quite the reverse, I have observed that the desire to continue negotiations exists on the other side. As regards Cyprus, I hope that the present Turkish regime will help steer the dialogue to a constructive result. Cyprus is not a Greek-Turkish problem although it lies at the root of our dispute. The decision rests with the Cypriots. Our role can only be to help them find a solution. But I think the situation is favorable and that the time is right to reach a solution.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] First, it took some time for the two sides to adapt to the new situation; a realistic basis was established during the Cypriots' summit meeting. The Greek Cypriots --government and parties--are prepared to negotiate a just solution. Ankara must now do something to help. Turkey is not directly involved in the negotiations either, but it can exert much greater influence that we can owing to the Turkish Army's presence on the island. The generals' regime has much more opportunity to act in that direction than a democratic regime. First, because it is less sensitive to criticism and second, because it was the military who seized part of the island and it is they who can return it.

[Question] What about Greek-Turkish relations proper?

[Answer] The atmosphere has improved greatly. Is it not surprising that Greece is preparing to take part in the Ataturk centenary celebrations in Salonika in May? A Greek minister will attend the ceremonies. In all international organizations we are avoiding any gestures which might be embarrassing to Turkey, at the risk of sparking off criticism from the Greek opposition!

[Question] Do you think a reconciliation is possible similar to the reconciliation between France and the FRG?

[Answer] I regard it as an entirely realistic possibility. Fundamentally speaking, there is no problem dividing us if the borders are accepted. All we have to do is build up confidence.

[Question] The conflict over the delimitation of the continental shelf in the Aegean Sea persists, however.

[Answer] We are still proposing to submit this conflict for arbitration at the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

[Question] Greece has rejoined the Atlantic military organization, but the renewal of the agreement on U.S. bases is still being discussed.

[Answer] I hope to achieve a result in the next few weeks. But we want bases which are under Greek sovereignty and command and only placed at U.S. disposal for NATO tasks.

[Question] The recent crises are promoting the Americans to seek a system which makes more flexible use of their forces, in the Gulf, for instance. What do you think of that?

[Answer] Our position is the one on which the recent U.S.-Turkish agreement was based. It is not negotiable. In case of emergency, of absolute necessity in the Gulf, it would be possible to discuss the matter but we cannot accept anything else a priori. It is out of the question. You must understand our feelings on this--we have important interests in the Arab countries.

[Question] What role do you intend to play in the Community in the current major crisis?

[Answer] We warmly welcomed the European Near East initiative. On this issue we are very close to the French Government. We have special, I could even say preferential, relations with the Arab world. In this respect, Greek policy is an asset to the Community.

[Question] But the Community is seeking chiefly to balance Israeli and Palestinian rights. However, you do not have diplomatic relations with Israel.

[Answer] We have representatives in Tel Aviv and Israel is represented in Athens, but we do not have normal diplomatic relations or embassies. We intend to normalize this situation as soon as the opportunity arises. Our entry into the Community could have provided such an opportunity but the circumstances were not favorable owing to the Israeli policy in Jerusalem and the colonies on the West Bank. Let's hope things will change after the Israeli elections. [answer ends]

According to Mr Mitsotakis, North-South dialogue is a priority in Greek policy but the minister dodged any specific question on African problems, like the Chad problem. As regards East-West relations, he expressed approval of his French counterpart's statement "dialogue and a firm line," remarking that it should be "interpreted" according to each occasion and that his government stresses "dialogue." "It must never be broken off," he said. "Thus, in the Balkans, Greece has excellent relations with virtually all countries. I say 'virtually' because our relations with Albania are rather different."

The minister added: "We are urging Balkan cooperation on specific issues. For instance, a regional conference on transport will be convened in Sofia in June. Our very good relations with Bulgaria are particularly surprising since we were bitter enemies for centuries. We maintain those relations while remaining firmly tied to our NATO allies and our Community partners----when Karamanlis spoke with Zhivkov, Zhivkov said: "I know that you are in NATO and I am in the Warsaw Pact, but that does not stop us cooperating and maintaining our good relations, even in time of crisis."

As for Greece's action in the Community, Mr Karamanlis [as published] thinks it will contribute to "rebalancing" the Community in the south's favor. He thinks that Greece will work with France to secure realistic agricultural prices and a better system for Mediterranean products. The tension which surrounded the negotiations on Greek membership in December was merely a "hitch." "We were not accustomed to the Community atmosphere," the Greek minister said, but "we do not intend to act like spoiled children."

IRANIAN OFFICER HIJACKS PLANE, SEEKS ASYLUM

LD162031 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1945 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 16 Mar (SPA)--An officer of the Iranian Air Force today hijacked a C-130 [as received; C-47] transport aircraft with 12 people on board and forced it to fly to Turkey. The Turkish authorities said the hijacker is a flight lieutenant in the Iranian Air Force and that he has asked for political asylum for himself and some members of his family. The military aircraft was on a domestic flight when it was hijacked and diverted to Turkey.

Jerusalem Report

TA162116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] An Iranian Air Force pilot has defected to Turkey with his wife and son and asked for political asylum there. The flyer, bearing the rank of colonel, arrived in the city of Van in eastern Turkey in a transport plane of the Iranian Air Force. The Turkish authorities have imposed a blackout on the affair.

Asylum Request Studied

TA171017 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1007 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] It has been announced that the request for asylum of the Iranian colonel who landed an Iranian Air Force transport plane at Van airport yesterday is being studied and that the plane and the rest of the crew have been returned to Iran. Following questions by reporters, the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate issued a statement saying that the Iranian colonel's request for temporary asylum is being studied in all its aspects within the framework of national issues, international agreements and rules.

Further Details

TA171147 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1140 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Van, 17 Mar (AA)--An Iranian colonel who flew to eastern Turkey aboard a military plane seeking political asylum Monday was being held in the eastern city of Van for interrogation while the aircraft and its 10-man crew were allowed to return to Iran. The colonel, who has been identified as Javit Hussein, was accompanied by his wife and child when he arrived at the (?eastern) city of Van at 1400 yesterday. Sources said the colonel, who commanded the plane, reportedly asked for political asylum from either Turkey or the United States.

Following talks between Turkish and Iranian Government officials through the night, the C-47 transport plane and it's 10-man crew were allowed to Iran. In Ankara, the Iranian colonel's request for asylum was being examined, sources said.

CUMHURIYET URGES CAUTIOUS REACTION TO ARMENIANS

NC170904 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 13 Mar 81 p 3

["The World Today" column by Ali Sirmen: "For God's Sake, Let Us be Careful"]

[Excerpts] Repercussions to the dastardly assassination of two Turkish diplomats in broad daylight in the center of Paris continue. The entire Turkish nation is showing a justified reaction toward the militant actions of the violent and fanatical Armenian organizations.

The reaction shown to the crimes is as justified as is the reaction shown to the governments which fail to catch the culprits and which keep referring to the 'just cause' of the Armenians.

We believe that it is high time we stopped acting as mere onlookers toward the organizations of these furious and fanatical Armenians. Merciless and deterring measures have to be taken. However, in embarking on such efforts, we have to make a proper evaluation of the situation.

The Armenian crimes will yield no result other than mere bloodshed. Dismembering Turkey and attempting to form new states within the borders of our nation are dark illusions which are impossible to realize. Those who cherish such illusions will painfully realize in the end that they are pursuing empty dreams.

In giving the right answer to those engaged in these militant acts we must correctly determine the targets. Who are they who kill our diplomats one by one and who attack the Turkish Republic? Are they the Armenians? No.

People of common sense who are in a position to see the truth know that a vast majority of the Armenians living in Turkey and aboard cannot be held responsible for these crimes.

We must not lose our temper over the latest crimes. Turks and Armenians have lived like brothers for centuries on the same land. There were no incidents whatsoever between these two communities until the imperialists attempted to divide Anatolia for their own interests by setting these two communities against each other. Armenians have greatly contributed to the culture of Anatolia. Turks who have been abroad have witnessed the friendly and brotherly approach of the Armenians. It is useful that these facts should be known and never forgotten. As a person who has always strongly reacted to the crimes of the violent Armenian organizations and who advocated more effective measures against them, I wish to state that in the light of these facts, I do not, by any means, approve of the language used by the Voice of Turkey radio which broadcasts to the Turks in Western Europe. According to a report carried by UBA [as received], this sentence was used in the abovementioned broadcast: "No other race in history has allowed itself to be used as tools by others as extensively as the Armenians have."

Such thoughts and such words not only constitute a gross injustice to the Armenians, with whom we have coexisted over the years and who have made valuable contribution to the Anatolian culture, but also serve as an example of racism smearing the name of our country.

Those who are tools and those who deserve to be denounced are the violent criminal organizations and their supporters, not the Armenians who live in Turkey and abroad. Similarly, it is possible to oppose and denounce the behavior of the party in power in France, but attacking the French diplomats and legations in Turkey would be tantamount to stooping as low as the criminal organizations. It is our right to react to the attacks on our diplomats not only in words and to take the necessary precautions, but it is also our duty to shun from words and behavior which amount to racism. For God's sake let us be careful!

MILLIYET Implicates Cyprus

NC170913 Istanbul MILLIYET Supplement in Turkish 15 Mar 81 p 7

[Akay Cemal Report from Nicosia]

[Excerpts] Denktas has said: "The Greek Cypriot administration is supporting Armenian organizations. The Armenian organizations enjoy Kiprianou's financial backing." Evaluating this statement, impartial observers in Cyprus say: "Denktas must be in possession of some data. He can't possibly talk like this for the mere purpose of incriminating Kiprianou."

Failure on the part of the Greek Cypriot press to denounce the Armenian acts of militancy against Turkish diplomats and the sympathetic language used toward the Armenians has not escaped the notice of foreign observers. As pointed out by Communal Liberation Party leader Alpay Durduran the other day, the applauding attitude adopted by some Greek Cypriot papers toward the militancy of the Armenian organizations and the frequent anti-Turkish Armenian communiques extensively carried by the Greek Cypriot press is looked upon as proof of the Greek Cypriot-Armenian collaboration.

Those who establish a link between Denktas' words that "the Armenians enjoy Kiprianou's financial backing" and the fact that the Armenian attacks on Turkish diplomats were generally started after 20 July 1974 Cyprus peace operation, advocate the view that south Cyprus plays a vital role in the attacks on Turkish diplomats. Though this argument has not been definitely verified, foreign diplomats too agree that the Greek Cypriot administration has a finger in the Armenian militant acts.

GENERAL EVREN REPLIES TO BREZHNEV MESSAGE

TA161531 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 16 Mar (AA)--Head of State Gen Kenan Evren said the 1921 treaty between Turkey and the Soviet Union, based on the principles of equality, respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other, had contributed to the development of friendly and good neighborly relations between the two countries.

He made the statement in a message to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in response to an earlier message from the Soviet president on the 60th anniversary of the treaty.

Evren went on to express the importance Turkey attaches to strengthening relations with neighboring USSR in a variety of fields on the basis of respect for mutual rights and interests. Strengthening these relations would serve the interests, not only of the two countries, but also of regional and world peace, Evren added.

He assured Brezhnev the Turkish Government would maintain its sincere efforts in this direction.

TURKMEN RETURNS FROM TRIP; PAKISTAN VISIT CANCELED

TA161653 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen returned to Turkey today after completing his official visits to Bangladesh and Malaysia. In a statement at Ankara Esenboga Airport, Turkmen said that his scheduled visit to Pakistan was canceled because Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi was in Jidda to attend the meetings of the Islamic Conference good will committee which had been established to put an end to the Iran-Iraq War.

Turkmen pointed out that his visits to Bangladesh and Malaysia were important in that Turkey's policies toward the friendly countries in Asia were stressed. He added that during his contacts, he discussed opportunities for cooperation between Turkey and these two countries.

A reporter recalled that in its defense cooperation talks with the United States, Greece wants guarantees in connection with its borders with Turkey. Turkmen said: Since we are two associates within the NATO alliance there are no security problems between us, nor should there be a question about a proportion between the aid the United States extends to us.

Turkmen expressed the hope that the talks between the Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministry secretaries general being held in Ankara would be constructive and that progress would be made for the protection of the trust between the two countries.

On his forthcoming visit to the United States, the foreign minister said that he would hold talks with officials from the State Department and certain congressmen in Washington. He noted that the main topics he would discuss were the strengthening of NATO's southeastern flank, the Middle East and Afghanistan issues, the Iran-Iraq war, as well as military and economic aid. Turkmen said that during his visit he would also meet UN Secretary General Waldheim with whom he would discuss the issue of the attacks being perpetrated against Turkish diplomats.

TEAM MEETS WITH IRAQIS ON BORDER DELIMITATION

TA151518 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, Mar 15 (AA)--Turkish and Iraqi teams will meet in Ankara Monday to discuss delimitation, by up-to-date techniques, of the border between the two countries, the Foreign Ministry announced Sunday.

The Turkish team will be headed by senior consultant to the Foreign Ministry Asaf Inhan, while the Iraqi team will be headed by Director General of Legal Affairs Riyad Mahmud al-Qaysi of Iraq's Foreign Ministry. A protocol on border delimitation is expected to issue from the talks, the Foreign Ministry said.

Talks Begin

TA161111 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Talks have begun in Ankara between Turkey and Iraq on the redelineation of the Turkish-Iraqi border in accordance with modern technical methods. The Turkish and Iraqi delegations are headed by Foreign Ministry senior adviser Ambassador Asaf Inhan and by director general of legal affairs Riyad Mahmud al-Qaysi from the Iraqi Foreign Ministry, respectively. A protocol is expected to be signed at the end of the talks in which the redelienation of the Turkish-Iraqi border will be discussed as a whole. The technical work on the redelineation of the border will be carried out later within the framework of the principles to be stipulated by the protocol. The redelineation of the Turkish-Iraqi border was decided upon at the Turkish-Iraqi permanent committee meeting held in Baghdad on 3 May 1978.

POLITICIAN TO RETURN HOME FROM FRG EXILE

NC161558 Paris AFP in English 1535 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 16 Mar (AFP)--Turkish political leader Mustapha Kemal Camkiran, who took refuge in West Germany following last September's coup at Ankara, announced here today that he would return to his homeland next week. A leading member of the Turkish Workers and Farmers Party (TIKP), Mr Camkiran said that he was returning in response to a warning by the military junta that 275 Turks who fled the country must return or lose their citizenship.

Mr Camkiran would be among the first of the exiles to respond to the warning. He said here that he was returning in order to bolster efforts inside Turkey to restore democratic rule.

Mr Camkiran also said that TIKP leaders had been jailed by the Turkish military because they had demanded agrarian reforms and defended socialist policies. He added that the party had about 10,000 members but was not represented in the Turkish parliament.

NEW LIBYAN OIL AGREEMENT GOES INTO EFFECT

TA151123 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] The agreement stipulating that the payments for the oil received or to be received by Turkey from Libya be made in the form of exporting goods went into effect today. According to the previous agreement, Turkey was paying for 20 percent of the oil in the form of exported goods and the rest in foreign currency.

RESOURCES MINISTER DISCUSSES ENERGY ISSUES

TA141641 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Samsun, 14 Mar (AA)--The oil well 'Dincer'1", where technicians of the Turkish Petroleum Corporation [TPAO] recently struck oil, will go into regular production in a couple of weeks, Energy and Natural Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol announced during a field trip at the (Cinarca) port of Samsun.

Bingol said sustained production at the oil well near the border town of Nusaybin, in the southeastern province of Mardin, would be conditional on the drilling of additional wells in the area. Seventy percent of this year's prospecting for petroleum would be undertaken in southeastern Turkey, he announced, with exploration also carried on in Adana and Thrace.

TPAO and a Swedish firm were exploring together for oil in the gulf of Iskenderun, he said. "The fact that foreign firms are interested in exploring for oil in Turkey is a good indication of the presence of oil deposits," the minister commented.

Bingol believed the state had to own and operate coal and lignite mines needed for electricity production and for heating, but could transfer other coal mines not vitally important to the private sector. For iron ore and other minerals, again the state should keep under its own control an adequate amount to meet its minimum needs, Bingol believed, and return the remainder to the private sector. Legislation for this purpose would be presented to the Council of Ministers soon, he said.

TCP LEADER BILEN DISCUSSES 26TH CPSU CONGRESS

TA131444 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Interview with Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen by unidentified correspondent of Voice of Turkish Communist Party on the 26th Congress of the CPSU; time and place not given--read by announcer]

[Text] Question: What has the 26th Congress of the CPSU meant for the Soviet people as well as peoples of other countries?

Answer: The 26th Congress of the CPSU has emerged as one of the most significant international and historic events of our time. It was a splendid congress held by the CPSU, which has 17 million members. It acted as the representative of that huge Leninist group. The way the big forum of the 26th Congress of the CPSU was organized, Comrade Brezhnev's report, which creatively interpreted Leninism, and addresses made by delegates to the congress were a sign of the way the Soviet citizens viewed the future with great confidence and Leninist conviction. The congress proved once more the Communist Party's leading Leninist role in the Soviet community, in the establishment of communism as well as in all fields of economy, culture and existence. The Leninist unity of the party and the strong links between the party and the people were evident.

This fact, this development is the greatest source of strength for the Soviet community. The great respect felt by party members as well as others, and in fact by all the Soviet people both in the congress and outside it, in factories and everywhere for the CPSU and its Leninist leaders--who have been through enormous difficulties--was expressed with great enthusiasm.

The rallying of the Soviet peoples and all its republics around the Leninist party is a prominent factor in achievements and great gains by communism for the prosperity of the Soviet Union as well as the energetic development of the Soviet democracy.

The 26th Congress of the CPSU was attended by 123 delegations from 109 countries. As a result, the congress has once more become the concrete example of the ideal of proletarian internationalism. The participation of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] delegation in such a forum has been very significant for our party, for our working class and our people at a time when a struggle is being waged. The participation of our party in such a forum has been a priceless and great honor.

The 26th Congress of the CPSU has proved that the international communist movement and the national liberation movements have further developed and strengthened. The congress has brought a new scope to the horizons of these movements.

The policies pursued by the CPSU in its international relations were particularly discussed and were given a prominent place during the congress. The issue of further developing solidarity--based on Leninist principles--among the socialist countries in the world were particularly discussed. Statements were made in favor of supplying continuous support for the independence of countries saved from the yoke of imperialism, colonialism and reaction.

At the very beginning of his report to the congress, Comrade Brezhnev especially stressed that for our party, our people and for mankind there was no matter more important in the international level then preserving peace. This congress will have deep effects on international developments. The deep interest evoked in world public by the new proposals brought up at the congress on the subject of preserving peace and of continuing the detente process proves this.

The TCP is supporting these proposals with all its force. Two separate courses and inclinations--which are in confrontation with each other--can be observed in the political field today. One view leans toward curbing the arms race, limiting arms production, eliminating mass annihilation arms, enhancing world peace, continuing the process of detente and defending the sovereignty and freedom rights of the peoples. This struggle, this policy is being led by the Soviet Union. The community of the social countries are all pursuing this course.

The other view leans toward undermining the process of detente, escalating the arms race, intensifying tension, inciting confrontations and creating new areas of trouble and conflict. This course is being followed by the expansionist and imperialist United States and its military, inhuman and most reactionary circles. These circles are grossly interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and are trying to savagely crush the struggle of the national liberation movements. They are deploying new middle-range nuclear missiles to West European countries of NATO. They are trying to impose the neutron bomb on them. The U.S. Government is envisaging an increase of 20 percent in military expenditures in the coming year, which will thus reach $220 billion. The American commander in chief of NATO forces is asking for more military expenditures from NATO member countries.

The expansionist and imperialist U.S. circles and the Reagan government are massing forces in the Persian Gulf. They are establishing new aggressive bases or fortifying the old ones in the region covering the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the eastern Mediterranean--including Turkey. Because Turkey is a member of NATO and because it has been forced to become the outpost of this organization, our country is being faced with the danger of being destroyed in a nuclear war. This dependence on NATO might produce even graver results for Turkey as our people--which is being crushed by a military dictatorship--cannot struggle against this danger and preserve peace with restricted liberties.

Question: What is the significance of the 26th Congress of the CPSU in terms of Turkey and our people?

Answer: Let us reply to this question by discussing new and concrete developments. Last month NATO units held a military exercise in our eastern provinces along the Soviet border. This imperialist show of force coincided with the last days of the 26th congress. This cannot be considered a coincidence. Earlier the Soviet Union had invited Turkish military observers to the military exercises it held in Caucasia, and indeed Turkish observers were present at these exercises. However, no Soviet military observers were invited to these exercises in which U.S., British, FRG and Italian troops participated in Sarikamis, the Pasin plains, and Palandoken. This stand is in contradiction with the good will and peaceful stand of our neighbor the Soviet Union.

During the 26th congress, Comrade Brezhnev reiterated his proposals for mutual steps with NATO countries for peace. He elaborated on these proposals. He implied that all of Europe could be included in this. These constructive proposals are particularly significant for Turkey's national security and the future of our people. Moreover, the Soviet Union has several times announced that it will not use nuclear weapons against countries that do not possess nuclear arms. It has expressed its readiness to sign a nonagression pact with any country that so desires. The Soviet Union has made such proposals to Turkey as well.

These peaceful and friendly proposals by our great neighbor are the most concrete and clear facts which foil the lies of Soviet threats fabricated and spread by imperialists. At a time when General Evren was the chief of staff of the Turkish Armed Forces, the prime minister said that there was no threat from the Soviet Union directed against our country. It was again during this period that a political document was signed between Turkey and our neighbor the Soviet Union.

During the 26th Congress of the CPSU it was stated once more that the Soviet Union wants to further promote its goodneighborly relations with Turkey. Though this is the situation, the Pentagon is intensifying its efforts in a bid to use our soil for the sake of imperialist interests. The U.S. imperialists were using the Incirlik airbase for their U-2 spy airplanes. Now they are contemplating stationing in Konya AWAC planes which are nothing but an advanced model of these planes. The ruling NATO centers are forcing Turkey into an arms race and to further increase its military expenditures. To pursue such a course would mean ignoring national interests and bowing to imperialist efforts to drag our country to destruction.

On the other hand, to take the Soviet peace program into consideration would be to the benefit of our people and to the advantage of our national independence and security.

The generals who are in power claim that they are followers of Ataturk. Bowing to imperialist demands is not compatible with the principles of Ataturk or national honor. Ataturk fought against the imperialist hordes that had invaded our country in order to save our national independence and sovereignty and in order to restore our national pride which was trampled upon by the imperialists. He led the whole of our people in this struggle. That is why he was considered a patriotic commander in chief.

In the fateful days of the national independence war, Ataturk appealed to Lenin and the renascent Soviet state. It is under such circumstances and difficult conditions that friendly relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union were established. On 16 March 1921, an agreement of friendship and brotherhood was signed between Turkey and the Soviet Union in spite of provocations from imperialists and domestic reactionaries. This agreement was ratified with great enthusiasm by the first National Assembly. This document, this historic event has been one of the most important sources of strength that led our national independence war to victory. In those days Ataturk addressed the assembly as follows: We are the friends of the Soviet Union because the Soviet Union is the country which has first recognized our national aspirations and has respected them. No one can succeed in making our people ignore this fact.

The 60th anniversary of this agreement has arrived. This anniversary is a holy occasion for communists, for the working class, for our people and for all patriots. The Soviet Union has never withdrawn the hand of friendship it has extended to the Turkish people. For 60 years the Republic of Turkey has lived with the Soviet Union along its border. The Soviet Union has helped our national liberation war with money, arms and other means. It continuously supported the development of our industry--particularly heavy industry. This was assistance based on equality of rights, and on our national and mutual interests. The Soviets have never asked for any political conditions that would hurt our national pride.

In the wake of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, a Soviet delegation arrived in Ankara within the framework of existing agreements. The delegation has brought proposals to expand the Seydisehir aluminum plant and the Izmir Aliaga refinery as it was done earlier with the Iskenderun iron and steel mills. Plans will also be discussed for the establishment and development of other heavy industry branches. All assistance for industrial development is made through long-term and low-cast loans. A new agreement was signed in Ankara to this effect.

On the other hand, the local and foreign monopolies which have been exploiting the country and imperialist circles such as the IMF and the World Bank are responsible for the deep economic crisis in which Turkey currently finds itself. Dependence on imperialism and monopolization keep on piling inflation, unemployment poverty on to the shoulders of our people. The elimination of the main democratic rights and freedoms under the military dictatorhsip are making the load of the economic crisis even more intolerable for the working class, for the toilers.

Two separate worlds, two opposite world views...the facts can never be concealed from our people. The reactionary and monopolist press completely distorts the truth. It incites anti-Sovietism, anticommunism. It tries to conceal Washington's pressure on Turkey, on certain sensible statesmen. The reactionary circles that pursue antipeople policies and the reactionary press thus support the efforts of U.S. imperialist and NATO leaders to undermine detente and peace.

General Guneral who wears a NATO uniform and who makes anti-Soviet remarks, the pro-American Kirca [Turkish UN representative] and their like depend on the most reactionary elements inside and outside the junta. These circles are becoming more active in parallel with imperialist pressures; and this leads to the intensification of the oppression of progressive and patriotic forces which defend peace. The antidemocratic prosecutions and trials of the leaders of progressive parties, of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK], of other class unions, of progressive youth and women movements, of peace movements and of the progressive publishers as well as the increasing number of arrests, the torture incidents which are reflected in world public opinion--all these things are clear examples of oppression of the progressive and patriotic forces.

Our working class and our people are waging a harsh struggle against Turkey's dependence on imperialism and NATO, against reaction, against the military dictatorship's harsh oppression of the democratic forces.

Imperialism is again pursuing a policy of setting the world on fire, and right from the middle of Europe. The Soviet Union and the world socialist system is opposing this trend with a policy of protecting detente and strengthening peace. In fact, the 26th Congress of the CPSU submitted a new peace program to the peoples and to the world. This congress is the greatest event of the present day.

TCP POLITBURO ISSUES STATEMENT ON CPSU CONGRESS

TA170934 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] In its recent meeting, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee Politburo listened to the report submitted by TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen on the 26th Congress of CPSU. The Politburo also unanimously approved the work of the TCP delegation at the congress. The Politburo assessed the 26th CPSU Congress as yet another historic success by the party of Lenin and by the Soviet people in building communism and in the struggle of the world peoples for peace. The Politburo considers our party's participation in such a forum a great honor.

The TCP Politburo greatly values the significance in principle of the decisions and documents adopted at the congress from the viewpoint of the national and social liberation struggle of the Turkish working class and the Turkish people as a whole. These documents and decisions are based on the profound analysis of world developments in accordance with Marxist-Leninist principles. The Politburo calls on all communists and progressive forces to carefully study the 26th congress decisions and documents in order to establish ties between them and their struggle.

The 26th congress once more revealed the gains of the Soviet people in the building of communism, the administrative role of the Communist Party in all walks of Soviet social life and the unbreakable ties between the party and the people. The TCP wishes new superior success to the Soviet Communists and the Soviet people in realizing the role of leadership in the universal historic development and in implementing the congress decisions. The Politburo noted that the CPSU Congress is a great contribution to the world socialist system, the further development of the unity of struggle between the communist and workers parties in capitalist countries and the national liberation movements and the further strengthening proletarian internationalism. This [word indistinct] platform has once again proved that the CPSU has successfully fulfilled its historic duty as the most experienced and effective force of the world communist and workers movement.

The Turkish Communists fully support the new great steps in securing peace in Europe and the world put forward by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th congress following the peace programs submitted at the 24th and 25th congresses. These constructive proposals by the CPSU are very important for humanity at a time when U.S. imperialism and NATO sovereign circles have intensified their efforts toward increasing tension and accelerated the arms race in a bid to undermine world peace. This congress has once more stressed the leadership of the Soviet Union in securing peace which is the most pressing issue for humanity today.

The peace proposals announced by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev are also very important for our country. The TCP Politburo believes that a constructive and position approach by Turkey to these proposals will greatly contribute to our country's security and to peace and cooperation in the region at a time when U.S. imperialism and NATO sovereign circles have increased pressure on Turkey. The TCP calls on all patriots and all those opposed to Turkey being pushed into imperialist adventures to support the peace proposals of our great neighbor.

The CPSU Congress reiterated that the Soviet Union favors the further development of relations with Turkey. Developing Turkish-Soviet relations based on equal [words indistinct] and mutual interests might become a basis for overcoming the deep economic crisis our country has been pushed into by imperialist circles and domestic and foreign monopolies. The TCP calls on all forces that defend our national independence to support the development of Turkish-Soviet relations that will open new positive prospects for our country and for our people in all fields. The constructive Soviet peace proposals once more reveal that the anti-Soviet campaign encouraged by imperialist collaborationist reactionary circles aims at obstructing the development of the Turkish-Soviet relations whose 60th anniversary we are celebrating today.

The CPSU Congress has once more proved that there is a complete unity to view between the CPSU and the TCP on all problems. The congress further strengthened the friendship and brotherhood between the two parties. The TCP considers the further strengthening of brotherly ties with Lenin's party and country an internationalist duty.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee Politburo, 16 March 1981

BRIEFS

ARMS SEIZED--In operations conducted by security forces in the last 24 hours, the following were seized: 49 shotguns, 2 machineguns, 666 pistols, 14 submachineguns and 29,316 rounds of ammunition. The arms and ammunition were seized in Konya, Ordu, Kahramanmaras and Gaziantep. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Mar 81 TA]

ARMS SEIZURES IN AYDIN--Security forces have found 225 pistols of various kinds and 414 rounds of ammunition in 3 sacks abandoned in a field near Aydin's Bascayir village. Security forces also captured four arms smugglers. Based on information obtained from these arms smugglers, security forces also captured 36 persons who carried unlicensed arms. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Mar 81 TA]

FRENCH JAZZ GROUP REJECTED--The organization committee for the Ephesus festival has rejected the official request by the French jazz group "Ariane" to participate in the festival. Committee Chairman Gurbuz Ipek said that the committee took into consideration the Turkish public's reaction to the attitude of the French Government in the face of the assassination of the two Turkish diplomats by Armenian terrorists. He said: We have sent our negative response to the French group with our regrets. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1445 GMT 13 Mar 81 TA]

TRADE MISSION TO JORDAN--A trade mission from the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Turkey has just completed a visit to Jordan at the invitation of Jordanian Chamber of Commerce officials. The Turkish mission held talks with Jordan's food and trade ministers, with officials of the Chamber of Commerce and businessmen. An exhibit of Turkish agricultural and manufactured goods will be opened in Amman. Turkish Chamber of Commerce officials said. They described the missions contacts in Jordan as satisfactory. From Jordan, the Turkish mission went on to Kuwait, they added. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1420 GMT 13 Mar 81 TA]

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CHINA, EL SALVADOR TO RECEIVE HUMANITARIAN AID

LD171734 Brussels in French to Africa 1600 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] A great first in the history of the EEC: China has accepted humanitarian aid from the EEC for the first time. The European Ten are to supply food valued at approximately (?BF245) million for the populations of two Chinese provinces recently affected by natural catastrophes.

Another decision taken by the foreign ministers of the Ten, who have been meeting in Brussels since yesterday, is that essential foodstuffs will be sent to El Salvador as well as a sum of (?BF16) million for the local purchase of additional foodstuffs. The Red Cross has promised to see that this aid will not go to the belligerents in El Salvador but will go directly to the population.

Commissioner Comments on Aid

LD161527 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Mar 81 p 4

[Jean-Pierre Clerc Strasbourg interview with EEC Commissioner Claude Chesson; date not specified]

[Text] "What are the guiding principles of the Community's action over humanitarian aid? This is a very classic problem for us," Mr Cheysson explained. "The EEC intervenes whenever populations are suffering somewhere from natural disasters or from the effects of war, civil or otherwise. We have thus given our aid to Bangladesh, Nicaragua, Kampuchea, the boat people and Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Our constant concern is that this aid actually reaches the victims. To do this we go through specialist organizations: the Red Cross, the UN High Commission for Refugees, Doctors Without Frontiers, Caritas, People's Aid and so forth.

"For El Salvador we decided to release Fr4.5 million for the refugees in Honduras. This sum has already been spent. Then we granted Fr12 million, in cash and in kind, for Salvadorans in El Salvador. We have refused to convey this via the government junta: By being a party to the civil conflict it could not be a partner for us. So we decided to go through their churches. Then the Americans began expressing their doubts on the neutrality of the channels that we were preparing to use. We agreed to check. We asked the Red Cross mission, which went to the scene at its own expense, to see if it could find the means for our aid to reach those in need. We now have assurances. The EEC aid will thus be freed next week.

"This fortnight's delay is certainly regrettable. But it is basic for us that humanitarian aid must be politically above suspicion. We have not approved Pinochet, the San Salvador junta, Pol Pot nor Heng Samrin; we have nonetheless brought help to the populations of Chile, El Salvador and Kampuchea. I say this solemnly: Aid cannot, must not be a weapon. To accept that would be a return to the Middle Ages. One does make hostages out of the hungry."

Beyond these responses to specific situations, there certainly exists, until further notice, a broader concern at EEC level to give people, within the scope of available resources, "the chance to determine their future as they want, respecting their cultural identity and the political models of their choice. According to Mr Cheysson, this is, in particular, the sense of the aid granted to Nicaragua after the Sandinists' victory over Anastasio Somoza, on 19 July 1979, and aid partly in food and partly in technical assistance, especially in the 1980 literacy campaign.

"In Central America, as in the Caribbean," the EEC commissioner explained, "many people admire Fidel Castro out of hostility to an America whose conduct has often been provocative in the region, while wishing to be admitted to the Socialist International which is still held by the communists as an enfeoffed enemy, however, we--that is, the Europeans, Scandinavians, Canadians--we, consequently, can help these countries to bypass emotional conduct which clouds their judgment and to choose free development without obligatory alignment with the United States or the Soviet Union."

Whether or not this pleases our U.S. allies, Mr Cheysson observed again, "Europe has responsiblities to assume in the Caribbean region": Not just France, The Netherlands and Britain, with their West Indian Departments or territories, but indeed the EEC in its entirety. The Community is in effect bound by the Lome Convention to 19 political entities in the region: Independent or autonomous states, the majority tiny but some bigger, like Jamaica or Trinidad, most of them islands but three of them continental (Belize, Guinea and Suriname). All met recently in Guadeloupe, in the presence of EEC representatives. "The level and number of the participants (450 people, of whom about 15 were ministers) showed their interest in our approach, especially in the present circumstances," our interlocutor noted, adding: "Europe's obligations toward the Caribbean--obligations consecrated, I stress, by an international treaty and independent of the political regimes in power--are an element of stability for the region."

"This policy," Mr Cheysson believes, "must be incorporated in our actions toward the immediately neighboring countries: Those of Latin America. For this we must increase exchanges of views, as is already the case, with Mexico, Venezuela and Canada. Mexico, in particular, is a key state for the future of this entire region. A neighbor of the United States, it also realizes the importance of good relations with Europe. We must work together on specific development projects of benefit to small countries. (Note--requests of this sort have been made not only by Grenada, for the construction, challenged by Washington, of its international airport, but also by Dominica, which is conservatively inclined, and wishes to rebuild its road network damaged by Hurricane David in 1979). Thus everyone will realize that the latter belong to no one if not to themselves," the European commissioner concluded.

NEGOTIATIONS INTENSIFY BETWEEN SPAIN, COMMUNITY

LD172308 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca has been continuing his contacts in Brussels with Community leaders, with a view to clarifying the new prospects for Spanish entry into the Common Market. Yesterday afternoon, the EEC ministers approved a document indicating their willingness to intensify negotiations between Spain and the Community, given the new political circumstances in Spain following the abortive coup attempt.

Community sources point to French opposition to the entry of Spain, though it is being said that that attitude might change after the French presidential elections. Emphasis is also being given to the importance of the decision reached by the ministers yesterday giving the green light to financial cooperation with Spain. It should be recalled that the European Commission, the supreme executive body of the Community, has proposed an annual credit of $130 million for Spain, until Spanish entry takes place.

KURIER INTERVIEW WITH ISRAELI, PLO REPRESENTATIVES

AU131518 Vienna KURIER in German 13 Mar 81 p 3

[Heinz Nussbaumer report on interviews with Israeli Ambassador Ben-Ya'Acov and PLO Representative Ghazi Husayn in Vienna, on the first anniversary of Austria's recognition of the PLO; no date given]

[Text] Israel: "No PLO Moderation"

Early this week, Israel's diplomats in Vienna marched to the chancellory with a request, a suggestion: Austria should "reconsider" its PLO policy.

For: The legitimation of the PLO a year ago--as Ambassador Ben-Ya'Acov puts it--"has altered neither the policy nor the tactics of the PLO."

Israel's arguments: Terrorism by the Palestinians continues undiminished; the hope for a more moderate policy from 'Arafat has not come true; the contacts between the PLO leadership and the Soviets are closer today than a year ago.

The latest meeting of Chancellor Kreisky and Foreign Minister Pahr with PLO "foreign minister" Qaddumi left the Austrian side with rather a "feeling of disappointment," as Israeli diplomats believe. Compared with the high expectations of some Austrian media--that the PLO would cancel its constitutional article about Israel's annihilation--"the mountain has labored and given birth to a mouse."

Israel's ambassador: "The PLO recognition has not led to a lowering of the number of terror victims either--even among moderate Palestinians. The turn has failed to materialize."

However: Should the PLO publicly renounce its aim to destroy Israel and stop its terrorism, then "a completely new situation would result for Israel, too."

PLO: Israel Has Destroyed Everything

"Austria's recognition of the PLO has opened completely new aspects of understanding. It serves the peoples in Europe and in the Middle East." To the PLO representative in Vienna, Ghazi Husayn, Bruno Kreisky's initiative of last year continues to be an "important, courageous and constructive step," which has opened great chances for a just solution of the Middle East conflict. Yasir 'Arafat has repeatedly declared that we do not want to destroy anyone, but that we are only struggling for the implementation of our national rights.

However: "The Israeli policy has destroyed all chances for peace."

The motives for this demonstrative PLO pessimism: "Jerusalem's annexation by the Israeli parliament; the intensification of terrorism on the West Bank and in southern Lebanon; the attempts to assassinate Arab mayors; the deportation of prominent Palestinians; the settlement policy."

The PLO will reply to this "policy of land robbery and expulsion" next September by proposing Israel's exclusion from the United Nations. Should America veto this, as is to be expected, then the PLO wants to become the driving force of the United Nations' moving away from New York. Ghazi Husayn: "That is no longer a suitable place for the world organization." And: "Vienna has really stood its test as a UN center."

ROMANIAN SPY RING INCLUDES POLICE, CIVIL SERVANTS

AU171330 [Editorial Report] Vienna KURIER in German on 17 March, on page 15, carries an Erich Grolig report headlined "Spy Ring Uncovered", reporting that Austrian security policy have succeeded in tracking down "about a dozen" persons who worked "as spies for Romania." According to KURIER, they included members of the Vienna security police and civil servants, as well as "a bank employee in a prominent position." Police had been investigating the affair since the defection on 23 November 1980 of Romania Embassy cipher expert Florian Rotaru, who had taken with him confidential documents including a list of code names of what was believed to be a ring of Austrian agents working for the Romanian intelligence service. According to KURIER, it took weeks before the notes were decoded and then Austrian security police learned that some of the agents came from their own ranks, or were officials of Vienna ministries. "The state security police agents obtained for Romania data on Eastern refugees on whose cases they had worked. Against one of these police officials, who until 1980 held a leading position before he retired for health reasons, an arrest warrant has been issued," the newspaper says.

Vienna Domestic Service in German at 1100 GMT on 17 March says in a news report that the police official concerned is Edgar Berger, former chief of the Vienna police department for aliens and that a second police official CID Chief Inspector (Czernanski), has been arrested. According to the radio, another two persons who are not named and who have not been arrested so far are also suspected of having violated Austrian law in connection with the espionage affair.

In a subsequent program at 1113 GMT Vienna Domestic Service carries a Johannes Fischer and Erich Eichinger report reviewing the case of the "14" espionage ring suspects, noting statements made by Interior Minister Lanc at a Vienna press conference following this morning's cabinet meeting that one of the two arrested police official apparently had been working for the Romanians since the 1960's, but that the payment received by the suspects seems to indicate their espionage activity was not on a very significant level. According to the radio, Lanc said that he regarded as the "only really serious aspect" of the affair the fact that Austrian citizens had passed on information, confidential personal data, about persons who had come to Austria seeking political asylum.

In a later news report, Vienna Domestic Service at 1158 GMT states that Edgar Berger this morning made a partial confession. The radio notes that in his capacity as chief of the Vienna Police Aliens Department, Berger "had access to all files and details concerning refugees from East Europe", and that the same was true for Chief Inspector (Czernanski). According to the radio, the other two incriminated persons are a retired CID official and an employee of the postal administration. "According to still unconfirmed reports, two FRG citizens are also said to be involved" in the espionage affair.

BELGIUM

JAPANESE ENVOY MEETS ECONOMY MINISTER CLAES

OW150701 Tokyo KYODO in English 0652 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Brussels, 14 Mar (KYODO)--The Japanese ambassador called on Belgian Economic Affairs Minister Willy Claes late Friday, trying to appease criticism here against rising Japanese auto exports. Embassy officials declined to comment on the meeting, however, saying talks are reaching a crucial stage.

The meeting appeared aimed at paving the way for negotiations between the Japanese and Belgian Governments on Japanese-proposed steps to restrict auto exports. An official from the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry, who accompanied Ambassador Shigeru Tokihisa, is believed to have presented to Claes a Japanese plan for a voluntary cut.

Dissatisfied with Japan's earlier proposal, Belgium temporarily halted import licenses for Japanese autos. The Belgian Government has also threatened to invoke a safeguard clause of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) for emergency import restrictions to ease damage on domestic industries. Belgium's unemployment rate has climbed past the 10 percent level amid recession, which has forced Citroen and BL [British Leyland] assembly plants out of operation. Against this backdrop, the Belgian auto industry is calling on the government to erect trade barriers against Japanese imports.

THE NETHERLANDS

NRC HANDELSBLAD COMMENTS ON U.S. LOS DECISION

LD171641 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 12 Mar 81 p 7

[Editorial: "Blunt Ax"]

[Text] The Reagan administration's working methods are threatening to have a disastrous effect on relations between the industrialized and the developing countries. In a couple of months the clock of the North-South dialogue has been turned far back. Just as in the Cold War years, Washington seems to see the Third World countries more as pawns or dominoes in the field of East-West tension. Other notions--such as the concept of global interdependence--seem to have been consigned to the lumber room.

A first indication of this was given by all the planned economies in the 1982 budget, which had already been introduced by President Carter. In the area of foreign aid, and especially in the case of the financial support to institutions like the World Bank, such serious cuts were made with a blunt ax that Secretary of State Alexander Haig found it too much. Since then the cuts have been somewhat more controlled. But the result remains disappointing.

This was followed last week by the unexpected announcement that the U.S. Government needed more time to study the results achieved so far by the Law of the Sea Conference and that the 10th round of negotiations, which began this week, must wait for the outcome of this. Shortly afterward it became known that the United States was dissatisfied with the articles in the draft treaty regulating the exploitation of the seabed, which give an important role in areas outside the 200-mile economic zones to an international authority. Finally it became known that Washington wants to completely dismantle the entire 320-article document which is now being given final consideration and about which, following years of negotiation, far-reaching agreement has been reached.

This behavior, testifying to a lack of sensitivity, has bewildered friend and foe alike. The Western allies are properly saying little about the fact that they have not been consulted, and the developing countries are now understandably trying to work out what the United States' word in the North-South dialogue is still worth.

SOVIET PROPOSAL ON NUCLEAR MISSILES REJECTED

LD171450 Hamburg DPA in German 1326 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 17 Mar (DPA)--The Soviet proposal for an end to the stationing of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe has been turned down again by the Federal Government, even after the latest statements by Kremlin adviser Georgiy Arbatov to the press in Bonn.

Diplomatic circles spoke in the federal capital today of a "wrong track" and of a possible further complication in the negotiations being sought, of which the West had a clear view. A moratorium, according to these reports, would bring a further delay on talks, from which Bonn hoped for results as soon as possible.

Precisely at this difficult time, clarity, consistency and firmness are necessary in politics, it is said. No great background noises, "new ideas and tactical moves," should be brought into the discussion over disarmament negotiations, it is said, with reference to the Soviet attempts. Regarding Arbatov's statements, it was said that the meaning of his words were not clear when he said that Brezhnev's moratorium proposal was not an ultimatum, but that failure to take account of it would make talks more difficult.

Clearly, there is within the Federal Government a certain annoyance that Moscow wishes, with the help of diplomatic offensives by Kremlin advisers in the West, to mobilize public opinion against the NATO double decision of December 1979, possibly to completely avoid negotiations after the stationing of Soviet nuclear missiles.

The diplomatic circles emphasize the readiness of the United States to immediately enter talks on medium-range weapons. The Federal Government hopes that the Soviet Union is still determined to proceed with these talks, as had been discussed last summer during the visit to Moscow of the federal chancellor and the federal foreign minister. Even the Soviet condition made at that time that the so-called forward-based Western nuclear weapons should be included in the new talks on medium-range weapons with the United States, which had then been accepted by Moscow, led to a complication which has not yet been overcome.

The disarmament expert of the SPD Parliamentary Group, Egon Bahr, has also described the Soviet proposal in the form presented as unacceptable. In a contribution prereleased in Bonn today for the SPD weekly VORWAERTS, Bahr did, however, add that he could not remember the Soviet Union ever making a proposal acceptable to the West without some alteration.

The SPD politician spoke in favor of a Western counterproposal, which was clearly also expected by the Soviet Union. At the start of negotiation with Moscow, the demand must be stressed that the Soviet Union should cease the stationing of its SS-20 missiles, at least until the autumn of 1983, the earliest that the West would be in the position to station its medium-range weapons. A stop to the technical preparations in the West would, on the other hand, mean a worsening of its position. Moscow's willingness to take part in talks and negotiations must be seriously tested.

Genscher Statement

LD172140 Hamburg DPA in German 1801 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 17 Mar (DPA)--Even after the recent Soviet elucidation, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today rejected Leonid Brezhnev's disarmament proposals as unacceptable for the West.

In a report to the SPD Parliamentary Group on his U.S. trip, Genscher, according to participants, said one should not spend too much time on Brezhnev's offer for a moratorium, a freezing of the present level of armaments in nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe. This proposal, said Genscher, according to these sources, could not be reconciled with the Western position.

The FDP politician, who was addressing SPD deputies for the first time at the invitation of their parliamentary leaders, called on Social Democrats to support Federal Chancellor Helmut Schimdt, whom he described as the "strongest voice" in the alliance. Genscher emphatically supported NATO's twin decision--controversial among some SPD elements--on new medium-range weapons and a simultaneous offer to Moscow to negotiate. Both parts of the decision--neither of which must be put in question--are of "essential importance." The aim of negotiations is to achieve an arms balance at the lowest possible level.

In the debate following Genscher's report, the SPD Parliamentary Group leftwing expressed skepticism about the policy of the new American Government under President Ronald Reagan, particularly concerning disarmament and the Third World. The fear was expressed that American policy could turn the Third World into an arena of conflict between East and West. Genscher did not comment. Basically, he advocates that Bonn should use the chance of influencing Washington's policy before it is finally formulated. The joint policy with the United States, he said, would be the more successful, the more reliably the allies cooperated with Washington.

According to participants, Genscher dismissed Moscow's offer to withdraw Soviet SS-20 missiles behind the Urals as being advantageous for the West. Kremlin adviser Georgiy Arbatov, who addressed the press in Bonn on Monday, had made it clear that this proposal, not expressly mentioned in Brezhnev's party congress speech, still applied. Before Genscher's report to the SPD group, diplomatic circles in Bonn had already rejected the proposal for a missile freeze as a "wrong turning" likely to complicate the proposed negotiations.

A certain suspicion is evidently felt in the Federal Government that, by means of diplomatic offensives, Moscow wishes to mobilize Western public opinion against the NATO decision in order possibly to avoid negotiations after the placement of the Soviet nuclear missiles.

USSR'S ARBATOV INTERVIEWED ON MORATORIUM OFFER

For a report of a Mainz ZDF Television interview with Georgiy Arbatov, director of the USSR's U.S. and Canada Institute, in Bonn, see pages G 1 of the Western Europe section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT for 18 March.

USSR PROTESTS PORTRAYAL OF FRG IN TEXTBOOKS, MAPS

LD172108 Hamburg DPA in German 2010 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Moscow, 17 Mar (DPA)--The Soviet Foreign Ministry today protested the principles concerning representation of Germany in school textbooks and maps, adopted by the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Culture of the Federal Republic. In an aide-memoire handed to the Federal Republic's ambassador, Andreas Meyer-Landrut, the Federal Republic is accused of failing to observe its international obligations.

The Bonn ambassador rejected this charge. He told the Soviet Foreign Ministry that the Federal Republic's view on Germany as a whole was known to the Soviet Union. It did not signify any departure from the obligations assumed.

FRG NOTES EGYPT'S CONCERN OVER LIBYAN ROCKET TESTS

LD171850 Hamburg DPA in German 1510 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 17 Mar (DPA)--The German Federal Government is aware of Egypt's concern over rocket tests carried out by the German firm OTRAG in Libya, but has no influence on the firm's operations. A Bonn Foreign Office spokesman said today that as long as no German laws are violated, these activities are the affairs of OTRAG, a private enterprise, and of the host country.

The external trade law, which makes the export of weapons, implements of war and certain technologies subject to license by Bonn, could provide a means of state intervention. But OTRAG has for years made no applications for export licenses for rocket parts, evidently because the production facilities are located abroad. The production of such material outside the German borders is not subject to government control nor are the private activities of German technicians abroad. The Foreign Office spokesman said that Bonn is closely watching OTRAG's activities and in no way supports them.

GENSCHER, ITALIAN MINISTER DISCUSS EC COOPERATION

LD172120 Hamburg DPA in German 1511 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 17 Mar (DPA)--The foreign ministers of the Federal Republic and Italy, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Emilio Colombo, today called for a closer political union of the countries forming the European Community [EC]. The Bonn Foreign Office said that after their meeting in Bonn, held shortly before next week's EC summit conference in Maastricht, both men affirmed their positive attitude toward the formation of a European union. They also discussed problems of the European Steel Market and agricultural policy and, in their exchanges on their recent visits to Washington, had agreed on a 'positive' assessment of the new administration's foreign policy.

RUEHL ON SCHMIDT-GISCARD TALKS, GENSCHER U.S. TRIP

DW171253 Frankfurt Hessischer Rundfunk Network in German 1215 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Reporter Middeldorf interview with Deputy Government Spokesman Dr Lothar Ruehl; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] It has been said that the meeting between President Giscard d'Estaing and the federal chancellor in Blaesheim, Alsace, was most satisfactory. That seems to me a very enthusiastic description of a meeting between two politicians. What was so particularly successful about the meeting?

[Answer] Well, first of all, four politicians were involved: Giscard d'Estaing, the federal chancellor and both foreign ministers. The federal chancellor himself gave this description. This was how he felt about it. He considers this discussion a new confirmation of a very deep agreement--I would like to call it--on the European and the international situations, the prospects and the economic difficulties of European countries. He considers this harmony a guarantee for good and orderly development, not only of German-French relations, but also of European cooperation and the further development of the European Community with its Common Market, its problematic agricultural policy, fishery policy and so on and so forth.

[Question] These are some fields in which one can agree, but there are many where one does not. One of the fields which was assessed equally enthusiastically was the appraisal of American policy. Both foreign ministers were present at the meeting--as you said--and they were also in Washington. American policy was strongly praised after the Blaesheim meeting. Actually, American presidents have always sought particularly good relations with Europe right after their inaugurations. But is this a long-term perspective? Did the two foreign ministers bring back the feeling from their Washington talks of something new in European-American contacts?

[Answer] You know that last week the cabinet discussed the report by Foreign Minister Genscher who had just returned from Washington. The federal chancellor and other cabinet members have expressly and--I would like to say--emphatically congratulated him personally on his successful mission. This was done because it was not certain from the very beginning that such full agreement would be achieved between the Reagan administration and the Federal Government, such as with a view to the treatment of Soviet negotiation offers on confidence-building measures for the whole of Europe, including the European part of the Soviet Union, or the readiness to discuss Eurostrategic nuclear arms.

There is certain doubt contained in your question which is not unfounded, judging by historical experience. The federal foreign minister gained the impression in Washington that the U.S. Secretary of State Haig as well as the aides of the President and President Reagan himself take the far-reaching consultation offer seriously.

The new American administration is still in the first phase of forming its political opinion and will. Therefore, the influence exerted by the European partners on this first phase of further American policy formation is most significant. The federal foreign minister brought back the impression that everything he outlined there on behalf of the Federal Government and the European partners in general--relations with East Europe, relations with the Third World, particularly the treatment of the difficult situation in Poland, treatment of the continuing problem of Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, the attempt to bring about harmony between Islamic and Arab states--that all this has been quite well understood and recognized with regard to its significance for the American policy.

[Question] Did President Giscard and Federal Chancellor Schmidt have the impression that they would be able to maintain the standpoints of European policy in the long run? Different standpoints exist between Washington and Europe with regard to the problem of having a dialogue with the Soviet Union.

[Answer] Yes, that can be assumed after the brief report the chancellor gave here after his return; that can be assumed from some of his remarks. One must know, however, that the European partners are not trying to maneuver the American President into a situation he would prefer to avoid or postpone.

European interest is natural with regard to a resumption of the Geneva negotiations between Americans and Russians on nuclear medium-range arms. That has been outlined by all who have been to Washington. The U.S. secretary of state has envisaged resumption within the foreseeable future, that is, in the near future. European governments will exert influence in the NATO consultations.

The Federal Government, the federal chancellor personally as well as the federal foreign minister are convinced that prior to a meeting between General Secretary Brezhnev and President Reagan, the American President should take the necessary time to make sure there are thorough preparations not only for the issues of the talks, but also for the possibility of bringing the talks to a good conclusion. Hasty talks would make little sense with regard to the common aim of strengthening security and promoting Western interests.

[Question] One last question with the request for a brief answer: The meeting between Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt took place in Alsace and at a time when President Giscard d'Estaing had an election meeting. Was this meeting, the joint discussion part of the French election campaign?

[Answer] As a spokesman for the Federal Government I cannot answer that, but the connection with regard to its timing cannot be contested. On the other hand, however, the meeting took place so discreetly that it could not be considered interference by the friendly federal chancellor in the French election campaign.

GENSCHER TALKS WITH SPAIN'S FELIPE GONZALEZ

LD180954 Hamburg DPA in German 0905 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 18 Mar (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today received Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, for an exchange of views. Recent events in Spain in connection with the failed military putsch were discussed. Felipe Gonzalez, who is in Bonn at the invitation of the SPD, will also brief SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Jurgen Wischnewski today on developments in Spain in the wake of the attempted putsch.

In his talk with Felipe Gonzalez, Genscher again expressed the Federal Government's respect in that "the democratic institutions in Spain had stood the test at a grave hour." According to the Foreign Ministry, the two politicians were in agreement that a brisk pace in conducting the negotiations on Spain's entry into the European Community was important for the strengthening and safeguarding of Spanish democracy.

GENSCHER'S DISCUSSION TOPICS IN POLAND REPORTED

LD171630 Hamburg DPA in German 1445 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn-Warsaw (DPA)--Poland's economic problems and the Polish wish for credit from the West, as well as the development of East-West relations against the background of Poland's tense political situation, are at the forefront of the themes to be discussed on Thursday and Friday by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the Polish leadership in Warsaw. During his visit, which is closely linked with the foreign minister's Moscow trip at the beginning of April, Genscher will meet party chief Stanislaw Kania, Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski, his Polish counterpart Josef Czyrek and President Henryk Jablonski. After British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington, who visited Poland in October, Genscher is the second leading Western politician to have talks with the leadership in Warsaw since the start of the Polish crisis last year.

Diplomatic circles in Bonn confirmed on Tuesday that Poland--until the planned rescheduling of its debts to the West amounting to around $23 billion (30 percent of which are owed to the Federal Republic) by 1 July--has made its case for additional credits. The extent of which, however, has not been disclosed. The catastrophic economic situation in Poland has also increased the need for assistance in the area of food imports. Bonn has already made its contribution, to the extent of DM95 million, within the framework of the EEC food aid program for Poland. Bonn has also guaranteed a further DM220 million untied credits toward the rescheduling of Poland's debt servicing toward the West, as well as guaranteeing a credit volume of DM240 million to make possible the Polish import of semifinished goods.

According to diplomatic circles, the Federal Government is following with great attention the efforts of Jaruzelski's government to stabilize the political and economic situation. At the same time, Bonn's attitude of strict noninterference in Poland's affairs was affirmed. It was stressed that this attitude is also expected from "all others."

Within the framework of East-West relations, Genscher will discuss the progress of the Madrid CSCE followup conference with the Polish leaders, with particular reference to preparations for a European disarmament conference, for which Poland, in addition to France, has made a concrete proposal. Genscher's talks will also deal with the question of nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe and the recent relevant proposals by Soviet state and party head Leonid Brezhnev, which Bonn has rejected, however. The Polish leaders are urgently interested in a continuation of East-West detente as a condition for greater scope in domestic policy. They will probably urge Genscher to have Bonn use its influence with the United States and the other NATO states for a response to Brezhnev's proposals.

According to diplomatic circles, in German-Polish relations, Genscher will acknowledge that Poland has fulfilled the agreement to allow 125,000 people to leave for the Federal Republic up to last August. It was stressed that Bonn also considers it important that future applications to leave the country are accepted in accordance with the agreements and processed promptly. Genscher will also bring up hardship cases among those wishing to leave Poland.

It was learned in Warsaw that the Polish side will complain to Genscher that in its internal legislation and administration of justice the Federal Republic is not keeping to the agreements of December 1970 and the CSCE Final Act. Warsaw has strongly criticized the February decision of the ministers of culture that the German borders of 1937 should be shown in schoolbooks. Bonn has rejected a protest on this score by the Polish Foreign Ministry.

FRG, GDR OFFICIALS DISCUSS TRADE IN LEIPZIG

LD180426 Hamburg DPA in German 1707 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 16 Mar (DPA)--Trade between the Federal Republic and the GDR is expected by both sides to increase this year. State Secretary Dieter von Wuerzen of the Federal Economics Ministry stated today after a discussion with GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle in Leipzig that agreement exists in assessing the extraordinarily good results of the previous year when there was an increase of 18.7 percent to DM11.7 billion. Soelle stated that the GDR will do everything it can to ensure that this favorable trend continues. Even taking into consideration price increases included in the 1980 increase rate, there was a real increase of approximately 6 percent.

Von Wuerzen also confirmed the impending conclusion of an agreement on augmenting coal exports from the Federal Republic to the GDR. Under this, the 1981 deliveries may total DM450 million. As Franz Roesch, head of the trust agency for inter-zonal trade, added, in 1980, the GDR imported 960,000 tons of hard coal and coking coal from the Federal Republic to the tune of DM266 million. The increase in volume resulted from a wish on the part of the GDR, which apparently wants to compensate in this way for reduced coal deliveries from Poland.

Von Wuerzen also spoke to Soelle about the increase in the minimum exchange requirement for Western visitors to the GDR and said that this problem must be regarded in the overall political context. Soelle, in return, explained the GDR's stand.

As in earlier meetings between Von Wuerzen and Soelle on the sidelines of the fair, the problem of offset deals was also discussed. Von Wuerzen pointed out, he said, that the GDR's economic need for such barter deals is no longer so urgent since it achieved a surplus of DM470 million last year in pure trade with the Federal Republic. He drew attention to the difficulties which arise particularly for small and medium-sized firms in barter deals.

According to Von Wuerzen, Soelle made it clear that the GDR will continue in the future to strive for surpluses in goods trade with the Federal Republic, since it must expect deficits in the service sector. In 1980, the GDR had a deficit of DM494 million vis-a-vis the Federal Republic in this sector.

CDU POLITICIAN INTERVIEWED ON DRAFT DEFENSE BUDGET

DW172056 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0510 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Excerpts from reporter Hauschild interview with CDU Bundestag Deputy Kurt-Peter Wuerzbach; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Measured by the usual parliamentary practice, the the CDU/CSU Bundestag faction's defense experts yesterday did something extraordinary.

They returned to the sender, Defense Minister Hans Apel, the secret explanations on the Defense Ministry's 1981 draft budget, that is to say, detailed data on the financing of armament. This is the way the union seeks to refuse consultations on the matter in the defense committee. Its argumentation is that the figures offered are not only obsolete but wrong with regard to the approach. Why this refusal to enter budget consultations?

[Answer] "Refusal" is what it sounds like in the first instance. The situation, however, is that we as the opposition have the legal obligation and the task to exercise the right of control vis-a-vis the government, and this can be done only if reliable figures are on the table. This is what we do not have. Everybody in Germany and also in NATO has noticed that not only something but quite a lot is in a jumble regarding the Defense Ministry's finances. And in this situation, we are supposed to enter discussions two weeks from now. The figures that are at hand until now got mixed up through the 3-day secluded session recently held by the minister. And we do not have any basis at all. What we also know is that he has not continued medium-term planning at all, and this is to say for a period of 5 years, ever since he is the minister up there [at Hardthoehe], so that no solid, reliable and current basis exists for this ministry at the moment.

[Question] Proceeding from the premise that the arms figures are not current, what do you consider the reason for these figures indeed not depicting the genuine conditions?

[Answer] To begin with, it appears conclusive to us that unlike all his predecessors the minister has not rendered an account to himself time and again in a stiff checking, not from year to year with regard to the next fiscal year, but also for a period of 5 years. He did not ask himself: What do I need militarily, what are the financial means at my disposal and what actually can I produce from them in this period of time. He has omitted and protracted such planning, opened one pot and filled the other with it, and thus erected a bow wave which was bound to sweep him over some day. This is the stage in which we find ourselves now.

[Question] Hence, if there are no substantial changes in the overall situation, that is to say if you do not get any new figures, then this actually means that in the last analysis the union must vote against the defense budget if it does not want to be inconsistent?

[Answer] Since the voting on a budget actually is not only one in which figures are summed up and in which one takes a look below the line to see whether the result is correct, but also means approval or refusal of the policy of the minister and the ministry as part of the Federal Government, we may proceed from the premise that considering everything that this minister during the past few years presented as "successes" in the field of defense, in the ranks of the Bundeswehr with regard to defense motivation in the Federal Republic, the condition of NATO, the condition of finances, as well as the issues of armament, personnel, training and infrastructure that he cannot reckon with our approval anyway.

[Question] Is your refusal to cooperate not at variance with the latest demand of your own party leader Kohl who called for cooperation with the government if substantial national issues are at stake?

[Answer] Well, everybody knows and even more so this government that it can rely on the opposition concerning national issues and issues of our own and the West's security and that it can rely on it apparently even more than on its own two parties which now form this government. And likewise, our move now on the defense budget plan and the medium-term five-year plan is absolutely not at odds with it. To create clear-cut conditions in this respect, the minister must only put on the table the valid, reliable and actualized program and the corresponding data. Then, we will be at his side in the search for alternatives, in financing and similar issues, even unpopular issues.

[Question] And if he does not submit new figures, then you will call for his resignation some day?

[Answer] Let us not speak of resignation. This is not what matters. What actually is at stake, however, is to restore for ourselves and for the alliance partners in this important and sensitive sphere of the Defense Ministry a calculable basis for planning, on which the preparedness of the armed forces is based, as it were.

DIE WELT COMMENTS ON MOSCOW'S SUMMIT EFFORTS

DW171555 Bonn DIE WELT in German 17 Mar 81 p 6

[Commentary signed W.H.-E.: "A Thorn For Bonn"]

[Text] The farther President Reagan postpones a summit meeting with the Soviet State and government chief, the more flexible the Soviets become with regard to interpreting the "peace offensive" Brezhnev claims to have started with his speech at the Moscow party congress. The most recent example was given by Arbatov--in Bonn of all places.

Arbatov is not merely a Central Committee member, but also an important adviser to the Soviet leader. He tries to deprive Brezhnev's suggestion on a missile moratorium in Europe of its ultimative character and to describe Brezhnev's 1979 statement on possible negotiations on a withdrawal of Soviet SS-20 missiles behind the Ural mountains as being still topical.

This indicates how much Brezhnev is concerned about a meeting with Reagan. In this quick position game vis-a-vis the United States, the Kremlin wants to involve Bonn in playing the role of an icebreaker. That takes place in line with the carrot and stick method.

On the one hand, Abrasimov and Honecker create a good atmosphere in Leipzig on the eve of Genscher's visit to Moscow--as if Honecker had never made the below the belt blow with the increase of the minimum exchange quota. On the other hand, however, PRAVDA continues its campaign against the federal chancellor and the federal foreign minister because both stick with NATO's decision to close the arms gap.

The purpose is fanning the impatience Bonn has shown with regard to a summit meeting, so as to urge the Federal Government to make President Reagan find his legs. Caution is called for. The tone of the Western music is not made in Bonn or Paris, but in Washington again.

PAPER ON DISPATCH OF U.S. ADVISERS TO YUGOSLAVIA

OW171517 Bonn DIE WELT in German 17 Mar 81 p 6

[Commentary signed CGS: "Belgrade's Advisers"]

[Text] At a first glance, the report that the United States intends to dispatch military advisers to a number of countries--including Yugoslavia--seems puzzling. Yugoslavia is a nonaligned country with a communist regime. Part of Yugoslavia's independence is a certain balance regarding the arms with which the Yugoslav Army is equipped. So far, however, Belgrade has been equipped with Soviet arms, in part because these arms were cheaper. But in Tito's last years, the Yugoslav Army tried to obtain arms from the United States--particularly antitank missiles. The question now is: Will the United States dispatch technical instructors to Yugoslavia to acquaint the military there with U.S. arms--or is even more involved? President Carter opened his term in office with unfortunate statements, namely, that America will not help Yugoslavia in case of a Soviet attack. Reagan seems to be of a different opinion. One can only hope that the new President will handle the very delicate issue of Yugoslavia with the necessary determination as well as delicacy of feeling.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU ON U.S. 'ARMS' OBSESSION

DW131154 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 13 Mar 81 p 3

[Commentary signed -ZER: "Nothing But Arms"]

[Text] It is customary in the United States to grant a new President or a new government a certain period of respite--the famous 100 days. Critics of official policy, also maintain restraint during this period. After all, the new brooms must learn how to sweep.

In principle, that is certainly reasonable. The new men in Washington, however, make it difficult for the observer to stick to this custom. The speed with which one public statement or announcement follows the other has something hectic about it. There could not have been much time for thinking things through.

President Reagan and his combatants won the election campaign under the motto that they would make a weak America strong again. Since they rule now, they seem almost obsessed with the word strength and with arms and always more arms. Although the period of respite has not yet run out, it must be said that this way of presenting themselves is not merely irritating, but it also gives an unnecessarily distorted picture of American political possibilities.

It seems that the time has come for somebody to remind the new American Government that the world has more than just military problems. Although it is being repeated in Washington to the point of satiation, arms are not a cure-all. Since the United States is now beginning to think about a new "policy" in Angola, it ought to first inform itself about its own old mistakes and not talk first of all about rifles.

NEWSPAPERS VIEW LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE ISSUES

DIE WELT

DW131052 Bonn DIE WELT in German 10 Mar 81 p 11

[Report by Bonn correspondent Heinz Heck]

[Text] The Bonn union faction, like the Federal Government, has considerable reservations against the Law of the Sea convention in its present form at the beginning fo the 10th conference round yesterday. CDU Bundestag Deputy Peter Kittelmann mainly criticized the intended restrictive regulation for deep sea mining.

The individual points are: production restrictions to the advantage of terrestrial mining, unacceptable conditions with regard to compulsory technology transfer (to the advantage of developing countries), exaggerated financial burdens for private sea mining firms, as well as the establishment of a super authority whose work would be expensive and inefficient. All this makes it impossible for German industry to take part in deep sea mining at the present time.

Kittelmann recalled that these planned regulations contradict everything the German Bundestag has formulated, and "with a very large majority," as criteria for a Law of the Sea conference. The Federal Government is asked not to make any concessions violating the core of free access to the deep sea treasures.

Bonn should, therefore, fully support the attempt by the new American negotiating leaders "to reconsider and call into question the significant current results in the field of deep sea mining." Simultaneously, a joint attitude of all industrial states should be aimed for in the final phase of the conference.

With a view to the signal-like effect the results of the conference will have for a new world economic system, Kittelmann advises the German foreign minister to visit the conference either on the occasion of his present visit to the United States or in April.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE

DW131129 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 10 Mar 81 p 10

[Dr Rudolf Dolzer article: "On the Coasts and on the Seabed"]

[Excerpt] The current [Law of the Sea] conference would have had plenty of problems anyway due to the questions that have not yet been settled. Rather unexpectedly the conference is now facing even much more difficult problems. It has been known since the middle of last week that the new U.S. Government does not feel committeed to the results attained in the preceding nine sessions. In terms of negotiating technique, the draft now available had been reached by way of "consensus." The points had been debated until no conference participant expressly raised any more objections. The U.S. delegation, within the framework of this procedure, did not come out against the results achieved thus far. Last week, however, the State Department in Washington announced that in line with the new administrations views, it is impossible to wind up the objective negotiations by the end of the 10th session which is now beginning. At the moment, the administration is still in the process of reviewing the "serious problems" raised by the course and the results of the conference to date.

The Americans will raise no objection to the intention of enhancing considerably the rights of the coastal states in the regions close to the coasts, in accordance with the convention, to that extent, the United States, because of its geographical location, is one of the states which would gain advantages by the new law. Matters are different where the future utilization of the seabed is involved. For the first time, it is planned for this sector that an international organization extract, process and market raw materials. To the extent that private enterprises will be allowed to operate in this field, they are obligated under the present draft to cede their technologies (including those of their suppliers) to the international authority at "fair and reasonable" prices. What this envisages, therefore, is a forcible transfer of private property--a novelty in international life with respect to policies in private property.

While an obligatory transfer through the international authority as the administrator of the treasures of the sea (the "common heritage of mankind") might still be somewhat justifiable by the categories of the hitherto valid, liberal international economic system, this is no longer possible for the additional obligation that is envisaged, namely, that such property be turned over to competitive enterprises from third countries as well.

By all appearances the Reagan administration reserves for itself the right to reject this system of dirigisme and protectionism (or some parts of it) as unacceptable. What the Americans might have in mind is the effects of the system in the Law of the Sea itself and, beyond that, the consequences which concessions in system policy [ordnungspolitisch] of this nature will probably have for the general future organization of international economic relations.

After the extensive and lengthy negotiations which led to the results attained thus far, a change in the U.S. stance will largely meet with lack of understanding at the conference. Nevertheless, the Americans may succeed in bringing about some changes even now, for two reasons: On the one hand, the increase in authorizations in the coastal area as envisaged in the convention is as good as sure for the Americans even now. The results attained at the conference in that respect have been largely accepted internationally and have already prevailed considerably in practice. For these reasons, the U.S. negotiating position is favorable in this respect. On the other hand, it is doubtful because of the circumstances of power policy and geography, whether a new Law of the Sea convention could attain practical significance unless it were approved by the United States.

During the negotiations to date, the United States concentrated, above all, on the military consequences of a new convention, the regulations on straits. Since a regulation favorable to the Americans has been established on this point, the Carter administration was obviously prepared to accept solutions for the seabed which cannot particularly be regarded as a framework for an attitude determined by the market. It was almost inevitable that the new government's absolute primacy given to the policy of the market economy determining the system would call this position into question. It is obvious what significance such an amendment of the draft of the convention along the lines of this reorientation would entail, particularly for the Federal Republic of Germany, which is oriented toward technology and is poor in raw materials.

PREMIER BARRE INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD180125 Paris Domestic Television Service in French 1930 GMT 17 Mar 81

["Great Debate" program: Journalists interview Premier Raymond Barre--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [program intercepted in progress] In fact, I believe that in the present circumstances and bearing in mind my office it is necessary for me to retain a certain reserve in respect to what is being called the presidential campaign. This does not mean that I would like to conceal my thoughts or my wishes. I have explained my position clearly, and I would like to express it clearly this evening. I believe that it is not in the interest of France to change presidents. I think it is in its interests to retain the president it has had for the last 7 years. I say this deliberately.

[Question] Everyone uses General de Gaulle's name, including you who knew him and were, I believe, appointed commissioner in Brussels by him. Have you changed the principles of the foreign policy of the Fifth Republic, set out by General de Gaulle, and in what way have you changed them?

[Answer] I believe that there are three principles to be observed in foreign policy. First, the interests of France must be borne in mind. Second, a foreign policy must never be conducted subject to domestic policy considerations. And, third, (?irresponsible) verbalism must not be confused with effective diplomatic action. I wanted to remind you of this because these principles, which are respected in other countries, are unfortunately not always taken into consideration in France. Well, you asked me a very specific question: Has there been a change in French foreign policy?

[Question] A diversion.

[Answer] Yes, a diversion. Well, sometimes the government is accused of Atlanticism. At other times it is accused of pro-Sovietism. I would merely say that foreign policy is a complex matter and it is possible to get lost in the subtleties of relations between diplomats, but there are certain axes which are fundamental. And there is a foreign policy of the Fifth Republic. I do not see when the fundamental axes of this policy were changed.

[Question] Let us have some examples.

[Answer] I will give you some, if you like. I will now tell you the principles which I think are fundamental, and I must say that if they were violated in any fashion, I would not have remained in office.

The first principle is national independence, and national independence means defense. Who can say that we have not devoted a substantial effort to our defense? It is an economy which is not adrift. Who can say that we have not done what is necessary to rebuild our economy? It is a currency which is not in a free fall, and here I can call to remembrance General de Gaulle.

The second principle of French policy is participation in the alliance of free peoples. We are in the Atlantic alliance. We always said we would remain there, no one challenges that, but although we are in the alliance, we accept no protectorate.

The third principle is an obstinate refusal to witness the division of Europe into two blocs, and all French policy must be understood on this basis. The superpower policy means that Europe, and in particular France, cannot express itself, while all the action by the Fifth Republic has been to ensure that Europe should rediscover its freedom of action and should be able to express itself.

The fourth principle is to build an organized West Europe where responsibility is with states, since only states can commit their peoples.

And lastly, the final principle is cooperation with developing countries, and, in particular, with the African countries which can count on us for their progress and their security whenever they ask us.

These are the principles, so let anyone tell me, on each of these fundamental questions what is the diversion, what is contrary to the fundamental directions of the Fifth Republic?

[Question] Premier, you know that there are other cases for which you are criticized. In addition to Afghanistan, there is, in particular, the Warsaw case. Why did the president go to Warsaw to meet Mr Brezhnev? What is your position?

[Answer] I can tell you this: The president of the republic asked for my opinion. And after thinking about it, since I was well aware that it was a delicate matter, I told him that in my opinion he should go to Warsaw, and for two reasons.

The first is that in the state that international relations were at that time--this is forgotten a little too often--it was necessary for him to be able, bearing in mind the relations between France and the Soviet Union, bearing in mind the processes of consultation that exist, that he should be able, with all the credibility and authority he has, to tell Mr Brezhnev and the Soviet authorities a certain number of things, in particular that the detente to which we were attached and to which the Soviet Union is itself strongly attached, had received a very serious blow and that the limit had been reached. It needed saying, and who could say it better than the president of the French Republic and say it in a credible way?

The second reason I gave the president of the republic was: A lot of noise is being made about this Kabul affair, and Afghanistan. I had been on a private visit to the United States a few weeks previously. I realized that dialogue had never ceased between the two great powers, that it would resume sooner or later, and it was better for France not to allow in any way matters to be dealt with, in particular regarding Europe, since it was not only a matter of the Afghanistan issue, there was also the arms issue. [sentence as heard] Dialogue should not be established with us excluded. France's position should be clearly set out. There it is.

[Question] We recently noted that there have been two issues which have (?shaken) Europe--agriculture and fishing. We will not go into details, but each time France has found itself opposing Great Britain. This raises a basic problem--won't it be necessary one day to reconsider Great Britain's presence in the EEC?

[Answer] I am quite familiar with this European affair. I will say first that here again we have remained true. France took a decisive part in building the Community, and this Community after a brilliant start is now experiencing great difficulties for two reasons.

First, for international reasons. It is easy to conduct a great venture in a period of expansion and prosperity; and it is much more difficult to do so, especially when the interests of the states do not always coincide, when the international situation has deeply deteriorated. I consider that it is already something that the Community has been maintained as it is in the international situation.

Well, the second reason is what I would call the consequences of expansion, of the first expansion. Great Britain entered the Community, and entered the Community when we were well aware that on a certain number of fundamental points it could not adopt the rules and mechanisms of the Community. Naturally, the negotiations resulted in Britain deciding to join the Community, to adhere to its principles, to its established practices, but all those who knew the problems knew well that sooner or later the following simple question would have to be dealt with--will Great Britain adapt to the Community or will the Community adapt to Great Britain?

[Question] What is your reply?

[Answer] My reply is that we must see that the Community is not dislocated by these difficulties. I know it will not be an easy task.

[Question] On the industrial front, Mr Premier, it is being said that over recent years it has been transformed into a real funnel--that is, that our products are no longer competitive and that we will be invaded by foreign products--Japanese, for example. In your opinion, do you accept some of the things which are being proposed during the campaign, that in one way or another the curtain must be lowered and our frontiers must more or less start to close?

[Answer] That would be suicidal. It must be well understood that a country which is the third or fourth world exporter of industrial products and which is the second world exporter of agricultural products and which is the second exporter of services, if this country closes up, if it isolates itself, it is going against its own interests.

However, in certain cases, there are important problems which must be dealt with. If there is abnormal competition, or fraudulent competition, then we must bring into play all our opportunities under the treaty of Rome and international agreements. And in the case of Japan, there is a very simple principle that we French have adopted and which we are asking the Community to adopt, which is that the concentration of Japanese exports on a certain number of sectors which command our industry in the future, this concentration is impossible, since we are not going to let ourselves be excluded by a concentraion of excessive exports--we will not let ourselves be excluded from industrial sectors or branches which are capital for our further development. And this is what we must look at with our partners so that the Community can react to this attack, but do it not to retain the status quo but to better adapt to the future.

[Question] Since Europe has now become something of a joke at the moment, when only about 10 years ago it was a great hope, in particular for the younger generations, is it not necessary, as certain voices in the electoral debate now are proposing--and because it is electoral that does not mean it is necessarily minor--to renegotiate the treaty of Rome and use the opportunity perhaps to propose to Britain a real choice of staying or leaving, since apparently British public opinion is not very conclusive on this matter--it is not sure that the British want to stay in the Common Market?

[Answer] I think that sooner or later a solution must be found to Great Britain's presence in the Common Market.

[Question] For example, you are not convinced that it is its future?

[Answer] I cannot pronounce in that fashion on such a difficult and delicate subject. What I want to say is that it is for us to see that what is the core of European construction should be safeguarded and that we must do this in close liaison with the Community country which is our partner and our friend in European construction--I mean the Federal Republic of Germany. What has been Europe's luck for a certain number of years is that the cohesion and cooperation between the FRG and France has been maintained and, I would even say, has been intensified. It is on this basis that we must deal with the problems. But these problems must be tackled with much seriousness, and I will add, firmness.

MITTERRAND QUESTIONED ON PRESIDENTIAL AMBITIONS

LD171424 Paris Domestic Television Service in French 1930 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Interview granted by Francois Mitterrand of the French Socialist Party, to Alain Duhamel and Jean Elkabbach--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] What made you run as the Socialist Party candidate again Mr Mitterrand?

[Answer] First, because I think that France needs a different policy and thus a different president. Then, since we are talking about me, because I feel I am well-equipped for it, because I have acquired the experience of responsibility, not only in the government in my youth, but also in parliament and finally as the head of the Socialist Party for 10 years. I shall do for France what I have done for socialism. Finally, because I think that although I may still be a long way from the end of the road, I have followed a straight line from the time when I called for a rallying of all the popular forces to change politics.

[Question] It is practically impossible, if not at least very difficult, to get to power without the Communists, but is it just as difficult with them?

[Answer] In my opinion, as long as the Communist leaders remain, as they are today, estranged from the union which they severed, as long as they confine themselves to a passionate, systematic and sometimes calumnious antisocialist attitude and campaign, as long as they play a double game between the right and the left, as long as they remain aligned to their foreign policy positions on such serious issues as Afghanistan or Poland, it does not seem to me reasonable to think it likely that the government could pursue a harmonious policy if there were Communist ministers in it. The answer, therefore, lies with the Communist leaders. Are they prepared to return to the conditions which prevailed when we were able to finalize the signing of the joint program in 1972?

[Question] But, Mr Mitterrand, the Communists and Mr Marchais keep saying all the time that it is you who should change.

[Answer] When Mr Giscard d'Estaing, Mr Chirac, state: "I want to rally the French people," that usually means I want to rally the French people minus the 5 to 6 million of them who vote Communist. I would never say that. I have worked for 15 years to rally without exception all those who can contribute to rebuilding France. Someone else said and did this before me: De Gaulle, in 1944. It was a time of war and he needed everyone. Now it is a time of crisis and I will need everyone. That is why, having noted as I just have the Communist leadership's enormous, overwhelming responsibility for their return to a kind of desired ghetto in which they have again shut themselves up, I have always told the Communist men and women electors that I intend to achieve the broadest popular rally for national recovery.

LE MONDE: GRAIN EXPORTS TO USSR CONSIDERED

LD171203 Paris LE MONDE in French 15-16 Mar 81 p 14

["J.G." report: "France Asks EEC for Permission To Export 600,000 Tons of Wheat to the USSR"]

[Text] France is going to ask its European partners for permission to export 600,000 tons of wheat to the USSR in 1981. According to Paris, this request does not constitute a violation of the agreement signed on 15 January 1980, in which the Nine pledged not to increase sales to the USSR above the normal level so as not to replace the United States, which had just decreed an embargo.

The French argument is based on the fact that in 1980 we exported a tonnage of wheat to the USSR equivalent to the one now in question thanks to export licenses taken out at the beginning of the year. Paris also maintains that these exports are necessary because of the size of the 1980 grain harvest and the current stocks.

Backed by the producers and cooperatives, the government authorities could also argue that the embargo which Washington decided to impose after the invasion of Afghanistan has not been properly observed by the big grain-producing countries. (Since the beginning of 1981, Argentina has sold 6 million tons of grain to the Soviets and General Viola, the future president of the Republic of Argentina, will have talks with Mr Reagan on this question in Washington on 17 March).

Within the European Ten, the French stance will be disputed mainly by the FRG and Britain. which, it is true, do not have surplus grain. The essence of their argument is that a although France did export 600,000 tons of wheat in 1980, that figure could not be used as a point of reference because French exports in previous years were markedly lower. London and Bonn are traditionally hostile to Community agricultural exports, which their public opinion regards as scandalous when the USSR is concerned. In a more general way, the two countries are not particularly in favor of asserting the EEC's vocation as an agricultural exporter.

Finally, France's partners in Brussels might argue that it is inappropriate to annoy the United States. In many respects, the firmness shown, or not shown, by France in these negotiations represents a test whose outcome will be closely observed by farmers and various political groups.

LE MONDE REPORTS 17-18 MARCH AIR FORCE EXERCISE

LD171141 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Mar 81 p 12

[Text] The biggest air defense maneuver, code-named Datex-81, will take place throughout the national territory on 17 and 18 March. These massive air maneuvers should enable the French Air Force to train in conditions as near reality as possible.

The raids will be concentrated in limited time periods and geographical sectors and at altitude levels in the upper air space permanently available to commercial aviation.

The exercise will involve airbases, radar stations, virtually all the tactical and strategic air forces' combat means, the army's antiaircraft batteries and the navy's attack aircraft. Air force units from the FRG, Belgium, Spain, Britain, Italy, The Netherlands and Portugal will take part in the exercise during which French Air Force units will be "rotated"--in other words, redeployed--from one base to another over the whole of the national territory.

SOCIALIST ON 'GOVERNMENT CONTRACT' WITH PCF

LD171201 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Mar 81 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Mr Mauroy Reaffirms Need for 'Government Contract' With Communists"]

[Text] Mr Pierre Mauroy, spokesman for the Socialist candidate, stressed to the journalists of Radio Station Europe 1's press club on Sunday, 8 March, that there is "a convergence of criticism" against the government between the Gaullists and the Socialists. "Be that as it may," he added, "Mr Chirac is presenting a rightwing program, a classically rightwing program, which is very far from the Socialist program."

The Mayor of Lille also asserted that in the second round of the presidential vote, "many electors will not want to start another 7 years of the outgoing candidate," and that Mr Mitterrand "rallies the left, the democrats and all those who have been disappointed." He added: "Thus Mr Francois Mitterrand's victory becomes more credible every day."

Questioned on the PS wish to negotiate a "government contract" with the PCF in the event of the Socialist candidate's victory, Mr Mauroy replied: "At the time of the union of the left, the joint program was a compromise between Communist and Socialist theses. With the disunity, every candidate is running in the first round and the contract problem will arise with the parliamentary elections which will follow (Mr Mitterrand's possible election).... The negotiation of a contract will be essential since there is disunity and it will be up to the people of France to arbitrate."

Questioned finally on the PCF's attitude toward the second round, Mr Mauroy exclaimed: "How can you expect that all those people earning Fr3,000 per month, how can you expect that all wage earners, that all those who truly have a leftwing outlook, all those who trust the left, how can you expect them not to be in favor of change in the second round, not to want to beat the outgoing candidate and enable Francois Mitterrand to be elected? They will all be there and no one, I say indeed no one, will be able to hinder this movement. Whoever stood up to hinder it would be erased from the entire history of the left and would be erased forever from the history of the working people and of the working class of this country."

PCF'S FITERMAN DISCUSSES ELECTION CAMPAIGN ISSUES

LD170957 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 10 Mar 81 p 3

[Unattributed report on Joseph Palletou 9 March France-Inter interview with PCF Central Committee Secretary Charles Fiterman: "Only One Insurance Vote for Working People"]

[Text] Yesterday, Charles Fiterman, secretary of the PCF Central Committee, was the guest on the program "Let's Speak Clearly" on France-Inter. Joseph Palletou asked him about the progress of Georges Marchais' campaign and Lionel Jospin's recent remarks directed against the PCF.

Charles Fiterman: The way Georges Marchais' campaign is developing, in my opinion, the more time passes the clearer it is going to be that his result in the first round on 26 April will be the key factor in determining whether we can head for change or not [sentence as published] It is becoming and will become increasingly clear to working men and women that unless Georges Marchais makes a satisfactory showing, the road to change will be barred.

Why do I say this? Well, to reply directly to your question: First, the campaign is typified by an upswing, an upswing and no two ways about it.

This can be seen from the meetings; Georges Marchais is approaching his 50th and has brought together 370,000 people or something like that. Other leaders are doing the same. I want to Valence on Friday; I had 2,000 people, a few more than Francois Mitterand at Beauvais and I am not a candidate.

New memberships are going well: 25,000 since the start of the year. The circulation of our papers is increasing. Fundraising is going so well that we have decided to increase our target from Fr3 million to Fr4 million.

All this is developing in this way because Georges Marchais is not content with vague promises, he is not content with asking people to vote for him as if he was a sort of supreme savior. He is offering concrete solutions and a policy to change the present situation, to resolve the country's major problems. He is giving a clear answer to the question: who are we to govern with? He says quite clearly: I am in favor of a coalition government with Communist and Socialist ministers.

J. Palletou: But if everything is going well, why do you take exception to Lionel Jospin's remarks?

Charles Fiterman: I heard Lionel Jospin on your station yesterday--and I took care to listen carefully--and he spoke of trumped-up quarrels. But that's just too easy! After all, just imagine for a moment that I have just said on this station, as secretary of the Communist party: I am closely interested in Socialists who are criticizing Francois Mitterrand and the present leadership of the PS, in certain people who are criticizing him from the outside and others who are inside in the apparatus and doing the same thing.

I can already hear the outcry there would be from all the political commentators. They would say: This is inadmissible interference! Anyway, everyone knows that these are not used in the workers movement. That is completely contrary to the tradition of the left.

Not only did Lionel Jospin make that statement last Tuesday in his paper, the PS paper, but he repeated it 2 days later, this time in JOURS DE FRANCE, which is Marcel Dassault's paper. I have it right here; it's a pity we're not on television! Once again he strives to set Communist militants against their leaders and he calls our party leadership a "handful of men installed at the head of the Communist Party." I am one of that handful myself and I can tell you that it is a hurtful expression!

J. Palletou mentioned J. Elleinstein who is openly urging people not to vote for Georges Marchais.

Charles Fiterman: Jean Elleinstein is of no importance. I do not even know who he is! Let us return to Lionel Jospin. What is important is not really the specific consequences for the Communist Party of this move, because in the past there have been plenty of attempts to shake our party and undermine it by other methods as well, including the worst. And everyone has had a go. But nobody has ever succeeded.

The important thing is the political significance of this behavior. The fact that a few weeks before an election as important as the presidential election the PS leadership's prime concern, as it is demonstrating, is to attack our party and shower it with blows cannot fail to make working people ask themselves a question.

How can you want to defeat Giscard d'Estaing and head for change when you are attacking the political force without which this is impossible? Because without the Communist Party, without a pretty strong and influential Communist Party and unless Georges Marchais gets enough votes, it will not be possible to tilt the balance in the right direction.

J. Palletou: Have you no fear of a protest vote against the Communist Party leadership?

Charles Fiterman: It is very simple. What you see is the game which Giscard d'Estaing and Francois Mitterrand are both playing, a game which consists of trying to make the first round disappear, a game which consists of saying: That is my opponent over there. They have chosen each other a bit like in table tennis, "your turn, my turn"; they keep sending each other the ball. It is a game which consists of not answering fundamental questions, of not saying what policy they will pursue and with whom they will pursue it, of asking the working people and the voters for carte blanche.

Well, when you see this situation, I say--and we are warning and will continue to warn working people in the weeks to come--"careful, that is a trap because they want to drag you down a blind alley once again, down the road of unkept promises, and a policy which would tend to aggravate current policy.

These are the reasons which convince me that, far from a protest vote, in the first round we will get a safeguard vote, an insurance vote for the Communist candidate, because this is the only way for working people to acquire the means to head for change.

PAPER DECRIES U.S. 'SCUTTLING' OF LOS CONFERENCE

LD170959 Paris LE CONTINENT in French 12 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Looting Treasures of the Sea"]

[Text] The foreseeable failure of the Conference on the Law of the Sea will pass unnoticed--a failure which will cause no great surprise among observers. All big so-called dialogue summits such as UNCTAD, GATT, the North-South dialogue and so forth have dragged on pitifully from partial success to partial success amid growing indifference. No one seems to believe in it all any longer.

However, the scuttling of the New York conference by the Americans only 24 hours after its opening is of much more far-reaching significance. At a stroke, Reagan has just swept aside 7 years of negotiations and compromises. This is a true image of present attitudes, whether openly expressed or not, and above all a very big mortgage on the future.

In fact, our world, 17 percent of whose surface is covered by water, can exist only thanks to the oceans. And mankind will be able to survive only if they are utilized in a rational and productive manner. It is the last virgin sphere and also the last chance.... For the mainland, which has been divided into spheres of influence, submitted to pressures and ruled by monopolies, finds it difficult to change at a speed consistent with present needs. Oceans, which are to be reclaimed, represent a unique opportunity for starting again on a basis fair to the entire international community.

Now what can be observed? Simply that, under pressure from the multinational groups which control world mineral resources, the new White House team rejects the new system for the exploitation of polymetallic nodules, in contravention of undertakings given by its predecessors and without consulting its allies. The value of those famous "potatoes" of cobalt, copper, manganese and nickel which line the ocean floor has been estimated at $2 trillion. Such U.S. companies as Kennecott Copper, Lockheed and U.S. Steel have already spent $200 million for the purpose of studying the feasability of exploiting those resources.

This is completely at variance with the spirit which prevailed only a few days ago among the delegations working on a new Law of the Sea according to which these resources are "the common heritage of mankind."

All hope has not been lost, because the United States needs to achieve an agreement on the security of an free passage through the 116 straits on which sea traffic throughout the world depends--an agreement inseparable from a global Law of the Sea Treaty. But the fact remains that a spring has again been broken.

LE MONDE: U.S. POLICY WILL SLOW NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

LD170937 Paris LE MONDE in French 15-16 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The United States and the Third World"]

[Text] The fears aroused in Third World countries by the conservative views held by Mr Reagan's "new Americans" have proved well-founded in several spheres over the past 2 months; the reaffirmation of the Monroe Doctrine in Latin America, the abandonment of Carter's concept of human rights, the tendency to view international problems in terms of East-West confrontation, and the concentration of aid to countries determined to oppose Soviet expansionism, have all confirmed the "reactionary" philosophy, in the literal sense of the word, which inspires the Washington leaders--in other words, their desire to react against those aspects of previous policy which seemed to them to be unjustified concessions to the "mood of the times" and to give priority to the defense of vital U.S. interests once again.

It remained to be seen whether that philosophy would be reflected at world level, in other words, by a new approach to the negotiations which have been going on for several years to improve relations between the industrial world and the underdeveloped countries. Initial indications confirm that this is indeed the intention, but that at the same time those responsible for the new U.S. diplomacy must take the current international situation into account and cannot simply overturn the result of almost 10 years of patient efforts.

This is true of North-South dialogue and the event which is to crown it this year; a summit meeting in Mexico between the leaders of the main industrial and underdeveloped countries in the world. Washington probably does not really believe in the worth of such meetings, and that is one of the reasons Mr Reagan asked for an adjournment. This request has been granted by the organizing countries at a meeting in Vienna, but the U.S. President could not very well hold aloof from the operation--which he has taken care not to do so far--without annoying his colleagues in Mexico and Paris--two active architects of this project with whom he intends to maintain the best of relations. Nonetheless, in Washington's view, a summit can only serve to conclude negotiations not to open them--and this is also one way of playing for time.

The U.S. stance on the Law of the Sea is more ambiguous--a sphere in which much more specific progress has been made in the past few years. Washington initially seemed to be calling the result of this work into question, hinting that a reexamination of U.S. positions was essential and firing its entire delegation at the conference. The strong reactions prompted by that attitude seem to have persuaded the officials to show greater realism; two of the former team's experts have just been reinstated and the military leaders have pointed out that the planned convention will considerably improve passage through the ocean straits. In any case, the conference will be able to open 1 week late, which is one achievement.

Nonetheless, although Washington apparently does not intend to paralyze the mechanism of major North-South negotiations, that does not make it possible to forecast its positions on the essential points. All the indications are that those positions will be tougher than the ones adopted by the previous administration and that progress, if there is any, will be even slower than in the past.

PCF SECRETARY SEES 'FIFTH COLUMN' WITHIN PARTY

LD161129 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 6 Mar 81 p 7

[Text] When the PCF Central Committee ended its work, PCF Secretary Charles Fiterman gave a press conference. He was accompanied by Pierre Juquin, member of the Politburo.

Charles Fiterman primarily stressed that the PCF Central Committee had decided to reply with vigor to the PS aggression, because of the grave political significance of this attempt. "We are," he said, "confronted by Socialist leaders who reveal blatantly that they are in the process of contributing their support to, if not of organizing for themselves, an attempt to shake the Communist Party, relying not only on outside elements but also, according to Lionel Jospin, on Communists actually inside the party."

"What would the comments be," he goes on, "if we had such an attitude? You do not behave like this toward somebody whom you regard as a potential ally. It is treating our party as an opponent.

"And this is all the more serious since it is happening in our present battle. How can you really claim to want to beat Giscard and then behave in this way?" Charles Fiterman asks.

And he continues: "We want to beat Giscard and his ill-omened policy. And it is precisely for this reason that we are putting these questions to the workers and the country. It is the reason why we refuse to be reconciled to this situation.

"Obviously, we can only overcome these difficulties insofar as the workers themselves, the men and women of this country who want change, act and support our battle and vote for Georges Marchais. This is how the PS will come to adopt a different way of behaving.

"We are not reconciled to unemployment, inflation and the difficulties of the workers. And we are determined to do everything in the time that remains to create a situation in which the authorities and this policy can be beaten, in which the path toward change can be opened up."

A journalist asks Charles Fiterman whether sanctions would be taken against those Communists who are participating in the PS operation against the PCF.

"It is one small aspect of the question," the PCF secretary replied, "if only because the party members taking part in this attempt are very, very few, only a handful. But this is quite simply a question of political honesty and good sense: When you are in a party and engaged in a battle like the presidential election, when you have a candidate and yet conduct a campaign against your party, against your candidate and for another candidate, this is obviously a ridiculous and politically wrong situation.

"I tell you," Charles Fiterman continues, "that all other political formations share this reasoning because it is so logical. I have noticed that Francois Mitterrand has stated that if a Socialist representative puts his signature to nominate--I do not say to support, but simply to nominate--a candidate other than the Socialist candidate, that representative would be immediately debarred from the PS. I do not see why this reasoning should be valid for the PS and not for the PCF.

"I consider that, when you are a PCF member, it is logical to take part in the battle which the party is fighting. In any case, it is totally impossible to fight a battle against your own party, against your party's candidate and for another political formation. That is illogical."

PLO 'FOREIGN MINISTER' TO MEET WITH COLOMBO

AU180822 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 18 Mar (ANSA)--The diplomatic chief of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) Faruq Qaddumi will arrive in Rome later today. Qaddumi will meet tomorrow with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

This will be the fifth time the PLO foreign minister meets with an Italian diplomatic chief. The first meeting was in Cairo in 1977 when Qaddumi met with then-Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani. A second meeting took place in New York in the same year. He made two visits to Rome in 1979.

Qaddumi's visit will permit an exchange of opinions that takes on special interest in that it precedes by a few days the European Economic Community (EEC) meeting in The Netherlands in which the European Ten will discuss the EEC Middle East peace initiative decided at the Venice summit last year.

GOVERNMENT TO SUPPLY WARSHIPS, DRYDOCK TO IRAQ

NC160958 Paris AFP in English 0946 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Nicosia, 16 Mar (AFP)--Italy will supply Iraq with 11 warships and a floating dock under a 1,800 million dollar contract, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported here today.

It said the deal seems to have been concluded late last year but that the Italian Government had only recently granted export authorization to the state shipyard Fincantieri.

The contract covers four Lupo type frigates, six corvettes, a logistics ships and the floating dock. The deal should have gone through earlier but was held up by the U.S. which delayed an export licence for eight General Electric turbines to be fitted in the frigates, MEES said.

PCI'S PAJETTA ON EUROCOMMUNISM, CPSU CONGRESS

LD180851 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 15 Mar 81 pp 12-14

[Nello Ajello interview with PCI International Affairs Department Chief Gian Carlo Pajetta; no date or place given]

[Excerpt] Question: You are fond of saying that history does not necessarily proceed by dint of saber thrusts. In your opinion, were the recent incidents in Moscow a saber thrust dealt to the PCI?

Answer: What happened in Moscow has highlighted difficulties which we do not want to dismiss. The handling of protocol, even in its petty aspects, showed that there was no desire to cut any Gordian knots and indeed that such Gordian knots do exist and that they are very tangled. Our independence is so natural and evident that it does not need to be reasserted. In any case, even Brezhnev asserted the possibility and legitimacy of differences of opinion among communist parties. But practical conclusions should be drawn from this assertion. I will explain myself better: Our differences with the Soviets are not merely of the kind destined to disappear in a future unanimity. They are not some kind of temporary misunderstanding or challenge on which history will issue a verdict, proving one side right and the other wrong, after which the side in the wrong will have to undergo a conversion. It is no longer the era of total conversions; it is the era of understanding and must be the era of tolerance of diversity. The pope visits Japan, is welcomed by a people whose religion is not Catholic and returns to Rome without having tried to convert anyone to Catholicism; in short, he does not act like a Jesuit missionary in 18th century China.

Just imagine us adopting such an attitude, when we do not even recognize the need for a pope or a Vatican. We are even opposed to a world conference of communist parties, which could be compared to a Vatican council....

Question: One has the impression that Eurocommunism has suffered a blow. Is the PCI not afraid of isolation?

Answer: We never intended to establish a bloc or form a monolith. We are not afraid of isolation because we are not members of any church; we simply do not recognize the existence of any church. We recently visited even Ethiopia and Madagascar and one comrade is on his way to Mexico.

Question: But I was talking about Eurocommunism.

Answer: I have never believed that Eurocommunism implied organizational links among a group of parties. Eurocommunism is something different from that. I will give you an example: My comrade [PCP Secretary General] Alvaro Cunhal gets angry when I tell him that he too is a Eurocommunist, though he makes statements about the Soviet Union and Afghanistan that differ from ours. He gets angry but I remain steadfast. I ask him whether he is Portuguese and he has to answer "yes." I ask him whether he considers unity with the Portuguese Socialist Party (with which he is not greatly enamored) a necessity, and again he has to answer "yes." I ask him whether he considers it opportune to defend democracy in Portugal and he replies in the affirmative; in fact he went as far as to withdraw the Communist candidate for the presidency of the republic in favor of a democratic general. I conclude that Cunhal is more of a Eurocommunist than he thinks.

BETTINO CRAXI PRESS CONFERENCE ON PSI POLICY

LD171623 Rome AVANTI in Italian 11 Mar 81 pp 1-3

[Excerpts] PSI Secretary General Bettino Craxi took part yesterday in the "Political Rostrum" television program, during which he answered questions put to him by journalists.

Answering a question about government's stability, Craxi said that "governments are stable primarily if they are based on clear and strong alliances backed by a willingness for honest cooperation--of course, this is the raw material. Then there are some forms which facilitate instability and others which discourage it.

"For instance, in the section of our congress theses which refers to this topic, we discuss the aspect of constructive lack of confidence, since our entire approach is challenging. This implies saying that a government must not, cannot, be brought down unless it can be shown that the parliamentary conditions exist for another one to be formed. An institution of this kind, such as exists in Germany, deserves to be examined. Out of respect for the other political forces, in this constitution aspect I would be inclined to recommend that we establish a constituent commission at once, granting it a limited period in which to work. Subsequently, everyone can present their own opinions and proposals in a parliamentary debate, in the knowledge that particular results must be achieved. Improved efficiency and representativity and greater supervisory and functional roles for Parliament, more stability for the executive, and so forth. During the examination of the entire structure we will probably find other flaws that will have to be repaired. But I believe that this is the path that must be taken. A debate to be embarked upon immediately by a body that will then submit a draft revision to Parliament for approval and subsequent submission to the popular vote, in accordance with the constitution."

With regard to an imminent U.S. visit, which has been much discussed in the press, and on the much more general topic of foreign policy, the Socialist secretary general replied that he has "already had occasion to say, and I must say again, that I have no plans to visit the United States at the moment. Of course, this does not rule out the possibility of such a plan taking shape later."

"For some time I have been aware of the need for Italy's international presence to be better organized in many contexts. In the context of its own alliances and in the context of the role that Italy must play in the Mediterranean and along the load-bearing axis of the future world balance, namely the European-Arab-African axis, Italy can and must do much more than it is doing. There are significant signs of an intention to do so, apparent also in the state budget, because after all, fine words are not enough to implement a foreign policy. But the problem does exist--the problem of an international role for Italy."

Answering one journalist's question about Socialist-Communist relations and about the "responsibility" shouldered by the PSI in forming a number of major regional and municipal administrations with the PCI, even where the possibility existed of a more homogeneous option with respect to the government majority, Craxi said that "first, we shouldered this responsibility before the elections--not after. We told the voters clearly what we would do. We defended a number of administrations in which we had governed with the Communists and where the majority was confirmed. Perhaps not everywhere, but in the most significant cases, we confirmed this majority.

"The voters knew it; they gave us a mandate which we say included this political option. So much for the administrations--and no congress will alter the party line on this.

"Then, of course, there is the problem of relations with the Communist Party, which is relevant to the existence on this administration. It must not be believed that it is possible to unleash certain manifestations of splittism or hostility with respect to the Socialists without certain consequences--and at the same time have the Socialists as allies or supporters in a major municipal administration.

"So the parties cooperating in the major cities or regions must be restrained even in their differences and their problems regarding mutual relations. Relations must never be stretched beyond certain limits. The policy of rupture and sectarianism inevitably causes ruptures. And this is the advice that we have repeatedly given and which has sometimes been heeded, at other times ignored."

DEFENSE MINISTER REPORTS TO ASSEMBLY ON COUP

LD180022 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] At the beginning of today's plenary assembly session, the defense minister reported to the chamber behind closed doors on the events of 23 February.

Indeed, it was a closed door session and therefore the information we have about it comes from comments and leaks in what are customarily known as parliamentary circles.

According to these sources, the defense minister said that those behind the abortive coup had only a small number of people involved in the attempt, although they were hoping that other units would go along with them. The rebels apparently claimed at all times to be acting in the name of the king.

According to our sources, the minister's comments revealed that General Milans del Bosch had been preparing since early that morning for the actions he took later in the afternoon. And it was only at the last minute that he announced that the members of parliament were to be held captive in the parliament building.

For his party, the military governor of La Coruna, General Torres Rojas, arrived in Madrid during the morning of the 23d, and asked for a meeting with his colleagues in the Brunete Armored Division, which he commanded until recently. At that meeting, Major Parod Zancada reported that General Milans del Bosch had told him that an event of extraordinary gravity was going to occur and that a state of emergency was to be declared in Valencia.

We were also told that at his meeting with Colonel Tejero, General Armada proposed that he should present himself to the deputies as the head of government. Tejero announced that he would only accept a military junta headed by Milans del Bosch. And the latter, Milans, told him that he should obey General Armada.

Apparently, there is a civilian also implicated in the affair, but the matter is subjudice and nothing can be reported about this.

OFFICER INDICTED FOR PARTICIPATION IN COUP

LD172326 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Here is a dispatch we have just received concerning the indictiment of Major General Torres Rojas:

The Information and Public Relations Office of the Ministry of Defense this evening issued a note which reads as follows:

The special judge, Jose Maria Garcia Escudero, who is conducting the proceedings to clarify the events of 23 and 24 February which culminated in the attack on the Congress of Deputies, this afternoon ordered Maj Gen Luis Torres Rojas to be indicted for alleged responsibility for an offense of military rebellion, as provided for in Article 286 of the Code of Military Justice. His situation is stipulated to be that of preventive detention.

MINISTRY BANS CITING UNNAMED OFFICIAL SOURCES

LD161410 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Spain's Ministry of Defense issued a communique this morning banning the citing of all official sources in connection with reporting on the attempted coup d'etat in February unless certain conditions are fulfilled. One such condition is to give the informant's name, surname and rank or position at the Defense Ministry, or chain of military command, the headquarters of any of the three armed forces and their respective staffs. The communique also says that all official confirmation of news about the judicial proceedings which might arise from this point on must be obtained exclusively from the Information and Public Relations Office at the Ministry of Defense.

PNV'S GARAIKOETXEA ON REGIONAL, NATIONAL PROBLEMS

LD171001 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 8 Mar 81 p 15

[Javier Angulo interview with Basque Nationalist Party [PNV] leader Garaikoetxea; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] Question: What is your opinion of the harsh criticisms which have been leveled from various quarters against the Basque government's belated reaction to the failed coup?

Answer: Despite an unenviable state of health, with a temperature of 40 degrees, I held the natural contacts, first with the Spanish Government's representative closest to me, in Vitoria, and subsequently with the captain general of the 6th military region, with whom I had a very lengthy and gratifying conversation, in which with absolute clarity and frankness he explained to me the situation, which he interpreted as one of complete normality in the area.

Next, I sought to speak with the Zarzuela Palace, which was rather like the holy of holies of the secret of the events, and as I have already repeated, at the royal household's suggestion and believing that it was very natural that it should be done in this way, I postponed my communique to the Basque people. I must state that constantly and from the beginning the government spokesman announced that this would occur, and I even succeeded in having direct contact via some local radio station with listeners in the early hours. [sentence as published] The delay in the king's address was perhaps one of the few sources of anxiety which assailed me in those critical hours. I believed that this would occur at 2100 hours or 2200 hours--peak hours and with the largest audience. This circumstance considerably delayed my address.

Question: How do you assess the situation of political uncertainty created in the Spanish state following the recent attempted coup?

Answer: I believe that we have all been left with a certain feeling of sorrow and bitterness in finding that a remote fear, which we sometimes viewed with a certain frivolity--an almost banal threat--has become a reality. I believe that the situation is grave. I would be frivolous to assert the contrary and to deny that the days of 23-24 February have made anything clearer.

But on the other hand, the circumstances under which the attempted coup occurred and its reprecussions are not yet clear in all aspects, and gloomy rumors and threatening predictions are circulating with respect to which I wish to be optimistic and believe that life will soon resume its normal course. In this connection, I have found my contacts with the central government encouraging, in seeing a man at the summit of state responsibilities viewing the future with real calm we must all sharpen our best sense, our greatest discretion.

Question: To what extent can the Basque government--that is, the PNV--contribute to stabilizing a democracy which is convalescent following the events of 23 February?

Answer: Apart, of course, from the role of justice, with which nobody can interfere, we must all contribute with our best sense to the state's stability, although without giving an inch in our respective options and without conceiving even for a moment that we must resign ourselves to a system of controlled freedoms. The Basque government, I told Calvo-Sotelo, will work resolutely to be a real pillar of the system and of the democratic institutions. And in this, if necessary, it will accept sacrifices in nonessential aspects of its own particular problems, to regard, as I believe we all should, Spain's major problems as having priority.

Question: Although the Spanish prime minister appears to have shelved the issue for the moment, are you in favor of a coalition government or government of concentration? Has your party gone so far as to consider the possibility of participating in it?

Answer: On the one hand, it seems that the circumstances existing in Spain today display all the typical features which might justify that kind of government. We--and the PNV spokesman was quite explicit in this respect--have not rejected that possibility. However, a candidate has emerged through the constitutional machinery who is fully entitled to form the government which he has formed and which he says has grounds for confidence for successfully tackling the period remaining until the next legislative term.

The government's future will depend on its capacity for consultation with sufficient political groups to achieve solidary action with respect to Spain's basic problems under the present circumstances.

"Foundations of Autonomy Process Have Been Laid"

Question: Tomorrow is the first anniversary of the elections to the Basque parliament--a year of autonomy in practice. What is your assessment of it?

Answer: I believe that there has been an irregular development of the autonomy process. First, there was an irritating paralysis of it. Next there was an indubitable acceleration which culminated at the end of the year in the agreements on the economic agreements and the autonomous police. One more, the first quarter of 1981 has been frankly sterile, although the causes are in everybody's minds and to some extent make this state of affairs explicable. The autonomy process' foundations have been laid with these agreements and with the organization--which is also an arduous task--of the Basque administration and its new human and material apparatus, which it was necessary to create from scratch.

Lest we be accused of only selling frustration, I wish to tell the Basque people that for the present the autonomy balance sheet is optimistic and positive, that, making a calm and sincere reflection, in the light of the difficulties which have arisen, perhaps we could not have sought to go further, and that, in addition, under such critical circumstances as those which we have experienced, we have been assured of the continuity of the process.

Question: In light of the program set out in the investiture session by Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo and the possible effects of the failed coup, are you afraid that the autonomies will be cut back?

Answer: Frankly, I must say that I do have a certain fear that there is a temptation to slow down the autonomy process or lower the levels of autonomy which the statute potentially allows. However, I must say for truth's sake that Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo made it very clear to me that nothing will stop, even if the pace is reasonable and normal. I must therefore say that in the field of principles we stand where we have always stood. We hope that the surrounding pressures will not divert the Spanish Government members from these aims. In addition, I must state that the Basque government is not prepared to accept any cutback in the statute or in its implementation. But I will go even further: I believe that neither the state government nor anybody else can have that aim, at least in the field of principles, since it is a matter of a law, and the law must be observed.

Question: In the present situation, are not the economic agreements and the autonomous police in danger?

Answer: I emphatically do not believe so. Following the talks which I have held with Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo, I have been given assurances concerning not only these matters but also the entire autonomy process. I have also ascertained with satisfaction that the draft agreements, as had been agreed, have been submitted to parliament on an urgent basis.

With respect to the autonomous police, something important must be said, and this is that the desire to assume police powers should not be viewed as a strict feature of autonomy selfishness but rather as displaying a great sense of responsibility, because exercising police duties in the Basque country today is, to use a popular expression, like grasping a hot potato.

Question: Do you still believe that the key to peace in the Basque country lies in the complete implementation of the Basque statute?

Answer: Yes, absolutely. The same trends still exist in the Basque country--the radical and the moderate; the one favoring a breakaway and the other trusting in the democratic and institutional process, in the political and peaceful method in which we believe we now represent the majority of the Basque people. Although obviously our attention is centered mainly on Spain's general problems, it would be a very great mistake to believe that the Basque country's problems do not require the very solutions that we have presented as indispensable in the past. In view of the legitimate aspiration to self-government, I believe that the important thing is to show that this aspiration can be satisfied without endangering the state's stability and strength.

Question: At a delicate moment such as the present and in view of the resurgence of violence in the Basque country and the uncertainty of the autonomy process, are we not facing an emergency situation which demands, as in 1936, agreement among the Basque political forces, which could even be reflected in a government of concentration?

Answer: There is a clear parliamentary situation which does not lead us to envisage a government of concentration or coalition government; nor are the circumstances in the Basque country as exceptional as in 1936. I believe that unfortunately there is a gulf. Therefore no reassessment is being made in this connection. This is why, as I told political party representatives yesterday, I am entirely in agreement with the need for us all to seek agreements on fundamental topics.

Question: Many political observers of the Basque country have tried to identify its permanent climate of violence and the existence of Basque Fatherland and Liberty [ETA] as the basic reason for the attempted coup. What is your opinion in this connection?

Answer: I must be sincere and confess that terrorism, which our people are suffering more directly than anyone else, was and will continue to be a basic element, an excuse for those dreaming of a coup. But there must be responsible reflection to ensure that there is no return to the anger rightly attributed to the groups employing violence against an entire people.

Question: What is your assessment of the cease-fire announced by ETA's Political Military Wing [ETA/PM] and the military wing's [ETA/M] refusal to accept your invitation to support the initiative?

Answer: I must emphasize my positive assessment of the ceasefire, the cessation of armed action by the ETA/PM. It is a factor that must make us optimistic that things will improve in the Basque country. At the same time, I feel very great regret because, apart from the fact that we have not perceived a similar attitude on the part of ETA/M being realistic, we must believe that the action of ETA/M might even be stepped up in the near future.

I believe that this attitude could mean the predominance of the ideologically most sectarian sectors in the apparatus of ETA/M and the ousting and exclusion of the organization's historical elemtns, among whom there was perhaps more nationalist radicalism than ideological sectarianism. I believe that it is bad news that no rapprochement with the ETA/PM stances has been observed on the part of ETA/M--bad news because of the symptoms which this attitude entails. We will have to face this grave prospect calmly, firmly and, of course, with a stance of emphatic confrontation.

"Autonomous Police Would Act Very Toughly"

Question: You stated on your return from Madrid that one of the Basque government's aims is to observe an absolute confrontation against terrorism. How do you intend to realize this?

Answer: The Basque government will have to be, and is already attempting to become, the catalyst of the general majority opinion of a Basque people who are unambiguously opposed to violence and of a Basque people who must cry out their vigorous demand for an end to ETA's activity. Of course, we accept that role and are performing it with real conviction but we cannot be excessively optimistic. The short term difficulties will continue to exist. It would be naive on our part to believe, with the information at our disposal, that the problem of ETA will vanish overnight. In the light of the grave difficulties, we must ask for the understanding of all of Spain so that this problem is regarded as a calamity which is directly and especially affecting the Basque people.

In addition, it is a secret to nobody that the Basque government does not possess an enforcement apparatus of its own. For this reason it is not possible to expect its actions to have the effectiveness of an autonomous police which would act vigorously against terrorist actions. But I wish it to be made clear that, as a matter of pure consistency with the statute, when we possess our own police they will act as forcefully as the most forceful of police forces against any breach of the law and, of course, against that flagrant and cruel breach which is terrorism. And the autonomous police force is as consistent with the statute as the state police force, which will coexist with the former, and until it is set up, the latter will perform police functions.

But police actions are not the only ones or perhaps the most effective for tackling the problem of violence. The main political measure is to demonstrate that this country is advancing toward its self-government and that democracy is in force through the peaceful and institutional channels.

DENMARK

NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE ON NEW DEFENSE LEGISLATION

LD161137 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 11 Mar 81 part 1 p 6

[Christian Brondum report]

[Text] Defense Minister Poul Sogaard will resume negotiations next week with the nonsocialist parties and the Liberals on new defense legislation. This is after the Social Democratic Folketing group in two meetings yesterday gave its support to the proposal that the defense minister's new defense demarche may exceed the zero-solution, which up to now has been the party's departure point for negotiations.

The defense minister told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that he has been given backing for the resumption of negotiations. "The authority to negotiate contains the proviso that we must not move too far from our previous departure point," Poul Sogaard said.

After the two group meetings yesterday, several Social Democratic Folketing group members denied that authority had been given for anything more than a zero-solution. Folketing member Jytte Hilden told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that she had not given authority for anything other than a zero-solution. Folketing member Christian Kelm Hansen and others expressed the same position at the group meeting.

Poul Sogaard told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that he has shelved the percentage discussion on the defense budget. When and if agreement is reached with the Liberals, Conservatives, Center Democrats and the Christian People's Party on a new defense settlement, the result will be announced without referring to percentages. On the other hand, the defense minister did see the concrete contents of a new defense bill, especially its effect on employment, as important. "Percentages are not very interesting," he said.

The Folketing group will be informed of the details of the defense minister's demarche immediately before the negotiations are resumed next week, and will be kept informed of the progress of the negotiations. Sogaard is aiming to have the negotiations completed by the summer.

The decision to shelve discussion of percentages is seen by some group members as an attempt to prevent an eventual final result greater than a zero-solution from being seen as a nonsocialist victory and as conflicting with the Social Democratic congress resolution from September of last year.

Sogaard admitted that there were critical voices at the group meetings yesterday, but stressed that he has been given broad authority.

Liberals and Conservatives gave a positive reception to the decision on new defense negotiations yesterday. Conservative Palle Simonsen found it heartening that the government is moving away from a zero-solution, but stressed that Danish security policy cannot be founded on employment considerations. He also stressed that the undermining of the defense forces has been increased by the zero-solution for 1981.

Radical Liberal Jens Bilgrav-Nielsen said that unless there was an immediate decision to add 3 percent to the defense budget there would be no settlement between the Social Democrats and the Liberals and Conservatives. There was more real agreement between the Radical Liberals and the Social Democrats. He said, "it would be a historic turnabout if the Liberals and Conservatives 'contented themselves' with an increase of 1 percent." He also warned that the government should not count on Radical Liberal support for a new economic settlement including an increase in defense spending.

Earlier yesterday, Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen said that a zero-solution for 1982 would mean "actual reductions in various areas of defense. This has never been the intention," the prime minister said.

FINLAND

DEFENSE CHIEF DISAGREES WITH BUDGET FINDINGS

LD170817 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET In Swedish 10 Mar 81 p 15

[Text] The defense force chief, Gen Lauri Sutela, is not satisfied with the expansion of the defense forces as outlined by the third paralimentary defense committee.

"The direction is correct but the speed is too slow," he told the 80th national defense course at the military academy yesterday.

The defense forces put forward a basic alternative which assumed a continued real-term rate of increase of 5 percent per year, which has been the usual one in the last few years. But the committee reduced the ceiling to 3.8 percent, which means just over 500 million [markkaa] less per year.

This reduction, if it actually comes about, will hit the new development projects with the whole of its weight, since almost half of the acquisitions during the 1982-86 5-year period are already accounted for through orders which have already been approved.

It is really a question of bringing the land forces' mobility and firepower up to date at a quicker pace than that proposed by the committee. Air force acquisitions should be able to take place according to plan.

The defense forces consider that three all-weather Hunter jet wings are needed. We now have two, one in Karelia and one in Lapland. The committee proposes half a wing for Tampere-Birkala, but the air force thinks that it needs a whole wing.

General Sutela is satisfied with the committee's proposal that the number of participants in reserve operations should be increased by 3,000 per year, so that a total of 50,000 will be reached by 1986.

However, he considers the proposal for the increase in the number of regular soldiers to be too small. The defense forces would soon be able to offer 500 socially advantageous positions, he explained.

The percentage increase in the defense budget asked for by the defense forces may seem large in comparison with that of the NATO nations, but this is forgetting that the point of departure for them is completely different.

"As a result of cuts over several years and decades, shortcomings have arisen in our military defense capability which could become impossible to eliminate with the present budget level, as would the maintenance and full exploitation of the system which we have already created," General Sutela said.

NIGERIA'S SHAGARI ASKS CUT TO SOUTH AFRICA TIES

LD172304 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1707 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The president of Nigeria tonight appealed to the queen for Britain to cut its economic ties with the apartheid regime in South Africa. And he warned that Nigeria, unlike Britain, believed sanctions against South Africa could not be ruled out.

President Shagari, who is on a state visit to Britain, told a banquet at Buckingham Palace: "The long term socio-political and economic benefits to be derived by the Western world from Nigeria and other African countries far outweigh the short-term benefits from having economic ties with apartheid South Africa."

Nigeria is one of Britain's major world trading partners--last year the balance was about 1,000 million pounds in Britain's favour.

The president's state visit is regarded as marking a return to normality between the two countries.

He told the guests at the banquet--also attended by Prince Philip, Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer--of the "horrifying indignity and socio-economic and political deprivation of the black people in South Africa. This "horrible state of affairs has been maintained against the conscience of mankind", he added.

He said he was well aware of the economic links between Britain and South Africa--but pointed out that Nigeria was the biggest market in Africa, not just for British products and services, but for those from the EEC and the USA.

Earlier, the queen had spoken of the "demonstration of political maturity" in Nigeria, which returned to democratic civilian rule when President Shagari came to power in 1979.

MORNING STAR ON RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

LD161641 London MORNING STAR in English 14 Mar 81 p 1

[Noll Scott report: "Britain To Have Ambassador in Nicaragua"]

[Excerpt] The foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, is seeking closer diplomatic ties with Nicaragua's revolutionary government, despite U.S. claims that the country is being used as an arms bridge to El Salvador.

Following talks between Lord Carrington and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel d'Escoto on Thursday, the British intend to appoint a resident ambassador.

The Nicaraguan revolution, while it had to learn to live with the U.S., would not compromise itself "even half an inch" for the sake of imperialism, he stressed.

Nicaragua, he announced, was exploring with other countries the possibility of a political solution in El Salvador. It knew from its own experience of the armed struggle that it was important "somewhere along the process" to mix military and political action, he said. But he stressed: "If we want peace we have to work for justice."

I AVYI: POSTPONE BASES TALKS UNTIL AFTER ELECTIONS

NC171827 Athens I AVYI in Greek 17 Mar 81 p 8

[From the "I Avyi" column: "The Negotiations for the Bases"]

[Text] A significant report was published on Sunday that the government is considering postponing the signing of the Greek-U.S. bases agreement until after the elections if the relevant procedures cannot be completed by May. Regardless of whether this is officially confirmed, the report once again puts into question the current government's competency to continue relevant negotiations and thus commit the country through its decisions.

The fact that the government has set a certain deadline (until May) after which it will declare that it is not ready to undertake the responsibility of signing the Greek-U.S. agreement and that it will refer the entire issue to the government that will be formed following the elections may, of course, be a negotiating ruse. However, it also reveals how morally and politically weak the government position (a government that from the first moment represented a minority of the people) is when it attempts to impose on the country decisions of capital significance for the nation's future only a few months before elections--because what is valid in May naturally is valid at present. If is ridiculous for one to claim that the government can "legitimately" sign the bases agreement provided May (!) does not catch up with us, while the entire government policy--its basic decisions on foreign and domestic issues--has been disputed, and already the people have been called to judge, at the latest by autumn.

The bases agreement does not constitute a current "routine" issue. From the moment it is signed it will create a situation that will be very difficult for any government that may emerge following the elections. Nothing would be less simplistic for one than to consider such an agreement tantamount to a "worthless piece of paper," provided a democratic government assumes power. The Americans, who are in a hurry to sign the agreement, know this very well and they do not at all underestimate the added possibilities that will be offered to them, by a new agreement for their bases, to exert pressure on the formulation of our political life and on the decisions that will be made in future.

By continuing negotiations with the Americans for the bases, the government is essentially planning a kind of "fait accompli" that is no different than a coup against the people and the nation. Of course, this will happen not after May but now while the government is promoting a procedure and a commitment for the nation to which the great majority of the people are radically opposed.

The people's imperative demand and democracy's elementary command are that the bases negotiations cease immediately, that the people freely decide on this issue through their votes in the elections, and that the government which results from the popular verdict finally deal with it. Any other plan, either before or after May, is both antidemocratic and nationally unacceptable.

MITSOTAKIS RETURNS FROM EEC MEETING IN BRUSSELS

NC180819 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The work of the EEC member countries foreign ministers' meeting continued in Brussels today with the participation of Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, who later returned to Athens this evening.

IRAN REQUESTS RETURN OF AIR FORCE COLONEL

TA171451 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1440 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 17 Mar (AA)--Reliable sources close to the Foreign Ministry say that the Iranian ambassador to Ankara has submitted a note to the Turkish Foreign Ministry this afternoon asking for the return of the Iranian Air Colonel Javit Hussein, who landed yesterday at the Van airport in a C-130 Hercules accompanied by his wife and son.

In its note, the Iranian Government states that the extradition of Colonel Hussein was necessary in order to prevent the occurrence of similar incidents in the future.

FOREIGN MINISTRY TALKS WITH GREECE CONTINUE

TA171430 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Talks being held between the general secretaries of the Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministries for the solution of problems between the two countries are continuing in Ankara. Greek Foreign Ministry General Secretary Ambassador Roussos was received today by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. In a statement during the meeting, Turkmen said:

[Begin recording] I am pleased over the visit of the Greek Foreign Ministry general secretary to our country. As you know, we are attributing great importance to talks between the Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministry general secretaries. We hope that these talks will be held in a constructive atmosphere and will bring solutions to problems existing between the two countries and will contribute to the revival of the spirit of trust between Turkey and Greece. [end recording]

In reply, Ambassador Roussos said: We are discussing differences between the two countries in a bid to find a solution to them. I believe that some small steps have been taken in this direction. There is a recess in our talks with Ambassador Gurun until Friday; however, technical talks between experts will continue. In our talks on Friday we shall assess the results of these technical talks. It is our wish that such meetings be held more frequently. It is only with more intensive work that we can achieve results in our talks toward the solution of problems.

TERCUMAN CRITICIZES U.S. STANCE ON ARMENIANS

NC180834 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 16 Mar 81 p 4

["This Is the World" column by Zafer Atay: "Fighting International Terrorism"]

[Excerpts] Today Turkey is facing Armenian attacks which manifest themselves as part of the international terrorism octopus. The Armenian brigands living abroad who have declared an open war on Turkey feel encouraged by the fact that so far they have not been pursued.

Naturally, Armenians abroad are enjoying all the support they need. It is quite normal for a Marxist guerrilla organization or for the Soviet Union, which is doing everything possible to bring about the collapse of the southeast wing of NATO, to exert efforts in this direction. What is strange is the attitude of our friends and allies in NATO, with whom we share the same destiny, toward this common threat (the Soviet attack.)

It is known that the United States is one of the centers of Armenian terrorism. A segment of the 500,000 wealthy and influential Armenians support these bloody attacks. This information is carried by U.S. papers. These Armenians speak openly and fearlessly at meetings they organize.

California is the center of the "Armenian Revolutionary Federation," which does not hide that its sole aspiration is to dismember Turkey. These false revolutionaries have their own newspapers and radio station. They also have supporters in the administration. But, unfortunately, the FBI and CIA agents, whose adventures form topics for films, do not overcome these nests of terrorism. This attitude is not compatible with statements by President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig that a decisive stand will be taken against international terrorism.

The Los Angeles TIMES, one of the most influential papers in the United States, has admitted that some of the Armenian terrorists who organize attacks on Turkish diplomats are U.S. citizens.

To put it briefly, the United States can show no valid reason why it should not go into action.

We are not at all hopeful about Lebanon, which is the largest center of Armenian terrorism. Lebanon has been an unfortunate country ever since it has been established. It is simply absurb to ask such a country to counter terrorism.

The situation is obvious: Even those whom we have come to know as our best friends refuse to help. We will therefore have to handle our problems ourselves. We will train men, we will learn from those who know [how to fight terrorism] and we will carry out our own campaign ourselves.

PAPER SEES USSR EXPLOITING ATATURK CENTENNIAL

NC180916 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 16 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Fahir Armaoglu: "The 16 March 1921 Pact"]

[Text] The 60th anniversary of the friendship pact signed between the Soviet Union and the national government in Ankara on 16 March 1921 is being used as material for Soviet propaganda. It is not difficult to understand the meaning and purpose of making so mcuh propaganda about an historic document entitled "The Soviet-Turkish Friendship and Brotherhood"--a document which carried some significance at one stage of Turkish history but which was rendered largely invalid by subsequent agreements and events as well as by Russian behavior itself. This is a simple example of a Soviet attempt to exploit the 100th anniversary of Ataturk's birthday.

The Lausanne treaty and the Lausanne and Montreux agreements on the Straits have invalidated several provisions of the Moscow pact. Article 5, which stipulates that the status of the Straits should be determined exclusively by the Black Sea states, is undoubtedly the expression of a great desire and aspiration which the Soviet Union unsuccessfully tried to realize in 1945 and 1946. It is possible that they would wish to revive this longing once again on the occasion of the anniversary of the Turkish-Soviet pact.

There is another point: Soviet Russia, which through this pact accepted the national frontiers of Turkey, dealt the heaviest blow to this pact itself by demanding sovereignty over Kars and Ardahan Provinces in 1945--provinces which have a purely Turkish character.

And now the Soviet Union is displaying an insincerity which presents the pact as a symbol of friendship and brotherhood--forgetting that the Soviet Union itself has destroyed the pact.

Also, Article 8 of the pact stipulates that both sides should refrain from helping organizations and communities which would attempt to work against each other's administrative and territorial integrity. Both sides also pledged not to allow such organizations to operate on their territory.

How much faith can we have in the sincerity of the Soviet Union's decision to celebrate this anniversary, when we know that it keeps under its protective wings the Turkish Communists who have been trying for years to destroy Turkey? How much faith can we have in the Soviet Union which holds the ropes of international anarchy and terrorism which aspire to ruin Turkey from within?

According to Article 4 of the pact, Soviet Russia officially approves and confirms the right of other nations to be free and independent and to be ruled by a government of their own choice. Can't we then ask the Soviet Union by what right it has invaded and occupied Afghanistan, to say nothing of its [domination] over the communist regimes in Europe?

Another aspect of the sitaation is that it is the Soviet Union--which destroyed the pact--and not Turkey--which once used to attach great importance to it--that wants to celebrate this anniversary so zealously.

DER SPIEGEL: ECEVIT DISCUSSES JUNTA, DEMOCRACY

DW171340 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 16 Mar 81 pp 163-171

[Editor Mareike Spiess-Hohnholz interview with former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit in his Ankara office; date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Ecevit, following the intervention by the Turkish military last September you resigned as the chairman of the Republican People's Party. Nonetheless, you are considered here in Turkey as well as abroad as the future leader of the people's republicans. How do you yourself see your role?

Ecevit: As far as I am concerned, I cannot give an assessment. What is important is not my personal situation or political career but much rather the future of the Turkish democracy. I consider it my duty to try, not necessarily as a politician but as a citizen, to make my contribution toward the transition to democracy which hopefully should be more sound and stable than it has been.

SPIEGEL: None of the now ruling military men will ask you for such a contribution. How will you make it?

Ecevit: This is one of the reasons why I resumed my former profession, that of a journalist, and publish a weekly magazine now, ARAYIS, the SEARCH. We will try to analyze in this magazine the growing economic problems in the world and of developing countries in general, and the problems of Turkey in particular, and we will try to find solutions in a social democratic sense.

SPIEGEL: Under the military regime the politicians who were ousted from power are not allowed to act politically or even make political statements. Commentaries on the period preceding the coup are as taboo as is criticism of the military government. Will your magazine nevertheless deal with domestic policy problems?

Ecevit: We will try to say all that in our view ought to be said under existing circumstances, but in doing so we will avoid the style of political polemics. Society and especially political life in Turkey are exposed to a rather serious interference, no matter whether we believe or don't believe that it is necessary. At any rate, we should try to make sure that this interference will be successful and will lead to the restoration of democracy in Turkey.

SPIEGEL: How will you tackle this concretely?

Ecevit: To this end I work together with a large number of experts and scientists in almost all spheres, including international relations, political sciences, economy, nutrition, as well as literature and philosophy.

SPIEGEL: But, did all these experts have no forum previously?

Ecevit: We have in Turkey a relatively large number of well trained scholars and specialists who had few possibilities to effectively contribute to a comprehensive search for solutions to Turkish problems. The main obstacle was that experts of various fields have not been encouraged to cooperate for such a goal. Everyone made his contribution on a one-dimensional level, as it were, although our problems have become very complex. Perhaps cooperation with SEARCH for the first time will gather scientists and experts of various fields in a more collective and far-reaching work.

SPIEGEL: Do you really believe that such a "think tank" could contribute to a solution of the Turkish problems?

Ecevit: I believe that this attempt could give political thought in Turkey a new and constructive dimension and offer feasible solutions. Naturally, we translate the language of the scientists into that of laymen.

SPIEGEL: Don't you fear that it will be very frustrating for politically and socially committed people to abstain, possibly for years, from any political and social activities and only to write instead?

Ecevit: There is a Latin proverb which says "scribere est agere," meaning to write is to act. According to the idea I have of democracy, politics in a democratic society should not be reserved to the politicians and no difference should be made between spectators and actors. Everyone should be free and prepared to actively participate in political life.

SPIEGEL: In democracies the usual way to do this is to join parties, to become a politician, to make active politics in organizations and trade unions. At the moment all this does not take place in this country.

Ecevit: Politics to me does not mean career but democratic duty. Therefore, I believe that a democracy becomes more real to the extent that men become more free and willing to participate in the political life and the institutions of a country. Not only more real but also more sound and fruitful. It is also for this reason that my next editorial comment will have the headline: "Not Less but More Democracy."

SPIEGEL: With a view to existing conditions in your country, this sounds like wishful thinking. And everything you said seems to be the words of an incorrigible idealist, a political utopist who has never descended to the low grounds of practical politics.

Ecevit: That is correct. If I am talking about politics I talk about politics as it ought to be.

SPIEGEL: How do you reconcile reality with these ideals?

Ecevit: We will have to raise the level of education and communication. This would inevitably raise the number of those who want to have a more active share in decisionmaking processes. If that is not done, democracy will be unable to cope with the problems of a period of economic crisis when the people must make many sacrifices. People can be expected to make voluntary sacrifices only if you give them a chance to participate in decisionmaking processes and share responsibility.

SPIEGEL: The burden of sacrifices in economically bad times mostly is borne by one side.

Ecevit: Democracy as a system can function peacefully only if there is preparedness for compromise and consensus, in particular in difficult times. On the whole the Turkish people have this preparedness, but unfortunately it is lacking in the higher ranks of our political life. I think this is one of the reasons why democracy in Turkey has failed.

SPIEGEL: May this be interpreted as the self-criticism of a man who for almost 9 years was prime minister or leader of the opposition?

Ecevit: You may interpret it like that. However, in the past years and particularly in the months prior to the military intervention, I did my best to create an atmosphere of compromise between the two main parties. For months I insisted on a grand coalition under a mutually recognized independent prime minister. It was to make efforts to restore the regime and the state within the rules and institutions of democracy. I considered this better than to sit there with folded hands and wait for an undemocratic process.

SPIEGEL: But, this move was rejected by the then Prime Minister Demirel and his Justice Party, quite to the satisfaction of your party's leftwing which resolutely rejected the idea of a grand coalition.

Ecevit: Indeed, I risked my political career. Even some of my most convinced followers would have agreed only reluctantly, given the tense atmosphere of the time. Therefore, I believe I did my best although I failed.

SPIEGEL: That "tense atmosphere" meant fear and horror, about 20 people killed every day as a result of terror. The military intervened to put an end to terror, and they have pledged to resign power some day. What chance do you see today for democracy in Turkey?

Ecevit: For 3 decades the Turkish people have been used to democratic rights and liberties, and no other style of life would be acceptable to the people. This is so, although a relatively large number of people may believe at present, as a result of long years of terror, that for the duration of the intervention we need to have a breathing space which must not last too long, however.

SPIEGEL: What does "too long" mean, 3, 4 or 5 years?

Ecevit: Who could tell exactly how long? When the time is ripe the moment has come. After all, the Turkish Army and the people traditionally have never become estranged, and I am sure the army always attaches great importance to having its finger on the pulse of the people.

SPIEGEL: Don't you find it bitter to see the thumb of the generals and not your own thumb on the pulse of the people?

Ecevit: What is gone is gone. At the moment I prefer to be oriented by the future instead of by the past. To me the past is the past. I draw lessons from it, but I do not shed tears over it.

SPIEGEL: Have you drawn lessons from the past about terrorism which is known to have brought Turkey to the brink of civil war? Have you found out about the causes of these cruel murders?

Ecevit: This will take some time yet, because terrorism has struck root for more than 12 years, and thousands of individuals from different camps underwent brainwashing and were trained as terrorists. Some of them already burned their boats because of their crimes.

SPIEGEL: The military regime has imprisoned thousands of criminals and tens of thousands of suspects and innocents. Do you consider this an adequate method to counter the phenomenon of terrorism in this country?

Ecevit: It is obvious that the measures taken by a military regime possibly are not in line with our democratic standards and views. We also should take into account that our serious economic and social problems could be easily exploited by those who want to encourage terrorism.

SPIEGEL: These problems are alarming indeed. The rate of unemployment is estimated at 20 percent, possibly more; the rate of inflation is over 100 percent; prices are rising rapidly, wages are frozen and strikes are prohibited.

Ecevit: that's the very reason why terrorism cannot be fought with security measures only, no matter how effective or tough they may be. In the long run, terrorism in this country can be countered more effectively only through just solutions of our economic and social problems.

SPIEGEL: You experienced yourself how difficult that is. How much more difficult it must be in world economic crises.

Ecevit: Certainly, and particularly since this crisis is being felt extremely acutely in Turkey. I am afraid an economic model which does not give sufficient attention to human and social needs does not make things easier.

SPIEGEL: You are alluding to the Friedmann model of supercapitalism that the military men took over from Demirel. But are there absolutely no indications that the military regime which allegedly has its finger on the pulse of the people looks after the social problems of the people?

Ecevit: There are indications that the regime finds itself compelled to give more attention to these problems, but the logic of the economic model complicates this considerably. But the mere feeling that these problems must be given attention can be considered an encouraging signal.

SPIEGEL: Apart from the purely economic need, haven't socio-psychological reasons also furthered terrorism in Turkey? Haven't the boredom and hopelessness of the jobless youth as well as the low educational level of broad sections of the population also contributed to making young people easy victims of various violent ideologies?

Ecevit: This is very important and the very reason why I am trying to get pedagogues, sociologists and philosophers together. Some of them have already written very good articles on these problems. Seen psychologically and sociologically, we must try above all to free some young people from dogmatism, from thinking in slogans they learned by heart and from acting like robots. I do not mean by that the large majority of youth, but small groups of militant young people who were taught that their intellectual degree could be measured by the slogans they rattle off.

SPIEGEL: Can this radicalized section of the youth really be held responsible for the horrible situation prior to the military intervention?

Ecevit: I don't accuse the youth but those who have managed behind the scenes to program the mind and soul of several youths. Kemal Ataturk in one of his famous speeches entrusted his legacy to the youth, and in the past the young people, aware of this legacy, really proved that they would be able to preserve the Turkish democracy and continue Ataturk's modernization programs. And this despite the pressure exerted by the reactionaries or those who did not want to have democracy in Turkey.

SPIEGEL: But was it not above all reactionary, fascist and doctrinaire elements who in recent years proved to be the real magnets of young people who have no orientation?

Ecevit: The large majority of the youth in the past decades proved in an extremely peaceful way that it is able to do its duty to help preserve democracy. This has earned them the support of the masses. After they realized the effective dynamics of the youth, the reactionary and undemocratic forces of different poles developed a strategy to divide the youth and to cause them to fight and kill each other and to finally to estrange them from the masses. They followed this strategy for almost 3 decades and were successful to a certain extent. Now we have to undo their disastrous work.

SPIEGEL: Could you not have started doing that in the 29 months you were in office in two governments?

Ecevit: In a way it was too late, and in addition we were prevented by our opponents in all camps from taking action. But we succeeded in the short period we were in the government in restoring peace in the youth homes for the first time in many years; this also largely holds true for the universities. As a consequence, terrorism was carried into other arenas. Moreover, we improved the efficiency of the security forces in a democratic way. More and more criminals were arrested.

SPIEGEL: What chances to you see in the long run in the methods of the generals to fight terrorism?

Ecevit: Naturally the present regime has many advantages compared to a civilian democratic government in dealing with terrorism. Seen this way, its chance can be considered to be better, provided it uses this chance in a way that does not hinder our transition to real democracy.

SPIEGEL: What do you mean by "real" democracy?

Ecevit: Generally, I mean by that the type of democracy which exists in the democratic countries of the West. In addition, I mean that democracy must be enriched by a larger degree of participation. This was started in the Federal Republic where the workers are granted more possibilities of codetermination in the management. In the Scandinavian countries and in Austria progress has also been achieved in this field.

SPIEGEL: I think that in the Federal Republic many workers would contradict you in this respect.

Ecevit: Such progress may be modest and some people rightly or wrongly may be dissatisfied with the results. But it encourages me personally to see that the necessity of such achievements is being realized increasingly in some democratic countries.

SPIEGEL: Turkey seems to be far away from such achievements and equally far away from you view of real democracy.

Ecevit: The problems and crises of Turkey can be considered to be the consequence of an extremely rapid and radical social and political change. When this unusually rapid change collided with the more recent world economic crisis our democracy fell victim to an accident. Every 5 years our population increases by 5 million, more than the population of countries like Norway and Finland. This means an equal rise in unemployment and, particularly in times of economic crises, equally much more frustration. All this has been a heavy burden on our democracy.

SPIEGEL: On other democracies, too, without the military intervening.

Ecevit: To be sure, the world economic crisis constitutes a threat to almost all governments, although to a different degree. Ways should be found to get over this crisis without harming the democratic governments. As for Turkey, I am sure that ways will be found to restore democracy, because the people will not be able to live without it in the long run.

SPIEGEL: But the economic crisis which threatens democracy has the tendency rather to deteriorate. Do you believe that the Turkish military has the right men to pave the way for a stabler democracy in the country?

Ecevit: I cannot speak for others, I can only speak for myself. The state of affairs is very serious. I think we all could try and find solutions that are rich in ideas and also feasible, without being restricted by prejudices. Therefore I called our magazine SEARCH.

SPIEGEL: Mr Ecevit, we thank you for this interview.

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GOVERNMENT 'DISCONCERTED' OVER SOVIET STATEMENTS

LD181702 Hamburg DPA in German 1513 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 18 Mar (DPA)--The Federal Government today said it was "disconcerted" over statements made by Soviet politicians who had attempted, while on private visits to the Federal Republic, to mobilize public opinion against the government. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker told journalists in Bonn, after the cabinet meeting, that the Federal Government especially protested the publicly expressed view of Kremlin adviser Georgiy Arbatov that, in his opinion, Helmut Schmidt had made a mistake on the recent Soviet disarmament proposals.

Becker asked the rhetorical question of what the reaction of the Soviet leaders would be if German Government spokesmen in Moscow, in a private capacity, made similar statements. He said that Arbatov's behavior did not correspond to "international convention and good manners."

The head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Zamyatin, cancelled at short notice a talk on the same topic. Becker said in reply to questions that the government had not influenced this decision.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON MILITARY READINESS

LD181628 Hamburg DPA in German 1441 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 18 Mar (DPA)--A violent argument on the operational capability of the Bundeswehr broke out today between the government and the opposition. After Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel had today briefed the Bundestag Defense Committee on the economy measures decided upon at the closed session on arms, the deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU Parliamentary Group, Manfred Woerner, said that after the extensions [of the period over which new weapons are to be introduced] and cancellations, the armed forces will no longer be in a position to completely fulfill their mission.

In a discussion with DPA, Apel took the opposite view.

Speaking for the SPD Parliamentary Group, Paul Neumann said that the Bundeswehr's operational capability is not endangered.

In the discussion with DPA, Apel said, after the session of the defense committee, that he had made it plain to the deputies that all important weapons projects, which are also important for NATO, are running on schedule. He said those which have not yet been ordered would come with delays of 1-3 years. He said that Inspector General Juergen Brandt had said in response to this that the importance and the combat readiness of the Bundeswehr in NATO thus also would be maintained. The armed forces remain one of the West's best equipped armies. "We can completely fulfill our defense commitment in the NATO alliance." It is better to postpone one or the other weapons systems that have not yet been ordered, but which are certainly still necessary, to be able to finance ammunition stocks and fuel for the Bundeswehr.

Looking forward to the first session on Thursday of the parliamentary investigating committee, which involves the financial situation surrounding the Tornado combat aircraft, Apel said that he was convinced it was a good thing to bring the whole debate out of the shadows of the committee meetings held so far. "Starting tomorrow, discussions will be frank and public."

'Weapons Procurement Assured'

LD181324 Hamburg DPA in German 1050 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 18 Mar (DPA)--Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel told members of the Bundestag Defense Committee that despite strong financial pressure the procurement of the major weapons ordered for the Bundeswehr--the Tornado plane, the Leopard II tank and the multirole frigates--is assured.

According to information possessed by DPA, Apel did, however, point out at the defense committee's secret session that the increase in prices of the weapons systems would have to be taken into account additionally in the federal finance plans.

FOREIGN MINISTER URGES NONINTERFERENCE IN POLAND

LD182144 Hamburg DPA in German 1954 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 18 Mar (DPA)--On the eve of his trip to Warsaw, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) underlined that the Federal Republic intends to give Poland economic aid but will on no account interfere in the country's internal affairs. Speaking this evening at the Berlin FDP land party conference, Genscher said that the Polish people, the leadership and the social groups in the country are able to determine their own destiny. The Federal Government hopes that all the other signatory states of the Final Act of the European Security Conference in Helsinki will also exercise this restraint and noninterference in Poland.

Departs for Warsaw

LD191112 Hamburg DPA in German 0946 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Summery] Bonn, 19 Mar (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher flew to Warsaw this morning for 2-day talks with Polish leaders. His talks will focus on Poland's economic difficulties, Poland's wishes regarding Western credits and the development of East-West relations.

Genscher will have talks with party chief Stanislaw Kania, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek and Council of State Chairman Henryk Jablonski.

CABINET EXTENDS GUARANTEES FOR EXPORTS TO POLAND

LD181624 Hamburg DPA in German 1501 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, (DPA)--On the eve of Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's visit to Poland, the Federal Cabinet today extended the framework of state guarantees for exports to Poland by DM150 million. This is intended, in view of Poland's great economic difficulties, to ensure that the urgently needed supplies of German semimanufactured goods and additional food aid for Poland has state guarantees.

Government Spokesman Kurt Becker told the press in Bonn that the Federal Government expects that of the increased guaranteed amount, DM130 million will apply to Poland's import of semimanufactured goods and DM20 million to supplies of food.

LAMBSDORFF INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET GAS LINKUP

DW181126 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Excerpts from reporter Kronzucker interview with Minister of Economics Otto Graf Lambsdorff in Washington; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The Federal Republic plans a linkup with the natural gas network of the Soviet Union. The Americans view this with concern. Were you able to eliminate some of that concern when you visited the State Department today?

[Answer] Secretary of State Haig asked whether this would not create too much political dependence on the Soviet Union. I pointed out that the Federal Government examined this problem very carefully prior to signalling agreement to the German gas companies with regard to concluding the natural gas deal with the Soviet Union. I pointed out that we are in a position to react so flexibly in case of supply problems that no serious disruptions will take place. Thus, one can assume that there will be no political dependence. Naturally, I had to point out in addition that the Federal Republic of Germany must import energy, and that, unfortunately, it will never be able to exist without some dependence in this field. The American side accepted these explanations with understanding.

[Question] So the difference of opinion will remain although in a friendly form?

[Answer] In a very friendly form, and regarding a different opinion, naturally, one cannot fully eliminate reservations of a political nature with even the best explanations. On the other hand, it is clear that our decision to conclude this deal, if it is to be made by the banks and firms, will prevail.

DEPUTY SAYS SAUDIS INTERESTED IN 'LIMITED SUPPLIES'

LD181306 Hamburg DPA in German 1115 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 18 Mar (DPA)--In connection with Saudi Arabia's desire for German weapons, Saudi Foreign Minister Faysal al Sa'ud is prepared to explain his country's policy to the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee. On his return from a trip to the Middle East, FDP Deputy Juergen Moellemann also told journalists in Bonn today that Committee Chairman Rainer Barzel has been informed of this fact. Moellemann said that Barzel will invite the foreign minister to Bonn and that the foreign minister will probably also take this opportunity to have talks at the government level.

Moellemann, who is the FDP's foreign and security policy expert, also said that, contrary to earlier reports, Saudi Arabia is emphatically not interested in the Tornado combat plane. This decision was given to him as Riyadh's definitive attitude. The Saudi Government also described all the figures mentioned in connection with the Saudi wishes regarding weapons as "grossly exaggerated." The fact is that Saudi Arabia is interested only in "very limited supplies."

PAPER VIEWS DIVERGENT INTERESTS IN SAUDI TANK DEAL

DW181131 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 17 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] Prior to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's trip to Saudi Arabia by the end of April, pressure on the government regarding arms exports is increasing.

Rolf Rodenstock, the president of the Association of German Industries, after his visit to the oil-producing country, said that the possible sale of German tanks was an "issue of fundamental importance" for political relations between the Federal Republic and Saudi Arabia. Rodenstock talked about a "touchstone" and called upon the Germans not to "bury their heads in the sand" any longer, because otherwise a freeze in economic relations with this important partner would have to be expected. This clear a warning was not even given by Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd in his much quoted and often interpreted SPIEGEL interview early this month.

But the opposition to the tank exports still exists. It has its strongest bastion in sections of the SPD. The special arms exports investigating commission will reject the transaction, Deputy Horst Ehmke said at the end of February. The Israeli lobby with its numerous friends also plays an important role. Thus, the opponents and proponents of arms supplies to the oil region are balanced. But between them is a large group of undecided people vacillating between "restraint" and the willingness to "review in principle" the conditions of arms exports, as Defense Minister Apel admitted recently. In this respect, Rodenstock has pointed to economic interests.

The federal chancellor maintains restraint. He would like his trip at the end of April to be seen as a factfinding mission with everything in abeyance up until then. However, Schmidt is already talking clearly enough about the "big creditor" Saudi Arabia. Therefore, he has to allow others to inform the market and the German public.

DIE WELT URGES USSR TO ANNOUNCE MANEUVERS

DW181136 Bonn DIE WELT in German 18 Mar 81 p 6

[Commentary signed W.H.E.: "Urgent Request"]

[Text] The American appeal to Moscow to inform the West about maneuvers on the territories of Poland, the Soviet Union, the "GDR" and the CSSR is a test of CSCE agreements on "confidence-building measures"--which means observation of maneuvers. The purpose of such measures can only be to prevent the coming about of crisis situations by making larger military operations more obvious. The current staff framework exercises of the Warsaw Pact give one a fatal reminder of events preceding the 1968 invasion of the CSSR. Washington's appeal must therefore be interpreted as a signal of alarm and of intensified American attention.

If the Soviets are concerned about decreasing the tension of the situation, they ought to give information--independent of the valid criteria in line with CSCE agreements on the announcement of maneuvers. Instead, however, the Soviet and the Polish press carry polemics. This can only lead to growing mistrust on both sides.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU PLEADS FOR ARMS REDUCTION

DW181319 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 18 Mar 81 p 3

[Karl Grobe editorial: "The Voice of Europe"]

[Text] When Gen Alexander Haig was still just slated for the post of U.S. secretary of state, he commented on war and peace to Congressmen in Washington stating that sometimes U.S. interests are more important than adhering to international treaties. This made the people in Europe feel rightly shocked, and not only in the opinion of some governments. In the meantime, however, Haig has been keeping his tongue under better control, so that at least the governments have stopped feeling horrified. They even pride themselves on having found a While House advocate for Europe in the person of Alexander Haig.

Haig does not even belong to those who primarily determine President Reagan's foreign policy. "The President makes the foreign policy of this country and not the State Department," announced James Brady, Reagan's press spokesman. And that is bad enough, but in the President's world of ideas, there is not much space left--due to all the gun smoke and the sinister communist character who should best be handled with the convincing argument of arms (without necessarily firing them)--not much space for somewhat more refined ideas. Confrontation, however, can also be achieved through talking about it and through armament, and here Reagan's predictions would fit beautifully.

Responsible European politicians still appear outwardly calm. They can't do much else in view of having given up sovereignty over defense and armament policy to the advantage of NATO. According to the current doctrine of Bonn, London and probably also Paris, only the United States can guarantee the continued existence of European societies as they are today--at least against challenges and threats from without. As long as readiness to talk exists between the two superpowers along with the will to avoid wars, this is certainly so. Federal Foreign Minister Genscher is right in this sense in pointing out to the SPD faction the Americans' readiness for talks.

Readiness for talks is not yet the ability to hold talks, particularly if icy mistrust exists between those who ought to talk. Yet those do not argue at random, who press for the second part of the "dual decision" on rearmament and negotiations, warn against the existence of an acute danger and claim that so-called counterarmament is probably a closed issue, while merely so-called talks will probably take place in the near future instead of disarmament talks.

To put it bluntly, even if Belgium and The Netherlands do not let any "Eurostrategic" arms into the country, even if France, which anyway is not an integrated part of NATO, is spared the effects of the 1979 decision, there will be some counterarmament anyway including as many Pershing II and cruise missiles as possible. If this is impossible on the Western side of the Rhine, it will take place on the Eastern side. This would confirm the Soviet fear of a threat, something which makes Moscow deploy its SS-20 missiles as quickly as possible and fan confrontation in Europe even more.

Thus, the generals, who get paid for it after all, are beginning to ponder about the height of the "nuclear threshold." In plain terms, this means whether war with nuclear "Eurostrategic" arms will become feasible--a war that would not automatically involve the United States, a war that would eliminate Europe between Brest and Brest-Litovsk--maybe up to the Volga--sparing the United States.

But at this point at the latest a gap exists between the interests of the Europeans--of all Europeans--and the superpowers--both of them. The small states in the Eastern part of the continent do not have the strength to halt their ally. They will have even less if the West Europeans do not make up their minds to speak with one voice on the other side of the Atlantic. If Europe is not to become the theater of collective annihilation, the statesmen of Western Europe must jointly and cohesively make it clear to the American President that they will not permit a policy of tension. They must do everything to make the United States pursue a foreign policy aimed at avoiding war. Europe's survival depends on talks about arms and their reduction and not on the language of arms. If Alexander Haig is unable to make that clear to his President, the Europeans must do it, jointly and emphatically.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES U.S. NORTH-SOUTH POLICY

DW181300 Cologne Deutsche Welle in German to North America 0210 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Peter Baum commentary: "The U.S. Third World Policy Alarms the Europeans"]

[Text] The U.S. North-South policy now has been given shape so that its outlines are clear. What is revealed increasingly alarms the Europeans and in particular the Bonn government.

Almost daily we hear from Washington, which boasts of strength, opinions on development policy which hardly square with the spirit of North-South policy as it is understood by Bonn, for instance. Whether the Americans really mean what they say about coordination within the Western alliance will also have to be judged by the degree to which the European interlocutors succeed in soothing Washington on this issue again.

According to recent reports, Washington will not participate in the sixth world trade conference, UNCTAD, which is scheduled to take place in 1983, because, they argue, it will be held in Havana. This statement only confirms the impression that Reagan's team intends to pursue a Third World policy solely from a foreign policy point of view. This manifests itself also and above all in the U.S. resolve to reduce its cooperation within multinational bodies like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and instead put its stakes increasingly on bilateral purposeful cooperation with friendly states in the Third World. This abrupt change in the course of U.S. North-South policy also has something provocative about it. The Americans have, for instance, blocked the UN Law of the Sea Conference with the cool and even offensive statement that they have yet to study thoroughly that result which was achieved in 7 years of laborious negotiations.

We would be able to show understanding for the new political course of the Americans in this field especially after Afghanistan, if this new course were initiated moderately, meaning without tested principles and mechanisms simply being brushed aside. This danger exists, however, if for example in its 1982 budget Washington cuts the means for multinational bodies by nearly $1 billion and jeopardizes the financial bases of the World Bank and its branch organizations. In the present situation, the World Bank is almost unable to meet credit wishes of the Third World, which are due above all to oil price hikes. Nor does Washington seem to be inclined to enable the International Monetary Fund to play the necessary role in transferring the growing petrodollar surplus to the poorer states. But all this and more than this were the targets that all Western partners, including the then President Jimmy Carter, jointly advocated at the 1980 Venice economic summit.

In the North-South policy, a dissention is emerging between America and the Europeans, unless the European interlocutors succeed perhaps in exerting some influence when it comes to formulating the U.S. policy. Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher definitely holds the view that the Third World should be given aid without any political strings, without any political conditions, in order not to make if difficult for these states to make their own sovereign decisions. The contrast between Genscher's stance and the tactical assessment by his U.S. counterpart Alexander Haig just could not be greater.

It is alarming to imagine that the Americans would keep to their hard line. Economically, the world can be kept in balance only if tensions in the Third World do not turn into crises. If the Americans were to withdraw from the multinational bodies, the effect of the whole of development aid would be bound to decrease and the Europeans would have to consider to what extent the American deficiency could be offset. Politically, the prestige of the United States in the Third World would be at stake. But, the world cannot afford a superfluous confrontation at this time or a wrong solidarity of the developing countries which could be a possible consequence.

FRANCOIS-PONCET INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD181009 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 17 Mar 81 p 2

[Benoit Rayski "exclusive" interview with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet: "Nobody Has the Right To Distort the Facts...."--date and place not given]

[Text] Question: An article in PRAVDA which seems to be favorable to Valery Giscard d'Estaing's policy is causing a great stir in France. Should this be seen as a sign that, to cite the expression being used, "Brezhnev is voting for Giscard?" Is this interference in our internal affairs?

Answer: The PRAVDA text has been distorted. It never mentions a "generally positive record." That has been dreamed up by some commentators. PRAVDA's judgments are subtle.

It is true they include the positive verdict: "France's positions on the international scene have been strengthened over the past few years." But this observation is not being made in Moscow alone. It is also being made in Washington, Bonn, London and Geneva, in fact, in all the big capitals.

Distorted Facts

I was in Vienna on Friday at a meeting between ten foreign ministers representing all parts of the world. All, be they Nigerian, Indian, Mexican or Swedish, observe this influence which France has on the international scene. France's voice is heeded. Our country counts in world affairs.

To what is this due? It is largely due to the authority, sangfroid, experience and influence of the president of the republic. There is only one place where this fact is disputed--among the Elysee candidates. The reasons for this can easily be understood, but to claim that the international press' assessments constitute "interference" in the election campaign is not a very responsible or credible affirmation.

Question: Foreign policy is therefore a focal point of the election campaign. As foreign minister, you reacted strongly to Jacques Chirac's recent criticisms. Why?

Answer: My reaction was strong but I think it was justified. I was not trying to deny a presidential candidate's right to express his ideas and criticisms, nor was I trying to intervene in an election argument. But as foreign minister, it is my duty and responsibility to ensure that the image France presents to the outside world is not distorted, because when it is distorted, it is not only the truth that is abused but France's credibility and interests which are damaged.

I repeat that Mr Chirac is entitled to put forward a different policy. He is not entitled to distort the facts by error, omission or failure to understand what France says and does.

Question: You talk of the facts being distorted. Could you be more specific?

Answer: I could give you ten examples. I will take two particularly characteristic ones. First, Afghanistan: Mr Chirac claims that France took 3 weeks before reacting. That is a lie which has become legendary.

The truth is as follows. The Soviet intervention took place on 27 December. The first French statement was made on 28 December. On 31 December, France took part in a meeting of the seven Western countries in London. On 2 January, it recalled its ambassador from Kabul. On 6 January, its Security Council representative voted for a resolution condemning the Soviet Union. On 9 January, the cabinet solemnly recalled that "the events in Afghanistan violate the fundamental principles governing international life." Those are the facts. I do not remember Mr Chirac taking a stance at that time.

To insinuate that France "allowed Afghanistan to be invaded" not only deliberately ignores the facts but is an insult to France. It suggests that our country was a part to the operation.

No Gift

Another example is the "concessions" which we allegedly made to Britain in the European budget negotiations. In this case, I would again like to counter unfounded accusations by the simple facts. What are the facts? After the agreement reached on 30 May last year, Britain's net contribution to the Community budget, in other words, the difference between what it pays to the Ten's common fund and what it receives from it, is more than Fr3.5 billion this year, in other words, twice as much as the French contribution. France has not made any gifts to Britain.

The real gift would be proposing to renegotiate the entire treaty of Rome, and hence to give it the opportunity it dreams about of calling into question one of the treaty's essential achievements--the common agricultural policy.

Question: The government is also criticized for not making France's voice heard....

Answer: Perhaps some people in France are afflicted with a special kind of deafness when it comes to France's voice. I note that this is not the case in Europe or in the world. It does not seem to be the case with Chancellor Schmidt, President Reagan or Mr Brezhnev, to take the most diverse examples. Nor is it the case with Deng Xiaoping, the Spanish prime minister or the Kenyan president, who all chose France for their first visit to a foreign country. I could cite Mrs Kirkpatrick, the new U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, in whose view France's foreign policy has met with more success than that of most countries.

Europe's Voice

But I will not only mention verbal evidence. The facts also provide evidence. As far as the Near East is concerned France's voice has become Europe's voice. That does not suggest that France's voice has not been heard. Everybody remembers the effect of the president's trip to the Gulf countries and Jordan.

What does the growing success of the French-African summits year after year reflect if not the interest with which France is heeded?

I have just returned from Vienna where the revival of North-South dialogue was discussed. How many Western countries were represented? Only three, one of which was France. I could give many more examples. In fact, these accusations are irresponsible and have more to do with election polemics than with a concern for truth.

Question: But it is being said that France is no longer heard to defend human rights?

Answer: If it were true that France kept quiet when human rights are at stake, it would be a serious matter because it would mean that France was failing in its vocation and its honor. But this is not the case. Quite the reverse. Let people judge for themselves: In 1979, tens of thousands of men, women and children in Southeast Asia had to flee their countries in desparate condition or were threatened with famine in their country. Who took the initiative in mobilizing the international community? France. It was France which proposed the two conferences which were held in 1979--the one in Geneva on the Vietnamese refugees and the one in New York on humanitarian aid to Kampuchea.

Sanctuary

France--every presidentical candidate should make it a point of honor to recall--is a sanctuary open to all people whom misfortune drives from their homelands. France welcomes 150,000 refugees. No other country in the world is making such an effort. France intervenes at the highest level throughout the world to help individuals, communities or minorities who are harassed, threatened or persecuted. The president of the republic has intervened in person many times to solve distressing human cases.

To ignore or dispute this fact is not only to deny the truth but to seriously undermine France's credibility. It is to undermine its present credibility but also the credibility of France in the past--a France which, on President Pompidou's initiative, welcomed 6,000 Chileans on its territory.

Question: But some people accuse you of merely wanting to be on good terms with everybody.

Answer: I have heard that criticism. I have also heard the opposite criticism: France does not agree with anybody. It is often the same people who make both criticisms. This is simply an indication that France is independent, that it does not determine its position according to other countries but according to its own analyses. In short, France is itself.

People must realize once and for all that it is possible to have different views from your partners without failing in friendship or solidarity toward allies and that it is possible to hold similar views without practicing alignment.

Rather Disagreeable Criticisms

Do I need to point out that when France took practical action to successfully oppose foreign interference in Africa, it drew rather disagreeable criticisms from the Soviet Union and that, on the Near East issue, it has followed a constant line for which it has frequently been criticized by the United States.

France does not seek to incur or avoid criticisms. It says and does what it thinks is right.

Question: Let's discuss the government's diplomatic initiatives. They give the impression of rarely producing specific results.

Answer: At least your question admits that France was taken initiatives. Let's look at the results.

It was France which was behind the formation of the European Council and the establishment of the European Monetary System which constitute two fundamental elements in the consultation and assertion of Europe. At the East-West meeting in Madrid, it is the French proposal on disarmament in Europe which is the focal point of discussions in the sphere of security.

This project has been approved by all our allies without exception, recently, including the United States and the Soviet Union has just taken a major step in that direction.

The president of the republic is behind the summit meetings between the seven most highly industrialized countries (the first was held in Rambouillet in 1975) and these meetings have prevented the protectionist reactions to the crisis which made the 1929 crisis so desperately serious.

Is there any need to recall the formation of an overseas nuclear policy council (in September 1976) and France's decision to refrain from exporting reprocessing plants to combat nuclear proliferation?

Is there any need to recall the North-South conference proposed by the president of the republic, which made it possible not only to avoid a climate of confrontation being established between rich and poor countries but also to achieve a number of specific results such as canceling the debts of the poorest developing states?

Strength and Constancy

Question: Did the president of the republic not do Brezhnev a service by going to meet with him in Warsaw when Afghanistan was invaded?

Answer: I have indeed read that people criticized the Warsaw meeting for having lent support to Mr Brezhnev. I note that this criticism was not leveled at the U.S. secretary of state who met with Mr Gromyko in Vienna a few weeks before the Warsaw meeting or at Chancellor Schmidt who visited Moscow a few weeks after the Warsaw meeting. Are we to conclude from this that France alone should refrain from talking with the Soviet Union?

In fact, it was anything but support which the president of the republic gave Mr Brezhnev. He gave him a warning about the serious nature of the Soviet intervention and the consequences it would have if it continued. I indicated that to the French parliament. My statements on the UN and National Assembly platforms bear witness to the strength and constancy of our condemnation.

With all due respect to those who are far removed from responsibilities, when peace is at stake, the stateman's duty is to persistently combine strong positions with the search for dialogue.

The aim is not to win fleeting applause but to do what is necessary to safeguard peace. Those who say that the president of the republic ought not to have gone to Warsaw are the same people who, deep down inside, think that France is no longer capable of debating with the big leaders. They are the advocates of resignation.

Poland Must Survive

Question: With regard to Poland, has France taken a clear and firm enough attitude to the Soviets to deter them from intervening in that country? Was it necessary to recall, as Valery Giscard d'Estaing did recently, that Poland is in the USSR's sphere of influence--a statement which might be interpreted as recognition of Soviet domination?

Answer: I will answer your second question first. No Polish official, not even the Solidarity trade unionleaders, has called Poland's alliances into question. The president of the republic merely pointed to the geographical and political situation which that stance reflects. France's attitude is perfectly clear. It has never varied.

The president of the republic has just recalled that Poland must survive and that nobody has the right to interfere in events in that country. This stance is based on France's deep friendship and fellow feeling toward Poland and on the application of the non-intervention principle embodied in the Helsinki Final Act which is the foundation on which East-West relations have been developed. If that principle were violated, there would be a deep and lasting crisis in those relations. We have stated that clearly and plainly.

Question: Since Ronald Reagan has been at the head of the United States, people have had the impression that our foreign policy has changed and that it has moved closer to U.S. ideas...

Answer: Those who have that impression cannot understand that France has an independent policy, that it determines its policy not on the basis of other countries' policies but on the basis of its own analyses. They have difficulty in understanding that it is possible to have positions which are different from those held by your allies without betraying solidarity and that it is possible to have similar positions without practicing alignment.

Our dialogue with the new U.S. administration is based on those principles. In my talks with President Reagan and General Haig, I was able to observe that this policy is understood and accepted.

An Export Effort

Question: Nonetheless, France is being accused of abandoning its interests in Africa to the Americans, especially in the health sphere....

Answer: The government defends France's rights and interests throughout the world. That is its main duty and the main objective of its action. It does this by ensuring the spread of French culture and language, by supporting our industrialists' export effort, by defending our farmers' interests and by protecting our nationals when they are threatened. It defends our interests everywhere, as I have said. Of course, it does so in Africa.

An entirely artificial argument has been trumped up over France allegedly abandoning its health cooperation in Africa. This is a lie. Far from being reduced, this cooperation is going to be increased even further. This is desired by Africa and by France, which has unparalleled tools for such cooperation with its research laboratories and institutes.

Other countries will join us--their action will complement ours. There is no question of their action replacing ours. I leave to those who want to make disease in Africa their preserve the sorry responsibility for their egoism.

Question: Has there been no change on the Near East either? We nonetheless warmly welcomed President as-Sadat whom we had seemed to be cold-shouldering because of his peace treaty with Israel....

Answer: No, there has been no change. You will see an illustration of what I have just said because, as far as the Near East is concerned, the French and American stances are not the same. We publicly admitted this in talks with General Haig in Washington. Europe's position consists in guaranteeing Israel's existence, security and borders and settling the Palestinian problem in a just way. This is a just and balanced stance which keeps faith with the dual French tradition of friendship with Israel and the Arab world.

Question: Generally speaking, what is the great idea which guides French foreign policy?

Answer: To ensure that France, through its independent policy and fidelity to its alliances, holds it rank, assumes its responsibilities, defends its interests and helps maintain peace. That is what it is doing. It owes this to the president's authority and international audience.

L'HUMANITE VIEWS PRAVDA REMARK ON GISCARD

LD181455 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 16 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Generally Negative"]

[Text] LE MONDE, which on Friday carried the headline: "PRAVDA Makes 'Generally Positive' Assessment of Giscard d'Estaing's Action," was forced to admit on Saturday that this phrase does not appear in the article in question.

It was its Moscow correspondent, it tells us, who added the quotation marks. However, instead of condemning the guilty party, the paper does its utmost to justify his action. Though in a somewhat pitiful manner, it is true.

According to LE MONDE, it was merely an unfortunate and unimportant "oversight." However, it fails to explain why the phrase appears three times in the report--every time in quotation marks. A triple oversight.

Nobody can doubt the fact that this newspaper--from its Moscow correspondent to its editorial staff, via its foreign desk chief--has deliberately mounted a political attack, based on a clumsy trick, not on PRAVDA, which is beyond its range, but on the PCF's presidential candidate.

All the major government-controlled media immediately, and in perfect synchronization, relayed the false report to tens of millions of French people. The radio and television channels were very careful not to restore the truth when they were able to check the information at source. AFP, which carried LE MONDE's "oversight," refused on Friday night to carry excerpts from L'HUMANITE's editorial, which contained proof of the deceit.

In a fraternal stampede, B. Beregovoy of the PS, Labbe and Pons of the RPR and all the reporters of the Elysee Palace's radio and television services rushed to the battlement, obligingly provided to trumpet or hammer home the following message: "Brezhnev votes Giscard."

So once again, we can see the "consensus" that is established between the Socialist and members of the majority when it comes to waging an anticommunist campaign on whatever pretext.

The fact remains that the PRAVDA correspondent did write--as was his right as a journalist--an article in which he presented his analysis of the political situation in France on the eve [as published] of the presidential election. So that our readers can form an accurate idea of its content, we have published it in full on page three. The author Avers says--and this is the brief statement from which the entire operation was launched--that Giscard d'Estaing "has earned personal authority as a prudent and restrained politician, particularly in the international arena, where France's positions have recently become consolidated."

This is an opinion which PRAVDA's Paris correspondent is fully entitled to express. It need hardly be said that we do not share it. And it is neither the first nor probably the last time that our analysis has not coincided with the positions of Soviet diplomacy, which is doubtless a victim of what is called the "obligation to reserve" common to all diplomacies. This obligation implies in this instance the failure to mention certain negative aspects in the legitimate desire for good relations with France and to safeguard peaceful coexistence.

For some years, the Soviet leaders have declared themselves satisfied with the development of relations with our country. To pretend to discover this now, in the middle of an election campaign, on the basis of a harmless remark by a Soviet journalists, and to conclude from it that the Kremlin is launching an official appeal for people to vote for Giscard reflects a crude political manipulation.

All the more so since the opinion expressed in this regard by PRAVDA--who could really doubt it?--has neither the intention nor the power to alter a single vote in the French electorate in the coming election.

In particular, it is unclear how such a position could harm F. Mitterrand, since Giscard d'Estaing has said that nothing fundamental separates him from the Socialist candidate and that he would vote for him against Georges Marchais.

On the other hand, it is still abundantly clear, even after this storm in a vodka glass, that the French workers have no alternative than to vote for the Communist candidate, if they really want to halt Giscard d'Estaing's generally negative policy.

PS: MARCHAIS MAKES JOINT GOVERNMENT 'IMPOSSIBLE'

LD181621 Paris LE MONDE in French 15-16 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] PS Executive Bureau member Michel Rocard visited Toulon on 13 March to support Mr Mitterrand's candidacy in the presidential election. The Yvelines deputy expressed particular satisfaction at the PS unity, asserting: "It is strong and I have contributed to that."

Turning to Mr Marchais' candidacy, Mr Rocard stated that although his candidacy clarified the situation, it "also complicates the conditions for forming a joint government, and even makes them impossible despite the Socialists' attachment to the leftwing union."

IRAQ OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH PREMIER

JN181910 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Paris, 18 Mar (INA)--Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, met here this evening with French Premier Raymond Barre. Iraqi ambassador in Paris Nuri Isma'il al-Wa'is attended the meeting.

Tariq 'Aziz stated after the meeting that his current visit to France is concerned with exchanging views with the French Government on bilateral relations in the interest of the two countries. He added that such visits have become a tradition in our developed relations with the French friends.

He pointed out that his talks with the French premier dealt in general with bilateral relations in various fields, problems in the region and international issues. He expressed satisfaction with his talks with Raymond Barre.

Asked by journalists about the Iraqi-Iranian war, Tariq 'Aziz stressed that Iraq's position is quite excellent and that Iraq is facing no problems. He pointed out that the Tehran rulers are responsible for the continuation of the war and all the perils entailed by it.

He stressed Iraq's faith in peace and said: We want a just peace, but the other side is not concerned with peace. He explained that the peace efforts achieved no result because the Iranian side did not cooperate with them. He added that the Tehran rulers have adopted stands conflicting with peace, which cannot be attained by one side alone.

PLO OFFICIAL FARUQ QADDUMI ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Statement on Arrival

AU182007 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 18 Mar (ANSA)--Faruq Qaddumi, diplomatic chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), arrived in Rome this evening. Qaddumi will meet later this evening with the Vatican's secretary of state Cardinal Amstino Casaroli. Tomorrow he is slated to meet with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

In a brief statement after he arrived at Rome's international airport, Qaddumi said that he and Colombo will exchange views on "the aspects of relations between the Italian and Palestinian peoples. We will also examine the latest developments in the Middle East".

He went on to say that "we of the PLO, insist that any international initiative aimed at resolving the Middle East problem must not ignore the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people--return to its own nation; creation of an independent state and self-rule. Palestinians and Arabs hope that the European nations can develop a more advanced vision with respect to the Palestinian question, particularly recognition of the PLO.

"I am happy to be in Rome and I hope that bilateral relations will develop and progress."

Speaking of his encounter with Casaroli, Qaddumi said they will discuss the latest developments in the Middle East issue and the problems of Jerusalem.

"Jerusalem must be defended as a holy city and should return as it was before the latest occupation of our territories in 1967."

Meeting at Vatican

LD182000 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, the PLO No 2, is at the Vatican talking to Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, secretary of state. It is the first time that an official PLO representative has been received in the Vatican. The only precedent was last summer when a Catholic member of the PLO handed a petition to the pope.

The contents of talks held this evening are being kept strictly secret. They most certainly dealt with the main problems of the Middle East crisis. As is known, the Vatican has several times advocated the creation of an international statute for Jerusalem which embraces the holy places of the three great monotheistic religions, Christianity, Islam and Judaism. Tomorrow Faruq Qaddumi will be received by Italian Foreign Minister Colombo.

Vatican Communique

LD182312 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] The head of the political department of the PLO, Faruq Qaddumi, arrived in Rome today. This afternoon, he was received in the Vatican by Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, secretary of state. A communique issued by the Vatican press office at the end of the meeting explained that Cardinal Casaroli wanted to know the PLO point of view on the situation in the Middle East and on the solution of the Israeli-Arab crisis in its various aspects, as the Holy See--the communique says--had already done and continues to do with all the interested parties. Tomorrow, Faruq Qaddumi will be received by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

PLO, Vatican Contacts Reviewed

AU190950 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Vatican City, 19 Mar (ANSA)--The head of diplomacy for the Palestine Liberation Organization, Faruq Qaddumi, was received here in the evening by the Vatican secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, for consultations on the Middle East which marked a shift in relations between the Holy See and the PLO.

At the end of the forty-five minute meeting, the first ever between the Vatican diplomat and the official foreign policy representative of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, Father Romeo Panciroli, the Vatican spokesman, reported that the PLO representative to Italy and Msgr Achille Silvestrini, the secretary of the Council of Church Public Affairs, were also present.

"In accepting the request for the encounter," the spokesman said, "Cardinal Casaroli intended to learn directly the PLO points of view on the situation in the Middle East and the solution to the Arab-Israeli crisis in its various aspects, as the Holy See has done and continues to do with all the sides involved." The spokesman identified the major issues discussed as: "How to reach a just and stable peace in the Middle East, the Palestinian problem, the question of Jerusalem and finally, the presence of the Palestinians in Lebanon."

Indicating the significant development in relations between the Holy See and the PLO the meeting represented, Vatican observers said it marked the de facto recognition of 'Arafat's organization as the voice of the Palestinians for matters in the Middle East, a standing for the PLO, which has no diplomatic relations with the Vatican, equal to that accorded Israel, the other side in the conflict.

Earlier developments in these relations included a brief and informal meeting between Pope John Paul II and a personal envoy sent by 'Arafat, 'Afif (Safiyyih). During a Wednesday general audience in the Vatican on September 17. During this encounter, (Safiyyih) handed the pontiff a message from the PLO leader. A few days earlier, the PLO envoy met with the number two man in Vatican diplomacy, Msgr Silvestrini, but the contents of the discussion held during this informal encounter were not disclosed.

Earlier last year, Palestinian sources reported an exchange of letters between 'Arafat and the pope which included two letters from John Paul on the status of Jerusalem, problems in Lebanon and the Palestinian question. These same three issues have been discussed at length in conversations the pontiff has held over the past few months with a number of representatives from Middle Eastern countries.

These meetings go back to the long talk the pontiff held with King Husayn of Jordan on September 1, 1980 and include the pope's encounter with the new Iraqi ambassador to the Holy See, Anwar Sabri 'Abd ar-Razzaq, on December 18, and his conversation with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Al Sa'ud al-Faysal two days later. At the end of this meeting a Vatican note reported that the pontiff had reconfirmed the position of the Holy See contained in a document released on June 30, "contrary to any unilateral initiative for the modification of the political status of Jerusalem."

This Vatican document was drafted in response to the unilateral declaration of the Israeli parliament identifying Jerusalem as the "eternal and indivisible" capital of the Jewish state. The pope, at that time, said that he favored the principle that "the holy city might become the meeting place for the faithful of the three monotheistic religions" and affirmed "the urgency of action to equitably settle the problem of the Palestinian people." Early last February, 'Arafat sent a note to the pope to express his pleasure at receiving the papal message delivered to Muslim leaders to mark the anniversary of the birth of Muhammad.

In a related development, a papal audience for the Israeli foreign minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, had been scheduled for March 6 on Shamir's request but the meeting failed to take place because of a delay in the foreign minister's arrival from Mexico and his subsequent refusal to reschedule the audience for the after sundown beginning of the Jewish day of rest, Saturday.

COLOMBO COMMENTS ON REAGAN DEALINGS WITH SOVIETS

AU190842 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 19 Mar (ANSA)--The "rough language" used by American President Ronald Reagan in dealings with the Soviet Union was identified as a means for provoking a reaction from the other side and reopening East-West dialogue on fresh ground by the Italian Foreign Minister, Emilio Colombo, in an interview slated for publication in the upcoming issue of SABATO.

In his statement to the Italian weekly, Colombo also discussed Italian foreign policy in the area of detente and the situation in El Salvador. Speaking about firmness in dealing with the Soviet Union, noted as a key element in the policy of the new Washington administration, the foreign minister said that, from an objective point of view, this policy is based on the U.S.-Soviet declaration of Moscow made on May 29, 1972. "If, therefore, firmness means the unwillingness of the United States or any other country to unilaterally give ground before a break in the balance of world power and serious danger for the stabilization of East-West relations and peace, then I will take the side in favor of everything that leads to the achievement of these objectives," Colombo said.

The diplomatic chief went on to discuss the "substantial" significance of the Italian effort to push forward the detente process. In this context, he noted that, "Especially because of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, world public opinion has been forced to acknowledge that, far from lining up its own efforts with those of Western countries, the Soviet Union does not hesitate to inflict serious blows to detente policy."

As a preface to remarks on the situation in El Salvador, the foreign minister declared that the round of visits head of state Sandro Pertini will conduct to Mexico, Columbia and Costa Rica, beginning next week, will give him the opportunity to gather first-hand knowledge of those Latin American government's positions on matters in the strife-torn Central American state. "A highly complex situation now prevails in El Salvador," the foreign minister said, "one which is difficult to fit into a preconceived framework." Colombo went on to analvze the elements in the complex picture as. "forces of the right with a military background whose objective is to maintain a political situation linked to economic and social conditions which are untenable because they are unjust. There are, on the left, forces in opposition to the arrogance of the right but they are sullied by outside influences, like the Castroite influence, and forces within seeking to install a Marxist-Leninist inspired regime and not a puralistic system. This revolutionary front has its own militia which also takes victims in the country", Colombo continued. On the positive side, according to the foreign minister, "among the government forces, together with the more moderate cross-section of the military, there is the initiative of the Christian Democrat, Napoleon Durate, who, in extremely difficult conditions, is seeking to set in motion a democratic reform process.

"As regards Italy," the foreign minister added, "we are convinced that it will be necessary to promote a political solution over armed confrontation."

The foreign minister concluded by noting that the signals indicating the possibility of a peaceful solution for the Salvadoran crisis now make it urgently necessary to mount a joint and "responsible" initiative involving the Socialist and Christian Democrat international.

MINISTRY CONFIRMS PNG STATUS OF CUBAN ENVOY

LD181330 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Portugal's charge d'affaires in Cuba, Francisco de Sales Mascarenhas, arrived in Lisbon this morning from Havana. He declined to make any statement on arrival.

A late news report from the Portuguese news agency reaching our news desk says that a few minutes after Sales Mascarenhas had arrived in Lisbon the Portuguese Government declared the Cuban ambassador to Lisbon persona non grata. This report has since been confirmed by the Portuguese Foreign Ministry.

This development represents in practical terms a nearly total breakoff in the relations between the two countries.

Embassy To Remain Open

LD190125 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0100 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Quoting a source in the Cuban Embassy in Lisbon, the Portuguese news agency ANOP reports that the functioning of the Cuban diplomatic mission in Lisbon will be ensured by a charge d'affaires after the departure of Cuban Ambassador Estevez Perez, declared persona non grata by the Portuguese Government yesterday.

BRIEFS

GUN SALES TO PERU--In a communique released today, the Ministry of Defense stated that Portugal has in effect sold machinegun parts to Peru. Such deliveries were authorized at the end of 1980, after all legal formalities had been observed. The move, the communique stressed, falls within the normal framework of diplomatic relations between the two countires. [Text] [Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Mar 81 LD]

MEDIA AGREEMENT WITH MOZAMBIQUE--Portugal and Mozambique have reached agreement on the opening of a joint Mozambican radio-MOZAMBICAN NEWS AGENCY office in Lisbon. The plan has been finalized during the current visit to our country by Leite de Vasconcelos, national deputy director of information of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who was yesterday received by Luis Fontoura, Portuguese secretary of state for social communication. Eugenio Corte Real will be the Mozambican radio and news agency correspondent in Lisbon. Mozambique is the first Portuguese-speaking African country to make this kind of move in the sphere of mass media. [Text] [Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 14 Mar 81 LD]

UCD CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED ON NATIONAL, PARTY MATTERS

LD181625 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 15 Mar 81 pp 16-17

[Sebastian Garcia interview with Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) Chairman Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun; date and place not specified]

[Text] Question: Following the attempted coup, each political force adopted its stance on the solution which should be given to the situation, and the UCD said that the preferable solution is cooperation among the political forces, without going as far as a coalition government. For what reasons did it adopt this stance?

Answer: This is the stance for which the prime minister candidate, Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, secured confidence in the chambers. It was the stance which he and the party had put forward in the investiture and for which he received confidence. Without reopening the debate on this issue, which is now over, as he very properly said at the time in agreement with the party chairman, it is clear that the democratic system must be consolidated, and it seems essential that alternation in power, which is a fundamental and decisive element of that system, be preserved.

Moreover, Alfonso Guerra himself in early February, gave a whole number of reasons why a different government would have difficulties in its internal functioning, bearing in mind that the programs are totally different and that the government must tackle all issues in its work. Combining and reconciling those programs and approaches would be tremendously complex. Moreover, within a few months we will be experiencing several partial elections, including the elections to the Galician parliament; confusion created among the electorate would be beneficial for nobody.

Also, and without entering into another kind of reason, the parties left outside the government would find their political field facilitated. I regard as important the stance adopted by the UCD that the essential thing at present is to reduce the tension in society somewhat and strengthen the state, facilitating a clear exercise of authority, with stances which will defend the stability of this state, the democratic system and the constitutional order on all fronts. And to this end we believe that the best solution is that which has been put forward: That there should be a dialogue with the most significant political and parliamentary forces, carrying it out at the same time as the points of the program to which the UCD committed itself.

Question: However, Popular Alliance leader Manuel Fraga says that the problem is that the UCD is the only party that does not realize what is happening. How would you rebut that accusation?

Answer: Well, Fraga or other parties may make statements which are then necessary to substantiate. Look, the practice of sweeping criticisms does not suit me, and I believe that those who employ it are mistaken, because it ends up by turning against them. At all events, it seems to follow from past election results that it is not the UCD but others who do not realize, even if Mr Fraga believes the contrary.

I have frequently said that I have the impression that what exists in Spain, in addition to the difficulties which may exist, is a psychological crisis based on those difficulties; the outcome perhaps of the fact that following the initial period of consensus, which lasted quite a long time and was necessary and desirable, there was a change to a situation--especially over the last few months, at the end of 1980--of the utmost confrontation, in which, in my opinion, people went beyond the interplay between government and opposition and adopted stances which were not so much parliamentary as extraparliamentary, of criticisms which sometimes destroy the institutions' image, because it is difficult for the public to distinguish between the personal and institutional aspects.

It seems to me that we should at this moment on the basis of dialogue create among everybody a political game which will always preserve the stances of government and opposition, but seeking, apart from the points of agreement, a reduction of tension, and this not only because of the nature of the situation which we are experiencing but also because it has become necessary over the last few months, when a certain distancing of public opinion with respect to the political game has occurred.

I sincerely believe that, without affecting the roles of government and opposition, which have a fundamental function in the democratic system, it is desirable that dialectics do not exceed certain bounds.

"Restore Enthusiasm for Democracy"

I believe that it is necessary to restore the Spanish people's enthusiasm for freedom, as was made clear in the huge demonstrations on 27 February throughout Spain, and I would cite Madrid as an example of the extent the Spanish people feel identified with democracy.

It is necessary to instill enthusiasm in the Spanish people in the daily defense of the democratic system and peaceful coexistence, relax society somewhat and cause an attitude of respect to be again enhanced more each day.

Question: Apart from this, how would the cooperation among the political forces be realized?

Answer: Citizens' cooperation in eradicating terrorism seems to me to be essential. It must be emphasized that terrorist actions have lost popular support. Thus in the Basque country, regardless of the demonstration concerning the Arregui affair, popular support is not the same today. The demonstrations of 1977 and 1978, which were called on the basis of opinions close to support for terrorist movements, involved thousands, whereas in 1980 they attracted maybe a couple of hundred people.

In this reduction or elimination of the support which terrorism seeks throughout Spain, the way in which politicians handle the issue is very useful: It is necessary to avoid the language and terms which the terrorists use and into which we can lapse in speaking, such as the expression "armed struggle," for instance. It also seems to be that it is necessary to take a further step, which could lead to legislative actions with respect to the commandos supporting terrorism; and last, it is necessary to mobilize the whole of society for active citizens' cooperation.

People seem to become passive in societies in which terrorism operates. And the fact is that the terrorists, apart from arrogating to themselves the macabre right to dispose of other people's lives, have played at taking advantage of those who seek to base themselves on those actions on both sides, and this results in degrading society. The latter's attitude is therefore very important. To this end, cooperation among the political forces could be very useful.

Another aspect in which dialogue seems to me to be essential is in the defense of the consitutional order. We cannot allow the justification of terrorism, or attacks against the constitution on the basis of constant distortion of the facts or constant incitement to rebellion. Here we must act urgently, and in this connection it is necessary to appraise the decisions made at the last cabinet meeting, which were the subject of the first contacts with the political forces.

We must not allow anybody to use the concept of nation ambiguously or claim the sole right to Spain's name or flag. We must ensure that Spain's name and Spain's flag are in all the places where they should be, and that the national values and symbols have everybody's proper respect.

Dialogue is also necessary for the final consolidation of the model of the state. It is necessary to ensure that a strong state emerges, which does not mean a centralist state, because the autonomous communities are also the state. It is a matter of authority being exercised and of having an administration which is capable in all fields and powers. Dialogue will be important for the laws of harmonization which will make it possible to establish smooth functioning of the coherent regional institutions, for enabling us to avert an overload in the electoral timetables of the autonomy processes, and last for consolidating and completing the Spanish autonomy model.

Question: So does the UCD rule out the reform of Title VIII of the constitution, which even leaders of the UCD itself have demanded?

Answer: Title VIII needs a task of implementation, through the process which I mentioned earlier. We are maintaining a dialogue which must be very broad, in which the issues and everybody's stances should take shape in order afterward to tackle the solutions.

Another essential aspect is the surmounting of the economic crisis and the creation of employment. On the basis of the dialogue between the government and the social forces which was offered during the investiture session, it is necessary to tackle a realistic policy in order at least to maintain the level of employment and afterward to begin to reduce unemployment. And in this formulas of agreement with the trade union and employers' organizations can continue to be found. In this connection attention to small and medium enterprises is essential, because we must not forget that over 90 percent of jobs depend on this sector. Some appropriate measures to improve the system in which it has to operate could be very opportune, as could reviewing the method of financing social security, which at present is functioning in a sense as a tax on manpower; that is, it is hindering employment.

Question: All this requires a practical form in which to implement it. How could this be done? By means of a kind of "shadow government," a monitoring committee, so to speak, or signed agreements?

Answer: I believe that the best way is a continuous dialogue with the political and social forces. The measures taken by the government already indicate what could be achieved by this dialogue. It is less important what we call it. What we must do, on the basis of the attitude deriving from this dialogue, is develop confidence within society, seeking action that will help to strengthen the institutions and give prestige to parliament, the executive and all state bodies.

"Armed Forces Duty Performed Loyally"

Question: One of the so-called state topics is the situation within the armed forces. What action whould be taken to prevent a repetition of a situation similar to the one that occurred on 23 February?

Answer: First, a distinction must be made regarding the conduct of certain particular members of the armed forces and the state security forces. What emerged clearly was that when the government was blackmailed these institutions, as such, loyally performed their duty to defend the constitutional order--a duty which thus took practical, not only theeoretical, form. Therefore, we must first be grateful to the armed forces for their clear-cut and practical conduct. This is reflected in the communiques issued by the meetings of our Executive Committee, urging the institutioyns concerned to carry out a thorough action. We must not create a witch hunt atmosphere or make generalizations, but ensure that the responsibilities of those involved are clearly defined and that they receive the proper legal response.

Any involvement by civilians which might have occurred must also be thoroughly investigated--including civilians who might have supported such plans. I believe that exemplary punishment of those involved and complete confidence in the implementation of justice in all its forms is extremely apt and positive; but at the same time it is logical that the public will want to see that firm action is being taken in these matters. Be that as it may, we political forces will demand this steadfastness and that the clarification be carried out to its final conclusions.

"Tensions Surmounted in UCD"

Question: Having outlined the possible action, the UCD's present internal situation should be tackled so as to implement this plan.

Answer: The UCD, as a ruling party, has experienced a special situation in recent months, and an outsider could confuse the party's situation with the specific situation that exists on the eve of a congress.

Ours is a pluralist party with a wealth of tendencies which makes it particularly attractive, because this pluralism enables it to embrace an extremely broad range of voters.

But one must not confuse this precongress or congress situation, which to some extent has been exacerbated by the simultaneous emergence on the political calendar of several bills which imply that several differences exist among the various stances of UCD members--one must not, I repeat, confuse this precongress period, which is an electoral period, with the outcome of the congress and, above all, with the events of the months ahead. I firmly believe in the sense of responsibility and honesty of all UCD members, and am sure that they are honestly and sometimes passionately defending their specific stances on some of the bills currently being discussed.

The UCD is fully determined that in addition to encouraging internal cohesion, within the wealth implicit in its pluralism, it will surmount the precongress phase, and that now, without prejudice to the internal debate, any possible ideas or apparent differences will also be overcome. Clearly, there are no splits or opposed sectors as such within the UCD--only stances on specified points, which are both valid and good, because they contribute to the wealth of the debate, as long as they subsequently lead to a disciplined acceptance of the bodies responsible for reaching a decision. What the UCD will produce is a stance of clear support for the government.

In this connection, some attention must be given to the meetings currently being held by the various UCD bodies. The UCD is involved in a thorough process of regeneration both in its organizational structures and in its internal functioning. The standard of specific and thorough political debate on specific and very important issues at the Executive Committee meetings that have been held has been found very satisfactory by those present. On Friday, we held a meeting to introduce all the executive secretaries to all the provincial chairmen and secretaries, and this is a good opportunity to encourage this process of communication, since another of the UCD's aims is to substantially improve the party's standards of internal and external communication in order to penetrate society.

At Friday's meeting, as I was saying, people who might be considered to be more skeptical about the party's functioning consistently expressed great praise for the work that is being done.

Question: There is a radically new element in this process of regenerating the party, namely the separation of the functions of party chairman and prime minister. What effects will this separation have on the UCD?

[Answer] I believe that the effects will be extremely positive. On the one hand, it permits the party chairman to devote exclusive attention to party matters and the prime minister to devote exclusive attention to government matters. On the other hand, cooperation between the two is complete. We meet frequently, discuss matters in depth and are entirely in agreement.

In view of the existence of this good understanding and coordination, which we are organizing carefully at various levels between government and party, the functioning of political action is guaranteed and only advantages can derive from it. The UCD has three political phases, to use what is perhaps a somewhat specialized terminology. The first phase is to support everyone concerned with decisionmaking spheres in our nation, whether in central government, at municipal level or in any aspect of the administration; to support them in the ways I was talking about earlier--the supply of cadres, ideology, guidelines, and so forth.

The second phase consists of beingconstantly prepared for elections when they occur. As I said before, we are approaching the elections to the Galician parliament and this implies an entire timetable which we will logically observe within the framework of the political strategy defined by the Political Council meeting to be held in early April.

The third phase is the party's future, its consolidation, in short, the fundamental aspect. We must live attuned to society and our voters, expressing a continuous message, as I was saying, and ensuring that these messages reach and penetrate all the sectors that make up the infrastructure of a center party's political structure--the entire combination of middle classes, members of the liberal professions, small entrepreneurs, workers and housewives.... In short, we must remain in permanent contact with them.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS $500-MILLION CREDIT AGREEMENT

LD172311 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Finance Minister Jaime Garcia Anoveros and some 60 Spanish and foreign credit houses have signed an agreement for a credit of $500 million, some 44 billion pesetas, in Madrid today.

After the signing, the minister said that Spain has had no recourse to the Eurocredit market for 3 years and that the favorable response to the request is due to this fact and also to the confidence in its future, in its capacity for work to overcome the present economic difficulties and also in the solidity and stability of the democratic institutions.

The conditions attached to this Eurocredit indicate that it will be for 8 years, with 5 years grace, and that the rate of interest will be the U.S. preferential rate plus a margin of one-fourth for the whole term of the credit.

FINLAND

LABOR MINISTER AALTO TO LEAVE GOVERNMENT

LD181516 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Labor Minister Arvo Aalto is to leave the government. The Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Politburo decided today, at Aalto's own initiative, to request his resignation from government membership.

The politburo explained Aalto's return to the post of secretary general of the SKP by referring to the importance of the preparations for the party's congress in May.

Here is a report by Pentti Lumme:

The change of Finnish People's Democratic League [SKDL] ministers in the government was last discussed at the end of November last year. Then the Communists decided that the change of ministers was unnecessary, but now the change of ministers will take place in any case.

Minister of Labor Arvo Aalto resumes the post of SKP secretary general.

Aalto has been minister of labor in two governments since 1977, in Kaveli Sorsa's and now Mauno Koivisto's government. He has held the post of SKP secretary general since 1969. The exchange of SKDL ministers was discussed last autumn, and at that time it was mentioned that Education Minister Kalevi Kivisto, who is chairman of the SKDL, should also leave the government. Now, the SKDL has said that this has not been discussed.

According to an announcement by the SKP politburo, Aalto is leaving the government now in order to deal with the duties of SKP secretary general because the pressure of work in the Central Committee has grown with the approach of the party congress in May. The forthcoming SKP congress is an important event, for there is nothing to indicate that the internal division in the party will be solved at the congress. Aalto represents the majority view, and apparently the party majority needs a man of Aalto's importance to see the congress home, and home particularly in a way which is the best possible for the majority. [end Lumme report]

The Communists are proposing that Aalto be succeeded by the financial director of the housing board, Jouko Kajanoja, who is a member of the SKP Central Committee. The change of ministers is expected to take place on Friday at the earliest.

ICELAND

NEW LOS CONFERENCE DELEGATES LEAVE FOR U.S.

WA080019 Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 12 Mar 81 p 27

[Text] Two representatives of the Foreign Ministry are ready to leave for New York, where they will sit at the Law of the Sea Conference at the United Nations. They are Gudmundur Eiriksson, an expert on international law, and Ambassador Hans G. Anderson. On 21 March, representatives from the governing coalition will leave to attend. They are Benedikt Grondal (Social Democratic Party), Ludvik Josepsson (People's Alliance), Thorarinn Thorarinsson (Progressive Party), and Eyjolfur Konrad Jonsson (Independence Party). Gunnar G. Schram, Jon Arnalds and Jon Jonsson will attend at a later date.

SWEDEN

U.S., USSR CRITICIZED ON EL SALVADOR ISSUE

LD181456 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The foreign policy debate continues in the Riksdag. Olof Palme spoke this morning and he praised the government for its foreign policy declaration, the best issued by the bourgeois government, Palme said. But on some points he was critical, including the formulation of Sweden's foreign political obligations and the exemption given to the Sandvik Company for investments in South Africa. Olof Palme also took up the Telub affair [concerning military training to be given by the Telub Company to some Libyans] and accused the ministers concerned of lying to the Riksdag and the constitutional committee.

As regards the purely foreign political content in this debate it was a Riksdag debate without any hard exchanges of blows between the bourgeois government and the Social Democratic opposition.

The government's declaration [by Foreign Minister Ullsten] covered the entire foreign political field dealing with Poland, Afghanistan, southern Africa and disarmament. The declaration also contained, among other things, a harsh attack on the American policy in El Salvador.

[Begin Ullsten recording] If the American policy, moreover, is an attempt to provide a lesson on how the new administration intends to react in other, similar conflicts, there is full cause for the deepest anxiety. It is a dangerous and shortsighted policy to use small countries as examples in big power politics. Mr Speaker, it seems more than likely that the Soviet Union is trying to make use of the situation in El Salvador for its purposes. Nevertheless, it would be tragic if the United States once again were to show that it lacks the ability to understand the social and political realities behind the conflicts in the Third World. [end recording]

NO DATE FIXED FOR PALME GULF MEDIATING MISSION

NC142020 Paris AFP in English 1958 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Stockholm, 17 Mar (AFP)--Former Swedish Premier Olof Palme has not fixed a date for his next Gulf mediating mission to Iran and Iraq, his party said today, contradicting an earlier announcement that the mission would begin next week.

The United Nations said on Monday that Mr Palme, leader of Sweden's opposition Social Democrats, would undertake his fourth un-sponsored Gulf mediation mission some time next week.

But his party said today that the plans had not been finalised, although one of Mr Palme's collaborators on the missions would shortly visit both warring countries to resume contacts.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS COVER VAROSHA ISSUE

NC182114 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] A new meeting in the framework of the intercommunal talks was held at the Ledra Palace Hotel today.

A UN statement said that during the meeting, the first of the sixth round of the talks, the Varosha resettlement, under UN auspices, was discussed and continued. The statement added that the next meeting will be held on 2 April. At this meeting discussions will continue on the practical measures to be taken by both sides to promote good will, mutual confidence and a return to normalcy.

In a statement before the meeting, Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, said that at the talks the Varosha resettlement issue is discussed on the basis of its own importance. Nevertheless, he added, outside the talks, the issue is discussed in relation to other issues. He also said that the talks will continue until the sixth round is completed. At that time, it will be decided whether there will be a break due to the forthcoming elections. Gobbi said that, if it is necessary, he will go to New York during the talks recess to meet with UN Secretary General Waldheim.

Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot representative to the talks, stated that there are great differences between the two sides on the Varosha issue. A suitable settlement of this issue, he added, will open the road to something better. He also said that the Varosha issue is not being discussed outside the talks in relation to the issue of reopening Nicosia airport. Ioannidhis added that the Greek Cypriot side has not asked for a break in the talks owing to the elections.

Onan, the Turkish Cypriot representative, stated that he does not know whether outside the talks anything else is being discussed in relation to the Varosha issue. He expressed the view that during the elections, it would be correct if there was a break, provided, beforehand, a date was fixed for their resumption.

Suspension of Talks Opposed

NC190914 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 19 Mar 81 p 5

[From the "Positions" column: "The Talks"]

[Text] The suspension of the talks is being engineered under the pretext of the elections. This is unacceptable and a suspension would be a ruse to cover up the stagnation and to postpone an impasse. Such a ruse will neither help the talks nor help achieve a solution to the Cyprus problem. It will completely denigrate the talks and transform them officially into a parody--in fact a frozen parody. It will harm the Cyprus problem because every deceptive impression harms it. It will be deceptive to give as the only reason for the suspension the facts that the submitted Turkish proposals cannot serve as the basis for negotiations and that the Turkish side continues to refuse to submit proposals on the territorial aspect.

The Greek Cypriot side has no electoral problem that could influence the talks. It has a problem with the Turkish stance in the talks, and if the Turkish side wants the talks suspended with the elections as an excuse, the Greek Cypriot side cannot be a party to the deception. It has an obligation to tell the truth and to demand that Waldheim also tell the truth.

PROGRESS OF U.S. BASES TALKS REPORTEDLY SLOWS

NC181543 Paris AFP in English 1453 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Athens, 18 Mar (AFP)--Talks between Greece and the United States on renewing the status of four American military bases in Greece are at breakdown point, a very reliable Greek source said here today.

The major problem is what could be seen as an ultimatum by the Greek Government; U.S. military aid to Greece and Turkey should be in a ratio of 7 to 10.

Observers here said the Greek negotiators, who are at the moment busy with other matters anyway, would not be satisfied with a vague American formula stating the need to maintain the balance of forces in the eastern Mediterranean. Any such formula would have to be accompanied by a positive reply to the request for military hardware that was officially put forward to the White House on Saturday by the Greek Government.

American diplomats appear to have been surprised by the size of the request, and American sources said the Greek fears with regard to Turkey, a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Association, [NATO], failed to take into account the global objectives of NATO.

General elections are due to take place in September or October this year in Greece, and this could have a bearing on the matter of the U.S. bases.

Talks with various members of the ruling party give the impression that Greece is more interested in the balance of forces with Turkey than in border guarantees which Andreas Papandreou, leader of the Socialist opposition, has consistently called for.

The head of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, many of whose supporters are Greeks expelled from Asia Minor by the Turks, still suspects that Turkey harbours expansionist aims concerning certain Greek islands in the Aegean Sea, including Samos, Khios and Rhodes.

Such "guarantees" would take the form of reaffirmation of an April 1976 letter from then U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to the Greek Government saying that Washington would strongly oppose the use of force to settle problems pending between Athens and Ankara in the Aegean Sea.

Meanwhile, the talks on the bases were foundering largely due to the absence of Greek negotiators; the secretary-general of the Foreign Ministry and his deputies are in Ankara to examine matters relating to the Aegean while Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis is busy preparing for a European summit to be held in Maastricht, The Netherlands, on March 23 and 24.

THESSALONIKI HOLDS PROTEST AGAINST FOREIGN BASES

NC171734 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 17 Mar 81 p 8

[16 March correspondent's report]

[Text] The people of Thessaloniki, in a march of about 7 kilometers, today demonstrated their desire for the withdrawal of all foreign bases from Greece.

The march was organized by the Thessaloniki Committee for International Detente and Peace and started at 1730 from the Foinikas Settlement Square, and 3 and 1/2 hours later ended at Aristotle Square in the town center where the chairman of the Thessaloniki Committee for International Detente and Peace, Thessaloniki Mayor Mikhalis Papadopoulos, addressed a message of greetings.

The demonstrators carried hundreds of placards with such slogans as: "Peace--Detente--Disarmament"; "Out with the bases of death"; "Workers ask for peace and work"; "Drama has shown Hellenization," The people who gathered along the march route in the streets of Vasilissie Olgas and Tsimiski showered the marchers with flowers.

Protest Against VOA

NC182150 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 18 Mar 81 p 9

[Excerpts] Thessaloniki, 17 Mar--A message of the Thessaloniki Committee for International Detente and Peace calls on the people of Thessaloniki to maintain constant readiness and vigilance so foreign military bases will be banned from Greece, so the new Greek-U.S. agreement will not be signed, so the Pershing-II and cruise nuclear missiles will not be deployed inside the country, and so the neutron bomb will not be built.

The government has not substantively replied to the issue brought up by the KKE parliamentary group concerning abolition of the "Voice of America" radio station. Moreover, it has refused to supply to the Chamber of Deputies the texts of the station's October broadcasts.

A pertinent question has been asked, however, by Comrades K. Kappos, N. Kepesis, K. Vasalos and Maria Dhamanaki, who stressed that, "among other things, this station includes anti-Arab and cold war-style broadcasts that might result in relations between Greece and the Arab world being undermined."

The government's reply, signed by Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis, said: "I inform you that the Rhodes 'Voice of America' radio station is operating on the basis of complex agreements, the first of which was signed in 1952. The status of the 'Voice of America' relay stations' operation in our country is under negotiation, with the aim of revising it. The government follows the stations' operation and sees to it that the country's interests are protected whenever necessary."

The local peace committee has issued the following protest: "The concern of all the citizens in our area that know the deadly danger they are risking from the existence and operation near their homes of the U.S. Nea Makri base, the biggest of its kind in the Mediterranean, has become even greater since the recent release to the press and notification to the Marathon community of the decision on the enforced expropriation of about 700 acres in Kato Souli Marathona, allegedly for the Greek Navy's needs. In reality, this has been done so the U.S. base can expand."

The local peace committee is organizing a gathering against the foreign military bases on Sunday 22 March at 2230.

RIZOSPASTIS URGES APPROVAL OF BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

NC181645 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 18 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Serious Responsibilities"]

[Excerpts] The substantiated, constructive and specific Soviet proposals for peace are meeting worldwide support. People with good will see the Soviet Union's peaceful initiative as a realistic way out of the dangerously aggravated international situation--as a positive approach toward the final removal of the threat of war and the arms race and to the consolidation of world detente and security.

The Greek people have paid--and are still paying today--a high price for the painful consequences of imperialist adventures and the policy "from a position of strength."

The New Democracy government has given assurances that it will carefully study the Soviet proposals contained in Brezhnev's message. The New Democracy government has also admitted publicly that the proposals are "important and interesting." At the same time, however, it hastened to clarify that its final stand would be aligned with the "line" of the other EC and NATO member countries.

The government's first stance raises reasonable questions for every Greek citizen, every friend of peace, beyond his individual political belief:

--Where and by whom will the decision be taken on behalf of "sovereign" Greece?

Will they be taken in Athens by the responsible government or in Washington and Brussels by the big Western partners? And if it is the government that will judge and decide, what is the meaning of its advance commitment that it will, one way or another, align itself with their position?

However, the matter does not close here. The rightwing followers and all those who sided with them in the EEC issue can easily draw their conclusion:

--They had been assured that the integration [into the EEC] safeguarded national sovereignty. Now they see our sovereign rights being openly alienated in the name of some "Atlantic solidarity."

The initial government reaction to the Soviet proposals leaves ample room for ambiguity where a clear and positive stand is required. Even now the government has to face its serious responsibilities toward this country and toward our people's future. It should align its answer to the Soviet leader's message in the direction dictated by the supreme right of every man, every Greek citizen--the right to live.

IRANIAN DEFECTOR TO BE TRANSFERRED TO ANKARA

TA181554 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Erzurum, 18 Mar (AA)--Iranian Air Force Colonel Yavit Hussein, who commandeered a four-engine transport plane across the border to Van airport Monday asking for political asylum in Turkey or the United States, will probably be flown to Ankara Wednesday along with his wife, 43, who accompanied him. The 10-man crew, including the pilot and copilot, had been allowed to fly the aircraft back to Iran Tuesday, while the colonel and his wife were detained at Van.

POLITICIAN REPORTED BEATEN UPON RETURN FROM EXILE

NC191042 Paris AFP in English 1035 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 19 Mar (AFP)--Turkish left-wing opposition leader Mustafa Kemal Camkiran was beaten up by police on admission to jail here on Tuesday, according to his lawyers.

Mr Camkiran, who is on the Central Committee of the country's peasants party, returned from exile in West Germany the day before, and was at once interned at Mamak military prison. He had sought political asylum in West Germany last July, before the officers' coup, and was subsequently among 275 opposition exiles the military regime summoned to return on pain of losing their nationality.

Mr Camkiran's lawyers, Ugur Uzer and Nusret Senem, said they noticed that his body and hands were covered with bruises when they visited him the day after he entered jail. They immediately sent a telegram demand to Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and the military prosecutor that he be examined by a doctor, and that legal proceedings be taken against the sergeant allegedly responsible for assaulting him.

Before leaving West Germany on Monday Mr Camkiran indicated that he was giving himself up to Turkish authorities as a gesture of recognition for their "positive efforts" to restore democracy.

BULGARIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA181508 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1442 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 18 Mar (AA)--President of the Bulgarian Chamber of Trade and Industry Peter Rusov said by widening cooperation with Turkish businessmen Bulgarian business aimed at forming a "trade bridge" between the two countries.

A delegation from the Bulgarian Chamber of Trade and Industry headed by Rusov arrived in Ankara today upon the invitation of President of the Turkish Chamber of Trade and Industry Mehmet Yazar. Rusov said two fairs will be opened in Bulgaria in May and September; one for consumer goods and another on technical products. During talks with officials of the Turkish Chamber of Trade, the Bulgarian delegation will propose to exhibit Turkish goods in these fairs, Rusov announced.

Stating Bulgarian exports [to Turkey] exceeded its imports, Rusov hoped to increase trade relations between the two countries so that it would be better balanced. "We want to exhibit Bulgarian goods at the Izmir fair in particular," he added. Rusov also said the trade between Turkey and Bulgaria, which was doubled in recent years, had now reached 120 million dollars a year.

Joint investments in chemistry, metallurgy and electricity could be made by the two countries accompanied by the exchange of staff, Rusov stated. The Bulgarian delegation is expected to visit Izmir and Istanbul before leaving Turkey on March 25.

VOTCP DECRIES CANCELLING OF MAY DAY, FREEDOM DAY

TA190950 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The junta has cancelled or shortened a series of national holidays. Two holidays have been cancelled completely. One is May Day which is celebrated as the day of the working class' international solidarity and struggle, and the second is Freedom and Constitution Day on 27 May.

The junta has banned May Day. This holiday had been celebrated in our country since the end of the last century. It had been celebrated with red flags since 1924 and had been legally celebrated by our working class and all the progressive forces with mass rallies since 1974. This holiday has now been banned.

Instead of punishing the perpetrators of the fascist massacre of 1 May 1977 when more than 30 citizens were killed, the junta decided to ban May Day which was appropriated by the workers who sacrificed their lives for it. The junta is very wrong if it thinks that by a simple ruling it can eliminate this revolutionary tradition upheld by the world working calss since 1886. The history of the world working class is full of struggles waged to celebrate May Day and to show both to enemies and to friends the power of labor. The Turkish working class has known how to celebrate May Day with dignity in various periods and under all kinds of pressure. Those who think they have banned May Day should know very well that the working class is loyal to its revolutionary tradition and it is creative. Neither the junta nor bayonets can ban the working class' international solidarity and struggle day. The best answer to those who banned May Day will be given by the working class.

The junta also banned the 27 May holiday. It banned the celebration as a holiday of the anniversary of the democratic event which was undertaken against the reactionary, U.S. collaborationist and traitor Bayar-Menderes dictatorship [in 1960]. By doing so, the junta ignored the defenders of the democratic tradition in the army. It made the dreams of Demirel, Bayar and the most reactionary press come true. Now, the convicted traitor, enemy of Kemalism and the enemy of national independence and laicism, Bayar, and his follower [Demirel] as well as all the other reactionary forces can dance with joy. By banning 27 May, the junta is trying to eradicate the historical roots of the 1961 constitution which has already been shelved. It is thus positioning itself against the broad masses and the democrats who defend the democratic rights--however limited--insured by the 1961 constitution.

The banning of May Day and 27 May is a new attack against the working class and all democratic forces. The working class will keep alive the May Day struggle tradition on the one hand and continue to protect the rights insured by the 1961 constitution on the other. The working class is aware of the fact that any attack against democratic rights is also aimed against itself.

The working class is also aware that, inevitably, the attacks against its rights will weaken all the democratic forces. The ruling circles will also realize soon that such bans will not be able to prevent democratic actions and that they will facilitate the unity of the other democratic forces with the working class.

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KREISKY CANCELS GULF TRIP FOR MEDICAL REASONS

AU201058 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 20 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's trip to the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Tunisia was called off yesterday. Kreisky was to have departed by air tomorrow, Saturday. As has been learned from the chancellery, Kreisky will have to undergo some minor surgery on his right eye in the next few days. It has not yet been determined whether this operation will be performed in Boston or in Vienna. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 20 March, page 1, claims that Kreisky will fly to Boston today, Friday, to have the operation performed there at the "Mayo Clinic" where he had his first eye surgery in the spring of 1979. Vienna KURIER on 20 March, page 1, claims that the Boston physicians' team will come to Vienna and operate on the chancellor here.]

KREISKY COMMENTS ON MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

JN181447 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1355 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Vienna, 18 Mar (GNA)--Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has described cooperation among the Gulf states within the framework of the Cooperation Council of the Arab Gulf States as excellent and positive.

On whether there was any European initiative with regard to the Middle East issue, the Austrian chancellor said that he does not see any possibility for the success of any European initiative at present due to the stance of Begin's government.

In a statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY today, the Austrian chancellor said he hoped that the EEC would influence the new U.S. Government and a dialogue would be conducted between the PLO and the Reagan administration.

He added that the Middle East issue cannot be solved without solving the Palestinian issue. He pointed out that a solution to the Palestinian issue requires the PLO's participation.

The Austrian chancellor expressed confidence that the day will come when Israel would recognize the Palestinian people's rights. He stated that the Israeli Labor Party has informed him of its readiness to negotiate with the Palestinians while being aware that they belong to the PLO.

He cited the changes that have taken place in the world, saying: Whereas world public opinion had been inclined in Israel's favor as a result of a guilt complex toward the Jews, it now has guilt complex toward what has befallen the Palestinian people.

FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR LEAVES FOR ASIAN TRIP

AU191555 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 19 Mar 81 p 3

[Summary] On 18 March, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr left for official visits to three Asian countries. The first leg of his visit is Pakistan, where he will stay until 20 March. From 21 to 24 March he will be in India, and then in Thailand until 30 March. The foreign minister is accompanied by an economic delegation.

In Pakistan, Pahr will be the guest of Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who had been in Vienna in January this year and in June last year. Moreover, Pahr will be received by state and government chief Ziaul Haq, and will have talks with Foreign Minister Shahi, Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Minister of State for Tourism Begum Noon.

In India, Pahr will have talks with his host, Minister of External Affairs Narasimha Rao, and with a number of other ministers, and will be received by President Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

In Thailand, Pahr will have talks with his counterpart Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and, on 27 March, will open the new Austrian Embassy building. He will give a lecture at the Foreign Correspondents Club, and visit a vocational training school equipped by Austria and a refugee camp close to the Kampuchean border.

Pakistan Visit

For Pakistani media coverage of Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr's visit to Pakistan, see the Pakistan section of the 19 March South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SFRY'S DJURANOVIC, ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU PLAN VISIT

AU191049 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 19 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] Vienna--Yugoslav Premier Djuranovic will pay a visit to Austria directly before his Soviet counterpart Tikhonov, from 2 to 4 April, Romanian State and Party Chief Ceausescu is slated to visit Austria from 9 to 12 June.

SPIES REPORTEDLY 'CHEATED' BY ROMANIAN BOSSES

AU191403 Vienna KURIER in German 19 Mar 81 p 17

[Summary] Vienna state security police officials Edgar Berger and Josef Czernanski had worked for the Romanian Secret Service to make some money on the side, but now it has turned out that they were cheated out of a considerable portion of their pay. According to the "payroll" that defected cipher specialist Florian Rotaru took with him to the West, Berger and Czernanski should have received monthly payments of 6,000 schillings each for betraying data on Eastern refugees. The intelligence officers in charge always entered these amounts on their records as "paid." "But during their questioning, the two arrested spies were able to prove that they had only been handed between 3,000 and 4,000 schillings monthly. The remainder was kept by the intelligence officers in charge and the two treacherous policemen were constantly put off with promises that their accounts would be settled at a later time--a frequent practice on the agent scene.

The heads of the agent ring were immediately recalled from Austria after Rotaru's defection. "They were Vasile Constanda, Secret Service resident agent camouflaged as first secretary of the Commerce Department, embassy first secretary Theodor Iles, and embassy second secretary George Marin. Members of the Romanian Embassy in the Austrian capital have referred to the affair as a 'regrettable incident about which there is a great unhappiness.'"

Meanwhile, Austrian security police authorities have received from the Americans new materials from the documents seized by Rotaru, but it will take some time before they are evaluated. Currently, police are trying to establish whether Berger and Czernanski have also provided information on other than Romanian refugees seeking political asylum.

GROUP TO PROTEST U.S. INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

AU161327 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 16 Mar 81 p 2

[Summary] The Austrian Solidarity Committee for El Salvador, supported by important youth organizations and prominent figures, has issued an appeal for a demonstration to be held in Vienna on 24 March under the slogan "For a free El Salvador--against any intervention by the United States." The appeal was signed, among others by [prominent Socialists] Josef Cap, university professor Dantine, Johanna Dohnal, Fritz Edlinger and Josef Hindels.

The appeal says that the Christian Democratic-military junta is politically, economically and morally bankrupt and can stay in power only with massive economic and military aid by the United States. "Hence the extent of the U.S. intervention is the decisive factor for further development in El Salvador and the entire Central American and Caribbean region. In this situation the solidarity actions in Europe are of decisive importance: In our own interest we cannot tolerate the United States creating a 'new Vietnam' and thus endangering world peace even more."

The appeal demands that the Austrian Government recognize the revolutionary democratic front as a legitimate representative of the Salvadoran people and render it political and material support while condemning the military dictatorship of the junta, that Austria's Catholic Church take a clear stand against genocide in El Salvador, and that Austrian Radio and Television provide comprehensive and undistorted reports about El Salvador.

The demonstration is scheduled for 24 March in Vienna, and participants are to meet at 1800 local time on Mariahilferstrasse.

AUTHORITIES REPORT END OF HOOF-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

AU182028 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 17 Mar 81 p 6

[Summary] Lower Austrian veterinary authorities believe that the danger of a spreading of the isolated hoof-and-mouth disease cases in the Thalheim and Poenning region is virtually over. Restrictions outside the quarantine zone have been eased and will be completely lifted next weekend when the protection by vaccination is fully effective. To prevent a spreading of the disease, 2,500 hogs and 220 head of cattle had to be killed and their carcasses destroyed. The farmers concerned suffered damages of about 15 million schillings.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL ARRIVES--Svetozar Pepovski, Yugoslav president of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Welfare arrived in Vienna on 15 March for a 4-day official visit. He will have talks with Minister for Social Administration Dallinger, Vice Chancellor Sinowatz, Chamber of Commerce Chairman Sallinger and Chamber of Labor Chairman Czettel. [Veinna DIE PRESSE in German 16 Mar 81 p 2 AU]

JOINT COMMISSION WITH CSSR--The general Austrian-Czechoslovak Joint Commission held its fifth session in Vienna 11-12 March. CSSR delegation head Mecislav Jablonsky was received for a talk by Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr. The commission discussed the current state of relations between Austria and the CSSR and possibilities to improve them, paying special attention to questions of trade and developing economic and industrial cooperation. Both sides noted with satisfaction that bilateral relations have developed satisfactorily since the last commission meeting in 1979. "The sides stressed the need for complete implementation of all provisions of the CSCE Final Act. They expressed their determination to implement this principle in their bilateral relations, and their firm expectation that the process started in Helsinki will be continued." "The talks took place in an openminded and friendly atmosphere. The session was concluded with the signing of a joint protocol." [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Mar 81 p 2 AU]

GENSCHER DISCUSSES MISSILES, U.S. RELATIONS

LD191838 Hamburg DPA in German 1620 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 19 Mar (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher holds Moscow solely responsible as to whether the West or the East will achieve medium-range nuclear missiles arms limitation at a low level. "This is what I would like to say to all those in our country who are acting as if we are discussing an American or Western arms buildup," Genscher stated this evening in a television discussion on German television.

Genscher said the West had "truly, only by following a need" reached the so-called NATO double decision in 1979--the installation of 572 American medium-range weapons along with the simultaneous offer for disarmament of these systems--after the Soviet Union had for the 2 preceding years continually build up its medium-range weapons. "Should the Soviet Union not enter into negotiations, should it not be prepared to limit its systems, then we will implement counterarming decisions." The foreign minister, who is to visit Moscow at the beginning of April, stressed: "In such a case, the public should be left in no doubt because our people have a right to demand information about the degree of the threat to which we are exposed from SS-20 missiles which are directed at West Europe from the East."

The latest proposal by Soviet party and state chief Leonid Brezhnev for a halt to stationing medium-range weapons was again rejected by the minister. This would mean that Soviet missiles already installed in East Europe could remain where they are. The Western side, the United States, could, according to Brezhnev's offer, only produce such weapons but not install them.

Regarding German-American relations, Genscher stated that the Federal Republic must pursue, with regard to Washington, a policy which "must be entirely clear and calculable." The minister said "It would be entirely wrong to assume that the FRG could have, so-to-say, a position in the middle between the two superpowers." He continues: "I would like to warn all those who think that one should obtain latitude for action if one adopted an attitude of detachment regarding the United States. He who does that falls between two stools."

The foreign minister opposed "voices in the SPD" who believe that Bonn could in this way win a little bit of room to act. "This is not the opinion of the SPD Parliamentary Group," he said. "But there are such voices and it is particularly these which I would like to oppose publicly." Genscher stressed that the FRG and its most important allies in Europe, above all France, "in their positive attitude toward the policy of the new American administration, are fully in agreement."

In Genscher's words, Ronald Reagan's administration has proved that it does not intend to go it alone in the Western camp. "This administration has not surprised us with a set, preconceived opinion which says this is what the Europeans have to accept, but holds talks with European politicians," the minister stressed. "In this context, it not only listens, but takes the talks seriously. In many respects, the European can know that notice has been taken of their talks." Among other things, Genscher definitely was listened to in Washington regarding the German point of view "on the stability and independence of Third World states, which can be assured if social justice and social progress are created."

PRESIDENT CARSTENS CANCELS ROMANIA VISIT

LD191742 Hamburg DPA in German 1607 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Summary] Bonn, 19 Mar (DPA)--Federal President Karl Carstens has canceled his state visit to Romania set for the end of March. According to a spokesman of the Federal President's Office, Carstens has asked Nicolae Ceausescu for a postponement of his visit due to flu accompanied by a fever. A new date will be set later.

"Observers in Bonn believe that differences with Romania concerning the program of the visit are the main cause for the cancellation. The Romanian side had rejected Carstens' wish to include in the program visits to various provincial towns which are populated by Siebenbergen Saxonians and Banat Swabians of German origin. Bucharest evidently fears demonstrations by Romanians of German origin who would like to emigrate."

SPOKESMAN AFFIRMS CHILE SUBMARINE DECISION

PY191405 Paris AFP in Spanish 1637 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 18 Mar (AFP)--A government spokesman stated here today that the FRG will uphold its decision to authorize the sale of two submarines to Chile, unless another purchaser can be found.

FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in December 1980 promised his party's parliamentary bloc that he would reexamine the permit for the deal. The permit was granted last year by a ministerial committee, after the majority of the Social Democrat deputies had demonstrated their hostility toward military sales to Chile.

According to the spokesman, financial considerations will play an important role in the new study of the transaction.

The Holwadtswerke shipyards of Kiel port, which are currently building two 1,000-ton submarines of the 209 class, indicated that it will demand DM150 million (approximately $73 million) if the government annuls its authorization, according to a reliable source.

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES NATURAL GAS DEAL WITH USSR

DW191333 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 19 Mar 81 p 1

[Commentary signed Me.: "The Natural Gas Weapon"]

[Text] One must emphatically contradict the federal minister of economics for calling, while still in this country, the fatal "natural gas pipeline deal" natural, and for calling it, while in the United States, free of risks--cheap German money and good German steel pipes supplied immediately in exchange for Soviet natural gas 5 years from now. The reservations of the U.S. Government rightly exist and the German illusions, particularly among the banks and the steel industry, are horrifying. The minister is particularly wrong in stating that the agreement is a matter for these banks and firms; it involves all citizens. It is not merely a matter of safe credits and the safety of an admittedly high number of jobs, a general security risk is involved.

A few years ago, all reasonable people would have considered a much lower degree of dependence on Soviet natural gas as too risky. Now all thresholds of Soviet natural gas are too risky. Now all thresholds of restraint seem to be gone; a share of 30 percent of Soviet supplies does not meet with reservations on the part of the Federal Government. How can it be sure that the Soviet Union would not consider such a dependent partner susceptible to "technical breakdowns" and, thus also, to blackmail? The arguments that the Federal Republic is dependent on the oil-producing countries anyway and that dependence on Soviet natural gas would be almost advisable in order to spread the risks are no good. A threat to use the "oil weapon" would be all the more tempting the more certain the oil suppliers were that the "natural gas weapon," ready to be used somewhere else, would be available as a strengthening factor--be it only to exploit a good occasion or to act out of equal or parallel interests.

Two political points of view have not been mentioned. First, the stream of billions from the Federal Republic would permit further undisturbed and intensified Soviet armament. And second, the Soviet Union could consider German readiness to accept greater dependence as a signal; Bonn--not the steel center Duesseldorf or the bank center Frankfurt--obviously does not intend to turn down a request or link it with action. The boycott of the Olympic summer games was long ago.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG ON WARSAW PACT EXERCISES

DW191410 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 19 Mar 81 p 4

[Article signed Schr.: "Staff Exercises as a Means of Pressure"]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact "staff exercises" on the territory of Poland are not really a confidence-building measure, although the Soviets at the last minute gave Washington information which is supposed to dispel misgivings about a military intervention. For the State Department to be less alarmed now indicates the signals from Moscow must have been relatively substantial, because staff exercises were also held in Czechoslovakia in the summer of 1968 prior to the Warsaw Pact troops marching in. The assumption that Brezhnev does not intend to torpedo his "peace offensive" himself also tells against the staff exercises being turned into a real occupation of Poland at this point. The fact that Washington has been informed indicates much rather that this diplomatic maneuver is to be made credible.

The period of probation granted Warsaw by the Kremlin leaders has not yet expired. Meanwhile, the staff exercises as such also serve their purpose. They are to bring the command posts of the Polish Army more under control and eliminate them as centers of resistance in the case of an invasion which may eventually become necessary, but they also serve their purpose as an instrument of political pressure. Intimidated by the unfriendly Soviet statement following the Moscow party congress, Prime Minister Jaruzelski and Solidarity Chairman Walesa are trying jointly to remove the reasons for strikes and to dampen the displeasure shown by Moscow and the other fraternal socialist states.

In this way, Walesa is turning away more and more from the grassroots which threatens time and again to organize new strikes and also files thousands of applications for a reform of the party. For this reason, the party leadership has postponed the party congress scheduled to take place by the end of March to the summer. This new date could also play a role in the time schedule of the Soviet military planners.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH POLISH OFFICIALS

For reportage on Foreign Minister Genscher's 2-day visit to Poland, including talks with Polish Foreign Minister Czyrek, dinner speeches, and a meeting with party chief Kania, see the Poland section of the 20 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

PRESIDENT GISCARD COMMENTS ON PRAVDA ARTICLE

LD191133 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Mar 81 p 12

[Text] The article published in PRAVDA on 13 March, which has been interpreted as a Soviet stance in favor of Valery Giscard d'Estaing, prompted the latter to make the following remark during an interview he granted to several regional newspapers and published on 17 March: "The only votes I want are those of French men and women. I do not ask for any other votes."

The outgoing president explained the meeting with Mr Brezhnev in Warsaw by the need to inform the Soviet Union of the consequences of its intervention in Afghanistan. Generally speaking, he said, "we had to reckon with U.S. vacillations and weakness over the past few years." France's initiative, which was aimed at countering that weakness, meant, according to Giscard d'Estaing, that the Soviet Union hesitated to commit itself further to the Afghan affair and accurately assessed the consequences of an intervention in Poland.

LE MONDE REPORTS MITTERRAND'S TV INTERVIEW

LD200935 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Mar 81 pp 8-9

[Report on Alain Duhamel and Jean-Pierre Elkabbach television interview with PS presidential candidate Francois Mitterrand on 16 March: "I Will Do for France What I Did for Socialism"]

[Excerpts] Asked by Alain Duhamel why he is running again, Mitterrand replied: "What is the purpose of an election if not to assess the record of a man and a policy?" Then he read the following statement: "I will judge the outgoing cnadidate's record honestly but without concessions; I am not a star or a gladiator or a boxer--all highly honorable professions--but a responsible man addressing responsible people, an adult talking to adults and I will ask many of the questions they are asking. With regard to the outgoing candidate [as published] I will say: Could he have done better? Could he have done no better? Was he caught in a cycle of economic crisis affecting all capitalist societies particularly in the West? I will try to give an honest verdict."

Returning to the question asked, Mitterrand explained: "Because I think that France needs a different policy and hence a different president. Second, because I feel well-equipped for it, because I have gained experience of responsibility not only in government in my youth but also in parliament and, finally, as PS leader for 10 years. I will do for France what I have done for socialism. Finally, because I think that although I am still a long way from the end of the road, I have followed a straight line since I called the people's forces to unite. I am therefore being consistent. Since I enjoy the confidence of my people, the Socialists, your question is rather pointless."

Questioned on the consequences of alternation, the PS candidate indicated: "It is true that a regime which has been established for 23 years now has acquired habits. It has its institutions. I belong to the opposition. I abide by those institutions and respect them and my only ambition is to change them in keeping with the law of universal suffrage if the French people support me....a record has to be assessed...and I will ask: Is it all going to start again, must we put up with it for another 7 years?" Mitterrand then mentioned price increases, unemployment, the foreign trade deficit (Fr60 billion in 1980), the budget deficit built up over 5 years (Fr211 billion according to him), enterprises going bankrupt and so forth. He added: "Those are the facts." Asked whether he would change society if he were elected, Mitterrand pointed out that "changing society, establishing a new society," is a "slogan" which "rings in my ears." He explained: "If I were elected president of the republic, I would change a number of things, particularly regarding the president's relations with the government or the president's relations with the citizens; while willingly maintaining the burden of the job and fulfilling it completely. I would like to return to more democratic methods."

After referring to Article 20 of the constitution according to which "the government determines and leads the nation's policy," he indicated: "A president should not have a finger in every pie. That is all I ask. When the president plays everybody's role, you gradually change your regime and this is not the regime which the French people adopted in 1958."

"Third Time Lucky"

Turning to Giscard d'Estaing's argument that Mitterrand is "the world recordholder for presidential candidacies" (note): during the great debate program on 18 March, Giscard d'Estaing awarded Mitterrand the "world title for presidential candidacy", Mitterrand explained: "I have run three times. Just imagine. Recall that when I ran for the presidency for the first time (in 1965), Giscard had already been in charge of the economy and finances since 1959, in other words for 6 years.... He had already been in charge of the economy and financial affairs for a long time. If you count--he was sacked by General de Gaulle who was tired of his services and it should be added that Giscard d'Estaing made a major contribution to General de Gaulle's departure--from 1963 to 1974 when he returned to government, and in charge of everything since 1974, it is 18 or 19 years that Giscard d'Estaing has been in charge of economic affairs and he therefore has seniority over me. Therefore, now that I am running against him again, with a possible straight fight with him in the second round, I would say that I am 7 years behind him.

"When people make such remarks and ask me why I am running...I remind myself that I was wounded, then taken prisoner during the war. I just wanted to regain my freedom. I escaped once, then a second time and then a third time and it was a case of third time lucky. Therefore, since it is a question of other people's freedom this time, my obstinacy in trying to reply in a clear and positive way to the policy I am fighting is justified."

Mitterrand then turned to the question of relations with the Communists. "Without them, it is virtually impossible to attain power; with them, it is equally difficult." Jean-Pierre Elkabbach noted. "You are right," the PS candidate stated. "Like me, you heard the torrent of remarks 1 month ago; the rightwing majority backing its outgoing candidate thought that by constantly referring to 'Communist ministers' they had a major argument which would quickly crush me. Communist ministers, Communist ministers, the other section of the orchestra echoed."

"Do you mean the two sides are playing together?" Jean-Pierre Elkabbach asked. "Sometimes," Mitterrand replied before adding: "If you ask me: 'On what political majority will you rest if you are elected president of the republic...?' My answer is: I will rest on the parliamentary majority which universal suffrage returns to the National Assembly. In a similar situation in 1978, Giscard d'Estaing who had reason to fear the arrival of a leftwing majority clearly replied at Verdun-Sur-le-Doubs that he would bow to universal suffrage. My answer on this subject is the same."

"I Will Need Everybody"

Questioned on who the Socialists' partner might be in the parliamentary elections which would follow his election as head of state, Mitterrand asserted: "In short, you are asking me if there will be Communist ministers....When I am elected president, do I intend to include Communist ministers if there is a leftwing majority? For a majority to be formed, there has to be an agreement, a government contract between the political groups concerned. Since we are talking about an essentially leftwing majority, we include the PCF and the PS, but that is not an exclusive list. Will the PS and PCF open talks after the presidential election either on agreements for candidates to stand down in elections or to go further, aiming at a government contract?

This government contract is their affair.... In my opinion, as long as the Communist leaders remain, as they are now, estranged from the union which they severed, as long as they confine themselves to a passionately, systematically and sometimes slanderously antisocialist attitude and campaign, as long as they play a double game between the right and the left, as long as they remain aligned with foreign stances in such serious matters as Afghanistan, it does not seem to me to be reasonable or right to think that a government could follow a harmonious policy if there were Communist ministers. The answer, therefore, rests with the Communist leadership. Is it or is it not prepared to return to the conditions which prevailed when we succeeded in signing the joint program in 1972? In present circumstances, how could I be rash enough to think that they are prepared to do that, especially in view of what I hear every day? That is why I can answer your question very readily: I do not think the right situation has been created to make that possible so near the presidential election, probably with partliamentary elections to follow.

"The Communist leaders must change their attitude and the form it takes....When Giscard d'Estaing or Chirac states: 'I want to rally the French people minus the 5 or 6 million who vote Communist, I would never say that. I have worked for 15 years to unite all people, without exception, who can contribute to rebuilding France. Somebody said and did that before me: De Gaulle in 1944. There was a war and he needed everybody. Today there is a crisis and I will need everybody. That is why, having noted the Communist leadership's enormous, overwhelming responsibility in this kind of return to the deliberate ghetto in which (the Communists--LE MONDE note) have locked themselves again, I have always told the Communist voters that I intend to achieve the broadest people's rally for national recovery...."

Asked to name the candidates he thinks will be present in the second round Mitterrand stated: "I do not know who the other one will be, but I will be there."

State of Grace

After refusing to consider the hypothesis that he would not be present in the second round, the PS candidate asked: "Do you think things are not going to change if I am elected? But on the very night that I win that victory, will there not be thousands and thousands of French people who immediately identify with their new president even if they have not voted for him? They will feel that they stand behind this man--whom they did not choose--out of loyalty to the republic and fidelity to democracy. Do you think that the outgoing candidate's party will withstand that blow--a party which was merely an aggregate of different ambitions? Don't you believe that my election will release throughout France new masses prepared for a bold policy based on the options I propose and which led to my election?"

Turning next to the formation of the government for the transitional period between the election of a Socialist president and parliamentary elections, Mitterrand indicated: "The government can only comprise men and women who have backed the president's options until a new expression of the people's will elects a majority to the National Assembly. Will the president of the republic be able to act? Of course, because the statutes are a vast sphere and important decisions can be taken without passing laws."

The Socialist candidate then said he is convinced that once elected, he would enjoy "a state of grace granted to him by the citizens, giving him time to justify the trust" they have placed in him "whoever is elected" [sentence as published]

He then recalled that between now and the second round of the presidential election, there will be no negotiations since negotiations are the province of the parties in preparation for parliamentary elections.

The 'Payment' for Warsaw

Questioned on the stance of the CPSU's organ, PRAVDA, Mitterrand said: "I have read that article. Can I say that I was surprised? That would be overstating my reaction.... Of course, I understand why PRAVDA, in other words, the Soviet Government, should be pleased with Giscard d'Estaing. There had to be some payment for the trip to Warsaw. In addition, the president of the French Republic, on the eve of the Venice conference--there were seven leaders in Venice, the meeting was about to take place, there were the Europeans, the United States, Japan and Canada. [sentence as published] They were facing grave problems. Afghanistan had been invaded, detente was over, people were wondering whether there was going to be a return to the Cold War, peace might be at stake.... Then suddenly a little mailman or telegraph boy arrived. It was Giscard d'Estaing. He carried a dispatch in his pocket and was the only one to know what it said. He was very pleased, of course, because it was important. And what did the dispatch say? The others were upset and rather mortified that they were not entitled to know the same secrets or to enjoy Mr Brezhnev's confidence to such an extent. No, it was Giscard d'Estaing who enjoyed that confidence, who carried the little telegram, and he said: We must not take any decisions because Mr Brezhnev has just told me or passed on the message that he is going to withdraw from Afghanistan gradually. He is pulling out a few divisions to show his good will, but at least it's a start. It was on the basis of what I would call deceit that the conference between the West and Japan broke up. People immediately realized that they had been tricked and nothing further was done. Therefore, I understand why PRAVDA should be pleased with Giscard d'Estaing.

"I Will Not Engage in Underhanded Deals"

"Why is PRAVDA displeased with me? I did not wait 11 days before protesting the invasion of Afghanistan. The outgoing candidate waited 11 days. It took him 11 days to notice that a country had just lost its independence, that it no longer had the right to decide its future, that the international balance had been broken. It took him 11 days! I noticed it immediately! And I said so the following morning and protested it. I upheld what was right: When you do not have strength, but are in the right, you are strong. It did not take me 17 days to notice that there were U.S. hostages in Iran. I am not one of those who attack the Iranians and supply arms to their enemy, but taking hostages is an act of banditry which violates the law, public law and private law, and which quite simply offends my concept of civilization. Unlike the outgoing candidate, it did not take me 17 days to notice that.

"Then one day I noticed that there were a number of nuclear missiles patiently waiting at the dividing line between East and West Europe and that those missiles could not cross the Atlantic. Hence, they were not targeted at the United States. They did not count in the general balance of forces. This was aimed only at the European countries from northern Norway to southern Italy. Those missiles, known as SS-20 missiles, were capable of accurately striking their targets to within 50 meters in 15 minutes. In 15 minutes, the entire military network in Europe could be destroyed. I noticed that, and I protested on the National Assembly's platform and since then I have become an undesirable. I am no longer the best candidate France could propose for the presidency of the republic, except that it is not the Russians who are voting but the French. So I am nonetheless fairly surprised to note that Giscard d'Estaing has never (or almost never--I believe he made a few brief allusions to this matter in press conferences specially concerned with arms problems and France's security) pointed out that we were at the mercy of these notorious SS-20 missiles.

"Finally, there is a third consideration which will moderate my remarks.... I will tell you a secret, the Soviet Union really supports the people already in office. It is rather conservative, it likes the people already in office. For instance, the Soviet Union defended Carter.... One fact which is less debatable is that it supported the Greek colonels once the coup had been carried out, it tended to favor Franco once the coup had been carried out, today, the Soviet Union does not support Reagan but wants to negotiate with Reagan. It tends to support Karamanlis' conservative government and is on good terms with the Spanish king. Well, the Soviet Union will negotiate with me and I will negotiate with it without the slightest problem since I am anxious to maintain the balance in Europe. This is, therefore, a traditional and necessary friendship between the two extremities of our continent. The only difference is that I will not engage in underhanded deals."

Change: "It Is Nigh Time!"

After expressing the wish that France should be "a sound ally for its friends," Mitterrand revealed that "Reagan congratulates the outgoing candidate and so does PRAVDA." He added: "And if that meant that we are being congratulated for aligning so well with bigger powers than us.... [sentence as published] I note that our diplomacy tends to hug the wall. It is very convenient to have a France which in all circumstances serves as an obliging intermediary to both sides."

The Socialist candidate described Giscard d'Estaing's foreign policy as a "web of mistakes." Turning to the attitude adopted by the outgoing president and by Georges Marchais toward the Socialists, Mitterrand recalled that he had used the expression "as thick as thieves." "There is, in fact, some similarity between the attitudes (of these two men--LE MONDE note) as if the essential thing was to prevent the election of the Socialist candidate who alone is capable of ensuring victory for the workers."

He concluded: "I am approaching this election with great serenity and tranquillity.

"I think that the time has come: Seven years is a long time. It is a mistake that our institutions did not make provision for only a single term of office. Seven years is a long time, 14 is so much longer.... The question I am putting to the French people is this: Do you think it is reasonable to entrust France's fate for 7 more years to those responsible for the outright chaos which unemployment and inflation constitute? Seven years, 14 years--that is the span of a whole generation! Even if there was reason to be more satisfied with them, it would be unwise to reelect them. Excessive power for too long a period is damaging to the French people's interests. I believe it is time for France to choose change."

MITTERRAND SUPPORTER CITES PRAVDA 'PREFERENCE'

LD191129 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Mar 81 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Mr Fillioud (PS): The 'Outgoing Candidate' Is Moscow's Choice"]

[Text] Georges Fillioud writes in a letter to the press, Mr Mitterrand's campaign bulletin on 17 March: "With regard to Moscow's foreign policy stances, it is, after all, best to refer to PRAVDA. Whether LE MONDE uses quotation marks where L'HUMANITE does not, does not change the essential point. It is even 'generally immaterial.' For L'HUMANITE itself is obliged to place quotation marks around the extract from PRAVDA in which the official Soviet daily says of Valery Giscard d'Estaing that he has 'won personal authority as a prudent and cool politician, particularly in the international arena, where France's positions have been strengthened in the past few years.' In Russian and in French that means that the outgoing candidate does have Moscow's preference."

FRANCOIS-PONCET TALKS WITH IRAQ'S 'AZIZ

JN191840 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1825 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Paris, 19 Mar (INA)--Tariq 'Aziz met here this evening with French Foreign Minister Jean-Francois-Poncet. During the 1-hour-and-15-minute meeting, they discussed bilateral relations, the situation in the area and international issues of mutual interest.

The meeting, which was characterized by a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Olivier Stirn, secretary of state for foreign affairs; (Bouadvier), director of the Far East and North African Department in the French Foreign Ministry; and Nuri Isma'il Taha al-Wa'is, the Iraqi ambassador in France.

Tariq 'Aziz met yesterday with Raymond Barre as part of the continuing consultation between officials of the two countries on mutual cooperation in various fields and on current Arab and international issues.

'INTERVENTION FORCES' HOLD MANEUVERS IN MIDI

LD200006 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] The game of little wars has been played since 1100 today, when extensive military maneuvers began in the Midi. The maneuvers involve the best of the French intervention forces, particularly the 31st Brigade and the 27th Alpine Division, which simulated a disembarkment at Cavaliere in the Var near St Tropez. At this very moment, paratroops, marines and Foreign Legion troops are enjoying themselves immensely, as is our improvised war correspondent, Hughes Girard:

These maneuvers serve above all to test the future 31st Brigade, which will act as the spearhead of the French intervention forces. This brigade will consist of the 2d Overseas Infantry Regiment based in Corsica and of the 26th Marine Corps Regiment based at Frejus, all under the command of the Foreign Legion. In other words, they will be the shock troops.

Without admitting it officially, this brigade could, if necessary, lend a strong hand to a friendly or allied country in the Mediterranean or in Africa which is invaded by a foreign army. Generally, the scene would be as follows: A paratroop division, a little like in the case of Kolwezi, would drop in order to gain control of the coastline and to enable the disembarkment of the 31st Brigade. I have seen these troops in action at Cavaliere: they are quite impressive both in strength and accuracy. Moreover, this shock brigade will be equipped with new arms this year, in particular, a new light armored car specially designed to withstand torrid heat and sand. In short, the French land forces showed this morning that they had teeth and that, if necessary, they could also bite.

LE FIGARO REPORTS MITTERRAND-GISCARD POLEMICS

LD191615 Paris LE FIGARO in French 18 Mar 81 pp 1, 6

[Nicole Kern Report: "Giscard: 'Unworthy Remarks'"]

[Text] The presidential campaign yesterday took a new and polemical turn between the two main candidates. The president deems "the remarks made by Francois Mitterrand on France's foreign policy and international position unworthy." "The ambiguous attitude adopted by a president in office who pretends to be a candidate is harmful to the smooth running of democracy," Francois Mitterrand retorts. Yesterday, the president reacted through his spokesman--Jean-Marie Poirier--to the strong attacks launched by Francois Mitterrand during Monday night's "Cards on the Table" television program on France's foreign policy. Jean-Marie Poirier explained that it was the president and not the presidential candidate who was commenting on the Socialist candidate's remarks.

Obviously, what gave rise to the head of state's protest were the trenchant remarks made by the Socialist candidate when he criticized Valery Giscard d'Estaing's foreign policy. Francois Mitterrand had stated with reference to the PRAVDA article: "The Warsaw trip certainly had to be rewarded." He also compared the president's action at the Venice conference with that of "a young mailman or telegraph boy" and declared that if he were to agree to engage in discussions with the Soviets, "he, Mitterrand, would not operate secretly, under the table."

It is believed at the Elysee that such remarks could jeopardize the president's action in the international sphere where peace is at stake.

It has furthermore been observed that the way in which the Socialist candidate has acted is incorsistent with the open door policy with respect to foreign and defense policy, for which the president has always hoped. In any case, it will be remembered that, when he was PS first secretary, Francois Mitterrand, accompanied by Lionel Jospin, national secretary for international relations, visited the Elysee where he was informed about the major issues of foreign policy by the head of state himself.

Not only the president criticized Francois Mitterrand's remarks. Jean Francois-Poncet, who as foreign minister, was especially concerned by the Socialist candidate's violent criticisms, stated that Mr Mitterrand's remarks were "an insult to France." A communique issued by the Quai d'Orsay states: "Francois Mitterrand has discussed France's policy in an unworthy manner. The coarseness of his remarks, his misrepresentation of facts and his caricatural representation of international realities have brought the discussion down to an unacceptable level. Francois Mitterrand has gone too far. His remarks are an insult to France."

Francois Mitterrand replied to the head of state's criticisms at Saint-Dizier yesterday by taking the "authorities" to task for occupying the field with a view to keeping him out. "It is like rugby football," he said, "every time a Socialist states his views, he is immediately surrounded by many adversaries--not 15, but 30 or 40--but there is no referee... the very man who is responsible for irregularities is the referee."

So a tricky question has been raised: What bounds should be set on behalf of France's higher interests to criticisms and polemical remarks which are generally made during any election campaign.

L'HUMANITE: GISCARD, MITTERRAND COLLABORATE

LD161229 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 5 Mar 81 p 1

["R.A." editorial: "Side by Side"]

[Text] It is interesting to note the remarkable synchronization between the Socialist press and the government in their efforts to reduce the presidential election to a straight fight between Mr Giscard d'Estaing and F. Mitterrand.

Thus on Europe 1, Duhamel first enthused at the former's entry into the contest (it was enough for him to emerge as a candidate "for everything to change suddenly"), and then consecrated the latter as "the president's most familiar and formidable enemy."

At the same time, the Socialist Party daily carried page one headlines reading: "Giscard Names Sole Rival: F. Mitterrand," and published pictures of the two men with the caption "Face to Face Now." It would be more precise to say "Side by Side" since, apart from the inevitable invective in which the two candidates will engage during the course of the presidential campaign, the striking thing about their attitude is their basic agreement when it comes to rejecting the conditions and the means through which genuine change may take place.

This basic agreement has just manifested itself once more in the Socialists' active participation in the violent campaign launched by the main government media on drugs and on immigration; there are the same lies, the same insults, the same suggestions of racism and xenophobia. This is not face-to-face confrontation or hand-to-hand fighting but strictly shoulder-to-shoulder cooperation.

This agreement also expresses itself in the rejection of any alliance with the left other than one in which they are the masters.

A social democrat "thinker" did not hesitate to write in LE MATIN that the Communists' exclusive vocation was to act as a backup force for the Socialist command, and Mitterrand repeats willy-nilly that, in the event of victory, the admission of Communist ministers would be out of the question. this is another point on which, to use politely language dear to his heart, he is on "best buddy" terms with Giscard d'Estaing. I would recall as an example the case of Claude Cheyson, who manages to function quite naturally both as F. Mitterrand's adviser in Paris and Giscard d'Estaing's confidant in the EEC.

The agreement also manifests itself in a refusal to accept the far-reaching reforms necessary for genuine change.

Reducing the presidential stakes to a fight between Giscard and Mitterrand means that, whoever wins this mock battle, the workers are the ones who will emerge the losers.

A solution of the crisis requires a series of measures which the Communist candidate alone is proposing: It is necessary first to implement a number of fundamental and democratic reforms capable of smashing the domination of the big financial institutions and extricating the country from crisis--in particular, genuine nationalizations, a tax on capitalism and the democratization of the state.

It is then necessary to achieve a large-scale rallying of the democratic forces, which must be reflected in the formation of a left union government.

Finally, the workers must pursue their struggle through all stages, since they cannot expect salvation from any providential figure, or even from the existence of a parliamentary majority of the left. The only true guarantee is the struggle of the workers themselves.

These are the three essential conditions for political change. Anything else is mere illusion and is false.

Under these conditions, the first round of the election will be decisive; no one can fool himself about this. Large-scale capitalism knows well where its real enemy is to be found. Men, women, youth, victims of the crisis, the unemployed, must no longer be deceived on that score.

If the Communist candidate emerges in a weakened state from the election, the field will be free for all petty political maneuvers, and capital will see this as powerful encouragement to step up its policy of austerity against the workers, inevitably involving more poverty and unemployment.

The report of the highly official commission on the eighth plan which foresaw the loss of over 1 million jobs between 1978 and 1986, gives us a foretaste of what is being hatched in high places. As election day draws to a close, it will be the votes cast for G. Marchais which will weigh heavily to tip the scale from one side to the other.

L'HUMANITE DISCUSSES 'UNION IN STRUGGLES'

LD170917 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 13 Mar 81 p 5

[Bernard Frederick article: "Holy Alliance Against G. Marchais"]

[Text] Some Socialists, some former PCF members, a handful of Communists, leftists from various "factions" and trade unionists have for some time been rallying in support of a petition which they call: "Union in Struggles." The press is opening to them the columns which are closed to Manufrance workers or Destival miners. Radio and television give them a leading role while gagging young unemployed people. The PS congratulates them...

Among the small number of Communists behind this "petition", there are some who criticize the PCF for abandoning the dictatorship of the proletariat and others who assert the working class' leadership role, but all oppose the principles guiding the revolutionary party's organization--democratic centralism--and the lines laid down at the 22d and 23d congresses.

The Socialists taking part in this operation more or less support [PS Executive Bureau member] Rocard or tend to support Mitterrand. In any case, they back their party's policy and are not "critics" or "dissidents." Moreover, nobody has said they are.

In this particular affair, we also find members of the National Education Federation which never had any particular sympathy for the joint program and members of the French Democratic Confederation of Labor which only said good things about the joint program when the PS abandoned it, and CGT members upset by the workers' confederation convergences with the PCF.

The outer flank, the crack division of this little leftist grouping, is the Internationalist Communist Organization--a small Trotskyist group which is not loath to use "striking" arguments--which opposed the joint program because, it said, the Left Radical Movement was "a bourgeois party" and which serves to guard the flanks of the Socialists in the teachers' trade unions they control.

This is a Noah's ark. But in this case Noah is Mitterrand.

The "Union in Struggles" is operating for the PS candidate. Without saying so of course! But the facts can be seen.

The "petitioners'" propaganda speculates on "millions of French people's legitimate aspiration to union" (see PCF Politburo statement--L'HUMANITE 19 December 1980).

What union? For what purpose? The "petitioners" avoid those questions. What is worse, they bluntly reject them: "Whatever responsibility each side had (in the leftwing split in 1977--Frederick note) the serious nature of the present situation makes grassroots union imperative."

By dodging the question of responsibility, you also dodge the debate on the union's objectives and the means of securing change. In the "petitioners'" view, the aim should be to "defeat Giscard"--a pithy expression used by Mitterrand and Chirac alike.... Defeating Giscard means a change of policy. It is therefore important to have a clear idea of what you want, what you will do, with whom and using what means.

"Union in Struggles" does not raise those questions. It states that it lives "day by day, swimming against the tide of leadership polemics." These people, you see, are not politicians....even when they mount social democracy's paper horse and concentrate their energies on calling for the "most representative leftwing candidates to stand down" in favor of the one placed in the lead by universal suffrage. The first round? What first round?

Like Giscard and Mitterrand, the "petitioners" advocate American-style alternation.

It is somewhat dishonest to talk about "representative leftwing candidates" when the PCF and its candidates are your exclusive target, and when your preferences are so marked, for example, with regard to the parliamentary by-election in L'Eure: "Contrary to what happened in the previous six by-elections, conditions were not right for victory in the fourth L'Eure constituency."

In other words, in the opinion of those who signed "Union in Struggles" the left could not win in L'Eure where a Communist was the candidate in the second round, but in the other constituencies where Socialists stood in the second round "conditions for victory" were right.

It is clear, therefore, that the "representative candidate" who is being asked to announce that he will stand down in the second round before the first begins is Georges Marchais.

This small group of leftwingers cannot conceal behind cryptic language its refusal to see the working class play its role. Like Giscard, it has chosen Mitterrand. It is a holy alliance against the PCF candidate. It is unthinkable for anybody to claim to belong to the PCF and indulge in such an operation.

PLO'S QADDUMI HAS TALKS WITH EMILIO COLOMBO

LD192250 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Peace in the Middle East and the role of Palestinians: These were the subjects of the fifth official meeting between representatives of the Italian Government and the PLO. The minister of foreign affairs, Emilio Colombo, met his counterpart, Faruq Qaddumi, today. The Palestinian representative reiterated the PLO's position based on three fundamental rights, namely, self-determination, a return to the occupied lands, and the creation of an independent state. For his part, Colombo replied that the European position is inspired by a global solution, a solution that cannot conflict with the decisions adopted at Camp David. In order to obtain a final solution, affirmed Colombo, it is necessary that both the PLO and Israel reciprocally recognize each other.

More on Talks

AU200845 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 20 Mar (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo told Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) diplomatic chief Faruq Qaddumi here Thursday that Italy continues and will continue to seek a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian issue. Colombo said that in order to resolve the complicated question it is necessary that the PLO and Israel recognize each other's existence. The Italian foreign minister made the assertion in his encounter with Qaddumi yesterday at the Foreign Ministry. Qaddumi has been in Rome since Wednesday.

Colombo and Qaddumi met first for an hour and were then joined by their respective delegations for another hour. After the meeting Qaddumi was the guest of honor at a luncheon offered by the Italian diplomatic chief. Qaddumi said the rounds of talks were "very profitable". The PLO's number-two man called on the European Economic Community (EEC) partners to update their position on the Palestinian issue which is based on the "Venice declaration" issued in June last year, including in it "two essential elements": the full reference to the PLO as interlocutor in name of the Palestinian people and the affirmation of the need for the creation of a Palestinian state. Qaddumi recognized yesterday that the Venice declaration was a step forward with respect to previous positions expressed by the EEC. He acknowledged Italy's role in drafting the Community Middle East statement, and thanked Colombo.

For his part, the Italian foreign minister recalled the four most important points of the statements: the centrality of the Palestinian problem for a solution of the Middle East crisis, overcoming the concept that limited the Palestinian issue to a problem of refugees, a clear expression of the Palestinians' right to self-determination, the necessity that the PLO be associated in the negotiations. Colombo briefed Qaddumi on the evolution of the European position and his impressions on the United States attitude which he obtained personally during his recent trip to Washington.

The Palestinian leader reiterated that the right of every Palestinian to return to the Israeli-occupied territories is considered paramount by the PLO. He said that the solution viewed most favorably by his organization is the one drafted by "the committee of twenty" within the United Nations, which calls for Israel's withdrawal from the territories it occupied in 1967, their supervision by the United Nations for a maximum period of six months at the end of which they would pass over to the PLO's sovereignty. This project has always been vetoed by the United States in the Security Council.

Colombo and Qaddumi also spoke of the situation in the Middle East in general. The PLO belongs to mediation committees in both Islamic and non-aligned nations seeking a solution to the Iraq-Iran conflict. Qaddumi reported to Colombo that he is anything but optimistic about the situation.

BASQUE PARTY COMMUNIQUES CONDEMN TERRORISM

LD192106 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Basque political parties have issued numerous communiques condemning and demanding a firm response to terrorism. The Basque Nationalist Party Executive Committee, the Euskadi Buru Batzar, has strongly condemned the attack and says that the perpetrators have finally removed the mask covering their real intentions which are economic ruin and political retrogression. It describes them as gun-toting (?redeemers) with plastic explosives and says that the Basque people should respond firmly in a collective effort to save Euskadi.

For Txiki Benegas, secretary general of the Socialist Party of Euskadi, this latest attack clearly demonstrates that Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group [ETA] is a fascist organization which wishes to dispose of the constitution, democratic freedoms and the Basque autonomous process. The Union of the Democratic Center, for its part, says that ETA only wants killing and that the state must fight against ETA with all the force and all the strength conferred by the democratic legislation to protect the freedom and peace of all Spaniards.

Euskadiko Ezkerra has formulated a number of questions which it puts to ETA. Among them are: Do you want the Basque people to lose the democracy and autonomy it has already won? Do you want to provoke the army and justify the motives of the putschists? Do you believe that you will gain anything positive for the people with the tactic of harassment of the army? Do you want to test the theory of another coup d'etat and conduct experiments on the limits of this democracy, and what price will the Basque people have to pay for such an experiment? Do you offer us anything other than blood, sweat and tears? What political solution do you propose other than the autonomy statute which was approved by a majority in a referendum, and in whose name? Do you not believe the time has come for a cease-fire and a negotiated settlement?

Florencio Arostegui, a member of parliament for the Popular Alliance, said that the attack was a serious offense against the Basque people, and that he believes that the way to save democracy could be by declaring a state of emergency. In his view, all Basque citizens of honor would be happy to see it applied because only the murderers and criminals could be afraid of it.

Finally, in the opinion of the Communist Party of Euskadi, by attacking the army, the terrorists demonstrate their desire to do away with democracy, to do away with freedom. An attack on the army, the Communist communique says, is also an attack on Euskadi, the statute and the constitution. The freedom-loving Basque people must categorically and unmistakably demonstrate this attitude.

PSOE'S GONZALEZ: PUTSCHISTS MET WITH REAGAN AIDES

LD191447 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 17 Mar 81 p 17

[Joaquin Prieto report]

[Text] The contacts between members of the Spanish extreme right and Reagan administration aides centered on their reaction ?in the event of a Turkish-style coup in Spain." This was said yesterday by Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez, who thus clarified certain reports about the matter.

What has happened must have no repercussions on the Spanish-U.S. treaty, whose continuity is guaranteed, the Socialist leader added. He also said he is in favor of achieving complete coordination with the government on foreign policy, principally to facilitate Spain's entry into the EC.

Acknowledging that he had insufficient information to assess the importance of the putschists' consultations with the Reagan administration, Felipe Gonzalez said that Secretary of State Alexander Haig's announcement, describing the attempted coup in Spain as a domestic matter, "created a possibility of an anti-democratic evolution of the situation created on 23 February." He then cited the presence of several Spaniards at the Thanksgiving luncheon in Washington--"Elements," he said, "who could be opposed to democracy, although this is a loose interpretation, because hundreds of people attended this luncheon," adding that the rightwingers' contacts to which he referred took place in November. "The question was broached of a Turkish-type coup, which is not exactly what was tried on 23 February; but be that as it may the reply was that the United States would neither oppose it nor approve of it."

Next Felipe Gonzalez said he is convinced that the U.S. authorities will make a serious reassessment and asserted that what happened must not affect the bilateral treaty. It must simply be borne in mind that for the first time the Spanish side will be representing a sovereign people and that the negotiations must be ratified or otherwise by the parliamentary forces. The Socialists' steadfastness also affects their stance on NATO membership: Felipe Gonzalez described comments on the Atlantic alliance's deterrent capacity with respect to a future coup as "frivolous."

During a lengthy press conference, Felipe Gonzalez reiterated his thesis about the need to impart a thrust to negotiations for EC entry, denying that this should be limited to prompt political membership, with the postponement of economic negotiations.

With regard to progress in the plan for coordination, Felipe Gonzalez said he agrees completely with the constitutional penal defense bill drawn up by Fernandez Ordonez' team and stated his intention to facilitate its prompt passage through parliament. He stressed that no tolerance must be shown to media organs which talk about destroying democracy by terrorist or rightwing putschist means and expressed his "respect" for the government's decision that the parliamentary session on investigations into the coup take place behind closed doors.

The PSOE secretary general appeared relatively optimistic about the chances of reaching an agreement with the government on the timetable for the implementation of the autonomy statutes, specifying that his party would like to include in this agreement "the political forces of the state and of the autonomous communities."

He expressed a less optimistic analysis of the chances of a pact on social and economic matters, because of both the government's philosophy in this regard and the fact that the state budget makes any real change difficult.

CROWD BOOS PCE'S SECRETARY GENERAL AT RALLY

LD191123 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 15 Mar 81 pp 5-6

[Text] Santiago Carrillo's speech during the rally organized yesterday by the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] in support of democracy and as a tribute to the parliamentarians once more revived the internal conflict dividing the Catalon communists' party with respect to the Eurocommunist strategy and the concept of international independence.

Under a large banner with the slogan "For freedom, democracy, the constitution, autonomy and a coalition government," Santiago Carrillo, Francisco Frutos, Pere Ardiaca and Gregorio Lopez Raimundo occupied the rostrum table at the meeting, whose front was covered by a large Catalan flag. Behind were the members of the party's Executive Committee. A huge crowd which virtually filled the Barcelona Sports Palace was waving flags and banners of a unitary nature. Those acclaiming the last party congress were numerous, while one in support of Eurocommunism caused a slight confrontation with an isolated sector. The first to speak was PSUC Secretary General Francisco Frutos, who gave a lengthy exposition of the party's strategy in light of the new political situation. It is to be emphasized that previously Gregorio Lopez Raimundo had spoken for the first time at a public meeting since the party's fifth congress.

Defense of Autonomy

In his speech, Santiago Carrillo denied in the first place that the PCE had proposed a reform of the autonomy process. "The greatest guarantee of democracy in Spain will be the day when there is a genuine state of the autonomies; when whenever anybody wishes to repeat the 23 February kidnapping in the congress, there will be 16 parliaments and governments which can take up the defense of freedoms." The PCE secretary general then referred to a recent ministerial measure when he stated: "Let nobody be alarmed at our speaking of the Catalan nation or nationality, since there were kings who referred to it as far back as the 16th century."

The Communist leader, who praised the stabilizing factor which Catalonia's autonomy represented, denied that autonomy is an "attempt to break up Spain; rather, it is a means of breaking up the traditional centralism." However, Carrillo emphasized the need to display the Spanish flag alongside those of each nationality or region in order to "avoid pretexts." Among several isolated protests and making the sole presence of the "Senyera" [Catalan flag] on the rostrum more obvious, Carrillo was very emphatic in this connection, stating that "we are leaving the Spanish flag in the hands of the extreme right, and if we do this, that flag could turn against democracy some day."

The PCE secretary general emphasized that the country's gravest problem is that of unemployment and demanded, as a solution, an urgent action plan on the basis of a larger public debt, if necessary. With respect to terrorism, he stated: "Either we end terrorism, or terrorism will end us," although he also stressed the need for the security forces to be headed by professionals identified with democracy. In short, unemployment, terrorism and the autonomies were the issues that Carrillo confirmed the Communists' readiness for a broad pact among all the political forces.

Criticisms of NATO and USSR

From this point onward, when Santiago Carrillo attacked the anarchist-type sectors and upheld the need for broad alliances and for "defending democracy with political intelligence," the PCE leader began to be opposed by a broad section of the crowd. His attacks against U.S. imperialism and his opposition to entry into NATO were followed by a clear and deliberate allusion to the USSR. "But let nobody believe," he said immediately afterward, "that the other bloc will guarantee Spain's security."

Next, Carrillo fervently defended the PCE's Eurocommunist strategy, and this provoked strong protests which were not stifled by the weak calls of unity. After pausing for several minutes because of the booing and applause, Carrillo said firmly: "If Lieutenant Colonel Tejero was unable to make me throw myself to the ground, nobody will prevent me from speaking in this way here." The Communist leader warned that "if there is not an atmosphere of respect and we cannot listen to each other, and if we do not stop treating each other like enemies, it will be very difficult to remain in the same party." In the midst of constant booing, which was gradually muffled by loud applause, Carrillo emphatically defended the party's independence, reaffirming its explicit condemnation of the invasion of Afghanistan. "Otherwise," he asked, "with what moral authority are we going to ask Reagan to take his hands off El Salvador?" Following a final exhortation to surmount the internal difficulties and warning of the threat of a breakup of the party, Carrillo concluded his speech with hurrahs for Spain, Catalonia and freedom which were echoed by the entire crowd, which then sang the Internationale and "Els Segadors."

AUTHORITIES ARREST VALENCIA MILITARY OFFICIAL

LD191348 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Valencia--The RNE [Spanish national radio] office in Valencia has learned that Col (Diego Ibanez), deputy chief of staff in the Third Military Region has been put under arrest for 2 months by decision of the military authorities.

No reason has so far been given for this arrest.

BRIEFS

NEW SUPREME COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS--The appointments of Don Juan Vigon Sanchez as military councillor of the Supreme Council of Military Justice, and Don Carlos Rodriguez del Pinto as secretary of the Supreme Council, appeared today in the official state gazette. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 13 Mar 81 LD]

SWEDEN

LIBYAN ENVOY: 'TELUB' AFFAIR WON'T DAMAGE RELATIONS

LD192142 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] As we know, the "Telub" affair is continuing with a vehement debate, with secret hearings before the constitutional committee and various disparaging opinions about Libya and the Libyan regime by Swedes holding more or less responsible positions. One might wonder how the Libyans react to this, particularly as we have also learned that Skanska Cemetgjuteriet recently landed a gigantic contract with Libya for hotel and holiday villages worth 1 billion krono; maybe Swedish-Libyan relations have not deteriorated because of the "Telub" affair. Goran Skansberg asked the Libyan representative in Stockholm about this:

[Skansberg] We have not yet reached the end of our tether, but if the mark is overstepped Sweden will be the loser. This is stated by Khalid Jum'ah Mubarak at the Libyan People's Bureau in Stockholm, formerly the Libyan Embassy, as regards the critical statements about Libya made in the debate on the "Telub" affair by a number of Swedish politicians, including Defense Minister Eric Kronmark. As you may remember, Kronmark said a few days ago that it is repugnant to have business contacts with the Libyan regime.

The Libyan People's Bureau nevertheless, sees the "Telub" affair as a fairly meaningless event, and to date it has not damaged relations between Sweden and Libya. You only need to look at the big trade contacts between Libya and Swedish firms, Khalid Jum'ah Mubarak said: For example, the most recent billion kronor contract which became known today. This concerns Skanska Cementgjuteriet which is to build hotels and holiday villages in Libya.

New opportunities for Swedish -Libyan economic cooperation are not lacking. There are no limits for countries willing to cooperate, the Libyan representatives in Stockholm maintain. But, they add, there are no limits either for our refusal to cooperate with a country adopting an unfriendly attitude toward Libya. It Sweden treats Libya in a humiliating way it would not be difficult for us to stop all contracts and cease cooperation without any thought of the losses involved.

GALLUP POLL: CONSERVATIVES FALL BEHIND LABOR

LD191311 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 19 Mar 81 p 11

[Unattributed report: "Social Democrats 'Could Win the Most Votes'"]

[Text] After a budget which was the most unpopular in 30 years, voting support for the Conservatives has slipped back behind Labour, according to the latest Gallup poll conducted exclusively for the DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Of those interviewed, 31 per cent would vote for a Social Democratic candidate if they had the choice, with 28 per cent, voting for Labour and only 25.5 per cent for the Conservatives.

In answer to Gallup's standard question on party support, where no parties are mentioned, the Social Democrats (still a week away from their formal launching as a party) already obtain 14 per cent in the share of votes.

	Today	Feb	Late Jan	Mid Jan
Conservative	30	36	35.5	33
Labour	34	35.5	43	46.5
Liberal	18	20	17	18.5
S Democrat	14	[as published]		
Other	4	8.5	4.5	2

The interviewing for this study was completed after the budget but before Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler, Tory MP for Norfolk North-West crossed the floor of the house to join the Social Democrats.

Gallup also asked if an election were to take place tomorrow, and a candidate from a new Social Democratic Party stood, how would you vote?

	Today	Feb
Conservatives	25.5	29
Labour	28	28.5
New Social Democratic Party	31	26
Liberals	13.5	14.5
Other Party	2	2

Analysis of the voting switches in the Gallup study shows that given this additional choice, 10 percent of current Conservatives said they would shift their allegiances to the Social Democrats, 14 per cent of Labour supporters said so, and 24 per cent of Liberals, thought they might do so.

When the concept of an alliance of the Liberals and the Social Democrats was introduced the new grouping obtained even higher support than a mere addition of their shares in the table above.

Replies to the following question where only the first three options were offered, if a new Social Democratic Party made an alliance with the Liberals, so that a candidate from only one of these parties would stand in each constituency, how would you vote? Were:

	Today	Feb
Conservative	25	27
Labour	27	27
New Social Democratic and Liberal alliance	46	44
Other Party	2	2

The above figures take us towards realms of which are unprecedented in opinion polling--what could be an election-winning level of support is being enjoyed by an alliance which does not exist yet between two parties one of which does not itself exist.

The unpopularity of the budget has been reflected in a decline in the popularity of Mrs Thatcher and her government--both down to their lowest level since the 1979 general election.

Mr Foot's poor public image, however, shows no signs of improving.

Mr Steel's personal popularity remains buoyant, with almost two in three thinking he is a good leader of the Liberal Party.

The public has widely differing views on the individual proposals contained in the budget--ranging from overwhelming disapproval of the increase in the price of petrol to near unanimous approval of government help for the disabled and charities.

Only 24 percent of the public thought Sir Geoffrey was doing a good job as chancellor, not even half the 51 per cent vote of confidence he obtained a year ago, and below the previously all-time low of 36 percent achieved by Selwyn Lloyd in 1961.

On the "debit" side, 61 percent thought Sir Geoffrey was doing a bad job, much worse than the public's jaundiced view of Denis Healey in 1977.

People were equally scathing about the fairness of the budget, with 22 per cent thinking it was fair and 73 per cent thinking it unfair. The previous low was Selwyn Lloyd's budget of 1961 when only 33 per cent thought it was fair.

Some of the chancellor's proposals have almost become annual events--increased taxes on drink and smoking, for example. Last year 60 per cent approved of increases in tax on alcohol and 64 per cent of increases in taxes on smoking.

Similarly, last year's increase in the price of petrol was approved by only 22 per cent of the public, while 37 per cent approved the changes in the road tax.

On the general aspects of the budget, 61 per cent of the public thought it was too tough and 63 per cent said it had made them less favourably inclined towards the government. Last year the proportions were 27 per cent and 34 per cent, respectively.

The public, however, has little faith that the financial and economic situation of the country would be any better under a Labour government. While 32 per cent thought things would improve, 24 per cent thought the situation would worsen, and 38 per cent thought there would be no change.

Another consequence of the budget is a hardening of some public attitudes towards the government's taxation policy.

For example, 72 per cent disagreed with the statement that "they (the governent) are giving the people the incentive to work harder," an increase on the 60 per cent held the same view just a week before the budget.

There were increases in scepticism on "they try to give you the money you have earned" (62 per cent disagreed) and "people who want to work will gain" (47 per cent disagreed).

But there was majority agreement on two aspects of the divisiveness of the government's taxation policy: 66 per cent thought it was "not fair to the lower paid" and 70 per cent agreed that "the rich get richer, the poor get poorer."

The proportion agreeing with the statement "they look after the middle classes" fell from 55 per cent to 47 per cent, and those disagreeing had risen from 29 per cent to 27 per cent. The middle classes are evenly divided on this proposition.

The survey was based on a nationally representative quota sample of 948 electors in more than 100 districts between March 12 and 17. Details of the "popularity" questions were:

Do you approve or disapprove of the government's record to date?

	Today	Feb	Late Jan	Mid Jan
Approve	23	29	28	26
Disapprove	67	60	58	63
Don't know	10	11	14	11

Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with Mrs Thatcher as prime minister?

Satisfied	30	34	34	31
Dissatisfied	64	60	61	63
Don't know	6	6	5	6

Do you think Mr Foot is or is not proving a good leader of the Labour Party?

Is	23	22	23	26
Is not	52	49	43	42
Don't know	25	29	34	32

Do you think Mr Steel is or is not proving a good leader of the Liberal Party?

Is	63	64	57	63
Is not	15	16	19	19
Don't know	22	20	24	18

There are, however, a few crumbs of comfort for Sir Geoffrey in his budget on individual proposals.

	Approves	Disapprove	Don't know
Help for the disabled and charities	93	5	2
Increases in pension	90	8	2
Reducing interest rates (the MLR)	81	10	9
Increases in child benefits	68	25	7
New Savings schemes	66	13	21
Increases in social security benefits	62	30	8
Special tax on bank profits	59	19	22
Increases in the price of cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	54	41	5
Increases in the price of beer, wines and spirits	48	43	9
No increase in personal tax allowances	29	61	10
Road tax to be raised from 60 to 70 pounds a year	24	70	6
Increases in the price of petrol	10	87	3

GOVERNMENT PLANS NOT TO RETURN GOLD TO ALBANIA

LD181313 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 18 Mar 81 p 4

[John Miller report: "Albania Not To Get 21 M Pounds Gold"]

[Text] Britain is not planning to hand over gold said to be worth 21 million to Albania as the price of restoring diplomatic relations with the most regimented, xenophobic, and poverty-stricken country in Europe.

An all-party group of MPs will be told this today when they call on Mr Peter Blaker, minister of state, Foreign Office, urging return of the gold. It was seized by the Germans in 1943 and later captured by the allies. It finished up in Britain.

A tripartite commission comprising Britain, France, and the United States ruled it should be returned to Albania, but because there were other claimants it was kept in London.

The issue was complicated by Albania's refusal to pay compensation of more than 800,000 pounds for the Corfu channel incident in 1946 when two British destroyers were sunk by mines in Albanian waters with the loss of 44 seamen.

A recently-formed group campaigning for diplomatic relations with Albania argues that the tiny Balkan country could be a growing market for Britain and that Tirana is looking more and more to the West. But Foreign Office (?feelers) put out to Albanian diplomats in the few capitals where Albania is represented have been rebuffed.

The MPs will be told today that even if Britain wanted to give back the gold, it would depend on a joint decision by the tripartite commission.

The communist government of Albania refuses to have anything to do with the West apart from some tourism. Stalin is still glorified there.

O AGON CRITICIZES HAIG STATEMENT ON CYPRUS ISSUE

NC200833 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 20 Mar 81 p 2

[From the "Our Positions" column: "However, It Can Create Them"]

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state justified his country's inactivity on the Cyprus problem as well as its failure to contribute to the search for an honest solution by saying that the United States has understood that it cannot create [as published] all the world's problems.

Certainly the United States cannot solve all problems because the solution of many of them depends on other people. However, it can solve the problems it has created or allowed to be created, like the Cyprus problem.

Haig's statement that he cannot solve all problems, which he made while speaking about the Cyprus problem, merely indicates a reluctance and lack of willingness to solve a problem for which the United States is directly responsible.

NATIONAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

NC192039 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] The National Council met today under President Kiprianou. At the meeting, President Kiprianou and interlocutor Ioannidhis briefed the Council members on the latest developments on the Cypriot issue and the course of the intercommunal talks.

The meeting lasted for about 3 and 1/2 hours. Those attending were Mikhailidhis, House president and New Democratic Front chairman; Ladhas, Democratic Party spokesman; Papaioannou, AKEL secretary general; Lissaridhis, EDEK chairman; Papadhopoulos, Center Union chairman; and Sofianos, Pan-Cypriot Revitalization Front chairman. Also present were Foreign Minister Rolandhis and adviser to the talks Mrs Souliotou. Advisor to the talks Triandafilithis did not attend the meeting as he is abroad on official business.

TA NEA CRITICIZES GOBBI REMARKS ON TALKS

NC200858 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 20 Mar 81 p 5

[From the "Positions" column: "Waldheim's 'Ideas'"]

[Text] Gobbi considers Waldheim's "ideas" alive. Not only this, but Gobbi surpassed his mandate when he suggested that both sides exercise flexibility toward these "ideas." It is Gobbi's right to consider Waldheim's "ideas" alive, but it is not his right to give advice and take any position regarding what should be done.

As regards our position, we have already denounced as completely unacceptable the recent proposals on both the Famagusta and airport issues. On the basis of the 19 May agreement, the Famagusta issue is an independent issue, an issue of priority that cannot linked to or made contingent on anything else. The "idea" concerning the manner in which the Nicosia airport should be reopened is also unacceptable, because, most obviously, it consitutes a plan that is tantamount to the recognition of a state and thereby changing the occupation status that Ankara imposed, through invasion and genocide, on 40 percent of the Cyprus Republic's lands.

This "idea" is not only unacceptable, but we categorically warn that the Cyprus people will not tolerate or allow it to be implemented. Waldheim and the Cyprus Government should seriously heed this warning.

I ELEVTHEROTIPIA RAPS EFFORTS TO SUSPEND TALKS

NC200914 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 20 Mar 81 p 5

[From the "I ELEVTHEROTIPIA" column: "The Talks Must Continue"]

[Text] The Turkish side's effort to suspend the talks during May and June because of the elections--as it claims--which will be held in both the occupied lands and the free areas must be included within the framework of the temporizing tactics it follows.

The reason the Turkish side wants to suspend the talks is not because the two sides will not give the talks the necessary interest with their attention devoted to the elections, but because it wishes to delay the solution of the Cyprus problem as long as possible and as long as Turkey is currently more concerned about dealing with its internal problems and the international denunciation of its military regime. The position of the Cyprus Government and of the Greek Cypriot side is that the talks should continue unimpeded and without any delay. The pretexts and false excuses put forth by the Turkish Cypriot side must be dealt with as they deserve.

O AGON: PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS POSTPONED

NC200837 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 20 Mar 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Given the fact that it is impossible to complete all the preparations necessary for holding elections in late May as originally planned, parliamentary elections will be held in second half of June. According to our reports, the work being done both on regulations and on issues of a technical nature is considered to have caused such a delay making it impossible to hold the elections in May.

The delay is also due to existing differences among political parties regarding the kind of ballot to be used and the definition of the law on apportioning seats in both the second and third distribution.

ROLANDHIS LEAVES FOR 5-DAY VISIT TO LONDON

NC200823 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0800 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] This morning, Foreign Minister Rolandhis left for a 5-day visit to London. Rolandhis will attend and give addresses at two gatherings of the Cypriot community on the occasion of the 25 March anniversary. He will also have contacts with leading figures of the Cypriot community on matters concerning the community and will meet with representatives of the friends of Cyprus association as well as with prominent British journalists. Rolandhis will return to Cyprus next Tuesday evening.

GOVERNMENT SETS WATCH FOR NEW TERRORIST ACTIONS

NC180825 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 18 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, the government spokesman stated that the AKEL secretary general had provided timely information to the minister of interior regarding charges he had made in the House of Representatives that "fresh terrorist activities are being planned which will begin at the green line." As is well known, Papaioannou made this charge at the first meetings of the House this year, about October.

The spokesman also noted that the situation has been monitored since the information was supplied by Papaioannou. He added that up to the moment, nothing has emerged to cause uneasiness.

DENKTAS MEETS WITH MISSING PERSONS DELEGATION

NC191030 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] A delegation of the Committee of Relatives of Undeclared Prisoners and Missing Persons had a meeting with Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas today. As has been learned during the meeting, which lasted 1 hour and 15 minutes, the issue of an investigative committee on missing persons was discussed and it was agreed to hold a new meeting next Thursday.

The meeting took place in Denktas' office in the Turkish part of Nicosia and had been arranged by the UN secretary general special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi.

Delegation Leader Comments

NC191215 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Excerpt] In a statement, Reverend Oikonomos Khristoforos, the president of the Committee [of Relatives of Undeclared Prisoners and Missing Persons] stated that during the meeting an exchange of views had taken place and that both sides had manifested good will. He also expressed the conviction that at the next meeting better results would be achieved. The president of the missing persons committee said, we have shown every good will for the investigation of the missing persons issue. The point upon which we have insisted is that we must participate in the investigative committee.

Bayrak Radio Comment

TA191511 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas today received a three-man delegation headed by the Greek Cypriot missing persons committee chairman, Reverend Khristoforos, and conferred with the delegation for a lengthy period. Turkish Cypriot missing persons committee chairman Dr Oguz Deri, Dr (Lapide Ergen), who is connected with the missing persons issue and Necati Munir Ertekun also attended the meeting, which was held upon the request of the Greek Cypriot missing persons committee.

In a statement at the end of the meeting, Denktas said: We have been waiting since 1977 for the Greek Cypriots to show concern in order to solve the missing persons issue. The Greek Cypriots have handled this issue as a means for propaganda. They abused this issue by stressing the details and ignored the grief of the missing persons' relatives. The United Nations is exerting efforts to establish a committee by holding contacts with both sides. These efforts are about to yield successful results. We met with Reverend Khrisotoforos within this framework and explained to him in detail that we are not obstructing the establishment of the committee.

NORDIC COUNTRIES INSTITUTE VISA REQUIREMENT FOR TURKS

TA181502 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] The governments of Denmark, Norway and Iceland have decided to impose visa requirements on Turkish citizens effective 1 May 1981. Diplomatic and official passport holders will not require a visa. According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, Turkish citizens who travel to those countries as tourists or who transit them must apply to the representations of those countries for visas. Persons who apply for tourist visas will not have to pay a fee.

Danish Ambassador Comments

TA191710 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 19 Mar (AA)--Ambassador of Denmark to Ankara Lorenz Peterson does not expect the decision of his government to require visas from Turkish citizens to damage relations between the two countries. Ambassador Peterson explained one reason for imposing the visa was a transit agreement between Scandinavian countries, which required for uniform practices by all. Another reason was the increasing number of requests for political asylum. The visa requirement would be temporary, he hoped, and Turkish citizens applying for visas would be shown every facility. Turkish citizens with residence permits for Denmark and holders of diplomatic or service passports were exempt from the visa, he pointed out, and journalists and businessmen would be able to obtain visas in a very short time.

BULGARIAN TRADE DELEGATION MEETS BUSINESSMEN

TA191620 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] The Bulgarian trade delegation visiting Turkey to hold contacts on economic and commercial issues has met businessmen and various officials at the Turkish Union of Chambers headquarters. Mehmet Yazar, chairman of the Turkish Union of Chambers [of Commerce, Industry and the Stock Exchange]. Administrative Council said that economic relations between the two countries are rapidly developing. He continued: [Begin recording] Apart from good neighborly relations, economic relations between our countries have especially developed in recent years. We are hoping that the volume of trade between the two countries will be greater than 1979 and will reach $250 million in future years. The development efforts and activities in both countries for the last 20 to 30 years have been very fruitful. If the two countries better develop international highway transport and tourism as well as the raw material and agricultural products potential, and extend mutual aid in the field of industrialization, they will greatly contribute to their development efforts. [end recording]

The head of the Bulgarian delegation and chairman of the Bulgarian Chambers of Trade and Industry, Peter Rusov, said the following during the meeting: [Begin recording in Bulgarian fading into Turkish translation] These visits contribute to developing the economic relations between the two countries. It is impossible not to be satisfied by our trade volume doubled. In Bulgaria we attach importance to developing industry and agriculture in a balanced manner. Our industry has developed in the field of electronics, chemistry and metallurgy. The use of the most advanced technology in these fields has increased the level of technology in Bulgarian industry. Turkish-Bulgarian trade relations are developing in the classical exchange of goods method. We may start long term cooperation in various industrial branches. We may establish joint project offices. We may jointly invest in various projects in Turkey. We especially desire a partnership in investments and installations to be built in Third World countries. It will be beneficial to further develop naval and highway transport between Turkey and Bulgaria. [end recording]

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GENSCHER TO RAISE POLISH AID REQUEST AT EEC SUMMIT

LD221400 Hamburg DPA in German 1204 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 22 Mar (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Genscher will raise Poland's request for further Western economic aid at the EEC summit due to start in Maastricht tomorrow. This was learned in Bonn today following Genscher's 2 days of talks with Polish leaders in Warsaw.

In a second German Television Service [ZDF] interview, Genscher said today that the issue of economic aid for Poland presents all Western countries with the question of whether they are fully aware of their responsibilities and interests in this matter. Talks with the West European partners should be held on the matter. The Federal Government would like the Polish people, its leadership and social forces to be able to solve their problems along the path of regeneration chosen by themselves. "A setback in Poland would affect East-West relations as a whole," he said. It would change the situation in Europe and Germans and Poles would be the main sufferers.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON EAST-WEST TENSION

DW201114 Munich ARD Television Network in German 1915 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher by program moderator Rudolf Muehlfenzl, Hans Kressmann, Suedwestfunk Network, Klaus Dreher, SUEDDEUTSCH ZEITUNG, and Carl Gustaf Stroehm, DIE WELT correspondent--recorded]

[Text] [Muehlfenzl] Ladies and Gentlemen, Bonn in the East-West field of tension is the subject of our television discussion to which I most cordially welcome Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FDP chairman and federal foreign minister. Right after this recorded discussion, the minister will fly to Warsaw. Tonight, when this program is broadcast, he will be in the Polish capital as a guest of the government. The federal foreign minister will take part in our discussion at a time when his foreign policy is exposed to considerable doubts and burdens. America under President Reagan certainly demands from us as allies clear political support for the leading power and certainly also a military contibution which may be very high for us.

The Federal Government, understandably enough, tries to maintain as much foreign policy leeway as it can. The possibilities which the Federal Government and its foreign minister have are naturally curtailed by the fact that some parts of the SPD and also of the FDP indicate that they want a different foreign policy.

At the conclusion of the Washington talks, the usual communique was replaced by a so-called coordinated summary. But the agreement pointed out therein naturally leaves many questions open, questions which will be aksed by myself, Hans Kressmann of Baden-Baden Suedwestfunk Network, Klaus Dreher of SUEDDEUTSCH ZEITUNG and Carl Gustaf Stroehm of DIE WELT in Bonn.

Mr. Minister, let us begin with your Washington talks. While visiting Washington, you pointed out Bonn's request that the NATO dual decision be observed, that is, counter-arming while simultaneously negotiating. How prepared was the United States to negotiate?

[Answer] Mr Muehlfenzl, first I want to say that it is not usual to issue a joint communique in Washington. I have made various visits there and that was never done. What was special this time was that a coordinated statement was given, showing that we agreed in our assessment of the talks. Regarding our position vis-a-vis the United States, you mentioned that the U.S. Government expects or demands that we define our position toward the leading Western power. I think everybody knows that the FRG is the key country among the European allies in the transatlantic alliance.

It is to our advantage as Germans that the U.S. secretary of state knows from his NATO work that through our Bundeswehr and our defense efforts, we make the main contribution to the common security. This certainly contributes to the fact that the discussion on what we must do together in view of the Soviet threat can be held in an objective manner.

You are right, the discussion about NATO's dual decision (?you) mentioned was important. The statement indicates that both governments, the American and the German, believe that both elements of this dual decision must be implemented--counterarmament as well as the continuation of negotiations which began last fall, but that was actually quite natural. The reason it was taken up anyway was because the public questioned--and these questions have also been asked in our country--whether the U.S. Government wanted to link the continuation of arms control talks with other events.

The U.S. Government answered this question long ago. First, the American representative at the Madrid CSCE followup conference said yes to a European disarmament conference. In other words, arms control negotiations will be continued.

Second, the U.S. Government said in this communique that it desires to successfully continue the CSCE process.

Third, it says that the arms control negotiations should be continued with regard to medium-range arms.

Regarding our relations with the United States, everybody in our country must realize that our policy must be obvious and calculable, not only with regard to the Soviet Union, but also with regard to our allies. It would be entirely wrong to assume that the Federal Republic of Germany could have, so-to-say, a position in the middle between the two world powers, at an equal distance from the Soviet Union and the United States. We are partners of the United States. Without the United States, there would be no security in Europe. Both of us, by the way, are democracies. Therefore, we belong together.

I would like to warn all who believe one could gain latitutde for action if one adopted an attitude of detachment toward the United States. He who does so will find he has missed the boat. He will find himself situated between the United States and the Soviet Union. He who wants to adopt an attitude of detachment regarding the United States, would thus also adopt an attitude of detachment regarding our most important partners in Europe, such as France, England and Italy. That is most decisive.

[Question] May I ask to whom you address this warning? You should actually address this warning to your own coalition camp.

[Answer] There is no need to keep it a secret that voices in the German public believe a certain amount of room for maneuver could be achieved in that way. There are also voices from the Social Democratic Party, but that is not the opinion of the SPC [Bundestag] faction. I convinced myself of that on Tuesday. But there are such voices, and it is particularly these which I would like to oppose publicly.

I think that the debate which is taking place at the moment among our public on our security policy--what we are doing here is a part of this debate--can be most useful when it offers an opportunity to outline our position, the position of the Federal Government, which has very broad support in the Bundestag, including among the opposition.

[Question] Mr Genscher, it is obvious that you have taken a very plain, a very hard position vis-a-vis Brezhnev's suggestion, for example, possibly because...

[Answer] [Genscher interrupts] You mean the suggested moratorium?

[Question] The moratorium, which you rejected immediately. You added that the moratorium already existed because we are lagging behind. You have taken the clearest position of all the top European politicians. You were given the commensurate Moscow beating in PRAVDA. Is it absolutely wrong to assume that a certain cooperation on the part of your American colleague Haig, regarding readiness to negotiate, for example, must be seen in connection with your strong and plain position?

[Answer] I do not know whether it is cooperation when the U.S. Government continues to do what we have jointly decided on in the alliance. I believe this expresses only the fact that continuity exists regarding the intention to implement the decisions of the alliance. We do it and the United States does it.

But one thing is certainly correct, namely, that a country with a clear and firm position will be better heard by its partners and friends than a country which gives reason for doubts. One thing is absolutely clear--this administration did not surprise us with a set preconceived opinion laying down what the Europeans had to accept. It holds talks with European politicians instead. In doing this, it does more than merely listen, it takes what is said seriously. Europeans can see many instances in which attention has been given to their talks.

Please let me say something more--we can perhaps discuss the moratorium later on--about European-American relations, because I consider this most decisive. At the end of the meeting between the federal chancellor and the French president, with the participation of both foreign ministers last Sunday night in Alsace, the federal chancellor and the French president said that they assess the American foreign policy positively. That was not a polite phrase. It was a political statement of extraordinary importance. I believe that the European public is just beginning to realize that these two important countries, France and the FRG, fully agree in their positive attitude toward the policy of the new American administration.

This has a number of effects on us Germans. First, we are not in a position--as some people believe, some hope and some fear--that we must choose between Paris and Washington. No! We are in agreement with Paris and Washington. Another effect is that everybody must know what isolation from the United States, isolation from this important European partner, means--I do not want to limit it to France, the Italian attitude is identical, the English too. In important international situations, these important European countries show that they are in good agreement with the United States. I believe this is a good prerequisite for the West to endure the challenge it is undoubtedly facing, a challenge we will face up to with all our efforts to safeguard peace.

[Question] Mr Minister, I do not know but what this reflects wishful thinking, the things you have outlined here. You say the Federal Republic is a key country, marching shoulder to shoulder with France, Great Britain and Italy. The discussion here, however, is absolutely different. You say there are voices in public. These are important SPD politicians who are talking in different tones. The initial response to the suggested moratorium which you made and which the federal chancellor made were different. The federal chancellor was the one who last summer introduced the suggested moratorium into the discussion through his own and maybe somewhat different suggestion about a moratorium. It does not seem at all to me that we are marching arm-in-arm with our allies in accordance with Washington with regard to all problems. Strong differences exist here in connection with your coalition partners.

There is good reason why you again have warned on this occasion against not [word indistinct] because you probably know that we are not doing what we are expected to do.

[Answer] Mr Dreher, I think it was good that you inserted a reservation by saying that the chancellor's statement at that time was perhaps not exactly what is being said now. [words indistinct] and something else, so that the former statement by the federal chancellor does not produce anything for dealing with the moratorium. I assume that we will discuss this matter. You are dealing at present more with a domestic political aspect.

I wanted to say that the U.S. Government is still in a state of forming its opinion on many points. This we see by its willingness to listen. We as Europeans, not just as Germans, and the French and the others see that our statements have been listened and attended to. That is the way it ought to be among allies with equal rights.

[Question] I would like to ask you about one point. The policy toward the Third World in overall strategy is an example where one can say that smooth agreement is impossible. The Americans probably have the idea at the moment that one must oppose the Soviet Union mainly with military means wherever it has penetrated, such as in the Third World, Latin America and Africa. They are curtailing their development aid. Is that [words indistinct] do you agree with that?

[Answer] Mr Dreher, we have made a very honest statement here, Mr Haig and myself. It says, among other things, that the U.S. policy vis-a-vis South Africa is still being formulated. The Europeans are indeed interested in the U.S. supporting the Namibian initiative of the five Western states, namely Canada, England, France and the FRG, supporting it as the fifth country. This demonstrates that discussions will be necessary here.

I consider it a positive development that the United States is prepared to take part in the North-South summit in Mexico, because if it had not participated, this would have confirmed the assumption you have mentioned, an assumption based on statements, not something you have made up.

On the other hand, however, I found out in the talks that they are listening to our opinion that the stability and independence of the states of the Third World can well be safeguarded by creating social justice and social progress. This was expressed in the statement. I pointed it out in a discussion on the situation in Pakistan. The statement says very plainly that there are fields where American policy has been formulated. Agreement exists in these cases, which is recognized by the French and the others. These are not uncritical persons. We all aim at [words indistinct] and yet one must consider it a political event. France has always realized that one cannot dissociate oneself in a critical hour from one's most important ally, but that one must stand shoulder to shoulder with him, to use an expression of Mr Dreher. [words indistinct]

[Question] As important as world political involvements may be, let us discuss the main point of the controversy at the moment, namely, medium-range armament in Europe. Genscher's proposal is on the table. It lately has been explained and outlined by various advisers.

[Answer] You mean Brezhnev's suggestion.

[Question] Did I say Genscher's? [laughter] [words indistinct]

[Answer] The danger of being confused is not very great.

[Question] You rejected the moratorium and suggested a halt in production on both sides, because, as you said correctly, the superiority of the Soviets is there and it is very great. Your visit to Moscow in early April is in the offing. You have certainly considered Moscow's possible motives. Do you think that behind this very clearly demonstrated readiness for talks is merely propaganda, skillfull action or pretense? Or what is these behind it?

[Answer] I think that if one wants to asses this, one must first of all ask oneself what the counterarmament decision means and what the suggested moratorium means. In November 1979 [as heard], the federal chancellor publicly pointed out in London the dangers for the balance in Europe resulting from the deployment of the SS-20 missiles in the Soviet Union. It creates a nuclear threat to West Europe which we did not have before. The Soviet Union has a superiority in this field which the West cannot counter with something similar.

From November 1979, sorry, November 1977 to December 1979, we pointed out repeatedly in various talks--particularly emphatically in 1978 when Mr Brezhnev visited us here--by saying: If you do not stop, you will force the West to counterarm. These more than 2 years have not been used by the Soviet Union to stop production. On the contrary, they have continued it. It was, if I may say so, a self-imposed Western moratorium of 2 years. It turned out that the effect was continuing armament by the Soviet Union.

In 1979, we made a decision, saying that we plan to counterarm. The first missiles would be deployed in West Europe in the fall of 1983. But we did not want to embark on the old way by saying that counterarmament must be completed first before we will begin to negotiate. The German suggestion was that we call on the Soviet Union to begin negotiations immediately with the aim of achieving arms limitation agreements to stabilize a balance on as low an armament level as possible.

As of December 1979, the Americans had repeatedly urged the Soviet Union to negotiate. That was not accepted. Only in the summer of 1980, when the federal chancellor and I were in Moscow, did the Soviet side say: Yes, we are prepared to negotiate. Preparatory talks were opened in the fall of 1980. They were then disrupted, and now the continuation of these negotiations is at stake. Valuable time has been lost, which was not the fault of the West.

In this time, the Soviet Union continuously strengthened its missiles which threaten us in West Europe and worry us so much. Every newly-deployed missile naturally makes negotiations more difficult. Every new missile makes it more difficult to achieve a balanced armament.

[Question] May I ask you a question about developments as you describe them? You were foreign minister in 1978, is that not so?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] You say there was a self-imposed moratorium. You must have been involved in it. Brezhnev signed that statement at the time in Gymnich [near Bonn], which is quite interesting, and in which it says that no side should seek advantages in any field. Did you believe that? Did you therefore prescribe that moratorium for yourself?

[Answer] No, no. We in the West--not just the Federal Republic, but [words indistinct] of such missiles, as the Italians and the Americans--the West said through all channels in the talks that the USSR should stop, otherwise we would have to take action. Since we do not make such decisions lightly, we did not rush matters. We really exploited these 2 years for talks, Mr Dreher.

When it turned out that the Eastern side could not be prevailed upon to stop, we decided to counterarm, a decision which was hard for us to make. To avoid an arms race, we made the offer to negotiate.

Now the Soviet Union says: Well, we suggest that both of us should stop now. No more missiles should be stationed in Europe. This means that the Soviet Union has its missiles while we do not. A clarification has been added to the effect that further production is naturally permitted. This would mean that the Soviet missiles would remain standing in Europe, that no Western missiles would be added, that the Americans can produce them, but they cannot be used from American territory. The Soviet Union, however, could deploy the missiles it continues to produce, on the other side of the Ural Mountains, threatening us as before because the range of the missiles is such that they can cover West Europe from the eastern part of the Soviet Union.

There is one difference, however, Mr Muehlfenzl: The further away the missile is, the less vulnerable it is to Western systems, including the new ones with a shorter range.

In other words, a suggestion is being made here which does not create any headway as to substance. We do not want to see missiles there while we have none, which would cement the imbalance. No, we want arms limitation on a low level, we want to talk business. I believe that it is important that the Soviet Union should come to the negotiating table. The matter ought to be discussed there. Nobody should be distracted away from discussing the Soviet systems, thus undermining our negotiating position.

I think we ought to have a public discussion about this. We are an open country which also gives security to the Soviet Union. There are no surprises here. I think it is an important matter to make it clear to our public that an elementary danger for West Europe must be warded off, primarily through negotiations, if possible.

[Question] So the answer to my question is that the current proposal was nothing but a horse trader's trick?

[Answer] I would never use such a formulation; it is aimed at distracting attention from the matter. The Federal Government holds a very firm position here. There are no different opinions between the federal chancellor and myself. He was the first to point out to the world's public, not just to our own public, what was going on in the Soviet Union. I demand that we be given the support of the public in our country for this responsible peace policy, namely, to achieve arms limitation through negotiations. We must also obtain the clear support of the Bundestag.

I was very impressed by the approval of the SPD faction when I gave my report. The stronger this support is--the opposition supports us equally--the more important that will be for our position in the negotiations, the position of the West. We are not the actual negotiating partners, the Americans are.

[Question] Isn't your government, the present Bonn coalition, in a certain way, a prisoner of former wrong assessments? After all, the SS-20 did not suddenly drop out of the sky. Military experts say that this development began in the early seventies. The government said here in the Federal Republic for years that everything was working fine with the Soviet Union, that we had the treaties and that we would now have happiness, peace and pancakes. Suddenly you had to change direction and present a completely different picture of the Soviet Union than let us say 4 or 5 years ago--I do not mean you personally, but the entire government camp, including the federal chancellor. Now you run into conflicts with those parts of public opinion or those political forces which supported you in this optimistic phase. Now you have to tell them: About-face, march; it was not what it seemed to be, the Moscow treaties did not solve everything. That is the first thing.

The second question: Doesn't the Soviet Union try to exploit this situation by launching a thrust, so to speak, into German public opinion--Mr Arbatov was here recently--trying to pull the carpet from under you and the Federal Government? Isn't the Soviet Union trying to win parts of the SPD, maybe also parts of the leftwing of your party and of German public opinion over to a neutralist or special position in NATO, saying that the Federal Republic will mediate a bit between Moscow and Washington?

[Answer] Well, regarding the FDP, there is no need at all for you to worry.

[Question] They firmly follow you?

[Answer] Not firmly, but out of conviction. Naturally, the visitors from Moscow to our country try to bring the Moscow statements to the attention of the German public. I am not certain whether that serves the purpose of those who initiated it. Our discussion shows that the Federal Government is not impressed by the attempt to distract attention from the issue of the negotiations, namely arms limitation. We will tell our public very clearly about the facts of the threat.

Regarding your first question, the Federal Government, when it initiated detente policy on the threshold of the seventies, never left any doubts that this would be possible only together with the West and not by going it alone. I believe that this is a rather important realization which is standing its test now in difficult times.

Second, a realistic detente policy presupposes the ability to defend oneself and it presupposes a balance. The army report of the alliance, which said the same thing with regard to its basic philosophy, was in accordance with our ideas. This explains why we continued our defense efforts in the seventies as well, at a time when the United States abolished compulsory military service and drastically reduced its defense spending until 1977. This is why the United States now has a considerable way to catch up.

You have seen it very realistically, and I believe that you do the Federal Government an injustice by saying that it should have realized this. It was the federal chancellor who realized it and alerted the other alliance partners to it. Let us not pretend that the issue of nuclear balance is an issue of a nuclear power ratio between the FRG and the Soviet Union. This leads us to a position that we don't have and that we don't want to have. We are not and we do not want to be a nuclear country. The United States is the country facing the Soviet Union in the nuclear sphere.

But we have always observed European security interests, and this explains why the federal chancellor at the time spoke in London of all places. He used an allied country as a rostrum to make the world public aware of what was happening. We decided to implement this dual decision, and I would like to say that this dual decision--meaning negotiations and counterarmament--which originally was a military, a security policy decision, in my view has a political dimension now. The reason is that this decision and its implementation will show whether the Western alliance is in a position to enforce a decision which was considered necessary. So this is also a challenge to the functioning of the alliance, and I think that all those who deal with this decision must be aware of it. Seen this way, it is also a test of the West's steadfastness regarding the implementation of its policies.

[Question] By decision you mean the decision on stationing the weapons?

[Answer] Yes, as well as on negotiations.

[Question] Or course, but you do not have to make a decision on negotiations, because you said that they will be held anyway.

[Anwer] Yes.

[Question] Don't you fear sometimes, Mr Minister, that you are creating a wrong state of awareness again by pretending that the resumption of negotiations alone is enough to create certain conditions? Did you make it clear enough what the realistic goal of such negotiations might be? I am sure you don't believe that the Soviets will reduce what they have as a result of negotiations in Geneva. They will ask for something in return. I wonder how the Soviet military superiority that you are talking about could be cut back through negotiations alone?

What reason would the Russians have to cut back their superiority, which to them is an extremely effective instrument in the years to come both internally--meaning, control of the bloc--and externally, meaning, pressure on West Europe and the separation of West Europe from the United States? Why should they reduce this? Why should they say, do we have to do this only because Mr Haig and Mr Genscher tell us to?

May I add another question? Mr Genscher, what sanctions might we have to make the Russians--I do not want to say, more submissive but--more willing to resume negotiations? Our agreement with the Americans that you stressed so much is obvious. But the joint statement on your talks with Haig mentions economic problems in a very summary way only. Does this agreement also hold true for the important field of East-West trade which has always been a concept of detente policy, for example the German pipe deal with the Soviet Union, natural gas imports and so on? I think this question must be asked in this context. I suppose it was a subject of your talks?

[Answer] Well, this is a package of questions. Mr Dreher said something very important, I think. He said that negotiations alone will not make anyone abandon plans to station arms. I refer to an important point of the decision which says that in the light of concrete negotiating results, the West will reconsider its counterarming requirements. This means the West has not said that there will be no counterarmament if negotiations are resumed--that would be the idea of the moratorium proposed by the Soviet Union--but only if there are concrete results. This is very important for the present discussion, and we must remind all those who in this discussion believe they can make us pursue a different course.

But let me answer your question as to what such negotiations can produce. In the past, an arms race was often initiated because one side achieved superiority and the other side had reason enough to counterarm and to say that there would be negotiations later, then there was a military balance and it was much more difficult to reduce armaments. Therefore, we have adopted a new philosophy, which means that we negotiate in parallel. I must say quite frankly that the responsibility for a reduction to a low level--including a lower level than the present Soviet level, Mr Dreher--rests solely with the Soviet Union. I want to say this to all those in our country who pretend that we are talking about rearmament of the West or the United States. The point is for us to find ways to limit the Soviet arms lead. The point also is that we just had to make the counterarming decision.

[Question] But, Mr Genscher, how do we achieve this?

[Answer] Quite certainly not by asking ourselves doubtfully whenever the Soviets make a new statement, whether the missiles really exist which we know do exist, and the existence of which the Soviet Union does not deny, but only through our resolve which makes it clear to the Soviet Union that we will do what is necessary for our security if it does not agree to an arms limitation in negotiations.

This has never failed to impress the Soviets. Let me give you an example. The French proposed a European disarmament conference, the East advanced a similar proposal. As is often the case, the ideas are the same but the contents are different. The French said that confidence-building measures should be agreed upon. But, they said, they only make sense if these confidence-building measures, like the Helsinki Final Act, cover all of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. We had a public discussion for a whole year, because the East rejected it. In Brezhnev's speech, the Soviet side says--and we have expressly welcomed it, so that you cannot say the Brezhnev speech was strongly rejected, because we made a difference between positive and less positive aspects--now the Soviet Side says that it agrees in principle to confidence-building measures for all of Europe.

[Question] But it does not say [words indistinct].

[Answer] That has not yet been defined. But, Mr Dreher, we on our part must spare no effort to prevent an arms race. If the Soviet Union does not agree to negotiations, if it is not prepared to limit its systems, we will implement the counterarming decision. I have never left a doubt about that, and we must leave no doubt about it among the public, because our people have a right to be informed about the degree of the threat to which we are exposed through the SS-20 missiles targeted on West Europe. They must be informed about what we will do to use every possibility for negotiations so as to stabilize the balance on the lowest possible level. We must make such efforts even if we hold the view, Mr Stroehn, that the prospects are not too good. Even then, it is our duty to use every possibility for negotiations.

[Question] I have a decisive question now, Mr Genscher. If I understood you correctly, you just said that if the Soviet Union were not to agree to such negotiations, we would implement the counterarming decision. Is this the chronological order? In other words, not now?

[Answer] But we are already implementing it in two ways. Preparations in the United States for the production of the weapons are underway. This will last until the autumn of 1983. In the three West European countries where the weapons will be stationed, that is to say, Great Britain, Italy and the Federal Republic, preparations are underway to create the conditions for stationing them. No, these things are being done. If they were not, we would have the moratorium. So I thank you for your question because it gave me an opportunity to make this quite clear.

[Question] Mr Genscher, we have only a few minutes left and should say a word about Poland. A word also about economic contacts.

[Answer] Let me say a word about the joint statement. The U.S. secretary of state and I agree that economic relations with the East are an important element of East-West relations. It means that we both think that trade relations also can be advantageous for the shaping of East-West relations, if they constitute an equal value for both sides. This was and remains the Western attitude. As for the natural gas deal, the Federal Government for some years now has discussed the question very intensely as to what percentage of energy we can import from the East without becoming dependent. We must take the overall energy percentage into account. In this respect, we think we should not go beyond 5 or 6 percent. Then, there is the percentage of specific types of energy, natural gas, for instance. In this respect, we think that 30 percent is the extreme but acceptable limit, if it comes to the deal. We, including my colleague Lambsdorff, also said this in the United States.

But I also said, if we want to guarantee West Europe's independence, we must not only see the Federal Republic's independence, because the deal is not only with us, but also with France and with other states. The supplies are for all of West Europe. I am worried in this respect. There are states with a much less stable energy base than we have, namely, states which do not have the coal resources we have. These resources are important for our energy supply, and I hope that some in our country will understand at last that the use of nuclear energy for civilian purposes is also a contribution to our independence. I am surprised to hear the Hamburg governing mayor, Klose, recommend that we should build our nuclear powerplants in the GDR where nuclear waste disposal is guaranteed by the Soviet Union. He holds the view that we cannot be expected to accept nuclear energy which he considers too dangerous here, whereas our fellow citizens in the GDR in his view can obviously bear the risk that he himself wants to avoid in Hamburg. In addition, he would even (?accept) dependence on the Soviet Union in nuclear energy. I can only say that this confusion of thought is such that I ask myself whether somebody in such a responsible position shouldn't think twice before making such public statements.

There are two important countries in West Europe with large natural gas resources, Great Britain and Norway. We should talk to these partners. I told our American friends, let us together with France talk to Norway and Great Britain. Perhaps they are prepared to exploit their natural gas resources sooner and to a larger extent in order to strengthen West Europe's independence when it comes to outside energy in general. This made a big impression in the United States because they understand that [words indistinct]. But I want to make it quite clear that I think 30 percent is the extreme but acceptable limit.

[Question] Mr Genscher, you will leave for Warsaw in a few minutes. You are going there at a delicate time. The Warsaw Pact staff exercises have begun. You will meet partners there who are confronted with many problems. As for our problems, I want to make two concrete remarks. How about family reunification? Will it be a subject of your talks? It is still on the agenda, as you know, but the Germans there have limited rights, and this would certainly be a point to be discussed by the German foreign minister. [Words indistinct] in which way will the Federal Government be able in the future to take care of Germans who as in the case of (Rosch) are imprisoned for several years and receive no aid, not even consular aid? Will such problems be discussed in your talks?

[Answer] As always during such visits, these subjects will be discussed. Naturally, the continuation of family reunification in accordance with existing agreements is for us an essential part of German-Polish relations. You mentioned legal aid. But I think we would not do justice to the significance of the visit if we were to focus on this problem, important as it is. We want to make a contribution to the further development of German-Polish relations. In our country, interest in Polish developments is particularly great. Interest in this respect does not mean interference. This interest in part results from a long period of tragic interrelationship of German and Polish history and the sincere German will for reconciliation. We hope wholeheartedly that Poland will succeed in solving its problems. Since we hope for this and since we maintain utmost restraint, we also expect all states which signed the Helsinki Final Act and pledged noninterference in the affairs of other states to maintain equal restraint toward events in Poland.

[Question] Mr Minister, I want to end our discussion with this concluding word which is also an appeal, if I understood you correctly. We all wish you much success for your talks in Warsaw and naturally also for your talks in Moscow. I thank you and I thank my colleagues. Good evening.

BECKER: LIBYA ROCKETS 'NOT OF MILITARY CHARACTER'

LD201258 Hamburg DPA in German 1216 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 20 Mar (DPA)--According to the arms control office of the West European Union, the rockets which are being tested by the German private firm OTRAG in Libya are not of a military character and cannot be used for military purposes. This was stated by Government Spokesman Becker at a Bonn news conference. Becker made it clear that the Federal Government has no contact with the firm and is unable either to confirm or deny reports about its activities. However, Bonn watched with concern the possible effect of OTRAG's activities on the Federal Republic's foreign relations.

BONN REJECTS GDR PROTEST ON SCHOOLBOOKS, MAPS

LD211656 Hamburg DPA in German 1456 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 21 Mar (DPA)--The Federal Government has rejected a GDR protest against the resolution by the conference of education ministers of the laender of 12 February, according to which maps and schoolbooks will show the frontiers of Germany of 31 December 1937 and the intra-German frontier as a "frontier of a special kind." A Bonn government spokesman confirmed on Saturday that Ewald Moldt, the permanent GDR representative in Bonn, had already conveyed Berlin's protest to Gunter Huonker, minister of state at the Federal Chancellor's Office, on 9 March. Huonker, who cited the Federal Republic's known legal standpoint concerning Germany as a whole, rejected the protest.

GOVERNMENT EXCHANGES GDR 'SPIES' FOR FRG PRISONERS

LD201546 Hamburg DPA in German 1015 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 20 Mar (DPA)--The Federal Government has exchanged a number of prominent GDR spies held in prisons in the Federal Republic for prisoners from the GDR. The Federal Press Office confirmed today that one of the exchanged prisoners was Christel Guillaume, the wife of the former chancellor's aide Guenther Guillaume.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO TOKYO ON EUROPEAN-JAPAN TRADE

OW220807 Tokyo KYODO in English 0752 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 22 March (KYODO)--Klaus Blech, newly appointed West German ambassador to Tokyo, has asked for Japanese cooperation in rectifying trade imbalance between Japan and Western Europe.

He stressed that Japanese and European business corporations should expand cooperation, especially in technology fields, to solve problems arising from the deluge of Japanese products in Europe. However, he insisted his government's basic trade position was to oppose trade protectionism, citing West Germany's heavy dependence on free trade.

Blech made the remarks in an interview with KYODO news service. He is scheduled to leave for Tokyo early next month to assume his new post.

STRAUSS PLANS VISITS TO ROMANIA, PAKISTAN

LD201732 Hamburg DPA in German 1625 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Munich, 20 Mar (DPA)--Franz-Josef Strauss, Bavarian minister-president and chairman of the CSU, will visit the Romanian capital, Bucharest, 26-27 March to open an exhibition by the Hanns-Seidel Foundation which is close to the CSU. The exhibition previously had been seen in Moscow. The state chancellery said today that Strauss is also to meet Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, whom he last met in January 1980 while on a visit to Romania. Strauss will be accompanied by Bavarian Social Minister Fritz Pirkl, chairman of the foundation.

During the last week in April, Strauss is to visit Pakistan. He has several times been personally invited by President Ziaul Haq.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE VIEWS FRG-U.S. TIES

DW200919 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 20 Mar 81 p 12

[Commentary signed Rm.: "Understanding and Appreciation"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Haig did not want there to be any speculation about Washington having limited confidence in Genscher and in the Government of the Federal Republic. Nothing could be less useful at this time for Washington than public friction with its most important allies. The critical words of a second-rank White House adviser on Bonn's foreign policy did not have a long life. But that is not tantamount to accord between Bonn and Washington. Some important details of Bonn's approach to the East-West conflict have not received the approval of the Americans but merely their "understanding." The Reagan government is not edified by Bonn's pressing for negotiations with the Soviets on arms control at a time when it seems most important to the Americans to first strengthen the West again in order to make it able to negotiate. Haig recently pointed out to Lambsdorff Washington's reservations vis-a-vis the German-Russian natural gas deal. And there is much less belief in Washington than in Bonn that "detente" still exists. In this respect, by the way, France is also quite a bit closer to reality.

MINISTRY REFUSES COMMENT ON NUCLEAR TEST REPORTS

NC231032 Paris AFP in English 1020 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Paris, 23 Mar (AFP)--The French Defence Ministry refused comment on reports from New Zealand today of a "probable" underground French nuclear test at Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific on March 7. A New Zealand Government scientist said the 2-3 kiloton explosion was the first French nuclear test this year. Refusing comment, a Defence Ministry spokesman said France never confirmed or denied reports of French nuclear tests.

LE FIGARO VIEWS ELECTION PUBLIC OPINION POLLS

LD201021 Paris LE FIGARO in French 13 Mar 81 pp 1-2

[Charles Rebois report: "Giscard d'Estaing Wins Back Two Points"]

[Text] The announcement of Valery Giscard d'Estaing's candidacy has initiated a reversal of trends among public opinion. The sixth SOFRES opinion poll has shown this. Two months before the second ballot of the presidential election, the outgoing president and Francois Mitterrand are neck and neck, both scoring 50 points. Valery Giscard d'Estaing, whose February score dropped to 48 percent, has regained 2 points compared with his rival. A similar shift has occurred with respect to the first ballot--Valery Giscard d'Estaing scores 29 percent of voting intentions (plus 1), whereas Francois Mitterrand scores 25 percent, thus showing no progress. Our opinion poll, carried out from 7 through 10 March, ended at the time when the president-candidate gave a performance on television which was deemed remarkable. This means that it will be possible to assess its effects only at the time of the next opinion poll.

It is already possible to observe increased dynamism among the majority, as indicated by the scores achieved by its main representatives. And the very notion of majority has been given a boost, as shown by the intended transfers of votes between the two ballots.

Jacques Chirac, who embarked on his campaign in a forceful manner, profiting as much as possible from the absence of Giscard d'Estaing as candidate, has further improved his socre (plus two) even though, this time, at the expense of Michel Debre and Marie-France Garaud. As a result, he appears to be less of a rival to the outgoing president--with a 15-percent score, he is still clearly outdistanced by both Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Francois Mitterrand. It would seem difficult to overcome such a handicap, and this imparts more urgency to the problem of the transfer of votes in the second ballot.

We know that, complying with tactical imperatives--he must not demobilize his electorate--the mayor of Paris has refused to state what attitude he will adopt on 10 May. Ask Giscard first, he quipped. But since Tuesday, the ball has been in his court again. Short of running the risk of appearing as a divider of the majority, he can do no less than undertake, like Valery Giscard d'Estaing, on behalf of his friends and himself, to vote for the best placed majority candidate.

Only 20 percent of people intending to vote for Jacques Chirac now intend to switch their votes to Francois Mitterrand in the second ballot, as compared with 25 percent in February, whereas 55 percent of Chirac's supporters will apparently vote for Valery Giscard d'Estaing (25 percent will abstain). Slowly but surely, it is becoming necessary to decide what kind of society you want, as was the case at the time of the 1978 parliamentary election.

Similarly, on the left, unity is being gradually restored irrespective of quarrels among leaders.

This is an argument used by the Socialists to entice away some of the Communist electorate. It appears that they have scored a few points. Georges Marchais has every reason for alarm. Whereas it has generally been forecast that he will gradually recover lost ground, he is now only expected to win 16 percent in the first ballot (minus 1).

Even though apparently favorable to his cause, this development among the left has confronted Francois Mitterrand with a serious problem. If it were confirmed or accelerated, the Socialist candidate would be caught in a double snare. The weight of the new votes would be bound to shift him a little more toward the extreme left and to erase the reassuring image which he has tried to convey to the centrist electorate and even the RPR. An ambiguity would thereby be removed.

Yet another boobytrap has been set in the form of a maneuver by the PCF leadership which asserts, not without reason, that if elected the Socialist candidate would have no majority to back him unless he agreed to share power with the Communists.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing already emphasized this fact Tuesday night.

Francois Mitterrand hopes to overcome this obstacle by dissolving the National Assembly.

But, since his freedom of movement would be limited by the majority system, which he would be unable to modify beforehand, to ensure the election of more Socialist deputies, he would have to negotiate with the PCF which would submit its terms, including power sharing, to him. Conclusion: No credible government could be formed without Communist participation.

Francois Mitterrand believes that he can best counter this assertion by stating--as he did on Wednesday--that he will govern with the support of the majority which elected him. He could have said nothing more likely to be grist to his adversaries' mill.

How will the present trend develop in the coming weeks? If forecasts are to be believed, Valery Giscard d'Estaing has every chance of being reelected--63 percent of the people asked believe that he will win (a 3-percent increase). Even among parties of the left, the result is in no doubt. But, as far as preferences are concerned, replies have indicated something different. The outgoing president scores only 25 percent (a 2-percent drop) as compared with his rival's 29 percent (a 2-percent increase). A similar result has been seen with respect to the second--Giscard-Mitterrand--ballot.

An equally big gap has already been observed on some other occasions. It has tended to narrow as the election approached.

Let us venture an explanation: A need for change is strongly felt in these times of economic crisis, but no valid alternative can be perceived in this sphere either.

If you further analyze the wishes expressed, you will realize that they are governed by partisan preferences. You will observe in addition that, in the event of a Giscard-Mitterrand contest, 67 percent of RPR supporters would want to see Valery Giscard d'Estaing elected and that 69 percent of Communists would like Francois Mitterrand to win. This information is interesting inasmuch as it indicates that transfers of votes between the left and the majority could counterbalance each others.

The debate has now been clarified, the more completely because our opinion poll has revealed made up their minds and that they will not change them by the time of the election. This means that the public sees itself as increasingly involved in the contest. This no longer applies merely to the Communist electorate. Except for nuances, the same kind of determination can be observed among supporters of the other parties.

However, interest in the election has not increased in the same proportion--37 percent of the people interviewed still assert that they are not interested in the election. The mediocrity of the polemics which preceded the main leaders' entering the lists justifies a reserve more noticeable among the majority than among the opposition. This feeling has further been strengthened by the French people's deep-seated skepticism; 59 percent of them believe that the presidential election result will not bring any great change. This assessment is hard on those candidates who promise free beer tomorrow. All things considered, doesn't this show that people have realized the gravity of the economic crisis?

USSR GRAIN DEAL TESTS 'FRAGILE' PARIS-BONN AXIS

LD201421 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 20 Mar 81 pp 1, 6

[Report: "The Germans Do Not Want France To Sell 600,000 Tons of Wheat to the USSR"]

[Text] As recently as last Sunday, President Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, dining like old friends in an Alsace restaurant, testified to the strength of French-German understanding.

Now, quite unexpectedly, 3 days later, that fine understanding so often held up as an example has suddenly been upset. In the space of a few hours on Wednesday, the atmosphere between Paris and Bonn became extremely tense.

What was the reason for this sudden change? It was a question of wheat. Before the beginning of the 1981 campaign, France, which is the biggest EEC grain producer, wants to offload its surplus from the previous season, in other words 1.2 million tons of wheat.

It would be a straightforward matter if that precious grain had not been raised to the rank of a political weapon since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, thanks to the embargo decreed by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and confirmed by Reagan. Following that decision, the EEC member countries, while not completely stopping their grain supplies to the USSR, pledged not to act as substitutes for the United States to make good the USSR's grain deficit.

France, which claims still to be attached to this Community pledge, nonetheless wishes to offload its grain stocks. Now the only potential client prepared to take half of it is precisely the USSR. In keeping with Community procedures, therefore, Paris asked its partners for permission to export 600,000 tons of wheat to the Soviet Union but has not succeeded in obtaining the desired go-ahead. The Ten foreign ministers, to whom the question had been submitted, decided at a meeting in Brussels on Tuesday to allow the European Commission to decide, since it alone has the authority to authorize grain exports outside the Community. The Commission is to give its verdict today on whether it is appropriate to accede to the French request.

Treachery

Things would have gone no further if the FRG Government had not broken its silence on Wednesday and publicly announced that it will oppose the French plan unless the United States gives its agreement. To justify this sudden intervention, Bonn says it wishes to prevent the transaction from sparking off "pointless conflict with Washington."

The French reaction was not long in coming. The German stance is particularly unacceptable, authorized circles indicated a few hours later, since many countries, including the FRG, have not strictly adhered to the nonsubstitution agreements reached with Washington. Paris had no hesitation in indicating that the West German millers were quick to supply 800,000 tons of flour to the USSR in 1980, explaining, to gap their treachery, that the flour was made from wheat bought from the Americans. Whatever repercussions this affair has in the next few days at Community level and at bilateral French-German level, the incident to say the least raises questions about the strength of the Paris-Bonn duo, which is showing surprising fragility in this case.

LIRA DEVALUED BY SIX PERCENT; BANK RATE RAISED

AU230955 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 23 Mar (ANSA)--The Rome government has devalued the lire six percent in the European Monetary System (EMS) in an extreme attempt to cope with the crisis afflicting the Italian economy.

The move came along with the two other drastic steps, a two-and-a-half point hike in the bank rate (bringing it from 16.5 to 19 percent) and an increase from 15.75 to twenty percent of the mandatory reserves that the banks must hold.

The six percent devaluation of the lire has been approved by the European Ten's Council of Economic and Finance Ministers, a Treasury Ministry communique disclosed last night. "The re-alignment of the lira's parity," the statement added, "will return the necessary manuevering leeway to the Bank of Italy so that it may make the most effective possible utilization of currency reserves for the protection of the lira's exchange rate."

The Italian lira has been sinking under heavy pressures on exchange markets in recent months because of three main factors, a persistently high inflation rate (more than 20 percent a year), an enormous balance of payments deficit and a growing trade deficit. The country's balance of payments showed a 6.4 billion dollar (6,445 billion lire) deficit at the end of 1980. Business during the first two months of the new year did not help the situation, adding 2.15 billion dollars (2,146 billion lire) onto that figure.

The deficit chalked up in February alone broke all previous records--1,614 billion lire. The trade balance (the difference between imports and exports) was in the red by 18.5 billion dollars (18,665 billion lire) at the end of 1980. By the end of January, that deficit had grown by another 1.5 billion dollars (1,497 billion lire).

The lira's re-alignment with respect to other EMS currencies will automatically change its parity. As of today, the Italian currency's fluctuation margin in the system will be lowered six percent.

The three measures launched by the government Sunday night were part of a broader three-year economic package, which includes measures to cut the public deficit and curb civil service wages.

PLO'S QADDUMI ON TALKS WITH CASAROLI, COLOMBO

AU201929 Rome ANSA in English 1915 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 20 Mar (ANSA)--Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) Diplomatic Chief Faruq Qaddumi said today that there is no doubt that the Vatican has a position of solidarity with the Palestinian people fighting for their liberation. Qaddumi made the statement in a press conference here in reference to his meeting Wednesday evening at the Vatican with the secretary of state Cardinal Casaroli.

Qaddumi also voiced [word indistinct] for his talks yesterday with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo who assured him, Qaddumi added, that Italy will make every positive effort within the European Economic Community (EEC) to take steps leading to a solution of the Palestinian problem. Qaddumi also said he spoke with Colombo of official recognition of the PLO by the Italian Government "which would be a very important fact which would contribute to the success of the just struggle of the Palestinian people." The PLO leader disclosed that he was given assurances that "this issue will be examined soon."

Colombo and Qaddumi also reviewed international problems in general.

With respect to the position of the Vatican, whose doors were opened by the mediation of Msgr Hilarion Capucci, Qaddumi indicated, the PLO's number-two man said that "the role of the Holy See and especially of the pope, could be very important" for "the moral, religious and therefore political weight" he has on the nations and peoples of the region. He added that Cardinal Casaroli is very interested in finding a political solution to the problem.

The Palestinian leader said that the clear way in which the Vatican condemned Israel's annexation of Jerusalem "is very important." He disclosed that he reiterated the PLO's opposition to the "internationalization" of Jerusalem.

"The problem of the Holy City must not be separated from the Palestinian problem as a whole," he said.

The PLO foreign minister also confirmed that Pope John Paul II has been invited to visit Palestinian refugee camps.

Asked about two Italian journalists who disappeared a few months ago in Lebanon, Qaddumi said that thus far searches by the PLO and Lebanese authorities have not turned anything up.

Qaddumi Leaves for Malta

AU211535 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, Mar 21 (ANSA)--Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) Diplomatic Chief Faruq Qaddumi said today his talks with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo were "precious and fruitful in strengthening friendly relations between Iraly and the PLO." The PLO foreign minister made the statement shortly before leaving Rome for Malta.

During his three-day visit, Qaddumi met Italian Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni and the Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, in addition to Colombo.

The PLO diplomatic chief also voiced the hope that the PLO will soon be recognized as "the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

The number two man of the PLO went on to define the policy of the new American administration in the Middle East "certainly not encouraging and it does not favor peace in the region."

He said his talk with Cardinal Casaroli was "positive." They spoke about the Middle East and the problem of Jerusalem in particular. "The Vatican secretary of state expressed his sympathy for the struggle and cause of the Palestinian people," Qaddumi added.

In Malta, the PLO leader will meet with government authorities. On Monday he will be in Tunis where he will attend, as duty chairman, the Council of the League of Arab States.

PRESIDENT TO PAY STATE VISIT TO PORTUGAL IN APRIL

LD202242 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] At the invitation of President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, the president of the republic, Sandro Pertini, will pay a state visit to Portugal from 5 to 7 April.

ARMY COLONEL ATTACKED, KILLED IN PAMPLONA

NC212032 Paris AFP in English 2015 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Pamplona, north Spain, 21 Mar (AFP)--A Spanish Army colonel was attacked and killed here today, hours after another colonel died of gunshot wounds from an attack on Thursday, police announced.

The second victim was not immediately named, and no one claimed responsibility for the murder.

Earlier today, the death was announced of Artillery Colonel Ramon Romero who was gunned down in the northwest city of Bilbao. The military wing of the Basque separatist movement Basque Fatherland and Liberty [ETA] claimed responsibility for that assassination.

Police later identified the officer slain today as retired provincial Police Chief Jose Luis Prieto Garcia, a 62-year-old lieutenant colonel.

They said he was hit by two bullets, in the neck and ear. The assassins were described as two young people, a man and woman, who escaped.

They shot Colonel Prieto Garcia outside a church, eye-witnesses said. He was with his wife and several of his seven children.

Ministry Advises Calm

LD212314 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] The Information and Public Relations Office of the Ministry of Defense says, in connection with the attacks which have resulted in the death of Leiutenant Colonel Romero Rotaeche and Lieutenant Colonel Prieto Garcia, murdered in Bilbao and Pamplona, respectively:

Unfortunately what this ministry announced on Thursday following the meeting between the minister of defense with the Joint Chiefs of Staff has been confirmed--the resurgence of terrorist violence by ETA in an attempt to try to take advantage of the shock suffered by Spanish society as a result of the events of 23-24 February, with the aim of frightening the whole community, provoking the armed forces, making the task of government as difficult as possible and destabilizing the system.

The Ministry of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff honourably assure all Spaniards that the armed forces will not allow themselves to be emotionally carried away by maneuvers which are as crude as they are brutal and bloody, and hope that at the same time this attitude by those who feel the terrorist claw lashing at their own bodies will serve as an example for the whole of society to remain calm in the face of this resurgence of ETA subversion.

Prime Minister Calls Meeting

LD221448 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Excerpt] We have a note from the Secretariat of State for Information which reads as follows: The prime minister called the ministers of foreign affairs, defense, interior, justice, territorial administration and the minister at the prime minister's office to his official office this morning. During the meeting, the situation following the latest events in the Basque country and Navarre was examined. It was agreed that the implementation of measures agreed upon recently to draw up an overall plan of new organizational measures and guidelines to reinforce the antiterrorist struggle should be accelerated. It was also agreed upon to call for the active collaboration of the political and social forces. The meeting will continue tomorrow evening. This is the official note.

The minister of justice told us at the end of the meeting, which concluded at about 1315, that the meeting had been serious, both in terms of the subject and the content. Sr Fernandez Ordonez does not know whether a cabinet meeting will be called before Friday. The minister of defense, meanwhile, left the meeting around 1100 this morning. It is thought he left to attend the funeral in Bilbao today of Lieutenant Colonel Romero Rotaeche.

SWEDEN

DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES WARNING ON CRUISE MISSILES

LD211342 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Defense Minister Erik Kronmark said today that if Sweden's neutrality is violated by so-called cruise missiles flying over Swedish territory, Sweden will immediately resist the missiles. According to Kronmark, the Swedish Air Force, the antiaircraft defense and the tactical control system give us a good chance to discover and combat cruise missiles, even if several of these missiles were to violate Swedish territory simultaneously.

NAVY WANTS IMPROVED SUBMARINE HUNT POTENTIAL

LD201125 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 17 Mar 81 p 6

[Erik Liden report]

[Text] Radio traffic to Warsaw Pact submarines in the Baltic increased by 400 percent during the submarine hunt in the Stockholm archipelago last fall. There were probably two different foreign submarines with which the Swedish defense forces came in contact during the search.

For the navy to have a reasonable chance of forcing foreign submarines to the surface when they are within Swedish limits more modern equipment is required.

This was stated by Navy Chief Per Rudberg on Monday [16 March] when he discussed the contents of a study he carried out on instructions from Swedish Commander in Chief Lennart Lung after the submarine incident in September-October last year which attracted much attention. The navy then had contact with foreign submarines for a little over 2 weeks without being able to force them to the surface.

It was probably two different submarines operating in Swedish waters. According to the navy's experts one of them navigated extremely skillfully and avoided the Swedish helicopter search. In addition, electronic devices housed in tubes were also used and these misled the sonar search.

Never before had a submarine remained so near to the Swedish coast for such a long time. Radio traffic to the Warsaw Pact countries' submarines in the Baltic also increased during the period by 400 percent, according to the measurements made by various intelligence bodies within the Swedish defense forces.

The navy chief now wants money to buy better equipment and more helicopters. Last fall the navy did not have the resources for continuous surveillance of the surface by helicopters. One proposal is that the air force's 10 Vertol helicopters be transferred to the navy and equipped for submarine hunts. This could happen when the air force buys new rescue helicopters.

Then there would be 20 helicopters available for submarine hunts against 7 to 10 today. More ship-mounted hydrophones, buoys with active and passive hydrophones, fixed magnetic coils, and laser and infrared instruments are some of the other proposals which Per Rudberg submitted to the commander in chief.

The construction of miniature depth charges, which SVENSKA DAGBLADET reported, is also part of the navy's new submarine hunt arsenal. It damages propellers and steering equipment so that the submarine has to come to the surface.

NIGERIAN PRESIDENT DISCUSSES TALKS WITH THATCHER

LD201426 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1206 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] President Shagari of Nigeria has failed to persuade Mrs Thatcher that economic sanctions against South Africa are the only way to end apartheid without bloodshed.

President Shagari, ending a state visit to Britain today, pledged that Nigeria will do everything in its power to end "the evil system of apartheid," including a readiness to help freedom fighters in Southern Africa.

He said: "Mrs Thatcher is well aware of our stand. We tried, through our discussions, to present our point of view.

"Mrs Thatcher also tried to express her own point of view concerning a peaceful solution. We came to a position where the British Government realised it is important to cooperate with African countries and see their point of view. They are quite prepared to do so. The British have their own allies. It is their task to discuss among themselves to see if it is not wiser to accept that sanctions will be effective. Mrs Thatcher still nurses the hope that she will be able to persuade South Africa to agree to talks and negotiations. If she can do that, well and good. She has great hopes. I wish her luck."

President Shagari pointed out that economic sanctions against Rhodesia had failed "because of the connivance of the same people now." But he stressed that Zimbabwe triumphed in the end, even though there had to be an armed struggle.

The president accused the Western powers of defying world opinion in supplying arms to racists. They also used their position at the U.N. to stop demands for sanctions "which is the only effective way of ending a system of apartheid without bloodshed."

He went on: "South Africa and its supporters have not learned the most important lesson from history--the will of oppressed people will triumph in the end."

The president also indicated that Nigeria did not look favourably on the decision of the Irish Rugby Union authorities to send a touring team to South Africa. "Any sporting organisation going to South Africa is running the risk of losing the goodwill of African countries," he said.

President Shagari invited more British involvement in Nigeria's next five-year development plan. He emphasised that his government had tried to create a favourable climate for foreign investment. A number of changes had been made in procedures to meet complaints by prospective investors about delays in processing applications for the establishment of industries.

BELIZE INDEPENDENCE TO BE DETAILED 6 APRIL

FL201901 Bridgetown CANA in English 1425 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] London, 20 Mar (CANA-REUTER)--A constitutional conference to fix the details of independence for the British colony of Belize later this year will open here on April 6, a Foreign Office minister said today.

Minister of State Nicholas Ridley, who gave the date in reply to a parliamentary question, headed the British negotiating team which this month reached a settlement with Guatemala whereby Belize's Central American neighbor dropped a century-old claim to the territory. Gutaemala accepted in exchange a settlement package which includes navigation rights, free port facilities and a pledge of future joint development projects with Belize. Mr Ridley said negotiations with Guatemala to prepare a treaty or treaties on the basis of this month's settlement will begin on May 20. The venue is yet to be fixed. Belize, formerly British Honduras, was granted internal self-government in 1964 but Britain retained sovereignty and has maintained a force of 1,700 troops in the colony pending a settlement with Guatemala.

KHARAVYI: U.S., NATO WANT CYPRUS ISSUE UNRESOLVED

NC210657 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 21 Mar 81 p 3

[From the "Views and Comments" column: "Mr Haig Is Revealing:]

[Text] Mr Haig's recent statement reveals the U.S. intentions about the Cyprus problem. The U.S. secretary of state is hopeful that a way would be found "for some progress" in the years ahead. This statement is interpreted as follows: The U.S. and NATO want the Cyprus problem unresolved; they favor the continuation and consolidation of the faits accomplis that resulted from the invasion until a de facto "solution" of the problem is imposed, a solution that would be based on Western interests and goals. Mr Haig said: "The Cyprus problem is a problem for which a decision regarding its solution has to come first and foremost from the parties themselves." What is the interpretation of this? Washington does not intend to pressure its NATOite ally, Turkey, to withdraw its troops from Cyprus and to contribute toward a fair settlement. Thus, Mr Haig leaves the solution of the Cyprus problem to the whims of Turkey, stirs up its intransigence and gives it the green light to behave arrogantly and to foil every effort for an agreed and mutually acceptable settlement.

Thus, Washington is not eager for a solution to the Cyprus problem, a problem of invasion, occupation and flagrant violation of all rules of international law, a problem which is the result of Washington's own criminal incitement and involvement. The presence of Turkish troops and the de facto partition of Cyprus serve its interests. It expects that gradually partition will be consolidated and then it would be easy for the imperialists to lay a hand on the island. Nor does the United States feel morally obligated to put pressure on their protege, Turkey, which is grossly violating all human rights in Cyprus. The U.S. "sensitivity" is solely about problems concerning which it has no right to interfere. In the case of Afghanistan, where the legitimate government asked for and received assistance from an allied country in accordance with international law, Washington created an unprecedented furor. It gets exasperated, it makes threats and demands immediate solutions. In the case of Cyprus where, if it wanted to, it could force the Turkish troops to withdraw in a matter of few days, the United States merely confines itself to hope for "some progress in the years ahead" and to encourage occupation. The clarification of U.S. intentions toward Cyprus by Mr Haig stresses the need for the convocation of an international conference on the international aspects of the Cyprus problem. This conference should be held within the UN framework and should pressure Turkey to abandon its U.S.-guided intransigence.

Settlement Seen Vital

NC220935 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 22 Mar 81 p 3

[From the "Views and Comments" column: "The Greek-Turkish Relations"]

[Text] Following the conclusion of the talks between Roussos and Gurun, the Foreign Ministry secretaries general of Greece and Turkey, it was stated that "This is the first time that the secretaries general agree on so many points and this is very gratifying." Indeed, understanding on so many controversial issues and reduction in tension in Greek-Turkish relations can only be a positive and pleasant development. The relations of good neighborliness between the two countries, that were founded by Venizelos and Ataturk, constitute an important factor for peace, detente and cooperation in the Balkans and Europe. However, we do not fail to notice that the Greek-Turkish talks are actually being held under the U.S.-NATO umbrella.

And as U.S. Secretary of State Haig cynically stated the other day, Washington views the improvement of Greek-Turkish relations solely as a factor that would promote Washington's own interests. "Good" relations between countries that are based on the promotion of interests of a bloc can only be artificial and to some extent they are directed against other countries.

On the other hand, it is well-known to all that the cause for the disturbance of Greek-Turkish relations is in the Turkish invasion and occupation of Cyprus. So long as this cause exists, the problem cannot be settled. So long as the Cyprus problem exists and the faits accomplis of the invasion are preserved, there cannot be really good relations between Greece and Turkey, nor peace, stability or security in the eastern Mediterranean. If Greece wants to place its relations with Turkey on healthy foundations, it must utilize its contacts with this country in order to bend Ankara's intransigence on the Cyprus problem and to bring about a fair, peaceful and viable solution based on the summit agreements and the UN resolutions. Moreover, the two countries have guaranteed the independence of Cyprus, they are deeply involved in our problem and they cannot disregard their commitments and responsibilities. Thus, for the benefit of Cyprus, for the benefit of the people of Greece and Turkey, for the benefit of peace and security in the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean, the improvement of Greek-Turkish relations must be achieved on this basis and must be focused on this goal.

AKEL LEADER COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

NC212216 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] AKEL [Progressive Party of the Working People] Secretary General Papaioannou tonight addressed an AKEL mass meeting in Paphos and reiterated the party's goal to be elected the first party in the new House of Representatives with a considerable majority over the second party.

Papaioannou insisted on the line laid down by the ministerial and national councils in February and March 1977, and mentioned that the Cyprus issue could be resolved much easier in an atmosphere created by the acceptance of the latest proposals of Soviet President Brezhnev for measures toward detente and mutual confidence.

Papaioannou said AKEL's domestic policy aims at a radical change, which he then analyzed. Among other things, he mentioned the party supports a purge and cleansing of the state apparatus and the security forces; an investigation of economic scandals and exemplary punishment of those guilty; protection of trade unionism; and the conduct of municipal and communal elections as well as elections for school committees and school boards.

He also said AKEL supports a public investigation based on the declaration of the origin of personal income, a more just distribution of taxation burdens and the national income, a free education, free medical and medicinal assistance, and the establishment of a university.

In conclusion, Papaioannou stressed that AKEL will publicly denounce any active intervention by state services in support of anyone during the election struggle.

CURFEW IMPOSED FOR CENSUS TAKING IN NORTH

TA220600 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0500 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Excerpt] A general census will be held in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus today with the goal of preparing the permanent voting lists. A curfew has been imposed in the Federated State as of 0500 this morning in order to carry out the census. The curfew will be lifted at 1800 today.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON COMMUNIQUE FROM ANKARA TALKS

NC211720 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] The joint communique on the Greek, Turkish Foreign Ministry secretary generals talks held in Ankara was simultaneously released in both capitals at noon today. The communique says that the discussions that the two secretary generals, Ambassadors Roussos and Gurun, had were cordial and constructive. The talks covered the issued over Aegean airspace, delineation of the Aegean continental shelf and bilateral cultural issues, as well as issues on minorities.

On the Aegean airspace, it is reported that the two sides agreed on a number of recommendations that will be submitted to the Greek and Turkish Governments. At the same time, it was agreed that both countries' air traffic control services will exchange information every 2 months on the flights in the air corridors between the control centers of Athens and Istanbul.

The two secretary generals also discussed the demarcation of the Aegean continental shelf, with a view to finding a common basis that will facilitate a settlement of the issue. The two sides agreed upon a schedule for bilateral cultural relations, which the mixed Greek-Turkish cultural committee will primarily deal with. The decision to revive this committee was made by the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers during their meeting in Brussels in December. The next meeting of the two secretary generals will be held in Athens at a date that will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

I KATHIMERINI Report

NC212207 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 21 Mar 81 p 1

[Excerpts] For the first time the Greek-Turkish talks, between secretaries general of the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministries Roussos and Gurun, respectively, which ended yesterday, have been described as successful both in Turkey and in Greece. In statements to representatives of the press accompanying the prime minister on his Crete tour, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis described these talks as a success, even stressing they were conducted without a daily agenda. The basic issues discussed, the foreign minister stated, were the Aegean airspace and continental shelf. Questions related to the establishment of a climate of confidence between the two countries were also discussed. There was no basic discussion of the question of disarmament of the Aegean islands, with Turkey simply presenting its own views on the issue.

In another statement on the question of Greek-U.S. talks, Mitsotakis said the tempo of negotiations on the base question is fast, without this meaning either optimism or pessimism for their outcome. Since, however, the agreement in question will have to be discussed by the Chamber of Deputies plenum, the time available is additionally curtailed because of Easter. After Easter and until the summer recess, the Chamber's plenum will have both a limited number of meetings as well as a heavy load of legislative work, which also includes ratification of the law on the election of European deputies.

In respect to a possible visit to Greece by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, on the occasion of his Middle East and European tour in April, Mitsotakis said there is no information. If anything of this nature transpires, he said, it will be announced.

MANEUVERS WITH U.S. UNITS, TO BE HELD 27 MAR-2 APR

NC211728 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] The National Defense Ministry has announced that in the area of Vatika [Neapolis], Lakonias, a U.S. Marine unit and supporting units will hold landing maneuvers between 27 March and 2 April.

Greek naval units will also participate at the maneuvers to familiarize themselves in the use of modern amphibious units. Greek officers of the three branches of the armed forces will follow the maneuvers as observers in order to receive briefings on the tactics and techniques of using the modern equipment with which Greece has been supplied. No units of other countries will participate in the maneuvers.

KKE Comment

NC211842 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 21 Mar 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The U.S. military is about to hold new landing maneuvers in our country. As the National Defense Ministry has announced, Greek units will also participate in the exercises, which will be held from 27 March to 2 April at Vatika [Neapolis], Lakonias, where similar operations have repeatedly been held. A pretext for the Greek troops' participation in this U.S. provocation is that they will "participate in the exercise" and be "briefed" on modern amphibious military operations.

In a public statement, the KKE Central Committee press office points out the provocative character of the exercises that promote "the control of the country's armed forces by the Americans and lowers the national dignity of the officers and the people's mobilized children."

The text of the KKE Central Committee press office statement reads:

"The U.S. exercises, whether they are held with the government's permission or not, like in Drama, clearly show that our country has become the arena of U.S. maneuvers and provocations to our neighbor states. Under the label that the Greek military units will participate in the exercise, the control of our country's armed forces by the Americans is promoted and simultaneously the national dignity of the officers and that of the people's mobilized children is lowered.

"Our people know very well from recent experiences the dangers that this situation brings to our national defense, our country's national independence and the people's freedom."

The visit by the U.S. militarists, who, from tomorrow and for 3 more days, will be in our country, should be placed in the same context. These militarists are a delegation of the U.S. War College comprising 13 students. During their stay here, they will visit the National Defense General Staff and will be briefed on our country's foreign, economic and defense policies.

NEWSPAPER CRITICIZES HAIG ON MILITARY ALLOCATIONS

NC201744 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 20 Mar 81 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "Haig's Fears"]

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state has asked Congress to approve greater military aid allocations for Greece and Turkey in 1982, because he considers two countries a "defense unity" and a necessary bridgehead for the United States against the USSR and the other socialist states as well as the Arab countries in the region. In trying to convince Congress of the necessity of the allocation, Haig burst out into a violent fit of rumormongering and slanderously abused the Soviet Union. This shows, in the least, a lack of responsibility and seriousness for his rank. However, Haig was sincere in certain of his arguments. In order to dispel the possible hesitation of certain congressmen, in his written report Haig reminded them not to forget that U.S. military aid is one of the foreign policy tools for promoting U.S. influence in these countries (editor's note: Gunboat diplomacy in its current form).

Of course, the one who abuses and slanders is not as strong as he thinks. At the same time, finding itself at the dead end where its insane cold war policy has led it, the U.S. leadership is demonstrating the bestial fear it has about the future of imperialism. By comparing terrorists with people struggling for their freedom and their deliverance from the stern tyranny and the exploitation of the U.S. monopolies, Haig did not confine himself to the slanders agains the USSR and the other socialist countries, that..."train terrorists"! He expressed his fear that if "this international bleeding is not put under control--he meant El Salvador--we shall find this bleeding at our borders tomorrow." Honestly, the reaction of greater numbers of people and personalities is becoming more evident in America itself against the cold war policy of Reagan's administration. What is strange, however, is that our government is pretending that it does not understand the aims and goals of our "allies" and proceeds in signing the bases agreements in order to supposedly protect our country from the...danger from the north.

RALLIS DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY IN CRETE SPEECH

NC220824 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 21 Mar 81

["Excerpt" of 21 March address by Greek Prime Minister Rallis at Khania, Crete--recorded]

[Excerpts] Venizelos, however, adjusted his foreign policy to international developments with flexibility without any dogmatism. Venizelos' policy was based on three points: 1. Placing Greece diplomatically and militarily on the side of western democracies; 2. Guaranteeing a permanent basis for cooperation with Turkey; 3. Establishment of Greek relations with the Balkan countries.

It is this policy of Venizelos, adjusted to the facts of our times, which is continued by New Democracy. This is a policy which we believe [applause] serves our national interests and for which we continually receive attacks from the opposition, whether this is from PASOK or the leftwing. [confused applause with shouts of "change" in the background]

However, the inspirer [Venizelos] of this policy was the progressive leader of his time. Those who today appear as progressive continuers of his work are, by contrast, those who deny his work. They are the ones who ridicule our own devotion toward the democratic West. They are the ones who declare that when they attain authority they will change Greek foreign policy, and who sometimes dream of luminous isolation, and sometimes of our partnership with regimes of the Third World where parliamentary democracy, in which we do believe, does not function in the majority of the countries. At other times, some of these opponents of ours timidly propose we should abandon the West in favor of the East.

As for PASOK, the foreign policy it purposes belongs to the sphere of utopia. It talks of an independent and nonaligned policy. It often quotes the Yugoslavian type, at other times the Libyan type and often the Swedish model. It ignores, or it pretends to ignore, the difference between the geographic political and economic conditions in these countries and those of Greece. It also ignores the international expediencies which allow these countries to conduct different types of nonaligned foreign policy and, between ourselves, not always with much success. [long applause]

We are particularly and exceptionally sensitive about the question of our relations with Turkey. The left opposition exploits, with excessive lack of responsibility, this sensitivity and it proposes an intransigent position. Such a position, however, can only lead to a dead end or to a dynamic confrontation. We insist on solutions dictated by wisdom, which are offered by diplomacy and dictated by the national interest. On the question of establishing limits of responsibility in Aegean airspace, we pursued the process of dialogue and negotiation.

We believe that developments which have taken place will permit the eradication of the causes for friction without endangering our national interest to the slightest degree and without touching upon our national rights. On the question of the demarcation of the continental shelf, we believe that international law and international practice are the most correct course for a just and logical settlement. [prolonged applause]

TO VIMA: LIBYA APPLIES PRESSURE WITH OIL SUPPLY

NC211819 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 21 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Complications over Libyan oil shipments to Greece are beginning to gain broader dimensions because, although unofficially, the Libyan Government now clearly appears to be admitting that the "delays" are not accidental but are primarily owing to a certain "disturbance" in relations between the two countries arising from the fact that the Greek Government handed a fugitive Libyan pilot over to the United Nations instead of to the authorities of his own fatherland, as well as from the visit of Greek Agriculture Minister Athanasios Kanellopoulos to Israel.

The Greek Foreign Ministry is currently dealing with the issue with particular attention. Authoritative sources hope that the demarches now in hand will overcome existing obstacles and that in the end the loading of two waiting ships will be completed. The Soviet Union is also getting involved in the whole issue, because one of the two oil shipments earmarked for delivery was purchased by Greece from the USSR but was being shipped via Libya.

The Libyan Government, in the meantime, has informed the Greek Government that the pilot who was handed over to the UN High Commission on Refugees is a "criminal under the common criminal code" and that relevant documents proving this are about to be forwarded. These documents, however, have not been presented and the relevant allegations by the Libyan Government remain unsubstantiated.

While efforts to solve the problem created by this "pressure" from the Libyan government against Greece are being conducted on the sidelines, certain public "explanations" made yesterday provide a clear indication of the magnitude of the issue and of its true causes.

In Crete, first, Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis made the following statement on the question of the Libyan pilot:

"The Greek Government absolutely respects the principles of international law and the Libyan pilot was handed to the UN High Commission on Refugees on the day after his arrival in Greece. Consequently, and in effect, this pilot is outside Greece and the aircraft was returned to Libya. As a result, there is no issue for Greece."

In reference to the issue peculiarly created by Libya in reference to the visit of Agriculture Minister A. Kanellopoulos to Israel, the Foreign Ministry observed that this visit has no particular importance and that the status of relations between the two countries remains unaltered. It was added in reference to this issue that Greece is interested in agricultural cooperation with Israel.

Foreign Ministry Statement

NC212137 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] A Foreign Ministry statement on the supply of oil from Arab countries explains the following:

All facts available to the Foreign Ministry to this moment testify to the unfounded character of certain newspaper reports that problems exist in the supply of oil from Arab countries.

Neither Greek embassies in these countries nor Arab embassies in Athens have furnished the slightest indication that there has been a reconsideration of oil obligations undertaken by these countries or, more generally, of their policy toward our country for any reason.

More specifically on Libya, apart from certain delays noticeable recently in the delivery of oil, we have no facts that can establish any change in this country's policy toward Greece on the question of oil. As already stated, the satisfaction of our country's oil requirements is guaranteed.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman also stated that no protest, either from Libya or from any other country, has been made to the Greek Government in respect to Agriculture Minister Kanellopoulos' visit to Israel.

Such a protest, in any case, would not have been justified, because nothing has changed the status of Greek relations with Israel. The visit of the minister of agriculture has had no bearing on the existing de facto relations between the two countries since 1949, nor has it altered the well-known friendly sentiments and the policy of the Greek Government and Kanellopoulos toward the Arabs.

ELEVTHEROTIPIA Comments

NC212158 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 21 Mar 81 pp 1, 15

[Excerpts] Apart from the 1.5 million tons of Libyan oil, delivery of which "was frozen" following the incident of the pilot who sought asylum in Greece, the delivery of 2 million tons of oil from Iraq, earmarked for delivery during 1981, has also become problematic.

According to exclusive ELEVTHEROTIPIA reports from absolutely authoritative Arab sources in Athens, Iraq has transferred all its oil supply obligations to all countries to Kuwait, and now Kuwait is insisting on the necessity of "giving priority to its own treaty obligations." This raises many questions, not only about the "when" but also about the "if" of the delivery of these 2 million tons of oil, because it is well-known that the Arabs have been disturbed by Agriculture Minister Athanasios Kanellopoulos' visit to Israel.

Another exclusive report by ELEVTHEROTIPIA diplomatic correspondent Louis Dhanos is also indicative of the new dimensions of the government's attempt to guarantee the supply of 3.5 million tons of oil from other countries since this quantity will represent our shortage if in the end the delivery of Iraqi and Libyan oil is completely cancelled (or considerably delayed.)

This report concerns a delegation under the secretary general of the Industry Ministry which is due to depart for Algiers in an effort to guarantee "as much oil as possible." Soundings out and contacts are also being directed toward other Arab countries, as well as toward North Sea countries (Britain, Norway).

In a statement in Sitia [Crete] yesterday, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis stressed that there are no "problems with Libya," but he did admit that oil shipments are being delayed. A reference by Mitsotakis to the question of the recognition of Israel was also "meant to pressure." Yet this question appears to seriously interest all Arab diplomatic missions in Athens, who are due to meet soon "to align their policy."

Answering a question, the foreign minister said that he does not believe there is a question of a strain in relations with Libya.

Mitsotakis admitted, though, that it is correct that there is a certain difficulty in our relations with Libya. It is incorrect, however, he stressed that they are cutting off our oil.

What is correct is that there has been a delay in the loading of two Greek tankers, one of which is scheduled to receive an oil shipment based on an agreement with the Soviets (it belongs to the Mamidhakis Company) while the other is scheduled to take on oil on the basis of the agreement with Libya with oil destined for the Greek state oil refineries.

In reference to the visit of Agriculture Minister Kanellopoulos to Israel and the reported possible strain in relations with Arab countries, Mitsotakis stressed: "This is no de facto recognition. For a long time now we have had relations with Israel at the charge d'affaires level. These relations cover a wide spectrum of trade and economic exchanges, and particularly relations in agricultural cooperation in which sector Israel has an advanced technology, especially in the area of irrigation.

RALLIS, MITSOTAKIS LEAVE FOR THE NETHERLANDS

NC222140 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Prime Minister Rallis, who returned early this afternoon from his tour in Crete, left by air at 1830 for Maastricht, The Netherlands, to attend the conference of leaders of EEC member-states; Foreign Minister Mitsotakis is accompanying the prime minister. During the conference, which begins tomorrow, Rallis and Mitsotakis will develop the Greek positions on international and intercommunity issues that directly concern our country.

TALKS WITH GREEK FOREIGN MINISTRY SECRETARY END

TA201643 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 20 Mar (AA)--The secretaries general of the Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministries Friday concluded the 8th periodic meeting in Ankara. Secretary General Kamuran Gurun of the Turkish Foreign Ministry told newsmen, and his Greek counterpart Stavros Roussos confirmed, they had reached some kind of agreement on "certain points."

Gurun clarified, however, progress should not be expected on the question of the Aegean continental shelf at this time. The question of the Turkish community in Greece and their communal property is being taken up "through diplomatic channels," he added.

Gurun and Roussos said they would take up with their respective ministers the points on which they had been able to reach agreement. The Turkish and Greek foreign ministers will meet in Rome during the spring session of the NATO Council of Ministers in May. Gurun said the date for the next get-together of the secretaries general would be set by the ministers when they meet.

Joint Communique

TA211050 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] A joint communique has been issued on talks held between the Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministry general secretaries in Ankara between 16 and 20 March. The communique says that the issues of the Aegean airspace, the delineation of the Aegean continental shelf, bilateral cultural relations, problems concerning minorities, Greece's participation in the centennary of Ataturk and bilateral relations were discussed during talks held between Turkish Foreign Ministry General Secretary Kamuran Gurn and his Greek counterpart, Ambassador Stavros Roussos.

The communique says that the general secretaries have reached an agreement on certain recommendations to be made to their respective governments on the issue of the Aegean airspace. According to this agreement, discussions will be held in order to draft a letter for the authorized traffic offices of the two countries to meet every 2 months in a bid to exchange information on air traffic between the Istanbul and Athens regional air control centers.

The communique notes that the two general secretaries discussed the subject of the delineation of the Aegean continental shelf in order to determine the common views for the solution of this problem.

The communique adds that an agreement was reached on a schedule for bilateral cultural activities to be carried out by the joint cultural committee which was revived following talks between the two Foreign Ministries in Brussels on 13 December 1980. The joint cultural committee, whose members will be appointed by the two governments as soon as possible, is expected to hold its first meeting in the summer. The venue and time of the meeting will be determined through diplomatic channels.

During the talks, the program of ceremonies to be held in Selanik [Thessalonica] on 19 May 1981 to mark Ataturk's centennary have been completed, including the Greek Government's official participation in the ceremonies.

The next meeting between the general secretaries of the two countries will be held in Athens.

Ambassador Roussos departed Turkey today at 1115 after completing his talks. In a statement before his departure at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Ambassador Roussos said that though small, some constructive and beneficial steps toward finding a solution to outstanding differences between his country and Turkey have been made during the Ankara talks.

Pointing out that the talks were held in a warm and cordial climate, the ambassador said that agreements were reached on certain subjects on the agenda. He added that he had conducted constructive talks with Turkish Government officials on this occasion.

JUDICIARY STUDIES IRANIAN PILOT'S ASYLUM REQUEST

TA201626 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1518 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 20 Mar (AA)--The request for asylum by Iranian Colonel Javit Hussein and his wife, who commandeered a transport plane to Van airport early this week, was under examination by the Turkish Judiciary, Foreign Ministry spokesman Oktay Iscen said Friday.

The Ministry of Justice was currently examining whether the Colonel had committed the offence of "hijacking" or not as well as the request of the Iranian couple for political asylum, Iscen said. He noted there was an extradition of convicts agreement between Iran and Turkey and Turkey was signatory to international agreements on hijacking and international terrorism as well. Iran's note asking for the return of the colonel would be answered as soon as possible, he added. Asked whether the colonel and his wife would be tried in Turkey, Iscen noted that offenders had been tried in a similar case in the past.

LIRA READJUSTED AGAINST U.S., OTHER CURRENCIES

TA212024 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] The value of the Turkish lira has been readjusted in accordance with the recent changes in international money markets. The Turkish lira was revalued against the U.S. dollar, the Japanese yen and the Saudi riyal and was devalued by some 2 percent against certain other foreign currencies. The new exchange rates, which will be in effect as of tomorrow, are as follows: 95.65 Turkish lira [LT] to the U.S. dollar, 45.88 LT to 100 Japanese yen and 28.66 LT to the Saudi riyal.

The Turkish lira was devalued by 1.9 percent against the Deutsche Mark and the new exchange rate was fixed at 45.95 LT to the mark. The Turkish lira was also devalued against the British pound, the Austrian schilling, the Belgian franc, the Swiss franc and the Norwegian krone by percentages ranging from 0.7 to 1.8.

DELEGATION SIGNS BORDER PROTOCOL WITH IRAQ

TA211541 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 21 Mar (AA)--The negotiations that have been held in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 16 March 1981 between the Iraqi delegation, led by Ambassador Riyad al-Qaysi, and the Turkish delegation, led by Foreign Ministry Counselor Asaf Inhan, on drafting a protocol relating to the redemarcation of the frontiers between Iraq and Turkey were concluded today and the protocol signed with a ceremony.

ENERGY MINISTER BINGOL DEPARTS FOR IRAQ

TA221546 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] A delegation headed by Energy and Natural Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol left for Iraq today to hold talks for the readjustment of the fees paid by Iraq for the transport of oil through the Turkish-Iraqi pipeline. Officials from the Foreign, Finance, Energy and Natural Resources Ministries as well as from the Pipelines and Petroleum Transport Corporation [BOTAS] are accompanying the minister.

Crude oil is being pumped through the pipeline from Kirkud to the Yumurtalik District in Adana where it is being loaded on tankers for export. Iraq is currently paying about 40 liras per barrel for the oil being transported through the pipeline which has been in operation since 1975. A total of 35 million tons of crude oil is being transported yearly on the 981-km pipeline. Some 641 km of the pipeline are in Turkey and the rest is in Iraq.

DELEGATE CALLS FOR BALANCED EUROPEAN SECURITY

T/211536 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 21 Mar (AA)--Turkey demanded that the troops to be withdrawn (?eventually) from central Europe under the mutual and balanced troop withdrawal talks in Vienna should not be deployed in a way that would weaken the security of the northern and southern flanks. The Turkish view was submitted by Ambassador Emcel Barutcu in an address to the conference, the Foreign Ministry said.

AID AGREEMENTS WITH NORWAY, U.S., SWITZERLAND

TA211457 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1435 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 21 Mar (AA)--The Council of Ministers ratified three recently-signed accords with Norway, the United States and Switzerland, said separate items in today's Official Gazette. Under the accords, Norway will provide Turkey with a 50 million krone grant to be used in development projects under OECD's aid to Turkey program, the United States will extend, under the same program, a 200 million dollar credit and Switzerland will follow suit with a 35 million dollar credit, part of the 60 million dollars originally pledged.

BULGARIAN TRADE DELEGATION MEETS IZMIR BUSINESSMEN

TA202053 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] The Bulgarian trade delegation visiting Turkey held contacts in Izmir today. The delegation which is headed by Peter Rusov, the chairman of the Bulgarian Chambers of Trade and Industry, held a meeting with businessmen from Izmir at the Aegean Chamber of Industry. During the meeting, Rusov pointed out that trade between the two countries had doubled during the past 5 years. He said Turkey and Bulgaria could make joint investments in the fields of manufacturing and mining.

The acting chairman of the Aegean Chamber of Industry, Orhan Mentese, said that the Aegean region was the most convenient one for the investments suggested by the Bulgarian delegation.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH SOCIAL SECURITY AGREEMENT--The ratification documents of the social security agreement between Turkey and Sweden were exchanged in Ankara today. The agreement will go into effect on 1 May. It stipulates that the 15,000 Turkish workers in Sweden will benefit from Swedish social security laws without discrimination after taking into consideration the social security benefits they have acquired in Turkey. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 19 Mar 81 TA]

OLIVE OIL EXPORTS--Turkey made contracts to sell 26,000 tons of olive oil to foreign countries, the exporters union announced in Izmir. An olive oil sales contract was made with Libya and with some EEC countries, officials said. Libya is expected to import an additional 15,000 tons of olive oil from Turkey and a Libyan delegation will be in Izmir to discuss olive oil purchases, officials added. [Text] [Ankara Anatolia in English 1445 GMT 20 Mar 81 TA]

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BELGIUM

MINISTERS EXPLAIN AFRICAN POLICY TO COMMITTEE

LD191211 Brussels LE SOIR in French 13 Mar 81 p 3

["C.B." report]

[Text] The lower house and Senate Joint committees have met to hear a fourfold exposition of foreign policy: [Foreign Minister] Mr Nothomb, Development Cooperation Minister Mr Coens and Foreign Trade Minister Robert Urbain (whose report was read by Mr Nothomb) explained Belgium's African policy. Of course, a large chapter was devoted to Zaire, which explains why Mr Martens, fresh from his visit there, gave his assessment of it and explained his famous "declaration of love."

Despite the reticence of the Flemish Socialists, who expressed themselves mainly by letter, there was no debate. A debate is planned in each committee for next week and it is possible that during the foreign affairs budget debate the African section will be the subject of debate in Parliament.

Mr Martens described the Belgian-Zairian joint communique to the parliamentarians in very positive terms and explained his "declaration of love," specifying that by "Zairian leaders" he meant not only President Mobutu but more generally all the interlocutors with whom he had spoken (provincial governors, local leaders and ministers) and who had all given him an excellent welcome. He also pointed to the new aspects of Belgian aid to Zaire: A state loan of BF400 million and a credit of BF150 million to improve Zaire's telecommunications, particularly its international communications. Zaire also proposed repaying its debts to the Telegraph and Telephone Administration, which totals BF1 billion, paying BF50 million right away. Another much more ambitious project was discussed, for a kind of "Zairian Zeebrugge": Improvements to the port of Banana, which would involve work lasting several years.

Observance of Mutual Legality

Following the meeting, Mr Nothomb spoke to journalists about the main points of Belgium's African policy. With regard to Zaire, he pointed out that two delicate subjects were broached, though not together, in Kinshasa: The status of the oppositionists in Belgium (those recognized as political refugees and the rest) and the fate of the parliamentarians still being held. Both sides agreed, Mr Nothomb said, to observe the other's laws. Belgian laws have been fully explained to Kinshasa, thanks to the works by professor de Vischer, analyzing the status of aliens in general and of political refugees in particular, and the changes introduced following the approval of a new law on aliens at the end of 1980.

The Zairian authorities accepted these explanations, Mr Nothomb added, and only asked that Belgian law be applied to Zairian nationals without special privileges.

Next the foreign minister said that a step had been taken toward improved mutual understanding. In exchange the explanations given by Kinshasa were accepted and not much consideration was given to whether the arrest of parliamentarians guilty of having sent an open letter to the president was consistent with Zairian law--not to mention human rights in general....

Economic Ties With Africa

Mr Nothomb also mentioned the importance of Belgium's economic relations with black Africa (Nigeria is our major customer, accounting for BF 11.1 billion, and Zaire our major supplier, accounting for BF 28.1 billion), though in general terms, black Africa as a whole accounts for only 4 percent of our exports and 5 percent of our imports. Nevertheless, over the past 20 years Belgium's ties have become considerably diversified: In 1968 over 90 percent of total aid was absorbed by Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi, while the other black African countries received only 1.43 percent. At present the respective figures are 60 and 10 percent.

Furthermore, multilateral aid is absorbing an increasing proportion of the budget (40 percent as against 1 percent in 1961) via the European cooperation organizations. Every year Belgium gives BF 4 billion to black Africa. This is one reason why Mr Nothomb has promised to appeal to our European partners to devote more attention and more credits to Zaire, which is relatively underprivileged with respect to other states.

Southern Africa

Stressing that Belgium wants a "liberated and stable Africa," Mr Nothomb specified his stance with regard to southern Africa. "We are steadfastly opposed to the apartheid policy," he said, "and we indicated this clearly to South African Prime Minister Mr Botha during his visit to Belgium. We also hope that Namibia will achieve independence under peaceful conditions and we particularly regretted the failure of the Geneva conference, which could have led to free elections. Belgium is, however, opposed to the plan for an oil embargo on South Africa, as advocated in the United Nations by the majority of Third World countries. Indeed, Brussels believes that such a decision cannot be taken by the General Assmebly, but must be taken by the Security Council. Moreover, Belgium does not consider itself affected by such a plan, since it has no oil to export. On the other hand the arms embargo is being scrupulously observed, Mr Nothomb added.

THE NETHERLANDS

ARBATOV INTERVIEW ON U.S., NATO, ARMS RACE

For a DE VOLKSKRANT interview with Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Moscow United States and Canada Institute, in which he discusses the Reagan administration, NATO, the arms race and Poland, see the Western Europe section of the 20 Mar Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

GENSCHER COMMENTS ON WARSAW TALKS, USSR RELATIONS

DW231149 Bonn ZDF Television Network in German 1815 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Moderator Hans-Joachim Reiche interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on the program "Bonn Perspectives"--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Federal Foreign Minister Genscher will be in Moscow in early April. What will he have in mind when he goes there? But first, Mr Minister, about your Warsaw visit. Despite all the uncertainties in Poland, despite the different social systems, the Federal Republic wants to help Poland in this economic bind. Are the reasons prompting this mainly moral ones?

[Answer] Mr Reiche, the history of German and Polish dealings with each other has been full of change, and one which was sometimes tragic. This naturally is involved. But I believe that a most elementary interest on our part must also be taken into consideration here. We are interested in seeing that the Polish people, their leaders and social forces are able to solve their problems along the path of regeneration chosen by themselves. A setback in Poland would affect East-West relations as a whole. It would change the situation in Europe, and who would suffer from it most? I think it would be the Germans, who live in two states, and the Poles. Naturally, we alone cannot raise this extensive economic aid. It is a matter of whether all Western states are fully aware of their interest and responsibility here. We want to discuss that with our partners.

[Question] You stressed very strongly in Warsaw that there is a common responsibility of Poles and Germans for peace in Europe. Will you say this equally emphatically and clearly in Moscow, and do you think you will find understanding there?

[Answer] I believe people in Moscow know that the Poles and the Germans are aware of this responsibility. The considerable contributions the Germans and the Poles made after World War II toward understanding in Europe, arms control and disarmament are evidence of the fact that these two peoples in the heart of Europe are trying with all their might to promote cooperation.

[Question] Even if the American policy has not been fully formulated, Mr Minister, it is clear that the Americans want again to become number one in the world. Is this attitude, which is very outspoken toward Moscow, a handicap for the stabilization of East-West relations?

[Answer] The stabilization of East-West relations presupposes a balance. It presupposes that the United States not be weaker than the Soviet Union. The United States does not want to be stronger either. It wants to overcome the existing problems in its own defense efforts. That is a contribution to the balance, thus also serving the stabilization of East-West relations.

[Question] NATO's 1979 dual decision is a thorn in the side of the Soviet Union, a decision which called for disarmament negotiations as well as counterarmament. Mr Minister, is it possible to negotiate successfully at all in Moscow if one adheres to this dual decision?

[Answer] This dual decision is the prerequisite for negotiations leading to concrete results. We have tried prior to this decision to make the Soviet Union stop its medium-range arms production and deployment. That was not possible. With this dual decision, we know how Western defense determination is linked with the will to negotiate. In other words, if it were up to us, a new arms race would be avoided.

[Question] Mr Minister, you receive praise from the United States for your loyalty to the alliance. From Moscow, however, you get sharp and hard criticism. Will you be able to negotiate in Moscow at all on this basic line? Are what we call loyalty to the alliance, on the one hand, and stabilization of East-West relations vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, on the other, compatible with each other?

[Answer] They are not just compatible with each other, they belong indivisibly together. Only in the Western alliance, only in the European Community can we properly represent our interests in the urgently needed dialogue with the Soviet Union. The weight we carry in Moscow is determined by the weight we carry in the Western community, and whoever would like to see our standpoint be in the middle between both world powers would find out very quickly that that is untenable.

Reports to FDP Presidium

LD231316 Hamburg DPA in German 1214 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Mar (DPA)--In a report on his talks in Poland, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman and federal foreign minister, today underlined to his party's Presidium how important it is for all states to refrain from interfering in Poland. FDP spokesman Josef Gerwald said that Genscher gave his assurance that the Federal Republic is strictly adhering to this precept.

Genscher put forward the view that the economic aid Poland wants could contribute to the economic and thus also to the political stabilization of the country. He hoped that in the present difficult situation commonsense and responsibility will prevail in the interest of a political solution.

Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff told the Presidium that his Washington talks resulted in general agreement in the views of the two governments. This applied in particular to the national and international aspects of energy policy. In the sphere of monetary policy, the Federal Republic must expect interest rates in the United States to remain comparatively high.

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIALS' TALKS IN WASHINGTON

Defense Minister

LD240950 Hamburg DPA in German 0337 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 24 Mar (DPA)--The Federal Republic wants negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on Eurostrategic weapons to be started at an early date. This was the line taken by Federal Defense Minister Apel in Washington today in his 2 days of talks with his U.S. counterpart Caspar Weinberger. On Wednesday, Apel will meet with Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Contrary to earlier expectations, there will apparently be no meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

It was pointed out by German delegation circles before the start of the discussions in Washington that it is important that both parts of NATO's December 1979 twin decision--counterarming with nuclear medium-range missiles while at the same time expressing readiness for talks on disarmament--should be observed. The Bonn delegation in Washington will urge that disarmament talks with Moscow should be started as soon as possible.

Alluding to a possibly divergent view on the part of the Americans, it was stated that there should be no delay by the West. The twin decision is increasingly gaining political importance for the future of the NATO alliance. It is being said in Washington that under certain circumstances the missiles might be stationed in West Europe even before talks with Moscow. The special NATO group which deals with arms control talks will meet in Brussels during the next few days.

The delegates from Bonn are also prepared to counter U.S. wishes for an even greater expansion of West German defense by pointing out the standard of the Bundeswehr's performance capacity. The German armed forces have been consistently modernized, it was said.

FDP Spokesman

LD240958 Hamburg DPA in German 2311 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Osnabruck, 23 Mar (DPA)--According to Juergen Moellemann, the FDP Bundestag Parliamentary Group's spokesman on foreign and security policy, the United States wants to hold intensive negotiations before the end of this year with the Soviet Union on limiting modernized medium-range missiles. In an interview for NEUE OSNABRUCKER ZEITUNG (Tuesday's edition), Moellemann stated on his return from a trip to the United States that Under Secretary of State Stoessel confirmed a decision to this effect by President Reagan. The FDP politician welcomed the fact that the Americans said they do not, contrary to some fears in the Federal Republic, intend to delay the talks but want to hold them "with complete enthusiasm."

Moellemann stressed that the United States is dissatified with Bonn's defense efforts. Federal Defense Minister Apel will therefore have a difficult position during his visit to Washington. Increased efforts are being asked of Bonn, particularly in the conventional field. This would necessitate "considerable sums of money." The more quickly agreement is reached on this issue, the easier it will be for talks on arms control to be held constructively.

An edited version of the interview was pre-released to DPA.

REPORT OF SCHMIDT MEDIATION ON JERUSALEM DENIED

LD231418 Hamburg DPA in German 1310 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Bonn/Jerusalem (DPA)--A Bonn government spokesman today described as unfounded speculation a report in the Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV to the effect that Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt intends to mediate between Saudi Arabia and Israel in the question of the status of Jerusalem. A Jerusalem Foreign Ministry spokesman said with reference to the report that the Federal Government had as yet made no contact with Israel in the sense of the report.

According to MA'ARIV, during recent talks with Saudi Arabian politicians, Schmidt said he is willing to mediate in particular on the question of Jerusalem. A precondition for this is a change of government in Israel and a new concept for the status of the holy places in Jerusalem's old city. The Saudis had "in principle reacted positively" and let it be understood that they are prepared to examine new Israeli proposals for resolving the Jerusalem problem, the paper stated.

BAHR ON NATO DECISION, U.S. THIRD WORLD POLICY

DW231300 Bonn ZDF Television Network in German 1815 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Reporter Keller interview with SPD Bundestag Deputy Egon Bahr on the program "Bonn Perspectives"--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Bahr, the foreign minister was applauded a few days ago by the SPD faction for his report on America. Is a change of opinion taking place in the faction toward a majority for the counterarmament decision?

[Answer] No, we do not need a change of opinion for that. The SPD faction discussed the security policy situation a few weeks ago and clearly supports NATO's dual decision--simply because this is the basis for negotiations. Without the dual decision, there will be no negotiations.

[Question] But there is also the moratorium suggested by Brezhnev, the suggestion that there be a pause. How would a vote in the faction turn out, a vote on this decision?

[Answer] There was no vote on that subject. The idea of a moratorium is not strange to the Social Democrats. At our 1977 Berlin party congress, we ourselves considered it possible to discuss a moratorium. But as the discussion has now developed, I believe it will not lead anywhere. I believe one must concentrate on beginning negotiations as soon as possible. No time must be lost with an exchange of statements. If they go together to negotiate on medium-range missiles, we shall see what suggestions West and East will make to facilitate the negotiations.

[Question] It has been stressed in Bonn over and over again how absolutely reliable we are toward our Western partner, toward the United States. Does that leave us any leeway with regard to Ostpolitik?

[Answer] I have no doubts. You see, what has been called detente policy or Ostpolitik has been achieved only together with the alliance and in the alliance. We cannot do anything without being in the closest of contact with our allies. The treaties exist, and I believe that positive developments can be achieved only together with the alliance and not against the alliance.

[Question] But there are new ideas in the United States, such as, for example, with regard to the Third World and naturally with regard to rearmament. Are you worried by that? Do you believe that we can really continue to be so absolutely reliable?

[Answer] Well, first of all, I believe that when the Federal Republic of Germany concludes a treaty, one must be able to rely on that. And if the Federal Republic of Germany gives its word, one must be able to rely on it. If we were to become unpredictable, the world would become even more dangerous.

Secondly, I do not share the U.S. policy toward the Third World as it has now emerged. Nobody forces us to have the same policy. I am against involving the Third World in East-West conflicts or alliance matters. In that case, we will just make a different policy than the Americans.

[Question] What should be the aims of the foreign minister when he goes to Moscow in a few days?

[Answer] I believe that the foreign minister will be in a better position in Moscow, better than many others, to outline and interpret the latest information, arguments and considerations after his talks with the Americans, French, British and Italians, namely, that we, the FRG--supported by others--want to have negotiations as quickly as possible. He will be able to contribute a bit toward preventing the situation from deteriorating any further.

[Question] Are you worried by the fact that we in the Federal Republic have at the moment an increasing neutrality discussion here, that it is being considered a possible solution?

[Answer] No, I see it, but I am not worried by it. I am firmly convinced that a wanderer between two worlds would end up having nothing. We are firmly involved in an alliance, and we will make progress only with the alliance, not without it.

FRANCOIS-PONCET COMMENTS ON TIES WITH SPAIN, EEC

LD230859 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 17 Mar 81 p 17

[Feliciano Fidalgo dispatch: "Francois-Poncet: 'France Wants Stable and Democratic Spain'"]

[Text] Paris--French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said yesterday in remarks to radio Monte Carlo that "France wants a stable and democratic Spain." The minister answered several questions concerning French-Spanish relations, centering on the question of Spain's Common Market membership, the recent failed coup in Madrid and the Basque question.

Francois-Poncet first described France's position on Spain's EEC membership, stressing that "there has been no change of position. France has always stood firm on two principles: First, Spain has a place in the EEC, and as a Latin country, France is extremely keen that Spain join the Community to counterbalance the northern influence; second, France has always pointed out that Spain's membership must be accompanied by guarantees to safeguard France's interests, particularly with regard to the agriculture of southwest France."

The minister said that these French guarantees are parallel to those which Spain wants, "regarding the industrial and also the agricultural sectors," which will require time to be brought into line with the Community's requirements. Francois-Poncet was asked about the advisability of Spain's joining the EEC promptly to prevent "failed coups such as the one in February" and replied: "The best way to consolidate the young democracy lies in Spain's preparing itself agriculturally and industrially so as to be in a position to join the Common Market."

The minister referred to an article by a Spanish journalist which appeared recently in the French press. It sarcastically criticized the aloofness of French reaction to Spanish democracy's recent difficulties and questioned France's goodwill. Francois-Poncet recalled President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's action in support of King Juan Carlos, pointing out that the French president attended his coronation in Madrid and that on the night of 23 February, it was the king who saved Spain's freedoms.

He was also asked about the apparent lack of French-Spanish cooperation "in combating Basque terrorism." The French foreign minister stated categorically that "there is cooperation. France condemns terrorism. It is untrue that France allows terrorists to circulate freely on its territory." It should be pointed out that Radio Monte Carlo, though it has the status of a private concern, is virtually controlled by the French Government. Its director Michel Bassi is a Giscard d'Estaing protege.

MITTERRAND TV INTERVIEW REMARKS CRITICIZED

Giscard Spokesman

LD231102 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Mar 81 p 8

[Report: "M. Lecat: You Do Not Win Votes by Weakening France's International Capability"]

[Text] Giscard d'Estaing's staff reacted very strongly on 17 March to the remarks made the previous evening by Mitterrand in the "Cards on the Table" program on channel 2.

Lecat, the candidate's spokesman, said he considered Mitterrand's criticisms to be "frivolous and unworthy." Lecat added: "To caricature the search for dialogue, seeing it as a systematic proof of weakness, is to indulge in demogoguery with respect to peace and war, that is, the life and death of French people... You do not win votes and you do not seek to gain votes by weakening France's international capability."

Lecat, who specified that he was speaking not as spokesman for the president of the republic but as the candidate's spokesman, said: "We have reached the first point in the election campaign when a serious incident has occurred: One of the candidates has made irresponsible remarks on a vital subject." According to him, it is an "attempt which, being aimed against a candidate for the presidency of the republic, was aimed against the very center of action of France's foreign policy."

"Let Him Retract His 'Payment Assertion'"

The PS, Lecat continued, "has fought for 20 years against France's defense policy, not only by not voting for the defense budgets but by fighting against it extremely aggressively by the attempt to dismantle national defense through use of soldiers committees, an attempt recently resumed a month ago by the PS." Judging that "there are subjects to raise controversies over and others where one does not have the right," Lecat then said: "Considering today's incident, he (Mitterrand) has an unexpected opportunity to say: 'I criticized the form but I cast no aspersions on the desire of the president of the republic, the constitutional president up to 17 May, and of the candidate Valery Giscard d'Estaing to defend France and to pay heed only to the national interest and not the interests of the election...' If he says this, the incident is closed: Let him retract his 'payment for Warsaw' assertion."

Questioned as to whether Giscard d'Estaing enjoys a "privileged domain" which the other candidates have no right to criticize, Lecat replied: "No, there is a republican tradition which is perfectly clear, which is that you do not involve national defense in your problems. Just refer to the French republican tradition for the past century... I do not think Francois Mitterrand's remarks are taken seriously in the Soviet Union. But just imagine if they were: That would mean that a doubt has been cast on France's defense capability and that if there was a serious crisis in Europe, it might be said: 'Well, after all, since Giscard wants above all to be reelected and is ready to sacrifice anything to be reelected, we can wipe France off the map of strategic forces in Europe.'"

Finally mentioning the presence of Soviet SS-20 missiles targeted on Europe--a subject raised by Mitterrand--Lecat said: "I cannot imagine that he (Mitterrand) turned up on the East German border in a false beard to go and see the launch pads.... It is obvious that all this business is perfectly well known to the French Government, the staffs and NATO and that it has been the subject of profound reflection for a long time. So it is an argument for show and is not serious."

Georges Marchais

LD231137 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 18 Mar 81 p 3

[Report: "No Blank Checks"]

[Text] In his speech in Bastia yesterday, Georges Marchais made the following comment about Francois Mitterrand's Monday evening television broadcast:

"One phrase recurs among the commentators: Francois Mitterrand emerged as a candidate of the 'center left,' in fact, a sort of Edgar Faure...

"As far as I am concerned, I would say that the Socialist candidate entirely failed to face up to the implementation of the real conditions for change. He devoted the bulk of his statement to dodging any commitment in the direction of union and change and multiplying his pledges to the right and to employers.

"Thus, Francois Mitterrand avoided giving any specific details with regard to satisfying the workers' demands. The struggle against unemployment? Raising low wages? Utter vagueness. Full employment is not one of his goals and he gave no figure for raising the guaranteed minimum wage. For him, wages should increase 'a little more, a little less, it doesn't matter much, we shall see when the time comes.' It will be up to the employers to decide by negotiating with the trade unions and taking the crisis into account. In any case, he makes it clear that negotiations should take place calmly. And he undertakes to prevent strikes and social conflicts.

"The 35-hour week? Francois Mitterrand declares himself to be in favor of it. On one condition--that it is done at a European level. As for wages indexation, we shall see: It will be decided "sector by sector or failing that enterprise by enterprise.' In fact, if Ceyrac [of the National Council of French Employers], Helmut Schmidt and Mrs Thatcher agree, we could satisfy the workers' demands....

"We find the same confusion when Francois Mitterrand touches on the question of the means of change. The Socialist candidate puts forward no precise measure, with figures, to question profits. The tax on capital is jettisoned. On the other hand, it is now specified that employers will receive even more public funds than they do now.

"As for foreign policy, the only thing Francois Mitterrand reproaches Giscard d'Estaing for is not being sufficiently anti-Soviet.

"Today Giscard d'Estaing's entire policy is helping to weaken France's influence and role in the world. He is aligning himself with Washington and Bonn, taking part in the dangerous arms race, accelerating European integration and advocating the expansion of the Common Market. That is not enough for Francois Mitterrand. To hear him talk, we should go more quickly and further. He took care not to say the words 'national independence.' He even extends this argument to the point of accusing the Soviet Union of having preferred Franco when we know the aid which that country rendered to the Spanish republicans at the time when Leon Blum was giving the fascists a free hand in the name of the 'nonintervention' policy.

"When we enumerate all these stands, we realize that Francois Mitterrand believes that the changing of society is nothing other than a 'refrain.' And since there is no question of real change, it is logical that he should not form an alliance with the men and women in favor of change as the Communists are. He asserted yesterday that he does not want Communist ministers. At the same time, he opened up once again the possibility of cooperating with the right.

"In fact, if we had to sum up in one phrase the Socialist candidate's performance, we would have to say that Francois Mitterrand engaged in manipulating evasiveness and vagueness with regard to everything relating to the country's major problems and our people's major aspirations and that he only grew clear and precise again when it was a case of saying no to an alliance with our party, to a left alliance and--as a commentator was saying this morning--'to make possible every combination.'

"All this is serious. We have reached the point where Francois Mitterrand is indubitably reiterating that he wants to beat Giscard d'Estaing, but when it is a case of going to the heart of the matter, he talks virtually the same language as Giscard d'Estaing and Chirac. Exactly like them, I repeat, he says no to Communist ministers; he refuses to satisfy the workers' demands; he demands further aid for employers; he advocates a policy of national surrender, of alignment with the United States and Germany. How could the workers fail to be on their guard or fail to reflect on the situation created by this orientation?"

On the basis of past experience, Georges Marchais described as "dangerous" the attitude of those who, "persisting in more or less hiding reality from themselves, say: Enough of Giscard; things can't be any worse; so, anything except him."

He mentioned that for their part, the Communists "do not resign themselves to the present situation. We are and we shall remain men and women of the union, the union of the popular forces, the left union for change. We have made this choice once and for all and it is irrevocable."

The Communist candidate concluded: "It is my duty to tell you: Do not give a blank check to a man who brings you no guarantee of the change you expect, for there is a danger that tomorrow the PS may be with the right in going further in implementing the policy the employers want."

PARIS SEES ETHIOPIAN BACKING FOR REGIONAL PARLEY

LD240845 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] The suggestion made by Giscard d'Estaing in 1978 to hold a regional conference to settle the conflicts in the Horn of Africa is gaining support, Paris thinks, after Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Stirn's return from a visit to Addis Ababa and Djibouti.

Mr Stirn, who returned on the morning of Monday, 16 March, notably conveyed a message from Giscard d'Estaing to Ethiopian head of state Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu. "I believe the time has come to make every effort to convene a regional conference even if all the right conditions have not yet been established," Mr Stirn said before returning to France. "The countries in the region must be allowed to draw up the procedures."

This plan was the focal point of his talks. The participants ought to be the countries in the Horn of Africa: Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti, Sudan, Kenya and possibly the nearby countries of the Red Sea. The conference should, in any case, only be held if it has been well planned and if all the participants are determined to reach agreement, which only seems possible if the existing borders are not called into question. The Ethiopians apparently stressed that point.

The proposed regional conference is also the subject of the talks which Djibouti President Hassan Gouled--who will then visit Kenya and finally Somalia--is now having in Ethiopia.

The welcome which Mr Stirn was given--French circles think--reflects the Ethiopians' desire to open up to the West, French policy in Africa and the Indian Ocean drawing no public criticism in Ethiopia. The conditions in which Djibouti gained independence and the decision to keep 3,500 French soldiers there, in fact, seem to be appreciated.

Mr Stirn indicated to the Ethiopian leaders that France is prepared to extend cooperation and to grant favorable loans for restoring the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railroad and for the supply of various other equipment. He announced that 1,000 tons of grain is to be sent as well as a Fr100,000 donation to contribute to the fight against illiteracy [apparent line drop] for the reopening of the Paris-Addis Ababa airline.

L'HUMANITE CRITICIZES COVERAGE OF PRAVDA ARTICLE

LD230841 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 16 Mar 81 p 4

[Bernard Frederick article: "G. Marchais the Target"]

[Text] There are three clear points about the press campaign launched Friday by a LE MONDE article and headline, according to which the USSR has made a "generally positive assessment" of Giscard d'Estaing's action.

The first is that it is untrue. Georges Marchais and L'HUMANITE announced this on Saturday morning. On Saturday afternoon, LE MONDE acknowledged its "very unfortunate error." The second is that it is an anticommunist operation--yet another: "What is its aim?" Roland Leroy wrote in a L'HUMANITE-DIMANCHE editorial: "To deal blows to the Communist candidate.... Georges Marchais--and he alone--is the target." The third is that it is a "coup"--organized by the PS and the right. A scanning of the weekend press and statements by Socialist leaders or rightwingers highlight all this.

The Lie

First, the lie. It was a simple matter to consult the PRAVDA article. It contained no "generally positive assessment." So much for the sacrosanct ethics whereby a journalist must "check his sources" before publishing. The expression "positive assessment" was taken up on Saturday by Anita Hauser on Radio Luxembourg (at 1300--1 hour before the LE MONDE article, acknowledging its "mistake.") LE QUOTIDIEN proclaimed right across its front page that "Brezhnev Votes Giscard" and spoke of the Soviet daily's "great praise" for the Elysee Palace. LE MATIN published the headline "Brezhnev Giscard" across five columns, explaining that the CPSU wanted to "try to improve the majority candidate's chances." In the opinion of LA CROIX, there was "no doubt that the best French presidential candidate ('according to PRAVDA') is President Giscard d'Estaing." LE FIGARO-L'AURORE found "Moscow In Favor of Giscard's Reelection."

The radio and television did not lag behind: On Radio Luxembourg, Philippe Alexandre spoke of a PRAVDA article "officially and loudly urging the reelection" of Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Europe 1 or VOA announced that "Moscow's choice" was "unambiguous" and that the Soviets were "very clearly praising" the head of state. On French television channel 1, J. Lenoir also tried to convince viewers that the Soviet Union was adopting "a clear stance in favor of Giscard d'Estaing.

Anticommunist Operation

What was the aim of such insistence and coordination? On Saturday LE MATIN unwittingly revealed the objective of the latest Russian campaign: "Since," the editorial states, "Leonid Brezhnev wishes for Valery Giscard d'Estaing's success, how could Georges Marchais support the election of another candidate?" The same message came from Michele Cotta on Radio Luxembourg the same day: "This move by PRAVDA could make it difficult for Georges Marchais to portray himself as the most anti-Giscard candidate." Always on the lookout for a "PCF crisis," Philippe Tesson announced in LE QUOTIDIEN "new difficulties for the Communist Party." Last, LE MONDE, which set the ball rolling Friday, published an editorial on Saturday, which reads: "How can one believe that Mr Marchais is the sole 'anti-Giscard' candidate that he pretends to be?" Thus, by a clever trick, we are shown Mitterrand innocent of any blame for the failure--or failures--of the people's movement and the only truly "anti-Giscard" candidate. And so too, thanks to a lie, we see Giscard alone with the Socialist candidate whom he chose.

But in revealing their objectives, LE MATIN, LE MONDE and Giscard's media at the same time point to the instigators of this pitiful maneuver: the PS and the government. The Elysee Palace donated its radio and television services, which relayed the lie to millions of homes in an attempt to draw some kind of benefit from the implicit message: We told you that the president is "somebody"; even the Russians say so.... and to dodge the issue of the meeting with Schmidt, the foreign minister's recent Washington visit and the alignment with Reagan's stances, whether on El Salvador or on the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe. And to ignore Leonid Brezhnev's assessment at the 26th CPSU Congress of French policy and detente, published by L'HUMANITE-DIMANCHE: "Although we do not agree with everything that France does on the international plane, our relations remain an important factor of detente and we are in favor of their dynamic developments.

As for the PS, it carefully planned the operation. Several days ago, Jean Poperen published a pamphlet containing the following headline: Brezhnev Votes Giscard." The dispatch from PRAVDA's correspondent in France had not yet appeared.... But as soon as LE MONDE published its account of the dispatch, Beregovoy rushed to the microphone to denounce the "interference." Michel Crepau of the Left Radical Movement followed in his footsteps.

Yesterday, Mitterrand's spokesman Mauroy claimed that "the Soviet leaders prefer the unemployment candidate" and spoke of a "decision from abroad." This is, to say the least, a rash statement for a party belonging to the Socialist International, which also embraces a Schmidt who is "Giscard's friend" and a Brandt who "votes Mitterrand."

PERTINI INTERVIEWED ON UPCOMING TRIP TO MEXICO

FL202251 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2206 GMT 20 Mar 81

[By Walter Machado]

[Text] Rome, 20 Mar (NOTIMEX)--For me personally, Mexico is the most important nation of Latin America. I am going to meet President Jose Lopez Portillo, to meet--something I want to do very much--the Mexican people and to meet particularly the youth of that country. I am going to walk the Mexican streets, Italian President Alessandro Pertini declared here today. Pertini begins an official visit to that Latin American nation next week.

Speaking at the Quirinale Presidential Palace this afternoon with a very small number of Mexican journalists, including this NOTIMEX correspondent, the Italian president discussed extensively this, his first trip to Latin America. He especially emphasized that he has wanted to visit Mexico since long ago and stressed the fact that Mexican soil will be the first he will be visiting in Latin America. Pertini leaves here on Wednesday and will arrive in Mexico on Thursday, 26 March.

With his usual simplicity and sincerity, the veteran antifascist resistance leader, political leader and extremely popular ruler answered many questions, evaded others and made categoric statements on fundamental topics. Pertini repeatedly expressed his determination to go to Mexico with a friendly and fraternal feeling and for the purpose of learning the situation [presumably in Mexico] and establishing increasingly more solid relations between the two countries.

We want to strengthen our relations with Mexico so that they become increasingly closer and more cordial and always more open and friendly, the president said. He added that there is interest in Italy in providing industrial technology and sending technicians and in receiving raw materials from Mexico, thereby establishing, or better said, strengthening our technical-industrial exchange and particularly cultural exchange.

He explained, however, that: I am not going to buy oil. The experts and representatives of the Italian Government will deal with that. In any case, my only task will be to pave the way for such discussions.

During the lengthy dialogue with the Mexican journalists, President Pertini repeatedly referred to one of his greatest concerns; world peace, general disarmament and the struggle against poverty in the world.

He evaded answering questions concerned with the policies of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. You should ask him these questions, (?he said). He discussed matters concerned with terrorism in Italy and spoke of the situation in the Mediterranean. He denied that what recently happened in Spain--a coup d'etat attempt--could happen in Italy. Pertini focused warmly on the subject of his close ties with the youth and talked of his friendship with Pope John Paul II.

More From Interview

FL211739 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0231 GMT 21 Mar 81

[By Walter Machado]

[Excerpts] Roma, 20 Mar (NOTIMEX)--Resumption of the North-South dialog is a topic which the Italian president will surely discuss with the Mexican officials. However, at this time he ducks the newsmen's questions on it. He says: The world has become small. It is not what we thought it was in the past, that there were enormous distances between the north and south. It is a small world, he repeats. Without interruption, as if this topic was tied to the previous one, he adds: If due to some damned reason world war III breaks out tomorrow, even those countries which do not participate in it will be involved. We will be blown up.

Not allowing anyone to interrupt him, he goes on: That is why I am an ardent supporter of supervised total disarmament. If all the money used to produce nuclear bombs was devoted to combat hunger in the world, it would be a really useful humanitarian project. As we chat here now, there are millions and millions of human beings struggling against hunger. Some 18 million children died of hunger in 1979. This slaughter of innocents should weigh as a sentence on the conscience of all chiefs of state in the world, thus on mine too.

He appears to be almost obsessed by the topic. My most immediate aspiration is the consolidation of peace. There should be no more talk about war. I have participated in two world wars. War is a horrendous monster. It does not solve problems. It creates problems. It creates tragedies of innocents. It creates ruins. It makes the peoples regress. War is an act of barbarians that must be eliminated by mankind.

The interview has concluded. The president of the Italians, doubtlessly the statesman most admired, respected and loved by his people, says that the recipe for remaining young like him is to have a clear conscience. While calling for his aides, whom he had asked to leave the room when the interview began, he mentions his friendship with the Pope. He says he met with the Pope for 4 hours. We asked if they had agreed on all topics they had discussed. No, he says, men should never be in agreement in everything, to have one way of thinking. If there were only one way of thinking, there would be no democracy, he responds. Did any one of you convince the other? we asked. Neither one tried to convince the other. He is a religious man, I am a socialist. He respects my position of non-believer. I respect his position as head of the church. But there are many more things in which we agree.

We stand up to leave. We shake hands, the hand that millions of Mexicans will be able to shake in just a few days.

PCI'S BERLINGUER OUTLINES SOCIAL, POLITICAL ISSUES

LD231033 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 18 Mar 81 pp 1, 7

[Giorgio Frasca Polara report: "Berlinguer Speaks on Television About Social Issues (Pensions, Housing, Trade Unions) and Political and Institutional Crisis"]

[Excerpts] Rome--The most important and pressing topics of domestic and foreign policy (ranging from the problem of governability to relations with the USSR, from strike legislation to Eurocommunism and from relations with the Socialists to the tragic pensions and housing situation) were broached during yesterday evening's televised press conference with [PCI Secretary General] Enrico Berlinguer.

The discussion began at once with journalists representing six [as published] Italian newspapers and one FRG newspaper: GIORNALE NUOVO, IL MESSAGGERO, IL GIORNO, LA NAZIONE, L'OCCHIO, L'UNIONE SARDA, CORRIERE D'INFORMAZIONE, Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG.

International Scene

The first question concerned the issue of the new missiles, the proposed moratorium put forward by Brezhnev and the PCI's assessment of it, which supposedly conflicts with the Italian Communists' professed "autonomy from Moscow." Berlinguer recalled the terms of the proposal made by the PCI when the question of manufacturing and deploying the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe arose: A request for the USSR to suspend manufacture and deployment of the SS-20s, a similar request regarding the cruise and Pershing missiles and an immediate start to negotiations.

"At the time the proposal was not taken up by the Italian Government or by the USSR Government, though it did arouse considerable interest in West European political circles, especially among the Social Democratic parties. We now note with satisfaction that Brezhnev has made a proposal similar to ours."

As far as the PCI's autonomy is concerned, there is absolutely no need to request certificates from other parties. "From whom should we ask for them?" Berlinguer asked. "From the DC, which has always agreed with the United States, from the attack on Vietnam to the support for the reactionary Salvadoran junta, or from the other ruling parties, which are vying with each other for the Reagan administration's sympathies? We have most clearly demonstrated our autonomy by adopting freely determined stances, which have often caused us to disagree with the United States or the USSR."

[Question] But is Eurocommunism not in a state of crisis?

[Answer] I really do not believe so. It would be the case if it were regarded as a coalition or even as some kind of organization of communist parties. But if you regard Eurocommunism as a combination of ideas, these ideas extend and penetrate deeply even beyond our continent. In some Latin American countries, for instance, the combination of ideas which constitute Eurocommunism are the subject of broad debate. Of course, some people believe that Eurocommunism should be exorcised and that the PCI can be to some extent restricted in its capacity to extend its own ideological heritage. This could be one of the reasons why permission to speak from the CPSU Congress platform was not given to Comrade Pajetta, who worthily represented our party--an error which, above all, further highlighted our presence and our stances.

Governability

One journalist asked: Why did you give such a lukewarm reception to [PSI Secretary] Craxi's proposals of a grand reform? "The principal problem in Italian politics is not constitutional reforms. Indeed, to make them the principal issue could constitute a diversion from the fundamental problem, which is the inability to govern properly--that is to make decisions, to indicate objectives and to provide specific reference points for economic activity and social life." "This is the real problem," Berlinguer stressed, "and it cannot be escaped." This does not mean that there are not some contexts in which constitutional reforms can be carried out. For instance, Berlinguer declared himself personally in favor of a unicameral system and a reduction in the number of deputies: "This would greatly simplify parliamentary and legislative activity," he said. Berlinguer expressed his clear opposition to other of Craxi's proposals; for instance, the one to effectively restrict the independence of the public prosecutors and to subordinate them to political authority.

But the PCI secretary general stressed above all the basic importance of other issues not even mentioned by Craxi: the occupation of the state by the governing parties ("a phenomenon that negates the correct functioning of the institutions") through the distribution of posts and state agencies; and the establishment of a kind of steering committee, composed of secretaries of the four ruling parties, over the government and Parliament. "These are the reasons for our lack of enthusiasm and mistrust."

Relations With PSI

This led naturally to the issue of PCI-PSI relations, which was raised by a journalist who asked what the Communists intend to do to improve them and whether perhaps these difficulties are influenced by "the personal incompatibilities that are said to exist between Berlinguer and Craxi." "Our personal characters, though undoubtedly different, are irrelevant," he replied. "In any case, PCI and PSI secretaries have always had profoundly differing characters, but this has not prevented periods of good cooperation between the parties." What is important, however, is "the variance in political blueprints". "I am not sure," Berlinguer observed, "what the PSI's political blueprint is; but really it seems to me that the party's leaders want to continue cooperating with the DC in a subordinate role, though I do not know for how long. On the other hand, we want to work to create an alternative to the power system based on the DC's domination as soon as possible.

Obviously, this difference over political blueprints leads to a debate that is sometimes rather lively. But we must all work to ensure that this debate does not become embittered and that there is calm discussion." The conditions for so doing do exist: "There is a substantial unitary fabric of cooperation between Communists and Socialists in the trade union movement, in other mass organizations and in the local administrations and several regional governments. This is a basis for calmly conducting this discussion, which," Berlinguer warned, however, "must not be confined solely to exchanges of diplomatic remarks and courtesies."

PAJETTA ADDRESSES MILAN PARTY ON CPSU CONGRESS

LD231147 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 18 Mar 81 p 7

[Dino Landi Report: "Pajetta in Milan: 'Plain Words Earn More Respect'"; date not given]

[Text] Following the meeting in Bologna--a major demonstration for peace--it was Milan's turn, when [PCI International Affairs Department Chief] Gian Carlo Pajetta attended a Communist "aktiv" meeting on the international situation. This was a further opportunity, therefore, to "sound out the feelings" of the party following Moscow. The attendance exceeded all expectations: not only was the Gramsci Hall full to bursting, but so too were all the other halls and rooms at the PCI Federation headquarters in Via Volturno. A public address system enabled even those furthest away to hear.

The Moscow incident--"was it a snub?" Pajetta asked; "It was above all a political error on the Soviets' part: they only harmed themselves"--prompted the Milan Communists' interest, and the evening showed that there is a desire (and need) to talk about it.

Very well, but how is it possible to discuss something with thousands of people? So, after Pajetta's speech--which briefly summarized the picture of the international situation, partly but not only as regards PCI-CPSU relations--15 comrades came to the microphone to put questions to him. But there could not be a real debate. Of course, the questions did hint at the feelings and opinions of certain sectors of the party; "We should have spoken from the congress platform in Moscow!" Comrade Guadagnola exclaimed, and Comrade Freddi asked why "so much polemic with the USSR and so little with China" (applause). There was significant applause too when Pajetta recounted Berlinguer's visit to China. One U.S. journalist asked Berlinguer: "What are the differences between yourselves and the Chinese, which you talk about so much?" The PCI secretary general's reply was: "The first difference is that the Chinese consider the USSR an enemy, and we do not."

Nevertheless, it would be arbitrary as well as rather futile to draw distinctions among the party's various attitudes or to seek "Kabulites" at home. "We are initiating a debate," Pajetta said, "not so as to split communists into those who have the right attitude and those who as yet do not." It is a matter of debating major issues--war and peace, no less. This is why we are sounding the alarm throughout the country, with the authority earned by being a party that never omits to say what it believes. Partly because, as we demonstrated at the CPSU Congress, we know "that one compliment fewer will earn less applause, but one truth more will earn even more esteem and respect in Italy and throughout the world." Pajetta declared himself convinced that no speech in Moscow gained more attention than the one which the 5,000 CPSU Congress delegates were unable to hear and had to read in PRAVDA.

But of course the Soviet Communists' congress extended beyond the issue of PCI-CPSU relations. It broached problems crucial to world peace. Why, Pajetta asked, has this part of the congress been covered by a pall of silence by a sector of the Italian press, among others? Is Brezhnev's proposal of a moratorium on missiles in Europe (a proposal that has similarities with the one put forward by the PCI some time ago) unimportant, perhaps?

And does not the issue of the confidence-building measures (mutual information concerning armaments and troops) proposed by the CPSU first secretary, to China, among others, not set relations between the USSR and the vast Chinese state in a new context? These are initiatives that can impart a new thrust to the detente policy at the very moment when, thanks to Reagan's actions in Latin America and elsewhere, a very delicate world balance seems to be at breaking point. President Pertini did well, the Communist leader said, "to stress the Italian people's concern" at Reagan's "provocative" initiatives regarding El Salvador, among others.

In Europe today, we are witnessing U.S. pressure to persuade Spain to joint NATO. If the removal of a country such as Italy from NATO would be a factor of imbalance, Spain's insertion into the Atlantic organization would also break that balance.

We need unity on peace issues--not only among those who want "to combat the bosses" (as Comrade Premoli said)--because the communists alone cannot impose detente in the face of imperialism. This is why we need to debate--so as to be able to persuade others and to bear comparison with other proposals. This is the significance of our party's intensive international activity in so many of the world's countries--the visits, the meetings, the delegations. ("So much for being isolated Eurocommunists, as some people portray us," Pajetta exclaimed).

Is there a discrepancy between the decisions of the PCI leadership group and what the party as a whole "feels" (as Comrade Corritore suggested)? Let us see, Pajetta said: We "do not recommend democracy only for others, for export." But while it is true that "there is nothing wrong in donating a portrait of Lenin to the CPSU Congress" (as some comrades from Paderno Dugnano did), it is not this which lends the party more weight." "What we need is a commitment from all communists to specifically implement a policy of peace and cooperation among the peoples."

PAOLO BUFALINI SPEAKS ON PCI FOREIGN POLICY

LD231123 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 19 Mar 81 p 17

[Gabriella Mecucci report: "Bufalini Answers Questions on PCI Policy in Perugia"; date not given]

[Excerpt] Perugia--Whether because of the strong tradition of antiwar marches or the presence of thousands of foreign students, Perugia, although a small city, always has an open "window on the world." When the opportunity arose to discuss PCI foreign policy with [PCI Directorate member] Paolo Bufalini, who has recently returned from Moscow, success and attendance were guaranteed. The debate lasted 3 hours; many questions were asked and the audience was both large and varied. There were elderly party members, foreign students, women who joined the 8 March march, members of the Italian Communist Youth Federation and many university teachers. Nobody missed the opportunity to ask questions about the significance of the Reagan line, the CPSU Congress, Brezhnev's proposals, Poland, Afghanistan and all the burning issues of the international situation.

A middle-aged gentleman, a DC member of long standing, asked: "The Soviets have many more weapons than the Americans and there is no parity between the blocs, so in this situation what is the point of Brezhnev's proposal of ending the arms race?"

Bufalini replied as follows: "There are very different assessments regarding the quantity of weapons available to the two superpowers. Some say that the United States is in front, while others swear that the USSR is definitely in the lead. As far as I am concerned, I do not much believe in the figures supplied by the chiefs of staff.

"But I do believe that the need is not so much to attempt an impossible computation, but to opt for the negotiation and moratorium path, or at least the quest for agreements aimed at halting the arms race. This is the proposal that Brezhnev put forward at the CPSU Congress and it is a proposal which embraces suggestions which our own party made in the past, even before NATO's decision on the Euromissiles."

A young Palestinian stood up and said in somewhat labored Italian: "You claim to be opposed to bipolarism and talk in terms of a multipolarism which seems to me to be more hypothetical than real. By so doing are you not perhaps playing into the United States' hands?" Shortly before that an elderly comrade asked somewhat polemically: "Do you not think, Mr Bufalini, that the party sometimes places U.S. imperialism on the same level as the Soviet Union?"

Bufalini replied as follows: "We do not in the least deny the need for dialogue and agreement between the two major world powers and the two major blocs--indeed, we enthusiastically encourage it as a fundamental need for safeguarding peace and detente. In fact, in the recent past there has been more unipolarism than bipolarism. Indeed, the U.S.-USSR dialogue has been interrupted and only Brezhnev's very initiatives, which we assess positively, are aimed at reopening it. It is undeniable, however, that bipolarism has accumulated negative aspects in the past. We are opposed to a division of the world that maintains the status quo and reduces the influence and importance of autonomous initiatives taken by certain European countries. Unfortunately, this does not apply to the Italian Government, but we must not forget the significant stances adopted by the FRG, France, The Netherlands and even Belgium. Plus there is the entire Nonaligned Movement, which has a very important role, and finally the various people's liberation movements.

"As for placing the United States and the USSR on the same level," Bufalini continued, "I do not believe that this assessment reflects the truth. As we very well know, imperialism is a power policy aimed at exploiting the peoples. The Soviets, however, certainly do not deprive countries that have liberated themselves from the colonial yoke of their resources; if anything, they send them specific aid for their development. This does not alter the fact that the rivalry between the major powers and blocs is in itself a source of conflicts and serious threats to peace."

In his introduction Bufalini made a lengthy analysis of present U.S. policy: "The Reagan line," he said, "is worrying and dangerous. The U.S. President has begun a campaign against the liberation movements, which are all labeled terrorist, and apart from the rearmament race he has threatened to intervene in El Salvador and to send military aid to the Afghan guerrillas and various African reactionary movements.

"Fortunately," he added, "this line has in fact not been welcomed by several major allies. Brezhnev, on the other hand, has responded by issuing a number of peace proposals, which we consider positive--not only because of the proposal to resume the dialogue and halt the arms race but also because the report to the 26th CPSU Congress contains more specific pointers in the direction of detente."

Bufalini listed them as follows: Certain innovations regarding relations with the Chinese, the acknowledgement of national paths to socialism, the request for negotiations on Afghanistan among all the countries concerned.

This led to another very interesting topic of debate. Questions were asked about Afghanistan, then Poland, then many other individual issues, from the Iran-Iraq war to the assessment of the Iranian revolution and the Ethiopian question. Bufalini repeated the opinions already expressed, stressing both the points of convergence and the differences and divergencies between our party and the CPSU.

There was another major question, never asked explicitly, but implicit in many of the other questions: Does the PCI want to detach itself definitively from the CPSU? Bufalini earned applause when he said: "Autonomy does not in the least imply a rupture. We will always frankly state our opinions and will continue to express all our disagreements, but irrespective of appearances, there are now important points of contact between Brezhnev's latest proposals and the PCI's foreign policy line. Some people are demanding that we break away and claim that only after we have taken such a step will we be granted 'authorization' as democrats and a 'permit' to enter the government. But the PCI does not need such authorizations and is not so naive as to fail to understand that it is for very different reasons that some people do not want the PCI to participate in the country's government. We are motivated not by the desire for ruptures, but rather by the desire to find paths that will facilitate mutual understanding with a force such as the USSR and with all the forces throughout the world working for peace and international cooperation."

BRIEFS

NEW ZAMBIAN AMBASSADOR--Rome, 18 Mar (ANSA)--Italian President Sandro Pertini received Zambia's new ambassador in Rome, Harry Momba Nzunga, here today for the presentation of his credentials. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 18 Mar 81 AU]

NEW AMBASSADORS--Rome, 18 Mar (ANSA)--The names of nine new Italian ambassadors were officially announced here today after the governments of the countries where they will be posted voiced approval of the appointments. The nine ambassadors are: Stefano D'Andrea, Copenhagen; Alberto Solera, Berlin; Marcello Salimei, Jidda; Giorgiostea Antonini, Mogadishiu; Marco Guido Fortini, Dar Es Salaam; Ugo Toscano, Nicosia; Luigi Durante, Singapore; Joseph Nitti, Guatemala; Roberto Rosellini, Conakry. [Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 18 Mar 81 AU]

KING PLANS MEETING WITH ARMED FORCES PLENUM

LD231412 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The Information and Public Relations Office at the Defense Ministry issued a communique at midday today, saying that tomorrow, 24 March, at 1230 in the Royal Palace, His Majesty the King will meet the plenum of the supreme councils of the three branches of the armed forces. His Majesty will be accompanied at the meeting by the prime minister and the minister of defense, the note concludes.

While the note gives nodetails, informed sources believe that the subjects discussed at the meeting will concern the latest events affecting the military which have culminated in the murder of two lieutenant colonels in Bilbao and Pamplona.

The plenum of the armed forces supreme councils does not have the status of being a body and thus has no specific decisionmaking capacity,although its advisory function is considered the highest that can be given in matters affecting the armed forces as a whole.

The supreme councils of the army, navy and air force are headed by the chiefs of staff of each of the respective armed forces, that is, Lieutenant General Gabeiras Montero of the army, Admiral Arevalo Pelluz for the navy and Lt Gen Jose Emiliano Alfaro Arregui for the air force. The committees are advisory bodies at the Ministry of Defense and among their functions is the task of submitting reports on those questions being considered by the minister.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES 'OFFICIAL NOTE' ON TERRORISM

LD232020 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Pedro Fernandez Cespedes report from Moncloa Palace]

[Excerpt] The prime minister's meeting with the ministers of foreign affairs, the prime minister's office, justice, defense, the interior and territorial administration ended at around 1930. The purpose of the meeting was to assess the present escalation of terrorism and take appropriate measures. So we can now read for you the official note issued by the Secretariat of State for Information, the text of which is as follows:

To these ends, the following points have been agreed:

1. The armed forces will for the period of time the government deems necessary collaborate with the forces and bodies of state security in stepping up vigilance at maritime borders, and international borders in those areas most affected by terrorism.

2. A single command will be set up for the struggle against terrorism; this is to be based at the Interior Ministry and the appropriate military services will collaborate in this.

3. Legal controls over the movement of persons and goods at prescribed border posts will be reinforced.

4. In the areas referred to, manpower in the forces and bodies of state security will be increased by transferring men from security duties at airports and military production centers in other parts of the country.

5. The Congress of Deputies will be asked immediately to implement procedures of high urgency and priority to deal with the draft law on the reform of certain articles of the penal code dealing with the offenses of rebellion and terrorism, and also to deal with the bill relating to the states of alert, emergency, and siege.

EMERGENCY STATE IN BASQUE COUNTRY DENIED

LD231406 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Sources at the Interior Ministry have said that the government has not specifically considered the possibility of declaring a state of emergency in the Basque country as has been rumored since last Saturday.

CATALAN PARTY EXECUTIVE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

LD230911 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 17 Mar 81 p 14

[Text] Following an extremely lengthy meeting the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] Executive Committee last night issued an assessment of Saturday's incidents at a meeting presided over by Santiago Carrillo. The statement condemns the manifestations of a division on the part of some of those present and gives priority to safeguarding unity.

In its communique, the PSUC Executive Committee also points out that both the holding of the 14 March meeting and the speakers "were unanimously approved by the Central Committee." The text of the resolution is as follows:

"1--The Executive Committee issues a positive assessment of the holding of the meeting and the attendance, as a political explanation with respect to the serious problems posed to the country by the attempted coup d'etat. This first large-scale rally in Catalonia since 23 February must be followed by further explanatory meetings throughout Catalonia.

"2--It expresses its disapproval and condemnation of the expressions of a division on the part of some of those present during the speech by PCE Secretary General Comrade Santiago Carrillo, in which he was explaining PCE policy, which basically coincides with the policy approved by the PSUC leadership bodies. The Executive Committee believes that they are antidemocratic and incompatible with rigorous collective conduct and debate among Communists both within the PSUC and between it and the PCE. Moreover, such attitudes impede the dissemination and acceptance of the substance of our policy among the workers and the people's sectors. At the same time stubborn and obstinate stances are helping to impede and obscure the debate within the party as a whole. The Executive Committee therefore urges all members and organizations to fulfill current political requirements, to involve themselves in the debate and to give priority to safeguarding party unity on the basis of democratic conduct and collective and nonexclusionist work.

"3--The Executive Committee will hold talks with the PCE leadership, in accordance with the Central Committee's decisions and with PSUC policy. The Executive Committee proposes that these talks take place in a comradely and fraternal atmosphere, as befits relations among communists, the requirements of the present political situation and the objective of a joint policy and action among communists throughout Spain at the service of the working class.

"4--It is on this basis that the Executive Committee considers contrary to these objectives and forms of work any attempt to manipulate the policy approved at the fifth congress or the PSUC's internal debate to use it as a weapon for a confrontation with the PCE or its leadership.

"5--The Executive Committee expresses its most steadfast determination to implement, and to ensure that the entire party implements, the decisions of the leadership bodies. In this connection it will take the necessary action to determine the responsibility of certain members and organizations in what it regards as a serious failure to observe the guidelines issued by the Executive Committee concerning preparations for and the conduct of the meeting."

FINLAND

SKP'S AALTO RELIEVED OF LABOR MINISTER'S POST

LD201546 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] The president of the republic today relieved Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Secretary General Arvo Aalto, from membership in the Council of State and from the duties as minister of labor at his own request. At the same time the president appointed director Jouko Kajanoja to become member of the Council of State and new minister of labor.

In accordance with a decision made by the SKP Politburo last Wednesday, Aalto will return to the duties as secretary general of the party. Shortly before his resignation, Aalto stressed that the Communists and People's Democrats cannot accept the legislation contained in the Kekkonen solution [overall incomes settlement agreement] in an unaltered form. Aalto estimated that the leadership of the Social Democratic Party has now turned the incomes solution into a prestige question. However, the Finnish People's Democratic League wants to hold talks on Tuesday without preconditions.

NORWAY

FOREIGN MINISTER ON SOUTH AFRICA TIES, USSR, NATO

LD231059 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 19 Mar 81 p 3

[Excerpt] In his resort to the Storting the foreign minister stressed that a unilateral Norwegian boycott [of South Africa] would not have the intended effects but would only damage Norwegian industry. The disappearance of imports from South Africa of manganese and manganese ore would create significant problems for the Norwegian ferroalloy industry. In addition, South Africa's ports are of great importance to Norwegian shipping, as far as bunkering, taking on supplies and changing crews are concerned. There are today no alternatives to the South African ports in southern Africa, the foreign minister pointed out.

As far as relations with the Soviet Union are concerned, Foreign Minister Frydenlund pointed out that both Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev's letter to the Norwegian Goverment and his speech to the party congress in Moscow recently, indicate that Moscow now wants to come out of the international isolation which it has found itself in since the invasion of Afghanistan. The Soviet Union obviously wants to recapture the diplomatic initiative and be recognized as the United States' equal; a position the Soviet Union considered it had reached during the Nixon administration, the foreign minister pointed out.

Foreign Minister Frydenlund also said that developments in Poland will have a decisive effect on future trends in Europe, on relations between East and West and on relations between the superpowers.

"In this situation it is of fundamental importance that the Poles are given the opportunity to solve their own problems themselves, without interference from outside," Foreign Minister Frydenlund said.

Of the situation in El Salvador, the foreign minister said that the social problems and those problems relating to justice in the country cannot be solved through the use of military force and that they must be solved without interference from outside. The foreign minister also gave a clear indication that Norway does not want any extension of the NATO area of responsibility, for example toward protecting oil supplies from the Persian Gulf, which various sources have advocated.

FOOT CRITICIZES U.S. ON EL SALVADOR, REARMAMENT

LD240653 London BBC Television Network in English 2010 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, interviewed by David Dimbleby on the "Panorama" program--live]

[Excerpt] [Question] Well now, with me for the second half of this program is Michael Foot, the leader of the Labour Party in what is a difficult week for him when the Social Democratic Party is about to be formed, when his own party is doing badly in the polls, as badly perhaps as any opposition party since the war. We are going to be talking about that, but first I want to talk to him about defense and foreign affairs and in particular about El Salvador. Mr Foot, you have been very scathing about America's role; now you have talked about them propping up an offensive dictatorship. What is it you think the United States should actually do? Is it to withdraw their support from the junta altogether?

[Answer] Well, I think it is wrong as well as evil that they should support the junta as it appears they are doing from that film [shown during preceding part of "Panorama" program], a very fair film I would have thought from the impression that it gives. And by the same reckoning, I think it is wrong as well as evil that Mrs Thatcher should go across the Atlantic and give almost holus-bolus endorsement to an American Government engaged in such an operation. But in direct answer to your question of what I would like them to do, what I think should happen is an attempt at mediation and there are a number of people who have suggested some form of mediation and it has been from this side of the Atlantic and that side of the Atlantic, and I believe a British Government would be much better engaged in trying to persuade the Americans to move to that course than to back them in what is a shameful course.

[Question] You say in startling words that it was wrong and evil of Mrs Thatcher to go across the United States and give the kind of support that she did. Do you accept that there is any sense in which the Americans might justifiably fear the encroachment of communism...

[Answer] Well, I think that account that was given in that program of the people who saw some domino theory was at work in South America--I think that is an absurdity. I think it was wrong even in the case of Vietnam as it turned out, but that was maybe a plausible case. I think it is completely implausible to talk of the whole of Central America falling to this kind of thing. Moreover, I think that the Americans--it is not only El Salvador. Another evil that I think is taking place is the American support of the Pinochet regime in Chile, and I see they refer to that in the program as if it was a watertight case that they should support it. What the Americans are supporting in Chile, and what I am sorry to say, ashamed to say, the British Government is now supporting, is a shameful, shocking dictatorship in Chile much like the regime that the Americans are seeking to sustain in El Salvador and in my opinion it is going to do grievous injury to the free world if we do not speak out on these matters. I am very glad that the British Labour Party has spoken out, and we have had actually quite close associations with many of those who are fighting in El Salvador. Over the years, the International--the Labour Party international and the International--we have had associations with them, as indeed, when we were the government, we stopped sending any arms to El Salvador. We did that not only on the plea of our own fellow socialists, we did it also on the plea of the Roman Catholic Church who sent their emissaries to us. And I believe that anyone who thinks that the Americans are engaged in a wise course there should read, for example, the article by Connor Cruise O'Brien on Sunday in which he says if the Americans really want to oppose terrorism--which is what they say--international terrorism, they should stop supporting it in El Salvador.

[Question] Well, you talk about the wisdom of American policy there. Could we just look for a moment to the slightly wider canvas because there does seem to be in the United States a growing concern at the position on a number of matters, particularly on defense and nuclear disarmament, of the Labour Party and a fear that if the Labour Party comes to power again, there will be, using President Reagan's national security adviser's words at the weekend, outright pacifist sentiments. Labour's plan to renounce nuclear weapons is an example. Commonsense as well as the long history of arms negotiations with the Soviet Union tell us this is illusory. Now, is there a danger that a Labour government in Britain, if one were to be elected, and the present American administration would actually be going so far apart that it would do real damage to the Atlantic alliance.

[Answer] Well, I think if the Americans continue along some of the courses that some of them are suggesting then I think there would be a departure of one side from the other, but I think that can be avoided as for Mr Allen and what he said, well sometimes in these last few weeks statements by some spokesman on American foreign policy have been withdrawn a day or so later and maybe this will happen in the case of Mr Allen, just as this has happened in some other cases. I do not think that the present American Government is yet very certain on some of these questions.

[Question] Some people would, I think say the same about you and the Labour Party, that it is equally confusing where you stand.

[Answer] I understand, I understand the question, and I understand it is a perfectly proper one.

What we are concerned in the Labour Party, I think left, right and center, whatever you may call us, whatever labels, we are all deeply concerned about the terrible intensification of the arms race, and the nuclear arms race that has taken place in the past recent months in the last year or so, and we believe that superhuman efforts must now be made to stop it. It so happened I went this last weekend to a meeting of international socialists in Paris and there were variations of view amongst different parties representing different countries in Europe, but there is not the slightest doubt about their common desire to try and get proper international disarmament discussions going. That is our paramount aim. And there may be arguments as to how best we proceed in that way. And some of us think that it is very wrong to think that the way to get disarmament is to embark on a great new round of rearmament. But apparently in the United States, there are some people who think that is the way to go about it.

[Question] Can I just stop you there and take you through one or two of the particular decisions that you would have to face were there a Labour government in power. Now am I right in thinking that you would cancel the Trident contract the Conservative government is committed to?

[Answer] Yes indeed, we have opposed it in the House of Commons on the general grounds of the expense and of the danger and on the general grounds I do not believe there is any dispute in the Labour Party on that subject.

[Question] But had it already been initiated you would cancel it?

[Answer] Yes indeed, I think we would. I hope we'll come in a year or two's time and I think there will be full time for us to put into operation our policy on the subject.

[Question] Now on the cruise missile which is another subject on which a great deal has been said in the Labour Party, the position seems to be that you think it should be negotiated with the Russians that the SS-20 is removed from Europe so there is no need for a cruise missile. I think that is understood. Can I put this to you, that if these negotiations fail, are there any circumstances where you as a Labour prime minister would accept cruise missiles in this country or would you if they were already here have them taken away?

[Answer] In my opinion, it would be an appalling defeat for the whole process of stopping the nuclear arms race if we ever had to have cruise missiles in this country and so I trust we will never have to have them. Of course, I would much rather stop them ever coming here by getting a genuine negotiation going and it is to that that I referred a few minutes ago, that it is the common desire of many of the other socialist parties in Europe. But if, in 2 or 3 years' time, the cruise missiles are established in this country, I still hold the view that I expressed before I was elected to this job, that in my opinion they should be sent away because I do not believe they add to our protection.

[Question] And to put it very crudely, is Polaris the weapon that you would like to see so to speak, rust away.

[Answer] Well, I think it is going to fade out of existence. That is a different matter. I think these others are the most urgent decisions and I believe that most urgent of all--I must repeat and underline it because I think it is a commonsense approach to the situation--is to try and get proper, genuine full-scale negotiations going and all our driving force will be centered on that. And at every meeting, I have been to since I have been elected, up and down the country, I have stressed it. I want to make that the climate of opinion. Now I think there is a very big difference between what we are saying on this subject and what, unfortunately, the British Government is saying because they do not seem to speak in these terms.

[Question] And if you manage to get discussions going on disarmament and were those discussions at the multilateral level to which I know you say you are committed as well as the unilateral level--were they to fail, would you still as prime minister support Britain's unilateral disarmament in the sense that it was put at the Labour Party conference that you would accept this country abandoning its deterrent, refusing to rely on nuclear weapons, closing down all nuclear bases.

[Answer] All those subjects which are perfectly right ones for you to raise and for the country to put to us, there is no dodging it at all, all those subjects are going to be comprised in the discussions we are going to have in the next few weeks and what we will present to the country at the next election. But because we know that, we present it openly and fairly, and people will know what they are asked to vote about. But what I want to stress is the immediate danger of the whole race being intensified over these next coming weeks and months, and we want to get the negotiations started even before we get back. And I believe that we can play a considerable part, not only the Labour Party but in association with our fellow socialist parties throughout Europe. I believe we can play a very considerable part in changing the whole international atmosphere. I only wish the British Government was as eager to change that atmosphere as we are.

[Question] But I note that you do not answer directly the question about unilateral disarmament in the sense of Britain, if the worse came to the worst, itself giving up, which a lot of CND [Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament] people would like to see and what the Americans are fearful of, is that because you have not made up your mind?

[Answer] No, the Labour Party has to make up its mind and to present it to the country, and we will do it fairly. We are still having discussions about it, and these are great issues which people, intelligent people have to discuss. But I do not want anybody to [have] any misunderstanding of the urgency that we attach to the question. There is no matter so supreme as this one of getting the world on the course of disarmament instead of rearmament. At the moment, we are engaged in a reckless course to disaster.

CROWN PRINCE HASSAN DISMISSES 'JORDANIAN OPTION'

LD232054 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2033 GMT 23 Mar 81

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan claimed in London tonight that the time available for a political solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute who now limited.

The prince told a meeting of the European Atlantic group at the Commons: "It is clear that dynamic Zionisation of Arab territories through the establishment of over 106 settlements limits the time available for a political solution."

It appeared that Israel's objective was to transform neighbouring countries into de-stabilised political entities which made easy targets for aggression.

"Furthermore, we have no illusions about the so-called Jordanian option. To us, bypassing the Palestinians and the refusal of Israel to deal with the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their sole legitimate representative, is no option at all."

But the prince said the climate for an overall international settlement "is not wholly adverse."

European states outside the immediate conflict had the political interest and insight to take part--"existing Arab-Israeli conflicts should not be shut off from the wider Middle East realpolitik considerations."

ROLANDHIS DISCUSSES UK BASES, CYPRUS ISSUES

NC241040 Nicosia FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 24 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] London, 23 Mar (special dispatch)--Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandhis has said that any possible presence in the British bases in Cyprus of personnel of the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF], to which U.S. President Reagan recently referred, is not provided for under the treaty governing the establishment of these bases.

Rolandhis made this statement during a press conference today in London. It was attended by representatives of all foreign news agencies and "Fleet Street" newspapers.

Answering a relevant question, Rolandhis stated: The Government of Cyprus will firmly insist on the fulfillment of British Government obligations arising from the treaty of establishment of these bases in Cyprus.

He revealed that unofficial talks between the Cyprus and British Governments will start next month on the amount Britain owes Cyprus for facilities provided regarding the operation of the British bases on the island.

The Cypriot foreign minister, answering another question, said the treaty provides for their use for British defense purposes. The sum requested by the Cyprus Government, he said, is fully documented, but he avoided any mention of the amount.

Referring to the degree that the international political climate affects the Cyprus issue, Rolandhis said he will brief the Reagan administration on the Cyprus Government's position during his forthcoming talks with the secretary of state in Washington. "We attribute special significance to these talks," he said.

Answering a question concerning Soviet positions on the Cyprus issue, Rolandhis said the Soviet Union firmly supports Cyprus in international forums.

Questions addressed to Rolandhis also covered the Cyprus Government's views on developments in the general area of Greece and Turkey, the Middle East and Cypriot relations with the EEC.

Referring to the progress of the intercommunal talks, Rolandhis said prospects for these talks are dim, owing to the intransigence of the Turkish side on all aspects of the Cyprus issue.

Answering a question on future action by the Cyprus Government, Rolandhis said that if these talks fail, the Cyprus Government would be forced to reconsider its position in the international sector.

During a speech today, the second during his London visit, Rolandhis, who is in London as the guest of the Coordinating Committee of Cypriots in England on the occasion of the 25 March anniversary, referred to the significance of this anniversary and said: The development of Cyprus was interrupted by the Turkish invasion.

We are now attempting to come out of the labyrinth created by Turkish expansionism and chauvinism. Unfortunately, the end of Ariadne's threat is not in our hands. It is held by Ankara. [Reference to the Greek labyrinth and minotaur myth.] Our resolve and our course, he said, lies in discovering some way out at the intercommunal negotiations table.

We will not abandon our numerous friends for a single moment. If the countries that support us today withdrew their support, then the meaning of the Cyprus Government would be destroyed and the dreams of certain people for a country partitioned and with two separate administrations would be fulfilled.

After stressing that the political struggle of Cyprus is not an easy one, Rolandhis added that Cyprus cannot be separated from the area in which it is situated. And he concluded: Unfortunately, what is proper and just for Cyprus is not enough at a time when this proper and just thing clashes with extremely strong currents and interests of a universal dimension.

Rolandhis met with personalities of the Cypriot community in London and with British members of Parliament who are members of the "Friends of Cyprus" Committee.

IRAN WARNS AGAINST GIVING ASYLUM TO HIJACKERS

TA240811 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Reports to the effect that Turkey is considering an extension of political asylum to Iranian air pirates that hijacked a plane some time ago has created tension in relations between the two countries. In a note submitted in Ankara, the Iranian Foreign Ministry has asked for the return of the Iranian air pirates who hijacked the Iranian airplane to Turkey.

Recalling that an extradition agreement exists between Turkey and Iran, the Iranian note says that the extension of political asylum to the hijackers would damage relations between the two countries.

CUMHURIYET EDITORIAL QUESTIONS U.S. AID IMPACT

NC240922 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 21 Mar 81 p 3

["The World Today" column by Ali Sirmen: "The Cost of the Plan"]

[Text] In a statement he made in Washington, Alexander Haig, the Reagan administration's secretary of state and former commander in chief of NATO forces, stated that the aid to be given to Europe will be concentrated particularly in Portugal, Spain, Greece and Turkey.

When we look at the U.S. approach from a military aid point of view, this is what we see: As a result of the arms embargo imposed on it soon after the Cyprus peace operation, Turkey suffered serious setbacks. That the embargo led to serious consequences was also openly stated by the secretary of state.

Turkey's NATO partners, as well as Alexander Haig, were among those who openly admitted this truth: Many local and foreign officials repeatedly stressed that Turkey could hardly fulfill its NATO obligations. They even said that it had become impossible for Turkey to fulfill its mission.

The Reagan administration may now be seeking to fill this gap through the "aid" to be extended. But two problems arise: The first is the effect on the Turkish economy, which is in a critical position, by such an approach which is characterized as "aid." It has been reported in our press that the method by which "U.S. military aid" is implemented is bound to impose serious burdens on our country, even though for a long period payment only has to be made on the interest. If this "aid" continues in its known form, it is highly probable that it will become a very great burden. We think that this situation has been explained to Washington.

The second problem too springs again from the period of the arms embargo. During this time our neighbor Greece, which has serious claims against our country in the Aegean, embarked on an intensive arms campaign.

When Greece's geopolitical position, its border relations with its non-NATO neighbors and the depth of their territory are considered, it escapes no one's notice that Greece's new arms campaign, particularly the reinforcement of its air force, is primarily aimed at Turkey. Athens' endeavors to strengthen its naval forces too can be explained in the same context.

It has been observed that this arms campaign has secured for Greece certain advantages, particularly in the air force, which, compared with Turkey's position, are not compatible with either its population, territorial size or strength.

Realizing that it could not indefinitely impede the lifting of the arms embargo, Greece is insisting that the U.S. aid to Greece and Turkey be limited to a 7 to 10 ratio. This must be examined in light of current developments.

By advancing these claims, Athens is bringing up the question of its own security against Turkey. However, if we take a closer look at the situation, we easily see that Greece is endeavoring to retain advantages that far exceed its security concerns.

When their territorial size, their population and their responsibilities within NATO are taken into consideration, it becomes obvious that the 7 to 10 ratio is not applicable. Particularly when the wounds inflicted on Turkey by the arms embargo are taken into account, this claim clearly is invalid.

Regarding the economic aspect of the U.S. aid, reports reaching Turkey give the impression that statements referring to it are rather ambiguous.

On the question of economic aid, Mr Haig is quoted as saying "We shall continue to meet the economic needs of this country along with other issues." If this is the way the Reagan administration is approaching this issue, no new developments can be expected.

No matter what plan or method is implemented in Turkey, it cannot be argued that the U.S. contribution in its old form can be adequately conducive to the settlement of Turkey's foreign credits issue, which is of paramount importance to us.

The most important issue embracing both fields is the price of the "aid plan," as is known. By stating that it will extend more aid to certain countries, the Reagan administration is openly admitting that it will demand a price for it. Moreover, whether it is military or economic, the price asked for such aid concerns both political and military arenas.

Although Foreign Minister Turkmen says that the United States has not given even the slightest hint as to what it claims from us in connection with U.S. Middle East policy would be, events and developments are the topic of the day in the world press. U.S. administrators and Pentagon officials are openly expressing demands concerning their Gulf policy. And they are not hiding the fact that they expect countries in the region, particularly NATO members, to make fresh contributions. They have even gone so far as to bring up the argument at the NATO talks.

The situation being what it is, the nature of the "aid" to be extended to Turkey by the United States assumes as much importance as the price to be asked for it. In any case, it would be to our benefit if Ankara acts with extreme vigilance in this respect.

NAVY BEGINS EXERCISE IN MARMARA, AEGEAN SEAS

TA231125 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] The exercise codenamed "Duty One-81" has begun with the participation of navy ships and planes. Surface warships, submarines, naval police planes and helicopters are participating in the exercise, which is being held with the goal of developing the defense readiness of the Turkish naval forces in the country. The ships will visit the ports of Izmir, Canakkale and Tekirdag during the exercise that will be held in the Marmara and Aegean Seas. The exercise, which will entail the use of live ammunition, will end by 27 March.

BANK OFFICIAL REVIEWS ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

TA231441 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1405 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Ankara, 23 Mar (AA)--President Osman Siklar of the Central Bank said the new export credit system going into effect in 1 April would constitute a simple, uniform and easy-to-use model for credits.

At a press conference to explain the technicalities of the new system intended as an incentive to exportation, Siklar added carriers pledging to bring in part of their foreign exchange earnings to Turkey would also be given export credits under the new procedures.

Noting that the rate of inflation had fallen considerably in recent months, as a result of the January 1980 decisions of the government, Siklar announced remittances by Turkish workers abroad had reached 2.1 billion dollars in 1980, while export earnings reached 2.9 billion dollars.

The estimated volume of 3.5 billion dollars for 1981 exports could be surpassed, Siklar hoped.

With workers remittances estimated at the same level as in 1980, the 1981 deficit in the balance of payments would be around 2.5 billion dollars, he said.

It would be a "sounder" practice to meet this deficit with increased remittances from workers and higher exports rather than foreign loans, grants or debt rescheduling, the Central Bank president noted.

NEW OIL RESERVES DISCOVERED NORTH OF BATMAN

TA231747 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] New crude oil reserves were discovered in the vicinity of Siirt's Batman district. A Turkish Radio and Television correspondent has learned that oil was struck at 1,800 meters in a well located 40 km north of Batman. Oil exploration work was conducted by the Turkish Petroleum Corporation. Officials siad that the oil well named "Senho 103" can produce daily 1,000 barrels of crude oil. Officials added that though the quality of the oil is good the oil reserve area is not very large.

INDUSTRY MINISTER DEPARTS FOR SUDAN, ROMANIA

TA221719 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Industry and Technology Minister Sahap Kocatopcu today departed for Khartoum, the capital of Sudan, to participate in a meeting sponsored by the UN Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO]. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesitkoy Airport before his departure, Kocatopcu said that assistance to Sudan for industrial development would be discussed at the meeting.

Kocatopcu added that he would visit Romania after Sudan in order to discuss loans for the building of the fourth iron and steel mill in Sivas, as agreed upon in talks and in a protocol signed in Ankara between the two countries.

On domestic issues, the minister said that the government would exert efforts to revive the economy--particularly the construction and automotive industries--without causing inflation.

MALTA

GOVERNMENT SEEKS ACCORD WITH LIBYA, BACKS PLO

LD231605 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 23 Mar 81 p 4

[A.J. McIlroy dispatch]

[Text] Valletta--Rapprochement with Libya and the championing of the Palestine Liberation Organisation were among foreign policy priorities spelled out by Mr Mintoff, at a weekend Labour Party rally.

Mr Mintoff told the rally that he had been informed by the United Nations that Libya was prepared to send a delegation to Malta today to exchange documents showing that the agreement reached between the two countries for co-operation in 1976 had passed through all procedures.

The agreement was also a means to enabling the vexed dispute between the two countries over territorial rights to the waters near Malta to be referred to the International Court at The Hague.

Malta had objected to Libya's claim to the seabed in the dispute over exploratory drilling for oil.

Mr Mintoff welcomed to the rally a delegation of the Maltese-Arab Friendship Society which included two PLO representatives.

Mr Mintoff poured ridicule on "the seniles" sitting on the Council of Europe which he attacked for failing to condemn Britain over Malta's request that the United Kingdom remove wartime bombs and shells "littering" the island's seabed.

Mr Mintoff dwelt enthusiastically on the events leading to his government telling the British to pull out of Malta.

Malta was tied to no one and would never fight the wars of others. When Europe and the Arab world got closer together, Malta would be surrounded by friends.

Mr Mintoff said his government wanted Malta to be neutral "and fight for just causes like the cause of the Palestinians and the PLO."

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COMMUNITY LEADERS DISCUSS WORLD ISSUES, PROBLEMS

Noninterference in Poland

NC241158 Paris AFP in English 1151 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Maastricht, The Netherlands, 24 Mar (AFP)--In a warning against Soviet moves against Poland, the European Economic Community (EEC) national leaders today said that Poland must continue to face its internal problems by itself and without external interference.

The leaders at their summit here said that this was important for Poland's own interests as well as for European stability. They stressed that Poland's problems must be dealt with in a peaceful manner.

The summit heads added that the EEC nations were ready, within their means and in collaboration with others, to continue contributing to the recovery of the economy, backing up the efforts of the Polish people themselves.

They reiterated their position expressed in their first declaration last December and added that this statement retained its full value, warning the Soviet Union about the risk of very serious consequences for international relations that a Soviet intervention would entail.

The summit statement stressed that all signers of the Helsinki Accords had to establish relations with Poland on the basis of the strict application of the United Nations charter and the principles of the Final Helsinki Act.

Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan

NC241206 Paris AFP in English 1155 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Maastricht, Netherlands, 24 Mar (AFP)--The ten European Economic Community (EEC) heads of state and government today reaffirmed that a solution must be found for Afghanistan "which provides for withdrawal of foreign troops and allows the Afghan people freely to exercise its right to self-determination".

Warning that developments there "remained a threat to the stability of regional and international relations", it noted "with profound concern" that Soviet troops' military operations against the population "are continuing uninterrupted".

"The European Council supports any initiative capable of bringing the desired result, and in particular welcomes the one (contained) in the United Nations resolution of November 20, 1980 and the one proposed recently by France", a statement by the 10 member states said.

(The French proposal envisioned calling an international summit on non-interference in Afghanistan, which has been occupied by Soviet troops since December, 1979.)

The Council added that "the Afghan people's bitter ordeal" was evidenced in "a massive surge of refugees, creating a heavy burden for neighboring countries, particularly Pakistan".

The text of the EEC summit statement on Afghanistan reads: "The European Council notes with grave concern that the military operations by Soviet troops against the Afghan people, who are resisting this external interference, continue without interruption. The tragic course of events in Afghanistan constitutes as severe ordeal for the Afghan people and expresses itself in the form of a massive flood of refugees who are a heavy burden for neighbouring countries, in particular for Pakistan.

"The developments in Afghanistan remain a threat to the stability of relations in the region and worldwide. In face of the situation resulting from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the European Council has called many times, and in particular at its meeting in Venice in June 1980, for respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan and for an end to all interference in the internal affairs of that country.

"The Council has stated on many occasions the need for a solution which entails the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and which permits the Afghan people to exercise freely their right to self-determination, and for Afghanistan thus to return to its traditional status as an independent state, neutral and non aligned.

"The European Council supports any initiative which could lead to the desired result and welcomes in particular theinitiative which was the subject of the resolution of the United Nations of 20 November 1980, and that put forward recently by France."

Turkey's Expulsion Opposed

TA241755 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] The EEC foreign ministers have agreed to continue to have Turkey as a member of the Council of Europe. The foreign ministers of the 10 EEC countries held a political consultation meeting during their summit in Maastricht, a city in The Netherlands. During that meeting, the foreign ministers discussed among other issues the relations between Turkey and the Council of Europe. Our correspondent in Brussels, Nusret Ozgul, reports that the foreign ministers of the ten EEC countries stated that they were opposed to Turkey's expulsion from the Council of Europe.

Speaking to reports after the meeting, Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis said that Greece was opposed to Turkey's expulsion from the Council of Europe. He said that Turkey's membership in the Council of Europe carried great importance as far as Europe's security was concerned.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON MISSILE WEAPONS, INTERCEPTORS

AU231135 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 23 Mar 81 p 2

[Report on Defense Minister Otto Roesch statements at a TV discussion with journalists on the Vienna Domestic Television Service "Press Hour" program on 22 March 1981]

[Excerpt] The question of Austria's purchasing interceptor planes should not be overrated, Defense Minister Roesch declared on Sunday in the ORF [Austrian Radio and Television Service] "Press Hour" program. As far as the purchase of missiles as defense weapons is concerned, it is of tremendous importance that the Austrian state treaty not be touched: "One can only negotiate on interpretations."

Roesch did not exclude the possibility of the missile problem being broached during the forthcoming visit to Vienna of Soviet Premier Tikhonov, but added: In the past, the Soviets always said "stick to what you have."

The purchase of interceptors, just as the army budget, comes under the responsibility of the federal government, he said. The army budget has been raised from 3 to 12 billion schillings in the past 10 years. Between 1978 and 1980 the growth rate was overproportionate and this year there is an economy budget. Next year, an additional 800 million schillings will be needed for investments, Roesch declared.

French Mirage Favored

AU231136 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 23 Mar 81 pp 1-2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "GJ"]

[Excerpts] In the TV "Press Hour" on Sunday Defense Minister Roesch clearly indicated that he was in favor of a new tax to be levied on people exempted from military service.

An internal preliminary decision has apparently been made regarding the issue of interceptor planes. Should it be possible to finance the purchase of such planes, Austria would favor the French Mirage over the American F-16. This can be concluded from Roesch's statement that the Soviet Union refused to sell MIG planes to Austria on the grounds that Austria should not have one-sided ties with big powers.

In the debate on the purchase of interceptors, Roesch repeated his earlier statements that first of all the National Defense Council would make a decision in favor of one of the two systems (Mirage or F-16) at its next meeting on 10 April. The defense minister reported on talks with Soviet politicians in which "a feeler was put out" regarding a purchase of Soviet planes. At that time the USSR refused to sell planes "because one does not want Austria to be dependent on one of the two big powers." That seems more or less to rule out a purchase of the American F-16.

BELGIUM

BSP PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON EUROMISSILES, ZAIRE

LD230949 Brussels LE SOIR in French 18 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] Missiles, Zaire: Belgian foreign policy again seems to be straining relations between the Social Christians and the Flemish Socialists. This at least is what transpires from Monday's statements by Belgian Socialist Party [BSP] President Mr van Miert, to which Prime Minister Martens and Foreign Minister Nothomb are believed to have reacted.

On Monday, after his party's meeting, Mr van Miert recalled the recent statements by U.S. General Bernie Rogers, who suggested last week that Belgium follow the Reagan path and cut its social expenditure to strengthen its defense. "This is unacceptable interference," said Mr van Miert, who called to mind the recent meeting in Oslo of the socialist parties of Europe's little countries which concluded by asserting the need for a joint European strategy, and by comparing NATO's attitude with that of the Soviets toward the CEMA countries.

Foreign Minister Nothomb took care not to follow the BSP. Back on Monday he stated: "Mr van Miert's stance is either personal or that of his party. I find it ridiculous and absurd to compare Belgium's position within NATO to that of an East European satellite.... Only the Belgian Government is competent to determined Belgium's position in foreign policy."

Mr Nothomb recalled his "firm attachment" to the NATO decisions relating to the modernization of theater nuclear forces in Europe and to the offer of talks with the USSR on a reduction of forces.

The other firecracker let off by the impetuous BSP president on Monday was Zaire. In Mr van Miert's words, the prime minister's repeated declarations of love to the Zairian leaders "can in no way commit the Flemish Socialist ministers." "The agreements which have actually been concluded," Mr van Miert continued, "seem to me in keeping with past agreements between coalition partners."

What has been the effect of these statements on Mr Martens? No one knows yet, but the prime minister received BSP President Karel van Miert and Willy Claes, deputy prime minister and minister of economic affairs, at their request on Monday. This interview, termed "confidential," was a little surprising in the present circumstances which are creating a political climate which is nothing less than tense.

Officially it was the intention of the BSP president and the chief of the Flemish Socialist government ministers to receive the prime minister's information on his recent trip to Kinshasa. On leaving, Mr Marten's residence, Mr van Miert and Mr Claes refused to make any comment, only saying that they discussed "various points." To a journalist who tried to find out a little more, Mr Claes--on edge?--responded sharply: "There may yet be another meeting...."

SCHMIDT RULES OUT FINANCIAL 'SACRIFICES' FOR EC

LD242256 Hamburg DPA in German 2053 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Hamburg, 24 Mar (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt clearly has criticized the attitude of some member states of the European Community. Following the summit meeting of heads of EC states and governments in Maastricht, Schmidt said this evening in interviews on German television 1 and 2 that many European states presently are tempted to blame their own economic difficulties on the EC. This tendency, which could possibly spread further, must be countered by responsible governments. He would do this.

Schmidt said: "I don't want to blame any other government here, but the fact is that for many people at present charity begins at home. Things mustn't stay like this."

The Maastricht summit ended without the European questions in dispute being solved. The disputed issues that remain unsolved are fisheries, steel and agricultural prices.

Schmidt stressed that he is very sad because in the past year, the Federal Republic has assumed considerable financial burdens and has even increased taxation so that the financial burdens of other member countries, especially England, could be eased. He emphasized: "But we now see that one of the relatively small conditions for agreement, that is, agreement with regard to the shape of the fishing industry in the Community, has so far not been fulfilled." Regarding the effects on the German North Sea and Baltic coasts, Schmidt said: "They make me feel very sad."

Asked whether the Federal Republic could continue to make financial sacrifices in the future for the Community, Schmidt said: "It can make no additional sacrifices, and I have stated here that we must limit our future financial sacrifices." No one has criticized that "because everyone knows that for years we have borne by far the lion's share of net financing. But so have France and also England, it must be said."

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH WEINBERGER

LD242234 Hamburg DPA in German 2128 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Washington, 24 Mar (DPA)--Against all expectations, Bonn and Washington have shown great agreement regarding defense policy. Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel stated today in Washington after a talk lasting 3 and 1/2 hours with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger that at present there are no disputed issues in defense policy.

For his part, Weinberger noted with particular satisfaction Apel's remark that "the level of German defense spending, in contrast to reports to the contrary, will rise."

In a DPA interview, Apel explained the smooth course of the Washington conference with the "strength of the German arguments." He said he thought it was also due to the fact that his counterpart Weinberger "is a fine politician who knows that in the alliance the Federal Republic is particularly important." Weinberger also recognized that in the past decade the Germans "have done more than their duty." This would remain so in the future. However, Apel did not rule out that there could again be debates across the Atlantic. "But at present there are no problems."

He said his trip to Washington was a good start to German-American cooperation over the coming years. During his meeting with Secretary of State Alexander Haig on Wednesday, he expects the "same atmosphere" as with Weinberger. Apel stressed strongly to DPA that he views German-American relations "with optimism."

SPOKESMAN AFFIRMS ADHERENCE TO NATO DECISION

LD231626 Hamburg DPA in German 1444 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Mar (DPA)--Following the decision by the Baden-Wuerttemberg SPD leadership to work for an examination of the NATO decision on nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe, the Federal Government has affirmed its determination to adhere to the alliance's decision. Government spokesman Lothar Ruehl told the press today in Bonn that the Federal Government is adhering to its policy and stands by the undertakings it has entered into in the alliance.

If the Baden-Wuerttemberg SPD wants to examine the NATO decision, then it should address itself to the party congress and not the Federal Government. When it was stated to him that Federal Ministers Volker Hauff and Rainer Offergeld, members of the Baden-Wuerttemberg SPD Land Executive, had also helped formulate the decision, Ruehl said that if federal ministers voted as SPD delegates, this did not mean that they dissociated themselves from cabinet decisions. The Federal Government is bound by cabinet decisions, by which all ministers stand where required.

Although intending to get the basis of the NATO decision reexamined at the next SPD federal congress, scheduled for the beginning of 1982, the Baden-Wuerttembert SPD Executive at the same time unanimously voted against bringing about a change at present in the December 1979 Berlin party congress decision on medium-range weapons.

PRESS REPORTS ON 22 MARCH HESSE COMMUNAL ELECTIONS

DW231755 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 23 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Text] The Kassel HESSISCHE NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE writes: The real sensation of these elections is the successful rush by the Greens and the alternative groups for the municipal parliaments. They took the 5-percent hurdle at the first attempt and achieved election results in some problematic areas, which have totally changed the local power ratio. Here a citizens' protest expressed and manifests itself against ecological dangers which thus far obviously has been underestimated by the parties and the land government.

The Duesseldorf RHEINISCHE POST says: The Hessian communal elections have brought more surprises than was to be expected. The good outcome for the Greens should be mentioned first of all. The result of the Greens undoubtedly is a clear criticism of the others, the so-called established parties, which over the years have lost sense of the people's needs. The SPD was hit hardest by the success of the Greens. This is a revenge for the immobile and irresolute policy in Bonn. Naturally, the reasons for the election outcome were different in the individual communities. But the new losses for the SPD for which Hesse was always a stronghold can only be explained by a basic political trend. Social Democratic voters are disappointed and in doubt.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes: Following the communcal elections yesterday, the Hessian SPD will have to take note that its 1977 defeat was no accident. The CDU seems to be in a position now to settle down for a long time in the city halls and offices of the district presidents they conquered 4 years ago and which up until then were considered impregnable bastions of the Social Democrats. Although the reasons for the adverse outcome of the SPD have yet to be analyzed, there could be no doubt several hours after the votes were counted that the Greens pressed the SPD very hard. This probably means that a considerable part of young voters did not vote Social Democratic but alternative. Consequently, the Greens have produced the only real surprise of the communal elections, while the FDP for which opinion poll people had predicted an excellent result only scored a modest increase in Hesse. In addition, the low of the overall political weather also seems to have reached Hesse.

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN reads in part: Although the political weather in Bonn has not had a full impact on the communal policy climate in Hesse, it did produce a certain effect. The CDU had declared the formerly Social Democrat stronghold Frankfurt a sort of federal political test case according to the motto that those who are able to govern Frankfurt would also be able to create order in the republic. But seen this way, the overwhelming election victory scored by governing Mayor Wallmann for the Christian Democrats is not confirmed to this extent by the Hessian election results. The voters primarily used these elections as the instrument they should be, a possibility for the citizens, that is, to influence political decisions in their local and regional sphere.

The daily DIE WELT comments : As usual, caution also is indicated now to see generally valid political trends in communal elections. And yet, the communal elections in Hesse are a great surprise and a warning signal for all parties in Bonn. Not only the young, but also the old people, have expressed their uneasiness with the established political forces. Partly, they did that very clearly. The SPD is the big loser, but the CDU is not the big winner on the land average. As has been so often the case, the FDP is half dead and half alive. The real winners are the Greens which hardly anybody took into account. Their rebirth in Hesse should make all parties think.

MANNHEIMER MORGEN writes: The first winner in these Hessian communal elections is Walter Wallmann. The fact that the Green groups moved into the municipal parliaments in Frankfurt and other communities on Sunday shows how large the potential of conflicts has become. The established parties have been taught a lesson, at least regarding the way of their decisionmaking processes. Bonn and Wiesbaden will intensively deal with the prevailing trends.

PAPER VIEWS APEL'S DIFFICULTIES IN U.S. TALKS

DW241121 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 23 Mar 81 p 1

[Commentary signed Fk.: "Facing Disputes"]

[Text] Hans Apel is going to Washington on a difficult errand. The modest offer of DM1.3 billion slated for better housing for American troops stationed in this country, which he is equipped with, will not be enough to create high spirits in his discussion partners. As indicated by the report next to this commentary, much more for the military infrastructure is expected. It is even more serious, however, that the Germans are not prepared to adhere to the agreed real increase of defense expenditures by 3 percent annually, while the Reagan administration plans to add 16 percent to defense expenditures next year. The fact that Bonn spread the news that the cuts will be made with American approval has touched off cold wrath in Washington, which Apel will feel.

Washington notes with attention how the party of the federal chancellor is falling apart more and more quickly when it comes to the problem of counterarmament with medium-range arms. The SPD Land Executive Board of Baden-Wuerttemberg, headed by our good Erhard Eppler, demanded an examination of that NATO decision; the next SPD congress is supposed to handle another motion which runs directly against the policy of the Federal Government. The subordinate SPD Bezirk of Bonn demanded a few days ago that the counterarmament decision be revoked and that the stationing of medium-range arms be refused. Tormented Minister Apel even faces party disciplinary measures in Hamburg because he does not plan to execute politically what the local leftist party constituency considers the will of the party with regard to defense policy.

Politically, this cannot go on much longer for the Schmidt government because the report from Washington is almost the opposite of Eppler's imaginations and those of his political friends.

The new administration does not have in mind negotiating with the Russians from what it considers an inferior position on the umpteenth SALT treaty or similar issues. For the sake of its allies, it wants to have "talks" (as mentioned in Genscher's Washington "background summary") and not more. And the Americans ask puzzled whether the Germans in all seriousness demand more in the current situation--meaning Poland--than such noncommital preparatory talks.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU CRITICIZES ALLEN STATEMENTS

DW241427 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 24 Mar 81 p 3

[Commentary signed -ZER: "Inappropriate Advice"]

[Text] Frank words should be something natural among friends. But a great difference exists between such honesty and rude interference in the affairs of other people.

It is time to tell this most clearly to the new American Government. If Richard Allen, the newly-appointed security adviser of President Reagan, last weekend publicly insinuated that "pacifist trends" exist among the European allies, this is shortsighted and embarrassing. The European allies of the United States are after all located in case of a conflict--which would hopefully never happen--in its fatal center. It is not merely their right, but their duty to look for political solutions to international controversial issues.

This has as little to do with yielding to the Soviet Union, as it has with the Europeans' lacking sense for realities. The Europeans know from their own experience better than many Americans what it means to be located in the sphere of Soviet power. Poland at the moment is an example in this connection. The economic help for Poland came and comes to a great extent from West Europe.

Completely incomprehensible is Allen's hardly concealed demand that the European NATO partners should bridle their social programs and expeditures. One would almost feel tempted at this point to relapse into the old European arrogance, reminding the American politicians that the Europeans have a very old tradition of pondering on the proportion between social justice and bourgeois liberty.

Moreover, the talkative Washington politicians make it complicated for the European governments to stress to their publics the priority of the Western alliance over other problems, if they cannot think of anything better than to permanently swing their mace. A leading power in every alliance has naturally the right to clearly utter its own ideas. But this Western alliance is more than an assembly of satellites around a leading power, and it ought to remain what it is in future as well.

We must represent common interests, with emphasis on the word common. The current American trauma of feeling weaker than one is cannot be the only thing to determine the alliance. Egon Bahr, the Social Democrats' manager for many years, stated this weekend that he and his friends know most exactly what is involved in this alliance. "I am firmly convinced that wanderers between two worlds will end up in nothing. We are firmly inbedded in an alliance, and we will make headway only with the alliance--not without it," he said.

The Europeans do not demand yielding or fearfulness from the United States, but the preparedness to negotiate with the Soviet Union to stop the armament spiral as quickly as possible, that is not too much of a demand.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS 1980 BUDGET, LOS LEGISLATION

LD241659 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Mar 81 p 12

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers met on 18 March at the Elysee Palace under the chairmanship of Mr Giscard d'Estaing. The following communique was released at the end of the meeting:

1980 Budget

The budget minister delivered a report on the results of the implementation of the 1980 budget. Whereas the initial finance law envisaged Fr41.3 billion expenditure, the completion of the 1980 budget shows Fr30.3 billion. Thus, the final balance is more favorable than the original forecast, for the first time since 1975.

This result was achieved mainly thanks to moderation in state expenditure, whose increase was slowed down as indicated. In 1980 France still has the smallest budget deficit of all the major industrialized countries. It is equivalent to 1.1 percent of GDP as against 3.5 in the FRG, 4.8 in Britain, 10.6 in Italy and 2.3 in the United States. The financing of the deficit was totally covered by savings, thanks mainly to medium- and long-term state loans, which totaled Fr31 billion in 1980. No recourse was had to printing money. Thus, through its rigorous management, the state has made a major contribution to strengthening the economy.

International Seabeds

The industry minister and foreign minister delivered a report on the exploitation of international seabeds.

French policy aims to develop the technological and industrial means for exploring, gathering and treating the mineral resources of the ocean floor in deep water and active participation in international negotiations to define the rules to be implemented by the world community in the areas concerned.

The government intends to safeguard the right of access to such resources of French subjects under all circumstances, taking into account the evolution of international law and of national legislation introduced by certain states. A bill will be prepared with a view to protecting these rights, pending the adoption of the international convention being drawn up by the United Nations and establishing regulations for the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources on the seabed.

The government seems determined to expedite the procedures necessary to give France national legislation on the exploitation of mineral resources--mainly polymetallic nodules--in deep water. Last summer, the United States and then the FRG adopted unilateral legislation of this kind. In other industrialized countries--Britain, Belgium and Japan, in particular--similar plans are being examined. U.S. and German legislation envisages granting their subjects exclusive rights of exploring and exploiting nodules. However, both specify:

That exploitation cannot start before 1 January 1988;

That these unilateral legislations will disappear when a future convention on the Law of the Sea places the deep seabeds, "the shared heritage of mankind," under international jurisdiction;

That companies exploiting polymetallic nodules will pay duties into a special fund to be paid to the international authority responsible, under the future convention, for the exploitation of the deep seabeds;

That both states will conclude reciprocity agreements with countries adopting unilateral legislation compatible with their own, so as to recognize exclusive permits granted by them.

(The new U.S. administration has shown since the 9 March resumption of the Law of the Sea Conference in New York that it is not espousing the stances adopted by the Carter administration. A future agreement on a draft Law of the Sea convention, therefore, seems to have been set back. The French Government seems to want to provide the country with the necessary legislation so that bilateral agreements can promptly guarantee the future exploration or exploitation permits granted to French groups--LE MONDE editor's note.)

IRAQI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDES TALKS

LD241129 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Mar 81 p 40

[Text] Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz concluded his official talks in Paris on 19 March with talks with [Foreign Minister] Francois-Poncet and the Quai d'Orsay. According to an authoritative source, he sought chiefly to ascertain the French view of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and the prospects for a settlement, notably in the light of the talks which the French foreign minister had in Washington in February.

It seems that the Iraqi head of state's representative took advantage of this visit chiefly to express his government's desire to find a way out of a bloody war (5,000 Iraqis have apparently been killed or wounded since the conflict broke out in September, according to French estimates) which has not had the expected results. Although the Iranian regime has been weakened, it is not about to collapse and the front has been stabilized for several months.

The tone of Iraqi declarations has, therefore, been somewhat moderated, but there is still a complete deadlock at diplomatic level since none of the proposals put forward during recent attempts at mediation has attracted Tehran's attention.

France's arms supplies to Iraq are no longer a problem since Paris has confirmed that it will honor existing contracts and has started to deliver the Mirage F1 aircraft. Since the war is being continued with extraordinarily few means, it is apparently not even necessary to speed up those deliveries.

PS LEADERSHIP CRITICIZES GISCARD CAMPAIGN TACTICS

LD241137 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Mar 81 p 8

[Text] The PS Executive Bureau, which met on 18 March, has published a statement on the polemic prompted by Mr Francois Mitterrand's criticisms on 16 March of the outgoing head of state's foreign policy.

"On the one hand," the Executive Bureau states, "Giscard as candidate does not hesitate to attack and denigrate the other candidates. But when his own policy is questioned, he withdraws behind his presidential duties. If the right to criticize is denied the other candidates, then there can be no debate and the free choice of universal suffrage is jeopardized.

"On the other hand, the mobilization of the principle modern media, especially television, at the government's service, has assumed such proportions in this connection that the conduct of the election campaign has been distorted.

"It was already a shock when a broadcast by the premier was suddenly announced to enable him, on behalf of one of the candidates--the outgoing candidate--to make an attack on his principal adversary. But that was not enough. All day Tuesday the various spokesmen for the presidency of the republic and the candidate dominated broadcasts with a view to creating a campaign incident directed against the Socialist candidate. In fact, it was an attempt to erase the very strong impression made by Francois Mitterrand's speech and to divert public attention far away from Giscard's economic record and from Francois Mitterrand's employment proposals."

GEORGES MARCHAIS INTERVIEWED ON ELECTION POLICY

LD241110 Paris Domestic Television Service in French 1930 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Interview granted by PCF General Secretary Georges Marchais on the "Cards on the Table" program with journalists Alain Duhamel and Jean Pierre Elkabbach]

[Excerpts] [Question] In January 1978, there was a national conference of the Communist Party--that was before the parliamentary elections--and you said, I will summarize and then you can tell me if I am right, you said in substance that 21 percent would not be enough, 25 percent would be good. Well, we have about a month to go before the first round of the presidential elections. What do you say? How much would be not enough, how much would be good? In the first round, of course.

[Answer] I still think that for the Communist candidate the essential thing is to collect the greatest number of votes possible. Moreover, I am fighting for that, and I am fighting to be there in the second round. I say it is decisive for the Communist candidate in the first round to collect a lot of votes.

I confirm that it is in the interest of the French people to collect the greatest number of votes possible in the first round and I note that I have against me both Francois Mitterrand and Giscard d'Estaing, who both for identical reasons want to weaken the Communist Party, which is the obstacle to their ambitions.

[Question] Mr Marchais, to be in the second round, you must agree with me, you need at least 25 percent.

[Answer] You know me, Alain Duhamel, I am a winner. I am fighting to win, and I am fighting to be there in the second round.

[Question] You said during the "Cards on the Table" program of 13 October, your first as a candidate, that the notion of automatic standing-down was outdated, that it no longer exists. Since Francois Mitterrand after all has some chance of being in the second round, this is a hypothesis one can adopt. What will you do in the second round, or between the two rounds?

[Answer] I still consider that automatic standing-down is outdated. I have written my reply to your question. I wrote it down, weighing each word, and naturally it stressed all the scope and all the importance for the voters.

[Question] Well, we will let you give it in full.

[Answer] First, I want to stress once again the fact that we should not give in to the rumpus over the attempt to whisk away the first round, since I repeat that it is in the round that a clear choice can be made by the voters, and that it can be made on a program, in other words, as I have just said, on the ways of getting our country out of the deep crisis which it is experiencing. Now I am the only candidate, and I say, the only candidate today to propose the program, and I am the only candidate who comes out clearly in favor of a government of union including Communist and Socialist ministers. Thus, all those who really want change have no other choice but to vote for me during the first round.

Now I come to your question and my written reply, you are asking whether I will not be in a position to be there during the second round, but that it will be Francois Mitterrand against Giscard d'Estaing. You are asking what would I do then.

If by chance as, I repeat, if nothing has been settled, it is Giscard and Francois Mitterrand who are in the second round, I will tell you first that I certainly would not choose Giscard d'Estaing. Since October, I have presented myself and campaigned as the anti-Giscard candidate, the candidate of change. I will continue to the end, and it is out of the question that I should vote for Giscard d'Estaing. As for abstaining, I don't want to do it. As for voting for Francois Mitterrand, I have never said I would not do it; but it poses a serious problem for me, as there is a real danger, and it is a duty to tell the workers quite clearly, and all those who sincerely want change. This serious problem is the direction of Francois Mitterrand. The listeners have seen and heard him recently.

[Question] Last week.

[Answer] I am not inventing. There was no precise commitment on the satisfaction of social demands, no precise and serious measure challenging the domination and privileges of capital, but on the contrary more gifts to the bosses. He said so. Expansion of the EEC to include Spain and Portugal, a fatal expansion for our farmers, but also for our workers. This is also true for shipbuilders, the motor industry and others. In foreign policy, it would mean confrontation with the Soviet Union and further steps toward inclusion in the West European and Atlantic straitjacket. Lastly, he said clearly and firmly that there would be no Communist ministers.

[Question] Until you change...

[Answer] No Communist ministers. You can ask me questions later if you like. The real danger is of finding Francois Mitterrand tomorrow, if he has his hands free, governing with the right to continue and aggravate the present policy. I do not say this to close the door, to be destructive. I say it first because it is the truth and because it is always bad not to face it squarely. This leads to bitter disappointments. And I say it above all because I think there is a way out. Those who really want change must equip themselves with the means to make it prevail, and to make it prevail by affirming their numbers, their strength, by clearly showing their will. And, the only way to do this is to vote Communist in the first round. If we are numerous enough, strong enough, we can make ourselves heard, impose the necessary change. If not, this change will not take place whoever gets into the Elysee.

[Question] Mr Marchais, no negotiations before the second round between you and the Socialists?

[Answer] Well, Francois Mitterrand settled this question...

[Question] I'm asking you.

[Answer] Francois Mitterrand settled this question last week. He said no talks, no discussion between the two rounds.

[Question] Again supposing Francois Mitterrand is elected president of the republic, and, as he told us right here last week, he forms a transitional, homogenous government, without Communist ministers, what would you do then?

[Answer] We would not support a government in which we do not take part. As things are in this country, no party, whichever it is, can claim to govern alone. It does not have the means, the influence. There must necessarily be a coalition. The question facing Francois Mitterrand is clearly this: With whom will he govern tomorrow?

[Question] He replied to you that he would govern with the majority that elected him.

[Answer] Either he will govern with the Communists or he will govern with the right. But as far as we are concerned, we think it is essential for the Communists to take part in the Government of France.

[Question] Mr Marchais, there are some things that the French people perhaps do not understand very well. Since you say that the Socialists have shifted to the right, that perhaps they are social-democrats, Atlanticists and so forth, why do you want to govern with them?

[Answer] Well precisely to bring them back to the left, so much is obvious.

If I speak about the Socialist Party and Francois Mitterrand so often, it is simply because my party and I have not renounced the union. We will not renounce the union for change. On the other hand, if Francois Mitterrand ignores the Communist Party except when he says we will take millions of voters from it, it is precisely because he has abandoned the union and the policy of the common program. But since I, since my party, we Communists, know that the union is the condition for change, we are fighting for that. We will be fighting with a view to the elections. And we will fight, including within a government, and with the support of the masses, to force the Socialist Party to keep to its commitments.

[Question] Mr Marchais, we have been speaking now for exactly 1 hour and 23 minutes. I will ask you a last question, which also concerns foreign policy and Poland, since it is impossible not to discuss it today. I would like to know how you judge the behavior of the Solidarity trade unions in Poland.

[Answer] [passage indistinct] It is not true. Both the Soviets and the Polish Government have denied that a decision has been taken to prolong the military maneuvers. They are quite normal maneuvers. But I stress that you have been deceiving people for 8 months. There has been no intervention either by the Soviet Union or by the other countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact. And I say myself that there will not be one. There will not be one first of all because the member countries of the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union itself have stated clearly and distinctly, and there is no other possible position, that it is up to the Poles and the Polish Government themselves to settle their own affairs. And this is what they are in the process of doing. I myself say that it is up to the Polish Government. It is up to the Polish United Workers' Party. It is up to the Polish people. It is up to the Solidarity trade union movement. It is up to them and them alone to resolve the problems which have arisen by thwarting the provocations from wherever they originate, by succeeding in carrying out the necessary transformations. I know that this concept of the matter is going to disappoint certain people because Poland has false friends in France and in the world, false friends who wish for the intervention of the Soviet Union. Well, I am convinced that their hopes will be disappointed.

CHIRAC COMMENTS ON OTHER CANDIDATES, POLAND

LD251009 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Mar 81 p 8

[Text] Arras--On the afternoon of Wednesday, 18 March, Jacques Chirac visited Pas-de-Calais accompanied by Olympic champion Guy Drut, a native of the region. In this department, which is represented in the National Assembly by nine Socialist and five Communist deputies, the RPR candidate held no public meetings, but in various places answered several questions concerning in particular the abolition of the employment tax, unemployment, career training, tax reform and budget cuts.

At Arras, the last stop on his visit, 49 mayors from the coastal area of Pas-de-Calais formally submitted to him sponsorship documents on his behalf, instructing him to convey them to the Constitutional Council.

In Bethune, when asked about the difficult relations between Socialist Mayor and Deputy Jacques Mellick and his Communist partners, Mr Chirac replied that he saw in this "an illustration of what would happen if by mischance--that is not too strong a word--the French people elect Francois Mitterrand." He also cited Mr Giscard d'Estaing's conduct, saying that "my main criticism of the past 7 years is that we have been misled. He has gradually allowed--more by weakness than by design, moreover--a situation to develop in the direction of socialism, having preached a free society, hence, the need for action consistent with one's words." In Lens, he repeated that "Mr Mitterrand's election would imply disorder, but a continuation of present policy would also be rash."

In this area where there are many descendants of Polish emigres , Mr Chirac was asked about the threats facing Poland. He said that if the Soviets threaten that country, France should adopt a steadfast stance toward them, "publicly denounce the violation of the Helsinki Accords and stop exports of key equipment and technology." He said: "The Soviets fully understand the language of steadfastness when this steadfastness is shown toward them."

LE MONDE PONDERS U.S. AFRICA, CARIBBEAN POLICY

LD241153 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Washington and Its Real Friends"]

[Text] Before it has even defined a clear view of East-West relations and a coherent European policy, Mr Reagan's United States is adopting an increasing number of stances and making an increasing number of gestures in keeping with its new doctrine in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.

You just have to recall the spectacular performances of Mr Carter's first UN ambassador, Andrew Young--a black American--more or less officially espousing the cause of all liberation movements and anathematizing South Africa, to see the extent of the change which the Republican administration intends to make. The aim henceforth is to make up lost time and ground by supporting the only state capable of resisting Soviet-Cuban enterprises in the region. This clearly means ending South Africa's quarantine or at least coming to terms with Mr Botha's "moderate" line. Hence, the shelving of the UN plan on Namibia and the--as yet discreet--offer of assistance for UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels fighting a guerrilla war in Angola against the Luanda government which Washington still has not recognized.

Of course, the rapprochement now emerging between the United States and South Africa is prompting cries and protests from "progressive" or democratic African governments, especially Nigeria which is the second biggest supplier of U.S. oil. Has the risk of alienating black African opinion and leaders been carefully weighed or are declarations of intent merely being made in the U.S. capital to see how far it is possible to go in a complete reversal of the policy followed by Mr Carter? It is not true that South Africa has nothing but friends in the United States, and, under pressure from students, several universities have been forced to sell the South African shares they owned. Public opinion is, on the whole, relatively poorly informed about the African situation, and unless Mr Reagan wins unlikely victories in the field, he will find it difficult to reap any benefit at home from having challenged communist expansionism in the field.

This does not quite apply to America south of the Rio Grande or to the Caribbean where it is probable that any defeat inflicted on Mr Castro--the region's "bugaboo" whose name is known to all Americans--would be welcomed with satisfaction at least by a majority of Mr Reagan's compatriots. The initial attempts to improve the image of the Chilean and Argentinian regimes--Argentinian president-designate General Viola has just made a noteworthy and fruitful visit to Washington--have more than symbolic value.

Moves are being made toward complete "normalization" of relations between the authoritarian states and the U.S. democracy while, despite the cacophany of statements on the subject, El Salvador is still perceived as a test of the U.S. determination to halt Cuban influence and infiltration. State Department officials, followed by General Haig himself, have even hinted that the hypothesis of military actions against Cuba had not been ruled out, which tends to prove that it takes around 20 years to erase the memory of a U.S. disaster from people's imagination--in this case, the memory of the abortive landing at the Bay of Pigs.

PCF STATEMENT ON SOCIALIST OPPOSITION TO MARCHAIS

LD231211 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 17 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] The PCF Politburo yesterday published the following statement:

The Politburo denounces the machination hatched with respect to a report by a PRAVDA correspondent in Paris.

The ballyhoo organized since Friday with reference to that report has been based on deliberate falsification, misrepresentation of the text and an intentionally distorted interpretation.

In fact, even though the assessment of one aspect of Giscard's policy contained in the article in question differs from ours, it is intellectually and politically dishonest to assert that it is tantamount to an appeal by Leonid Brezhnev to vote for Giscard d'Estaing. Anyone who reads that article, whose text we reprinted in L'HUMANITE yesterday, will realize that such an assertion is completely groundless. It is distortion, a lie.

By staging this machination and pursuing it rashly and without restraint, the PS leaders have launched an inexcusable and unacceptable operation aimed yet again at distorting the PCF's policy and objectives.

In fact, no one can be unaware that the PCF is the only party in our country which has consistently denounced and fought against any interference in our national political life, wherever it may come from. It is the only party which has not asked for any foreign guarantee or support.

The accusations leveled at us are especially inappropriate because they come from the PS, a party whose candidate prepared for the presidential election by visiting in turn his godfathers in Washington, Bonn, Tel Aviv, Beijing and Pyongyang. A party which decided without any qualms to organize in Paris in a few days' time a conference of foreign leaders who were asked to support Francois Mitterrand directly in his election campaign.

We observe and deplore the fact that, once more carried away by their desire to strike blows at Georges Marchais, Francois Mitterrand and other Socialist leaders have gone so far as to launch an operation which, as must be obvious to all, can only benefit Giscard d'Estaing.

Following Lionel Jospin's revelations on the subversive activities hatched against the PCF, this new operation prompts us to ask a question which has already been put forward by Georges Marchais: Have Francois Mitterrand and the other Socialist leaders not decided that their only objective is to seek to weaken the PCF at all costs, even if they have to abandon the idea of defeating Giscard d'Estaing as a result?

As far as we are concerned, nothing, absolutely nothing, will divert us from the policy which we have adopted, namely, do everything in our power to unite the people's forces to defeat Giscard d'Estaing and to create preconditions for the real change for which the workers and France hope.

With this end in mind, the Politburo appeals to all Communists to renew their efforts to achieve what represents a decisive precondition for such a change--ensuring that as many votes as possible are cast for Georges Marchais on 26 April.

PCF COMMENTS ON MAURITANIAN COUP ATTEMPT

LD241001 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 19 Mar 81 p 12

[Text] PCF Politburo member Maxime Gremetz has released the following statement on Monday's attempted coup to overthrow the Mauritanian regime.

"The attempted coup d'etat in Mauritania poses some serious questions. The Moroccan monarchy is directly implicated, having waged a colonial war against the Saharan people for the past 3 years. The aggression was directed from Rabat where the initiators of the coup are to be found.

"The conspiracy unfolded a few days after Hassan II's private and confidential visit to Mr Giscard d'Estaing. Did France give the go-ahead for the operation? This is the question that all observers are asking themselves.

"Be that as it may, Mr Giscard d'Estaing is directly implicated in this because he is arming and aiding Morocco and recently sent in French troops against the Saharan people.

"Moreover, the Senegal of Mr Senghor--deputy chairman of the Socialist International and loyal ally of the French president--served as the conspirators' rear base.

"So, instead of contributing to peace in the region--by assisting the direct dialogue between the Polisario and Morocco envisaged by the United Nations--Giscard is once again stirring up conflicts.

"We can only share the Algerian Government's concern at the threats posed to the region's peace by Moroccan expansionism. The PCF, which has expressed active solidarity with the Polisario Front from the outset, confirms its condemnation of the Moroccan aggression and its attachment to the Saharan people's inalienable right to freedom and independence."

L'UNITA: QADDUMI TALKS WITH PAJETTA DURING VISIT

LD241133 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 21 Mar 81 p 17

[Excerpt] Rome--[PCI International Affairs Department chief] Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta had a conversation yesterday with PLO Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi, with whom he discussed the problems of the Middle East, particularly the action conducted by the PLO for the liberation of Palestine, for the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights and for the recognition of the PLO as their legitimate representative by Italy and its government. During the meeting, Comrade Pajetta confirmed the Italian Communists' full solidarity with the Palestinian people and their combatants and stressed that the authority of Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO in Italy has certainly been strengthened by Qaddumi's talks over the past few days with Minister Colombo and Cardinal Casaroli, and that the new proposals put forward by Qaddumi will undoubtedly increase the Italian people's movement's sympathy and action for the realization of the PLO's objectives. The Italian side was also represented by PCI Central Committee member Comrade Antonio Rubbi and by Comrade Remo Salati of the PCI foreign section.

PCI, PSI LEFT DEBATE 'NEW BIPOLARISM' IN WORLD

LD231523 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 19 Mar 81 pp 1, 18

["E.P." report: "European Left and Reagan's America"]

[Excerpts] Rome--There was a full house at the Foreign Policy Studies Center [CESPI] for the debate between Communists and [PSI] Lombardi group leftwingers on the subject of "Europe and the United States: What Kind of Relationship in View of the International Crisis?" This political event was advertised by posters on the city's walls for several days. Those taking part on the communist side were [PCI Directorate members] Gerardo Chiaromonte and Gian Carlo Pajetta and CESPI Secretary Romano Ledda, who organized the event together with ICIPEC [expansion unknown]. The socialists were represented by Riccardo Lombardi, Claudio Signorile, Giuseppe Santoro and Paolo Vittorelli.

With Reagan, Ledda pointed out, the area of diversity of interests between the United States and its allies is expanding, and this expansion reflects the U.S. bid to restore an absolute form of leadership--a bid which is mirrored in the Eastern bloc with the demands for bloc discipline. At the same time an attempt is being made to "eliminate" the crucial problem of a different kind of North-South rapport. Santoro discussed the characteristics of the new bipolarism, which Reagan is trying to base on the crisis in nonalignment and in North-South negotiations, pointing out that the Soviet response is balanced but bears the same mark. The Polish crisis and the ferment in the Third World in fact stem from the same kind of intolerance.

Is a return to polarism realistic now, Pajetta asked? Neither Reagan nor the Soviets are the only ones to decide. There are other protagonists: the nonaligned countries, the oil producing countries and Europe. A great deal can come from a European involvement in the dialogue between the major powers. Brezhnev has put forward some interesting proposals: How specific are they? It remains to be seen. The Italian Communists and Socialists have a role and a duty to perform in this. When in fall 1979 the communists proposed a moratorium on Euromissiles, the socialists accused them of being unrealistic. Now that proposal has been overtaken by decisions already taken. But the fact that Brezhnev is taking it up does reopen some possibilities. Europe, Pajetta added, can play an autonomous role within the alliance. But it must be able to repel pressures to distort its original framework. Italy can exert an influence if it refuses to toe the line: It is important that Colombo has received Salvadoran Front leader Ungo. It is also necessary to reject an indirect contribution to the extension of the alliance beyond its geographical limits; the principle of safeguarding the balance of forces between the blocs must be made to prevail when the issue of Spain's membership arises. The left's role is decisive; unless communists and socialists manage to join forces, they will both lose ground.

JUAN CARLOS WARNS AGAINST DECLINE IN AUTHORITY

LD241756 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] At midday today the king took the chair at a plenary meeting held at the Royal Palace of the supreme councils of the army, the navy and the air force. The meeting was also attended by Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo and Defense Minister Alberto Oliart. The meeting, the first of its kind held by the king with all three supreme councils, comes in the wake of the decisions taken by the government to bring the armed forces into the antiterrorist struggle.

Don Juan Carlos delivered an important speech, of which we now offer you some of the most noteworthy passages.

On the question of the escalation of terrorism in recent days, the king said that it is aimed once more at members of the armed forces, with the purpose of fraying their nerves and causing them to lose their calm. In view of this, Don Juan Carlos said, it is necessary to act decisively, moving from an attitude of patient defensiveness to one of a vigorous offensive.

At another point in his address the king said that the law can be overruled only when circumstances lead to its being changed or rescinded through legally established procedures, not through force or mere disregard.

Further on, he said that members of the armed forces must pause and reflect on the possible consequences of actions which might lead nowhere though they might bring real tragedies. And it should not be forgotten, Don Juan Carlos said, that such tragic results, born of impetuous overreaction, might unfortunately also come about, more slowly, through a decline in authority and gradual overriding of constitutional norms.

CONGRESS TO DEBATE ANTITERRORIST DRAFT LAW

LD242056 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] The Congress of Deputies will debate a draft law next week making it an offense to belong to armed organzations or to supply such organizations with information for the implementation of terrorist actions. This was agreed today by congress officials in response to the request from the government that this law--known as "defense of the constitution"--should be dealt with under the urgency procedure as part of the spcial measures approved by the government yesterday to tackle terrorism,

In essence, this draft law consists of modifications to a number of articles of the penal code relating to terrorism and defense of the institutions.

The party spokesmen also considered the government's request for the draft law defining states of emergency, alert and siege to be dealt with under the urgency procedure. The chamber could begin to discuss this bill next week or the following week at the latest.

Finally, at this morning's meeting, the spokesman further agreed that the request from the government to draw up a law for harmonization of the autonomous communities be raised at the next plenary session.

POLICE ARREST BASQUE ACTIVISTS; REACTION PREDICTED

NC241323 Paris AFP in English 1310 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Bilbao, northern Spain, 24 Mar (AFP)--Members of the Basque autonomous parliament were among scores of activists in the separatist Herri Batasuna organisation arrested in a dawn swoop by Spanish police, a reliable source said here today.

The raid was intended to pick up more than 100 members of the organisation, which is linked to the military wing of the Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group [ETA] movement responsible for a wave of recent guerrilla attacks, but many were not at home, the source said.

Also arrested were local councillors, including the deputy mayors of Munguia, Durango and Hernani, and another councillor from Navarre who was among six people arrested in the province for suspected link with ETA.

Last night, the Spanish Government said it would use troops in a crackdown on Basque guerrilla activities and ask parliament for authority to declare varying degrees of emergency.

The army will be used under a unified command in operations against terrorists, including border surveillance to prevent guerrillas using France as a refuge.

The government moves are expected to appease hard-line elements following last month's abortive coup aimed at securing tougher measures in the Basque country, but observers predicted a violent reaction from ETA to today's arrests.

Police on Alert

NC250956 Paris AFP in English 0944 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Madrid, 25 Mar (AFP)--Police were on full alert in Madrid today amid fears that Basque nationalist extremists would attempts another terror attack against a Spanish army officer, a police source said here.

Well-informed sources said police had discovered that an ETA-Military hit squad was planning to assassinate a lieutenatn-colonel in reprisal for Monday's government decision to deploy troops in the troubled Basque region.

The commando was believed led by Andres Izaguirre Gogorza, nicknamed "Gogor", who went into hiding after a shootout with security forces in Madrid on February 4. His photo was published in a number of today's newspapers here.

All police units in the capital were under orders to step up security measures and carry out scrupulous identity checks on any suspicious person.

Army officers were urged to take extra care when travelling between home and work, and bodyguards of leading political figures were also alerted.

Special security measures were in force at official buildings such as the Defence Ministry, and 250 police led by a national police captain were ringing the parliament building.

Police sources said ETA-Military extremists could also be planning to strike in Saragossa, some 300 kms (200 miles) north of Madrid, where another commando had been uncovered.

Security experts were however convinced that Madrid was the most likely place for a new terrorist operation.

The president of the autonomous Basque government was due to have talks here today with Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, and officials have pointed out that previous ETA attacks were timed to coincide with the Basque politician's Madrid meetings in an effort to sabotage autonomy talks.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS RECALL OF SOVIET FIRM OFFICIAL

NC241805 Paris AFP in English 1758 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Madrid, 24 Mar (AFP)--The Spanish Government has asked Soviet authorities to recall "(?as soon) as possible" Yuri Ivanovich Buchkov, director of the Spanish-Soviet Sovhispan firm, reliable sources here said today.

The move, accepted by the Soviet Union, was reportedly due to certain activities of Mr Buchkov which were "related to national security," the sources said.

A 53-year-old married man with one child, Mr Buchkov moved into the top position at Sovhispan following the 1978 recall to Moscow of former director Yuri Timofeyev, who was expelled from Spain after being charged with corruption and imprisoned in a financial scandal.

On March 7, the Spanish Government expelled an attache of the Soviet Embassy in Madrid, Vladimir Ilich Yefremenkov, who was accused of attempting to infiltrate the intelligence services of the Spanish Army.

Mr Buchkov's Sovhispan office is located in Santa Cruz de Tenerife, in the Canary Islands. The company, which is controlled by the Soviet Union, has often been linked in the Spanish press with KGB activities and spy fishing boats in the waters off the Canaries.

Since 1977 when Madrid established diplomatic relations with Moscow, eight Soviet citizens have been expelled from Spain.

SWEDEN, NORWAY TO PURSUE OIL-FOR-POWER DEAL

LD241607 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 21 Mar 81 p 29

[Sofie Petzell report]

[Text] Sweden will supply 2 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity to Norway a year in exchange for 2 million tons of oil a year from Norway. The two countries' economic laws will be harmonized and an industry fund with a capital of 250 million kronor [SKR] will be formed.

This is the thrust of the new Norwegian-Swedish agreement signed Friday afternoon [20 March] in Oslo.

The last 2 days saw intensive final negotiations in Oslo. The Swedish delegation with Under Secretary Robert Nilsson as its head traveled home to Sweden Friday afternoon.

"This is the first concrete result of negotiations which commenced in 1977," Industry Minister Nils Asling told SVENSKA DAGBLADET.

He said that developments in the last few years show how difficult it is to reach cooperation agreements on concrete projects. The harmonization of laws will now be a first step toward increasing opportunities in this field. The industry minister would ideally like to see a single Swedish-Norwegian capital market and a single stocks and shares market as the logical extension of this work. However, the road to this will be a long one.

First the prerequisites for economic cooperation and for the establishment of companies must be improved in the two countries.

The fund totaling SKr250 million will make this easier. According to the agreement, the Swedish Government will advance around SKr200 million and the Norwegian around 50 million. The fund will probably primarily be used to support Swedish establishments in Norway. The fund's administration will be located in Stockholm.

The exchange of oil for electricity will mean billions of kronor in trade. The oil agreement will run for 20 years and also means that the 2 million-ton figure will increase toward the end of this period.

The electricity agreement will run for 10 years. Normal prices will be paid for both the oil and electricity.

FINLAND

GOVERNMENT PROPOSES NEW DISARMAMENT INITIATIVE

LD241216 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Finland has, at the Madrid CSCE follow-up meeting, presented a detailed initiative concerning a European disarmament conference. Finland's aim is to examine the attitude of the most important CSCE countries to a possible mediation settlement.

According to sources at the follow-up meeting, the Finnish proposal was submitted about a week ago to the delegations of the Soviet Union, the United States and France which have taken a central role at disarmament conference talks. The Finnish proposal takes into consideration the most important points in the main proposals made at the conference, particularly by France and Poland. Finland proposes that the conference be held in several stages. The first stage would concentrate on discussing confidence-building measures while the following CSCE follow-up would examine the progress made on the basis of this first stage. The agenda of the second stage would include the actual disarmament issues in full.

FOREIGN MINISTER URGES FOREIGN AID BOOST

LD241545 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 20 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] "Finland should increase its Third World aid next year by 170 million markkaa [Emk] so that we keep to the plans for our development aid," Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen said in Helsinki Thursday [19 March].

A Emk 170 million increase in the Third World development aid program would raise Finnish Third World aid to 0.32 percent of the GNP. Finland is striving to increase its development aid to 9.7 percent of GNP by the middle of this decade, in accordance with UN recommendations.

Vayrynen thought that Finland could perhaps reach this target by 1988.

It is Vayrynen's view that Finland should adhere to the aid plans which have already been made, despite economic difficulties. Finland is trailing behind the other Nordic countries in its development aid program. Sweden and Norway are already setting aside 1 percent of their GNP for development aid purposes, and Denmark the recommended 0.7 percent.

Finland's development aid would total Emk 730 million next year if the Emk 170 million increase comes about. This year's development aid totals Emk 560 million.

Vayrynen expressed a wish that there will be sufficient willingness among politicians to maintain the pace in development aid.

Vayrynen was speaking at a seminar in Helsinki, which had met to discuss the problems of the poorest developing countries. The special UN conference will discuss this topic in the fall.

"The largest part of Finland's development aid does go to the poorest developing countries, a fact which international organizations have noted," Vayrynen said. "We cannot expect any structural changes in our development aid program, so an increase in aid to the present recipient countries is therefore the central goal."

SWEDEN

LD231543 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 19 Mar 81 p 6

[Magdalena Ribbing report]

[Text] Peace and agreement reigned across political boundaries when the Riksdag yesterday debated foreign policy. Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten (Liberal) was strikingly critical of the U.S. role in the Third World, and opposition leader Olof Palme (Social Democrat) said that yesterday's was the best foreign policy declaration which the nonsocialist government had achieved.

As usual, the Riksdag's central public gallery was filled with diplomats, the envoys from other countries, who received a simultaneous translation of the speeches. Ola Ullsten, who described on behalf of the government the outline of Swedish foreign policy at present, devoted much time to the Third World, and was very clear in his view of the United States.

"The United States' and other Western powers' active or passive support for governments or military juntas in the Third World which have shown their opposition to social change has often been justified with the explanation that the aim has been to exclude communist influence. There has been a mistake in choosing to see all conflicts in this part of the world in a simple East-West perspective. And this as a rule has benefited the interests it was intended to oppose.

El Salvador is an example of this, Ola Ullsten said: If the U.S. policy is an attempt to set a precedent for how the new administration intends to react in other situations, there is reason for the greatest concern, the foreign minister said:

"It is a dangerous and shortsighted policy to exploit small countries to set a precedent in world power politics."

These sections of the foreign policy declaration have been the subject of much discussion within the government, and not all government members appreciate the tougher tone toward the United States than Sweden normally adopts in official statements.

But for balance's sake, Ola Ullsten also raised the Soviet Union's attempts to advance its position in the Third World, and said that this exacerbated national antagonism and contributed to destabilizing world peace.

On the Middle East question, the Swedish Government is of the opinion that the Camp David agreement does not mean that any further progress will be made.

"The EEC nations' initiative through the so-called Venice Declaration last year accompanied by active traveling diplomacy must be seen as a positive contribution to the process of finding a forum for the negotiations."

This is the first time that Sweden has supported EEC efforts to try to encourage the parties in the Middle East to start to hold serious talks on a future peace.

"Rearmament is one of the most worrying elements in developments in recent years," Ola Ullsten said. "The north European and North Atlantic area's strategic importance has increased in recent years, and we cannot ignore the fact that shifts in world politics can also influence our part of the globe."

Sweden must continue its nonaligned policy and maintain a strong defense system, Ola Ullsten said, and raised the current question of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic community.

"A precondition for the establishment of such a zone is that other states affected are willing to participate."

"Any future agreement on a nuclear-free zone must also include nuclear arms intended for targets in the zone, stationed near the zone and with such range that they are ideally suited for use on targets within the Nordic countries."

"The broad support for the main outlines of Swedish foreign policy is most pleasing," Social Democratic Party leader Olof Palme said, and praised Ola Ullsten for "today's satisfactory foreign policy declaration." But Defense Minister Erik Kronmark's (Moderate Coalition Party) explanation that Sweden must firmly fulfill its security policy commitments in the Nordic community was debatable, Olof Palme said:

"We have a commitment only to the policy of neutrality which we shaped ourselves. There are no other demands on us. I hope that this platitude will not be repeated."

Ola Ullsten agreed with this and thus criticized his government colleague Erik Kronmark.

"It is clear that we have a duty to ourselves. If any other formulations have given rise to misunderstandings, they must be seen as accidental ."

Olof Palme thought that this repudiation of Erik Kronmark was excellent, as he put it.

But as leader of the opposition he criticized a number of points in the government's foreign policy, principally the Telub affair [current Swedish Government scandal involving the training of Libyan soldiers to use electronic equipment]--it has foreign policy aspects, he said, and demanded parliamentary access (with representatives of all the Riksdag parties) to the one-man commission which has investigated the affair. Ola Ullsten did not wish to promise him this in the debate in the chamber. But if the constitutional committee decides that this should happen, there could be parliamentary access later.

The South Africa law and the dispensation which the government recently gave to the Sandvik Company for reinvestment were also criticized by Olof Palme. The Foreign Policy Affairs Committee should be convened in such matters, he said, and Ola Ullsten promised that this could happen in the future.

In his address Olof Palme criticized the policy of the superpowers and said that the world cannot afford to allow the detente process to end.

"Nor can the world afford a relapse into the Cold War, with a clear-cut division of the world, with propaganda instead of talks."

We also feel today great concern for democracy, Olof Palme said:

"In the time of economic crisis, with millions unemployed, with an aggressive right marketing the evaluations of egotism, a cold wind blows."

Examples of this are neonazism in West Germany and the aggressive new right in France, Olof Palme said. He too devoted a large part of his speech to the Third World, in particular to the situation in El Salvador. Later, Olof Palme dealt with a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area, which he wants the Swedish Government to look into and assess through contacts with the other Nordic governments.

Olof Palme has often spoken of the enormous arms race, and even in today's speech he raised the obvious danger of a nuclear catastrophe if nothing is done for disarmament.

"But, of course at the same time, I see hope for the future. If the public, the citizens, the people can gain access to the facts of the matter in time, public opinion could force the politicians to gain control and begin disarming."

Olof Palme thought that Soviet Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev's speech in February contained a number of interesting proposals and showed that the Soviet Union is concerned to get the detente process underway again. Ola Ullsten, who had not mentioned the Brezhnev speech in the foreign policy declaration, said in a later reply that he agreed and that the speech had a conciliatory tone.

"I hope that it was really meant," Ola Ullsten said.

Communist Left Party leader Lars Werner also referred to the current rearmament lunacy and proposed that all parties should immediately call on the superpowers to ratify SALT II as soon as possible and to break off the new nuclear arms program.

Both NATO and the Warsaw Pact should refrain from deploying their nuclear arms, Lars Werner said.

PAPER DECRIES HAIG VIEW OF JOINT DEFENSE IN AREA

NC251022 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 25 Mar 81 p 1

[From the "Positions" column: "Haig's Statements"]

[Text] From the recent statement by U.S. Secretary of State Haig before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the portion on Cyprus must certainly have drawn the attention of most of us. The people of Cyprus eagerly await to hear what this superpower has to say about us from time to time, although U.S. policy on Cyprus is very well known. The people of Cyprus discern that, to a certain degree, U.S. interests in themselves affect our fate without our contributing to this.

Artfully worded statements, praise and esteem expressed for Greece from time to time, cannot erase the disappointment felt by Hellenism everywhere. In his latest statement, Haig does not hesitate to stress: "Turkey and Greece are two of our most important allies." The last phrase of his statement: "Greece and Turkey are extremely important to each other's defense," struck us in particular.

Our country was scorched by Turkey, and we--who have lived this tragedy and still live the tragedy of having refugees numbering one-third of our fatherland's population--read the above excerpt of Haig's statement with at least a certain amount of wondering. We do not conceal that at least some of us were estranged by it. We wonder how Haig can expect a country which invaded Cyprus, massacred, raped and uprooted the Cypriot population--which happens to be 80 percent Greek--to become a factor and even an important factor at that, for the very defense of Greece itself. What guarantees does Turkey have to offer that it will play such a role?

Has Haig forgotten that when Turkey attacked Cyprus and when Greece was forced to arm its islands against the grave danger of having to face a Turkish attack, Turkey strongly opposed this arming of the Greek islands? Has he forgotten that a Greek-Turkish clash was barely averted at that time because Turkey refused Greece the right to defend its own territory? Has he forgotten that the population massacred by the hordes of Attila in Cyprus was a Greek population? Has he stopped to think that thousands and thousands of Americans could be massacred by an invading country--if we are to use proportional figures--when the United States hasten to offer this massacring power large-scale defense aid in the event this power is in danger? Does Haig imagine that U.S. interests, defended by the alliances he mentions, are so strong that they could easily cover up crimes such as those committed against the people of Cyprus and then relegate them to oblivion?

In order to get to the core of the matter, whom must Greece fear and defend itself against with the valuable support of Turkey in such a struggle? Could this be the Eastern coalition, whose members maintain friendly relations with Greece and support Greece on such a large national issue as the Cyprus issue? Could it be that we are only shadow-boxing for the sole purpose of promoting U.S. interests in the eastern Mediterranean and beyond, in the Arabian Gulf, seeing at the same time imaginary dangers in order to leave Greece unprotected against the true danger which is none other than Turkish expansionism?

UK'S IAN GILMOUR GIVES VIEWS ON CYPRUS ISSUES

NC242121 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] In an interview during tonight's television feature "Panorama" Britain's Deputy Foreign Secretary Ian Gilmour referred to the Cyprus problem and replied to questions connected with the significance of UN resolutions and the intercommunal talks and other issues which concern Cyprus.

In reply to a question whether the reference to the tyranny of words, which he had made during his visit to Cyprus, also concerns UN resolutions, Ian Gilmour said the following:

No, I do not think UN resolutions are part of the tyranny of words, but I do think they have to be considered very carefully so that you would not want to detract in any way from their value. However, the British Government studies any UN resolution very carefully before it agrees with it. I think that certainly this is what every Western government does, like any other government. If the British Government believes that the resolution is correct and has practical value then it agrees with it. If it believes that it is erroneous, that it does not help becaue it does not have practical value, then it does not agree. In any case, I think we must admit that even good resolutions do not solve a problem. Perhaps they help in solving problems. Perhaps they constitute a basis for a solution but they do not solve problems. If UN resolutions could solve problems, the Cyprus problem would have been solved long ago and the Arab-Israeli problem, for instance, would also have been solved long ago. UN resolutions do not solve problems, and consequently, something like the Cyprus problem can only be solved I think not through UN resolutions but through talks between the parties, intercommunal talks. This is the only basis for a solution and for this reason the British Government has strongly supported the intercommunal talks that are going on.

Of course, we recognize that very strong feelings exist in both sides and we fully recognize the reasons for them. I was trying to say, when I said that, that I did not think recriminations regarding the past help the problem's solution. They do not contribute to progress in the intercommunal talks, and, therefore, I think that it is much better to proceed without recriminations.

Recently, in the talks that are going on under UN auspices, there has been some progress. The talks are going on in an exceptionally good atmosphere and we support them strongly and we hope they will continue patiently and with flexibility.

Then the following question was submitted to the British deputy foreign secretary: For humanitarian reasons, as it states, the British Government is giving aid in many forms to the illegal Denktas regime. Such aid contributes to the creation of conditions for a form of solution that has not been agreed upon by the two parties and that is contrary to UN resolutions and to the principles to which Great Britain professes allegiance.

Gilmour replied: With all respect, that is not right. Britain, let me make it clear, recognizes the Republic of Cyprus. It recognizes one regime in Cyprus, the Republic of Cyprus, that is, the government of President Kiprianou. That is our position, and that is the position of all Western governments, our allies and all others. Similarly, our policy on aid and recognition is the same as that of our partners. Thus, we do not give aid to what is called the Denktas regime. What we recognize is the reality of two communities in Cyprus. This is the reality which the agreement of 1960 and the UN resolutions which you mentioned before recognize, and which we also recognize.

The policy of the United Kingdom and the European Community is to aid both communities, not regimes--aid to both communities in proportion to their populations. I am sure you would agree that it would be wrong either for us or for the EEC to ostracize and ignore the Turkish community. That would be wrong, and certainly it would not be to the interest of the Greek Cypriots or the Cyprus Government. Our aid is not political. It is being given for humanitarian reasons and, in the view of all, the better the condition of both communities in Cyprus the more probable there will be a solution to the problem and the more suitable the atmosphere will be for negotiations.

In reply to another question whether such aid should not be funneled through the Cyprus Government, Sir Ian Gilmour said:

Well, there is a great difficulty there, as you know. Certainly, what we are doing is in no way different from what everybody else is doing, and it is to aid the Turkish community, not the Turkish regime.

Asked what Britain intends to do to help both parties find a peaceful, permament and just solution to the Cyprus problem, since it had undertaken a commitment to guarantee Cyprus' independence, the British deputy foreign secretary replied:

Obviously, we have and have had for a very long time the very closest links with Cyprus, links of history, links from the treaty that you mentioned, links because of the large Cypriot community in London, links of commerce--much trade is conducted between us--and, of course, there is the link of the Commonwealth, because both countries are members of the Commonwealth.

I do not think it helps--we go back to what we said before--to try to analyze what were the obligations of everyone as a result of the treaty and whether these were fulfilled precisely. Certainly, however, the United Kingdom has contributed to Cyprus. It has contributed the most to the UN force. We pay about 20 million [currency not identified] every year. Certainly, we have always tried to help every possibility for negotiations that there has been and when it appeared in 1978 that a gap existed, together with the United States and Canada we undertook an initiative, and, as you remember, the initiative was not very successful.

People from both sides constantly urge me to say that the British Government should undertake a further initiative. When it originates at the Greek side they say: You should exert pressure on the Turks. When it originates at the Turkish side side they say: You should exert pressure on the Greeks. No side would like to be the target. We cannot advance against the opposition of the communities. We must advance together with the cooperation of the communities, and I think it would be wrong and completely unfeasible to try to exert pressure on one or the other side. Therefore, we believe that it is right to give all the help we can to the UN initiative and we have said to the Cyprus Government, to everybody, to the Republic of Cyprus, to Turkey, to Greece that we shall give every help we can and we are ready to do so. However, we do not believe it would be right now to inaugurate a new initiative that would cross with the UN initiative which under the current circumstances we believe has much better prospects for all of Cyprus.

On the basis of the 1960 agreement, it was stated to Gilmour that Britain is bound to pay an annual sum to the Cyprus Government for certain facilities that are offered to the British bases on the island. These sums, however, have not been paid for many years. Sir Ian was asked what he had to say on this issue, and he replied as follows:

Well, with respect, I do not think that you have read the treaty lately, because, in fact, it does not say that we should pay a sum of money every year. In fact, there is no obligation on us to pay for facilities on the bases, and we have fulfilled our obligation. In addition, as I said previously, we have contributed in many ways. We have contributed technical aid. We are the first in contributions to the UN force. We have contributed for the refugees. The value of foreign exchange to the republic from the bases is about 40 million pounds every year. We offered help in 1978 and it was not accepted. We have agreed to hold unofficial talks on this problem and I think this is the best way to discuss it.

PAPANDREOU OUTLINES FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICY

NC231733 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 23 Mar 81 p 2

[Excerpts] On Saturday, PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou spoke at a dinner for about 1,000 party personalities. He referred to problems facing the agrarian sector of the economy, PASOK's positions on the EEC, NATO and our relations with Turkey.

"Today in Crete," Papandreou continued, "The country's prime minister and 'New Democracy' leader, Rallis, attacked PASOK's foreign policy and even stated that a change in foreign policy would mean a change in the social system as well as other things which I do not recall and which are not worth my recalling.

"I would like to say a few words on our foreign policy. We have stressed that Greece simultaneously belongs to the Balkans, to the Mediterranean and to Europe, both to the West and East Europe, to the whole of Europe. We in Greece do not have any obligation to reaffirm and ratify the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. We are interested only in the interests of our people and we ignore anything that takes place behind the backs of our people.

"It is unacceptable for the peoples of Europe--so many years after the end of the war--to live within the framework of the great division of spoils and of subjugation to the great powers. This is unacceptable for the peoples of Europe. What I say should not be taken as a provocation because it is not wise to provoke. It is being said in the form of expressing a decision by our people, by this movement, at least, on what affects its own country, and to uphold the principle that the people, and only the people, have the power and the right to lay down the course for this country.

"In reference to the Common Market we spoke very clearly to the people right from the start. We stated that our country's accession to the Common Market does not serve our national and people's interests. We said that accession will cost the working people a great deal and that the course of development will be forced upon us by foreign metropolitan decisionmaking centers. We warned the agricultural population of Greece that the EEC will destroy the countryside, it will hand over the countryside to limited companies within the framework of multinational companies and our farmers and their children will be forced to emigrate to the cities of Greece or abroad. If, to say the least, the EEC guaranteed that jobs would be available in the cities, that there would be development, that our industry would not only survive but would also develop, thus making room for those who would emigrate from the villages, then everything would be all right. Not even this, however, is likely to happen. This is because the blow to be delivered against our industry and its progress will be a decisive one. We have said this many years ago and we repeat it today. Today, however, there is also proof that we are right. The people of Greece, whether small to medium business people, professionals, or farmers already know well what the EEC means and what accession to it means."

"The great answer given by PASOK," Papandreou continues, "is that if our agriculture is to survive, develop and produce, it is essential that we must establish agricultural-industrial cooperatives as soon as possible. We have been proposing this for so many years." Papandreou continued: "In Greece we have to face--apart from the well-known official economy which is covered by Bank of Greece and statistical service bulletins--a sideline economy. This is a circuit of profiteering of untold dimensions. This is a profiteering circuit related to 150 billion drachma in tax evasions, as estimated at this moment. The farmer is truly faced by a circuit of merchandising based upon profiteering and exploitation."

"Our position has been confirmed by developments. We said we would ask one question of the people: Accession or special relations? Special relations means an agreement with the EEC which would protect two basic things that would fundamentally permit the planning of our own economy.

"First, the movement of capital and investments in Greece must be undertaken within the framework of democratic planning, which PASOK will establish right from the start. It is essential that we must speedily develop those branches of our economy which, on a long term basis, will guarantee the survival and the autonomy of our country, and our decentralized, as we describe it, economy.

"The second great issue concerns imports. If one seriously plans to proceed with a development program which will provide opportunities for a better life, year after year, then one must guarantee one's foreign exchange, one must use it very carefully. This means that the Greek Government must have the ability to intervene in imports if it is to be in a position to plan."

"It falls within the jurisdictions and the privileges of the president of the republic to permit or not to permit such a plebiscite. If he should not permit one then what should we do? The answer is that we are bound by duty to serve the interests of this economy and the people even if it becomes necessary for us to use escape clauses or even to violate regulations in the same way that England, Germany, Italy and France are doing. Are we not able to do the same?"

In reference to NATO, Papandreou reminded everyone that Greece belonged to NATO during the time of the dictatorship, which was supplied arms by the alliance. He then referred to the postdictatorial political change and added:

"The present truth is that NATO, most certainly led by the United States of America, is turning Turkey into a truly great military power. Today Turkey has the greatest army in the area of West Europe. It has an army of over 500,000; it has an Aegean army of 120,000 and it has over 100 landing craft which, I can imagine, it could use for some operation in the Black Sea against the Soviet Union! NATO supports this army apparatus and at the same time it supports Turkey's claims--only in the Aegean airspace and undersea space for the time being. In Turkey, the eastern islands are described as Aegean islands and not as Greek islands. This is not the time to go into details. This, however, is for us the character of NATO.

"We are the only country in Europe that belongs to NATO which has suffered such humiliations and such national losses. Solely on the basis of these experiences, this nation has every right to say: Why should I stay within an alliance which has undermined my own democratic institutions, my peoples' sovereignty, the alliance which today holds nearly half of Cyprus under occupation, which today encourages Turkish expansionism at the expense of our own national territory?

"What does it mean for us to be within NATO? It means that the disposition of our country's armed forces is deployed against a specific enemy described as the Warsaw Pact. The deployment of our own forces falls within plans against this specific target. At the same time, the type of arms supplied to us is useful only for operations against the Warsaw Pact. This is not the type of military equipment which would prove useful in the defense of the east Aegean islands. We must state it clearly: aircraft, missile boats, helicopters--this is the type of equipment we will require to defend the land of our forefathers, as these gentlemen describe it. We must be in a position to mount an effective defense because it is only in this way that the danger of a Turkish invasion can be averted. It is only then that there will be no danger of a conflagration and a clash in the area. I wish to underline this: Defense of the national sovereign rights of our country, over our land, our airspace and our sea, this defense is the supreme duty of the Greek nation.

"This evening Rallis stated that the government's aspirations--always according to the Venizelos-Ataturk climate, is to establish a close brotherly friendship with Turkey. He also said that those who exaggerate endanger the country. I want to reply to Rallis by telling him that he has no right, in his capacity as prime minister of Greece, to speak of ties of friendship at a time when 38 percent of Cyprus is under the occupation of the troops of Attila, at the time when our sovereign rights in the Aegean are being questioned.

"One could use extremely heavy descriptive terms. We will not do so because I believe that this suffices. I would, however, like to remind Rallis that concessions and giving in only encourage the Turks. With what right did Rallis cede Turkey rights to Aegean airspace, rights which only Greece has a right to exercise? With what right did he offer airspace to Turkey at a time when the Turkish threat does exist, when the threat is direct, and at a time when he should not speak about those who exaggerate but when he should offer explanations to the Greek people about such decisions by his government?" Papandreou then said the European socialist and social democratic parties react to President Reagan's policy because they are faced with the danger of a nuclear war in their own countries. He underlined that PASOK is determined to contribute toward the strengthening of international detente.

Government Reaction

NC241623 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 24 Mar 81 p 1

["Text" of 23 March statement by Deputy Prime Minister K. Papakonstandinou]

[Text] On the occasion of the Kileler anniversary [Thessalia farmers uprising in March 1910], the PASOK chairman has reiterated his well-known positions and slogans which did not add anything new. The government's foreign policy is well known and serves the country's actual interests, which also include the Cypriot issue.

Mr Papandreou has even called on the country's prime minister to give explanations for Greece's alleged concession of rights to Turkey. However, the PASOK chairman certainly knows that Greece has not conceded, nor does it intend to concede, airspace rights to Turkey.

As is known, under its responsibility for the international airspace falling within the Athens FIR [Flight Information Region] limits, the Greek Government has recently acted independently and taken certain measures which aimed at facilitating air navigation. These measures are in accordance with existing international rules and by no means do they affect the country's defense or other interests.

HUNGARIAN FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES TO VISIT PASOK

NC241612 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 24 Mar 81 p 8

[Text] A delegation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front arrived in Athens yesterday at the invitation of PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou. The Hungarian delegation is headed by Mr Istvan Sarlos, secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front.

At midday yesterday, the Hungarian delegation had a meeting with Mr Papandreou and discussed with him international questions, problems of the region and questions of detente and peace. In the afternoon the delegation met with members of PASOK's Executive Bureau.

In a statement upon the arrival of the Hungarian delegation, Mr Papandreou stressed, among other things, the following: "When we visited Hungary, the focal issue was the struggle for peace, for checking the course toward cold war. I believe that this is going to be the subject of our talks here because, undoubtedly, there has been deterioration of the world situation in connection with the climate for detente and the question of disarmament."

On the other hand, Mr Sarlos said that during his talks with Mr Papandreou in Budapest he noted that Mr Papandreou has similar views on international problems, while their views converge on many points regarding the way of dealing with social problems.

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YUGOSLAVIA'S DJURANOVIC BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Received By Kirchschlaeger

LD022024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1335 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 2 Apr (TANJUG)—President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic, who today arrived on an official visit to Austria, was received by Austrian President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. In the ensuing shorter talk, questions of bilateral importance were discussed and the role of the two neighboring countries in European and world affairs stressed. At the start of the talk, Kirchschlaeger stressed his conviction that the visit of Yugoslav Premier Djuranovic will further contribute to cooperation between the two countries and that it will proceed in their interest.

Premier Djuranovic extended thanks for a warm welcome and expressed the usefulness of cooperation and frequent contacts between representatives of Yugoslavia and Austria.

Premier Djuranovic and members of his escort were guests at a luncheon given in their honour by President Kirchschlaeger.

Cooperation Stressed

LD022340 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2150 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 2 Apr (TANJUG)—Pointing to the significance of good relations between neutral Austria and nonaligned Yugoslavia for the creation of an atmosphere of detente in Europe, Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger today pressed for still more concrete cooperation between the two countries.

In his toast at the informal lunch given in Vienna in honour of Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic, who arrived here today for an official visit, President Kirchschlaeger especially emphasized the need for the further improvement of Yugoslav-Austrian trade and the significance of joint venture on the third markets.

Yugoslav Premier Djuranovic underlined that the atmosphere in relations between the two countries makes it possible to [word indistinct] solving certain concrete questions.

"I shall do all I can, under the existing constitution, for the minorities to be ensured their rights", President Kirchschlaeger said at the talks with Premier Djuranovic.

During this meeting the discussion also covered the international situation, initiatives at the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation, and it was underlined that Austria and Yugoslavia are faithful to the committments undertaken in Helsinki.

Yugoslav Premier Djuranovic and his host, Austrian Chancellor Dr. Bruno Kreisky, began official talks this afternoon. This is the first broader exchange of views affter last year's visit to Yugoslavia [words indistinct] Kreisky.

PRO-POLISH DEMONSTRATION HELD AT USSR EMBASSY

AU020918 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 2 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] Shouting slogans such as "Russians, get out of Poland" and "Solidarity with 'Solidarity'", some 300 persons demonstrated on Wednesday afternoon in front of the Soviet Embassy in Reisnerstrasse in Vienna. A newly founded Solidarity Committee for Poland announced further protests and demonstrations. It was declared that as early as Wednesday noon, a protest telegram had been sent to the Soviet Embassy.

BELGIUM

KING ACCEPTS PRIME MINISTER MARTENS' RESIGNATION

OW021920 Paris AFP in English 1916 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Brussels, 2 April (AFP)--King Baudouin today accepted the resignation of Premier Wilfried Martens and asked Flemish Christian Socialist Marc Eyskens to form a new government, the palace announced today. Mr Eyskens was finance minister in the outgoing government.

Premier Martens had offered his resignation two days ago but the king at first refused to accept it. Mr Martens' government, a coalition of Socialists and Christian Socialists, fell apart as the country slid into a grave economic crisis.

During the last two days, King Baudouin consulted numerous political figures, reserving his response until today. Late this afternoon, the king saw Mr Martens but the outgoing premier made no statement in leaving the palace shortly before 8 pm.

Political observers said that the king's hesitation was due to a hardening of positions among the various parties and factions, which are not only divided by political and social views but also by the linguistic clash between Walloons (French-speaking) and Flemings (Dutch). The observers said that the greatest differences among the country's political leaders concerned policies to halt the fall of the Belgian franc.

Speculation that the franc might soon be devalued was quashed today when Mr Eyskens refused to attend an informal meeting of the European Economic Community (EEC) finance ministers because of his country's government crisis. The meeting in Breda, The Netherlands, would have provided Mr Eyskens the opportunity to consult Belgium's EEC partners, a necessary preliminary step to devaluation. However, the Belgian franc again came under heavy pressure today on the exchange markets.

LE SOIR REPORTS REACTIONS TO GOVERNMENT CRISIS

LD021145 Brussels LE SOIR in French 1 Apr 81 p 2

[Excerpt] The political situation has developed at a frantic pace since Monday evening [30 March]. After the long summit between party presidents Monday evening, it became clear that the Socialists and Social Christians could no longer agree on the proposal put forward by Martens to suspend wage indexing for a fixed period. This proposal had sparked off early signs of industrial unrest in Wallonia. Of course, everybody had made some concessions and put forward new proposals but a break became inevitable Monday morning after a cabinet meeting which lasted 30 minutes.

Around 1000 hours [yesterday], Martens handed the king his government's resignation. Some 30 minutes later, a palace communique announced that the king was "suspending his reply." Meanwhile, the chamber, which met at 1000 hours, suspended its sitting at the speaker's request. It was resumed at 1140 hours just long enough for the speaker to announce that he had met with the prime minister and that the latter would make a brief statement to Parliament at 1400 hours.

A series of statements was made throughout the morning. The first statements started to come thick and fast as soon as it was known that Martens had tendered his government's resignation to the king. The first statements were made by the ministers as they left 16 Rue de la Loi. Several parties had also convened their various bodies or reacted once the news of the resignation was announced.

Claes: "Preserving the Social Consensus..."

As he left the prime minister's office, Vice Prime Minister Claes said that in his view "a consensus is still possible in a general context." Claes added that he thinks the government ought to chance one last attempt and contact both sides of industry in the next few hours in order to avoid the complete collapse of the social consensus. "Government measures taken in such circumstances would be ineffectual," Claes said.

Claes said he expects the prime minister to contact his government ministers this Tuesday afternoon.

Mathot: "Index Is Essential"

For his part, Vice Prime Minister and Budget Minister Guy Mathot said: "I deeply regret what has just happened in that a major effort was being made in the sphere of reorganizing public finances and defending the franc. This effort had the approval of all. It should, therefore, have been continued. It is important to avoid destroying the social consensus which was established with such difficulty. We Socialists cannot abandon some social protection mechanisms. In that connection, we regard the index as essential."

Vanden Boeynants: "Socialists' Agreement Is Lacking"

After the Social Christian Party [PSC] Executive Committee meeting, PSC President Paul vanden Boeynants said: "It is tragic that, faced with its crucial choice, the government failed to obtain the Socialist ministers' agreement on a vital measure. It is clear, however, that, without calling into question the fundamental principle of linking wages to the index, an adaptation of the indexation mechanism safeguards the real interests of workers, savers and enterprises much better than a forced evaluation in the worst conditions. Rejecting any control measure is a comfortable position, but it also means dashing any hope of recovery."

The president of the French-speaking Social Christians also "deplored the fact that no agreement could be reached although there had been a consensus at top government level for adopting the course of adapting the index-linking system."

De Clercq: "Advantages of Elections"

Flemish liberal circles are not ruling out the possibility of entering government with the Social Christians, provided elections are held.

"The main advantage of elections," Party of Freedom and Progress President de Clercq said for instance, "would be to separate the regional executives from the government. It would be easier to form a new coalition and it would no longer be possible to claim that a Social Christian-liberal majority is invalid on the pretext that it does not exist in Wallonia." We must stress, however, that this is merely Willy de Clercq's opinion since party bodies have not yet been consulted on this subject.

On Tuesday afternoon, after Martens' statement to Parliament, the French-speaking and Flemish liberal parties will issue a joint statement.

Spitaels: "I Deplore..."

"I strongly deplore this new crisis which is damaging both to our economic situation and to our country's image abroad. The Socialist Party [PS] has made very effort in the past few days to firmly guarantee the Belgian franc's protection." This is PS President Guy Spitaels' first off-the-cuff reaction.

"It was in that spirit," he said, "that Socialist ministers in particular contributed to saving BF131 billion in 9 months, according to the figures cited by the prime minister himself. It is in the same spirit that the Socialists are still prepared to make a new effort to save some BF30 billion today in the framework of the 1982 budget."

"The workers are certainly fully aware of the sacrifices to be made to defend the franc or save their jobs," the PS president continued. "We see examples of this every day in many enterprises or sectors both in Wallonia and in Brussels....But it cannot suddenly be demonstrated that a review of our indexing system would suddenly and miraculously put an end to a monetary speculation which has many other causes, notably the attitude of some financial circles which are at present organizing the export of Belgian capital."

"In addition," Spitaels added, "there was reason to be concerned about the consequences of such a review, which, according to the budget minister himself, would result in a BF30 billion drop in fiscal value. That would make a new hole in our public finances, while it is more important than ever to work with continuity. The government conclave 1 week ago adopted a series of measures which bear witness to a real effort. The present crisis stems from the desire of some circles to go further than the agreements reached. The result is that by trying to go further rather than quickly implementing the efforts agreed, we now have political instability which can only further weaken the currency which some people claimed to want to protect even more effectively."

Gol: "Observe the Mess..."

Jean Gol, president of the French-speaking liberals, stated for his part: "We can only observe the mess. The fourth Martens government has lived in chains imposed by the trade union organizations.... It has seriously undermined the currency's credibility.... It is now departing in chaos. We were right to predict what would happen and what has just happened; we are not pleased about that." Gol also said that, since Martens' resignation had not yet been accepted and new negotiations could not be ruled out, "the government is not yet officially dead but it is in an iron lung."

LE SOIR COMMENTS ON NEW U.S. ADMINISTRATION

LD011513 Brussels LE SOIR in French 29-30 Mar 81 p 3

[Jean Pochet article]

[Text] Something has changed in the United States since 20 January. The new President's arrival has established a climate of uncertainty, expectation and anxiety.

The administration's early days are not encouraging. Whereas people expected a strong government in which the President would keep firm control over his Cabinet--especially the famous "inner cabinet" in which some of the most influential members would make the essential decisions jointly--wrangling is virtually a daily occurrence. People boasted about the leadership qualities of men like Haig, Weinberger, Regan and Stockman, and their brilliant success in the public or private sector was stressed.

It may be the "strength" of these people which is sparking off the worst palace conflicts we have seen for a long time, barely 2 months after the investiture.

The President still has some popularity among the public, but he has so far distinguished himself more by his social activities than by precise definitions of his intentions.

However, a recent opinion poll showed that he now only has the support of 59 percent of the public, that 24 percent disapprove of his policy and that 17 percent are undecided. Some 75 percent of Americans questioned at the same point in Carter's presidency (63 percent for Nixon, 73 percent for Kennedy, 67 percent for Eisenhower) were still satisfied with his policy. This is the highest "level of discontent" ever expressed by the public after such a short time.

The White House's very structure makes confusion virtually inevitable. Like all Presidents, Reagan is surrounded by three completely loyal people: Edwin Meese, who has the rank of personal adviser, James Baker, who is "chief of staff," and Michael Deaver, who is his assistant. They have the right of veto over nominations put forward by administration officials and nobody can be appointed without their consent. This explains why many posts are still vacant and why important decisions cannot be taken for lack of experts in the sphere or simply for lack of staff. It is also this triumvirate which establishes the President's priorities and settles conflicts among government members.

As we have said, there is no lack of conflicts. But the effect on the public is deplorable. Too many voices are expressing their views on too many subjects and frequently in conflicting directions. Retractions and denials follow each other, although without always clarifying the situation. The impression received is that the President without taking sides is allowing his lieutenants to fight each other. While Carter was able to express the divergent opinions of Vance and Brzezinski in one speech, Reagan is following a policy of "no policy."

Who Decides?

This is probably one of the causes of the malaise. Political decisions seem to be taken successively and sometimes simultaneously by different members of the Cabinet.

General Haig's tribulations are a case in point. After the President had stated publicly that foreign policy would be the State Department's exclusive domain, he suddenly appointed Vice President Bush "coordinator of government actions in times of crisis." This places the former general in a subordinate position to the vice president, but gives his rivals, National Security Council Director Richard Allen and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, more direct access to the White House.

The way in which this abrupt switch of authority was carried out is also typical of the lack of coordination in the administration. On Wednesday, Haig told a Senate committee that "contrary to press reports on the vice president's possible promotion, he knew nothing about it and, in any case, had not been consulted. The President telephoned him on the same evening and told him the step had been taken, still without having consulted him.

In a conciliatory gesture Thursday, however, the President read a press statement reaffirming "that General Haig is still the main architect of his foreign policy."

But the secretary of state's prestige has been seriously eroded. And despite official denials people close to the President did not conceal the fact that the secretary of state had threatened to resign when he learned of Reagan's decision and that he had already made the same threat several times before. As one of the President's aides said: "The next time he might do it."

Semiofficial circles go even further, considering the general's departure to be inevitable sooner or later; the name of his possible successor already is being mentioned and he is none other than John Connally, the former governor of Texas and unsuccessful candidate in the 1980 elections.

By playing the petty dictator, making random statements and thinking he could stage a "one-man show," the secretary of state has attracted virtually universal animosity.

El Salvador, Public Danger

The El Salvador affair is another example of the administration's incoherence. The victim of this affair could well be the secretary of state, whose initiatives have frequently lacked "diplomacy." Two months ago, few Americans could have placed this little country on a map correctly. Suddenly, it is deemed to be endangering the very existence of the United States. "It is time," the State Department asserted, "to put an end to Russian expansionism in this region."

Initially, Nicaragua was accused of being the leftists' main arms supplier. General Haig then decided to "cut off" the supply of these arms "at the source." Since the "source" was Cuba, there was even talk of a blockade. Then, in view of the emerging opposition to these warlike statements and Nicaragua's assurance that it would no longer encourage the arms traffic, El Salvador lost some of its interest. In a confidential briefing, a State Department representative even went so far as to assert that the press was attaching much too much importance to a local event whose outcome was, after all, not likely to jeopardize U.S. survival.

The secretary of state then resurfaced to denounce that spokesman as "irresponsible" and to add that not only El Salvador but Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica are the next Soviet targets and that if a hard line isn't adopted once and for all, the domino theory, now renamed the "preferred targets theory," would turn Central America into a communist stronghold.

All these about-faces, this sound of marching feet, decisions to sent military "advisers"--which are disturbingly reminiscent of the start of the Vietnam war--coupled with the announcement of a huge increase in the military budget are making opinion extremely puzzled.

Foreign policy has so far been given the limelight because economic policy is still being fought out with Congress. Vast budget cuts have been made, but it is as yet difficult to assess the real impact they will have on families. It is one thing to cut a few billion dollars from a social program, but it will be a different matter to assess the impact on a family which was receiving an allowance of $100 per month in order to survive and will be deprived of that handout.

The administration has not yet found its pace. Too many things are being discussed at the same time. Efforts are being made to mobilize opinion on the dangers of Soviet expansionism and at the same time on the need to make drastic savings. People are talking about restoring U.S. military superiority and poor people are being asked to resign themselves to being a little poorer.

However, the overriding impression is that, unless the administration puts its house in order, unless it establishes its own priorities and clearly expresses its intentions with one voice, the malaise and uncertainty which are already latent could lead to chaos.

GOVERNMENT REITERATES STAND ON NATO DECISION

LD011612 Hamburg DPA in German 1432 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 1 Apr (DPA)--On the eve of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's visit to Moscow, the Federal Government today urgently reminded the Soviet leadership that it unchangingly adheres to both parts of NATO'S dual decision of December 1979.

Speaking in the Bundestag today during question hour, Schmidt said that all members of the Federal Government stand fully behind the alliance's decision. This also applies to the two criticized SPD ministers, who expressly authorized him to make this statement.

At the end of cabinet discussions about the NATO preparations, Government Spokesman Becker told a news conference that the Federal Government estimates that negotiations on medium-range weapons could start in 2-3 months time. The start of the negotiations is now a question for the Soviet side, which has declared its readiness to negotiate.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON MOSCOW VISIT

DW030921 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1100 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Reporter Hans-Joachim Reiche interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Genscher] It is a matter of continuing the dialogue in these difficult times. In view of the important talks on arms control and disarmament problems, it is also a matter of discussing such issues as arms limitation regarding medium-range missiles, a European disarmament conference and troop reduction negotiations in central Europe. But we will also discuss important international issues.

[Question] You have heard many critical words from Moscow lately with regard to your person and your political attitude. Does that complicate the visit for you?

[Answer] In no way at all. Anyone serious about understanding and peace will not be irritated by such tones. It is more important for me that the German Bundestag indicated yesterday that it fully backs the policy of the Federal Government.

Genscher-Gromyko Talks

For reportage on the visit to Moscow of FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and talks held with Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, see the Western Europe section of the 3 April and subsequent issues of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

PAPERS VIEW BUNDESTAG DISCUSSION, GENSCHER VISIT

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG

DW021235 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 2 Apr 81 p 4

[Commentary signed MES: "With Backing to Moscow"]

[Text] It would be desirable if the Bundestag chose more often to have a question hour instead of the lengthy foreign policy debates. Yesterday's example demonstrated that this is much better for parliament because the limited 5-minute speaking time hardly permits the speakers to indulge in party policy polemics which have nothing to do with the subject of the debate.

Foreign Minister Genscher can go to Moscow today knowing he has the total backing of parliament to seek concrete possibilities for continuing East-West negotiations on the nuclear balance in Europe. The support he achieved almost demonstratively from the opposition does not lose any value because it follows the tactical concept of fanning undeniable conflicts between Genscher and Schmidt as well as parts of the FDP and the SPD. It must be stated, however, that NATO's dual decision, linking counterparament with a negotiation offer to the Soviet Union, has been supported by the cabinet as well as by all parties of the parliament.
Schmidt's attitude is beyond any doubts. The federal chancellor told the critics in the country that both parts of the decision will remain linked with each other and that the main idea of the Federal Republic is not rearmament, but the striving for balanced disarmament. When Brezhnev's party congress speech was still freshly printed, some slight verbal differences existed between the first comments of Schmidt and Genscher; it is known now that both follow the same line. It was also a motive of the debate on the eve of the foreign minister's Moscow visit to stress this once again in public.

Press Review

DW030845 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 3 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] BADISCHE ZEITUNG of Freiburg comments: The federal foreign minister belongs to the most loyal advocates of NATO's December 1979 decision, envisaging parallel action between counterarmament in the medium-range field and negotiations. Genscher will have a hard time, despite the word of the chancellor and the vote of the Bundestag on Wednesday. The pressure increases for those who want to change the decision to the advantage of armament or the advantage of negotiations. Under these circumstances, Genscher obviously ought to demand a clarification of the situation through immediate talks on Eurostrategic arms without any prerequisites. In such a way Brezhenev's offer of a moratorium could be decoupled immediately; its weak points could be discussed and maybe even eliminated.

NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG of Essen points out: Andrey Gromyko was particularly impressed yesterday by a sentence of the federal foreign minister, who has been frequently criticized in Moscow. Namely, if we had to decide again, we would once more sign the Moscow treaty of 1970. Genscher thus indicated that the Federal Republic is interested in the continuity and duration of its relations with the Soviet Union, as was pointed out by both governments in 1973 and 1978. Both sides know that the world political crisis has become more difficult than even in the past decade, but fortunately both sides also know that they must talk to each other the more concretely. They must talk not only about missiles--which should be negotiated between the Americans and the Russians--but about the decisive question of whether world politics must inevitably develop toward confrontation between the East and West. The fact of Genscher's visit alone indicates that the Federal Government wants to avoid this.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG writes: Hans-Dietrich Genscher did not go to Moscow merely as a reconnoiterer of the West. He wants to act in the Kremlin also as an advocate of Poland, urging the Soviets to be moderate. This intention has lost nothing of its depressing actuality despite the inner tension existing in the country between the Bug and Oder Rivers. On the contrary, with the massive accusation of doing too little against the antisocialist forces, criticism of developments in Poland has received a new dimension. Anonymous antisocialist forces are no longer being criticized. The censure hits the fraternal party directly. The same happened in 1968 in Prague. In doing this, Moscow shows very clearly that it is discontent with the compromise between the trade union and the Polish leadership.

FRANCOIS-PONCET NOTES WESTERN AGREEMENT ON POLAND

LD021139 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet indicated on 26 March that there is agreement among the Western countries on the measures to be taken should there be a foreign intervention in Poland.

Speaking to the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, he said: "As far as France is concerned, it would be a mistake to think that, in such a hypothetical case, its economic interests would prevent it from reacting to a violation of the Helsinki agreements at all levels." After expressing the view that East-West relations have deteriorated, he recalled that the U.S. administration had expressed its readiness for dialogue with the Soviet Union and indicated that Mr Brezhnev's statements on this subject to the 26th CPSU Congress deserved careful examination. "France," he said, "particularly welcomes the progress which Mr Brezhnev's position represents as regards the security question now being discussed at the Madrid meeting." The minister was referring to the USSR's acceptance of the principle of extending the "confidence-building measures" proposed by France to the whole of Europe as far as the Urals.

LE MONDE DISCUSSES ATTACK ON U.S. PRESIDENT

LD021623 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "History and Its Accidents"]

[Text] In a country where anybody can buy the gun of his choice without any formalities and where the powerful lobby which watches over this flourishing trade appeals directly to trigger-happy people against a background of violence and insecurity, it is not surprising that history is at the mercy of accidents like the one which Mr Reagan has just survived.

All statesmen probably run the risk of an attack irrespective of regimes and customs. Even Mr Brezhnev in his heavily-policed Russia has been the victim of an abortive attack, as was his predecessor Khrushchev in 1962. In France, the emotional sympathy immediately shown by Giscard d'Estaing, when he learned of the Washington attack while speaking to television viewers, clearly shows that a president of the republic is never completely free from this worry. After all, General de Gaulle himself escaped several attacks. Nonetheless, such attacks in France, since the war at least, have been carried out by organized fanatics who appeared, at least in their own eyes, to have some political design (to hinder Algerian independence in the case of the Fifth Republic's founder), while America constantly seems to be on the point of being swamped by the irrational, the smooth process of the President's movements being suddenly replaced by chaos which is all the more worrying since it is televised in detail. The mere fact of being the supreme leader of the world's most powerful nation attracts unbalanced people and when these people are oblivious enough to allow themselves to be captured on the spot after their action, the so-called Secret Services have no effective way of countering this.

The Washington attack reminds us of the fragility of human institutions, but also, in this specific case, the fragility of a President whose 70 years people were beginning to forget. Reagan's image will probably be consolidated among the public and that will make his relations with the press and congress easier at a crucial time for the effective implementation of his economic program. But there is reason to wonder whether his physical abilities will not be affected by a wound which will force him to spend 2 weeks in the hospital and to convalesce for an as yet indefinite period. He already is known as a "9 to 5" man, owing to the office hours he works, but will he have to reduce his working hours even further? This is not a pointless question. At a time when the various ministerial teams are being formed more slowly than usual, which is encouraging rivalry over influential positions--as we saw again on Monday with General Haig's new scheming--the President's authority is more necessary than ever.

REPORTS OF FRANCE, FRG SEEKING LOAN UNCONFIRMED

LD030926 Hamburg DPA in German 0824 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Paris, 3 April (DPA)--No confirmation was available in Paris today on reports that the Federal Republic and France are seeking a loan of DM8 billion from Arab countries to stimulate the economy and fight unemployment.

On inquiry, the spokesman of Premier Barre merely referred to statements by the German Government spokesman about Barre's talks with Chancellor Schmidt in Bonn yesterday. He reiterated that there had been no talk over dinner about a loan from OPEC countries.

POLL SHOWS 'LACK OF CONFIDENCE' IN PRESIDENT

NC031056 Paris AFP in English 1027 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 3 Apr (AFP)--A month before the first round in the French presidential election, sitting President and candidate Valery Giscard d'Estaing had still not gained the confidence of a majority of the population, according to an opinion poll published today.

The poll, conducted by the SOFRES organisation for FIGARO MAGAZINE among 1,000 voters between March 20 and 24, showed that 42 per cent of those interviewed had no, or little, confidence in the president to solve France's current problems.

And although Mr Giscard d'Estaing's current "confidence rating" went up to 44 per cent compared with 41 per cent in February, his main rival, Socialist Francois Mitterrand, soared 11 points from 44 to [number indistinct] per cent in a list of opposition figures those interviewed would like most to see play a greater role in the future.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre also went up three points but he still scores a very low 28 per cent.

The other main candidates also received a boost, with the popularity of Gaullist Jacques Chirac rising from 36 to 43 per cent and Communist Georges Marchais from 18 to 24 per cent.

CORSICAN NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT ANNOUNCES TRUCE

LD021434 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] The Corsican National Liberation Front has announced a truce in its attacks as from tomorrow and until after the presidential elections. The Corsican separatists first want to draw conclusions from the vote and will adopt a new strategy if it is called for. This news was announced during a clandestine press conference held last night deep in the Corsican countryside.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO TOGO--The JOURNAL OFFICIEL of 27 March carries the appointment of Jean-Marc Voelckel as ambassador to Lome (Togo). He will replace Bertrand Desmazieres. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Mar 81 p 38 LD]

IMPROVED TRANSMITTER--The scope of the Radio France transmitter at Allouis is to be strengthened with new equipment which will be more powerful but less energy-consuming. The head of the Allouis center explained that previously the center had two 250-kw transmitters which were installed in 1952. They are to be replaced by a new 1,000-kw transmitter with an excellent output. This will improve reception in outer propagation areas, and means fewer breakdowns. [Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 2 Apr 81 LD]

PCI'S BUFALINI CALLS FOR POLAND'S 'RENEWAL'

LD021121 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 29 Mar 81 pp 1, 18

[PCI Directorate member Paolo Bufalini commentary: "Support for Poland's Renewal"]

[Text] The Polish situation, which has experienced some moments of high tension and others of improvement, has never ceased to worry us, despite our hope and express confidence that the Polish working class, communists and people's forces will manage to resolve the crisis themselves, carrying out a task of renewal with the necessary sense of responsibility and prudence in order to consolidate the results already achieved.

It seems that we are again witnessing a moment of crucial difficulties, of acute conflicts and decisions that could prove decisive.

It seems to us that in recent months Poland has been experiencing not only a dialectic between reformists and conservatives but also a harsh conflict between extreme and extremist sectors on both sides. This has led to political tensions, splits and threats of a clash and has also hindered a resumption of production activity and an improvement in the economic situation, which even back in August seemed extremely grave--so much so that it prompted the emergence of the broad working class movement to impose thorough changes in all fields of national life.

In this period of crisis, which has dragged on for several months, there has been a further drop in production and an increase in the already massive foreign debts, which, Poland is at present not in a position to repay. A critical situation has been reached in food supplies. In this period, Poland needed and still needs specific and prompt assistance. In fact, it seems that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries immediately provided such assistance. The assistance promised by the West has apparently not yet materialized. Certainly it has not yet arrived from Italy, despite the fact that the Italian Government had already for some time been promising and giving assurances that it was willing to send provisions. What could happen in a situation in which the workers masses, the populations of the cities, are already experiencing critical difficulties in food supplies--difficulties which might suddenly become worse in the days ahead?

But while assistance from other countries is now indispensable and a matter of urgency, obviously Poland cannot resolve its serious economic problems through that alone. Nor is that what the Poles believe--a large nation of almost 40 million people, with a weath of energies, culture and creative abilities, which they want to develop freely and to the full, motivated as they are by a lofty national awareness. The real solution must be sought in the fundamental political issues and the solution of their problems. It is precisely this path that the Polish Communist Party managed and decided to pursue by very broadly and substantially renewing its own Politburo and other leadership bodies. We also esteemed the shrewdness and moderation of First Secretary Comrade Kania, whom we consistently heard speak with steadfastness and dignity. He, Prime Minster Comrade Jaruzelski and other leaders cooperating with them along the same line have set in motion and steered the renewal process, which was an abolute necessity, since the Polish crisis exploded as a protest and a desire for a broad and thorough chance on the part of the working class, the people's masses and broad strata of intellectuals.

At the same time, however, the Polish party has rightly warned of the dangers inherent in the action of extremists wanting renewal and of all those unable or unwilling to take into account the reality of the situation, the economic compatibilities and objective international political conditions and the time needed to carry out a difficult and delicate renewal process, which demands steadfastness but also patience. Obviously, there are also groups hostile to the socialist system who are fanning the flames. It is precisely in such situations that groups of stubborn conservatives in both the party and the state apparatus, who yearn for an impossible return to the past, eventually exacerbate the reaction of the extremist wing of the reformist movement; just as the latter in turn, with its extremist initiatives, tends to drive the situation toward a breaking point. In short, a vicious circle, which could prove fatal, is being created.

We have on several occasions stressed the demonstrations of trade union, political and national responsibility given by the protagonists of Polish affairs--by the party, the government, the Solidarity trade union under Walesa's leadership and the Catholic Church and its highest authorities. We have pointed to the Italian trade union movement's experiences and the need with which it has been confronted to reconcile--opposing corporative tendencies and excessive demands--the workers' demands for improved conditions with the general requirements and interests of the nation's economy, especially in periods of crisis. Only by working harder and producing more can the working class and the forces that want society to be transformed and are called on to let it ensure a national rebirth, by building a more equitable society.

We have esteemed the responsible attitude of the Polish forces that do not want the socialist foundation of Polish society to be attacked or its alliances and membership in the Warsaw Pact to be challenged. This corresponds to Poland's decisive national interest. It also corresponds to our view of international relations, whereby the elimination of the opposed blocs in Europe cannot be pursued through unilateral breakaways and alterations of the balance, but only gradually, by carrying forward the detente and disarmament process--the very process to which socialist Poland itself has made original and important contributions over the years and again recently.

We now feel it is our duty to express our sincere concern. We do not want the responsible moderation that has essentially prevailed in the leadership of the trade union movement to be overtaken by extremists thrusts. We do not want an abuse of the recourse to strikes--in such a critical and grave economic and political situation--to lose the renewal movement consensus and prestige. We do not want the stubborn conservative forces to use this to attempt a recourse to repressive solutions that would cause upheavals with harmful consequences not only for Poland but also for Europe and the world situation and which therefore absolutely must be averted.

This is why we hope and trust, on the basis of our respect for Poland's most responsible leadership forces, that they will manage to steer and govern events in full autonomy with a harmonious effort along the line indicated by the Polish United Workers Party, so that the indispensable moderation and prudence will now prevail, so that at the same time any absurd temptations of a return to the past will be overcome; and so that the situation does not plunge toward disastrous outcomes but, so that the task of the democratic renewal of socialism can proceed in a responsible and thorough manner.

BERLINGUER ANSWERS CAGLIARI AUDIENCE'S QUERIES

LD021449 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 30 Mar 81 pp 1-2

[Ugo Baduel report: "Berlinguer gives 3-hour question-and-answer session in Cagliari; 'Only Democracy Strengthens Socialism '"]

[Excerpts] Cagliari--"Do you really believe that the DC only took 2 billion lire from Sindona, as Piccoli claimed on television?" "Is it true that we have now become equidistant from the United States and the USSR?" "I receive the minimum pension and pay 100,000 lire a month rental; tell me how I can eat every day." "What do you think of Visentini's proposal?" "Somebody recently described you as a 'conservative communist' and you too once said that communists are 'conservatives and revolutionaries'. What does that mean?" "Why are male comrades not involved with women comrades in the defense of the abortion law?" These were some of the dozens of questions asked during a very crowded meeting lasting over 3 hours at the conference hall of the Cagliari Exhibition Center.

Here is a brief account of some of the questions and answers: Berlinguer replied for instance, to a question about Poland ("Why was it possible for such a gulf to form between the communist party and working class?") by citing the points made in Comrade Bufalini's article published by L'UNITA yesterday morning and adding that for some time--it is part of the formulation of the Eurocommunist line--the Italian Communists have been asking themselves questions and expressing critical assessments regarding the development of democracy in the socialist countries. But they have done so certainly not in order to gain who knows what kind of testimonials from their adversaries, but because they believe that only a full development of democracy can restore to socialism its full force of attraction so that it can spread in Italy and throughout the world. Other questions concerned matters on which the PCI and Berlinguer himself have already spoken at length recently and very recently, including yesterday's speech in Sassari.

On the subject of the PCI's supposed "equidistance" from the USSR and the United States, the PCI secretary general said--and we report just the main points of his replies--that equidistsance is a concept of stasis, whereas the Communists believe that, irrespective of predetermined alignments, there is a need for a multiplicity of autonomous roles (for Europe, the Western workers movement as a whole and the nonaligned countries) in carrying out effective initiatives driving toward detente, balanced disarmament, a new international order and new relations between the two major powers (in this connection Berlinguer had some harsh and concerned words to say about the policy being implemented by the Reagan administration). To return for a moment to the aspects of method, it must be said that the attention and interest prompted in the audience by certain reasoned explanations, some of which repeated things that should already be known, was significant, for often amid the confusion of mass and summary information people lose the thread of the overall reasoning of the political forces.

Are the communist "conservative and revolutionary?" There is little point, Berlinguer replied, in reducing what I said to a quip, as some people have tried to do. I said and I confirm that the workers movement as a whole has a duty to safeguard mankind's major gains in the field of knowledge and the social field, to defend the workers' gains (which not accidentally are now being subjected to threatening attack), and that the communnists certainly do not want to take the world back to the year zero, as Pol Pot wanted to do. He added that the communists are revolutionaries because they want to transform society, within democracy, and to transcend the capitalist structures that are still standing and that are now so clearly in a state of crisis.

PCI DENIES RECEIVING FUNDS FROM FINANCIER

AU030912 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Rome 3 Apr (ANSA)--The Italian Communist Party (PCI) has stepped forth to repudiate press reports naming it as a beneficiary of funds from Sicilian-born financier Michele Sindona's bankrupt empire.

PCI Administrative Chief Franco Antelli issued a statement last night insisting that his party never received any funds, "either directly or indirectly" from Sindona or any of his companies. The party official also disclosed that PCI attorneys have been instructed to file libel suits against "all mass media organs, including the state-run Radio and Television Network (RAI-TV), which maligned the party through their distortion of the facts". The lawyers have "ample evidence" to back up their charges, Antelli added.

Some Italian newspapers have indicated in recent days that the reputedly corruption-free PCI was named by a former Sindona aide as one of the many clients of the financiers banking empire. The aide, Carlo Bordoni, reportedly made the disclosure while testifying recently before a parliamentary investigation commission.

PCI Commission Member Guiseppe D'Alema has also squelched the rumors as "groundless", charging that stories to the effect that the Communist Party has received Sindona funds were based on "false information and distorted facts". D'Alema admitted that a witness appearing before the commission had mentioned a bank account written in the Communist Party's name in a financial about one of Sindona's Swiss holdings. But the statement was not true, D'Alema stressed, and the same witness subsequently withdrew the claim while testifying before a Milan court.

AVANTI: LAGORIO REBUTS 'MILITARIZATION' CLAIM

LD021627 Rome AVANTI in Italian 25 Mar 81 p 9

[Excerpt] According to Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio this is "the beginning of the end of the armed forces as a separate body. We are setting our sights on modern managerial professionalism thoroughly integrated with society and its endeavors. We should always have capable people at the head of the Industrial Reconstruction Institute, the National Hydrocarbons Agency and the National Electric Power Agency, so why not at the head of our defense forces?" This is what Minister Lagorio says at the start of an interview published in the March issue of the monthly PAGINA that has just appeared on the newsstands. Lagorio's remarks sound like a response to the recent insinuations by PRAVDA, which accused the Italian Government of pursuing a "militarist" line inspired by the model of "anti-Soviet belligerence." This army which, as Lagorio suggests, "establishes links with the institutions and with local bodies" proves wrong those who identify an emergent threat of a militarization of Italian politics.

The Lagorio interview also reveals the Italian Government's determination not to align passively with the foreign policy options formulated by others but to seek an original and active position, especially with regard to the Mediterranean area. Lagorio said: "If we have a national-democratic idea at home, we must implement it abroad, with a satisfactory policy toward the emergent countries." "It is no accident," Lagorio added, "that our academies contain students from the African countries and, to a lesser extent, South Americans and Asians." As for the issue of military supplies to the emergent countries, Minister Lagorio said that he has given "instruction to the Defense Ministry representative to be guided by a form of conduct whereby decisions are made in accordance with political principles, in other words verifying the democratic and peaceful circumstances of purchasers." So Lagorio's aim is "a new conception of world relations not dictated by an aggressive spirit but committed to the quest for political and strategic balances."

CDS LEADER ADDRESSES CLOSING SESSION OF CONGRESS

LD021401 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] "General Ramalho Eanes was elected and should fully carry out his post as president of the republic. But he should fully respect the other state bodies' prerogatives and powers and the popular mandate of the political forces representing the Portuguese people. He should be the president of the republic, but he should renounce the temptation to be at the same time prime minister, or foreign minister, or armed forces chief of staff or the sponsor for setting up political parties or election fronts," Freitas do Amaral stated at the closing session of the Fourth Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] Congress, which reelected him as party chairman.

The CDR Congress, which concluded yesterday at the Maria Matos Theater, laid down the party's strategy for 1981-1982, elected the new leaders and approved a motion requesting the government to complete and publish in full the report of the enquiry into the causes of the 4 December accident at Camarate in which the then CDS Deputy Chairman Adelino Amaro da Costa, Sa Carneiro, Patricio Gouveia and those accompanying them lost heir lives.

Presenting the conclusions of this fourth congress, which he described as "the image of the party and of the country," Freitas do Amaral broached the CDS' presence within the Democratic Alliance, the role of the opposition, relations with the president of the republic, the coming revision of the constitution and foreign policy.

With respect to his recent election as chairman of the European Christian Democratic Union (UEDC), Freitas do Amaral made a point of emphasizing that carrying out that post will not keep him away from party life at all; rather, it will make it possible to bring the CDS closer to "the Christian Democratic parties and Portugal closer to Europe."

Nor was the CDS' support for the government called into question at this congress, and as Freitas do Amaral emphasized, "nor is it more reticent or qualified than at the time of the new government's parliamentary investiture."

In the CDS chairman's opinion, during the barely 3 months which have elapsed since the government headed by Pinto Balsemao took office, "there have already been clear signs of efficiency," as in the attack on the effects of the drought; "of unity," as in the gas strike; of "national dignity," as in the case of the diplomatic incident with Cuba; of "loyalty to the model of society upheld by the Democratic Alliance," as in the renewal of the bill on the public and private sectors.

These are signs which he described as "rally positive" and worthy of the CDS' support.

Referring to political and social stability, Freitas do Amaral said that the country "does not want legislative elections before 1984, refuses to live in a permanent crisis and demands to see the problems besetting it studied and resolved or on their way to being resolved."

"It is therefore in the country's interest that the Democratic Alliance be consolidated and strengthened, that the parliamentary majority continue until 1984 and function and that the government govern and receive to that end the support it needs," he added.

After paying tribute to Amaro da Costa, whose memory, work and spirit were present from the beginning to the end of the congress, and to Francisco Sa Carneiro, whom he described as "the best of the prime ministers whom Portugal has had since 25 April [1974]," Freitas do Amaral commented on the opposition, in which the CDS continues to distinguish between the Communist Party and the Social Party [PS], and which as a whole he described as "visibly disunited and weakened...and unable to accept willingly that its next opportunity is only in October 1984.

In Freitas do Amaral's opinion, the PCP is an "antidemocratic, Stalinist and pro-Soviet: party, with respect to which there will be "no dialogue" on the part of the CDS but, on the contrary, "frontal and unqualified opposition."

With respect to the PS, the centrist leader said that it is necessary to intensify dialogue with it in order to "make viable the revision of the constitution which it is important to effect."

The revision of the constitution was also topics on which Fretas do Amaral commented, specifically to the effect that the CDS "will not accept it unconditionally."

Freitas do Amaral advocated a "clear and unambiguous" foreign policy and a stance of "firmness and toughness with respect to East-West relations.

Freitas do Amaral also announced to the CDS delegates the request for calling a special congress in a year's time on "regionalization and local government."

The announcement was justified by the importance attached to the matter and was accompanied by a request to the government to go ahead with the "great reform of the regionalization of Portugal," on the basis of the white paper on the matter which was drawn up last year by the Democratic Alliance government and on which Freitas do Amaral collaborated.

AVANTE! REPORTS CUNHAL SPEECH TO OPORTO RALLY

LD021655 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 26 Mar 81 pp 1-8 (special supplement)

[Speech by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal at 21 Mar rally in Oporto]

[Excerpt] There Is No Legitimacy for Governing for 4 Years

If the "Democratic Alliance"/Pinto Balsemao government serves neither the people nor the country, if its policy means the exacerbation of all the nation's problems and of the Portuguese people's living conditions and if the aim of the forces comprising it is to use power to eliminate the democratic system, what stance can we and should we adopt?

I believe, comrades, that you are in agreement with our party's conclusion: The "Democratic Alliance"/Pinto Balsemao government serves neither the people nor the country and should therefore be dismissed as quickly as possible.

"The struggle continues, Pinto Balsemao out!" is a just slogan which is in keeping with our people's needs, demands and aspirations.

Some people say that our party has no right to demand the government's dismissal, because the government was formed on the basis of a parliamentary majority emanating from the 5 October legislative elections, and therefore a new government can only be formed when a new parliamentary majority is formed in new legislative elections.

The "Democratic Alliance" naturally says that the legislative elections gave the "Democratic Alliance" legitimacy to govern for 4 years. And Mario Soares has expressed the same opinion.

But these opinions have no constitutional, legal, political or moral basis.

Following the 5 October election, our party did not dispute the institutional legitimacy for a "Democratic Alliance" government to be formed, since the constitution is explicit: the president of the republic must take the election results into account in choosing the prime minister.

This is what was done.

What we dispute is that this government, like any government, has any right to govern throughout the legislative term--that is, for 4 years--merely because it is formed with majority parliamentary support.

This stance is the only constitutional, legally correct and politically just stance.

Legally correct, because the possibilities of dismissing a government constitute an integral part of the institutions' democratic functioning.

Politically just, because there are sound political reasons which make it correct and opportune.

The first political reason is that the "Democratic Alliance" has ceased to have the social, political and electoral base of support which it had 5 October and which gave it the institutional possibility of forming a government.

The reactionary propagandists showed themselves to be very indignant about our assertion that the 7 December presidential election to some extent rectified the 5 October legislative elections.

But that assertion is self-evident.

It was not we who identified a possible victory for Ramalho Eanes with defeat for the "Democratic Alliance," its government and its majority: It was the "Democratic Alliance" itself; it was its most senior leaders and component parties, it was its candidate for the presidency.

At the famous 2 December press conference, 3 days before the election, the "Democratic Alliance" leaders fabricated the story that there was a "secret agreement" between General Eanes and the PCP, and proclaimed that if Eanes won, this would mean defeat for the "Democratic Alliance", the resignation of the "Democratic Alliance" government and "within a brief space of time, the dissolution of the Assembly of the Republic."

This assertion was disseminated by all the state-owned news media over which the "Democratic Alliance" maintained (as to a large extent it continues to maintain) a complete monopoly.

So the voters, when they voted against Soares Carneiro and for Ramalho Eanes, voted according to the "Democratic Alliance" leaders themselves against the "Democratic Alliance," against its government and against its majority in the Assembly of the Republic.

The second sound political reason for the "Democratic Alliance" government not governing for 4 years and being dismissed as quickly as possible is that it is continuing the unconstitutional and unlawful policy.

And a government which does not respect the constitution and democratic legality loses for that very reason legitimacy to govern.

It is not we who are disregarding the democratic system and democratic legality by demanding the government's dismissal. It is the government which is disregarding the democratic system and democratic legality, and it is for this reason that it should be dismissed.

Legitimacy for governing cannot be recognized on the art of a government which, elected in accordance with the constitution, is not only violating the constitution in its executive activity but intends to eliminate it.

Never in history has a system recognized legitimacy on the part of a government which is governing in order to destroy it.

Because of all this, the PCP sets the "Democratic Alliance"/Pinto Balsemao government's dismissal as one of the central political aims in the present situation, and does not rule out that the Assembly of the Republic could be dissolved and a new election called, although holding a new election is not an essential condition for the "Democratic Alliance"/ Pinto Balsemao government's dismissal and replacement.

The government can be dismissed because the Assembly of the Republic denies it confidence. It can be dismissed because the Assembly of the Republic approves censure motions. It can be dismissed because the president of the republic dismisses it.

It can be dismissed because in the same Assembly of the Republic elected 5 October and with the same deputies, the government could possibly cease to hold a majority.

And it can be dismissed because the prime minister himself resigns in view of the failure of his own policy.

In any of these possible solutions, the people's struggle has a decisive role.

There Is An Alternative: Unity Among Democrats

When there is talk of the government's dismissal, the question immediately arises: "Is there an alternative?"

To this question we reply: It will not be easy, but there are democratic alternatives.

And not merely alternatives for 4 years hence, but more rapid alternatives, because this is what the situation requires.

Some people claim that the Republican and Socialist Front [FRS] is the "only possible alternative."

This is an unfounded assertion without any basis to support it. In the first place, when some people speak of that alternative, they have in mind an election 4 hears hence; an alleged alternative which at the outset, postpones the government's dismissal until 4 years hence, cannot be deemed valid.

Second, when some people speak of that alternative, they have in mind an election victory, and the FRS, as experience demonstrates, has no chance of holding a majority on its own.

Third, it is not certain that the FRS, which is beset by internal contradictions and conflicts, will last 4 years.

Other people claim that the alternative is the much spoken of "central bloc," resulting from an agreement between the Socialist Party [PS] and the Social Democratic Party [PSD].

A little thought is sufficient to conclude that this is a false alternative.

In the first place, such a "bloc" would not be for a democratic policy but would hitch the PS to the rightwing policy of the PSD/Popular Democratic Party [PPD] [former name of PSD]. Another government but not another policy could result from it.

Second, the "central bloc" would not be what some Democrats who advocate it say it would be: An alliance between the PS and a PSD converted to democratic legality and forming a government with the agreement or under the aegis of President Eanes.

This is not where matters could most likely lead. As matters currently stand, if such an alliance were concluded, the "central bloc" would not be a democratic "bloc" formed at the president's initiative but an anti-Eanes bloc destabilizing democracy.

The possibilities of an alternative must be sought in the solid base of support for a democratic policy which the 7 December election revealed.

The 7 December election demonstrated, with the massive vote against the "Democratic Alliance" candidate and with the election of Ramalho Eanes, that the overwhelming majority of the Portuguese people are opposed to the "Democratic Alliance" government, the "Democratic Alliance" majority in the Assembly of the Republic and the "Democratic Alliance's" program and plan for eliminating democracy.

As our party proclaimed, the massive vote against the "Democratic Alliance" candidate and for Ramalho Eanes demonstrated the existence of an extremely broad and majority social and political area of potential support for a democratic alternative.

Who falls within that majority area?

The PS, which continued its support for the candidate which it had put forward—Ramalho Eanes—despite the fact that its secretary general sought at the eleventh hour to pull the rug out from under his feet, falls within it.

The PCP, which set as its central and priority aim defeat for the "Democratic Alliance" candidate and to that end put forward a candidate of its own, conducted an intensive campaign to inform and mobilize the electorate and finally called on people to vote for Eanes, falls within it.

In addition to the Portuguese Democratic Movement [MDP], democratic forces which are organizationally and electorally less well represented, such as the Union of the Left for Socialist Democracy [UEDS] and the Independent Social Democratic Association [ASDI], fall within it.

Several Catholic sectors with organized manifestations of a progressive nature fall within it.

Many independents, who are proving to have an appreciable influence among broad sectors of the country, fall within it.

Leaders of other parties cannot tolerate our speaking of the "independents," do not accept the existence of "independents" and do not wish to recognize political opinions or the right to political participation on the part of those not belonging to parties.

But the fact is that the great majority of Portuguese people do not belong to political parties and many do not yet have a steady option. The independents constitute an enormous potential political force capable of adopting organizational forms--party or otherwise.

We are certain that even at this rally many independents (whom we cordially greet from here) are present who do not think as we do, who have ears with which to hear and heads with which to think, and who, while having their own opinions, believe, however, that rapprochement and understanding with the PCP are possible and necessary for a democratic policy.

It is joint action by all these forces, holding a large majority in the country which could provide the base of support for a democratic alternative.

Our party remains loyal to its tradition of a unitary policy.

Just as in the past, unity among democrats is today essential to defeat reaction.

We must not despair or abandon the idea of unity simply because leaders of other democratic parties reject unity with the Communists.

Unity among democrats is an essential condition for a democratic alternative within the framework of the democratic institutions. This is why we insist and will continue to insist on the battle for unity and trust that we will eventually win it.

There are leaders of other democratic parties who do not understand, or do not wish to understand, the impossibility of a democratic alternative without the PCP, and far less against the PCP. But thousands and thousands of members and voters of those parties are breaking with the old anticommunist prejudices instilled by a crude anticommunism and, shoulder to shoulder with the Communists, are deciding on joint action.

As far as the parties are concerned, we insist on unity with our comrades of the MDP, regretting merely that some of its wayward members (Viana do Castelo), instead of insisting on a frontal and dignifying struggle against reaction, are allowing themselves to be deluded by opportunist sirens and are seeking to separate the MDP from the PCP in order to enter into suicidal alliances.

We insist on the search for understanding and possibilities of joint action with the Popular Democratic Union and leftist criticisms of the PCP to alliances with the PS and rightist criticisms of the PCP.

We insist on the search for understandings with other groups and sectors, including the ASDI.

We attach particular importance to rapprochement, understanding and cooperation with the independents and with broad progressive Catholic sectors which are politically independent. And we continue to regard unity between Communists and Socialists as a prime aspect in the policy of democratic unity.

Mario Soares' motion for the PS congress rules out any unity with the PCP and announces "an uncompromising polemic with the Communist leaders, without ever ceasing to address the potentially Communist electorate."

If this is what he proclaims, it should cause no surprise that we criticize his line and address the "potentially Socialist electorate."

Not in order to advise Socialists to rebel against their party's leadership, not in order to sow discord, but in order to call for a struggle against the reactionary forces and joint action with joint aims, so as to guarantee with the combined democratic forces and with the struggle by Communists, Socialists and other Democrats the defense and continuation of the democratic system enshrined in the constitution.

The Situation in the PS

The PS' crisis is closely linked with the problem of the prospects of unity among Democrats and of a democratic alternative.

The internal situation in the PS is taking on a political importance which we should not underestimate. The PS' future policy is at stake. And that future policy, even if it is not decisive in itself alone, will undoubtedly influence the evolution of the Portuguese political situation.

For this reason--and because the currents confronting each other in the PS have been publicized by the PS itself in motions, interviews, articles and statements to the television and radio--the situation in the PS and the currents and motions confronting each other in the PS have ceased to be a merely internal problem to become a problem of national politics on which it is perfectly legitimate for the political forces to comment.

This is what has inevitably happened and will continue to happen.

What is strange is that when our party commented in general and political terms, protests were made against an alleged "interference" by the PCP in the PS' internal affairs, but when the reactionary forces really interfere and conduct real campaigns in support of some people against others, this seems to be regarded as perfectly normal in the PS.

We are not seeking to interfere in the PS' affairs or siding with some people against others, but it is strange that fascist and reactionary columnists and newspapers which accuse us without the slightest foundation of being advocates of the National Secretariat are not only advocates but propagandists (and in what a manner!) of the PS secretary general.

Nuno Rocha in TEMPO (12 Mar 1981) warns that in the PS, Mario Soares--"a real democrat," "a great democrat," "a Portuguese democrat," a man "with an unsullied democratic background" (it is TEMPO which is praising him)--"is in danger," and asserts that "it would be a catastrophe for Portuguese democracy if Dr Mario Soares ceased to lead the PS at his party's next congress."

Along the same lines, O DIA (9 Mar 1981) says that without Mario Soares, the PS is "a party without prospects."

Jose Miguel Judice in O DIABO (10 Mar 1981) extols Mario Soares, conducts propaganda for his victory as a condition for defeating "Eanesism" and calls on the PS members "against the majority of the present leaders."

Sousa Tavares in a CAPITAL (10 and 11 Mar 1981) openly supports against the PS Secretariat "Mario Soares' clear solution," making the appointment of the armed forces chief of staff dependent on the government's proposal.

Torcato da Luz in A TAROCE (9 Mar 1981) attacks the "obscure interests" and "the maneuvers under way" against Mario Soares, anxiously saying that "without Mario Soares leading the PS there will be no possible revision of the constitution."

Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa asserts in EXPRESSO (7 Mar 1981): "Mario Soares...remains the Democratic Alliance's inevitable and essential ally. His victory at the next congress is vitally important for the Democratic Alliance. The Democratic Alliance's best ally within the PS is Mario Soares, his short term ambition to win at the congress and his medium term ambition to be a candidate for the presidency of the republic....And the Democratic Alliance's principal opponent in the PS is the tactical alliance between former Socialist intervention group members and 'technocrats.'"

If the reactionaries have the right to express their opinion on the PS leaders' opinions, so do we.

How can we remain silent about PS leaders' public and widely disseminated opinions, if what is at stake is the PS' future role in Portuguese political life?

How can we remain silent if what is at stake is the realization or nonrealization of a new PS-PPD alliance against democracy?

When Mario Soares (in the draft motion for the PS congress) calls the General Union of Workers "a great democratic trade union federation," which "represents a step forward of truly historic significance in the consolidation of Portuguese democracy," is it not clear that he is insisting on a line aimed at splitting the working class and transforming the trade unions into scab trade unions at the service of big capital?

And if that is the case, is it or is it not our duty to point out the real significance of the stance and resolutely combat it?

And when Mario Soares regards as "new, interesting and worthy of careful study by the party" the PSD/PPD secretary general's proposal of an alliance with the PS in the future local authority elections, with the avowed aim of ousting the PCP from the municipal and parish councils where it remains in the majority--specifically in certain municipalities in the Lisbon industrial belt and on the south bank of the Tagus--is it not clear that Mario Soares, instead of desiring and planning democratic alliances to drive the "Democratic Alliance's" reactionary and correct administrations from the local authorities, is desiring and planning reactionary alliances to oust the Communists and hand local government over to reaction in further areas of the country?

And when, the day before yesterday, the committee supporting Mario Soares, in controversy with Zenha, for the first time sets its down in black and white and openly advocates an alliance with the PSD as a "democratic alternative" (that is what it calls it), is it or is it not our right and duty (without this constituting any interference in the PS' internal affairs) to warn democrats of the danger which such a line could represent if transformed into the PS' official line?

We ask not only our comrades but all democrats, and in particular the PS members and supporters:

What is the democrats' task in the present situation? Is it to defeat reaction or to defeat the Communists? Is it understanding and joint action with the reactionary parties in order to elininate our peoples democratic gains, condemn the workers to unbridled exploitation by capital, destroy the constitution and the system and hand Portugal over to the imperialism?

No. The democrats' task in the present situation can only be understanding and joint action on the part of all democrats (including, of course, the Communists) in order to save and preserve freedoms, the workers' rights, the gains of April [1974], the democratic system and the constitution.

Portuguese democracy and all democrats, including us Communists, are interested in the PS' crisis not resulting in its even greater weakening. A democratic alternative needs the PS.

But if we say that a democratic alternative needs the PS, this means that it needs a PS which is not oriented toward an alliance with the "Democratic Alliance" or with the PSD in order to strengthen the reactionary government, the counterrevolutionary offensive and the elimination of the democratic system, but is oriented toward a democratic alternative, a democratic change of direction and a democratic government with a democratic policy.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL--Adriano Antonio de Carvalho, currently head of Portugal's diplomatic mission in Geneva, has been appointed ambassador to Brazil to replace Jose Eduardo de Meneses Rosa, a Foreign Ministry announcement in Lisbon said yesterday. [Text] [Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Apr 81 LD]

NEWS MEDIA PROTEST CONGRESS OF DEPUTIES DECISION

NC021314 Paris AFP in English 1313 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Madrid, 2 April (AFP)--Newspaper editors came out in force today against parliament's decision yesterday to give the authorities power to close newspapers and seize printing presses and broadcasting equipment used "to defend terrorism or incite violence against the constitution."

The law--"For Defence of the Constitution"--is one sign of a progressive erosion of democracy since the abortive rightwing coup 6 weeks ago, observers said.

The independent newspaper EL PAIS attacked the measure as vague and destructive of freedom of expression. It was particularly worrying that printing equipment which might be used for more than one publication should be at risk.

Other leading figures in the arts world have also signed a letter expressing concern at the threats to freedom of expression. They include writers Gabriel Celaya, Jorge Semprun and Eva Forest, and cinema directors Carlos Saura and Juan Antonio Bardem.

Other fears arise from the government's decision to use troops against Basque separatists, with 2,000 men watching the frontier with France, others posted at Spain's 18 main airports, seven warships cruising off the north coast and support from the air force.

Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson has tri[illegible] to quieten such fears, insisting that the troops will not be there for more than ten months, though not less than four, and their role was support for the Civil Guard.

But the bishops of Bilbao, San Sebastian and Vitoria in a pastoral letter published yesterday added their voices to those who consider that Spanish democracy is "wobbling precariously."

The pastoral letter, which condemned both terrorism and military pressure on democracy, was linked by observers with an urgent summons today by Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo to the Papal Nuncio in Madrid.

BASQUE REGION CLERGY CONDEMN MILITARY INTERVENTION

LD021420 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Today's first report is surrounded by controversy. The joint pastoral letter of the Basque bishops on the situation in the three provinces of Alava, Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa has upset the political world. With their document on terrorism and the judgment which they express against any kind of military intervention in the Basque country, Bishops Larrea and Uriarte of Bilboa, Larrauri of Vitoria and Setien of San Sebastian have made a regrettable impression, EFE says, citing Ministry of Defense sources.

Before going any further into the reactions, we shall now give a summary of the long episcopal document entitled: Save Liberty to Save Peace. It contains two fundamental aspects: First, the condemnation of the Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group [ETA]. Second, the condemnation of any military intervention. With regard to ETA actions, the Basque bishops say things like the following: ETA obstinately persists in carrying out military actions aimed to a considerable extent at harassing the armed forces. Everything leads one to think that this conduct is trying at least to place the country on the verge of a dangerous confrontation if it is not trying directly to provoke a coup d'etat to install a dictatorship and bring about the military occupation of the Basque country.

Now let us look at the paragraphs referring to the conduct of the armed forces. We have selected the following from the bishops letter in particular:

The mission of the armed forces in any state of law consists in serving the institutions which the people have created. It is not for them to express an opinion on the legitimacy of the democratic process. Possible changes in the basic laws governing political co-existence should be the result of a debate at the center of the institutions. When the armed forces express judgment on the process and feel tempted to intervene they constitute a serious danger rather than a genuine defense of the people.

The second paragraph of this brief selection:

In light of this (?it is easy to learn to) condemn any military intervention which attempts to supplant a legal order approved by the people by implanting another order by force. This condemnation becomes even more severe and imperative if the new established order consists of a more or less veiled dictatorship. Political life must always preserve its independence with regard to the armed forces and should not be subject to pressure from the latter.

All of this might be sufficiently understood in the light of the paragraph which the bishops put almost at the beginning of their pastoral letter when they speak about the ultraconservative sections of society which, they say, have not accepted the reform of the political regime. In this respect they say the following: This social group finds a favorable response in important sectors of the armed forces which are not insensitive to calls repeatedly inviting military intervention to control the Spanish political process. The attempted coup d'etat of 23 February and its noticeable influence on the internal working of Spanish political life are clear evidence of the reality and gravity of this situation.

Church Official Summoned

LD030144 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The joint pastoral letter issued by the Basque bishops was received with great surprise by government and political circles. The Papal Nuncio in Spain, Msgr Antonio Innocenti, was called urgently today to the Moncloa Palace where he had a half hour meeting with the prime minister. In political circles it was said that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the pastoral letter from the Basque bishops. Neither the Secretariat of State for Information nor the nunciature would comment on what was said at the meeting. At the Vatican delegation, it was announced that for the time being to a communique on the pastoral letter would not be issued. The majority of the national papers have published the full text of the letter, as did the Basque papers, without comment.

RELATIONS IMPROVE BETWEEN PSUC, COMMUNIST PARTY

LD011019 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 26 Mar 81 p 10

[Excerpt] "I believe that we will reach an understanding which will fully make possible participation by the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] in the 10th PCE Congress," PSUC secretary general Francisco Frutos stated, following the meeting held with PCE leaders in Madrid throughout the morning, our office in Madrid reports.

The conversation, headed by Frutos and Santiago Carrillo, was attended by Cipriano Garcia, Javier Folch and Rafael Ribo, on the part of the Catalan Communists, and Sanchez Montero, Romero Marin and Jaime Ballesteros, on the part of the PCE.

Following over 4 hours of conversation, the two delegations issued a simple communique, stating that an examination of the overall political situation was conducted "in which there was full agreement between the two sides. As far as relations between the two parties are concerned, agreement was reached to lay down a timetable for joint work,"

According to the PSUC secretary general, the current political situation and the relaunching of relations between the PCE and the PSUC were principally discussed during the meeting.

Agreements in Analysis

As far as the political situation is concerned, full agreement was reached on the stances on terrorism, the crisis, autonomies and democratization of the state apparatus. There was also agreement on the assessment of the situation and on the measures to tackle the existing problems, "one of them within the line of a determined struggle against terrorism and in defense of democracy, the constitution and the autonomy processes, as a factor for normalizing the country's democratic life, and the other within the fundamental line of the struggle against unemployment and the crisis, with specific measures which are beginning to bear their first fruit, at least in the receptiveness which they have encountered among other political forces, and on the possible subject matter of the negotiations of the political issue, the autonomies and terrorism, as well as on the issue of unemployment and the crisis."

As far as relations between the two parties are concerned, it was a matter, Frutos said, of "resuming after this lengthy period the discussions on PCE-PSUC relations and their content, within the line begun since the first contacts of full recovery of the Communists' political unity and functioning at the level of the entire state, and beginning to broach the issues of the PSUC's participation in the 10th congress."

PCE Congress

With respect to this matter, PCE sources have stated that this participation will certainly be the means for normalizing relations--relations which, in Frutos' opinion, have improved considerably. "It has been a process insofar as we continued to engage in dialogue, frequently over the telephone, or raised certain issues within the PSUC leadership, both in the Central Committee and in the Executive Committee, and we made contact when it was time to discuss the political proposals which must be made at this specific moment: That is, a coalition government and how this should come about in Catalonia on the basis of the specific situation there."

As far as the abortive coup is concerned, Frutos stated that there had been objective agreement even before 23 February, but this had been accelerated because of objective circumstances following that date.

With respect to the possible difference of strategies between the two political parties, Frutos stated that this difference does not exist, since full agreement on all the issues discussed had been reached during the meeting.

"Even within the framework of this campaign in defense of democracy and the determined struggle against terrorism which the PCE and other statewide forces are planning, we are also working within this line that mass participation by the people in a different manner is necessary in order to undertake the defense of democracy and the struggle against terrorism."

GOBBI COMMENTS ON LATEST INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

NC021948 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Another meeting within the framework of intercommunal talks was held at the Ledra Palace Hotel this afternoon. The meeting continued discussion of the question of initial practical measures to promote good will, mutual confidence and return to normal conditions.

In his statement prior to the meeting, Mr Gobbi, UN special representative to Cyprus, said that from the technical point of view, the talks are in the first stage. He added that no early results or basic conclusions could be expected because both sides have not laid all their cards on the table. He said: This sort of talks can continue without any light at the other end of the tunnel and then, suddenly, light can be seen, as was the case with the problem of the missing persons.

The Greek Cypriot side's representative, Mr Ioannidhis, rejected the Turkish Cypriot side's allegation that he has not submitted proposals for the initial practical measures. Mr Ioannidhis said these measures are demands of both sides and thus there is no question of proposals. Ioannidhis also said the Turkish Cypriot side may not be satisfied with the answers of the Greek Cypriot side, exactly as is the case with the Greek Cypriot side about the Turkish side's answers. Commenting on Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas' statement that there are no missing persons alive, Mr Ioannidhis said that everyone knows that there are missing persons, adding: Whether they are alive or not will be ascertained by the investigatory committee which, I hope, will be formed very soon.

The Turkish Cypriot side's representative Onan said that any progress on the question of practical measures will depend on the Greek Cypriot side. He also expressed the view that, after the parliamentary elections, a new situation would emerge. Answering a question of whether after the elections he would submit a map on the territorial issue, Mr Onan replied that the map would follow automatically if there is agreement on the constitutional structure and the Greek Cypriot side accepts the partnership, as he described them, rights of the Turkish Cypriots.

New Talks Scheduled

NC021952 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] The United Nations has issued an announcement which says that, in view of the forthcoming elections to be held by both Cypriot sides, Mr Gobbi has proposed a new schedule for future meetings which has been agreed to by both sides. On the basis of the new schedule, two meetings will be held in April; one in each May and June; two in July; and then the talks will return to their normal weekly basis.

The next meeting of the intercommunal talks will be held in the afternoon of Wednesday, 15 April. The topic will be the constitutional aspect.

I ELEVTHEROTIPIA COMMENTS ON HAIG-TURKMEN TALKS

NC021325 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 2 Apr 81 p 5

[From the "I ELEVTHEROTIPIA" column: "The Haig-Turkmen Talks"]

[Text] Irrespective of positive or negative views, the talks between U.S. Secretary of State Haig and his Turkish counterpart Turkmen are deemed particularly important.

This is because the talks will discuss not only U.S.-Turkish relations and views on the efforts being exerted for bettering Turkish-Greek relations after recent talks in Ankara between the secretaries general of the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministries, but also two other issues of equal importance.

The first is the Cypriot issue which, from the U.S. side—at least according to the most prevailing views—is absolutely linked with the wish of the Western superpower to strengthen NATO's southeastern wing. According to the same views, the settlement of the Cypriot issue would help considerably in ameliorating the Turkish-Greek differences, and would decisively contribute to NATO's strengthening. This we reiterate because the United States can, if it wants, exert pressure on Turkey to become more amenable to the Cypriot issue—naturally to the benefit of Western interests.

According to existing reports, the other issue to be discussed is U.S. policy in western Asia. In connection with this policy, Turkey is a considerable factor as a result of developments and U.S. aspirations. Thus the views to be expressed on this subject by the Turkish foreign minister will be definitive in the development of the new U.S. policy in the region. This policy will undoubtedly provoke great world reaction because it envisages creation of a new treaty—an axis in the region that would include Turkey, Israel, Egypt and Pakistan in an officially independent form parallel to the other, the NATO alliance.

The conclusion is that because of developments in the western and central Asia region which were to the detriment of the United States, the imaginative U.S. plan is designed to stabilize its presence within the new alliance, to serve U.S. interests above all, irrespective of the serious repercussions.

What the United States has omitted to examine and seems to forget is that in its efforts to stabilize its presence in a given area, it wants to use Turkey in its plans. However, with its aggressive policies, Turkey has itself created unstable situations in the same area. One cannot disregard Turkey's "performance" in human rights violations as well as U.S. "concern" as expressed every time these rights are violated, as Ecevit's and Demirel's Turkey has been violating them. There is a difference between different kinds of stabilization.

ROLANDHIS LEAVES FOR BRUSSELS TALKS WITH THORN

NC021556 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1510 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Rolandhis, left for Brussels this afternoon, where he will have talks with the president of the Executive Commission of the EEC, Mr Thorn, on Cyprus' relations with the Community.

This morning, Mr Rolandhis chaired a meeting which discussed subjects connected with the EEC. Taking part were the ministers of finance, commerce and industry, and agriculture, as well as the director general of the planning bureau.

TURKISH CYPRIOT OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR U.S. VISIT

TA021206 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] The under secretary of the Prime Ministrt, Taner Ekin, has left the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus for a 30-day visit in the United States. Ekin, who left for Washington as the guest of the U.S. Government, will visit various U.S. cities.

OFFICIAL IN COPENHAGEN ATTACKED BY TERRORISTS

TA030515 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Cavit Demir, the labor adviser at the Turkish Embassy in Copenhagen, was seriously wounded in Copenhagen last night. An Armenian secret terror organization claimed responsibility for the incident. Demir underwent surgery at the (Ritz) hospital after the incident which occurred at 0120 Turkish time. Turkish radio and television correspondent Sezai Tekinoktay reports from Copenhagen that Demir was attacked by an unidentified number of terrorists as he was going to take the elevator to his apartment, which is on the third floor. The terrorists fired six shots at Demir and fled the scene. Demir was nevertheless able to go up to the third floor but collapsed at the door of his apartment. Demir was immediately taken to the (Ritz) hospital and underwent surgery. Hospital officials said that he had received two wounds in his neck. Demir was still in the operating room when this news report was prepared.

Unidentified persons phoned the REUTER and AFP offices in Copenhagen and said that an Armenian secret terror organization was responsible for the incident. The Armenian terrorists attacked two Turkish diplomats in Paris last month and killed the Turkish press attache, Resat Morali, and religious adviser Tecelli Ari.

Condition Critical

TA031028 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpt] It has been announced that the condition of Cavit Demir, the labor adviser at the Turkish Embassy in Copenhagen seriously wounded last night in an attack by Armenian terrorists, is still critical. Demir is still being operated on at the (Ritz) hospital where he was taken following the attack. Hospital officials said that part of Demir's intestines, damaged by the wounds he received, were removed, and the edemas formed in his kidneys caused by bleeding from the lungs and intestines were taken out. The officials said that Demir's lungs and kidneys resumed their normal functioning after the surgery and that the threat to his life was reduced. According to a last report by a Turkish Radio and Television correspondent in Copenhagen, Demir is now undergoing surgery to remove the bullets in his chin.

TURKMEN SAYS U.S. RELATIONS IN 'VERY GOOD STAGE'

TA022056 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is currently in Washington on an official visit, held a meeting with the members of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee this morning.

According to Turkish Radio and Television Washington correspondent Berna Kulac, in a statement at the beginning of the meeting, Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Clement Zablocki said that his country supports Turkey in its efforts to overcome its economic problem and return to civilian rule. Zablocki added that the United States is always ready to meet Turkey's economic and military aid needs.

In his statement, Turkmen noted that the bilateral relations between Turkey and the United States are currently at a very good stage. He said that his visit to Washington is aimed at developing this close cooperation. Turkmen will also meet with U.S. Vice President George Bush this evening.

Meets With George Bush

TA030726 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is in Washington for an official visit, met with U.S. Vice President George Bush in the White House. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was also present at the meeting. Bilateral relations, as well as international issues, were discussed during the talks. A joint communique released after the meeting by the White House says that NATO should be more sensitive toward threats in Eastern Europe and Southeast Asia.

A statement signed by President Reagan was also issued on the occasion of Turkmen's visit. The statement says that on Ataturk's centenary his motto of peace at home, peace in the world was now more appreciated in the United States. In the first official statement released after he was hospitalized following the attempt on his life, President Reagan expressed his satisfaction over the curbing of anarchic incidents in Turkey. The statement adds that the U.S. administration supports and appreciates the measures taken in Turkey to solve the economic and social problems.

Turkmen will hold a news conference at the Washington National Press Club today. He will leave Washington for New York tomorrow.

PARTIAL BAN ON CUMHURIYET FOR TORTURE ALLEGATIONS

TA021735 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] The publication and distribution of the daily CUMHURIYET will be banned in the provinces of Ankara, Cankiri and Kastamonu on 4 and 5 April. The paper has published untrue torture allegations.

According to information received by a Turkish Radio and Television [TRT] correspondent from martial law security officials, the military prosecutor's office of the Ankara Martial Law Command started an investigation of CUMHURIYET following a columnist's report on 23 March about a female teacher's allegation that she was tortured at the Security Directorate. Following the investigation, the military prosecutor's office decided that the allegation in the newspaper was not correct. Therefore, the martial law command banned the publication and distribution of CUMHURIYET.

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM ISLAMIC MISSION

TA021527 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Statement by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu at Ankara's Esenboga Airport on 2 April--recorded]

[Text] I am returning from Jidda, where I participated in the second round of meetings of the Islamic peace committee that was established during the Third Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if to assist in ending the war between Iran and Iraq. The mission of the good will delegation is to secure a cease-fire between the two countries and ensure that this war--which is causing loss of life and property--is ended in a just and peaceful manner.

As you know, the committee submitted on 4 March a peace plan to both sides. This time the committee studied for the first time in Jidda on 29 March and answers and reactions of Iran and Iraq to the contents of this peace plan. On 30 March we went to Iran and held a meeting with Iranian President Bani-Sadr and the members of the Supreme Defense Council. On 31 March, we met in Baghdad with President Saddam Husayn and the members of the High Command. In both capitals we presented the views of one side to the other.

We listened to their respective answers. The talks were held in a sincere atmosphere and they enabled us to learn both sides' views on all issues. We returned to Jidda yesterday morning and assessed the situation.

As announced to the press by the chairman of the committee, Guinea President Sekou Toure, common views emerged regarding the following issues: 1) the establishment of the committee by the Third Islamic Conference summit to assist in terminating the war between Iran and Iraq was beneficial; 2) both Islamic countries received the representatives of the Islamic world in serious and sincere manner and talks were held on all subjects with frankness; 3) the two countries, loyal to the peace ideal, investigated the initial peace plan and did not reject it--however, naturally, both sides put forward certain conditions concerning the issues included in this plan or proposed changes; 4) the committee had the opportunity to learn the mutual proposals of Iran and Iraq; and 5) as you know, the committee is not a court and it does not have the power to judge.

The Islamic good will committee is fulfilling a sensitive duty. For the first time in history, a committee comprised of the heads of state and governments elected by the Islamic Conference is exerting efforts to resolve a dispute between two of its members. The following (?points) were generally decided at the end of the committee's meetings yesterday: Above all, the committee wants the two sides to accept a cease-fire. However, a date has not been proposed for a cease-fire. The cease-fire will be declared at a date to be agreed by the two sides. The two sides are accusing each other. Iraq considers Iran as the aggressor and vice versa. Both sides want the truth to be determined about where the attack came from. The committee, which took into consideration this view by Iran and Iraq, has decided to set up a committee comprised of very able legal experts to investigate who started the war. As you know, the main problems between the two countries are the land and river borders and the status of Shatt al-Arab. The Islamic committee is proposing to both sides the establishment of a committee to investigate the problem of land and river borders. The duty of the committee is not to reset the borders between the two countries; it is to reach an agreement on borders. As there will be representatives from Iran and Iraq in these committees, a dialogue will also be established.

The biggest aim of the members of the Islamic peace committee, which voices the feelings of all Islamic countries and of Turkey, consists of terminating the war between the two countries as soon as possible and ensuring the resumption of goodneighborly relations of cooperation between the two countries, following a lasting and just peace. The secretary general of the conference will continue the contacts with the two sides on the aspects I mentioned. When necessitated by these contacts, the committee will meet again in Jidda, the center of the conference and the committee.

Iraqi Comments

TA021643 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 2 April (AA)--Iraqi Minister of Regional Administrations 'Abd al-Fatah Amin said the Islamic good will committee could not succeed because of "Iranian intransigence" to end the Gulf war during a brief stopover at Ankara's Esenboga Airport today on his way back home from an official visit to Bulgaria. "The only alternative we are left with is to go on fighting."

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REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF SFRY'S DJURANOVIC

Visit to Parliament

LD031218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1116 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 3 Apr (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic visited the Austrian Bundesrat (parliament) this morning. Djuranovic was welcomed by Bundesrat Vice-Chairman Rudolf Dalhammer, who pointed out the importance of cooperation between non-aligned Yugoslavia and neutral Austria in the international field, especially efforts and aspirations for the maintenance of international detente.

Talks With Kreisky

LD032318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2116 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 3 Apr (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Premier Djuranovic, currently on an official visit to Austria, and Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky [words indistinct] international questions and further advancement of cooperation between the two neighboring countries. The talks particularly focused, reports are, on questions of cooperation and security. In the talks it was stressed that (?everything) possible should be [words indistinct] detente in [words indistinct] of the Helsinki conference.

[Words indistinct] functionaries with whom Djuranoivc had talks in the course of his visit so far--Austrian President Kirschlaeger and Chancellor Kreisky, as well as representatives of the Austrian parliament--have stated Austria's interest in further advancement of the cooperation with Yugoslavia. The role and activities of nonaligned Yugoslavia in the struggle for peace and security in Europe and the world were also assessed very positively.

Premier Djuranovic tomorrow ends his visit to Austria.

Further Report

LD041358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 4 Apr (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic last night ended talks with Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky. Veselin Djuranovic today completes his three-day official visit to Austria.

In the closing talks yesterday, Djuranovic and Kreisky discussed Austrian-Yugoslav relations. In the talks, it was stressed that bilateral relations are developing successfully. Djuranovic and Kreisky particularly focused on the question of the Slovenian and Croatian minorities in Austria. They stressed the need for a further comprehensive development of these minorities as a precondition for preservation of their identity. The Austrian side promised to do everything necessary for the preservation of the minority languages and identity, as well as to guarantee their rights.

Joint Communique

LD041404 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0950 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 4 Apr (TANJUG)--A joint Austrian-Yugoslav communique was issued here today at the close of a three-day state visit by Veselin Djuranoivc, president of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council, to Austria, asserting that cooperation between the two neighboring countries has been developing successfully.

Dr Kreisky, Austria's chancellor, and Yugoslav Premier Djuranovic laid stress on the importance of all-round development for Croatian and Slovene national minorities in Austria and drew attention to the two minorities' role as a bridge for strengthening mutual understanding between the two countries' peoples.

On this occasion too, the Austrian side confirmed its readiness to fulfill its obligations proceeding from the Austrian state treaty and other international law obligations. It will do everything to guarantee the observance of their languages and national features, all-round development of their culture, education, social forms of life and their economic positions.

Kreisky and Djuranovic agreed on the need for the two countries' governments to invest efforts towards advancing economic cooperation. They particularly stressed the importance of establishing higher and more up to date forms of economic cooperation on long-term basis. The two premiers stressed the necessity of taking measures towards a better balanced trade between Austria and Yugoslavia.

The communique stresses that the two sides particularly focused on the position of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in Austria and declared for advancing their living and working conditions.

Kreisky and Djuranovic stated concern with the aggravation of the international situation. They agreed on the necessity for further efforts towards a continual and consistent development of cooperation and strengthening of security in Europe and the Mediterranean founded on the final Helsinki document.

Kreisky and Djuranovic also urged further efforts towards settling most urgent international economic problems, particularly problems of the developing countries.

Meeting With Yugoslav Workers

LD050701 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Vienna, 4 Apr (TANJUG)--At the end of his visit to Vienna, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, this morning visited the Yugoslav Embassy in Vienna where he had a meeting with embassy staff, businessmen and consular representatives in Austria and acquainted them with the political situation in Yugoslavia. The president of the Federal Executive Council was greeted by Ambassador Novak Pribicevic who thanked him for having found, despite his full and strenuous program and talks, the opportunity to acquaint Yugoslav citizens with important processes in the country.

Replying to questions, Djuranovic discussed some aspects of economic cooperation between Austria and Yugoslavia which had been referred to during his stay in Austria and which had also been mentioned in the joint communique.

Afterward, the president of the Federal Executive Council had a meeting at the embassy with representatives of our citizens currently working in Vienna and lower Austria.

Djuranovic told the workers about the talks which had been held to improve their position and in this context he also mentioned the need for a change of the existing, obsolete agreement on the employment of our labor force as well as the existing convention on social insurance. A whole series of issues were raised on which solutions are expected and on which both sides are working. Djuranovic also stressed that it was certainly the obligation of the country to provide for the people who, having worked in Austria, would return home--this being certainly one of the important problems.

The president of the Federal Executive Council thanked the workers for their patriotism, political sense of responsibility, maximum commitment and efforts to preserve their identity. "It is obvious," he added, "that you work in the best possible way under existing conditions."

Reception of Minority Representatives

LD032340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 3 Apr (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, who is on an official and friendly visit to Austria, today received in Vienna the representatives of the Slovene and Croat minority in Austria. The meeting was attended by Dr Franz Zwitter and his associates, representing the Association of Slovene Organizations in Carinthia, and by Dr Matevz Grilc and members of the inner leadership of the national Council of Carinthian Slovenes.

The meeting was attended by Dr Ivan Miler, representing Burgenland Croats, and honorary President Dr Alfons Kornfeind on behalf of the Croat Cultural Society in Eisenstadt. The Croat Printing Society from Burgenland was represented by Chairman Stefan Emrich. Also present were representatives of the Organization of Burgenland Croats in Vienna; Marijana Grandic, chairman of the Croat University Students Club; Demetral Karal, chairman of the Croat Burgenland Society in Vienna and Hubert Resetaric, chairman of the Committee for the Rights of Burgenland Croats.

The representatives of the Slovene and Croat minority acquainted the president of the Federal Executive Council with the current situation and problems of development of the Slovene and Croat nationality in Austria. They spoke especially about the activities of their organizations in attaining the international legal guarantees and rights which they have under the state treaty. In this context, they emphasized questions of consistent implementation of equality with the majority, the rights of representation in public administration and other rights concerning bilingualism, the financing of children's nurseries, schools and minority organizations, as well as the problems of economic development of minorities and some other topical questions.

The representatives of the minorities also acquainted the president of the Federal Executive Council with the development of the dialogue with the Austrian Federal Government and with the dialogue at the regional level. They emphasized that this was a positive fact which, however, can only be assessed as important progress when satisfactory solutions are attained for questions related to the position and rights of the minorities. These questions have also been included in the timetable of proposals submitted to the federal government.

The representatives of the minorities welcomed the positive development of Yugoslav-Austrian relations in the conviction that this will contribute to a faster solution of all questions of importance for the position and all-round development of the Slovene and Croate national minority in Austria.

President of the Federal Executive Council Djuranovic emphasized the interest of the SFRY in the position and development of the Slovene and Croat minority in Austria and its consistent support to the just demands of the minorities for full implementation of the rights determined by the Austrian state treaty. In this connection, Veselin Djuranovic emphasized that the Yugoslav Government and public attach full importance to the continuation of the dialogue between the representatives of the minorities and the federal government in Vienna and at the provincial level, from which they expect fruitful results in the spirit of the Austrian Government's readiness to fulfill all its obligations under the state treaty. This readiness was also confirmed during this visit. The existing good-neighborly relations also favor concrete measures in this respect.

During the talks, it also was emphasized that the positive role of the minorities as a factor linking the friendship and cooperation between the two neighboring countries also implies constant progress in the creation of conditions for their all-round development.

CHANCELLOR KREISKY SPEAKS TO YUGOSLAV JOURNALISTS

TANJUG Interview

AU030823 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1314 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 1 Apr (TANJUG)--The good relations between Yugoslavia and Austria are a corner-stone of stability in central Europe, said Austrian Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky in an interview with TANJUG's correspondent in Vienna Davor Culic.

Dr Kreisky also underlined the importance which the small and non-bloc countries have in European political relations.

Yugoslavia, Austria and Switzerland make up a very important region of disengagement in Europe, Dr Kreisky noted, adding that it was actually the neutral and nonaligned countries which made it possible for the Madrid meeting on European security and cooperation to continue which he said, in itself is a success.

The Austrian chancellor assessed the nonaligned movement as "an important political alliance" which "enjoys a good reputation." He also came out in favour of the policy of non-interference and non-intervention both in Europe and Latin America. In his view, all kinds of military intervention cannot but result in failure.

Dr Kreisky particularly underlined his conviction that the social problems in Latin America cannot remain unresolved and that regimes founded on military dictatorship with outside support must collapse.

Further Remarks

LD032116 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1748 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 3 Apr (TANJUG)--It is a question of how the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) would develop and whether [words indistinct] active, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said here today in a talk with the Yugoslav journalists who cover the Austrian visit of Veselin Djuranovic, premier of Yugoslavia.

Some preconditions have been created in Austria for the fulfillment of the demands [words indistinct] Kreisky evaluated. Answering the question what Austria is going to do for the implementation of the [words indistinct] state treaty Art. 7, Kreisky added that there also exist conditions for setting up councils of ethnic groups as bodies on which representatives of national minorities should also sit.

The Austrian chancellor expressed [words indistinct] for direct talks before long with representatives of the Slovene and Croatian national minorities on these questions, adding he thinks the most urgent thing now is to safeguard full employment in Austria, since its worsening would hit Carinthia as well.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S MOSCOW TALKS

Genscher Interview

DW060951 Bonn ZDF Television Network in German 1710 GMT 5 Apr 81

[From the "Bonn Perspectives" program: Reporter Hans-Joachim Reiche interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on the flight from Moscow to Bonn--recorded]

[Text] [Question] That was a stay of 48 hours in Moscow and many hours of intense talks with the Soviet leadership, Mr Minister. Did the German-Soviet dialogue get going again? Is there resurgence after a certain lull?

[Answer] This dialogue always existed. I just want to recall last summer's Moscow visit of the federal chancellor and myself. We consider it very important that the dialogue will be continued in this extremely serious international situation, although we do not want to overrate our international position. I believe that we cannot assess highly enough the interest particularly of the Germans in an improvement of East-West relations and thus also of international developments.

[Question] Mr Minister, stabilization of East-West relations has been one of your demands for a long time. It was in your opinion a prerequisite for positive developments regarding certain bilateral developments between us and the Soviet Union as well as developments in Poland. Did the two days in Moscow contribute something in this sense beyond bilateral matters?

[Answer] I think that the Soviet side has understood that the Federal Government wants to contribute its share together with its allies to peaceful developments in the People's Republic of Poland through economic aid, for example. The creation of outward framework conditions would also facilitate peaceful developments in Poland, particularly a strict noninterference policy vis-a-vis the People's Republic of Poland. We expect all signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act to adhere to this vis-a-vis the People's Republic of Poland.

[Question] Regarding bilateral Bonn-Moscow relations, mostly economic relations have been involved in past years, now it is security policy problems. Did a change take place here, making the German position more difficult than it was in the past when it involved mainly economic offers?

[Answer] Economic relations are as before a stabilizing element of East-West relations, so that they continue to be important. No doubts exist at all that the CSCE followup conference in Madrid and the discussions on setting up a European disarmament conference will make security policy problems play an important part in these talks.

Everybody knows--and this has been pointed out in Moscow again--what concern on our part and on the part of other Western partners has been caused by the Soviet armament lead in the medium-range field. It was therefore necessary to explain NATO's dual decision--counterarmament together with a negotiation offer--while pointing out simultaneously that from our point of view negotiations on medium-range arms ought to take place as quickly as possible. It is an important result of this visit that no doubts can exist after a clear-cut statement of the Soviet leadership that the moratorium introduced by the Soviet side in the talks is not a prerequisite for taking up medium-range negotiations.

[Question] Mr Minister, the talks took place in a good atmosphere. There was no sharpness involved. And yet, opinion has hardly changed with regard to the matter involved. How can a solution be achieved in the difficult medium-range matter? How can some motion be introducted? No motion was felt in Moscow.

[Answer] Well, the assessments of the reasons for tension in the world and the assessments of the balance of forces are different. That is known. It was important with regard to this visit to express the seriousness of the situation and the fact that the possibilities of negotiations have been factually discussed. That is our aim. We want to negotiate not only in Madrid. We want to negotiate also on medium-range arms. The clarification I have already mentioned, namely, that no prerequisites will be demanded, is naturally an important element, and I believe it is an element that can be termed positive.

[Question] One can probably say after this Moscow visit that a communique will be issued on the Madrid CSCE conference. The CSCE efforts will be continued. But how do you see the further panorama in Vienna at the negotiations there and in Geneva? What will the panorama be like in the months to come?

[Answer] Mr Reiche, you have correctly said that a chance exists after the talks to achieve what we would consider a positive conclusion of the Madrid conference. I hope that a political climate thus will be created facilitiating progress at the Vienna troop reduction negotiations.

[Question] Mr Minister, you maintain that German East-West policy can take place only in the framework of international worldwide East-West policy. Do you believe that the firm attitude of the United States vis-a-vis the Soviet Union has been complicating your talks with Moscow lately?

[Answer] Not at all. On the contrary, the Soviet leadership indicated very clearly that it attributes a key position to Soviet-American relations, an opinion we share. And the fact that we are a firm and reliable partner of all our Western allies including the United States and the European Community, this fact does not decrease but increases our significance as a negotiation parter. I believe that this also ought to be an important realization for some people in our country.

Government Spokesman

LD051513 Hamburg DPA in German 1006 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Baden-Baden, 5 Apr (DPA)--Lothar Ruehl, Bonn deputy government spokesman, is expecting the resumption this year of the Geneva talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles. Ruehl said on Sunday in an interview with Southwest Radio Baden-Baden (SWF) that one of the substantial results of Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's negotiations in Moscow was that the Soviet Union is prepared to resume the Geneva negotiations without preconditions. The Soviet Union is not making the moratorium proposal a precondition.

Ruehl went on to say that during Genscher's visit, the Soviet Union had not voiced any criticism of the Federal Republic's aid to Poland. Asked about fears of Soviet intervention in Poland, he said that at present there is no reason not to believe Soviet assurances that the obligations of the Helsinki Final Act are being taken seriously.

Ruehl stressed that in Moscow Genscher also brought up humanitarian issues such as family reunification. The Soviet foreign minister promised him a "serious examination," and he was assured that no artificial barriers would be set up. It is conceivable that these problems will develop favorably because the Soviet Government quite obviously remains interested in relaxed and as good as possible, but in any event normal, relations with the Federal Republic of Germany, and attaches great improtance to these relations.

The station prereleased an edited version of the interview to DPA.

CDU/CSU Official

LD041634 Hamburg DPA in German 1249 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Hamburg, 4 Apr (DPA)--According to the CDU/CSU, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) during his Moscow visit "consistently maintained" the positions advocated beforehand in the Bundestag and supported by the CDU/CSU. The foreign policy spokesman for the CDU/CSU, Alois Mertes, in an interview with the paper WELT AN SONNTAG, called Genscher's visit "a draw," as he and the Soviet leadership had done no more than outline "incompatible standpoints." According to Mertes, the Soviet double strategy is clearly speculating on "an increasing weakening of the American negotiating position due to the pressure of time put on Washington by the SPD, and is banking on a joint undermining of the NATO double decision by communists, socialists and naive pacifists.

ECONOMICS MINISTER MEETS WITH PRC VICE PREMIER

LD041910 Hamburg DPA in German 1653 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 4 Apr (DPA)--In Bonn today, Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff had a meeting arranged at short notice with Gu Mu, People's Republic of China vice premier responsible for economic matters. Gu Mu is currently on a European tour and has already had talks in Brussels with the European Commission.

An Economics Ministry spokesman said that during the talk, which lasted about 2 hours, the two sides emphasized the desire to continue the hitherto good cooperation. The talk centered on China's decision to cancel and scale down large foreign orders worth billions, which to a large extent, also affects German business.

Gu Mu assured that his country intended to realise as much as possible of the promised orders. Lambsdorff said the Federal Government is willing to make a contribution toward overcoming present difficulties, but stressed this is primarily the task of the Chinese and their German partners.

The Federal Republic is China's fourth biggest trading partner after Japan, Hong Kong and the United States.

FINANCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON SAUDI TANK DEAL

LD041350 Hamburg DPA in German 1230 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 4 Apr (DPA)--Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoeffer (SPD) said that the Federal Government should at least "agree to a sympathetic examination" of Saudi Arabia's wish for the supply of German Leopard II tanks. In an interview with Radio Bremen broadcast in Bonn, the SPD politician gave as his reason for this view his belief that it would be very difficult "simply to say no" to such a good and "exemplary" business partner as Saudi Arabia. Matthoeffer pointed out that the Saudis last year sold their oil exports below world market prices and thus waived around $14 billion worth of income. Apart from this, the country is one of the best customers of the Federal Republic.

SCHMIDT ON CURRENCY EXCHANGES, INTRA-GERMAN TALKS

LD032144 Hamburg DPA in German 1507 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 Apr (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that a reduction of the mandatory currency exchange requirement for travel to the GDR, which was drastically increased by the GDR in the autumn of 1980, is no precondition for a meeting with SED General Secretary Erich Honecker, which remains on the horizon.

In an interview with the BERLINER MORGENPOST (Saturday edition), Schmidt pointed to the fact that the Federal Cabinet had not set any such condition. The further progress of talks between Bonn and East Berlin does, however, depend on the general world political development, as West-East politics in general have considerable importance for intra-German relations. "The cooler the air throughout the world, the more difficult it is for the two German states. The more cooperative the mood throughout the world, the more cooperative the two German states can be toward one another," Schmidt declared.

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZES SCHOOL BOOKS, MAPS DECISION

LD021654 Hamburg DPA in German 1338 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 2 Apr (DPA)--The Federal Government has made plain its critical attitude toward the decision by the ministers of education and culture of the federal laender that in schoolbooks and on maps the German borders are to be marked as they existed in 1937. Klaus von Dohnanyi, minister of state in the Foreign Affairs Ministry, said today in the Bundestag question hour, that the government had "doubts and reservations" about depictions which could be misunderstood by Poland. He stated that in this matter the Federal Government is not the responsible authority, but stressed that the Polish Government knows the Federal Government's position with regard to recognition of the Odra-Nysa line as Poland's Western borders.

In reply to CDU/CSU questions about the aim to keep the German question open from a legal point of view, Dohnanyi replied that the concept of something being open from a legal standpoint is a different matter from the possibility of children being misled regarding the geographical realities in Europe.

DIE WELT VIEWS DIFFICULTIES FOR HAIG MISSION

DW060949 Bonn DIE WELT in German 6 Apr 81 p 1

[Friedhelm Kemna commentary: "Haig in the Field of Conflict"]

[Text] Alexander Haig's search for a strategic consensus in the Middle East transpires in a stormy stage setting. This highly sensitive crisis region is where the lines of force of regional and world political conflicts cross and touch each other. The civil war flaring up again in Lebanon may indeed be more than just a temporally incidential interconnection with the dramatically intensifying threat of intervention against Poland by the Soviets. A quarter of a century ago, the Western world was mesmerized by the Suez crisis when Russians tanks quelled the Hungarian uprising.

But the reverberation of the Syrian artillery salvos on the Christian district of Beirut not only conjures up the terrifying vision of another Middle East war, it also and defintely conveys a warning to the pro-Western Arab states against accepting a U.S. containment strategy in the Middle East. And these are not just Syrian signals. The destiny of the Assad government is insolubly interlocked with Moscow's strategy of influence in the Middle East and in the Gulf region as a result of Syria's friendship treaty with the Soviet Union. And this is exactly what causes Washington to plan on setting up reliable counterpositions between Egypt and the Gulf of Oman. Yet, the maintenance of this priority met with clear resistance in Cairo. Anwar as-Sadat does not want spoiled the Camp David process in which he had invested his stateman's prestige at the cost of the rift with the rest of the Arab world. As far as he is concerned, peace with Israel and the solution of the Palestinian problem constitute a precondition [as published] and not the potential fruit of a containment of the East-West conflict in the Middle East.

The new, reverberating trouble in Lebanon is in fact reminiscent of the nearness of the Israeli-Arab conflict. And in Riyadh and Amman, it will be difficult for Haig, of course, to presuade the regimes, in view of this hot neighborhood, to adopt the cool long-range view of a geopolitical balance of forces between East and West in that region, even though the realization is imperative that Moscow, through the arm of Syria, will remain present in the hot zone of conflict all the time.

CABINET ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON AID TO POLAND

LD031523 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Apr 81 p 14

[Excerpts] The cabinet met at the Elysee Palace Wednesday, 1 April, under Giscard d'Estaing's chairmanship. At the end of the meeting, the following communique was issued:

Aid to Poland

The president of the republic informed the cabinet of his talks with Mr Jagielski, first deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers responsible for economic questions. During his visit to Paris, the latter also met with the foreign affairs, economic affairs and foreign trade ministers.

The president of the republic stressed the attention and friendship with which France is following Poland's renewal process. He pointed out the confidence expressed by Mr Jagielski in the ability of the Polish authorities and people to preserve what has been achieved without foreign intervention or internal violence. It is in this spirit that French aid will be continued in its various forms in order to enable Poland to overcome its difficulties and bring about an economic recovery.

Regarding food, France will increase its bilateral efforts and will rapidly implement its participation in the Community aid program approved by the last European Council meeting.

In view of Poland's large food requirements and France's willingness, the cabinet approved the decision to rapidly export 4 million quintals of wheat to that country.

POLAND DISCONTINUES REPAYMENT ON WESTERN CREDITS

LD031712 Hamburg DPA in German 1536 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 3 Apr (DPA)--Poland at the beginning of this week discontinued repayments on credits secured with Western banks. As VWD [VEREINIGTER WIRTSCHAFSDEINST, a press service] was reliably informed on Friday by French banking circles and foreign banking circles in Paris, this applies to installments which fall due between April and the beginning of June. The Polish leadership in this connection wants a 6-month postponement, it is said.

Debt servicing is being maintained for the majority of syndicate credits, but not for all of them. At present, it is not known which part of the total Polish foreign debt (to the West), which amounts to DM24 billion, is affected by discontinuing the repayments.

STIRN HOSTS FINNISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD031021 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Stirn gave a lunch 30 March in honor of a Finnish parliamentary delegation headed by parliamentary speaker and former Prime Minister Virolainen. The delegation, invited by the Foreign Affairs, Industry and Foreign Trade Ministries, comprises 14 members from the various Finnish parties and during its visit showed particular interest in French achievements in high technology industries, notably the nuclear and aeronautics industries.

POLICE ARREST PRESUMED RED BRIGADES LEADER

NC041940 Paris AFP in English 1827 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Milan 4 Apr (AFP)--Mario Moretti, a presumed leader of Italy's feared Red Brigades terrorist group and one of the country's most wanted men, was arrested in the Milan area during a police operation, police sources said today. Three other people were arrested with Mr. Moretti, sources at the Milan police headquarters said. The identities of the three were not released by officials.

Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni was at the headquarters to observe the police operation, the sources added. Mr. Moretti [words indistinct] of having planned or participated in all Red Brigades attacks in Rome since 1978, including the kidnapping and subsequent assassination of former Premier Aldo Moro.

PERTINI CURTAILS TRIP BECAUSE OF FAMILY DEATH

AU041512 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 4 Apr (ANSA)--Italian President Sandro Pertini will be home later today after cutting short an official visit to Portugal because of the death of his sister, Maria Pertini Tonna. The 83 year old Mrs Tonna died this morning in a Genoa hospital after suffering a cerebral hemorrage Friday.

Pertini cancelled his visit to Lisbon yesterday when he learned of his sister's stroke while winding up an official visit to Colombia in Cartagena, the former Spanish stronghold in the new world on South America's Caribbean coast.

The Italian chief of state managed to complete his Latin American tour, which took him to Mexico, Costa Rica and Colombia, before his sister's sudden collapse.

The original itinerary called for a state visit to Portugal on the president's way back to Italy, a visit scheduled for the weekend with Pertini's return to Rome set for Monday, April 7. The presidential flight stops off today in Lisbon, where Pertini will give a formal account of the reasons for cancelling the visit to Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes before reboarding an air force plane for Genoa.

BERLINGUER DEMANDS DC PARTY CONFERENCE ON MAFIA

AU060913 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Masala, Sicily, 6 Apr (ANSA)--The secretary of the Italian Communist Party, Enrico Berlinguer, has thrown out a challenge to the Christian Democrat (DC) party to fulfill a promise made in August to hold a Christian Democrat Party conference on the Mafia.

Speaking in this Sicilian city Sunday, Berlinguer recalled that, "In August last year, the mayor of Cstelvetrano, Vito Lipari, a Christian Democrat, was slain by the Mafia. That crime was committed a short while after a series of other brutal killings.

"On the day of Lipari's funeral," the Communist leader continued, "there was a statement by the Christian Democrat secretary, Flaminio Piccoli, in which he said that the Christian Democrat Party was sharply alarmed by the terrible onslaught of Mafia crimes which required a response, an initiative against the Mafia, and announced that, for this purpose, the DC would hold a conference inthe autumn, within a few weeks."

Berlinguer went on to note that the ruling party replied to queries from the Communists on why the national conference was not scheduled with a note attributing the delay to "organizational difficulties."

The leader of the opposition party then said, "so we came to January 9, this year, the date for the Silician Regional Council commemoration for the first anniversary of the slaying of Piersanti Mattarella," the DC Regional Council president.

Berlinguer reported that Piccoli was then questioned again by newsmen on the projected DC national conference on the Mafia and replied by "reaffirming the DC commitment to convene its conference before the Sicilian regional election.

"Three more months have passed, we have reached April 5, and this highly-touted conference is still not organized," the Communist Party secretary said with an eye on the June date for the regional election here.

Berlinguer went on to mention his party's activities on the anti-Mafia front and those on the program, including a gathering next week in Sicily on the matter of Mafia and the drug traffic.

After declaring that the problem of the Mafia has assumed "such serious and dangerous proportions" and the commitment and mobilization of all the nation's democratic forces are required to combat it, Berlinguer asked, "why are the other parties keeping their silence? Why have the Christian Democrats not yet scheduled their conference?

"Is it perhaps because someone in the DC does not want this conference, should find it uncomfortable" he continued. He went on to question the thinking of the Christian Democrats at the regional level and wound up with the statement: "We challenge Piccoli to stand by that commitment he repeatedly made in the name of his party, before the people of Sicily and the civil conscience of the nation. Let us see if he can maintain it."

PCI'S BIRARDI SPEAKS AT BULGARIAN CP CONGRESS

For the Sofia radio version of the speech given by PCI Central Committee Secretary Mario Birardi on 3 April, see page C 12 of the 6 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

VATICAN REPORTS PAPAL STATEMENT ON POLAND

LD051536 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Excerpt] At his angelus address in St Peter's Square today, the pope spoke about the right to life. He also spoke about peace in Lebanon and in Poland:

Once again I have to speak about the problems of my fatherland. The events of the last week have shown once again that the Poles are trying in a peaceful way to solve their difficult internal problems, being guided by a sense of responsibility for the common good.

It is right then that the opinion of the whole world, of all countries which truly love peace, underlines, in conformity with the principles of international coexistence, that the right of the Polish nation and the state to be able to continue to solve their important internal problems must be fully respected.

Important problems are involved, problems which concern the very dignity of man's work, which can be solved in a human way only through peaceful means.

Once again, I entrust the problems of my fatherland to the prayers of the church and all people of good will.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS INTERVIEWS PSD LEADER CAPUCHO

LD021343 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Mar 81 pp 17-18

[Jose Nunes Pereira interview with Social Democratic Party [PSD] Secretary General Antonio Capucho--date and place not given]

[Excerpt] DIARIO DE NOTICAS: Your recent remarks in Oporto concerning the 1982 local elections have prompted some turmoil in political circles. To what do you attribute the reactions that we have witnessed?

Antonio Capucho: My remarks caused some controversy and arguments because they were exaggerated by some of the media. They were even reported inaccurately. The context in which I made those remarks needs to be clarified again. I made them at a meeting of municipal councillors. It was therefore natural for the journalists present to raise the question of possible alliances for the 1982 local elections. On that occasion I merely mentioned the possibility of an alliance extended to the Socialist Party in individual cases. These remarks were, let us say, transformed to imply that I had proposed a general alliance with the Socialist Party without defining the relative context for it. This possibility is envisaged in the conclusions of the PSD national bodies and in no way affects the unity of the Democratic Alliance, as was made clear at the meeting of the alliance's coordinating committee on Tuesday. So there was a hasty exploitation and misinterpretation of my remarks.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Does this mean that when you mentioned this possibility you believed that any such agreement would invariably be discussed within the Democratic Alliance?

Antonio Capucho: It could not be otherwise. The Democratic Alliance has its coordination bodies. Back in 1979, when in the PSD National Council's conclusions accepted this kind of agreement in PCP-dominated local authorities, the idea presupposed prior discussion and approval within the Democratic Alliance.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: So what caused the Social Democratic Center Party's [CDS] reaction? Do you consider the matter entirely clarified?

Antonio Capucho: I am not much interested in saying anything more in this regard. The important thing is that the Democratic Alliance's Coordinating Committee has held a cordial meeting and confirmed in a brief discussion that there was no cause for alarm. The local authorities will not affect the Democratic Alliance's cohesion. The communique issued following that meeting is clear on this point.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: How do you now interpret the reactions of other parties, particularly the Socialist Party?

Antonio Capucho: It is not very difficult to interpret. It has to do with the Socialist Party's internal situation, which is the concern of the Socialist alone. I have listened carefully to the statements made by their principal leaders. I have noted them. I insist, however, that after a fortnight the media, instead of providing a true version of my remarks and instead of protraying them as mere working hypotheses in line with the decisions of my own party bodies and within the spirit of the Democratic Alliance, are still insinuating that I made a special proposal, which is untrue.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: That is not how we see it. But even in the context which you mentioned, were your remarks entirely innocent? Did they not have some objective in mind?

Antonio Capucho: They had no objective in mind, specifically to try to interfere in the Socialist Party's internal affairs to benefit this or that motion [to be discussed at coming Socialist congress]. They stemmed from the problems of my own party, of the local authorities and of the country.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: But some people believe that your remarks were aimed at aiding Dr Mario Soares' position....

Antonio Capucho: I had no intention of either helping or hindering Dr Mario Soares. He is the Socialist Party's leader and knows better than anyone else what his party wants. What we want above all--and what will doubtless happen--is for the Socialist Party to remain within the genuinely democratic camp.

No crisis in Democratic Alliance

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Why did the PSD not agree to the bringing forward of the Democratic Alliance Coordinating Comittee meeting, as requested by the CDS?

Antonio Capucho: At first an ordinary meeting of the Coordinating Committee was planned for 26 March. The CDS asked us whether it could be brought forward to last Friday. We believe that this was not justified once the Assembly of the Republic had began to debate the draft general state budget, on which the attention of the PSD's principal leaders was centered. Nevertheless, we agreed to bring it forward from the originally planned date, in view of the fact that the CDS' national congress is due to meet this weekend and its leaders will also need some latitude. The meeting took place in a very cordial atmosphere.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Were the reasons you mentioned accepted by the CDS?

Antonio Capucho: Nobody raised the issue at the Democratic Alliance Coordinating Committee meeting. I assume that our reasons were accepted.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: What was the main topic of discussion at the Democratic Alliance Coordinating Committee meeting?

Antonio Capucho: It was a brief meeting--the budget debate was taking place at the same time--but an important one. We analyzed the present stage reached in the work of the Constitutional Revision Committee, discussed the political situation within the context of this discussion and broached the matter of the 1982 local elections.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Let us discuss the last point. What was decided concerning local elctions?

Antonio Capucho: Basically we decided to maintain the extremely positive working method that has always prevailed among the Democratic Alliance partners. At my suggestion we also agreed to form an electoral commission, specially elected for the purpose. Through dialogue and consensus by 1982 we will plan the most suitable ways for the Democratic Alliance and its member parties to approach the local elections. The electoral commission will also be expected to concern itself with by-elections as they occur.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Was your viewpoint regarding possible individual agreements with the Socialist Party accepted?

Antonio Capucho: No hypothetical agreements with other parties were discussed. The principal of the specific nature of each local authority was asserted. It was acknowledged that the PCP does in fact dominate certain major municipalities and that to combat it and strengthen the position of the Democratic Alliance and its parties plans must be drawn up within the Democratic Alliance, without prejudice to each party's affirmation of its own potential and identity.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Some sectors of the media have said that your remarks jeopardized the Democratic Alliance itself. Is there a crisis within the Democratic Alliance, or not?

Antonio Capucho: I believe that there is no crisis. Such a conclusion stems naturally from the way in which the government is working and from the harmony that prevailed at the Democratic Alliance Coordinating Committee meeting. There are not the slightest grounds for any speculation in this regard.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Does that mean that the situation is calm within the Democratic Alliance?

Antonio Capucho: I stress that the situation within the Democratic Alliance is perfectly normal. Obviously the solutions put forward by the Democratic Alliance's various parties for the very grave problems assailing Portuguese society are not exactly the same. But the Democratic Alliance has a very specific common denominator in its agreements, in the program that it presented to the Portuguese people and in its government program. I see no crisis.

Discussion of Constitutional Revision Premature

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: You said that the coordinating committee discussed the constitutional revision. Is the work being done in this connection still based on Professor Freitas do Amaral's plan?

Antonio Capucho: Yes indeed. Professor Freitas do Amaral's plan has formed the basic document in the Democratic Alliance's work. Its three member parties have made suggestions and alterations to introduce agreed improvements to the document. This task is going on and has reached a very advanced stage; it is being carried out by a committee headed by Professor Freitas do Amaral. We might be in a position to present our own proposed constitutional revision in April.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Your colleague Angelo Correia has told us that only after the socialist party congress will it be possible to decide whether or not it will be possible to secure the necessary two-thirds vote for a constitutional revision. Hitherto, the Democratic Alliance and the Republican and Socialist Front have announced substantially different stances. Do you believe in the viability of a rapprochement between the two alliances in this connection?

Antonio Capucho: Taking into account the Democratic Alliance's agreements, there is a great willingness on our part to carry out a constitutional revision in agreement with the Socialist Party. We will make efforts in this direction. However, I cannot enter the realm of political futurology with regard to what kind of plan will emerge from the Socialist area after the Socialist Party congress. I believe it is premature to speculate on this now.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: So all the Democratic Alliance has to do is calmly await the development of events.

Antonio Capucho: The Democratic Alliance has to present its own proposal for a constitutional revision. Then it will have to wait the appearance of other proposals and then try to secure the necessary two-thirds majority in the appropriate forum, the Assembly of the Republic.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: You have declined to discuss other parties' affairs. Be that as it may, we believe that the Socialist Party's internal situation is relevant to the country's life and therefore to the PSD. Is your party indifferent to the outcome of the Socialist Party congress?

Antonio Capucho: As a democrat, I believe that the opposition must itself constitute a government alternative. As has been seen in the draft budget debate there is at present no alternative to the Democratic Alliance. Therefore, I can only hope that all the democratic parties will emerge strengthened from their struggles in defense of their underlying ideology.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: I will ask you again: Will the Democratic Alliance, and above all the PSD, be merely an indifferent spectator?

Antonio Capucho: Not indifferent. A very attentive spectator, yes, but without interfering. It is up to the members of the Socialist Party to resolve the issue.

Return of Members to PSD

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: You recently mentioned your own party's problems. What problems?

Antonio Capucho: When I mentioned my party's problems, I was thinking specifically of the form in which we must jointly lend specific form to, or implenent, the measures which emerged from the conclusions of our congress. I was thinking of the strengthening of internal organization--in the labor, municipalities and political training sectors, for instance. It is only in these contexts that my party has any problems. There is also at present a great mobilization with a view to finding the best methods for achieving the objectives set by the congress.

DIAIRIO DE NOTICIAS: Is this mobilization being carried out also by the defeated list of candidates for one of the PSD's principal bodies?

ANTONIO CAPUCHO: Though there were two lists, there was a single strategy motion which was approved unanimously. Therefore everyone has the same reference point. We all have the objectives to attain. I do not believe that anyone intends to stop cooperating at all levels.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: What is your opinion of the return to the PSD of prominent figures who left the party in the past?

Antonio Capucho: I am very pleased to see them rejoining the party, on the decision of the grassroots and, as always in such cases, of those who were with us in the struggle for social democracy. Provided, however, that they have not harmed the party or its social democratic character. We are fighting for the enrichment of the PSD's political cadres.

Government for 4 Years

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Does the Democratic Alliance government of which you are a member correspond to the Portuguese people's aspirations and needs? Does it meet the conditions to last 4 years?

Antonio Capucho: In accordance with its plans, the government is deeply committed to satisfying the Portuguese people's aspirations and needs. I believe that it is a united and efficient government with abundant skills in the various fields. It has very clear aims. In some fields it has already shown that it knows how to tackle and resolve problems. Time will soon show that we have a stable government to govern the country for the next 4 years.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Do you believe so?

Antonio Capucho: I am thoroughly convinced of it. I see nothing on the horizon to make me in the least pessimistic.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Dr Antonio Capucho, you achieved a rapid and discreet rise within your party. You have suddenly become the center of a lively polemic. Why?

Antonio Capucho: I do not understand why I am the target for attacks both from the left (which labels me as a narrow-minded anticommunist on the basis of the remarks we discussed and from the right (which dubs me a dangerous Red and a Eanesist). Though the reasons for this escape me, it seems to me that it was necessary to find a scapegoat for certain situations. That does not worry me.

PRIME MINISTER, PSOE LEADER DISCUSS AUTONOMY

LD040056 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo met this evening with Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE]. During the meeting, the two men stressed the need to make a determined effort to set up the overall pattern of a state of autonomies within the framework of the constitution, as well as respecting the autonomy processes already underway, the official note says. They also agreed on the need to clearly outline the administrative structure resulting from the autonomy process and also to define the pending regulations concerning state powers. Of course, this definition of principles does not clarify the possible level of agreement which might have been reached at this high-level meeting. Our colleagues on "Open Night" [title of this program] spoke a few moments ago with Felipe Gonzalez who spoke in more detail about the subject of agreements in the short term and long term.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] I think so. I think that the first stone, at least, has been laid for a possible policy of agreement on matters of fundamental interest for the state, although this doesn't mean these stones have not been laid before. There have been some ideas formed by the public opinion which do not correspond with reality. This is the first step taken in this new phase to tackle a subject of such importance as the construction of a state of autonomies. [end recording]

The official note issued by the Secretariat of State for Information also says both men agreed on the need for a collaboration committee of independent experts, appointed by both sides, to be chaired by Professor (Eduardo Gracia de Enteria) to bring about an efficient handling of the autonomy problem.

MOROCCO'S BOUCETTA COMMENTS ON BILATERAL TALKS

LD021720 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] On leaving Madrid, the Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs, M'hamed Boucetta, told newsmen that he did deliver a message from Hassan II to King Juan Carlos, although, he said, naturally he cannot reveal its content because this should be done by its recipient. He did say that it does carry with it all kinds of considerations on points regarding political relations between the two countries. Boucetta said that the two countries have a desire to promote the bilateral relations which the two monarchs share and that those relations should be taken to the highest level.

Regarding the visit by Hassan to Spain, he said that is possibly would take place soon, perhaps in the coming months. On the negotiations between the two countries, the Moroccan minister said that the possibility exists that the signing of the cooperation agreements will mark a positive step in the political relations between Spain and Morocco. Boucetta did not hide the fact that it has not meant a radical change unilaterally on the Spanish side, which wanted to point negotiations in the direction of fishery matters and not toward the specifically Moroccan objective. He said that there are other matters which concern Rabat such as the security of its territory and the Polisario Front, whose members undergo training in Libya.

On reviewing the recent relations between Spain and Morocco, Boucetta did not hide the fact that relations have experienced difficult times. For this reason, he said, we have come to Madrid to look for the necessary balance so that situations of this kind are not repeated. In his opinion, this balance should be centered upon the expansion of cooperation in the agricultural, economic, industrial and cultural fields, in collaboration in the professional training of Moroccan workers and the facilitation of fisheries exploitation in Moroccan waters in common agreement with Spain and its interests.

MP URGES BACKING OF U.S. FORCES IN MIDDLE EAST

LD031219 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 3 Apr 81 p 18

[Alan Clark, member of House of Commons, article: "Why We Must Again Take a Middle East Role"]

[Text] The secretary of state and the chief of the defence staff have been in the Gulf region for over ten days. They have visited every principality in the area and put in a great deal of hard work in the fields both of diplomacy and arms sales. No team of such high rank has had so long or so fruitful a sojourn in the region for a quarter of a century, since the old pre-Suez days of imperial ascendancy. At the same time Lord Carrington has been further east, visiting the Afghan refugees in Pakistan, while the prime minister has confirmed our commitment to an intervention capability, which she made to President Reagan at their meeting in Washington when the idea of British participation in the United States Rapid Deployment Force was first put about.

All these factors are portents of a major, and long overdue, shift in the emphasis of British defence planning--one made more rather than less urgent by the desperate inadequacy of resources which afflict it. The likelihood is that there will be a defence review, deeper and more comprehensive than the anodyne assumptions of the coming white paper, to appear sometime in the autumn. Political and diplomatic protocol may inhibit the directness with which its conclusions are stated, but it is these conclusions--although some of them remain contentious, particularly among the soldiers--that can now be regarded as having general acceptance at senior level in the services and among civilian experts. They rest on three basic truths which I shall first state baldly, and then elaborate.

1. The resources of the United Kingdom are inadequate to sustain its existing defence commitments.

2. The threat of a direct Soviet attack in central Europe is minimal.

3. A high level of vulnerability exists in Third World areas whose resources are of fundamental importance to Western industry.

Reverting to the first, the use of the word "inadequate" is not strictly true. The resources are adequate in themselves but the national or political will is absent. An increase of 3 percent (itself unlikely to be sustained) is insufficient to maintain force levels in fields where inflation of weapons costs runs world-wide at between 12 per cent and 18 per cent. At present we are committed to the Trident strategic deterrent system, the air defence of the United Kingdom, the protection of the North Atlantic sea lanes and oil fields, the maintenance of the highly efficient expeditionary force and its complete infrastructure on a permanent basis in north Germany, and putatively, the capacity to intervene by land, sea and air outside the NATO area.

Before drawing inferences as to which of these capabilities is overdue for reappraisal let us proceed to the second proposition. This can be more sensationally expressed by saying that Russian power in Europe--as measured at least in geographic and opportunist terms--has been steadily on the wane since the time of the Berlin airlift, and the formation of NATO in 1948.

Austria, formerly with half its territory occupied by the Red Army, is neutral but ideologically aligned to the West. Finland's neutrality has become steadily more positive. Yugoslavia has defected irrevocably. Hungary's level of subjugation has gradually, but significantly altered since the revolution in 1956. Rumania has become so self-assured in her own independence as actually to pass and publish resolutions deploring the possibility of Soviet intervention in Poland.

And Poland...what on earth is happening there? How diminished in self-confidence, in authoritarian certainty, have the Soviets become not to have moved instantly in August of 1980 to suppress that most dangerous of all heresies, the rejection of communist party supremacy in the affairs of state. Indeed, it could be argued that far from being aggressive, Soviet forces levels in East Europe are intended to deter.

In contrast, the level of Soviet opportunism in areas where Western strength is feeble or absent altogether, proceeds apace. My own view is that the occupation of Afghanistan was primarily defensive and consolidatory and even in this region the Soviets continue to show caution where they judge that the West might consider their vital interests at stake (although how they were to judge that during the hesitant period of the Carter administration is another matter) and this is demonstrated by their cautious "stand off" attitude to events in Iran and their obvious reluctance to take up a position in the Iraq-Iran war. But other operations, notably the reinforcement of Angola in 1975, and the airlift of men and heavy equipment into Ethiopia in 1978 (one of the most outstanding long-range military operations staged by any power since the end of World War II) show that their incisiveness and speed of reaction still offer great danger to the West in sectors which we have demonstrably neither the strength nor the will to protect.

The principal difficulty for the West in defending its interests is the requirement to deploy its own nationals. Western proxies have proved to be unreliable, incompetent or, where militarily effective (as Israel or South Africa), politically unacceptable. Furthermore, the presence of NATO servicemen virtually guarantees that there will be no direct intervention by the Soviets. It should be remembered that no British soldier, sailor or airman has been killed by a Russian for 60 years, nor has a United States serviceman ever fallen casualty to a Russian.

But both the logistics and the political difficulties of maintaining a force adequate to deal instantly with proxy communist units armed to the teeth with front-line Soviet equipment and directed by Cubans and East Germans are formidable. Permanent base facilities are no longer a realistic prospect--indeed the Soviet experience, both in Egypt and Somalia, seems to indicate that even when supported by a repressive "people's" government, such arrangements have only a finite life. The nearest fixed installations from which the West could respond are in Cyprus and Diego Garcia some 2,500 miles apart. It is expected that such a response could only be by invitation.

The great carriers of the American Navy with its immensely complex electronic systems of defence and detection are the best "policemen" for these. But the Americans are reluctant to shoulder the burden alone, rightly foreseeing that they may be exposing their own people to combat and casualties while the European allies, in whose interest such action is taken, remain impassively behind their Maginot positions on the central front. Nor did the abortive hostage rescue operation against Tehran do much for confidence in unilateral American military action in this region. As the European land powers are adamant in their refusal to be diverted into the political and military complexities of the Middle East, being anxious not to offend either Israel or OPEC, they must be persuaded to release, by assuming greater responsibilities on the central front, those of their allies who are prepared to do so.

For Britain this is a special opportunity. Our commitment to a permanent expeditionary force with a fixed and costly infrastructure on the European mainland is now over 30 years old. Such an arrangement was last rejected by the Angevins over 500 years ago, on the grounds of expense, and it has once again out-lived the circumstances which may have made it desirable after the defeat of Nazi Germany created a power vacuum in central Europe. Britain's traditions are maritime and much of her strength and skill is diplomatic. It is a natural evolution in the developing pattern of world power that she should assume a sharing role in decision, policy and action in those sectors where uncertainty and Soviet expansionism offer the greatest threat.

NEWSPAPER CRITICIZES HAIG RESPONSE TO TURKMEN

NC040734 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 4 Apr 81 p 5

[From the Comments column: "Turkish Suggestion and U.S. Silence"]

[Text] Turkmen, the foreign minister of the Ankara Government, and his U.S. counterpart, Haig, met in Washington last Tuesday. During this meeting, Turkmen made a suggestion to Haig which reflects the Turkish intentions toward and policy on the Cyprus problem. The Turkish foreign minister called on the United States to apply greater pressure so that the deadlock in the intercommunal talks, as he termed it, might be overcome. And undoubtedly with this statement Mr Turkmen implies that the United States must pressure the Greek Cypriot side. This shows that Turkish intransigence and insolence knows no limits.

This is the first useful conclusion that must be drawn from the Turkish foreign minister's recent meeting with General Haig. But there is something else as well that should be noted. This is the way in which the U.S. secretary of state received the recommendation of his Turkish counterpart, or rather the way in which Mr Haig avoided referring to the Cyprus problem. We believe that he should have answered Mr Turkmen's recommendation and should have clearly pointed out to him that the side which must move in a more positive way at the intercommunal talks is the Turkish side, that Ankara and Denktas must abandon their intransigence and their various excuses, and must contribute to the promotion of a fair Cyprus solution. However, Mr Haig chose to remain silent. Thus, we have every right to give our own interpretation to his silence.

I ELEVTHEROTIPIA DISPUTES MITSOTAKIS SUGGESTIONS

NC031310 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 2 Apr 81 p 1

[Dispatch by Athens correspondent Y. Ioannidhis]

[Excerpt] Athens, 1 April--Speaking to foreign correspondents in Athens, Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis stated that Greece "does not believe that it would be expedient now to remove Turkey from the Council of Europe." Mitsotakis expressed the conviction that if something like this happened "the outcome would be negative for domestic developments and democracy in Turkey." He also added that the rest of the EEC foreign ministers agreed to this.

More on Issues

NC031323 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 3 Apr 81 p 5

[From "I ELEVTHEROTIPIA" column: "Mitsotakis' Statement"]

[Text] Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis' statement has caused at least concern to the foreign correspondents in Athens. Mitsotakis maintained that "Turkey's removal from the Council of Europe would not help" and that the Cypriot issue is "the beginning and the cause of the Greek-Turkish differences." There are opposing views to both subjects mentioned by Mitsotakis; views that are strengthened by historical facts and adherence to democratic procedures and principles of freedom and justice. Mitsotakis maintained that if Turkey were expelled from the Council of Europe, the outcome would be negative to domestic developments and democracy in Turkey. Briefly, the Greek foreign minister suggested to reward the generals, who seized power in Turkey by means of a coup and, according to one point of view, dealt a blow to the vast majority of Turkey's progressive people, who have been struggling against the military regime, and in favor of democracy.

But the purpose of the expulsion of the "Turkey of the generals" from the Council of Europe would be to strengthen the adherence to democratic principles and to deprive dictatorial governments—not countries--of the right to have a say in the affairs of democratic countries in Europe, as was the case with the Greek junta of Papadhopoulos and Ioannidhis.

Allow us to disagree on what Mitsotakis said about the Cypriot issue being "the cause of the Greek-Turkish differences." The differences existed already a long time ago, even before the Cypriot issue had grown to its present dimension, and when the goals of Turkish policy toward Greece were different. Therefore, we must look for the cause and beginning of Greek-Turkish differences elsewhere, and not link or mix them with the Cypriot issue.

ROLANDHIS HOLDS PRIVATE TALKS ON EEC WITH THORN

NC031602 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] The republic's foreign minister, Rolandhis, today had a private meeting in Brussels with Thorn, chairman of the EEC Executive Committee, during which recent developments in the Cyprus problem were reviewed in detail along with issues that concern Cyprus' relations with the EEC within the framework of the association agreement.

Following the almost half-hour meeting, Thorn, in a statement to our station's correspondent in Brussels, emphatically stressed that the EEC, that is, the Executive Committee and the 10 member states of the EEC, converse exclusively with the Cyprus Government. Thorn added that this assurance had been given to Rolandhis during their meeting today. He also said that an exchange of views had taken place on the future status of relations between Cyprus and the EEC in view of the beginning of the procedure for the agreement's second stage.

In this connection, he said that he will ask the EEC Ministerial Council for instructions to start negotiations with the Cyprus Government concerning the future status of the association agreement for the years 1982 and 1983. Thorn expressed the hope that he will secure these instructions by next June.

For his part, Rolandhis described the meeting with Thorn as exceptionally good and mentioned that Thorn is vitally interested in Cyprus' problems and in the island's relations with the EEC. He also mentioned that contacts with the Executive Committee will continue so that the association agreement can be advanced to its final goals.

For the Cypriot side, today's meeting was also attended by the republic's permanent representative to the EEC, Ambassador Agathoklecus, and responsible ministry officials. Rolandhis will return to Cyprus tomorrow.

Returns from Brussels

NC041748 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] This evening Foreign Minister Rolandhis returned from Brussels, where yesterday he had a meeting with Thorn, chairman of the EEC Executive Committee. During the meeting they discussed the latest developments in the Cyprus problem and issues concerning Cyprus' relations with the EEC within the framework of the association agreement.

SPOKESMAN ON INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS POSITION

NC041116 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] The position of the government and of the Greek Cypriot side at the inter-Cypriot talks is that concrete proposals on the territorial aspects of a map should be introduced at the negotiations table so that we can conduct a constructive, substantive and effective dialogue in accordance with UN resolutions and in compliance with the opening statement by the UN secretary general at the time of the resumption of the talks. The above statement was made today by the government spokesman following the recent statements by Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas and Turkish Cypriot interlocutor Onan that the Turkish Cypriot side will submit its proposals on the territorial aspect after the conclusion of agreement on the constitutional aspect. The government spokesman added that discussion on the territorial and constitutional aspects, which are dependent on and connected to each other, must be held simultaneously and in correlation to each other. The spokesman said that this position was supported at the negotiations table and that it is expected that the Turkish Cypriot leadership and the Turkish Cypriot side will respond so that normal continuation of the dialogue be secured.

AKEL PARTY LEADER OUTLINES ELECTION PLATFORM

NC051035 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 5 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] The communist AKEL party is not aiming at the assumption of power and transformation of society to the socialist pattern while the country is still under occupation. This was stated by AKEL leader Mr Papaioannou at a press conference at which he outlined the party's election programme. He repeated the party's stand of readiness to cooperate after the elections with all the "patriotic forces" which agree with the policy line agreed at the National Council during the lifetime of President Makarios. Asked if in the light of the parliamentary elections the AKEL party would reconsider its attitude towards President Kiprianou, from whom it had withdrawn its support, Mr Papaioannou said that so far no consideration has been given to the question of presidential elections. Mr Papaioannou expected that the house will be disbanded on Thursday week, April 16 and that elections would be held by the end of May. The AKEL party is ready to go into elections when things are ready.

Mr Papaioannou reiterated the party's aim and ambition to be the leading party in the new house but avoided saying the number of deputies it expects to return during the elections, the first to be held under the proportional representation system. "The more deputies we have in the house the more certainty there is for its programme to be implemented," he said.

TERCUMAN: AKEL ADMITS TIES IN NORTH, WITH TCP

NC040705 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 1 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] Lefkosa (Nicosia) (AKAJANS)--Papaioannou, secretary general of Greek Cypriot Communist Party AKEL, which is active in the Greek Cypriot sector of Cyprus, has stated that his party was maintaining friendly relations with the illegal Turkish Communist Party [of the mainland] and that the two parties were in close collaboration.

Responding to questions put to him on the Greek Cypriot sector by Ayer Delideniz, publications director of the Turkish Cypriot weekly magazine OLAY, Papaioannou said: "It is true that we maintain friendly relations with the Soviet Communist Party, but this does not mean that we receive directives from Moscow. We maintain equally friendly relations with the Turkish Communist Party with which we are in close cooperation." After asking the OLAY correspondent to turn off his tape recorder, Papaioannou said: "In north Cyprus, too, there are persons with whom we are on friendly terms. This is quite normal."

BREZHNEV OPEN TO NONAGGRESSION TREATY WITH GREECE

NC04123 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 4 Apr 81 p 1

["Text" of interview with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev by Yiannis Kapsis, editor of Athens evening daily TA NEA--date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Mr President, speaking at the 26th CPSU Congress, you gave particular emphasis to the efforts for international detente. Among other things, you also stated that the Soviet Union would never use nuclear arms against nonnuclear countries which also refuse to accept the installation of nuclear weapons on their territory.

L. Brezhnev: The Soviet Union has repeatedly stated that it would never use nuclear weapons against those countries which refuse to manufacture and acquire nuclear weapons or to install them on their territory. This fact constitutes a very firm guarantee.

Question: Could this statement by you acquire the form of concrete guarantees for such countries as Greece, for instance?

L. Brezhnev: We are prepared to proceed even further and at any time conclude a special agreement with any nonnuclear country, including Greece of course, if, in its turn, the other country undertakes the obligation not to install nuclear weapons on its territory.

Question: Would you like to address any special message to the Greek people?

L. Brezhnev: Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like, in the name of the Soviet people, to wish the people of Greece peace and prosperity.

Party Leaders Comment

NC042100 Athens I AVYI in Greek 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] All the democratic opposition parties yesterday reacted positively to Brezhnev's statement (made in an interview with TA NEA) that the Soviet Union is prepared to conclude at any time a special agreement with Greece "if in its turn the latter undertakes the obligation not to install nuclear weapons on its territory."

However, the government yesterday refrained from taking a stand on the Brezhnev proposal, stating that it would like "to study if first."

According to B. Dhrakopoulos, secretary of the KKE-Interior Central Committee, "President Brezhnev's proposal must be met with a positive answer from our country because this is dictated by specific national interests, the need to protect our country from thermonuclear destruction and by the cause of peace." B. Dhrakopoulos added that efforts by every country, a small one in particular, to dissociate itself from nuclear weapons and foreign bases "should be combined and coordinated with the more general struggle of all peace-loving forces for the gradual limitation and abolition of nuclear weapons, disarmament, detente and peace, progressive abolition of military blocs and for a new and more just international order."

For his part, PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou has made the following statement:

"PASOK firmly maintains the stance that the existing nuclear warheads should be removed from Greece as soon as possible and, consequently the installation of new nuclear weapons on the Greek territory should definitely be prevented. It is the duty of political leaders to prevent the possibility of our country becoming a holocaust in the event of a nuclear confrontation between the two superpowers."

At the same time, key parliamentary spokesman N. Kaloudhis stated that "there is no doubt that Brezhnev's specific and realistic proposal fully responds to the interests of Greece and the Greek people." N. Kaloudhis concluded that "the Soviet stance now offers us a positive and constructive way out of the 'vicious circle' and the dangers of a nuclear war. Undoubtedly, Greek public opinion will expect the government to show a positive response to the Soviet leader's proposal."

According to EDA [United Democratic Left], Brezhnev's proposal is of "great national importance" and the government has the obligation to immediately give a positive answer in accordance with the nationwide demand that our country never witness the holocaust of a nuclear disaster.

In the meantime, KODISO [Party of Democratic Socialism] Chairman I. Pesmazoglou placed the Brezhnev proposal within the more general spirit of Soviet proposals for disarmament, as they had been outlined at the 26th CPSU Congress. He stressed that "the Soviet proposals should be given appropriate consideration."

Finally, Center Front Chairman Y. Mavros stressed that the problem of nuclear disarmament should be taken up on a worldwide scale in conjunction with a balance of conventional weapons and, therefore, bilateral agreements do not solve the problem. "Nevertheless, President Brezhnev's proposal is worthy of attention in this respect because it is conducive to the creation of the necessary climate that would assist in facing the problem in its true dimensions."

Government Statement

NC051452 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 5 Apr 81 p 5

["Text" of 4 April government statement on Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's interview with the Athens evening daily TA NEA]

[Text] The joint statement signed in October 1979 by then-Prime Minister Karamanlis and then-Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin made it clear that it is commonly realized by the two governments that the arms race constitutes a threat to peace and that they would do whatever they could to bring it to an end. It was in this spirit that the Greek Government has studied Mr Brezhnev's interview with TA NEA.

The Greek Government's view is that the problem of international security and stability is a composite one and that it has two aspects. On the one hand, the control not only of nuclear but also of conventional armaments. The securing of a balance of both of these elements, at the lowest possible level, is essential to reduce the anguish the small countries--in particular and justifiably--suffer.

On the other hand, the limitation of armaments, both nuclear and conventional, is not an issue that can be resolved through bilateral agreements. It requires a broader understanding that would secure stability and balance in Europe and, more generally, under conditions of effective control. The Greek Government has always maintained this stance, both at the United Nations and in the European and bilateral framework, and it will continue in the same spirit to work in this direction.

KKE Rejects Government Stance

NC051906 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 5 Apr 81 p 1

[Statement issued 4 April by the KKE Central Committee Press Office]

[Text] In its statement today the government is dodging Soviet President L. Brezhnev's serious and constructive proposal to Greece and attempting to mislead the people by avoiding to give an answer to the substance of the proposal.

The problem of reducing the balance of and controlling armaments is certainly an international issue that cannot be fully resolved through bilateral agreements. In the case of President Brezhnev's recent statements, however, we have a specific proposal to Greece: that our country undertake the obligation not to have nuclear weapons installed on its territory and that the Soviet Union undertake the obligation not to use its nuclear weapons against Greece.

Such a bilateral agreement not only would not run counter to the more general issue of disarmament but, on the contrary, it would help and contribute positively to the more general efforts of promoting the consultations for the reduction of nuclear and other armaments. Against the cause of disarmament and international security stand only the maintenance and expansion in our country of U.S. bases, which the government is negotiating, as well as the presence of U.S. nuclear weapons in Greece.

Such a bilateral agreement may not resolve the question of international or European security, but it could contribute substantively to the cause of safeguarding our country from nuclear disaster. It is inconceivable to every patriot not to utilize such a big opportunity under the pretext that--naturally because of the U.S. and NATO cold war orientation--the international negotiations for the reduction of the arms race are still blocked.

BOMBS PLANTED UNDER U.S. AUTOS AT ELLINIKON

NC041203 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1100 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Six homemade incendiary devices were planted last night under cars belonging to Americans serving at the Ellinikon U.S. base. Four of these devices went off and caused slight damage to the cars, while the other two were discovered and defused by the police. Responsibility for the planting of these incendiary devices has been assumed through a telephone call by a revolutionary leftist organization.

EFE Report

PA041458 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1416 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Athens, 4 Apr (EFE)--The cars of two U.S. soldiers were destroyed today when several bombs exploded at a U.S. military base near Athens, the Greek police reported. Six homemade bombs were placed in a parking lot at the Ellinikon military base but only two of them exploded, said the police.

A self-styled "leftist revolutionary" group called the newspapers in Athens and took credit for the attack, which only caused damage.

LIBYA TO SUPPLY ALL DELAYED OIL DELIVERIES

NC021810 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] According to press reports, Libya has resumed oil supplies to Greece. The oil is supplied to Greece on the basis of an interstate agreement and of agreements with private organizations. According to the same reports, the Libyan Government has expressed willingness to supply during April all delayed oil deliveries. These deliveries will be made during the April-May period along with regular oil deliveries.

MORE REPORTAGE ON TURKMEN'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON

TA031601 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Turkish Radio Television Washington correspondent Berna Kulac report on Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen's visit in Washington--recorded]

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is continuing his official visit in Washington, met U.S. Vice President George Bush yesterday. A statement issued by the White House after the meeting in which U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig also participated, said that Bush and Turkmen discussed bilateral and international problems in a friendly atmosphere. The statement added that Bush and Turkmen stressed the necessity for all NATO members to exert efforts to increase their defense capabilities in the face of the existing installations [as heard] in southwest Asia and Europe. According to the White House statement, during the meeting Bush praised Turkey's efforts to develop its relations with Greece and its support of the intercommunal talks continuing in Cyprus. The statement said that Bush also referred to the existing excellent Turkish-U.S. relations and to the significance of 1981 which is the 100th birth anniversary of Ataturk, the founder of modern Turkey.

Speaking to reporters after his meeting with Bush at the White House, Turkmen said that during the meeting the U.S. administrators were briefed on Turkey's views on various regional problems and especially the Middle East. Turkmen noted that Turkey's views on the Middle East were listened to with [word indistinct] attention. Noting that Turkey's need for military aid will be reviewed within a perspective of 4 to 5 years, Turkmen added that U.S. administrators will also look into alleviating the conditions of the military and economic aid envisaged for Turkey.

Turkmen yesterday also met with members of the House of Representative Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Turkmen will attend a working breakfast with journalists at the Washington National Press Club today and will make a speech. Turkmen will leave Washington for New York tomorrow.

News Conference

TA032033 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is on an official visit to the United States, has concluded his contacts in Washington. Turkmen held a news conference in Washington at the end of his 3 days of official contacts.

Turkish Radio and Television Washington correspondent Berna Kulac reports that Turkmen said that during his contacts bilateral relations, Turkey's position within NATO and Turkey's military and economic needs were among the subjects discussed. In reply to a question, Turkmen said that the threat facing southwest Asia can only be prevented through the strengthening of the region's countries. Turkmen added that Turkey is one of these countries.

Turkmen noted that during his contacts it was again confirmed to him that the U.S. administration is determined to continue the support it provides Turkey.

On the armed attack against Cavit Demir, the labor attache at the Turkish Embassy in Copenhagen, Turkmen said that Armenian organizations are distorting historic realities. Turkmen will leave Washington for New York tomorrow.

More on News Conference

TA041601 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1513 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 4 Apr (AA) Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen reiterated in a Washington press conference his conviction that the defence of the Gulf was a matter that concerned the states in that region.

He made the statement in a news conference at the National Press Club Thursday during his current visit to the United States, in response to a question about the security of the Gulf and the possibility of the United States sending units to the area.

Turkmen declined to conjecture about future "scenarios" in the area, but stated Turkey will not in principle take on any responsibility beyond her commitments to NATO.

Asked about Turkey's view of the current Islamic revival in her region as a republic which has rejected "Islamic fundamentalism" at its foundation, Turkmen said in the sense that it aimed at closer cooperation among Islamic countries for a more effective role in world affairs, Islamic revival was a concern of the Islamic Conference and its summit meetings. As for the revival of Islam in domestic administration observed in some Islamic countries, that did not involve Turkey at all.

The investigation currently being conducted in connection with certain ex-deputies in Turkey on charges of violating the constitutional principle of secularism had no bearing on Turkey's relations with other Islamic countries, including Saudi Arabia, Turkmen said. On the contrary, he believed other Islamic countries were aware of Turkey's special situation and functions and that Turkey's relations with them and her role in the Islamic Conference had grown stronger over the past 6 months.

Asked about the modernization needs of the Turkish Armed Forces, Turkmen cited economic difficulties as the major problem. Turkey needed modern tanks, equipment and supplies as specificied in a 5-year program. He expected U.S. military aid under the new defence and economic cooperation agreement and Federal German aid under another special agreement to be of help in the solution of the problem, however.

The Turkish foreign minister hoped the intercommunal talks in Cyprus, carried on without interruption since September 1980, would be continued at the same pace after a slowdown mutually agreed upon for elections in both zones.

He believed relations between Greece and Turkey had recorded a significant improvement recently. Contrary to certain claims set forth by Greece when she quit NATO's military wing, anything against the interests of Turkey would also be against the interests of Greece because it would hurt NATO's southeast flank.

Turkmen termed the situation in southwest Asia as critical, with the situation in Afghanistan and the Iran-Iraq war the major causes of instability in the region. The best way to counteract the current threat was to strengthen the countries of the area individually, he believed [words indistinct] and Pakistan as examples.

Turkmen confirmed that 17 Turkish diplomats have been assassinated abroad so far in attacks by Armenian terrorist organizations. He charged these Armenian organizations with misrepresenting historical facts and collaborating with international terrorist organizations, particularly with Marxist-Leninist groups.

TERCUMAN HINTS AT SOVIET-REAGAN PLOT COMPLICITY

NC040657 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 31 Mar 81 p 3

[Editorial by Guneri Civaoglu: "Attempt on Reagan's Life"]

[Excerpts] The truth behind the attempt on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's life was still a mystery until 25 minutes after midnight when these lines were being written. Was the 22-year-old youth from Colorado a lunatic or a fanatic or were there other forces pulling his strings? As is seen, figures behind attempts to assassinate U.S. Presidents vary a great deal; fanatics, international politics and even lunatics are involved.

Latest crimes carry traces of international terrorism as well as of international politics. When examined from that angle, the attempt on President Reagan's life is thought-provoking. In reality, those who had considered Reagan a second-class actor and a cowboy remnant, realized even after the first few weeks of his administration that they were grossly mistaken. Reagan had formed a strong, realistic and effective staff and had begun displaying a definite and resolute attitude, creating new vistas in international politics under the U.S. leadership.

Instead of the former U.S. policies, which had been retreating for years before Moscow's expansionist policy, and which resulted in the fall of Free World countries one after another like dominos, Reagan had begun to implement a foreign policy which courageously protected the interests of the Free World. The Reagan administration stood up to Moscow without adopting a 'conceding' attitude.

Undoubtedly, the new U.S. foreign policy, which envisages the formation of a Rapid Deployment Force as well as the warning that a Soviet intervention in Poland will not be permitted, has disturbed the Soviet Union.

Naturally, we cannot definitely argue that this disturbance in Kremlin has led to a dangerous gamble such as an attempt on Reagan's life. This would be a highly speculative argument. But neither can we argue that absolutely no political implications should be sought behind the attempt to assassinate Reagan, who has introduced an extremely strong and dignified foreign policy in the United States as well as in the Free World. Such a thing would be extremely naive.

Supposing Soviet troops storm Poland in the next few days--a U.S. administration under a wounded Reagan would be less 'frightening', wouldn't it?

REACTIONS TO COPENHAGEN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

Foreign Ministry Statement

TA031333 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] The condition of Cavit Demir, the labor attache at the Turkish Embassy in Copenhagen who was seriously wounded in an attack by Armenian terrorists last night, is still serious. Demir is still being operated on at the (Ritz) hospital where he was taken following the attack.

Meanwhile, the Turkish Foreign Ministry has issued a statement in connection with Demir's condition and the incident. The statement noted that because of operations performed on him, Demir's chances of survival have increased.

The statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General said the following: The Danish police have swiftly investigated the incident. According to initial information, there were no witnesses. Persons who heard the gunshots made statements.

The Danish police have announced that border exit points have been informed of the attack and that airplanes have not taken off from the Copenhagen airport since the incident. The necessary work is continuing in order to apprehend the assailants.

Attack Condemned

TA031550 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 3 Apr (AA)--Acting Foreign Minister and Minister of State Ilhan Oztrak said, with reference to last night's armed assault on Turkish Labor Counselor Cavit Demir in Copenhagen, it was imperative for all countries to cooperate closely in order to wage an effective campaign against such terrorism. He noted Turkish diplomats and officials abroad had been the target of 51 such attacks since 1973, with 17 losing their lives as a result.

Oztrak invited Danish Ambassador to Ankara Lorenz Petersen to his office to tell him that the Turkish Government expects Danish authorities to apprehend and bring the assailants to justice as soon as possible.

Danish Ambassador Lorenz Petersen described the Armenian terrorist assault against Turkish Labor Counselor Cavit Demir as "terrible." His government condemned the act and would try its best to find the murderers through various means, including cooperation with INTERPOL, he told reporters. The assailants were "professionals" he added, however, and managed to disappear quickly from the scene of attack.

Danish Minister's Remarks

TA031624 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs Kjeld Olesen made a statement after a meeting with Turkish Ambassador to Copenhagen Bemcet Turemen today. In his statement, Olesen said: We are again faced with a treacherous assassination attempt. Our government strongly condemns these meaningless acts of terrorism that have extended into Denmark as well. Every effort will be exerted to apprehend the culprits. Olesen also noted that he extended the Danish Government's grief to Turkish Labor Attache Cavit Demir and his family.

The investigation by the Danish police into the assault against the Turkish labor attache in Copenhagen is continuing. A special unit has been established within the Danish security organization to conduct the investigation. Security at border posts and airports was also increased in order to prevent the assailants from fleeing the country.

Foreign Minister's Reply

TA041053 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Foregin Minister Ilter Turkmen has said the struggle against international terrorism can be successful only with the cooperation of the concerned countries. Turkmen replied to a message sent to him by Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen following the attack on Turkish Labor Counselor Cavit Demir in Copenhagen.

In his reply message, Turkmen said: This inhuman attack constitutes a new crime in a long list being perpetrated against innocent Turkish diplomats by terrorists who have not yet been identified. I was pleased to read in your message that the Danish police will not forego any efforts in the investigation of this incident. The struggle against international terrorism can have a chance only if all the concerned countries carry out full cooperation.

PLO AIDE DENIES PRESENCE AT ANTI-TURKISH MEETING

TA031634 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1415 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 3 Apr (AA)--Palestine Liberation Organization representative to Ankara Abu Firas denied in a press release Friday reports that alleged a PLO representative was present at an anti-Turkish meeting held by an Armenian group in the Greek capital of Athens earlier this week.

Abu Firaz claimed such reports were being circulated "in order to disrupt constantly developing relations between Turkey and the PLO."

UNION OFFICIAL CRITICIZES NEW LABOR LEGISLATION

TA051603 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1437 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, April 5 (AA)--Mustafa Ozbek, leader of the metal workers union, "Turk Metal Sendikasi," affiliated with the National Confederation of Labor "Turk-Is," expressed satisfaction with the successful campaign against anarchy and terror by the authorities since September 1980, but added the same could not be said of practices concerning labor.

Addressing the congress of the union's headquarters branch, Ozbek charged "certain bureaucrats and employers used to earning fast profits" with "misleading" the authorities, and called for a "reconsideration by the National Security Council" of all recent labor legislation and practices, including those on severance indemnity, taxation, bonuses and social security payments and benefits.

If the needed "readjustments" which "discriminate" between civil servants and workers and "seem to punish workers as if they were guilty" are not made, there will be needlessly hurt feelings, he predicted, leading to a fall in production and eventually "social unrest."

The metal workers union leader blamed, particularly, Social Security Minister Sadik Side, who is at the same time secretary general of Turk-Is, for the recent "work-labor" amendments to Law No 506, and believed Side should be "brought to account."

As for the Supreme Arbitration Board in charge of redrafting expired labor contracts, Ozbek noted the two representatives of labor on the board could not affect decisions taken by the votes of the seven other board members.

"A process has begun of going back on labor's rights, step by step" he warned, citing the example of the (?decision on) severance indemnity, which represented a 40-50 percent loss for some workers.

Turk-Is training secretary Kaya Ozdemir, who represents his confederation on the committee on minimum wage, said Turk-Is might reconsider returning to the committee session scheduled for Tuesday, April 7, if there is an indication of a positive development in the committee's attitude. He was aware that Labor Minister Tufan Esener had contacted government representatives on the committee with regard to Turk-Is objections.

Otherwise, Turk-Is would continue to be absent from the committee sessions, from which its representatives had walked out last week.

The Turk-Is board of directors will hold a special session Monday to hear Social Security Minister Sadik Side "explain" the recent amendments in social security legislation. The board will also review the work of the committee on the minimum wage and the Supreme Arbitration Board.

GOVERNMENT TO HEIGHTEN EFFORTS TO JOIN EEC

TA041639 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1555 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 4 Apr (AA)--Official sources in Ankara have announced that the National Security Council made a decision to accelerate efforts in the social, industrial and economic fields in Turkey in a bid to facilitate Turkey's entrance into the EEC. This decision was made following a meeting in which the Council members were briefed on relations with the EEC. This decision will be transmitted to the EEC, the same sources reported.

However, Turkey will apply formally for membership to the EEC after the restoration of democracy in the country. In fact, it is for the Council of Ministers of the EEC to make the final decision on this subject, these sources indicated.

FORMER SOLDIERS CHARGED WITH SPYING FOR BULGARIA

TA031613 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Istanbul, 3 Apr (AA)--The trial of 8 persons charged with spying on behalf of Bulgaria started at an Istanbul military court Thursday. Defendant Muzaffer Cengil, dismissed from the army after he had been acquitted in a 1973 trial of the so-called "revolutionary officers" group, accepted the charges contained in the military prosecutor's indictment, which said a tip-off had led police and secret service (MIT) agents to 45 pages of classified documents containing military secrets hidden in a warehouse owned by Cengil.

Cengil, a member of the illegal left-wing group "Dev-Sol," (Revolutionary Left) had set up contact with a Mr Rusiberov, cultural attache at the Bulgarian Consulate in Istanbul after his dismissal from the army, and had travelled to Bulgaria under a false passport supplied by the consular officer, the prosecutor charged. He demanded 15 to 20 years in prison for the defendants. The other defendants, an army captain, a second lieutenant, 3 sergeants and 2 retired noncommissioned officers, rejected the charges. The next hearing on spying charges will be held 30 April.

INDUSTRY MINISTER KOCATOPCU RETURNS FROM ROMANIA

TA031607 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1420 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Istanbul, 3 Apr (AA)--Industry and Technology Minister Sahap Kocatopcu returned Friday from an official visit to Romania. At Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Kocatopcu said his talks with Romania's minister of machine-building industry, Ioan Avram had concentrated particularly on possible bilateral cooperation in the construction of an iron and steel complex in the central Anatolian province of Sivas. Kocatopcu added he had communicated in person goodwill messages from Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and Premier Bulent Ulusu to Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Protocol Signed

TA031722 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Turkey and Romania have signed a protocol envisaging the development of economic cooperation. The protocol also envisages cooperation between the two countries in connection with the fourth iron and steel installations to be built in Sivas. Romania has undertaken to finance the purchasing of machines and equipment to be imported for the installation. The protocol was signed by Minister of Industry and Technology Sahap Kocatopcu on behalf of Turkey and by Romanian Minister of Machine Building Industry Ioan Avram on behalf of Romania. Kocatopcu concluded his contacts in Romania and returned to Turkey this afternoon.

DAILY REPORT

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KREISKY, OTHER SOCIALISTS CRITICIZE U.S. POLICY

AU061100 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 5 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Graz--At the Austrian Socialist Party [SPOE] Styrian provincial party congress [on 4 April] SPOE Central Secretary Karl Blecha criticized the armament policy of the current U.S. administration: "While eliminating social welfare benefits, they are spending 3 trillion schillings on armament over there this year." Hans Gross, SPOE deputy governor of Styria, called the neutron bomb, as well as the other weapons of mass destruction, a "perversion of the mind." Chancellor Kreisky also criticized the U.S. policy of strength, arguing that Vietnam has shown where this leads.

USSR'S TIKHONOV TO VISIT VIENNA, LINZ, MAUTHAUSEN

AU061208 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 5 Apr 81 p 1

[Summary] Honoring an invitation extended by Chancellor Kreisky during his official visit to Moscow in 1978, USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Tikhonov will arrive in Vienna on Monday afternoon for a 5-day official visit. "Since this is his first visit to the West since the 26th CPSU Congress, it is to be expected that Tikhonov will elucidate the proposals made there by USSR President Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee." Tikhonov will be accompanied by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay P. Firyubin, First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay D. Komarov, Nikolay Inozemtsev, deputy chief of the State Planning Commission, and by more than half a dozen high-ranking civil servants.

On Monday, Tikhonov will be received by President Kirchschlaeger. On Tuesday, he will visit Parliament, lay wreaths at two memorials--the Freedom Fighters Memorial at Aeusseres Burgtor and the Soviet Soldiers Memorial on Schwarzenberg-Platz--call on Chancellor Kreisky, have working talks with him at the Chancellery, and in the evening he will attend an official dinner given for him by Kreisky.

On Wednesday, Tikhonov will visit City Hall, resume the working talks at the Chancellery, attend a luncheon given in his honor by President Kirchschlaeger at the Hofburg Palace, attend a meeting with members of the Austrian-Soviet Society, and give a reception at the Vienna Soviet Embassy.

On Thursday, the Soviet guests will proceed to Upper Austria and visit the Mauthausen concentration camp site and the Voest-Alpine steel plant in Linz. On Thursday evening, they will attend a performance of "Fledermaus" at the Vienna Volksoper. Their departure by air is scheduled for Friday afternoon.

PRESS REVIEWS VISIT BY SFRY'S DJURANOVIC

AU061115 [Editorial Report] Most Vienna dailies on 4-5 April note the conclusion on 4 April of Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic's 2-day official visit. VOLKSSTIMME in German on 5 April states that there was "no joint communique at the conclusion of the official visit." WIENER ZEITUNG in German on 5 April says that "no communique was issued," but adds that "following the working talks, Chancellor Kreisky declared that there had been far-reaching agreement on all bilateral problems, and that there were no controversial viewpoints regarding international politics, either."

DIE PRESSE in German on 4-5 April carries a special report "Vienna-Belgrade 'Axis' Strengthened After Djuranovic Visit," pointing out that the short visit of the SFRY Federal Executive Council president has "further strengthened and improved the relations between Austria and Yugoslavia"--relations which have developed positively in the past few years.

The paper notes a Djuranovic statement at the Austrian parliament--that during the past 2 years a "positive climate has been created for solving the minority problem"--as an indication that Vienna-Belgrade relations have also improved in the sector of the Slovenian and Croatian minorities in Austria.

According to DIE PRESSE, Kreisky "countered Yugoslav queries about measures to reduce Yugoslavia's deficit in trade with Austria by stating that this deficit was 'to a large extent' covered by the transfers of Yugoslav guest workers' earnings to their country, and by Austrian tourists in Yugoslavia." The paper points out that although joint projects of the two countries, such as the Karawanken tunnel, are hampered by financial problems of both countries, it is hoped at the Chancellery--on the strength of the Kreisky-Djuranovic talks--that Yugoslavia will give a green light to the tunnel project within the next 6 weeks, while only a slight chance is seen for other major investment projects.

HUNGARIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS CHANCELLOR KREISKY

AU031310 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Mar 81 p 5

[Peter Renyi interview with Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria]

[Excerpt] The neutral countries pursuing an active peace policy are playing an important role in the struggle for both European and world peace. The Republic of Austria, to which good-neighborly relations bind our contry, is such a country. This role is of particular importance today when the detente process has come to a halt and international tension is intensifying. We have posed questions about this situation and possibilities and tasks to Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who is also known in our country as a statesman who is very active in promoting peaceful coexistence and a social democratic politician who--on his own political and ideological platform, of course--approaches problems realistically, makes outspoken statements even on topics where his position differs from that of the U.S. administration and, notwithstanding the fact that he also voices views that are dissimilar to ours, professes his commitment to the great significance and further development of cooperation with the socialist countries. Commissioned by our editorial office, deputy chief editor Peter Renyi had the following interview with him at the Vienna chancellery at the end of last week.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, Austria's role in detente and your personal very active contribution to that process are held in very high esteem throughout the world and also in Hungary. Still, you stated very bitterly in a recent interview that the policy of detente is actually deprived of any scope for maneuvering today. What conclusions do you draw from the present situation? How do you appraise the proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev regarding development and resumption of the detente process at the 26th CPSU Congress? Do you see here a new scope for maneuvering?

[Answer] First of all, someone in my position making such a remark does not mean that one gives up, it is merely a remark from which those who are active in political life have to draw their conclusions. As far as I am concerned, the first conclusion is: Someone who is engaged in political life and has participated in so many struggles must not give up the struggle. He cannot abandon, even under unfavorable circumstances, the ideals for which he has been struggleing, not even when their realization is in jeopardy. That, so to say, is part of my political organism.

How else could I have held out, as a social democrat, in the knowledge of the immense power wielded by Nazism, which cast a shadow on 12 years of my own life as well? It is a fact that, to a great extent, World War II was decided by the Soviet Army, which involved a considerable display of the force of communist ideas.

Alongside such tremendous developments, as a Social Democrat, one had to rely on one's own ideals and had to strive asserting one's own principles. I regard detente as a cardinal ideal of socialist democracy--not precluding that it can be represented by others as well--regard it as a fundamental foreign policy concept in today's divided world. I note all this only as proof that it is possible consistently to represent a concept that must determine our political trend. Of course, although I realize the difficulties inherent in it, I will also not cease in the future to represent with great consistency the idea of detente.

Since you have asked me about the specific significance of Brezhnev's speech, I would, of course--beyond and apart from my basic social democratic ideological stance--be glad to state my views on various points. Brezhnev struck a tone that does not lead in any case to shutting doors even firmer than it almost seems sometimes. I think that, by so doing, he has strengthened the forces that do exist also in the present U.S. administration, forces which themselves do not want to shut all the doors, either. Thus, I do not deny that the speech is a positive contribution. However, one should not make light of the realistic dangers that threaten detente, such as the case, for instance, where a political solution is not found for the Afghanistan problem, or intervention from outside took place in Poland.

[Question] There is no sign indicating that.

[Answer] And the Helsinki spirit is certain to play a very important role in that. In any case, this is how I want to interpret it, because I--we--have no interest in Helsinki being forgotten. Helsinki was a visible symbol, radiating far, of the fact that the policy of detente is being recognized and further developed throughout the world. Just as I would disavow any military intervention in Europe, I disavow intervention and interventionism in El Salvador as well. I am not even prepared to let myself in for debating whether these or those experts are fulfilling these or those tasks there. Those who send military experts somewhere contribute to the military acts prepared or executed by them as well. Therefore, in a very comitted manner, I side with all the warnings that caution against this. It would be terribly dangerous for European democracy, the prestige of democracy in general, if the impression arose that they serve the purpose of supporting dictatorial structures for the shake of a sham stability.

[Question] You said in a very noteworthy lecture in Davos that there would be a need for "a creative dialogue of Europe with democratic America." Do you think that such a dialogue will commence?

[Answer] No matter how its administration develops, the United States has been and remains a great democracy. The democratic forces are very strong and deeply rooted in the people and institutions in America. It is of very great significance that the West European democracies, in areas where their views differ from those of the new administration (or of prevailing public opinion, which is, of course, exposed to effects even in a democracy--it would be a pity to ignore or not to notice this), should adopt a positive basic stance when they enter into a dialogue, that is, with the intention to persuade their partners. Let me give you an example of an area where such a dialogue would be urgently needed: In his election campaign, the present U.S. President (although I do not want to overestimate this) expressed some quite strange views about the Middle East problem. Actually, he only supported the position of the present Israeli Government in his speeches. There can be no question that, according to the position prevailing in the EEC and its organs (and outside of the Economic Community as well), the Palestinian issue is the central problem of the conflict and that it must be resolved, consistent with the right of self-determination, to which the Palestinians are entitled.

It is very important in this instance that this position has been formulated by governments. After all, it is particularly significant here that that Giscard d'Estaing, Helmut Schmidt and Lord Carrington are coming out for a solution which U.S. opinion finds hard to accept. As I notice, this has not failed to make an impact on the U.S. attitude.

[Question] Doesn't the impression arise that U.S. pressure is so strong that the atmosphere in Europe has already changed in recent months and not in Europe's favor?

[Answer] The kind of pressure that could determine the attitude of the West European parliaments does not exist, even if a certain stubbornness can be experienced at talks with the allies. Nor has there been any change in the fact that the large social democratic parties of Europe are not prepared simply to dance to someone's tune. There are also strong currents in the large Christian democratic parties that do not simply submit themselves to dictates from outside. This is also felt in America. Look at the modification that has taken place in the matter of the neutron weapon, to what extent formulations have changed--and those of the same people, at that!

[Question] Still, the neutron weapon is again on the agenda.

[Answer] Repeated attempts have been made to prevent aggravating things and to surmount differences through meetings--like one between Brezhnev and Reagan. I think that, if the Americans are approachable, only something good can come from such discussions. One should not dramatize complementary armament endeavors. They could all be subject to discussion.

[Question] To return to the Middle East conflict, the Republic of Austria and its government is playing a specific role in relations between the West and the "Third World." You personally are known and respected as a person who is thoroughly familiar with the Middle East conflict and the Arab world, who was among the first to realize the problems of the area and who is actively participating in certain processes. How would you define your viewpoint?

[Answer] On the basis of a thorough knowledge of Middle East relations, I think that a peaceful solution is feasible. Of course, it would require certain political developments, and that in Israel itself, for instance. That means that there should be a process among the Israeli people themselves, which would make an aspiration to a peaceful solution more evident. If one really wants peace, then he must divest himself of certain rigid ideas such as wanting to select the partners to talk with on the matter. That cannot be done. The awareness of the Israeli public should further develop in the direction of realizing that the Palestinians should appoint preferably undisputed representatives for such a dialogue. The Palestinians do not have another recognized representative than the PLO. This representation has been recognized by the United Nations and there are only a few--although very important--governments that have not as yet done so. However, they, too, know exactly that the PLO is the sole true representative of the Palestinian people.

That would be the one side. Of course, a similar process, a shaping awareness, should also take place on the other side among the Palestinians, also making them want peace, which they also need, so that they cannot avoid talks in which they must recognize Israel's existence as a state. Without that, nothing can be achieved. It is unrealistic to persist in the romantic formula that they will go on fighting for even 100 years. People want peace now. If they persist in the path of war, in the course of war, then this area is facing the kind of destruction that has historical examples. One will have to reach the ultimate conclusion that the sides must sit down together and mutually "explore" each other. One must give peace a chance. I regard this as attainable and possible.

I would also like to discern a positive tone from Brezhnev's speech with regard to this subject. I, too, think the Soviet Union should participate in a peaceful settlement. A solution must be found.

WIENER ZEITUNG REVIEWS MBFR PLENARY SESSION

AU031204 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 3 Apr 81 p 2

[Test] Thursday's meeting of the Vienna negotiations on a reduction of forces in central Europe was marked by a sharp controversy between East and West. British Chief Delegate Ambassador Edwin Jackson charged the Warsaw Pact countries with having continuously improved their armament. In view of this fact he rejected on NATO's behalf the Eastern charge that the Atlantic alliance was constantly raising the level of its armament in central Europe. Soviet Chief Delegate Nikolay Tarasov replied in a speech, which was not previously announced, that the West only wanted to negotiate on a forces reduction of the United States and the Soviet Union while excluding the armament issue, and that the West did not recognize the existing approximate military balance in central Europe. The debate about Eastern troop strength waged endlessly by the West, Tarasov said, was nothing but an attempt to "keep up the absurd lie of an existing threat."

According to a Western press spokesman, Jackson underscored the need for NATO--in view of the Soviet armament--to improve its own armament. The British chief delegate also stressed the importance of reaching agreements in the negotiations on the controversial Eastern troop strength figures. (NATO maintains that the Warsaw Pact countries have a numerical superiority of 150,000 men in the reduction area.) Any process, Jackson declared according to the spokesman, whether it concerned a first or a second reduction phase, would depend on an agreement about the troop strength figures.

Ambassador Tarasov objected that the Western side obviously did not want to discuss a general troop and armament reduction, and that it rejected any debate on fixing a joint ceiling for the air force. The last session before the Easter break will be held next Thursday.

PRESS COMMENT ON SPIES IN GOVERNMENT POSTS

AU011429 [Editorial Report] Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 1 April 1981 carries a Peter Zehrer report headlined: "Foreign Ministry 'Spies' Sat in Key Departments." The paper gives the names of the three Foreign Ministry officials suspended from duty by Foreign Minister Pahr as Yuriy Standenat, Helmut Wessely and Donatus Koeck. According to the paper, all three are currently being investigated on suspicion of "betrayal of state secrets" and "misuse of office." Standenat was employed in the East European Department of the political division of the Foreign Ministry, while Wessely worked at the ministry's Council of Europe Department. The paper quotes an AUSTRIA PRESSE AGENTUR report as saying that state security police are currently investigating two higher-ranking police officers--in addition to the two that were already arrested--and several civil servants of the Foreign, Justice and Science Ministries.

Vienna KURIER in German on 1 April 1981 carries an Erich Grolig report,"Another Two State Security Police Officials Unmasked as Eastern Agents; Counterintelligence Specialist Turned Around by Romanians." Without revealing the names of the two police officials concerned, the paper asserts that one worked in the State Security Police Department of Lower Austrian Police Headquarters in Vienna, the other at Federal Police Headquarters State Security Police Bureau as a counterintelligence agent specializing in activities of Romanian Secret Service Securitate. Although both are denying all charges, their names appear at regular intervals on the "wage lists" of Securitate, which were taken along by Romanian cipher specialist Florian Rotaru when he defected to the West, the paper says. It adds that the two suspects appear on these lists as receivers not of regular payments but of "gifts" and that Austrian authorities are investigating a fifth, already retired state security police official, who is also listed as having received such "gifts."

BELGIUM

KING OFFICIALLY NAMES EYSKENS PRIME MINISTER

NC061850 Paris AFP in English 1832 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Brussels, 6 Apr (AFP)--King Baudouin today officially named Marc Eyskens prime minister of a Socialist/socio-Christian government, the palace announced. The other members of the government were confirmed in their duties. King Baudouin asked Mr Eyskens last Thursday to form a government.

NICARAGUAN OFFICIAL: SOMOZISTS PLAN INVASION

PA061519 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1240 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Brussels, 6 Apr (EFE)--Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, said in Brussels today that "over 6,000 Somozist guardsmen, trained with the consent of the United States, plan to invade the country."

During a news conference, Carlos Nunez, accompanied by other leaders of the Nicaraguan State Council (the legislative branch) on a tour of Europe, reported the existence of training camps in Miami where anti-Castro Cubans and Somozist guardsmen are preparing to eliminate the Sandinist revolution.

The Nicaraguan delegation, made up of Plutarco Anduray, vice president of the state council and representative of the Independent Liberal Party; and Luis Sanchez, secretary and member of the Socialist Party, began its European tour in Geneva last week. After visiting Brussels, the Nicaraguans will go to Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Sweden at the invitation of the respective legislatures.

"In Geneva," Carlos Nunez explained, "we have officially presented an application for the Nicaraguan State Council to be admitted to the IPU."

The basic objective of this European tour is, according to the president of the Nicaraguan State Council, to publicize the "war of reconstruction begun after the triumph of the revolution, when the country was faced with a foreign debt of over $1.2 billion."

"Despite the aid of many governments like Spain, the FRG and Sweden," Nunez added, "the new U.S. administration is beginning to exert strong pressure on Nicaragua."

"An example of this," he said, "is the suspension of all credits and loans approved by Carter."

Carlos Nunez said that "the great enterprise of reconstructing Nicaragua is not a simple task. In addition to having to bear the destabilizing pressure from the United States, it is necessary to face up to the Somozist threat and the disastrous legacy from the previous regime."

Asked about charges of human rights violations by the Sandinist regime, the president of the state council said that "at present there are some 4,000 prisoners in jail, but no torture of any kind is practiced. Some 38 percent of those tried for complicity with the Somoza dictatorship are sentenced to a maximum of 5 years imprisonment."

BRIEFS

CONSULAR AGREEEMENT WITH GDR--Brussels, 3 Apr (ADN)--A consular agreement between the GDR and Belgium was signed in Brussels on Friday. The document was signed by GDR Ambassador to Belgium Heinz Hoffmann and Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs Charles-Ferdinano Nothomb. The preamble to the agreement stresses that the two sides are guided by the desire to develop further the friendly relations between their states in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 3 Apr 81]

BREZHNEV WANTS TO VISIT FRG IN 'NEXT FEW MONTHS'

LD061336 Hamburg DPA in German 1211 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 6 Apr (DPA)--Soviet state and party head Leonid Brezhnev wants to visit Bonn in the next few months. Federal Government Spokesman Kurt Becker announced in Bonn today that dates for the visit are currently being discussed in mutual contacts. Becker did not rule out the possibility that Brezhnev will visit the Federal Republic before the summer recess.

The initiative for the visit came from Brezhnev himself. Through diplomatic channels, he informed the Federal Government that he is now interested in taking up the invitation to pay a return visit, which Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt issued on 1 July 1980 in Moscow.

Becker confirmed that talks are already in progress on possible dates for a Brezhnev visit. In any event, the visit is to take place this year. The visit will not be affected by the question of whether a Soviet-American summit takes place beforehand.

SCHMIDT PREDICTS 'DIFFICULTIES' WITHOUT ARMS TALKS

LD061514 Hamburg DPA in German 1234 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 6 Apr (DPA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt expects at least limited counter-arming by the West in the sphere of nuclear medium-range missiles. In an interview in the SUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG (Tuesday's issue), he expressed his firm expectation that there will be negotiations this summer, or late summer, between the United States and the USSR on the limitation of this category of weapons, but adds: "The probability has not increased that all counterarming will be superfluous." Schmidt says that there will not only be internal political difficulties, but also difficulties in relations with the administration of the United States if negotiations between Washington and Moscow do not start this year.

Schmidt says that the reason for the West's probable counterarming is the USSR's arms production. The Soviets have made great efforts, above the 1979 level, among other things with regard to the deployment of over 200 SS-20 missiles. If the USSR withdraws all weapons in this category, the West will undoubtedly not have to deploy a single additional weapon, but he thinks it "not very probable that the Soviets will reduce everything to zero."

On the question of supplying German tanks to Saudi Arabia, the chancellor says that at no time has the Federal Government encouraged expectations by the Saudi Government that it could count on Bonn's agreement. Against the background of Saudi Arabia being the world's largest oil supplier and the largest creditor state with corresponding credit possibilities and, moreover, having an enormous need for investment goods, he is pursuing in relations with Saudi Arabia the clear aim of as good, reliable and long term economic cooperation between the two countries as possible. He is not sure that supplying tanks is really necessary for the achievement of this aim.

Schmidt notes that the Saudis know that according to the principles observed by Federal Republic since 1971 whereby weapons are not to be supplied to areas of tension, such supplies of weapons are out of the question. The guideline should not be changed for one individual country. But a working group of the Federal Government is at present examining these principles under consideration of the following points: First, the restraint practiced hitherto and adherence to the general statement of principle must continue; and second, there must be no expansion for the arms industry in order not to impose upon it the burden of followup orders.

CDU/CSU SPOKESMAN CITES FRG-U.S. 'DIFFERENCES'

DW061110 Saarbruecken Saarlaendischer Rundfunk Network in German 0620 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Excerpts from correspondent Schneider interview in Bonn with Manfred Woerner, defense policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag faction; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Where do we go from here with the Americans? Everything seems to be in perfect shape after the latest consultation visits. What do you think the development of relations will be and what and where are the bones of contention with the Reagan administration?

[Answer] The differences of opinion either were covered up or shelved for the time being. Quite obviously, it is the intention of the new U.S. administration to have calm on the Atlantic front for the time being. It does not want to wage any differences of opinion with the Europeans in a difficult period of which it is trying to solve economic problems above everything else. Hence, the good course of the Genscher and Apel visits. Yet, this does not mean that the problems have been eliminated; they soon will quickly shift into the foreground again.

Differences of opinion exist primarily over the German defense contribution. It is absolutely evident that the Federal Government has failed to keep promises in that respect and that it is lagging far behind the expectations of the Americans, and not just behind the American expectations but also behind its own promises. Another bone of contention is the policy toward the Soviet Union. Just think of the natural gas deal. What we also note, furthermore, is different views in the field of arms control. And finally, policies toward the Third World definitely differ between Washington and Bonn.

BUNDESTAG VICE PRESIDENT ANALYZES ANTI-AMERICANISM

DW061215 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 4 Apr 81 p 12

[Article by Bundestag Vice President Annemarie Renger: "Alliance at a Turning Point"]

[Excerpts] Anyone viewing the trends in the Federal Republic of Germany can clearly say: Plain anti-Americanism presently is visible and not only in intellectual circles. It's never been as plain since 1945 and since the storming of the American Houses by the APO [extraparliamentary opposition] movement of the students. The hysterical version of narrowminded bourgeois anti-Americanism of the fifties and sixties is about to be replaced by the new anti-Americanism of the seventies and eighties with a similar imprint of exorcism.

It is considered evidence of intelligence and of satirical abilities to distort the U.S. administration and particularly President Reagan in such a way as to compare his political awareness and his state of mind with that of John Wayne when he was heading an attack of the U.S. Cavalry. Since plain swordsmanship could be misunderstood as being too harmless, other indications must be used such as the certainly not coincidental German television replay of Kubrick's "Dr Strangelove, or How I Learned to Love the Bomb."

One can hear and read everywhere: "Fear of Ronald Reagan and his crusaders, bombs, violence, and overkill." They are part of the public opinion and they are strengthened by contradictory and boasting statements coming from overseas. It is depressing to see how a provocative carelessness over there, as well as an obvious insufficient sensibility for moods in Europe, play into the hands of the U.S. adversaries. President Reagan often enough appears to be the incorporation of hysterical anticommunism, an incredible adventurer, the helper of big business and neocolonialism or as the representative of a wolfish society which exposes the lower and middle classes to misery. All these are quotations from papers. A part of the German intelligentsia thinks along such lines, finding an echo among youths who consider the uncritical taking over of resentments as a sign of ability to form a crictical opinion.

It would be too simple to focus the original or politically wirepulled irritation by the United States on a certain administration or certain persons. The dissent is deeper. The days are gone when Kennedy's or Johnson's concepts of a "Great Society" were the models of the social-liberal reformist politicians. At least for the core of the suprisingly influential alternative movement, the United States, in the meantime, has become a synonym of the things one rejects: a symbol of a reckless growth society sacrificing the values of life to materialism; a symbol of the technical world civilization eradicating the cultures that have grown everywhere, which has emanated from the annihilation of the Indians, so to speak; a symbol for the destruction of the urbane environment. German intellectuals who claim to be reflective, consider the "consumption" of the American pattern as the new fascism which silently and without physical violence destroys all humanist values with its information and communication means.

The conclusion is: The attacks on the U.S. administration are not aimed at the respective holders of the office. They are an indicator of deep anti-American convictions which, in turn, contain tendencies toward an isolation of the Federal Republic of Germany from the West as a whole. This dangerous development is sometimes being covered up by harmless sounding slogans, such as Europe has its own interests vis-a-vis the United States, which it must express. In fact, however, the contradicting interests of big European states are much smaller than one says in the Federal Republic of Germany. The following danger increases particularly in this country: One is about to maintain a neutral attitude vis-a-vis both world powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, although one of them is a democratic-parliamentarian and the other a totalitarian state.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU CRITICIZES HAIG MISSION

DW061355 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 6 Apr 81 p 3

[Article signed -ZER: "Traveling Educates"]

[Text] Traveling educates, people say. This also holds true for politicians. Since airplanes have become quicker and distances therefore seemingly shorter, traveling diplomacy has become more and more fashionable. Alexander Haig, the new U.S. secretary of state, is following in the footsteps of Henry Kissinger, the U.S. secretary of state who has become famous for his shuttle diplomacy in the Middle East. Haig also wants to talk with Arabs and Israelis. But it seems the new man not only wants to inform himself, but also to restate a very old political philosophy.

Whereas U.S. diplomacy since Kissinger at the latest proceeded on the assumption that without a solution of the Palestinian issue there could be no lasting peace in the Middle East, that is to say, between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, Haig obviously wants to convince the Arab governments that the greatest danger doesn't lie in the Palestinian problem, but is constituted by the omnipresent Soviet expansionism in this part of the world.

If the new U.S. President and his secretary of state had had more detailed talks with the U.S. Middle East experts, Haig probably would have departed with a different concept, because they would have explained to him that very clear lines between various causes and motives are rare in international politics.

Naturally, the Governments of Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia are right to watch the Soviet Middle East policy with utmost suspicion. They really feel threatened by Moscow. Therefore, they were and are willing to rely, to a relatively large degree, on the other world power. But concluding from this that these governments and their nations might be prepared to shelve the Palestinian issue certainly is a mistake.

This also is correct even if Israeli politicians are trying to convince Washington that the opposite is correct. Israel itself will not have peace, unless a solution can be found to the Palestinian problem which is backed by at least a majority of the Arab neighbors of the Jewish state.

NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS MEETING OPENS IN BONN

LD070916 Hamburg DPA in German 0738 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 7 Apr (DPA)--The NATO defense ministers are meeting in Bonn this morning for the 29th session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group. The meeting is chaired by NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns. The ministers are to discuss in strictest secrecy the nuclear balance of power between East and West.

Protest Demonstration

LD071008 Hamburg DPA in German 0841 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 7 Apr (DPA)--About 300 women demonstrators blocked the main entrance to Bonn's Ministry of Defense this morning at the start of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group meeting. The women, some of whom had small children with them, sat or lay down in the road and refused to move when asked to do so by police. The police had to carry the demonstrators, who put up considerable resistance, individually to the roadside. According to the police, two demonstrators were taken into temporary custody. No one was injured. Patrol cars were sprayed with spray paint.

The start of the ministers' meeting was not delayed, however, since the delegations had entered the Hardthoehe gate before the women's action began.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH GDR--Wiesbaden, 27 Mar (DPA)--Figures published by the Federal Statistical Office show that goods delivered from the Federal Republic to the GDR and East Berlin in February totalled DM468 million against deliveries in the opposite direction of DM486 million. Compared with February 1980, deliveries to the GDR rose by DM27 million, or 6 percent, and by the GDR to the Federal Republic by DM21 million, or 4 percent. During the first 2 months of 1981, deliveries to the GDR and East Berlin amounted to DM776 million, 4 percent less than for the same period last year, while deliveries to the Federal Republic were DM926 million, 1 percent more than during the first 2 months on 1980. [Hamburg DPA in German 0957 GMT 27 Mar 81 LD]

DEFENSE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR BONN NATO MEETING

AU061528 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, 6 Apr (ANSA)--Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio left here for Bonn today where he will take part Tuesday and Wednesday in the 29th ministerial session of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group.

The defense ministers of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, West Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Holland, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Turkey and the United States will be on hand for the meetings led by NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns.

MINISTER REJECTS CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC PLAN

LD021551 Rome AVANTI in Italian 26 Mar 81 pp 1, 18

[State Participation Minister Gianni De Michelis article: "Premises Established for Investments Envisaged in 3-year Plan"]

[Text] By now many things have been said and written about the monetary and credit measures adopted by the government. However, they have not all been true or motivated by the same effort of objectivity or--despite the gravity of the situation--divorced from the temptation to use them for purposes of political speculation.

Everyone is agreed on their "toughness"; many of the "necessity" for them. Apart from that, there is much approximation in the analyses and superficiality in the assessments, even with regard to the stances adopted by the Socialists in dealing with the facts of the situation and with the other members of the government, which have certainly not been easy. Let us see, then, whether it is possible to help elucidate matters somewhat.

The government was summoned to make some pressing decisions at the climax of a troubled phase of the country's economy, which was assailed by increasingly vicious inflation, a growing deficit in the balance of payments, the lira's extreme weakness on the money markets and a worrying increase in extended public expenditure. If any reservations are to be made, they concern not the necessity for the measures but, if anything, the very short time in which these measures took shape.

In view of the situation, vigorous measures could no longer be postponed. But what measures? The first discussion within the government began with the kind of scenario to outline with the measures to be adopted. One possibility was to proceed tentatively by means of stopgap measures--monetary, fiscal and credit--divorced from a general frame of reference. Another possibility (and such temptations were expressed by more than one voice within the government) was to return to a framework of "compatibility" with other countries' economic and commercial competitiveness; but that meant carrying out a savage squeeze, attacking the indexing system, and adopting fierce deflationary measures and drastic cuts in public spending--especially in investments (though, as everyone knows, current public expenditure is difficult to restrain). Both these paths were rejected, though not without some opposition. Eventually everyone agreed that the remedy could have proved worse than the disease.

A third path was chosen--the "return" to the framework of compatibility of the medium-term plan, which had been strayed from because of a number of domestic and international economic factors. This was a framework of consistency (no increase in the public debt over the 3-year period, a progressive and substantial reversal of the balance between current public spending and public spending on investment, the financing of investments partly through recourse to loans on the foreign financial market) which, it is most important to remember, constituted the policy basis on which the Forlani government was formed and to which the Socialists gave their approval and consent.

The point that has escaped many commentators is this: The measures adopted by the government do not alter the framework within which the medium-term plan (an economic policy--that is, one characterized by a positive growth rate and a progressive fall in inflation) must operate; on the contrary, they restore the framework so that it can begin to function.

This is shown by the decision to maintain and promote investment expenditure, both as embodied in previously adopted measures and as envisaged in measures shortly to be adopted.

The same argument applies to public spending. The Socialists' position on this is unequivocal: The deficit must be restored to the conditions envisaged by the 3-year plan, making a distinction between budget deficit and cash deficit. The figures cited over the past few days seem inaccurate in the light of this distinction--which is in fact the only one that counts--and in the light of the finance bill. I believe that the cuts or revenue increases needed are equivalent not to these but to much lower figures. The path chosen to contain the public debt is well known; to adjust welfare contributions (measures not unconnected with a reform of the entire sector); measures in the health spending field (particularly through wage drift affecting agreement with the medical staff); and payment of funds to local authorities in installments (funds for current spending, in instances where local authorities prove inefficient in their spending).

As regards the civil servants' work contracts, it should be confirmed once again that no "block" has been contemplated, but a pause for reflection has been requested to re-establish a framework of compatibility in public spending and to prevent pay races among the various groups.

One last point; the allegations (or fears) that there will be a "second wave" officially modifying the indexing mechanisms. As Socialists we say that the indexing problem exists, but we also say that we reject any initiative without discussion with those concerned. This discussion must be serious and far-reaching, must call on everybody's sense of responsibility, and not be "strangled" by time limits imposed by the "urgency" of the situation. If all sides have the necessary political will, discussion can begin immediately on this and on other urgent problems. As for indexing, we say that as Socialists we consider that the question does not only concern wages but also other aspects; for instance, the cost of money, "fiscal drag," and charges. I would like to end with an observation. To those who have spoken of the government's "gamble", we can reply that it is possible to agree with that judgment. But it should also be said that if this economic policy gamble were to fail there would be much harder times ahead for all, and much more drastic measures would burden the workers and the country. The opposition of the Socialists, the trade unions and others would then become a "gamble" of a very different kind. The same considerations apply to those who describe the medium-term plan as a superficial way of concealing the monetary and credit predicament. We have fought and will continue to fight to ensure that this country's economic policy can count on a sound operating tool and sound points of reference. Without these, all that is left is the practice of following economic trends, cyclical upheavals, and the country's gradual economic and social deterioration.

PCI'S MACALUSO EXPLAINS POSITION ON 'COALITION'

AU031020 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 3 Apr (ANSA)--Italian politics were still tuned in today to an apparently "misinterpreted" sign from a Communist Party (PCI) official that the powerful opposition force might change its mind about the present ruling coalition if the premier's office was filled by a non-Christian Democrat.

The source of the controversial statement, PCI leadership official Emanuele Macaluso, stepped forth yesterday to squelch the furor by confirming his "full agreement" with the party Secretariat.

The PCI Secretariat issued a brusque denial Wednesday to apparently misinterpreted indications from Macaluso that the party was open to supporting some form of the present coalition provided it was led by a Socialist, and not a Christian Democrat. The denial caused as much sensation as the earlier statement had, not only because it represented a blow at Socialist Party (PSI) leader Bettino Craxi, but also because it seemed to enmask an internal dispute in the PCI leadership.

In an interview, Macaluso declared that the major problem was to remove the Christian Democrats (DC) from the prime minister's office. "We place no limitation on the party from which the new head of government may come", he said.

Speaking in Milan yesterday, Macaluso stressed that he "fully agreed with the Secretariat", claiming that his interview remark was distorted in subsequent interpretations.

The PCI official insisted that by "government" he meant a government which included the nation's two leading leftist parties in its ranks, not the present ruling arrangement. And it was in that context, he stressed, that the PCI had no bias against a Socialist Party premier.

But the sensation created by the PCI leadership's denial brought on a reaction from the Socialist Party. PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi abruptly denied the widespread rumor that he was aspiring to the premier's office. He cut short the whole dispute by asserting that the Forlani government as it now stood had to be supported and it was useless to rack brains about hypothetical alternatives.

PRI Secretary Giovanni Spadolini commented Thursday that the dispute "confirmed and even broadened the gap between the two major parties of the Italian left". The Republican leader acknowledged that, on a longterm basis, "everything was possible, both within and outside the left".

"But in the short-term perspective, the only thing I can do is reiterate the Republican Party's loyalty to the (present) government".

PCI WILL NOT NEGOTIATE WITH CURRENT GOVERNMENT

LD061343 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 2 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Rome--Following the DC National Council meeting on Saturday and Sunday, even the Forlani government is (at least in one sense) "frozen." The parties of the majority, particularly the DC and PSI, have decided to avoid a government crisis but have done so for the sake of their partisan calculations and not because they believe in the viability of the four-party government. The government's credibility has been reduced to a very low level. Even a representative of the [PSI Secretary] Craxi group, Deputy Dell'unto, has stated quite frankly that Forlani's government has a limited life; it could last until the 21 June local elections, and then we shall see ("either it opts for reform," the Socialist said, "or it will change").

This is the issue on which attention is centered in the political debate. Nobody believes that the four-party government can suddenly regain the ability to impart coherence to the implementation of a program. The DC [PCI Secretariat member] Alessandro Natta points out in a RINASCITA article, "must not believe that it is enough to declare itself united and unanimous and to remain tied to a policy aimed at guaranteeing its own centrality, while confusedly boosting the untenable logic of the center-left together with the faded vestiges of democratic solidarity."

On the other hand, the PSI majority "must not envisage entrusting its own party's prospects to an idea of governability whereby a special understanding with the DC and prejudice against the PCI, instead of giving the PSI greater scope and strength, threaten to limit it to a recessive policy of an antipeople character, thus nullifying reformist and ambitious leadership plans." Having reasserted the reasons behind the democratic alternative proposal put forward by the Communists, Natta says that whoever wishes to hold a dialogue with the PCI must point to solutions that can "mark a change of direction and conduct": "We are not setting traps for anyone," he concludes. "We are not enticing anyone. We say that we are willing, albeit from opposition, to carefully assess possible proposals aimed in the direction of real and constructive relations with the PCI for a policy of reform. But not with this government."

The PCI's stance on the question of the political outlook emerges also from a note issued by the party Secretariat following the emergence of certain interpretations of a passage in [PCI Secretariat member] Comrade Emanuele Macaluso's interview with IL MONDO. At one point in the interview, Macaluso tried to outline an abstract "identikit" picture of a hypothetical new premiership. Having stated that the important consideration is that there be no "discriminations against the Communists," he answered as follows the question whether the PCI might "support another attempt by Craxi to form a government": "The problem," he said, "is to discover whether the Socialists would intend to maintain the present majority, which discriminates against the Communists, or whether they would agree to surmount this discrimination and work toward the establishment of a government whose reference point is leftwing unity. In the latter case things would be different."

To put an end to the interpretations ventured by some newspapers, not to mention political circles, the PCI Secretariat yesterday morning released an explanation (published separately) stating that the PCI Directorate has never discussed or stated an opinion on hypotheses regarding the premiership.

AVANTI today will publish a commentary on the PCI Secretariat note, based on entirely arbitrary premises. The Socialist paper asks whether--"since obviously the conditions do not now exist for a Communist-led government"--the PCI Secretariat's intention is to imply that "until then the premiership must remain DC; or whether, alternatively, other "nonsocialist" candidates would be possible. This is a further attempt, by clinging to old models, to nurture the sequence of hypotheses and inferences which, however, the Secretariat note makes impracticable (and in any case the PCI secretary general spoke very clearly on this point on Saturday in Sassari). The present matter in hand is not the discussion of hypothetical scenarios, in the absence of any of the information needed to assess them; it is in fact the very pressing task of clearing away a government (unquestionably headed by a Christian Democrat!) and the burden constituted by its policy.

POPE GIVES AUDIENCE TO ISLAMIC CONFERENCE GROUP

AU061536 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Vatican City, 6 Apr (ANSA)--Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference and former Tunisian foreign minister, along with his wife Ansay, who is the conference's permanent U.N. observer, and other members of Chatti's party were received here today by Pope John Paul II.

The audience, which follows one granted to the head of the Palestinian Liberation Organization's political department chief, Faruq Qaddumi on March 18 by Vatican secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, lasted 20 minutes and was granted at Chatti's request. As the audience was a private one, the Vatican did not disclose the topics discussed by the pope and Chatti and his party.

PSOE, PCE LEADERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE OF 'AGREEMENT'

LD061015 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 1 Apr 81 p 15

[Joaquin Preito report: "Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) and PCE Claim Autonomy and Antiterrorism Plans Not Agreed With Left"]

[Excerpt] PSOE and PCE delegations headed by Felipe Gonzalez and Santiago Carrillo met yesterday for 3 hours and signed a joint communique expressing their "agreement" on essential aspects of the political situation and reiterating the demand for a broad-based government.

With this initiative, the principal leftwing parties aimed to end the lack of dialogue with the government and to disprove to the public that the antiterrorist measures adopted by the government and its autonomy plans have the consensus of the principal national parties.

In this connection, the two parties agreed to hold talks with the other parliamentary forces--particularly with the Basque Nationalist Party and the Catalan minority--and to meet again in about 10 days, leaving the possibility open for the government to implement its announced policy of consultation.

The parties agreed in their joint communique:

--To counter, responsibly and determinedly, any form of action that might in one way or another prompt a regression toward authoritarian measures;

--To combat terrorism resolutely, strictly within the constitutional framework, urging the people's cooperation with the state security forces with a view to isolating the terrorist groups, to discover and to prevent their actions;

--To tackle the socioeconomic crisis efficiently with a view to combating unemployment, reactivating investments and consistently defending the interests of the nation and of the working class;

--To support the autonomy process in the belief that it helps, through the solidarity of the nation's various separate peoples, to assert Spain's unity and the constitutional rights of its communities.

To achieve these ends, the communique published by the two parties mentions the need for "a government with a broad parliamentary majority enjoying the broadest support among the peoples." The real aim of the meeting, however, was less ambitious: to get the government to discuss political issues with the opposition within the framework of the "consultations" that have been announced but not yet realized. In this connection, the PCE's Enrique Curiel, who attended the meeting, said that "although talks on socioeconomic measures have begun, with meetings between the government and the trade union forces, an unclear situation is emerging with regard to political issues, and as for terrorism and the autonomies, the government is trying to present us with faits accomplis."

INTERIOR MINISTER VIEWS ANTITERRORIST STRUGGLE

LD061551 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 1 Apr 81 p 8

[Mary Merida interview with Spanish Interior Minister Jan Jose Roson: "Essence of Antiterrorist Struggle Lies in Intelligence Services"]

[Excerpts] Juan Jose Roson, who is minister of the interior and therefore our country's top security leader, said of last night's attack on U.S. President Reagan: "It is an absolutely deplorable act, as is any attack, with very serious repercussions not only in the United States but throughout the Western world. I believe that such attacks, wherever they occur, are a palpable demonstration of how difficult it is to live and safeguard life and freedom in a climate of world violence. We are in an era when we often see how easy it is to convey this climate of political violence to a country is this way."

On the subject of Spain's own security, which is of course the subject of most direct concern to us, we discussed the major anti-terrorist offensive which presently is being mounted. The interior minister said: "This is the result of very gradual and silent action by the state security bodies and forces, particularly the higher police corps, and corresponds to an improvement in the intelligence services and a line of action which is now reaching a successful culmination, but which is not the result of day-to-day haphazard activity. These operations have been going on for some time in accordance with plans for an antiterrorist struggle drawn up by the leaders of the bodies concerned."

[Question] But the offensive now seems to be much more intensive. Is this so?

[Answer] It is another phase of the police action, whose previous phases occurred in November and December. The first phase achieved a number of immediate objectives, such as the dismantling of a number of headquarters and appendages of the terrorist apparatus. Added to this, there are the further operations being carried out now. Sometimes the work is not disclosed, but it is carried out nonetheless and as intelligence and knowledge of the terrorist organizations' structure and superstructure are improving, this investigative task is now one of the most important objectives. I would add that this work is secret precisely because it is essential that it be so.

[Question] Is this investigative work into knowledge of the terrorist organizations' structure devoted exclusively to Basque Fatherland and Liberty [ETA] or to other armed groups as well?

[Answer] Action is being carried out simultaneously against all the terrorist groups, but the success against ETA reflects the fact that ETA is Spain's major terrorist organization. But there have also been recent successes in the struggle against other terrorist groups, both of the extreme right and of the extreme left, such as the 1 October Armed Revolutionary Group.

[Question] What is the government's assessment of the latest blow against ETA at Alava?

[Answer] The impression is that because of the intelligence which we gathered, Alava was a very important operation, which represents a heavy and major blow to the terrorist network in Alava Province. We have dismantled an essential part of the ETA apparatus, if not all the ETA groups.

Training and Structure

[Question] But it has been shown that when some groups are dismantled others emerge even more strongly. Are the terrorist groups' training, equipment and skills much better than those of the security forces? If not, what is the reason for this?

[Answer] I must say that the security forces have made considerable progress in their specialization against terrorist crimes, but that they have not yet fully realized their potential. As for the terrorists' training, I will tell you that they have a very well-defined strategy and a high standard of training and that, furthermore, they have links with terrorist structures and organizations in other countries and are able to achieve major objectives fairly easily. In modern society, it is extremely easy to commit a crime, but the important thing is the immediate response capability of the security forces; we are trying to advance in this direction as fast as possible and I sincerely believe that we are to a large extent succeeding.

"Single Command' Improves Coordination"

[Question] If you are willing, let us talk next about the subject of the "single command," which seems like an important one in this objective of the present anti-terrorist offensive. What does it imply? What does it consist of? What is its effect? What results is it achieving now and could it achieve in the future?

[Answer] It is a step to substantially improve the internal coordination systems within the security bodies and will enable us to improve the decisive aspect of the antiterrorist intelligence services, thus making it possible also to extend the context of the antiterrorist struggle from other viewpoints which, while they are not universally regarded as being directed against violence, are important forms of action for eliminating the popular backing enjoyed by the terrorist groups in some sectors of the Basque population. There are other important aspects to this single command, but obviously it is possible to report on this structure only inasmuch as this information does not jeopardize the objectives of the antiterrorist struggle. Of course, I can guarantee that it represents major progress in the process of organizing state antiterrorist action.

Armed Forces Cooperation

[Question] What is your assessment of the army's cooperation in this offensive in the antiterrorist struggle?

[Answer] The army's cooperation makes it possible to allocate the security forces' personnel to more selective operations in the antiterrorist field. This cooperation centers on surveillance to make it more difficult to move from one country to another by land and sea. Since the ETA terrorist phenomenon gravitates toward the shelter afforded by the border situation, anything that hinders their movements constitutes a success. I believe that with this cooperation from the armed forces, it is quite possible that we will achieve successes not only in the medium term but even quite soon, and I believe that the cooperation is adequate. It must be borne in mind that the essence of the antiterrorist struggle lies in the intelligence services and inasmuch as we achieve progress in this direction, we will target in better on the terrorist phenomenon and will be able to say in the medium term, if not immediately, that terrorism has at last been brought under control by the state machinery.

SENATE DEFENSE CHAIRMAN ON NATO MEMBERSHIP

LD061047 Madrid ABC in Spanish 1 Apr 81 p 11

[Text] Huesca--"By joining the Atlantic alliance Spain will contribute to detente and peace," Alberto Ballarin Marcial, deputy for Huesca and senate defense committee chairman, said in exclusive remarks published yesterday by the daily NEUVA ESPANA-EL PERIODICO DE HUESCA.

Ballarin Maricial says: "We are not proceeding in a warlike manner. Our joining will not be an unfriendly act toward the Soviet Union or its Warsaw Pact allies. According to its constitution, Spain can neither wage nor support offensive wars."

"The 23 February coup," he adds, "served to show that 99 percent of our armed forces are loyal to the constitution and that the king's orders are obeyed by all soldiers. Nothing can justify the armed forces straying from constitutional channels. The coup was the work of a group of rash soldiers, not of the army as a whole."

BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH USSR--A cooperation agreement has just been signed between the Spain-USSR Association and the USSR-Spain Association. This is a cultural agreement whereby both associations undertake to help spread knowledge among the Spanish and Soviet peoples of the economy, science, culture and history of both peoples. The signing of the agreement, which lasts for 2 years, was attended by the Soviet ambassador. This agreement means exchanges of artists and lecturers. There also will be Spaniards sent to study in the Soviet Union. Last year, 10 Spaniards studied in the Soviet Union and this year the figure will be increased to 13. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Apr 81 LD]

NEWSPAPERS CONSIDER IMPLICATIONS OF ATTACK ON REAGAN

LD061145 [Editorial report] Nordic newspapers of 1 April carry editorials on the unsuccessful assassination attempt on President Reagan. All papers condemn the action and express sympathy with the President and the U.S. people, and make various analyses of the act. A recurrent theme is the free availability of firearms in the United States and the consequences this has for the growing violence in U.S. society. Oslo's ARBEIDERBLADET, in Norwegian, writes: "A society cannot protect itself 100 percent against killings involving firearms by means of regulations and controls--especially the U.S. society with its special firearms traditions. But there can be no doubt that tens of thousands of Americans who are dead today would have been alive if the United States had had a system of regulations along European lines. There is much to indicate that Ronald Reagan, his press spokesman, one of his security guards and a policeman would not have been lying in hospital."

Oslo's AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian, expresses its thankfulness that the United States was not left without a leader at such a sensitive time in world affairs, and asks what deeper significance the assassination attempt may have: "It is hard to have to say that in a democratic United States politics can be a field which can claim the life of the politician. The shots fired at President Reagan are a repugnant action, but even though they were the work of a sick individual, it is inevitable that they will lead to questions about the stability and inner strength of U.S. society. And it is only the United States' enemies who can have joy of such signs of illness."

Stockholm's SVENSKA DAGBLADET, in Swedish, also poses the question of possible effects within the United States: "The attempted murder of Ronald Reagan will also give rise to another debate in the United States questioning the efficiency of the burgeoning security services. Why was the young would-be assassin, who came from 'Reaganland' in the West, not registered as a security risk? When he was caught with three pistols he was about to board a plane for New York, where three presidential candidates were going to appear. What effect will this latest murder attempt have on a people who were just beginning to think that they were on their way to regaining their self-confidence after a series of national humiliations?"

Helsinki's HUFVUDSTABSBLADET, in Swedish, sees renewed support for Reagan as one of the probable consequences of the attempt: "It would come as no surprise if popular opinion were now to give greater support to Ronald Reagan than it did even on election day. And this could of course have a certain effect on the administration's actions, not least because the opposition's hands would be relatively tightly tied for some while in such a situation. However, it is to be hoped that we will not see any sudden changes on the political scene in the United States."

Stockholm's DAGENS NYHETER, in Swedish, speculates on the consequences for the present U.S. administration: "But the administration will also probably lose its rhythm. The lack of cohesion and collaboration between unpracticed functionaries that is now emerging runs the risk of seeming much greater the longer the President is unable to function as usual. Even if Reagan's recovery goes as the doctors have promised, many people will probably once again be reminded of the fact that at his advanced age he does not have an unlimited future in front of him. The prospect of George Bush as president, however, gives no promise whatsoever of a different U.S. policy."

The two Stockholm dailies also comment in editorials on 2 April on Secretary of State Alexander Haig's statement that in the absence of the vice president he was in control in Washington.

DAGENS NYHETER analyzes his action thus: "It is possible that the U.S. secretary of state, faced with a sensative situation in Poland, wished to prevent dangerous misjudgements of the U.S. capacity to act after the murder attempt. But in the face of possible security crises, it was a premature move to try to make Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger into a subsidiary figure. Haig had no right to do this. Many people see in his behavior a new example of his power struggle against other top men in the administration. Recently, Vice President George Bush was appointed chief of a new crisis body over Haig's head.

"At present the United States is naturally enough discussing Reagan's recovery and would-be assassin John Hinckley's fixation with film star Jodie Foster. But politically the most important consequence could be a serious deterioration in Haig's reputation which would make his high-flying plans impossible."

SVENSKA DAGBLADET, while conceding "the importance of Haig's sending a signal both to Moscow and to U.S. allies in Europe," is worried about the implications: "But if the current rivalries were to lead to a further undermining of the U.S. secretary of state's prestige, this would be a serious matter. Of course, there are circles in various parts of the world which would benefit if this happened. But this is not true of Europe. As a former chief of NATO's European forces Haig has won great respect among the European political leaders. To weaken Haig's position on the basis of what happened 30 March could lead to a situation in which the U.S. allies lost their confidence in the whole of Reagan's administration."

MINISTERS FAIL TO FIND NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE FORMULA

LD061029 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 1 Apr 81 p 6

[Sven Svensson Report]

[Text] The Nordic foreign ministers were unable to agree on a joint formula for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries. This became clear yesterday when the ministers discussed world politics at Haga Palace. The section dealing with the nuclear-free zone had to be omitted from the press communique.

The question of the nuclear-free zone has been discussed in great detail recently, chiefly in Norway but also in Denmark. There is a connection with the decision to set up contingency stockpiles of NATO armaments in Norway.

In Sweden the Social Democratic opposition has requested the government to make contacts with the other Nordic governments to discuss a nuclear-free zone in the light of the Norwegian debate. The talks at Haga Palace showed that the governments of all the Nordic nations are positive in their approach to the nuclear-free zone, but that they have all made definite and divergent conditions for entering such a zone.

For Sweden, Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten has made it clear that a nuclear-free zone would require that other states affected by it should be willing to participate. A nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries must include nuclear arms intended for targets within the zone or which could be used on targets in the zone.

The Danish Government requires that a Nordic nuclear-free zone should form part of a general security area.

In Norway the government demands that the nuclear-free zone should be seen in the broader European security context.

The Finnish Government only calls for a Nordic zone. Finnish President Urho Kekkonen is also one of the men originally behind the idea of a nuclear-free zone.

The talks showed that the foreign ministers were well disposed toward the proposals for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries but that the realization of the plan is a long-term question. On the question of nuclear arms the foreign ministers contented themselves with demanding that real negotiations be started as soon as possible between the United States and the Soviet Union for a reduction of the number of nuclear arms in Europe. The talks will take place in Geneva.

Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen described this as an important stance. In the past, the foreign ministers have spoken of soundings with regard to nuclear disarmament, but they have now started to demand "real negotiations." One topic for the negotiations would be the medium-range missiles in Europe. The foreign ministers also hope that the United States and the Soviet Union will continue the SALT talks so that results might soon be reached on mutual troop reductions in central Europe.

The situation in Poland and the attempt on President Reagan's life were also discussed by the foreign ministers. They were convinced that the Polish people could find a solution to their problems themselves. The attempt on Reagan's life was described as a meaningless act of violence and the foreign ministers hoped for the President's speedy recovery. The foreign ministers hoped for a swift negotiated settlement in the Middle East and condemned South Africa's delaying tactics over the Namibia question.

DENMARK, SWEDEN READY PLANS FOR POLISH REFUGEES

LD031521 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 1 Apr 81 p 21

["H" report: "Denmark and Sweden Ready to Receive Political Refugees"]

[Text] Danish and Swedish authorities hope that it will not be necessary--but both on Bornholm and in southern Sweden, preparations have been made to receive Polish refugees, if the situation in Poland develops in such a way that the Soviet Union sends "military aid" to a regime under pressure.

"We do not want to be caught napping if anything should happen. This is why we have made preparations for one of the 'secret plans' and have arranged so that we could accept thousands of Polish refugees," said the acting police chief in Malmoehus Province, Mats Sjoegren.

Preparations have been made on Bornholm to receive a large number of refugees, some in Roenne and some in other localities around the island, and a plan for hospital treatment for the refugees also has been drawn up.

In Sweden, a number of holiday villages, youth hostels and sports halls in Skaane and southern Smaaland have been designated refugee camps in the event of the catastrophe happening.

Primarily, Ystad and Trelleborg local authorities are preparing contingency plans, together with representatives of the provincial government in Malmoe, the police, the Red Cross and the military. The military will be called on if Polish naval vessels or air force planes come to Swedish territory.

It is also expected that, if events in Poland were to end with a Russian military intervention, the Poles or Russians would attempt to form an effective barrier in the Baltic, so that flight could be a problematic course of action. But no one in Denmark or Sweden "wants to be caught napping" so the Polish refugee plans have been brought out and dusted off.

In Sweden, the following buildings have been given priority for Polish refugees, "if it happens": the holiday village at Ystad Sandskov, the regimental buildings in Ystad, the camp school at Balderinge, the old sports hall in Ystad, the unused school in Snaarestad and the youth hostel at Loederup.

FINLAND

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS FINANCIAL AID TO POLAND

LD031306 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] The State of Finland will support Poland in its difficult economic situation with a maximum loan of 30 million markka. The loan will partly repay debts which fall due this year and it will finance the export of certain Finnish goods to Poland. In a bill submitted today, the government asks the Diet to authorize a state guarantee as surety for the repayment of this loan. In addition to the new loan now under consideration, talks are being conducted between Finland and Poland on consolidating old debts.

PRIME MINISTER SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL NOT RESIGN

LD061522 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto does not intend to tender the resignation of his government, even if the People's Democrats vote against the social package. In Koivisto's view, the fall of the government on such an issue would be too high a price for the comprehensive incomes settlement. Koivisto issued a statement on the matter after discussing the political situation with Finnish People's Democratic League [SKDL] Chairman Kalevi Kivistoe. Our political editor Pekka Hyvaerinen interviews Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto:

[Begin recording] [Question] Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto, you issued a statement today about the government situation. Do you now interpret matters so that it will not be necessary to tender the resignation of the government on account of the social benefits issue?

[Answer] Well, one can hardly say that I have not done everything possible to ensure the thorough implementation of the incomes agreement. I still think that it will be implemented, but we cannot be as confident of it as we would like. There is now the danger that we must pay too high a price for the incomes agreement, which could lead to the resignation of the government and possibly even to early parliamentary elections. That would be too high a price to pay.

[Question] In other words, your standpoint is that the SKDL can, if it wants to do so, vote against these bills?

[Answer] I have said that even if they vote against the bills, I will not on that account dissolve the government. I have expressed the wish for as complete unanimity as possible. [end recording]

The government groups and above all the prime minister's own party, the Social Democratic Party, have in the last few weeks demanded that the comprehensive incomes settlement should be approved unanimously. We shall hear more about the new development in the government situation in the radio magazine program at 1730.

NORWAY

STORTING DEBATE VIEWS U.S. LATIN AMERICA CHANGES

LD021513 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 31 Mar 81 p 4

[Excerpt] "An important way of increasing understanding of human rights in Latin America is to strengthen ties between this continent and democratic Europe," Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund said in the Storting yesterday. Yesterday's debate on violations of human rights in Latin America showed that there is broad agreement in the Storting that Norway must work actively on these issues. The Storting's foreign policy specialists were skeptical of the signals from the Reagan administration which could indicate a change in U.S. Latin America policy.

The background to yesterday's Storting debate on these questions was a question from Labor Party Deputy Haldis Havroy, who wanted to know in what way Norway could exert pressure on regimes in Latin America which do not respect even the most basic human rights. In her address Mrs Havroy turned her attention principally to Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Bolivia, Uruguay, Argentina and Chile. She gave several instances of murder, kidnapping, violence and torture. She also expressed a desire that Norway cut its trade with Latin American countries which violate human rights, and that Norway exert pressure on the United States to stop the military aid to El Salvador.

Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund said that Norway has taken an active part in the work for human rights in Latin America, a line which the government will continue to follow. He pointed out especially that Norway has attached particular importance to helping individuals avoid prison or death sentences, and that the government will give support to the forces on the continent working to promote the protection of human rights. Frydenlund pointed out that the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Adolfo Perez Esquivel was a positive encouragement to the champions of human rights, especially those inside the Catholic Church. Foreign Minister Frydenlund also said that Norwegian authorities have been reluctant to help industry and commerce to gain a foothold in the markets of Latin American countries where there are systematic violations of human rights.

Conservative Lars Roar Langslet, a member of the Storting Foreign Affairs Committee, commented on the new signals from the Reagan administration and said: "If concern for human rights were to be given much lower priority and replaced by generous support for despotic regimes, this would be a great disappointment for all who see the United States as the most important bulwark for democracy and ideal Western values."

Like Langslet, the parliamentary leaders of the Christian People's Party, the Center Party and the Liberal Party, and Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Reiulf Steen also touched on the Reagan administration's signals of a new Latin America policy. Foreign Minister Frydenlund was encouraged to hold fast to Norway's present course.

SWEDEN

NEWSPAPER SEES U.S. FOREIGN POLICY 'CONFUSION'

LD021211 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 27 Mar 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The Dual Command"]

[Text] It is part of the pattern that there is a certain amount of confusion in Washington every time a new president moves into the White House. When Richard Nixon appointed a group of lions from the world of Californian advertising to coordinate the nation's destiny there was a certain amount of anxiety that nothing would remain as it had been, and indeed it did not remain so.

The confusion was even greater when Jimmy Carter, with an often formulated dislike of the establishment, began to govern with the help of his boys from Georgia. But never in modern times has the confusion been so great or the rivalries so openly exposed as since Ronald Reagan settled into the White House.

According to the president's latest decree, Secretary of State Alexander Haig is his principal adviser on foreign policy. But when crisis clouds seriously begin to gather in the world, it is Vice President George Bush who will take command in the White House Command Center. Haig's function, according to the vice president, is to look after "the day-to-day foreign policy problems." It is difficult to see how this equation balances.

Alexander Haig, general and former commander in chief of NATO forces, is probably the man who knows most about national security problems in the Reagan administration, but up to now he has been more belligerent and dogmatic in his appearances, and this has frightened some of those around him. Even more frightening has been the general's insatiable appetite for power. This appetite has been such that increasing numbers of people have been convinced that what Haig is aiming at is to attempt himself to become president next time the United States has to elect one.

The presidential dreams have now been given a serious blow, and it would not be surprising if Haig disappears from the scene before he has time to create a major role for himself. According to reports from Washington he has already threatened nine times to "hand in his notice."

That there is such confusion surrounding the command structure of the foreign policy behavior of one of the superpowers must be a cause of deep concern to the U.S. allies. And the fact that the president's closest advisers are fighting like cat and dog gives a picture of Ronald Reagan as a weak president.

The dual command between the White House and the State Department in the formation of U.S. foreign policy has long been a U.S. problem. During the years when President Eisenhower governed from the golf course it was no problem. John Foster Dulles was omnipotent as far as foreign policy was concerned.

Henry Kissinger never allowed any strong man to steer the State Department. But neither as Nixon's adviser nor as secretary of state in his own right was he allowed to act on his own initiative. Before he fell into the Watergate swamp, Nixon was a strong president who knew how to control even so willful and ambitious a man as Kissinger. Later, under the weaker President Ford, it was Kissinger alone who determined U.S. foreign policy.

The rivalry between the White House and the State Department worsened during Jimmy Carter's term in the White House. Therefore when Reagan became president he was firmly resolved to reorganize the whole decisionmaking apparatus for foreign policy to avoid all the sniping between different groups within his administration. This makes it all the more ironic that the conflict has flared up so quickly and so vehemently. Alexander Haig has obviously opened his mouth too much. He has lost a lot of prestige, and this is regrettable not least for the U.S. European allies, who considered themselves to have good contacts with Haig and favorable experience of him from this time as NATO chief.

Haig may have acted more like a general than a diplomat, but despite his belligerent statements he has shown more tact toward his allies than Reagan's security adviser Richard Allen. The latter's view of the European government heads is that they are all too accomodating toward the Soviet Union or, as he so tactfully put it, they would "rather be red than dead."

THATCHER CABLES BREZHNEV ON POLISH SITUATION

LD061946 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1809 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] The growing threat of a Soviet invasion of Poland tonight provoked "hands off" warnings to the Russians from Britain's politicians, and trade union leaders-and from U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who is visiting this country.

It was disclosed that the prime minister had sent a letter to Soviet President Brezhnev and that the TUC's international committee had sent a message to Soviet bloc trade unions.

Meanwhile, in the House of Commons, Labour's Mr John Silkin backed the government's hard line and requested that parliament should be recalled-as it was when Russian tanks rolled into Czechoslovakia-if an invasion took place during Mps' Easter holiday.

Mr Weinberger threatened strong economic and diplomatic sanctions by the West against the Soviet Union if it invaded. Speaking at Raf Cottesmore in Leicestershire, he did however, deny that NATO had any plans to intervene militarily.

As he spoke, Whitehall officials were disclosing the contents of a letter Mrs Thatcher had sent to Mr Brezhnev at the weekend.

While not issuing any direct threats about the consequences of a Russian invasion, she insisted that the Polish people must be allowed to decide their own future peacefully, without outside interference. Poland, she told the Soviet leader, was "in the forefront" of her concern.

And in the Commons, shadow cabinet member Mr John Silkin urged the leader of the Commons, Mr Francis Pym, to recall parliament if an invasion of Poland took place. Mr Silkin reminded MPs that the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia had taken place during a parliamentary recess. If the same thing happened in the case of Poland, he urged Mr Pym to "bear in mind" the recall in 1968.

Mr Pym told MPs Poland was the "most startling event" affecting the world now. "Poland must be allowed to resolve its problems without outside interference of any kind," he said. "We must hope very much there will be no invasion or any attempt by anybody to interfere with events there."

Meanwhile, the TUC's international committee, headed by Communication Workers' Union General Secretary Mr Tom Jackson, "strongly reaffirmed" support for the Polish trade union Solidarity and said that "Poland should be left to solve its problems peacefully and free of any external coercion." The committee's message went to the central council of trade unions in the Soviet Union and to national trade union confederations in Eastern Europe.

PERUVIAN PRIME MINISTER ENDS 3-DAY VISIT

PY021515 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias yesterday concluded his 3-day visit to the United Kingdom and held a press conference. During the press conference, he was asked about the possible sale of British arms to Peru. He indicated that this had not been the objective of his visit to the British Defense Ministry, but added that the United Kingdom is interested in furnishing modern materiel for the Peruvian Army. Minister Ulloa Elias indicated that Peru is concerned only about maintaining the defensive capacity of its armed forces, bearing in mind the protection of national interests. He added that President Belaunde Terry's administration does not want to engage in an arms race. The Peruvian prime minister concluded by stating that he hopes to attract new foreign investors by means of fiscal measures designed to aid enterprises which promise to reinvest their profits in the country.

CEAUSESCU WRITES KIPRIANOU ON MADRID CONFERENCE

NC061540 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1515 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr Kiprianou, today received the charge d'affaires of Romania, Mr Marin Alexie, who conveyed to him a written message from President Ceausescu concerning the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

CONVENTION REACHED WITH ROMANIA ON TAX ISSUE

NC021118 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] According to an official announcement, between 26 March and 1 April 1981, delegations from the Socialist Republic of Romania and Cyprus met in Nicosia for the second round of negotiations, which started in Bucharest in June 1980, with a view to concluding a convention between the two governments to avoid double taxation.

The negotiations, the announcement says, were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and led to the preparation and initialing of a draft convention, which will be submitted to the two countries' governments for final approval and signature.

CENTER PARTY CHAIRMAN COMMENTS ON AAPSO MEETING

NC052010 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 5 Apr 81 pp 4, 10

[Exclusive interview with Vasos Lissaridhis, chairman of the Cyprus United Democratic Union of the Center and vice president of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, by EXORMISI correspondent G. Stathis; in Aden; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Which of the decisions of the AAPSO Committee's thirteenth meeting do you consider the most significant?

[Answer] I believe that the principal conclusion was that, with Reagan's rise to power, a new dimension has been added to international relations in addition to the existing dimension, namely, the efforts of the multinational companies and U.S. political-military circles to impose a guardianship on developing countries by surrounding them with bases, as has been happening in the area of Arab oil.

Currently, "gunboat diplomacy" has been added through the threat that, should the need arise, the United States will not hesitate to directly intervene in the area. This endangers not only these countries' security but also international peace, because currently there are no peoples who will not react to undisguised U.S. interventions.

Furthermore, the efforts aimed at the destabilization of those countries not prepared to play the game of U.S. policy are becoming even stronger. These efforts are not only directed at progressive regimes but also at countries that simply respect their national independence. Consequently, the struggle for national independence must become even stronger. This concerns the entire area, including Greece. Thus, the obvious duties are clear. A broader front should be created, as soon as possible, to react to these efforts for the transformation of certain areas into areas of direct exploitation and political guardianship and, consequently, the transformation of the people in those countries into second-class citizens.

The Cyprus problem was also discussed at the meeting. There is an even greater need for the forces that represent national independence to play a leading role and be in the government, because this is the only way for one to resist this all-out attack against the independence of various countries.

In Cyprus, this need is even stronger, because there will be greater pressures for us to follow a Camp David-type course, and for the implementation of solutions that will permit postcolonial powers to use Cyprus as they see fit, mortgaging the country's future to their will. The danger can be pinpointed to the fact that the policies of those powers are currently directly linked with Turkish interests--and will continue to be so linked even if oil loses its significance--owing to Turkey's proximity with the USSR--something which means that the mortgaging of Cyprus' political future to these circles is in essence a Turkish solution.

As I have said, the Cyprus problem was discussed and there was a specific resolution by the organization. It remains to be seen in what practical way at least some of these positions will be implemented.

[Question] From what perspective was the Cyprus problem presented and examined?

[Answer] The Cypriot side stressed that our problem is not purely Cypriot and that the Arabs should be equally concerned about Cyprus' fate given the fact that if the will of the imperialists prevails, the island will become a political and military springboard against their people.

However, the entire world should pay attention to this issue because if we accept that invasion, occupation and force create law, this will not affect only Cyprus but a great number of countries. I believe that this is well understood inside the circle of developing countries.

KYRENIA MAYOR CANDIDATE FOR COMING ELECTIONS

TA021255 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Excerpt] It has been announced that Girne [Kyrenia] Mayor Ziya Rifki will be the Communal Liberation Party [CLP] candidate for the presidential elections to be held on 28 June.

CLP Secretary General Ismail Bozkurt today issued a written statement in connection with the decision taken by the party council that met yesterday evening. Noting that various community problems as well as election and party problems were discussed at yesterday's meeting, Bozkurt added that the council decided to announce that Rifki will be the CLP candidate for the presidential elections.

BRIEFS

FINANCE MINISTER IN GREECE--Finance Minister Avxendiou has gone to Athens for talks with Greek Government officials on the question of Greek economic aid to Cyprus as well as on other questions of mutual interest. During his stay in Athens, Avxendiou will meet with Greek Finance Minister Evert and with alternate Coordination Minister Palaiokrassas. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 5 Apr 81 NC]

COMMERCE MINISTER IN ROME--Commerce Minister Kittis arrived in Athens on his way to Rome, where he will participate in a seminar on the development of cooperation between Arab oil-producing countries and the countries of southern Europe. The main questions at the seminar are the role of energy in economic development, alternative sources of energy and problems and prospects of mutual dependence in questions of energy. During his visit to Italy, Kittis will meet with his Italian counterpart to review Cypriot-Italian trade relations. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 5 Apr 81 NC]

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WALDHEIM IN NEW YORK

TA070947 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is on an official visit in the United States, is continuing his contacts. Turkmen met with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim at dinner yesterday evening. Turkmen will meet again with Waldheim today.

Turkmen also visited Princeton University yesterday and made a speech on Turkish foreign policy. Assessing Turkish foreign policy in the face of the recent international developments, Turkmen drew attention to the contribution to be made by a strong Turkey to peace and stability in the Middle East. He added that significant achievements were made against terrorism in Turkey. Referring to international terrorism, Turkmen dwelt upon attacks by Armenian terrorists against Turkish diplomats and historic realities. Turkmen will leave New York for Philadelphia today.

VOTCP COMMENTS ON ILTER TURKMEN VISIT TO U.S.

TA070930 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Station commentary: "One Cannot Oppose U.S. Impositions, while participating as NATO's European Flank"]

[Text] Dear listeners, Foreign Minister Turkmen, who has been in the United States for some time, has concluded the official part of his visit. In addition to the Turkish-U.S. relations, the situation in the region and especially the situation in the Persian Gulf and the new U.S. strategic plan which the United States is trying to formulate in connection with this region were discussed at the talks held in Washington. What was the attitude adopted by Turkey on these issues? Dear listeners, it is beneficial to dwell on this important problem because the Persian Gulf is one of the current dangerous places of tension.

The one mainly responsible for this tension is the United States which has declared that this region, rich in oil reserves, is an area of national interest. The United States is constantly increasingly its military presence here with the goal of strengthening its positions and enhancing its sovereignty. The United States wishes to form bilateral or trilateral military pacts. It is trying to justify its adventurist policy, its tendency to coarsely interfere in the domestic affairs of people and its methods to crush national liberation and independence struggles through well-known lies and instigations such as trying to prevent communism from penetrating into the Middle East. The United States is using pressure in order to drag our country into its policy of adventurism, expansionism and pressure our country into its policy of adventurism, expansionism and pressure and to use it as a tool in its aggressive and hegemonist interests.

Turkmen's U.S. visit and the talks held in Washington again reveal the increasing U.S. pressure and impositions on and its plots concerning Turkey. As has also been stressed by the world press, both Haig and the other U.S. administrators reiterated that they envisage new duties for Turkey in the new strategic plan concerning the Middle East and that Turkey should play a more active role in the Persian Gulf. Dear listeners, in the language of our people, this means participating in the military force to be set up in the Sinai, saying yes to the military pact to be formed by Israel, Egypt and other reactionary Arab countries, and opening our territories to the Rapid [Deployment] Forces. In the face of these open impositions, Turkmen replied: The security of the Persian Gulf concerns the countries in the region. We cannot undertake a duty outside the NATO framework. Based on Turkmen's statement, the world press commented that a unity of view could not be reached at the Turkish-U.S. talks. Some agencies went so far as to report that Turkey did not submit to U.S. pressures on the Middle East issue.

Dear listeners, these views should not be disregarded. However, they should not be exaggerated either, because the United States holds the bilateral slavery agreement signed with Turkey. With this agreement, the United States has guaranteed the status of its bases on our territory for another 5 years. Furthermore, the whole of this slavery agreement approved by the junta reflects the hegemonist interest of U.S. imperialism over our region and Turkey. In addition, the agreement gives U.S. imperialism the possibility for armed interference in our country's domestic affairs.

On the other hand, Turkmen says that Turkey cannot undertake a duty outside the NATO framework. In other words, he takes into consideration the interests of NATO, the aggressive organization of imperialism, before those of Turkey and our people. There is another truth to be considered: NATO's main boss is again the United States. The United States is trying to expand NATO's field of operation from Turkey to the Indian Ocean and, thus, to realize the adventurist and expansionist plans it is pursuing in the Middle East. The United States has accomplished the first step by transferring the Rapid [Deployment] Forces to NATO command.

Dear listeners, while saying that they were trying to form bilateral or trilateral pacts with the participation of anticommunist regimes, U.S. Secretary of State Haig, who is on a Middle East tour, also cited Turkey. Doesn't Haig's statement raise the question: Was secret bargaining, which Turkmen did not wish to reveal, done in Washington? In short, dear listeners, one cannot oppose U.S. pressures and impositions relying upon NATO's European flank. This [words indistinct] is nothing other than deceiving our people and concealing the realities. Western European countries have their own plans in line with their interests. One of these plans is to make Turkey [words indistinct] among the reactionary Arab countries in the Middle East. In other words, our country is again being put forward as a springboard. Furthermore, isn't the NATOite policy one of the reasons that dragged our country into the current impasse? The most realistic attitude to be adopted in the face of U.S. impositions is to pursue a nonaligned peaceful foreign policy, to strengthen ties with the progressive Arab countries that support the new Soviet peace proposals and to respond positively to these constructive proposals. Such a policy is beneficial to peace and detente in the region as well as our national interests. Our national interests necessitate withdrawal from NATO, the abolishment of slavery agreements and the dismantling of the aggressive bases on our territory.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS BROADCAST BY BELGIAN RADIO

TA062041 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Turkey has launched a protest with the Belgian Foreign Ministry and the Directorate of the Belgian Radio's French language network, RTBF, against the RTBF which reported the Armenian terrorists' attack against the Turkish labor counselor in Copenhagen, Cavit Demir.

The Turkish ambassador to Brussels, Haluk Kura, sent a letter to the Belgian Foreign Ministry and the RTBF stressing that the broadcast in question encouraged Armenian terrorism and ran counter to the pertinent UN resolution. ANKA reports that in his letter, the ambassador noted that such broadcasts could harm Turkish-Belgian relations and asked the authorities to check these broadcasts.

ENVOY TO GREECE TO RAISE ARMENIAN ISSUE

NC071000 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 7

[Report from Ankara]

[Excerpts] Ankara will draw the attention of Athens to the meeting held in Athens last week at which the Armenians expressed their longing for the establishment of an independent Armenian state on Turkish territory.

Sources close to the Foreign Ministry say that Turkish Ambassador to Athens Tahir Alacam has received instructions from Ankara to make representations to the Greek Government on this matter. In accordance with these instructions, Ambassador Tahir Alacam will draw the attention of the Greek authorities to the fact that they have remained indifferent to a meeting of this nature, which is directed against Turkey. He will stress that this is not compatible with the maintenance of friendly relations between the two countries.

This indifference on the part of the Greek Government, at a time when relations between the two states show signs of softening and at a time when both sides should refrain from acts that might spoil this atmosphere, has created various ambiguities in the minds of diplomatic circles. The Greek Government has maintained a similar attitude toward the activities of fanatical Armenian organizations against Turkey.

PLO OFFICIAL DENIES TIES WITH ARMENIAN TERRORISTS

TA061550 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1445 GMT 6 Apr 81

["PLO Representative's Press Conference"]

[Text] Ankara, 6 Apr (AA)--Representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to Ankara Abu Firas said they had no connection at all with Armenian terrorists. Firas claimed that some Turkish dailies had recently started an anti-Palestine campaign. "We appreciate the papers which reflect truth, but we condemn the others which quote from books by Zionist writers," he said.

He went on to say, "Some dailies publish material from the Israeli Embassy, which links PLO with international terrorist organisations like the Japanese Red Army, the Italian Red Brigades and the German Baader-Meinhoff and allege that PLO supports world terrorism. Some political forces are trying to damage the good relations between PLO and Turkey by publishing these false reports."

Firas reminded that the Armenians constitute a community in Lebanon with representatives in the Lebanese parliament and ministers in its cabinet. He denied the PLO had any special relations with the Armenian community in Lebanon as alleged.

Referring to recent developments in Middle East, Firas pointed out Israeli aggression started just after U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's current visit to the region. He said PLO gives training only to those people who want to fight for the Palestinian cause and should not be considered responsible for the terrorists returned from PLO camps.

"The youth who attempted to kill Ronald Reagan might have been trained by an anti-Castro group. In that case, who can say that Reagan, who established and supported this group, is responsible for this attempt?" he asked.

Firas said Turkish television also broadcasts news in a similar vein but he would not deny such reports because, "PLO did not tell these people to return to Turkey and take part in terrorism."

TURKISH CYPRIOT DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA042026 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] A delegation composed of the leaders and general secretaries of political parties represented in the Turkish Cypriot legislative assembly arrived in Turkey today.

The delegation is composed of National Unity Party leader and Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay, Communal Liberation Party leader Alpay Durduran, Democratic People's Party leader Nejat Konuk, Republican Turkish Party leader Ozker Ozgur as well as the general secretaries of these parties. The Turkish Cypriot delegation arrived in Ankara as the guest of the Turkish Government in order to have talks on the Cyprus issue.

Meets With Oztrak

TA061552 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 6 Apr (AA)--A group of Cypriot politicians, currently in Ankara to contact Turkish officials, called on Acting Foreign Minister Ilhan Oztrak today. The group includes leaders and general secretaries of all political parties represented in the Assembly of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

State Minister and Acting Foreign Minister Ilhan Oztrak said they will exchange views on several questions of mutual concern, adding such contacts contribute to forming new political lines which will help protect the interests of the Turkish Cypriot community. Members of the Federated Assembly have been invited to Turkey by the Foreign Ministry. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen is currently in the United States for a visit and will return home next week.

TRANSPORTATION MINISTER LEAVES FOR BULGARIA

TA050915 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0700 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Transportation Minister Necmi Ozgur left for Bulgaria this morning to participate in a meeting in which transportation between Turkey and Bulgaria will be discussed. Ozgur, who will be visiting Bulgaria as the official guest of Bulgarian Transport Minister Vasil Tsanov is being accompanied by a delegation composed of ministry officials. Ozgur and his delegation will begin their contacts tomorrow and will return to Turkey on 14 April.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER CITES ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

TA031718 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 3 Apr (AA)--Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said Turkey's exports had gone up by 28 percent in 1980, and the export target needed for full economic recovery was another 35-40 percent increase over the next 3 years.

Ozar made the statement in an address to presidents of 254 local chambers of trade, industry and stock exchanges who met at the National Chamber of Trade and Industry in Ankara Friday.

Ozal believed the major accomplishment of the last 15 months was the curbing of inflation and improvement in the balance of payments. He attributed the current lull in the market to the extent of anti-inflationist measures. He believed government purchases in summer months plus stability measures would they should not expect further tax relief. [sentence as received]

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NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP REJECTS BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

LD071310 Hamburg DPA in German 1255 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 7 Apr (DPA)--The United States hopes its European NATO partners will support its defense policy. This was indicated by senior officials of the U.S. Defense Department on the sidelines of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group meeting in Bonn today. The U.S. delegation, led by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, pointed out that the current "pro-NATO" feeling in the United States is "fragile." If the European allies do not back the U.S. Government in its defense efforts, the government will lose the public support for which it has worked so hard and so long. At the meeting, which was accompanied by demonstrations in front of the main entrance to the Defense Ministry, the United States again drew attention to the Soviet Union's increased arms efforts. Moscow's arms level at present--after 10 years of detente--was higher than during the time of the so-called Cold War. The Soviet Union, stressed the U.S. Government officials, is making it too easy for itself when it "strikes up pleading songs for moderation abroad while playing martial music at home." Leonid Brezhnev's proposal to freeze medium-range missiles was clearly rejected at the conference as "unacceptable."

Chancellor Schmidt Address

LD071446 Hamburg DPA in German 1416 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 Apr (DPA)--The moratorium proposed by the Kremlin is not enough in itself, in view of the Soviet arms drive, to dispel the "deep concern" of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Addressing the members of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group at a luncheon today at Schaumburg Palace, Schmidt added that the moratorium proposal could "naturally have a favorable psychological effect on the resumption of talks." The December 1979 twin decision by NATO to seek talks with Moscow on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe while at the same time bringing NATO armaments up to the Soviet level is inviolable and any doubts in this respect "also put in question the alliance itself in the present international situation." He has repeatedly told the Soviets that their superior Euro-strategic armaments represent an unacceptable threat. "Preparations for carrying out the two elements of the twin decision have been made. The fact that concrete steps are being taken with regard to talks with the Soviet Union, which are to be decided on at this conference, is a sign of the rapidity with which the United States has again assumed leadership after the change in president." Schmidt gave his assurance that the Federal Republic will make its contribution to maintaining the global balance of power in close cooperation with its alliance partners.

FRG Defense Minister Interview

DW080927 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1800 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpts from interview with Defense Minister Hans Apel by ARD reporter Schawer; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The United States very much hopes for the support of the European NATO partners. It says that the friendly mood in the United States vis-a-vis NATO is fragile. This statement did not lead to disputes with other delegations?

[Answer] For me these statements were directed more at other European states, but we will certainly discuss that in May in Brussels.

[Question] The neutron weapon was not discussed. The matter seems to be closed. The central issue is the dual decision on counterarmament in the field of medium-range missiles.

[Answer] Most important to me is that the assembled NATO countries agree in their assessment of the medium-range problem. Soviet superiority exists. It must be reduced either through arms control results or counterarmament.

USSR'S TIKHONOV, KREISKY DISCUSS BILATERAL ISSUES

LD071724 Hamburg DPA in German 1616 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 7 Apr (DPA)--Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky met in Vienna this afternoon for a first round of talks, in which they discussed international and bilateral topics. Following the 1 and 1/2 hour talks, Kreisky told the press that the situation in Poland had not yet been brought up. It will be discussed tomorrow morning at a second meeting. Tikhonov made no statement.

Kreisky said that today's exchange of views was mainly devoted to outlining their positions with regard to international questions and to the discussion of bilateral economic problems. Kreisky said that he had brought up the North-South summit of approximately 24 industrial and developing countries planned for autumn in Mexico. He told the press that he had the feeling that the USSR is not very interested in this conference.

Kreisky said that in the economic sphere, Tikhonov had made quite specific offers, for example, in the shipbuilding sector, which were very interesting for the Austrian economy. Kreisky stressed that over the past 25 years, Austrian-Soviet relations had developed without a break and that at no time had there been Soviet pressure. Austria is a prime example of the fact that the policy of peaceful coexistence has substance.

Kreisky Addresses Press

AU080912 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpts from statement to the press by Austrian Chancellor Kreisky in Vienna on 7 April 1981--recorded]

[Text] On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Austrian state treaty, that is about a year ago, we declared that in the quarter century since the state treaty, the Russian-Austrian, Soviet-Austrian relations have been completely free of any friction, despite the various events which have occurred in our direct neighborhood. There have never been any pressures from the Russian side. In other words, we are a principal witness of the fact that the policy of coexistence has substance, and that it is feasible to pursue a policy of detente. And that is why one has to understand that we naturally have very strongly advocated Helsinki, and that we are of course supporters of the policy of detente.

That is very positive, it is something very positive that we are able to say that about ourselves--and as an example we are certainly valuable, as an example for all those who say that such a policy is pointless, that it does not produce any results, and so forth. Well, what I mean is that this is not so, in our specific case--but also in other cases--it did produce some results, indeed very essential results. And as an example of that, we are valuable.

SPY CHARGES AGAINST MINISTRY OFFICIALS DROPPED

AU071020 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 7 Apr 81 p 2

[Summary] The Vienna state prosecutor's office has called off the investigation against three Austrian Foreign Ministry officials who had been suspected by state security police of betraying state secrets and misuse of office. Foreign Ministry Pahr, who had suspended the three officials from duty when the investigation was launched, lifted the suspension and declared that there was not even any case for disciplinary action against the three officials--Juri Standenat, Helmut Wessely, and Donatus Koeck. They will resume their work at the Foreign Ministry immediately.

SCHMIDT SEES POLISH SITUATION AS 'GRAVE, UNCLEAR'

LD071612 Hamburg DPA in German 1503 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 7 Apr (DPA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt regards the situation in Poland as still being grave and unclear. However, he told the SPD Parliamentary Group in Bonn today that he remains convinced that neither the Soviet side nor those in responsible positions in Poland, including the church and trade unions, would contribute to an aggravation of the situation.

FEDERAL CHANCELLOR VIEWS NATIONAL, WORLD PROBLEMS

OW071116 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 7 Apr 81 p 8

[Hans Reiser and Dieter Schroeder interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn; date not given]

[Text] SZ [SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG]: For several months now, Mr Chancellor, the coalition and the government in Bonn have not exactly shown great determination in the implementation of clear objectives. This also involves a leadership problem. In other words, have you lately questioned whether this is also your fault?

Schmidt: Surely, this is the fault of everyone involved, and consequently it is also partly my own fault. On the other hand, it is perhaps necessary to tell somewhat more specifically what this is all about.

SZ: There is a whole list of controversial subjects in which the coalition does not particularly convey the impression of being most determined. Let me only refer to the following catchwords: counterarming with medium-range missiles, arms exports, meaning tank deliveries to Saudi Arabia, nuclear energy, economic support measures, neglect in housing policy.

Schmidt: In connection with all the complex issues you just mentioned, I want to say that there have not been any differences of opinion within the Federal Government, which is made up of ministers from two parties. This is true not only for spring but also for the winter. Differences of opinion do exist among the German public and publicized views and also in the two coalition parties but not in these alone. The government and the chancellor cannot and must not seek to cut off the public discussion by any claims to power--if they were allowed to do so, they would not even be able to go through with it. I will not deny that I consider some of these discussions disturbing because in part they are not being waged very purposefully, because in part they are waged with the repetition of arguments, partially highly emotional arguments. Yet, all this cannot be changed by a leadership decision on the part of the Federal Government.

SZ: You yourself said in the last cabinet meeting that you'll take a firmer grip on the reins again.

Schmidt: No, what I did was appeal to my colleagues in the two parties to use their influence to prevent anyone having an idea on economic development or economic policy from turning it into an interview or a plan for the benefit of the public and presenting it to the public. In that respect, there are too many plans just now, and the press gladly prints them to show that unrest or a lack of unity prevail. Much of what you experience right now in the fields you mentioned springs from the publicity cravings of individual politicians, but much of it also reflects genuine concern and needs to be taken seriously. Take nuclear energy policy for example: The government has never changed its policy in this field. Contentions to that effect are not true. But it is seen all the time, indeed, that many people project their life's anguish onto nuclear energy. Nuclear energy makes them fear for their life or for the lives of their children or grandchildren, and it is necessary to make allowances for that anxiety. This anxiety cannot just be eliminated by a mere leadership decision of the Federal Government. Ideas along these lines are absurd.

SZ: Even your deputy, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, said that the coalition offers a diffuse picture. Don't you feel yourself that you have to govern against part of your own party?

Schmidt: This has always been the case. This is nothing new. It was, by the way, similar in the Adenauer era, and it happened to be so in the eras of other chancellors. Mr. Genscher sometimes speaks as party chairman and sometimes as foreign minister. In this particular case, he surely spoke as the party chairman.

SZ: Is the social-liberal coalition dying because it increasingly finds it difficult to reach understanding on what is necessary and what is practicable? How long can the principle of setting things aside and shelving them be overstrained anyway?

Schmidt: These are a lot of questions at one time. Really, we did not set aside or shelve very much.

SZ: Isn't it a fundamental impression that the coalition finds it increasingly difficult to reach understanding on what is necessary and what is practicable?

Schmidt: No, this is not correct. It isn't so hard to come to terms on what is necessary. Only, people expect--and journalists, politicians and political parties contribute to this end--the Federal Government to be able to cope with the world political and world economic difficulties by a mere decision, difficulties which do not affect us alone. It cannot do that. The German people are spoiled. For many years, they have had the least price increases, the lowest unemployment rate. This also holds true today, though unemployment has turned into a considerable problem in the past 2 years. Out of this situation of being pampered, people now would like it best if the government did something to make this disappear. There isn't a single government in all of Europe which could do that, nor has any government ever succeeded in doing so. This isn't possible theoretically, either. Some people are harboring erroneous, illusory ideas which a government just cannot meet.

All of us have been hit by a fundamental worsening of the economic situation. All of us need to assimilate by changing our industrial capacities and our service and production capacities. What this necessitates is not so much a decision by the Federal Government. The Federal Government says that industry must do that. This requires the decisions in many companies, large, medium and small, and also by the employees. In this respect, I am quite optimistic because the German company managements on the average have displayed a very high capability to change to new production lines, modern production lines, better service, better marketing than have enterprise managements in other regions of the world, and also because our trade unions react to such situations with an outstandingly smooth touch. It is not up to the Federal Government to intrude on individual companies, saying: Produce this sometimes and produce that sometimes. On the contrary, this would only make things worse.

SZ: The question is aimed at the climate in the coalition and on the lifespan which this coalition might yet have. After all there are some subjects which cause friction between the coalition parties, occasionally also in foreign affairs.

Schmidt: Not between the partners in the Federal Government.

SZ: Alright, this has somewhat calmed down again now. Yet, Mr Genscher, for example, deemed it necessary to come out with some utterances which have been interpreted to mean that he now plans on setting up a counterweight against certain forces in your party.

Schmidt: That may be so, but in any event, he had no cause to make remarks toward colleagues in his own government, toward his own chancellor. And he did not do that. And I would like to prevent this from being made the subject of speculation posto facto. It is a different matter when he makes remarks about the party of the coalition partner. I also have the right to make remarks to certain factions in the party about my coalition partner. I do not think much of it. And I desisted from doing this when, about 9 months ago, the FDP in North Rhine-Westphalia failed by the 5-percent clause. This will not gain anybody anything; mutual criticism will impair the cohesive force of a coalition. Criticism is necessary, of course, but it must not be exaggerated.

SZ: You are just about to enter into coalition talks about economic development support measures. The trade unions for a long time have been demanding massive economic development programs. This demand keeps cropping up in the SPD as well. Does your long public silence on the issue imply differences of opinion in the coalition or do you consider such programs altogether unnecessary?

Schmidt: I have said many times that all 10 governments of the EC states--and I am quoting you now--deem massive economic development support measures unsuited and wrong. This is what we found again lately in Maastricht, and I stick to my guns. And if some individual members of parliament advocate a different view, it still is no cause for me to yield to them. I stick to this finding which has been made several times. I already mentioned the assimilation of our industrial capacities to the new situation in the world economy. Part of this assimilation will have to involve measures which will decrease even further the consumption of energy in general and of oil in particular. In part, the production needs to be converted from oil to other forms of energy, and it may well happen that we decide to promote such adaptation investments in specific regions in one way or another. But this then will be something entirely different from a broad or massive economic development program. As for the German Trade Union Federation, the DGB unfortunately failed to say from where the financing is to come for the farflung program it puts up for discussion. This is a shortcoming.

SZ: What is most important to you presumably is the quarrel over the necessity of the NATO dual decision--involving the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and the attempt to achieve an arms limitation agreement in this field through negotiations with the Soviets. Do you see, within and without the SPD, any parallels to the anti-nuclear arms campaign of the fifties?

Schmidt: One may see such parallels if one wishes to see them. As far as the Federal Government is concerned and the Social Democratic Bundestag faction, I do not doubt at all that the decision will be supported as adopted--both parts. It is the North Atlantic alliance's common intention to achieve negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation, the numerical limitation, of nuclear medium-range weapons on both sides. The decision has not been made for the sake of pacifying anxious minds, but because it is urgently necessary to limit the number of arms on both sides.

Negotiations can be waged successfully only if and when the Soviet leadership realizes that it cannot maintain the fantastic lead it has achieved in this respect by its armament, because the West is capable of counterarming as well. The intention to counterarm must be serious, and it must wield its weight as being meant seriously on both sides of the table. Then we will achieve serious negotiations and also a mutual, numerical limitation. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the Social Democratic Bundestag faction, just like the Federal Government, will not abandon this conviction.

SZ: In two instances so far, you failed to speak of the party.

Schmidt: The party is a different field. This also holds true for other parties, by the way, just as it holds true for many movements among the German people. Only, what we are doing here is governing in keeping with the basic law, and this basic law just does not provide for all sorts of movements and for writers in the journals STERN or QUICK to make the decisions. Decisions are being made in the Bundestag and in the Federal Government, as per the basic law.

SZ: The intention, Mr Chancellor, has been emphasized often enough, to be sure, as has been the fact that the NATO alliance agrees on rejecting the Soviet Union's moratorium proposal. Nevertheless, the question remains--a question which is reflected by doubts in the public and in your party--whether the alliance really is prepared for early negotiations. You said in the Bundestag that this must be energetically tackled. But we will not negotiate. So how can we induce the Americans to go to the negotiating table?

Schmidt: I said even more in the Bundestag. I said I was sure--just as sure as I had been in the Bundestag a year ago that the Russians would cancel their "no" to the negotiating offer, which they did on the occasion of the Moscow visit by the chancellor and the foreign minister in late July last summer--that the Americans, too, will resume the negotiations with the Russians started last October. I told the Bundestag that as far as I am concerned, it goes without saying, that a new government also needs time for preparations. I am quite certain, not only because the Germans demand this, but because it is the consensus of opinion of the French, the English, all European NATO partners, including the Americans themselves. We do not harbor any doubts about it. It is, furthermore, in the U.S. interest to avoid an arms race on European territory and to prevent the repercussions which it would be bound to have on the psychological situation in Europe.

SZ: Do you have any information as to how much time the United States will need, or in other words, are there any ideas as to when the negotiations will commence?

Schmidt: Surely, in the course of this summer or late summer. You cannot have any information about it except that the consultative group set up in the North Atlantic alliance at our urging for the preparation and attendance of such negotiations met a few days ago. It was convoked by the Americans and it has made headway in its work, so that we do not have any cause for complaint, at any rate.

SZ: Will it be difficult for you domestically if the opening of such negotiations is delayed, perhaps beyond the summer and the fall?

Schmidt: Should negotiations fail to materialize this year, this would not only make it more difficult for me domestically, but would also entail difficulties in the relationship with the U.S. Government. But I do not see this happening.

SZ: Difficulties can be visualized also with respect to the potential results of the negotiations. Obviously, segments of your party and of the public expect the Soviets to be prepared to make concessions rendering superfluous any questions concerning counterarming in Europe. Is this imaginable at all anymore?

Schmidt: The probability has not increased that any counterarming will become superfluous, for the Soviets have made great efforts beyond the degree assumed for 1979. They have deployed more than 200 SS-20 missiles in the meantime. And still left are about 400 SS-4 and SS-5 missiles with one warhead each; the SS-20 is even carrying three warheads. These are gigantic figures. If the Soviets were to reduce all this to zero, it would definitely be unnecessary here in the West to set up one single extra weapon. I do not think it is highly probable that the Soviets will reduce all this to zero.

SZ: Isn't it necessary to prepare the critical voices in the coalition for the realization that there will not be any such thing as a return to point zero?

Schmidt: It isn't very probable, and I said so, to make everybody see the realities. But one must say that in the course of the negotiations, the Soviets presumably will say: But part of these missiles is not intended for you at all. This may be. I told the Soviet general secretary and also the Soviet defense minister in a number of talks that I consider these arms targeted on West Europe and on my country.

SZ: Reverting once more to the relationship with Washington...

Schmidt: But you must not narrow the whole German foreign policy down to this dual decision. It is such a provincial narrowing. It is an important point, no doubt about that. It is also an important point in the relationshp with the Soviet Union...

SZ: U.S. Secretary of State Haig has termed the relations between the United States and Europe as good and as promising as never before. Would you agree with this assessment?

Schmidt: If Secretary of State Haig has said this for all of Europe, then I fail to see any reason why this should be doubted. From my own experience, I must tell you that tensions did occur occasionally, for instance, between Kennedy and Adenauer. When we here in Bonn began to go through with Ostpolitik in earnest in 1969, the cooperation with Nixon was not easy, but basically it worked pretty well. Tensions must not mean, however, that the great United States and tiny Germany cannot decently cooperate with each other.

SZ: There are different voices in Washington as well. Reagan's Security Adviser Allen claims to have discovered a pacifist trend in Europe, but particularly in the Federal Republic, and former President Ford spoke of a semipacificism. Aren't you concerned that this might turn into distrust?

Schmidt: No, this does not have any substance nor does this develop into distrust. Throughout the period of all presidents whom I have known, disputes necessarily occurred once in a while. But this has always been settled, and would be settled in the future, on the basis of the fundamental conformity of views, the fundamental awareness of interdependence.

SZ: You occasionally philosophize on the duty of the responsible politician to ponder ways and means that might be helpful in attaining an objective that has been recognized as correct. Take the example of the tank deliveries to Saudi Arabia. What was your objective and what is your objective, and was the resistance, above all in the SPD but also outside of it, not predictable?

Schmidt: The resistance in various quarters of German politics against the concept of our delivery of arms to Saudi Arabia had been foreseen, also because I myself do not believe that I can definitely weigh the pros and cons at the moment. At no time have we encouraged the Saudi Government to expect our approval. The goal I have in mind is clear. What I clearly see is, first, that Saudi Arabia is by far the world's biggest oil supplier. It is needed as a partner by many European states. Second, Saudi Arabia is the biggest creditor state which can grant credits defying all imaginable orders of magnitude, because it has surpluses unmatched by any other state. And third, I see a country which has an immense need for capital equipment. Quite a few German companies already have made considerable turnovers there. In the case of the German construction industry, probably 50 percent of the entire foreign turnover is made in Saudi Arabia.

All this having been the premise, let me now state my goal: making possible and bringing about as well and as reliably as possible a long-term economic cooperation between Saudi Arabia and the Federal Republic of Germany. I think this serves employment in the German capital equipment industry; yet, it is also a necessary target in the interest of our fuel supply and credits for our industry from the recycling of the so-called petrodollars.

SZ: But are you sure that that the delivery of 300 tanks really is necessary to attain these objectives?

Schmidt: I am not sure of it, but I will be hearing... I would like to add an important point. The political principles for the export of arms and equipment on the basis of the foreign trade law and the war arms control act which have been valid since 1971 have postulated as a highly important point of principle that the Federal Republic shall not deliver any arms and equipment to areas of tension. So far, the entire Middle East has been considered an area of tension. The Saudis are aware that under the principles now valid in the Federal Republic such arms deliveries are out of the question. They have been told so in no uncertain terms, when we first heard and talked about this. What prevails here is very frank communications based on mutual trust.

SZ: Apropos the guidelines: Have you formed an opinion already as to how the formula might be amended?

Schmidt: I don't think that the guidelines ought to be amended with a view to one single country, for instance, Saudi Arabia or Chile, to cite two particularly striking examples. The guidelines have been valid for 10 years now and they are being reviewed by an interministerial working group of the Federal Government in the light of these experiences. This working group has been provided with some details in advance by the Federal Security Council. One of the orientation points is the necessity to maintain the reserve thus far exercised by the Federal Republic with respect to this general and fundamental stipulation. Another is this: No expansion for the arms industry because otherwise we would burden ourselves with the followup orders. On the other hand, the jobs that might depend on 300 tanks are not of any interest in this context. Of interest are the jobs linked with the investments in Saudi Arabia and the jobs that will be jeopardized if there would not be any more oil. This indirect job procurement in other industries is of incalculably greater significance and is not at all ruled out by the principle of no arms industry expansion.

CDU'S MERTES INTERVIEWED ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS

DW081051 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0446 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpts from reporter Limburg interview with CDU Bundestag Deputy Dr Alois Mertes; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev will come to the Federal Republic of Germany. He clearly articulated his interest. Does that possibly indicate two things: First, the will to have a dialogue with the West--particularly the Federal Republic--and second, an all-clear signal for Poland, indicating that Moscow does not plan an intervention at present because that would probably postpone indefinitely all negotiations, talks and visits?

[Answer] Regarding Brézhnev's wish to visit, it must be noted that it was voiced shortly after the talks with the German foreign minister, exactly at a time when a massive campaign was being launched in the Federal Republic by the DKP, which is loyal to Moscow, the socialists and the naive pacifists against the policy represented by the foreign minister in Moscow in agreement with the opposition.

I have the impression because of long years of observation of Soviet strategy and tactics that the popular idea of having a meeting between leading USSR and FRG politicians is supposed to be demoted now to a propagandistic-psychological offensive against our definite loyalty to the Atlantic alliance and German-American friendship.

It is obvious that Bonn is supposed to be directed step by step away from Washington and closer to Moscow. Moscow seems to consider NATO's dual decision of December 1979 so incompatible with its aims that it applies the carrot of courting and the stick of threats in all possible variations. These variations of the same theme, sometimes louder, sometimes more quietly, the luring of Bonn to leave the firm alliance with America and the security and disarmament positions of the West have just one aim: Intensification of Soviet influence on our long-term policy.

After all, Brezhnev was in Bonn just 3 years ago. A German-Soviet declaration was signed which later turned out to be one of the numerous ambiguous documents of the seventies.

The responsible people of the Federal Government and of the opposition pointed out to Brezhnev at that time that the continuous Soviet armament in the medium-range field aimed against West Europe will inevitably lead to Western counterarmament. Moscow has not drawn any consequence from this visit in consideration of Bonn's reminder. On the contrary, it has intensified its medium-range armament since Brezhnev's visit and it has invaded Afghanistan.

After Schmidt's visit to Moscow, which the Soviets very much welcomed because it created some moral relief for them in their international isolation after Afghanistan, a new Soviet political element set in, namely, the threatening of Poland in violation of the ban on threatening somebody with the application of force.

I would say that it is now up to Brezhnev to gain some more confidence through some action prior to visiting by ruling out any threat to apply force against Poland, by giving in with regard to Afghanistan and by attributing the proper place to human rights in the Madrid talks. I have the feeling that enough words have been said and enough state visits made. We want eventually to see acts of peace on the Soviet side.

[Question] So you contest that the Soviet Union is seriously prepared to negotiate?

[Answer] I contest that a state visit on such a high level, which is obviously part of a general campaign, will be useful in the current situation. A correct political assessment must differentiate between the aims or contents and the tactical appearance. The CDU/CSU naturally sticks with its opinion that the East-West dialogue must not be disrupted, particularly not in times of crises. That pertains also to relations between Bonn and Moscow. Solid diplomatic channels exist in this respect. There is also the method of a work visit. A summit conference can also be useful for such a dialogue.

It must be clear, however, that such a visit must serve real negotiations. It must not be some sort of side show aimed at weakening the political steadfastness and considerateness of the Western partner. I am under the impression that Brezhnev's state visit must be seen in this light, a visit he wants to make 3 years after his last one. We need real progress in the matter, in the substance and not only with regard to the atmosphere.

[Question] How do you assess chances to make some headway in the matter, such as the chance, for example, to achieve negotiations on medium-range missiles this year?

[Answer] I do not absolutely negatively assess the chances to achieve negotiations. But one must not see the value of negotiations just in itself, one must see the surrounding field of negotiations. We must drop that erroneous belief that negotiations as such represent some progress.

I would therefore agree with the federal chancellor who said in a SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG interview that the lead of the Soviet Union in the field of medium-range arms is so fantastic--he used this word himself--that a realistic politician must say the following: Prior to entering negotiations which will make sense, the Western position must be better than it is now. It has been indicated and demonstrated often enough that the United States, the West as a whole--and naturally also Bonn--are prepared to have negotiations. But unfortunately one must say that the time and the expectation of forthcoming negotiations have been continuously misused by the Soviet side to lull Western counterarmament efforts into security. Now the U.S. politicians have realized that one cannot continue along the way of misusing negotiations and that more serious and substantial prerequisites will be necessary than had been often thought in the past.

[Question] The chancellor said a few weeks ago in another press interview that counterarmament possibly could be avoided. Now he says in SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG that a certain counterarmament is in every case inevitable, even if negotiations come about. Do you consider that a certain rapprochement regarding the CDU's standpoint?

[Answer] I consider this a certain rapprochement to the plain truth and, thus, to the more realistic view of the CDU/CSU. Moreover, I believe that the federal chancellor sees matters internally much more clearly than he says externally. We criticize the fact that he talks to certain SPD groups and describes things much more positively and usually also ambiguously, and then he speaks to another group and describes matters differently again. At any rate, what he has now said about the necessity of counterarming demonstrates that he shares our standpoint in this matter rather than that of his numerous illusory SPD friends.

GDR, CSSR IMPROVE FORTIFICATIONS ON FRG BORDER

LD071358 Hamburg DPA in German 0816 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 7 Apr (DPA)--The GDR and CSSR continued last year to further expand their frontier fortifications with the Federal Republic. According to the latest annual report by the Federal Frontier Protection Service, by the end of 1980, 410 kms (393 in 1979) of the 1,378-km long GDR frontier were equipped with automatic firing devices. These devices are largely replacing the minefields which were reduced last year from about 292 kms to 232 kms. The GDR also continued modernizing its observation towers. But the end of 1980, the number of concrete towers, some of which are protected with mirrored or tinted window glass, increased from 583 to 645.

Despite the increasingly perfected security installations, 51 GDR citizens, including 9 members of the frontier troops, risked their lives escaping to the Federal Republic last year. In 15 cases, the Federal Frontier Protection Service observed the arrest of fugitives, 3 of whom were apparently injured by the detonation of automatic firing devices or by gunfire. According to the report, a further unknown number of failed escape attempts must be assumed. Last year, 11 people escaped from the CSSR into the Federal Republic, including 5 members of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG VIEWS HAIG MIDEAST TOUR

DW071435 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 7 Apr 81 p 4

[Editorial by Manfred F. Schroeder: "Haig's Wrong Priorities"]

[Text] Alexander Haig came in troubled times. At his first Middle East tour as U.S. secretary of state, he already is needed as a mediator in a crisis which could still get easily out of control. This weekend, Israel gave a sharp warning to Syria with the help of the United States, urging it to maintain more restraint in the conflicts with the Christian forces in Lebanon.

The situation is still explosive: Israeli air action to the advantage of the Christians in the neighboring country (also in the north) cannot be ruled out. They are being considered as allied fighters in the conflicts with the Palestinians and Syria. Their protective power and their intentions to divide Lebanon meet with sympathy.

Israel does not want to touch off new controversies during Haig's visit. After a brief stopover in Jordan, the secretary of state will make a particularly important visit to Saudi Arabia, particularly important for American interests. Jerusalem takes that into consideration. Israel feels in the same political league with the Arab kingdom, although Riyadh threatened it with a holy war because of the dispute over the status of Jerusalem. The main reason for the American statesman's round trip through the pro-Western capitals of the Middle East is to bring about a strategic bulwark against Soviet penetration in the direction of the oilwells.

The secretary of state probably realized at the beginning of his tour what difficulties are waiting for him: Without a solution of the central problem of the Middle East conflict, the Palestinian problem, it will be difficult to weld together an alliance between Israel and its pro-American neighbor states, although cooperation seems possible because of the same world political interests. But the tensions in the region must break any such coalition. The collision with Lebanon was caused by the Palestinian problem as the first but not the only reason.

It was made clear to Haig in Egypt that the United States is setting wrong priorities by attributing more importance to the creation of a strategic alliance in the Middle East than to a peaceful solution. Similar considerations are being made in Jerusalem, although for other reasons. Without a peaceful settlement, rearmament particularly of Saudi Arabia seems a dangerous and questionable scheme. As long as no agreement exists with Riyadh ruling out a new war in this area, it will be hardly feasible to establish a common outward front.

In view of Saudi Arabia being supplied with most modern military equipment, financially weak Israel demands at least some compensation with arms and other forms of military cooperation. No jurists, diplomats and experts in political formulations characterize the talks with the U.S. envoy this time as was frequently the case in past peace negotiations. Next to top-ranking politicians, representatives of the military and of the defense establishment are in the foreground to confront Haig with their wishes. The secretary of state had to state that Israel will remain superior to its neighbors also in the future, because America is after all committed not only to defending Israel, but it considers the country a real "ally" in the fight against "imperialism inspired by the Soviet Union."

The establishing of an international peace force for the Sinai is under discussion. Half the force is to consist of American soldiers, and it is supposed to act after the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai next year. The U.S. forces simultaneously are supposed to form the core of a rapid deployment force which could be needed at some time in this region. It is also supposed to protect Israel against unpleasant surprises from its neighbors.

Originally, Haig wanted to make just a fact-finding tour of the Middle East, particularly since no positive chances existed for further peace negotiations prior to the Israeli elections on 30 June. But without further Washington efforts aimed at detente, American plans for this part of the world will not have great chances for success. After the first half of his visit, Secretary of State Haig announced that the leaders of the four visited states will be separately invited to Washington after the Israeli elections.

GOVERNMENT REACTS TO SITUATION IN LEBANON

Special Envoy Dispatched

LD061544 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] France has dispatched a special envoy to Lebanon. He is Hubert Argod, former French ambassador to Beirut, who was entrusted by Valery Giscard d'Estaing a short time ago to go immediately to the Lebanese capital to examine with [President] Ilyas Sarkis what assistance France can give in the present situation.

Airlift Proposed

NC061846 Paris AFP in English 1842 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 6 Apr (AFP)--France has proposed sending two Transall transport planes, along with medical personnel, to evacuate Lebanese wounded for treatment in French hospitals, a presidential spokesman said here today.

The spokesman said the proposal was made by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing "in view of the continued fighting in Lebanon, and the high number of casualties."

In a communique Friday, the French president had urged all the parties involved in Lebanon's turmoil to respect the cease-fire ordered by Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis.

Informed sources here, meanwhile, said France had no intention of bringing the Lebanon question before the United Nations Security Council.

SPANISH CP LEADER: POLAND MUST DECIDE OWN FATE

LD071218 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The head of the Spanish Communist Party, Santiago Carrillo, is in Paris as a guest of the International Relations Institute. Bertrand Vannier met him this morning. Carrillo very firmly condemns in advance, as you will hear, any possibility of a Russian intervention, and says loudly and clearly that he would be willing to attend a communist summit proposed by the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

[Begin recording] [Carrillo] There is doubtless a campaign, a campaign which in my opinion is [word indistinct]. The Czechoslovak congress is just beginning; there is talk of a possible meeting of the heads of state of the Warsaw Pact. I do not know what could be the object of a meeting of all communist parties on Poland. These are Polish matters, and it is the Poles, I insist, who must settle them. But in any case, if there is such a meeting, perhaps we would attend to repeat our position, even if we would be a rather small minority at such a meeting.

[Question] Thus, you would not favor a summit that would give a warning?

[Answer] No, no. I think there is no reason for the communist parties to meet and decide on Poland's fate. It is Poland itself which must decide. [end recording]

AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN GIVEN FREE WHEAT

NC071945 Paris AFP in English 1932 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 7 Apr (AFP)--Economy Minister Rene Monory and Pakistani Ambassador to France Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan today signed an agreement under which this country is giving 12,000 tonnes of wheat to Afghan refugees in Pakistan, the Ministry of Economy announced here.

Part of the aid (9,000 tonnes) will be shipped out at France's expense and distributed free to the Afghan refugees. The other 3,000 tonnes will be shared out through the intermediary of the World Food Programme.

The ministry said: "The precarious situation and the increasing number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan calls for a special effort of solidarity by the international community. France, which had last year made a gift of wheat to the Afghan refugees, has this year increased the volume of its aid substantially and thus renewed its tangible support to the Afghan community (taking) refuge in Pakistan."

The refugees fled to Pakistan after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

LE MONDE VIEWS FRANCOIS-PONCET'S ROK VISIT

LD080957 Paris LE MONDE in French 5-6 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[R.-P. Paringaux dispatch: "Francois-Poncet Has Given Discreet Support to Seoul"]

[Text] Seoul--"Korea is one of the key countries of the future." It is "one of the great industrial powers of tomorrow....It is a country with which France must develop its relations more than with any other," especially since "the pendulum of history is going to swing from the West to the Asian-Pacific region as this century draws to a close." These remarks and predictions made by Francois-Poncet during his visit here confirm the stakes--political, economic and nuclear--which the French Government is placing on South Korea's future and on the development of its cooperation with that country. France is above all seeking economic and commercial advantages here--"an anchoring place in Japan's backyard."

In addition to economic and scientific cooperation, South Korea expects Paris to give it diplomatic support in its rivalry with North Korea's communist regime.

In all the talks he has had (with his South Korean counterpart, with the prime minister and with President Chon), Francois-Poncet has been able to gauge the obsession caused here by the perception of the military threat and subversion from the north.

France's policy is one of discreet support for Seoul's position, notably for its request for UN membership and for the promotion of its diplomatic relations in Africa, the Near East and East Europe. "France will do all it can to help the Republic of Korea establish diplomatic relations where it does not have such relations," Francois-Poncet explained. On the other hand, the French Government is not envisaging establishing diplomatic relations with Pyongyang (which only has a trade mission in Paris), at least not until the communist countries which support North Korea have accepted that the reunification problem must be settled by the Koreans themselves without foreign interference.

Francois-Poncet invited his counterpart Mr No to visit France. In view of the election situation in France, there was officially no question of an invitation to President Chon, which the South Koreans seem to want.

The French are hoping to obtain contracts to supply conventional (electrical) parts for the two power stations and to take part in the construction of two others for which bids are to be invited next year.

The trip can be regarded as a success on all these questions and both sides seem satisfied. On the other hand, questions relating to the most criticizable aspects of the Seoul regime's domestic policy--suppression of political freedom and freedom of expression, imprisonments, strict control of the election process--were approached officially by the French side with great discretion and in an allusive form. "France considers that in Asia's still unstable situation, the Republic of Korea will find its rightful place all the more effectively since, once it has overcome the difficulties encountered and has lifted the emergency measures, it will fulfill its ambition of presenting the image of a just, prosperous, democratic nation reconciled with itself," Francois-Poncet said during an official visit.

NICARAGUAN STATE COUNCIL DELEGATION VISITS EUROPE

Tour Itenerary Detailed

PA032218 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0010 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Geneva, 2 Apr (EFE)--A Nicaraguan State Council delegation is in Switzerland at the start of a visit to Europe in order to obtain "closer political ties and to explain the Sandinist revolution."

The group is headed by State Council President Carlos Nunez, who met this morning with the secretary of the IPU, Italy's Pio Carlo Terenzio, to request his country's readmission.

The second reason for the trip to Europe is to visit the European Parliament and its president, Simone Veil, next Tuesday in Brussels. They will continue on to Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and to Amsterdam, where the delegation will attend a meeting of the Socialist International.

Carlos Nunez has rejected U.S. charges of Nicaragua's involvement in El Salvador, accusing the United States of granting $200 million in military aid to that country and of being responsible for a foreign intervention in the delicate situation of this Central American nation.

The Sandinist leader pointed out that his country upholds a policy of nonalignment within its sympathy for political liberation movements, as is the case of El Salvador.

Carlos Nunez hinted that Nicaragua's independence policy regarding the Soviet Union could reach the point of condemning an eventual Soviet intervention in Poland when he pointed out that "if such were the case, we would study our stance regarding Poland in the same way that we did with Afghanistan."

The delegation plans to establish closer ties with the European parliaments and peoples it plans to visit and it stressed Nicaragua's intention to "work solidly for peace" and to struggle for political and social stability in the nation's interior and in the Central American region.

The president of the State Council is accompanied by the vice president of the State Council, Plutarco Anduray; Secretaries Luis Sanchez and Carlos Garcia; and the State Council's legal adviser, Mario Lourdes Vargas.

Membership in IPU Sought

PA041523 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] State Council President Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez has announced in Switzerland that Nicaragua has requested readmittance into the IPU.

Nunez is heading a Nicaraguan delegation on a tour through several European countries at the invitation of parliament members who have visited Nicaragua. He will visit Manila, where the IPU Council will study Nicaragua's request during its 20 to 25 April sessions.

It will be recalled that our country's IPU membership was suspended when the Somoza regime was overthrown and its parliament dissolved in July 1979.

It has been reported that the Nicaraguan delegation, headed by Companero Nunez, will be in Brussels on 7 April, where it will be greeted by Simone Veil, president of the European Parliament.

When asked about the suspension of U.S. aid to Nicaragua, Commander Nunez said our country will ask for food aid from other countries and that Mexico, Venezuela and Canada have already responded favorably.

DENMARK

SOVIET SEEKS CLARIFICATION OF MINELAYING POLICY

LD080849 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 6 Apr 81 p 7

[APN Denmark correspondent Aleksander Polyukhov "Panel" article: "Will the Danish Belts Be Mined if Reagan Moves Against El Salvador?"]

[Text] In recent months it has often been possible to read and hear politicians' and military men's views on the serious international situation and the changes this could bring about in Danish security policy. A key question in this debate is that of the mining of the Danish belts in a "crisis situation," that is, before a war has broken out. Neither I nor other foreign correspondents in Copenhagen have, however, been able to find out what is meant by a "crisis situation." Defnese Minister Poul Sogaard, Chief of General Staff General Jorgensen, press spokesman Borberg and other official representatives of the Danish defense forces prefer to skirt around this problem.

However, the question is of collosal importance both for Denmark and for the other Baltic nations, not least the Soviet Union, whose shipping makes frequent use of the Danish belts.

There can be no doubt that Denmark is within its full rights to ensure the defense of its national sovereignty in any way. It is also clear that Denmark could, as part of its defenses in a given situation, resort to mining its territorial waters.

However, it is worrying that the Danish statements about mining the belts make no connection between a "crisis situation" and a threat against purely Danish national interests. This lack of clarity leads to the supposition that "sealing" the Baltic could also come into the picture in a crisis which did not affect Denmark directly. When this argument is put forward, it is often said that Denmark as a NATO member shoulders a joint responsibility for its allies' defenses.

There is a flaw in this argument. It does not take into consideration the possibility that a serious crisis could arise outside NATO's own area of responsibility, and that the United States could become involved. Here the automatic mechanism takes over, as it so often does in conflicts in our age, and suddenly the U.S. allies are also involved. There are enough examples of this.

At present, the United States and Britain are advocating an expansion of the area of NATO operations. If this idea becomes a reality there would be a greater risk that the smaller nations would be drawn into a conflict in which they have no part. "The West's vital sphere of interest," which Washington talks about so much, would become the excuse through which a "crisis situation," no matter where in the world it arose, would lead to U.S. demands to the Danish Government to mine the belts.

President Reagan, who has chosen a policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union, is beginning to become more involved in events in the nations of the Third World and has been making growing demands on his allies. An obvious example of this is El Salvador, where the United states and the West European nations adopt different principle stances, but where Reagan through his missions has put pressure on the Europeans to get them to back the U.S. policy.

I do not think that the possibility can be excluded that Reagan will mount actions in connection with El Salvador. This could, for example, take the form of a military intervention in the country or a blockade of Cuba, which the Americans with their insufficient political understanding hold responsible for the Salvadoran people's revolutionary struggle.

In such a situation, the European allies would be faced with two alternatives--either to support the U.S. actions or to break their alliance commitments.

Any possible future U.S. attempt to strangle Cuba would be met by firm opposition from the socialist countries and from states in Latin America. The Soviet fleet is capable of overcoming a blockade, provided of course that it is not cut off from its bases.

It is here that Denmark's alliance commitments would come into the picture in the form of and U.S. request for the mining of the belts with the excuse of a "crisis situation." For Denmark is jointly responsible for the defense of the United States, a NATO nation, and this despite the fact that the conflict would be taking place in the Caribbean thousands of kilometers from Denmark.

During the last Cuba crisis, Soviet vessels in the Danish belts and sounds were "counted and escorted" by the Danish fleet. This time Reagan, who is seriously considering a blockade against Cuba, could ask the Danes to close the belts. If such a request were complied with, a "Baltic crisis" could very well arise, and this would not be in the interests of Denmark or the Soviet Union.

The ideas I have put forward here are of course only hypotheses about what events could develop in a future scenario, but the hypotheses are based on real facts and on the element of uncertainty contained in the magic word "crisis situation."

We would all be served by an unambiguous statement about what Danish policy on the mining of the belts is.

DEFENSE HIGH COMMAND BEGINS FORCE REDUCTION

LD070901 Copehagen AKTUELT in Danish 2 Apr 81 p 13

[Text] The defense high command has started to reduce its forces by around 850 men and close a number of institutions. This is made clear by the 1982 draft defense plan, which the defense high command has submitted to its personnel organizations.

The draft plan, which will mean a drastic economic halt, has been brought about because the budget proposition will be submitted to the Folketing in April. This means that the defense forces must expect an unchanged budget for 1982, because the political negotiations for a new defense agreement have not yet been completed.

The draft plan is based on the new proposal for the negotiations which Defense Minister Poul Sogaard yesterday put forward at the resumption of the political negotiations. This proposal is based on an unchanged budget.

It will mean that the defense forces will have to tighten their belts, even though they have not given up hope of an increase in the budget, because such an increase would not come until long after the budget proposal.

The savings plan would mean, for example, that the forces under the Danish eastern command as of 1 January 1982 would be reduced by two armored battalions and an artillery division. This means that the Sjaelland defense forces would be reduced from two brigades to one--unless more money was forthcoming.

The defense high command also wanted to reduce the defense forces on Bornholm by a motorized infantry company in 1982, but has had to abandon the plan because of political opposition.

According to a government decision Antvorskov, Naestveo and Vordingborg barracks on Sjaelland will be maintained. This means that the army will have to close establishments in north Sjaelland instead of the Vordingborg barracks. For this reason, units from north Sjaelland will have to be moved to south Sjaelland. According to the plan, the Sjaelland artillery regiment will be moved in 1982 from Bolbaek to Sjaelsmark barracks and there be merged with the crown's artillery regiment.

In Jutland, there are plans to move the 6th Signal Regiment from Randers to Fredericia. The staff of the Jutland Signal Regiment will also be sent to Fredericia. However, the king's Jutland infantry regiment will be moved from Fredericia to Haderslev and be merged with the Schleswig infantry regiment. The staff and the headquarters company of the 3rd Jutland Brigade will be moved from Haderslev to Randers.

Privates' training and the antitank company in Haderslev will be disbanded and distributed between other authorities and units.

In the future, drafted armored infantry companies will form part of the standing army's armored infantry battalions.

The navy will continue phasing out the motor torpedo boats of the Sea Lion class and also of two of the eight minesweepers of the Sound class. Investigations are also being made as to whether the navy's logistic support structure could be altered and made cheaper, and the removal of workshops from Holmen will continue.

Alterations in the support structure for a small number of arms systems are also being considered in the air force. Here there will be a smaller reduction in personnel. The air force station at Kagerup on north Sjaelland will be disbanded, and an aircraft radar center will remain unmanned.

All in all, these changes in the three services will mean a saving of around 200 million kroner compared with 1981. But further small savings may be necessary.

These savings have principally been achieved through personnel cuts. It is assumed that around 850 jobs will be axed, primarily in full-time personnel within the army, but also to a lesser extent among reserve offices under contract. The largest part of this reduction will be achieved by limiting recruitment in 1981, and for this reason there will already be drastic cuts in training for privates in August this year. There will be no recruitment at the Sjaelland life guard regiment, the Danish life guard regiment and the Sjaelland artillery. In other recruitment, the main emphasis will be attached to local recruitment, that is draftee recruitment.

It is also assumed that there will be fewer civilian personnel, and for this reason there will in principle be no expansion of civilian personnel in 1982.

Including the reduction in the number of draftees this year, a total of around 2,400 posts in the defense forces have been left vacant. The new plan will mean that these posts will now disappear completely, and that the defense forces' personnel ceiling will fall from a theoretical 44,086 in reality 41,461 to a total of 40,535 men.

The defense minister's plan envisages a further reduction before 1985 of around 2,000 men, so that the defense forces' total strength will be 38,617 men. This reduction is more or less evenly distributed between personnel groups, but will hit civilian employees hardest. Their numbers will be cut from 9,408 this year to 9,358 next year and 8,779 in 1985.

COMMUNISTS APPLAUD POLISH DECISION ON STRIKE

LD031217 London MORNING STAR in English 3 Apr 81 p 5

[Report by "MORNING STAR reporter": "British Communists Welcome Polish Agreement"]

[Text] Speaking in Manchester, Mr Gerry Pocock, head of the international department of the Communist Party of Great Britain, said: "The decision taken by the Polish communist party and the results of the negotiations between the government and Solidarity are welcome.

"Taken with the decision of the Solidarity national leadership to call off the general strike, they auger well for the continuation of the process of negotiation, compromise and agreement which has continued in recent months.

"The Communist Party of Great Britain has all along expressed the view that this process is the only way to unite Polish people and overcome the difficult economic and political problems they face. These problems give rise to justifiable concern among Poland's socialist allies.

"Nevertheless, the political and economic problems have developed mainly because of past errors by the government and the communist party.

"An important part of the overcoming of these difficulties lies in what the prime minister referred to as 'a period of broad social dialogue' when he made his proposals for 90 days' peace.

"Undoubtedly there are antisocialist elements in Poland, including in Solidarity, whose aim is to sharpen and deepen present problems. It is equally true that there has been provocation.

"The action that gave rise to the general strike threat was the violence inflicted on Solidarity leaders at Bydgoszcz. Such violence is unacceptable in any context.

"In Poland where recent history has included violence against workers, such action must give rise to strong emotion and anger, and plays into the hands of enemies of socialism inside and outside Poland.

"The four hours' strike last Friday was fully supported by many millions of workers, including thousands of communists. This response is strong proof of the depth of feeling on this issue which we believe the positive outcome of Monday's talks will help resolve.

"British communists will do all in their power to win understanding in Britain of the origin and nature of Poland's problems. One of the key issues here is to help reduce international tension, achieve measures of disarmament, and develop friendship and trade."

FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCES NEW AMBASSADOR TO POLAND

LD030924 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0430 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Britain is to change its ambassador to Poland, now one of the most sensitive posts in the diplomatic service.

The Foreign Service announced yesterday that Welshman Mr Cynlais James, 54, known to his colleagues as Kenneth, will take up duty in Warsaw in the summer. He will replace Mr Kenneth Pridham, 58, who will leave the post in mid-May.

The Foreign Office said there was no significance in the change. Mr Pridham had completed his three-year tour of duty. Mr James was consul-general in Saigon at the height of the Vietnam war.

TURKISH CYPRIOT DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ANKARA

TA072059 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The delegation comprised of the leaders of political parties represented at the legislative assembly and these parties' general secretaries, which left for Ankara last Saturday as the guest of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, returned to the island today.

In a statement at Ercan [Tymbou] State Airport, the prime minister and National Unity Party leader, Mustafa Cagatay, noted that the Ankara visit was an ordinary visit and that an exchange of views was conducted during the delegation's contacts regarding the issues known as essential to the protection of the Turkish Cypriot community's existence. Stressing that there is an identity of views with Turkey in all subjects concerning Cyprus, Cagatay said: We are happy to observe again Turkey's undiminished interest in Cyprus. Replying to a question, Cagatay said that the forthcoming elections in the TFSC were also discussed during his contacts in Ankara and that the necessity to continue to maintain the unity of the Turkish Cypriot community was also stressed. Cagatay noted that it is Turkey's most natural right to conduct an exchange of views concerning the important decisions that must be made in the TFSC and that any factor beyond an exchange of views is inconceivable. Cagatay also announced that the Turkish deputy prime minister and Cyprus Coordination Council president, Zeyyat Baykara, will arrive in Cyprus on 18 April with a delegation and will hold talks on the economic and social situation of the TFSC.

Expressing his views on his Ankara visit, Communal Liberation Party leader Alpay Durduran said that the visit was very beneficial. Durduran noted that an exchange of views was conducted on all subjects and said: It has made us happy again to see that the Turkish Cypriot democracy is being appreciated in Turkey.

In a statement at Ercan State Airport, Democratic People's Party leader Nejat Konuk pointed out that the Turkish Cypriot community solves all its problems together with Turkey and said: Turkey is closely (?interested in) all the problems of the Turkish Cypriot community and is determined to ensure their solution. We feel very happy to point this out once again and we are very glad to see that there is no doubt that the Turkish Cypriot community will display its will during the elections to be held on 28 June without any pressures or outside influence and firmly reestablish democracy.

In his statement, RPP leader Ozker Ozgur said that there has been no change in the policy of the new Turkish administration since 12 September regarding the Cyprus issue and that Ankara respects the decision made by the legislative assembly on 5 November 1976. Ozgur noted that a solution to the Cyprus problem will continue to be sought through the intercommunal talks within this framework. Pointing out that Turkey views the Turkish Cypriot community as a whole, Ozgur said: An interference with the democratic process in the TFSC is out of the question. We did not see even the smallest indication of this and this pleased us.

The TFSC parliamentary delegation was received at the Ercan State Airport by Turkish Embassy officials, certain ministers, deputies and other officials.

AKEL OPPOSES ASSOCIATION WITH EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

NC080940 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 8 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Mr E. Papaioannou, the leader of the communist AKEL Party, speaking at an election gathering in Limassol last night, said that his party would press for the severance of Cyprus' association with the European Community and for nationalisation of fundamental items and services like the oil refinery.

The AKEL leader strongly defended the intercommunal talks again and said that Turkish intransigence was encouraged by the "imperialists".

If all effort for progress at the talks was exhausted, he said, there would be a new appeal to the UN General Assembly and the Security Council with demand for more active, support, including a call for an international conference under UN auspices.

Mr Papaioannou accused the rally of representing the extreme right and big capital.

He complained that no real purge has been carried out and the culprits of the coup have not been dealt with.

Referring to the economic scene, Mr Papaioannou said that his party would press for resolute measures to avert an economic crisis. He promised effective measures for arrest of prices, restriction of imports, narrowing of the trade gap, and an integrated energy policy.

The party, he said, would press for state land, church and monastery land to be given to landless peasants, for nationalisation of water resources for strict control of agricultural machinery and agricultural chemicals and fodders, and for taxation of idle property.

It would also strive for the severance of Cyprus association with the European Community and press for a trade policy in line with the nonaligned character of the country.

KHARAVYI: AKEL LEADER GIVES ELECTION PLATFORM

NC071037 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 7

["Text" of press conference given by AKEL General Secretary E. Papaioannou on 4 April upon announcing election platform--place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Given the fact that the platform, and of course AKEL policy in general, consists of the country's more general policy and in specific further maneuvers for dealing with the Cyprus problem for reaching an auspicious result, I ask: Recently U.S. Ambassador Stone made certain statements. It seems that these statements on the Cyprus problem--through which he supports Cyprus' independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity--were not made independently but at the consent of his government. Given the fact also that these viewpoints appear to be, at least phraseologically, satisfactory, and given the fact that almost the same things are supported by the other superpower--the Soviet Union--and the nonaligned world, could we as the political world and the government promote a cooperation among the two superpowers and the nonaligned through the United Nations so that an agreement could be achieved by the superpowers--of course together with the nonaligned--in order to advance a solution for the Cyprus problem?

Answer: With regard to the Cyprus problem, in my opinion U.S. policy continues to rely on the notorious Acheson plan which envisages Cyprus' partition. Everything the U.S. side has done, ever since the Acheson plan was prepared, affirms beyond any doubt that U.S. policy insists on this plan. Even the notorious U.S.-British-Canadian plan, when examined carefully, confirms that it is based on the Acheson plan.

If U.S. policy were frank, it could contribute to the solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of Cyprus' independence. The opportunity was afforded many times to do so. The first opportunity was on 20 July 1974, the day when the Turkish fleet started landing on the Kyrenia shores. On that same day the Soviet Union proposed to the United States that they cooperate to avert an invasion and restore constitutional order in Cyprus by reinstating the elected president, Makarios. The United States rejected the proposal and the Turkish invasion followed.

From what I know, since then the Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed to the United States that they cooperate and implement UN resolutions on Cyprus. However, the U.S. Government again rejected these Soviet proposals.

Consequently we should not delude ourselves regarding U.S. policy on the Cyprus problem. It is a policy that is based on Cyprus' partition and its transformation into a military NATO bridgehead. Actually, very recently, after meeting with U.S. President Reagan, British Prime Minister Thatcher stressed that Britain would be ready to assist in the use of territories by the "strike force"--as they call it--and by this she certainly implied also the British bases in Cyprus.

To complete my answer to the question, I would say that U.S. policy has not changed in any way despite the fact that it was afforded the opportunity to do so. I feel that people who stress that it is the West which can solve the Cyprus problem should bear in mind that the West can solve the Cyprus problem but will solve it in its own interest and not in the interest of the Cypriot people. I mean, it will partition Cyprus and transform it into a NATO bridgehead. This is not the solution for which the Cypriot people have been struggling. The Cypriot people are struggling for a Cyprus that will be truly independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal in its internal structure, nonaligned and demilitarized. All the people who agree with this solution and are sincere have the opportunity to do so. However, I reiterate, we must not have any delusions regarding U.S. imperialism's policy on the Cyprus question. This policy has been proved beyond any doubt. The coup was a CIA job, the Turkish invasion was a CIA job and all the rest of the jobs of the U.S. Pentagon, of course in cooperation with other reactionary forces within the NATO area.

Question: Mr Papaioannou, with my question I did not claim that the West will solve the Cyprus problem for us. I said can an agreement be achieved through which both superpowers, together with the nonaligned, can cooperate through the United Nations to promote a solution, of course based on UN principles? In other words, I did not support a solution emanating from the West.

Answer: I did not say that you have supported something of the kind, but there are people and political forces in Cyprus who claim in fact that only the West can solve the Cyprus problem for us. Extending my reply, I should say that every time a delegation of the National Council goes to the United Nations to brief UN member states on the Cyprus problem, it does not neglect to meet with representatives of the West, representatives of the United States. It does not discriminate. Whenever a National Council delegation was sent to the United Nations it had meetings with the West, the socialists, and the nonaligned countries. However, all of you know what the results of these contacts were. The Western countries either voted against or abstained from resolutions approved by the UN General Assembly.

Question: Mr Papaioannou, the people who claim that the West can solve the Cyprus problem argue that this can be done because the West can exert some pressure on Turkey since it gives it large sums in economic aid. They also claim that because of Turkey's current difficulties, the United States and the West generally can influence it to a greater extent than any other power.

Answer: Yes, but subsidizing Turkey with money and arms, and reactivating the bases in Turkey--because the Americans have reactivated their bases on Turkish soil--means that they are attaching immense significance to Turkey, that they want to use the Turkish factor, and that they are using Turkey in the eastern Mediterranean area and the Middle East as a kind of gendarme and ally to the plans which the U.S. imperialists and generally NATO imperialists have prepared. Actually, Turkey is in a position--and the Turkish leadership knows this--to blackmail the West in many ways because it knows that the West attaches great significance to Turkey's role. Otherwise, the West would not supply Turkey with all the things you mentioned.

Question: Mr Papaioannou, I would like you to comment on the fact that also the Soviet Union appears to be attaching immense significance to the Turkish factor and is giving it great economic help. In fact, with their recent statements, Soviet officials claimed that the military coup in Turkey was "necessary." I would like your comment on this fact in conjunction with the fact that like the countries of the West, especially the United States, the Soviet Union has not condemned the Turkish invasion of Cyprus either.

Answer: It is untrue that the Soviet leadership has claimed that the military coup in Turkey was "necessary." There has been no such statement by any Soviet leader. The Soviet Union must take the existing situation in every country into consideration. It cannot choose the government it likes. Turkey is a country neighboring the Soviet Union and naturally the Soviet Union wants to have good neighborly relations with Turkey as with any other country.

For this reason, Brezhnev's recent speech to the 26th CPSU Congress stressed that the Soviet Union wants to develop closer relations with Greece, Cyprus and Turkey. This is natural because Soviet policy is based on the policy of peace and good neighborliness with various countries and has no aggressive goals. Consequently, what is being said about the Soviet Union having done the same thing is not correct. The Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to enable the implementation of UN resolutions on Cyprus. All the statements by USSR delegates inside the United Nations, and outside, stress precisely this fact: the need to implement UN resolutions on Cyprus. However, the Soviet Union bears in mind that the West headed by the United States, is encouraging and breeding Turkish intransigence, and it is precisely for this reason that the Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed to the United States that they jointly cooperate in order to implemet the UN resolutions on Cyprus.

Question: Can you tell us at what level these proposals were made?

Answer: At the highest possible level. The Soviet Union has made such proposals at the ministerial level and at a much higher level. Of course, there is also the agreement reached in Vladivostok with Ford, which Carter did not want to repeat at the Vienna meeting. At the Vienna meeting it was proposed to Carter at least to repeat this agreement which Brezhnev and Ford had concluded at their Vladivostok meeting, but, Carter rejected this proposal.

Question: Mr Papaioannou, if the West were to respond to the Soviet proposals for cooperation in the implementation of the UN resolutions, would you cooperate with the Democratic Rally Party?

Answer: As I have said, the Democratic Rally's policy is, and I believe will continue to be, even more pro-NATO, pro-imperialist. We support a nonaligned foreign policy and we shall adhere to this policy because we believe that Cypriot interests are better served by a nonaligned foreign policy.

AVEROF GOES TO DEFENSE MINISTERS MEETING IN BONN

NC061454 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1400 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Accompanied by the chief of the National Defense General Staff, General Gratsios, and a group of staff officers, National Defense Minister Averof departed for Bonn this morning to participate in the meeting of the NATO Committee for Nuclear Planning which will take place tomorrow and the day after.

SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

NC061210 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Somali Foreign Minister Barre arrived in Athens at 1130 today. He was welcomed at Ellinikon Airport by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, who will hold the first meeting with Mr Barre this afternoon. Tomorrow afternoon, Mr Mitsotakis and Mr Barre will sign an interstate agreement for economic and technical cooperation between Greece and Somalia.

Agreement Signed

NC072019 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] At 1800 today Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre signed the framework of an ecoomic, technical and trade agreement between the two countries. This agreement is within the framework of cooperation in various fields, such as Greek technological assistance to Somali and cooperation in the fields of fishing and technical education.

On the conclusion of Barre's visit, a joint communique was released stating that the Somali foreign minister met with Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and discussed internatioal questions. The two foreign ministers also discussed questions of bilateral cooperation, and, particularly, the prospect of developing economic relations between Greece and Somalia. The framework of an agreement for economic, technical and trade cooperation was signed during these talks.

Responding to a pertinent appeal from Somalia, Mr Mitsotakis announced the decision to give Somalia appropriate pharmaceutical aid, food supplies, ambulances, and other items, to meet the needs created by the refugee problem in Somalia.

The Somali foreign minister called on Prime Minister Rallis and also met with other ministers. He also visited various industrial units. Mr Abdurahman Jama Barre officially invited Mr Mitsotakis to visit Somalia. The Greek foreign minister accepted the invitation.

MITSOTAKIS, SOVIET ENVOY DISCUSS SHIP REPAIR DEAL

NC021828 Athens NEWS in English 2 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Mitsotakis discussed bilateral subjects with the Russian ambassador in Athens, Mr Kaboshkin, whom he received in the ministry Tuesday. Among the subjects discussed was the renewal of the agreement for repair of Russian commercial ships in Neorion [shipyard], Siros Island.

Reliable sources announced that though the agreement has not been renewed yet, repair of Russian ships in Neorion, Siros, continues. The sources added that the agreement will only concern Russian commercial ships.

ROMANIAN PARTY CONTACTS KKE FACTIONS ON CSCE

Message to KKE-Interior

NC071751 Athens I AVYI in Greek 7 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, Romanian Ambassador Ion Brad called on Bambis Dhrakopoulos, secretary general of the KKE-Interior Central Committee, and handed him a message from the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party referring to a new initiative by the Romanian Government to achieve positive results at the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe that is being held in Madrid.

The Romanian initiative, which takes place in the form of proposal to the governments of the countries participating in the Madrid conference, aims at undertaking all possible effort to restore international affairs to the path of peace, detente and national independence. The Romanian proposal provides for the holding of a conference that will deal with and will work out measures to strengthen confidence and to promote disarmament in Europe.

For the effective preparation of this conference, the Romanian proposal provides for the convocation of a preliminary preparatory conference of experts from all the countries which have signed the Helsinki Final Act. The Romanian Government suggests Bucharest as the venue of this conference and states that it will ensure suitable conditions for the smooth holding of the conference.

The Romanian proposal also refers to the Brezhnev proposal and stresses that is is a good basis for concluding an agreement in connection with the convocation of a conference on disarmament in Europe.

The message of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee refers to the current shape of relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the KKE-Interior--relations which are the result of meetings and talks held at various times between the leaders of the two parties, Nicolae Ceausescu and Bambis Dhrakopoulos. The message expresses the hope that the Romanian initiative for peace and detente in Europe will enjoy the support of the KKE-Interior as well as that of the Greek Government.

In the meantime, yesterday L. Kirkos, KKE-Interior parliamentary spokesman, submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a question addressed to the foreign minister in connection with the Greek Government's attitude toward the question of recent proposals by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. Kirkos' question to the foreign minister is as follows: "Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has put forward concrete proposals to the Greek Government in connection with the use of nuclear arms. These proposals have been supported by all the opposition parties.

"The government is asked whether it intends to utilize this initiative, particularly as the question of the presence of nuclear arms in Greece is left vague by the Greek side; thus implying that such arms really exist--without the Greek people's knowledge--and creating inestimable dangers for our country's very existence."

KKE-Exterior Approached

NC071824 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 7 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Comrade Kh. Florakis, KKE-Exterior Central Committee secretary general, was visited at the Central Committee offices, by Ion Brad, Romanian Ambassador to Athens, who handed him a message from the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee to the KKE-Exterior Central Committee. The Romanian Communist Party's message refers to the need of a positive conclusion of the Madrid conference's work and the convening of a European conference for adopting security and disarmament measures in Europe.

PASOK CRITICIZES EEC PRICES FOR GREEK PRODUCTS

NC031547 Athens NEWS in English 3 Apr 81 pp 4,12

[Excerpts] The Greek delegation is satisfied, on the whole, with the farm prices adopted by the EEC farm ministers, and considers them as the most favorable result for Greek products that could be achieved under present circumstances, the ATHENS NEWS AGENCY (ANA) reported from Brussels.

Upon his return from Brussels, Agriculture Minister Kanellopoulos told reporters at the airport that he was generally satisfied with the level of farm price increases decided upon during the ministers conference. He said both subsidies and readjustment rates for Greek products were satisfactory, and claimed that the abolition of the principle of shared responsibility was a clear victory for Greece.

Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) President Andreas Papandreou yesterday described the EEC ministers decision on farm prices as "a huge blow for our country's farmers," and said they entail a drastic drop in Greek farmers' real income for the 1981-82 period.

To correctly assess the consequences of the new farm prices, Papandreou said, one must take into account that last year farm prices increased by 21-31 percent, that inflation is running at a current annual rate of 26.5 percent, and that production costs in Greece have gone up by more than 30 percent in the last year.

Mr Papandreou blamed the government for ignoring his party's repeated warnings, in the past, of the disastrous consequences of EEC accession for Greek farmers, and said that the Greek farmer's fate in the Community has now become, for the first time, crystal clear. He predicted the Greek people would hold the government accountable in the next elections and would vote for a change of policy and for a different path for the country. "Change has now become a condition for the country's survival," Papandreou concluded.

Asked to comment on Mr Papandreou's statement, a government spokesman said last night the main opposition leader was apparently unaware of the detailed announcement on the new far prices by Agriculture Minister Kanellopoulos. At any rate, he said, the government will respond to Mr Papandreou tomorrow (today).

FRG PAPER INTERVIEWS MITSOTAKIS ON POLITICAL ISSUES

DW071227 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 6 Apr 81 p 7

[Interview with Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis by Athens correspondent Gerd Hoehler]

[Text] Question: Greece has been a full-fledged European Community member for 3 months now. What does the current balance look like from your point of view--were your hopes fulfilled?

Mitsotakis: It is too early to draw a balance. Not even the Community can draw a balance regarding its 25 year of activities. We can say, however, that our first impressions of our participation in the institutions and other organs of the Community are rather positive. I believe that both sides are currently passing through an interesting process of learning.

Question: Greece still has some problems in adapting to new regulations and stipulations. It seems that bureaucracy has not yet fully caught up with Europe. Was one sufficiently prepared everywhere for the time after 1 January?

Mitsotakis: We have never said that the adaptation time would be simple matter. Naturally some preparatory work was done before.

This is demonstrated by the fact that all spheres function in a satisfactory way, which means that the transmission belts pass on the necessary motion. We need time until everything will start functioning smoothly. This time is necessary for us as well as for the Community. We try our best and we hope that the first malfunctions which sometimes are natural will be eliminated within a reasonable period.

Question: The community is at present not in particularly good condition--quarrels everywhere and higher and higher costs for the taxpayers in Europe. The political union seems at present to be farther away than ever before.

Mitsotakis: These difficulties are a burden, not only for the Community but for the whole world--the East and the West, the North and the South. I do not agree that a political union is far away. On the contrary, I am firmly convinced that the best reaction to this international crisis will be intensified political cooperation, solidarity, mutual assistance in the framework of the Community.

Question: Greece's foreign political problem No 1 remains to be relations with Turkey. One negotiates at present on the solution of bilateral problems. Has any substantial progress been achieved?

Mitsotakis: The time that has elapsed since my last meeting with my Turkish colleague is not long enough for achieving substantial progress in our relations. But in the meantime we achieved an atmospheric improvement, which is a prerequisite for a peaceful settlement of our problems. That is a positive step already. One must not ignore the fact that some of these problems are complicated, demanding much time, patience and mutual good will for their solution.

Question: What an effect did the Ankara change of power on 12 September 1980 have on mutual relations?

Mitsotakis: Although the basic positions remain unchanged, one can say that negative Turkish statements have been curtailed in past months, which were an unnecessary burden of our relations in the past.

Question: Greece still vividly remembers the experience stemming from the times of a military dictatorship. How do you assess the current domestic political situation in Turkey?

Mitsotakis: It is not up to me to censor the domestic political situation in Turkey. Just because we have experienced with a dictatorship, I would wish the Turkish people to be able to quickly reestablish its democratic rights. That would serve not only the interests of our mutual relations but those of the entire region.

Question: Signs indicate that the new U.S. Government will give Turkey very massive military and economic support. Your government stated repeatedly that one will not accept increased military assistance for Turkey. What possibilities do you see to implement this standpoint?

Mitsotakis: Greece has basically nothing against military help for Turkey. But we stick with our demand to maintain a balance in the Aegean Sea. The current practice was so far a ratio of 7 (for Greece) to 10 (for Turkey), which must be valid as before. I want to stress that this balance touches not merely on relations between Greece and Turkey but on the entire most sensitive region. Upsetting this balance would involve not merely Greece but all who are interested in preserving peace in this region.

Question: Elections will take place in Greece this year--in the fall at the latest, maybe even in early summer. Are not there good reasons for your government to have elections in the next months? Many observers believe that the economic situation would rather deteriorate up to this fall--which could curtail the election chances of your government.

Mitsotakis: We must make an end to announcing earlier elections in Greece without any special reason. We want to stick with the 4-year legislative period as prescribed by the constitution. Moreover, prognoses for further economic developments are not bad. I believe that the current achievements of this government are acceptable--also in the field of economic policy. Our high inflation rate must be considered mainly as the result of the necessary corrections which were due after our joining the European Community. It means that we must transform from a subsidized economic to a freely functioning market. A positive side of our economic development is the low unemployment figure. One can say as a whole that if we will pursue a good information policy, the voters will positively assess our economic policy.

Question: All observers actually believe that the "New Democracy" party, which represents the government at present, will suffer losses at the forthcoming elections. This is at least indicated by opinion polls.

Mitsotakis: The "New Democracy" rules the country since 1974. Naturally some voters are tired of this government. On the other hand, however, two important factors must be considered: No credible alternative exists at present with regard to the New Democracy. The oppositional "PASOK" is characterized by an orientation which is politically unstable, economically inconsistent, ideologically unclear and foreign politically not corresponding to Greek interests. This situation rather creates mistrust and displeasure than confidence and optimism. The jump to such uncertainty is too great for the voter. Second, one must consider that the "New Democracy's" opening toward the liberal center creates particularly good possibilities for gaining votes from this camp. Those voters who are "tired of government" and who might possibly leave us, could be replaced by those from the center.

Question: Will there be an absolute majority in Parliament after the next elections? Or do you think that Greece's next government could be a coalition government?

Mitsotakis: I fail to see who would form a coalition with whom if no party achieved an absolute majority of seats. The communist party and PASOK with their current programs are ineligible for a coalition as long as they insist on these programs. Such basic problems as the European Community, NATO, free trade and the liberal economic system cannot be the subject of negotiations for a coalition. We will not negotiate on that.

Question: Where do you see--hypothetically--a coalition partner for your party?

Mitsotakis: I must tell you first that with the exception of the communist party every other party could be a potential coalition partner for us--certainly under the prerequisites I have just mentioned. It depends on the current concrete situation. The center parties would be our natural partners. No basic differences exist between us. But unfortunately I see no chance for them to survive the next elections.

GOVERNMENT DENIES MILITARY ACTION AGAINST IRAN

TA071622 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The reports being spread in Iran to the effect that Turkey will carry out a military operation against Iran have been denied. Replying to a question, State Minister and Acting Foreign Minister Jihan Oztrak said that these allegations were unfounded and that they were being spread deliberately by certain circles! Oztrak said nobody should believe such rumors which are fabricated with the aim of casting a shadow on the close relations of friendship and good neighborliness between Turkey and Iran.

SECURITY ZONE SET UP IN EASTERN BORDER AREAS

TA072002 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] A 10 km-wide security zone has been established along Turkey's borders with Syria, Iraq and Iran in order to prevent smuggling. The transportation of live or slaughtered cattle or sheep and every type of oil is now subject to permit regulations.

According to a Council of Ministers decision published in the Official Gazette today, the citizens of regions within the security zones of Hatay, Gaziantep, Urfa, Mardin, Hakkari, Van, Agri and Kras provinces must report the amount of livestock and oil they possess to the mukhtars of their villages. However, citizens do not have to obtain permits for or declare the livestock and oil for their personal use. The quantity of livestock and oil to be used for personal needs will be determined by the provincial smuggling committees twice a year. The Council of Ministers decision also stipulates that the transportation of livestock to and among Hatay, Gaziantep, Urfa, Mardin, Hakkari, Van, Agri and Kras provinces be reported to the relevant authorities ahead of time.

AMBASSADOR WARNS GREECE ON ARMENIAN MEETING

TA071617 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The Turkish Government has drawn the attention of the Greek Government to the anti-Turkey speeches made during the Greek-Armenian youth meeting held in Athens on 29 March. Our correspondent in Athens reports that the Turkish ambassador to Athens, Fahir Alacam, has delivered the Turkish Government's oral warning on the issue to the Greek Foreign Ministry secretary general, Stavros Roussos. In its warning, the Turkish government stressed the necessity of refraining from such activities which have a negative effect on Turkish-Greek relations.

Armenian representatives from Lebanon, France and Cyprus participated in the 29 March meeting organized by the Greek-Armenian youth organization. During the meeting the participants took an oath to struggle until the Armenian cause is recognized at the international level. Also, certain anti-Turkey speeches were made.

HURRIYET: GREEK CYPRIOTS, ARMENIANS OPPOSE DENKTAS

NC071812 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 4 Apr 81 p 7

[Excerpt] The snare prepared by the Greek Cypriots and Armenians for Denktas aims at degenerating the democratic struggle being waged in northern Cyprus. They plan to extend "side" support to the presidential candidates opposing Denktas in the coming elections and to ensure that Denktas, the undisputed leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, gets less than 50 percent of the votes. If this happens, they will be able to launch a campaign to the effect that Denktas does not represent the Turkish Cypriot community.

The Greek Cypriots and the Armenians do not hide their intention to make every possible sacrifice toward this goal. Can this snare produce results? We need not even discuss it. The Turkish Cypriot community, which has managed over the years to forebear all kinds of privations and destitutions, will again know how to foil this Armenian-Greek Cypriot conspiracy by fully supporting its leader.

TURKISH CYPRIOT DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

TA071712 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The TFSC parliamentary delegation, which has concluded its contacts in Ankara, returned to Cyprus in the afternoon. Before its departure, the visiting delegation met with state and deputy prime minister Zeyyat Baykara, the president of the Cyprus Coordination Council. In a statement at the meeting, Baykara said that Turkey is continuously in contact with the federated state officials. Baykara also announced that he will go to Cyprus in the near future in order to study on the spot the problems of the TFSC.

In his statement, Turkish Cypriot National Unity Party leader and Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay, who is a member of the delegation, expressed the belief that the Turkish aid to the TFSC will increase according to needs.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS OECD INVESTMENT STANDARDS

TA072050 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Turkey's objection since 1976 to the principles agreed upon by OECD countries concerning multinational corporations and international investments has been lifted.

In a statement at the OECD meeting in Paris, Turkey's permanent representative at the OECD Amb Memduh Aytus, said that Turkey will comply with the general principles regarding foreign capital in accordance with the economic policy implemented in Turkey. Pointing out that formalities have been decreased in Turkey in order to encourage foreign investments, Aytus added that the development of the private sector is one of the main goals.

COURT CONFISCATES ISSUE OF ECEVIT'S WEEKLY

TA071601 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 7 Apr (AA)--The last issue of the Ankara weekly (ARAYIS) (QUEST) was confiscated by court order for an article on torture signed by ex-Premier Bulent Ecevit today.

The prosecutor for the press obtained the court order for confiscation of No 7 of the weekly, claiming that the article violates Article No 159 of the penal code, which considers an offence any "contempt of the moral identity of the Turkish nation, republic, or government, the military and security forces of the state or its judiciary."

OZTRAK ISSUES STATEMENT ON NATO ANNIVERSARY

TA041056 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Excerpt] NATO's 32d anniversary is being marked today. The North Atlantic alliance was established following an agreement signed in Washington on 4 April 1949. Turkey joined the alliance in 1942. In a statement he issued on NATO's anniversary, State Minister and Acting Foreign Minister Ilhan Oztrak said that the greatest achievement of the alliance has been that it had kept the war threat away from its area. Noting that the basic aim in the establishment of NATO was to create a deterrent force that would prevent war before it actually started, Oztrak stated that the alliance has attained this goal.

Recalling that Turkey joined NATO in order to ensure its security in the face of the external threats it was facing, Oztrak said: Since that date, Turkey has enjoyed the security insured by the alliance on the one hand, and has made very important contributions to the alliance's defense as a powerful and trustworthy member on the other. Great Ataturk's principle of "peace at home, peace in the world" which has been guiding Turkish foreign policy is in complete harmony with NATO's principle of developing international relations in peaceful ways.

Ilhan Oztrak stressed that Turkey considers NATO as one of the basic factors of its foreign policy and defense. He added that defense cannot be considered separately from economic development. The acting foreign minister also said that for Turkey to be able to continue to make effective contributions to the alliance, cooperation in the field of Turkey's defense industry must be increased.

TCP'S BILEN GREETS CZECHOSLOVAK PARTY CONGRESS

TA071124 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Message by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Comrade Bilen to the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; dated 6 April--read by announcer]

[Text] To the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ]: Dear comrades, on behalf of all Turkish Communists and the working class, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee greets the 16th CPCZ Congress with the most sincere feelings.

The CPCZ Congress has met at a time when the U.S. administration and the NATO sovereign circles have increased their efforts to undermine detente and to step up their policy of confrontation with the socialist countries. The persistent peace policy of the socialist countries lead by the Soviet Union is the greatest source of security and power for all peace-loving forces. The TCP greatly values the attempts made and steps taken by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to develop security and the cooperation process in Europe. We Turkish comrades are very proud of the activities of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic aimed at socialist construction under the administration of the CPCZ, which will celebrate the 60th anniversary of its establishment, and of the success achieved in this direction. The Czechoslovak people are looking into the future with a sound security as a result of the increase in the economic potential, the continuous increase in the people's standard of living and the development of socialist democracy since the 15th congress.

Comrades, imperialist forces and the most aggressive and expansionist circles of NATO want to use our territory for adventurist purposes by taking advantage of the profound crisis in our country and of the conditions prevailing under a military dictatorship. They are instigating anticommunism and activating domestic reaction in a bid to crush certain realistic tendencies in foreign policy and to achieve their goal. The TCP is struggling to secure a single front of all national democratic forces against imperialist impositions under strenuous conditions, dependence on NATO, the exploitation of monopolies and the pressure applied by the military regime on the democratic forces. Our party is working for the development of relations between Turkey and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and for strengthening the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

The TCP and the CPCZ are tied with brotherly ties based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Comrades, we wish great success to the 16th Congress of the CPCZ. Long live the CPCZ! Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

[Signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen.

[dated] 6 April 1981.

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REPORTAGE ON NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP MEETING

Schmidt, Weinberger Comments

LD072208 Hamburg DPA in German 1533 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 7 Apr (DPA)--The Soviet arms drive fills Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with "deep concern," which even a unilateral moratorium by the Kremlin (postponement of the deployment of medium-range missiles--DPA) could not dispel. Addressing the members of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, Schmidt added, however, that such a moratorium could "naturally have a favorable psychological effect on the resumption of talks."

U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger urged the Europeans to make greater defense efforts and pointed out that the U.S. defense budget for 1982 provides for an increase in real terms of 15 percent over the 1981 budget. Weinberger said that he is not basically against arms control negotiations with Moscow, but he strictly rejects the unratified SALT II agreement. It isn't balanced and doesn't contribute to stability. Weinberger warned the Europeans that the American people will not tolerate a further slackening in the defense efforts of the European states.

Weinberger gave his NATO colleagues a detailed report on the situation in Poland.

Statement on Poland

LD081148 Hamburg DPA in German 1113 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 8 Apr (DPA)--A Soviet intervention in Poland would "undermine" the basis for arms limitation negotiations, NATO Secretary General Josef Luns stated at the end of the 29th meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group [NPG] in Bonn today. Luns said that the NPG defense ministers are of the opinion that a Soviet military intervention would have far-ranging effects on all aspects of East-West relations.

At the beginning of the press conference, Luns read the so-called Poland statement. He said it is the joint opinion of the defense ministers that in the past few weeks the Soviet Union had initiated inceasingly threatening troop movements and other dangerous measures. An actual intervention and the use of or the threat to use military force is "incompatible" with the Soviet Union's own statements, and also with the Helsinki Final Act and the UN charter. According to Luns, the defense ministers stated that "Poland ought to be free to decide its future."

Luns stressed that the NATO ministers expressed concern at the growth in Soviet missile forces. The ministers noted with satisfaction the efforts being made by the United States to strengthen the strategic forces.

The Nuclear Planning Group was united in rejecting the moratorium on medium-range missiles proposed by Moscow. All the defense chiefs stressed the significance of the two parts of the NATO twin decision of December 1979.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger also subscribed to the statement that the basis for arms control negotiations will disappear if the Soviets intervene in Poland. He said he had no new information about the situation in Poland. It would be a considerable improvement for international relations if the Soviet Union withdrew to their garrisons the troops that had been drawn up around Poland.

AFP Account

NC081244 Paris AFP in English 1233 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 8 Apr (AFP)--The main points from the NATO Nuclear Planning Group:

"Ministers emphasized their concern about the unrelenting Soviet build-up and improvements in the whole range of their nuclear forces and discussed the consequences of these developments for the East-West balance."

"This continued growth in Soviet forces, and in particular their preponderance of theatre nuclear forces, is potentially destabilising.

"Ministers reiterated their regret that the Soviet superiority in the long-range theatre nuclear forces continues to grow by increases in the already large numbers of SS-20 multiple warhead missiles and Backfire bombers. Due to their extended range-up to 5,000 km Soviet SS-20 missiles deployed in some areas of the non-European part of the Soviet Union nevertheless threaten NATO Europe.

"While still maintaining some 380 SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, the Soviet Union presently deploys about 220 launchers for SS-20 MIRVed missiles. With their SS-20 missiles alone, the Soviets have already deployed some 660 warheads--more warheads than are planned for NATO's long-range nuclear force modernization programme (the first systems of which will not begin to be deployed until later 1983). They are continuing these deployments at a rapid pace."

"Ministers emphasized that NATO will move ahead with its planned schedule of long-range theatre nuclear force modernization while at the same time making efforts to reach balanced, equitable, and verifiable arms control agreements limiting such forces as was decided on 12th December 1979. They expressed the hope that the balance could be achieved at lower levels of armaments."

"Ministers emphasized that the recent Soviet proposal for moratorium (....) could only perpetuate an imbalance unacceptable to the alliance, contrary to the principle of equality established in the December decision as essential to arms control."

DPA Report

LD081546 Hamburg DPA in German 1417 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 8 April (DPA)--In the event of Soviet intervention in Poland, the North Atlantic alliance sees no further possibility for disarmament negotiations with Moscow. The NATO defense ministers made this plain at the end of the 29th meeting of the alliance's Nuclear Planning Group in Bonn today.

The final version of the communique was delayed by over an hour because, according informed sources, there were differences of opinion about the degree of concern over the Polish situation. The defense ministers finally decided, at the insistence of the Europeans, to replace the American version of a "threat" to possible negotiations with the word to "undermine." It was also said here that obviously the notion at the back of the Americans' minds was that given the existence of a "threat," negotiations were completely pointless. After a press conference, Defense Minister Hans Apel pointed out that a possible "threat" from Moscow could also last for a long time after all. In such a case, if one were to follow the American standpoint, disarmament negotiations would be blocked for the near future. Apel made it unmistakably clear that if the Soviets were to intervene, it would be a "decisive blow" to East-West relations.

TALKS CONTINUE BETWEEN KREISKY, SOVIET PREMIER

AU081143 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Austria--Chancellor Kreisky and Soviet Premier Tikhonov met this morning for a second talk, which focused on world political issues. Yesterday's talks between the two government chiefs were devoted to questions of economic relations. At a reception for the Soviet guest late last night, Kreisky expressed Austria's concern over the exacerbation of the international situation. Kreisky declared that the peoples' right to self-determination must not be impaired by any interference from outside. Compliance with this principle, he said, is the most important prerequisite for peaceful coexistence and the policy of detente. In working talks with Trade Minister Staribacher, USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Komarov confirmed that the USSR is interested in Austria's participation in the Siberia-West Europe pipeline project. Austrian pipe deliveries could be effected in exchange for Soviet natural gas deliveries, he said.

Further Details

LD081312 Hamburg DPA in German 1242 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Vienna, 8 Apr (DPA)--According to Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, the Soviet Union is "well aware" of the importance of the Polish question. After a second, 2-hour talk with Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov, Kreisky said in Vienna today that the Soviet premier noted that claims about an imminent intervention by the Soviet Union had also been made in connection with the Warsaw Pact maneuvers in Poland. These have now ceased.

Kreisky said that from his exchange of views with Tikhonov he concluded that Moscow does not want to worsen the atmosphere as regards possible negotiations on limiting the buildup of missiles and wants to preserve the conditions for further talks.

At the dinner on Tuesday evening, Tikhonov said that his country is prepared to resume negotiations with the United States on strategic arms limitation "without delay." According to Kreisky, the USSR is also interested in a positive result at the Madrid CSCE followp conference.

Tikhonov, who arrived in Vienna on Monday and who has invited Kreisky to return the visit, will remain in Austria until Friday. On Thursday he will visit the former concentration camp of Mathausen and the Voest steel works in Linz.

Neutral Austria is the first West European country officially visited by Aleksey Kosygin's successor as Soviet head of government.

POLISH REFUGEES SEEKING ASYLUM, INCREASE PREDICTED

AU081335 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 8 Apr 81 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Summary] Vienna--The tense situation in Poland is reflected in Austrian refugee statistics: In the first 3 months of this year, 1,400 Poles arrived in Austrian refugee transit camps, three times as many as during the corresponding 1980 period. As a result of this massive influx, the regulations regarding granting political asylum are now being more strictly applied. Since the traditional immigration countries are increasingly curbing their immigration quotas in view of current economic difficulties, the large number of refugees is causing additional problems for Austria. Altogether, 1,686 citizens from East European countries--excluding the USSR--were registered in Austrian refugee camps as applicants for political asylum, as against only 650 a year ago. Experts expect a further increase in refugee arrivals from Poland during the summer months.

SCHMIDT CLARIFIES ISSUES AT CABINET MEETING

Brezhnev Visit 'Conditional'

LD081526 Hamburg DPA in German 1420 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 8 Apr (DPA)--The intended visit to Bonn by Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev is, as far as the Federal Government is concerned, conditional on the situation in Poland "not changing." This was made clear by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at today's meeting of the Federal Cabinet.

Government Spokesman Kurt Becker once more made it clear to the press that the date of the visit is still open. Everything written in the newspapers about the date is speculation. But certainly no date prior to the Chancellor's visit to Washington on 20-23 May can be considered.

According to Becker, during the cabinet discussion of the situation in Poland, the question was raised of whether after the ending of the Warsaw Pact maneuvers, the troops would be withdrawn or whether they would be given other missions and remain in their present positions. It also was noted in the discussion that Moscow's "tolerance threshold" in the Polish question is "tending to rise." Becker said this results from the Soviet Union's interest in the CSCE followup conference in Madrid, and, on the other hand, Brezhnev's planned visit is also a means of assessing the Soviet attitude toward Poland.

No Support for Wider Talks

LD081716 Hamburg DPA in German 1507 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 8 Apr (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt does not support the Soviet Union's intention to extend to the forward-based systems the planned negotiations on a reduction of medium-range weapons and on the land-based systems.

According to Government Spokesman Kurt Becker, Schmidt made this emphatically clear today at a meeting of the Federal Cabinet. The occasion was a report by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on his talks last week in Moscow. Genscher told the cabinet that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko had spoken of the impression that Schmidt already had accepted the extension of negotiations desired by Moscow.

According to Becker, Schmidt wanted it to be made clear that in June of last year during his visit to Moscow he had pointed out to Gromyko and Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev that such an extension would only complicate the negotiations, because then Soviet weapons of a similar type would have to be included in the negotiation process.

Genscher once again stressed in his report that Brezhnev's proposal of a moratorium in the stationing of medium-range weapons did not have for Moscow the "nature of a precondition." Foreign Minister Gromyko assured him that this had been a proposal to supplement the disarmament debate.

PAPERS VIEW WEINBERGER SPEECH, NATO MEETING

DIE WELT

DW081217 Bonn DIE WELT in German 8 Apr 81 p 6

[Commentary signed RMC.: "Follow the Example"]

[Text] Secretary of Defense Weinberger's first appearance in the club of the allies has sent more clear signals--demanded by some and feared by others--with regard to the new security and foreign policies of the United States under President Reagan.

First, the United States expects clear preparedness to cooperate from the Soviet Union. Otherwise, Washington will campaign even more decidedly than now for the partners' acceptance of Moscow's power policy challenge.

Second, it is definitely clear that the SALT II agreement in its present form will be accepted neither by the administration nor the Senate in Washington. New negotiations will be necessary on strategic as well as "Eurostrategic" arms.

Third, the United States expects the Europeans to demonstrate "political leadership." Reagan has "educated" his voters to realize that the decade of "detente" as a whole contained advantages for Moscow, and he demands that the political elite of West Europe educate its populace in a similar way. The question is whether the old continent will hear the West's urgent call demanding the strengthening of Atlantic security.

Press Review

DW081109 Cologne Duetschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 8 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] The editorial of the KONSTANZ SUEDKURIER says: The meeting of the NATO defense ministers has two goals: preparing a nuclear strategy and expounding the political intentions of the Western military alliance. Nothing will be known about the nuclear planning. Whatever is said about policies is intended to be heard everywhere, and above all in Moscow. What constitutes another aspect of the meeting in Bonn's Hardthoehe are the appeals of the Americans to the European allies to step up their defense efforts. They must be careful in choosing the right tone of voice, however, for some allies do not like being told that the Americans possibly might not be prepared to assume defense burdens to the advantage of the Europeans. What is at stake is common burdens and common defense--and this must be kept in mind on both sides of the Atlantic.

LUEBECKER NACHRICHTEN comments: Weinberger's appeal is a warning to those European NATO allies who would like to dodge the counterarming jointly decided for balancing the Soviet missiles superiority. But this is also addressed to those SPD circles who fight Helmut Schmidt's approval of the dual decision because in their belief in the harmlessness of the Soviet intentions they deem negotiations alone sufficient.

MUENCHNER MERKUR states: The Federal Republic will keep trying to exert a decelerating influence on the Reagan administration. After all, Chancellor Schmidt already has implored Washington to open disarmament negotiations with the Soviets before the end of the year, lest he incur increased domestic difficulties and lest trouble with the United States crop up. Weinberger's Bonn speech reads like an answer to this: the American people will not understand unless all partners pull together. Reagan has revived the old U.S. will for self-assertion. Fortunately, he does not seem to be prepared to let it wither away again just because some politicians in Europe at large and in Bonn in particular are reluctant to admit that their detente policy has failed.

Essen's NEUE RHUHR-ZEITUNG, in contrast, argues: Granted, there must not be the slightest doubt about the reliability of the Federal Republic as an alliance partner. But, by the same token, it must be clear that armament here cannot be carried out at the expense of social security. For, it is solely thanks to this social security that communism does not stand a ghost of a chance in this country.

The Federal Republic justly may take pride in this, and in this respect, it is also making a better showing than many other NATO states. It is an achievement which at the same time benefits the entire alliance. So far the U.S. protective power has always appreciated this. The Federal Government must keep endeavoring until U.S. President Reagan and his Secretary of Defense Weinberger, too, have mustered understanding for this state of affairs.

As a matter of principle, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE notes: For 4 years, the Soviet Union has recklessly exploited the Western standstill on the lower margin of the strategic arms category. Granted, Europe need't make up for lost ground with respect to the quantity of these weapons. There is no need for an arms race. Yet, on our side, a minimum is needed for closing the gap against Moscow's attempts at blackmail. For this reason, the moratorium suggested by Brezhnev is useless. It is false, in the double sense of the word [as heard].

PRESS REACTS TO BREZHNEV SPEECH IN PRAGUE

OW081034 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 8 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] MANNHEIMER MORGEN comments: The Poles are being subjected to a hot-cold shower treatment by their brothers in arms in the Warsaw Pact. The day before yesterday, Prague party boss Husak threatened them, in hardly veiled phrases and to the applause of Brezhnev, with interventions to prevent a counterrevolutionary overthrow. Yesterday, Brezhnev in the manner of a benevolent uncle averred that he trusts that the Poles will solve their problems by their own strength. This and the conclusion of the Warsaw Pact exercises indicate a sort of all-clear signal in the Polish crisis. From this, we may draw the conclusion that we need not fear an intervention by Moscow at this moment. Yet, the danger probably is hardly banished for good. After all, the Brezhnev speech in Prague contains ample warning and threatening elements.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG writes: Applauding, the great master from the Kremlin on Monday assigned to his Prague vassal, Gustav Husak, the role of the terrier permitted to bark at the Poles, while the boss himself on Tuesday took pleasure in playing the role of the serious statesman and champion of socialism. This skillful distribution of parts once again subjected the Poles to a hot-cold shower treatment so that they do not know what their loyal allies and dear comrades all around them are really scheming. Alert yesterday--all clear today. But what about tomorrow? Lech Walesa already shows that he no longer fully measures up to these attribution tactics, for these tactics carried insecurity and thus disunity into the ranks of his Solidarity as well.

The editorial of the Leutkirch SCHWAEBISCHE ZEITUNG reads: Moscow is treating the Polish disease with hot and cold showers. The hint with the biggest bludgeon is followed by verbal stroking for the Warsaw comrades. Husak's threat of action is followed by a Brezhnev displaying reserve again; alarming reports by Western intelligence services on massive troop reinforcements in and around Poland are followed by the announcement that the uncanny, long-lasting maneuvers have been concluded at long last. Hence, the all-clear signal for the Poles? We must warn against rash optimism. In Dubcek's CSSR, similar staff exercises were concluded 10 days before Brezhnev's tanks smashed the dream of socialism with human features. Nobody should push this recollection aside. It teaches that the conclusion of a military exercise does not indicate the end of the threat. What now matters for the West more than ever before is not to say or do anything that might induce Brezhnev to assume that a rape of Poland would not cost Moscow any more than did 21 August 1968.

The Kassel Hessische NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE emphasizes: Unlike the Prague spring of 1968, the Kremlin may assume that the Polish state leadership is loyally devoted to it. There is no Dubcek in Warsaw who proclaims and individual course toward socialism. Thus, for the time being, Brezhnev can do without the ultimate means of pressure, the military intervention. The Kremlin boss will be pleased by this circumstance all the more because he needs to seriously take the predictable U.S. reaction to a Polish adventure. Obviously Reagan's warnings have born fruit after all. Brezhnev is aware that he would risk not only detente but also the disarmament dialogue in which the Soviets are vitally interested.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG states: The Soviet party boss is not exclusively fixed on Poland. He has not abandoned the hope that a meeting with the U.S. President can be arranged, and he displays amazing haste in coming to the Federal Republic. In all this, the propelling force is the Soviet desire to prevent the counterarming by the NATO states, also by encouraging the nuclear weapons opponents in the West.

AIRCRAFT STRAYS INTO CSSR; FORCED TO LAND

LD090956 Hamburg DPA in German 0929 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Wunsiedel, 9 Apr (DPA)--A light aircraft from the Federal Republic has been forced to land a few kilometers beyond the CSSR border by a CSSR jet fighter. According to the Bavarian border police today, the pilot strayed into CSSR airspace near Wunsiedel in the Fichtelgebirge. The single-engine plane was impounded. The fate of the pilot is unknown.

POLL MEASURES POPULARITY OF CURRENT LEADERS

DW081235 [Editorial report] Mainz ZDF Television Network in German at 2105 GMT on 6 April 1981 in the program "Political Barometer" carries the results of an opinion poll carried out among 1,064 persons. The poll reveals:

Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's popularity has decreased since September 1980. In March 1981, he scored plus 2.2 points, "the worst rating in 3 years."

Foreign Minister Genscher's popularity increased in October 1980 and then decreased up to February 1981. The March 1981 rating was plus 2.2 points, "for the first time as high as that of the chancellor."

CDU/CSU opposition leader Helmut Kohl's rating appeared to be stable. The March rating was plus 1.4 points.

CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss, popularity decreased slightly in March to a rating of minus 0.3 points.

GISCARD ON COMMITMENT TO INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE

LD080837 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Apr 81 p 12

[Excerpts] Nancy--The first meeting of Valery Giscard d'Estaing's provincial campaign was held late in the afternoon on 31 March at the Metz sports complex and was attended by between 3,000 and 4,000 people.

Giscard d'Estaing presented the "10 proposals for France" which he intends to develop during his campaign. These proposals are divided as follows: "Three things to be maintained: preserving freedom, maintaining security and defending peace and France's place in the world. And seven things to be accomplished: ensuring employment, improving education and research, making our industry more competitive, developing agriculture, increasing solidarity by reducing excessive inequalities, reviving republican life and simplifying the French people's daily lives."

With regard to defending peace and France's place in the world, Giscard d'Estaing stated: "What surprised me most about the early stages of this campaign is that people have chosen to criticize the president of the republic for the efforts he has made to defend peace and ensure France's security. As long as dialogue is useful, I will maintain dialogue for peace. On what grounds do people want to prevent the president of the French Republic from being the interlocutor of the superpowers? On that point, I will obtain broad support from French men and women who support the majority and the opposition: I will maintain France's peaceful dialogue."

With regard to Poland, he said: "Poland must be allowed to live. It is up to the Poles to overcome their problems themselves, free from any interference." The head of state concluded: "In this campaign, I intend to propose an alliance between the heart and the head. What can the heart do without the head and what is the head without the heart?"

MITTERRAND INTERVIEWED ON ELECTION CAMPAIGN ISSUES

LD080951 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Apr 81 p 8

[Report on French television channel 1 interview with PS presidential candidate Francois Mitterrand on 31 March: "France Needs a Great National Upsurge"]

[Excerpts] Questioned first on the personal risks which politicians run, Francois Mitterrand said he does "not think about it" in his "daily activity." After recalling that he once advocated that there should be a vice president of the republic, the Socialist candidate discussed the "very strict conditions" posed by Georges Marchais and asked whether these are preconditions for the PCF standing down in his favor. Mitterrand replied:

"I don't think it is possible to open talks and negotiations either before the first round or between the first and second rounds on the way in which public affairs will be run after the election. I do not, therefore, intend to open negotiations with anybody....
At present, we are all rivals, there are candidates and everybody is upholding his position as he thinks fit. I think that things will be seen in a new light after the first round."

He added: "First, I think that alternation, in other words political change, is deeply desired in France--the need for alternation, for a change of president and policy. The ability to change policy, team and president is the sign of a healthy democracy. Why should we be indefinitely doomed to the same people, especially since when you talk of changing the president, you also have to consider that the president goes with various teams, that new teams are required from time to time.

"In short, I would say that this is necessary. Yes, I stress this, once every 7 years is not too much to have a new view on public affairs. This need is felt all the more if the record of the man ending his 7-year term is a disastrous record or if it is simply a bad, embarrassing or faulty record."

"Great Popular Current"

Mitterrand then said that if he is elected his first task will be to appoint a "transitional government" comprising "those who have approved" his "options" during the election campaign. He explained:

"I intend to remain faithful to the battle which I have been waging, people will say, for 15 years--this is significant--15 or 16 years, in any case since 1965. Because I think that it is absolutely essential to rally and unite, and if possible, reconcile divided people's forces whose division, it must be admitted, leads to the right's victory and that is why the right is now in power. There is a sociological majority which has not yet managed to find its political majority. In my view, the time is now right. I will not turn my back on my past pledges, but what am I supposed to do? A dispute has arisen among the main leftwing political parties in the past 4 years and this dispute must be settled if we want to govern in a sufficiently harmonious and efficacious way in the interests of French men and women....

"I have asked questions and am awaiting answers. I am not in any hurry for them....I said first the PCF leadership must return to the leftwing union which it, unfortunately, broke. I said that the PCF leadership must end this constant and frantic antisocialist campaign. I said that the PCF leadership must also stop playing a double game between the right and the left--as has been seen in some circumstances--and then, regarding foreign policy, a number of open and clear stances must be adopted which show no form of alignment or imitation of foreign countries' policy. I am thinking, in particular, of the Afghanistan affair....But it is not for me to negotiate such things. After the presidential election, after the formation of the government, it will be up to the political parties (that is a proper understanding of the regime!), the political parties and, especially the Communists and Socialists (my definition does not exclude other political organizations), to study and discover whether they are capable of preparing for the elections with a view to forming a majority together."

Mitterrand added: "I have said because I intend to pursue the action which I have been following for many years, through three candidacies for the presidency of the republic, for which I am sometimes criticized and in which I feel some pride in that I have been able, I have had the historic opportunity for so long to represent a fundamental political choice. That is why when I put clear questions, which may seem rather brutal, to the PCF leadership I nonetheless tell the millions of Communist voters that the policy I will follow is a policy in keeping with fundamental and important pledges, in other words that people's movement which probably does not rule out anybody a priori. I mean any of those who would like to join it, and it starts with a program, proposals, action and the rallying of social strata which does not permit confusion....You have mentioned Mr Chirac. You could have mentioned other names.

I am not rejecting anybody, I want a different policy and I am simply asking those who would like to join me whether they accept that policy."

Questioned next on the composition of the team which would surround him and on the possible choice of Michel Rocard as premier, the Socialist candidate replied: "That would be a very good choice."

However, he rejected the idea of a "ticket" similar to the one which Mr Defferre and Mr Mendes France established in 1969. He added: "You name a number of my advisers, those who generally prepare the documents from which I draw my inspiration: It does not all come from my brain, I am surrounded by many good experts. When I think of Michel Rocard, whom you mentioned (I respect him greatly), when I think of Claude Cheysson, when I think of Jacques Deloras, Pierre Uri, Jacques Attali or Pierre Lalumiere--who are all recognized to be among the best in their various fields--I feel that I have a good team capable of taking over, especially in the economic sphere...."

Questioned again on the composition of the government following the dissolution of the National Assembly, which he would announce if he was elected, Mitterrand replied: "No one political party has ever obtained a majority alone in France, not even at the most euphoric point in General de Gaulle's government. (Note 1--in the June 1968 parliamentary elections, the Union of Democrats for the Republic only won 43.65 percent of the votes cast but that result nonetheless enabled it to have an absolute majority in the National Assembly with 293 seats out of 487.) In our democratic system--and this is good--there must always be an association or coalition between general political groups to secure and attain the famous absolute majority without which it is fairly difficult to govern. I would hope that it might be possible to revive the people's movement which I mentioned; there is a big gap between my wish and reality, as I have often sadly observed. I think, therefore, that the Socialists will be like me, in other words they will ask political questions, they will say: Supposing we win, we are going to launch into a great social policy accompanied by a great economic policy, which I hope we will discuss shortly. Anybody who wishes to come with us can do so. It is only natural for there to be discussion among the leftwing parties. In any case, the Socialists will not reject it. Could that take the form of an agreement on standing down in elections? Could it take the form of a government contract if those parties have a majority? I do not know.

Regarding French foreign policy and Giscard d'Estaing's attitude during the Warsaw meeting (note 2--Giscard d'Estaing indicated on television channel 2 on 20 March that he had placed the account of his Warsaw talks with Mr Brezhnev in the National Archives), Mitterrand indicated: "I believe we will have to wait 30 years to know what has been deposited in the National Archives. I think that, in this great national competition known as a presidential election, it is much simpler for Giscard d'Estaing to be honest enough to tell the French people what he said to the Soviet Union's chief representatives."

After reaffirming his stance on Poland--"It is up to the Polish workers themselves to decide what is useful to their cause," he said--and, recalling that he would like a summit conference on Atlantic alliance partners, Mitterrand concluded: "I also criticize the outgoing candidate, who has so much talent and great qualities, for not understanding that it is impossible to spark off, arouse and successfully effect a country's awakening, to arouse the great national upsurge which I want so badly, in injustice and inequality and that a head of state who does not try to remedy poverty, who does not try to balance the nation, has no chance of succeeding in a difficult situation...."

ELECTION OPINION POLLS GIVE DIFFERENT FORECASTS

NC081311 Paris AFP in English 1235 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 8 Apr (AFP)--Two public opinion polls published here today made contradictory forecasts on the outcome of the French presidential elections.

One survey, published in the weekly Paris MATCH, said President Valery Giscard d'Estaing would win the election in the second round with 52 percent of the vote over Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand.

The other poll, in the weekly VSD [VENDREDI, SAMEDI, DIMANCHE], forecast a Mitterrand win with 52.5 percent of the ballots.

In a hypothetical second round contest between Mr Mitterrand and Gaullist Party candidate Jacques Chirac, the Socialist leader was seen as winning handily.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON DETENTE, COMMON MARKET

NC090918 Paris AFP in English 0910 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 9 Apr (AFP)--France considers that the "conditions for pursuing East-West detente are no longer available at the present time," Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Pierre Bernard-Reymond told a dinner given by the "Vivre en Europe" (Living in Europe) Association.

France's wish to maintain dialogue, and particularly to keep its relations with the Soviet Union within the framework of detente, "has often been taken as a synonym for weakness, naivete and even abandon," he told the meeting last night.

"It is quite the reverse. We have an offensive conception of detente...As the rules of the game are not being kept by one of the parties, we consider that the conditions for pursuing detente are no longer available at the present time."

He recalled the "increase of tension due to the attitude of the Soviet Union in certain countries in the world: invading Afghanistan, threatening Poland and omni-present in the Third World."

He noted another reason for increased tension in East-West relations. "The rather unfavorable evolution of the balance of military power," stressing that France was very much in favour of a balance of power "even though her strategy is sometimes very different from its Atlantic allies."

Referring to problems faced currently by the 10-nation European Common Market, Mr Bernard-Reymond said that the enlargemmet from the original membership to six had to been successful.

"The graft, so far as Britain is concerned, has not taken," he said.

He added: "The rules of the Agricultural Common Market were made for producer countries. But we have accepted a nation which is essentially a consumer and which has an historical tendency to but its products outside the Common Market.

"Adaptation, at present, is very difficult."

The minister added: "There is another difficulty--little by little we are reaching a situation where the Agricultural Common Market will be self-sufficient at a European level. We will be called on to become an export power outside Europe."

But he praised progress made over poltical cooperation between Common Market members, pointing out that before the entry of Greece (January 1, 1981) their votes at the United Nations were more than 66 percent in agreement.

GISCARD SAYS MEDICAL AID, ENVOY SENT TO LEBANON

LD090845 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Apr 81 p 6

[Excerpt] Two French Air Force C.160 Transall aircraft carrying medical aid were due to take off for Beirut early 7 April after the Lebanese Government accepted the offer of aid made by President Giscard d'Estaing on Monday morning. The head of state also sent former Ambassador in Beirut Hubert Argod to the country.

According to the Defense Ministry each of the planes will carry 5 doctors, 2 nurses, 62 stretchers and medicine. They will bring back--on an unspecified date--Lebanese victims of the Zahlah bombardments, who will be treated in French hospitals.

Explaining these decisions, Giscard d'Estaing said at an election meeting in Montreuil (Seine-Saint-Denis) on Monday: "This morning I once again considered the sad situation in Lebanon--a country which, as you know, is our country's brother and in which there are Christian communities which have our religious and linguistic tradition. It is a country which presently is being torn apart by fratricidal confrontations and bombardments once again. So it was first necessary to decide to send humanitarian aid to Lebanon. Then it was necessary--and I did this this afternoon--to send a French envoy to the Lebanese president to see what could be done on a political level to end these bombardments and confrontations and to bring the matter to the attention of international bodies at the most effective levels."

PEACE-KEEPING FORCE FOR LEBANON MENTIONED

LD081524 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] France's special envoy in Beirut, Hubert Argod, left the Lebanese capital this afternoon on an Air France plane which took off earlier than scheduled because the shooting in Beirut is now threatening the airport's operations. Mortar fire is raining down on the residential area of Beirut at a rate of 10 shells an hour.

The former French ambassador in Lebanon said that France will give the country political and humanitarian assistance. In diplomatic circles in Paris, it is thought that France is planning to form a new international peace-keeping force for Lebanon if, of course, the Lebanese authorities ask for it. However, this would also depend, among other things, on UN Security Council approval for the creation of such a force.

STIRN TALKS WITH BARBADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

FL071701 Bridgetown CANA in English 1654 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 7 Apr (CANA-REUTER)--Barbados Foreign Minister Henry Forde today discussed the situation in the Caribbean region and Franco-Barbados relations with French Deputy Foreign Minister Olivier Stirn, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. Mr Forde, on a visit to France, spent part of the morning in talks with Mr Stirn before the two men held a working lunch, the spokesman said.

Mr Stirn visited Barbados last year when it was decided to maintain regular bilateral contacts and increase cooperation between the two states. Mr Forde is due to visit a number of public and private enterprises during his visit to France including the National Solar Energy Authority's installations.

HAIG TALKS WITH COLOMBO DURING ROME STOPOVER

LD082024 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1900 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] The U.S. Secretary of State, Haig, stayed in Rome for 2 hours during his transit from the Middle East to Madrid. In his talks with Colombo, minister of foreign affairs, the main topics of the present international situation were discussed with particular reference to Poland, East-West relations and Lebanon.

SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER BARRE ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU081550 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, 8 Apr (ANSA)--Somali Foreign Minister Jama Barre arrived in Rome this morning abroad a flight from Athens to begin a three-day private visit to Italy.

Tomorrow, Barre is scheduled to meet the Italian Foreign Minister, Emilio Colombo, at the Rome ministry.

IRAQI OIL MINISTER HEADS DELEGATION TO SEMINAR

Confers With Colombo

JN071532 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1450 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, 7 Apr (INA)--Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council member and Iraqi oil minister, met here today with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

The INA correspondent in Rome says that the two sides discussed means of expanding bilateral relations, in addition to other issues of mutual interest.

Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, who is heading an Iraqi delegation to an energy seminar here, met last night with (Alberto Grandi), chairman of the National Italian Oil Company, with whom he exchanged views on the seminar subjects and relations between Iraq and Italy.

Addresses Energy Seminar

JN071842 Baghdad INA in English 1755 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, (INA)--Iraq's oil minister, Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, said Arab countries' great contribution to world economic progress and stability through the supply of energy should be looked at in parallel with the sacrifice given by these countries to achieve its economic development objectives.

Addressing "the seminar on development through cooperation among OAPEC, Italy and the south European states" opened in Rome today, the minister said the Arab countries, as developing nations, do its best to develop its economic resources on modern basis to narrow the existing gap between these countries and the developed countries.

Iraq's oil minister, also member of the Revolution Command Council (RCC), explained that the Arab countries look forward through its relations with other nations to achieve wider aspects of noble cooperation in the field of raising the efficiency of its cadre and obtaining the latest technological know-how.

The minister said that when the Arab countries try to preserve the real value of its oil royalties, through the preservation of its power of purchase by means of compensating traces of world inflation and the effects of currency fluctuation, they endeavour to gradually rectify oil prices in parallel to the alternative energy resources prices taking into consideration the rates of world inflation and economic development besides currency fluctuation.

Having in mind that "oil is a depleted wealth, we have to work hard to build solid economic basis capable of developing our economy through the existing plans of development adopted by us in different fields", the minister pointed out.

Iraq's oil minister called on the developed south European countries to leave the door open for the Arab countries to get the needed knowledge for the development of their self capabilities and assist them by rendering consultations or implementing their projects of development.

He condemned the Zionist and imperialist circles' attempts to block the way before the Arab countries who seek technology particularly in the field of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

He also called on south European countries to further cooperate with the Arab countries in the field of trade and to remove all obstacles put before Arab oil and non-oil products to enter the south European countries' markets.

Mr Tayih 'Abd al-Karim stressed the fact that Iraq will stand firm against all attempts of confrontation or expercising pressures on the Arab countries and other oil producing countries by different means including the storage of huge quantities of oil beyond the legitimate and justified aims other than threatening the interests of oil producing countries.

On the other hand, the minister expressed Iraq's readiness to cooperate with the United Nations special agencies to solve world economic problems, provided that the energy problem must not be isolated from other vital issues.

KUWAITI OIL MINISTER IN ROME SEES OIL PRICE ACCORD

NC091221 Paris AFP in English 1212 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, 9 Apr (AFP)--Kuwait has reached agreement on prices with some of the oil companies it has been negotiating with since new year, Kuwaiti Oil Minister 'Ali al-Khalifa as-Sabah said here today.

He thought agreement could be reached with all the companies within two or three weeks. Negotiations concern Gulf, Shell, B.P., Petrobras and some Japanese companies for a total of 650,000 barrels a day.

The minister said reports that Kuwait had suspended shipments after failing to obtain agreement on a four or five dollar premium above the fixed 35.3 dollar a barrel rate were "exaggerated". But he gave no other price details.

The Kuwaiti minister, here for a gathering on Euro-Arab relations, said Kuwait's output for the year starting April 1, 1981 would exceed one million barrels a day. This compared with 1.5 million barrels a day last year.

The current surplus of oil internationally was "normal for the time of the year", he said.

AVANTE!: WEST USES POLAND TO JUSTIFY ARMS RACE

LD080753 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 2 Apr 81 p 11

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The planned general strike in Poland has been suspended following the agreement reached between the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs and a Solidarity delegation. But the problems persist. The calling of this strike, which thus is not taking place, could perhaps be presented as one of the clearest proofs that what is at issue today in Poland is not in any way confined to the discontent which has arisen with respect to mistakes and distortions of methods within the government and the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR].

Over and above this and the collapse of confidence of broad sectors of the population and the weakening of the PZPR itself, the role of internal provocation by antisocialist elements--who use, of course, to their advantage objective facts and certain justified aspirations--and the role of brazen and open interference by imperialism stand out only too clearly.

What are the outstanding facts of the Polish crisis?

1. An Extremely Grave Economic Crisis

The extremely grave threat of an unlimited general strike comes at a time when the economic situation, gravely exacerbated by social instability in a process of successive strikes, appears catastrophic.

This very fact is underlined in the final resolution of the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, which asserts that "groups opposed to socialism, which exercise influence on Solidarity, are conducting a broad propaganda campaign aimed at spreading distrust toward the party and the state authorities, increasing tension, organizing strikes and spreading anarchy in economic life, thus confronting Poland with economic catastrophe."

The country's economic situation is rapidly deteriorating.

Since last September, industrial output has been constantly lower than during the same period in previous years. Such a point has been reached that it is necessary to stop the production of some products. The fall in output, accompanied by a systematic increase in wages, has led to a grave disruption of the domestic market.

It could even be asserted that the economic situation at the end of the first quarter represents a threat of a breakdown of the national economy.

2. The Role of Organized Provocation

The disparity between the methods of struggle promoted by Solidarity and the demands at issue or the pretexts invoked is becoming increasingly clear, all the more so since the Polish Government and the PZPR leadership cannot be accused of rejecting dialogue and the resolution of the problems through peaceful discussion of the issues and conciliation.

The events which led to the unleashing of the crisis in Poland date back a long way and have been almost forgotten. Last June, demonstrations of discontent against announced increases in meat prices occurred in several places in the country (price increases being a rare occurrence under socialism). This was followed by a veritable escalation of demands, which could not fail to reflect popular discontent, which was only possible because of the collapse of confidence in the PZPR, connected with mistakes in socioeconomic policy involving the violation of internal democracy and of the Leninist rules of work within the PZPR.

However, it is an escalation which is also connected with activity skillfully exploited in a systematic and organized manner by internal provocation, with extensive and open support from imperialism, which knew how to use the just discontent of broad sectors of the people unleashed in the summer of 1980.

What has now happened in Bydgoszcz? The occupation of public buildings has recently constituted one of the forms of pressure used by Solidarity. When the 19 March session of the People's Council in Bydgoszcz was closed against the wishes of the Solidarity members present, the latter refused to leave the hall. Intervention by the police forces led to three people being injured.

The desire for dialogue, impaired by the Bydgoszcz incidents,is becoming a feature only of the policy of the Polish Government and of the PZPR; not of Solidarity, not of the forces which are seeking to exploit the discontent and the lack of confidence of these sections of the people with openly antisocialist ends. These are unequivocally using blackmail and the most diverse and aggressive forms of pressure.

Deputy Premier Rakowski stated in connection with the events in Bydgoszcz: "The events demonstrate that there are forces in Solidarity which are seeking to launch a crusade against people's power.... In the incredible agitation which Solidarity had been conducting for several days against the authorities it is not difficult to discern the desire to set General Jaruzelski's government against the party to which he belongs.... In your opinion, gentlemen, the cause of all this is the Bydgoszcz incident. To what extent is that the real cause?.... First, because there is a disparity between the cause and the effect and, second, because for two weeks we have been witnessing increasing anxiety and the multiplication of conflicts. This, gentlemen, began before the Bydgoszcz events.

That this is a far-reaching maneuver--which has nothing to do with the origins of the discontent which has arisen and the extremely acute problems currently experienced by socialist Poland. Rather, it is using them against socialism and against the Polish people--is a fact demonstrated by the leaders of Polish "dissidence" themselves. We cite in particular Jacek Kuron, leader of the counterrevolutionary organization, the Social Self-Defense Committee. In statements to LE MONDE of 28 August 1980, Kuron asserts: "The opposition has a certain influence among worker circles, and we can increase it since they need help (!!!), information and suggestions. It is our duty to help the workers to organize themselves in independent institutional groups, workers' committees or trade unions...." And he also adds: "The USSR will not risk an armed intervention in Poland as long as the Poles refrain from overthrowing a government which is docile toward the USSR. Therefore we refrain from this for the present.

It is difficult to be clearer.

The Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, which has now been held, reflected the gravity of the problems experienced in Poland--problems which are connected with and are also reflected in the party's internal life. It was stated in particular that power is already a reality in the country, that the unmasking of the intentions of the counterrevolutionary forces, which are no longer concealing themselves, and that a grave threat is looming over Poland and over socialism. [sentence as published]

In his final speech, Stanislaw Kania emphasized: "It cannot be denied that our country exceeded the bounds of economic good sense long ago. There are also bounds in the political field. These bounds are defined by the interest of socialism, the maintenance of the party's leading role and concern about our state's security and its credibility as a member of the socialist community. We must also be a militant party, a party which advocates socialist regeneration--and not just against the various forms of inertia. There are more and more facts which confirm the grave dangers to which those who are struggling against socialism and are working not only against people's power but also in order to seize power are subjecting socialist regeneration.

3. Interference By Imperialism

The Polish state will certainly know how to adopt the measures appropriate for defending socialism. The concern about the present situation is justified. On the eve of the declaration of a general strike which did not take place, resolutions warning of the dangers looming over socialist Poland's future were adopted in many enterprises. The present situation could necessitate other measures which would curb a greater and catastrophic deterioration.

In the meantime, imperialism is brazenly interfering in Poland's internal problems, supporting in every way movements or organizations which are working against socialism or are capable of being used to this end, subjecting the country to a systematic campaign of radio broadcasts of provocative and misleading propaganda and also using the same weapon which is being brandished by the antisocialist elements inside the country--blackmail.

The United States and the FRG have stated that any "internal or external repressive action" in Poland would cause the immediate cessation of economic aid.

In the meantime, the Salvadoran junta's genocidal activity against its own people is unleashing the contrary process--the acceleration of financial and military aid for the fascists of the junta. Another highly topical instance: In Turkey, where over 97 death sentences are currently being sought against members of a leftwing organization, the government is explicitly supported by NATO. The present Turkish head of government even permits himself the luxury of stating that no date can as yet be set for the restoration of democracy.

For imperialism, the Polish people count for nothing. What is important is hitting socialism. It is currently important to brandish the "argument" of Poland to attempt to convince the world and NATO's European allies themselves of the "need" for the arms race and of the "need" for the policy of brinkmanship.

Once more the deployment of new missiles in Europe and the renewed proposal of the deployment of the neutron bomb will be advocated--at a NATO Nuclear Planning Group meeting to be held 6-9 April in Bonn. In view of the reservations of several European capitalist governments--reservations further highlighted by the Western governments' reaction to Moscow's proposals (which are universally regarded as a peace offensive), Poland will be put forward there as an "argument" in support of the arms race. This is imperialism's policy in the great international class struggle, in which Poland currently constitutes one of its most acute and dramatic manifestations.

LEADERS DISCUSS NATO, FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH HAIG

Meeting With Perez-Llorca

LD090836 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Angel Gomez Fuentes dispatch]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has just had a meeting with Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was a joint meeting with the delegations of both countries, and lasted 50 minutes. During the talks, the main subjects discussed were the conflictive international situation, the eventual entry of Spain into NATO and the renewal or extension of the U.S. Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. This was the key question in the talks between the delegations led by Haig and Perez-Llorca, according to a report we received from a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official, and will surely be the central subject of the meeting which Alexander Haig will shortly have with Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo at the Moncloa Palace. Haig wanted to learn of the Spanish timetable for entry into NATO which, according to Perez-Llorca, will be carried out during the present legislature. The U.S. secretary of state showed special interest in the subject of NATO, it being interrelated to the new Spanish-U.S. treaty. It is expected that during Alexander Haig's brief visit to Spain, the new agreements will be outlined as the present agreements expire next September.

King Receives Haig

LD091048 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Correspondent's dispatch from the Zarzuela Palace]

[Excerpt] His Majesty the King is receiving the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. On the U.S. side, this has been an obligatory visit. We should recall the date of the failed coup d'etat in Spain--at that time the kind was scheduled to visit America but the visit was postponed. We should also recall the Mr Alexander Haig somewhat prematurely said that the failed coup d'etat was very much a matter of the country's internal affairs. These somewhat nervous opinions had too much of a bad effect on the Spanish press and high-ranking circles.

Unfortunately, we are not able to ascertain what he will say to His Majesty the King, but we anticipate that he will express some sympathy for the anxiety of the moment. We should take into account the fact that the failed assassination attempt on President Reagan has also affected the nervousness of Mr Haig. At that time and in the presence of Congress he wanted to define himself as the first authority of state, unconstitutionally going beyond the authority of Vice-President Bush.

CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

LD080836 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1730 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] In Madrid today, PRC Vice Premier Gu Mu and Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca signed the first agreement of cultural cooperation between the two countries. By virtue of this agreement, Spain and China are committed to stimulating the development of cooperation between their scientific and research institutions. Among other things, it also provides for contact between teachers, specialists and universities in the two countries and the promotion of the Spanish language and literature in China and vice versa, with the aim of reflecting with the utmost exactitude the culture and history of each country. Prior to the signing of this agreement, the Chinese vice premier, who arrived in Madrid yesterday, was received by King Juan Carlos and had a meeting with Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo.

FINLAND

KEKKONEN INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD091055 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 4 Apr 81 p 9

[FINNISH NEWS AGENCY interview with Finnish President Urho Kekkonen: "The Goal is Concrete East-West Dialogue"--date and place not given]

[Text] The objective of the letters sent by President Leonid Brezhnev to several Western heads of state in March was to bring about some form of dialogue between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the West. This is President Urho Kekkonen's view of the intention behind Brezhnev's letters, one of which was sent to the president himself.

In an interview with the FINNISH NEWS AGENCY, Kekkonen explained that he took the view that Brezhnev wants to start a concrete debate with the aim of improving the international atmosphere on the basis of the Soviet proposals.

Kekkonen also noted the positive assessment of relations between Finland and the Soviet Union voiced at the recent 28th CPSU Congress. According to the president, this shows that relations between Finland and the Soviet Union have been maintained at the same level despite today's tough international atmosphere.

The entire interview is as follows in an unofficial translation [from Finnish int

[Question] Reports published in recent weeks indicate that the second CSCE followup meeting, which began last fall, has gotten into serious difficulties. How do you assess the present situation, Mr President?

[Answer] I have followed the reports from Madrid with growing concern. Only insignificant progress has been made. The reason for this seems to have been that the work at the conference thus far has been more characterized by a desire to make accusations than by an interest in real cooperation. It is high time to pause and consider whether everything which we could envisage doing to achieve a compromise solution really has been done. It is now more important than every for the participating countries to muster their spiritual resources so that the meeting can be brought to a satisfactory conclusion and the continuation of the CSCE process be assured.

[Question] At the beginning of March, President L.I. Brezhnev sent a letter to a number of leading persons in the West. You were also one of those who received these letters, Mr President. How would you describe the contents of the letter you received?

[Answer] At the CPSU's 26th Congress, General Secretary L.I. Brezhnev put forward a number of proposals intended to bring about an improvement in the present tough international climate through an increase in mutual confidence and understanding between East and West. The way I see it is that General Secretary Brezhnev has sent these letters containing these proposals to leading figures in the West with the main objective of making the proposals the subject of concrete discussion and negotiation. Thus the point of the letters seems to be to bring about some form of dialogue between the leaders in the Soviet Union and in the West. The goal of this dialogue would be an improvement in the international atmosphere on the basis of the Soviet Union's proposals.

[Question] President Brezhnev's letter seems mainly to have been a comprehensive communication on international politics. Does the letter contain anything about bilateral relations between Finland and the Soviet Union?

[Answer] In his letter, President Brezhnev directed my attention to the fact that the reciprocal relations between Finland and the Soviet Union were given a very positive assessment in as authoritative a way as possible at the above-mentioned CPSU congress. Of course, we in Finland noted this assessment with the greatest satisfaction. It is a new sign that the relations between Finland and the Soviet Union in the present tough international atmosphere have been kept at a very steady level and that this was guaranteed stable and positive development trends.

[Question] At the party congress President Brezhnev was not only complimentary about Finland but also about you personally for your contribution to the promotion of detente in Europe. How do you take this remark?

[Answer] I take it more or less as a recognition of Finland's past foreign policy course. One of the most important endeavors has been to promote detente and peaceful cooperation on a realistic basis and within the framework of the possibilities at hand.

[Question] In a few days we will once again be celebrating the signing of the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty. What significaance does the pact have today in the Nordic context and in Europe?

[Answer] When the friendship and mutual assistance pact was signed in 1948 its contents were intentionally shaped so that it does not depend on prevailing conditions. The significance of the pact is thus not dependent on the conditions which prevailed at the time of its signing. The friendship and mutual assistance treaty prevented then and prevents today all speculations about our security policy course. Because of this it has made a contribution to stabilizing our situation and has thus promoted the development of our international relations on a broad front. Its effects have also been reflected outside Finland's borders in a way which has promoted peace and peaceful cooperation. The friendship and mutual assistance treaty will also play an important role in the future as far as ensuring security in the Nordic countries is concerned. It will also continue to be an indisputable part of a pan-European system for balance and security, both in times of detente and also when colder winds are blowing.

[Question] The friendship and mutual assistance treaty has often been discussed in Finland. In this discussion, especially in times of detente, its elements of friendship and cooperation have been in the foreground for understandable reasons. What role does this treaty play in the situation you refer to in the introduction to your book "Tamminiemi," when the world--as Mika Waltari [well-known Finnish novelist] put it--spews ash and fire?

[Answer] The treaty's prime objective is to promote peace. As a result of this, Finnish and Soviet interests have moved in the same direction in the question of building a peaceful system of security and cooperation in Europe. The friendship and mutual assistance treaty is intended--with the object of preserving peace--to keep Finland and its immediate geopolitical area out of great power strategy calculations and international conflicts. It is easy to see that is in agreement with both the signatories'--both Finland's and the Soviet Union's--security interests. Since both the parties are deriving benefits from the pact it follows that both must bear their share of the responsibility and answer for their share of security as well as adopting the necessary actual measures in this respect in accordance with the treaty's stipulations and its objective.

THATCHER WARNS USSR AGAINST USING FORCE IN POLAND

LD081904 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1808 GMT 8 Apr 81

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Russian intervention in Poland would be a disaster for the Soviet Union, Mrs Thatcher warned tonight. The world looked to the Soviet Union to respect the will of the Polish people and their right to express it, she told a diplomatic and writers' association dinner in London.

The prime minister described as "absurd and dangerous" suggestions that Britain had interfered in Poland in any way. But she added: "If we are called upon to react we will do so, I believe, far more quickly, effectively and appropriately than after Afghanistan."

Mrs Thatcher's comments represented the government's first reaction to the apparent easing of the threat of Soviet intervention in Poland.

The prime minister said the world had learned with deep anxiety of the greater Soviet military activity around Poland. What was said at the communist congress in Prague had also been studied with concern.

"The British Government, with our partners in the European Community and our allies in NATO, have made clear from the start that we regard the events in Poland as a purely Polish concern. We have said we would not interfere in any way. We have not done so. Suggestions that we have are absurd and dangerous."

Mrs Thatcher said Britain and other Western powers had helped Poland and were continuing to do so with supplies of dood, the rescheduling of debts and other economic aids. All this had been done in response to requests from the Polish Government.

"We continue to hope that the brave people of Poland will be given the chance to find the path which they seek to a future of their own choosing. For them these are difficult days in which they will need to exercise wisdom, steadiness and realism. But let us be clear--there must be no use of force from any quarter."

The prime minister said an external intervention in Poland would be a disaster "for Poland, for Europe, for East-West relations and for all peoples. I hope that the Soviet leaders realise that intervention would be a disaster for the Soviet Union too. They know what the occupation of Afghanistan has done for the international reputation of their country. They know that what the effects of a new arms race would be for them and their people. The world looks to the Soviet Union to respect the will of the Polish people and their right to express it."

The prime minister delivered a firm reply to recent comments by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing which appeared to question Britain's commitment to membership of the Common Market--although she did not mention the French president by name.

Mrs Thatcher stressed that because of developments in Eastern Europe the members of Atlantic alliance had been consulting for many months. "If we are called upon to react we will do so, I believe far more quickly effectively and appropriately than after Afghanistan," she said. But she did not indicate what the nature of this reaction would be.

The Polish crisis demanded that EEC foreign policy should be co-ordinated in deed and in words, the prime minister said.

"If the Community is to be a viable and worthwhile organisation its policies must be applied in a balanced way and its members must be prepared to take a balanced view of each others problems.

"I am not sure that this has always been so of late. There has been too much depression, too little help, too much questioning of each other's motives and good faith."

"The fact is that people in other member countries are no more entitled to query our commitment to the Community than we are to query theirs.

"The same rules and principles apply to them as apply to us. "Our commitment is just as firm as theirs. We are not less determined than they to insure that, when Community policies are negotiated, our interests like theirs are properly served."

Turning to the Gulf area, Mrs Thatcher said: "Britain does not seek to re-introduce troops into the Gulf. "But we warmly welcome the steps which the Gulf states are now taking to consolidate their own policies.

"It is for them, not us, to assess their security needs. Where they decide they need help with equipment, with technical advise, with training or the sharing of information then we are glad to offer that help. Our technology is second to none and they know we are reliable suppliers."

PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN

JN081239 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn met today with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at the prime minister's office in London. Talks dealt with bilateral and international issues. His majesty told the British prime minister of the importance of the Palestinian cause and the necessity of giving the Palestinian people a chance to practice their right to self-determination and to establish an independent state on their land.

His Majesty called for intensifying European efforts to hold a dialogue with the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

SEVERAL BOMB EXPLOSIONS REPORTED IN NICOSIA

NC082034 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 2020 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] About five or six bomb explosions were heard in Nicosia area this evening. The police have announced that one of the explosions went off in the yard of the Hilton hotel. There were no casualties or damage. The police are continuing investigations to locate the other explosions.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON UN INITIATIVE

NC071618 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The government spokesman has stated that after Foreign Minister Rolandhis' talks with UN Secretary General Waldheim in New York in May, the Cypriot Government will be in a position to know whether there will be a UN initiative on the Cypriot issue. In answer to a pertinent question, the spokesman said that, as is natural, the UN Secretariat General, and particularly Waldheim, are greatly interested in achieving progress in the Cypriot problem.

In answer to another question, the government spokesman replied that there is no indication whatsoever of a Swiss effort to play a mediation role in the Cypriot problem. The Swiss Government, the spokesman said, asked that substantive talks on the Cypriot issue be held during Rolandhis' coming visit to Switzerland. On the other hand, the government spokesman said that a draft of the text of the missing persons agreement is being made jointly with the United Nations. The spokesman added that the signing of the agreement will be held soon and that the Cypriot Government will acknowledge this agreement.

SFRY OFFICIALS MEETS WITH ROLANDHIS DURING STOPOVER

NC072025 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Zvone Dragan, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council left tonight for his country after a few hours' stopover in Cyprus on his return from his visit to Kuwait. During his brief stay on the island, Dragan met Foreign Minister Rolandhis who, during a working luncheon given in honor of the Yugoslav official, exchanged with him views on issues of mutual interest, including the Cypriot issue and bilateral Cyprus-Yugoslav relations. On his departure from Larnaca airport, the vice president was seen off by Rolandhis, Yugoslav Ambassador Job and other officials.

DENKTAS EXPRESSES WISH TO SEEK PEACEFUL SOLUTION

TA081202 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Pointing out that the Greek Cypriots frequently stress that they have registered significant progress in their defense situation, President Rauf Denktas has said: We do not see any difference between defense and offense. We hope the Greek Cypriots will not again view themselves above the clouds and start something foolish.

Denktas replied to journalists' questions this morning on Kiprianou's speech at the Greek Cypriot young scientists association. Denktas said that if Kiprianou realizes the true nature of the Government of Cyprus position--which he seized through the use of force and robbery--and understands that he represents the Greek Cypriot administration in the south, then the solution of the Cyprus problem would be much easier. Noting that the solution would be easier because the most important problem and the most important fait accompli which created the Cyprus problem would thus have been eliminated, Denktas continued: It is true that there are other ways to solve the issue. An intelligent person does not seek other methods. He tries to solve the problem through talks and peaceful methods.

KENAN ATAKOL REACTS TO ROLANDHIS STATEMENT

TA081729 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Minister Kenan Atakol has said that every negative step to be taken by the Greek Cypriot side and every new propaganda move against us will further reduce the hopes for a solution and force us to take countermeasures to protect our rights.

Atakol replied to a speech made by so-called Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis to a group of British House of Commons members in Britain. In his speech, Rolandhis claimed that the Greek Cypriot side will under no circumstances accept the equal cofounder rights of the Turkish Cypriot community, that the Greek Cypriot side will not make any concessions regarding the return of all Greek Cypriot refugees to their homes, that the talks have not yielded any results and that the responsibility for this lies with the Turkish Cypriot side.

Replying to Rolandhis' statement, Atakol said that Greek Cypriot intransigence has reached its (?maximum). He said: Not only are the Greek Cypriots failing to change their attitude--which is needed for the success of the current peace efforts--but they are also [word indistinct] on the principles that have previously been agreed upon. They are not even ready to accept the cofounder rights accorded to the Turkish Cypriots by the 1960 constitution and do not hesitate to state that they will not accord us any rights except the status of minority.

Atakol recalled that the refugee problem was solved through the population exchange agreement between the two communities in Vienna in 1975 and called on the Greek Cypriots to review UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's reports of that time if they have forgotten this fact.

The foreign minister noted that the Greek Cypriot attempt to represent the Turkish Cypriot side as a minority despite existing agreements further increases the atmosphere of distrust between the two communities and proves that the Greek Cypriots are not worthy of cooperating again with the Turkish Cypriots within a partnership framework.

Stressing that it is not the Turkish Cypriot side which is (?undermining) the intercommunal talks, Atakol recalled that the sides involved in the Cyprus problem consist of the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities and indirectly of Turkey and Greece. He said that Britain's situation is determined through agreements. Atakol noted that he does not view any other country or organization as [word indistinct] or authorized to act as a side in the Cyprus issue.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA--An agreement was signed today between Cyprus and Romania covering international road transport between the two countries. The agreement was signed by the director general of the Foreign Ministry, Mr Pelayias, and the Romanian attache in Cyprus, Mr Alexis. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1510 GMT 4 Apr 81 NC]

AMBASSADOR ACCREDITED--Cyprus Ambassador in Paris Mikhailidhis has been appointed ambassador to Spain and Portugal with the French capital as his seat. The governments of Spain and Portugal have given their consent to Mikhailidhis' accreditation. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 3 Apr 81 NC]

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--President Kiprianou received today Italian Ambassador Giorgio Stea-Antonini who bid him farewell on the occasion of his departure from Cyprus. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 7 Apr 81 NC]

GENERAL EVREN OBSERVES MILITARY EXERCISES IN KONYA

TA091138 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren went to Konya today to observe the "Chief Commander Ataturk" exercises organized by the 2d Army Command. He is accompanied by the National Security Council members, Ground Force Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force, Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer, and Gendarme Commander Gen Sedat Celasun. The NATO Southeastern Allied Ground Forces commander, Gen Sedat Guneral, left the NATO headquarters in Izmir for Konya to observe the exercises.

General Evren and the commanders were received at Konya airport by 2d Army Commander Gen Bedrettin Demirel with a military ceremony. The Konya governor and mayor, Lutfi Tuncel, and the 3d Main Jet Base commander, Brig Gen Necdet Gencaslan, were among the reception party. Mehmet Bican and Tevfik Fikret Dincer from the Turkish Radio and Television News Center report that Gen Kenan Evren and the commanders were received by cheering citizens at the entrance to the city. Konya athletes gave General Evren a Turkish flag as a gift. Representatives from certain establishments gave him flowers.

General Evren and the commanders then visited 2d Army Commander General Demirel and conferred with him for some time. They then observed the "Chief Commander Ataturk" exercises. The exercises will last 2 days.

General Evren and the National Security Council members will go to Seydisehir tomorrow afternoon to tour the Seydisehir aluminium installations. They will return to Ankara tomorrow evening.

AIR DEFENSE EXERCISE HELD IN AEGEAN, MEDITERRANEAN

TA081733 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] The national unity and solidarity airborne air defense-81 exercise planned by the 1st Tactical Air Force Command was held today. The exercise was held in Aegean international airspace, the western Black Sea, Marmara and western Mediterranean regions. Interception planes, radars, rockets and antiaircraft weapons belonging to the 1st Tactical Air Force Command participated in the exercise. It has been announced that the exercise, in which the cooperation and coordination among and reactions of air defense weapon systems were tried, ended successfully.

PRIME MINISTER ULUSU RECEIVES ICFTU DELEGATION

TA081725 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has received the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions [ICFTU] delegation in Ankara. According to a statement issued by the prime ministry press office, Minister of State and Acting Foreign Minister Ilhan Oztrak and Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] leader Ibrahim Denizcier were present at the meeting held between Ulusu and the visiting delegation headed by ICFTU Secretary General Otto Kersten. The delegation is being briefed on trade unions and labor life during its contacts in Ankara.

FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS NEW MEETING WITH WALDHEIM

TA081101 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is on an official visit to the United States, has met with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for the second time.

According to the Foreign Ministry, international developments and the Cyprus problem were discussed during the Turkmen-Waldheim meetings. Turkmen and Waldheim agreed that a political solution to the Cyprus problem be sought through the intercommunal talks. The Turkish foreign minister and Waldheim also exchanged views regarding the program for UN celebrations marking the Ataturk centennary.

Turkmen later delivered a speech on Turkish foreign policy at a meeting with representatives from press, education and business circles in New York. After this meeting, Turkmen departed for Philadelphia.

CENTRAL BANK DIRECTOR DEPARTS FOR BULGARIA, ITALY

TA081133 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Turkish Central Bank Director Osman Siklar left for Bulgaria this morning. Siklar will hold talks on the renewal of the bankers agreement between the two countries.

After his 4-day visit in Bulgaria, Siklar will go to Italy where he will sign an agreement making operational a section of the loan extended to Turkey by Italy within the framework of OECD. Siklar will also hold talks with the representatives of certain Italian banks.

ARAYIS PUBLISHERS APPEAL CONFISCATION OF ISSUE

TA081500 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1440 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 8 Apr (AA)--Ex-RPP leader and ex-Premier Bulent Ecevit appeared before the public prosecutor for the press in Ankara Wednesday in connection with his editorial in the latest issue of the weekly ARAYIS [QUEST]. He was accompanied by Editor Nahit Duru.

Publishers of ARAYIS have appealed to a higher court against Tuesday's court order for confiscation of No 7 of the weekly because of Ecevit's editorial on "torture."

ARMENIAN PATRIARCH CONDEMNS ATTACKS ON OFFICIALS

TA081734 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Istanbul, 8 Apr (AA)--Patriarch of the Armenian community in Turkey Shnork Kaloustian condemned the recent attempt on the life of Labor Counselor Cavit Demir of the Turkish Embassy in Copenhagen and called for "an end to such inhuman acts."

Archbishop Kaloustian called on Governor Nevzat Ayaz of Istanbul to express his condolences Wednesday when he said the assault on Demir had come when the grief over the murder of two other Turkish officials, labor attache Resat Morali and religious counselor Tecelli Ari, was still fresh. The Armenian community strongly condemned such attacks, the archbishop said.

VOTCP BLAMES IMPERIALISM FOR ARMENIAN TERRORISM

TA091126 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Station comentary: "The Double-Edged Sword of Imperialism or the Truth Behind Armenian Terrorism"]

[Summary] Turkish labor counselor in Copenhagen Cavit Demir was wounded in an armed attack only 3 weeks after the assassination of the Turkish labor attache and the religious official in Paris.

"Who are these armed assailants? For what purpose are these atrocious murders being perpetrated one after the other? Some of the writers in the press are replying to these questions by pointing out some of the facts, and other writers are acting in compliance with their own distorted goals and attempting to reply to the questions with false words by ignoring the facts."

As long as the perpetrators of these assassinations and their aims are not correctly determined and the attempts to mislead the public do not cease, the terrorists will continue to commit their murders and claim new victims.

"The murders of Turkish diplomats are generally connected with the Armenian cause and it is said that certain Armenian terrorist groups are behind these murders. This is correct. Another correct fact is that an overwhelming majority of the Armenians in our country and in other countries are firmly opposed to these murders. This majority does not wish anything except the condemnation of the massacres perpetrated in the past against its people. Adopting such a stand would place a clear division between the terrorists, who are being incited for specific purposes, and the vast majority of the Armenians who are opposed to terrorism and murders, and would to a great extent prevent the terrorists from appearing as if they are carrying out the Armenians' cause. It will then be revealed more clearly who is nurturing and directing these terrorists. We say it will be revealed more clearly because there are clear indications and bloody tracks showing who is nurturing and directing these terrorists. The intelligence organizations of countries like the United States, France, Switzerland and Denmark where the terrorists are committing their murders [words indistinct]." "No one can deny that a significant section of the Armenian terrorist groups live in the United States." The British intelligence service has been inciting the Armenians for their own imperialist aims.

Newspapers like SON HAVADIS and TERCUMAN are brushing these facts aside and trying to cover up the bloody tracks of Armenian terrorists--which extend all the way to the imperialist intelligence organizations--through anti-Sovietism. "Let us point out once again that this anti-Soviet hysteria only serves to allow the Armenian terrorists, whose centers are in imperialist countries, and the CIA, which is using them, to conduct their bloody game with ease. The sword of imperialism is double-edged. There were important indications of this during Turkmen's visit to France. Through this terrorist movement which it is directing, the United States--which is mounting and continuing its pressures on our country--is attempting to bind our country tightly and trying to become the most effective sovereign force in Ankara as stated by numerous sensible writers."

VOTCP CRITICIZES NATO'S ARMAMENTS POLICIES

TA091145 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: As is known, the NATO Nuclear Planning Group meeting in Bonn has ended. The nuclear strategy plan of the Reagan administration, the deployment of new nuclear weapons in NATO countries, and the modernization of nuclear systems were discussed during the meeting, in which Turkey participated with a delegation headed by permanent representative Osman Olgay.

As is known, the United States uses every NATO meeting as a means of pressure to make its allies approve the Pentagon's armament decisions. Turkey is one of the countries where the tactic of (?reward and threats) is intensely applied. This attitude was once more observed during the Bonn meeting of the Nuclear Planning Group. This time, also, the United States applied intense pressures on countries--namely Belgium and The Netherlands--which are not willing to deploy medium-range missiles on their soil in accord with the 1979 U.S. decision. The United States attempted to accuse these countries of failing to fulfill their duties within NATO.

Washington's policy to impose its demands on its allies is provoking reactions in Western Europe. It is increasing the conflicts between the United States and its European allies. The entire FRG press is likening this meeting of Reagan to a child's game and is continuously increasing its criticism of Washington's policy of oppression. The Bonn meeting, dear listeners, has clearly demonstrated that NATO's strategic plan is based on armament only. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger reiterated his view on curbing expenditures alloted to social projects and increasing armament expenditures. The Washington administration cannot openly oppose the Soviet peace proposals because it is aware that such a stand would again label it as the archenemy of detente in world public opinion. Therefore, it is resorting to the deceit of bilateral decision.

Dear listeners, [words indistinct] there are nuclear weapons in U.S. and NATO bases. Washington is trying to create the impression that the nuclear weapons cannot be used without Turkey's consent by claiming that the double-key system is in effect. It is thus attempting to (?appease) the increasingly mounting reactions among our people against U.S. imperialism and its bases of aggression on our soil. As reported in the 23-29 March issue of YANKI magazine, the 14 protocols that were made effective (?one after the other) as appendices to the bilateral slavery agreement completely eliminate the double-key system. These secret agreements grant the United States the possibility of using nuclear weapons on our soil whenever it wants. This can turn our country into ashes in a possible war.

Dear listeners, all these problems clearly show the real threat to our country originates from dependence on the United States and membership in NATO. This [word indistinct] makes it necessary to support the constructive peace proposals by the Soviet Union. Like the people of other countries, our people want to live in peace and in an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation with their neighbors. If Turkey does not want to be singled out in the international arena as the enemy of peace and detente, then it should heed the voice and wishes of our people and not the voice of Washington and NATO headquarters.

COMMUNIST PARTY BROADCASTS MAY DAY SLOGANS

TA081449 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 8 Apr 81

["The Turkish Communist Party's May Day Slogans for 1981"]

[Text] The proletariat of all countries unite. Long live May Day, the international struggle, unity and solidary day of the working class. May Day, the workers' holiday, must be an official holiday once again.

Everybody who does not want to be annihilated in nuclear war: Let us support the Soviet Union's peace proposals against the NATO sovereign circles' policy of moving away from detente, of inciting the arms race and anti-Sovietism. Let us oppose the deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe and Turkey, let us oppose the neutron bomb.

Let relations with the Soviet Union, with all the socialist countries, with all our neighbors, with the Nonaligned Movement, with anti-imperialist countries and activities be strengthened. All forces that are in favor of independence: Let us unite against imperialism's and especially U.S. imperialism's blackmail, impositions and attempts to interfere in our domestic affairs.

No to the U.S. mobile forces. Struggle against U.S.-labelled or NATO-labelled bases or other opportunities in Turkey. Struggle against the plans to involve Turkey in the imperialist efforts to establish new aggressive pacts in the Middle East. Turkey must withdraw from NATO. The U.S. bases and nuclear weapons on our soil must be eliminated. The bilateral slavery agreements must be torn up.

The imperialist and collaborationist monopolies, the big landlords, the banks and the big tradesmen must be made to pay the bill of the economic crisis.

The monopolies must stop looting the budget and the public economic enterprises. The tax load must be met by the monopolies and the big landlords. The NATO-imposed military expenditures which deepen the economic crisis must be reduced. Economic relations based on equal rights and on mutual interest must be developed with all countries, including the socialist countries, instead of the unequal relations with the imperialists.

Struggle against the attacks being made on salaries, wages and the pensioners' social rights. Struggle against unemployment and the high cost of living in order to raise the people's purchasing power.

Prodemocracy forces: Unite against the reactionism and the profascists inside and outside the army in order to put an end to the junta's antidemocratic pressures.

A united struggle against the anticommunist provocations, all pressure and attacks against the democratic forces, the communists, the working class' organizations, the Kurdish patriots, peace fighters, patriotic intellectuals, artists and scientists.

Greetings to the patriots, workers, unionists and communists who have been forced to spend May Day in prisons and torture chambers. Freedom to all the political prisoners except the fascist and Maoist terrorists. Stop the pressures, brute force and tortures. All tortures must be exposed. The torturers must be made to account for their deeds. The ruling that raised the period of detention to 90 days must be lifted.

Struggle against articles 141 and 142 of the penal code and against all antidemocratic laws, against the stripping of patriots of their citizenship and struggle for democratic rights and freedoms, for the freedom of thought and organization.

The bans against the Turkish Communist Party [TCP], the Turkish Labor Party [TLP], the Turkish Socialist Workers Party [TSWP], against all antifascist parties, unions and democratic mass organizations must be lifted. The oppression must end.

Stop the national oppression of the Kurdish people. Autonomy to Turkish Kurdistan. The Kurdish people must have the right of free self-determination.

Turkes and the fascist NAP's high-ranking officials as well as the Justice Party officials who collaborated with them must receive the punishment they deserve. Uncover the fascists' extensions in the army and the state mechanism. The counterguerrilla organization must be disbanded. The culprits of the 1 May 1977 massacre must be punished. The people cannot have real democracy unless the junta regime is toppled.

Progressive and democratic revolution in order to categorically end the imperialist pressures, to save Turkey from backwardness and the economic crisis, to improve the living conditions of the people and to categorically end reactionism, the fascist danger and terrorism.

The unity of all the national democratic forces for jobs, land and freedom and against Turkey's dependence on imperialism, against the monopolies' exploitation and against domestic reactionism. Struggle for the unity of the working class. The unity of the TCP, the TLP, the TSWP.

Struggle for the voluntary syndical unity of all workers affiliated with the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] and the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] based on the interests of the working class. Workers affiliated with Turk-Is; foil the plans to deprive the workers of unions, to close the doors of Turk-Is to workers and unionists affiliated with DISK and to implement unequal measures. Workers affiliated with DISK; keep alive the fighting tradition and organizational ties of class and mass unionism in the struggle for free and united nations.

The bans imposed on DISK and all the unions except the fascist unions and the restrictions on labor union work should be lifted and the arrested DISK leader Abdullah Basturk, DISK administrators, other union administrators and union representatives should be released. Struggle to protect economic and social gains, to prevent dismissals from work, against the elimination of labors rights and freedom and for unlimited rights to strike, conduct collective wage contracts and form unions.

No to the high arbitration council which is functioning for the interests of the monopolies. Turk-Is representatives should immediately withdraw from this council and that is in favor of the bosses. The minimum wage should be raised urgently to a level compatible with humane living. Let us increase the struggle power of Turk-Is against the attacks by the monopolies and the antiworker measures implemented by the government. The Turk-Is representative in the government should not become a tool for antiworker laws and measures.

Struggle against the discriminatory policy applied to our workers abroad. Unity of action among local and foreign workers against the monopolies and against transferring the burden of the crisis on the toilers' shoulders. Struggle against the ruthless exploitation by the merchants, the monopolies and big landowners to prevent the underpayment of the peasants for their products and the limiting of crop areas without according the necessary support to the small producer. Let the peasants be paid their outstanding debts. Let the debts of the toiling peasants be cancelled. End the pressures and attacks directed against the democratic cooperative movement. Freedom to the administrators of the Union of Cooperatives for Village Development and Other Agricultural Goals [KOY-KOOP].

Struggle against the tax law which ruined the small shopkeepers and artisans and the high rates of interests on loans. Struggle against the attack directed against retirement rights. Struggle against the dismissal of all progressive and patriotic civil servants and teachers and their exile [to appointments in distant locations].

Struggle for the anti-imperialist and antifascist unity of all the progressive, democratic and patriotic youth and the Turkish and Kurdish youth. Employment and democratic and free education for the youth. Struggle for the protection of university autonomy. Real equality of rights to women. Freedom to the democratic women's organizations. Struggle for a strong and united women's movement.

Patriotic soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers; oppose the plans to drag the army into imperialist adventures. The army should be taken out of the command of NATO. National army and democracy in the barracks. Do not let the soldiers be used anymore as a tool for the tyranny directed at the democratic forces and the toilers. Let the Army Mutual Aid Association [OYAK] deducations be cancelled.

Solidarity with the people of Afghanistan against the provocations of the United States and anti-Sovietism campaigns.

Solidarity with the people of El Salvador and the people of Central and Latin America against the military moves and threats of the United States.

Solidarity with the people in the Far East and with the people of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos against the pressures and threats of the Beijing administration--the collaborator of imperialism.

Solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian and all Arab people against imperialism, Zionism and reactionism.

Greetings to the Soviet Union--the basic source of strength of the world revolutionary process and the stronghold of the world peace and socialism--and to the CPSU--the lofty party of Lenin.

Long live proletarian internationalism. [Signed] Turkish Communist Party Central Committee. 1 April 1981.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ACP MINISTERIAL COUNCIL MEETS IN BRUSSELS

Dialogue With EEC Urged

FL071900 Bridgetown CANA in English 1830 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 7 Apr (CANA)--The African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of countries see their concern with "bread and butter issues" as an important feature of the Lome convention that links them to the European Economic Community (EEC), Jamaica's Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer, has said. Mr Shearer was speaking in Brussels at the opening yesterday of the 27th ACP Ministerial Council Meeting, with a section of his text issued here by the Foreign Minister.

The meeting is the first for ACP ministers since the second Lome agreement came into effect in January. It is a preparatory session for an 9-10 April ACP-EEC conference in Luxembourg.

Mr Shearer said it gave the group an opportunity to make an "accurate and realistic" assessment of the first Lome convention so that the grouping might make best use of the agreements contained in the second treaty. He believed that the ACP group of developing countries, through Lome, had to develop real dialogue with the important group of industrialized states (the EEC 10) with which they were bound. That dialogue, he said, had "to do with bread and butter issues of vital concern to our development, and even sometimes to our survival."

The commitment ofthe ACP group was to achieving a better quality of life for the peoples of the member countries, and it was that commitment which guided "our partnership with the EEC," Mr Shearer added. "The challenge we face is to translate this commitment and this inspiration into practical terms both at the negotiating table and in the arduous task of implementing our treaty relationships."

Apart from reviewing the Lome conventions and preparing for the joint session in Luxembourg, the ministers are also discussing intra-ACP cooperation.

Resolution Condemns Apartheid

FL091345 Bridgetown CANA in English 1334 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 9 Apr (CANA)--The African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of countries has passed a resolution condemning South Africa's policy of apartheid and calling for the total isolation of Pretoria's white minority regime. According to a Foreign Ministry statement here, the ACP ministers, at their meeting in Brussels, also called on member states who had not yet done so, to break all diplomatic, military, nuclear, economic, cultural and sporting relations with South Africa. They also called for an imposition of an oil embargo against South Africa and for an immediate halt to any government action aimed at promoting trade or investment in the white-ruled country, the Foreign Ministry said.

The Brussels meeting was in preparation for a joint ACP/European Economic Community (EEC) conference in Luxembourg today and tomorrow.

The Foreign Ministry said that the ministers also passed a resolution calling on the Community to ensure protection of the ACP sugar quota in the face of increasing European beet production and declining sugar refining capacity in Europe. The ministers urged the EEC to refrain from adopting policies which would run counter to the interests of ACP sugar-producing states, as well as to formulate measures which would counter the negative effects of ocean freight rates in the ACP take-home price for their sugar. Nothing must be done to hamper ACP guaranteed access to the EEC sugar market, the ministers said.

The ministers also mandated their ambassadors in Brussels to insure the urgent implementation of the ACP's plan for intra-ACP cooperation worked out in Jamaica last year.

TIKHONOV-LED SOVIET DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Contract for Pipes

AU091114 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1059 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] The Soviet delegation headed by USSR Premier Tikhonov, which today inspected the Linz plant of the Voest-Alpine Steel Corporation, has concluded a contract with the Austrian company providing for the delivery to the USSR of 14 billion schillings worth of pipes. The agreement will cover a 4-year period beginning in 1983. The pipes will be produced at the Voest-Alpine plant in Kindberg, Austria.

Interview on Bilateral Ties

AU101247 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1012 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Harry Sichrowsky report on an interview granted to the Austrian Radio and Television Service by USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Tikhonov at the Vienna Imperial Hotel on 10 April—recorded in Russian with summarized German translation superimposed.]

[Text] Initially, the Soviet Government chief described his visit to Austria as useful and interesting. He added that the visit would be of importance for future relations between the two sides. Regarding the question of Soviet-Austrian relations, Tikhonov declared that they were marked in all fields by good cooperation, and were not subjected to any fluctuations. That is the result of consistent work and constant contacts at the highest level, he said. The basis of that is the state treaty and Austria's permanent neutrality. In that respect, Vienna-Moscow relations constitute an example of cooperation, based on equal rights, between states with different social systems, he said.

Premier Tikhonov stressed that trade between Austria and the USSR had doubled within a period of 5 years. Negotiations are underway on the construction of a metallurgical plant in the USSR with a capacity of 500,000 tons of rolled products. The Voest contract on the supply of 800,000 tons of pipes for pipelines is already known, he said, adding that the USSR, moreover, placed orders in Austria for river boats and floating cranes. Finally, an agreement on cooperation in the public health sector has been concluded, and it was agreed to intensify the exchange in the fields of culture and sports.

Premier Tikhonov then turned to the international situation and stressed that Austria and the USSR are agreed in their concern over the solution of the complicated problems. For both sides, the question of preserving and consolidating peace is in the foreground. The central problem is to halt the arms race. Here the USSR advocates further SALT talks taking into consideration the results achieved in the past. Regarding the missile armament in Europe, a moratorium has been proposed that should apply to medium-range missiles of the United States, NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries, until the successful conclusion of a treaty on the limitation or even reduction of such weapons.

Moreover, the USSR upholds its proposal to convene a conference on military detente, and it is ready to expand the zone of confidence-building measures in the military field as far as to the Ural Mountains--that is, including the European territory of the USSR.

Regarding the questions of the arms race, the maintenance of peace and the promotion of detente, agreement has been reached in Vienna, at any rate, Premier Tikhonov declared. In conclusion, he thanked the Austrian people for the friendly welcome extended to him, and conveyed to our people his best wishes for peace, neutrality and well-being.

CHANCELLOR DELIVERS STATE OF NATION ADDRESS

DW091021 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0701 GMT 9 Apr 81

[State of the nation address delivered by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the Bundestag in Bonn--live]

[Text] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, prior to giving the report on the state of the nation, I will quote a phrase from the poet Christa Wolf. Many of you will know her as the author of the book "Childhood Pattern" ["Kindheitsmuster"] which was published in our country last winter. When she received the Georg Buechner award this fall in Darmstadt, she spoke of the German's walk through history, terming it a toilsome, sometimes dragging and sometimes wild walk. It was, indeed, a walk of many generations through a very difficult terrain: The path of a nation whose country has little natural borders and unusually many neighbors, a walk full of concern and errors, but also full of achievements, justifying hope and courage.

Second, I will quote a worker who is 32-years-old and a machine operator in a peoples-owned plant, who told a television reporter about his work, his everyday life; his family, his pride about the building of socialism and the state there in 31 years. He added: What is 31 years of history? It is not even one-hundredth or one-thousandth of a second.

This sense of history and our long, toilsome and common walk through history is important. The sense for historical dimensions and the shortness of the time we live in is important when we think about the nation. The interest in history was increased. One reads biographies, one goes to museums, millions of people have seen Tutankhamen, the Wittelsbachers, the Staufers and, in a few months, the Prussian exhibit will be opened in Berlin with the modest subtitle: Attempt At a Balance.

This indicates a searching and a feeling for the roots of our existence, our history and our culture. We Germans cannot and do not want to deny the historical commonness of our people and of our nation. Nobody can ignore history. I welcome the official party demand which is being raised to view the entire historical inheritance and to make a differentiated assessment of our history. The people over there note where the wind is blowing.

I will give an example. After the war, an innkeeper in Lausitz had to rename his inn at the request of the SED. It had been called "Zum Alten Fritz." He simply nailed some planks over the word "alten." The people called the inn "Plank Fritz." We have heard that the innkeeper has removed the planks without causing criticism, so that people can now go "Zum Alten Fritz" again.

Ladies and gentlemen, many people will probably deal a bit more with Prussia in the near future, hopefully not in order to simply glorify it. I equally hope that one will not turn one's back on Prussia either, but come to a more differentiated view of Prussia which will go beyond just a picture made up of black and white tones. One cannot nail planks over history.

Simultaneously, we are making preparations for the Luther Year in 1983. I welcome the fact that the churches in both German states cooperate in this matter, and that the churches in both parts contribute to the idea of peace. Our policy for Germany is and remains--it must remain--a part of our efforts for safeguarding peace in Europe and in the world. This policy must stand its test at present in an extremely difficult international environment.

The world political horizon grew darker in the late seventies, particularly because the Soviet Union ignored important principles of coexistence. Its continuous increased armament in the field of Eurostrategic arms violates the principle of military balance. The invasion and war in Afghanistan violate international law. The creation of new military and political dependencies in Africa and elsewhere violate the principle of independence and the nonaligned status of Third World countries.

Everybody knows that a possible attempt to interfere by force in the conflict over the internal renovation in Poland could change the world, thus making invalid some descriptions of positions we are making today.

A peaceful success in Poland lies in the interest of all nations in Europe. [applause] Every fanning of the situation from without, be it from the East or the West, is dangerous. [applause] Achieving social reforms without dangerous international evolutions--this, too, belongs to safeguarding peace. Only if a climate of cooperation is preserved in Europe can we in the West continue to give the Poles the help they need to overcome their very great economic difficulties.

Ladies and gentlemen, in the current situation, we must first preserve what has been achieved through our policy, namely, the confidence of our partners in the West, but also the confidence of the Soviet Union, of our neighbors in East Europe with regard to the fact that in any case no additional tension will emanate from developments in Germany. The confidence we enjoy today is the result of a continuous and predictable policy, a straightforward policy. In this way, we have achieved understanding of our policy among our friends and allies.

On this basis, we have achieved limited but reliable cooperation with the Soviet Union and the countries of East Europe, cooperation which is possible among states which will remain competitors with regard to their social structure and their political aims. This pertains also to the GDR.

Continuity and reliability of our foreign policy also in the West and vis-a-vis the East are and remain the basis of our policy. In the current situation, this means first that the Federal Republic belongs to the West. Only our belonging to the Western alliance can guarantee or security, our freedom and our ability to act; it alone can preserve the balance.

Second, without the United States, there will be no security in Europe. President Reagan and his administration know that they can rely on the Federal Republic with regard to far-reaching and continuous cooperation as much as we rely on them.

An intense and promising consultation porcess has come into being. The results of the talks Ministers Genscher and Apel had in Washington indicate the high degree of agreement on all significant problems that has already been achieved. I look forward optimistically to the continuation of this close coordination when I visit the United States in May.

Third, aside from the Atlantic alliance, the European Community remains a basic pillar of our policy. In the European Community, we have a difficult period ahead of us if we wish to cope jointly with the challenges of the changed economic and political environment.

And fourth, jointly with our alliance partners, we are facing the task of guaranteeing the military balance between East and West and, wherever necessary, to restore it. The German-French statement of February says that in doing so, we rule out the acceptance of a position of weakness just as we rule out the aspiration to military superiority. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, I am saying this and the following today primarily and directly for the benefit of the GDR and the citizens of the GDR who are listening to us today with special interest because in view of much propaganda, it is hard for them to obtain a correct picture.

Fifth, in the case of medium-range weapons, the balance has been essentially impaired by the Soviet armament. Particularly impressive, for instance, are the figures in the field of the nuclear medium-range, or Eurostrategic, missiles which are ground-based. In 1960, 50 U.S. weapons of this nature were facing 290 Soviet weapons of this kind. Ten years later, the U.S. missiles had been withdrawn--this having started as early as in 1963--while the number of Soviet missiles in 1970 increased to 610 weapons of this nature. Today, another 10 years later, the Soviet Union has more than 600 Eurostrategic missiles, including as many as 200 SS-20s, having three warheads each, adding up to a total of more than 1,000 nuclear warheads. On the Western side, apart from 18 French missiles, nothing comparable exists in Europe.

This imbalance cannot remain, and it is not at all balanced by airplanes or sea-based weapons. This considerable military superiority represents a considerable political impairment. [applause]

A year and a half ago the alliance introduced a new component in security policy with its so-called dual decision. We do not want U.S. counterarming first only to negotiate on arms limitation afterwards. Rather, what we seek, on the basis of a German proposal, even before the first new U.S. weapon is deployed, is negotiations aimed at achieving military balance on as low a level as possible. [applause]

This synchronization of the two efforts is in keeping with the basic principle of the Karmel report of 1967, namely, preserving peace through military security and, simultaneously, promoting arms control and cooperation.

On the basis of the latest consultations within the alliance and on the basis of the impressions which Mr Genscher gained in Moscow, I can proceed from the premise that the talks between the two great powers initiated in October last year for the mutual limitation of Eurostrategic missiles will be resumed in the relatively near future. In order for these negotiations to lead to an acceptable and early result, it is indispensable to energetically promote the implementation of both parts of this dual decision.

When somebody now says that detente policy is to blame for all this, that it was detente policy which promoted stepped-up Soviet armament, then he must tolerate being asked what Soviet armament would have been like under the conditions of the Cold War. [applause] I will add that anyone neglecting efforts toward preserving military balance in periods of detente--which the Federal Government has never done by the way, nor has the social-liberal coalition--has failed to comprehend the inevitable reciprocal effect of balance and East-West cooperation. And if anybody believes, conversely, that detente and cooperation could be preserved if one were only prepared to accept a great Eastern predominance, then he may well some day be cruelly awakened from his illusion. [applause]

Sixth, following the invasion of Afghanistan, the social-liberal Federal Government made it absolutely clear that it is our conviction that the dialogue with the Soviet Union must not be cut off, particularly in times of crisis. In this respect, I was in agreement again with President Reagan a few days ago, on 30 March this year, and with President Giscard d'Estaing. The talks held by Mr Genscher in Moscow last week fit into this concept of not allowing, for heaven's sake, the dialogue to be severed. Genscher's talks produced important clarifications of Soviet positions in the sphere of arms control and concerning the continuation of the CSCE process, including the conference on disarmament in Europe envisaged by all sides. The Soviet Government has stated its receptiveness to negotiations of medium-range weapons without any preconditions.

You are aware, ladies and gentlemen, that on the occasion of our Moscow visit last summer, I invited General Secretary Brezhnev to pay us a return visit in Bonn. The general secretary and I are now talking about the timing of this working visit this year. We welcome the fact that the Soviet leadership, too, has once again stated its interest in the continuation of the exchange of ideas. Both of us know that talks between the Soviet general secretary and myself cannot replace the contacts between the Soviet and the U.S. leaderships, nor are they intended to do so. Yet knowing the positions of our partners, and in coordination with them, we can make good contributions toward the East-West dialogue, just as our friends expect us to do.

And seventh, the last point: The Federal Government is convinced that we not only can but even must make our contribution toward the continuation of the dialogue, last but not least in the interest of our whole people, last but not least in the interest of the German people. [applause] The more intensive the relations are between East and West, the better the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, the better for us Germans. [applause]

The structural crisis of the world economy, the consequences of the second oil price explosion are now hitting West Europe, East Europe, as well as our own country hard. We in the Federal Republic are having a hard time coping with the doubling of our annual oil bill to DM60 billion, a doubling that started in 1978. In our country, too, the gross national product and the people's income this year will show a slight real decrease under pressure from the outside.

This holds true for industrial enterprises, banks, agriculture, and it also affects employees. Concern about jobs has increased. But still, there is hardly a country in Europe where prices are as stable as here; there is hardly a country in Europe where there is less unemployment than here. Outside Europe, the developing countries naturally are faced with even more serious problems, and the Communist CEMA countries are also affected by this structural crisis. This has become very obvious to the outside world only in Poland, but it also holds true for the GDR and for other East European states.

Under pressure of unemployment, which is increasing worldwide, the danger is growing worldwide of relapses into illegal trade policy struggles and protectionism. The European Community or its member states are tempted in this respect, too. We will resist this. All of us in Europe benefit greatly from the European Community and the Monetary System, and in critical times above all we want to preserve all this very carefully for economic and world policy reasons.

General economic programs aimed at boosting demand are not a useful recipe at present. By the way, this holds true for Eastern Europe as well as for the European Community and thus also for us. What matters for us above all is reducing our balance of payments deficit; in other words, in the long run we cannot pay higher bills to other countries than we ourselves are paid by other countries. This means in particular that we must continue to curb our oil imports. It also means that we must save energy, and it means that we must further improve the competitiveness of our products on the world market to be able to sell more.

This course will require great effort by all, but it will save and create jobs and it will make our country's economic future safe. I am confident that the German economy will stand this difficult time successfully, better than most other national economies. Let me explain why I am confident. First, the managements of our German enterprises have shown--the last time by the middle of the past decade following the first oil price explosion--how adaptable they can be in the light of new markets and changed market situations, as well as in the light of the terms of trade changed to the disadvantage of European industrial products.

This time, too, they will improve their competitiveness through energy conservation, new technologies, new production processes, new products, better service, through innovation in general and through punctuality. The program resolved upon in Paris and Bonn yesterday not only shows the direction but it will also help implement it, in particular regarding medium and small enterprises. [applause] The French and we face very similar and almost the same necessities, and that is why we do the same thing.

Second, our employees, their work councils and trade unions, have proved that they back such readjustment processes, because they recognize that they are necessary, because the work councils can make sure that they are implemented in a way that is socially acceptable, because they are aware that this helps save their jobs. The additional and requalification measures on the labor market announced by the Federal Government yesterday also serve this readjustment on the part of employees.

Third, I am optimistic also because our social system provides excellent security for such readjustment processes and because the trade unions and employers face each other as free and autonomous negotiating partners and partners of agreements. I would add that we must make sure that the social security system is not misused here and there, and I also add that wage negotiations where differences are about tenth parts of a percent only, although the public is made to believe that things are different, should not spread like an endless mildew over everything. I hope that the clarifying resolution on coal and steel pool codetermination effective 1 May, and the argumentation of the CDU/CSU on this issue which was carried even into the Bundestag will be of help. [applause]

There is no structural changes without risks, neither for employers nor for employees. Everybody must share both the work and the burden. Nor can there be a return to high employment without everybody cooperating, including labor and management. No group should try today to profit from this situation to the disadvantage of other groups. Given the mutual dependency of all countries, not even a state can afford to secure for itself lasting advantages over other countries.

In this world economic situation there is no reasonable alternative to international cooperation. This also holds true toward the GDR and Eastern Europe. Here and also in the GDR there are some who worry about their economic future. In addition, there is anxiety about peace, anxiety about security in general, and this by no means only among younger people. Certainly nobody can provide security against all hazards of life. There is no fully automatized or accident-free or preprogrammed life. Thank God, no, because that would be very terrible and very inhuman. Certainly also nobody should play down the problems and in particular the worries and anxieties of others. But it is also true that most people throughout the world would like to be in the place of the Germans. [applause]

Nobody should ignore the fact that employment in our country last year reached the absolutely highest level in the history of the FRG, with 25.8 million people employed. Everybody concerned about peace and security should be aware that our alliance and partnership with our allies and the United States give us security. Peace is not seriously threatened. Nobody needs to listen to panicmongers; neither to peace policy panicmongers nor to economic policy panicmongers. [applause]

But two things must be added here or understood: The beginning of the eighties faces society with demands which are greater and of a different significance and quality than those of the early seventies. The people must free themselves of the one-sided way of thinking in terms of demands engendered by growth in society. They must learn to really exploit vital chances which represent something considerably different and considerably more than just a chance to continuously increase one's standard of living. [applause]

I want to encourage abandoning the coercion for consumption some people have imposed upon themselves or have subjected themselves to. I also want to encourage people to cast off the force of television which can kill conversation. [applause]

We have great possibilities in our current society to implement the personal development ideals as they were and are understood by the workers movement and by social democracy, by the liberal bourgecisie and liberalism. He who purposefully exploits the chance to develop himself need not be afraid. [applause] However, in doing this he cannot stand his ground alone. The basic value of fraternity has been widely incorporated in our social legislature regarding solidarity among the working people and their work with the socially weak. But this alone does not safeguard it. There are aberrations which indicate a deterioration in social activity and responsibility. This is clearly demonstrated by relations in some places with foreigners living and working in our country. Some minorities are sometimes rather brutally excluded. There is certainly also sometimes a lack of solidarity vis-a-vis the youth and also vis-a-vis future people still to be born if we destroy the natural environment today.

There is also sometimes a lack of solidarity vis-a-vis GDR citizens when federal citizens sometimes pat them on the back in a condescending way because they are better off. Our compatriots over there are most certainly not more guilty of Hitler and World War II than the federal citizens, but they suffer much more from the consequences of these events. [applause]

In the GDR, there are more Germans than in our country whose economic standard is relatively limited, but who have achieved a great personal spiritual growth which remains private. Without solidarity with GDR citizens and others in the East, West and South, we would remain shallow contemporaries, and beyond this shallow surface fear could indeed spread.

But if we develop ourselves purposefully, if we act in a fraternal way, if we accept our duties, then there is indeed reason for hope and courage.

We Germans and particularly the young Germans cannot--like some other nations--gain much security from the attachment to the nation. Some even consider the German nation today as unwieldly and bulky. But this is no reason to put aside this term or even the matter itself. Those who would do that, would accept the danger of a later nationalist reaction. [applause]

I see no danger that we could be misunderstood as being nationalists if we here in the Bundestag speak of a nation. We have learned our lessons in this area. We would make ourselves insecure, void of history and faceless, if we wanted to abandon the concept of nation. We would be acting very selfishly and without solidarity toward our compatriots in the GDR, for whom self-identification with a nation is more of a vital necessity than it is here. [applause]

I quote what Willy Brandt as federal chancellor said in 1970 in his report on the state of the nation given to the Bundestag: Some 25 years after the unconditional capitulation of the Hitler reich, the term nation represents the band around divided Germany. The term nation unites historical facts and the political will. The term nation contains and means more than a common language and culture, a state and a social system. The nation is based on the continuing feeling of one people that they belong together. Nobody can deny that a German nation exists in this sense and will continue to exist as long as we can foresee.

That was in 1970. I myself said 3 years ago here, no it was at a meeting of historians: Unity of a nation means at any rate a common historical past with events giving reason to be proud and events giving reason for regret or for shame. The term nation is simultaneously a claim for the future, a claim we make, but a claim that commits us. The term nation is also a piece of reality in our present life.

I add that a nation depends solely on the will of those who want to be a nation. [applause] Insofar a nation is a continuous plebiscite. In other terms, the German nation will continue to exist as long as the people in both parts of Germany want this. [applause]

What I added at the meeting of the historians is equally valid: As regards the future of the German nation, we must soberly state that the current political constellations do not offer an opportunity to overcome the partition of Germany into two states. There is no other way of doing something reasonable for the unity of the German nation than to continue the policy of peace and detente, and to pursue the reestablishment of the spiritual, cultural and economic unity of all of Europe. It has been a manifold unity for centuries. [applause]

Since I am quoting now, I would like to go much further back. Walter Ulbricht said at an SED congress in 1954:

We advocate German unity because the Germans in the West of our homeland are our brothers, because we love our fatherland, because we are aware that the restoration of German unity is an unshakable historical inevitability and that anyone who dares oppose this law will perish. This is what Walter Ulbricht said in 1954.

In recent weeks the chairman of the GDR Council of State, Mr Erich Honecker, spoke of a unification of the two German states under socialist auspices. These two communist quotations show, despite their ideological wrapping, that the idea of German unity in the GDR too, is not as dead as the delimitation politicians would like us to believe. [applause] Because the citizens in the GDR cannot live without identification with the German nation, the SED leadership and the state leadership over there cannot ignore this necessity, no matter how often they have sought to do so in the many years in between. [applause]

Quite some time ago the idea of a rapprochement between East Berlin and Bonn, between the two German states, often elicited the suspicion of third parties. The German problem seemed to disquiet the status of Europe and seemed to jeopardize Europe's peace. Today it is rather the other way round. Unrest and anxiety in the world and in Europe jeopardize the measure of inter-German cooperation which has been attained.

The increase in and enlargement of the minimum currency exchange rates in tourist travel decreed by the GDR Government under these world conditions last fall exemplify this. This caused a considerable setback to relations between the two German states. Travel to the GDR which had developed normally until October, subsequently decreased drastically, especially in Berlin. The Federal Government expects the GDR leadership to correct this intervention in the substance of human contacts. [applause]

This is a setback again, it does not spell the end, the failure of our policy of relieving tensions, an end of our policy of a balance of interests. We did not allow ourselves to be thrown off the track by setbacks before, nor will we reply to delimitation with delimitation on our part in the future. [applause] What we offer for the future as well is the enhancement of cooperation and of relations with the GDR.

I read with attention what Mr Honecker wrote about GDR endeavors to normalize relations between the two German states and that options for the further development of these relations do exist. The further development of relations is indeed of decisive significance for the sake of good neighborly relations as we intended them to be in the basic treaty.

Just recently, Mr Honecker demanded in Germany that on some basic questions we accept the positions which the GDR has been advocating for quite some time. I need not discuss this in detail here and now, yet I do wish to outline our position once again on one point by way of digression, namely in the citizenship issue. It is generally known that this has not been affected by the basic treaty. The Federal Government adheres to German citizenship, clearly and without any changes.

All over the world, it is part of the rights of a state to determine the conditions of acquisition, possession and loss of citizenship. Correspondingly, we will not have our right contested to adhere to German citizenship as prescribed by our basic law. [applause]

By doing so, we do not impair any rights of other states, especially not any rights of the GDR. It will remain unchanged that all Germans, will be granted the basic rights guarantees of the basic law and the protection of the courts of law of the Federal Republic of Germany.

We are aware that the GDR issued a citizenship law of its own in 1967. The GDR must know, however, that its legislation on citizenship cannot affect either the German citizenship in the meaning of our basic law or our legislation. And, by this I intend to wind up my digression, our side will take both these aspects into account in its practical behavior.

In both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic, the special duty of the Germans to preserve peace is being realized and also recognized. Both German states bear responsibility for preventing any additional burdens to the East-West relationship in Europe to emanate from their relations. This also includes the discontinuation of the shooting along the borders through Germany. [applause]

Just recently, during the opening of the CSCE meeting in Madrid, Mr Genscher justly said that it depresses us that the barrier installations along the border between the two German states continue to exist and are being further perfected. We cannot and will not put up with this. I personally saw last weekend at Luechow-Dannenberg in several places, the nearly unbelievable technical and military expenditure of the GDR along the border. A truly abhorrent experience [applause] Nevertheless, it cannot be helped that both German states in their political actions must be particularly moderate, and they must keep talking with each other in difficult times as well.

After a number of political meetings in the first half of 1980, and after a very useful, extensive dialogue between Mr Honecker and myself in Belgrade, it was necessary to postpone my meeting with the general secretary which had been prepared for August. This was attributable to developments outside Germany causing concern in Europe, developments which continue and which concern us in the same way today. It was all the harder for me to decide on the postponement of the visit since the meeting, which originally had been agreed on for the first few months of 1980, had to be postponed once before by wish of Mr Honecker because of the aggravation of tensions between West and East following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It is my definite intention to conduct the dialogue on the overall complex of relations between our states and on topical international issues at a time better suited to both sides. The timing obviously depends on international developments.

During the past 10 years, we developed an extensive network of talks and contacts between the two German states through the Social-Liberal coalition's policy on Germany, the basic threat, and other agreements. A great deal has been achieved as a result of this policy, some of this even being taken for granted, without us being aware of the changes anymore.

Trade developed favorably last year as well. Both sides can be satisfied with the growth rate and the trade volume attained last year. It is a good thing that the bilateral trade flows were balanced. This opens favorable prospects for the future. The Federal Republic is willing to continue promoting the development and enhancement of inter-German trade.

Many pensioners from the GDR visited us in 1980, too. Millions of telephone calls were made. I also emphasize the nonstate contacts between sports associations, trade unions and in the ecclesiastical and cultural fields, for instance during film weeks. What we would like to achieve is to see all contacts enhanced and broadened. [applause]

Many years ago, it was in March 1968 during the first debate on the state of the nation held here in the Bundestag, it was my privilege to speak on behalf of the Social Democratic Bundestag faction, and I addressed myself to the GDR youth of that time. I stated then that the youth in the GDR has a rather critical attitude toward the Federal Republic of Germany, that it often lacked the understanding or the insight into the nature of our society, our social system, just as yardsticks and concepts valid in the GDR are often alien to us. I drew attention to the danger of such a development and said: Both parts must render themselves capable of understanding each other. This, too, is part of inter-German peace policy. It remains correct and important today as well to mutually understand each other. [applause]

I am aware that some people in our country travel little to the GDR for various reasons. But I would like to ask all those who have relatives or friends in the GDR--you need not necessarily have relatives and friends there--and all those who are interested, and I particularly ask our younger fellow citizens; do not be discouraged, go to the GDR also in the future, listen and also talk yourself. [applause]

Germany between the Riesengebirge and the Baltic Sea also has plenty of beautiful landscapes and towns. But above everything else, all of them, the people of Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Brandenburg, Saxony, Thuringia, Berlin, must feel our affection in these contacts. [applause]

It is Berlin and the people of Berlin to which the most direct political, economic and human engagement of the Bundestag and the Federal Government is devoted. [applause] The Berlin Wall was built 20 years ago. It continues to cast an evil shadow on our country. We will not put up with this wall. [applause] But 10 years ago, in the fall of 1971, the four-power agreement was signed to which we continue to adhere as before. It contributed essentially toward the stabilization of the situation in and around Berlin. Since then the number of transits has doubled. Visits to East Berlin and to the GDR are again part of everyday life in Berlin, and each day, each evening, the people of Berlin make thousands of telephone calls to relatives and friends in the eastern part of the city and elsewhere in the GDR.

What forms the yardstick for our policy on Berlin is the careful weighing of what is legally permissible and what is politically reasonable. In this respect we are acting in close harmony with the three powers which, on the basis of their rights and responsibilities, guarantee the security and the freedom of Berlin. The stability of Berlin is important even beyond Germany. Governing Mayor Dr Vogel in his government statement said that Berlin above all needs hope, optimism and self-awareness. He is right. And this holds true for the whole people. This holds true for Berlin and it holds true for us. [applause]

I think that the new governing mayor and deputy mayor Brunner, as well as the whole new Senat, can give the people of Berlin hope, optimism and self-awareness [commotion and applause] just as Luise Schroeder or Ernst Reuter or Willy Brandt did before. They, too, were not born in Berlin; but they did become Berliners as if they had been baptized with Spree River water. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen of the opposition, your unrest is understandable to me, and I am gratified to note it. [laughter, applause]

The Federal Government and the Bundestag will continue to help the people of Berlin. We have improved the instruments for the promotion of Berlin and the federal aid for Berlin. But what Berlin needs above everything else is the continued engagement of the private economy. What we need is economic, scientific and cultural contributions for Berlin, just as we need economic and scientific and cultural contributions from Berlin for us and for all of us. [applause]

The city and its people not only bear the burdens of the past, they not only bear problems of the present; they also bear our hopes for the future. This is why we stick by the Berliners. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, the overall situation and the state of the German nation on the whole, or particularly, today require fewer big words than ever. What we need is moderation on both sides. We Germans must deal carefully with each other, preserving and enhancing what has been achieved. We must be persistent and remain predictable for each other. This applies to the Federal Republic and the GDR alike. [applause]

Moderation, predictability, and persistence are not particularly traditional virtues of the Germans. We must develop them into German virtues if we wish to hold our own in our very special historical and very special geographic situation.

By special situation is meant following Hitler and Auschwitz, at the interface between West and East in the center of Europe. In this situation, we Germans can be of much more use to Europe as a whole than many others, but by the same token we Germans can also inflict much more harm on Europe than might many others. If all goes well in Europe, then we Germans can derive a great benefit from it. If all turns bad, the German nation will be the one to suffer most. [applause]

We recognize that the consequence of our geographic and historical situation is particularly a duty for peace; not an illusory pacifism, but a duty to have a concrete policy which does not take peace as a state of paradise or as the silence of a graveyard. Rather we see peace as a condition which needs to be reinstituted between the states over and over again, [applause], that is, through the preservation and restoration of balance on as low a military level as possible--through negotiations and treaties, through the creation of mutual confidence, add through cooperation, meaning through the joint organization of that peace.

Balance is an indispensable precondition. After all, no arms limitation agreement would be conceivable without the principles of balance and equality. Yet balance alone will not suffice for peace at all. What is required is talking with each other if one wants peace. It is necessary to listen to each other, to bring interests into balance and into compromise. It is necessary to seek headway in the direction of lasting solutions.

This was the content of the Hermal report which the North Atlantic alliance adopted in 1967. This continues to be correct today as well, and it is also correct today for the two German states and for the one German nation. [applause]

DEFENSE MINISTER APEL INTERVIEWED ON NATO MEETING

DW091220 Munich Bayerischer Rundfunk Network in German 1600 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Reporter Faessler interview with Defense Minister Hans Apel; on 8 April; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] It was expected in many quarters that the Nuclear Planning Group meeting would result in a quarrel between the Europeans and the Americans. U.S. Government officials spread the news yesterday that Secretary of Defense Weinberger would act in a very tough manner here. What happened?

[Answer] U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger did not act in a tough way. He pointed out in a few sentences that the Europeans must also make their contribution to common defense. We already had discussed that with each other in Washington, and it became clear on this occasion that the FRG made its contribution last year through the Bundeswehr. The Americans recognize that. We will also make our contribution in this decade. The debate on this issue will certainly take place in May, it does not belong in this meeting.

[Question] It was pointed out at this Nuclear Planning Group meeting that both parts of NATO 's counterarmament decision must be handled equally. It was heard in delegation circles that disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Union on Eurostrategic arms should take place within the framework of SALT. Nothing like that can be found in the official communique. But one thing is clear for everybody: We all want these negotiations; and naturally, they can take place only in the framework of NATO, because it would be a strategic and political mistake to have arms control negotiations on American and Soviet medium-range arms which are only limited to Europe. We agree on that. Was a date mentioned when the Americans will enter preparatory talks with the Russians on further disarmament negotiations?

[Answer] That was certainly impossible because the U.S. administration must still determine its own position. I believe that all Europeans made it clear here in Europe that we take both parts on the counterarmament decisions seriously, so that timing problems will be important.

[Question] It certainly was not considered a task of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group so far to comment on international developments. Yet, the NATO secretary general commented today on the Polish situation. Was that done under U.S. pressure?

[Answer] No, we informed ourselves about the Polish situation, about the military picture, and we made very reserved statements. First, because we are not the foreign ministers of the NATO countries. Second, because we do not want to and are not permitted to pour oil on the fire. Third, we ought to tell the Soviet Union what risks would come about for the detente process if a military intervention took place in Poland.

DIE WELT WARNS OF DIFFERENCES WITHIN NATO

DW091250 Bonn DIE WELT in German 9 Apr 81 p 1

[Ruediger Miniac article: "Threatened Harmony"]

[Text] The Atlantic alliance is in danger of splitting over basic issues of common interest. Under this impression of common uneasiness, the defense ministers closed their secret files in Bonn and left for their capitals to do national business again. True, they are fully agreed on what their dossiers say about the Soviet Union. It rearms more than any other world power has ever done. But at this point, the perfect Atlantic harmony ends.

The question as to how the alliance is to respond to the Soviet threat in Atlantic solidarity at present is answered differently by the individual partners. Putting it briefly, the United States insists on higher defense efforts, not only by the Americans. The Europeans, if they agree at all, react cautiously. They hope for results from negotiations they intensely want to have on the curbing of military power. The United States, on the other hand, is sceptic about this.

Where is a way for all? America's appeal to its European friends not to let their muscles relax is justified. But the United States should not throw its wishes on the alliance tables in a provocative and arrogant way. On the other hand, the Europeans must realize how serious the American intention is to counter Moscow's hitherto unchecked buildup of forces by the same means and in close partnership with its allies.

Both require the willingness and ability of the Europeans and the Americans to place themselves in each other's position. It seems the first encounter of the Europeans and the "new" Americans within the scope of NATO after harsh statements also initiated a process of frankness and mutual understanding.

All in the alliance must be and remain aware that, as before, NATO as a club of fifteen is more than everyone alone. America needs Europe just as Europe needs America. Quarrels are allowed sometimes, but they must be aimed at agreement.

SPD'S EHMKE INTERVIEWED ON PARTY PROBLEMS

DW091306 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 10 Apr 81 p 5

[Editor Rolf Zundel interview with Deputy SPD Faction Chairman Horst Ehmke; date and place not given]

[Text] ZEIT: Discussions on strategy and armament are particularly difficult in this country because it always involves the approach of the Federal Republic, its position in East-West relations and its international role. The SPD has been heavily shaken in this connection, first in the rearmament debate in the early fifties, then in the quarrel about nuclear arms in the late fifties and now in the dispute about counterarmament in the field of missiles. Is the current debate a new issue or a continuation of earlier debates?

Ehmke: Yes and no. It is a continuation insofar as it involves the attitude of the Federal Republic. One must not forget the historical experience of our people. One must not forget what our former adversaries and current Western allies have said about Germany's role in Europe and in history. Nobody could imagine at that time the Federal Republic would become a part of the Western alliance in such a short time, with a considerable economic and military significance. One must not pretend that history does not exist. Although the political weight carried by the Federal Republic has grown, it does not change anything about the fact that we are a defeated and divided country with the special Berlin problem. I believe that it is in this respect a continuation of the old debate...

ZEIT: ...and how is it new?

Ehmke: ...insofar as one must see the current debate in the background of 10 years of detente policy. The question pertaining to the task and the attitude of the Federal Republic has taken a new dimension: aren't we committed due to German interests to do everything so that detente policy can be continued?

ZEIT: At that time as well as today, the SPD was criticized for being neutralist. Where is the limit between a legitimate representation of German interests--at that time directed at reunification and nuclear-free zones, today at the preservation of detente policy results--and neutralism trying to evade political responsibilities and duties?

Ehmke: The issue of neutralism has been more or less sufficiently discussed. It continues to be clear that detente policy, particularly in the field of arms control, can be successful only if negotiations take place between the blocs. Abandoning the alliance would mean drastically curtailing the chances of success. The discussion has premises other than at the time when rearmament and German reunification were discussed. Much time has elapsed in the meantime. One accepts that no reunification will take place in the near future, and one sees the successes of detente policy which made millions of Germans in both parts of Germany reestablish their contacts.

ZEIT: And yet, the reproach of neutrality is being voiced, also in the United States.

EHmke: I know about American statements indicating that the Germans want to attend to their business, while the Americans have to take care of defense. But what is erroneously termed neutralism today actually is directed more at the question of whether the Federal Republic should play a more active world political role. I don't consider it correct to term our restraint and reluctance to play a quasi big power role as "neutralism." In my opinion and in view of the possibilities and the special situation of the Federal Republic, it would be wrong to be misled and pursue a policy which would not befit us and which would overstrain us.

ZEIT: The federal chancellor also says that he is worried by the rapid increase of the Federal Republic's political weight. Others formulate it with less restraint, saying that the Federal Republic must eventually become politically mature and bear world political responsibility. But resistance is coming about particularly with regard to this factual pressure and this "realpolitik." Actually, one did not imagine that the Federal Republic would become mature in such a way--with an increasing military engagement and increasing arms exports.

Ehmke: Naturally, the Federal Republic must play its role in the world. Being discussed is not whether it should do this, but how it should do it. I recall that CDU politicians suggested in the beginning of the counterarmament debate the immediate deployment of the missiles without losing much time with arms control negotiations. I recall that in the beginning of the Gulf region crisis, a suggestion was made by conservative circles to send German soldiers there. That would be just the wrong thing to do.

One cannot use the weight of the Federal Republic that carelessly. Because the weight has grown, our responsibility has also grown. That pertains also to arms exports. There can be situations when such arms exports to countries outside the NATO sphere would serve the interests of the Federal Republic and of the alliance. But that must be most carefully examined as the circumstances require. I believe that many people who discuss the arms deal with the Saudis have not really considered the long-term foreign political implications.

ZEIT: Into the protest movement against counterarmament flows not only concern about detente and visions of a special historically based foreign political role of the Federal Republic; pacifism finds a field of action here too. Some critical groups use most radical formulations: May one at all make preparations for a war, particularly nuclear war?

Ehmke: A discussion goes on today in the church whether a "just" war and "reasonable" defense will be possible at all in view of the destructive strength of modern arms. Speaking to me recently, a person formulated the following: Shouldn't a Christian rather take the martyrdom of defenselessness upon oneself? I do not share this opinion, but I understand the question, and I understand that some people are more afraid of the masses of arms already stored here, than of the fact that the Soviet Union has more arms in the European sphere than the West. I suggest taking these fears seriously, but I consider it wrong to make them the guideline of a policy. No direct route exists toward disarmament. There is only the long and toilsome effort to achieve progress through a policy aimed at a military balance and through negotiations.

ZEIT: A novelty in the protest movement is this: In the earlier strategy debates, the leadership role of the United States, its political model, had never been contested, really. This has changed now. Doesn't this additionally aggravate the discussion?

Ehmke: I do believe that this plays a role. I always try to explain to our American friends that much of what they consider an anti-American trend actually is a disappointed affection for the United States. After the war, Hitler and the concentration camps, the United States had been the great hope. And since the Americans in the so-called "re-education" conveyed a very idealistic picture of democracy in which power policy did not appear, the disappointment--the catchword being Vietnam--was particularly serious. This disappointment now may well show repercussions also in the discussions on the missile armament. Only, people tend to forget that it was not Washington which invented the gap in medium-range missiles.

ZEIT: And yet, segments of the SPD interpret counterarming as an imposition by the United States.

Ehmke: Yes, but this is simply wrong. Since the Europeans were most directly affected, they also were the first to bring up the issue and to demonstrate its urgency to the Americans.

ZEIT: What matters in German-American relations, after all, is not missiles alone. Many Social Democrats feel that the policy of CSU candidate for chancellor Strauss, which was rejected by the German voter in the Bundestag elections of October 1980, is now being re-imported as an American requirement on the German alliance partner.

Ehmke: This assessment of U.S. policy is dangerous because, if advocated persistently and self-righteously, it may turn into a self-fulfilling prophecy. For the time being, the policy of the new U.S. administration has not yet been made definite, and wherever it has been formulated the Europeans have succeeded in exerting a strong influence along the lines of their own concepts. This is why I think it is wrong to spread alarming slogans in that respect.

By the way, notwithstanding all skepticism harbored by many people toward the new U.S. administration, we must take care lest the impression arise that we regard the United States more critically than does the Soviet Union. Even liberal Americans would fail to muster any understanding for that sort of thing. It is a fact that detente has been essentially jeopardized by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. And the NATO decision would not even be on our agenda had the Soviet Union not continued to arm despite warnings of the West over many years.

ZEIT: Many arguments of the critics of the NATO decision within the SPD sound similar to the charges used by the critics outside the SPD. Is a mass movement developing here which will cause the SPD a lot of grief?

Ehmke: I believe that this protest movement--and I have been saying this for a year now--will grow to be bigger than the Green movement.

ZEIT: And how will the SPD be dealing with such a movement?

Ehmke: This is a question concerning the relationship of the extraparliamentary opposition with the SPD--and not to forget with the FDP as well--even though the junior coalition partner manages time and again to divert attention from their difficulties by pointing at us. Both parties have similar problems there, and it honors them. These are two parties which are open toward the discussion in society, quite unlike the union parties. But this also spells special responsibility--just as at the time when the SPD had to take issue with the extraparliamentary opposition. If the SPD fails to weather this debate with argument, then the conservatives never will.

ZEIT: But how--by means of collusion?

Ehmke: Surely, you cannot engage in anything like collusion with the protest movement which is highly heterogenous, if only because this basically involves mere protest. Protest also has a political effect, yet it is not any policy in the sense of shaping anything. But neither must we diabolize the protest movement; we must rather debate it with arguments.

ZEIT: Peace policy is the principal legitimation of the social-liberal coalition. If all that is left of the dual decision in the end is the counterarming part, won't this also spell the end of the coalition?

Ehmke: I don't think so. After all, the counterarming decision is a reply to Soviet armament. In any case, we will continue to endeavor to achieve military balance on as low a level as possible. Whether this will be possible also depends essentially on the deportment of the Soviet Union.

ZEIT: The assessment of a policy does not depend solely on its objectives but also on its results. And if the result is counterarming, this is bound to hit the SPD hard. Unlike earlier times when rearmament and nuclear armament were at stake and when the SPD, from its position in the opposition, was able to correct the when and how of the decisions, policies today have been conceived by a chancellor of the SPD. Can the SPD digest a failure of this policy?

Ehmke: It very much depends on the circumstances under which this might happen. At the moment, however, there is no call for anticipating a failure. What we must do now is concentrate all our strength of achieving success. For if this policy were unsuccessful, it would spell defeat not just for the SPD but for all people wanting to live in peace.

SALVADORAN EXPRESSES WILLINGNESS TO NEGOTIATE

PA091528 Paris AFP in Spanish 1043 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Cologne, 9 Apr (AFP)--Joaquin Samayoa, press and information director of the joint commission of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), said that the Salvadoran opposition is willing to seek a negotiated solution to the conflict in El Salvador.

In an interview broadcast today by Deutsche Welle, a Cologne radio station, Joaquin Samayoa said, however, that the FDR does not consider the government junta to be the "legitimate" representative of the people. At best, it would be possible to talk with the civilian members of the junta, Napoleon Duarte and his comrades, but not with the military officers in the government.

Samayoa said the FDR would basically prefer to negotiate directly with Washington, without the participation of the junta.

Referring to the role of the North Americans, who support the government junta, Samayoa said that the United States could be faced with a "new Vietnam" because, he said, despite the advance of the government troops, the strength of the guerrillas has not been undermined.

In answer to a question about the aid received by the FDR from abroad, particularly from Cuba and Nicaragua, Samayoa said: "There has been a great movement of solidarity throughout the world and Salvadorans will not accept U.S. dictates as to the countries with which they must or must not maintain friendly relations."

A socialist state, Samayoa said, is much closer to the guerrillas' ideals of a capitalist regime.

ENVOY URGES SETTLEMENT OF JAPAN-EC TRADE DISPUTE

OW091225 Tokyo, KYODO in English 1137 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 9 Apr (KYODO)--Dr Klaus Blech, newly appointed West German ambassador to Japan, has called for a "reasonable settlement" of the current trade dispute between Japan and European Community (EC) countries.

"We stand against protectionist trade because West Germany is a trading country, like Japan," Dr Blech said in a recent interview with KYODO news service in Bonn. Referring to the "reasonable settlement," the incoming ambassador called on the EC countries, including his own country, to expand their exports to Japan and modify their economic structure to meet this purpose.

"On the other hand," he said, "Japan should open its markets more for foreign countries and moderate its concentrated exports of (products of) some certain industrial sectors such as autos, television sets and electronics. The corresponding sectors in our country are confused by such concentrated sales."

The new envoy, who is to arrive in Tokyo next Monday, pointed out that EC suffered a dollar 10 billion deficit in trade with Japan last year and one third of it came from West Germany. "Japan's exports to our country increased by 32 percent last year while West Germany exported 4 percent less in 1980 than in 1979," he said.

In the hour-long interview at his office in the Foreign Ministry, Dr Blech said he believed current Japanese-West German relations are at "the best in general."

"There are active personnel exchanges in many fields between both countries," he said. "Some 2,700 West German citizens are in Japan, while 11,000 Japanese are in West Germany. Gott sei dank (thank God)."

The new envoy stressed the need for close cooperative ties in the field of science and technology. Both countries exchange about 100 scholars annually.

Dr Blech further said that Japan and West Germany are maintaining a common free and democratic political system, "even though we are not in the same security treaty structure."

GISCARD CALLS FOR END TO VIOLENCE IN LEBANON

LD090841 Paris LE MONDE in French 5-6 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] The Elysee on 3 April published the following communique expressing Mr Giscard d'Estaing's reaction to the situation in Lebanon: "France solemnly expresses its keen concern and anxiety over the serious clashes which have occurred in several parts of Lebanon and, in particular, the shelling which has taken place in Beirut. These actions are inflicting new suffering on a population which has undergone severe trials and toward which the French people feel friendship and sympathy. They are a resumption of the process of violence from which Lebanon has suffered cruelly.

"France issues an urgent appeal to all parties concerned to respect the cease-fire ordered by President Sarkis and to end the attacks and shelling. All parties must unite in the will to cooperate with the Lebanese Government, to respect human life and to reestablish order and security."

Contacts for Cease-Fire

LD101122 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] French Foreign Affairs Minister Francois-Poncet said this morning: France will contact all countries in the region concerned with the situation in Lebanon, that is, the Arab countries and Israel alike, through the United Nations, with a view to trying to restore a cease-fire situation.

LE MONDE REPORTS GISCARD COMMENTS ON UK, EEC

LD091405 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Apr 81 p 4

["M.D. report: "Threats Against the European Community"]

[Excerpt] Giscard d'Estaing does not rule out a Europe without British presence and Chancellor Schmidt is threatening to limit the FRG contribution to the Community budget.

In an interview published on 3 April in LES DERNIERES NOUVELLES D'ALSACE, the head of state recalls that "it was under President Pompidou that the decision was taken" to allow Britain into the EEC. He adds:

"It is not for me to judge Georges Pompidou's actions. But it is worth recalling that the decision was taken and the negotiations concluded before the beginning of my term. At the time, all our partners were in favor of Britain's entry. The choice unfortunately was not to keep the six-country Europe as it was--which would no doubt have been the most effective solution provided that Europe developed--but the choice was to see the six blocked or to see Britain enter with all the problems it brought with it... It is now obvious that certain matters were not made clear in the negotiations."

To the question: "Tabarly lost a race because the British changed the rules midway. Aren't the British doing likewise with the EEC," the president of the republic replies: "We will not accept this. For me, the problem is clear, The year 1981 will be a year of truth. The debate is about acceptance of the Community rules. The test is not discussing a particular subject in great detail. It is: Does Britain really accept the Community rules?"

"What if the answer is no?"

"We shall see."

"Would you be prepared to break up the ten-member Europe?"

"We shall see."

GISCARD DELIVERS 1 APRIL CAMPAIGN SPEECH IN MEUDON

LD091443 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Apr 81 p 11

[Excerpts] In Meudon (Seine-et-Oise), an audience of 3,000-4,000 people awaited Giscard d'Estaing. After a "picture show" reviewing his 7-year term, Meudon Mayor Gauer, Madame Pelletier, chairman of the Giscard d'Estaing support committee, and Paris Deputy Chinaud spoke in turn. The president of the UDF group in the National Assembly referred to the statements made the previous day by Mitterrand on the "great debate" program on television channel 1, saying that it is time to wage "battle against vagueness, overconfidence and ignorance."

After stating that the arguments put to the French people must be "clear, unambiguous and straightforward and must not withold the full details and commitments which must be given," the candidate touched on the problems of freedom, addressing the audience in these terms: "Read the programs with care. Read them section by section and you will see what restrictions are proposed to apply to the exercise of economic freedoms or to the activity of the liberal professions." Giscard d'Estaing then asked his audience to show its "sympathy" for President Reagan. After indicating that he "could be reached in a few minutes if there were any decisions to take essential to France's security," Giscard d'Estaing continued: "Concerning the defense effort, only those who have decided it or supported it can talk about it, and there are many things to say...." Mr Chinaud, the president of the republic added, knows "who took the essential decisions to provide us with modern defenses and who supported this effort on the parliamentary level; and let nobody tell us it is possible to suddenly refer to innovations or the needs of the moment. Not at all! The defense effort is the one which takes the longest advance preparation. Nobody has the right to start talking about France's security today unless he thought about it 5, 10 or 15 years ago."

Giscard d'Estaing gave assurances that the armaments which will come into use as from 1984 will make France the third military power in the world, "equal technologically, and on the basis of completely French technology, with the United States and the Soviet Union." He added: "We will have the same level of armament in terms of the most advanced arms."

"Solitude of Kolwezi"

Giscard d'Estaing stressed the ability of the "French leaders to represent France in the world" and referred to the military operation at Kolwezi. "There was such a thing as the solitude of Kolwezi," he confided, "for when I made this decision, and during the whole critical period of its execution, that is for the whole of one Friday from when our planes took off at seven in the morning and our men could not begin to jump until three in the afternoon, I listened to and read all the declarations which were made and I had no support. I repeat--read the papers again--no clear and unequivocal support. I do not know if there is such a thing as the solitude of power, but I can tell you that there was such a thing as the solitude of Kolwezi."

Concerning Poland, the candidate asserted: "Since my election, not a year has passed without my going to Poland to form close relations with that country." Recalling that France heads "the group of countries seeking a solution to Poland's financial difficulties," Giscard d'Estaing observed that our country is going to deliver a new shipment of 4 million quintals of grain "in the next few weeks" to feed the Poles. "Four million quintals," he explained, "that is 330 trainloads of grain going from France to Poland, or the equivalent of 20 shiploads of 20,000 tons."

RPR CANDIDATE CHIRAC DISCUSSES ELECTION ISSUES

LD091403 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Apr 81 p 9

[Report on 2 April Paris press conference given by RPR presidential candidate Jacques Chirac]

[Excerpts] In a long preliminary statement, Mr Chirac declared in particular:

"I believe my campaign is increasingly well understood by the French people. The fact is that I am the only candidate to lend a new tone to the political debate. I am the only one to make proposals which are neither a pure and simple continuation of what we have experienced for the last 7 years, nor a repetition of the unfortunate joint experiments attempted several times by the Socialists and Communists. I am offering renewal with safety."

He listed the "four challenges" confronting France: economic weakening; the risk that our society will crumble because of the challenging of moral values and the aggravation of social inequalities; a disintegrating Europe; and a world that is becoming more perilous.

To meet these challenges he offered "economic renewal" and recalled the measures he has described during his campaign, adding:

"As a result of the increase in interest rates, the French banks in 1980 achieved quite exceptional results, far better than industry's. It is legitimate to ask the banks to take part in the effort for national recovery. So I will consult with them to establish terms whereby a proportion of the exceptional profits made by them in 1980 can be used to supply loans amounting to a total of Fr10 billion. This sum will be used on the one hand to equip small and medium enterprises and on the other to fund home ownership for people with modest or average incomes. Both the former and the latter will thus be able to obtain loans at 3-4 percent below current interest rates."

After proposing renegotiations of the Treaty of Rome and asking for a "thorough reform of the international monetary system by stabilizing circulating capital, reducing interest rates and restoring the role of gold," Chirac mentioned security, which is primarily "political stability." He indicated: "I will rule nothing out with regard to either the makeup of the majority which will support in parliament the government I appoint, or the composition of the government.

"Everyone who today belongs to the majority, whatever their party faction and whatever the position they believed in all conscience they had to adopt for the presidential elections, must know that they will have a place in this majority without any prejudice or distinction, a full place, and that I will welcome them wholeheartedly. And those who do not belong to the majority today for reasons of their own but who would like after the elections to be involved in the effort for recovery--whatever their origins or convictions, always provided that they support the broad outline of the recovery program which I am proposing--must have the same place in the majority or in the composition of the government."

Concerning Mitterrand's concept of "transitional government," the candidate declared:

"The Socialist candidate has indicated that he would dissolve the National Assembly, which is natural; he has added that he would appoint an interim government composed of eminent personalities--I do not doubt it--but with Socialist sympathies.

"I think that Mitterrand's plan, as it stands today, of appointing a government which would not have the Assembly's confidence and which would embark on policy--because he has not said that he would limit himself to dealing with current affairs, he said that he would embark on economic and social policy with important measures taken by decree--well, I say quite simply that in spirit I do not think that this is in keeping with the demands of parliamentary democracy laid down by the Constitution of the 5th Republic, to which I am committed.

"And this would be dangerous in view of the major risk of contradiction which there could be between the measures taken by this interim government and those taken by the following government, supported by a majority which could be different in nature or which, more precisely, could reaffirm the present majority--which is a hypothesis that naturally cannot be ruled out.

"In both cases I can see the 'chariot of state,' as they say, being driven jerkily and in conditions which would certainly be detrimental to the comfort of the passengers."

MARCHAIS CONSIDERS TASKS IN EVENT OF LEFT VICTORY

LD081557 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 6 Apr 81 p 4

[Report on PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais 4 April speech in Toulouse]

[Excerpt] "A debate has developed," Georges Marchais said, "on what would happen if Giscard d'Estaing is defeated.

"I have answered this question straightforwardly. The first days and weeks after Giscard d'Estaing's departure will be a difficult and crucial period. The French big bourgeoisie has long experience; it is skilled in maneuvering and utilizing all available means and people. You can be sure that it will not waste time.

"So, change will not be achieved and ensured unless the capitalists are immediately confronted by a strong force that grants them no respite, no rest and no quarter. A wait-and-see attitude would be the worst possible thing.

"There will inevitably be a provisional government pending new general elections. It would be disastrous if this government were weak and hesitant; if it gave a free hand to the capitalists. It will be necessary to form at the outset a union of the left government which satisfies the highest standards of efficiency and has clear support from the people. Such a government is inconceivable without Communist ministers. Otherwise, the capitalist forces would remain masters of the situation, despite the French people's vote.

"This government must take every measure that it can to satisfy the most important and pressing social needs, to protect and prepare for the implementation of the change in the months ahead. If only, for instance, by preventing the export of capital. In this first phase, it would be inconceivable for the new president of the republic and the government not to attempt to place their authority and powers at the service of the workers, as in 1936.

"Of course, we will dissolve the National Assembly and elect a new one. I trust in the logic of French men and women to establish a leftwing majority. But I state now--and I would confirm it if the occasion arises: If I am elected on 10 May and subsequently lose the support of the majority of French voters at the general elections, I would consider my task impossible and would return my mandate to the country. Because I will never govern with the right. If, as I believe, the French people do not reverse their decision, I will continue my fight with a Socialist-Communist government to carry out the change. And when the time comes, I will surrender this power to the French voters and leave them to take stock of the experience and to say whether it should continue.

"Even recently some people claimed, so as to excuse their own attitude, that we were afraid of shouldering government responsibilities. This was false, entirely false. And now here we are in the thick of the battle to secure these responsibilities: We are ready for them, we lay claim to them, we are a government party so that things will change at last in France.

No Social and National Leap Forward Without People's Involvement

"But I also tell you quite frankly--and I am the only candidate addressing you frankly--that at the same time, you must develop your struggles. Nowhere in French history is there an example of a time when a social and national leap forward has been accomplished without the people's impetus and involvement.

"Again you must recall experience. Without the struggles in 1936, the popular front could not have achieved the major social gains from which the workers benefited. Without the struggles in 1945, the liberation could not have enabled the Communist ministers and deputies to help the workers and the country to obtain considerable advantages, and major nationalizations. Without the struggles in 1968, the interoccupational minimum growth wage could not have increased by 35 percent, the factory trade union sections wuld not have been created and many rights would not have seen the light of day.

"Jaures espoused this basic idea when he wrote: 'The bourgoisie has been a great and strict educator for the French working class. Through the class egoism that it has demonstrated.... through the subordination that it has imposed on millions of poor people and proletarians.... through its interpretation of human and civic rights demanded by all but invalidated for the majority, it has warned all working and impoverished people that they must rely on themselves first. Well, I do not believe in 'supreme saviors' or 'men of destiny' either. This is why in my book 'Hope in the Present', I cited Jaures' warning to working men and women: Rely on yourselves, 'do not expect anyone else to do your work for you.'

"This is why I want, together with my comrades, to rally the people's forces. I urge you to join us in this task."

MARCHAIS GRANTS MONTE CARLOS RADIO INTERVIEW

LD091023 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 3 Apr 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Yesterday evening Georges Machais was the guest of Radio Monte Carlo's "Forum," a program produced jointly by that radio station and by the regional daily press. For more than an hour, the Communist candidate answered questions from about 15 journalists on the premises of the Communist daily LA MARSEILLAISE. The domestic political situation less than a month away from the first round of the presidential elections, economic and social problems, international questions--Georges Marchais dealt with all these in turn, taking great care to be specific in his replies.

Naturally, the first group of questions concerned the problems being debated in the election campaign, and Georges Marchais was led to give his opinion on the recent television appearances by Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Francois Mitterrand.

Unlike the latter, the Communist candidate does not envisage any form of collaboration with the right. He was specific on this point: "If elected to the presidency of the republic, if I had to govern with a majority of the right in the National Assembly, I would not do it, I would offer my resignation." This hypothesis would apply if legislative elections following Georges Marchais' election to the Elysee returned a reactionary majority to the Palais-Bourbon.

Having said that, the Communist candidate expressed the view that if the French elect him "on the basis of an extremely clear program," on his 131 proposals, they "will not change their minds and will confirm their presidential vote."

Once elected, Georges Marchais would immediately form a government, which would adopt by decree, before the dissolution of the Assembly, the first urgent measures, in accordance with the opportunities granted by the constitution. And he added: "Any president of the republic who wants to implement a policy and measures which are specific and effective can do so."

The Communist candidate justified his stance by noting "that there is no example of anyone having been able to implement a leftwing policy, a policy serving the workers, with a rightwing majority. Those who claim to be able to do so are concealing from the French the fact that they will govern with the right, on the basis of compromises made at the workers' expense."

Francois Mitterrand Was Embarrassed...

Asked for his opinion on Tuesday evening's television program devoted to the Socialist candidate, Georges Marchais asserted: "Francois Mitterrand was visibly embarrassed by the statements I made a week earlier in the program 'Cards on the Table'." In the Communist candidate's view--and he has provided a great deal of evidence of this--the path opened up in "Cards on the Table" had a great impact in the country and "that had an effect" on the attitude of Francois Mitterrand, who "spoke in terms which had a leftwing coloring compared to earlier broadcasts."

All the same, Georges Marchais noted that fundamentally "there is no change." And he gave illustrations: No specific commitment on the workers' major claims, no concrete definition of the means needed to really carry out change, no reference to capitalist profits, a reassertion of Francois Mitterrand's opposition to Communist participation in the government....

"In other words, he displayed his desire to keep his hands free to govern with the right," Georges Marchais asserted, asking: "What policy? With whom...? Those are the two great questions which indisputably remain to be answered after Francois Mitterrand's appearance."

When asked what level he hoped to reach in the first round, he concluded: "The highest possible level, since after the overture I made in the 'Cards on the Table' program, F. Mitterrand persists in rejecting Communist ministers."

Indeed, for Georges Marchais, the only way to create the conditions for defeating Mr Giscard d'Estaing "is to gain the maximum possible number of votes for the Communist candidate in the first round."

Beating Giscard

Beating Giscard, that is his aim. "The entire Communist Party, all its activists without exception, and naturally its candidate are engaged in the battle against Giscard d'Estaing," he asserted, recalling that the outgoing candidate has already come out against him and in favor of F. Mitterrand should the choice arise, and that he had not taken up any of the Communist candidate's proposals, which "is not true of all the other candidates." This makes Georges Marchais say: "I am the anti-Giscard candidate."

Before embarking on international problems, the Communist candidate was asked to give his feelings once again on what F. Mitterrand called "the state of grace" to describe the period following the presidential election. From the viewpoint of Mr Giscard d'Estaing's defeat and with regard to trade union independence, "what stands out," according to Georges Marchais, "is the claim, the demand to see the satisfaction of what people have voted for...." "A new situation will be created among the people, and every sensible politician must admit it. That was the case in 1936, that was the case at the liberation."

Asked about the advisability of the meeting in Warsaw between Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Brezhnev, the Communist candidate showed himself to be a resolute supporter of detente and peaceful coexistence, which by no means implies the political status quo, but the resolution of conflicts through negotiation.

I Will Not Neglect a Single Meeting

"If I am elected president of the republic," he specified, "I will go wherever it will be possible for me to go to discuss, to expound my country's positions, to contribute to resolving problems. I will not neglect a single trip, a single meeting....but I will always do this with the aim of serving my country's and my people's interests well." On the subject of the Warsaw meeting specifically, Georges Marchais asserted: "I cannot tell you whether Mr Giscard d'Estaing's trip was useful, since I do not know what was said.... But I am in favor of such a meeting in principle."

Georges Marchais then stressed the need to proceed along the path of disarmament and advocated for France, with regard to its alliances, a policy of nonalignment, promoting the simultaneous dissolution of military blocs. France, in his view, would take initiatives to promote disarmament: "It has the means,it has a deterrent which counts, it has the right of veto at the United Nations, it has some international standing. France has a voice which could be heard."

In this sphere, too, the Communist candidate is "in complete disagreement with the policy of Mr Giscard d'Estaing," who "adopts no initiative to promote peace and disarmament," but who, on the contrary," has come out in favor of the neutron bomb and the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe and is aligning himself increasingly with the FRG and the United States."

For a New Economic Order

After recalling the Communists' positions on many other subjects, such as Poland, Afghanistan, energy policy and immigration, Georges Marchais expounded his ideas on the new international order.

The Communist candidate began with the dramatic statement that in the world "hundreds and hundreds of millions of human beings lack everything, and while 2 million workers are unemployed in our country, the peasantry is prevented from producing all it could produce.... Every year hundreds of thousands of tons of fruit and vegetables are destroyed, while hundreds of millions of people in the world go hungry."

Georges Marchais then made three proposals: The development of solidarity without delay, the establishment of a new international division of labor, the reform of all international bodies and in particular the IMF. Moreover, the Communist candidate considered that in the general aid effort, not all countries can be put on the same plane. Since underdevelopment results from colonialism, the former colonial powers, including France, have special responsibilities and must do more for those countries by way of financing their aid through a tax on wealth and on profits.

PCF VOTERS POLLED ON MARCHAIS ELECTION APPROACH

LD091455 Paris LE MONDE in French 5-6 Apr 81 p 5

[Text] On 4 April, L'EXPRESS published a BVA opinion poll carried out between 11-16 March from a sample of 1,876 French people aged 18 and over. According to this poll, 70 percent of Communist voters believe that Georges Marchais is "championing the PCF's presidential election chances well" and 22 percent believe that he is not. A majority (53 percent) believe that Marchais should stand down in favor of Mitterrand in the second round of voting in the event of a contest between the PS candidate and Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Among the people questioned, 22 percent would prefer that the PCF candidate would not stand down, 11 percent that he recommend abstention and 2 percent that he stand down for Giscard d'Estaing.

MEETINGS CONTINUE BETWEEN HAIG, LEADERS

Talks With PSOE Leader

LD091346 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Correspondent's dispatch]

[Excerpts] The meeting at the U.S. Embassy between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and leader of the opposition Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialists Workers Party [PSOE], lasted for 1 hour.

A fundamental subject in the talks between Alexander Haig and Felipe Gonzalez was that of the U.S. treaty of friendship and cooperation. Felipe Gonzalez expressed to Haig this position:

[Begin recording] Our opinion is that we should renegotiate the treaty and try to make an effort--taking into account the time limits for the renegotiation of the treaty--not to renegotiate it, if possible, for an extension of 1 year--which has been spoken of; but to renegotiate it seriously, free it from the (?verbiage) which previously concealed the true nature of the relationship. It should have a larger dose of technological exchange, of reciprocity, and we should deal separately with cultural and economic subjects. [end recording]

Luncheon With Minister

LD091442 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] A luncheon given by the Spanish foreign affairs minister, Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, in honor of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig at the Viana Palace ended 15 minutes ago.

During the toasts the Spanish minister said that Haig's Spanish friends are very happy to have him here. He added that this visit falls within a long historical tradition of American envoys to Spain. He also said that the new democratic Spanish society wants to improve its presence abroad. He said that Spain wishes to reaffirm its European and Atlantic vocation.

In his reply, Mr Haig repeatedly expressed his support for Spanish democracy. He added that last Friday night he had spoken to Mr Reagan on the telephone and that Reagan gave him his warmest greetings for the Spanish people, king and government. He said that he welcomed the Spanish desire to join the Atlantic Community.

Both described the visit as very positive.

Departure for London

LD091716 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, left Madrid's Barajas airport en route for London at 1740 this evening, concluding a 24-hour official visit to Madrid. During his visit, agreement was reached on the renewing of the bilateral treaty signed in 1966 [words indistinct]. In his talks [words indistinct] the U.S. secretary of state expressed the Reagan government's support for the Spanish democratic process and its wish that Spain should join the EEC and NATO as soon as possible.

KING JUAN CARLOS, QUEEN TO VISIT ITALY 28-30 APRIL

LD091334 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] The king and queen of Spain, Don Juan Carlos and Dona Sofia, will pay an official visit to Italy on the last 3 days of this month at the invitation of President Pertini, according to a report from the Diplomatic Information Office.

NORWAY

FRYDENLUND OPTIMISTIC ABOUT U.S.-USSR TALKS

LD090849 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 6 Apr 81 special supplement p 8

[Text] "I understand very well that the manifesto section on nuclear-free zones will prompt objections in various quarters and that it will take a lot of work to implement it," Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund told ARBEIDERBLADET.

He also said that we can expect the Reagan administration to enter into real negotiations with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms in Europe, and that these could start relatively soon. The Americans are also bound by the section on negotiations in the 1979 deployment resolution.

Frydenlund said that there are good grounds for believing that the coming NATO meeting in May will provide the final signal that the United States is prepared to embark on real negotiations with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms in Europe, and it is not impossible that these negotiations could start in the fall.

[Question] Are you optimistic about the introduction of nuclear-free zones in the Nordic area?

[Answer] I believe that it will be possible to make progress by using the proposal for such a zone as an important tool for controlling the nuclear arms in our part of the world, because the rest of Europe and our allies realize that it is necessary to halt the arms race. There will have to be negotiations on the nuclear arms in Europe in some form or other, and a Nordic solution would be an important element in this context.

But we must not ignore the increase in international tension that has taken place in the last few months. There can be no doubt that West Germany and France have been increasingly concerned with the consequences the continued deployment of the Russian SS-20 missiles are having for Europe.

This does not change the foundation of Norwegian foreign policy, whose goals continue to be detente and real disarmament negotiations. But we must realize that the present situation has made this work more difficult, but also more necessary than ever.

SWEDEN

MINISTER ON STATUS OF DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS

LD090952 Helsinki International Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] The Swedish minister for disarmament, Inga Thorsson, is pessimistic about hopes for disarmament in the light of the strained international situation at the moment. The minister, who heads a special group on disarmament at the United Nations, expressed this opinion in Moscow on Wednesday, the last leg of a tour which included London, Paris and Washington as well. Quoted by the FINNISH NEWS AGENCY, Minister Thorsson said the talks conducted during the tour indicated nothing new. The present international situation strongly affects all attempts at negotiation and it is unfavorable from the standpoint of actual disarmament activities, she continued. The Swedish minister also told newsmen in Moscow that a Soviet representative had announced the Soviet Union's preparedness to begin again negotiations on the SALT II agreement, but that it was not revealed as to what in particular the Soviet Union was ready to talk about with the United States. The UN disarmament group, headed by Thorsson, is scheduled to present its report on disarmament this September.

THATCHER DISCUSSES MIDDLE EAST WITH ARAB PRESS

JN091018 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] London, 9 Apr (GNA)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has announced that the defense of the Gulf is the responsibility of the region's states, which are exerting strenuous efforts on the individual and group levels in order to maintain peace and security in this important region of the world.

In a meeting with several Arab press representatives at her official residence in London, Mrs Thatcher said that her private views on the rapid deployment force should not cause any kind of apprehension since talk about these forces is not related specifically to the Gulf region. She added that forming these forces is for the purpose of tackling the problems that can arise in any part of the world. She pointed out that the formation of the rapid deployment force is an idea which has not yet materialized. However, she added, if the United States decides to form these forces, Britain would then offer a modest contribution to them. She pointed out, however, that these forces would not be stationed in any part of the Gulf.

In her meeting with Arab reporters last night, Mrs Thatcher welcomed the establishment of the Gulf cooperation council, describing it as a positive step which would achieve cooperation among the region's states and would maintain the Gulf's stability, security and peace.

The British prime minister denied that, during her Gulf tour, her talks with the Gulf states' leaders would deal with the rapid deployment forces, saying: I will not broach the subject at all since the rapid deployment force has not yet materialized. How can I discuss mere ideas? She stated that her coming tour is to confirm the perspectives through which Britain views the Gulf region. She ruled out the possibility that the statements made on the rapid deployment force during her recent visit to Washington were a return to talk about a British presence east of the Suez. The British prime minister's tour, which is scheduled for 19 through 26 April, will include four Gulf states: Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and the Sultanate of Oman.

The British prime minister expressed the belief that there is a link between what is going on in the Gulf region and the Arab-Israeli conflict, saying: It is not appropriate to say now which of the two issues is more important. On the extent of the European states' contribution toward solving the Middle East issue, she said that the EEC is trying to find the best means for solving this issue. She added, however, that it is difficult to expect the achievement of considerable progress where such a contribution is concerned. She pointed out that, through the continuous contacts being made with the region's states the EEC is trying to reach a general agreement on some of the points pertaining to the Middle East, particularly those points relating to the definition of some terms related to the issue.

She expressed the belief that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's current tour of the region's states would be a prologue to the adoption of future steps by the U.S. administration on the Middle East issue. Mrs Thatcher affirmed that the Middle East issue cannot be solved by the EEC without U.S. participation.

She also added that it would not be possible to reach a solution to the Middle East issue without Israel's recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and the recognition of what she called the presence of secure borders for Israel. The British prime minister repeated what Lord Carrington, British secretary of state for foreign and Commenwealth affairs, said last year when she ruled out the possibility of her government recognizing the PLO. She said: Recognition should be granted to states and not organizations. She said it is not unlikely that when he assumes his post of chairman of the EEC Foreign Ministers Council in The Netherlands next July, Carrington would meet with top PLO officials.

On the situation in Lebanon, she expressed the belief that Britain alone could not launch an initiative for the purpose of ending the problems in Lebanon. However, she expressed readiness to participate in any initiative that would solve these problems.

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES MISSILES INSTALLED IN CRETE

NC091556 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 9 Apr 81 p 12

[Text] "The issue of installing Pershing II and cruise missiles in our country has never been brought up. The alliance's decision on this issue does not envisage the installation of these missiles on Greek territory." National Defense Minister Averof made this statement in writing to the Chamber of Deputies (in answer to a question by K. Bandouvas).

The defense minister adds that consequently the information, received by the questioning deputy, alleging that such missiles have been stored in Soudha, Crete, is completely unfounded.

Finally, Averof stresses that, for the sake of the Parliament's prestige, it is sad that Bandouvas describes official confirmations as a product of ignorance or, even worse, as an attempt "to consciously mislead the Chamber of Deputies." He does this because he prefers to give credibility to rumors spread by irresponsible persons. This can only damage our country's defense issue.

PLO APPROVES GREEK NONRECOGNITION OF ISRAEL

NC081522 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 8 Apr 81 p 12

[Text] Although the date of Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Greece has not been confirmed (it is not yet clear whether the visit will take place before or after the election), yesterday Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis received a personal message from the PLO political representative, Qaddumi (Abu al-Lutf), in which he approves the Greek nonrecognition of Israel.

The PALESTINE NEWS AGENCY, WAFA, reported that Qaddumi met Greek charge d'affaires in Lebanon Sidheris and discussed bipartite Greek-PLO affairs with him. After the meeting, Qaddumi lauded Greece's nonrecognition of Israel, interpreting this position as a demonstration of support for the Palestinian cause and the national rights of Palestinians. At the same time, Qaddumi reviewed current bipartite relations as they stand after the opening of the PLO office in Athens.

SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER BARRE ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

NC081334 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre left Athens this morning after an official visit to Greece during which he signed the framework of an economic, technical and trade agreement between Somalia and Greece.

BRIEFS

SOVIET ALUMINUM PLANT AGREEMENT--Today an agreement was signed in Moscow for the compilation of a study to build an aluminum plant in Greece. The agreement takes place in the framework of what was agreed upon in Moscow in 1979 by the then Soviet premier and the then Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis on bilateral economic cooperation. The agreement was signed, on the Greek side, by the director of ETVA (Hellenic Industrial Development Bank], Mr Spenthos, and the chairman of the pertinent Soviet organization, Mr (Kupiyeviyevich), in the presence of the Greek ambassador to the Soviet Union and the [deputy] chairman of the State Committee of Foreign Economic Relations, Mr Kulev. The Soviet organization undertakes the writing of a study to build an aluminum plant in Greece [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 8 Apr 81 NC]

TERCUMAN CRITICIZES SOVIET COMMENT ON U.S. INTENT

NC101038 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 12

[Editorial by Nazli Ilicak: "The West and the Soviet Union"]

[Excerpts] Interest in foreign politics has increased in news reports and commentaries since the 12 September intervention. The reason may be the ever-increasing gravity of the international issues surrounding us or the scarcity of material in the absence of the daily arguments of the [former] leaders.

For instance, such questions as "can the United States intervene in the Persian Gulf? If it does, what attitude will Turkey adopt?" have been occupying newspaper columns over the past few months. Some writers approach the matter with good will and express sincere worries, while others are trying to distract attention from real threats and to cover up Soviet expansionism under the [alleged threat] of "U.S. imperialism."

We must first examine how the Persian Gulf issue has reached this stage and why the United States has had to form "a rapid deployment force". Had not the Soviet Union carried out a coup in Afghanistan and proclaimed Babrak Karmal as its leader, and had not the pro-Soviet Tudeh party in Iran come so near to assuming power in Iran as the only disciplined organization, no one would have thought of taking precautions for fear that the oil resources feeding Europe would be dried up.

The Soviet Union has been continually harping on reports that the United States would intervene in the Persian Gulf, and "The Voice of the Turkish Communist Party" and "Our Radio" broadcasts beamed to Turkey keep emphasizing this allegation. They say: "In order to involve Turkey in the adventures it has undertaken in the Persian Gulf, the United States is trying to drag NATO into the issue as well and to turn Turkish territory into an arena of operations for the Rapid Deployment Force."

Attention is turned from Afghanistan to the Persian Gulf. Under such loud slogans as "no to the Pershing and cruise missiles," the SS-20's are being developed and installed. Then, to cover up the ugliness of the Polish crisis, the U.S. policy in Salvador has been taken up for days on end as the main topic of the day.

Aren't those who once tried to distract attention by preaching that "fascism is escalating" the perpretrators of the same mentality? Let us not forget that the purpose here is not to get closer to the East but to get nearer to the Soviet Union.

ARMENIAN TERRORISTS LINKED TO NARCOTICS SMUGGLING

NC101004 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 7 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] Ankara (TH)--Arguments that the Armenians who are organizing attacks on Turkish diplomats in many countries are being supplied with funds and arms through the smuggling of narcotcs, particularly heroin, are gaining ground. According to a report prepared by the regional intelligence office, which cooperates with INTERPOL and which tries to uncover narcotics smugglers in the Middle East, some of the heroin and 8,240 kilos of the 11,874 kilos of hashish seized in Europe in the last 3 months of 1980 came from Lebanon. Drawing attention to the fact that Beirut is the base of Armenian terrorist operations, INTERPOL authorities argue that these terrorist organizations may also be connected with the smuggling of narcotics.

The regional intelligence office report further states that six persons who attempted to smuggle heroin into France during the last 3 months of 1980 were proved to be Armenians possessing Lebanese passports. The report also states that Lebanon is the main base for narcotics smuggling.

COURT REJECTS APPEAL AGAINST 'ARAYIS' CONFISCATION

TA091711 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1605 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 9 Apr (AA)--An Ankara court Wednesday rejected the appeal against the confiscation of the (?latest) issue No 7 of the weekly journal "ARAYIS." The court overruled the objection by the publishers of the journal on the grounds that a confiscation order by a lower court had been taken "through appropriate procedures."

ICFTU OFFICIAL CLARIFIES STATEMENT ON UNIONS

TA091551 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 9 Apr (AA)--Secretary General Otto Kersten of the Inter-national Confederation of Free Trade Unions [ICFTU] said he had not advocated reopening of the confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions "DISK" as had been alleged.

(?Telling) reporters he had been misquoted, Kersten added he was aware several "DISK" members were opposed to the principles up-held by ICFTU, but he still believed they should be concerned with the state of those DISK officers currently under arrest entirely from a humanistic point of view.

He explained his team was only charged with reporting to the confederation's board of directors on what they saw or learned of facts in Turkey. The board meeting would be held on 1-2 July in Copenhagen.

Visits Demirel, Ecevit

TA091714 Ankara ANATOLIA in Egnlish 1545 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 9 Apr (AA)--Secretary General Otto Kersten of the Inter-national Confederation of Free Trade Unions [ICFTU], who is currently in Ankara, called on Justice Party leader and ex-Premier Suleyman Demirel on Wednesday afternoon.

Kersten had called on Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and ex-RPP leader Bulent Ecevit earlier in the day.

The ICFTU secretary general told reporters he had (?observed in) talks with Demirel and Ecevit, the former political leaders' desire to aid the return to democracy "as personalities who have played an important role in the Turkish political scene in the past."

ECEVIT, DEMIREL MEET WITH MARTIAL LAW COMMANDER

TA091715 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 9 Apr (AA)--Justice Party leader Suleyman Demirel and former leader of the Republican People's Party Bulent Ecevit were called in for separate interviews with the martial law commander for Ankara, who is also the commander of the 4th Army Corps.

Ecevit had a brief interview with the commander at 2 p.m. Wednesday, while Demirel's appointment was at 5 p.m.

Martial law officials said the brief interviews had been "considered necessary."

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Western Europe

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USSR'S ILICHEV ASSESSES WORK OF MADRID CONFERENCE

LD102309 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Madrid, 10 Apr (TASS)--Before the break in the work of the Madrid meeting, which is to last from April 10 to May 4, a regular plenary session was held here today by representatives of 35 countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Euruope.

As has become known within the circles of journalists covering the Madrid forum, head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Leonid Ilichev spoke at the plenary session. Noting that it would not be correct to assert that harmony and mutual understanding have always had the upper hand in the forum in Madrid, that there have been no confrontations, sterile debates or even attempts to arrange a funeral repast on the all-European process, the Soviet representative said that despite all the obstacles and complications definite progress has been achieved in Madrid.

It is extremely important, he said, that not a single delegation in Madrid takes issue at present with the idea of the advisability of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. although divergencies in the positions regarding the definition of the conditions for the holding of such a conference still persist.

It has been possible to achieve a harmonisation of important provisions on questions pertaining to the principles of relations between states: on the recognition of the validity of the Helsinki principles, on the struggle against international terrorism, on cooperation in the field of respect for human rights and others. Headway has been made in agreeing on the session on cooperation in the field of economy, science, engineering and environment. Certain results had been achieved on questions having to do with cooperation in the humanitarian fields as well as security and cooperation in the area of the Mediterranean. Just agreed has been the text on cooperation in culture which provides, inter alia, for convening a forum on questions of culture and containing agreements on a number of other issues.

At the same time, Leonid Ilichev said, in the discussion of the humanitarian issues, the delegations of the United States and a number of other countries of the West, despite the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, are making futile attempts to exert pressure on the socialist countries. Quoting Leonid Brezhnev's words uttered on April 7 in Prague that the experience of history, including that of the last decades, convincingly indicates that the success in the negotiations of states with each other comes only when attempts to dictate to each other their own conditions are laid aside and when there is an actual will to achieve peace and mutual respect, which has been confirmed, in particular, by the Final Act signed in Helsinki, the Soviet representative called on the participants of the Madrid meeting to adopt the same approach. In this case, the Madrid meeting will rise to the expectations of the peoples of the European continent and will go down in history as an important stage in Europe's progress to peace, security and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Leonid Ilichev called for the use of the break that is about to begin in the work of the Madrid meeting for pondering over the results of the work, for appraising what has been reached and what has failed to be reached so as to make fresh efforts to move forward and to worthily complete the enterprise begun.

MBFR NEGOTIATIONS ROUND ENDS WITHOUT RESULTS

AU101520 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 10 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] The 23d round of negotiations on reduction of troops in central Europe ended in Vienna Thursday without tangible results. At a concluding press conference, the Western side pointed out that a clarification of the controversial troop strength figures of the Warsaw Pact troops was a precondition for any agreement to be concluded. At the same time, it was stressed that the only positive development in this round was the formal confirmation that East and West had reached agreement about the duration of a first reduction phase, as well as about the period in which the withdrawal of U.S. and Soviet troops from central Europe should be implemented. The East accused the NATO countries of dodging a "serious search for possibilities to expand the mutual understanding regarding the key problems of reducing armed forces and armament," and of withdrawing "even from those limited steps they had earlier undertaken."

Subsequently, both sides expressed hope that the now beginning conference recess would be used for serious deliberations both in East and West.

USSR Urges "Constructive Reply'

AU101528 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 10 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] Vienna--At the Vienna negotiations on a mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe the Soviet delegation has appealed to the Western side to use the recess now beginning for an objective and careful examination of the socialist countries' proposals and for preparation of a constructive reply.

On Thursday Soviet Chief Delegate Tarasov declared at the closing session of the 23d negotiating round at Hofburg Palace that this round took place in a period of a continuous complication of the international situation, a period during which the opponents of detente fanned the hostility among states and attempted to alter the military-strategic balance in Europe and to undermine international stability.

Against this course, that is pushing the peoples to the dangerous brink of an armed conflict, the 26th CPSU Congress has set a comprehensive and extensive program of detailed measures for the struggle to preserve peace and to consolidate and deepen detente, Tarasov said.

He went on to say that preparation of a new agreement is still being protracted without justification by the "numbers discussion" arbitrarily touched off by the West, which the Western participants in the talks were seeking to use to obtain information not only about the numerical troop strength of the socialist countries' armed forces but also about their organizational structure. The West itself, however, reveals nothing about its methods of calculating the socialist countries' troop strengths, and it even comes up with mounting results of its calculations, although it is known that this number has by no means grown but, on the contrary, has been reduced by the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet troops from the area concerned, he said.

TIKHONOV MEETS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS

AU101355 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 10 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Vienna--Within the framework of his visit to Austria, Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, on Wednesday also met with Comrade Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party [KPOE]. The talk, which was held in a friendly spirit, was also attended on the Soviet side by Ambassador Comrade Mihail Yefremov, and on the Austrian side by Comrades Erwin Scharf, KPOE Central Committee secretary; Hans Kalt, KPOE Central Committee Politburo member; and Hans Steiner, head of the KPOE Central Committee Foreign Relations Department.

Comrade Muhri stressed the usefulness of Comrade Tikhonov's visit to Austria, especially at the present stage of development marked by an exacerbation of the international situation. He pointed out that we advocate a further improvement in relations between Austria and the USSR, and especially in the economic situation, whose positive importance for Austria has become evident particularly in the current difficult economic situation. Comrade Tikhonov expressed the Soviet Union's intention to further develop relations with Austria, with special emphasis on the economic sector.

Visits Austria-USSR Society

AU101402 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 10 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] On Wednesday, USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Tikhonov visited the Austrian-Soviet Society [OESG] in Vienna. OESG Vice Chairman Friedrich Traenkler welcomed the high guest and his entourage. On the Austrian side, among others Trade Minister Staribacher, Vienna City Counselor Zilk, Burgenland Landtag Chairman Pinter and Austrian Communist Party Chairman Franz Muhri attended this festive session of the OESG National Executive Committee.

OESG Central Secretary Margereta Klug-Steiger outlined the activities of the society, stressing the importance of partnership relations between the various Austrian provinces and individual socialist Soviet republics. She emphasized the unwavering line of Soviet policy vis-a-vis the Austrian Republic, a policy which, irrespective of all the ups and downs of the historical development, was always aimed at defending and supporting Austria's national existence, freedom and independence.

In his speech, Council of Ministers Chairman Tikhonov paid tribute to the OESG's work. He especially stressed that the OESG draws attention to the USSR's contribution toward smashing Hitlerite fascism and Austria's liberation. Tikhonov stressed the OESG's high reputation in the Soviet Union, noted President Kirchschlaeger's statement that the OESG's work serves not only the improvement of relations but also peace, and added: "We share this assessment." Council of Ministers Chairman Tikhonov underscored that Austrian-Soviet relations are exemplary for relations between countries with different social systems. In conclusion, the Soviet Council of Ministers chairman thanked the OESG National Executive Commission, its president, Prof Anton Sattler, as well as all OESG activists and members for their endeavors to deepen the friendship between Austria and the Soviet Union.

KREISKY TO UNDERGO EYE SURGERY IN BOSTON

AU090926 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 9 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Vienna--On the periphery of Chancellor Kreisky's talks with Soviet Premier Tikhonov, it was learned that the Chancellor will fly to Boston this weekend to undergo an eye operation. The further visiting program of the Austrian Government chief will depend on the success of this surgery. Scheduled are visits to Saudi Arabia 9-11 May, to Bulgaria 12-15 May and to Hungary 23-25 May.

BELGIUM

PARLIAMENT GIVES APPROVAL TO EKSYKEN GOVERNMENT

NC082153 Paris AFP in English 2146 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Brussels, 8 Apr (AFP)--Belgian Prime Minister Marc Eyskens' new government was approved by the Chamber of Deputies here tonight by vote of 118 to 52 with four abstentions. The Eyskens government, Belgium's seventh in the past seven years, was formed to deal with the country's critical economic situation, after the resignation as premier of Wilfried Martens.

THE NETHERLANDS

COMMUNISTS REJECT HUSAK COMMENTS ON POLAND

LD101001 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 7 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Amsterdam--The Communist Party of The Netherlands (CPN) yesterday recalled its representative from the Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress. The reason for this decision was the speech by Czechoslovak party leader Husak. The CPN representative, party committee member J. Ijsberg, will return to The Netherlands at the earliest possible opportunity.

In an explanatory statement, party committee member R. Haks said that in his speech Husak "had given a completely negative picture of developments in Poland. This indicates no confidence at all in the movement which is afoot in Poland." In particular, the comparison Husak drew between events in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968 stuck in the CPN's throat.

"In 1968 we were against the interference of the Warsaw Pact countries in Czechoslovakia," Haks said. "If Husak is now comparing Poland with his own country in 1968 this could be interpreted to mean that intervention is now necessary in Poland. We reject this completely. We think that there will have to be a political solution in Poland, reached by the Poles themselves without interference from outside, and certainly without the use of force."

For a time now the CPN has supported the wish of the free Polish Solidarity trade union for changes in the system. Last Friday CPN Chairman H. Hoekstra said in a radio interview that was reprinted in DE WAARHEID that the gigantic movement of the Polish working classes was inevitable and completely necessary.

"This movement grew out of the workers' general resentment of, and general dissatisfaction with, the policy pursued by the party there and the government. That policy was responsible for enormous mistakes in the field of social policy, for the slow emergence of democratic tendencies and for symptoms of corruption." Hoekstra also said in the interview: "Any idea that it would be possible to solve the problem in Poland through force or, even worse, through intervention is a dangerous misconception."

According to Haks this is the first time that such hard words have been used about Poland at a party congress in the Eastern bloc. That was not the case at the Russian congress and even less so at the Bulgarian Communist Party Congress held last week. Haks said that he did not know if other communist parties apart from the CPN had left the congress in Prague. There is no connection between this CPN decision and the coming elections in The Netherlands, Haks said. "This has nothing to do with the elections, but everything to do with our stand on principles."

SCHMIDT URGES REAGAN-BREZHNEV SUMMIT MEETING

LD101843 Hamburg DPA in German 1540 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 Apr (DPA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has once again spoken out in favor of a summit meeting between new U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet head of state and party Leonid Brezhnev. In an article for the journal EUROPA-ARCHIV published in Bonn on Friday, the chancellor stated that just because relations between East and West at present are difficult and extremely complex, "we do not need fewer talks, but more." A meeting between Reagan and Brezhnev at the right time would therefore be logical during the current state of East-West relations.

Schmidt also advocated that the elements of cooperation which had been built up with the Soviet Union and its allies during the past decade be developed, quite apart from the necessary dialogue with the East. Care would have to be taken that the longer-term opportunities for cooperation would not be jeopardized on account of "short-term necessities to have a dialogue" or even on account of trials of strength.

At the same time, the chancellor underscored the significance of the partnership between the Europeans and Americans, which remains the most important factor for stability and one "constant of our politics." The fundamental orientation of the Federal Republic's foreign policy remains unchanged, something on which the American and European friends as well as partners everywhere in the world can rely.

SCHMIDT, HAIG AGREE ON NUCLEAR MODERNIZATION

LD111634 Hamburg DPA in German 1514 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 11 Apr (DPA)--Alexander Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, and the Federal Government have agreed that in addition to nuclear modernization in West Europe, arms control talks between the United States and the USSR should start early in Geneva or somewhere else if possible. Haig spent only 2 hours in Bonn on Saturday. He had a meeting with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The meeting in Bonn showed, in addition to concurring interpretations of the 1979 NATO decision and identical assessments of other problems in a strained world situation [words indistinct]. Both sides were also unanimous in their view that talks on medium-range missiles should be conducted separately but later included as a part of the general SALT treaties.

During the luncheon at the federal chancellor's office, which was attended only by the chancellor's closest associates and the two foreign ministers, an intensive exchange of views took place. Federal Chancellor Schmidt stressed his concern about the strained world economic situation.

Both sides stressed afterward that the possible deliveries of arms to Saudi Arabia was not mentioned in the talks.

Replying to a question later, Haig said that the United States was facing the same problem. Although details were still to be worked out, Washington would probably fulfill Saudi Arabia's wish for modern military aircraft.

Haig then left for Washington and ended his first trip as the new U.S. secretary of state, which had led him to the Middle East and five West European capitals.

BECKER: NO PLANS TO REALLOCATE FUNDS TO DEFENSE

LD101140 Hamburg DPA in German 1017 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 Apr (DPA)--Federal Government Spokesman Kurt Becker made it clear today that the Federal Government is not planning to reallocate funds from the social budget in favor of the defense budget, which is financially stretched. Becker thus refuted speculations that, at the meeting of the Nuclear Planning Group in Bonn this week, such demands had been made by the American side. Becker stressed there had not been any such prompting during Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's talk with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, either.

In this connection, Becker pointed to the "coordinated statement" by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher during the latter's recent visit to Washington. He said the two ministers had expressly noted in this statement that defense burdens must be fairly distributed and that economic stability and social justice must be included in this criteria. Becker added that this document was regarded as binding.

GENSCHER REAFFIRMS FRG-U.S. VIEW ON NATO

LD130906 Hamburg DPA in German 0817 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 13 Apr (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has reaffirmed the basic German-American agreement on NATO's double decision. In an interview with Deutschlandfunk transmitted in Bonn today, Genscher warned against paying too much attention to any contrary and critical reports from Washington.

Bonn and Washington agreed to view both parts of the NATO double decision--modernization of weapons and arms negotiations--on an equal basis and to push for both with the same amount of energy. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's weekend visit to Bonn confirmed that the policy concerning this particular point was the same as it was when Genscher visited Washington.

HAMBURG SPD MEMBERS OPPOSE NATO'S DUAL DECISION

DW101114 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 10 Apr 81 p 12

[Commentary signed FK.: "Breach of Dam"]

[Text] What has happened in Hamburg is tantamount to an internal dam breach in a party: One-third of the members of the Social Democratic citizens faction has signed an appeal of the German Peace Union for a "Hamburg forum" against NATO's counter-armament decision. Federal SPD manager Glotz simultaneously sends circular letters to the lower level organizations of his party reminding them of the organizational support given to such peace appeals ranging from that of the DKP to that of the Greens. The appeal says with remarkable restraint that one ought not to sign these appeals "erroneously." The possibility that a people's front alliance could be formed in this way was not even hinted at.

All of this casts a terrifying light on the internal SPD situation. The leading Hamburg Social Democrats who signed the German Peace Union appeal can hardly be termed politically naive. They most purposefully steer a course against the Bonn leadership, exactly as in nuclear powerplant matters. Nobody will be mistaken with regard to the aim: The Bonn coalition is to be broken and the unpopular chancellor should at least be forced to resign in connection with these issues, issues which are being discussed more and more strongly.

CDU'S KOHL QUESTIONS MOTIVES OF BREZHNEV VISIT

LD101004 Hamburg DPA in German 0908 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 Apr (DPA)--In the opinion of CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl, U.S. President Reagan should discuss medium-range missiles with the Soviet head of state and party before Brezhnev's visit to Bonn. In view of the openly anti-U.S. trends in the SPD and its flood of polemics against the NATO dual decision, this is important not only for German-U.S. relations but for the alliance as a whole, Kohl said in an article in NORDSEE-ZEITUNG (Saturday edition).

The leader of the opposition raised the question of what Brezhnev, who seems to be in a hurry to come to Bonn, hopes to achieve by visiting the Federal Republic. Could there be any doubt that one of the aims of the Kremlin chief is to sow distrust and even discord among the Western allies, especially between the Germans and Americans, in order to frustrate the measures decided upon by NATO against the threat to West Europe posed by the excessive Soviet missile buildup, Kohl asks. In Bonn, Brezhnev will make every effort to persuade the Federal Republic to accept a special role as "courier" or "mediator" between the Western and Eastern leading powers. In the final analysis, this would amount to the Federal Republic becoming detached from the United States. To resist Brezhnev's blandishments is therefore one of the most important tasks of German foreign and security policy, Kohl emphasized.

FOREIGN MINISTER BRIEFS TURKISH COUNTERPART

LD101956 Hamburg DPA in German 1651 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 Apr (DPA)--German politicians pointed out to Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen on Friday the importance of reestablishing human rights in Turkey. During a 90-minute working session, Turkmen was briefed by his German colleague Hans-Dietrich Genscher on the experiences and expectations of the German parliamentary delegation which visited Turkey last march. Genscher accepted an invitation from Turkmen to visit Turkey in the autumn of this year.

Turkmen told journalists in the afternoon that Genscher promised him that Turkey could expect to receive "substantial" aid again this year. Turkmen pointed out that increasing terrorism had necessitated the suspension of "a number of" civil liberties. Only now, following the impounding of 200,000 firearms and 1 million rounds of ammunition had his government become fully aware of the problem of terrorism. Concerning the situation in his country, Turkmen said that the convening of a legislative assembly is planned for October or November.

Turkmen Comments

TA110554 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that developments in Turkey will not affect FRG aid to Turkey. Turkmen, who is on an official visit in the FRG, met with Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn. At a news conference after the meeting, Turkmen said that the aid to Turkey will continue without it being affected in any way by developments in Turkey. A Turkish Radio Television correspondent in Cologne reported that Turkmen said that primarily bilateral relations, the international situation, Poland, the Iranian-Iraqi war and East-West relations were discussed at the meeting. Turkmen added that views were exchanged on his contacts in the United States and Genscher's contacts in Moscow.

In a statement after the meeting, Genscher said that there is no change in his government's attitude that the visa imposed on Turkish citizens is temporary. Turkmen will return to Turkey tomorrow.

Meanwhile, it has been announced that FRG Foreign Minister Genscher will make an official visit to Turkey in the fall. In a statement in Bonn, the FRG Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Genscher accepted Turkmen's visit and that the date of the visit will be determined later.

OFFERGELD MEETS WITH MEXICAN FINANCE SECRETARY

FL091550 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1523 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 9 Apr (NOTIMEX)--David Ibarra Munoz, Mexican secretary of finance and public credit, today met in Bonn with German Minister of Economic Cooperation Rainer Offergeld. The Economic Cooperation Ministry reported in Bonn that the purpose of the meeting was to plan the upcoming development committee meeting to be held in Gabon on 22 May.

Ibarra Munoz is chairman of the development committee, a joint agency of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund established in 1974. The committee, to which Offergeld also belongs, takes care of development problems in the Third World.

ECONOMIC OFFICIALS TALK WITH JAPANESE MINISTER

LD121236 Hamburg DPA in German 1045 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 12 Apr (DPA)--A meeting was held in Kronberg-Taunus today between the Japanese finance minister and Horst Schulmann, the state secretary for financial and currency policy in the Federal Finance Ministry, and Karl Otto Poehl, president of the Federal Bank. A communique published in Bonn stresses that there was total agreement on all points discussed during the exchange of views on current questions of economic and financial policy. The parties agreed that the close cooperation between the Federal Republic and Japan should be continued and intensified. State Secretary Schulmann represented the federal finance minister, who was ill, at the meeting with Watanabe.

SOVIET CONDUCTOR, SON UNDER FRG PROTECTION

LD131006 Hamburg DPA in German 0941 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 13 Apr (DPA)--Contrary to earlier reports, Soviet conductor Maksim Shostakovich and his son Dmitriy--who last Saturday placed themselves under the protection of Bavarian authorities following a concert in Fuerth--have so far not requested political asylum in the Federal Republic.

A Federal Interior Ministry spokesman said in Bonn today that, as far as he knows, they had not yet applied for asylum. The spokesman gave no further details.

It was said in Bonn that Shostakovich and his son did not want to stay in the Federal Republic but wanted to go to another Western country. The defection by the two musicians apparently has caused a stir among the Soviets. It became known today that the Soviet Embassy in Bonn tried early yesterday to obtain clarification from the responsible German authorities, especially about where father and son were staying.

U.S. MILITARY TRAIN STOPPED BY PROTESTERS

LD131002 Hamburg DPA in German 0833 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Verden, 13 Apr (DPA)--An American military transport train was stopped on the Bremen-Hanover line near Langwedel in Verden district last night by unknown persons who claimed in leaflets to be sympathizers of the imprisoned Red Army Faction terrorists. According to the police today, they threw a steel cable measuring about 10 meters across the overhead cable system. Damage of about DM200,000 was done to the system as well as to the locomotive's current collector.

The perpetrators said in leaflets that the attack was an act of solidarity with the Red Army Faction prisoners on a hunger strike and they demanded their release. At the same time, they declared war on the "U.S. imperialists." The train was stopped to give the American soldiers "time to think things over." The search for the perpetrators so far has been unsuccessful.

PRESS DISCUSSES SCHMIDT'S STATE OF NATION MESSAGE

DW101110 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West German 0505 GMT 10 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG writes: This time, Helmut Schmidt gave a shorter and firmer state of the nation report than ever before in his years as chancellor, and he stressed the core issue most clearly—the national problem. This time, nothing was missing, so to speak. Regarding the repugnant inter-German border, there was the demand that no shots be fired. Regarding the characterization of measures by the GDR regime against German-German contacts, there was the expectation that they will be corrected. The chancellor again used the word setback in his diagnosis of inter-German affairs, while the opposition, represented by CSU land group chief Zimmermann, insisted on a diagnosis which put relations at a low point. It seemed, however, as if the distance between the two words became smaller. Some sort of change through rapprochement seems in the offing here.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG notes: As in earlier years, the government left the description of the situation in divided Germany to the opposition. The spokesman of the CDU and the CSU tried on their part not to exploit the omissions of the government for an exchange of blows between the parties and not to create inter-German friction. The differences were great wherever the domestic political situation was involved, particularly the difficult situation of Schmidt's government party. This as well as the fact that neither the federal chancellor nor the parties could resist the temptation to become involved in the Berlin election campaign made the discussion to some extent an election forum where Berlin Mayor Jochen Vogel and his opposing candidate Richard von Weizsaecker had to be involved.

LUEBECKER NACHRICHTEN points out: Although it was not mentioned in this debate, it was clear to everybody that a decision on Poland also would involve a decision on Germany. Will the overly powerful Soviet Union tolerate a more humane and liberal reformist communism? If it does in Poland, will it dare do it also in the GDR? The answer to this question demends on the continuity of contacts between both German states. It would mean much if the Germans in the GDR were given half the liberties Lech Walesa and his people have achieved.

WIESBADENER KURIER writes: The coalition parties and the oppsition realize that the sky over German-German relations will remain dark until the world political thunderstorms have disappeared. Relations between the world powers, the Soviet armament lead and NATO's dual decision play their role. Behind the efforts of the Social Democrats to give priority to negotiations on missiles stands the hope for a possible continuation of German-German normalization.

GISCARD, FRANCOIS-PONCET DISCUSS LEBANON WITH HAIG

LD111247 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] The president of the republic and Francois-Poncet this morning discussed the Lebanon issue with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. When leaving the Elysee, the American secretary of state told journalists that France and the United States are considering the need to mobilize a UN force to put a stop to the fighting in Lebanon. As for Francois-Poncet, he added that France is very concerned about the situation in Lebanon and that decisions will be made in the coming hours regarding measures which would facilitate a return to the cease-fire. This will be the object of tomorrow evening's meeting with the ambassadors and the results will be conveyed to the president of the republic on Monday morning.

Foreign Minister on Talks

LD111138 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] General Haig, who arrived this morning in Paris from London, has already departed for Bonn, capital of the FRG. This morning, the U.S. secretary of state discussed the international situation with the president of the republic and with Francois-Poncet, the French foreign affairs minister. Here is a comment by Jean Francois-Poncet, outside the Elysee Palace at the end of the meeting:

[Begin recording] We have tackled the problems regarding East-West relations. I note that in this field we have the same objective, that of stabilizing these relations. In this context, we naturally discussed the situation in Poland. As you know, we share the concern that the situation in Poland should remain the business of the Polish people and develop without any use of violence. We also discussed the situation in Lebanon in detail. We are very concerned about this situation and in hours and days we shall examine the initiatives which could be taken to restore a cease-fire in Lebanon. [end recording]

AMBASSADORS CONFER ON SITUATION IN LEBANON

LD121210 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] At the initiative of French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Francois-Poncet, there will be a conference in Paris this afternoon comprising the French ambassadors in Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Israel and Ireland. Ireland presently holds the presidency of the UN Security Council. This is what Minister Jean Francois-Poncet explained to our correspondent:

[Begin recording] I have decided to summon to Paris the ambassadors in order to attempt to see how it would be possible--probably within the framework of the United Nations--to reestablish a cease-fire. This is the first objective.

The second objective is to determine in which way--on the basis of this cease-fire--one can first of all make it last, and secondly reestablish a situation of improved understanding and peace inside this very deeply-divided country of Lebanon which is, one must not forget, the receptacle and the reflection of divisions which are tearing the Middle East apart. [end recording]

Foreign Ministry Communique

NC122028 Paris AFP in English 2020 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 12 Apr (AFP)--Six French ambassadors from five foreign countries and the United Nations met here with Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet today to study the situation in Lebanon.

According to a Foreign Ministry communique, issued after the working session, the participants considered various ways of obtaining an end to the fighting in Lebanon, of providing for the security of civilians and of reinforcing the authority of the Beirut government.

Mr Francois-Poncet will present the results of the meeting to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing Monday and they will serve as the basis of future policy decisions.

The French ambassadors to Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Ireland, Israel, the U.N. and top ranking Foreign Ministry officials participated in the meeting.

COMMUNIQUE ON FRENCH-GERMAN LOAN AGREEMENT

LD101043 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Apr 81 p 10

[Text] The text of the communique published 9 April in Paris and Bonn:

1. The Governments of France and the FRG, noting the slowing down of economic activity in Europe and worldwide, the need for structural adjustments in the economies and the insufficient increase in new jobs, have decided to undertake immediately and simultaneously new and concerted action in favor of productive investment which is technologically innovatory, designed to create jobs and capable of contributing to a redressing of the balance of payments, particularly by reducing dependence on petroleum imports.

2. Each government, consequently, will act according to its own procedures for improving the finances of priority investments:

--In France, the Credit National will be the operating agent for a special jobs investment fund to which the state will make interest payments;

--In the FRG, the Kredit Anstalt Fuer Wideraufbau will be given the task of offering the necessary finance on these special conditions.

3. Long-term external loans will be floated simultaneously by these institutions--each for that with which it is concerned--on the international money market.

The total amount of the operations to be carried out in several stages during the next 18 months will rise to 5 billion European currency units, half for France, half for the FRG.

4. The proceeds of these loans will be used to finance priority investments to be implemented by enterprises and organizations wishing to come to terms with the new conditions of economic activity. These investments, which will take account of each country's own needs, will be, in particular, as follows:

--Investments in favor of saving energy and raw materials, of forms of energy to replace petroleum and of new forms of energy;

--Investments facilitating enterprises' structural adaptation particularly to the new exchange terms, new energy costs and the new demands of competitiveness;

--Investments in advanced technology such as data processing and automation.

A particular effort will be made in these spheres in favor of small and medium enterprises.

LE MONDE Editorial

LD100911 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Two Friends"]

[Text] Seen from Paris, the announcement of the French-German loan plan certainly smacks of the election. Seen from Bonn, the report takes on quite a different dimension. Not that there can be any doubt as to Chancellor Schmidt's preference for Mr Giscard d'Estaing's candidacy, but because this new stage of French-German cooperation fits with the logic of the policy which the chancellor and his "friend" Valery are constantly developing.

In a Europe which is ailing, increasingly divided, short on imagination and--to quote the president of the republic--prey "to national egoisms," Bonn and Paris have long since chosen to display a certain "political will." Whatever opinion one may form on the efficacy and the consequences of the international loan they have just decided on, it must be said that it is a new manifestation of this will. One could--and should--wonder, however, whether Mr Schmidt and Mr Giscard d'Estaing have not gone a bit too far this time by presenting as a common initiative within the Community framework something which looks, in the last analysis, like two quite separate loans, not implying any solidarity between the two recipient countries. This slight of hand, intended to impress the uninitiated, is reminiscent of the Coue Method [reference to "positive thinking" method of psychotherapy].

In any case, the operation, which is aimed at presenting the French-German pair as the only valid EEC axis, will not greatly impress Mrs Thatcher, who has just responded in her way to the interview given by Giscard d'Estaing last week to the DERNIERES NOUVELLES D'ALSACE, in which the president of the republic openly wondered about Britain's Community spirit after the Maastricht European summit and the latest collapse of the fishing talks. In the same way, the new French-German initiative, carefully concealed from the partners of Paris and Bonn at the time of the last European Council, will do nothing to calm the anxieties and irritations of the "small" countries, which are increasingly annoyed at being left out of major deliberations.

Whether Bonn likes it or not, the matter of the French-German loan, less than 3 weeks before the French election, has the air of a publicity operation. In the longer term, and if the outgoing president is returned to office, it also confirms that the current French-American honeymoon could suffer some eclipses. Certainly, it is only in Bonn that distinct reservations can now be heard on the new diplomacy which Mr Reagan has not finished defining precisely. There is a strong chance that the silence maintained by Paris on this topic is more tactical than anything else, and that people are preparing to be more explicit in the postelection phase and to present the French-German policy as that of reason, in contrast to the policy of excessive risks.

In this respect, it is significant that Chancellor Schmidt confirmed Thursday that he has invited Mr Brezhnev to visit the FRG this year. Paris, subjected to the same pressure from Moscow as Bonn has seen, has not yet agreed to make the same gesture. However, it would be interesting to know whether this problem--that of inviting Mr Brezhnev to a Western capital while the Polish crisis is far from over--was touched on by the two men and, if so, what was said.

GALLEY ON ARMS TO SAUDI ARABIA, GULF SECURITY

LD081513 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 17

[Mustafa al-Yahyawi report]

[Excerpts] Paris--French Defense Minister Robert Galley said that his country pays great attention to cooperation in the military field with Saudi Arabia. He said there are two fields of cooperation, the Saudi armored corps, in which great progress has been made, and the naval field, in which France sells the kingdom a number of vessels and naval equipment and trains Saudi personnel.

The French defense minister was speaking to an AR-RIYAD correspondent at Orly Airport in Paris just before his departure for Riyadh.

The French defense minister said that the military cooperation existing between France and the Saudi Arabian Kingdom is most important. It is natural that we should meet with our Saudi friends from time to time, be it in Paris or Riyadh, in order to discuss the development of this cooperation and how to further it in the interest of both countries.

In his statement to AR-RIYAD, Galley said: We the French pay great attention to our military cooperation with the Saudi Arabian Kingdom because it has a special position in our principal interests. For this reason, I asked his royal highness Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz if it was possible to hold a meeting in Riyadh to review aspects of military cooperation between our countries. His highness welcomed our request and I will have the pleasure of meeting him for the second time, as we previously met 2 years ago when King Khalid visited France.

The French defense minister added: "There are at least two fields in which cooperation was developed rapidly. The field of the Saudi armored corps has achieved great progress. I will discuss with our Saudi friends how to develop cooperation between our countries in this field and how France can further participate in it. There is another new field in which we cooperate and this concerns the implementation of the (Savori) program for the creation of a full-fledged Saudi naval force. In this field, France sells the kingdom vessels and naval equipment and trains Saudi personnel to operate them. In view of the fact that the implementation of this program will take several years, it is necessary to follow up the stages of work. I will discuss this matter in particular with Amir Sultan and we will seek to establish cooperation between us in this field on a solid basis."

Replying to a question as to whether France, as a major power producing most types of arms, is capable of meeting its friends' requests for arms, Galley said: "I believe that France is capable of meeting the requests of its friends for arms supplies because it has a diversified and developed military industry that produces all types of arms and because its advanced technology makes its arms among the world's best. It is therefore capable of meeting the wishes of the countries dealing with it.

"But here I would like to point out a very important point, namely, that the French military industry basically was founded to meet the needs of the French Army before anything else and its production capacity should accord with these needs. The French Armed Forces absorb most of the arms our factories produce. Sometimes this puts us in a difficult situation, particularly when a friendly country asks us to urgently supply it with arms. This is what happens sometimes when the request involves arms that might not be sufficiently available to us. What is required in this case is to find an urgent and suitable solution to reconcile three requirements: production capacity, our army's needs and the friends' requests. Sometimes we might be compelled to supply the friendly country with military hardware by taking arms that had been earmarked for our armed forces if the friendly state is in a very difficult position, that is, if its security and independence are threatened."

Replying to a question regarding the major powers' military presence in the area and the call for the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, the French defense minister said: The presence of major powers--that is, the United States, France and Britain, in the Gulf waters and the Gulf of Oman has two reasons. The first is the Soviet military presence in the area, which has prompted the Western countries to seek to establish military equality with the Soviet Union and the second is the vital importance of freedom of shipping within the framework of guaranteeing oil supplies to the West and Europe in particular.

I believe that the countries that criticize the Western military presence in the area are those which are linked to the Soviet Union in one way or another.

As for the question of demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, it is not necessary that it should be a matter of immediate concern because disarmament will not be possible unless there is a real desire to begin consultation between the Eastern and Western forces on this matter. But France, as you know, has accepted in principle the idea of initiating international negotiations on the problem of the Indian Ocean. This idea was put forth by the Madagascar president last year. If the objective is to sit down at the negotiating table to discuss ways of easing tension in the area and, consequently, reducing the military presence of the major powers because their presence is the result of the said tension, then France will be ready to participate in negotiations in this case.

LE MONDE DETAILS CONTRADICTORY OPINION POLL RESULT

LD101439 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Apr 81 p 15

[Text] Paris MATCH for 17 April publishes a poll carried out by Public S.A. from 26 March through 4 April on a national sample of 5,000 people of voting age.

For the first round, Giscard d'Estaing comes out on top, with 29.5 percent of voting intentions (that is, 0.5 percent less than at the time of the previous poll carried out in two sessions from 11 through 13 March and 19 through 21 March, of which the results were published in LE MONDE for 27 March). Five other candidates also lose half a point each compared with the previous poll. They are Mitterrand with 24 percent, Garaud (3 percent); Debre (2.5 percent); Laguiller (1.5 percent); and Crepeau (1 percent). The loss recorded by Lalonde (ecology candidate) is more substantial: He goes from 6 percent to 2.5 percent. On the other hand, Chirac goes up (from 13 percent to 16.5 percent) as does Marchais (from 16 percent to 18.5 percent). Bouchardeau is credited with 1 percent.

For the second round, the current head of state collects 52 percent of voting intentions (as opposed to 50.5 percent previously) as against 48 percent for the Socialist candidate (instead of 49.5 percent). The latter, if fighting Chirac, would win with 54 percent.

In its issue dated 9-15 April, VSD gives the results of a poll carried out by Indice Opinion from 21 March through 1 April using a national sample of 5,355 people aged 18 and over. Indice Opinion specifies that 82 departments were covered by the poll and that the margin of error is 1.5 points, because of the size of the sample. For the first round, two hypotheses are envisaged. In the first, with 15 candidates standing, Giscard d'Estaing comes out on top with 24.5 percent of voting intentions as against 24 percent for Mitterrand, 19.5 percent of Chirac, 18 percent for Marchais, 3.5 percent for Lalonde, 2.5 percent for Debre, 1.5 percent of Crepeau, Garaud, Krivine and Laguilier, 1 percent for Bouchardeau and 0.5 percent for Garaudy and Le Pen. Gauchon and Hintermann score nothing, and 16 percent expressed no voting intention. In the second case, involving only seven candidates, 17 percent of those polled expressed no voting intention. Giscard d'Estaing and Mitterrand are equal at 26.5 percent; Chirac is credited with 20 percent; Marchais with 19 percent; Debre with 3 percent; Laguiler with 3 percent and Crepeau with 2.5 percent.

For the second round, the Socialist candidate takes 52.5 percent, as against 47.5 percent for the outgoing president, with 20 percent not expressing a voting intention. If Chirac stays in the fight, he takes 44.5 percent, as against 55.5 for Giscard d'Estaing.

According to this poll, taking the two hypotheses for the first round, the category of workers shows a 28 to 29 percent vote for Marchais, 26.5-28.5 percent for Mitterrand and 20-21.5 percent for Giscard d'Estaing. Chirac takes 13 percent in either case. In the second round, 63.5 percent of workers come out in favor of the Socialist candidate, as against 36.5 percent for the current head of state.

Indice Opinion asked the polls commission, on 7 April, to verify its poll. The institute would also like the poll carried out by Public S.A. to be checked. Michel Pinton, general representative of the UDR, has approached the commission in connection with "the various polls conducted by Indice Opinion." Pinton says he is surprised that Indice Opinion is alone in giving one of the candidates--a score which he does not achieve in any of the other polls published by the press at the same time."

For his part, Jacques Toubon, secretary general of the national committee of support for Chirac's candidacy, is astounded that Pinton should express surprise when a poll is unfavorable to Giscard d'Estaing.

WEINBERGER MEETS WITH FORLANI, COLOMBO, LAGORIO

LD101924 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1500 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has left Rome after 2 days of talks with Prime Minister Forlani, Foreign Minister Colombo and Defense Minister Lagorio. The U.S. side described the talks as extremely positive and very open. The need has been emphasized to strengthen the tactical nuclear capability for defense in order to reestablish the balance in Europe with the USSR. The United States and Italy are in favor of a future resumption of the East-West dialogue.

Missile Site Talks Denied

AU111611 Rome ANSA in English 1553 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, 11 Apr (ANSA)--The Italian Foreign Ministry denied newspaper reports here today to the effect that sites for the intallation of cruise and Pershing missiles in Italy were discussed here this week in U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's talks with Rome government officials.

The denial came in response to press leaks about Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo's talks with Weinberger Friday and reiterated Colombo's own account of those talks.

The Italian diplomatic chief told reporters yesterday after his meeting with the U.S. defense chief that "the general political aspects of strategic and political balance (in Europe)" were reviewed. He added that both sides reiterated their "political determination" to promote NATO's offer to the Soviet Union to negotiate controls on medium-range nuclear warhead systems. "No reference was made to Italian sites for NATO's updated missiles, whose installation in Europe starting in 1983 was decided by NATO defense ministers in Brussels on December 12, 1980, and should be carried out," the Foreign ministry asserted. A spokesman for the American delegation told reporters in Rome yesterday that there was "complete Western unanimity" on the need to strengthen NATO's nuclear tactical defense potential in Europe.

LIBYA'S JALLUD ARRIVES UNANNOUNCED FOR TALKS

NC121816 Paris AFP in English 1808 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, 12 (AFP)--Libyan No 2 Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud arrived here today unannounced, informed sources said. The length of his stay was not known. Observers believed his arrival was linked with the possibility of a visit by Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who has been planning to go to Italy for some time. Italian Foreign Trade Minister Enrico Manca went to Libya in February officially to take part in Joint Italy-Libya commission talks, broken off for two years, but also probably to renew political contacts between the two countries.

Last Wednesday, Libyan Oil Minister 'Abd as-Salam az-Zaq'ar stated at a conference here that Col al-Qadhdhafi could visit Italy before the end of the summer if "political conditions were favourable."

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN OIL DEVELOPMENT--Italy's AGIP oil company has signed an agreement with Angola's SONAGOL for off-shore oil exploration and drilling in the African nation. AGIP will carry out the research operations and will be the head company of a consortium soon to be formed. The "production-sharing" agreement will go into effect as soon as it is ratified by the Angolan cabinet. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 0812 GMT 11 Apr 81 AU]

TREATY NEGOTIATIONS WITH U.S. SET FOR END OF APRIL

LD111859 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1750 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Negotiations will begin before the end of April on the new U.S.-Spanish treaty, according to a statement after the cabinet meeting yesterday evening by Secretary of State for Information Ignacio Aguirre. Agreement on this was reached during U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visit to Spain. The U.S. delegation to negotiate the treaty will be headed by the U.S. ambassador in Madrid, Terence Todman.

GOVERNMENT, PSOE CONSULT OVER AUTONOMIES ISSUE

LD101525 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 8 Apr 81 p 8

[Excerpt] Madrid, 7 Apr--At a meeting this morning, the government and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] reached agreement on appointing the members of the committee of experts who are to formulate on a consultative basis the main guidelines of the state of the autonomies, within the policy of "consultation" between the government and the opposition.

The meeting, held at the Moncloa Palace, lasted more than 2 hours, and was attended on behalf of the government by Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo and Ministers Pio Cabanillas and Rodolfo Martin Villa. Felipe Gonzalez and Alfonso Guerra attended on behalf of the PSOE. The chairman of the above-mentioned committee, Professor Garcia de Enterria, also was present. It was agreed that the committee will include these professors of public law: Tomas Ramon Fernandez, Louis Cosculluela Muntaner, Francisco Sosa Wargner and Tomas Cuadra Salcedo. Santiago Munoz Machado will act as secretary and Miguel Sanchez Moram, as deputy secretary. Agreement also was reached on the committee's work methods.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Felipe Gonzalez stated: "Our opinion is that it is necessary to involve in the process of negotiation and resolution of the autonomy problems the political forces which are prepared for this, and we will take part in this undertaking. The prime minister soon will be receiving the other leaders of political forces to set out to them the discussion we held this morning, will ask them for suggestions which they deem opportune and thus will be able to organize the process in this way in the future."

He added that the setting up was discussed of a consultative body within the framework of implementation of the law on financing the autonomous communities, for the purpose of monitoring the redistribution of wealth, the launching of the interterritorial compensation fund and the machinery which will make it possible to resolve the local administrations' problems.

With respect to the unease which has been created in some autonomous communities, he said: "There has been a decision to conduct the autonomy process from a comprehensive viewpoint. If anybody deduces from the existence of these talks that the intention is to curb the autonomy process, he is reaching an absolutely false conclusion. What is intended is to impart strigency to the building of the state of the autonomies insofar as we are concerned, and this does not mean in any way curbing the processes but imparting stringency to them, and sometimes stringency requires measures which were unsuspected a few months ago and are, therefore, measures of progress."

In Felipe Gonzales' opinion, the autonomy processes of Catalonia and the Basque country will continue "stringently and steadfastly."

He explained that other experts also will take part, according to the matters broached.

He later said that "specific stages of development are envisaged. For instance, an initial stage of a comprehensive approach to the issue, which needs political solutions, and a catalogue of outstanding problems of a general nature which need technical solutions. I cannot specify the time, but I believe that we soon will have a general approach. We must wait to find out what other political forces' suggestions are, and after that, there will be a second stage during which we will have to agree on a number of specific measures, some of an executive and others of a legislative nature, to provide a response to the autonomy problems."

For his part, Minister of Territorial Administration Martin Villa stated at the conclusion of the meeting that the involvement of other political forces in the autonomy negotiations "is a matter on which the prime minister must decide." Martin Villa stated that "the implementation of autonomy requires many years, and I believe that we have all said that we could consider ourselves lucky if the process is completed in the remaining 20 years of the century. What could be the aim is for all the uncertainties in the formulation of the statutes to be clarified by 1983. I believe that this is the real interpretation which must be given to the word 'calm,' which has sometimes been interpreted as 'curb.' Imparting calm to a process sometimes means hurrying, but I would say that the real meaning is 'doing things seriously.'"

Referring to the principal problems of the autonomy negotiations, he said that some statutes are already before the congress. "The parliamentary deliberation of those statutes and, in particular, the allocation of powers between the state and the communities will be some of the contentious issues." Together with these, Martin Villa cited the problems of relations among parties, such as electoral problems, as well as the quotas to be allocated to each of the districts, both in the uniprovincial and in the multiprovincial communities, and the date of the elections itself. "But in my opinion," he added, "the principal problem is the definition of the state and of the powers allocated to the state by the constitution, which must be specified."

He emphasized again that there will be no curb, and with respect to the uneasiness of some communities, the minister replied: "I would like to be told where there are cutbacks." Last, he stated that the negotiations on this issue are almost permanent. "There are contacts at the political level begun by the government and the foremost opposition party which will be extended to the remainder of the nationwide parties, principally, and also to the nationalists."

PRC VICE PREMIER GU MU CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

LD102346 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1730 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] PRC Vice Premier Gu Mu concluded his official visit to Spain this evening. Hector Arenas reports from Barajas airport:

At the end of PRC Vice Premier Gu Mu's official visit to Spain, it seems that the two countries have reached agreement on a number of international issues and, more importantly, on trade and industrial exchanges. Gu Mu, who was seen off at Barajas airport by the ministers of foreign affairs, culture and industry, made a statement on the main aspects of his visit to Spain.

[Begin recording in Mandarin fading into Spanish translation] My contacts with various government and private circles created good conditions for the continuing development of relations between our two countries. [end recording]

We also have learned that the vice premier has confirmed the contract for the construction in Spain of four 35,000-ton ships for delivery to China. The plan to build in the near future other ships at the Seville Shipyards and plans for Spanish participation in the exploitation of important Chinese coal mines also were confirmed.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: THATCHER ON MIDDLE EAST

LD101045 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[Mahir 'Uthman report]

[Text] London--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher held a press conference exclusively for Arab journalists, including an ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT correspondent, on the occasion of her impending visit to Saudi Arabia (beginning 19 April), the UAE [United Arab Emirates], Oman and Qatar.

At the beginning of her press conference, Mrs Thatcher said that she is looking forward to her visit to the Gulf area and added: "We have felt that, after our withdrawal from the Gulf, a number of people believe that we are no longer interested in the area. But, as you know, we recently have sent a number of our senior ministers there, and Queen Elizabeth visited the area in 1979, thus opening a new era in relations. My visit will come next within these contacts, through which we want to show our realization of the importance of the area in relation to the world's stability and peace. We also want to show that the peace and stability of the area are in the hands of the area itself and that we welcome the efforts of those countries in cooperating with us to guarantee their stability. Perhaps, we may be able in other parts of the world to make a certain contribution to the efforts to ensure that no confrontation takes place in the Gulf, because a confrontation there would be against the interest of everybody. Our interest in the Gulf area goes far beyond interest in oil, since our relations with the area are historical and traditional and started long before the appearance of oil there."

Asked why Kuwait and Bahrain were not included in her visit, Mrs Thatcher said that she did not want to compress her coming visit more than necessary and felt it essential to give sufficient time to the talks in the countries she will be visiting. She said: "We would like and, indeed, have every wish to visit Bahrain and Kuwait, and we intend to visit them in September."

Speaking about bilateral relations between Britain and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the British prime minister said that these relations are quite normal after the difficulties they encountered some time ago and will be as good as they can be in the future. She added: "We realize the importance of all the efforts which the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is making, and are aware of its great influence. We acknowledge its moderate policy in oil pricing and take note of the joint efforts it is making with the other Gulf countries to guarantee its future and defend itself."

Asked about her statements in the United States regarding Britain's readiness to contribute to the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] and the Gulf countries' reaction to the effect that the escalation of tension between the two superpowers in the area does not serve stability in that important part of the world, Mrs Thatcher said that the RDF, if formed, will not be specially for the Gulf, but will be available to help any country that seeks help from it. She added: "As for the question of stationing the RDF in the Gulf, it is absolutely not on."

Thatcher said that there is no RDF at present, "but, should the Americans desire to form a force of this type, then we will participate in it." She said that the difference between this force and any other force is to give particular attention to the ability to move rapidly should there be a request to send military aid to a crisis area.

Thatcher was asked if she agrees that the Palestine problem is one of the most urgent problems in the Middle East. She said: We have been trying to solve that problem for a long time and we will continue our efforts to solve it, but, as everybody knows, it is not an easy problem.

We must continue our efforts to see whether we can solve it in cooperation with the United States, since our intention is not to compete with the efforts of the United States, but rather to be complementary to them. In fact, some of our friends in the area always ask us whether we can exercise some influence on the United States and make it clear that finding a solution is an urgent matter. As I said, we will continue our efforts in trying to reach a solution to the problem.

Asked if she agrees with the American notion that the main issue at present is the Soviet threat to the Western interests in the Gulf and not the Arab-Israeli conflict, Mrs Thatcher replied: "I do not know if it would be of any significance to say that one question is more important than the other. We must tackle all existing problems, and I believe that the issues are not completely divorced. The Arab-Israeli problem has existed for a long time, and we will continue our efforts and attempt to solve it. We are aware that the Palestinian problem, until it is solved, will remain a source of tension in the area."

In the course of her reply to another question, Mrs Thatcher alluded to the present line of American thinking in the search for a way to continue the Middle East peace process. She said that she is aware that the Egyptian-Israeli efforts have not been welcomed by other countries. Nevertheless, she said, these efforts have at least led to the restoration of part of the territories to Egypt. She went on to say: "During my U.S. visit, it was clear that the U.S. Government had not yet made up its mind on the best way to continue with the peace process and to give it momentum. We sense that the United States was aware of the need to continue the process because the problem has existed for a long time and has to be solved. It was obvious to us that the United States wishes to consult with other quarters before deciding on the course it is to pursue. You know that Alexander Haig is now visiting a number of Middle Eastern countries to learn their views before he and the President decide on the best way to move forward. I believe that it is good news for all of us to see such high-level consultations being conducted by the United States at present. This is good news for the states of the Gulf, the Middle East and Europe and for the United States itself."

Asked if the Reagan administration will accept the European initiative, the British prime minister said: "We do not regard our efforts as being separate. There will be less chance of success if one initiative is completely detached from the other, because eventually we have to consult with the parties themselves, that is, with all the area's states which are interested in and concerned with the problem."

Replying to another question, Mrs Thatcher said: "We cannot clearly see the road ahead until we hold talks with the United States on the procedure it wants to follow. I have absolutely no doubt that the procedure which the United States will follow will be influenced by what we say to it."

Asked if British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington's assumption of the EEC Foreign Ministers Council chairmanship in July will produce any tangible results regarding the Middle East problem, Mrs Thatcher replied: "I think we must wait for two things. The first is for the United States to make up its mind on the best procedure to follow in the future, and the second is the result of the Israeli election. We must exercise patience for a long time so as to overcome the complexities of the problem." Mrs Thatcher went on to say: "We will never achieve a settlement unless both sides recognize the rights and legitimate aspirations of the other, that is, unless Israel recognizes the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people and the Palestinian people recognize Israel's right to exist peacefully within secure borders.

"There are problems also concerning the Golan Heights, Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza. As you know, there are Palestinians in Syria and Jordan and the Gulf states and many other details which need effort and time."

Asked about her government's attitude to the PLO, Mrs Thatcher said that Britain does not recognize organizations, it only recognizes states. She added: "But it could happen that Lord Carrington, in his capacity as chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, could meet with persons from the PLO, just as the former EEC Council of Ministers chairman did."

Asked about the possibility of Britain selling arms to the Gulf states following the British defense secretary's recent visit to the area, Mrs Thatcher said: "We have been selling arms to the area's states for a long time. We naturally would be pleased to receive requests for defensive weapons. Clearly, one of our aims is to do everything in our power to promote our trade, but the main aim is to help the Gulf states to guarantee their security."

CARRINGTON TALKS WITH U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE

LD101506 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1250 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] London, 10 Apr (LPA)--Lord Carrington and American Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig had a 90-minute session of talks at the Foreign Office today which centered mainly on the Middle East, but included aspects of the Polish crisis. However, little information was forthcoming from either man at a doorstep press conference at the Foreign Office as they went to lunch.

Lord Carrington abruptly broke off the press conference when Mr Haig was about to answer a question on the possible future role of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the Middle East peace process.

Extra-tight security was in operation for Mr Haig's visit, reflecting the assassination attempt made on President Reagan two weeks ago.

Lord Carrington and Mr Haig had a private session of talks for 30 minutes before they were joined by advisers. Mr Haig reported to Lord Carrington his four-nation tour of the Middle East and they also discussed Afghanistan in the light of Lord Carrington's recent visit to Pakistan.

Reporters were herded behind metal barriers on the pavement as the two foreign secretaries stood behind microphones at the end of the first session of talks. Lord Carrington, however, merely introduced Mr Haig and gave no indication of the nature of the discussions. Mr Haig said they had discussed his Middle East tour and the observations from each of te four capitals. They also discussed the inter-related problem of external threat to the Middle East and his stopover visit in Madrid, on his way to London.

Mr Haig then offered to take reporters' questions (?on). The first was about the next step forward in the Middle East. He replied that he and Lord Carrington had had "good exchanges" with respect to the peace process. There were a number of aspects to be included, among them the Sinai peace-keeping force and the total withdrawal of Israeli forces from Sinai by April 1982. But Mr Haig added: "I am studying the entire picture."

The next question was on the role of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. It was at this stage that Lord Carrington intervened to say that he had to take Mr Haig to lunch where the talks would be continued.

The two men, accompanied by advisers and security men, then walked across Horseguards to Admiralty House for a working lunch. Observers questioned if there was any significance in Lord Carrington's decision to conclude the press conference as soon as questions on the PLO were raised. He could meet PLO members when he becomes president of the EEC Council of Ministers in July. In Parliament this is a sensitive issue among MPs and peers, particularly those supporting Israel.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES RDF USE OF BRITISH BASES

NC100850 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 10 Apr 81 p 8

[Text] House member T. Khatzidhimitriou has questioned the foreign affairs minister in connection with pertinent reports "on the formation of British and U.S. rapid deployment military units and the possible use of the British bases against neighboring Arab countries."

The foreign affairs minister stated: "The stance of the Cyprus Government on this question has been defined and has been known for a long time. Particularly in connection with the possible presence of a Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] at the bases, it is observed that the treaty of establishment does not envisage this. The Cyprus Government will emphatically seek the British Government's compliance with its commitments provided for in this treaty."

DENKTAS OPPOSES UK TALKS WITH GREEK CYPRIOTS

TA121249 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that Britain, which accepted the existence of two joint administrations in Cyprus in an agreement signed in Geneva in 1974, is said to have begun negotiations with the Greek Cypriots on the issue of compensations concerning the bases.

In reply to a question on his views regarding reports that the British Government has begun negotiations with the Greek Cypriot administration on compensation concerning the bases, Denktas said that the fact that Britain, one of the guarantor countries of the 1960 agreement and the 1960 constitution, has begun negotiations on the issue of compensation only with the Greek Cypriot administration in contravention of the 1960 agreement and the fact that it is making additional payments to those who have usurped the Turkish Cypriot community's rights including its financial ones offends the Turkish Cypriot [word indistinct]. Recalling that the Greek Cypriot attacks in 1963 (?destroyed) the validity of the 1960 constitution, Denktas added that the British wish to negotiate with this community would cause a Turkish Cypriot reaction. Denktas said: By giving additional strength to the Greek Cypriot community which has, for years, been trying to crush the Turkish Cypriot community through its economic superiority in Cyprus, Britain will have committed an act of animosity against the Turkish Cypriot people.

In reply to a question in connection with the Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis' [words indistinct] is well aware that he did not represent the Turkish Cypriot community in the north. Noting that there are two states and two governments in Cyprus and that the results of [word indistinct] visit would not affect the Turkish state in the north, Denktas added: All the [words indistinct] by Rolandhis is not binding on the Turkish Cypriot people and it does not affect it. (?Initiatives) taken (?or to be taken) by Rolandhis or any other Greek Cypriot official at the United Nations, at any country or at an international conference are not binding on the northern (?state). It cannot affect the Turkish Cypriot people living within the boundaries of this state.

In reply to a question on his views regarding a film being shown in the Greek Cypriot sector concerning the Armenians, Denktas said that he was not (?amazed) at the fact that such an anti-Turkish film was being screened. He stressed that the Greek Cypriot church and leadership are (?provoking) the so-called Armenian problem. Denktas said: Now everyone is aware of the difficulties involved in concluding an agreement and developing a friendship with these people who consider the Turks their eternal enemy and who (?in principle try to) hurt the Turks at every opportunity.

Through their attitude and through their [words indistinct] of Turkish animosity they make us long for the days when we will say "do not stand between me and the sun." Through their cruel attitude they make everyone appreciate the value of separate existence in one's own region.

POLICE ARREST STUDENTS FOR RECENT BOMB EXPLOSIONS

NC110734 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 11 Apr 81 p 8

[Text] An official police statement says that after an intensive investigation, on Thursday night police traced the perpetrators of recent explosions who, according to the statement, are 15-to 18-year-old students. Police have arrested 10 students. Questioning revealed that they manufactured firecrackers from sulphur and saltpeter to test before the approaching Easter holidays. It is expected that 10 more students will also be questioned.

According to the police, the ingredients used by the students were purchased in a Ledra street pharmacy in Nicosia. A number of firecrackers and strong explosive devices made with tin cans were handed over to the police. The investigation also revealed that the explosions had absolutely no political character but were simply childish and irresponsible pranks.

On this opportunity the police appealed to all persons possessing explosive material or explosives not to sell such materials to students or other young persons in order to avoid unpleasant consequences and public confusion. In conclusion, the police called on parents and teachers to check up on students' out-of-school activities and appealed to the public to inform police of any suspicious movements or actions by youngsters.

POLICE INVESTIGATE EXPLOSIONS IN NICOSIA, LIMASSOL

NC120716 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] There were two bomb explosions yesterday. One was in Nicosia and the other in Limassol. Police said the Nicosia explosion was under an automobile parked on Ayios Andreas Street in the suburb of Pallouriotissa. It damaged the automobile, two other vehicles and a shop window. In Limassol the explosion took place in the rear of a night club in the Yermassoyia river area. Damage was caused to a door and to windowpanes. Police are investigating the motives behind the explosions.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR BAHRAIN, KUWAIT

NC121416 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis departed for visits to Bahrain and Kuwait today. After Kuwait, Rolandhis will go to Algiers to participate in the work of the nonaligned coordinating office on the issue of Namibia. The conference will begin at the foreign minister level next Thursday and will continue until Saturday.

EDEK LEADER LEAVES FOR PALESTINIAN CONFERENCE

NC111903 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Mr Lissaridhis, chairman of the socialist party EDEK, has left for Damascus to attend the conference of the Palestine National Council at the invitation of PLO.

DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS FROM BONN, LONDON

NC112224 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Defense Minister Averof returned today from London. He earlier had visited Bonn, where he participated in the conference of NATO defense ministers.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS TURKISH AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

NC121425 Athens NEWS in English 12 Apr 81 pp 1,4

[Text] Greece has protested to Turkey about repeated violations of its airspace by Turkish military aircraft earlier this week, a government spokesman said yesterday.

He said that Turkish planes had entered Greek airspace over the Aegean six times last Wednesday.

"Greek military aircraft intercepted the Turkish planes three times and forced them to leave. In the other three cases the Turkish planes had already left," the spokesman said.

Greece and Turkey are at odds over territorial rights in the Aegean.

Opposition leader Andreas Papandreou criticized the government earlier yesterday for lifting restrictions on air traffic over the Aegean as a goodwill gesture aimed at improving relations with Turkey.

The restrictions were eased in March in order to help aircraft movements in Greece's Flight Information Region.

The Greek Government said the measure was taken to meet requests by neighboring countries using the air corridors and it was not likely to affect Greece's security and the country's defense system.

Mr Papandreou, leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), said the government had not learned from experience that concessions and gestures of goodwill increased insolence on the part of Turkey.

"On Wednesday, April 8, the Turkish Air Force made its basest violation yet of Greece's airspace," Papandreou said. It violated not only the 10-mile but the 6-mile limit, at least 18 times at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and in addition had made repeated flights over the island of Khios.

It should be stressed, continued the statement, that this time Greek aircraft did not restrain the Turkish planes--while the government sent a protest, which remains unanswered.

This Turkish provocation comes after the goodwill gesture made by the foreign minister to Mr Turkmen. I stress this point, said Mr Papandreou, because the government does not seem to realize from its experience that "gestures" make Ankara even bolder.

"But," concluded the PASOK leader, "it is incomprehensible for the government to continue with the Greek-Turkish dialogue on Aegean airspace as if nothing had happened. The Turkish experts arrive today in Athens to participate in the negotiations which begin on 13 April. Doesn't the government have the good judgement to at least postpone the arrival of the experts?"

In Ankara, Turkish Government officials said that no Greek protest alleging violations of its airspace had been received.

"We have received no such protest in Ankara," a senior Foreign Ministry official said. He did not know whether any message had been passed to the Turkish Embassy in Athens.

TURKMEN RETURNS FROM U.S., EUROPE VISITS

TA111658 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen returned to Ankara today after completing his visits abroad. In a statement at Esenboga Airport, Turkmen said that the resolution on Turkey adopted by the European Parliament was a hastily adopted one and that he did not think that it would affect the relations between Turkey and the members of the European Community. Turkman said: The European Parliament is composed of 434 parliamentarians and only 51 of them voted in favor of the resolution. Of 434 members, 45 voted against the resolution. It is apparent that there was no quorum.

On his contacts abroad, Turkmen said that he held positive talks with EEC officials in The Hague, with high-ranking officials in the United States and with Foreign Minister Genscher in the FRG. He pointed out that the main aim of his visit was to meet the new U.S. administration and to exchange views with them on the international situation. Turkmen said: I am very pleased about the meetings I held with Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Haig and Defense Secretary Weinberger. I observed that the new U.S. administration attaches great value to our country and to our country's friendship and that it is showing increasing interest in strengthening Turkey. The cloudy days which had cast a shadow on our relations with the United States for a while are completely over. Our very sincere discussions showed that there is harmony between our viewpoints regarding several important international developments.

Foreign Minister Turkmen stated that during his visit he saw, once more, that during recent years certain fanatical Armenian elements had stepped up their destructive activities against Turkey. Turkmen said: Even though they make up only a small minority of the overall Armenian community, there is no doubt that it is necessary to effectively struggle against the activities of these conditioned circles--activities which are based on the shameless distortion of historical truths. Such a struggle will be waged. At this opportunity, I would like to point out with pleasure that I personally saw at the meetings I held with them that the 110,000 Turks who have settled in the United States are enthusiasically making efforts to make their presence increasingly felt.

Replying to a question, Turkmen said that Southeast Asia [as heard] was a neighboring region to the NATO area and therefore any threat to that region should be considered a threat to NATO's southeastern wing. He added that if there was a threat in Southeast Ais, strengthening Turkey, which is an important element of NATO's southeastern wing, would reinforce the deterrent factor in that region.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT

TA121641 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Hans de Koster, president of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, arrived in Ankara today for talks. De Koster was received at Esenboga Airport by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. Turhan Gunes, a deputy president of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Turkey's permanent representative at the Council, Amb Semih Gurler, as well as Cevdet Akcali, leader of the Turkish delegation at the Parliamentary Assembly were also among those who received the visitor at the airport.

In reply to a question by a Turkish Radio and Television correspondent, De Koster said he did not believe the European Parliament's resolution against Turkey was of any great significance. De Koster added that the report he will prepare on his visit to Turkey would be submitted to the assembly's session on 11 May.

In reply to another question, De Koster said that the future of the democratic system in Turkey would be discussed during his talks in Ankara. He said he hopes he would leave Turkey with a positive impression. The president of the assembly noted that the 12 September [coup] was viewed with understanding by the great majority of the assembly members of the Council of Europe. De Koster is expected to have talks in Ankara with head of state Gen Kenan Evren, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and Foreign Minister Turkmen.

Received by Turkmen

TA130941 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Hans de Koster, president of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, began his talks in Ankara today. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen received the visiting Council of Europe official this morning. In a statement before the meeting, Turkemn expressed the importance Turkey attaches to its relations with the Council of Europe. He added that issues between Turkey and the Parliamentary Assembly of the European Council would be discussed during the talks.

In his statement, De Koster recalled that as one of its founder countries, Turkey had played a significant and constructive role in the European Council's history. Noting that in spite of periods of crisis, relations between Turkey and the Council had never been broken off, De Koster said that since 12 September solutions have been found to several problems. He added that he was confident that he would receive positive replies to the issues to be dealt with during his talks.

De Koster will be received this afternoon by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu.

DELEGATION TRAVELS TO GREECE FOR TALKS ON AIRSPACE

TA131032 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] A technical delegation departed Turkey for Greece today. A Turkish Radio and Television correspondent has learned that issues concerning the airspace between the two countries will be discussed in talks to be held in Athens. The Turkish delegation is composed of officials from the Foreign Ministry as well as other concerned institutions.

ATTACKS AGAINST DIPLOMATS PROTESTED IN COPENHAGEN

TA121449 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1420 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 12 Apr (AA)--Turkish migrant workers and students staged a demonstration in Copenhagen Saturday to protest the Armenian terrorist attacks on Turkish diplomats. The latest victim of those attacks being the Turkish labour counselor in Copenhagen, Cavit Demir, recently shot critically. The marchers assembled in front of the municipal building in central Copenhagen and condemned the attacks. Later, they proceeded to the hospital Demir has been staying at. The demonstration ended peacefull with marchers handing out leaflets to passersby and to the news media.

PLO ENVOY DISPUTED ON TERRORIST TRAINING REMARK

NC130720 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 8 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Husamettin Celebi: "The Confession of the PLO Representative"]

[Excerpts] Mr Abu Firaz, PLO representative in Ankara, has said: "We are not responsible for the militant acts of those trained by the PLO when they return to their country."

This gentleman has made this statement following a television program which exposed the crimes of the separatist Kurdish militants. Those who have seen that program know that one of the militants of the illegal "Kurdish Workers Party" announced that he had been trained for several months at the PLO camps. The same militant admitted that idealists and raiders [names of factions of the Turkish terrorist organizations] were also trained in the nearby camps. The same militant admitted to having seen Armenians, who have been atrociously killing Turkish diplomats, trained there also.

That is why Mr Abu Firaz has felt the necessity of talking. Although his role in the raid on the Egyptian Embassy is known, he is allowed to go about in the capacity of a diplomat. And now, he chooses to talk at a time when the people's anger is at its peak, but of course only in a confessing manner. He is unable to say "we have not trained nor are we training now anyone from Turkey." Instead, he says "we are not responsible for their militant acts in their own country."

Mr Abu Firaz too has been trained at the PLO camps. It is understood that it is not easy for people with such training to qualify as diplomats. Had Abu Firaz been in a position to understand this requirement of diplomacy, he would have known that the Turkish nation is shrewd enough not to believe such fallacious arguments. It is high time the PLO, which has become a nursery garden where troublemakers for Turkey both at home and abroad grow, was told "to come to its senses."

Turkish-PLO relations can be maintained not through comic statements but through apologizing.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS VISIT 13 APRIL

TA121453 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1430 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 12 Apr (AA)--Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei is expected to arrive in Turkey tomorrow for a 5-day official visit. Andrei will meet Turkish officials and pay a visit to the central Anatolian Refinery being constructed in Kirikkale district of the capital.

Welcomed by Turkmen

TA131050 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei arrived today on an official visit in Ankara. At Esenboga Airport he was received by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who expressed the belief that this visit will further develop the existing traditional good relations and cooperation between the two countries. Andrei said that his visit will further the good relations in the economic, political and other fields. Noting that in addition to issues concerning the two countries, the Balkans, world peace and international cooperation will also be discussed at the talks to be held in Ankara, Andrei expressed the belief that developments will be achieved in these fields. Andrei will hold bilateral talks this afternoon. The Turkish and Romanian delegations will begin talks tomorrow morning.

BULGARIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR BORDER TALKS

TA121739 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] A Bulgarian Foreign Ministry delegation arrived in Turkey today for talks on the delineation of the border between the two countries at Rezve [Rezevo] creek. Talks with the Bulgarian delegation led by Ambassador Stoyan (Venes) will begin in Ankara tomorrow. Foreign Ministry senior adviser, Ambassador Asaf Inhan will head the Turkish delegation at the talks.

MARTIAL LAW RESTRAINTS IMPOSED ON PUBLICATIONS

Editor Sentenced

TA101532 Ankara Domestic in English 1455 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Istanbul, 10 Apr (AA)--Editor of "PARTIZAN" magazine Irfan Isik was sentenced to 8 years and 8 months of hard labor by the marital law tribunal of Istanbul for "publishing communist propoganda material."

The charges had stemmed from his articles in the magazine's 1978 issues. The tribunal also decided to confiscate the issues involved.

MILLI GAZETE Restricted

TA111102 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] The Ankara Martial Law Command has indefinitely halted the publication and distribution of MILLI GAZETE [rightwing pro-Islamic daily favoring the National Salvation Party] in the provinces of Ankara, Cankiri and Kastamonu, as of tomorrow. According to the Ankara Marital Law Command decision, the distribution, transportation and possession of more than a single copy of the daily has been banned.

PROSECUTOR ASKS DEATH SENTENCE FOR 97 SEPARATISTS

TA121509 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Diyarbakir, southeastern Turkey, 12 Apr (AA)--The PKK [Kurdish Workers Party] case of the illegal leftist militants known as the "APOists" with 2,331 defendants including three former members of parliament starts at the martial law court of Diyarbakir tomorrow. The first batch consists of 447 defendants for 97 of whom the military prosecutor has asked for death sentences. They are being charged with separatism and staging killings and holdups in order to establish a communist state in the region. The "APOists" as a whole are being charged with killing during the recent years.

MINISTER RETURNS FROM ENERGY MEETING IN ROME

TA111921 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Energy and Natural Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol returned to Turkey today after attending the Rome meeting of the energy ministers of oil-exporting Arab countries and of Mediterranean European countries. In a statement to our correspondent at Yesilkoy Airport, Bingol said that at the meeting which was attended by the energy ministers of nine oil-exporting Arab countries--the participants expressed their views on the drawing up of long-term plans for joint economic ventures.

Pointing out that Turkey was a bridge between the oil-exporting Arab countries and the European countries, especially the Mediterranean countries, Bingol stressed that both sides needed Turkey in their mutual relations and in future developments.

COUNCIL RATIFIES INTERNATIONAL ENERGY PROGRAM

TA121450 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1444 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 12 Apr (AA)--The Turkish Council of Ministers ratified the "accord on the international energy program" under which the 16 signatory countries will establish emergency oil reserves separately calculated to tide them over for at least 60 days without importing any oil and become self reliant in the long range through energy conservation and development of alternate energy sources.

DELEGATION REACHES TRADE AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY

TA101614 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 10 Apr (AA)--A team from the National Chamber of Trade and Industry led by chamber president Mehmet Yazar, currently visiting Hungary, has reached agreement in principle with Hungarian officials on prospective Turkish exports to that country, chamber of trade headquarters in Ankara announced.

The Turkish Ambassador to Budapest was also present in the negotiations on future Turkish exports of citrus, tobacco, clothing and certain manufactured goods. Turkey will be importing railway engines and fertilizer from Hungary.

TRANSPORTATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM BULGARIA

TA111710 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Transportation Minister Necmi Ozgur has said that positive talks were held between Bulgarian and Turkish officials in Sofia in connection with the issue of ground, air and maritime transportation. Ozgur returned to Turkey after completing his official visit to Bulgaria.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

TA101548 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1420 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 10 Apr (AA)--Under Secretary of the State Planning Organization Yildirim Akturk said applications for foreign investment in Turkey would be rated on their export orientation, and there would be no restrictions as to the field of investment.

Commenting on Turkey's adoption this week of the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the declaration on international investments, Akturk said facilities for foreign investment would extend to the fields of petroleum and mining. The current decree on foreign capital would be transformed into a full-(?fledged) law.

Akturk expected foreign investements to help close Turkey's balance of payments deficit. The share of foreign capital in the balance of payments was $150 million, he noted. The government hoped to liquidate the major part of Turkey's unguaranteed commercial debts by allowing creditors to become shareholders in Turkey, he explained.

The general manager of the Tourism Bank said priority would be given in their distribution of credits to Turkish partners of foreign firms investing in tourist accomodations.

The state would undertake to build the infrastructure for tourism, while foreign capital, foreign and domestic enterprises jointly, or the Turkish private sector by itself, would be allowed to build the superstructure, the bank's manager said. The construction firms could also operate the accomodations they built, he added, while the foreign investor could serve as the promoter abroad of the facilities it operates in Turkey.

IMPORT-EXPORT FIGURES ANNOUNCED FOR 1980

TA101607 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 10 Apr (AA)--Turkey's exports in 1980 have reached $2,910,122,000 while her imports totalled $7,667,324,000 during the same period. Thus Turkey's 1980 foreign trade deficit was $4,718,968,999 the officials announced. Agricultural products of $671,742,000 and industrial commodities of $1,047,366,000 were exported in 1980.

VOTCP REPORTS ON ICFTU OFFICIAL NEWS CONFERENCE

TA110828 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] International Confederation of Free Trade Unions [ICFTU] Secretary General Otto Kersten has criticized the fact that labor unions have been banned and that union rights and freedoms have been curtailed in Turkey. Kersten, who has been holding contacts in Ankara since the beginning of the week, held a news conference on Thursday and made a statement on the ICFTU delegation's impressions. Kersten said that during his stay in Ankara he met with Prime Minister Ulusu, Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] leader Denizcier, administrators from the Turk-Is affiliated Turkish Mine Workers Federation, Turkish State Highway Workers Federation [Yol-Is] and Turkish Petroleum, Chemical, Nitrogen and Atomic Workers Union [Petrol-Is], the leader of Hotel, Restaurant and Amusement Places Employees Union of Turkey [OLEY-IS] which is affiliated with the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] and, Halit Celenk, one of the lawyers of the Turkish Teachers' Unity and Solidarity Association [TOB-DER] which has been closed. Kersten added that he also met with the former RPP leader.

Kersten said: One of the main reasons for our visit to Ankara was to be informed about the situation of DISK--whose activities were banned immediately after 12 September--and its affiliated unions. We especially wanted to meet with the DISK leader and other unionists who are under arrest. We openly expressed this wish to Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. However, our request was rejected due to various legal situations. Our delegation will now leave for Istanbul. We will reiterate our wish to see Basturk [head of DISK] there as well. We will pursue till the end possibilities to at least meet with the relatives or lawyers of the unionists under arrest. We, as the representatives of an international trade union organization, of course, cannot remain spectators to the closing of union organizations in Turkey and the keeping of its administrators in prisons for nothing.

At the news conference, Kersten also said that many international unions applied to the International Labor Organization [ILO] in connection with lifting the ban on DISK. He added that ICFTU has not yet made such a move but that the issue will be taken up at the confederation's general council meeting to be held in June and that a decision will be reached. Kersten said: During our contacts in Ankara, we told government and [presumably National Security] Council officials that the ban on DISK activities is against the ILO agreement No 87.

Referring to Turk-Is, Kersten in short said: Turk-Is, which is our member, has been reduced to a position in which it is even incapable of conducting collective wage contracts. If the saying is appropriate Turk-Is today has been reduced to a "paper lion." It has become an organization with a name but no substance. However, the thing that amazed us most was that when we pointed this out to various Turk-Is administrators they replied: We are content with the state of affairs. We are able to continue our activities freely. We could not understand the meaning of such statements by certain administrators of a labor federation that was even incapable of negotiating collective wage contracts.

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TIKHONOV DEPARTS; OIL DRILLING PIPES ORDERED

AU130917 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 11-12 Apr 81 p 2

[Philipp E. Gudenus report: "Soviet Premier's Visit Promoted Economic Contacts"]

[Excerpts] Vienna--After a 5-day official visit to Austria, Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov returned to the USSR on Friday. During his visit, the largest Soviet order so far, worth 14 billion schillings, was placed with the Voest-Alpine Corporation. It concerns the delivery of Austrian pipes for oil drilling, which will be paid for by the USSR in cash--in contrast to the latest Eastern order of a comparable magnitude concerning the building of an LD [Linz-Donawitz--steel producing process] steelplant in Eisenhuettenstadt in the GDR. The 12 billion schillings involved here will be paid by goods delivered from the GDR.

Reportedly good progress also was made in the negotiations on the building by Austria of three compact steelplants in the USSR. The same goes for Austria's participation in the huge project of a gas pipeline from the USSR to West Europe. Here, however, the final closing of the deal primarily will depend on the Soviet side's coming to terms with the "big" partners, FRG, France and Italy. However, Moscow is expecting France's opposition to the gas project to decline after the French presidential elections. Austria cannot count on any Soviet coal, or higher oil deliveries, but it is one of the few Western countries that sill receives oil deliveries from the Soviets.

Gas Project

AU121604 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 9 Apr 81 p 7

[Summary] "The Soviet Union is interested in Austrian participation in the large project providing for the delivery of natural gas from western Siberia to West Europe in exchange for pipeline equipment." This was stated by Nikolay Komarov, USSR deputy foreign trade minister, in a talk with Austrian Trade Minister Staribacher in Vienna on Tuesday afternoon. Komarov has come to Austria with Soviet Premier Tikhonov. The two ministers agreed to establish a joint Austrian-Soviet commission to clarify the details of this project. On Austria' side, the commission will include, among others, representatives of the Austrian oil administration, the Voest-Alpine Corporation and the Knotrollbank. The Soviet delegation will be headed by USSR gas minister [title as published] Osipov. The commission is to begin its work in the near future.

MAGAZINE PUBLISHES MAP OF USSR MISSILE PADS

AU130922 Vienna KURIER in German 13 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] A virtually sensational map on missile launching pads and missile launching areas [raketenfelder] in the Soviet Union, which was published in the latest issue of OESTERREICHISCHE MILITAERISCHE ZEITUNG (OEMZ), has caused some stir in the past few days both in the East and West. Never before have the Soviet missile positions been shown with such accuracy. "Yet the information on which the map is based is publicly available to anyone," OEMZ chief editor Colonel Freistetter declared. All that is necessary is to make the effort to exactly evaluate existing sources. But this is something that is possible even in a small country like Austria....

[KURIER carries a 9 by 5 reproduction of the map showing the entire USSR, with missile pads or areas marked with "M" for medium-range missiles, "ABM" for antiballistic missiles, of specific missiles types SS-4, 9, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19 or 20. Two places are marked "test center" in English; place and geographical names on the map are all in German].

ORGANIZATION HEAD SUSPECTED OF KGB FUNCTION

AU140826 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 14 Apr 81 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Text] Vienna--In connection with recent increasingly frequent reports about Soviet espionage activity in the West, there have been indications that one center of these activities is controlled via Vienna, and that Dzermen M. Gvishiani, president of the International Institute for Applied System Analysis [IIASA] is involved. On the other hand, it is believed that reports of the British news magazine NOW! are exaggerated, in which it was asserted that a Norwegian double agent--an oil engineer with the cover names "Arne" and "Jan Jansen"--met his Soviet partners in Vienna and that his most important contact was a Soviet staff member of the Laxemburg IIASA.

Gvishiani is president of this institution, which was founded under U.S. and Soviet patronage, as well as deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology under the USSR Council of Ministers. In Austrian state security police circles, it is regarded as highly unlikely that such a qualified person as Gvishiani could be directly involved in spying on the activities of Western oil companies, but it is pointed out that this man's career and background do indicate that he plays a special part in the Soviet hierarchy.

Security authorities in the West and also in Austria have observed for quite some time the extraordinarily large Soviet delegations to international institutions, and in this context, there have been indications that the IIASA chairman could be the "legal resident" [preceding term in English], that is, the KGB chief for all of Europe. Gvishiani, born in 1928 in the Georgian SSR, is the son of an NKVD colonel general who fell victim to de-Stalinization. He graduated from the Moscow diplomatic academy, has been a CPSU member since 1951, served in the Soviet Navy as an officer 1951-55 and subsequently was called into the State Committee. His marriage to Kosygin's daughter Lyudmila was helpful to his career. But his later divorce did not impair Gvishiani in any of his numerous domestic and international functions, nor did it affect his extensive travel activities.

Gvishiani is a member of the academy and a leading expert on Western science and economy. He has an excellent command of several languages, is always very well-dressed in the latest Western fashion and is regarded as virtually "un-Russian" in view of his smart and easygoing manner. Reportedly, it has been observed that he is in the habit of giving orders when speaking with KGB agents stationed in Vienna.

Western counterintelligence services claim that Gvishiani holds the rank of a general in the Soviet secret service. In Vienna, a very reserved attitude is taken regarding this matter, and it is pointed out that the Laxembourg institute has developed positively, although the IIASA is a byproduct of the era of detente and might also be affected now by the drastic deterioration of the world political climate. As for the rest, it is argued that it is no secret that the big powers have built up worldwide espionage networks and that Gvishiani may well play a part in that.

WILLY BRANDT HEADS SPD DELEGATION TO BELGRADE

LD140900 Hamburg DPA in German 0836 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 14 Apr (DPA)--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt today flew to Belgrade for 2 days of political talks. According to the SPD, he will meet with Premier Veselin Djuranovic and Lazar Mojsov, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and others. Brandt is accompanied on the trip by SPD Bundestag Deputies Egon Bahr and Wolfgang Roth.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG COMMENTS ON HAIG TALKS

DW131025 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 13 Apr 81 p 4

[Klaus Dreher article: "German-U.S. Understanding"]

[Text] Bonn, 13 Apr--The federal capital within a few days saw the strange spectacle of a U.S. secretary having to correct misunderstandings produced by another member of the Reagan government. Secretary of State Alexander Haig quite obviously dissociated himself from the thesis articulated by Caspar Weinberger, his colleague of the Defense Department, that the situation in Poland would have to improve before Soviet-U.S. arms control negotiations could be resumed. To avoid the contradiction coming to light too clearly, Haig simply said he viewed the situation in Poland with somewhat more relief than several days ago.

Whether Haig arrived at a different assessment as a result of his own insight or whether he was convinced by the arguments produced by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher during his blitz visit to Bonn is unclear. At any rate, he was hardly able to refute Bonn's stance, which also was confirmed at the foreign policy closed session in Gymnich Castle, that all contacts between East and West can contribute toward a mitigation of tensions. This means that if the Americans are interested in doing their share to prevent the Soviets from intervening militarily in Poland, they will have to sit down at the negotiating table with them as soon as possible.

This also was why the chancellor and the foreign minister accepted the offer by Soviet party and government chief Leonid Brezhnev to come to Bonn. They only negotiated a later date with him. The political signal of this offer from Moscow, which meanwhile also has been announced officially, is relatively clear. If Brezhnev intended to march into Poland, he would hardly have announced his visit to the West (although unforeseeable events cannot be ruled out). Or, in other words, if the West can influence decisions by the Kremlin at all, it can do so by offering cooperation rather than by uttering threats.

According to Bonn's assessment of the situation, Brezhnev wants to resume a strategy of negotiations which contains the simultaneous continuation of disarmament measures. The Soviets have not fared badly with it. In the United States, however, there seems to have been the misunderstanding sometimes that detente policy means a replacement of security policy. For the Americans to correct this neglect now, the Europeans do not have to follow them in all points with the same rigorism. Haig did not reiterate Weinberger's demand that the Europeans would have to intensify their defense efforts at the disadvantage of their social budgets. Such a linkage would be unacceptable.

Finally, the chancellor and the two foreign ministers seem to have agreed on the framework of arms control negotiations. The Nuclear Planning Group meeting differed over this issue. Haig, Schmidt and Genscher have returned to the original NATO concept that negotiations will first be held only on medium-range nuclear weapons.

In a later phase, the results of the first phase are to be introduced into negotiations on a global balance. The Americans will not hold it against the Europeans if they make sure that they again are not excluded from the talks of the superpowers as they were in the SALT negotiations.

BRAZILIAN MINISTER SECURES LOANS, INVESTMENTS

PY110058 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Apr 81 p 16

[By correspondent Graca Magalhaes]

[Excerpt] Frankfurt--Planning Minister Delfim Neto said yesterday the FRG businessmen should invest nearly $3 billion in Brazil over the coming years. In Cologne, Neto spoke with 10 FRG businessmen yesterday and 2 of them already have offered to invest in coal gasification projects.

In the afternoon, Neto signed 3 contracts in Frankfurt with the Dresdner Bank. With the Dresdner Bank, which is the largest FRG private bank, Minister Neto signed 2 loan agreements for the Sao Paulo Electric Company [CESP], one in the amount of $75 million for the purchase of equipment and another amounting to $150 million for working capital. Another agreement was signed with the same bank for NUCLEBRAS in the amount of $150 million.

Minister Delfim Neto, Central Bank President Carlos Langoni, Vale do Rio Doce Company President Eliezer Batista and NUCLEBRAS President Paulo Nogueira Batista ended their visit to the FRG today after obtaining the trip's most important loan of $300 million for the Vale do Rio Doce Company. Neto told Brazilian correspondents that in 2 weeks he will contract another $70 million loan for NUCLEBRAS. The minister considers this a success since it will be the first transaction closed with the Kreditanstalf Fuer Wiederaufbau Bank.

VOLUNTEERS DELIVER FOOD TO POLISH CHARITY

LD101948 Hamburg DPA in German 1628 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Essen, 10 Apr (DPA)--"Our impression is that the supply situation in Poland is much worse than expected," members of the first convoy team bringing foodstuffs by truck from the Federal Republic to Poland on behalf of the charity campaign "Aid for Polish Families" have said. The nine trucks, which left Essen on Tuesday, returned last night.

The 18-man team which went on the trip using some of their annual leave delivered 32 tons of powdered milk, sugar, canned meat, oil, rice and semolina worth DM150,000 to the Poznan seminary. The food is to be distributed by the priests this weekend to the especially needy in the Poznan-Gniezno diocese. The team said that the drive through the GDR had been without incident. GDR authorities dealt with the convey when crossing the frontier "speedily, in a friendly manner and even preferentially."

PAPERS DISCUSS HONECKER, 10TH SED CONGRESS

DW131107 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 13 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN writes: Nobody expected sensations and there were none. If one subtracts from Erich Honecker's speech all the usual ideological attacks against the imperialists in the West as routine statements of an SED party congress spokesman, one will achieve the usual picture consisting of a mixture of a desire for political delimitation and economic profit of the GDR's German policy.

Halfway between Honecker's fiction of reunification under socialist conditions and the existence of two German nations, an idea supported by some people in this country, lies the identity of East Berlin's and Bonn's interests, namely, to continue German-German business as smoothly as possible. Honecker's word that one cannot uncouple oneself from world politics can be considered a realistic assessment of the situation.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAJ points out: Signs for detente in Europe and in the world are not good. And yet, no alternative exists with regard to detente. Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt indicated simultaneously that they are prepared to take their part in detente policy as soon as the international situation will permit. In the near future, however, it is unlikely that even small things will be achieved.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG notes: The Soviets had a say in the progress report of SED General Secretary Honecker given to the 10th party congress. The Kremlin obviously signalled to the comrades in East Berlin that political loyalty and loyalty to the alliance must be demonstrated most of all now. Priority must be given to this rather than to the further development of German-German relations. Honecker took a clear position of distance with regard to Bonn. He revised the expectation recently uttered by him in Leipzig that international tensions should not have an effect on inter-German relations. It was striking, however, that Honecker chose moderate formulations whenever he thought that strong criticism of Bonn's policy was called for. Despite all delimitation efforts, it seems that Honecker does not want to derive himself of all possibilities to resume talks with Bonn in due time.

NORDWEST-ZEITUNG of Oldenburg states: With the great announcement of the GDR to basically continue to develop its relations with the FRG, Honecker has offered an old hat to Bonn in a new bandbox. If viewed more closely, he has said nothing new. The speech of the SED general secretary does not indicate the intention of the GDR, which is facing economic difficulties, to deviate at least in some places form the path of strict delimitation policy.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG writes: Honecker's attitude must be viewed as a whole in the background of his concerned statements regarding the economic future. He had spoken with remarkable frankness in this respect. It was clear to every listener how much more difficult this situation would become if the economic connection with the West would be disrupted.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES GIVE ELECTION SPEECHES

Giscard d'Estaing

LD132330 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Presidential election campaign speech by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] French women, French men, my friends, you are preparing to elect your president of the republic. My role in this campaign is to enlighten your choice, stating first and foremost that you will be making this choice in absolute freedom. And you know that this is a rare situation in the world. During my mandate, I have kept France a country of freedom, in spite of the tensions and the violence that existed elsewhere, and if you renew your confidence in me, I will keep France a country of freedom.

In this campaign, there are 10 candidates. In the last weeks you have already heard--and you will no doubt hear also in the coming weeks--the fact that nine candidates criticize the action that has been pursued by the president of the republic whom you elected. It is an excessive criticism, a systematic criticism, and, as you are well aware, an unjust criticism. It is entirely natural in a democracy to discuss and even to criticize certain actions which were undertaken. But when the criticism becomes excessive, it has a consequence, and this consequence is that in this campaign, I am the only one to defend you. I defend France.

You have heard the presentation which has often been made of France's foreign policy or international situation, a presentation that was a caricature. Because I may tell you that France is at present a respected and influential country in the world. You also have seen that these criticisms affect you yourselves, since they denied that you strove to work during these last 7 years. And I recall that in these years France undertook the greatest nuclear energy program in the world to ensure its independence in energy. I recall today, when we have witnessed the launching of the U.S. Space Shuttle, that France, apart from the United States and the USSR was the only country to have launched a rocket into space during these last 7 years. I remind you who work and who know well the results of your efforts that French workers in industry and agriculture each export as much as two Japanese. And I recall, finally, that our country, in spite of the crisis, has led a solidarity effort which is without parallel among the Western countries, in favor of old people, in favor of the disabled, single women, large families, and in favor of the necessary revalorization of the conditions of manual workers, who ensure the wealth of our country.

All this you have done and I testify to it. Since those who dispute your efforts cannot bring you hope, I will bring you hope. I will be the only one in this campaign to bring you not illusion, but hope. I will defend you also against false promises, against illusions, against demagogy, of which you well know--since our whole history bears witness to it--that it would ruin France by leading it into deficit. This hope which I want to bring you in the campaign is what I call hope a la francaise--a hope that comes from the alliance of the heart and of the reason. France is a country of reason, but it is also a generous country. And I ask you what can the heart do without reason? And what is reason worth without the heart? We shall unite the two.

Finally, I will keep France in peace. When I came to the Elysee 7 years ago, I, who had known the occupation and war, my first concern was to keep France in peace. And I shall keep France in peace, by our national effort of defense and by the continuation of dialogue. At the end of this campaign, it is you who will decide France's fate as well as me, whatever your circumstances, your situation, your activity. And that is the honor and the greatness of the republic. I know that I can trust you to choose well the interest of France. Good night.

Francois Mitterrand

LD132346 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Presidential election campaign speech by Socialist Party candidate Francois Mitterand, date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] For several weeks, since the start of the presidential campaign, I have scoured our country, and I have even met some of you. I have seen your anxiety and shared your hopes. I have seen your anxiety. With all the strength at our disposal, we must now bring France out of the moral and material state into which it has been put by the people and the policies that have governed us for 7 years.

Disorder is everywhere. It is in unemployment--nearly 2 million are unemployed. It is in the high cost of living--you know that better than anybody. It is in a society which rejects youth. Disorder is in the difficulties encountered by old people, in the inequalities which afflict women in work and in daily life.

It is in the difficulties which some have in borrowing, others in finding accomodations or paying their rent. Disorder is in the disappearance of 100,000 family holdings, in the acceleration of bankruptcies and judicial liquidations. It is in the way that workers, laborers, employers and cadres are kept away from management and information in their own enterprises.

Briefly, disorder is in injustice: Privilege and insolent luxury on the one hand and the great mass of people, most families, who have trouble making ends meet on the other.

We are told it is the crisis. Of course, it is the crisis. And it is true that the Western world has some difficulty in adapting to the progress of science and technology, in seeing that man is not completely crushed or eliminated by the machines.

And yet, we are not wrong. We will not get out of the crisis by the methods used now. We will not get out of the crisis by always demanding sacrifices from the same people. Only a national impetus, the will to awaken energies and to give a chance to everybody, only a tremendous surge of national solidarity will enable us find the way.

[Words indistinct] Everything in life is movement. Seven years--it has already been too much. And who among you does not know that 14 years would be too much? I have shared your hopes, and, yes, I am amazed at seeing this will for work, this capacity for good work, in the working man and even more often [words indistinct] in the peasant, who knows the weight of the seasons and of the realities: the artisan, who loves objects, the entrepreneur who creates, the teacher who awakens our children's intelligence.

I marvel to see in the universities adults and old people seeking to learn, provided that they are given the means. I marvel at seeing young people demanding, searching for harmony in things, more intransigent than others in the defense of human rights. Yes, I repeat again, I believe in the possibilities of our country, in its talent, in its intelligence, and I say to myself: Why so many setbacks, why so many failures? No doubt it is because there has to be a change of direction.

That is why, as a candidate of the Socialists, as a candidate of the left, the only one in a position to win, I need your help. Faithful to my undertakings, as I have practiced them for 15 years and since I have had the good fortune and the strength to represent the popular will, I repeat to you all--I rule out no one--and I ask you only to serve together with me in the great work of the country.

GEORGES MARCHAIS DISCUSSES CAMPAIGN ISSUES, POLAND

LD091515 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 7 Apr 81 pp 5-6

[Report on PCF Secretary General Marchais 6 April press conference in Paris]

[Excerpts] Following the reading of the preliminary statement, a large number of questions were put to the Communist candidate.

The Communist candidate told one journalist, who thought he preceived a change of tone with regard to the Socialists recently, that he has not altered his approach to the problems. Ever since 1977, when the PS abandoned the union and the joint program, the Communists have never ceased stating that they consider the union an irreversible option.

"No party can resolve the country's problems alone. There must be a coalition and the conditions must be established to create a broad, majority popular movement in the country which will be represented in the union of the left and also a government including Communists and Socialist ministers. This has been the consistent policy of the Communists and their candidate.

"It is precisely because we are not abandoning the union," Georges Marchais continued, "that I clarify matters whenever necessary. I present the facts and draw the necessary conclusions from them so as to urge the workers and the French people to help us surmount the obstacles. The way to do this, obviously, is to vote Communist in the first round."

One journalist asked: What do you think of the item published by NOVOSTI which states that there are divergences between the PCF's short-term interests and the socialist countries' foreign policy?

"I am satisfied," Georges Marchais replied, "to see that the Kremlin has come around to the opinion which I and my friend Jean Kanapa expressed some years ago.

"It is both a theoretical and a political issue. We said a long time ago that the policy of peaceful coexistence with all that it implies, namely, the establishment of a new kind of cooperation on the political, economic, scientific and cultural planes--would not fail to highlight contradiction between the policy pursued by ruling communist parties and the policy of parties struggling to gain power in the capitalist countries.

"It is well known that on certain issues we have differences of assessment with the socialist countries. Most often, these differences concern foreign policy and the assessment that must be made by the policy pursued by various governments. However, this does not and will not cause us to abandon the policy of peaceful coexistence. Quite the contrary, we believe that this policy is now the only possible choice, because there is either war, involving mass destruction weapons and a consequent disaster for mankind, or a policy of peaceful coexistence.

"Obviously, when such a policy is implemented, state interests are the priority--even for the socialist countries. But we believe that the priority is the interests of the French workers and people, France's interests. We will never sacrifice them to any kind of consideration in implementing the policy of peaceful coexistence.

"Of course, this does not mean that I share the opinion of Chirac who said the other day: This policy must be implemented without any compromise. That is diktat. When there is a refusal to reach any compromise, there can be no peaceful coexistence. The solution of international problems and cooperation between socialist and capitalist countries must always take mutual interests into account. There must always be a quest for a compromise that will not jeopardize any of the partners. This is what we believe.

"I would add that if any socialist country whatever suggested making the aim of peaceful coexistence a social status quo, that is, keeping the right in power in France or giving our endorsement to left-right coalitions pursuing a similar policy, it would mean an immediate break with us."

A West German journalist asked the Communist candidate whether he would disapprove of an intervention by Soviet troops in Poland.

"For 8 months," Georges Marchais replied, "people have been announcing every night that Poland would be occupied the following morning, that there would be an intervention by the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries.

"Since this is not happening, after a while people are saying that they were mistaken, especially when we inform them of what the sides involved are saying.

"The Polish leaders say that it is up to them to resolve the problems facing their country. And I recently read a speech by Lech Walesa, saying that he does believe at all in an intervention by the USSR in Poland's affairs.

"None of this in the least prevents the big media from spreading false information. Therefore, people who have gone away for the weekend after hearing the news have gone away with the idea that the general secretaries of all the socialist countries were meeting in Prague and that there would be a summit conference. Only late last night was it disclosed that only Leonid Brezhnev was in Prague!

"Well, as they hear more and more nonsense, people no longer allow themselves to be deceived. This does not mean that the French people are indifferent toward what is happening in Poland. The overwhelming majority of them hope that the Polish people will surmount their present difficulties.

"Then they begin to realize that these campaigns of misinformation are not disinterested. As the elections draw nearer, some people believe that it is perhaps one way of trying to weaken the Communist candidate's positions.... All this prompts me to state that those people are false friends of Poland. They are people who pray every night and every morning that there will be the foreign intervention in Poland's affairs for which they fervently wish.

"As far as I am concerned, I believe, as my party does, that there will be no intervention. It is inconceivable.

"It is up to the Poles themselves to resolve their own problems. But it is necessary to accelerate the course of the proces begun in pursuing a new economic and social policy and in the democratization of the country's life. This is a subject familiar to us.

"This is why I truly welcomed the agreement reached last week. When there is good will on both sides, which is the case with the Polish party and Lech Walesa, agreement is reached. I hope that they will continue along this path and that satisfaction will not be given to Poland's false friends, who hope for this intervention in Poland for political reasons."

When the same journalist asked Georges Marchais whether he would protest in the event of such an intervention nevertheless taking place in Poland, the Communist candidate replied: "When I tell you that it is inconceivable, you have my answer."

Pointing out that Georges Marchais once declared himself "willing to ally with the devil," one journalist received the following reply: "The issue to be faced in the first round is not an alliance. I am in favor of the union. I have made a clear proposal. French men and women know that if I am elected there will be a Socialist-Communist government. They also know that in the event of my not being elected, but of another leftwinger being elected, the PCF is willing to shoulder its government responsibilities. So for my part, everything is clear.

"Where things are less clear is with our potential allies, the PS. The Socialist candidate refuses Communist ministers. He is always saying so."

Next, Georges Marchais digressed: "It is up to French men and women to decide. The other candidates have a somewhat insulting attitude toward the voters. Obviously, they are all trying to secure the maximum number of votes in the first round. But to act as if one were already elected, as if the French people had already decided, to act as if there were no first round--I call that insulting....

"They are trying to deceive us with an American-style election. On the one hand, we hear laments for the fate of the minor candidates who have been unable to gather the 500 signatures--but at the time we Communists were the only ones to oppose this measure, claiming that pluralism would not be observed with this method. In the same breath, the same people try to eliminate all the other candidates and talk just about the duettists.

"As far as I am concerned, I say to the French people: This is my analysis of the causes of the crisis. These are my proposals. It is up to you to decide both through your votes and through your actions. If you want the union and change, it is essential that the candidate fighting for the union and change, the Communist candidate, secure the maximum number of votes in the first round. It is only on this basis that it will be possible to surmount the obstacles placed in the path of the union and change by Mr Mitterrand.

"I would point out that the Socialist candidate's supporters act quite differently. Jean Daniel, for instance, aims not to defeat Giscard but to weaken the PCF. His editorial throws much light on F. Mitterrand's policy."

Georges Marchais replied to one journalist, who mentioned the formation of an "interim government" after the second round, that "the government that I will form if I am elected will be the legal government envisaged by the constitution." The Communist candidate pointed out that in this connection he rejects the term "interim."

The last question concerned Lebanon. Georges Marchais explained that we are witnessing an offensive against the Lebanese and Palestinian national forces to hinder the solution of the real problems in that part of the world. He pointed out that he is acquainted with the area presently under bombardment: "The number of deaths caused by the Falangist bombardments," he said, "is considerable. The Israeli Government is trying to use this situation as an excuse for intervening in Lebanon's affairs. France could play a useful role in enabling Lebanon to surmount its difficulties and restore its tranquillity."

PCF'S GREMETZ COMMENTS ON LEBANON, FRENCH ROLE

LD131017 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 9 Apr 81 p 10

[Text] PCF Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz reaffirmed French Communists' solidarity with the Lebanese people and "all those who are working for aunited and democratic Lebanon" yesterday evening [8 April] and stated in particular: "The French Government's responsibility is clearly implied....

To justify the absence of an independent French initiative, Giscard d'Estaing is hiding behind the need to promote a European initiative. That is not in keeping with the role France ought to play. Moreover, it is not by sending a new intervention force to Lebanon that the country will be safeguarded, since the important thing is to ensure respect for its independence....

"France must help end the fighting and ensure respect for Lebanon's territorial integrity. The only way of doing so is, as the Lebanese Communist Party and the National Movement propose, 'a specifically Lebanese, political and national solution.' France can help to revive this harmony and can take action to ensure the withdrawal of the Israeli troops occupying southern Lebanon, in keeping with the UN resolution."

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY SUPPLYING TANKS TO CHILE

LD130939 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Apr 81 p 38

[Text] At the end of last week, France began to supply about 50 AMX-30 combat tanks to Chile, according to information received on 1 April from the port of Bordeaux where this equipment was loaded on a Liberian ship. The General Commission for Armaments in Paris is making no comment.

Up till now, the Chilean ground forces had already purchased from France 155mm artillery guns, Milan antitank missiles, Puma helicopters, 68mm antitank rockets and 90mm turret guns mounted on Brazilian armored vehicles. The AMX-30 tanks will complement the equipment of the armored divisions, which have had the French AMX-13 tank for a long time.

Last year, Chile ordered 16 Mirage 50 air defense fighters. This supersonic fighter is based on the classic Mirage III, but is powered by the more powerful Atar 9K-50 jet produced by SNECMA for the Mirage F1 fighter.

Moreover, the Chilean Air Force has ordered Crotale anti-aircraft missiles to defend its bases against low-altitude enemy flights. Finally, the Chilean Navy has installed Exocet surface-to-surface missiles on frigates and escort vessels.

Most of these deals, with the exception of the rockets and the already outdated AS-11 and AS-12 air-to-ground missiles, were concluded after the tragic disappearance of President Allende in September 1973 and with the government of General Pinochet.

PREMIER FORLANI MEETS WITH LIBYA'S JALLUD

AU131540 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, 13 Apr (ANSA)--Italian Premier Arnaldo Forlani discussed bilateral relations and international affairs here today with Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, the second in rank in the Libyan regime.

They focussed their foreign affairs talks on the Mediterranean region.

A communique issued at the end of the meeting voiced the two sides' mutual desire to develop and improve relations, especially in the field of technological and economic cooperation. Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo sat in on the talks.

LIBYAN PETROLEUM SECRETARY HOLDS INTERVIEW IN ROME

AU131548 Rome ANSA in English 1518 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, 13 Apr (ANSA)--The people of Europe were urged today to "wake up and stop falling for propaganda blaming the Organization of Petroleum Exporting countries (OPEC) for inflation."

Libyan Petroleum Secretary 'Abd al-Salem az-Zaq'ar comment in response to an interview question about the possibilities of European countries helping poor Arab states make more development progress.

"To start with", Az-Zaq'ar said in the interview published by Milan's IL GIORNO daily today, "Europeans should wake up and see how obnoxious the propaganda against OPEC countries is".

"OPEC is accused of causing inflation because it raises oil prices", Az-Zaq'ar said, arguing that "oil is still the most economical of energy sources".

The Libyan Government official, who was interviewed in Rome where he accompanied Tripoli leader 'Abd as-Salam Jallud on a visit, insisted on the need for industrialized countries to share their technology with the Arab world at non-discriminatory international prices.

Industrialized nations, he said, must contribute to the development of internal natural (and energetic) resources in oil producing countries as well as to the implementation of industrial projects.

According to Az-Zaq'ar, the West should also "open themselves up more" to other Arab export products and work to develop alternative energy sources.

"(The West) must keep in mind that our countries have to be careful about preserving sufficient quantities of oil reserves for our own future needs", the Libyan energy minister said.

Focussing more specifically on Italy, Az-Zaq'ar indicated that he would predict a visit to this country by Libyan strongman Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi this summer "if the atmosphere is right".

He described Italian-Libyan economic and trade cooperation as being "exemplary" while decrying shortcomings in cultural and community relations between the West and the Arab world.

Among these, he charged, was the West's "deep misunderstanding" about the Palestinian question and its substantial unawareness about the poverty of the Arab masses.

PCI'S BUFALINI COMMENTS ON DIFFERENCES WITH CPSU

LD131435 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 9 Apr 81 p 19

[Elio Petruccioli report: "Workers Movement, Peace, Socialism; What Answers From PCI?"]

[Excerpt] Rome--A seminar on foreign policy with [PCI Directorate member] Paolo Bufalini is being held at the Communist Studies Institute. Those taking part include representatives of regional and provincial organizations, as well as comrades more directly involved in this field of research.

The report centered on the issues highlighted by the Moscow "incident," on which an animated debate has developed within the party. Bufalini referred to the questions that have been asked most frequently at the many meetings that he has attended in recent weeks in Rome and other cities and which have, he said, revealed a broad majority consensus with the stance adopted by our party on that occasion; but also the existence of vestiges of incomprehesion, disagreement and criticism vis-a-vis not so much the policy line but the "inaccuracies" that can occur in its implementation.

It is important, however, that in this debate attention also be centered on the political issue--that is, on the divergences that exist between our party and the Soviet comrades on the strategy of peace and the advance to socialism throughout the world. We have always been in favor of a clear exposition of the motives for disagreement, discussion of which can be beneficial for the movement as whole. This was the method adhered to by Togliatti, for instance, in the "Yalta memorandum," the topicality of which has been emphasized by the latest events in Poland and elsewhere. The recourse to various methods such as discrimination and protocol "snubs" reflects the survival of the "leading party" or "father party" mentality, which is incompatible with the autonomy of every party.

Next Bufalini discussed and provided information on the various subjects of argument that have occurred between the Soviet comrades and ourselves, especially at the time of our 15th congress, years after we had been seeing the USSR adopt--in contrast to what has happened at other times--stances of systematic opposition to the United States and the emergence of a tendency to substitute its own military presence for the weaknesses of Third World liberation or revolutionary movements, thus damaging the process of the quest for peace and of the principle of noninterference. He outlined the framework of the successive problems that have emerged--from Afghanistan to the Euromissiles issue and Poland--confirming the correctness of the theses approved by the congress and inspired by the quest for the broadest unity among the various forces in the struggle for peace and by what has been called "new internationalism."

What relationship can exist between these stances and the USSR's proper role in the East-West dialogue? No one answer can be given once and for all. We warmly, but not uncritically, supported the major innovations of the 20th CPSU Congress, with regard to both the relationship between socialism and democracy and the possibility of different "paths" to socialism and the approach to peace action. Subsequently we agreed with other options. In Brezhnev's report to the Moscow congress we found a constructive response to the new increased conflict imparted by Reagan, and "openings" with regard to the major world problems which we esteemed and still esteem. However, we do not conceal the fact that the international framework has deteriorated considerably. A positive contribution to remedying it demands a comprehesion--on the part of our party, too--of the new world situation and new answers incompatible with past schemes.

PCI'S ANXIETIES 'NOT LESSENED' BY CPCZ CONGRESS

LD140855 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 11 Apr 81 p 16

["S.T." dispatch]

[Text] Prague--Yesterday morning saw the conclusion in Prague of the 16th CPCZ Congress, without any change in the leadership group, as expected, for that matter. The closing session was attended not only by CPCZ First Secretary Gustav Husak but also by USSR President Leonid Brezhnev, who also attended the CPCZ Central Committee meeting, at which he delivered a brief speech, before returning to Moscow.

The Czechoslovak congress proceedings were attended by PCI Central Committee member Comrade Luca Pavolini in the capacity of observer. Comrade Pavolini made the following statement to L'UNITA:

"As on the two previous occasions," Pavolini said, "the PCI was presented at this CPCZ Congress with observer status. This is because of the well-known divergences that exist between the two parties. There will be a further opportunity to return to the persisting problems and difficulties of Czechoslovak society, some, but not all, of which are of an economic character, and which emerged despite the ritual nature of the congress. Of course, much interest was centered on the possible repercussions here of the Polish events, especially in view of the presence of CPSU First Secretary Leonid Brezhnev. What was said did not lessen our anxieties. Indeed, worrying parallels were drawn in the report and some of the speeches with the previous Hungarian and Czechoslovak 'experiences.' At the same time, however, it must be said that some authoritative speeches expressed the conviction that the Polish Communists and workers will be able to positively resolve their country's present situation--which is, in any case, the only possible way. This problem, moreover, is situated in a critical international framework. In this connection," Pavolini concluded, "the utmost attention was given to the proposals for a moratorium on missiles and for starting arms reduction negotiations which Brezhnev, as he said himself, was keen to confirm and to specify here in Prague, in the heart of Europe."

DELEGATION DEVELOPS AID PROGRAM FOR EGYPT

AU111424 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Apr (ANSA)--An important economic, technical and financial cooperation program between Italy and Egypt for the 1981-83 period was drafted at the end of a visit to the Egyptian capital by an Italian Foreign Ministry delegation. The program calls for credit to the tune of 160 million dollars and is the first program of this kind drafted by the Italian Government with a foreign nation under the framework of development aid for Third World nations.

The projects, to be carried out by Italian firms, cover a vast number of sectors, from fishing to irrigation, from rural development to food conservation industry, transportation, telephone networks, electricity, clothing industry, hospital equipment, art restoration, professional training and tourism.

The Italian Government will also grant Egypt 21.5 million dollars in supplementary aid to finance bilateral projects and projects of the European Economic Community and World Bank.

BALSEMAO OUTLINES TOUR OF FRANCE, UAE, OMAN

LD130858 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao left for Paris this afternoon on the first leg of a 7-day tour that will also take him to the United Arab Emirates and Oman. At the airport, Pinto Balsemao spoke to reporters about his tour:

[Begin recording] As you know, gentlemen, we are leaving on a 7-day tour comprising first a visit to France where I will be received by President Giscard d'Estaing tomorrow morning and subsequetly will hold talks with Premier Raymond Barre. We next will be going to the United Arab Emirates where we will be received by the head of state, Shaykh Zayid; and then to Oman where we will stay for 2 and 1/2 days and where we also will be holding talks at the highest level.

There are, therefore, two different components in this tour. One concerns our policy of drawing closer to Europe and, therefore, will be linked with Portugal's bid for Common Market membership. It will not, however, be limited to this subject because we are linked to France by very old historical and cultural ties and, therefore, there are bound to be matters to discuss in the sphere of bilateral relations.

The second component concerns our rapprochment with the Arab countries, in this specific instance, with the countries of the Arabian gulf. This is the first time that a Portuguese head of government has visited that part of the world, a part of the world to which we are also linked by very old cultural ties and relationships between peoples and nations--even if pertaining to another time and different circumstances.

I believe this rapprochement to be very important to us. With regard to the Gulf countries and the Arab countries in general, we have this trait that makes us different--it is shared by very few other European countries--the trait of comon cultural and historic links. Obviously, in the talks we hold with the leaders of the Gulf countries, economic matters will be raised, not restricted to oil, but also covering the expanson of trade exchanges and the possibility of investments in Portugal. [end recording]

Asked about France's stand on Portugal's bid for EEC membership, Pinto Balsemao pointed out that the French authorities have no reservations over its realization, and in this connection, recalled the assurances of support given by Paris to the former administration, specifically to late Prime Minister Francisco sa Carneiro.

Speaking of his recent visit to Oporto, Pinto Balsemao stated that it had not met with the degree of hostility that certain newspapers claimed. Of the demonstration against him, Balsemao described it as unlawful and organized by the PCP.

Commenting on the recent strikes by transportation workers and state employees, Pinto Balsemao described them as part and parcel of a clearly politically motivated climate of agitation being fostered in preparation for the coming 25 April and 1 May anniversaries.

BRIEFS

RECORD LOAN--A group of 10 international banks has advanced $500 million to our country. The ceremony at which the terms of the loan were signed took place at the Bank of Portugal this afternoon and was presided over by the secretaries of state for the treasury and finance. The $500-million loan is the largest ever to have been raised so far by our country. [Text] [Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 9 Apr 81 LD]

GONZALEZ, CARRILLO DISCUSS PCE-PSOE CONSULTATION

LD131223 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 9 Apr 81 p 9

[Excerpt] Madrid, 8 Apr (EFE)--Spanish Socialist Workers Party Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez and PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo have met for over an hour at the Palace of the Congress of Deputies. The meeting, which concluded at 2130 hours, was centered on the policy of consultation.

Felipe Gonzalez stated that they discussed the subject matter of the method for the consultation. For his part Santiago Carrillo added that there are no problems about the subject matter. "It is in the method that the difficulties could lie, and we have reflected on this," the Communist leader said. Carrillo stated that the prime minister telephoned him Friday, when he was in Yugoslavia, and that he will meet soon with Calvo-Sotelo.

For his part, Felipe Gonzalez asserted that, with respect to the method, no dark areas should be created. "It is not clear," he pointed out, "what can and should be done to make the consultation effective."

Next Felipe Gonzalez stated that "there are opposition political forces which are prepared to conduct a policy to defend democracy, but obviously the government is primarily responsible for this and this means that it is necessary to talk with the government. The fact that the responsibility of those who should support the government does not appear to be functioning is another matter."

Carrillo commented that nobody should be surprised that the left is more interested in and concerned about maintaining democracy, "because it is more interested in it than others."

Felipe Gonzalez said in conclusion that he believes that there are certain suspicions and apprehensions. "It is a matter of discussing thoroughly a serious and positive procedure," he stated in this connection.

Last, Carrillo emphasized the need for the consultation not to be conducted bilaterally and for it to be carried out openly, so that everybody knows what is happening. "That is why," he said, "the method in this instance has become something very important."

POLITICIANS EXPRESS VIEWS ON NATO MEMBERSHIP

LD101221 Madrid ABC in Spanish 5 Apr 81 pp 10-12

[Unattributed report on ABC "enquiry" findings: "Unanimity About Agreements With Washington and Leftwing Opposition to NATO"--after introductory paragraph, item consists of politicians' responses to three numbered questions asked by ABC]

[Excerpts] NATO--and no longer Spain's hypothetical entry into the Atlantic alliance--has become the "hot potato" of the Santa Cruz palace [Spanish Foreign Ministry] since the accession to power of the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] in the first democratic election. In the wake of the initial Third-Worldist aspirations, Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo --pursuing the line laid down by Suarez during his final stage as head of government--has declared himself unequivocally in favor of Spain's entry into NATO, and, if possible, within the briefest space of time. However, the controversy has intensified even further in view of the coming renewal of the Washington-Madrid treaty. For Washington the issue of Spain's entry into the alliance is a Spanish decision. Of course, there is full support for the continuation of the cooperation which serves both countries' interests.

And, of course, if Spain joins NATO, the bilateral treaty would resemble those which it maintains with other NATO member countries. According to an enquiry conducted by ABC, there is no unanimity at all among the parties. The Popular Alliance and the UCD declare themselves in favor of entry into NATO and the renewal of the agreement. In the UCD's opinion, it would be the decisive step for our becoming full allies of Washington.

However, there are grave apprehensions about the issue within the left. The PCE [Spanish Communist Party]--which gives its support for renegotiating a strictly defensive treaty--declares itself in favor of "freezing" the controversial issue of our entry into NATO with a twofold argument: not changing the European balance and avoiding greater controversies within our border. On the other hand, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] rejects outright Spain's possible entry into NATO. "Yes" to the bases--fully Spanish bases--and to renegotiating a treaty on an equal basis, but "no" to NATO. And the weighty argument which they use is the alleged low blow which it would entail for the strength of West Europe.

Guillermo Kirkpatrick (Popular Alliance): "Treaty Is Inadequate for Our Defense"

1. Broad outlines which the treaty should have.

Spain has been linked with Western strategy since 1953. The treaties with the United States are no longer a favorable or adequate solution for our country's defense. Not even the treaty signed shortly after the previous head of state's death can be deemed satisfactory. We remain in danger of suffering on our territory the consequences of an armed conflict, without taking part as full members in the Western defense system. Our connection with this system peculiar to the world to which we form part historically and culturally, is imperfect because we have almost all the obligations of a member state and yet virtually none of the advantages. Such an anomalous situation has been imposed on us so far because we lacked a democratic system. The bilateral relationship with the United States prevents us from taking part as befits our own importance and on an equal basis with other Western nations in the alliance's supreme decisionmaking bodies and in its strategy with respect to defense. The advantages of a multilateral relationship with NATO over the bilateral situation which we currently have are obvious. Excessive dependence on a single country would disappear and our scope for maneuver with all countries would increase. It is not logical for us to wish to extend on our territory a situation which offers us a level of guarantees inferior to the Atlantic treaty, and even greater weakness in our negotiating position in any international controversy. Suffice it to recall in this connection that NATO's role is important not only in the event of armed conflict but also in situations of international crisis.

Too little time is already left for a thorough renegotiation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, and I greatly fear that it will be necessary to opt for a mere extension in September, as a lesser evil.

2. How the military section should stand. Situation of the bases.

With respect to the military section and the situation of the bases, it must be said that our armed forces undertook some time ago a process of modernization which is necessarily leading them toward their coming into line with NATO. This was reflected in the setting up of the Ministry of Defense. Joining the alliance would facilitate that task and would entail considerable incentives and opportunities for improving their equipment. The Spanish Navy is already using organization codes and is taking part in combined maneuvers. The air forces meets the alliance's standards in its performance, and as far as the army forces are concerned, although they have a lesser relationship with the Western countries' armies, they could probably soon be on a level with those nations.

The Spanish Armed Forces would have all of NATO's information, knowledge and technology and would attain command responsibilities within it. Close contact with the best Western armies would undoubtedly benefit ours, and modernization would be carried out at the pace allowed by our budgetary means, without it being possible in any event to speak of an impossible cost. If Greece and Turkey belong to NATO, it is unacceptable to believe that Spain could not, for financial reasons, aspire to the same goal. The bases should remain under Spanish sovereignty.

3. Bilateral treaty and/or NATO.

The NATO countries also have treaties with the United States; for instance, Portugal is now renewing its treaties concerning the Lajes bases in the Azores. There is no obstacle to Spain's also having both.

Javier Ruperez (UCD): "Atlantic Alliance and Specific Defensive and Military Agreements"

3. Bilateral treaty and/or NATO.

I would like to begin my exposition by changing the order of the questions, in the conviction that in this way the outcome is not only altered but is clarified. Since as far back as 1978 (the first UCD congress), we have maintained that it should be within the great foreign policy innovation which its entry into the Atlantic alliance will represent for Spain, that part of our relations with the United States should be included and understood.

Insofar as, following this entry, we acquire active political membership and not cosmetic membership in that international reality which we term the West--the Western world--so certain very specific bilateral relationships find their significance: this is applicable not just to the United States.

In the event of that membership--governed by a multilateral pact of alliance; let us not forget this detail--these bilateral relations are more complex. All the members agree on aims, share a political conception and hold the same values; they are allies. So the substance is not affected by differences of opinion in considering and defending their own interests. All this makes these relations freer and clearer, because factors of subordination are surmounted.

In conclusion: the Atlantic alliance, of course. It comprises part of the relations with the United States which give rise to specific defensive and military agreements.

1. Broad outlines which the treaty should have.

From this viewpoint what is now a treaty is enhanced by eliminating during its modification a host of accretions and impurities which have been created in recent times. This is extremely positive: in the first place because, automatically and without interruption, the relationship between Spain and the United States acquires the highest attainable legal status--that of allies. And this is impossible without belonging to the Atlantic alliance.

Second, because the commercial significance of renting pieces of national territory in return for a price which--let us not deceive ourselves--is not in our power to set, is eliminated.

Third, because the contents of the new agreement are confined to a quid pro quo for an additional facility of using certain military or logistic installations, without further hocus-pocus, frills or embellishments.

2. How should the military section stand? Situation of the bases.

The military section would also be radically altered--at least as it is currently understood--by Spain's entry into the Atlantic alliance as a frame of reference for Spanish-U.S. relations, basically in three ways.

These are: (A) With a reduction of the permanent force presence.

(B) With greater responsibility for the Spanish services, especially the navy, in tasks of considerable defensive importance which--for reasons of a political nature and of resources--are performed today strictly by U.S. units and services. These responsibilities, needless to say, constitute pure political capital.

(C) By means of access without the present restrictions to supplies of arms in quality and quantity and of technologically very advanced defense equipment.

These reflections, based on the idea upheld at two party congresses, are prompted on my part by the expiration of the 1976 treaty of friendship and cooperation between the United States and Spain.

Manual Azcarate (PCE): "The Bilateral Treaty and NATO Are Two Issues Which Should Remain Clearly Separate"

3. Bilateral treaty and/or NATO.

I prefer to answer the third question first, because I believe that the crux of the problem now lies here.

In the speech of investiture, Calvo-Sotelo said that the renegotiation of the bilateral agreements with the United States lay within a new framework, intimating that this was due to the government's intention to enter NATO.

If this stance on the part of the government persists, this would mean that the bilateral agreements would be a supplement to Spain's entry into NATO, and that therefore the possible maintenance of what have been termed "specific military facilities"--in fact bases under U.S. control--would only considerably aggravate the already harmful consequences of Spain's entry into NATO. The negotiations have apparently not yet begun. Secretary of State Haig's coming visit will undoubtedly be aimed at setting under way or accelerating this process. Haig is not coming to Spain with the best preparation; his scandalous statement on the night of the putschist attack on parliament have not been forgotten.

But in any event the relationship between the bilateral treaty and NATO apparently still an open issue. And in my opinion it is essential for Spain's interest--and would also help European balance and improve the international atmosphere--for those two issues to remain clearly separate. There has been talk of the need for consultation on state problems. I believe that if there are in fact state problems today, one of them is undoubtedly the need for agreement on postponing Spain's entry into NATO, which is deeply dividing Spanish society at a time when it is necessary to concentrate on pressing problems.

1 and 2: Broad outlines which the treaty should have. How should the military section stand? Situation of the bases.

I believe that the negotiations on the bilateral agreements with the United States could in no event be aimed at a mere extension of what was signed in 1976. An essential point is that now, for the first time, it is a democratic Spain with a parliament and with public opinion channels for expressing itself which is going to negotiate this treaty. Moreover, it is a Spain which has a constitution. it therefore seems logical that in the renegotiation of a bilateral agreement, first importance should be attached to seeing that the agreement complies strictly with the letter and spirit of the Spanish Constitution, that its provisions are implemented equally for all sides, and that it has a strictly defensive content and does not in any way allow the strategic use of Spanish territory for U.S. operations in other regions--for instance, the Middle East.

Another essential aspect to be taken into account, in my opinion, is the need for a treaty of this kind not to influence or limit Spanish foreign policy in any way; in the first place with respect to Europe, and also toward the Arab world, Africa, Latin America and the Third World in general. The diversity of our country's relations in all fields, including military supplies and so forth, should also be guaranteed.

Although unable to broach all the issues, I wish to emphasize the need, in my opinion, for parliament, through its Foreign Relations Committee or an ad hoc committee to begin to play a new and important role in all the problems of monitoring and implementing a possible bilateral agreement.

Fernando Moran (PSOE): "No to the Policy of Bases, Yes to the Renegotiation of the Treaty and No to Entry into NATO"

1. Broad outlines which the treaty should have.

The 1976 treaty, which this year is subject to denunciation, renewal or renegotiation, is the outcome of a process in relations between the United States and Spain which began with the 1953 agreements--relations which are therefore based on inequality in negotiating ability. Although the 1976 document is raised to the status of a treaty of cooperation and friendship, the inequality remains clear. Moreover, the interests have been different throughout the process: The United States is interested in the use of the bases and in certain facilities; General Franco's regime was interested in emerging from political isolation. He paid with the currency of Spain's strategic and tactical importance. The agreements and also the treaty are filled with consequences of a situation of domination. Some aspects have a semicolonial look, such as the compensation in the economic field--always meager--in the form of supplying military equipment, and the cultural cooperation agreement. It is clear that Spain is interested in intensive economic relations, and with the most privileged treatment possible, with the United States, and also that the cultural programs should be increased. Spanish is the second language of the United States. For instance, the Fulbright scholarships program has produced excellent results for Spanish universities and researchers. The United States is the first country in the world in research, in technology and even in humanities. Economic, scientific, technological and cultural relations must be intensified. Moreover, Spain belongs to the family of Western peoples, of which the United States is an essential part. U.S. society, toward some of whose structures and principles we Socialists maintain a legitimately critical stance, is an open society. The liberal ideas are our own. However, it is a consequence of dependence for the cultural, economic and other agreements to be complementary to a treaty whose core is the defense relationship.

In short, from a Socialist perspective--which is conceived more from the viewpoint of the national interest than from a partisan or ideological viewpoint--it is necessary to view the treaty in its real nature; a treaty of friendship and a defense relationship. It is therefore necessary to conclude treaties or agreements on specific matters; the economic field, technological and cultural cooperation, and so forth. But these instruments should not depend on the defense relationship. The agreements--in the form which they have taken since 1953 and took in 1976--also include matters of jurisdiction over U.S. personnel, exemptions from customs duty and so forth which should be regulated more in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality, always within current international law and in the atmosphere of friendship, understanding and clarity which we wish to govern our relationship with the United States.

There are also certain just demands from the areas affected by the bases which should be satisfied; essentially by the Spanish Government, but the other side must accept the fact that these obligations of our government toward municipalities and regions stem from a use which that side enjoys.

2. How the military section should stand. Situation of the bases.

The treaty does not provide a real guarantee of defense. The closest to this lies not in the treaty but in the joint declaration of July 1974. There is no guarantee of defense for Spain. Moreover, specifically Spanish scenarios of tension or conflict--for instance, in North Africa--are not covered by the treaty. It does not seem very likely that the United States will provide a real guarantee of defense. In this instance the document will have to be judged on the basis of what it itself contains, not proceeding from pious wishes or wooly ideas. it is necessary to define in a manner more in keeping with our own strategic position the geographical area of common interest.

It is unnecessary to add that this lack of a guarantee of defense also occurs in the case of NATO. It is sufficient to read Article 6 of the Washington treaty in relation to Articles 4 and 5.

With respect to the bases, it is necessary: 1) that they be really Spanish bases in which the U.S. forces will enjoy facilities which must be specified and controlled; 2) that their denuclearization be maintained effectively and without alteration in the event of a crisis; 3) that their use in transit to a third destination by the U.S. Air Force cannot jeopardize Spain's own independent foreign policy.

I know this last-mentioned point--currently regulated in an exchange of notes whose text is necessary but imprecise--will be an important topic in the renegotiation. The foregoing does not mean that certain U.S. aims in the area outside the area of common interest cannot coincide with Spanish interests. But there will be instances in which they do not coincide. It is necessary to establish clearly the principle and the procedure to ensure that Spain has the guarantee that the bases will not be used in a crisis with grave harm to its interests and positions. With respect to cooperation in the field of arms, although we must undertake diversification--within the necessary rationality and standardization--of sources of supply, the U.S. supply is essential for our armed forces. Nevertheless, we must seek to ensure that transfers of technology count more than the supplying of arms which are sometimes obsolete or inappropriate for our own purposes. Well conceived cooperation agreements on arms and technology were concluded with France in the seventies.

3. Bilateral Treaty and/or NATO

Joining NATO is not an alternative to the treaty. There will be NATO and the treaty if we join the former. This is what Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo unambiguously stated in his speech of investiture. Our stance is opposed to the policy of blocs. We want an international community whose peace and balance are not based essentially on the balance of nuclear terror. Our policy is conceived on the basis of three principles: 1) working for peace and detente; 2) achieving a minimum degree of independence which will prevent our satellitization; 3) not upsetting balances and, at all events, not weakening the Western positions in the slightest.

We find the renegotiation of a bilateral treaty on an equal basis, and not entry into NATO, far more in keeping with these principles--deduced from the national interest and not applied on the basis of ideology.

The desirable thing would be for a sound Spanish negotiating position to formulated and for the issue not to be ideologized. We Socialists are prepared to take part in this formulation, first on the basis of a critical but open analysis and, if this is what is decided, on the basis of sincere cooperation. It is a matter of the national interest, not that of the parties.

DENMARK

FOLKETING'S SOCIAL DEMOCRATS REJECT NEUTRON BOMB

LD131303 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 9 Apr 81 p 14

[Unattributed report: "Social Democrats Say No to Neutron Bomb"]

[Text] "In accordance with our overall position on such matters, Social Democrats also say no to the neutron bomb," Folketing member Lasse Budtz said in the first debate on a proposed Folketing resolution from the Socialist People's Party, the Left Socialist Party and the Single Tax Party which oppose the neutron bomb.

Both Lasse Budtz and Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen rejected the proposal, partly for the reason that there are no plans at present to deploy U.S.-made neutron bombs on European soil.

Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen repeated that the Danish Government stated on several occasions that it considered the Carter administration's decision to postpone production of the neutron bomb correct.

Apart from the three parties which made the proposal only the Radical Liberals supported the resolution, which was rejected by all the other parties.

FINLAND

DENMARK'S PRIME, ENERGY MINISTERS ARRIVE FOR TALKS

LD131016 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Approximately 1 and 1/2 hours ago, Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen began his official 3-day visit to Finland. His host, Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto, and Prime Minister Jorgensen will conduct official talks this afternoon dealing with relations between the two countries and Nordic security issues.

Danish Energy Minister Poul Nielson also arrived today on a 3-day visit to Finland at the invitation of minister of commerce and industry, Ulf Sundqvist. The two ministers will discuss questions linked with Finnish energy policy and energy supply.

Prime Ministers Meet

LD131520 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen and Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto have expressed joint concern over the increasing tension between the big powers. Big power relations were discussed this afternoon in the talks between Prime Minister Jorgensen, who is now visiting Finland, and Prime Minister Koivisto.

Concerning Finnish-Danish trade relations, Prime Minister Jorgensen noted that the trade between the two countries shows a gratifyingly increasing balance.

The prime ministers also discussed a nuclear-weapon-free north. Prime Minister Jorgensen pointed out that a nuclear-weapon-free north is already a fact in practice. Denmark, on the other hand, wants to enlarge the idea of a nuclear-weapon-free north so as to include areas from both East and West.

Tomorrow the Danish prime minister, who arrived in Finland today, will meet President Urho Kekkonen and the speaker of the Diet, Johannes Virolainen. Jorgensen is accompanied by Danish Energy Minister Poul Nielson.

NORWAY

UTSI: NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE STEP TOWARD DISARMAMENT

LD101101 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 9 Apr 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Nuclear-Free Zone a Means Rather Than an End"]

[Text] The idea of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area must be seen more as a means than an end, the Labor Party's foremost defense policy spokesman in the Storting, Per A. Utsi, said in a lecture yesterday.

Utsi, who is deputy chairman of the Storting Defense Committee, was commenting on this section of the Labor Party's manifesto for the next Storting period at a meeting of the newly formed Holmestrand Defense Society. He rejected the objection that the Nordic countries already comprise a nuclear-free area, and stressed than an area guaranteed nuclear free under international law would have a calming effect on its surroundings and would thus facilitate measures to reduce military forces outside the zone.

In Utsi's opinion the idea ought to be pursued further if international talks reveal that nuclear-free zones, guaranteed in international law, in some parts of Europe could pave the way for reducing the numbers of nuclear arms in other parts of Europe. He stressed that it is necessary to act in consultation with the countries which possess these arsenals, primarily the Soviet Union and the United States, and that a reduction in nuclear arms is only possible if the superpowers themselves want it.

According to Utsi, through increased efforts in this area the Labor Party is trying to find out to what extent a Nordic zone would appear as a confidence-building and calming measure that might induce the superpowers to get rid of parts of their arsenals as a compensatory concession.

"We want to use such a possible zone as a means to limit the nuclear threat," he stated, and sketched the objectives under three headings:

1. Preventing and limiting the deployment of nuclear arms;

2. Strengthening and making credible Norway's position as a nuclear-free area;

3. Reducing the nuclear threat to Norwegian territory.

Utsi said that few places in the world live under a greater nuclear threat than the Nordic countries. He also devoted much attention in his lecture to how exposed Norwegian territory is in military terms, especially in the north and along the Norwegian seacoast. The Soviet Union is at present building up a military strength which far exceeds reasonable defense requirements, and is the whole time doing so in new areas, he said.

"What is worrisome in the situation is that the Soviet Union is both expanding its military potential and showing little sign of any inhibitions in using such instruments of power, as we saw in Afghanistan and to a certain extent in Poland too," Storting member Per A. Utsi said.

NOW! REPORTS ON KGB NORTH SEA SPY RING

LD101215 London NOW! in English 10-15 Apr 81 pp 14-21

[Christopher Dobson and Ronald Payne report]

[Excerpt] An international KGB operation to probe the technological secrets of Britain's North Sea oil fields and to prepare the way for Soviet naval attacks on them in the event of war has been foiled by a courageous double agent working for Western intelligence. NOW! can reveal that for six years the KGB spymasters were completely hoodwinked by an agent they knew as "Jan Jansen." He fed harmless information to his Russian contact while their meetings were photographed and their conversations recorded.

NOW! has seen some of the "shopping lists" of information the KGB sought. The Russians wanted highly detailed technological and geological information about exploration and drilling for both oil and gas in the North Sea. They also wanted him to spy on NATO. But the answers supplied by Jansen (the codename the KGB gave a Norwegian oil engineer) were carefully doctored, not only to mislead the Soviet Union, but to get for the West valuable information about the Russians' own military and technological advances.

Jansen's double-cross continued until just over a week ago. And, ironically, it was on April Fools' Day that the KGB realised that it had been duped. On that day Timoy Besedin, a Soviet trade officical, was expelled from Oslo for "activities incompatible with his diplomatic status." Besedin was a member of the "Jansen ring" and his explusion set the alarm bells ringing--especially in Vienna. For there, Dr Arkadiy Belozerov, the distinguished Soviet scientist who is secretary of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, but was also "running" Jansen, had a rendezvous with him for 5 o'clock on Saturday, April 4 outside the Vienna Volksoper to pick up more information. When Besedin was expelled Belozerov knew that his KGB role had been "blown." He must be wondering how his carefully nurtured operation went wrong. NOW! can enlighten him. Jan Jansen had another codename: Arne, given to him by the Norwegian security service. For more than six years Arne, thought by the Russians to be "nash" (ours), played the dangerous and difficult role of double agent. He completely outfoxed the Russians and when the Norwegians finally decided to end the game they wrapped up yet another KGB spy ring.

At every meeting Dr Belozerov and, earlier, a predecessor made specific requests for information from Arne, many of them involving British oil interests in the North Sea. But every request was passed directly to Western analysts. Every scrap of information passed to Dr Belozerov was "sanitised" before being handed over. All their meetings were monitored by counter-intelligence.

It was a brilliant operation. Much valuable information was gathered by studying the Russian requests for information. They revealed not only those fields in which the Russians were interested but, by a process or reverse questioning, gave the Western analysts a picture of Russian's own advances in certain areas of great importance both militarily and economically. A certain amount of "disinformation" was also filtered back and now the Russians are faced with the task of re-evaluating all Arne's material. Psychologically, it has also given the KGB a bloody nose at a time when the rest of the world has begun to think that it gets everything right and the Western security services are made to look foolish. This time it is the KGB which is wearing the dunce's cap. And, with these revelations by NOW!, the international espionage activities of Dr Belezorov should be at an end and he will be able to return to Moscow to carry on his studies in his speciality of plasma physics.

KENAN EVREN, ULUSU MEET COUNCIL OF EUROPE OFFICIAL

TA131721 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] The president of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Hans de Koster, who is continuing his contacts in Ankara, was received by head of state Gen Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu separately today. De Koster visited Ulusu in his office at 1330. The meeting between Ulusu and De Koster lasted 90 minutes. At 1500, De Koster was received by Evren. Certain Foreign Ministry officials also attended the meeting, which lasted 90 minutes. De Koster had met with Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen before noon. He will continue his contacts tomorrow and leave Turkey on Wednesday.

GOVERNMENT COUNTERS RESOLUTION BY EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

TA102106 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] The Office of the Prime Ministry issued a statement today in connection with the resolution passed by the European Parliament. In its session held today the European Parliament, which has 434 members, approved a resolution against Turkey with 51 votes against 45; 8 members abstained. There were 104 members in the assembly when the proposal was put to vote. This is much less than the majority of the members.

The parliamentarians that voted against Turkey belong to a small group that would like the continuation of the atmosphere prior to 12 September and the developments that such an atmosphere would cause. In fact, their desire was clearly reflected in certain parts of the resolution adopted today.

The opening of the resolution states that the policy of terror continues in Turkey under the support of the present regime. It is then stated in the body of the resolution that the struggle being waged by the Turkish people for the restoration of the democratic institutions, the parliament, the political parties and the trade unions would be supported. All this proves their aim. To portray as terror the legal struggle being waged for the elimination of terror centers in Turkey and to speak of a so-called struggle being waged by the Turkish people against the present administration, which in fact they support wholeheartedly, reiterates this stand.

The struggle that is mentioned in the resolution is in fact being waged only by a small group that has escaped from Turkey and settled in foreign countries because of the crimes they have committed and because they do not want to appear before the Turkish courts.

Another passage of the resolution calling for the support and safeguarding of the freedom and democratic rights of the Turkish workers and students in EEC countries is another effort to portray the unpatriotic struggle being waged by that insignificant group as if it were being waged by the whole of the immigrant Turkish workers and students abroad.

The statement by the Office of the Prime Ministry expresses the Turkish view on the resolution of the European Parliament as follows: As it will be recalled, the European Parliament--of which Turkey is not a member--had expressed the desire to send a delegation to Turkey in a bid to have talks with officials as well as with private persons. This desire was gladly accepted by Turkey. The fact that such a decision was passed hurriedly in the parliament--without a majority of its members--at a time when the delegation of the European Parliament was expected in our country and without the delegation having a chance to report its findings, proves that there was concern that the delegation would tell the parliament the truths it would observe.

In fact, the recent visit by an FRG parliamentary delegation and statements made proved that delegations visiting Turkey leave the country with positive impressions.

We do not believe that such a resolution that reflects the views of circles that are disturbed by the change of power for the restoration of a genuine and strong democratic system in Turkey represent the views of the great majority of the EEC parliamentarians who wholeheartedly cherish democratic principles. We think that this resolution contradicts the views of the governments of the EEC countries as well.

The statement expresses the hope that the resolution of the European Parliament will not have a negative effect on relations between Turkey and the EEC and adds: The new government, which is responsible to the Turkish nation only, has decided, without foreign pressure, to restore the democratic system, which the country deserves, in the near future. It will surely not be affected by them in the implementation of its decision through determined efforts.

NEWSPAPERS DECRY EEC IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS

HURRIYET Editorial

NC140709 Istanhul HURRIYET in Turkish 11 Apr 81 p 3

[Editorial by Oktay Eksi: "Sanctions Against Turkey"]

[Excerpts] It is our conviction that Turkey should be ruled not by a military staff but by a "peace-loving", civilian, democratic system, and certainly not by the kind of democracy preached by the Marxists and desired by the fascists which exists only in name.

We therefore support every effort, every meaningful effort, which would lead Turkey to a "peace-loving democratic system."

Despite this firm conviction on our part, we regard as highly strange the resolution adopted yesterday by the "European Parliament", that is, by the parliamentarians directly elected by the Common Market countries. This resolution demands Turkey's speedy transition to "a democratic order" and proposes that this should be done in "2 months time." The Turkish military authorities are being informed that if the present administration in Turkey does not introduce an operable democratic system during this period, that is, if it does not return to a democratic practice which would enable all institutions to function smoothly, relations between Turkey and the EEC will be frozen.

The test of the resolution is in fact longer than this and it contains "rude terms." But the point we wish to raise is that the Europeans with whom we share the same philosophy of life have been tricked and misled.

As we have said, this resolution of the European Parliament is probably manifesting a trick placed on the other members of this parliament. For the parliamentarians who pretended to be fighting for a "peace-loving" democratic system and who managed to extract this resolution from the European Parliament have, in fact, resorted to one of their usual intrigues. They pose as the only protectors of the classical freedoms which, in actual fact, they would destroy at the first opportunity. Their real intention is not to protect freedoms in Turkey. Their intention is to sow discord between Turkey and the other Western countries which truly believe in a peace-loving democratic system.

It is important not to fall into such traps. Therefore, the Europeans which wish the Turkish people to be free and to live under a regime which respects human rights must realize that this resolution is "untimely" and that they have been exploited by those who wish to see Turkey hurled over a precipice again and not its transition to a democratic system.

GUNAYDIN Article

NC140806 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 12 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Necati Zincirkiran: "Such a Contrast That...."]

[Excerpts] Our Western allies have discovered another reason why we should not be accepted as a full member of the Common Market. They say: "There is no democracy in Turkey, so let us freeze our relations." Now one is tempted to ask: "What did you do when there was democracy in Turkey?"

The attitude of the Common Market and the Common Market countries toward Turkey is indeed full of contrasts. Their latest resolution adds insult to injury. As is known, we are allies in NATO with most of the Common Market countries. That is, we share the same fate with them. And we, Turks, a soldierly nation, fulfill our obligations in the best manner possible even under the most strenuous conditions. We always express our allegiance to the Western alliance. Only 3 days ago, our Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said: "If the Soviet Union occupies Poland, we will act together with our NATO allies." This is how Turkey views the situation. This is its attitude toward its obligations within the Western alliance system. But the Westerners, that is, our allies, can afford to adopt resolutions against us. They can hinder our progress.

It was obvious beforehand that the resolution of the European Parliament would be against us. The temporary suspension of democracy in Turkey gives them a good pretext.

Turkey has been officially an "associate member" of the EEC for 14 years. Such a membership is a step toward full membership. Is it not a contrast that at a time when associate member Turkey's workers were about to be granted freedom of movement in the EEC countries, visa requirements should be imposed on them? How can one interpret otherwise the embargo placed on our textile products? The EEC administrators who expedited Greece's entry and who gave the green light to Spain and Portugal have kept telling Turkey: "For goodness sake, don't ask for membership now. It is untimely." They have kept gagging us by such pretexts. Moreover, they have failed to fulfill their obligations toward us. They have made more concessions to Israel and the Greek Cypriot administration, which are not even associate members.

No one should entertain the idea that we are fomenting animosity toward the West by citing these facts. We have to expose the contrasts of the Western world, which has been taking contradictory decisions against Turkey. We cannot allow our sincerity to be abused any more.

Those who wish Turkey to identify itself with a Western type of democratic regime and to implement such a regime say that we can only then be considered Europeans. In wishing and saying this, they are not aware of the fact that they are hindering Turkey's economic progress and strength. Don't they really know that the model of Western democracy cannot gain ground in a country not economically strong? Or is it against their interests to know?

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

TA131658 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Stefan Andrei, who arrived on an official visit in Ankara today, has begun his contacts. Head of state Gen Kenan Evren received the visiting foreign minister at the Cankaya mansion at 1700 today. During the meeting, Andrei extended to Evren a message from Romania President Nicolae Ceausescu. In his message, Ceausescu noted that Romanian attaches great importance to the good relations and cooperation between the two countries and expressed the wish to further develop this. Ceausescu invited Evren to Romania.

In his statement, Evren said relations with Romania are improving every day and Turkey is determined to further develop this. Andrei was also received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen was present during the meetings. Andrei had visited Turkmen previously and conferred with him for some time. The talks between the Turkish and Romanian delegations will begin tomorrow morning. A cultural exchange program and a cooperation protocol in the fields of radio and television are expected to be signed during Andrei's visit to Turkey.

The visiting foreign minister, who will inspect the construction site of the central Anatolia refinery in Kirikkale, will depart Turkey on 17 April.

BORDER TALKS BEGIN WITH BULGARIAN DELEGATION

TA131832 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 13 Apr (AA)--Turkish and Bulgarian teams met in Ankara on Monday to resume negotiations on redrawing the common border along the Rezve [Rezovo] River.

The Turkish team is led by senior consultant at the Foreign Ministry Asaf Inhan, while the Bulgarian team is headed by Deputy Chief of the Balkans Department Stoyen Venev, of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry. The teams had last met in Sofia after the two governments decided last December to resume negotiations on delineation of the border along the river bed.

TCP LEADER CONGRATULATES BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

TA100940 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Congratulations message from Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen to BCP Central Committee Secretary General Todor Zhivkov; no date given]

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee:

Very distinguished Comrade Todor Zhivkov, I sincerely greet you on behalf of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee and on my behalf on the occasion of your election as the secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and your assuming this very responsible, important and honorable duty.

We--the Turkish Communists--know you as one of the able and distinguished Leninist fighters of the international communist and labor movement. You have for many years been leading with skill, sacrifice and intelligence our neighbor Bulgaria on the path of developed socialist construction. You are struggling for the strengthening of peace and the perpetuation of detente in the world and particularly in the Balkans. You are continuously encouraging the development of good neighborly and friendly relations, in all aspects, between the Turkish Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and between our peoples. You are exerting the greatest efforts in this direction. We wish you great success in your work in the future as well.

[Signed] With our communist greetings, TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen, 5 April 1981.

MILITARY COURT BEGINS MASS TRIAL OF SECESSIONISTS

TA131726 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Diyarbakir, 13 Apr (AA)--The mass trial of 447 members of the illegal secessionist organization "PKK" (Partiya Karkere Kurdistan), known as "APOcular" started at a martial law court in Diyarbakir Monday morning, with the prosecution demanding the death sentence for 97.

Strict security measures were observable at the trial which was followed by a large number of foreign and Turkish reporters. The military prosecutor charged the defendants, 440 of whom were present at Monday's hearing, with the murder of 243 persons since 1978, including 30 members of the security forces. Individual charges cited in his 207-page indictment included cases of kidnapping and torture before murder, fratricide, matricide, armed robbery, the shooting of a captain, NCO and private of a gendarmerie unit, and of a policeman and his 8-year-old daughter.

The indictment also claimed militants of the separatist organization were trained in groups of 50 at Palestine Liberaion Organization camps under an agreement with PLO.

Three ex-parliamentarians, Celal Paydas [former RPP deputy from Urfa], Ahmet Turk [former RPP deputy from Mardin] and Mustafa Kilic [state minister in the 1978-79 Ecevit government] were charged with offering material and moral support to the APOcular gang, including men, land and funds. The three ex-deputies did not appear at Monday's hearing as the investigation on them was still underway.

There were two women among the defendants, one of them a school teacher. The other defendants also included teachers as well as civil servants, [word indistinct] policeman, customs officers and engineers in addition to [words indistinct] and unemployed. The majority of the defendants came from the townships of Hilvan and Siverek and surrounding [words indistinct] neighboring Urfa Province.

LABOR GROUP RETURNS TO MINIMUM WAGE COMMITTEE

TA101624 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 10 Apr (AA)--The Turkish Confederation of Labor "Turk-Is" has decided to attend today's session of the committee on minimum wage. Turk-Is members of the committee had walked out of last week's session when they disagreed with government and management representatives' criteria in fixing the minimum wage.

A statement will be issued Saturday on the proposals adopted by the Turk-Is board of directors at its meeting earlier this week.

Minimum Wage Set

TA101715 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The minimum wage for workers older than 16 has been fixed at 10,000 liras a month and that of workers younger than 16 at 6,690 liras a month. This decision was unanimously taken by the minimum wage committee, which completed its work today.

Announcing the committee's decision, Labor Minister Turhan Esener said that the minimum wage for workers was determined taking into consideration its impact on cost and the number of workers employed on a national scale.

Turk-Is Statement

TA121559 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1511 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 12 Apr (AA)--A statement issued at the end of the Turk-Is (Turkish Labour Confederation) executive board meeting pointed out today that the recent raise in the minimum wage was satisfactory in the face of the economic realities in the country and asked the Supreme Arbitration Council charged with determining the provisions of new collective work contracts for thousands of workers to speed up its activities and conclude the contracts to the benefit of the worker and labour peace.

Turk-Is administrative council would meet extraordinarily in Ankara May 7 and the confederation would apply to the prime minister and seek an end to the suspension of union activities. The administrative council would also propose certain amendments to the existing "laws with a social content" and as well as to laws No 274, 275 and 506.

The statement praised efforts to quell terrorism and bridle galloping inflation and expressed allegiance to the principles of Ataturk. It also praised Head of State General Kenan Evren's decision to raise to four the number of salaries as bonus payments public sector workers can get each year from two recommended by the court of public accounts.

"Hotbeds of violence which have been eradicated in the country seek now to continue their activities abroad with the support of certain anti-Turkish circles. Taking into consideration this fact, our confederation has decided to represent the Turkish working class in a more effective way at international platforms and to attend the ILO meeting to take place in Geneva in June," added the statement.

GUNAYDIN REPORTS ON OIL, GAS PROJECTS WITH IRAQ

NC140820 Istanbul BUNAYDIN in Turkish 12 Apr 81 p 4

[Report by Erdem Noyan]

[Text] Ankara (Special)—Energy and Natural Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol has announced that four big projects costing billions of liras will be jointly undertaken with Iraq. Bingol, who has noted that all four projects were examined separately during his official visit to Iraq, added that one project was the establishment of a new oil refinery at Iskenderun.

Bingol further stated that such projects as the establishment of natural gas installations in Kirkuk, the expansion of the capacity of the Yumurtalik-Kirkuk pipeline and the use of low-quality oil for generating electricity have been approved by Iraq as well. The natural gas to be obtained in Kirkuk will be brought to Turkey through the gas pipeline project and it will be processed at a plant to be established in Iskenderun. This will meet a major part of Turkey's need for tube gas. According to the project which aims at evaluating low-quality oil, Iraq will set up power stations which will be run by this oil. The electric energy which will be generated at these power stations will be jointly used by both countries.

BRIEFS

BUSINESSMEN RETURN FROM HUNGARY—Ankara, 11 Apr (AA)—A 15-man delegation of Turkish businessmen headed by Mehmet Yazar, chairman of the Turkish Union of Chambers of Trade and Industry, concluded a visit to Hungary. During their stay, Turkish businessmen were received separately by Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister in Charge of Economic Affairs Marjai as well as by the acting minister of foreign trade for discussions on development of bilateral economic relations. Marjai said he was following the economic stability program of the Turkish Government with interest and that they were also adopting measures of the same kind, a union of chambers statement said today. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1435 GMT 11 Apr 81 TA]

HEROIN SEIZED IN IZMIR—A narcotics smuggling network has been uncovered in Izmir. The police seized 6 kilos of pure heroin at a foreign market value of about 200 million Turkish liras and a large amount of foreign currency. Eleven persons were arrested, including a retired policeman and a policeman. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Apr 81 TA]

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AUTHORITIES INVESTIGATING ALLEGED SOVIET PLOT

NC141209 Paris AFP in English 1154 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 14 Apr (AFP)--Austrian authorities are investigating an alleged Soviet plot to collect classified technical information on offshore oil-drilling operations, police sources here said today. Austrian security services said that Arkadiy Belotserov, 47, a Soviet researcher in the International Institute for the Analysis of Applied Systems in nearby Laxenburg had been recruited for the mission. Mr Belotserov was suspected of being a high-level official of the Soviet KGB, the sources said. Contacted by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, he dismissed all the allusions as "ridiculous" and refused further comment.

The plot was reportedly uncovered following disclosures by Mr Belotserov's alleged contact, a Norwegian counter-espionage agent who worked under the code names "Arne" and "Jan Jansen." The police source said that the agent furnished on several occasions false information to Mr Belotserov. In their last meeting, the sources said, the Russian asked for documents that were so important the contacts were suspended. Following the decision, a member of the Soviet commercial delegation in Oslo, Timor Anatolyevich Besedin, was expelled and declared persona non grata. He was said to have been in contact with Mr Belotserov.

ARBEITER-ZEITUNG Report

AU150800 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 15 Apr 81 p 2

[As report]

[Text] Vienna--an international espionage affair has spread more or less accidentally to Austrian territory. A Soviet employee of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in Laxenburg near Vienna attempted to obtain information about oil production technology in the North Sea and the South China Sea. Reports in the Tuesday issue of a Vienna daily, according to which IIASA President Gvishiani, son-in-law of Kosygin, could be involved in the affair are depicted at the Interior Ministry as fairy tales.

The affair began several years ago in Norway. At that time, Soviet secret service officer Dementiyev approached an oil specialist, of whom only the cover names Arne and Jan Jansen are known, to induce him to supply information about Norwegian oil technology. However, Arne informed the Norwegian counterintelligence service. For some time, Dementiyev was supplied with rather worthless information, but then he was expelled from the country.

However, the Soviets did not give up. Dementiyev, who did not know about the double-dealing of his informer, suggested Vienna as a new meeting place. After the first meeting in Vienna with Arne, he passed him on to a colleague by the name of Belotserov who got a job with the IIASA as a scientist--he is actually a space research specialist--in February 1980. The contacts between Arne and his new contact man, of which the Norwegian counterintelligence service was constantly kept informed, did not work out too well, however. Belotserov failed to show up at arranged meetings and was "flabbergasted" (as Arne stated in his report to the Norwegian authorities) when his contact man from Norway on one occasion called on him at IIASA. Thus, there were altogether only two meetings between Arne and Belotserov. As ARBEITER-ZEITUNG has learned from the Interior Ministry, there are no indications that Austrian interests were affected. The amount of money paid to Arne was fairly moderate: in the final stage, he was paid $5,000 for his services. The affair has been revealed by a publication of the London magazine NOW!.

[Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German on 15 April says on page 2 under the headline "Does Reagan Want To Strangle the Laxenburg Institute?" that the IIASA, where scientists from the the East and West are working together, is obviously no longer acceptable to the "cold warriors" in Washington, and that the "incredible 'espionage story' is obviously intended to touch off a campaign" against the institute."]

BELGIUM

PRIME MINISTER EYSKENS OUTLINES GOVERNMENT AIMS

LD130929 Brussels LE SOIR in French 9 Apr 81 p 2

["DV" report]

[Excerpt] Our country still has many possibilities and therefore opportunities, but it has become much more vulnerable. Let us work together, day by day, to avoid a deterioration of our situation and to face the future with the courage of hope. It is in this spirit that the government seeks the confidence of parliament.

This is how the statement made to parliament on Tuesday by new Prime Minister Marc Eyskens ended. He first set forth to the chambers the means which his government intended to use to achieve this aim. This is what he said:

The economic crisis which is affecting our country in several areas and the seriousness of the international situation demand a rapid end to the political crisis.

It has been shaken. All those who are affected by the crisis must regain hope and realize that there is a way out. The victims of the crisis--the unemployed, the self-employed who are seeing their enterprises regress or their activities decline, managers and workers who are experiencing the decline of enterprises --must be encouraged by an energetic policy which proves by its action that we can come through the crisis.

It is also very important to preserve confidence between the two big political families of our country, which together have the heavy responsibility for governing the country in these difficult times.

Especially Employment

The second basic aim is to preserve and promote employment, primarily by a policy of vigorous economic rehabilitation.

The progressive elimination of the big fluctuations in the balance of payments and the state budget will be pursued. The Belgian economy and the policy pursued must result in maintaining a stable and healthy currency. To achieve this, efforts at rehabilitation must be accelerated in all areas, even if this requires voluntary sacrifices, in solidarity and according to each person's ability to contribute. The government in collaboration with the National Bank, each according to its role and responsibility, will take all steps necessary to maintain the rate of the Belgian franc.

The government will do everything to reabsorb the balance of payments deficit, by bolstering the competitiveness of our economy.

The pursuit of an efficacious policy of struggle against the crisis requires stability. This is why the government will encourage in the constituent chambers initiatives aimed at establishing a government and a parliament which can really legislate.

Emergency Program

An emergency program will include the following guidelines:

Our economy's capacity will be bolstered by reducing fiscal pressure on enterprises. The planned fiscal relief will be centered on investments creating employment.

This fiscal program, which already has been submitted to the round table on new industrial policy, mainly includes: enlarging the reserve of taxfree investments; adapting employment; exempting reinvested profit from taxation; measures aimed at promoting risk capital and encouraging foreign investment in Belgium.

Extra effort also is needed to promote employment in the small and medium enterprise sector by means of exemption from double taxation.

BELGIUM AGREES TO INCREASED PRICE FOR ALGERIAN GAS

LD140951 Brussels LE SOIR in French 11 Apr 81 p 2

["P.L." report]

[Excerpt] Belgium signed an agreement with Algeria on Wednesday which raises the price of liquefied gas, which will be supplied to us via Arzow and Zeebrugge, to $4.80 per million BTUs. This is the first time that such a price level has been reached, and this agreement is regarded as a great victory for Algiers which, as is known, dreams of aligning gas prices with crude oil prices. Although it places us among the Third World's most generous partners, this agreement is bound to spark off strong reactions both in Belgium and among the other industrialized countries. In addition to the irritation to be expected from Belgian consumers--they will probably pay slightly more for their gas than other Europeans--the agreement will very probably annoy other countries which buy Algerian gas, particuarly France, Italy and the United States, which are engaged in tough negotiations on a new price for their gas supplies from Algeria. Already on Thursday very negative reactions were being expressed in international energy agency circles in Paris.

BRIEFS

NEW FINANCE MINISTER--The new prime minister, Marc Eyskens, has taken over the former government team with only one change. His own place at the Ministry of Finance has been taken by Robert Van de Put, a former governor of the National Bank and former chairman of the National Industrial Credit Corporation. [Brussels Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 7 Apr 81 LD]

THE NETHERLANDS

SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCES EXPULSION OF TASS CORRESPONDENT

NC150625 Paris AFP in English 0608 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] The Hague, 15 Apr (AFPO--Vadim Leonov, correspondent here for the Soviet state news agency TASS, has been expelled from The Netherlands, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman declines to give the reason for the correspondent's expulsion, while the Soviet Embassy here said that Mr Leonov had gone home as his parents-in-law were in poor health.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON TALKS WITH HAIG

DW141505 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0518 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Heribert Schwan interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; date and place not indicated--recorded]

[Text] [Question] U.S. Secretary of State Haig met Federal Chancellor Schmidt and you in Bonn on Saturday. Has the 2-hour talk eliminated Bonn's irritation at America?

[Answer] I think this visit must be seen in connection with the U.S. secretary of state's visits to Rome, Paris and London, which means that the U.S. Government also wanted to use this occasion to coordinate its views with its European allies. And indeed, the U.S. secretary of state confirmed the line which manifested itself during my visit to Washington and in our joint press statement, especially regarding the very important matter that in the implementation of NATO's dual decision of December 1979 both parts are of equal value and both parts must be advanced with equal energy, namely, our will to negotiate as well as our determination to implement counterarmament.

This is considerably in line with our ideas because we are interested in the earliest possible resumption of U.S.-Soviet negotiations on medium-range missiles. Naturally, we also discussed developments in Poland and other issues, including the Middle East problems. The talk was a good preparation for the NATO foreign ministers' meeting in Rome early in May, which we expect and hope will confirm the line of NATO in important foreign policy positions. We must be interested not only in the clearly predictable continuation of our own German policy but also in the consistent and resolute implementation of the alliance's policy.

[Question] But are the Americans convinced, is Haig convinced that the talks between the big powers on the mutual reduction of Eurostrategic missiles must be resumed?

[Answer] Yes, he said that in Bonn clearly. They must be resumed without delay. I think many statements coming from Washington and producing perhaps a different impression just are attributable to the fact that the new U.S. Government is about to formulate its positions. Therefore, this phase is so very important not only for the Federal Republic but for the U.S. European allies on the whole, because what matters in this phase is that we exert influence on this policy as partners, as equal partners. This influence must be aimed at the constant and predictable continuation of the common policy NATO has pursued during the past years, this clearly formulated policy which not only comprises defense policy but also disarmament policy problems and problems of the East-West relationship.

It is no wonder in this respect that the U.S. secretary of state has a special understanding for this concern, because as NATO supreme commander in Brussels for many years, he took part in this opinion-forming. Seen this way, it certainly is an advantage that somebody who knows Europe, who knows the alliance very well, who knows the European partners and also their problems very well heads the U.S. Department of State.

[Question] Does this mean that U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger's statement that the beginning of negotiations, the beginning of U.S.-Soviet negotiations, not only depended on developments in Poland but on Moscow's behavior in all regions of the world doesn't hold true anymore?

[Answer] May I remind you that a NATO foreign minister's meeting was held in Rome in December 1980, which dealt very intensely with developments in Poland. At the time, we, meaning not only the Federal Republic, but all NATO partners, held the view that it must be our goal to contribute to a stabilization of Polish developments through a consistent policy of noninterference in Poland, through economic aid and also through an improvement of international framework conditions. Nothing has changed about this. You must realize that the U.S. Government, too, the new U.S. Government, does not by any means make disarmament negotiations dependent on the conditions you just mentioned. There are not only explanations, but quite practical examples in this respect.

Let me mention one. The CSCE followup conference meets in Madrid and the United States as a matter of course takes part in this conference on the basis of the common Western line. This followup conference deals with the convocation of a European disarmament conference--something we consider particularly important--which is to resolve on confidence-building measures from the Atlantic to the Urals. The new U.S. Government has agreed to this European disarmament conference and also to the common Western proposals. This means it is right in the midst of very practical East-West negotiations, with the participation of the neutral and nonaligned countries, on confidence building and also arms control in Europe.

According to the logic of this stance, it is also a matter of course that one seeks to resume East-West negotiations, U.S.-Soviet negotiations on medium-range missiles, as soon as possible so that the time does not elapse that we have up until the end of 1983 when the first Western missiles, the medium-range missiles, will be stationed in West Europe. We have a vital interest in having concrete negotiation results up until then.

[Question] Is Washington prepared to negotiate on medium-range missiles without making any preconditions as Brezhnev pledged to do in his talks with you in Moscow?

[Answer] The West's position has always been that these questions must be negotiated and dealt with without any preconditions. In Moscow, it became clear that this is also the Soviet view and that there must be no preconditions which would delay the substantial negotiations on the very complicated and difficult issue of medium-range missiles.

[Question] No few political observers talk about a new version of the Cold War because the Americans are rearming rather than disarming and because Washington wants to retain the decisive say in central issues of the strategic balance. Are all these just wild notions and speculations or is there anything to it?

[Answer] I think we must see first of all that detente policy to which we Germans say that there can be no reasonable alternative--we share this view with all our partners--that this policy of detente naturally has been extremely burdened by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, which continues, as you know. Naturally, we also are concerned about developments in Poland. These are the reasons why we are interested in the East-West dialogue and its continuation. An example of this was my visit to Moscow. Another example is our view that the visit by Soviet General Secretary Brezhnev here should take place, because such a dialogue can contribute toward creating better international framework conditions for the solution, the peaceful solution of all these problems.

This also includes efforts for achieving a balance on the lowest possible level of armament. Balance means being neither superior nor inferior to anyone. If I may refer to the joint communique again which the U.S. secretary of state and I agreed upon during my visit to Washington in March and which thus far has not been contradicted by anybody there, it states that our goal is a balance, and this on the lowest possible level of armaments, and not superiority of one side or the other.

Naturally, you are absolutely right, there also have been other voices in Washington, but you should explain this the way I did earlier when we discussed another topic. This government is about to formulate its opinion. There are also voices which have different views. I am firmly convinced that, in the end, the new U.S. Government will confirm the course developed by NATO in recent years. This course certainly cannot be pursued without the Americans or against them, but with the participation of the United States and not only with the participation of Democratic U.S. Governments, because 4 years ago the United States had a Republican government. This is a great asset of common policy which will prevail in the end.

VICE ADMIRAL BETHGE DISCUSSES NAVY'S MISSION

DW141255 FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 14 Apr 81 p 5

[Report on Adelbert Weinstein interview with Vice Admiral Bethge, navy inspector]

[Text] Bonn, 13 Apr—As before, the German Navy can fulfill its Atlantic defense mission. "The painful cuts which had to be accepted in the closed session will not affect our striking force and readiness for action. The prerequisite being, however, that we will not have to cope with more cuts. In addition, it is necessary for us to get an offset payment for the inflation, permitting us to continue the complex service, to carry on training and to preserve the branch's high standard of performance." This was told to FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE by Vice Admiral Bethge, inspector of the navy.

This assessment of the situation by the Federal Navy prompted the defense minister to say: "The navy is the most content branch of the armed forces." This formulation is correct, said Vice Admiral Bethge, but it must be placed in proportion. One of his aides said in this connection that if there is a "most content" navy, there is probably also a "more content" and a "content" navy. Such a play on words best characterizes the situation. "The content has nothing to do with the amount of money we dispose of, our content pertains, relatively speaking, to the balance enabling us to be prepared for all kinds of combat.

The navy is used to thinking in terms of systems. The naval forces would never think of building a ship without radar equipment. A submarine without torpedo equipment also would be unthinkable. Sometimes in other branches of the armed forces, a special weapon is introduced without complementary parts, such as a tank without radio equipment or a plane without automatic arms. The navy thinks and acts in a more far-reaching way—"carrier plus arms or effector plus sensor. The factors platform, sensor, effector and the leadership means in connection with naval headquarters always have made us think along the lines of a uniform system." A ship must always be considered a combined system consisting of various arms, installations and carriers of arms.

Since the navy could not scratch entire systems or parts of systems due to the cuts, only the balance of the picture of this branch of the armed forces was somewhat distorted, while the balance itself was preserved. "We would have liked to see more frigates in the destroyer fleet. Now we have some old frigates, and we will get only six new ones, and later on two more of them—making a total of eight." One can live with such a fleet. All old ships can become active in every form of combat. The older constructions also have radar equipment, guns and arms for hunting submarines. They have sensors, effectors and telecommunications. "But these arms systems are not as modern as we would have liked them to be." Modernization is not an end in itself. Every navy strives for perfection because the possible enemy is becoming more perfect too. Every navy is exposed to the hard natural law of war at sea, permitting only those to survive who think, work and act in systems.

From such a basic view, it is not difficult to interpret the strategic mission of the German Navy. "Our navy is the navy of a border sea, with the Baltic, its exits, the North Sea and the Norwegian Sea belonging to our operational area." German and Atlantic naval planning is based on the consideration that central and northern Europe are one strategic unit. "This unit must not be broken up. If in case of defense, it should be impossible to keep the Baltic Sea exits under control, or if decisive positions were lost in Norway, the central European front, that is, the Federal Republic, The Netherlands and Belgium, could not be held any more."

By disrupting connections in the northern section of the Atlantic alliance, a possible adversary would have the opportunity to set up new fronts in the south. The Russian Baltic fleet could also penetrate the Atlantic. "The most important task of the Federal Navy remains therefore the defense of the Baltic Sea exits." The naval and air force units in the northern flank area therefore received the strict mission to hold Atlantic territory and to safeguard the moving of allied troops and materiel to the endangered zone. "For the support of this fight, the American naval air force is of considerable significance."

The aircraft carriers from which these aircraft start need to have freedom of operation, however. "This must be gained by fighting against the strong Soviet Northern Fleet." Therefore, Atlantic defense to which the Federal Navy contributes its share depending on the respective situation will have to be in deep echelons both in the Baltic Sea and in the Arctic Sea. "We must fully use the sea space, the deployment of an aggressor must be harrassed in time, his potential must use itself up. All this requires initiative, quickness and quality."

But within the framework of a strategy of war prevention, the Federal Navy has an important task in peace. "The possible aggressor must be constantly and credibly shown even now that we will defend our sea space. He must be aware that we do not intend to give up our claim to the free use of sea space. The presence of our armed forces must be considered by every possible enemy as a normal state of affairs. The other side must see the signal we give through our presence, which is our preparedness for defense."

However, this signal also is addressed to our friends. The activity of the Federal Navy signals to the Norwegians, for instance, that the Germans feel solidarity with them. "But Norway cannot be asked to defend its coast of 2,000 km alone. The North Sea states must make the necessary contribution to their security."

The demonstration in times of nonwar also includes showing one's flag in areas outside the Atlantic territory. "I see in trips abroad by the Federal Navy a national peace mission." They are planned solely in coordination with the Foreign Ministry. "These trips are of great value for the military and political training of the crews. In addition, they help us recruit personnel."

An analysis of the importance of the German Navy in the Atlantic alliance would be incomplete, Vice Admiral Bethge stressed, if the strategic objective of the Red Fleet was not studied as well. "The Soviets are striving continually to become the number one world power. After bitter disappointments, the Soviet Union has had to realize that land power alone is not enough to pursue power politics on a global scale--by the way, this is something that was already known to the tsars. One must also be a strong naval power. Therefore, the Soviets hold the view that the Red Fleet must become so powerful that it can be victorious in every armed conflict.

The Soviet fleet pursued a shipbuilding program enabling the political and military leaders in Moscow to operate with different combat groups in all our globe's seas over long periods of time. "This facilitates power projection, the transfer of military strength into political action." The Soviet fleet developed its units and enlarged its number to a point that the Red Fleet has "overtaken" many naval forces of the West. The Soviets are superior in long-range missiles launched from the sea as well as in localizing and transmitting data to arms carriers. "On the other hand, they have nothing equivalent to our fighter bombers and aircraft based on U.S. aircraft carriers. The Western military apparatus is also superior in fighting submarines."

Therefore, NATO should spare no efforts to retain its numerical and qualitative superiority in the fields of air reconnaissance and antisubmarine fighting from the air as well as ocean-going antisubmarine fighter units, "because the Red Fleet can use all of its naval capabilities. It doesn't have to worry about the protection of communication lines. Russia is autarchic. Only 4 percent of its raw materals must be imported." The Atlantic alliance, in contrast, depends on the world's raw materials. "Given the present global situation, the protection of the regions from which we buy raw materials and the maritime cover of the West's supply lines seem to me to be the most urgent mission of the Western fleets."

In conclusion, Vice Admiral Bethge said that despite the importance of the naval power, the most important strategic principle must never be left out of account, however. "In every phase of an armed conflict, naval forces will have to be put into action to support land forces. Only ground troops can defend or reconquer a terrain, lebensraum or territory. Naval forces, on the other hand, transport the means, they safeguard the supply and they fight the enemy in the forward-based operational or strategically important zones."

BANKS AGREE TO DEFER POLISH CREDIT REPAYMENTS

LD141942 Hamburg DPA in German 1846 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Frankfurt, 14 Apr (DPA)--Banks in the Federal Republic have allowed Poland to defer $4.5 billion in credit repayments which have come due. According to a press release, after a meeting today in the Dresdner Bank in Frankfurt, the banks declared "their readiness in principle, as part of an immediate action program, to suspend initially all repayments due or falling due between 26 March and 30 June 1981."

According to the release, this readiness is conditional on regular payment of all interest falling due. The principle of equal treatment of all international creditors must be observed. The banks in the Federal Republic proceeded from the expectation that the representatives of the 15 governments concerned would sign a protocol in Paris on 27 April on the medium-term rescheduling of state and state-guaranteed credits. Another prerequisite, in line with international harmonization, is the conclusion of corresponding agreements with banks in the other (?hard currency) countries.

PRESS COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC EXPERTS' FORECAST

DW140953 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 14 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] MANNHEIMER MORGER writes: There won't be an economic upward trend in the spring of 1981, the first spring swallows will fly in at the beginning of next year at the earliest.

All statements by experts or their public listeners in the field of politics or economy reflect deep insecurity regarding the further development of the German economy. Since the first oil crisis, economic developments have become more and more unpredictable. An individual country is less and less able to steer economic developments because too many unpredictable persons outside the borders grab the helm. With that background, it is more and more difficult for economic experts to replace vagueness in their predictions by concrete statements. The expertise supplied yesterday is an example.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG of Munich notes: This expertise indicates that the monetary policy is the reason for the economic part of the decline of investments and of the social product. The opinion of the experts indicates that the state saves money in the field of expenditures which would promote some growth in the future, because it does not have the courage to keep the current collective consumption within narrower limits, and the wage partners look like horse traders who cover up the fact that the working people will be the ones still cheated in the end. This is tough stuff for a country that is very proud of the art of economic policy and the handling of special conflicts, even if the criticism voiced in an academic language reads milder than the situation looks.

RHEINISCHE POST of Duesseldorf maintains: Germans live far beyond their means. It seems unfortunate that all responsible persons still don't understand and realize it. The trade unions and some SPD politicians demand programs to crank up the economy, although it ought to be clear that this economy doesn't suffer from slight circulation problems, but from a grave structural weakness regarding achievements. It cannot be eliminated with economic stimulators to be financed with new state debts, but only with the cutting out of the numerous factors handicapping performance.

HESSISCHE-NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE of Kassel points out: If the predications of the experts are correct, problems will increase in a downward economic trend up to the end of this year, When the state has use of the Federal Bank to make foreign loans, little leeway remains for economic incentives. But if more signs are set generally, indicating that investments and work activity will pay off, chances for an upward trend would not be so bad. The Federal Bank, which was incorrectly scolded so much by the institutes, should continue its persistent stability policy, seeing to it that the necessary basis for this will be preserved--that is more important than intentionally cheaper credits.

WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE of Essen says: All in all, little news was heard and even less of an economic policy change. What the five institutes sang was another refrain of the economic policy tune: Instead of acting, one ought to wait for better economic times. It must be assumed, however, that we would then make the same economic policy mistakes again. It seems that economic policy is as little immune against the fall of man as the economy with regard to its ups and downs.

RUHR-NACHRICHTEN of Dortmund writes: The experts have pointed out to the economic politicians now only the grave crisis. They have simultaneously offered solution possibilities which are worth being examined. It isn't surprising that they maintain that a key position is held by the wage policy and the policy of high interests rates. High interest rates as well as high wage costs equally handicap the preparedness to make investments. The curtailment of subsidies and a thinning out of social benefits should be seriously viewed with regard to their being misused. But all efforts cannot obscure the fact that the fat years are over and that the economic problems cannot all be equally well solved.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU comments: The public will not become much wiser after this new hunt of the economic experts for the culprits of the misery, because the modern call for a curtailment of investment handicaps and social pampering, voiced by the scientists, remains as uncertain as the ensuing consequences. The dilemma cannot have been caused by a misuse of the social network because why should the many unemployed in the Ruhr area be lazier than the few ones in prosperous Swabia? Is it the old tune: Those always supposed to tighten their belts are those who have nothing much anyway?

PAPER VIEWS BONN'S APPROACH TO ARMS CONTROL TALKS

DW141041 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 14 Apr 81 p 1

[Commentary signed G-N.: "Sedatives"]

[Text] The Federal Government indefatigably states that both parts of the dual decision on medium range arms are equally important to it: preparations for the deployment and efforts aimed at negotiations with the Soviet Union on these arms. Since the weekend, since the visit of Secretary of State Haig to Bonn, the federal foreign minister also adds that the U.S. Government has bascially similar ideas.

That is a bit hasty, but it may be correct before long, once the U.S. Government will have coordinated its foreign policy. Secretary of Defense Weinberger last week described more the mood of the Reagan government vis-a-vis armament negotiations than depicting its line--which does not yet exist. Haig tried to calm the Europeans. Naturally, it would be wrong to show Western eagerness to negotiate now when the Poles are being threatened by the Soviet Union. Eagerness does not fit into the political situation, although it can be seen at a close look that arms control is or should not be something one does for the sake of the adversary or "detente;" but only for the purpose of improving one's own security if possible.

One should also not strive for arms control negotiations to appease the domestic opposition--in this case, the opposition in one's own ranks. The Federal Government pretends that the most important matter to be discussed in the alliance is the beginning of negotiations on medium-range arms. It presses the Americans to negotiate as if not a day should be lost. The Federal Government knows also that pressure does not help any. The West can negotiate on medium-range arms only once it knows how possible results will fit into the strategic overall balance. But the U.S. Government still must make up its mind with regard to the new balance. Washington has not yet advanced that far. Schmidt and Genscher know it too. More than preparatory and exploratory talks with the Soviet Union cannot be expected this year. The Federal Government should not withhold that from its own public--in order to cool off the debate.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE DISCUSSES LEBANON

LD141555 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Apr 81 p 40

[Text] Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet on 9 April made a statement to the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee.

According to a communique published at the end of the hearing, the minister expressed the French Government's and people's emotion with respect to the tragic ordeal to which the Lebanese people have again been subjected. The minister informed the committee of the report prepared by Hubert Argod on his visit to Lebanon. This visit has confirmed the extreme gravity of the situation at Zahlah.

Jean Francois-Poncet immediately sent a message to Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam, asking him to facilitate the withdrawal of the wounded from that city, in particular those who are to receive medical treatment in France. In the course of the night, he was advised of the Syrian minister's consent. Contacts immediately were established with a view to carrying out this humanitarian operation.

Furthermore, the government has been considering various diplomatic initiatives which could be taken in the international sphere and also within a UN framework with a view to supporting the Lebanese authorities' efforts and securing an effective cease-fire.

Maurice Couve de Murville, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, expressed support for the humanitarian action thus started. He stated that in his opinion the main thing was to find out what kind of initiative France would take in the political sphere in order to achieve a settlement.

Eduard Frederic-Dupont, a Paris deputy affiliated with the RPR, stated that France's political will seems strangely weak. He expressed surprise that no sanction against the Syrian Government has been envisaged. Jacques Baumel (RPR, Hauts-de-Seine) asked whether France intends to consult its European partners to determine a common attitude.

Replying, Francois-Poncet remarked that France's immediate humanitarian action had fulfilled Lebanese public expectations and that France had contacted the Syrian authorities in a most firm manner. He recalled that France has continually maintained that peace in Lebanon can be restored only if that country is protected from foreign interference.

LE FIGARO EXAMINES NEW U.S. ATTITUDES IN NEAR EAST

LD131329 Paris LE FIGARO in French 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 4

[Paul-Marie de la Gorce article: "What Remains of Camp David?"]

[Text] There can be no doubt following U.S. Secretary of State Haig's tour of the Near East that that part of the world is where the new concepts of international relations professed by the Reagan administration are being applied. The fact that everything has been deliberately reduced to the question of East-West conflict and looked at and dealt with from that viewpoint is bound to lead to a significant change in U.S. policy.

This has been confirmed in recent days. Haig has very clearly shown his intention to relegate the Israeli-Arab conflict and any possible solution to it to the background and to concentrate all his efforts on bringing all his interlocutors into the framework of a single political undertaking and a single strategy, both prompted by one single concern--struggle against the Soviet Union.

A corollary of this is obviously the intention to relegate to the background the implementation of the Camp David accords or, at least, to look at it from a different viewpoint. In any case, all this was quite predictable. At the time the accords were concluded, several prominent Republicans expressed some serious reservations which Haig himself echoed at a Senate Subcommittee session on 27 April by declaring that "these accords...have discouraged Saudi Arabia's generally constructive attitude toward the restoration of peace in the Near East."

Obviously, this does not mean that the Reagan administration intends to officially repudiate the Camp David process, since the United States has derived too many advantages from it to do so. Not only has the dismemberment of the former Arab camp, as a result of the path followed by Egypt and the other states' opposition, rendered any new conflict comparable with the 1967 and 1973 conflicts most unlikely, but President as-Sadat has turned his country into a staunch ally of America on a par with Israel, thus providing Washington with some new and formidable means for action in the Near East. However, the Reagan administration also knows to what deadlock the Camp David accords have led and has no intention of letting itself be trapped in it. In particular, it knows that these accords have neither led nor can lead to a settlement of the Palestinian problem, which is at the very heart of the Israeli-Arab conflict. Therefore, what it wants is not to cling to them, but to turn the Camp David process in a direction consistent with its own objectives.

What the U.S. Government seeks is to achieve a rallying of the greatest possible number of Near East states within one political and strategic organization directed against the Soviet Union. This organization is to be supported by a permanent military deployment in the region. The initial decisions with respect to this point were adopted by the Carter administration. It was planned at that time that the American naval and naval air forces in the Indian Ocean should be supported by port and air installations which would be granted to them in four places--Al-Masirah in the Sultanate of Oman, Ras Banas in Egypt, Berbera in Somalia and Mombasa in Kenya.

However, the Reagan administration would like to go much further than that. First, the deployment of American forces in the Indian Ocean is to be complemented by an equally permanent "land" presence. It will no longer be a question merely of port or air facilities--security and protection requirements, stockpiling of materiel and, in particular, the possible use of these support points for its "rapid deployment force" have promoted the American command to ask for real bases. At the same time, the idea of an American military presence, instead of the international force envisaged by the Camp David accords, which it has been impossible to organize, is being entertained.

Finally, the Reagan administration is determined to involve all its partners in the region in its overall strategy. The case of the 62 F-15 aircraft sold to Saudi Arabia is significant in this respect: It is a case of providing these aircraft with additional devices which will give them a considerable offensive capacity. Of course, Israel opposed this. But the U.S. administration considers that it has replied to its objectives, even if these objectives are still being voiced officially and with vehemence. It has quite simply given Israel additional economic and military aid. It has thus attained several goals simultaneously--seeming to respect a certain balance between an Arab country and Israel, strengthening in the military respect two countries regarded equally as U.S. allies and involving both in the same policy and the same strategy directed exclusively against the Soviet Union.

It might be though that the sum total of U.S. concepts as they can be seen to be put into practice is seemingly logical and coherent. But it is clearly at odds with the French concept of Near East affairs which is also, in principle, the concept of the EEC. For the French Government, to want to combat Soviet influence in the region without resolving the Israeli-Arab conflict and the Palestinian question means reasoning and acting in a confused way.

The French Government believes, with reason, that it is precisely the protraction and exacerbation of this conflict which gives the Soviet Union opportunities for intervention, obtain allies for it and supply it with room for maneuver which would otherwise probably be closed to it. Defending this French analysis during his trip to Washington, Francois-Poncet rightly reminded his U.S. interlocutors that there has never been any dominant or even important communist party in any Arab country.

But this debate unfortunately isn't merely theoretical and intellectual. Events in Lebanon are a tragic reminder that the results of the Israeli-Arab conflict are still making themselves felt, whatever the imposing strategic edifices behind which people would like to forget it. In March, commando operations and artillery fire from the Israeli Army and Commander Haddad's militia were responsible for the deaths of 200 people in south Lebanon. Whatever reasons prevailed on Begin's government, this recrudescence of military activity inevitably is going to entail a retaliation against the Christian sectors held by the Phalangists in central and west Lebanon, these latter being regarded as virtual Israeli allies not only by the Syrians and Palestinians but also by all the political leaders of the Lebanese Muslim communities.

Observers on the spot in the Near East were aware of this and Western governments were informed over a week ago. It seems that several important Israeli leaders, particularly Chief of Staff General Eytan, were in favor of using a wide-ranging military operation to intervene against the Syrian and Palestinian forces. But it is established that Haig recommended a postponement: A new Israeli-Arab conflict, whose ramifications no one could predict, would have been totally at odds with his immediate aims.

For the moment, the dramatic radicalization of differences and conflicts in the Near East has resulted in Lebanon being more divided than ever, and the restoration of its unity seems even more remote and problematical. This is a new and tragic consequence of the world's disastrous inability to effect a fundamental solution to the Near East crisis.

PAPER SURVEYS PROGRESS IN EEC MEMBERSHIP TALKS

LD100859 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 3

[Joao Vale de Almeida dispatch]

[Excerpts] Brussels--Portugal and the EEC Commission yesterday reached agreement on our country's membership timetable. However, the Ten's internal difficulties make it impossible to set a precise date. Minister for European Integration Alvaro Barreto told DIARIO DE NOTICIAS that it was agreed that entry in 1983 is "practically impossible," but there are good chances of it taking place in 1984.

Alvaro Barreto and Foreign Minister Goncalves Pereira met for an hour with President of the EEC Commission Gaston Thorn and Lorenzo Natali, vice chairman in charge of matters concerning expansion. Previously, the Portuguese ministers met with Natali for 90 minutes.

The EEC leaders assured the Portuguese leaders that the EEC will do its utmost to accelerate negotiations but did not conceal the fact that the divergences within the EEC on topics vital to its future preclude a definite guarantee with regard to stepping up the negotiation process. For its part, the Commission pledged to expedite the dossiers in hand and Thorn informed the Portuguese ministers that the EEC executive already has adopted proposals on the transport dossier and that it will very soon do the same with the foreign relations and agriculture dossiers, as DIARIO DE NOTICIAS reported yesterday. These proposals will then be submitted to the Ten's council of ministers, which will decide what stance to adopt in negotiations with Portugal.

With regard to the customs union dossier, which the ministers of the Ten have had since October, an EEC spokesman disclosed that Thorn and Natali guaranteed that the EEC will do everything possible to help resolve the existing divergences among the member states regarding Portuguese textile exports, which are preventing the approval of the EEC's negotiation stance in this important field.

In connection with this point, Antonio Barreto told DIARIO DE NOTICIAS that Portugal considers "unacceptable any restriction on the free movement of textiles, following membership." Barreto pointed out that textiles account for 30 percent of Portugal's exports and added that "it is inconceivable that membership prejudice Portugal in what is such an important sector of our economy."

Thorn and Natali responded positively to Portugal's request for a complete separation of the Portuguese and Spanish membership processes. They stressed, however, that the simultaneous membership of the two Iberian countries would be advantageous to the EEC. Alvaro Barreto told us that the EEC would agree not to insist on simultaneous membership in the event of one of the processes being excessively delayed. This position corresponds in principle to Portugal's fears that a possible delay in Spain's membership process, which poses considerably more problems to the EEC, would have negative repercussions on our country's membership process.

TWO MAIN UNIONS DECLARE 3-DAY STRIKE 14-17 APRIL

NC141257 Paris AFP in English 1250 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Lisbon, 14 Apr (AFP)--Public services were seriously disrupted today by the start of a three-day strike on pay called by the two main unions, the communist CGTP [General Federation of Portuguese Workers] and the Social-Democrat UGT [General Union of Workers]. This is the longest public sector strike since the April 1975 revolution. Ministries were affected along with regional and local government services, hospitals, customs and fire services. After Easter, teachers are to stage a three-day strike. The two unions have 400,000 civil services members, who are claiming a 22 percent pay rise. The government is offering 17 percent and says inflation does not allow a higher offer. The government is also postponing the uprating of long service bonus and meal subsidies. Several thousand civil servants yesterday staged a demonstration outside the Ministry of Administrative Reform here calling for reopening of talks.

SENATE PASSES DRAFT LAW ON REBELLION, TERRORISM

LD132000 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1900 GMT 13 Apr 81

[(Juan Ramon de la Cuadra) dispatch]

[Text] The Senate has approved in plenary session a draft organic law modifying certain articles of the penal code and the code of military justice. The articles in question are those relating to rebellion and terrorism. This draft law has already been approved by the Congress of Deputies, but it will now have to go back to the Congress because the Senate has made some changes.

Under the original draft, the offense of rebellion applies to those who rise to abolish the constitution, try to remove the head of state, prevent the holding of free elections, dissolve the Cortes or prevent it from holding sessions. The offense is now to be considered to apply also tho those who launch any attack against the Cortes, the Council of Ministers or the legislative assemblies of autonomous communities, the councils of government of those communities or their members.

The draft also provides for prosecution for conspiracy or incitment to commit or for attempts to justify the aforementioned offenses and terrorist actions through the printed word, radio, television or any other medium. Another article in the draft provides for prosecution of those have come to be known as intelligence commandos of terrorist groups.

Basque senators voiced doubts about certain juridical technicalities, particularly the formulation of the reference to justification of rebellion or terrorism.

For their part, Socialist senators said that the government's original draft had been significantly improved upon, as had the version passed by the Congress of Deputies. They said that freedom of expression is not restricted in the amended draft of the law.

DEFENSE MINISTRY CRITICIZES TEJERO ARTICLE

LD132046 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] The Ministry of Defense has issued a note in connection with the article which Lt Col Antonio Tejero published last Saturday in the newspaper ABC.

Among other things, the note points out that Lt Col Tejero has been indicated on a charge of military rebellion and that his actions on 23 February was at variance with the spirit of the Civil Guard. To attack the constitution, it adds, is to violate the century-old tradition of the Civil Guard and puts personal feelings before discipline which is the basis of all military conduct.

The ministry also expressed its regret that a newspaper such as ABC should have given frontpage treatment to Lt Col Tejero's article, and said that editorial published by the paper cannot excuse what is in effect yet another attack upon the discipline and unity of the armed forces.

APPEALS AGAINST COUP PLOT INDICTMENTS REJECTED

LD101422 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The Supreme Council of Military Justice has rejected the appeals submitted by defense lawyers against the indictments issued against Major General Torres Rojas and Navy Captain Menedez Vives, according to sources at the office of information and public relations of the Ministry of Defense.

POLICE REPORT TWO KILLINGS IN BASQUE REGION

NC141130 Paris AFP in English 1112 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Bilbao, northern Spain, 14 Apr (AFP)--Two retired civil guards (paramilitary police) were killed in the Basque region of northern Spain today, police said. Early today retired Lieutenant Oswaldo Jose Rodriguez, 60, was shot in the head in San Sebastian. Shortly afterwards retired Commander Luis Cadalso San Hoser, 68, was shot twice in the head as he was leaving a church in Basauri, 15 kms (9 miles) south of here. Witnesses to the killing said a girl and a youth were responsible.

MINISTER REVIEWS FOREIGN RELATIONS WITH DEPUTIES

LD091501 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 3 Apr 81 p 9

[Excerpt] Madrid, 2 Apr--Spain's foreign policy will be determined on the basis of consultation and dialogue among the political forces, [Foreign Minister] Perez Llorca told the Congress of Deputies Foreign Affairs Committee today. With regard to relations with France, he said that "if France's position on Basque Homeland and Freedom terrorism reflects a basic policy, which is consistently denied by Paris, I consider it a suicidal policy." He added that contacts are not yet entirely satisfactory. He said that it will be ascertained whether better cooperation exists following the elections in France.

Regarding the fishing agreement with Morocco, he said that it involves two lines of credit and two agreements. He stressed that the question of the transit of Moroccan citrus fruits through Spain has been "forgotten." With regard to Gibraltar he said that there is an ongoing dialogue and that there must be no return to the former status quo, which discriminated against Spanish citizens. He added that "we are moving in the right direction."

JUAN CARLOS RECEIVES U.S. SENATE DELEGATION

LD101418 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Excerpt] King Juan Carlos this morning received in audience a delegation of senators from the United States led by the leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, Howard Baker. Later they met a delegation from the Spanish Senate. Pedro Fernandez Cespades now reports on this meeting:

The Republican and Democratic representatives from the U.S. Senate were reminded today in Madrid that Spain is a democratic, European country with an American and Atlantic (?projection), with (?established) links in the Mediterranean and Africa, and, in short, with a complete foreign policy. (?In case) the U.S. senators (?had forgotten), they were once again told by [Democratic Center Union Deputy] Ignacio Camunas that Spain is aware of the fact that it is not a great power, but an intermediate one, and this imposes a clear realism on our foreign policy. During the meeting, the Democratic Center Union and the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party clearly expressed their positions on Spain's entry into NATO.

NORDIC RED CROSS RESPONDS TO POLISH AID REQUEST

LD141035 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 10 Apr 81 p 11

[Text] Red Cross organizations in the five Nordic countries have reached agreement on sending joint aid to the Polish Red Cross. The aid will be worth 430,000 markkaa. The deliveries are at the request of the Polish Red Cross organization. The aid embraces 27 tons of food, including 6 tons of canned meats, 6 tons of milk powder and 4 tons of edible fats. The goods will be shipped to Poland from Finland. The Polish Red Cross will use the food to help needy children, old people and the sick.

DENMARK

LEADER CALLS NUCLEAR ZONE DEBATE 'SUPERFLUOUS'

LD141419 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 12 Apr 81 p 7

[Interview with Danish Prime Minister Anker Joergensen by Sigyn Aleniu; no date given]

[Excerpt] "Of course there are differences of opinion among the Nordic countries," Anker Joergensen said in an interview with HUFVUDSTADSBLADET before he left for his visit to Finland. Despite the fact that there is so much cooperation between the Nordic countries, and despite the fact that we are very close to each other, it is clear that we cannot always have the same views. But the important thing is that we respect each other. Denmark is a member of the EEC and NATO, Finland is neither, but this has never been an obstacle to intensive and constructive cooperation.

"The debate on the Nordic countries as a nuclear-free zone, no, it cannot be really be called troublesome or embarrassing--but it is pretty unnecessary," Joergensen said. "The Nordic countries are nuclear-free. So a discussion which advocates that the Nordic countries should be nuclear-free is therefore completely superfluous. As a NATO member Denmark has always stressed in its cooperation with NATO that it does not want to have nuclear arms on its territory--and NATO has respected this. What could be usefully debated is a larger nuclear-free zone around the Nordic nuclear-free area.

"There ought to be a more detailed explanation of what Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev really intends with his in-itself interesting proposal (put forward at the party congress) for larger zones for confidence-building measures. As long as words and proposals are left hanging in the air without its being clear what they really mean, they have hardly any value, not even for the disarmament of which Denmark is such a clear supporter. The same is also true of the proposals from the Madrid conference for a European disarmament conference--we already have a whole series of disarmament initiatives underway. Denmark has given its support to the French proposal, but the government's position is that we would all do well to first find out clearly what point we have reached in the international work toward disarmament before we start thinking about new paths to follow.

"These ideas--in the international dialogue, too--should be given concrete substance, to the extent this is possible. What we need is disarmament, not disarmament meetings. It is not always those who shout loudest who say what is most important or those who say most who reach the objective quicker. Everywhere there is too much talk and too little action."

[Question] Should security questions be discussed by the Nordic Council?

[Answer] I raised the matter myself at the recent Nordic Council meeting in Copenhagen--this probably amounts to an answer to this question: I honestly do not think that like children playing blindman's buff we can ban such an important and central issue when Nordic politicians meet. The sort of meetings we should have and the form they should take are questions of lesser importance. But questions of security and foreign policy cannot be banned from the Nordic forum. The issue has nevertheless been raised at every council session, despite the fact that we have in fact never intended that it should be discussed. It would be better if we were more honest!

FINLAND

AUTHORITIES DENY INCREASED NATO ACTIVITY IN BALTIC

LD091622 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Report by Marjo Nikkilae--live or recorded]

[Summary] "In the last few days, Finnish attitudes toward events in Poland have been analyzed by, among others, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, published in the Federal Republic of Germany, and THE TIMES of Britain." According to an article in THE TIMES yesterday on the foreign pages, the aggravation of the internal situation in Poland was also visible in the Baltic region in the form of increased NATO air intelligence collection. "The paper also claims Finland protested to the West Germans and French about violating Finnish territory. Departmental head Klaus Toernudd from the Foreign Ministry denies that such protests have been lodged. According to Toernudd, Finnish airspace in the Baltic region has not been violated for at least a couple of years. The general staff says the Finnish authorities have not recently noticed anything different from the usual [words indistinct]."

DPRK GAINS 3-YEAR POSTPONEMENT OF DEBT PAYMENT

LD131634 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Finland and the DPRK have agreed on new arrangements to pay for cellulose, paper and cardboard machines delivered to Korea in 1974. At the end of the talks, which went on in Helsinki for 2 weeks, it was agreed that North Korea will be granted a 3-year postponement of its debts. The Korean debt for the delivery of the equipment, including interest and currency changes, is about FM180 million. The Koreans are due to pay interest on the debt for the whole period of repayments and postponement.

The Export Guarantee Fund has conducted talks on the outstanding debts on several occasions during the latter half of the 1970's. The last agreement on a postponement of payments with the DPRK, which is suffering from payment difficulties, was signed in February 1978.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILCAR PLANT IN USSR POSSIBLE

LD091449 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 3 Apr 81 p 7

[Text] Negotiations have begun with the Soviet Union for the supply of railroad cars from Finland to the Soviet Union. If the plan is realized, a new car construction plant will have to be built in Finland. Reports indicate that the Soviet Union is interested in twice the number of cars Finland is now exporting--that is, at least 3,000 cars.

Negotiations between Railways Minister I.G. Pavlovskiy and Transport Minister Veikko Saarto dealt chiefly with the production of freightcars for the Soviet Union. The question will next be discussed at the June meeting of the Finnish-Soviet economic commission in Helsinki.

As far as is known, it is mainly the Finnish firm of Rautaruukki which is interested in supplying the cars. The company has conducted negotiations with Soviet representatives. At the end of last year Rautaruukki and V/O Mashinimport agreed on the supply of 2,700 steel containers for freight transport to the Soviet Union. Rautaruukki's container factory in Oulu is capable of an annual production of 5,000 containers. As well as containers, Finland will also have the chance of building containers [as published] suitable for railroad traffic and other freightcars. It seems that Rautaruukki is also interested in supplying these.

Director Panu Kaapala of Finnish State Railroads stated that the workshops at Boele, which are responsible for domestic production of freightcars, could also be involved in the project in some way or other. The Boele workshops have a capacity of 1,400 cars per year, but in recent years this capacity has not been fully utilized.

The ministerial negotiations also discussed the question of whether the planned depot for freightcars in the Leningrad area should be built with Finnish labor. At least two Finnish tenders for the depot and the adjoining housing estate have been submitted already. The repair factory for railroad cars which is to be built in Tosno, 40 km south of Leningrad, will have a capacity of 6,000 car repairs per year. The project also includes the construction of schools, shops and a housing center. According to Transport Minister Veikko Saarto, the project's value amounts to several hundred million markkaa.

Railways Minister I.G. Pavlovskiy announced that the Soviet Union is ready to bypass the already agreed freight quotas so that 55 percent of the agreed foreign trade goods for the whole year can be shipped during the first half of this year. Pavloskiy also expressed the hope that the Finns would delay railroad cars less than in the past and at the same time reduce the number of cars which come back empty.

NORWAY

BRUNDTLAND ELECTED LEADER OF UNITED LABOR PARTY

LD130947 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 Apr 81 p 3

[Excerpts] If necessary, Gro Harlem Brundtland is prepared to work with other parties to stay in power after 14 September [the general election] and does not want to exclude the possibility of cooperation with the centrist parties. Gro Harlem Brundtland has united the Labor Party for the fight for government power. The political "ballast" from the party's national conference she will take into the campaign includes such controversial issues as introduction of an interest rate ceiling, a 6-hour work day and extension of the Nordland [railroad] line. "We are agreed that NATO now provides the foundation of our policy, but this is not a truth fixed for all eternity", new party chairman Gro Harlem Brundtland said at the press conference following the national conference. The national conference voted unanimously that nuclear-free zones "in the Nordic area" are the Labor Party's objective, but Harlem Brundtland said the actual shaping of policy in this sphere must take place with close party-government cooperation and contact with Norway's allies.

TURKMEN PROMISES TALKS PROGRESS AFTER ELECTIONS

NC140827 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 14 Apr 81 p 1

[Special dispatch from New York dated 13 April]

[Text] Diplomatic circles at the UN headquarters have said that the talks between U.S. Secretary of State Haig and Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen, beyond the usual expression of interest in the dialogue, have dealt with the substance of the Cyprus problem. It is rumored among diplomatic circles in New York that Mr Turkmen promised Mr Haig that after the Turkish Cypriot general elections the Turkish side will submit concrete proposals on the constitutional and territorial aspects of the Cyprus problem.

As has already been announced, the Turkish Cypriot elections will be held next July and the submission of proposals after the elections is due to the wish of the Turkish leadership to avoid a controversy on the proposals on the Cyprus problem during the election campaign.

After seizing power in Turkey, the military themselves gave the impression that they would decisively proceed with the creation of conditions that would promote the Cyprus problem through the intercommunal dialogue. However, the delay by the Turkish side in the submission of proposals--apart from the fact that it constitutes practical admission of the causes for the filibustering in the intercommunal talks--gives rise to many questions among the diplomatic circles in New York.

Basically, these circles have strong doubts, backed by long experience about Turkish inconsistency in connection with Turkish promises on the Cyprus problem. The diplomatic circles express the view that the fresh Turkish assurances to Mr Haig will prove nebulous, because they aim at impressing the Congress and the U.S. public.

Mr Turkmen has discussed the Cyprus problem in Washington within the framework of his agonizing goal for open U.S. backing of the Turkish military regime and for more military and economic aid to Ankara.

The appraisals by the same circles tend to agree that the Turkish promises constitute a maneuver in order to neutralize any reaction from congressional circles to the grant of fresh aid to Ankara in view of the obligation by the Congress (at the time of the lifting of the "embargo") that Turkey should be given aid only when it contributes to progress in the Cyprus problem.

DISAGREEMENT CONTINUES ON NICOSIA AIRPORT ISSUE

NC140824 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 14 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] There is serious divergence of views between the Cyprus Government and the foreign experts who have been invited to advise the government on the question of the Nicosia airport. According to our reports, after having studied every detail of the airport question, the foreign experts consider the suggestion to link this question with that of Famagusta wrong. The attorney general of the republic, who has been requested to give legal advice, has also put forward a similar view.

However, the government has prepared its proposals on the question of the airport and it is ready to discuss this question if the UN secretary general suggests such discussion after the elections that will be held in the occupied territories.

The Center Union Party, the Democratic Rally and EDEK have disagreed for a long time with the decision of the government to link the question of the airport with that of Famagusta.

The Turks have asked the government to discuss the question of the airport unofficially, without including on the talks agenda. As is already known, the suggestion to link the question of the airport with that of Famagusta has been rejected by the Turkish Cypriots.

Government Denies Dispute

NC141805 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] In reply to a question the government spokesman said that no experts have been called to advise the government on the Nicosia airport issue. Consequently, he added, a press report that there is a serious divergence of views between the government and the foreign experts is not true.

ROLANDHIS TO PROTEST DENKTAS' TITLE DEED ACTION

NC091428 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis has instructed Ambassador Mavrommatis, Cyprus' permanent representative at the United Nacions, to file a protest with UN Secretary General Waldheim against the unacceptable statements made yesterday by Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas. In his statements, Denktas said he would issue to Turkish Cypriots title deeds for Greek Cypriot property in the occupied areas and that measures are now being taken in that direction.

DENKTAS REFUSES TO SIGN MISSING PERSONS AGREEMENT

NC150644 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 15 Apr 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Under various pretexts and despite UN efforts, Denktas refuses to sign the agreement on missing persons which has recently been reached with the committee on missing persons.

The delay in signing the agreement has caused concern to the government, which at this point does not know the exact reasons for Denktas' refusal to sign it.

The question of missing persons will be discussed in the next few months at the Council of Europe. The Committee of Ministers has already taken a decision in this connection.

EDEK LEADER LISSARIDHIS RETURNS FROM DAMASCUS

NC142011 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Lissaridhis, chairman of the socialist party EDEK, returned from Damascus, where he spoke at the opening meeting of the Palestinian National Council. In his speech, Lissaridhis referred to the common problems of Cyprus, Palestine and progressive forces in the area and to the need for cooperation toward a common goal, which should be the recovery of lost fatherlands and the guaranteeing of the people's inalienable rights.

During his stay in Damascus, Lissaridhis had contacts with the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, 'Arafat, and other members of the organization's leadership. He also had talks with the supreme command of the Syrian ruling party Al-Ba'th.

U.S. EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER NEORION SHIP REPAIRS

NC141625 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 14 Apr 81 p 1

[St. Evstathiadhis' 13 April dispatch from New York]

[Text] The Pentagon continues to be dissatisfied with the "compromise turn," as it calls it, which the issue of Neorion, in Siros [Island] has taken. The Pentagon has recently expressed to the Greek Government, in an indirect but quite clear manner, its "disappointment" because "the issue continues to exist," implying that it could also become a question for discussion at the forthcoming ministerial conference in Rome.

Recently, the Greek Government officially terminated the contract for the maintenance of Soviet auxiliary vessels at Neorion, Siros. But, at the same time, it renewed the agreement for the free use of Neorion by ships of the Soviet merchant fleet, according to responsible NATO sources in Brussels who maintain that "Athens apparently has preferred a compromise solution to a question that had occupied them for a long time."

Moreover, the Pentagon's stand indicates a divergence of views within the Reagan administration on the issue of Neorion, Siros. This is so because [circles] in the State Department give the assurance that, as far as they know, there is no "problem" with the Greek Government at this time concerning Neorion, Siros. However, they do not rule out that the question may be raised for discussion at the Rome conference. It is noted that the Greek stand has finally compelled the Russians to accept a renewal of the contract only for Soviet commercial vessels, whereas they initially linked this contract with the renewal of the agreement for the maintenance of the Soviet Navy's auxiliary vessels.

The U.S. military justified their "disappointment" the other day over the compromise turn saying that those "appearing" as Soviet commercial vessels are actually part of the Soviet Navy in the Mediterranean and, specifically, basic units transporting supplies and arms for Soviet warships. In recent months, the Greek side has repeatedly refuted this allegation by supplying even lists of Soviet merchant vessels that had been serviced at Neorion, Siros, proving that they were clearly commercial vessels.

Dispatches by U.S. correspondents from Athens a few days ago noted that a $2-million contract was recently signed between a Soviet shipping company and Neorion, Siros, for repairing a Soviet tugboat. This is the first to be repaired this year at Neorion, Siros.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ISSUED ON AEGEAN VIOLATIONS

NC142020 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] This evening the Foreign Ministry issued the following statement: Regarding the 8 April 1981 air incidents that compose on the one hand the entry by formations of Turkish military aircraft in the Athens FIR [Flight Information Region] area without adherance to the ICAO [International Civil Aviation Organization] regulations and, on the other hand, the violation of Greece's national airspace in the Aegean, the following explanations were given by the Turkish Ambassador in Athens to the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, and the secretary general of the Turkish Ministry [as heard] to the Greek Ambassador in Ankara.

Awaiting these explanations, which would contribute to giving to these serious incidents the appropriate dimensions, the Foreign Ministry avoided making a hasty announcement and assessment of events. The Turkish side has stated that the 8 April exercise had been planned to take place exclusively within the Istanbul FIR limits and having its objective the protection ofthe Turkish national area.

For this reason the necessary announcements had not been foreseen. According to the Turkish version, a few sorties of small duration into the Athens FIR were noted. The Greek side stressed that the entry into the Athens FIR of formations of Turkish military aircraft, even in the form that is being put forth, constituted deliberate violations of the ICAO regulations which dictate the issue of a NOTAM and the submission of flight plans. As regards the violations of our national airspace, the Turkish side stated that Turkish pilots had explicit orders to respect Greek airspace. Appropriate Turkish authorities are examining Greek charges which, if confirmed, would lead to the severe punishment of the responsible persons.

The Turkish Government apologizes in advance in case it is ascertained that Turkish aircraft have indeed violated the 6-mile Greek airspace.

The Greek side has stressed that the reported violations of the national 10-mile airspace have been absolutely ascertained and, in most cases, have occurred in the zone within the 6-mile coastal limit.

The Turkish side expressed the hope that these incidents would not restrain the progress of negotiations on airspace which are being held at various levels and, more generally, that they will not make cooperation between the two governments more difficult.

In its reply, the Greek side returned to the seriousness of the 8 April incidents which have caused reasonable emotion and justified reaction among Greek public opinion and our armed forces. Furthermore, the statement concludes, the Greek side has stressed the need that the Turkish side take all necessary measures for the prevention of incidents like those of 8 April which inevitably hinder the improvement of the atmosphere of Greek-Turkish relations that both governments strive for.

AKROPOLIS Warns Ankara

NC141639 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 14 Apr 81 p 2

[From the "Laconic" column: "They Play With Fire"]

[Text] We were beginning to believe that more sober and consistent thoughts were already prevailing in Ankara and to hope for the consolidation of a climate of detente that had prevailed lately in the Aegean issue. It appears, however, that something happens to our neighbors every year when the hot weather begins. The fact that they now begin to provoke us, as last Wednesday's violations of Greek airspace and Athens FIR by Turkish aircraft, cannot be explained in any other way. The people in Ankara are playing with fire. They should not misunderstand our intentions. Tolerance and patience have their limits. So far, we have done and will do in the future whatever we can to preserve peace in the Aegean. We have no designs against anyone; we threaten no one. We need security and tranquillity because we have many things to do. We will not hesitate--as we have not hesitated before--to give a good lesson to those who threaten our sovereign rights and offend our national dignity. If our neighbors confide more to their memory than their reason, they should remember that those who misunderstood our intentions or undermined our capabilities paid very dearly. These were not small countries but great and powerful forces.

Government Answers Criticism

NC141651 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 14 Apr 81 p 10

[Text] The Government has proven that it knows very well how to defend our national rights. Mr Papandreou should have been convinced of this, stressed the government spokesman in reply to new statements by the PASOK chairman on the new arrangements regarding the Aegean airspace and the violations by Turkish planes.

The government spokesman's statement is as follows:

"1. The government has already issued a statement on the Turkish violations. We await explanations from the Turkish side to the protest we have submitted.

"2. In any case, our air force is in a position and it is taking appropriate measures to be able to deal with any situation.

"3. The leader of the official opposition knows very well that the government is ready to brief him on all points.

"4. The government has proven that it knows very well how to defend our national rights. The PASOK chairman should have already been convinced of this."

In his statement Paprandreou mentioned the following:

"Today talks began with a group of Turkish experts on finalizing the things that were agreed upon during the meeting of the secretaries general of the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministries in Ankara. After the well-known 'arrangements' which the government made in Ankara concerning the airspace, it proceeded further and accepted the abolition of the firing ranges in the Aegean. With this concession the government denuded Greek sovereignty in the Aegean of its minimal supports and opened wide the road to Turkish expansionism.

"Turkey has replied to these concessions with a mass invasion of Greek airspace, which I reported to the Greek people through my statements the day before yesterday.

"The prime minister and government of New Democracy should ponder the huge national responsibilities they shoulder when, through their unjustified and constant concessions to Turkey, they endanger the country's security and the nation's fate."

In addition KODISO [Democratic Socialist Party] chairman Pesmazoglou, in a statement made yesterday, mentioned that the violations of Greek airspace confirm the continuing arbitrary acts and expansionism by Turkey.

Last night, a 6-member Turkish delegation arrived in Athens and today they will begin talks in connection with the new arrangements in the Aegean airspace.

In a counterreply last night, Papandreou said the following:

"It is impossible for the government to supply satisfactory explanations to the Greek people which will justify tomorrow's (today's) start of new negotiations between Greece and Turkey in connection with the Aegean airspace without the Turks giving an explanation to the (Greek) Government concerning the mass and unprecedented violation of our country's integrity on 8 April.

"However, the issue which the government conceals is the acceptance, on part of the Greek Foreign Ministry's secretary general in Ankara, of the abolition of Greek firing ranges in the Aegean. We expect from the government an official and final assurance to the Greek people that under no circumstances does it intend to abolish Greek firing ranges which constitute a critical factor for our country's security."

PAPANDREOU CALLS FOR GOVERNMENT TO RESIGN

NC141558 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 14 Apr 81 p 16

[Text] Deadlocks in all the country's big problems as well as the recent interparty developments within the New Democracy [ND] confirm that the present government, which has no precedent, is literally nonexistent. The only service this "ghost government" can now offer the country is to resign and there should be an immediate recourse to the people's verdict.

According to our information, this is the position which sums up the contents of Andreas Papandreou's report to the PASOK parliamentary group that has been meeting in the Senate Hall [of the Chamber of Deputies] since 1030 today.

According to the same information, in his report on developments in the domestic political situation, the course of the economy and on national affairs, Mr Papandreou insisted on all the PASOK forces to be vigilant and to be prepared for elections since it cannot be ruled out that the government may attempt a surpise proclamation of elections in June.

Today's meeting of the PASOK parliamentary group as well as its Central Committee meeting, slated to convene in May, actually fall within the framework of this preparedness.

PASOK has announced that Andreas Papandreou will deliver an important political speech at a conference of the movement's scientists to be held at the Hilton hotel on Friday evening.

TECHNICAL TALKS BEGIN WITH TURKISH DELEGATION

TA141650 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The talks on the problems between Turkey and Greece on the level of technical experts have started in Athens; especially the Aegean airspace issue is being discussed during the talks. Ambassador Riza Turmen is heading the Turkish delegation during these talks, which are being held in accordance with the Turkish-Greek dialogue started between the foreign ministers and the secretaries general of the Foreign Ministries. The views to emerge from the Athens meetings will be discussed by the foreign ministers of the two countries during their meeting in Rome in the first week of May on the occasion of the NATO Ministerial Council Meeting.

MITSOTAKIS RECEIVES HUNGARIAN, PORTUGUESE ENVOYS

NC141335 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Today, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis received successively Hungarian Ambassador Istvan Dobos and Portuguese Ambassador Alfredo Lencastre de Veiga. Bilateral and international matters were reviewed during the talks.

HUNGARIAN FARM DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

NC141434 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] A Hungarian agricultural cooperative delegation arrived in Athens today headed by Bela Czimbalmos, general secretary of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperative Societies. The visit of the Hungarian cooperative delegation takes place at the invitation of PASEGES [Panhellenic Supreme Confederation of Unions of Agricultural Cooperatives] and aims at developing cooperation between the two countries' agricultrual organizations.

The Hungarian cooperative delegation will have talks with several cooperative organizations in Greece. In Crete, it will visit vegetable producing areas as well as agricultural cooperative unions in Iraklion and Peza.

The first meeting of the Hungarian cooperative delegation with its Greek colleagues was held at the PASEGES offices. Concrete proposals on the economic cooperation and the development of their bilateral trade exchanges were examined on a partnership basis.

POLISH TRADE RELATIONS DISCUSSED IN ATHENS

NC141332 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Bilateral trade relations were discussed today between Commerce Minister Kalantzakos and Polish Ambassador to Athens Janusz Lewandowski.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS TALKS IN ANKARA

TA141054 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The official talks in which Turkish-Romanian relations will be discussed have begun in Ankara. The Turkish and Romanian delegations are being headed by Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei respectively. The talks are expected to end this afternoon with the signing of a cultural exchange program and a protocol envisaging cooperation in the radio and television fields.

Meanwhile, Andrei is holding bilateral contacts in Ankara. He called on Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk and conferred with him for some time. In a statement at the meeting, Canturk said that cooperation between Turkey and Romania, especially in the fields of iron and steel production, transportation and tourism, will be very beneficial for both countries. Andrei expressed Romania's satisfaction with the developing cooperation between the two countries. He also expressed the belief that the cooperation between the two countries in the fields of oil, iron and steel production, construction and transportation will develop. He later called on Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Serbulent Bingol. The minister discussed the importance of developing cooperation in the energy field.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

TA141628 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 14 Apr (AA)--Three documents were signed between Turkey and Romania covering various aspects of bilateral cooperation. Present at the occasion were visiting Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, while their diplomats actually signed the documents: a cultural exchange program for 1981-82, an exchange of letters providing for expanding the functions of the respective consulates of each country in Istanbul and Constanta, and a protocol for cooperation between the Turkish Radio-TV Corporation "TRT" and the Romanian Broadcasting Agency.

MINISTER OZAL COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

TA141241 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Excerpt] State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said that the inflation rate estimated at 40 percent in the 1981 program can be further reduced following the successful implementation of the program.

Ozal made a speech today at the scientific meeting on export loan insurance organized by the Ankara Economic and Commercial Sciences Academy Banking and Insurance School for Higher Learning. Ozal said that the rate of inflation has been reduced to 40 percent during the past 12-month period and that the sources of income for the treasury that have been strengthened through the new tax laws have enabled a further reduction of the rate of inflation. Pointing out that the transfer of foreign currency payments is now back to normal. Ozal noted however that this is not an indication that the problems have been solved completely.

Noting that it will take 3 to 4 years for the economy to be restored, Ozal said that during this period general production should be increased and exports should be developed in a bid to overcome the foreign currency bottleneck. Pointing out that the purpose of the new economic program is to ensure a structural change in the Turkish economy which was desired for many years but could not be realized, the deputy prime minister said that the speedy achievement of this goal is essential for Turkey's recovery.

Additional Comments

TA141841 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1541 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 14 Apr (AA)--Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said the Turkish economy was rapidly being transformed into an export-oriented economy instead of an import-substituting one. Addressing a seminar on export credit insurance sponsored by the Academy of Business Administration in Ankara, Ozal voiced the belief that Turkey's economic salvation lay in achieving this structural transformation as soon as possible. He admitted Turkey's major problem was shortage of foreign exchange. He considered the curbing of inflation as the biggest achievement of the past 15 months.

Ozal believed Turkey has succeeded in obtaining a considerable amount of foreign credits in 1980, but admitted she should not expect to borrow a larger amount "under prevailing world conditions." He believed the new (?process) of insuring export credits was an important guarantee for exporters, who should not expect too much more from the government.

PROSECUTOR READS INDICTMENT AGAINST SEPARATISTS

TA141538 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Diyarbakir, 14 Apr (AA)--The trial by a martial law court of 447 members of the illegal separatist organization using the initials "PKK," and known as "APOcular," continued in Diyarbakir Tuesday.

Following verification of identity for the defendants, 270 of whom are under arrest, the military prosecutor started to read his 200-plus page indictment, which gave an account of the origins of the illegal organization.

The prosecutor traced the separatist gang back to 1974 when 14 students, including gang-leader Abdullah Ocalan, alias "APO," met in an outlying district of Ankara to found a leftist society they called the "Democratic Higher Education Society." The group met again in 1976 in Ankara and Diyarbakir where they decided to set up the illegal organization they called "Kurdistan Workers Party" (PKK), based on a program drafted by Ocalan.

A December 1978 meeting in a village of Lice County in Diyarbakir adopted the party rules, which provided for an organization going down from a Central Committee through regional and local committees to individual cells. Ocalan was elected secretary of the Central Committee.

The prosecutor summed up the aim of the clandestine organization as "to separate by armed conflict part of the territory under the sovereignty of the Turkish Republic in order to found a Kurdish state based on Marxist-Leninist lines." The first step by which the gang proposed to reach its secessionist aim was to indoctrinate youth, organize people, and conduct "armed propaganda" which meant to "kill those opposing the PKK views, seize and raid their property and force them to move out."

A large number of inhabitants in the countries of Hilvan Batman and Derik in southeastern Turkey were in fact forced to leave their homes and shops and migrate to other areas, the indictment went on, and the clandestine organization took over abandoned property.

The second step in the gang's activities was the so-called "punishment" of civil servants and others opposed to them. After training groups in armed action, the group hoped to draw upon itself "intervention by the state" which they expected would cause a negative reaction on the part of citizens [words indistinct].

The clandestine group (?sent) a member to Federal Germany for the purpose of soliciting support from workers in various European countries, the indictment noted, and set up contacts with "certain groups in Syrian, Iran and Iraq." The indictment also claimed documents including false passports were available to show an agreement had been reached between a member of the PKK Central Committee and the Palestine Liberation Organization in order to send militants in groups of 50 to Palestinian camps for training. The APOcular trial is expected to be recessed until Monday 10 April [as received] after the prosecutor completes presenting his indictment. Close to 2,000 other defendants await trial in the APOcular case pending completion of further investigation.

FORMER PRIME MINISTER ECEVIT EDITORIAL ON TORTURE

NC101350 Ankara ARAYIS in Turkish 4 Apr 81 p 5

[Editorial by former Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit: "Torture"]

[Text] The administration is meticulously dwelling on allegations of torture. When allegations are convincing, they are tackled effectively; when the persons responsible are discovered, they are prosecuted. In his speech in Manisa on 28 March, the honorable head of state dwelt at great length on the question over torture. He said: "We are against torture. It is contrary to both humanity and conscience." The administration thus once again emphasized its sensitivity on this matter. Nevertheless, the question of torture is very disturbing to the public, and the allegations being made against Turkey in foreign countries stem from this issue.

The question of torture is being discussed within three different frameworks: 1. What is torture? 2. Is torture being inflicted during interrogations? 3. And if it is, is it "systematic" torture? In other words, is it being carried out with the blessing of the administration as part of the system and regime?

Notions vary as to what torture is. Generally, democratic societies do not take torture to mean only the infliction of certain harmful acts on the human body. If an accused person is subjected to nonstop interrogation for 5 days and 5 nights running, if he is compelled to sign a document blindfolded when he becomes utterly exhausted, or if he is deliberately made to hear the cries of a person being tortured in another room, then this too is considered torture by democratic societies. Again, there are many who consider that keeping a person in custody for months without knowing what he is accused of and without being allowed to communicate with his relatives is also a form of torture.

Those who view this matter from this point of view are not satisfied when certain people are proved not to have been subjected to any "physical torture" or "rough handling." What is more, there is the general conviction that physical torture is being inflicted. However, most of the observers who come to our country leave with the impression that systematic torture is not being inflicted. This undoubtedly is something to be pleased about. The observers form this impression mainly because the administration, very sensitive over certain allegations of torture, prosecutes those against whom sufficient evidence is found. Unfortunately though, the administration's good will is not enough to resolve the question over torture and to prevent it from being a bone of contention both at home and abroad.

In Turkey, even if the administration did not approve of it, torture is carried out in a "traditional" manner. In open regimes, torture diminishes if administrations deal with it resolutely, while it becomes widespread where closed regimes exist. We cannot pretend ignorance of these facts. It would, therefore, be appropriate to deal with the substance, as well as with the source, of the matter. The fundamental reasons for torture are that the security forces are not adequately trained either to find evidence or to conduct interrogations. The tendency then is to cover up the inadequacy of proper training by beating up and torturing the accused, and this has become very prevalent.

One of the prerequisites of being able to detect an offense by collecting sufficient evidence without resorting to violence is the development of certain scientific methods and technical means which have been greatly improved in our day and age, but in which Turkey has remained backward. According to observations by foreign experts, when most of our security officers reach the scene of a crime, the first thing they do is destroy--through ignorance and lack of training--the evidence.

In 1978 and 1979, experts were brought to Turkey from democratic countries or members of the Turkish security forces were sent to attend courses organized in those countries, and steps were thus taken to eliminate our shortcomings. Security laboratories and ballistics centers were developed at least in certain big centers, and experts and detective teams that could benefit scientifically from such facilities were trained. The detective teams had begun to throw light on many crimes "the authors of which were unknown" and to catch the culprits by endangering their own lives.

No matter how hard we might try, spreading these methods and facilities throughout our country would take years. But later these efforts were pushed aside. Those well-trained teams were largely scattered and old methods and habits again gained ground. Filling the police cadres with persons of very low education and inadequate "professional training," given to them in just a few months, is resulting in the use of very primitive methods. The extensive ideological polarization within the ranks of the security forces and the increase in the tendency to revengefully meet force with force has also been a major factor in the spread of torture.

Detaining people in great numbers of mere suspicion or information without sufficient evidence against them and efforts on the part of the ignorant and untrained security forces to make these accused persons "talk" without support of adequate intelligence is another reason why torture has spread. When failure to be concerned about the social and cultural needs of policemen, who live and work under heavy moral and material conditions and who have given many martyrs in recent years, is added to all this, and when lack of training and moral decadence are combined, the security forces increasingly tend to carry out their duties through the use of force. The impression that statements are taken mostly under duress places the judiciary in a difficult position.

Since many prosecutors and judges share this impression, they feel compelled to put aside the documents and the "proof" provided by the policy when a defendant who signed a confession at the police station says: "I was tortured to say all this. This is not the truth." Some persons, when tortured, feel the need to "confess" crimes they have never committed or to provide "information" about certain innocent people in order to save their own skins, while certain accused persons who, in reality, did commit an offense and admitted it to the police may manage to escape judicial punishment.

Measures that must be taken urgently to resolve the torture issue fundamentally can be summed up as follows:

The educational and cultural standards of the police must be raised and their living conditions must be both materially and morally improved.

Interrogation and detective teams made up of efficient and impartial officers instructed to carry out their duties according to civilized methods must be trained.

Those trained personnel who have proved their talents and impartiality in this field but who have been assigned to passive duties must be evaluated again by being assigned to duties where they can be more useful.

These teams must be supported by laboratories and technical facilities which must be founded throughout the country.

Rules resolving frictions that may crop up between these teams who could be assigned to duties in any part of the country and the local authorities must be established.

The intelligence organization of the security forces must be reinforced.

The judicial police, which have been talked about so much over the years but which have somehow proved impossible to establish, must be set up to operate under independent judicial organs.

While these measures are being taken, the places where the accused are detained must be effectively controlled. As torturers are detected and convicted, they must be disclosed to the public. The public must also be widely convinced that the torturers shall be punished.

There are indications that certain well-meaning steps are being taken to ensure supervision. For instance, in some places the accused who are placed in custody after their period of detention expires undergo a medical examination to ascertain whether they were subjected to torture. But this is insufficient, because some of the security officers who are not very familiar with the scientific methods and techniques of collecting evidence and conducting an interrogation are, instead, far advanced in the technique of concealing signs of physical torture.

Many accused persons who have been tortured are probably sent into detention after they have been "treated" according to this "technique." One way of countering such practices is to arrange regular control by reliable teams at unexpected moments.

It was disclosed at an international conference on torture in Stockholm last week that methods to completely conceal from the naked eye the traces of torture on a person's body have greatly advanced, but that the traces of destroyed nerves persisted. Torture leaves negative effects not only on the tortured but also the torturer at least as much, if not more. Those among the tortured who possess a strong personality and whose nervous system has not suffered great damage may, in time, eradicate the traces of the torture from their souls, the wound of the torture in their heart may heal and they may eventually save themselves from becoming sullen, revengeful and aggressive.

The torturer, the person who somehow reconciles himself to torturing other people, greatly misses, from the psychological point of view, the chance of becoming a healthy person. If he has managed to preserve some of his humanity and if he keeps some room in his heart for human love, he will feel guilty for the rest of his life. But since many of the torturers, that is, those who can reconcile themselves to torturing other people, are not mature enough to feel guilty, they are carried away by a tendency to suppress their human feelings and to forget their humanity. They seek ways and means of justifying their aggressive and oppressive mood.

Apart from this, they feel the need to contribute to the formation of communal conditions and regimes that legalize terror. While, on the one hand, their sense of humanity is destroyed, on the other, they seek to block the way to a decent democratic regime, or to destroy such a regime if it exists. Then they begin to search for conditions and regimes that would cover up or tolerate the offense they have committed against humanity.

For these reasons, the real victims of torture are probably those who actually inflict torture on others rather than the tortured persons themselves and the community in which they live.

Though painful results of the wounds inflicted on the community in this manner may not be quite so noticeable during the periods of closed regimes, they nevertheless create serious communal problems during a transition to an open regime.

It is hoped that the administration, which has on various occasions proved its good will toward countering torture, will not hesitate to take urgent measures that will lend more effectiveness to such good will.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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SOVIET IIASA SECRETARY PLEADS INNOCENCE, RESIGNS

AU160754 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Apr 81 p 2

[Excerpts] According to a news release from the International Institute for Applied System Analysis (IIASA) in Vienna-Laxenburg, Dr Arkadiy Belotserov, Soviet secretary of the institute, has resigned "in the institute's interest." His voluntary resignation was accepted by institute management, the release says adding: "In the past few days certain charges were raised against Dr Belotserov in both the foreign and Austrian press. Dr Belotserov has rejected these charges, but the institute has no independent means of establishing the truth." The IIASA release stresses that the institute is registered in Vienna as an Austrian "association" and that all of its employees are subject to Austrian laws. The institute will continue to make every effort to ensure that its staff members are fully qualified, professionally and scientifically, for their work and that--as has always been the case--they do not engage in any kind of activity running counter to the institute's aims, the release says.

In his letter of resignation, Dr Belotserov stresses that the charges against him are void of any foundation. At the same time, the charges are detrimental to the special "spirit of the IIASA." "I do not want these false charges to be used to put a wrong complexion on the IIASA. That is why I have regretfully decided to offer my resignation in the institute's interest. The anonymous charges, from an unnamed source, do not offer me any opportunity to prove their lack of foundation before an independent forum--which does not exist, in any case," Dr Belotserov writes in conclusion.

LARGE DEFICIT INCURRED IN EAST EUROPE TRADE

AU081602 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 8 Apr 81 p 10

[Summary] In 1980, Austria's trade with East European countries was marked by a strong expansion of imports and only a moderate growth of exports, resulting in a deficit of 3.3 billion schillings as against a 2.6 billion schillings surplus in 1979. Austria's imports from East European countries went up 34.4 percent as compared with 1979, primarily as a result of higher power and fuel prices--fuels and electric power accounted for 57 percent of the country's imports from East Europe in 1980. Exports to East Europe last year were 7.6 percent higher than in 1979, mainly as a result of substantial increases of exports to the GDR and Bulgaria, and a 10 percent increase of exports to the USSR. The overall trade deficit with the East was largely a result of the doubling of Austria's deficit in trade with the USSR in 1980, which amounted to 7 billion schillings as against 3.4 billion schillings in 1979. The Soviet Union is using less than half the hard currency proceeds from its exports to Austria to import Austrian goods.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY--Tamas Bacskai, director of the Hungarian national bank has declared that so far 96 cooperation contracts have been concluded between Hungarian and Austrian firms, and that another 42 contracts are being negotiated. He called for intensified joint research and development by Hungarian and Austrian firms. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 28-29 Mar 81 p 10 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO GDR--Dr Hellmuth Strasser, 47-year-old career diplomat who has been workng since 1977 at the Vienna Foreign Ministry as head of the personnel department and deputy chief of the administration section, has been appointed ambassador to the GDR. The GDR government has approved this appointment. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 3 Apr 81 p 3 AU]

SPOKESMAN SAYS REDUCTION OF TENSION IS FRG GOAL

LD151628 Hamburg DPA in German 1423 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 15 Apr (DPA)--Following the trans-Atlantic confusion concerning various foreign policy statements, the Federal Government has announced that "the reduction of tension between East and West" will continue to be the foremost goal of German foreign policy.

Government spokesman Lothar Ruehl today linked the goal of detente directly with a continuation of a sensible and moderate policy of a balance of power between arming and arms limitation, based on reciprocity.

Ruehl made it clear that NATO had made its offer for negotiations as part of the 12 December 1979 decision when the alliance, without equal weapons, saw itself facing a Soviet superiority in the sphere of medium-range weapons. Until approximate parity in these weapons systems is reached at the end of 1983, one and a half years remains for the Soviet Union to put its willingness for negotiations into practice.

Differently-phrased Western statements must be subordinated to the clear-cut NATO position, as it was confirmed by the defense ministers in Brussels and at a meeting of the Nuclear Planning Group in Bonn. A new opportunity to emphasize the unanimity will be given by the NATO Council meeting in Rome at the beginning of May.

OFFICIALS REACT TO HONECKER REMARKS ON GERMAN TIES

LD151122 Hamburg DPA in German 0949 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 15 Apr (DPA)--The CDU/CSU sharply rejected the statements by SED chief Erich Honecker at the East Berlin party congress, which linked further positive development in inter-German relations with the Brussels' NATO dual decision.

Speaking to the CSU/CDU press service today, CDU politician Olaf von Wrangel said the Federal Government should make it clear to the GDR leaders that inter-German relations and human contacts are not a "suitable means of blackmail," for bringing about the downfall of the dual decision. Wrangel, deputy chairman of the Inter-German Committee, emphasized that the Federal Government should under no circumstances allow itself to become involved in a German-German disarmament debate, for which neither state has the competency. The government should realize, especially in view of the 10th SED Party Congress at which the SED again underlined the fact that it is Moscow's star pupil, that a clear and creditable Western policy is the best possible basis for a successful Ostpolitik and Deutschlandpolitik.

Opposition leader Helmut Kohl stated in an article for the Thursday evening edition of ABENDPOST that Honecker was well aware that his enticements and threats would have an effect on the place they were aimed at--the leftwing sections of the SPD and FDP. The SED boss was aiming at those forces within the coalition to whom the Brussels decision had been a thorn in the flesh from the outset. In telling these forces that existing "achievements would be endangered" within the inter-German relations if "the U.S. confrontation policy" is implemented, he is giving Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his foreign minister the bare facts.

PAPERS COMMENT ON 10TH SED CONGRESS, HONECKER

DW151343 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 15 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes: At the 10th SED Congress, there were no surprises, no new accents, let alone changes of course. This party congress serves the representation of power. The communist unity party demonstrates stability and continuity, spreading self-confidence and optimism.

In contrast to recent party congresses of the Soviet comrades or the Czechoslovak neighbors, neither criticism nor self-criticism can be heard in East Berlin. This SED congress is not a party congress of the people, as pretended by official statements, it is a party congress of Erich Honecker.

KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU comments: One must concede that the SED is in firm control of everything. Erich Honecker holds a review. The actual purpose of the mammoth enterprise seems to be patting oneself on the shoulder and confirming that everything is in fine shape. But one shouldn't just laugh at that. The GDR has indeed many reasons at present to be more or less content with itself. It is one of the most stable East bloc states, politically as well as economically. Naturally, there are bottlenecks created by poor planning. If the people between Moscow and the Visla had the same freedom of movement so natural to Western countries, many people would frequently come to the Spree River. But the domestic political inflexibility is depressing. Hardly any other communist-ruled country has so little movement in this respect as the GDR. Even in Czechoslovakia, one of the most loyal vassals of Moscow, efforts are aimed at breaking up the political crust. Let alone Poland!

GENERAL-ANZEIGER of Bonn deals with the Polish aspect: The SED congress was not oppressed by the concern that the Polish example could infect GDR citizens. The current result of the Polish unrest--a catastrophic production decrease, empty shops and more and more depressing state debts--does not invite imitation. In its current state, Poland isn't in a position to prove that better economic results can be achieved through less leading by the nose. The GDR plan economists can therefore pride themselves with holding top position regarding the living standard of the populace--at least in the East bloc.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes: What SED General Secretary Erich Honecker rather paraphrased in a flowery way in his report to the central committee this weekend was said clearer yesterday by Premier Willi Stoph, namely, where the current difficulties of the GDR are. This was simpler for Stoph. Honecker spoke about the past 5 years and everything had to be rosy in this respect. Stoph explained the plans for the next 5 years. And since the ideology says that everything can become just better and more beautiful, it was easy for Stoph to admit some negative things too. Even if supply shortcomings are used occasionally to let off steam about political delimitation, there is too often a lack of what is actually natural. The promise of the party to eliminate this shortcoming and to simultaneously curtail the inflated bureaucratic apparatus is still the best guarantee not to let ideas come up among the people with regard to "Polish conditions."

DIE WELT WEIGHS NATO STRATEGY AFTER HAIG TALKS

DW151541 Bonn DIE WELT in German 15 Apr 81 p 6

[Friedhelm Kemna article: "After Haig and Weinberger"]

[Text] The good last picture almost made us forget our uneasiness about the next to the last scene. Official Bonn demonstratively, though perhaps a bit too laboriously after the experience with a reserved Weinberger, embraced the "European" on the Reagan team. Alexander Haig gave welcome nourishment to the hopes the chancellor's office on the Rhine has placed on him.

Compared to "our man in Washington," Weinberger seemed to the Federal Government to be a sort of Roman proconsul. Egon Bahr, who also is at the front of those comrades who are particularly critical of America, reacted without restraint. The note of his angry lecture shows to what abyss the German-U.S. relationship could move.

Naturally, even leaving Bahr out altogether, this relationship today is characterized more by a harmony of doubts. German assumptions that the concept of detente is losing its significance in America are complemented by American suspicions that the Federal Republic, together with other European NATO partners, wants at almost any cost to give negotiations priority over additional joint defense efforts. The thesis that the dialogue with Moscow must be continued under any circumstances, including "Polish" developments, largely collides with the mood of renewal in Washington, above all, because this renewal has not been translated into clearly visible foreign and security policy strategies.

The Federal Government believes the West way to keep tendencies toward tensions in the East-West relationship, in particular also in connection with the Polish crisis, under control is an unconditional offer to Moscow for talks. To exaggerate a bit, this would mean that the denser the network of negotiations, above all, disarmament talks with the Soviets, is and the more contacts exist or are agreed upon with the Kremlin leadership, the more "safety controls" are installed against actions that aggravate tensions, actions by which Moscow would jeopardize the economic and political "balance of interests" between East and West.

The weakness of this old and spectacularly unsuccessful concept of "change through rapprochement" is obvious. It is based on the iron priority of the Soviet claim to power in central and East Europe as well as on the central significance of its strategy of securing the area surrounding it. This includes the colonialization of Afghanistan and its offensive to gain influence in the Third World in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Would TNF [theater nuclear forces] negotiations with Americans, would the planned Brezhnev visit to Bonn really be able to make the Russians abandon their doctrine in Poland and elsewhere.

On the other hand, what innumerable various possibilities would the Kremlin have in negotiations to manipulate the determination of the alliance and the political will of its partners to counterarm, at least as long as the West has nothing to set against the superior Soviet strategic and conventional armament, but the threat to deploy its own medium-range weapons?

Such considerations nourish the deep skepticism about the Soviet Union which determines the alliance and Eastern policy course of the new administration in Washington. It is its conviction that negotiations with Moscow seem to be sensible only if a military-technological balance exists. The fact that there is a backlog following the paralysis resulting from Vietnam and Watergate and also a backlog following its self-containment as a result of more than 15 years of preoccupation with arms control and disarmament--these facts today cause America's distance from Europe's political thought.

The European contribution to the alliance is constantly burdened by the realization that the balance of the seventies also shows that the Soviet Union has gained more influence between the Elbe and the Atlantic. The vulnerability of European positions, which is a result of geography anyway, has grown.

There are clear signs indicating that Moscow is determined to make use of this specific "situation" of the Europeans and in particular of the Federal Republic to paralyze the alliance at a strategically advantageous time. The Kremlin hopes that the NATO countries will disagree over the fate of the dual decision. The first half-time period without negotiations has considerably increased the pressure by the Europeans to really use the second half-time period now.

In Washington, where the first 100 days of Ronald Reagan's presidency end after the Easter recess, the Americans who like Alexander Haig are oriented by the alliance and its common foreign policy are convinced that a one-sided "American" strategy toward Moscow would be hopeless, that the alliance is more than the sum of its soldiers, tanks and missiles, that it requires different contributions by its partners depending on their history, culture and geography and that Europe cannot take the place of the American superpower.

Somewhere in the middle of the way to an understanding among the allies the European, the German contribution toward a renewal of the alliance must become effective. Its basis must, however, be the realization that talking alone is useless unless the Soviet negotiating partner is ready for compromise, and that in this case the adequate means must be available. This is a realization which should be furthered in time also in our own ranks.

PRESS VIEWS BAHR'S CRITICISM OF U.S. POLICY

DW151346 Cologne Detuschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 15 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] SPD Bundestag delegate Bahr made statements in connection with the counterarmament debate. In the current edition of the Social Democratic weekly VORWAERTS, Bahr criticizes particularly the demands of U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger to increase the armament budget at the expense of social benefits.

HESSISCHE-NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE of Kassel notes: One could ignore it if Bahr's statements came from a vocabulary of a chairman of a local club, but Bahr belongs to the intelligent SPD leadership. His scoldings at Washington signal most clearly what must be thought of the loudly praised Bonn-Washington agreement on security and defense policy problems. Impediments continuously occur. But not just that. Bahr also articulates the deep disgust of the Social Democrats with regard to U.S. pressure for more armament. The chimera of NATO's dual decision frightens everyone. The militant deputy is not that wrong in the matter as such. Except for the United States and France, which does not belong to NATO, no member state of the Atlantic alliance has invested more money in armament than the Federal Republic. It ought to be possible to state that, vis-a-vis the smart U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, without the alliance immediately going to pot.

BRANSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG says: Bahr's statements are rhetorical retreat fights. Naturally, expenses for the Bundeswehr and for NATO will increase, and naturally, social cuts will become inevitable because sufficient financial means will not be available at other places. Indications that the United States has looked on inactively for years at the progressive Soviet armament, thus saving its own cashboxes, don't help. First, this wrong development will be corrected now. And second, no German politician warned Carter and his predecessor against making this mistake. On the contrary, this fitted very well with the concept of those detente politicians who believed that weakness must be offered to the East in order to achieve a balance.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU REJECTS U.S. 'TUTELAGE'

DW091223 Frankfurt FRANKFURTHER RUNDSCHAU in German 9 Apr 81 p 3

[Article signed Mac: "Important Experience"]

[Text] The new U.S. Government obviously undertakes considerable efforts to advance the European unification process. At any rate, this conclusion suggests itself, considering the more or less drastic attempts by the Reagan administration to induce its NATO partners to make larger defense efforts. In this context, the tougher term "pressure" may even be more appropriate.

As a result of this pressure, the Europeans (including the Britons) are closing their ranks to resist such a demand. They are successful in doing so. True, it is too early as yet to make a concluding statement on whether Washington only wants to find out how far it can go or whether it just shows a lack of sensitivity. But one thing is now already clear. If the Europeans show resolve, Washington gives in. Naturally, this cannot be the firm behavior of NATO partners, but it clarifies position.

This was proved by the NATO Nuclear Planning Group Meeting in Bonn. Negotiations with Moscow (however, only if there is no military intervention in Poland) on a reduction of medium-range capabilities and adherence to both parts of NATO's dual decision—these two positions were established against the delaying tactics of the United States. Europe does not accept tutelage. This certainly is an important experience for Washington.

VOGEL MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO EAST BERLIN

LD101500 Hamburg DPA in German 1337 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 10 Apr (DPA)—The governing mayor of Berlin, Hans-Jochen Vogel (SPD), today had a lengthy private meeting with Soviet Ambassador to East Berlin Petr Abrasimov. The 2 and 1/2-hour talk in the guest house of the Berlin Senat centered, according to Senat spokesman Sepp Binder, on "questions of mutual interest". Binder declined to give further details of the contents of the talk and its atmosphere. It was Vogel's first meeting with Abrasimov since he took office at the end of January.

WILLY BRANDT VISITS YUGOSLAVIA; MEETS OFFICIALS

For Belgrade TANJUG and other reportage on the visit to Yugoslavia by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, see the Yugoslavia section of the 15 April and subsequent issues of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

HASHISH SEIZED--Hamburg, 11 Mar (DPA)--Hamburg police have made their biggest catch in the history of Federal German drug investigations. While checking an overloaded delivery truck last night, the police found 50 hundredweight of hashish. The hashish, according to the chief of the Hamburg Drug Department, Wolf Plefka, is worth about DM10 million on the black market. It was discovered in the back of a rented delivery truck which was stopped in the Wilhelmsburg district. The driver and passenger of the van, a 26-year old and a 28-year old Berliner, were arrested. [Hamburg DPA in German 1230 GMT 11 Mar 81 LD]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON POLAND, AFGHANISTAN, IRAQ

LD151423 Paris LE MONDE in French 12-13 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] Poland must "remain free to follow through the renewal policy it has started without resorting to internal violence or any foreign intervention or pressure, Jean Francois-Poncet said on 9 April to the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee.

According to the communique published by the committee, the chief of French diplomacy also "noted that the Polish leaders and people have shown their ability to overcome the country's internal difficulties in a reasonable and responsible way over the past few months." He stressed the scope of the aid France is giving to Poland.

With regard to Afghanistan, Francois-Poncet said that he thinks that "the Afghan people's courageous resistance remains unshaken" and that it is "more important than ever to find a political solution involving the withdrawal of Soviet troops and enabling the Afghan people freely to exercise their right to self-determination," to enable that country "to regain its traditional position as an independent, neutral and nonaligned state."

Asked about French-Iraqi nuclear cooperation, Francois-Poncet replied that the equipment supplied to Baghdad could not be used for military purposes. "France," he added, "pursues a strict nonproliferation policy and refrains from supplying anything which might encourage the use of the atom for military purposes." "What is at stake," the minister concluded, "is the developing countries' right to have access to the peaceful use of nuclear energy."

GISCARD DISCUSSES DEFENSE, GERMAN TIES, ELECTIONS

Television Interview

LD152310 Paris Domestic Television Service in French 1810 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Interview with French President Giscard d'Estaing by Arthur Comte--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The true greatness of a country lies in its service to peace. The greatest wars are those that do not take place, those which wise men know how to avoid well in advance. France precisely, currently plays a magnificent role, an unquestionable and fundamental role in order to prevent another world war, with its train of suffering and misfortune. But so that the country can better defend peace, it must be strong, firm and respected. The first question is how?

[Answer] It is a question at the heart of the nation's life, the service of peace. I would say a service of peace starting from a position of strength, because one ought to see that if one is in a position of weakness in the present world, then one is subjected to the will of others. Then what is this strength of a nation? First of all, I believe it to be its political strength, that is, the solidity and stability of its political institutions--that the world knows what France's policy is, who is leading and that there is a political stability there. Then, there is economic strength which means economic power and, in actual terms, monetary stability: A country which is being helped cannot be a strong one and cannot carry out an autonomous action for peace. Also, scientific and technological strength, for example, at the moment, our new missiles, which we will install as from 1985 and which are at the same level as the Soviet and American missiles, they have been entirely conceived and built in France, without borrowing any foreign technology. This is an element of strength. Finally, there is what I would call the national strength, that is, the vitality of the nation, the fact that the nation should want to have an active foreign policy and, in particular, a policy of peace. The vitality of the nation resides in the unity of the nation. This is for me the meaning of the strength of a nation within the modern state.

[Question] I have one fear. In 1940, we believed strongly in the Maginot Line, which was supposed to save us and could even contribute to assuaging national energies. We are a thousand times right to equip ourselves with ultramodern nuclear armaments. I fear, however, that behind this new wall we might install yet another false security. Hence, a very important question: How to avoid this false security, how to maintain France vigilant and alive, with the army protecting it?

[Answer] First of all, this nuclear force should be a deterrent one which involves a large effort because there is a steady scientific race in the nuclear field and everyone is perfecting one's arms and defense. Therefore, our force must be a deterrent one. One should know that during the 7 years, France's nuclear capacity has increased approximately by 240 percent and that we will enter a new stage from 1984-85. Therefore, one must have this deterrent force, but I believe indeed that we should have a complete system of force. Why? First of all, for the reason you mention, that is, the fact that the entire nation should show concern for the defense effort and also because there could occur situations or types of conflicts in which nuclear means are not used. If we look at what has been happening in the world in the past few years, nowhere have conflicts involved the use of nuclear means even when the big powers have been engaged in them. That is why we have made an effort toward the reorganization of our classical forces and of our land forces as well as of our navy.

A few indications of this: First of all, we have had ministers of defense who devoted to it considerable capability--I am thinking of Messrs Bourges, Galley, General Bigeart [words indistinct]. What do we have now? We have 15 divisions, well organized, 8 armored car divisions, 7 mechanized infantry divisions, we have 14 reserve divisions--in all 29 divisions capable of intervening. We also have created an intervention force which currently has around 25,000 men, that is, 24,500 men. Therefore, we have an army capable of intervening when only a few years back we had means which were rather dispersed. This army is well trained and the young people, whether in the land forces, navy or the air force, spend many days in training camps--on the seas, if they are in the navy or in the air, if they are pilots. This army is based on conscription and this conscription is an effort required from the young Frenchmen, but it has a meaning. Undoubtedly, one could improve the ways it is carried out, but the entire nation is concerned with the defense effort and the entire young generation is associated with the defense effort. You also can see that we have very good staffs within our forces. I have been at their head because the president of the republic is the constitutional head of the army. Well, our professional officers and NCO's currently represent an excellent military leadership.

Finally, to have this defense desire one must think of those who have fought, that is, those who have been in the battle and have participated in the defense effort. That is why I believe that the place and role of the war veterans in the life of French society is an important one for our defense spirit.

[Question] Regarding France, peace is conditional upon an essential element, the reconciliation between the French people and the German people. Let us state it clearly: The honor of our generation rests in preventing for our sons and grandsons European civil wars which our parents and grandparents could not prevent. During the present 6-year term, one has worked remarkably in agreement with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. How can one continue to protect such a miracle?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] are becoming permanent, and I believe this ought to be, come what may, one of the big changes brought by history. You are an historian, and indeed in our history there are undefined battles on the eastern and northeastern frontiers with millions of dead throughout our history and entire provinces devastated and then rebuilt only to be devastated again and once again rebuilt. I would say that French-German reconciliation already existed before my 7-year term, and this was the work of General de Gaulle and of Chancellor Adenaeur, courageous and audacious work where they anticipated history.

[Question] With a tribute to Robert Schuman...

[Answer] With also a tribute to Robert Schuman. Chancellor Schmidt and I assumed responsibility of office practically at the same moment, that is, both of us in 1974. We knew each other; we had been finance ministers at the same time and we knew each other personally. We decided to go into a higher gear, that is, to go from reconciliation to entente. What we made work during these 7 years was the French-German entente. To give an example: I have met Chancellor Schmidt more than 50 times in 6 years and we have had innumerable telephone conversations in order to get used to dealing with the problems through cooperation and, above all, mutual knowledge between Germany and France.

Quite recently, we settled two fundamental problems; that of the agricultural prices we would have never settled--I say this--we would have never settled but for the entente, the direct entente between Chancellor Schmidt and myself, and this represents for France an important saving, an important element in 1981. A second example: Our action toward investments, our joint loan. Never in history have there been two countries which together have launched loans. This has never occured. Two big industrial countries Germany and France will do it. Therefore, we are giving an important concrete content to this historic element, which from now on is entente. I would say reconciliation is finished. What we must preserve now is entente, and if I am re-elected president I say that my first encounter will be with Chancellor Schmidt.

[Question] The worst enemy of a country is solitude. Alas, we experienced it at least three important times: In 1870, in 1914, in 1939 we exposed our soldiers alone, or almost so, on the front of freedom. The strength of a country also resides in the strength of its alliances. Now how can we avoid in the future finding ourselves in this or that position of such tragic solitude?

[Answer] It's true that solitude can be a greak risk for a country. And in the criticisms which are sometimes made of France's foreign policy, there is this idea of being indulgent toward solitude, saying we don't want anything to do with others, we don't want to get along with them, we don't need them and so on. Now the misfortunes in our history have been approached alone. In the wars to which you allude, when we remained alone right until the end--unfortunately--we lost them, like the war of 1870. On the other hand, when we have had allies, friends on our side, as in the case of the 1914 war, the case of the 1939-45 war, we won them.

Now, France is not alone at the moment, as it is part of an alliance, which is the Atlantic alliance. When I was elected president of the republic, it was part of this alliance, but there was a discussion about whether we would go into the complete military system of the alliance. And I have always said no. We have an independent and national military power. On the other hand, we respect the alliance, and I can tell you that France is certainly, because of its historical tradition, the country which keeps its undertakings best. So we are not alone. We are part of the alliance of the countries of freedom. And on this subject I would like to say that foreign policy doesn't consist of trying to fall out with everyone. I have sometimes been told, asked questions, about how strange it is--France seems to have good relations with a large number of countries in the world. Well, so much the better. This is the aim of foreign policy. So France is now and will therefore exercise its own responsibilities.

[Question] What strikes me most in this campaign is that by trying to put Valery Giscard d'Estaing's France on trial, many candidates are putting France itself on trial--immediately, incorrectly presented as a country which is disheartened, broken, (?anesthetized), smothered, incapable of justice and generosity. France is portrayed as a caricature. Is it thus true that France could lose its enlightening power?

[Answer] There are those who, first of all, in a campaign and for electoral ends, giving this degraded picture of France, do not qualify themselves to lead it. One cannot claim to lead a people or a country which one doesn't respect. And I would say that in the statements they make either they do not know or they are lying, as, in my opinion, they have no right not to know. The main candidates are parliamentarians, so they have access to all sorts of sources of information. They know very well what France's international situation is at the moment. There too, there are a few points to make. France is a country which has played a particularly active role in international life. Of the large initiatives of recent years, most of them are French. I shall mention a few: The creation of the European Council, which now meets three times a year. This is a French initiative which I took in 1974. What is called the North-South dialogue--meetings between industrialized countries and poor countries to try to work out a new international economic order--a French initiative of autumn 1975, which is continuing at the moment and which will further develop, I hope. So, there have been a succession of French initiatives.

We now take part in the debate on disarmament, we did not take part in it before. We have taken a certain number of initiatives.

You must have seen, for example, that for security in Europe the idea which is currently being discussed, the plan which is being discussed, is a French project.

As for relations with world leaders, I, on the occasion of the campaign, have thought about the number of meetings I have had. I have received in Paris 238 heads of state and government in 7 years, 238. As there are only 500 in the world, that means that several have come, but it shows the intensity of international relations. I remind you that I have been to visit all the big countries in the world during my 7-year term. I'll take them from West to East--the United States of America, the Soviet Union, India, China--I have seen all of these, and for trips which were working trips, that is to say, during which we studied world problems. So France is, at the moment, a respected and influential country. And those who say the opposite either do not know this, and this is proof of ignorance, or they are lying, and this is worse.

[Question] Yes, I now come to the main question, that of world peace. Peace is becoming fragile, extremely fragile. Now, in this position, which is essentially very dramatic, how--and this is a question of prime importance--can we preserve France's full power of arbitration and dialogue?

[Answer] First of all, why say that we are going to enter a difficult period? For the following reason, we have gone through a difficult period because we have gone through the period of the weakness of the United States of America, which lasted 4 years of my 7-year term, and which posed for me very concerning, sometimes worrying questions for a series of security problems. We have entered a different situation which is an affirmation of the power of the United States of America. But this means that the Soviet Union will of course closely follow this affirmation of power--from which will stem a situation of tension. Moreover, the main conflicts of the world have not been solved, particularly the Middle East conflict, which still remains an open wound. And I hope we will be able to bring about peace in that area of the world. Therefore, we do indeed have a dangerous situation.

Now, my reply is I have fought for peace. I am fighting for peace-for Lebanon at the moment. I shall fight for peace. Why? First of all, because this is France's role. France has always fought for peace, and when it gave itself a fact which extends over the international scene this meant it was fighting for peace. Next, because this is the fundamental interest of our country. I think that when one looks at the delay in France's development, this is because of the devastation of wars. And if the French can live in peace for, I hope, a long time yet, they are capable of organizing the progress of their country. So, the first responsibility of a president of the republic in the world as it is is to be able to bring peace to his country.

We hear about many things in this electoral campaign. If one above others should be written at the top of the list on the wall of history I would say it should be peace. Because it is on this that the fate of France depends. Therefore, I reply to your question in the simplest way: I have fought for peace, I am fighting for peace. If I am elected president of the republic, I shall fight for peace.

Press Club Remarks

LD151407 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Apr 81 p 9

[Report on French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's 12 April remarks to "Europe 1 press club"]

[Text] Valery Giscard d'Estaing started by telling the press club that the election campaign had opened "in a calm democratic atmosphere." He added: "The truth is that 9 of the 10 candidates criticize the outgoing president of the republic. That is a fact. When for instance Mr Marchais says that he is the only anti-Giscard candidate, they are making a mistake....

"Of course, at first public opinion was struck by those criticisms.... then people noticed that the criticisms were aimed not only at the president of the republic but at France. During two important programs, two major candidates criticized French foreign policy in terms which shocked public opinion. (Note 1), (reference to the comments made by Francois Mitterrand on 16 March on the 'Cards on the Table' program on Channel 2, on PRAVDA's review of Giscard d'Estaing's action. The PS candidate stated: 'There had to be some payment for the trip to Warsaw.' This is also a reference to the 'Cards on the Table' program on 9 March during which Jacques Chirac said, with regard to France's prolonged 'silence' after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan: 'It is shameful that nothing was said for 3 weeks.') You remember the way in which some of the president's actions were caricatured, especially my meeting in Warsaw. You also remember that the word 'shameful' was used three times with reference to French foreign policy, whereas that policy is unanimously respected in the world today. The French people have thus seen that these criticisms directed at the president of the republic hit at France too. Moreover, during the past few weeks they have also seen that they were directed at the French people too."

With regard to his plans to strengthen the majority's unity, Giscard d'Estaing stated: "There are of course the shocks and upheavals of a presidential campaign which are strong and, in my view, perfectly comprehensible. Where does the majority come from? It is the 1978 majority for which there was a contract between the voters and elected representatives who were the constituency deputies. If I am reelected in May, there will again be a majority voice. The elected representatives have a contract with their voters dating from 1978.... Do you think that after a second majority expression of public opinion they will break the contract binding them to their voters? I am convinced that they will not."

After reaffirming that his decision not to run for a third term would enable him, if reelected, "to take more nonpartisan initiatives," the outgoing president pointed out: "Here is some legitimate ambition in being a candidate for any post. I do not criticize that: I had that legitimate ambition but in my case that legitimate ambition is no longer present because I was elected in 1974. As you know, I was elected then as the youngest president of the French Republic. (Note 2), (in fact the youngest president of the republic was Jean Casimir-Perier. He was born in 1847 and elected in 1894 when he was 47 years old. Giscard d'Edtaing was 48 when he entered the Elysee. Asked: 'Do you know that if elected you will not in fact be the youngest president of the French Republic,' Giscard d'Estaing had replied in an interview published by LE MONDE on 3 May 1974: 'Yes, I know. I have not forgotten Casimir-Perier. It's rather a shame.') Therefore I no longer have any ambition in that respect. I am no longer interested in winning power."

The head of state announced: "On the one hand, I think that France must conserve the experience acquired by a number of politicians and statesmen and, on the other, a major change is necessary. The same is true of the Elysee: I have decided on a fundamental change in the Elysee team if I am reelected."

Giscard d'Estaing made the following remarks about what he thinks would happen if Mr Mitterrand won: "There would be two elections. The presidential election, in which the influence of the Communist voters necessary for his victory would be considerable, since it is completely out of the question for Mr Mitterrand to be elected without massive support from the Communist voters, who represent almost half of his own voters. In addition, Mr Mitterrand has said that he will dissolve the National Assembly; therefore there will be an election at the end of June. So there will be a kind of perpetuation of the election in France, with all the major elections coming together, in a regime characterized by a majority election system in chich no Socialist deputy can be elected unless the PCF stands down in his favor."

After reiterating that he is not in favor of proportional representation, "because the French people are attached to the choice of their deputies by name," Giscard d'Estaing continued: "If there are two successive election agreements, in other words a Socialist and Communist majority for the presidential election and a Socialist and Communist majority for the parliamentary election, what policy can you hope to implement? People are trying to suggest that it will not be a policy in keeping with the objectives and intentions of that election alliance, which will have been seen twoce. That is completely unrealistic. It means that there will be two majorities going in the same direction--Socialist and Communist--and that the policy will be in keeping with that Communist and Socialist alliance. That will certainly lead to serious economic and social distrubances."

Questioned on his intention--which he asserted at the beginning of his 7-year term--to reduce the size of the Communist electorate (Note 3), (on 16 June 1976 during an interview with Jacques Chancel, Giscard d'Estaing stated: "The PCF is in a historical decline.... in other words both the size of its membership and its electoral influence will continue to fall in the coming period. I observe this first in the change in its membership between 1950 and the present time. I observed it during the presidential election since, although the PCF put forward a candidate for the previous presidential election, it did not put one forward in 1974".) The candidate replied: "In fact I consider it unnatural for there to be a Communist option in France. It is unnatural. I am sure that the Communist voters vote according to their convictions and, of course, it is not for me to pass judgment on that conviction. But, it is unnatural.... It is unnatural because no Frenchman and woman would choose to live under a Communist regime if they had the choice. There are French people who cast protest votes against me, but I know very few Frenchmen or women who would use their voting slip to choose to live under a Communist regime.... My objective remains the same, namely to achieve a constant reduction in the number of French people who opt for a Communist regime, that is my ambition. It is my objective and I maintain it.... It is one of the reasons why I went to Monteuil in Seine-Saint-Denis, to say that I was going there as the candidate for the liberal opposition because I want France to be a French republic and for the Communist option to be chosen by only a small number of French people."

With regard to the launching of French and German borrowing to promote the modernization of enterprises, the president of the republic said: "The idea of concerted French and German action came from Chancellor Schmidt.... I would like to point out that, first, we had to borrow from abroad in any case to cover the annual balance of payments deficit and that, second, we are containing the growth of the French money supply within fixed limits and that the loan is compatible with those limits. Moreover, that is why Mr Barre would certainly not have accepted those figures or negotiated that loan if he had not been convinced of that."

MITTERRAND CRITICIZES GISCARD FOREIGN POLICY

LD151419 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Apr 81 p 12

["J.M. C." report on speech by PS presidential candidate Francois Mitterrand at election rally in Dijon on 12 April]

[Excerpts] Dijon--Welcomed by the strains of the Socialist anthem in the Dijon conference hall, Francois Mitterrand crossed a packed auditorium and mounted the platform where Bourgogne Regional Council Chairman Pierre Joxe was awaiting him. To enthusiastic applause Mitterrand said: "I believe that we are witnessing a rejection of the outgoing, I nearly said departing candidate. We are witnessing signs of weariness with regard to this indifferent and insolent government, this display of privilege, these increased inequalities and economic and social failures. There is possibly also some condemnation of an attitude in foreign policy which means that France has lost its most original aspect."

Mitterrand then went into more detail about French foreign policy. He indicated that what "shocked" him in the African "affairs" was not "what people think." "What shocked me was that close personal relations were maintained with a paper emperor." He explained: "What disgusts me is the thought that French policy could have depended on such relations. Paris knew what was happening and relations were maintained for the pleasure of a nice trip or a trophy which brought our country into disrepute."

After recalling that he had "warned" the government in the National Assembly back in 1972, he criticized the head of state's attitude toward the Chad conflict, stressing that, 48 hours after a solemn declaration from the Elysee, "Libyan troops were ending the war in Chad and the French Government immediately opened negotiations on selling new arms to Libya."

Mitterrand again criticized the head of state's attitude toward the invasion of Afghanistan and then he mentioned the support which Brezhnev, Schmidt and Reagan seem to be giving the outgoing president. He pointed out: "This intervention by foreign powers in France's affairs shows what an accomodating attitude has been taken to them.... It is time that France found its greatness again."

AFP REPORTS ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION POLLS

NC152104 Paris AFP in English 2015 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 15 Apr (AFP)--Socialist candidate Francois Mitterrand would beat President Vallery Giscard d'Estaing by 54 percent to 46 if they face off in the second round in upcoming French presidential elections, an opinion poll indicated today.

The poll, commissioned by the LE QUOTIDIEN of Paris newspaper during the second week of April among more than 2,000 persons, said that if the second round pitted Mr Mitterrand against Gaullist Mayor of Paris Jacques Chirac the Socialist leader would win by 56 percent to 44, On the other hand, President Giscard d'Estaing would win a run-off against Mr Chirac by 53 percent to 47, the poll said. Ten candidates are standing in the first round on April 26 with the two leaders facing off in a second ballot on May 10.

PCE SEES GOVERNMENT AVOIDING BROAD CONSULTATION

LD150947 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 10-16 Apr 81

[PCE Standing Committee 6 April communique: "Consultation Must Be Plural"]

[Text] At its 6 April meeting the PCE Standing Committee listened to a detailed report on the meeting of Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] and PCE executive leaderships and welcomed the points of convergence that emerged from it, stressing in particular the importance of the agreement on the need for a coalition government with a broad base of support in parliament and society to tackle the serious unresolved problems. It also listened to a report on the top level contacts among the PSOE, the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] and the PCE in connection with the defense of the constitution and democracy.

The Standing Committee, which considered positive Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo's proposal to [PCE Secretary General] Santiago Carrillo to seek consultation among the political and trade union forces in the form of "committees" that will examine the most pressing issues in both sectors, notes and regrets that, whereas the "economic" or trade union committee has begun working, the UCD government has, however, taken a series of political initiatives [affecting security, the antiterroism struggle and the autonomies) without prior consultation with the constitutional parties at the state and nationality levels. Moreover, recent press reports reveal that the government is holding bilateral talks apparently with "miniconsultations" in mind, in other words excluding a number of political forces at the state and nationality levels. The Standing Committee reasserts the PCE's principle that consultations must be plural, lucid and centered on the quest for solutions having broad political, parliamentary and popular support.

The PCE Standing Committee expresses to Basque Communist Party Secretary General Robert Lertxundi its most heartfelt solidarity following his disgraceful kidnapping by Basque Homeland and Liberty [ETA] and the assassination threats that have been made. It appeals to the Basque democratic forces to repulse the latest upsurge of ETA criminal activity, which marks a new increase in the terrorist escalation, to organize the citizens' mobilization against this and all manifestations of terrorism and to guarantee the specific protection of Roberto Lertxundi and other democratic leaders and party members threatened by ETA.

The PCE expresses its active solidarity to the Basque people in the struggle against terrorism and for the Basque country's autonomous rights.

SAUDI KING KHALID TO MAKE VISIT 15-18 JUNE

LD141606 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] King Khalid of Saudi Arabia is to pay an official visit to Spain from 15 to 18 June to return the visit the king and queen paid to his country 3 years ago. In Saudi Arabia, considerable importance is attached to this visit, not only for fostering bilateral relations, but also in connection with the Middle East political crisis. Saudi Arabia is one of the main Arab economic powers and the major political force in the region, and its role is therefore decisive. Spain, as a traditional ally of the Arab cause, hopes to act as a bridge between the Middle East and Europe. This will undoubtedly be one of the main questions which King Khalid will discuss in Spain.

In the field of bilateral relations, economic agreements may be reached which might help ease our balance of payments with Saudi Arabia, which is the major power in OPEC. Saudi Arabia is particularly interested in bringing about Spanish participation in its current development plan, and this could help prospects for creating jobs in Spain.

NORWAY

NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS COVER LABOR PARTY CONFERENCE

ARBEIDERBLADET Hails Results

LD091039 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 6 Apr 81 p 4

[Editorial: "After Hamar"]

[Text] A Labor Party National Conference is a central event in Norwegian political life. Norwegian politics are never quite the same before and after such a national conference. The Hamar national conference, which ended yesterday, has been described as "a force for policies." All who were present as either delegates or observers perceived the national conference as a political workshop where decisions were made and guidelines drawn up which will have significance for the development of Norwegian society for many years to come.

Words such as "split" and "conflict" were also used before the Hamar conference. But in fact the Labor Party has rarely had a national conference so characterized by unanimity. For the first time since the NATO resolution in 1949 no opposition to foreign or security policy was expressed at the national conference. We see this as a positive result of the open debate on these questions which has gone on in the party in recent months.

During the 4 days the conference lasted, all political attention in Norway was directed at Hamar and the Hamar hall. All Labor Party officials, friends and voters expected that the conference would give the political answers to present and future problems. The national conference fulfilled its task. The political challenges facing us are many and demanding. The national conference showed that the Labor Party is willing to shoulder the responsibility and meet the challenges with policies whereby the people jointly solve social questions for the good of all. If a national conference has a unifying effect on a party it has done a good job. The Hamar conference had a unifying effect. The breadth of the party is also represented in the party's leadership. In the new Central Executive the district parties are better represented than in the past. We are convinced that the new central party leadership, the new Central Executive and the new National Executive will make a good cooperative team.

The party leadership willbe a working team. Now that Gro Harlem Brundtland is both party chairman and prime minister, there are individuals who have interpreted this as a strong concentration of power. This is a stupid way of looking at things. On the other hand, we think that it is wrong to extract principles from such a question. What is important here is what is useful in practical terms in a particular situation. Johan Nygaardsvold was prime minister for 10 years without being party chairman. For 3 years the same was true of Torp. Einar Gerhardsen and Trygve Bratteli combined the two posts. We believe that the Labor Party will continue in the future to solve such questions on the basis of an assessment of what is best in a particular situation. Many new faces have appeared in the Central Executive, and as many old ones have disappeared. Names such as Trygve Bratteli, Tor Aspengren, Reiulf Steen, Per Kleppe, and Bjartmar Gjerde have all been important men in Norwegian politics for many years. We are glad that all of those leaving the Central Executive are not also leaving active politics. The new central leadership, with Gro Harlem Brundtland as chairman, Einar Forde as deputy chairman and Ivar Leveraas as secretary, represent young forces and solid political experience. They form a leadership with which the whole party can identify.

"To arms, comrades!" such were the new party chairman's final words to the national conference. And the struggle is primarily to ensure a Labor election victory and a Labor government for the next 4 years. Trends in the last few months show that the Labor Party can win the election in September.

If the party is to succeed in doing so it must have faith in itself and be able to win confidence and enthusiasm from outside. The national conference's days at Hamar have strengthened the faith, the confidence and the enthusiasm. They have been an important contribution to the election victory, for which full mobilization will now begin.

AFTENPOSTEN Appraisal

LD081533 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 Apr 81 p 2

[Editorial: "New Leadership, Old Policies"]

[Text] The Labor Party has elected a new leader. A divisive and seemingly irreconcilable conflict of personalities ended happily for the party when Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland was elected to great applause as the first female chairman in the party's history. The election is also a milestone in the sense that Harlem Brundtland is the first party chairman whose social and vocational background differs from that which has traditionally characterized the Labor Party's most important leaders. But the Norwegian Labor Party's 48th National Conference was not satisfied with this one historic event. By electing Ecclesiastic Affairs and Education Minister Einar Forde deputy chairman, the Labor Party now has two decidedly academic figures in its top leadership. This says much about the social and sociological developments in our country, developments which are gradually--albeit with great reluctance--being accepted as a significant factor in the recruitment to the highest posts in the Social Democratic [Labor] Party too.

It is of course possible to discuss whether it was wise of the Labor Party to elect Forde in preference to Gunnar Berge, the sheet metal worker and trade union official from Rogaland, who in recent years has been a highly respected chairman of the Storting Finance Committee. Berge represents precisely the social group which--according to Trygve Bratteli--must not be left lying forgotten at the side of the road when the Labor Party tries to embrace other groups of voters. Since Harlem Brundtland was an obvious choice for the post of leader, Berge as deputy leader would have given the party leadership a better balance and the continuity which is so important for a party with the Social Democrats' strong traditions. On the other hand, there was no doubt that Einar Forde was a candidate with very strong qualifications. With his intellectual gifts, his talent as a speaker, and his capacity for ideological and political rethinking, he and Gro Harlem Brundtland will make a leadership team to be followed closely. They will certainly not be boring, and that is something that we can all be thankful for.

Both these elections and the general course of the national conference can be expected to have a stimulating effect on the Labor Party. The "Gro-wind" has once again created optimism, enthusiasm and drive in the ranks of party officials. To unrestrained applause at the national conference, the new prime minister and party chairman spurred the party on to a fight to retain government power. But there is little use in blowing the trumpets when the Labor Party is incapable of presenting a policy capable of satisfying the voters' needs and desires, quite unlike the present one. After four days of the national conference it must simply be stated that new answers to present and future problems will not come from the Labor Party. And it is impossible to expect anything else when a party so openly demonstrates that it does not want to listen to the signals the people themselves are giving.

The Labor Party National Conference showed curiously little interest in fundamental problems connected with inflation and weakened competitiveness, problems which quite simply will have to be solved to ensure social welfare and create a better economic foundation for getting a grip on urgent social tasks. Instead we saw that the national conference adopted a resolution for a 6-hour working day, something which Planning Minister Per Kleppe described in advance as pure economic irresponsibility. And it is also worth noting the resolution on the introduction of an interest rate ceiling.

REPORTAGE ON ROMANIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Downing Street Talks

AU141233 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] London, 14 Apr (AGERPRES)--Official talks started on Monday afternoon at 10 Downing Street between Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet and Margaret Thatcher, prime minister of Great Britain.

The two premiers examined the evolution of the Romanian-British relations in various domains, the way in which the decisions made at top level during the state visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to Great Britain June 1978 were being implemented, with stress on the need for stimulating the attainment of the objectives set under the joint statement signed on that occasion.

Satisfaction was expressed at the fact that, of late, the Romanian-British relations had expanded in all domains, for the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of detente, understanding, national independence and peace. During the talks, particular emphasis was placed on the analysis of the relations of economic and industrial cooperation with a view to identifying concrete modalities of more efficiently capitalizing the economic potential of the two countries.

The positive evolution of the bilateral commercial exchanges, which have increased three times in the last decade, was highlighted and the need was pointed to for further expanding exchanges with highly processed goods produced in cooperation, for concluding longterm export-import contracts especially in the machine-building, chemical and light industries. Likewise, the possibilities were highlighted provided by the industries of the two countries for cooperation on third markets.

Positive assessments were made of the collaboration in education, culture and art. It was considered that possibilities existed for stimulating those relations, for a better knowledge of the achievements scored by the two peoples.

During the working dialogue that passed in an open, constructive spirit the prime minister of the two countries exchanged opinions on some current questions of the international life particularly relating to the strengthening of European security, to the need for steady efforts for concrete results to be obtained at the Madrid conference, to the achievement of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place. At the same time, the main hotbeds of conflict extant today in the world were pointed out with emphasis on the need to solve them peacefully.

Attending the talks are for Romania: Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Alexandru Margaritecu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, cochairman of the joint governmental commission of economic collaboration, industrial and technological cooperation, Gheorghe Boldur, deputy minister of Machine-Building Industry, Vasile Gliga, Romania's ambassador in London, councillors and experts. For Great Britain: Lord Carrington, secretary of state for foreign affairs, Peter Blaker, member of the government, minister of state for foreign affairs, Paul Cecil Holmer, ambassador of Great Britain in Bucharest, J. Bullard, deputy secretary general for foreign affairs, B. Fall, director for foreign affairs, J. Pownall, director, Department of Trade, concillors and experts.

Thatcher Dinner

AU141231 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] London, 14 Apr (AGERPRES)--Margaret Thatcher, prime minister of Great Britain, gave a dinner on Monday in honor of Romanian Premier Ilie Verdet.

During the dinner, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the two premiers proposed toasts to the health of Romania's and Great Britain's leaders, to the broader expansion, on mutually advantageoud terms, of the Romanian-British collaboration and cooperation, to the prosperity and happiness of the two peoples.

Lord Carrington Meeting

AU141236 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0934 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] London, 14 Apr (AGERPRES)--Premier Ilie Verdet had an interview with Lord Carrington, secretary of state for foreign affairs. On the occasion, some questions were approached relating to the bilateral collaboration which has witnessed an ascending, manysided development. During the talk, which passed in a deeply cordial atmosphere, the positive course was highlighted of the Romanian-British collaboration on an international plane and the idea was emphasized that Romania and Great Britain would contribute more substantially to the improvement of the international climate by steadily developing their cooperation.

Interview With Foot

AU141245 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0926 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] London, 14 Apr (AGERPRES)--The same day [13 April], Ilie Verdet met with Michael Foot, leader of the Labor Party, with whom he conducted a cordial talk.

During the interview, which occasioned an exchange of messages between Nicolae Ceausescu and Michael Foot, the good relations were highlighted of collaboration between the RCP and the Labor Party. In this context, the policy of the RCP was brought to the fore of broad openness to collaboration with the other parties of the working class--socialist and social democratic parties--with all the democratic and progressive forces in the struggle for democratically transforming society, for peace. At the same time, some questions regarding the development of the Romanian-British economic relations were approached.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the RCP, of Nicolae Ceausescu personally, the Romanian premier addressed Michael Foot the invitation to pay a visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Visit With Lord Mayor

AU150903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0805 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] London, 15 Apr (AGERPRES)--On Tuesday, Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet called on Sir Ronald Laurence Gardner Thorpe, lord mayor of the city of London. On the occasion the sides have considered the relations between Romania and Great Britain to follow an ascending course in all the fields, that the exchanges of visits and contacts at the level of governments, parliaments and in the field of the local administration have been intensified. They have also stressed that such vast relations play an important part in complementing the overall relations between our countries and peoples. The lord mayor gave a working luncheon in honour of the Romanian guest and of the persons accompanying him.

Meetings With Officials

AU151040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] London, 15 Apr (AGERPRES)--Premier Ilie Verdet met on April 14 with John Biffen, secretary of state for trade. They examined aspects of the development and diversification of the bilateral commercial exchanges, of the expansion of cooperation on third markets.

The Romanian prime minister also had a working meeting with representatives of British business circles and industrial and commercial firms when stress was laid on the progress made by bilateral relations, possibilities being examined provided by the economic potential of the two countries of further expanding and diversifying bilateral economic, technical and scientific cooperation just as cooperation on third markets and mutual commercial exchanges.

In the afternoon, Ilie Verdet had interviews with Sir Keith Joseph, secretary of state for industry, David Howell, secretary of state for energy, and Sir Derek Ezra, president of the National Council for Coal. Aspects were approached of the Romanian-British cooperation in the field of industrial production, power resources, coal extraction and mining equipment manufacture.

Blaker-Duma Session

AU151033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] London, 15 Apr (AGERPRES)--On April 14, Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had an interview with Peter Blaker, member of government, minister of state for foreign affairs, when some aspects of the Romanian-British bilateral relations, as well as current international questions, those regarding European security in particular, were approached. On that occasion, the necessity was highlighted that the proceedings of the Madrid meeting should materialize in the adoption of some concrete measures conducive to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, in the spirit of the provisions of the Final Act.

Likewise, Romanian and British officials met in working groups to examine concrete aspects of the further development of the economic collaboration between the two countries.

Interview With Parliamentarians

AU151038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] London, 15 Apr (AGERPRES)--The same day, the Romanian premier had an interview with the British Parliamentary Group of Friendship With Romania. He was warmly greeted by James Johnson, chairman of the group.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, it was considered that the Romanian-British parliamentary relations were most consistent covering exchanges at the level of both the two parliaments' leadership, the national groups of the interparliamentary union, and the groups of friendship. In this country, the special attention was highlighted which President Nicolae Ceausescu gives to the enhanced role of parliaments and parliamentarians, as exponents of public opinion, in backing, promoting and developing bilateral relations, in finding negotiated solutions to the major questions of mankind.

The Romanian premier voiced the will of the Romanian parliamentarians, of the group of friendship with Great Britain, to further develop the bilateral contacts and cooperation with a view to actively promoting the Romanian-British relations on all planes, the complex questions of the international life.

Conclusion of Talks

AU150900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0803 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] London, 15 Apr (AGERPRES)--Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, had a conclusion-drawing interviw, at the Parliament, following the official talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. On the occasion they further examined certain most topical international problems.

The two premiers expressed satisfaction at the results of the visit and of the talks, that would contribute to the multilateral development and deepening of the Romanian-British collaboration.

The dialogue occasioned by the visit has contributed to the deepening of the mutual knowledge and confidence, to the better capitalization of the possibilities offerred by the economies of the two countries, opening fresh paths to the Romanian-British cooperation, to the collaboration on multiple planes to the interest of the Romanian people and of the British people, of the cause of international peace, independence and collaboration.

Ilie Verdet thanked for the warm, cordial reception given to the Romanian delegation--an expression of the good relations existing between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

At the conclusion of the interview, in behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of the Romanian Government, Ilie Verdet addressed the British premier, Margaret Thatcher, the invitation to pay an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

In turn, the British premier asked the Romanian premier to convey best wishes to President Nicolae Ceausescu and to Elena Ceausescu.

NOTT SET TO REVIEW DEFENSE SPENDING PROJECTS

LD152208 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1820 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Defense Secretary Mr John Nott is to take some harsh decisions on equipment and policy within the next two or three weeks in a bid to keep the troubled defence budget within its limits over the next decade.

Although manpower and some weapons projects are not sancrosanct, the long-term review of Britain's defences will not involve cutting out major roles now played by the 332,000-strong armed forces, it was understood tonight.

Mr Nott stressed in the defence white paper published today that too much money is tied up in ships, aircraft and tanks and not enough in the weapons and sensors they need to carry.

The review will look at existing equipment or that due to come into service shortly to see if it will remain viable in the 1990s to counter the growing Soviet threat. The early phasing-out of such equipment has not been ruled out, it is believed.

Among decisions due to be taken this year which come under the scope of the review, are those dealing with the replacement of the Sea-King anti-submarine helicopter; the Sea Eagle anti-ship missile; the new heavyweight torpedo for the navy, the Harrier successor and various design aspects of the Trident strategic deterrent submarine. The Trident missile project intended as the new British nuclear deterrent, will not come into question in the review.

One of the themes of the white paper is that Britain's defence programme is over-extended. In several areas it warns that resources "are spread too thinly."

With the escalating problems in the defence budget--this year's level of 12,274 million pounds shows no increase in real terms over 1980--the Defence Ministry is under pressure to concentrate its efforts more effectively in some areas of military spending.

As one senior officer commented tonight: "We are trying to do too much with too little."

Despite these financial difficulties, the government is pressing ahead with studies into how it can improve Britain's worldwide military capability "at modest cost."

The ministry wants to set up a special equipment stockpile for small-scale overseas operations. It is also looking to restore a "limited" parachute assault ability by providing RAF aircrews with the necessary extra equipment and training to drop a battalion group over a landing ground within 15 minutes.

Improvements are also being made in command and control arrrangements for overseas operations and an existing military Hq, under a major general and his staff, will be nominated to take charge of any "contingency intervention" outside the NATO area.

Earlier Mr Nott attacked speculation that the 55,000-strong British Rhine Army was to be withdrawn in the cost-saving move; "forward defence in Germany is not under review, nor is it questioned," he said.

"We are performing a crucial role in NATO and I am perfectly clear in my own mind we should not do anything which would destabilise it in any way. That would be extremely damaging," Mr Nott said. He promised a public statement on the results of the review before Parliament's summer recess.

UK, BELIZE AGREE ON INDEPENDENCE CONSTITUTION

FL142135 Bridgetown CANA in English 2126 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Excerpts] London, 14 April (CANA-REUTER)--Ministers from Britain and its colony of Belize have agreed an independence constitution for Belize in 8 days of talks in London which ended today. Nicholas Ridley, a minister of state at the British Foreign Office, said it would enshrine most of the existing democratic institutions in Belize, which has been self-governing for the last 14 years.

A new element would be the creation of an advisory council with functions extending into judicial matters. The constitution, still to be published, would be protected from amendment until after a post-independence general election, Mr Ridley said.

Britain's last colony on the American mainland is due for independence this year. Much of the territory is swamp and jungle and it has only 151,000 inhabitants. Prime Minister George Price did not attend the London constitutional conference because of a state of emergency in Belize imposed after rioting in which four people died.

Deputy Premier Lindberg Rogers said in London today when the talks ended: "To pretend that this is the end of the Belizean struggle for independence is to deceive ourselves." He said the next hurdle was to reach a detailed agreement with Guatemala on its right of access to the sea. Belize, Guatemala and Britain will start talks on this next month, probably in London.

At the conference opening ceremony, Mr Ridley hinted that a garrison of 1,600 British troops may stay on in Belize after independence. Britain, he said, intends to make appropriate arrangements for Belize's future security.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS TURN TO CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECT

NC151740 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Within the framework of the intercommunal talks, a new meeting was held this afternoon at the Ledra Palace hotel during which disucssion was continued on the constitutional aspect of the Cyprus problem. Replying before the meeting to a question as to whether it is necessary for the UN secretary general to take a more active role in view of the slow pace of the talks, the special assistant to the UN secretary general, Mr Gobbi, said that the activities of the person offering his good services are defined, in the end, by the interested parties. We cannot be very dynamic, he added, when the sides are in the preliminary stage of the talks or in a stage in the talks.

Replying to a question in connection with the recent meeting Waldheim held in New York with Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen, Gobbi said that he did not have any concrete reports on it, but added that the secretary general had been very satisfied.

The representative of the Greek Cypriot side to the talks, Mr Ioannidhis, stated that the constitutional and territorial aspects of the Cyprus problem should be discussed together. Unfortunately, he said, the lack of concrete proposals on the territorial aspect by the other side has not promoted the desired dialogue and is hampering the talks.

The representative of the Turkish Cypriot side at the talks, Mr Onan, stated that reports in the press that Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen has stated that after the parliamentary elections in Cyprus the Turkish side will submit proposals on the territorial aspect of the problem are speculation.

A UN announcement on the meeting, which was the third in the sixth round of the talks, said that the examination of the positions and proposals of the two sides was continued. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, 29 April, during which discussion of the territorial aspect will continue.

TURKISH CYPRIOT ANSWERS GREEK CYPRIOT UN CLAIM

TA152000 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] The TFSC representative in New York, Nail Atalay, has sent a letter to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in reply to a letter of 11 March 1981 by Greek Cypriot UN Representative Mavrommatis to the secretary general concerning the status of the TFSC representation in Ankara. In his letter, Atalay says that there are close relations between the Federated State and Turkey; therefore, it is very natural for the TFSC to open a representation in Ankara. Thus, this is the result of the necessities created by the close relations with Turkey.

Atalay requested that his letter be published as a UN document. In his letter he said: The fact that the Turkish Republic has accepted the TFSC as well among the diplomatic missions concerns Turkey and facilitates the TFSC's mutual relations with Turkey. To claim that Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot community are not interested in the intercommunal talks by misrepresenting a decision made 2 years ago is a move devoid of any kind of good will or realism and should not be taken seriously.

MITSOTAKIS DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO CAIRO

NC160927 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0900 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis departed today at 1030 for Cairo to pay a 4-day official visit to Egypt following an invitation by Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs Hasan 'Ali. During his stay in Egypt, Mitsotakis will be received by Egyptian President as-Sadat. In the talks with Egyptian officials, bilateral and international issues will be examined.

TALKS ON U.S. BASES POSTPONED FOR EASTER

NC151910 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] According to a Foreign Ministry announcement, Greek-U.S. negotiations on an agreement for economic and defense cooperation between the two countries will be temporarily suspended as of tomorrow because of the Easter holidays. During this period, contacts between Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Roussos and U.S. Ambassador McCloskey and other ministry officials will continue on the discussion of issues connected with the agreement.

TO VIMA EDITORIAL ON TURKISH AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

NC151948 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 15 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Violations"]

[Text] The government is pretending to be surprised over the reaction inside Greece to the new, worse-than-ever violation of Greece's Aegean airspace last Wednesday by Turkish aircraft, on the eve of the resumption of Greek-Turkish negotiations, which started yesterday, for the settlement of specific differences between the two countries.

The government, however, should have been surprised and worried if the exact opposite took place--if the public, the political world and the press "remained silent" in face of this Turkish provocation. Had this happened, it would have demonstrated diminished national attention and lessened sensitivity and political awareness.

The opposition placed the incident within its correct perspective. It criticized the government because yesterday it resumed negotiations with the Turks over issues related to airspace before the Turks even condescended to furnish an explanation for the "deliberate" airspace violation last Wednesday--and "repeatedly" at that. The opposition also underlined the government's responsibilities stemming from its unilaterally submitting to "arrangements"--which it undertook only a short time ago on issues of airspace--that, instead of smoothing out the differences, only encouraged the Turks. The opposition revealed (and the government ignored this point completely in yesterday's statement) that apart from these "arrangements" the government also agreed to abolish the artillery firing ranges in the Aegean area, thus weakening Greek sovereignty over these areas. A progovernment newspaper, in conclusion, also criticized the government for concealing the Turkish violations from Greek public opinion and for referring to them only after the leader of the major opposition party openly denounced them.

According to available information, however, the whole issue shows another aspect. The violation of our airspace a week ago by the Turks was planned in advance. It has not been attempted just once or twice. The PASOK chairman referred to 18 violations of our airspace, and the government admitted to a slightly lower number of such violations. Consequently, any attempt to excuse these violations by saying that they were the result of error is not at all convincing.

At the same time, it is also obvious that Turkish aircraft transferred westward from a distant airfield in the East also took part in these group forays by the Turkish Air Force inside Greek airspace. All this took place barely 5 days before the commencement of negotiations between Greek and Turkish experts in Athens aimed at settling Greek-Turkish airspace difficulties. Since these negotiations were imminent, wouldn't it have been natural to expect increased vigilance against any possible provocations from both sides? Yet the violations were still committed by the Turks.

The "scenario" naturally in no way supports the supposition that the violations were a mistake. Why, however, should such violations be "deliberate" and on purpose?

The ordinary newspaper reader who is not versed in high diplomacy wavers between two possibilities:

1. Despite all the assurances they have made to the contrary, the Turks in reality do not want a settlement of the airspace issue now, at least not at this specific moment. They consider that it is to their advantage to continue the current disputed situation so that they can fish in troubled waters and so that they can "speculate." This is why they are attempting to undermine the negotiations in advance with their provocations or, in any case, to raise obstacles to these negotiations.

2. Last Wednesday's violations by Turkish aircraft are a sort of "advance" statement of the negotiating positions Turkey will take during the Athens Greek-Turkish negotiations that started yesterday.

If during its search for answers to the above questions the government does happen to come across these two possibilties, it should not disregard them. It will at least benefit from this: It will understand why the greatest and crushing majority of public opinion deeply mistrusts the way the government is handling the question of Greek-Turkish differences, in addition to the way it is handling all other issues.

BRIEFS

MITSOTAKIS RECEIVES AMBASSADORS--Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis on 15 April received West German Ambassador Dr Helmut Sigrist with whom he discussed international and bilateral issues. Mitsotakis was invited to visit West Germany in early May. Mitsotakis also received the PRC Ambassador to Athens, Yang Gongsu, with whom he also discussed bilateral and international issues. Mitsotakis was invited to visit China and the invitation was accepted. The date is to be fixed via diplomatic channels. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 15 Apr 81 NC]

ADMIRAL VISITS YUGOSLAVIA--At an official invitation of the leadership of the Yugoslav Navy, Navy Chief Vice Admiral Deyiannis left for Yugoslavia on a 5-day visit. [Text] [Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1500 GMT 14 Apr 81 NC]

KKE DELEGATION TO GDR--A KKE delegation, composed of comrades Mina Yiannou, a member of the Central Committee Politburo and Yiannis Palavos, a Central Committee alternate member, departed at noon, yesterday, to attend the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in Berlin. The delegation comrades were seen off at the airport by comrades Khristos Logara, KKE Central Committee member, and Betty Ambatielou, alternate member of the party's Central Committee. Late last night the KKE delegation arrived in Berlin where it was received by cadres of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. [Text] [Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 11 Apr 81 p 1 NC]

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Tours Kirikkale Refinery

TA151706 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei, who is on an official visit in Turkey, has visited the construction site of the Central Anatolia refinery in Kirikkale, which is being built with Romanian cooperation. The Turkish Radio Television correspondent in Kirikkale reports that the minister was briefed on the work by the regional director of the Turkish Petroleum Corporation, Mufit Nayir. Andrei said that the Central Anatolia refinery will be a monument of Turkish-Romanian cooperation. Andrei added that Turkish-Romanian cooperation will further develop with agreements signed in Ankara. Andrei will leave Turkey on 17 April after having visited Izmir and Istanbul as well.

AGERPRES Reports Receptions

AU131935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 13 Apr (AGERPRES)--Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, who starting Monday, April 13, is paying an official visit to Turkey, called on the Turkish head of state, General Kenan Evren.

On the occasion, on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian foreign minister conveyed to the Turkish head of state the invitation to pay an official visit to Romania. The Turkish head of state accepted the invitation with pleasure and thanked. The date of the visit is to be decided later.

During the interview the sides have highlighted the good friendly relations existing between the two countries in various domains of mutual interest, the fruitful collaboration in the setting up of important economic objectives. The sides also highlighted the possibilities of amplifying and diversifying the exchanges between the two countries, particularly on an economic plane, in tune with the potential of the national economy of Romania and of Turkey. In the context the sides stressed the necessity of improving the trade exchanges and of initiating fresh actions of cooperation in production, in oil tapping and exploitation, in naval and road transports, in industrial and energy base development as well as in other domains of mutual interest. To this end the sides stressed the usefulness of intensifying direct contacts, at all levels, between the two countries.

On approaching current questions of the international situation, they stressed with satisfaction the close positions of Romania and Turkey as regards the need for intensifying the efforts in order to overcome the tension in the world, to settle all conflicts among states by peaceful, negotiated means, for general disarmament, nuclear in the first place, under efficaceous international control, the resumption of the policy of peace, detente and respect for national independence of all peoples, for concrete results on the path of establishing a new international economic order. Emphasis was placed on the ever more important role incumbent upon the developing counties, upon the small and medium-sized countries in the settlement of the complex issues facing mankind.

As regards the situation in Europe, the necessity was affirmed for everything to be done for the success of the Madrid conference, so that it may give a fresh impetus to the unitary implementation of the Helsinki Final Act. In this context, affirmed was also the necessity of developing good relations bilaterally and multilaterally among the Balkan countries.

On April 13, too, Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu received Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

During the talk they analyzed the questions related to the current stages and development prospects of the collaboration between the two countries, for the rigorous observance of the summit agreements. Stress was laid on the questions linked to the expansion of the trade exchanges and bilateral economic cooperation, on seeking out fresh possibilities of cooperation in production and marketing meant to confer greater dynamism on the whole of the economic relations relying on mutual interests and advantage.

Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen had a first meeting in the afternoon. They discussed aspects of bilateral relations.

Foreign Ministers' Talks

AU151923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 15 Apr (AGERPRES)--While on an official visit to Turkey, Stefan Andrei continued the talks with Ilter Turkmen, Turkish minister of foreign affairs, and with other members of the Turkish Government, examining mainly the problems related to the development of the cooperation actions between the two countries. In agreement the sides considered the bilateral cooperation actions carried through in Turkey to develop well, and established a series of measures conducive to the continuation, at a sustained rate, of the respective operations.

In the framework special attention was paid to the important objective of the Romanian-Turkish collaboration, the "Central Anatolia" refinery at Kirikkale, in the vicinity of Ankara. Concrete problems of this development were discussed during the Romanian foreign minister's visiting the site. The hosts highly assessed the contribution of the Romanian side to the materialization of the refinery that will be apt to process 5 million tons of crude annually.

The two foreign ministers also exchanged views on the evolution of the international situation. The talks brought to the fore the resembling stands of the two countries in point of the necessity of intensifying efforts for leaving behind the present tension existing in the world, for settling all the inter-state conflicts by peaceful, negotiated means. In the context the two foreign ministers stressed the necessity of attaining general disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, of intensifying efforts for scoring concrete results on the road of setting in a new international economic order, of democratizing the interstate relations.

Special attention was paid to the implementation of security and to developing cooperation in Europe. On this line stressed was the fact that everything must be made for securing success to the Madrid conference, so that the break might be used fully for drawing nearer the stands so that at the resumption of proceedings rapid progress might be achieved in convenanting a substantial document apt to give a fresh real impetus to the application of the Helsinki Final Act as a coherent whole. The sides expressed the joint will to attain an agreement on the convening of a conference on confidence and disarmament, to expand the relations of collaboration on all the planes, to secure the continuity of the process opened in Helsinki, by establishing the date and place of the new reunion included.

Referring to the Balkans the sides reasserted the need of developing and expanding the bi- and multilateral collaboration among the states of this geographic zone in view of turning the Balkans into a zone of peace and good neighborliness.

GENERAL EVREN, NSC MEMBERS OBSERVE EXERCISES

TA151525 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren went to Diyarbakir today to observe military exercises codenamed "The Future Is in the Skies," organized by the 2d Tactical Air Force Command. He is accompanied by the National Security Council [NSC] members, Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer and Gendarme Commander Gen Sedat Celasun, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and Energy and Natural Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol.

General Evren and the commanders were received at Diyarbakir airport by Air Force Commander and National Security Council member Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, 2d Army Commander Gen Bedrettin Demirel and Army VII Corps Commander Lt Gen Kemal Yamak. Diyarbakir Governor Erdogan Sahinoglu and 2d Tactical Air Force Commander Lt Gen Necdet Volkan were also among the welcoming party.

Necati Yagci and Tevfik Fikret Dincer from the Turkish Radio and Television news center report that General Evren and the commanders visited the 2d Tactical Air Force Commander Lt Gen Necdet Volkan and conferred with him for some time. They then observed the military exercises codenamed "The Future Is in the Skies."

General Evren, the National Security Council members and Prime Minister Ulusu will leave Diyarbakir for Batman tomorrow to tour the Selmo oil well site. They will then go to the South Dincer-I and South Dincer-II oil wells in Nusaybin. General Evren will express his appreciation to the personnel working at the oil wells.

CUMHURIYET ON NATO EFFECTS ON FOREIGN POLICY

NC160850 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 11 Apr 81 p 2

["Window" column by Ilhan Selcuk: "The New Significance of the NATO Umbrella"]

[Excerpts] Has Alexander Haig's visit to the Middle East achieved what it set out to do? What, we wonder, does this fair-haired, blue-eyed American expect to achieve in intimate talks with kings and princes in the Arab deserts? Is this former NATO commander and new U.S. secretary of state in love with the Arabs' black eyes? Why is he trying to blend together the most reactionary kings, shaykhs and princes of the Middle East?

The answer to this question is now known to almost everyone--Middle East oil is important to the West. As the administrations of the various Islamic countries now tend to protect their oil resources with greater effort, a new world is coming into being in the Middle East. Haig wishes to shape this world with U.S. interests in mind.

With the intervention of the United States, relations between Turkey and countries in the Middle East have entered an interesting phase. Washington plans to use Turkey as a springboard in readiness for a plunge into the Persian Gulf. With this in mind, U.S. pressure on Turkey increases. Conversely, Ankara takes shelter under the NATO umbrella and says: "If NATO is expanded to embrace also the Gulf, we are ready to cooperate. We refrain from undertaking any special mission in the Middle East outside NATO."

Yes, the NATO umbrella has taken on a new meaning in the Turkish-U.S. relations. From a lecture at Princeton University of the United States on Turkey's foreign policy, for example, news agencies have quoted Foreign Minister Turkmen on the Polish question in these words: "If the Soviet Union occupies Poland, Turkey will act together with its NATO allies."

This means that NATO is the criterion for Turkey's policy toward the North and the South. Don't we have a policy of our own then? Why do we identify ourselves with NATO and implement every decision it chooses to take?

The new U.S. foreign policy has reckless characteristics. Alexander Haig's world outlook even surpasses President Reagan's in aggressiveness, and has connotations that could worry West Europe as well.

Turkey is now paying the price for its economic crises in having to pursue a timid foreign policy. But conditions in the world are changing so fast that the Middle East situation will compel us to make a radical choice. No one will be powerful enough to place this choice into an orbit that is contrary to our history and geography.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON MEETINGS

TA141629 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 14 Apr (AA)--Speaker Hans de Koster of the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly said 2 days of contacts in Ankara had been very useful and enlightening.

De Koster, who met Head of State Gen Kenan Evern, Premier Bulent Ulusu, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, plus Justice Party leader Suleyman Demirel and ex-Republican People's Party leader Bulent Ecevit, declined to make a further statement about his interviews, as he would report on them to the assembly. De Koster is leaving Turkey Wednesday.

Ends Contacts, Departs

TA151650 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 15 Apr (AA)--Speaker of Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly Hans de Koster said assembly debate on the status of Turkey in the Council would probably be held on 13 May. He made the statement before leaving Ankara Wednesday morning.

Speaker de Koster said his report to the assembly would be different from that of Mr Steiner, rapporteur of the Political Committee, who had drafted a fact-finding report. He declined to comment further on his report or to predict the result of the voting of the Political Committee or the plenary session of the Parliamentary Assembly. With regard to the recent resolution of the European Parliament on Turkey, De Koster admitted he had no right to criticize the content of the (?resolution of) the parliament, but added he disapproved of the procedure used by the assembly, as such an important resolution should not have been adopted with such a small number of members present.

During a stop-over at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport De Koster expressed his personal conviction that it was in the interest of both Turkey and Europe if the present Turkish delegation to the Council assembly continued to represent Turkey. Both the assembly and the Turkish Government had to make decisions to this effect, he said, adding some difficulties might crop up regarding procedure.

Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who was at Esenboga to see De Koster off, told reporters he did not believe the forthcoming resolution of the Council of Europe Assembly would be highly disturbing for Turkey.

He explained the current difficulty in relations between Turkey and the assembly arose from the fact that there was no parliament in Turkey at the moment. He acknowledged this created a procedural problem for the Parliamentary Assembly, but added it was up to the assembly to solve it. Turkey faced certain procedural and regulatory problems concerning representation at the Council, he added, but only because of the temporary conditions (?prevailing) at present.

Five members of the Swiss delegation to the Council of Europe Assembly arrived in Istanbul Tuesday. Head of the delegation Richard Muller, a Socialist Party member, said they believed Turkey should remain in the Council of Europe and not be pushed out.

"We are convinced that Turkey's leaders sincerely desire to return to democracy," he commented, adding there could be no comparison between Turkey's current military leaders and the past colonels junta in Greece. The Swiss MP's will go to Ankara from Istanbul to confer with government officials.

BANK DIRECTOR REPORTS CONTACTS IN ITALY, BULGARIA

TA151754 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Turkish Central Bank Director Osman Siklar has announced that the agreement rendering effective the $25 million program loan pledged to Turkey by the Italian Government within the framework of OECD has been signed.

Siklar, who held economic contacts in Italy and Bulgaria, returned to Turkey today. In a written statement, Siklar noted that the loan, which will go into effect after the completion of certain legal procedures, will be used for imports from Italy.

Siklar also noted that a protocol was signed in Bulgaria for establishing relations between the Turkish Central Bank and the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank in accordance with Western banking concepts. Siklar stated that Bulgaria secured a foreign currency surplus in the trade based on free foreign currency and, therefore, the sources obtained from Western banks can also be obtained through the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank. Pointing out that he held talks with government officials during his visit to Bulgaria, Siklar announced that the director of the Bulgarian Central Bank will arrive in Turkey in September in a bid to further develop the relations in the field of banking.

'OUR' RADIO: U.S. EXPANDS ARMS RACE INTO SPACE

TA140948 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Station commentary: "International Space Day"]

[Excerpt] Dear listeners, a spaceship carrying two astronauts was launched by the United States on 12 April, International Space Day. Columbia, a spaceship that has not been tried before and is referred to as the Space Shuttle, will orbit the earth 36 times within 54 hours and 30 minutes. However, even before the spaceship was launched, there were reports that the astronauts had military duties in addition to their scientific ones and that they would conduct new arms experiments in space. If one takes into consideration that the United States was making preparations aimed at experimenting with laser arms in space, the great threat posed by these reports becomes evident. No doubt the fact that the United States has extended to space the arms race which it has recently encouraged on earth may yield extremely dangerous results for the whole of humanity. New arms experiments in space will significantly affect the military balance and will increase the arms race. Such a development directly threatens the future of the world. The United States, who has filled the space with spy satellites, is trying to make space a tool for its imperialist aims as though the tension it created and is provoking on earth were not sufficient.

The space activities of two different systems and two different worlds are marked with contradictory characteristics. The socialist world is developing the possibilities for rendering space a region of peace while imperialism is attempting to use space for its narrow class interests. Even these two very different stands vis-a-vis space concretely refute the claims of those who attempt to accuse the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of armament and aggression.

VOTCP WARNS AGAINST TURKISH-U.S. AGREEMENT

TA140919 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Commentary: "Turkey's National Security Necessitates Pursuing a Policy Favoring Detente"]

[Excerpt] In a statement after his return from his U.S. visit, Foreign Minister Turkmen said that an attack directed against the Persian Gulf will, at the same time, be considered an attack directed against the southeastern flank of NATO. Does Turkmen, through this indirect statement, want to refer to a nonexistent Soviet threat? Dear listeners, no doubt, such statements serve the interests of the most reactionary, pro-American and fascist elements within and outside the junta and the army, who aim at eliminating various realistic tendencies in the country's foreign policy and at further involving Turkey in the military adventures of imperialism. These statements also create the possibility for the Reagan administration, which is trying to draw Turkey into the new blocs of aggression it is trying to form in the Middle East and which is pursuing a policy of coarse pressure and blackmail to use our territory for its hegemonist goals, to realize its plots concerning Turkey. In conclusion, this statement is contradictory to the views he expressed in a previous statement. In his previous statement, the foreign minister stressed that one could not talk about a Soviet threat directed against the Gulf and that this view was accepted by the Gulf countries as well.

Dear listeners, developments confirm this viewpoint. The security of the Gulf region is being threatened by U.S. imperialism. The United States attempted a military adventure against the sovereign state of Iran under the pretext of rescuing the hostages. It declared this region one affecting national interests. It created a military concentration in the Persian Gulf, with some 30 U.S. warships now patroling the region. They openly threaten the security and national liberation movements of peoples in the region. The expansionist U.S. imperialists are trying to get their share of the Iranian-Iraqi war and are therefore continuously provoking the dispute between the two countries. The Washington administration is trying to form new military pacts and to open new bases of aggression in our region. The Reagan administration has tried to make extensive use of our country in its adventurist and hegemonist attempts.

A report by Dogan Uluc from New York published in JURRIYET on 9 April confirms this view. This report stated that the Reagan administration views Turkey as the deterrent force in the Middle East. In other words, the United States views us as the new gendarme in the region. It is arming Turkey in a bid to bring Turkey into a more active position against the Soviet Union and the Arab countries. The 15 F-4 planes are being given to Turkey as a result of what bargaining? According to a BBC report, Turkey will pay for the bill by supplying bases and soldiers to the rapid deployment forces. Was a secret agreement signed on the issue during Turkmen's visit to Washington? Turkmen is obliged to make a statement on the issue and inform the public.

Dear listeners, these dangerous adventures of U.S. imperialism are further increasing Turkey's dependence. Our economy is further being destroyed. Above all, our national security is being threatened.

PROPERTY OF TLP, TOB-DER LEADERS CONFISCATED

TA141101 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Oppression of the democratic forces is continuing. The Bursa provincial leader of the Turkish Labor Party [TLP], Cengiz Koc, has been taken into custody in Eregli, Konya. It has been announced that Cengiz Koc was being sought by the Istanbul martial law command. The Ankara branch leader of the Turkish Teachers Unity and Solidarity Association [TOB-DER], Ilhan Akman, has been taken into custody for a second time. Meanwhile, the property of TLP leader Behice Boran and TOB-DER leader Gultekin Gazioglu, who were denaturalized by the junta on grounds that they failed to return to Turkey, has been confiscated. It is observed that the democratic forces have reacted against these pressures and that annoyance in the face of these acts is gradually increasing.

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FORMER PRESIDENT DISCUSSES COALITION DIFFICULTIES

DW161233 Hamburg BILD in German 16 Apr 81 p 4

[Interview with former FRG President Walter Scheel at BILD headquarters in Hamburg; date not given]

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 16 Apr--BILD: Mr Scheel, you are only 61 years old but retired already. How do you feel?

Scheel: Healthwise? Well, I had a heart condition last year which I have overcome, however. But a pensioner? I neither am one nor do I feel like one.

BILD: Do you still wield political influence?

Scheel: If you mean influence in my party, I might put it this way: In my capacity as honorary chairman of the FDP, I take part in all meetings of the Presidium and the party Executive Board. Since the former politicians are friends of mine without exception, they are also prepared to accept this or that advice from me. So much for my influence. Besides, nobody need worry that I might seek his office. A former federal president must resist the temptation to become a party politician again--no matter how young he might be.

BILD: But you could become federal president again?

Scheel: Well, a great deal is possible, though it is not probable. I, in any event, will not make any effort to become federal president again.

BILD: Are you often irked by those people in Bonn?

Scheel: (laughs) Sometimes I do blow my stack.

BILD: There are growing voices that expect the end of the SPD/FDP coalition.

Scheel: This depends entirely on whether the government and the coalition, on which it is based, remain able to function. Should it be unable to cope with the important political tasks confronting us, then a new majority will be sought to solve them.

BILD: These problems are not being solved in the fields of nuclear energy and housing construction. Is the end, therefore, coming closer?

Scheel: I am the inventor of the theory that in coalitions common positions grow fewer and fewer. After all, the facts are these: Two coalition partners sit down at a table and discuss the issues they can solve. What they cannot solve jointly is put aside. Now, if everything that can be jointly done has been done, the unsolved problems remain untouched. These then form the pitfalls through which coalitions fail. Anyone taking a look at the topical political situation cannot actually contradict my theory.

BILD: What strikes us is that in all issues in which the SPD and the FDP no longer see eye to eye (for instance, in foreign and arms policies, in the housing, economic and finance policies and in the energy supply) the CDU and the FDP advocate nearly identical views...

Scheel: This also strikes me. And something of that sort naturally is no good for the internal climate in the SPD/FDP government. This creates irritation, distrust. The responsible people in Bonn must take care lest our state suffer serious harm in its economic and social development as a consequence of a lack of decisionmaking capability. The further development of nuclear energy must not be postponed any longer. The same applies to housing policy. It is depressing that essential problems are not solved just because the majority conditions allegedly do not permit such solution. Yet, you just do not change coalitions as you do a shirt...

BILD: You, after all, have some experience with changing coalitions...

Scheel: Yes. Since many parallels with today's conditions are evident, I would like to tell you how the coalition between the SPD and the FDP emerged in 1969. Extensive common platforms had developed between the SPD and the FDP with respect to domestic and legal policies and with regard to Ostpolitik. Increasing differences occurred between the CDU/CSU and the SPD which were jointly governing at that time. On election night, Mr Brandt and I were watching television. Around 2230, Willy Brandt called me by telephone: "Colleague Scheel, I believe that the results are fairly clear. I have to face the television cameras now. I would like to raise my claim to form the government. May I count on you?" I replied in one word: "Yes." This is how the SPD/FDP coalition came into being.

BILD: Let's get back to the present. Are the years of prosperity past history?

Scheel: Yes, as far as the years of a steadily, rapidly increasing prosperity are concerned. It is primarily the Asian countries which are elbowing their way into the world market with their products which they produce in good quality and more cheaply than we do. This hits us Germans in particular because we export heavily. This pressure grows stronger all the time. The Japanese, the Koreans, the Chinese, the Indonesians--and at some point, it will also be the Latin Americans.

BILD: A gloomy future indeed.

Scheel: This needn't be if we adapt to this future, if we create incentives for your economy to invest in new, futuristic branches. In short, what we need is a climate of spirit like it was in the reconstruction phase after the war.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON U.S. SPACE SHUTTLE

DIE WELT

DW161049 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Apr 81 p 6

[Adalbert Baerwolf editorial: "Kitty Hawk in Space"]

[Excerpt] Since Sputnik and Gagarin, space travel has become an instrument of technological warfare. The Soviets, who sent the first human being to space, who were the first to hit the moon, but lost the race for first place on the moon and did not even try to come in second, invest a considerably greater percentage of their national wealth in space travel than does the United States. The Soviets recognize the strategic significance of the new continent. They are woking on a large cosmic station with a crew of 12 whose military options are as yet hard to ascertain.

America's public, in contrast, despite the spectacular flight by Young and Crippen, still seems to fail to comprehend that space travel not only stands for power and technology but also for the technology of power; that it is useless to develop a superior technical vehicle, which is bound to be starved by the budget, if there is no motivation for its potential use.

In the Space Shuttle, the Americans have developed a cosmic craft the emulation of which is out of the question for the Soviet Union in the next 10 years. The computers which refused to communicate with each other during the first liftoff attempt are so superb technologically that Moscow would be happy to take delivery of an inferior generation by IBM. Kremlin engineers likewise could not produce the shuttle's exactly tailored 30,000 heat-protection tiles and its three high-pressure boosters, the basic concept for which comes from German engineers. But what the Soviets can produce is motivation and a fiscal belt that can be tightened.

Still, the hope remains that new U.S. President knows how to cut the budget at the proper place. Granted, Reagan also curtailed the interplenetary missions of unmanned missiles. This is painful to pure science, but it is just as important, after all, the the President has not overlooked the military potential of the astronauts, just as John Kennedy did not at the time. Under Reagan, the military ranks priority as far as the mission of cosmic vehicles is concerned, a priority which is imposed on him by the world situation.

Consequently, of the 44 shuttle flights planned for the Space Shuttle from 1982 to 1985, a mere 11 were cut or called into question, which were of a purely scientific nature. The remaining 33 planned missions of an operational nature will largely serve military or commercial character of the flights.

Under President Reagan, however, the aims of the rocket program not yet recognized by the public become evident: Defy the Soviets wherever we meet them--including in space. The wings in the cosmos have a long way to go.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU

DW161322 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 16 Apr 81 p 3

[Karl Grobe editorial: "Columbia and the Possible"]

[Text] Columbia has returned from orbit, and the self-confidence of the North Americans is on firm ground again. The world's most rich and powerful nation has brought about not merely a brilliant technical achievement for 10 billion, it now wins a material argument vis-a-vis the imagined or real military strength of the Soviet Union. It seems, however, that the enthusiasm over the first flight of the space shuttle was limited to two groups of people: the U.S. citizens and those in other states who always are enthusiastic about top-level technical achievements such as space flights.

This is due to the fact that the intoxication of the initial achievements has already faded away. The first flight around the world by Yuriy Gagarin--almost exactly 20 years ago--the first landing of man on the moon by Neil Armstrong and Michael Aldrin on 21 July 1969, then the Soviet group flights and the international meeting of Soviet and American astronauts in orbit inspired the imagination, forming a feeling of international cooperation and even of belonging together. A technically dominated future seemed possible,the "reaching for the stars" had become more than a paraphrase for the unachievable.

This has changed. All thoughtful people realized long ago that not everything that is technically possible is desirable. Protests of citizens against nuclear powerplants, which a short time ago were considered a symbol of a shiny future (and the word did not sound ironic at all); a general increase of awareness for the environment; irritation regarding bureaucratic, technicalized apparatuses; the realization that all acts of life can be electronically controlled--all thse are indications of a changed attitude toward technological utopias. Just a decade ago they caused enthusiasm, but now they create uneasiness and even fear of the future.

The changed feeling toward life--not merely of a younger generation which is desperate about many encrusted structures--is not directed toward destroying machines, not a backward oriented romanticism. It is the expression of experience which has come through dealing with threats, the more accurate realization of dangers which are not imbedded in technology as such but in those handling it.

It is the frustrating realization that mere administration of objective necessities has replaced policy, a policy aimed at the purposeful forming of future social life, the basic law formulated in the United States more than 200 years ago involving, among other things, humanity and happiness. This older utopia is in danger of being torn apart through technology. The perception of the danger turns into a protest which is not aimed at machines, but against classes and ruling castes who have lost sight of their fellow man.

Columbia is therefore fascinating as a technical achievement, but it also touches off new thinking which goes beyond fascination. Moreover, other problems are more urgent. Two comparisons indicate the dimensions involved. One refill of the reusable tanks of Columbia costs about as much as all workers make in 1 year in a large tractor plant in India or China; the whole enterprise has used up about all the cash the peasants produce in 12 months in the relatively rich Chinese province of Szechwan, and Szechwan has 100 million inhabitants.

Only such a rich country as the United States can afford space enterprises, and it affords it only because in the end the general staff on both ends of the military-industrial complex sees certain opportunities in the project with a view to a new Cold War. On the other hand, however, living conditions in the United States, its economic prosperity and political power are tied at least through the unequal world trade conditions with the miserable conditions in the Third World, and even societies that think slowly have realized that all North-South problems have not been solved through the granting of political independence.

Columbia is with these dark sides and particularly through them, a symbol for the greatness of a world power. The space shuttle also demonstrates how far the United States, West Europe, Japan and with not too great a distance also the USSR and its earthly satellites have been removed from the 500,000 villages of India, the 1,000 peoples of Africa, the 2 billion people who live far beyond the limit of any poverty that can be sized up statistically.

When everything still seemed possible, the beginning of space travel was a code for progress as such. Since the limits of the possible are becoming more visible to all, no really jubilant mood will emerge. But maybe this is exactly the small step man must make: the step toward skepticism and thoughtfulness in order to decide in a new and different way on the future.

DIE WELT ARTICLE: GDR SPY SECRETLY EXCHANGED

DW161238 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Apr 81 p 2

[Heinz Vielain article: "'GDR' Spy Secretly Exchanged"]

[Excerpts] Bonn--Norbert Moser, the military spy sentenced to 11 years' detention in December 1977, has been living in the GDR for several weeks now. DIE WELT learned yesterday that the former Bundeswehr officer has been secretly exchanged. Moser had been exposed as the most important man in a spy ring within the Bundeswehr. Details of the exchange are not known.

ZDF TELEVISION CONTINUES COOPERATION WITH USSR

DW161208 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 15 Apr 81 p 20

[Text] The Mainz ZDF Television Network will cooperate with the Soviet television service for another year. A joint protocol was signed in Mainz with the USSR State Committee for Radio and Television (Gostelradio) which regulates the mutual assistance in productions in the respective host country and the exchange of television filsm and news. The agreement was signed by ZDF Director General Karl Guenter von Hase and Deputy Chairman of the State Committee Aleksandr Yevstafyev.

GISCARD UNHURT IN AJACCIO AIRPORT BOMB BLAST

LD181730 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Summary] Two bombs exploded at Ajaccio airport this afternoon just after Valery Giscard d'Estaing's plane landed there. The president has not been hurt, but there are seven people injured--all of them Swiss, two of whom are seriously injured. The bombs were hidden in an automatic left-luggage locker and the lavatories. There is also extensive damage.

It seems that the police were warned by telephone just before the first bomb exploded, but responsibility has not yet been claimed.

Corsican nationalist movements have canceled a demonstration they were due to hold in Station square in Ajaccio this evening. They consider this bomb attack to be a provocation.

FRANCOIS-PONCET EXPLAINS EFFORTS TO HELP LEBANON

LD161431 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Apr 81 p 36

[Text] The following is the text of the statement made on Lebanon by Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet as he left the Elysee on 13 April:

"I have just informed the president of the republic of the reports I have received from the French ambassadors in the Middle East who came to report on the situation in Lebanon, and also of the conclusions reached in those discussions.

"Of course, owing to its ties of friendship with the Lebanese people and its international responsibilities, France intends to take initiatives to help restore peace.

"These initiatives will be based on one central principle, which is the one France has always adopted with regard to Lebanon, namely, that there can only be a return to peace, conciliation and unity through its legal authorities, in other words, the president, government and Lebanese Army.

"It is with this objective that we will resume contact with the Lebanese authorities, to see first what measures can be taken to help them in their efforts for peace and to restore order.

"Second, in the UN framework, we will initiate consultations with a specific objective: to send a special representative from the UN secretary general to Lebanon to examine the situation with the Lebanese Government, to see how the United Nations can give support to the efforts being made by the Lebanese authorities to restore peace and also to see what other international initiatives could possibly be taken at the Lebanese authorities' request to ensure that peace is restored and that the cease-fire is effective and lasting.

"I would also like to say that we will approach all friendly countries in the region to inform them of our analysis and our initiatives.

"Of course, we also will contact our EEC partners, who share our concern and support our efforts. I think, I hope that, taking account of developments in Lebanon, which I am following very closely, we will be able to give effective help to the unfortunate Lebanese people."

QUAI D'ORSAY: EC GRAIN EXPORT RULING UNACCEPTABLE

LD160805 Paris LE MONDE in French 12-13 Apr 81 p 13

[Excerpt] The EEC Commission's refusal to give France permission to export 600,000 tons of wheat to the USSR has sparked off few official reactions in farming circles. The only indignation shown was the statement by Quai d'Orsay spokesman on Friday, 10 April, that the French Government regards the Community decision as "incomprehensible and unacceptable" and asserts that it will use all the possible procedures to make the Commission reverse its decision.

The agriculture minister apparently remained much calmer. Mehaignerie merely stated on Thursday, 5 April [as published]: "The French grain market will be balanced. The French exports necessary to achieve that will be made." This reassuring statement probably explains why only the Standing Assembly of Agriculture Chambers reacted by expressing "surprise" at the European decision, while the National Federation of Syndicates of Farm Operators and the National Young Farmers Center maintained an unusual silence.

PAPERS PUBLISH LATEST ELECTION OPINION POLLS

NC161915 Paris AFP in English 1828 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 16 Apr (AFP)--Less than 68 hours from a week-long blackout on pre-election public opinion polls, forecasts show a drop in President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's support in the first round and an anyone's-guess contest between Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Socialist Francois Mitterrand in the second and decisive run-off.

As French law forbids publication of electoral poll forecasts in the weeks preceding the first and second rounds, publication of forecasts will stop from midnight Saturday and only resume after the April 26 first-round ballot pitting the 10 candidates.

A Louis Harris poll published in the weekly L'EXPRESS forecasts that Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Mitterrand will be on a 50-50 footing in the second round on May 10. The previous Louis Harris poll one month ago gave Mr Giscard d'Estaing a four-point edge over Mr Mitterand in the second round.

Meanwhile, the weekly LE POINT published an IFOP poll predicting victory for Mr Mitterrand: 51.5 percent in second round, against 48.5 percent for Mr Giscard d'Estaing.

The Harris poll also forecast a rise in the first-round votes of Gaullist Jacques Chirac and Communist Georges Marchais. It said that Mr Giscard d'Estaing would get 28 percent of the vote, Mr Mitterrand 24 percent, and Mr Marchais and Mr Chirac 18 percent and 17 percent, respectively. This indicates a rise of two points for Mr Marchais and of one point for Mr Chirac.

None of the "minor" candidates would receive more than 5 percent of the vote. Front-runner is ecology candidate Brice Lalonde for whom 4 percent is forecast.

According, however, to the IFOP poll, first-round scores would be 27.5 percent for Mr Giscard d'Estaing, 23.5 percent for Mr Mitterrand and [number indistinct] percent each for Mr Chirac and Mr Marchais.

Meanwhile, the daily LE FIGARO has published a SOFRES Institute poll on the first round [word indistinct]. This shows 27.5 percent for Mr Giscard d'Estaing--a 1.5 point drop over three weeks--and 22 percent for Mr Mitterrand, a two-point drop. Mr Chirac would obtain 19.5 percent--a 3.5 point rise--and Mr Marchais 18.5 percent, up two points.

The Harris poll was conducted from April 10 to 13, using a 1,000-person sample, and the SOFRES poll on April 14 and 15, also with 1,000 persons.

Forty seven percent of Frenchmen are dissatisfied with President Giscard d'Estaing against 40 percent who are satisfied, an opinion poll conducted by the SOFRES organization for the newspaper FRANCE-SOIR indicated today. A month ago, the same organization found 46 percent were dissatisfied with the president against 35 percent satisfied.

LE MONDE REFLECTS ON GENERAL HAIG'S EUROPEAN TOUR

LD160905 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Mr Haig's Difficult Mission"]

[Text] The results of the first tour which the new secretary of state has just made of his friends and allies with typically military speed (nine capitals were visited in 1 week) probably fall short of what the secretary of state himself and his interlocutors originally hoped.

General Haig was probably the victim of circumstances, since the limelight was initially stolen from him by the anxiety over Poland and, second, his trip was disrupted by the new wave of violence in Lebanon. In addition, the secretary of state was preceeded by a wave of rather malevolent rumors produced by his errors of maneuver in the hours which followed the attack on Mr Reagan.

Nonetheless, Haig's behavior was bound to reflect the uncertainties of a government team which is far from having finalized its options on a series of extremely important problems. Washington is known to want to increase its military strength and adopt a tougher tone toward the USSR, to reassure its allies and to help its friends to settle their quarrels. But these intentions must be precise and stable, especially when they conflict with each other.

For instance, in the Near East, Haig tried to convince his friends in Riyadh and Amman that it is in their interest to unite with the United States to establish the "strategic consensus" for which he is praying in the face of Soviet expansionism. His interlocutors told him that before reaching that stage it was necessary to settle the Israeli-Arab conflict, since the Jerusalem government represents a worse threat to them than the USSR, as General Haig was publicly told by his Jordanian counterpart.

More specifically, the Arabs expect the United States to dissociate itself much more clearly from Israeli policy, failing which they will be unable to become more closely involved with this compromising protector. Haig is willing to arm Saudi Arabia and even to ignore Israel's objections to that, but by describing Israel as an "ally" he is showing that the United States still refuses to make the choice.

Europe shares many Arab positions, and the secretary of state could only ask his community allies to be so kind as to refrain from new initiatives on the Near East while America defines its own stance. However, people, especially in Bonn, were also expecting to find out when and how Washington will open the "Eurostrategic" talks with Moscow which Carter rather imprudently promised in December 1979.

After the many startling anti-Soviet statements made by his defense colleague Weinberger during a parallel--nobody dares say rival--tour of the old continent, Haig had no easy task in that respect. It does not seem that his more reassuring remarks were enough to convince his allies that the new U.S. leaders know what they want as much as they say they do.

USSR READY FOR TALKS 'WITHOUT PRIOR CONDITIONS'

LD161327 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 14 Apr 81 p 17

[Guido Bimbi report: "Bonn and Moscow Provide Glimpses of Hope for Missiles Negotiations"]

[Excerpts] Rome--The question of whether the Europeans have managed to make Washington "change its tune" with regard to the Euromissiles issue and East-West dialogue still awaits a full and considered reply from the United States. For the time being, the only clear thing that has emerged is that the divergences are very serious; it is enough to consider the frankness with which Schmidt said that unless negotiations on Euromissiles with the USSR begin soon, "there will be difficulties" between Bonn and Washington.

Another pointer has come from the Soviet ambassador in Rome, who granted an interview to PAESE SERA. Nikolay Lunkov, whom the newspaper introduces as "Brezhnev's most authoritative spokesman in the Western capitals," was made a CPSU Central Committee member at the latest, 26th congress, which recently ended in Moscow. He explained that the USSR is willing to start negotiations on the Euromissiles without any preconditions, thus going beyond the idea of a prior moratorium, as requested by Genscher during his 2-4 March visit to Moscow. "The USSR," Ambassador Lunkov said, "is willing to negotiate even at once, without prior conditions.... We put forward a proposal for a moratorium, but this proposal is not a precondition. Let us meet and start discussions."

PRESIDENT PERTINI HAILS SPACE SHUTTLE SUCCESS

LD142218 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The first and authoritative reaction in Italy to the shuttle success: On the conclusion of the flight of the Columbia Space Shuttle, the president of the republic has sent to the U.S. President a telegram of warm congratulations. The brilliant results of the mission, President Pertini says among other things, justifies our deep satisfaction and gives us pleasure that the progress of science and technology has been boosted for the well-being of mankind. In this spirit I applaud not only the advancement of technology but also the courage of the men who have carried out this enterprise.

FOREIGN MINISTER COLOMBO TO VISIT ETHIOPIA

AU161544 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, 16 April (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo will make a working visit to Ethiopia April 22-23, at the invitation of his Ethiopian counterpart Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, it was announced here today.

PCI OPPOSES GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC, SOCIAL POLICIES

AU170847 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 17 Apr (ANSA)--The Italian Communist Party (PCI) has once again confirmed its opposition to the Rome government's economic and social policies and its demand for a new and different ruling arrangement in light of the latest anticrisis measures launched by Premier Arnaldo Forlani's coalition. The measures were announced late last night after a busy day of consultations highlighted by a meeting at the premier's office between Forlani and PCI Secretary Enrico Berlinguer.

After being briefed about the moves which were to be announced later in the day, Berlinguer re-hashed his party's criticism of the government's economic and social policies for the premier's benefit. A PCI communique disclosed that Berlinguer also re-stated the party's call for "a new government, different in its policy and planning approach, in its methods, its conduct, as well as its structure and make-up."

PRESIDENT EANES INTERVIEWED ON NATO, POLITICS

LD160922 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] The geostrategic position of the Azores archipelago is a factor of vital importance to Europe's defense policy and the NATO alliance. This is stated by Gen Ramalho Eanes, president of the republic, in an interview to be published tomorrow by the newspaper ACOREANO ORIENTAL.

Any talk about the Azores is inevitably tied with the issue of regional autonomy which, in General Eanes' view, represents a gamble and a commitment by the democratic system and is simultaneously the best guarantee of the democratic system itself. Although the present international environment is characterized by a marked economic recession, the development of the autonomy experiment carried out in Madeira and the Azores must be viewed with optimism, the president adds.

The revision of the constitution is another major point touched upon in the interview. In this connection, ACOREANO ORIENTAL asks the president of the republic whether he would consider the possibility of a referendum as a solution better suited to the regional interests, if the forthcoming revision of the constitution failed to contemplate regional autonomy in accordance with the specific wishes already expressed by the local populations. To this question, General Eanes says: I consider the referendum a valid instrument of consultation and an important device to formulate decisions in a democratic system. However, he adds, the constitution does not provide for such a consultation with the population. Consequently, within the existing framework, the possibility of [word indistinct] is ruled out.

Separatism is another topic of the interview. In this respect, the president of the republic considers separatism at the moment as merely a marginal trend. This is so, he adds, in view of the steady consolidation of democracy and the normal course followed by the process of regional autonomy.

Alleged sympathy on the part of Gen Ramalho Eanes for the Communist Party--a favorite charge leveled at him by his opponents--is also touched upon in the interview. The question is quite simple, says Ramalho Eanes. I do not uphold the system of society advocated by communist ideology, but I maintain that nobody ought to be discriminated against for his ideas. In a democratic European system, like the one under which we live, all Portuguese are entitled to equal treatment.

With regard to common ground and existing differences between the democratic alliance blueprint and Eanes' own blueprint, the president of the republic says that the democratic alliance blueprint is a party blueprint geared toward government. Rather than an Eanes' blueprint, the president says, it would be more accurate to talk about a program. A program is indeed the very foundation of his mission, and according to Ramalho Eanes, such a program has not set any political, economic or social targets, but merely defines the overall framework of his action as president of the republic.

LEADERS TALK WITH GUINEA-BISSAU FOREIGN MINISTER

LD152136 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1830 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] The deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau, Victor Saude Maria, is continuing his unofficial visit to Portugal. After having been received by President Ramalho Eanes yesterday, the Guinea-Bissau leader this afternoon visited Necessidades Palace and talked with his Portuguese counterpart Andre Goncalves Pereira.

Speaking to journalists outside Necessidades Palace, Saude Maria said that international affairs, relations between Portugal and Guinea-Bissau and bilateral cooperation agreements between the two countries were the major topics discussed at this afternoon's meeting.

HOUSE VOTES DISSOLUTION, PROCLAIMS ELECTIONS

NC170614 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 0530 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] The House of Representatives, at its regular session yesterday, decided almost unanimously to its dissolution and the holding of elections on 24 May; there were 31 votes in favor and only 1 against the motion. The decision was taken at 0025 today after a long discussion of the draft resolution tabled by the parliamentary spokesman of the Democratic Party.

The resolution mentioned that the political situation in Cyprus had changed so much in the past 6 months with the formation of new parties that the present composition of the House no longer represented the existing political currents.

After the elections the first session of the new House will be held on 4 June. The House yesterday also adopted an amendment to the income tax law.

U.S. MILITARY PLANS HAVE EFFECT ON CYPRUS ISSUE

NC171008 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 17 Apr 81 p 3

[From the "Views and Comments" column: "U.S. Aggressiveness and the Cyprus Issue"]

[Excerpts] U.S. officials themselves describe their deployment of military intervention forces abroad as the largest every realized. Really, mankind is watching with grave concern the deployment of dozens of U.S. warships, carrying tens of thousands of troops and super-modern aircraft, tanks, artillery and other material, on the seas thousands of miles away from U.S. coasts. At the same time, dozens of U.S. bases have been activated abroad and the notorious "Rapid Deployment Force" is ready to intervene at any point of our planet in order to impose, with the use of arms, U.S. interests.

Vast quantities of money and arms are flowing into Turkey to make it a powerful imperialist bridgehead. In return, the Turkish foreign minister has assured General Haig that Turkey's territory is at the disposal of Americans in order to unleash an attack against not only the Soviet Union but also progressive countries in the Middle East. Greece, entangled again in the gears of military NATO, is bargaining in Athens over what to get in return for its consent that the U.S. bases on its territory be drawn into the more general U.S. aggressive plans. In Cyprus, the Akrotiri bases are illegally and provocatively included in the same plans. The U.S. imperialists are proceeding without hestitation to complete the operation that would allow them to forcibly impose their domination on a huge geographic area, taking the risk of a third world war.

In this light, it is easy to understand the new difficulties arising in the Cyprus issue. The hardening of the Turkish stand and the problems in the intercommunal talks are explained. Under the circumstances of an aggravated situation in our area with the promotion of aggressive goals, for the achievement of which the United States considers Cyprus a necessary bridghead, the prospects for a just Cyprus solution become remote and even more complicated. In order to serve its warmongering interests, Washington is striking against our people's struggle for peace in the country, and normal conditions in an independent, unitary, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus. On the basis of these facts, we must intensify our struggle against the imperialist conspiracies.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS TO UN ON DENKTAS STATEMENT

NC171113 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] An official protest by the Cyprus Government was circulated in the United Nations today against a recent statement by Mr Denktas that he will issue to Turkish Cypriots title deeds for Greek Cypriot property in the occupied areas and that measures are now being taken in that direction.

The protest is made in a letter sent from Cyprus' permanent representative to the United Nations, Mr Mavrommatis, to UN Secretary General Waldheim. The letter has been issued as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council. It calls on Mr Waldheim to take all necessary measures to put an end to illegal actions concerning Greek Cypriot property as well as to the provocative statements by the Turkish Cypriot leadership.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN REITERATES POSITION ON TALKS

NC162034 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] A government spokesman in a statement today explained that the Cyprus Government considers the constitutional and territorial problems as interdependent problems that must be discussed simultaneously and in relation to each other. The position of the Cyprus Government, the spokesman added, is that the failure by the Turkish side to submit proposals on the territorial problem is not in compliance with the commencement statement of the UN secretary general on the basis of which resumption of the talks was guaranteed, and this Turkish failure and refusal endanger the talks themselves.

BAYRAK RADIO CRITICIZES GREEK CYPRIOT ATTITUDE

TA161501 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] The deputy president of the Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly, Semsi Kazim, has issued a press release on the latest attitude of the Greek Cypriot leadership regarding the Cyprus question. Kazim stressed that their intransigent attitude lay behind the delaying tactics they used at the bilateral talks. He pointed out the most obvious sign of the Turkish Cypriot side's good will was the constitution which was the basis of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and which stipulated that the problem could be resolved with the establishment of a Federal Cyprus Republic to be based on the equality of the two ethnic communities. Kazim stated that the decisions made by the Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly clarifying the solution of the Cyprus problem, the views and proposals deposited by the Turkish Cypriot side and the compromising attitude it adopted during the bilateral talks further developed and strengthened this good will.

Kazim added that in the face of the Turkish Cypriot side's positive and constructive efforts, the Greek Cypriot leadership was acting in a way which made the solution of the problem more difficult. He also said that the Greek Cypriot leadership's unacceptable demands threatened the freedom and security the Turkish Cypriot community had regained after a long and difficult struggle of survival. Kazim stressed that these demands prevented the solution of the problem.

The deputy president of the legislative assembly also criticized the fact that the British were sitting at the negotiating table with the Greek Cypriot leadership in connection with the British bases in Cyprus. He said that the fact that the British considered the Greek Cypriot leadership the legitimate government of Cyprus was a very negative development so far as the Turkish Cypriot side was concerned and showed a completely biased attitude on the part of the British. He stressed that the fact that a guarantor state of the Cyprus Republic [words indistinct] with the Greek Cypriot community--which had disbanded the republic and destroyed its legitimacy--on the issue of the bases was to be condemned.

'OCTOBER-80' GROUP CAUSES EXPLOSIONS IN ATHENS

NC162138 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] A total of six home-made incendiary bombs were placed last night under six automobiles parked in various areas of Athens. They exploded shortly before midnight, destroying a pharmaceutical company's minibus parked on Yeoryiou Papandreou street in the suburb of Zografos, and damaging a small truck and a foreign-registered private automobile owned by a Saudi Arabian prince parked on Eginitou Street No 54. The other three bombs placed under private automobiles did not cause any damage. Responsibility for the bombings was claimed by the underground organization October-80 in anonymous telephone calls to newspapers and in leaflets found in Pedhion Tou Areos Park.

MITSOTAKIS, HAIG TO HOLD CRUCIAL MEETING ON BASES

NC171000 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 16 Apr 81 p 1

[Excerpt] If the meeting between Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and U.S. Secretary of State Haig scheduled for May in Rome does not arrive at agreement on certain differences, the settlement of pending Greek-U.S. issues will be put off until after the elections. This observation was made by Greek Foreign Ministry circles in connection with the question of the bases. The same circles added that the two sides have agreed to temporarily suspend as of today the talks held on technical experts level because of the Easter holidays.

In the meantime, according to I KATHIMERINI reports, the developments of recent days in connection with the Greek-U.S. talks do not provide many hopes for the settlement of differences either on the level of experts or of general secretaries, and at the same time they fail to "prepare" the ground for the Mitsotakis-Haig meeting in such a way that the two foreign ministers may contribute to the positive settlement of some pending problems.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

TA161632 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis said that relations between Turkey and Greece have overcome a period of tension and entered a climate of constructive dialogue. In a statement to the Turkish Radio and Television, Mitsotakis said he was convinced that his meeting with Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen on the occasion of the NATO ministerial meetings to be held in Rome during the first week of May would further enhance this dialogue.

Technical Talks End

TA171034 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] The talks between the technical experts of Turkey and Greece on the problems between the two countries have ended in Athens. Especially, the Aegean airspace issue was discussed during the talks. According to information received by a Turkish Radio and Television correpondent, the views emerging from these talks will be discussed at the meeting between the Turkish and Greek foreign ministers during the NATO Ministerial Council meeting in Rome in the first week of May.

ISTANBUL PAPER REACTS TO EUROPEAN CRITICISM

NC170851 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 13 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Zafer Atay: "A Resolution"]

[Excerpts] It looks as if the tumult created against Turkey in the outside world after 12 September is to continue in an increasing manner. This tumult is being caused by the Council of Europe, the commissions, the parliamentary delegations, the trade union representatives, the journalists and lawyers of all colors and now by the European Parliament.

Meanwhile, the Council of Europe commissions will meet on 28 April. Turkey is the first item on their agendas. The meeting of the General Assembly of the Council of Europe will follow on 11 May. A decision will be taken as to whether the relations that Turkey has established with Europe through the Council will be continued or not. In the meantime, certain utterly depraved Armenian organizations and fictitious democratic associations in Greece, France and the United States will meet and vomit their spite against Turkey.

We don't really favor an outright denunciation of the interest focused on Turkey. Turkey is on the world agenda because it is an important country that is considered worth debating. Europe has activated its councils, parliaments and parliamentarians because it knows it will not be easy to alienate itself from Turkey. What do we stand to gain by putting ourselves in the position of a country that has estranged the entire world? Why had these zealous admirers of democracy and these socialist politicians, who pose as defenders of human rights, kept silent before 12 September when the terrorists were shedding blood? We wonder, do these petty politicians share the same views with the communist terrorists. Why hadn't the defenders of human rights felt the need to raise their voice when the separatist brigands were fearlessly shelling children at bus stops?

The situation is quite clear; there is no need for panic. The lie machines will continue to operate. After having poisoned the minds of tens of thousands of youths, these traitors who are now enjoying themselves in Munich and Paris, will continue to spill their spite. Their aim is to exasperate Turkey to the extent of saying: "We care neither for the Council of Europe nor for the European Parliament. They have no practical value." Then we would be torn away from the West completely, thus serving the aspirations of the traitors.

The only thing to do is to foil these attacks by wise counterattacks. All reports about Turkey are being communicated to the West in a distorted manner. The leader of the group of democrats, Ferguson, has eloquently stressed this in his address at the European Parliament. Therefore, no matter what country they come from, all delegations should be free to see everything. This is the only way to disprove the lie machines. Our diplomats abroad as well as our press organizations should work harder than ever before. Films, photographs, books and tapes reflecting the truth should be sent to all members of the institutions now debating Turkey. Efforts by the National Security Council to speed up the return to democracy must be brought to the knowledge of foreign countries in an up-to-date manner. These circles should be told about the peace which our fellow countrymen have been enjoying after 12 September.

More important than all of this should be the efforts to expose the real plans of those who, before 12 September, have trampled on "the right to live," which is the most inalienable right of human beings.

EVREN STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF OIL EXPLORATION

TA161206 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren today visited the Selmo-103 oil production area near Siirt's Batman district. Evren accorded prizes and success documents to the personnel employed at the Selmo-103 oil well in a ceremony today. In a speech during the ceremony, Evren noted that energy is very important in the development of the country. Pointing out that a large amount of foreign currency is spent in the import of oil, which is a significant source of energy, Evren explained that it is essential to increase local production.

Noting that the main reason for Turkey's current difficulties is the shortage of energy, the head of state said: The only reason that most of our factories are unable to produce at full capacity is that these factories cannot secure all the energy they need. It is with this in mind that from the first day we told the relevant persons to exert every effort to intensify oil explorations. In a short time, we saw that oil was struck in two places thanks to our patriotic and industrious engineers and workers. This greatly pleased us and we hope that this will be continued. Evren added that the oil exploration work conducted by Turkish workers and engineers makes us proud and the Turkish nation will remember this work with gratitude.

Evren then awarded prizes and letters of appreciation to personnel employed at the Selmo-103 oil well. The letter of appreciation reads as follows: It is a fact that we are forced to spend a major portion of our foreign currency reserves for the import of oil at a time when intense efforts are being exerted to overcome this problem. I believe that the great efforts you made to save our country from these difficulties and find new oil resources are being received with gratitude by our appreciative nation. I wish your success to continue and I extend to you my sincere love.

National Security Council members Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer, Gendarmerie General Commander Gen Sedat Celasun, as well as Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and Energy and Natural Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol, accompanied Evren during his tour in the Selmo-103 oil well. The 2d Army Commander, Gen Bedrettin Demirel, 7th Army Commander Lt Gen Kemal Yamak, 2d Tactical Air Force Commander Lt Gen Necdet Volkan and Siirt Governor Musa Atik also attended the ceremony at the Selmo-103 well.

According to reports received from Necati Yagoi and Tevfik Fikret Dincer in the Turkish Radio and Television news center, Evren and the persons accompanying him then went to the regional directorate of the Turkish Petroleum Corporation [TPAO] in Batman. Evren was received with a military ceremony in Batman. Numerous citizens who participated in the welcoming ceremony cheered. Evren was briefed at the Batman regional directorate by the TPAO Director General, Selahattin Ozkan, about oil exploration. After the briefing, Evren and his delegation toured the Batman oil refinery.

In the afternoon, Evren will tour the Guney Dincer-1 and Guney Dincer-2 oil wells near Mardi's Nusaybin district. The head of state, the commanders and the prime minister will return to Ankara this evening.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS AFTER TALKS

TA171033 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei, who attended the talks between Turkey and Romania in Ankara, has left Turkey. After his Ankara visit, Andrei also toured Izmir and Istanbul.

TRADE MINISTER CANTURK LEAVES FOR TEHRAN VISIT

TA170750 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0700 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk left for Tehran this morning to hold talks on increasing the volume of trade between Turkey and Iran. The problems arising in the implementation of previously signed agreements between the two countries will be discussed during Canturk's contacts in Tehran. The possibilities for Turkish contractors to take jobs in Iran and issues concerning highway and railway transportation will also be discussed.

A delegation comprised of representatives from various ministries and organizations is accompanying Canturk to Iran. The commerce minister and his delegation will return to Turkey on 22 April.

ARBITRATION COUNCIL RENEWS LABOUR CONTRACTS

TA141639 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 14 Apr (AA)--The Supreme Arbitration Board Tuesday began to review a contract covering 42,000 workers in the metal goods industry. It hoped to complete its review by the end of this week. The board will take up next another labor contract involving 23,000 textile workers on 68 job sites. The Supreme Arbitration Board renewed and put into effect Monday expired labor contracts covering employees of Middle East Technical University and the Eregli iron and steel works.

MARTIAL LAW AUTHORITY ON LAST MONTH'S OPERATIONS

TA161549 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 16 Apr (AA)--The Martial Law Coordination Office at General Staff Headquarters announced the monthly crime rate had gone down considerably from September 12, 1980 to April 11, 1981. According to the announcement, the monthly number of murders declined from 69 to 20, number of wounded from 151 to 29 and the number of crimes from 319 to 72 from September to April.

In operations last month 3,054 left-wing extremists, 795 right-wing extremists, 644 separatists and 2,677 persons of unidentified political views were apprehended by security forces. Some 2,804 detainees were arrested as the perpetrators of several crimes. On April 12, 1981, 5,188 persons were under custody for ideological crimes, 19,269 were under arrest and 1,205 were convicted and serving prison sentences.

Also 4,945 guns, 1,169 machine guns, 79,893 pistols, 558,704 bullets, 523 explosives, 424 sharp instruments and 4 walkie-talkies were seized in this month's operations. Moreover, 113 defendants who were involved in political murders and 57 defendants charged with armed assault were among those arrested during the past month.

ANNUAL INFLATION RATE REPORTED AT 40 PERCENT

TA161223 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] It has been announced that the price of wholesale goods dropped by 0.8 percent in March compared with February, and that this drop is the first in 5 years. The announcement by the Trade Ministry says the rate of inflation from March last year to March this year was 40 percent. The price index in Ankara and Istanbul in March this year rose by 0.5 and 0.7 percent, respectively. The price index rose by 40 percent in Ankara and by 42.6 percent in Istanbul in the past year.

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GENSCHER WARNS AGAINST ANTI-U.S. SENTIMENTS

LD181024 Hamburg DPA in German 0944 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 18 Apr (DPA)--FDP Chairman and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has strongly warned against provoking more anti-American sentiments in the Federal Republic. In an interview for BERLINER MORGENPOST (Sunday edition), when asked to assess anti-American currents in the Berlin SPD, he said that there are people, and not only in Berlin, "who are totally uncritical toward any Soviet initiative." Their political ambition is to produce anti-American sentiments in our country.

According to Genscher, central Europe is not being threatened by American medium-range missiles, which as yet do not even exist, but by Soviet medium-range missiles "targeted on us." He affirmed the need for negotiations to ensure equilibrium at as low an armament level as possible.

The interview was prereleased by the FDP.

PRESS COMMENTS ON U.S. POLICY INCONSISTENCIES

DW160921 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 16 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the conditions cited by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger under which Washington is prepared to negotiate with Moscow only if and when the Soviet Union considerably reduces its presence in Poland, STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN writes: Who is it, anyway, who determines the guidelines of U.S. foreign policy? If Pentagon boss Weinberger, for example, now introduces new preconditions for the East-West dialogue in matters of the medium-range missiles, then we should be allowed to ask to what extent this is congruent with the concept of the President.

So far, in any event, it appears that the SALT talks will be canceled only if the Soviets intervene in Poland. Just early this week, the U.S. secretary of state once again stated this in Bonn. Everything is different again since yesterday. The alliance partners, rather than the Soviets, now are irritated, and once the Kremlin becomes convinced that Washington is more interested in confrontation than in coexistence anyway, it will no longer have any reason whatsoever to spare Poland. Hence, Haig's moderate approach is the better course of action indeed. And besides, this course is an alliance decision.

The FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU editorial entitled "The Weinberger Risk" says: This not only brings up the question about Weinberger's seriousness, since Weinberger within a very short time has managed to nearly turn into a security risk, it also provides food for Western doubts as to whether Washington really is serious about both parts of the NATO decision on nuclear counterarming and negotiations on the limitation of that potential. Weinberger works directly into the hands of the hawks in the Kremlin, without any sense for European problems, obviously also without any interest in any resumption of arms control policy and devoid of any attitude of partnership toward the NATO partners. The alliance is heading for hard times with this U.S. politician. Therefore, the next U.S.-European clash at the NATO spring meeting in May probably already has been programmed.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG states: It is high time for the government chief to take hold of the reins of his cabinet which, by too frequent and contradictory utterances on daily policy issues and strategic questions, increasingly irritates the allies. The fact that the secretaries of state and defense do not pull on the same rope doesn't convey a good impression.

The German Federal Government felt compelled to issue a statement on the NATO dual decision which, purposely phrased in a spirit of partnership and loyalty to the alliance, represents a corresponding warning to Washington, which should be appropriately appreciated there. Some of the European alliance members have enough difficulty defending, to a reluctant public and against the resistance from the leftwings of the government parties, the offer of negotiations on the medium-range missiles to the Kremlin, which is linked with the decision on potential counterarming as an instrument of pressure. If U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger by his demand for a Soviet pullout from the promximity of Poland now raises a condition which had not been coordinated with the allies, he makes it harder for the European governments to pull along.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE notes: This will go on like this for quite a while: Secretary of State Haig underscored the U.S. readiness to talk with the Russians on the limitation of the nuclear weapons potentials, while Secretary of Defense Weinberger qualifies this again, most recently with the remark that the Russian concentration of troops around Poland must be halted first. With outrage, TASS immediately labels this the Weinberger doctrine, yet East and West will have to get used to such a demanding attitude. The incumbent administration is made of sterner stuff than was its predecessor. And Caspar Weinberger no doubt reflects its attitude toward the Soviet Union more precisely than Alexander Haig who by virtue of his office must abide by diplomatic considerations.

The KONSTANZ SUEDKURIER discusses Bonn's stance on the Weinberger utterances and states: The federal cabinet, chaired by Hans-Dietrich Genscher who substituted for the absent chancellor, emphasized the mitigation of tensions between East and West as the most urgent goal of German foreign policy. This establishes continuity. In a divided country in which at least one side endeavors for better human relations, this forms the precondition for any headway in the course embarked ipon. Yet any mitigation of tensions also requires that one side needn't be afraid of the military superiority of the other. This touches the problem of Western counterarming which proposes to restore balance so that arms limitation negotiations will have a realistic basis.

The new U.S. Government, which yet must endeavor to reach an integrated foreign policy course, is talking with different tongues. Rash utterances from Washington provide food for the anxieties that the equal rank of the will for negotiations on the one hand and counterarming on the other might be changed to the advantage of the latter. These utterances should not be overrated. But by the same token, we must hope that the common line of the Western alliance will be accepted in Washington as well because otherwise, the domestic tensions connected with the issue might increase above all in the Federal Republic.

POLL SHOWS GISCARD NARROWLY LEADING MITTERRAND

NC181359 Paris AFP in English 1354 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 18 Apr (AFP)--In extremely narrow survey results, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing registered 50.5 per cent of voting intentions, Socialist Party rival Francois Mitterrand received 49.5 per cent in a poll Louis Harris France released today.

Today is the last day before the presidential elections that electoral polls can legally be published under French Law. The first round of the voting is April 26 and the second May 10. The two candidates showed similar results a week ago in a Harris poll for the magazine L'EXPRESS, with each scoring 50 per cent of the vote in a two-candidate contest.

In the poll today, commissioned by Radio Television Luxembourg, the incumbent candidate obtained 27 per cent of the votes in a first round, and the Socialist candidate 22.5 per cent. The respective figures a week ago were 28 and 24 per cent. Gaullist candidate Jacques Chirac and Communist candidate Georges Marchais in the latest poll each accounted for 18.5 per cent of the vote, progressing respectively by 1.5 and 0.5 percentage points in the polls. Ecologist candidate Brice Lalonde got 3.5 per cent of voting intentions, Gaullist Michel Debre 2.5 per cent, and minor candidates Marie-France Garaud, Arlette Laguiller and Huguette Bouchardeau each had two per cent.

The poll was undertaken April 16 and 17, drawing on a national sample of 1,000 people.

GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR AJACCIO ATTACK

NC180925 Paris AFP in English 1915 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 18 Apr (AFP)--A militant movement called Corsican Guerrillas and Partisans (CGP) today claimed responsibility for Thursday's bomb attack in Ajaccio on the French Mediterranean island, and confirmed it was a protest at French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's visit there.

A CGP communique sent to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE said: "The presence of the French head of state on our soil is a provocation that met its response in Ajaccio.... The Pasquale Paoli unit struck on April 16 at 5:17 pm."

A private aircraft taking the president to Corsica for an election rally had just touched down at Ajaccio airport when a bomb planted in a left-luggage locker went off. Eight people were injured and one of them, a Swiss tourist, died in a hospital yesterday.

An incident at a Giscard d'Estaing election meeting in Marseilles on Wednesday, in which two smoke bombs were thrown, had been claimed by the "Pasquale Paoli group," which warned in a message to AFP: "Beware tomorrow."

The communique today said: "We, ex-fighters of the Corsican National Front (1940-45), decided to create the Corsican Guerrillas and Partisans and to take up arms. Only death or liberation of our homeland will make us lay them down."

DJIBOUTI EFFORTS FOR HORN SETTLEMENT SUPPORTED

LD161517 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Apr 81 p 6

[Text] Somali Foreign Minister Jama Barre was to lunch this Wednesday, 15 April, with Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Olivier Stirn, who visited Djibouti and Addis Ababa last month. Somalia supports the French proposals made in 1978 for a regional conference on the Horn of Africa's problems.

The Quai d'Orsay indicates that there has been some change recently in the position held by Ethiopia, which hitherto showed no interest in such a proposal. Djibouti President Hassan Gouled, who has made efforts to secure a truce and a negotiated settlement of the conflict between Mogadishu and Addis Ababa and who is now on visit to Somalia, is to visit Khartoum soon. Paris indicates that France "wholeheartedly" supports President Hassan Gouled's initiatives.

LE MONDE URGES AID, MEDIATION EFFORT IN LEBANON

LD160913 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "France and Lebanon"]

[Text] There would be no point in attributing France's action in the new Lebanese crisis to election considerations: The situation in that country is too serious and the Christian community's future too seriously threatened for French electioneering tricks to influence the situation. That is why we should welcome the efforts being made by the French authorities first to give humanitarian aid, however small, to the inhabitants of Zahlah--the only Christian "Thor" in the Syrian side.

Thanks to these efforts--notably the decision to send De Guiringaud to Damascus--and to those of other powers, the Syrian Army has finally partly lifted the siege on that city. But the truce is extremely fragile. That is why Paris rightly "deplores" the commando operation carried out by the Israeli Army in southern Lebanon on Thursday night and Friday morning. A repetition of this type of operation could only further aggravate the fate of this Lebanese Christian community about which Tel Aviv claims to be so concerned.

It is now up to Paris--but why not involve other European powers in this enterprise?--to make every effort to strengthen the truce and to establish adequate medical aid. This subject was the focal point of the talks which Francois-Poncet had on Thursday with the Lebanese and Syrian ambassadors. It is probable that the foreign minister also discussed the second aspect of France's action with his interlocutors, in other words, the establishment of a natural force responsible for separating Muslims and Christians in Beirut.

This idea, launched by Chirac a few weeks ago, has obviously been well received by the Christian community. On the other hand, Syria is hostile to the idea and it seems, to the Lebanese authorities' indecisiveness, if not apathy. In any event, this could only be a relatively long term project because it would have to be approved by the Security Council in which Moscow enjoys the right of veto.

Other projects, possibly easier to implement than the plan to send a French contingent, are in the air. For instance, Washington apparently is contemplating a multinational buffer force. The difficulty which the UN interim force in Lebanon is experiencing in the southern part of the country in controlling the warring factions suggests, in any case, that this type of solution cannot be regarded as a panacea.

While not underestimating Syrias vast responsibility, a great deal will now depend on the Israeli attitude. Indeed, there is a great temptation for the Tel Aviv leaders to exploit the situation for their own benefit on the pretext of aiding the Lebanese Christians. During his recent visit to Israel, General Haig apparently had the greatest difficulty in deterring them from doing that. The latest operation at Zahlah in southern Lebanon confirms this especially since Begin could hope to remedy his difficult political situation before the parliamentary election in June by some spectacular "exploit" outside the national territory.

FORLANI REPLIES TO BREZHNEV'S DETENTE PROPOSALS

AU181414 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Apr (ANSA)--The text of the Italian Premier Arnaldo Forlani's written reply to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev March 9 proposal for a moratorium on missile installations in Europe and immediate negotations, was finally made public last night.

In the letter, Forlani reiterated the view that further progress must be made in terms of the European security and cooperation conference. Italy views the principles embodied in the Final Act of Helsinki as essential to peace and cooperation among peoples, Forlani stressed.

The letter also voiced concern over the situation in Poland. The missive said that Poland's sovereignty must be respected and that any failure to do so would spell grave consequences for inter-European and world relations.

After taking note of the Soviet declaration that it is not seeking military superiority, the letter reaffirmed the double track line with regard to long range nuclear forces, given the existing imbalance between the two alignments. Italy renewed its urgings to take advantage of the period up to 1983 (when NATO's modernized systems will be installed in Europe) to dismantle or substantially cut back the Soviet SS20 missiles. In this way NATO would be in a position to partially or totally cancel measures aimed at modernizing its forces, the letter continued. It was noted that NATO would not go ahead with any new installation of modernized missiles throughout the period needed to complete production of the first batch (in 1983). Negotiations would be facilitated if the USSR called a halt to the installations of the SS20s, the letter continued.

Next followed a rundown of Italy's actions on an international level to settle areas of crisis and hotbeds of tension. The letter also reiterated the Italian position in favor of withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and respect for national sovereignty.

Recalling the European Economic Community's initiative with regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict, the letter said that the threats of armed clashes which loom over humanity must be combatted.

The letter concluded with a confirmation of the Italian position in favor of a constructive dialogue between East and West in the context of constructive negotiations.

The above letter came as a response to peace proposals forwarded last March by Brezhnev to several Western government leaders. Forlani's reply was delivered to the Soviet Foreign Ministry Friday.

PCI MEMBERS POLLED ON POLAND, AFGHANISTAN

AU171542 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, 17 Apr (ANSA)--The Soviet stance over Poland and Moscow's explanations of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan enjoy very limited sympathy among rank-and-file militants of the Italian Communist Party, the largest in the West, according to an opinion poll carried out on behalf of the Rome news weekly, L'ESPRESSO.

The poll, which will appear in the weekly's upcoming number, showed that only 6.5 percent of Italian Communist Party (PCI) militants share the Soviet view that a "counterrevolutionary attempt" is underway in Poland.

Fifty percent of those questioned said that the movement in Poland was "genuinely popular", and ten percent said the PCI should break off relations with the Soviet Union if a Soviet invasion is the outcome of the situation.

As for the intervention in Afghanistan, only 16.5 percent voiced support for the Soviet position, but a full 45.3 percent said the Soviet Union was defending its "strategic interests". A further 27.5 percent said the Soviet intervention should be described as an "imperialist aggression".

Ranking deceased communist party leaders, the sample gave 64.6 of their preferences to Palmiro Togliatti, 7.1 percent to Marshall Josip Broz Tito, and lesser percenting to Joseph Stalin, Nikita Khrushchev, and Mao Zedong.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS CUTBACKS IN PUBLIC SPENDING

AU170851 Rome ANSA in English 0837 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, 17 Apr (ANSA)--The Italian Government has ordered a five billion dollar cutback in public spending while injecting new funds for investments in crisis-afflicted industries and providing export incentives to boost the nation's economic growth.

Premier Arnaldo Forlani's ruling coalition refrained for the time being from raising the prices of oil products, basic foodstuffs and public utility rates in an apparent gesture to organized labor.

The unions asked the government to put off the hikes while they hammered out a plan to revise Italy's indexed wage system, whereby paychecks are automatically adjusted to keep in pace with inflationary trends on a periodic basis.

The measures launched last night go along with last month's moves to devalue the lira and tighten credit as part of an overall economic policy maneuver designed to curb inflation and create employment opportunities.

Phase-two, as the latest measures are called, was specifically designed to offset the recessive effects of the earlier moves.

A third phase will follow in early May, involving changes in the cost-of-living wage adjustment system, a move which will require the consent of organized labor.

The nation's three major labor organizations have failed so far to come up with a joint stand on the issue and all sides agreed to put the matter off until May 6, giving the unions a "pause for reflection."

The public spending cuts ordered Thursday were designed to trim the state budget deficit down to the 38 million dollar level prescribed by the government's three-year economic plan.

Export credits will be made possible through a 2.2 billion dollar grant to the "Mediocredito Centrale", the public credit bank which subsidizes foreign trade.

Other measures, likewise aimed at restoring balance to Italy's deficit-heavy trade account, will give export business access to easy-term credit.

ROMANIAN PRIME MINISTER TOURS UK INDUSTRIES

AU161118 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] London, 16 Apr (AGERPRES)--Premier Ilie Verdet continued his official visit to Great Britain on April 15. He saw round industrial entherprises that closely cooperate with similar enterprises of Romania.

At the plane manufacturing enterprise of Hurn of the "British Aerospace"--with which Romania builds the "BAC 1-11" passenger aircraft--the Romanian prime minister was warmly greeted by Allen Greenwood, deputy chairman of the company. During the talks held on the occasion stress was laid on the productive character of that collaboration that started after the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid Great Britain, just as on the two countries' wish to open to it ever broader prospects for their benefit. Several sections that contribute to the building of the "BAC 1-11" plane were then visited. Experts informed the guest of the most important stages of the assembly process. Thanking his hosts for the warm reception extended to him and for the interest they show in the cooperation with Romania, Ilie Verdet pointed out that further efforts were necessary for stimulating the actions of cooperation agreed upon by intensifying the barter deliveries in order to expand the collaboration between the two countries in aircraft production.

The Romanian prime minister was also guest to the town of Coventry. There he saw round the enterprise of ANSTY that belongs to the "Rolls Royce" company. Concrete aspects were approached on the occasion of the Romanian-British cooperation in the production of aircraft engines. The need was stressed for sustained efforts with a view to making best use of the industrial potential of the two countries.

Premier Ilie Verdet called at the town hall of Conventry, town united with Galati municipality. Lord Mayor Thomas McLatchie warmly greeted the Romanian prime minister on behalf of local administration and referred to the close relations existing for almost two decades between the municipalities of Coventry and Galati expressing his conviction that the current visit would contribute to the further development of the Romanian-British collaboration in all fields of joint interest.

The same day in the afternoon Ilie Verdet arrived in Aberdeen where a group of businessmen and representatives of the British National Oil Corporation gave a lunch in his honour. Aspects were discussed in a cordial atmosphere relating to the possibility of developing the Romanian-British cooperation in oil and gas exploration and drilling.

Visits Oil Rig; Ends Visit

AU162005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] London, 16 Apr (AGERPRES)--On April 16 Romanian Premier Ilie Verdet concluded the official visit he paid to Great Britain at the invitation of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The ceremony marking the conclusion of the visit was held at the London Heathrow Airport.

On his departure Ilie Verdet was saluted by Sir Donald Logan, chairman of the Great Britain-East Europe Center. Attending were Vasile Gliga, Romanian ambassador in London, Paul Cecil Holmer, British ambassador in Bucharest, other British officials.

The same day, in the morning, the Romanian premier visited the deep-sea oil rig "Forties Alpha," in the North Sea. The Romanian guest was presented the technical performance of the rig, the technologies used for the exploitation of the deposit. Mentioning the long-standing traditions existing in Romania in point of oil extraction, the successes scored by the Romanian oil workers and experts in the construction of deep-sea drill rigs and in drilling the Continental Shelf of the Black Sea, the Romanian prime minister stressed that real possibilities existed for materializing a wide cooperation between the Romanian and the British oil workers.

PAPERS ON FURTHER GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION EXCHANGES

Rallis Attacks Opposition

NC171428 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 17 Apr 81 p 1

[By our correspondent, F. Yiangiozis]

[Excerpts] In Kozani yesterday the prime minister inaugurated a new phase of dynamic confronation of positions. The opposition, Rallis declared, will directly receive the proper replies at every given opportunity. The same tactics will be pursued by all government personalities from now on during the 8-month period remaining until the elections.

At the same time yesterday, Rallis also called upon the people--at this first stop of his 3-day tour--to enforce, through their own position, respect for a calm political climate. Specifically, the prime minister leveled heavy accusations against the opposition.

Rallis said the opposition abhors dialogue although it advertises itself as being democratic. He then stressed: "Our opponents have not learned the lesson that tension led the country to adventures--and this barely 15 years ago."

Kozani was the first stop of the prime minister's tour of western Macedonia. This afternoon he is scheduled to speak at Kastoria after first inaugurating the asbestos unit at Zidhanion [locality] near Servia. A large crowd enthusiastically welcomed Rallis in Niki square of Kozani with the predominant slogan: "You will be prime minister tomorrow as well."

Rallis did not limit himself to a presentation of the government's achievements but also severely criticized the opposition. "I will not leave," he said, "any point referred to by the opposition without an answer. This is because the opposition does not limit itself to criticism. It resorts to insults.

"You," the prime minister added, addressing the people of Kozani, "will judge whether calm or madness will dominate the elections." Rallis added that "democracy cannot function under mad fanaticism."

Referring to national issues the prime minister stressed:

--The opposition admitted the battle-worthiness of the armed forces.
--Those concerned over the progress of our national issues must understand that "we refuse to recognize that anyone has the right to consider themselves more patriotic than we are."
--The government remains vigilant on the protection of our national interests.

Papandreou Response

NC182102 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 18 Apr 81 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Shortly before midnight at the Hilton hotel last night, Mr Andreas Papandreou ended his address with a strong personal "recommendation to the prime minister," Mr Y. Rallis: "Rallis yesterday linked his election campaign with the name of the president of the republic. We warn him that he is putting himself into very dangerous waters and that he particularly shoulders great constitutional responsibilities."

In the passage immediately preceding the above statement (delivered without a written text) the PASOK chairman stressed: "Today in our fatherland there is a common awareness that there is no government. The failures that the New Democracy Party has amassed in all sectors (economy, education, the national and social problems) are leading to a progressive disintegration, literally to gangrene. Despite the general outcry, the government is insisting on remaining in power... until the end. As long as it insists, the Greek people's reply at the elections will be stronger."

On NATO: Very simply, PASOK has two positions: The association in NATO's political wing renders impossible the multifaceted foreign policy that Karamanlis declared when he was prime minister. Our association in NATO's military wing influences both the deployment and the armament of our armed forces. This is because the danger for NATO comes from the north while the only danger for the Greek people, the constant threat to our borders that continuously increases, comes from the east--Turkish expansionism. Rallis' government has hastened to return to NATO not only without even securing explicit guarantees for our country's defense but also without resolving questions (on the basis of the Rogers plan) over our sovereign rights in the Aegean airspace.

The Greek-Turkish issue: By insisting on the Greek-Turkish negotiations, the government has started a chain of concessions with the abolition of our air force's firing ranges as its recent climax. Despite the aggressive 8 April airspace violations that were not announced to our people, the government sat at the negotiating table with the Turks before receiving any answer to its protest. In its negotiations with the Turks, New Democracy's policy is one of continuously making concessions. We ask: What have we received in exchange? What right does the government have to negotiate our country's sovereign rights? Today we call on it to take a responsible position and not diminish our airspace from 10 to 6 miles. We must also not forget that "the great friendship" developing between Greece and Turkey and, particularly between the two countries' foreign ministers, is taking place with Cyprus as its victim, the Cyprus that we have surrendered to Turkish occupation.

The bases: The Americans are not in a hurry in the negotiations because the agreements that are already valid provide for a regime of capitulations. Now the United States is not even giving what it offered in 1977--and it does not even want to hear about an Aegean balance of power, border guarantees or the mythical significance of "the Greek administration" in the bases. Fearing the Greek people and the increasing popularity of PASOK, which questions all its defense moves, the government continuously postpones reaching an agreement in the negotiations, hoping for a miracle. We ask it: What right does it have to expose the country to a nuclear holocaust because of the nuclear warheads that already exist on the bases and discuss the installation of "Pershing 2" and "cruise" missiles? Why doesn't it prepare a plan for the removal of the U.S. bases?

REACTIONS CONTINUE ON TURKISH AIRSPACE PROVOCATIONS

AKROPOLIS, 16 Apr

NC171057 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 16 Apr 81 p 12

[Text] Reliable Foreign Ministry sources stressed yesterday that the Aegean firing range has not been abolished. At the same time, these sources also reiterated that: The incident in the Aegean the other day (that is, the provocative Turkish violations) was serious and gross. It added that the seriousness of the incident was determined by:

First, from the fact that it was a matter of massive violations. Second, because the violations took place inside 6 miles.

The Foreign Ministry sources also reiterated that the Greek Government will continue to react to the provocative attempt by Turkey to question our sovereign rights in the 10-mile national airspace. It will react with all the means at its disposal. Other sources have stressed that this has been made clear to Ankara, and that the dangers created in bilateral realtions by incidents similar to that of the 8 April have also been pointed out.

In connection with press reports on the Aegean firing range, the reliable Foreign Ministry sources have said that this was a matter within the framework of the negotiations on the Aegean airspace. It is a fact, they added, that some progress was made at the recent meeting of the two countries' Foreign Ministry general secretaries, Mr Roussos and Mr Gurun. The question has been raised, but there is no agreement.

As yet, there remains a great deal to be discussed and completed. And this is what is being done now with the talks between experts which may be concluded today. The same sources said in conclusion that as long as there is no agreement the firing range has not been abolished.

Finally, referring to what the PASOK chairman has said about the government wanting to conceal the violations, the same sources said there has never been any such intention. The sources added that, because of the seriousness of the affair, the government was waiting for the Turkish explanations to the severe protest it made to Ankara before proceeding with any statement.

MESIMVRINI, 17 Apr

NC172150 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 17 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] The Turkish side (delegation of experts) yesterday suddenly changed its attitude entirely and appeared clearly conciliatory during the discussions (for the third day) with the Greek expert at the Greek Foreign Ministry. Provided that there will be no new change in the Turkish attitude, it is now expected that it will probably be possible today (the last day of the talks) to prepare a joint draft agreement on certain technical--but of secondary importance--matters concerning Aegean airspace. At the time of their meeting in Rome in early May, this draft will be submitted to the foreign ministers of the two countries.

However, there was no discussion of the mutual abolition of the Aegean firing ranges during the experts' talks. The prerequisite for discussion of this question is the prior signing by the two sides of the draft agreement under preparation. On the basis of everything discussed yesterday, this draft agreement fully preserves the Greek side's control over the Athens Flight Information Region. On the other hand, Ankara will be briefed about the flights of aircraft not at the border point of the Athens and Istanbul FIR's but at some depth inside the Greek region of flight responsibility.

According to the same MESIMVRINI reports, the two major Turkish controversies (the question of the 6 instead of the 10 miles and the nonsubmission of flight plans in the case of flights within the international airspace of the Athens FIR) were not even submitted for discussion at the negotiations table.

Foreign Ministry on Talks

NC172020 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 17 Apr 81

[From the "Chronical of the Day" program]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced that Greek and Turkish experts on airspace matters continued between 14 and 17 April examination of issues which remained unresolved during the last meeting of the secretaries general of the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministries in Ankara. The experts' talks have concluded in a coincidence of views on certain of the issues discussed.

HANDLING OF SHIP REPAIR AGREEMENT CRITICIZED

NC171313 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 16 Apr 81 p 4

[From the "Comments" column: "Are We A Colony?"]

[Excerpts] Persistent reports from Washington say that the U.S. Government has been pressuring Greece to amend or even violate the agreements which it has signed with East European countries.

The strongest pressure is on the question of Neorion, Siros, where Washington demands that not even Soviet commerical vessels be repaired.

There is no doubt that this pressure is part of the official policy of the Reagan administration, which is a new version of the Theodore Roosevelt policy at the beginning of our century.

During the last few years, Greece is supposed to have inaugurated (as the various Karamanlis governments had declared) a multidimensional foreign policy, one basic part of which was peaceful coexistence, friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation with the countries of the East. This policy has been sealed and consolidated by Mr Karamanlis' successive visits to all the capitals of the Eastern countries in his capacity either as prime minister or president of the republic. Part of this multidimensional policy is the agreement with Moscow for the repair of Soviet vessels--auxiliary vessels of the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean or of commerical vessels--at Neorion, Siros.

The first U.S. reaction--it is obvious that the Americans have never ceased to consider themselves as Greece's patrons--was to compel the Greek Government to partly pull out of the agreement. Suddenly one day it [the Greek Government] stated that no Soviet naval auxiliary vessels were to be repaired, despite the agreement that was recently concluded. All this occurred a few months ago. Today, with militarists of the Haig type in power, a fresh offensive is under way: They [the militarists] are asking for the violation of the remaining part of the agreement with the excuse that "all commercial vessels are part of the navy since they can be used for the supply of warships."

Well, according to this reasoning there is no U.S. commercial fleet since the Chris Craft of the Atlantic confederation are in a position--if asked by Mr Haig--to supply the aircraft carrier Enterprise with beans for the crew's mess. This is enough joking. It is obvious that with its policy Washington has been attempting to fully patronize our country, its first goal being Mr Karamanlis' multidimensional policy which is thus being blown up in the air.

Let the government clearly tell us: Is Greece a free and independent country? Does even its rightwing government have the right to define its activities within the framework of the doctrine "We belong to the West," or could it be that we are a perfect protectorate? This is so because with the turn and the dimensions of the Neorion question, the government's dignity is being tested right now, and all the Greek people are going to judge the outcome of the test.

ALLIES FAVOR CONTINUED NORTH CYPRUS OCCUPATION

NC191859 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 19 Apr 81 p 5

[Article by TO VIMA New York correspondent St. Evstathiadhis: "The Turkish Occupation of Cyprus Is an 'Allied Defense Project'--Peculiar NATO, Israeli and Washington 'Concern' Over the Elections"]

[Text] New York, 18 Apr--Cypriot political developments and the "danger" of more radical trends by the Cyprus Government after the coming elections are providing the excuse for certain countries in the area, particularly Israel, to express "concern over their security," thus fanning Washington's danger-mongering and providing new agruments for perpetuation of the Turkish military occupation of northern Cyprus.

This "concern" is also apparently shared by NATO Secretary General Luns, who is in Washington. Among the issues he and U.S. officials are discussing is the Cyprus issues, which is being examined under this very light according to assurances from well-informed diplomatic sources in Washington. Naturally, Luns is echoing widely disseminated views.

For example, a NATO official in Washington the other day talked with NATO military personalities from various member states of the alliance and attempted to explain that Turkey is "carrying out an allied defense requirement" by maintaining military forces in Cyprus.

In answering questions, the same official avoided placing himself in favor of legalization of the Turkish occupation, but he argued that Ankara, more or less, is making a sacrifice by maintaining military forces in Cyprus. He added that these forces are defending the rear of advanced allied positions in the Middle East and, specifically, in Israel.

Reports originating primarily from Congressional sources and the UN headquarters in New York, but also from Washington diplomats, mention that in recent weeks at least three Middle East governments discussed the latest Cyprus developments with U.S. diplomats and senior U.S. administration personalities and, in a way that demonstrates a certain more general coordination, "did stress for the benefit of the U.S. administration the dangers their countries would have to face as a result of a strengthened Soviet presence in Cyprus and in the eastern Mediterranean more generally." Particularly during a specific instance, which, according to all indications, was known to the Greek Government, on 2 April an Israeli official unprecedently requested a U.S. demarche in Nicosia and in Athens stressing the "severe opposition of the Middle East countries and the United States to any possible Soviet political bridgehead in Cyprus."

An Arab diplomat at the UN headquarters in New York talking to TO VIMA explained that Israel, and to a secondary degree Egypt and Saudi Arabia, "were recently encouraged by certain other countries to create a new pressure front around the Cyprus issue. Their interest is concentrated on finding a certain legalistic reason for continuing Turkey's military presence in northern Cyprus. According to Israel, the Turkish occupation army in Cyprus is the only way to stop Soviet expansionism in the eastern Mediterranean and increased Palestinian activities against Israel."

According to this Arab diplomat, Israel claims the responsibility for directing U.S. policy in this direction which, admittedly, helps Ankara's and NATO'S plans for perpetuating the Turkish occupation of northern Cyprus by Turkish forces. By contrast, Congressional sources that follow developments in the broader area of southern Europe and the eastern Mediterranean verify and confirm these moves by Israel as well as Washington's reaction. They believe that Washington is behind Israel's activities.

These same Congressional sources have also confirmed that for the time being the U.S. administration appears to be trying to make assurances to the other governments of the area that are "concerned" by stating that "it is following the political and other developments in Cyprus jointly with Athens."

At the same time, however, Pentagon personalities hinted recently that the Turkish military presence in Cyprus "is in the interest of peace in the Middle East and that in any eventuality it is a positive factor toward stopping Soviet expansionism in the eastern Mediterranean." Similar views, on general lines, were supported recently by Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen during his talks with U.S. officials in Washington.

A Greek source in Washington, however, has assured TO VIMA that he knows of no "joint" following of the Cyprus situation with the United States, but stressed that the U.S. administration most certainly is informed on and is interested in Cyprus developments.

PAPER CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT FOR WEAKENING DEFENSE

NC191920 Athens EXORMISIS in Greek 19 Apr 81 pp 1, 11

[Andonis Stratis editorial: "Atlantism Weakens National Defense]

[Excerpts] The British Government, contributing according to its capabilities to Turkey's overarmament, has decided to grant it military equipment worth 3.5 million sterling in the form of a "gift." This does not surprise us because it would have been strange if the Thatcher government had kept absent from the tray of donations for the "undeservedly suffering" Turkey of Evren.

What is noteworthy is that the announcement of the "gift" was followed by an assurance by the British secretary of state for defense, John Nott, to the House of Commons that this equipment "is not intended to be used in Cyprus or against the Greek people," A fact to which--as he said--"The Turkish Government has given clear assurances."

At that time, the Turkish junta's representative, Foreign Minister Turkmen, was visiting the United States and, hoping to rule out as unacceptable a possible Washington guarantee of the Greek-Turkish broders, invented the following pertinent statement: "It would be foolish for the United States to give a guarantee on one ally against other. The whole conception of an alliance is based on the fact that the allies do not fight each other."

Unquestionably, we expect neither NATO nor the United State to guarantee our national independence and sovereignty. The guarantee for us is the Greek people and its armed forces, combined with the exercising of a multifacted foreign policy and the searching for support from every direction and away from the Cold War blocs.

In order to complete the picture of Turkey's "propeace" intentions, we do not want to forget to refer to published information that a great armada of landing crafts is being gathered in Turkish ports and that it is uncertain whether it is intended for a possible invasion of the Soviet Union or somewhere else in the event of a general confrontation.

Under these conditions--to which we must also add the presence of Turkish occupation troops in Cyprus--one very rightly asks what were the "New Democracy" government's incentives for the reintegration in the Atlantic alliance, since the basic argument of ensuring our national integrity has proved to be unfounded. The easily derived conclusion that our national interests were not served but, on the contrary, were undermined by the policy of reintegration is not the result of opposition efforts. The government cannot at all use the argument that it has succeeded to any degree in "guaranteeing" our borders, not even when considering the legendary 7 to 10 formula for armaments aid.

The hard question that should be asked over the government's policy is, from the viewpoint of international support, what means of defense has it created for the country? It is now evident that the government has no true allies. Thus, the difficulties of a government that advocates change increase. It must start again from the beginning on a difficult and steep road, step by step, following a different concept to effectively support our national independence and our territorial integrity.

GUNAYDIN REACTS TO ANTI-TURKISH BBC PROGRAM

NC171132 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 14 Apr 81 p 4

[Bora Paran Report from London]

[Text] London--Reports that Turkey has been intensifying its efforts to achieve full membership in the Common Market have greatly alarmed the Common Market, which is known as "the club of the rich." This alarm is being displayed by examples we experience every day. These examples clearly indicate the existence of a sinister plan to drive Turkey away from the Common Market and Europe.

Following the resolution taken by the European Parliament last week envisaging the freezing of Turkish-Common Market relations, the BBC televised a program along similar lines. This program, which was rushed through channel 1, advocated that Turkey could not consider itself a European country, that Turks could not be Europeans, and that Turkey could not become one of the EEC members. It was obvious from this program that its intention was to condition British public opinion.

The program in question tried to convey this idea to British public opinion: Turkey has gone bankrupt; it is not worthy of EEC membership. Apart from pistachios, Turkey produces nothing that Common Market countries do not produce themselves. Only 1/40 of Turkish territory is in Europe; therefore, Turkey cannot be considered a European country. As labor is cheap, its industry is labor intensive. Although production costs are low, its quality is low. Turkey can enter the European industrial market if it develops modern technology. The Common Market cannot gamble on this. As is seen, this British television program bitterly denigrates Turkey. It is quite clear that the purpose of this program and the propaganda directed at Turkey from Europe is to drive Turkey away from Europe and to push it into economic chaos.

ULUSU ATTENDS MEETING ON WORKERS' PROBLEMS ABROAD

TA181444 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1415 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 18 Apr (AA)--Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu told a seminar on the problems of Turkish workers employed in foreign countries that his government was closely interested in all the problems of Turks earning their livings abroad. He appealed to Turkish expatriate workers to contribute to national efforts to create a strong and prosperous Turkey. The seminar, called "The second convention on the problems of expatriate workers," sponsored by an Istanbul newspaper, was inaugurated by the prime minister.

He called on Turkish workers to be always vigilant against subversive propaganda and against the plots of the enemies of Turkey, who strive to destroy Turkey and the Turkish nation. He said Turkey was now waging a war against these sinister forces.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL OFFICIALS ARRIVE FOR TALKS

TA171623 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1610 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 17 Apr (AA)--Two represetatives of "Amnesty International" arrived in Ankara Friday afternoon for talks with government officials.

(Hanne Burley) of the Turkish desk and Ret Adm Becker of the Netherlands are expected to meet Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, Justice Minister Cevdet Mentes, Minister of State Ilhan Oztrak, and Deputy Chief of the General Staff Gen Necdet Oztorun while in Ankara. (Ms Burley) told reporters at Esenboga Airport they would report to their own organization, but added a representative of Amnesty International had been invited to address the Political Committee of the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly.

STATE MINISTER LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL TALKS IN CYPRUS

TA181658 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] State and Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Cyprus Coordination Council Zeyyat Baykara left for Lefkosa [Nicosia]today as the guest of the TFSC. In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport before his departure, Baykara said that the measures necessary to ensure the smooth and orderly development of the TFSC economy will be determined together. Baykara noted that the fact that the Turkish Cypriot community, which has waged long struggles for independence and freedom as a healthly state, has internal and external problems in the social, political and economic fields should be seen as natural. From the beginning, the Turkish Republic has stood by our Cypriot kinsmen in solving these problems, supported them in every field with all its material and moral might and made contributions. We will continue this contribution and support in every field.

Pointing out that economic problems are the major concern of almost every country in the world--wealthy, developing or poor--Baykara continued: This is the case in the motherland and the same situation is valid for the TFSC. This is a normal condition. The question is being able to find solutions to the economic difficulties and to implement them. The state minister said that through the talks he will hold during this visit, all the formalities preventing the faster and easier functioning of the economic and commercial relations between Turkey and the TFSC will be eliminated and a sound and orderly economic give-and-take will thus be achieved.

Baykara was received at TFSC's Ercan [Tymbou] airport by TFSC President Rauf Denktas, Turkish Ambassador to Lefkosa Inal Batu, peace forces commander Lt Gen Dogan Kromors, Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay and the members of the Council of Ministers. In a statement at Ercan airport, Baykara said that during his 1 week-long visit in northern Cyprus, he will especially discuss the economic problems of the Federated State.

In his statement, Denktas expressed the belief that the visit of the Turkish delegation headed by Baykara will bring solutions to the economic problems of the Turkish Cypriot community. Baykara and his delegation will begin their official contacts on 20 April.

VOTCP: TCP OFFICIAL CONGRATULATES GDR'S HONECKER

TA180939 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Congratulatory message by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen to GDR Socialist Unity Party Secretary General Erich Honecker on the latter's reelection to his post--read by announcer]

[Text] To Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Secretary General Erich Honecker: Dear Comrade, on behalf of the Turkish Communisty Party [TCP] Central Committee and on my own behalf, I would like to congratulate you heartily on the occasion of your reelection to the responsible and important post of secretary general of the SED.

We, the Turkish Communists, consider you a distinguished Leninist fighter of the international communist and workers movement and appreciate your effective and skillful efforts for the advancement of the GDR on its path of developing an advanced socialist community.

I wish you renewed and great success in the implementation of the resolutions made at the 10th Congress of the SED and your future activities. With Communist greetings, [signed] I. Bilen, the TCP Central Committee Secretary General. 16 April 1981.

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SURVEY SHOWS EC ERODES U.S. EMBARGO AGAINST USSR

DW211043 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 21 Apr 81 p 3

[Article signed DF.: "Embargo Has Been Eroded by Europe"]

[Text] Duesseldorf, 20 Apr--The results of an HWWA [Hamburg World Economic Archive] Institute for Economic Research survey show that the U.S. embargo policy on grain and technology imposed on the Soviet Union caused trade between the United States and the USSR to shrink severely. This embargo, however, was then eroded by the Europeans, last but not least by the Federal Republic.

While the United States in 1979 delivered agricultural products worth $2.9 billion and industrial goods worth $750 million to the USSR, the corresponding figures in 1980 came to a mere $1.1 billion and $360 million respectively. Without the embargo, the United States definitely would not have dropped from number two to number seven on the list of the Soviet Union's world trade partners. The Soviet Union would have covered its grain requirements from U.S. deliveries above the 8 million tons specified in the long-term contract which runs through 1981. The USSR also would have brought from the Americans urgently technical equipment, such as drilling equipment, to a greater extent. This development of trade with the East was a considerable sacrifice for U.S. agriculture and many industrial sectors.

German exports to the Soviet Union, in contrast, reached DM7,943,000,000 in 1980, an increase of 19.9 percent over 1979. Nominally, this is the highest result ever scored and thus also surpasses the previous export high achieved in 1975. The HWWA Institute believes, however, that an increase of DM1 billion in a period of 5 years does not yet constitute a very great rate.

Granted, German imports valued at DM7,411,000,000 in 1980 increased a mere 0.4 percent over 1979, yet compared with 1975 they more than doubled. Basically, the 2.3 percent share which trade with the East has in Germany's total exports has not entailed any shift in weight during the past few years.

Thus, there is hardly any call for talking about exploitation of market opportunities owing to U.S. embargo behavior. "It is true, however, that the Federal Republic as well as the other European countries by far have not participated in the embargo as strictly as the United States."

In the case of agricultural products, however, the U.S. embargo clearly has eroded by the Europeans. Several EC countries, including the Federal Republic, obviously profited from the limitation of U.S. agricultural deliveries to the Soviet Union.

Thus, in the case of the Federal Republic, the share of food-stuffs in the total exports to the USSR increased from about 3 percent (1979) to 9 percent (1980). It is this increase which essentially explains the 19.9 percent increase in German exports to the Soviet Union. The traditional EC deliveries of agricultural produce to the USSR have been greatly exceeded, including those of grain. The ineffectiveness of the EC grain embargo of January 1980 can probably no longer be contested. In this connection, the HWWA wonders how long it will still be possible to operate against the United States in policies on trade with East.

SCHMIDT, GENSCHER SET TO VISIT BRITAIN 11 MAY

LD211102 Hamburg DPA in German 1043 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is to fly to Great Britain on 11 May for 2 days of talks as part of the regular twice-yearly German-British consultations. This was announced by the Federal Press Office in Bonn today. The talks will be held at Chequers near London at the invitation of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The chancellor will be accompanied by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and other federal ministers. Details of the program will be given at a later date.

MARCHAIS VIEWS LEFT UNION, COMMUNIST MINISTERS

LD210951 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 13 Apr 81 p 4

[Report on Marseilles speech by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais under general heading "You Want a Socialist-Communist Government? Vote in Millions for G. Marchais!"--date not given]

[Excerpt] "To succeed it is necessary to assemble great forces. It is necessary to bring about a vast popular union, a majority. It is necessary to build a clear, firm and lasting union of the left.

"Every man and woman of you will understand, I am sure, that in this city of Marseilles, I put particular emphasis on this problem of union. I do this with the seriousness, the weight that this great question demands.

"We Communists do not pretend to believe that we alone can ensure change. In France, no party can govern alone. That is why I propose to form, on the basis of a rallying of the people, a Socialist-Communist union government capable of implementing the new policy. It is absolutely essential for this government to include Communist ministers. Otherwise, the right would hold the power and change would be impossible.

"There have been Communist ministers only once in France's history. That was at the time of the liberation, from 1944 through 1947.

"To recall this in Marseilles, I need mention only one name: Francois Billoux. He held several ministerial posts. For instance, as minister of health, he laid the foundations for a modern system of care geared to preventing illness. At the same time, another Communist minister, Ambroise Croizat, set up the social security system and the mutual insurance code, as well as the joint production committees.

"In his memoirs, Francois Billoux noted that the Communist ministers' loyalty to their commitments, their political loyalty toward the working class and the people, their patriotism their respect for democracy and their sense of effectiveness. Yes, the Communist ministers were a good opportunity for the working people and for France.

"On the other hand, think about all the combinations, all the coalitions, and all the systems our country has known since that day in 1947 when the Communist ministers were driven out. Think where these solutions without Communists led our country.

"A government with Communist ministers is the only new solution, the only one that can lead our country out of the crisis."

All the same, Georges Marchais stressed that there is an obstacle in the path of union.

"This obstacle," he recalled, "is the orientation of Francois Mitterrand. Just last Wednesday [9 April], on France Inter, he refused to commit himself to the working people's claims and remained hazy on the means of acting. He confirmed that he would not accept Communist ministers after the presidential election. So everyone can verify the existence and importance of this obstacle.

"This is confirmed by [Socialist Mayor of Marseilles] Gaston Defferre's latest revelations.

"On 24 March, addressing 'young captains of industry,' Gaston Defferre stated: 'If elected, Francois Mitterrand will be the prisoner of nobody, not even his own party.' That, unfortunately, tells us much about the Socialist candidate's desire to make no commitment.

"It was also Gaston Defferre who made it known from the first that there would be no government of union with Communist ministers. But in that case, with whom will Francois Mitterrand govern? On 3 April, a journalist asked Gaston Defferre: 'Will there be conversions, will rightwing deputies become leftwing deputies.' Listen to his answer: 'That will be the case.' The mayor of Marseilles said: 'If Giscard is beaten, the UDF will break into a thousand fragments.' Then, he added, there will be many 'realignments' with the socialist group.

"On 8 April, Gaston Defferre reaffirmed this prediction in an editorial in Francois Mitterrand's official newspaper: 'Even if the socialist group,' he wrote, 'isn't in a majority in the National Assembly, it will not be far off, and realignments from all directions are more than likely.'

"It is, of course, illusory to claim that the PS will have a quasi-majority on its own. This prediction has the same worth as the one Gaston Defferre made in 1977 when he claimed 35-40 percent for the PS. At that time, Gaston Defferre used that argument to prepare for the breaking of the union of the left. Today, he is continuing along the same path. On the one hand, he hopes to avoid including Communists in the parliamentary majority in the government after obtaining their votes to elect Socialist deputies. On the other hand, he spreads the myth of a 'quasi-socialist' government strengthened by Giscardian defectors.

"Consider it well, realistically, all this can mean only one thing: Since the PS cannot govern alone, Gaston Defferre is in effect announcing a government coalition between the Socialists and the right. France has seen this before. It is an impasse."

Georges Marchais showed that in these conditions "it takes a powerful push to change things despite the obstacles. It is necessary for all who want change to give themselves the means to conquer by asserting their numbers, displaying their will and throwing all their weight into the balance. There is only one such means: vote Communist in the first round."

GUINEA FOREIGN MINISTER TO MAKE WORKING VISIT

AB171544 Paris AFP in French 1242 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 17 Apr (AFP)--It was learned on Friday at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs that Guinean Foreign Minister Abdoulaye Toure will undertake an official working visit to France at the beginning of next week to prepare for the visit of Guinean head of state President Sekou Toure.

He will be received on Monday evening by French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Francois Poncet. Their talks will be held in Garonne, where the minister will be holding election meetings during the Easter recess. Toure will be received in Paris on Wednesday by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Oliver Stirn, and he will leave France in the evening for Morocco.

According to the Quai d'Orsay, these talks fall within the framework of a future meeting between the French and Guinean heads of state. They also will be on the situation in Africa, especially on the crises in Chad, Namibia and in the Horn of Africa, as well as the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

President Sekou Toure is chairman of the Islamic Peace Commission mediating between Iran and Iraq. It will be recalled that Guinea also plays an active role in the Nonaligned Movement.

It is the first time that Abdoulaye Toure officially has visited France since the reconciliation between Paris and Conakry, marked by President Giscard d'Estaing's visit to the Guinean capital in 1978.

PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON VISITS TO GULF, PARIS

LD192142 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1830 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao arrived in Lisbon this afternoon after a 6-day visit to the United Arab Emirates, the Sultanate of Oman and France.

The prime minister cited the doubling of our oil imports from Abu Dhabi and the major prospects opened up for our economy and trade as positive results of the trip. The rapprochement between the Portuguese and Arab peoples--a fruit of our common cultural roots--was another important aspect of this trip highlighted by the prime minister at the very beginning of the statement he made on his arrival:

[Begin recording] This trip represents a coming together again between Portugal and the Arab world--the Gulf countries in particular. This has been the first visit by a top level Portuguese delegation to that part of the world--a very important part of the world, as you know--for at least 300 years. [end recording]

During the talks held in the United Arab Emirates, it was agreed that, starting in 1982, Portugal will receive double the amount of oil it presently imports from that country. Pinto Balsemao also stressed that both in Abu Dhabi and Oman, important trade prospects have been opened up by this visit, and it is now up to private enterprise to come forward and play its role:

[Begin recording] Great opportunities have been opened up in the commercial sphere. Suffice it to say that Oman alone intends to spend 230 billion escudos a year in the framework of its 5-year development plan. This should give an idea of the scope for business this opens up to our country. The Omani minister of trade will be visiting us soon. Among the matters he will discuss are projects for the construction of dams, public works and, most importantly, the fishing industry--both from the standpoint of equipment built in our country and also, in this course, of a fisheries agreement [words indistinct].

In Abu Dhabi, we also found great interest in a more active trade relationship with Portugal. [end recording]

Pinto Balsemao stressed that these results would not have been achieved but for the cultural links that exist between the Portuguese and the peoples of the Gulf. Various agreements will be signed in the near future in the sphere of cultural cooperation as a result of the talks of the last few days; they will envisage historical research, the restoration of monuments, the organization of archives and also exchanges in the sphere of journalistic training.

Finally, speaking of his talks in Paris during the first stage of his trip, the prime minister said he had once more received assurances that France will impose no restrictions on the permanence of Portuguese workers in France. With regard to Portugal's entry into the EEC--another topic raised during Pinto Balsemao's meetings with the French president and his counterpart Raymond Barre--the Portuguese prime minister expressed satisfaction at the assurances received from the French leaders.

MINISTER OF STATE DISCUSSES THATCHER'S SAUDI VISIT

LD191010 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0830 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 19 Apr (SPA)--The British minister of state for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Douglas Hurd, made a statement to the newspaper AL-MADINA AL-MUNAWARAH which it published today.

Referring to Mrs Thatcher's visit to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, which begins today, Hurd said that the British prime minister wishes to exchange views with the Saudi leaders, acquaint herself with the problems of the region and listen to the views of officials.

Among the most important issues Mrs Thatcher wishes to discuss, Hurd said, are Palestine, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and how best it can be dealt with, cooperation between the kingdom and Britain in the political fields, including the European initiative, economic and technical cooperation and the international economic situation.

Hurd warned that the Middle East situation [words indistinct] and that no settlement can be reached without the participation of the Palestinians. He added that there are certain aspects in Israeli policy which should be changed before any reasonable signs for peace in the area can be attained. These aspects, he said, include matters such as its policy on settlements and Israeli policy in southern Lebanon.

The British minister of state expressed his country's understanding of the views of the Saudi Kingdom on the question of Palestine and the importance it attaches to this question which constitutes a principal part of Arab thinking.

Hurd said that the Europeans will, at some later date this year and during Britain's chairmanship of the EEC, work for the development and crystalization of the European initiative, after Mrs Thatcher has completed her visualization of a settlement.

He said that the chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, Van der Klaauw, will be submitting a report to the forthcoming meeting of the EEC foreign ministers on the matter after he completes his contacts and visits to a number of countries in the region.

Hurd stressed the importance of the American role in reaching a settlement within this important framework. He also affirmed his country's rejection of Israeli policy on settlements and in southern Lebanon.

Hurd praised the establishment of the Gulf cooperation council, which he described as a major step of great importance. He said that the establishment of the council is the best news Britain has received from the Middle East for some time. He also expressed his belief that cooperation among the Gulf countries is the best way to safeguard stability in the region, adding that such cooperation is better than interference by the big powers in the region. He also affirmed that the establishment of unity among the Gulf countries is the best guarantee for the future of the region.

POLITICAL REASONS CHARGED FOR GENERAL'S REMOVAL

NC201825 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 20 Apr 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Specific Cyprus circles operating in Athens have at least managed to "eliminate" the commander of the National Guard, General Kimninos, who has been recalled and is due to depart in early May.

There are extremely clear indications, and the government is fully aware of the details, that the recall of General Komninos, who is esteemed both within and outside the National Guard, is essentially political specifically because the general:

1. Managed to keep himself above parties and this was not to the interest of certain personalities.

2. Refused to be drawn into unacceptable actions that would have left both the general and the National Guard exposed.

The same circles had managed to engineer the arbitrary appointment of General Markopoulos (well known "active" ultrarightist) to replace General Komninos. This created an immediate reaction from Nicosia which was not even consulted on the matter.

In the end, however, the Greek National Defense Ministry canceled the appointment and it was not an issue since Markopoulos was not being considered. A "third solution" is now being sought among retired lieutenant generals but, as an appropriate authority told us yesterday:

On the basis of prevailing practice the choice must be made with a joint understanding between Nicosia and Athens, and the Cyprus Government must have the last word in order to avoid misunderstandings similar to those of the recent and murky past.

The same source expressed the hope there will be no unilateral attempt to select any one personality.

Government Statement

NC201830 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Answering a question, the government spokesman said that the appointment of General Komninos to the National Guard is terminated and that a statement on the time of his departure and on his replacement will be issued as soon as possible.

KIPRIANOU WARNS AGAINST TURKISH INTRANSIGENCE

NC190635 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 19 Apr 81 p 1

[Excerpts] President Kiprianou has warned that the failure of the Turkish side to present concrete proposals on territory would make problematic the continuation of the intercommunal talks.

The president was speaking at a gathering at Ypsonas village in Limassol district as part of his plan to be in touch with all the sections of the population, urban and rural.

Referring to the intercommunal talks, President Kiprianou reiterated Greek Cypriot good will but, he said, because of Turkish intransigence there has been absolutely no progress.

Noting that the Turkish Cypriot side has not yet submitted any proposals that could be considered constructive and none on the territorial aspect, the president said:

"Unless the Turkish side submits proposals on territory, reasonable proposals, continuation of the dialogue would be problematic".

He repeated that according to converging information the Turks may submit proposals in June but, he said, such reports are treated with the utmost caution because of past experience.

"We shall continue until all limits are exhausted so that if the dialogue collapses, responsibility shall lie squarely on the Turkish side", Mr Kiprianou stated.

The president clarified that the Government and the Greek Cypriot side accept biregional federation as the structure of the new state but firmly reject any form of confederation or separate states or any solution that leads directly or indirectly to partition.

"We shall not subscribe to a solution that would mean abandonment of the right of the refugees to return to their ancestral homes", he declared. We are seeking an honourable solution and we shall continue to knock at every door, not to beg but to demand freedom and justice, he said.

The president expressed the hope that the talks will be successful in the end but if there is no result steps will be taken for the further internationalisation of the problem including the furtherance of the proposal for an international conference on Cyprus.

Once more he said that the Cyprus problem must be approached from its national angle, aside from any party political exploitation or concessions.

DENKTAS SAYS KIPRIANOU DOES NOT WANT AGREEMENT

TA201028 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that through his recent statement on bizonality [last word in English], Greek Cypriot leader Spiros Kiprianou has again shown that he does not wish to reach an agreement with the Turkish Cypriot side on the Cyprus issue.

In a statement yesterday, Kiprianou said neither he nor Makarios have ever accepted bizonality. Denktas today replied to reporters' questions on Kiprianou's statement and said: Either Kiprianou is merely trying to deceive his people because of the elections or he does not wish to reach an agreement and conciliation with the Turkish Cypriot side. The responsibility for this belongs to him. I do not want to say anything further on this subject.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM ALGIERS 18 APRIL

NC181143 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis, who led the Cypriot delegation to the Nonaligned Conference on Namibia in Algiers, returned to Cyprus a short while ago. While in Algiers, Mr Rolandhis met with foreign ministers of various countries. Yesterday, Mr Rolandhis and the other members of the Cypriot delegation, attended a luncheon given by Algerian President Chadli in honor of the delegates to the Namibia conference.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM CAIRO VISIT

NC202013 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis returned from Cairo at noon. He completed a 5-day official visit and signed two agreements which settled many issues that faced the two countries, namely, compensations, facilities for Greeks in Egypt, the clearing system and so forth.

Mitsotakis Statement

NC211036 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The outcome of Foreign Minister Mitsotakis' visit to Egypt surpassed all expectations. The minister, who returned to Athens yesterday, stated that the Greek-Egyptian talks were very useful and mutually beneficial and that they speeded the resolution of problems that had been pending for a dangerously long time. Among other things, the foreign minister said that three basic agreements were signed and that the two sides exchanged 26 letters to settle pending issues. Most significant is the agreement that provides for referring the issue over the Awqaf [Islamic religious affairs] to the international court or to international arbitration. The other agreements provide for the following: The continuation of the compensation payments to Greek Egyptians, with the first payment of $900,000 to be paid to those entitled immediately after the settling of the clearing issue; and the settlement of the issues over Egyptians working in Greece and Greeks working in Egypt.

Mitsotakis also said that once again the Greek-Egyptian clearing issue is being reactivated and that it represents $12 million in assets in favor of Greece. In addition, the issue of providing Greek nationality to Greeks residing in Egypt, at the rate of 200 cases the first year and 50 cases each year for the next 4 years, is being negotiated. At the same time, the issue of the Sinai monastery, which was in danger of closing owing to the lack of monks, was settled. Now, in the future, 50 men and 15 women will be allowed to go to their respective monasteries. Lastly, it was agreed that Egyptian seamen will be allowed to work on Greek commercial ships.

ATATURK COMMEMORATIVE PLANS CREATE DISAGREEMENTS

NC191538 Athens NEWS in English 19 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] Disagreements have reportedly arisen inside the government over the Mitsotakis-Turkmen arrangement for Greek participation in the commemorative festivities for Ataturk's birthday, political sources said. According to the arrangement, a Greek cabinet member would attend the festive manifestations in Salonica and the Greek TV would give the event full and prominent coverage.

But the two ministers--Mitsotakis and Turkmen--it seems had not counted on the internal difficulties their arangement would cause in Greece: specifically, that there might not be any Greek Government member of cabinet rank willing to participate. Indeed, this is exactly what happened during the last full cabinet meeting, when Minister of Culture and Sciences Andhrianopoulos brought the subject up for discussion: no minister wanted to go, and when it was suggested that Minister for Northern Greece Martis should be the one, he reportedly categorically refused, saying emphatically "Who--me? I'm not going." Finally, the sources said, the thought prevailed to pass the hot potato off to the nomarch of Thesalloniki. But even the latter's participation is not assured, reportedly because of his fears that the people of Salonica might object.

Late Saturday, the government announced that "a government decision relative to Greek participation in the commemorative events for Ataturk's birth has in fact been made, and that press reports about "intergovernmental disagreements" on the subject "are inaccurate."

TECHNICAL TALKS ON AIRSPACE ISSUE END IN ATHENS

TA201346 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Technical talks on issues connected with the Turkish and Greek airspace were concluded in Athens. An agreement has been reached on the subject of information to be exchanged between the civil air authorities of the two countries. A statement by the Foreign Ministry information office says that in addition to all technical matters connected with the airspace, other problems which could not be solved in talks between the general secretaries of the foreign ministries of the two countries were also taken up during the talks. Conclusions reached at the Athens technical talks will be submitted to the foreign ministries of the two countries were also taken up during the talks. Conclusions reached at the Athens technical talks will be submitted to the foreign ministers of the two countries during their meeting on the occasion of the NATO ministerial meetings to be held in Rome during the first week of May.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REACTS TO ATHENS DEMONSTRATIONS

TA201331 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] It has been announced that the necessary representations will be made with the Greek Government because of the demonstrations held in Athens against Turkey. In a statement replying to journalists' questions concerning these demonstrations, Foreign Ministry spokesman Oktay Iscen said: The issue has been taken up and it is being seriously discussed. The necessary representations will be made with the Greek Government.

CULTURAL TALKS HELD IN ANKARA WITH EGYPTIAN TEAM

TA201636 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 20 Apr, (AA)--Turkish and Egyptain teams led by diplomats met in Ankara Monday to work out a two-year cultural exchange program between the two countries. The talks, led by the director generals for cultural affairs from the two foreign ministers, will last through Thursday, 23 April.

IRANIAN TRADE DELEGATION SEEKS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

TA201635 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Istanbul, 20 Apr (AA)--A 10-man Iranian trade mission, in Turkey to explore possibilities of importing more goods from Turkey, met with businessmen at the Istanbul Chamber of Industry Monday.

President of the Chamber of Industry Savan Cavusoglu said the two countries, with major responsibilities for the same region, could well cooperate in joint ventures and exchange of data as well as in increased trade. Head of the visiting team, Ali Reza Shabani of the Iranian Trade Ministry noted the industrialized countries always got the better of trade with developing countries. Iran could well increase its trade with Turkey, a "reformist state," he said.

BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

TA211107 Ankara Domestic Service in Trukish 1000 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov arrived in Ankara today for an official visit. The Bulgarian delegation headed by Foreign Minister Mladenov was received at Esenboga Airport by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen as well as other officials of the ministry and the Bulgarian ambassador to Ankara.

In a statement at the airport, Turkmen said the talks to be held in Ankara would make a constructive contribution to relations between the two countries. Turkmen recalled that the visiting minister made valuable contributions to the good-neighborly relations between Turkey and Bulgaria.

In his statement, Mladenov said that good-neighborly and friendly relations between Turkey and his country were developing well. Noting that there were great opportunities to further promote these relations, Mladenov said that his government would do its best to this end.

The Bulgarian foreign minister will be received this afternoon by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and will have talks with the Turkish foreign minister. Official talks between the two delegations will begin in Ankara tomorrow.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT DISCUSSES TALKS IN BULGARIA

TA171650 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1625 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 17 Apr (AA)--President Osman Siklar of the Central Bank said trade will improve and economic cooperation will be strengthened between Turkey and Bulgaria. He also announced the president of the Bulgarian Central Bank will come to Turkey in September. He made the announcement in commenting upon his recent visit to Bulgaria. The Turkish Central Bank and Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank will have accounts with one another in order to speed up transactions.

COMMANDERS DEPART FOR YUGOSLAVIA, U.S. VISITS

TA201718 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Gen Nurettin Ersin, National Security Council member and commander of the Ground Forces departed for Yugoslavia today, and Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, the Air Force commander and also a member of the Council, left for Canada, the United States and Belgium.

General Ersin, who is the guest of the Yugoslav chief of staff, Vice Admiral Branko Mamula, will visit Yugoslavia as the personal representative of Head of State Gen Kenan Evren.

TERCUMAN ON ECEVIT'S ACCOUNTABILITY AS MINISTER

NC201856 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 16 Apr 81 p 3

[Editorial by Guneri Civaoglu: "Ecevit and Permission"]

[Excerpts] [Former Prime Minister Bulent] Ecevit has not been allowed to go abroad on grounds that this might lead to speculation. But we cannot help thinking that the event itself is speculation. By asking permission to go abroad in order to attend the "socialist international" conference, he has created a doubled-edged sword. Had he been allowed to go, a series of events such as welcoming demonstrations and speeches would be organized. We believe that "refusal to grant his request" will provide propaganda material for the known circles and cause repercussions in world opinion.

Speculation lies in the essence of the request itself. Ecevit should not have made such a request. Under the present critical circumstances, he should refrain from acts that ae likely to retard or make difficult a return to democracy. He should particularly refrain from personal caprices.

Hilmi Isguzar is being tried before the Supreme Court on some shameful charges. Former Customs and Monopolies Minister Tuncay Mataraci is also being tried before the same court for collaborating with the Turkish mafia and for facilitating smuggling by using his political influence for personal gain. Former Minister of Public Works Serafettin Elci will be tried, too, under similar charges.

In whose administration did these people serve as ministers? Is there not such a thing as joint responsibility for administering the country? Should not the prime minister of that administration appear before the Supreme Court together with his ministers to clear himself?

We do not think that spectacular attempts to make things difficult for the administration, at a time when efforts are being made both at the European Parliament and the Council of Europe to surmount a critical period, would facilitate or expedite our return to democracy. No one should think that such behavior can revive exhausted hopes.

It is not difficult to guess what Ecevit would say if he were allowed to go abroad. He has exhausted himself by what he has already said. He would probably exhaust himself completely by what he might want to say.

TCP HEAD BILEN SENDS CONGRATULATIONS MESSAGES

GDR Party Congress

TA151422 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Message from Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen to the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee, on behalf of the Turkish working class and all the Turkish toilers, I greet the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] with the most sincere feelings. The deep-rooted ties of struggle brotherhood between the Turkish and German Communists go back to the years of (?Spartacus) unity. The rich revolutionary experiences of the German working class and German Communists carry great value for the national and social liberation struggle of the Turkish working class and people.

The 10th congress constitutes a new milestone in the construction of the developed Socialist community in the GDR. The basic conditions of the step-by-step transition to communism are being created at this stage. Under the Marxist-Leninist guidance of the SED, the toilers of the GDR are increasing the productivity of the economy with their creative labor and with the most progressive gains of science and technology. They are bringing to life the slogan of "Everything for the happiness of the people." They walk along the tested path which states that to establish the unity of the economic and social policies is the most basic duty. These (?undeniable) gains prove the historical supremacy of Socialism in the motherland of Marx and Engels, in Germany. They show the increasing role of the working class, the society's leading force, and the fact that the party, the working class and all the people are tied to each other with unbreakable ties.

The report submitted to the 10th Congress by the SED Central Committee secretary general, Comrade Erich Honecker, is the mirror of these praiseworthy developments. The Turkish Communists and progressive forces are proud of these big gains.

The multilateral strengthening of the socialist GDR contributes greatly to the increased effectiveness of the community of socialist countries of which it is an inalienable part. This strengthens the struggle of the forces for social development, peace and detente in the entire world. The close ties of brotherhood between the GDR, the Soviet Union and the deep loyalty of the SED to proletarian international plays a decisive role in that.

Dear comrades, the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, are pursuing a policy of confrontation with the socialist countries. They are stepping up the arms race. They are intensifying their efforts to establish military supremacy. They are trying to drag the world into a cold war period once again. The new U.S. administration is increasing its pressures on Western European countries to deploy nuclear missiles there.

The most imperialist circles are provoking the counterrevolutionary elements in Poland. They are undermining peace and security in Europe. They want to expand NATO's old region toward the Middle East and establish new military blocs in this region. The increasing military cooperation of the Beijing administration with imperialism further endangers peace. In the face of several peoples' national social liberation wars, the aggressive imperialist circles are resorting to armed intervention in those countries' domestic affairs.

The echoes of the CPSU's 26th Congress continue to be felt in the international field with all their effectiveness. The 26th Congress was a new leap which supplied strong support for the world peoples' peace struggle. The new realistic and constructive peace proposals of CPSU Central Committee Secretary General Comrade Brezhnev and the peace program and the 1980s constitute new proof of the Soviet Union's Leninist and persistent peace policy.

The peace proposals of the 26th Congress of the CPSU carry great importance for our country as well. They objectively raise Turkey's possibilities of opposing imperialist impositions. The TCP believes that the further strengthening of the unity of the international communist movement and the meeting of all the communist parties for an exchange of views will further increase the effectiveness of the struggle for peace.

The GDR which is a stable fortress of peace and security in the middle of Europe--which has a decisive importance for the question of war or peace--at the meeting point of the imperialist and socialist systems, plays an effective role, with the other socialist countries, with its active and peaceful foreign policy and with its continuous efforts to protect and develop detente.

It is very important for Turkey to develop friendly relations with all the socialist countries, including the GDR. The TCP exerts active efforts for the multilateral development of relations based on mutual interest between the two countries and the two peoples.

Dear Comrades, Turkey's dependence on imperialism and the giant military expenditures impossed by NATO have dragged our country into a long-lasting, deep-rooted economic, social and political crisis. U.S. imperialism is using the deep-rooted crisis and the military regime conditions to further increase its pressures and impositions on our country. The measures taken by the military regime in Turkey have limited the activities of leftist terrorism and, to a certain extent, of the neofascist party. However, the parties and organizations of the working class, the democratic forces and the Kurdish national movement are being subjected to intense pressure. The progressive forces, mainly the class unionists, are being subjected to the most intensive arrests and massive tortures and pressures in recent years.

Objectively, this oppression and the fact that the main rights and freedoms have been removed, strengthen the positions of the most reactionary forces. Today, these forces are intensifying their efforts and the reactionary press is carrying out an intensive anticommunist campaign. This situation brings with it the dangers of being dragged into imperialist adventures externally and, internally, of crushing the people even more mercilessly than before for a handful of collaborationist monopolies, of making the economy more closely dependent on the imperialist monopolies or of the reemergence of the neofascist forces.

It is possible to save our country from backwardness and from the crisis and to improve the people's living and labor conditions only by putting an end to dominance by imperialism, collaborationist monopolies and big landlords dominance in the economic and political life. The TCP maintains that the most basic condition for putting an end to the pressures and heavy burdens imposed on our country by imperialism is to withdraw from NATO, to eliminate the U.S. bases in our country and to tear up the bilateral slavery agreements.

The TCP calls on all the national democratic forces of our country to unite in order to weaken imperialism's and domestic reaction's positions, to put an end to the junta administration's antidemocratic pressures, and to move toward democracy.

Dear comrades, we believe that the brotherly ties between the SED and the TCP--ties which exist on a basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism--will further strenghten and develop in the future. The TCP wishes great success to the 10th Congress of the SED. We thank you sincerely for giving us the opportunity to participate in the congress, for enabling us to observe such a forum and for your heartfelt hospitality. Long live the brotherly SED! Long live the socialist GDR! Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

Turkish Labor Party

TA190826 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish COmmunist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Dear listeners, Turkish Labor Party [TLP] leader Behice Boran replied with a letter of thanks to the congratulatory message sent by Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee Secretary General Bilen on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the TLP. In his message to the leadership of the TLP, Comrade Bilen said: Dear friends, on behalf of the TCP, I most warmly commemorate the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the TLP and extend my struggle greetings. The TLP--which came into being within the working movement--has played a significant role in our people's struggle for peace, independence, democracy and socialism.

After recalling the TLP's contribution to the cause of democracy, independence and peace as well as its activities--exploring all legal means--for the promotion of class unionism, Bilen added: From the day the TLP was founded, the TCP has supported the TLP's anti-imperialist and democratic efforts. Our common and lofty cause, for which we have fought, is still today our greatest source of power in surmounting all difficulties standing in the way of strengthening the link between the two parties. The message points out the great personal contributions of Boran to the cause of the unity of the working class, and expresses the TCP's solidarity with Boran and the TLP against pressures being exerted against them.

After noting that the responsibility of ensuring the unity of the widest democratic forces had first and foremost to be shouldered by the parties of workers, the message concludes as follows: Friends, I greet you with the warmest communist greetings on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of your party. Long live the unity of the working class.

In her reply, TLP leader Boran says: Dear friends, I would like to thank you all wholeheartedly for your message on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of our party, which contains most friendly expressions and feelings for our party as well as myself.

After noting the difficult struggle waged by the TLP for the cause of socialism exploiting all legal means, Boran says that the struggle is now (?continuing) under the new circumstances [created by the 12 September coup] and continues: To bring the struggle for the sake of national independence, democracy and socialism to its highest and most effective level, all democratic, progressive and leftist forces--struggling in different ways for the same objective must unite. And as you have also pointed out, this task is first and foremost the responsibility of the workers' parties.

In her letter, Behice Boran calls for a stand consistent with the principles of the cause for the fulfillment of this task and expresses her conviction that through difficult efforts and trials the unity of struggle of the democratic, progressive and leftist forces will be realized. Boran's letter ends with these words: with our best wishes and friendly greetings.

Cuban Party Anniversary

TA171113 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Message by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen to the Communist Party of Cuba on the occasion of the latter's 20th anniversary]

[Text] Dear Comrades: On behalf of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee, all Turkish Communists and our country's working class and toilers, I sincerely congratulate you on the 20th anniversary of the brotherly Communist party of Cuba [PCC] and extend my revolutionary struggle greetings.

The PCC is perpetuating the loftiest and most fervent traditions of the struggle waged by Cuban revolutionaries and patriots for national independence and the welfare of the people. It is perpetuating the ideals of the likes of Jose Marti, (Julio Antonio Bella) and the brave revolutionaries, who raided the Moncada barracks and overthrew the Batista regime, in the struggle for the continual increase of the political, economic and military strength of socialist Cuba, which is next door to U.S. imperialism. The Second Congress of the PCC, which convened a short time ago, has again shown that the unique achievements of the Cuban people in the construction of a socialist society are closely connected with the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist party. The TCP wishes the Cuban Communists great success in implementing all the decisions made during the Second Congress of the brotherly PCC.

Comrades: The fact that the most reactionary and aggressive sectors of imperialism have turned from the policy of detente toward a policy of confrontation with socialist countries and the multifaceted attacks by these imperialist sectors against the world revolutionary process present all the nations in the world with burning issues. The peace proposals that were directed from the 26th Congress of the CPSU to the entire world show the most realistic and concrete way to avert the threat of war and maintain peace and progress. These proposals are also vitally important for our country which is faced with imperialist pressures. The U.S. administration and the ringleaders of NATO are intensifying their pressure on our country to induce it to play an active role in their aggressive and adventurist plans. They wish to (?increase) this pressure by inciting the internal reactionaries. The TCP is struggling under difficult conditions to secure a unified front of all the national democratic forces against imperialist pressure, dependence on NATO, the sovereignty and exploitation of the monopolies, the internal reactionaries and the pressure by the military dictatorship on progressive and democratic persons.

The TCP has fraternal ties with the PCC based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. All progressive forces in Turkey are in solidarity with the Cuban people on the path of defending the gains of socialism in Cuba against imperialism. We hope that the 20th anniversary of the PCC will be a year of progress in the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress for all Cuban Communists, the brotherly Cuban people, the people in the region and all the peoples in the world.

[Signed] With communist greetings, TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen, 16 April 1981.

Palestine National Council

TA180937 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Message by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee *Secretary General* Bilen to the 15th *convention* of the Palestine National Council--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear friends, on behalf of all Turkish Communists, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee extends its revolutionary struggle greetings to the 15th convention of the Palestine National Council [PNC] and expresses its solidarity with the just struggle being waged by the brotherly Palestinian people against the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The 15th convention of the PNC is being held at a time when the U.S. administration and the NATO ringleaders are exerting efforts to strain international relations, to escalate the arms race and to engage in a multifaceted aggression against the world revolutionary process.

The legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their sole legal representative, the PLO, are the main victims of the U.S. imperialist and Zionist aggression in the Middle East and Near East.

Dear friends, the U.S. imperialists and the NATO ringleaders are intensifying their pressure on our country. Taking advantage of the military dictatorship reigning in the country and supported by the most reactionary and pro-American forces within and outside the military junta, they are striving to transform Turkey into a base for their imperialist adventures. Despite the difficult circumstances, the TCP is waging a struggle for national independence, the restoration of all workers' rights and the establishment of the united front of all the national democratic forces against the impositions of the imperialists, the dependence on NATO, the exploitation of the monopolies and the antidemocratic pressures of the military junta.

The imperialist and reactionary forces in our country are trying to portray the class trade unions and patriots as terrorists and to cover up the bloody murders of the fascist terror gangs. They are also trying to brand as terrorist the PLO in a bid to cover up the slaughter of the Palestinian people by imperialists, Zionists, and [name indistinct] gangs. The Turkish Communists, and all progressive and democratic forces as well as our people denounce these efforts to slander the PLO, and heartily support the brotherly Palestinian people in their national liberation struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

The TCP believes that for the realization of real peace in the region, Israel must withdraw from all Arab territories it occupied in 1967, all the legal rights of the Palestinian people including their right to establish an independent and sovereign state must be recognized and the rights of all the countries and peoples in the region must be respected. The TCP also favors participation with equal rights in all meetings connected with the region of the PLO as the sole and legal representative of the Palestinian people.

We wish great success to the 15th convention of the PNC. Long live the PLO, the sole and legal representative of the Palestinian people. Long live the brotherhood and solidarity of the peoples fighting against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

[Signed] I. Bilen, the TCP Central Committee secretary general, 15 April 1981.

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SAUDI PAPERS INTERVIEW SCHMIDT ON ARMS POLICY

LD200830 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0640 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Riyadh, 20 Apr (SPA)--West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt described the Saudi Arabian Kingdom as a leading element of stability for all the Middle East countries and said that West Germany has great respect for the kingdom as a partner because of the moderate and wise policy it pursues.

Schmidt was speaking in an interview with the Saudi papers AR-RIYAD, AL-YAWM and AL-MADINA AL-MUNAWARAH, which was published here today. His visit to the kingdom next week, he said, will cover the international situation, the two superpowers' policies in the Middle East, the Gulf and southwest Asia as well as the situation in Europe and economic conditions in general.

Schmidt affirmed that the discussions also will cover the development of bilateral economic relations between the two countries, particularly since the two countries last year concluded an agreement for scientific and technological cooperation.

Speaking on the economic relations between the two countries, Schmidt said that the kingdom was the second most important trade partner for West Germany after the United States. Schmidt said that oil imports from Saudi Arabia cover one quarter of Germany's oil needs.

The West German chancellor also spoke of the reported Saudi Arabian desire to purchase military equipment from Germany and the factors governing Germany's attitude toward the sale of arms. He said: The kingdom hasn't yet raised the question in a definite manner, though the press has touched on it more than the two governments concerned.

The FRG, he said, exports arms in accordance with strict laws and regulations and does so under a short term policy. Thus, its export of arms is extremely limited, he said, adding that, consequently, Germany exports arms only to NATO countries and even in this respect, each case is dealt with on its own merit.

Schmidt said that his country's policy on arms exports presently is based on:

1. Continuation of the exportation of conventional arms and equipment because Germany doesn't wish to get involved in international conflicts.

2. Germany's policy on arms exports is determined at all times by its own national interests and nothing else.

Schmidt said that his country will not permit any third party to influence its arms exportation policy.

With regard to the Palestine question, Schmidt's statements contain nothing new. He confined himself to affirming Europe's readiness to contribute effectively to finding a peaceful solution for the Middle East conflict in consultations with the United States.

Without specifying anybody, Schmidt called for "the abandonment of force or the threat of force and for the creation of a large measure of solidarity among the Arab states in respect of the peace operation."

SPAIN'S PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

LD221052 Hamburg DPA in German 0954 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Hamburg, 22 Apr (DPA)--Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo arrived in Hamburg this morning on a 2-day official visit to the FRG. It is his first foreign visit. At Fuhlsbuettel airport, Calvo-Sotelo, who is accompanied by Foreign Minister Jose Perez Llorca, was welcomed by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The Spanish prime minister took office on 26 February, a few days after the failed military putsch.

The exchange of views with Schmidt and Genscher is expected to focus on Spain's desire to enter the EEC, and it is expected that the Federal Government will reaffirm its support for Spain's entry. A further topic for discussion is likely to be Spain's possible entry into NATO, which the United States wants but which so far Bonn has referred to with great reservation.

DGB YOUTH STATEMENT ON DISARMAMENT, PEACE POLICIES

DW221115 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 22 Apr 81 p 2

[Statement by the Federal Youth Committee of the German Trade Union Federation, DGB, on disarmament, detente and peace policies]

[Text] The DGB [German Trade Union Federation] youth call on the Federal Government and all responsible political forces in our country to muster all their strength to safeguard peace in Europe and in the world. A policy for peace must have priority over all other political tasks. NATO membership in this connection must not be understood to mean that the Federal Republic of Germany must submit to the world policy of a leadership power and adopt its security ideology. The Federal Republic of Germany and the Federal Government rather are obligated to defend themselves in the Western alliance against any policy which would lead to constantly greater arms efforts and intensified confrontation between East and West. It is their task, in contrast, to show alternatives and to help a worldwide policy of peace make a breakthrough.

The DGB youth see the only chance for a policy of peace at the moment in the continuation of detente policy and in negotiations. This is why they demand that the Soviet Union's latest proposals are carefully examined and taken as a cause for further considerations along the lines of arms limitations and arms reduction. It is our opinion that a flat rejection of these proposals constitutes an additional burden on the detente policy pursued thus far and we demand the opening of talks without any preconditions.

Beyond that, a policy of peace is possible only under conditions of full respect for the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the states. Hence, the trade union youth affirm their condemnation of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The Soviet Union, too, must tolerate being measured not only by its words but also, and in particular, by its deeds.

Peace has not become any safer with the presidential elections in the United States. On the contrary, the plans for an international rapid deployment force for making raw material resources in foreign states secure have obviously progressed far.

As far as some American politicians are concerned, there are, obviously, some things that are more important than peace. For them, the further armament of the European NATO partners with nuclear weapons is an established fact. This causes the negotiating offer in NATO's dual decision of December 1979 to lack credibility.

The political preparations for lifting the ban on the production of the neutron bomb have commenced. What consequences will the construction of this weapon have, as it essentially aggravates the danger of localized nuclear war even in the view of military experts?

The trade union youth expect all politically responsible people to clarify these questions publicly and to refuse to submit to a policy of that nature. In the European Community, it is necessary to develop a policy independent of the two superpowers and adapted to European interests also in the field of disarmament, detente and safeguarding peace. The development of an independent EC position toward developments in the Middle East shows that this is possible.

The trade union will wield its weight on all levels to see that detente policy is continued and further developed, and that it will be prevented from deteriorating into a policy of controlled armament. At the same time, it demands a consistent reduction in arms exports, because the export of arms is incompatible with a policy of safeguarding peace.

The trade union rejects considerations directed toward introducing civil defense instruction into general schools with the same strictness as it has always condemned defense instruction in the GDR. Remarks by politicians on too much "pacifism among the youth," moreover, indicate an objectionable tendency. It is particularly the working youth which must oppose this tendency.

Preparatory to the trade union youth's antiwar statements on 1 September 1981, a variety of actions will be carried out in the coming months so as to make the following demands heard:

Immediate opening of negotiations on army limitation in Europe without any preconditions, aimed at not allowing any further deployment of nuclear weapons in East and West.

Immediate ratification of SALT II.

Preparation of concrete disarmament measures in East and West, aimed at creating a denuclearized zone in Europe.

No deployment of the neutron bomb in Europe.

No participation of the Bundeswehr in an international rapid deployment force.

No participation of the Federal Republic of Germany in the development of new weapons systems.

Consistent reduction of arms exports with the goal of a ban.

Preparation and testing of alternatives to arms production in the companies affected, with the participation of the trade unions.

Establishment of an office for disarmament and of a corresponding Bundestag committee having far-reaching control options especially over arms production, arms exports, observance of concretely agreed disarmament steps and equipping of the Bundeswehr.

Parallel to this, the gradual reduction of the defense budget and a redistribution to development aid and social and peace services.

Enhancement of peace research and introduction of the subject of "peace education" in general schools.

MITTERAND URGES WITHDRAWAL OF SOVIET SS-20's

LD211452 Hamburg DPA in German 1339 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Hamburg, 21 Apr (DPA)--Francois Mitterrand,the French Socialist presidential candidate, has called on the Soviet Union to withdraw its SS-20 medium-range missiles. In an interview with STERN to be published on Thursday, he said that it is not a question of freezing these missiles at the present level, since the 150 missiles already in position are enough "to destroy everything."

The Socialist leader stated that an approximate military balance exists on a worldwide basis between the United States and the Soviet Union. This would change, however, if the Americans deployed their Pershing II missiles in Europe, since these weapons would reach their targets in the Soviet Union quicker than the USSR could hit the United States with its intercontinental missiles. "Because peace depends on a worldwide balance, however, I do not regard the deployment of Pershing II missiles as necessary, despite the threat to Europe, provided, of course, that the Soviets withdraw their SS-20 missiles."

Regarding U.S.-USSR relations, Mitterrandsaid that Ronald Reagan and Leonid Brezhnev seem to him to be like two boxers flexing their muscles before they enter the ring. "The only difference is that they do not intend to fight." He said that disarmament talks will be resumed some day. "For the moment, each one is first accumulating guarantees."

Mitterrand called emphatically for Europe to have an independent role within the Atlantic alliance. "Europe must keep the alliance and at the same time seek a way to its independence," Mitterrand said.

In response to a question on whether the relations between a president Mitterrand and the federal chancellor would be as close as those between Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt, the candidate said: "I am mainly interested in relations between the Federal Republic and France. I would like them to be close and friendly."

MITTERRAND ATTACKS GISCARD'S 'NONPARTISAN' REMARKS

LD211159 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Apr 81 p 10

[Louis Thoral dispatch: "At Bourges: Outgoing President Does not Have a Monopoly on France"]

[Text] Bourges--On the evening of 13 April in Bourges, Francois Mitterrand gave a lively response to the comments made the day before on Europe 1 by Valery Giscard d'Estaing, regarding the "nonpartisan initiatives" he might undertake if he is reelected.

Would it be a case of putting a "nonpartisan" foreign policy into operation? The Socialist candidate replied: "In short, he would have liked to have taken me to Warsaw; he would have liked me to have been by his side in Jordan when he was viewing Israel through his binoculars; he would have liked me to have been in Francois-Poncet's suitcase when he gave up El Salvador to Reagan at I know not what price; he would have liked me to have put my signature to the contract for the sale of tanks to Pinochet's Chile."

"A nonpartisan policy from that quarter is not for me," he added, specifying: "If it consists of taking tea and cakes, it is of no great interest to me.... With the outgoing president, protocol has taken the place of foreign policy."

Asserting that "Giscard d'Estaing's inclination is to please not only Brezhnev but everyone," the Socialist candidate continued: "The homeland's defense cannot be reduced to the small change of an election policy." Describing as "turgid" the tone of the president of the republic who, he said, "believes that when he is under attack it is France and the French who are being attacked." Mitterrand observed: "Giscard d'Estaing doesn't have a monopoly on France, after all."

Focusing his attacks against the outgoing president of the republic, Mitterrand said ironically: "When you were hunting with Bokassa, it wasn't France killing antelopes and elephants and it wasn't France which detained [Bokassa aide] Delpey on the strength of a 'royal decree.' France isn't selling arms to Latin American dictators--it is you, Giscard d'Estaing.'

Mitterrand also said that Giscard d'Estaing is reiterating a large number of the Socialist candidate's proposals: "What are we to think of an outgoing president who condemns my proposals one day and repeats them as his own the next?"

Finally, a member of the audience asked him: "And the PCF, what are you doing about it?" Mitterrand then reaffirmed his desire to gather together again "all those men and women" who had undertaken "that long march." He said in conclusion: "Some dawdled and are now returning from their excursion.... We Socialists have always been there."

The Socialist candidate earlier stopped at Montsauche in Nievre (of which he is general councillor). "If you want a good understanding of France," he stated, "you should go there--the roots are deep."

GEORGES MARCHAIS 13 APRIL TV ELECTION SPEECH

LD220855 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 14 Apr 81 p 1

[PCF presidential candidate Georges Marchais 13 April speech on French television: "The Key To Change? You Have It in Your Hands"]

[Text] Good evening, my objective and the aim of my candidacy in the presidential election is to beat Giscard d'Estaing and to bring change, real change.

It is significant, moreover, that when we drew lots, I was named the first candidate to speak to you this evening.

Of course, you know the results of Giscard's policy and of his term in office. That is why, during my television broadcasts, I do not intend to dwell on this.

I believe, in effect, that the unemployed for example need no one to tell them that unemployment is a catastrophe for themselves, for their families and for the nation. Big families, who find it difficult to live and to balance their budget at the end of the month, need no one to tell them that it is hard to deny oneself, to deny one's children.

Therefore, I intend to devote myself to what is essential. That is: can we get the country out of the crisis? Can we end unemployment? Can we ensure social progress? Can we resolve the big problems facing our people, whether in the sphere of health, schools or housing? Can we satisfy the needs and aspirations of the laboring peasantry?

My reply is: Yes. There are three ways to attain these objectives.

The first method: We need clear, definite and precise choices. In other words, we need objectives which correspond to the interests and aspirations of French men and women--objectives, but also the means to attain them. This is what I have outlined in my 131 propositions which have been widely distributed throughout the country.

The second method: We need a broad, majority, people's movement, a people's movement finding its continuation in the union of the left and then a Socialist-Communist government. That is what we want. And we Communists are ready to take up all our responsibilities in managing the country's affairs.

The third method: We must fight. You know this from experience--the bourgeoisie and the employers have never granted you any advantages except when you have forced them to by fighting. Those who promise to bring you happiness on a silver platter, those who say: "Vote for me and I will do the rest," are demagogues. On the other hand, I tell you: In a word, it is you who have the key to change in your hands.

So it is to these three methods that I intend to devote my explanations. Why? Because I want all French men and women on 26 April in the first round to be able to decide and to choose in full knowledge when they go into the booth. That is why it is necessary to have a big democratic debate. I already have spoken to over 600,000 people at my meetings. On television I intend to speak to you with the same frankness and honesty.

In a word, yes, it is on you that everything depends. Your future and the future of France are in your hands.

This indicates the huge importance of this presidential election, which could launch the change which you need and to which you aspire.

FRANCOIS-PONCET MEETS GUINEAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AB211929 Paris AFP in French 1800 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 21 Apr (AFP)--The situation in Africa's hot spots, particularly the Horn, Chad, western Sahara and Namibia, was at the center of discussions held on Tuesday between French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Francois Poncet and his Guinean counterpart Abdoulaye Toure, who is on an official visit to France.

According to the Quai d'Orsay, the two men held talks which lasted an hour, followed by an official dinner in Garonne in the southwest of France, where Francois-Poncet held election campaign meetings during the Easter recess. The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs adds that the two parties held similar views on all these issues.

Toure, who arrived in France on Monday evening, on Wednesday will meet with the French secretary of state for foreign affairs, Olivier Stirn. He will be received on Thursday by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The same source emphasizes the cordial atmosphere in which these preliminary talks were held. It is the first time that the Guinean minister has visited France officially since the normalization of relations between the two countries in 1975.

PCF DELEGATION ATTENDS PALESTINE COUNCIL SESSION

LD211123 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 11 Apr 81 p 9

[Text] A PCF delegation comprising Roger Leclerc, member of the central committee, and Alain Gresh of the foreign policy section arrived in Damascus yesterday to attend the 15th Palestine National Council, which opens today in the Syrian capital.

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

LD202042 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe-1900 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, arrived in Lisbon today on an official 2-day visit to Portugal. He will be holding talks with Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao and with Foreign Affairs Minister Goncalves Pereira. Our reporter recorded his statements on arrival:

[Begin recording in French with superimposed Portuguese translation] The Arab world was very impressed by Portugal's success in carrying out its revolution and in resolving the problems arising from it, as well as by the speedy process of decolonization that was achieved and the efforts carried out for the attainment of democracy.

I intend to discuss with Portuguese leaders appropriate ways of strengthening Arab-Portuguese cooperation and friendship, and also the contribution that Portugal can make toward the reestablishment of security and the preservation of peace in the Middle East, that is to say, to a definitive resolution of the Palestinian problem.

I must take this opportunity to express my anxiety at Israel's acts of aggression against Lebanon. The Easter day massacre of dozens of Lebanese civilians in Sidon, perpetrated by the artillery of Lebanese dissidents at the service of Israel, and the consequences that it may entail, have seriously jeopardized security and peace in the region.

Meets With Leaders

LD220022 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, was received in audience today by President Ramalho Eanes. He also had a meeting with Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao.

This morning, Chedli Klibi met representatives of the country's two main employers' organizations at the initiative of the Portuguese-Arab Chamber of Commerce.

In the afternoon, Chedli Klibi visited the Gulbenkian Foundation and held a news conference. This evening he will be dining with the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Dr Leonardo Mathias.

Concludes Visit

LD220350 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Excerpt] At the end of a 2-day visit to our country, the secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, held a news conference today in which he dealt with external and internal aspects of the international situation [as heard], particularly problems pertaining to the Arab world and to Portugal's bilateral relations with the Arab countries.

On this latter aspect, Chedli Klibi said that the view taken by Portuguese authorities on the Middle East problem is, on all essential points, convergent with, or very similar to, his own. What we ask Portugal, he added, is what we ask of all the EEC countries: That they should understand, collaborate and cooperate in the search for a just and equitable solution to the Palestinian problem.

Declaring himself convinced that Portugal's trade and cultural relations with the Arab world can be intensified, the secretary general of the Arab League stressed that he did not come to Portugal to make concrete proposals but rather to exchange views on a number of problems, adding the view that, after the April 1974 revolution, Portugal is now in a privileged situation to maintain relations with the Third World.

O FILELEVTHEROS QUOTES MITSOTAKIS ON CYPRUS ISSUE

NC220937 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 22 Apr 81 p 12

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis has stressed that the main concern of the Greek Government always has been, and remains, the speedy and just solution of the Cyprus national issue. In a statement to a radio correspondent, Mitsotakis further said: "In all our international contacts, and particularly at our various meetings with the Turks, both at the secretaries general and ministerial levels, we always place the Cypriot issue as the first and most substantive topic in our discussions.

"At the forthcoming meeting in Rome with U.S. Secretary of State Haig and my Turkish counterpart Turkmen, the first issue that I will raise will be the submission by the Turkish side of a map on the territorial issue so that there may be continuity in the intercommunal dialogue."

SOVIET ATTACHE MAKES STATEMENT ON CYPRUS ISSUE

NC211142 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Speaking at a press conference on Lenin's 111th birth anniversary, Sharov, the press attache of the Soviet Embassy in Nicosia, stated that the Soviet Union follows a consistent and principled policy on the Cyprus problem. Sharov added that his country is in favor of an independent, sovereign, territorially integral and nonaligned Cyprus. He also said that relations between the Soviet Union and Cyprus are developing successfully. He added that his country is ready to develop them even more and in all fields.

BAYKARA CONFERS WITH TURKISH CYPRIOT OFFICIALS

TA211745 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Lefkosa, 21 Apr (AA)--Turkey's deputy prime minister and chairman of the Coordination Committee for Cyprus, Zeyyat Baykara, conferred with Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay and minister of the Turkish Federated State during his current visit to Cyprus. Prime Minister Cagatay told reporters after their first session with Baykara Monday that they had informed Baykara about the economic problems of the Turkish Cypriot community and the relations of the Turkish Federated State with third countries.

Among specific topics discussed were the need for a Turkish Cypriot Central Bank, increased capital investment and loans by Turkey to the Federated State and the formulation of a long-term trade policy.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC REPORT--The development of Cyprus' economy during 1980 was quite satisfactory despite the worsening energy crisis, the acceleration of inflation and the general world economic decline. A report by the statistics department says that the gross national product in firm prices is estimated to have increased 4.3 percent. The 1979 increase was 7.5 percent. Satisfactory development was noticed in the sectors of conversion and services. In 1980 inflation increased by 13.5 percent. Unemployment showed a small increase and reached 2 percent of the financially active population. The import of goods increased considerably and reached 424 million pounds, while the number of exports was lower resulting in a widening of the commercial exchange deficit, which reached 236 million pounds. The exchange deposits showed a decline and at the end of 1980 was 157 million pounds. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 28 Apr 81 NC]

I KATHIMERINI: MITSOTAKIS, HAIG TO REVIEW TALKS

NC211606 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 21 Apr 81 pp 1,3

[Text] The Greek side has not accepted the new U.S. replies--the third--to the political and military proposals which had defined the terms for the operation of U.S. bases in our country and had sought to secure guarantees for avoiding any use of force in the area.

In Friday's meeting between Foreign Ministry Secretary General St Roussos and U.S. Ambassador in Athens R. McCloskey, the new replies were delivered. The Greek side did not accept them because they did not satisfy our country's demands. After the new abortive effort for a rapprochement on substantive issues of the two sides' positions, the United States believes that some solution can be found at the political level, at the meeting which Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis will have with U.S. Secretary of State Haig in Rome, within the framework of the NATO Ministerial Council. The new U.S. replies essentially reiterate the rejection of any commitment for the maintenance of a 7:10 ratio in aid to Greece and Turkey. The reasoning for this is that, while affirming that aid to our country will continue--except for unforeseen reasons--in accordance with U.S. laws and constitutional provisions within the framework of the needs of states in the area, they claim that before giving any aid, the economic situation of the recipient country must also be taken into consideration. This means that the balance can be upset easily by citing Turkey's economic crisis every time. As yet they have not accepted:

A) The Greek demand that the government be able to suspend the bases' operation in extraordinary situations linked with internal critical events;

B) The contents of the Kissinger-Bitsios aide-memoire through which the U.S. side had committed itself to hwart ("will oppose") any use of violence with intent to upset the balance of power;

C) The size of the lump sum in aid ($250 million).

Of course, the issue of settling the "military and support activities" of the U.S. bases remains in abeyance, given the fact that the U.S. side insists on the possibility of expanding this activity beyond the goals envisaged for the operation of the bases within the NATO framework.

Finally, another substantive difference, which concerns the command of the bases, remains in suspense due to the persistence of the U.S. side on having two commanders (one U.S. and one Greek), with the Greek command not having any access to certain designated areas (classified areas). [last two words in English]

As a result of this latest failure to ameliorate the two sides' viewpoints, a new meeting will be held between Roussos and McCloskey--and probably consultations in Washington by Greek Ambassador Tzounis--in preparation for a Mitsotakis-Haig meeting on agreements in principle. However, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis has the responsibility for the final decision as to when and under what conditions, the Greek-U.S. agreement will be signed.

ARMENIANS STAGE ANTI-TURKEY RALLY IN ATHENS

NC211801 Athens NEWS in English 21 Apr 81 p 12

[Text] More than 1,000 Armenians marched through central Athens Sunday to mark the anniversary of Armenian massacres in Turkey in 1915. "We call for the return of our homeland, and we shall go on fighting until we achieve our aim," said (Keghan Khachaturian), a spokesman for the Armenian National Committee, at a later rally. "We want Turkey to recognize that genocide was committed in 1915," he said.

Other speakers condemned international bodies like the United Nations for their unwillingness to help Armenian exiles, and said some militants had resorted to violence because of international indifference to their cause--an apparent reference to political killings of Turkish diplomats claimed by the Armenian secret army. One of the speakers stressed the Armenians were not after revenge for their 1.5 million brethren slaughtered by the Turks in 1915. Rather, the Armenians want their homeland back, he said.

Armenian Church Support

NC211225 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 19 Apr 81 pp 1, 9

[Cem Basar report from Athens]

[Excerpt] Today, the Armenians in Athens will be staging mass demonstrations. Anti-Turkish Greek politicians, rightist and leftist organizations as well as Palestinian Arabs will participate in these demonstrations, which will begin at the Orfe'a Cinema where anti-Turkish speeches will be delivered. Afterward the Armenians and their friends in Athens wll march in the streets of Athens to the accompaniment of the city band. The march will include placing a wreath and observing silence in honor of the unknown soldier in front of the Greek Parliament. Later a religious ceremony is to be held in front of the Armenian memorial at the "New Izmir" [Nea Smirn]] quarter where the Armenians reside.

While Armenians in Athens are busy writing such slogans as "We will suck the blood of the Turks," security measures are being increased in areas where Turkish diplomats have their residence.

Meanwhile, Greek Cypriot Archbishop Khrisostomos, who aspires to become a new Makarios, has been providing the Armenians with large sums of money from church funds to enable them to increase their anti-Turkish activities. This priest, who tries to pose as a savior destined to retrieve Cyprus from the Turks, has established contact with the Armenians through an organization which he has set up within the structure of the Greek and the Greek Cypriot churches. He also provides the Armenians with various other facilities. Some leading clergymen in Athens seem to be in close touch with the Armenians. Similarly, certain Greek Cypriots known to be members of the Greek Cypriot Intelligence Service have been seen in close contact with anti-Turkish Armenian and other organizations.

According to information received from various European cities, the Greek Orthodox churches in Paris, Marseilles, Munich, Geneva and London are in close collaboration with the Armenians there, meeting their needs through Athens and the Greek Cypriot sector. Also it is reported that they supply the Armenians in Beirut with arms as well.

Turkish Protest Note

NC211900 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1845 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] A short while ago we received from the Foreign Ministry the following communique:

Today the Turkish Government made a demarche to the Greek Government, through the Turkish Embassy counselor here to the competent director of the Foreign Ministry and through the Turkish Foreign Ministry director general to the Greek ambassador in Ankara, protesting the demonstrations staged by Armenian organizations in Athens in recent days. The Greek Government is studying the contents of these demarches and will reply through diplomatic channels.

According to press reports in connection with this question, a conference was held this evening at the Foreign Ministry under Prime Minister Rallis' chairmanship with the participation of Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and other officials.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS ANTI-TURKISH ACTIVITIES IN ATHENS

TA211214 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1200 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Turkey has handed a note to the Greek Government in connection with the recent anti-Turkish activities in Athens. The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Ambassador Oktay Iscen, said in reply to a question by correspondents on this subject that Foreign Ministry General Secretary Ambassador Kamuran Gurun handed the Turkish Government's note to the Greek Ambassador in Ankara, Yeorvios Papoulias.

The note draws the Greek Government's attention to the incidents in question and asks for efficient measures to be taken immediately for the prevention of their recurrence. The note also asks that the use of Greek cities for hostile activities against Turkey not be allowed.

BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets With Evren

TA211655 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, who arrived in Ankara today to hold official talks, has begun his contacts. Head of State Gen Kenan Evren received Mladenov at the Cankaya Mansion at 1700. At the meeting, Mladenov presented General Evren a message from Chairman of the Bulgarian State Council Todor Zhivkov. Zhivkov's message noted that Bulgaria attaches great importance to the good relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and Turkey and expressed the wish to further develop these relations and cooperation. Zhivkov also invited General Evren to visit Bulgaria.

General Evren said that relations with Bulgaria are improving with each passing day and that Turkey is determined to develop these relations. Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, the Bulgarian ambassador to Ankara and the Turkish ambassador to Sofia were also present at the meeting.

Mladenov was earlier received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. Turkmen also attended the meeting. In a statement before the meeting, Ulusu expressed his pleasure at having Mladenov in Ankara. He also expressed the wish that the visiting minister's contacts be beneficial. Mladenov also called on Turkmen today. The talks between the Turkish and Bulgarian delegations will begin tomorrow morning.

Turkmen Hosts Dinner

TA212045 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that Turkish-Bulgarian cooperation has made positive contributions to developing friendly relations in the Balkans, which has been the source of many disputes and clashes throughout history.

Turkmen gave a dinner in honor of Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, who is on an official visit in Ankara. Speaking at the dinner, Turkmen said that the basic principles of the final Helsinki accord are sovereign in the relations between Turkey and Bulgaria which have different social and economic systems. Noting that the two countries are continuing their friendly relations within the framework of the principles of mutual respect for their sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and no threat or recourse to force in the solution of international problems, Turkmen added that if all world countries abide by these principles international peace and security will develop. Noting that one of the problems affecting the world is international terrorism, Turkmen said that the most effective struggle against this universal clamity, which is destroying social institutions, can be waged through cooperation among governments.

Noting that Turkey will exert every effort to develop cooperation with Bulgaria, Turkmen added that care is being taken to continue those contacts that have proved beneficial. He concluded by saying that Turkey, which is situated in one of the most sensitive regions in the world, favors the support of disarmament efforts, provided this does not reduce the security of any country.

Mladenov said that the principle of establishing good relations with neighboring countries has always had a special place in Bulgarian foreign policy. Referring to the tranquillity in the Balkans despite international tension, Mladenov said that progress through good relations among Balkan countries raised new hopes for the future. Noting that Bulgaria considered one of the major duties of its foreign policy efforts directed toward developing the detente process and stopping the arms race, Mladenov added that every step in the field was received with satisfaction by Bulgaria. Referring to the Cyprus question, Mladenov said that Bulgaria favors a peaceful and just solution in the interests of both communities based on the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalignment of Cyprus. Pointing out that such visits among Turkish and Bulgarian Government officials create new possibilities for developing relations, Mladenov expressed the view that cooperation in every field will serve the interests of the region and the two countries.

Talks Begin

TA220922 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] The official talks between Turkey and Bulgaria have started in Ankara. The Turkish delegation at the talks is being headed by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and the Bulgarian delegation by Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov.

In a speech before the talks, Turkmen said Turkish-Bulgarian relations will be discussed in detail. He noted that an exchange of views will also be conducted on international issues.

In his statement, Mladenov said that his contacts yesterday were conducted in a positive and constructive atmosphere and expressed the belief that this atmosphere will continue in future talks as well. Mladenov added that his delegation is ready to discuss any subject the Turkish side considers necessary.

The talks will continue in the afternoon as well. The visiting foreign minister will also be received today by Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal.

DEATH OF TURKISH WORKER IN LIBYA CONFIRMED

TA211728 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 21 Apr (AA)--The Libyan People's Bureau in Ankara confirmed a Turkish worker had died and two others injured in a clash with Libyan policemen in the town of Sabhah. The statement from the people's bureau said the incidents had started when a group of Turkish workers made certain extra demands from the employing firm beyond their contract.

Attempts at mediation by the (?controlling) [words indistinct] and Turkish diplomats, who were alerted, were to no avail, the statement said.

Libyan police took measures to protect the Turkish representatives of management when the workers threatened them. One worker was killed and two were injured when police had to resort to force against the workers who refused to disperse and threatened Libyan police as well. The Turkish Embassy was informed in detail of the course of the incident, the statement from the people's bureau in Ankara added.

Delegation to Investigate

TA211850 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] A Turkish delegation headed by Labor Ministry Deputy Under Secretary Salahattin Erkap will leave for Libya tomorrow in connection with the incidents that occurred in Sabhah resulting in the death of a Turkish worker and the wounding of two others. According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, workers employed by a Turkish firm in Sabhah staged a strike and Turhan Yildirim, a worker, was killed as a result of police intervention in the incident. Noting that two more workers were wounded in the incident, the statement added that the labor attache's office in Tripoli showed interest in the incident and contacted the workers. The statement further noted that contacts in connection with the issue are continuing in Ankara and Tripoli and that the reasons that led to the incident and the way it happened will be clarified following the investigation to be carried out by the delegation that will leave for Libya. The statement added that the necessary measures and steps will be taken in accordance with the information to be obtained.

MITSOTAKIS SEES PROGRESS POSSIBLE IN MUTUAL TALKS

NC211302 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 17 Apr 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] Ankara (AA)--Commenting on future developments in Turkish-Greek relations, Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis has said: "I am confident that when I meet the honorable Turkish Foreign Minister, Ilter Turkmen, during the NATO meetings in Rome in the first week of May, we shall take another step forward. Our sole goal is to solve all our outstanding problems."

The following is a summary of the answers Mr Mitsotakis gave in an interview he granted to the "From Home and From Abroad" program of the TRT television network: "I can say that we are advancing in small but substantial steps toward the improvement of relations between our two neighborly and friendly countries. As you have put it, it is true that these steps do not look very impressive. However, I wish to tell you, and through you the Turkish public, that it is the general belief in Greece that important efforts are being made toward preparing favorable ground for the improvement of relations between our two countries. Neither side should forget the starting point of these relations--they were extremely strained. We have since been engaged in discussing important issues on which we differ and we are advancing in stages toward their solution. We have now reached an auspicious point.

"The Greek people believe in the need for and usefulness of the Turkish-Greek friendship to both sides. However, I believe that Turkish public opinion should not exaggerate or misunderstand certain adverse reactions of the Greek people to certain events of the recent past--reactions that should be considered natural. The Greek people truly believe in the need for this friendship, which serves the interests of both countries, particularly in view of all the dangers facing us and in view of the extremely complicated situation in this part of the world where fate has chosen to place us together. I also believe that the Turkish people, too, cherish the same belief. I am of the opinion that this is a belief as well as a true necessity."

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL VISITORS MEET ECEVIT, OZTRAK

TA211746 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 21 Apr (AA)--Two representatives of Amnesty International (Anne Burly) and retired Admiral (Dan Backer) met Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen Monday and former RPP leader Bulent Ecevit Tuesday. They will be leaving Turkey Wednesday after an interview with Minister of State Ilhan Oztrak.

TERRORISM VICTIM RELEASED FROM COPENHAGEN HOSPITAL

TA211519 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Cavit Demir, the labor adviser at the Turkish Embassy in Copenhagen who was seriously wounded in an armed attack by Armenian terrorists, today left the (Richt) hospital in which he was being treated for some 3 weeks. Officials from the Turkish Embassy in Denmark said that Demir's health is very good and that he will be able to start working after having rested for a time. Six bullets were removed from Demir's body in a series of operations that continued for 16 hours after he was seriously wounded by armed Armenian terrorists on entering his house in Copenhagen on 2 April.

MILITARY COMMAND LIFTS BAN ON MILLI GAZETE

TA211827 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] The Army IV Corps and Ankara, Cankiri and Kastamonu Martial Law Command has lifted the ban on the publication, circulation and distribution of MILLI GAZETE [pro-Islamic daily favoring the National Salvation Party] within the command region. The ban was imposed by the martial law command on 10 April.

TRIAL OF ERBAKAN, OTHER NSP OFFICIALS TO BEGIN

TA211744 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1605 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 21 Apr (AA)--The trial of 34 National Salvation Party [NSP] officers, including party leader Necmettin Erbakan, is scheduled to start in Ankara Friday, 24 April. In his indictment, the military prosecutor will be charging Erbakan and his friends with setting up an association and conducting propaganda for the purpose of establishing a theocratic state by "basing the social, economic, political and legal rules for the state entirely on religious (?foundations)", in violation of the constitutional principle of secularism.

He is demanding a prison term of 14 to 36 years for Erbakan and from 2 to 17 years for other NSP officers and ex-deputies, including Deputy Chairmen Suleyman Arif Emqe, Fehmi Cumalioglu, Recai Kutan, Sevket Kazan, Secretary General Oguzhan Asilturk, party whip in the National Assembly Sener Battal, and former deputies and ex-ministers Korkut Ozal, Fehim Adak, and Hasan Aksay. The NSP officers are further charged with contempt of the memory and principles of Ataturk, with quotations included in the indictment from speeches made at outdoor rallies sponsored by NSP at Konya, Bursa, Izmit, Yozgat and Sivas from 1978 to 1980.

SENIOR POLICE SUPERINTENDENT COMMITS SUICIDE

TA211659 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1615 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 21 Apr (AA)--Senior Superintendent of Police Mustafa Cakmak committed suicide in his office at Bahcelievler police station in Ankara Monday afternoon. Police sources said they were inquiring into why Cakmak shot himself with his own pistol.

VOTCP URGES SOLDIERS TO OPPOSE-IMPERIALISM

TA220941 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Feature of slogans and appeals]

[Excerpts] The place of patriotic soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers is by the side of our toiling people. At a time when a military dictatorship is controlling the fate of our country, the role of the patriotic soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers within the army is more important than ever. U.S. imperialist efforts to include Turkey in its adventurist plans in the Middle East are evident. The junta ratified the bilateral slavery agreements signed with the U.S. imperialists under the name of a defense cooperation agreement. These agreements further tighten the U.S. imperialist chains around our people's necks. Our national independence is being sold out to the imperialists under the guise of receiving aid and loans.

There are U.S. and NATO bases on our soil that are equipped with nuclear weapons. Neither the Turkish Government nor the army has any control rights over these bases. The future of our country has been completely abandoned to the hands of U.S. generals. The double key system is merely a deception concocted to deceive the Turkish Army. The plan of U.S. imperialists and NATO ringleaders under a so-called Soviet threat is evident. The plan consists of using our country for their own hegemonist interests in the Middle East. We ask you: Is it an honor to die for the interests of the United States?

On the May Day of 1981 as well, the communists and the Turkish Communist Party say that Turkey should abandon NATO; and the U.S. bases and nuclear weapons on our soil should be dismantled and the bilateral slavery agreements torn up. This is the wish of all the Turkish people and it is necessary for our national interests.

Patriotic soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers: Oppose the plans to drag the army into imperialist adventures. The army should be taken out of the command of NATO.

Those who, through their foreign policy, are dragging our country into the adventurist policies of U.S. imperialists and NATO are unleashing the army against our own toiling people. Hunger and poverty are being imposed on our working class and our toiling people through the force of the bayonet. Those who yesterday erected the soldier's bayonet against the strikes of the working class are now directly threatening all the toilers and democratic forces through the use of the bayonet. Their own sons, clad in soldiers uniforms, are being unleashed against the workers, and the toilers and laborers in the villages and cities.

Patriotic soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers: Do not oppose your toiling mother, father or brother, support them in all their just demands. Defend the status of being only the army of the nation and of our people and serving only their interests. Oppose being humiliated and beaten in the barracks.

Patriotic soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers within the army: Oppose the bans on May Day. Unite with our working class--the leading force in our struggle for independence, democracy and social progress. May Day is the day of unity, solidarity and struggle of all anti-imperialist forces.

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SCHMIDT REJECTS SPHERES OF INFLUENCE IN GULF AREA

LD221458 Hamburg DPA in German 1340 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 22 Apr (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt rejects all interference by third parties in future German arms exports, absolutely excludes participation by German soldiers in a Western deployment force in the Gulf region and approves of close political cooperation between the FRG and Saudi Arabia. He stated this in an interview given to Saudi editors in chief, which was published by the Federal Press Office in Bonn today, 5 days before Schmidt's visit to Riyadh.

Schmidt said that German arms supplies to Saudi Arabia are not a crucial matter at present. "This question has so far not been presented to us in specific form by the Saudi Government." The chancellor outlined the state of Bonn's deliberations on a possible change in German arms export policy: "In this connection, the government has issued instructions to a number of ministries. I don't believe that these instructions will lead to quick results."

However, according to Schmidt, two facts are already known. "First, in the future, arms exports... will be dealt with in an extremely restrictive way in order to avoid being drawn into foreign conflicts. Second, our policy on issues of weapons and arms exports will be determined solely by our own national interests. Under no circumstances will we allow any third state to influence our arms export policy."

On the concept of a "deployment force" in the Gulf region, which is being discussed in the West and which has been rejected by Riyadh and other Gulf states, Schmidt said that he agrees in principle with Western countries' concern about the region's stability. "However, one must take care that such concern does not include the formation and mutual delimination of spheres of influence. The desire of the peoples and states of the region to preserve their own independence and nonalignment and to not be prevented from this by a super power must remain the decisive factor," he said.

In the interview, Schmidt described Saudi Arabia as "a stabilizing factor of outstanding importance for the whole region." He added: "For us the Saudi Government, on account of its moderation and farsightedness, is respected quite especially as a partner." He stressed Riyadh's importance as a trading partner, oil supplier and supplier of credits for the Federal Republic, and he also stressed the great interest in Saudi orders for the German economy and in increased exports to eliminate the large balance of trade deficit, which in 1980 amounted to DM5.7 billion.

Schmidt said that the focal points of his talks with King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd will be the world political situation, the policies of the two great powers, the Middle East question, the security policy situation around the Gulf and in southwest Asia, world economic developments, the situation of the developing countries and bilateral economic cooperation. He encouraged the Arab oil countries to have a "cautious, predictable oil price policy," in order to guarantee the stable development of the world economy. This is also in the interests of safeguarding the real income of the oil countries. The chancellor expressed his "grateful appreciation to the Saudi leaders for their role in shaping OPEC policy."

The chancellor also urged that the Arabs, in the interests of a Mideast peace settlement, should achieve the greatest possible cohesion. "We ourselves... refrain from doing anything that could deepen the rifts between our Arab friends," Schmidt said. Pointing to the Nazi crimes against the Jews, he described Bonn's present relations with Israel as normal.

At its meeting today, the federal cabinet stressed the "great importance" of the chancellor's visit. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who chaired the cabinet meeting, said, according to Government Spokesman Kurt Becker, that the way in which the visit is publicly treated in the Federal Republic doesn't always do justice to it because the topic of "arms export" has come too much to the fore. Genscher made it plain that the chancellor is going to Riyadh without any decisions having been made on this by the cabinet and the Federal Security Council.

PAPER ASSESSES SCHMIDT TACTICS ON SAUDI ARMS AID

DW221158 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 22 Apr 81 p 4

[Article signed MES: "On Winding Paths"]

[Text] The art of leadership in politics requires a variety of abilities. By no means does it always suffice to advocate a cause considered to be a right caluse in a determined way or, as is demanded by beer hall patrons, to pound one's fist on the table once in a while. Federal chancellors also know from experience that they sometimes achieve their objectives faster on winding paths than by hurried sprinting. Helmut Schmidt presently is utilizing this experience in the field of arms aid for Saudi Arabia.

Surprisingly enough, the chancellor only rarely has joined in the discussion on this, which has been underway for several months now. It is surprising because Schmidt is keenly interested in reaching long term economic coopeation with the Saudis, now in the offing, and because he knows that arms aid must constitute part of such an agreement. Granted, the Arabs never let these officially become linked, but the chancellor proceeds realistically from the premise that it exists in practice. The purpose of his restraint is to prevent the coalition parties, above all the SPD faction, from increasing their criticism of arms exports to the Middle East through additional protests. After all, it isn't lightweights with whom he has to deal, but influential fellow party members such as Herbert Wehner, Egon Bahr and Annemarie Renger.

One week prior to his Saudi Arabia trip, Schmidt has now taken up the point about the Federal Republic's security interest, which--apparently without his help--evolved from the discussion. He has, thereby, come closer to the objective, because he will get the support of his friends only when he is in a position to convince them that security of the nation in this particular case is to be understood in the economic respect. In his view, economic prospects for the future could justify approval of arms exports, even more so since they, provided one is not mistaken, need not necessarily exercise influence on foreign policy interests in the Middle East.

CHANCELLOR ASSURES CALVO-SOTELO OF FRG SUPPORT

LD221702 Hamburg DPA in German 1457 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Hamburg, 22 Apr (DPA)--The Federal Government will continue to support Spain's wish to join the EEC and also speak in favor of the country's admission into NATO, should Madrid wish it. This was stated by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the press in Hamburg following talks lasting around 3 hours with Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo on Wednesday.

Schmidt emphasized that he is in favor of Spanish entry into the EEC in spite of the difficulties in reshaping the Community's financial and agricultural policy. In his view, these problems will certainly not ease the entry negotiations. The negotiations should not, however, be postponed for that reason. Calvo-Sotelo said that there is no firm schedule for Spain's entry into the Community. However, he is reckoning on "speedy negotiations and a long transition period."

On the question of possible Spanish membership in NATO, Schmidt emphasized that this is "first and foremost a Spanish decision." "Should Spain express the wish to become a member of the North Atlantic alliance, then we Germans, as one of the many members of this alliance, will speak in its favor," the chancellor said.

Schmidt went on to say that the Federal Republic, in view of the unequivocal way in which King Juan Carlos and the government came out in support of democracy following the failed military coup on 23 February, will support the democratic process in Spain. The German people are following this process with "a great deal of sympathy."

According to Schmidt, there is a "general motivation" for the German approach to the question of Spain's admission into the EEC and NATO. Because of its culture and history, Spain is "one of Europe's heartlands." "Spain is one of us," the chancellor stressed. The Spanish prime minister stated that his government will continue the European, Western and Atlantic foreign policy line of his predecessor, Adolfo Suarez. The admission of Spain into NATO has become even more necessary following the events of 23 February. He said that Madrid will intensively continue the democratization process. The help of the Federal Republic and other European countries is necessary for this.

Calvo-Sotelo, on his first foreign visit since he took up his office around 8 weeks ago, arrived in Hamburg on Wednesday for a 2-day official visit to the Federal Republic. Apart from the two government leaders, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Spanish counterpart, Jose Perez-Llorca also took part in the talks in the guest house of the Hamburg Senate. The talks, according to Calvo-Sotelo, took place in a "friendly atmosphere." The situation concerning the Spanish economy, bilateral problems and questions of East-West relations also were discussed.

In the afternoon, the Spanish guests visited Hamburg Mayor Hans-Ulrich Klose and entered their names in the golden book of the Hansa city. A tour of the harbor followed. In the evening, the prime minister of his entourage intend to meet Spanish guest workers and representatives of the Spanish colony in Hamburg at the guest house. Calvo-Sotelo is expected on Thursday morning in Bonn where he will meet Federal President Karl Carstens.

SPD ORGAN LISTS BAHR AS 'RESPONSIBLE PUBLISHER'

DW221004 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 22 Apr 81 p 4

[Report signed HLS]

[Text] Bonn, 21 Apr--Egon Bahr, the former federal manager of the SPD, has an achievement apart from being his party's disarmament expert. In the latest issue of VORWAERTS, he is listed as the sole responsible publisher. Up to now, listed as copublishers were the (SPD's) late treasurer Droescher and his predecessor Nau. The new chief editor is Hirschfeld, who up to now was responsible for the party members' magazine SOZIALDEMOKRAT MAGAZIN. Former provisional chief editor Walter, who held this office for 2 years, is again deputy chief editor. In the past few years, VORWAERTS frequently was a bone of contention within the SPD leadership, and like other SPD papers also has been affected by financial problems and economy measures.

PAPER INVEIGHS BAHR APPROACH TO BREZHNEV PROPOSAL

DW231217 FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 23 Apr 81 p 12

[Article signed R.H.: "An Abstruse Idea"]

[Text] Surprisingly, Egon Bahr, of all people, has become the disarmament expert of the SPD--in the Bundestag, too.

Whereas all those, including even Japan, who have to deal with the Soviet Union hold the view that Moscow considerably cheated its negotiating partners in the seventies, Egon Bahr, prior to the forthcoming talks on Eurostrategic weapons, now endorses Brezhnev's demands that these negotiations must include all those U.S. nuclear weapons carriers ("forward based systems," such as medium-range bombers) which are targeted on the Soviet Union in and around Europe--and on top of that, the French and British medium-range weapons also. Bahr, who like other spokesmen of his party who urge haste which, in international respects must be described as overhaste, paradoxically enough causes confusion with his proposal which, in turn, has a delaying effect. How many years would it cost were one to reconcile in addition to the Soviet-American negotiations the two West European nuclear powers? Granted, the government may state in parliament that it doesn't agree with the Soviet proposal, but shouldn't the SPD know by now what it actually wants--the counter-arming decision or the erosion of the decision?

COMPANY ANNOUNCES SALE OF LEOPARD TANKS TO GREECE

LD230958 Hamburg DPA in German 0924 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Munich, 23 Apr (DPA)--Greece will purchase 106 Leopard I tanks and 4 tank recovery vehicles. The Krauss-Maffei Company announced today that the contract, which will be fulfilled between February 1983 and April 1984, is worth DM300 million. Seventy-three tanks are to be manufactured by Krauss-Maffei in Munich. The remaining 33 tanks and the 4 tank recovery vehicles will be built by Krupp Mak in Kiel.

According to the manufacturers, the Leopard I has so far been introduced into the armed forces of nine countries on three continents. The fulfillment of the Greek contract will bring the total number of tanks supplied to 4,744.

BRIEFS

VISITS TO EAST BERLIN--Berlin, 21 Apr (DPA)--A good 6 months after the increase in the minimum amount of currency that must be exchanged by visitors to the GDR and East Berlin, considerably fewer West Berliners visited East Berlin over the Easter period this year than in previous years. In the 2 weeks from 6 April to 20 April, there wre, according to information supplied by Senat Deputy Spokesman Joerg Henschel today, 59,196 applications for day visas, which represents a drop of 38 percent from last year, when 95,135 applications were received over the equivalent period. In 1979, there were 109,698 applications by West Berliners to visit friends and relatives in the GDR or East Berlin over the Easter period. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1446 GMT 21 Apr 81 LD]

FRANCOIS MITTERRAND DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY

LD221904 Paris Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Talk by Socialist party candidate Francois Mitterrand in the program "Campaign for the Election of the President of the Republic"--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] I am going to talk to you today about French foreign policy.

First, I will place myself in relation to the two superpowers, which are, as you know, the United States and the Soviet Union. Everything that is decided in the world in particular as regards the balance of power, depends on these two powers. Not entirely unnaturally, the others also have something to say. However, it is necessary to know how France, led by a new president of the republic, would undertake talks in the long term, that is, how the next 20 years would be envisaged in relation to the United States and the Soviet Union.

Regarding the United States, we are, as you know, among the members of an alliance, that is, the Atlantic alliance. It is the result of events in World War II and the particular relations of friendship and cooperation, mutual aid and military alliance which arose between the United States and France. Since then. obviously. a certain number of things have changed, but the alliance remains. What are we going to do with this alliance?

On the one hand, there is the Atlantic alliance, that is, the West. On the other, there is the Warsaw Pact, that is the East, or in other words, the grouping of a certain number of East European countries around the Soviet Union. The Warsaw Pact continues to exist. It has even strengthened its powers. It is impossible to ignore the need for an alliance, that is (?obvious), I would say. Although I am completely hostile to the existence of these military blocs, I must take account of reality. Thus, the alliance must remain in existence, at least until the day the superpowers and the European countries manage to bring about a different international situation.

Today, in relation to the United States, and within that alliance, we still have a certain number of questions to ask, particularly concerning the real nature of the Atlantic alliance. Time has passed and some things have disappeared; links have been stretched. We have seen most countries which make up this alliance adopting different attitudes according to circumstances in the great modern confrontations of recent years. Thus, we must know what the mutual obligations between the various partners in the alliance mean, exactly. This applies to the obligations of the United States, as I have said, but also to those of West Europe.

At the same time, we are in competition with the United States, which is a powerful country whose economic power is considerable and which naturally tends to establish that power militarily and at the same time by penetrating our markets. For example, the United States dislikes the existence of the agricultural common market, and would like its own products, in particular its agricultural products--I am thinking of soybeans in particular--to be able to gradually invade a market which has been formed by definition precisely to resist such an invasion. We must be able to talk to the United States without weakness, so that it does not eventually dominate the European Common Market.

Then there are other aspects. I will take the example of El Salvador. El Salvador is a small country in Central America which is experiencing great upheaval and where a financial oligarchy of large landowners who have established a dictatorship are in power, and a revolt, a people's revolt, is developing against this dictatorship. It is often said that this is a communist revolt. That is not correct.

The chairman of the revolutionary forces is Guillermo Ungo Revelo, a Social Democrat, whom I know personally and who is a friend of all democrats, all socialists and all labor supporters in Europe. This is a typical case of people's revolt against the excessive domination of the power of wealth and political dictatorship. Thus, the United States, which is fairly near El Salvador, should not wish to secure its power and authority in Central America at the cost of the people's interests.

France can give good advice to its U.S. allies and at the same time make it known that it will not associate itself either politically or, naturally, on any other plane, with measures attempting to break the popular upsurge in El Salvador. Moreover, I hope that France, firmly placed in a Europe which can contribute to this effort, will provide food aid to El Salvador. This would be a way of saying that we have an independent policy in the good sense of the word.

The same applies to the Soviet Union. I want relations of friendship and cooperation to develop. This is necessary, our two countries are at the two ends of Europe. We have a traditional friendship despite the difference in political and economic systems and, I would even say, despite the differences in philosophical explanations on the future of our societies. The Soviet Union is a very large coungry, a country to be reckoned with. It has massive armaments and it has installed on the German border a number of missiles which threatened the existence of the Western military apparatus from northern Norway to southern Italy. We must get an assurance from the Soviet Union that it will pull back its weapons, that it will take them a good distance from its border. These missiles can reach 4,500 kms, so we must be outside their range. These are negotiations to be conducted, naturally, within the general framework, with the United States and with the other European countries, but it is of particular concern to us.

When the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, what should have been our reaction? My reaction was to protest because the peoples' right to self-determination is the very foundation of international law, and anybody who violates it threatens security and peace in the rest of the world. Thus, we must see that this is not allowed, that it is not swept under the carpet. Afghanistan must regain its freedom, and this needs to be said.

In the same way, we must remain vigilant over Poland so that, first, the trade union rights and, quite simply, the freedoms of the Polish people are preserved. We know the threats hanging over them.

However, the problem which remains in my mind and on which I intend to act is the organization of collective security through discussion. The United States, naturally, must join in this discussion, but the countries of Europe must organize, without any further time being lost, wide-ranging discussion with the Soviet Union, going much further than what is being done in Madrid at the moment, so that collective security can be ensured on the basis of the certain neutralization of territories, on the basis of new disarmament agreements, so that we can together guarantee peace.

It will be said that these are pious wishes. Certainly if the Soviet Union is not interested, we cannot achieve much except to affirm our capacity for independence and the strength of our alliances. Concerning our own military force, we will have one as long as we maintain it, naturally, in such a condition that it is a deterrent, that it is sufficiently fearsome so that no one dare attack us. However, I prefer talks, debate, sitting at a table, starting up a dialogue, saying things as they are, never hesitating to express one's own thoughts, rather than looking oneself up in a sort of frightening silence which will end in tearing the veil of peace, leading to war.

There is a third force. This force is the existence of Europe, of West Europe, around its Common Market, which is above all an agricultural common market and at the same time an economic community with common customs tariffs, with a customs union of preferential tariffs. We are an entity, a unity which is trying to defend itself commercially against the other powers which are trying to overcome us and snatch our markets.

I have great belief in Europe, on condition that it is organized differently, that is, on condition that all national competitions are not allowed to continue without real control, without true unity, between Germany, France, Britain, Italy and the others. Certainly, we must have a good understanding with Germany. I am among those who developed the theme of reconciliation with Germany right from the end of World War II.

But a Paris-Bonn axis must not be a substitute for the development of a Europe which remains lame because France and the governments of Giscard d'Estaing have lacked precision of mind, courage of mind, the will to act, and have often been negligent, negligent in the defense of farmers, in the defense of fishermen, in the defense of vinegrowers. Europe isn't what it should be because Europe hasn't found political enthusiasm, which the outgoing candidate was incapable of providing.

I also would like to mention Israel, Israel which is situated among many Arab countries, a small country, courageous, strong, but which cannot live forever in a climate of latent war. Israel's right to exist must be ensured. It must be given the means, which is why I was the only politican representing a large French party to approve the Camp David agreements. I said that when two peoples make war, they must be able to make peace without being reproached for it, and I greatly admired President as-Sadat, the Egyptian president's gesture in stretching out his hand to Israel. His hand must be grasped respectfully by Israel, and there must be a search to provide the Palestinians with the means to a homeland, that is the right of any people in the world.

I want to develop these fundamental ideas for you in the direction of the great independence of France, independence of action, independence of diplomacy, so that we have our own choices, so that we know how to organize them in the interests of peace and the world, and that is how France again will take up the great tradition that made it the country we serve and love.

NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED TO GUINEA, LESOTHO

LD160845 Paris LE MONDE in French 12-13 Apr 81 p 16

[Text] Claude Soubeste was appointed French ambassador to Equatorial Guinea on Friday, 10 April. He will replace Hubert Cornet.

Bernard Boyer has been appointed ambassador to Lesotho. He will replace Paul Blanc, whom he had already replaced last March as ambassador to Mozambique (the two posts go together).

BASQUE LEADER VIEWS POLITICAL SITUATION

LD221357 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 9 Apr 81 p 20

[Havier Angulo interview in Bilbao with Basque Nationalist Party (PNV) leader Xabier Arzallus; date not specified]

[Text] Question: What is your analysis of the current political situation in the Basque country following the 23 February attempted coup and the latest escalation of Basque Fatherland and Liberty [ETA] attacks?

Answer: We have the impression that we are the scapegoat for the coup; that is, we have the impression that when there is talk of the autonomies and of terrorism, everybody is referring to the Basque country. That is, we are the major justification for a possible coup. Of course, this is an unpleasant situation. This means falling again into the trite cliche that the Basque country is ETA, whereas in fact it has been demonstrated here electorally and in the political process that ETA is a very small part of the Basque country. That would be rather like identifying the First of October Armed Revolutionary Group [GRAPO] with Spain, which nobody accepts. There have been many times when GRAPO has also occupied political attention, and nobody has identified it with Spain.

So we believe that there is either a great injustice or a great manipulation here; especially by seeking in ETA the pretext and justification for a coup, for a change of structures and accusing the democratic system, and specifically the incipient Basque autonomy system, of having been unable to tackle or resolve the problem. This is not only unjust but manipulatory. Here, which is where we most directly suffer from the problem of terrorism, we know very well that this is a very longstanding phenomenon. We have experienced many states of emergency and many situations in which a dictatorial state power has attacked the phenomenon of ETA with all its might, even with a totally controlled press, and yet it did not end it.

Question: What is your opinion of the Basque bishops' controversial pastoral letter?

Answer: The matter took me by surprise. I was in Rome, and I learned through your newspaper of the existence of the pastoral letter and of the commotion which it caused. I read it and reread it, and the fact is that it seemed to me to be very opportune. It seemed to me that it pinpointed a political and social phenomenon which has been occurring since 23 February. In my opinion, I believe that the aspect causing annoyance has been seized on, as always happens. Nobody has paid attention to the forthright condemnation of ETA, which is no mere condemnation but means involving it in a people's fate and its responsibility for that fate. The bishops have said what the politicians have not dared to say.

Question: You recently stated publicly that in the present situation, the PNV will not show the white flag. What was the significance of that assertion?

Answer: I said that the PNV will never show the white flag under any coercion. The PNV and the people in general are obviously the target for coercion by conflicting forces. Not only do the putschists justify their action by the Basque country's problems; it is also clear on the part of ETA that the coercion is directed especially against us. Both would clearly like us on their side, and this is why both call us ambiguous. Obviously, the fact is that we have our own viewpoints and our own path, which clearly does not conform to that of ETA or that of other sectors which may be putschist or close to them.

Question: There are currently broad sectors which when referring to the political situation experienced in the Basque country tend to cast the blame on or to demand responsibilities and solutions almost exclusively on the part of the PNV. How do you assess this opinion?

Answer: This is an old story in this country. In politics, we have seen how the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, the Communist Party and other parties blame the Union of the Democratic Center for the economic crisis, the autonomy disaster and other issues. Here, as I was saying earlier, the Basque country polarizes the--we would say--critical issue of violence and even of the putschist justification, and the scapegoat is the PNV. The party is the one which holds the key to defeating ETA. This is nonsense. People remember Saint Barbara when it thunders [St Barbara's father was killed by lightning].

The PNV has been putting forward its theses for 4 years. The phenomenon of violence or terrorism (whatever you wish to call it, because the names do not matter to me), is something very longstanding. We have always said that the origins are political and therefore the solution must also be basically political.

What is being contended for by everybody here is the Basque people. If the Basque people do in fact have a trauma and political dissatisfaction, that is where a start should be made, where progress should be made and where--we would say--a number of violent trends, whose greatest danger is their having popular support, must be defused. So what is being contended for here is popular support. The PNV has always said and will continue to say that enhancement of autonomy and political progress are the key to resolving violence and terrorism. If this is forgotten, and it is being forgotten, police solutions alone lead nowhere.

I ask: What does combating ETA mean? Some people believe that combating ETA means eliminating commandos, and what this shows is that it is not even known exactly how the system works, that new people emerge and that there will always be people who wish to stir up this situation in the Basque country and support a certain action.

Question: Are you afraid that the Basque statute will undergo cutbacks in the situation created by the attempted coup? Couldn't the laws on state powers and harmonization of the autonomies run in that direction?

Answer: This is an issue for the future. The proposal of harmonizations in itself seems to me to be logical, because this should be an initiative on everybody's part. Each cannot go his own way, because that could indeed prove to be chaotic. What I don't believe is that the harmonization can be effected by means of legislation from Madrid, especially if those of us concerned do not take part. I draw a distinction between a harmonization from the viewpoint of a central government and central forces, on the basis of their own approach, without taking the others into account, and what a harmonization with the participation of all those concerned should be. It is of interest to all of us that matters be coordinated. If the consultation is an imposition of cutbacks in which an attempt is made to arrange a statute which for some people is a minimum and for others rather excessive with parrallel laws emanating from the center, then that obviously is not only anticonstitutional but a frustration of the people's hope. If the political circumstances are difficult, we are not afraid to delay matters, provided that we have a perspective of where Basque autonomy is heading. We are in no hurry. What we would not accept is, of course, cutbacks--watering it down.

"ETA Is a Regressive Force"

Question: Do you believe that the implementation of Basque autonomy could perhaps be preserved in return for the PNV and the Basque government being, so to speak, more flexible about the use of some symbols and the use of some words, such as "Spain," "nation" and "constitution," and resolutely supporting the measures recently approved by the governments?

Answer: I believe that there is a great deal of demagoguery in the matter of symbols and the use of words. All those issues were discussed when the constitution and the statute were being negotiated. The word "nation" did not enter the statute, the word "nationality" entered it, and we accept this. With respect to the symbols--flags and so forth--we accept the rules which were announced concerning their use. So what cannot be said is that there has been no acceptance on our part. The fact that on the one hand there is an excessive use of the symbols--which I also deem improper--and on the other hand there is scant use, can be explained by a whole set of reservations and mutual suspicions.

We can also say for our part that there are people who absolutely refuse to use the word "Euskadi" [the Basque country], to see the Ikurrina [Basque flag] or to fly it. I have not yet seen the ikurrina in our autonomous region at any establishment under the authority of the state. We know that legally they have no obligation to do so, but they haven't made any gesture of acceptance of our symbols. So it is perhaps natural that there should be a kind of reluctance on the part of the people to use other symbols.

I believe that time will gradually ease many of these things, if there really is a desire for understanding on both sides.

Question: How do you assess the armed forces' presence in the Basque country within the context of the government's new measures against terrorism?

Answer: I believe that this is a presence confined to the borders and ports under civilian command. From this viewpoint, I believe that there can be nothing unlawful in this. This is also a matter of political prudence. For the present, I believe that yes, indeed, the intention has been to release certain police forces, so that they can devote themselves more fully to their task; since we are in a special situation, that could be justifiable. My fear lies in the fact that these methods would have a dangerous dynamic, and I am not certain that it is even good for the armed forces to become involved in this issue.

But in any event, this is not our province, since the use of the armed forces is not an autonomy matter. I would say that it is the future which must determine who is right, although I greatly fear that it was not a wise move.

Question: [Socialist Party of Euzkadi Secretary General] Benegas and virtually all the leaders of the Basque parties, except the Basque left, have asked the PNV and the Basque government to cooperate with the national police until there is an autonomous police force.

Answer: We believe that the problem is not whether the PNV cooperates with the police, because there is a Basque government. The problem is how to cooperate. Mr Benegas, among others, knows very well that cooperation on the part of the people with the police will not occur just like that, because there is a lengthy history behind this. That is the trouble: That there is a considerable section of the Basque people who have their historic memory and who have their traumas and their own image of the public order forces.

That is why we have always asserted the need for an autonomous police force; not merely because an autonomous community must have its own police force, but because there are reasons, which are indeed historical, of very turbulent relations with certain police forces to which the people relate. And neither Txiki Benegas nor the PNV will succeed in surmounting that state of affairs if that people are not convinced of something. What I would have asked of Mr Benegas and others is to have made a greater effort at the right time to secure an autonomous police force and not so much time would have been wasted. The security council has remained unformed for a year. So there is cause for our being in the situation in which we find ourselves.

Question: How do your judge the current strategy of ETA's Military Front?

Answer: It is difficult to judge it because we do not know exactly what is happening within it. Unfortunately, we have very little information about ETA's internal situation. On the basis of this situation, its external actions, and more specifically the murders of military personnel at such a crucial time--following an attempted coup and the social commotion which this was caused--when viewed from outside, can only be judged as clear attempts at destablization and regression.

In this sense, ETA is not only an organization which uses the weapons of terror but is also a regressive force. In this sense, naturally, for all those of us who unhesitatingly are pursuing a political and institutional path of dialogue, ETA is becoming a danger of enormous magnitude, because it is ruining our entire alternative.

Question: How is ETA's conduct viewed today among PNV members?

Answer: I would say that the PNV members have always been opposed to ETA, for the simple reason that party membership means accepting an option, and the party's option has always been radically opposed to that of ETA. Insofar as, obviously, there are things which ETA upholds and which PNV people and others also uphold, it can be said that there are things which are shared, but it cannot be said in any way that there is any concomitance with ETA.

Question: What is your opinion of the sending of letters supposedly signed by ETA, with threats against PNV elected officials?

Answer: I believe that the document is false. If it were geniune, I repeat what was said on another occasion: If this is a challenge from ETA, let them know that we accept it with all its consequences.

ALTERNATES FOR MINISTERIAL POSITION CITED

LD221056 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] The official state gazette today published a royal decree providing for the prime minister's functions to be assumed in his absence by Pio Cabanillas Gallas, minister at the prime minister's office.

Another royal decree from the office of the head of state provides for the foreign minister's portfolio to be taken over during his absence by Defense Minister Alberto Oliart.

BRIEFS

GUARDSMEN PARDONED--The captain-general of the 1st Military Region of Madrid has lifted the arrest charge on 51 NCOs and guardsmen of the Civil Guard who took part in the assault of the Congress of Deputies by granting them the traditional pardons which are made in the military class on Easter. [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 18 Apr 81 LD]

BOMB DAMAGES COMMERCE MINISTRY OFFICIAL'S CAR

NC222014 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Shortly before 2000 today in Nicosia a bomb exploded under the automobile of Mr Erotokritou, director general of the Ministry of Commerce, while the vehicle was parked in a Ministry of Commerce garage. The automobile was extensively damaged by the explosion. The police are investigating.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON MISSING PERSONS COMMITTEE

NC222021 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] It was simultaneously announced in Nicosia, New York and Geneva that agreement has been reached on the terms of reference for the establishment of a committee on missing persons. In Nicosia, the agreement was announced by UN Special Envoy in Cyprus Gobbi in the presence of representatives of the Government of the Republic, the Turkish Cypriot community, the pan-Cypriot committee of relatives of undeclared prisoners and missing persons, the Turkish Cypriot Committee of Relatives of Missing Persons and UN officials.

Mr Gobbi did not disclose anything about the terms of reference, but he said that the committee on missing persons to be established will hold its first meeting in the near future, on a date to be fixed soon. He said that during this meeting the contents of the agreement will be revealed.

Mr Gobbi also said that the conclusion of the agreement is a very important step forward. He expressed the hope that the efforts of the committee for missing persons will strengthen the spirit of cooperation and the joint effort undertaken within the framework of the intercommunal talks.

Turks Report First Meeting

TA221740 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The tripartite committee set up to investigate the issue of the persons claimed to be missing in Cyprus began its work in Lefkosa [Nicosia] today. According to the Turkish Radio Television [TRT] Cyprus bureau report, the Turkish and Greek Cypriot members of the committee held their first meeting at Ledra Palace in Lefkosa. In a statement at the meeting, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi, said that the agreement reached on forming the committee is an important step toward the solution of the missing persons issue, which has been pending for a long time. Replying to reporters' questions later, Gobbi said that the Red Cross representative, who is the third member of the committee, will be appointed within a few days by the UN secretary general. The date for the committee's next meeting will be determined after the appointment of the Red Cross representative. The committee will look into files on persons claimed to be missing by both communities and will reach conclusions. The committee's decisions will be reached through a consensus of views.

BRIEFS

MINISTER TO YUGOSLAVIA--Communications Minister Khatzikostas left this afternoon for Yugoslavia to attend the ninth roundtable conference of the developing countries that will be held in Zagres between 21 and 23 April 1981. The conference will deal with transportation and communications matters in the developing countries and the contemporary world in general. In Yugoslavia, Khatzikostas will have contacts with his Yugoslav counterpart and other countries' ministers who will attend the conference. He will discuss with them matters of common interest. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1755 GMT 19 Apr 81 NC]

GOVERNMENT ANSWERS PROTEST ON ANTI-TURKEY RALLY

NC221910 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] According to an official announcement, the Greek Government has delivered, simultaneously in Athens and Ankara, its answer to the Turkish Government's demarche over the Armenian demonstrations in Athens.

Newspapers Comment

NC222154 [Editorial Report] Athens Greek-language dailies on 22 April report on the Turkish note to Greece protesting the demonstrations staged recently in Athens by Armenian organizations, almost unanimously describing the note as a "provocative, unacceptable demarche." Only two papers carry a factual report without any comment or remarks: the progovernment I KATHIMERINI and the KKE paper RIZOSPASTIS, with the latter carrying a very brief report on page 9.

The progovernment morning paper, AKROPOLIS, in its reportage on pages 1 and 9, says: "The Greek Government will react immediately and resolutely to the provocative and insolent Ankara demarche in connection with the recent demonstrations by Armenian organizations in Athens. Within the day, the Turkish Government will be given a reply that will reject Turkey's demarche." The paper adds that the Greek side "will describe the demarche as unjustified. It will point out that the Armenian organizations hold such demonstrations every year, and not only in Greece."

The paper carries views by political and diplomatic observers on the demarche, and says that these observers have pointed out the following:

"1. Ankara should know that Greece is a free, democratic country and its citizens are free to peacefully demonstrate their views and beliefs.

"2. The Greek-Armenians are among the best elements of the country. They are honest, hard-working, peaceful and law-abiding citizens. They have never given cause to the police for any illegal activities.

"3. No one has the right to prevent Greek deputies from attending a peaceful demonstration, and all the Armenian demonstrations in Greece were peaceful.

"4. Ankara is the last party that can direct any Greek Government 'to immediately take strict measures' and to ban anti-Turkish demonstrations. It would be preferable and wiser if it were more careful with its treatment of minorities living in Turkey. The September 1955 events are still fresh... and the 2,000 'missing persons' as a result of the invasion of Cyprus are still missing." The observers also noted that "yesterday's provocative demarche must also be placed within the policy of methodical provocations which, according to authoritative sources, has recently been escalated."

In a frontpage report, the progovernment afternoon paper MESIMVRINI says that "according to reports, the Greek reply to yesterday's Turkish protest against the Armenian demonstration-memorial service held in Athens on Sunday will categorically reject Turkey's protest and will probably be strongly worded." The paper adds that, according to observers in Athens, "it is obvious that the Turks have been looking for such an opportunity to 'counterbalance' the climate created by Athens' strong protests over the violation of Greek airspace by Turkish aircraft, and to hold the Greek side responsible for the Armenian demonstrations."

The morning liberal opposition paper TO VIMA says on its back page: "Yesterday there was fresh deterioration in Greek-Turkish relations--following the recent violations of Greek airspace over the Aegean by Turkish aircraft--because of the unacceptable Turkish demarche protesting the Armenian demonstrations in Athens.

Reporting on an extraordinary conference at the Greek Foreign Ministry last night, the paper says that "this conference will be continued today and, according to reports, the Greek side's policy will be defined in view of recent provocative Turkish activities, particularly in view of the forthcoming meetings of the foreign ministers of the two countries in Rome on 3 May and of the secretaries general scheduled for 30 April."

The mouthpiece of the KKE-Interior, I AVYI, says in a report on page 1 that the Turkish Government yesterday gave the Greek Government "a strong demarche of provocative content because of 'the recent anti-Turkey demonstrations which were held in Athens,' as Ankara cals the demonstrations recently held in various Armenian organizations. Yesterday's demarche, which comes immediately after the intentional and numerous violations of Greek airspace by Turkish Air Force aircraft, is adding new dimensions to the policy of provocations which, according to all indications, is now being promoted by Ankara against Greece."

The leftwing afternoon paper ELEVTHEROTIPIA says on page 16 that "in clearly provocative language, Ankara yesterday warned Greece that 'the use of Greek territory for activities hostile toward Turkey is not permissible' and it demanded that immediate measures be taken to prevent future demonstrations like that of last Sunday."

The extreme rightwing morning paper ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS carries on pages 1 and 10 extensive reportage covering the Turkish protest, the visit to Ankara of a NATO assembly delegation under Van der Stool [south region subcommittee chairman], the forthcoming Mitsotakis-Turkmen meeting and Turkish press reports on the Armenian demonstrations in Athens.

The independent afternoon AVRIANI carries on page 10 a long Ankara report under the headline: "This Is How Far the Contradictory New Democracy Attitude Has Gone in the Case of Foreign Affairs; Provocative 'Protest' by the Turkish Junta Because of the Armenian Demonstrations."

RIZOSPASTIS OPPOSES INSTALLATION OF MISSILES

NC211438 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 21 Apr 81 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "Guilty Silence"]

[Text] Despite popularly expressed opposition, the rightwing government is proceeding with the study of the military-technical aspects of installing Pershing II and cruise nuclear missiles in Greece.

The government has already assigned military experts the task of adapting our country to the conditions of the new U.S. nuclear strategy. Despite the continuing demonstrations of protest, the government has been observing a guilty silence, hoping that in this way it can "silently" create a "fait accompli" of the installation of Pershing II and cruise missiles. In doing so it would enjoy at least the acquiescence of the bourgeois press, which has adopted a very strange attitude, acting as if the missile issue, which has aroused popular indignation not only in Greece but also in all NATO countries, is something insignificant. The Greek people are determined to foil, through their militant cooperation and struggle, the disastrous plans for the installation of murderous missiles and to free our country from the threatening danger of nuclear destruction.

PASOK'S PAPANDREOU TO VISIT BULGARIA, ROMANIA

NC221922 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1810 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] In response to a personal invitation from Bulgarian President Zhivkov, the leader of the majority opposition party and PASOK chairman, Mr Papandreou, will visit Sofia 27-28 April. Also responding to a personal invitation from Romanian President Ceausescu, Mr Papandreou will visit Bucharest 5-7 May.

GOVERNMENT RECEIVES GREECE'S REPLY TO PROTEST NOTE

TA231209 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] The Greek Government has replied to the Turkish note delivered on 21 April. The Greek note says that it is out of the question for permission to be granted for Greek territory to be used for activities hostile to Turkey.

Replying to questions by reporters on this subject, Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Oktay Iscen said that the Greek Government's note says that the demonstrations held by Armenians in Athens on 19 April have in no way exceeded those held on such occasions in the past. Iscen added that the note said permission was granted for a group to meet in the movie theater and to lay a wreath at the monument of the unknown soldier, because such activities are not banned by Greek laws. On the participation of a New Democracy party deputy in the demonstrations, the note said that he had participated on his own behalf. The note also points out that the report on the demonstration was not broadcast by Greek radio or television stations. The Greek note concludes by saying that demonstrations against Turkey are not approved.

GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON CYPRUS MISSING PERSONS ISSUE

TA221740 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Excerpt] It has been announced that Turkey accepts as a positive and constructive development the establishment of a tripartite committee to investigate the issue of the Turkish and Greek Cypriots claimed to be missing in Cyprus since 1963. The Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General issued a statement today following questions by news officials concerning the missing persons committee. The statement recalled that both the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and the Turkish Government have always supported the view that the missing persons issue, which is a humanitarian one, should be solved through agreement and cooperation between the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities. Noting that the International Red Cross had officially announced that all the prisoners captured during the Turkish peace operation had been returned, the statement added that, despite this fact, the issue is being exploited for propaganda purposes against Turkey and the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. The statement noted that the issue has been presented to the world as an issue involving Greek Cypriots missing as a result of the Turkish peace operation despite the fact that there have been Turkish Cypriots missing since the intercommunal clashes which occurred after 1963 and Greek Cypriots who disappeared during the 15 July 1974 Greek Cypriot coup and the first ensuing clashes.

The statement continued that, as a result of the intense contacts and meetings held by the UN representatives in Cyprus with the two sides, an agreement was reached to establish a tripartite committee on the missing persons issue and to begin activities. The statement added: The establishment of the committee is a positive and constructive development. Our government hopes that this development, which it welcomes, will be a concrete sign for the desire and intention of the two communities to cooperate with one another and to reach an agreement. We hope that the committee will definitely solve this issue, which has been exploited for political purposes for many years, by carrying out its work in a manner devoid of any political thoughts and influences, and we believe that such a result will make a significant contribution to the intercommunal talks that are in progress.

BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES OFFICIAL TALKS

TA221949 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] The official talks between Turkey and Bulgaria have ended. A joint communique on the talks is expected to be issued tomorrow. The Bulgarian delegation headed by Foreign Minister Petur Maladenov, who arrived in Ankara yesterday, will leave for Antalya tomorrow morning and will leave Turkey tomorrow evening.

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POLAND REDUCES, USSR DISCONTINUES COAL DELIVERIES

AU170734 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 17 Apr 81 p 7

[Summary] Although Poland will cut coal deliveries to Austria less drastically than those to other Western and even some CEMA countries, Austria this year will get only 600,000 tons of Polish coal as against 1.1 million tons in 1980. This cut will mainly affect industrial coal, especially supplies to the Voest-Alpine Steel Corporation. To offset the decline in Polish coal deliveries for household coal, Austria will import an additional 20,000 tons from the Saar and 30,000 tons from the Ruhr areas. The Voest-Alpine plans to make up for the Polish coal quota cut by additional imports from West Europe, from overseas and partly by shipments from its own coal mine in the United States.

What affects the Voest-Alpine company more seriously than the cut in Polish coal deliveries is the fact that--despite intensive Austrian endeavors that were also continued during the recent visit to Austria of USSR Premier Tikhonov--the USSR will no longer supply any coking coal to the company as of this year. Over the past 25 years, the company got 700,000 tons of coking coal annually from the USSR for its blast furnaces.

USSR, CSSR CANCEL PARTICIPATION IN FESTIVAL

AU231110 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] According to a release of the Vienna city hall press service, the diplomatic representatives of the CSSR and the USSR have informed the management of the Vienna Festival Week that artists of their countries will not participate in any 1981 Vienna Festival Week events. Although agreements had been concluded earlier on such guest performances, they have now been canceled on the grounds that premiers are scheduled [in Vienna] which are not in line with the interests of Moscow and Prague. The premier of the play "Mountain Hotel" by CSSR author Vaclav Havel is scheduled for 23 May and the musical, "Every Good Boy Deserves Favor," in which the authors Tom Stoppard and Andre Previn take issue with the situation of critics of the regime in the Soviet Union, is scheduled for 5 July.

VOEST-ALPINE TO SUPPLY LIBYAN TRAINING WORKSHOP

AU221157 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1058 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Voest-Alpine Steel Corporation has received a 120-million schilling order from Libya to supply a vocational training workshop. Moreover, 46 Libyans are to be given vocational training at the Voest-Alpine Corporation in Linz.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT HUNGARY 27-29 APRIL

AU230728 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 23 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] At the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr will pay an official visit to Hungary from 27 to 29 April 1981.

LEADERS MEET WITH BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY

Schmidt Meeting in Hamburg

LD231416 Hamburg DPA in German 1330 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 23 Apr (DPA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington today "welcomed" the "close and continual consultations" between the European Community and the Reagan administration. Lord Carrington was received by Schmidt in Hamburg for a 2-hour political talk at the beginning of Carrington's visit to the Federal Republic. A government spokesman in Bonn said that European Community affairs were the focus of the talk in addition to world political questions.

Schmidt and Carrington both stressed the importance of forming foreign policy opinions among the partners in the Community, but also noted the need for adaptations of [anpassungen der] the "expenditure structure" so that the Community can undertake its future tasks.

The meeting also served as preparation for the next routine round of German-British consultations for which Schmidt and Genscher will fly to Britain on 11 May. Speculation that Schmidt and Carrington also discussed possible British arms exports to Saudi Arabia were not confirmed by the spokesman.

Genscher Talks in Bonn

LD231752 Hamburg DPA in German 1629 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Apr (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher found "very close agreement in evaluating the international situation once more confirmed" on Thursday in his first, almost 2-and-1/2-hour talk with his British counterpart Lord Carrington. The British foreign minister, who took part in a long series of consultations while in the Federal Republic on his first "official visit," discussed questions relating to the alliance with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Hamburg this morning.

The Foreign Ministry emphasized on Thursday that both ministers regard the forthcoming NATO spring meeting as particularly important. The meeting must produce a clear confirmation of the unity of Western alliance policy with the U.S. secretary of state, who will be taking part for the first time.

In comprehensive and wide-ranging talks, among the items discussed were the situation in Poland, the state of the followup CSCE conference, the prospects for a European disarmament conference and the realization of the NATO double decision of December 1979. Also of current significance was a discussion of the Gulf region, following the visit of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who wants to satisfy the Saudi Arabians' arms wishes.

The political talks, which took place in the traditional "warm and friendly atmosphere," will be continued on Friday at the Foreign Ministry. Genscher and Lord Carrington want to discuss European questions and efforts for a solution to the Namibia problem.

The French proposal for a conference on disarmament in Europe, which "should discuss militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable confidence-building measures in the whole of Europe, "was again supported by Foreign Minister Genscher in Bonn on Thursday. At a dinner in honor of his British counterpart, Lord Carrington, Genscher described the Soviet willingness to extend confidence-building measures to the entire European area as a "step in the right direction."

In his speech, Genscher called the NATO double decision "the classic expression of our peace policy." In this connection, the meeting of NATO ministers in Rome at the beginning of May is particularly important. What is necessary there is a "clear and convincing confirmation" of alliance policy, together for the first time with the U.S. secretary of state. On the situation in Poland, Genscher emphasized the policy of noninterference decided by the Federal Republic, which is "also expected from all others taking part in the CSCE."

Genscher, who stressed the good German-British relations, recalled the disunity at the EEC summit at Maastricht and called for "new initiatives." He referred in particular to the fishery problem and agricultural policy.

Carrington Remarks

LD232208 Hamburg DPA in German 2121 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Apr (DPA)--British and German security interests are inseparable, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said today at a dinner given by his German counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, at the Godesberg Redoute.

The British foreign secretary underlined the "enormous areas in which our interests meet" in all other questions. "British defense policy is built on the assessment that our security interests are inseparable from those of the Federal Republic of Germany," Carrington said, and emphasized the parallelism of his political and personal friendship with Genscher. Carrington called for a "realistic basis" for the disarmament negotiations with the East, while at the same time, maintaining military equilibrium.

Carrington will visit Stuttgart on Friday and Saturday. "The capital of Baden-Wuerttemberg is one of the flourishing centers of the German economic miracle," the foreign secretary said. Turning to Genscher, he added, "Unfortunately, a place which is politically foreign to you, as I have been told."

Final Session

LD241210 Hamburg DPA in German 1054 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Apr (DPA)--Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and his German counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, agreed that at their forthcoming spring meeting in Rome at the beginning of May, the NATO countries should formulate as clear an attitude as possible concerning the NATO twin decision. The British foreign secretary said today that the NATO discussions should be followed as soon as possible by arms control talks with Moscow. There were no differences of views in this respect between the two men.

This unambiguous British statement was welcomed in German diplomatic quarters since Britain maintains a traditional, special relationship with the United States and since the new U.S. administration hasn't yet taken any decisions concerning talks with Moscow and is to explain its attitude for the first time at the NATO meeting in Rome.

Lord Carrington, who was received by Chancellor Schmidt in Hamburg yesterday, today declared himself "very satisfied with the large measure of agreement" embracing all aspects of foreign policy. The Federal Republic is of "absolutely central importance" for British policy, and this importance is still growing.

At their final meeting today, the two ministers discussed the Namibia problem, EEC questions, the situation in Poland and East-West relations. Genscher said that the question of arms deliveries to Arab countries had not been broached.

Lord Carrington later was received by Federal President Carstens for a brief talk and then went on for an official visit to Stuttgart.

Federal President Carstens thanked Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington for Britain's contribution to the common defense through the presence of the British Army on the Rhine in the Federal Republic. At the end of their talk, a spokesman in the president's office said that the federal president also paid tribute to Britain's attitude on all questions concerning Berlin. Apart from East-West relations, their discussion also covered the situation on the Indian subcontinent, which both politicians recently visited.

The British foreign secretary said that it is particularly important that the USSR continue to be pressured to negotiate. In a speech at a dinner in Stuttgart today, he emphasized the importance for Europeans of negotiations with the Soviets "on the reduction of nuclear medium-range missiles." He also called for "fresh political impulses" for closer cooperation within the EEC, where a more equitable distribution of burdens is urgently needed.

BREZHNEV VISIT NOT EXPECTED BEFORE SEPTEMBER

LD241108 Hamburg DPA in German 1028 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Apr (DPA)--Soviet state and party head Leonid Brezhnev is not expected to visit Bonn before September. This was made clear by Federal Government Spokesman Becker at a news conference today. The exact date, he said, is still uncertain.

Becker said that the Federal Republic has two requirements for Brezhnev's visit, which will be in return for Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Moscow last June: It should take place soon and under "particularly favorable" conditions. These include a high degree of prior coordination of Western policy for the future. Regarding this coordination, Becker mentioned Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Washington on 20 May and the Western summit in Ottawa on 20-21 July. August is largely precluded for visits of this kind because it is a month for vacations.

The government spokesman again confirmed that the Federal Government sees no connection between the proposed talks by Brezhnev in Bonn and a summit meeting between U.S. President Reagan and Brezhnev. Both the U.S. and the Soviet sides agree that such a meeting requires careful preparation, which would certainly take many more months. There are no U.S. reservations about Brezhnev's visit to Bonn. In a telephone conversation which Schmidt had with the President before the attempt on his life, Reagan had, in fact, expressly welcomed the proposed visit. The same is true of President Giscard d'Estaing.

DIE ZEIT WRITER VIEWS EUROSTRATEGIC WEAPONS ISSUE

DW231202 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 24 Apr 81 p 3

[Theo Sommer article: "The Euro-equation"]

[Text] (DIE ZEIT editorial note: Everything in this article may be wrong or erroneously understood. If this is the case, the pertinent people should put the real figures on the table.)

Ascertaining the strategic nuclear power ratio between the superpowers is child's play compared to registering the "Eurostrategic" or "continental strategic" means of nuclear weapons delivery which determine the nuclear balance or imbalance in Europe.

Enough studies have been available on the issue for quite some time. None of them is uncontroversial, not even the list of the renowned London International Institute for Strategic Studies. In this connection, the Federal Defense Ministry remarked with slight mockery a year ago: "The appropriate classification of the nuclear weapons systems of NATO and the Warsaw Pact as part of the strategic nuclear potential in Europe requires knowledge which generally is subject to secrecy." True. Yet all their masterly knowledge notwithstanding, even the experts at Hardthoehe were unable to prevent their own lists from being accused of having faults and of using arbitrary criteria. And besides, the need for military secrecy must be weighed against the open discussion necessary in a democracy when it comes to security policy, especially its nuclear aspects. Everybody then must try to obtain his own picture to the best of his ability.

Judgment difficulties are obvious. What matters are not just figures and facts of today, but also and simultaneously, trend analyses. What matters, moreover, are perceptions and feelings. Depending on the lens through which the observer views the Eurostrategic tableau, he will recognize rough parity or a gaping deterrence gap and will be half-heartedly for counterarming or half-heartedly against it.

What is the continental strategic power ratio really like?

For 2 decades now NATO has been living with the fact that the Soviets are exposing West Europe to a special threat through their SS-4 and SS-5 medium-range missiles, of which they possessed about 760 in 1967. The NATO arsenal has contained nothing comparable since Kennedy had the Thor and Jupiter U.S. medium-range missiles removed, which were deployed at the time in Great Britain, Italy and Turkey. The threat directed particularly at West Europe was supposed to be compensated for by the central strategic nuclear systems of the United States. At the time, nobody came up with the idea that a Eurostrategic balance would have to exist.

This changed only when the Soviets, in the second half of the sixties, caught up with the Americans in the nuclear field and SALT fixed the strategic nuclear balance between the two great powers by agreement. When the Soviets began to deploy their new SS-20 medium-range missile in 1976 the Federal Republic especially was alarmed. It was in late October 1977 that Chancellor Schmidt voiced alarm in a speech to an audience of experts in London. He demanded an effort to reduce the "disparities" existing in Europe parallel to the SALT negotiations and added: "As long as this has not been done we must adhere to the balance of all components of deterrence strategy," meaning "mustering adequate and appropriate means for the valid strategy."

As early as in 1977 the two parts of the subsequent NATO dual decision of December 1979 had taken shape in Helmut Schmidt's mind: restoration of parity either through disarmament negotiations or by means of Western counterarming in Europe. The more SS-20 missiles the Russians commissioned, the more Backfire bombers left the production sites, the more urgent became the demand to create a technological counterweight of arms in West Europe. Regional strategic thinking was rampant; the old--and reasonable--overall strategic premise was lost in a fit of panic.

The panic was understandable although not pardonable. The Soviets irresistibly carried out an arms program which multiplied the threat to West Europe.

Granted, in the late sixties it had relocated a good part of the old SS-4 and SS-5 missiles to the area on the Chinese border (where most of them were dismantled and scrapped in the course of time), and they also dismantled some more in European Russia, yet as many as 390 still remained targeted on West Europe up to the spring of 1981; dismantling only recently began again.

But at the same time the Soviets relentlessly turned out Backfire bombers, 30 units a year. Their range is 4,200 kilometers; they carry four bombs each, with each bomb having an explosive force of 250 kilotons. Not counting the Backfire bombers of the Soviet Naval Air Force, about 70 of them were ready for use on a worldwide basis in early 1981, including 40 in the European region.

What was much more menacing, however, was the "growth" of SS-20 missiles. They have a range of 4,400 kilometers and carry three warheads with an explosive force of between 150 and 180 kilotons each. The launchers can apparently be reloaded once, perhaps twice, and are land mobile. For years, five launching platforms and seven to eight missiles have been leaving the Soviet arms factories month by month. By March 1981 American satellites had located 24 positions ready for action. Another nine were under construction.

Of this total of 33 positions, 22 are located in European Russia: eleven in Belorussia, three in the area of Kiev, five west of the Ural mountains; all of them targeted on NATO Europe. Five positions are located east of the Ural mountains in the Ob River triangle; the missiles stationed there can reach both Asian and European targets. Six SS-20 positions targeted exclusively on China or Japan are located in the Transbaykal region. Each position harbors nine launchers; two or even three missiles are available per launcher; each missile has three warheads that can be directed to different targets independently.

But there are some uncertainties there as to the accuracy of the findings. One of them involves the geographic distribution: How many SS-20 missiles are targeted on Asia, how many on Europe--and which parts of Europe can they reach? NATO's rule of thumb is this: Two-thirds of the SS-20 missiles are targeted or targetable on West Europe, but official data of the alliance authorities do not always correspond to this rule of thumb.

Another difficulty is connected with the assessment of the reloading capability. It is known that it exists; but so far it has been a subject of speculation whether the "reload mass" is already available. The chancellor already mentioned "two to four" missiles per launching platforms when he spoke in parliament; NATO's counting experts proceed from the premise of a one-time reload capability; just recently the federal cabinet based a decision on the assumption that only one SS-20 missile is available per launcher.

At times confusion also prevailed about the number of mirvs carried by each SS-20 missile. The report that it was four made the rounds only once, but there has never been any confirmation of it. The tests on the central Soviet missile practice grounds at Kapustin Yar, to the extent that they were observed by the five NATO stations in Turkey, added up to a trial pattern of three warheads per missile. Thus, in keeping with the SALT principle "counted as tested," NATO proceeds from three warheads; meanwhile, it may well be that some SS-20 missiles accommodate fewer but heavier explosive charges in their warheads.

In answer to the question of whether balance or imbalance exists in the Eurostrategic field, such computations count considerably, indeed. Twenty SS-20 positions with nine launchers each are targeted on West Europe. If we count one missile per launcher and three warheads per missile, this adds up to 540 warheads; in the case of two missiles it comes to 1,080 warheads and in the case of three missiles it even adds up to 1,620. In addition, there are the seven positions under construction suited for use against West European targets, meaning another 189 or 378 or 567 warheads.

This is not all by far that the Soviet Union can muster against its western front. After all, 350 SS-4 and 50 SS-5 missiles are still targeted on West Europe, and in addition so are several SS-11 and SS-19 missiles; finally there are 70 missiles on submarines in the Baltic Sea; moreover there are 350 older vintage bombers. But has the balance really been hopelessly upset?

The West is not at all empty-handed. The forward-based systems (FBS), the advanced systems of the United States which have been a thorn in Moscow's side for many years, are still doing their duty: 30 carrier planes of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean; 156 U.S. F-111 fighter bombers in Great Britain; about 120 Starfighters of various European NATO countries; and finally five U.S. missile-carrying submarines with 40 Poseidon missiles each and 10 warheads apiece which are subordinated to the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe (SACEUR)

Granted, they have already been included in the SALT calculation, and their assignment to SACEUR is only temporary and their use within the framework of the SACEUR Scheduled Program (SSP) limited to automatic triggering of general nuclear war and not intended for isolated use; nevertheless, it makes sense that the Soviets regard them as a direct threat.

There is no overall count that would be uncontested. The figures shown in the diagrams on this page relate to the main elements of the continental strategic balance. They could be amplified for both sides by certain types of airplanes, yet their configurations, flying profiles and arms loads do not allow any conclusions as to their combat missions and ranges of action.

The rough estimate proves this: NATO is not in that bad a shape. At best there are 548 launchers against 690, 1,546 warheads against 1,210--this would be no reason for a feeling of doom. And yet, the more probable case--548 against 870 launching facilities, 1,546 against 1,750 warheads--and the worst case--548 against 1,050 launching platforms, 1,546 against 2,290 warheads--justify the counterarming decision of NATO of December 1979. Under the modernization decision it is planned to deploy 572 U.S. LRTNF (long-range theater nuclear forces, meaning medium-range missiles) in West Europe from late 1983 to 1988: 108 Pershing II-XR (range 2,000 kilometers, one nuclear warhead, no reloading capability) in West Germany which are to replace the obsolete model Pershing IA, and 464 ground-based cruise missiles (GLCM's)--160 in Great Britain, 112 in Italy, 96 in the Federal Republic, 48 each in Belgium and Holland (range 2,000 kilometers, one nuclear warhead). At the moment the total costs of this modernization program are estimated at $6 billion, of which the United States, in whose custody the weapons will remain, will put up nine-tenths. The 572 LRTNF warheads, besides, are not intended to increase the arsenal of U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe, which had been reduced by 1,000 nuclear warheads in 1980 (from roughly 7,000 to 6,000), but are supposed to be stocked within the framework of the reduced inventory.

The arms control offer consisted of an offer to the Soviets to negotiate on the nuclear medium-range weapons of both pact systems in Europe within the framework of the U.S.-Soviet SALT talks. The objective of the negotiations is a limitation of these systems on both sides, or more sepcifically, a limitation of the American and Soviet ground-based LRTNF missile systems. The NATO Council of Ministers announced that success in the negotiations might "influence the extent of the TNF requirement of NATO...the TNF requirement will be reviewed in the light of concrete negotiation results." This means that if the Soviets display a readiness for concessions, NATO will deploy fewer than the 572 envisaged medium-range missiles; if the Kremlin remains stubborn, the whole program will be carried out; but if the Russians continue their SS-20 armament wihtout any limitation, NATO might perhaps have to raise the ceiling of 572 LRTNF weapons.

No doubt about it, the SS-20, about which nobody in the West knows for sure how many are still to be commissioned, by its accuracy and overground mobility is a threat that needs to be taken far more seriously in qualitative terms than were its predecessors. This is not fiction, even if NATO has so far not published a single photograph nor disseminated any deployment map--which is, by the way, a completely incomprehensible way of behaving. If the people in the NATO states are supposed to help support the counterarming decision, the threat ought to be made evident to them graphically. Yet, there is not a single photograph of the SS-20 missile that has been released for publication, even though NATO Supreme Commander Rogers proudly declared: "I could show you the photographs of each indivicual SS-20 position." In truth this secretiveness of the Western military people only serves to camouflage Soviet armament.

The counterarming program cannot be rejected in toto, but much of it invites criticism regarding the specific type of counterarming. The deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles on the European continent is a dubious solution; it would have been better to deploy the cruise missiles at sea, just as the chancellor recommended.

Various arguments were advanced against this idea: the poor accuracy, the costs, above all the argument that it is possible to determine the origin of a missiles launched at sea, meaning that the Europeans would not share the risk. Nothing of that will survive if and when the Americans go to the water with their MX missiles.

What remains open aside from this are, above all, questions concerning strategy and the doctrine of use. What targets have been envisaged for the new Pershings and for the cruise missiles? Which weapons cover the targets of the old Pershings? Are the counterarming weapons intended for selective use (why so many then?) or for general nuclear retaliation (why, then, so many in Europe?)? Is it logical to argue, as did Henry Kissinger, that the nuclear protective umbrella of the United States no longer covers Europe, but that the U.S. President would use U.S. nuclear weapons sooner if they were stationed in Europe--as if the Soviets would reliably reply to the destruction of Minsk only with the destruction of Munich and not, simultaneously, with the destruction of Minneapolis?

And what has also remained unanswered to this day is the negotiating tactics of the West--in the event negotiations on Eurostrategic weapons are held. What minimum of modernized weapons would be absolutely necessary in West Europe? What maximum of SS-20 missiles in the Soviet Union would be bearable at best?

So far the military people as well as their opponents, the nuclear pacifists, have not even touched the actual issues. The smugness of both will yet experience many a jolt.

CDU/CSU SPOKESMAN ON ARMS SALES TO MIDDLE EAST

LD231712 Hamburg DPA in German 1611 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Ludwigshafen, 23 Apr (DPA)--According to Alois Mertes, CDU/CSU foreign policy spokesman, exports of arms from the Federal Republic to Saudi Arabia should only take place within the framework of an overall Western strategic concept and should take full account of Israeli security interests.

Mertes stated to the Ludwigshafen newspaper RHEINLANDPFALZ (Friday edition) that he stands fully behind the fundamental decision of the union, which demands a restrictive armaments policy from Bonn. At the same time he stressed that the term "area of tension," as used up to now, no longer accords with modern reality, otherwise almost the whole world would have to be declared an area of tension. In addition, arms exports to the Near East must be agreed on, in particular with the United States.

COURT SUBPOENAS REAGAN ON 'EXPLOSIVES' CASE

NC231438 Paris AFP in English 1431 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Trieste, Italy, 23 Apr (AFP)--United States President Ronald Reagan has been subpoenaed to testify before a court here in connection with an explosion at a power plant in which five people were killed in October 1979.

The owners of the plant, located at Tauriano in northeastern Italy, claim the U.S. administration is responsible for the blast which, they say, was caused by defective ammunition bought from a U.S. base in Wiesbaden, West Germany.

Attorneys representing the owners have consequently subpoenaed President Reagan to appear in court here on January 12 next year.

PCI OFFERS TO TALK TO SOCIALISTS ON NEW GOVERNMENT

LD231455 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 18 Apr 81 pp 1, 20

[Apparent text of PCI Directorate 17 April resolution]

[Text] The country's economic situation has deteriorated dramatically in recent months. Social tensions have been exacerbated. Corporative thrusts and demands threaten to paralyze decisive sectors and services of national life. Inflation has continued to grow, partly in the wake of the measures adopted by the government in March, while the beginnings of a recession in production activity are already under way, and no proper start has yet been made on the task of reconstructing Naples and the quake-struck southern regions. Even the measures adopted by the government yesterday, which are characterized by criteria of social injustice, are entirely inadequate for a thorough anti-inflation action and demonstrate once again the government's inability to define a new economic policy.

The country has been brought to this worrying state of crisis by the errors in assessing the gravity of the economic situation made by those who, both in the past and most recently, have regarded the emergency as resolved; by governments' ineptitude and carelessness: by the absence of an economic policy designed to tackle the most deep-rooted caused of inflation; and by the vacillations and concessions of recent months in the face of pressures from various groups and sectors.

The PCI clearly confirms that the priority requirement for surmounting the present crisis is a rigorous commitment and consistent effort to control and reduce inflation. To this end it is necessary to promote, at least, responsible and effective policies in the energy and health fields, for the reform and development of decisive sectors of industry, for a new boost to construction and for the development of research. At the same time, the necessary reforms of the state structures and responsible action to combat corruption must be set in motion. It is also essential to overcome any further delaying maneuvers in the definition of a policy and the instruments for the reconstruction of the quake-struck areas.

A stringent budgetary policy and a major revision of both fiscal policy and public expenditure are essential preconditions for the financing and real development of the polocy of structural reform on which the lowering of the inflation rate depends. In the short term, proceeding from rigorous criteria of social equity and priority for southern Italy, there must be a containment of public expenditure and a transfer of resources from personal consumption to social investments and consumption, especially in connection with health and welfare, while always defending the less prosperous sectors and pensioners. One essential ingredient of the overall anti-inflation maneuver are measures to contain prices and charges and also measures to protect the real value of the workers' and middle classes' savings.

The attempt to place the principal blame for inflation on labor costs and indexed wages--an attempt again made from various quarters--has been and still is entirely wrong. It does not correspond to the real facts. This is confirmed by the more responsible Italian and international analyses and by trends over the past 2 years in real earnings, productivity, labor costs per unit product and inflation.

The maneuvers that stemmed from the indexing issue have manifested themselves in an attack on the trade unions' independence and have brought about a disturbing rift in unitary relations among the trade union confederations. The indexing system is one of the working class' essential gains and is a decisive tool in the defense of the workers' purchasing power. The problems of salary structures and cost-of-living allowances are connected with both the anti-inflation struggle and the solution of the occurrences of excessive downward leveling of pay differentials, but they can only be tackled after a change has been introduced into economic policy. Be that as it may, nobody must believe that problems of such importance to Italian workers can be decided without the broadest and democratic consultations with and the consensus of the workers.

In view of the conflicts and tensions that have emerged within the trade union movement, the PCI reasserts the extreme importance for the workers movement and for the entire country of the principles of trade union autonomy, unity and democracy. It confirms the validity of this option both now and for the future and it hopes--and intends to work to this end--that the trade unions will, fully independent of employers, parties and governments, surmount difficulties and divergences and make a united commitment to the struggle for a change in economic and social policy.

A major effort, strong democratic consensus and confidence and impetus on the part of the people's masses are needed to implement an anti-inflation policy of economic and social reform and regeneration effectively and with chances of incisive results.

The PCI believes that the present government lacks the clarity of ideas and aims, unity of approach, authority and political prestige needed for such a change in the nation's life and therefore confirms the need for a democratic alternative in the political leadership and a change in the government's plans, character, structure and composition.

What is certain is that no democratic force can evade the need to indicate what kind of government Italy needs at such a difficult time. Nobody must consider any further postponement of a response to this need, which is now acknowledged by groups and individuals within the majority itself and has become pressing.

More intensive and positive political relations between the PCI and PSI are essential for future leftwing unity and for a real change in the country's political leadership.

The PCI hopes that the Socialist comrades, who will meet in Palermo next week for their 42d congress, will carefully assess the results of the policy pursued under the banner of governability; that they will discuss without prejudice the proposal put forward by the PCI for a democratic alternative; and that in any case, they will not stand still in the stubborn defense of this government and its policy.

The PCI confirms that it is willing to talk with the PSI and other democratic forces, not only to seek understandings on the substance of guidelines and plans for economic policy, institutional reforms and a commitment to detente and disarmament, but also in connection with the formation of a new government which, at such a difficult and dangerous moment, will be able to guarantee correct and positive relations with the trade union movement, with Parliament and with the political forces.

PRIME MINISTER ON ADMISSION INTO EEC, NATO

LD232932 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Shortly after 1630 today, Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo returned from West Germany, ending his first official visit abroad.

Calvo-Sotelo said here that his next visit could be to Lisbon and that he would like to go to Paris. In reply to a question about newspaper reports that his government wants Spain to enter NATO before it enters the EEC, Calvo-Sotelo made the following statement:

[Begin recording] As far as the EEC is concerned, our position is the same as it was a year ago. We are awaiting the commission's report and the French elections. As for NATO, our position is as I outlined it during my investiture speech. We intend, and I hope to accomplish this during the summer, to talk with the parliamentary groups before initiating the necessary steps for entry into the treaty. [end recording]

For his part, Spanish Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca, who accompanied the prime minister on his trip to Hamburg and Bonn, denied that there have been discussions on the purchase of German arms by Spain, although he predicted that there would soon be new developments concerning comprehensive cooperation between Spain and Germany in the struggle against terrorism.

CONGRESS APPROVES NEW STATE OF EMERGENCY LAW

LD232304 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Excerpt] After 3 days of debate, the plenum of the Cortes has approved the organic law regulating states of alarm, emergency and siege. Following the negotiations last Tuesday between representatives of the Union of the Democratic Center and the Socialist Party, the law concerning the state of siege has been turned around by 180 degrees. Whereas earlier the law stated that after the declaration of a state of siege, the army would assume the powers held by the civil authority in states of emergency and alarm, now it says that the government, which directs military and defense policy, will assume all the special powers laid down in this law. In sum, it remains quite clear that the civil sector retains the authority whatever the situation. This section of the law received almost unanimous support, and the provisions on the state of siege were approved with only 1 vote against and 10 abstentions.

The state of siege, as approved this evening, can be proposed by the government whenever there is a threat of or actual insurrection or act of force against the sovereignty or independence of Spain, its territorial integrity or constitutional order, as long as it cannot be resolved by other means. However, the declaration of a state of siege will have to be approved by Cortes.

BASQUE GOVERNMENT READY TO COMBAT TERRORISM

LD170932 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2022 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] The Basque government has announced it is ready to assume effective police command in the autonomous community if the state parties effectively support this readiness on the part of the Vitoria executive. With this declaration, the government led by Garaikoetxea forestalls accusations leveled by some state parties that the Basque government lacks determination in the antiterrorist struggle. Consequently, says the note issued in Vitoria, the state parties should now speak if they really want the Basque government to assume genuine responsibility in the antiterrorist struggle.

GREECE SEEKS 'COMMON ANSWER' WITH EEC TO BREZHNEV

NC231712 Athens NEWS in English 23 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] According to sources, the Greek answer to President Brezhnev's proposals for disarmament will include demands for the balance of armaments to be set at the lowest possible, to be international, not local, and valid both for conventional and nuclear weapons. President Brezhnev has sent all West European political leaders the same personal letter concerning disarmament.

The Greek answer, which has already been composed, will first be given to the governments of the EEC countries in an effort to give a common answer to President Brezhnev on behalf of the Community. This common answer will be discussed by EEC foreign affairs ministers in Amsterdam May 9 and 10 during the so-called 'weekend' meeting--nonofficial work meeting--in which Greek Foreign Affairs Minister Mitsotakis will also participate.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS TURKEY'S NOTE ON ARMENIAN RALLY

NC231414 Athens NEWS in English 23 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] The Greek answer to the Turkish protest concerning the rally of Armenians in Athens was given yesterday in Athens and Ankara at the same time. In Athens the answer was given to the Turkish ambassador, and in Ankara to the secretary general of the Turkish Foreign Affairs Ministry through the Greek ambassador, Mr Papoulias.

Reliable sources said that the Greek answer rejected Turkish claims and characterized Turkish demands as unjustified. It was added that Greece is a democratic country with a legal constitution which allows Greek nationals to move freely. This year's event by Armenians, it was stressed, was similar to those which have been taking place every year and was much smaller than those organized in other European countries.

The Greek Government, however, did not participate in the event and the mass media did not announce it either. As regards the terroristic activities on behalf of the Armenians against the Turks, the announcement concluded, the Greek position is well known concerning all forms of terroristic activities.

AVEROF INTERVIEWED BY THA; PAPANDREOU REPLIES

NC231940 Athens NEWS in English 23 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] In an interview with the TURKISH NEWS SERVICE (THA) Defense Minister Averof said that the Greco-Turkish dialogue was not at an impasse. On the contrary, he said, in some areas there has been progress, while at other points the positions of the two countries are still apart.

Regarding strengthening of defense ties between the two nations, the defense minister said that this could be achieved in the context of NATO.

Closer defensive ties between the two are inevitable, the defense minister said, in that both nations are members of NATO and are participating in joint defense planning, strategy and exercises. Some "small" problems--such as airspace--would remain, but it does not appear likely that they will put the basic defense cooperation between the two countries in jeopardy.

Mr Averof also told the Turkish interviewer that he could not visualize the possibility of NATO's acting outside its jurisdiction.

About the Turkish political situation: "I'm a confirmed democrat," Averof said, "and I never failed to defend democracy against the powers of reaction." But, the defense minister added, he firmly believed that democracy had the right to self-defense, and what is happening in Turkey is just that--defense of democracy--because in a country where 5,000 people died each year for political reasons it cannot be said that there is democracy.

General Evren--a wise man--has repeatedly stated that democracy will be restored as soon as conditions permit, Mr Averof said. Turkey, he concluded, is enjoying more democracy now.

Main opposition leader and chairman of PASOK, Mr Papandreou, yesterday made the following announcement:

"It is internationally known that the Turkish junta is one of the cruellest all over the world. The dimensions of torture and mass executions remind one of Pinochet's Chile and the genocide in that country. It is therefore a serious impropriety for a minister of a parliamentary government, which is still healing its wounds from a seven-year-old dictatorship, to praise the representative of the Turkish junta."

"Mr Averof's remaining in the government and especially in the Defense Ministry is a provocation for the democratic Greek people. The prime minister should discharge him."

GREEK ROLE IN NATO-ISRAEL RELATIONS CRITICIZED

NC222036 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 22 Apr 81 p 10

[Brussels correspondent's 21 April dispatch]

[Excerpts] Greece is considered a "bridge" in the escalating efforts to expand NATO activities in the Middle East and Southwest Asia and particularly to work out Israel's future association with NATO. This issue has been strongly brought up in the Belgian capital by the United States and FRG.

According to Western military circles in Brussels, NATO officials link this target both with the recent visit to Israel of Greek Agriculture Minister Kanellopoulos and with Israel maneuvers held in the Aegean a year ago. These circles have also observed that Greece's geographical position is a favorable element in realizing this aim provided, however, that Greece's diplomatic relations with Israel are improved and close military cooperation between the two countries is promoted.

In the meantime, on the basis of a draft resolution submitted by British Conservatives, the political committee of the European Council is discussing in Brussels today the "need for Greece's diplomatic recognition of Israel."

As is known, the EEC has recently intensified its pressure on the Greek Government (despite the hasty denials by European Committee Chairman Gaston Thorn) for the restoration of Greek-Israeli relations. Thus, the imperialist tactics in this specific case destine Greece to play a significant role in the aggressive imperialist plans in the Middle East, a fact that is fraught with huge dangers for our country and people.

BRIEFS

TELEVISION RELAY STATION--A 10-watt Armed Forces Information Service relay station has been installed at the site of the Monastiri Panayias (Zakros), enabling better reception of television programs in the Xanthis and Rodhopis areas as of today. [Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2000 GMT 19 Mar 81 NC]

TEHRAN EMBASSY ATTACKED BY ARMENIAN DEMONSTRATORS

TA231930 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] An anti-Turkish demonstration was held by Armenians in Tehran today. A group of 500 persons among the demonstrators who gathered in front of the Turkish Embassy in Tehran crossed the police barricade and entered the embassy garden. Security forces fired into the air and used teargas in order to break up the demonstration.

According to information received from the Foreign Ministry Information General Directorate, a mass was held at the Armenian church at 1000. Later, a group of some 10,000 people went to the U.S. Embassy and demonstrated against the United States and Turkey. The demonstrators gathered in small groups 200 meters from the Turkish Embassy. The demonstrators, who chanted various anti-Turkish slogans in front of the Turkish Embassy, could not be controlled by the police in the necessary manner. Meanwhile, some of the demonstrators entered the garden of the embassy and stoned the windows of the building. The Revolutionary Guards and police, who came as reinforcements to break up the demonstration, were forced to fire into the air and to use teargas in order to end the incident, which lasted almost 4 hours. The demonstration ended at 1630.

The Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General statement notes: All the members of the embassy and their families are in good health. The responsibility and coolheadedness displayed by all the embassy officials played an important role in preventing the incident from turning into a more serious adventure.

TWO SOLDIERS, IRANIAN KILLED NEAR IRAN BORDER

TA221408 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1400 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Diyarbakir, southeastern Turkey, 22 Apr (AA)--Martial law commander for southeastern Turkish provinces announced Tuesday two Turkish soldiers and an Iranian sheep smuggler died in a shootout in Van Province. The military unit involved was trying to prevent a group of Iranian smugglers who had entered Turkish soil illegally and were trying to take a herd they had stolen from nearby Askale two days ago across the border to Iran. An inquiry is underway into the incident.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON BULGARIAN MLADENOV'S VISIT

TA231657 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] It has been announced that the talks between Turkey and Bulgaria held in Ankara yesterday were concluded in a beneficial and constructive manner.

A joint communique on the official Turkish-Bulgarian talks has been issued. The joint communique notes that the foreign ministers of the two countries discussed in detail bilateral relations and felt satisfied with the developments in this field. The communique, which points out the benefit of continuing the talks between government officials of the two countries in the future as well, states that the further development of the existing cooperation between Turkey and Bulgaria in various fields would assist the development of good-neighborly relations in the Balkans.

The communique also says that the two foreign ministers stressed the necessity to pursue a policy of peace and cooperation in a bid to eliminate existing world tensions.

The Turkish-Bulgarian joint communique notes that Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov invited Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen to his country, and that Turkmen accepted this invitation.

NATO ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

TA222041 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] A North Atlantic Assembly delegation headed by the south region subcommittee chairmen, Van der Stoel, has arrived in Turkey. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Van der Stoel said that the assembly is aware that the Turkish administration is sincere in its wish to return to a democratic system in a short time. Problems concerning NATO's southern flank will be discussed at meetings to be held between the delegation and the assembly's Turkish members. The delegation will also meet with the deputy chief of the General Staff, Gen Necdet Oztorun, and Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, and will be received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu.

Begins Contacts

TA231642 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 23 Apr (AA)--President of the North Atlantic Assembly Subcommittee on the Southeastern Flank Van der Stoel and committee rapporteur Mona Rokke arrived in Ankara last night "to learn the opinion of the Turkish [word indistinct] about the political future of the country." They would elaborate a report at the end of their visit to be discussed, first at the Political Committee meeting in Venice next month and later, in its full text, at the Plenary Assembly meeting in Munich in October.

In an arrival statement, Van der Stoel, a Dutch parliamentarian, said the report would consist of their findings and impressions. "We have not come with pre-conceived ideas," he stressed. The Assembly is expected to discuss the developments in Turkey at the May meeting. The future of the Turkish delegation to the Assembly will be dealt with during the October meeting.

Van der Stoel said Turkey should be closely related to Europe, adding that Europe had realized Turkey's importance. The European Parliament resolution about possible suspension of Turkey's relations with EEC did not amount to much, he stressed, adding: "What counts is the decision to be adopted by the ministerial committee."

He also stressed the need for friendly relations between Turkey and Greece, two NATO members. Van der Stoel started his contacts today with visits to Deputy Chief of Staff General Necdet Oztorun and Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen.

ECEVIT DISCUSSES PERSONAL FREEDOM AFTER RELEASE

NC230647 Ankara ARAYIS in Turkish 18 Apr 81 p 5

[Text] Bulent Evevit has made the following disclosure in connection with an erroneous impression created by some publications:

"Certain circles have created the impression that at Gelibolu or on my return to Ankara from Gelibolu [where Ecevit and Demirel were interned after the military takeover], I signed an agreement not to make any statements and not to express my opinion on any topic. I have reached this conclusion from certain writings. I wish to state that this did not happen. However, I was officially told what I could and what I could not do. When I returned to Ankara I was given a copy of this official notification which I had to acknowledge with my signature.

"The official notification was addressed to me as a party leader connected with the ban on political parties activities. However, a short time after I had been served with this notification, I relinquished my duties as a leader and retired from active political life. Now I am, whthin my sense of responsibility, availing myself of all the freedom which any other fellow countryman, journalist or writer seems to me to enjoy."

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SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON TALKS WITH LORD CARRINGTON

DW241316 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1600 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Reporter Schroeter interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Hamburg; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] You met with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. Prior to the talks hardly anything was known about what would be discussed. What were the subjects of the talks?

[Answer] Lord Carrington currently is making an official visit to the FRG. Right now, he is on his way to Bonn after a stopover here in Hamburg where I am vacationing. To begin with, I should say that Carrington and I are very close friends. Ten or 12 years ago, we were both defense ministers in the North Atlantic alliance. Today, we discussed all the topical issues of world politics and European policy.

[Question] About European policy, you will travel to Chequers on 5 and 6 May to meet the British prime minister. Did Lord Carrington deliver any message from Margaret Thatcher?

[Answer] No, there was actually no reason to. You are quite right that we, the British and the German Governments, will be meeting soon within the framework of our regular meetings. No, our exchange of views dealt with general issues and not with issues related to the mutual German-British relationship, which as a matter of fact is in rather good shape. What needs to be discussed are certain areas of the European Community's policy where certain differences of interests find their expression and need to be settled. This isn't the case with regard to general issues of foreign and world or security policy of the West.

[Question] Margaret Thatcher has been in Riyadh. You yourself will go to Riyadh. Has there been any message from over there?

[Answer] No, there was no message, but, of course, there have been very interesting reports on the talks the British prime minister had in Riyadh, in Saudi Arabia, as well as in the Arab Emirates and in Abu Dhabi.

[Question] Unlike you, Margaret Thatcher has stated quite plainly that she will deliver weapons to Saudi Arabia. Will there be any change in your point of view?

[Answer] As a matter of fact, I repeated once again only a few days ago what everybody knows anyway, namely, that the restraint exercised by our country up to now regarding the export of weapons and other military goods will also be valid in the future, to be sure. I also have restated in public that the Federal Government is now, after 10 years, in the process of reexamining the rules on this, that is to say, the experiences we have gained with the rules on arms exports, rules which we made for ourselves early in the past decade. This surely will not lead to our giving up our restraint on principle. The British prime minister finds herself in a completely different situation in this respect. England never imposed this restraint on itself nor did France. In Saudi Arabia, the British Government not only expressed its readiness to make arms deliveries, but also its interest in such deliveries.

[Question] In the event that British arms deliveries take place, arms will be delivered which are also produced in Germany. Will there be any conflict?

[Answer] Well, the term conflict goes much too far, but if the question arises, it will become necessary to discuss this in detail with one another. This would not be something new. We have experienced this before with regard to arms systems developed and produced jointly with France.

CHANCELLOR DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH SAUDI ARABIA

LD251450 Hamburg DPA in German 1332 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 25 Apr (DPA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has emphasized that the issue of possible arms exports to Saudi Arabia is not at the center of his trip to that country. In an interview for BILD AM SONNTAG, the chancellor also said that the Federal Government's policy concerning this question will continue to be governed by great circumspection. "The Saudi leadership knows that we have always exercised great reticence in this area," Schmidt said. The principles of the arms export policy are currently being examined, a process in which national interests are the sole guidelines, he said.

The chancellor emphasized Saudi Arabia's importance for the FRG: "Saudi Arabia is outside Europe and, after the United States, is today our most important partner." The objective is to secure for German industry an important, long term share in Saudi Arabia's development. Schmidt said that considerable importance is attached to the Saudis' "moderate and moderating" policy among the oil states. According to Schmidt, close economic and political cooperation is the best safeguard for the FRG oil supply.

Comments on Arms Supplies

LD261306 Hamburg DPA in German 1158 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 26 Apr (DPA)--On the eve of his visit to Riyadh, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt once again underlined that there is "at present" no intention to supply Leopold II tanks to Saudi Arabia. In an interview on ZDF Television, Schmidt nevertheless refused to forecast the development over the next few years or decades. The reassessment of German arms export policy would "continue for a few months yet," the chancellor said. But in any case, the Federal Republic would also, in the future, exercise the greatest restraint in the question of arms supplies.

Schmidt expressed the view that the Saudi leadership would not turn the question of German arms supplies into the central issue of the talks. He expected a very detailed exchange of views on international, world economic and bilateral questions. The chancellor pointed out in the ZDF interview that, during the past few years, Saudi Arabia has become the Federal Republic's most important political and economic partner outside NATO. He rejected the suggestion that the Federal Republic is in the process of becoming economically too dependent on Saudi Arabia, which provides more than one quarter of German oil imports and which is Bonn's biggest creditor and most important trading partner in the Arab region.

Schmidt underlined in the ZDF interview that the Middle East conflict is, for Arabs and Israelis, "much more urgent than the fear that the Soviet Union might advance in that region." Europe and the United States should not underestimate the Arab-Israeli conflict and the need to bring about permanent peace. "Only when that has been established is there any hope to stop the advance of Soviet influence in that region."

Regarding a Western rapid deployment force in the Gulf region, the chancellor said in an interview for DEUTSCHE WELLE today that the West should not do anything "which might impair the freedom of decision by the nonaligned states around the Arab gulf." He stressed: "The right of the Arab states to determine and decide on their own fate must not even seem to be obscured."

Departs for Riyadh

LD270904 Hamburg DPA in German 0803 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 27 Apr (DPA)--Against the backdrop of a continuing debate at home about Saudi Arabia's arms wishes and the future German arms export policy, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt left Monday for a 2-day visit to Riyadh, the Saudi Arabian capital. In his talks with King Khalid, Crown Prince Fahd and important members of the government, Schmidt will discuss, apart from the development of economic cooperation, a broad range of world political and economic problems.

The chancellor is undertaking his visit with the expectation that the leadership of Bonn's most important partner outside NATO will not make its arms wishes the central theme of the talks. Saudi Arabia is the largest oil supplier and creditor of the Federal Republic, as well as the most important German trade partner in the Arab region. Schmidt is accompanied by, among others, Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff and Guenther van Well, state secretary at the Foreign Ministry. On Wednesday, the chancellor will visit the United Arab Emirates.

KOHL ASKS FAVORABLE EXAMINATION OF SAUDI REQUESTS

LD251144 Hamburg DPA in German 1101 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 25 Apr (DPA)--CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl asked that possible Saudi requests for FRG arms be examined "very carefully and favorably" in view of Saudi Arabia's important role in maintaining the stability of the Gulf region.

In an interview for BERLINER MORGENPOST (Sunday edition), Kohl nevertheless qualified this by stressing that this requires coordination with the United States as well as talks with Israel and Egypt.

EXPERT VIEWS MIDEAST VIS-A-VIS SAUDI TANK DEAL

DW241222 Bonn DIE WELT in German 24 Apr 81 p 5

[C. von Brockdorff article: "Will Schmidt Offer the Saudis Gepards instead of Leos?"]

[Text] It isn't to be expected that the Soviet Union will set out for new campaigns of conquest in southwest Asia by force of arms. Its course of action in Afghanistan entailed political and military measures of the West which make it appear doubtful whether Moscow would run the risk of a military conflict between the superpowers.

A Western deterrence, albeit still in the process of being set up, is having its effects in the region. It is imperfect and harbors risks, as does everything in that particular region. Only the West must know where it can cope with the risks--and where they become incalculable for the West. An assessment of the situation must first of all take military factors into account.

Western deterrence mainly is based on the constant presence of strong U.S. aircraft carrier combat units in the Indian Ocean. In case of emergency, Washington intends to guarantee the inviolability of the area by using nuclear weapons. Here already the gap in deterrence becomes evident: The credibility of this thesis is being influenced by the lack of presence of strong ground forces. They are standing by in the United States as a rapid deployment force. Covering space and time in their case entails disadvantages vis-a-vis the Soviet Union which operates on shorter lines. Present amphibious forces of the U.S. Marine Corps would, however, be capable of building a bridgehead fast.

The stability of the region is inalienable to the NATO states. On this stability depend the economic strength of the Western industrial nations and their capability of waging war. If this capability were lost, deterrence would collapse--with all the consequences that would result for the Western democracies.

Hence, it is necessary also to take a look at Turkey's role in this region. The country is located in the deep flank of a Soviet advance toward the Gulf. Its armed forces are present along the 2,000-km border with the Soviet Union, Iran, Iraq and Syria. But the armament of the Turkish 2d and 3d Armies in Anatolia is hopelessly obsolete and can no longer be compensated for by the exemplary training and discipline of the Turkish Armed Forces. It is necessary to modernize these armies. In this respect, the West should resist the foolish temptation to obligate Turkey to take any action in the event of any Soviet action in this region.

The improvement in Turkish arms would have the indirect effect of enhancing the Soviet risk without plunging Turkey into any undesired confrontation with the Soviet Union. In effect, this would be tantamount to an expansion of the flexible response without the dangers that would be concimitant with a new definition of the automatic duty of the alliance to help.

But it would be an illusion to assume that the Soviet dream of unhindered access to the world seas would be destroyed solely by military deterrence on the part of the West. The region is unstable. What force will replace the integrating figure of Khomeyni after his demise? Will Moscow then reach the Gulf via indirect methods?

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig sees this possibility. Washington's policy is aimed at promoting the region's stability, politically and militarily, with the worldwide Soviet interventionism (a verbatim utterance by Haig) necessitating priority over the Middle East conflict between Arabs and Israelis in the choice of the means. The strength and survival capability of Israel is in the U.S. national interest. This was nearly equivalent to a guarantee statement for Israel. Actually, it would have been unnecessary. The convincing force of the argument for strategic reasons applies to the West as a whole, leaving moral considerations aside.

Haig's most important step toward the stabilization of the region is the delivery of five AWACS and seven strategic refueling planes to Saudi Arabia. He termed it inalienable. This will increase many times over the combat power, attainable some day, of 60 Saudi combat planes of the U.S. F-15 type.

The options resultant from AWACS raise the armament of a state to a strategic dimension. Egypt's President as-Sadat saw that immediately, and he now also wants this system. Yet, Israeli protests against the delivery of the early warning system to Saudi Arabia failed to convince Haig. What is taking place before Israel's eyes is a quanity leap in Arab arms. In the future, Israel's air raid forces will be exposed to the Saudi air defense.

The change won't happen in one day. Some 10 to 12 years will pass. But on principle, the following is transpiring: As a result of the enhancement of the Arab air defense, Israel's air raiding strength will be weakened. Indirectly, this strengthens the Arab offensive capacity. The power ratio will shift. What comes like a bombshell in this situation is the Saudi Arabian desire for arms deliveries from the Federal Republic of Germany--a desire whose consequences thus far have been looked into only superficially.

Allegedly, the Saudis want delivery of 200 combat tanks of the German type, Leopard II. Since this is an offensive weapon, people hesitate, suggesting instead that Saudi Arabia be given Gepard antiaircraft tanks. This is a purely defensive weapon, they say. At first glance, these definitions are acceptable, but they disregard the power ratio in the region involved. It would completely change if the Germans would deliver the Gepard, hitherto the world's most modern antiaircraft tank.

No other army has anything comparable, barring The Netherlands. The United States still is in the process of developing a similar system, and the Soviet ZSU-23/4 which inflicted such great losses on the Israelis in the Yom Kippur war isn't nearly as efficient.

It goes without saying that the Leopard II also is an advanced weapons system, so advanced in fact that the Bundeswehr as the first user has found that it requires "complete rethinking." Commanders and gunners can only be soldiers with extended service periods who--this mustn't be forgotten--are recruited from a technically oriented society. Such men alone cannot only master the complicated technology of the Leopard II but also--a fact which often is overlooked--exploit the tactical options inherent in the system in combat.

It is the latter point by which the strategic effect of a potential German Leopard II delivery must be measured. The Arab armies never were able to handle tanks. They drove them, but this is only a means to an end. Hardly any other weapons system of the ground forces requires such a great deal of tactical knowledge, readiness to make decisions and dynamics as does the combat tank.

The German Army has learned how to handle tanks. In this respect, it is looking back on a tradition. The Israelis also are mastering the combat tank. The day after the outbreak of the Yom Kippur war when the world was under the impact of the Egyptian tank advance on the Sinai, the prediction was made (DIE WELT reported it) that the Egyptians would be unable to force a decision with their tanks. The course of events confirmed this picture: It was only the intervention of the superpowers which saved Egypt's Armed Forces from total destruction.

Israel's potential main antagonists--Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia--have more than 5,000 combat tanks, all told. Israel has but 3,000. The Israeli argument that the delivery of the Leopard II to the Saudis would increase the caliber of the main armored weapon in the Middle East to 120 (from the present 105) doesn't hold water. Saudi Arabia could obtain tanks of such caliber in England or in the United States, the main weapon of the U.S. Abrams tank, strangely enough, being a German Rheinmetall gun produced under license. In November 1979, Jordan ordered as many as 278 British Shir I tanks, an improved version of the Chieftain. The caliber: 120mm. Syria already has 120 Soviet T-72 tanks and is expecting more. The caliber: 125 mm.

The Leopard II in the hands of the Saudis indeed would enhance the aura of this state, but hardly anything would change in the power ratio with Israel. The Arabian numerical superiority in armor is suffocating anyway. If another war were to break out, Israel would have to cope with these tanks in a battle of combined arms. The battle with combined arms requires great dexterity of leadership. Israel is the only country in the region that has that dexterity.

It is inconceivable without the capability of the Israeli Air Force, one of the world's best, to prevail. In the hour of need, it would have to foil the Arab attack. It did so in 1973, but before it did, it had to crash into the Egyptian air defense with considerable losses.

The Israeli capability to halt an Arab attack would be seriously impaired if Gepard antiaircraft tanks delivered from Germany would advance along with the spearhead of attack. They are best suited for that purpose. Their effectiveness could even be enhanced by AWACS. With 50 such antiaircraft tanks, it is possible to put up a successful defense against an attack on a front 100 km in width. The existence of Israel's Air Force would be threatened by the Gepard with its computer-controlled 35-mm machine guns. The decline of the Israeli Air Force, however, would be bound to pull the state of Israel to its doom.

The Federal Government shouldn't venture any step in this respect without close strategic consultation with the United States. It is a fundamental interest of the West to build the stability of the region and to consolidate it so as to thereby serve a higher strategy. If it fails to attain this, the consequence might be its own decline. It cannot, however, be in the interest of the West to make its own risks in the region incalculable by the thoughtless delivery of an antiaircraft system.

GENSCHER CALLS FOR SUPPORT ON NATO DECISIONS

LD251112 Hamburg DPA in German 0927 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 25 Apr (DPA)--Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, chairman of the FDP, is convinced that the policy pursued by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and himself will continue to receive the unconditional support of the SPD-FDP government coalition. In an interview on South German radio today, the vice chancellor warned members and officials of both parties against deviating from the government program.

In response to a question, Genscher also commented on those SPD forces which apparently are no longer prepared to give their full support to the Federal Government's policy on a number of issues. He said that anyone who believes that it is no longer necessary following the 1980 general election to stand by statements made before the elections will jeopardize not only the government, but could, in addition, create a crisis of confidence within the parliamentarian democracy." Therefore, as far as he is concerned, the consistent realization of the government program is, "for my own party, but also for the government coalition," a question of political credibility. Genscher emphasized that the chancellor fully shares his view concerning this issue.

Genscher made a point of including in the question of credibility the approval by the "entire German Bundestag" of the dual NATO decisions on missile counterarming and simultaneous offers of negotiations to the Soviets. This is a fundamental issue of confidence for our democratic state. "It is an issue of the stability of the Federal Government, but also concerns the stability of the Western alliance," the FDP chairman said. The dual decision is "irreversible in both parts." It is now up to the Soviet Union to open the way toward equilibrium at as low an armament level as possible through a constructive policy and through its willingness to dismantle its highly threatening arsenal of medium-range missiles.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE DISCUSSES BREZHNEV VISIT

DW241244 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 24 Apr 81 p 1

[Article signed C.G.: "Brezhnev Visit to Bonn Only in the Fall?"]

[Text] Bonn, 28 Apr--Bonn expects Soviet chief of party and state Brezhnev to visit only after the summit meeting of the heads of state and government of the Federal Republic, the United States, Great Britain, Italy, Canada and Japan, scheduled for 20 and 21 July in Ottawa. Reportedly, U.S. President Reagan in contacts with Chancellor Schmidt has approved a Schmidt-Brezhnev meeting even prior to a U.S.-Soviet meeting, but pointing out that this Schmidt-Brezhnev meeting should not take place before the conference of the leading Western politicians in Canada. This is why Bonn assumes now that, even though no date has been agreed on, Brezhnev will come to the Federal Republic in early August or in September.

Probably of primary importance during the Brezhnev visit are the forthcoming U.S.-Soviet talks on the limitation of medium-range weapons. In Bonn, the domestic debate is planned by the contradiction between the Federal Government and Social Democratic disarmament spokesman Bahr.

CDU/CSU Deputy Jenninger on Thursday called on Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher to "establish clarity in their parties" with respect to this issue. Jenninger referred to Bahr's remarks made in support of the Soviet demand for the inclusion of the Western weapons of the "forward based systems" on submarines. Jenninger said that "Bahr's statement weakens the position of the Federal Government, undermines the position of the Western alliance and encourages and supports the Soviet Union in its demands."

Following a Moscow visit by a delegation of the Young Socialists, JUSO Chairman Piecyk once again reaffirmed his intention in Bonn on Thursday to advocate the termination of the NATO counterarming decision by the Federal Republic at the SPD federal level party congress in early 1982. In this connection, Piecyk termed the counterarming decision, which emerged as a consequence of the Soviet advance armament, as a mere "armament decision." The deployment of new nuclear missiles in the Federal Republic demanded by NATO would "create insecurity," the Young Socialists believe. Piecyk cited as a result of the Young Socialists' Moscow visit the impression that people in the Soviet Union are convinced that the incumbent U.S. Government isn't seriously interested in negotiations on strategic weapons and medium-range missiles.

SCHMIDT NOTES WILLINGNESS TO NEGOTIATE WITH GDR

LD251632 Hamburg DPA in German 1518 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has declared the Federal Republic's willingness to take part in new negotiations with the GDR without preconditions. The same is to be expected from the other side, Schmidt said in an interview with the Berlin SPD election newspaper ZEITUNG AM SONNTAG. It is a question of securing the results of the treaty policy and, as far as possible, of further developing them. The people of Berlin may be sure, Schmidt stated, that improvement in their day-to-day life will again be in the foreground. Among other things, the hoped-for revival of the city railway is something which the Berliners want. He described a correction to the rise in the minimum exchange requirements as a "justified concern" in particular of the people of Berlin.

Schmidt welcomed the readiness for talks expressed by SED leader Erich Honecker at the latest SED party congress, but stressed: "We cannot, however, make ourselves dependent on the development of the overall political climate."

TURKISH CITIZENS IN FRG MARCH IN WEST BERLIN

TA261744 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Summary] The march "from exile to homeland and greetings and loyalty to the glorious Turkish Army" organized by Turkish citizens in the FRG was held today in West Berlin.

According to the Turkish radio and television correspondent in West Berlin, tens of thousands of Turks, who came from various cities in the FRG, gathered in West Berlin. A group of about 250 persons tried to obstruct the march. However, the marchers did not respond to the provocations. The march started at 1500 Turkish time as originally planned. A large portrait of Ataturk and the Bursa military band headed the 2.5-km long line of marchers. The march ended at the Turkish Consulate General in West Berlin. A speech was delivered here on behalf of the organizing committee in which the Turkish Army was lauded for restoring tranquillity in Turkey after the 12 September operation.

BONNET ANNOUNCES GISCARD, MITTERRAND VICTORIES

LD262224 Paris Domestic Service in French 2111 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Statement by Interior Minister Christian Bonnet--live]

[Text] Here are the results of the first round of the presidential election as they stand at 2300. These results are only partial, of course. They do not contain results from the Paris region nor those from the overseas departments or territories. However, it seems to me that the figures still to come aren't likely to change in any significant way those which I am going to give you in percentages. I remind you that the results will not be official until they have been verified and proclaimed by the Constitutional Council within the next few days. The turnout, although slightly less than 3 points below that in the first round of the 1974 election, remains high at more than 82 percent. This shows the vitality of our democracy. It is the proof of the French people's attachment to the election of the president of the republic through universal suffrage.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing obtained 5,362,303 votes or 28.85 percent;
Francois Mitterrand: 4,876,655 or 26.24 percent;
Jacques Chirac: 3,270,870 or 17.60 percent;
Georges Marchais: 2,813,262 or 15.13 percent;
Brice Lalonde: 686,909 or 3.69 percent;
Arlette Laguiller: 450,213 or 2.42 percent;
Crepeau: 389,963 or 2.09 percent;
Michel Debre: 307,644 or 1.65 percent;
Marie-France Garaud: 234,879 or 1.26 percent;
Bouchardeau: 188,985 or 1.01 percent.

I repeat that these are partial results based on 23,066,466 registered electors, 18,899,625 voters and 18,581,683 votes cast, but I repeat that the figures which are still awaited aren't likely to change in any significant way the percentages which I have just related.

Any comparison of these results with those of 1974 appears difficult if only because the three candidates of the main opposition parties who put themselves forward this time were represented last time by one candidate only, Francois Mitterrand.

In accordance with the constitution, the only two who will be present in the second round are Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Francois Mitterrand. Each of them proposes a profoundly different type of society from the other: The French men and women will have to choose between them on 10 May.

Updated Results

LD270030 [Editorial Report] Paris Domestic Service at 0000 GMT on 27 April reports that the final results of the first ballot are still not known, but that the latest figures from the Interior Ministry concern 27,275,000 votes. It adds that the remaining votes to be reported will change only very slightly the following percentages:

Giscard d'Estaing	28.02 percent	Laguiller	2.34
Mitterrand	26.15	Crepeau	2.23
Chirac	17.95	Debre	1.67
Marchais	15.29	Garaud	1.32
Lalonde	3.88	Bouchardeau	1.14

GISCARD THANKS VOTERS, PROPOSES TWO TV DEBATES

LD262118 Paris Domestic Service in French 2025 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Statement by President Giscard d'Estaing at his election campaign headquarters--live]

[Text] In today's voting, the French people have placed me at the top of the list of the 10 candidates to the presidency of the republic. I am deeply touched and happy at this show of confidence. I thank all those who voted for me.

On 10 May, both of the candidates who will stand will have votes which will not necessarily have been cast for them in the first ballot. Basically, Mr Mitterrand needs Communist votes. I will represent--while respecting personalities without being self-opinionated or bearing malice, as I said last Friday--the other democratic groupings: that is to say, all those which reject bureaucracy and Marxism. I will do this while taking into account the anxieties which have been expressed in recent weeks. Tomorrow evening in Dijon, I will begin to expound on the themes in the second ballot: a society of freedom and responsibility; a more just and united society; a strong and peaceful nation; a society of hope for France.

The rule of the second ballot must be that of clarity. Each individual must be able to make his decision in full knowledge of the facts while weighing the consequences of his vote.

I am also ready to meet Mr Mitterrand in television debates in order to give the public the necessary information and food for thought. Because of the importance of the subjects, two debates seem necessary to me--one on economic and social problems and the other on French foreign policy and security.

Thank you once again, all of you whose show of confidence has deeply touched me. Now our ideas are going to win, because these are the only ones which can ensure France's future and happiness. [applause]

MITTERRAND EXPRESSES GRATITUDE TO VOTERS, FRIENDS

LD262142 Paris Domestic Service in French 2106 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Correspondent's interview with Francois Mitterrand at Chateau-Chinon--live]

[Text] [Mitterrand] From the bottom of my heart, I thank the 7 million and more French people who have expressed their confidence in me on this important day for France and the republic. And you will understand the special expression of my gratitude which I make to my friends the Socialists. But the struggle continues. We must now rally in a great national surge all those who have chosen change as against the policy of unemployment, social injustice and inequality. They are the majority. Let no one relax his effort, and 10 May will be the day of victory for the forces of youth, renewal and progress. [applause]

[Question] Francois Mitterrand, the surprise of the poll is the low vote for Georges Marchais. What do you think about this?

[Answer] Well, I believe that...you are asking me a question, but I don't want to follow that line. Many of my friends are taking part at the moment in debates in television studios. They know perfectly well what they have to say. And I myself will [words indistinct] to continue this conversation.

[Question] No more tonight?

[Answer] Tonight I wanted to talk to the French people.

CHIRAC OFFERS NO COMMENT ON ELECTION RESULTS

NC262243 Paris AFP in English 2240 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 26 Apr (AFP)--Neo-Gaullist French presidential candidate Jacques Chirac, after gathering a projected 18 per cent of the vote in the first round of the presidential elections today, said he would make his "personal position" known tomorrow on the final 10 May round.

Observers said that the phrasing of his statement this evening suggested clearly that he would not attempt to directly instruct his supporters to vote for a particular candidate in the second round.

The Paris mayor apparently did not gain enough votes to set himself up as a political king-maker for the incumbent president during the second round, and Gaullist figures stressed that the practice of standing down in favor of another candidate is not an option for an office-seeker eliminated in the first round. But Mr Giscard d'Estaing indirectly acknowledged that he will need the votes of those who supported Mr Chirac in the first round.

MARCHAIS DISCUSSES ELECTION, COOPERATION

LD262305 Paris Domestic Service in French 1941 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Interview with PCF Secretary General George Marchais at PCF headquarters in Paris by Pierre Mougeotte for Europe 1 and Jean-Pierre Elkabbach for Channel 2--live]

[Excerpts] [Marchais] First of all, I want to thank all the voters, nearly 5 million, who by voting for the Communist candidate have clearly shown their desire for a real change. From the beginning of this election campaign, we ourselves have underscored that by its very nature the presidential election constitutes a particularly difficult battle for the Communist candidate. This difficulty has been considerably aggravated because of the concerted action of all the other candidates in evading the real conditions of change, in preventing the French people from choosing freely a new policy, in restricting the vote to a choice between two candidates.

These joint efforts of the right and the Socialist Party have thus resulted in the fact that some voters who want change voted already in the first round for the candidate who has been presented to them as the only one capable of beating Giscard d'Estaing. In these tough conditions, the determination of which the Communist voters have just given proof must be appreciated all the more. By voting for the Communist candidate, they have clearly spoken in favor of a new policy comprising the improvements expected by working men and women as well as profound anticapitalist reforms without which these objectives cannot be attained. They have spoken out for a union government of unity capable of acting effectively to implement this new policy. They have expressed their desire to act themselves for change. They have done well. They have made the best possible choice for change and union. For the second round, the Communists will not continue this same struggle which they have undertaken since the beginning of this campaign. Our party's central committee will meet on Tuesday to make the necessary decisions to this effect.

[Question] Mr Marchais, may we ask you what your conditions for a union government are?

[Answer] As far as we are concerned, I have just told you that the Communists will continue their struggle, the same struggle which they have undertaken since the beginning of the campaign. In other words, the 51 [figure as heard] proposals which I have presented to the French people on behalf of my party and the formation of a union government containing Socialist and Communist ministers remain the very conditions of change.

[Question] You say that you are going to pursue the struggle. Can you tell us tonight if you wish to meet with the leaders of the Socialist Party, and if you personally are disappointed with these results?

[Answer] I obviously would have wished for a better result: I have fought for this but, you know, the Communists have a strong backbone, and when you have nearly 5 million supporting you, nearly 5 million with an extremely high degree of consciousness, then you can look to the future with confidence.

Giscard d'Estaing has himself chosen his privileged opponent for the second round in the person of Francois Mitterrand, and Francois Mitterrand has hit the ball back into his court. This is a table tennis party. Didn't he say only last Friday in Toulouse: Why are there six Socialist candidates when one would be sufficient? This is Francois Mitterrand's view of democracy.

I have the courage to say things clearly, and my opponents of the right and the Socialist Party have all dodged the issues. What discussion, what democratic debate has there been? Nobody wanted to face me on television in front of the French people to clarify basic issues. And in these conditions, the voters, including those who give us their trust, have intended to vote usefully, vote usefully, vote usefully already in the first round, without giving a thought to what is going to happen tomorrow.

I say that I understand this, I understand but obviously I regret it, but I am certain that the electors who trust the party--I had many expressions of this during my campaign--have thought that it was better and right to vote usefully in the first round to get rid of Giscard and then we will see what follows. Well, they will have their experiences. Believe me, I and my party will help them in the struggle so that this experience will not be too tough for them.

[Question] With 16 percent, how can you set conditions for Francois Mitterrand to win your votes and to be sure that what you ask will be honored?

[Answer] Mr Mougeotte, I set conditions for no one. First, I tell you that the party, the central committee, will meet on Tuesday and will make a decision.

[Question] It hasn't yet been made?

[Answer] Absolutely not! But what I know is that it is totally out of the question that the Communist Party could fight for a policy other than that which it is following, that is, the policy of its 22d and 23d congresses. It is totally out of the question that the Communist Party should fight for a policy different from that which I have advocated in my 131 [figure as heard] proposals to change things. It is out of the question. [passage indistinct] It is totally out of the question that we should change our policy. But we don't set conditions. It was Mitterrand who said: No discussion between the first and second round, no Communist ministers. The French know what is going to happen tomorrow.

[Question] Can the PCF transfer its votes to Francois Mitterrand if there are to be Communist ministers in a future government of Francois Mitterrand?

[Answer] I tell you, one thing is certain: It is out of the question for the PCF to support a government that contains no Communist ministers. This is certain. But regarding the decision we shall make for the second round, the central committee will make it democratically. And I say very calmly and very sincerely that obviously the party will make its assessment of the position.

I have fought an honest contest, I have said what ought to be done and what I believe in profoundly. I was not followed as I wished, by people who trust us. I am sure of this trust even if they did not vote for me today. They look and they can look into my eyes honestly and openly, I will continue to trust them. They can count on me and the party. And experience will show them that we were right.

I have listened tonight to some dreamers who foresee the PCF's decline. Well, believe me, I have several good surprises in store for them.

[Question] The Socialist Party leaders have said that they didn't want to meet with you before the first round. But what about you, do you wish to meet with them now for a discussion?

[Answer] I would have wished to have 1.5-2 million more votes tonight, but I don't have them. Now, as far as a meeting with the Socialist Party is concerned, the matter falls into the same perspective. You can always express a desire, but it has to be admitted that two sides are needed for a meeting. Mitterrand has said: No meeting with the Communists, no negotiations with the Communists, no program with the Communists, no Communist minister. So maybe now those who have voted tonight have to face up to this situation. I can do nothing about it.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES' RECORDED CAMPAIGN TALKS

Mitterrand on Unity of Left

LD242042 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Presidential election program: Campaign speech by PS candidate Francois Mitterrand: date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] This evening, some words will be said by all the candidates, but it will no longer be the political leaders who will have anything to say--it will be yourselves. What you will decide on Sunday will weigh very heavily on the final choice on 10 May.

I want to tell you very simply what I think of it. As the Socialists' candidate, I am also--and you are well aware of it--the only candidate of the left capable of winning. The votes dispersed over other candidates, however respectable they may be, will jeopardize this victory. The stronger I am in the first round of voting, the greater will be my chances of being elected in order to lead the change.

This is why I ask all those of you men and women who want a change, another policy, another president, to give me the means here and now. I am the only one, I repeat, capable of representing the popular forces against Mr Giscard d'Estaing; I shall fight in your name provided that next Sunday you gather around me.

Throughout this campaign, I have developed my proposals. They are precise, they are ambitious, they are capable of being realized. Around me, advisers and experts chosen from among the best have been working for years in each field, assessing the desirable and the possible, without ever forgetting the behind the figures, behind the statistics, there are women, there are men, who today live a daily drama; and I am thinking of unemployment, the high cost of living, inequalities, the anxieties of the young, the loneliness of the aged.

But let them be reassured. New teams are there, and their relief is ready. Yes, we are ready to govern. With your support, with your aid, I shall pull France out of its crisis.

You shortly will be hearing from the two men principally responsible for the situation in which the country is suffering, they will speak to you of changes, of security, and even of hope. But how could they do tomorrow what they were incapable of doing over a period of more than 7 years? After so many failures, so many pledges unfulfilled, they have lost even the right to make promises. Send them back to their past and let us prepare the future together.

Our people possess immense and formidable capacities of creative intelligence, initiative, renewal. We have a lot of possibilities. Let us put France on its feet once again.

For more than 15 years, I have been fighting to enable the popular gathering--that is my heartfelt wish--to take charge of the renaissance of the country. I have united the Socialists, I have united the left too, and I hope that it may soon find a way to find itself once again.

As president of the republic, I shall gather the French together, and without disowning any of my convictions, I shall cement national unity. But the time has come when the forces of youth, the forces of labor, will assume the responsibility of power which has so long been refused them. They are worthy of it. They are the deep reality of France. Freedom inspires them together with the determination to rebuild a great country.

So, my dear fellow citizens, this is the moment to decide.

Marchais Call for Change

LD242052 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Presidential election program: Campaign speech by PCF Chairman Georges Marchais; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] As I have promised you during my first broadcast, I have given you the views of the Communists on the causes of your difficulties, the country's difficulties. I have put before you the solutions we advocate and the means to bring about change. If I had to sum it up, I would say: The cause of the crisis is the law of profit.

In 1979, the companies reached 47,000 billion old francs in profits. In this country, 520,000 persons enjoy a monthly income, every month, of 7.7 million old francs. You know the result. It is unemployment, it is a high cost of living, it is social injustice. Well, you see, all this must be changed. And if one does it, then it is possible to ensure full employment for the French people. It is possible to ensure the manual and intellectual workers, for peasants, women, to the young a better life and better working conditions. It is possible to put an end to a policy which does so much harm to France.

To this end, obviously, Giscard d'Estaing must be beaten, and the necessary forces must be mustered to overcome the obstacles so that one progresses toward the constitution of a government of alliance containing Socialist and Communists ministers to implement the new policy.

I have summed up things simply, but here is the crux of the problem. During the whole of the election campaign, I told you frankly what I was thinking, how to get on with things, how to bring it off. You know that you can rely on me. But now everything depends on you. It is up to you to decide. And nobody, and I say nobody, can assume this big responsibility aside from you.

On Sunday, when you are in the polling booth, away from every pressure, in full freedom, think it over carefully, think it over carefully because, you see, it will be on Sunday that everything will be decided. Say what is on your mind, say that you want change, real change. Say that you want the rally of all popular forces, say that you want a government of Socialist-Communist union, say it outloud, very loud on Sunday.

The more numerous we are, the more it is my profound conviction that we shall be able to progress toward change in an alliance. So until Sunday.

Chirac Message

LD242128 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Presidential election program: Campaign speech by Jacques Chirac, RPR chairman and mayor of Paris, date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] Dear compatriots from the metropolis and overseas, here we are at the end of an election campaign during which I have visited all the regions of our country. My first words are to express thanks to you--my thanks for the courtesy, and often the enthusiasm of your welcome; my thanks too, as a candidate for the attention you have paid to a campaign which was of a high standard. You know, it is a privilege to live in a democracy, to be able to express oneself freely in this way.

On Sunday, we are going to vote and decide for 7 years, that is to say a long period, on the future of our country. And on Sunday, we shall have three solutions. The first is to continue with a policy which, it is true, has not lived up to the expectations of the French. The second is to opt for a radical change in society which would include, whether we want it or not, the advent of the Communists in power, the Communist Party, and this is serious.

The third is the one I propose to you. This is to ensure a necessary change in our country for political stability. This supposes another way of governing--with greater firmness when essential things are at stake. This is to say the principal tasks of the state--concerning foreign policy, defense policy, the security of people and property, justice. It also includes greater freedom, greater responsibility for French women and men, for the workers of our country, for business, to increase production--as I proposed by defining the means to effectively fight unemployment, which is an unbearable scourge. This is what we should do. We must do it with more dialogue, more concerted action, with more solidarity, more fraternity between the generations, between the groups which make up our nation.

To do this, I think that we now need new people. This is why I am a candidate, this is why I propose renewal to you. This is why I called on all the French, whatever their origins may be, and who want stable change, to rally for this effort of renewal which is indispensable to our society.

During this campaign, I have said what I considered I had to say. It is up to you, it will be up to you on Sunday, to decide whether I should continue this effort to its conclusion--that is, if I should be present at the second ballot. But because it depends on you, because I have heard you, I am confident. I am confident in the future of our country. I have said what I thought to be good and right so that tomorrow French women and men can be happy and proud to belong to France. It is now up to you, in your confidence, on Sunday, to decide and to do so for 7 years.

Giscard: Candidate of Unity

LD242002 Paris Domestic Service in French 1844 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Presidential election program: Campaign speech by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] French women and men, my friends, the campaign for the first round is closing. This is the moment of truth. I have been drawn as the last speaker to address you. During this campaign, you have heard the accusers who are misleading you in order to win your votes. They are telling you that France is weak. They are deceiving you. France is strong. France has become the third military power in the world and this guarantees your security. They tell you that France has given up in the face of crisis. They are deceiving you. France has faced up with courage its situation is better this year than that of the powerful FRG.

We are gaining every day in our independence in the energy field. These accusers tell you that France doesn't seek justice. They are deceiving you. The French people have accomplished an effort of exceptional solidarity toward the aged, families, women living alone, the handicapped and manual workers. They all bear witness to this. This effort is going to continue.

Those who mislead you cannot conduct our country's destiny. Common sense leads to a simple conclusion: The one who has laid the foundation is best qualified to finish building the house.

Here are my objectives: Employment: ensure by priority employment or training for all young people who come on the labor market. I have detailed and expressed in figures the ways and means for this.

Peace: Maintain peace for France, despite the tensions and rivalries throughout the world. I shall continue to fight for peace.

Freedom: I have preserved freedom in France. I shall continue to make France an exemplary country of freedom.

And hope: We shall put France, we together, into the team of the world's leading countries: the United States, Japan and France. We have been capable of this in the military and nuclear fields, and we are capable of it in other fields.

In this campaign, I have remained above rivalries and the machinations of politics. I had the duty to do so. In 1974, you placed our country's fate into my hands, I had to respect your aspirations for dignity in political debate and for France's unity.

Every one of the other candidates represents a party or a trend. I am the only candidate of unity, the only one whose election would not be the victory of one faction over another. The others see France cut into two or three, or four. I see it as one.

To pursue France's progress, I need the cooperation of every one of you, with none barred and no hard feelings. France is above us, above our ambitions and our quarrels. It is looking at us like a mother who is waiting for a sign of affection. On Sunday, let us make, all together, at the first round already, the same gesture, the same voice, the same vote for France.

Long live the republic and good luck to France.

PRE-ELECTION POLLS GIVE CONTRADICTORY RESULTS

LD231127 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Apr 81 p 36

[Excerpt] Paris MATCH for 24 April publishes a poll carried out by Public S.A. from 6 through 10 April on a representative national sample of 5,000 people aged 18 or over. According to this poll, Giscard d'Estaing will win in the second round with 50.5 percent of the vote (instead of the 52 percent in the previous Public S.A. poll published in LE MONDE 10 April) as against 49.5 percent (instead of 48 percent) for Mitterrand.

The latter, if facing Chirac, would win with 53 percent. In the first round, the present head of state is credited with 27 percent of voting intentions (down 2.5 points); Mitterrand has 23.5 percent (down 0.5); Chirac has 18.5 (up 2 points); Marchais 19 percent (up 0.5); Lalonde 3 percent (up 0.5); Miss Laguiller 2 percent (up 0.5) and Debre 2 percent (down 0.5). Support for Garaud (2 percent), Bouchardeau (1 percent) and Crepeau (1 percent) remains stable.

LE QUOTIDIEN of Paris for 16 April publishes a poll carried out by Indice Opinion from 8 through 13 April on a representative sample of 2,046 people aged 18 or over.

Voting intentions for the second round give the advantage to Mitterrand with 54 percent (that is, a 4 points more than at the time of the previous Indice Opinion poll, carried out between 23 and 26 March, on a sample of 1.035 people). Giscard d'Estaing gets 46 percent (4 points less). In the first round, the Socialist candidate takes the lead, with 26 percent (in the previous poll, he had between 21 and 24.5 percent, depending on the circumstances). The present head of state gains 24.5 percent (as against 25.5-27 percent previously). Chirac has 20.5 percent (as against 19.5-21 percent). Marchais has 17.5 percent (as against 16.5-17.5 percent). Laguiller and Lalonde have 3 percent each; Debre, 2 percent; Garaud and Crepeau, 1.5 percent each and Bouchardeau, 1 percent.

For Michel Pinton, UDF general representative, the results given by Indice Opinion are "once again surprising, indeed suspect." Pinton, who recalls that the institute has been the traget of "serious criticism" from the Polling Commission, believes that "this poll, published only a few days before the closing date for the publication of opinion polls, cannot fail to attract doubt and, indeed, suspicion to the extent that some people could use it--as has happened recently--for a campaign to misinform the French people."

MINISTRY COMMENTS ON U.S. LIFTING OF SOVIET EMBARGO

LD251102 Paris Domestic Service in Fench 1000 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] The Quai d'Orsay has reacted to the U.S. decision to lift the embargo on wheat exports to the Soviet Union. A communique just released by the Foreign Ministry states that the U.S. decision makes void France's commitment not to replace U.S. deliveries with its own wheat deliveries. The Quai d'Orsay adds, however, that France's attitude regarding Soviet intervention in Afghanistan remains unchanged.

ANTI-NAZI GROUP FIRES SHOTS AT PARIS BOOKSHOP

NC261021 Paris AFP in English 1004 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 26 Apr (AFP)--A Jewish anti-Nazi group called "Pessah" (Passover) today claimed it fired two retaliatory shots during the night at a Paris bookshop which specialises in extreme rightist publications.

A spokesman for "Pessah", in a telephone call to AFP, said the shots were fired in retaliation for the profanation of 80 graves in the Jewish cemetery at Bagneux, a Paris suburb.

The spokesman said "Pessah" also planned to put bombs at neo-Nazi centres in Paris this morning. Pessah is not known to the police.

At the Bagneux cemetery, the right-wing "New French Nazi Front" (NFNF) had scrawled its initials in black paint on graves, with slogans like "Nuremburg will soon be revenged," "Yes to a pure Europe" and "Death to Israel."

The tombs of Jews who died after being deported to Nazi German camps in World War II were especially picked out for the hate graffiti.

ROMANIA'S ENACHE ADDRESSES SOCIALIST CONGRESS

AU240920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0805 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, 24 Apr (AGERPRES)--The Romanian Communist Party, the working people in Romania, the message of salute Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, head of the RCP delegation, conveyed to the participants in the congress of the Italian Socialist Party shows, follow with keen interest the activity of the Italian Socialist Party devoted to the promotion and strengthening of the unity of action of national revolutionary, workers' and democratic forces. Expressing satisfaction at the relations of friendship and collaboration existing between the RCP and PSI, the message of salute stresses that these relations continued to expand and diversify on the basis of mutual esteem and respect, contributing to the development of the traditional relations between Romania and Italy in the political, economic, technical, cultural and other domains, to the intensification of their cooperation internationally.

After setting forth the stand of the RCP and the Romanian state on European security and disarmament questions, the message of salute reads: In conditions of a deteriorating international situation, of economic crisis and general crisis of the capitalist society, the struggle must be intensified against the imperialist policy, against fascism and all forms of diversion and enslavement of peoples. The RCP develops collaboration and solidarity with the communist and workers' parties, strengthens cooperation with the socialist and social democratic parties, with the national liberation movements on the basis of fully equal rights, respect for each party's sacred right to independently set its political line, its tactics and strategy, with the advanced, anti-imperialist forces everywhere, starting from the necessity of intensifying the efforts of the masses of people, on a national and international plane, in the struggle for renewing transformation in societal life, for peace, detente, national independence and cooperation among peoples.

Conveys Ceausescu Greetings

AU240930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, 24 Apr (AGERPRES)--Bettino Craxi, secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party, received Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. During the interview, which occasioned an exchange of greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Bettino Craxi, satisfaction was expressed at the productive meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Bettino Craxi which marked essential moments in the steady development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, as well as the wish to further expand those relations. Questions relating to current concerns of the two parties and aspects of the international life were also approached, especially those regarding the course of the Madrid conference, stress being laid on the fact that it should conclude with positive results.

Talk With PCI's Pajetta

AU241852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1817 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 24 Apr (AGERPRES)--Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, had an interview with Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the Directorate of the Italian Communist Party, head of the Department of International Affairs of the CC of that party.

The two sides were highly appreciative of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties which have witnessed a steady development expressing their wish to amplify and diversify them in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH COMMEMORATES 1974 REVOLUTION

LD261030 Lisbon in Portuguese 1633 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Speech by President Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes, at 25 April session of the Assembly of the Republic, to mark the anniversary of the 25 April 1974 revolution--live]

[Excerpts] Mr Speaker of the Assembly of the Republic, Mr Prime Minister, chief of the armed forces' general staff, president of the supreme court, councillors of the revolution, ministers, honorable members, Portuguese men and women.

To commemorate April as we are doing here today, in the responsible and conscious presence of the legitimate representatives of our people, is not a routine ceremony imposed by the calendar or suggested by the still very vivid memory of recent historic events.

To commemorate April as we are doing here today is a political act that symbolically links us with and relates us to other periods in the history of Portugal when power was held by the people, when the legitimacy for exercising that power was entrusted by the free decision of the Portuguese, when judgment on political decisions was given in freedom and in acknowledgement of a collectively accepted and respected legality.

To commemorate April is also consciously to declare our pledge to reject all models and proposals of authoritarianism, all antidemocratic forms of exercising political power, all deviations from the demands of direct and universal suffrage.

To commemorate April continues to be to understand the exact value of the political mechanisms which have enabled us to maintain and defend solutions based on equilibrium, as a successful experiment and as future guidance, in order to deprive of pretexts those who seek--or may come to seek--to challenge our democratic course.

In spite of everything, and contrary to the fears and forecasts of many, it has been possible to defend the vitality of our democracy. The military institution has proved faithful to its pledge to return the power it temporarily held, fully and without artifices, to those elected by the people.

The crises that we have overcome, some of them very difficult indeed, provide the best evidence of the vitality of our democracy and fully prove that irreparable political mistakes cannot be made if trust is placed in the people's political maturity. We can thus draw from our exacting political experiences the firm conclusion that the defense and affirmation of democratic pluralism--which must include the full expression of decentralization and regional autonomy--is a value that cannot ever be questioned if we wish to celebrate the April anniversary as an assertion of the hopes it has raised in our spirits.

From the political parties we expect the essential democratic contribution of setting down their political concepts and programs, of defending the specific social interests they represent, of justifying the alternatives that make for political dynamism and democratic vitality, of offering solutions to crises and of providing electoral competition. The political parties are the foundations of democracy, [words indistinct] exercise of political freedom, instruments to raise the awareness of the citizens, components of the government in power, or of the opposition. The parties affirm themselves through their differences, through the willingness to negotiate and through their capacity for formulating alternatives. However, the political parties are also dutybound to seek an essential consensus, a democratic solidarity in defense of freedom, legality, pluralism and the independence of the Portuguese people. This essential consensus is indispensable to the continuation of the April revolution.

On another level, the existence and organized manifestation of social interests, independent of the parties and the organs of sovereignty, ensures that the social forces may legally pursue the specific goals of broad groups identifiable in labor relations, professional activities or in their position in the fabric of society.

This diversity of organs of sovereignty, political parties and social organizations, interconnected by the same basic commitment to pluralist democracy and to respect for legality, contains the meaning of the hope born in April 1974.

The future depends on us all and not on the authoritarian imposition of any singular will which regards itself as outside the boundaries of democratic pluralism and the judgment of all the Portuguese people--a judgment against which there is no appeal insofar as it is passed in freedom.

We now know that extremist or utopian attitudes are not the most effective way of uniting the Portuguese people and guiding them in the necessary tasks of modernization and development. We have unequivocally learned from experience that we can only face our collective challenges if we display realism and have a detailed knowledge of our society--its defects and its virtues, the way it operates, its potentialities, the best way of fostering a spirit of initiative and innovation.

We also know that the traditional models [words indistinct] the way they portray the complex relationships of modern society, are in crisis. For all these reasons, political action--understood as the providing of guidance to the collectivity and the solving of its problems--can only have a truly democratic meaning if it is exercised in the context of justice and balance and in a spirit of solidarity, for only thus may it aspire to political stability and to the social acceptance of decisions.

Rejection of dogmatism in any form is an attitude that must be adopted by all those capable of acting with a responsible degree of flexibility and of speaking the truth without demagogy. This is the context in which the basic and inseparable values of pluralist democracy, freedom, social solidarity, justice, human dignity and defense of the national identity acquire the utmost importance and take the form of immediate realities.

Such is the framework within which the major political goals of our immediate future are located. And it is important, first and foremost, to organize the necessary means and conditions for realizing our creative capacity by developing the spheres of activity that remain open to the expression of the interests and developments of the Portuguese people. We shall not achieve this--or rather we shall not achieve this rapidly and efficiently--if we fail to foster and uphold realism in the adoption of political steps and if we fail to adapt them to the human and social realities of our country, to the motivations and incentives of our people.

For the same reason it will be necessary to inform the Portuguese people with truth and quality, an essential condition for the creation of a motivated public opinion which reflects the generally held belief that the distortion of information will sooner or later be doomed to failure.

In every circumstance, to strive for political consensus on basic issues is a demand that is part and parcel of democratic responsibility in conditions of a fully exercised pluralism.

As for the revision of the constitution, all the Portuguese people expect that--as has happened at other times of major political significance--realism will prevail, and that the revised constitution may become--as always must be the case--the strongest link uniting all democrats, all the Portuguese people. With the coming revision of the constitution we shall finally have given full meaning to the action of those who, being soldiers, made democracy possible and contributed to its consolidation and, being patriots and democrats, krew how to return to their silent but determined task of safeguarding our sovereignty. Thus shall we be capable of responding in the political sphere to the demands imposed by the capacity of our people who, on countless occasions, have proved unequaled in their understanding and exercise of democracy, their acceptance of sacrifice in times of crisis, and their redoubling of efforts in the tasks of recovery and development.

Thus, we shall build a future to justify the present and signify our past. Such was, and remains, the hope of April, a hope that must be realized. [applause]

SAUDI ARABIA'S YAMANI ARRIVES FOR OIL CONFERENCE

LD261956 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Hector Arenas report from Barajas Airport]

[Excerpts] Saudi Minister of Petroleum Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani has arrived in Madrid to attend a conference on problems affecting the oil industry and their effect on the present world economy. Shaykh Yamani--who a few days ago announced in Washington that his country is pressing for a reduction of oil prices on the international market--made a short statement on his arrival here at Barajas.

The Saudi minister, who was met by the Spanish industry minister, recalled that his country and the Arab world in general have always had strong and special relations with Spain. He said this continues to be the case.

According to people accompanying Shaykh Yamani, Saudi Arabia proposes reducing oil prices by 15 percent and it hopes that this figure will be understood and followed by the rest of the OPEC countries at the meeting to be held in Geneva in May.

PRIME MINISTER ON FRG VISIT, COUP CONSEQUENCES

LD242238 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1730 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Excerpts] At the moment, Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo is holding a press conference with newsmen to brief them on the contents of today's cabinet meeting and to explain the results of his recent trip to West Germany. This was what the Spanish prime minister said at the beginning of his press conference:

[Begin recording] Among the highlights of my 24-hour trip to Hamburg and Bonn, which I concluded yesterday at noon, I should like to mention the 3 hours of talks with Chancellor Schmidt held in the presence of the ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries. Among other subjects, the conversation basically revolved around what I have called on other occasions "the West European and Atlantic vocation of Spain." That is, the talks focused on the negotiations for Spanish entry into the EEC and on the possible entry of Spain into NATO. As far as the EEC is concerned, I expressed to Herr Schmidt our desire to speed up the negotiations from the second half of this year, that is, after the report of the commission to the Council of Ministers on the Community's problems in agriculture and on the budget, and also, of course, after the French elections.

As for NATO, I repeated to Chancellor Schmidt the government's intention, as I announced during my investiture speech and which I will remind you of by quoting, as I did to Chancellor Schmidt, directly from the text of the speech: The government I aspire to head,--I would like to remind you that the date of the speech was 29 February --reaffirms its Atlantic vocation and proposes to begin consultations with the parliamentary groups in order to come to a majority view, to decide upon the timing and to define the conditions and ways in which Spain would be prepared to participate in the NATO alliance. I also told Chancellor Schmidt what I had already said previously in Spain, that my intention was to hold these consultations with the parliamentary groups before the summer. And I expressed our intention, the intention of the government, to take the steps necessary for entry into NATO as a natural culmination of our European policy rather than as the result of our bilateral agreements with the United States. You will see that there is little that is new in our position regarding the two subjects, the EEC and NATO, and that there is neither impatience on Spain's part with regard to NATO, nor patience with regard to the EEC. There is a consistent approach in the framework of a European and Atlantic foreign policy. [end recording]

'Supervised Democracy' Denied

LD250846 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Following this afternoon's cabinet meeting in the Moncloa Palace, Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo held a news conference. Pedro Fernandez Cespedes reports:

The prime minister's replies can be grouped into three categories: Spain's entry into NATO, following his recent visit to the FRG; the policy of concertedness [referring to government policy of achieving harmony with the opposition on the issue of regional autonomy]; and the consequences of the 23 February events in the Congress of Deputies--the abortive coup d'etat. With regard to the latter, some national and foreign media have described our political situation in recent weeks as a supervised democracy. Calvo-Sotelo denied that we are living in a supervised democracy. On 24 February we were in an abnormal situation, today our situation is normal.

[Begin Calvo-Sotelo recording] Civil power is absolutely established. The army is in its place. The government is determined to prevent a repetition of the circumstances which put those who were allegedly or actually responsible for the events of 23 February into a position or status which was outside their competence. [end recording]

ETA/PM ISSUES COMMUNIQUES RATIFYING CEASE-FIRE

LD241630 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Basque Fatherland and Liberty-Political-Military Front [ETA/PM], which is held responsible for the kidnapping of Valencia industrialist Luis Sunyer who was released after a ransom of several hundred million pesetas was paid, has issued a communique in which it ratifies its cease-fire position.

At the same time, it says that it will not abandon this position because of regressive provocations by the present political regime, but as a result of an overall political analysis. The organization adds that prospects in making agreements with the political forces are being created.

USSR AMBASSADOR EMPHASIZES DETENTE TO CARRINGTON

LD241131 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 24 Apr 81 p 4

[Diplomatic correspondent David Adamson report]

[Text] The Soviet Union launched an early morning diplomatic offensive at Northolt airport yesterday as Lord Carrington's aircraft was warming up to take him on a visit to West Germany.

Mr Victor Popov, the Russian ambassador, arrived at 7:30 for a hurriedly arranged meeting that lasted for less than half an hour.

He had been instructed by the Kremlin to speak to the foreign secretary personally to deliver an oral demarche on the theme of Mr Brezhnev's speech to the Communist Party Congress in Moscow on Feb 23, the speech has already been the subject of communications with Mrs Thatcher and other Western leaders.

The main subjects were the Soviet proposals for a freeze on nuclear missiles located in the European theatre and aimed at European targets, and the deadlocked Madrid conference on European security.

Foreign Office sources said that Mr Popov's remarks did not appear to break new ground but there were what were described as "nuances," and these were still being examined.

The timing of this unusually early start to the diplomatic round appears to have been dictated by a desire to emphasise the continued Soviet interest in detente so that it would be fresh in Lord Carrington's mind when he arrived in Bonn.

He is spending two days in Chancellor Schmidt and Herr Genscher, for foreign minister, yesterday. [sentence as published]

Other events the Kremlin probably had in mind were the NATO foreign minister's meeting in Rome on May 4 and 5, adjourned Madrid talks on May 5. [sentence as published]

NATO officials meet in Brussels next week to discuss policy at Madrid. The most important item on the agenda of the security conference, so far as the Soviet Union is concerned, is the proposal for a conference.

Mr Brezhnev has accepted a NATO proposal that the area in which troop movements would be subject to surveillance and notification should be extended to the Urals, but he has left it unclear what he wants in return.

One possibility is that he wants a quid pro quo covering the movement of warships, including nuclear submarines, in the eastern Atlantic.

The question of European-targeted missiles, known as theatre nuclear forces, is being dealt with in bilateral talks between the Americans and the Russians.

The West has turned down Mr Brezhnev's proposal for a freeze that would prevent the planned deployment of the American cruise and Pershing 2 missiles from the end of 1983 onwards.

The Allied view is that the Soviet Union has already deployed so many of its own advanced SS20 missiles that a freeze would merely guarantee its superiority in this field.

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER TOURS MIDDLE EAST

For reportage on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's tour of the Arabian Peninsula, including a Riyadh report on her 21 April press conference concerning her visit to Saudi Arabia, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 22 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES TURKISH CLAIM ON ARMAMENTS

NC251643 Athens NEWS in English 25 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] Cypriot Minister of National Defense and the Interior, Mr Veniamin, yesterday firmly denied allegations made by the Turkish daily HURRIYET that Greece is stepping up military capability on Cyprus.

The paper reported, under a headline reading "Greece Is Arming Cyprus," that the Greek Government had moved the 5th Army Division from Crete to Cyprus, and had stationed on Crete a squadron of A-7 fighters recently purchased from the United States. The HURRIYET article, based on reports from its correspondents in Nicosia and Ankara, also alleged that the Greek Cypriot Government had also received recently from Syria, T-54 and T-55 Soviet-made tanks, carrying the most modern equipment.

Greek Counterclaim

NC251644 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 24 Apr 81 pp 1,9

[Excerpts] While the Turks are strengthening their forces in Cyprus, with tanks in particular, they are trying in a suspicious manner to claim that Greece is sending forces to the Megalonisos [Cyprus]. This revelation about the strengthening of the Turkish occupation troops in Cyprus is made in an exclusive statement to AKROPOLIS by Cypriot Defense Minister Veniamin.

At the same time, both Mr Veniamin and sources of the National Defense Ministry in Athens have categorically denied the suspicious Turkish allegations about Greek reinforcements to Cyprus.

On the other hand, Turkish newspapersin Ankara carry threatening comments against Greece because of the Armenian demonstration in Athens last Sunday. Thus, this Turkish activity--the specific aims at this unprecedented distortion of reality are not known--is added to the heavy atmosphere that has recently been prevailing in Greek-Turkish relations.

Mr Veniamin's disclosure about the Turkish reinforcements was made because of Ankara press reports alleging that a Greek division has been sent to Cyprus from Crete and that the Megalonisos has been supplied with war materiel from Britain, France, Syria and Bulgaria.

Mr Veniamin's exclusive statement to AKROPOLIS, as it was reported last evening by our Nicosia correspondent A. Likavyis, is as follows:

In an exclusive statement to AKROPOLIS, Cyprus Interior and Defense Minister Khristodhoulos Veniamin has said that "the Turkish allegations about the dispatch of Greek troops to Cyprus and importation of heavy armaments are absolutely false and unfounded."

He went on: "On the contrary, we have information that Turkey has recently been reinforcing its troops, particularly with tanks. Therefore, the allegations of the Turkish circles that have recently been peaking are suspicious."

Sources of the National Defense Ministry have also described all these Turkish press reports as imaginary, stressing that there has not been any movement of Greek forces whatsoever, nor is it true that the Corsair fighter bombers have been flown to Cyrpus.

On the contrary, a section of the force with these aircraft, that has been stationed in Crete for the past 2 years, has already been transferred to an airport in mainland Greece to serve other defense purposes.

O FILELEVTHEROS Report

NC251905 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 25 Apr 81 p 12

[Text] Commenting on the report in the Turkish newspaper HURRIYET of a so-called "overarmament" of Cyprus by Greece and other countries, political observers in Nicosia have stated that this is an expression of a well-prepared plan behind which Ankara is hiding to get rid of the tight collar in which its intransigent stand on the Cypriot issue has imprisoned it.

The political observers add that the controlled and biased Turkish press has undertaken the work of misleading world public opinion aiming at justifying Ankara's stand on the Cyprus issue, the continued stationing of the Turkish troops on Cyprus and the supporting of its demands for fresh economic and military aid.

The political observers do not preclude that the HURRIYET article was aimed at paving the way for fresh Turkish actions for further faits accomplis on the island.

It appears that Cyprus' activities in the international arena are bearing fruit and, despite the Turkish reaction, the Cypriot problem has been portrayed everywhere as an issue of Turkish invasion and occupation of Cypriot territory. In its efforts to react and extricate itself from the tight situation that it is in with its continuing occupation of Cypriot territories, Ankara aimed at creating a myth about the "overarmament" of the Greek Cypriots and thus justifying the presence of the Turkish troops on the island as a necessary protection of the Turkish Cypriots.

The political circles indicate that both President Makarios and President Kiprianou have many times declared, from international and other arenas, that they are in favor of the island's total demilitarization and the solving of the Cyprus issue in a peaceful way within the framework of the UN resolutions and summit agreements. Ankara has given no response to these declarations.

GREEK CYPRIOTS SUPPORT ARMENIAN DEMONSTRATIONS

NC271137 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 21 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] Nicosia, ANKA--Armenians are going to stage demonstrations in the Greek Cypriot sector of Cyprus on Friday. Anti-Turkish slogans will be chanted and anti-Turkish placards will be displayed during the demonstrations, which enjoy the support of the Greek Cypriots.

It is reported that shops will be kept closed during the Armenian demonstrations, which will be staged in Nicosia, Larnaca and Limassol, where they will also donate blood to hospitals. Later they will hold a meeting at the municipal theater in Nicosia.

The Greek Cypriot newspapers, which pretend ignorance of the Armenian attacks on the lives of Turkish diplomats, allow large space for the Armenian allegations. The TO VIMA newspaper recently devoted an entire page to the "Armenian affair."

FINANCE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR HAVANA VISIT

NC250646 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 0530 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Minister of Finance Avxendiou has left for Havana to represent Cyprus at the nonaligned finance ministers' conference opening there tomorrow. The main subjects to be discussed at the conference will be the international financial crisis and its repercussions on the Third World.

KIPRIANOU REASSURES TURKISH CYPRIOTS IN MESSAGE

NC205731 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 25 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] President Kiprianou, in his Easter Day message to the people, reassures Turkish Cypriots that there is no animosity towards them and that the Greek Cypriot side will do all it can in a spirit of goodwill for the promotion of a viable solution to the Cyprus problem.

"In our struggle for the shaping of a better future for the Cypriot people we are not guided by feelings of bigotry or animosity towards any one. This assurance I give again to the Turkish Cypriots. It is our firm belief that, if there is to be progress and prosperity in Cyprus, all its citizens without exception, regardless of religion or race, must partake in it", the president declares.

The president refers to the significance of resurrection day as a day of hope and expresses confidence in ultimate vindication of the national struggle.

However, vindication does not come of itself. It requires patience and preseverence, endurance and courage and determination and these qualities should never be missed if the struggle for national and physical survival is to succeed, the president says in his message and calls for solid unity.

Pledging continued goodwill in the search for a fair solution, the president said: "As far as it depends on us, we are making every possible effort for the creation of a climate of goodwill and the promotion of a viable solution of the Cyprus problem".

President Kiprianou regretted the absence of a spirit of cooperation from the other side and said: "They are behaving arrogantly and provocatively because they feel they have superior material power, the mechanical power of the aggressive forces of invasion and occupation". However, he expressed confidence that the power of justice is always superior to force and he concluded with sending good wishes to the people under conditions of enclavement, the relatives of the missing and the refugees and assured that the government will do all it can to ease the hardship.

"We shall observe with consistence and deference all that the late Archbishop Makarios had bequeathed to us as a sermon and a legacy", the president said.

"We look forward, we long for and strive for this country to be a land of brotherhood, justice, peace, freedom and happiness for all the citizens".

BAYKARA PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR TURKISH CYPRIOTS

TA251900 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Minister of state, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Coordination Committee for Cyprus, Zeyyat Baykara, has said that new aid is to be extended to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus in a bid to help it solve its economic problems. Baykara, who is on an official visit in the Federated State, made a statement before his departure from the island for Turkey. Baykara noted that especially economic issues were discussed at the talks. Noting that some 14,500 tons of wheat worth about 220 million liras will be donated to the Federated State in 1981, Baykara added that steps will be taken to ensure that goods needed by the Turkish Cypriot community will be primarily imported from Turkey. Baykara said: A bicommunal, bizonal, independent, nonaligned solution that will guarantee the equal partnership rights of the Turkish Cypriot community will be a realistic and viable one. Turkey will continue to support the patient efforts exerted by the Federated State to this direction. Baykara and those accompanying him will return to Turkey this evening.

GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR ATHENS BOMBING

NC241227 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] A homemade bomb exploded early this morning at an electrical appliance shop on Dhragatsaniou St [in Athens] causing slight damage to the shop's show window. Two other homemade bombs had been planted outside another shop on Dhragatsaniou St, but were defused in time by police explosive experts. All three shops are selling West German electrical products.

Through a phone call made to Athens papers by an unknown person, an organization known as the Revolutionary People's Army has claimed responsibility for planting these bombs. The unidentified person said, the terrorist activities were carried out to protest the recent death, following a hunger strike, of West German anarchist Sigurd Debus.

ARMENIAN UNION RAPS TURKISH DEMARCHE ON RALLY

NC241543 Athens NEWS in English 24 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] After Turkish protests over events which took place in Athens on the anniversary of the Armenians' genocide by the Turks, the Panhellenic Ioan of Orthodox Armenians "Saint Gregorios" announced the following:

"Every year Armenians all over the world organize similar events. This year also, on May 3, at 1030 in Gloria Theater, a commemorative celebration in the memory of the Armenians slaughtered by the Turks in 1915 will be organized. About two million Armenians were slaughtered by the Turks and many of the victims have living relatives all over the world. What one would expect from the Turks would be disapproval of the genocide and not rejection of a fact which has been recognized and condemned by all the people."

I KATHIMERINI EDITORIAL ON TURKEY, U.S. RELATIONS

NC251941 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 25 Apr 81 p 5

[Editorial: "Vital Questions"]

[Text] Our country's foreign relations are going through a delicate phase. The crisis in our relations with Turkey has recently reflected a certain tension, and the deadlock in negotiations with the United States on the signing of a Greek-U.S. defense agreement has been confirmed. This agreement would be based upon the status and limits of operation--geographic and "qualitative"--of foreign bases in our country.

At first glance these two issues seem unrelated. They are, however, closely related. The state of our relations with Turkey and, specifically, public Turkish claims to Greek territory, decisively influence the position of Greece on the question of foreign bases and, more specifically, its requests for preservation of the Aegean balance of power and for guarantees of its eastern frontiers by the United States--and in the same way it influences the list of priorities in the country's defense problems.

The U.S. position on these requests and on the bases issue more generally is expressed through a well-known and traditionally open position toward Turkey and the entire situation in the eastern Mediterranean which in no way turns Ankara's views on Greek territory aside.

We will become slightly more specific on this last point. The United States refuses to accept Greek requests for guaranteeing the Aegean balance of power by maintaining the 7 to 10 ratio in granting U.S. military aid to Greece and Turkey and for guaranteeing our country's frontiers with the obligation of dynamic intervention in case of an aggressive act. This refusal is accompanied by allegations about the "psychosis" of the Greeks against the Turks, with strong "recommendations" that we should stop giving priority to the Turkish threat and so forth.

The heightening of Turkish provocativeness toward Greece--with the well-known violations of Greek airspace and the demand for its limitation to 6 miles and the unacceptable stir over the Armenians--comes to actively deny these U.S. "positions." The Americans, however, continue to insist on them and they broadcast them in every direction and to everyone imagining, obviously, that in this way they are exerting pressure upon the Greek Government. These positions also appeared recently in an article by the usually well-informed U.S. writer Sulzberger.

The most important point in this article was the allegation that Washington would be prepared to guarantee its own reaction toward any possible military move against Greek territory from the east if Greece agreed to demilitarize the east Aegean islands. The origin of this "recommendation" is obvious. They ask us to discard the actual and basic guarantee inherent in the defensive arming of the islands in exchange for a "piece of paper" which would only have a theoretical value as experience and practice to date demonstrate.

It is also here that we have a basic question: Why is it that the United States recommends the demilitarization of the Greek islands of the east Aegean? We could, to a certain extent, explain the grant of vast amounts in economic and military aid to Turkey if the United States has reconsidered Turkey's value after the known recent developments in central and western Asia. In what way and how, however, would the demilitarization of the Greek islands, in other words their placement at Turkey's disposal, contribute to the supposed role of Turkey as "a protector" and so on? On the contrary, a rift with Greece would completely dissolve the southeast wing of NATO and would, in fact, weaken Turkey itself.

What is then the purpose of the recommendation? What does the United States have to gain from the demilitarization of the Greek islands and--primarily--from the possible consequences of such an action? Could this provide, possibly, a purely "moral" and political satisfaction to Ankara for internal consumption reasons? Such a "satisfaction" however is not necessary because Turkey's position generally and toward the United States specifically does not depend on any such "satisfaction."

Then what is it? How is it that on the one hand they talks to us of a "psychosis," and they recommend that we should not fear a Turkish invasion, while on the other hand they recommend to us an action which would further expose us to such an incursion?

These are vital questions. They could indicate undercurrents and intentions whic we wish to believe they do not indicate. It must be admitted, however, that all this and the unalterable position of Ankara strengthen and justify Greece's insistence on certain requests and certain specific priorities.

AUTHORITIES STOP FRENCH NATIONALS' ENTRY INTO IRAN

NC231420 Paris AFP in English 1406 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 23 Apr (AFP)--Turkish authorities Tuesday arrested a doctor and a nurse working for the French organization Medecins Sans Frontieres (Physicians Without Borders) as they were preparing to enter Iran, French Foreign Ministry officials said here today. The two reportedly were planning a trip to a clandestine Kurdish hospital in Iranian territory, sources said. The Kurds have for several years been conducting guerrilla operations against Iran to obtain their indpendence. The doctor, who was not named, and the nurse, identified only as Miss Tavernier, were with Iranian guides when they were arrested, the Foreign Ministry officials said. They were held briefly, then released, but arrested again after Turkish authorities found pro-Kurdish leaflets on the Iranian guides. The doctor and nurse were being held at Van, in eastern Turkey, the officials said, adding that the French Embassy in Ankara has opened talks to obtain their release. A Medecins Sans Frontieres official also went to Ankara to negotiate with authorities, it was learned.

NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

TA251745 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] The North Atlantic Assembly delegation headed by the president of the Subcommittee on the Southeastern Flank, Van der Stoel, has left Turkey. Problems concerning NATO's southern region were discussed during the contacts held by the delegation in Turkey.

The delegation members were received by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, Deputy Chief of the General Staff Gen Necdet Oztorun, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and Labor Minister Tufan Esener.

GROUND FORCES COMMANDER RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAVIA

TA242044 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] National Seucrity Council member and Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin returned to Ankara today after concluding his visit to Yugoslavia as the official guest of the Yugoslav chief of staff, Vice Admiral Branko Mamula, and as the personal representative of Head of State Gen Kenan Evren. During his stay in Yugoslavia, General Ersin studied subjects of mutual interest to the armed forces of both countries.

COMMERCE MINISTER CANTURK RETURNS FROM IRAN VISIT

TA221945 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk, who concluded his visit to Iran, has returned to Turkey. In a statement at Istanbul Yesilkoy Airport, Canturk said that Iran agreed to increase the amount of oil it would supply to Turkey. He added that $200 million of the $300 million oil debt that Turkey had to pay Iran this year has been postponed. Canturk noted that Turkey will export to Iran wheat, mutton, beef and cereal in accordance with the trade cooperation agreement reached between the two countries. He concluded by saying that significant progress has been made on the issue of establishing a joint international highway transport enterprise.

BRITISH DEPUTY FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR VISIT

TA261738 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] British Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmore today arrived on an official visit to Ankara. Gilmore was received at Ankara's Esenboga Airport by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, other Foreign Ministry officials and the British ambassador to Ankara.

In a statement at the airport, Turkmen said that an exchange of views will be conducted with Gilmore on bilateral relations and international issues. Turkmen expressed the belief that the talks will contribute to the good relations between the two countries. Gilmore expressed pleasure over being invited to Turkey, as well as the hope that a positive atmosphere will prevail during his visit. Gilmore will begin his official contacts tomorrow.

ROMANIAN CHIEF OF STAFF ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA241740 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] The Romanian chief of the General Staff, Maj Gen Vasile Milea, arrived in Turkey today as the official guest of the Turkish General Staff. The Romanian chief of the General Staff was received at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport by senior officers.

Major General Milea visited today 1st Army Commander Gen Necdet Urug as well as War Academies Commander Gen Halil Sozer. After visiting the tourist and historic sites of Istanbul, the visiting chief of the General Staff will depart for Ankara. He is expected to visit Antalya as well.

During his stay in Turkey, the Romanian chief of the General Staff will study subjects of interest to the armed forces of the two countries and will leave Turkey on 1 May.

TRIAL OF ERBAKAN, NSP OFFICIALS BEGINS IN ANKARA

TA241739 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The trial of NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan and 33 administrators and members of this party has begun at the 1st Military Court of the Ankara Martial Law Command. A prison sentence of 14 to 36 years was demanded for Erbakan for various crimes.

The hearing at the 1st Military Court of the Ankara Martial Law Command this morning started with the identification of Erbakan and the other suspects of the case. Then, the indictment was read out. In his indictment, the military prosecutor said that the suspects used the NSP at every opportunity in order to establish a theocratic state based on Islamic rule. He explained that Erbakan and his colleagues exerted efforts through various statements and slogans to entrench the goal of an Islamic theocratic state in the minds and hearts [of the people] even in an indirect manner. The military prosecutor said: The thoughts revealed in the placards and posters carried in meetings held since the NSP was established; in its activities resumed on various dates and under various names, attended by Erbakan as leader of the party and by other administrators; in the slogans chanted in these meetings; in the specially chosen attire of the persons participating in these meetings; and in the Arabic writing--described as old print--on certain posters, expose these extensive efforts and work.

Noting that the principle of secularism is one of the most important characteristics of the Turkish Republic, the military prosecutor said that this principle--which is acknowledged by a great majority of the nation--was initiated by Ataturk.

After the indictment was read out, the judge began interrogating the suspects. During today's session, Erbakan was interrogated.

In his statement, Erbakan denies all the claims about him. Pointing out that the administrators did not govern the party in contradiction to secularism, Erbakan also noted that he rejects the evidence in the case file. Erbakan also rejects the contents of the tapes in the case file in connection with his speeches delivered in certain meetings. Erbakan said that he did not mention in any of his speeches the rule of Islamic law. The trial was postponed to 1 May.

TCP Supports NSP

TA251010 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Commentary: "Is the NSP the Source of Reactionism?"]

[Summary] "The trial of the NSP is becoming a current issue. There are undoubtedly many things to be (?learned) from this case. There is no doubt that the NSP administration has pursued a policy of taking advantage of the citizens' religious beliefs and dragging them into the archaic path of Islamic rule. This policy is and has been harmful. However, there are also other important aspects that should be pointed out and stressed. Especially in recent years, anti-imperialist and antimonopolist tendencies have started to become pronounced in the grassroots of the NSP in connection with both internal and external developments. This tendency originated from the fact that in general the people s social problems cannot be solved without a struggle against the monopolies and imperialist (?dependence), and this was becoming increasingly stronger.

"It is necessary to view the NSP from these aspects as well. Although the NSP is following a path based on the rule of religious law, it does not provoke the religious fanatics, cause bloodshed among the people, organize mass massacres to attain its goal or commit political murders. Therefore, the NSP is not the center of reactionism. The center of reactionism is the NAP and JP." It was the NAP that incited the bloody Kahramanmaras and Corum incidents through lies that the communists and Alevis were burning down the mosques. The leader of the JP supported these cruel massacres by the NAP. "This is why the JP and the NAP are the real centers of reactionism." Adopting a stand against the NSP and judging it is not tantamount to opposing or judging reactionism.

"Both the JP and the NAP have attempted to exploit the religious beliefs of the people at least as much as the NSP. Moreover, they have done this through bloody methods. The NAP has also attacked the members of the NSP who were opposed to these bloody methods." It was again the leaders of the JP who instigated enmity toward Ataturk.

In view of all these facts, why are there attempts to protect the bloody NAP, which has been opposed to secularism, and the leaders of the JP, "Undoubtedly, the moves by collaborationist circles, that are alarmed by the anti-imperialist and antimonopolist tendency among the NSP grassroots, play a basic role in this."

"The fact that those who turned a blind eye to the NSP policy based on Islamic fundamentalism and opposed to securlarism and formed national front governments with the NSP created an outcry only when the anti-imperialist and antimonopolist tendencies of the NSP grassroots emerged reveals their real nature."

OZAL SAYS INFLATION RATE CURRENTLY 40 PERCENT

TA251741 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said that the inflation rate during the last 3 months has been around 40 percent [annually] and that this rate is expected to decrease further in the coming months.

Speaking at the expanded Mediterranean and southeastern regional meeting organized by the Turkish Union of Chambers in Iskenderun, Ozal said that the high rate of inflation caused the middle class to diminish and that the rate should further be reduced to prevent this. Ozal noted that the newly enacted taxes aim at realizing social justice and increasing the standard of living. Pointing out that exports barely met oil expenditures, Ozal concluded by saying that exports should be increased.

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OFFICIALS DISCUSS BILATERAL ISSUES IN HUNGARY

AU271202 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 26 Apr 81 p 7

[Summary] On Saturday, Trade Minister Staribacher attended the opening in Hungary of a gambling casino established with Austrian expertise--the first institution of what kind in the East Bloc. On Monday, Staribacher will have various talks in Budapest on economic issues. Austrian construction firms are currently building six hotels in Budapest and border crossing installations at Hegyeshalom. Next week, talks on the opening of a new border crossing point in the Deutschkreutz-Kophaza region will be held in Eisenstadt and Sopron.

Current issues in Austrian-Hungarian economic relations include the brown coal mining in Torony at the Burgenland border where the price question and some environmental problems connected with the powerplant project on the Austrian side of the border are still unresolved and an extension of the Austrian-Hungarian power exchange agreement until 1983. At present, there are about 100 joint venture projects between Austrian and Hungarian firms. In the past 3 years, Hungary has reduced its deficit in trade with Austria from 2.7 billion schillings in 1978 to 0.57 billion schillings in 1980. In the first 2 months of this year, Austria's imports from Hungary were 39.5 percent higher than during the corresponding 1980 period, while exports to Hungary did not expand. "Hungary has assured us in this context that its policy of import restrictions is not a long term trend but merely a necessity in view of the current balance of payments situation."

Border Cooperation Talks

AU271141 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 26 Apr 81 p 3

[Summary] On Monday, Foreign Minister Pahr will leave for a 3-day official visit to Budapest, where he will discuss bilateral and multilateral problems with his counterpart Frigyes Puja. He is also scheduled to be received by President Pal Losonczi and Premier Gyorgy Lazar.

In his talks with Puja, Pahr will reportedly discuss cooperation between the two countries in the border region, the problem of discrimination against Hungarian exports to Austria as compared with commodities from EFTA and EC countries, humanitarian questions, ways to continue the policy of detente and, in this context, the difficulties encountered by the Madrid CSCE follow-up conference.

Pahr will be accompanied by Ambassador Friedrich Bauer, head of the Foreign Ministry's political division; Ambassador Karl Fischer, head of the minister's Secretariat; and by Minister Gregor Woschnagg, head of the Foreign Ministry's Press and Information Department.

COMPANY SPOKESMAN DENIES TANK DEAL WITH SAUDIS

AU271218 [Editorial report] Vienna Domestic Service in German at 1026 GMT on 27 April 1981 carries a 4-minute report by Helmut Glezander about alleged exports of Austrian "Cuirassier" tanks to Saudi Arabia. The author quotes a Steyr-Daimler-Puch Corporation spokesman as denying that any such tank deal has been concluded or is being negotiated with Saudi Arabia. According to Glezander, the spokesman admitted that the company is looking for buyers of the 108 tanks. The Austrian Government banned their export to Chile in August last year. Although there are contacts with Saudi Arabia on this matter--"just as with many other countries"--the talks, however, have not passed the very initial, general stage, he said.

Glezander also notes the spokesman's refusal to comment on reports that the Austrian tank has already been tested under desert conditions for the benefit of Saudi experts, and adds: "However, perhaps the statements by the Steyr-Daimler-Puch Corporation about transactions with Saudi Arabia will soon be overtaken by events: From 5 to 7 May, Chancellor Kreisky will visit Riyadh, Saudi Arabia's capital, and it has been learned that his delegation--as on earlier occasions--will again include a representative of the Steyr-Daimler-Puch Corporation, presumable Director General Malzacher himself"

VICE CHANCELLOR SINOWATZ ARRIVES IN BEIJING

AU241354 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 24 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Vice Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, who has been in the PRC as head of a friendship delegation of the Austrian-Chinese Society, yesterday arrived in Beijing. The delegation, which includes several Nationalrat deputies, both of the government party and the opposition parties, has so far visited Guangzhou Kunming, Chengdu and Xian. In the Chinese capital, Sinowatz will presumably meet with one of the highest PRC leaders.

In Xishuangbanna, in the south Chinese province of Yunnan, the vice chancellor and education minister and his entourage visited the national minorities living there and attended the traditional water festival of the Dai people. According to the official news agency XINHUA, Sinowatz expressed his satisfaction over the harmonious coexistence of the various ethnic groups. Every minority has the opportunity to foster its language and traditional customs, Sinowatz said.

Meets CCP's Li Xiannian

AU270854 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 27 Apr 81 p 2

[Bruno Aigner dispatch from Beijing on Vice Chancellor Fred Sinowatz talk with CCP Deputy Chairman Li Xiannian]

[Text] The source of the current crisis in the world lies with the superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, with the most dangerous spring of war undoubtedly gushing from Moscow. This was stated by CCP Deputy Chairman Li Xiannian last weekend in Beijing during a 1-hour talk with Vice Chancellor Sinowatz who has toured the PRC for 3 weeks with a delegation.

Li Xiannian described as the main goals of Chinese foreign policy the preservation of peace in the world, pointing out that the PRC respects the equality, equal rights and independence of all countries. In his talk with Vice Chancellor Sinowatz, in the Hall of the People, Li Xiannian also referred to the still existing danger of USSR intervention in Poland.

The CCP deputy chairman also stressed that the PRC did not want any military conflict and supported all endeavors to preserve peace in the world, but that it was not begging for peace. All countries of the world have to struggle for peace, Li Xiannian said. He charged the Soviet Union with seeking to attack Europe via the Middle and Far East, considering that the USSR's main interest is still focused on Europe. Thus Iran and Pakistan could become the USSR's next victims following Afghanistan, he said.

Vice Chancellor Sinowatz declared that the Austrian people want to stick to their permanent neutrality which, through the state treaty, has become firmly rooted in the Austrians' awareness. Despite worldwide tensions, Austria continues to be ready to make its contribution toward the policy of detente, because the only alternative to this policy is war. That is why Austria will continue to the best of its ability to promote and support the convening of international meetings. In the past 2 years, the vice chancellor said, there have been great political setbacks in the world which have also been reflected in worldwide economic setbacks. Only the genuine desire for peace on the part of all countries can help overcome these political mistakes, Sinowatz declared.

The Austrian delegation will fly back to Vienna today, Monday, following a visit to Beijing University.

SCHMIDT VIEWS RIYADH VISIT, ENERGY DEPENDENCY

DW271117 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1710 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Hans-Joachim Reiche interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Chancellor, you propose to place German-Saudi economic cooperation at the center of your talks in Riyadh rather than the German arms exports. But doesn't the Saudi side advocate the view that both elements are linked, that they are even interdependent, and will you be inclined to see things their way?

[Answer] It isn't my impression that this is the concept of the Saudi side nor will we talk about economic affairs exclusively. It is, after all, not the first time that we will have talked with them. The Saudi king visited us last year. I made a previous visit to the Saudi capital. The Saudi crown prince, who practically exercises the office of prime minister, visited us in Bonn twice. Thus, there is a very close exchange of opinions about questions concerning world politics, political issues of the Middle East region and of southwest Asia, of course, but also about economic affairs, about world economic issues as well as bilateral matters. The Germans, if I may put it this way, Mr Reiche, aren't quite aware that Saudi Arabia during the past few years has become politically and economically our most important partner outside the North Atlantic alliance.

[Question] Our restrictive arms export policy, Mr Chancellor, may be disadvantageous to us economically. Others might take charge of that field which we would leave to them, for instance France, or England; just consider the recent Thatcher visit to Riyadh.

[Answer] This is true. This is nothing new. This has been true all the time. Of the world's industrial states, we have so far exercised the greatest reserve in exporting arms and other military equipment. This will remain unchanged in the future.

[Question] Is it primarily the regard for, and obligation to, Israel which causes us to apply this in the specific case of Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] No, we don't let any other state or the government of any other state tell us what to do and what not to do. The consideration 10 years ago, when we forged these considerations into principles of the Federal Government, was that this is the best way to prevent us from being dragged into foreign conflicts. This was the concept of that time, at any rate. Right now, the Federal Government is about to draw up a balance sheet --it will take a few months, and similar efforts are being made in the Bundestag--showing what these principles gained us in the past few years in the way of experience; whether they need to be amended, expanded or remain as they are.

[Question] Could the concept "area of tensions" perhaps be replaced by national interest, as a point of orientation?

[Answer] This, I think, is a journalist's exaggeration, Mr Reiche, which doesn't live up to the complexity of the considerations.

[Question] Is the idea of our delivering Leopard II tanks to Saudi Arabia outside the realm of possibility, Mr Chancellor?

[Answer] This isn't our intention at the moment. I refuse to make any predictions as to what developments in this respect will be in the course of years or decades. I can only repeat: This definitely will not be at the center of our exchange of views.

[Question] The German economy anticipates large orders from Saudi Arabia. We hope for more Saudi investments in our country. We have contracted large credits from Saudi Arabia. We obtain more than 25 percent of our crude oil from Saudi Arabia. Will we end up too greatly dependent on that country, Mr Chancellor?

[Answer] No, we cannot say that. In any event, as far as oil is concerned, the dependency on Saudi Arabia is much more to my liking t an are some other dependencies on other energy suppliers outside the Federal Republic of Germany. After all, we are dependent everywhere, even in the case of nuclear power stations with respect to nuclear fuels. In the case of natural gas, too, we are dependent on the Soviet Union and on Algeria, and in the case of oil, not only on Saudi Arabia but also on Libya, to list just one of the most important crude oil extracting countries. It is important that we distribute our dependencies. We cannot make ourselves entirely independent. We are independent only in domestic hard and soft coals. But we don't have enough coal. Nor could we expand this to the necessary degree. Consequently, we need to rely on as many diffe t energy sources as possible so that, if something tends to become unsure in one direction, we can step up our procurements somewhat in the other direction. Risk distribution is perhaps a good term for it.

[Question] The West, Mr Chancellor, plans to prevent the Soviet Union from advancing further toward the oilfields of the Near and Middle East in its urge for expansion--and you share this stance. What role does Saudi Arabia play in your comtemplations of the issue?

[Answer] Saudi Arabia plays a highly important role. It is a state which excels in its very moderate, carefully considered political judgment and international behavior. It is necessary, however, to see quite clearly what is often overlooked in Europe and in the United States. Our Arab partners and friends, just as our Israeli friends, consider the Israeli-Arab antagonism much more pressing than the worry that the Soviet Union might gain ground there. We must take great care that Europe and the United States not underrate the Israeli-Arab conflicts, the need for achieving lasting peace. Only if this can be achieved will we have reason to hope that the advance of the Soviet influence in that region can be halted.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, is this intended to mean that you thereby wish to indicate the possibility of pronouncing a recognition of the PLO?

[Answer] In that respect, we are tied to the joint Near and Middle East policy of the European Community. It cannot be up to the European states and peoples to rule by whom the Palestinian people wish to be represented. This must be up to the Palestinians. We advocate the Palestinians' right to self-determination. We advocate the evacuation of the occupied territories. But by the same token, we advocate the view that all states, and this particularly means Israel, are entitled to the recognition of their borders, their secure borders. If the PLO recognizes this some day, then there would surely be no objection to considering the PLO the representative of the Palestinians if the Palestinians themselves so desire through making use of their right to self-determination. It needs to be seen clearly that the more hostile the West behaves toward the Palestinians and its representation, the stronger the latter are automatically pushed in the direction of the Soviet Union.

GENSCHER NOTES AGREEMENT BETWEEN FRG, BERLIN SENAT

LD271204 Hamburg DPA in German 1103 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 27 Apr (DPA)--According to Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and governing Mayor Hans-Joechen Vogel, a consistent continuation of "the policy of cooperation and detente" has "untold significance" for the viability of Berlin. In a statement following talks in the Schoeneberg town hall today, the two stressed that "the total agreement" between the Federal Government and the Senat represents a "decisive factor." In the interest of the city, this must remain so.

Vogel and Genscher, who is in Berlin for the meeting of the FDP Federal Executive, also defended the presence of the allies in Berlin. For the freedom and viability of the city, "the unrestricted presence of the protective powers and a comprehensive execution of their tasks is and remains essential." The Federal Government and the Senat "will not be moved on these fundamental points."

Both politicians emphasized "the significance of continuing the dialogue with the GDR." An important aim in this area is and remains "a correction to the raising and extension of the minimum exchange requirement."

BERLIN SENAT OFFICIALS REPORT ON TALKS WITH GDR

LD272116 Hamburg DPA in German 1625 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 27 Apr (DPA)--The Berlin Senat again has called upon the GDR, through its authorized representative Gerhard Kunze, to rescind the increase and extension of the minimum compulsory exchange amounts for visitors to the GDR. Senat spokesman Sepp Binder said that after a meeting between Kunze and Walter Mueller, his GDR partner in East Berlin talks, that Mueller had rejected the Senat's demand. He had said it was an internal GDR affair which could not be the subject of negotiations with the Senat.

In reply, Kunze pointed to an average 54 percent drop in the number of visitors since the increase in the minimum exchange amount. He said that GDR's move contradicts the spirit of understanding, the objectives of the Helsinki CSCE Final Act and the assumptions upon which the agreement on travel and visitors between the two German states are based.

At the talks, held at the GDR's request, Kunze also called upon the GDR to work out a satisfactory solution for those people refused entry permits. Binder also said that the Senat isn't satisfied with the GDR's statements, and together with the Federal Government, it will unswervingly continue its efforts to obtain an adjustment to the minimum exchange amounts and improvements in the regulations on tourists and visitors.

Deputy Senat spokesman Joerg Henschel, replying to a question, confirmed that the GDR representative also had touched on the issues of the S-Bahn [urban railway], the Staaken border crossing point, environmental protection and energy supplies. Kunze then pointed out that he could not negotiate on such questions because these were not topics that could be discussed at the Senat-GDR level. Regarding the content of today's "offers" which the GDR made the Berlin Senat on the future of the S-Bahn--the GDR news agency ADN has reported on this--the spokesman made no comment. ADN, also gave no details.

In agreement with the responsible allies, the Berlin Senat is making efforts to find a concept to include the GDR-run S-Bahn in the West Berlin local traffic system.

GAUS REMARKS ON GDR TIES, DISARMAMENT CRITICIZED

LD271742 Hamburg DPA in German 1453 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin/Bonn, 27 Apr (DPA)--Statements by Gunter Gaus, former FRG representative in East Berlin and present Berlin senator for science, on issues of inter-German relations and disarmament have been met with reservation from the Federal Government and with sharp criticism from the CDU/CSU Bundestag group.

At the Berlin Young Socialist congress, "Berlin on Intravenous Feeding," over the weekend, Gaus called for a new definition of the NATO alliance, among other things. He said he is not of the opinion that "U.S. interests are served by the policy of submission pursued by the Federal Government."

Gaus also spoke in favor of consultations with the GDR on arms and disarmament issues without the public being informed about them. He also called Western criticism of the GDR "intolerable arrogance" and a "capitalist class standpoint." The key parts of Gaus' statements were published this morning by DIE WELT in a version authorized by Gaus in the form of a "nine-point statement."

Government spokesman Lothar Ruehl said that "negotiations" between the two governments on disarmament or security are "completely out of the question." It is inconceivable that the FRG or the GDR could conduct such negotiations or would want to do so.

The FRG's distancing of itself from Gaus' proposal also was expressed in Ruehl's remark that there is no reason for the Federal Government to comment on suggestions from Berlin senators on the Federal Government's foreign policy.

Regarding the suggestion for a new definition of the alliance policy, Ruehl said that security policy in the alliance is determined and conducted by the alliance. The basis for European security is the balance between the alliances in the East and West. And, therefore, security policy and military questions--as far as the West is concerned--is dealt with by NATO. There will be no future change in the Federal Government's firm allegiance to NATO.

According to Peter Lorenz, CDU/CSU Bundestag group spokesman on German policy, Gaus' thoughts on the German policy could truly put Berlin "on intravenous feeding." Lorenz particularly criticized the statements on the alliance and the German question. He said that "secret negotiations between the FRG and the GDR on arms and disarmament issues" likely would sow mistrust in the Western defense alliance and thus undermine an important element of the security of free Berlin.

The FDP Federal Executive today stated its support for NATO's twin decision. Federal Manager Guenter Verheugen said outside an executive meeting in Berlin that the decision with regard to NATO arming coupled with an offer on negotiations with the Soviet Union is indivisible. It cannot be disturbed through a lack of readiness either for counterarming, or for negotiations.

SPD Federal Manager Peter Glotz reaffirmed his party's opposition to the initiators of the "Krefeld appeal" against Western arming with medium-range nuclear missiles. He explained the SPD's attitude in a letter to former Bundewehr General Gert Bastian, which was published today, in which he pointed to the DKP's role in the appeal and the biased nature of the appeal.

Gaus Rejects Criticism

LD272358 Hamburg DPA in German 1630 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin/Bonn, 27 Apr (DPA)--Gaus has rejected criticism by the CDU/CSU Bundestag group, stating at the same time that he cannot understand remarks made by the government spokesman. In a press release, Gaus stressed that the basic treaty between the two German states provides for consultations on political questions. Over the years, there had been such talks between the Bonn Foreign Office and the GDR on questions of disarmament in central Europe, and also consultations in the GDR Foreign Ministry on CSCE questions, the latter having been conducted when he was Bonn's permanent representative in East Berlin.

Moreover, almost all Western states have held talks with the GDR on wide-ranging political questions. He said that "as is axionmatic," nothing was ever published about the content of these talks, but that doesn't mean that they can be termed "secret negotiations." Gaus pointed out that the call for inter-German talks can in no way be described as "a solo security policy effort by the Federal Government." He said that "on the whole, not only more courage for conceptual thinking is obviously needed, but also stronger nerve if the difficult foreign political situation is to be faced with something other than objections that are without substantiation or are self-complacent."

Gaus particularly reproached the CDU/CSU, saying that not one of the assertions mentioned by Lorenz had been made by him--Gaus--in the way that Lorenz had interpreted them. Even in an election campaign [forthcoming Berlin Senat elections], there is a level below which discussion is no longer possible and which only harms the issue.

BONN 'IRKED' OVER U.S. AMBASSADORIAL VACANCY

DW241430 Bonn DIE WELT in German 24 Apr 81 p 1

[Friedhelm Kemna analysis: "Displeasure After 100 Days"]

[Text] The last day of April closes the first 100 days in office of the 40th President of the United States. Granted, the attempt on Ronald Reagan's life interrupted his beginning phase. Yet, America's columnists have declared the end of the "exhibition season" as senior [columnist] James Reston called the first 3 months of Reagan's presidential term.

All told, the President has scored good marks, especially in the sphere of the radiating force of his personality on preparations for political decisions. The United States and Europe came together in admiration for the manner in which he overcame the shock of his injury. In Bonn, too, critical notations are sparse.

What clearly comes to the surface, however, is the displeasure with the personnel policy of the administration: After nearly 100 days of vacancy, Bonn misses the U.S. interlocutor on the spot. The ambassadorial post on the Rhine, which became deserted after Walter Stoessel, is still open. Names such as Vest, Burns and Nitze are passed around in rumors.

There is nothing to them officially nor is any appointment is sight, officially. The trouble isn't Bonn's alone, however. More than 40 ambassadorial posts throughout the world are still vacant. You can use the fingers of one hand to count the chiefs of mission who by now can present the credentials of their President.

Bonn considers the background of these delays even more consequential and irksome than the vacancy. The Senate's right of confirmation is being usurped by the arch-Republican Senator Jesse Helms. Helms is worried about the ability of the candidates to interepret the President's course in an unadulterated way and impressively enough. His mistrust concentrates on State Department career officials who played a role in the entourage of Henry Kissinger.

Thus, designated Under Secretaries Lawrence Eagleburger (Europe), Nicholas Velliotes (Middle East) and Chester Crocker (Africa) recently have been traveling on important missions without being able to present the governments visited with their bona fides. For months, they and others have been working in key U.S. foreign policy positions. The Senate, however, will be able to start confirmation procedures in May at best.

The mistrust of the Reagan team and of many a Republican dignitary toward the Haig team has now influenced the German desires for the proper Reagan representative to Bonn as well. Can an excellent career diplomat like George Vest be a good interlocutor, for instance, if his line to the White House will not work? Thus, the hope rather goes to a "political" appointment for the ambassadorial chair on the Rhine, a nomination which will not be controversial in the hallways of power on the Potomac River and, in particular, in the Senate and White House.

As far as the governments of Europe are concerned, American interlocutors available at any time and enjoying the confidence and ear of the President are indispensable for the political management of the next, probably still more complicated 100 days on the international scene. The confidence of Alexander Haig alone doesn't necessarily seem to be sufficient.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ANNOUNCES ELECTION RESULTS

NC271021 Paris AFP in English 1012 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 27 Apr (AFP)--Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Francois Mitterrand today returned to the electoral trail in a bid to win every possible vote for the second round in May, while the losers worked out who they will support.

With 28,878,857 votes counted, the Ministry of the Interior announced Mr Giscard d'Estaing had won 28.21 percent of the vote, Mr Mitterrand 25.9 percent, the Gaullist Jacques Chirac 17.95 percent and Communist leader Georges Marchais 15.43 percent.

Candidates of the right took a total of 49.15 percent of the vote and the left 46.97. With a mere 2.18 percent difference and the 3.88 percent to the nonpolitical ecologists still to share out, the scene is set for a battle as tight as 1974, when some 400,000 votes separated Mr Giscard d'Estaing from Mr Mitterrand.

That time Mr Giscard d'Estaing came out on top, but this time no one was prepared to predict the outcome. Much will depend on the line the minor candidates take.

CHIRAC SAYS 'I CAN ONLY VOTE FOR GISCARD'

LD271402 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Statement by Rally for the Republic Chairman Jacques Chirac at his headquarters on Rue de Tilsitt in Paris--live or recorded]

[Text] Whatever his intentions may be, Mr Mitterrand, with an economic program which has been a failure everywhere it has been applied, and the political alliances from which he did not seek to break free, are hardly propitious for success. Indeed, I cannot ignore the consequences that would follow for France from Communist Party participation in the government.

There remains Mr Giscard d'Estaing. Can he succeed, he who as outgoing president has scarcely managed to draw to his name a little more than 1/4 of the votes cast? He will have to make a thorough renewal of his policies and methods, to take the necessary steps to expand production to reduce unemployment, to cut down on the demands of the state on the nation, to carry out foreign and defense policies that are firm and clear thinking. Nothing can be accomplished if it is not based as much on reason as on sentiment. Nothing will be accomplished unless mutual respect and dialogue are restored.

Regarding the presidential election, where only two candidates will face each other in the second round, there is no case for standing down. On 10 May each person will have to vote according to his conscience. [applause] Personally, in the spirit to which I have just referred and following the line of political action which I have always pursued in favor of a certain kind of society, I can only vote for Mr Giscard d'Estaing. Henceforth, it is up to the French people to express themselves.

GISCARD: MITTERRAND SEEKS IMPOSSIBLE ALLIANCE

LD272238 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] The campaign for the second round of the presidential election began for candidate Giscard this afternoon. His first meeting was at Dole in the Jura. Another is taking place at this moment in Dijon.

Candidate Giscard has gone over to the offensive without delay. He is accusing his opponent, Francois Mitterrand, of being a hostage of the Communists.

[Begin Giscard d'Estaing recording] With whom does Mr Mitterrand want to govern? The French people have a right to know this, because they have the right to know everything before they make a choice. The fact that Mr Mitterrand has still not given a clear reply is a challenge to the intelligence and the patience of the French people.

Since he has not done so, I am going to reply on his behalf. Mr Mitterrand will, like me, govern with those who have elected him. Who will elect Mr Mitterrand? The Communists, without whom he cannot be elected. So why doesn't Mr Mitterrand reply frankly to Mr Marchais when the latter asks for his share of ministers in the government? It is because he wants to lure the anticommunist votes of the center. It is because he wants both the votes of the Communists and those of the anticommunists--because he wants to seek an impossible alliance of water and fire. [end recording]

LE MONDE COMMENTS ON LIFTING OF U.S. GRAIN EMBARGO

LD271355 Paris LE MONDE in French 26-27 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Rather Ineffective Sanctions"]

[Text] By deciding, at the first U.S. Cabinet meeting chaired in person since the 30 March attack, to completely lift the restrictions on grain exports to the USSR decreed by his predecessor as a reprisal for the invasion of Afghanistan, Ronald Reagan has taken a radical step. His aides and heads of department were very divided on the appropriateness of this measure.

Reagan was anxious to make his position clear. The Soviets should not interpret his gesture as a sign of any weakening of his determination to counter their action. "The United States, like the vast majority of nations, has condemned and remains opposed to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan," the President stated when he announced his decision. He added a clear warning on Poland by stating that Washington "will react strongly to any act of aggression whereever it takes place."

Furthermore, the Soviet leaders know where they stand and have closely followed the actions of the various U.S. protagonists in this affair, the middle west farmers, their powerful lobbies, their representatives and senators, their minister John Block who advocated the immediate lifting of restrictions as soon as he took office. Reagan essentially has followed domestic policy motives in annulling Carter's memorandum banning grain sales to the USSR above the quantities agreed in previous contracts. The main aim is to lose no more of the grain states representatives' votes during the tricky budget debate which has opened in Congress and during which some people already have defected. It was also for domestic policy reasons that Reagan opposed the partial embargo decided on by Carter when the former was only a candidate for the White House.

Reagan has only been able to keep his pledge, with a 3-month delay, by putting his Cabinet's unity to a severe test. Even though the notion of government solidarity is less crucial in Washington than in Paris, the reservations openly expressed by Secretary of State Haig about the decision taken by his "boss" bode ill for the consistency of the "teamwork" which the government chief promised his fellow citizens.

The results of this partial embargo are difficult to establish. The TASS agency only sees the "serious damage" caused to the United States, and the U.S. farmers readily exaggerate the amount they have lost. Aside from quarrels over figures or Paris' wrangle with the Brussels Commission over the export of 600,000 tons of French wheat, there is reason to doubt the efficacy of such "sanctions." They clearly have no effect when they are intended to halt the trade in products with a very broad distribution.

Even if the embargo had been universally applied--which was not the case since Canada in particular hasn't been observing it since last year--it would probably have produced the unusual trafficking which only benefits the middlemen.

In the United States, it is this realistic view of the difficulties of the enterprise which has prevailed at the cost of another loss of prestige for a secretary of state whose mission has certainly started badly.

L'HUMANITE NOTES MILITARY USE OF U.S. PROGRAM

LD270807 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 14 Apr 81 p 14

[R.P. article: "Facts and Anxieties"]

[Text] The punctual and impeccable launch of the Space Shuttle is a technical success which must not be underestimated. For the first time, solid-propellant rockets have been used to boost a craft which is not a ballistic missile. For the first time, liquid hydrogen and oxygen engines have been used right from takeoff, at ground level, for a real launch--an operation judged difficult by specialists.

For the first time too, a manned craft has been launched without any of its constituent parts having been tested on a real flight. Only gliding tests have been carried out, with the shuttle itself (the orbiter) descending from an altitude of 6,000 meters.

These are all indisputable "firsts" which attest to the abilities of the NASA technicians and of the manufacturing companies, for which Columbia opens up new doors of "big business."

The United States, whose astronauts had been absent from the space scene for 6 years, also needed this reusable craft to make up its considerable lag in scientific and technical space research behind the Soviets, whose orbital station Salyut-6--an enormous 100-cubic-meter laboratory--has been orbiting the earth for 3 years, manned almost permanently by two cosmonauts in shirt sleeves and reprovisioned inflight.

The study of new metals, new crystals for the electronics industry, new drugs and so forth has been commonplace on board the Salyut, but is a field where the United States has been conspicuous by its absence. On board the shuttle, this will not be the world "first" that some Western commentators make out. Columbia and its sisters will merely be additional temporary laboratories in space. Their presence in this field cannot fail to please research lovers.

Less pleasing is the proposed use of this fantastic tool for purposes that have nothing to do with the peaceful exploitation of space. It is common knowledge that President Reagan and Secretary Haig see the shuttle primarily as a laboratory in the service of the army.... Moreover, 1/3 of the flights will be reserved for the military, which is building its own launch base.

Along with what you might find in any laboratory but whose results will be kept strictly for the Pentagon's benefit, the program includes, for example, the testing of guidance, sighting and destroyer lasers.

As for 1983, the "Talon Gold" project envisages work with sighting and tracking lasers. It will be followed by the "Teal Ruby" project, another experiment on a new system of infrared detection allegedly capable of detecting strategic bombers and cruise missiles at very low altitude. And many other projects exist in the Pentagon dossiers.

It seems that 6 years have been long enough for the U.S. Government to wipe out the spirit of peaceful cooperation which in 1975 prompted that other astonishing technical success--the joint U.S.-Soviet Apollo-Soyuz flight.

L'UNITA SEES 'FRIGHTENING IMAGE' IN SPACE SHUTTLE

LD241451 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 18 Apr 81 p 8

[Giorgio Bracchi article: "The 10 Tons That Every Shuttle Will Carry into Space"]

[Excerpt] Probably in a year's time it will be possible to assess the actual rate at which enterprises with the new space vehicle will be undertaken. The plans could be influenced by two entirely opposite thrusts. The declared intention to cut research spending--one of the points stressed in the plans announced by President Reagan--could delay them starting with the very next flight, scheduled for September.

Pressure in the opposite direction could be exerted by the unquestionable military interest of this new vehicle--an interest which has already materialized in the fact that part, if not all, the costs will be met by the U.S. Defense Department.

Indeed, the shuttle, or rather a small fleet of orbital spacecraft of this kind, could constitute a new and very important factor, an "offensive" weapon capable of firing missiles (we could call them "orbit-to-earth" missiles) at any point on the globe at any time. And these missiles could carry nuclear warheads.

Once in orbit, a shuttle can easily change orbit and make itself practically untraceable from earth. It took an astronomic telescope of considerable size to photograph Columbia, even knowing its position and orbit perfectly. To spot an orbiting vehicle as big as a shuttle, that as, the size of an average passenger aircraft, takes an extremely powerful optical instrument; in fact it has to be identified from a distance of no less than 200 km. Without prior knowledge of orbit and position it is practically impossible.

Without going as far as the frightening image of a shuttle bombarding targets on earth with nuclear missiles from an unknown orbit, it is enough to imagine it busy watching and photographing day and night, with films sensitive to both normal and infrared light. We are sure that this will soon be a reality. For years there have been several "spy-satellites" in orbit, designed to carry out surveys of this kind and to transmit the pictures that they have taken to earth. But a satellite cannot change orbit so easily; nor can it easily modify its work program. An orbiting spacecraft, however, can change orbit with the utmost ease, and its crew can make much clearer, more accurate and more useful photographic and infrared surveys.

Anyone with a fleet of shuttles will soon be in the position occupied 30-40 years ago by a power with exclusive access to bombers and reconnaissance aircraft. Moreover, in the event of hostilities, or even within the context of a "space sabotage" action, the space fleet could easily put out of action the telecommunications satellites, navigation checkpoint satellites, meteorological and other satellites now essential to normal everyday activities. In a sense, it could "blind" the adversary and cut off his means of communication.

Let us hope that the "positive" tendencies will prevail and that the shuttle will be used mainly for scientific research, though it will certainly at least be used as an "orbital mobile observatory" for military purposes.

WOMEN PETITION PRESIDENT PERTINI AGAINST MAFIA

NC221305 Paris AFP in English 1238 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Palermo, Sicily, 22 Apr (AFP)--Thirty thousand determined Italian women, in an unprecedented move, today declared war against the Mafia.

They have all signed a petition to President Sandro Pertini protesting Mafia crime in Sicily and Calabria, the barren "toe" of Italy. In Calabria the local Mafia is called "Mdranghet".

The petition if being delivered by the widows of the Mafia's three most prominent recent victims--Rita Costa, whose husband Vito, a state prosecutor, was assassinated last August, Giovanna Giaconia whose husband Cesare was killed in Palermo in September 1979, and Caterina Mancuso, whose husband Bartelemeo was a senior police officer, killed with Terranova.

The petition was organised by various leftist women's organisations.

It is believed to be the first time that Italian women have shown such massive organised action against the Mafia.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON ETHIOPIAN VISIT

LD261544 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0600 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] The visit of Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo to Ethiopia has ended. The delegation is now back in Rome. Here now is an interview with Alberto Ginocchi [member of the press corp, accompanying the delegation] on the results of the visit:

On the long flight from Addis Ababa to Rome we made a technical stopover in Cairo. So we took the opportunity to discuss with Minister Colombo the substance of his visit to Ethiopia. For some time that country has been somewhat isolated from Europe, at least in political terms. Mr Colombo, sir, what do you have to say about your visit to Addis Ababa?

[Begin Colombo recording] I would say that, above all this visit has a bilateral significance. Ethiopia is a country with which we have traditional ties and we also have a strong Italian community there. Therefore, the aim of the visit was to strengthen and maintain this tradition. Then, it is clear there is an Italian interest in relations with Ethiopia on account of the solution of the problems in the Horn of Africa. Relations are not easy because the political positions, both as regards domestic and foreign polices, are different. We are a European country, a country belonging to NATO, while Ethiopia ia a nonaligned country with a considerable presence of the East European countries, including the USSR. But there are problems to which the West cannot remain aloof, and these are the problem of relations with the whole of Africa and of the solution of [word indistinct] crises which exist now in Africa.

Hence the need for relations, above all between Italy and Ethiopia, and then, through Italy, there could be relations between Europe and Ethiopia within the framework of more ample relations linking Europe to (?the entire world).

[Question] Has the Ethiopian leader, Mengistu, in his talks with you, insisted on the concepts of sovereignty, autonomy and noninterference?

[Answer] But from his position, as a head of state who is playing host to the Soviets, Cubans and East Germans, can he be credible when he speaks of autonomous choices? It is a traditional feature of these countries, of the countries belonging to the [word indistinct] world, to claim their own sovereignty and their own autonomy. Making these claims under the circumstances I mentioned before can have a significance, but of what quality and to what extent, I am in no position to define. [end recording]

DEFENSE MINISTER ON PRAVDA CHARGES, BREZHNEV NOTE

LD271235 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 22 Apr 81 p 15

[Text] Milan--Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio has replied, with an article in RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI, to the articles in which PRAVDA accused our country of militarism. Lagorio dismisses these charges, asserting that "we prefer disarmament."

"It will be possible to achieve some results," the defense minister adds, "if we keep the following four aspects of our peace policy united: a correct balance of forces, the discussions that take place when a balance of forces exists, the detente which reemerges when deterrence functions, and the disarmament which in the long term becomes the necessary result of detente."

Next the minister refers to Brezhnev's letter to Western government leaders--to which Forlani has already replied, though, we believe in a different tone--pointing out that "it deserves attention and patience." "From an initial reading," he adds, "it appears that the Soviet Government wants broad negotiations with the West, but the starting points offered to us by Mr Brezhnev seem insufficient.

"The proposal of a moratorium is of interest," he continues, "but the Soviet Government would make its smiling offensive more convincing if the USSR were to show that it is willing to hold prior talks on a reduction of the nuclear weapons that have recently been lined up against Europe."

It is on this point that there seems to be a difference of tone with respect to Forlani's reply to Brezhnev. Indeed, the prime minister does not mention "prior talks" on Soviet missiles and rules out any preconditions, calling instead for a unilateral gesture (the freezing of the SS-20s,) giving assurances that such a move would create opportunities for success in the Euromissiles negotiations.

PCI ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON BERLINGUER-FORLANI TALKS

LD241021 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 17 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Rome--At the prime minister's invitation, Comrade Enrico Berlinguer had a 2-hour conversion at the Chigi Palace yesterday morning. A communique released by the PCI press bureau states that "the prime minister decided to brief the PCI secretary general on the Italian Government's talks and international contacts over the past few weeks.

"During the meeting," the communique continues, "there was also discussion of current problems of domestic policy, particularly economic ones. The PCI secretary general confirmed to the prime minister the Communists' open criticism of and clear opposition to the government's economic and social policy, inasmuch as it has demonstrated and is still demonstrating its inability to wage an anti-inflation struggle inspired by equitable criteria, which will deal an effective blow to the causes and roots of inflation. The government's general economic policy inclines to unload the consequences of the crisis and of the growing inflation onto the workers and less prosperous strata of the population.

"In view of this situaton," the note concludes, "Comrade Enrico Berlinguer confirmed the PCI's stance whereby in the interests of the workers and the country the government must be replaced by a new one, with different political and policy aims, methods, conduct, structure and composition."

SOCIALISTS REELECT CRAXI AT CONGRESS SESSION

AU271543 Rome ANSA in English 1537 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, 27 Apr (ANSA)--Italian Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi's reelection as party leader with an overwhelming majority closed the PSI congress at dawn today in Palermo. The reelection came after an all-night session of meetings, counter-meetings, arguments and heated verbal clashes among the delegates.

The battle between Carxi's majority faction and the minority groups opposing Craxi's focused on the majority's bid to change voting rules so that the congress itself would directly elect the party secretary into office. The minority factions, whose three foremost leaders are veteran socialists Riccardo Lombardi, Francesco de Martino and Giacomo Mancini, viewed the proposal as a means of gaining absolute power for Craxi's leadership. The opponents of the change--previously the secretary was elected by the Central Committee--carried out a tough battle for hours. Giving vent to the anger and frustrations they had accumulated in the four days of congressional debate. In the end, however, the majority prevailed and the delegates reelected Craxi.

The results of the vote were: 397 votes, Craxi 267, blank ballots 5, other 11. 114 delegates, members of the minority factions, did not vote.

The congress, which has monopolized political debate in the last week, highlighted one fact in particular: Craxi, whose party is one of the members in the government coalition with the Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Republicans, can now play all his cards with the Christian Democrats and opposition Communists and still hold his party in a firm grasp. This in fact was the immediate goal Craxi wanted to achieve with the congress--a solemn investiture as unchallenged leader of the party. This helps to explain the unusual caution of his keynote address Wednesday and closing remarks Sunday and the absence of "novelties" on which Italian political observers had been speculating for months. Craxi limited himself to confirming his party's allegiance to the incumbent coalition, but indicated he is ready to let it fall if it takes a direction not to the PSI's liking, urging in generalized terms a "democratic dialogue" with the leftist parties, upholding--but without much impetus--the need for a "physiological" turnover in the leadership of the executive--putting an end to the Christian Democrats' 35-year-long monopoly on the premiership, and reiterating his call for constitutional reform--on which everyone basically agress, from the Christian Democrats to the Communists.

But while there was no "turning point" in the party's political platform, there has been a considerable change in intra-party power relations.

For the first time in the party's long history, the PSI has rallied around a leader who has created his own charisma, shelving red flags and the sacred texts of Marxism, with an eye more to West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt than to one of the PSI's founders, Filippo Turati.

SAUDI OIL MINISTER SEES NO FALL IN PRICE OF CRUDE

LD271330 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Saudi Arabian Minister of Petroleum Shaykh Yamani, said at a press conference held at the Ministry of Industry and Energy in Madrid, where a symposium on energy and the economy began today, that there will not be any problems in the supply of oil for the remainder of this century if the Arab-Israeli conflict is satisfactorily resolved. Yamani, who began with a speech to the participants, reviewed the changes which have taken place in the demand and supply of crude, and made an appraisal of the changes which are likely to occur between now and the end of the century. In Yamani's opinion, these changes place an obligation upon the free world to dedicate itself to building additional (?oil refining installations) in order to avoid scarcity of supplies in the long term.

During his address, he also made it clear he had not requested a fall in the price of oil—despite reports in certain circles of an anticipated decrease of 15 percent. Yamani said that at the next OPEC conference, the price of a barrel of oil will not be reduced from the present level of $32, but the market forces which advise his country, Saudi Arabia, were against raising the price of Saudi crude above $36.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES THIRTEEN COUP PARTICIPANTS

NC251705 Paris AFP in English 1505 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Madrid, 25 Apr (AFP)--The government decided today to free 13 Civil Guards, the last still detained of the 290 who participated in the abortive coup of February 23.

The Civil Guards who fired submachine guns in the Spanish congress chamber to intimidate assembled parliamentarians were among those released today. Three of the 13 are corporals.

Of the 290 guards arrested immediately after the coup collapsed, 64 were ordered detained for two months. However, 51 of them were pardoned on April 16.

Seventeen Civil Guard and 29 military officers, including four generals and a navy captain, are still being detained. Of that group, 10 Civil Guard and 18 military officers have been formally charged with rebellion by General Manuel Garcia Escudero, who is charged with prosecuting the authors of the coup.

Only one civilian, Juan Garcia Carres, a former fascist unionist who is linked to the extreme right, has been named as an accessory to the military rebellion. He is being detained.

Most of the para-military Civil Guards who participated in the attempted putsch at the legislature were cleared of responsibility by the government soon after the event.

Officials said that the guards had acted under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Tejero and were unaware of the real reasons for their deployment.

The inquiry into the attempted coup is still continuing and two more officers were arrested earlier this month.

A military source said that the investigation could go on for more than a year. General Garcia has heard more than 100 witnesses since February 25.

Defense Minister Alberto Oliart was informed on March 18 that 23 civilians were under investigation in connection with the plot but none has since been arrested.

Confidential reports on the views of officers of the Brunete Armored Division, which was stationed outside of Madrid in February and was involved in the coup, showed that many were uneasy over the sentences faced by their comrades, who openly participated in the putsch.

The officers urged that the sentences be as light as possible and consider those charged in the plot to be "true patriots and honorable men," according to the reports.

However, Premier Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo insisted at a press conference here yesterday that his government had decided to show "firmness" in dealing with the plotters and that the top ranks of the military understood that position.

Meanwhile, several commentators here charged that an effort is being made to shift all responsibility for the coup attempt onto Colonel Tejero and to "whitewash" the other participants, especially those with the highest rank.

The extreme right is conducting a major propaganda campaign extolling Colonel Tejero's example. No other officers' name is being mentioned in the publicity drive.

The colonel is being held in a military prison in northern Spain. He has been visited by numerous admirers and the daily newspaper ABC has published a long article he wrote in which he sought to justify his actions.

Meanwhile, the newspaper DIARIO DE VALENCIA reported today that Lieutenant Colonel Joaquin Pacheco had been removed from his post on the staff of the Third Military District in eastern Spain.

The colonel has twice been questioned in connection with the attempted coup.

Meanwhile the financial backers of the attempt to take over power remain as mysterious as ever.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES COUP, BASQUE SITUATION

LD271251 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 14 Apr 81 p 12

[Unattributed report on interview granted to Italian magazine PANORAMA journalist Bruno Crimi by Spanish Defense Minister Alberto Oliart--date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] Madrid, 13 Apr--How does the government intend to keep the armed forces within the framework assigned to them by the constitution? This is the basic question which must be answered in order to attempt to understand what the country's future could be. And this is the question which, for the first time since 23 February, Defense Minister Alberto Oliart, of the Calvo-Sotelo government, attempts to give a thorough answer to in response to questions from Bruno Crimi of the Italian magazine PANORAMA.

[Question] What is your plan for the Spanish Army?

[Answer] To speak of a plan seems to me to be presumptuous. I would like to continue the work which has been done in this ministry and help make the armed forces a modern and more professional instrument, in accordance with the requirements of democracy, closer to the reality of present-day Spain and equal to the needs resulting from the defense of the West.

Tiny Section of Armed Forces

[Question] In Spain, and even abroad, hypotheses are put forward about your country's army in which some people say that it is 50 percent putschist and others say 30 percent. What do you believe?

[Answer] It seem to be very frivolous to estimate percentages concerning the officers who would be in favor of an anticonstitutional change in the Spanish political situation. All that I can say with certainty is that only 0.50 percent of the army and Civil Guard officers took part in the 23 February attempted coup, while 99.50 percent remained loyal to the established order.

[Question] That is a simple observation. I would like to know whether any fear for the future is hidden behind your words.

[Answer] That kind of fear can't and shouldn't interest me.

[Question] Is it not dangerous that the senior army ranks grew up in the Francoist era?

[Answer] Your observation is correct only with respect to a tiny section of the armed forces.

Under Francoism the Army had Less Power Than is Believed

[Question] However, during the Franco years, the army controlled much power which the democratic constitution today no longer grants it.

[Answer] The power which the army held under Francoism was far less than is commonly believed. The real power lay in the hands of Franco and his close associates.

[Question] There is much talk of the army's loyalty to the king, but it is also said that in the event of another coup, the prime target to be neutralized would be the Royal Palace. Is this mere speculation?

[Answer] It is clear that a coup could only succeed by neutralizing the king. But this is a purely abstract hypothesis. In the event of a further uprising, the putchists would seek to have the support of the majority of the army and the majority of the population.

[Question] Nevertheless, one has the impression that, among the higher military hierarcy, loyalty to the king does not always coincide with loyalty to the constitution.

[Answer] Being democratic can also mean disagreeing with an aspect of the constitutional heritage, but this does not mean challenging the principles.

"Watching the Border"

[Question] Following the government's latest measures, the army has been sent to the Basque country to help the security forces curb terrorism. What is the exact nature of the mission and how long will it last?

[Answer] The army will limit itself to watching the border with Spain [as published] so as to enable the Civil Guards and the police force to attack the terrorist organizations more effectively. The armed forces' mission will not end when the government decides.

[Question] Is this direct intervention by the army in the Basque country not in a sense a "political" concession to the armed forces?

[Answer] I would like to specify that the security forces and not the armed forces are responsible for directing the antiterrorist struggle. And I must add this: It was not the army which asked to intervene in the Basque country. It was the government which decided to send troops to the border with France so as to grant the Civil Guard greater freedom against the Basque terrorists.

[Question] Do you really believe that Basque Fatherland and Liberty's [ETA] operational rearguard is on French territory?

[Answer] What do you think?

[Question] You are the minister.

[Answer] Very well.... Everything points to the fact that the masterminds of Basque terrorism find refuge in France. This is what emerges from our information. The traditional exchange that has always existed between the French Basque country and the Spanish Basque country is now being used and manipulated by the terrorist organizations working within our territory.

What Quintero Report?

[Question] The secret services did not intercept the 23 February coup. Some people have mentioned complicity. What is your opinion?

[Answer] Indeed, the attempted coup was not discovered. First, because the conspiracy involved only a few people--15-20 in all. Second, because the coup date was apparently advanced by 4 months.

[Question] In November, the military attache at the Spanish Embassy in Ankara, Colonel Quintero, send a secret report to Madrid explaining the Turkish generals' coup in the greatest detail. Some political circles regarded the report as a kind of "manual" for a possible future coup in Spain. The newspaper denounced it. Absolutely no special vigilance measures were taken. What is your opinion of that negligence?

[Answer] The Quintero report? What report?

[Question] What? Do you mean to tell me that you know nothing about it?

[Answer] In November, I was at the Health Ministry.

NATO

[Question] Could you tell me about the blueprint for Spain's NATO membership?

[Answer] This is merely one point in the Calvo-Sotelo government's policy on which we will begin talks as soon as possible with all the parties of the Spanish political spectrum.

[Question] What reasons prompted Spain to apply for membership?

[Answer] I believe that Spain's defense is better guaranteed within a multilateral organization than through bilateral agreements, as it is at present.

DENMARK

JORGENSEN REPLIES TO BREZHNEV'S CALL FOR DIALOGUE

LD241413 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 21 Apr 81 p 6

[FINNISH NEWS AGENCY report]

[Text] Copenhagen--The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is a very serious handicap to dialogue between East and West, Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen said in a letter to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Jorgensen's letter is a reply to the letter sent by the Soviet president at the beginning of March to a number of West European heads of state, including President Urho Kekkonen. In his letter, Brezhnev stressed the importance of dialogue between East and West.

In his reply, Jorgensen said that the Danish Government is very positive toward such a dialogue, but the dialogue must be open and constructive and should for this reason raise controversial issues.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON TNF, DISARMAMENT ISSUES

LD271149 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 21 Apr 81 p 4

[Lis Hojer Christensen interview with Danish Defense Minister Poul Sogaard--date not given]

[Text] Copenhagen--"There are no plans to station nuclear arms in Denmark even in wartime."

"But faced with a massive Soviet invasion in West Europe three or four times superior to the West's defenses, the question could arise, at least as far as the smaller tactical nuclear arms are concerned. But such a solution could only come about after a political decision."

This is how Danish Defense Minister Poul Sogaard summed up the Danish Government's view of nuclear arms in an interview with TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA.

[Question] Denmark's defenses are based completely on conventional arms. Would not a superpower war inevitably lead to nuclear war?

[Answer] I sincerely hope not. The primary aim of defense forces is to deter war.

[Question] The idea of the Nordic countries as a nuclear-free zone has been revived again recently. For example, [Swedish disarmament advocate] Alva Myrdal has proposed that Sweden and Finland begin with an agreement in which they commit themselves to keeping their territories free from nuclear arms. Would Denmark consider taking part in such an agreement?

[Answer] I do not see what purpose it would serve. The Nordic countries are already nuclear free. The Norwegian proposal for a Nordic nuclear-free zone embracing both the Kola Peninsula and the Baltic is more interesting, but a prerequisite is that we are given a signal from the Warsaw Pact that there is also interest there. And we have not received any such signal.

[Question] NATO's defense ministers adopted a decision in December last year [as published] on the deployment of 572 medium-range missiles as part of the modernization of the nuclear arms arsenal in Europe. The so-called cruise missiles play a crucial role here. The decision triggered a heated debate in several European countries. Denmark was a party to the decision.

[Answer] That is true, but it was not Denmark which raised the question of modernization. Quite the reverse, Denmark tried to bring about a 6-month postponement to try to get under way negotiations on a halt to the arms race or on disarmament. Unfortunately, we did not succeed, but together with a number of other countries, Norway, for example, we were able to link the decision with a call for negotiations on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe.

[Question] The term "Denmarkization" has been coined to describe countries which do not live up to their NATO commitments. Is this picture correct?

[Answer] No, I think it is unfair. In actual fact only the United States and Norway have succeeded in increasing their defense spending by the 3 percent a year which NATO decided on in 1978. As far as Denmark is concerned, a 3 percent increase would mean additional defense spending of DKr500 million a year or DKr2 billion for the 4-year period now under discussion. I am quite simply unable to see where we would get the money.

FINLAND

COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION TO LEAVE FOR MOSCOW

LD241510 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party [SKP] is dissatisfied with the preparations for the state budget. If the Finance Ministry's plans were realized, the forecast economic recession would deepen, an improvement of public services would be prevented and unemployment would increase, an SKP statement says.

The SKP Central Committee also formulated its views on the preparations for the 19th Party Congress. In the Central Committee's opinion, the debate within the party that has been carried out has indicated the membership's desire for party unity. According to the Central Committee, in the preparations for the 19th SKP Party Congress to be held in Helsinki in 4 weeks' time, the parties should avoid bringing their views into conflict.

A delegation from the SKP, led by Chairman Aarne Saarinen, will be leaving for Moscow on Sunday where it will meet the leaders of the CPSU. In addition to Saarinen, the delegation consists of Deputy Chairman Taisto Sinisalo, General Secretary Arvo Aalto and members of the Politbureau Urho Jokinen and Olavi Poikolainen.

NORWAY

AMBASSADOR ON LOS PROSPECTS, NEED TO PRESSURE U.S.

LD241015 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 22 Apr 81 p 8

[Per Egil Hegge report]

[Text] Washington, 21 Apr--"We must hope that it will be possible, using mild pressure on the Americans, to bring about rational negotiations on a Law of the Sea treaty when the talks begin in Geneva 3 August," Ambassador Jens Evensen told AFTENPOSTEN after the conclusion of the spring session of the Law of the Sea conference in New York over the Easter weekend.

"But I have little faith that the Geneva session will be the last, and so we must expect to have to meet again in New York in March next year," he said. Ambassador Evensen said that Norway ought now to make further efforts to bring about a Law of the Sea treaty on the consensus principle, for it would be unfortunate if it were necessary to resort to voting at the Geneva session. This was also the Norwegian approach during this round of meetings in New York.

LORD CARRINGTON FAVORS TORNADO SALES TO SAUDIS

LD241654 Hamburg DPA in German 1528 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Apr (DPA)--Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, sees numerous advantages in supplying the Tornado aircraft to Saudi Arabia. In an interview for Saturday's BILD ZEITUNG, which was prereleased to DPA, Lord Carrington said: "We cannot sell the Tornado to Saudi Arabia without the consent of the German and Italian Governments. But I feel it would be to all our advantage, and to the advantage of the development of our own aviation industry, if we were to do precisely that."

Concerning the fishing problems with the Federal Republic, the foreign secretary said that the central question has to be solved between Great Britain and France, and that this could be solved only after the French presidential elections.

TELEGRAPH: WEST HAS LITTLE CHOICE BUT TO ARM ARABS

LD241135 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 24 Apr 81 p 20

[Editorial: "Arms and the Gulf"]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher's tour of the Gulf, which ends tomorrow, has opened up useful new ground. Some first fruits are seen in the order for Hawk jet trainers--worth up to perhaps 100 million pounds--orders may follow. Arms sales, however, were not the main object of the tour. Surprisingly enough, in view of Britain's long association with the region, Mrs Thatcher's visit was the first to have been made by a British prime minister in office. This symbolises the change in status. In the days when Britain provided the Gulf's military security a prime ministerial visit would presumably have seemed superfluous. Today it was a clear need. Mrs Thatcher has met it successfully.

The order for Hawk jets coincides with President Reagan's decision to ask Congress for approval for the supply of advanced reconnaissance aircraft (AWACS) to Saudi Arabia, together with extra equipment for the Saudi Arabian F-15 fighters already on order. The two deals do not compare in scale, but are nonetheless part of a trend. Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany will be in Riyadh on Monday and is expected to discuss the possible sale of Leopard tanks. The trend, in other words, is for the West to supply Saudi Arabia, and to a lesser extent other Gulf states, with sophisticated military equipment in much the way that Iran was supplied before its revolution.

The risks in this policy are obvious. With the example of Iran, they do not need labouring. Israel, expressing fears about a threat from Saudi Arabia does not ring very convincingly, has begun emphasising this aspect. Israel is right to do so, because the dangers of internal collapse or revolution in any Arab country do exist. Nevertheless, the West has little choice but to pursue the course it is addopting.

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH ASSESSES THATCHER'S GULF TOUR

LD271559 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 26 Apr 81 p 16

[Editorial: "Tour de Force"]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher has now completed a trip to New Delhi and the Persian Gulf states which has been something of a personal triumph even when (as in her talks with Mrs Gandhi) it produced little in the way of political results.

What must impress even her critics is the versatility, as well as the energy, she has displayed throughout these last arduous days. In Dubayy, for example, she turned herself into a high-pressure saleswoman, clinching a 150 million pound deal to provide the United Arab Emirates with British military jets whose technical merits she had found time to master. In southern Oman, standing on the battlefront with Marxist South Yemen, she contrived to appear as knowledgeable and involved as a visiting general. On every station of her Gulf tour she has persuasively argued the controversial Anglo-American case for a Western military support force to be made ready now, for use if needed against any further Soviet encroachment in the area.

Success, however, has its attendant problems. It is clear that Britain has now been launched on an all-out trade war with her Western partners (and especially France) to sell almost anything and everything she can (and especially, like France, military supplies) to those oilrich customers. If this competition continues without some overall coordination and control, the Gulf states as a whole are likely to end up with far more sophisticated weaponry than they can digest. That could prove a high price to pay for a fillip to Britain's export figures.

Another part of the price, already implicitly exacted, lies in the diplomatic field an even firmer commitment than hitherto to sponsor the Palestine Liberation Organisation as one of the principal Arab partners in any settlement of the Middle East question. This is a road we had started down already. It is hard to see now how we can turn back, for support for the PLO has been taken as the political quid pro quo for any expansion of Britain's economic and strategic role in the Gulf area.

DAILY TELEGRAPH URGES U.S. CONDEMNATION OF IRA

LD271557 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 25 Apr 81 p 16

[Editorial: "American Connection"]

[Text] To chide America for the antics of Ramsay Clarke might first seem as unfair as to blame Britain for the posturings of Canon Collins or John Pardoe. But there is one major difference. The British Government's stand on issues like the Atlantic alliance and the terror in Ireland is sound and clear; pro-IRA groups represent themselves alone. In the United States, people like Ramsay Clarke, local and state politicians pandering to the more atavistic among the Irish Americans, and, of course the so-called liberal east-coast media, are enabled to look disproportionately large thanks to silence by the nation's leaders. They fill a vacuum which is not of their making. To re-phrase Burke, for evil propaganda to influence the political climate, good men need only remain silent.

It is in America's interest that order and social peace be restored in Ulster. Victories, moral or political, by terrorists in one corner of the world, encourage extremist violence everywhere. The IRA is not a national liberation movement. It is a minority of a minority, which imposes its will by the most brutal terror, killing, torturing, burning, not sparing a man of 84 or a woman murdered for acting as census enumerator. America has suffered enough for terrorist activities, political, criminal and demented. The United States is actively assisting counter-terror campaigns by several friendly governments. Can its leaders pass by on the other side during Ulster's agony?

A word from President Reagan, now recovering from an assassin's bullet, from Secretary Regan, from Secretary of State Haig, would have an impact. They would lend added weight to British Government firmness, backed by a most responsible opposition spokesman, and help to make Sands and his advisors realise that his continued hunger strike would not achieve its effect of bringing sufficient pressure to bear on Britain to make them give in to the IRA demands, present and future. We have the right to ask this, not just because we are allies in defence of the Free World, but because British policies in Ulster are based on the quest for solutions respecting majority will and minority rights. Will the real America please stand up?

TURKISH PAPER CLAIMS GREECE 'REARMING' CYPRUS

NC271328 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 21 Apr 81 p 11

[Text] The HURRIYET correspondent in Nicosia and the HURRIYET bureau in Ankara have reported: Foreign forces, whose efforts to cause internal collapse in Turkey and to eventually dismember it failed following the 12 September operation, are now engaged in developing a new strategy that envisages an attack on our country from Cyprus. With this in mind, the Greek Cypriot sector is being provided with the most up-to-date weapons.

The Greek General Staff has reorganized the army, navy and air force in such a way as to be ready for an offensive operation in Cyprus. With this objective in mind, it has secretly moved the 5th Division to a base in Cyprus.

Since Turkey had air supremacy during the peace operation, the Greek Air Force command was accused of not taking the necessary measures in time. Now this command has based on Crete its A-7 air squadron, which was purchased from the United States. Military experts say that this squadron will be able to take off from Crete and return to base after having flown over Cyprus for 15 minutes and bombed specified targets.

Our intelligence organizations have obtained documentary evidence that in the past 3 months Syria has secretly sent to Cyprus several Syrian Army T-54 and T-55 Soviet tanks after having rebuilt their engines and equipped them with new weapons.

It has also been established that Bulgaria has since last October been supplying the Greek Cypriot Army with FROG missiles, which are the best antiaircraft and antitank missiles [as published] in the world. In addition, Bulgaria has secretly undertaken the training of the Greek Cypriot National Guard in the handling of the FROG missiles.

France too has undertaken big tasks in arming the Greek Cypriot National Guard now that the 5th Division has been secretly moved to Cyprus from Greece. The National Guard is now reorganized according to offensive warfare requirements.

In addition, it has been established that large numbers of AMX-30 French tanks have been off-loaded at Limassol and delivered to the Greek Cypriot Army.

The British Government has refused to sell to the Greek Cypriot Government and the Greek-Greek Cypriot lobby large numbers of military vehicles. However, 110 landrovers to be used for military purposes and 20 trucks to pull artillery have been secured through other ways and brought to Cyprus.

DENKTAS TO BE CANDIDATE IN COMING NORTH ELECTIONS

TA251129 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has announced that he will be a National Unity Party [NUP] candidate during the presidential elections to be held in June.

Denktas held a meeting this morning with the NUP candidates who will participate in the general elections to be held in June. In a statement at the end of the meeting, Denktas said that the candidates promised him they will serve the community in harmony. He announced that he will be a candidate from the NUP in the presidential elections.

I KATHIMERINI SEES ANKARA INCREASING PRESSURES

NC251829 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 25 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Despite Greece's desire and its good will gestures in an effort to resolve differences, Turkey, by its actions, continues to have a negative influence on the climate prevailing between the two countries. This observation was made by diplomatic circles following the recent Turkish protest note. This note did not limit itself to the Armenian demonstrations in Athens but, primarily, contained a protest, couched in severe terms, over the recent Greek-Turkish airspace experts-level talks held in Athens. In addition to this in the note, which according to diplomatic observers was part of the well-known tactics of demonstrating hard positions prior to every official Greek-Turkish contact--space violations-experts meeting, demarche-Mitsotakis meeting with Turkmen--the Turks also protested the uncertainty of Greek representation at the Thessaloniki observances in honor of Ataturk and over minority issues.

The protest included in the Turkish note referred to the results of the Greek-Turkish airspace talks and is considered extremely provocative by the Greek side. This is mainly because the note expressed the unacceptable accusations that the Greek side reneged on agreements, and because it expressed Turkish...surprise as to why the Turkish experts were invited to talk at a time when our own country's expressed negative position toward Turkish proposals referring to the issue of the NOTOMS, to the submission of flight plans and to the abolition of firing ranges, were already well known.

The Turkish side appeared particularly bilious in its note, because our country did not agree to reject the right to request amendments or alterations to statements issued by Turkey on military maneuvers in international airspace whenever special conditions warranted such action. Mainly, however, Ankara was irritated because the Greek Government did not fall into the trap concealed in the Turkish proposal which would have meant recognition by our country in writing that an issue over the limits of Greek airspace truly exists. This Turkish proposal covered a written inclusion in the airspace agreement of the statement that the agreed-upon settlement would have nothing to do with the question of airspace limits and the submission of flight plans by military aircraft.

A Greek acceptance of this proposal would be tantamount to a written recognition that there is truly an issue of airspace limits to be discussed and that we agree that submission of flight plans by military aircraft is negotiable.

As to the representation of the Greek Government at the Thessaloniki observances for Ataturk--to which the note also refers--it has not yet been decided which minister will attend. It is also said that the Turkish protest was caused by the refusal of Culture Minister Andhrianopoulos to represent the Greek Government at these observances.

MILLIYET: GREEK LEADERS ATTEND ARMENIAN MEETING

NC280701 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 20 Apr 81 p 7

[Excerpts] Athens, (THA)--Greek parliamentarians have participated in a mass meeting and demonstration organized by the Armenian National Committee in Athens. A message from PASOK leader Andrea Papandreou was read aloud at it. In addition, parliamentarians and representatives of the New Democratic Party, which is currently in power, and the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Party (PASOK), KODISA, EDA and EDIK participated in the meeting, which began at the Orfeus cinema in Athens. It was observed that the Greek Communist Party-Exterior did not send a representative.

Addressing the meeting, Yannis Magryotis, who is the chairman of the "Solidarity Committee of the Asia Minor and Cypriot Peoples," which was set up 1 and 1/2 years ago, warned the Greek Government and lodged a protest with it against plans to celebrate Ataturk's 100th birthday anniversary in Greece.

Speaking on behalf of the Armenian National Committee at the meeting, where about 1,500 Armenians and Greeks were gathered, Hachaturyan alleged that the Turks massacred Armenians in 1915 and urged that Turkey be condemned in international circles. Hachaturyan demanded that the Turkish provinces of Van, Bitlis, Mus, Erzurum, Ardahan and Kars be returned to the Armenians. Hachaturyan further said: "Had international circles condemned Turkey for the Armenidan massacre, Turkey would not have dared to invade Cyprus, and neither would it have dared to try to expand at Greece's expense."

Addressing the gathering on behalf of Armenian youth, Serko Kuyumchiyan complained that the Armenian problem has not been taken up by international organizations, and added:" As their cause has not been accepted, certain organizations and youths have had to resort to nonpeaceful means to prove its righteousness."

Addressing the meeting on behalf of the New Democracy Party, which is not in power, former minister Yannis Varvitsyotis stated that Armenian demonstrations are inspired by three reasons: 1) to show respect for the victims of a dark page in history; 2) to remember the existence of this problem; and 3) to educate our children. Varvitsyotis concluded his speech with these words: "As a human being and as a Christian one may tend to forget, but peoples have no right to forget or to forgive. If they did, they would be wiped off the face of the earth."

Speaking on behalf of PASOK, the main opposition party, Apostolos Kaklamanis presented a message from party leader Papandreou. He said that "his party cherished sentiments of friendship for all the liberation movements in the world" and added that there are special ties between the Armenian and Greek peoples and that both communities suffered similar tragedies under the same sultanate. This parliamentarian added that whether it is in power or in the opposition, PASOK will always be on the side of the Armenians.

EDIK Party representative Neoklis Sarris protested plans to celebrate Ataturk's 100th birthday anniversary in Greece, adding: "This date marks the anniversary of the anti-Hellenic period ushered in by Ataturk."

Following the meeting at the Orfeus Cinema, in which 1,500 participated, those attending marched to the tomb of the unknown soldier. During the march these slogans were conspicuous in Greek and English: "Support the Armenian cause"; "1.5 million people are waiting to be vindicated"; "The struggle continues"; and "Struggle for our cause is a struggle against the common enemy."

PASOK CHAIRMAN PAPANDREOU LEAVES FOR SOFIA VISIT

NC271912 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] PASOK Chairman Papandreou, leader of the main opposition party, left early this morning on a 2-day visit to Sofia. Papandreou's visit to the Bulgarian capital takes place at the personal invitation of State Council Chairman Zhivkov. Papandreou will also pay a visit to Bucharest from 5 to 7 May 1981 at the invitation of Romanian President Ceausescu.

KKE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES MAY DAY PROCLAMATION

NC232106 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 23 Apr 81 pp 1, 11

["Text" of KKE Central Committee May Day proclamation issued on 22 April 1981]

[Excerpts] Workers, working women, employees; working people and pensioners:

On the occasion of May Day--a day of international solidarity, unity and struggle of the working class throughout the world--the KKE Central Committee addresses to you warm, militant and revolutionary greetings.

Today, the working class and the people throughout the world are fighting the aggressive activities of U.S. imperialism against detente and peace that have dangerously aggravated the international situation. The imperialists are rallying together in a frenzied arms race in order to acquire military supremacy and impose their domination over the world.

In this dangerous state of affairs and under the huge economic and social problems facing the working class, this year's celebration of May Day is of outstanding significance. The working class reviews its force, strengthens its struggles and forges its international solidarity with the common struggle of defending peace and disarmament, and promoting a democratic way out of the present crisis and against autocratic domination of public life in the capitalist countries.

The working people of Greece--who are more and more entangled by the U.S.-NATOite imperialism and who are undermined by the bases and missiles--are militantly participating in this struggle and coordinating their steps with all workers in the world. They demand:

--NO TO THE AGGRESSIVE PLANS OF IMPERIALISM.

--NO TO NATO.

--NO TO THE BASES OF DEATH--THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS MUST BE REMOVED.

--NO TO THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SUBJUGATION OF THE EEC MONOPOLIES.

--YES TO DETENTE, PEACE AND PROGRESS.

The policy of the "New Democracy" government has become all the more harmful and caused new deadlocks for the country. This policy is constantly being denounced by the working people. The escalation of struggles in the past year reflects the desire of the working class for the implementation of a different policy, restriction of the immunity on monopolies, measures for the relief of the working people and plans for economic and social progress.

This year the country is facing serious political developments that will reach their climax in the forthcoming parliamentary elections. The KKE has declared that it is possible for the rightwing to be defeated and for the parties of democratic opposition to assume a parliamentary majority.

UK DEPUTY FOREIGN SECRETARY MEETS OFFICIALS

TA271655 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] British Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmore who is in Ankara for an official visit began his talks today. Prime Minister Ulusu this morning received Sir Gilmore at the Prime Ministry and conferred with him for some time. Sir Gilmore then called on the Foreign Ministry secretary general, Kamuran Gurun.

Head of State Gen Kenan Evren received the British deputy foreign minister at 1430 and conferred with him for some time. Sir Gilmore then held a meeting with Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. During the talks, issues concerning the two countries as well as international questions were discussed. Sir Ian Gilmore's visit will last 4 days.

COMMERCE MINISTER CANTURK DEPARTS FOR BULGARIA

TA280545 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk has left for Bulgaria on an official visit. During his contacts in Bulgaria, Canturk will discuss issues concerning the better implementation of the trade agreement between the two countries. He will return to Turkey on 30 April.

MILLIYET URGES LOOSENING OF POLITICAL RESTRICTIONS

NC271124 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 20 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Through the Eyes of a Politician"]

[Excerpts] There are politicians in both the People's Republican and Justice parties who are known by the public to symbolize "moderation" and not "discord". In expressing their views as citizens, they combine their experience as politicians with their knowledge. It would, therefore, be useful to know what they have to say. This type of politician does not generally oppose the 12 September takeover.

In Turkey, politics has not yet been dissociated from anarchy and terror; it is being jointly incriminated. If the political cases before the courts are not soon finalized, and if the exonerated politicians are not allowed to return to political life, the democratic elements whose position in our society is indisputable will inevitably be pushed aside.

Since we will eventually return to a new democracy, it is imperative that a dialogue with the political cadres be established. Since we do not have a long way to go, and since it is impossible to "produce" a new type of human being in such a short time, it would, to say the least, be irrational to treat the present political cadres with contempt. It would also be wrong to depend on the bureaucracy, because bureaucrats are always on the side of the government, and the politicians are questioning the wisdom of forming new political parties, because in Turkish politics the electorate invariably belongs to either of the two main parties. As we know, any other effort is doomed to end in failure.

Like anyone who loves his country, the moderate politician too has no alternative other than the success of the "12 September" revolution. However, he is of the opinion that success is definitely possible if the work undertaken is carried out within certain limitations.... The moderate politician fears lest deadlocks develop within our armed forces, which has saved our fellow countrymen's lives and protected the integrity of our realm, because of the long-term and complicated socioeconomic problems.

OECD ISSUES ANNUAL REPORT ON TURKISH ECONOMY

TA270920 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] An OECD report says that if present economic policies continue to be implemented, the inflation rate in Turkey should further decrease. The yearly OECD report on the Turkish economy has been issued. The report notes that the inflation rate which exceeded 100 percent at the beginning of 1980 has dropped to 40 to 50 percent at the end of the year. The report adds that if the proclaimed financial, monetary and income policies continue to be effectively implemented, the inflation rate should further improve. The report states that growth in the Turkish economy is expected to continue in 1981 as well. It concludes that if the necessary foreign exchange to provide the industrial input is obtained, the growth rate of the GNP in Turkey, which reached 2 percent in 1980, could go up to 3.2 percent in 1981.

IMF APPROVES $120 MILLION LOAN FOR TURKEY

TA242032 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] The International Monetary Fund [IMF] has approved a loan of nearly $120 million to Turkey. Turkish Radio and Television correspondent Berna Kulac reports from Washington that IMF officials noted that with the release of this new loan Turkey has received all loans envisaged in its agreement with the IMF for 1 year. The officials added that the amount of loan extended by the fund to Turkey during the last year has thus reached about $552 million.

Talks in connection with the amount of loans to be released by the IMF to Turkey during the second year of the agreement will begin in June. The IMF is expected to grant a loan of $480 million during that period.

VOTCP CALLS ON KURDS TO STRENGTHEN WORKING CLASS

TA241218 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Toiling Kurdish people and all patriots who are against the continuing pressures on the Kurdish people and who want equal democratic rights for the Kurdish people:

The Kurdish people are approaching May Day in conditions of national oppression. Kurdish villages are still being raided by gendarmes at night. Toiling Kurdish peasants are being beaten, thousands of Kurdish patriots have been put in prison. Many intellectuals have been sentenced to heavy prison terms for acknowledging the very existence of the Kurdish people and for asking that the right of the Kurdish people to write and read in their own language, to develop their culture and to publish in their own language be granted. Some are being denaturalized. Turkish Kurdistan has not yet been saved from underdevelopment. Many villages lack roads, schools, teachers and electricity. Kurdish landlords, who have very close ties with collaborationist monopolist bourgeoisie, are [words indistinct]. It is quite clear that the military (?administration) that forcefully seized the country's administration will not solve any of the Kurdish people's problems. It is also clear that, as long as the oppression of the Kurdish people continues, democracy cannot be realized in the country.

All persons who are opposed to the oppression of the Kurdish people and who favor equal democratic conditions for the Kurdish people, every Kurdish toiler who wants a human existence, and Kurdish patriots who want to empty the jails of Turkish Kurdistan should strengthen the ranks of the Turkish working class. Take your place in the struggle being waged for a Turkey in which free and equal peoples live. Long live the friendship of the Turkish and Kurdish peoples!

FORMER PRIME MINISTER ECEVIT ANSWERS CRITICS

NC222222 Ankara ARAYIS in Turkish 18 Apr 81 pp 10-12

[Editorial by former Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit: "A Compulsory Disclosure"]

[Excerpts] As is known, the new administration has banned political polemics in order to bring peace to the nation. At the same time, it has also demanded the suspension of the pre-12 September arguments and discussions. The ARAYIS magazine, which has declared that it will be a magazine of peace, not discord, has complied with this demand right from its first issue. When we deem it necessary to venture certain evaluations linked with the past in the course of our searchings concerning the future, we take meticulous care not to use an offensive style.

A section of our press is observing this rule... as a matter of fact, one cannot do otherwise, because the writers and proprietors of some newspapers who dared to refer to the past either implicitly or in a very soft style or who reacted to serious attacks of the opposing political circles and their publication organs in very soft terms were immediately prosecuted.

However, it seems that this is not a general rule, because as we have seen in practice, every form of attack on the Republican People's Party, on the past behavior of this party and on me as its former leader is permissible. The gravest, the most unfair attacks are permissible; the ugliest insults are permissible. They are permissible to such an extent that these "targets" are being bombarded with insults so grave they have never been experienced, not even before 12 September.

As tension has kept mounting in Turkey and as I have refrained from polemics and from talking about myself, I have, over the years, chosen to let these attacks and insults go unanswered. Only once, upon the persistent accusations levelled against me by the largest of these privileged newspapers [presumably TERCUMAN] I sent an explanation replying to accusations, but it was not published. This explanation appeared in the fifth issue of ARAYIS.

But the more I kept silent, the more the attacks and insults increased. So, relying on the commonsense of our readers, I have felt the need to say a few things on this issue. The attacks became extremely ugly, particularly after the invitations I received from abroad. It is being alleged that I would take advantage of those invitations [to lecture in Germany and India] and leave Turkey never to return. It has also been alleged that like certain fugitives from justice, I would ask asylum in another country. It has, therefore, been suggested that I should be prevented from going abroad.

Others have written articles containing this implication: "Let him run away, so that we be rid of him." At the same time, it has also persistently suggested that I should be called to account.

I have been notified that the "National Security Council does not deem it advisable that I should respond to these invitations and go abroad, on grounds that this might lead to political speculation during this current period."

Going or not going abroad is not so important for me. Everyone is familiar with the "characteristics" of the period we are going through, and the people who have invited me will undoubtedly excuse me. But the campaign launched by some people using these invitations as a pretext is extremely interesting...

As I am unable to comprehend why I should abandon my homeland and what I am required to account for, I have felt the need to write the following:

A person may think of fleeing if he is frightened or if there are reasons for him to fear. But even when my life was in danger, I did not feel justified to run away or to be frightened to the extent of running 900 mph. Particularly during this period, I see no reason why I should be frightened, and I am not aware of anything I will not be able to account for. I encountered many situations before 12 September which were capable of scaring a person to the point of running away. But I did not run away from any of them.

If a man did not feel scared of many militant attacks in the past and did not seek to run away then, why should he feel scared now? Again, I do not at all understand what I am wanted to account for. Shall I be called to account because I shouted from the rostrum of the National Assembly "that we will never cooperate with certain leftist terrorists whose hands were stained with blood"? Or shall I be called to account because I did not spread a protective wing over a number of attackers, as did those who kept saying for years "You cannot make me say that the Nationalists too are committing crimes" [reference to remark by Demirel].

Shall I be held responsible for the deeds of those who ran the government for years with the support of the rightist terrorists, who are now being convicted by the martial law courts one by one? Or, shall I be called to account because I resisted pressure to form a government with those who organized those acts of militancy [reference to Nationalist Action Party leader Turkes].

Shall I be asked to account for the acts of certain newspapers that even today protect those terrorists whose guilt has been proved before the court, and that attempt to influence the present administration not to be too harsh on them?

What do they want me to account for?... Shall I be called to account for the fact that we opposed for years the separatists and all the terrorists without discrimination?

I have a feeling that the press and the attacks and threats directed at me are inspired by an inordinate desire to intimidate me by instigating our army against me. As a matter of fact, I have for years been the target of intense backbiting, and big capitalists have supported efforts to blacken me.

This campaign, which started when I refused, at the expense of risking a split in our group, to vote for a presidential candidate, despite pressures from outside the parliament after 12 March, was intensified after the Cyprus peace operation. This campaign was further intensified when we came to power in 1978 and started to look for ways and means of liberating our economy by tackling its structural defects.

Those who are continuing this besmirching campaign and who, through this campaign, are trying to turn the public and influential circles against me, are also endeavoring to cast a shadow on my and my party's sense of nationalism and our love for the loyalty to Ataturk.

Those who have always carried Ataturk's flag with honor cannot receive lectures on Ataturk from those who have undermined Ataturkism for years but who now seem to have been converted.

I have had to write all this as I am unable to understand from whom and why I should run away, and what I could not account for. Certain privileged press organs will undoubtedly continue to preach what they know. They will not stop their besmirching campaign which they have been carrying on for years just because we have made such a disclosure. They will continue to fulfill their "mission." I know all this, but as long as this campaign continues, no one will, I hope, expect me to maintain silence any longer. Those who will expect this will not have their expectations fulfilled.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GENSCHER URGES SENATORS TO SUPPORT NATIONAL POLICY

LD281228 Hamburg DPA in German 1153 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Berlin, 28 Apr (DPA)--FDP Chairman and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has called upon the Social Democratic members of the Berlin Senat to make plain their support for the Federal Government's policy. Expressly referring to the recent statements on German policy by Senator Guenter Gaus (SPD), Genscher said that it is "not helpful" when Berlin senators let it be seen that there is contradiction to Bonn's policy. Genscher told journalists in West Berlin today that this applies particularly to the allegiance to the Western allies.

Genscher also stressed that he expects that negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on the deployment of medium-range missiles to begin "relatively soon." He said he hopes that the NATO foreign ministers' spring meeting next week will set the signals for this.

DIE WELT PUBLISHES GAUS 9-POINT STATEMENT

DW281335 Bonn DIE WELT in German 27 Apr 81 p 3

[Hans R. Karutz dispatch from Berlin]

[Text] At an election congress of the Young Socialists ("Berlin in the year 2001") Guenter Gaus (SPD), the former Bonn permanent representative in East Berlin and current Berlin senator for science, summarized his ideas on German and Western policies. Peter Glotz, the SPD federal manager and Berlin SPD chairman, who also was present, did not contradict any of Gaus' theses. Gaus presented a nine-point statement in an abbreviated form. DIE WELT documents the text in a version authorized by Gaus:

"1. The first remark on the situation we are in, and out of which we must try to make it to the year 2001 as unscathed as possible, is that the danger of war has increased considerably in the past 5 years. If I had had to write a scenario 10 years ago on whether a war were possible in Europe, I probably would have mentioned this possibility. Some 5 years ago, I would have put it down at the end of the paper. I fear today that the danger of war has grown and that it will not decrease in the coming years. Europe certainly has not passed through the most difficult years since 1945, it still faces them.

"2. As part of a divided nation, we made an attempt 10 or 12 years ago to develop new impetuses in thought and action for dealing with the other German state in a different way. We have made quite a bit of progress in this respect.

"For some time, however, we have been in danger, which I strongly complain about, of relapsing into the rigidity experienced 15 years ago when we had sterile discussions about whether one could recognize the 'phenomenon' of the GDR. Today, the danger of rigidity lies in a very sterile juridical interpretation-definition of certain problems we have with the other German state.

"This remark isn't a careless handling of necessary juridical safeguards. I merely see that we more and more consider juridical safeguarding as more important than the political developments to be safeguarded. We need considerations and concepts which are politically determined for which juridical safeguards are a framework and not a chain.

"3. I believe that we must take the fact into consideration, when it comes to our European policy, that we are a divided country and a divided nation. I think very little of statements that are not thought through, which are made in all parties to the effect that European policy is the way to solve German problems.

That may be quite so. But the primitive and uncouth way in which this is said too often, too quickly and without any differentiation is certainly not the way that would lead us to find answers to German problems.

"4. I believe that we must change our approach to the GDR. We must stop admitting that every attempt to think about unanswered German problems--I prefer to talk about this in the plural instead of the singular--is warded off with the remark that in doing this, one would lose track of GDR realities which are unpleasant for us.

"Not only the system we consider unpleasant belongs to GDR realities, not only the apparatus of functionaries which is like the apparatuses of functionaries in all parties belongs to the GDR realities, GDR realities also include the fact that fellow countrymen live there. We shouldn't lose track of that.

"5. We have developed an almost intolerable arrogance vis-a-vis the GDR as a whole, disregarding the achievements made there. This is in part due to the fact that we consider, more or less unchecked and uncritical--if you want to call it legitimate, you may, but I don't fully agree with it--the capitalist class standpoint as tantamount to correct action on the national issue.

"How is the understandable or not understandable dislike of communism the same as the right attitude regarding the national problem?

"6. I believe that we must redefine the alliance to which we belong and in which we must remain for an indefinite time, as I think. I don't believe that the U.S. interests will be served by a policy of submission by the Federal Government.

"7. I believe that we must use the opportunities already existing in the treaty instruments between the two German states--such as the basic treaty--for political consultations, including consultations on armament and disarmament. We ought to do this as quietly as possible--not making it a public affair, I don't think much of that.

"8. I believe that we ought to regain the courage to think in terms of concepts. What would be wrong with that? People said 20 years ago that it is impossible to sit on a rostrum and say: We want to recognize the Oder-Neisse border. "So what? We have gone ahead and recognized it.

"If we were to really regain the courage to think in terms of concepts, we could also recall long past but very fruitful models of confederation or federation, because these could be early stages or interim stages with the help of which we would get out of certain mental deadlocks we are in danger of entering into..

"9. I will make a final remark to forestall debates which usually ensue after my public statements on German problems:

"I haven't demanded the recognition of GDR state citizenship. I haven't given up our standpoint on state citizenship. I haven't once again tried to hope so much ability to differentiate so that on could ponder the term 'nation' without immediately being termed no longer nationally minded.

"I am for social democracy, which may well rule this city in the year 2001, because I believe that social democracy would be most likely to achieve the difficult thing that is necessary now, namely, regaining the courage for conceptional thinking, while simultaneously continuing the practical work between both sovereign German states in a very sober way and very concretely through very small steps.

DIE WELT NOTES FDP GROUPS' SPLIT ON DISARMAMENT

DW270952 Bonn DIE WELT in German 27 Apr 81 p 2

[Bernd Lampe dispatch from Husum: "Disarmament: Discord in the FDP"]

[Text] The Schleswig-Holstein FDP intends to oppose the party Executive Board's motion on security policy at the Free Democrats' federal party congress in Cologne in May.

The Free Democrats, meeting over the weekend at Husum, which is located between the North and Baltic Seas, passed two resolutions for the federal congress with large majorities, which call upon the Bonn FDP ministers and deputies to embark on an reorientation of German security, which is based on the disarmament proposals made by the German Society for Peace and Conflict Research and "to distinctly conveythis process of rethinking to the people as well." The Brezhnev moratorium also ought to be included in the disarmament dialogue.

To no avail, Federal Economic Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff warned the delegates against "holding the discussion on an emotional basis, devoid of facts and figures. Heaven only knows that what some organizations and deputies of our coalition partner are up to in this field is quite enough."

The minister said: "West Europe can be blackmailed, and peace is endangered if the scissors of military security is opened further at our expense."

Party congresses also were held by the Lower Saxony FDP and the Bremen liberals. In Delmenhorst, FDP General Secretary Guenter Verheugen reiterated the FDP's support for NATO's dual decision.

In Bremen, Land Chairman Horst-Juergen Lahmann rejected a sharing of government responsibility in the smallest federal land. Government business in Bremen wasn't very attractive (he said). After 10 year's of absolute rule, the SPD is faced with the financial-political pauper's oath.

In the discussion on the coalition's continuance on the federal level, FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed that the coalition must have the strength to, in fact, implement the joint program of the SPD and FDP, as laid down in the government statement.

PAPER CITES CRITICAL BUNDESWEHR FUEL SITUATION

DW280946 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 28 Apr 81 p 1

[Commentary signed Ein.: "Army on Paper"]

[Text] The time has come to sound the alarm. The Bundeswehr will have no fuel left in the fall. The money is lacking. A technical army which cannot fly its airplanes, move its tanks and have wheels rolling because it lacks the fuel is a monument rather than an armed force. Unless the fundamental decision is made in May to increase the defense budget, the reality will be what is politically ridiculous and strategically inconceivable--we will have armed forces on paper, as it were.

The defense minister is determined to prevent this from happening. In this connection, the question about where the money should come from recedes into the background. The foreground is commanded by the problem of winding up long budget discussions so early that the tanks will not be empty by the time--of all times--the large-scale Atlantic fall exercises begin. Even the summer months may turn into a disaster for the armed forces. The flying operations of the air force already have been reduced. From a certain (low) level of training, the use of only partially experienced pilots turns into murder in case of hostilities. The pilot who is unable to practice adequately will not master the technical robots we call airplanes--and he may crash. And an armored company that doesn't move out to the field ceases to deserve to be called that.

Even worst, the Federal Republic in the event of such a tandstill would lose its credibility in several respects--as an Atlantic partner and as a nation which is ready to defend its freedom. At stake isn't just gasoline. Some other commitments must be fulfilled as well. A total of DM1 billion needs to be raised. Yet, this notwithstanding, two dozen Social Democratic members of parliament would like to cut the defense budget by exactly that amount. They want to have these funds set aside for development aid. What will it take before these politicians take note of the fact that the Red Army has marched into Afghanistan and that the shadow of the Russian soldiers darkens the life of the Poles? The defense minister should now be backed by the public in his efforts to maintain the Bundeswehr in an operational state. After all, polls have shown that the major p[illegible] of this nation does appreciate the mission and the significance of the armed forces.

Press Comments

DW290950 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 29 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] AACHENER VOLKSZEITUNG writes: The Bundeswehr has a fuel shortage. Some people may find it funny or even see it in a chance for the tiresome discussion on rearmament or disarmament to end more or less by itself. A most erroneous assessment. A CDU spokesman charged yesterday that Defense Minister Hans Apel was more and more undermining the security of all of us. This can be considered too strong a statement. But the reports on the financing gaps demonstrate clearly that concern regarding the Bundeswehr's action readiness cannot be dispersed by mere promises and a play on words.

MANHEIMER MORGEN notes: It is hard to understand how persistently Hans Apel likes to risk his neck. He seems to have managed with much luck to overcome the Tornado debacle, and now he is about to fall into another financial hole which seems to have opened up suddenly. It is clear to everybody that the general explosion of costs did not leave the Bundeswehr unscathed, and Apel himself vaguely indicated the same. But why didn't the minister clearly speak up long ago?

KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU states: The Kremlin has known for some time that the weapon called the Bundeswehr could become blunt as a result of gasoline being unavailable for the necessary large and small exercises and maneuvers. Since this was predictable, the defense minister--and thus the government--must be reprimanded.

PRESS VIEWS BERLIN FDP ADHERENCE TO SPD PARTNERSHIP

DW281336 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 28 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Discussing the coalition statement by the Berlin FDP and its consequences on the political situation in the city after the 10 May elections, NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG states: Will Berlin become ungovernable after 10 May? This concern is greater than ever after the unequivocal commitment of the FDP to form a coalition with the SPD or to occupy the opposition bench with that party. As understandable as it is that the liberals, who are haunted by fears for their existence, create clear fronts by their rebuff of the CDU and thus seek to avoid any insecurity on the part of the voter, as urgent is the question whether a party is allowed to act in such an opportunistic way. If politics is understood as a service for the whole, any of the three great parties must be capable of forming a coalition with another in Berlin's critical situation--regardless of the parties' unequivocal preferences.

LUEBECKER NACHRICHTEN says: The Berlin liberals didn't say what their reasons are for repudiating a minority Senat. It is possible that they reject being tolerated by the alternatives [Greens and other splinter groups], a tolerance which the Social Democrats have included in their reckoning in the event of a minority government.

It remains to be seen whether the voters will honor this noble stance of the Free Democrats or their clear statement that they would go into opposition, if necessary. The FDP has brusquely rejected the lifesaving straw drifting in its direction now that its Berlin Land Chairman Juergen Kunze expressly ruled out a coalition with the CDU after 10 May.

FRG, GDR RENEW TALKS ON LEGAL TRANSACTIONS TREATY

LD281500 Hamburg DPA in German 1347 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 28 Apr (DPA)--A new round of negotiations between the governments in Bonn and East Berlin on a treaty to settle legal transactions between the two German states demonstrated today in Bonn the will of both sides for a continuation of their dialogue. The 16th meeting between Justice Ministry State Secretaries Guenther Erkel and Hans Ranke, after a pause of over 10 months in the negotiations on legal transactions, confirmed, however, the continuing difficulties in achieving a relevant treaty. According to the Justice Ministry, a further round of negotiations is envisaged for the autumn.

The Justice Ministry said that the two partners in the negotiations believe their meeting to be a confirmation of the interest of both sides in creating conditions for a further normalization of relations through the continuation of dialogue. Both sides regard the round of negotiations as useful.

GDR State Secretary Ranke described the meeting as an important part of the mutual efforts for the continuation of detente and at the same time for making the full observation of the basic principles of international law a precondition for a treaty on legal transactions. Ranke said this also includes respect for an independent GDR state citizenship, which Bonn rejects.

Bonn State Secretary Erkel admitted that progress in the negotiations could not be measured with a tape measure, but that in the course of the negotiations, mutual understanding of the respective positions had grown. A meeting between the federal justice minister and the GDR representative is scheduled to follow the 16th round of negotiations. The last negotiations were held last June.

GDR READY TO NEGOTIATE ON WEST BERLIN S-BAHN

LD281638 Hamburg DPA in German 1521 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 28 Apr (DPA)--The GDR has announced its readiness to negotiate on the future of the S-Bahn in West Berlin and about keeping the Staaken border crossing point open. This was disclosed on Tuesday by Sepp Binder, spokesman of the Berlin Senat, speaking about the latest talks between the GDR representative Walter Mueller and a Senat official. The Federal Government has been informed of the GDR representative's announcement. The Senat hopes that these and other topics will be discussed by the relevant quarters in the overall context of relations between the two German states. Questions pertaining to transit traffic have been the sole responsibility of the Federal Government.

DGB CIRCLES FEAR INCREASED COMMUNIST INFLUENCE

DW281337 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 28 Apr 81 p 4

[Report signed VR.]

[Text] Frankfurt, 28 Apr--Fears begin to grow in DGB circles that May Day demonstrations will be used by Communists or trade union members close to the Communists for antiwar demonstrations. There are respective indications. A report in the DGB paper WELT DER ARBEIT says that a Frankfurt/Main preparatory DGB conference for May Day invited Prof Wolfgang Abendroth, who has been ousted from the SPD and who is known to be close to the Communists, greeting him cordially as "colleague."

Professor Abendroth recently caused irritation even in far leftist Social Democratic circles by not merely advocating Communist positions, but by terming the arrest of Rudolf Bahro in the GDR as justified. Trade union circles note that the remarkable thing about the Frankfurt meeting was that the functionary of the Metal Workers Union Siegfried Balduin demanded "clear language" concerning May Day. The danger of war must be pointed out and the United States must be pushed back, he said. Trade union circles point out the sentence quoted by WELT DER ARBEIT saying: "But nothing about Poland, I don't want to hear that any more. Political strikes take place there. In our country, this is taboo."

Firm examples illustrate the Communists' tactics aimed at linking the general antiwar mood with wage policy. The paper of the trade union for mining and energy writes in its latest edition that the so-called "Krefeld appeal," campaigning in a grest collection of signatures for antiwar demonstrations, turns out more and more to be a "tactical masterpiece of the German Communist Party." The ice-cold calculation of the DKP has worked, writes the paper, to use and channel the uncontested existing emotional will for peace of bona fide democrats for their aims. This trade union paper believes that the desire for action of Social Democrats, Christians, Liberals, unaffiliated persons and Communists is tactically directed by the DKP.

This analysis, too, has the trade union youth as a main target group for Communist agitation. This opinion is supported by a recently published resolution of the main executive board of the Trade Union for Textile and Clothing, which strongly protested the publication of DGB Federal Youth Committee "for detente, disarmament and peace." This trade union maintains that the DGB Federal Youth Committee gives priority to the Soviet Union's disarmament suggestions. Simultaneously, it creates the unfounded impression that America's politics is hostile to peace. The Textile Workers Union strictly stresses the trade unions' will for peace. "Critical statements, demands and opinion presuppose factually founded and balanced justifications."

Trade union circles were alarmed in the wage policy field by reports in MUENCHNER MERKUR on a Munich trade union meeting where the representative of the Metal Workers Union termed Communist activities in his organization as "almost intolerable." Certain people have the task to implement basic votes and an enforcement strike. According to the MUENCHER MERKUR report, the participants of this meeting had to wiggle past a number of DKP people who were distributing propaganda material. Everybody was urged to sign an appeal against NATO's dual strategy. These trade union circles believe that Communists support so-called enforcement strikes in the Federal Republic to distract attention from the situation in Poland. This observation is identical with statements made at the Frankfurt meeting on Poland.

Further characterisitics of intensified activities of Communists and their followers are interpreted in the book "The March of the DKP Through the Institutions," published recently by the authors Flechtheim, Rudzio, Vilmar and Wilke. This book carries detailed reports on the approach of the Communists in the Weimar Republic to the SPD and the trade unions as well as on recent subversive attempts. A WELT DER ARBEIT review of the book maintains that it lacks "scientific quality and honesty."

Some of the authors were defamed. The chairman of the Timber and Synthetic Materials Trade Union urged members "to ignore this pamphlet and see to it that it will find neither approval nor attention in our organization."

All these events intensify DGB fears with regard to intensified Communist infiltration. One continues to share the opinion that the new basic DGB program adopted in January in Duesseldorf probably hasn't ended the discussion on infiltration. DBG Chairman Vetter clearly dissociated himself in Duesseldorf from the Communists. The DGB antagonists of a people's front fear that after the Duesseldorf congress, the Communists will continue to further try to secretly develop their influence through intensified activities in subordinate bodies, particularly in youth work.

PAPER ASSESSES EFFECTS OF SOVIET 'PEACE OFFENSIVE'

DW281130 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 27 Apr 81 p 1

[Ernst-Otto Maetzke editorial: "Manuilski's Belated Triumph"]

[Text] The Soviet leadership hopes to be able to compensate for the fact that Poland is demonstrating a long term instability. At the moment, a Soviet "peace offensive" is underway in the Federal Republic, which is proceeding more satisfactorily than any other previous maneuvers of this sort. This time it isn't not only the old and the new Trojan horses that permit themselves to be harnessed for it, but it only takes a slight impetus for a whole spectrum of comparatively irreproachable political and social forces to show a willing sympathy through signatures, banners, demonstrations and other manifestations for a so-called peace program of the Soviet state and party leader.

Just to mention one example among many: A youth delegates' meeting of an Evangelical regional church sends out a circular letter. It is almost natural that a list of signatures is included which reads in part: "I am joining the Krefeld appeal to the Federal Government to withdraw its approval of the stationing of Pershing II and cruise missiles in central Europe." This action alone, which is only one of several, is running so smoothly that it isn't even harmed by established proof that the Moscow-loyal German Communist Party has set itself the target of raising 1 million signatures by the end of May for the aforementioned appeal and that all kinds of tricks are being discussed at conferences for achieving and surpassing this target.

The importance Moscow attaches to this campaign was shown by the attempt a la coup de main made by the Soviet party leader early in April when he announced his visit for June (this year) without having reached any previous agreement with the Federal Government on the date of the visit so as to present himself personally as a prince of peace over here. Fortunately, the federal chancellor was man enough to avoid the compulsion; Brezhnev will now come after the summer recess. The guest would have been quite capable of pulling the draft of a German-Soviet friendship treaty out of his pocket in front of the television cameras so as to make the sympathizers of his peace offensive swallow even this bait. His objective is to play West Europe against the United States and to let the Federal Republic in particular become the rotten apple in the Western alliance.

How is it possible for things like this to happen in a divided country whose newspaper readers learn about Poland and Afghanistan day by day and whose young voters for the most part are familiar with, at least as a fact, the outrage upon Czechoslovakia? There are at least three reasons. The first one is the fear of the Soviet power, which is constantly increasing in the Federal Republic subliminally. Those who are prone to it willingly discover that approval of the security policy desires of the Soviet Union are commandments in ethical, moral and religious respects. Then it is no longer valid that peace first requires readiness. Then even the slogan "create peace without weapons" appears to be justified and can be interjected into every disarmament concept without further scrutiny.

The second reason for the remarkable success achieved in the current Soviet peace campaign in the Federal Republic is linguistic confusion and speechlessness. It apparently is no longer possible to draw attention to the diverseness and even the divergence in the interpretation of, for instance, the terms "peace, security, coexistence or detente policy." These and similar words are being used uncritically, thus promoting the success of skillful disinformation. The oft-cited "Cold War" meant not least of all the readiness of the overwhelming majority of the German people to comprehend linguistic differences, to take these differences into account and to proceed from correctly understood words so as to arrive at corresponding thought and action. Carelessness in words is no less dangerous than defenselessness against weapons.

The third reason for the headway made by the Soviet peace campaign in the Federal Republic is the rather advanced lack of knowledge of history on the part of the majority of Germans. There is little knowledge about the period between the wars; existing vestiges have been covered over with superficial and monotonous talk of "fascism." What good would it do today, for instance, to remind people of a leading functionary of the Communist International who early in the thirties said quite frankly: "The bourgeoisie must be lulled to sleep. This is why we will launch the most theatrical peace movement that ever existed. There will be exciting proposals and extraordinary concessions. The capitalist countries will take pleasure in contributing to their own destruction."

Such quotations today fall on deaf ears. Manuilski, in fact, was wrong in his reckoning: Peace propaganda alone doesn't work. What must be present in addition is fear, speechlessness and loss of knowledge of history to make it effective. This is why his assumption that things would work out this way within a period of 30 years was pegged too early. Had he said 50, then he would have been more on target.

CSU SPOKESMAN ON MOSCOW 'CRITICISM' OF STRAUSS

LD271338 Hamburg DPA in German 1152 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Munich, 27 Apr (DPA)--The CSU rejected Moscow's criticism of the visit to Pakistan of the CSU chairman and minister-president of Bavaria, Franz Josef Strauss, as interference in the internal affairs of the Federal Republic and Bavaria. The CSU seeks contact with all those states and peoples threatened by Soviet imperialism, stated CSU spokesman Godel Rosenberg on Monday in Munich. The Soviet Union would also like to stipulate to its nonsocialist neighbors when, where and with whom they should speak. To date, however, said Rosenberg, the "political leadership in Bavaria" doesn't take "its instructions from Moscow."

Moreover, the Soviet news agency TASS should seriously consider the names it gives to Strauss. Even in the socialist camp, the term "ultraright politician" for the CSU leader is intensely disputed, said Rosenberg. TASS called Strauss an "ultrareactionary" and ascribed "provocative intentions" to his journey to the Afghan border.

ELECTION RESULTS GIVE GISCARD 2.47 PERCENT LEAD

NC281434 Paris AFP in English 1410 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 28 Apr (AFP)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing emerged from Sunday's first round of the presidential election with a 2.47 percent lead over Socialist challenger Francois Mitterrand, having eliminated their eight challengers, will now be pitted in the second round runoff presidential elections on May 10.

The abstention rate was 18.91 per cent of a total 36,418,664 registered voters, according to Interior Ministry figures, which gave final results as follows:

Valery Giscard d'Estaing	8,222,969;28.31 per cent
Francois Mitterrand (Socialist	7,505,295;25.84
Jacques Chirac (Gaullist)	5,225,720;17.99
Georges Marchais (Communist)	4,456,979;15.34
Brice Lalonde (Ecologist)	1,126,282; 3.87
Arlette Laguiller (Trotskyite)	668,195; 2.30
Michel Crepeau (moderate left)	642,815; 2.21
Michel Debre (ind. Gaullist)	482,067; 1.66
Marie-France Garaud (ind. Gaullist)	386,489; 1.33
Huguette Bouchardeau (ind. Socialist)	321,391; 1.10

COMMUNISTS SUPPORT MITTERRAND IN SECOND BALLOT

LD281520 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Following the meeting of its central committee, the French Communist Party has called on its members and miltants to vote for Francois Mitterrand in the second ballot of the presidential election. Strictly speaking, the PCF leadership sets no conditions for this support for the Socialist candidate. But it calls for this choice with the aim of bringing together the best possible conditions to continue the struggle to satisfy its main demands and with a view to bringing about the creation of a leftwing union government in which the Communists will have their rightful place.

Marchais Statement

LD282129 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] On the left, one of the unknown factors of the second round of the presidential election was eliminated this afternoon. The PCF calls on its electors to vote for Francois Mitterrand.

Here are the precise terms of the communique, published following the PCF Central Committee meeting: Millions of you voted for Georges Marchais in the first ballot. We want to count on your support to beat Giscard d'Estaing and the politics of capitalism. The PCF again states its aims, however: to bring together the best possible conditions to proceed with the struggle, to obtain the indispensable anticapitalist reforms and to impose the establishment of a leftwing union government in which the Communists will have the place which is theirs.

Georges Marchais explained this once again just now at 2000 on television:

[Begin recording] We will have contributed to Mitterrand's victory. If we Communists don't call for a vote for Mitterrand, he will be beaten. It will not even be worth the trouble of going into the second ballot. He has the possibility to win, he can win because we have decided to call for a vote for Francois Mitterrand. Consequently, we have the right to make demands of him, and you know that I have been very clear. I am not a man who has one policy in the morning and another in the evening. I am not a man who speaks one way in Lille, another in Toulouse, another in Brest and another in Nancy. For example, I have said that we will not support a government which does not contain Communist ministers. This does not mean that we will not do what we did with the current government. For example, concerning the bill on voting at 18, we voted for this, we had it passed. But we will not support a government which does not include Communist ministers.

LE MONDE ANALYZES FIRST ROUND ELECTION RESULTS

LD290743 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Apr 81 pp 1, 3

[L.F. commentary: "Double Success"]

[Text] The first round of the presidential election has resulted not in a victory for the left, whose overall percentage has increased little, but in a double success for the Socialist candidate. He has taken a strong lead over the Communist Party and is hot on the outgoing president's heels. The PS hasn't attained such a high percentage since the liberation. Those on the right who have been deploring its weakness in the face of the Communist Party for the past 30 years should welcome this.

Not at all. Scarcely had the first estimates been announced than the Giscardians revived their campaign and their slogan against the leftwing candidate--"hostage of the Communists."

The Communists' defeat--which was a complete collapse in the capital--has many causes, of course, and the main one is probably not the desire to cast a "useful vote." Only analysis, based not only on opinion polls but on on-the-spot investigations, make it possible to gauge to what extent the defeat is due to the style of the campaign and sectarianism (which discourage not only the intellectuals), to the workers' real situation (which has not deteriorated so much in all professions and all regions) and the conscious or unconscious desire for union by Communist voters who are less militant than the party members themselves.

The party can learn some very different lessons from this defeat. Either it can refuse more categorically than ever to be a supporting force for a left which is clearly dominated by the PS this time, or it can conclude that the leftwing agreement, which as an alliance has been broken, is the only way of reconstituting its election forces.

As soon as the first estimates were given, the Giscardians attacked the Socialists on the two closely linked themes of participation by Communist ministers and the choice of society. For the next 2 weeks, they will hammer these ideas home to the centrist voters and especially the Chirac voters, who are naturally tempted to defeat the outgoing president by any means available. One government member has even gone so far as to say that the choice in the second round would be between collectivism and freedom. Why not between fascism and freedom since the words have become meaningless?

Is this a reference to the Socialist plan? Although it does indeed contain more nationalizations than the French economy could stand, it could not lead to collectivism, and strict implementation of this plan would be rejected by the Left Radicals without whom, as is all too often forgotten, the left cannot win either in the presidential election or the parliamentary elections which would follow the dissolution [of the National Assembly]

While Mitterrand's election depends mainly on the transfer of Communist votes, Giscard d'Estaing's election depends on the transfer of the votes obtained by Chirac. The outgoing president's reelection would clearly reduce the significance of the relative success achieved by the Paris mayor, who has managed to justify the RPR's raison d'etre and safeguard its future.

But although it is true that there are fewer ideological differences between Giscard's and Chirac's supporters than there are between Socialists and Communists, the distribution of power is as difficult on the right as on the left. If Mitterrand wins, Chirac will appear to be the only recourse after the dissolution of the National Assembly.

The attitude adopted by the two "big" defeated candidates will be as important as the campaign waged by the two candidates still in the running. Nobody owns his votes, but there is an unmistakable way, whether clear or vague, of deterring voters from voting for one of the candidates. Meanwhile, whatever people say, the country is still completely divided. The public's state of mind determines this as much as the election system. This is one more reason why the media, especially radio and television, must now give a strictly equal place to the two second round candidates without waiting for the official campaign to start. This must be done for the sake of freedom.

FRANCE-SOIR PONDERS PROSPECTS FOR SECOND ROUND

LD290739 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 28 Apr 81 pp 1, 7

[Pierre Sainderichin editorial: "1974? No. 1981..."]

[Text] Valery Giscard d'Estaing is no Jimmy Carter.... Those who predicted a vote of repudiation or sanction against him were mistaken. However, it is true that the first round was nonetheless a warning vote to some degree--or even, in the eyes of his opponents, definitely so.

However, perhaps the most suprising feature in this round was the political stability of France despite the fact that it has been severely buffeted in recent years by the shock waves of international and national crises. Neither new elections nor the unavoidable wear and tear on the government, nor the opposition's wear and tear, have in fact breached this stability.

Politically, France has remained split into two parts, but the electoral system encourages confrontation between two types of society: between the traditional opposition, if we may say so, and the government, between the left and the majority.

This is how the polarization on both camps' most representative candidates, which has occurred even in the first round, can be explained. This polarization adversely affected the chances of Jacques Chirac and, especially, those of Georges Marchais.

So Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Francois Mitterrand are to confront each other again. But is it likely that their duel in 1981 will be a replay of the 1974 contest?

It is true that it looks as if that duel will be an extremely close contest with less than a three-point margin between the two finalists. But the context is no longer the same, and not only because of the international situation and the economic crisis.

On both sides, the long campaign preceding the first round has caused some perturbations. They will affect the second round.

A Communist Party, which no longer dominates a split left bereft of a common program, and a Gaullist party, rather disappointed with respect to its immediate hopes but which, however, will remain pugnacious at Jacques Chirac's prompting, are the political and psychological factors which must be taken into account.

The future cannot be built with the past, Jacques Chirac stated yesterday. This is true. As for Valery Giscard d'Estaing, he has declared that he will take into account, without exclusions or rancor, the anxieties expressed on Sunday. However, the present will weigh heavily on the 10 May round, and on its aftermath.

INDIA, VENEZUELA EXPECTED TO PURCHASE PLANES

Mirage 2000 for India

LD271335 Paris LE FIGARO in French 11-12 Apr 81 p 6

[Excerpts] Marcel Dassault disclosed yesterday that 150 Mirage 2000 fighter planes are to be ordered by India, making it the first foreign customer for the firm's latest product. Speaking on Europe 1, the French manufacturer added that the problems delaying deliveries of this aircraft to the French Air Force are now almost resolved.

The Mirage 2000, possibly delivered starting in 1983, should, by the nineties, be the main weapon of the French tactical air force, which hopes to receive some 400 of them in all to replace the Mirage III's as they are withdrawn from service. The orders approved by the government in 1980 were for 88 aircraft. This year, 22 have been ordered, but 21 Mirage F-1's have had to be ordered to compensate for the delay in the production of the Mirage 2000.

French relations with India, which have embarked on a development phase, have made possible the presentation of the aircraft in this country. Indian test pilots already have evaluated the new aircraft in flight and haven't concealed teir interest in its capabilities. The engineers of the Indian national company Hindustan Aeronautics Limited also don't conceal their very lively interest in the Mirage 2000. According to the French specialists, who met with them recently in Bangalore in southern India, Indian aircraft manufacturers believe that the aircraft should be built in India through the partial or total issue of the necessary licences. They add that the Mirage 2000 eventually would replace the Indian Air Force Jaguars which the government has just ordered from Britain and, at best, could coexist with the Jaguars, the first deliveries of which have been taken from Royal Air Force stock, while the rest should be manufactured in India by the country's own aeronautics industry.

Mirage 50, Jets for Venezuela

LD281229 Paris LE MONDE in French 26-27 Apr 81 p 8

[Text] Venezuela is talking to France about the purchase of Mirage 50 fighters and Alpha Jet training aircraft designed by the private Dassault-Breguet group and by the National Aircraft Engine Research and Construction Company. According to information obtained from an industrial source in Paris, a decision to order is expected during the second half of the year.

Indeed, a Venezuelan Air Force mission has been staying in France since the beginning of April and has seen demonstrations of the Mirage 50 at Cazaux (Gironde) and the Alpha Jet at Tours and Istres (Bouches-du-Rhone). Venezuelan pilots and technicians have made test flights in the two aircraft. The Mirage 50 is a Mirage III with the addition of the Mirage F-1's Atar 9K-50 jet and improved electronics. The Alpha Jet is a twin-jet training and tactical support aircraft.

Back in 1971, to replace its U.S.-made Sabre aircraft, Venezuela bought 16 Mirage III aircraft from France (including models of the simplified version known as the Mirage 5) which form a squadron based in Barqisimento.

LE MONDE SEES PARIS 'BLUNDER' ON LEBANON POLICY

LD290733 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Blunder by Paris in Lebanon"]

[Text] France, formerly regarded as a "friend" of the Arab world, has for some days been the subject of bitter criticism in a number of capitals of the Near East and North Africa. From Algiers to Riyadh and from Damascus to Tunis, via Beirut, politicians and editors continue to attack the Paris initiative--now discreetly abandoned--which advocated the creation of a peace keeping "buffer" force in Lebanon.

Even the Christians in Lebanon, which the French Government appeared to be backing, have not been unanimous in appreciation of the international "protection" which Paris was offering them.

Without mentioning moderate or progressive leaders, at least two conservative figures--Camille Sham'un and Sulayman Franjiyah, former presidents of the republic--have declared their support before Bashir al'Jumayyil, chief of the Phalangist militias, for dialogue with Syria to resolve the conflict which has broken out again around the town of Zahlah. The Lebanese Government also protested the French Government's plan, denouncing it mainly for elaborating the plan "without consultations with the legitimate authorities in Lebanon."

In the face of this protest, and even before the French Government could begin to beat a retreat, the Israeli authorities--some of whom were apparently tempted to intervene militarily--applied themselves to the task of playing down the Zahlah conflict by asserting that, contrary to initial information, Damascus had in no way attempted a "genocide of Christians."

The moderation of the Begin government was appealed to during Haig's recent visit to Jerusalem. The U.S. secretary of state allegedly advised the Israelis to refrain from any action, whose only effect would be to restore Arab unity at the expense of the West. Haig probably did not foresee that the plan for an international force would in any case arouse so much negative reaction in Lebanon and the Near East, hence, his support for the French initiative during his stopover in Paris at the end of last week.

Since then, Washington has appreciably modified its stance, to judge by the friendly message which Ronald Reagan sent to President al-Asad on Wednesday, 15 April. Not only does the White House chief make no reference to the events in Lebanon, but he also assures his opposite number that "the Syrian people and leaders can play a central role in seeking a just peace in the Near East and in establishing security and stability in the region."

So the French Government remains alone in the face of the criticism of an initiative which was initially described as "French-American." Its relations with Lebanon have cooled, while relations with Syria and the PLO are strained. The credibility of Giscard d'Estaing's "Arab policy," which was readily identified in the Near East with General de Gaulle's policy, has been undermined. Definitely a blunder, but was it inspired--as various Arab editors suggest--by electoral motives? Wasn't Giscard d'Estaing still priding himself on Wednesday on working for peace...in Lebanon?

SPANISH KING ARRIVES, MEETS WITH PRESIDENT PERTINI

AU282005 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Rome 28 Apr (ANSA)--Spain's King Juan Carlos met today with Italian chief-of-state Sandro Pertini for a political talk at the Quirinale Presidential Palace. Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia had arrived in Rome this morning for a three-day official visit to Italy.

Pertini welcomed the Spanish monarch with a long embrace, a gesture demonstrating his admiration for the young king who forcefully defended Spanish democracy against an attempted coup d'etat last February. King Juan Carlos was also presented to Italian Premier Arnaldo Forlani, Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani, House Speaker Nilde Jotti, Constitutional Court President Leonetto Amadei and numerous cabinet members. The monarch also met with the diplomatic corps. This evening the royal couple will be guests at an official dinner at the Quirinale Palace.

Various Issues Discussed

AU290825 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, 29 Apr (ANSA)--Spain's King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia began the second day of their official visit to Italy today. Premier Arnaldo Forlani will host an official luncheon for the royal couple and this afternoon King Juan Carlos will meet with the Spanish community in the capital.

Tonight the monarch will offer a dinner at the Spanish Embassy in honor of Italian Head of State Sandro Pertini. The political dialogue between Italy and Spain will be continued at the Foreign Ministry level. This morning Italian Diplomatic Chief Emilio Colombo will receive his Spanish counterpart Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca in the first of a series of meetings.

The royal pair flew into Rome Tuesday for a three-day official visit. They were received at the Quirinale Palace by the head of state and the two men had their first political talks on a wide range of topics of interest to the two nations.

Pertini enquired especially into the attempted coup of February 23. The day ended with an official dinner offered by Pertini at the Quirinale Palace, attended by 170 eminent figures in the world of culture, politics, diplomacy and economics.

In toasts Juan Carlos underscored the cultural affinities which link Italy and Spain. He said that the two countries had a certain responsibility for the peace and prosperity of the area of the world to which they belong.

For a certain time in Europe, other concerns and priorities had placed the focus on "the problems and difficulties of other latitudes", Juan Carlos said. It was now time to ask if more attention should not be given to "shores of this sea which unites us: The peace and future of the world is played out here as well", he added.

In response, Pertini recalled the dramatic moments recently lived by the Spanish people during the aborted coup and commended the king upon his firm rejection of an authoritatian state. The majority of people in Spain and Italy alike love liberty and want a democratic regime, Pertini continued. He said it was "the specific duty of our political classes" to ensure the correct functioning of democracy. Pertini stressed that true European unity would never be achieved as long as nations like Spain and Portugal were left on the sidelines. He warned that the European Community risked becoming an alliance rather than a jumping-off point for definitive European unity and strongly pushed for full EEC membership for both Spain and Portugal.

ALGERIAN MINISTER COMMENTS ON ENERGY COOPERATION

LD281315 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 14 Apr 81 p 16

[Giorgio Migliardi undated interview in Rome with Algerian Energy Minister Belkacem Nabi]

[Excerpts] Rome--"The majority of European countries want to be more independent of oil as an energy source and believe that natural gas can make them more autonomous and independent. But it must not be believed that gas can be bought cheaply. Independence must be paid for and you also have to pay for security of supplies--a security which can be guaranteed with gas." This is what we were told by Algerian Minister of Energy and Petrochemical Industries Belkacem Nabi with regard to one of the greatest problems for the top officials of the National Hydrocarbons Agency who are involved in complex negotiations with their Algerian counterparts. The stakes are extremely high. We are talking about the great 2,500 km gas pipeline linking Algeria and Italy, which will be completed this year, albeit with some delay. And we are talking about our country's energy policy and cooperation agreements with Algeria and other African countries, which can open up enormous opportunities for Italian labor. However, so far, at least, there is no agreement on gas prices.

The Algerian minister, one of the most authoritative representatives of the select team in charge of the neighboring North African country's economy, seemed relatively optimistic: "We are bound to reach an understanding," he told us, "and to cooperate. The idea of integration between countries on the northern and southern coasts of the Mediterranean for the sake of development is making headway and this is consistent with our concern to make the Mediterranean a sea of peace and cooperation--not tension and conflicts." But, he added, to achieve these objectives, especially the objective of an interdependence based on cooperation and the development of both sides, there must be "a greater balance of relations." At present, this balance does not exist. We must act fast, because "many of the decisions that we take now will not take full effect until after 10 years' time."

"It is an abnormal situation," Minister Nabi said, "for the international gas trade in 1981 to be exclusively in the hands of the consumer countries and for them to be the ones to dictate its prices through their domestic tariff policies." I understand, he added, that consumers do not want the setting of prices to pass exclusively into the exporting countries' hands now. We asked Nabi whether it is possible to reach an understanding. Yes, he replied, if we accept what can be the best qualified and most impartial arbiter, namely "the international energy market," where there are balances which reflect the relationship between supply and demand. "Italy is demanding long term security of supplies, and we are demanding security of development of resources." In short, there are two problems to resolve: The setting of a starting price based on current prices (last Friday saw the announcement of an agreement between Algeria and Belgium for methane supplies on the basis of $4.8 per million British thermal units, equivalent to 193 kilowatt-hours); and the setting of indexes linked to "the evolution of world oil market prices," Nabi told us.

DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS EUROMISSILES ISSUE

LD280929 Rome AVANTI in Italian 12-13 Apr 81 pp 1, 20

[Article by Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio: "While Moscow Grasps the Sword and Brandishes the Olive Branch"]

[Text] The Bonn meeting of NATO defense ministers provided an important thermometer for measuring the present temperature of relations between Europe and the United States. Haig and Weinberger, on their subsequent visits to European capitals, merely specified something that had become apparent in Bonn.

There is only one issue: What kind of face to show the Soviet Union now, at a time when Moscow is brandishing a sword with one hand and an olive branch with the other.

The Soviet sword is well known. In recent years the USSR has greatly strengthened its conventional and nuclear arsenals, purposely to secure, and in fact securing, a high degree of military superiority which seemed, and still seems, unjustified by the general climate of international detente confirmed in the 1975 Helsinki Treaty.

The olive branch is more recent, however. Moscow discovered it when it decided to square the accounts, at least in the Euromissiles field. The decision dates back to December 1979. The USSR tried to play safe by saying that if NATO opted for the Pershing and cruise missiles there would be no possibility of any negotiations. But as soon as the West showed that it was not changing its mind on this point, the Soviet Government progressively developed a "smiling offensive": first it agreed to begin preliminary negotiations in Geneva on the bilateral reduction of euromissiles; later it offered a moratorium; and then it specified that the moratorium is not a precondition and that negotiations can therefore be held even without freezing the status quo, namely the Soviet Union's military superiority.

Moscow's flexibility is an important factor. And this is what NATO has been discussing in Bonn over the past few days.

First, it had to be made clear whether there are any changes in the new U.S. administration's line. The Carter administration proved indecisive on strategic issues. It therefore had to be established whether the Reagan government would limit itself to a few modifications of the previous policy or whether it would thoroughly revise U.S. policy instead. During the election campaign the new president made no secret of his leaning toward the latter line. Nixon summed it up more completely in his book "The Real War," which is an out-and-out foreign policy blueprint for the new Republican administration.

But the real question in Bonn--more important than what stance the Americans want to adopt with respect to the Soviets--was the nature of Washington's policy with respect to Europe. Is it Kissinger's old bipolar policy--that is, the quest for direct relations between the superpowers--or is it a policy that lends priority to the link with the European allies?

All the Europeans posed the issue in the same way--and Italy led them in this. NATO, Europe said, is an alliance of independent, free and sovereign countries, jealous of their national prerogatives and equal dignity; it is a strictly defensive and geographically delimited military pact. The Atlantic allies can therefore also jointly consider a "division of labor," that is a sharing out of commitments and responsibilities according to each member's means within an agreed framework; there must be no thought of "blanket delegations;" the majority of Europeans, in other words, must not delegate to anyone else the handling of the alliance's principal political and strategic problems. Indeed, delegation conflicts with the spirit of NATO because it alters the spirit of equality among member states and thus harms the allies' political unity, which is is West's real persuasive strength.

Italy in particular stressed that it would never implement a decision which the Rome government had not helped to formulate. The United States provided repeated assurances on this point. Nothing will be done without prior consultations and without general agreement. If the words are matched by deeds, we will be witnessing a change of course which the Europeans (and Italians in particular, having been excluded from previous Western summit meetings) cannot fail to judge positive.

Thus, it was possible to proceed to the central problem of the moment. Are Europeans and Americans still agreed on the decision adopted at the end of 1979. when it was decided to modernize the Euromissiles? In other words, is NATO as a whole still convinced that the adjustment to the missiles balance and East-West negotiations must proceed hand-in-hand? Italy accepted the Euromissiles program on this specific condition, and it cannot relinquish it. In any case, the West's Euromissiles will only start to be ready in about spring 1984, so there are still 3 years in whch to try all negotiation methods. The aim of negotiations is to reduce these weapons in a balanced and guaranteed manner in both the Eastern and Western blocs; indeed, if possible, the aim of negotiations is to find a balance by eliminating missiles on both sides.

There was a diversity of assessments among the allies on the negotiations issue. The Americans believe that the "Polish case" is disrupting the negotiating climate and exerting adverse pressure on us. The Europeans too are convinced that if the Polish situation were to deteriorate rapidly, things could no longer remain as they are between East and West. But the use of force, that is an invasion, is one thing, and the state of tension that has existed for months is another--and nobody can forecast whether or when it will let up. If we make the starting of East-West negotiations dependent on the continuation or disappearance of this tension, the danger is that negotiations will never start.

The European thesis prevailed. Similarly, the Europeans managed to demonstrate the validity of another of their viewpoints, namely that the opening of negotiations must not be subordinated to the West's resumption of military superiority. This would be the path of generalized and unrestricted rearmament, while Europe must establish immediately whether negotiations are possible in the immediate future in order to avoid exposing itself to the fate of becoming a shooting gallery for the superpowers.

So in Bonn and in Haig's and Weinberger's conversations in Rome, there was honest talk between Europeans and Americans (and between Italians and Americans). The United States is making it known that it wants to leave a policy of negligence behind and to become a useful ally, that is, to surmount the worst points in the state of weakness and uncertainty in which it has found itself. The Europeans (and the Italians) are not challenging the United States on this point; but they do stress that an alternative to the rearmament race must be sought. Brezhnev's proposed moratorium, whereby the present balance of forces would be frozen, is regarded as insufficient by all Europeans. The advantageous position gained by the Eastern Bloc must be remedied, because balance is a precondition for a stabilization between East and West. Therefore, negotiations must start as soon as possible and must serve to initiate immediate discussion of the matter of the 200 Soviet SS-20s which have already been lined up against Europe and already have a firepower equivalent to that of the entire program for the Western Euromissiles, which are still at the study phase and will only begin to reach Europe in 3 years' time when the USSR will have in fact doubled the number of its launchpads, unless it is stopped first.

Therefore, these SS-20s cannot stay where they are, and their numbers must be reduced. This is what the Europeans want to discuss with the Soviets first. This is why, if the freeze proposed by President Brezhnev is not a precondition, negotiations must start right away. The Europeans (and the Italians) believe that they were not mistaken when they accepted the Euromissiles program in 1979. Our parliamentary opposition told us that Moscow would stop talking to us and that we would therefore be responsible for an exacerbation of the international tensions. In fact, the opposite happened. The Soviet smiling offensive began after that decision. Therefore, our decisions did not obstruct the path of negotiation, and in fact made it possible. Indeed, peace, which is related to realism and not to propaganda, is not served by talking about and concerning ourselves with only our own weapons, without opening our eyes to other countries' weapons.

CALVO-SOTELO AGAINST REFERENDUM ON NATO MEMBERSHIP

LD290847 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 25 Apr 81 p 13

[Unattributed report on Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo 24 April press conference in Madrid]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo said yesterday that his cabinet has no intention of making the matter of Spain's entry into the Atlantic alliance the subject of a referendum. He also expressed his respect for Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez' opinion that if his party wins the elections, he will withdraw Spain from NATO unless a referendum has already been held. Calvo-Sotelo added, however, that he did not believe in the possibility of a Socialist government in Spain in the near future.

"Neither impatience with regard to Spain's entry into NATO nor patience with regard to our EEC membership." This is how Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo summed up his government's latest foreign policy actions. At yesterday's press conference at the Council of Ministers, Calvo-Sotelo expressed satisfaction with the way the policy of consultation (he prefers to call it dialogue) is proceeding and gave assurance that now, 2 months from 23 February [reference to coup attempt], we are in a "normal" political situation.

The prime minister confirmed his position on Spain's "possible" membership of NATO as the implementation of one of the political objectives stated in his inaugural speech--he pointed out that this predated the unsuccessful coup d'etat--and strove to give the public the impression, as he did in his first appearance after his appointment, that we are in a normal political situation and that our democracy "is not supervised."

"Possible" NATO Membership

Replying to questions from several reporters, Calvo-Sotelo asserted that there is unanimous agreement within the armed forces in favor of NATO membership and that there is no intention to hold a referendum on the decision. With regard to the Socialist position on withdrawing Spain from NATO by means of a straight majority, since such a majority would be the basis for its membership, Calvo-Sotelo said that the considered the foremost opposition party's viewpoint correct, though he added: "I do not believe in the possibility of a Socialist government in the near future."

Satisfactory Dialogue With Opposition

With regard to the consultation--which the prime minister called dialogue--with the opposition of the autonomies, terrorism, foreign policy and the economic situation, Calvo-Sotelo said that on the first two topics, on which he said that there are no differences between the Union of the Democratic Center and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, major steps forward had been taken. Specifically with regard to the autonomies, he stressed the establishment of a committee of experts "under the chairmanship of professor Garcia Enterria, a man of great prestige and independence," and pointed out that the committee has already been instructed to provide answers to questions raised with regard to the autonomies and that in 1-2 weeks' time these answers will probably serve as the basis for the envisaged political dialogue.

He acknowledged that, with regard to foreign policy, there is general agreement on EEC membership but that the disagreements on NATO membership persist. He also pointed out that there are greater differences concerning economic policy, despite which the government will continue with its aim of creating jobs and combating inflation following the administration's talks with the trade union confederations and the employers' organizations and following what he described as "a difficult path, though with hopes of agreement."

PCE'S CARRILLO COMMENTS ON NATO, SELF-CENSORSHIP

LD281242 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] [PCE Secretary General] Santiago Carrillo has been speaking about the consequences of Spain joining NATO. Here is what he had to say to our colleague Martin Rodriguez after his lecture last night at the Siglo-CCI club:

[Begin recording] I believe that to join NATO today would be to embark on a most dangerous course of action, to join a movement of events which is carrying the world toward Cold War and could well bring it to the brink of real war. To accept that nuclear war or nuclear confrontation is inevitable and that we have to put ourselves among those who may be burned to ashes is, in my view, an option which should not be offered seriously to the Spanish people, and it cannot be said that democracy depends on it. [end recording]

From the rostrum of the Siglo-CCI club, Carrillo had also complained about the self-censorship which has been practiced in parliament since 23 February. Here is how he put it:

[Begin recording] In recent weeks, parliament has reminded me of those journalists and writers who under the previous regime practiced self-censorship in order to avoid the official censorship. Some draft laws are now coming up which in practice will reduce the scope of civil liberties, and it is almost as though we ourselves wished to reduce this scope so that it will not be necessary for a coup to occur. [end recording]

Finally, Santiago Carrillo backed the Eurocommunist line in his party and expressed confidence that internal differences will be overcome:

[Begin recording] I believe that in essential matters, the party will save itself, and I repeat that the Spanish Communist Party will reaffirm its Eurocommunist policies.

JORDANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH PEREZ-LLORCA

JN281507 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Madrid, 28 Apr (PETRA)--Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim discussed with Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca at a meeting here today the latest international developments and the Middle East issue.

The Spanish minister stressed his country's clear and constant attitude toward the Arab-Israeli conflict. He also expressed his confidence in the continuation of the good relations between Spain and Jordan.

Al-Qasim briefed him on the international moves in the region in the last few weeks, particularly the visit U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig paid to the region.

Al-Qasim invited the Spanish minister to visit Jordan. He accepted the invitation and promised to fulfill it in the near future.

The meeting was attended by Jordan's ambassador in Madrid, Hani Khalifah, and a number of Spanish Foreign Ministry senior officials.

NORWAY

USSR ASKS POSTPONEMENT OF DEMARCATION TALKS

LD290725 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 24 Apr 81 p 12

[Morten Fyhn report]

[Text] The planned negotiations in May between Norway and the Soviet Union on the Barents Sea demarcation line have been postponed until the fall at a request from the Soviet Union. Foreign Ministry press spokesman Geir Grung informed AFTENPOSTEN of this.

The Russians have told the Norwegian Embassy in Moscow that practical reasons lie behind the request for a postponement, and Norway has accepted this explanation.

During Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund's visit to Moscow immediately before Christmas last year, it was agreed that Norway should take the initiative for a new round of talks on the demarcation line. At the beginning of January, an invitation was sent in which Norway proposed negotiations in Olso during the first half of May. The Russians only replied to the invitation 2 days ago by asking for a postponement. Norway has continually had the impression that the negotiations would take place in May, because clear signals have been given by representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Oslo that the invitation had been accepted.

There could be several reasons why the Russians want to postpone the negotiations. One of these could be that the postponement is a reaction to the recent Norwegian declaration of three Soviet citizens persona non grata in Norway as a result of their industrial espionage activities. The postponement could also be connected with the fact that the Soviet Union is busy working out a new policy for the northern areas. It is well-known that for several years, Norway has clearly signaled its willingness to reach a compromise by no longer adhering to its demand that a demarcation line be drawn on the median line principle. Norway has also clearly expressed its hopes that the Russians might also show their readiness to compromise by abandoning their sector line principle.

Regardless of the motives behind the request for a postponement, the result could be that a nonsocialist government in Norway could assume the responsibility for the negotiations, if the Labor Party loses power in the September Storting election. This would also mean that there would be little chance of Ambassador Jens Evensen's being chief Norwegian negotiator at the next round of talks. According to present plans, Evensen was to have led the negotiations with the Russians in May, as he has done in the past on several occasions; the most recent being 5 days of fruitless negotiations in Moscow last April.

TU FEDERATION INVITES SOLIDARITY TO VISIT

LD271301 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 23 Apr 81 p 35

[Text] The Polish independent trade union Solidarity has been invited to Norway. The invitation was sent just before Easter. It is still not known for certain whether it will be possible for a delegation from Solidarity to visit Norway, AFTENPOSTEN has been told.

"The intention is that we should discuss practical cooperation between Solidarity and the Norwegian Trade Union Federation in greater detail," federation international secretary Karre Sandegren told AFTENPOSTEN.

Sandegren visited Poland in February this year, where he discussed the possibility of a Polish visit to Norway. During his stay in Poland, Sandergren was also in contact with the so-called Union Coordination Committee, which is what is left of the old trade union movement. There was also time for talks with the leaders of another [unspecified] autonomous trade union organization, which today has 700,000-800,000 members.

"If a Polish delegation does come from Solidarity, it would not be a political visit but a working visit during which we would discuss a number of practical questions for future cooperation," Sandegren said.

MINISTER QUESTIONS VALUE OF U.S. NATO REPORT

LD270933 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 14 Apr 81 p 7

[Thor Viksveen interview with Norwegian Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg--date not given]

[Text] "I am not convinced that this type of 'report card' on other NATO nations' defense endeavors gives the best results for cooperation. I think that it could rather create negative reactions in the countries mentioned, and thus contribute to a weakening of cooperation."

Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg told ARBEIDERBLADET this in a commentary on a U.S. report on the European NATO nations' defense efforts presented to the House Armed Services Committee.

A subcommittee of the armed services committee undertook an analysis of military endeavors after a trip to several NATO actions last fall. The report states for instance that in the last few years, Norway has made considerable progress in its work to improve the efficiency of its armed forces and to improve NATO cooperation on the north flank. "But these efforts bear no relation to the growing Soviet threat, nor are they sufficient to remove the weaknesses in Norwegian defenses," the report states.

As far as Norway's investments in monetary terms are concerned, the report says that the country must spent more and restructure priorities so that greater importance is attached to the defense forces. If this does not happen, it will not augur well for joint efforts to maintain a credible deterrent capability vis-a-vis Soviet military advances in northern Norway, says the report, which has been written by a number of congressmen and has now been submitted to the House Armed Services Committee.

"I do not see either this or comparable earlier U.S. reports on Norway's NATO efforts as a problem. We always come out of such assessments quite well. However, in general I must say I am skeptical about such 'report cards.'"

[Question] Do you see such reports as a strain on the cooperative relationship?

[Answer] All countries--including the United States--are worried about their national dignity. For this reason one should be careful about giving grades like this. It is perfectly reasonable and understandable for the United States to be concerned about European NATO endeavors, but I am skeptical of the way in which this occurs. There are other ways of cooperating which would lead to more positive results.

[Question] Is there a tendency in such reports to assess defense spending and efforts in isolation from a country's general economic situation?

[Answer] It is too easy to assess defense efforts in isolation. Our capacity is always dependent on the country's total security. And this covers the country's political, social, economic and military situation.

[Question] Do you have the impression that within NATO there is no longer a tendency to assess an individual country's contribution merely on the basis of defense spending, but also on the basis of its forces' effectiveness, for example?

[Answer] That is probably true, but this does not mean that such considerations do free us from the economic commitments we have already made. [answer ends]

As far as the report that has been published is concerned, Stoltenberg stressed that there has never been a time when the objective has been to create regional balance in the north. "The United States had also conceded that the balance must be seen in a broader context," the minister said.

SWEDEN

PAPER OFFERS REASONS FOR FAVORING JAS-NY AIRCRAFT

LD281403 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 22 Apr 81 p 2

[Editorial: "After the Viggen"]

[Text] In 10 years' time, the first division of AJ 37 Viggen aircraft will reach retirement age. In this context, 10 years are quite a short time. For this reason, various bodies are hard at work looking into the question of which aircraft should replace the Viggen.

The defense forces' materiel department is at present studying tenders for a number of U.S. systems, of which the F-16 is probably the best known--and has been purchased by Norway, Denmark, Belgium and The Netherland, among others.

At the same time, Saab is hard at work producing its own tender for the so-called JAS-NY--initials which stand for "Jakt, Attack, Spaning" [interception, attack and reconnaissance]--in other words an aircraft able to carry out all the tasks the defense forces require.

Since the work is far from finished and since it is surrounded by strict secrecy for obvious reasons, it is not yet possible even to guess whether Swedish industry will be able to show that it is capable of meeting the U.S. challenge--the toughest in our industrial history.

However, the two important reasons why Sweden should preserve its own capacity for the development of combat aircraft are still as urgent as ever.

First, this would give us the opportunity to acquire a system which from the very beginning would be tailormade for our needs.

And second, it would--as Commander in Chief General Ljung has pointed out--emphasize for the rest of the world our unshaken resolve to preserve both our defense capacity and our neutrality.

These reasons are--as SVENSKA DAGBLADET has often pointed out--the decisive considerations here.

But the fact that the deal would also involve around 7,000 job opportunities in advanced industry and several billions in the balance of trade are hard facts which the government can hardly ignore....

TURK'S GENERAL SAYS GREEK CYPRIOT SIDE REARMING

NC280836 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 20 Apr 81 p 3

[Resat Akar report from Nicosia]

[Text] Brigadier General Kemal Yavuz, commander of the TFSC Security Forces, has drawn attention to the fact that the Greek Cypriot side is rapidly rearming and urged the Turkish Cypriot community to be vigilant at all times.

Addressing a meeting he organized to officially mark the commencement of the duties of the "Association for the Strengthening of the Security Forces," which was attended by state authorities, military personnel and representatives of the press, Brigadier General Kemal Yavuz said: "If we do not protect our security forces, our enemy's forces stand to gain most. We are strong today. But we must not forget that the Greek Cypriots are strong too and they are speeding up their war preparations."

Stating that the efforts to be exerted will provide the finest example of the unity between the "army and the nation," Commander Kemal Yavuz added that the prerequisite for the preservation of the liberated territory is to cherish and protect the security forces.

Brigadier General Yavuz then asked the three principal leaders of the Turkish Cypriot community to the rostrum to address the gathering. Delivering the first speech, Faiz Kaymak said: "We have shed much blood to make this struggle successful. We have achieved everything through the aid of our fatherland, which is why we will not surrender the land we hold to the Greek Cypriots." Dr Fazil Kucuk said: "We do not care for rightist or leftist ideologies. The left has neither a following nor depth. We must silence those who preach that all peoples are brothers. If all people were brothers, the Greek Cypriots would not have shed Turkish blood for years."

TFSC President Rauf Denktas said that the Greek Cypriots are equipped with modern missiles and that they are waiting for an opportune moment to annihilate the Turkish Cypriot community. He added that this would not be allowed to happen.

PAPER SAYS GOBBI OPTIMISTIC ON TALKS DEVELOPMENTS

NC281459 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 28 Apr 81 p 1

["Exclusive" interview granted by UN Special Representative Hugo Gobbi to O KIRIKAS correspondent Dhimitris Andreou; date not given]

[Excerpts] The chat with Hugo Gobbi took place in his office at the headquarters of the international peace force in the vicinity of Nicosia airport. The chat was friendly and cordial. The recent agreement on missing persons gave impetus to the discussion. Gobbi did not hide his satisfaction.

Gobbi: The agreement is the culmination of a large-scale effort. This is a purely humanitarian question and the UN has demonstrated a strong interest in its solution. The achievement of an agreement, he added, is in no way a victory for Cyprus.

Andreou: What will be the next step?

Gobbi: The committee will take over the question of missing persons. It will study the ways and means in order to establish the situation on the missing persons. This is a delicate as well as an important task which the committee will have to undertake.

Andreou: Will investigations extend to Turkey?

Gobbi: I cannot give you a concrete answer, because all this is under the committee's jurisdiction. The committee will operate on the basis of consensus as much as possible. It will function like every other committee in its effort to establish cases of persons mentioned as missing.

Andreou: Apart from the agreement on missing persons there has been no significant progress during the intercommunal dialogue. As you know we are in the eighth month of negotiations.

Gobbi does not appear to share this viewpoint.

Gobbi: One year ago everything was in total paralysis. We managed to have the intercommunal talks restarted. This is a very considerable achievement. We also managed to have the best atmosphere ever in the history of the inter-Cypriot talks. We must admit that something is moving, that something is showing progress. Yet on such problems we cannot expect progress from one day to the next.

Gobbi: The offer of good services is an art. It is like a dive into dangerous waters, where the diver must not bellyflop. If I reveal details I would be making a very dangerous dive. Therefore, allow me to continue our dialogue on the surface.

Andreou: Then what is the role of the United Nations? Is it the role of a spectator or of the protangonist?

Gobbi: We will be the protagonists.

Andreou: When?

Gobbi: Time, as you know, in this type of political development cannot be forecast with ease. Yet, as soon as the two sides give me some form of green light, then the secretary general will proceed toward a more inventive approach. In some way the United Nations will undertake the role of the protagonist in the approach.

Andreou: When do you believe that this will take place?

Gobbi: We must wait until the elections.

Andreou: Until after July?

Gobbi: Until July.

Andreou: My chat with Gobbi then turned to the recent meeting between UN Secretary General Waldheim and Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen. I asked whether the expected developments are the result of this meeting.

Gobbi: The only thing I know is that the secretary general was very satisfied with the meeting. In the past the secretary general has had such meetings with Rolandhis and Mitsotakis. We sincerely believe there are elements which justify optimism.

Andreou: Will the Turks be submitting specific proposals on the territorial issue after July? Are these the new elements? Will they be submitting proposals?

Gobbi: My impression from the start of the talks is that there will be an open and clear discussion on all issues, sooner or later. The territorial issue is one of these issues.

Gobbi: I believe that after a long time in discussions, the conditions today are far more ripe for achieving results. If I succeed this will not be due to my personal efforts or my predecessors.

Andreou: And if the talks should fail?

Gobbi: We would have lost a unique opportunity. I believe that it would be very difficult in the future to recapture the mobility we have today, to have this quality of dialogue once again. Today we have so many favorable elements which would disappear if the talks are wrecked. I prefer not to think of such an eventuality.

O AGON Skeptical

NC290804 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 29 Apr 81 p 2

[From the "Our Positions" column: "Developments in July"]

[Text] Gobbi, the special representative of the UN secretary general foresees developments next July, that is, after the elections have been held both on our side and in the occupied areas. He connects such developments to some UN initiative. This Gobbi statement appears to coincide with information from other sources about developments in the interim. As to the UN initiatives, we have repeatedly argued that this international organization cannot forever remain inactive and in doing so give the impression of being an impassive observer.

As for possible developments, however, we continue to have reservations, learned from past experience. For years now, every 6 months or so we have had statements about time limits for developments. Time passes, but there are no developments. This is because under one excuse or another--very often without any excuse at all--Turkey refuses to negotiate in a way which would make the talks basic and fruitful. Turkey's refusal to submit specific proposals by insisting, in its traditional tactics, upon the establishment of criteria--which in any case do exist within the two agreements which are the basis for the talks--make the conduct of any dialogue impossible. We have the impression that Turkey will follow the same tactics once again in July.

NEW 'SOCIAL JUSTICE PARTY' FORMED IN NORTH

NC290751 Nicosia BOZKURT in Turkish 28 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Nicosia, (BOZKURT)--The eighth political party in Cyprus, which has chosen scales as its emblem and social justice as its name, was introduced to the press yesterday by its leader, Selahattin Oztokatli. Stating that the names of the founder members will be announced later, Oztokatli added that the majority of the founders would be composed of Cypriot citizens possessing Turkish nationality, who would participate in the coming elections throughout the island. Selahattin Oztokatli further stated that he has been trying unsuccessfully for the past 6 years to acquire Cypriot citizenship. If his efforts succeed, he too would participate in the general elections. Oztokatli also said that the majority of the candidates are Cypriot citizens of Turkish nationality and that candidates for election would be chosen according to the characteristics of the region. Holding a press conference at Saray Hotel yesterday, Selahattin Oztokatli stated that the Social Justice Party is wholeheartedly devoted to the principles and reforms of Ataturk, and the prime aim of the party is to serve the people.

AKEL CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES MAY DAY MESSAGE

NC250800 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 25 Apr 81 p 1

["Text" of AKEL Central Committee May Day message]

[Text] Workers, employees, farmers, working people, women, young people, democrats, patriots: On the occasion of May Day, the international day specifically celebrated by workers and working people, the AKEL Central Committee addresses to all of you a warm militant greeting.

We greet the thousands of uprooted refugees, the mourning relatives of those who have been unjustly slain and of the missing. We greet the enclaved people, all of whom are victims of the traitorous coup and Attila's barbaric invasion. We address to all of you a greeting of hope, faith and optimism for a better future.

We greet the indomitable and proud Cyprus people who, with the working class and all the patriots and democrats in the vanguard, with faith and enthusiasm, are waging a struggle against imperialism, against occupation and for liberation, for a peaceful, just, mutually acceptable and viable solution to the Cyprus problem. We greet the Turkish Cypriots, the democratic patriotic forces, the workers and the working people for the tough and hard struggle they are waging in the midst of very difficult conditions. We address our greeting to all the people of the world who are struggling for freedom, independence, social and economic progress, for socialism.

Patriots, May Day is dedicated to the struggles and sacrifices of workers, employees, farmers and generally to all those who work either with their hands or brains--the people who toil for a higher living and cultural standard. May Day expresses the loftiest and noblest ideals of the working people, women and young people for democracy, for social justice, for a joyful, peaceful and happy future. These lofty patriotic ideals inspire our island's working class and working people in their struggles. With these ideals as their banner, the workers, employees, farmers and other working people of Cyprus have struggled and have achieved significant victories and conquests. This international day of the workers and working people this year coincides with a political struggle in Cyprus of immense significance for the people and their future--the struggle of parliamentary elections, the struggle for the election of a parliament that will be democratic, patriotic in its overwhelming majority and in which the EOKA B forces that committed the traitorous coup, the forces of chauvinism and extreme right plutocratic reaction will have the most restricted representation possible.

In order to honor suitably this year's May Day, in order to honor suitably the ideals May Day represents, the AKEL Central Committee addresses itself to all democrats and patriots, to the workers and employees, farmers and professional people and small businessmen, women and young people with the following appeal:

--Join the May Day gatherings;
--Convert May Day parades into manifestations of unprecedented impressiveness;
--Through your mass participation in May Day gatherings and parades declare your faith in May Day's ideals and your will in the struggle for the triumph of these ideals;
--Declare your resolution for a parliament that will truly be a militant bastion for our people's tough and difficult struggle against occupation, imperialism, and for liberation. Strive for a democratic parliament against the Rally Party with AKEL-left as the first party;
--Strive for a parliament that will struggle;
--For a peaceful, just and mutually acceptable and viable solution to the Cyprus problem;
--For the eradication of mistrust and the elimination of the separatist wall of hate between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, for the restoration of mutual trust, friendship and cooperation between them, for a common fatherland of all Cypriots--Greeks, Turks, Armenians and Maronites;
--For a higher living and cultural standard, for a more human and dignified life for workers, farmers and all working people.

With its profound political content and the lofty and noble ideals it represents, May Day dictates:

--Forward for a democratic, patriotic parliament against the Rally Party and for AKEL-left as the first party in it!
--Long live May Day, the international day of struggle and solidarity of all working people!
--Long live the indomitable, proud Cyprus people!
--Forward for a splendid victory in the parliamentary elections of 24 May!
--Forward for majestic May Day gatherings and parades!

FOREIGN MINISTRY: TALKS WITH TURKEY RESCHEDULED

NC282021 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has issued the following statement:

Press reports about an interruption in the Greek-Turkish dialogue are inaccurate. Within the framework of this continuing dialogue, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis will meet with his Turkish counterpart Turkmen at 1800 on 3 May in Rome. As usual, the two ministers will discuss all issues existing between the two countries. A meeting between the secretaries general of the two countries' Foreign Ministry will not be realized because the experts have not completed the preparation of pertinent matters.

MILLIYET SUMMARIZES INTERVIEW WITH AVEROF

NC281150 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 22 Apr 81 p 7

["Summary" of undated interview granted by Greek Defense Minister Averof to THA correspondent in Athens]

[Text] Question: In what direction do you feel progress is being made in the talks between Turkey and Greece on the Aegean issue? The Greek press believes that the talks are heading toward a deadlock. Would you kindly state your views on this?

Answer: As far as I am concerned, there are no indications that the talks are headed for a deadlock. On the contrary, some progress has been made on some points, while there are still divergent views on some others. Nevertheless, I can say that, generally speaking, the issues under discussion have been clarified and that they are being jointly tackled. It is difficult to discuss details at this moment, because the issue is very complicated. As you know, it even involves international law, which is being interpreted by both countries differently. Turkey says it is going to implement the articles of the international law; Greece says the same thing. But what we each wish to say are two different things. If I am to express my viewpoint in a broader sense, I would have to say that mutual trust is the most important factor.

Question: How can Turkey and Greece strengthen their cooperation in the defense of NATO's southeastern wing?

Answer: I believe that this cooperation will be automatically secured by the fact that both countries form part of NATO's structure. Both countries are cooperating in matters concerning planning, maneuvers and other issues. We may have some insignificant difference on such matters as airspace, but I do not think that delay in resolving these differences will affect our military cooperation.

Question: Would you please express your views regarding the political developments in Turkey?

Answer: As someone who is devoted to democracy and who did not for a moment refrain from defending democracy even against the occupation forces when Greece was under Nazi and Fascist occupation, I believe that democracy has a right to defend itself. I believe that the Turkish Armed Forces have taken over the administration solely to protect democracy. Because, if I am not mistaken, there cannot be democracy in a country where approximately 5,000 people are killed in the streets every year. The democratic ground currently being prepared in Turkey is such that General Evren has repeatedly stated that there will be a return to democracy as soon as conditions permit. I have heard much about him over the years. He is a very intelligent person and he loves democracy.

PROSECUTION DEMANDS DEATH SENTENCE FOR NAP LEADERS

TA291128 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1005 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Death sentences have been demanded for Nationalist Action Party [NAP] leader Alpaslan Turkes and 219 rightist suspects in a case opened by the Ankara Martial Law Command military prosecutor. The Ankara Martial Law Command military prosecutor completed the investigation about the NAP and its leaders and is charging a total of 587 persons at the Martial Law Command 1st Military Court.

The Ankara Martial Law Command military prosecutor issued the following announcement in connection with the suit: A public suit was opened against a total of 587 persons at the Ankara Martial Law Command 1st Military Court on 29 April 1981. Of the suspects, 64, including Alpaslan Turkes, are being charged under paragraph 1 of Article 146 of the Turkish penal code, and 156 are being charged under paragraph 2 of Article 149 of the penal code. They are charged with ignoring the constitutional principles and other laws on public order; (?trying to impose) the idealist-nationalist view which aims at ruling the state under their leader Alpaslan Turkes; dividing the Turkish nation--which is indivisible and which shares a common fate, sorrow and happiness--into idealists and communists with the support of the NAP and with the help of legal and illegal associations; using force in a deliberate and systematic way and within an organized and centralist order; creating a vacuum of authority among the masses as a result of terrorism and filling this vacuum through brute force; establishing, under the guise of a political party, an organization and terrorist cells in the social structure, in the political arena, in the administration of the law and the state and in the economic structure with the aim of ruling the society and the state; and going through the stages of training, consciousness-forming, conditioning, guiding, organizing, arming and planning and reaching the last stage, the stage of action under the guise of trying to save Turkey from the communist attacks or from a communist order.

They are also being charged because of their attitude toward those who did not agree with them--not recognizing such persons' right to work, study or even live--and for pushing the Turkish people toward unease, pessimism and lack of confidence in the state and against the order and existence of the state; disrupting the unity and solidarity of the Turkish people; their hateful activities which went so far as to kill or have killed the persons who did not agree with them--what they considered enemies; for creating the impression that the legal order and legal rights were not to be used and that the police force is untrustworthy; making use of the lack of authority which was created in this pessimistic and negative anarchistic situation; and for their efforts to rule the state under their "only leader" Alpaslan Turkes and under partisans of the idealist view, in opposition to the constitutional order.

It has been decided that there is insufficient evidence against 141 suspects, 23 of them under detention, and the files against 146 suspects who have not been captured have been put aside.

Paragraph 1 of Article 146, under which the military prosecutor is charging Turkes and 63 of his colleagues, reads as follows: Those who try to change or abolish part or all of the Turkish Constitution or those who try, by force, to abolish the Grand National Assembly which was established by the constitution or to prevent it from functioning are sentenced to death.

Paragraph 2 of Article 149 envisages the death sentence for those who cause a revolution or massacre by arming people and inciting them to kill each other.

Our correspondent has learned that 16 members of the NAP General Administrative Council are among those whom the prosecutor is asking for the death sentence. The prosecutor is asking for life imprisonment for the remaining 21 members.

UK'S GILMORE HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE AFTER CONTACTS

TA281210 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] British Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmore has said that the Turkish Government has clearly demonstrated its intention to return to democracy as soon as possible. Sir Ian Gilmore, who arrived in Ankara 2 days ago, held a news conference after concluding his contacts. At the news conference, Sir Ian Gilmore said he came to Turkey with the aim of seeing the situation in the country. Noting that the country was in a dreadful state at the time the 12 September operation was carried out, Sir Ian Gilmore added that therefore Britain received the operation with understanding and was hopeful about the future. He said that Britain will continue to observe developments in Turkey with interest.

Replying to reporters' questions, he said Britain believes that Turkey's continued membership in the Council of Europe will be very beneficial but that this is an issue that concerns that body.

Pointing out that Britain condemns attacks directed against Turkish diplomats, Sir Ian Gilmore concluded by saying that it understands the Turkish stand on the issue.

Foreign Ministry Comments

TA281604 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 28 Apr (AA)--Talks held in Ankara between Britain's Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmore and Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen focused on the Middle East in particular, Foreign Ministry sources said.

Sir Ian noted during the negotiations there were some common misconceptions about the Rapid Deployment Force.

The force was not envisaged merely for the Middle East and the Gulf region, Sir Ian specified. He added such a force would be deployed only at the request of the states concerned in the region.

The two sides agreed the Arab-Israeli dispute lay at the root of the Middle East question. Any realistic settlement of the question would have to take the Palestine issue into consideration, they further agreed, and U.S. influence could be a major factor in such a settlement.

Turkey confirmed her "full impartiality" with regard to the Iran-Iraq war.

Sir Ian Gilmore pointed out British aid to Turkey under the OECD consortium should not be expected to go beyond the 15 million pounds pledged in view of the current economic difficulties faced by Britain.

A preliminary agreement was reached on setting up an Anglo-Turkish trade chamber in Turkey in order to increase the volume of trade between the two countries.

ROMANIAN CHIEF OF STAFF BEGINS OFFICIAL CONTACTS

TA281233 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Romanian Chief of the General Staff Maj Gen Vasile Milea has begun his official contacts in Ankara. Major General Milea visited the chief of the General Staff headquarters this morning. He was received by the deputy chief of the General Staff, Gen Necdet Oztorun. Head of State Gen Kenan Evren received Major General Milea at 1000.

In a statement during the meeting, General Evren said that economic and cultural relations between Turkey and Romania have always been developing. He added: I believe that our military contacts will greatly contribute to these relations. Major General Milea later visited the ground forces war school. The visiting chief of staff will leave Turkey on 1 May.

LIBYAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA271345 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] A Libyan trade delegation arrived in Ankara today for talks with Turkish officials. The five-man Libyan delegation is comprised of representatives of various food companies. The delegation will hold talks with officials from the Commerce Ministry and affiliated organizations on increasing trade between the two countries. It was learned that the delegation will move to purchase sheep, meat and olive oil from Turkey.

Meets Industrialists

TA281230 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The Libyan trade delegation which is in Ankara is continuing its contacts. The delegation members met with industrialists and exporters at the Turkish Union of Chambers this morning. Problems obstructing trade between the two countries were voiced at the meeting. The chairman of the Union of Chambers, Mehmet Yazar, requested that money owed to Turkish firms be transferred without delay, that quality control procedures be undertaken in Turkey and that the congestion at the Tripoli port be eliminated. Head of the Libyan delegation and director general of the Libyan foodstuff company (Mustafa Zgali) said that Turkish firms should definitely fulfill their contracts on time and solve the packaging problem. He added that trade between the two countries will develop in proportion to the acceptance of Turkish products by Libyan consumers. The delegation later began discussions with exporters.

ENVOY IN IRAN CONDEMNS ARMENIAN DEMONSTRATIONS

TA281542 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1528 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 28 April (AA)--Turkey's Ambassador to Tehran Tanju Bleda said on Iranian television that the 23 April demonstrations by a group of Armenians in front of the Turkish Embassy aimed at disrupting Turkish-Iranian friendship.

Such incidents, which the Iranian Government had announced it would not again allow, could not hurt the friendship between Turkey and Iran, he declared, based on common moral and religious values and close neighborly relations. The Turkish Government was satisfied with the assurance by Iranian authorities that they would bring the offenders to justice, Ambassador Bleda added.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES CHANGED TALKS SCHEDULE

TA281618 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1558 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 28 Apr (AA)--The Foreign Ministry spokesman has announced that the meeting of the Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministries general secretaries to be held in Rome on 30 April has been indefinitely postponed. The spokesman said that the foreign ministers of the two countries would meet in Rome on 3 May as scheduled, and added that the general secretaries would meet at a later date. The spokesman denied reports to the effect that Turkey had asked for the postponement of the meeting because Greece rejected the Turkish note protesting the anti-Turkish demonstrations held by Armenians in the Greek capital city.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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EXPECTATIONS FOR NATO SPRING CONFERENCE OUTLINED

LD291506 Hamburg DPA in German 1123 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 29 Apr (DPA)--Bonn expects a clear signal for the continuation of the arms control talks with Moscow from the NATO spring conference of foreign ministers, which begins in Rome on Monday. German diplomatic circles also expect a framework of dates to be set for negotiations on medium-range missiles. This signal for negotiations, about which Bonn is fairly certain, will be part of a formal, renewed confirmation of the NATO twin decision of December 1979 on readiness to negotiate and on counterarming.

Furthermore, German diplomats are hoping for a precise mandate for a European disarmament conference at which all-European confidence-building measures will have priority. The German side attaches very great importance to the Rome meeting because, with the new U.S. administration participating for the first time, it is intended to underline the Western alliance's solidarity in all its security and foreign policy aspects. It is stressed in Bonn that the allies have not been left in doubt about the enormous German interest in such a demonstration of unity, including the signal regarding negotiations.

It also has been learned that Foreign Minister Genscher will point out to his colleagues in Rome the three German basic principles on Poland which have so far, at least, been successful and which could lead to the creation of the renewal desired by Poland: strict noninterference; readiness for economic assistance and stabilization of East-West contacts.

Under the most important, basic concept of "Western unity," German diplomats also want to work for the continuation of the Madrid CSCE followup conference until a final declaration of substance is made.

GENSCHER FAVORS EAST-WEST, INTRA-GERMAN TALKS

LD292242 Hamburg DPA in German 2025 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 29 Apr (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher again has come out in favor of disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Union. In an interview with VOLKSBLATT BERLIN (Thursday edition), Genscher declared that there is no doubt that the West wants to hold negotiations with Moscow on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe "without preconditions." He expressed his belief that next week's NATO spring session in Rome would give the relevant "signal."

Genscher said the aim of the Federal Government is "to ensure that the Soviet Union finally removes its forward missiles, which endanger the survival of our entire people. Only then, can we do without counterarming." He told the critics of the NATO dual decision that anyone who now jeopardizes these accords "negates the security interests of our country." Moreover, the question of the FRG's partnership commitment and its internal credibility will be put in doubt if after the election the government acts inconsistently with how it spoke before the election.

Genscher also favors a meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker. The important thing now is to use every possibility for a dialogue without reservations and conditions to find out whether and where progress is possible. "I would be glad if the dialogue could be conducted at the highest level."

Restates Commitment to Detente

LD291346 Hamburg DPA in German 1222 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 29 Apr (DPA)--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman and federal foreign minister, has given a clear commitment to detente policy.

In a statement for May Day, published in Bonn today, Genscher stresses that detente policy must be continued "despite, or particularly because of, the threatening world situation." In some FDP circles, suspicion has been expressed recently that Genscher is distancing himself from the policy of detente, which is one of the strongest links in the social-liberal alliance.

Genscher stressed that detente policy, on the basis of guaranteed defense capability, is a long-term concept; it cannot be refuted when it suffers reverses. Contact between East and West especially must not be broken off when conflicts occur. In the efforts to continue the policy of detente, "we are relying on the support of the trade unions and we are grateful for it," Genscher stated.

Pointing to the high degree of internal stability and external peace which the years following the war brought the Federal Republic, Genscher praised the trade unions, "which, as representatives of the workers and employees, have rendered great service in preserving social peace."

SCHMIDT CITED ON PLO, OPEC PRICING POLICY

LD291513 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 20 Apr 81 pp 5, 17

[Interview granted by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn to Muhammad al-Jahlan, Ahmad Mahmud and Khalil al-Fuzayyi'--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What is your attitude toward the PLO, and does it differ from that of the other EEC countries? Do you have any objection to the opening of a PLO office in Bonn and to receiving a number of PLO officials in order to know their views, and, if so, why?

Answer: This subject concerns the Palestinian people alone; they themselves have to determine who represents them. We said at the EEC meeting in Venice that the Palestinian people must participate in the negotiations. We also said that the PLO must be brought into these negotiations. Regarding the German attitude toward the PLO itself, this will be determined by the attitude of that same PLO toward the question of the rights of the state of Israel, that is, with regard to the question of secure and recognized borders.

The PLO has, for several years, had a Palestinian Information Office here, and we do not hamper the work of this office.

Question: Your country was the pioneer of Ostpolitik and of overtures toward the Soviet Union and the Soviet camp. Do you believe, after the experience of the past decade, that this policy is still useful, and do you believe that Moscow has fulfilled its moral commitment in response to this policy? What is your explanation of Moscow's military activity in Africa and Afghanistan, and do you believe that this activity violates the Ostpolitik concept? And how can it be confronted?

Answer: The policy toward the Eastern countries--that is, Ostpolitik--is not and was not intended to be a rigid principle.

This policy didn't bring about complete serenity between Moscow and Bonn, nor did we have this solution in mind.

The result achieved by the policy of overtures (Ostpolitik) was much less than that. It was, namely, the normalization of relations between us and the Soviet Union and a number of East European communist countries, some of which are our immediate neighbors, as well as the reaching of an agreement in principle on a modus vivendi between us and East Germany which recognized the right to existence and ensured the status and the viability of West Berlin.

At no time did we entertain the illusion that our treaties with the Soviet Union would reflect on the Soviet stance in other parts of the world.

And so we observe Soviet activities in other parts of the world with great interest. Also, we and the Saudis condemn the continued Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and demand the restoration of the sovereignty and nonalignment of the state of Afghanistan.

We also strongly condemn the Soviet intervention in the Horn of Africa, South Yemen and Ethiopia and, therefore, we condemn the presence of Cuban soldiers (Cuba being an ally of the Soviet Union) in that area.

We regard all these factors as hampering the efforts being made to reduce international tension. I met with the French president before the end of last year and I agreed with him that the world cannot endure a new shock following the occupation of Afghanistan and that, were this to happen, there would be serious repercussions and changes.

This situation is still valid, but at the same time I believe that in the present difficult conditions the dialogue should continue.

We have taken every opportunity to point out to the Soviet side the dangers and serious consequences of its stand on Afghanistan, as well as the serious consequences of its arming itself with medium-range nuclear missiles. On the other hand, we are seeking, together with friendly countries, including Saudi Arabia, to bolster the elements of stability. We also are seeking to prevent the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan from causing instability elsewhere in the region.

One measure we are taking is to give economic and political support to the threatened countries such as Turkey, Pakistan and Somalia and to support them in general by intensifying relations with Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries.

Question: You have already said that the kingdom has not sought to purchase arms from Germany. Suppose the kingdom did ask for arms, would you approve its request?

Answer: As I have said, there are regulations that prevent us from exporting arms to countries other than NATO states. This policy makes it incumbent upon us to exercise great caution with regard to exports. But as I said, these principles are being reviewed and the results considered. I have said before that this restrictive stand on arms will remain valid in the future. And I will repeat once again that our decisions are not influenced by any foreign country. Incidentally, I must say here that a large number of countries have asked us for arms and have been refused.

Question: Several oil-producing countries complain that their oil revenues are continually diminishing because of fluctuations in the rates of exchange of the major currencies. Do you believe there is a solution to this problem that would reassure them that their deposits in the international banks will not be continually eroded because of the drop in the value of these currencies?

Answer: We are following with interest the current discussion within OPEC regarding the definition of the organization's long term petroleum and development policy. I hope this will lead to the formulation of a stable pricing policy that will enable us to perceive the future world economic situation as it relates to oil prices.

My government has supported and continues to support a long term dialogue between the oil-exporting and oil-consuming countries, because this alone will enable us to find solutions to the world's energy problems, particularly those of the Third World countries which do not export oil.

The raising of prices several times in the past few years concerns me. This increase means to us in the FRG an increase of 160 percent. This increase has had an adverse effect on the world economy in the form of an economic recession, especially for the oil-importing developing countries.

These price hikes came at a time when no improvement could be reached in the world economic situation.

A respite in oil price increases will serve to stabilize the world economic situation, but we don't see at present that the idea of freezing oil prices is being applied. My government believes that OPEC must fully realize that it should define its pricing policy according to the ability to pay of each party to the world economy.

We need to transform the world's long term supply of energy, including oil. This must be done without obstacles, and when I say obstacles, I mean this operation shouldn't be accompanied by a little hunger and a little unemployment; no, on the contrary.

I hope that common stands will emerge in this regard. I also have great expectations regarding the role that the Saudi kingdom is playing in this operation, the role it has played and the role it will play in Cancun, Mexico, shortly.

Question: The OPEC countries are endeavoring to pursue a policy which would help your community of countries and the developing countries stabilize their economies. How would you evaluate this OPEC policy and, in particular, the kingdom's stand within this group? Will you be happy if the freeze on oil prices continues, and what is the limit of any increase as you see it in the present conditions? Do you subscribe to the idea held by some people that it is the rich countries and not the OPEC countries that are responsible for the present world economic situation?

Answer: In 1980, the OPEC countries' balance of payments surplus reached $120 billion, whereas the situation was precisely the opposite for all the non-oil-producing countries, which suffered a substantial balance of payments deficit. But we see that the deficit differs from one country to another depending on the volume of oil imports.

These varying degrees of balance of payments deficit were preceded by some fluctuation in the rate of exchange between one country and another; this fluctuation in the rate of exchange was primarily due to the existing balance of payments deficit, which in turn was due to increased oil prices.

In my view, the best guarantee ensuring the realization of real values for the oil countries is the existence of a stable world economic system. This can be achieved through a stable pricing policy. Also, the industrial countries can themselves contribute to stabilizing the world economic situation.

We have an example in our country. Although we rely greatly on oil imports, our rate of inflation is small, no more than 5 percent. This is a great contribution on our part to the achievement of world economic stability, despite the fact that we fork out an exorbitant price for oil which we pay for in dollars, whose exchange rate in the past 2 years has increased in relation to the deutschmark.

I cannot make a positive evaluation of the proposed indexation of oil prices and commodity prices. There are countries which have indexed wages and salaries to prices, and this indexation has resulted in high inflation rates. It is possible that if we apply this principle it may adversely affect the world economic situation. In my view, the idea of the indexation of prices doesn't achieve the desired results.

CHANCELLOR VISITS SAUDI ARABIA; DISCUSSES TALKS

For reportage on the 27-29 April visit of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Saudi Arabia, including a Riyadh SPA report on the chancellor's 29 April press conference in which he discusses the substance of the concluded talks, see the Saudi Arabia subsection of the Arabian Peninsula section of the 29 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DIE WELT Commentary

DW291136 Bonn DIE WELT in German 29 Apr 81 p 1

[Friedhelm Kemna commentary: "Adjourned"]

[Text] The chancellor in Riyadh has shelved the subject of the arms deliveries. In justifying this to the Saudi princes, he adopted the pose of hands tied. He did so with the same arguments, by the way, with which Bonn urges the Americans to conduct East-West negotiations on arms control: Regard for the domestic discussion--more likely meaning the internal party discussion--has largely deprived the government of the basis for responsible action.

Beyond the morale of the controversial deal, this is the strange aspect of a journey which probably must have been aimed at squaring the circle. For, how can the Saudi Arabian dynasty be tied down to comprehensive economic cooperation with the Federal Republic if the latter fails to let it have the desired arms? Does the chancellor hope to extricate himself from the dilemma by the miraculous conversion of the disarmament and export ideologists of his party?

Rarely before has a visit abroad by the head of the government been accompanied by such discord in the social-liberal choir. Rarely, too, has the opposition camp been as pitifully split as it is now. Meanwhile, only a segment of these German voices refers to the explosive consequences on the relations with the Jewish state. Obviously, it is a bone of contention 36 years after the holocaust that this German decision last but not least must be a decision of political morals--so that German politics will remain credible at all, within and without.

The Federal Republic's interest in the stability of the region can become reality only within the framework of an overall Western strategy including essential U.S. cooperation. The military strengthening of the Gulf states against Soviet pressure from the north is a legitimate mission of this strategy. But the interests of Israel, which exists in a potentially hostile environment, irrefutably belong to such a concept. If it is to be efficient, it needs consensus, and this requires the discontinuation of the race for the big contract in Riyadh. German energies should be concentrated on such a strategic consensus.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU View

DW291245 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 29 Apr 81 p 3

[Commentary signed GRD: "Canceled"]

[Text] So Saudi Arabia isn't supposed to get German arms. This seems to be the chancellor's clear word, but there are undertones: The chancellor supposedly indicated to Saudi Crown Prince Fahd that the difficulties the supply of Tornado planes or Leopard tanks would create in the German public can't be overcome "for the time being."

Keeping matters open may be a diplomatic virtue. After all, one doesn't want to disappoint the hosts too much. Yet, it remains a political virtue to say unmistakably "no" with regard to rearmament and excessive armament. This is natural also in our country. And if Helmut Schmidt says clearly "no" in Riyadh, it must be welcomed.

It would be even more pleasant if the chancellor's party would say the equally clear word to certain politicians and publicists at home who suggest, out of business interest or secret boasting mania, that the world would improve with the help of German arms. It should be said clearly and without keeping anything open diplomatically.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE Article

DW291135 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 29 Apr 81 p 1

[Commentary signed RM: "More Than Arms"]

[Text] Nobody could assume that the rulers of Saudi Arabia would simply drop their urgent request for tanks and other military equipment from the Federal Republic. But they know the obstacles Bonn is facing with regard to such an arms deal, and they also know that it doesn't make sense to insistently demand something from Federal Chancellor Schmidt which he cannot give them at least now. So the Leopard tanks have to remain for Riyadh an issue to be discussed later. But, the federal chancellor could not say much of any substance even with regard to this. His opinion on German arms exports amounts to the fact that the Federal Republic must continue to maintain restraint, that it must discard the rather senseless formula "no arms to tension areas," and that it must decide in every individual case according to its foreign political interests. In such a procedure, Schmidt would obviously have said yes in the case of Saudi Arabia.

The reasons for it are grave. The Arab kingdom is an important oil supplier for the Federal Republic, a trade partner and a creditor. And even more, it is a friend of the entire West in a region which the Soviet Union tries to encircle outwardly and where it wants to create disorder inwardly. It doesn't seem, however, that the balance of strength in the Bonn coalition will permit the arms deal to take place in the foreseeable future. The arms export policy of the Federal Republic probably will not achieve the flexibility the chancellor considers as necessary. On the contrary, it will find itself pressed into even more rigid barriers. Not only the left part of the SPD is pressing for it, the counterforces are split up and uncertain of their cause. So the chancellor and his foreign minister have taken a resigned attitude for the time being.

But not all is lost in relations between Bonn and Riyadh. Saudi Arabia doesn't want only tanks from the Federal Republic. It also wants civilian technology. Most of all, Riyadh wants to have Bonn as a reliable friend with regard to international policy. If the Federal Republic doesn't accept that, it will be disregarding its vital interests and those of the West. Objecting that Saudi Arabia is internally unstable would bring about just that in an overhastened way. Bonn must do everything to strengthen Saudi Arabia.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG ON LIFTING OF U.S. EMBARGO

DW280920 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 27 Apr 81 p 4

[Commentary signed A.: "Haig's New Defeat"]

[Text] The lifting of the export restrictions for U.S. grain to the Soviet Union did not come as a surprise. President Reagan has never hidden his dislike for the partial embargo imposed by his predecessor Carter. Obviously, the effects of these punitive measures on Russia and Russian policy remained limited.

Meanwhile, Reagan's decision might turn out to be momentous for U.S. policy in another respect. However the President may interpret and expound it, the fact remains that a diplomatic step in response to the Russian occupation of Afghanistan is being retracted without that occupation having been discontinued. Granted, during the election campaign, Reagan time and again declared his displeasure over the grain embargo. However, this rejection was primarily attributable to domestic motives, as is the lifting of the measure now. During the election campaign, Reagan needed the important votes of the American farmers and the pressure groups affiliated with them.

Today, in turn, the President needs these votes in Congress to implement his controversial economic and tax programs. Reagan was careful not to make the lifting of the export restrictions dependent on a reduction of tensions in Poland. Combining his decision with the Polish developments would indeed have hazarded the credibility of Washington's foreign policy.

Haig opposed Reagan's decision to the very end. To the United States, the danger of a misunderstood signal to Moscow is greater than the potential domestic benefit for the President. But again, the latter's advisers turned out to wield more influence than the secretary of state. This represents a new defeat for Haig.

JUSOS ASK TERMINATION OF NATO COUNTERARMING

DW301030 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 30 Apr 81 p 2

[Text of decision "unanimously adopted" by the Federal Committee of the Young Socialists organization (JUSOS) on 25 April]

[Text] 1. The Federal Committee of the Young Socialists emphasizes its demand for the termination of the NATO armament decision by the Federal Government. The Young Socialists continue to advocate the view, in the party and in public, that no nuclear medium-range missiles and cruise missiles be deployed in West Europe in general and in the Federal Republic in particular.

2. The Young Socialists reaffirm their demand for the ratification of the SALT II treaty. The Federal Committee of the Young Socialists considers the moratorium proposal a suitable basis for negotiations. This is why the Young Socialists condemn the attitude of the Federal Government which has rejected the moratorium. The JUSOS demand the immediate opening of negotiations without any preconditions on the basis of the status quo--with the inclusion of all ground and sea-based nuclear weapons (including the forward based systems of the United States, the French and the British medium-range weapons)--with the objective of mutual disarmament. The Young Socialists demand that the Federal Government make it clear to the Reagan administration that the planned armament policy, the procrastination of negotiations on medium-range weapons and the U.S. imperialist policy toward the countries of Latin America, Asia and Africa are at odds with the objectives of social-liberal policy and the interests of the Federal Republic.

3. The Young Socialists will continue to endeavor to make their ideas concerning an offensive Social Democratic peace policy prevail in village associations, subdistricts and districts, so as to contribute at the SPD federal level congress in Munich toward the termination of the NATO arms decision. Offensive peace policy would mean repudiating continuous armament and would include calculated unilateral disarmament measures.

4. During the past several years, a politically manifold peace movement has evolved in the Federal Republic which comprises large segments of the churches and trade unions. The Young Socialists will support the actions of the DGB youth on the occasion of antiwar day and the peace weeks prepared by the Sign of Expiation Movement.

The Federal Committee of the Young Socialists welcomes the appeal of the DGB youth for actions for peace, disarmament and detente as an important basis, with respect to both content and organization, for a broad disarmament movement which formulates the peace policy objectives independent from the interests of either of the two superpowers.

The Young Socialists will continue their own actions on the basis of the appeal for an offensive Social Democratic peace policy, "Courage for a Better Future" (Bielefeld appeal).

5. Various signature canvassing actions are in progress in the Federal Republic now against the deployment of additional missiles.

The Federal Committee has called on all Young Socialists to mobilize people for the support of the Bielefeld appeal "Courage for a Better Future" and to collect signatures.

In this respect, it is possible for every Social Democrat to sign such texts as the Krefeld appeal, which exclusively concentrate on the question concerning medium-range missiles and disregard other essential aspects of disarmament policy. The JUSOS therefore reject all attempts to shift the Krefeld appeal into the communist area because of its contents just because it has been supported by the DKP as well. This ignores the political broadness of the circle of supporters that has so far been attained, and it is aimed at splitting the peace movement as a whole. We likewise reject any attempt to discriminate against pacifist positions from among ecclesiastical quarters.

In this context, the Young Socialists consider it important that Gert Bastian, one of the initiators of the Krefeld appeal, has made it clear that this Krefeld appeal is directed against the deployment of the SS-20 as well. Like Bastian, they do not regard the deployment of the SS-20 "as a convincing justification for the deployment of a NATO nuclear potential in Europe suited only for a first strike, especially since the alliance even without ground-based systems can put up something equal to the Soviet medium-range potential."

The JUSOS also are agreed with Bastian when he writes that "it doesn't serve our security if the foolish armament behavior of the East is answered in an even more objectionable manner."

6. The JUSOS will counteract all attempts to have the extraparliamentary peace movement swallowed up by the parties, in their cooperation with other organizations also on questions concerning peace and disarmament policies. The Young Socialists abide by their principles of alliance policy. Political organizations which sub-ordinate their foreign policy concepts to the changing foreign policy of one of the two superpowers are not credible partners in detente policy. This applies to the DKP and for the majority of the FDP.

AFP REPORTS ON PCF SUPPORT FOR MITTERRAND

NC290930 Paris AFP in English 0916 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Paris, 29 Apr (AFP)--The French Communist Party will support Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand in the final round of the presidential election on May 10, but if he is elected president it will insist on Communists being included in the new government.

Yesterday, the Communist Central Committee urged its supporters to vote for Mr Mitterrand in the final runoff vote because "it is unthinkable to vote for President Valery Giscard d'Estaing."

The Communist Party is sending out eight million copies of its statement to support Mr Mitterrand and they will be distributed by hand throughout France.

The Communist Party Central Committee has worked out its strategy based on the actual situation of the Socialist Party which does not want negotiations between Communists and Socialists between the two rounds, and does not want Communist ministers, at least not initially. But the Communists have no wish to give a "blank cheque" to Mr Mitterrand. They are insisting that they must participate fully in decisions immediately after the election and they have indicated that they will continue to assert [words indistinct] social reforms they have always fought for.

The position is summed up in today's mass circulation evening newspaper FRANCE-SOIR with the front-page headline "Marchais Gives His Vote and Makes His Demands."

The conservative LE FIGARO, which backs President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, describes the second round duel as one between "a free man and a prisoner."

The Communist Central Committee appeal to vote for Mr Mitterrand is seen as a return to a leftist union without which Mr Mitterrand could never win, while Mr Marchais' demands buttress the right's claims that Mr Mitterrand is "a hostage of the Communists."

MITTERRAND 'NOT SURPRISED' BY PCF DECISION

LD291432 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The Communist Party is giving its unconditional but unenthusiastic support to Francois Mitterrand in the second ballot of the presidential election. Francois Mitterrand isn't surprised about the Communists' decision:

[Begin recording] If you want to know something, it didn't surprise me. It comes within the framework of the political responsibility assumed by the leadership, the Central Committee, of the Communist Party. And from that point of view, there can be no mistake. They are responsible people. As far as what I think about it more precisely, I am taking my time. I am in no hurry. I will sleep on it. For the moment, I am primarily concerned with knowing what I have to say about my proposals. I am not disdainful of other people's proposals and I rejoice every time I notice that the popular movement which I am promoting is broadening. [end recording]

Francois Mitterrand made this statement yesterday evening in Paris where he was the guest of the Women's Association choir.

GENERAL LABOR CONFEDERATION ENDORSES MITTERRAND

LD291628 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] The CGT Executive Committee is calling on its members to vote for Francois Mitterrand.

SPANISH KING CONTINUES VISIT WITH TALKS, DINNER

AU300907 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, 30 Apr (ANSA)--Spain's King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia will conclude their 3-day official visit to Rome today with a private audience at the Vatican with Pope John Paul II before departing for Madrid.

Along with political talks with Italian Government officials and talks between Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and his Spanish counterpart, Jose Pedro Perez Llorca, the Spanish royal couple took a few hours off Wednesday for some sightseeing.

After the official luncheon offered by Premier Arnaldo Forlani at Villa Madama, King Juan Carlos and the queen visited Rome's City Hall on the Michelangelo-designed Campidoglio Square, recently deprived of the bronze equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius.

At City Hall they were welcomed by Rome's Mayor Luigi Petroselli, who praised the king for his firm action which averted a coup d'etat in Spain last February and said that Juan Carlos is a symbol of Spanish democracy.

The royal couple then moved on to the nearby Central Restoration Institute at San Michele where the Marcus Aurelius bronze, dating from the late Roman empire, is currently undergoing delicate cleaning and repair work.

Later in the afternoon, the monarch and his queen visited the Spanish Academy on the Janiculum Hill where they met with the Spanish community in Rome.

The second day of their visit ended with a dinner at the Spanish Embassy in honor of President Sandro Pertini.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES SOMALI VICE PRESIDENT

AU300904 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, 30 Apr (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo met Wednesday with Somali Vice President General Hussein Kulmiye Afrah.

The two officials discussed bilateral relations and the situation in the African Horn during a talk which was described as "cordial".

PCI'S BERLINGUER TALKS WITH LEBANON'S W. JUNBLATT

LD281233 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 17 Apr 81 p 19

[Text] Rome--[PCI Secretary General] Comrade Enrico Berlinguer received at PCI Central Committee headquarters Walid Junblatt, president of the Lebanese progressive forces [as published], with whom he discussed the present grave situation in Lebanon and the obstacles to restoring peace in that country and throughout the Middle East.

The conversation took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust and with acknowledgement of the Lebanese side of the value of the solidarity of the Italian Communists and Italian democratic forces in safeguarding Lebanon's territorial integrity and independence and supporting the Palestinian people's cause--an essential element in any political solution.

The meeting was attended by [PCI International Affairs Department Chief] Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta.

PCP'S ALVARO CUNHAL COMMENTS ON PARTY PROGRESS

LD291531 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 17 Apr 81 pp 26-30 (supplement)

[Part one of Maria Joao Avillez interview with PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal--date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] EXPRESSO: Let us discuss politics. You are accused--in quotation marks, if you like--of having interfered in Socialist Party [PS] affairs by discussing in detail the struggle between the Mario Soares group and the Secretariat group. Since you have already commented on this, I would ask you to comment on it for me. How do you view the PS congress? Is it important to you? What about its eventual result?

Alvaro Cunhal: If you permit, I would like to refer first to two terms which you used--"accused" and "interference." Yesterday, for instance, I appeared on television and what happened, more or less, was this: I went there to answer the charges. These charges are always being made against the Communist Party!

EXPRESSO: Why? Have you never thought of that?

Alvaro Cunhal: I have, I have. It is a way of trying to prevent the Communist Party from being regarded as a party, like all the others, which presents its ideas and solutions and which thus indicates its blueprint for life to the Portuguese people. So the question of accusations and interference....

EXPRESSO: I did say, in inverted commas.

Alvaro Cunhal: Of course. And I am talking in inverted commas too.... But as for interference, I believe that all Portuguese political forces without exception have had something to say about the opinions of other parties' leaders. In this case, it was the Socialist Party.

In interviews, articles and statements made to the major media, television and radio, almost all of the PS leaders express opinions about the Portuguese political situation and about solutions to the nation's problems. If this is the case, irrespective of whether these PS leaders' opinions are contradictory, they are opinions that become public and the legitimate subject of discussion. Nor is it for any other reason that they appear in the media. It is therefore legitimate for any party to express its own opinion on the PS leaders' opinions regarding the major national problems--the revision of the constitution, the powers of the president of the republic, responsibility for appointing the armed forces chief of general staff, the policy of alliances, the alliance with the Social Democratic Party [PSD] or with the Communists.... These are universal, national topics, on which any party is entitled to make pronouncements.

EXPRESSO: And what is your opinion?

Alvaro Cunhal: If you will permit me to say so, the strange thing is that when right-wing parties and the media to a greater or lesser extent subservient to the present government speak out, in whatever terms, not only on the subject of the PS leaders' opinions....

EXPRESSO: You are quite right.... And when I interview them I will tell them so.

Alvaro Cunhal:...Not only on the subject of their opinions but also on the subject of who should prevail within the PS....

EXPRESSO: That's a good joke!

Alvaro Cunhal: A joke at EXPRESSO's expense, because EXPRESSO, through one of its commentators--perhaps its best known political commentator--issued the following warning to the other media: "Beware, my friends! You are praising Mario Soares too much; he is the Democratic Alliance's favorite ally (there were in fact very nearly the words he used, are they not?) and therefore you must stop issuing these eulogies, otherwise you might jeopardize his victory at the congress." This is, almost verbatim, what EXPRESSO's formost political commentator said on page 2 of your newspaper.

EXPRESSO: So you are a careful reader of EXPRESSO?

Alvaro Cunhal: I read the papers. Of course I do not have time to read them all.... But fortunately, the comrades provide me with an indication of the most important material so that I can inform myself of the positions of the various parties and tendencies. To return to the subject: All the leaders of the rightwing parties, the PSD and the Social Democratic Center Party, express their opinions about what is happening within the PS, about who should win or who should lose--in short, the entire right says that Mario Soares must win, because if he loses, it would be a disaster, because the Communist Party probably already has infiltrators in the PS.... Nobody protests these interferences.

EXPRESSO: I protest.

Alvaro Cunhal: Unfortunately, I am not the one conducting the interview, because otherwise I would register your protest against this interference. But the fact is that the Communist Party, without commenting on the result of who wins or does not win, is commenting on what is an issue of fundamental importance. What is in Portugal's best interest? What is in the best interest of democracy: that the president of the republic should appoint the armed forces chief of general staff or, as Mario Soares and other PS leaders believe, that the government should appoint him? We say that it is in the best interest of democracy that it be the president of the republic, and it would be dangerous if a government composed of reactionary forces wanting to destroy democracy could appoint the armed forces chief of general staff--perhaps someone like General Soares Carneiro, or someone similar. As far as the congress is concerned, we address our general thoughts to the people, to those who wish to hear us. First, that the PS is a democratic party, with a role to play in Portuguese democracy; second, that this important role can only be performed if, instead of opting for alliances with the right, with reactionary parties, parties in the government, whose basic plan is to destroy the democratic system, if instead of this it realizes that the necessary alliance is with all democrats and patriots in defense of the regime and the constitution. This is what we say.

EXPRESSO: Do you really believe what you say? That the government wants to destroy the democratic system?

Alvaro Cunhal: Not only do I believe it, but I can prove it, if necessary by statements made by the very leaders of the ruling parties. Now they are a little more restrained. Pinto Balsemao is more restrained in his remarks than Fritas do Amaral. That is obvious. Even though, following 7 December, Freitas do Amaral temporarily tempered his tone. In fact on the night of 7-8 December he was still talking big. Then he realized that the battle was lost on 7 December and that therefore he could not give himself such airs. Be that as it may, Pinto Balsemao's tone is more restrained. But the plan is the same--in pay policy, the antiworker policy, the reduction of real earnings, the lowering of living standards, the attack on agrarian reform, the new plan--almost identical to the previous plan--to delimit the public and private sectors, the foreign policy of subservience to U.S. imperialism and in all the basic aspects. In the media too. All the basic aspects of the present government's policy repeat the previous government's policy. The Democratic Alliance was clear and explicit following its 5 October victory. And it was not only explicit but extraordinarily explicit on the eve of the 7 December elections. Encouraged by the 5 October victory....

EXPRESSO: ...that is natural...

Alvaro Cunhal:...they made the desire to gain complete control of power very clear. By securing the presidency of the republic, the Democratic Alliance held three fundamental state bodies, the fourth, namely the Council of the Revolution, being challenged. It had the assembly to formulate the laws, the president to promulgate them and the government to implement them.

EXPRESSO: Mr Cunhal, this is part of the nature of politics. Or is it not?

Alvaro Cunhal: It is. But let us see what they were trying to do. Their explicitly declared aim was the destruction of the democratic system: They wanted the revision of the constitution to be carried out outside the legal and constitutional norms. Namely, nonobservance of the material limits (Article 290) and nonobservance of the formal limits (two-thirds) necessary for its approval. The system is defined in the constitution. A constitution defines a system and it is the constitution that embodies the system's basic characteristics with regard to the citizens' rights and freedoms, the state bodies and relations among them and the economic and social structures. The constitution is the basic law. Even in Britain, which has no constitution--the constitution that is not written down is perhaps the most unchanging of all. There is no country in the world that has a written constitution and which does not at the same time define the limits for revising the constitution. Our own constitution defines these limits: The system is characterized by its freedoms and rights, the responsibilities of the state bodies, their interdependence and the economic and social structures defined in the constitution. However, the ruling parties explicitly stated that they did not respect these limits and that they wanted to eliminate these limits; they refused to abide by the two-thirds rule and produced the expedient of the referendum, which is not enshrined in the constitution. They also refused and still refuse to observe the material limits. This applies to the government's present activity. The constitution forbids the restoration of the big estates. But I could give you a whole list of restored estates, if necessary....

EXPRESSO: Thank you, but there is no need.

Alvaro Cunhal: ... f families that have had thousands upon thousands of hectares returned to them by Democratic Alliance governments--thousands of hectares taken away from the collective production units, from the cooperatives, and returned unconstitutionally and illegally to the landowners.

EXPRESSO: Did previous governments do this or did they not?

Alvaro Cunhal: They did; they did and to a considerable extent--weapons were used, there were beatings and deaths were caused. It was a full-scale violent offensive against the agrarian reform, in violation of the basic law, namely the constitution, which states that the estates cannot be returned. We have good reason to state that the political forces that make up the present government are aiming to eliminate the democratic system that was created and consolidated by the revolution....

EXPRESSO: Are Mr Francisco Pinto Balsemao and his government partners not democrats?

Alvaro Cunhal: If you are referring to their leisure time, they could even be extremely democratic people in their leisure time. But in their political activity they pursue a consistently antidemocratic and antipopular policy aimed at eliminating freedoms and the system.

EXPRESSO: Since 1974, why has the Socialist Party always refused an alliance with the Communist?

Alvaro Cunhal: Since 1974 is an exaggeration, because alliances can appear in many forms. There are alliances...

EXPRESS: But I was talking about government...and opposition....

Alvaro Cunhal: Well, the PS and the Popular Democratic Party [PPD, former name of PSD] were in government with the Communists.

Freitas do Amaral Pays Tribute to the PCP

EXPRESSO: That's fine, but....

Alvaro Cunhal: And I won't tell you what the PS leders and Mario Soares as well as the PPD leaders were saying about the Communists.... Take Freitas do Amaral, for example, who visited me at Sao Bento with the Social Democratic Center [CDS] leadership and whom I received in my ministerial office. There we had the CDS leadership paying tribute to democracy together with a government minister who was a Communist. And the PPD approved the constitution in the Assembly of the Republic. You're not going to tell me now that there haven't been alliances. There have been limited alliances based on short term considerations, calculations. Ours was not like that. We formed alliances with all who wanted to combat fascism and build a democratic Portugal.

EXPRESSO: What did Dr Freitas do Amaral tell you during that conversation?

Alvaro Cunhal: I don't have the minutes with me, or my diary, of course. At any rate, it was pretty symptomatic. There were others who offered their services to the Communist minister. Many others whom we see around us today. Adriano Moreira didn't and wouldn't cross the threshold.

EXPRESSO: But after your slip-up in 1975, the PS would have nothing more to do with you....

Alvaro Cunhal: I don't accept this term slip-up.

EXPRESSO: But it's a mild enough term....

Alvaro Cunhal: No. Journalists may use it, but I can use whatever terms I like. Afterwards, at the start of the counterrevolutionary process, in 1975, although those who sought to prevent the structural changes had signed a constitution enshrining the changes, things in Portugal became easier for political freedoms in the bourgeois sense....

Freedoms Can Be Interpreted in Two Ways

EXPRESSO: So there are two ways of interpreting freedoms?

Alvaro Cunhal: Yes there are.

EXPRESSO: Oh, Mr Cunhal...!

Alvaro Cunhal: Allow me to explain, calm down. One way is as follows: Communists can have freedom--the freedom to protest, freedom to express dissent-- but Communists must not have the freedom to act within the democratic framework in such a way as to transform economic and social reality; to tranform life.

Relations With the PS

EXPRESSO: The Socialists have never chosen you as an ally.

Alvaro Cunhal: That's because they prefer capital to the world of labor. That is it, basically. Instead of protecting the interests of the working people they prefer practical action along the lines of protecting the interests of big capital and landowners. That is the reality which brought about alliances with the right, not with the PCP.

EXPRESSO: Is it possible to generalize in that way about a big party like the PS?

Alvaro Cunhal: By this generalization I am in no way trying to criticize Socialists in general. The PS is a big party with a large membership and many voters. And we believe that a large number, I don't know whether it is a majority or a minority, of Socialists in the party and of PS voters are not about to restore monopoly capitalism in Portugal. They advocate the protection of the interests of the working people.

The Hen and the Line on the Ground

EXPRESSO: Can you stop for a moment, Mr Cunhal. A characteristic of yours is that when asked a question your reply refers to something else.

Alvaro Cunhal: I would say the problem is that journalists sometimes want interviews to keep within certain limits or to go only where they want them to go. It's like hens behave. With hens you scratch a line on the ground and the hen won't cross it. If you like, I'll show you: Make the hen's beak touch the ground, draw a line with a pencil or any other writing implement in front of the beak; the hen will stand stock-still, its gaze will not shift from the line. Fine, but an interviewee is not a hen and the interviewer is not going to draw a line in front of his nose. You asked me about the PS and I am making the comparisons I deem necessary in my reply. I am telling you that not only in the PS but in the CDS and PPD as well, many members and many voters oppose a policy which runs counter to the interests of the working people and policy of restoring capitalism.

Working People's Unity Against the Government

Alvaro Cunhal: In the present social situation, the unity of the working people is very apparent. At this time many members of the PPD and many members of the CDS agree with PCP members, Socialists and various other political trends on the need to struggle, on the basis of strikes and trade union action, against the government's measures, against its social and economic decisions. We salute the unity of the working people even though it is not an explicitly political struggle against the government. It is not that, it is a political opposition to the government policy. Have no doubts on that score. The unity on essential and common problems is magnificent. I can be interviewed by an EXPRESSO journalist and we can put quotation marks in the questions and in the replies to make it clear that there are differences of opinion; but if we were to look closely at the deepest and most vital interests of these two Portuguese, this man and this woman, we would find an extraordinary thing: The interests are the same. The ways of resolving problems relating to these interests can differ, of course.

EXPRESSO: Yes that can and does happen. And your way of resolving these problems causes your electoral decline....

Alvaro Cunhal: It's not quite like that. The party's strength is growing. In the first legal census a month after 25 April we had 15,000 members. On 28 September we had 30,000 members; on 11 March--these are the best known dates and milestones in the history of the Portuguese revolution, or counterrevolution, if you like--we had around 100,000 members; at the time of the 8th congress we had 115,000 members....

EXPRESSO: But you lose the elections, Mr Cunhal! That's what I was getting at!

Alvaro Cunhal: We have lost elections. But if the elections had been truly democratic you can be sure that the results would have been different.

EXPRESSO: But an intelligent person like you does not say things like that....

Alvaro Cunhal: And I could say that an intelligent journalist like you doesn't say things like that and we could have a quarrel.

I was giving you information. Perhaps you want us to stay at 115,000 members which is the figure I had reached when you interrupted me. But I was going to add the 167,000 at the time of the 9th congress and 187,000 in 1980. There is something else I am going to tell you and it's a secret which you may disclose: At the moment we have more than we had in 1980 and we continue to make progress. No other party is making such progress....

EXPRESSO: Tell me something. In what country of the world has the Communist party been voted into power? Tell me that.

Alvaro Cunhal: Do you know something? We believe that it is possible to be voted into power. But it is not a question of achieving or not achieving power. It is a question of building or not building democracy. Just concentrate on the following. Portugal has an electoral law. In the rightwing parties, the feeling is that it is not enough, since through the electoral law and democratic freedoms the working class and revolutionary parties like the PCP can make great progress. Now they want something else so that they can be sure to have deputies even with a minority of votes, so that the PCP's potential for advancement is curtailed. Take France, for example: According to the French electoral law, a communist party deputy needs many times as many votes as a rightwing party deputy. The electoral law is messed about in that way by the bourgeois parties in order to prevent the working class parties from making marked progress through elections. That is a general rule.

SWEDEN

EDITORIAL ON 'CYNICAL GAME' OF FOOD WEAPON

LD290723 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 25 Apr 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The Grain in the World"]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan wants to appear tough and uncompromising in his attitude toward the Soviet Union.

But the ideologically anticommunist Reagan is also a practical politician who wants to implement that which is advantageous above all for U.S. economic interests. When his predecessor Jimmy Carter announced a grain embargo on the Soviet Union early in 1980 as a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, presidential candidate Reagan opposed the move. The embargo was not popular among the large farmers in the Midwest--an important constituency--because they faced problems with a grain surplus and falling prices.

Now that the Reagan administration is in the process of lifting the embargo, Reagan is only fulfilling an election promise. The reason he has not done so earlier is the tense situation surrounding Poland. It would have made all too great an impression of inconsistency if the United States had lifted the embargo at the same time as it warned the Soviet Union of countermeasures if it should decide to invade Poland.

A similar example of how economic interests take precedent over ideology in Reagan's policies is the U.S. Government decision to sell the AWACS system to Saudi Arabia. Such comprehensive arms sales to an Arab nation are giving rise to protests among the Jewish voters in the United States, who last fall deserted the Democratic presidential candidate in the belief that Reagan would be a more faithful defender of Israel's interests. But here Reagan gives priority to considerations of oil supplies and military-strategic interests.

Using food as a political weapon is despicable in principle. But Reagan does not oppose the principle of food weapon. On the contrary, his recent decision to at least suspend aid to Nicaragua means that this country will lose vital grain supplies. According to reports from Nicaragua, the Soviet Union is now stepping in to replace U.S. food aid.

The suspension of aid to Nicaragua only contributes to the creation of what the United States says it wants to prevent--an increase in Soviet influence in Nicaragua. And this points to a cynical game involving something which should be above political and economic differences of opinion--our daily bread.

BRIEFS

AID TO TANZANIA--Sweden has agreed with Tanzania on aid totaling 1.2 billion kronor. The funds will be distributed over 3 years and will be used for various aid projects in which Sweden is engaged, for example in industry, education and health care. Part of the funds will be used by Tanzania to purchase Swedish goods. [Text] [Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 16 Apr 81 LD]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF EGYPTIAN MINISTER OF STATE

Meeting With Carrington

NC281623 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] London, 28 Apr (MENA)--At their meeting today, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali conveyed to Lord Carrington a letter from President Anwar as-Sadat in answer to that which Carrington sent to the president last month within the framework of the continuous consultations between Egypt and Britain.

Informed sources in London told the MENA correspondent that the meeting between the two ministers dealt with Britian's role when it assumes the chairmanship of the European Community in the middle of this year. The same sources also said that Dr Ghali explained to Carrington the efforts which Egypt is exerting to bolster peace in the Middle East.

Dialogue With Conservatives

NC282228 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2145 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Excerpts] London, 28 Apr (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali said that since his historic visit to Jerusalem in 1977, President as-Sadat has been devoting 6 hours daily to the Palestinian question.

In a political dialogue tonight with members of the Conservative Party Foreign Relations Committee at the British House of Commons, Ghali added that Egypt has for the past 3 years been the only Arab state working seriously for the Palestinian question and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, particularly because of the current conflict in the Arab world, represented in what is happening between Algeria and Morocco, Syria and Lebanon, Iraq and Iran and the Libyan invasion of Chad.

Ghali emphasized to the members of the British Conservative Party Foreign Relations Committee that one of the aims of Egyptian diplomacy is to help Israel overcome its security complex. He also stressed that Egypt really seeks peace and that it seeks to convince Israel of this.

Asked how pressure could be exerted on Israel, Ghali stressed Egypt's respect of the peace treaty and all its provisions. He said that Egypt abides by this treaty and that the pressure could be exerted through contacting other parties, such as contacts with Europe. He stressed that the level of normalization can only reach its potential in the appropriate atmosphere.

A question was then raised about the Rapid Deployment Force and the facilities that Egypt could provide. Dr Ghali stressed that Egypt is one of the founding states of the Nonaligned Movement and that it is always keen on abiding by the principles of the movement, which has an important role to play in the Third World.

Ghali said that President as-Sadat announced the provision of military facilities under three conditions, namely, that there be an aggression against an Arab or Islamic state, that this state request aid from the United States and that the United States approve the request for its intervention.

Ghali stressed that Egypt absolutely refuses to provide permanent bases on its territory or to enter into an alliance with any of the big states.

NEW ROUND OF INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS BEGINS

NC292042 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] A new meeting began this afternoon at the Ledra Palace within the framework of the intercommunal talks. During the meeting, which is the last in the sixth round of the intercommunal talks, discussion on the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem will continue.

In a statement before the meeting, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, said that either next month or in June he will go to New York to brief the UN secretary general on the talks. In addition, replying to a pertinent question, Mr Gobbi said that should there be positive, as he stated, progress, the United Nations would be prepared to play a more leading part. Furthermore, he mentioned that for the United Nations to take the initiative, the green light must be given by both sides. He also said that the talks are at a sensitive stage owing to the impending elections.

Replying to another question, Mr Gobbi said that he has no reason not to expect the Turkish side to submit proposals after the elections. On the contrary, he said, my personal assessment is that after the elections we shall have all kinds of proposals.

The Greek Cypriot side's representative, Mr Ioannidhis, stated that the discussion of the territorial aspect would continue in today's meeting under the shadow of the uncertainty of whether the Turkish Cypriot side would submit proposals on the issue. As I have repeatedly said and reiterate again today, Mr Ioannidhis stressed, unless we have concrete proposals on map on the territorial aspect, a constructive dialogue cannot develop. I expect, he added, that the Turkish Cypriot side will fulfill its obligation and will submit proposals at the negotiating table.

Making an assessment of the talks thus far, Mr Ioannidhis said that the end of the investigatory stage of the dialogue has been reached. Now, he said, we should have proposals on all aspects, including the territorial aspect, so that a constructive dialogue can develop.

Replying to an observation that the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, Mr Onan, insists that the constitutional aspect is the most serious aspect of the Cyprus problem, Mr Ioannidhis said that both the constitutional and territorial aspects are of substantive significance for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

Before the meeting, Mr Onan, the representative of the Turkish Cypriot side, stated that he continues to be optimistic and believes that the intercommunal talks are the only way to find a solution to the problem. Certainly, he said, both sides have hesitated in submitting proposals on certain issues. Furthermore, he expressed the viewpoint that after the elections there will be a change and a better approach to the talks than there are at present.

Replying to a question as to whether after the elections he will submit his proposals on the territorial aspect, Mr Onan said that the issue of nonsubmission of proposals never arose. He also reiterated his viewpoint that the solution of the Cyprus problem is not dependent on the submission of proposals on the territorial aspect.

North Announces Session

TA291720 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] The intercommunal talks aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem resumed today. The territorial issue is being discussed at today's session which is being held at Ledra Palace.

Speaking to reporters before the meeting, Turkish Cypriot interlocutor Umit Onan said that the intercommunal talks are the best way to finding a solution to the Cyprus problem that will be acceptable to both sides. Expressing the belief that there will be changes in the Greek Cypriot cabinet after the elections, Onan expressed the hope that this will create the possibility for holding more constructive talks. In reply to a question, Onan said that he still retained his optimism.

Replying to reporters' questions before the meeting, the UN special representative in Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi, said that he will leave for New York in May or June but that the date has not yet been fixed.

In reply to another question of allegations concerning a statement made by Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen to the effect that the Turkish Cypriot side will put forward proposals on the territorial issue after the elections, Gobbi said that he had not read Turkmen's statement but that he was waiting for proposals of all kinds. He concluded by saying that he was still optimistic about the intercommunal talks.

In a statement before the meeting, Greek Cypriot interlocutor Ioannidhis claimed that fruitful talks cannot be held so long as the Turkish Cypriots do not put forward concrete proposals on the territorial issue. In reply to another question, Ioannidhis said that the Greek Cypriot side is continuing the talks because they are the best way to finding a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem. He said that the investigative part of the talks were concluded in six rounds and that now the stage has been reached in which the proposals will be taken up in a substantive manner.

The intercommunal talks were in progress when this newscast was being prepared.

Next Round Scheduled 6 May

NC292044 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1917 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The next meeting in the intercommunal talks will be held on 6 May. It will examine the issue of achieving an agreement for resettlement in Famagusta under UN auspices.

FOREIGN MINISTER ROLANDHIS DEPARTS FOR OMAN

NC292054 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis this afternoon departed on an official visit to Oman that will last until 1 May. Rolandhis will then pay a 2-day official visit to the United Arab Emirates, completing the second round of his visits to the Persian Gulf countries. Rolandhis will return to Cyprus next Monday. He is being accompanied on his visits by Director General of the Foreign Ministry Pelayias.

REGISTRATION OF SOCIAL JUSTICE PARTY REJECTED

TA291059 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] It had been learned that the application for the registration of the social justice party as an established party has been rejected. According to information given by the Interior Ministry, the application has been rejected for legal reasons because the person who claims to have established the party is not a citizen of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

GENERAL EVREN, FORCE COMMANDERS OBSERVE EXERCISE

TA291547 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has left for Erzincan to observe the national sovereignty planning exercise organized by the 3d Army Command. National Security Council members--Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Naval Forces Commander Adm Nejat Tumer, Gendarme Forces Commander Gen Sedat Celasun and NATO Southeastern Europe Allied Ground Forces Commander Gen Sedat Guneral--left for Erzincan with General Evren. At Erzincan airport, General Evren was received by 3d Army Commander Gen Selahattin Demircioglu. Erzincan Governor Yuce Bolgen and Mayor Nusret Cetinkaya were also at the airport.

Nevfik Fikret Dincer and Necmettin Urkmen from the Turkish Radio Television [TRT] news center report that General Evren and the commanders later left for the 3d Army headquarters. Citizens cheered General Evren all along the road to the headquarters, where he was received with a military ceremony in front of the 3d Army headquarters. General Evren and the commanders accompanying him held a meeting with Gen Demircioglu at the headquarters. General Evren and the commanders later began observing the exercise organized by the 3d Army Command. The exercise will last for 2 days. General Evren and the commanders are expected to return to Ankara tomorrow.

DEATH PENALTY DEMANDED FOR 57 DEV-YOL MEMBERS

TA291640 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] The military prosecutor's office of the Army VI Corps and Adana Martial Law Command has demanded the death penalty for 57 suspects belonging to the illegal Revolutionary Path organization [Dev-Yol]. According to information obtained by a Turkish Radio and Television correspondent, the military prosecutor's office has filed a suit against members of the organization in question at the 1st Military Court. In accordance with Article 146 of the Turkish penal code, the indictment demands the death penalty for 57 of the 78 suspects who are claimed to have been involved in murder and other incidents at various dates. The indictment demands prison sentences of 5 to 15 years for the remaining 21 suspects. The hearings will begin within the next few days.

PAPER INTERVIEWS TURKMEN ON RELATIONS WITH GREECE

NC291350 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 26 Apr 81 pp 1, 7

[Interview granted by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen to CUMHURIYET correspondent Sedat Ergin in Ankara; date not given]

[Text] Question: In the note given to the Greek Government in connection with the demonstrations staged by fanatical Armenians in Athens last Sunday, it was suggested that effective measures be taken to prevent the repetition of similar acts in the future. Do you consider the reply given to the Turkish note by the Greek Government adequate and satisfactory?

Answer: There would be no end to the exchange of notes with Greece if we were to compare such notes word by word and if we were to say: "This point is ambiguous." The Greek Government should be asked to clarify this point. We should pay more attention to the effect that our note has had. In its reply, Greece has proved several points, the most important being its admission that "I could not prevent it, because our laws are not suitable." It admits that a member of the party in power, the New Democracy party, has participated in the demonstrations, but it says that this member did not represent the party. It stresses that using Greece for hostile acts against Turkey is out of the question. Indirectly it argues that certain points in the Turkish note cannot be accepted.

I am of the opinion that we should wait for the outcome of this affair. We have to wait and see what attitude Greece will adopt toward the Armenian activities. It would not be fair to make an evaluation on the basis of its answers. I am not saying that the Greek note is satisfactory. I want to say that making such a comparison would not be a very useful exercise. We shall watch the Greek Government's behavior in the future. We can then make the necessary evaluation. The note contains various elements. It won't be correct to reach a conclusion about the Greek Government's attitude by merely looking at the note.

Question: Turkish-Greek relations are going through a period of amelioration. Both sides have undertaken to refrain from adversely influencing public opinion. Also, Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis made statements which were welcomed as constructive by Ankara. Isn't then the attitude displayed during the Armenian activities in violation of this amelioration?

Answer: It is obvious that such an attitude contradicts efforts to develop relations between Turkey and Greece and to create an atmosphere of mutual trust between Turkey and Greece and to create an atmosphere of mutual trust between the two peoples.

Question: Another important point is the anti-Turkey activities displayed by the Greek parliamentarians at the forums of the Council of Europe and the European Parliament. Some time ago, you had made representations to the Greek Government stressing the need to exercise greater care at such forums. It is a known fact that beside PASOK, also members of the New Democracy party--the party in power--are actively against Turkey. Isn't this a contrast also? Don't you think the Greek Government could control its parliamentarians somewhat?

Answer· We cannot argue that the Greek Government can do this fully. When we look at our own experience, we cannot say that it is possible for a party to exercise full control over its parliamentarians. Every party entertains different views. There may be members who act contrary to the party line. However if we take a look at the development of this issue, this is what we see:

The Greek Government informed us that it has strongly advised the parliamentarians of the party in power not to indulge in anti-Turkish activities and not to participate in such activities at the Council of Europe. Occasionally, we formed the idea that the Greek parliamentarians were complying with these recommendations. But we have recently observed that, starting from the latest decision on Turkey, the New Democracy Party parliamentarians not only participate in anti-Turkish activities; they have also been seen to act as ringleaders. It would not be fair to attribute this to bad faith by the Greek Government. But has the Greek Government done everything possible to counter such behavior? I cannot say this either. It is clear that parliamentarians of the party in power are openly partitipating in anti-Turkish activites. The latest example of this is the participation of the New Democracy Party parliamentarians in the Armenian demonstration held in Athens.

Question: Now what does Ankara expect from Athens for the continuation of efforts for amelioration?

Answer: Right from the start our aim has been to improve our relations with Greece. We did not expect much. We knew that the improvement of relations with Greece would be gradual and that it would not be easy to leap forward toward the solution of outstanding issues. Our intention has been to create an atmosphere of mutual trust and to take short strides. In our opinion this would be the starting point. We must acknowledge that some members of the Greek Government have been making similar efforts.

Like us, they have tried too. We sorrowfully observe that either because they cannot control the situation or because they have not acted with enough determination in this respect, certain developments have occurred that seriously shake the atmosphere of trust. Undoubtedly, at this stage we are not in a position to comment on Turkish-Greek relations with undue optimism.

Question: What kind of result do you expect from the talks you are going to have in Rome with Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis on the subject of Aegean airspace?

Answer: When the secretaries general of our Foreign Ministries met in Ankara, they reached some measure of understanding on certain issues. We are going to review these issues.

Question: It is said that [restrictions on] a section of the dangerous region of the Aesean airspace will be mutually lifted. Is this true?

Answer: Let us not touch on this at this moment, because the secretaries general have not disclosed this. They waited for the ministers to do so. We shall see whether we can or cannot make a disclosure.

Question: Finally, it is said that at the meeting held in Athens at the technical level, Athens insisted that the military planes state their flight plans. What is the position in this respect?

Answer: It is impossible for us to accept anything beyond the international civil aviation rules.

Question: It is said that you have approved a form of approach in the settlement of the Aegean dispute which postpones the continental shelf issue and favors a piecemeal rather than a bulk package settlement. It is also argued that in the long run this approach will adversely affect Turkish interests in the Aegean. How do you explain this viewpoint?

Answer: We have not undertaken a piecemeal settlement. Our approach to the dispute is very realistic. That we should neglect such a question as the continental shelf is out of the question. Every time the secretaries general of our Foreign Ministries meet, they discuss the continental shelf issue. Talks are continuing. But failing to explore other fields where we can reach agreement just because we are unable to achieve an early settlement of the continental shelf issue would be contrary to the interests of Turkey, and would not be compatible with our efforts to gradually create an atmosphere of mutual confidence between Turkey and Greece. I do not believe that a policy of "all or nothing" is acceptable in foreign politics.

GUNAYDIN URGES UNDERSTANDING BY GREEK POLITICIANS

NC281248 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 23 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Husamettin Celebi: "The Greek Politicians"]

[Excerpts] On Thursday evening, 16 April, the TRT television network broadcast an interview by Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis on its "From Home and From Abroad" program concerning present and future relations between Turkey and Greece.

Three days after this contrived statement, the coalition of the adventurers plotting against Turkey organized a meeting and demonstrations in Athens. This meeting helped to clarify certain points:

1. The Greek politicians are still far from understanding and evaluating Turkey. More important, they are also far from understanding and evaluating their own public opinion. On the one hand, they permit and even encourage and instigate plots capable of hurting us deeply and, on the other, "they sing songs of friendship."

2. The Kurds who participated in the meeting and demonstrations that the Armenians have organized by taking advantage of the present condition in the Turkish-Greek relations have seen that the Kurds and Armenians are the two communities in the world that could never come to terms with each other. The whole world has come to realize that the Kurds and Armenians have united only against Turkey. They are certain to clash in the event they are successful.

3. All states, including the Soviet Union and the United States, which have for their own interests been encouraging and in fact provoking militant acts by the Kurds and Armenians who cherish illusions over our territory, must realize that dividing Turkey will not bring peace to the region. If there is no peace in the region, no country can safeguard its interests in it.

The demonstrations staged in the streets of Athens by some utopians could turn out to our advantage. But the most important development is that the entire Turkish press--rightist and leftist papers alike--has grasped "the Athens affair" well and has united in its condemnation of Greece. Now only the press is talking, but this is an indication of how the entire nation will talk tomorrow.

The Greek politicians know only too well what happens when the Turkish nation talks. At least, they had better. If they have forgotten or if election considerations have confused them, it would be very much to their advantage for them to read once again the history of 50 to 60 years ago. If they have no time to do that, they should have a chat with their old compatriots living among them. Only then will they realize that they cannot dupe the Turkish nation with their "songs of friendship" or their "deceptive fables." The Turkish nation wants peace. It cannot be duped with lies. We hope that Greek politicians will realize this as quckly as possible.

NATO'S ADMIRAL CROWE ARRIVES IN ISTANBUL

TA291710 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] NATO Southern Europe Allied Forces Commander Adm William Crowe has arrived in Istanbul. Admiral Crowe was received by Commander of the War Academies Gen Halil Sozer and Air War School Commander Brig Gen Kemal Yalcin with a military ceremony at Yesilkoy Airport. Admiral Crowe will leave Istanbul for Ankara tomorrow and will be received by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH FRANCE ON VISA REQUIREMENTS END

TA291630 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 29 Apr (AA)--Turkish and French teams have concluded two days of talks on easing the visa requirement imposed on Turkish citizens by France. A joint press release at the conclusion of the talks at the Foreign Ministry in Ankara listed the specific points on which they had agreed to facilitate visas for Turkish citizens residing in France, businessmen, truck and bus drivers, and Turkish workers residing in neighboring countries. The visa negotiations will be resumed in Paris in 6 months.

COUNCIL APPROVES ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS WITH IRAQ

TA291616 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 29 Apr (AA)--Letters signed during the meeting of the Turkish-Iraqi joint economic committee was ratified by the Council of Ministers. Under agreements reached at the Ankara meeting from December 22 to 25, 1980, Iraq will study proposed joint projects on raising the capacity of the oil pipeline, construction of a refinery and a petrochemical complex, building of a new pipeline for transportation of natural and compund gas, operation of heavy crude oil plants in northern Iraq, and joint production of electrical energy.

In line with the same agreement, Turkey will export wheat and barley to Iraq, will ship 500 buses over two years, and will bid for construction contracts in Iraq.

TURKEY TO BE REPRESENTED AT COUNCIL OF EUROPE

TA292036 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] The Council of Europe Chairmanship Council has reached a consensus regarding Turkey's representation at the Council of Europe meetings to be held in May. At its meeting today, the chairmanship council also decided that its view on the issue be added to the Council's activities report and submitted to the parliamentary assembly. The Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly will meet in Strasbourg on 11 May and will discuss the Turkish issue. The Turkish Radio Television correspondent in Strasbourg, Nadir Syagilik, reports that the Council of Europe's Chairmanship Council and Permanent Representatives Committee met separately today and discussed the report prepared by the president of the parliamentary assembly, Hans de Koster, at the end of his recent visit to Turkey.

In a statement after these meetings, De Koster said that Turkey should continue to be represented at the Council. Noting that the Turkish people are very happy about the 12 September operation, De Koster noted that the (?course) in Turkey showed that a return to democracy is close. De Koster added that Western countries should continue their economic aid to Turkey.

Council Report Favorable

TA281524 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 28 April (AA)--Political observers in Ankara were in general satisfied with the report submitted by speaker of the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly Hans de Koster to the assembly's Political Committee on the situation in Turkey. De Koster, who has just completed a visit to Ankara last week, believed the September takeover had saved the country from confusion, and that the Turkish people had no doubts about their eventual return to democracy.

VOTCP URGES PUNISHMENT FOR TURKES, NAP LEADERS

TA300818 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Commentary: "The Fascist Turkes Should Be Brought to Justice"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, the trial of the fascist NAP has started at the 1st Military Court of the Ankara Martial Law Command. There is a bloody file in the hands of the Ankara Martial Law Command prosecutors. The murderers of hundreds of patriots are included in this file. The ringleaders of fascist terrorism are also in this file. The file includes those who planned a fascist coup in Turkey. This is the criminal file of the fascist NAP. Fascist Turkes is at the head of those who caused bloodshed in the country in order to realize their plan for a fascist coup. This bloody murder file is very thick and comprises hundreds and thousands of pieces of evidence, plans for a fascist coup and many other things. The source of terrorism in Turkey is inside this file.

Our people want the bloody Turkes and the other fascist NAP administrators to receive the punishment they deserve. However, dear listeners, there is also the other aspect of the issue. Those who wish to cause the fascist NAP prosecution to lose its fervor and save the fascists and the blood-stained Turkes have begun to act. The setting for this has been in preparation for a long time. As has been learned, the headquarters of the fascist NAP in Ankara has been illegally engaged in activities for some time. Lawyers affiliated with the NAP are communicating between the headquarters and the provinces.

Preparations have been started in Istanbul to publish an organ of the fascist NAP. Various fascist publications in the FRG are being mailed to Turkey. Meanwhile, during a film about India on television on Saturday, there were words to the effect that the nationalist movement is intact.

The meeting organized by TERCUMAN--the voice of the monopolies--under the guise of a workers congress, and the fascist show of force in West Berlin constitute some other links in the maneuvers to absolve the NAP and make it seem powerful. A few pieces of data clearly demonstrate that the West Berlin march under the banner of "loyalty to the army and the state" is really aimed at saving the fascists and influencing the NAP case.

At a time when the file of the fascist NAP has been opened, the Turkish working class, the toiling people and all democratic forces should act against the plans to save the fascists. It is the duty of everyone including the workers in the factories, the mothers who have lost their children to fascist bullets, the democrat press writers and the honest judges and prosecutors in the martial law courts to prevent activity concerning the file from dying down.

PAPER ON ROLE OF VARIOUS POWERS IN KURDISH PROBLEM

NC281112 Istanbul YANKI in Turkish 20-26 Apr 81 p 6

[Excerpts] That not only the Soviet Union but almost all the big Western countries have a finger in the "Kurdish movement" is a well-known fact. We wish to believe that the Turkish authorities are fully aware of this and that they are closely watching these activities. All the countries that want to keep an eye on Turkey's efforts to gain strength and stability and that hope "to keep the situation under their own control in case Turkey runs into trouble some day" are trying to keep this issue alive. There may be some naive people who might come forward and ask: "Why should we always look for imperialists behind everything?" Maybe these people will turn out to be the collaborators of imperialism in Turkey. We would hasten to remind them of the role the CIA has played in the conflict between the Iraqi and Iranian Kurds, and the secret agreement it concluded with the shah of Iran and the implementation of the agreement that followed.

What we wish to point out through this reminder is that we should not look at the issue one-sidedly, and that we should feel anxiety over the fact that this is not the outcome of the instigations and secret activities of just one outside power but of the conspiracy of many outside forces.

In their efforts to eradicate terrorism in Turkey, the Turkish Armed Forces are also trying to eradicate ethnic-based separatism. We believe that this is the first time in our republic's history that the issue has been publicly indentified. It is admitted that more than 3,000 persons in the eastern provinces have been accused ofengaging in "Kurdish and separatist activities" and that 2,331 of them have been caught. The activities of these people have been fully described, and death sentences have been demanded for 97; this is a political decision taken by the National Security Council administration, and it is extremely interesting that this issue can no longer be suppressed.

It is one thing to exert every sincere effort to ensure the solution of the problems of the 5 to 7 million Turkish citizens of Kurdish origin, and another to try to exploit these fellow countrymen by instigating them for the purpose of securing certain interests and achieving certain aims. Turkish security organizations should always watch and foil efforts by those in the second category to undermine our national integrity. Unfortunately, political parties in power have always neglected to do so. They have underestimated the danger. They have even pretended ignorance of its existence. Now the action being taken by the National Security Council will--you will see--cause an uproar from various parts of the world.

TERCUMAN ATTACKS ECEVIT OPPOSITION ARTICLES

NC290815 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 22 Apr 81 p 6

["Putting it Politely" column by Osman Kibar: "The Trouble We Encounter Is Often Due To Our Own Acts"]

[Excerpts] The subject of my column this week is Bulent Ecevit. The editorials he has written in the past 2 weeks for the purpose of coming into the limelight of politics have proved that he has not and will not change at all. Neither his promises nor his understanding o the situation have any value. This spinner of words behaves as if he were not aware of what is going on in our country. As far as he is concerned, the interests of our country and nation do not count. What counts is only his own prestige and grandeur!

If I could believe that washing the dirty linen of the past in the public would be of any use at all to our country, I could write lots of things. But we would be wise and patriotic if we shut our mouths and controlled our pens, particularly now that we are moving on to a smooth path.

Ecevit says the notification served on him was invalid as he has resigned from the leadership of the RPP. This is Ecevit for you. He has always acted with this mentality. There were times when he was "the hope" of the nation. There were times when he was described as "a conqueror." How many of us expect anything of him now? It is even a mistake to write about him. The best course to take is to abandon him to the harms and monstrosities he has inflicted on our country. He will naturally have to atone for what he has done.

COMMUNIST LEADER BILEN DELIVERS MAY DAY SPEECH

TA291650 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen's May Day speech; time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] I wish May Day--the working class' day of international unity, struggle and solidarity--to be auspicious to the Turkish working class, the toilers, the communists, to all patriots and progressives.

May Day is celebrated in different ways in every corner of the world. On that day, the peoples of the socialist countries turn their May Day squares into real holiday areas. They move toward new victories in the path of socialist and communist construction with the slogan of "Everything for the good of the people." In the developed capitalist countries, the workers unite for job security, for better living and working conditions and for opposing the monopolies' attacks against workers' rights. In other countries, May Day becomes the banner of the national independence struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism.

However, there is a common (?axiom) rising in every country: To protect peace.

Every person who wants to live shouts his demands on May Day--to prevent a nuclear war, to stop the arms race and to ensure the continuation of detente. In the fortresses of imperialism--in the United States, the FRG and Japan--the masses are uniting against the efforts of the U.S. administration and of NATO to bring back the Cold War and to increase reaction, against the arms monopolies which trade in death.

Millions of people see the vital importance of the Soviet Union's new peace proposals. They approve of this concrete peace program. The peoples of the Middle East stand against U.S. imperialism's blackmail, impositions and efforts to turn the area into a powder keg.

Our country is not outside these dangers. The U.S. imperialists and the NATO ruling circles have filled our country with spying bases and nuclear arsenals from Edirne to Kars. And that is not enough for them. They are increasing their pressure in order to drag our people closer to the fire. They want to turn our country into an outpost of imperialism against our neighbors, the socialist countries and the Middle Eastern peoples, and to use the Turkish Army as a tool in their imperialist adventures. That is why they try to break every peaceful and realistic tendency in Turkey's foreign policy and to undermine the relations with the socialist countries. The dangers are real. Furthermore, the patriotic forces which were the first to warn the public of these dangers and to oppose Turkey's dependence on imperialism, NATOism and other sources of the present crisis, are under intense pressures today. The generals in power have eliminated all the basic democratic rights and freedoms and have left our country defenseless before imperialist impositions.

There are more patriotic and democratic forces than fascist and Maoist terrorists in the prisons. The pressures on the working class--which is the most (?lively), progressive and revolutionary class of the society--and on its unions, as well as the threats on the patriotic intellectuals, serve only to increase the effectiveness of the imperialists and of the collaborationist and reactionary monopolies. These imperialists and collaborationist and reactionary monopolies implement the anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaigns organized by the CIA against all the forces that are for peace and democracy. They pave the ground for turning Turkey into a full slave of imperialism, NATO and the Common Market.

The fascists within the army and the state maintain their power. The fascist Nationalist Action Party has increased its tendency to organize secretly. The fascist threat has not disappeared. Dependence on imperialism and NATO, the economic crisis and the class sources of terrorism have not been eliminated.

The working class and our people are receiving May Day under extraordinarily harsh conditions. The May Day holiday has been banned. The Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] has been closed. A large number of worker leaders are in prison being tortured. The Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] is open but does not really function. Now the collaborationist and monopolist bourgeoisie can limit the workers' salaries and workers' rights to its heart's content. Seniority compensation has been reduced to almost nothing; the same with the social security rights. The workers are not allowed to use their collective agreement rights. More and more workers are being fired. The workers go to work half hungry because of the salaries imposed by the junta. Those who buy the villagers' products--produced with great difficulties--at prices of next to nothing now want taxes as well. There is an increasing number of small shopkeepers who close down their shops, of taxi drivers who sell their taxis, of small manufacturers who lock their doors. There are efforts to turn the state offices, the universities and the schools into army barracks.

Brute force is being used to suppress the Kurdish people's democratic national demands. Whatever the junta takes from the dining table of the people it gives to the monopolies in the form of "support" and "loans." According to Ozal [state minister and deputy prime minister in charge of economic affairs], the increased profits of the big holding companies will save the economy from the present crisis. However, it is clear that the crisis cannot be eliminated by condemning the people to hunger and poverty under the threat of bayonets or by filling up the safes of the monopolies.

The profiteering of the big holding companies has been increasing in the recent years. While workers' salaries dropped last year, six monopolies made profits higher than 1 billion Turkish liras, the press says. There are holding companies that raise their profits 10 times in 1 year. What problems have been solved, though? It is obvious that the more profits the monopolies make the deeper the crisis becomes and the poorer the people become.

Today there is no force outside the creative force of the working class, the working people and the masses to overcome the deep crisis our country is in. Only the determined struggle of our working class and the close cooperation of all the national democratic forces can push back those who want to make the military dictatorship permanent or to turn it into an imperialist-guided and oppressive regime. Only such a struggle and such cooperation can move toward a real democracy. That is the only solution.

Our people have not forgotten the May Day tradition. Hundreds of thousands of workers, civil servants, intellectuals, villagers, women and youth formed a mass power on May Day 1976. The fascist guns which spewed out death on May Day 1977 had been clogged by the people's close unity on May Day 1978. This tradition was enhanced in 1979 and 1980 under different conditions.

Our working class takes power from the struggle [word indistinct] of the May Days.

Since the 12 September military coup, the junta has carried out antidemocratic pressures. Now it has banned May Day. What does this indicate? First of all, it shows more clearly than ever that the unity of the working class, of the national and democratic forces has not been achieved sufficiently. Today, it is very important for the workers and unionists belonging to DISK or Turk-Is to wage a common struggle for the voluntary syndical unity of the working class, for free collective agreements, for unlimited strike rights, for the reopening of DISK and for the release of imprisoned unionists. It is more essential than ever for the working class parties to draw the necessary lessons from the common mistakes they made in the past and to strengthen their unity of action in order to achieve political unity.

The junta administration banned the May Day holiday as well as the 27 May holiday. This development shows once more how essential it is for the patriotic officers and intellectuals--who are loyal to the principles of democracy and independence and to anti-imperialist traditions and who are in favor of a national army--to be in solidarity with the struggle of the working class.

[Words indistinct] the collaborationist monopolies, the most pro-American and the most reactionary profascist forces inside and outside the army. The precondition for dispersing the black clouds over our country and our people is for the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] members, the Turkish Labor Party [TLP] members and the Turkish Socialist Workers Party [TSWP] members to wage a common anti-imperialist and democratic struggle with the widest democratic forces. The TCP is doing and will continue to do all it can regarding this issue.

The urgent problems of youth await solutions. Unemployment affects youth the most. Half a million youth wait at the doors of the universities. Education is for money. Prisons are full of youths. We must win the youths over to the struggle for democracy and national independence. Youths must be prevented from becoming martyrs of terrorism.

The tens of thousands of members of the progressive youth association which is the independent and progressive organization of Turkish youth waged a self-sacrificing struggle and thus carried out important duties in this direction.

The progressive youths who said "the path of the youth is the path of the working class" are on the side of the working people today. They are helping, in a friendly way, all the other youths to find the right path under these confusing conditions--all these other youths who believe that terrorism can solve all problems, who get carried away by adventures and who harm the democratic struggles.

Joining the masses is the only way to struggle without being carried away by adventures and without becoming pessimistic. The working class and our working people need a strong, united, antifascist and anti-imperialist youth movement more than ever. This duty is on the shoulders of all progressive and revolutionary youths.

The socialist, peaceful, national independence and democratic forces in all corners of the world are winning new victories. Imperialism and its collaborationists cannot stop history's flow toward the future. No new weapon factories, no new nuclear missiles, no new prisons or torture chambers can stop this flow. They cannot stop this flow in our country either. No force will be able to suppress our people's national and social liberation struggle, its demands for jobs, (?houses), land and freedom. The working class, our people have not yet uttered their last word. They have not surrendered and will not surrender to the military dictatorship. The working class and our people will prove that they have the power to walk the path that can take this country to a bright future. Our people will take their own fate in their hands. They will prevent our national pride and national independence from being trampled upon by the Pentagon and NATO generals or by the multinational imperialist monopolies. An independent and democratic Turkey where May Day can be celebrated freely will certainly be established.

On this May Day, we extend our revolutionary solidarity greetings to the DISK officials, unionists, worker representatives, villagers' leaders, to the progressive and patriotic youths, Women, teachers, [word inistinct] members, to the Kurdish democrats, to the communists, to all anti-imperialist and antifascist forces.

On this May Day, the communists will carry out their duties for the struggle of the people under these difficult conditions, in all parts of the country and in all sectors of the people. The struggle continues. Long live May Day, the working class' day of international unity, struggle and solidarity.

BRIEFS

WEAPONS SEIZED--During the past 3 days, security forces found 1,031 rifles, 19 automatic pistols, 138 shotguns, 17,930 pistols, 50 machineguns, 41,397 rounds of ammunition and 74 other weapons, mostly in rural areas and buried under the ground. They also found 65 dynamite sticks and 5 hand radios. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Apr 81 TA] In operations conducted by security forces in various parts of the country during the last 24 hours, the following weapons were seized: 402 rifles; 6,276 pistols; 18,793 rounds of ammunition; 7 automatic rifles; 12 shotguns; 5 submachineguns; 24 explosive devices as well as 26 weapons of various types. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 28 Apr 81 TA] A total of 6,171 pistols, 636 rifles, 186 shotguns, an automatic rifle, 12 submachine guns, 22,585 rounds of ammunition, 8 bombs and 38 weapons of various kinds were seized in searches and operations conducted by the security forces in the last 24 hours. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Apr 81 TA]

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KREISKY ATTENDS SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING

Criticizes U.S. Policy

AU300933 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 30 Apr 81 p 5

[Georg Hoffmann-Ostenhof report on Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's speech at the Amsterdam Socialist International party leaders conference on 29 April 1981]

[Text] Amsterdam (AZ)--The U.S. "policy of strength" was criticized by Chancellor Kreisky at the Socialist International's party leaders conference that was held on Wednesday at the Amsterdam Congress Center.

"Have there ever been more military advisers than in Iran, and what was the outcome? Has there ever been a more extensive military engagement than in the Vietnam war, and what was the outcome?" This was asked by Chancellor Kreisky in his speech at the meeting of leaders of social democratic and socialist parties from all over the world, who on Wednesday morning discussed East-West relations in light of the latest CPSU Party Congress and the first 100 days of the Reagan administration.

Kreisky declared that there had been a "fundamental change" in the U.S. policy to which there had not been paid enough attention. He depicted the new U.S. policy as a return to a pre-Roosevelt policy. He diagnosed the conservative basic trends in the United States and expressed the opinion that the Reagan policy at the moment is in conformity with large sections of the American people. Haig's distinction between totalitarian regimes (Eastern dictatorships) and authoritarian regimes (rightist dictatorships), and as a result, a differentiated attitude toward the human rights question--a differentiation that was made only recently by the U.S. secretary of state in a speech--is regarded by Kreisky as dangerous. He cites approvingly a HERALD TRIBUNE commentary attacking Haig's statements: People do not care whether they are mistreated by communist or fascist torturers.

Socialists, Kreisky declared, are often regarded in the United States as "Reds" and "fellow travelers" of the Soviet Union, but nevertheless, one must not "antagonize" the United States, since otherwise the rift would only be increased. Rather, it is necessary to seek a dialogue with U.S. politicians: "Such a dialogue can be useful. Americans are openminded by nature."

The policy of detente, of course, appears differently from different geographic points. "If one is situated 40 kilometers from the border with the East European countries, one sees thing in a different light than in Houston, Texas," Kreisky said. In this context, the chancellor also commented on Austria's experiences. "We had to carry a heavy occupation burden. The Austrians often resisted pressures very courageously, we did not put up with any encroachments. But honesty requires us to say that for a quarter century, we have been free of any pressure and any intervention by the Soviet Union." The social democrats and socialists have stood the test in good times on the policy of detente--"now we must prove that we are also able to pursue our social democratic policy in hard times," he said.

However, if Europe is seeking to bring about a resumption of the policy of detente, one has to tell the USSR clearly in which specific field confidence-building measures should be taken; measures "which we must demand in order to be credible," Kreisky declared.

Meets With Japanese Delegate

OW300223 Tokyo KYODO in English 0208 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Amsterdam April 29 (KYODO)--Austrian Premier Bruno Kreisky has openly denied any possibilities at present for a Soviet military intervention in Poland.

Kreisky made the observation in a meeting with Japanese Democratic Socialist Party Chairman Ryosaku Sasaki. They are here to attend the Socialist International being held here.

Sasaki quoted Kreisky as saying that the Soviet Union had not enough reserves to intervene in the domestic affairs of Poland because the Kremlin has enough work of its own.

The Austrian premier, indicating his personal views, stressed that it was out of the question for the Kremlin to take over the cumulative liabilities of the Polish Government.

He was also quoted by Sasaki as saying that the Western bloc countries should continue economic assistance to Warsaw to help that country promote industrialization programs, without making any moves to intervene directly in Polish domestic affairs.

Sasaki plans to visit Warsaw on his way home after visiting Vienna via Paris after the Amsterdam meeting. His itinerary in Poland is to be fixed later. Sasaki hopes to hold a series of talks with Deputy Premier M. Rakowski, and leaders of the union Solidarity, the leading Polish labor organization, while in Warsaw.

POLISH MINISTER OF JUSTICE ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

AU281311 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 28 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] The Polish People's Republic Minister of Justice Prof Jerzy Bafia, arrived in Vienna yesterday for a 2-day official visit. He is returning a visit to Poland by Minister of Justice Christian Broda. During his visit, Minister of Justice Bafia will have a working discussion at the Ministry of Justice and also will meet with the supreme court president and the procurator general of the supreme court.

Comments on Censorship

AU301205 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 30 Apr 81 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "Gud"]

[Text] Vienna--The Austrian news media draft bill has aroused strong interest on the part of Justice Minister Jerzy Bafia during his current Vienna visit. This was confirmed by Bafia and his Vienna host, Minister of Justice Broda, speaking to journalists on Tuesday evening after their talk at the Justice Ministry. According to Bafia, the Polish Sejm is at present working on a bill which is to subject censorship to court control. "The bill is to expand the freedom of opinion in Poland," Bafia declared. In his opinion, the bill will go into effect in the near future: "To name a date would be difficult."

As has been learned from Polish sources, two draft bills have been presented to the Warsaw parliament: one by the government, the other by a "joint committee" of intellectuals and the "Solidarity" trade union movement. The committee draft envisages that censorship decisions should only be permitted in the future if the reasons for them are given in writing and if they are founded on valid law. Appeals against the censorship of articles in dailies and weeklies would have to be settled within 48 hours.

As far as the independence of the judiciary is concerned, it already exists in Poland, according to Bafia. The main problem dealt with in the pending amendment is "the expansion of the judges' self-management." Asked about the primary of the communist party in Poland, Bafia said "the leading role of the party is primarily a program role. The party also exerts certain control functions. These functions can be taken into consideration within the framework of the judges' self-management."

BELGIUM

PRIME MINISTER EYSKENS ON ECONOMIC PROGRAM

LD301515 Brussels LE SOIR in French 16 Apr 81 p 2

[Guy Depas, Catherin Ferrant and Yvan Toussaint interview with Belgian Prime Minister Marc Eyskens--date and place unspecified]

[Excerpt] [Question] The idea of issuing a crisis loan between now and June 15 has been retained. It will be combined with some tax concession. But what concessions, when exemption from the advance deduction of tax is being ruled out?

[Answer] There are two reasons why the advance deduction of tax from income from these loan bonds is being retained: First, a desire to bring the characteristics of the operation into line with the political imperatives of each of the majority parties--the Socialist reservations are common knowledge, second, the government's desire to offer a product technically tailored to the wishes of all types of subscribers.

Besides private savings, such a loan will tap the assets of institutions (banks, insurance companies and so forth), which, because of the tax conditions applying to them, have no interest in the abolition of advance deduction. While private savings can be attracted by other concessions (tax or otherwise) compensating for the retention of advance deduction, those concessions are the crucial factor in institutional investor's decision to respond to the state's appeal.

[Question] There will doubtless be other concessions, but, once again, what sort? Is the debate still centering on the possibility of an amnesty for expatriated capital, the proceeds of which are out of reach of the internal revenue?

[Answer] A tax amnesty? That is out of the question, It would create a major political problem and would be unfair at a time when the government is stepping up the struggle against fraud.

But just use your imagination. For instance, the advance deduction could be considered the final tax, and income from the bonds could be exempted from the lump-sum tax. Or, the invested capital could be exempted from death taxes.... Those are possibilities. There are others too, not necessarily to do with tax.

What I can tell you is that we cannot risk failure. In particular, the interest rate will have to be calculated so it takes into account the retention of advance deduction.

[Question] No risk of failure.... How much do you expect this special loan to bring in ?

[Answer] More than a conventional loan, of course--and if possible much more. It will all depend on the general climate, the state of the investment market and the yield offered for savings. A hundred billion may not be out of reach....

[Question] What about the Socialist reservations about this operation?

[Answer] There is a broad consensus within the government in favor of a crisis loan capable of helping finance a new industry policy and of helping stabilize or even curb the foreign debt and restructure the domestic debt by reducing the percentage accounted for by short term borrowing, which is very expensive in terms of interest rates. Not that I have any illusions about the development of interest rates....

All Out

[Question] Still on the subject of taxation, it looks as though various measures will soon have to be submitted to the two sides of industry....

[Answer] Let's get things straight. On Monday, the government approved various draft laws. These will have to be ratified by Parliament. You know the measures in question: Further tax immunity for enterprise profits that are retained--up to 30 percent of the profits; adjustment of the solidarity tax, which will be alleviated by the expedient of allowances on enterprise profits in proportion to recruitment; tax immunity for reinvested surplus value, which will be institutionalized and so forth. Indeed, these are all measures that I think are capable, on the one hand, of slowing or reversing the downward trend in investment that we are witnessing in Belgium and, on the other, of promoting employment. You must concede that the government is "going all out," as they say.

[Question] Let us return to the advance deduction of tax. While this is not being abolished for subscribers to the crisis loan, it is being abolished for foreign subscribers to certain public and commercial bills. However, you look at it, that is an incentive to foreign financing....

[Answer] That is true. But tell me how we could implement our industrial policy--iron and steel, textiles, coal and so forth--without attracting foreign money? You have to be realistic. But what I do promise you, however, is that the state accounts will from now on make this point clear. I am in favor of figures and statistics being clear.

Index-Linking: One Cost Among Others

[Question] There remains one thorny issue: The restraint of incomes and in particular the revision of the system of index-linking wages. Will the issue be raised again when the current price freeze ends?

[Answer] The price freeze will end 2 May, as planned. It will then be a case of persuading the so-called "sheltered" sectors--especially the energy sector--not to go too far. Do I need to remind you of the government decision empowering the king to review oil prices at every level?

[Question] What about wage indexing? Will the prime minister fight to change the system?

[Answer] Indexation is only one element among others--there are about forty--which are going to make up enterprises' costs. My plan is to tackle the issue comprehensively. The essential thing is that the expenses of Belgian enterprises should not always exceed the average expenses of European enterprises. That is essentially those of France, the Benelux countries and Germany, our neighbors and competitors.

[Question] How can this be achieved without changing the wage indexing system?

[Answer] First by taxation, as I have already explained. Second by a reduction in social security contributions with a compensating selective increase in value-added tax rates on nonessential goods. Finally, by taking action on the structure of costs.

The problem must be split into three aspects"

First, I believe that indexation is not a cause of excessive inflation but rather the opposite. Is it harder to maintain under the Belgian system than under the neighboring systems? I doubt it if you consider the size of the settlements reached elsewhere in collective agreements. Second, to abandon an unprotected population to monetary erosion is unacceptable both socially and politically. Finally, I wonder is indexation a factor stabilizing or destabilizing employment?

[Question] What is your answer to that question?

[Answer] I am looking for it. And the government is looking for it. It is the answer that will dictate the government's political attitude in the matter.

In the Face of the Christian People's Party Youth Group I am Keeping Cool

[Question] Has anything fundamental changed in your relations with the Socialists in the last week?

[Answer] The fall of Martens' fourth government was a shock, but our basic problems remain the same. Martens was right in his analysis. And in his proposals. That is my opinion anyway, and it is shared by the other Social Christian ministers. There is a political bottleneck that must be resolved but there is still a lot of good will within the government, even if we were not always in agreement.

The coalition between the big families remains a political stabilizing factor, provided that it produces fundamental decisions and effective measures.

[Question] Your predecessor had problems inside his own party. Just recently, the Christian People's Party youth group seemed to resume its offensive against the government, asking you, for instance, to abandon the Walloon iron and steel industry. What is your reaction?

[Answer] I am keeping cool! I regard myself, as I have already said, as a bridgebuilder. I do not want to let myself be drawn into political polemics while at the same time, I want to copy Mr Martens in his loyalty to his government partners. I want to avoid the worst, but of course I may find myself clashing with my own party: that is a prime minister's vocation.

[Question] Wasn't it your party that pushed Mr Martens out the window, so to speak?

[Answer] The Social Christian minister accepted Mr Martens' proposals. If the four government partners had all done likewise, Mr Martens would still be in office. But that chapter is closed! I don't want to return to the topic....

[Question] Budget policy. Costs policy. Recovery policy. All in a rush. And a policy of defending the franc as well: that's a great deal. Isn't it too much in so short a time? Indeed, the franc is beginning to weaken again....

[Answer] Devaluation? No! A monetarist policy with all its economic contradictions, especially on interest rates? What a long time that would take!

The main thing is a battle for the real economic priorities. This is the only thing that can restore confidence in our country. My objective is to prevent the worst, to stabilize, to bring about a recovery. That is how the franc will survive.

Regionalization? No Innovations

[Question] What about regionalization? Is it completely out of fashion because of the economic problems? Does the change of prime minister sign its death warrant?

[Answer] I do not believe that now is the time to make innovations here. Promises have been made and they must be kept: in particular, the notorious "commission for Brussels problems" must be set up. That is the "missing link" in regionalization. But that is not in the hands of the government alone. And community problems do not seem to be priorities so far as public opinion is concerned.

[Question] People are saying that Belgium has become an ungovernable country, that everybody has the power to oppose decisions. What do you think?

[Answer] First note that the people who criticize consultation are the first to demand it--down to the smallest detail--when their own interests are at stake! It is true that our country, with its divergent regional majorities, finds it difficult to avoid complex government coalitions. Our pluralist system sometimes prevents us from being efficient, and this has repercussions on the economic indicators. But on the other hand, it must be said that every one of our governments has gotten budget and recovery laws passed....That's not bad.

But in fact in a hierarchical society such as ours, what is decided at the top is poorly disseminated, and implemented only slowly and imperfectly. Sergeants are our problem! To ensure that officials have a sense of responsibility at all levels of government, I have launched an "outline law" which changes budget methods and will give each intermediate decisionmaking body control of its budget package, which it will have to administer completely. I have great expectations of this new instrument.

[Question] Our recent campaign to obtain information about Flemish attitudes, which we mounted together with the standard, shows that a majority of Flemish people no longer feel any solidarity with the Walloons, especially on the economic level. What do you think of this?

[Answer] I advise those Flemish people who want to "drop" Wallonia to take a trip to the region, so they can see what the economic decline of an area means in terms of human cost. The economic interdependence of the regions--I am thinking, for instance, of the port of Anvers which is extensively connected with the Walloon iron and steel industry--remains very important.

REPORTAGE ON SCHMIDT'S SAUDI ARABIA, UAR VISITS

Lamsdorff Interview in Riyadh

DW301034 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0450 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Excerpts from reporter Hauschild interview with Minister of Economics Otto Graf Lambsdorff in Riyadh--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The federal chancellor yesterday explained in detail to his Saudi discussion partners the stance of the Federal Republic with regard to the arms export question: no supplies to tension areas, but an examination of our export practice in the foreseeable future. Did that issue come up again at last night's talks?

[Answer] It came up, but nothing has changed. The federal chancellor explained the situation in the morning on his own, and once more at night he confirmed the current situation in the Federal Republic. The Saudis accepted this statement.

[Question] Was there any discord over the chancellor's explanations, which might have brought influence to bear on the climate of the economic talks?

[Answer] I can give you an explicit no! The Saudis said that they would wait for the results of the discussions. They don't want to embarrass a friendly partner. It can be said that there was no discord or disapproval. On the contrary, I believe that the fact that the federal chancellor, not alone but together with the Saudi crown prince and government chief, will give a press conference here, which is not part of the usual rules in Saudi Arabia, indicates that our visit here has contributed positively to the improvement of friendly relations and thus certainly also to the strengthening of economic relations.

[Question] Saudi Arabia, the Federal Republic's biggest oil supplier, has brought a moderate influence to bear on OPEC price policy in the past. Will this continue?

[Answer] It will continue. The crown prince as well as Oil Minister Shaykh Yamani reconfirmed that this policy will be continued. They said: We consider cooperation with the countries of the industrial world to be in our long term interest. Naturally, we want to achieve as high a price as possible for our only property, namely oil. But with our prices, we don't want to economically embarrass our current and future business partners or even make them insolvent.

[Question] Were any concrete agreements made which would have an effect on German exporters' order books?

[Answer] No, that didn't happen. That isn't the aim of such visits. Neither the federal chancellor nor the federal minister of economics are salesmen for German industry. But what we must do and what we have done is prepare the background, the framework conditions, so that German firms can make their offers without running into political difficulties. Naturally, the firms must make their offers at prices that are competitive. That was one of our problems in the past 18 months.

The deutsche mark has become somewhat cheaper. The dollar and the yen have become more firm. That will certainly have an effect on our cashbox, not from one day to the next and not the day after tomorrow, but in the long run it will certainly have an effect on the development of our export relations. That is necessary because in 1980 Saudi Arabia achieved for the first time a very high trade surplus with the Federal Republic. Some action must take place in our export field to balance the figures again.

[Question] Is it possible that the money transferred to Saudi Arabia for German oil bills will flow back some time in the form of orders? That ought to be the main aim of our minister of economics in view of our export balance.

[Answer] That is correct; that is how it has been in the past. Trade was almost balanced. We must work very hard to achieve balanced figures again. To do this, it is indeed necessary that orders coming from Saudi Arabia will have to increase, that we must intensify our activities so that we--as I said--will be able to compete. To do this, we must make great efforts at home as well. Politically, at any rate, there will be no obstacles and no stiff opposition to face.

Reports on UAR Visit

For reportage on the visit of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the United Arab Emirates, including a report on the granting of oil concessions to German companies and a report on Chancellor Schmidt's 30 April press conference, see the UAE subsection of the Arabian Peninsula section of the 1 May Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

Schmidt Return, Statement

LD302200 Hamburg DPA in German 1954 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 30 Apr (DPA)--Chancellor Schmidt has left the time of Bonn's decision concerning possible arms deliveries to Saudi Arabia and other interested countries open. Immediately after his return from his visit to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, the chancellor said on German television tonight, in response to a question on whether a clarification would not have to be achieved at home this year on the arms export issue: "I don't want to tie myself down as regards the timetable." During his Middle East tour, he had "spoken of years." At present, he sees no need to qualify this statement. Even so, Schmidt held out the prospect of a change in the government's principles on arms exports by autumn.

Schmidt made it clear that the Federal Government intends to make its decision on such arms deliveries dependent on the support of the Bundestag. This is not a question falling within the chancellor's competence to issue guidelines, he said, but requires endorsement by a majority in the Bundestag. Schmidt emphasized that the Bundestag in which all three party groups are divided on the question of arms deliveries to Saudi Arabia and other countries outside NATO, must deal with the overall question carefully and rationally. The discussion must not be emotional.

The chancellor reaffirmed his statement to the Saudi Arabian leadership that for the Federal Government arms deliveries aren't possible "at present." Concerning Bonn's decisionmaking process in this matter, he said that the Federal Government and parliament are reviewing how the principles concerning arms exports have worked out in practice during the past 10 years. This might lead sometime in the autumn to changes or an adjustment of these principles, which certainly would not remain quite as they have been thus far. At the same time, Schmidt declared that the "fundamental restraint" regarding arms exports would "certainly" be retained in the sense that the arms industry should not develop manufacturing capacities which would subsequently "become greedy" for orders to provide employment. The wishes of the various countries for German arms will have to be assessed only after the principles governing arms exports have been reformulated.

Schmidt once again described Saudi Arabia as the Federal Republic's most important economic and political partner outside NATO. He stressed the friendly attitude of Saudi Arabia and the Emirates toward the Federal Republic, saying that friendship born of a similarity of interests made solidarity a moral obligation.

Even a decision not to make any arms deliveries outside NATO during the next 10 years might also involve considerable moral risks for the security interests of one's own state. Bonn wants no Bundeswehr soldiers in the Gulf, but it is perfectly clear that the security of the Federal Republic would be affected if oil supplies were cut off by military conflicts. Schmidt paid tribute to the "highly pronounced sense of responsibility" of Saudi Arabia regarding oil prices and quantities, as well as currency questions.

Schmidt criticized German industry for having contributed to linking in the public mind economic expansion and the arms supply issue. This is not particularly wise and has been done against his express advice. The chancellor denied that he promised arms deliveries to King Khalid during his visit to Bonn last summer. In fact, he cited "weighty reasons" for speaking against them. Schmidt admitted, however, that he told a Saudi Arabian visitor last autumn that he hoped that a definite decision on the whole matter might be reached by Christmas.

Lambsdorff Remarks in Bonn

LD301342 Hamburg DPA in German 1020 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 30 Apr (DPA)--Federal Economics Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff is of the opinion that Saudi Arabia, notwithstanding the discussion on German arms sales, continues to be interested in close cooperation and the expansion of traditional trade relations with the Federal Republic. "This applies at present, at least, independent of the question of whether Saudi security policy desires can be met," Lambsdorff stated in Bonn today after his return from Riyadh. But he said, he is not prepared to conclude from the present attitude of the Saudi Government that this will always be the case. Lambsdorff called on German companies to become more involved in Saudi Arabia again. "Saudi Arabia is a test case for German competitiveness," he said.

Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Yamani gave the chancellor and himself the understanding that Saudi Arabia will continue to adhere to its price and production policy, Lambsdorff said. Despite the present oil glut, the Saudi price policy is still aimed at cutting the top prices of some African producers in particular and at reestablishing a unified OPEC oil price. Lambsdorff said the Saudis have great political sensitivity and a high sense of responsibility regarding the world economy. Saudi Arabia clearly feels itself to be part of the Free World.

GENSCHER CITED ON SPAIN'S EEC, NATO MEMBERSHIP

LD301505 Madrid ABC in Spanish 28 Apr 81 p 18

[EFE report: "Spain Welcome in EEC and NATO"]

[Text] Bonn--In the wake of Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo's visit to the FRG 22-23 April, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told EFE news agency:

[Question] How do you assess the Spanish prime minister's visit?

[Answer] Extremely positive. The FRG Government is pleased that the Spanish prime minister's first visit to a foreign country was to the FRG. This is further proof of the excellent relations between our two countries.

[Question] What does Spain entry into the EEC mean for you?

[Answer] The FRG Government is convinced of the political need for Spain's entry into the EEC. The decision to incorporate Spain into the Community is irreversible, as far as we are concerned. Spain's participation in the EEC is an important factor for strengthening democracy in the Iberian Peninsula, and the attempted coup has highlighted even further the importance of entry into the EEC.

[Question] Do you believe it's possible to keep to the envisaged timetable for entry?

[Answer] The negotiations on entry must continue intensively within the framework of the envisaged timetable and despite the difficulties stemming from the EEC's internal problems of reorganizing structures. Spain should join the Community as soon as possible.

[Question] You also discussed Spain's possible entry into NATO. What is the FRG's stance on the issue?

[Answer] The FRG Government clearly has said that Spain's entry into NATO would be interpreted as the direct and logical consequence of its progress toward the Community of the Western democracies. It has also always repeated that Spain, when it decides to take that step on its own responsibility, can rely on a favorable reaction on the part of the FRG. Spain's participation in NATO also would be in interpreted in Bonn as a pro-European decision. As far as we are concerned, Spain is a welcome member in the EEC and NATO.

HANDELSBLATT COMMENTS ON U.S. PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

DW301202 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 30 Apr 81 p 2

[Commentary by Jens Eckhardt: "Reagan Rides on the Attack"]

[Text] At the joint session of both houses of the U.S. Congress, U.S. President Reagan again demonstrated the qualities of a speaker which even his adversaries praise. With the correct timing of the professional actor, he praised and provoked as well as appealed to the readiness to cooperate and to the political instinct of the members of Congress, clearly overtaking the adversaries of his economic program at the finish line.

Two core sentences of the speech brought ovations for Reagan: "The government has become too big and it spends too much money," and "We cannot go on as we did before." As is known, the U.S. Government wants to tackle such evils as high inflation and decreasing productivity with budget and tax cuts, the elimination of government regulations and with a restrictive monetary policy.

It is the distribution of the budget cuts and particularly the tax cuts which is in dispute. The Democrats want to have less cuts in the social field and they want to add less to defense expenditures. But regarding total expenditures, they are close to the ideas of the Republicans. The main point of their criticism of government plans involves taxes.

Reagan, therefore, dealt particularly with the criticism of his tax plans. In addition to the prepared text of the speech, he pointed out that despite his cuts U.S. citizens would have to pay more taxes in 3 years than today. He just wanted to make the increase milder which otherwise would be intolerable.

The only chance for the Democrats to implement their own plans in the House of Representatives lies in keeping conservative party comrades under control and talking Republicans who demanded a balanced federal budget prior to 1984 into leaving the group. They are already tinkering with a compromise. Their chances of prevailing have decreased even more after Reagan's speech.

PRESS DISCUSSES APPROACHES TO NATO'S DUAL DECISION

DW291007 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 29 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] WESTDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG of Duesseldorf writes: The FDP Executive Board supported almost unanimously Genscher's double course in matters of European Nuclear armament.

The document of the Executive Board is a verbal masterpiece since it coordinated the most different voices and moods under one party hat. The advocates of giving priority to disarmament negotiations found their opinion as much reflected as those who consider the stationing of missiles on European territory as indispensable because of the imbalance between the West and the East. After ambiguous statements on rifts in the Bonn coalition, the liberals mainly wanted to demonstrate smooth agreement with the almost similar 5-point program of the Social Democrats outlined in February. But the link that was supposed to hold foreign and security policies together in view of a decreasing common platform still must stand its test.

LUEBECKER NACHRICHTEN notes: The foreign minister's party cannot afford an ambiguous stance with regard to this decisive problem. There is more than enough of that in the SPD, the chancellor's party. The FDP Federal Executive Board decided in a motion to support NATO's dual decision. The new move of the Young Socialists aimed at its termination looks like an alarming signal in this situation. If the FDP recalls that the agreement on foreign and defense policies was always the strongest force holding the coalition together, this is a clear warning to the SPD.

SCHWAEBISCHE ZEITUNG of Leutkirch deals with the ideas of the Young Socialists. It writes: The liberal leadership supports partnership in the Western alliance and close cooperation with the United States, the indivisibility of NATO's counterarmament decision and a rejection of Brezhnev's suggestion to freeze missile armament in its current state. This is opposed by a catalogue of the Young Socialists containing several points such as opposition to the stationing of American medium-range missiles in West Europe, support of the Soviet moratorium plan and opposition regarding the planned rearmament policy of the Reagan government. SPD Federal Manager Peter Glotz tries--who is surprised by that?--to play down the importance of the Young Socialists' dialogue. The defense policy opinion of the young party generation doesn't reflect the opinion of the SPD, said Glotz. This is certainly true with regard to the top echelon, but not to great parts of the followers and mandate bearers. Certainly, the most leftist Bundestag Deputy Manfred Coppick still stands alone with his current statement that he will vote against the defense minister's budget in parliament. And yet, he will certainly get some more or less loud applause.

BREMEN WORKERS, POLISH SOLIDARITY FORM EXCHANGE

LD010834 Hamburg DPA in German 1151 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Bremen, 29 Apr (DPA)--The Bremen Workers' Chamber has agreed on an exchange of experiences and information with the Polish Solidarity trade union. The chamber's chief business manager, Mayor Walter Franke, announced on his return from Gdansk on Wednesday that this first exchange between Solidarity and West German trade union members was agreed upon with the workers' leader, Lech Walesa. It will take place this fall. Walesa's deputy, Alojzy Szablewski, will lead a delegation of 10 shipyard workers from Gdansk. A German group of the same number will subsequently travel to Poland.

According to Franke, this exchange will become permanent. The Poles' interest centers mainly on acquiring knowledge of German social laws, labor law, the economic system, German constitutional law for factories, workers' participation and work safety. A seminar will be arranged for this purpose.

LATEST POLL SHOWS MITTERRAND AHEAD OF GISCARD

NC302046 Paris AFP in English 2023 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 30 Apr (AFP)--Socialist Francois Mitterrand held on to a three-point lead over President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in his bid to become the first leftist leader of France in the 23 years of the Fifth Republic, according to a poll released today.

Meanwhile, Mr Giscard d'Estaing, who beat Mr Mitterrand for the presidency in 1974, stepped up his efforts to lure the challenger into a no-holds-barred-showdown televised debate before their two-man runoff election on May 10.

A poll conducted by the I.F.O.P Institute and published by the weekly news magazine LE POINT gave Mr Mitterrand 51.5 percent of the vote against 48.5 percent for Mr Giscard d'Estaing.

The survey was taken before the main battle lines had been drawn in the campaign--before the rightist Gaullist party announced it would support but not campaign for the president and the communists (?said) they would back Mr Mitterrand.

But with French election law barring publication of any polls within a week of the election, it was likely to be the first and last voter survey before the decisive second round of balloting, shaping up as a classic left-right battle.

Mr Mitterrand, who finished a close runner-up to Mr Giscard d'Estaing in the first-round vote on April 26, is trying to become the first leftist president of the Fifth Republic.

After Leon Blum served as premier of the National [Popular] Front government immediately before World War II and as premier briefly afterwards, there were three other post-war Socialist heads of government, Felix Gouin, Paul Ramadier and Guy Mollet. Fourth Republic President Vincent Auriol was also a Socialist.

After the poll results were released showing Mr Mitterrand the frontrunner, Mr Giscard d'Estaing increased the pressure for a free-wheeling televised debate with his rival that could play a major role in the race.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing, 55, came out the clear winner when the two men squared off in a TV debate before the 1974 election and this was considered a key factor in his slim 420,000 vote victory.

The president wants an open debate with plenty of room for direct interplay between the two candidates. But Mr Mitterrand has held out for a much more structured forum in which they would be questioned by four journalists most of the time with only 15 minutes at the end for direct debate.

Today Mr Giscard d'Estaing sent a personal ultimatum to the 64-year-old challenger, daring him to show up at a television studio for an unrestricted debate on Tuesday, a date originally proposed by Mr Mitterrand.

"I will be in the television studio on Tuesday, May 5, [word indistinct] to debate with you and you alone on the topics concerning the future of our country," wrote the president. "I pose no conditions and I want to end this haggling over the modalities of this [words indistinct] it is with you that I want to speak and not third parties."

The Socialists have insisted that they will not allow the debate to become a "spectacle," or a "competition in eloquence." They also want to have only one encounter, where Mr Giscard d'Estaing is seeking two: one on foreign policy and the other on domestic matters.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing pressed his bid today to scare away voters from Mr Mitterrand with the argument that a Socialist vote would also be a vote for France's Communists.

"If there are Gaullists who think that France can be the only country in Europe elected with Communist votes, it is a reasoning that I cannot understand," he told at lunch he offered here for some 500 doctors, lawyers and other professionals.

Mr Mitterrand, for his part, picked up the support of Arlette Laguiller, a Trotskyite candidate in the first round, as well as backing from the weekly magazine CHRISTIAN WITNESS, a Marxist institute, about 30 scientists and councilmen from the greater Paris region.

FIRST ROUND VOTES OF EXPATRIATES TABULATED

LD301152 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Summary] The results of voting by French people overseas are now officially known:

Valery Giscard d'Estaing	45 percent
Jacques Chirac	22 percent
Francois Mitterrand	18 percent
Brice Lalonde	4 percent
Arlette Laguiller	0.9 percent
Georges Marchais	1.7 percent

LE MATIN ANALYZES FIRST ROUND ELECTION RESULTS

LD301131 Paris LE MATIN in French 27 Apr 81 pp 2-3

[Jean-Francois Doumic article: "PCF's collapse: Considerable Unknown Quantity for the Second Round"]

[Text] There are two ways to assess the results of the first round of the presidential election--by addition or subtraction. By the addition method, the five leftwing candidates together have a total of around 47 percent of the votes, while the left attained 48.6 percent in the 1978 parliamentary elections, a figure which was then regarded as a record, and 45.9 percent in the first round of the 1974 presidential election. On the other side, the right with its four candidates now has a little over 49 percent (49.3 percent was the estimate at 2200 hours) as against 49.3 percent in 1978 and 50.9 percent in 1974.

A comparison with 1974, therefore, shows an improvement in the left's positions while the right was lost ground. A comparison with 1978 gives the opposite result. The ecologists make the difference in the two cases.

But this gives very little idea of what might happen in the second round. The 1981 first round has, in fact, been characterized by one of the most important political events of recent decades--the PCF's collapse. With scarcely more than 16 percent of the votes, Georges Marchais has achieved the lowest score for his party since the Popular Front. It is true that the PCF has only once before faced a presidential election, which is a difficult test for it in view of the French electorate's tendency to bipolarization. But in 1969--in circumstances which were, of course, different--Jacques Duclos won more than 21 percent of the votes. If yesterday's results are compared with those of the 1978 parliamentary elections, an election in which the turnout (81.18 percent) was very similar to yesterday's (around 80 percent), the PCF's collapse is just as noticeable. In percentage terms, it obtained 20.51 percent of the votes then as against around 16 percent today. In figures, the PCF lost exactly 1 million votes: the Communists dropped from 5,865,000 votes in 1978 to around 4.8 million.

Where have these voters gone--voters who can legitimately be assumed to have been loyal PCF supporters until now? The result of the second round depends essentially on this question. If these votes have stayed on the left, if for example they helped to swell Mitterrand's electorate or if some went to the extreme left and some to Michel Crepeau, then we have witnessed a simple internal transfer of votes on the left. Of course, it is an important transfer since they went to the Socialist candidate and because this shift could create an impetus leading to victory for Mitterrand. But the consequences of this operation are limited since the total number of votes for the left remains the same.

However, there is nothing to suggest that these 1 million votes which the PCF lost all remained on the left. They could have gone in three other directions: first abstention, thus replacing other traditional abstentionists who were mobilized this time, to the ecologists who with their candidate Lalonde achieved the best score in their election history, finally, to Jacques Chirac, thus choosing to vote "against" [Giscard] but for a man who does not belong to the left.

What will the section of former Communist voters who didn't vote for the left yesterday do on 10 May?

The other question which will dominate the campaign for the second round relates to the attitude of those who yesterday voted for Jacques Chirac. With some 18 percent of the votes, the Paris mayor has the support of voters whose behavior is largely unknown. It is difficult to identify the 5 million voters who chose him with the 3.8 million or so people who voted for Jacques Chaban-Delmas in 1974: the Bordeaux mayor then waged a campaign of criticism. Furthermore, it isn't certain that the 5 million people who voted for Chirac in 1981 will transfer their votes to the majority as effectively as the 6.45 million RPR voters did in 1978.

There was, in fact, one main victor in the first round yesterday and one minor candidate who has every reason to be satisfied. Yesterday's victor was Francois Mitterrand. With around 25.5 percent of the votes, the Socialist candidate has broken all records, even thought he had to face opposition from several small candidates including Michel Crepeau who maintained his party's position (2 percent). The 7.5 million or so votes received yesterday form the broadest rally of support achieved by the Socialists in an election in which the left was divided. It received only 6.44 million in 1978--a year in which there was a strong leftwing thrust. Moreover, by closing the gap separating him from Giscard to around 3 points, Mitterrand yesterday provided himself with the means of winning a second round victory. The minor candidate mentioned is Brice Lalonde. By winning more than 1 million votes for the ecology party, he too has broken all records for the "greens," who numbered only 800,000 in 1979, 600,00 in 1978 and 330,000 in 1974.

L'HUMANITE: PCF DEFEAT DUE TO 'COMPLEX SITUATION'

LD301513 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 28 Apr 81 p 1

[Rene Andreieu editorial: "The Margin"]

[Text] It surprises no one that most commentators welcomed the PCF's loss of ground in the presidential election as a marvelous surprise. This drop is serious, as we stressed in L'HUMANITE yesterday before the final results were even known. However, there is a difference between that and portraying it as a total collapse which has dashed our hopes once and for all, although radio and television networks have happily done so.

The fact is that the 4,456,000 votes for Georges Marchais represent a considerable popular force in an election which has been difficult for our party on several counts--the very nature of the election and the fact that on two previous occasions we didn't present our own candidate.

That precedent undoubtedly made it easier to use the "useful vote" maneuver. This maneuver was probably also facilitated by the aggravation of the crisis which, far from spontaneously engendering political awareness, encourages people to seek any alternative solution, even if it is no solution at all.

Nonetheless, although it is true that a large number of our voters have cast their first round votes for the Socialist candidate, portrayed as the man in the best position to defeat Giscard in the second round, this doesn't mean that they voted against the PCF. They merely anticipated the second round by voting for the leftwing union, even though they were aware of the risk involved in their choice. We do not disown them because they were wrong and misjudged the risk they were taking.

A number of commentators think that Sunday's vote ought to prompt us to make a sweeping review of our policy. For instance, J. Fauvet, writing in LE MONDE, invites us democratically to restrict ourselves to the role of a "backup force" for the PS. Thank you very much! We don't feel that that is our vocation, and you just have to look at the past to see what kind of mess that would have gotten us into. The defeat we suffered is the result of a special situation and it doesn't condemn our basic policy.

This is particularly true since Sunday's vote is certainly not likely to open up prospects for the necessary changes to be made. Of course, we cannot expect salvation from Giscard d'Estaing and Chirac. The former says he is prepared to pursue a policy whose success can now be gauged by all, especially in the employment sphere. The latter stated yesterday that he "personally" would vote for Giscard d'Estaing, against whom he had pronounced an unqualified indictment the previous day.

F. Mitterrand claims to seek change, but his policy remains vague and he is still opposed to the participation of Communist ministers in his government if he is elected. Therefore, the danger has not been averted in that quarter.

LE MONDE ARTICLE CONSIDERS ELECTION AFTERMATH

LD301113 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Apr 81 pp 1, 8

[Maurice Duverger article: "The Bugaboo"]

[Text] Can the outgoing candidate be taken seriously when he mentions the danger of a majority dominated by Marxism and portrays the second round as a dramatic choice between two types of society? How can an opponent be accused of being a hostage of the communists when the latter only obtained 15 percent of the votes? How can anybody imagine that they could control a left of which they don't even constitute one-third? They no longer have enough influence to hold it in their power. This is particularly true since their losses are heaviest among the working class from whom they draw their dynamism and legitimacy. Mitterrand is now more justified in talking on behalf of the "workers" since more of them voted for him that for Marchais. With such a low score, does the latter have the means of brandishing a strike threat, as in June 1936, even if the government blames him for the provocations which some "separatists" are likely to stage 1 May?

The Communists still have just one seemingly effective weapon: the demand for ministers in a leftwing government. They are helping Giscard d'Estaing by brandsihing this bugaboo at every available opportunity. But this is only creating an illusion through ignorance of the provisions of our constitution. It might seem surprising that the president of the republic, who is responsible for respecting these provisions, pretends not to know them.

They imply a distinction between the 10 May presidential election and the parliamentary elections which would follow it in June in the event of a victory for the Socialist candidate who would immediately dissolve the National Assembly.

By discussing at this stage the future majority to emerge from the ballot boxes and the composition of the government which would then be formed, the opposition would itself be moving toward the seizure of executive power by the assembly, which it has always condemned. By raising this matter, Marchais is taking part in the monarchical deviation from our constitution--a deviation which his party has constantly criticized. Mitterrand cannot follow him on that course without repudiating his own doctrine and that of the entire left.

The disregard for our constitution goes even further than that. It concerns the very root of the problem: Under the Fourth Republic, no government could act unless it was backed by a deputies' vote and unless it obtained a clear majority after submitting a motion of confidence. Under the Fifth Republic, the government doesn't need an initial vote of confidence or formal support when committing itself to a document. It can only be defeated by submitting a motion of no confidence which must be adopted by more than half the deputies. Moreover, votes in favor of the motion alone are counted, which rules out abstentions.

In an assembly with a leftwing majority, a government without Communists would not need their support to stay in power and have its bills passed. To defeat the government, the PCF representatives would have to vote with the UDF and RPR representatives on a motion of no confidence adopted jointly. How could reforms benefiting the workers be impeded in that way on the pretext that they were inadequate? When the choice is between a change regarded as inadequate and the return of a right which will perpetuate ultraconservatism, how can the classes which would benefit from the former tactics be persuaded that they must choose the latter?

The existing balance of political forces means that the secondary party in each camp must more or less place itself under the authority of the main party. Now that Marchais' party has been weakened and Chirac strengthened, would a leftwing majority be more fragile or paralyzed than a rightwing majority?

ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE AIRCRAFT TO BE MODERNIZED

LD281429 Paris LE MONDE in French 26-27 Apr 81 p 8

[Text] The French Naval Air Service has decided to modernize most of its Breguet Alize antisubmarine warfare aircraft on the aircraft carriers Foch and Clemenceau. This program will be carried out in stages from 1981 to 1984.

The Breguet Alizes, which have Rolls-Royce turboprops, have been in service in the national navy since 1959 and have so far clocked up around 250,000 flying hours. The 34 existing aircraft form two flotillas usually stationed at Lann-Bihoue and Nimes-Garons, with a training base at Hyeres. The Breguet Alize is an antisubmarine warfare and surface protection aircraft, its armament comprises grenades, torpedoes, rockets, bombs and air-to-surface missiles.

Only 28 of the 34 existing Alize will be modernized before 1984. This modernization will consist mainly of replacing the existing radar, refitting the navigation system and improving the electronic countermeasures. The main aim is to meet the threat posed by nuclear-propelled attack submarines, which can dive deeper and are less subject to radar [as published; acoustic] detection owing to the silence of nuclear propulsion. The new radar, anmed Iguane by Thomson-CSF, its manufacturer, is known as a pulse compression and variable sweep radar. In other words, it has been especially designed to obtain high performance in the sphere of range, distance resolution and reliability of detection of feeble echoes in stormy seas. In addition, the radiated power is kept to a low level to reduce the chance of detection by enemy radar. The Iguane radar will be combined with a new and highly accurate navigation system.

SPAIN'S KING JUAN CARLOS DEPARTS FOR HOME

AU301532 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, 30 Apr (ANSA)--Spain's King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia flew home today from Rome's Ciampino Airport after winding up a three-day official visit to Italy. Italian Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni saw the royal couple off. The departure was a private affair.

L'UNITA COMMENTS ON CRAXI REPORT TO PSI CONGRESS

LD291351 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 23 Apr 81 p 1

[Claudio Petruccioli commentary: "Craxi: Nothing New"]

[Text] Palermo--So Craxi has spoken, thus fulfilling the expectations recently expressed by newspapers and commentators. He spoke for a long time and, at the finish, proved right those who expected no significant innovations from his report.

He decided to issue a twofold message--of consolidation within the party, and of a wait-and-see approach outside. With regard to the latter, the implication was that as things stand, the PSI does not intend to introduce changes of any significance into its own political conduct, especially with regard to "governability," and therefore in its stance with respect to the Forlani government and its political alliances.

Basically, what Craxi meant to say was that possible changes depend not on us, but on others; if other people modify their options and their stances (this argument is clearly addressed mainly to the left) then the Socialists can assess the new situation. This clearly implies a negative reply to the requests originating from various sides, and not only from the Communists--requests aimed at introducing a change into the government setup with a view to establishing at least the minimum requirements for a dialogue and a coordinated effort among the essential social forces and among all the democratic political forces, in order to combat the crisis and to advance a process of regeneration.

This negative reply is strengthened and underlined by several allusions that form the framework of the various sections of the report. All anxieties and critical observations stemming from the victory by Reagan (whose name is not even mentioned) and the new U.S. administration's first acts have entirely disappeared, with a considerable discrepancy from the PSI secretary's previous speeches, such as the one delivered at the latest Socialist International congress.

Even with regard to the country's socioeconomic situation, despite some alterations of tone, there is no basic change in the verdict expressed in the majority's theses. In short, there is a failure to take as the starting point the existence of a profound and structural crisis that is challenging social structures and balances of power among the classes, that poses the question of who must pay for a recovery and regeneration--and how and how much. It seems that the failures and distortions are superimposed--who knows why--on a structurally healthy body and therefore no overall remedies are indicated.

The references to the indexing system is unclear; it is asserted that "to unload the blame for inflation onto the working class is a great mystification," but this is followed merely by a generic condemnation of "all powerful indexing factors." One innovation, however, is the clear and emphatic criticism "regarding both principle and method" of the general strike regarded in purely political terms.

The internal consolidation message issued by Craxi's report rests on the broad majority which he enjoys. It remains to be seen in the days ahead whether the congress will express equally broad support for the message regarding the continuation of the existing political situation which the PSI secretary decided to issue outside the party, with the arguments and points of emphasis that we have indicated.

GOVERNMENT TIGHTENS REINS ON SOVIET NATIONALS

NC301142 Paris AFP in English 1131 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Madrid, 30 Apr (AFP)--The Spanish Government has decided not to renew residents permits for more than 20 Soviet nationals, as part of moves to readjust its relations with the Soviet Union, Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca said in an interview published here today.

Mr. Perez-Llorca, who is currently on an official visit to Italy with King Juan Carlos, told the Madrid daily EL PAIS that the government would refuse new permits to other Soviet nationals, in particular those in the Canary Isles, where a large team is based to maintain the Soviet fleet in the area.

Soviet nationals in the Canaries include three high-ranking officials in companies or institutions close to the Soviet administration, the newspaper said.

The move coincides with a Spanish Government decision to apply for membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) as soon as possible.

Over the past four years, seven Soviet officials have been expelled from Spain accused of spying.

Plane, Ship Reduction

LD301758 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] According to reliable sources, the Spanish Government has told Soviet airplane officials to cut by half the number of Aeroflot flights between Moscow and Las Palmas. The government has also told the mixed fishing company, Sovhispan, to reduce the number of their boats in the Canary Islands by half.

The same sources report that it is not known whether the Spanish Government's decision is connected with the recent expulsion of Soviet officials of Sovhispan for apparent connections with the KGB.

SOURCES CONFIRM REMOVAL OF ARMORED DIVISION CHIEF

LD301308 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Gen Jose Juste Fernandez, chief of the Brunete 1st Armored Division, will be relieved of his command at the next Council of Ministers session on 8 May, according to reports yesterday evening, The reports were later confirmed by official sources at the Ministry of Defense.

According to EL PAIS, the name of Maj Gen (Francisco Carbonel) was being mentioned last night as the probable replacement as chief of the Brunete Armored Division, which is headquartered in Madrid.

POLICE BAN AGAINST DIARIO 16 NEWSPAPER LIFTED

LD301036 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] The Madrid newspaper DIARIO 16, which at first had been confiscated, is now being distributed normally. The police measures which prevented this have been lifted. In its edition today, DIARIO 16 published a front page report on the conspiracy which led to the attempted coup of 23 February.

FINLAND

USSR FIRST DEPUTY ARKHIPOV TO VISIT IN MAY

LD301108 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] The first deputy chairman of the Soviet Union, Ivan Arkhipov, will visit Finland in the middle of May. He will lead a Soviet Government delegation attending the festivities marking the commissioning of the Loviisa II nuclear power station. Arkhipov will also have talks with President Urho Kekkonen on Finnish-Soviet economic relations and new cooperation projects.

HUFVUDSTADSBLADET ON FINNISH-USSR TREATY DEBATE

LD301345 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 24 Apr 81 p 24

[Editorial: "The Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty"]

[Text] The increased candor characteristic of Finnish public life is also making itself felt in the discussion on foreign policy. This is a circumstance which can be assessed in several different ways. It can be seen as a pleasing feature from the democratic viewpoint that there is growing discussion in an area where for a long time--in accordance with the tradition created in the years after the war--not much was said. The characteristic feature of the present debate is the fact that there are attempts to avoid the diplomatic formulas and get down to brass tacks. It is also possible to say that today's debaters do not question the Passikivi-Kekkonen line as such, but that there is disagreement over its application.

On the other hand, it would be naive not to realize that there are certain risks involved in discussing our most sensitive problems with the world looking on. What is now emerging shows, it has been said, how much we actually disagree behind the semblance of agreement we have held up to the rest of the world. Nevertheless, we are inclined to think that the open discussion should go on--the differences of opinion which do exist can be more easily charted and attempts to bridge the gaps can be made now, while we are still dealing with a theoretical scenario and not with a harsh reality.

What has been said above has special application to the discussion which has flared up around a brief section of the parliamentary defense committee's recommendations and which has been a hot potato for a time now. As is well-known the section deals with the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty's military articles, especially the second article, the so-called consultation article, which has generally only been commented on very sparingly.

In actual fact, the differences of opinion that we are now seeing are not new. Even in 1971 when the first defense committee presented its recommendations and placed great emphasis on our own defense capability, there were leftwing critics who thought that the committee had raised the consultation threshhold too much. The second committee, which produced its recommendations in 1976, went into the assistance mechanism contained in the treaty in greater detail. Here the committee also gave its approval to the statement which has now been discussed, according to which the military articles can be applied both when an attack has taken place and also when both sides have decided that there is a threat of attack. The third committee inherited this formulation along with everything else from its predecessor. The new element in the committee's evaluation of the treaty were the remarks--in themselves fairly obvious--that Finland itself bears the primary responsibility for the defense of its own territory and that the treaty offers various alternative gradations of assistance. There is clear support for both of these remarks in the wording of the first article.

It was not the committee's statement as such which gave rise to the animated discussion, but those reports which had leaked out about the committee's internal deliberations and which had probably not been made public without some political ulterior motive. Special attention was paid to a number of leftwing contributions to the debate on Under Secretary Korhonen's proposed wording for the section of the recommendations dealing with the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty. In a past editorial, we discussed the wisdom of giving to the public a preparatory proposal from an expert which was never taken up for final treatment. However, at the present time we just have to assume that the committee's internal deliberations are beginning to be public property.

When the defense committee approved the present wording, it was partly due to the fact that a divergence from the previous committee's unanimously adopted position would give rise to speculation about a change in policy course. But also the committee's political members were obviously convinced how matters stood and wanted to get the recommendations into print.

What is special about the consultation article is that it only says that the parties shall consult each other in the event of a threatened attack, but does not state what these consultations should result in. This, probably very wise restraint in the wording, means that it will depend on the political considerations on both sides whether any decision is made about the steps to be taken and if such a decision is made what they should be. The defense committee did not consider that it was able to exclude the possibility on legal grounds that consultations, if they take place, might result in military assistance even without an attack having taken place. It is worth remembering that the communique from Novosibirsk in 1961, the only occasion on which consultations have been touched on in practice, said that the Soviet Union "considered that it could postpone the proposed military consultations."

The discussion has sometimes touched on President Kekkonen's declaration in his book "Tamminiemi" where he says that a precondition for aid must be that an attack has already taken place. In our reading of the book, this declaration refers principally to the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty's first article, which speaks of an actual attack, while Article 2 is treated later in the book. No matter, not even an extremely authoritative statement such as this can excuse the members of a political body like the defense committee from making their own assessment and shouldering responsibility in such matters.

Behind the discussions of the military articles' legal significance--which can smack of legal hairsplitting even though they are important--there are concealed the even more important evaluations of what is most important for Finland in a serious crisis situation.

Two opposing viewpoints were advocated by Managing Director Max Jakobson and Finnish People's Democratic League [SKDL] Secretary General Jorma Hentila who is a member of the defense committee. In an interview in HUFVUDSTADSBLADET on Good Friday [17 April], Jakobson stressed especially that Finland would try to remain outside a major war as far as possible, and that it is therefore important that we do not commit ourselves, through the consultation procedures, to such military involvement as would make our country a legitimate military target for the Soviet Union's adversaries. Hentila, on the other hand, stressed that it is important that we do not undermine Soviet confidence by giving the impression that we want to "wiggle" out of our military commitments.

In this case, it is completely correct to say that there is something worth considering in both arguments. The motion that it is a vital objective for Finland at least to try to remain outside a full-scale modern war is so obvious that it should be disputed by no one. But--and this is connected with our special position--this objective can only be achieved if we can convince the Soviet Union that a neutral Finland on its northwestern flank is not only an acceptable solution but also even a useful solution in an acute situation. And this in its turn requires not only confidence in our political intentions, but also faith in our desire and ability at least to shoulder the responsibility for all essentials of the defense of Finnish territory. The leftwing is definitely correct to underline the significance of this confidence. But on the other hand, it is making a mistake if for ideological or other reasons, it refuses to make a contribution to efforts to ensure that the country is provided with a defense capacity which is credible under the circumstances.

When we discuss what should happen in a threat situation, it should not be forgotten how much our communications with the Soviet Union have developed since the treaty was written in 1948. Exchanges of all types are constantly taking place, and our defense forces, among other bodies, receive an important part of their materiel from the Soviet Union.

We cannot of course dismiss the consultation procedures, but a great deal can also be achieved through other channels. When SKDL representatives, for example, raise the question of whether at least materiel aid is needed in a threat situation, this is by no means an unreasonable view. But it should be stressed that supplies of materiel can be stepped up in such a situation whenever the partners wish it, even though no spectacular steps have taken place.

BRIEFS

LOAN TO POLAND--The Parliament has approved state guarantees for a loan of Fmk30 million to be granted to Poland. The Post Office Bank in Finland will grant the loan. With this loan, Poland will be paying debts which were due in the early part of this year as well as for imports to Poland from Finland. In addition, the Poles have asked Finland for a credit of $40 million, or Fmk160 million, to finance raw material deliveries. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 24 Apr 81 LD]

SWEDEN

TRIBUNAL TO INVESTIGATE SOVIET AFGHAN ROLE

NC301600 Paris AFP in English 1531 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Stockholm, 30 Apr (AFP)--An "international tribunal" is scheduled to open an investigation here tomorrow of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

The "court," composed of legal experts and international personalities, was set up by the "Poyvanent People's Tribunal."

The tribunal, whose headquarters are in Rome, was formed in 1976 by Italian Socialist Lelio Basso to succeed the "Bertrand Russell Tribunal," which held a series of hearings in Stockholm on U.S. actions in the Vietnam war.

The panel will remain in session until Tuesday and will consider whether the Soviet intervention "constitutes in international law an aggression against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence" of Afghanistan.

Sixteen "witnesses," coming from Afghanistan by way of Pakistan, will be heard. The Soviet Government and the Afghan regime of President Babrak Karmal have been invited to send delegates, but no response has been received.

Among the 14 members of the panel are Brazilian Bishop Sergio Mendez Arceo, former Portuguese Foreign Minister Ernesto Melo Antunes, U.S. Nobel laureate for medicine George Wald and French mathematician Laurent Schwartz.

TO VIMA SEES U.S. PRESSURE ON TALKS WITH TURKEY

NC302132 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 30 Apr 81 p 1

[By TO VIMA correspondent St. Evstathiadhis]

[Text] New York, 29 Apr--Responsible sources in Washington today admitted that there is a "clear change in the atmosphere" in relations between Athens and Ankara. They expressed optimism that the Greek-Turkish dialogue "may possibly continue," although they were uneasy lest the tension in Greek-Turkish relations also influence the course of relations between Athens and Washington.

In the course of a conversation, the same sources stressed that NATO will not permit a deterioration of the situation in relations between the two countries, which constitute the "bastion" of Western defense in the area. They let it be understood that there will be some form of U.S. pressure on both sides to resume at least the dialogue and admitted that lately tension has been noted in Greek-Turkish relations. Nevertheless, the sources diligently avoided expressing any thought that could possibly be interpreted as criticism of Ankara's position concerning the dialogue and so forth.

In Washington, generally, the course taken by the Greek-Turkish dialogue and, more generally, relations between Athens and Ankara seem to occupy more responsible U.S. officials than one would expect of relations in a single regional area of NATO defense.

Responsible U.S. officials indicate and behave to a certain extent as if afraid that Athens may ask them to intervene toward Ankara in a form they would not desire or that they will be blamed for Turkey's position. This is so because, according to the opinion of some people, at least part of the responsibility for Turkey's "arrogant" stance and its entire tone of public protests to Athens falls on Washington. Specifically, the recent Turkish stance should be attributed to the moral strenghtening Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen received from the U.S. Government during his recent visit and talks in Washington. The Washington STAR reported the day before yesterday that "in addition to military aid and economic support, Turkmen received concrete assurances on the political and moral support of the Reagan government to Ankara."

Regarding the possible role of the United States in the improvement of Greek-Turkish relations, responsible sources in Washington take it for granted that General Haig will "intervene" during the talks he will have next week in Rome with Foreign Ministers Mitsotakis and Turkmen. Naturally, it is not difficult to predict today the tone and the content of this intervention by the U.S. Secretary of State. There is also speculation that the NATO Ministerial Conference will actively manifest its interest in the resumption of the Greek-Turkish dialogue as quickly as possible.

Finally, it is noted in Washington that Turkish intransigence is manifesting itself precisely on the eve of the Rome conference. Although this intransigence is, to a certain extent, attributed to domestic reasons and to Ankara's interest in appearing to its NATO allies as important and tough, Turkey's intransigence on the issue of its relations with Greece is due to the fact that Turkish generals have reason to believe that their position will not be criticized by NATO and even less by General Haig.

MITSOTAKIS DEPARTS FOR NATO ROME MEETING

NC011215 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis departed this morning for Rome to participate in the spring meeting of the foreign ministers of NATO member countries. Within the framework of contacts he will have in the Italian capital, Mitsotakis will meet with U.S. Secretary of State Haig and Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen.

IRAQ'S HAMMADI IN ATHENS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival Statement

NC291412 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi arrived in Athens this morning on an official visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. Mr Hammadi was welcomed at the airport by Mr Mitsotakis. Upon his arrival, the Iraqi foreign minister stated that relations between the two countries have improved considerably and, particularly following the visit to Iraq some time ago by the then prime minister and now president of the republic, Mr Karamanlis. The Iraqi foreign minister also said that all fields of bilateral cooperation will be covered during his talks with Mr Mitsotakis and other Greek ministers. Mr Hammadi also made it clear that the supply of oil from Iraq will be among the topics to be discussed. He also said he will expound Iraq's views on the Palestinian issue as well as its dispute with Iran.

The Iraqi foreign minister further said he was conveying greetings from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to Greek President Karamanlis, Prime Minister Rallis and the Greek people. In conclusion, he expressed confidence that the Greek-Iraqi talks in Athens would strengthen even more the already very good relations between the two countries.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Hammadi and Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis will begin their talks at 1800 at the Foreign Ministry. The talks will resume tomorrow at the same time. This evening, Mr Mitsotakis will give an official dinner in honor of Mr Hammadi. Tomorrow, at 1115, the Iraqi foreign minister will be received by Prime Minister Rallis.

Begins Meetings

NC300638 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0400 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Excerpts] President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis will today receive Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi, who is on an official visit to Athens. Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis will also receive Hammadi today. The Iraqi foreign minister will visit National Defense Minister Evangelos Averof and Minister of Industry and Energy Stefanos Manos.

The Greek-Iraqi talks started yesterday with a broad conference at the Foreign Ministry attended by Hammadi, the Iraqi ambassador in Athens (Hasan ad-Din al-'Ali) and members of Hammadi's delegation representing the Iraqi side. Greece was represented by Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis, Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis, Greek Ambassador to Iraq Vandhalis and Foreign Ministry officials. Bipartite and international issues were discussed during the conference.

In a statement Foreign Minister Mitsotakis stressed, among other things, that our country's relations with Iraq as well as with the entire Arab world are extremely good. "Together with my Iraqi colleague," he said, "we will discuss bipartite issues and we will try to further develop our cooperation in all sectors, in commerce, industry, cooperation on certain large-scale investment projects and at the same time we will conduct a general review of the problems in our area which are of interest to both countries."

Yesterday afternoon, Hammadi conferred with Trade Minister Aristidhis Kalantzakos. Trade and economic relations between the two countries were examined during the meeting and their prospective further extension was confirmed. During this meeting Kalantzakos and the Iraqi minister discussed the question of the export of Greek tobacco and tomato pulp to Iraq as well as the establishment of joint enterprises for the exploitation of our country's mineral wealth.

Meets Karamanlis

NC301404 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] At noon today, President Karamanlis received Iraqi Foreign Minister Hammadi who is on a 3-day official visit to Greece at the invitation of Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. The Iraqi Foreign Minister was accompanied by Mitsotakis. Earlier, at 1130, Hammadi was received by Prime Minister Rallis with whom he had talks. Present at the talks were the Greek ambassador to Baghdad, Vandhalis, and the Iraqi ambassador to Athens, (Hasan ad-Din al-'Ali). The Greek-Iraqi talks between Foreign Ministers Mitsotakis and Hammadi will be completed at the Foreign Ministry at 1800. Prior to this meeting, the Iraqi foreign minister will give a press conference.

INA Report

JN301210 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Athens, 30 Apr (INA)--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here last night with his Greek counterpart Konstandinos Mitsotakis to discuss bilateral relations and means to bolster them in various fields. Dr Hammadi briefed the Greek foreign minister on the nature of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, pointing out that the Persian regime is responsible for the war and for its continuation. He said that Iraq has responded favorably to all international and regional efforts to stop the war. The Greek side expressed its full understanding of Iraq's stand on the conflict and on Iraq's commitment to its legitimate rights over its land and waters.

The two sides also reviewed the Arab-Zionist conflict. The Greek side asserted its commitment to its firm stand on demanding the Zionist forces' withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights. The Iraqi minister arrived in Athens yesterday on an official visit of several days to Greece.

Hammadi Statement

NC302008 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] The talks between the Greek and Iraqi delegations ended at the Foreign Ministry this evening. In a speech, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis stressed that the talks were very useful. A good attitude prevailed from both sides and, in a spirit of sincere friendship, all the possibilities for further developing the two countries' relations were dealt with. The talks on the oil issue were absolutely satisfactory. Mitsotakis also said that the issues on economy, industry, technology and cultural relations were dealt with more broadly. In general, he said, all issues relative to the development of bilateral relations were discussed.

This afternoon, Iraqi Foreign Minister Hammadi, who headed his country's delegation during the Greek-Iraqi talks in Athens, gave an interview in which he stressed that his visit to Greece has brought positive results in all sectors. Greek-Iraqi relations, he said, have been excellent for a very long time, but were strengthened even more during Karamanlis' visit to Baghdad in 1979. Hammadi confirmed that Iraq will supply Greece with crude oil in whatever quantities it needs and, in general, will positively examine any Greek request in this area.

The Iraqi foreign minister also welcomed the Greek support of the Arab cause. Greece, he said, supports the sovereign rights and the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people as well as the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. The Iraqi foreign minister said that his country adheres to a firm stand toward the Cypriot issue and supports the independence, sovereignty and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus and the finding of a solution through negotiations. Hammadi leaves for his country tomorrow.

EVREN SPEAKS ON RETURN TO DEMOCRACY, OTHER TOPICS

TA301751 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Address by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren to the citizens of Erzincan on 30 April--recorded]

[Excerpts] My dear citizens of Erzincan, I thank you all and I extend my gratitude for the warm interest and hospitality you have shown to us. May you live long! As you all know, our beautiful Erzincan was subject to a great disaster 42 years ago. It suffered a great earthquake. Some 40,000 citizens lost their lives. Our Erzincan was completely destroyed. However, as a result of your diligence and patriotism, this beautiful Erzincan which we now see was created. These are your creations. You can be proud of them.

My dear citizens, now I will refer to another issue. Representatives of various organizations outside Turkey frequently come to Turkey and keep on asking when we will return to a parliamentary system. As though we do not intend to return to a parliamentary system or as though they think about Turks more than we do about ourselves, they keep on asking us this question. We have presented a program. I will not repeat this program now because you all know it. We will return to the parliamentary system step by step within the framework of this program. I say this everywhere. However, I would like to emphasize that Turkey, the Turkish nation, adopted the parliamentary democratic system through its own will, not through the pressure of other countries. The Turkish nation realized that this system is the best one and adopted it through national will. We will return to the parliamentary system not because they want it but because the Turkish nation thinks it best and because it is the most suitable system for our nation. I would like to reiterate this fact here.

Now I would like to refer to various reports that come from the outside and to an issue that is constantly raised by certain people who come to visit our country in factfinding missions: allegations of torture. As you know, there is an organization called Amnesty International. This organization is not in our country but outside. However, there is a Turkish representative within the organization. Certain people belonging to this Amnesty International organization come to Turkey and claim that we are torturing the detained. We have never approved of torture. We have always opposed torture and we have always stated that torture is against humanity. Despite this, if there are certain isolated incidents--as it happens in every country--and if they are discovered, the necessary measures are taken against officials concerned. Why are these people coming now? Where were these people who are so opposed to torture before the 12 September operation? Where was the Amnesty International organization that is making all these allegations about tortures when terrorists were killing some 20 to 30 citizens daily and when the ears and noses of many citizens were being cut off and their eyes were being gouged out? Why did it not come to Turkey then? Why did it not come and ask about the tortures then? It did not come then, yet it is coming now. There should be a reason for this, my dear citizens.

Traitors who have not been able to remain in Turkey and who have escaped from the country are collaborating with them. These traitors are constantly supplying false information to them and trying to instigate them. However, we still say that there is something called the Human Rights Declaration. We have also signed this declaration. We have agreed to respect human rights. The second article of the Human Rights Declaration states that a human is, above all, entitled to the right to live. No one can violate a person's right to live. The right to live is the most important right. Now I am asking whether or not this right was guaranteed before 12 September. Where were all these people who are opposed to torture then?

Again, this Amnesty International organization is against the death penalty. They say: Do not give capital punishment. This issue depends upon the laws of each nation. Many nations have accepted this punishment and many others have rejected it. We do not question those countries who have eliminated capital punishment; they have no right to question us about giving capital punishment. Imagine a person who will take a gun and slaughter 8, 10 or 20 persons as though they were cattle and then he will not be punished by death. Such a thing does not exist in our religion. Capital punishment exists in our religion. It also exists in Christianity.

My dear citizens, valuable Erzincan citizens, addressing you was not included in my program. As I pointed out earlier, I felt the need to refer to these few points in the face of your great enthusiasm. However, I would like to say this before concluding: Turkey is approaching better conditions and light each day. The road ahead of us is clear and illuminated. We are advancing with a clear conscience in this clear and light path. We fear nothing. We can face the nation with a clear conscience. So long as we have your support and so long as the unity and solidarity of the nation continues, Turkey will always advance and will surpass contemporary civilization. On my behalf and on behalf of the National Security Council members, I extend you our best wishes, our respect and love on occasion of the Ataturk centennary. I bid you all goodbye. Thank you.

Now I will be briefed by the honorable governor on the province's needs. After having been briefed on the problems of the province, we will discuss them on our return [to Ankara].

TURKMEN INTERVIEW ON MIDDLE EAST, U.S. RELATIONS

NC301209 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 27 Apr 81 pp 1 & 7

[Interview granted by Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen to CUMHURIYET correspondent Sedat Ergin in Ankara; date not given]

[Text] Question: How do the signs of tension observed in East-West relations and the developments which are adversely affecting the period of amelioration in these relations influence Turkish foreign policy?

Answer: The detente policy which maintains stability in East-West relations has recently been badly shaken. The reasons are obvious. The Afghan and Polish crises followed one another. Our attitude toward these crises is known. But despite these developments, we are trying to improve our relations with our neighbors to the extend that the international situation permits.

Question: Are there signs that the tension in Europe might spread to the Balkans as well?

Answer: On the contrary, there is a general desire in the Balkans to improve cooperation. There are, naturally, differences among the Balkan states. Yugoslavia, for example, belongs to the Nonaligned Movement, while Romania and Bulgaria are attached to the Warsaw Pact. Turkey and Greece, on the other hand, are members of the NATO alliance. Therefore, multilateral cooperation is possible [as published]. But all the Balkan states appear to be sharing the general view that bilateral relations can be developed and the possibility of cooperating in the economic field can be explored.

Question: How does Turkey evaluate the Lebanese crisis?

Answer: We are watching the crisis in Lebanon with deep anxiety. We wholeheartedly wish to see stability restored in Lebanon. We hope that all states concerned with Lebanon will cooperate. We believe the UN forces should be given a chance to operate and that aggression should stop.

Question: The United States and Europe have different approaches to the way the Middle East dispute should be resolved. But, as you have stated before, the United States is still in the process of formulating its Middle East policy. Europe too is engaged in various initiatives. England appears to be in an active mood. In the light of all these developments, what form do you think Europe's efforts will take toward the settlement of the Middle East crisis? Can the European initiative come to the limelight again?

Answer: Britain's activity may be linked to the fact that it is going to become the chairman of the EC for the next term as of June. The Europeans are not taking any initiative at the moment. The Europeans keep saying that they are carrying out a number of investigations in the Middle East and that their intention is not to introduce a new method that would rival the Camp David accord. However, we know that there are certain differences between the attitudes of the United States and the EC. Since the meeting held in Venice last year, the EC has come to accept the reality of Palestine. No such change has occured in the U.S. policy. This is the real source of diversity. Will the Europeans be more active from now on? This is difficult to say. However, we must bear in mind the fact that it is not easy to imagine that the Middle East crisis can be resolved without the contribution of the United States which can exercise influence over Israel.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH GREECE

TA301757 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 30 Apr (AA)--Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said it was impossible for Greece to cooperate with Turkey within NATO while considering her a threat. He claimed this was a contradiction which Greece must solve herself.

In a statement given to the ANATOLIAN NEWS AGENCY, Turkmen commented on Turkish-Greek relations and on recent developments which interrupted the atmosphere of detente between the two countries and said the main reason why Greece had not honored some of her commitments was the Greek Government's concern about the coming elections in the fall. He believed this was not justified, as the elements damaging the atmosphere of mutual confidence would remain after the elections were over.

Turkmen said it would be "excessive optimism" to expect a dramatic turn in Turkish-Greek relations in the coming months. However, he added, the dialogue between the two countries would be continued under a rational policy.

Evaluating recent developments in bilateral relations, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said a period of relative detente had, in fact, started between the two countries following the Sept. 12 takeover in Turkey. The initial step in this direction had been Greece's return to the military wing of NATO. He noted rather constructive meetings between the foreign ministers that followed it.

Pointing out the complexity of Turkish-Greek relations, he added it was not so easy to preserve the atmosphere of mutual trust. These developments should be assessed from a rational viewpoint as a whole, he commented. The Turkish foreign minister said however it was not possible to ignore the recent incidents. He admitted these incidents had an adverse effect on the [word indistinct] of trust between the two countries, but, he added, he would still meet with the Greek foreign minister during the NATO Council session in Rome on May 3rd. Ilter Turkmen said he did not except a great deal from his forthcoming talks with Greek Foreign Minister [Konstandinos Mitsotakis. Addiing that the important thing was to continue the dialogue and to create the necessary conditions for a dialogue, Turkmen explained he did not mean to suggest breaking off the dialogue when he said he did not expect much progress in bilateral relations in the near future. The dialogue would continue, he said, with Turkey maintaining her efforts not to damage bilateral relations. Turkey would also expect Greece to work toward such an atmosphere of confidence, he added.

Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen believed there was no reason to be suspicious about the good will and sincerity of Greek statesmen who speak of their desire to improve their relations with Turkey and of their belief in cooperation. He said such cooperation and good relations were in the interests of both countries. Turkmen said the Greeks, even from the very selfish point of view, should strive for better relations. The same was true for Turks, he added, but Turkey could not overlook the contradictions contained in statements [that] had been inspired by good will. He added, evidently they were not followed by relevant action. Foreign Minister Turkmen said there were several possible gestures of good will which Greece could make and what was needed most was the "political will" to make these gestures.

TERCUMAN SAYS SOVIETS SUPPORT ARMENIAN TERRORISTS

NC302136 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 27 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Ahmet Kabakli: "The Satan Within Us"]

[Excerpt] Valuable ideas were expressed at the meeting held by the intellectuals' club on Saturday, 25 April, on the subject of "Terror and the Armenian Terror." The truth that crystallized at the meeting is that the Armenian terror is only part of a general terror that has subjected Turkey to bloodshed.

The target of the bullets that have murdered our soldiers and policemen as well as our youths and intellectuals, and the target of those that have murdered our diplomats are identical. This target is the Turkish state. The roots of both forms of terror are outside the country, and they are being organized by a big imperialistic state and "an organization" that is its extension in the Middle East.

The Armenian crimes may be linked with some fanatical Armenian organizations, but communism is the main source. Communism, which was turned by Lenin and Stalin into the brain destroying machine of Soviet imperialism, is using such wild terms as "minorities" and "peoples" to bring about Turkey's collapse.

Provoking old hostilities and inspiring the Armenians with the dream and lunacy of demanding territory from Turkey is all part and parcel of communist plans.

The Soviet Union, not daring to occupy our country, which is a great geographical obstacle in its plans to set up a world proletarian state, and not daring to kindle a revolution in Turkey (in other words, it cannot risk a war with NATO) is trying to achieve its aim by supplying racist, regionalist and sectarian groups with funds, weapons and propaganda material.

UK'S GILMOUR ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT, DEPARTS

TA301100 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] British Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour, who has concluded his official visit in Turkey, departed today. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Gilmour said that he held useful talks with government officials in Ankara and that he is leaving Turkey with positive impressions.

TRANSPORTATION TALKS WITH IRAN BEGIN IN ANKARA

TA301103 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] The official talks between Turkey and Iran on the development of cooperation in the field of transportation have begun in Ankara. In a statement at the beginning of the talks, Transportation Ministry Under Secretary Necdet Sanay expressed the belief that the talks will yield results beneficial to both countries.

In his speech, the head of the Turkish delegation, Transportation Ministry Deputy Under Secretary Orhan Buldac, said that the ways of implementing some of the subjects agreed upon during previous meetings in Tehran will be sought during these talks in Ankara. Pointing out that the establishment of a transportation company between Turkey and Iran will be discussed, Buldac said that the subject of increasing Iran's transportation through Turkey will also be handled during the talks. Buldac noted that Iran wishes to benefit from the railway industry in Turkey and that the ways to extend to them the necessary assistance on this subject will be sought.

In his turn, the Iranian deputy transportation minister, (Mohammad Ism'il Kaymagami), said that, as with other Islamic countries, Iran wants to develop its relations with Turkey. (Kaymagami) expressed the belief that all possible efforts will be exerted to further develop existing cooperation in the field of transportation between the two countries, and that the talks will yield positive results.

The official talks between Turkey and Iran will be concluded on 6 May. The visiting delegation will also tour the Behicbey engine maintenance workshop in Ankara, the engine factory in Eskisehir and the railway carriage factory in Adapazari.

NATO'S LUNS ASSURES ECONOMIC, MILITARY AID

TA301101 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns has said that the economic and military aid to Turkey will be continued. In a statement to Turkish Radio and Television in Brussels, Luns said that the Turkish nation is a patriotic and honorable nation and that it has shouldered important roles in world history as well as in current times. Luns said anarchy and terrorism had for some time created great sorrow in Ataturk's Turkey, but the current administration brought tranquillity back to the country.

COMMERCE MINISTER CANTURK RETURNS FROM BULGARIA

TA010618 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Turkish Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk, who concluded a 3-day official visit to Bulgaria, has returned to Turkey. In a statement at Yesikoy Airport, Canturk said that during his talks with Bulgarian Government officials the further development of trade and economic relations between the two countries was discussed. He added that a unity of view was reached on the issues to be discussed at the Turkish-Bulgarian joint economic committee meeting to be held in Ankara on 26 May. He noted that during his stay in Bulgaria he was received by Bulgarian President of the State Council Todor Zhivkov.

DEATH PENALTY DEMANDED FOR KURDISH SECESSIONISTS

TA301840 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] The Army 6th Corps and Martial Law Command Military Prosecutor's Office has filed a law suit against 19 members of the illegal [Kurdish] secessionist organization called Kawa, and has demanded the death penalty for them. Prison sentences of no less than 5 years are being demanded for 7 militants of the organization in the suit filed at the 2d Military Court of the Martial Law Command.

FORMER MINISTER SENTENCED FOR ARMS SMUGGLING

TA301843 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] The Erzincan High Criminal Court has sentenced former Social Security Minister Hilmi Isguzar to 20 months prison and has fined him 833 liras for smuggling arms into the country. According to information obtained by a Turkish Radio Television [TRT] correspondent, during his term in office Isguzar brought a weapon from Denmark into the country, obtained a license in Erzincan and later gave it to his son as a present in Nevsehir. The suit filed by the Erzincan Public Prosecutor's Office in December 1980 against Isguzar for a license contrary to regulations and for violating law No 6163 was concluded today. Isguzar's prison sentence of 2 years and fine of 1000 liras was commuted to 20 months prison and 833 liras due to constructive confession.

ARAYIS QUESTIONS GOVERNMENT ROLE IN CONGRESS

NC302146 Ankara ARAYIS in Turkish 25 Apr 81 p 8

["Semijoke and Semiserious" column: "A Congress and a Question"]

[Text] Last week the newspaper TERCUMAN, which is the spokesman of a specific political wing and the guardian of certain big interests, organized a "congress" in a state hall at which the problems of Turkish workers in foreign lands were considered.

In the course of the 2-hour congress, the prime minister, a deputy prime minister, five ministers and the general manger of the central bank spoke.

The television network and radio news bulletins allocated much time to the congress, carrying also the opening and closing speeches of the newspaper's proprietor [Kemal Ilicak].

The time allocated to the congress on the television newscasts was about 15 minutes. This, together with the time allocated in the radio news bulletins, amounted to free advertisement which otherwise would cost 80 million lira.

It may be argued that the congress in question was "a service to the public." But the same service could have been rendered by the state or the Confederation of Labor (Turk-Is) in a more serious manner and not in the form of a political display or a commercial advertisement.

We pose this question: "Since the administration alleges to be impartial and since the constitution and the laws require TRT to be just as impartial, would the administration permit ARAYIS magazine to organize a congress that would take up, for instance, the problems of the workers at home? Would the administration allocate a hall for this purpose and would the state authorities address the congress? And would TRT televise the deliberations of such a congress?"

Note: Don't let anyone work. We have no such intention at the moment: ARAYIS.

BRIEFS

SULPHUR EXPORTS--The ban on sulphur exports imposed on 1951 has been lifted. The council of ministers decision on lifting the ban was issued in the official gazette on 29 April. In accordance with this decision, sulphur will be exported with the permission of the Commerce Ministry. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 29 Apr 81 TA]

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COMMISSION STILL STUDYING GRENADA AIRPORT

LD301301 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Apr 81 p 4

["PH.L." report]

[Text] Brussels (European Communities)--Will the Community disregard U.S. pressures and contribute to the construction of a modern airport at Pointel-Saline in Grenada, a small Caribbean state which is a Lome Convention signatory (note: The Lome Convention links the EEC to 50 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, known as the ACP countries) and which, in Washington's view, has the disadvantage of being politically close to Cuba? This is still an open question following the Brussels meeting on 14-15 April between the countries and bodies whose aid has been requested.

Grenada, which is anxious to attract more tourists, would like a well-equipped airport where four-engined jet aircraft would be able to land. The project is costly: $72 million (Fr 360 million). The Cubans, who have carried out technical studies, are prepared to make a major contribution. Around $40 million (Fr 200 million) still have to be found. Grenada and Saint Lucia, a neighboring ACP state, have jointly asked the European Commission for the project to be given the financial aid for which the Lome Convention makes provision. Not only did Brussels react favorably, but since its contribution could only be very limited, offered to help Grenada find other financial backers. This gave the Commission an opportunity to promote a joint financing operation in this region (for instance associating the Community with Arab funds and Latin American oil-producing countries) similar to the operation it is carrying out with increasing success in the African ACP countries.

Things then went wrong and the United States, suspecting Cuba of seeking to use Grenada as a stopover for its troops transports to Africa, made energetic approaches to its European allies to persuade them to abandon plans to finance the project. The EEC states thought that the American fears were well-founded and decided not to participate in the meeting which Grenada held on 14 and 15 April. The meeting, chaired by Grenada Deputy Prime Minister Coard, took place on the scheduled date and was attended by Venezuela, Libya, Syria, Sweden, the OPEC Development Fund, the World Bank and...the European Commission. All the indications are that although the member states boycotted the meeting themselves, they were not displeased that the Community was represented at it. This is, particularly the view held by France which, however, originally seemed to be one of the countries which responded most to the State Department's arguments. The meeting ended with the publication of a communique supporting the project, although none of the participants announced its possible contribution.

Rather than force people to give their verdicts at a difficult moment, Mr Coard indicated that his government will establish bilateral contacts with each participant on this point.

The tendency to resist the U.S. pressure which has thus been demonstrated is encouraged by the conclusions of the report produced by the (French) expert sent to Grenada by the Commission, which are very favorable to the project. The expert concludes that the airport is indeed necessary for the development of tourism, which is the only means of increasing the island's income. In 1973, Saint Lucia, like Grenada, was welcoming 30,000 tourists per year. Since then, Saint Lucia has had a modern airport. In 1980, it welcomed 100,000 tourists while there were still only 30,000 in Grenada.

Development Commissioner Cheysson's department is still examining the project. It is waiting in particular for Grenada to make a request accompanied by facts and figures.

NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD MEETINGS IN ROME

Luns' Outline of Agenda

NC031724 Paris AFP in English 1717 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Rome, 3 May (AFP)--North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) defense ministers may decide to resume talks with the Soviet Union on European-based strategic missiles during their meeting next week in Brussels, NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns said today.

In a press conference, Mr Luns confirmed that the question would be discussed here during the NATO foreign minister's meeting, beginning tomorrow.

He also praised what he called the Western alliance's firmness on Poland and added that this stand may well have been partly responsible for the relative calm in Poland now. He said that East-West relations, the Middle East, Southwest Asia and other regions would be discussed at the foreign ministers meeting, adding that these areas were vital for Western interests and were now being threatened.

The question of Spain's membership in NATO will probably also be discussed by the ministers, he said.

Prior Bilateral Talks

LD031910 [illegible]e Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 3 May 81

[Albert[illegible]nocchi report]

[Exc[illegible]cs] We are now on the eve of the Atlantic council meeting which will start tomorrow mor[illegible]g.

[illegible]or to the meeting, many bilateral talks were held. First of all, our Foreign Minister [illegible]ilio Colombo met with his Portuguese counterpart and his West German counterpart [illegible]enscher. The talks revealed an identity of views on Euromissiles, on readjusting the balance of forces in the field to bring about negotiations with the USSR without any further delays and on exploring all the possibilities of favoring a positive conclusion of the Madrid conference on European cooperation and security whose proceedings have been dragging on for months without any appreciable results.

In the meantime, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig talked with the French, West German, British and Canadian ministers. All the meetings and talks were scheduled [words indistinct] the summit meeting which will take place tomorrow here in Rome.

Mitsotakis-Haig Meeting

NC040858 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Yesterday in Rome at 1400, Mitsotakis met with U.S. Secretary of State Haig who gave a luncheon in Mitsotakis' honor. Mitsotakis described the meeting with his U.S. counterpart as successful and added that a step forward had been taken on the issue of negotiations for the bases in Greece. Simultaneous announcements, issued after the Mitsotakis-Haig meeting, noted that their talk was useful and cordial and concerned the Atlantic alliance and Greece's relations with the United States.

The announcement mentions that the two ministers proceeded into negotiations for the conclusion of a new agreement for defense and economic cooperation. The heads of the two negotiating teams, Ambassadors Roussos and McCloskey, will discuss the new steps of this agreement as soon as they return to Athens.

Mitsotakis expressed the viewpoint that a final result must be achieved by 20-25 May because after that date the Chamber will recess for the summer. In any case, the Greek minister maintained (?obvious) reservations concerning the final outcome of the negotiations. He said characteristically: If it is possible to resolve the problems over which there are disagreements, the agreement will be signed.

The ATHENS NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Rome notes in a dispatch that the Greek side has expressed the viewpoint that an impression has been created that the United States wishes to complete the negotiations on the bases before the elections.

Mitsotakis-Turkmen Session

TA032033 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen today met with Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis in Rome. Turkmen and Mitsotakis met at the Turkish Embassy at 1900 Turkish time. The two foreign ministers made statements following the talks.

In his statement, Turkmen said that the talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. He added that bilateral relations were reviewed. Expressing his hope that these talks would put an end to certain differences between the two countries, Turkmen said that Turkey and Greece are determined to continue the dialogue between them. Recalling that he would meet again with the Greek foreign minister in New York during the UN General Assembly meetings, Turkmen said: The two countries have common interests in the long run and we shall exert efforts within this framework.

Altan Acar and Ali Kirca from the Turkish Radio and Television news center reports that in his statement, the Greek foreign minister said: There recently has been some unpleasantness between the two countries. However, during the talks we held with Mr Turkmen, we have put the dialogue between the two peoples back on the track.

A joint statement was issued to the press following the talks between the two foreign ministers. The joint statement says that the two foreign ministers reviewed Turkish-Greek relations in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, and noted work conducted in meetings held earlier by the general secretaries of the two foreign ministeries. The statement adds that the two foreign ministers noted the constructive developments achieved during those talks, particularly on the subject of the airspace between the two countries. The statement concludes by saying that the dialogue between the two countries will continue both on the level of the general secretaries of the foreign ministries as well as of the foreign ministers.

Athens Report

NC032154 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] The Greek-Turkish dialogue will continue at all levels, according to a joint press release issued following a 2-hour meeting in Rome today between Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen.

The release also notes that the two ministers will meet again next September in New York during the UN General Assembly Session. Beforehand, meetings will be held between the secretaries general of the Greek and Turkish foreign ministries.

During their meeting in Rome today, the two ministers discussed bilateral relations in a sincere and friendly atmosphere and established that the secretaries general had accomplished good results in their previous talks, particularly on the issues pertaining to the Aegean airspace where, as the joint statement notes, some progress has been made. The joint statement also points out that certain points of this issue will be discussed in the future at the experts level.

On the question of the Aegean continental shelf, Mitsotakis and Turkmen took into consideration the relevant exchanges of views held between the secretaries general on the matter. According to the joint statement, the two ministers reiterated the significance attached by the Greek and Turkish Governments to the continuation of the dialogue either at the ministerial or secretaries general level.

Answering questions from newsmen following today's talks with Mitsotakis, the Turkish foreign minister said that during the meeting it was established that recent developments had an unfavorable effect on the general atmosphere between Greece and Turkey. He stressed: Today's talks allowed us to clarify many points. Furthermore, Mr Turkmen said that the joint conviction (?consists in that) the long-term interests of Greece and Turkey coincide, particularly in light of present international developments.

After the meeting with his Turkish counterpart, Mitsotakis made the following statement: We have exchanged views on all issues concerning the two countries. I believe that, in depth, nothing has changed. The basic line remains always the same and I believe that, with good will by both sides, we will manage to finally solve the problems justly.

BELGIUM

PLAN LAUNCHED FOR EXTENDED SECURITY ZONE

D011455 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 29 Apr 81 p 16

[Own correspondent report]

[Text] Brussels--A European plan was launched in Brussels yesterday for an extended security zone in Europe from which nuclear arms would be banned. The initiative for the plan was taken by a group of Belgians from public and political life. Since then, the plan has won the support of intellectuals and parliament members in Poland, Hungary and Italy. In The Netherlands, the Labor Party, among others, has shown interest in the plan.

The plan, as Belgian ex-minister Albert de Smaele yesterday made clear, is based on the supposition that as a result of changes in the strategy for the modernization of nuclear arms in Europe, the citizens of central Europe would become the primary victims of a nuclear war. Hence, the plan for a security zone embracing the thirty states in Europe which do not possess nuclear arms. This zone would therefore stretch from the Soviet border to the borders of France and Britain.

THE NETHERLANDS

VAN AGT CRITICIZED FOR VACILLATING ON CRUISE ISSUE

LD010949 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 24 Apr 81 p 3

[Own political correspondent report]

[Excerpt] Schiedam, 24 April--"Does Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) leader Van Agt want The Netherlands to inform NATO in December 1981 that it will not deploy any new nuclear arms on its territory, or doesn't he?" Labor Party leader Den Uyl put this question publicly to his political opponent Van Agt at a party meeting in Schiedam yesterday evening.

The CDA leader, who was addressing party members in Roermond at the time, defended the situation that the CDA approach to the nuclear question had brought about. The double NATO resolution at the end of 1979 to set up within NATO a disarmament group as well as a modernization group would never have come about without The Netherlands and Germany, Van Agt said.

According to the prime minister, the Americans will have to react positively when Brezhnev goes to West Germany for talks. "If this leads to fewer SS-20 missiles, we would then be able to make do with fewer cruise missiles in NATO," said Van Agt, who was obviously unable to answer the question put to him by Den Uyl in Schiedam.

Van Agt must make his position known before the elections, Den Uyl argued. The U.S. administration has definitely rejected the ratification of the SALT II treaty. By December, there will be no new results from negotiations with the Russians and thus no new developments for Van Agt and the CDA to await, Den Uyl said.

"Mr van Agt and the CDA want to duck out of answering this question to keep their dissidents in check and possibily to be able to deploy nuclear missiles after forming a new cabinet with the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy after 26 May," Den Uyl said.

At a press conference in The Hague earlier, Den Uyl defended the position that the Labor Party's absolute rejection of the new nuclear missiles in Europe was beginning to have positive results. "The Labor Party's 'no' is doing good work in Europe; it is having a great effect."

SCHMIDT DENIES SAUDI ANNOYANCE OVER ARMS SUPPLIES

LD011732 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Chancellor Schmidt resolutely denied that Saudi Arabia is annoyed because German arms supplies have still not been promised. Schmidt said in an interview with BILD that there is no truth to that whatsoever. Saudi Crown Prince Fahd said that the Saudis expressed no desire for German arms supplies; hence, good trade relations between the two countries will not be impaired.

BONN REJECTS ISRAELI CRITICISM OF SCHMIDT REMARKS

LD031408 Hamburg DPA in German 1327 GMT 3 May 81

[Excerpts] Jerusalem/Bonn, 3 May (DPA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's remarks on the "moral right" of the Palestinians to the right of self-determination have led to a row with the Israeli Government.

Bonn government circles commented on Sunday on the Israeli reactions: "The chancellor, following his return from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emitrates criticized neither the Israeli Government nor the bombardment of targets in Lebanon by the Israeli Air Force." The chancellor's remarks were fully within the framework of the statement by the Council of Europe in Venice last June.

Juergen Moellemann, FDP foreign policy and security spokesman, rejected Shamir's criticism of Chancellor Schmidt as both inappropriate and unjustified. If the chancellor described the attitude adopted by the EC on the Middle East conflict and demanded the inclusion of the Palestinians in the peace process, then that was an attempt to contribute toward a constructive and peaceful development.

The senior spokesman of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, in an interview with DPA on Saturday evening, announced "many other strong reactions" to the chancellor's remarks. "The remarks by the Bonn head of government have deeply shocked broad circles over here," spokesman Naftali Lavi said. These remarks were made last Thursday of all days, the memorial day for the 6 million victims of national socialism. Circles of the social democratic opposition Labor Party also "disapproved" of Schmidt's remarks.

GENSCHER VIEWS NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

LD011030 Hamburg DPA in German 0930 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Bonn--In the opinion of Federal Foreign Minister Genscher, the conference of NATO foreign ministers, which is due to open in Rome on Monday, should reemphasize the desire of the NATO countries to open negotiations with the USSR on medium-range missiles as quickly as possible. These negotiations by refraining from "increasing the potential threat to us all" by the deployment of further medium-range missiles aimed at West Europe.

NATO's spring meeting, the first to be attended by Alexander Haig, the secretary of state of the new U.S. Government, should, Genscher said, also "provide a signal of the unity of the Western alliance and its determination to preserve its security." At the same time, it should serve as a signal to the USSR "to subscribe to the principle of moderation in all matters of world politics." Finally, it should be a signal of the West's desire for arms control and disarmament.

Notes Meeting's Significance

LD031224 Hamburg DPA in German 1104 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 May (DPA)--Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher once more underlined the "considerable significance" for the Federal Government of the NATO council meeting in Rome. Prior to his departure for Rome, Genscher emphasized in Bonn on Sunday that the meeting in Rome should be "a sign of Western unity."

The federal foreign minister, prior to the actual start of the conference in Rome on Sunday, is to have meetings with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. A meeting of the foreign ministers of the five states involved in the Namibia initiative, the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France and the Federal Republic, also has been planned.

Genscher said: "In view of the current difficult international situation, the Western alliance must prove itself to be a decisive factor for safeguarding peace and stability." An essential part of the Western alliance's credibility is the preservation of its defense capability and simultaneous willingness for cooperation to reduce tension and for arms control.

The Rome conference will have to exemplify the determination to counterarm. This is necessary to overcome the superiority in medium-range missiles created by earlier Soviet arming, through the reestablishment of equilibrium. At the same time, the offer for the immediate resumption of arms control talks with the Soviets will have to be confirmed in Rome in order to achieve an equilibrium at the lowest possible level.

According to Genscher, only unqualified determination by the NATO partners to adhere uncompromisingly to the December 1979 dual decision will induce the Soviets to hold constructive negotiations. The Federal Government will advocate in the NATO council that negotiations should be tenaciously and patiently continued at the CSCE followup conference in Madrid. Bon also is interested in a clear statement by the alliance concerning Third World policy. Genscher also views the NATO council meeting in Rome as an opportunity to take stock of the intra-Germany and Berlin policy.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG ON PROBLEMS OF NATO MEETING

DW301038 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 30 Apr 81 p 4

[Commentary signed Dr.: "European Pressure on Washington"]

[Text] The NATO foreign ministers will have to demonstrate great diplomatic skill at their spring meeting in Rome if they want to avoid a repeat of the embarrassing events which happened during the Bonn meeting of the Nuclear Planning Group. The new U.S. Secretary of State, Alexander Haig, is a more understanding discussion partner for the European allies than his colleague Caspar Weinberger, but it seems that there are still no binding directives from the White House for negotiations on medium-range arms with the Soviets. The Europeans must reckon with the fact that the Rome "signal" for the continuation of the Geneva talks will be less clear than they wish it to be.

Bonn is in the frontline of those who are pressing an early beginning of negotiations. The Social Democratic chancellor as well as the Free Democratic foreign minister are under pressure from their parties to make a move. U.S. critics, however, ought to consider for the sake of fairness that thorough preparations could produce half the success of the negotiations. The Americans, on the other hand, must learn to understand that those countries on whose soil the new nuclear systems will be deployed have a great interest in decreasing the Soviet threat so that the need for counterarmament will be as low as possible.

Not every statement by the parties giving priority to negotiations over the implementation of armament need be condemned as a violation of the alliance's solidarity. The irritation of the FDP top echelon regarding the old liberal member William Borm is unfounded; his party motion, in contrast to the senseless demands of the Young Socialists, doesn't call into question NATO's "dual decision." Hans-Dietrich Genscher just wants to iron out Borm's initiative in order to point his finger at the cohesion which is lacking when it comes to the SPD coalition partner.

REPORTAGE ON TALKS WITH PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT

LD011530 Hamburg DPA in German 1508 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Hamburg, 1 May (DPA)--Portuguese President Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes arrived in Hamburg on Friday for a 3-day private visit and for talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Karl Carstens. Eanes is to meet Schmidt in Hamburg on Saturday and Carstens in Bonn on Sunday.

Despite the private nature of the visit, Bonn political circles expect that--expecially in his talk with the chancellor--the subjects of NATO and the counterarming decision, Portugal's membership in the EEC, Poland and the Near and Middle East will be discussed. Other subjects could well be the chancellor's recent trip to Saudi Arabia.

Eanes and Schmidt are now holding the meeting which was planned for last year, but which had to be postponed on account of the political developments in Portugal. President Carstens paid a state visit to Portugal last year.

Eanes Interview

LD030020 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] President Ramalho Eanes granted an interview to the Portuguese section of Deutsche Welle in Bonn this afternoon which will be broadcast later today.

In the interview, Eanes discussed his talks this morning in Hamburg with Helmut Schmidt. He said that they dealt mainly with international issues rather than bilateral relations. Southern Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and the North-South dialogue were among the topics covered. Eanes spoke of the role that Portugal can play in this sphere within Europe by virtue of its ties with the Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa.

Eanes also said in the interview that the West German chancellor assured him that steps have been taken with regard to the permanence of residence of the Portuguese immigrant workers in the FRG.

On the subject of military bases, such as Beja, Lajes and Porto Santo, he said that Portugal has undertakings with NATO that it accepts and will fulfill. With specific regard to Lajes, he said that Portugal has a bilateral agreement with the United States, which will remain in force until 1984 and that there will be no changes until then.

With regard to the possibility that nuclear weapons will be deployed in Portugal, Eanes said that this question has never been raised and thus never discussed. It really is a nonissue, he added.

Eanes also referred to the revision of the constitution. He said that he hopes that the revision will take into account the real interests of the Portuguese from a standpoint of complete democracy.

In reply to a question on the possibility of Portuguese emigrants being allowed in future to vote in the presidential elections, Eanes said that as president of the republic he should not exceed the limits of his authority--even in a radio interview--adding that this is a matter for the assembly of the republic.

Meeting With Schmidt

LD021734 Hamburg DPA in German 1553 GMT 2 May 81

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 2 May (DPA)--Portuguese President Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes today talked for several hours with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Hamburg. The talk in the Hamburg Senate guest house was part of a 3-day private visit Eanes is paying to the Federal Republic. The Portuguese president then flew from Hamburg to Bonn where he will meet Federal President Karl Carstens on Sunday.

According to a government spokesman in Bonn, the federal chancellor described his talk with President Eanes as "extremely satisfactory." The situation in Africa, the Middle East and Latin America was discussed, as was Portugal's proposed entry into the European Community and the problems connected with this. Also dealt with in detail were joint tasks within the Atlantic alliance, questions of the North-South relationship in world economic energy supply as well as the situation of Portuguese employees in the Federal Republic.

Session With Carstens

LD031300 Hamburg DPA in German 1241 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 May (DPA)--Portuguese President Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes met President Karl Carstens in Bonn on Sunday at the close of his 3-day visit to the Federal Republic. During his talk with Carstens, the Portuguese president paid tribute to the support given by the Federal Republic to his country during the postrevolutionary phase and to Germany's important role in Europe. The two heads of state also discussed aspects of defense and alliance policies as well as West-West relations. The Portuguese president also mentioned his country's desire to join the European Community.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH CUBAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION

FL272234 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2205 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Ernesto Melendez Bachs, first vice minister-president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, today began his activities in the Federal Republic of Germany with several meetings in Frankfurt Am Main. The Cuban economic delegation led by Melendez Bachs was received in Frankfurt's Chamber of Industry and Commerce by its secretary (Kurt Holzmeir) with whom it talked for nearly 2 hours.

Melendez Bachs and his delegation also visited the West German Federal Bank where they held a meeting with bank Vice President Helmut Schlesinger. The Cuban vice minister is in the FRG to take part in a broad schedule of visits and meetings with West German economic sectors to examine the possibility of developing bilateral relations for mutual benefit.

Bonn Meetings

FL301529 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn--West German Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Klaus von Dohnanyi talked with the first vice minister of Cuba's State Committee for Economic Cooperation, Ernesto Melendez Bachs, who is on a visit to the FRG. Von Dohnanyi talked to Melendez Bachs during a reception hosted by the Cuban Embassy for the economic delegation headed by Melendez Bachs. Melendez Bachs and his delegation were received yesterday by Bundestag Economic Cooperation Committee Chairman (Hued Belshen), as well as by secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry Hans Lautenchlaeger; Secretary of State at the Finance Ministry H. Stullman and by Ministerial Director for Economic Affairs G. Schussler.

GISCARD LISTS CONSEQUENCES OF MITTERRAND VICTORY

LD011800 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 1 May 81

[Dominique Souchier dispatch from Cagnes-Sur-Mer]

[Text] Giscard d'Estaing has just announced a turnabout in his campaign. As of Sunday, he will conduct a campaign no longer for himself but for France. Giscard d'Estaing proposes to denounce the three dangers which, in his opinion, will threaten France if Mitterrand is elected. Giscard said at Cagnes-Sur-Mer a few minutes ago:

[Begin recording] The election of the opposition's candidate will have three consequences for you. I am going to repeat them throughout the week--a sort of rule of three--because if you bear them in mind, I am sure that you will not make this choice.

First consequence: Dissolution of the National Assembly and political disorder.

Second consequence: Economic and social confusion exacerbating the deficit, inflation and unemployment.

And the third consequence: Decline of France in the world.

Such would be the consequences of such a choice. [end recording]

MITTERRAND: GISCARD DIVIDES; I WANT TO UNITE

LD040809 Paris LE MONDE in Frnech 30 Apr 81 p 10

[Text] Nevers--After opening the spring session of the Nievre Department General Council and giving details about Nievre's new energy sources, Francois Mitterrand made the following statement on Tuesday, 28 April, in the presence of elected representatives of the PS:

"The first duty of a president of the republic is to unite the French people. I now observe with regret that the manner in which Giscard d'Estaing has embarked on his second-round campaign has made it impossible for him to claim that he will do this. It is a serious matter to hear him indict the majority of the French people who repudiated him on Sunday. Liberties would be endangered, he said. My answer to this is loud and clear: Do not insult those who want to achieve, at your expense, the possibility of living free from the pangs of unemployment in a reconciled country and who believe that by getting rid of your policy, they will acquire the chance to enjoy a better life. I want to remind Giscard d'Estaing that it was the people who won freedom nearly 200 years ago from the feudal system prevailing under the old order, that it was the people who defended it against the financial oligarchy, often at the cost of their blood, and, finally, that it is the people who now fight in support of freedom against the narrow and selfish caste which he, Giscard, embodies.

"Therefore, I object to a campaign of verbal violence which forecasts some other kinds of violence by the outgoing candidate, and I will not follow him along that path. He divides. I want to unite. I simply challenge his right to appropriate a struggle which in fact belongs to the people's forces which I represent.

"Let the virtuous feel reassured and the wicked tremble,' the prince-president, the future Napolean III, who also was seeking reelection as president, exclaimed in 1849. It was thought that this kind of language was obsolete, but I can see that the old right continues to follow the same kind of logic, a logic identical to itself--sectarian and intolerant--and I ask the French people if this is what they want. The answer is no."

MARCHAIS JUSTIFIES BACKING SOCIALIST CANDIDATE

LD011421 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Apr 81 p 3

[Report on Jean-Pierre Elkabbach and Alain Duhamel television interview with PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais on 28 April: "Our Call To Vote Mitterrand Certainly Doesn't Constitute Abandoning Our Objectives"]

[Text] After the PCF Central Committee meeting, Georges Marchais was interviewed by Jean-Pierre Elkabbach and Alain Duhamel on television channel 2 yesterday evening.

First, he was asked whether the stance adopted by the PCF constitutes standing down. "No," Georges Marchais replied, "standing down is impossible in a presidential election. The law requires two candidates in the second round. We are calling on people to vote for Socialist candidate Francois Mitterrand.

"I will quote you the two essential sentences in our resolution: 'It is true that the first round result doesn't give us the full strength necessary to move toward change in the best conditions, but there are millions of you. We can and will rely on you to progress as quickly as possible to defeat Giscard d'Estaing and capital's policy.

"'With the aim of establishing the best possible conditions for extending the struggles to satisfy the major demands, with a view to securing the vital anticapitalist and democratic reforms and with a view to imposing the formation of a leftwing union government in which the Communists will have their rightful place, we call on you to vote for Socialist candidate Francois Mitterrand in the second round.'"

No Blank Check

"Isn't that a blank check?" a journalist asked.

"No," Georges Marchais replied: "It isn't a blank check. It is the continuation of the policy which we, which I, pursued before the first round, by relying now on the 4.5 million voters who placed their trust in us.

"We are calling on our voters to vote for Francois Mitterrand on specific bases--the 131 proposals which we submitted to them. These are 131 proposals for full employment, social justice, independence and national sovereignty and a new society for young people. The 131 proposals are accompanied by the means of carrying out this policy, nationalizations and so forth."

Georges Marchais recalled the importance of the struggle to implement them. He added: "It is true that we aren't approaching this battle in the best conditions. This election has displayed a profoundly antidemocratic character. The voters have been manipulated. Comrades told us today--and I have received letters on this--that Communist voters had voted for Francois Mitterrand because they were manipulated by opinion polls which suggested that there was a danger of having two rightwing candidates in the second round, namely, Giscard d'Estaing and Jacques Chirac."

"You think that a section of the Communist voters feared a second round contest between Giscard and Chirac?" he was asked.

"But you know that that is true; everybody knew it," Georges Marchais replied. "Chirac was way behind the 22, 24 and 25 percent which the opinion polls gave him. Our voters were the victims of an odious political maneuver that took place in the last few days of the campaign. All those who knew about it and the other three candidates are responsible for it. They helped to manipulate the Communist voters.

"Everybody heard Mitterrand say on television: 'Why have six leftwing candidates when one would be enough.' That was an appeal for his own candidacy."

[Question] How will you have your 131 proposals implemented?

"It is important to see things clearly," Georges Marchais said. "There will be no discussions between the first and second rounds: Mitterrand said that back in September. He has confirmed that there will be no Communist ministers.

"So what should we do. It is unthinkable to vote for Giscard. We cannot abstain. We have decided to vote for Francois Mitterrand. On what are we counting? On the 4.5 million voters, on those who would have voted Communist if they had not been manipulated. We are counting on that force once Giscard is defeated to immediately form a union government with Communist and Socialist ministers.

"It would be difficult to convince the voters that it is possible to implement a new policy when you hear Francois Ceyrac yesterday adopting such a categorical stance in favor of Giscard d'Estaing. Consequently, we need a government which is strong enough to carry out the measures the voters expect.

"The voters must see that the PCF has a consistent policy. This is not an about-face. I have always said that there must be a union government with Communist and Socialist ministers.

"This government must raise the minimum wage to Fr3,300, increase family allowances and freeze prices. It could immediately initiate discussions between the trade unions and the employers which should have the backing of the new president and the government. Some 4.5 million voters voted for this policy. You cannot expect me to abandon it."

We Will Not Abandon Our Objectives

A journalist asked Georges Marchais what means he has of making Francois Mitterrand, who has emerged from the first round in a stronger position, listen to him.

"The means we have is struggle," Georges Marchais said. "Do you think that our voters and all the others who want to defeat Giscard d'Estaing and who want change will indefinitely postpone the measures they are expecting now?

"Of course, things are more difficult because there is disagreement and because Mitterrand maintains his rejection of Communist ministers. If the voters had listened to us--and moreover if they had not been manipulated--we would be in a stronger position for taking that course. But for all that, we are not abandoning it. Above all, don't think that our decision to call on people to vote for Mitterrand constitutes any kind of abandonment in any sphere of the objectives which I submitted to French men and women."

[Question] Do you have confidence in Francois Mitterrand?

[Answer] If I had confidence in F. Mitterrand, I would not be a PCF member and I would not be the PCF candidate.

I have confidence first in my party and also in the workers, the struggles and the mass movement. The first round shows discontent, opposition to the government's policy and a desire for change. Well, we intend to use this desire for change as the means of making F. Mitterrand take into consideration the measures without which there can be no change.

Marchais was then asked: "What will you do after 10 May if Mitterrand is elected, since he will be even stronger then?"

Georges Marchais explained: "We will be stronger too. We will have helped to defeat the right by the decision we have just taken. We have 4.5 million voters--voters with awareness, since they voted for my proposals. We will have contributed to F. Mitterrand's victory because if we Communists don't call on people to vote for Mitterrand, there is no point in holding the second round. There is a chance of winning because we have decided to ask people to vote for him.

Consequently, we will be entitled to make demands on him. I have made things quite clear in all my speeches. I have said that we will not support a government in which there are no Communist ministers. That doesn't mean that we would not do what we now do with the present government. For instance, we voted for the right to vote at 18 years of age--we imposed that measure.

"But I am saying clearly that with a government without Communist ministers, Francois Mitterrand would be incapable of forcing the employers to meet the demands."

A journalist then asked whether he was "rooting for F. Mitterrand." Georges Marchais answered: "Have you ever seen me do something for nothing? Do you think that the 4.5 million voters who voted for me, in difficult circumstances and despite the campaign against me, would forgive me any capitulation?

"I can say quite calmly," the PCF secretary general continued, "that the decision taken by the central committee today is part of the struggle we are waging to defeat Giscard d'Estaing and establish a Socialist-Communist government which will implement a new policy. This is an episode in the struggle we are waging for change."

Questioned on the warning he issued during his campaign that there is danger of Mitterrand's governing with the right, Georges Marchais explained: "I said that there was a real danger. That danger has been increased by the fact that we have been weakened. But should we have called on people to vote for Giscard d'Estaing? No."

No Change Without Struggle

"I hope that we will succeed in defeating Giscard d'Estaing. That is why we are calling on people to vote for Francois Mitterrand." Georges Marchais continued: "If Giscard d'Estaing is, unfortunately, reelected we will not fight for Communist ministers in the government. We will launch a struggle against that government and the employers to impose the workers' demands."

[Question] What if Mitterrand is elected?

"The struggle will have to be waged in any case," Georges Marchais replied. "Do you know of any example in the past when the employers have willingly given the workers anything? I have always said that there was no supreme savior on the right or the left. We have suffered enough from the personality cult to have been cured of it once and for all. I believe in the workers' struggle, the masses' struggle. I have no illusions, nor has the central committee, which unanimously took the decision to call on people to vote for Francois Mitterrand. This is stated in the resolution, 8 million copies of which will be distributed. We aren't allowing any illusion to remain. We are telling the workers that they will have to struggle.

"We are telling them: First, your vote shows your intention to impose your demands; second, you need a government comprising Socialist and Communist ministers and third, there must be struggle, for without it there will be no change."

"You talk as if you had won the first round, but didn't bulldozer methods harm you?" he was asked.

"Those who used the term 'bulldozer' with reference to the Vitry affair have disgraced themselves," Georges Marchais replied. "It was a provocation staged against us."

Referring to the question of results, he continued: "I would have preferred to obtain 1 or 1.5 million votes more. However, that is what you must expect if you wage a struggle. We have been through worse than that. We have lived through some more difficult moments.

"We have on our side 4.5 million aware workers," Georges Marchais recalled, "who know what they want."

Marks of Affection

Alain Duhamel then asked the Communist candidate whether his party supports him now in the same way as it supported him before the first election round.

Georges Marchais replied: "My office and my person are of little account compared with what the PCF represents and with what is at stake in the battle. I received proofs of affection and solidarity from a unanimous central committee, which greatly touched me. All central committee members expressed their approval for the way in which I conducted the campaign, in accordance with the 22d and 23d congresses. We received thousands of telegrams and resolutions from comrades saying 'you fought well, continue your fight.' This is what we are doing. Our decision to call on people to vote for Mitterrand means that we are continuing the struggle which I began as soon as I was appointed a candidate."

L'HUMANITE BEMOANS 'ANTICOMMUNIST PROPAGANDA'

LD010757 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 27 Apr 81 p 1

[Rene Andrieu editorial: "Regardless of Difficulties"]

[Text] Even though the final results of the poll are not yet known, it is already possible to define its trend.

Let us state openly that it doesn't seem to us to be satisfactory, neither for our party, naturally, nor, above all, for the destiny of the workers and the future of our country.

True, the Communist candidate obtained a considerable number of votes, but the percentage achieved is considerably lower than the percentage which we achieved in the previous national poll, in the June 1979 European elections (20.52 percent).

True, our adversaries who forecast our collapse and dreamed of reducing us to insignificance have not achieved their objective. Nonetheless, they managed to deal us a blow.

In a situation which, as we fully realized, was difficult, Georges Marchais was subjected to a constant propaganda barrage which should not have come from so many sides.

The outgoing president, closely followed by Chirac, gave the cue by stating on television that he deemed it "abnormal" that millions of French people should vote for our party. For many months, radio and television utilized everything at their disposal, indulging in violent anticommunist propaganda day after day.

However, the view can be taken that we should look elsewhere for the main reason for this loss of votes. It may be found in the desire--or rather illusion--which prompted a certain number of voters to vote in the first round for the candidate of the left who, they were told by the government, was the only candidate capable of reaching the second round. The "useful vote" appeal maneuver developed by the Socialist candidate throughout his campaign and obligingly supported by the media seems to have borne fruit. Probably, the more easily because in the two latest elections of this kind the Communist Party stood aside in F. Mitterrand's favor as early as the first round.

It also will be noted that "the useful vote" concept has also played into Giscard d'Estaing's hands. It isn't the first time that our party has suffered a setback. Already in 1958--true, under different circumstances--it retreated temporarily before a Gaullist onslaught and even saw its percentage of votes reduced to 18.9 percent in parliamentary elections, but it soon regained its positions in the following local elections.

It is now a question of preparing for the second round--it is up to the central committee to determine our stance. Our party's setback in this round hasn't created the best possible conditions for ensuring that the necessary political change takes place. We feel sure that the only way to achieve such a change is to ensure that a majority of public opinion realizes that our stance is correct. This hasn't occurred. But, irrespective of any temporary difficulties, the Communists will not yield and they will continue to wage their struggle in the service of the workers.

FRANCE, EGYPT SIGN FOOD PRODUCTS TRADE AGREEMENT

LD011009 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Apr 81 p 45

[J.P. Peroncel-Hugoz report]

[Text] Some 100 French enterprises, that is, considerably more than in previous years, are showing their products (machine tools and food products) at the 14th Cairo International Fair, which is taking place in Nasr on a 5,000-square meter site.

French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Cointat, in Egypt in connection with this event, announced that a major food products trade agreement has been signed between Paris and Cairo. Under this agreement, France is to grant Egypt a loan, available until 1 August 1982, for the purchase of French consumer goods up to a maximum of Fr1.5 billion. A previous loan of a similar kind amounted to Fr930 million and was granted to Cairo exclusively for the purchase of grain and flour on the French market. The new agreement will enable Egypt to buy extra sugar, dairy products, oils, eggs, meat and beef on the hoof.

This year, France is to sell Egypt goods costing a total of more than Fr6 billion. Agricultural and food products will amount to some 45 percent of this sum (as compared with nearly 40 percent of Fr5.5 billion in sales in 1980).

CALVO-SOTELO DEPARTS FOR 3-DAY VISIT TO PORTUGAL

LD021312 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 May 81

[Excerpt] At midday today, Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo left Madrid's Barajas Airport for Lisbon for a 3-day private visit. Sr Calvo-Sotelo is making the trip on a regular flight of the Portuguese Airline Company.

Shortly before setting off for Portugal, the prime minister told journalists that he would have a long informal meeting with his Portuguese counterpart, Pinto Balsemao, with no agenda and no one else present.

On the private nature of this visit, Sr Calvo-Sotelo said that the two government and the two countries' prime ministers need to have frequent, relaxed and friendly contacts without the solemnity of official visits. He also said that he would discuss with his counterpart those subjects which are in everyone's mind and that he would also have the opportunity of meeting President Eanes on Monday morning shortly before returning to Madrid.

Finally, he said that he might also meet Lorenzo Natali, vice president of the EEC and the person responsible for the expansion of the Community.

MINISTERS SUMMONED TO SPECIAL CABINET MEETING

NC011406 Paris AFP in English 1354 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Madrid, 1 May (AFP)--Ministers were summoned to a special cabinet meeting here today to discuss the repercussions of new press revelations about tbe February coup attempt, well-informed sources said.

Security was meanwhile stepped up at Madrid region army barracks, where the number of duty sentries was doubled, following reports of possible demonstrations by the military in protest at the press reports. Officials said security had been tightened because of May Day rallies, but observers noted that such a move had never been taken in previous years and that no such measures were taken today in other Spanish towns. The Civil Guard implicated in the abortive February 23 coup had all been barracked in Madrid.

The cabinet meeting, which began early today and ended just before 1100 GMT, was widely thought to have been called in response to fresh revelations yesterday about the failed coup, although officials described the session as "normal."

The centrist newspaper DIARIO 16 reported yesterday that a director of the Defence Ministry's information centre was implicated in the coup attempt, and it named the operation's two leaders as General Jaime Milans del Bosch and General Alfonso Armada.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES EXTEND PARTIAL SECURITY ALERT

NC031148 Paris AFP in English 1129 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Madrid, 3 May (AFP)--Spanish military authorities have extended a partial security alert, declared in the Madrid region last Thursday, for another three days, reliable sources said today.

The alert, in what some observers saw an increasing political restlessness in the country, covered the setting-up of rapid intervention units and the suspension of leave for officers [words indistinct].

Authorities had yesterday continued questioning the alleged leader of an abortive military coup on February 23, Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Tejero, in La Palma prison near the northwestern port city of La Coruna, the daily paper YA said. This was seen as an attempt to speed up the inquiry in the face of restlessness in Spain, YA said.

National police had set up several checkpoints on roads leading to the prison because of people wanting to visit the lieutenant-colonel.

FINLAND

COMMERCE MINISTER SUNDQVIST TRAVELS TO IRAQ

LD021718 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Minister of Commerce and Industry Ulf Sundqvist today left on an official visit to Iraq. During the visit, talks will be conducted on the development of Finnish-Iraqi trade and the diversification of commercial and industrial cooperation. The visit takes place at the invitation of the Iraqi minister of industry. From Iraq, Minister Sundqvist is to continue to the United Arab Enirates to which he will pay an unofficial visit. Minister Sundqvist is to return home on Wednesday.

NORWAY

NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE IMPORTANT ISSUE FOR NKP

LD010811 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 28 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] The struggle for detente, disarmament and peace will be the most important issue in the Storting election in the fall, says a statement from the Norwegian Communist Party [NKP] National Executive.

A nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries will be a major issue for the NKP in the election campaign, and the party considers that such a zone should embrace the four Nordic countries.

"We see the Labor Party's national conference resolution on the Nordic countries as a nuclear-free zone as a step forward, even though the resolution itself is somewhat vague. Such a zone ought to be the first step toward creating similar zones covering larger areas of Europe. But it must be established without waiting for these other zones, and should embrace Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland.

"None of these countries has nuclear arms and they must guarantee that such weapons will not be used from their territory. In return, the nuclear powers must guarantee that the Nordic countries will not be the targets of nuclear attacks," the statement says.

The NKP gives its backing to policies proposing that Norwegian oil revenues be used to create jobs in areas with little industry, to build more health facilities and schools and to reduce taxes.

AFTENPOSTEN ON USSR MOTIVES FOR POSTPONING TALKS

LD010921 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 27 Apr 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The Kremlin Makes Another Postponement"]

[Text] Only very few people in Norway expected the visit to Moscow by Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund in December last year to lead to any real improvement in relations between Norway and the Soviet Union--despite the fact that this was the first official visit in 14 years and despite the fact that the visit could otherwise be described as fairly successful. Now the Russians have made it clear that this sober view of things was quite correct. Last week they asked for a temporary postponement until the fall of the talks on a Barents Sea demarcation line. Norway had invited them to talks scheduled in the first half of May. The extremely short notice--Norway made its invitation at the beginning of January--is probably intended to be a new general expression of Soviet political dissatisfaction with Norway.

The practical reasons to which the Russians point we find hard to see, but we can on the other hand see several political reasons for the Kremlin's desire for a postponement--the general international situation, of which the situation in the northern areas also forms a part, is very fluid at present; the security policy debate in Norway has been left somewhat in midair and has not taken the turn the Russians could have hoped; and perhaps most important there will be an election in Norway in 4-and-1/2 months' time.

Once again, the Russians are best served by following what has been their main line in the north: stall--then wait and see. And to reemphasize that they find their relations with Norway "difficult," they also omit to take part in a round of "courtesy talks" with Norway on the demarcation line at the same time as they have PRAVDA accuse Norway of being "swamped by a wave of anti-Sovietism and militarist hysteria"--according to the party organ's commentary last Saturday.

This is not the first time the Soviet Union has held out to Norway the prospect of negotiations on the demarcation line, only to make long postponements instead. The joint Norwegian-Soviet communique from Frydenlund's Moscow meeting last December stated: "The two sides stressed the importance of continuing regular consultations between the two countries on a wide range of international questions and also on questions of Norwegian-Soviet relations. For this reason, Norway extends an invitation to a new round of talks in Oslo in the near future on the apportionment of the continental shelf in the Barents Sea." At first, Norway expected "the near future" to be some time during the winter, then May was suggested--and now the whole business has been postponed until the fall.

When the negotiations on the "gray zone" in the north caused a storm in Norwegian domestic politics in the summer of 1977, the Russians agreed to a "supplementary declaration"--after secret talks in London between the then Law of the Sea Minister Jens Evensen and a top Soviet diplomat. The then Prime Minister Odvar Nordli interpreted this declaration at a press conference as a clear Soviet promise of demarcation line negotiations in the near future. Nevertheless, 2-and-1/2 years passed before the Russians agreed to a new (and fruitless) rounds of talks.

Norway ought to make careful note of how Soviet representatives subsequently act on those prospects held out during negotiations. And in addition, we ought to reflect a little over what attitude toward its neighbor Norway really lies behind Soviet behavior of this type.

SWEDEN

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH NORWAY

LD011451 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Apr 81 p 3

[Terje Svabo report]

[Text] Goteborg [Sweden], 28 Apr--Work on joint tax and currency credit regulations and on the harmonization of legislation was a central topic when Prime Ministers Thorbjorn Falldin and Gro Harlem Brundtland on Tuesday [28 April] discussed the implementation of the Norwegian-Swedish industry and energy agreement. Both prime ministers addressed the "Goteborg Forum" conference and stressed that the prospects of improved and extended cooperation between the two countries are dependent on the companies' own interest in participating.

Despite the government split in Sweden, Prime Minister Falloin found time to travel to Goteborg to meet Gro Harlem Brundtland and to speak at the conference. Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland said after her meeting with Falldin that the main point of the meeting today was to go through a checklist of points in the agreement which need clarification before further work is done.

In this context she said that the two countries' governments were now looking into the possibilities of including the Norwegian-Swedish agricultural agreement and a coordination of civilian and military purchases in the agreement. The prime minister stressed that what was being talked about here was military trade between Norway and Sweden and not joint trade with a third country.

In her address at the "Goteborg forum," the Norwegian prime minister said that in the government's view the internationalization of Norwegian industry is one of the preconditions for achieving the objective of efficient and competitive industry. She said that Norway's own home market was too small to be able to satisfy efficient industrial production.

The prime minister said that industrial production in Norway had stagnated since 1974.

In an interview with Norwegian journalists, Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin pointed out that the guiding principle in this agreement was to be that it will not be possible to achieve cooperation if one side demands that all its view be accepted. He said that this was true of both politicians and managing directors.

In reply to a direct question, Falldin said that there was no reason to believe that the uncertain government situation in Sweden would have any effect on the implementation of the agreement. In his reply, Falldin pointed out that the Swedish opposition had given its support to the text of the agreement.

Falldin said of his meeting with Gro Harlem Brundtland today that the most important thing was to establish that the work on the agreement was going as it should. He expressed his satisfaction with the meeting and said that in the coming weeks the two countries' tax regulations and the possibilities of harmonizing legislation will be looked at. He also told the journalists that the two prime ministers had also discussed which aspects of this agreement could perhaps best be realized in a broader Nordic context.

The two prime ministers have already agreed to meet again to discuss the agreement during the Nordic prime ministers' meeting at the end of May.

POLL SHOWS GOVERNMENT WOULD LOSE ELECTIONS

NC031525 Paris AFP in English 1429 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Stockholm, 3 May (AFP)--A public opinion poll published here today showed that if an election were held now, the opposition Socialist and Communist parties would defeat the currently ruling center-right coalition.

According to the monthly sounding of the SIFO [Swedish Institute for Opinion Research] polling organization, the opposition parties are favored by 54.5 percent of the people questioned, while the ruling coalition has the backing of 43.5 percent. Two percent favored parties not represented in the Swedish parliament.

Former premier Olof Palme's Social Democrats received the support of 48.5 percent of those polled, a drop of 1.5 percentage points from their standing the previous month. However, the Communists picked up the 1.5 points. The last elections were in 1979.

MITSOTAKIS REPLIES TO TURKMEN ALLEGATIONS

NC011924 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis arrived in Rome this morning to participate in the foreign ministers' conference of NATO member countries. During this stay in the Italian capital, Mitsotakis will meet with the U.S. secretary of state and the Turkish foreign minister and with counterparts from other countries of the Atlantic alliance.

Referring to statements made yesterday by Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen to ANATOLIA NEWS AGENCY before his departure for Rome, Mitsotakis said the following: The Greek Government is exerting consistent efforts for the consolidation of an atmosphere of trust in relations between the two countries and for the peaceful solution of Greek-Turkish problems, and Turkmen's claim of unfulfilled promises on our part surprises me. Such promises were never given. The Greek Government has manifested its devotion to the Greek-Turkish dialogue even recently when, despite the massive violation of Greek airspace by Turkish military planes, it avoided interposing obstacles to the advancement of the dialogue.

On the contrary, the Turkish side raises problems for the Greek Government through the unjustified furor it creates over Armenian demonstrations in Greece which were of the usual extent and did not surpass similar demonstrations in other countries, Greece does not consider Turkey a threat as Turkmen says. Greece considers that a balance of forces contributes to the maintenance of peace and security, and that it is to everybody's interest to implement the maintenance of the balance of forces both on an international and regional scale.

Since this principle is generally accepted, why should it not be valid in our area too? Finally, it is a fact that the Greek Government acts within the framework of the procedures envisaged by the country's democratic regime and the upcoming elections in no way impede the government from consistently defining and implementing its foreign policy.

Comments on Bases Talks

NC11954 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 1 May 81

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis arrived in Rome today to participate in the foreign ministers' meeting of NATO member countries. Also during his stay in the Italian capital, Mitsotakis will meet with the U.S. secretary of state and with the Turkish foreign minister and with his counterparts of other countries in the Atlantic alliance.

Replying to a question by a correspondent of ERT [Greek Radio Television] on his trip and program, the foreign minister said:

[Begin recording] Indeed I have before me a rather long trip. My first stop will be Rome, where I am going to participate in the spring meeting of the foreign ministers of the Atlantic alliance but where, at the same time, I will have the opportunity to meet, within the framework of the continuing Greek-Turkish dialogue, my Turkish countrpart, Turkmen, and where also a significant meeting has been planned, a working luncheon on Sunday noon with U.S. Secretary of State Haig, a meeting that will afford me the opportunity to discuss the issue of the U.S. bases agreement.

Question: Mr Minister, regarding your meeting with the Turkish foreign minister: Given current facts are you optimistic concerning the results of the talks you will have with him?

Answer: I will reply that I am neither optimistic nor pessimistic. We revived this dialogue [with Turkey] a year ago when I visited Ankara.

It is certain that we have not resolved the issues, but we have achieved an improvement in the atmosphere of relations between the two countries. Recently, some events occurred which caused deterioration in the good atmosphere we had achieved, events for which Greece is not to blame. In any case, I am going determined to continue the dialogue provided a corresponding good will exists on the other side. When I meet Mr Turkman, I will tell you whether I am optimistic or pessimistic.

Question: Mr Minister, will you allow us one more question? At first you referred to your meeting with Mr Haig and to the bases issue. What is precisely going on regarding this issue? I beg you, tell us.

Answer: Negotiations on the bases have been conducted for some time. These negotiations have progressed sufficiently at the departmental level. The ground has been sufficiently at the departmental level. The ground has been sufficiently at the departmental level. The ground has been sufficiently cleared. However, some issues that are significant for us have been noted, issues on which no approach of viewpoints has taken place. There are some issues on which Greece is firm. They are nonnegotiable issues like, for instance, the issue of the Greek identity of the bases, the issue of the balance of forces in our area and some other issues. My meeting with the U.S. secretary of state in this sense will be critical, because, of course, the margin of time we have, as we have repeatedly stated, is not great, because the Chamber will close, after the expiration of a short time, for the summer vacation. Therefore, if the agreement on the bases is to be passed by the Chamber's plenary session, it must be ready soon. My meeting with Haig will prove whether this agreement will be advanced or whether negotiations will continue after the elections. [end recording]

STATEMENT ISSUED ON VISIT BY IRAQ'S HAMMADI

NC021455 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0400 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] The results of the talks that Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi had in our country during his 2-day stay in Athens were satisfactory.

In a statement issued at the conclusion of his visit, it was pointed out that Greece and Iraq expressed the wish to continue strengthening their relations in the spirit of the ties that bind the two countries and their peoples.

Sa'dun Hammadi was received by President Karamanlis and Prime Minister Rallis. He also had talks with Foreign Affairs Minister Mitsotakis, Industry and Energy Minister Manos, Commerce Minister Kalantzakos and Minister Without Portfolio Dhimas.

During the talks Hammadi held with Mitsotakis, the two ministers examined bilateral relations and the recent talks on the Cyprus issue as well as international issues, particularly the Middle East issue, the Israeli-Arab dialogue and the Iraq-Iran conflict. The two sides expressed satisfaction over the outcome of the talks as well as the conviction that these talks will boost relations.

The Iraqi minister invited Mitsotakis to visit his country. The dates will be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

AKROPOLIS ON EXTENSION OF TERRITORIAL WATERS

NC031856 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 3 May 81 p 6

[Article by Pavlos Kamvisis: "Vainly Ankara Toils for the 6 Miles..."]

[Text] For reasons that require understanding, all officials and all spokesmen are keeping silent. They are avoiding clear and open statements on what is happening and what they are thinking--that Greek-Turkish relations are at a dangerous point and that perhaps Ankara is engineering an open crisis.

Truly with skillful diplomatic expressions, with obvious vagaries and vague statements, the responsible people are trying to avoid publicly commenting on the core of the problem and even speculating on possible developments and redefining the framework within which any Greek reaction will take place.

Events, however, have their own voice, which cannot be taught or kept silent. They speak by themselves, and what events are currently saying is that which officials are refusing to declare.

Events, therefore, are saying that Ankara: first, is escalating its provocations against Greece; second, is renewing its claims against Greece; third, is now undisguisedly "hardening" its position.

More specifically, all authoritative diplomatic observers have ascertained that in this period Ankara is focusing its frontal efforts on principally one goal--reducing Greek airspace in the Aegean.

Turkey has already advanced its policy and transferred its tactics to tangible manifestations; that is, while Ankara had previously confined its challenge of the 10-mile zone to the political and diplomatic field where it is seeking the conclusion of an "agreement" (that we reduce our national airspace to 6 miles), this challenge has now become practical. Ankara is attempting to create a new de facto situation in the issue, and the fact that in its reply to the Greek demarche over the violations of 8 April it "accepted for discussion" and "possible expression of an apology" only the violations inside 6 miles is proof of this. Ankara now states that is considers legal only a 6-mile limit.

The argument Ankara is putting forward to support its behavior is essentially the following: since Greek territorial waters extend 6 miles, our national airspace should also extend 6 miles. This--claim the Turks--is valid internationally.

They also add that, almost for 15 years now, Greece has accepted that during NATO exercises the 6-mile limit is valid, not the 10-mile limit.

Of course, all these points are accurate. But in no case are they subject to the interpretations Ankara is trying to give them, and in no case is it possible to use Greece's gestures of good will as a "platform" for raising claims against it. All authoritative and well-informed diplomatic observers stress that this is precisely what Ankara is doing. Turkey is using Greece's friendly gestures to the West and to its neighbors (that is, toward Turkey) to lay the foundations for its nonexistent rights in the Aegean, because--the same circles add--both the 10-mile limit and the case of the NATO exercises constitute friendly gestures by the Greek Government. They are not concessions.

This can be proved by examining two very simple arguments: The first: Yes, there is a difference between the territorial waters limit (which is 6 miles) and the airspace limit (which is 10 miles). But this does not imply "greediness" or "arbitrariness" on the part of Greece as far as the airspace is concerned. It shows that Greece is prepared to provide a service to its neighbors in its territorial waters; that is, in simple terms, that if tomorrow Greece decided to extend its territorial waters to 10 or 12 miles--Greece has a right to do so--would the current Turkish argument regarding a difference between the 10-mile airspace and the 6-mile territorial waters stand to reason?

The second: Yes, we have facilitated the NATO exercises. But this does not mean that we have accepted a writ by Ankara on our sovereign rights. Consequently, henceforth the facility toward NATO will not be valid.

One may now believe that difficulties will be created for NATO. Perhaps, or, if you want, certainly, but this will be a NATO problem. The alliance should make it clear to Ankara that it is not possible to use Greece's friendly gestures as arguments for claims against it.

If the alliance does not do this, then a problem will be created that will concern the entire structure of the West's defenses in the explosive area of the eastern Mediterranean. Of course--it is being stressed--the problem will also concern Greece, but Greece will not be the one to suffer most.

In conclusion--stress the authoritative observers--in view of today's (this evening, in Rome) meeting of Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis with his Turkish counterpart Turkmen, all interested parties should know that:

Greek airspace is not negotiable. The 10-mile limit is in force and will remain in force. If the exertion of pressure continues--regardless of origin--Greece has the option of fixing a 10- or 12-mile limit for its territorial waters. This constitutes Greece's own sovereign right, from which it has not resigned nor does it intend to resign. Thus, the "argument" of the difference between the 6 and 10 miles is eliminated.

Of course, any threats that "should Greece extend its territorial waters, this will mean war" do not intimidate Greece because it knows--as everyone does--that once you succumb to the intimidation of a blackmailer, from that moment on you are at his mercy. However, the Greek people and the Greek nation have learned not to succumb to blackmail. The Greek nation proved this when other people were "fortifying themselves" behind suitable neutralities... This--stress all responsible officials--is currently much more valid when peace's friend, the balance of forces, has not been upset...

I KATHIMERINI ON NEED FOR DIALOGUE WITH TURKEY

NC022148 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 2 May 81 p 5

[Editorial: "Chronic Crisis..."]

[Text] The Turkish Foreign Ministry's well-known announcement last Wednesday somewhat "deescalates" the tension that had been created in Greek-Turkish relations--or rather the aggravation of the chronic crisis in these relations--but leaves unchanged the essence of the entire problem and situation.

We recall that the tension was created by a series of Turkish activities in the last 3 weeks of April. This began with the well-known violations of Greek airspace by Turkish military aircraft on 8 April.

The series continued with the unacceptable content and tone of demarches on the Armenian demonstrations, and it peaked with last Monday's announcement on the cancellation of the meeting of the two foreign ministries' secretaries general which had been planned for 30 April, something that was tantamount to the suspension of the Greek-Turkish dialogue. Relations between the two countries thus reached a critical point.

Two days later, Ankara attempted a "turn" designed to "deescalate" the tension. The Turkish Foreign Ministry announced that the "political dialogue between the two countries would continue in accordance with the predetermined method" and that the two foriegn ministers would meet and have talks in Rome during the meeting of the Atlantic alliance's council. However, the cancellation of the secretaries general's meeting stands and no mention has been made of a resumption of the dialogue at the departmental level...

At the risk of becoming tiresome, we shall repeat that all these alternations between tension and "detente" are tactics and circumstantial expediencies of the Turkish side and leave untouched and unchanged the essence of the crisis in relations between the two countries. This crisis centers on Ankara's coveting Greek areas (not to mention Cyprus) through specific (and sometimes practical) contestations of our country's sovereign rights, which are based on international law and the conventional status of the entire Aegean area.

These designs constitute an organized part of Turkey's complex of permanent aims and "national goals"--beyond and regardless of maneuvers and the faces of the agents or holders of power in Ankara, even lessened when detente is noted to a certain degree in the atmosphere of Greek-Turkish relations--because they depend on an entire correlation of forces and an entire complex of factors, objective and subjective, from 1974 onward.

As long as this correlation and this complex--which includes the position of some of this world's powerful on whom Turkey depends, positively or negatively--do not change, the generative Turkish designs of the now chronic crisis will not be eliminated. In these circumstances, a solution should not be expected from a Greek-Turkish dialogue from which, after all, nothing substantive or tangible has emanated thus far.

Consequently, what reason is there for a dialogue, and why do its continuation and the suspense around it acquire such significance? As we have already explained, the dialogue is like an end in itself (as it is in Cyprus), and its existence in itself keeps the crisis from reaching the point of explosion. Its use--at least for the time being--lies solely in this. However, restraining and containing the tension is not insignificant and for this reason the Greek Government--most correctly--refuses to be unnerved and swept into "escalation" the tension, created by the provocativeness of the attitude of certain activities by Ankara, but remains firm in the defense of Hellenism's acquired rights and vital interests. Quite correctly, it leaves the initiative and the responsibility for "escalating" the crisis and its possibly unforeseen and terrible (for all) consequences to the other side.

Quite correctly, also, it adheres to the current priority of dangers and similar needs faced by Hellenism. If last month's developments have shown anything, it is the immutability of the other side's intentions and aims, which determine the priorities we mentioned, despite any unfounded recommendations or "assessments" by certain do-gooders to the contrary....

MESIMVRINI: WESTERN HYPOCRISY TOWARD TURKEY

NC030738 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 2 May 81 p 5

["The Diary of Political Developments" column by P. Lambrias: "Seriously, do they want us to believe that they seriously believe the Turks?"]

[Text] This column had never shared the widely disseminated (but always inadmissible) viewpoint that in foreign policy problems it is easier to come to an understanding with military leaders who have cloaked themselves with political power. Unfortunately, its conviction to the contrary has been confirmed.

Indeed, in this instance the expectation had existed--particularly based on our bitter experience both with "socialist" Ecevit and "popular" Demirel--that the generals who had abolished democratic formalities in Turkey would be more agreeable (more "credible negotiations" according to the diplomatic terminology) than the vote-seeking politicians because, being rid of the temptation to be demagogic and the reactions of irritable public opinion, they would be able to look more coolly, more realistically, at Greek-Turkish differences and on their part in contributing acceptable proposals to the erratic dialogue between the two countries.

Thus far, such an expectation has not been strengthened with truly and steadfastly constructive indications. On the contrary, it can be said that even those points in which Ankara wanted to appear concessive fell within a predetermined plan of maneuvers with specific and firm aims, and not within a sincere intention for negotiation based on the principles of good faith and the needs of good neighborliness.

For instance, the Turkish military government's conciliatory nature on the issue of Greece's return to NATO can be interpreted as a move that had aimed at convincing the members of the Atlantic alliance, and Europe more specifically, of the law abiding and cooperative nature of the regime that was imposed through a coup. Naturally they achieved this and immediately began, through the method of objections of a "technical nature," to interject obstacles to the entrusting of responsibilities that belonged to Greece.

These tactics, which because of the constant alternation of intransigence and eagerness bring to mind a Swedish sauna, Ankara implements specifically in bilateral issues. Regardless of the patience and understanding that the Greek side may have, it would be difficult now not to suspect—after so many months--that Turkey's current rulers are trying by all means to gain time and also to maintain the deceitful picture of always being agreeable and cooperative.

It is almost tragicomical that history, even recent history, teaches nothing. Alas, not so many years have passed for international organizations, the Council of Europe of Diplomatic Services to have forgotten the assurances the Greek junta's foreign minister was giving--with tearful persuasion--concerning the junta's "honest intention" to bring back democratic normality as soon as possible. Is it permissible to have forgotten the constantly postponed timetables of the dictators, together with their contradictory bragging, that they had saved the country from disaster and had opened new and splendid prospects for it? Does anybody remember the furious denials or sorrowful excuses they were giving when they were denounced by international organizations for the blatant violation of human rights, for the revolting tortures of detainees and for the terrorist operation of the courts?

All these things are currently being repeated in Turkey, one by one, as if one junta were the carbon copy of the other. In his effort to convince the Council of Europe that he is seriously ... thinking of restoring the parliamentary regime, General Evren is copying the comic device of Papadhopoulos' "advisory" [parliament] (with 1/3 of the planned constitutent assembly appointed by the military leadership and the exclusion of all members of the parliament that was dissolved by a coup as candidates!....)

Yet there are politicians and diplomats and officials of democratic countries who claim that they believe these transparent and comical assurances, and feign deafness to reports that military prosecutors are demanding the death penalty for hundreds of opponents of this regime!....

Gullibility cannot be an explanation of the phenomenon; only hypocrisy logically explains this Western stance toward Ankara. And it is precisely on this stance that Ankara also bases its own stance toward the West. Unfortunately, this complex of sullen interests, which most hypocritically they want to cover with a veneer of naivete, provides very few hopes that any progress will take place at the "continuation of the dialogue" in Rome, especially under the eyes of the U.S. secretary of state, General Haig.

BRIEFS

ENVOYS DEPART--Danish Ambassador to Ankara Lorenz Patersen and Venezuelan Ambassador to Ankara Francisco Quijada Gonzalez were received separately by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren today. The ambassadors paid a farewell visit to General Evren as they have been appointed to new posts. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 1 May 81 TA]

TURKMEN DEPARTS FOR NATO MEETING IN ITALY

TA020830 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has left for Italy to attend the NATO ministerial council meeting to be held in Rome on 4 and 5 May. In a statement at Esenboga Airport, Turkmen said that primarily East-West relations, arms control in Europe, the Middle East problem and developments concerning the European Security and Cooperation Conference will be reviewed during the meetings in Rome. Noting that cooperation among member countries will also be discussed at the meetings, Turkmen added that aid to Turkey will also be brought up. Turkmen pointed out that he will also hold bilateral talks with Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, the U.S. secretary of state and the foreign ministers of The Netherlands, Britain and the FRG.

GUNAYDIN: TURKMEN DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH GREECE

NC040958 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 1 May 81 p 1, 4

[Ahmet Uran Baran report from Ankara]

[Text] In a special statement made to GUNAYDIN, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said: "I believe that the general elections to be held in Greece this year will make progress in the talks between the two countries difficult."

Pointing out that Greece frequently considers Turkey as a threat, Turkmen added: "Under these conditions, it is impossible for Turkey and Greece to cooperate in NATO, particularly within the military integration."

Turkmen stated that in essence there is no change in Turkey's policy toward Greece, but, referring to the Armenian activities in Greece, he added: "If Athens is not careful, Turkish-Greek relations may be disrupted."

In his statement to GUNAYDIN in Ankara, Foreign Minister Turkmen stated that Turkish-Greek relations were not always as good as they should be and that these relations frequently went through critical periods. He then added: "Ankara cannot be blamed for this situation." He further said that despite this, Ankara is in favor of the continuation of the dialogue between the two countries. Turkmen continued: "Greece's views on the Aegean airspace and the continental shelf issues differ from ours. However, there is no change in the legal views put forward by Turkey," adding that Turkey had not accepted suggestions made by Greece on the airspace and the continental shelf issues.

Stating that he did not doubt the good intentions of the Greek statesmen when they say they wish to establish good neighborly relations with Turkey, Turkmen added: "The difference between what they say and what they do is damaging the effort to establish an atmosphere of mutual confidence."

Responding to a question, Turkmen stated that Greece's demand that, for the sake of a balance of power in the Aegean, the United States and Germany provide Turkey and Greece with arms in the ratio of 7:10 and 3:5 respectively, has been rejected. He added: "Neither the United States nor Germany have accepted such a ratio and such a balance. The disclosures made by the U.S. administration are known. Germany, on the other hand, extended substantial credits to Turkey last year. "Although no such thing as ratio and balance exist, Greece interferes in Turkey's relations with third countries, which amounts to insisting on the existence of something which is actually nonexistent."

When asked whether a joint statement would be issued after his talks with Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis on 3 and 4 May on progress which the secretaries general and the experts have made concerning "the airspace and flight corridors," Turkmen said this would be determined after his meeting with the Greek foreign minister.

Reiterating his belief that because of the general elections in Greece this year, progress in the bilateral talks would be difficult this summer, the Turkish foreign minister added that the anti-Turkey activities of certain Greeks in various European institutions will not create a difficult situation for Turkey. Neither will they result in the ousting of Turkey from Europe. Turkmen went on: "Probably through the efforts of the Greek parliamentarians a minority decision was taken against Turkey in the European Communist Parliament, of which Turkey is not a member. There are, though, positive efforts in the Council of Europe of which Turkey is a member. In fact, Turkey has fully and clearly explained its position. It is exerting great efforts to remove obstacles which damage democracy and human rights. It has already proclaimed its intention to return to democracy as soon as practicable. Under these circumstances, ousting Turkey from Europe at a time when great efforts are being made to ensure a return to democracy as rapidly as possible, is out of the question."

MESSAGE SENT TO SOVIETS ON PEACE PROPOSALS

TA012027 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Today, an answer was given to the message sent to the Turkish Government in connection with the decisions adopted and proposals posted during the 26th Congress of the CPSU. The Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General made the following announcement on the issue: A memorandum presented by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen to the Soviet ambassador today says that Turkey attaches great importance to the continuation of consultations and talks aimed at strengthening peace and security and at limiting the arms race. The memorandum adds that the actual implementation--through positive acts--of the desire shown by all countries in relation to peace and stability would be the most effective factor for the establishment of an atmosphere of trust which is necessary to maintain peace.

The message sent by President of the Soviet Presidium Brezhnev on the decisions and proposals of the 26th Congress of the CPSU had been given to Head of State Gen Kenan Evren by the Soviet ambassador to Ankara on 12 March.

ROMANIAN CHIEF OF STAFF ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

TA011706 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Romanian Chief of the General Staff Maj Gen Eral Vasile Milea departed Turkey today after concluding his contacts. Major General Milea was in Turkey as the official guest of the Turkish General Staff. The visiting chief of the General Staff visited Istanbul and Antalya after completing his talks in Ankara. Subjects of interest to the armed forces of the two countries were taken up during these talks.

COUNCIL RATIFIES TOURISM PROTOCOL WITH JORDAN

TA021512 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1432 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 2 May (AA)--The annex protocol between Turkey and Jordan related to cooperation in the field of tourism was approved by the Council of Ministers. The notice of approval appeared in Saturday's Official Gazette.

Under the protocol, which was signed in Amman on January 10, 1981, Turkey and Jordan will exert efforts to promote land and air transportation between their two countries. Jordanian hoteliers will be given facilities for on-the-job training in Turkey, and the Jordanian Government will consider Turkish tourism projects and will seek Arab financial backing for them.

NATO COMMANDER DEPARTS AFTER TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

TA011557 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1549 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 1 May (AA)--Admiral William Crowe, commander-in-chief of NATO Forces for Southern Europe, left Turkey Friday. After meeting Head of State Gen Kenan Evren in Ankara in the morning, Admiral Crowe also called on Secretary General of the National Security Council Gen Haydar Saltik and Deputy Chief of the General Staff Gen Necdet Oztorun.

BANK TO ADJUST FOREIGN CURRENCY RATES DAILY

TA010628 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] It has been announced that the Central Bank of the Turkish Republic will determine foreign currency exchange rates and announce them daily. According to a statement issued by the Central Bank, the decision aims at immediately reflecting the foreign currency exchange rates changes that occur in monetary markets and in the economy. According to the statement, the Finance, Ministry and the Monetary Credit Council have authorized the Central Bank to determine the foreign currency exchange rates in accordance with changes in the monetary markets. The value of the Turkish lira against various foreign currencies has been redetermined in accordance with the new regulations that will go into effect as of tomorrow. According to the Turkish Central Bank statement, the Turkish lira was devalued by .1 to 2 percent against various foreign currencies and revalued by .1 to 1.1 percent against others. The value of the Turkish lira against the Belgian franc has remained the same. According to the new adjustments, U.S. dollar that could be purchased at 98.20 liras is now worth 99.80 liras and an FRG mark that was worth 45.35 is now worth 45.05 liras. As of tomorrow a British pound will be worth 213.17 liras. The British pound was worth 213.39 liras. The rates of exchange for other currencies will be as follows: 114.72 liras for an Austrian dollar, 6.37 liras for an Austrian schilling, 14.30 liras for a Danish krone, 19 liras for a French franc, 40.54 liras for a Dutch florin, 20.98 liras for a Swedish krona, 49.34 liras for a Swiss franc, 9.05 liras for 100 Italian liras, 83.37 liras for a Canadian dollar, 361.46 liras for a Kuwaiti dinar, 17.99 liras for a Norwegian krone, 29.70 liras for a Saudi riyal and 46.39 liras for 100 Japanese yen.

Bank Official Comments

TA011620 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 1 May (AA)--Turkey's foreign exchange reserves had reached 1.2 million dollars, including 154 million dollars based on gold reserves, President Osman Siklar of the Central Bank announced Friday at a press conference. Turkey's exports this year were breaking a record, with slightly over half in manufactured goods, and around 40 percent in crops. Exports in 1980 had reached 2.9 billion dollars, which constituted a 28 percent increase over 1979. He expected 1981 exports to top the 4 billion dollar mark.

Remittances by Turkish workers abroad had also reached 2 billion dollars in 1980, he said.

Exchange Rates

Siklar admitted despite frequent exchange rate adjustments in the last years, the Central Bank had been unable to prevent the entry into Turkey of "soft" currencies, hence the decision to free the Turkish lira to float starting today, with exchange rates fixed and announced on a daily basis.

A press release at closing time each day would list the rates for the next day, he explained, with the national banks, radio and TV, and the post office helping out to inform the public.

Remittances by Workers Abroad

Officials of the Central Bank would be touring Federal Germany and Holland in order to establish better dialogue with Turkish workers abroad, Siklar also announced.

Interest rates on foreign exchange deposit accounts based on letters of credit, a deposit system installed in 1976, had been raised by 3 points, he added, in order to make them competitive with interests paid by European banks.

Siklar also summed up recent measures taken by the government and the Central Bank to ease export credits and special medium-term credits.

ECEVIT EDITORIAL WARNS OF 'BIG INTERESTS' AIMS

NC011751 Ankara ARAYIS in Turkish 25 Apr 81 pp 11, 12

[Editorial by Bulent Ecevit: "How Democracy Was Caused To Collapse and How It Is Now Being Obstructed"]

[Excerpts] If we fail to return to true democracy in the period we are going through now, responsibility for this failure will rest on certain civilians rather than on the military administration.

These people are those who are doing everything in their power to keep the military administration remote from the path of democracy and to secure the firm establishment of a regime in Turkey which will ensure the domination of certain big interests.

These people are those who are engaged in preparing the ground for a different kind of regime in the name of "democracy." Under the pretense of helping the administration, they are trying to mislead the administration.

These people are those who want others gagged, because they do not think as they do, while they themselves choose to talk as much as they like.

These people are those who struggle to secure the limitation of the rights of the people and the political parties to participate in the administration. They want to see the trade unions either suspended or rendered ineffective, so that the political arena is left to big capitalist circles and their hirelings.

It is such people who compel the administration to take sides. It is such people who provoke the further limitation of the border of freedom. It is such people who block the way to democracy.

If they receive a reply to the lies they tell or to the unjust accusations they make in their paper, they refer it to the martial law authorities and incite them to counter it. They thus push the responsibility onto the shoulders of the soldiers. They compel the martial law authorities to reluctantly enforce censorship and thus besmirch the honor of journalism.

Their first target is the constituent assembly. In the form being contemplated at present it is obvious that the constituent assembly will have no powers at all... A consultative organ will be set up which will be called "the constituent assembly." But some circles consider even this much as too much...they are worried lest public opinion be evenly reflected even in that powerless consultative organ. To counter this, they act as "wire-pullers" to the administration.

This "constituent assembly" will not be elected by the votes of the people. The most they will do is to create "electoral councils." But these enemies of democracy are scared even of the "electoral councils." They suggest that those who will enter the "constituent assembly" should be specified by the military administration. They do not at all consent to political parties being represented in the "constituent assembly." They say that parties should not be represented, but then they add that "experienced" and "efficient" party members should be there. They are compelling the administration to take sides not only between parties and different views but even within the political parties themselves. They are trying to use the strength of the army "to reform" those parties which they consider as "having gone astray."

They attempted similar intrigues on 12 March [when Demirel and his government were compelled to resign] but their plans boomeranged. This time they want to tread on firmer ground.

If the constituent assembly is formed on the strength of such suggestions, it will not be convincing even as a consultative organ. The 1961 constitution is still in force, even if only in form, at least until a new one is drafted. A referendum held without all fellow countrymen being given an equal chance to express their views will not be convincing either.

Those who long for an extreme dictatorial regime which would have the appearance of democracy but which would, in reality, be a mere whitewash, will say and write whatever they like. Those who have supported and incited a section of the terrorists over the years, will continue to defend them freely. They will try to exercise moral pressure even on the martial law courts where they are being tried. The voices of those who long for true democracy will be throttled. A referendum carried out under these conditions will not reflect true public opinion.

Some foreigners refer to 12 September as a "coup." But democracy in our country has collapsed not through a "coup" but through the treachery of some circles against the regime. This was the treachery of those who, for years, argued that "Turkey cannot be ruled by this constitution" and who created crises in our country to prove their argument that the Turkish people do not deserve that much democracy. This was the treachery of those who divided the nation into fronts and set one side against the other. This was the treachery of those who hurled our democracy into an alley and caused it to collapse to prove their argument. This was the treachery of those who rejected all the proposals made to those who appealed for cooperation in an effort to resolve the crises and save our state and democracy within the framework of its rules and institutions.

Our democracy which has been destroyed by the treachery of such people, is now being obstructed by the treachery of the same people. The snares which are being prepared by these treacherous people with the blessing of big capitalists are meant for our future. A nation which has been used to democracy for over 30 years is now being cast into a narrow mold. But this nation will not fit into that mold. When it recovers from the shock of terrorism, the Turkish people will shake themselves out of this mold and, this time, they will achieve a democracy which will not come from the top but which will shoot up from the ground--a democracy which will be more realistic and healthy than before.

As I have said before, if the soil is fertile, even thin grasses and flowers can spring even through concrete rocks. If this nation possesses as much desire and will as those thin grasses and flowers do, when the time comes, no intrigues, no conspiracy and no treachery will be able to obstruct the rebirth of democracy. Democracy can be impeded only if this desire and will of the people is extinguished. This is what certain circles are trying to do now.

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NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING CONTINUES

U.S. Agrees to Talks With USSR

LD041548 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] The negotiations between the United States and the USSR on Eurostrategic armaments will begin at the end of the year. This was stated in Rome a short while ago by Jean Francois-Poncet following the restricted session of the NATO ministers. The French minister of foreign affairs pointed out that the American secretary of state, Alexander Haig, indicated that these negotiations would, of course, be preceded by exploratory talks between the Americans and the Soviets.

Europe Welcomes U.S. Decision

LD042038 Hamburg DPA in German 1802 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Rome, 4 May (DPA)--According to Federal Government spokesman Lothar Ruehl, the European partners at the NATO conference in Rome have welcomed the U.S. readiness to resume arms control negotiations with Moscow this year. He said that they welcome the fact that the U.S. administration, after the conclusion of its review of its arms control policy, wants to resume negotiations with the Soviet Union on the limitation of ICBMs (SALT talks).

According to Ruehl, in its final communique tomorrow, the NATO conference will reaffirm NATO's dual decision of December 1979 with its provision for parallel arms control negotiations and NATO counterarming. He said that the U.S. intention to resume the SALT process at the appropriate time will also be reaffirmed.

Luns, Turkmen Address Meeting

TA042048 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 4 May 81

[Excerpt] NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns has said that support for Turkey is very important from the viewpoint of the future and strength of the NATO alliance. Speaking at the NATO ministerial council meeting that began in Rome today, Luns submitted his report in connection with aid extended to Turkey, Portugal and Greece. Altan Asar and Ali Kirca from the Turkish Radio and Television news center report Luns as having said that the economic aid extended to Turkey has begun to yield results. Luns asked that this aid continue for a while longer.

Speaking after Luns, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said that the economic stability program being implemented in Turkey has begun to yield results and that the rate of inflation has been reduced. Turkmen added that, however, Turkey needs aid for another 4 to 5 years. He further called on NATO countries within the OECD to show understanding. Turkmen recalled that the increasing Soviet threat in the region and the importance attached to the strength of Turkey necessitated this aid.

KREISKY TO LEAVE FOR 3-DAY VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA

AU051050 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 5 May 81 pp 1, 3

[Summary] Chancellor Kreisky, accompanied by his wife Vera, will leave today at 0935 on a special Austrian Airlines plane for a 3-day official visit to Saudi Arabia. After a stop in Larnaka, Cyprus, the chancellor is due to arrive in Riyadh at 1700 local time. He will be met at the airport by the deputy prime minister, Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and attend a dinner given in his honor by King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Economic and political talks are scheduled for all day Wednesday, to be followed by a dinner given for Chancellor Kreisky and the Austrian delegation by Crown Prince Fahd. The return flight is scheduled for Thursday at 0900, arriving in Vienna at 1730.

In view of the fact that the chancellor's trip will be focused on more intensive economic cooperation between the two countries and on several pending Austrian projects, the delegation also includes 13 Austrian business representatives in addition to the official delegation members, among them Socialist Parliamentary Deputy Karl Blecha, Freedom Party Deputy Helmuth Josseck, and Otto Gatscha, head of the chancellery's Economic Coordination and Nationalized Industry Section.

PRC PARLIAMENTARIAN DELEGATION TO VISIT 8-14 MAY

AU051036 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 5 May 81 p 2

[Summary] A seven-member PRC parliamentarian delegation will arrive at Vienna-Schwechat Airport on Friday, 8 May, for a 1-week visit. The delegation members are Yang Shangkun, deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC People's Congress; Luo Qingchang and Mrs Ou Tangliang, another two members of this committee; People's Congress Deputies Wang Shouwan, Piao Weixun and Mrs Cui Jijun; and Mr Shi Guabao.

The weekend will be devoted to sightseeing in Vienna and Lower Austria, and to various receptions, including a luncheon by Foreign Minister Pahr slated for Saturday at noon. On Monday, the delegation will have talks with Nationalrat and Bundesrat deputies at the Austrian parliament in the morning, will be received in the afternoon by Chancellor Kreisky, and will attend a dinner given for them by Mayor Gratz on Monday evening. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the guests will inspect industrial enterprises including the Voest-Alpine Steel Corporation in Linz and the Chemiefaser Lenzig Corporation. Following a boat trip on the Traunsee, the delegates will return to Vienna where they will meet with the Chinese ambassador.

POLAND TO PAY ONLY 10 PERCENT OF INTEREST DUE

AU301830 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 30 Apr 81 p 7

[Summary] Poland will pay Austria this year only 10 percent of the redemption payments and interest that are due on Austrian government-guaranteed loans. For 90 percent of the amount involved--3.6 to 3.7 billion schillings--a respite has been granted until 1 January 1986. As of that date, the due payments are to be effected in eight semiannual installments. This settlement is based on the results of negotiations between representatives of Poland of 15 creditor countries in Paris, but the specific terms had to be individually arranged for each creditor country. Negotiations on the conversion of loans granted to Poland without government guarantee, for which payments in the amount of 379 million schillings are due this year, are still pending with a bank syndicate in London.

Poland's total debts to Austria amount to about 30 billion schillings, including 24 billion schillings in government-guaranteed loans. The rest are bank loans without government guarantees.

SCHMIDT EMPHASIZES EFFORTS FOR EAST-WEST TALKS

LD041240 Hamburg DPA in German 1100 GMT 4 May 81

[Excerpt] Aachen, 4 May (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has reaffirmed the Federal Government's efforts to contribute to fresh East-West talks. Speaking today at the annual meeting of the West German conference of university vice chancellors in Aachen, Schmidt stressed that even after Moscow's "rape" of Afghanistan, Bonn had run the risk of getting the Soviet Union to hold talks between the two superpowers. Schmidt also said that the Federal Government will not "give up" attempting to get the new U.S. Government to hold such talks, as promised by the previous Washington government.

The federal chancellor stressed: "Anyone not prepared to talk with others is putting himself in deadly danger."

PAPER TELLS U.S. TO BE CLEAR ON NEGOTIATIONS

DW041249 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 4 May 81 p 3

[Erich Hauser commentary: "NATO Test"]

[Text] Rome--The 2-day meeting of the foreign ministers of all 15 NATO states, which opens this Monday in Rome, will be one of the most interesting conferences in the history of the alliance. Once again, the dual decision of 12 December 1979 will be the main issue. Through that decision, the Soviet Union was offered negotiations on the nuclear medium-range arms on both sides, while, on the other hand, the United States took over technical preparations for new medium-range arms which would be deployed if need by in five West European NATO states.

All West European governments in the alliance press for the U.S. Government to resume at least preparatory talks with Moscow as soon as possible on medium-range arms, talks which were initiated last fall by the government of President Jimmy Carter. Washington, however, sees no reason to hurry. Some advisers of new U.S. President Ronald Reagan advise having no negotiations at all with Moscow before the United States has been armed more strongly. Others, such as Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, demand signs of Soviet readiness to compromise over Poland, Afghanistan or the Third World as a precondition of negotiations. Other Reagan advisers advocate negotiations on medium-range arms, while maintaining that a connection must be worked out first regarding an improvement of the SALT II treaty on Soviet and American intercontinental arms.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig is almost the only person in the new U.S. administration who doesn't brutally ignore West European interests in public statements. As the former NATO commander in chief in Europe, Haig knows the domestic political currents of the allies. Some diplomats are asking themselves whether an open rift would have appeared in the alliance if someone else were the U.S. secretary of state. He was the one who helped to maintain the semblance of agreement on the occasion of all visits by West European statesmen to Washington. But the influence Haig brings to bear on the Reagan government is considered not too strong.

All the statements and communiques cannot obscure the fact that the new U.S. Government sees its democratic mission totally differently than the West European governments see the task they were given by their own voters. President Reagan gained the confidence of the electorate's majority in his country by promising to make the United States the strongest power in the world again. Communism--or what the Americans consider communism--is supposed to be checked in the world.

All West European governments, even the British of the Conservative Margaret Thatcher, see matters in a more differentiated way. Most of all, they don't share the opinion that all earlier East-West negotiations have achieved no advantages for the West vis-a-vis the East bloc. In contrast to the new U.S. Government, they consider the social institutions of their states as contributions in the confrontations between social systems which are equally as important as defense expenditures--just with different nuances.

All West European governments know from historical experience that one must not press a dangerous adversary into the aggressive courage of despair. In addition, there is in all continental European nations the older generation with its experience of the suffering of World War II. It seems that due to the same experience, the Kremlin's older leadership clique wants to avoid a militant confrontation in its attempts to extend power.

The NATO foreign ministers will undoubtedly adopt a communique text obscuring the Atlantic differences of opinion. But behind closed doors, the problem will come up whether the U.S. secretary of state will be able to promise to his colleagues Washington's true readiness to negotiate with Moscow in the near future on medium-range arms on both sides. Other issues of the NATO conference will not be of a secondary nature either. There will be the Madrid CSCE conference and possibly the all-European "disarmament conference," MBFR negotiations on central European troop limitation, Poland, Afghanistan, the Middle East and the Near East.

But sooner or later, the continued existence of NATO will depend on whether Washington considers the "negotiations part" of the 12 December 1979 dual decision as a commitment vis-a-vis its allies. No doubts should be permitted to remain after the Rome meeting.

GENSCHER DISCUSSES ARMS ISSUE, COALITION MATTERS

DW041142 Saarbruecken Saarlaendischer Rundfunk Network in German 1605 GMT 2 May 81

[Correspondent Gasper interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; place not given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Minister Genscher, the NATO foreign ministers conference will be opening in Rome on Monday. Reportedly, the Federal Government expects signals from this conference with respect to arms limitation talks. What signals can be given anyway, seeing as NATO and the Federal Government conveyed the offer of negotiations to the Soviet Union long ago and the Americans agree on principle? Or, phrasing the question differently, do you intend to tie your U.S. counterpart down to definite schedules?

[Answer] Mr Gasper, it is our conviction that this NATO spring conference, the first in which the secretary of state of the new U.S. Government will participate, should give a signal about the unity of the Western alliance and its determination to preserve security. At the same time, this should be a signal to the Soviet Union to join the principle of moderation on all questions concerning world politics. And finally, it should be a signal indicating the West's will for arms control and disarmament--which is why the dual decision in both its elements will be reaffirmed once again. We firmly believe, furthermore, that the will should be underscored once again to open negotiations with the Soviet Union on medium-range weapons as soon as possible, negotiations which we are convinced should be conducted without any preconditions. We hope that the Soviet Union will contribute toward the constructive course of these negotiations, but above all, that it will desist from continuing to increase the threat potential by deploying additional medium-range missiles targeted on West Europe and, hence, on us as well.

[Question] You just gave me the cue of the dual decision of NATO, Mr Genscher. This is a decision which is controversial not only in the SPD, but also in your own party, the FDR. You did get the backing of the party Executive Board the other day, but your party congress in Cologne is still forthcoming. Are you sure that you will obtain a convincing majority for this dual decision and that those thereby defeated will accept the majority decision in keeping with democratic principles?

[Answer] NATO's dual decision was unanimously endorsed by the federal level FDP congress in Freiburg last year. It is part of the election program of the Free Democrats for this legislative period. This makes the position of the Free Democrats more evident than anything that is being said about it; and this is why the party chairman doesn't need anybody to look out for him. What matters instead is whether the party will remain within the continuity of its opinion-forming process. And this has been reaffirmed in the Federal Executive Board once again. No doubt, the federal-level party congress in Cologne will act along the same lines.

[Question] In a broader sense of the word, this subject also plays a role in the Berlin election campaign. Let me just remind you of the remarks by the senator for science, Gaus, which are controversial indeed. Looking at the initial reaction on your part and comparing it with the reaction of the chairman of your Bundestag faction, Mr Mischnick, a sort of discrepancy is evident.

[Answer] You couldn't be more wrong. As far as I was concerned it was superfluous for Mr Gaus, who ought to know better, to call for consultations with the GDR on questions concerning disarmament. These have been in progress for quite some time, having been made possible by my decision, to be exact. There is no need for any urging here. What concerns me more about Mr Gaus' statements is his criticism of the Federal Government's policy on Germany which we as the government represent in its entirety and which the chancellor in his state of the nation message expounded once again in an impressive way. What I mean by impressive way is not only impressive for the German public, but also, as I am perfectly aware, impressive internationally. It is generally known that the agency responsible for policy on Germany is the Chancellor's Office. I believe that anyone defining his attitude toward this policy, and even more so if that person is a member of the Berlin Senat, ought to realize that it is immensely significant for the security of Berlin, for the viability of Berlin, for the interests of Berlin that the identity of views of the Federal Government and of the Berlin Senat remain absolutely uncontested. All Senats and all Federal Governments in the past have supported this stance vigorously and in loyalty to their convictions. This should not now be upset.

[Question] You just mentioned the uniform shaping of an opinion on the part of the Federal Government, that is, the coalition government of the SPD and the FDP. On the other hand, however, you said in the Berlin election campaign that the Social Democrats are pursuing a zigzag policy. Would you be prepared to say what you have said also with regard to Bonn? Do you believe, having stated that the Berlin SPD-FDP coalition will continue to exist, that these quarrels have been eliminated?

[Answer] There was indeed reason in Berlin to remind the Social Democrats that a clear definition of position is necessary. Statements have been made to the effect that it is desirable to continue working as a minority Senat even if one did not gain a majority in the elections. The question was left open whether one should accept the support of the so-called alternative groups. The question is still open in a certain respect as to whether the SPD will be prepared to form a grand coalition with the CDU.

I believe that the Berlin voters can demand an absolutely clear decision on 10 May, which means that they must know whether they want to vote for a Vogel-Brunner Senat. Every vote for the FDP is, therefore, a vote against a minority Senat, a vote against the autocratic rule of one party and a vote for a government majority for the Vogel-Brunner Senat, a Senat which will be able to function.

I welcome very much Mayor Govel's having said on Wednesday that he wants to continue the coalition with the Free Democrats, and that he doesn't plan to continue working as a minority cabinet if no majority is achieved. I think this statement is important.

If you ask me about the government coalition in Bonn, then I must say that there is no room at all for such considerations as we have just made with regard to unclear positions in Berlin. We have worked out a good government statement. It is the basis of our cooperation. No doubts exist at all that the federal chancellor and I are determined to implement the government statement in practical policy. This implementation of the government statement in practical policy is an answer to the challenges we are facing in our country. We are firmly determined to handle the current problems with great strength and energy, acting on the basis on which we have agreed, namely, the government statement.

[Question] Mr Genscher, your predecessor in the office of party chairman, former Federal Chancellor Walter Scheel, has brought up the theses about [coalition partners] coming to have fewer and fewer things in common, a thesis he advocates over and over again. How far can you agree to that?. Are there still things you have in common? I have in mind ideas concerning the 1982 budget. How far will they last when it comes to that?

[Answer] The honorary chairman of our party, Walter Scheel, advanced this consideration many years ago, as you know. He suggested, as I did, to the FDP Federal Executive Board that it agree on reestablishing or continuing the coalition--I mean after the 5 October 1980 Bundestag elections--and, therefore, we are in full agreement. The government statement we agreed on is a solid basis for the priorities to be set with regard to the 1982 budget. If everybody holds to it, I see no problems.

[Question] One short final question. Is the SPD/FDP alliance you want to continue in Berlin a model case? I recall that you have another model case in Saarland--the FDP/CDU [coalition].

[Answer] I have never in my life used the word alliance for cooperation between two parties. Every land follows its own interests.

SPOKESMEN, PAPERS REJECT BEGIN CRITICISM OF SCHMIDT

FDP's Moellemann

LD041108 Hamburg DPA in German 0957 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 4 May (DPA)--The Free Democrats today rejected as unjustified the serious accusations made by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin against Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Deputy Juergen Moellemann, the FDP's spokesman on foreign security policy, stated in Bonn that the manner and content of the Israeli criticism of the federal chancellor are becoming as incomprehensible as they are hard to tolerate. Begin's "excessive criticism" and his rigid attitude toward peace efforts in the Middle East are beginning to strain the German-Israeli relationship.

On Sunday, Begin sharply attacked the chancellor because of his remarks on the Palestinians' "moral claim" to self-determination and charged him with "arrogance" and "avarice." Apart from the Palestinians' right to self-determination, Schmidt, during his visits to Riyadh and Abu Dhabi, demanded Israel's right to existence within secure and recoginized borders, PLO participation in the negotiating process and Israeli withdrawal from the areas occupied in 1967. He also called on the PLO to recognize Israel's right to exist.

Moellemann today went on to say that German Middle East policy accorded with the principles of all the EC states and was directed toward the maintenance of peace. A primary aim of German foreign policy is to promote German-Israeli friendship.

Moellemann said he hopes that level-headed forces in Israel will urge the prime minister to exercise moderation. "It is an insult to German politicians who have learned their lessons from history if, with penetrating historical comparisons, they are to be forbidden to fashion an independent foreign policy."

Government's Becker

LD041512 Hamburg DPA in German 1343 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 4 May (DPA)--Following serious accusations by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin against Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, German-Israeli relations have entered a new cold spell. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker today described Begin's charges as "erroneous" and "offensive." The government parties and the opposition also (?criticized Begin, some of them severely). Begin, on Sunday concluded from Schmidt's remarks on the Middle East problem and the Palestinians' right to self-determination that the Germans have forgotten the crimes against the Jewish people and are interested only in selling weapons and buying cheap Arab oil.

Government Spokesman Becker, who, to the express exclusion of Begin's comments, described German-Israeli relations as "normal," told journalists: "Going off the track like this is probably connected with the Israeli election campaign, but an election campaign doesn't excuse erroneous and offensive statements." Becker said that the Israeli Government at no time had made any effort to obtain an official clarification of the chancellor's remarks to which Begin and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir had taken offense. The spokesman made it clear that the Federal Government will express its "astonishment" to Israeli Ambassador Yohanon Meroz when he is received on Tuesday by Foreign Office Secretary of State Guenther van Well for an account of Schmidt's trip to Riyadh and Abu Dhabi.

Becker underlined that the chancellor's statements in these two capitals, and also in Thursday's television discussion, were based "completely" on the Middle East statement issued by the EC heads of government on 13 June 1980 in Venice. The only "personal note" by the chancellor was the remark that the Palestinians must, within the framework of their right to self-determination, also receive the right to organize themselves as a state.

Press Review

DW041302 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 4 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] The Mainz ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG writes: The feelings of the Israelis change from one day to the next. The acclamation concerning the chancellor's temporary refusal of the arms requests of the Saudi princes was followed by loud chiding. Jerusalem angrily notes that in the aftermath of his ticklish Middle East trip, of all times, Schmidt shifted the Palestinian issue into the foreground. Did Schmidt really overshoot the mark? If he advocated a Palestinian state more plainly than heretofore, this doesn't at all spell a sensational shift in the Middle East debate. The chancellor rather logically advocated Bonn's attitude which, in close adherence to EC decisions, sets Israel's right to exist against the Palestinians' right to a national identity.

Duesseldorf's RHEINISCHE POST says: A sovereign state just cannot be put under pressure in Shamir's style. Unlike German-Arab friendship, German-Jewish cooperation unfortunately isn't based on old traditions. No question about it, Bonn is required to take reconciliation steps toward Jerusalem time and again. Yet, invectives a la Shamir might lead to a point some day where the Federal Republic will pursue a more self-centered policy toward Israel as well, a policy in which there will be no hesitation and uncertainty such as those now displayed with respect to arms exports to the Arabian Peninsula.

Hannoversche ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG concludes: The thought of German tanks is bound to infuriate the Israelis. German politics must reckon with these emotions. But on the other hand, a defamation campaign against the Germans would be the most nonsensical thing the Israelis could do. It would not only lack credibility, but would also backfire on the Israelis who have lost a great deal of prestige in the world anyway under their chauvinist government chief Begin. Helmut Schmidt, an enemy of Israel and anti-Semite? Who would believe that kind of nonsense anyway?

SCHMIDT COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT

DW040947 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1630 GMT 2 May 81

[Excerpts from reporter Schroeter interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Did you also have political talks [with Portuguese President Eanes]?

[Answer] Yes, we had them indeed. This wasn't the first time; we have met several times during the past years. We were recalling these meetings just now during luncheon.

Naturally, we discussed economic problems, Portugal's forthcoming membership in the European Community and the necessary negotiations. Naturally, we also discussed political and world political problems.

[Question] Were you able to give any hope to Mr Eanes concerning becoming a European Community member at an earlier date?

[Answer] That actually was not at issue. We agree that membership is supposed to take place in early 1984. I stressed a bit that psychologically the Portuguese should not foster expectations that are too great when it comes to the advantages involved for the initial period of membership in the European Community. The advantages will become evident over the years.

[Question] Did you find an ally in Mr Eanes with a view to the idea of the Federal Government setting a date at the NATO council meeting in Rome to take up disarmament talks with the Soviet Government in the medium-range field?

[Answer] We had a most thorough discussion of military problems between West and East and particularly arms control policy problems between West and East as well as the problem of Eurostrategic arms of medium-range arms. I assume that the session of the NATO council will reveal how much we agree on that. Regarding the talks we had today, actually we don't want to disclose details publicly. In the near future, Portuguese Prime Minister Balsemao will visit.

[Question] U.S. Secretary of State Haig hinted prior to his departure for Rome that the American side might possibly not be too interested in such timing. Will the federal chancellor make a statement on that?

[Answer] Not today, I will first have to get hold of the original of what Mr Haig supposedly said prior to forming my opinion on it. I just stated that the U.S. secretary of state has great understanding for European necessities. I had a similar opinion when I was travelling through two Arab countries, particularly when I was in the capital of Saudi Arabia.

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON 5-DAY STATE VISIT

LD041422 Hamburg DPA in German 1339 GMT 4 May 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 4 May (DPA)--Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman arrived in Bonn today on a 5-day state visit to the Federal Repbulic.

The head of state of former East Pakistan landed in a special plane with his wife and a 45-man delegation at Cologne-Bonn airport and was welcomed by chief of protocol, Ambassador Hans-Werner Graf Finckenstein. The guests then flew by helicopter to the federal capital where Federal President Karl Carstens received Rahman with military honors.

Before his arrival, some 200 Bangladeshi students, guest workers and persons who have sought asylum in the Federal Republic demonstrated in front of their country's embassy in Bad Godesberg. They chanted "Zia go home" and "Killer Zia go back." They accused Rahman, in an open letter, of having political opponents persecuted and killed.

Talks With Carstens

LD041932 Hamburg DPA in German 1644 GMT 4 May 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 4 May (DPA)--At a dinner this evening for the president of Bangladesh at Bruehl Castle near Bonn, Federal President Karl Carstens noted that the Federal Republic follows the Bangladesh people's efforts for the future with sincere interest. Carstens described the path of President Ziaur Rahman from "administrator of martial law" to a freely and democratically elected president as an example which is not axiomatic in the world and world history. He said that the Federal Republic has made Bangladesh a focal point of its development aid.

After the welcoming ceremony with military honors outside Villa Hammerschmidt, the official residence of the federal president, Rahman talked for 45 minutes with Carstens. According to a spokesman, the discussion was held in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. Carstens stressed that in the Federal Government, development aid is seen as a moral obligation toward poorer countries, especially by the youth, the spokesman said. He also praised Bangladesh's progress, particularly its agricultural development, and the efforts by President Rahman for peace in Asia, the Middle East and in the Iran-Iraq conflict.

On tomorrow's agenda are talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Development Aid Minister Rainer Offergeld. After his 2-day stay in Bonn, the president and his party are to visit Hamburg, Cologne and Ludwigshafen.

CUBAN VICE MINISTER LABELS FRG VISIT 'POSITIVE'

FL012214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2205 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Ernesto Melendez Bachs, first vice minister-president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, declared in Bonn that the results of his visit to the Federal Republic of Germany have been positive. At the end of his 6-day visit to the FRG, Melendez Bachs told PRENSA LATINA that the contacts made at the private and official levels in Bonn, Frankfurt Am Main and Stuttgart were effective and of interest.

The Cuban vice minister this week met with private economic and financial sectors and with parliamentarians and senior government officials of the FRG. This is the first time that a Cuban economic delegation has visited the FRG to establish contacts with broad economic and financial sectors, Melendez Bachs emphasized.

CALL FOR REVIEWS OF SPD NATO DECISION CRITICIZED

LD041836 Hamburg DPA in German 1353 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 4 May (DPA)--The demand by the Baden-Wuerttemberg SPD party congress for a review of the SPD congress decision on the NATO twin decision on nuclear medium-range missiles has met with criticism from both the CDU/CSU opposition and the Federal Government.

While the opposition spoke of a trend in the SPD toward a "no" by the party to the West's "counterarming," government circles pointed to the frequent statements by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, too, that a questioning of the NATO twin decision threatened the cohesion of the Western alliance and also the Bonn SPD/FDP coalition.

The government circles stressed that, for domestic and external reasons, "no ambiguous position" must arise with regard to the NATO decision. The government must guard against the impression arising abroad that there also is an erosion of the NATO decision in the SPD. The FDP Presidium stressed that the government's position on this question, which Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher presently is representing at the NATO council meeting in Rome, isn't affected by the decision of the Baden-Wuerttemberg SPD. The aim of the FDP policy is the maintenance of the defense capability of the Western alliance "with simultaneously the will for tension-reducing cooperation, arms control and arms limitation."

The official reaction of the Federal Government made clear its reservations about the decision of the Baden-Wuerttemberg SPD. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker pointed out that on several occasions the Federal Government has drawn attention to the great importance it attaches to the twin decision and to the fact that it expects members of the government to suppport Federal Government policy. Becker said that the four members of the Bonn government from the Baden-Wuerttemberg SPD, Ministers Volker Hauff, Rainer Offergeld and Andreas von Buelow and Minister of State Gunter Kuonker, who had spoken against the decision by the land party congress and who had not voted for it, had acted within the framework of the Federal Government's decisions.

Press Comment

DW041325 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0500 GMT 4 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] The MUENCHNER MERKUR editorial says: Anyone who makes no bones about it, as Eppler did in Aalen, that he intends to work at the next party congress to compromise on the counterarming issue laboriously negotiated 2 years ago, and who announces that he will take any risk in the struggle for internal party majorities, practically declares war on the chancellor and on parts of his party. Whoever can afford to do that must feel very strong indeed, considering that it isn't just the grassroots of the southwestern SPD which applauds when the social-liberal policy of Bonn is shown to lack credibility but that even party boss Willy Brandt accuses the U.S. Government of foolish things on the eve of the NATO conference, of all times. We can understand Eppler: his risk is not that great--but ours is.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE comments: Eppler's clear statement in Aalen that the SPD cannot in the long run be for and against counterarming provides an occasion for the Bonn party leadership to come out more clearly for counterarming, for our state's external security.

Party Chairman Brandt already has missed his chance--he called the Aalen decision against counterarming an important and weighty contribution. Such sentimental hollowness is his contribution toward a vital issue and the question of survival for western Germany. For the time being, nothing will change outwardly. Both Schmidt and Genscher deem counterarming necessary and they will stick to their guns. But how long will they be able to convert this conviction into policies?

SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG states: After the way in which the land party congress in Aalen proceeded, the SPD will not get any help even from interpretative tricks such as those which Federal Minister Hauff and Egon Bahr, for example, still tried several weeks ago in order to pass off the Executive Board's motion, now turned into a decision of the land's party, as a success of and support for the security policy line of the Federal Government.

By his orderly retreat, Hauff has made it plain that if it isn't the decision proper, then it is at least one of its potential interpretations that is at odds with the policy of the Bonn coalition government.

The STUTTGART ZEITUNG writes: The appearance of the [Federal Government] ministers was probably planned long ago and wasn't the consequence of Eppler's big words. For several months now, Schmidt has had to observe how the compromises on nuclear energy--now in the case of the counterarming issue--cease to be worth the paper on which they are printed. Barely adopted, they are being immediately interpreted as it suits the concept of the respective wings of the party. The chancellor, who is aware that (?there is) confidence in the Social Democrats' being able to continue to govern this way, now seeks a showdown rather than a compromise with the Eppler wing.

Freiburg's BADISCHE ZEITUNG advocates: Eppler made it absolutely clear in Aalen that he proposed to use the guideline motion adopted by the Baden-Wuerttemberg comrades with a vast majority as a lever at the Munich federal level party congress in 1982 to overthrow the SPD's approval of the dual decision. The chancellor's slight majority at the 1979 party congress in Berlin is to be turned into an Eppler majority in Munich. In his rigorousness, Eppler doesn't seem to be disconcerted either by the fact that the text of the Aalen decision was actually phrased as a compromise for advocates and opponents of the NATO decision or by the warning of his former disciple and present successor, Ulrich Lang, that the social-liberal Federal Government might fall apart over the NATO decision and that this might also spell the end of the peace policy of that coalition on the whole.

The daily DIE WELT states: What is noteworthy is the change of mind of some members of the Federal Government. Weeks ago, they interpreted the Baden-Wuerttemberg guideline motion as a success, namely, as a confirmation of the decision of the SPD federal level congress in Berlin, which had been made just before the 1979 NATO meeting. But now, Federal Transport Minister Volker Hauff repudiates the motion which he originally approved. Obviously, Hauff has failed to comprehend right away what the draft motion he helped author really meant--an instrument that may turn against the declared policy of the party and of the Federal Government.

BREMER NACHRICHTEN editorializes: What the Baden-Wuerttemberg SPD, which has deteriorated to relative insignificance under its former Land Chairman Erhard Eppler, announced on the NATO dual decision this weekend is reminiscent of shadow boxing rather than of objective discussion. According to the Baden-Wuerttemberg SPD, it is necessary to ascertain whether the business basis for the decision of the Berlin party congress, at which the SPD approved the dual decision in 1979, has ceased to exist and whether a revision of the decision is necessary. It may be that things are always moving, especially in politics. But it is also true that the starting situation of the NATO dual decision was the intention to force the Soviet Union to negotiate. Yet, these negotiations haven't taken place to this day.

The Leutkirch SCHWAEBISCHE ZEITUNG concludes: What becomes discernible behind all the revelations of Aalen is a mixture of anti-Americanism and unilateral disarmament readiness, perhaps even pacifism, the attempt to unite social democracy and the so-called new peace movement. Should this end up on the opposition bench in Bonn, this would be quite in line with the cut of a man who never thought much of public offices and had no success when he held them. What is worse is that the new course was kept hidden from the citizens in the election campaigns since 1979, a game of deceit which is depressing because a man wanting to live a life of integrity, can't toy with [peoples'] confidence.

PCI'S BERLINGUER ADDRESSES PSI PARTY CONGRESS

LD040957 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 24 Apr 81 pp 1, 16

[Text] The following is the text of the speech delivered by Comrade Enrico Berlinguer at the PSI Congress in Palermo [on 23 April]

Dear comrades, I would like to convey the PCI's greetings and good wishes to you all, delegates and guests, at this 42d national congress, to its chairman and to all socialist comrades in the factories, rural districts and cities throughout Italy who are following the work of this congress with passionate interest--work which all Italian Communists are following with equal attention. I would like to convey special greetings to the Sicilian Socialist comrades who, together with the communists, are now being called upon to continue the Sicilian workers' great traditions of struggle against the Mafia and against all arbitrary actions so as to free Sicily from all forms of oppression and violence.

Relations between the Italian Socialists and Communists have experienced ups and downs and have often been difficult. This has been the case recently, which confirms that the different parliamentary stance of our two parties--which in principle, however, we do not regard as impossible--is now leading to considerable difficulties and tensions in our relations. But the difficulties in our relations have not prevented the PSI and PCI from waging great battles together for peace, democracy and for the working classes. Nor are they preventing them even now from cooperating usefully in many regions, provinces and communes and in a series of mass associations and organizations. In addition, it has not prevented them even now from fighting from the same positions--as Comrade Craxi's speech shows--in the referendum battles and, especially, in the most crucial battle against the annulment of the abortion law.

The overall experience of our relations has also demonstrated, however, that when the always explicable and legitimate difference in political and ideological stance becomes conflict and division, neither of the two parties obtains any lasting advantage--and what suffers is democracy, which is weakened, and the whole workers movement in its struggle for progress toward socialism.

You and we have been destined for that objective. And this objective--socialism--must not vanish from our outlook. We must not regard it as old fashioned, as something to be set aside. We are telling ourselves that, too. We are doing so not only because the socialist ideal generally constitutes the deepest innermost reason which prompts the choice of specific political activity in the ranks of our party and yours, but also and most importantly because the facts we witness to, our environment, the problems assailing us in Italy, Europe and the world, the need to defend and develop the democratic institutions themselves and our freedom, all require, here in Italy and in the West, that we hold fast to the typical values of socialism (social justice, solidarity) and that we really follow the path of socialism.

Is this not the real response--demanding, but historically necessary--that we are required to make to a rightwing offensive which, from the present U.S. administration to the conservative governments and reactionary parties of Europe, is trying to make the workers pay for a solution to the economic crisis, to make the workers movement retreat and to inflict a heavy defeat on its parties? Is this not also the real response that we must make to all the forces trying to extinguish in the people's masses and especially among the young every ideological spark and all confidence in the transformation of society, thus nurturing skepticism, the loss of all prospects and resignation to the status quo?

I would like to add that, precisely by specifically advancing socialism--a new kind of socialism based on democracy and freedom--here in Italy and the West, we can contribute to tackling the real issues, to making more influential and more incisive the criticism aimed at transcending socialism as it has hitherto been realized in various countries of Eastern Europe and the world. Our party has been involved in this criticism for some time, in the forms consistent with its autonomous beliefs, its individual theoretical formulations and its view of the various phases of history and of the gains of the workers and socialist movement worldwide ever since its origins.

The pointer to what we call a "third way" to socialism is no intellectualist and propagandist discovery; nor is it something midway between the Eastern bloc and Western bloc regimes. It is the quest for an effective solution to the new problems of the present phase having modern Western societies, to safeguard and develop their gains, which have made so much of their history glorious and which are now threatened by the menaces and dangers of regression, dehumanization and decline.

The "third way" is therefore a solution which, just as it cannot repeat here in the West the experiences and orders of the Eastern bloc, must necessarily transcend the limits to the typical solutions of the European social democracies which are now, through no coincidence, experiencing a difficult and tumultuous phase which we, as a force different from them, are watching in an attempt to rally all efforts of research and initiative moving toward regeneration and toward a more resolute and committed struggle against the conservative and rightwing parties and for thorough structural reforms, such as the struggle being waged by the British Laborites, for instance.

Certain experiences, such as our experience within the European Parliament or the recent Madrid meeting of research institutes and political representatives of certain West European socialist, social democratic and communist parties, demonstrate that on these topics there can be constructive dialogues and convergences which, however, still remain to be followed up by joint initiatives and actions. What a great deal could be done by a West European workers movement which, without challenging the individual characteristics and autonomy of its various members, acted harmoniously in the fields of industrial agricultural and particularly labor and employment policy, as well as in the field of international relations.

In Italy, too, the entire workers and people's movement, in its political and trade union expressions, is being subjected to an offensive designed to provide a rightwing solution to the very grave crisis which has been affecting us for years. Such a solution would reduce or eliminate democratic and trade union powers and rights, such as the right to strike, which the workers attained through years and years of struggle and sacrifices--in short, such a solution would drive back and subdue the leftwing forces as a whole, thus paving the way for a conservative or even reactionary regime.

We believe that the Italian workers movement and the leftwing, people's and democratic forces as a whole have sufficient strength not only to repel these attacks and to prevent such an outcome but also to control the crisis, to surmount it and to provide an advanced and leftwing solution to it. Of course, there are several causes of the crisis, among which we certainly do not underestimate the international ones. But here at home, too, there is also a political cause--the main cause--which is specific to Italy and which demands a specific response. This cause lies in the DC's power system, its governing methods and its occupation of the state.

When our party made the proposal of a democratic alternative government, it posed to all the parties the very issue of eliminating this situation which, in the final analysis, lies at the root of all the inefficiencies damaging the entire economic and production process, social life and the state, thus creating the mistrust which worries all of us so much and which the citizens feel increasingly toward the parties and the institutions.

This is the political cause that must be eliminated. Unless the country is freed of the burden of the DC power system, it will become increasingly difficult to work to impart efficiency to public administrations and a breathing space and future prospects to economic life, to counter corporativism, to contain corruption, to effectively combat the Mafia, violence and terrorism, to restore the citizens' trust, and to secure from the nation the necessary efforts for it to recover--efforts which are only possible if based on the principle of equality and if guided by a government enjoying sufficient prestige.

Some people might say--and indeed have said--that we communists were somehwat slow in presenting our proposal of a democratic alternative government. Perhaps so. But we really do not consider this a valid reason for refraining from action to realize that proposal. At this somber time, bristling with dangers, the country has a greater need than ever for the leftwing, people's and democratic forces to state their objective clearly and to act resolutely to attain it.

Meanwhile, as you know, we have pointed to the need to replace the present government. It would be insincere of us not to mention this issue, too. But why have we raised it? Perhaps because we like playing the overthrowers of governments? No, that is not our job. And this was not our original aim with respect to the Forlani government. Subsequently, however, this government demonstrated actions and shortcomings which, in our opinion, showed that it is incapable of controlling, much less surmounting, the crisis. And it seems to us that, by allowing this government to continue, not only would we not be paving the way to an improvement, a time of reforms and regeneration, but we would be moving toward a deterioration, because tensions and splits among the people's masses would be exacerbated, the DC would not be encouraged by make any changes, and the dangers of a rightward shift would increase.

If it is agreed that this government is not irreplaceable and that it does not represent the only solution that can prevent what we believe can and must be prevented--namely the fourth premature dissolution of Parliament--we communists, for our part, have made our proposal; the democratic alternative government.

Is this proposal of ours not considered immediately feasible? In that case, if we resolve the dilemma of "either this government or early elections," the proposal of a different government solution--different both from our proposal and from the present government--must be made by someone else. And in this connection we have stated and we now reassert that we are willing to assess calmly any hypotheses that may be suggested. What we do not understand is the de facto freezing of the status quo, the playing for time for no certain purpose, while the country's general situation is deteriorating every day.

As far as we are concerned, we have taken an initiative. We believe that the time has come for all leftwing and people's forces everywhere, irrespective of their position, to take political initiatives that will set the situation moving again. When we say this we are looking principally at you, the socialist comrades, and your party.

As you see, comrades, I have presented our viewpoints frankly, in an attempt to highlight, amid the various topics of discussion, the things that constitute the political nub of the present situation.

I hope that the spirit of my remarks will clearly reveal our sincere desire and our profound concern for an improvement in the climate and in relations between our parties, so that the Italian workers movement and the entire left can find in the PSI and the PCI two forces which--each with its own characteristics and autonomy--will fulfill the irreplaceable role which they are called on to perform in defense of democracy and for the socialist transformation of our country.

PCI AIDE DESCRIBES U.S. VISIT, OVERTURES TO PSI

LD051039 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 19-20 Apr 81 p 2

[Lucio Caracciolo undated interview with PCI Directorate member Luciano Barca: "Leftwing Agreement Against DC Power"]

[Text] Rome--"The name. Yes, what makes the Americans most mistrustful of the PCI is its name. The word 'communist' is enough to evoke images of the Cold War for them. Of course, many Americans are acquainted with our individuality, our anomaly, but there is an underlying Manichaean attitude; whose side are you on; are you with the Russians or with us? And if you are independent of Moscow why do you not set up a kind of Eurocommunist international, separate from the Warsaw bloc communist parties? Otherwise, how can you think of joining the government, how can you consider a PCI defense minister with access to NATO secrets?"

Luciano was the first Italian Communist leader to visit Reagan's America. Of course, he did not visit the State Department or the Pentagon, which are off limits for a communist, whether heretic or orthodox, but he did visit the temples of the intelligentsia, ranging from Boston's Center of European Studies to Yale's Department of Political Sciences and the Harvard Business School's Council on International Affairs. In public debates and informal meetings with political scientists, sociologists and economists, Barca discussed everything, noting the great interest that exists in the United States in topics such as Eurocommunism or the PCI's economic policy--"everything," Barca pointed out, "except Afghanistan and the DC."

[Question] Why this silence on what are two key topics?

[Answer] As far as the Afghan invasion is concerned, the lack of interest can only be attributed to the Manichaean tendency which I mentioned. Basically, in the preception of the division of the world between the two superpowers, Afghanistan, unlike Poland, is regarded by the Americans as in some way within the Soviet sphere of influence, and the Red Army's intervention can fall within the rules of the game.

[Question] What about the blackout on the DC?

[Answer] In five public talks and several informal conversations nobody ever asked me anything about the DC. At first I attributed this to an oversight, then I became surprised and asked an American professor to explain it to me. You see, he told me, we do not regard the DC as a party. As far as we are concerned, it is the government itself, the Italian state. Therefore any question that we ask about Italy is a question about the DC.

[Question] Deputy Barca, it is precisely this idenitifcation of the DC with the state--which has become current in the United States, too--that was the target of the "Salerno swing."

Now, to return to domestic polemics, is it true that the PCI Directorate document published yesterday modifies and attentuates that swing, inasmuch as you are adopting a less intransigent stance toward the DC and trying to reestablish an understanding with [PSI Secretary] Craxi?

[Answer] I do not regard it as a modification or attenuation of the swing. We had already stated clearly that we do not consider this government even a valid interlocutor for the opposition. We reassert our proposal of a democratic alternative, with a friendly and specific plea to the PSI to declare its opinion on this proposal, leaving aside both its own prejudices and its endorsement of the DC's prejudices. On the other hand, we are willing to take into account changes and improvements that enable us and the workers movement to conduct a dialogue with a valid interlocutor.

[Question] Does that mean that you would support a different, a better government, even without belonging to it?

[Answer] A distinction must be drawn between governments with regard to which we are willing to modify this kind of opposition, and governments with regard to which we are willing to grant our backing and of which we would have to form a decisive part.

[Question] Would a Socialist-led government prompt you to adopt a different stance, a milder form of opposition?

[Answer] I believe it is too early to talk about government formulas from whatever viewpoint. What is to be hoped is that the PSI can extricate itself as soon as possible from the submissiveness toward the DC power system instilled in it by a certain conception of governability and by its acceptance of anticommunist prejudice, as far as central government is concerned.

[Question] But is there a desire on your part to reach an understanding with the Socialists, with Craxi?

[Answer] I believe that every democrat who is aware of the degree of gravity which the complex Italian crisis has reached must not only hope for greater leftwing unity but must work for it, with the aim of making possible a thorough change in the country's course and political leadership, In any case, you cannot view the issue of relations with the Socialists in a manner divorced from a consideration of the prospects and of a dialogue with the PSI on our proposal of a democratic alternative.

[Question] So you are asking the PSI to state its opinion of the democratic alternative. But what does this proposal mean, and with which forces and which allies do you want to realize it?

[Answer] The democratic alternative can be built with the forces that exist in the country, starting with the request that the DC provide what the PCI granted in 1976-77 in the face of a dramatic crisis. But the power axis needs to be substantially modified; with a view to facilitating the end of the identification of the DC with the state which we mentioned earlier. I would like to point out that our proposal originated as an alternative to the DC power system and stemmed from the eruption of the moral issue and, in connection with the earthquake, from the issue of the inefficiency of the public administration and its instruments. Well, both issues have now regained sensational prominence and now affect very delicate bodies. This confirms the full validity and absolute need for what we have proposed.

GENERAL, POLICEMAN GUNNED DOWN IN MADRID

LD04132 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] General Andres Gonzalez del Suso and national policeman Ignacio Garcia Garcia were killed this morning in an attack in Hermosilla Street, Madrid. According to the Madrid civil government, two people carried out the attack. One of them, whose identity is not known, is undergoing surgery at Madrid Provincial Hospital, while the second has taken refuge inside a subway station. Police are attempting to capture him. The bodies of the general and the national policeman are in the Provincial Hospital. The ministers of defense and the interior, the army and air force chiefs of staff, the president of the Union of the Democratic Center, and other civilian and military authorities have arrived at the hospital.

GRAPO Responsible for Killings

NC041028 Paris AFP in English 1023 GMT 4 May 81

[Excerpt] Madrid, 4 May (AFP)--Leftist extremists shot and killed a Spanish Army general and his military bodyguard (eds: correct) in central Madrid today, and almost simultaneously machine-gunned two paramilitary Civil Guards to death in Barcelona, the Interior Ministry announced.

The ministry said the attacks were carried out by different units of GRAPO, the outlawed October 1 revolutionary anti-fascist groups, which had claimed responsibility for the slayings of two generals in Spain last year.

Brigadier General Andres Gonzalez Suso, 72, commander of Spain's coastal artillery, was shot in the head and died today on the way to a Madrid hospital.

First reports said one of the gunmen in Madrid was killed in a shootout that followed the attack on the general, who until last year had been chief press aide at the Defense Ministry, but officials later announced that only the general and the soldier accompanying him had died. Officials said three people were wounded including one of the attackers who was taken to hospital in a very serious condition.

ETA Leader Involved

NC041245 Paris AFP in English 1233 GMT 4 May 81

[Excerpts] Madrid, 4 May (AFP)--Gunmen killed a Spanish Army general and a policeman in Madrid and two Civil Guards in Barcelona today.

The Ministry of the Interior blamed the assassinations on the left-wing October 1 anti-fascist revolutionary group (GRAPO). One of its members, Cerdan Calixto, was identified by police as one of the two Barcelona killers.

But reports said that one of General Andres Gonzalez Suso's assassins, who was surrounded by police in a garage and seriously wounded before being arrested was Manuel Angel Apalategui, a leader of the Military Wing of the Basque separatist organization ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty].

Senior military officers and politicians went to the hospital where the bodies had been taken. They included Defence and Interior Ministers Alberto Oliart and Juan Jose Roson, and Air Force Chief of Staff General Alfaro.

Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo was also due at the hospital after his return today from a private visit to Lisbon, official sources said.

In Barcelona the Civil Guards, one of them a sergeant, were shot outside a bar and died immediately.

The weapons used in both cases were the favourite arm of GRAPO, which has been responsible for some 50 assassinations since it first appeared in October 1975. It is on the far left of the political spectrum--it considers the Spanish Communist Party "bourgeois"--but its aims are obscure.

The attacks come at a time of renewed rumours of another military coup in Spain, denied on Saturday by Mr Calvo-Sotelo, two days after security was stepped up at barracks in Madrid. Leave for officers was canceled, guards doubled and vigilance increased in measures due to last until Wednesday.

Leaders Express Condolences

LD041342 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 May 81

[Summary] King Juan Carlos visited Madrid military hospital earlier today, where the body of General Gonzalez Suso was taken after this morning's terrorist attack. The king expressed his condolences to the general's family. Afterwards, the king went to the police station, where the body of a policeman, who was also killed in the attack, is laying in the specially set up chapel of rest.

Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo also expressed his sorrow to the general's family following his return from a visit in connection with this attack. Calvo-Sotelo said that on this occasion the army has been the institution to be struck by terrorists, but both the army and the government are ready to wage a long struggle against terrorism.

PSOE TO PUSH FOR BROAD MAJORITY GOVERNMENT

LD040807 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 28 Apr 81 p 13

[Text] The Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Federal Executive Committee has issued a communique stating that the policy of "consultation" maintained with the government has not produced the desired results, and so the Socialists emphasize the need for a government with a broad majority. With respect to NATO, the PSOE demands a referendum, and it states that the socioeconomic situation is continuing to deteriorate.

Madrid, 27 Apr--The PSOE Federal Executive Committee held a meeting today. The general political situation was debated during it, and the following official comminque was issued as a summary of the debate:

Spain is continuing to experience a grave political, social and economic situation which we have not succeeded in surmounting over the last 2 months. In order to tackle it responsibly, the PSOE has proposed the formation of a government with a broad parliamentary and social majority, which with an agreed program of limited duration could surmount the enormous existing difficulties along a path of progress.

In light of the Union of the Democratic Center minority government's rejection, the PSOE has declared itself prepared to find, together with the government, solutions to the most urgent state issues which are essential for the consolidation of democracy: democratization of the state apparatus, the economic crisis and unemployment, building the state of the autonomies, public order and freedoms and foreign policy.

As we already pointed out at the time, the so-called "policy of consultation" is a poor substitute for the necessary government with a broad majority, since it creates confusion in the sphere of responsibilities and hampers supervision of the executive power.

The PSOE Federal Executive Committee finds that this policy of consultation has so far not produced the desired results, and this necessitates clarifying the following points:

Clarifying Points

1. The autonomy issue is following the course envisaged at the meetings with the government. We Socialists hope to promote its development stringently, once a method for tackling the building of the state of the autonomies has been agreed.

2. The minister of territorial administration's statements on possible amendments to the electoral legislation are absolutely inconsistent with the viewpoints on this matter held by our party.

3. The socioeconomic problem is continuing to deteriorate without a consistent and effective policy for tackling the priority aim--the struggle against unemployment--being noted on the part of the government. The situation in some Spanish regions--in particular, Andalusia and Extremadura--is reaching such a degree of deterioration that it requires immediate measures on the part of the government.

Industrial and energy policy remains without clear guidelines, yet measures have been adopted such as the establishment of the National Hydrocarbons Institute, outside the scope of the National Institute of Industry, which means the break up of that body, as well as the reindustrialization decree, which could create greater confusion in economic policy.

Referendum on NATO

4. The government has inopportunely revived the issue of NATO in a manner disrespectful toward Spanish citizens. The prime minister's assertion that the whole of the armed forces are in agreement with this policy appears frivolous to us. In any event, it is the citizens as a whole who should decide on such a crucial issue as multilateral military commitment, either through a referendum or at the next election, when this issue will be the subject of public debate. In the PSOE executive committee's opinion, the contrary would represent proof of the congress' fear to submit this grave decision to deliberation by the people, as well as a clear reversal of priorities with respect to Spain's needs.

The PSOE Federal Executive Committee shares with the rest of democratic opinion the unease with respect to the lack of firmness toward those involved in actions against democracy and its institutions.

Last, the PSOE once more reaffirms its policy of meticulously negotiating those issues on whose resolution the future of Spanish democracy depends.

SAUDI ARABIA'S KING KHALID TO VISIT 15-28 JUNE

LD041136 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] King Khalid of Saudi Arabia will pay an official visit to Spain from 15 to 28 June 1981, according to a communique issued by the diplomatic information office.

DENMARK

LD041319 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 1 May 81 p 15

[Text] In February 1982, Greenland will hold a referendum on its membership of the EEC, and if the Greenland voters decide to leave the EEC, this could happen on 1 January 1984.

There would be a large number of procedural questions surrounding a withdrawal, but after initial government negotiations with the Greenland Government yesterday, Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen said that the government would accept any Greenland decision, and no one would obstruct it--no matter what it was. Anker Jorgensen would prefer to see Greenland continue as an EEC member, but both the Danish prime minister and Greenland Government Chairman Jonathan Motzfeldt gave assurances that possible future withdrawal would not affect Greenland's union with Denmark.

Minister for Greenland Affairs Tove Lindbo Larsen also took part in yesterday's meeting, which will be followed by others.

Withdrawal from the EEC would give Greenland a number of economic problems, and Anker Jorgensen did not wish to give an advance guarantee of Danish grants to replace the present EEC grants. Jonathan Motzfeldt said that alternative income could be won from the sale of fisheries licenses.

"There will probably be a public debate in Denmark on Greenland's relationship to the EEC, but the matter should be as far as possible an internal Greenlandic affair, and we must respect Greenland's decision," Anker Jorgensen said.

FINLAND

PRIME MINISTER KOIVISTO ON TREATY WITH USSR

LD050951 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 3 May 81 p 12

[Excerpt] According to Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto, there is absolutely no reason to raise doubts about Finland's foreign policy course. The prime minister said in his 1 May speech in Pori that a lively debate had developed around the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty with the Soviet Union, "although nothing new has happened, and no new interpretations of it are needed."

The friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty is a good treaty as it is; at most we should perhaps discuss the question of when and for how long we should propose that its period of validity be extended, Koivisto said.

According to the prime minister, the treaty is a whole from which no single part can be detached or "made light of."

"The debate on the treaty's military articles gives the impression that we are already in the trenches and are about to pull something over our heads in expectation of the first blows. But before that we still have many battles to win or lose."

It is in line with President Urho Kekkonen's "active neutralist thinking" to strive to influence developments in the world; for our fate is decided there too, Koivisto said. It is important to work for international understanding, detente and arms limitation lest international relations deteriorate to such an extent that a military attack on the Soviet Union through Finland becomes a real possibility.

In the international section of his speech, Prime Minister Koivisto spoke in praise of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's peace program promulgated at the CPSU Party Congress. Soviet readiness to extend the confidence-building measures to the whole of the Soviet Union's European territories on the basis of reciprocity should be seen, Koivisto said, as a concession in principle and a clear expression of the Soviet desire for peace. Koivisto also said that too much time should not be spent pondering the question of to what extent the Soviet proposals were determined by tactical considerations. Growing and increasingly expensive rearmament in the world cannot be in the interests of any country.

The prime minister also spoke positively about President Kekkonen's contributions to foreign affairs. "The fact that Finland's relations with the Soviet Union today are so versatile and fruitful is to a large extent the result of the tireless work done by the president. Under the president's leadership, Finland's international position has continued to grow stronger, and this has helped to give credibility to Finland's endeavors for peace and disarmament in international forums.

SWEDEN

LD041038 Stockholm International Service in English 1830 GMT 4 May 81

[Excerpt] The big topic of the day, as we heard in the news, is the government crisis here in Sweden. It is now a fact. Despite a week of trying to persuade the conservatives to remain in the government, Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin had to see his precarious three-party nonsocialist coalition break up. Conservative leader [and Minister of Economy] Gosta Bohman and the other conservative ministers told a press conference Monday evening that they were leaving the government and were recommending that the prime minister offer the resignation of the entire government. Bohman spoke of broken promises and the lack of a firm policy as the reasons why the conservatives took such a serious step as to break up the nonsocialist government for the second time.

Further Details

LD042322 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 2130 GMT 4 May 81

[Excerpt] The second nonsocialist three-party government in Sweden collapsed today when the eight ministers of the Moderate Coalition Party, led by party leader Gosta Bohman, left the government. The Moderates, who do not want to accept the agreement of the Center and Liberal Parties with the Social Democrats over a tax reform, stressed that Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin [words indistinct] must submit the resignation of the entire government.

At a press conference late this evening, Prime Minister Falldin did not, however, give any immediate information on how the government crisis is to be solved. Falldin [words indistinct] wants to have a few days to consider the situation. He referred to the present situation in the labor market, where the salaried employees in the private sector have rejected a pay offer and where a strike and lockout are possible.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN NORDBECK RESIGNS

LD050727 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 30 Apr 81 p 6

[Erik Liden report]

[Text] The defense committee's work will be made more difficult because of the sudden resignation of its chairman, Director General Gunnar Nordbeck. In combination with the general political climate it could mean that the committee's final recommendations will be delayed.

The recommendations have been promised for 1 November so that the government will be able to draft the 1982 defense bill in good time before the Riksdag debate in May 1982.

Defense Minister Eric Kronmark (Moderate Coalition Party) has had problems in the past with the post of chairman of the defense committee. When Gunnar Nordbeck was appointed director general of the National Board of Economic Defense in 1979 he wanted to leave the committee after it had presented its first set of recommendations.

After a 2-month search for a suitable candidate, Kronmark was forced to plead with Nordeck to remain. When the defense committee was appointed in 1978, Nordbeck was an under secretary at the Defense Ministry, a post he left when the Liberal Party minority government took office in October 1978.

Why is he now leaving perhaps the most important defense committee since World War II only 6 months before its final recommendations are published?

"I have found that I cannot be chief of economic defenses and at the same time assess its role in the total defense framework. When the economic defense board was told by the government last fall to evaluate a reduction in the levels of economic defenses the workload of the board increased at the same time as my deputy, Per Borg, was appointed to another position.

"Despite statements from the Riksdag Defense Committee that funds for economic defenses should only be reduced temporarily, the reductions are continuing. This has made my role of sitting on two chairs simultaneously even more complicated. I have informed the defense minister of my intention to leave the defense committee in good time."

Several important questions must be decided before the committee's final recommendations this fall. The system of price regulation, that is compensation for inflation, must be assessed, the defense forces' peace time organization discussed, the Viggen's successor decided on and the Swedish commander in chief's 5-year program plans studied. For this reason, the appointment of an effective chairman is an urgent matter. The problems have not shrunk since 1979 and the government crisis does not make the likelihood of a swift decision any greater. At present, there are no candidates for the vacant chairmanship.

GDR'S FISCHER ARRIVES IN STOCKHOLM FOR VISIT

LD041406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1350 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Stockholm, 4 May (ADN correspondent)--GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer, arrived in Stockholm this afternoon for an official visit. He was invited by Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten who cordially welcomed his guest at Arlanda Airport.

Fischer, Ullsten Hold Talks

LD042334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1551 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Stockholm, 4 May (ADN)--Talks between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and his Swedish counterpart, Ola Ullsten, began in Stockholm this afternoon. Oskar Fischer explained the decisions of the 10th congress aimed at securing peace and detente and the GDR's contribution to the common peace program of the socialist states.

Both sides agreed that decisive measures on the part of the peoples and their governments are needed against a further aggravation of the international situation.

Also present at the talks on the current international situation, on questions of securing peace and disarmament in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and on bilateral relations were the GDR ambassador, Dr Wolfgang Kiesewetter, and Ambassador Peter Hintzmann, chief of the Northern Europe Department of the GDR Foreign Ministry.

Further Reportage

LD042336 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1857 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Stockholm, 4 May (ADN)--The Swedish and GDR foreign ministers, Ola Ullsten and Oskar Fischer, drew attention in Stockholm this evening to their countries' agreement on basic issues of preserving peace and to their fruitful and good-neighborly relations.

During a dinner in honor of Fischer, who has started an official visit of several days to Sweden, Ullsten stated that the talks begun during the afternoon "point in the direction of further consolidating the good relations between the GDR and Sweden. We have been able to establish how purposefully our two countries, despite their different social systems, are working for peaceful cooperation between all states and for measures to promote detente."

Regarding the Madrid [CSCE] meeting, Ola Ullsten stated that the two countries efforts "have an essentially common goal. We both wish for an important step to be accomplished in Madrid in the interests of increased security and disarmament in Europe. The Swedish Government is ready to approve a resolution on convening a European disarmament conference." Sweden and the GDR had a common interest in disarmament issues.

Ola Ullsten noted a continuous development in bilateral relations between the two states and stressed that Sweden was ready "to undertake joint efforts" with the GDR "to promote these relations even further."

Oskar Fischer thanked his host for his friendly and good-neighborly reception. Meetings between the two countries' foreign ministers had become a good tradition and had "led to a fruitful dialogue on topical international problems. This is particularly important at present since the issue of preserving peace, international security and the ensuing international cooperation which affects everyone very deeply makes activities necessary," stated Fischer.

The talks which started during the afternoon "demonstrate a high degree of responsibility and substantial agreement on basic issues of preserving peace and further developing bilateral relations." Relations between the two states were the "implemented policy of peaceful coexistence" which served detente and countered confrontation, the GDR foreign minister stressed.

Fischer supported talks aimed at achieving agreements on limiting and reducing arms, particularly in the nuclear field. The approximate military strategic balance was of fundamental importance for the preservation of peace and for international cooperation. Any attempt to change these balances and to achieve military superiority must jeopardize peace and international security. "This is not the policy of the GDR nor of its allies," the minister stressed. The attitude of the Warsaw treaty state--underlined by unilateral reduction steps--should at long last be followed in the interests of the peoples by a corresponding attitude on the part of NATO. Fischer said he was satisfied at the fact "that Sweden and the GDR are working actively to bring about a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe."

Fischer supported a moratorium on the stationing of new, nuclear medium-range missiles which might form the start of an agreement on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons in Europe. "Political good sense and responsibility toward our present and future generations demand that political and military realities must be recognized in order for a new round of the nuclear weapons arms race in Europe to be prevented."

USSR SCIENTISTS INTERESTED IN SWEDISH PRODUCTIVITY

LD011027 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 28 Apr 81 p 33

[Kjell Dragnes report]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Apr--Soviet scientists showed great interest in Swedish experiences of measures for increasing industrial productivity at a symposium held in Odessa last week. The symposium was part of Swedish-Soviet economic cooperation at research level.

Increased productivity has been pointed out as a major factor for increased economic growth in the Soviet Union in the next 10 years. The new draft 5-year plan pointed out that 90 percent of economic growth must come from increased efficiency since the labor shortage will make itself more keenly felt as the eighties progress.

One of the Swedish lectures which attracted the greatest interest was about the so-called "Horndal effect." The equipment at the steel works in Horndal remained the same over a number of years, but productivity nevertheless increased by 3-4 percent per year, partly because of changes in ownership and market conditions.

The Swedish Employers Confederation's study of increased production in existing companies was also the subject of lively discussion. Both of these lectures are of interest to the Russians, who have problems in making their investment funds go far enough, at the same time as these funds have been spread over all too many projects. This has led to half-finished factories which are in existence a long time before they begin producing.

The Swedish symposium delegates were especially interested in Soviet experiences of energy and incomes and incomes equalization. Soviet participants strongly emphasized the importance of energy for increased production and stressed the crucial role of nuclear power in the energy balance.

Soviet studies of wage differences were also of interest. The Russians claim that it is not possible to pursue a policy of equalizing incomes. Increased material incentives, such as wage scales and bonuses, is one road to follow when trying to increase productivity.

Soviet researchers also claimed that state allowances and arrangements for income supplements are not a viable path. A society cannot survive if more than 25 percent of its households' disposable income comes from benefits, that is allowances, pensions and so on. In Sweden today this proportion is 35 percent.

The Swedish delegation's leader was Axel Iveroth, Private Commerce and Industry Federation International Council chairman, while the large Soviet delegation was led by Academy member Tigran Khachaturov. Plans were made to hold a new research symposium in Sweden next year when the topic will be factors for economic growth.

THATCHER AGAINST INCREASED IMMIGRATION QUOTAS

LD041355 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 4 May 81 p 7

[James Wightman report: "More Immigration Seen as a Threat by Mrs Thatcher"]

[Text] The prime minister declared in a BBC programme for ethnic minorities yesterday that race relations in Britain would suffer if the government increased its immigration quotas.

Said Mrs Thatcher: "So far, apart from the Bristol riots and Brixton riots, we have done extremely well and I want that to continue.

"But if we go on having more and more people in, then we should have trouble.

She mentioned two particular problems in face of the immigration rules being eased--unemployment and population density.

"We have two and a half million unemployed here and rising," stated the prime minister. "I do not think it is time to increase the number of people coming in.

"I do not think that would be good for anyone--for any of the people here, whatever their background, for any of the people searching for jobs, and I do not think it would be good for race relations."

Referring to the present quotas, Mrs Thatcher said: The numbers are going to go on increasing. In this country we are more densely populated already than in India. We simply cannot go on taking more people. We cannot. It is a matter of commonsense.

"But I do think everyone should accept it because otherwise we will have more problems with race relations. I do not want that in any way."

Speaking in the television programme for Asia viewers, Mrs Thatcher made statements similar to those she expressed to Mrs Gandhi, the Indian prime minister, who asked her in New Delhi recently for the immigration limits to be raised.

Mrs Thatcher appeared on the programme partly to seek to allay anxiety among Asians about the nationality bill currently passing through Parliament.

She stressed that the bill had not been introduced "on racial grounds at all."

But, again as she told Mrs Gandhi, she stated that every country must have the right to decide to whom it granted its citizenship.

In attempted reassurance of the Asia community, Mrs Thatcher said: "We live under one law. We are entitled to the protection of the police force. That law is administered wholly impartially. It is not different because of the colour of one's skin."

TELEGRAPH: IRA EXPLOITATION OF STRIKE FAILS

LD041551 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 2 May 81 p 18

[Editorial: "Ulster in Perspective"]

[Text] In several important respects, the IRA's exploitation of Sands's hunger strike has so far proved a resounding failure. In Ulster there have been demonstrations which have caused trouble to the security forces, but generally people have assembled in hundreds rather than in thousands as they used to.

This does not mean that the IRA will not succeed in achieving another outbreak of inter-sectarian violence within the next few weeks. But if it does so it will be by means of deliberate orchestration. The plans for which, as Mr Atkins has revealed, have already been made. This elaborate strategy would hardly have been necessary had Sands and his fellow hunger strikers made anything like the impact on Ulster that the IRA would have wished.

On Britain that impact has been even less impressive. The terrorists have kept their well-known friends and provided Mr Benn with another chance to emphasise his eccentricity, but the opposition as a whole has stood four-square behind the government's refusal to compromise. As for the outside world, its reactions have fallen far short of IRA expectations. A degree of interest from professional American agitators was inevitable, but President Reagan has resisted all pressure to induce him to intervene. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of the pope's decision to send an emissary to Ulster, it still appears that the primary purpose of that visit was not to extort concessions from the government but to dissuade the hunger strikers from suicide.

The danger is, of course, that the dramatic events of the last few weeks added to all that has gone before could make some faint hearts in Britain doubt whether Ulster is governable. The truth is that most of Ulster for most of the time is being governed in a peaceful and stable manner. Moreover, the consequences of abandoning this responsibility (prolonged anarchy in Ireland and a shattering triumph for terrorism within the United Kingdom) would be intolerable. If the IRA intensifies its campaign now, the most likely response from Britain is renewed determination to finish the job--by means more vigorous than have hitherto been used.

BRIEFS

UK-GDR COOPERATION AGREEMENT--London, 1 May (ADN)--A cooperation agreement in the fields of culture, education and science between the GDR and Great Britain for 1981 to 1983 was signed in London today by GDR Ambassador to Great Britain Martin Bierbach and the assistant under secretary of State in the British Foreign Office, Lord Lennox, on behalf of their governments. During the negotiations and at the signing, the representatives of the two governments expressed their satisfaction with the development of cultural-scientific relations. The agreement outlines new cooperation measures in the fields of culture, education and science. The two sides affirmed their confidence that this agreement will contribute to the further development of relations of peaceful coexistence between the GDR and Great Britain. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1913 GMT 1 May 81 LD]

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU EMPHASIZES U.S. ROLE IN CYPRUS

NC041724 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] President of the Republic Kiprianou has reiterated that the U.S. has an obligation and that it can play a serious role in convincing Turkey to alter its position on the Cyprus issue.

Speaking to a seven-member Greek-American Educational and Progressive Association [AHEPA] delegation in Cyprus to be briefed on the latest Cyprus developments, President Kiprianou stated that lack of progress in the inter-Cypriot dialogue is exclusively due to Turkey's intransigent position, which aims at a legalization and perpetuation of faits accomplis in Cyprus.

We, Kiprianou underlined, will never accept such a solution. We will continue our efforts toward a just and honorable solution with good will and determination. If such a solution is to be found, he added, there must be a radical change in Turkey's position, because fundamentally we are not negotiating with the Turkish Cypriots but with Ankara.

During the meeting, President Kiprianou briefed the delegation on the latest developments in the Cyprus issue and expressed the gratitude of the government and the people of Cyprus for AHEPA's support of the Cypriot cause.

The delegation also met with the Greek Cypriot negotiator at the inter-Cypriot talks, Mr Ioannidhis.

KIPRIANOU APPROVES APPOINTMENT OF ENVOY TO PRC

NC041102 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers met today under the chairmanship of President of the Republic Kiprianou and among other things approved the appointment of the republic's high commissioner in Australia, Konstandinos Mousioutas, as ambassador to China with Canberra as his residence. The PRC Government has given its consent for this accreditation.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM OMAN, UAE VISITS

NC041334 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1300 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis returned to Cyprus this afternoon upon conclusion of his official visits to Oman and the UAE. This morning, Rolandhis was received by UAE President Shaykh Al Nahayyan and conferred on the Cyprus issue as well as on various bilateral and international questions. Yesterday afternoon, Rolandhis met with the UAE deputy prime minister and the head of the president's office. During these meetings, they exchanged views on the further strengthening of bilateral relations and on practical fields.

MINISTER OF FINANCE RETURNS FROM HAVANA MEETING

NC041530 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Minister of Finance Avxendiou has returned to Cyprus after attending the second meeting of the Third World Economists Association in Havana. The meeting was attended by 600 delegates from 110 countries. The international economic crisis and its repercussions on the Third World were the topics of the meeting.

NATIONAL GUARD COMMANDER INAUGURATES ARMS PLANT

NC030655 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 3 May 81 p 1

[Report from "our correspondent"]

[Text] Limassol, 2 May--National Guard Commander Gen Ioannis Komninos inaugurated today a National Guard plant that will make all kinds of arms and spare parts, comparable to imported ones, for use by the National Guard.

Prayers were said by Metropolitan Khrisanthos of Limassol. The ceremony was attended by Bank of Cyprus Commissioner A. Patsalidhis, the district officer of Limassol, the mayor of Limassol and by other officials.

Speaking during the ceremony, General Komninos congratulated all those who had the idea to establish this plant.

DENKTAS WARNS OF AKEL INFLUENCE ON KIPRIANOU

NC040945 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 29 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] Nicosia (Special)--TFSC President Rauf Denktas has stated that the 12 September operation in Turkey has hindered certain dangerous movements in Cyprus and brought happiness to the Turkish Cypriot community.

In an exclusive statement to GUNAYDIN, Denktas drew attention to the fact that certain Turkish Cypriot organizations were collaborating with the Greek Cypriot communists. He added: "We must take a serious view of this eyewinking, handshaking and close collaboration with the Greek Cypriot communists. We must neither exacerbate nor underestimate the significance of these movements."

Denktas further stated that the AKEL communist party will support Kiprianou, who is a helpless leader, for another 5 years on condition that every decision taken will be in line with AKEL's wishes. He added: "Following the general elections to be held in the Greek Cypriot sector of the island, the communist AKEL party will continue to support Kiprianou from behind the scenes, and it will impose its will on him. The Soviet influence will then increase in Cyprus and an effort will be made to shift the Cyprus issue to an international arena. Moreover, the rightists and the leftists will be at each others' throats."

Denktas then stated that in view of these serious developments in Cyprus, the Turkish Cypriot community must remain loyal to its fatherland and nation and refrain from ideological views. He added that he was aware of the fact that a political party in the Turkish Cypriot side is pursuing a policy parallel to that of the Greek Cypriot communist party.

DENKTAS REITERATES NECESSITY FOR BIZONAL SOLUTION

TA041656 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the foundation of peace in Cyprus has been laid in a bizonal [last word in English] manner and that [words indistinct]. Replying to statements made by Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou during visits to various Greek Cypriot villages, Denktas said that the fact that the Turkish Cypriots are gathered in the north and the Greek Cypriots in the south is the result of the systematic Greek Cypriot pressure which lasted for many years.

Speaking at various Greek Cypriot villages, Kiprianou said that any solution that will obstruct the return of Greek Cypriots to their homes will not be acceptable and that the Turkish Cypriot community will be responsible for any impasse that might be reached at the intercommunal talks.

Denktas said that the Turkish Cypriot side is exerting efforts to rehabilitate those who have moved and secured all their rights and that it has no refugee problem. He added that no Turkish Cypriot will return to the life he was forced to live for 11 years. Denktas said that the Greek Cypriot administration, which declared itself the legitimate Government of Cyprus, which usurped the legitimate rights of the Turkish Cypriot people and which denied the cofounder status of the Turkish Cypriot community, will be responsible for an impasse at the intercommunal talks. Denktas added that a solution which takes into consideration the rights and status of the Turkish Cypriot community--cofounder of the Cyprus Republic--will be a (?honorable one). Denktas said: No one can deprive us of such a solution through word games. The actual plan of the Greek Cypriots is to bring the Cyprus problem to an international level and not to solve it in Cyprus. Those who think that they can solve the problem in accordance with their wishes once the problem is brought to the international level have been deceived. There are many reasonable people and countries. The Greek Cypriot leadership can not continue to deceive them all. They should not covet our territory and freedom.

In reply to a question concerning an arms factory built in the Greek Cypriot sector, Denktas said: They have built an arms factory in the Greek Cypriot sector. This is against the agreements. The necessary action will be taken on the issue. This is madness. It is a provocation that is difficult to forgive.

BAYRAK RADIO LIMITS BROADCASTS BECAUSE OF STRIKE

TA291053 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] The Bayrak Radio and Television [BRT] Union, Bay-Sen, is on strike today, except for broadcasting newscasts, because the union's problems are not being solved. The strike began at 0600 and will last until midnight. Only news bulletins will be broadcast on radio and television during that time.

Bay-Sen announced that the strike is being staged because its problems have been left unresolved for years; its members have not received their rights as Turkish Cypriot fighters, some of them were benefited from the civil law and some not and the BRT did not have legal status.

Bay-Sen said the BRT was the only establishment of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus to be so neglected.

The union asked for the people's tolerance and support for having had to silence the radio and television.

Meanwhile, the Federation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DEV-IS] issued a written press release announcing its support for Bay-Sen's strike. DEV-IS leader Hasan Sarica urged the speedy solution of Bay-Sen's problems.

BRIEFS

NO RAIF DENKTAS PARTY--Lefkosa [Nicosia] 28 April, (AA)--Raif Denktas, son of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus President Rauf Denktas, announced today that he has abandoned the idea of founding a new political party. After losing the primaries of the ruling National Unity Party of Rauf Denktas, Denktas Jr had announced a few days ago he would set up a new party opposing his father's. But he told a press conference today the Turkish Cypriot political scene was "not large enough to accommodate two Denktas's."
[Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1603 GMT 28 Apr 81 TA]

RALLIS RECALLS MITSOTAKIS TO ATHENS FOR TALKS

NC042138 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis today communicated by telephone with Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis, who is in Rome attending the NATO spring conference.

Mitsotakis is now due to return to Athens tomorrow to brief the prime minister on the talks he has had in Rome, particularly those with the U.S. secretary of state and the Turkish foreign minister.

On Wednesday, the foreign minister will depart for West Germany.

PAPANDREOU SPEAKS ON RETURN FROM TALKS IN BULGARIA

NC302024 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Papandreou, leader of the main opposition party and PASOK chairman, returned from Sofia today at the conclusion of his visit to Bulgaria at the personal invitation of State Council Chairman Zhivkov, with whom he had talks. Papandreou was received at Ellinikon airport by Alevras, PASOK parliamentary spokesman, deputies and movement cadres.

Speaking to journalists, Papandreou said:

[Begin recording] I return from Bulgaria with true feelings of emotion for the love the political leadership and the people have toward our people. I am convinced after my 3-day visit that Greek-Bulgarian relations with truly constitute in the future a peace axis that will contribute to changing the Balkan Peninsula into a home of peace free of nuclear arms and missiles. I am also convinced that the exchange of experiences and scientific knowhow, in what concerns both our agricultural production and new industrial branches, will be mutually beneficial. I believe that the start of this cooperation opens tremendous possibilities for both countries, and we would like to hope this for all the Balkan states.

I carry the greetings of the State Council chairman to President Karamanlis and the Greek people. I am certain that the contacts State Council Chairman Zhivkov will have with President Karamanlis will extend even more the possibilities of cooperation that already exist.

[Question] When will these contacts be held?

[Answer] In Rhodes at the end of May. [end recording].

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HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION REJECTS HAUGHEY APPEAL

LD061217 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 6 May 81 p 2

[Alan Osborn dispatch: "Haughey Plea Rejected"]

[Text] Brussels--The European Commission for Human Rights rejected yesterday the call by Mr Haughey, Irish Prime Minister, for an urgent recommendation on the conditions of prisoners in Northern Ireland's jails. The Commission said it had "no jurisdiction to consider any situation or make any recommendations without being seized of an application brought before it under the relevant provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights."

Noting that Robert Sands, the leading hunger striker and recently elected MP, who died early yesterday, had not associated himself with the application made to the commission by his sister, the Commission said it considered there was "no application before it by Robert Sands." It added: "Neither is the Commission at present seized of an application by or on behalf of any other prisoner in the Maze prison which would enable it to act within the framework of the convention."

Separately yesterday the Socialist group in the European Parliament claimed that both the British Government and the IRA could and should have acted to prevent Sand's death." The Socialists also said that the IRA could have persuaded Sands to end his hunger strike.

EC COMMISSION SEEKS JAPANESE AUTO EXPORT CURBS

OW061327 Tokyo KYODO in English 1251 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Brussels, 6 May (KYODO)--The European Community (EC) commission decided at a regular meeting held in Strasbourg, Wednesday to ask Japan to curb its automobile exports to Europe.

A spokesman said the EC commission would make a concrete proposal to a council meeting of EC foreign ministers scheduled for May 18 and 19 on negotiations with Japan to conclude a similar restraint agreement as the one concluded last week between Japan and the United States to curb Japanese car exports to the United States.

However, the negotiations are expected to face difficulty since Japan is likely to resist voluntary controls on its car exports to all EC member countries because of strict import regulations on Japanese cars in Italy and France.

Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the EC Commission, had said Japan's self-restraint on its car exports to Europe would be able to solve the unsettled car export friction between Japan and Europe.

The decision came out of fears in Europe of a flood of Japanese cars diverted from the U.S. market as a result of the Japan-U.S. restraint agreement.

After Japan promised to curb exports to West Germany and three Benelux countries in Japan-EC high-level consultations last January, the EC Foreign Ministers' Council introduced the monitoring system on cars and two other import items from Japan last February.

IRANIAN STUDENTS' SITDOWN STRIKES CONTINUE

AU070738 [Editorial Report] Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German on 5 May carries a report stating that a group of 50 Iranian students are protesting by a sitdown strike at the Iranian Embassy--which started on Monday, 4 May--against the Iranian Government's blocking of money transfers to Austria from their families. The report is based on a press release by the students. The paper adds that the students had been "admitted to the embassy building on Monday morning without any difficulties" and that "it will depend on the ambassador how long the protest action will last," as he can ask Austrian authorities to evacuate the embassy building.

Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German on 7 May carries the following report, headlined "Sit-down Strikes in Vienna": "Groups of Iranian students, numbering 20-50, are currently holding sitdown strikes in three different places in Vienna--the Iranian Embassy, the Austrian Information Service for Development Policy and the Central Committee of the Austrian Students Association--to protest the blocking of money transfers for their studies from Iran.

"The demonstration at the embassy began as early as Monday and, according to a spokesman of the demonstrators, it is to continue. At the same time the representative of the Iranian students stressed the demonstrators' peaceful intentions."

IRAQI ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU061217 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 6 May 81 p 9

["Exclusive" DIE PRESSE report: "Iraq Seeks To Strengthen its Economic Cooperation With Austria"]

[Text] Vienna--A 14-member Iraqi delegation headed by State Secretary (Subhi Yassin), who is in charge of Iraqi industry and minerals, is at present in Vienna to sound out the possibilities for including Austrian firms on a larger scale in implementing the current Iraqi economic plan covering the period until 1985.

In addition to industry and agriculture, it is especially the Austrian building industry that is in the focus of the Iraqi guests' interest. They want to take advantage especially of Austrian building firms' experiences in hotel construction. Last year Austria imported 7 billion schillings worth of goods from Iraq, while exports to that Arab country merely amounted to 2.2 billion schillings. The import surplus largely results from oil imports.

FOREIGN MINISTRY 'DISARMAMENT AFFAIRS' SECTION

AU281321 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 28 Apr 81 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "GUD"]

[Text] Vienna--In view of the fact that military-technical problems are playing an increasingly important part in international relations, the Vienna Foreign Ministry is considering the establishment of a special section for disarmament affairs. The idea of a European disarmament conference, which was proposed by Moscow and is in principle supported by Vienna, also makes it necessary to keep Austrian diplomats up to date regarding modern arms technology. The establishment of a "missle section" was suggested at the ambassadors' conference that ended last weekend in Vienna. At this conference, 33 Austrian ambassadors posted in West and East Europe, the United States and at the United Nations, the European Community and the Council of Europe noted a general listlessness regarding the policy of detente, and reached agreement on measures for Austria's further integration in Europe. In this context, European transit traffic through Austria, and the country's trade deficit with the European Community, remain the two crucial problems for the Austrian Foreign Ministry.

BELGIUM

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES AFRICA, ARMS SALES

LD040815 Brussels LE SOIR in French 24 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] On Wednesday, at the end of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee meeting, Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb stated that Nguza Karl-I-Bond's resignation from his post as head of the Zairian Government had in no way altered relations between our country and Zaire. The Belgian government regards this resignation as a purely internal affair.

The minister specified that Mr Nguza's resignation was not discussed during the committee meeting and he added that Mr Nguza had entered Belgium in an entirely legal way and had not requested any special status.

In addition, Mr Nothomb stated that some of the seven points which the commission has to examine had been settled. The discussion on Belgium's African policy was concluded. The Saharan question was withdrawn from the agenda. The minister took the opportunity to recall that Belgium had adopted a neutral stance at the United Nations and had not come down on any side since it holds the view that it is up to the regional bodies and the OAU's African members to do so.

Finally at the committee meeting the minister gave three replies to questions on arms smuggling.

In a note on the export of arms and munitions which the foreign minister submitted to the parliamentary committee, he points out that there is a de facto balance between exports and imports. The government exercises its authority on exports in all cases, any deal being governed by an export license granted by the Economic Affairs Ministry, which can give an opinion on the appropriateness of the planned transaction. Each decision is based on a complex political choise whose rules cannot easily be codified. Other ministries, such as the Development Cooperation and Defense Ministries, may be involved in the consultations which might take place on that occasion. When there are differences of opinion the decision is taken by the Ministrial Foreign Policy Committee chaired by the prime minister.

A number of principles were defined in the note drawn up by the foreign minister:

Safeguarding the country's internal and external security involves maintaining arms production for the country's needs and the purchase of vital arms from other countries.

Maintaining a limitation on arms and ammunition sales to the governments of states with which Belgium has diplomatic relations and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

Protecting Belgium's economic interests and systematically discouraging the import and export of arms unless it is shown that the operation complements a Belgian export or creates work in the country.

Immediately suspending arms supplies to all countries launching a conflict with their neighbors.

The need to maintain commercial secrecy is recognized while accepting the principle of providing a limited parliamentary committee with regional statistics of Belgian arms exports. The Ministerial Committee for Economic Coordination should cooperate with the circles concerned to study the possibilities of readapting the industrial sectors involved in the production of defense equipment.

The examination of the transfer of technology on the basis of views put forward by the ministerial departments concerned will be continued, as will the Belgian Government's efforts to give the arms industry a European framework. Finally, the justice and middle class ministers will examine the status of the arms, manufacturing business.

GENSCHER, SCHMIDT VIEW ROME NATO MEETING

Genscher: Positive Result

DW061233 Baden Baden Suedwestfunk Network in German 1140 GMT 5 May 81

[Reporter Kusch interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is the outstanding result of this NATO council meeting in Rome, and how will it go on?

[Answer] I would like to cite three points. First, NATO has given a sign of its inner cohesion. Second, it has given a sign of its perseverance in continuing the agreed policy. Third, it has given a signal indicating the will to negotiate and to have talks with the Soviet Union. The American statements on the resumption of negotiations on medium-range arms this year were of decisive importance. I must tell you that I consider this NATO session significant and I positively assess the result of these very serious and intensive talks.

[Question] Did U.S. policy, or the concept of U.S. foreign policy, become clearer in this meeting?

[Answer] U.S. foreign policy is in a state of formulation. The important elements of this meeting have been outlined most precisely. My statement in the beginning that the principles of Western policy have been confirmed indicates that they are being supported by all governments including the new U.S. Government.

[Question] Will negotiations with the Soviet Union be more difficult? What problems will come up, and with what periods of time must one reckon?

[Answer] If you mean negotiations on medium-range missiles, they will be difficult, like all disarmament negotiations. It is important to handle the matter most constructively and intensely. It would be absolutely wrong to mention a period of time. It is naturally our intention to achieve the aim as quickly as possible. The West will try to achieve that. No doubts exist that negotiations will be complicated with every additional missile the Soviets deploy threatening us.

[Question] You have also debated Poland. What can be considered as the result of these talks?

[Answer] A confirmation of the policy we have pursued for a long time, namely, persistent noninterference, preparedness to give economic aid, stabilization of the framework conditions through the East-West dialogue and efforts aimed at detente and disarmament.

Schmidt: 'Splendid Document'

LD061644 Hamburg DPA in German 1454 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 6 May (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told his cabinet today that the communique of the NATO conference in Rome is a "splendid document" of social-liberal government policy. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker said that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was congratulated on the Rome results because the Federal Government's policy largely prevailed.

In his report on the international situation, the federal chancellor welcomed the impetus given to the American-Soviet dialogue. So far, it has been conducted in Washington with Ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin. It will proceed at the foreign minister level at the UN General Assembly meeting in September and is to take the form of negotiations within the SALT framework before the end of the year.

The talks on medium-range missiles will be conducted separately to avoid delays which could be occasioned by the longer term SALT process. The result of the negotiations will be tied up with SALT.

At today's cabinet meeting, Schmidt stressed the parallel provisions of NATO's twin decision and referred to the passages in the Rome communique which clearly reflect German influence.

On the Israeli-German controversy, Becker refused to comment on continued Israeli attacks. The government spokesman said: "I don't propose to add even one word to what I said on Monday." The Federal Government believes that enough has been said and doesn't wish to contribute to a "verbal escalation." It is assumed that in his government statement tomorrow the federal chancellor will speak in similar terms. It is thought that the views of the Federal Government have been brought to the attention of the Israeli ambassador, who was called to the German Foreign Ministry for a briefing today.

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT'S 30 APRIL TELEVISION INTERVIEW

DW060913 Munich ARD Television Network in German 1815 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Excerpts from interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the feature "Television Interview" by correspondents Carl Weiss, ARD; Hans-Dieter Barbier, SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG; Matthias Walden, DIE WELT, and moderator Rudolf Muehlfenzl in Bonn--recorded]

[Text] [Question] No communique and no agreement was signed during your visit [to Saudi Arabia], but both sides clearly demonstrated and stressed interest in further economic cooperation. In view of this state of affairs, naturally arise such questions as: How long will one be able to turn down Saudi requests for arms? Or, formulating it differently, what does your statement mean in this connection, a statement you made there, that you don't want to supply tanks for the time being?

[Answer] May I say something first without wanting to evade your question--I will come right back to it, so you can watch for it--something about the purpose of this visit which the two of us, Graf Lambsdorff and I, made to Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia. We were, by the way, accompanied not only by experts from the ministries here in Bonn, from the Federal Government, but we were also accompanied by four outstanding German scientists. Graf Lambsdorff, who had to take part in further talks in Riyadh, could not take part in the Abu Dhabi talks.

You said that neither a communique nor a contract have been issued; well, this didn't happen during my previous visit there either, nor is it customary there. This was my second visit to Saudi Arabia in 5 years. As far as I am concerned, it isn't desirable to pursue the idea that politicians, top politicians of various states, should meet only when something needs to be signed. This would be mere show business. The decisive point is that they talk, meaning, that they talk and listen. And this is what happened this time, too--talking and listening.

The reason for the visit was the immensely increased significance of Saudi Arabia and also of the other Arab states especially during the most recent years. It is necessary to make quite clear that, leaving the United States aside, outside of Europe, Saudi Arabia is our most important partner economically and politically. Not all people here in Germany perhaps see it that way yet. Moreover, this country, but also some other Arab states--just think of Somalia's attitude toward us today as against that of 4 years ago, or think of the United Arab Emirates which comprise seven emirates on the Gulf--show a great, open, friendly attitude toward us Germans and expect help and advice from us in a variety of fields. We Germans also have an historical advantage. In other places, we are terribly burdened with guilt which a preceding generation imposed on itself and also on us. The whole moral, historical baggage, which I would like to paraphrase with the name of Auschwitz, burdens the present generation just as it burdens our foreign policy. We do have burdens from the past with respect to the Netherlanders, the Danes, the Norwegians whose countries we invaded under Hitler's leadership; this further holds true for the French, the Greeks, the Italians, to list just a few.

Thus, these Arab nations are the only ones in the world who have not had any adverse experiences with the Germans. This shouldn't be forgotten, This does play a role in the open friendliness with which they approach us.

[Question] What commanded the center of attention was the question of whether we can deliver arms to them. Presumably, you would say that it was more in the center than is justified. What you said was that arms deliveries to areas such as Saudi Arabia require the appropriate support of parliament. Was this a statement of fact or the announcement that you will be endeavoring to gain such appropriate support, pushing and approving the issue? What is correct anyway? The reports do contain nuances.

[Answer] It is incorrect that this issue commanded the center of our talks in the two Arab states. This is definitely not true. It did command the center of attention in the German publicized discussion. That is true. Naturally, we talked about these questions there as well, and it is absolutely clear that I said that this [arms deliveries] isn't possible at this time. For the time being--I haven't used this phrase. It was Mr Muehlfenzl who used it. Perhaps this comes from some news agency report. I didn't use it. What I said was: not possible at this time. And you are right, Mr Weiss. I said and explained that we have principles for the implementation of the laws regulating the export of arms and military equipment which are valid in our country, principles which are 10 years old, meaning that it was 10 years ago that they were last redefined. Similar principles existed before them. And I said that the Federal Government, as well as some forces in the Bundestag, are about to draw up a balance sheet covering the experiences gathered from 10 years of practical implementation of these principles. Possibly in the course of the fall, this will lead to amendments to these principles or to an adaptation to the [answer interrupted].

[Question] This is all my question is about--whether this is being stepped up.

[Answer] Possibly. And should they be amended--surely, they will not remain exactly as they are--it is definite that the basic line will stay, namely, that we will not allow military arms capacities to emerge in this country, which later might crave orders to ensure their employment. This basic line will stay under all circumstances, namely, restraint in the export of military materiels and arms, but only when the principles will possibly have been slightly rephrased in the light of experiences gained that requests addressed to us by various countries will be judged on the basis of these rephrased principles.

It is important to me to tell the German public once again here and now, and in no uncertain terms, that the head of government of Saudi Arabia, Crown Prince Fahd--whom I know very well, we have met many times and discussed politics and world affairs--has declared quite clearly: We haven't advanced any requests to the Federal Republic of Germany. Should the Federal Republic of Germany deem it possible in the future to expand cooperation with us, with Saudi Arabia, also in this field--the delivery of military equipment and arms--we would welcome this indeed. It is highly important to keep this in mind, in contrast to many newspaper reports and excited statements by politicians which I read in Germany over the past 3 weeks and in the past 3 days.

[Question] You emphasized, and I think justly so, that we are being met with genuine friendship. But do friendly contacts not perhaps indicate concrete commitments to help whenever the desire for help is uttered?

[Answer] Yes indeed. Friendship means the moral commitment to exhibit solidarity. After all, it isn't just a friendship commanded by moral reasons, but also a friendship emerging from the identity of certain interests. This demands solidarity. However, each individual country is in a different position. Just think of the debates currently being waged in the U.S. Senate over the delivery of certain military equipment to Saudi Arabia by the United States. This goes to show that this sort of thing raises questions in other countries as well, of course. At the beginning of the social-liberal coalition in Germany, we even tightened the principles for arms deliveries that had been valid at the time, with me having been one of the major pushers of the issue.

What we did was build the hurdles for arms exports even higher than we found them, and we made them even more exclusive. This means that we are the very country in the world which imposes the greatest restraint on itself with respect to arms exports. No other country in the world imposes such restraint on itself.

[Question] Quite obviously, your interlocutors didn't say that they might obtain the equipment for external security somewhere else, that they could imagine remaining in an economic exchange with the Federal Republic outside the field of arms in the long run. Don't we have to establish clarity before the end of the year in the domestic discussion on the question of whether the guidelines you cited might continue to be generally valid; and mustn't we quite concretely clear up the question of whether we must familiarize ourselves with the idea of complying with such wishes no matter how carefully they have been advanced?

[Answer] I will not be tied down to schedules, Mr Barbier. What I mentioned there was years. At this time, I fail to see any need to modify this. I cannot quite share your assumption about the basic attitude over there. But then, I don't like to talk in terms of assumptions about the motives of my interlocutors. For me, this would mean poor style. You, as a journalist, may do that.

I do believe that the German people and their representatives, the Bundestag and the parties therein represented, which are also split within themselves without exception over this issue, will some day have to carefully and rationally deal with the overall situation. This will have to be done first in a general and abstract way with respect to the principles intended to be applicable to the whole world, and then with respect to certain individual countries about which we know that they either have filed applications here or about which we hear--as we now do from Saudi Arabia--that they would be pleased if we were prepared to meet their requests.

The discussion must not be waged emotionally. Some Germans, expecially younger people, would like best to live in a world in which nobody need assume any responsibility for any trouble. Now let me remind you of one thing: In a terrible situation, an Arab country, a member state of the Arab League, namely, Somalia, helped us and allowed us to liberate our Lufthansa plane from the hands of terrorists through our border police officers on its own territory, a sovereign land. This is an incredible act of solidarity. When this was over, I had to report to the Bundestag, recalling that during the Schleyer kidnapping--four of his companions had already been murdered and Schleyer, too, was killed in the end--that we were asked to release a certain number of murderers and terrorists, convicted and suspected, whereupon allegedly Schleyer would be released. We refused, acting in keeping with the principle that we don't want to neglect anything nor become culpable for anything.

When all this was over, I told the Bundestag that our moral yardstick wasn't to neglect anything, but neither was it to become culpable for anything. But we went ahead and decided what we did in many cases, and also in many cases we decided what we should not do for reasons prevailing here or there. But in the end, who of us would venture to say that everything we decided was right?

The bad thing is that many people in our country, and expecially young people, fancy that decisions could be made in real life, in the real world, about which one could definitely say later on that this was morally correct. And because they shirk decision-making because a hazard is linked with any decision, whatever that decision may be, and because each decision has its pros and cons, they would like it best if they didn't have to make any decisions themselves, raising themselves above all that.

I tell you quite plainly that even a decision for the next 10 years on staying out of any arms deliveries to foreign countries to the extent that they aren't allies, may well entail considerable risks, at any rate considerable hazards for the security interests of our own state, I will not even refer to the economic interests, because they constitute a different field.

[Question] You said that our defense system has been geographically finalized, while the concept of German security interests has not. How should I understand this in view of the specific situation of the region from which you have just come?

[Answer] What this meant to say, and what I mean now as well--and I would like to repeat it—is that I would object if somebody says: I would like to extend the area defined in length and breadth by the North Atlantic treaty, an area of joint defense, up to, say, the Arab Gulf or to the southern Atlantic. In that case, I would say: count us out, please. We, by the way, would not be the only ones to raise objections. We don't wish to assume any joint defense commitments in the southern Atlantic or in the Arabian Gulf.

[Question] Therefore, no Bundeswehr in Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] Exactly, this is what we don't want. But it is absolutely clear that our security would be affected if military conflicts cut off the oil flow to Europe, and that our security is likewise affected if Afghanistan is invaded by force of arms. The fighting continues and many surrounding peoples become concerned that this might happen to them as well. I don't think that anybody, at least not a moral person, doubts that this threatens our freedom as well. To that extent, our security interests extend further than the closely defined area of the North Atlantic treaty, and it is my firm conviction that this should remain closely defined. The great powers have interests which they can manifest militarily outside this area as well. We aren't a great power nor should we develop any ambition to become one.

[Question] A taxi driver told me he saw a cartoon today in the paper showing you snarled up with an oil barrel, a Leopard tank and a mountain of debts with a Saudi standing there telling you: I could relieve you of one of those things--naturally, he meant the tank.

I don't expect you to confirm the joke of the cartoon, but our discussion here is naturally burdened by the difficulty you find yourself in, and therefore I almost hesitate to ask you in view of the arms request made of us, which we can take for granted despite all the reservations, how you yourself would decide if you were permitted to on this controversial situation and discussion. If you are in favor of it--you haven't said so clearly--you suddenly would have Franz Josef Strauss and Zimmermann at your side. What must actually be examined to permit you to establish your authority regarding guidelines and do so publicly?

[Answer] This isn't a matter of authority for guidelines. This is a matter needing the agreement of the Bundestag majority. In other words, one needs the majority of the government coalition, it must form the majority. I cannot say how the CDU will decide. There are some who would act as you just said in connection with Strauss. There are others belonging to the German political group on the right such as your publisher Axel. Springer who is of a strictly contrary opinion. Mr Geissler is of a contrary opinion, Mr Biedenkopf is of a contrary opinion. I only want to say that different opinions exist in the CDU exactly as they do among us, the Social Democrats, and exactly as they do in the FDP. The existence of these different opinions is necessary and they must be carefully examined. If I could produce the result of the examination just like that, I wouldn't have given directions to work carefully on it. Your cartoon, however, was not quite correct. [Answer interrupted]

[Question] It wasn't mine.

[Answer] Alright, but you introduced it here. The matter with the mountain of debts isn't quite correct. Certainly, we have taken credits from various people and banks, not just we alone and not just in Saudi Arabia. We are in good company there. Our leading power of the alliance, for example, also belongs to this group. It is a fact that this country has the biggest surplus and that it is at present the biggest creditor in the world with regard to new money. This is the result of the oil price explosion.

Regarding the oil barrel--the taxi driver could not operate his car without oil, without gasoline. I must defend myself against ridiculing oil.

Tomorrow is May Day. Tomorrow, the German workers will demonstrate in united German trade unions of the DGB for full employment, social security and for codetermination. Full employment without oil--that would be impossible. Full employment is a morally most correct and justified demand. It is almost a bit too high a demand. Nobody can fulfill it at the moment. But even a high employment rate, as envisaged by the stability and growth law, cannot be achieved without energy, without oil. It is impossible to completely do away with oil. We have found substitutes for quite a bit of oil through coal, brown coal, natural gas and nuclear energy. Oil will be used for a long, long time in the future, such as for our transportation systems on the ground, in the air and in the water. Please don't ridicule oil.

We get one quarter of our oil from Saudi Arabia, and Saudi Arabia plays a most benevolent role for the whole world in matters of oil. It has always tried--Mr Barbier, and probably you too, Mr Muehlfenzl, know more about it than I--it has tried for years to keep the oil price down. When no oil came from Iran or Iraq, the Saudis produced more oil up to the limits of their technical capacity to keep the oil price from exploding even more. They have tried very hard in the interest of the whole world. The interest of developing countries who depend on oil are even more grave than those of industrial countries. We can always manage somehow with our balance of payments, but the poor developing countries have gotten into a terrible situation due to the oil price explosion.

[Question] What degree of dependence results from this chain which we must take seriously because we must take oil seriously? How free are we still?

[Answer] A certain dependence exists. We get oil from Libya as well. We get natural gas from Algeria. We get some of our natural gas from the Soviet Union; some from Holland. They are not overly friendly either as regards the price for natural gas. We are dependent in many ways. We have experienced with regard to our nuclear powerplants that we depend on American and Canadian supplies. Under President Jimmy Carter, they were about to cut us off. We are dependent in many fields. We must, therefore, scatter our dependence or--as the businessman would put it--scatter or distribute the risks. Naturally, we must use our domestic coal and brown coal as a basis, because there we do not depend on foreign countries--though there are still risks--but we do not depend on foreign countries.

[Question] Did you also touch on the issue of bilateral oil contracts. Will it be possible in the future--with reservations or without--to obtain on a privileged basis guaranteed quantities at certain prices or will a so-called free world market continue to exist, in which we will have to take part?

[Answer] I haven't discussed that. It isn't my task to have contract talks for German oil companies. That must be done by others. That is not the task of the federal chancellor or of the Federal Republic of Germany. I don't hold sales talks or purchase talks. I have never done that in 7 years of chancellorship. I don't do it now and I will not do it in the future.

[Question] Well, you yourself created some of the expectations. You yourself greatly stressed the economic power of this country prior to your departure.

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] So certain expectations existed. People viewed your talks on tanks in the same way they looked at the possibly nonexistent oil talks. That could be.

[Answer] Yes, some journalists made things up in that regard. Naturally, I discussed the economic significance of this country beforehand, also that of the United Emirates, of Kuwait and Bahrain. And afterwards, I will discuss it even more. You said, Mr Barbier, that Saudi Arabia is obviously prepared to bear a certain measure of responsibility for the economy of the world. That was put very mildly. The awareness of responsibility is most outspoken there, regardless of whether oil is involved, oil prices, oil quantities, whether the international monetary fund is involved and the role it plays in the world or whether it is the World Bank. There is a most explicit awareness of responsibility. It exists, by the way, also in the form of experts, of experts whose knowledge, ability and experience in all these fields is impressive, really impressive.

[Question] How do the Saudis actually see the threat emanating from the world? It has been said after all that when Secretary of State Haig outlined for you the direct Soviet threat as an immediate danger, that Israel, the PLO and the whole area were of more concern to you. Is it perhaps correct to say that they feel threatened by Marxism, which they, however, recognize as a radical socialism of the Palestinians and their own people? What is more important for the Saudis--holy places, Israel?

[Answer] Well, I believe that all of this must be taken into account. Everything plays its part, though with varying significance.

[Question] What matters after all is what they would use the weapons for.

[Answer] I understand the meaning of your question, Mr Weiss. To begin with, just let us deal with the external threat, which for Saudi Arabia comes from the south and the north. From the south, it is South Yemen's massive incorporation with armed forces into the Warsaw Pact system. Previously, the name of the base was Aden; today it is a Soviet base. Facing Saudia Arabia is an immense Soviet influence, a military influence, brought to bear in Ethiopia. There is the attempt to establish a military influence in Somalia, the attempt made by South Yemen to achieve unification with North Yemen one way or the other--and this, at the same time, concerns large masses of people--and there is an attempt to create pressure from below in the Arabian Peninsula. Then there is the occupation of Afghanistan; the difficult situation it created for Pakistan, a country with which all Arabs traditionally have very close and immediate relations. That is the threat from the north. In this military threat, the Israelis play no major part from the Saudi point of view, if I see this correctly.

On the other hand, it is amazing to see the solidarity with their Arab brothers who had to flee their homeland or were expelled from their homeland as so-called Palestinians, to see how this solidarity dominates their awareness and reaches up to the shores of the Arabian Gulf. This plays a giant part. It was certainly quite impressive for our German journalists who flew with us--60 of your colleagues participated in the visit--to witness at two press conferences how journalists over there had only this problem in mind and not the problem German journalists had in mind, namely, the problem as to whether weapons or tanks would be delivered.

To sum it up, it must be said that it is the military, or to put it better, the strategic aspect which plays a very big part for the Saudis, because here we have not only the military but the political encompassing of an entire region through Soviet expansion.

Solidarity with the Palestinians is a quite different problem. It isn't a military problem. The holy places in Jerusalem, to be sure, play a very great part for such a religious-minded people and the royal family. But irrespective of all this, the Saudi Government is acting very prudently and very moderately. Try to find an example in the past 25 years. They didn't march into Lebanon. They likewise do not drop bombs in Lebanon. Rather, they are people who want to bring about peace the way we must hope for, namely, through speaking, listening and negotiating.

[Question] The Israelis would not accept this representation of yours. They would feel threatened from the Arabian Peninsula, including from Saudi Arabia. What would be your response?

[Answer] I believe that you, too, need not orient yourself by what the Israeli papers are writing. I have contacts with a number of leading Israeli politicians who would not make the mistake of treating all Arabs alike, Mr Weiss. They would make quite a distinction between Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya and As-Sadat's Egypt, between Saudi Arabia under the leadership of the king and Crown Prince Fahd and Syria under Al-Asad. They would never treat them all alike. They also know that this cannot be done. They likewise would treat Jordan differently. It is, after all, remarkable that As-Sadat lost the support of most of his Arab friends not immediately after his trip to Jerusalem--which was a great and courageous act--and his speech before the Knesset in Jerusalem, but actually only later on when it turned out that the Camp David process and its principles in the Arab view lagged behind what they feel As-Sadat had said publicly in the Knesset in Jerusalem.

[Question] NATO talks will begin in Rome on Monday. Are you agreed with our American friends in your assessment of the security interests of the region?

[Answer] What region?

[Question] The Arab region.

[Answer] I believe that all of us, our American friends as well, have to watch out that we don't make the attempt, which surely is doomed to failure, of trying to persuade our Arab friends or our Israeli friends that all this is nothing but the result of the East-West conflict. That isn't the case. Rather, the conflict between the Israelis and Palestinians which extends to all other Arabs as a result of solidarity has nothing to do with communists, yes or no. However, Mr Weiss was right a while ago when he was talking about Saudi Arabia's particular fear of communism or Marxism--as you said. This has nothing to do with East-West. This should not be misunderstood. What they would like to see in their region is stability and peace, if possible without calling in the superpowers--having bases without them being too close. This is absolutely unequivocal. They know that as a result they themselves must contribute to stability in the region.

Mr Meuhlfenzel, I formulated it the way I would formulate it for Europe as well: Political and military balance is an inalienable prerequisite for peace, but this alone doesn't suffice. If it has been achieved or is sfaeguarded, then one must--based on the conviction that the other side doesn't possess a superiority over me and the other side is convinced that I don't have superiority over him, but that a balance between us exists--then, based on this balance, one must talk with one another and have negotiations. The main negotiating objective, of course, is to bring about the mutual renunciation of force. This requires that they first of all recognize each other as negotiating partners. Indeed, even this has not happened up to now.

[Question] Your fellow party member Annemarie Renger said the following with regard to the arms deal: This is a moral question alone. And here she meant Israel. How much weight does the moral aspect have in your considerations, which aspect, after all, doesn't stem from the mere fact that Israeli newspapers are opposed to such a possibility? The Israeli Government, the opposition leader, have come out against it, Jews all over the world have done so and the German-Jewish communities, too. Thus, it ranges from objections to dismay. What weight does it carry for you? Why have you been in Riyadh and not in Jerusalem? Why have you for years now kept Israel waiting and hoping in vain for a visit from you? Does this moral aspect burden you to a large degree, not at all or insignificantly?

[Answer] Mr Walden, Mrs Renger and I have known each other for a quarter of a century now and can rely upon one another in every moral or fundamentally political respect.

But I want to point out once again that in the Palestinian conflict one cannot give all the moral considerations to one party and shrug one's shoulders with regard to the other party. That doesn't work. That doesn't work in particular if one is a German who lives in a divided nation and raises the moral claim to the right to self-determination for the German people. In that case, one must also recognize the moral claim of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

[Question] Wouldn't we have forfeited this claim if we had tried to realize it with bombs and terror?

[Answer] Wait a moment, wait a moment, those who are throwing bombs aren't the only ones. I think this terrorism is really bad, but they aren't the only ones. Let me say one thing with regard to the PLO: If we in the West consider the PLO on principle to be terrorists and if we don't learn to differentiate between the various factions within the PLO--the PLO after all is nothing but an umbrella organization for various organizations--if we continue to do so, then this is the surest way of driving the PLO into Moscow's arms. This isn't reasonable, not to mention that it is also a moral question for me as to whether we take the position vis-a-vis the displaced persons and refugees from the West Bank and the East Bank, as one says nowadays, meaning from the West Bank and from the East Bank of the Jordan River, that their situation doesn't concern us much.

For me, this is a tragedy of Greek proportions that Jews after 2,000 years at long last were able to found their own state and that it should not be possible to consolidate and secure it in harmony with the neighboring peoples. Some day the Israelis must recognize the right of the Palestinians to decide their own destiny and who is to represent them. This cannot be determined by anyone else but the Palestinians themselves. At any rate, it is up to them to decide as to whether they are going to set up or want to set up their own state. They must have the right to organize themselves into a state.

The Palestinians must acknowledge some day that like any other people in the world the Israelis, too, have the right to live as a state in recognized and secure borders. If only both of them would approach each other in the awareness that both of them are still faced with recognizing each other, then something would have been gained. But up to now, they don't even accept one another as interlocutors.

For me, this is a tragedy because I wish from the bottom of my heart for the Jews that the state they founded will last and that it will not be endangered through a policy which is not farsighted enough.

[Question] May I return for just a moment to the state of German-Arab relations? You said in the beginning that you were coming from a region of the world in which we are offered a great deal of friendship without any burden of the past. Does the risk exist [as heard] or do our friends know how to properly assess our economic and political capabilities?

[Answer] This is an appropriate question. There is a certain danger that might be overrated. It is, by the way, not only in the Near and Middle East but throughout the world that a danger exists that the German potential might be overrated. The German potential is sometimes even overrated among our own people. We have been pretty well off indeed during the past few years compared with others. We are even pretty well off today compared with others. And yet, we have great economic difficulties, as have all of Europe and the whole European Community. In all our talks, we sought to explain the limits of the German potential. It isn't just the economic potential that is limited, this applies to the political potential as well. [answer interrupted]

[Question] The peacemaking capability.

[Answer] Yes, true, the peace-instituting capability as well. We are a state of medium size and medium significance, and we want to stay that way.

[Question] During the past 3 days, you have rather successfully pulled the bull called Leopard off the thin ice. But won't the export industries say some weeks and months from now when business is no longer so ideal: Why did he allow this topic of arms deliveries to be shifted into the center of attention so much? What happened, what did King Khalid really promise in Bonn during the summer? Is it true that he said: I will make the decision by Christmas? Why has it dragged on like this?

[Answer] Naturally, I would not accept such a charge from German industry if it were to come from that direction, because it was this industry which made a special contribution to the emergence in public of the linkage of economic expansion with the matter of the arms deliveries.

[Question] This is somewhat understandable, isn't it?

[Answer] Understandable, but not necessarily wise, especially since it has been done against my advice, my express advice. For heaven's sake, you cannot make a question concerning the further enhancement of friendship between the Saudis and ourselves a matter of bookkeeping between two big companies. This would not quite measure up to the cause involved, even though I really believe that the economic relations can still be expanded considerably.

As far as King Khalid, who visited us here last year, is concerned, no promise was made to him. He was told that we would endeavor to clarify the matter, and it was explained to him quite clearly, and especially to his entourage, what the weighty reasons are which, in the German view to date, prevent this. Something else happened. It was last fall, long after King Khalid's visit, at a certain point where I believed that, had I had a visitor from Saudi Arabia, I might be allowed to tell the visitor that I hoped to bring about a decision on the currently pending issue perhaps by Christmas. I didn't state the date definitely. I hope it will be by Christmas, but I don't know. It isn't at all true that I combined with this the forecast concerning the kind of decision. All I hoped was to be able to put an end to the state of suspense.

In the meantime, the discussion has been obscured by discussions on submarine deliveries to a Latin American state, as you know, and submarine deliveries to a south Asia state, as you are aware. All this now leads into a discussion of the question of whether our principles are still correct. The Germans need to feel that our role in the world today is different. Sometimes it is too big a role for me, sometimes I am worried, and probably I will be worried in the future about too great a role for the Federal Republic of Germany. Before, it was in the field of currency policy, today it is in the field of alliance policy.

Just think of NATO's dual decision which quite decisively depends on the position of the Federal Republic of Germany. Or think of our position in the Near and Middle East. We must be careful lest our role become too much for us to handle. Also there is absolutely no sense in artificially squeezing ourselves into the role of a midget. By doing that, we would disappoint the expectations held for us by the world. And we would, by the same token, thereby jeopardize the interests of the next generation of our own people.

STATE SECRETARY VAN WELL BRIEFS ISRAELI AMBASSADOR

LD061650 Hamburg DPA in German 1455 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 6 May (DPA)--The Federal Government will not do anything to put a strain on German relations with Israel, the state secretary in the Foreign Ministry, Guenther van Well, today told Israeli Ambassador Yohanan Meroz. According to the Foreign Ministry, the ambassador was briefed on the chancellor's visit to the Middle East. This briefing was arranged last week. Views were exchanged on the situation in the region and on the Middle East conflict. State Secretary Van Well pointed out that the Federal Government's attitude toward the Middle East conflict is based on the joint policy of the EC member states.

The interview was keenly awaited in Bonn. The Israeli prime minister's attacks and the strong German rejection of these attacks on Monday had plunged relations between the two states into a crisis. Shortly before the talk in the Foreign Ministry, Government Spokesman Kurt Becker stated that Bonn will not get involved in a verbal escalation.

Israeli Statement

LD061708 Hamburg DPA in German 1620 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 6 May (DPA)--During his talk at the Bonn Foreign Ministry, Israeli Ambassador Yohanan Meroz said that, like State Secretary Van Well, he hopes Israeli-German relations will not be harmed. The Israeli Embassy published a release following the meeting which said that Meroz had "explained the reasons for the criticism of Federal Chancellor Schmidt's remarks which had caused consternation and deep disappointment to the government and people of Israel."

ARAB LEAGUE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON SCHMIDT REMARKS

LD061656 Hamburg DPA in German 1525 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 6 May (DPA)--Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi described today in Bonn Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's recent statements on the Middle East conflict and the Palestinian right to self-determination as "clear and courageous." Upon his arrival today on a 2-day visit to Bonn. Klibi told DPA that the chancellor has made it clear that the FRG desires relations with its friends and partners which are normal, balanced and "free from hangups and the burdens of the past."

Klibi will be received by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher tomorrow. Klibi told DPA that it is not impossible for Bonn's relations with the PLO to be discussed at this meeting. He said: "The German attitude on the subject is clear and progressive. We hope that it will develop further and thus lead to progress on the part of other European countries."

In recent statements, Schmidt said that Bonn's attitude toward the PLO depends on the PLO's attitude Israel's right to exist.

Klibi told DPA that the precise date for the first European-Arab ministerial meeting, which is to take place in London in the latter part of this year, has not been fixed. The meeting probably will take place at the end of the year. He said that "technical difficulties" are causing the delay. "We Arabs are prepared to have such a meeting as early as July, but it is a decision to be made by both sides." It has been learned from informed sources that the European side objects to the conference status of the PLO wanted by the Arabs. The Arab countries want the PLO, a full member of the Arab League, to have equal status with all delegations at the first ministerial conference within the framework of the Euro-Arab dialogue.

REPORTAGE ON BANGLADESH PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Ministers Sign Agreements

LD061432 Hamburg DPA in German 1355 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 6 May (DPA)--Two financial cooperation and mutual capital investment protection agreements were signed in Bonn today by the foreign ministers of the FRG and Bangladesh. Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher declared that the agreements have the prime objective of helping "the domestic raw materials processing industry."

Under the agreements, the Federal Republic will make available a further DM10 million to Bangladesh, and in addition, favorable conditions will be created for private investments. Genscher gave his assurance that "the FRG will help Bangladesh as far as it is possible." Bangladesh has for several years been a major recipient of German development aid, and this will remain the case.

Rahman Concludes Bonn Meetings

LD061128 Hamburg DPA in German 0916 GMT 6 May 81

[Excerpt] Bonn (DPA)--President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Ziaur Rahman concludes on Wednesday the official part of his visit in Bonn and flew to Hamburg where he is to continue his state visit in the Federal Republic. The politician from Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan, was seen off by Federal President Karl Carstens with full military honors outside the Villa Hammerschmiedt.

Earlier this morning, Rahman talked with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher for 1 hour at Gymnich Castle, the guesthouse of the Federal Government. The Foreign Office announced later that the main topics were development policy cooperation between the two countries and the situation in Southest Asia.

Genscher declared the Federal Government's view to the effect that the Southeast Asian states should develop independently free from outside influence. Consequently, the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan is an urgent imperative. Genscher also paid tribute to the Nonaligned Movement of which Bangladesh is a member.

LAMBSDORFF MEETS HUNGARIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD061500 Hamburg DPA in German 1130 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 6 May (DPA)--At the start of the fifth meeting of the German-Hungarian Joint Government Commission in Bonn today, Federal Economic Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff met Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress for an exchange of views. The talks focused on the economic situation in the two countries and developments in economic cooperation. Veress, who during his visit to the Federal Republic has already inspected several German firms in the Ruhr, will be received by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher tomorrow.

The Federal Economics Ministry described economic relations between Hungary and the Federal Republic in 1980 as being "trouble free." Trade between the two countries totaled almost DM4 billion, and by means of active marketing, Hungary was able to increase its exports to the Federal Republic by 7.8 percent to DM1.8 billion.

The Federal Economics Ministry in Bonn says that broadly based economic, industrial and technical cooperation between German and Hungarian firms has contributed to the favorable development of trade between the two countries. Presently, 358 cooperation projects exist between firms from the two countries. From the German side, small and medium-sized companies are involved in two-thirds of these projects. West German industry has far more cooperation with Hungarian enterprises than with any other state trading partners in the East. German and Hungarian firms also have stepped up their cooperation in third countries.

CHIRAC URGES SUPPORTERS TO VOTE FOR GISCARD

LD061852 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] It is now time for the two principal absentees from the televised duel to speak--that's to say, Chirac and Marchais, whose supporters are respectively 18 percent and 15 percent of the votes. For the moment, the Communist leader is keeping quiet. On the other hand, Jacques Chirac has this very moment made an appeal to the French, a warning against the risks of electing Francois Mitterrand.

[Chirac--live or recorded] Mr Mitterrand insists upon using as his inspiration economic principles which have failed wherever they have been applied. Moreover, his alliance with the Communist Party carries risks which I already have denounced.

As for Mr Giscard d'Estaing, he has undertaken, before the nation, to take into account the aspirations expressed by the French women and men who showed their confidence in me on 26 April. He says he is determined to change his policy. He undertakes above all to give greater freedom to individual initiative, to boost production to fight against unemployment, and with this aim, to lessen the tax burden on the French. Finally, he says that methods of government will be changed to restore the spirit of dialogue and confidence. I take note of his statements.

In this respect, I remind the whole majority that if the future of the country depends on a deep-rooted renewal of the continuing policy and methods of government, it also depends on its ability to unite and to broaden itself.

At this decisive time, when the future of our country is at stake, I remind all those who expressed their confidence in me that the essential thing is to safeguard the achievements of the Fifth Republic. My task is thus to renew my appeal to the French to reflect on the seriousness of the choice they are going to make, and I hope that like myself they are conscious of the risks that the election of Mr Mitterrand would entail for France.

CANDIDATES MAKE 3 MAY CAMPAIGN SPEECHES IN PARIS

LD051201 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 May 81 p 8

[Report on speech by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in Paris on 3 May: "In Paris for Talks With Chirac..."]

[Excerpt] The head of state began his speech by addressing France. He said: "Madam, the French people entrusted your fate to me 7 years ago. I have tried to serve you well. Despite tensions and threats, I have enabled you to live in peace. Despite the crisis, which caused you suffering, I have tried to continue your progress.

"I have responded to your need for justice. I have represented you with dignity in the world. You tell me that my action hasn't been perfect. I know. I have made errors of judgment and I will not deny them. Simplicity and frankness are democracy's secret weapons.

"My intention has always been to face the difficulties you encountered. I am ready to serve you again if you consider me worthy to do so. I will learn from what I have seen, learned and heard over the past 7 years and will do better.

"France, I am no longer campaigning for myself. I am campaigning for you.

"I know that your future is threatened because I have traveled the world and I know the problems. I will explain all that is at stake to my brothers and sisters, French men and women. Everybody must be able to understand and to know the full facts.

"One of them must be disdained or ignored. I am sure they will choose what is best for you."

Giscard d'Estaing then addressed the rest of his speech to the audience. He was interrupted by applause many times and each reference to his Socialist opponent brought jeers and whistles. He said: "I will not attack my opponent now or later. That will not clarify the debate and offends the dignity of the office for which we are candidates."

With regard to the television debate, he remarked: "In a live television debate on Tuesday evening, we will compare the value of the solutions we are proposing for France. If my opponent wishes to be accompanied by some witness, I have no objection. The debate is bound to be honest since there will be 36 million French people acting as witnesses."

The outgoing president then presented what is "at stake" in the second round and in doing so returned to the ideas of his previous speeches, giving particular emphasis to the need to reduce state interventions. He stressed: "A broader or narrower state role means more or fewer interventions, more or less bureaucracy and more or fewer controls. That inevitably involves more or less taxes, more or less social contributions, more or less freedom for those who work and produce, more or less responsibility for individuals...." "The vast majority of French people have opted for freedom. The first round campaign confirmed that.

"However, many of them are preparing to vote against their freedom without knowing it. Why? Because an attempt is being made to conceal that from them.

"What does the opposition really want?" And Giscard d'Estaing [apparent line drop] "end to cadres retirement, as has been put down in writing; a return to control over small and medium-sized enterprises, as has been put down in writing, exchange controls, as has been put down in writing, the gradual closure of some facilities on our borders...with regard to the productive sector [apparent line drop] a 33 percent increase in the minimum wage in June. That has been stated in vague terms, but stated all the same.

"None of our enterprises is strong enough to withstand those measures without going bankrupt." The other ideas include the abasement of France on the international scene if it has "a president elected thanks to Communist votes and the majority's unity. He pointed out: "The first round of the campaign inevitably turns friendly groups into rivals. Everybody fights energetically. That is only natural....The second round is that of unity.

"My duty is to create the right conditions for unity and to take account of the aspirations expressed during the first round whever group put them forward." After paying tribute to the "Gaullist family, one of the greatest permanent currents in French politics," the president added: "It has always served France in war and peace. That is why I need its support to ensure that the Fifth Republic institutions are maintained. In this election, I am the only, I repeat only, candidate who can maintain General de Gaulle's institutional heritage. I am the only one, not the man who opposed him from the start and who constantly fought him in 1958, 1965 and in May 1968. I ask you to remember that."

"I Am Seized With Anxiety"

The outgoing president continued: "Yes, Jacques Chirac was right to uphold the ideas of freedom, responsibility and struggle against rampant bureaucracy. Yes, the majority candidates were right to want a strong and active France.

"Since only I can discuss them in the second round, it is my duty to return to these ideas. It is particulary easy for me to do so since I share those ideas."

The head of state added: "We must free the economy. Lifting price control is a definitive achievement. The 1945 statutes will be altered accordingly. Formalities will be reduced and the amount of paperwork should drop.

"There should be less guidance and control exercised over educated and working French people and more confidence should be placed in them.

"The new government will ask the National Assembly to examine the proposed employment tax reform to which I am not personally attached and will be able to propose that it is replaced by an equivalent source of revenue for local councils.

"I have already indicated that Jacques Chirac's campaign was useful and constructive on these subjects. I am prepared to talk with those who have supported those ideas before or after the presidental election.

"Furthermore, the social and fiscal contributions which have been increased by the effects of the crisis must be brought back to 40 percent--a figure whih I mentioned myself.

"A great deal of effort must be made to curb spending and make budget savings.

"Finally, aid must be given for equipping and creating new enterprises in order to provide jobs.

"New manufacturing enterprises, whether cottage enterprises or industrial enterprises, could be exempt for 3 years for tax on industrial and commercial profits, employment tax and some service charge. Thus, we will launch a new and powerful modernization movement."

With regard to building a "society in which it is easier to live," Giscard d'Estaing proposed the following actions for the "new 7-year term."

"Completing efforts to remove major nuisances, especially the struggle against noise; launching a prevention program to prevent the major social scourges--accidents, drugs, cancer; speeding up the energy savings and alternative energy sources program; enabling everybody to take part in administering his environment."

He specified: "I have said that I favor the institution of the local referendum, according to methods to be defined, and what I termed the 'Swiss-style referendum'."

The president of the republic concluded: "I am seized with anxiety when I think of what we can hope to be and what we are in danger of becoming. It is anxiety for France. It is anxiety for you! On the one hand, the sky is filled with the black wings of birds of ill omen. On the other, there is the society of hope....

"Let's join hands to make the same choice on Sunday. Let nobody stay away! Let our vote not be that of a people sitting round a dying fire in the evening, but that of a people marching toward the horizon where dawn is breaking!"

Francois Mitterrand

LD051351 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 May 81 p 9

[Text] Francois Mitterrand stated in Paris on 3 May that Valery Giscard d'Estaing "embodies a policy which has failed." "I represent the other policy which will be based, as I want it to be, on the country's in-depth support," he added.

The Socialist candidate condemned the attitude of the outgoing president who, he stated, "has lost his composure and has only a single idea in his head--to arouse reflexes of fear by brandishing the bogey of change in society."

"Talking about a waltz of death and 'Poland of the West' (LE MONDE note: a reference by Mitterrand to a statement made by Maurice Papon during Giscard d'Estaing's meeting in Bourges on 29 April. The budget minister stated that the Socialist candidate's victory "would lead to ruthless--or rampant--collectivization which would turn us into a Poland of the West') is tantamount to taking leave of your senses, just as utilizing the threat handing over the stock exchange as your sole resource is tantamount to taking leave of your senses. Appealing to fear means retreating. How can you expect that confidence will return with those who have failed in everything...? How can workers and trade unions have confidence in a government which has ignored them and treated them with indifference and contempt. How can the head of any enterprise have confidence in an economic policy determined by some 10 very powerful groups which lay down the law for all the others?"

After asserting that "in recent days an extraordinary propaganda effort has been made to make the French people forget the reality of the crisis," Mitterrand assured his audience: "Because I have faith in our country's capabilities, I will call upon all people of good will for help on the single condition that general interest take precedence over the interests of the privileged, the rich and the ruling class." In conclusion, the Socialist candidate reaffirmed that "to restore all its opportunities to France it is necessary to unite instead of tearing apart." "It is in this spirit that I approach the final week of the election campaign," he concluded.

No Hasty Discussions

Furthermore, in an interview published in the Lausanne newspaper 24 HEURES, Mitterrand explains that his election will "create an impetus." "Anyone seeking to destroy hope will be making a blunder and will be guilty of imprudence," he adds. He also emphasizes that any problem on which parties of the left have been unable to agree will be resolved only "through a responsible approach and debate following the election and under no circumstances in a hasty manner." And he explains with reference to this: "A search for ways to bring people together and for unity presupposes neither facileness nor surrender. This means that the Socialists will agree to resume discussions with the Communists only when systematic and often offensive attacks by the Communists cease and when the Communist Party' stance, especially in the international sphere, is no longer systematically aligned with foreign theses."

PRESIDENT NOTES DECISION TO REPLACE PLUTON MISSILE

LD061419 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 May 81 p 14

[Jacques Isnard report]

[Excerpt] In an interview published in the technical weekly AIR ET COSMOS at the end of last week, Valery Giscard d'Estaing states that the decision has been made to launch the Hades program for a new tactical nuclear missile to carry on from the army's Pluton surface-to-surface missile.

This is the first time that the president of the republic has spoken of this initiative in official terms, but he gave no further details on the specifications or performance of this new nuclear weapons system. The head of state also didn't specify when this decision was made. Giscard d'Estaing simply indicated that this decision to launch the Hades program stems from the desire to modernize the nuclear deterrence arsenal, as does the development of the M-4 MIRVed missile intended for the new strategic submarine and the work on miniaturizing nuclear charges.

FOREIGN MINISTRY NAMES NEW AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE

AU061555 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Rome, 6 May (ANSA)--Italy's new ambassador in Paris is to be Walter Gardini, who handled the negotiations for the establishment of diplomatic relations between Italy and China when he was plenipotentiary minister in the same embassy, the Italian Foreign Ministry announced today after receiving French Government approval for the appointment.

Gardini, who succeeds Ambassador Gianfranco Pompei, was born on August 11, 1922 and entered the diplomatic service in 1949 after majoring in law and political science in Milan. His first foreign posting, in 1950 was as secretary of the Italian delegation in Paris for the negotiations on the formation of the European Iron and Steel Community, the nucleus of what was to be the European Economic Community. From 1952 to 1955 he was secretary of the Italian Embassy in Brussels and until 1959 first secretary in Bonn. On returning to Italy, he served as deputy chief and then chief of the Foreign Ministry's press office, a post he held until 1969.

After negotiating Italy's relations with China, he came back to Rome in 1971 to the rank of envoy extraordinary and plenioptentiary minister first class. At the end of 1972 he took on the job of head of the Senate Speaker's secretariat. In December 1973 he became the Foreign Ministry's deputy director-general, for political affairs; in April 1976 its director-general, representing Italy in the EEC's Political Committee. He was named ambassador in December 1979.

COLOMBO INTERVIEWED ON NATO COUNCIL SESSION

LD061816 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0600 GMT 6 May 81

[Interview with Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo by Rome Radio correspondent Alberto Ginocchi at the close of the NATO Council Session in Rome on 5 May--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, would the invasion of Poland, if it were to occur, by the USSR or other forces of the Warsaw Pact immediately interrupt the negotiations which the Atlantic alliance has just now decided to hold on the European nuclear missile forces?

[Answer] The alliance council in its examination of the situation as a whole and in the communique that sums up the proceedings of the session clearly stated that if an intervention in Poland were to take place by the USSR or other countries of the Warsaw Pact, this would mean a radical change in the international situation with all its consequences. Certainly one can foresee that one of the consequences--not the only one--would be the interruption or the death of negotiations on (?nuclear missile forces).

[Question] From the answers given by U.S. Secretary of State Haig at the press conference held immediately after the close of the Atlantic council session, the impression was created that the United States cared and now cares more about firmness on the part of the Atlantic alliance than about a desire to have a dialogue which, by contrast, the European allies hold as a trump card to nuclear rearmament.

[Answer] The U.S. administration had laid the emphasis very much on the reestablishment of equilibrium of the positions, both from the military and political points of view, between East and West. This has always been one of the concerns of the new administration; not to refuse to negotiate but to negotiate from a position which makes results possible. Today we can say that the result of this NATO council brings us into a balanced position both in terms of reestablishing equilibrium in the military and political fields and in negotiations. We can say that the first is a precondition for the second.

PCI'S REICHLIN ON IMPLICATIONS OF PSI CONGRESS

LD051337 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 29 Apr 81 pp 1,16

[PCI Secretariat member Alfredo Reichlin's commentary: "The Left After Palermo"]

[Text] Now that the spotlights have been turned off in the Palermo conference hall, a serious objective review of the PSI congress has to be based on this question: What contribution has been made to solving the country's main problems?

It is not easy to answer this question. Moreover, it is not enough to follow the mass media's obsessive emphasis on the fact that Bettino Craxi presented a charismatic personal image. This leaves us wondering what concerns prompted him--at the price of reviving serious tensions in the party--to lay claim to an investiture which places him above the collegial leadership bodies. Was it a need to ensure more control over the running of a majority which is very broad but which he does not trust enough? Or was he prompted by signs of a rather disturbing mood to convey a message to the country; the message of leadership and decisiveness? Be that as it may, this does not invalidate the question but makes it even more urgent; for what policy has so much "initiative" and decision-making power been centralized?

If we look at it form a more general viewpoint, it must be said that the country's prospects remain very uncertain and worrying after Palermo. There is one important innovation; the start of a reduction in tension and more open and constructive dialogue between the two main leftwing parties. This makes it possible to be more hopeful about the future. But to what outlook does its dialogue relate? The reaffirmation of governability is still like a package whose contents are obscure, especially after the disappointing experiences of the Forlani and Cossiga ministries. Governability to what end? The very objective of having a socialist prime minister leaves the following question unanswered: With what system of political and social alliances and following what strategy? The congress did not give a unanimous answer to this crucial question. This is not only because the replies given by the majority and the minorities were different, even radically different, but also because within the majority itself the hypothesis of another change in government leadership had different meanings and aims.

It might be objected that this is precisely Craxi's strong point. We doubt that, because we are convinced--in the light of the Palermo debate itself--that a leftwing force can no longer dodge the duty and necessity to draw up a policy with a capital "P," in other words, one which is strong and realistic enough to tackle the roots of the Italian crisis. One of the original aspects of the Socialist congress was precisely the fact that a considerable number of leaders from various quarters tried to get to grips with those difficult problems. However, it should be said that Craxi's calls for "major reforms," the judgments and scraps of analyses (even though we might find them interesting and agree with them) did not stem from a political and cultural scheme which by dint of trying to be realistic was in fact too unambitious. It did not tackle the real dilemmas.

Our main criticism is that the congress was based on a scaled-down view of the crisis. This has nothing to do with the just refusal to see things in catastrophic terms. It does, however, have to do with a view according to which the crisis is not so much affecting society, the production structures, the relations between the social blocs and their composition, the government system and the mechanism of the welfare state, as the government mechanisms and leadership techniques.

Seen in these terms, Italy's case boils down to a problem of rationalization, the need to exchange the old DC government team for a new, younger and more determined team.

But let's try to abandon ideological heritage, feelings and class tradition. Let's do what Craix is asking and appraise the new PSI as it is and not as we have been accustomed to viewing it over a long period of time. The fact remains that the political and cultural system proposed by Craxi does not seem to contain the historical fact that we are witnessing a crisis in a type of development, a type of state (the social state) and hence a compromise between government and governed which, in Italy, the DC has handled with specific methods but which elsewhere has been given its most exemplary expression in the European Social Democratic experiment. There has been a great deal of talk about the "new right." But this [word illegible] argument is precisely what has led to the right's counterattack, the great conservative attempt to remold the production forces and social relationships in the form of dismantling the social state from the right. The ideology is neoliberalism but the practice (Martelli beware) [reference to PSI Directorate member] is a new and dangerous authoritarianism.

There was a great deal of sarcasm at the congress about the third path, which was portrayed as the ideological contrivance of those who do not know what to do here and now. It would have been better to be a little more cautious. A third path between the decline of the welfare state (for which the old social democratic remedies cannot be revived) and a conservative restoration is precisely the subject which the entire Italian and European left should be discussing--it is the test ground of its modernity and of its future as a force of government and change and hence of its realism.

This might be regarded as a fault or a cultural limitation. But the reason (the practical source of the mistake, to cite IL CROCE, as Craxi so often does) may be different. If you adopt the course of seeking an answer at this height of the crisis, you must inevitably pose the problem of the formation of a new, reforming bloc, drawing up new ideas and new mass political experiments. Is it possible to do so without a relationship, even a competitive relationship, with the "Communist people?" But adopting that course means abandoning the benefits accruing to its position whereby a party with 10 percent of the votes has enormous bargaining power and can aspire to a central position in the government lineup whereas the PCI--with 30 percent of the votes--is not justified in governing.

But how much realism is there in this hyperrealism? How can a leftwing party, in a pluralist society in which even the leftwing world is varied and complex, fail to see that its own future depends on the development of everyone's capacity to voice the energies--still largely latent--of this people of ours?

The Palermo congress was important, partly because it demonstrated that the PSI is not deaf to these questions. And we saw that there are misgivings even within the very heart of the reformist majority--misgivings that this path (and this DC, whose worst sins are in fact covered up) will fail to lead not only to a major reform but to any reform at all. With the consequent danger of creating a vacuum that will subsequently be filled by others. Maybe the DC itself. Maybe the right. After all, why was Berlinguer's speech such a success? Was it just because of sentimental or "prepolitical" reasons, or was it partly also because it pointed out the simple truth that we are witnessing a conflict in which the stakes are as we have indicated?

If so, the responsible and deep-rooted reason for our opposition should become clear: It is not motivated by petting considerations of rivalry and is aimed not at bringing down governments which exclude us, but at building a real opposition to rightwing thrusts and thus at attacking a particular tendency and reopening the path to government. What entrenchment? This is government opposition in the broadest and most substantial sense of the term. It is a democratic guarantee even for those with a political and parliamentary position different from our own. This is why there is nothing underhanded about our sincere unitary effort with respect to all the democratic and leftwing forces, starting with the PSI.

Some representatives of the Socialist majority and even of the government have raised the issue of the prime ministership, not simply as a form of blackmail-cum-exchange with the DC (if you want me with you, give me more power) but as the political expression of a reformist trend within which the leading role belongs to the PSI and the supporting role to the PCI. This stance is different from the one held by those who envisage a Socialist premiership of an "iron five-party government" directed against us and effectively against the backbone of the labor world. But it still seems to us insufficiently realistic, this, not only because a party such as ours cannot accept a subordinate role. In fact, behind this calculation, we believe, there lies an illusion--the illusion of evading the real, not merely formal and not merely parliamentary logic of the political and social struggle. There are two options. Either we talk idly or, if we turn down the path of reforms, this necessarily implies a very harsh clash with the power system of the DC as it is now and therefore demands a mobilization of forces and a commitment by the regenerative alignment. Is it not absurd and even naive to decide from the outset who is to lead and who is to be led?

Therefore, partly also in the light of the debate and comparison of ideas at the Palermo congress, we remain convinced that our proposal of a democratic alternative is the one best suited to the present needs. The objection is raised that this proposal is not a parliamentary formula. Apart from the fact that we have made a specific government proposal, if the crisis is as we have described it, what is needed is precisely the abandonment of formulas. Perhaps there is an insufficient realization that the crisis is already causing many changes, breaking down old political and ideological boundaries, rousing the DC interclass bloc--but also its leftwing bloc--and releasing new ideological and cultural thrusts. It must be understood that this is also causing a rightward shift in some leftwing sectors, but is at the same time extending the boundaries of a camp for change within which many new protagonists, still indistinct and intermingled, are combined--Catholics and non-Catholics, rich and poor, bourgeois and proletarians (if we may cite this old definition by Togaliatti).

Under such conditions, a major political and policy proposal not limited by a predetermined formula (to the exclusive benefit of a single party) seems to have more potential with regard to innovations and, in the last resort, feasibility. This is the aim of our opposition. No, we are not definitely shelving the government issue. We are causing it to evolve in the only possible way; by creating a real opportunity both in parliament and throughout the country for initiating a new political process, the various stages and intermediary phases in which we are willing to facilitate.

The Palermo congress has shown us that the PSI remains a major leftwing force, by no means alien to these ideas and these processes. It has shown us that the die is not cast once and for all. We emphasize this without arrogance, in the belief that we too are required to demonstrate a great capacity for innovation, and that for us, too, old ideological schemes are falling and old shortcomings in the form of sectarianism and extremism must disappear. We not only acknowledge but are also implementing this necessary innovation. We wonder whether the new Socialist leadership group will manage to do the same.

NATO AIRCRAFT CARRIER BASE PLANNED FOR PORTO SANTO

LD012333 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] The possibility of a base for nuclear aircraft carriers being set up in Portugal has been completely ruled out. This was reported tonight by RTP-2 [second channel of Portuguese television] in its evening newsreel, quoting the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the North Atlantic. The [word indistinct] was the country chosen for this purpose.

It has been decided, however, to set up a naval base in the Madeira Archipelago, more precisely, at Porto Santo Island. The Portuguese defense minister, however, has not confirmed this news because, in his opinion, both central and regional governments will have to be consulted first.

Regional Agreement

LD022315 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1940 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] The Madeira Regional Government agrees to the establishment of a NATO naval base on the island of Porto Santo and has already informed the central government of its attitude. This was announced today by Chief of the Madeira Regional Government Alberto Jao Jardim. In its capacity of proprietor of the ports and airports of the region, he stated, the regional executive has already given its assent to the chief of the Armed Forces' General Staff and has informed the central government of its decision. Alberto Jardim added that NATO is in a position to make investments in communications infrastructures in Porto Santo which Portugal would be unable to afford.

These statements follow those by Supreme Commander of NATO Allied Forces Atlantic Harry Train to the effect that his organization has decided to set up a naval base on the island. However, Portuguese Defense Minister Azevedeo Coutinho denied such a possibility, adding that "our decisions will not be made by the NATO countries."

COMMUNIQUE ON ENERGY SECRETARY'S VISIT TO ANGOLA

LD040052 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] A joint communique has been issued at the end of a 7-day visit to the People's Republic of Angola by Portuguese Secretary of State for Energy Joao Carreira. The communique noted the mutual resolve of the countries to step up bilateral cooperation in the electricity sector.

During the talks, Joao Carreira and the Angolan deputy minister of finance decided to institute an assistance fund. The two countries also agreed on the terms and conditions defining the legal status of Senefe, an enterprise which produces and distributes electrical energy and which is backed by Portuguese capital. The communique also pledged joint efforts to develop and improve the efficiency of the Angolan energy sector.

KING'S MILITARY AIDE INJURED IN MADRID-BOMBING

NC071008 Paris AFP in English 1004 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Madrid, 7 May (AFP)--The chief military aide of King Juan Carlos was badly injured but not killed when his car was bombed in central Madrid today, police said.

First reports had said that the aide de camp, General Joaquin de Valenzuela, was killed in the explosion along with a lieutenant-colonel and another soldier travelling in the same official car. Police later said that one officer in the car was killed.

Arrest of Suspect

LD071026 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0950 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] At 1140 this morning, police sources reported that a person was arrested in the area of Retiro Park near the Isabel la Catolica Institute after a shootout.

According to these sources, shortly after the attack, police discovered a van inside which was a motorbike. This aroused their suspicion. In view of the possibility that the motorbike could have been the one used in the attack, the vehicle was requested to stop. The van did not stop and was followed. A shootout then began in the area of Reitro Park. After the shootout, one of the occupants of the car was arrested and taken to police headquarters for interrogation.

NEWSPAPERS CITE REPORTED USSR PLANS TOWARD SPAIN

LD061348 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] The readjustment which is taking place in relations between Spain and the Soviet Union coinciding with the Spanish Government's reaffirmation of its desire to join NATO before the end of this year, is giving rise to rumors among diplomats accredited in Spain about the possible replacement of present Soviet Ambassador Yuriy Dubinin.

According to the newspaper YA, Dubinin--who is believed to hold the rank of general in the KGB, the USSR's political-military espionage organization--apparently is having a difficult time explaining to the Kremlin some serious shortcomings in the mounting of intelligence operations in Spain, both on the mainland and in the islands, given that this country is regarded as a springboard to the Mediterranean region and north Africa.

On the subject of the bad time which Spanish-Soviet diplomatic relations are experiencing, the Brussels paper LA LIBRE BELGIQUE reports that Madrid suspects that the USSR and countries which are influenced to various degrees by it, for instance Libya, Algeria, South Yemen, Nicaragua and others, are providing the ETA terrorists with weapons and training, though the First of October Armed Revolutionary Group [GRAPO] and other similar organizations could also be benefitting from such help.

YA, citing these reports, says that diplomatic circles in Madrid are following with growing interest this du l between the Spanish Government and the persistent efforts of the KGB, which is suspected of pursuing the mission of fomenting any kind of political destabilization in Spain for the purpose of preventing Spanish membership in NATO and the Common Market.

A West European ambassador in Madrid stated confidentially to YA that in pursuit of this goal, the Kremlin would be in favor of any kind of coup d'etat in Spain. Terrorism and destabilization of democracy favor Soviet plans in the Iberian Peninsula.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS MEETING DISCUSSES VAROSHA

NC061940 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] The intercommunal talks resumed in Nicosia this afternoon at the Ledra Palace. Today's session dealt with the resettlement under UN auspices of Varosha. This is the seventh round in the current series of talks that began last September.

In a statement prior to the meeting, Mr Gobbi, special UN envoy in Cyprus, said that he did not expect anything new from today's meeting. He aded: This does not mean that I have changed my optimistic stand. Asked what questions are on the negotiating table, he said that at present various approaches to the Varosha question are being discussed.

Also speaking before the meeting, Greek Cypriot Representative Mr Ioannidhis said that the Greek Cypriot side considers the question of resettlement of the Greek Cypriot inhabitants of Varosha as a priority issue that is a test of the sincerity and willingness of the other side for a lasting, fair and reasonable Cyprus solution. He also said that progress on this question depends on the other side. Asked about what is being discussed at the negotiating table, Mr Ioannidhis replied that it is our proposals, which are compatible with Point 5 of the 19 May agreement. There is also the Turkish Cypriot proposal, which is incompatible with this point. Mr Ioannidhis also said that he is not optimistic that the gap between the positions of the two sides will be reduced at today's meeting.

Turkish Cypriot Representative Mr Onan stated prior to the meeting that views were to be exchanged today on the proposals that he had submitted in connection with the resettlement of the Varosha inhabitants. He hinted that the Turkish Cypriot side does not view the Varosha question as a priority. Answering a question, Mr Onan said that the fact that each question is discussed by rotation makes him wonder whether this priority continues to be so valid or so relevant. Answering another question, he said that the proposals that he has submitted are compatible with Point 5 of the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement.

Bayrak Radio Report

TA061650 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] The seventh round of the intercommunal talks aiming to find a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem started today. The Turkish and Greek Cypriot negotiators met in Ledra Palace in Lefkosa [Nicosia]. UN Secretary General's Special Envoy to Cyprus Hugo Gobbi and the advisers of the negotiators are also attending the meeting. The Maras [Varosha] issue, which is the first item on the agenda, is being discussed today.

Replying to journalists' questions before the meeting, Turkish Cypriot negotiator Umit Suleyman Onan said that an exchange of views on the subject of Maras will be conducted. In reply to a question, Onan recalled that the proposals which form the basis of the exchange of views on the Maras issue were previously submitted. Following a remark by a journalist that Greek Cypriot negotiator Ioannidhis said that the Turkish Cypriot proposals on Maras are not compatible with the Denktas-Kiprianou agreement reached on 19 May 1979, Onan said that the Turkish Cypriot proposals are fully compatible with the Denktas-Kiprianou agreement.

In his statement, Greek Cypriot negotiator Ioannidhis said that he does not expect any new developments concerning the Maras issue during today's meeting.

Gobbi announced that various approaches to the Maras issue are being discussed. He said that he does not expect any results from today's meeting.

The next meeting is expected to take place [word indistinct] and deal with practical measures.

Next Meeting 3 June

NC061945 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Another meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks was held at the Ledra Palace this afternoon. Today's meeting lasted 2 hours. A UN communique says that during the meeting, which was the first in the seventh round of talks, discussion on the resettlement of Varosha under UN auspices was continued, in accordance with the provisions of Point 5 of the 19 May 1979 agreement.

The communique adds that the next meeting within the framework of the talks will take place on Tuesday, 3 June. During this meeting, the present status of the talks will be assessed. Discussion of the next question on the talks agenda--that is, the initial practical measures--will be resumed during the meeting that will be held on 8 July.

GUARD COMMANDER LEAVES FOR ATHENS AT TOUR'S END

NC060929 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 6 May 81

[Excerpt] Gen Ioannis Komninos, retired National Guard commander, left Cyprus this morning for Athens. In a statement made prior to his departure, General Komninos expressed the desire that the Cypriot problem would be solved peacefully and in a just manner. Nevertheless, General Komninos said that not even the slightest progress has been made toward a Cyprus solution and stressed the need for an effective defense shielding for as long as the invasion troops are in Cyprus. He said that such a defense shielding would be organized if the National Guard is capable of confronting any design and if all of Cypriot Hellenism is prepared for sacrifices both during the present period and during critical circumstances. He also said that, should the need arise, he would be ready to serve Cyprus as a mere soldier.

DENKTAS REPLIES TO KIPRIANOU ALLEGATIONS

TA050938 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has pointed out that Greek Cypriot administration leader Kiprianou, who is not the representative even of the whole of the so-called Cypriot Government, is not authorized to speak on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot community.

President Denktas, replying to a statement by Kiprianou, said that he would not concede to fait accomplis. Since Mr Kiprianou uses this claim often as a stereotype, Denktas said, we must point our to him that the first fait accompli which cannot be accepted is the concept of a so-called Cypriot Government being projected by him to the world. Denktas continued: The Greek Cypriot administration in southern Cyprus is in no way connected with and can have no right and power over the Turkish Cypriot community living in the north under the administration that it established through its own free will.

BRIEFS

MINISTER RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAVIA--Communications Minister Katzikostas has returned from the city of Zagreb, Yugoslavia, where he particiated in the ninth roundtable conference of the developing countries that dealt with issues of cooperation in the sectors of transport and communications. At the beginning of its work, the conference elected Khatzikostas chairman. He was also elected chairman of the international committee which will supervise the drafting of the conference's minutes and reports. During his stay in Yugoslavia, the minister met with the prime minister and transport minister of Croatia, the Mayor of Zagreb and the Yugoslavian minister of communications. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 25 Apr 81 NC]

MITSOTAKIS LEAVES FOR TALKS IN BONN 6 MAY

NC061924 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis left for the Federal Republic of Germany at 1830 today for talks in Bonn with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

RALLIS REPLIES TO RECENT PAPANDREOU INTERVIEW

NC062130 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 6 May 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Unity and a militant spirit were two basic messages from yesterday's meeting of the "New Democracy" parliamentary group chaired by Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis. The prime minister referred to the recent lengthy interview by PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou, whose statements he described as deceiving and as "PASOK's new Trojan horse."

The minister of national defense also made a statement that caused much commotion and speculation among political observers. He stated:

"Since 'New Democracy' is the only front that can guarantee a calm political life and survival of the bourgeois regime so that it can grow in a healthy way, I will firmly support it. This is irrespective of whether I will be or will not be personally involved politically in the next election."

This statement created a special impression because recently Averof actively intervened in the adoption of decisions on an issue of vital importance, that is, the question of increasing the number of candidates, to which he was the basic opponent. His statement also caused much comment and speculation. Answering a question on whether this statement is related to rumors of protests by Averof, a government source stated:

"The minister's statement cannot logically be connected to any protests by him on government actions or with the elections. The logical sequel of such a radical disagreement would be the statement, 'I remain in the government or I resign.'"

The meeting of the parliamentary group lasted for 1 and 1/2 hours and the corridors of the Senate hall resounded to the frequent applause of "New Democracy" deputies. The exclusive subject of the meeting was approval of "New Democracy's" special congress to be held on 27 and 28 June in Athens.

Rallis, who was the first speaker, underlined among other things: A report of the work of "New Democracy" will be presented during the congress. At that time, the true face of the opposition will be unmasked.

In reference to the government's work, Rallis said this will cause surprise because "we usually forget from where we had to start in 1974."

In reference to unmasking the opposition, the prime minister stressed: The special congress will give us the opportunity to unmask the true face of the opposition, all of who have had the opportunity to read the recent interview granted by A. Papandreou must have been surprised because PASOK introduced itself with an entirely new face from the one it has worn for the past 6 years. In the interview there was no reference to PASOK being a class movement or a Marxist party.

We are faced by a crude ruse. I remember that, in the past, Papandreou described the German Socialist party as "the Trojan horse of U.S. imperialism." It appears the chairman of PASOK is very fond of Trojan horses, and it is for this very reason that he uses them himself. His last interview is just such a Trojan horse manufactured by him personally and by his aides.

We have the obligation and the duty to speak clearly to the people about this new PASOK Trojan horse. The people must understand that PASOK never revealed its true face at any time during the past 7 years. It is, naturally, Papandreou's right to change his political coloring and PASOK's proclamations. It is his own right to argue that he has revealed the original character of his party. This, however, would mean that his original proclamations had nothing in common with reality. In the same way that his proclamations, with which he attempted to attract the Marxists, had nothing to do with reality, there is now no relation between reality and his proclamations with which he is trying to present his party as being centrist, which has nothing to do with class struggle.

The fear that the people may lose what they have gained during the past 7 years under our governments will make them think 10 times before they are influenced by the slogans for "change" used by the opposition. This is because the real change has already been achieved.

OPPOSITION REACTS TO U.S. BASES AGREEMENT

Papandreou Opposition

NC061958 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 6 May 81 p 1

[Statement by PASOK Chairman Papandreou in Bucharest on 5 May]

[Text] In 1977 the New Democracy Party received 42 percent of the Greek people's votes. Today it is definite that it does not represent even 30 percent of the voters. Therefore, it is unacceptable that this government of a small minority should conclude an agreement that would be binding on the nation. It id equally unacceptable that the Chamber of Deputies, which no longer represents the people's will, should decide whether or not to ratify the agreement. The government has ample time to put an end to the talks on the U.S. bases in Greece and, out of respect for the Greek people, it should await the Greek people's verdict.

KKE-Interior Statement

NC062030 Athens I AVYI in Greek 6 May 81 p 1

[Statement issued by the press office of the KKE-Interior; undated]

[Text] Everything shows that the New Democracy government has accepted in essence the U.S. demands on the new base agreement. Its final agreement and its signing will be yet another dangerous and nationally impermissible step by the New Democracy government in leading our country to unlimited submission to Atlanticism and against our national independence and sovereign rights.

The KKE (Interior) calls on the government, even now, not to proceed with the agreement, particularly now before the elections. The people must express in a sovereign and free way their wish on this issue.

KKE-Exterior View

NC062052 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 6 May 81 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "No To the Bases"]

[Text] As it appears..."the hard negotiations" for the renewal (perpetuation) of the agreement on and the expansion of the status of the U.S. bases in Greece have ended according to the wishes of our U.S. "protectors." The "hard" negotiatiors of the Greek rightwing, headedby Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, after the rapid developments in the issue during the talks in Rome, suddenly returned to Athens yesterday carrying with them the formula and the demands of U.S. Secretary of State Haig.

U.S. Ambassador McCloskey will deal with the remaining few details so that the agreement may be submitted to the Chambers of Deputies and be sanctioned by the fictitious majority government and extreme rightwing, without fail, before the chambers' summer recess. Moreover, Haig was explicit and emphatic in expressing the U.S. demands, both on the agreement's content and the time of its sanctioning, so that there would also be time before the Greek elections to settle Greek-Turkish differences in a way that would guarantee complications that would necessarily need U.S.-NATO mediation to reach a settlement. From every point of view, the Greek side found Haig's proposals justifiable and logical, because the "New Democracy" government wants, before quitting power, to have in its credit another..."national honour": the renewal, after three decades, of the state of capitulation, which, this time, would change our country from a nuclear springboard of "the free"...world into a target for nuclear reprisals. Our country's dangers are tremendous because of the new treachery of the rightwing, which behind the riddled screen of the "hard negotiations" and the country's so-called defense shield--as it has done with its reintegration into NATO--is trying to hide the further selling out of our country's sovereign rights and its total dependence to the intricate machinations of Washingtong and the Atlantic alliance.

The duty of all democratic forces of the country is to commit themselves before the people that they will never recognize as faits accomplis the subservient and dangerous agreements that the foreign-dominate rightwing has formed and signed with the United States and NATO on Greece's life and future.

PAPANDREOU FAVORS DENUCLEARIZATION OF BALKANS

NC062155 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 6 May 81 p 12

[Excerpts] PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou has described as "very positive the fact that the NATO countries in Europe have succeeded in obtaining from the United States a pledge that the U.S.-Soviet dialogue, based on the Brezhnev proposals, will begin soon. Papandreou added that "beyond this, the European countries desire the development of a framework for negotiations and discussions, particularly in connection with nuclear arms in the European region." Papandreou concluded: "This is a somewhat optimistic note during a very dark period."

The main opposition party leader made this statement prior to his departure for Romania yesterday afternoon in answer to a question on the NATO conference in Rome.

Answering other questions, the main opposition party leader stressed the currently crucial situation in the world and particularly in Europe, and stressed that "this time the Balkans are working for a substantive contribution to the cause of peace." Papandreou then referred to the particular role that Romania has been playing "in the question of independence and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries and to equality in the conduct of negotiations." He paid tribute to President Ceausescu's personal contribution to the campaign to promote peace and detente. After stressing the dangers of nuclear war, as a result of wrong calculations, when confined to the tactical level, Mr Papandreou concluded:

"At this hour and at this stage, we consider it a primary duty to contribute to the efforts for the denuclearization of the Balkans, and I would say of Europe--West and East alike--and of the Mediterranean because it is clear that, irrespective of our domestic programs for economic and social development, if peace is not consolidated, we will be building on sand."

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NEGOTIATIONS ON USSR GAS DELIVERIES OPEN IN VIENNA

AU071742 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 7 May 81

[Summary] A Soviet delegation headed by USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Osipov arrived in Vienna on Tuesday for talks with the Austrian Oil Administration on the fourth Soviet-Austrian gas delivery agreement. Austria is interested in getting--in addition to the current annual quota of 2.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas annually--another 3-5 billion cubic meters. Since the envisaged agreement would involve Austrian deliveries of pipeline pipe, the talks are also attended by representatives of the Voest-Alpine Steel Corporation, as well as by representatives of the Austrian Kontroll-Bank.

The talks will center on the price of the Soviet gas, as well as on the interest rates for long-term loans for pipeline pipe. While the Soviet gas price has to date been linked with relatively inexpensive fuel oil, the Soviet side is now seeking to link it to the price of high-quality African crude oil. This Soviet proposal, which has already been rejected by the potential Soviet gas buyers FRG, France and Italy, is also regarded as unacceptable by the Austrian Oil Administration. The experts' talks will presumably last until the end of this week.

AUSTRIAN PRESS VIEWS KREISKY STATEMENTS IN RIYADH

AU071424 [Editorial Report] On 7 May most Vienna papers carry extensive reports by Austrian journalists who accompanied Chancellor Kreisky to Riyadh on various statements made by the chancellor on his meeting with Yasir 'Arafat, on the Middle East situation and on the question of Austrian arms exports to Israel.

Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German on 7 May, page 1, quotes Chancellor Kreisky as having said after his meeting in Riyadh with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, that "'Arafat, too, had regarded the current situation in the Middle East as 'highly critical.'" According to the paper, Kreisky declared that the situation was "most unfavorable" because "Syria, an ally of the USSR, is in the focal point," and Israel was "clearly carrying out acts of war."

Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 7 May, page 1, quotes Kreisky as having said in this context that he could not conceive of a worse confrontation than that between Syria and Israel. According to DIE PRESSE, Kreisky also indicated that he did not regard the close relationship between PLO and Syria as very favorable, but added: "'Arafat must know for himself what he is doing."

Vienna ARBEITER ZEITUNG on 7 May, page 1, cites Kreisky as having said that "'Arafat knew the author of the leaflet in Damascus who claimed responsibility for the assassination of Vienna City Councilman Nittel," and that he was a "known double agent." Vienna KURIER on 7 May, page 3, claims that the 'Arafat-Kreisky meeting was not, as Kreisky jokingly told newsmen, "accidental" but was "secretly arranged before the chancellor's trip to Saudi Arabia."

KURIER claims that Kreisky has surprisingly altered his position on potential Austrian arms exports to Israel: While some time ago, during his latest trip to Egypt, he had categorically ruled out the possibility of such exports, he declared in Riyadh that he now no longer rejected in principle Austrian arms exports to Israel. This country, he added, was at peace with Egypt, "without a state of war with Jordan," and in a "not yet clarified situation with Syria"--the question would have to be "carefully examined."

KURIER also draws attention to the fact that Kreisky is trying to interest Arab OPEC quarters in financing the controversial international conference center project at the Vienna "UN City." According to WIENER ZEITUNG, Kreisky said in this context that it was conceivable that several OPEC countries, interested in such a center, would temporarily--"through a kind of leasing system"--take over the construction costs, but these costs would be too much for Saudi Arabia alone.

Reportage on Talks

For reportage on Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's visit to Saudi Arabia, see the Saudi Arabia subsection of the Arabian Peninsula section of the 6 May Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SCHMIDT DELIVERS GOVERNMENT STATEMENT TO BUNDESTAG

DW070825 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0700 GMT 7 May 81

[Government statement by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt delivered to the Bundestag in Bonn--live]

[Text] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to report to you on my and Graf Lambsdorff's visit to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Then I want to talk on the conferences of the North Atlantic council in Rome. The federal foreign minister will take the floor in the cause of the debate and discuss the matter more thoroughly.

It has become particularly clear in past days how complex the international situation is and how much our country is involved in conflicts which are actually not our conflicts. We must therefore take care not to become excited, not to be involved in excessive polemics and dangerous simplifications. I say this to those in our country who have different opinions on current issues, and I would welcome it if my request for moderation would be listened to also outside our borders. [applause]

Moderation and awareness of responsibility are key words for peaceful coexistence in the world. These two key words hold a top position in the communique of the North Atlantic council's Rome session early this week. And the two key words "moderation and awareness of responsibility" are valid not only in the sphere of the Atlantic alliance.

The foreign policy of the Federal Government is without a breach, it is a continuous policy, it is predictable. The policy serves peace and we will not be confused in pursuing this policy.

I visited Saudi Arabia last week together with the federal minister of economics and we were accompanied by four prominent scientists. Thereafter, on 29 and 30 April, I visited the United Arab Emirates. This region is of extraordinary world political significance. It is of vital importance also for the FRG. My visit there should therefore not be considered in a narrow perspective regarding this or that individual problem of mutual relations, regardless how important it may be. Such a narrowing down of the view could easily lead to misunderstandings and discord. I would therefore like to make a short review of the development of the total mutual relations.

The Gulf states and particularly Saudi Arabia as well as the United Arab Emirates are aware of the political and economic significance of close and trustful relations with North America, West Europe and the FRG. This awareness has been considerably strengthened through the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Seen from there, Afghanistan is very close by.

The reason for my visit was the political and economic significance of the Gulf region which has grown considerably in the past 10 years and particularly in the very last years with regard to the West as a whole and the interests of our country. It was my second visit to the region. The first was in 1976 to Riyadh. Already at that time the Saudi leadership attributed great significance to a far-reaching politically-based development of our relations. On the basis of a fundamental agreement that was established in 1976 between the Saudi leadership and us, particularly between Crown Prince Fahd--who plays the role of government chief, of prime minister there--and myself, both countries in the following years purposefully intensified their contacts, developing their cooperation politically as well as economically. I point out especially the visit of Crown Prince Fahd to Bonn in 1978 and the state visit of King Khalid of Saudi Arabia in 1980.

Parallel to developed relations with the United Arab Emirates as well as Kuwait, Qatar and other states of the region, the network of mutual representations was developed. The exchange of visitors and particularly economic cooperation were considerably intensified.

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the fighting that is continuing there, mean a deep incision for the mode of thinking and acting of the countries on the Gulf. As a result of the power-political advance of the Soviet Union, the Gulf region finds itself exposed to a strategic challenge of a new dimension. In view of the buildup of military positions by the Soviet Union on the Horn of Africa, in Ethiopia, then also in Afghanistan, supported by the increased presence of the Soviet Navy in the Indian Ocean, on the Red Sea, the awareness of being threatened increased in the states of the Gulf region.

The political doctrines which the two great powers have promulgated with respect to the Gulf region have been received there with reserve. The speech by General Secretary Brezhnev in New Delhi in 1980 was interpreted as the announcement of a power-political claim for having a say in the Gulf region. The development of the relations of the two Yemeni states with each other, the enhancement of the Soviet military presence in South Yemen and the destabilization as a result of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict intensified the need of the Gulf states for an active security policy.

This is the greater interconnection in which the last, the present trip to the Gulf region must be viewed. The public discussion on individual aspects such as oil policy and arms exports do not properly reflect the dimension of what had been the point of our discussions. It rather was the objective of this visit to broaden and improve the bases of a political and economic cooperation devised for an extended period of time. I realize that the interest of the Gulf states is such an enhancement isn't a temporary matter. It is of longer term significance. This was confirmed by our talks in Riyadh and in Abu Dhabi, and it extends beyond the oil era, the era in which there will be oil.

More clearly than before it became evident that these countries have recognized the interdependence of their own vital interests with those of the Western countries. Their wealth has been essentially invested in the Western economic systems. Their economic well-being, not only for as long as they produce oil, but also beyond the oil era, will depend on the working capability, the well-being of the Western industrial economy.

These states view our relations not only from the angle of the mutual trade policy, but also from the angle of a longer term, comprehensive cooperation in the political and economic spheres. They want to better inform us about the political worries, the dangers, their own objectives in the Gulf region; they have an interest of their own in the developments in Europe, in West Europe as well as in the East-West relations. Crown Prince Fadh, for example, saw quite clearly that a crisis over Poland, for example, might essentially change the world political situation and thus might also have repercussions on the Saudi interests, on the situation in the Gulf area.

Repeatedly, we were asked whether Europe, in view of these interconnections, must not muster contributions of its own toward the security and stability of the Gulf region in which Europe, after all, is vitally interested. What belongs into this broader inter-relation is also the desire for the establishment of a cooperation in the field of security policy. The Gulf states feel all the more entitled to raise this question since they, on their part, display readiness, even concrete action, to make allowances for the interests of the world economy through a moderate and moderating oil policy, and since they on their part are politically endeavoring to contribute to a mitigation of tensions.

What impressed me was how much my interlocutors, the government of a nonaligned country of the Third World, term themselves part of the Free World and how much they underscore the common interest of repelling communism. The new regional organization of six Gulf states, whose charter is supposed to be signed and thus put into force by the six heads of states in Abu Dhabi this month, on 25 May, I believe, is aimed at maintaining a market-economy system and at strengthening the power of resistance against external threat and subversion. The Gulf states want to set up their own defense capability; they want to improve their own armed forces with the help of their friends, as my interlocutors strongly emphasize; they want to set them up and improve them.

In view of their basic attitude, they believe that they are sort of entitled to expect their Western partners to help them in security policy and in the organization of their own defense, and they see natural partners for such cooperation especially in the European states. I can appreciate this interest. Conversely, we also found understanding, a sympathetic understanding in partnership, for our situation and for the limitation of our German possibilities.

I explained that, and why, the dispatch of German soldiers to the Gulf region cannot be taken into consideration. I also expounded the legal situation and the oft-conjured principles of our arms export policy. I drew attention to the current review of these principles which in their present version essentially are 10 years old and in part had predecessors which showed the same direction, and to the fact that in all three political [groups] in the parliament of our country an opinion-forming process is underway which for the time being it still very controversial, and that arms exports to that region are not possible, at any rate, not at this time.

The discussion on the principles for arms exports valid to date shows, by the way, that this doesn't involve a tactical dispute between Bundestag parties, but a fundamental question concerning German foreign policy, a question which needs to be examined very carefully also in the awareness of the interests of foreign and security policies of our state which are at stake in this respect, and if possible without any polemics. And when a result is achieved, this result will require the proper support by all political forces in the Bundestag.

It was with just about the following remark that Crown Prince Fahd wound up the subject just dealt with: The Saudi Arabian side has not advanced any official request for arms deliveries to the Federal Republic of Germany. But should the Federal Republic of Germany, being a friendly state, have a chance to support Saudi Arabia in its defense problem, this would be welcomed as a friendly act. The crown prince and the members of his government, the ministers, left no doubt that Saudi Arabia desires a more concrete security policy cooperation, especially also with us, and that it would regard it as a cornerstone for an even broader partnership.

Under the impression of the explanations of my interlocutors, which were made in the spirit of a high degree of responsibility awareness and in a great spirit of partnership, I told them that I would explain to the Bundestag here the aspects which they have advanced for their desire for a comprehensive cooperation, including security policy cooperation; I am doing it this morning, having had an opportunity yesterday to inform the Foreign Affairs Committee. The Bundestag also must be aware that this entire complex of a new security policy awareness, in part, a search for a new security policy in cooperation with the Western partners, is not, at any point, connected by the Saudis with the problem of the Israeli-Arab conflict. What matters instead is that the Gulf states have become aware of the threat by the Soviet military might and that they develop their own security policy concept in proportion thereto.

At this point, I have to insert some remarks concerning the Middle East conflict. With great emphasis, my interlocutors urged early headway in the solution of this conflict. They also stressed that the Israeli-Arab conflict, which continues to smoulder, offers Soviet policy additional points for exerting influence in the region.

As for the repeated attacks by the Israeli prime minister in connection with my Middle East tour, the spokesman of the Federal Government already has come out with a statement, ladies and gentlemen. I will not add anything to it at this time, especially since I am, have been, and always will be aware of the moral and historical quality of the German-Israeli relations. [applause] The relations between the Germans and Israelis are good relations as a result of the manifoldness of private ties, and by the manifoldness of the private contacts, they also are unusually close relations. Today, on the 33d founding day of the state of Israel, on the day when Israel commemorates its right to self-determination and its state status, the day which is being observed in Israel as a national holiday,

I repeat my wish that Israelis and Arabs may soon be living with each other in just and comprehensive peace. [applause]

And on behalf of all Germans, I add in deep earnest--and in so doing I don't make any tactical reservation--the renewed plea: Let us be guided by moderation and commonsense as before, and by the readiness to reconciliation and cooperation. I, in any event, will not cease doing this. [applause]

My Arab interlocutors advocated a comprehensive settlement in which all states and peoples of the region will live together in peace. In that respect, Israel was not excepted. I on my part explained the Middle East policy of the European Community. Both sides underscored the important role of the United States of America in bringing about a comprehensive peace settlement. The policy of the European Community met with a favorable response on the Saudi side.

My interlocutors and I were further agreed that the more unfriendliness the West displays toward the Palestinians and the PLO, the more strongly will they be pushed in the direction of the Soviet Union. As far as the Federal Government's attitude toward the PLO is concerned, I said publicly in Riyadh, and I quote my own utterances at the press conference in Riyadh: Our German attitude toward the PLO will be determined by the position which the PLO adopts toward the right also due Israel to live within secure and recognized borders. [applause]

My interlocutors there firmly believe that a settlement of the Palestinian problem after the Camp David model cannot be expected and cannot be implemented. What I said on this was that for a discontinuation of the autonomy negotiations, ways would have to be sought for including additional Arab states and the Palestinian people in the peace process. In my opinion, the European Council's Venice statement in the spring of last year would offer a good starting basis for this. Yet, I pointed out that any potential European contributions toward such developments can be rendered solely in harmony with the United States of America,

Let me revert to the further course of talks in Riyadh and Abu Dhabi. In Riyadh, we agreed that the intention to continue helping Turkey and Pakistan--to the best of our abilities--is an important factor of stability in the entire region. At the same time, we propose to advocate the continued participation of other friendly states in this effort. I paid considerable tribute to the increasing weight of the Islamic Conference in the solution of the problems of the whole region, also with respect to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. And in so doing, I appreciated the essential and moderating role of Saudi Arabia.

Another key subject of our talks was the world economic problems including the energy and currency issues. I am very much impressed by the readiness of Saudi Arabia, but also of the United Emirates, to cooperate in the solution of the present difficulties. It is my impression that the developments of the past several years have contributed toward the intensification of the feeling of interdependence in the states rich in oil, the feeling of mutual dependence of the economic development in their countries, in the industrial states and in the third and fourth worlds, as it is now generally put. We shouldn't underrate what this constructive attitude means for our own national, economic and employment policy interests as well.

The federal economics minister, who cannot be here today, and I explained that the high balance of paymments deficits in industrial countries and in developing countries, to the extent that they are dependent on oil imports, and the world economic structural problems as a consequence of this development, have considerably aggravated the worldwide danger of protectionism in manifold forms. This entails a special responsibility for the oil states in general and Saudi Arabia in particular, above all, vis-a-vis the developing countries. We discussed this for a long time.

The crown prince and Minister Yamani pointed out that the Saudis pass on a higher share of their gross national product as development aid than any industrial country. This is true. The contribution of the Emirates is also most considerable.

The argument that price increases of industrial products have considerably contributed to the world's economic difficulties was contested by me by pointing out the considerably higher and faster oil and energy price increases. I stated in addition that linking the oil price to a general index of industrial products would burden in an unjustified way countries with a low price increase rate, such as the FRG.

We attributed special importance to the fact that Saudi Arabia should play a more active role in the future in all such fields as the international handling of problems involved in overcoming world economic difficulties, monetary policy problems and the strengthening of developing countries which do not produce oil. I want to mention here that due to our considerable assistance, this greater role of Saudi Arabia in the International Monetary Fund has been generally recognized not just de facto but also foramlly; it was expressed by a change of the quota system.

I want to conclude this passage with the remark that naturally we highly appreciate the moderate oil policy of Saudi Arabia which has gone to the limits of its technical oil production and export capacities to offset the cut off supplies of other countries, such as Iraq and Iran. We left with the impression that one also can firmly count on a future moderate oil policy from Saudi Arabia. We agreed also that the industrial countries must continue their energy saving policy, a policy the successes of which are being very much recognized and appreciated in Saudi Arabia.

Crown Prince Fahd and I also agreed that it would serve the interests of both sides to carry on the dialogue between the FRG and Saudi Arabia not only on a government level but also on the level of private organizations and firms. I have in mind intensified talks between representatives of science, economy and politics.

We agreed that negotiations should take place between the finance ministers of both countries on the solution of tax problems which are of interest for both sides, particularly for Saudi Arabis with regard to Saudi capital investments in the FRG.

Ladies and gentlemen, it turned out in the talks in Saudi Arabia as well as in Abu Dhabi that bilateral economic relations are good, that further development is considered desirable by both parts and that the development of the political basis through the visits will be useful.

In addition, I consider it necessary--particularly in the Emirates, which I want to quote as an example for other oil-producing states which do not need development aid--that the Federal Government should take over a stronger flanking role in certain cases with regard to the preparation and support of industrial projects such as joint ventures, for example, and the introduction of new technologies. This could be an additional task for the DEG [German Development Society], for example.

As a whole, our partnership with the two visited states has entered a new phase. The political element of the relations has become even more evident. But we must also pay attention to security policy aspects. The overall aspect shows that the FRG now is bearing more responsibility. We cannot evade such responsibilities without damaging our own political interests and our long term political development.

I would welcome, therefore, the Bundestag's dealing more than heretofore with the states of the region and their political role.

Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to deal with the other issue I have announced. On Monday and Tuesday, the spring conference of the alliance's foreign ministers took place in Rome. The result of this conference as outlined in the published communique--and I would very much recommend reading the communique--it is a document that has come about in most intense bilateral and multilateral consultations, demonstrating the continuity of the alliance's policy and the agreement of the partners. It is a document to which the new Washington administration has made significant contributions.

The core parts of the Federal Government's security and foreign policies have again been confirmed by the alliance in Rome. I want to stress particularly some of the points you will find in the communique:

All alliance partners stressed in Rome the basic significance of ensuring an overall military balance. I said there six months ago in the government statement that no reliable peace would exist in the world without a balance. The aim is a balance, I quote the communique of Tuesday, on a lower level of armed forces, if possible. The necessity is being pointed out there simultaneously that all states must act moderately and with awareness of their responsiblity. The German-French statement of February said that moderation is incompatible everywhere--outside as well as inside Europe--with a relapse into violence and a policy of established facts.

The alliance partners confirmed, I quote the communique: That arms control and disarmament are integral parts of the alliance's security policy. They also found clear words for the dialogue with the Soviet Union. The alliance partners will maintain it, the communique reads, and they will work jointly for genuine detente if this will be possible due to the action of the Soviet Union. And eventually, there is also a clear statement in support of a really nonaligned attitude in the Third World.

All that is a clear confirmation of the policy of the social-liberal coalition and this Federal Government. I can say with great satisfaction and gratitude with regard to the federal foreign minister that this communique is an important phase on the way to a coordinated and continuous policy of the alliance partners on the threshold of a very difficult decade. [applause]

An important element of this policy is naturally the so-called dual decision of December 1979. All alliance partners agreed in Rome that both parts of the decision, that is, counterarming of the Americans and negotiations between the Americans and the Soviets on armament limitation, that both things must be carried out in parallel. This is why the United States plans for September to prepare the coming round of negotiations on the limitation of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles jointly with the Soviet Union. You will find this in the second part of the communique. It is the will of the United States and the North Atlantic pact that the negotiations be opened before the end of the year, not talks but negotiations.

The course which the alliance has so far steered under essential participation of the Federal Government thereby has been affirmed. Jointly with the partners in the alliance, the social-liberal coalition will continue pursuing that course until the unchanged goal has been reached, namely, the balance between East and West, also with respect to nuclear Eurostrategic medium-range weapons on the lowest possible level. This road is long and laborious and difficult, and it isn't devoid of dangers. Yet, there is no other road on which we--perhaps under lesser risk--can secure our peace on a long term basis as well as our freedom of decision, meaning our freedom at large.

What I would like to stress, finally, is the agreement of the foreign ministers in the support of the French proposal concerning a conference on disarmament in Europe. This reflects the interest of all alliance partners in the continuation and in the broadening of the CSCE process. The successful conclusion of the CSCE followup meeting in Madrid and the adoption of a precise mandate for a conference on disarmament in Europe would give new and necessary impetus to the inalienable dialogue between East and West.

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, I want to say: The broad consensus of Rome also is a success of the new administration of the new U.S. President in Washington. [applause] President Reagan and all members of his cabinet from the very outset have emphasized that substantial, serious and effective consultations, as far as they are concerned, form a basis of the relations between West Europe and the United States. We have explained this to you on several occasions, ladies and gentlemen. In the numerous contacts between the Federal Government and the new administration, we have clearly and positively felt this renewed readiness for consultations in partnership, and especially also this week.

It will be this concrete partnership which will mark the official visit which I will pay President Reagan 2 weeks from today. We--and perhaps I may state this on behalf of the whole Bundestag and, surely, for many millions of German citizens--are glad that the recuperation of the U.S. President has progressed so rapidly. [long applause]

My visit to the United States will be taking place at a time when the new administration still has not decided many an important question concerning its foreign policy. The direct dialogue and the direct exchange of opinions in this phase are particularly significant to both sides. I am sure that the visit will serve our common efforts for peace and will strengthen the tested German-American friendship.

Ladies and gentlemen, I said on an earlier occasion that we have reason to be courageous with regard to the future, because we have learned what partnership is and that we may rely on our friends in the world. My visit to Saudi Arabia, the impressive solidarity of the partners of the Atlantic alliance in Rome and also the outlook on the talks with our American friends should, I think, consolidate our confidence in the future.

Our policy has proved its worth. The social-liberal coalition will continue this policy. This is what the vast majority of our people expects, as do our numerous friends out there in the world. [applause]

GENSCHER REPORTS TO BUNDESTAG ON ROME NATO MEETING

DW071307 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0939 GMT 7 May 81

[Speech by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher during the Bundestag debate on Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government statement--live]

[Text] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, the report of the chancellor on his Middle East tour has elucidated the problems of the region and the aspects of German and European Middle East policy. There can be no doubt for any of us that the relationship of the Germans with the state of Israel, which has been marked by historical responsibility, holds a central position in this Middle East policy. The Federal Government has been guided by this responsibility in each phase of its Middle East policy and this holds true also for the future This responsibility, however, also causes us to be sincere toward Israel even where we do not agree.

Ladies and gentlemen, all those who heard the chancellor in the synagogue of Cologne on 9 November 1978 were affected by the deep emotion with which he described the historical and the moral dimensions of the relations between Germans and Jews. And it will be in this awareness that we will determine our relations with Israel in the future as well. Nothing, absolutely nothing can detour us from this road. Our reserve also in the face of the unjustifiable attacks on the chancellor is evidence of this, and I have reason to thank colleague Kohl, also on behalf of the Federal Government, for what he has said about them and about the German-Israeli relations. [applause]

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to proceed to the actual content of my contribution to this debate, namely, a report on, and an assessment of, the NATO meeting in Rome. By this meeting in Rome, the Western alliance at a time of continuing threat to security and international stability has given a sign of its unity, determination and will for cooperation. The foreign ministers meeting was characterized by the common goal to jointly preserve common security. The harmony between the European and American alliance partners is rooted in the awareness that Europe and the American democracies are a community of one destiny, that their place is on each other's side and that they are not equally distant from each other and from the Soviet Union.

The demand for moderation and responsibility in international politics is the clearly distinct call to embark on the road of cooperation rather than of confrontation in a difficult international situation. This demand is addressed to all states of the world. It is a warning to the East, yet it is also an offer to the East. Moderation means reserve everywhere, in the Third World as well as in Europe. During the highly intensive discussion, all foreign ministers were agreed in the goal of a consistent policy of nonintrusion in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Poland and in the will to extend economic assistance in the interest of a solution of the serious economic problems of that country. We also expect this of all other states. Poland must remain free to solve its problems on its own. This is the clear expectation of the alliance partners.

The third element of Western behavior toward the process of renewal in the People's Republic of Poland is the will of the West for the dialogue and for cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact, but not the freeze of contacts with the East. [applause] By this constructive policy we intend to stabilize the political framework conditions which will abet the peaceful solution of Poland's problems which all of us desire.

The statement by the alliance that any intervention from outside would entail the most serious consequences for the international relations at large and change the entire international situation fundamentally shows the basic significance which the Western alliance accords the principle of moderation in the deportment of all states toward Poland.

Ladies and gentlemen, the result of the highly detailed discussion on the situation and development in the Third World is the renewed finding of all alliance states that genuine nonalignment is an important factor of stability in the world. The Federal Government quite expressly welcomes the fact that in its assessment of nonalignment it is in consensus with all its allies, just as it is in consensus with them in the assessment that the maintenance of the independence of the states of the Third World and their peaceful life together are congruent with the vital interests of the West. The will of the alliance for political solutions shows that as far as we are concerned. Renunciation of force is not a political demand confined to Europe; renunciation of force rather is the guiding line for our activities all over the world.

Just as detente and security are indivisible, the renunciation of force also must be applied on a worldwide scale lest peace be jeopardized time and again in and from other regions. The continued occupation of Afghanistan, but not that alone, shows the significance of our demand. The advocacy of genuine nonalignment also spells renunciation of the transfer of the East-West antagonism to the Third World. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, the offer of the West for respecting the political sovereignty, the offer of trade and technology transfer, the West's demand that all have to contribute to the campaign against hunger, poverty and underdevelopment--these demands draw the attention of the world to the central, the original problems of the developing countries which definitely cannot be explained by the East-West controversy. The appeal to all states not to exploit social problems in the Third World or even fan instability for scoring political advantages is important because we, on our part, don't want to transpose this East-West antagonism to the Third World, but also because others must behave likewise.

The statement of the alliance that a number of allied states have the capability, or are determined to obtain that capability, for deterrence of aggression and for coming to the aid of states is fending off a threat to their security and independence if they so desire, once again reaffirms the geographically unchanged, that is, the geographically unexpanded, area of validity of the Western defense alliance. This statement reaffirms the concept of division of labor and the respect of all allies for the sovereignty and for the free will of threatened states, even if they act on their own.

In this connection, it remains a foregone conclusion that missions of German soldiers outside the alliance area will be out of the question in the future as well. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, an example of the effort for the peaceful solution of a conflict is the contribution of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France and the Federal Republic of Germany toward the solution of the Namibia issue. The conference of the five foreign ministers of the Namibia initiative held on Sunday, 3 May 1981, in Rome, reaffirmed the firm determination of these five governments to contribute toward an internationally acceptable solution of the Namibia problem which is one of the main problems of the African continent. In so doing, the five states underscored the central role of the United Nations in this solution, and they stated that Security Council resolution 435 forms a solid basis for attaining a negotiated solution.

The efforts for an improvement in the chance for a negotiated solution will contain proposals concerning constitutional agreements, so as to contribute that way toward a mitigation of the distrust among the parties involved in the conflict.

Mr President, it was quite natural that the alliance once again defined its views of the joint security policy. Deterrence and defense, arms control and disarmament are integral components of the security policy of the alliance. This statement by the foreign ministers confirms the harmony of the Federal Government's security with the security policy of all its allies. We expressly and emphatically avow the goal of this common policy, namely, to create a stable balance, if possible on a lower armed forces level. This Western security policy proposes to secure peace, preserve the freedom and independence of the allied states. And it wants to prevent an arms race. This policy requires the will to utilize any option for talks and negotiations.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Western alliance expressly advocates this by saying, and I quote: The allies will uphold the dialogue with the Soviet Union and work jointly for genuine detente and the development of the East-West relations, if the deportment of the Soviets makes this possible.

This statement, ladies and gentlemen, is a sincere offer to the Soviet Union. The realism of this statement is expressed by the finding that the other side, too, must supply its contribution, for each offer requires acceptance. The policy of the Federal Government as expressed by my visits to Warsaw, Prague and Moscow and as resulting from the forthcoming visit to the Federal Republic of Germany by General Secretary Brezhnev, is part of this dialogue, a dialogue which is conducted in exactly the same way by our American allies, as proved by the continuous talks of the U.S. secretary of state with the Soviet ambassador, the personal message of President Reagan to General Secretary Brezhnev and the planned meeting of Foreign Ministers Haig and Gromyko.

The will to work for genuine detente and the development of East-West relations, results also from the support of the French suggestion on a European disarmament conference, from the determination to continue the Vienna troop reduction negotiations and from the intention to take up negotiations on medium-range arms.

Ladies and gentlemen, there can be no doubt at all that developments in the field of strategic medium-range arms give the Europeans and us Germans special reason for concern. We take this concern seriously and we are willing to discuss the problems of our security frankly and thoroughly in our own country. But we must point out that if one assesses the threatening potentials correctly, if one assesses the ratio of power correctly in the field of medium-range missiles, this concern isn't based on the NATO decisions of December 1979--which some people claim in this country. No, we are threatened and therefore deeply worried by the Soviet lead in the field of medium-range missiles. [applause] Warnings against a new arms race must be aimed in that direction.

Ladies and gentlemen, also on this question, a rejection of the alliance's policy doesn't give our critics a sole representation claim for peace and moral responsibility. [applause] The allies have rejected with a well considered reflection the fact that superiority cannot be fixed through a complete paralyzation of NATO's modernization program. Moreover, the threat to NATO would be increased by the exemption of arms systems which could threaten the NATO area from East of the Urals through the so-called moratorium suggested by the East.

Ladies and gentlemen, we expressly welcome the U.S. intention to enter prior to the end of this year negotiations with the Soviet Union on medium-range arms in the framework of SALT. The resumption of these negotiations will be immediately prepared in contacts with the Soviet Union. Thus, the actual negotiation phase will be opened this year after the talks between the United States and the Soviet Union last fall. The FRG takes part in the preparation of these negotiations and their observation through its membership in the disarmament group and in the defense policy group of the alliance.

We express the hope and the expectation that the intention declared by Secretary of State Haig to discuss the time and procedures of these talks with Foreign Minister Gromyko in September will bring about the resumption of negotiations--which we all want--at the desired time.

We don't want to conceal that the continued deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles complicates these negotiations more and more. We must also be aware of the fact that the success of medium-range negotiations, which we desire so much, would be gravely jeopardized if we would call in question the counterarmament part of the dual decision. [applause]

Mr President, the Western alliance has demonstrated in the Rome meeting its unity and determination to do what is necessary for its own security. This statement, with regard to strengthening the defense ability must be followed by action in all member states. In a difficult international situation causing our grave concern the alliance has made a responsible and considerate offer. The signal of Rome is a peaceful offer, an offer for cooperation expressing the will for detente, arms control and disarmament. We appeal to the Soviet Union to realize the great possibilities contained in this offer for all people and to accept this offer. Western policy in this difficult phase is characterized by continuity and predictability. This is confirmed by the statement that the firmly based policy of the alliance will be continued.

Obviously, our policy will be successful only if it will be fully and completely implemented in all its elements. The one who speaks of security while meaning only arms control will be endangering security and the chances of arms control negotiations. [applause] The one who speaks of security while seeing only the military side runs the risk of becoming involved in a new arms race. [applause]

We want to achieve peace through detente, cooperation and disarmament. We realize that we can preserve peace only together with our allies; the European and the American allies. Anyone who questions our will regarding the fulfillment of our commitments to the alliance and the representation of our common policy gives wrong signals to the West and to the East. Only a FRG holding a firm position in the Western alliance, only a FRG convincing people with its reliability can ensure its interests in the alliance, and only then will it be a discussion partner taken seriously by the East.

In preparation for the NATO foreign minister's conference and in its implementation, the United States demonstrated its serious will regarding consultations with its allies. I have reason to expressly thank Secretary of State Haig for his contribution to the NATO foreign ministers conference.

The Rome statement contains the German-French statement of 6 February 1981 and the press statement published on the occasion of my visit to Washington on 9 and 10 March 1981. The intensive German-French talks and the close German-American contacts have a key function with regard to the alliance. They have ver much contributed to the agreement and the successful result of Rome.

Mr President, as always, the NATO meeting was preceded by the meeting of the foreign ministers of the United States, France, Great Britain and the FRG on Germany. The statement of the foreign ministers, which is being supported by all allies, has the following text, which I quote: "The allies continue to attribute special significance to the maintenance of the quiet situation in and around Berlin. Strict adherence to and full application of the four-power agreement of 3 September 1971 remain vital for security in Europe, for East-West relations and the overall international situation. The allies also in future will support the efforts of the FRG to achieve a revocation of the GDR's increase of the minimum exchange amounts which have a particularly negative effect on the number of visitors and tourists traveling to the GDR and to East Berlin."

This statement once again stresses the support of all our allies for our policy vis-a-vis Germany and Berlin. Only together with the three protective powers, only together with the other allies, will this policy be possible, and only together with them can it be successful.

Mr President, the FRG is a respectable partner with equal rights in the European Community and in the Western alliance. Having equal rights means representing our own interests with self-confidence in the alliance. Equal rights also means contributing equally to common security and freedom. Anti-Americanism is neither one thing nor the other, it is just harmful to our interests. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, as a state in a divided country, we know about the significance of cooperation and detente. It is therefore more true for us than for anybody else that relapsing into Cold War would have the worst consequences. It is equally true for us that our security and freedom can be maintained only in a Western alliance which is able to act.

NATO's spring meeting in Rome was an expression of this ability to act. The common policy, confirmed there once again, corresponds in all its elements to our German interests, and it corresponds to the aims of German policy formulated by the Federal Government. We will persistently represent them also in the future, together with our allies. [applause]

KOHL REPLIES TO SCHMIDT'S GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

LD071400 Hamburg DPA in German 0830 GMT 7 May 81

[Report on the reply by CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl in the 7 May Bundestag Debate following the government statement issued by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt]

[Excerpts] Bonn, 7 May (DPA)--As the first speaker in the debate, opposition leader Helmut Kohl strongly attacked the chancellor and the SPD with regard to questions of security. Pointing to the resistance within the SPD to the NATO decision, Kohl expressed fears that the chancellor no longer has a majority in the coalition for the Federal Government's policy on security. He said the CDU/CSU opposition isn't there to furnish the chancellor with the missing majority in the Bundestag. Kohl stressed that if, as is feared, the course set by the Baden-Wuerttemberg SPD--which has demanded a review of the SPD's agreement to the NATO decision--is continued within the SPD, "then the most elementary FRG security interests are threatened."

Kohl said that Schmidt must ask himself how he contributed to this development in the SPD. He recalled earlier statements by Schmidt about a renunciation of "counterarming" as an ideal result of negotiations with Moscow and his proposal for an agreement between West and East on a time-limited halt to the deployment of nuclear medium-range missiles. Meanwhile, he said, the chancellor has chosen to fight shy of the political dispute on the need for "counterarming".

On behalf of the opposition, Kohl welcomed the results of the NATO council meeting in Rome, as American-Soviet negotiations on new nuclear weapons systems are to begin in the autumn. He expressed hopes for the earliest possible arms limitation to the lowest possible level. He said that for the CDU/CSU the arming and the negotiating sections of the NATO decision remain equally important. But for the opposition, negotiations are no substitute for the necessary reestablishment of a balance in Europe.

To loud and prolonged applause, Helmut Kohl emphatically supported Chancellor Helmut Schmidt against the attacks by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. He said they are "unjustifiable." He stated: "We strongly reject these attacks on the freely elected chancellor of the Federal Republic." Such defamatory remarks are an "impossible tone" to use between friendly countries and cannot be justified by Begin's election campaign. It was a "depressing and sad" occurrence.

Kohl stressed that the Federal Government's friendship with Israel must be maintained, despite the good relations with the Arab states.

Kohl said that anyone who, 36 years after Hitler's death, says that he doesn't want to shake the hand of a man who served as a soldier under Hitler, must allow himself to be asked whether such statements help peace. "Solidarity and friendship with Israel cannot mean that we unreservedly approve its policy," Kohl stated to applause.

CHANCELLOR SUPPORTS REAGAN ON ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

LD080125 Hamburg DPA in German 1716 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 May (DNA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has no doubt that U.S. President Reagan wants negotiations with the USSR. In an interview on the German television program "Focal Point" Thursday evening, Schmidt spoke against mistrusting the [word indistinct] willingness to negotiate of the new U.S. Government.

He said he is fairly sure that one can have confidence in the continuity and security of American strategy. "And I am quite sure that one can and must have confidence in the fact that Reagan means what he says, that he, in fact, means that he wants to negotiate with the Russians," Schmidt said.

The chancellor emphasized again that he supports the NATO twin decision which advocates counterarming with medium-range missiles and also negotiations about their limitation. Anyone who gives up either one side of this or the other "gives up the cohesive strength of the alliance and endangers us to a very great degree," he said. Schmidt is convinced that the twin decision will "not be overturned" at the next SPD party congress.

GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE DISARMAMENT TALKS WITH GDR

LD080132 Hamburg DPA in German 1554 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 May (DPA)--The Federal Government is prepared to continue the talks and consultations it has occasionally conducted with the GDR about questions of disarmament.

Foreign Ministry spokesman in reply to questions in Bonn today, pointed out that similar talks at a high level had been conducted with the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc states and that the intention to continue them remained. He emphasized that these contacts, which are not unusual, should be seen as being a part of the continual talks on these questions within the framework of the Western alliance.

The spokesman also confirmed reports that the secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry, Guenter van Wall, has stated the continued willingness for such consultations with the GDR at a recent meeting with the head of the GDR permanent mission in Bonn, Ewald Moldt. As was noted, Bonn's representative for questions of disarmament and arms control is Ambassador Friedrich Ruth.

GENSCHER, MITSOTAKIS DISCUSS NEAR EAST, CYPRUS

LD071648 Hamburg DPA in German 1513 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 May (DPA)--The situation in the Near East and the Cyprus problem were the main topics of the talks between Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Greek Foreign Minister Konstantin Mitsotakis in Bonn on Thursday. The two ministers also again discussed the outcome of the NATO meeting in Rome, about which they expressed "very positive" views, as the Foreign Ministry later stated. Mitsotakis later discussed economic questions with Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff and gave a lecture to the Foreign Policy Society.

At further meetings on Friday with Genscher and Federal President Karl Carstens, Mitsotakis will speak about his country's difficult relations with Turkey. This is an area in which, according to information from Athens, Greece would be interested in Bonn adopting the role of mediator. During the exchange of views with Genscher, the visit of the Greek foreign minister to the GDR in the coming weeks is also likely to be mentioned.

GENSCHER MEETS WITH ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL

LD071516 Hamburg DPA in German 1401 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 May (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today received Secretary General of the Arab League Chedli Klibi. They discussed Middle East problems and European-Arab cooperation. Klibi arrived in Bonn on Wednesday, when he stressed to journalists the "clarity and courage" of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's latest statements on Palestinian self-determination and also voiced hopes for Bonn's recognition of the PLO.

His exchange of views with Genscher probably also dealt with preparations for the planned first conference of European and Arab ministers, which is to be held in London in the second half of this year. At a lecture in Bonn yesterday evening, Klibi called upon the European Community countries to make their technological knowhow available in exchange for Arab oil.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE INVITES KOHL TO ARAB COUNTRIES

LD081010 Hamburg DPA in German 0909 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Hamburg, 8 May (DPA)--The PLO representative at the Arab League Bureau in Bonn, 'Abdallah al-Ifranji, suggested an early visit to the Arab countries to opposition leader Helmut Kohl. In an interview with Saarland Radio, broadcast on Thursday evening, Al-Ifranji described as positive Kohl's remarks in the Bundestag debate on Thursday about the problems between the Federal Republic and Israel. Al-Ifranji said he wished, however, that the opposition would improve" its knowledge of the Arab world and of the views of the PLO." For this reason, he is ready "to make all the preparations for Kohl to visit the Arab world to observe more closely and on the spot the developments in these countries."

According to Al-Ifranji, the statements made by Israeli Menachim Begin aren't determined by the election campaign in Israel, rather, they expose "a dangerous trend within Israel and within Israeli politics." The reaction of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in his government statement was "very sober and very judicious."

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO SCHMIDT, BEGIN REMARKS

DPA Report

LD071452 Hamburg DPA in German 1340 GMT 7 May 81

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 7 May (DPA)--CDU politician Erik Blumenfeld, member of the European Parliament and chairman of the German-Israeli Society, has demanded that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt pay a visit to Israel.

The PLO representative in Bonn, 'Abdallah al-Ifranji, welcomes the chancellor's statements on the Palestinians' right to self-determination. "This is so because for a long time Palestinians have been of the opinion that German politicians must play a role in the Middle East," Al-Ifranji told DPA today. With regard to Schmidt's remarks that Bonn made its attitude to the PLO dependent on the PLO's attitude to Israel's right to exist, Al-Ifranji said that Israel isn't interested in being recognized by the PLO and has itself never required this in its rejection of a Palestinian state. It is Israel, therefore, that ought to answer this question.

In Friday's BILD ZEITUNG, former Israeli ambassador to Bonn, Asher Ben Nathan, described Prime Minister Menachem Begin's personal attacks on Chancellor Schmidt as "superfluous and harmful" to German-Israeli relations.

Newspaper Comments

DW051111 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 5 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes: Israel's friends in the world are numbered. This isn't an accusation, but the statement of a fact also familiar to the Israelis. The relationship between the Israelis and the Germans remain ticklish no matter how much both sides have sought to build a bridge during the past several years. In the case of Prime Minister Begin, however, it has been doubtful all the time whether he walked onto that bridge. The present attack against the chancellor is serious and too explicit to be dismissed as a rhetorical faux pas at an election campaign meeting.

Essen's WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG advocates: In view of the intemperance of Begin's invectives, it is hard to ponder on the question of whether justified reasons exist for criticizing Schmidt. The timing of the Riyadh trip and why he went there, but never to Israel, need to be noted rather than what he said? With regard to the Palestinian problem, there is no other answer than that of the European Community that they, too, are entitled to self-determination and to the organization of a state, whatever the form. Anyone visiting the Middle East has to make a statement on it. It constitutes the crucial issue of the region. Had the chancellor gone to Israel he would have had to define his stance on it there as well. Perhaps this is why he has so far avoided such a visit?

The comment of KIELER NACHRICHTEN reads: So far, the Federal Republic has not dodged its moral obligation toward Israel, nor will it be able to do so in the future.

Nevertheless, the interests of the two states are not identical, and Bonn's foreign policy is certainly not being conceived in Jerusalem and merely implemented on the Rhine. When it comes to Middle East policy, the Federal Government isn't going it alone at all, because the policy is embedded in initiatives of the European Community, and even archenemies of Israel like the PLO have a place therein.

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN says: All judgments and prejudices which Begin has ever had against Germany and which he managed to suppress diplomatically for 4 years during his term of government have now erupted into shocking intemperance. Calling the chancellor of a friendly state "arrogant and impudent" cannot be excused in any way. His hint at Helmut Schdmit's past, which has withstood all investigations, is gross slander besides. What makes this incident so sad is that an immoderate Begin has thereby again inflicted massive harm on Israel's foreign policy interests. There is no justification for Begin's hysterical and abusive attack. Actually, we can only hope that he will retire after the elections.

The LUDWIGSHAFEN RHEINPFALZ asks: What is it that caused Begin to utter these accusations which come close to personal insults? What made many Israelis in all political camps say that Begin was right? It was particularly Schmidt's personal accents on the Palestinians' right to self-determination with a claim to a state organization and on the PLO's participation in the peace process that caused it. With this, the chancellor introduced a moral component into the debate which people other than the Israelis, too, are afraid may lead to a further upgrading of the PLO without the latter jettisoning its ultimate goal of destroying Israel. This, too, is the very point on which most of the German critics of Begin's intemperance raise their objections.

SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG says: The limits of understanding have been reached indeed if and when new editions of the thesis on collective culpability are brought up, when the intentions are to enforce a renunciation of FRG national interests by means of exaggerated moralizing, if and when comprehensive and unjustified charges are uttered in an insulting tone and style, and if and when the German chancellor is defamed as a Nazi--which Israel's Prime Minister Begin has now done to the notably silent nodding of the Israeli opposition and the acclamation of the country's press. With these blows below the belt, this unprecedented faux pas, Menachem Begin demolished in a berserk manner within an hour what politicians and thousands of Germans and Israelis have built up over many years of laborious, engaged and tenacious work. It will be hard to dig out understanding and sympathy from this debris.

Essen's NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG states: The wounds of the past have not healed over at all. They are the wounds of the million-fold wrongs done to the Jews in the name of the German people and symbolized by Majdanek and Auschwitz. This will remain so for generations. Menachem Begin, the Israeli prime minister, has recalled this. But he did so in a manner which is lamentable indeed, because his attack on the chancellor and the distorting representation of Bonn's Middle East policy is intended to make people believe that the Federal Republic is continuing Hitler's crimes. This is such a malicious insinuation that it cannot be excused either by Begin's feelings or even by the election campaign in Israel.

In contrast, BERLINER MORGENPOST voices sharp criticism against Chancellor Schmidt: It was a bit of inexcusable rudeness that Schmidt on Israel's holocaust commemoration day, of all times, played himself up as the advocate of the Palestinian murder organization PLO. The fact that the chancellor, having returned from Riyadh as if drugged, in unprecedented hardness supported the demand for a Palestinian state was bound to have the effect of a challenge to the Israelis. Instead of dissuading Saudi Arabia from Jihad against the Jewish state, instead of signalling a visit to Jerusalem which has been delayed for such an insultingly long time, the chancellor clung to the Arab oil faucets with a serious provocation of Israel.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REACTS TO BEGIN STATEMENTS

LD071459 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 May 81 p 6

[Text] Paris and Bonn reacted again on Tuesday, 5 March, to the Israeli prime minister's attacks on the president of the French Republic and the West German Chancellor. "The French Government refrains from any comment on the style used by Begin, which is not the kind usually used in international relations," the Quai d'Orsay spokesman stated.

Begin, talking about arms and oil sales, stated among other things: "If you want examples of unbridled greed and avarice, go to see Helmut Schmidt and Giscard d'Estaing."

"France, for its part," the Quai d'Orsay spokesman explained, "is pursuing the one objective of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Near East which guarantees Israel's security."

In Bonn, the whole political world, notably the government coalition parties (Social Democrats and liberals) and the Christian Democratic opposition, have backed Schmidt and described Begin's remarks as "very unjust." Government circles feel that, 35 years after the fall of the Reich, Bonn can no longer accept "the policy of moral blackmail" systematically followed by the Jerusalem government toward the FRG.

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED OVER LEBANON, URGES UN ACTION

LD070925 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 May 81 p 6

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman stated Wednesday, 29 April, that "France is following developments in Lebanon with anxiety" and "expresses its grave concern at this new escalation in the violence." The French Government thinks "that it is up to the United Nations and especially the Security Council to take effective action for a cease-fire."

PRESIDENT GISCARD APPEALS TO GAULLIST VOTERS

LD071300 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 7 May 81

[Excerpt of speech by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing 6 May at a rally in Nantes--recorded]

[Text] I appeal to the Gaullist family, one of the great, permanent currents in French politics. That family has always served France, in times of war as well as in times of peace. I need its help on Sunday to ensure the continuation of the Fifth Republic's institutions, which would not withstand the political disorder that would be created if my opponent were elected.

Regarding Sunday's decision, I am the only one who can maintain General de Gaulle's essential heritage, his institutional heritage--the institutions of the Fifth Republic--which distinguishes us from other countries and means that France has a strong and stable political power. I demonstrated yesterday evening that if my opponent were elected, this would be automatically called into question by the very nature of things on the day after he was elected.

DEBRE, RPR BACKERS URGE 2D ROUND VOTE FOR GISCARD

LD071513 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 May 81 p 31

[Excerpt] Michel Debre, former minister [as published], and almost all the RPR deputies who supported his candidacy issued an appeal in favor of Giscard d'Estaing on 5 May. "We put forward a program of recovery and salvation. We are convinced that the Socialist candidate, if elected, would destroy all chance of national recovery. Since we are opposed to one candidate, we are hence in favor of the other. Therefore, we call on French men and women to safeguard the Fifth Republic by voting for Valery Giscard d'Estaing."

In the first statement, issued 29 April, after the first round, Michel Debre did not explicitly call on people to vote for the outgoing president. He merely "warned" his voters "against the serious economic and political danger which would be posed by the implementation of the Socialist program."

RPR OFFICIAL ASKS 'MILITANTS' TO BACK MITTERRAND

LD071256 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] RPR leadership member Philippe Dechartre has sent a letter to all Rally militants asking them to vote without hesitation for Francois Mitterrand. After stressing that Jacques Chirac represents the future, Dechartre says he considers that Giscard d'Estaing, since his installation in the Elysee, has treated all Gaullist proposals with scorn and humiliation.

An immediate reaction from Bernard Pons, RPR secretary general: Dechartre's letter is binding on him alone. Pons says that the RPR has made its position clear by totally approving Jacques Chirac's statement.

MARCHAIS REPEATS CALL FOR SOCIALIST SUPPORT

LD080932 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Georges Marchais has only held one meeting between the two presidential ballots, and it was yesterday in Gentilly. The number one of the Communist Party once again called on voters to vote for Francois Mitterrand, while insisting on the presence of Communist ministers if the Socialist candidate wins.

[Begin Marchais recording] It isn't the presence of Communist ministers which can in any way frighten people who want change. On the contrary, for this, their presence will be reassuring. As for the others, believe me, they are going to vote for Giscard d'Estaing. Of course, you will say that even clear aims and means, even a government with Communist ministers will not be enough to change what must be changed. You are right. Throughout my campaign, I haven't ceased to repeat that the actions of the workers is and will be necessary. You know this yourselves through experience. You get nothing without a fight. [end recording]

L'HUMANITE CITES STATEMENTS ON POSSIBLE COALITION

LD071503 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 7 May 81 p 3

[Text] Several Socialist officials spoke yesterday about the question of Communist participation in government and in the country and on the question of the PS alliances. For instance, Gaston Defferre, chairman of the Socialist Parliamentary Group in the National Assembly, stated on France Inter: "The Communists have expressed their disagreement with us very clearly; J. Chirac has adopted a different method in his election campaign. He said what he was proposing.

Above all, he criticized Giscard's action. Our paths converged in this criticism, as has been stated."

He then asked himself: "Do you believe that an agreement between Socialists, Communists and the RPR is possible?" He replied: "Such an agreement existed with General De Gaulle after the liberation and this coalition is possible, and thus the government which would be formed on the basis of the program which we would draw up together would have a base and a stature which would, I think, be likely to inspire confidence in many French people.'

Moreover, the mayor of Marseilles [Defferre] spoke on Europe 1 to clarify an AFP dispatch which indicated that G. Defferre was contemplating the formation of a Socialist-RPR government. Indeed, he confirmed that he had said that "if agreement could be reached on a program, the question might then arise."

On this same question, Michel Rocard, speaking on France Inter's "Let's Talk Straight" program, indicated: "Unless the PCF changes its position, for instance, on the very symbolic problem of Afghanistan and the significance of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, it is clear that a government agreement is very difficult and highly improbable."

Pierre Mauroy, for his part, described the statement made by Giscard d'Estaing 15 May 1974 as "premonitory." Francois Mitterrand's spokesman cited Giscard d'Estaing in the following terms: "The day when the PCF, instead of representing 20 percent of the voters, only represents 15 or 10 percent, the picture of French political life will change. When that happens, we will see alternation again because we will have a PS which will be able to constitute an alternative." This statement by Giscard d'Estaing of which Pierre Mauroy takes "official note" was not worded exactly as he reported it. In fact, Giscard d'Estaing stated: "We will see alternation again because we will have a PS or a social democratic party which will win over a section of those communist voters and which will be able to constitute an alternative."

Finally, it should be noted that Claude Estier, writing on the front page of the socialist weekly L'UNITE, states: "The balance of forces between Socialists and Communists has been markedly altered...The PCF's influence in a leftwing majority has been reduced and...Francois Mitterrand is indeed what he has always stated--a man who is free with regard to all the powers, whichever they may be."

2 May Editorial

LD071505 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 2 May 81 p 1

[Rene Andrieu editorial: "Out of the Frying Pan Into the Fire?"]

[Excerpt] Gaston Defferre stated yesterday that "it isn't possible to say that we will form a government with the communists" and, at the same time, he said he hopes for a coalition in which Socialists, Communists and the RPR would participate, referring to the "agreement which existed with General de Gaulle after the liberation."

Let us say immediately that such a proposal is irresponsible for a number of reasons, each of which would suffice alone.

Following the liberation, General De Gaulle's government had the mission--which it did not fulfill--of implementing the resistance national council program.

Today, the RPR's program is a rightwing program characterized in particular by the rejection of nationalizations and the intention to grant new subsidies to the big employers.

Furthermore, the Socialist leaders were not slow to condemn the demagoguery of this program during the campaign. Is there any need to recall some of their assessments: "Alongside Giscard's numbing conservatism, there is a feverish and wild conservatism," that of Chirac (J.P. Chevenement). "Jacques Chirac's program says nothing about his capacity to reduce unemployment" (Jacques Attali). "Chiracism promises to be even worse than Barreism" (J.P. Cot). "Jacques Chirac is jointly responsible for the 7-year term's sorry record.... Far from steering France out of the difficulties into which he has plunged it with Giscard d'Estaing, he would plunge it into a crisis which would throw our country into chaos, disorder and adventure... Changing from Giscard to Chirac means jumping out of the frying pan into the fire" (Gaston Defferre himself).

So by what obscure electoral miracle has base lead suddenly been transformed into pure gold?

If we add to that the fact that Chirac himself was anxious to specify that there could be no question of envisaging a rapprochement between the RPR and the Socialists unless the latter publicly repudiated any kind of agreement with the PCF, we are forced to point out that Gaston Defferre's plan--as two other Socialist leaders noted with regard to a similar profession of faith--is completely utopian, confusing, dangerous and unprincipled, because "you cannot fight the devil by signing a pact with Mephistopheles." (note)--Robert Chapus and Jean-Pierre Cot--LE MONDE 7 January 1981.)

The moral of the story is that an alliance with the RPR would only lead to the continuation of chaos. The only solution in keeping with the workers' interests lies in forming a government comprising Socialist and Communist ministers with the job of implementing a new policy.

Gaston Defferre's stance is particularly worrying since it has accompanied by similar statements by other Socialist leaders on F. Mitterrand's attitude if he is elected. It is as if their main concern were to reassure the right. In Michel Rocard's view, participation by Communist ministers is "highly improbable." Claude Estier, writing in L'UNITE, welcomes the Communist setback and concludes that the reduction of our party's influence on the left gives Francois Mitterrand a free hand. Pierre Maurdy goes even further and finds "premonitory meaning" in the statement made 15 May 1974 by Giscard d'Estaing according to which the PCF's fall to 15 percent of the votes would make it possible for the Socialists to enter the majority.

I don't know whether this torrent of appeals will reasure the rightwing voters. What is certain, however, is that they are not likely to arouse enthusiasm among Communist voters and don't create the best conditions for defeating Giscard in the second round.

The size of the demonstration organized by the CGT in Paris yesterday has recalled, if there was any need to do so, that many workers want real change and that this demand must be taken into account.

7 MAY PAPERS COMMENT ON PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE

LE MONDE

LD081105 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 May 81 pp 8-9

[Andre Laurens report]

[Excerpts] Giscard d'Estaing wanted a candidate-to-candidate, not to say man-to-man debate. He got it. Mitterrand, who demanded the presence of competent and impartial journalists to lead the debate, threw himself into the contest, not to say hand-to-hand fight, which at first he did not seem to want. Faced with an interlocutor who portrayed himself as d'Artagnan in Gascony and who "fenced" energetically throughout the debate, he did more than just stand his ground, embodying "calm strength," to cite his slogan.

We have just seen a tense, but dignified debate, which was less spectacular than the difficulties in planning it had promised, but less superficial than might have been feared. Giscard d'Estaing showed a well-controlled aggressiveness and Mitterrand showed his ability to counter the most cutting attacks. It is a pity that this type of debate doesn't take place every 7 years. This time, it was the titleholder who behaved like the challenger, while the opposition representative explained what he would do in the Elysee. This is a reversal of roles which, in the short term, seems to give Mitterrand the credibility which he was, nonetheless, alleged not to have.

LE FIGARO

LD081235 Paris LE FIGARO in French 7 May 81 pp 1-2

[Alfred Fabre-Luce commentary: "After the Duel"]

[Excerpt] I have just lived intensively through the peak of the presidential campaign, from the televised debate to the journalists' confrontation at the L'OPINION - 24 HEURES luncheon.

Tuesday morning [5 May], I saw on the cover of a major weekly, which I had thought to be more objective, a young man--Francois Mitterrand--and an old man--Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The former was generously offering his heart (a heart which had been slightly shifted to the center right). The latter bore, even on his hands, care-worn wrinkles, heavily drawn by an artist. But in the evening on the television, the (reverse) truth of their ages was restored. What alertness and pugnacity Giscard showed! After 15 minutes of the program had elapsed, the anxiety had changed camps.

Spring metaphors are abused these days. However, my precise impression at the end of the debate on the functioning of the institutions was that Francois Mitterrand was heading for a KO. He looked groggy, unsteady and even rejected. But he got to his feet before the end of the 10 seconds and the fight continued to a points decision.

Leaving boxing aside, something of this initial impression remained throughout the rest of the debate. Faced with the decisions he would have to take during the first weeks of his possible 7-year term, Francois Mitterrand vacillated, said he might not dissolve the National Assembly and then asserted that he would dissolve it, contemplated proportional representation, then admitted that parliamentary elections in June or July could only be carried out by the constituency voting system. If he vacillated like that at the beginning, how are we to believe that he could direct the country firmly afterward?

I will not make a detailed examination of the various phases of the duel. All the viewers will have been able to make a few essential observations. Francois Mitterrand did not dare to repeat his slanderous accusations against Giscard's foreign policy which he formulated at the beginning of the campaign. He deplored inflation and unemployment and everybody deplored them with him. But he didn't show that the implementation of the Socialist program would reduce either. He simply pointed out that the wisdom of the Giscard-Barre administration would make additional spending possible, and that was a tribute to his adversary.

After listening to him, you kept wondering what he now thinks of the joint program which he proposed to us in 1978.

This program contained a threat of unlimited nationalizations (simply on the workers' request). The PCF, avowed enemy of the small and medium-sized enterprises, still envisages preventing them from sacking anybody (and hence prompting them not to hire people). All that is still "in the air" since Mitterrand would have to have the backing of a Socialist-Communist parliamentary coalition to be able to carry out his functions normally.

Addressing his remarks to an adversary of the 1958 constitution (who now aspires to become its guarantor) and to a man who condemned General de Gaulle's permanent coup d'etat, Valery Giscard d'Estaing turned the problem around by making Mitterrand look like a Macmahon (reference to French president under Third Republic] who intended to address himself to the country without even establishing contact with parliament.

The French people, who were hoping to reach the end of a long bitter struggle next Sunday, were referred by Mitterand to a Sunday in summer. They faced the prospect of a new election campaign, full of risks, with, in the meantime--and possibly also afterwards--a president without the necessary powers to implement his program, facing an immediate threat in his presidential office and hence without authority in major international meetings. Giscard was charitable enough not to add that in these meetings people would lower their voices when discussing certain vital problems and would hesitate to divulge state secrets for fear of leaks reaching Moscow through the Communist allies.

Two absent figures were curiously present in the debate. By persistently citing Chirac, Mitterand was calling attention to the drawbacks for the majority of some extreme remarks made during the election campaign. But above all, he was urging Chriac to justify the decisions to vote for Giscard which he announced immediately after the first round.

The other presence was that of Georges Marchais. Giscard has reason to repudiate a majority party which, in important circumstances, has constantly voted for him. Mitterand, however, was rather ashamed of his ally. (In the previous few days, he had even canceled several meetings in which he was likely to be compromised by its applause). But he was also afraid of losing its votes, which he needs. Therefore, he was walking a tightrope--a Machiavelli on a tightrope, whom one word too many could plunge into the abyss on the right or the left.

DEMONSTRATION FOLLOWS BOMB ATTACK IN MADRID

NC071047 Paris AFP in English 1038 GMT 7 May 81

[Excerpts] Madrid, 7 May (AFP)--The chief military aide of King Juan Carlos was badly injured in a bomb attack today in central Madrid and an officer travelling in the same official car was killed, police said. Some 200 demonstrators rallied at the scene of the blast shouting "Long live Tejero"--a reference to Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio Tejero who led the abortive military coup attempt on February 23. Some chanted "With Franco, soldiers didn't die." Twelve people were reported injured, including several police in a car following the official limousine. One passer-by caught in the blast lost an eye, reports said.

The king was immediately told of the attack and spoke by telephone with Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, as as Army Chief-of-Staff Lieutenant-General Jose Gabeiras was driven to the scene of the attack. The immediate area was devastated. A pool of blood surrounded the bombed car and office windows were blown out by the force of the blast.

Government Communique

LD071125 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1055 GMT 7 May 81

[Official communique issued 17 May by the Madrid civil government on the bombing attack against Lieutenant General Valenzuela]

[Text] At about 1030 there was a terrorist attack outside 4 Conde de Penalver St. Two individuals on a motorboke threw an explosive device through the window of the official car carrying Lt Gen Valenzuela, who was very seriously wounded. Lt Col Guillermo Tevar Saco, the escort NCO, Don Antonio (Noguera) Garcia, and the army driver Don Manuel Rodriguez (Taboada), were all killed instantly by the explosion. Two bystanders Don Victor Fernandez (Ortiz) and Dona Pilar (Garrido Espana), were also injured, but their condition is not known. They were taken to the Gran hospital. Police units have been set up in the area.

Basques Claim Responsibility

LD071940 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] The Basque Fatherland and Liberty [ETA] has claimed responsibility for the attack this morning in Madrid in which three military personnel were killed and Lieutenant General Valenzuela was seriously wounded.

Troops Confined to Barracks

LD072000 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Reliable military sources have confirmed to Madrid National Radio that Lt Gen Quintana Lacaci, the captain general of the 1st Military Region, has issued orders to the commanding officers of all barracks in Madrid confining the troops to barracks. This measure affects the leave and overnight passes of all officers, NCO's and other ranks. The order took effect at around 1800, according to the same sources. This order, the sources confirmed, was adopted because of the terrorist offensive against top military officers and to prevent further possible attacks.

Confinement Order Lifted

LD072138 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] At 2120 today the press office of the captaincy general of the 1st Military Region issued the following note to the EUROPA PRESS AGENCY: The order confining troops to barracks issued by the military authorities at 1800 was lifted at 2100. Reserve reinforcements in the major units remain in force.

DENMARK

SOVIET MISSILE CRUISER TALLIN SIGHTED IN BALTIC

LD071525 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 6 May 81 p 4

[Leif Hansen report: "Giant Warship on Maneuvers near Denmark"]

[Excerpt] A Soviet warship of a size hitherto unknown in the Baltic has passed through Danish waters. Various circles in Denmark are wondering what this ocen-going ship is doing here.

The ship in question is the 9,000-ton missile cruiser Tallin, which sailed through the Great Belt on Monday. Up to now cruisers over 7,500 tons have not been seen in the baltic.

Inquiries to the Danish defense forces' information service only result in sparse comments: "It is correct that the Tallin sailed through the Great Belt. Normally the ship operates in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. It is equipped to hunt submarines."

It is possible that the missile cruiser will visit the town of Tallin, after which it is called, on Soviet Navy Day in July. And before that it will probably take part in maneuvers with other Soviet ships in the western Baltic.

FINLAND

FOREIGN MINISTER VAYRYNEN LEAVES FOR HUNGARY, CSSR

LD071054 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0500 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen left a moment ago for a week-long tour of Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The visit to Hungary begins in Budapest, where Foreign Minister Vayrynen and his entourage will arrive this afternoon. On Sunday he will fly from Budapest to Prague. Vayrynen's visits return the official visits to Finland by the Hungarian and Czechoslovak foreign ministers. During his visits, Foreign Minister Vayrynen will meet the Hungarian and Czechoslovak heads of state.

NORWAY

PRIME MINISTER BRUNTLAND TO VISIT FINLAND 1 JUNE

LD071003 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 May 81 p 4

[Text] At the invitation of Finnish Prime Minister Maund Koivisto, Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland will pay an official visit to Finland 1 June this year. During her visit, the prime minister will hold talks with Prime Minister Koivisto. President Kekkonen will host a luncheon for Prime Minister Brundtland during her visit.

SOVIET REACTION TO DIPLOMATS' EXPULSION

LD051413 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 2 May 81 p 9

[Kjell Dragnes dispatch: "Two Norwegians Undesirable"]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 1 May--On Thursday, two Norwegians were declared persona non grata in the Soviet Union, in an obvious soviet reaction to the expulsion of three Soviet citizens from Norway for industrial espionage.

On Thursday morning, Norway's Moscow Ambassador Dagfinn Stenseth was called to the Soviet Foreign Ministry and told that former Norwegian Embassy Trade Secretary Arild Blixrud and lecturer Per Mohr would not be given entry visas to the Soviet Union because they have engaged in activities incompatible with their status.

For 3 years Blixrud was Norway's trade representative in Moscow before returning home last year. As far as AFTENPOSTEN has been able to discover, he made great efforts to help Norwegian firms which wanted to get into the Soviet market and was well respected among his colleagues in the Soviet capital. Blixrud now works in the Norwegian Export Council's East European section.

Lecturer Per Mohr has never had a permanent post in Moscow, but for a number of years has been the Norwegian Foreign Ministry's regular interpreter at talks between Norway and the Soviet Union. Mohr has interpreted at such important negotiations as those on the gray zone in the Barents Sea, the demarcation line talks and most recently was the interpreter for Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund during his official visit to the Soviet Union just before Christmas.

The Soviet reaction to the Norwegian expulsion of Soviet diplomats has been described in Moscow as relatively moderate, since the Russians did not choose to resort to the direct expulsion of any diplomats currently working at the Norwegian Embassy. However, it is nevertheless clear that Moscow has hit relatively central figures, and that dissatisfaction with the great amount of international coverage the Norwegian expulsions received may have contributed to their being met with countermeasures.

CRISIS CONTINGENCY PLANS CONTINUING WITH SWEDEN

LD080803 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 May 81 p 4

[Knut Falchenberg report:]

[Text] Swedish and Norwegian authorities will meet in June at civil servant level to discuss joint measures to raise the countries' economic preparedness. A major objective is to ensure that each other's industries receive important raw materials in crisis periods, in peace or in war. Hitherto the talks between the two countries have been purely preparatory. Further progress will depend on Sweden's ability to keep its policy of neutrality, and economic preparedness agreements with a NATO country, separate.

"I would stress that the talks between Norwegian and Swedish officials have so far been preparatory. We have looked to see if the possibility of cooperation actually exists. The next round may contain a political declaration." departmental director Jan Fuglaas of the Directorate for Economic Defense told AFTENPOSTEN. "Even if we should agree that the two countries could both benefit from economic defense cooperation, I am convinced that it would be a long time before this could be established," Fuglaas said.

The point of departure is that both countries want essential goods to be exchanged even in periods of crisis. For example, it would be easier for Norway to import from Sweden in a crisis situation than to receive supplies from the United States. An example of this is X-ray film, which is only produced in one place in northern Europe, namely Sweden. In a war with large numbers of wounded the demand for X-ray film would rise, at the same time as the imports from distant countries would be extremely difficult. It would be advantageous for Norway if the country could ensure in advance supplies of such film from Sweden for a crisis situation.

Another field that has been investigated is alloys. Norway is interested in Swedish supplies of certain alloys in crisis periods in exchange for petrochemical products, for example. Norway is also looking to the possibility of Swedish supplies of agricultural produce in a conflict.

In general terms, the two sides have also investigated the possibility of both countries being able to win benefits from maintaining certain branches of industry in one [word in italics] country to give both [word in italics] security. Or that the task of stockpiling particular industrial raw materials could be shared.

Director Fuglaas told AFTENPOSTEN that earlier meetings have discussed in general terms such measures as could raise the countries' general level of preparedness. At the meeting planned for June, representatives of the Norwegian Directorate for Economic Defense will meet the leaders of the national Swedish Board of Economic Defense. The Norwegian delegation will also contain representatives of the Industry Ministry.

"The meeting will deal with more concrete topics and we will try to isolate fields of mutual interest. We want to try to establish which materials and products we could cooperate on, and to what extent we should do this," Fuglaas said. He thought that the Swedish policy of neutrality could have an effect on the range of products in a possible agreement.

"However, the principal intention is not to guarantee supplies to so-called 'war industries' in this way. We are rather looking at the needs of other 'civilian' industries which are important for total defense. In addition, we must also not forget--with the oil crisis fresh in our memories--that raw materials crises can just as easily arise in peacetime as during a war," Director Jan Fuglaas said.

EDITORIAL SEES POLAND AS POSSIBLE TURNING POINT

LD011601 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 27 Apr 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Poland--a new model?"]

[Text] Poland is probably now experiencing its calmest period since the peaceful, disciplined and genuine popular rising against the communist regime's policies began last summer. In the course of the last 9 months, the Polish working classes, and to a certain extent the private farmers too, have built up organizations independent of the party which embrace millions of members and which are in the process of permeating the whole of Polish society. They have succeeded--after trials of strength which have brought the country to the edge of the abyss--in gaining recognition as partners with whom the authorities must negotiate. After the authorities realized that both the independent Solidarity trade union and the farmers' rural Solidarity had come into being as expressions of justified protest and well-founded discontent, they are now prepared to cooperate with the organization on the basis of the Polish Constitution and the alliance with the Soviet Union which determines the country's foreign policy.

But a future which is an extension of these positive developments is far from certain in Poland. For things to go well serious threats both from within and without must be averted. Tension and uncertainty could still be connected with developments in Poland for a long time to come.

We should have no illusions about how annoying and threatening what has happened in Poland seems to the Kremlin and to those like-minded people in power in Poland's neighbors, Czechoslovakia and the GDR. From their viewpoint, the developments in Poland are fundamentally irreconcilable with what they call socialism and "the Communist Party's leading role." This is the case when the Polish communist party recognizes and is prepared to cooperate with popular organizations which are outside the party's control, and when these organizations' critical views find their way into the mass media, which are subject to strict censorship. And it is probably even more the case when the reform movement infects the party itself and threatens to undermine the internal dictatorship which prevails within all the other ruling communist parties.

There can be no doubt that the Soviet Union wants to put a stop to the process of renewal in Poland, and that it has the power to do so. The fact that the Soviet Union has refrained from resorting to a military intervention, or more accurately an occupation of Poland, is because it would have had to pay a very high price--militarily, politically and, especially, economically, because of the dreadful state of the Polish economy. We dare to hope that an invasion has now become less probable than before, because an alliance is beginning to develop between the forces of reform inside and outside the communist party, and this alliance would make the price of the use of force even higher.

When we say that the renewal process in Poland is also faced with threats from within we are thinking of the danger that the open power struggle in the party or the obvious discord within Solidarity could shatter this alliance. If this alliance can be preserved, it is difficult to see how the Soviet Union and its allies--and Moscow also has them in Poland tiself--would in any way be able to reestablish the system against which the Polish people have risen up. By this we mean a system in which a centrally controlled communist party has an absolute monopoly on power in society and pursues policies of a purely soviet character, with strict censorship and tough party control as central elements.

If the Poles tread carefully and do not step outside the enforced framework for their life as a nation--government power in the hands of the communist party and the alliance with the Soviet Union--they have a good chance of a future with a considerable degree of freedom in domestic policy. It ought not to be possible for the Soviet Union, more than 30 years after World War II, to count on Poland as a loyal ally without Poland's being forced to follow the Soviet model [sentence as published].

It could be a turning point in the development of relations between East and West in Europe if we were able to see in Poland a more pliable and restricted example of a state built on "the communist party's leading role," a state where a ruling communist party continued to control the state machinery but was forced to shape its policies in consultation with mass organizations governed by their members. If something of the sort could develop in Poland, it could be a great contribution to the reduction of mistrust and tension between East and West in our continent.

AFTENPOSTEN COMMENTS ON SWEDISH GOVERNMENT CRISIS

LD071409 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 May 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Political Confidence Shattered"]

[Text] When the nonsocialist parties in Sweden assumed government power in the fall of 1976 after 44 years of Social Democratic rule, it felt to many like a great spring thaw in politics. After the long years in the wilderness of opposition they would finally be given the chance to show that the desire for political renewal was well-founded. The Center Party, Liberal Party and the Moderate Coalition Party had promised the voters that they would solve fundamental social problems through constructive cooperation based on nonsocialist policies, and even though it was known in advance that there were differences of opinion between the three coalition parties on a number of individual issues, it was thought--at least initially--that the knowledge of their joint responsibility would help them to work toward revised positions on the main lines of the government's policies.

But things did not go as nonsocialist voters had reason to expect. On the contrary, nonsocialist collaboration in government has developed into something of a political tragedy, with widereaching consequences for Swedish society. In the years which have passed since the historic election victory in 1976, the three-party government has dissolved itself not once, but twice! This ought to say enough about these parties' inability to rule with the responsibility of joint commitments. All those who believed in a broad, unifying alternative to our age's so-called democratic socialism must feel this to be a heavy and severe defeat.

As far as the breakdown of the two Faelldin governments is concerned the reasons are clear enough. After only 2 years of work the first three-party government was shattered by the time bomb which the prime minister himself had brought with him into the government with his ultimatum on nuclear power. In so many reports this was a textbook example of how things go if one of the parties in a relationship of political cooperation commits itself in advance to an unshakable position on a controversial question.

Remarkably enough, this has still not made a sufficiently deep impression for people, in Norway for example, to be willing to learn the lesson of this fatal approach to coalition. Even more compromising for the decline of government power is the breaking of faith with their voters committed by the Center and Liberal Parties by rejecting the government's promise of far-reaching changes in taxation. A reform which "reduces marginal tax to 50 percent for the overwhelming majority of income earners in full-time work" is the central point in the government's economic program of action from 3 February. But for the Center and Liberal Parties it was more important to compromise with the Social Democrats than to stand firm with the Moderate Coalition Party on a policy which is the very prerequisite for Sweden's being able to work its way out of the crisis.

The Moderate Coalition Party has drawn the correct conclusion from this and yesterday evening decided to leave the government. This was a correct step and, in our view, the only possible course if there is to continue to be hope of the preservation of respect for politics and politicians.

SWEDEN

GDR FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS LEADING OFFICIALS

LD060730 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Stockholm, 5 May (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met with leading representatives of Sweden on Tuesday, the second day of his official visit to the country. During an audience with King Carl Gustaf, he conveyed greetings from Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker which were cordially reciprocated by the monarch with thanks and best wishes for the GDR people.

Stressed at the official talks held earlier in the Foreign Ministry at the "Gustav-Adolfs-Torg" on the center of Stockholm was the readiness of both sides to work for a European conference on disarmament and for detente in the international situation. It is especially necessary in a situation of international aggravation to seek dialogue.

Sweden and the GDR share the view that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. During a meeting between the GDR foreign minister and Prime Minister Falldin, the goodneighborly and problem-free relations between the two states were stressed. Oskar Fischer was received in the Riksdag by speaker Ingemund Bengtsson who used the occasion to praise the good relations between the deputies of the People's Chamber and the Swedish Riksdag.

Oskar Fischer then had a friendly meeting with the chairman of the Swedish Social-Democratic Labor Party, Olof Palme. Both sides underlined the need for new initiatives for disarmament and in the process of detente. Palme stated that everything must be done to end the nuclear arms race and to continue the SALT process. He stressed the importance of confidence-building measures and of talks on military detente, including on the stationing of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Oskar Fischer drew attention to the proposal of the socialist states for a moratorium on medium-range missiles in Europe.

GDR Ambassador to Sweden Dr Wolfgang Kiesewetter later hosted a soiree in honor of Oskar Fischer in the GDR Embassy in Stockholm. It was attended by leading representatives of Swedish political, economic and cultural life.

Meeting With Party Leader

LD061506 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1236 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Stockholm, 6 May (ADN correspondent)--A cordial talk in the spirit of proletarian internationalism between Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister and member of the SED Central Committee, and Rolf Hagel, chairman of the Communist Workers Party of Sweden, have been held in Stockholm.

During the talk, the special responsibility of the working class in the fight for securing peace against the NATO arms drive was emphasized. Rolf Hagel pointed out that the NATO decision to station new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe had given rise to anxiety in Sweden and had lead to a broad coalition of all those interested in peace. This is apparent in the current collection for signatures in support of the creation of a nuclear free zone in north Europe.

STOCKHOLM AFGHAN TRIBUNAL INVESTIGATES ATROCITIES

Soviet Responsibility Claimed

LD070853 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 2 May 81 p 4

[Bo Kage Carlosn report: "Tribunal Witnesses on Afghanistan Violence"]

[Text] The Afghanistan tribunal opened Friday in Stockholm with a long series of testimonies of atrocities against individuals, whole villages and the nation as a whole. Torture, air raids on rebel villages and indiscriminate massacres of men, women and children are all part of the Soviet Union's methods of keeping its grip on Afghanistan, according to the first day's witnesses.

The witnesses included people who had been tortured, people who live among the 2 million other refugees, and people who continue the resistance within the occupied country.

Two witnesses described in detail how they had been tortured with electric shocks after they had been arrested by Afghan security police in 1978 and 1979 respectively--that is, after the coup which brought the communists to power, but before the Soviet invasion.

This is the story of (Mohammed Rahim Henar) who is a member of an Islamic resistance movement:

"I was arrested one night in January 1979, Twelve policeman came to my house. They searched it but found nothing, because there was nothing there. They told me to go with them to the police station. It would only take 10 minutes...."

In actual fact (Henar) was not released unitl January of the following year after a nightmare existence in two different prisons, where he was subjected to electric shocks, among other things.

"Four nights in a row they used electric shocks on me. Finally I lost consciousness. When I woke again I was in a minibus on the way to a very old cell in a prison. It was February and very cold. The cell was so small that I could not even lie down. I was ill, my urine was mixed with blood.

"There were 137 of us prisoners in one cell, a converted workshop. Sometimes when the warders had gotten drunk they came and threatened us. We saw with our own eyes how 40-50 prisoners a day were executed." He also described how wives and children of prisoners were raped before their very eyes and how members of the resistance who had been arrested were buried alive. Other witnesses provided storeis which added further details to earlier reports of massacres and bombings, including the case of the village of Kerala where an estimated 1,600 people were killed.

The testimonies about torture presented Friday chiefly concerned the period before the Soviet invasion, but at least one witness claimed that Soviet advisers were to be found in the background.

As far as collective punishments are concerned, especially those inflicted from the air, these seem to have increased since the Soviet invasion at Christmas 1979.

Both the Afghan eyewitnesses and the international experts who reported their impressions were agreed, however, in their judgment that the Soviet Union has a responsibility for the whole of the period in question--beginning with the coup in April 1979 [as published; 1978] when the Daoud regime was overthrown. On Saturday and Sunday the tribunal will continue its work, which will include testimony by Afghan UN Ambassador Ghafuri who defected recently and which could cast some new light on developments by revealing the interplay in Kabul between the Soviets representatives and the Babrak Karmal regime.

More Testimony

LD070855 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 3 May 81 p 1, 4

[Bo Kage Carlson report: "Forbidden Mines Being Used"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is using inhuman weapons in Afghanistan, weapons banned in a new UN agreement which Moscow has also signed. Examples of Soviet landmines were presented Saturday as proof at the continuation of the Afghanistan tribunal in Stockholm.

They were identified by Swedish Defense Ministry expert Commander Torkil Wulff as a type of antipersonnel landmine. "Normally a soldier is so badly injured that he is put out of action. A man wearing boots must expect to lose at least a foot, perhaps a part of his legs. A child who has not grown so tall risks having more vital parts injured when a mine of this type explodes." Weapons of this type are extremely effective against troops on the ground. For example, it is possible to block a valley with them, Commander Wulff said, and added: "They are difficult to detect."

The mines, which were submitted by two Afghans from different parts of the country, were respectively green and olive green. They are dropped from the air in a dense carpet. It is possible, for example, to drop them from attack planes traveling at great speed. "The ideal density is one mine per square meter," said Wulff, who could not definitely confirm that the mines were of Soviet manufacture. But he thought he could identify them with the help of a picture in a military magazine which describes this type of Soviet weapon. They also have cyrillic-type letters on them.

To a direct question whether this was a common type of weapon in a war, Commander Wulff answered with a definite: "Yes, both the East and West have them." But according to a new agreement they will cease to be used. The 1980 UN commission on particularly inhumane weapons agreed 10 April to ban all indiscriminate use of this type of weapon. This agreement has been signed by the Soviet Union and the majority of Warsaw Pact countries and by the United States and Sweden. In a few months' time the Swedish Riksdag will ratify the agreement.

Commander Wulff, who was called in as an extra witness at the tribunal, also had to answer other questions on which the tribunal's presidium needed expert advice. He explained that a picture of a charred body indicated that napalm could have been used, and he also said that napalm is an effective weapon for destroying crops in the fields. Reports of this type had been presented earlier in the day by Afghan witnesses.

Soviet Control Cited

LD071623 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 4 May 81 p 5

[Bo Kage Carlson report: "Russian Advisers Govern"]

[Text] "Since the invasion of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has made no efforts at all to hide the fact that it is directly intervening in and steering Afghanistan's internal affairs," former Afghan UN Ambassador A.R. Ghafuri, who defected recently, told SVENSKA DAGBLADET Sunday.

"In the Foreign Ministry where I worked four Soviet advisers installed themselves, with their secretaries. it was from them that direct orders came.

"As far as I know they did the same in other ministries."

According to Ghafuri, things were different in the period prior to the invasion. These were Russian advisers but they kept in the background.

"In the Foreign Ministry they stayed in one of the wings. They mostly worked at night and went in and out through a rear door. After the invasion they obviously felt that there was no longer any point in trying to hide the real state of affairs."

Before the Afghanistan tribunal, Ghafuri said that the Soviet Union totally dominates decisionmaking, and that he and other members of the Foreign Ministry staff had been given clear orders to support the Soviet Union and its Eastern European allies in all international contexts.

Ghafuri is one of the more prominent of the many defectors from Kabul. His testimony was able to give an example of the direct orders that the Soviet Union is giving in Afghanistan and thus brand the Babrak Karmal regime as a puppet in Moscow's hands.

The cannonade against the Soviet Union continued Sunday with new testimonies on Soviet violations. But at the same time one of those who gave evidence, U.S. Professor Fred Halliday, made it clear that the guerrillas also had a few things to answer for.

"Where are the defectors and the prisoners which the guerrillas say they have captured", he asked. He answered the question himself immediately: "they have had their throats cut."

While Professor Halliday, like all the other witnesses, was strongly critical of the Soviet invasion, he called for a more sober evaluation of the reports being made about the situation in Afghanistan.

He stressed that the resistance movement's reports are often exaggerated, that, for example, there is still an Afghan Army. It is true that it is Soviet troops which are used in the larger operations, but there are both troops loyal to the regime and a new militia which are of importance in this context.

Halliday also criticized the Afghan witnesses who claimed that they are not receiving any help from outside. He presented reports that there are Chinese advisers in guerrilla camps in Pakistan, that Pakistan turns a blind eye to the fact that the guerrillas are using its territory, that the United States gives aid in the form of arms and that a number of Islamic states also give active support to the guerrillas.

He pointed out that as far as the situation within the country is concerned, the direct Soviet presence has helped to reduce violence in the towns. Torture and other violations against individuals, including executions, were considerably more common during Hafizollah Amin's days than under Babrak Karmal.

On the other hand, he had no doubt that collective punishments, in the form of bombings of villages, for example, had increased. He said that napalm is probably being used together with various types of gas which lead to a temporary impairment of combat capacity.

NOTT REVIEWS OPTIONS TO CUT DEFENSE COSTS

LD071055 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 May 81 p 1

[Air Comdr G.S. Cooper report: "Half of BAOR Threatened in Defence Cuts"]

[Text] The Ministry of Defence is considering bold chages in Britain's conventional forces to relieve the severe pressure on the services' budgets. But no change to the Trident commitment is contemplated. Options include a reduction of between a third and a half of the 55,000-strong Rhine army, and drastic cuts in the navy, particularly among surface ships.

But Mr Nott, defence secretary, firmly denied yesterday that the long-term review was a "cuts exercise." "It is impossible to arrive at a sensible solution unless we examine every option, every difficulty," he told a private meeting of the ministry's procurement executive management in Whitehall. "Nothing can be, or is, sacred in this options exercise." Mr Nott gave examples of the areas of study now being reviewed. These are:

Reorganizing the Rhine army within the framework of treaty obligations to improve its military effectiveness; reviewing the balance between different ways of carrying out anti-submarine warfare in the eastern Atlantic and channel areas; ways of strengthening air defence; the implications of increasing the size and capability of the reserve forces of all three services and reviewing the requirement for staff and headquarters jobs at all levels in ministry of defence and command structures.

The services have known for some time that resources were becoming increasingly out of balance with the cost of capabilities needed to meet their commitments. The addition of some 4,000 million pounds of Trident expenditure in the current 10 years costings period, out of total Trident costs that are now thought likely to reach, or even exceed, 6,000 million pounds, has not been the only problem. Mr Nott's announcement on decisions is expected in July, before Parliament's summer recess. The defence budget estimate for 1981-82 is 12,274 million pounds.

PYM DEFENDS UK'S MEMBERSHIP IN COMMON MARKET

LD071057 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 May 81 p 2

[Nicholas Comfort report: "Anti-EEC Feeling "Worrying Tories'"]

[Text] The strength of feeling against membership of the Common Market is "frankly worrying" to the Conservative Party, Mr Pym, leader of the Commons, conceded last night. Mr Pym, responsible for coordinating government information, said it was "only too clear from recent opinion surveys that the facts about our membership have simply not got across to a large number of our citizens. "What we have to do is put a lot more effort into getting across not only the facts, but also the reasons for and the purposes of our membership." Mr Pym made his candid assessment in a speech at Westminister to the Conservative Commonwealth and Overseas Counciil.

He coupled it with a detailed exposition both of the advantages of membership seen by the government and a rebuttal of the principal arguments for withdrawal advanced by anti-marketeers. He said that only in Britain were the imperfections of the EEC used as arguments for withdrawal rather than reform, and that in no other member state was the "overwhelming" case for cohesion "obscured by a dense smoke-screen of myths and prejudices mingled with genuine grievances."

Membership gave Britain free access to the largest trading bloc in the world and "far more muscle in international trade negotiations than we would have on our own."

Mr Pym stated that British exports to Europe had grown twice as fast as those to the rest of the world. Mr Pym said it was clearly wrong that Britain should be one of only two countries making a net budget contribution and that more than two-thirds of that budget should go to an agricultural system geared to the storage and disposal of surpluses. "It is clearly wrong that so many barriers to the free movement of goods and to the freedom of the service industries to operate throughout the community should remain more than 20 years after the Treaty of Rome was concluded. But the Community is tackling these problems, even if uncomfortably slowly."

DAILY TELEGRAPH ADVISES EUROPE ON NATO TALKS

LD051435 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 5 May 81 p 18

[Editorial: "Euro-Nuclear Jitters"]

[Text] American's effort to provide Europe with protection against the increasing array of new Russian nuclear weapons targeted on it is providng an uphill and frustrating task. Mr Haig, taking part in his first NATO council meeting of foreign ministers, was under intense pressure to announce an early start for the prescribed negotiations with Russia on the subject. European governments still hope against hope that corresponding concessions by Russia will enable them to reduce the number of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles which they were persuaded to accept from the end of 1983, perhaps even to cancel them altogether. They are not discouraged by the fact that all that Mr Brezhnev has offered so far is a "freeze"--he keeps his 200 three headed SS-20s, plus a new one every five days, and Europe stays at nil. In the meantime highly orchestrated unilateral nuclear disarmament campaigns are gathering momentum.

For many good reasons America has been taking her time. She knows too well that once Mr Brezhenv gets "peace talks" going he will launch massive propaganda appeals and play on the nerves of Europeans who are scared of his military might. The longer Mr Reagan delays giving Russia this opportunity the better may the chances that she will not invade Poland--which he has made clar would upset everything. He also wants to show continued displeasure over Afghanistan.

The measured stage-by-stage timetable announced by Mr Haig is a reasonable compromise between the widely differing approaches of a jittery Europe and an America which has decided that the only way to negotiate with Russia is from a position of at least equality, which she is bending all her efforts to achieve. Placing the European nuclear negotiations in the American-Russian strategic S A L T framework should help scotch popaganda that the two super powers are envisaging Europe as their nuclear battlefield while themselves remaining sanctuaries. Europeans must face up to realities of their position with cool heads and courage. On one hand Reagan's America is proving that she is a loyal, strong and resolute ally. On the other the dangers of relying on Mr Brezhnev's crude propaganda become ever plainer.

I DHILINI REPORTS GREEK-TURKISH CLASHES IN LIMASSOL

NC071021 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 7 May 81 p 8

[Text] Limassol (from I DHILINI's office)--A group of young Turkish Cypriot deserters succored by the Republic of Cyprus created organized incidents in the Limassol Turkish quarters last night. The incidents, which developed into clashes with the police and which lasted for over 1 hour, resulted in the injury of six policemen and two Greek Cypriot citizens. Eight Turkish Cypriots were arrested, and the case is expected to be brought before the court today so that an order of detention may be issued. The injured Greek Cypriot citizens are Andonis Neofitos Dhimitriou, 29 years old; and Andreas Artemiou, from Tsiakkileri, 42 years old. In order to save themselves from the mania of the Turkish Cypriot deserters, the policemen were forced to fire in the air to scare them.

The incidents occurred around 2300.

Two Greek Cypriots who reside in the Limassol Turkish quarters reported to the police that a group of about 15 Turkish Cypriots had gathered outside the Greeks' homes, uttering abuse, behaving indecently and creating incidents.

A policeman from the Ayios Andonios police station went to the area to investigate what had been reported when he found himself surrounded by a group of wild Turkish Cypriot youths who abused and threatened him.

At the same time, the Turkish Cypriots attacked a passing motorcyclist and, according to reports given to the police, were shouting pro-AKEL slogans.

Despite the danger the policemen were encountering, he advised the Turkish Cypriots to calm down and disperse. Instead of behaving themselves, however, the troublemakers attacked the policeman who hardly managed to escape and seek support.

Then the Turkish Cypriots attacked a gathering of Greek Cypriots and began destroying whatever was in front of them.

A group of about 10 policemen then arrived in the area to impose order. They were also attacked by the Turkish Cypriots. When an OPE [Crime Prevention Squad] force arrived in Landrovers the clashes were still in progress.

After a long time, the policemen maanaged to disperse the Turkish Cypriots by firing warning shots and arrested eight of them.

Six policemen and two citizens were transported to hospital where they received first aid.

PAPER SAYS TURKISH PRESSURE CAUSED KOMNINOS RECALL

NC080953 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 7 May 81 pp 1,7

[Excerpts] According to absolutely established reports from both Greek and foreign authoritative political and diplomatic circles, the recall of [National Guard commander] Gen Ioannis Komninos is not irrelevant to demands by Turkey and Denktas--demands which were submitted to the Greek Government in a threatening way--as well as by other "allied" quarters, particularly the Americans who seem to have played some role in this affair.

The reports from the same authoritive political and diplomatic circles; the way, the timing and conditions under which General Komninos was removed from Cyprus; recent Turkish and Turkish Cypriot press reports about the strengthening of the National Guard and of Cyprus' defense organization in general; and Rauf Denktas' recent attack on the National Guard because of the opening of a plant for the manufacture of arms confirm only one thing.

This is that the Turkish side has succeeded in this case as well, by blackmailing the Greek Government and the allied quarters, to achieve what it has been seeking for some time, that is to foil the organized and systematic effort for Cyprus' defense organization, based on sound foundations, so that the Greek Cypriots may not be at the mercy of the Turkish Attila.

According to the same circles, from this point of view [giving in to] such Turkish blackmailing--the recall of General Komninos--simply because at this time the question of Cyprus' defense organization is being viewed with the seriousness demanded by circumstances and the deadly Turkish danger, is tantamount to a national crime. Those responsible for this--regardless of wherever they may be--must understand that the Greek Cypriots cannot be sacrificed--not to say betrayed--in the name of expendiencies which have no connection with the well-understood national interests.

Defense Ministry Denial

NC080954 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] An announcement by the republic's Ministry of Defense denies a report in a Cyprus newspaper according to which [National Guard commander] General Komninos' recall to Greece is connected with an extortion on Turkey's part to the Greek Government in order to foil the effort for Cyprus' defense shielding. The announcement adds that the recall of General Komninos will not influence the defense effort in any way because the effort will continue at the same pace until it has been completed.

EDEK CHAIRMAN LISSARIDHIS COMMENTS ON PARTY NAME

NC080839 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1640 GMT 4 May 81

[EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis' answers to listeners' questions during the "Around the Microphone" feature program--live]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] Hello, dear friends. Within the framework of our program "Around the Microphone," we have with us tonight the chairman of the United Democratic Union of the Center [Eniaia Dhimokratiki Enosis Kentrou]. As it is well known, Dr Lissaridhis heads the slate of his socialist party in Nicosia. To start with, we thank you for being here, Mr Lissaridhis. Before we ask our listeners to put their questions, we request you to outline your goals and principles.

[Lissaridhis] Thank you. I do not think it would be necessary for me to speak about the history, program and proposals of the United Democratic Union of Cyprus [Eniaia Dhimokratiki Enosis Kiprou]. I shall say only one thing: The forthcoming elections constitute a decisive factor for Cypriot developments.

[Moderator] In my introduction, Doctor, by mistake I referred to the United Democratic Union of the Center instead of to Cyprus.

[Lissaridhis] Yes.

[Moderator] I have here a question in connection with this--this is how it came to mind--from our listener Filippos Limnatis of Mesa Yitonia, Limassol. He says: Since your party is a socialist party, how is it that you use the initials EDEK which stand for United Democratic Union of the Center?

[Lissaridhis] I have already replied that it is United Democratic Union of Cyprus. Besides, at the time of EDEK's establishment the prevailing conditions were occupation conditions, internal occupation conditions of Greece, with Yeoryios Papandreou playing at that time the role of leader of national opposition; at that time the structure of words was different. EDEK is a genuine socialist party. If one reads the party's policy statement at its very first congress, then one will understand that this is a party with socialist bearings.

ROLANDHIS MAKES STATEMENT TO LONDON AL-'ARAB

NC070733 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 7 May 81 p 8

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis has stated that the Cypriot Government will not allow the use of the British bases on the island for hostile actions against the Arab people or as a springboard of the Rapid Deployment Force.

In a statement to the London Arab newspaper AL-'ARAB, Rolandhis said that four issues are being discussed at the intercommunal talks: 1) the Varosha issue, 2) practical measures, 3) the constitutional issue, 4) the territorial issue. However, in none of these issues has any progress been made because the Turkish side refuses to submit proposals.

Rolandhis said: "When we asked the Turkish side to submit proposals, it replied that it could not do so prior to the Turkish Cypriot presidential elections slated for June."

In answer to other questions, the foreign minister said that:

--The Turkish side has not responded to President Kiprianou's wish for immediate talks with the Turkish Government.
--The number of the Turkish occupation troops is estimated between 20,000 to 40,000 soldiers.
--An agreement was reached between the late President Makarios and the Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas that provided for 20 percent of the island's territory for the Turkish Cypriots.
--Cypriot-U.S. relations are very good and the new Reagan administration has linked its help for solving the Cyprus problem with exertion of greater efforts in the new stage. Cypriot-Soviet relations are also very good.
--Britain can play a mediating role in the solution of the Cyprus issue.
--The key to the solution of the problem lies with Ankara.
--Cypriot relations with Arab countries are very good except Egypt which keeps a hostile stand toward Cyprus due to Cyprus' opposition to the Camp David agreement.

Further Comments

NC080919 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 8 May 81 p 8

[Text] With regard to Foreign Minister Rolandhis' interview in the 27 March issue of the London newspaper AL-'ARAB, it was officially explained yesterday that what the minister said was not correctly reported, resulting from his remarks being republished in the Cypriot press with some inaccuracies. The following was stated to restore the truth:

The minister did not refer to taking the Cypriot issue off the UN General Assembly's agenda. He stated that the problem is not going to be discussed owing to the fact that the intercommunal dialogue is in progress.

There was no mention whatsoever of a Makarios-Denktas agreement whereby 20 percent of Cyprus would be ceded to the Turkish Cypriots. It was simply indicated that the Greek Cypriot side's proposals, submitted in accordance with the guidelines, provided that the aforesaid percentage of territory under Turkish Cypriot administration be within a federal system and under the prerequisites of respecting freedom, settlement, movement and ownership of property.

Regarding relations between Cyprus and Egypt, Rolandhis did not describe Egypt's stand as hostile owing to Cyprus' opposition to the Camp David agreement. He explained that, to a certain degree, the relations continued to be at a standstill after the unfortunate incident in 1980 [when Egyptian troops landed at Larnaca Airport].

Regarding Cypriot-Libyan relations and Libya's offer to mediate the Cyprus issue, the minister clarified that there was no reason for encouraging this mediation since, in the meantime, the UN secretary general's efforts to resume the intercommunal talks were agreed upon. Rolandhis also said that there were normal relations and cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the trade and economic sector, and that the exchanges between the two countries are not based on any special political relations.

DENKTAS DISCUSSES ELECTIONS, PLANS TO QUIT POLITICS

NC080818 Nicosia HALKIN SESI in Turkish 5 May 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] Lefkosa (TAK)--Responding to various questions by newsmen yesterday concerning preparations for the general elections due in June, Head of State Rauf Denktas said: "My personal view is based on one fact--that party members should vote only for their party."

Denktas received representatives loyal to the National Unity Party (NUP) and party members as well as fellow countrymen from various parts of the Turkish sector of Cyprus who expressed their loyalty to him and sought his views regarding using their vote for the NUP. Denktas added: "You may not vote for a person you don't like, thus punishing him. But if you vote for your party, you will rescue your party."

Responding to a question, Denktas continued: "If fellow countrymen refuse to vote only for the party but instead vote for various individuals, they do not know what may happen. NUP's supporters do not by any means intend to vote for the parties that preach brotherhood with the Greek Cypriots and cooperation with AKEL. Neither is the NUP prepared to give them the chance to come anywhere near corming a government. But there are many fellow countrymen who are not aware of the fact that if they do not use their vote in favor of the NUP, they might be opening the way to these parties. It is with this goal in mind that these parties have nominated candidates for certain important areas. They hope to render the NUP supporters' votes ineffective by securing a mix in the voting. They know that their candidates do not stand much of a chance of success. But they also know that the voters might wish to support a candidate of their own area, unknowingly stabbing their own party in the back. This should be brought home to every single NUP supporter: You will not be able to vote a peasant into power, but you will crush one or two NUP deputies. We are advocating a party of democracy, and the vote is an imperative for party democracy. Every NUP supporter should know this. No one should view former ministers as ministers for the new period. The appointment of ministers if the responsibility of the new government. It will be my responsibility. The NUP will be given a new soul and new blood. I have announced my candidacy for the NUP, and I reserve the right to appoint ministers from outside the legislative assembly. My aim is to form a dynamic government that will serve Turkish Cypriots in the best manner possible. If this government will cooperate with me, we shall be able to solve our problems more quickly.

"I do not believe that there is anyone among us who will resign from the party simply because he has not been appointed a minister. Such days must remain in the past. Everyone must be ready to take a turn in political life. Good service can be possible through this spirit. I urge NUP supporters to vote for the entire list of NUP candidates, because I wish to conduct the cause in which I believe to safety. The next 5 years will be my last service to my people from this position. I wish to see that my people live a better and happier life during every one of these years. I believe that the NUP supporters on the list will help me with enthusiasm to fulfill this historic duty. That is why I want everyone to vote only for the NUP."

AKROPOLIS: U.S. PRESENTS CONDITIONS ON BASES

NC071458 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 7 May 81 pp 1, 11

[Excerpt] Negotiations on the bases issue were to resume this morning. According to well-informed sources, however, there was no fundamental progress on many of the unresolved issues during yesterday's meeting between Roussos and McCloskey.

The U.S. ambassador visited the secretary general of the Greek Foreign Ministry at 1300 and handed him the U.S. proposals. Their content will be studied by the Greek Government.

Foreign Minister Mitsotakis was briefed on the new U.S. proposals--prior to his departure yesterday for Bonn--and he later briefed Prime Minister Rallis.

The Roussos-McCloskey discussions on the content of the new U.S. proposals demonstrated that many of the unresolved problems remain unsolved. It is the solution of these problems which will decide the final outcome of negotiations.

One of these problems--which is one of the most important--has to do with the supply of defense equipment to the Greek Armed Forces. It is believed that intensive consultations will be held on specification of the equipment that the United States can make available to Greece so that the question might be cleared up as soon as possible, without delay.

The supply of this military equipment is also related to the preservation of the balance of power between Greece and Turkey. The United States insists it cannot undertake any written obligation on the issue stating that Congress would not approve long-term obligations by the U.S. administration.

This difficulty could be overcome with positive U.S. assurances on the active preservation of this balance.

USEFULNESS OF DIALOGUE WITH TURKEY QUESTIONED

NC051607 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 5 May 81 p 2

[From the "Laconic" column: "What Is the Purpose?"]

[Text] Naturally, we did not expect anything positive to emerge from the talks between the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers. They could, at least, have contributed to an improvement of the climate in the relations between the two countries. Not even this happened. Turkmen did not even try to avoid being unpleasant during the interview he granted to press representatives at the conclusion of these talks. He presented his country as...the victim of Greek provocations, hinting at the Armenian demonstrations in Athens commemorating the 1915 genocide. He kept silent, however, over Turkish provocations against Greece and the Turkish violations of Greek airspace. He demanded concessions from our country to Turkey as if we are its debtors. We most certainly do appreciate the importance of a dialogue because we are a peaceful country that strives for friendly relations and cooperation with as many countries as possible. We fail to understand, however, what purpose there could be in a dialogue with a country when the main characteristics of its policy are bad faith, audacity and greed. After every resumption of this dialogue it will continue to increasingly poison our relations with it, thus justifiably infuriating the Greek nation. Perhaps the only usefulness in such a dialogue is that it provides the opportunity for allied governments and for international public opinion to see who is to blame for the perpetuation of the Aegean crisis. If we are to fully exploit this advantage, however, we must strive to neutralize Turkish propaganda, which presents black as white, and we must strive for the broadest possible dissemination of information to the foreigners.

TURKMEN COMMENTS ON NATO MEETING, U.S. AID

TA071836 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has returned to Turkey after attending the NATO Ministerial Council meeting in Rome. In a statement at Istanbul Yesilkoy Airport, Turkmen said that especially East-West relations were discussed at the meeting. He recalled that U.S. Secretary of State Haig announced at the meeting that talks with the Soviet Union would begin toward the end of this year for the limitation of nuclear arms. Turkmen said: This announcement was received with great pleasure by the representatives of the Ministerial Council members; we shared this spirit. We stressed that we were pleased about the new U.S. policy.

The foreign minister said that an exchange of views was held at the meeting about the developments occurring outside the NATO region. He added: The Nato Ministerial Council communique reflects the common attitudes reached at the meeting. A separate declaration was also issued on the question of terrorism. A third document was issued on the points on which an agreement was reached. The necessity for economic cooperation among the NATO members is especially stressed in this document.

Turkmen also said that during his meeting with Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis in Rome they reviewed the latest developments in the Turkish-Greek relations. Recalling that certain developments had occurred during the past few weeks which had cast a shadow on Turkish-Greek relations, Turkmen said: During our assessment we reviewed the [word indistinct] of Turkey's and Greece's long-term interests. We stressed that it is necessary to continue the dialogue. Such talks will continue to be held.

On his meeting with the U.S. secretary of state, Turkmen said that they discussed Turkish-U.S. military and economic cooperation issues. Replying to a question on U.S. aid, Turkmen said: We hope that the aid will not be below $700 million. As far as I know, the problems arising in connection with this issue do not arise from the amount of the aid but from the form in which it is extended. We hope that a great part of the military aid will be extended directly.

TURKMEN ON AEGEAN AIRSPACE TALKS, CYPRUS ISSUES

TA072041 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who attended the NATO Ministerial Council meeting in Rome, has returned to Ankara. Replying to reporters' questions at Esenboga Airport, Turkmen said that a certain progress was made during the talks held in Ankara on the issue of Turkish-Greek airspace between the Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministry secretaries general. Turkmen said that the diplomatic contacts on the issue would continue.

Replying to another question, Turkmen recalled that elections would be held in the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot sectors soon. He expressed the hope that after the elections there would be more substance to the intercommunal talks.

COMMANDERS LEAVE FOR NATO EXERCISE IN BRUSSELS

TA061258 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] The NATO SHAPEX-81 exercise will begin in Belgium tomorrow. National Security Council members Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin and Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer left for Brussels today to attend the SHAPEX-81 exercise. The commander of the 3d Army, Gen Selahattin Demircioglu, and 2d Army Commander Gen Bedrettin Demirel also left for Brussels.

Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, who is currently in the United States as the official guest of U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff Gen Lew Allen, will also go to Brussels today to attend the SHAPEX-81 exercise.

Ersin and Dahinkaya will return to Turkey on 10 May after observing the SHAPEX-81 exercise. Tumer will then go to Italy to participate in the NATO navy commanders meetings to be held in Naples. He will return to Turkey on 17 May.

TALKS WITH WEST GERMAN DEFENSE EXPERTS CONCLUDE

TA072044 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] The talks held in Ankara between Turkish and West German delegations of defense experts have ended. The continued defense aid extended to Turkey by NATO was discussed. Our correspondent has learned that the aid discussed at the talks involves defense equipment worth 130 million German marks. After the talks, the West German defense experts toured the tank maintenance center in Arifiye. They will leave Turkey on Saturday, 9 May.

TERCUMAN: NATO, EC SHOULD STRENGTHEN TURKEY

NC071010 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 4 May 81 p 4

["This is the World" Column by Zafer Atay: "A Month of Activity in Politics"]

[Text] Turkey has been a member of NATO since the 1950's. It is one of the founders of the Council of Europe. It is also a longstanding member of the IMF and the World Bank. Until 5 years ago, in the meetings held by these institutions, Turkey was represented by some of its officials who would go there, say a few things and come back. In those days the public was told nothing about these visits. Occasionally the NATO commander in chief would visit Turkey and, conferring with the journalists, he would praise "the heroism displayed by our troops in Korea and also tell them that Turkey was a fortress of NATO."

Everything has been turned topsy-turvy since 1974. We became familiar with the embargo, we have had occasion to acquire some knowledge about the U.S. Congress, the lobbies, committees and subcommittees. Then the Council of Europe started telling us "get out of Cyprus." When we needed financial help, we were strongly opposed by the IMF and the World Bank. Visits by Kieps and Matthoefers followed. Then came letters of intent, consortiums set up within the framework of the OECD, debts, deferments--all these have become part of our daily life.

Whether we like it or not, Turkey's internal affairs have been exceeding its borders. Turkey has increasingly become subject for debate throughout the world, particularly after the 12 September operation. Important decisions will be taken on Turkey's foreign relations in the days immediately ahead.

Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen met with his Greek counterpart Mitsotakis in Rome yesterday. The outcome of these talks will become known during the next few days. This meeting is expected to throw some light on several ambiguous points since it has taken place at a time when Ankara-Athens relations have been strained because of the protective wing spread by Greece over the Armenians. The effect of the Turkish note to the Greek Government protesting against the demonstrations staged by the Armenians in the streets of Athens will probably be clarified in Rome.

On the other hand, the periodic Greek allegations that "Turkey is threatening me. I demand guarantees." will be clarified during the Rome talks. As is known, Greece has been using this question of guarantees as a means of blackmailing Washington in connection with the U.S. bases in Greece.

If Turkey and Greece are members of a joint defense system in NATO, how can one of them come up and say "I implore you to protect me against my partner?" Let us hope that Greece will put an end to these contradictions at the Rome meeting.

The Council of Ministers, which is NATO's highest executive organ, held a foreign minister-level meeting in Rome today. One of the items on the agenda is Turkey. Turkey's rich partners are now beginning to have a better grasp of the need to strengthen Turkey which is bearing alone the entire burden of NATO's southeastern wing in face of increasing Soviet threat. There are 100,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan, only a few hundred kilometers away from the oilfields in the Persian Gulf which are so vital to the West. Russian divisions are massed on the Iranian borders. There are 60 Soviet warships touring in the Mediterranean. The Soviet Union is constructing strategic bases from South Yemen to North Africa at the cost of billions. It is clearly seen that the Soviet Union's threat has shifted from Europe to the oil-producing regions. As NATO does not intend at present to expand its frontiers, the only way to secure stability in the region is to maintain a strong Turkey. If the rich partners of NATO view the Soviet threat with alarm, they will have to make certain sacrifices. It should be known that the cost of making certain parsimonious calculations on Turkey and the desire to push Turkey into isolation in international arenas will be very high. Almost all NATO members are in the EC and in the Council of Europe...but efforts are being made to create trouble for Turkey in both these institutions. When secret reports concerning the Soviet expansionism come before them in Rome, the NATO foreign ministers will think once again when they are confronted with the decision "if Turkey fails to return to democracy in 2 months time, its relations with the EC will be frozen," a decision which was hurriedly adopted at the European Parliament. We believe that at its meeting in June the EC foreign ministers will proclaim null and void the decision adopted against Turkey by the leftist members of the European Parliament. We also believe that these honorable foreign ministers will warn members of the Council of Europe Assembly of the evil consequences of ill-treating Turkey or of trying to squeeze it into a corner.

Turkey is going through a crisis. It will overcome this crisis with the support of its friends and allies. It is high time this fact was appreciated by NATO, the Council of Europe, the EC, the IMF and the OECD.

PROCEEDINGS INITIATED AGAINST RELIGIOUS GROUPS

TA071405 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1215 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 7 May (AA)--The military prosecutor attached to the martial law commander for Ankara started a public lawsuit against 73 members of the religious fanatic youth association known as "Akincilar" [vanguards].

The prosecution is demanding prison sentences of up to 20 years for members of the administrative board and other officers, including directors of several "training camps" in western, southern and central Turkey, where participants were trained in "close combat." The prosecutor pointed out local Akincilar officers for Kayseri and Afyon had admitted to having close ties with the National Salvation Party [NSP]. The officer for Afyon had described his organization as a "NSP auxiliary."

An officer from the eastern city of Van had said in his initial statement they had received instructions from the leader of the NSP youth auxiliary to train members in the use of firearms for the purpose of overthrowing the secular state by force of arms and replacing it with a theocratic Islamic state.

Members of Fanatic Sect Arrested

Forty one members of the religious fanatic sect "Suleymanci" were arrested in Antalya on charges of having attempted to destroy the republic and replace it with a theocratic state. Those arrested included the former Justice Party leader for Antalya Province and the regional director of forestry.

MILITARY COURTS PASS FOUR DEATH SENTENCES

TA071838 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 May 81

[Excerpt] The Aegean Army and Martial Law Command 1st Military Court has sentenced to death Seyit Konuk, Ibrahim Ethem Coskun and Necati Vardar for committing crimes in line with the ideology of the illegal organization of which they were members, with the aim of changing the constitutional order by means of armed action and with the aim of eliminating the Turkish Grand National Assembly. The three killed two citizens, Turan Ibrim and Nuri Yapici, in Ismir last year. The court passed prison terms ranging from 1 to 5 years on five other persons involved in the same crime.

The Army VI Corps and Martial Law Command 1st Military Court has sentenced to death Ali Cankir for killing the security director of Dortyol, Tekin Sungur, last year.

WORLD BANK APPROVES $300 MILLION LOAN TO TURKEY

TA061543 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 6 May (AA)--The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), simply known as the World Bank has approved a 300 million dollar loan for Turkey, which will be released in May, undersecretary of the Yildirim Akturk told the ANATOLIA News Agency. He said the loan would be used to finance the imports of fertilizers and industrial raw materials.

Mr Akturk said the World Bank would continue to back up important Turkish development projects through several financing arrangements. Such projects would include energy and irrigation schemes.

Additional Loan Granted

TA080604 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] A $110-million project loan to be extended to Turkey has been approved by the World Bank Executive Board. According to Turkish Radio and Television Washington correspondent Berna Kulac, the loan will be used in renewing the fertilizer factories in Turkey and in energy saving projects. The loan will be extended for a 15-year term--with a 4-year period of grace--at a 9.6 percent interest rate.

OECD COUNTRIES TO PROVIDE $938 MILLION IN 1981

TA071829 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Eleven OECD countries will extend a total of $938 million in aid to Turkey this year. The United States announced that $200 million of the $350 million it will extend to Turkey within the framework of the OECD this year will be in the form of a donation.

The representatives of the OECD countries held a meeting under Secretary General Emil van Lennep at a chateau which houses the organization's headquarters in Paris. During the first part of the meeting, which lasted 2 hours, Emil van Lennep delivered a speech stating that a significant imporvement was being observed in Turkey as a result of the economic decisions of 24 January 1980 and the subsequent additional measures. The Turkish delegation which is headed by State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal did not attend the first part of the meeting.

The second part began at 1200, during which Turgut Ozal talked about the recent positive developments of the Turkish economy and replied to certain technical questions. The meeting resumed after a recess of 1 and 1/2 hours. The Turkish delegation was then informed of the amount of aid Turkey would receive.

AKAJANS [MEDITERRANEAN NEWS AGENCY] reports that this year, within the framework of OECD, the United States will extend $350 million, the FRG $205 million, Japan $110 million and Italy $115 million. Canada, the Netherlands, Britain, Belgium, France, Norway and Denmark will extend a total of about $158 million. Austria, Switzerland and Sweden will announce the amount of aid they will extend to Turkey at a later date.

Ozal Comments

TA072038 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said that the $930 million the OECD countries undertook to extend to Turkey this year cannot be considered an insufficient amount of aid under the present world conditions. In a news conference he held in Paris, Ozal said that considering the changes in the value of the dollar, the aid to be extended to Turkey this year is close to the aid extended last year. Ozal said: Under the present world conditions, something better than this could not be achieved.

On the economic situation in Turkey, Ozal said that the economic stability program being implemented in Turkey was yielding positive results with the help of foreign aid. He added that the rate of inflation had been curbed in a short time, in a way no other country had managed.

OECD Secretary General Emil van Lennep who attended the news conference expressed the belief that Turkey would emerge from its economic bottleneck within the next few years.

Emil van Lennep also said that the amount of aid the FRG had undertaken to extend to Turkey this year was lower than last year's but that this should be seen in the light of the economic situation in that country.

CEMENT EXPORTS TO REACH ALL TIME HIGH THIS YEAR

TA071857 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] The Turkish cement industries directorate general has exported cement worth $25 million during the first 4 months of this year. The figure is expected to reach $300 million by the end of the year. The most Turkey had been able to export until now was $45 million annually.

The Turkish cement industries director general, Sedat Yildiz, has said that Iraq and Iran head the list of Turkish cement importing countries. He said that the domestic cement consumption dropped in Turkey due to the recess in the construction sector. This created a stock of about 2.5 million tons. Due to this stock which is worth about 10 billion Turkish liras, the price of cement dropped in certain areas. Yildiz said that efforts to increase exports were intensified to prevent a production drop that might arise as a result of the existing stocks.

Yildiz stated that it would be useful if the exports were carried out by the state monopolies in order to prevent compeition between the private and public sectors.

Yildiz also said that the Turkish cement industries directorate general had won the tender issued on the study and project of a cement factory in Uganda.

In Turkey, there are 35 cement factories having a total production capacity of 21 million tons. Of the 35 factories, 14 are privately owned and 21 belong to the public sector.

TURKISH BANK TO BEGIN OPERATIONS IN BRITAIN

TA071536 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1450 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 7 May (AA)--The Council of Ministers has agreed to assign 5 million British pounds to "Akbank International Ltd," which will start banking operations in Britain.

Of the total capital of 5 million pounds, the Turkish bank "Akbank" will hold 45 percent of the shares, while 10 percent will be held by industrialist Sakip Sabanci, 5 percent each by other Sabanci's and 20 percent by the family holding company.

The new bank is committed to pay back the 5 million pounds to the government before it can dispose of its profits with the approval of the Finance Ministry.

AGREEMENT TO RESCHEDULE COMMERCIAL DEBTS TO DENMARK

TA071511 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1410 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 7 May (AA)--Repayment of Turkey's guaranteed commercial debts to Denmark were postponed with an agreement signed in Ankara Thursday.

Director General of the Treasury Tunc Bilge signed for Turkey while Danish Ambassador Lorenz Petersen signed on behalf of his government for rescheduling of commercial debts extended to Turkey under OECD auspices from 1978 through 1980, which totalled $14 million.

STATE TOBACCO EXPORTS REACH RECORD LEVEL

TA071839 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] The state monopolies' tobacco exports for 1980-1981 has reached a record level at 82,000 tons which brought in $207 million. The Customs and Monopolies Ministry under secretary, Orhan Yuzbasioglu, told Turkish Radio and Television that the most important problem in tobacco cultivation was the elimination of existing stocks. He explained that 60,000 tons of the 82,000 tons exported were stocks from 1978. He added that the ministry was trying to improve export conditions. He stressed that tobacco exporting was emerging from its crisis during the past years as a result of the radical measures being taken in the fields of production, purchasing from the farmers and marketing.

VOTCP CRITICIZES NATO SUMMIT, ARMS POLICY

TA071028 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 7 May 81

[Commentary: "A NATO Maneuver in Rome"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: The NATO foreign ministers meeting has ended in Rome. A joint communique was issued. The joint communique shows that this meeting was no different from other NATO meetings. This meeting also was governed by the United States--the chief boss of NATO. The joint communique indicates that the United States imposed its views on other NATO members through pressure and blackmail. As clearly seen in this communique, the NATO bosses did not give a positive reply to millions of people's wishes for peace and disarmament. They reject the concrete and peaceful proposals of the Soviet Union. They state that they will implement the decision made in Brussels in December 1979 to deploy new nuclear weapons in Western Europe. This is clearly tantamount to increasing the arms buildup and perpetuating the policy of tension.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, had proposed immediately freezing the current nuclear balance, placing a moratorium on nuclear weapons and starting talks on mutually reducing them. The policy of peace and peaceful coexistence, which comprises the adoption of mutual and extensive security measures and the elimination of a nuclear war threat, lies at the basis of these Soviet proposals.

This policy and these peaceful proposals enjoy the support of the people and of millions of persons because they voice the interests of all the peoples and nations. This is why--regardless of their views--millions of people, workers, toilers, scientists, clergymen and all persons in favor of peace in Western Europe, Japan, the United States, and on all the continents of the world, are staging massive demonstrations. They demanded and are still demanding that the decisions to deploy new nuclear weapons be renounced and the Soviet proposals be accepted.

In a bid to weaken this reaction to their policy of escalating the arms buildup, the NATO bosses included in the joint communique words such as "resuming the talks with the Soviet Union at the end of this year." This is clearly a maneuver by NATO bosses in Rome to deceive and distract the people. These maneuvers are again based on the lies and concoctions about the Soviet threat and Soviet military supremacy. Through these lies, the NATO bosses are attempting to justify their policy of escalating the arms buildup and perpetuating tension and undermining the global support accorded to Soviet peace proposals. Their aims also become evident through the fact that they impose new conditions for the resumption of the talks. The fact they put forward new conditions--including interference in the internal affairs of socialist countries--clearly demonstrates that they are not really in favor of negotiations.

Dear listeners: The foreign minister of the junta government, Turkmen, has also signed this joint communique and endorsed this policy against detente. On 2 May, HURRIYET reported Turkmen's statement that his government welcomed the Soviet proposal for a disarmament conference and it favors the control of nuclear weapons. Membership in NATO and dependence on U.S. imperialism result in a dilemma in which, on the one hand, the government is in favor of disarmament and controlling armaments serves the interests of the country, and, on the other hand, the government is dragged into new military expenditures at the behest of NATO's chief boss, and allows the country to become a tool in imperialist adventures for the sake of a few U.S. weapons. In addition to the existence of U.S. and NATO bases on our soil and the fact that nuclear weapons are stored in these bases, the decisions made during this NATO meeting to escalate the arms buildup and heighten tension constitute great threats to our country.

Dear listeners: These decisions and endorsing these decisions create new possibilities for the strengthening of the pressure by the chief bosses of U.S. imperialism and NATO to use our country as a tool for military adventures. As a matter of fact, Luns says moves will be made to also deploy new nuclear weapons in Turkey. These words indicate clearly and frighteningly where NATO's chief bosses want to drag our country.

As it is known, agreements have been signed and are still being signed between our country and socialist countries. These agreements serve the national interests of our country, which is facing deep economic and social crises, and constitute genuine assistance. Endorsing NATO's decisions favoring the cold war to increase armaments and perpetuate tension, and approving lies about a Soviet threat encourage the strengthening of attempts to undermine relations that serve our national interests. Such a stand benefits imperialism, its collaborator, internal reaction, and the fiercest pro-American forces.

As indicated by Turkish Communist Party Secretary General Comrade Bilen, the wildest democratic forces should conduct a joint anti-imperialist and democratic struggle. This is the only way to disperse the dark clouds over our country and people. This is the only way to repel the imperialists' pressure and the attacks by internal reactionaries.

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EEC REJECTS IDEA OF POLITICAL COOPERATION TREATY

NC101052 Paris AFP in English 1046 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Venlo, The Netherlands, 10 May (AFP)--The European Economic Community has rejected the idea of a Community treaty on political co-operation and the creation of a political secretariat to advise the 10 governments on foreign affairs, Dutch Foreign Minister Chris Van der Klaauw said today. But Mr Van der Klaauw, who chaired a weekend meeting of Community foreign ministers here, said member countries have agreed to cooperate on questions of security.

Acknowledging that it was difficult to draw a line between defense and security matters, Mr Van der Klaauw said discussion of defense issues was ruled out. This was because defence was the prerogative of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), which did not include neutral Ireland, an EEC member. The concept of a political secretariat was aimed at strengthening continuity of foreign policy among EEC governments. The idea was backed by West Germany and some small Community countries, but was opposed by France.

The ministers ruled in favour of looking at ways of strengthening assistance to the president of the Community's Council of Ministers without setting up a new office, Mr Van der Klaauw said.

Mr Van der Klaauw said that some countries viewed a political secretariat as a possible obstacle to rapid reaction to international events by Community governments.

The decision followed a strong appeal yesterday by West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher for common objectives among the Ten on foreign, economic and trade policies in attempts to strengthen European unity.

The ministers, most of whom left Venlo yesterday, also decided that the next European Community summit in Luxembourg must "seriously attack the difficult question of re-balancing the Common Market budget," Mr Van der Klaauw said.

They also postponed trade questions concerning Japan and Yugoslavia until the next foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels, and called for both Syria and Israel to act with "moderation" towards Lebanon, he said.

Mr Van der Klaauw announced that he would continue his mission, requested by ministers, to prepare for a possible Community peace initiative in the Middle East by leaving later today for Israel to gather information.

On behalf of their governments, the ministers expressed hopes that Turkey would remain in the Council of Europe after they heard Turkish assurances that democracy would soon be re-established, Mr Van der Klaauw said.

But he noted that Community governments could not influence members of the Parliamentary assembly of the Council who are due to decide soon whether Turkey should remain a member.

The Council is a separate body from the European Community.

REPORTAGE ON RESULTS OF BERLIN HOUSE ELECTIONS

LD110830 Hamburg DPA in German 0645 GMT 11 May 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 11 May (DPA)--Shortly before 0100 GMT today, the regional electoral office announced the provisional final result of the elections to the Berlin house of representatives. The voting was:

CDU	47.9 percent	(compared with 44.4 percent in 1979)
SPD	38.4 percent	(compared with 42.7 percent in 1979)
FDP	5.6 percent	(compared with 8.1 percent in 1979)
AL [alternative list]	7.2 percent	(compared with 3.7 percent in 1979)
SEW [Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin]	0.7 percent	(compared with 1.1 percent in 1979)
Others	0.3 percent	

The provisional distribution of seats is:

CDU	65 seats (63 seats in 1979)
SPD	52 seats (61 seats in 1979)
FDP	7 seats (11 seats in 1979)
AL	9 seats (not represented in house of representatives in 1979)

Von Weizsaecker Statement

LD102104 Hamburg DPA in German 2028 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 10 May (DPA)--Berlin CDU group chairman Richard von Weizsaecker will invite the SPD and FDP to hold talks on forming a majority government. Weizsaecker told DPA on this election evening that the CDU has received the "mandate to work" and wants to create the prerequisites for forming a government. The CDU will inform these two parties as to its negotiators in the talks on Monday.

Weizsaecker stressed that he doesn't want to comment on any possible coalitions or programs. As far as he is concerned, however, it is quite certain that all three parties which said that they would not form a coalition with the alternative list are aware of their duty to take the election result seriously."

The CDU politician stressed: "I am sure that I will form a government."

Officials' Reactions

LD102010 Hamburg DPA in German 1905 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 May (DPA)--The outcome of the elections to the Berlin house of representatives clearly disappoints the SPD and FDP in Bonn and greatly satisfies the CDU. SPD Chairman Willy Brandt spoke on television of a "bitter defeat." FDP leader Hans-Dietrich Genscher called his party's losses "quite bitter." CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl described the outcome in Berlin as a "splendid result" for his party.

In Brandt's view, the SPD's defeat in Berlin wasn't influenced by the situation in Bonn. With regard to Hans-Jochen Vogel, the leading candidate in Berlin, Brandt stated that although a good man can change a great deal, he cannot replace the party.

Kohl described the SPD results compared with earlier elections as a "total decline." But this isn't the time for the CDU to savor triumphs, but to try to form a Berlin government which is capable of action. All democratic parties must be aware of their political responsibility in forming the Senat. It is indisputable that the outcome of the Berlin elections is also of significance from a federal political viewpoint. Helmut Schmidt, in the person of Hans-Jochen Vogel, has also lost the election.

Genscher said that the FDP failed to overcome the unfavorable conditions from the outset. All parties now face a very difficult situation. Like Kohl, Genscher said that responsibility on the part of the parties was now called for, but with a result of just over 5 percent, the FDP should not push itself forward in forming the Senat. According to Genscher, the Saarland example of a coalition with the CDU cannot be a model for Berlin since other majority conditions prevailed in the Saarland.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT

Chancellor Schmidt

LD102036 Hamburg DPA in German 2012 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] [no dateline received] Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt wisned new French President Francois Mitterrand happiness and success. Backed by the trust which the citizens of France demonstrated in Mitterrand, he can devote himself confidently to the tasks before him, Schmidt wrote in his telegram. He is convinced that the friendship between the two nations and their common gains since the signing of the farsighted treaty on German-French cooperation "will help you and us to fulfill these tasks," Schmidt stressed.

"I will continue to do everything to encourage German-French cooperation, which is decisively important for Europe," Schmidt underlined. In this respect, he said he hopes that he will soon meet Mitterrand for comprehensive talks.

Wolfgang Clement, the spokesman for the SPD Executive, stated that the SPD assumes that the traditional trusting cooperation between France and the Federal Republic "will receive new impetus from President Mitterrand."

Brandt, Strauss

LD102006 Hamburg DPA in German 1942 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 May (DPA)--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has congratulated Francois Mitterrand on his election as president of the French Republic. Brandt said in a telegram that Mitterrand's election is "an event of historic significance" for France and, hence, also for Europe. During the past 30 years the French and Germans have placed their relations with each other on a new level and thus laid the foundations for European unity. "I know that under your presidency, this work of peace will receive important impetus," Brandt stressed.

CSU Chairman and Bavarian Minister-President Franz-Josef Strauss hopes, following the election of Francois Mitterrand as French president, "that the trusting and friendly relations between France and the Federal Republic will continue in future to be further consolidated for the benefit and well being of our peoples." In a congratulatory telegram to the French Socialist leader, published by the CSU leadership in Munich this evening, Strauss further expressed the wish that "French-German cooperation will make an important contribution to strengthening Europe and the Free World."

President Carstens

LD110838 Hamburg DPA in German 0741 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 11 May (DPA)--In a congratulatory telegram to Francois Mitterrand, the French president-elect, Federal President Karl Carstens expresses the conviction that German-French friendship and cooperation will continue to prove their worth. Mitterrand is entering office during a dynamic phase of European and international politics which requires great efforts from everybody. The common purpose that has grown between France and the Federal Republic over 3 decades will benefit both nations as well as Europe and the cause of world peace.

KOHL, BRANDT COMMENT ON MITTERRAND ELECTION

LD101956 Hamburg DPA in German 1925 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Hamburg, 10 May (DPA)--The election of Francois Mitterrand as the new French president has met with a divided response on the part of the major parties in the Federal Republic. During a roundtable discussion on German television, CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl was markedly more restrained about the result than SPD Chairman Willy Brandt and FDP leader and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Kohl said that Mitterrand's stated intention of holding new elections to the National Assembly in Paris was "in no way a happy development." As far as the union is concerned, however, German-French friendship has never been a matter between governments, but a matter between the two peoples. He, Kohl, hopes that this will remain so under President Mitterrand.

Brandt stated that the election in France demonstrates the inaccuracy of the forecasts that there is an inevitable conservative trend in Europe. Genscher, like Brandt, stressed that the new French president can count on good cooperation with the Bonn government. The basis for this is the tested German-French friendship.

GUNMAN MURDERS HESSE ECONOMICS, TRANSPORT MINISTER

LD110734 Hamburg DPA in German 0647 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Frankfurt, 11 May (DPA)--The treasurer of the Free Domocratic Party, Hesse Economics and Transport Minister Heinz Herbert Karry, was murdered this morning in his house in Frankfurt. Karry was shot by an unknown attacker. According to the criminal investigation office in Weisbaden, the murderer forced his way early this morning into Karry's house in the Seckbach district of Frankfurt. He then fired three shots from a small caliber weapon, probably a pistol, at the politician who was in bed. The minister's wife was not harmed in the attack. While the culprit fled, Karry was taken to a Frankfurt hospital, but the doctors there were unable to help him and he died at the clinic. On orders from the federal prosecutor general, the Hesse criminal investigation office has taken charge of the murder investigations. Immediately after the attack, a large-scale search began. Specialists from the federal criminal investigation office are working at the scene of the crime.

Terrorist Connection Suspected

LD110742 Hamburg DPA in German 0719 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Karlsruhe, 11 May (DPA)--The murder of Hesse Economics and Transport Minister Karry in possibly connected with terorism in the Federal Republic. The federal prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe early this morning took over the investigations because it is suspected that a terrorist association may have been formed. According to a spokesman, the authorities have also sent a senior prosecutor to Frankfurt.

FRANCOIS MITTERRAND IS ELECTED PRESIDENT

LD102122 Paris Domestic Service in French 2050 GMT 10 May 81

[Statement by Christian Bonnet, minister of the interior, on French election results--live]

[Text] As I speak to you, the second round of the presidential election has provided the following results:

Number of registered voters:	29,261,200
Number of votes cast:	25,375,035
Percentage of votes:	86.71 percent
Number of valid votes:	24,660,438
Percentage:	84.27 percent

Francois Mitterrand obtained 12,826,044 votes, or 52.01 percent; Valery Giscard d'Estaing obtained 11,834,394 votes, or 47.99 percent.

The results still awaited either from metropolitan France or considerably later in the night from the French West Indies, from Guiana or Polynesia, are not such as to modify considerably the percentages I have just given you.

Consequently, under reservation of the proclamation of the results after verification by the Constitutional Council, the sole arbiter in accordance with Article 58 of our Constitution of the regularity of the election, Francois Mitterrand is elected as president of the republic. Universal suffrage has spoken. French women and men, after a campaign conforming with our democratic traditions, have made their choice.

Victory Statement

LD102106 Paris Domestic Service in French 2021 GMT 10 May 81

[Statement by French President-elect Francois Mitterrand on 10 May at City Hall in Chateau Chinon--live]

[Text] The results which have been communicated to me while I am speaking announce that the French men and women have chosen the changes which I proposed to them. This victory is primarily that of the forces of youth, the forces of labor, forces of creation, forces of renewal, which have rallied in a great national surge for employment, peace, freedom--themes which were those of my presidential campaign and which will remain those of my 7-year term.

The victory is also that of those women, those men, humble militants, imbued by an ideal who in every community of France, in every town, every village, have for their whole life hoped for this day when their country would finally come to meet them. I owe them all the honor and the burden of the responsibilities which I carry henceforth. I make no distinction between them: they are our people and nothing more. I will have no other ambition than to justify their confidence.

My thoughts go at this time to those who are dear to me and who are no longer with us and to whom I offer the simple love of my fatherland and the unfailing will to serve it. I measure the weight of history, its inflexibility, its size: only the entire national community can reply to the demands of the present time.

I will act resolutely so that, faithfully following what I have committed myself to, the nation will find the path of necessary reconciliation. We have such a lot to do together, and such a lot to say, too. Hundreds of millions of people thoughout the world know tonight that France is ready to speak to them in the language they have learned to love from it.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have another brief statement to make. To Giscard d'Estaing, whom I thank for his message: I send my good wishes to the man who has led France for 7 years. Beyond the political struggles and our contradictions, it is now up to history to judge all of our actions. Thank you.

SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIALS VIEW ELECTION VICTORY

Lionel Jospin

LD101952 Paris Domestic Service in French 1805 GMT 10 May 81

[Statement by Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party, on 10 May at Socialist Party headquarters in Paris--live]

[Text] [Monitored in progress] ...for the tenacity he has shown in constantly resisting attacks during all these days of collective commitment. This May 10th is a day of joy, first for the Socialist militants who have exerted themselves unselfishly in this campaign and in particular for the oldest among them, for these militants, men and women, whom I have met at meetings and who have asked: Am I going to see a Socialist president? Am I going to see Socialist ideas carried to victory in our country? Well, this day has come. This is a day of joy also for the hundreds of thousands of men and women who have helped us in this campaign--even if they were not Socialists--who have done so from the beginning or who joined us after 26 April and who have carried on with this work of solid conviction with patience among the people. This played a big role in the victory of our candidate. This is a day of joy for millions of men and women in this country who have not been able to continue living in the society that was shaped for them, who want work, economic development, measures of social justice, democracy rediscovered. And it is also, I believe, a day of joy for the hundreds of millions of men and women outside France. I know, I am certain, that this election of Francois Mitterrand is a surprise abroad. But I also know that the people in Europe around us--where we have many friends--or also in the Third World, in Latin America, in Africa or Asia, are rejoicing at what has happened in France on this 10th of May. They are expecting action from us, action that will bring them comfort in this period of trouble and crisis.

I also want to say that this 10th of May is a beautiful day for democracy in France. Despite a campaign led by the right which aimed to arouse fear, resignation, reflexes of worry, the French people have today given proof of their maturity. They have opened an era for the rebirth of democracy in France. In fact, our people have chosen between a policy of conservatism, economic stagnation and social injustice, and the proposals put forward throughout this campaign by Francois Mitterrand: to restore the economy, reduce inequalities between French people, make democracy bloom again and give France back its influence in the world. I believe this is a new change for France.

Francois Mitterrand has succeeded in gathering around him a magnificent popular rally. His aim, as you know, has been to unite and not to divide. Today, he rallies the French people together for a great collective ambition.

I want to say, in conclusion, that I, who have held the office of first secretary since Mitterrand's nomination as candidate for the presidency, have been at his side in this party for 10 years--and for 8 years in the party leadership--I have learned to know his capacity for resisting hardship, his capacity for firmness regarding his ideas and convictions, his intact faculty of enthusiasm. I want to tell him I am happy that he is now together with us all and offering with us all the prospect of rebirth to this people.

I also want to say that if the French people want to give expression to their joy--I have said that this is a day of joy--and if they want to express this joy, well then we think it should be on the Place de la Bastille in Paris, for historic reasons and also because it is large enough for a crowd, which isn't the case in the vicinity of the Socialist Party headquarters. They can demonstrate there if they wish to do so. They will do it in the image of what has been Francois Mitterrand's campaign until victory: a campaign that was strong, serene, calm; because joy can also be a way...[words indistinct; cheering]

Michel Rocard

LD102030 Paris Domestic Service in French 1814 GMT 10 May 81

[Speech by Socialist Party official Michel Rocard on French election result; place not given--live]

[Text] [monitored in progress]...of Francois Mitterrand is a very fine victory. It is also a considerable event: Since France has been a republic, this is the first time that a Socialist has been elected to the presidency by universal suffrage. The immense, considerable joy this evening is shared not only in many Socialist homes but by all those who contributed to this victory--and not only the Socialists. I am particularly happy when I think of the pride of the activists, the elected representatives of our party, who have done so much for this victory by placing in the balance of success the weight of their experience and their achievements.

I will not, however, forget that millions of other French people, somewhat less numerous than those of whom I have just spoken, are either disappointed or anxious and I know that from this evening it is incumbent on Francois Mitterrand and the Socialists to alleviate their anxiety, for France is going to choose a new path. We made a great effort in this battle, knowing that we would have long and difficult tasks to carry out together:

First, regional reform to allow a better mobilization of the energy, the talents, the skills in which this country is so rich and whose effort and initiative have been held back until now;

A greater capacity of the French people to negotiate with each other, to understand each other, to talk to each other--We must know how to negotiate our income, our wages, the length of the working week, work conditions, to relearn how to conclude agreements;

An orientation which would allow us, the trade unions, the associations, the cooperative societies, the friendly societies, the professional organizations, the district committees, the local collectives, to bring all our weight to bear in everything which we have to do in the future to build together; to fight against unemployment, to create jobs.

We know that this depends largely on what Francois Mitterrand will do tomorrow and, around him, the ministers who will distinguish themselves on this platform; but it will also depend on the actions of all those who feel capable of initiative in France.

There were two inevitabilities which weighed on the left: One was that of the failure which kept us out of power for 23 years--this has been vanquished this evening and it is a victory for Francois Mitterrand. There was a second inevitability: that of the difficulty of overcoming the failure, of transforming the country effectively in the knowledge that things are difficult--it is this victory which the French people will reap together from tomorrow.

For I am convinced that our numbers, our strength, the mass of talents and skills which are going to embark on this bold adventure and the march of France toward a freer and more generous society will make us victorious. Anyway, it is in that spirit that one must remember today that together we have all hoped, even dreamed--and it was necessary and generous--and we still dream.

Tomorrow we will begin to reconcile the dream with reality: It will not be easy. Don't forget that, but it will begin with common hope and I don't doubt that France is embarking on a radiant phase of its history.

GISCARD D'ESTAING CONGRATULATES MITTERRAND

LD101837 Paris Domestic Service in French 1818 GMT 10 May 81

[Message from Valery Giscard d'Estaing to Francois Mitterrand]

[Text] I send my good wishes to Francois Mitterrand on his election to the presidency of the republic. I think that I can claim to have done all that depended on me to explain to the men and women of France the scope and consequences of their choice. I wish to thank each and every one who was good enough to vote for me, for giving me the proof of their faith. I also give my thanks to the young people who helped in my campaign. I have been deeply moved. Needless to say, I will continue to defend the essential interests of our country.

This is the message which has just been sent by the Elysee to Francois Mitterrand, a message from the defeated president

CHIRAC ISSUES STATEMENT ON ELECTION RESULT

LD101920 Paris Domestic Service in French 1842 GMT 10 May 81

[Statement by Jacques Chirac, leader of the Rally for the Republic, on 10 May at party headquarters--live]

[Text] The men and women of France have elected Francois Mitterrand as president of the republic, at the end of a campaign which took place under conditions that were in conformity with our democratic traditions. This new situation opens a period of uncertainty. Nobody can underestimate the importance and gravity of what is at stake for the future of our country.

Under such circumstances, I call on all responsible political personalities and all citizens of our country who are devoted to the principles of the Fifth Republic and to the values of freedom and progress which it enshrines, to rally round without spirit of partisanship and to show, with cohesion and determination, their willingness to defend these principles. We must now turn resolutely to the future. As for me, I have decided to continue this fight together with all those men and women who are without any exclusiveness and who are well aware tonight of what is at stake for France. In the days to come, I will say what form this action is to take.

MARCHAIS DISCUSSES ELECTION, PCF PARTICIPATION

LD101942 Paris Domestic Service in French 1833 GMT 10 May 81

[Statement by Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, on the election of Francois Mitterrand as president of France; place not given--recorded]

[Text] Giscard d'Estaing has been beaten. The news is welcomed with joy and hope throughout the country, and we share these feelings completely. We share them all the more since, from the very beginning of this presidential campaign, our goal was to beat Giscard d'Estaing and to change the policy of the country.

For 7 months, my entire campaign as Communist candidate was an anti-Giscard campaign. Without deviating from our line, but wishing to use every possibility, we decided to continue our fight against Giscard d'Estaing in the second round by calling for votes for Francois Mitterrand. Victory has been won; we made a decisive contribution to it.

By electing Francois Mitterrand, the majority of the country wanted to condemn the disastrous policy Giscard d'Estaing conducted for 7 years for the profit of capital. The people came out in favor of change. A response now must be made to this desire and this hope. The French Communist Party, which played its part in the victory, is ready to play its full role in the effort to implement the changes which are desired and expected by the country. We are ready to assume all our responsibilities both in the government and at all levels of national life for the new policy of full employment; of justice and social progress; of national development; of effort and freedom; of initiatives for peace, disarmament and independence; of a solution for all the great problems of the world. This policy should be put into action; it is a policy which the country needs.

We think that the obstacles and difficulties on the path of the progress of the union of all the popular forces will be overcome as soon as the will to act together in the service of this new policy and the democratic reforms it implies is affirmed. We have this will. If change is to occur, the Communist Party and its original dynamic and creative contribution to the popular movement are definitely needed. This is the conviction of 4,500,000 men and women who gave us their votes in the first round. And, we are convinced, it is also the conviction of those men and women who, though they may have voted differently on 26 April, still consider themselves Communist voters. Other men and women will come to share this conviction in the struggle.

Change also needs the active participation of working men and women everywhere, but first and foremost in enterprises. Their vigilance and their initiative are and will be of the highest importance in foiling all the maneuvers of the bosses and reactionaries in order to achieve change.

Everybody realizes this and will realize it. The Communists have no other objectives other than to serve well the interests of the workers of the French nation.

On the other hand, I inform you that I have sent the following message to Francois Mitterrand: "President of the Republic, on behalf of the directorate of the French Communist Party, of all the Communists, of all the electors, males and females, whose activity and votes contributed to your election, I send you my warmest congratulations."

"In working for change, which should now be accomplished, in order to answer to the expectations of our country, I confirm to you that we are ready to assume all of our responsibilities. As always, we have no will other than to serve the interests of the workers and France."

[A journalist interrupts Marchais, asking: What do you mean by assume all their responsibility?]

Listen, it is clear that the election of Francois Mitterrand is the result of the unequivocal decision taken by our party the day after the first round, when it had called on electors to vote for Francois Mitterrand. Without the participation of the Communists, we would not have been able to win the victory we have won against Giscard d'Estaing. All the same, I think and we think that it is clear that we will not be able to answer the expectations of the country for the necessary change without the participation of the French Communist Party. Therefore, as far as we are concerned, we are ready to participate immediately in the necessary discussions with a view to arriving at our participation in the responsibilities. As I said, at all levels.

Interviewed by Telephone

LD102045 Paris Domestic Service in French 1901 GMT 10 May 81

[Jean-Marie Cavada 10 May telephone interview with Georges Marchais--live]

[Question] Good evening, Mr Marchais. Not long ago, I asked a question to which we did not have a full answer. Now, I repeat the question. What did you mean when you said previously that you were ready to participate, to assume all your responsibilites. So the question is quite simple, Mr Marchais, does it mean the negotiation of a government program? If this program suits you, yes, you will join the Socialist-colored government of Francois Mitterrand, or does it mean that if you don't agree, you will stay in a position of partial opposition or of support from the outside, as was the custom of saying in the past.

[Answer] Now listen, Jean-Marie Cavada, I believe that as far as our party is concerned, matters are extremely clear. We went into the first round with a candidate, a platform. We have explained the policy we believe necessary for France. I found myself in the fourth position, a decision had to be made and we made it immediately, without hesitation. We called on our voters to vote for Francois Mitterrand. The party was mobilized for this task all week. We have won. Francois Mitterand was elected president of the republic. I am of the opinion that we have won.

[Question] What is the consequence?

[Answer] Well now, we will have to work on the implementation of a new policy. Just as Francois Mitterrand would not have won without the Communist votes, I believe that he knows he cannot govern on the left or put a leftist policy into effect without the participation of the French Communist Party. We are available to discuss at party level the objectives which are indispensible to attain, realize and satisfy as soon as possible the expectations of the French women and men. We have our plan, but believe me, we are not maximalists. We want that the right, whichwas beaten today, we want before the country to prove that the same way that it was possible to beat the right, it is possible to implement a new policy which meets the expectations of French women and men. [sentence as heard]

[Question] You say that you are not maximalists at the Communist Party. Does this mean, for example, that you don't ask for presence of Communist ministers in the government that will be formed by 20 or 25 May?

[Anwer] I said in my statement a short time ago, you have heard it, that we are ready to assume all of our responsibilities at every level.

[Question] But when? To be ready is one thing, but does it mean that you demand that a program should be negotiated or does it mean that if the program doesn't suit you, you will not participate. I am concise, am I not, Mr Marchais? You understand this.

[Answer] You aren't as concise as all that. You are when you want to be. Now listen, when I say that matters must be discussed, it is obvious that the Communist Party would not join a government that would want to implement a policy which would not correspond at all with what the country expects or to the will it expressed today.

[Question] There are two obvious alternatives: either it suits you, you say yes and you are in your right to ask that Communist ministers should be in the government, or it doesn't suit you. What will you do then? I would like an answer and not an ambiguity.

[Answer] I already have given my view on this question. In the hypothesis that I don't agree at all and that the French people don't agree, I am sure... I listened to Mr Labbe a short time ago. He believes that alternating with the Communists is impossible. Well, we will demonstrate that alternating with a government--of course, if we are offered the possibility--with a left government, is possible. In other words, a government containing Communist minister is today entirely possible, just as it was possible after liberation when there were Communist ministers. We will demonstrate this. If it depends only on us, it will indeed happen.

Questioned on Plans

LD102003 Paris Domestic Service in French 1908 GMT 10 May 81

[Unidentified journalist's interview with Georges Marchais; place not given--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] George Marchais, are you in favor of a government contract?

[Answer] Yes, I am.

[Question] What are the bases on which it must be negotiated? Do you know anything about it yet, or will you have meetings of your groups to discuss it?

[Answer] Well, you know, we will obviously convene our central committee this week. However, we already have proposed a policy to the French people and Francois Mitterrand also has presented a policy and some goals. Therefore, we must now have discussions. If we both want to agree on aims which agree with what the workers, the French men and women want....Don't you realize? I was saying just now, as I was opening the bottle of champagne here with my friends and with the journalists, what an event this really is? Since 1956, for 24 years, we haven't had anything like it. In 1956, the left won. We have had to wait 24 years--do you realize it's a long time, it's one third of a man's life--to win the victory we have won this evening. And do you think that now that this victory has been won, both sides won't make the necessary effort to come to an agreement and to work, to begin to work, to put into practice the new policy which the workers and the French people expect?

[Question] Georges Marchais, a last question. Can one lean on a Socialist president when one is the leader of a communist party which obtained 15.34 percent of the votes through its candidate in the first round? I think that is the precise number.

[Answer] I already have said that 15 percent is not enough, and that in my opinion, you know.... There are people telephoning the central committee this evening--I have just been told this--telephoning to say "we didn't vote for you in the first round, but we will vote for you in the legislative elections. First of all, we wanted to beat Giscard." We fully understood this phenomenon, all the more so since the electoral system leans towards bipolarization--that is to say toward two candidates--all the more so since we have had a candidate only once.

I believe sincerely that the strength of the Communist Party must grow, must become more important. However, when you say to "lean," it must be understood that it isn't a matter of imposing frivolous or unreasonable things. I say that the workers of this country need an influential Communist Party to ensure the defense of their interests, all the more so since the bosses will not make things easier for us. Therefore, ideas must be defended to put the new policy into practice.

BARRE: MAJORITY HAS BEEN DIVIDED, WEAKENED

LD110936 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Premier Raymond Barre has just issued a written statement following the election of Francois Mitterrand to the presidency. We give you the main passages from the premier's statement:

Before the end of the present 7-year term, I will hand in my resignation and the resignation of my government to the president of the republic who appointed us. For as long as I remain in office, I will see to it that the transition takes place under conditions that are in conformity with the nation's interests. I will then rejoin the camp of all those who intend to remain faithful to the principles of the Fifth Republic as bequeathed to it by General de Gaulle.

Barre then continues with these words, words which might well evoke some comment:

The majority--which since 1958 has supported these principles and ensured the progress and greatness of France--has been divided and weakened by a fraction of its membership which did not hesitate at the decisive moment, to engage in a double-or-nothing gamble on the fate of the Fifth Republic.

Barre concludes: Nothing can make us forget their immense responsibility. The tasks which will have to be pursued tomorrow for the Fifth Republic will have to rest upon clearness and loyalty.

That was the statement issued by Barre. You will note that it contains severe judgment concerning the divisions among the majority.

STRICT CURRENCY CONTROLS INSTITUTED IN STRASBOURG

NC101852 Paris AFP in English 1842 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Strasbourg, 10 May (AFP)--Customs officials in the Strasbourg area have been ordered to institute strict controls to prevent the departure of capital abroad, an official source said here early today.

Customs officers were told to pay special attention to powerful cars registered in other than border areas and to vehicles traveling at night on secondary roads, the source said.

[Words indistinct] the contents of their wallets listed, the source [word indistinct], noting that exchange controls would be stringently enforced.

Strasbourg is located in northeastern France, near the border with West Germany.

GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR PARIS INCIDENT

NC100949 Paris AFP in English 0938 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Paris, 10 May (AFP)--The Jewish group Pessah (Passover) today claimed responsibility for shots fired during the night at the Syrian Airlines office in central Paris. No casualties were reported, police said.

In a telephoned statement to AFP, Pessah said the attack was a reply to "Syrian persecutions in which Jews are victims, and the massacre of Christians in Libya.

Last Sunday the movement claimed responsibility for shots fired at an extreme right-wing bookship, also in central Paris. Police said at the time that they had never heard of the movement.

PERTINI WIRES CONGRATULATIONS TO MITTERRAND

AU110837 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Rome, 11 May (ANSA)--Italian head of state Sandro Pertini sent off a telegram in the evening to Francois Mitterrand, the newly elected president of France, congratulating him on his showing at the polls Sunday and touching on the close ties between their two countries.

The text of the telegram sent by Italy's Socialist President to the new French Socialist head of state was as follows: "My warm congratulations for your election as president of the French Republic. I am certain that you will work with commitment in the interests of the French people, whom we have always considered as our friends, that you will work so that the ties between Italy and France will become increasingly close and will bend your ability and faith in the defense of peace, of the civil and human rights of every creature on the earth and against hunger in the world.

"I hope that I can very soon shake your hand with the esteem and affection which I have always felt for you and which I can renew. Sandro Pertini".

ROME BUSES SET AFIRE BY UNIDENTIFIED GANG

NC092240 Paris AFP in English 2232 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Rome, 9 May (AFP)--About 20 masked youths used molotov cocktails to set fire to three buses in the center of Rome last night after first having passengers disembark, police sources said. The attack--on the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, one of the main streets through the historic center of the Italian capital--caused no injuries but created a major traffic jam. Responsibility for the attack was not immediately claimed, the sources said.

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO SUSPEND AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT

AU110840 Rome ANSA in English 0836 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Bologna, 11 May (ANSA)--Luigi Preti, a former cabinet minister and now a deputy speaker of the Italian lower house, has disclosed that the Rome Government has decided to suspend the visit to Italy of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi "only after the drastic measure" decided on by Washington to expel Libyan diplomats from the United States.

According to Preti, "Al-Qadhdhafi has treated Italy with scant respect on a number of occasions." The former minister cited the colonel's financing for a "strongly anti-Italian" film on the struggle of the Libyans against the Italian colonial army earlier in the century.

DC'S PICCOLI ADDRESSES PSI CONGRESS ON PCI THREAT

LD071229 Rome AVANTI in Italian 24 Apr 81 pp 6-7

[Report on speech delivered by DC Secretary Flaminio Piccoli at PSI Congress in Palermo on 23 April]

[Excerpts] In Craxi's speech we felt a great civic commitment to a revival of the democratic system and to the state's reversion to its genuine vocation of freedom, solidarity and peace.

Ours is a pluralist and flexible society immunized against totalitarian-type views which are foreign to our and your culture. We do not have absolute certainties in politics and in our view they are foreign to the logic of politics because of its autonomous, secular, nonfideistic nature, which is not based on prejudice but on analyses rather than preconceptions.

When democracy operates in the recognition, acceptance and exaltation of diversity, this absence of absolute certainties in politics, far from constituting a source of weakness, is a strong point, the very essence of a balanced free system.

In our Italy, rich in passions but also capable of restoring a sense of unity and the desire to stand united if any attempt is made to destroy the achievements of the resistance and the constituent assembly and the extremely advanced levels of democracy attained, there is no room and ought not to be any room for pitiless political struggles. We must work together to restore the state of law which sometimes seems to be lacking today and seems to be directly threatened by the emergence and imminence of motives, demands and objectives which are more elitist than national and in any case are foreign to the course of the processes of education and civilian development which, in our view, must always stem from the popular basis of our constitution and, hence, from the forces which represent the people in their restless and difficult uphill struggle against the predominance and cynicism of old and new powers.

Although De Gasperi and Moro taught us not to overdramatize differences of opinion--and your Nenni did the same--not to split the country from top to bottom and above all never to raise old barriers again--and the direction of our initiative constantly returns to a very strong vocation toward and inspired by democracy--they always urged great vigilance to ensure that democracy's achievements are not destroyed by the temptation to violence and also by the risks of more sophisticated initiatives aimed at reducing our people's room for maneuver and at seeking different paths from those of free consensus on which democracy rests and lives.

As far as is possible, we will strive to ensure that intolerance does not govern political life, that all voices have the right to express themselves, that dialogue among political forces can create opportunities for national unity without demands or attempts at abasement or loss of ideals.

Of course, there is a problem of parliamentary governability. Moreover, it must be admitted that you Socialists, under Craxi's leadership, have made a decisive contribution to this problem. With your choices and with the sense of dedication shown by our Social Democratic, Republican and Liberal friends, we have been able to make a decisive contribution to ensuring, preserving and developing the governability of the eighth legislative period. Governability, however, does not end with a parliamentary majority or with a government formula, although that is very valuable. It presupposes at least two conditions; the existence of institutional mechanisms in which democracy is not exposed to any form of outrage or penalization, in which the rules of the game are accepted by all because they are drawn up and valued by all; this is a heavy burden of responsibility, a quality of which the government to which we belong can be proud because it is displaying it even at the risk of unpopularity. Against the Forlani government, with which we have full active solidarity, the PCI has waged a harmful and expedient war, even rejecting the things which its own social and trade union base took into consideration, taking responsibility in identifying the tools with which to fight the recession. This method of political action, which comprises ultimatums, cannot be accepted, not only by those who--like us and you--intend to guarantee the governability of the eighth legislative period, but also by those who do not intend to sit back and watch the final destruction of an economy which is not gasping its last but might do so unless everybody joins forces in accumulating health instead of continuing to squander it.

In fact, the PCI's attitude is all the more surprising if it is compared with the bold and innovating debates on the austerity policy which ought to have characterised a long parliamentary period and one of interparty relations expressed in economic conditions no more difficult that the present ones. This reversal of positions, which is, to be honest, a serious matter in a party with support as broad as the PCI's, does not augur well for the development of Italian democracy, nor does it lend credibility to a party with regard to the needs of the state and society as a whole and not only of some of its components.

POLICE ARREST TWO ETA MEMBERS IN 7 MAY KILLINGS

NC081230 Paris AFP in English 1158 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Madrid, 8 May (AFP)--Police today identified the two Basque terrorist suspects arrested in connection with yesterday's bombing attack that killed three people and wounded 12, including General Joaquin de Valenzuela, King Juan Carlos's military chief. Both had received training in Algeria, police said.

The two were identified as Jose Maria Perez y Arturua Etxabe, 28, of Saint Sebastian, and Jose Leon Mazusta, 27, of Renteria. Both were members of the Basque Separatist [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] ETA-Military organization and part of the "Madrid Commando," police said. Fellow Madrid commando Jose Arregui died in Prison in February after reputedly being beaten by police. Police also announced that they had found a cache of arms here.

The general was wounded when two men on a motorcycle threw a bomb at his car in central Madrid yesterday morning.

Sources said that 38 other people in the three Basque provinces were arrested, including the vice-president of Navarra regional assembly, Jose Antonio Urbiola, and the deputy mayor of Pamplona. The arrested were said to be members of the Herri Bata Suna group, which has close connections with the ETA-Military.

Nine Basque Leaders Arrested

LD081344 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Early this morning nine leaders of Unity of the People were arrested in Pamplona: Jose Antonio Urbiola, vice president of the Foral Parliament of Navarre; (Patxi Zabaleta), first deputy mayor of the town council; Foral parliamentarian (Fernando Saenz Garcia); the Pamplona town councillors (Alfonso Ortegua), (Camilo Monasterio) and (Jesus Maria Andion); and Herri Batasuna leaders (Francisco Ignacio Zabaleta), (Juan Luis Cezetaburu Arizabalaga) and (Juan Carlos Ruiz Ramos).

The detainees are accused of suspected links with ETA and are being held inconnunicado at police headquarters under the antiterrorist law.

GRAPO CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR 4 MAY ATTACK

LD091350 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] In a typed message received by AFP, the First of October Armed Revolutionary Group [GRAPO] has claimed responsibility for the attacks last Monday in Madrid and Barcelona as a result of which Gen Gonzalez de Suso, national policemen Ignacio Garcia Garcia and two civil guards died. The message, which was received in the mail, has a Granada postmark. The typed text covers two pages and hardly has any mistakes. At the top of the page is the emblem of this terrorist organization.

GRAPO Demands

NC091319 Paris AFP in English 1309 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Madrid, 9 May (AFP)--The extreme leftist group that the government accused of carrying out the first fatal attack on a Spanish general this week has now claimed responsibility and issued a series of demands, including the dissolution of parliament and new elections.

In a statement sent to several Madrid newspapers, the October First Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups (GRAPO) said it would continue its "armed struggle" unless its demands were met. Among these were "a blanket amnesty and abrogation of repressive laws, a purge of fascist elements from repressive bodies, the courts and other state institutions, and unrestricted political and trade-union rights".

General Andres Gonzalez de Suso and a policeman were shot to death in Madrid on Monday, and at almost the same time, two paramilitary civil guards were shot and killed in Barcelona. The Interior Ministry said shortly afterward that GRAPO was responsible. In its statement, GRAPO also claimed responsibility for the killing of the civil guards.

The military wing of the Basque separatist group ETA claimed responsibility for the bomb attack Thursday on King Juan Carlos' chief military aide, General Joaquin de Valenzuela, that wounded the general and killed three soldiers in his car.

The statement from GRAPO demanded that U.S. military bases be dismantled and that Spain stay out of NATO, as well as the "dissolution of parliament, the calling of free elections and the drafting of a new constitution".

GRAPO accused Gen Gonzalez de Suso of having "a long fascist past", and said its attacks Monday were "a response to the increasing repression on the people, especially since February 23 (date of the failed rightist coup), and to the tragic situation of political prisoners who are tortured unceasingly".

The statement said the "most chauvinistic and terrorist elements of the regime, particularly the bank and the army" were dominating Spanish political life, and that the political parties either were unwilling or unable to stand up against the "police state".

In this set of circumstances, GRAPO said, "there is no other solution but to carry on a prolonged war of resistance.... we support a peaceful evolution toward true democracy, but we are not prepared to be deceived continually".

After the death of Franco in 1975, Spain returned to parliamentary democracy under Premier Adolfo Suarez. But he stepped down this year before the coup to make way for Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, seen as more conservative than Mr Suarez.

GRAPO Suspects Arrested

NC091921 Paris AFP in English 1916 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Madrid, 9 May (AFP)--Three suspected terrorists were arrested today in connection with the murder of General Andres Gonzalez de Suso and a policeman here Monday, a police communique announced tonight. A police source earlier reported two arrests--those of Miguel Angel Bergado Martinez, 23, known as Jorge, and Alfonso Gonzalez Cambeiro. The communique added the name of a third detainee, Jose Jimenez Fernandez, also known as El Tigre.

The three were seized in a police raid on an apartment in the Lisbon Park suburb, south of central Madrid. The communique said that two pistols, a rifle and ammunition were found in the partment. Police have identified the two men as members of the neo-fascist Revolutionary Groups of October First (GRAPO), a leftist extremist organization.

GRAPO not only claimed the general's murder but also took responsibility for the killing of two civil guards the same day in Barcelona.

A fourth presumed member of GRAPO, Emilio Avelino Gomez, was wounded in the shooting during the attack that cost the general his life, and is already in police custody.

Additional GRAPO Leader Arrested

LD110922 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] (Guadalupe Munoz), a leader of the First of October Armed Revolutionary Group [GRAPO], has been arrested by the police.

PREMIER ADDRESSES NATION ON ANTITERRORISM MEASURES

LD082248 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1905 GMT 8 May 81

[Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo address to the nation following 8 May cabinet meeting in Madrid--live]

[Text] At a particularly serious and painful moment in Spanish life, when the latest attacks--wounding our armed forces to the very quick--have deeply shocked the whole of society, I feel I must address the Spanish people to convey to them the government's calmness and steadfastness, to explain to them our actions and our decisions and to ask for their active collabroation in the struggle against terrorism. I would be shirking my duty if I tried to pass over the importance and seriousness of the situation, or claimed that I have immediate solutions. I address myself to an old nation and to mature people who are accustomed to overcoming many crises, and I will only use the language of truth.

I would like first of all to say that terrorism in Spain should be understood not only in terms of its internal dimension, but also in terms of a field of international action, from where covert efforts are being made to prevent our people from achieving their aim of a civilized, peaceful and modern life and free coexistence, and from attaining their rightful place among free nations. The terrorists are trying, through their calculated acts of provocation, to (?foment) first of all anxiety and then disorder and chaos. We face a hard and long struggle. Every terrorist attack will always have an advantage in favor of aggression which, by its instantaneous, brutal and unexpected nature does not allow an immediate response.

From the outset, we lost against every attack. [sentence as received] But nothing is more dangerous in connection with this than trusting to simple formulas, formulas which seem as though they will solve everything, but which are not effective, no matter how many statements are made in their favor. Those who assert that force and fear in themselves are an adequate solution ignore reality.

Terrorism is a new instrument of attack, a new form of aggression, aimed at undermining order and social peace. It is coldly and calculatedly mounted and planned. It is a terrible challenge which nobody can resolve, although anyone can express an opinion about it. Therefore, my complete confidence in an utlimate and favorable solution derives above all from the fact that the overwhelming majority of our people repudiates and rejects the terrorists. I address this vast majority which has demonstrated its solidarity during today's silence to ask for its calm support, to explain briefly the measures against terrorism which the government has adopted, is adopting and will adopt in the future.

Slightly more than a month ago, by the agreement of the Council of Ministers chaired by myself, a single antiterrorist command was set up. Immediately afterwards the director of the executive body was appointed, and then the heads of the four units of which it is composed were appointed. All of them are experts in the struggle against terrorism, chosen from officers in the army, the Civil Guard, and the higher police corps.

We have elaborated a short-term and a long-term plan. We are coordinating all information bodies. We are deploying units of the armed forces to maintain surveillance of the sea and the frontier with France. We are implementing a thorough control of frontier traffic.

We have improved measures of identification and we have reinforced the forces of the civil guard and the state security forces in the Basque provinces and in Navarre. We submitted to the Cortes--and it was recently approved--the antiterrorist law, by which society now has an emergency mechanism to struggle specifically against terrorism. This law has begun to be applied with the utmost firmness, as the figures I will give shortly demonstrate.

Meanwhile, the day before yesterday, a modification to the penal code came into effect, permitting effective pursuit and punishment with regard to crimes sympathetic to terrorism as well as an appropriate sanction for and classification of the intelligence commando groups which provide working support for the terrorist organizations. I am convinced that these two laws, which draw on the most (?relevant) experience of other countries, will begin to produce results in a short time.

In addition, to ensure the effective working of the penal process, we are studying the creation of a special section in the Criminal Court of the National High Court, to be devoted exclusively to terrorist acts. To this effect, and in order to perfect the legal mechanisms, talks have begun with the general council of the judicial authority.

I would like to remind you that the proof of the intensity of the struggle which is being carried out is that more than 500 people are in prison on terrorist charges, of whom more than 100 were arrested in the past 2 months. Moreover, in the same period, the state prosecutor's office has almost doubled the number of indictments in these proceedings. These figures are a bitter statistic, which allow us at the same time to evaluate the importance of the enemy which confronts us, and the firmness with which the government and the state security forces are conducting the struggle.

Finally, the Senate has just prepared the draft organic bill regulating states of alarm, emergency and siege, which is ready for debate. It has already been approved in the Congress. Its text will be examined in the Senate under emergency procedures next week. This law will allow the government to take emergency measures when the normal functioning of the institutions is seriously disturbed. The government will not hesitate to make use of this law, with the constitutional support of the Congress, when it feels this to be absolutely necessary, precisely to protect the rights and freedoms of Spaniards.

To sum up, terrorism has now shown its true and ultimate significance. It is not only a matter of murder. It is trying to eradicate the regime of freedom which we Spaniards have achieved with our own efforts. It is trying to provoke, to drive to exasperation, to make a normal system of coexistence impossible. In the face of this provocation, as is evident, we are not and will not be impassive, nor are we or will we be defenseless.

But let no one deceive himself, let no one think that the response to those who want to destroy coexistence and freedom lies in the suppression of freedom itself. Our strength derives precisely from the freedom which we are defending. Our strength lies in the fact that we have reason, justice, and truth before us. I know that those who are listening to me feel not only outrage and sorrow, but also anxiety and despair. I wish to say that the government is also outraged and grieved, but at the same time it is calm and assured. We will have in our hands the precise instruments with which to effectively combat the terrorist gangs, and we will use these instruments without hesitation, in the certainty that the effort will be protracted and that we will suffer yet further blows, but also in the certainty that we will emancipate Spain finally from the crimes which today grieve us so much and that we will consolidate our institutions in peace and freedom.

Special Court Announced

NC082302 Paris AFP in English 2249 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Madrid, 8 May (AFP)--A special court to judge terrorists will be set up soon, Spanish Premier Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo announced tonight after three terrorist attacks against army officers this week.

In a televised talk to the nation, he warned that the struggle against terrorism would be "hard and long." But he stressed that the answer to terrorists trying to "destroy co-existence in freedom" was not to "suppress that freedom"--an implied appeal against a possible right wing coup. "Our strength comes precisely from the liberty we are defending," the premier said. Mr Calvo-Sotelo promised that states of alert or siege would only be declared when absolutely necessary.

Earlier today, funerals took place for three soldiers killed in a bomb attack yesterday. More than 60 extreme leftists were arrested in the Basque area and neighbouring Navarre province.

More Arrests

LD081352 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] A total of 53 people have been arrested in the past few hours in the provinces of Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa, Navarre and La Rioja: 8 have been arrested in Vizcaya, 20 in Navarre, 17 in Guipuzcoa and 8 in La Rioja. They are all being held incommunicado under the antiterrorist law at the respective police headquarters.

GEN JOSE LEON-PIZARRO RELEASED FROM DETENTION

NC020902 Paris AFP in English 0848 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Madrid, 2 May (AFP)--General Jose Leon-Pizarro, the former commander of the Spanish Army's 3d Motorized Division based in Valencia, has been released after being held for three months following an abortive military coup on February 23, the daily EL ALCAZAR newspaper reported here today. The general lost his command on February 26, but was not charged with participation in the coup attempt. He had temporarily replaced General Jaime Milans del Bosch as head of the 3d Military Region after the latter was implicated in the putsch.

USSR EMBASSY DENIES 'SLANDEROUS REPORTS' ON ACTS

LD071402 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] According to a statement by a spokesman for the Soviet Embassy in Spain to Madrid Radio, the embassy absolutely and categorically denies the slanderous reports which have appeared in the Spanish news media on the activities of the Soviet Union and its representatives in this country, including the lies about the ambassador of the Soviet Union to Spain.

BRIEFS

NEW MILITARY GOVERNOR--Army Maj Gen Jose Maria Alvarez de Toledo has been appointed military governor of La Coruna in place of Gen Torres Rojas, according to a royal decree from the Ministry of Defense published today in the Official State Gazette. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 May 81 LD]

DENMARK

DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON NUCLEAR ARMS

LD070955 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 4 May 81 p 4

[Swedish TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRAA undated interview with Danish Defense Minister Poul Sogaard]

[Text] Copenhagen--"There are no plans to station nuclear arms in Denmark even during wartime. But faced with a massive Soviet invasion of West Europe three or four times greater than the West's defenses, Denmark could envisage allowing nuclear arms, particularly the smaller tactical weapons, onto Danish territory. But such a solution could only come about after a political decision."

This is how Danish Defense Minister Poul Sogaard summarized the Danish Government's view of nuclear arms in an interview with the Swedish news bureau TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRAA.

[Question] Denmark's defenses are built exclusively on conventional arms. Would not a war between the superpowers inevitably develop into a nuclear war?

[Answer] I sincerely hope not. The objective of the defense forces is primarily to deter a war. If a war should occur, the people in the White House and the Kremlin are rational human beings. They are bound to realize the danger of a nuclear war.

[Question] The idea of the Nordic countries as a nuclear-free zone has been raised again recently. For example, Alva Myrdal [Swedish nuclear disarmament advocate] has proposed that Sweden and Finland begin with an agreement in which they commit themselves to keeping their respective territories free from nuclear arms. Could Denmark envisage being party to such an agreement?

[Answer] I do not see what the point would be. The Nordic countries are already nuclear free. The Soviet Union would then just be able to say: "Thanks, friend, that was nice of you." And then, the whole thing would lose its impetus and all that would be achieved would be that the Nordic countries had renounced nuclear arms.

In this respect the Norwegian proposal for a Nordic nuclear-free zone embracing both the Kola Peninsula and the Baltic Sea is more interesting. However, one prerequisite is that we receive a signal from the Warsaw Pact that there is interest there too. And we have not received any.

[Question] In Denmark's agreement with NATO it is stated that nuclear arms may not be stationed on Danish soil in peacetime. What about in wartime?

[Answer] There are no plans to station nuclear arms in Denmark in wartime either.

[Question] A Danish general recently declared that "if Europe's future were threatened nuclear arms could be used."

[Answer] Did he really say that? Well, I do not know which nuclear arms he was thinking of. There are smaller nuclear arms, the so-called tactical nuclear arms, which can be targeted on limited areas.

If we imagine a massive Soviet invasion of West Europe three or four times greater than the defense forces there, it is obvious that someone could start thinking about the solution the general mentioned. But this would only happen after a political decision.

[Question] In December last year [as published; 1979] NATO's defense ministers adopted a decision on the deployment of 572 medium-range missiles as part of the modernization of the nuclear arsenal in Europe. The so-called cruise missiles play a crucial role here. They are able to find their way to their target for themselves and fly so low that they cannot be detected by radar. The decision triggered a heated debate in several European countries. Denmark was a party to the decision.

[Answer] That is true, but it was not Denmark which raised the question of modernization. Quite the reverse, Denmark tried to bring about a 6-month postponement to try to get negotiations under way on a halt to the arms race or on disarmaments. Unfortunately, we did not succeed, but together with a number of other countries, Norway, for example, we were able to link the decision to a call for negotiations on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe.

The background to the decision is Soviet rearmament, especially with medium-range arms--for example, the SS-20 missiles whose three nuclear warheads can be directed at different targets in Europe. A balance between the superpowers is the best chance for the success of disarmament negotiations and of avoiding a large-scale war.

[Question] There are historians who consider that massive rearmament has always led to war in earlier stages of human history. Are we not following a dangerous path with today's rearmament?

[Answer] I do not understand history very well, but I remember Europe in the thirties when only one country was rearming and all the others believed that by keeping their own rearmament in check they could preserve peace. This led to World War II.

Denmark follows closely what is happening in the Baltic area, especially since the Warsaw Pact's large-scale maneuvers around Poland which involved major landing forces.

I do not want to make any comments about the maneuver itself, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the landing forces in the Baltic are intended for Sweden, Finland and Denmark. We must take this into account in our defense policy.

Nor must we forget that the Baltic is of great strategic significance for the Soviet Union. Half of the Warsaw Pact's shipbuilding industry is situated on its shores. The Baltic is also the only route from the Baltic ports and Leningrad to the open sea.

[Question] The term "Denmarkization" has been coined to describe countries which do not live up to their NATO commitments. Is this picture correct?

[Answer] No, I think it is unfair. In actual fact only Norway and the United States have succeeded in increasing their defense spending by the 3 percent which NATO decided on in 1978. As far as Denmark is concerned a 3-percent increase would mean additional defense spending of 500 million kroner a year, or 2 billion kroner for the 4-year period now under discussion. I am quite simply unable to see where we would get the money.

Perhaps a crucial reason why Denmark is having difficulty meeting its commitments is that the Danish krone has fallen drastically in relation to British and U.S. currencies. This has led to a considerable increase in the cost of the new interceptor aircraft, the F-16, and the new Lynx helicopters the Danish Air Force is in the process of buying. Denmark has been hard hit by the general economic recession and the oil crisis. We have been forced to reduce our spending in the social sphere, and unemployment is greater than ever. In these circumstances it is impossible to ask for a larger budget for the defense forces, even though the situation in the world might call for this. We have chosen to reduce our peacetime forces but to maintain our wartime forces unchanged. Now we are working on proposals for a defense settlement across party political boundaries. This will be presented to the Folketing.

[Question] How does it feel to be a defense minister in a defense pact which has at its disposal weapons which could annihilate the whole of the human race?

[Answer] I sleep well at night, I must admit. I think that I have a good grasp of the issue. I have been active in civil defense and chairman of the Social Democratic defense committee. It is true that I carry a great weight of responsibility, but for good or evil some one must assume it.

NORWAY

BRUNTLAND ADDRESSES FOREIGN POLICY SEMINAR

LD080933 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 May 81 p 13

[Text] "What if there had been a new referendum on Norwegian membership in the EEC today--how would the prime minister have voted?" This was one of the questions put to Gro Harlem Brundtland by one of the European participants in the foreign policy seminar in Oslo on Monday. She replied that it would depend on so many things, on the debate and on how the issue was presented to the voters, but did not allow the question to affect her composure.

In her address during the seminar the prime minister had already stressed that Norway neither could nor should make a choice between the United States and Europe. It is important to avoid getting involved in a situation in which such a choice would be unavoidable, she concluded. The prime minister expressed her concern over the arms race, but added that nuclear arms cannot be de-invented and what is important now is to find a way to a balance between the power blocs at the lowest possible force level.

But what about the EEC, asked LE MONDE's editor. Would she still vote in favor of the EEC as she had done in 1972?

She confirmed that her vote at that time had been no secret. "But it was not an easy choice for me then," she explained. "I had to give the matter serious consideration. It would be the same today. But like most Norwegians, whether we were pro or anti in 1972, I feel that it is best to let Norway's position in Europe remain the same as it is today, so that we allow the relationship to be decided in the long term by a natural process of development, which has already been going on in the last few years."

Is it possible then that the Norwegians might reverse their 1972 decision? Was another question, this time from a German.

"The situation is that the majority of Norwegians have developed a much calmer and more sober attitude to the whole of the topic of Europe than in the years when disagreements were at their most acrimonious," Ms Brundtland replied. "Regardless of which side we belonged to, we accepted the result of the referendum. I first became aware of the change in attitudes when I heard the Center Party chairman being interviewed about our relationship with the EEC a few years ago, and I was amazed to hear the chairman of this once so zealously anti-EEC party now had a very relaxed attitude to the question."

The prime minister seemed less decisive when asked questions to do with the military policy. "Does she share the U.S. view that the balance of military strength in the East and West is not good enough?"

"It is difficult to measure relative strengths exactly," she replied. "Norway supported the modernization of the European nuclear force precisely because we felt that the balance was not as it should be, but we were intent that the modernization program should go hand in hand with negotiations on force reductions on both sides."

David Owen [Former British foreign secretary] asked her how she thought Norway should make its influence felt in the world, since Norway's Government is opposed to any extension of NATO's field of operations to other parts of the world.

"It is important to preserve the internal agreement between NATO's member states, and this is easiest if the alliance limits itself to its original objectives," Gro Harlem Brundtland said.

MINISTER QUESTIONED ON FINANCING 'LISTENING POSTS'

LD081617 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 7 May 81 p 3

[Excerpt] "Listening stations and other technical surveillance systems in Norway have been built as a result of national, bilateral and jointly financed initiatives," Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg said in reply to a question from Stein Ornhol (Socialist Party of the left) during Storting question time yesterday. Stoltenberg also said that the Storting had been informed of this is in the usual way.

In his question Stein Ornhol referred to a recently published book which describes a comprehensive technical surveillance network in Norway and which claims that it is mainly the United States which foots the bill for this. Ornhol wanted to know if it was the United States or Norway which took the initiative for the building of listening stations and other technical surveillance systems in Norway and also who is paying for these activities.

As well as pointing out that these activities have been built up through national, lateral and jointly financed initiatives, Stoltenberg said that joint information requirements and joint ways of meeting these are discussed within NATO. He pointed out that it is the expansion in and the type and extent of foreign military activities in Norway's immediate vicinity which create the national and allied needs which we must meet with the necessary means.

"Through cooperating with our allies we are guaranteed reciprocity and breadth in information exchange. This is important for a small country with limited resources," Stoltenberg said.

SWEDEN

PRIME MINISTER RESIGNS; PLANS NEW GOVERNMENT

LD081320 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1300 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin handed in his resignation to the Riksdag speaker half an hour ago. At the same time Falldin announced that he is prepared to form a new government with members from the Center Party and the Liberal Party. Speaker Ingemund Bengtsson will now start talks with various party leaders to examine whether any of them can form a government with a majority in the Riksdag. Thorbjorn Falldin's government will continue for the time being as caretaker government.

As stated, Falldin has said that he is prepared to form a new government, and the question is whether the Moderate Coalition Party will support a government consisting only of members of the Center Party and the Liberal Party. The Moderate Coalition Party has only to abstain from voting, since the Social Democrats and the Communist Left Party do not have a majority in the Riksdag and thus cannot bring down a new nonsocialist government.

Interim Ministers Names

LD081335 [Editorial Report] Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBALDET in Swedish on 6 May 1981 carries on page 7 a 500-word Lars Porne report on the interim allocation between the existing government members of ministerial posts left vacant by the resignation of Moderate Coalition Party ministers as follows:

Anders Gahlgren, agriculture minister, also assumes responsibility for defense;

Birgit Friggebo, housing minister, also resumes responsibility for planning;

Olof Johansson, without portfolio, assumes responsibility for communications;

Carl Axel Petri, energy minister, assumes responsibility for justice;

Karin Soder, social affairs minister, assumes responsibility for health;

Jan-Erik Wikstrom, education minister, assumes responsibility for schools and for trade;

Rolf Wirten, budget minister, also becomes economy minister.

Palme Urges Early Elections

LD081325 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 May 81 p 8

[Lars Hellberg dispatch]

[Excerpt] Stockholm, 5 May--A clear "no" to a two-party government together with a call for early elections 14 June--this was the reward the Social Democratic opposition leader Olof Palme gave to the Center and Liberal Parties after Moderate Coalition Party ministers finally resigned in protest against the two parties' tax agreement with the opposition.

"I expect the government to make the necessary decisions by the end of the week, and my advice is for new elections," Palme said after generously granting Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin's wish for a few days in which to reflect.

While the remaining government members share out their former moderate colleagues' work between them, they face the following dilemma: the prime minister could call new elections in line with the opposition leader's call: however, he could also chance staying in office and then face the fact that a Riksdag majority compromising Social Democrats and moderates could topple the government in a nonconfidence vote if the government did not resign of its own accord and leave a decision on a new government to the Riksdag.

FISCHER MEETS LEFT PARTY-COMMUNIST CHAIRMAN

AU082044 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 May 81 p 2

[Text] Stockholm (ND)--During his official visit to Stockholm, Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs and SED Central Committee member, had a friendly meeting with Lars Werner, chairman of the Swedish Left Party-Communist. In the talks, Oskar Fischer reported on the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, which serve the securing of peace and further increasing of the economic strength of the GDR and thus the strengthening of the positions of socialism in the world. Both partners in the talks underlined the necessity of increasing the struggle for maintaining peace and against the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe and against the plans on neutron weapons.

THATCHER, FOOT CONGRATULATE NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT

LD102212 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2121 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] London, 10 May (PA)--Mrs Thatcher was tonight sending a message of congratulations to Mr Mitterrand, saying she is looking forward to meeting him as soon as is convenient. The earliest occasion--it will be their first meeting--will probably be the Euro Council at Luxembourg at the end of June.

Mrs Thatcher's telegram to the new French president said: "I extend to you my warmest congratulations on your election as president of France. I look forward to an early meeting with you and to continuing with you the best tradition of co-operation between our two countries."

Opposition leader Mr Michael Foot said: "I congratulate Francois Mitterrand on becoming president of France. "It is a great victory for socialism and for peace, and the success will provide encouragement for socialists throughout Europe. "I look forward to continuing the close co-operation that already exists between the British Labour Party and the French Socialist Party."

THATCHER GREETS SCHMIDT ON ARRIVAL FOR TALKS

LD111322 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1227 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Mrs Thatcher was at RAF Benson in Oxfordshire today to greet West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on his arrival for 24 hours of talks at Chequers.

Francois Mitterrand's success in the French presidential elections has given a new focus to the talks which are part of the twice annual meetings between the British prime minister and the West German chancellor.

The two leaders will now try to assess the implications of Mitterrand's success. His dependence on the Communists poses questions on the strength of the French defence commitment. British ministers now recognise that Giscard's defeat has changed the political map of Europe although it is still too early to make firm assessments of the likely outcome.

Herr Schmidt's friendship with Giscard has been a dominant factor in West European politics for years and the election result is a political blow. In addition, his party lost control in West Berlin which is likely to impose strains on his coalition government in Bonn.

These changes are seen in London as giving Mrs Thatcher a new opportunity to assert British influence on the European scene.

ROLANDHIS: UN, WEST EXPECT CYPRUS ISSUES PROGRESS

NC081043 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 7 May 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] There is effusive optimism both in UN circles and in Western governments that there will be a move on the Cyprus issue in the summer. Foreign Minister Rolandhis has made this exclusive statement to I DHILINI. He leaves for abroad today where he will hold a series of contacts in various countries, Athens being the first stop and Washington and New York the last ones.

When asked to comment about Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis' 5 May statement that "the Cyprus issue will enter a decisive phase in the immediate next months," which coincides with a recent Kiprianou television statement that "there are assurances of developments on the Cyprus issue after the elections," Rolandhis said:

"Both the Kiprianou and Mitsotakis statements are due to the fact that there have been assurances from various sides that in the summer and, specifically, after the elections, there will be some sort of a move on the Cyprus issue and that this will come from the Turkish side."

In answer to whether there have been explicit assurances of a specific action from the Turkish side, the foreign minister replied that there is nothing specific but only strong assurances and optimism within United Nations, Western and various Nicosia diplomatic circles.

In answer to another I DHILINI question, Rolandhis said that the expected Turkish gesture will be demonstrated at the inter-Cypriot negotiating table.

He then described his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Haig and Deputy Secretary of State Clark and Under Secretary of Political Affairs Stoessel on 18 May as very interesting. He added: Since a move on the Cyprus issue will emerge with the gesture from the Turkish Cypriot side, we will discuss with Haig in which direction this move will lead and how the U.S. administration can contribute toward the achievement of results.

In answer to another question, Rolandhis described as positive the U.S. Congress Foreign Relations Committee's decision to reject a proposal to grant, within the framework of the economic support fund, $300 million in aid to Turkey for the 1982 economic year. He reminded that he will also meet with members of the Senate and House of Representatives in Washington.

Finally, Rolandhis said that after Washington, he will go to New York where he will have contacts with UN Secretary General Waldheim with whom he will discuss the Cypriot issue with particular emphasis on the expected move and the role that the United Nations will play toward substantive progress in the talks.

Press Conference

NC082204 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 8 May 81

[Report on Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis' 8 May press conference at the office of the Foreign Press Union in Athens]

[Text] At the beginning of the press conference, Rolandhis referred to the efforts of UN Secretary General Waldheim to resume the inter-Cypriot talks. The formula on which the talks were started included the question of Famagusta, practical measures on the constitution and the area to come under the control of the federal state. These talks, Rolandhis stated, have produced no results to date. The only positive element is that a dialogue was started for the first time in Cyprus. On the question of Famagusta, the Turkish proposal was unacceptable: This proposal included the return of a small part, 10 percent, of Famagusta, which could only accommodate up to 12,000 inhabitants.

The worse is that this section would be under the administration of the Turkish Cypriot state; this would automatically mean some degree of recognition. There were also check-points for entry and departure. In other words, those who would have returned would be enclaved. The refugees from this very same area rejected the proposal.

In reference to the second part of the proposals, the practical measures, we offered many points of approach between the two communities, such as the social, labor and other sectors. The Turkish Cypriot side, however, always presented positions that were unacceptable, not only to us, but also to any other nation.

The Turks demanded the lifting of the so-called economic embargo. But what is this economic embargo? Someone comes along, occupies your house and then he demands that he should be able to use it freely.

In reference to the constitution, the proposals were of a divisive nature and an effort was being made to equalize the two sides; in other words, the 82 percent of the Greek Cypriot population with the 18 percent of the Turkish Cypriots. An equalization of these two unequal parts would have been a grave injustice. The most serious, however, was that there was never a serious offer on the territorial aspect.

In this way, with a lack of proposals in certain sectors and with unacceptable proposals in others, we have had a continuation of the dialogue.

In reference to the prospects of the Cyprus issue, many diplomats state that no progress must be expected at this moment because Denktas is faced with elections on 28 June. There are always impressions, at least among foreign governments and diplomats, that during the summer there will be some proposals on the part of the Turkish Cypriot side, including the territorial issue.

Past experience is such that I cannot say that I am optimistic. We will await developments in order to judge the situation. On our part, we will do whatever is possible in order to promote the issue toward some solution. In any case, this (?3-month) period is very important because in October we have the Commonwealth Conference and in November we again have the United Nations General Assembly.

An appeal to these international organizations is, I believe, the most fundamental for the preservation of the national independence of Cyprus, as has been done to date. If this summer passes without any result, then the Greek Cypriot side will consider whether it will have to appeal to these international organizations.

In reference to the European Community, we hope to have an agreement with the EEC by (?1982) which will provide for a customs union. [Passage indistinct] by 1982 Cyprus ought to be a member of the European Community. The situation created by 1974, however, caused a certain postponement and therefore we have just entered the second part of the (?agreement) which will advance us toward the European Union. The Cyprus Government wants this agreement and promotes it.

In conclusion, Rolandhis referred to the support given to the Cyprus Government by the Greek Government and all Hellenism.

Replying to press representatives questions, Rolandhis said, among other things; that Greek accession to the EEC offers Greece the [words indistinct] which it could use for a solution to the Cyprus issue; that during negotiations between Cyprus and the EEC there was never a question of the recognition of a Turkish Cypriot state; that without the deinternationalization of the Cyprus issue the EEC countries could offer assistance; that following a UN initiative, a committee was recently set up to investigate the issue of 1,800 missing Greek Cypriots.

GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR ATHENS BOMBINGS

NC082229 Paris AFP in English 2223 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Athens, 8 May (AFP)--The extremist group "People's Revolutionary Struggle," today claimed responsibility for three bombings early today that caused extensive damage in downtown Athens but no injuries. The explosive devices were placed in the trunks of three cars. The group, known to Athens police, claimed responsibility in a telephone call to a news organization in the Greek capital.

DEFENSE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR BRUSSELS NATO MEETING

NC101846 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] This evening National Defense Minister Averof departed for Brussels to participate in the work of the interministerial conference of the NATO member countries which will begin tomorrow in the Belgian capital. Next Tuesday and Wednesday, Averof will participate in the work of the defense planning meeting and will return to Athens on Thursday. The chief of the National Defense General Staff, General Gratsios, is also in Brussels and will remain there until the work of the interministerial conference has ended.

PAPER REPORTS PROMOTION OF FORMER JUNTA OFFICIALS

NC092005 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 9 May 81 p 2

[Text] The recent promotions and advancements of senior officers have placed dangerous junta people in key positions of the armed forces. This has been charged in an interpretation by EDIK [Democratic Center Union] Deputy K. Bandouvas. Specifically the following is mentioned:

Most distinguished junta factor Yeoryios Seretis has been promoted to lieutenant general and appointed commander of the I Corps. The officer in question on 21 April 1967 occupied ASDEN [Higher Military Command for the Interior and Islands] and was responsible for press censorship.

Vasilios Dhikaiakos, who has been accused of being a junta follower, of having leaked military secrets connected with the arming of Cyprus, of having participated in a movement to topple democracy in 1975, of having covered up seditious movements in March and December 1976, has been promoted to lieutenant general and appointed commander of II Corps.

Brigadier General Zakharakis Ioannis, who was director of the office of the "prime minister" under dictator G. Papadhopoulos during the 7-year dictatorship, has been promoted to major general and appointed commander of a key division.

Brigadier General Nikolaos Tsafos, who was a cadre of KYP [Central Intelligence Service] during the 7-year dictatorship, has been promoted to major general. Junta followers Brigadier Generals Mayiras G. and Tsorlidhas Nestor have also been promoted to major general. Major General Golfis Ioannis, coupist on 21 April 1967 and 25 November 1973 and a cadre of Lekkas and Ioannidhis, is being promoted to a position of exceptional significance.

PASOK'S PAPANDREOU RETURNS FROM ROMANIA VISIT

NC072147 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] This evening, the leader of the official opposition, PASOK Chairman Papandreou, returned from Romania, where he had paid an official visit at the invitation of Chairman Ceausescu.

After arriving at the Ellinikon Airport, Papandreou expressed his satisfaction with the warm reception he was given in Romania and added that he had a talk with the Romanian chairman on bilateral and international issues. With regard to Greece's bilateral relations with Romania, Papandreou said that he is carrying a message from Chairman Ceausescu to President of the Republic Karamanlis.

Arrival Statement

NC081721 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 8 May 81 p 14

[Excerpts] The leader of the official opposition, Andreas Papandreou, is carrying a message from Ceausescu to Karmanlis, whom he will most probably meet the first of next week. Mr Papandreou, who returned yesterday from Bucharest where he had a long conversation with the president of Romania, stressed the possibilities of the Balkan countries imposing denuclearization in the Balkans. He expressed the certainty that "it is no longer possible for the superpowers to control developments in the regions that had been ceded to them within the framework of Yalta and Potsdam."

In a statement at Ellinikon Airport, the PASOK chairman added: "Regardless of how strong the superpowers might be, small powers do exist in Europe that can contribute to peace, progress and finally to a course that would lead to the elimination of the two Cold War blocs, which constitute a heavy burden for Europe, East and West alike."

Referring to his Bucharest talks, Mr Papandreou said: "I must say that both myself and my colleagues are moved by the warm welcome that had been accorded to us by the political leadership of Romania.

"We believe that Romanian-Greek relations, just as Greece's relations with the other countries, can really convert what was once said to be the powderkeg of Europe into a source of peace and detente for all Europe, West and East alike.

"In the long run we hope that it would be possible for the bases and the nuclear arms to finally be removed from our peninsula and the two blocs to be eliminated, so that we may be able to really live within the framework of a Europe that would belong to itself.

"As for the Cypriot problem, you also know that the Romanian positions are substantively identical to our own. The struggle is for the demilitarization of the island, the withdrawal of the occupation troops, the guarantee of the unity of a united Republic of Cyprus, the return of the refugees to their homes and the free movement and free political activities of all the citizens of Cyprus--Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots alike.

"These are the goals as far as we are concerned in Greece. I am particularly referring to PASOK but, of course, at the same time I can say that Romania also has parallel and identical positions."

MINISTER SIGNS AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH POLAND

NC081314 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] An agreement for the supply of Greek agricultural products of Poland with credit facilities aimed at helping the Polish economy was signed in Athens today. The agreement was signed by Polish Under Secretary of State for Foreign Trade Ryszard Strzelecki and Director General of the Commerce Ministry Vartholomeos, in the presence of Commerce Minister Aristidhis Kalantzakos and Polish Ambassador to Athens Janusz Lewandowski. The value of produce to be drawn from state reserves amounts to $20 million.

TURKES CHARGED WITH MURDER OF TWO OFFICIALS

TA081628 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 8 May (AA)--Nationalist Action Party [NAP] leader Alpaslan Turkes is being charged with personally ordering the murder of labor leader Kemal Turkler and Adana's police chief Cevat Yurdakul.

In his formal indictment against the NAP leader and other party members, the military prosecutor attached to the Ankara martial law commander said that Turkes had told two NAP militants in Istanbul that former President of the Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions [DISK] Kemal Turkler was at the root of the communist movement, while making a sign with his hand, a few days before Turkler was killed in front of his home on 22 July 1980. The prosecutor also related how NAP officers in Adana complained of Police Chief Yurdakul in a message to Turkes, whereupon Turkes sent back a message with instructions for Yurdakul to be killed. Cevat Yurdakul was ambushed and killed near his home on 27 September 1979.

While conducting activities under cover of a legal political party, the NAP leader planned to overthrow the constitutional order and establish by force a one-man rule contrary to republican and democratic principles, the prosecutor charged. His highly centralized, authoritarian organization had divided the people into hostile camps, such as "communists" and "(?nationalists)" (?while) the so-called "idealists" [words indistinct] rightwing extremists, the latter were being supplied with firearms and equipment for acts of terrorism and massacre under instructions toward the ultimate goal of one-man rule.

MILITARY COURT SENTENCES THREE TERRORISTS TO DEATH

TA082027 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] The 1st Military Court of the Army 6th Corps and Martial Law Command has sentenced to death Salih Tas and Adil Yener who were accused of killing teacher Abdulkadir Tomay in Gaziantep's Kilis District in 1979. The court has also sentenced to death Hikmet Kozan who was accused of raiding a barber shop in Kahramanmaras' Elvistan District, killing Mustafa Gumus and Mehmet Aydogan and wounding more than one person. The court sentenced to 10 years in prison [words indistinct] the killing of Tomay in Kilis.

DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES FOR BRUSSELS NATO MEETING

TA091041 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken left Istanbul for Belgium today to attend the NATO Defense Planning Committee's spring meeting to be held in Brussels on 12 and 13 May. In a statement at Yesolkoy Airport before his departure, Bayulken said that defense issues would be discussed at the meeting as well as proposals which would shed light on plans for future years. He added that issues such as NATO infrastructure needs, which are very important for Turkey, would be discussed at this meeting again. Bayulken stated that the contributions the member countries can make to the measures that must be taken against direct or indirect threats against the alliance as a whole would also be discussed. Bayulken said: The occupation of Afghanistan has greatly shaken the hopes of the Free World about detente and has caused the NATO countries to feel that their vital interests are threatened. Under the developing security needs, Turkey acts with the understanding--as always--that it will carry out its obligations within the alliance within the framework of mutuality and equality. The national defense minister pointed out that the issue of military aid to Turkey would be discussed at the meeting as well. He added that during his stay in Brussels, he would hold bilateral talks with the U.S. defense secretary, with the FRG, British and Italian defense ministers. He said that during these talks the military aid extended to Turkey by these countries would be assessed.

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TRUDEAU, SUZUKI DISCUSS OTTAWA SUMMIT TOPICS

OW100748 Tokyo KYODO in English 0717 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Ottawa, 9 May (KYODO)--Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau suggested Saturday that leaders of seven industrialized democracies discuss coordinated "crisis management" when they meet here in July for their annual conference.

In a meeting with visiting Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Trudeau said his idea of joint crisis management was prompted from what he calls a discrepancy of views among the seven countries, which became evident over the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in late 1979. He did not elaborate.

The seven countries are Japan, Canada, the United States, Britain, West Germany, Italy and France.

Suzuki flew here Saturday morning following his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington.

During the 135-minute meeting at the official residence, Trudeau and Suzuki agreed that the world economy will be the primary topic at the July 20-21 summit, Japanese officials said. Trudeau told Suzuki, however, he is concerned the Ottawa meeting might not succeed because the seven countries still differ on how to deal with the question of assistance to developing countries--another topic expected to be taken up at the summit.

Trudeau also said, according to the officials, that the Reagan administration's foreign aid program is still not clear. Trudeau, who will chair the Ottawa summit, was quoted as saying he is not optimistic about the summit's results. Suzuki told Trudeau Reagan apparently wanted to make the Ottawa summit a successful meeting, the officials said. Trudeau told Suzuki he is happy with what he described as Japan's increasingly positive attitude toward international affairs, the officials said. They said his assessment followed Suzuki's remarks that economic development and political stability of Third World countries can contribute to world peace.

In January, Suzuki visited the five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on his first overseas trip since he became prime minister last July.

Suzuki and Trudeau met privately for 40 minutes before they were joined by their cabinet members. On bilateral problems, Trudeau and Suzuki agreed to continue negotiations on the possibility of cutting Japan's car exports to Canada. Officials of the two governments held working-level talks in Tokyo last week to discuss the auto issue.

Trudeau said he is satisfied that Japan is still studying possible import of the Canadian-made Candu nuclear power reactors, according to the Japanese briefers. Japan's Electric Power Development Co. plans to purchase the Candu reactors but has been unable to go ahead because the government's Atomic Energy Commission favors other types of reactors.

REACTIONS TO BERLIN ELECTION, CDU-FDP COALITION

Schmidt Comment

LD111338 Hamburg DPA in German 1137 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 11 May (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has assured the city of Berlin and its leadership of the Federal Government's continued decisive support. In response to a question on a possible CDU-FDP coalition in Berlin, Schmidt said today on German television 2 that whoever is democratically elected to the city's leadership will be able, like the people of Berlin as a whole, to count on the government's support.

Schmidt pointed out that the Federal Government also cooperates "sensibly and closely" with the Saarland government CDU-FDP coalition.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE

DW111440 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 May 81 p 1

[Editorial signed FK.: "As Was Feared"]

[Text] What was feared has happened in Berlin: The CDU and the alternatives have won a considerable number of votes at the expense of the two coalition partners, the CDU, however, not so much that it is in a position to form the Senat all alone. Nevertheless, the CDU has put almost 10 percentage points between itself and the Social Democrats, something which is quite a sensation for Berlin. If the parties hold to their position that they do not want to form a coalition with alternatives, then there is only one way out of the situation so as to set up a majority capable of governing: The FDP must revise its decision to either govern with the SPD or go into opposition. The only other possibility is that Berliners go to the polls a second time. The FDP should not take that risk. A grand coalition is rejected by both the CDU and SPD and should not be considered.

Hans-Jochen Vogel wasn't able to bring about a change in the fate of his own party in Berlin. This doesn't have so much to do with the almost forgotten guaranty affair--three out of four Berliners shortly prior to the election felt that something like this had to be reckoned with, no matter who governed at the Schoeneberg City Hall. The reasons for the SPD's loss in popularity are more deep rooted. The local causes are self-evident, namely, the housing shortage, the foreigners problem and drug addiction--difficulties which the former Senat was as little able to cope with as it was the apparently ineradicable pork barrel system. That which is new and overshadows the other problems is the decline in the legal and property order in Berlin. When Vogel took office, 29 houses were occupied, today, 156 are. It had to be anticipated that Berliners would react to such a decline in observance of the law accompanied by riots and destructions. What must be added in broader respects is that the Bonn coalition presently is experiencing a nationwide low in popularity: 60 percent of those questioned are dissatisfied with it--a negative record.

The remarkable upswing of the red-green "alternatives" will occupy the public for quite a while and frighten the parties, though unjustly, because this enthusiasm of an anti-parliamentary movement which has elements of clownishness, sectarianism and the conviction they bring salvation will be short-lived. Those who wanted to give the established parties a thrashing have always voted for a marginal group, watching its rise and the ensuing alarm with pleasure--as was the case with the NDP the last time. None of these groups has accomplished anything politically and this is why their rise is soon followed by their decline into namelessness. It will be no different with regard to the Greens.

DIE WELT

DW111204 Bonn DIE WELT in German 11 May 81 p 1

[Wilfried Hertz-Eichenrode commentary: "State Reason"]

[Text] Nothing is more needed by free Berlin than active political leadership. In the long run, the protective forces can safeguard the external security of this island within the Soviet communist forward positions of the Kremlin emperor only if the Berliners see to the inner stability of their city republic. This was involved in the elections that have just taken place. The Berlin voters have done their part: They have given the CDU a clear mandate to govern and they have given sufficient seats to the FDP so that a small coalition under Weizsaecker's leadership can be established to set up a Senat which will be able to act.

The voters clearly have given an opposition role to the SPD. The alternative group cannot be included in these considerations despite its great and shocking success. As long as it says it stands with one leg in opposition outside parliament and with the other in the house of representatives, it rejects our representative democracy. As long as it does that, it does not deserve to be called a "parliamentary party."

Vogel said on election night that he would join the opposition together with the SPD. What does that mean? Does he have the insight to force the FDP to side with Weizsaecker? Or does he speculate that the FDP will not be able to make this step, so that new elections will be unavoidable? Does he secretly hope to stay in office for a few more months as the governing mayor so as to considerably improve the SPD and FDP chances for a second election?

Just one unambigous orientation mark exists here: The voters have commissioned the FDP to give the city-state of Berlin a strong leadership in a coalition with the CDU. That may not correspond to its heart's desire, but in the classic three-party system the smallest party has the function of making up the majority. And so, it must see to a democratic change of the guard in the execution of power. The FDP has no other justification for its existence as "the kingmaker."

In free Berlin, the will of all Germans is crystallizing with regard to national unity. If the FDP supports this, it cannot evade the responsibility it has been given by the Berlin voters.

Press Review

DW111234 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 11 May 81

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG writes: It wasn't a good day for Federal Chancellor Schmidt. With the defeat of French President Giscard d'Estaing, he lost a political friend and ally. Unpredictables and uncertainties now threaten from Paris, which will complicate Schmidt's position--most of all in the struggle for the counterarmament decision. Domestic political trouble also is threatening the chancellor from Berlin. Jochen Vogel, whom he ordered to the frontline city in an emergency measure, didn't achieve his election aim, namely, the continuation of the social-liberal alliance. It is hard to tell at the moment what that means for Bonn and the Bonn SPD-FDP coalition. The situation that has come about after Weizsaecker's low key elections victory is still too unclear. The Berlin election result, at least, will burden atmosphere surrounding the Bonn coalition. The FDP just managed to come through the in Berlin. It is weaker now in the house of representatives than the alternative list.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG notes: The FDP has been challenged. It will have to place its sense of responsibility above its careless election statement that it would not form a coalition with the CDU. That could lead to an endurance test for the party and it could stir up the FDP's trauma about suddenly changing its opinion. However, a convincing alternative so far isn't in sight. A grand coalition, which was ruled out last night by Jochen Vogel anyway, would increase the potential for protest, as would an unstable minority government. New elections in the fall--the third in 2 years--would completely annoy the voters. All these reasons cause the FDP to be more careful in remarks last night.

BREMER NACHRICHTEN concludes: Whether the FDP will once again change its opinion after a period of bashfulness, it remains to be noted as the most significant result of the Berlin elections that none of the established parties succeeded in winning over the relatively large number of disappointed young voters or the large number of old voters. The result also shows that the great majority of the Berlin populace wanted a political change on the Spree River. The results for the SPD and FDP, on the one hand, and for the ODU and the alternative list, on the other, permit no other conclusion.

KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU points out: Actually, only the alternative list is jubilant in Berlin. It has not only achieved its election aim, being represented in the Schoeneberg City Hall, it can achieve much more politically than it ought to be able to do based on the number of seats it has won. It could bring about a majority for the social-liberals or make the successful Christian Democrats even stronger. But it doesn't want this. According to the stipulations of the constitution, governing Mayor Hans-Jochen Vogel needn't resign despite his election defeat. He could continue to rule together with the battered FDP, hoping to win the alternative list over as auxiliary troops in difficult situations. That would be a most miserable solution.

NEWSPAPERS WEIGH FRENCH ELECTION RESULTS

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE

DW111337 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 May 81 p 1

[Editorial signed R.H.: "French Turning Point"]

[Text] It is a historic moment--two elections in Europe, the outcomes of which as they approached were seen as signalling what is to come. Where France's turning point will lead cannot be unforeseen. Unlike Berlin, where topical problems are triggering much annoyance, the decision [in France]--was carried along by a tide of long standing which stems from an evolutionary process that extended over decades and was obscured only through Mitterrand's ill-fated decision in favor of the popular front in the 1974 election.

To put it in a somewhat objectionably simplified way, France's social structure still provides opportunities for wealthy minorities to behave in a way that permits criticism to arise not only from the successors of the former proletariate, but also from within the quarters of the bourgeoisie proper. This means that criticism emerging from the reformed social democratic point of view has in some cases been much more appropriate than in Germany. Industrialization, the drive away from the countryside to the factory, has made a worker who reacts in social democratic ways out of a Catholic farmer's son from such conservatives areas as Brittany. The bourgeoisie, to the extent that it exercised self-criticism, participated organizationally in this movement. It was a slow approach, which, however, has been clearly visible since 1973 and which was obstructed in its original intention only temporarily through the popular front mistake.

In 1974, one made one's choice between the best man for the nation and the representative of the alliance with the Communists and class conflict. All this had now come to look quite different in the eyes of the French. This was all the more so since the best man for the nation hadnot conquered the hearts of the French and because of the coolness with which his party had chosen him as the representative of common interests, in the national as well as economic respects. The reckoning did not pan out, the Gaullist ambition of a Chirac, who operated less with liberal than with conservative arguments, certainly may have cost several percentage points.

On 14 July, when the people will be dancing in the streets under a Socialist president, we will see what this means for the world with regard to foreign policy. Willy Brandt, who put his stakes on the winners, said recently to comfort those who think differently: "Mitterrand has told me that I still harbor some illusions with regard to the Soviets." Is this indication correct? We will know more about it as soon as all the offices are filled. Nevertheless, the need for new parliamentary elections looms like an uncomfortable thundercloud over the generally rather bright French summer.

Other Papers

DW111348 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 11 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] STUTTGART NACHRICHTEN notes: French voters yesterday presented Giscard d'Estaing with the bill for his presidential years. Mitterrand's election will bring about a radical political change for France and probably the same for its European neighbors and the Western world. Just as Mitterrand, the French must ask themselves now what demands will be made by the Communist Party and what reward it demands. On this will depend whether Mitterrand will achieve a leftist majority in the National Assembly through the new parliamentary elections that have been announced.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG writes: For the first time since the establishment of the Fifth Republic through Charles de Gaulle, there will be a deep political break--the change from the right to the left. Disappointed by the 7-year period in office of Giscard d'Estaing, the French have put a man in the top state position in the person of Francois Mitterrand who has set himself the task of changing if not the state at least the economy and society. He still doesn't have the parliamentary majority to accomplish this project and it questioned whether he will achieve it in the new elections which will probably be unavoidable.

WESTFAELISCHE NACHRICHTEN of Muenster examines the significance Giscard d 'Estaing's defeat will have for the France's partners: Foreign countries will now have to face a difficult phase of adaptation. Mitterrand propagates a delimitation policy. The Bonn-Paris line is likely to be disrupted for the time being. The cordial agreement between the German Government and the French chief of state will be followed by a time of probes. Regardless of how French policy will develop further in the near future, whether carefully or stormily, the France of yesterday is no longer the France of today.

LEADERS TALK WITH GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER

NC092008 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 9 May 81 p 10

[From our correspondent A. Koulopoulos]

[Text] Bonn, 9 May--During his talks in Bonn yesterday with Chancelor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis asked for Germany's help in finding a solution to the Cyprus issue.

The German initiative should be manifested after the forthcoming elections in Cyprus, when not only Greece and Turkey, but all the countries interested in the area ought to collaborate and exert serious efforts to resolve the problem," the Greek foreign minister stressed to his German interlocutors.

Mitsotakis also briefed the German Government on the Greek Turkish relations, the course of the dialogue between the two countries and on the Greek Government's positions. Mitsotakis even dealt with the question of balance of forces in the Aegean. He recalled that the United States has safeguarded this balance and that the Greek side is expecting West Germany to corroborate.

During his third meeting with Genscher yesterday, the Greek foreign minister again raised the issue of schools for Greek children and the exclusion of Greek candidate students from the German universities. In the present manner, he said, the studies of Greeks are impeded and they cannot enroll in Greek universities because of the limited number of positions. Both Genscher and the other Germans who talked with Mitsotakis showed interest in the problem and promised to study it.

Before leaving Germany, the foreign minister gave a lecture on Greece's foreign policy at the German Institute of Foreign Policy. He detailed Greek-Turkish relations and the Cyprus issue, adding that, with its return to NATO, Greece hopes that better prerequisites will be created for the settlement of Greek-Turkish disputes and the solution of the Cyprus problem. He also noted that the normalization of relations with NATO constitutes a prerequisite for the Greek-U.S. negotiations.

Mitsotakis stressed that "the Greek side believes a defense agreement with the United States is possible only within the framework of NATO. The negotiations have been going on for 2 months." We are willing to promote them for the common interests of the two countries within the NATO framework, fully safeguarding, however, Greek sovereign rights and the balance of forces in the area."

ISRAELI ENVOY HOPES FOR IMPROVED RELATIONS

LD081318 Hamburg DPA in German 1145 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 8 May (DPA)--Israeli Ambassador Yohanen Meroz expressed the hope that efforts on both sides will soon smooth out the current troubled waters in German-Israeli relations. In Bonn on Friday, Meroz again expressed Israel's wish for Jerusalem to remain undivided with free access for all. The ambassador was speaking on the occasion of the sale in Bonn of a book by Israeli State President Yitzhaq Navon: "The 6 Days and the Seven Gates." The title refers to the 6-day war between Israel and the Arabs in 1967 and to the seven city gates in Jerusalem.

PAPER ASSESSES FEDERAL BANK'S ANNUAL REPORT

DW061300 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 5 May 81 p 11

[Wilhelm Seuss article: "Strengthen the Competitive Capability"]

[Text] "There is no way to dodge the realization that the Federal Republic, owing to the brisk increase in oil prices, must accept a decline in prosperity and that this decline cannot be redeemed by a mere expansion of nominal incomes." This passage marks the end of the introductory part of the Federal Bank's business report for 1980. As usual, it presents a review of economic development. Many details already are known.

The idea that the German economy's competitiveness on foreign markets but also, last but not least, on domestic markets must be improved and strengthened runs through the report like a red thread.

It goes without saying that this requires a Federal Bank policy aimed at counteracting inflation, but this is not enough. It would be wrong, furthermore, to interpret the passage mentioned in the beginning in such a way that all that needs to be done is to go on a bit of a diet and everything will be alright, because it is not the oil price hikes alone which are oppressive. The difficult stretch of road cannot be covered simply by saving on imported energy. This must be supplemented by other savings.

The overall trade deficit for 1980, which is now stated in the business report as amounting to DM29.1 billion (DM9.6 billion), by the way, according to the Federal Bank is only partially attributable to the oil price hikes [sentence as published]. Oil imports dropped 10 percent in 1980, while the oil bill climbed by DM15 billion. The increase in the oil countries' imports from the Federal Republic and that part of the oil price hike which was passed to recipients of export products requring a high oil input must be deducted from this. The Federal Bank reckons that only 50 percent of the decline in the overall trade balance in 1979 and 1980 of DM48 billion is attributable to the increase in oil prices.

As far as the other half of the foreign trade dilemma is concerned, going along with austerity in energy is at best only of indirect help. What is important is to return to what was once customary foreign trade surpluses in goods trade [excluding oil) which will cover the increasing oil purchasing costs and the deficits, above all in services (especially marked in tourist travel). The Federal Bank rejects restrictions on the use of foreign exchange. It is impossible to break one part of the close interlocking set up with foreign countries without damaging the whole structure of foreign trade.

In this connection, the Federal Bank draws attention to the structural changes in foreign trade, which are characterized by the fact that it is no longer primarily imports of raw materials reacting to the economic situation which determine the balance sheet in goods trade. It is now finished products, and not just those with a low level of technology, which account for a large part of the imports (40 percent), these are import goods which react little to cyclic vacillations at home. Granted the Federal Republic has lost market shares in exports to a slight degree. However, in the competition with imported goods on the domestic market, German industry has in part suffered tangible losses.

The Federal Bank provides an important clue as to the causes of this development. The Federal Bank believes that obviously the strong upward revaluation of the German mark during the past few years only gradually showed its effect in the flow of trade. This means that the improvement in the competitive position of foreign countries attributable to currency upgrading is only now becoming tangible in the structural change of the real trade flows. The Federal Bank further adds that an improvement in the exchange conditions (terms of trade: price decreases for imports, higher prices for exports, all in Deutsche mark) was linked with an increase in the value of the DM, which "directly enters the income of workers and other people receiving an income--an advantage that can now no longer be maintained, as things have turned out."

The competitive position of German industry with regard to prices clearly has improved because of the deterioration of the exchange rate. The Federal Bank points out clearly, however, that it is important to exploit the price advantage in the sales policy of German firms to improve the foreign trade balance. Opportunities for adapting the foreign trade structure resulting from the decrease in the DM exchange rate would be lost if this caused domestic prices and costs to increase more quickly. Monetary policy must, therefore, ensure even more that the limit for passing on price increases will remain restricted. A continued deterioration of the exchange conditions is not considered particularly helpful by the Federal Bank because it leads to "negative consequences for the living standard of a nation, to a loss of economic growth and to long unemployment, which frequently is experienced by other countries with continuing deficits."

Curtailment of the foreign trade balance and improvement of the foreign trade structure call particularly for a limitation of private and public consumption expenditures. The Federal Bank points out explicitly that there is no leeway for real income increases. This fact hasn't been considered in decisions involving income, be it through wages or pay, be it through state measures involving income, be it through taxes involving available income (meaning an income tax decrease). A higher savings rate should have had a balancing effect, but that wasn't the case. So the extension of income and of consumption in private households, which is aimed to a considerable extent at imported goods, contributed very much to a further passive foreign trade balance. The same applies to state expenditures, particularly regarding consumption. It is a matter of curtailing imports while simultaneously engaging domestic productive forces more strongly for export production and for energy saving and cost reducing investment projects whenever industrial installations are built, which tend to increase labor productivity.

An expansionist line on public expenditures is rejected by the Federal Bank because it would delay the necessary readaptation processes. An economic program financed on the basis of a deficit with broadly distributed additional expenditures would lead to a competition with industry for scarce financial means. Public investment programs often fall flat and merely touch of price increases--probably a mild hint at the project of the credit institution for reconstruction.

TRADE UNIONISTS 'PRESUMABLY DETAINED' BY GDR ARMY

LD061056 Hamburg DPA in German 0807 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Gottingen--Three men from Diepolz and Lemfoerde (Diepholz district), aged 21-23 years, have presumably been detained by GDR soldiers. The men were on an excursion to the GDR border during a trade union meeting at Duderstadt (Gottingen district).

According to police, several soldiers of the National People's Army Tuesday night were seen searching the trade unionists' cars which were parked on Federal German territory. The GDR soldiers were reported to have withdrawn behind the border fence when police officials from Duderstadt approached. There is no news about the missing men.

FINAL RESULTS OF 10 MAY PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

LD111852 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 11 May 81

[Summary] The definitive results of the second round of the presidential election were published at 1600 today. Francois Mitterrand gained 51.75 percent of the votes cast and Valery Giscard d'Estaing gained 48.25 percent. Of the 36.4 million registered voters on the electoral list, 31.25 million voted; thus there was an abstention rate of 14.13 percent--one of the lowest rates ever recorded for an election. There were 850,000 invalid votes. Thus, Giscard received 14.65 million votes and Mitterrand received 15.75 million votes.

PRESIDENT-ELECT MEETS WITH POLITICAL ADVISERS

LD111738 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 11 May 81

[Excerpt] Francois Mitterrand this afternoon assembled his political advisers at his Rue de Bievre home in Paris. Participating in the more than 1-and-1/2-hour session were Lionel Jospin, Gaston Defferre, Pierre Mauroy, Michel Rocard, Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Louis Mermaz and Voroinque Neiertz. They discussed future problems.

Seeks Dialogue With Spain

LD111730 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] The new president of France, Socialist Francois Mitterrand, feels relations between his country and Spain are "not as good than they should be" and he proposes a direct dialogue to improve them. He said this in a statement to the EFE agency this afternoon.

CHEYSSON COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

LD111046 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Claude Cheysson, EEC commissioner and an adviser to the president-elect, said in Brussels this morning that France will continue to respect the international obligations it has undertaken, notably within the framework of the European Community and NATO.

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR 21-28 JUNE

LD111924 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] In the aftermath of the election, there will be a problem in the formation of the transition government, in other words, arising from the legislative elections, following the handover of power. These elections are to be held from 21 through 28 June. Although Mitterrand has a presidential majority, he will need a parliamentary majority to govern.

GISCARD GIVES NO DATE FOR HANDING OVER POWER

LD111638 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Valery Giscard d'Estaing returned to the Elysee this morning. He received Roger Chinaud, chairman of the UDF group in the National Assembly, Jean Lecanuet and Jean-Francois Deniau. No clarification was given concerning the date for the handing over of power. Valery Giscard d'Estaing has still not revealed anything about his political plans or the possible role which he could play during the forthcoming parliamentary election campaign.

Elysee Communique

LD111830 Paris Domestic Service in French 1755 GMT 11 May 81

[Communique issued by Elysee Palace on 11 May]

[Text] Giscard d'Estaing will address the 14.64 million men and women who put their trust in him despite the criticisms and premeditated betrayals, immediately after terminating his presidential office.

Giscard d'Estaing will indicate to them the road to be followed to defend the essential interests of France, a road which is neither that of the popular front nor that of a retrograde confrontation between right and left, but that of a democratic gathering in the center of French politics.

JACQUES CHIRAC CALLS FOR UNITY IN OPPOSITION

LD111900 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] In opposition circles is a strong risk of seeing a renewal of the traditional confrontation between Chirac and Giscard supporters. Faithful to his fighting temperament, Chirac took the initiative this morning by expressing the hope that the majority will be able to field a single candidate in each constituency in the forthcoming parliamentary elections. Chirac evidently wants to become the leader of this opposition.

[Begin Chirac recording] The French people remain attached to a society of initiative, responsibility and freedom. I am sure they will demonstrate this once again as long as things remain clear. Now, clarity today demands unity. That is why I propose a single candidate, designated by mutual agreement, in each parliamentary constituency to defend these values of initiative, responsibility and freedom, which are the gains of the Fifth Republic and which could be called into question tomorrow. [end recording]

AFP WRAPS UP POLITICAL REACTION TO MITTERRAND WIN

NC112032 Paris AFP in English 2021 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Paris, 11 May (AFP)--Hardly had the election of Socialist Francois Mitterrand as France's president been announced, than the centre-right, which had held the post for 23 years, fell to squabbling.

The multi-party center-right, which has a 91-seat majority in the National Assembly, is now faced with Mr Mitterrand's threat of calling snap legislative elections, in a bid to establish a left-wing majority in the house.

First off the mark last night was Gaullist Jacques Chirac, who declared himself the rallying point for the present parliamentary majority. This morning, Prime Minister Raymond Barre spoke of "the immense responsibility of a fraction of the members of the 'majority' that did not hesitate to play at double or nothing with the future of the Fifth Republic."

The comments were generally viewed as an attack against Mr Chirac, who had challenged incumbent and center-right standard-bearer Valery Giscard d'Estaing in the first round of voting two weeks ago. Mr Chirac, however, is looking to the two-tier legislative elections that Mr Mitterrand is expected to call for June 21 and 28 in an attempt to secure a workable majority in the National Assembly. The Guallist leader said that he would reveal before the end what action he would take. Observers here viewed the announcement as a statement of his intention to launch a legislative campaign and put himself at the head of the "liberal opposition."

In the ranks of the Union for French Democracy (UDF), a combination of parties to which Mr Giscard d'Estaing's independent republicans belong, the search is on for a leader, both to meet the challenge by Mr Chirac and to confront Mr Mitterrand's Socialists and the left in general. UDF leaders have expressed fears that many Giscard supporters will be unable to resist the temptation to jump on Mr Chirac's bandwagon.

Mr Barre apparently had such possible defections in mind when he said today that he would stay with "the camp of all those who intend to remain faithful to the principles of the Fifth Republic as handed down by General (Charles) de Gaulle."

Gaullist National Assembly President Jacques Chaban-Delmas declared today that he would [word indistinct] "re-establish the 'union of the majority' as it was in 1978." The UDF-Gaullist alliance won the legislative elections in 1978.

The essential problem of the center-right forces is that there has been a build-up of ill will. Many Gaullists have accused Mr Giscard d'Estaing of betraying General de Gaulle and preparing the way for the general's departure from office.

Mr Chaban-Delmas resented Mr Chirac's agreement to serve as President Giscard d'Estaing's first prime minister after Mr Chirac swung much of the powerful Gaullist machine behind the former president. Mr Chaban-Delmas himself was defeated in the first round of the presidential elections in 1974 and it was Mr Mitterrand who made it into the runoff with Mr Giscard d'Estaing in that race.

In the first round of voting two weeks ago, Mr Chaban-Delmas supported Michel Debre. Both Both of them are Gaullists and former prime ministers, but both were working against Mr Chirac.

Ancient wounds compound the confusion and uncertainty--and the jockeying for position--now under way in the ranks of the center-right in France. UDF leaders have urged Mr Giscard d'Estaing to take the lead of a "great assembly that would reunite, with the UDF, all those who share the ideal of liberty and justice which has been and remains our goal for French democracy."

The defeated president kept his silence for almost exactly 2 hours before issuing a statement in which he made it perfectly clear that he was not prepared to overlook those whom he regards as the agents of his disaster.

He said that he would soon address "the 14,640,000 men and women who have given me their confidence, despite premeditated criticisms and treasons, to indicate to them the route to follow to defend the essential interests of France."

To observers here, it is quite clear that Mr Giscard d'Estaing was not talking about the Socialists or even the Communists when he attacked those who had criticized and betrayed him. And his statement is taken to mean that there will be no collaboration with the Gaullists of Jacques Chirac in the legislative elections as far as the outgoing president is concerned.

The question remains whether Mr Giscard d'Estaing is any longer in a position to determine the actions of his party. UDF President Jean Lecanuet proposed to the Gaullists today that both parties collaborate in the run-off phase of the legislative elections expected next month. Such collaboration may actually develop, but only after the hard feelings of the electoral debacle have had a chance to ease.

The ill will and division dominating the center-right was good news for Mr Mitterrand. He was content to spend the day meeting with his closest collaborators, making plans, sources said, for the legislative elections.

POLITICIANS COMMENT ON MITTERRAND VICTORY

AU110810 Rome ANSA in English 0812 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Rome, 11 May (ANSA)--In less than half-an-hour after the closure of the polls in France last night, when projections attributed victory to the Socialist candidate, reactions from Italian political parties began pouring in.

One of the first off the mark was the secretary of the small Social Democrat Party, Pietro Longo, who declared that he had received the news of Mitterrand's election "with great joy" a victory, he said, which will "open up a new trend not only in France but throughout Europe".

The head of one of the junior partners in the Rome coalition government also declared that, "we participate (in this new trend) with a maximum commitment for the support of mutual ideas of liberty, democracy and social justice as the basis of the teachings and activities of European socialist party, said [as received] that Mitterrand's was "a great victory due to the tenacity of the man and the consistency of the French Socialist Party, a significant event in the history of the French Republic".

Craxi identified the "first time election of a socialist president" in France as the expression of "a need for change following the long conservative leadership, that began back in 1958, which swept away all obstacles and rallied a majority of the French around the Socialist candidate.

"This is a great success of the forces for change, for progress and reform", the head of Italy's Socialists said and added, "it was in the air, the time was ripe, it was necessary and finally it was achieved.

"It is a great success for all European socialists", Craxi concluded, "the first significant sign of a return since the conservative wave of the right struck the Western world."

At the other end of the Italian political spectrum, Pino Romualdi of the neofascist MSI [Italian Social Movement] argued that, "Do not think that the French voted with conviction for Francois Mitterrand". He explained that, "Certainly some voted with conviction against Valery Giscard d'Estaing but by doing so they opened themselves up to a very uncertain future and serious political and economic disturbances within and outside their nation".

Enrico Berlinguer, the head of the Italian Communist Party, delcared in the evening that, "Italian Communists greet Mitterrand's election victory with profound satisfaction". Berlinguer insisted that, "The defeat of the right and the election of Comrade Mitterrand, with the irreplaceable support of the Communist votes, will certainly give drive to the left and democratic forces which follow, in Italy and throughout all the countries of Western Europe, the goal of a sharp political and social change."

The regional secretary for the Communist Party in Lombardy, Gianni Cervetti, linked together the outcome of the votes in France with the election returns in West Berlin and the tallies of the by-elections in England to see an "analogous move" afoot in other European countries.

The Italian Radical Party MP Marco Pannella, commented on the "great victory of Francois Mitterrand" as a "victory of the line of unity, of renewal and the alternative of the left. In France, after 38 years, and for the first time, the political and social left takes over power, not as in the 1950's, as subordinate and irrelevant to the center-left formula which perverted Socialist policy, but as a policy of renewal and unity which the Radical Party has been proposing for Italian politics all by itself for the past twenty years."

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST, USSR

AU080848 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Naples, 8 May (ANSA)--The Italian Armed Forces would intervene in the Persian Gulf if the United States' failed to live up to its commitment in the area, according to Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. The Rome Government's diplomatic chief made the assertion in an interview appearing today in a local newspaper.

"Our primary interest is not to be strangled, not to endure an interruption in the oil route", said Colombo. "Therefore, if the Americans hadn't moved, we would have been forced to do something directly ourselves".

On East-West relations, the Italian foreign minister said that the West was asking the Soviets for "concrete steps" although he denied that there was a total lack of willingness for detente on the part of Moscow. "On the contrary (the Soviets), have voiced their readiness to continue on the path of SALT and European arms negotiations. Their readiness may be limited, but it is not lacking in sincerity", he commented.

Colombo insisted that Europe had a role to play in negotiations for a settlement of the Middle East crisis. "The United States", he noted, "is part of the Camp David negotiations process, Europe is not. That's why we have more freedom of action, which we should use with moderation and care".

The clue to Europe's potential role in the Middle East peace process was Saudi Arabia, whose consent was said to be crucial for any substantial progress in the region. "And Saudi Arabia today is sharply opposed to Camp David", Colombo pointed out.

The Rome government official conceded that Italy had to play a "more important autonomous" role in the Mediterranean area than it now does. "But that depends", he warned, "on our economic health and on the perennial shakiness of our domestic politics".

SENEGAL FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU112145 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 11 May 81

[TExt] Rome, 11 May (ANSA)--Senegal's minister of state for foreign affairs, Moustapha Niasse, arrived here today for a busy 2-day official visit to Italy. His Italian counterpart, Emilio Colombo, was on hand at Rome's Fiumicino Airport to meet his plane.

Niasse is scheduled to meet here tomorrow with Colombo, chief-of-state Sandro Pertini and Premier Arnaldo Forlani. The African diplomat will meet the press at the Grand Hotel before taking off for his return trip home Wednesday.

SOARES APPLAUDS MITTERRAND ELECTION VICTORY

LD102036 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 10 May 81

[Interview with Portuguese Socialist Party Leader Mario Soares by unidentified correspondent in Lisbon--live]

[Text] [Question] Dr Mario Soares, what is your reaction to the news that Mitterrand will be the new president of the French Republic?

[Answer] [passage indistinct] This is a historic event, and not just for France, where for the first time in so many years there has been a change from a conservative majority government to a victory of the left and of the forces of democratic socialism. It is a historic event for the whole of Europe. As I stated here this morning, it is going to have profound and beneficial repercussions throughout West Europe. What happens in France is always of great significance to the world, especially to those parts of the world with closer ties with French culture, such as Portugal, Spain and Latin America.

This victory by my dear friend and correligionist Francois Mitterrand has made this a very great day indeed as far as we are concerned. It is a deserved victory by a man who will not give up, a great long-distance runner in French politics and a great Socialist whose stature is not merely French but universal.

SOARES 'TRIUMPHANT' FOLLOWING SOCIALIST CONGRESS

LD102320 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 May 81

[Excerpt] Mario Soares has emerged triumphant from the Fourth Congress of the Socialist Party which ended in Lisbon today. He has been reelected secretary general and has seen the congress endorse his report, the amendments to the party's statutes which he proposed and the political strategy which he submitted.

Ninety-three of Mario Soares's unswerving supporters have won seats in the National Committee. They will vote a majority into the party's Political Committee and, from their number, will provide the seven members of the Permanent Committee.

Soares also has seen his powers strengthened, or to use his own words, he has seen the clarification of the scope of his jurisdiction in the party leadership.

RCP'S BOBU CONFERS WITH SOARES IN LISBON

AU101729 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1600 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Lisbon, 10 May (AGERPRES)--The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] led by Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP, that attended the proceedings of the Fourth Congress of the Portuguese Socialist Party, had an interview with Mario Soares, secretary general of that party.

Thanking the Romanian delegation for their attending the proceedings of the congress and considering that as a proof of the good relations between the two parties, Mario Soares expressed his conviction that the relations of friendship between the RCP and the Portuguese Socialist Party will further develop for the benefit of the two parites, countries and peoples.

The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mario Soares.

PREMIER CALVO-SOTELO POSTPONES TRIP TO FRANCE

LD111825 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo has postponed the trip he was planning to make to France until after the legislative elections have been held in that country.

Speaking at today's meeting of the UCD [Union of the Democratic Center] political council, Mr Calvo-Sotelo reaffirmed his rejection of the formula of a coalition government. The same subject was touched on in Jaen today by the socialist deputy, Enrique Mujica, who said that the PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party] will give its support to all actions by the government directed at consolidating democracy.

KING, PRIME MINISTER CONGRATULATE MITTERRAND

LD110008 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] The king of Spain and the Spanish prime minister have sent the following messages to the French president-elect:

On learning of your election victory I wish to convey to you my most heartfelt congratulations and to wish you every success in your lofty mission, and take the opportunity to express the hope for a growth in friendship and cooperation between our peoples. Juan Carlos.

For his part, the prime minister sent president-elect Mitterrand the following message: On behalf of the Spanish Government and on my own behalf I would like to offer you my most sincere congratulations on your election to the presidency of the French Republic, and take the opportunity to express my hope for the best possible success of the lofty mission you are about to begin, in the confidence that under your leadership there will be a strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples, relations which I regard as essential for the common goal of the building of Europe. Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelov, prime minister of Spain.

Socialist's Congratulations

LD111610 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] To the messages of congratulations sent to Mitterrand by King Juan Carlos and the prime minister, Calvo Sotelo, we can also add that from the Socialist leader, who sent the following message:

In the name of the Spanish Socialists I send you my warmest congratulations of your great success in the presidential elections, which is an important advance for the progressive forces in Europe as a whole.

MINISTER TO LEAD TREATY NEGOTIATIONS WITH U.S.

LD092350 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Secretary of State for Foreign Relations Carlos Robles Piquer has been appointed to head the Spanish delegation which will negotiate the bilateral treaty with the United States. In the program "Saturday Direct," Robles Piquer made a statement in connection with this appointment. In reply to a question about the advantages of a military agreement between Spain and the United States, Robels Piquer said:

[Begin recording] I think that the first advantage is that it would not only be a military agreement, but a combination of agreements dealing with the different aspects of our relations with that country, which today is undoubtedly the most powerful country in the world.

Concerning the military agreement specifically, I think that the advantage of this type of agreement, if we reach one, will be that it will, on the one hand, better safeguard our defense, our protection, our security, and, on the other hand, complementing this, will make all this easier to bear, more within the reach of our armed forces by providing them with certain elements for this defense, which without an agreement would problably be more difficult to obtain, or more onerous.

[Question] Do the negotiations signify the government's intention to enter NATO?

[Robles Piquer] As I see it, there is no direct or immediate connection. Perhaps one could rather speak of a connection the other way round. That is if, as is the case, it is and remains the government's intention to enter NATO, once the internal talks and procedures have taken place--and these are about to begin--this is the fact which conditions the other, purely bilateral relation. [end recording]

PAPER ON CALVO-SOTELO, FELIPE GONZALEZ TALKS

LD081037 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 1 May 81 pp 3-4

[Report: "Policy of 'Consultation' Will Continue"]

[Excerpt] The prime minister and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] secretary general yesterday held a meeting lasting almost 3 hours at which matters concerning "consultation" on autonomy, the economic situation and international policy were discussed. The disagreements on the NATO issue remain, and it was decided to continue this policy of negotiation. It was decided to set up a new committee of economic experts, and the grave Andalusian situation was also reviewed.

Madrid, 30 Apr--the meeting between Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo and PSOE Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez--a meeting scheduled for 14 April but which could not be held because of the death of the Socialist leader's mother--lasted about 3 hours.

Matters concerning "consultation" on autonomy, the economic situation and international policy, with particular reference in the last mentioned field to Spain's entry into NATO, were discussed again extensively during the lengthy meeting.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the Socialist Party secretary general told journalists that the disagreements with respect to entry into the Atlantic alliance became clear during the conversation; "We will not raise the NATO issue in order to negotiate autonomy or economic issues. The fact is that the NATO issue is of considerable importance for us. Joining the Atlantic alliance does not increase security for the 36 million Spanish people whom we represent; second, it does not increase prosperity for those Spanish people; third, it does not contribute to world peace; fourth, it is not a priority issue in Spanish politics, and so it can wait."

Mr Gonzalez also stated that "we are not opposed to NATO, but we should not become involved in a multilateral pact of a military nature. We will maintain this stance with the utmost firmness."

The PSOE secretary general, who expressed the desire to continue the negotiations with the government, stated that Mr Calvo-Sotelo had expressed the same readiness. However, Felipe Gonzalez added that there had been shortcomings in the talks which should be corrected: "We should set aside the issues we deem to be nonpriority and which could embroil us in a public debate which would create a poor image of the effort we are making to pull the country through."

FRENCH ELECTION DOMINATES THATCHER-SCHMIDT TALKS

LD111617 Hamburg DPA in German 1548 GMT 11 May 81

[Excerpt] London, 11 May (DPA)--New aspects of European policy following the election of Socialist Francois Mitterrand as French president dominated the German-British summit meeting held today between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his British counterpart Margaret Thatcher. The conference took place at Chequers, the prime minister's country house, as part of the regular consultations of the two heads of government.

According to Government Spokesman Kurt Becker, Schmidt left no doubt that he expects fundamental changes in French domestic politics, especially in relation to economic and social conditions. At the same time, the chancellor expressed his conviction that French foreign politics will be continued on the old lines. According to the German-French treaty, a change of government would not change relations and the German side is convinced that the very close relations will be maintained.

DAILY TELEGRAPH VIEWS MITTERRAND PRESIDENCY

LD111357 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 11 May 81 p 14

[Editorial: "What Sort of Victory"]

[Text] Notwithstanding predictions, the decisive victory of Francois Mitterrand in the French presidential election comes as a surprise. Since 1958, France has been governed by right-wing regimes which have presided over extraordinary growth. Even the seven-year presidency of Giscard d'Estaing did not, by current Western European standards, produce at all bad economic results. Why then did he lose? Possibly enough uncommitted voters were dismayed by his haughty image and the scandals attached to his reign. Certainly, as so often before in French history, there seems to have been an unholy alliance of dissatisfied small-time, right-wing France with forces of the left.

Whatever the exact explanations, it is clear that Mitterrand's election will throw France into political turmoil. He has pledged himself to call elections in the National Assembly since, even with Communist support, he at present lacks a parliamentary majority. Certain elements on the right of the Socialist Party might prefer him to try to govern for the time being with Gaullist support, but this seems an unfeasible proposition. Problems will arise during and after assembly elections. It seems impossible that Mitterrand can win these without Communist support, of which the likely consequence is the inclusion of Communist ministers in a Socialist government. If he cannot achieve a majority even with the Communists then he may not be able to govern at all, and the very future of the Fifth Republic could be in question.

The implications of a Socialist-Communist alliance are very grave for both France and the West. There is little in Mitterrand's policy as it stands which need be very disastrous for France. The danger is that he will have to pay a heavy price for the support of the far left: his moderate nationalisation plans may become immoderate, his somewhat higher taxes may become crippling. As far as the West is concerned, obviously the prospect of pro-Soviet Communist ministers in France is frightening. Mitterrand is of course, more in favour of NATO, more anti-Soviet even, than the outgoing president. But how in this--or in any of his policies--can he be sure to get his way?

GALLUP POLL SHOWS THATCHER POPULARITY DECLINE

LD111405 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 10 May 81 p 4

[Text] Not only has the public's satisfaction with Mrs Thatcher fallen since she became prime minister, but it is less enthusiastic about certain specific aspects of her personality, according to a Gallup poll conducted exclusively for the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH.

She is thought to be out of touch with ordinary people, divisive and to think a lot about herself. But at the same time the vast majority of people believe that she is a strong personality, and is a good speaker who speaks her mind and who is trying hard in her job.

Pro-Mrs Thatcher and anti-Mrs Thatcher statements were put to people approached in the April survey.

Another main shift is that Conservatives have largely dropped Mr Heath for Mrs Thatcher. Two years ago they were fairly evenly divided with 42 per cent preferring Mr Heath and 50 per cent not. Today the ratio is 23 per cent to 68 per cent.

The following table shows the percentage proportion of the general public agreeing with statements [about] Thatcher:

	Today	April 1979	Oct 1977
Has a strong personality	91	79	84
Speaks her mind	85	81	83
Tries hard in her job	81	93	91
Is a good speaker	80	75	81
Is not in touch with the working class/ordinary people	73	52	54
Divides the country	70	37	51
Thinks a lot of herself	67	54	59
Has destructive, not constructive, ideas	57	25	23
Knows what she is talking about	55	75	70
Talks a lot but doesn't do much	53	39	47
Is a snob and talks down to people	50	37	40
Doesn't come over well	49	46	43
Is too critical of Russia	45	28	32
Knows about the problems of the cost of living	44	73	64
Has good or new ideas	41	58	55
Is catty/bitchy	34	29	32

Other reactions were:

I prefer Mr Heath	41	47	40
It's time we had a woman in power	32	36	37
I don't like women leaders	21	29	28

ROLANDHIS LEAVES FOR TALKS WITH GREEK GOVERNMENT

NC071715 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1300 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis left for Athens [today] for talks with the Greek Government. After his talks in the Greek capital, Mr Rolandhis will visit Berne, Strasbourg, and Budapest. He will then proceed to Washington for talks with U.S. Secretary of State Haig and then go to New York to meet with UN Secretary General Waldheim.

FOREIGN MINISTER ROLANDHIS COMMENTS ON ISSUES

NC101146 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 10 May 81 pp 1, 11

[Exclusive interview with Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis by ELEVTHERI KIPROS correspondent Mimis Konstandinidhis at the Grande Bretagne Hotel in Athens, Greece, on 9 May]

[Text] Question: Some Cypriot newspapers recently reported that the issue over General Komninos has effected relations between Athens and Nicosia to the point that there is a rift. Is this true?

Answer: Relations between Athens and Nicosia have neither deteriorated nor has General Komninos been discredited by leaving the Cyprus National Guard. As always, relations are excellent. In addition, I would like to say that the issue over General Komninos' replacement was not mentioned during my recent talks in Athens.

Question: Turkish interlocutor Mr Onan stated a few days ago that priorities have not been recognized on the Famagusta issue and that it is being ignored. What is the Cyprus Government's reaction?

Answer: This is within the framework of the 19 May 1979 agreement that gives priority to the Famagusta issue. Unfortunately, in the past the Turkish Cypriots reneged on their proposals. The Turkish Cypriots' representatives would agree one day and then deny their words the next. In any case, for the time being we will continue the talks and naturally the Greek Cypriot side, during the talks, will again bring up this issue and will ask that it be placed in the May 1979 framework.

Question: What is your opinion, Mr Minister, on Rauf Denktas' recent statement that there are no refugees but only borders in Cyprus, a phrase that is contrary to the UN resolutions?

Answer: This phrase is completely unacceptable. It is based on what Denktas said in the past that an exchange of population took place in Cyprus, something that has never happened nor do we accept it. The refugees have their irrevocable rights. Denktas' position is totally unacceptable, and we reject it.

Question: Mr Minister, do you believe that U.S. policy toward Cyprus has changed?

Answer: I do not want to express my opinion on this matter before I have my scheduled meeting with Mr Reagan and Secretary of State Haig, whom I shall meet within a few days, on 18 May. I would prefer to make my conclusions following the meeting.

Question: Lissaridhis recently stressed that in the past there was a secret government agreement on the Famagusta and Nicosia airport issues. What do you have to say on this subject?

Answer: There never was a secret agreement. What we promoted in the past as a government we published and the Cypriot people are aware of it.

Consequently, on the Famagusta-Nicosia airport issue that Lissaridhis has once again reopened, everyone is aware that since February 1980 certain thoughts and proposals have been made which were published in March 1980. Now, after 10 months, they are appearing as a secret agreement. There were never secret agreements on any issue.

Question: What is your opinion of U.S. Ambassador Stone's departure from Cyprus? Is there anything hidden behind this decision by the U.S. administration?

Answer: Mr Stone's departure from Cyprus is not sudden. He is departing after completing his set term. As you are aware, when a U.S. administration changes, the custom is to discuss whether the old ambassadors should remain in their positions. Mr Stone will leave Cyprus under the framework of these rearrangements and changes. Therefore, there is nothing else that we do not know about.

Question: Lord Trefgarne recently stated in the British House of Parliament that the British Government's position on base compensation is "that it does not owe anything to Cyprus for the bases." What do you have to say?

Answer: This is a totally unacceptable position. Statements such as his were made in the past. We continue to believe that a very considerable sum is owed to the Republic of Cyprus based on the treaty of establishment. England has made no payments for the bases since 1965. Consequently, the owed sum that we have already demanded is very big and the Cyprus Government will proceed to collect it with the means at its disposals.

Question: Do you think the outcome of the parliamentary elections in Cyprus may possibly influence the basic Cyprus problem?

Answer: It is too early to make assessments. I think it is expedient for one to await the results of the elections before reaching any conclusions.

Question: Recently reserved optimism has reigned regarding the progress of the Cyprus issue after the elections. Is this optimism based on facts?

Answer: I would not like to express any optimism on this matter. Past experiences were bitter. On the other hand, we all know that if nothing happens in these three rounds of the intercommunal talks then, most probably, the image of this procedure that is called inter-Cypriot talks will be seriously humiliated. In practice, we know that it is through dialogue that the Cyprus problem will be solved. Consequently, the possibility exists that there will be some movement in the summer in an effort to preserve the dialogue so it will bear fruit. Beyond this, there is no optimism. I would rather want to see results before I express myself, namely, that there would be Turkish proposals, besides the impressions that exist with the diplomats who, most probably, base their impressions on information they have obtained. Wigh regard to my meeting with Greek Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis, this was a briefing session and I do not want to give any details on it.

Question: If ultimately, Mr Minister, the intercommunal dialogue stops, what will be the Cypriot Government's next step? Would you again go to the UN Security Council?

Answer: This must be discussed in the ministerial and national councils because it is a very big issue and if the dialogue becomes stalemated, it will be very serious. Subsequent handling of the issue will not be in the Foreign Ministry's domain. Of course, we are the competent ministry for the Cyprus problem. The intercommunal talks issue will have to be studied at the ministerial and national councils so that decisions may be taken. Of course, there is the possibility for recourse to the UN Security Council, but I cannot express views on this matter. I would prefer to see what happens this summer. What conclusions we draw depend on the outcome of the talks, and we will then take the necessary course and decisions.

Foreign Ministry Statement

NC111908 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 11 May 81

[Cypriot Foreign Ministry statement issued in Nicosia on 11 May 1981--read by announcer]

[Text] With regard to recent press reports alleging that Foreign Minister Rolandhis has expressed optimism in recent statements on future developments in the Cyprus issue in view of information from various sources that the Turkish side will submit concrete proposals next summer, the Foreign Ministry announces that Mr Rolandhis expressed anything but optimism. On the contrary, Mr Rolandhis stressed that past experience leaves no room for optimism about prospects for progress in the Cyprus issue and that we should wait for the proposals to be submitted and appraised before expressing any view on them.

ROLANDHIS, TURKMEN TO MEET UNDER SWISS AUSPICES

NC111013 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 11 May 81 p 1

[Text] Within the framework of sideline efforts by the Western factor and with Swiss Government mediation, the Cyprus and Turkish foreign ministers, Rolandhis and Turkmen, are expected to meet tomorrow at Berne, Switzerland, to discuss ways of extricating the Cyprus issue from its impasse.

As confirmed by reports available to I DHILINI from Athens and authoritative diplomatic sources in Nicosia, the Swiss Government mediation for the Rolandhis-Turkish meeting was accepted by the Cyprus and Turkish Governments, because it is a sincere good will effort by an absolutely neutral European country which maintains friendly relations with all parties interested in the Cyprus issue and which is also strongly interested in the discovery of a permanent, just and peaceful solution to the problem. The same circles believe that tomorrow's Rolandhis-Turkmen meeting will contribute toward a mobility in the Cyprus issue which is expected to take place after the elections in both the free and occupied areas in Cyprus.

Related reports state that sideline efforts by the United States also contributed to the Swiss mediation effort. It is reported the United States made recommendations to Ankara stressing the need to abandon Turkish intransigence and the need to submit specific proposals within the framework of the Western plan on the Cyprus issue.

These reports were also confirmed by U.S. Ambassador in Cyprus Stone who, in yesterday's interview, expressed the hope that a settlement of the Cyprus problem would occur "rather soon" because he believed this would be to the benefit of all Cypriots. When Stone was asked to explain the term "rather soon," he let it be understood that there would be developments after the elections which would lead to a true settlement in 1981.

Stone also expressed the "unshakeable belief" that there will be a settlement of the Cyprus problem and mentioned that after the elections "it is expected that there will be a period which will contribute toward discovery of a real settlement, a period which offers the hope of real progress."

ROLANDHIS, ISRAELI ENVOY DISCUSS TYMBOU AIRPORT

NC071142 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] The government spokesman stated yesterday that during Foreign Minister Rolandhis' meeting with Israeli Ambassador Avraham Gil'adi, the issue of including the unlawful Tymbou airport on Israeli flight information maps, was discussed. The spokesman added that the Israeli ambassador assured Rolandhis that Israel has withdrawn the pertinent map and that, in any case, its inclusion was a mistake.

DENKTAS CRITICIZES ROLANDHIS REMARKS ABOUT TERRITORY

TA091148 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 9 May 81

[Text] President Denktas has said that the Turkish Cypriot community had always discussed the criteria of the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem and had always rejected any discussion on percentages. The president was commenting this morning on a claim made by the foreign minister of the Greek Cypriot administration, Mr Rolandhis, in Athens.

President Denktas recalled that at his summit meeting with Archbishop Makarios he had again refused to discuss percentages despite efforts by the archbishop to draw the discussion into percentages. He repeated that, at first, Archbishop Makarios was offering 20 to 25 percent of territory to the Turkish Cypriot side but had increased this amount to 30 percent in statements in Washington provided that the Greek Cypriots would control the government.

President Denktas reiterated that the Turkish Cypriot side had always put forward criteria on the territorial aspect. He said that the Turkish Cypriots owned 33.8 percent of the arable land and one of the most important factors in the criteria was the economic sufficiency of the land. He cited as example of inequality of land exchange the value of 100 donums of unirrigable land in the Mesaoria compared with 100 donums of irrigable land in Paphos in Limassol.

President Denktas said that the claim by Mr Rolandhis that there was an agreement between himself and Archbishop Makarios on the territorial aspect to the effect that the Turkish Cypriot side had accepted 20 percent of the land was untrue. President Denktas said that the question was not a division of empty land but the establishment of a federal system in which the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities could live in peace and security without hurting each other. He said that the basis for such a federal system ahd been established and borders determined. He stressed that the agreement was that readjustments could be made on these determined borders.

President Denktas concluded by saying that the main wish of the Turkish Cypriot community was to live in peace and security and that the community would not accept any solution which would turn the community to refugees once again and endanger their security.

Kiprianou Response

NC101536 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1510 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr Kiprianou, said today that despite the efforts of the Greek Cypriot side for a just and honorable solution to the Cyprus problem, the negotiations have so far failed to achieve any result because of the negative and intransigent position of the Turkish side.

Speaking at Kato Pyrgos village this morning, President Kiprianou said that recent statements by the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr Denktas, in which he again referred to borders between Greeks and Turks in Cyprus, revealed his provocative and intransigent attitude. The president declared that the Greek Cypriot side would never accept the existence of borders or a partitionist solution.

COMMERCE MINISTER KITTIS LEAVES FOR MOSCOW TALKS

NC111839 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1510 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] The minister of commerce and industry, Mr Kittis, left for Moscow today for a week's visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. During his stay, he will negotiate an agreement for the supply of heavy fuel oil to the Cyprus electricity authority. He will also discuss the export of Cyprus wine and other products to the Soviet Union.

U.S. AMBASSADOR MAKES 'HARSH' REMARKS ON REFUGEES

NC120740 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 12 May 81 p 1

[Text] During a meeting with Cypriot newsmen yesterday, outgoing Ambassador Stone harshly stated that not all refugees will return to their houses in the event of a Cyprus settlement because this is "practically impossible." In answer to a remark that this would be tantamount to violation of the citizens' right of free movement, Mr Stone tried to justify his statement by saying that he meant that "in order not to undermine a solution, the two parties must jointly agree to ban" the movement "of certain elements" in the regions to be under the separate administration of the two communities.

However, the U.S. ambassador did not manage to avoid contradictions and shortly thereafter he described the Makarios-Denktas framework as the proper framework for the intercommunal talks. When it was pointed out to him that the Makarios-Denktas agreement provides for the free movement of citizens throughout the state of Cyprus, Mr Stone remained silent for a number of minutes and finally said that he did not see any contradiction. Mr Stone was quite "generous" and said that those refugees who will not be allowed to return will be paid compensation, a fact, he said that "would help the finding of a solution"!

As for the possibilities for a solution, Mr Stone insisted that there should be "mutual concessions." In answer to a newsman's remark that it is solely the Greek Cypriot side that has been making concessions, he simply reiterated his assertion.

Answering another question, as to whether the U.S. Government intends to bring back the Western plan for a Cyprus solution, he said he does not know of the existence of such intention, but he added "it depends on the two parties--whether they would like to utilize it at any moment." We have tried, he said, to create a basis for discussion. Asked, however, what exigency made necessary the submission of this basis, since a basis was already provided by the UN resolutions which were supported by the majority of the UN member states and not merely by four countries as was the case with the Western plan, the U.S. ambassador could not furnish an answer.

Asked why the U.S. does not pressure Turkey to be conciliatory, he said that "this method has been used but it has failed in the case of the embargo." Mr Stone again was unable to answer a newsman's remark that 3 years have passed since the lifting of the embargo and yet the United States has been unable to send Turkish intransigence in any other way.

In connection with the "mutual concessions" to which he referred, he said that the Turkish side expects these concessions to be constitutional with regard to the Greek Cypriot side, and territorial with regard to the Turkish Cypriot side.

At the beginning of his meeting with the press, Mr Stone expressed his sorrow because he is leaving Cyprus and said he intends to visit Cyprus again as an individual. Mr Stone is retiring and he will settle in Boston where he has already secured employment with a private enterprise.

During his meeting, Mr Stone declined--despite persistent questions--to refer to the principles which are being violated in the Cyprus problem.

ONCU: U.S. AIDS GREEK CYPRIOT ADMINISTRATION

NC110639 Nicosia ONCU in Turkish 8 May 81 p 1

[Text] Washington--It has been reported that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives has approved a proposal for another $15 million of aid to the Greek Cypriot administration. It is also reported that $5 million of this aid will be allocated to the education of Greek Cypriot students.

REPORTAGE ON LIMNOS ISLAND AIRFIELD ISSUE

Protest to NATO

NC081547 Athens I AKROPOLIS in Greek 8 May 81 pp 1, 9

[Text] A strong Greek protest was lodged with NATO over its refusal to use the Limnos Island airfield, because of Turkish objections, during allied maneuvers. The Greek protest was revealed in an article published by a proleftwing fortnightly review [press reports identified the review as the magazine ANTI] and was also confirmed by a government spokesman.

Specifically, this review reported in its current issue that a tabletop maneuver was held last March under the designation "WINTEX SIMEX," which has been held every 2 years since the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

NATO refused to include the Limnos Island airfield in this staff maneuver following Turkish objections, as mentioned above. The result was that the Ministry of National Defense sent a strong protest to allied headquarters which, according to the published article, stated:

"In answer to your message informing us that the Greek Air Force contingent at Limnos Airfield is not accepted, we have to make the following observations:

"1--We regret that the alliance has refused to operate an Air Force contingent from Limnos Airfield which, due to its position and potential, could considerably strengthen the joint allied effort within a critical area of the southern wing.

"2--In accordance with the constitutional charter of the alliance, Greece, being responsible for the protection of its own territory, will continue to maintain its Air Force at Limnos, both for the purpose of supporting operations in northern Greece, due to its proximity, and for the purpose of implementing the essential dispersal of its forces and the total utilization of available facilities and installations.

"3--This contingent will carry out air operations within the area of its responsibility for the purpose of protecting NATO (Greek) territory.

"4--We are concerned and we wonder what would happen if similar incidents appeared under the actual conditions of a crisis, or during an interstate war. The handling of these situations is prepared during times of peace and does not lend itself to a spur of the moment solution."

A government spokesman who was asked about the published report made the following statement:

"The document in fact does exist. The Greek Government maintains that Limnos is militarized under the Montreaux Treaty.

"The Turks argue the contrary. In accordance with established policy, whenever a difference does exist, NATO does not intervene but abstains.

"The Greek document supports the Greek position that Limnos is militarized.

"The Treaty of Lausanne, signed in 1923, provided that Limnos should not be militarized. However, the Treaty of Montreaux, which is more recent, having been signed in 1936, described Limos as militarized.

"If Greece did not react, then this could have created the danger of an apparent acceptance of the Turkish position by Greece that Limnos is not militarized."

Commenting on the article late last night, PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou said an extremely grave issue has been created. This is because, in his opinion, the spirit of the NATO maneuver in the Aegean is part of a purely Cold War climate. How is it possible, he added, for the Greek Government to promote its bipartisan and multilateral relations of good neighborliness with the Balkan countries when it participates in maneuvers whose ideological-political character is so clearly a Cold War character?

As he stated in the Chamber of Deputies, he added that it is the U.S. commander of the southeast wing who would relegate areas of responsibility in specific instances, until such time as Greece and Turkey defined the areas of responsibility of the Smirna and Larissa headquarters. Developments, he added, lead to the conclusion that Turkey, operating through the apparatus and structure of NATO, has fundamentally extended its own responsibility over airspace west of the Athens FIR.

It is obvious, he argued, that within the framework of NATO the government has ceded to Turkey rights which undermine national sovereignty over the Aegean and weaken our country's defense. In conclusion, he stressed that the prime minister bears a heavy responsibility.

Responding to Papandreou, National Defense Minister Averof made the following statement last night:

"With the irresponsibility which is characteristic of him, the chairman of PASOK once again attempted to exploit the revelation of a top secret document. As usual, he exploits it by speaking of the ceding of national rights. Even for a reader with the most elemental knowledge, the document states clearly that nothing was ceded anywhere and that NATO refuses to take a position on an issue--whether Limnos is or is not militarized--which unfortunately raises a legal question. The document further reveals that the Greek Government reacted in a severe way confirming the legal and true position it supports. While at one time Papandreou demanded war with Turkey, he now demands war with NATO.

"As to our participation in NATO maneuvers, which Papandreou describes as Cold War activities, this is nothing but an arbitrary and unfounded allegation.

"This allegation can be shot down with numerous arguments, only one of which, however, ought to be sufficient: The policy we follow is followed by all NATO members, some of which are governed by socialist governments. Obviously all these governments are convinced that they are not undertaking any Cold War activities and that they do not harm their relations with the East. As the Greeks well know from numerous documents, however, Papandreou's socialism is peculiar and unique."

Spokesman on Turkish Claims

NC102224 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Replying to a statement by a Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman, a Greek Foreign Ministry spokesman has stated that everything said by the Turkish spokesman in connection with the status of Limnos [Island] is inaccurate. The Lausanne Peace Treaty concluded in 1923 mentioned nothing about the demilitarization of Limnos. The case of this island was settled by the Lausanne Convention which was a separate document from the peace treaty and concerned the straits status. The Lausanne Treaty provided for the demilitarization of the Limnos and Samothraki straits as well as of the Turkish islands of Imroz, Bozcaada and Laouses isles. However, that treaty was replaced in 1936 by the Montreaux Treaty, which entirely abolished the status provided by the Lausanne Treaty.

According to the Montreaux Treaty, Turkey considers the straits and islands belonging to it as free of any obligation for demilitarization. As is natural, this applies also for Limnos and Samothraki which, with the abolishment of the status envisaged by the Lausanne Treaty, have also been exempted from any obligation for demilitarization.

The fact that this is the legal status created by the Montreaux Treaty is also proved by a statement made on 31 July 1936 by the then Turkish Foreign Minister (Rousvi Arash). This statement, which was recorded in the minutes of the Turkish national assembly, was word for word as follows: The conditions concerning the islands of Limnos and Samothraki belonging to our neighbor and friend Greece, which had been demilitarized on the basis of the 1923 Lausanne Treaty, have been abolished by the Montreaux Treaty.

KKE Statement

NC081635 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 8 May 81 p 1

[KKE Central Committee press office statement on documents related to NATO map exercise; date not given]

[Text] The entire content of the plan of the order of the day issued by the national defense general staff chief for the NATO map exercise against an "alleged" attack by the Warsaw Pact--the authenticity of which the government did not deny--is revealing about the government's foreign policy and orientations and the consequences of our return to NATO.

In itself, our country's participation in the Cold War NATO map exercise and, specifically, the way the national defense general staff chief talked about our friendly neighboring countries as "Greece's impertinent, Red, merciless, cold-blooded and slanderous enemies," substantially undermines the policy of good neighborliness and peace, which the government claims to be following in the Balkans. These things tangibly submit our country to the dangerous and adventurist plans of NATO in the Balkans and they educate the armed forces in a Cold War atmosphere. The danger from the north and hatred of neighboring peace-loving countries.

Furthermore, the document on Limnos Airfield again reveals that Greece does not constitute an "allied" but a tributary country within the NATO alliance--which is, in essence, the country's master--to which the government has acknowledged jurisdiction over allowing or forbidding the use of our defense potential. These new revelations confirm that the government follows a policy of total subjugation of the country's national independence, defense and security to the imperialists, while it prepares for new commitments through the bases agreement.

It is now a matter of life for the country to have the party of subjugation and sell-out to the imperialists surrender power.

'RADICAL MOVEMENT' CIRCULATES POLICY STATEMENT

NC071728 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 7 May 81 p 10

[Text] A new political movement named "Radical Movement" yesterday circulated a proclamation with its policy statement. It was signed by its secretary general, Konstandinos Pilarinos (as is known, Pilarinos was nomarch of Thessaloniki and resigned his position when he clashed with north Greece Minister Martis).

The "Radical Movement" proclamation states that political life is once again "showing symptoms of dissolution and bankruptcy and that a government and party establishment has been enforced, full of opportunists, slanderers, renegades and apostates of all colors."

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON STATUS OF GREEK ISLAND

TA091638 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced that the Greek reaction to the fact that the island of Limne [Lemnos] was left out of the NATO SIMEX-81 exercise is not justified.

When NATO did not allow the military air squadron to take off from the airport in Limne for the SIMEX-81 exercise, the Greek Government sent a message to NATO and expressed concern over the situation. In a statement on the subject, the Greek Government spokesman claimed that Greece has the right to militarize Limne and that the Montreux Convention allows this.

In a statement to journalists, Foreign Ministry spokesman Oktay Iscen said that the matter is above all, an issue that arose between NATO and Greece and that the decisions within NATO are made through a wide concensus. Pointing out that NATO is very careful not to take sides on issues concerning Turkey and Greece--two members of the alliance, Iscen noted that the fact that the SIMEX-81 exercise was planned in a way to affect the demilitarized status of Limne is a consequence of this attitude.

Iscen continued: The Greek claim that the Montreux Convention allows the militarization of Limne is devoid of any legal basis, because the islands of Limne, Semadirek [Samothraki], Midilli [Lesbos], Sakis [Chios], Sisam [Samos] and Nikarya [Ikaria] were demilitarized in accordance with the 1913 London agreement, under the announcement in 1914 and through the 12th article of the 1923 Lausanne Treaty. The 12 islands were accorded demilitarized status through the 1947 Paris Peace Treaty. The demilitarized status of Limne has not changed through the 1936 Montreux Convention. The Montreux Convention has only accorded Turkey the authority to militarize the [Turkish] Straits.

TURKMEN LEAVES FOR COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING

TA112026 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 11 May (AA)--Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said Turkey's relations with the Council of Europe were not limited to relations with the Council's Parliamentary Assembly. He made the comment before leaving for Strasbourg Monday to attend the Council's Ministerial Committee session.

Turkmen said at Esenboga Airport that even if the Parliamentary Assembly were to end the term of the Turkish delegation, there would be no substantial consequence for Turkey, for institutional ties with the Council of Europe would be maintained, and Turkish parliamentarians would return to the Council Assembly when parliamentary democracy was restored in Turkey.

The foreign minister confirmed Turkey had asked for the postponement of its turn to fill the post of speaker this month and that of speaker in November, "until parliamentary democracy can be reinstituted in full." Turkmen will return to Turkey Saturday, 16 May.

COMMANDERS RETURN FROM NATO EXERCISE IN BELGIUM

TA101736 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Members of the National Security Council Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin and Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, who participated in the NATO SHAPEX-81 exercise in Belgium, returned to Turkey today.

In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Ersin said that the NATO exercise was very successful and that he held very beneficial talks in Belgium.

In his statement, Sahinkaya commented on his visit to Canada and the United States. Pointing out that there are military agreements between Turkey and Canada, Sahinkaya said: I had talks on purchasing training planes and supplying spare parts from Canada within the framework of these agreements. He said that agreement was reached with the Canadian chief of the General Staff and Air Force commander on extending every kind of military aid to Turkey. Sahinkaya also noted that he held talks in the United States and said: Together with the commanders of all the NATO countries, we observed the recent developments in aviation in the United States and acquired very useful knowledge. Ersin and Sahinkaya then went to Ankara.

Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer left Brussels for Italy to attend the NATO Navy commanders meeting to be held in Naples. Tumer will return to Turkey on 17 May.

TURGUT OZAL RETURNS FROM OECD MEETING IN PARIS

TA081603 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 8 May (AA)--Deputy Premier Turgut Ozal returned from Paris Friday, after attending the OECD pledging meeting for aid to Turkey there. Ozal said at the airport, he was satisfied with the result. He told reporters the pledge of United States had risen, Federal Germany had dropped and other member countries, were the same as last year.

EEC FAVORS TURKISH COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEMBERSHIP

TA101618 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] The current president of the EEC ministerial council, Netherlands Minister of Foreign affairs Christoph van der Klaauw, has said that the members of the EEC are in favor of Turkey remaining in the Council of Europe.

The unofficial meeting of the 10 EEC countries' foreign ministers, which began in the Netherlands yesterday, has ended. In a news conference today, Van der Klaauw noted that in addition to various international issues, the subject of Turkey was also discussed during the meeting. He said: As European governments, we believe that Turkey should remain in the Council of Europe and continue its relations with Europe. According to an ANKARA NEWS AGENCY [ANKA] report, Van der Klaauw said that during the 2-day meeting in the Netherlands, he briefed the foreign ministers of the EEC members in connection with his meetings with Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. Van der Klaauw added that Turkmen told him that the Turkish Government is determined to return to political life and democracy and that efforts are being made to return to democracy as soon as possible under existing conditions.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL BRIEFED ON ECONOMY

TA112025 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 11 May (AA)--Finance Ministry officials briefed Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and other members of the National Security Council, on the "economic situation" and new measures proposed. Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and several ministers also attended the briefing held on Monday morning.

AGREEMENT SIGNED TO RESCHEDULE DEBT TO U.S.

TA112028 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1440 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 11 May (AA)--The Council of Ministers approved an implementing agreement between the United States and Turkey on the consolidation and rescheduling of certain debts owed to the Agency for International Development (AID).

According to the agreement, Turkey shall pay to AID interest at the rate of 3.31 percent per annum on the outstanding balance of the consolidated debt and on any due unpaid interest thereon.

The debt which was due and unpaid as of June [word indistinct] which amounts to $3.3 million, and the debt which falls due between 1 July 1980 and 30 June 1981 and which amounts to $46 million will be repaid in ten equal installments from 1909 [as received] through 1990.

A previously rescheduled debt which was due and unpaid as of 30 June 1980 and which amounts to $6.4 million and the rescheduled debt which falls due between 1 July 1980 and 30 June 1981 and which amounts to $8.8 million shall be repaid in eight equal installments, from 1985 through 1988.

CABINET APPROVES AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET UNION

TA101616 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 10 May (AA)--The Turkish-Soviet agreement on coopeation for the expansion of the Seydishehir aluminium works has been approved by the Council of Ministers.

The agreement, which appears in Sunday's OFFICIAL GAZETTE, provides for a Soviet loan equivalent to 200 million dollars for machinery, equipment and technological material to be used in the design, construction and assembling of the installations. The loan will be repaid over 10 years at 5 percent interest.

TRADE MINISTER LEAVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS IN PRC

TA091048 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Trade Minister Kemal Canturk left Istanbul for the PRC to hold official talks there. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport before he left, Canturk said that during his talks they would look for ways of developing the commercial and economic relations between the two countries. The trade minister will return to Turkey on 22 May.

LIBYAN TRADE DELEGATION MEETS BUSINESSMEN

TA081455 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1435 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Bursa, 8 May (AA)--The Libyan trade delegation, who (?was) here for trade contracts, met Turkish manufacturers and businessmen in order to buy textiles and furniture. Libyan trade attache (Muhammad Sharsmari) told reporters Libya will import goods from Turkey worth 1 billion dollars by the end of this year. Contracts for 24 million dollars of goods from Bursa Province were made in January 1981, (Sharsmari) said, adding negotiations were being continued to increase the figure to 200 million dollars.

The delegation had held a series of talks in Ankara, Izmir and Canakkale (Sharsmari) said. Contracts were signed for 90 million dollars of [words indistinct] Izmir and Canakkale, and 5,000 tons of fresh meat from the meat and fish office.

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK EXTENDS LOAN TO TURKEY

TA100710 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0700 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] The Islamic Development Bank has extended a loan of $6.34 million to Turkey. The loan will be used in modernizing three cement factories.

MAGAZINE DEFENDS GOVERNMENT ON PARLIAMENTARIAN BAN

NC081013 Ankara YANKI in Turkish 4-10 May 81 p 9

[Text] Efforts are now being made to create the impression, particularly outside Turkey, that the National Security Council wants to introduce a democracy in Turkey just for show and that it is planning to fill the parliament with stooges from the army.

This is being openly stated. So much so that, having spread this allegation, Peter Corterier, parliamentary spokesman of the party in power in Germany, said: "Let us review the aid we extend to Turkey. I believe that in view of the new situation, the majority in our parliament will oppose any further aid to Turkey." This is due to the fact that the National Security Council is determined not to allow former parliamentarians to participate either in the constituent assembly or in the parliament to be formed later.

The tactic which they seek to implement is to equate the ban on the participation of former parliamentarians in the new parliament with the new form of democracy intended for Turkey. In other words, their argument is that since the parliamentarians in the last parliament will not be allowed to be elected to the new parliament, there won't be any democracy in Turkey. This fundamentally rotten logic and ludicrous trick must be foiled at all costs. First of all, the National Security Council must clearly explain to friend and foe alike the reasons which compel it to adopt such a decision.

As we have already stated, judging from Gen Kenan Evren's speeches and making our own evaluations, we say that: 1. The former parliamentarians are absolutely responsible for bringing Turkey to the 12 September operation. They must therefore bear the consequences. This can be in the form of a ban on their return to the parliament.

2. It is highly probable that if the old parliamentarians are allowed to be elected to the new parliament, the new national assembly and the senate may be plunged again into the old parliamentary atmosphere. There is not a single convincing development or proof that they have learned a lesson from the recent events. That is why it would be advisable to create a new, young administrative cadre "out of 45 million" fellow countrymen through a completely free and democratic system.

3. Undoubtedly there are extremely worthy, honest and sincere personalities among the old parliamentarians. But it is impossible to filter them in such an objective manner as to render them acceptable to everybody. Moreover, as pointed out by Gen Evren, failure by these "worthy" people to tender their resignation in protest against the known events does not absolve them from responsibility.

Friend and foe alike must be told in clear terms that in the light of these facts, not allowing these 600 parliamentarians [450 national assembly deputies and 150 republican senators] to be elected to the parliament for a period will not cast a shadow on democracy in Turkey.

Naturally, the task of the National Security Council won't be easy. This task will be even more difficult if new institutions and new mechanisms rarely seen in Western democracies, are to be introduced in the new constitution. But we deem it unnecessary and untimely to discuss the hitherto undisclosed aspects of the situation. For the time being only the point referred to above should be cleared up.

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KREISKY COMMENTS ON MITTERRAND'S ELECTION VICTORY

AU111024 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0514 GMT 11 May 81

[Interview with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on 11 May; place not given--recorded]

[Summary] [Question] Mr Chancellor, what is your opinion of Francois Mitterrand's landslide victory yesterday?

[Answer] "First of all, let me tell you in my capacity as an Austrian social democrat that I am very glad that my French friend Mitterrand has won these elections. Considering that these elections have taken place in such an important European country, they are in some ways of great importance also for the other social democratic parties in Europe. And, second, let me say that we now must wait and see what political changes will ensue from these elections. Certainly such changes will primarily involve domestic policy."

[Question] A large Vienna daily, KRONEN-ZEITUNG, today runs the headline "Election Victor Mitterrand Now on Kreisky's Course", How does Kreisky conceive such a course?

[Answer] "In the French election campaign, the Austrian example was frequently mentioned. In France, there is a lot of unemployment--just as in England and in other European countries--and a very high inflation rate. And since neither exists in our country, we were used as an example. The third factor is the bourgeois fear that Socialists, if they are in power, will deprive the farmers of their last cow and will steer a radical course--and as we have been the government party in Austria for 11 years, the French Socialists used us as an example."

[Question] Now the French Socialists are in a more difficult position than Austrian Socialists--they have relatively close ties with the French Communist Party. How do you think Mitterrand will succeed in warding off the demands of French Communists?

[Answer] "He will be very well able to cope with that. He is a very resolute man, a very strong personality and a very reliable democrat, and there will be nothing that could in any way jeopardize French democracy."

[Question] "In other words, you, personally, don't believe that there could be a Communist in the French Government?

[Answer] "I cannot say that, the French Communist Party is a party which represents rather large groups of workers--but if the Communists should get something, it would certainly be very closely restricted to certain specific fields and would not give the Communists any influence on those ministries that are of essential importance for democracy."

Reacts to Begin Remarks

AU121212 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1028 GMT 12 May 81

[Johannes Fischer and Markus Sommersacher report on Vienna press conference following 12 May morning cabinet meeting of the Austrian Government]

[Excerpt] In foreign policy, there is a very moderate reaction to the latest abuse of Austria by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, who declared that Austria had been even worse than Germany during the Nazi era.

[Begin recording] [Chancellor Kreisky] In any case, we will strictly comply with the rules customary in international diplomacy and we will not let such utterances go uncontradicted. We will certainly find ways and means of defending ourselves.

[Question] Is this statement not being taken so seriously because it was made in the heat of the campaign, the Israeli election campaign?

[Kreisky] Let me tell you expressly that I personally cannot accept this statement made by the speaker on television--which I understand and against which I do not want to polemize--but even in an election campaign certain rules must be observed--this applies to domestic policy as well as in relations with other countries, does it not? Hence, I believe the Foreign Ministry will do what is most appropriate.

[Question] Does that mean that Begin's utterance will lead to a deterioration of Austrian-Israeli relations?

[Kreisky] I certainly don't think so. You see, actually, the fact is that those who have a sense of responsibility in Israel know very well how large the contribution was which Austria--as the only country--made. For example, for the emigration of the Jews from East Europe. And this burden has not been taken from our shoulders by any other European country. if all this should be nullified, well, that would be the responsibility of the person who does it. [end recording] Kreisky added that there would be no substantial changes in that respect.

COMPANY DIRECTOR EXPECTS SAUDI TANK ORDER

AU111429 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 9-10 May 81 pp 1,10

[Special report by "JU"]

[Summary] Vienna--According to Herbert Klebl, financial director of the Steyr-Daimler Puch Corporation, the company is expecting a Saudi Arabian order for at least 400 Cuirassier tanks. Some 200 of these tanks are immediately available--they were originally produced for Chile but their exportation was banned by the Austrian Government. In about 3 years, there also will be Steyr tanks "made in Nigeria": An assembling plant for Steyr tanks and cross-country vehicles near the already operative Steyr truck and tractor assembling plant in Bauchi will then take up production. The Bauchi plant, of which the Steyr works hold a 40 percent share, has a capacity of 8,000 trucks and 2,000 tractors annually.

As director Klebl told journalists, the Stehr Corporation plans to establish at least two or three more assembling plants patterned after the Bauchi plant, which went into operation in 1979, in Mexico, Indonesia and the Philippines. As far as sales of the Puch-G cross-country vehicles are concerned, which were developed jointly with the Mercedes Company, the Steyr management is now concentrating its efforts on the military version after civilian sales of the high-quality but expensive vehicle remained far behind expectations. The Argentine Army already has bought 1,000 of these vehicles and another 2,500 will be bought by the Norwegian Army.

CHANCELLOR MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO BULGARIA

For Bulgarian media reportage on the 4-day official visit of Chencellor Bruno Kreisky to Bulgaria, which began on 12 May, see page C 1 of the 13 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

THE NETHERLANDS

LABOR PARTY OUTLINES DEFENSE POLICY OBJECTIVES

LD110929 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 2 May 81 p 2

[Own correspondent report]

[Excerpt] The Hague, 2 May--If the Labor Party is part of the next cabinet, the cabinet will have to present a new defense memorandum within 6 months. This would set out long and short term cuts, to be achieved through reforms in the branches of the armed services and through cuts in the standing army.

This is one of the objectives summed up in the "First Year's Program for Foreign Affairs" published by the Labor Party yesterday. Former Minister Stemerdink, the Labor Party second chamber defense specialist, stressed by way of example the importance of reforms in the short term.

As a result of cuts in the defense budgets for 1980 and 1981 (179 and 100 million guilders respectively), which have not yet been fully implemented, a fuel shortage threatens the armed services by September.

A future Netherlands cabinet in which the Labor Party is involved must not only let its NATO partners know that the Netherlands will not vote in favor of the deployment of cruise missiles, but also that the Netherlands "will not accept any responsibility for the December 1979 resolution for the modernization of medium-range nuclear arms."

According to party leader Den Uyl this would "not present any difficulty" to the Christian Democratic appeal because representatives of the party "on various occasions" have also made it known that it would only be possible to support the NATO modernization decision if the U.S. Senate ratifies SALT II--a condition which has not been fulfilled.

However, Den Uyl conceded yesterday that recent reports of U.S. readiness to resume arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union could possibly reflect "a change of course."

The Labor Party's program for the first year of government proposes discussions with Norway, Belgium and Denmark on joint rationalizations in conventional defense efforts.

OFFICIALS TALK WITH CUBAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION

FL071528 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] The Hague--Ernesto Melendez, vice president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, today began talks with Netherlands officials on development of technical and economic relations. During its visit, the Cuban economic delegation will meet with representatives of the Economy, Foreign Affairs, Finance and Cooperation Ministries and of various commercial firms.

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

LD121642 Hamburg DPA in German 1529 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 12 May (DPA)--Following his talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stressed the two governments' expectations of close cooperation with future French President Francois Mitterrand. In an interview on German Television 2 [ZDF], Schmidt stated today: "I believe that England, like we in Germany, will approach the new French Government with open arms."

In an interview on German television 1 [ARD], Schmidt called the previously used expression of a "Bonn-Paris axis" inappropriate. He added that it is correct to say, however, that the cooperation and friendship between the French and Germans form a pivot and key to overall European cooperation and the process of unification. On the basis of the 1963 friendship treaty between Bonn and Paris, there will be no changes in this.

Schmidt further conceded the possibility that, because of the new elections to the French National Assembly that Mitterrand wants, there might not be a solution to the EEC budget problems at the EC summit in the end of June Luxembourg. The second half of 1981 would then have to be used to resolve these problems. What is important is that Germany or even England, for example, should not remain net payers with unlimited contributions.

BRANDT: MITTERRAND WIN 'OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE'

LD121042 Hamburg DPA in German 0836 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Bonn (DPA)--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt considers the election of Socialist Francois Mitterrand as French president to be of great, historic significance for France and thus for Europe. According to the SPD today, Brandt told the SPD Presidium that Mitterrand's election victory also rebuts the current theory that politics in the Western world are inevitably developing in a conservative direction. He said that Mitterrand's impressive success may also have an encouraging effect in other European countries where elections are due.

In the Presidium meeting yesterday evening, Brandt stressed that the friendly relations and close cooperation between Mitterrand's French Socialist Party and the SPD ought to be further developed and extended as far as possible.

BERLIN FDP COMMITTEE OPPOSES COALITION WITH CDU

LD122336 Hamburg DPA in German 2255 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 12 May (DPA)--The Regional Committee of the Berlin FDP tonight came out against forming a coalition with the CDU in the Berlin house of representatives. The committee, comprising about 80 members, voted by a large majority for a proposal to this effect presented by the regional executive. Treasurer Guenther Freye resigned from the executive because of this decision. He belongs to the Berlin FDP rightwing and was only elected in March.

The resolution adopted by the FDP regional committee, which is to be put to a regional party congress on 22 May, says that the FDP election result of 5.6 percent doesn't justify entering a coalition with the CDU and seeking participation in a CDU-led Senat. The FDP will therefore not join a coalition with the CDU in the upcoming legislative term.

The regional committee rejected a passage which would have excluded tacit support for a CDU Senat. This leaves open the possibility that the FDP, without taking part in a CDU-led government, might facilitate by its voting behavior a minority city government under Richard von Weizsaecker.

The FDP called on the SPD, its coalition partner in the outgoing government, to "remain aware of its political responsibility for the common good." The resolution states that "the black-red coalitions which have existed in the boroughs of Berlin for years made possible the formation of majorities without the FDP."

Berlin FDP Chairman Juergen Kunze, whose ideas have been largely confirmed, will hold a press conference on Wednesday morning to report on the regional committee meeting.

WEINSTEIN VIEWS NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS CONFERENCE

DW111441 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 May 81 p 12

[Adelbert Weinstein article: "The Bundeswehr Is Still Holding First Position"]

[Text] Brussels, 10 May--The defense ministers of the Atlantic alliance will assemble in Brussels. The main issue will be the political guidelines for orienting the alliance's military planning. Although this happens every 2 years, the conference will hardly be a routine session. It is overshadowed by the Rome foreign ministers meeting. NATO's so-called dual decision was confirmed there. The United States conceded to the pressure of its European partners, stating that it is prepared to begin a dialogue with the Soviet Union on arms limitation. Now the Europeans expect the Americans to demand a military concession in return for their political concession. Secretary of Defense Weinberger is expected to once more demand military results from the allies. Second, he will press for the execution of the military part of the dual decision--counterarmament.

But the cashboxes are empty in Europe. The German defense minister cannot even tell the conference for sure whether he will be able to pay for the fuel for his armed forces equipment. A decision will be made in Bonn, on Tuesday at the earliest, about how the millions will be financed, which will be necessary to keep the Bundeswehr capable of acting.

However, the Bundeswehr needn't accept being placed in the prisoner's dock. Compared with the others, the Bundeswehr is far ahead of all allied troops with regard to quality. Regarding equipment, it is superior to the U.S. 7th Army in Europe. With the Leopard tank, the West German Army forms the core of the Atlantic defensive strength in central Europe. The Americans are a bit better with regard to artillery and electronic command communications. But, on the other hand, they have constant personnel problems and are always worried about whether the average volunteer will be able to cope with the demands entailed by modern technology. it may be that the German Luftwaffe is flying less hours than it did before. That is a problem and ought to be changed. But, on the other hand, the American allies have a shortage of specialists to take care of the highly sensitive flying equipment. Frequently, there is also a shortage of spare parts. And then there is compulsory military service in the Federal Republic. Young Germans sacrifice more than 1 year of their professional training. In exchange, they produce security. American males aren't being drafted. That has been confirmed by President Reagan. It must be respected. But the Federal Republic ought to point out in Brussels that the military commitment of its youth is more than a financial contribution to security.

Without accusing each other of weaknesses or omissions, one ought to be able to point out to the American secretary of defense that the Federal Republic as a whole has lived up to its military commitments. From this basis, one can negotiate on what "more" will be demanded by Caspar Weinberger from all, not just from us. It can be assumed that this time, too, the Americans will have in mind a financial increase of some 3 percent of Western armament efforts. They will not outline the figure, but the Pentagon is hoping for a corresponding increase in performance. So the political guidelines for the next 2 years will be mainly of a financial character. They will, therefore, be kept only in general terms. Who dares predict, including America, how many dollars can really be spent on defense in 1984?

Not Only Money

The alliance would, therefore, be well advised to evade an unproductive discussion on the problem of who has contributed what to common defense. One must naturally strike the balance. Weak points must be recognized; improvements must be made. Warning must be made, however, against a transatlantic dialogue dealing only with the monetary issue. The alliance is facing a completely different dangerous challenge: inner cohesion no longer exists. National egotisms have become stronger than the will for common action. The European partners consider detente as something else than the Americans. For some smaller allies, detente is tantamount to a stable international situation which is still to be achieved. Many Europeans have never understood that detente is a process. They confuse a development with a state. The United States considers detente policy mainly as the yielding of the Europeans, as an attempt by the Soviets to break up the Atlantic solidarity. It is no exaggeration if NATO's secretary general speaks in this political confusion of cleavage tendencies in the alliance. That must be counteracted.

Second, a pacifist wave is flowing over the European NATO countries. It is being fed from several sources: environment protectors, who rejected scientific nuclear energy as well as nuclear arms, Christian antagonists of security policy who are afraid of nuclear war, radical socialist ideologists, leftist intellectual prosperity advocates, youthful demonstrators who show their displeasure with a society built on achievements and communist wirepullers. The pacifist movements all have an anti-American accent. Uncritically, they take over disarmament slogans of the Soviet Union, accusing the United States of being aggressive. This mood depresses the cohesion in the alliance. The approach of the Netherlands and the Belgians is being influenced by such forces. In addition, elections will take place there in the near future. The activity of leftist German Social Democrats must also bring influence to bear on the dual decision. With their fanaticism, they threaten counterarmament and thus the unity of NATO. Controversial approaches also exist in Italy and Scandinavia. The formulation that the Americans had promised in Rome to discuss arms limitation with the Russians and that the Europeans in return ought to check the pacifists hits the core of the situation.

In addition, there is no clarity in the camp of the European allies with regard to the American aim, the foreign policy and the strategy of the United States. Some signals from the new Washington government are hard to interpret. But it is wrong to say the Americans still have no line at all for their foreign and security policies. President Reagan has made it clear that American's strategy will be fully focused on East-West relations. In other words, the United States wants to meet Soviet encroachments with firmness. That includes far-reaching counterarmament. Such problems as human rights, nuclear proliferation and regional conflicts in Africa or the Middle East will be kept in the background.

New Orientation

Such questions as military security in the Gulf region or military support of the United States by such partners as Europe or Japan will be kept in the foreground. A few days ago, Secretary of Defense Weinberger pointed out in a basic speech in California the lines of American strategy. According to this, America considers itself an island nation which must safeguard numerous raw material areas, and which must, therefore, be prepared to be able to fight for them. The United States is looking for partners in this strategy. It is prepared to act for their interests, but on a mutual basis. In Europe, these partners are the NATO countries. The domestic political malaise in at least five European countries complicates partnership. Despite Rome and Brussels, counterarmament will procede little this year. This will dash an American hope. But the Americans, too, are just in the beginning of their new strategic orientation. Claim and reality are not identical. Taking all these considerations together, actually, no misunderstanding ought to take place in the spring conference. Every side depends on the other. That is no reason for uneasiness or resignation, but an impetus for joint action.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU CRITICIZES DEFENSE INCREASE

DW120945 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 12 May 81 p 3

[Commentary signed Mac: "The 3 Percent Song"]

[Text] The old song about an increase in defense expenditures of 3 percent in real terms seems to have an endless number of stanzas. How else can it be explained that the 3 percent song appears with beautiful regularity at NATO's spring and winter conferences, performed by the United States, although with changing "singers." This was not an earlier issue when the European fair-haired boys of NATO were ahead of Washington when it came to financial expenditure percentages, meaning that their expenditures as a whole were higher than those of Washington.

Since the last half of Jimmy Carter's term in office--and now being pursued quite a bit more strongly by President Reagan--the United States has been leading out, and it wants to pull Europe along. In this connection, all discussions of the figures are actually superfluous.

The Federal Republic, for example, (in contrast to the United States) has enormous personnel reserves in the form of reservists, some 750,000 men, who can be called to the barracks on short notice. This must be taken into consideration as much as the financial miseries of the Europeans as a whole. Certainly, it can be predicted already that Bonn will involuntarily pass the 3 percent point. More money for fuel, higher Tornado costs--the cabinet will grant a bigger lump sum on Wednesday to its colleague Hans Apel. The 3 percent demand as such ought to finally disappear from the debate.

GISCARD ACCEPTS BARRE CABINET RESIGNATION

NC130948 Paris AFP in English 0944 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Paris, 13 May (AFP)--President Valery Giscard d'Estaing today accepted the resignation of French Premier Raymond Barre and his government, it was officially announced.

Mr Barre and the government resigned after today's routine weekly cabinet meeting chaired by the president at the Elysee Palace. Mr Barre was asked to continue looking after current affairs until a new government is formed when President-elect Francois Mitterrand takes office next week.

CHIRAC PROPOSES PACT WITH UDF TO FORM NEW MAJORITY

LD121700 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] A short time ago, Jacques Chirac proposed a pact to the UDF in order to create a new majority during the legislative elections. Speaking to the RPR National Assembly group, Chirac went so far as to say that he is also at the disposal of the other groups in the majority to discuss the way in which the upcoming election campaign will be run and how nominations will be made.

PRESIDENT-ELECT MEETS WITH PORTUGAL SOCIALIST

LD130148 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 12 May 81

[Excerpts] In his Paris residence today, French President-elect Francois Mitterrand had a luncheon meeting with Portuguese Socialist Party Secretary General Mario Soares, the first personality from abroad to go to Paris for the specific purpose of personally conveying congratulations to Mitterrand on his election victory.

Today's French television newscasts highlighted Lisbon reports on the possibility of Portugal President Ramalho Eanes attending Francois Mitterrand's investiture ceremony, which is expected to take place on or about the 24 June. If so, Gen Ramalho Eanes is the first foreign head of state to have conveyed an intention to attend the installation ceremony in Paris.

FRANCOIS MITTERRAND DISCUSSES AFRICA POLICY

WA120440 Paris LE CONTINENT in French 24 Apr 81 p 7

[Interview with Francois Mitterrand; date and place not given]

[Text] LE CONTINENT: What is your estimation of France's African policy since Valery Giscard d'Estaing became president?

Francois Mitterrand: Valery Giscard d'Estaing's 7-year term is ending in bankruptcy for Africa. The president now up for reelection claimed to be conducting a "grand African policy" by guaranteeing peace and stability and development assistance to the French-speaking countries in particular. The downfall of Ndjamena buried all political and military credibility as far as Giscard's France is concerned. The ACDA [not further identified] affair indicates that France is yielding the initiative to the United States in such vital areas as health and rural development. For the United States, Africa has become too serious a matter to be entrusted to Giscard d'Estaing. I feel the same way.

LE CONTINENT: The 7-year term now ending was marked by French military interventions in Africa--Zaire, Chad, Mauritania and Central Africa--that were at times criticized in Africa. Do you think those interventions were justified?

Francois Mitterrand: All those interventions signaled the failure of a policy. Any government that prides itself on its capability for military intervention and misuses it as consistently as Giscard d'Estaing's government does is actually a weak government of no consequence. French military interventions were simply salvage operations after a disaster. They were often barely effective and even detrimental as a result of flagrant and frequently outrageous political gaffes.

LE CONTINENT: The Soviet Union's African policy frequently has been taken to task ever since Cuba's 1975-1976 intervention in Angola. Now that Ronald Reagan has become President, the United States is reviewing its African policy to counter "Soviet expansionism." In your opinion, are the Soviets a threat to Africa? If so, what is the best way to confront it?

Francois Mitterrand: Any prolonged and active presence of foreign military forces in an African country can be a legitimate source of concern, especially in a time of international tension. Africa is in great danger of becoming an arena in which the superpowers will square off with Africans in the middle. That must be avoided at all costs. The incompetence and hypocrisy of too many Western statesmen have enabled the Soviets to root themselves in Africa. Defending Angola against South Africa and preventing the splintering of Ethiopia were not unjust causes. The USSR presently has beefed up its forces and we don't approve of some of its interventions, in Eritrea especially. But if the threat of Soviet expansionism is to dwindle, France will have to take an active part in resolving broad conflicts, above all in southern Africa, in north-west Africa and in the Sudan-Sahel region.

LE CONTINENT: What would your policy for South Africa be? And how do you conceive a resolution of the Namibian conflict?

Francois Mitterrand: Since experience proves the opposite, I refuse to admit that the cultivation of economic ties with Pretoria can help eliminate the white minority's oppression of the black and colored majority. Any new policy for South Africa must entail two elements. First, economic sanctions against that regime. By that I mean a complete halt to public and parastatal investments by France and to all assistance for private investments. Second, guaranteed development assistance for the frontline countries and political support for the liberation movements, including assistance in the social, economic and educational sectors.

SWAPO made a good number of concessions. Still, South Africa unilaterally and without real justification broke off negotiations begun in Geneva for Namibia's independence. Since that time, there has been no word from the "contact group" of which France is a member. All the same, Zimbabwe's experience proves that peaceful solutions can be found. I plan actively to get the member countries of the "contact group" to resume their activities. If that doesn't work, France, in contact with the United Nations, will take new initiatives with all countries of good will.

LE CONTINENT: France's economic positions in Africa are growing worse daily. Yet, French politicians keep advocating a new international economic order, founded on the best use of each group's advantages: industrialized countries, capital-rich countries and developing countries. Under these circumstances, what definite proposals do your plan to make that could meet the needs of France and of Africa concomitantly?

Francois Mitterrand: Sure, French economic positions have worsened quite perceptibly in Africa. But the issues have to be distinguished. It is normal and healthy for independent countries to diversify their economic relations. I am firmly opposed to any system of special preserves, even if, on the other hand, I do believe in the force of the relations that history--colonial history included--has intertwined. Still, the contribution of France, economic forces to genuine development in Africa has grown blatantly inadequate. Our large businesses are more concerned with trade than with production. They link their operations too closely to eye-catching relations that are extremely profitable for themselves, but that are often hardly productive and of little profit for Africa's populations. In the future, the intervention of French businessees will, in as many instances as possible, have to be looked at for their medium and long term prospects, determined by codevelopment contracts. Then again, it will be necessary to stimulate the operation of small and medium businesses whose size is often better adapted to local conditions. In general, it is my opinion that aid to the Third World, and to Africa in particular, should become the concern of all France's active forces. This includes the regions, municipalities, trade unions, occupational groupings and beneficent associations.

LE CONTINENT: Some hundreds of thousands of African immigrant laborers have been asked to leave France. The same fate seems to await others. As you see it, is ome other immigration policy possible and desirable. What kind of policy?

Francois Mitterrand: Your figures are somewhat exaggerated. I think that in this sector you are also turning the wishes of the candidate up for reelection into a reality. Quite obviously, some other policy is to be desired. Equally certain, at the moment no resumption of immigration is possible in the prevailing economic situation. The only important exceptions are families coming rejoin immigrants who are already established, students (as required) and political refugees. But those living in France should lead a secure life just like the other citizens of this country. For this reason, I am fundamentally opposed to the Bonnet and Stoleru texts. Taken together, they make for organized rejection. I am opposed also to an organized return that is taking systematic shape in the mouth of the candidate up for reelection. The return must be technically and financially aided if it is voluntary. It must never be imposed or suggested too strongly. Those who wish to remain in France should be given a 10-year residency permit that is automatically renewable. Never should a family be broken up. France must not forget that it owes much of its growth to immigrant labor. It is unworthy of it to cast them out in a period of world crisis.

POLICE ARREST 3 MEMBERS OF JEWISH PESSAH GROUP

NC130830 Paris AFP in English 0825 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Paris, 13 May (AFP)--Police have arrested three members of a Jewish group called Pessah (Passover) which claimed responsibility for shooting at the Syrian airlines office here last Sunday, officials said today.

There were no casualties in Sunday's attack, nor in another the previous Sunday, also claimed by Pessah, when an extreme rightist Paris bookshop was fired at.

Police said the three were arrested yesterday. They were named as Albert Nacache, 22, Alain Baruk, 20, and a minor.

A passer-by had noted the number-plate of the car from which the shots were fired last Sunday, and the vehicle was traced to Nacache and Baruk.

The second attack was carried out, according to an anonymous member of Pessah, as a reply to "Syrian persecutions of Jews and the massacre of Christians in Lebanon."

The first was motivated by a recent desecration of a Jewish cemetery in France.

FORLANI ON CURRENT POLITICAL, ECONOMIC OPTIONS

LD111541 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 29 Apr 81 pp 1, 4

[Giorgio Rossi interview with Italian Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani: "Forlani Defends Himself"]

[Text] Rome--[Question] Prime Minister Forlani, are you satisfied with the Socialist congress?

[Answer] Yes, I believe it was an important congress. Craxi's report was clear and received broad consensus, and the ensuing debate too had some particularly interesting moments.

[Question] And yet the Socialists did not deal so gently in Palermo with either the Government or the DC.

[Answer] I consider the Socialist participation in the government essential, but I do not regard everything said in Palermo as gospel. The present economic crisis is affecting a large part of the world, and if it is more acute in Italy than in other industrialized countries, because of the system's lower productivity, there are complex reasons for this and it cannot be simplistically blamed on a single party. The DC does not set oil prices, and similarly the competitiveness of costs and the exploitation of plants do not depend solely on those in government; nor can any party evade responsibility for increased public spending....

[Question] In other words, the government is not to blame for anything....

[Answer] No, I am not saying that. We all have our responsibilities for both good and bad things. Good, because the country has grown and living conditions have improved everywhere, and bad, because we have not managed to build defenses, to establish the conditions to safeguard us against cyclical crises and foreseeable outside influences. It was foreseeable that exchange rates would change....

[Question] From what you say, it does not seem that you are expecting an imminent crisis, but in Palermo Craxi himself spoke in terms which are not reassuring for the government.

[Answer] We shall see. The parties have their demands and are always somewhat touchy at election time. Be that as it may, whether there is a crisis or not, the country's problems exist and whoever is called on to tackle them will have to come to terms with reality and cannot pursue too many whims.

PCI Trying To Isolate DC

[Question] You seem to be dismissing the issue of the Socialist premiership. But in Palermo....

[Answer] I do not regard it as an issue to be raised with particular set dates in mind. The government must not constitute a straitjacket for anyone; it stems not from any constraint but from a political act, from autonomous and free decisions. Its component parties are not deprived of the right to rivalry and to dialogue designed to make their various ideological outlooks prevail in the country. When coalition governments are formed, the question of who is to assume the prime ministership is one that must be decided by the president of the republic who, heeded by the parties, indicates the man who in his belief has the largest potential consensus and the best chance of achieving a balanced solution. Personally I have never made it a taboo subject or the subject of any prejudices, as some allege. The most important thing is that there be real agreement among the parties on policy and on an overall political line.

[Question] Once again it seems that you do not much believe in the possibility of a Craxi government.

[Answer] That is not so; what I said was that there must be no prejudiced attitudes. Be that as it may, for the time being I believe in the government that we have now. I repeat that it is necessary to come to terms with reality, and one of the first things to be understood in this context is the parties' objective possibilities of convergence.

[Question] You say that it is necessary to come to terms with reality. Perhaps your party could refuse the post which you now hold to a Craxi without alternatives. But if the communists supported such a demand....

[Answer] I do not know. The Communist leadership changes its mind easily. They have reversed a political line, an outlook which they described as historical, only because they lost a few votes or for some other reason which they hae failed to explain.

[Question] It seems to me that they have explained several reasons.

[Answer] They are unconvincing. Be that as it may, when Craxi was asked to form a government 2 years ago, the impression was that some family disaster had occurred.... But that is not the point. To form a coalition government it is necessary to assemble the parties that are agreed on specific domestic and foreign policy issues, and the fact is that the Communist Party--for reasons which it has failed to explain--has distanced itself instead of moving closer.

[Question] There is no doubt that it's moving away from the DC. In Palermo Berlinguer gained more approval than Piccoli, and a kind of thaw or rapprochement with the PSI seems to have begun.

[Answer] A large number of people attend national congresses of the PSI, and of the DC.... I was not in Palermo and could not say who applauded and who whistled. In any case, we shall see. Let me make this clear: It is not that I am unaware of the Communists' attempt to draw closer to the PSI--and the other parties, too--in order to isolate the DC and to bring the government down, but I believe that it is a tactical and manipulatory move, which fails to conceal the substance, which is precisely a moving away, a distancing from the line of all the other democratic parties.

[Question] All, or almost all, the party secretaries attended the Socialist congress, and that is a major innovation which high-lights Craxi's "centrality," so to speak. Do you not believe that this will have repercussions within the government which you lead?

[Answer] Let us not talk about "centrality," which is a term now threatened by ambiguous interpretations. Let us look at things simply. It seems to me that Craxi confirmed the Socialist Party's present government commitment. His report, approved by the congress, represents an impetus to the continuity of the government's action. The secretaries of the other parties of the majority, speaking at that forum, were agreed on the validity of this commitment.

[Question] In other words, there is nothing to worry about. But does a PSI free of complexes with regard to the DC and the PCI not create new problems, at least with regard to political space?

[Answer] The PSI's justified refusal to accept a subordinate role on the basis of the mere balance of power is nothing new. In fact, the same applies to the others, from Spadolini to Longo [PRI and Italian Social Democratic Party secretaries, respectively].... What counts is mutual respect and assessments based on political proposals. There is fundamental agreement among the government allies on this and naturally on decisive foreign and domestic policy issues.

[Question] One of these decisive issues is the economic crisis. You talk about solidarity among the government parties, but the crisis has become almost ungovernable.

[Answer] The ingredients of the crisis were already all present in the situation when this government was formed. What I mean is that we did not invent the crisis. We have intervened with measures designed to contain the most dangerous thrusts, and we aim to create the conditions to extricate us from the crisis and to implement a new development policy.

[Question] What specifically are you thinking of doing?

[Answer] The anti-inflation struggle, the containment of public spending, the reduction of absenteeism are absolute priority commitments and the preconditions which make the medium-term plan possible to implement. In other words, which make investments and development possible in the key sectors of the economy. The only way out of the crisis is by improving the system's productivity.

[Question] By revising the indexing system....

[Answer] We will be discussing this with the trade unions in the next few days.

Berlinguer Backtracking

[Question] Prime minister, do you not believe that the economic crisis is so grave and the necessary measures so burdensome that there must be an immediate general agreement among all the parties, and therefore with the PCI too, which represents the great majority of the workers?

[Answer] All the parties represent people's attitudes and interests. Parliamentary majorities, however, are formed on the basis of convergence on planning and policy and not on the basis of predetermined schemas. The DC had begun with the PCI a serious process of progressive assessment of mutual possibilities of convergence and democratic sharing of responsibility. In this exchange of views--which it would be absurd to regard in terms of a circumvention of the PSI--the DC sought to establish at its congress the maximum solidarity with the other democratic parties. This is the policy that we have tried to pursue, but the Communist Party has changed, has backtracked to a line of diametric opposition.

[Question] You have not answered my question....

[Answer] I will tell you my opinion frankly: There is no doubt that we could emerge from the crisis more easily--or rather, with less difficulty--if all the political, social and production forces converged in a constructive commitment. This is obvious, but if not everyone does so, if the Communist Party has decided to push its opposition to the limits, a majority must still perform the tasks of government.

[Question] It is a matter of ending discrimination and establishing constructive relations. Now the PCI is demanding a different kind of government, composed of honest men....

[Answer] It already exists, so it should support me.

[Question] You are criticized from this viewpoint by Visentini, too, who is after all chairman of one of the governing parties....[the PRI].

[Answer] I do not want to enter into polemics with Visentini; I respect him and on some things I do not even disagree with him. He is acquainted with the economic situation and the difficulties; we are tackling problems that have become entangled over the years and which cannot be resolved by magic.

[Question] Visentini knows this. Yet he too is proposing a different kind of government, more "institutional" and at least capable of reopening the dialogue among the political forces and clarifying the situation.

[Answer] I do not believe that he has formulated any specific proposals in this connection.

[Question] Another of the decisive issues is the moral one, the need for a clean sweep. Do you consider yourselves convincing in this regard? Is the system not in danger of an irredeemable crisis here too?

[Answer] Elements of corruption and dishonesty are attacking political life too, but the democratic system makes it possible to highlight these lamentable aspects and to combat them. Now that there are legal controls on party financing, we can, by means of further improvements to the law, more easily carry out a cleansing operation.... It is not true that the political world is dishonest; the large majority of leadership cadres, parliamentarians and party members are people who believe in their own ideals and act consistently with them.

[Question] But neither can it be said--as the secretary of your party often does--every time a scandal explodes that it is all due to conspiracies and shady maneuvers designed to harm the DC.

I Know that These Lodges Exist

[Answer] I do not believe that Piccoli discusses it so often. The turbid climate that is being nurtured and that to some extent surrounds our political system is nothing new. Since the DC certainly represents an important linchpin in this system it is fairly logical for Piccoli to see a danger and a threat to the DC too in certain corrosive campaigns, which sometimes appear orchestrated. I believe, however, that this applies to other parties too. To all the parties that, come what may, even if divided, want to defend and safeguard the institutions. I believe that in a democratic system everything should take place clearly and out in the open.

[Question] By the way, there is a great deal of talk about Freemasonry at the moment. What is there in what is being said about P2 [a lodge]?

[Answer] I do not believe that I know much more about it than you. Of course, I know that these lodges exist, more or less as in other countries, though in our country they are surrounded with more mystery. I repeat that in a democratic system all forms of association should take place in the open.

[Question] But lists of names are being circulated, and there are rumors of many prominent people being implicated.

[Answer] We shall see. I too have heard and read these names, but I have also heard and read the denials. I would not like anyone to set his sights on another witch-hunt. Since as far as I know membership in the Freemasons is not a crime and I do not believe that it is up to the government to carry out individual inquiries to ascertain who is or is not a member of these lodges. It would be a different matter if one of these lodges were shown to be a criminal association with illegal aims.

[Question] This could in fact be the case with P2. There are documents found in Gelli's house which the judiciary is examining because they suggest a possible crime.

[Answer] The judiciary will let us know when it has completed its inquiries.

[Question] You seem very calm--almost unconcerned. But I wonder how you can undertake such demanding plans when many people are already talking about the post-Forlani phase....

[Answer] If that is all, I can assure you that I for one have never believed that there should be no post-Forlani governments! It is wise thing for the parties to reflect, to compare notes and to seek broad convergences. But I do not want to enter into this issue now. The government must continue to work and to do its duty for the remainder of the time granted to it. Be that as it may, the problems to which we have pointed cannot be evaded and, if we want to recover, another, future government will have to tackle them in the same terms.

[Question] Foreign policy too has become a point of division again, whereas during the previous legislative period Parliament unanimously approved a number of documents, including some presented by the Communists. Do you not believe that there has been a change in the government's line?

[Answer] The government coalition has had and still has a consistent and clear line on foreign policy; active participation in EC life and in the Atlantic alliance's defense commitments under conditions of equal status; support for the possibilities of a resumption of East-West dialogue and negotiation; the quest for good relations and intensive cooperation with the Mediterranean, Middle Eastern and African countries, particularly with those having traditional special ties with Italy; a more active presence in Latin America; and the improvement of our conventional military force so as to safeguard an autonomous national responsibility. The documents to which you refer were approved by the Communists too on the basis of reports which I delivered to Parliament, in my capacity as foreign minister. This government's policy statements reflect the pointers indicated then, and our entire action during this period has been entirely consistent with those pointers. It is not we who have changed!

[Question] In the meantime, however, there has been the NATO decision to deploy new missiles in Europe, including Italy.

[Answer] It would be more accurate to say that in the meantime there had been the large-scale deployment of new Soviet SS-20 missiles, which have altered the balance in Europe. NATO's measures to restore the balance cannot be realized before 1983, and so there is time to negotiate so that a balanced situation can be established between the two systems at the lowest possible levels! We are moving in this direction.

PCI'S PAJETTA RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION FOR TALKS

LD111511 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 7 May 81 p 18

[Text] Rome--A CPSU delegation comprising [CPSU Central Committee] International Section Deputy Chief Anatoliy Chernyayev, International Section Chief Yuriy Zuyev and Genrikh Smirnov of the International Section, visited Rome from 4 to 6 May at the PCI's invitation. The Soviet comrades had a meeting at Directorate headquarters with a PCI delegation comprising comrades Gian Carlo Pajetta, Directorate member in charge of the International Section; Directorate member Paolo Bufalini; Antonio Rubbi, Central Committee member and foreign section chief; and Rodolfo Mechini, Central Control Commission member and foreign section deputy chief. Some aspects of the international situation were examined during the talks, with particular reference to the threats to world peace and the nuclear arms and detente question.

PCI CONGRATULATES ROMANIA ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

LD121025 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 8 May 81 p 17

[Text] Rome--The Romanian Communists are celebrating their party's 60th anniversary. On this occasion, the PCI Central Committee has sent the following message to the RCP Central Committee:

"Dear comrades. On the occasion of the RCP's 60th anniversary we send you the Italian Communists' warm and fraternal greetings.

"We follow with keen interest the full and multifarious activity that your party carries out in all fields of political, economic and social life, to strengthen and extend the major achievements in socialist Romania.

We devote special attention to the contribution which your party, your government and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally are making to the cause of peace, detente and disarmament in the world, to the defense of every country's independence and sovereignty, to the establishment of new economic and political relations among states and to the democratization of international relations.

"We also esteem your contributions within the international workers movement and to international soldiarity action, within the framework of the history, traditions and individual characteristics of every party and every political force and of acknowledgement of the inalienable right of each of them to formulate in full autonomy its own domestic and foreign policy strategy and tactics.

"On the basis of these profound convictions, relations between our parties, characterized by friendship and cooperation, are developing fruitfully.

"We are sure that our relations help the cause of the strengthening of the world movement fighting for peace and the peoples' freedom, for detente and social and human progress and for socialism.

"We are also sure that the relations between our parties are a valuable help to and facilitate the strengthening and development of relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Italian Republic and between the Romanian and Italian peoples.

"In this spirit, dear comrades," the message concludes, "we renew our congratulations on your party's 60th anniversary, wishing you further achievements in the struggle and commitment in your people's service and for peace, progress and socialism throughout the world."

The RCP, heir to the rich heritage of revolutionary traditions, was founded in May 1921. It was joined by the majority of the country's socialist organizations, which decided to transform the Socialist party into the Communist party and to join the Third International.

During the years of reaction the Romanian Communists waged a tough struggle against the country's exploitater classes and against the fascist dictatorship. At the end of World War II the RCP was the organizing and leading center of the August 1944 armed uprising which opened the way to the people's revolution, thus opening a new era in the Romanian people's life.

The RCP, which has been headed for the past 15 years by Comrade Ceausescu, consistently advocates the need to create a new kind of unity in the communist and workers movement based on full respect for every party's autonomy and independence, and to promote the cause of peace, cooperation among the peoples, and socialism.

PRIME MINISTER, KURT WALDHEIM DISCUSS EAST TIMOR

LD092324 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1830 GMT 9 May 81

[Excerpts] After meeting UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for about 1 hour, Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao today gave a luncheon in his honor in Sintra at 1330.

Proposing a toast, Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao stressed the role that small and medium-sized countries such as ours can play in solving major world problems.

[Begin Balsemao recording in English with superimposed Portuguese translation] We believe that the way in which we assumed our term of office in the Security Council is a good example of the role that a country aware of its cultural and geographical identity can play in the international community. We are determined to continue to act in a manner which we regard a responsible and we hope that the international community will allow us to carry out the last duty that, in an international context, we have yet to fulfill with regard to our decolonization process. I am referring to the problem of East Timor, where we hope that the territory's population will be given the chance freely to choose their own destiny. We have had the opportunity of discussing this matter and we trust that, with Your Excellency's most valuable help and with the help of the international arena, a just and comprehensive solution may be found to this problem. [end recording]

Kurt Waldheim replied with a speech in which he highlighted the enormous problems that our country has confronted and remarkably solved along the paths of progress. He then spoke generally of major world issues, the balance of forces, the arms race and the dialogue between rich and poor countries.

[Begin Waldheim recording in English with superimposed Portuguese translation] Portugal is uniquely qualified to help resolve these problems. As Your Excellency has pointed out, as a member of the Security Council, Portugal recently played a highly constructive role within that important UN body. Our conversations, Mr Prime Minister, also focused on matters that concern your country. I have carefully taken note of your government's position on the subject of East Timor. We discussed this problem this morning, following my talks yesterday with your minister of foreign affairs and I hope that these conversations will help us in this regard. [end recording]

Kurt Waldheim, whose official visit will end tomorrow, also will be received at 1030 at Belem Palace by the president of the republic, General Remalho Eanes.

PINTO BALSEMAO ATTENDS LAND ALLOCATION CEREMONY

LD071510 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 7 May 81

[Excerpt] Yesterday in Alcacer do Sal, Alentejo--heart of the land reform--Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao handed over the title deeds to 103 farmworkers who have been allotted land on the Barrosinha estate.

The prime minister told the beneficiaries that his presence at the allocation ceremony intends to mark clearly his government's policy to distribute hitherto nationalized and expropriated land among the landless and to provide them with the Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry's technical assistance. He said that he will rely on their support to demonstrate that the government's policy in this direction is right, in view of the fact that the latifundio system was a negative effect in terms of production.

Pinto Balsemao also disclosed that the land cultivation and ownership issue will be resolved in the next constitutional revision for which, he said, the government will count on a consensus among the democratic parties.

POLICE ARREST 20 ETA MEMBERS IN NORTHERN PROVINCES

NC121319 Paris AFP in English 1313 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Madrid, 12 May (AFP)--Twenty members of the Basque separatist organization ETA have been arrested in the past 48 hours in the northern provinces of Viscaya and Guipuzcoa, police said here today. Among them were suspected members of the commando group Zabartec, including Fermin Alcisar Terechea, also known as "Naparra," who was seriously wounded when he was arrested yesterday.

The commando members were arrested as they were planning a spectacular attack on the National Police (Guardi Civil), police said. The Zabartec members had dug a tunnel under a highway near Bilbao, and were planning to detonate explosives in it when a National Police convoy passed.

Other members of the ETA's Political-Military Wing were arrested Sunday in Madrid as they were planning to free 80 fellow group members from the city's Carabanchel prison, police added. The arrests came in the wake of increased tension in Spain as a result of an attack that seriously wounded General Joachim de Valenzuela, King Juan Carlos' senior military advisor, and killed two other officers and a policeman last Thursday. Also, a bombing last Monday killed another general and a policeman. The ETA claimed responsibility for both.

DEPUTY ARMY STAFF CHIEF IN VALENCIA SUSPENDED

LD120400 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Col Diego Ibanez Ingles, who is a defendant in the hearing on the 23 February events [attempted coup d'etat] has been suspended from his post according to an order published today by the official paper of the Defense Ministry. Col Diego Ibanez was the deputy chief of staff at the Captaincy General of the 3d Military Region, Valencia.

CARRILLO CRITICIZES POLICIES OF CALVO-SOTELO

LD08 047 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 30 Apr 81 p 8

[Excerpt] Madrid, 29 Apr--PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo held a lengthy press conference with a group of parliamentary journalists yesterday evening. The Communist leader forecast the return of the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] to Eurocommunism, was very critical of Calvo-Sotelo's conduct, not only for not carrying out what he promised concerning "consultation" but also because of his increasing partiality, and asserted the urgent need for joint defense of the constitution and democracy.

After pessimistically analyzing the current situation--"the democratic institutions have lost strength, the parties have lost ability and the government has lost authority"--he stated that Calvo-Sotelo is not conducting the policy of consultation with the other political, trade union and social organizations, as he promised after 23 February. The Communist leader disclosed that the prime minister had promised to him that he would set up two "consultation" committees--one for political affairs and the other for economic affairs--an aim which subsequently has not materialized.

Different Place

"One has the impression that there is a place where this policy of consultation is being conducted, since the bills which are sent to parliament for enatchment on an urgent basis are restrictive of public freedoms."

Carrillo preferred not to specify this "place" which he mentioned, although it was easy to figure out that it was an allusion to the political pressure which the 23 February coup has entailed for this country's political class; "there is an impression of self-censorship of parliament and that the coup was resolved not by defeating the putschists but by means of an agreement with them, since they had the government and parliament in their hands and military action would have had grave consequences," he said. He added that he does not believe that the king reached an agreement on the outcome of the coup in return for the Calvo-Sotelo government's current policy, but the fact is that the current prime minister--"who has been unable to inspire hope in the population, since he formed a one-party centrist government"--does not have his hands free.

"Advice but Not Money"

Although the reasons given by the Communist leader concerned the need to combine all the democratic forces for the defense of the constitution, he argued that the left alone cannot perform that task effectively and that it is necessary to take into account the rightwing organizations such as the Union of the Democratic Center and the Popular Alliance. Carrillo disclosed that several meetings among these parties had been held to this end--the latest of which was not attended by the Popular Alliance for some unknown reason--at which it was decided to seek money "from those who have it, but these 'possessors' gave advice but no money."

"Pro-NATO Coup"

Spain's entry into NATO is no guarantee for Spanish democracy, but rather adds a destabilizing factor, the PCE secretary general stated once more. "One has the impression that the 23 February coup was a pro-NATO coup," he added. According to the Communist leader, the government did not know why its prime minister went to Bonn, and the Spanish head of government's statements in the FRG capital were a surprise to everybody.

PSUC

The PCE secretary general forecast, very convinced of what he was saying, that the PSUC "will soon recover its Eurocommunist stances again." To the surprise of some journalists, he said: "when I say this I say it with good reason. I met with the Catalonian comrades last Sunday, and we will continue those talks here Thursday. If my political judgment is not failing me, what I have said will happen."

CATALONIAN COMMUNISTS, PCE LEADERS HOLD MEETINGS

LD111005 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 5 May 81 p 15

[Excerpt] Following yesterday evening's meeting between the top leaders of the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] and the PCE--except for Carrillo, for medical reasons--agreement was reached in that the Catalonian Communists will accept the next PCE congress' resolutions, prominent among which is the reaffirmation of the Eurocommunist theses. The problems apparently center, among other things, on the formula for the PSUC to restore to its rules this term which was removed at its fifth congress.

Madrid, 4 May--The PSUC's participation in the 10th PCE Congress will depand on the course and contents of the meetings of the Catalonian Communists' Central Committee and national conference. At these meetings, the PSUC leaders will have to find ideological and strategic formulations which do not conflict with the Ninth PCE Congress resolutions.

The latter organization's leadership continues to regard the political line adopted by the Catalonian Communist Party as conflicting in some of its important points with the PCE's prevailing resolutions. At that party's headquarters, a second round of negotiations between PSUC and PCE delegations was held this evening--negotiations which began in Barcelona 24-25 April and aimed at finding solutions to the current differences between the two parties, as a preliminary step toward the PSUC delegates' presence at the 10th PCE National Congress. The Catalonian Communists are demanding to be present with the exact number of delegates to which they are entitled.

Committed

PSUC Secretary General Francisco Frutos stated this evening, following a 3-hour meeting with prominent PCE members, that "we commit ourselves to taking part in the PCE Congress, with full sharing of responsibility for the resolutions adopted there." PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo didn't attend the meeting because of the need to consult the doctor as a result of his fibula fracture. The PSUC delegation comprised Francisco Frutos, Rafael Ribo, Cipriano Garcia, Jose Maria Rodriguez Rovira and Jose Maria Clariana. The PCE was represented by Simon Sanchez Montero, Francisco Romero Marin and Jaime Ballesteros.

No importance was attached to Carrillo's absence, and the impression exists that the top leaders of the PCE and the PSUC have already agreed on the political need to channel the stances of the Catalonian Communists' last congress toward strictly Eurocommunist formulations. However, there is disagreement about how to correct the Fifth PSUC Congress' deviations. The PCE secretary general was in favor of a special PSUC congress, while Francisco Frutos, on the other hand, rejects this course, judging by the latter's insistence in statements made after this evening's negotiating session. It may be believed that the meetings of the PSUC Central Committee and National Conference could take the place of the special congress. He did not discount the possibility of a special congress, but it does not enter into his present plans.

In the talks held by the two delegations, the participation of and normal conditions for the presence of PSUC delegates at the PCE congress are currently being negotiated. They will meet again, possibly after the PSUC Central Committee meeting, which in all likelihood will be held 16-17 May.

Contradictions

The contradictions between the two organizations, which arose especially at the last PSUC congress, stem, according to Francisco Frutos, from the elimination of the term "Eurocommunism " in certain foreign policy formulations and from the pronouncement against nuclear energy, among other aspects. However, Frutos wished to point out that the Eurocommunist strategy was not adopted precisely at the Ninth PCE Congress. He denied that the PSUC is being pressured by the PCE, although he admitted that relations have been impaired. He stated several times during the conversation with journalists that most of the last PSUC congress' resolutions remain valid.

MADRID DEPUTY MAYOR EXPLAINS PCE RESIGNATION

LD121537 Madrid ABC in Spanish 10 May 81 p 7

[Text] Madrid--Ramon Tamames, PCE deputy and central committee member and deputy mayor of Madrid, announced on national radio yesterday morning: "I am leaving the PCE."

Asked in the Madrid Council whether the PCE is prepared to lose someone as important as Tamames, he replied: "I believe that yes, it is prepared to do so. I would even say that it is very willing to do so, with regard to certain people.

"I have informed the party secretary general of my intention to leave. I told him yesterday (Friday) by telephone and I informed him that I would announce it on Monday, waiting for the grief which we all feel because of the past few days' events to pass."

Regarding the reasons for his departure, Tamames said: "I believe that my conception of the party as a political group differs almost radically from the leadership's current policy, and I am leaving. What is more, I am leaving very calmly, because for the past several months I have been presenting my stances on a real decentralization of the party, its organization as a federal party, the pursuit of a genuine democracy, respect for the minorities and an efficient organization to monitor the peoples' aspirations and desires; and a regeneration too, so that the party's image is that of what the country regards as a regenerating party.

"Since none of this is happening or even about to happen (I presented 51 amendments to the central committee and none of the principal ones were adopted) , of course, there is no sense in my remaining there.

"Life is not circumscribed by a particular party, not by the parties as a whole. I believe that the parties must subject themselves to a thorough self-criticism. They aren't providing the expected service. I believe that it is necessary to recall Article 6 of the constitution, which states that they are social protagonists, but that they must be very democratic. I believe that they are not so democratic and that as social protagonists, they aren't playing the expected role," he added.

As for whether he will join the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], Tamames said: "I don't intend to join the PSOE. I have neither asked to join nor do I know whether they want me. I have many friends in the PSOE, ranging from Gergorio Pecesbarba to Alfonso Guerra via the entire intermediary spectrum and they always say to me: 'Our doors are open.' But I don't want to enter those doors; I have no such aim."

Asked whether his departure implies that he will relinquish his deputy mayorship of Madrid, Tamames said: "This is clear. The PCE leadership has stated clearly that whoever leaves is subject to the local elections law. And the law is categorical. What I feel is a certain sadness and I want to tell the people who voted for me that I am leaving the council not because I want to, but because the law says that I must, if the party says so. If it were up to me, I would continue to serve the people of Madrid, but I should point out that I am unable to stay.

FINLAND

AIDE REPORTS STATUS OF LIBYAN 'PEOPLE'S BUREAU'

LD120911 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 8 May 81 p 25

[Text] Finland will treat the representatives of the Libyan People's Bureau in Helsinki as diplomats, the Foreign Ministry has announced. Foreign Ministry Secretary Hannu Maentyvaara announced that the Finnish approach to those employed at the Libyan People's Bureau was modeled on that of the other Nordic countries. Finland has no problems in its relations with Libya.

"The bureau is considered to be Libya's official representation in Finland and the bureau will be included in the diplomatic calendar under the description which the Libyans themselves desire," Maentyvaara said.

The Libyans have informed the Foreign Ministry that they intend to use their diplomatic rights, that is, tax immunity and the right to courier mail, if necessary.

Maentyvaara pointed out that, if they want to, the Libyans could renounce diplomatic immunity, but that this would not change the Foreign Ministry's view of the representatives.

The people's bureau which has been set up in Helsinki consists of five Libyan representatives, who have been given diplomatic credentials by the Foreign Ministry. The bureau will begin working in full in about 2 weeks.

The Libyans themselves have announced that they will not be making use of the usual diplomatic indicators. The staff goes under the name of a people's committee. The Foreign Ministry said that the committee's first secretary, Muhammad Na'as, will be ranked with the charges d'affaires of other diplomatic missions.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES WARTIME AIR MEASURES

LD111557 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 7 May 81 pp 3, 24

[Text] Southern Finland's air defenses will be made more effective. The objective is to prevent all flights over Finland during a possible crisis between the superpower blocs. On Wednesday the Riksdag Defense Committee visited the southern Finland flying safety center in Tampere and the airbase under construction at Birkala which, according to the parliamentary Defense Committee's recommendations, will have half a squadron of defensive intercepters.

According to Defense Committee Chairman Tapani Moerttinen (National Coalition Party) Birkala should receive its first aircraft in 1984. In 1984 and 1985 the Satakunta flight will also be moved.

According to Moerttinen, no consideration has yet been given to the idea of making air defenses more effective by acquiring missiles, but technical developments are nevertheless being followed. Moerttinen considers that territorial surveillance by aircraft is best suited to Finnish conditions.

Moerttinen said that there was still no decision about what sort of aircraft Birkala would have. But the Satakunta flight will soon be acquiring new Hawk trainers.

Unofficially, experts say that there are few alternatives when it comes to purchasing half a squadron, because servicing considerations and spare part availability present certain obstacles. Draken or MIG intercepters would be the ones considered. Half a squadron normally comprises around 10 aircraft.

According to Moerttinen, the price of such planes is also uncertain. However, it is necessary that Finland acquire these aircraft to maintain its defense credibility, Moerttinen pointed out.

The transfer of the Satakunta flight from Pori also means that 150 families will have to move either to Birkala or Tampere. The Riksday Defense Committee and representative of Tampere and Birkala councils discussed the problems which the move would involve on Wednesday. During its visit the Defense Committee also discussed the use of Tampere airbase for civilian flights. The old Haermaelae airport is still in use, but will soon be closed. The Air Force does not think that transferring civilian traffic to Birkala would be desirable.

NORWAY

PAPER SEES 'POSITIVE RESULTS' FROM NATO MEETING

LD081607 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 7 May 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Useful NATO Meeting"]

[Text] The first meeting between NATO's West European allies and the new Reagan administration in the United States has had positive results--the Americans say "yes" to negotiations with the Russians before the end of the year on the Eurostrategic nuclear arms. This means that the alliance has been able to confirm its December 1979 resolution both to acquire new nuclear arms and to negotiate with the Soviet Union for a reasonable balance of such arms in Europe. A U.S. "no" to negotiations would in effect have been a cancellation of the second half of the alliance's joint decision. When we now have a round of talks, probably in November, half of the period will have gone between the 1979 resolution and the deployment of the first new Western arms in the fall of 1983--a period which the Russians so far have tirelessly used to direct new modern nuclear arms against Western Europe while at the same time saying that they are ready to negotiate.

On the Western side the problems have eased, but not solved in any way, now that the green light has been given for talks between the United States and the Soviet Union. In several Western European countries--especially West Germany, The Netherlands and Belgium--opposition to the NATO resolution is growing, despite Russian rearmament. Last weekend, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt saw how several of his oldest collaborators, including a member of the government, were removed from the party leadership in one of the West German Federal states because of their support for the NATO nuclear resolution. It cannot be taken for granted that all NATO governments will succeed in adhering to this resolution--and the greater the doubt, the smaller will be Russian interest in entering into real compromises.

This growing opposition is not primarily due to the NATO resolution itself, but to general skepticism toward the United States' new and tougher foreign policy. The whole of this conflict once again confirms that it is incredibly difficult to pursue a realistic rearmament and power balance policy in NATO if it is not accompanied by a foreign policy which presents credible openings for arms talks and detente with the East. At the meetings the United States will have the difficult double task of convincing the Russians of the earnestness behind the West's call for balance and convincing the Western Europeans of the genuineness of the U.S. desire for negotiations--and we do not know which will be the more difficult.

Nevertheless, this week's meeting in Rome has led to useful clarification, while at the same time the Western Europeans have given their support to extremely sharp warnings to the Soviet Union. The occupation of Afghanistan remains "completely unacceptable" and constructive East-West relations require the Russians to give "concrete indications" that they want to put an end to their worrying rearmament, refrain from using force or threats of force and not create or exploit crisis situations in the Third World. And an invasion of Poland would "fundamentally alter the whole of the international situation." The allies support France's proposal for a European disarmament conference and given strong support to the "truly nonaligned" states in the Third World. Everyone must contribute to the development of these countries' economies, the NATO communique said--obviously addressing the Russians, who are as modest with their aid to developing countries as they are generous with their budget.

SWEDEN

TRIBUNAL PASSES 'CAUTIOUS' JUDGMENT ON USSR

LD111011 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 6 May 81 p 5

[Bo Kage Carlson report: "Cautious Judgment Against Soviet Union"]

[Text] On Tuesday the Afghanistan tribunal declared the Soviet Union guilty of crimes against international law in connection with the invasion and occupation of Afghanistan, but judged that further investigation of the accusations of violations of human rights was necessary. The tribunal has therefore appointed a commission of investigation. Once in Afghanistan, the commission will try to find support for the accusations of torture, the use of banned weapons and the murder of prisoners of war.

The judgment states that the invasion and occupation by Soviet forces is a crime against the UN Charter and the Declaration of People's Rights which "The Peoples' Permanent Tribunal" (the organization behind the Afghanistan tribunal) has established.

As far as the violations of human rights are concerned, the tribunal states that it has collected material which can be considered the prelude to proof of gross and repeated crimes. However, the tribunal considers itself to need more complete and more detailed information before it makes a definite pronouncement on this question. Thus the tribunal chose to be as doubtful about some of the information presented as many earlier observers had been. Several of the testimonies were fairly vague and did not really stand up to the crossfire of questions from the 14-man jury.

One reason for the tribunal's relatively cautious judgment, SVENSKA DAGBLADET has been told, is concern for its continued international status. It cannot afford to be subjected to criticism for judgments based on shaky evidence. The dilemma was solved by the appointment of the commission which will work further on the mountain of information presented to the tribunal.

In reply to a question from SVENSKA DAGBLADET about the status of the tribunal and about its right to sit in judgment on others, its chairman, Francois Rigaux from Belgium, said: "We are trying to act in a vacuum in the international arena. Aggression has taken place and has been condemned by the United Nations, but without result. This has left a field open for us. "We represent, you could say, democratic opinion. And we also represent the people whose rights have been violated.

"The tribunal's international composition also guarantees that we are representative. Our jury does not only consist of Western Europeans. We also have members from North America, Latin America, Asia and Africa."

Rigaux also said that the tribunal had also had a meeting with Social Democratic Party Chairman Olaf Palme Monday. At this meeting, which had been requested by Palme, he was informed of the tribunal's work. "Palme is an internationally known figure and enjoys great respect in wide circles on international questions."

Rigaux also said that Palme's involvement in the Vietnam cause, not the least in connection with the Christmas bombings in 1973, had made the meeting especially important.

At the press conference at which the judgment was announced, Rigaux also revealed that the names of the members of the commission of investigation which will travel to Afghanistan have already been chosen. However, their names cannot be revealed until they have accepted. It will be a relatively small group of experts consisting of legal, medical and military experts and someone who knows the local languages.

If possible the commission will travel around in the areas controlled by the Soviet forces and the Karmal regime. But if the commission is not allowed entry, it will limit its investigation to the guerrilla areas. In this latter case the commission's activities must for obvious reasons remain secret, Rigauk said. The judgment which the tribunal arrived at will now be submitted to international organizations and the world's governments, including those in Moscow and Kabul. Depending on the results of the commission of investigation's work, it might be necessary to hold another session of the tribunal to study its results.

GDR FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS COMMUNIST PARTY CHAIRMAN

AU081328 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 May 81 p 2

[Text] Stockholm (ND)--In the spirit of proletarian internationalism, a cordial meeting between Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs and SED Central Committee member, and Rolf Hagel, chairman of the Workers Communist Party of Sweden, took place in Stockholm. During the talk, the workers class' special responsibility in the struggle for maintaining and securing peace and against the NATO course of an intensified arms race was stressed. Rolf Hagel mentioned that the NATO decision on deploying new U.S. medium range missiles in Western Europe, and also in Sweden, caused concern and led to a broad union of peace forces. This is expressed in the present collection of signatures for creating a nculear-free zone in northern Europe, Hagel said.

More on Fischer's Visit

AU120832 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 May 81 p 4

[Report by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND correspondent Klaus Schoen on GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer's visit to Sweden from 4 to 6 May 1981]

[Summary] Referring to Oskar Fischer's visit to Stockholm, Ola Ullsten, minister of foreign affairs of Sweden, said: "We were able to state how purposefully our two countries, although they have diverse social orders, support peaceful cooperation among all countries and measures promoting detente." The meetings of Oskar Fischer with Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin, Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten, Riksdag President Ingemund Bengtsson and Olof Palme, chairman of the Social Democratic Labor Party, demonstrated the value of constant consultations and talks at various levels and increased economic cooperation. The GDR stressed the necessity of starting negotiations on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security in order to achieve agreements on limiting and reducing armaments, in particular in the nuclear field. Both countries stressed their readiness to actively contribute to convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

DAGENS NYHETER VIEWS COLLAPSE OF RULING COALITION

LD081359 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 5 May 81 p 2

[Olof Kleberg Editorial: "Resignation at Last"]

[Text] The end is reached, nothing is achieved [rhyming play on Swedish translation of title of Shakespeare's "All's Well That Ends Well"]. The Moderates yesterday left the second nonsocialist three-party government. The more than week-long crisis led to the outcome that had been expected.

Last week the Moderate Coalition Party's leadership locked itself so firmly in its criticism of the tax agreement between the parties of the center and the Social Democrats that they did not leave themselves many escape routes. The Center Party and the Liberal Party which considered a broad majority fully necessary for the implementation of the reduction in marginal tax were not prepared to jeopardize it.

The Moderates' demands 1) to reach a written agreement on taxes with the other two government parties, and 2) that they be given answers to seven questions, did not leave much room for negotiation.

Gosta Bohman [Moderate Coalition Party leader] called this an "offer." But it is possible to accept or reject an ordinary offer without too far-reaching consequences. This offer had the character of an ultimatum. The Moderates did not give any indication of how many answers to the seven questions had to be correct for the other two government parties to pass the test. But it seemed as if they needed to get them all right. Thus the Moderates lost the game of who was going to assume the responsiblity for the fact that a nonsocialist three-party government is now splitting for the second time. They were not fired by Prime Minister Falldin but had to tender their resignations themselves.

Now comes the next step--who will now be blamed for things going like this? At his press conference yesterday evening, Gosta Bohman gave a skilful exegesis of the text. It is the Moderates who keep their word, who do not disappoint the faith placed in them, who give clear answers--and thus it is the two other government parties which represent the opposite. It is a rewarding role which Gosta Bohman is playing. And it is not as if it does not suit him. He wants to be a gentleman among politicians.

The Moderates' line would have been more credible if during the life of the three-party government they had loyally worked so that it would function confidently and unitedly. But this has not been the case. The Moderates have used their party apparatus to dissociate themselves from the views of the other parties on many questions. It has been the parties of the center which have had to be loyal.

The objective of this spring's tax negotiations was both to initiate reforms in 1982 and to create broad agreement, in part so that they would be pursued even if the Social Democrats won the election in 1982. The Moderates have not been willing to reach a compromise on the date for the reforms, and hardly even to reach an agreement with the Social Democrats. And here things could not go on.

But what have the Moderates actually achieved? They are now hoping to achieve greater influence outside the government, according to Moderate Under Secretary of State Carl Bilot. They would be able to direct a weak center government as they liked. Other Moderates are presumably dreaming of new elections and a massive victory.

But it is not certain that the Moderates will get so close to power again. The concept of nonsocialist unity has been dealt a severe blow.

NAVY ATTACKS SUSPECTED FOREIGN SUBMARINE

LD111150 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] At about 0400 this morning, a Navy helicopter dropped several detonating charges on a suspected foreign submarine off Braaviken, south of the Gustaf Dalen lighthouse. Since the light detonating charges were dropped, the Navy has made no new contact with what is suspected of being a foreign submarine. The search was initiated after a customs officer cutter saw something resembling a submarine southeast of the Gustaf Dalen lighthouse yesterday afternoon.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OUTLINES DEFENSE CUT PLANS

LD111611 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 6 May 81 p 7

[Interview with Swedish Armed Forces Commander in Chief Lennart Ljung: "Eight Military Units To Be Disbanded"]

[Text] Eight different military units will be disbanded beginning in 1985, if the commander in chief's proposals for savings go through. With the aid of rationalizations, mergers, transfers and natural wastage among personnel, the commander in chief expects to save 7 billion kronor during a 10-year period.

However, it is by no means sure that commander in chief Lennart Ljung's proposals will win the approval of the politicians. He presented his list to the Defense Ministry and the Defense Committee on Tuesday, and in the final analysis it is these bodies which will decide which units are to be disbanded.

"In making my list, I have only taken account of economic and defense consideration," Lennart Ljung said. "It is very possible that my proposals will be quashed by the politicians in the Defense Committee. The politicians take account of regional policy and employment considerations in their decisions. I cannot."

The commander in chief's savings proposals are a weighty part of the Defense Committee's proposals which are to be presented to the government this fall, to be put before the Riksdag next spring. "We have really looked at everything with a magnifying glass to find areas where savings can be made. Unit closures are last-resort measures."

The point of the savings is an attempt to transfer funds to the Armed Forces' wartime organization by reducing their peacetime organization. The proposals have also taken into consideration the fact that annual conscript intakes will be smaller in the 1990's. It is expected that there will be 6,000 fewer conscripts per year. The Armed Forces' training facilities have an overcapacity already. "We have based the proposals on two approaches. The first involves rationalizations, mergers and coordination. This will affect various bodies, headquarters staffs and so on. Here we will make savings of 3,800 men in 10 years. As far as the second part is concerned--the closures--we will eliminate 2,200 jobs in the same period."

This adds up to a total of 6,000 employees, of which 1,500 are military posts, the rest civilian. All savings will be achieved through attrition.

"The first part of our proposals has included things like transport, purchases, care of materiel, health care and so on, which can be shared by various establishments in the same garrison location. The same is true of training facilities. There could be more joint training within the antiaircraft, radar and helicopter services."

The armed services also have land and premises scattered around the country, from large installations to small plots of land. "Plus many buildings of architectural interest which some other authority must take over if we are to make savings. As far as major expenses are concerned, it is possible for us to do less flying in the Viggen. Our pilots can fly the SK60 instead. Fuel is expensive." And the money which will be saved will be used in the Armed Forces' wartime organization.

"Of course, it may seem strange to close KA 5 in Haernoesand. Combat readiness will of course suffer; mobilization will be poorer and volunteer organizations in many places will have a harder time. But we must help to offset this by acquiring more boats, for example, for Haernoesand or by expanding the mobile coastal artillery."

According to the commander in chief it has turned out to be cheaper to disband a unit than to move it. But the savings do not come immediately, but rather in the long term. "These proposals will save around 700 million kronor a year. But on the other hand we would save more if we did not have to transfer the army's technical college from Barkaby to Oestersund and the Armed Forces Research Institute to Botkyrka. "This alone will cost us 550 million kronor and is in my opinion unnecessary, but it is a political decision."

As far as personnel is concerned the proposal has also been raised to give short-term appointments to conscripted officers to improve the uneven age distribution in the Army, but this question will be subject to further discussion.

Commander in Chief Lennart Ljung proposes that military units in the following places be disbanded in order to free economic resources for the armed forces' wartime organization:

Luleaa: Boden-Luleaa surveillance army area (Sweden's smallest defense unit, with two posts).
Haernoesand: KA 5 will disappear by 1985 at the latest. All that will be left will be headquarters, Norland coastal artillery defenses.
Oerebro: I 3 will disappear by 1985 at the latest.
Tullinge: F 18 in Tullinge. The Air Force's Soedertorn school will be run down.
Nykoeping: The Army's flying school will be moved to F 6 in Karlsborg.
Linkoeping: T 1 to be run down by 1987, together with F 13 in Malmslaett.
Karlsborg: S 2 to be disbanded by 1984. The following year, K 3 in Skoevde will move into Karlsborg's old fortress. The defense forces' helicopter training will also be localized in Karlsborg.
Joenkoeping: A 6 will be run down by 1986 at the latest. The artillery officer college will be moved to Linkoeping.

Newspaper's Comment

LD081025 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 4 May 81 p 6

[Erik Liden report: "10 Regiments on Commander in Chief's 'Deathlist'"]

[Text] I 3 in Cerebro, A 6 in Joenkoeping, T 1 in Linkoeping, T 2 in Skoevde, T 4 in Haessleholm, S 2 in Karlsborg, K 1 in Stockholm, KA 5 in Haernoesand, F 18 in Tullinge and the Naval Staff College in Naesby Park will be closed by 1992.

This is the thrust of the "deathlist" of military installations which Commander in Chief Lennart Ljung will present to the government Tuesday after tough negotiations with the heads of the different service branches. The proposal is still not finalized, for the commander in chief will go through the document again with his closest defense chiefs before he goes to the defense minister Tuesday morning.

This means that at least 10 military establishments will be closed over the next 10 years. With the closures which the Riksdag has already approved, such as that of F 1 in Vaesteraas, and the personnel cuts to be made in military staffs and authorities, the commander chief expects to be able to save around 5 billion kronor between 1982 and 1992. This money will be used to create a more efficient wartime organization in the form of arms and equipment. Just over 5,000 people will disappear from defense personnel lists in the same period.

A prerequisite for the savings being real, and not just theoretical, is that the new investment in the regiments which are to absorb those disbanded must be extremely limited.

Thus the commander in chief says, for instance, that P 2 in Haessleholm can only be allowed to remain in existence if T 4 in the same town can be moved there without extra expenditure. This means that some of the tank training must be moved to P 6 in Kristianstad and P 7 in Revingehed.

In Kristianstad the commander in chief does not advocate a merger of P 6 and A 3. This would not produce any savings and the training facilities of P 6 are too small. On the other hand, there will be a partial merger in Sollefteaa between I 21 and T 3 in order to minimize T 3's need for refurbishment.

In Oerebro I 3 will disappear as a training regiment, though the regional defense headquarters there will be allowed to survive to make the necessary combat preparations. When S 2 leaves Karlsborg, K 3 from Skoevde will move into the old fortress. K 3's quarters will be taken over by T 2, whose barracks will be closed.

Training at the Air Force school at F 18 in Tullinge will be transferred to F 14 in Halmstad. But F 10 in Aengelholm, which was threatened with closure, will be reprieved. F 6 in Karlsborg will also be given a reprieve. There is no question of closure before 1992.

As things look now, K 1 will also disappear from Stockholm. It will either be disbanded or transferred to I 1 in Kungsaengen. One reason is that headquarters staff needs K 1's present accommodation. If the politicians want to keep the mounted lifeguards, stables costing 12 million kronor will be needed in Kungsaengen. Then the horses will have to be transported to and from Stockholm by truck.

Despite the Navy chief's protests, the commander in chief wants to move training at the Naval Staff College in Naesby Park to the Naval training center at Berga, south of Stockholm. Similarly, the commander in chief wants to merge all coastal artillery in Vaxholm and the Naval training centers with the Naval base in Karlskrona. He also wants to close the new dockyards in Goeteborg and all diver training on the west coast.

When KA 5 in Haernoesand is closed, certain parts of the Norrland coastal artillery will be kept there (the staff organization). When A 6 in Joenkoeping disappears, the Artillery Officer College will be transferred to A 1 in Linkoeping. The conscripts will be split between A 1 and A 3.

At the same time as the commander in chief is presenting his view of the defense forces' future pared-down peacetime organization, the Defense Committee's "death patrol" [committee working group to decide on closures] is in the final stages of its work and will present its recommendations aroudn midsummer. The commander in chief's proposals will form the basis for the closures but they will be complemented in these recommendations y considerations of local economics. The final proposals will then form part of the Defense Committee's final recommendations, which are expected around 1 November. The cuts are made possible by the fact that 5,000 fewer conscripts per year will be trained in the 1990's.

THATCHER, SCHMIDT END TALKS, HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

LD121024 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0938 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] The rift in relationships between Britain and West Germany has been healed following talks at Chequers yesterday between Mrs Thatcher and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

At a joint press conference today Mrs Thatcher spoke repeatedly of the "warm personal relationship" she had with the German leader. Herr Schmidt said the meeting had taken place in a "relaxed and friendly atmosphere."

He went on: "I am convinced that if there are problems between the United Kingdom and Germany, they can be, and will be, solved."

He said he looked forward "with confidence and expectation" to the British presidency of the EEC, which starts in June.

Herr Schmidt was asked if the two countries were friends following the bitter rows at the last European summit, but Mrs Thatcher butted in: "Yes, we are."

Herr Schmidt laughed and shrugged: "She says so."

Both leaders welcomed the arrival of the new French President Francois Mitterrand to the European political scene.

Mrs Thatcher said: "It is for France to choose her president and for us to work with France's choice."

She was looking forward to establishing with Mitterrand the warm personal relationship she had with Herr Schmidt she said.

Britain and Germany have been drawn together by their joint concern for a radical reform of the EEC budget. Germany is the largest contributor and Britian the second largest, but they could run into trouble on this issue with the new French president.

Mrs Thatcher expected "hard negotiations and bargaining." But she hoped preliminary decisions on reform would be taken by the end of the British presidency at the end of the year.

Mrs Thatcher said it was not fair for two countries--particularly Germany--to make "such very heavy contributions" when other countries had a richer income per head than Germany.

Herr Schmidt insisted there had to be a ceiling on contributions to the budget, and he warned there could be no solution in which some countries received unlimited net transfers, and others had to pay out unlimited transfers.

Mrs Thatcher also stressed that both countries were anxious to get an agreement on a common fisheries policy.

On trade with Japan, Herr Schmidt said Europe had "a legitimate right" to ask the Japanese to be more forthcoming in opening up their markets.

But he warned against any new trade war. There was nothing more dangerous these days than a drift towards protectionism.

12 MAY PAPERS COMMENT ON ELECTION OF MITTERRAND

DAILY TELEGRAPH

LD121117 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 12 May 81 p 14

[Editorial: "A New France?"]

[Text] Why the French have exchanged the comparative stability of M. Giscard d'Estaing for the uncertainties of Francois Mitterrand is a fascinating question. The new president conducted a campaign of unexceptionable blandness in order not to scare off those dissident Gaullist voters whose support he needed. On this basis, the French can have very little idea of what lies in store for them. But Mitterrand has spent 35 years in French politics (the Communists have nicknamed him Cro-Magnon man) and he has done much, said much and written much. He is not, as is being fashionably said, an enigma.

The first myth to be scotched is that of a soft, rural type who is never happier than when legging it over boundless fields. This is an ad-man's dream. Mitterrand earned a reputation for pragmatism and occasional ruthlessness under the Fourth Republic, notably as minister of the colonies, and he did not build up the modern French Socialist Party by making daisy chains. He will be nobody's fool, not even the Communists'.

His experience, however, is that the Communists form an indispensible part of the left. Of course, he would ideally prefer to govern with only Socialists. But the Socialists do not themselves make up a majority in the French National Assembly, and it seems inconceivable that they could ever do so. In any eventuality, Mitterrand must have Communist support, and those right-wingers who hope that he may turn to the centre are surely deceiving themselves. For all its bitter divisions, the French left does comprise some sort of common tradition, and in the past Mitterrand has shown no immovable ideological objections to entering alliances with the Communists. In the 1977 French municipal elections, for example, the Socialists and Communists in tandem made considerable gains at the expense of the right. A similar arrangement is foreseeable in the National Assembly elections which Mitterrand is pledged to call in June. More probably, he would prefer (again to avoid scaring middle-ground voters) to come to an arrangement with the Communists after elections.

In either event, he could not govern for long without an overall parliamentary majority, even allowing for the great powers invested in the president under the Fifth Republic. This would also apply if the united left failed to muster enough votes. Such is the hope of the Gaullists who see their hero Jacques Chirac stepping into the breach. But if the combined left does win a majority--and Sunday's result may well work the other way--then Mitterrand will find himself in the position of a Harold Wilson or a James Callaghan, only worse. He will be forced to include some Communist ministers in his government so long as they are prepared (as they will be) to row back a little on Afghanistan and Poland. They will not rule the roost, but they will try to expedite and doubtless to elaborate Mitterrand's own plans for a wealth tax, limited nationalisation, a higher basic wage and a 35-hour week. Let us, therefore, be brave and make a prediction: that in one year's time France's rate of inflation and of unemployment will be up; that her industrial production will be down.

Can Britain expect any more obvious benefits from a Mitterrand government? As far as the Common Market is concerned, the new president is said to be relatively pro-British, but this did not prevent him from criticising Giscard during the campaign for not being "plus viligant" in pursuing France's case against Britain in respect of mutton, fish and agricultural prices. Such rhetoric is electorally popular in France and will remain so.

As far as the defence of the West goes, Mitterrand's natural pro-NATO and anti-Soviet inclinations will be inevitably diluted by the inclusion of Communists in his government, and perhaps disastrously so. Such will be the likely pattern of his whole regime, and though Mitterrand will hedge the Communists here and block them there, France seems bound for unavoidable decline so long as he remains her president.

MORNING STAR

LD121115 London MORNING STAR in English 12 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Unity Is the Way"]

[Text] The light of capital from France is confirmation clear that the political map of Europe has changed dramatically.

The reactionary run of power, lasting from the day when in 1958 Charles de Gaulle climbed on the general's backs to seize power in a coup, has finally been broken.

Things will never be quite the same again in the "France of 200 families"--the giant monopolists who for so long have held that country in their grip--nor in the creation of European big capital, the Common Market. That's for sure.

Mitterrand's victory creates an opening toward the possibility of real, lasting fundamental change. His success has unleashed forces for change and unity which many doubted were present--especially those who had the misfortune to know France's working-class movement only from the reports in the Fleet Street press.

Just how cynical much of that coverage has been was well illustrated by a sentence in a leader comment in yesterday's DAILY EXPRESS: "Now that the campaign is over the electioneering slogans about a President Mitterrand depending on Communist support can also be finally dispensed with." Like others it offered the "hope" that Mitterrand would show himself to be "moderate."

Already the manoeuvring and scheming has started in the salons of Paris--aiming to surround Mitterrand with personalities to the liking of the monopolists, to force his hand by a speculative rush in the stock exchange, and to weaken his determination to press ahead with his election manifesto.

Within France and abroad there is a fear that Mitterrand's breakthrough in France might be emulated here in Britain--with a Labour Party consolidating its policy positions and roots at a time of reactionary government this surely is well in the cards.

Jacques Chirac, the other candidate of the right alongside Giscard, indicated yesterday that he wanted to see his supporters and Giscard's go into the coming assembly elections on a unified platform.

Against a united right, determined to do all it can to frustrate any turning to the left, the left must develop its unity. The extent to which that is achieved around clear left alternative policies will be the extent to which this week's victory fulfils its promise.

NORTHERN IRELAND SECRETARY REAFFIRMS ULSTER POLICY

LD081237 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 8 May 81 p 32

[James Wightman report: "We Will Not Bow to Blackmail, Atkins Tells IRA"]

[Text] After the funeral of Robert Sands and in face of similar fasts by other IRA prisoners, Mr Atkins, Northern Ireland secretary, declared last night that the government would not give in to the latest demands for political status.

"The government's position is perfectly clear," he said in a statement. "We are not prepared to concede the principle of political status for which Robert Sands was ordered to die, nor are we prepared to do so to prevent others taking the same course."

Sands had taken his own life "either by his own decision, or on the instructions of those who felt it was useful to their cause that he should die." He added: "Whatever the reason, it was a tragedy that he should die. Whatever the reason, it was a tragedy that he should have added his name to the list of those who have died in Northern Ireland as victims of a campaign which can contribute nothing to the resolution of the historic and deep-seated problems in this province."

Mr Atkins, who reported to the cabinet yesterday on the Ulster security situation, then drew a contrast between Sands's death and the killing of Constable Philip Ellism, 33, who was murdered in Belfast on Wednesday and whose funeral, the secretary of state said, "deserves no less publicity."

"The dead constable differs from the dead Mr Sands in that his death was not of his choosing," said Mr Atkins.

"The two bereaved families can surely not be the only two who realise that there can be no worthwhile dividend from terrorism."

He added; "I regret very much the death of any person, whether policeman, soldier or citizen going about his daily business who is murdered by those who claim to be acting in pursuit of a political objective. All of us know that the claim of political justification is bogus."

"We have established one of the most humane and liberal prison regimes in the Western world," he stated. "The government has taken serious account of the findings of the European Commission on human rights. And we will continue to do so."

Although concerned with the well-being of all prisoners, the government was not prepared "to give in to blackmail in the form of a hunger strike or of any other form of pressure."

HEALEY, GILMOUR DEBATE UK, U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD081241 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 8 May 81 p 12

[Peter Pryke report: "Innocents Massacred With American Aid, Healey Claims"]

[Excerpts] The American Government's military aid to El Salvador was being used only to massacre innocents and should cease forthwith, Mr Healey, shadow foreign secretary, said in the Commons last night.

Calling on British foreign ministers to bring pressure on Washington to get military aid stopped, he said: "They must put an end to the training of terrorists in death squads in Florida. "There is absolutely no excuse for a government which accuses the Soviet Union of encouraging international terrorism to allow that to happen on American soil."

Mr Healey urged Sir Ian Gilmour, lord privy seal, to ask the United States to "cease the bullying of Nicaragua."

There was a worrying and unresolved conflict in Washington between the Conservative ideologues and the Conservative pragmatists.

If the ideologues were to win it would result in increased instability in the Third World, and would present great dangers to world peace and the unity of the Western alliance.

In an attack on the prime minister's style of diplomacy, as displayed in her recent visit to Washington and Asia, Mr Healey said it was "half John Wayne, half calamity Jane--blazing away at targets of the most vulgar political opportunism."

"I am glad to say she shot herself in the foot over the rapid deployment force by appearing to offer support which it would be impossible for us to provide, and by scaring the Gulf out of its wits."

He accused Mrs Thatcher of having reduced British relations with India to their lowest-ever level, and of having prevented the recent European summit debating important issues such as Poland, detente and disarmament.

A call for a definitive statement on Labour policy on defence was made by Sir Ian, who dwelt on the confusion caused by Mr Foot's unilaterialism; the declaration by Terry Duffy the engineers' leader that unilateralism was "a never never land" policy, the call of the Labour Party conference to lower spending on defence, and the view of Mor Shore that the present level of expenditure was reasonable given the threat.

In a brief reply, Mr Healey said that Europe had enjoyed 32 years of uninterrupted peace based on the existence of NATO. This view was overwhelmingly supported by the Labour Party. Supporting the NATO strategy of deterrence, he said: "We must accept that the political tensions in Europe since 1945 have been such as in any previous period of world history would have led to war."

Sir Ian, opening a debate on foreign affairs, said he did not think that the United States had the remotest intention of intervening militarily in El Salvador. Recent reports had indicated that the elections were being planned there next year.

The presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan was the major obstacle to East-West contact and co-operation. In the meantime Britain was prepared to keep open channels of communication to prevent misunderstanding. But the primary cause of the present strain was the failure of the Soviet Union and its friends to act with restraint in the international arena, and create a climate for genuine arms control and disarmament.

The prime minister's visit to the Gulf had been a great success.

Sir Ian said if progress was to be made on the Middle East Israelis must move from their entrenched positions.

Mr Toby Jessel intervening, asked if it was realistic to expect the Israelis to give up strategic land to people who were sworn to destroy them.

Sir Ian replied: "I also question whether it is realistic for Israel indefinitely to keep land which by any stretch of the imagination does not belong to them."

Mr Andrew Faulds calling for the involvement in the discussions of "Chairman 'Arafat, a responsible and moderate leader of the Palestinians," asked if the importance of this could be impressed on "that implistic cretin, the President of the United States."

Sir Ian replied that that sort of language applied to the head of state of our major ally was neither accurate nor helpful.

Dr David Owen, parliamentary leader of the Social Democrats and former Labour foreign secretary, challenged Mr Healey and demanded to know the Labour Party's policies. "Is the Labour Party going to stick to the defence strategy of NATO and its commitments to the European Community, because these are central issues which affect the livelihood of every single person in this country," he said. "For the opposition to be drifting by default into a position of outright opposition to the European Community is not good enough."

ISRAELI SENTENCED TO 2 YEARS IMPRISONMENT

NC120817 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 12 May 81 p 1

[Text] Moshe Antoine Bavli, an Israeli of French origin, aged 41, who was arrested in connection with the bomb explosion which nearly killed a Syrian journalist at Limassol on the night of January 3rd last, was charged before the assize court at Limassol today.

The police withdrew the first two charges of conspiring to kill Hani al-Hindi and for attempted murder against him, and the accused pleaded guilty to the other five counts, for which he was sentenced to two years imprisonment starting from the date of his arrest on January 2nd last.

The charges on which Bavli pleaded guilty were: Conspiring with other persons to keep watch on al-Hindi by unlawful means, circulating with a false document (Canadian passport) with intent to deceive the authorities, driving with a forged international driving licence--each entailing a sentence of two years--illegal entry into Cyprus without a passport (3 months), and use of a wireless set without a permit from the Council of Ministers (6 months)--all to run concurrently.

Bavli was arrested by the Limassol police for suspicious loitering on January 2nd, the day before a bomb explosion in the car of Syrian journalist and publisher Hani al-Hindi, residing at Limassol for the last two years, seriously injured him. Al-Hindi was rushed to the Limassol hospital, where he had his left arm amputated, and later was flown to Beirut.

The accused had since been held in custody with successive renewals of remand orders, until the completion of police investigations, during which over one thousand statements were taken from people in and outside Cyprus.

SPOKESMAN DENIES ROLANDHIS, TURKMEN TO MEET

NC120754 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 12 May 81 p 1

[Text] The government spokesman, who was answering a question in connection with press reports that Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandhis will meet tomorrow [as received] with his Turkish counterpart, Mr Turkmen, stated that "the government does not have such a meeting in mind."

ATTORNEY GENERAL DEPARTS FOR LONDON TALKS

NC111808 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Mr Tornaritis, the republic's attorney general, left for London this afternoon for talks at the British Foreign Office on the question of the compensation that the British Government owes the Cyprus Government for its bases in Cyprus. The talks will open tomorrow and continue until Friday.

From London, Mr Tornaritis will go to Syracuse, Sicily, to participate in the international seminar on the draft of the international penal code and the draft on the establishment of an international criminal court.

PAPER SAYS U.S., NATO, TURKS PREFER KLIRIDHIS

NC091146 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 9 May 81 p 1

[Text] The Turks (and of course the Turkish Cypriots) as well as the United States and NATO want, after the 24 May elections, to move the Cyprus Government toward the Democratic Rally [DISI] of Kliridhis, in whom they place "unlimited confidence and who they consider is capable of political maneuvering."

This is stressed in the latest issue of the Athens magazine POLITIKA THEMATA in an analysis of the situation before the Cypriot parliamentary elections.

At the same time, however, it points out:

The Turks, Turkish Cypriots, Americans and NATO, in describing Kiprianou, say that he is a "stiff negotiator who does not move from his initial position and considers the basic points of his policy for a settlement of the Cyprus issue as not negotiable."

In its analysis, among other things, POLITIKA THEMATA says: "The Turkish Cypriots want and expect the DISI's Glavkos Kliridhis to be the winner in the elections. He has concentrated all the forces of the rightwing in his ranks and, for years now, has openly declared that he opposes President Kiprianou's policies.

For months now Western journalists following Kliridhis have said that he has mobilized in his party's ranks all rightwing elements, including EOKA-B.

The Turkish Cypriots particularly believe and publicly declare that if Kliridhis wins the elections, the negotiations between the two communities will advance because, as far as the Greek Cypriots are concerned, "only Kliridhis can negotiate and reach an agreement with us."

The magazine then notes the recently expressed NATO view that in order to ensure Cyprus' strategic position, it is better for the Turkish troops to occupy 40 percent of Cyprus rather than "solve the Cyprus problem."

POLITIKA THEMATA stresses that in pointing out such a "practical" view "on the security of Cyprus" as a military mainstay in the Middle East, it is not at all difficult to explain why the Turkish Cypriots refuse every territorial concession and insist on being intransigent.

Under these conditions, it is not an accident that the Turkish Cypriots and Americans want Kliridhis to win the 24 May elections. Kliridhis would "negotiate better than Kiprianou for a 'solution' of the Cyprus issue"!!!

Secret Meetings Alleged

NC130712 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 13 May 81 p 2

[Text] According to evidence obtained by SIMERINI chief editor Alekos Konstandinidhis which he is not publishing, however, chairman of the Rally Party Glavkos Kliridhis, who also heads the party ticket, is an honorary member of Denktas' National Salvation Party and receives instructions from that party's leadership.

According to the same evidence, Glavkos Kliridhis was put at the head of the Rally Party ticket following backstage activities by the National Salvation Party leadership.

Furthermore, the evidence reveals that a secret protocol exists between the Rally Party and the National Salvation Party on the basis of which Kliridhis was put at the head of the Rally Party.

The evidence also reveals that even now Kliridhis still receives instructions from the National Salvation Party leadership which considers him to be an instrumental member of the party. Specifically, on the basis of Konstantinidhis' evidence, Kliridhis has frequent secret contacts with leading cadres of the National Salvation Party and more specifically with the chairman of the party, Denktas and also with Cagatay.

ROLANDHIS DISCUSSES INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS ISSUE

NC122010 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 12 May 81

[From the "Echo of Events" program: Interview with Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis by Kostas Serezis of Greek Radio and Television in Athens; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Minister, many hopes have been pinned on the inter-Cypriot talks. Would you tell us where the talks stand today?

[Answer] Mr Serezis, allow me to go back a little so I can better brief our viewers. As is known, the Turkish invasion of Cyprus was in 1974. This action was condemned in many international forums. As a result of the invasion, about 40 percent of Cyprus was occupied, one-third of the Cypriot population became refugees and thousands of people were killed. Since then, the UN secretary general has exerted many efforts toward an rapprochment between the two communities, so that we may proceed toward some progress or solution of the Cyprus problem. But there had not been any results fot the past 6 years. Finally, last summer--in August, specifically--a formula was reached following 12 months of efforts by Dr Waldheim. The formula was accepted by both sides and we opened the dialogue last September. At the beginning, the atmosphere was cordial--I should say that it continues to be cordial--and there was a positive spirit in the entire process of the dialogue and we have emphasized this fact with sincerity. Therefore, I believe that, with the same sincerity, we should also emphasize now that unfortunately, 7 to 8 months after the dialogue opened, there has not been any substantive progress in the intercommunal talks. In other words, I cannot say that we have really made progress in questions of substance--something which evokes pessimism about the whole procedure.

[Question] What do you think is the reason?

[Answer] I tell you, for the Cyprus problem to be solved, there should be the political will in Ankara to solve it. The victim cannot solve a problem created by an invasion, it is the perpetrator, it is the invader who should solve it. Consequently, if Turkey does not make the political decision to solve this problem, I believe we will neither see progress nor a solution.

[Question] Are all indications convincing that Turkey has not yet made such a decision?

[Answer] I tell you, it is said that because of the forthcoming elections in the Turkish Cypriot community--these elections are allegedly being held because we do not recognize them, they are illegal as far as we are concerned.

[Question] Chronologically, when are they scheduled?

[Answer] They will be held at end of June, on 28 June. So, it is said that because of these elections, Mr Denktas is hesitant to submit proposals on Cyprus. Consequently, we have to wait until summer to see his proposals, his actual proposals, on the Cyprus problem. Of course, I should tell you that we have also heard the same things in the past, because in our area elections are held some times in Cyprus, Turkey, Greece and sometimes there are other problems. Thus, any progress in the Cyprus issue is continuously postponed in expectation of some development.

[Question] Are you implying that elections in any of these countries is being used as a pretext not to submit proposals?

[Answer] At least it was used in the past. For this reason we should be reserved. I would not like to say that we completely reject this position, but our past experience has been so bitter that we should be careful. We shall wait until summer to see if there are any proposals or progress. I should tell you that these three summer months will be critical because later, in October, there will be the commonwealth summit in Australia and then there will be the UN General Assembly. These are international conferences of great importance and, of course, Cyprus and its government will have to take the decision--if no progress in the Cyprus issue is made by then--whether to take the issue to the United Nations in 1981 or follow the same procedure followed in 1980 and postpone the appeal in light of the dialogue. I believe that, if the dialogue proves sterile until September, the government will have to examine the entire matter from the beginning.

[Question] Considering the entire matter from the beginning, in the event the dialogue turns out to be sterile, will this then mean that the dialogue will be interrupted?

[Answer] At least its credibility will be severely curtailed. The dialogue is a procedure that until then will have been tested, for about 12 months, and if it does not bear fruit, it is natural that its credibility will be diminished to a great extent. As we know, as the international community stands today, it is from the dialogue that we expect the practical solution of the Cyprus problem. By saying this, I would not like to downgrade the value of the UN resolutions or the value of internationalization, because we should know that today we are a state, we are a government, because we are recognized by the international community. It is because of this that today I am here with you as the foreign minister of an independent country, and we cannot risk this international status. I must also tell you that even at this time--when we must be careful at international forums in order to give the dialogue the opportunity to advance--we have not abandoned our international contacts. Because, alas, if we abandon these contacts, we will end up having two administrations in Cyprus--our administration and that of Mr Denktas--and finally Cyprus will be partitioned in this manner; namely, what the Turkish Cypriots are probably seeking--partition--will be achieved through the lack of internationalization.

[Question] Mr Minister, a great deal has been said about the role the European Community could play toward a solution of the Cyprus issue. What is your opinion?

[Answer] There is no doubt that both the community and the countries comprising it, as well as certain other Western countries, have levers--both economic and political--in Ankara that they could use to help toward asolution of or progress in the Cyprus problem. Of course, whatever is done it should remain within the UN framework. We cannot risk any position that would deinternationalize the Cyprus problem for the reasons I have already stated.

[Interviewer interrupts] And downgrade the...yes?

[Rolandhis continues] It would be terribly risky for Cyprus. If we do this, the end result may be partition. Consequently, while the issue remains internationalized and while the UN secretry general is the person entrusted with the task of solving the Cyprus problem, we accept help from various countries which could contribute toward progress in the solution of the Cyprus problem. I also believe that many of the really powerful West European countries, as well as the United States, could contribute in this direction by exercising their influence on Ankara.

[Question] You are in Athens en route to various parts of the world. Please tell us about your contacts and what will be the benefits, if there are going to be any, for the Cyprus cause and its promotion.

[Answer] This is part of our campaign to be in contact with governments. From here, I will go to Berne on an official visit to Switzerland, then I will go to Strasbourg.

[Question] Before going to Strasbourg, if I am not mistaken, at the same time you will be in Switzerland, Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen will also be there.

[Answer] Yes, I have been informed that on 12 May Mr Turkmen will also be there. That will be the second day of my official visit to Berne. In any case, no meeting between myself and the Turkish foreign minister has been arranged. As you probably know, Turkey does not recognize us as a state and, consequently, does not agree to such meetings.

[Interviewer interrupts] Nevertheless, it is the only country.

[Rolandhis continues] It is the only country out of the 150 UN member countries. Mr Turkmen will also be in Strasbourg, where I will go later, for the Council of Europe meetings. Of course, he should go there in his capacity as the foreign minister of a member of the Council of Europe. I will then go to Hungary on an official visit, and finally I will visit the United States, where I will meet with both Mr Haig and Mr Waldheim. I also believe that these meetings will be very important, particularly in view of some expected--at least, as it is rumored--developments this summer.

[Question] Some developments regarding Turkish intentions for progress in the inter-communal dialogue?

[Answer] Exactly, yes. I am saying this, of course, in conjunction with all that I have already said--that all these countries could, if they so desired, play some role in the Cyprus problem.

[Question] Will your meeting with the U.S. secretary of state be a formality or will substantive matters be discussed?

[Answer] The meeting will be substantive, and I would like the Americans to understand it in this context. It will be my first contact with the new U.S. secretary of state. Consequently, we will discuss the Cyprus problem in depth, we will see what are the U.S. Government's positions and I will explain our positions to Mr Haig. I would like to hope that this meeting will result in some influence, or pressure on Turkey for progress in the Cyprus problem.

[Question] Mr Minister, recently your Greek counterpart--you are also Greek--Foreign Minister Mitsotakis made certain statements on the Cyprus issue expressing optimism. How do you view these statements?

[Answer] Mr Mitsotakis also said in the past that he considers the Cyprus issue as the first national issue of Hellenism. Virtually, we the Cypriots depend on Hellenism, on its strength. We believe that today Hellenism is a solid entity that could constitute the substructure of our struggle. Mr Mitsotakis, as the Greek foreign minister, really considers the Cyprus problem the first national issue both of Greece and Hellenism. For this, I appreciate very much the stand he has adopted. At the same time, Mr Mitsotakis also has the same information concerning the developments expected next summer which, as I have said, I do not know whether they will occur or not, I prefer to wait and see what happens in the summer. It is within the framework of this information that Mr Mitsotakis has mentioned all this you have said.

DENKTAS CRITICIZES KIPRIANOU REMARKS ON BORDERS

TA121247 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] President Denktas has described Greek Cypriot leader Mr Kiprianou's idea of justice and morality as peculiar. He was commenting on a statement by Mr Kiprianou that the Greek Cypriots denied the existence of borders in Cyprus. President Denktas said that Mr Kiprianou's declarations were of no use because boundaries existed and were as much a reality as Mr Kiprianou's past record. President Denktas said: In federations, boundaries exist and crossing over these boundaries or settling in different provinces or states is tackled by different federations in different ways. Here in Cyprus the security requirements of the Turkish Cypriots enforce on us different considerations in finding a proper formula to this particular problem. President Denktas stressed that denying boundaries as partitionist was nonsense. He said that without boundaries the Turkish Cypriot community would again be subject to threats of enosis.

On Mr Kiprianou's laying down what was called the basic principles which should be safeguarded in a federal state, President Denktas said that Mr Kiprianou was forgetting that Cyprus was not yet a federal state but the merely split parts of a partnership state in which the Greek Cypriot side has been trying to Hellenize Cyprus by destroying the Turkish Cypriot community and ignoring their inalienable rights. He stressed that Mr Kiprianou also ignored the fact that what led to this deep division was the inhuman, unlawful treatment accorded to the Turkish Cypriot community from 1963 to 1974. President Denktas recalled that according to Mr Kiprianou, the 1963-1974 period was a happy and prosperous period while the Greek Cypriot administration was literally mowing down the Turkish Cypriots in the name of enosis.

The president said: Apparently, it was this kind of grotesque justice and morality which made the Greeks kick the Turkish Cypriots out of the government and the budget. And it was this kind of Greek Cypriot justice and morality which made them throw the constitution of Cyprus into the trash can and run the island by rule of thumb.

President Denktas concluded by saying that with this record, in which Mr Kiprianou had taken an active part, Mr Kiprianou was the last person on earth to speak of justice and morality.

BAYRAK RADIO REPORTS AMBASSADOR STONE'S REMARKS

TA121206 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] The U.S. ambassador to Lefkosa [Nicosia], Stone, has expressed the belief that Cyprus has a bright future. Ambassador Stone who will soon leave the island because he has completed his term of office here also expressed the hope that the problems of the island would soon be solved with the good will to be displayed by the two sides.

Pointing out that the Cyprus problem has a negative effect on the relations between Turkey and Greece, two NATO members, Stone stressed that the U.S. administration has always shown interest in the solution of the Cyprus problem.

EDEK, ALGERIANS RELEASE COMMUNIQUE ON TALKS

NC081057 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] The joint communique on talks in Nicosia between Algerian National Liberation Front and EDEK leaders, among other things, says that the two delegations maintain that the Cyprus solution must be based in the implementation of the UN resolutions and the respect of Cyprus' national sovereignty and nonalignment. The communique adds: The two delegations support every initiative to boost the issue of determing the fate of missing persons, the removal of all foreign troops and the dissolution of foreign bases.

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT BANK LOAN--It was announced today that a $15 million loan to the Cyprus Development Bank was signed in London under the republic's guarantee. The purpose of the loan, which has been granted by a consortium of foreign banks, is to finance various development projects. [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 21 Apr 81 NC]

HEAD OF STATE GENERAL EVREN CONGRATULATES MITTERRAND

TA121057 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has sent a congratulatory message to Francois Mitterrand on his election as French president. In his message, Evren said: On the occasion of your being elected president, I extend to you and the French people my sincere wishes of success. I am convinced that during your term as president, the relations between Turkey and France will take a new leap in accordance with the existing traditional ties of friendship between our countries and our nations.

EVREN COMMENTS ON TORTURE, POLITICAL PARTIES

NC121114 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 7 May 81 p 9

[Blent Zarif report from Bonn]

[Text] In its "Tages Themen" program the other night, German television, Program I, showed Head of State Gen Kenan Evren, in mufti, who pointed out that good friendships manifest themselves in times of need. He added that "Turks fully appreciate the aid extended to them."

Responding to questions from the program host, Gen Kenan Evren said that the lies about torture in Turkey were being fabricated in the West. He also said that this kind of propaganda was tendentiously created and deliberately exaggerated by Turkey's enemies. Gen Evren continued: "Political parties in Turkey have not been abolished; only their duties have been temporarily suspended. When the election day is fixed, they will resume their duties. The 12 September operation in Turkey was imperative. Had someone else been at the head of the Turkish Armed Forces, he would have acted precisely in the same way. He also would not have allowed Ataturk's principles to be trodden underfoot.

"Although rarely, there are still occasional acts by the security forces against the laws of the country. But as soon as this is found out, action is taken against those who abuse their duties and responsibilities. Before long, you will see that our courts will give these people the punishment they deserve."

GREEK FISHING BOAT SEIZED FOR UNAUTHORIZED ENTRY

TA121618 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 12 May (AA)--A Greek fishing boat was seized by Turkish patrol boats Sunday, 10 May, for entering Turkish territorial waters without authorization off the southern shores of Thrace. The crew of four are being detained pending an investigation.

Foreign Ministry sources in Ankara said they received a request from the Greek ambassador for the release of the boat and the crew, which might have taken a shortcut on its way from Dedeagac (Alexandroupolis) to the island [of Mitilin]. The crew might have to appear before a local court before they can be released, sources said.

Crew Detained

NC122150 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2000 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] The Turkish police announced today that four Greek fishermen who are being detained by Turkish harbor police under the allegation that they entered Turkish territorial waters will stand trial at the court of (?Mitilin) island. The Turkish court has ordered the fishermen's release from police detention but banned their leaving the island, to which they were taken by the Turkish harbor police.

WORKERS EXPELLED FROM LIBYA ARRIVE IN ISTANBUL

TA121615 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Istanbul, 12 May (AA)--Two hundred workers expelled from Libya on the grounds that they had gone on strike claimed the Turkish contractor with whom they were at odds owed them the equivalent of 40 million TL. The Turkish contracting firm "Etrak" had failed to pay them for overtime on Bairams [Muslim festivals] and the indemnity for working under desert conditions as it had promised, the spokesman for the group of workers, who returned to Turkey by air Tuesday, said. Their appeal to Libyan authorities had been to no avail, and that was why they had gone on strike, he added.

The strike had resulted with the death of two Turkish workers on 15 April, they said, and finally their expulsion by Libyan authorities. They intended to appeal to Turkish authorities to obtain the funds due to them the spokesman added.

COMMANDER REPORTS ANTITERRORIST ACTIONS FOR MONTH

TA121616 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Erzurum, 12 May (AA)--The martial law commander of Erzurum, Agri, Kars and Artvin provinces announced a total of 178 right-and left-wing terrorists and separatists were captured in his region in operations held between 11 April and 11 May. One hundred and one of these terrorists were extreme leftists, 16 were rightists and 29 were separatists, the commander said. Some 1,311 infantry rifles, 5,357 guns, 2,318 shotguns and 429 dynamite sticks were captured in the same operations. Thirty-one of the terrorists were students, 27 teachers, 6 workers and 6 housewives, the commander's statement announced.

Leftist Militants Captured

TA130833 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Sixty-six militants of an illegal extreme leftist organization that murdered many citizens in acts of terror committed especially in the Aegean region have been captured in Izmir. With the capture of these 66 militants, the number of captured militants belonging to this organization has reached 1,398--of whom 5 are dead.

According to a statement issued by the press and public relations office of the Aegean Army and Martial Law Command, since 1977 the militants martyred 13 policemen, killed 45 citizens and a member of their own organization in operations conducted in Izmir, Usak, Denizli, Balikesir, Manisa, Aydin and Ankara. They also wounded 67 persons, 19 of them security officials. The Aegean Region Central Committee chairman and members of the organization are among the 66 captured in operations conducted in the last month. Of those captured, 22 are university students, 17 high school students, 2 unemployed, 3 workers, one civil servant, one a teacher and another the director of a student dormitory.

Various types of weapons and goods stolen in robberies committed by the organization were found in searches conducted in the militants' hideouts. Security forces officials said that Halil Saglam, Kemal Kackar, Selim Martin, Ayit Eray, Kemal Ciftci, Fatma Isik, Tugrul Tekin, Halil Ahlat, Oktay Subay, Musa Erdal, Aynur Sunar, Fatma Gulaktan, Turhan Ozcelik and Adnan Akkaya who are responsible for the various committees of the organization are being sought.

INTERIOR MINISTRY CLARIFIES DUAL NATIONALITY LAW

TA121650 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1605 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 12 May (AA)--Recent amendments to the law on Turkish nationality allow Turkish citizens to have dual nationality, the Interior Ministry announced in clarifying some points related to the law.

According to the new Turkish nationality law, any child born to a Turkish father or mother has the right to be a Turkish citizen at birth.

Another important amendment in the Turkish nationality law is the right accorded to the citizen without losing his or her own Turkish nationality. Any Turkish citizen who seeks another citizenship without losing his own Turkish nationality should apply to the Interior Ministry. The Interior Ministry will grant permission to the person seeking dual nationality, provided that he is major and sound of mind. In order to gain this permission, one must have completed his military service and should be able to provide documents to prove that he is eligible for another country's nationality. Those who want to preserve their Turkish nationality should inform the Interior Ministry within three years after receiving the permission mentioned above.

Those who have dual nationality must fulfill their duties as Turkish citizens. Otherwise, they risk loss of their Turkish nationality.

VOTCP: DEMIREL, JP SHOULD BE 'BROUGHT TO JUSTICE'

TA1211126 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 12 May 81

[Commentary: "Demirel and the Reactionary JP Administration Should Be Brought to Justice; All the Accomplices of the Fascist NAP Within the State, Army and People Should Be Exposed"]

[Excerpts] The prosecutor's indictment in the fascist NAP case, which was prepared on the basis of documents, reveals that this party is a fascist party, that it has adopted the fascist ideology, that NAP leaders--primarily Turkes--issued direct orders to commit political murders and mass massacres and that the fascist NAP attempted through plans for a coup to seize the state in an atmosphere of confusion. Although the links of this fascist party with the CIA, with imperialist intelligence organizations and with counterguerrilla elements are still being kept quiet, the fact that this fascist party and its administrators played the main role in turning the country into a blood bath clearly has been exposed.

The following is now a very burning issue: Who nurtured and supported this fascist party, included it in governments and helped it penetrate into the state mechanism, the army and the police? Who made Turkes a deputy prime minister and brought him to the head of the National Intelligence Organization [NIT]. The answers to these questions are evident. Demirel and the reactionary JP administrations are the chief accomplices of the fascist NAP and Turkes. All the connections of the fascist NAP with the JP administrations should be exposed and the latter should be brought to justice. The names of the capitalists who raised money for the likes of Turkes should be made public. The rich persons and the landowners who organized the fascist NAP in central Anatolia, in eastern and southeastern Anatolia and in the various provinces and districts of the country should be exposed one after another and they should be brought to justice.

The fact that the bloody nature of this fascist party was exposed in the indictment, which is based on evidence and confessions in the NAP case, has again confirmed the statements and warnings issued so far by all the antifascist forces in our country and especially by the Turkish Communist Party. It was once again clearly revealed that the fact that our people, all the progressive and patriotic forces and hundreds of thousands of persons shouted "the fascist NAP and its organizations should be closed down" and "murderer Turkes and the NAP leaders should be brought to justice" and held massive demonstrations against political murders and massacres was extremely justified.

Demirel--the accomplice of the fascist NAP--and the reactionary JP administrators should be brought to justice. The extensions of the fascist NAP within the army, policy and state mechanism should be exposed. All patriots and democratic forces: Cooperate against reactionary provocations and the operations to save the fascist NAP leaders!

TCP GREETS ROMANIAN PARTY ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

TA090843 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 9 May 81

[Message by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen to the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee on the latter's 60th anniversary; dated 8 May--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee sincerely congratulates the 60th foundation anniversary of the brotherly Romanian Communist Party [RCP]. The RCP was established with the traditions of the 100-year national liberation war, the harsh struggles of the Romanian working class and the effect of the Great October Revolution which started a new era. The RCP was in the foremost ranks of the class struggle. It guided the action of the national front against Hitler's aggressors and against the Antonescu dictatorship. It played a decisive role in the antifascist rebellion of 23 August 1944. Since then, it has been guiding the construction of a multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania and the struggle for the constant raising of the people's standard of living and for the increase of the country's economic potential.

The TCP is waging a struggle, under harsh conditions, to weave the single front of all the national democratic forces against imperialist impositions, against the country's dependence on NATO, against the monopolies' merciless exploitation, against the junta's oppression of all the progressive forces, for national independence and democracy, for the workers' rights.

The TCP supports the development of the Turkish-Romanian relations in many aspects. The TCP and the RCP are attached to each other with brotherly and internationalist ties.

I hope that the 60th foundation anniversary of the RCP will be a year of new victories in the path of peace and socialism. Please accept our communist greetings.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen, 8 May 1981

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO ANKARA--Head of State Gen Kenan Evren today received separately the Egyptian, Yugoslav and Bangladesh ambassadors to Ankara. Egyptian Ambassador Wafa Hijazi, Yugoslav Ambassador Redzep Dziha and Bangladesh Ambassador Choudhury Mansur Murshed presented their credentials. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 May 81 TA]

CULTURE MINISTER TO LUXEMBOURG--Culture Minister Cihat Baban left for Luxembourg today to attend the European countries' third culture ministers' meeting. The meeting will begin on 5 May. It is being held to strengthen the cultural ties among European countries and to hold an exchange of views on the issue. It will last 3 days. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1200 GMT 3 May 81 TA]

NEW LABOR CONTRACTS--The High Arbitration Council, a constitutional institution created by law to conclude all pending labour contracts, has completed its work on a collective agreement involving 42,000 tea workers. A Council spokesman said the new agreement, covering workers employed in 54 separate work places, was drafted along the wage guidelines previously adopted by the Council. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 2 May 81 TA]

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THORN HAS RESERVATIONS ON MITTERRAND'S ELECTION

LD121600 Hamburg DPA in German 1337 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Saarbrucken (DPA)--President of the EEC Commission Gaston Thorn has expressed an unusually critical attitude toward the French presidential election. In an interview for tomorrow's SAARBRUCKER ZEITUNG Thorn said of Francois Mitterrand's election:

"We know that Mr Mitterrand was elected with communist votes. We also know that the PCF, at least at leadership level, will not be one to express the most constructive and classical European ideas. Thus we are all faced with the question: How will Mitterrand govern or be allowed to govern between a potential Communist Party brake on the one hand and on the other the RPR, that is, to say, the Chirac group which, as we know, is now also announcing various reservations? It will not be easy."

The fact that Mitterrand has now moved to the top position in France--a man who has been out of government affairs for 24 years--creates problems, Thorn said, "both human, at party level and also at national political level." Thorn added: "We in Europe thus ask ourselves whether this will not require a long followup period. We are very serious about this." An edited version of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

COMMISSIONER CHEYSSON: FRANCE BOUND BY AGREEMENTS

LD131135 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 May 81 p 11

[Text] "The PS is approaching change at the head of the republic in the knowledge that it is bound by the international agreements signed by France, be it the Atlantic alliance, the EEC or other agreements," European Commissioner for Development Problems Claude Cheysson stated in Brussels. Mr Cheysson, who supported Mr Mitterrand's candidacy, added that "the desire for change which has been demonstrated in France does not mean ignorance of the pledges which bind this country--pledges on the basis of which Mr Francois Mitterrand's team will work."

He nonetheless stated that France should have fundamental discussions with its Atlantic allies on the content of the alliance and on questions such as the high level of U.S. interest rates.

Mr Cheysson also observed that Sunday's election demonstrated that alternation is possible within the framework fo the Fifth Republic constitution: "This is, in fact, a consolidation of the Fifth Republic." Finally Mr Cheysson added that discussion on reducing the working week could only take place within the European framework.

COMMISSION TO AID PAKISTAN'S REFUGEE RELIEF

LD130947 Brussels LE SOIR in French 1-2 May 81 p 1

[Text] On Wednesday the EEC decided to grant aid amounting to 20 million European accounting units (840 million Belgian francs) to Pakistan to help that country meet the needs of the Afghan refugees. At present there are 1.65 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan, 45 percent of whom are children and 35 percent women. According to the UN high Commissioner for Refugees, there will soon be 2 million.

The EEC also granted aid amounting to 210 million Belgian francs to Kampuchea and the neighboring countries (notably Thailand) to meet the needs of the Khmer populations who have remained inside Kampuchea or taken refuge in neighboring countries.

REPORTAGE ON DEFENSE MINISTERS' SPRING MEETINGS

TA122103 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has appealed to NATO member countries to provide for transit, stocking and bivouac facilities for the Rapid Deployment Force being envisaged for the Middle East.

Weinberger was speaking this morning at the first session of the NATO defense planning committee spring meetings being held in Brussels. He also called on the NATO allies to increase their defense expenditures, in view of the Soviet threat.

AKAJANS News Agency reports that speaking at the same session, Turkish Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken recalled that before any action was taken in an area outside of the NATO boundaries, the countries of that area should be consulted. Today Bayulken held two separate meetings with the U.S. Defense Secretary and the Italian defense minister, Lelio Lagorio. Common defense issues were taken up during the talks.

Turkish Minister's Comments

TA131554 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 13 May 81

[Statement by Turkish Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken, speaking on 13 May from Brussels via telephone on the NATO defense ministers' meetings--recorded]

[Text] During today's meeting, we first discussed the 1981 defense ministers' instructions covering from 1983 to 1988. The instructions comprise the measures that should be taken to maintain the deterrent force of the alliance in the light of current international conditions and the military capabilities of the Warsaw Pact. We then reviewed the long term defense program. We studied the measures to be taken within this framework to secure more advance developments in the field of equipment cooperation. Lastly, we discussed the report summarizing the latest situation of the talks on the mutual and balanced reduction of forces. Unfortunately, we noted--regretfully--that significant developments haven't been registered in these talks.

This morning, I also had a meeting with my U.S. colleague, Mr Weinberger. We briefly reviewed bilateral military relations and the current phase of the military aid to be extended to our country. Our meeting was held in a very friendly and understanding atmosphere. I will visit Washington in the near future as his official guest. We also exchanged views on the subjects we wish to discuss during that visit. Our talk was very fruitful.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS BEGIN STATEMENT

AU140937 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 14 May 81 p 2

[Text] Israel Ambassador to Austria Yisakhar Ben-Ya'aqov was summoned yesterday to the Foreign Ministry. Ambassador Alois Reitbauer, general secretary for foreign affairs, submitted a protest to him against the recent statements in the Knesset by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, and rejected the contents of those statements.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED AT AUSTRIAN-USSR GAS TALKS

AU131056 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 13 May 81 p 1

["M.F." report]

[Summary] Yesterday, Tuesday, the latest Austrian-Soviet round of talks on Austrian natural gas imports from the USSR in exchange for pipeline equipment ended without agreement on the gas price and financing conditions. The Austrial Oil Administration still maintains that it cannot accept the Soviet demand to link natural gas prices with oil prices, since in that case, natural gas could no longer be sold at competitive prices. Moreover, the Soviets want to pay only 7.75 percent interest on the 15-18 billion schillings loan from the Austrian Kontroll Bank that would be required to finance the Austrian pipeline equipment deliveries, while the Kontroll Bank cannot go below the fixed export financing interest rate of 8.7 percent.

The sides agreed to resume the talks early in June. The Soviet delegation will be leaving Austria today for Italy where it will also conduct negotiations on the gas export project. Austria is interested in importing an additional 4 billion cubic meters natural gas quota, and in exporting to the USSR sheet metal for pipes and other pipeline equipment.

KRONEN-ZEITUNG COMMENTS ON PRAVDA ARTICLE

AU111213 Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 11 May 81 p 2

[Kurt Seinitz report and commentary on 10 May PRAVDA dispatch by Vienna correspondent Igor Melnikov on Austrian state treaty ban on missile weapons]

[Text] Moscow/Vienna--Last weekend, the Moscow party organ PRAVDA surprisingly broached the question of the missile ban for Austria and, in this context, reaffirmed the validity of this specific impairment of our country's defense capability.

PRAVDA criticizes all those forces in Austria which want to achieve a lifting of the missile ban stipulation contained in the state treaty. PRAVDA especially rebuffs People's Party defense spokesman Ermacora, who is reminded by the Kremlin paper that the paragraph 13 of the state treaty is binding for him, Ermacora, too.

This poses the question to Austrian political quarters of why PRAVDA reminds us at this particular time, in these days of crisis in international politics, of the missile ban, that castration of any modern defense effort. Was this warning, this shot across the bows, caused by the Kremlin's speculating about military actions in Europe in connection with Poland and the unrest in the multinational Yugoslav state? It is indeed interesting that the Kremlin in all these years has never reminded Austria so unequivocally of the missile ban, and that it even tolerated the equipping of our federal army with missile weapons from the CSSR. This PRAVDA article of last weekend can only be regarded as an additional indication that Austria is earmarked as a country the Red Army will march through if, for example, the Soviets want to crush ailing Yugoslavia to obtain access to the Adriatic Sea.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT DEFENDS ALLIANCE POLICY

LD131939 Hamburg DPA in German 1503 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 13 May (DPA)--Deterrence only functions when it is clear to the opponent that it is impossible for him to win. This NATO principle is one of the basic statements in a document in which the Federal Government defends its unswerving alliance policy in the increasingly sharp public controversy over the NATO twin decision. The extensive document, on which the Defense Ministry, the Foreign Office and the chancellor's office have cooperated and which has just been published, substantiates positions that are questioned by the leftwings of the coalition parties.

The document, which lists the (?current) arguments of the counterarming opponents and which counters them with a detailed exposition of the Federal Government's stance, above all underlines the European security interest. This, it says, forbids the taking of a free security policy ride under the American ICBM protective umbrella.

In the public debate, which is far from having reached its climax, Bonn also is keenly watching a similar critical dispute in the USA. Responsible diplomats point especially to the influential Reagan adviser Edwin Meese who, in a TV interview, stressed the intention of achieving unquestionable military strength before any negotiations with Moscow. From this, the liberal Washington POST deduced that the offers of negotiations made to Moscow so far were only intended as a tranquillizer for nervious allies.

The Federal Government's main concern is the prevention of "political blackmail" through the acceptance of military imbalance. In its document, the Federal Government replies to the argument that "Europe isn't threatened by the USSR and its allies; rather, the USSR is interested in good... relations with West Europe" as follows: "The Federal Government does not assume that the USSR is planning a military attack against West Europe and the USA.... [all ellipses as received] Nonetheless, it is arming to the teeth. Decisive, therefore, isn't what the Soviet leadership wants at the present, but what it could do in the long term with its offensive forces.... The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has shown that military supremacy can.... influence the foreign policy risks a country is prepared to take. And vice versa, military imbalance creates insecurity and mistrust on the inferior side and makes it blackmailable." The Federal Government denies the argument that Soviet supremacy is imaginary, by quoting long-range reconnaisance data that is uncontested in the alliance. Moscow presently has 220 operational missile launchers for the (?SS-20), which carries three independent warheads--equivalent to the power of 660 independently targetable nuclear missiles. According to the latest information, a second missile is available for each launcher.

The document stresses that not a single one of NATO's planned 572 individual medium-range missiles can be deployed before the end of 1983 and that, as before, the ideal situation being aimed at is making the counterarming part of NATO's twin decision superfluous through Soviet disarmament.

The Federal Government's statement, which informed circles regard as being addressed as much to the responsible American allies as to its internal political opponents, points expressly to joint responsibility of all NATO allies for the decisions of December 1979, when the counterarming and the offer of negotiations were decided upon in Brussels.

BUNDESWEHR BUDGET INCREASED BY DM850 MILLION

LD131250 Hamburg DPA in German 1219 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] The Bundestag decided today to increase the Bundeswehr's budget for this year by DM850 million. According to reliable information obtained by DPA, the money is to be raised by cutting other budgets and not by another new credit being raised for defense spending.

GISCARD D'ESTAING ACCEPTS GOVERNMENT'S RESIGNATION

LD131044 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] During today's cabinet meeting, the president made a statement which Elysee spokesman Jean-Marie Poirier has just reported to us:

[Begin recording] As you know, the premier this morning tendered his government's resignation to the president of the republic. The president of the republic said: I accept your resignation and that of the government. I ask you to ensure that current matters are expedited until the next government takes up its duties. The president of the republic then made the following statement:

As I accept the resignation of Premier Raymond Barre and his government, I insist on saluting the work they have accomplished. Thanks to government action, the franc has maintained its value, the budget deficit has been limited, social security has been brought back into equilibrium, the French economy--supported by a powerful current of modernization--has resisted the effects of the crisis better than others and the worsening of the employment situation has been combatted through professional training and by a continued effort to create jobs. France's interests have been defended effectively in European and international bodies. Certainly, it wasn't in the government's power to make disappear the causes and consequences for France of the international crisis. At least it constantly tried to protect our country from them. I am sure, the president of the republic said, that public opinion will not delay in giving credit to the work accomplished. [end recording]

BARRE ANNOUNCES POLITICAL PLANS, CRITICIZES CHIRAC

LD131105 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 May 81 p 11

[Text] In a statement published on 12 May by the Lyons region dailies, Raymond Barre confirmed his intention to play an active part in the parliamentary election campaign and made it clear that he will stand in the fourth Rhone constituency where he was elected in 1978, with the RPR's support. He also condemned Chirac's attitude, as he did on Monday morning, but without naming the Paris mayor. "Those who aspired to lead France toward a third path are now able to gauge the responsibility they took," he said in particular. "As soon as my duties are over, I will resume in Lyons the political action necessary to save France from the advent of a political, economic and social system subject to Communist control." Barre added: "Respect for the French people's choice and loyalty to our institutions must not curb either our vigilance or our determination. In the coming parliamentary elections, we need a broad agreement among republicans for freedom and progress in Lyons, in Rhone-Alpes, and throughout France. In that way, we will be able to safeguard the Fifth Republic in the future."

Questioned on Monday after a conversation at the Elysee with Giscard d'Estaing about the statement he made at the Hotel Matignon in the morning, the premier also said: "I'm not a party man. I have no ambition to become a party leader. If people have not yet realized that, it is just too bad."

LE MONDE ANALYZES OUTGOING MAJORITY SPLIT

LD140801 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 May 81 pp 1, 5

[Noel-Jean Bergeroux article: "Giscard d'Estaing Wants To Lead a Center Rally"]

[Text] Daggers were drawn in the outgoing majority as early as Monday morning. It had not taken many hours after Mitterrand's election for this to happen.

The Giscardians, reeling under the blow of defeat, didn't have to wait long to find out whether they could openly voice their bitterness toward Chirac or whether they were to contain themselves to preserve their electoral future. The answer came from the Hotel Matignon with Raymond Barre's statement. Without taking special precautions, aside from not mentioning the Mayor of Paris by name, the current premier condemned those who played "double or nothing" with the Fifth Republic's fate.

Was Barre acting on his own initiative without taking the trouble to consult the current president first? There was reason to wonder: Early Monday, some UDF officials had taken care to warn their friends against the dangers of excessively violent behavior within the majority. "We still have too much to lose to allow ourselves the pleasure of settling scores," some were saying. And they advised people to wait for more specific instructions.

The premier had clearly not taken it upon himself to launch an offensive. A short statement by Giscard d'Estaing issued by the Elysee spokesman late in the afternoon adopted the same tone. It even went a little further.

This time, the word "betrayal" was mentioned. The outgoing president announced that he would address "the 14.64 million men and women who placed their trust in him, despite criticisms and premeditated betrayals, immediately after the end of his presidential term."

The spokesman specified that Giscard d'Estaing would indicate to those voters "the path to follow to defend France's vital interests." He added: "This path isn't that of the popular front or of a retrograde confrontation between right and left, but that of a democratic rally in the middle ground of French politics."

Thus, Giscard d'Estaing has confirmed his decision not to withdraw from the political battle and to lead his supporters into the parliamentary election battle. Of course, the practical way in which this desire might be expressed remains to be decided, if only because of the constraints imposed on him by his life membership in the Constitutional Council. But the desire to fight is clear, as is the desire not to leave the way clear for Chirac.

It is true that, before being accused of betraying and playing "double or nothing" with the republic's fate, Chirac had shown that he did not intend to waste any time. In an initial stance Sunday evening, he called for people to rally "without partisan spirit." Late Monday morning, in a way which could only be interpreted as a desire to reply to Barre, he proposed no more and no less than joint candidates in the outgoing majority for the parliamentary elections.

This proposal could not really be accepted by the Giscardians. With 155 RPR deputies against 119 UDF deputies, the Paris mayor is assured of maintaining a clear advantage even if negotiation made some arrangements possible. It was, therefore, an entirely different principle which Lecanuet put forward late in the afternoon. Using less critical and less clear words to condemn the "divisions" and "mistakes which prompted the defeat," the UDF chairman suggested a simple agreement on "standing down automatically and without ulterior motives." He also indicated that, out of a concern for "clarity," his party would put forward candidates in every constituency. Center for Social Democrats president-delegate Bernard Stasi adopted an identical stance Tuesday morning and also recommended the adoption of a "government program."

Thus, the election battle has started in the outgoing majority itself. There are two questions facing the camp which has just lost the presidential election--that of tactical efficacy and that of the coalition leader.

Does efficacy require joint candidates or primaries in all constituencies? It is obvious that many Giscardian voters will refuse to vote for Chiracian candidate in the first round (and vice versa).

In these circumstances, primary elections would make it possible for the differences to be marked before the first round and, possibly, to be blurred before the sesond round. On the other hand, in some constituencies--these in which the left might win in the first round--the left's adversaries are obliged to field joint candidates. In this case at least, the outgoing majority should take note of what RPR Secretary General Bernard Pons regarded as essential on Monday: "to overcome its disappointments" and forget its recriminations." If that is possible....

Back in 1974, Chirac proposed a quasicomplete unity and his partners refused. The UDF was, indeed, created to counter that need. Moreover, it was pleased that happened. Some people are self-righteously pointing out that it is a pity for the outgoing majority that Chirac is in favor of joint candidates in parliamentary elections and not in presidential elections. The same people point out that in 1974, Chirac "dropped" his party--the Union of Democrats for the Republic which supported Jacques Chaban-Delmas--to assure the victory of his political camp (led by Giscard d'Estaing) and that in 1981, he weakened his camp to preserve his party and his own future.

Of course, the leadership question was raised as soon as it was known that Giscard d'Estaing had been defeated. If the outgoing president goes into battle, he will not go alone. He will have Chirac opposite him--nobody dares say beside him. Although the mayor of Paris is putting on a show of trying to rally everybody, Giscard d'Estaing seems to be thinking more of a liberal movement in which Chirac's supporters would scarcely have a place.

Moreover, Barre is clearing the way and showing his determination to campaign, which does doesn't prevent him from cultivating his own image. It is an image which he wants--that of a combative, nonparty man loyally playing the alternation game.

It was confirmed Monday that before the second round of the presidential election, the premier had informed Mitterrand's entourage that, should Mitterrand win, he could count on the government chief's sense of civic duty to oppose any possible attacks on the franc. It was Barre who intervened personally to ensure that Papon stepped up exchange controls on the borders.

Finally, the Hotel Matignon tends to regret the way in which the campaign was fought, holding the view that Mitterrand's program was not adequately contested. Some people are even making it clear that if the premier had been allowed to take part in this campaign, he would have "torn" the Socialist candidate's proposals "to pieces...."

Too late... But the outgoing majority will not be short of aspiring leaders or causes of conflict in the parliamentary elections.

LECANUET PROPOSES PACT WITH RPR FOR ELECTIONS

LD131155 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 May 81 p 11

[Text] UDF Chairman Jean Lecanuet issued the following statement early in the evening on Monday, 11 May: "The majority's divisions have brought the defeat of its candidate in the second round of the presidential election. We are not responsible for those divisions. These past divisions must be condemned and they must be ended in the future. The UDF is anxious to pay tribute to Valery Giscard d'Estaing's action in the face of the problems arising from the international economic crisis.

"A new political battle is about to begin--the battle for next month's parliamentary elections. The UDF intends to mobilize in a clear and efficient way to avert the danger of a Socialist and Communist majority in the future assembly.

"Clarity requires that the UDF should put forward in each constituency a candidate who will express its democratic and social reactions and will take a firm stance in the center of French political life. Efficiency requires that the mistakes which led to defeat in the second round of the presidential election are not repeated in the second round of the parliamentary elections.

"The UDF will fight to win. It is proposing that an agreement be reached with the RPR now on standing down in each other's favor in the second round. This decision to stand down should be automatic and without ulterior motives. In other words, it must be accompanied by an ardent, sincere and effective mobilization in favor of the candidate who is ahead in the first round."

Agreement Reached

LD132342 Paris Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Jacques Chirac of the RPR and Jean Lecanuet of the UDF agreed this evening on the forthcoming National Assembly elections. The agreement envisages either one or two candidates for each constituency, depending on the particular constituency. Talks on the nomination of various candidates will begin as from today [14 May]

LE MONDE ON SOCIALIST NEED FOR CENTER LEFT BLOC

LD140711 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 May 81 p 5

[Jean-Marie Colombani report: "Socialists Work To Give Center Left a Structure]

[Excerpts] The future head of state has given PS National Secretariat member Pierre Beregovoy responsibility for a "presidential network," which will have the job of establishing contact with the parties and trade unions which want such contact. In fact, Beregovoy (who is surrounded by the people who made up the Socialist candidate's staff--Paulette Decraene and Nathalie Duhamel, Jacques Attali, Michel Vauzelle and Jean Glavani) is also responsible for "useful" contacts, notably with the representatives of the government, to make the transition smoother.

Contacts are to be established with the leftwing parties, but also with the ecologists and leftwing Gaullists, according to Pierre Mauroy. Indeed, the Mayor of Lille stated on Europe 1 on Tuesday morning: "It will be up to all those who rally round Francois Mitterrand to discuss a government contract at party level." "Of course, there are the Communists and Socialists, but others are involved in this rally: the Left Radicals, the ecologists and the leftwing Gaullists who voted for Francois Mitterrand." The Left Radical Movement [MRG] National Bureau, for its part, has already announced not only that the Left Radicals are "prepared for the opening of program discussions with the leftwing and progressive forces" with a view to the parliamentary election, but also that they hope for "the formation of a broad Socialist and democratic front to support the new president's action" as early as the first round.

From the PS viewpoint, the parliamentary election involves two dangers: the danger of seeing the Communist voters who abstained in the first round of the presidential election boosting the PCF's results again and the danger of those sections of the population who were seduced by Chirac in the first round and who helped to elect Mitterrand in the second round, rallying to the RPR banner again in June.

Thus, it seems necessary for the Socialist leaders to give structure to a center left which, once formed, might make it possible to counterbalance the PCF and which, above all, might make it possible to keep that section of the Gaullist voters who rallied to Mitterrand.

The MRG seems a priori well-placed to carry out that operation, judging by its parliamentary representation. However, that is not the case: first, because Mitterrand seems to blame Crepeau for persisting in his candidacy. Indeed, the president-elect has reason to think that he would have achieved a better result in the first round if Crepeau had not stood (the MRG candidate obtained 2.21 percent of the votes). Second, missing the target (the people attracted by Chirac and hostile to Giscard d'Estaing) benefits Michel Jobert's movement of democrats and all those with Gaullist or pro-Pompidou allegiance.

The odds are certainly against forming a center left pole in the space of a few weeks, but it is probably essential for the Socialists to do so. The latter is also relying greatly on the "presidential dynamism" and on the aggravation of dissent within the outgoing majority, which undoubtedly helped to prompt Francois Mitterrand's election.

MITTERRAND ADDRESSES SOCIALISTS ON TASKS AHEAD

LD132049 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Francois Mitterrand this afternoon made his first public statement as president-elect of the republic. While addressing some 200 Socialist parliamentarians in a large Paris hotel, he presented himself as the rallying point for all of France.

[Begin Mitterrand recording] I will continue to be carried by your desire, by your work, your ideal. Nothing will separate us. However, already other tasks await both of us. Together we are called upon to speak in the name of the country--you for the fraction of citizens that you represent, a very important fraction, the most important.

More important still, tomorrow I will be called upon for the whole country--both those who voted for and those who voted against. It is simply a question of having common-sense, which in my opinion will quite simply be the sense of democracy without complicating matters. This democracy is based on the balance of its powers. I will exercise my own fully. The others must exercise theirs in the full competence which they have been given by institutions. It's as simple as that. [end recording]

MITTERRAND ADVISER CITES INTERIM GOVERNMENT AIMS

LD131127 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 May 81 p 11

[Report on statement made by President-elect Mitterrand's adviser Jacques Delors; date and place not given]

[Text] The new government will be a real government. It will only last 4 weeks, but it will have full government powers as laid down in Article 37 of the Constitution. This government will have three missions:

First, it will give a group of experts the job of drawing up what the United States calls a "state of the union" report--on the state of France and especially the state of the French economy.

Second, it will have meetings with the leaders of the big employers' organizations, trade unions and other organizations to promote a broad dialogue which will later be carried on by the government and by its ministers and will relate to specific points.

Third, this government will, during its 4 weeks, take the measures which Mr Mitterrand has promised and which will reflect the trend, will be a kind of first step along a path to be pursued later, once the parliamentary elections are over.

These measures fall into three types: The first will relate to increasing the wages of the lowest paid categories and to a reasonable revival of economic growth through public investment in the framework of a government's statutory prerogatives.

The second category will relate to increasing the minimum wage, after consultations with the employers and trade union organizations and once we have reached agreement on the place this minimum wage is to have in the framework of the general incomes policy and taking account of the constraints on enterprises.

Third, this government will take a few initial measures--they will however be limited in view of the constitutional documents--to show that the trend in employment is being reversed.

But we will not "stand idle": During this period, we will plan more important measures aimed at reversing the course of events in the employment sphere.

There will be no grenelle [reference unknown], we are not in the casino at Monte Carlo. We are here to discuss things point by point.

The existence of the trade unions must be fully recognized and society must be steered out of the no dialogue situation. It is impossible to create a prosperous economy without detailed social dialogue. The golden rule is to face up to the reality of the trade unions and not to interfere in them....

The state cannot magically solve all problems. There will be no witchhunt, no petty or grand revenge. I am confident that Raymond Barre will handle outstanding business soundly and will consult us until power is handed over.

LE MONDE VIEWS MITTERRAND FOREIGN POLICY OPTIONS

LD131335 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A New Style"]

[Text] Incredulity is being replaced by perplexity. Before the first round of the presidential election, few governments believed it was possible for power to change hands in France. After the second round, all are wondering what the 10 May election means. It is essentially on his economic and social program that the president-elect campaigned and even the television debate did not show up any fundamental differences between the two candidates' foreign policies. However, any policy is a whole, and its domestic and foreign aspects are indivisible.

It is, therefore, the West European socialists, whether in government or in opposition, who welcome Mitterrand most warmly. Universal suffrage has not been kind to them recently and many hope that the Socialist victory in France will mark a reversal in the trend.

The FRG, France's main partner, where, despite recent disappointments, the socialists are still firmly installed, is a special case. Although Chancellor Schmidt has established close relations with the outgoing president, Brandt, one of the pillars of the SPD, is an old friend of his successor. If necessary, Schmidt, who congratulated Mitterrand with significant alacrity, would use Brandt as an intermediary to ensure that French-German agreement--the cornerstone of European building--remains a priority for the two countries.

Regarding relations with Moscow, and, more generally speaking, East-West relations, a great deal will depend on the nature of the new government: What role will the Communists play in the government and the majority? The superpowers--both conservative--clearly wanted the incumbent to remain as president and feared that the change which has come about might alter the European balance.

Mitterrand has always stressed the importance of the Third World and development problems. He may abandon some of the "gimmicks" of which Giscard d'Estaing was so fond: The Afro-European "trialogue" is probably not vital. The new president will most certainly try to reduce the least attractive aspects of French trade, such as arms sales, and will not handle South Africa with kid gloves.

The fact remains that France, a medium-sized power, economically fragile and engaged in a world battle, will have to reckon with the economic and political situation in the future as in the past. Any cooperation with the Third World costs a great deal initially even if the investment is ultimately profitable. The Israeli-Arab conflict raises an obstacle to cooperation with the Arab world, and even with the whole Third World, which Jerusalem's enthusiasm over Mitterrand's victory isn't likely to remove.

The foreign policy pursued by states is dictated essentially by geography, with history accounting for the rest. Diplomacy is a matter of style, determination and tenacity which produces efficacy. Mitterrand's style is very different from that of Giscard d'Estaing. He has generosity and feeling which his predecessor too much neglected. Furthermore, a man who has taken 16 years to attain his goal can be relied upon to show determination and tenacity.

TROOPS IN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC TO BE REDUCED

LD132134 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] The number of French troops in the Central African Republic is to be reduced. Of the 1,300 men stationed in this country--representing an air force company [as heard]--some 150 men are ready to leave. The decision was taken in Paris before the 10 May election of Francois Mitterrand as president of the republic.

WESTERN COUNTRIES AGREE TO RESCHEDULE MADAGASCAR'S DEBTS

LD061153 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 May 81 p 44

[Text] The Western countries have decided to reschedule Madagascar's foreign debt to "facilitate economic recovery" in that country, the French economy minister has announced.

This rescheduling applies to the debt repayments due from 1 January 1981 through 30 June 1982. The Madagasy Government will make these repayments over a 9-year period, with a possible 4-year extension.

Representatives from the 11 countries which are members of the "Paris club" (FRG, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Spain, France, Italy, Japan, Britain, Sweden and Switzerland) "are aware of the recovery efforts" made by the Madagasy Government. In addition, the "Paris club" noted "with satisfaction" that the Madagasy Government has drawn up an economic and financial program which was given the backing of an IMF confirmation agreement on 13 April.

POPE 'OUT OF DANGER' AFTER ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

AU131941 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Vatican City, 13 May (ANSA)--Pope John Paul II suffered three gunshot wounds this afternoon while riding in an open car into Saint Peter's Square for the Wednesday afternoon general audience. He was rushed to a local hospital and entered the operating room at 1555 GMT. First word from the hospital on the pope was that his condition was not critical, no vital organs were apparently hit.

In addition to the pope, an American woman tourist, Mrs Anne Odre of Buffalo, New York, was hit by gunfire. A second woman was also said to be hurt in the attack. She has not yet been identified.

The attack occured at 1517 GMT. The announcement was given by a prelate over a microphone in Saint Peter's Square. "The holy father has been wounded," he told the crowd [word indistinct]. The prelate then asked those present to pray for the pope.

A man believed to have been [words indistinct] on the site by Italian police who rescued him from the crowd, who had apparently knocked the gun from his hand and attacked him.

The pope suffered three gunshot wounds at the level of the pancreas. He fell into the arms of his secretary and his car raced into the Vatican grounds. At 1529 an ambulance was seen leaving the Vatican with its sirens going full blast.

The pope was taken to the Rome hospital Policilinico Gemelli. He was conscious and taken into the operating room at 1555 GMT. Doctors removed the bullets and did an intestinal resection. The pope was declared out of danger. The pope will turn 61 years old in 5 days, on Monday, May 18. It was learned that the assailant was a Cypriot Turk who gave his name as Mehmet Ali Agca and his age as 23. INTERPOL is verifying this information.

Immediately after the attack, police and carabinieri surrounded St Peter's Square. After the first scenes of panic among the crowds, people began crying and praying.

In the meantime it was learned here that Mehmet Ali Agca is accused in Turkey of having killed the editor of the Turkish daily "MILLIYET", Abdi Ipekci in February of 1979.

That November he wrote a letter to "MILLIYET" stating that he had escaped from the Kartal military prison near Istanbul in order to assassinate the pope during the pontiff's sojourn in Istanbul. Mehmet Ali Hagca is reportedly enrolled at the university for foreigners in Perugia (central Italy).

Condition Termed Satisfactory

LD132056 Vatican City International Service in Spanish 2030 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] At 2215 the operation on Pope John Paul II ended. Although the second medical bulletin will not be issued until 2300 tonight, we have learned from the doctors who took part in the operation that the pope is in satisfactory condition. His strong and healthy nature will enable him--in the opinion of the doctors--to overcome the post operatory difficulties.

Further Details

AU140853 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Rome, 14 May (ANSA)--The Turkish rightwing extremist who tried to kill Pope John Paul II Wednesday did so "to protest Soviet and United States imperialism and the genocides they are waging in Afghanistan and El Salvador." The handwritten and signed explanation of the assault was found by Italian police in the pocket of 23-year old Mehmet Ali Agca a few hours after the Turk had unloaded a nine-caliber [as received] Browning in St Peter's Square, hitting the pope in the lower stomach.

The surgeons who operated on the 61-year old church leader yesterday disclosed little more than his "satisfactory condition" after more than five hours under the knife. "The pope was lucky," doctors said after removing the perforated portions of his intestines. "Given his strong constitution," they added, "we are sure he will return to normal." This morning, the Polish-born leader of the world's 700 million catholics was still in the intensive care unit of Rome's "Policlinico Gemelli," one of the Italian capital's biggest and best-equipped hospitals.

His thwarted assassin in a fugutive from Turkish justice, which sentenced him to death for the murder of a leftist journalist. Agca's Turkish police file shows him as a member of the new-Nazi Nationalist Party, whose leaders have been charged by Ankara's military junta of "trying to intall a fascist regime through the use of force."

Police said Agca arrived in Italy last Saturday, May 9, flying into Milan's Melpensa Airport aboard a charter flight from Palma di Majorca, the capital of the Spanish Mediterranean island. He was travelling on a passport in the name of one Faruq Osgun, the same document with which Agca visited Italy in April and enrolled in an Italian language course at Perugia's university for foreign students.

According to police, Agca 'acted alone' when he tried to kill the pope Wednesday after years of planning the assault. The man first threatened to slay the Catholic Church leader in November 1979 during a papal visit to Istanbul. He wrote a letter to a Turkish daily claiming that he had escaped from jail for the specific purpose of killing the pope.

Now the Turkish youth will be tried in Italy, according to the 1929 concordat covering church-state relations, and may be given anywhere up to a life sentence for his sensational gesture.

Agca shot the pope before an estimated 20,000 people in St Peter's Square Wednesday, just as the pontiff was riding into the square in an open car for his weekly general audience. The gunman was laying in wait for the pope behind a column as the amiling church leader leaned over to greet the crowds and scoop an infant in his arms.

Agca knelt down and fired four shots at the pope as the car approached at 15:19 GMT. The injured pope leaned forward and then backward, falling into the arms of his Polish secretary, Msgr Stanislaw Dziwisz, who was aboard the open car along with the pope's personal attendant. The car headed full speed back into the Vatican walls, where the pope was transferred to an ambulance and rushed to the hospital.

The assailant tried to flee in the ensuing confusion, but was stopped by guards and the angry crowd which, according to police, would have lynched Agca had their men not hurried him off. They said the gunman had to receive first aid treatment for minor injuries at the central police station before undergoing questioning. During his short-lived attempt to flee the scene, Agca discarded the Browning automatic war hand gun used in the attempt on the pope's life.

Two women were hit by gunfire. One of them, 61-year old Anne Odre from Buffalo, New York, was reported to be in critical condition at the Santo Spirito hospital just a few yards from the Vatican, where surgeons fought all night to save her life. The American woman was hit in the left breast and internal organs were seriously injured.

The other, a 21-year-old Jamaican woman by the name of Rose Hall, was reported to be on the road to recovery from a fractured left arm.

The crowds in St Peter's Square, after their initial panic, stayed on late into the right praying for the pope.

Meanwhile, the latest medical bulletin as of this writing reported that "all (the pope's) functions are working satisfactorily" after an operation necessitated by "multiple visceral lesions caused by a firearm wound through his abdomen and sacrum". Dr Francesco Crucitti, one of the surgeons who took part in the operation, reported that the pope was also wounded in the right arm and the second finger of his left hand. "There was a great deal of blood loss when he arrived and three liters of blood were transfused during the operation" the surgeon said, adding that the surgical team had to remove several portions of the pontiff's colon, damaged by the bullet wound, as well as perform a temporary colostomy to by-pass normal colon function. Physicians most fear an infection in the intestines, according to Crucitti's account, which also indicated that the present "reserved prognosis" will stick for at least seven or eight days.

The pope's cardio-circulatory conditions were said to be "good and stable" and his kidney functions "normal".

Police Identify Assailant

LD132022 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1945 GMT 13 May 81

[Report from Rome police headquarters]

[Text] According to the Questura [police] press spokesman a short while ago, the man's name is not Mohamed Ali Agka, as reported before in error, but Mehmet Ali Agca of Malaka or Malakia. He was born 9 January 1958 and is a Turkish terrorist sentenced to death for criminal acts in his country. He was being sought by an international warrant. Leaflets written in Turkish were found in his pockets with which, according to a first interpretation by a translator, the terrorist tried to justify his criminal act. His political leanings are uncertain but it does seem that he is a Turk and not an Armenian, as reported in the first contradictory news which was difficult to control. It also seems that he acted alone, without any accomplices, and that the report that there was another accomplice was due to the first interpretation of the movements of the crowd.

Assailant's Motive

LD132303 Rome in Italian to Europe 2200 GMT 13 May 81

[Summary] A leading official of the DIGOS [expansion unknown] told us about the contents of the document which the pope's attacker had in his pocket. "The document says: I killed the pope in order to do justice for genocide committed against thousands of people every day by Russian and American imperialism, especially in Afghanistan and Salvador." These are the motives behind his action. "In the second part of the document he indicates solutions which, according to him, should be implemented to solve these problems. No information, however, has been given about these solutions. It is the part of the document which so far has not yet been released. The police have ascertained that the attacker arrived in Italy a week ago. He arrived in Milan by air from Spain."

Reactions to Shooting

AU131925 Rome ANSA in English 1915 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Rome, 13 May (ANSA)--Italy was stunned by the news that Pope John Paul II had been shot today and head of state Sandro Pertini immediately rushed to the hospital where the pontiff was being operated on for three gunshot wounds.

Premier Arnaldo Forlani and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo also hurried to the hospital.

Further Report

AU140907 Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Rome, 14 May (ANSA)--A mixture of grief and anger was hanging heavy over Italy today as the nation joined in unison to wish Pope John Paul II a speedy recovery from the injuries he received in Wednesday's assassination attempt.

The first tangible sign of non-partisan sympathy for the church leader came yesterday as soon as news of the attack broke and virtually all state and political leaders rushed to the hospital where the pope was operated on for his gunshot wounds. Among the first well-wishers to arrive was chief-of-state Sandro Pertini, a friend and admirer of the Polish-born pontiff.

In less than an hour after the pope's arrival, the waiting area next to the operating room was filled with practically all of the ministers in the Rome government. The speakers of the two houses of Parliament and the leaders of almost all of the nation's political parties. Among the visitors were the secretaries of the Italian Communist and Socialist Parties, who were surprised with the news of the assassination attempt at a pro-abortion rally in which the pope had come under heavy fire for his "interference" in Italian affairs.

The pope was shot while a campaign was in full swing in Italy for Sunday's referendums, the two most important of which will decide the fate of the nation's 1978 abortion legislation.

The government and labor unions, which were supposed to have met yesterday for a highly-anticipated showdown on anti-inflationary measures, agreed to put off the match for a few days. According to observers, the meeting will not take place before Sunday's referendums.

Meanwhile, as world reactions to the attempt on the pope's life continued to pour in, the secretary-general of the Arab League voiced his "deep abhorrence and condemnation" of the attack.

Arab League Leader Chedli Klibi said he couldn't understand the motives for the "criminal assault" in a statement issued in the Italian capital last night: "All mankind is unanimous in its respect for his holiness. Everyone who has faith in peace and brotherhood respects the generosity of the holy father's teachings and the courage of his actions. The league particularly holds his holiness in high esteem for his well-known coherence and sublime uprightness as well as for his sensitivity to (the league's) cause."

SENEGAL FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS PERTINI, COLOMBO

AU131028 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Rome, 13 May (ANSA)--Senegal's Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse has been received here by head of state Sandro Pertini. The encounter took place in the Quirinale Palace Tuesday afternoon in the presence of the respective ambassadors. The situation on the African Continent and prospects for the development of bilateral relations were discussed. Niasse delivered a message to Pertini from the Senegalese chief of state.

Earlier in the day, he met with his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo. Niasse voiced appreciation for the contacts established between Italian diplomacy and progressive African countries. Last month Colombo went to Ethiopia and at the end of May he will receive the Angolan foreign minister in Rome.

Colombo assures Niasse that Italy planned to do its duty towards friendly African countries like Senegal. Senegal's Economic Planning Minister Louis Alexandrenne will be coming to Rome in a few months. Italy already takes part in many development projects in Senegal. Italian participation in the Senegal River valley project to irrigate a vast area on the country's north, has been upped from 20 to 38 billion lire thanks to a new loan on especially easy terms. Italy has also helped create a veterinary school in Dakar and is involved in various urban planning projects.

Trade between the two countries is tipped in favor of Italy (around twenty billion lire in 1980). Italy imports (?leeks), phosphates and fish, and exports to Senegal plastic materials, finished products and canned tomatoes. Among the Italian companies working in Senegal are Cogeco (which builds bridges), Italconsult (urbanization work), Fiat and a group of companies (Cegefar, Torno, Imprecilo and Astaldi) which is building dikes on the Senegal River.

ROMANIAN VICE PRESIDENT DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH PSI

LD121145 Rome AVANTI in Italian 28 Apr 81 p 18

[Unattributed interview, presumably conducted in Palermo, with Romanian Vice President Petru Enache; date not specified]

[Text] One of the most prominent personalities among the foreign guests attending the [Italian] Socialist congress is the vice president of the Socialist Republic of Romania [Council of State], who granted us the following interview:

[Question] How do you regard the development of relations between the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and the PSI?

[Answer] The RCP and the workers of the Socialist Republic of Romania are following with profound interest the PSI's activity to promote and strengthen unity of action among the workers and democratic revolutionary forces with a view to realizing the aspirations to progress and prosperity of the working class of the Italian people and a number of innovative transformations in Italian society and to safeguard peace, security and international cooperation and collaboration.

I am pleased with the relations of friendship and cooperation that exist between the RCP and the PSI, a particular contribution to whose development has been made by the meetings and conversations between RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi. We are sure that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties will continue to develop and intensify in the future too, on the basis of our peoples' interests in the cause of democracy and peace.

[Question] Are you pleased with the relations that exist at present between Italy and Romania from the political and economic viewpoint?

[Answer] We wish to stress with satisfaction that the traditional relations of friendship and affectionate cooperation between our two countries and peoples are developing positively and fruitfully. I am sure that these relations will continue to expand in the future too in the political, economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other fields of activity. This benefits our peoples and is a positive element on the international plane.

[Question] What role does Romania intend to play now in the context of international relations?

[Answer] The RCP and Socialist Romania are conducting full and fruitful activity on the international plane. A most important role in the conception and formulation of Romanian foreign policy is played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, leader loved and respected by our party and our people, outstanding figure of the contemporary world, untiring struggler for a better and fairer world, for freedom and for the peoples' independence and sovereignty.

Our country is successfully carrying out cooperative action on several planes with all the socialist countries and at the same time is paying heed to friendship and cooperation with developing countries, while intensifying cooperation with capitalist countries and all the peoples of the world.

Romania devotes particular attention to the strengthening of cooperation and security in Europe. We believe that everything must be done to ensure a successful conclusion to the Madrid Conference, the convening of a conference on "confidence and disarmament," a halt to the deployment of new missiles in Europe and progress toward negotiations for their total elimination.

As our party secretary Ceausescu stressed, it is in our peoples' interests to do out utmost for a united Europe that will ensure broad economic, technological, scientific and cultural cooperation on the basis of respect for the social system of every people and the independence and sovereignty of every country.

We are pleased that in the report delivered to this congress by Comrade Craxi, a number of proposals in this very direction were put forward. Romania is working with perseverance for the realization of disarmament and, first and foremost, for nuclear disarmament. It is more necessary than ever to act to halt the rearmament race, to gradually begin reducing military spending and allocating funds for actual economic and social development and for aid to developing countries.

[Question] What is Romania's specific contribution to security on the European Continent?

[Answer] Romania is imparting a major thrust to the development of goodneighborly relations of cooperation with the Balkan countries and is acting to strengthen confidence and cooperation in this region. Romania is in favor of the adoption of measures that will lead to the region's transformation into a zone of peace without nuclear weapons.

[Question] In his report to the congress the PSI secretary spoke of the policy of negotiation as the only possible way to achieve peace and good international relations. What is your opinion in this connection?

[Answer] We esteem the PSI's position on the need to resolve international conflicts solely by negotiation, this being the only rational path capable of eliminating any temptation to resolve conflicts through force or threat of force, which can only lead to increased tension.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON IBERIAN, EUROPEAN TIES

LD130943 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 8 May 81 p 19

[Pablo Sebastian undated interview in Madrid with Portuguese Foreign Minister Andres Goncalves Pereira]

[Text] Question: Mr Minister, for some time Spanish-Portuguese relations haven't transcended the plane of rhetoric. When do you believe that it will be possible to achieve specific results that will demonstrate that the two peoples aren't living with their backs to each other?

Answer: For a long time, relations between the two countries were subject to the coldness of the dictatorial regimes that ruled both states. Next, we experienced our respective processes of political change and governmental instability. Nevertheless, in Portugal, we now have a normal situation with a stable government, an assembly elected for 4 years and a head of state recently elected for 5 years. This will permit real cooperation with specific forms of action. Some immediate examples of this new situation are the final agreement on the construction of a border bridge across the River Guadiano, close to Ayamonte and Villa Real de San Antonio, and another bridge over the Minho between Tuy and Valenca. We also have agreed to initiate technological and financial cooperation in the nuclear energy field. The Guadiana bridge will be a major engineering project open to international tender, and will cost over a billion [currency unspecified].

Question: What are the plans for cooperation in nuclear energy? Are the problems of the contamination of river waters, about which Portugal is so worried, embraced in this context?

Answer: Portugal wants to participate in the nuclear powerplant construction projects initiated by Spain--the country with the more advanced technology in this industry. We want to be involved as shareholders and in the construction of the various aspects of the nuclear powerplants. Spain, for its part, could be involved in the construction of nuclear powerplants in Portugal, in accordance with the program established by our government, and it is envisaged that, in the event of a crisis, border installations could provide energy supplies to both countries, depending on the circumstances and the time. This cooperation will develop in the immediate future. It is envisaged that a Spanish delegation of specialists in two weeks will visit Lisbon to finalize the details of this joint project.

The contamination aspect is governed by an agreement, which has already been ratified by the Portuguese parliament and has yet to be passed by the Spanish senate.

Question: What opportunities for Spanish-Portuguese cooperation are there with regard to the negotiation process for the Iberian Peninsula's entry into the EEC? Once inside the EEC, might specific problems emerge between Spain and Portugal over the free circulation of goods and manpower?

Answer: There is at present an exchange of information on the negotiations with the EEC, which is useful and which we will continue. The point is that though the negotiation processes are technically the same, the negotiations are very different for the two countries because of the enormous differences of the problems facing each state in relation to the EEC. Therefore, it isn't possible to talk in terms of concerted action. On the other hand, these negotiations are almost public, and as far as we are concerned, they don't constitute a field of rivalry with Spain to see who will join first or to secure a particular date. We believe that the two countries' entry will be simultaneous and that the most important aspect for us is not the final date but the terms on which we join the EEC.

Once we are in EEC, Europe, I am sure that there will be problems of adjustment and competition. We must make a great effort to accept the EEC regulations, which include the free circulation of workers, goods and capital; and, of course, we must not think that, once the transitional periods are over, there can be any obstacles to or problems in free circulation throughout EEC territory.

Question: Mr Minister, you have just attended the spring Atlantic council meeting in Rome. Could you give us some details of how the debate developed on the matter of Spain's possible NATO membership? Isn't there some jealousy between Spain and Portugal with regard to playing a prominent strategic role?

Answer: The Atlantic council's talks are secret and I cannot disclose their content. What I can tell you is that final agreement was reached for NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns to inform the media that the alliance's 15 countries will accept Spain's membership application without any kind of opposition when the Spanish people decide to announce their decision to join the alliance. It is true that the issue was examined from the viewpoint of East-West relations and within the framework of the talks held on these realtions, which embraced the subject of the deployment of missiles in some European countries and the resumption of nuclear arms negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

However, the idea that Portugal might be jealous of Spain's entry into the alliance because of strategic considerations is untrue. On the contrary, Spain's entry will strengthen southern Europe's representation within NATO and more particularly the Iberian Peninsula's role. As far as we are concerned, there are no objections and no sense of rivalry. Spain's contribution will complement and strengthen the peninsula's defense role.

Question: Do you believe that the winter meeting of the Atlantic council scheduled for December could approve Spain's entry into NATO?

Answer: It isn't impossible, though it all depends on Spain--when the Madrid government finally decides to set the NATO membership process in motion. Then, the Atlantic council will give its approval. Nor is it essential that this happen at the winter ordinary session. The council can meet whenver it wants, and has indeed held meetings for much less important reasons than Spain's possible entry into the alliance.

Question: Are there any major problems with regard to compensation for the occupation of farms? And what about fishing?

Answer: There are no political disputes. With regard to fishing, we hope to find specific solutions to the problems to be discussed during the negotiations that will begin in June, when the existing temporary agreement between the two sides lapses. At that time, an attempt will be made to draw up an agreement to last until the countries join the EEC. From then on, EEC regulations will govern these relations. It isn't true that Portugal lacks the political determination to resolve this matter, in which we must all now suffer restrictions. Be that as it may, Portugal will offer Spain more advantages than the EEC will grant it.

Question: Another terrorist act against the army was committed during your stay in Madrid. What are your thoughts on this?

Answer: Any political upheaval in Spain worries us because it always has unfavorable effects in Portugal, which is natural. Nevertheless, we can say that we trust in the values of freedom and democracy and in the Spanish representative institutions.

TWO CIVIL GUARDS KILLED, ONE INJURED NEAR BILBAO

NC140942 Paris AFP in English 0916 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Lemona, North Spain, 14 May (AFP)--Two civil guards were killed in a bomb attack in the Basque country near here today and a third was badly injured, officials said.

The guards were in a three-car convoy escorting an explosives consignment to a building site in Lemona, near Bilbao. Their vehicle was caught by an explosive device hidden on the road, the officials said. The attack was not immediately claimed.

MINISTER: NO PROVEN SOVIET-TERRORISM CONNECTION

LD132014 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1730 GMT 13 May 81

[13 May Hector Arenas interview with Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca at Barajas airport--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Hector Arenas] Foreign Affairs Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca has said at Barajas airport that there currently is no proof which directly associates the Soviet Union with terrorism in Spain. This statement was made by the Spanish foreign minister just before leaving on a special flight to Strasbourg to take part today and tomorrow in the meeting of ministers of the Council of Europe. Among other things, the ministers will discuss the Madrid CSCE and the situation of terrorism on the continent.

[Question] Does the government yet have any serious evidence of the connections between internal terrorism and terrorism in the rest of the world?

[Answer] There are presumptions, there are impressions. However, at the moment, as far as I know, there is no (?clear) proof.

UCD CHAIRMAN ON NATO ENTRY, CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

LD081415 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 3 May 81 p 11

[Report containing apparent text of interview granted to Europa Press by Union of the Democratic Center Chairman Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun; date and place not given]

[Text] Madrid, 2 May--Spain's possible entry into NATO, the policy of consultation, the socialist proposals for entering the government, the UCD's [Union of the Democratic Center's] internal situation and the armed forces stance following the 23 February coup are some of the issues broached by former Defense Minister and current UCD Chairman Augustin Rodriguez Sahagun in an interview granted to the press.

The interview, as it proceeded, is verbatim:

[Question] What are the reasons for what could be described as an acceleration by the government with respect to Spain's entry into the Atlantic alliance?

[Answer] I don't believe that you can speak of an acceleration. The stance of the UCD government and of our party with respect to the alliance has been explained repeatedly. This was done by the previous governments and by Calvo-Sotelo at his investiture session.

Delaying a decision of this kind at a time when the current treaty with the United States is expiring makes no sense, since any bilateral negotiations with the Americans must be conducted taking into account the process of joining the Atlantic alliance.

Moreover, joining the alliance will enable Spain to take part in decisions which today escape our influence, although they involve us indirectly. In the military aspect, it would strengthen us by helping our armed forces to improve their doctrines and their training, making progress in their process of constant modernization.

[Question] In view of the opposition's reactions, could this issue hamper the policy of consultation?

[Answer] I sincerely don't believe so, nor would it be logical. The decision to join the Atlantic alliance is an act of consistency with our membership in the Western world, which, as I said earlier, was already announced by Calvo-Sotelo at the investiture session, when at the same time, he offered the opposition open dialogue for the autonomy-based vertebration of the state and defense of the constitutional order. Action is being taken to this end. While at the same time, the government is seeking to make progress on economic and social issues with the social agents in undertaking a policy which will promote employment. There are obviously other issues with the aim of ensuring the state's efficiency in the new model. Thus, for instance, there is the reform of the legislative chambers' standing orders to give the chosen system greater efficiency and effectiveness.

[Question] To what do you attribute the reiteration of the socialist stance in favor of a coalition government?

[Answer] This is what they have been doing on one pretext or another since shortly after the 1979 election. The UCD already has expressed its stance on the matter. A democratic system requires the possibility of a government alternative, and that would disappear with the formation of a coalition government. Moreover, this would confuse the electorates of both parties and would be unlikely to be viable and efficient in view of the differences existing between the two parties' programs. The best way to defend the democratic system is to endorse the normality of its own dynamic, and this entails clearly differentiating all the parties' platforms.

[Question] Could the law of harmonization mean a reduction of the statutes' levels of autonomy?

[Answer] Not at all, the statutes are essential parts of the constitution of the state of the autonomies. The law of harmonization isn't aimed at reducing anything but at an appropriate ordering of the overall design and its efficiency. The aim is that we should have a strong and efficient state, which also means strong and efficient autonomies, since the autonomous communities are the state. And in this task, the principal political forces must cooperate in a spirit of open dialogue, setting sence of the state above any other consideration.

[Question] In what way do you believe the events of 23 February have affected the political situation? Do you believe that we are in a supervised democracy?

[Answer] No, I don't believe that we are in a state of "supervised democracy." We Spanish like to apply adjectives to things when what we should do--each of us on the basis of our level of responsibility--is to give substance to the noun--"democracy"--by everybody cooperating in strengthening the system and consolidating the model of coexistence which we have freely chosen. This is why I am concerned about the image which may be created or conveyed, and even plays on words. And, of course, I am concerned about the campaigns of deception which some extremist sectors are seeking to conduct. But I am certain that the great majority of the members of the armed forces don't want any leading role of a political nature for the latter, but want to be able to devote themselves with the utmost professionalism to performing the tasks assigned to them by Article 8 of the Constitution on defending and guaranteeing our sovereignty, our independence, our territorial integrity and the constitutional order, and all this, under the orders of the nation's government and the supreme command of his majesty the king.

KEKKONEN, USSR'S ARKHIPOV DISCUSS JOINT PROJECTS

LD131110 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Finnish-Soviet joint projects, the further construction of Kostamus and nuclear power cooperation were discussed in talks between President Urho Kekkonen and the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Ivan Arkhipov, in Helsinki this morning. Arkhipov arrived for a 3-day visit to Finland this morning in order to attend the inauguration festivities of the second nuclear powerplant in Loviisa. During his busy program he will have discussions on the development of Finnish-Soviet economic relations and nuclear power cooperation between the countries.

In the afternoon, Arkhipov will visit the Helsinki shipyard of Waertsilas and will be briefed on the present state of the nuclear icebreaker project to be built jointly. The inauguration of the Loviisa-2 nuclear powerplant will take place tomorrow.

Further Details on Talks

LD132140 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1900 GMT 13 May 81

[Excerpts] Cooperation projects between Finland and the Soviet Union in the next few years have been thoroughly discussed in talks between the first deputy prime minister of the USSR, Ivan Arkhipov, and President Urho Kekkonen. Arkhipov arrived in Finland today for a 3-day visit.

First Deputy Prime Minister of the USSR Ivan Arkhipov said that the trade between our countries had developed in the right direction. He said that our trade will probably double from the present figure to R25,000 million during 1981-85. In addition, in an interview granted to the television news, Deputy Prime Minister Arkhipov said that Finnish and Soviet companies will start talks on an extension of the Norilsk copper and nickel combinate in Siberia.

Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto gave a dinner in the guest's honor this evening. Tomorrow Arkhipov will attend the inauguration festivities of the Loviisa-2 nuclear power plant.

Nuclear Plant Agreement

LD141022 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] The Imatran Voima power company and the USSR's Atomenergoeksport initialed an agreement this morning on the feasibility plan for a 1,000 mw nuclear power station. According to the agreement, the plan will be completed by the end of next year. The plan seeks to achieve the highest possible degree of domestic production, over 70 percent. Imatran Voima has now concluded agreement on feasibility plans for a 1,000 mw power station with the Soviet Union and for a 900 mw power station with France.

Celebrations are taking place today to mark the 10th anniversary of Finnish-Soviet nuclear power cooperation at the Loviisa nuclear power station of Imatran Voima. President Urho Kekkonen and Ivan Arkhipov, the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, are attending the celebrations.

SWEDEN

PARTY SPOKESMEN IN BROAD AGREEMENT ON DEFENSE

LD130755 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 11 May 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Defense in the Riksdag"]

[Text] For obvious reasons, last Thursday's Riksdag defense debate was overshadowed by other events. It also contained the somewhat curious circumstance that the government's bill was more or less supported by the spokesman for the opposition, namely former Defense Minister Eric Kronmark (Moderate Coalition Party). His foremost opponent was also a member of the opposition, namely former Defense Minister Eric Holmqvist (Social Democrat). Defense Minister Anders Dahlgren (Center Party) refrained from taking part in the debate at all....

Let us distinguish between the debate's security policy section and its budget section. Even though the Social Democrats did not agree 100 percent with the picture of the security situation painted by the government and a majority of the members of the Defense Committee, it can be said that the differences in views of the international situation among the four democratic parties in the Riksdag are very small. They are all worried by international rearmament and by the threat posed by nuclear arms, and are keen to maintain the Nordic balance--or rather stability--in which the strength of the Swedish Armed Forces plays an important role.

However, there is a gap, in reality an abyss, between these four parties and the Communists. In a long--much too long--speech on security policy, Communist Left Party Deputy Oswald Soderquist succeeded in avoiding saying a single word about the Soviet Union's colossal arms buildup; on the other hand Soederquist spoke with detail and verbosity of the threat from NATO. Does the man himself believe what he is saying?

As far as the defense budget is concerned there is good reason to quote Eric Holmqvist, who noted that Kronmark had "resumed his seat in the chamber." "In certain respects Kronmark has been an extremely strong spokesman for the defense forces. On various occasions in the past I have expressed my respect for his ability, as a moderate defense minister to keep the defense forces out of the reach of the visitation now affecting other major areas of public spending so badly.

"I see that Kronmark stressed in a farewell interview that at times he has had to put up a tough fight. At the same time as reminding the Riksdag of this, I would also like to say that Kronmark has also been party to the weakening of the country's independence and power to act. During the years in which we have had a nonsocialist government, our economic dependence on the rest of the world has continued to grow. If we continue down this path we will soon be in a situation in which we no longer have any real freedom of action--something which is necessary for a country which wishes to stand outside alliances and ties and to be able to pursue an independent policy." So much for Holmqvist.

There is not much to object to in his description of Kronmark's ambitions and results. It is unfortunately the case, as is well known abroad, that for several years now Sweden's defense capability has been hollowed out, mostly as a result of the unfortunate social democratic Communist Left Party defense budget agreement in 1972.

But things could, as Holmqvist hinted, have been worse. And this would have been the case in particular if the Social Democratic policy on defense spending had continued to be the will of the Riksdag after 1976. Fortunately this has not been the case.

Of course, defense forces cost money. But who wants to deny, when we look around in the world, that freedom is worth its price?

PAPER VIEWS FOOD SITUATION IN EVENT OF WAR

LD130827 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 5 May 81 p 6

[Thomas Michelsen report: "Worse Meat Shortages Than During the Last War"]

[Excerpts] We would have much more bread and potatoes to eat but much less pork and other meat if Sweden were isolated for any lengthy period, as it was during World War II. In actual fact the reductions in amounts of pork and other meat available would be considerably larger than during World War II. The reason is that Swedish agriculture has become more sensitive since the forties, more dependent on imported chemicals and on imported machinery.

The foodstuffs industry is also more sensitive; the dairies, for example, which pack all milk for drinking in cardboard cartons lined with plastic. When this plastic runs out the dairies may be forced to put all milk in bottles intended for beer or soft drinks. Crisis planners have discussed the possibility of using the breweries to distribute milk in a crisis situation.

The plastic used to pack Swedish milk has been given priority in crisis planning. The foodstuffs industry would be supplied with plastic. But if the plastic runs out there is no chance of returning to the use of glass bottles in the dairies. There are no machines left which could deal with this. But the breweries could still pack milk in bottles--until the aluminum cans take over. Then the only possibility remaining would be to distribute milk in ordinary buckets.

The National Board of Economic Defenses and the National Agricultural Marketing Board presented on Monday joint studies and proposals for emergency Swedish foodstuffs procedures during a war. If Sweden is to be able to survive a 3-year period of isolation, investments of 730 million kronor will be necessary. Investments of over 1 billion kronor would be necessary to survive a 5-year period of isolation.

One major problem is that Swedish agriculture has become so dependent on imported chemicals and imported machinery. The worst problems involve nitrogenous fertilizers and pest control preparation. Emergency planning intends to increase the stockpiles of these chemicals in particular or the raw materials for them. It is this which costs 700 million kronor for a 3-year crisis. But despite this stockpiling, the production from Swedish fields is still expected to fall drastically.

When the use of nitrogenous fertilizers is reduced to a level one-third of what it is today, the planners expect that crop yields per hectare will fall to between 55 and 65 percent of what they are today. In order to be able to feed the Swedish population on these smaller crop yields it will be necessary to introduce some changes in diet.

There will be less pork and other meat on the table. Instead there would be more potatoes and bread. There will always be lots of milk. The planners even expect to increase the population's milk consumption. The goal is to be able to avoid rationing milk, potatoes and broad. Instead it will be pork and other meat which will be rationed.

The production of broiler chickens would be stopped almost entirely. However, one type of animal production will be allowed to increase--the number of cows would increase during a crisis. But because they would be getting less imported feed, each cow would produce less milk. But in total the Swedish people would have more milk than today, but the amount of cheese produced would be cut.

BENN URGES TROOP WITHDRAWAL, UN FORCE IN ULSTER

LD131151 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 13 May 81 p 2

[Nicholas Comfort report: "Benn Seeks UN Peace Force in Ulster"]

[Text] Mr Wedgwood Benn yesterday called for the withdrawal of troops from Ulster and the involvement of the United Nations in the province's future.

The left-wing challenger for Labour's deputy leadership said on BBC radio that he had always believed that "the British military presence is a major part of the problem." He called for "the people of Ireland, north and south" to be left to resolve the question for themselves.

Mr Benn's remarks, in direct contradiction to party policy, are a fresh embarrassment to Mr Foot, who has kept him without portfolio on Labour's French bench since he replaced Dr David Owen. And they have infuriated several shadow ministers, both because of the convention that policy is expounded by the relevant spokesman and because they are seen as pre-empting new policy talks.

There was already tension between Mr Benn and shadow cabinet colleagues because of his calls, prior to the death of Robert Sands, the IRA hunger striker, that he be allowed to take his seat at Westminister.

His remarks yesterday followed a dispute the night before with Mr Foot and other national executive members over a resolution claiming that "repression and torture" were being practised in Ulster prisons in preparation for their use against the labour movement in Britain.

Mr Benn, with Mr Dennis Skinner and Mr Tony Saunois, the young socialist, wanted the motion debated in a departure from the practice of referring all Ulster matters straight to the committee under Mr Alex Kitson, party chairman.

A motion was eventually referred to the working party by nine votes to three, with Mr Foot and Mr Healey on the opposite side to Mr Benn.

But despite criticism from within the shadow cabinet Mr Benn was speaking for a sizeable minority of Labour MPS in demanding a new initiative.

The problem is that veteran campaigners for a united Ireland view his interest with suspicion and others recently convinced of the need for change regard his support as counter-productive.

In his radio interview, Mr Benn said many people in the party and outside now say the need for a new political initiative and believed present policy had reached a dead end.

"When you have the pope, the secretary-general of the United Nations, Mrs Gandhi, American congressmen and the European Commission on Human Rights coming in, people in this country have a responsibility to seek a new initiative of a political character."

"The time has come when we may have to ask the United Nations to set up an international commission, ask for a UN peace-keeping force in Northern Ireland and, when the UN force is established, withdraw British troops. "British troops are a major part of the problem: It is very unfair on them, they are in a hopeless position, civil liberties are being eroded and we have got to find a way to allow the solution to be found in Northern Ireland itself."

Finally, in apparent negation of the government's "guarantee" to the Protestant majority, he said: "I don't think there is any future in a policy that hinges on a pledge that leaves British troops permanently in Ireland and prevents the Irish people from finding a solution themselves."

TO VIMA REVIEWS SOURCES OF TENSION WITH TURKEY

NC121511 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 12 May 81 p 8

[Text] Ankara once again appears intransigent over the question of jurisdiction of the new Larissa headquarters with the result that relevant negotiations at military experts level have been "put on ice" and installation of the new headquarters has been postponed. It is now 8 months since Greece reintegrated within NATO, and no progress is being made in the most important of the unresolved issues in Greek relations with the alliance, as a result of Turkish intransigence over the establishment of the new Larissa headquarters, the commander of which will have operational control over the entire Aegean airspace for NATO.

Ankara's position is related to the recent hardening of the Turkish side on the questions of Aegean airspace at a bilateral level. It was the subject of discussions in Brussels last week by General Gratsios, the chief of the Greek National Defense Staff, with General Rogers and the Turkish chief of staff during the allied maneuvers "SHAPEX 81." In the meantime, a new tension in Greek-Turkish relations was created by the apprehension of a Greek fishing boat, the "Planitis 2," by a Turkish patrol boat within Greek territorial waters between the islands of Limnos and Mitillini. Other fishing boats from Limnos, Samothraki and Kavalla were fishing with "Planitis 2" at the time.

Greek Ambassador to Ankara Papoulias has already taken the necessary steps for the release of the fishing boat and its crew. At the same time, the Greek consul general in Istanbul is due to contact the Greek fishermen, who are held on the island of Imroz. The fishing boat was manned by Captain P. Koutras and a crew consisting of G. Sirianos, Kh. Kaiktsidhis and D. Maliktzis. According to published reports the captain of the fishing boat attempted to gain speed as soon as he became aware of the intentions of the Turkish patrol boat in an effort to avoid the apprehension of his boat. The Turkish patrol boat opened fire and forced the Greek fishing boat to follow it.

In an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, EDA, the United Democratic Left, Chairman I. Iliou requested that the government take measures to counter the base Turkish demands which are aimed at limiting our country's sovereign rights over Limnos island and particularly to reject Turkish demands, supported by NATO and the United States, for the demilitarization of the border island in contravention to existing treaty provisions.

RALLIS BRIEFS PAPANDREOU ON NATO, U.S. BASIS ISSUES

NC130920 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0900 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Official opposition leader and PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou visited Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis at the Political Office at 1000 today. They discussed various questions of domestic and foreign policy of interest to the country.

Speaking to representatives of the press after the meeting, Papandreou said that he asked primarily to be briefed on the question of the non-use of the Limnos Island airfield by NATO during the latest exercises of the alliance. The PASOK chairman added he was fully briefed on this question, on negotiations on the U.S. bases issue, and on Greek-Turkish affairs. Papandreou expressed satisfaction over the full briefing he had received from the prime minister.

KKE SCORES GOVERNMENT REJECTION OF SOVIET PROPOSAL

NC121558 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 12 May 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Speaking yesterday at the Acropole Theater to the meeting organized by the Athens party organization, KKE-Exterior Central Committee Secretary General Comrade Kharilaos Florakis said: Dear friends and comrades, big and serious social, economic and cultural problems are facing our people and we are being called on to deal with them.

However, all these problems cross with one focal problem, a general problem, the problem of peace.

The deterioration of the international situation to a dangerous degree is obvious. The U.S. Government is enlarging the programs for nuclear and other arms and it is imposing a similar policy on its NATO partners. It is massing navy ships in the Middle East, it is declaring national liberation movements "international terrorism" and it is forming a special corps for direct intervention. It is intensifying anti-Sovietism and stepping up disruptive activites in socialist countries, especially in Poland. It is strengthening neofascist regimes and encouraging the establishment of autocratic and militarist regimes. In this way it is hoping to find a way out of the crisis and to recover lost ground.

However, this new Cold War attack is taking place at a period when the correlation of forces has changed at imperialism's expense, at a time typified by a strong movement to defend peace, democracy, national independence and resistance to a Cold War.

Typical of this is the warm reception given by governments, distinguished personalities and people to Comrade Brezhnev's proposals, expressed at the 26th CPSU Congress--proposals that give realistic solutions to the great problem of peace preservation and defense.

However, friends and comrades, we should not relax; especially since our country's position in the critical area of the eastern Mediterranean--mainly because of the policy of the government of the right, a policy of subjugation to U.S.-NATO imperialists--is experiencing even more strongly, even more dramatically the international threat against peace.

The government has subjugated our country to the plans of the NATO militarists. It is renewing the maintenance and expansion of the U.S. bases. It has allowed the installation of nuclear arms in our country and has converted our soil into firing ranges for NATO exercises directed against the neighboring socialist countries. As a typical example of Cold War policy and national subjugation there are the well-known orders that were published last week as a result of the military map exercise in the area of Macedonia. The government accepts the arms race between Greece and Turkey that is being cultivated by the Atlantic masters. It elevates the imperialists to the position of umpires in Greek-Turkish differences, who then encourage the provocations of Ankara's milatarists and manipulate the tension between the two countries to serve their broader plans in the area.

Through the policy of the right, our country is in danger of involving itself in the military adventurisms of the U.S. and NATO imperialists in the dangerous oil zone and in danger of experiencing big national adventures.

The government of the right is demonstrating such Atlantic blindness and slavishness toward the imperialists that it does not exploit the possibility of our country evading destruction in a possible nuclear war. It has rejected the Brezhnev proposal to conclude a special Greek-Soviet agreement through which the Soviet Union would provide guarantees not to use nuclear arms against our country in a possible clash, provided our country does not store nuclear arms on its soil.

In view of the inestimable dangers threatening our country, a true rally of all patriotic and peace-loving forces is needed against the policy of Atlanticism, for the removal of nuclear weapons and foreign bases from our country, for our country's withdrawal from NATO, so that Greece may become nationally independent, a factor in disarmament, peace and cooperation in the Balkans, the Mediterranean and the world.

GOVERNMENT REACTS TO ATTACK ON POPE JOHN PAUL II

Assailant Identified

TA131912 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 13 May 81

[Excerpts] It has been announced that one of the two assassins who attempted to kill Pope John Paul II is Mehmet Ali Agca, the suspected murderer of Abdi Ipekci, editor of the Istanbul daily MILLIYET. Agca was captured by the Italian police after the attempt on the pope's life but his accomplice succeeded in escaping.

In a message to Pope John Paul II, Head of State General Kenan Evren expressed his regrets over the attempt on the pope's life.

Evren Message

TA132036 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 13 May 81

[Excerpt] Mehmet Ali Agca, the assassin who tried to kill Pope John Paul II, had killed the editor of the Istanbul daily MILLIYET on 1 February 1979. Agca, who escaped after the murder, was captured and was sentenced to death by a court. However, Agca succeeded in escaping from the Kartal military prison on 25 November 1979.

Head of State General Kenan Evren sent a message to the pope as soon as he received the news of the attempt on the pope's life. The message said: It is with great regret that I have been informed of the attempt on your life. I deeply deplore this despicable attempt on your life on my behalf as well as on behalf of the Turkish people that has suffered so much at the hands of senseless terror. I would like to express my best wishes for an early recovery.

In a message sent to Pope John Paul II, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu said: It is with great regret that I have heard about the savage assassination attempt on your life. I denounce with all my heart this savage and despicable aggression and express my wishes for an early and complete recovery. Religious Affairs Director Tayyar Altikulac also denounced the assassination attempt on the pope and said: Attacks on religious personalities have international impact.

Statement on Extradition

TA140759 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] The government has issued a statement following the assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II. The statement is as follows:

It has been understood that the assassination attempt on the pope has been perpetrated by Mehmet Ali Agca, who escaped from prison while being tried for the murder of the late journalist Abdi Ipekci. The grief of the Turkish Government has doubled in the face of the fact that this despicable assault was perpetrated by a person who maintains Turkish citizenship although he is very far from being a real Turk.

This terrible incident should, in any case, prompt a second reflection by those who maintain that the freedom of the persons who organize the movements against Turkey under the guise of demonstrations in Europe and international terrorism should be respected.

Representations have been made with the Italian Government to secure the extradition of Agca--who is a representative of international terrorism--to be brought to justice for his crime in Turkey after serving his sentence in connection with his crime in Italy. Two Turkish INTERPOL officials are being sent to Italy to aid Italian authorities.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES DETAINED GREEK FISHERMEN

TA131605 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Andara, 13 May (AA)--The four Greek fishermen who had been detained when their fishing vessel entered Turkish territorial waters in the northern Aegean without authorization Sunday were released by the public prosecutor of Canakkale Wednesday. Ankara sources said prosecutor had considered the case from the humanistic point of view and had released the four-man crew of the trespassing fishing vessel as a gesture of good will between two neighboring countries.

MILITARY COURT CONDEMNS TERRORIST TO DEATH

TA132101 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] The 1st military court of the VI Corps and Martial Law Command [in Adana] has condemned to death Ali Aktas, accused of killing Sulhi Aksoy in the Iskenderun District of Hatay on 9 June 1980. The trial of the illegal Revolutionary Path [Dev Yol] suspects continued today in the 2d military court. The court released 5 out of the 97 suspects being tried. The trial was postponed to 26 May 1981 to allow more witnesses to appear before the court.

PRESS REACTION TO REAGAN ARMENIAN MASSACRE REMARKS

NC131033 [Editorial Report] The Istanbul Turkish-language press for 8-10 May includes the following comment on President Reagan's 24 April speech on the occasion of the Jewish genocide anniversary which reportedly contained references to the Armenian massacre:

In a commentary by Mehmet Ali Birand in the 8 May MILLIYET, Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis is quoted as having reacted to the President's speech by saying: "Why did you [President Reagan] react so strongly? Similar demonstrations were staged in Athens last year. You did not raise your voice then. This time only a few opposition party members took part in the demonstrations. No one from the party in power was there. We used our influence with the television network and the Greek press to persuade them not to publicize the demonstrations. We tried to prevent the demonstrators from demonstrating outside your embassy. The participants were Greek citizens of Armenian orgin. How can we legally ban such demonstrations? Turkey reacted strongly through a stern note of protest. We were perplexed. Do you react in the same manner to demonstrations held in other countries with which you are on most friendly terms"/

Birand then goes on to say: "In a way Mitsotakis is right, but if the situation is impartially evaluated, our reaction seems to be a bit too strong. In the way he spoke, Mitsotakis must have been referring to the recent blunder committed by President Reagan. As you know, the White House issued a statement last week on the occasion of the anniversary of the Jewish genocide by the Nazis. For the first time, this statement described the Armenians as a community which has suffered a similar fate. The Turkish Foreign Ministry was bewildered, because this was the first time the most important person of the United States was making an extremely important change in his attitude. Not only the Turkish Foreign Ministry, but the U.S. State Department as well was startled. Extremely extensive diplomatic whisperings and telegram exchanges followed. The State Department was not aware of the statement put out by the White House, and it was a situation that could not be rectified. Turkmen discussed this matter at great length with Haig in Rome and expressed deep disappointment. However, it was too late. It became known later that one of the president's speech-writers was an American of Armenian origin who managed to squeeze in a few words [about the Armenian massacre]. How can such an undignified thing be allowed to happen?"

Birand concludes: "Now what are we going to do? Shall we give the United States a note of protest? Or shall we demand the dismissal of the Armenian speechwriter? Mitsotakis would be justified in adopting a different attitude toward the Americans. Diplomacy cannot easily accept double standards."

In an editorial in HURRIYET on 9 May, Oktay Eksi writes: "According to reports in the press yesterday, certain representations have been made on behalf of Turkey on the reference to the Armenian massacre. If it is possible to believe, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig told Foreign Minister Turkmen in Rome that 'the phrase in question occurred in the statement accidentally' and that he 'deplored' it.

"Let us admit that this statement was dexterously prepared, because although 24 April has nothing to do with the genocide and tyranny of the Jews by Hitler, the White House issued the statement on this day which has a special significance for the Armenians."

On 9 May MILLIYET carries a commentary by Teoman Erel on President Reagan's speech in which he writes: "It is understood that the cowboy president did not act purposefully. He was tricked by an American speech writer of Armenian origin in the White House." "But President Reagan, who is introduced to us by the Americans as 'a friend of the Turks,' was grieved us even if he did not mean to." Erel then refers to genocide of red Indians by the Americans and concludes: "Just to pay the cowboy president back in the same coin, shall we, we wonder, organize a meeting in Istanbul to condemn the red Indian genocide?

On 10 May CUMHURIYET carries an article by Ilhan Selcuk entitled "The Truth in Reagan's Speech," in which Selcuk writes: "36 years have elapsed since World War II. Reagan addressed a meeting organized in Washington in order to commemorate the anniversary of the Jewish genocide. Everybody should denounce the tyranny of the Nazis. Nevertheless, it cannot be said that all acts undertaken by Reagan are adequately humane. We cannot argue that the U.S. President has been justly concerned with what has befallen the Palestinian people. Neither do we think he would like to address a meeting to be held on the extermination of the red Indians."

Ilhan Selcuk expresses his misgivings about the allegation that the reference in President Reagan's speech to the Armenian massacre had accidentally found its way into the speech and asks: "Is the White House's policy toward Turkey formulated by such undignified personnel? No. It would be sheer frivolity to attribute the incident to an accident."

BRIEFS

DICTIONARY BANNED--The Navy and Martial Law Command has banned the "Contemporary Class Dictionary" in its command region. The dictionary is used in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th grades. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 May 81 TA]

MAGAZINE BANNED--The 1st Army and Istanbul, Çanakkale, Edirne, Kirklareli and Tekirdag Martial Law Command has banned the Ankara magazine, YENI SOZCU [NEW SPOKESMAN], in its command region, because, it claims, it makes party propaganda, violating a National Security Council declaration on the issue. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 May 81 TA]

WORKERS REMITTANCES--Ankara, 6 May (AA)--Hard cash remitted by Turkish expatriate workers in the first quarter of 1981 has shown a significant jump over the level of a year ago. The first quarter figure is 419 million dollars compared to the inflow of 368 million dollars in the same period of 1980. The figure for January 1981 was 135 million dollars, for February 144 million dollars and for March 140 million dollars. [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 6 May 81 TA]

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TURKEY SUSPENDED FROM EUROPEAN ASSEMBLY

Turkmen Addresses Meeting

TA141707 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] The Council of Europe Committee of Ministers meeting has begun in Strasbourg. Speaking at this morning's session, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs Willibald Pahr requested that the issue concerning the struggle against international terrorism be discussed first. On Pahr's request, Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen made a statement and expressed his views on international terrorism. The Turkish Radio and Television [TRT] team in Strasbourg reports Turkmen as saying that the cooperation necessary, especially among European countries, to struggle against terrorism cannot be obtained, and that the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II is a clear example. Turkmen then strongly denounced the attack against the pope by a Turkish citizen. Recalling that Mehmet Ali Agca, who made the attempt on the life of the pope, had killed a prominent journalist in Turkey and that he had been condemned to death, Turkmen drew attention to the fact that many recourses had been made to various European countries in an effort to capture Agca but with no result. Turkmen added: The person responsible for the unforgivable attack was able to circulate freely in West European countries after having escaped from prison. The attack was encouraged by the fact that the countries concerned have not been able to show the necessary courage and cooperation regarding the struggle against terrorism.

In the last part of his statement at the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers meeting, Turkmen called for the speedy conclusion of the activities regarding the resolution on the struggle against international terrorism.

Speaking at the afternoon session of the committee, Turkmen explained activities concerning a return to democracy in Turkey. Referring to the relations between the Council of Europe and Turkey, has started and there can be no return. Lami Sesar and Kunter Kunt from the TRT news center report Turkmen as saying that the major goal of the administration in Turkey is to establish a healthy parliamentary democracy and that a program has been prepared to this end.

Turkmen added that the Turkish people and government have a strong belief about strengthening democracy. Referring to the relations between the Council of Europe and Turkey, Turkmen said that every Turkish citizen is convinced that parliamentary democracy will be enhanced regardless of the attitude adopted by the Council of Europe. Turkmen later referred to the latest developments in Turkey and the strengthening of democracy. Noting that the most basic human right, namely the right to live, was in danger before 12 September, and that over 5,000 people have been killed as a result of terrorist activities in the last 2 years, Turkmen said that the illegal arms and ammunition caches seized in Turkey reached an incredible amount. Turkmen added that the arms and ammunition seized could be sufficient to equip the armed forces of many Council of Europe member countries. In the last part of his statement, Turkmen stressed that Turkey attaches great importance to mutual security and cooperation in Europe.

Meanwhile, the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly decided that the relations between Turkey and the council be taken up again at the assembly's September and October sessions. The resolution on Turkey prepared by Austrian parliamentarian Ludwig Steiner was approved at the parliamentary assembly's afternoon session. According to the resolution, relations between the Council of Europe and Turkey will be taken up again at the parliamentary assembly's September-October sessions. The assembly refused to extend the terms at the assembly of the Turkish parliamentarians on the ground that there is no parliament in Turkey at the moment. Danish Socialist parliamentarian (Budsun's) proposal that the terms of the Turkish parliamentarians not be extended was adopted by 51 votes against 48. Ten members abstained from voting.

Further Turkmen Comments

TA141939 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly's decision not to extend the terms at the assembly of the Turkish delegates was in line with Turkey's expectations. In a written statement issued after the assembly's decision on the issue, Turkmen said that the Council of Europe statute granted the right of representation only to members elected by parliamentarians. Noting that, therefore, it is impossible for Turkey to send delegates to the parliamentary assembly, Turkmen said: Actually, Turkey did not make such a request. Turkmen added that the parliamentary assembly decision will not adversely affect relations between Turkey and the Council of Europe.

UK'S TUGENDHAT URGES EEC COOPERATION IN DEFENSE

LD141045 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 May 81 p 5

[Alan Osborn report: "EEC Action on Defence Urged"]

[Excerpts] A call for the 10 Common Market countries to establish greater co-operation in the field of defence policy was made yesterday by the senior British EEC commissioner in Brussels, Mr Christopher Tugendhat. Stressing that he spoke personally, Mr Tugendhat said there were sound practical arguments for involving the community in defence. "If we are to develop European industry, particularly the modern high technology industries, on a community-wide basis in order to be able to hold our own against American and Japanese competition, then we must accept that defence and defence related industries will be involved as well" he said in a lecture given at St Andrews University yesterday. Mr Tugendhat added that more systematic European co-operation in defence and security was likely to flow from the development of political co-operation. He said it was "surely inevitable" that EEC ministers would develop such co-operation to the point where it involved issues of defence as well as foreign policy.

His speech follows an informal meeting of EEC foreign ministers last weekend in Venlo, Holland, at which it was agreed to work to include security matters in regular discussions on political co-operation.

One of the decisions taken at Venlo was to explore ways of improving political co-operation though Mr van der Klaauw said it was too early to talk of a permanent secretariat as urged by the West German foreign minister, Mr Genscher.

In his speech yesterday Mr Tugendhat called for the European governments to play a greater role in common procurement policies in the interest of developing EEC industry. He drew a connection between general procurement and the purchasing of defence equipment claiming it was a mistake to assume that the latter was the responsibility exclusively of NATO or other defence institutions. "It is wrong...to talk as though the community and the European pillar of NATO are worlds apart. It is for the most part the same countries and governments who comprise the two," he said.

Although Mr Tugendhat is a former Tory MP and expects to return to political life in Britain when his term as EEC commissioner expires in four years' time, his speech yesterday was a personal one. He intends to make several more on European issues. However it is known that the foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, is anxious to extend and improve political co-operation and this is likely to prove a major theme of the British presidency of the EEC which begins at mid-year. On the other hand the notion of drawing the EEC countries into defence responsibilities is one that has aroused political problems in the past and by raising the issue at the moment Mr Tugendhat can expect to arouse considerable controversy.

APEL, PRESS COMMENT ON DEFENSE BUDGET ISSUE

Defense Minister's Interview

DW141200 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 13 May 81

[Excerpts from reporter Schawer interview with Defense Minister Hans Apel; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Did Apel threaten to resign in the cabinet meeting?

[Answer] At no time. I don't consider that an adequate way to proceed in a political dispute with friends. Objective arguments must do the convincing, not the threat of personal consequences.

[Question] Your department only counted on a deficit of DM1.1 billion. How will you handle the difference?

[Answer] One has to look at the size of the amount. We have a budget of DM40 billion. DM400 million is 1 percent of it. It ought to be possible to make do with DM850 million, particularly because it would enable us to finance the final amount for Tornado and because this will enable the Bundeswehr to carry out its exercises. Fuel can be financed, even if we have to economize. Repairs and procurement, which have become more expensive, will be possible. In the end, questions will remain in every budget. This also holds true for other departments. Austerity will remain the main law at Hardthoehe.

[Question] In what fields will you make economies?

[Answer] Everywhere.

[Question] Is it possible that the Bundeswehr will need more than DM850 million this year? Are more deficits possible?

[Answer] I can't imagine it, but I am no prophet. If the fuel price explodes, for example, or if there are sudden massive price increases in this field, then a situation may come up where things may have to be thought through again. But everybody at Hardthoehe and everybody in the Bundeswehr must be firmly determined to make do with these amounts. It is impossible for the Defense Ministry to demand more money at regular intervals. There are certainly limits to the patience of those involved.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG Commentary

DW141227 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 14 May 81 p 4

[Commentary signed Bar.: "Small Change for Apel"]

[Text] The government may have given itself a short breathing space with the cabinet decision on clearing up problems in the 1981 budget. The figures outlined for the defense budget make it possible for Hans Apel not to resign. From the chancellor's point of view, it leaves room for the thesis that the still missing DM350 million doesn't hurt external security in any way. All this doesn't come so close to being dubious as to justify the reproach of having purposefully not told the truth regarding the budget.

This house of cards, set up with a financial and political wind blowing in its face, will not last. If the defense minister appears before parliament in this fiscal year demanding one additional mark, he will be dropped like a hot potato by his own comrades. They aren't likely to be prepared to scratch 10 million here and there from the rehabilitation program for the handicapped or the storage of crude oil in order to put together 1 billion for defense purposes.

The chancellor knows it and, therefore, the compromise that has been found isn't much more than a postponement of payment commitments until next year. In doing this, however, Hans Apel will become the troublemaker of the 1982 budget and the entire medium term financial planning up to 1985. That could possibly be the end of a crown prince.

Yet, it would be unjust to hold only the defense department responsible for the fact that this is the most windy budget every adopted in Bonn. Overshadowed by the political and financial-economic defense budget, it has hardly been realized that, due to sloppy planning, a DM4 billion lump also will have to be added to the budget of the labor minister. The whole 1981 budget is an unspeakable impudence for the taxpayer.

DIE WELT Editorial

DW131138 Bonn DIE WELT in German 13 May 81 p 6

[Ruediger Moniac editorial: "An Army Without Money"]

[Text] He who burdens Defense Minister Hans Apel with all the guilt for the financial misery of the Bundeswehr doesn't quite do him justice. Apel doesn't bear the responsibility alone. The current state of the armed forces is the result of a more than 10-year-old social-liberal policy which put its stakes on detente while underrating the role of a militarily supported safeguarding of peace. Now the insight that counterarmament in the field of missiles is reasonable and necessary can no longer be spread among the clientele of this policy.

It became normal in the past decade to legitimize foreign policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union with the hope that a decrease in the armed forces potential in East and West would soon be forthcoming. The United States attempted to decrease the number of intercontinental arms. The same motive explained the efforts of West Europe and North America to win over the Soviet Union for a balanced decrease in conventional armed forces on the European continent (MBFR). Both attempts ended in disappointing results, regardless of how different the reasons for it may be.

However, these attempts produced a highly negative "success" for our, the Atlantic, security in the minds of some people in Western democracies: groups of importance when it comes to the respective government's ability to act demand "disarmament"--even at the price of absolute defenselessness vis-a-vis external military influence.

In this climate, the Bundeswehr is fighting for its existence. Occasionally, it seems that it stands alone. It is surrounded by a touch of social "isolation." It is being abandoned by a large part of the SPD and by a part of the FDP. Even in the union parties, which appear outwardly to be "closely rallied together," doubts come up as to whether a militarily oriented will of the state to stand its ground would be the proper political and moral answer to the intensified armament of the Soviet Union. The realpolitik standards in the Federal Republic have deteriorated so much in the meantime that sober military planners in the Defense Ministry from the ranks of the SPD are being called "insatiable sandbox strategists" when they make demands entailing expenditures to preserve the ability to defend central Europe.

The pressure of demagogical intimidation has gotten a creeping erosion process going in the Bundeswehr. No responsible general can say frankly that the point has now come or will soon come when the armed forces will be unable to fulfill their defense mission. "Measuring" combat and defense strength is a most difficult objective task, one hardly manageable with mathematics alone. This explains the hesitation on the part of leading military men to make alarming statements in public. Aside from this, there aren't many soldiers who would be prepared to say: "Here I stand, I cannot do otherwise." Granted, it isn't their main task to deal with their political environment.

But cases appear more and more frequently showing that the defensive strength of the troops is deteriorating and that this is obvious to everybody. What is the good of air-bases with the Tornado all-weather and night combat plane to the air force without the corresponding protection against attacks from the air? What is the navy supposed to do with destroyers which don't have helicopters for long range defense against submarines? What is the good of such an efficient early warning system as AWACS if the necessary highly qualified personnel cannot be made available in time? Where is the deterrent effect of the army supposed to be if the supply of decisive combat ammunition is used up in no time at all?

Every question indicates an omission, and the list can be prolonged at random. Why have command centers in bunkers not been "hardened?" What will be the consequences of neglected military-scientific research and development? What will be the consequences of the lack of noncommissioned officers and officers for the all-round training of troops and to see to their combat readiness? What does the poor state of civil defense mean for the defense readiness of the country?

The catalogue of questions indicates that the SPD-FDP coalition long ago switched to neglecting the Bundeswehr in an irresponsible way. When in the last decade military defense lost its leading budget position under the influence of detente policy to the advantage of expenditures for the "social network," the consequences remained invisible for the time being. Along with growing state expenditures in general, the Bundeswehr also received more money every year at that time. But this time is long gone. Finance policy is no longer able to master the problems of the Bundeswehr.

Only the courage for a political change of course can change the situation. Priorities were rearranged in France as early as in 1979. After years of neglect, the defense budget moved at that time in front of expenditures for education. The military in Great Britain was given at the same time under the new Conservative government chief a much better position with regard to financial allotments.

The new U.S. President is giving the armed forces large sums.

And Bonn? Since 1970, the share of defense expenditures decreased in the federal budget from about 25 to a current 17 percent. Apel complains about that publicly. But he doesn't have the courage to tell his own party plainly what the security of the country costs.

DIE WELT: PUBLICIZE SOVIET THREAT INFORMATION

DW140939 Bonn DIE WELT in German 14 May 81 p 6

[Commentary signed CVB: "Too Secretive"]

[Text] Caspar Weinberger demanded in Brussels better enlightenment of parliaments and of the public with regard to the Soviet military threat. If people in the West understood the threat, they would be prepared to make sacrifices, he said. That is quite obvious. But then, high representatives of his staff appeared at a press conference to expound this standpoint--and they had to pass when they were asked about details. A document depicting the threat, which had been worked out by the NATO military staff in Brussels, was much clearer. If Brezhnev said 2 years ago in Prague that as a result of detente policy, Moscow "will achieve most of our aims in West Europe," and "in 1985, it will be in a position to implement our will wherever necessary," then the whole speech belongs on the table. If it is true that the Soviets are now building large aircraft carriers, then the evidence belongs on the table. We mustn't keep secret from the Soviets what they themselves are saying and building--or are the Americans afraid that the full unfriendly truth could paralyze the West instead of spurring it on?

CONSTITUTIONAL COUNCIL NAMES MITTERRAND PRESIDENT

NC150917 Paris AFP in English 0909 GMT 15 May 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 15 May (AFP)--The Constitutional Council today officially proclaimed Francois Mitterrand, 64, as president of France, following his election victory over outgoing President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on Sunday.

The council said the changeover would take place no later than midnight on May 23.

Council President Roger Frey visited the president-elect at his Paris home shortly after the proclamation, to tell him officially of the election result. They were expected to discuss a timetable for the Elysee switchover.

Giscard Contacts Mitterrand

LD142046 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 14 May 81

[Excerpt] Giscard d'Estaing wants the handover of power at the Elysee to take place as soon as possible, for example on 19 May, the day of the anniversary of his own election. This is what he suggests this evening in a letter to Mitterrand.

Giscard writes: The numerous problems which you have to deal with do not make a long period of transition desirable. I am ready, if you are in agreement and subject to the consent of the Constitutional Council, to hand over my powers to you on any date which you find convenient from 19 May.

LE MATIN LOOKS FORWARD TO MITTERRAND PRESIDENCY

LD141511 Paris LE MATIN in French 11 May 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The Alternation Test"]

[Text] One hesitates to reveal here the emotion and joy which swept our newspaper's editorial rooms yesterday. Mitterrand is elected. These are three incredible words, as a poet writes in our columns. Although we didn't want to count our chickens before they were hatched, we had nonetheless thought for a long time that there was a strong movement toward Francois Mitterrand's victory.

In addition to that evolution, which could be described as structural, there was a circumstantial split in the majority between Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Jacques Chirac--a split whose consequences have still not been fully gauged. Although we must not allow ourselves to be carried away, we must also gauge the hope which was born yesterday. It is like those great moments when France teeters, suddenly and serenely releasing the forces of imagination and movement. These are what might be termed the "miraculous points" in the web of our history--points which turned to the advantage of all this country's political families. It cannot be overemphasized that this is what democracy is and that, in the present-day world, a democratic regime is a privilege.

We will know very soon whether the Fifth Republic's institutions, put to the alternation test, are capable of giving the new team which will be formed the same legitimacy and the same stability which Charles de Gaulle, Georges Pompidou and Valery Giscard d'Estaing enjoyed in turn. In any case, history, which is never rebuffed by paradoxes, meant for the man who was General de Gaulle's most loyal and most determined adversary to now have the task of proving that the 1958 Constitution fundamentally respects the great republican principles.

Indeed, in the very second following the election of a man to the supreme office, it is an underestimation to write that he is already a different man. Francois Mitterrand is no longer either the PS candidate for the Elysee nor the rival of Valery Giscard d'Estaing or of Jacques Chirac's allies. He is the head of state and, in that capacity, represents all French people. One of his main priorities must be to never to forget that for one moment.

For the fourth time since 1958, therefore, the election of the president of the republic has not given rise to any major incident. The institutions have functioned well. Although the results were very close in 1974, they were never disputed, and the left accepted Valery Giscard d'Estaing's victory with an acute sense of democratic loyalty. There is no reason to think that the present losers will behave any differently. And, moreover, the short statement issued by Valery Giscard d'Estaing and the remarks made by the main RPR leaders clearly indicate that everybody is prepared to respect the verdict of universal suffrage.

This same calm loyalty was expressed by Georges Marchais, and it is clear that the PCF leader was expressing a feeling shared by his voters who unambiguously gave their votes to Francois Mitterrand.

Consequently, all the conditions are right for making Francois Mitterrand a great president and for making this 7-year term a great chapter in our history. In the face of so many favorable--in the political sense of the term--conditions, it is necessary and vital that everybody maintain a calm approach and a critical attitude of mind.

L'HUMANITE EDITORIAL HAILS SOCIALIST VICTORY

LD141347 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 11 May 81 p 1

[Rene Andrieu editorial: "The Rejection"]

[Text] So, Giscard d'Estaing has been soundly defeated and Francois Mitterrand elected president of the republic by a considerable margin. This election has aroused great joy in the country. How could we fail to share it? How could we fail to feel immense satisfaction yesterday evening at the sight of the melancholy faces of Lecanuet, Chirac and the other leading lights of the ousted majority. We have always spearheaded the struggle against the present government. We called on the 4.5 million Communist voters to vote for Mitterrand and that call was heeded. The mass transfer of our votes to the Socialist candidate was decisive.

This results in a clear indication of the unpopularity of the outgoing president's policy. Nobody could forget that in the first round, on his own admission, three-fourths of the voters cast a vote of clear protest or defiance against him.

Between the two rounds, he no doubt tried to rally the right around him. Indeed, he realized that in voting for Chirac, 18 percent of the voters had condemned a government policy openly denounced as disastrous for France by the RPR leader. He was at least hoping for a vote of resignation and fear in which the specter of chaos which he was desperately brandishing would play a considerable role. Well, he failed.

The exasperation with Giscard clearly finally prevailed over any other consideration. Chirac's about-face hasn't made anybody forget that he held the outgoing president up to public condemnation only yesterday.

By choosing to vote for Mitterrand, we wanted to defeat Giscard and to preserve the chances of imposing a fundamentally new policy capable of wresting our country from crisis through fundamental structural reforms and a big majority movement which would be reflected in the formation of a government in which Socialists and Communists would be present. In far from ideal conditions, our voters have once again demonstrated their passion for union by voting for the Socialist candidate.

Yesterday's vote clearly shows the French people's rejection of the Giscardian policy and the deep desire for change which they feel. We must now ensure that this desire isn't disappointed as has all too often been the case in the past. In this context, not everything depends on us but a great deal depends on our struggle and our ability to convince the workers of the importance of what is at stake.

Through Georges Marchais, our party announced yesterday evening that it is prepared to assume all its responsibilities. It is quite clear that the vocation of a president brought to power by the left should not be to pursue the right's policy but to advance boldly along the path of reforms, to satisfy the trade unions' demands, to form a government with the left and not with the right and to take the necessary measures to end unemployment and money's insolent domination over the nation's life.

LE MONDE VIEWS COMMUNIST PARTY OPTIONS AS LIMITED

LD141001 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 May 81 p 10

[Patrick Jarreau article: "PCF Seeking Political Conditions for an Election Recovery]

[Excerpts] On Sunday evening, the PCF, through Georges Marchais and other leadership members speaking on television in the Place de la Bastille, said it is ready to assume all its responsibility, at all levels, particularly in government. The PCF secretary general seemed uncertain of the ways in which the Communist voters' contribution to the movement which carried Mitterrand to power could be rewarded in that movement. Initially, it seems that Marchais accepts Mitterrand's approach which consists in forming a homogeneous Socialist government and leaving it to the parties which supported him in the second round to negotiate a "government contract" with a view to the parliamentary elections.

The PCF secretary general has indicated, however, that each party would stand in those elections with its own program. He stated that the left has always acted in that way. In March 1973, however, the PCF, the PS and the Left Radicals all defended the joint government program which they had signed 8 months previously; in March 1978, the leftwing union was broken but the Socialists and Communists continued to refer to that same program for which each was proposing a different updating.

The PCF's whole campaign for the presidential election was aimed at convincing its voters and, beyond them, all those who had believed in a union dominated by the PS, that the left could not be victorious in France without a strong PCF. The 26 April and 10 May ballots have just demonstrated that the reverse is true: The PCF has been weakened and the left has won. This is a double setback for the PCF leadership. Its policy has been rejected by one-fourth of the Communist voters, and the PS is in the strongest position that a party can hold under the Fifth Republic. This situation leaves the Communist leadership little room to maneuver.

The Communist leadership, which has been weakened electorally, is also in a weaker position in the trade union movement. The CGT, which had aligned with the PCF's stances toward the PS, also called on people to vote for Mitterrand. The intentional and open coordination between the party and the confederation's Communist leadership is such that the CGT officials must now refrain from any initiative which might be seen as seeking to palliate the PCF's political debility. The existence of an opposition in the CGT led mainly by the Socialists assures Mitterrand of a sounder hold on the confederation's options than he could hope from the French Democratic Confederation of Labor's moderating role, judging from the past.

At least initially, therefore, the only option open to the Communist leadership is that of support for a union on the precise terms against which it has been fighting for 3 years.

While the search for political agreements should, according to its assertions, crown the advance of a "people's movement" inspired by the PCF's lines, it is now calling for a government contract with a party whose candidate won on his own in the second round almost three times as many votes as Marchais won in the first round. The president-elect can--not only de jure but also de facto--demand that the PCF revise its policy in such a way as to make possible the agreement it is demanding. Can there be an agreement between a party which is demanding that the minimum wage be increased to Fr 3,300 per month "immediately" and a president elected on a program making provision for sector-by-sector negotiations? Can there be an agreement between a party which is saying "no, once and for all" to the entry of Spain and Portugal into the Common Market and a president who envisages a gradual integration process? Can there be an agreement between a party which advocates the "simultaneous dissoultion of the military blocs" and a president who advocated in his campaign a "redefinition" of the Atlantic alliance?

In a way, the PCF is seeking to recreate the 1974 situation, but Mitterrand isn't the left's "joint president" and the PCF is no longer the main partner in the coalition which elected him. Can it in the space of 2 months--politically first and then electorally--take the opposite course from the one it has treaded over the past 7 years?

LE MONDE WEIGHS PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION PROBLEMS

Chirac Proposal

LD141405 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 May 81 p 8

[Andre Passeron report: "Chirac Proposes a 'Pact for a New Majority'"]

[Excerpt] Chirac has proposed the joint drafting of a "pact for a new majority." According to RPR parliamentary group leader Claude Labbe this document should be based primarily on the reform proposals which were put forward by Chirac during his presidential campaign and in which, according to him, public opinion showed particular interest. UDF parliamentary group leader Roger Chinaud, speaking on behalf of his friends, proposed the joint drafting of a "platform of action for a liberal and social parliamentary majority." Given what little taste the UDF and RPR have for specific and binding programs, it is difficult to see what separates these two proposals, aside from the different wording. Moreover, will the UDF be able to oppose some ideas dear to Chirac when Giscard d'Estaing loudly adopted them between the two rounds of the election and publicly congratulated their author?

Chirac, who has stated officially that he doesn't want to become the leader of the opposition, is nonetheless acting like the driving force in the outgoing majority's move toward unity. The mayor of Paris is addressing himself expressly to all other movements--notably the national center of independents and peasants and the radicals--which would like to negotiate with him too, while at present the UDF is only envisaging a meeting with the RPR. Chirac also is proposing that a new label be chosen for all these candidates, as was frequently the case under all the republics, from the Leftwing Cartel in 1924 to the Union of Republicans for Progress in 1973 and including the Republican Front in 1956, for instance.

Chirac, who doesn't want to start any polemics about the past election, is no longer even mentioning Giscard d'Estaing's name. Strangely enough, the same is true of UDF group chairman Chinaud who, to every question he is asked about the defeated president of the republic, replies consistently and with a degree of irreverence "the past doesn't interest me."

Labbe was more direct when he said: "Men who have suffered a personal and policy defeat cannot lead the new battle to victory."

Chirac, however, is the only majority representative to have emerged from the presidential campaign with all his titles intact, Mayor of Paris, deputy for La Correze, chairman--de facto if not de jure--of the RPR and with an aura of prestige endowed by a campaign regarded as active and eff tive.

Against the PCF Above All

The coming election battle will naturally be waged against the leftwing candidates. But the PRP group seems to consider that although the objective is to preserve the number of seats which gives the outgoing members their majority now, priority will be given to attacks against the PCF. Vosges Deputy Philippe Seguin was loudly applauded when he said: "We must put our forces in position to prevent the sum of Communist and Socialist seats getting a majority," and he explained: "Voting RPR will not create a government crisis and will not prevent the new president from carrying out his functions.... In the future, the only veto we must pronounce is the one against the PCF."

In conclusion, he stated: "Voting RPR means ensuring that the man elected last Sunday will be neither a Kerenskiy or an Allende." These statements, which interested Chirac a great deal--so much so that he asked for a copy--reveal the feelings and plans which a number of Gaullist deputies still secretly cherish about the gap which a section of the RPR would be prepared to fill alongside the Socialists in the future majority should there be a Communist defection or if Mitterrand appeals to them.

Preparations for the election campaign which Chirac will lead in any case, at least for his own party, are being stepped up. Contacts with the UDF will take place only between the mayor of Paris and UDF chairman Lecanuet, the former accompanied by Labbe and Pons. The two chairmen had a telephone conversation back on 11 May. Without waiting for an agreement to be reached, the RPR will hold an expanded central committee meeting in Paris on Sunday, 17 May, at which Chirac will deliver his first "platform speech."

UDF Difficulties

LD141429 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 May 81 p 8

[Noel-Jean Bergeroux article: "UDF Facing a Major Crisis"]

[Text] What can be done to prevent the presidential defeat from being transformed into a parliamentary rout--this is the first question facing the UDF and the rest of the majority. But this raises a second vital question for the Giscardians: What can be done to prevent what the UDF represents on the French political scene from being fatally overshadowed or vanishing? Some people in the UDF ranks give priority to the first question, hence the troubles and disagreements which were observed on Tuesday.

The man who is primarily and most deeply affected is Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The outgoing president could scarcely be expected to suffer such a major defeat without showing his bitterness and resentment. He did so fairly strongly and, no doubt, with a definite lack of political timing. In condemning "premeditated betrayals" he expressed a rancor which most of those who supported him share and understand. He also demonstrated--since Chirac was the target--that he doesn't intend to allow the mayor of Paris a free hand and yet he tried to begin to answer the second question relating to the survival of what the UDF represents.

Nervousness

But at the same time, Giscard d'Estaing went too far. He showed a degree of nervousness which shocked the deputies, some UDF leaders and leaders of the union's constituent parties. Moreover, the condemnation of "betrayals" was followed by moves by the outgoing president himself, who telephoned several of those leaders to ask them to publicly blame Chirac for the defeat.

It was in the same state of mind that Giscard d'Estaing asked Lecanuet on Monday to ensure that the UDF would not accept the proposals on united candidates for the parliamentary elections put forward by the RPR and to announce that the UDF would put forward candidates in each constituency. He asked Chinaud to assert similar directives to the deputies.

The latter was certainly not in the same frame of mind since the UDF group meeting produced very criticial stances toward the current president. The specific criticism made related to the excessively harsh and tactically inopportune attack on Chirac. Generally speaking, the deputies find it difficult to forgive the current head of state for losing his own battle and for making them run the risk of losing theirs. Discussion in the National Assembly and in its corridors on Tuesday ran along these lines: He has placed us in a dangerous position, how can we get out of it without him? This amounts to saying: "Let's ditch Giscard."

The deputies are ruthless when their electoral survival is at stake! Furthermore, there are some people who thought he had failed in his duties by "stooping" to attack his rival.

The UDF leaders and the apparatuses of the constituent parties, however, have adopted more moderate positions. Here too, Giscard d'Estaing's attitude is being received with some reservations but they are nonetheless not yet adopting the same line as the deputies. Indeed, efforts are being made to find a middle course taking account of the need not to aggravate the dissent within the outgoing majority and the party leaders' desire to preserve their party's elected representatives. Lecanuet and Chinaud will take responsibility for election preparations, will meet with the Gaullist leaders and, in fact, will try to do their best in a situation which is, to say the least, dangerous, complex and unstable. One of the objectives is to find a middle course between breaking with Chirac and an agreement which would be too much to the Paris mayor's advantage.

That leaves the second question. Beyond the blunders and divergent initiatives, the Giscardians need to maintain a liberal, centrist or moderate "pole"--the description varies according to who is discussing the project--at the center of political life. It was this vital need that the outgoing president mentioned on 11 May when he spoke of a "democratic rally." The aim is no more and no less than to prevent the UDF's collapse, if only at parliamentary group level. Indeed, the Elysee and the Giscardian alliance headquarters fear that some deputies might be attracted by the RPR and others by the PS.

Hence, the plan for a party or a movement whose image is still vague--an idea which is being rejected by many UDF constituent party leaders. There might also be an attempt to dress the UDF in new clothes, with a change of title and the inclusion of a number of leading figures who supported Giscard d'Estaing, notably RPR ministers.

The outgoing president, for his part, will probably not stand in the election. Morelion, the deputy who stood in for him, made that clear on Tuesday. Furthermore, he will not directly lead the parliamentary campaign but will strive to keep his place in political life by guiding his supporters and making his directives and judgements known.

Nonetheless, Giscard d'Estaing and his supporters have two difficulties to overcome: Closing UDF ranks behind the outgoing president will not be easy at a time when his defeat is prompting the constituent parties to seek greater autonomy and freedom of judgment. Leading a political battle, even from a distance, is a long shot when the troops are reluctant to follow a man who has just suffered a defeat.

NUCLEAR FUEL DELIVERED TO JAPAN FOR RESEARCH

NC141454 Paris AFP in English 1442 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Paris, 14 May (AFP)--France has delivered a shipment of non-military nuclear fuel to the University of Tokyo for research, informed sources said here today.

The fuel is of a special reduced enrichment formula made by the French Cerca Company under terms of the nuclear non-proliferation pact, the sources said. Cerca, jointly owned by Pechinery-Ugine Kuklmann and Framatome, was the first to commercially produce the fuel, which cannot be used in nuclear weapons.

Nuclear specialists said the fuel, destined for the University of Tokyo's research reactor, was of a 20 percent for weapons. It was Japan's first such nuclear purchase abroad, a Cerca spokesman said.

The International Atomic Energy Agency has recommended that low enrichment fuel be henceforth used exlusively in nuclear research reactors to promote the peaceful use of atomic energy.

BULLETIN REPORTS POPE'S RECOVERY 'SATISFACTORY'

AU141824 Rome ANSA in English 1817 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Rome, 14 May (ANSA)--The recovery of the pope was reported this afternoon as satisfactory but he is still listed in serious condition following surgery last night which lasted 5 hours, according to a bulletin released by the medical staff of Rome's Gemelli Polyclinic, where the pope is under medical surveillance in the intensive care unit. The bulletin was issued at 1700 GMT.

VATICAN SECRETARY OF STATE RETURNS TO ROME

AU141550 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Rome, 14 May (ANSA)--Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state, returned to Rome this morning from the United States and, after a brief stop in the Vatican, was taken to Gemelli Polyclinic where Pope John Paul II is recovering from surgery following the attempt on his life yesterday.

Visibly shaken and tired from the trip, the cardinal reported that he had learned of the shooting of the pope about half-an-hour after it occurred, "while I was on a flight to New York". He disclosed that, "the American Department of State contacted the pilot of the plane via radio who immediately informed me of what had happened".

Msgr Stanislao Dziwisz, the secretary of the pontiff who was in the open car with him at the time of the shooting and remained at his side in hospital, was substituted at the pope's bedside today by the other papal secretary, Father John Magee.

REPORT ON PRESS REACTION TO ATTEMPT AGAINST POPE

AU141528 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Rome, 14 May (ANSA)--The attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II carried out in Saint Peter's Square yesterday afternoon swept all other issues off the front pages of the Italian dailies today.

Editorial comment on the gesture which polarized the nation and the entire world ranged from speculation on the motives acted on by the lone gunman, a 23-year-old Turkish right-wing extremist identified as Mehemet Ali Agca, to examination of the state of tension prevailing in Italy at the time of the attack.

The pope was shot while a campaign was in full swing for Sunday's referendum voting. The two propositions which have generated the most heat will decide the fate of the nation's 1978 abortion law. The pope had thrown the full weight of his spiritual authority behind the referendum sponsored by the church-backed right to life movement aimed at outlawing abortion except in cases of a serious health risk for the woman. The rival proposition would strike down the 1978 law to allow abortions outside state clinics and eliminate the need for parents' consent for girls under age 18.

The big Rome daily, IL MESSAGGERO, headlined its editorial, "a deplorable act which has no roots in Italy," and affirmed: "It is amazing that some, even authoritative figures, on the Christian Democrat side have sought to link the terrorist gesture to the referendum campaign by speaking of an incitement to 'hate and violence' and the 'climate of intolerance'."

The organ of the ruling Christian Democrat party, IL POPOLO, commented today that "violence and terrorism have made their bloody entrance even into the sacred enclosure of the Vatican". Further down in the editorial, IL POPOLO insisted that "we must chop away and get at the roots of an absurd violence and all of its manifestations".

For the Communist Party paper, L'UNITA, "we can find only one word, bewilderment. "A cruel act arriving from abroad came to profoundly disturb Italy at an extremely sensitive time," the daily noted in reference to the rival abortion referendums which have pitted lay forces against Catholics and sparked calls for a revision of the section of the 1929 treaty which regulates church-state relations.

In comment on the same state of affairs, IL TEMPO, a right-of-center Rome paper, declared, "in these sad days in Italy, we are breathing the air of a 'culture' of hate, oppression and confusion. Today, now that the life of the head of the Roman church is in danger, certain figures who have exploited everything for their political aims over the past few weeks, who have fallen back on every art and technique to stamp out the truth, these figures are launching the noxious and dire appeal to not exploit the terrorist attack against the pope for the purposes of domestic political considerations," IL TEMPO said.

The attempt on the life of the pontiff, according to the Rome journal, LA REPUBBLICA, "might be the work of a madman. It might also represent the final step of a plan, a plot...which, if there is one, would be an attempt to destabilize the international situation, to incite people against people, religious communities against each other and to fire up the level of tension in various spots around the world".

The authoritative Milan paper, CORRIERE DELLA SERA, denied that "the polemics registered in the last few days between lay forces and Catholics" as a result of the rival abortion referendums on the ballot next Sunday and Monday "carried any real weight in the criminal act."

RED BRIGADES CLAIM SHOOTING OF NAPLES COUNCILLOR

NC150904 Paris AFP in English 0858 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Naples, Southern Italy, 15 May (AFP)--Four youths shot Christian Democrat Naples City Councillor Rosario Giovine in the legs here early today. The four opened fire with pistols on Mr Giovine, 52, outside his home, before escaping.

An anonymous caller to the Naples newspaper IL MATTINO claimed the shooting on behalf of the Red Brigades terrorist organisation.

JUDGES SAY MIDDLE EAST WEAPONS SUPPLY RED BRIGADES

AU140931 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Venice, 14 May (ANSA)--Investigators believe that Italy's Red Brigades [RB] urban guerrilla organization has in the past received arms supplies from the Mideast.

Venice judges have leveled this new accusation against Mario Moretti, the "RB" military chief arrested in Milan on April 4 and being questioned here. The judges believe that Moretti received a large supply of arms from a Mideastern country in the summer of 1979. The supplies reportedly arrived by ship and included machineguns, hand grenades, anti-tank weapons, hand guns and munitions. The Middle Eastern country involved is believed to have been Lebanon.

According to the charges, local "RB" leaders came to Venice to pick up the weapons for distribution to terrorists in various regions of Italy.

DEFENSE MINISTER TO PAY VISIT TO PRC 21-27 MAY

AU141944 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Rome, 14 May (ANSA)--Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio will be in China from May 21 to 27 for an official visit on the invitation of the Beijing Government, a ministry communique reported here today.

The defense chief will subsequently spend May 28 and 29 in Japan where he is slated to meet the prime minister and defense minister. During the same period, a delegation from the defense chiefs of staff headed by Fleet Admiral Giovanni Torrisi will travel to China.

PRESS, POLITICIANS' REACTIONS TO FRENCH ELECTION

LD131141 [Editorial Report] The Italian language press for 11 May gives very prominent coverage to Francois Mitterrand's victory in the French presidential election. Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA carries the banner headline "Socialist Mitterrand Wins" followed by a commentary by Paris correspondent Alberto Cavallari under the headline "A Man of the West." Cavallari stresses the importance of anti-Giscard feeling in the success of the new president, whom he describes as "a special kind of socialist," "whose closest counterpart in the international is Brandt."

CORRIERE DELLA SERA also reports initial reactions from prominent Italian political figures. PSI Secretary Craxi reportedly described the result as "a significant event in the history of republican France" and "also a major success for all European socialists; the first sign of a recovery since a conservative and rightwing tide swept across the Western world." DC Secretary Flaminio Piccoli is cited as follows: "Mitterrand's clear victory marks a decisive moment in the definition of new economic and social directions for France. I believe that the lines of the Western and Atlantic option will remain unchanged, though obviously the new head of state's personal drive will impart a particular tone to foreign policy. This major Socialist victory immediately poses for Mitterrand the chief problem of relations with the Communist Party--a delicate and difficult problem, since the new French head of state has undertaken to dissolve parliament and hold further elections soon. Be that as it may, this victory confirms the decline in the credibility of the PCE and its leader. France is embarking on a very far-reaching change which, come what may, will take place under the banner of democracy and freedom which has always characterized French socialism. Last, it is interesting and significant to point out that this success by the French Socialism. is happening at a time when the German socialist party is in a profound state of crisis--so much so that the Social Democrats are losing in Berlin, while the British Laborites are splitting, with consequences which it is not yet possible to assess."

Turin's STAMPA SERA carries the banner headline: "Sensational Victory for Mitterrand" and frontpages an editorial headlined "A Different France," which portrays Mitterrand's victory as "a reward for saying an explicit and courageous 'no' to the Communists" and as "a major defeat for the Communists who, beaten with heavy losses in the first round, must now watch their former ally's great triumph, obtained not only without them but in spite of the violent battle unleashed against Mitterrand by the Communist Party and by the Kremlin itself." The editorial describes Mitterrand's "historical role and responsibility" "to show now in practice that socialism can exist without communism."

The Milan edition of the PCI daily L'UNITA frontpages an editorial headlined "A Historic Event," which stresses "the great opportunities and very great tasks facing the left" in France. "To make the most of this opportunity," it adds, "the left must thoroughly regenerate itself and strengthen its unity and capacity for government." The front page also carries a statement by PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer, who is cited as follows: "The defeat of the right and Comrade Mitterrand's election, partly through the indispensable contribution of the Communist votes, will certainly impart a thrust to the struggle of the leftwing and democratic forces, which are pursuing in Italy and all the West European countries the objective of real political and social change. We hope," Berlinguer concludes, "that in this struggle the workers and people's masses and their parties will succeed in establishing all the necessary agreements."

PCI: EUROPE MUST NOT 'DELEGATE' ARMS TALKS TO U.S.

LD121527 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 7 May 81 pp 1, 19

[Commentary by PCI International Relations Department Chief Gian Carlo Pajetta: "First Step"]

[Text] Almost all the commentaries in the Italian press on the Rome NATO meeting lack one preliminary consideration, without which it is difficult to understand its outcome. Assessed by some with an optimism that should be more cautious and by others out of anxiety for an explicit acknowledgement of the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union.

The Rome meeting was preceded by months of debate in every European country, by open resistance to the nuclear rearmament policy and by misgivings which successively emerged. even where acceptance seemed certain.

The discussion conducted in Rome was of a different kind, and some hopes were created because there has been a growing and more explicit awareness in Europe of the gravity of the situation, of the fact that another nuclear rearmament race, the sophistication of armaments and the emergence of new strategic hypotheses of a possible "limited nuclear war" have brought nearer and made specific the possibility of a conflict that might mean disaster for Europe.

We arenot interested now in seeking hawks and doves; we also consider it of secondary importance to ponder the domestic political motives which in some European countries have hitherto prevented the Pentagon's policy from being accepted as planned. The essential point is that in Europe it is in fact recognized by or within the governments themselves that the situation had become grave and that East-West tensions had to be attenuated. As demonstrated by several signs, this conviction has already led to the surmounting of divergences among political forces and even of narrow-mindedly nationalist ideas in several countries.

Perhaps it should be noted that the rivalry for special relations with the Americans is tending to give way to a new kind of "Europeanism," which can become an element of guarantee for the continent, of awareness of the danger and of determination to survive.

Of course, it is positive that the United States has to some extent understood the significance of and taken into account European resistance. On the other hand, it is equally positive that the Soviet Union is making it known that it refuses to consider Western Europe simply as a bridgehead or tool of the United States, or as a group of countries with which to deal singly, without bearing in mind that the ties of integration are a reality and constitute the elements of a unitary trend which should also lead to shared responsibility and lend Europe greater weight within the Atlantic alliance. There were hints in Rome (though their significance should not be exaggerated) of a European policy and desire in the direction of a new assumption of initiative and responsibility within the Atlantic bloc.

It would be foolish to regard every invocation of peace as rhetorical or every declared willingness to negotiate as hypocritical. Similarly, it would be wrong to forget that Europe can carry greater political weight partly because of the hesitations and fluctuations and internal difficulties appearing within the U.S. administration. The United States can fairly be reminded of the need to negotiate and to surmount the truculence of electioneering propaganda, and at the same time must not be encouraged (and nobody else must be encouraged) to pursue bipolarism.

It is here that several uncertainties arise regarding the decisions adopted in Rome. We must remember--and we Italians especially must remind our government--that we are members of the Atlantic alliance but not aircraft carriers for U.S. missiles or auxiliary troops. Any proxy given to the United States--albeit with express intentions and recommendations--involves a danger of accepting a timetable and forms of negotiation which can in no way be considered positive.

The question is: Should we delegate to the United States negotiations which could last right up until the missiles have been manufactured, shipped and deployed in our country and constitute a dangerous military target, and have in the meantime either authorized or forced the other side to manufacture and deploy more missiles? If so, it must be stated that negotiations must not be delegated to the United States alone; still less must we relinquish the aim of taking an active part in negotiations and in exercising a supervision that will involve the parliaments.

This means that Europe now has a major new and immediate responsiblity. Europe, which must not be a mere spectator, still less a supine spectator, has now both a duty and an opportunity to develop and expand its initiative for negotiation. To those who accuse us of wanting, almost deceitfully, a European disengagement, we reply that, on the contrary, we believe that Europe's involvement is now more necessary than ever.

This is the task of the European NATO countries, the EC countries, but it must not be regarded indifferently by the neutral countries, which would not be left unharmed by a disaster on our continent. It is a task not only for the governments and parliamentarians who must stimulate and supervise, but also for the people's forces. It is a task in which the European leftwing forces must hold a vanguard position. We Italian Communists, who were the first to call for a moratorium and negotiations, can urge the other political forces to raise once again, and immediately, the subject of the contemporaneity of negotiations and cancellation, which were themes in the policy of parties which accepted in Parliament the deployment of the new nuclear weapons. In Germany, Schmidt seems to be moving in a new way and Brandt seems to be encouraging him by demanding greater specificity and by hastening the implementation of a policy with regard to which he condemns several instances of timidity. Sweden's Palme told us in an interview with L'UNITA something which we had already pointed out with regard to the interests of the neutral countries, confirming what we always said about the possibility of joint action for peace among communists, socialists and social democrats.

What happened in Rome is not without importance. It would be dangerous to ignore it, but it would be more dangerous to consider it conclusive and to await developments.

We welcomed Brezhnev's detente proposals and consider it of the utmost importance that the Soviet Union centered its initiative on the subject of negotiations to discuss the balance, control and the balanced reduction of European theater weapons and other forms of rearmament.

We are not acting in the field of propaganda and are not interested in verbal challenges, while danger threatens. We are asking everyone, including ourselves above all, to act, irrespective of polemics that can become a pretext, and irrespective of the propaganda that ignores the real situation and factors affecting everyone. It is necessary to know and to make known the real facts of the matter, to be determined to leave no stone unturned in halting as soon as possible the machinery that has been set in motion, to arrest the rearmament race, which is a race to war. It is necessary right now to reverse the process and to carry out a balanced and controlled reduction of the weapons which are now making Europe a dangerous powder keg. In Rome it was said that this is possible; we must not allow it to remain a vain hope.

MARIO SOARES VIEWS SOCIALIST PARTY PROSPECTS

LD140859 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 1 May 81 pp 1, 4-5

[Maria Joao Avillez 26 April interview with Portuguese Socialist Party (PS) Secretary General Mario Soares; place not given]

[Excerpt] EXPRESSO: It is said that you don't know how to win, that with you things always remain the same...and that basically your victory has as yet scarcely begun. How are you going to hold out in this situation?

Mario Soares: In fact only what have been strictly termed "primary elections" have been held. The congress will not be easy. That is why I have called for great discipline and restraint on the part of all Socialists. It represents an important moment in the party's life. Currently, an atmosphere of great expectation exists in Portuguese society around the PS--extremely favorable. It would be a tremendous mistake to destroy the hope which os many voters (and potential voters) pin on us. We will not do so--I am certain of this--whatever the existing differences.

Moreover, I would like to tell you that I don't view the congress results in terms of personal victory. Rather, it is a matter of a collective victory--of the Socialists' self-determination, internal democracy and political maturity, whatever way they voted. Once the collective will has been formulated by the congress vote, it applies to all Socialists and is equally binding on everybody. In that sense, there are no winners or losers but all Socialists who democratically heed the congress decisions.

EXPRESSO: Who will compromise your team? What is the criterion? It is impossible that you cannot give me some names....

Mario Soares: As you know, there will be a majority and several minorities. But as far as I am concerned, I would like stances not to crystallize because the party's richness lies in its plurality, provided that this is understood in terms of constant dialogue and real cooperation. Everybody will be represented in the leadership bodies in proportion to the votes secured--on th national committee, on the political committee, on the national disputes committee and on the auditing committee. But the executive leadership--the political committee's standing committee--will obviously be homogeneous and will work in close cooperation with the secretary general, because both bodies will emanate from the same majority, now united by a coherent contract valid for 2 years, which is the strategy motion "new course for the PS."

As far as names are concerned, it is too early to speak of them because the choices this time will result from a general consultation of the grassroots through the delegates already elected--a consultation which is currently being conducted throughout the country.

EXPRESSO: What is happening with respect to the post which is to be created of director general of the party?

Mario Soares: Yes, there will be a manager of the PS, who will be not a political but a technical leader, who will have to work full-time without being able to accumulate other political duties (for instance, as a deputy), concerning himself essentially with the party's financial and administrative problems.

EXPRESSO: There is talk of Almeida Santos....

Mario Soares: Obviously not. Almeida Santos is a political leader of the utmost importance in the PS, with an exceptional--I would even say matchless--legal expertise, and he is and will remain an essentially political leader.

EXPRESSO: Apparently the Communist Party alone has not only led the opposition but has occupied its entire area. The unity demonstration yesterday (25 April) is proof of this. And by the way, what was your impression on seeing the PS, the Portuguese Democratic Movement and the Communist Party go down the avenue side by side...?

Mario Soares: Contrary to what you suggest, the Communist Party will be less and less able to aspire to lead the opposition to the Democratic Alliance. The communist movement is ebbing markedly throughout Europe. Look at what has just happened in France. The communist system's undisguised crisis (Poland, Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan, Africa, Cuba) cannot fail to have terrible repercussions on the European communist parties' traditional social base of support.

It isn't by resuming an outmoded mythology that it will be possible to respond to the aspirations of the present. What realistic prospect does the PCP have to offer the workers--even in the medium term? Isn't it correct that the workers wish above everything to see their fundamental problems resolved and that they are beginning to weary of shouting on the streets slogans which actually lead nowhere, beyond the perpetuation of a certain folklore?

EXPRESSO: But I was talking about the demonstration and the impact it had on you....

Mario Soares: The 25 April unity demonstration was deprived of the political significance which the Communist Party and its fellow travelers sought to attribute to it by the public statements, distancing themselves from it, made by several Socialist leaders and figures known to be close to President Eanes. No PS leadership body as such had any form of involvement in the demonstration. The fact that well-known Socialists took part in the unity demonstration represents an individual choice for which only those concerned are responsible and whose significance I don't believe there is any advantage in exaggerating.

EXPRESSO: Eanes will meet Helmut Schmidt this weekend. Is this a harsh blow for you? What topics do you believe the two politicians' conversation will broach?

Mario Soares: What an idea! Why? When I met Helmut Schmidt in Bonn about a month ago, he informed me of the possibility of that meeting. At that time, I received the impression that it would be a state visit. The newspapers now report that it merely is a private visit. In either event, it is a matter which doesn't concern me, but the respective governments. My relations with the FRG chancellor are on another level--that of cooperation between our two parties bilaterally and within the framework of the Socialist International. They are longstanding and particularly strong relations. President Eanes isn't interfering in them--nor could he--since he isn't a Socialist or party leader.

EXPRESSO: Matters are said to be changing between Eanes and the PS secretary general. After all, they must coexist because they are both being harried by the PCP to some extent....

Mario Soares: The 4th PS Congress begins a new stage in political life, conferring indisputable democratic legitimacy for the next 2 years on the national bodies elected at it. The president of the republic is beginning a new 5-year term. The interest of democracy and of the democratic institutions' stability requires of people holding office that they have the good sense not to allow disputes which belong to the past to be projected into the future. To that effect I have told your own newspaper that the conditions have been created for the normalization of relations between the president of the republic and the PS secretary general.

As for the second part of your question, I will tell you that I don't feel at all harried by the PCP. On the contrary, a line of total demarcation between the PS and the PCP having been defined, we are in a position to address successfully the communist electorate and the leftwing workers. We must be able to explain to them without complexes or aggressiveness the state of deadlock in which the communist movement in West Europe finds itself and the reasons for its total loss of credibility in the 1980's.

In fact, the next few years cannot fail to strengthen the democratic demands and concerns which are arising everywhere, and therefore, the only realistic leftwing alternative to the conservative governments in our geographical area is offered by democratic socialism.

EXPRESSO: You just answered me without answering me. What is this about conditions for a normalization of political relations having been created? Or rather, how will this be reflected in political practice?

Mario Soares: Normal political relations, that is, those stemming from the objective conditions of the Portuguese political situation, in the interest of both parties, without subjective burdens or emotional touches. [as published] Moreover, this has always been my rule of political conduct. This is why I have always striven--with respect to everybody--to safeguard personal relations at times of political differences. Why should I act differently with respect to the president of the republic, who over and above being a specific human individual is a state body of high importance for Portuguese democratic stability?

EXPRESSO: The Independent Social Democratic Association [ASDI], by putting forward its plan for revision of the Constitution, has prevented the Republican and Socialist Front [FRS] from so doing. What kind of front do you actually lead? Moreover, the ASDI is limiting it on its right with this stance.... isn't it? And obstructing its scope for maneuver? How come?

Mario Soares: The least that can be said is that the ASDI's unilateral initiative with respect to the revision of the Constitution has not helped at all to increase the FRS' credibility. This is also the union of the left for socialist democracy's interpretation.

What front do I lead? You ask me. Well, all this will have to be redefined after the PS congress in light of the new strategic course which will be adopted and in accordance with the new leadership team voted for.

However, I will tell you that it is an illusion to think that the ASDI can limit PS scope for maneuver on the right. This cannot be—and obviously is not--PS interpretation of the FRS. Following the 4th congress, the PS will appear with new credibility before the moderate electorate which already voted for the PS in 1975-1976 and which then successively shifted to the Democratic Alliance in 1979-1980. It is that electorate which we are able to recover without losing any possible influence over the really leftwing (noncommunist) electorate. But take note, to this end it is important to dispel ambiguities, accepting ourselves as we are, and to speak clearly and to speak the language of truth, exactitude and effectiveness, rejecting all behind-the-scenes maneuvers and "deals" among leaderships. As the responsible opposition party which we are, it is in our interest to engage in dialogue directly with the electorate and not with the party leadership—engage in dialogue with our loyal electorate (the most underprivileged sections of the population) and with our potential electorate, that is, the immense mass who want a change in the direction of progress, social justice and Europe, but with peace, balance and complete respect for human rights and freedoms.

EXPRESSO: What is, in short, your stance on the president of the republic's "strength" in being able to dismiss governments? And in this connection, what, in the PS secretary gemeral's opinion, should be extended and limited with respect to the president of the republic's powers in the coming revision of the Constitution?

Mario Soares: The PS (and there will be no differences among us on this) will be loyal to the agreements undertaken with respect to revision of the Constitution, both within the framework of the FRS and with the president of the republic.

The plan drafted by a tripartite committee, comprising Almeida Santos, Nunes de Almeida, Jorge Miranda and Antonio Vitorino, reached a consensus which seems to me very positive and which consists in neither increasing nor reducing the president of the republic's present powers, that is, those stemming from his specific province as president of the republic.

EXPRESSO: How do you believe the revision of the Constitution will proceed? You don't have enough deputies on your side to be able to effect it on equal terms with the democratic alliance, as you would like....

Mario Soares: In the first place, I believe that there should be a revision of the Constitution. Blocking the revision would be a triumph handed on a platter to the extreme right and the enemies of the democratic system which emerged 25 April [1974].

In addition, I believe that for there to be a revision, a minimum consensus will have to be found, and this implies concessions on the part of all interested sectors. Last, I believe that consensus is possible and must be found within the appropriate framework--which is the assembly of the republic--in open discussion before the entire country, responsibly.

EXPRESSO: You became "master" of two-thirds of something called the PS, whose identity nobody appears to know. Caught between social democracy and the East bloc democracies, with a hesitant course and an unhappy (not to say bad) experience of government, the PS, without undertaking opposition, may seem like a vessel adrift.... once and for all, what is the PS and what does it want?

Mario Soares: I protest against the expression "master of the PS," which isn't in keeping with a great democratic and responsible party which has held its primary elections under conditions of complete democracy and openness. Moreover, the PS is not--and will not be, I assure you--a vessel adrift. It isn't caught between social democracy and the East bloc democracies, because genuine social democracy is a form of democratic socialism and the East bloc democracies have nothing to do with socialism, far less with democratic socialism.

Nor do I believe that the socialist governments' experiences were as unhappy as you claim. In any event, that is the past. When the PS returns to power as a result of a new election, it will be to implement a policy which is genuinely reformist and in defense of the working classes, succeeding a rightwing coalition and not, as previously, by force of circumstances to set in operation the democratic institutions [created by the 1976 Constitution) and the economic machinery in a situation of precollectivism and near chaos.

What does the PS want in 1981? To be a European socialist party and the mainstay of a democratic and credible alternative to the present conservative coalition.

There is an enormous political area ranging from and including the sincerely social democratic electorate to the (noncommunist) leftwing electorate. It is the section of the country which wants reforms within respect for political democracy and human rights; which wants Portugal in Europe, solidly entrenched in the Western world; which wants development but with social justice and which wants the modernization of our backward structures in a civil society and in a genuinely democratic, nonbureaucratized and decentralized constitutional state. The PS is and should be increasingly the essential reference point for that immense electorate. Its importance--let if be emphasized--will be all the more decisive the more the Social Democratic Party allows itself to become entangled in the conservative coalition to which it belongs, as the party principally responsibile for a government without punch or stature, caught indeed between an aggressive restorationism and a conservatism without imagination or strength.

EXPRESSO: I already know that you will tell me no, but in any event I will speak out of turn: I believe that I am talking to a future runner for Belem Palace. With whose votes will you reach there? Those of the entire PS? And in addition to the PS, with the votes of the right? Of the Communist Party? How will it be?

Mario Soares: I have far closer and absolutely crucial goals. Winning the congress doesn't mean for me being reelected secretary general. It means ensuring a real new course for the PS, with a renewed, cohesive and effective team with external credibility. Making the PS a truly European, organized, responsive, disciplined and well managed party is no small task. The amateurish and spontaneous stage must be superseded, without PS losing its soul and its charm as a party of freedom and a genuinely popular and Portuguese party. New values emerged during the crisis which it is important to turn to account. But we cannot afford the luxury of dispensing with the consensus of the real abilities of those who don't support the majority. This will take time and tact to heal the wounds which certain more aggressive aspects of the polemics have caused, and real respect for a plural party conception which recognizes and encourages the right to differ, without allowing ourselves to fall into latent internal guerrilla warfare. Once the differences have been accepted and the difficulties and controversies resolved by the majority vote of the congress delegates, who represent the party as a whole, it is important to ensure respect for majority decisions which are binding on the entire party. But the minorities will be duly represented in the leadership bodies and their voices will be heard, as is essential, partly to prevent certain opposition groups from crystallizing--which would be grave for party unity--and to dispel tensions to which the internal debate has led and which benefit only PS opponents.

In addition, a new style of internal work is emerging from the debate, of consulting the grassroots and assuring them of constant participation in collective decisions. It is a new approach for the PS, to which I attribute the utmost importance.

EXPRESSO: You are evading my question, which is about the "race for Belem...."

Mario Soares: No, I am showing you that I have other goals which are crucial and take precedence--the party, the local elections, democratic stability in terms of alternation, the legislative elections.... In my opinion, the essential thing is that full functioning of the democratic institutions be ensured and that the country's problems, some of which are very grave and extremely urgent, be resolved for the benefit of the population, and both government and opposition must contribute to this end. The latest presidential election goes a long way--a very long way, even--in political terms. The president is just beginning his new term, which I hope will be stable, balanced and calm, without his allowing himself to become embroiled in the controversies of practical politics--something to which he is perhaps too prone and which can only discredit and diminish him. A good deal of water will flow under the bridge in 5 years, so it is very early to answer your question.

EXPRESSO: You say that the Democratic Alliance government is weak. But what are you doing to prove (and, moreover, to respond to) this? How do you intend (and by what means) to toughen your opposition to the government? And will that be credible? Basically, the opposite is being said. Look, Dr Alvaro Cunhall, for instance, told me a few days ago that you will probably lead the Social Democratic Party... although adding that this must be a rumor. But in any event, it was a rumor revealing something....

Mario Soares: As far as I can see, Dr Cunhal sometimes likes to indulge in humor. But his speciality is black humor.

Our opposition to the Democratic Alliance's conservative government isn't irresponsible. It is a responsible opposition which doesn't shout unrealistic slogans or demand the impossible. It can distinguish between conservatives who accept the democratic game and those who are nothing but prisoners of a rightwing dynamic, fully exploited by the Social Democratic Center Party, prisoners of a conservative government unable to respond to the profound aspirations of the moderate electorate which gave them power. This is why our opposition is far more effective and corrosive. Some political commentators already have begun to realize this. So let us bide our time.... The present government is still in its infancy and there is already talk of the need for a thorough reshuffle in the near future. There is already talk of a clear lack of credibility and exhaustion... But the major tests are yet to come.

In the PS we are in no hurry. The constant deterioration of the people's living conditions worries us, of course. And as far as possible, we will struggle to prevent that deterioration from intensifying. But direct experience of what a rightwing government in action is like and of its harmful effect is irreplaceable as a factor of self-determination. Once the internal crisis has been surmounted, we will emerge from the 4th PS congress with a new coherence and a new vigor. You will hear of us....

EXPRESSO: Will I? What is your opinion of the president of the republic's latest speech?

Mario Soares: Nothing in particular. This time the president of the republic, contrary to what he has done on other occasions, took refuge in enunciating abstract principles of indisputable political exactitude. He didn't ask about the schools or about the hospitals nor did he emphasize the need to improve the workers' purchasing power or the emigrants' lot. It is understandable. The innocuousness of his remarks also has a political significance, that is, that certain undesirable imnputations are taking away his ability for effective intervention. It is perfectly clear.

PRESIDENT EANES MEETS WITH U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY

LD142336 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 14 May 81

[Excerpt] President Ramalho Eanes this morning met with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who has now left Lisbon. Weinberger had taken part in the meeting of the NATO defense planning committee in Brussels, which also was attended by Portuguese Defense Minister Azevedo Coutinho, who then flew to Lisbon with the U.S. defense secretary.

Today, before leaving the Portuguese capital, Caspar Weinberger denied that the objective of his visit was the eventual enlargement of U.S. military bases in Portugal.

PRESS REACTION TO U.S. AMBASSADOR'S INTERVIEW

NC141446 [Editorial Report] Nearly all Cypriot dailies in Greek have carried comment on U.S. Ambassador to Cyprus Stone's press interview on 11 May, concerning prospects for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

The 13 May ELEVTHEROTIPIA in a commentary entitled "Stone's Bluntness," says that "The bluntness with which the departing U.S. ambassador spoke to the representatives of the Cyprus press is not unprecedented. It absolutely agrees with the majority of the cases when in the past the official and unofficial U.S. sides acted or dealt in any way with the Cyprus problem. It reveals the haphazard and suspicious tactics with which the U.S. factor confronts efforts that have been made for the achievement of a permanent solution of the Cyprus problem."

KHARAVYI 13 May in its "Views and Comments" column, entitled "Stone's Provocation," accuses Stone of having abused Makarios when Stone stated during his interview that "the first Turkish invasion was made because--as some people say--it had been encouraged by Archbishop Makarios." The commentary claims that "Washington not only gave its approval to its ally, Turkey, to invade Cyprus but even aided it. Therefore, Stone is infuriatingly provocative when he tries to transfer his country's guilt for its anti-Cypriot crime to the person of Makarios, whose policy was the main target of the coup and the invasion. The U.S. ambassador should immediately withdraw his invective." The commentary concludes that "judging from the rest of Stone's statement, one easily infers that the goal of U.S. policy is nothing else than the legalization of the invasion's faits accomplis."

On 13 May, ELEVTHERI KIPROS describes Stone's statement as clear and blunt and claims that it is "The first time a U.S. ambassador has spoken so openly, almost completely 'apolitically.' If at last Stone's country has decided to make us face our own responsibilities and call a spade a spade it is both to his and his country's 'credit.'" The comment goes on to say that "we also agree with the ambassador's judgment that 'some form of demarcation' will become necessary of the areas that will be under the administration of each of the two composite parts of the federated state, as is the case in all federal countries." The comment concludes by asking Stone to "Convey these thoughts and feelings to the people who formulate your country's foreign policy. We believe you love Cyprus and the United States. We believe you are equally interested in the restoration of justice in this country and in the long-term U.S. interests in the area, because both depend absolutely on each other."

TA NEA, on 13 May, carries the speech of EDEK Secretary General Takis Khatzidhimitriou at Psevdhas on 12 May in reply to Stone's press interview. Khatzidhimitriou calls the U.S. ambassador's statements "preelection fireworks aimed at strengtheing the extreme right." Then he adds: "The U.S. ambassador also indirectly expresses his support for the Turkish junta. He considers the junta leaders prestigious and capable of solving the Cyprus problem. However, if things are so, why has the dialogue reached an impasse due to Turkish intransigence? How does one explain the fact that 9 months have elapsed since the junta was imposed [on the Turkish people] and the Cyprus problem is in a worse, instead of a better, position?" Khatzidhimitriou adds: "If the United States is truly interested in the solution of the Cyprus problem, there are the UN resolutions and the framework for its solution inside the international organization. It can turn in that direction." In conclusion, the secretary general states: "The ambassador's statements also show the international interest [which exists] for the elections of 24 May and the confrontation between the two courses--adjustment to Turkish occupation and foreign interests as against the course for national salvation and freedom."

On 14 May, O FILELEVTHEROS deals with the ambassador's press interview in a comment entitled "Let Them Turn Toward Ankara" which isolates two points in Stone's statements. The first point is that Reagan is in a hurry to see the Cyprus problem solved and O FILELEVTHEROS observes that if Reagan really wants to see the problem solved "the first thing Washington should do should be to address itself to Ankara. That is where it should direct its attention by throwing the weight of the effective influence it has persuading or coaxing Turkey to come to its senses." The second point deals with Stone's remark that "mutual concessions are required in order to reach some compromise solution." O FILELEVTHEROS points out that "The Greek side is the victim. It is from the Greek side that the Turkish side has extracted [concessions], yet since 1974 and on (we ommit the past) it is our side that constantly advances [as published]. By following a clearly extortionist methodology, Denktas and Ankara constantly extract [concessions]. The Greek side pays with some concessions to break every deadlock they cause! And this is done usually following some vague promises by third parties that: This time the Turks will give something! But they do not give. Finally something is kept by them in addition to the many things they have usurped through violence."

On 14 May, TA NEA returns to the ambassador's statements and in a short comment asks "Why does not the Cyprus Government declare that the Cyprus people are interested in solving their problem in accordance with the principles of law and their own interests and not in accordance with U.S. and NATO interests, because these are precisely the sources of the Cyprus people's hardships."

The progovernment paper I ELEVTHEROTIPIA of 14 May reports that the refugee organization Free Kyrenia has sent a cable to Ambassador Stone protesting his statement on refugees. In an announcement released by Free Kyrenia, it is claimed that two things are clear from Mr Stone's statement:

1. Turkey's intention is the consolidation of the faits accomplis and the implementation of a partitionist solution.

"2. The Americans who have every opportunity to pressure Turkey for the restoration of the Cypriot people's human rights--rights which have been so unlawfully and violently trampled by Turkey--do not intend to do anything of the sort."

The announcement calls the government and the political parties of Cyprus to rally together and to struggle unitedly in order to withstand every pressure for a "compromise" which would be tantamount to "betrayal of our inalienable rights and legalization of the faits accomplies." The announcement appeals to the refugees to be firm with their demand for their return to their homes.

A shorter version of the Free Kyrenia protest to Ambassador Stone is also carried by the morning daily ELEVTHERI KIPROS of 14 May, and by the afternoon daily I DHILINI of 14 May.

KIPRIANOU SENDS RECOVERY MESSAGE TO POPE

NC141140 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] President of the Republic Kiprianou has sent the following telegram to Pope John Paul II. We in Cyprus were profoundly shaken when we learned of the revolting attempt on your life. On behalf of the people, the Cyprus Government and myself, personally, I convey our deep sumpathy and best wishes for your quick recovery. May God protect and strengthen Your Holiness.

DEFENSE MINISTER'S COMMENTS AFTER NATO MEETING

NC141948 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] National Defense Minister Averof, who returned from Brussels at noon today, stated that it is completely unfounded that commitments have been undertaken connected with the expansion of the scope of responsibility of the alliance. This question, he said, was discussed with the defense ministers and it was decided that no one can do anything outside the scope of the alliance without having consultations with all the members.

On his arrival, the national defense minister answered questions on the Limnos issue, as well as on other issues discussed at the NATO session.

Mr Averof particularly said: Various questions were discussed, and all of them are within the framework of the study of the imbalance of power existing between East and West. In 1960 there was absolute Western superiority, almost a monopoly of nuclear power. During the 1960-1970 decade, (?superiority) was diminishing, and during 1970-1980 decade, Eastern superiority emerged, that is, Warsaw Pact superiority over NATO. The force of retaliation exists, but the imbalance is continuing. All have put their hopes on the various efforts for disarmament, on controlling the arms race, on the (?Helsinki principles) and on the various contacts and dialogues that were taking place. Unfortunately, I must say that all these things, known to all the world, have been largely proven wrong.

Human rights are violated in many places--even in the West, as has been the case in Cyprus, while in other countries things have been worse. The arms race, far from being reduced, increases the tension of [word indistinct]. We wish to return to detente, we wish to return to peaceful coexistence regardless of the differences in regimes. This is a need for mankind, a need for all. This is a need for our people who are peaceful and who are living in difficult places--of course difficult from the geographic position as well. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to have some kind of balance of power, which has been disturbed.

Asked if this imbalance is due to the decision of the alliance for a 3 percent increase in the contribution of the European allies, Mr Averof said: Of course, the Council of Ministers has been studying the facts and means through which some balance of power could be achieved, because without such a balance it would be impossible to hold a dialogue on equal terms. All discussions at the NATO Council were held within this framework.

Asked about the Limnos question, Mr Averof said that this question was not discussed. Besides, he added, this question, which is important for us, would have been most insignificant within the framework of [NATO] discussions. Moreover, we have no need to discuss it because it is wrongly believed by some that NATO is a super organization that can solve all the problems. NATO deals with defense; it does not get involved in differences among allies, particularly when these differences are of a legal nature and when two divergent views exist. In other cases, I can say that it is wrong on its part not to get involved--as it failed to do so concerning our own issues in 1974. But in general, this is not a super organization with unlimited jurisdictions so that we may take our differences there in order to settle them.

The question of Limnos is from one aspect a legal question and from another a "real fact." In the case of the "real fact" we apply all those things which are based on our legal beliefs and needs, but without harming anyone. From the point of view of a legal question, there is no way of (?appraisal) since the international community does not have an organization that would be able to settle differences, with an executive power to implement the solution that it would furnish. For this reason, I think that the status quo will be continued and I think that the status quo does not do us any damage whatsover.

Finally, asked about the question of expansion of the scope of responsibility of the alliance and the possibility of undertaking commitments by various governments, Mr Averof said: As for the latter, I categorically deny it; no one has undertaken any commitment. What was discussed is included in the communiques, both the one released in Rome at the foreign ministers session and the one released at our session in Brussels.

The communiques say that there have been discussions on questions which are outside the scope of the alliance and which concern basic interests of members of the alliance. On this question, a discussion of a general nature was held, and what was decided is that no one can do anything outside the scope of the alliance and without having consultations with all the members.

As to what the other members would do--as various ministers and myself have stressed--this is their own affair because we are a partnership of sovereign democratic states and this partnership cannot bind us for such cases.

Therefore, the undertaking of a commitment for action outside the scope of the alliance is out of discussion. It is admitted that there is such a question, but nothing would be done, even by the party that would like to act without any consultations. There is nothing else.

AKROPOLIS: STAND ON LIMNOS ISSUE NOT NEGOTIABLE

NC141504 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 14 May 81 p 12

[Dispatch by K. Moskhonas]

[Excerpt] Brussels, 14 May--The Greek positions on the issue of Limnos are not negotiable. The area is militarized and the Greek Air Force will remain at the island's airfield to protect the national territory. This statement was made yesterday by National Defense Minister Averof to Greek press correspondents in Brussels.

Mr Averof specifically stated the following: About Limnos: the Greek views remain unaltered and the island will remain militarized in accordance with the Montreux Treaty, despite Turkish objections.

The Greek defense minister clarified the question of Limnos, which has been created by NATO's refusal to make use of the island's airfield following Turkish objections. As is already known, a Greek protest has been lodged on this.

Mr Averof stressed that the Greek side will not perpetuate the question of Limnos; its positions remain unaltered regardless of what may happen. He also pointed out that there are three ways to remove the disagreement with Turkey: war, which is not favored by anyone; arbitration, which he does not approve of personally because there is no reason to entrust our national rights to foreigners; and finally dialogue, which will not lead anywhere because the views of both parties are irrevocable. Mr Averof concluded: What remains is to stick to our views, that is why we should keep the Greek Air Force at Limnos.

Asked whether NATO could settle the dispute, Mr Averof said that the alliance would not like to become the arbitrator because this is a legal issue. He added that although our position is strong, we will not leave the decisionmaking on a question that concerns our national rights to foreigners.

MITSOTAKIS RETURNS FROM EAST BERLIN VISIT

NC150807 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis returned to Athens from East Berlin at 1700 today. In East Berlin he had talks with East German leaders.

EVREN STATEMENT ON ATTEMPT ON POPE'S LIFE

TA141123 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 May 81

[Statement by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren in Istanbul on the assassination attempt on the pope--recorded]

[Text] I hope that this incident will constitute a warning to some of our indifferent European friends. The attack on the pope is a very shameful incident. The fact that the perpetrator was a Turkish citizen only increases our regret. It will be recalled that this person was already condemned to death in Turkey. However, he has been able to escape abroad. Some of our European friends have in the past extended protection to such people under the cover of political refugees. This has been the result.

The same was true when Afghanistan and the Gulf war confirmed our claim of Turkey's importance in the Middle East. We hope that this last incident will also confirm our repeated warnings of the dimension international terrorism has reached.

We extend our best wishes to Pope John Paul II--a [word indistinct] and great spiritual leader--for a prompt recovery.

UN ENVOY ON EUROPEAN ATTITUDE TOWARD TERRORISM

TA141157 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] In a statement following the assassination attempt on the pope, Turkey's permanent representative at the United Nation Amb Coskun Kirca has said that this assault has shown how justified Turkey was in its demand for joint measures by all countries against international terrorism. Noting that numerous European countries are sheltering terrorists who flee from Turkish justice, Kirca recalled that Turkish authorities warned European countries on various occasions that joint measures should be taken against law evaders. Pointing out that certain circles in Western Europe viewed these warnings as moves against the freedom of thought and expression, Kirca said: The despicable assault against the pope has demonstrated how justified Turkey is in its warnings.

According to an ANATOLIAN Agency report, Kirca also said that the Turkish police warned the Italian authorities about 15 days ago that Mehmet Ali Agca could be in Italy.

Kirca explained that Turkey has launched a battle against all types of terrorism and that the attempt on the pope has no connection with Turkey or the Turkish people.

In his statement to journalists on the incident, Turkish ambassador to Washington Amb Sukru Elekdag noted that the Turkish nation is greatly grieved over the incident and called on all countries to join their resources aginst international terrorism.

EVREN, COMMANDERS ARRIVE IN ISTANBUL FOR EXERCISES

TA141353 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren went to Istanbul to observe the military exercises codenamed "Your First Duty-81" organized by the 1st Army command. He is accompanied by the National Security Council members, Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya and Gendarme Commander Gen Sedat Celasun. General Evren and the National Security Council members were received at Yesilkoy Airport by 1st Army Commander Gen Necdet Urug, Istanbul Governor Nevzat Ayaz, War Academies Commander Gen Halim Sezer and Mayor Lt Gen Ismail Hakki Akansel.

After expressing his views on the assassination attempt against the pope, General Evren left the airport with the commanders by helicopter and went to the 1st Army headquarters in Selimiye.

The citizens cheered General Evren on his arrival to Selimiye. He was received with a military ceremony in front of the headquarters. Later, General Evren conferred with the 1st Army commander. After this meeting, the military exercises began.

After the exercises, which will last 2 days, General Evren and the commanders will go to Gebze to tour the Turkish scientific and technical research organization [TUBITAK] installations there. General Evren will then inaugurate the Sariyer Ataturk forest. After that, General Evren will go to Arifiye to commission the spare parts workshop of the ground forces command 1,010th army equipment main repair factory. National Defense Minister Bayulken and Navy Commander Vice Adm Nejat Serin will also attend this ceremony.

General Evren will then open an exhibition in Topkapi Palace entitled "Ataturk in the Turkish Press." General Evren and the commanders will return to Ankara on 16 May.

GOVERNMENT COMMENT ON EUROPE ASSEMBLY SUSPENSION

TA140636 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 14 May 81

[Turkish Government statement issued in connection with the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly meeting held in Strasbourg--read by announcer]

[Text] The Turkish Armed Forces, which sprang from the bosom of the nation, acting with a sense of historic responsibility and on behalf of the Turkish nation, accomplished--within the chain of command and control of the armed forces--the 12 September 1980 operation at a time when multifaceted attacks against the existence and independence of the Turkish Republic--which is an indivisible whole together with the country and the nation--and against our democratic regime--which was sincerely adopted and deserved by our people--as well as divisive and destructive instigations and action, anarchic activities and armed terror, which de facto abolished the right and freedom to live fearlessly and the security of property that should definitely be insured and protected in a civilized community and in all states, were rapidly spreading. The reasons necessitating this operation and the goal of the operation were explained by the most responsible people of the Turkish Republic including the head of state of the Turkish Republic. Despite the fact that parliament was dismantled and despite the fact that the responsibilities of these organs were shouldered by the National Security Council, our government continued to send since 12 September the members of the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly to the establishment's meetings without any political prejudice. The purpose of this attitude can be summarized as follows: Turkey has traditionally considered itself as an indivisible part of Europe and this understanding has always constituted one of the basic principles of its foreign policy. As a matter of fact, immediately after the establishment on 5 May 1949 of the Council of Europe, Turkey became a member and has participated in the activities of this organization uninterruptedly since then. In addition, Turkey has always sincerely supported the organizational goals cited in the Council of Europe statute. This support is still valid. As a matter of fact, the Turkish people find parliamentary democracy the most suitable form of government for themselves, and the prevalence of justice and respect for human rights are the basis for this form of government.

The existing administration in Turkey has announced a program aimed at establishing parliamentary democracy, which is its basic goal. It was also announced that the constituent assembly will be established between 30 August and 29 October this year as a first step in this program which constitutes a transition period. The process of establishing democracy in Turkey has begun and we have entered the period of transition to a parliamentary democratic regime.

We receive with understanding the fact that the Council of Europe is following our efforts directed toward establishing democracy. However, it is impossible to understand and accept the very harsh and unjustified criticism during the discussion of the Turkish administration. In addition, the fact that the propaganda by the extensions outside the country of the sources of terrorism that for a long time abolished the right and freedom of life of the Turkish people and that, therefore, is the cause of the incidents that lead to the 12 September operation can still be effective causes disillusions and troubles the Turkish administration determined to establish democracy in Turkey. The deplorable attempt on the life of the honorable Pope yesterday clearly shows to the world how fearful and dangerous the organization of the extensions of these terror sources is.

The behavior of these groups cannot be met with tolerance. The unity of the Western democracies, which are the defenders of human rights, without being influenced by the negative propaganda being disseminated by the enemies of democracy in the struggle against terrorism and their support of countries that are, so to say, waging a struggle in the field, has become a necessity that can not be delayed a day longer.

Law No 378, which is still valid, stipulates that members to participate in the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly be elected by a parliament formed through elections, in other words, to be elected by the Turkish Grand National Assembly. The law does not allow these people to be elected by the government. It is legally impossible to send members to the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly since the Turkish Grand National Assembly has been dismantled. Therefore, our government has not requested that the terms of the former members be extended. The decision that the former members cannot continue their terms in the assembly was in line with the views of the Turkish Government. This decision does not affect the essence of our relations with the Council of Europe and without a doubt, our institutional relations will continue.

COURT GIVES LEFTIST MILITANT DEATH SENTENCE

TA141120 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 May 81

[Excerpt] The 1st military court in Erzurum has condemned Necdet Sozbir to death for the premeditated murder of three persons and an attempt on the lives of two others. Sozbir killed village watchman Mustafa Kaya, Muzaffer Kartal and Altif Sahtoptas who were sitting in a coffeeshop in the Kenanbel village in the Cildir District of Kars, and wounded Huseyin Tektas and Casim Toptas. Sozbir belongs to an illegal leftist organization.

COMMAND REPORTS PERSONS CAPTURED OVER LAST MONTH

TA141559 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 May 81

[Summary] The press and public relations office of the 3d Army and Erzincan, Gumushane, Sivas, Tolat, Trabzon, Girestan, Rize, Ordu, Amasya, Sinop, Samsun and Corum Martial Law Command has announced that a total of 102 persons belonging to illegal extreme leftist and rightist organizations have been captured in operations and searches conducted within the martial law region between 13 April and 13 May. Of those captured, 92 belong to leftist organizations and 10 to a rightist group. Thirty-three Revolutionary Path organization [Dev-Yol] members and 10 rightist militants have been captured in Ordu and its vicinity. In operations conducted during the same time, 25 Dev-Yol and 14 members of the Revolutionary Leftist organization [Dev Sol] have been captured in Girensun's Espiye district. Five Dev-Yol militants were captured in operations conducted in the Sivas city center and at the Karanlik Koy village of Sivas' Kangal District on 23 April. Another 15 Dev-Yol militants being sought by the martial law command were captured following operations held in Erzincan and its affiliated districts.

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SCHMIDT DEFENDS SECURITY POLICY, WARNS CRITICS

Newspaper Interview

LD152206 Hamburg DPA in German 2015 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Hamburg, 15 May (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is convinced that the Soviet Union and the United States this autumn will negotiate on limiting missiles in central Europe. In an interview carried in NEUE RUHR/NEUE RHEIN ZEITUNG (Saturday's edition), the chancellor said that the two great powers will (?talk) with one another because these negotiations are in the interests of both sides. However, the talks will be difficult and probably last a very long time.

Schmidt stressed that with regard to policy on security, he could still rely on the SPD lower house Parliamentary Group and the coalition partner FDP. With reference to the accusation made by SPD Deputy Karl-Heinz Hansen that he is conducting secret diplomacy against his own people on security policy questions, Schmidt said that he has ceased replying to attacks of this kind. The chancellor, in reference to (?public criticism) of the (?counterarming demanded) in the twin NATO decision, said that the Americans want to create a counterweight to the alarming Soviet arms buildup, (?which), he is convinced, has to be. The United States can only abandon counterarming when the Soviets are ready to [word indistinct] some of their missiles.

The text of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

Speech in Recklinghausen

LD161614 Hamburg DPA in German 1133 GMT 16 May 81

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 16 May (DPA)--In a speech in Recklinghausen, the federal chancellor criticized his own party. We cannot cope with the problems of the eighties, he said, "if we behave in our party as we have in some places recently." In view of the four elections to be held in 1982, it is pointless to delude oneself about the situation in the SPD. In its current state, the SPD cannot afford to spend many evenings in local associations, "discussing abstract and esoteric themes." Anyone who makes the SPD gamble away its governmental responsibility should know that no union government can continue the SPD's policy of peace and detente.

Schmidt emphatically warned his friends against the "stupid talk" that the Federal Republic is rearming under SPD leadership. He stressed the need for equilibrium in Europe so that one could not be "swallowed overnight," as happened to Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan and might happen "to another country tomorrow." The chancellor also criticized remarks made by theologians on the danger of war. Some believe "that they are more credible than others because they talk at the same time about God." Whoever questions the principle of equilbrium "capitulates and surrenders us." He referred to "figments of the imagination even though this time they are peddled by theologians and not by communists."

Further Report

LD161200 Hamburg DPA in German 1213 GMT 16 May 81

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 16 May (DPA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (SPD) has made his political fate dependent on the realization of the NATO twin decision. Speaking in Recklinghausen on Saturday, he emphasized the significance of disarmament negotiations. With only a few days left before Schmidt's trip to the United States, leading SPD politicians and party bodies this weekend once again stressed the needed for arms limitation. At the same time, differing views of the NATO twin decision within the SPD have become apparent once more. This decision provides for the deployment of medium-range missiles in West Europe, while at the same time, offering disarmament negotiations to the Warsaw Pact.

Addressing the local SPD chairmen of the Western Westphalia region, Schmidt made plain: "I stand or fall" with the realization of the two component parts of the twin decision, "and not only with the start of negotiations, but with their ultimate success." Schmidt urged his party to close ranks still further.

Warning to Bavarian SPD

LD171709 Hamburg DPA in German 1016 GMT 17 May 81

[Excerpts] Wolfratshausen (DPA)--The disputes in the SPD and the criticism from its ranks of the Federal Government could lead to a change of coalition by the FDP this year, according to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, SPD deputy chairman. "It would be good if some party members would realize," Schmidt warned at the Bavarian SPD party congress in Wolfratshausen near Munich today, that through public quarrels with their own government and with their own comrades "they can bring about such a situation this very year."

As last night in Recklinghausen, the chancellor told his Bavarian comrades also that he could "no longer bear responsibility for the Federal Government" if the proposals against the NATO twin decision submitted at the SPD party congresses express party opinion.

Schmidt, who will be in Washington on Wednesday, warned against doubting the U.S. will for peace. "Stop listening to those who want to convince you that the Americans are your enemies and the Russians your friends." The chancellor, who expressly advocated reconciliation with the Soviets after the war, voiced his doubt to the effect that "the protective roof of a communist dictatorship" would be better for the Federal Republic than the current situation.

"We Social Democrats stand by the alliance with the United States without if's and but's." A policy of detente toward the East is possible only in solidarity with the North Atlantic alliance. Referring to the controversial proposal on the security and arms policy on which this party congress too will have to decide, Schmidt said: "Anyone who ignores the balance of power is an illusionist who is neglecting peace." He will fight all out to ensure that the Federal Republic is not drawn into a policy of weakness.

Wolfratshausen Speech

DW180228 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 17 May 81

[Excerpt from Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's speech at Bavarian SPD land organization congress in Wolfratshausen; date not given--recorded]

[Text] As much as I understand the opinion outlined here, I myself could not bear the responsibility vis-a-vis my own conscience and in view of all the experience gathered in 11 years of government activities, I could not bear the responsibility for such a policy pursued by the federal chancellor and I could not implement it. Understand me correctly, some of you obviously did not want to understand it this morning: If this became the opinion of the SPD in the Federal Government, it would have not only grave foreign and security policy consequences, it also would have most grave domestic political consequences. And it would lead to the replacement of the current government and government coalition by a completely different one.

I say this here most clearly. It isn't meant to be compulsion or an attempt to exert pressure, but every Social Democrat must know that he cannot want to pursue a different policy every 2 years with the people he has appointed to top positions in the Bundestag or even the Federal Government. These people have a conscience too. They cannot be forced to twist their conscience.

CHANCELLOR DISCUSSES U.S. VISIT, ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

LD171300 Hamburg DPA in German 1021 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 17 May (DPA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt apparently intends to urge the American leadership to begin U.S.-Soviet negotiations on nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe in the early fall during his visit to Washington this week.

In a ZDF (German television 2) interview today, Schmidt referred to the agreement reached at the NATO council meeting in Rome to begin actual negotiations this year following talks between Washington and Moscow in September. He said: "I would like to see these negotiations start as soon as possible, in the early rather than the late fall." However, this still depends on the joint preparations for the negotiations within the alliance.

According to Schmidt, an "itemized agenda" of the planned U.S.-Soviet negotiations will not be drawn up during his talks in Washington. This cannot be done because other European partners are interested in this topic and not just the FRG.

On the same ZDF program, CDU/CSU Chairman Helmut Kohl strongly criticized the SPD's attitude toward the NATO decision on the deployment of new nuclear missiles and the simultaneous offer of negotiations to the Soviet Union. He said that there is a very great danger that the FRG Government will have to revise its approval of the NATO decision because of pressure from the SPD and armament opponents.

The chancellor and government no longer have a majority in the SPD for the counterarming decision, which was strongly supported by the CDU/CSU. Kohl said: It is a fact that the chancellor's international negotiating position has been weakened by the SPD's attitude. This will also be true during Schmidt's visit to the United States.

The CDU/CSU expects Washington's foreign policy concept to "become clearer still and perhaps more quickly than expected," Kohl said. The CDU/CSU is very eager to see the two parts of the NATO decision become clearly indivisible. One result of the chancellor's trip, apart from the indivisibility of the two parts of the NATO decision, will have to be an open and honest response by the Federal Government to the American question of whether Germans are prepared for the necessary sacrifices and mutual burdens.

The chancellor announced that he will also raise in Washington the issue of high U.S. interest rates, which unfavorably affect the FRG's economy and currency. Other European states also are suffering because of these high interest rates. It is possible that the Americans will understand our concern without being able to help, Schmidt added. One visit is not enough to clear this up as it is essentially a matter for finance ministers and issuing banks to discuss. The chancellor expressed his general conviction that he will be returning from his U.S. visit "with very good results and a well satisfied feeling."

GENSCHER COMMENTS ON ARMS TALKS, NATO DECISION

LD161856 Hamburg DPA in German 1644 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 16 May (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher says he expects the American-Soviet negotiations on European medium-range missiles to begin at an early date. He told FDP officials in Bonn today that the NATO council has decided to open negotiations before the end of this year. This doesn't mean that negotiations will begin in the last few days of the year. He expects that at its winter meeting the Atlantic alliance will hear a report on the initial negotiations. They will not be easy, so no time should be lost.

The minister emphasized the importance of both parts of the NATO decision. Only an undoubted will for defense and negotiations holds out the promise of successful arms control negotiations. Whoever wants to implement only one element will endanger security and disarmament. The Federal Government and the federal chancellor can rely on the FDP's unqualified support for their policy of securing peace, he said.

'KREFELD INITIATIVE' SIGNERS SEND LETTER TO SCHMIDT

DW151128 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 15 May 81 p 4

[Open letter sent by the "Krefeld initiative" to Federal Chancellor Schmidt in Bonn on 14 May 1981]

[Text] In an open letter, the "Krefeld initiative" opponents of nuclear armament appealed to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn on Thursday to revoke approval of the stationing of new medium-range weapons in central Europe. The letter reads:

Esteemed Mr Federal Chancellor, we ask you to take notice of the fact that up to now more than 800,000 citizens of our country--including above all deputies and members of your party--have signed an appeal demanding that the Federal Government revoke its approval of the stationing of Pershing II and cruise missiles in central Europe.

It is above all due to the support our initiative received from the trade unions and churches, from culture and science, women's and youth organizations as well as from the ecological movement that this result was achieved in not quite 6 months, though the "Krefeld appeal" had been passed over in silence or slandered as "being communist infiltrated" by a majority of the press. From this, it can be gathered that in reality an even larger number of fellow citizens would desire a reexamination of the Brussels decisions of 12 December 1979.

At any rate, nothing can gloss over the fact that more and more Germans do not agree with the planned stationing of nuclear medium-range weapons in their country, all the more so since they don't consider this plan--in contrast to the official version--an acceptable response by NATO to the Soviet missile armament, which they, too, reject. But rather, they see it as the result of changes in U.S. thinking concerning nuclear warfare in which the "counterarming" weapons have become indispensable in themselves with no connection at all to the Soviet SS-20 missiles.

Considering this state of affairs and in view of the U.S. Government's openly expressed striving for supremacy, one cannot believe that it is interested in concluding the negotiations announced in Rome with a result that would make it possible to do without "counterarming."

This is why the fiction of the "dual decision" should no longer obstruct the cancellation of this armament project, all the more so since NATO, even without the land-based medium-range systems, possesses a nuclear potential "in and for Europe" which is larger than merely sufficient for reliable deterrence.

The "balance of horror" after all requires an equivalence of threatened damage and not a similarity of the means of war that are kept ready.

Based on the trust we enjoy from more than 800,000 fellow citizens and on behalf of them, we therefore appeal to you to clearly point out in your talks with the U.S. President that stationing U.S. nuclear medium-range weapons on German soil is out of the question and that, apart from this, arms control negotiations must be entered immediately and without any preconditions with the aim of achieving a mutual reduction of all so-called Eurostrategic weapons.

We address this appeal to the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany because he is borne by the citizens of only this country, who, for this reason, can demand from the government of this country only that their wishes and fears be taken into account.

Also, millions of people in other countries of central Europe and in the United States as well, whose spokesmen, such as politicians, scientists and ranking military men address the public, likewise expect the Federal Republic of Germany to take the first step against "counterarming" because the Federal Government's stance was decisive for the passage of the Brussels decisions of 12 December 1979.

You yourself said in the past: "Besides, I believe, that one will be able to demonstrate quite successfully to the people that opponents of nuclear armament stand in the front-line together with outstanding leaders of mankind such as Albert Schweitzer or Pandit Nehru, in a frontline with more than 9,000 scientists in 40 countries of the world who through their signature have testified that they consider nuclear armament madness."

It honors you that you have thought and said this. On behalf of Germany and its neighbors, we ask you to act according to this judgment which is still valid today.

OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS WITH ROMANIA'S PUNGAN

Carstens Meeting

AU142013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 14 May (AGERPRES)--Messages of salute were exchanged between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Karl Carstens during the call paid by Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state, on the president of the Federal Republic of Germany.

During the interview the sides appreciated the ascending evolutions of the Romanian-West German relations and reasserted the will of both sides to develop and diversify the collaboration on multiple planes between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Pointing to the special role of the summit dialogue, the sides expressed the belief that the Romanian official visit of President Karl Carstens, that is to be paid, will be an important moment for stimulating the deepening cooperation between the two countries, to the interest of both peoples, of international peace and security.

The call passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Other Talks

AU151943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 15 May (AGERPRES)--During his West German visit Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state conducted talks with Gunther van Well, secretary of state the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and met Berndt von Staden, director general at the federal chancellery.

He also called on Franz Josef Strauss, minister-president of the Bavaria land, chairman of the Christian Social Union.

In the spirit of the Romanian-West German summit understandings the sides examined aspects of the bilateral relations and the possibilities of further developing them.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

LD170932 Hamburg DPA in German 0905 GMT 17 May 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 17 May (DPA)--Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo arrived in Bonn today for a 3-day working visit. Figueiredo, who will begin his talks with the Federal Government tomorrow, was welcomed at Cologne-Bonn airport by Hans-Werner Graf Finck von Finckenstein, head of Bonn protocol, and then proceeded with his entourage to Gymnich Castle near Bonn.

FRANCOIS MITTERRAND SET TO ASSUME OFFICE 21 MAY

NC152050 Paris AFP in English 2046 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Paris, 15 May (AFP)--French President-elect Francois Mitterrand will take over from outgoing head of state Valery Giscard d'Estaing on May 21 at 9:30 a.m., it was announced tonight.

The announcement was made jointly by the Elysee Palace and Mr Mitterrand's [words indistinct]. It said an agreement on the date had been reached between the outgoing president's chief of staff, Jacques Wahl, and the president-elect's chief aide, Pierre Beregovoy. Negotiations were necessary because the French Constitution is imprecise about when exactly the changeover is due after an election. The French Constitutional Council ruled that Mr Giscard d'Estaing could bow out as of May 19. Mr Mitterrand had been expected to take over on the 24th at the earliest.

On the compromise date of May 21, the arrival of the new president at the Elysee will be followed by inauguration ceremonies, the communique said.

Addresses Socialists

LD151207 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 May 81 p 16

[Text] Francois Mitterrand made a speech to the Socialist deputies and Socialist members of the European Assembly in a Paris hotel on Wednesday, 13 May. He told them: "This is a very unusual meeting. I promised myself to say nothing until my investiture and not to make any statement which didn't come from the heart. I am no longer the Socialists' president, I am the entire French people's president. But I am still your friend, especially in the sphere of the major choices affecting the evolution of our society." "I will continue to feel supported by your work and your idea. Nothing will separate us."

Stressing that parliament frequently had been "unjustly attacked," he added: "I will exercise my responsibilities as president of the republic in full. Others must exercise theirs within the scope of the authority invested in them by the institutions. It is as simple as that. In a few days, you and I, each in our own sphere, will have another great responsibility when we go to the country again and ask it to give us the means of carrying out our action. Thanks largely to you, I have become the French people's president. Let's rejoice before facing the event and before having to win the day for the greater benefit of our compatriots."

Views French-Spanish Ties

LD151055 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 12 May 81 p 21

[Report on EFE 11 May interview in Paris with French President-elect Francois Mitterrand]

[Text] Paris, 11 May--The new French president believes that French-Spanish relations are "not as good as they should be" and proposes "a direct dialogue" to improve them, according to statements made to EFE.

This direct dialogue is suggested especially on the controversial issue of Spain's entry into the Common Market, "which is what is tainting these relations."

In his only remarks to the Spanish press, the newly elected French head of state presented in an exclusive interview with EFE his ideas about cooperation between the neighboring countries in foreign policy, the Mediterranean and Latin America.

[Question] What could Europe's Ten do to facilitate a lasting consolidation of Spanish democracy?

[Answer] If we want to consolidate democracy in Spain, its Common Market membership must serve more to resolve problems than to complicate them and, therefore, it is important that it be properly carried out and prepared. We are well aware of what Spain can contribute to Europe in economic and political terms and are aware of its openings toward Latin America and the Mediterranean, as well as of the wealth of its culture, and therefore its European membership is a fact. Spain already has resumed the path of democracy. What needs to be done now is to establish negotiations on clear footings.

The French head of state did not conceal that fact that "there are economic contradictions to be resolved. I and the Socialist Party have presented them in what we call proposed preconditions--agricultural, industrial and regional."

All observers agree that these conditions, affecting the reform and reorganization of markets within the EEC, are neither easy to achieve or immediate.

Therefore, Mitterrand is proposing the idea of a direct dialogue, not only between governments--which hasn't existed in a continuous form--but also between political parties, between farming and industrial representatives and even between the councils involved.

He also said that "at present, the Common Market is functioning very badly and Spain's entry could be an opportunity to improve it, which could benefit both the Spaniards and ourselves."

With regard to the chances for agreements between Spain and the EEC on the economic aspects of membership, the new French head of state said: "Such opportunities exist if both sides are aware of the problems that must be surmounted and if a real negotiation strategy is established."

Mitterrand views this strategy as something that "must attempt to guarantee both Spain's democratization and the essential transformations of EEC policies in the present crisis, which is having serious repercussions on the agricultural and regional sectors of workers affected."

[Question] Do you believe, now that the presidential elections are over, that the subject of Spain's EEC entry will be clarified and that it will be possible to adopt definitive stances?

[Answer] If what you mean is that the policy of the past 7 years has fluctuated a great deal on this issue, I agree with you. As far as I am concerned, my position has already been defined.

Francois Mitterrand's specific proposals for Spain are a dialogue "to establish what is complementary in the two countries' economies within the EEC" and also consultations on certain aspects of foreign policy.

DEFFERRE DISCUSSES NEW GOVERNMENT COMPOSITION

LD151205 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 May 81 p 16

[Text] Gaston Defferre, chairman of the Socialist group in the National Assembly, was the guest on France Inter's "Face the Public" program on Wednesday, 13 May, when he stated that the government which will replace Barre's "will comprise men and women who have accepted Francois Mitterrand's program and clearly demonstrated the fact during the election campaign." He added: "This government may, therefore, comprise not only Socialists but Left Radicals who supported Francois Mitterrand, leftwing Gaullists who also supported him and men who support the Socialist Party, while not being members of it, and who have clearly demonstrated that."

With regard to the possibility of Communist participation in the government, the mayor of Marseilles indicated: "So far, the question hasn't been settled. I think we can say that it would be difficult to have Communist ministers in this first government for this reason: Francois Mitterrand said during his campaign that, to form a government, agreement was necessary on a program--a program of government action. We don't want one of those governments we have had, especially in the last 7 years, which are doomed to ultraconservatism because the government members don't agree among themselves. There was a fundamental disagreement between the Communists and us when the joint program was broken. Now therefore--after Francois Mitterrand's installation in the Elysee--the political parties, especially the Socialists, Communists and Left Radicals, must establish contact and see whether it is possible to reach an agreement on a government program. That strikes me as common sense and even political honesty."

POLL SHOWS POSSIBLE LEFT WIN IN GENERAL ELECTIONS

NC151930 Paris AFP in English 1916 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Paris, 15 May (AFP)--The French left is tipped to win next month's general elections according to an opinion poll by IFOP (Institut Francais d'Opinion Publique), to be published Monday by the Paris weekly LE POINT.

Of the 1,595 people polled Tuesday and Wednesday, 36 percent said they would vote Socialist, and 13 percent Communist in the first round of the general elections. With some 3.4-3.5 going to other left-wing parties, the French left could score 52 percent, the poll suggested.

In the first round of the last general elections, in 1978, the Socialists scored 22.8 percent, and the Communists 20.6 percent.

This week's poll was conducted two days after Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand won Sunday's presidential elections. As soon as he takes office next week, Mr Mitterrand is expected to disolve parliament, controlled by the right, and call general elections.

According to the poll, parties which form parliament's current majority were expected to win 39 percent of the votes in the first round of next month's elections.

The UDF, a party created around outgoing President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, would score 20.5 percent of the votes, and the neo-Gaullist RPR Party 18.5 percent. Three percent would also go to the extreme-right, the poll said. In the first round of the 1978 elections, the UDF scored 20.2 percent, and the RPR 22.4 percent. Ecologist candidates are credited with some six percent of voting intentions in the election, the poll said.

According to the poll, 37 percent believe the left will have a majority in parliament following the second round of voting in the general elections. But 27 percent believe a new majority will consist of Socialists and members of the former conservative majority.

Of those polled, 57 percent said they were rather, or very, satisfied with Sunday's election of Mr Mitterrand, while 28 percent said they were rather or very, dissatisfied.

One person in ten believes Mr Mitterrand's election will change their life for the worse, 38 percent believe the change will be for the better, and 37 percent believe there will be no change.

Asked who might best lead the right in the coming election campaign, 42 percent chose Jacques Chirac, leader of the neo-Gaullist RPR, while 31 percent opted for outgoing president Giscard d'Estaing.

The poll found that 70 percent believe there will be Communist ministers in Mr Mitterrand's government.

CHIRAC WARNS AGAINST SOCIALIST-COMMUNIST MAJORITY

LD171258 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 17 May 81

[Excerpts] An extraordinary Rally for the Republic committee meeting was held this morning and Jacques Chirac made an important speech.

[Begin Chirac recording] On 10 May, French men and women primarily showed their desire for change. They wanted a change of team, a change of policy. The results of the presidential elections being what they are, the existence of a Socialist-Communist majority within the National Assembly would deprive French political life of any balance, counterweight or safety barrier against the collectivist temptation which, unfortunately, inhabits an important faction of the leaders of the Socialist Party and, naturally, the Communist Party. It is therefore of capital importance that in the spirit and observance of the Constitution the new majority should be able to ensure for France a change without risks. These are the stakes of the legislative elections: "yes" to a change in policy, "no" to a change in society. [end recording]

CHIRAC, LECANUET ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT ON 'PACT'

LD151201 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 May 81 p 15

[Text] On Friday, 15 May, Jean Lecanuet and Jacques Chirac were to solemnly sign a "pact" linking the two parties they lead--the UDF and RPR--with a view to the parliamentary elections in June. The two leaders announced this agreement after a 3-hour meeting in the senate between Wednesday night and Thursday morning. They issued the following joint statement: "Jacques Chirac and Jean Lecanuet met at the senate on 13 May 1981. With a view to the coming parliamentary elections, they decided to unite the efforts of all who are attached to defending the Fifth Republic's institutions and the values of freedom, responsibility and progress.

"To that end, they decided to draw up a pact which will specify the broad outlines of the future action which they will put forward for the French people's approval. This pact will be signed in the next few days. It will be signed by every candidate.

"The two parties they represent are determined to win for France. "Success depends on their agreement. This agreement has been reached. It will be expressed first in an election agreement which will take account of the situation in each constituency, either by a single candidate or by two candidates.

In the latter case, each of the two candidates must promise: not to indulge in any polemics between themselves, to stand down automatically in favor of the candidate placed in the lead by universal suffrage; to play an active part in the second round campaign in favor of the single candidate.

"Talks with a view to granting investitures to the candidates who will promise to support these principles will start on Thursday."

This joint declaration is a compromise. Back on Monday, 11 May, late in the morning, Chirac proposed that the outgoing majority sign a general agreement for single candidates. A few hours later, after talks with Giscard d'Estaing, Lecanuet announced that, out of a concern for "clarity," the UDF intended to put forward a candidate in each constituency. The UDF deputies however decided in favor of an agreement with the RPR and the drafting of a common platform. The agreement, which was announced between Wednesday night and Thursday morning, takes account of both Chirac's wish to give new dynamism to the outgoing majority's election campaign and of the Giscardian leaders' desire to preserve the current which the UDF represents.

BULLETINS ISSUED ON POPE JOHN PAUL'S CONDITION

ANSA Report

AU161402 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 16 May 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 16 May (ANSA)--Despite the "regular" evolution of his health conditions and a "gradual tendency towards improvement," the post-operative condition of Pope John Paul II "is serious and concern has not subsided" and his doctors are not yet in a position to "say whether he will live," according to the chief of the hospital where the pontiff is recovering from a five-hour operation performed Wednesday evening after suffering bullet wounds in an assassination attempt.

Prof Emilio Tresalti made the statement to the press last night after the last medical bulletin was issued by the pontiff's doctor at 1700 GMT and which said that the patient was steadily improving although his temperature continued to remain above average.

The statement issued by the director of the Gemelli Polyclinic cast a dark shadow on the optimism triggered by the sixth medical bulletin announced only a few hours earlier. Tresalti said that "the major danger remains infection" which could still develop after the pope underwent abdominal surgery for multiple lesions caused by a bullet that perforated the abdominal cavity. Nevertheless, recovering in the intensive care unit of the hospital, the pope followed mass and received communion.

AFP Report

NC171844 Paris AFP in English 1841 GMT 17 May 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 17 May (AFP)--Pope John Paul II, recovering from an assassination attempt Wednesday, "was active during the morning and sat up in a chair for half an hour towards noon," according to his latest medical bulletin. But he continues to have a fever and "laboratory tests do not show any modification in his state," the bulletin said.

POLICE SUSPECT TERRORIST PLOT TO KILL POPE

AU151755 Rome ANSA in English 1745 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Rome, 15 May (ANSA)--Italian anti-terrorist police are pursuing efforts here and abroad to substantiate thinking that Mehemet Ali Agca, the Turkish national held for the shooting of Pope John Paul II Wednesday, enjoyed the cover and financing of an international terrorist organization.

Rome magistrates and police, working with anti-terrorist police in Turkey and West Germany, have reportedly come to the conclusion that the 23-year-old Agca is only a gunman for a powerful organization and that he did not carry out his attempt on the life of the pope alone, as he maintains.

In the language of the arrest order signed by Rome Public Prosecutor Achille Gallucci and Assistant Prosecutors Domenico Sica and Luciano Infelisi, the young man carried out an "attack on the figure of a head of state...with the assistance of a persons still unknown." Gallucci told newsmen today that, "for us, there is documented evidence that Mehemet Ali Agca did not act alone. He is a killer who was engaged by an international group for subversive purpose."

Though the Rome judges failed to provide further indications to back the idea that Agca had an accomplice, the thinking that he moved with the cover and financing of some organization was substantiated by further probes into his movements around Europe and the financial means available to him since he fled Turkey in the winter of 1979.

The false passport he travelled on, after his escape from a Turkish prison where he was under a sentence of death for the killing of a leftwing journalist in February 1979 bears the visa stamps of Bulgaria, West Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Italy and Hungary. The passport is in the name of Faruq Ozgun.

As far as has been determined, Agca was never short of cash and, according to investigators, the convicted killer could count on an income of close to one hundred dollars per day. As no checks or checking account have been traced to Agca, it is thought that pickup points in a number of European cities had been arranged to keep him in cash. "There can be no discussion on the fact that he enjoyed protection and complicity," one police official said and added, "but on this point he is keeping his mouth shut".

Police are also following up two other leads in the country today. One centers on a contact Agca is said to have had in Perugia, where he was enrolled in the university for foreign students in the central Italian city, where he was reportedly recently seen with another Turkish national.

Rome police are asking for the cooperation of their colleagues in Palermo to determine whether Agca was in the Sicilian city in December and picked up money accredited to an account in his name in a Palermo bank.

AFP Report

NC161230 Paris AFP in English 1222 GMT 16 May 81

[By Serge Mannucci]

[Text] Perugia, Central Italy, 16 May (AFP)--Police investigating the background of Mehmet Ali Agca, the right-wing Turk arrested after the assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II on Wednesday, are concentrating on the university for foreigners here where Agca was registered as a student. They have already interviewed the university's 40 Turks without result in the search for possible accomplices, and university sources said they were preparing to go through the files of the thousands of students.

"Two African students" and a "young blonde woman" were variously said by different sources to be on the wanted list, but detectives seemed to face a mammoth task, as some 10,000 students a year pass through the 18th century Gallenga Palace which houses the university.

Although Perugia is small and most students are in lodgings with local people, the university is an ideal centre for illegal immigrants and, by implication, terrorists. Most students are from the Third World, signing on for three-month courses for a fee of 150,000 lira (130 dollars). Registration can be obtained by post and is a useful aid to obtaining the entry visa to Italy required for visitors from certain countries. After that it is only necessary to put in an appearance at Perugia to collect the necessary residence permit before disappearing, as Agca did. The university authorities are well aware that hundreds of students, including Congolese, Egyptians, Hungarians, Libyans, Iraqis and Mexicans, do not follow the courses in Italian language and culture wholeheartedly, but they cause no trouble and cannot be forced to attend.

All 40 Turks here have denied any knowledge of Agca, with one exception, but this is not surprising, given their unusual habit of avoiding each other, unlike the other nationalities which tend to stick together.

One of the group explained that with the "difficult" situation at home Turks who met each other abroad did not always know with whom they were dealing and preferred to play safe. The exception is Aytul Endican, 21, who rememberd showing Agca the way to the Gallenga Palace. She told police he was well dressed but noticed nothing unusual about him and did not see him a second time.

SOARES REPORT TO PS CONGRESS URGES RECONCILIATION

LD141553 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 May 81 pp 3-4

[Text] In his report [to the Socialist Party (PS) congress], which covers party activity from 1979 to 1981 and whose dominant tone is one of criticism and self-criticism, [PS Secretary General] Mario Soares calls for the "pacification of internal tensions" with a view to "contributing to the strengthening of unity-through-clarification" of the Socialist Party. Pointing out mistakes and shortcomings in organization, he asserts specifically that the secretariat's activity, as well as his own and that of other national bodies, has not been such over the last 2 years as to cause them to appear "haughtily self-satisfied." "For my part," he stressed," I accept my share of responsibility."

Mario Soares did not read out his report; he simply presented it by highlighting the most prominent points. The document, which was only made public on the morning of the congress, is one of the documents distributed to the delegates and the news media, along with an "annex" containing a letter from Antonio Macedo about his duties as acting secretary general and reports by the national secretariat members responsible for labor (Maldonado Gonelha) and international relations (Rui Mateus).

The conclusions of the national auditing committee's reports, a note on the party weekly (ACCAO SOCIALISTA), the communique on the committee organizing the congress and the outgoing secretariat's report, on which we report elsewhere, also were presented in an annex.

These documents will not be voted on but, Mario Soares said, "I deemed it necessary to make them public as something important." Moreover, the entire speech which Soares delivered in presenting the report was to the effect that "there is nothing to hide" and "we will not discuss the past."

"This plural committee will be a guarantee of this congress' impartiality and plurality," he said, extending a special greeting to the committee directing the proceedings. Soares also greeted General Ramalho Eanes--"the elected president of the entire Portuguese people"--the Council of the Revolution, the representatives of the parties of the Socialist International attending the proceedings and the delegates of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the Mozambique Liberation Front and the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde, announcing the presence of Spanish Socialist Workers Party Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez on the last day of the congress.

Soares also made a call for calm, asserting that "over and above all our differences, we are socialists, we all have the duty of socialist fraternity." This call was heard in the report itself, in hoping that this congress will be "the congress of pacification of internal tensions," contributing to the "strengthening of unity-through-clarification, once the differences have been accepted and resolved by the congress delegates' free vote, which will undoubtedly have to define the PS collective will."

"This result can only be achieved by accepting as normal and even necessary the confrontation of ideas and plans for organization and the inevitability (which must not be dramatized) of certain excesses of zeal and enthusiasm in disseminating and advocating them," the document emphasizes. Broaching party activity, whose appraisal he wanted to be "as factual and objective an account as possible," Mario Soares acknowledged that to a large extent "the failures are due to short term imperatives," although not disregarding "shortcomings in organization, less judicious choices of personnel and the concentration of too many tasks and responsibilities in a few hands."

Referring to the political events which influenced party activity, the PS secretary general stated that they were "frustrating and constituted challenges not always easy to meet," resulting in "internal dejection and disputes." Among these events, he highlighted: "The Mota Pinto government's antiparty and restorationist policy"; the failure to form a PS government with majority parliamentary support (the PS plus independent social democratic deputies) and the consequent dissolution of the assembly; the formation of the Democratic Alliance, its success in the interim election and the formation of the Sa Carneiro government, with "its demagogic electoral policy"; the formation of the Republican and Socialist Front (FRS) and the determining of an election strategy "with relative sacrificing of PS identity" and its defeat in the 1980 election; "the lengthy and difficult negotiations" which preceded the decision to give General Ramalho Eanes Socialist support, the latter's statements at the 14 October 1980 press conference and the secretary general's decision to withdraw his support from him in opposition to the national committee's decision; "the death of Sa Carneiro and Amaro da Costa and the problems which this created at the level of the Democratic Alliance and of the country"; the "democratic decompression" resulting from General Eanes' election victory, with the consequent "exacerbation of some internal tensions among leading PS cadres"; and last, "the psychological atmosphere of internal guerrila warfare" during the precongress stage and the polemical dispute of the delegate elections.

"Following this sequence of events, it would be a miracle if we were satisfied with ourselves and in agreement on the reasons for our difficulties," Soares said.

Pointing out the causes of the mistakes, Soares referred in particular to "defects and shortcomings in organizational structure"--something which, in his opinion, explains the fact that all the motions submitted at the congress are accompanied by proposals for radical amendment of the party rules. They are shortcomings which were exacerbated by the concentration of cadres and services in the 1979 and 1980 elections.

However, not everything was bad, in Mario Soares' opinion. "Much that is positive has been done," he said, proceeding to list the many actions carried out in the various fields (political, party and parliamentary) over the last 2 years.

Mario Soares did not fail to broach two issues: that of the setting up of the FRS and that of the party's financial situation. With respect to the former, the PS secretary general, although not denying the front's potential, refuses to endorse the overoptimistic view of the secretariat's report, when it describes the FRS as "a popular and powerful force," and as an "electoral coalition with multiplying effects and not those of the mere addition of the individual influences of the parties comprising it." As for the financial situation, Mario Soares stated that as a result of the elections, the PS has been left "financially exhausted, indebted and with onerous burdens for the future." Hence, in his opinion, it is necessary to create new sources of finance for the PS.

GOVERNMENT NAMES NEW AMBASSADOR TO MOROCCO

LD071501 Lisbon in Portuguese to Timor, Macao and Australia 1100 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] The Government of Morocco has conveyed its approval of the nomination of Dr Fernando Delfim Maria Lopes Vieira as Portugal's ambassador to Rabat. He will replace Dr Jose Joaquim de Mena Mendonca, who has been there for the past 7 years.

Dr Lopes Vieira was until his latest nomination Portugal's ambassador to Budapest. He was posted there in November 1974, after holding diplomatic posts in Thailand, Italy, Britain, Denmark, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

CALVO-SOTELO: MILITARY 'NO PROBLEM' IN SPAIN

LD151231 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 9 May 81 pp 10-11 (review section)

[Teresa Presas interview in Lisbon with Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Calvo-Sotelo] Please choose a topic other than the military. Journalists greatly like to exploit this issue in a sensationalist manner: Well, the fact is that it constitutes no problem in Spain nowadays. I must say that so far I have not undergone the slightest pressure from the armed forces. So leave them in peace where they are.

[Question] And where are they?

[Answer] The dangerous elements are in prison, and you may rest assured that they will stay there for a long time. As for the relations which they maintain with the outside world, they are the same as any other detainee and depend on the judge. The government cannot interfere or demand special measures with respect to them, since the judiciary, as in any democracy, is independent of the executive. But I can tell you that Tejero will not leave us under 20 years. And he will be sent very far away; we are considering an island, where he can be more peaceful. [answer ends]

Calvo-Sotelo asserts that he regards as "newspaper stuff" the Spanish press' recent revelations according to which another coup in Spain is imminent. "The proof is that I am here, calmly spending the weekend, and I have not spoken with Madrid since I arrived here. As you can see, I am not at all concerned."

And yet preventive measures in the barracks were decreed on the occasion of Tejero Molina's birthday.

"I do not mean by this that the coup was a joke. They were very grave and anxious moments."

According to Calvo-Sotelo, the civilians involved in the coup have been identified and are under surveillance. So, in the Spanish prime minister's opinion, the expression "watched-over democracy," which appeared in the news media following the 23 February abortive coup, makes no sense. On hearing it, Calvo-Sotelo immediately corrects his interlocutor and speaks of a "watchful democracy."

Another Transitional Government?

With Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo's investiture, approved by an absolute majority in a second vote held after the military uprising, greater political consensus was hoped for with respect to the government's activity, which would mark the end of a period of transition and the beginning of the country's real political organization. However, 2 months later, opinion polls published at the beginning of April were recording a significant fall in popularity for the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD]—the governing party--in favor of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE]--the largest opposition party. So it is legitimate at this moment to speak of a weak government.

"Life is always transition," the Spanish prime minister commented. "Even with respect to my government, we are 18 months away from legislative elections, and after they are held everything could change."

The new UCD government rejected from the outset the PSOE proposal of a coalition, preferring a "policy of consultation" on the major state issues, such as the causes of the attack, terrorism and the consolidation of the autonomy process.

With respect to the last-mentioned aspect, Calvo-Sotelo met 30 April with Felipe Gonzalez to discuss the central government's relations with the autonomies--specifically, the role of the government representatives, the transference and status of public officials and a new overall political course with respect to those regions.

State and Regions

"In the autonomy process priority should be given to the state and not, as hitherto, the autonomous regions--that is, a state which includes autonomous regions and not autonomous regions which form a state."

The appointment of an expert on administrative law--Prof Garcia Enterria--to study these problems was agreed between the two leaders. The report is to be drafted within 2 weeks and will be followed by talks with the various parties.

I do not know as yet whether the discussion of that study will be conducted simultaneously with all the parties or with each individually. It is frequently easier to reach an agreement when there are fewer different stances involved."

Patience Toward EEC

The principal issue for opposition to the current Spanish Government lies essentially in the country's economic situation, which is gravely affected by increasing inflation and unemployment affecting 1.5 million people, representing 11 percent of the working population. As for Spain's entry into the European Community, which is also advocated by a broad section of the opposition, the steps recently taken by the Spanish prime minister suggest that in the neighboring country, too, the issue has ceased to be regarded as the "priority of priorities," and the government's effort seems to be centered more on accelerating entry into the Atlantic alliance.

"It could be said that we are impatient to enter NATO and patient with respect to entry into the EEC. The European Community currently has 'family' problems to resolve which, as such, do not concern us. But it is an issue which interests me greatly, since I devoted myself to it for 2 years."

Felipe Gonzalez: A Great Statesman

A man of liberal monarchist tradition, Calvo-Sotelo made a point at the very beginning of his mandate of emphasizing the points of agreement between his viewpoints and those of the socialists, while at the same time revealing a tough intransigence with respect to the communists. He now asserts:

"My relations with Felipe Gonzalez are excellent. At the personal level he is a very affable and brilliant man. At the political level he is an interlocutor with whom you can engage in dialogue, and he has above all a noteworthy sense of the state, and this is not the case with other members of his party."

Calvo-Sotelo categorically rejects the assertion that his government is more conservative than the previous government.

"I have 15 ministers, of whom only one did not belong to Adolfo Suarez' government team. As for the divorce law, it has been approved in full in the congress and will now go through in the Senate. If I had wished, I could have prevented this from happening. And as for the university autonomy law which created so much controversy, it was Felipe Gonzalez himself who suggested to me that we forget it, since it was technically bad. So I cannot see in what way I am more conservative than my predecessors."

CARRILLO DELIVERS REPORT TO PCE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD150923 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 8-14 May 81 pp 9-13

[Apparent text of PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo 5 May report to PCE Central Committee: 'The Threat of the Broad Right"]

[Text] I will try to be brief because I believe that the aspects of the situation which we examined at the previous central committee meeting are basically still the same and also because this meeting's agenda is full enough to prompt me not to overburden it with a long policy report.

I believe I could start by saying that Spain is now experiencing a syndrome connected with 23 February. Some 2 and 1/2 months have gone by since then and we must recognize that the record of this period is basically not at all positive. The major popular demonstrations which took place on 27 February, practicularly in Madrid and Valencia, have not had the sequel on the political plane needed to surmount the situation created by the attempted coup d'etat. Following these demonstrations, an effort was made to maitain the impetus for joint political activity among the four state-based parties which participated in them. A number of meetings were held to this end, but the Popular Alliance very soon split away from the interparty body which planned them and now the body is in fact practically stagnating.

A number of joint meetings have been held in Madrid Province, attended by figures from the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD], the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] and our own party. In the youth field, where perhaps the results have been most positive, the youth organizations of the four parties are conducting significant political action in defense of the Constitution. A few days ago in Madrid, there was a youth meeting organized by them to this end. But in general, I believe that it can be said that this impetus for joint action among the constitutional forces has not developed, has not been maintained, as the scale of the 27 February demonstrations might have prompted one to hope.

Thus, the result is that the recovery of morale which this demonstration represented for the people's and democratic forces in many places has declined and the 1 May demonstrations showed that an even lower ebb has been reached in morale, even among the leftwing forces.

Calvo-Sotelo Moving Further And Further Right

In the institutional field, the lull, the interruption of this impetus for a response to the coup d'etat, has been reflected in the fact that Calvo-Sotelo's single party government has remained and, as we forecast at the previous central committee meeting, is apparently inclining increasingly toward implementing the policy desired by the Spanish broad right.

In fact, we don't know whether we are dealing with a government which is really governing or with a cardboard government behind which other power forces are determining the country's political course. We aren't sure that we are not dealing with a transitional team paving the way for other political solutions, which might or might not be the coalition government which the PSOE and we have proposed as the solution to our present situation.

It must be said that Calvo-Sotelo, having formed his government and aware of its weakness, did propose what has been dubbed a policy of consultation. And in the only conversation which he has had with us, this proposal took the specific form of the formation of two committees--one political, the other economic. The political committee in fact stemmed from a suggestion made by the head of state on the night of 24 February, when he met with the leaders of the state-based political parties.

At this meeting, which was attended by Suarez, but not by Calvo-Sotelo, and by the leaders of the PSOE, the UCD, the Popular Alliance and our own party, the head of state suggested the need for an understanding among the political parties to tackle which at that meeting was called problems of state. The point was that the coup had created a situation in which the civilian government had been severely weakenend and an effort for cooperation among all the political parties was needed to resolve the situation.

A committee of this kind could discuss matters such as guarantees for protecting the democratic system, issues such as the antiterrorist struggle, the autonomies and unemployment in a fully responsible manner, and some of them with the discretion which at that time was considered necessary to adopt effective measures without prompting negative reactions. In other words, basically, the idea of a political committee, together with the idea of an economic committee, was a kind of reconstruction of something like the Moncloa pacts, with the difference that the formation of these committees meant the existence of a supervisory body, a body which would monitor the implementation of the decisions taken by it. Although we felt and still feel that a coalition government would be preferable, we believe that at the present time it could be a useful temporary solution which would make it possible to restore the authority of the civilian government and to make progress along the path of consolidating the democratic process, with all its shortcomings.

UCD-PSCE Consultations

But the fact is, after these conversations, there has been no political committee and, in practice, no economic committee either. Neither of these committees has functions and we as a party have not participated in any policy of consultation, nor do we believe that in fact any such policy of consultation exists. It seems that the government and the PSOE have indeed consulted on certain topics. Clearly, the government and the PSOE reached an agreement to form the technical committee on the subject of the autonomies.

In conversations with Pio Cabanillas [prime minister], on the one hand, and Felipe [Gonzalez, PSOE secretary general], on the other, it emerged that neither was very sure of this committee's usefulness or whether it would resolve anything. Nevertheless, they had reached an agreement to form it. This committee apparently is drafting documents and I don't believe--so far, we have received no detailed information--that it is helping in the least to resolve a problem which is fundamentally political, rather than technical.

It also seems clear that the PSOE and the government consulted at least on the subject of the law of states of alarm, emergency and siege, because in the committee debate the PSOE's stance was in defense of the bill. In other words, the PSOE has to some extent entered into something other than the policy of consultation originally offered by Calvo-Sotelo, namely, a policy of partial and temporary agreements with Calvo-Sotelo. without realizing, I believe, that this policy is very dangerous for the PSOE itself. In this way, instead of bringing the possibility of coalition governments nearer, it is making it even more remote, since if the PSOE offers its outside cooperation in the measures which the government considers necessary, Calvo-Sotelo will feel no need to include it in the government and the PSOE could thus bear the full cost of a policy of participation without reaping any of the benefits which it could provide.

Because, moreover, as I said at the beginning, it is becoming increasingly clear that Calvo-Sotelo is moving increasingly toward implementing what we have called the policy of the broad right. I would sum up this policy of the broad right as follows: to try to circumvent the formal aspects of the coup d'etat, to achieve by more or less constitutional means the formation of a rightwing government supported by the Reagan administration and by the military and financial powers that be and to seek, on the basis of this backing, electoral support to legitimize the establishment of this government of the broad right.

Calvo-Sotelo's sudden visit to Bonn, designed both to hasten Spain's entry into NATO and to outmaneuver the PSOE, is, I believe, one of the most decisive factors in this approach which I ascribe to Calvo-Sotelo.

Toward Regressive Modification of Constitution?

I believe that one cannot now rule out the possibility of this approach developing even with a view to a modification of item 8 of the Constitution, an attempt to introduce a regressive amendment to the electoral law and, taking advantage of the lack of unity on the left and among the progressive forces and of the psychological and moral effects of the coup d'etat among the public, to attempt, I repeat, to establish a rightwing majority that will restrict democratic freedoms and the autonomies. I believe that this is the approach which we are witnessing and against which we must make a stand.

At the same time, I believe that we must not underestimate the fact that all the information available to us suggests that putschist preparations continue. The putschists have an important factor in their favor, namely, a weak government lacking in determination to bring the weight of the law to bear on them, an increase in overlenient attitudes, the psychological depression of the leftwing forces and the campaign which the putschists are conducting in the country, particularly in the army. This is a campaign of misinformation designed to show that the coup was prepared with the agreement of the head of state and that the head of state betrayed the soldiers at the last moment, and which is even trying to implicate the PSOE in the coup, on the basis of Mugica's ambiguous conversations with General Armada last year, which have been the subject of speculations and on the basis of which Tejero has gone as far as to assert that PSOE members would have stood up in the Cortes to support the formation of the government headed by Armada, which would have resulted from one of the forms of the coup.

I believe that as far as the king is concerned, the maneuver is clear: to cause a confrontation between the army, on the one hand, and the king, on the other, and to spread suspicion and doubt about the king's behavior at the time in question.

I believe that we cannot and must not be misled by this provocation because Tejero's insinuations and statements about the king's part in the coup are entirely inconsistent with the pattern of the coup and frankly conflict with what happened on the night of 23 February.

This being the case, I believe that our opportunities for action are relatively limited. They must be directed toward isolating the putschists and requesting and demanding that they be severely punished, because a failure to punish them would provide the go-ahead for preparations for another coup d'etat.

I believe that the provocation which we witnessed yesterday in Madrid and Barcelona, where we saw the surprising reappearance of the 1 October Armed Revolutionary Group [GRAPO], which Ballesteros and Interior Ministry authorities had dismissed as finished only a few days previously (this provocation, like other attacks attributed to GRAPO, claimed as its victim a general of liberal leanings) is an indication that in various ways the conditions for a repetition of the coup d'etat are still being prepared.

This could be used by Calvo-Sotelo to try and justify his NATO membership policy and concessions to the military and financial powers that be and even to the church hierarchy and to portray this policy as the only way to prevent another coup d'etat.

I believe that the fact that Calvo-Sotelo has not continued to hold talks with us but has nevertheless again talked at length with Felipe Gonzalez and remained in contact with the PSOE is an attempt to win the PSOE over to this viewpoint or at least to neutralize the PSOE so that it doesn't oppose this policy of the broad right.

Lack of Mobilization in the Parties

I believe that this, very generally and very briefly, is the situation confronting us. What has our stance been with respect to this situation since 23 February? We have tried to continue the action of the constitutional parties, peoples action and the mobilization of the masses, though, we must admit, without any significant results. Moreover, I would like to add my doubt that the party as a whole has properly espoused this approach, in other words, that the party at all levels has mobilized to promote and implement this approach. The fact is that we often criticize the methods of imposing policy from above, the institutional policy, we point to the need for more mobilization but I believe that in practice in most cases we wait for the problems to be resolved from above and that the party as a whole is not following, is not providing the followup and specific action in this direction. Perhaps the weakness in this connection is being influenced at the moment by the fact that we are in the midst of preparations for our 10th congress, that we are very busy with the subjects of the 10th congress and that there is something of a conflict between preparing for a party congress under such conditions and at the same time the need to concentrate all the party's strength on political action that will enable us to withstand the pressure of the forces of the extreme right and the broad right.

Nevertheless, it seems clear to me that we must try to make a major effort to combine the precongress debate and activity in preparation for the congress with political action in connection with the situation that we are facing, and moreover that we must try to complete this precongress debate as soon as possible and hold the congress as soon as possible so as to concentrate properly on the problems of the country's specific political situation.

PCE's Parliamentary Activity

Our activity has also developed in the institutions. Specifically, in parliament: here in the weeks following the coup, we approved the penal code reform bill, modifying and improving it. I believe that we did what was right because the penal code reform bill in its final form is a positive one and that the problem lies not in the law but in the government.

We also have adopted a positive "yes, but" stance not on the government's approach to the law of harmonization but on the agreement reached among the political forces--an agreement which rejected the approval of the government's approach and which simply referred to the topics which this law might embrace and which should be covered in further bills presented to the congress of deputies.

We did issue a reply to those questions, expressing several reservations, because we believe that although the method pursued by the government is not ideal, some of the points raised, such as the regulation of the use of flags, which seems unimportant but which we know has been extensively used by the extreme right, had to be resolved.

Obviously, if these bills are unsatisfactory when they are presented, we will vote against them without our initial answer constituting any commitment to approve them.

Then came the law of states of alarm, emergency and siege. Since there has been some dispute among us on this topic, I would like to say that the need for this law from the constitutional viewpoint is beyond dispute. This law is envisaged in the constitution (and in all democratic states, there are laws which allow for such states of emergency) and, I repeat, in principle we aren't opposed to such a law, which could even be necessary for a government comprising us communists, in the face of rightwing forces using unconstitutional and illegal struggle methods against the power of the state. Our position on this law isn't just one of principle by any means, as some comrades have believed.

During the debates on the bill at plenary sessions of the Congress of Deputies, the communist group secured major changes and amendments to the substance of the law. The most important of these was undoubtely the approval of the verbal amendment presented on our behalf by Nicolas Sartorius, excluding strikes in the public services as a reason for declaring a state of alarm. But apart from this, we also succeeded in ensuring that a state of emergency would not imply the paralysis of the activity, work and meetings of political parties, trade unions and social organizations, which was possible under the original version of the bill.

We also managed to ensure that this organic law makes it clear that parliament can modify government bills declaring states of emergency or siege.

Nevertheless, despite achieving these results, the communist parliamentary group and the party's standing committee decided against voting for this bill and it took this decision because during the weeks subsequent to 23 February we came to realize that the government was introducing a number of bills, all of which in practice were designed to limit freedoms and exercised a demoralizing influence on the democratic forces. So when the time came to vote, we decided to abstain, to explain our position and to explain it basically in terms of the foregoing, because the approach pursued since the coup had been an approach which didn't strengthen the morale of the democratic forces and which didn't create agreeable prospects for these forces. Serious and unfounded misgivings emerged about the government's will to respect the autonomy processes and to continue implementing the autonomy policy and there were serious doubts about the approach of the whole of the government's policy. I believe that this stance on the part of the parliamentary group, in accordance with the party's standing committee, was a correct one, which encouraged some reflection within the socialist party on the path along which the government might lead to us if things continued as they were.

Nevertheless, I don't yet know what conclusions the PSOE will reach in this reflection. I feel worried about Felipe Gonzalez' statement that, irrespective of the government's stance on NATO, they were prepared to pursue the policy of consultation--a policy of consultation, there is no such thing. If anything, it would be a policy of outside PSOE cooperation with the government.

We have decided to convene another meeting of the PCE Executive Committee because we believe that there is a need for a very serious examination to see whether we can reach an agreement on what form a real policy of consultation should take. I believe that in any case the Communist Party cannot commit itself to a so-called policy of consultation that doesn't exist. And if the PSOE decides to do so, we must distance ourselves from that stance, without adopting an aggressive anti-PSOE attitude.

In this connection, there is something that I would like to clarify, namely, that I didn't intend this distancing by the party from what could be a substitute for a policy of consultation to apply to the trade unions. In other words, in my opinion, the Workers Commissions Confederation must make every effort not to be excluded from any negotiations that may be held on the subject of umemployment--on condition, of course, that it doesn't approve the negotiations if they produce negative results. But I believe that in the trade union field, we must remain cautious and make an even greater effort than in other fields, to ensure that the workers commissions participate in whatever negotiations are held in connection with unemployment and other socioeconomic topics.

Lowest Ebb of Democratic Change

It is certain, and I believe that nobody is unaware, that we are facing a frankly difficult situation. We said at our previous central committee meeting that we had reached the lowest ebb in the process of democratic change, and I believe that the events of the past 2 long months confirm it.

This being so, we must formulate a policy of resistance whereby we will strive to surmount the situation so as to restore the initiative of the democratic forces, the people's initiative, and I believe that in this connection our central committee must--pardon me for repeating myself--formulate at this meeting a specific offer to all the democratic constitutional parties to set aside the individual aims of each party, each party's specific objectives, until the 1983 elections with a view to reaching an agreement on unemployment, the development of the autonomy process, terrorism and the suppression of putschism and the approach to the democratic reform of the state administration.

People will say: Well, we have been proposing this in one form or another for some time. I believe that we must continue to present this objective despite the obstacles to attaining it, which I believe are clear. And I believe that on the plane of the nationalities and regions the need for this is as great as at the state level. For the autonomy process and the established autonomies are still weak enough for neither the Basque Nationalist Party nor democratic convergence to be able to defend them on its own.

Leftwing Unity Guarantee of Democracy

I believe that we must try to reach an agreement on this proposal first and foremost with the PSOE; also with the UCD and I would say also with the nationalist parties. This would mean shelving the subject of NATO, and I believe that we must be very firm about this. This firmness would be based not on any bloc interests but on Spain's national interests. While proposing the shelving of this subject, this meeting should also reach an agreement on a campaign of explanation at all levels, a mass campaign, on this subject of cooperation among the democratic forces, of the offer that we are making on the subject of NATO and on the need, in the last resort, to make it the subject of a referendum.

I believe that the first move in this direction must be a meeting with the PSOE leadership, and I believe that we must strive to ascertain with the PSOE the left's real chances of altering the course of events. If the left reaches an agreement and acts united, it will be very difficult to form a government of the broad right and also to carry out a coup d'etat.

I believe that unless the PSOE makes a clear option for joint action with us, it runs the risk that Calvo-Sotelo's hope that the PSOE will take a long time reaching the government, will become a reality. I believe that we must not underestimate at all the effects of early elections now on the leftwing forces, the PSOE and ourselves--effects which could be negative.

In other words, we must strive to reach an agreement with the PSOE. And though it may seem like a peripheral topic, a matter not very directly related to what we are talking about, I believe that throughout this struggle for the unity of the leftwing and progressive forces in our country and Europe the Workers Commissions Confederation's entry into the European Trade Unions Confederation is a very important objective.

Provocative Anticommunist Campaign

I believe that we must all be aware of something that could happen, which some people are trying to make happen, namely, the attempt to ostracize the Communist Party--and not only to ostracize the PCE but to launch a provocative anticommunist campaign in Spain. And it seems to me that we can already see this attempt in the exaggerated and provocative character which the stance which the government is rapidly adopting toward the Soviet state could assume.

I believe that we must distinguish between the independent policy that the party must pursue and guarantee at all costs--an independent policy that must accept that if a foreign diplomat in this country is found conducting espionage he will be expelled--and the attempt that the government seems to be making to limit, to reduce the presence of Soviet representatives in Spain, to create a degree of tension in Spain's relations with the Soviet Union that would in fact be simply a concession and a capitulation to the Reagan administration's demands. In other words, we must differentiate between the two aspects of the issue and realize that in this stance there is also a desire to direct and promote an anticommunist campaign in the country, directed primarily against us, the Communist Party, so as to isolate and ostracize the PCE.

I believe that these intentions aren't easy to realize but of course everything will depend partly on our position and also on us not underestimating the danger of isolation. The danger of isolation is real.

We are aware that the situation within the left and within the party in this country is now a very difficult one. We must make an effort to bring the entire party into line with the political tasks of the moment. In fact, if our effort in connection with this proposal failed, we would have to consider lowering our sights somewhat with a view to coordinating and jointly mobilizing the leftwing and progressive forces and also with a view to a resumption of democratic political activity by a number of people who participated in the anti-Francoist struggle, but who have been ostracized during this democratic period. I believe that as long as we are in the midst of a congress process, like it or not, the party will have greater difficulties in implementing stimulating and developing at all levels--not only from above, I repeat once again--a policy of initiative among the leftwing and democratic forces.

I would end by saying that this is a difficult situation, from which we will emerge, which we will resolve, but which will test the party members' communist steadfastness and in which we must be mentally and politically prepared to withstand all the real difficulties which we will encounter until we reverse the situation, until we change the objective conditions in which the democratic process now finds itself in Spain.

PSUC REAFFIRMS EUROCOMMUNIST STANCE, INDEPENDENCE

LD180800 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] In Barcelona, the Catalan communists [PSUC; Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia] spent the weekend debating a matter of such political importance as whether to return to the definition of Eurocommunist, which was rejected and removed [from the congress theses] at their recent fifth congress.

The gap that opened up between the PSUC and the PCE of Santiago Carrillo, who is currently in Romania with his friend, Ceausescu, was an important point of reference in the debate.

The PSUC Central Committee this morning announced its resolution, according to which the party reaffirmed its Eurocommunist nature. It also reiterated the PSUC's full independence in working out its international strategy and confirmed its belief in the existence of one culture and community in Catalonia. The resolution was approved by 63 votes in favor, with 33 against. The PSUC has called a conference for 10-12 July to debate and approve the document, and also to debate and approve the materials for the 10th PCE Congress scheduled for July, and to elect delegates for it.

POLICE STOP USSR OFFICIALS AT AIRPORT, FREE SAILOR

LD161631 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Officials from the USSR Embassy in Madrid attempted to get a Soviet sailor, who last week asked for political asylum in Spain, out of the country this morning. Thanks to intervention by the police, the attempt did not succeed. Shortly after 0900 this morning, police on duty at Barajas airport noticed the Soviet sailor accompanied by several of his embassy's officials. The Soviet group was confronted by the frontier police as they were about to board an Aeroflot plane for Moscow. The police then invited the Soviet officials to leave the airport. Reliable sources have said that the Soviet sailor will have to make a statement alone, without any witnesses or coercion of any kind, on whether he wishes to uphold his request for asylum or whether he wishes to renounce it.

COMMISSIONS MEET ON SPANISH-U.S. TREATY RENEWAL

LD131130 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] The commissions which will negotiate the renewal of the Spanish-U.S. treaty of friendship and cooperation have now begun a series of contacts to set conditions for holding the talks. The Spanish Government now has the documents ready to put forward for negotiation. On the Spanish side, it has been indicated that attempts will be made to ensure that the new treaty brings greater advantages to the country by increasing American cooperation in various fields. The two great areas in which Spain will be negotiating will be defense and cooperation in science, technology and education.

MINISTRY APPOINTS NEW BRUNETE DIVISION COMMANDER

LD131206 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] The OFFICIAL STATE GAZETTE today publishes a royal decree from the Ministry of Defense, appointing Army Maj Gen Francisco Carbonell as commander of the Brunete No 1 Armored Division.

The post formerly was held by Maj Gen Juste Fernandez, who under another royal decree published today in the GAZETTE is appointed codirector of the combined staff headquarters for coordination and planning, the post previously held by Carbonell.

VISITING ROMANIAN TRADE DELEGATION HOLDS MEETING

NC141158 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] This morning the work of the third meeting of the permanent Cyprus-Romanian intergovernmental committee for cooperation in the economic, industrial and technical sectors began in Nicosia. The Cypriot delegation is headed by the director general of the planning bureau, Aristidhou, and the Romanian delegation by the Director for Planning and Promotion of Economic Exchanges of the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, Emil Fleseriu. During the initial meeting, among other things, an exchange of information took place connected with the general economic situation of the two countries, and developments in economic and commercial relations were reviewed.

Trade Agreement Reviewed

NC161555 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] The Romanian delegation visiting Cyprus on the occasion of the third meeting of the permanent Cyprus-Romanian intergovernmental committee today held talks at the Ministry of Trade. they reviewed implementation of the Cyprus-Romanian agreement signed in 1978 and ways of further increasing trade exchanges were examined.

PAPER REPORTS SECRET AKEL-KIPRIANOU AGREEMENT

NC161721 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 16 May 81 pp 1,

[Text] AKEL has decided to advance its goals for political and social transformation immediately after the parliamentary elections. Cross-checked reports by I DHILINI say that the AKEL leadership will demand--if it has not yet done so--the cooperation of the president of the republic and of his party in exchange for Mr Kiprianou's stay in office for another 5-year period.

In any case, it is a fact that a secret agreement has been concluded between AKEL and the president for cooperation in the House and the government after the parliamentary elections. According to our authoritative reports, this is the reason for the termination of AKEL's flirting with Tasos [Papadhopoulos, Center Union Party leader].

According to the secret agreement, President Kiprianou has undertaken to do the following:

1. To proceed with the reshuffling of his council of ministers in order to remove those ministers who are disliked by AKEL.
2. To remove from various posts those individuals who are accused of having been involved in indecorous activities--this would make the president appear to be proceeding with a change in the established order of things.

AKEL, for its part, with the trade unions, the farmers organizations and so forth, which it is controlling, will seek the creation of serious labor unrest by submitting extravagant and unreasonable demands. In this way it would cause a serious showdown between employers and employees, to be followed by a wave of unemployment.

Further, AKEL will demand of the president the nationalization, first of all, of a number of vital enterprises and later the nationalization of other smaller private enterprises, thus creating the basis for the "communisticization" of Cyprus. Along with the nationalizations AKEL will also demand the taking of a number of legislative measures.

The existence of a secret AKEL-Kiprianou agreement is proved by the fact that the [AKEL] leadership has withdrawn all the well-known remarks it has made about Mr Kiprianou. As is well known, AKEL had accused the president of being incapable, indecisive, of having committed various mistakes and so forth. According to authoritative reports, these remarks were withdrawn during a special AKEL Central Committee meeting at which self-criticism was carried out. This is why the AKEL minutes do not include the charges that the AKEL secretary general, the deputy secretary general and other leading members have made against the president.

Report Denied

NC171407 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 17 May 81 p 14

[Statement issued by the Government of Cyprus in Nicosia--date not given]

[Text] The Democratic Rally papers are continuing and intensifying their slanderous campaign against the president of the republic. They have carried unfounded and false allegations that are the figment of the imagination. Today's issue of I DHILINI reports that a secret agreement has allegedly been concluded with AKEL for the nationalization of industries and firms after the parliamentary elections.

We view this allegation as unworthy of any attention because no agreement, either of this or of any other nature, has been concluded between the president of the republic and AKEL. The Democratic Party has also issued a similar denial.

PAPER CALLS FOR CARE IN NICOSIA-ATHENS RELATIONS

NC110912 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 11 May 81 p 2

[From the "Democratic Comment" column: "Care and Responsibility"]

[Text] Over-stressing reports--which have even been denied--about an alleged rift between Athens and Nicosia most certainly fails to serve any national interest. On the contrary, this damages relations and develops a climate of suspicion which can be destructive to our struggle.

Such questions must be handled with much more responsibility and in a positive spirit. Even if a rift or a misunderstanding did exist, it is our duty to contribute toward smoothing things out instead of creating tension. We are not in favor of concealing developments and in ignoring reality. In this case, however, what is needed is wise handling and a careful and constructive approach by each one of us.

DENKTAS REPLIES TO LATEST KIPRIANOU STATEMENTS

TA141449 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] President Denktas has said that the progress in the Cypriot communal talks depends on radical changes in the Greek Cypriot attitude. The president was commenting on statements made by the Greek Cypriot leader Mr Kiprianou while receiving the credentials of the Italian Ambassador to Cyprus.

President Denktas said that as long as the Greek Cypriots keep forgetting their [words indistinct] on the Turkish Cypriot community in 1963 and their 11 years of efforts till 1974 to annihilate the community and continue to call their administration the legal government of Cyprus, the solution of the Cyprus problem would be difficult. He stated that at present there was the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus in the north and the Greek Cypriot administration in the south of the island, and that both were equal in all aspects. He reiterated that a bizonal federal system could be established in the island if these two administrations reached agreement through negotiations on an equal footing.

He called on Mr Kiprianou to stop living in a dream world and see the realities. Referring to Mr Kiprianou's call for peace and justice, President Denktas said that if the Greek Cypriots wanted peace they would not have attacked the Turkish Cypriot community and if they wanted justice they would not have usurped the rights of the Turkish Cypriots.

President Denktas said that Mr Kiprianou was mentioning the very small Latin, Armenian and Maronite communities in the island with the aim of reducing the partnership rights of the Turkish Cypriot community, but that this did not represent the realities in Cyprus and was only a propaganda campaign. He reiterated that such propoganda campaigns did not conform with good will which was necessary for a solution of the Cyprus problem.

President Denktas recalled that since 1965, the Greek Cypriots have always rejected proposals by the Turkish Cypriot side which provided guarantees safeguarding the rights and status of the Turkish Cypriot community, saying that they were partitioning, he said that this attitude has led the island into many calamities. President Denktas repeated that a solution to the Cyprus problem [word indistinct] the island in the hands of the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities. He stated that Greek Cypriot claims that Turkey was intransigent is not sincere but simply propaganda. He recalled that the mass graves of Turkish Cypriots is an example of what would have happened to the Turkish Cypriot community had Turkey not mounted the 1974 peace operation in the island.

President Denktas concluded by saying that peace and justice could only be established in the island in a bizonal federal system respecting the rights and status of the Turkish Cypriot community.

DENKTAS COMMENTS ON NEW KLIRIDHIS PEACE FORMULA

TA141440 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] President Denktas has said that a solution to the Cyprus problem could be found only by the two national communities in the island and not by the Western bloc, the Eastern bloc or the nonaligned group. He was answering to questions this morning by correspondents on Mr Kliridhis as harbouring the same views as Mr Kiprianou but trying to show a flexible outward appearance. He stressed that Mr Kliridhis also wanted to see Cyprus as part of Greece, and this was why Mr Kliridhis also wanted other countries to exert influence on Turkey.

President Denktas said that Mr Kliridhis was basing his propaganda on a formula solution which provides for its acceptance by the West, the East and the nonaligned countries. He said this was wrong because the solution was in Cyprus and the basis for it was contained in the resolution of the summit meeting with Archbishop Makarios in 1977. He said that this provided for a bizonal federation.

After he commented on the formula by Mr Kliridhis, which calls for a recourse to the UN Security Council with proposals on the substance of the Cyprus problem, President Denktas said that the Security Council would not fall into such a trap because this would mean direct intereference in the internal affairs of Cyprus. He stressed that nobody could enslave the Turkish Cypriot community and usurp its founder partnership rights.

When pointed out that Mr Kliridhis was also calling for the strengthening of Cyprus' defense, President Denktas said that the Greek Cypriots were thinking that by doing so they would strengthen their position at the negotiating table and defend them against any Turkish expansionist action. He said Mr Kliridhis was only trying to comfort himself because Turkey would not make any moves against southern Cyprus and that there was no need for such action.

He stressed that any further increase in the Greek Cypriot defensive power would only make the Turkish Cypriot community more suspicious and determined to strengthen its own defenses. He stressed that this would not help the establishment of peace.

President Denktas concluded by saying that Mr Kliridhis, who was calling for a full co-ordination between the Greek Cypriots and Athens should not complain of the coordination and cooperation between the Turkish Cypriots and Ankara.

MITSOTAKIS SATISFIED WITH RESULTS OF GDR VISIT

NC152006 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Mitsotakis expressed full satisfaction on the outcome of his GDR visit at the meeting he had today with information media representatives. The foreign minister said, among other things, that a draft agreement was signed to expand the equipment at Iraklion port in Crete. He added that our country will cover the pertinent expenditure by providing agricultural products to West [as heard] Germany. Mitsotakis invited his GDR counterpart to visit our country. The invitation was accepted.

PARLIAMENT CLOSURE MAY IMPEDE U.S. BASES AGREEMENT

NC151445 Athens I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 15 May 81 p 1

[Text] It appears that the agreement on the U.S. bases will not be ratified by the present Chamber of Deputies. According to reports, the government intends to close the Chamber for the summer vacation sooner so that--even if agreement is reached--there would not be enough time to take the question of the bases to the Chamber for discussion and ratification.

At the beginning of this, Mr Rallis told political correspondents who accompanied him on his tour of Thessalia that the Chamber would close down "around 15 or 20 June." Yesterday, however, authoritiative parliamentary sources said the Chamber will close toward the end of May or during the first 10 days of June at the latest. This change narrows the margin for the timely submission to the Chamber of the new Greek-U.S. agreement. However, although the negotiations on this agreement have been stepped up, instead of bridging the differences between the two parties, they have rather broadened them.

Yesterday an authoritative Greek source told ELEVTHEROTIPIA that "only a very decisive political initiative could possibly lead to the agreement being signed by 20 May, and its subsequent ratification by the full Chamber."

The possibility of such an initiative the U.S. side should not be ruled out, and if this were to lead to fresh and really satisfactory proposals and the conclusion of an agreement, the bill ratifying the agreement could be submitted for discussion "in time."

PAPANDREOU, RALLIS CLASH ON FOREIGN POLICY, NATO

NC172006 Athens NEWS in English 17 May 81 p 4

[Excerpts] Addressing a large, boisterous crowd in the frontier city of Alexandhroupolis yesterday, PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou termed the warm reception accorded him "a message of victory for the forces of change" and predicted that "the Greek people, in the great political contest that is taking place will put an end to the right's power monopoly."

Relations with Greece's neighbors--except Turkey--were "excellent" the PASOK Chairman said, noting that, as regards the latter, his party had warned the government repeatedly about the "dangerous dialogue" with Turkey--"dangerous both for our territorial integrity and peace in the area." For only more concessions to Turkish insatisableness could come from such a dialogue, Papandreou said, a policy which is obviously "nationally unacceptable."

While Attila remains on Cyprus, Papandreou said, the government should not be forging good relations with Turkey, nor commit our country to participation in festivities for Ataturk's birthday. Calling our reentry in NATO a "terrible mistake," Papandreou said the alliance refuses to even admit that Turkey constitutes a threat to our territorial integrity--let alone NATO's role in the 7-year dictatorship and the invasion of Cyprus. He accused NATO of "both overtly and covertly" supporting Turkish claims against Greece.

Likewise, Greek-American negotiations on the future of U.S. military bases in Greece, the PASOK chairman said, were "fruitless" because the Americans had no reason to want a new agreement, preferring the "humiliating" (for Greece) terms of the '52 agreement.

PASOK's position as regards the EEC remained the same, Papandreou said: "Plebiscite," and, until that happens, continuation of the fight within the EEC to minimize our losses from our entry.

Asked to comment on the Papandreou address, Prime Minister Rallis expressed his "satisfaction" that the opposition leader knows the definition of the term "moderate climate." But with his speeches the prime minister charged, Papandreou was assidously cultivating "unacceptable tension."

Papandreou had expressed satisfaction over the briefing he received from the prime minister recently, Rallis charged, but soon afterwards did not hesitate to "maliciously distort" the information he received.

The opposition leader's charge tnat the government is somehow remiss in its efforts to safeguard the national interest is patently false, the prime minister said adding that some good might result from the Greek-Turkish dialogue, most probably by mid-summer. But Mr Papandreou, Rallis said, says "stop the dialogue," evidently having decided to return to his "sink the Hora" [Turkish marine survey ship] line. "And one cannot help but wonder: does Mr Papandreou want war?"

PAPER CRITICIZES AVEROF'S ROLE IN NATO CONFERENCE

NC151853 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 15 May 81 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "The 'Order' of Washington"]

[Text] Recently in Brussels, National Defense Minister Averof lived the "happiest moments of his life." There, in the NATO gathering and in his special meeting with his U.S. counterpart Weinberger, he had the opportunity to show with deeds that official Greece--the rightwing Greece--that had sent him as its representative, is the "most faithful" and "most devoted ally" of Washington. Weinberger got "whatever he wanted" from the NATO "partners." Naturally, Greece's representative had no objection whatsoever. He aligned himself with all the demands of the "patron" power to increase the "defense" expenditures to 3 percent yearly (after allowing for inflation) as our country's contribution to strengthening the "Rapid Deployment Force"; to install in Western Europe and in Greece nuclear missiles--"Pershing 2" and "cruise"; to expand NATO authority in the Middle East, Persian Gulf, Indian Ocean and wherever the Pentagon hawks deem the interests.. of the "free" world are being hurt! The "New Democracy" government's willingness to satisfy all of Washington's wishes has particularly impressed the U.S. delegation. The wishes were such that..."supernationalist" Averof avoided mentioning the Limnos issue so as not to spoil the..."allied" atmosphere and play down the Cold War wrath against the USSR and other socialist countries.

Before the NATO gathering appeared... "free of all blemish" and in all its old... "grandeur" the picture of "nationalist Greece", as presented by Foster Dulles in his famous doctrine and Peurifoy [former U.S. ambassador to Greece] in his official reports to the State Department. Thus Weinberger invited Averof to a special meeting and gave him the U.S. Pentagon's "order" which, from now on, will be the A to Z of the "New Democracy" government's foreign policy. And not only its foreign policy. The "order" contains in detail all the obligations for the alliance, one of which is the expansion, by every "sacrifice"... "the danger from the north, "the redeployment of Greek troops to the northern borders (the eastern borders are being guarded by the troops... of wise General Evren) and the continuous and strong reminder... of the "Soviet threat"! Averof received with an indescribable satisfaction the "order" from Weinberger's hands and brought it to us as his trophy.

TERCUMAN REVIEWS BACKGROUND OF GREEK ISLANDS ISSUE

NC180750 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 13 May 81 pp 1, 9

[Report from Ankara by AKAJANS correspondent Ozdemir Kalpakcioglu]

[Text] It has been learned, after an official announcement by the Athens Government that Limnos Island has been militarized, that the conditional Greek sovereignty over the islands in the strait of Dardanelles, the Aegean islands and the Dodecanese are on the agenda with new dimensions and being viewed with great seriousness.

The 1913 London conference between Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia was held to determine the status of the islands. In 1914, these countries served a memorandum on Turkey and Greece, informing them that these islands should remain Greek but that they should not, in any way be fortified or used for military purposes. The memorandum contained this paragraph: "At the same time, these states undertake to use their influence on Greece to secure the implementation of this provision."

So far, Turkey has not made representations to these six big countries--the guarantors of the conditional sovereignty and the nonmilitarization of the islands--over Greece's militarization of the Aegean islands, because it had hoped that these disputes would be solved bilaterally.

As Greece worried, lest Turkey should make such representations, it has looked for loopholes that could allow militarizing the islands--contrary to agreements--and sought to turn the radar installations on Limnos island over to NATO. When this was turned down by NATO, Greece suggested that it participate in the "SIMEX-81" NATO exercises with its air squadrons taking off from this island. But NATO rejected this also. Thus, Greece's plans to legalize the militarization of other islands like Limnos has proved unsuccessful.

Upon this, the Athens Government announced that it has militarized Limnos island in accordance with the Montreux Treaty. Greece was thus at variance with NATO because of its dispute with Turkey.

Making a second announcement, in which it expressed disagreement with Turkey over whether the militarization of Limnos contravened the Lausanne Treaty, Greece quoted Tevfik Rustu Aras, Turkish foreign minister in 1936, as having stated in the Turkish Grand National Assembly that the objection to the militarization of Limnos and Samothraki Islands had been removed by the Montreux Treaty. Ankara says that Aras had expressed his personal opinion and that his words were not binding.

At a time when tension between the two states has been removed and the continuation of the dialogue ensured at the recent NATO foreign ministers' meeting in Rome, Greece's attitude has compelled Turkey to review its stand on the conditional Greek sovereignty [over the islands].

According to well-informed sources, Turkey is preparing to make representations to the six states that assumed responsibility in 1914 concerning these islands.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM EUROPE MEETINGS

TA162041 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has returned to Ankara after attending the meetings of the Council of Europe Ministerial Committee. In a statement to Turkish Radio and Television at Esenboga Airport, Turkmen talked about the issues discussed by the Council of Europe Ministerial Committee. He said that at the meeting, the ministers of the member countries openly expressed their trust in the assurances of the Turkish Government that there will be a return to a parliamentary democratic system.

Turkmen said he stressed at the meeting that the visa requirements for Turkish citizens must be lifted within the framework of European cooperation. He said he explained that it was necessary for the concerned countries to sign the migrant worker agreement as soon as possible. Turkmen said he again stressed that all countries must cooperate against international terrorism.

MINISTER DEPARTS FOR GREECE FOR ATATURK CEREMONY

TA161100 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 May 81

[Excerpts] State Minister Ilhan Oztrak departed for Greece today to participate in the ceremonies to be held in Salonika on Tuesday 19 May for the public opening of the house in which Ataturk was born. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport before his departure Oztrak expressed his hope that the ceremonies for the inauguration of the Ataturk house in Salonika on 19 May would augur the beginning of a constructive period in relations between Turkey and Greece.

DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS FROM NATO MEETINGS

TA150736 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken returned home today after participating in the NATO Defense Planning Committee meetings held in Brussels. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Bayulken said that the talks were held in an atmosphere of complete harmony and cooperation. Pointing out that measures against threats outside NATO were discussed in the talks, Bayulken said that the importance of military aid to Turkey, Portugal and Greece was stressed during the discussions. Noting that great importance was attributed to Turkish views, Bayulken said that the issues of military assistance and cooperation were taken up in his talks with the U.S. defense secretary as well as the Italian and the FRG defense ministers.

In reply to a question concerning the attempt on the Pope's life, Bayulken said: This incident has proved the necessity of joint measures by civilized countries and of cooperation among them against such inhuman acts.

DEATH PENALTY DEMANDED FOR 14 RIGHTISTS

TA151744 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Erzurum, 15 May (AA)--The trial on the "Sivas incidents" of September 1978, in which 11 persons were killed, over 100 injured and 500 homes and shops destroyed was continued at a martial law court, the martial law commander for Erzurum, and three other eastern provinces announced.

In a 186-page indictment, the military prosecutor demanded the death penalty for 14 right-wing extremists appearing as defendants in the case, including former president of the right-wing "Idealist Youth Association" Muhsin Yazicioglu, on charges of instigating armed uprising and mass murder under Article 149 of the penal code. He asked for prison sentences ranging from 16 to 30 years under Article 141 for 45 right-wing defendants he charged with organizing clandestine groups called clans in local government offices, and prison sentences of 5-10 years under Article 168 for 166 defendants, including both right-and-left-wingers, the latter being charged with arming in order to retaliate to the right-wing group.

ANKARA SAYS 4,075 SUSPECTS APPREHENDED IN APRIL

TA161555 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 16 May 81

[Excerpt] Ankara, 16 May (AA)--Some 4,075 suspects were apprehended in April announced a martial law communique in Ankara today. The rate of delinquency regressed by 70 percent compared to October 1980, the first month following the 12 September military takeover.

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CHANCELLOR'S FORTHCOMING U.S. VISIT DISCUSSED

Schmidt Interview

DW181200 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1710 GMT 17 May 81

[Hans-Joachim Reiche interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] This first, detailed dialogue with the new U.S. President will be taking place, Mr Chancellor, even before U.S. foreign policy has been finalized. Does this curtail your options?

[Answer] I rather consider this an advantage because many a matter in the stage of emergence can be influenced along the lines of our interests and ideas.

[Question] At the last NATO conference in Rome, it was agreed that talks will be opened between the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister on disarmament options on the occasion of the UN General Assembly in the fall. Will you, Mr Chancellor, try during your forthcoming talks in Washington to fix positions for these talks and, above all, will you try to obtain definite dates so as to guarantee a smooth, adequately fast pace?

[Answer] No, we will not stipulate any positions on the issue. This is impossible, if alone because several European partners are interested in this and not just the Federal Republic of Germany. But we definitely will discuss the subject. I am quite satisfied that the council of ministers meeting in Rome produced such a far-reaching consensus. As far as the timing is concerned, the parties in Rome were agreed that the United States plans to talk with the Soviet side in September for the purpose of opening the actual negotiations before the end of the year, instead of merely conducting talks. I would like to see the negotiations opened as soon as feasible, preferably earlier in the fall than later. But this also depends on the preparations which must yet be made jointly in the alliance.

[Question] The United States, Mr Chancellor, will have to assume considerably greater burdens and responsibilities in the Gulf region in the broader sense of the word. Will you be prepared during this U.S. visit to grant relief to the United States elsewhere, that is to say, where we are competent and responsible?

[Answer] It may well be that it will turn out to be that way for the Americans in the future. By the same token, this may well be true in the future for other NATO partners as well. It will not be applicable to our armed forces, for we cannot send them on missions outside the geographical area defined in the treaty, the North Atlantic treaty. We already have stated to the Bundestag that we are prepared to help if need be, so that no gaps will occur here in Europe. Besides, we do help with economic means, for example, outside the treaty area.

[Question] You mean the aid to Turkey?

[Answer] Turkey is still located within the treaty area, but I mean Pakistan, for example.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, the United States expects us to make greater efforts in security policy. Conversely, we are somewhat concerned about the U.S. economic policy, and particularly its currency policy. The difference in interest rates most clearly testifies to that. Will you be raising any demands on the United States in that respect?

[Answer] "Demands" is too strong a word to use, Mr Reiche. Surely, preparatory to the summit meeting of the seven great industrial democracies scheduled to be held in Ottawa, Canada, in July, we will be talking about monetary policy in the world as well, but also about interest rate policies. After all, it isn't only the Federal Republic of Germany but other European states as well who suffer from the very high interest rates. This definitely will be a subject of discussion.

I fail to see, by the way, that this has any connection with the topics of security policy. But it may well be that the Americans will indeed understand our anxieties without, however, being able to meet us halfway. This will have to be found out. And it will be impossible to clear this up in just one visit. Essentially, this is up to the finance ministers later, and up to the banks of issue.

[Question] Will it be a difficult dialogue because something has changed in our country?

[Answer] A lot has changed in the United States as well, much more than in our country. This will be my fourth talk with Ronald Reagan. I had a most detailed discussion with him in the summer of 1979 on world political issues, on whether the United States can lead the Western alliance and in what way it must be led. This time, I am going with a very good feeling. I am quite sure that we will be dealing with all the subjects you mentioned, Mr Reiche, with all world political and economic issues between us, in fact. This will also include Africa, Latin America, Southeast Asia. This applies to the Gulf region as well. And I am positive that in view of the profoundly rooted German-American partnership, and considering the two good meetings we have had with Mr Weinberger as well as the two we had with Mr Haig, we will return home with very good results and a feeling of great satisfaction.

[Question] Are you being impeded by the domestic scene which, after all, has given rise to doubts about the dual decision--will this make the talks difficult?

[Answer] No, I don't think so. Such criticism exists in quite a few European countries, not just in ours. It has existed in our country from the very outset.

[Question] But it keeps growing, Mr Chancellor.

[Answer] True, but what counts is the Bundestag and the majorities therein. And there, the Americans can depend on us.

[Question] Could this issue some day burden the coalition?

[Answer] You cannot rule this out theoretically. I don't think it probable.

Genscher Comments

LD181150 Hamburg DPA in German 1032 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 18 May (DPA)--FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher said he is confident U.S.-Soviet negotiations on arms limitation will take place. Speaking today to the FDP Presidium, he described the talks which began 15 May between Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin on nuclear medium-range missiles as an expression of U.S. desire to begin these negotiations as quickly as possible in accordance with the decision of the NATO foreign ministers' conference in Rome.

FDP spokesman Herbert Schmuelling said Genscher assumes formal negotiations will be held soon after the September meeting between Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in New York. The statement by the NATO foreign ministers that negotiations would begin this year doesn't mean the start will be delayed until the end of the year. The Federal Government is interested in receiving initial information on the state of negotiations at the next NATO foreign ministers' meeting in December.

Genscher described Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's visit to Washington as important for the Federal Republic's relations with its most important alliance partner. Genscher assessed his own talks in Washington and Rome as an encouraging sign for the further friendly development of German-American relations. The chancellor is visiting Washington with the unlimited support of the coalition partner--the FDP--for joint security policy and German-American cooperation, the foreign minister stressed.

Government Circles

LD181652 Hamburg DPA in German 1324 GMT 18 May 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 18 May (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt intends to press for an immediate and serious start to U.S.-Soviet negotiations on limiting nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe, when he visits Washington. Bonn government circles today stated that, in his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his government, the chancellor will emphatically and clearly express Bonn's and the European allies' hope that a very serious attempt at negotiations with the Soviet Union be made.

Concerning another important matter, the chancellor, who goes to Washington on Wednesday and will meet Reagan on Thursday, intends to express Bonn's objections to the U.S. policy of charging high interest rates and to request a lowering of the interest rate. According to government circles, Schmidt will draw attention to the fact that the high U.S. interest rate is preventing the West European central banks and governments from lowering interest rates to activate their economic policy. In the Federal Government, however, the prospect of getting the United States to change its policy on interest rates at short notice is viewed with scepticism. Bonn is expecting the U.S. policy of high interest rates with continued inflation to go on for some months.

While the U.S. Government, according to information from Bonn, has November in mind for the start of negotiations on medium-range weapons, Schmidt has come out in favor of early autumn. Bonn government circles again expressed their confidence in the U.S. desire for negotiations. They point out that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the Soviet ambassador to Washington, Anatoliy Dobrynin, are preparing for the negotiations more intensively than is being made public. They already have held more than 10 talks on this. These circles, however, take a sceptical view of the Soviet interest in negotiations.

With reference to the U.S. demands that the allies increase defense expenditures, Bonn government circles maintain that, while in the United States, the chancellor will state quite clearly that the Federal Government will not let itself be forced into a percentage increase in defense expenditure. As it had done for 10 years already, this year and next Bonn will implement an increase of some 3 percent in real terms, as sought by NATO. This is a NATO "intention clause" and nothing else.

According to these circles, the Federal Government would find it intolerable for the allies to refuse to recognize Bonn's aid to Turkey as a direct security contribution to the defense of West Europe. Bonn's high level of financial support for Poland also has to be regarded as a contribution. In Washington, the chancellor will also point out that the Federal Republic has made the biggest contribution in Europe to defense power, combat-ready forces, reserves that can be mobilized, combat equipment and training. Schmidt also will point to the importance of conscription. The chancellor no longer intends to enter into a discussion of the German defense contribution with governments whose countries are themselves not willing to effect the necessary introduction of conscription.

SCHMIDT LINKS POLITICAL EXISTENCE TO NATO DECISION

LD181754 Hamburg DPA in German 1627 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 18 May (DPA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today stressed Bonn's great interest in the success of U.S.-Soviet negotiations on medium-range weapons. In an ARD interview, he said: "It isn't enough for me that negotiations have started. I must ask that they also be conducted with the aim of achieving success" and that they be conducted with great energy. He said at least the Federal Government emphasizes this.

As for his threats to resign, made over the weekend, Schmidt said that, since the Berlin federal party congress in 1979, there has never been any doubt in the SPD that he considers the NATO twin decision and the implementation of both of its parts to be absolutely necessary "and I link my own political existence with it. There is nothing basically new in this."

Spokemen's Explanations

LD181532 Hamburg DPA in German 1407 GMT 18 May 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 18 May (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's threat to resign if the SPD withdraws its approval of NATO's twin decision of December 1979 has caused heated discussion in Bonn. While the CDU/CSU sees it as a signal for the collapse of the government's authority, the chairman of the SPD party council Karl Liedtke, said he is convinced the SPD will confirm the NATO decision to station nuclear medium-range weapons with a simultaneous offer of negotiations to the East at the next federal party congress in April 1982.

Government Spokesman Kurt Becker explained to the press in Bonn Schmidt's further remark over the weekend that he "stood or fell" with success in the disarmament negotiations between East and West. What the chancellor meant was that the negotiations must not only begin but must be held with the aim of achieving success. Asked what was to be understood as success, Becker replied that he didn't want to quantify this. One first has to await the course of negotiations. Asked whether Becker's explanations are to be seen as a watering down of the chancellor's statements, the government spokesman said it isn't his job to make such an assessment. Schmidt's remarks were intended to once again clarify the Federal Government's attitude.

Genscher Remark

LD181930 Hamburg DPA in German 1726 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Hamburg (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is of the opinion that a rejection of NATO's twin decision by the SPD would endanger the coalition. In an interview on ZDF today, Genscher stressed that in this case it would not be the liberals but the SPD that was leaving the government because it would be abandoning the joint government policy. Genscher strongly stressed that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's warning to his party at the weekend against dissociating itself from his government's security policy was justified.

Genscher said that the Federal Republic must keep to the position on the NATO twin decision hitherto held by the coalition and the entire German Bundestag in order to be regarded "as a credible partner in the West and a predictable talks partner in the East."

DIE WELT Commentary

DW180957 Bonn DIE WELT in German 18 May 81 p 1

[Gottfried Capell commentary: "Drawing the Sword"]

[Text] The decisive battle has begun. Helmut Schmidt has created clear fronts with a frank threat to resign. Every SPD organization knows now that it would voice no confidence vis-a-vis its own federal chancellor by demanding that the Federal Government reject NATO's dual decision on Eurostrategic nuclear arms.

Helmut Schmidt's demanding in an outbreak of fury at a party executive crisis session 2 months ago that the party show more solidarity so far hasn't helped. Neither did it help to win over the top echelon of the SPD in the Federal Republic to vote more or less unanimously for the Federal Government's policy and have these votes confirmed by the Bundestag faction. Schmidt must now wage his fight publicly.

It's realistic not to use the confidence vote as the sharpest weapon in parliament. Schmidt doesn't demand the agreement of the elected representatives of the people, who alone have the mandate to do this according to the basic law. The federal chancellor seeks support below parliament, he seeks it in his party. If he fails to rally the SPD outside the Bonn parliament, the successful confidence vote will be just a short-lived victory, which will not silence public discussions.

The federal chancellor instead introduces a plebiscitarian instrument in his leadership. His blow the day before yesterday against the internal party resistance is supposed to mobilize the genuine basis of the people's party against those intellectuals who don't want to accept that they, as the eloquent academical elite, belong to the establishment themselves.

Schmidt is facing the fight. He can quickly decide the dispute to his advantage. But if it lasts for one whole year up to the Munich party congress next April, he has drawn his sword too early and thus in vain. If his adversaries outlast this year, time will probably work against Schmidt's policy.

KOHL INTERVIEWED ON SPD PROBLEMS, FRG-U.S. TIES

DW181131 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1710 GMT 17 May 81

[Excerpt from reporter Bodo Hauser's interview with Dr Helmut Kohl, chairman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag faction in Bonn--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Kohl, do you see any danger that the Federal Government would have to revise its approval of NATO's dual decision because of the pressure exerted by the SPD and other circles?

[Answer] Yes, the danger is extremely great. If you carefully observed developments in the SPD in the past weeks and months, and millions of our fellow citizens could do that almost every Monday after some land or bezirk party congress of the SPD, you saw that Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the Federal Government found no majority in their party for their policy which we, the CDU/CSU, strongly support with a view to the counterarmament decision. A situation has come up in the SPD similar to the last period of the Weimar Republic, where Social Democratic Chancellor Mueller had no majority for his policy in the cabinet. At that time, a party congress made a different decision than the government headed by the SPD. Mr Eppler said that it isn't clear at all who holds a majority with regard to this issue. Many things indicate unfortunately that he is right.

[Question] Do you fear that this pressure, emanating from the party, could weaken the federal chancellor's position in international negotiations when he visits America?

[Answer] It is obvious that this isn't just a fear, unfortunately it's a fact. Mr Hauser, one must make a distinction between the international voice, something that is officially stated by the meeting statesmen in the final polite communique, and public opinion in America, the commentaries of the press and the thoughts of the people there. The question pertaining to the position of the Federal Republic in 1981 is more urgent in Europe and also in America than it was a few years ago. That is a most dangerous development.

If you observe the discussion about the so-called counterarmament decision, you will see that criticism of the Americans, although this or that can be rightly criticized, takes place in a form as if partnership and friendship with the United States were the same as relations with the Soviet Union. This is something different to me with regard to moral quality. We have this partnership.

We must express our opinion to each other in the best meaning of this world. But doing this in a community characterized by friendship and partnership is something different, particularly if I know as a German that without U.S. protection there would be no future in peace and freedom.

[Question] Dr Kohl, you will go to America in a few weeks yourself. What concrete result does the opposition expect to come from the chancellor's visit to America?

[Answer] Well, I believe that there are a number of questions the Germans want to ask the Americans. The Americans have a new administration since the beginning of this year. With Ronald Reagan, they have a President who represents many hopes. The administration's taking over was somewhat delayed, so to speak, by the attempted assassination of the President. We expect the conception of U.S. policy, involving important foreign policy matters, to become even more clear. We expect very much, for example, that both parts of the counter-armament decision will be clearly worked out as belonging together. We expect preparedness to hold disarmament negotiations, really controllable worldwide disarmament negotiations, and, on the other hand, we expect that excessive Soviet armament must be faced decidedly for the sake of peace and freedom. Both things belong together, we don't give preference to one element or the other. That must be the outcome of such talks. Another result, so to speak, must be a frank and honest answer on our part to the question of the Americans: You Europeans, you Germans, are you prepared to make your contribution and the necessary sacrifices? Does division of labor mean to you that we will bear the burdens together?

GENSCHER BRIEFS OAU DELEGATION ON NAMIBIA EFFORTS

LD181844 Hamburg DPA in German 1552 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 18 May (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher briefed an OAU delegation in Bonn today on the Federal Government's efforts to solve the Namibia problem. The delegation, led by Togo Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, stressed the wish of the African states for a negotiated solution for Namibia.

Genscher briefed the African diplomats on the latest meeting of the Western group of Five, which was held in Rome on 3 May. He also stressed the Federal Government's intention to use UN Security Council resolution 435 as the basis for a Namibia solution. This Security Council resolution calls for self-determination for the population of Namibia.

HUNGARIAN TRADE UNIONISTS VISIT FEDERAL REPUBLIC

LD152218 Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 1900 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] A Hungarian trade union delegation led by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Hungarian Trade Union Council, is having talks in the FRG. During his stay, Sandor Gaspar stressed that, although it is a question of trade unions functioning in countries of different social systems, their task is common in this respect: both associations consider as their prime task the protection of the interests of workers, and they can make good use of each other's experiences. Sandor Gaspar also pointed out that trade unions fulfill a significant role in the life of Hungarian society and they count as factors of power.

In Duesseldorf, Sandor Gaspar also met with journalists. In his press briefing, he highlighted the significance of the fact that this time Hungarian trade union cultural days are also being held in the festive games of the Ruhr region, which is a good example of cooperation.

MITTERRAND MEETS NETHERLANDS SOCIALIST LEADER

LD180941 Paris LE MONDE in French 17-18 May 81 p 6

[Excerpt] Francois Mitterrand had a meeting lasting almost 45 minutes at his home on Friday, 15 May, with Joop Den Uyl, former Netherlands prime minister and chairman of the EEC socialist parties' union. According to Den Uyl, the talks related to the international European situation. "Mr Mitterrand reaffirmed his fidelity to the European idea as defined by the PS," the former prime minister stated. The two men also discussed the U.S. authorities' reaction to Mitterrand's election.

PCF POLITBURO MEMBER ON RELATIONS WITH SOCIALISTS

LD181452 Paris Domestic Service in French 0545 GMT 18 May 81

["Let's Talk Straight" program with moderator Joseph Paletou and Pierre Juquin, member of the French Communist Party Politburo]

[Text] [Question] In an interview in this morning's L'EXPRESS, Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the Socialist Party, noted just as everybody else has noted, the change of tone in the Communist Party's stance toward his party. However, he does state that there will be no agreement between the two parties unless there is some change in the Communist Party on, for example, the fundamental questions that have been debated, the speed of change, the importance of the public sector, Euromissiles, Afghanistan, Poland. Are you ready to negotiate, as was stated at your last central committee meeting? Do you think that you can agree on all questions?

[Answer] First of all, I would like to tell you I agreed with Lionel Jospin when he said last night in the Press Club broadcast that there had been an important change in France, that one can breathe easier, that the climate is better. I feel the same and I draw two conclusions: The first is that the right has been well and truly beaten, and I believe that in the coming parliamentary elections, it will be beaten even more. This so-called union for the new majority is a disgrace; it looks like a national union of the failed. The second conclusion I draw is that the people are not going to be disappointed. They expect great things from the new presidential majority to which we Communists belong. We are determined to do everything possible not to let the people down, to see to it that all goes well, to make a success of the change. And to achieve this, we are ready for all contacts, all negotiations, all openings of dialogue that will enable us to win at the parliamentary elections, to have a majority in parliament that is solid, well and soundly anchored to the left, well composed and balanced, and to govern together with all the forces that have contributed to the victory and are determined to apply new policies. You quote the first ideas thrown out by Lionel Jospin on the subject. You must understand that, being in the new presidential majority and prior to negotiations that have yet to get underway, I cannot anticipate these negotiations. But there is one fundamental point: The fact is there is no question of merging our two parties; there is no question of constituting a sort of single party--Socialists with Communists added. We aren't asking the Socialists to change by becoming something other than Socialists, and we ourselves aren't going to change by becoming something other than Communists. This said, in all the questions raised the problem is whether we, the Communists, and they, the Socialists, can keep our own opinions, our own judgments and yet govern together. To this I reply yes.

[Question] But Mr Juquin, can you be more precise on one question? On a matter like Afghanistan, can a Socialist-Communist government have two stances?

[Answer] I will reply on two matters. The first is that I apply to Afghanistan the remark I just made: We can keep our own respective judgments and opinions and seek, and find, practicable solutions to govern together. The second, well one just makes up a packet of existing questions because others can emerge in the world in which we are living today, a turbulent world, where there is movement and where many things are happening. But in spite of all this, we must try and govern together.

[Question] Since you have mentioned the Press Club, I heard mention yesterday of single candidatures being put forward. Do you, Mr Juquin, know anything about this?

[Answer] No, I am not going to anticipate the negotiations and I am in no way an expert on these electoral matters, but we have not proposed any specific solutions. Simply, it is a question of ensuring a coherent parliamentary majority, soundly anchored to the left, solid, and consequently to ensure the election of outgoing deputies and to conquer many rightwing constituencies. Naturally, the Communist group must be sufficient in numbers.

[Question] So the Communist Party, and Georges Marchais reiterated this at the last central committee meeting, finds itself in a complex situation. Is it due solely to the nature of the presidential election, to what was called the Chirac effect, and hasn't the Communist Party suffered a severe blow in this election? Do you think you will be able to win back the Communist electors who deserted you? You will have noted an IFOP-LE POINT poll which projects 13 percent for the Communists and 36 percent for the Socialists.

[Answer] This is a global, nationwide poll carried out in the turmoil of the elections. Things can evolve, and furthermore, the election takes place on a constituency-by-constituency basis. I must remind you of this. I hold you responsible for the vocabulary you have used. I don't treat the men and women who voted Communist as deserters. I think that beyond the Chirac effect, which was something of a final effect in the last days of the election, the presidential election possesses very particular characteristics: that of the effective vote. In broad terms, it means that men and women electors who habitually vote Communist wanted to vote in the first round so as to ensure victory in the second round. I think these voters still consider themselves Communists and will understand the need to ensure the reelection of Communist deputies, so as to secure a government that will encompass all the forces of the left, including the Communists.

[Question] Mr Juquin, there might well have to be an effective vote in the legislative elections too, so that the Socialist Party will be less subject to the grip of the Communist Party.

[Answer] There is no question of the grip of the Communist Party being imposed on anybody and it is also important that the Communist Party should not be subjected to the grip of anybody else. There must be a well-balanced regrouping of the forces that are going to rule together in the National Assembly and in the government.

[Question] A last word, in the wake of the presidential election, one saw certain Communists in disagreement with the leadership of the party abandon their silences. I am thinking pf men such as Henri Fiszbin. How do you view their initiative? They are demanding that there should be discussions. Do you look on this as a devisive activity?

[Answer] I am speaking here as spokesman for the Communist Party. I am not here to deal with individuals. Consequently, I can tell you and our audience as well that this question was not raised and that name was not mentioned at the central committee.

PCF MEMBERS SET UP INITIATIVE CENTER, NEW WEEKLY

LD181021 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 May 81 p 16

[Excerpt] Some 29 PCF members, including four Paris councillors, have decided to set up an "initiative center for reflection, research and debate," which they have named "Communist Encounters."

Chaired by Henri Fiszbin, Paris councillor and former first secretary of the capital's Communist Federation, Communist Encounters proposes to "contribute to the circulation of ideas and open discussion" within the PCF. It will publish a weekly--COMMUNIST ENCOUNTERS WEEKLY--which will be "a means of providing constant information on current ideological subjects in laiason with political life."

The people who have formed this center want to "promote discussion among Communists on all current issues without avoiding the most burning and controversial issues. Current ideological issues," they think, "cannot await anyone's pleasure."

The founders of Communist Encounters state:

"The workers' and democrats' desire for unity has swept aside reservations, difficulties and obstacles. The left has won. Francois Mitterrand's election to the presidency of the republic opens up broad prospects for change.

"As PCF members, officials and elected representatives, we fully share the hope which is inspiring the workers and we want to contribute to ensuring that, in this new historical situation, our party assumes the major responsibilities toward the working class and our people conferred on it by circumstances. The party must change radically in order to do that.

"The victory cannot disguise the defeat which the party suffered in the first round of the election. Its situation is causing concern about its ability to fully promote the implementation of the fundamental changes which the workers and democrats want.

"By deviating from its own strategy and by preventing a free debate from developing within itself on its actions and lines, the party has rendered itself unable to play its vanguard political role since 1977. It has been weakened by that and has been experiencing a political crisis for several years....

"The PCF's line and place are of major national importance. Hasty decisions to vary or question the political line without consulting the Communists cannot be taken with impunity."

They add: "The situation is creating a vast and urgent need among Communists for reflection and discussion. In the brief period between now and the new election campaign, the Communists will certainly discuss and give their opinions in their cells and in the leadership bodies; many organizations will certainly be anxious to give their verdicts. The party leadership would be assuming a serious responsibility if it failed to create the right conditions for collective reflection and formulation, and all the more so if it were to oppose this. It has a duty to encourage this by all the means at its disposal, especially the party press, before deciding on the line the campaign will take when the time comes."

PCF POLITBURO COMMUNIQUE ON MITTERRAND VICTORY

LD151511 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 13 May 81 p 3

[Apparent text of PCF Politburo communique issued on 12 May: "Uniting All the People's Forces To Implement a New Policy"]

[Text] The PCF Politburo adopted the following communique yesterday:

The PCF Politburo reaffirms the terms of the statement made by Georges Marchais on 10 May, immediately after Francois Mitterrand's election to the presidency of the republic.

All Communists share the deep feeling of joy and hope which can be seen in the labor world, among young people, in the enterprises and the villages. In fact, this election is an initial victory for working men and women, for all the victims of capital's policy, with its injustices, its arrogance and its disregard for the dignity and rights of men and women.

Uniting all the people's forces to implement a new policy of social justice, progress, freedom, independence and peace--that remains and will remain our line. It is the line laid down at our 22d and 23d congresses.

We are prepared to encourage any step forward along this path, to go as far and as quickly as the workers and citizens themselves wish to go. We aren't wasting and will not waste any opportunity to secure changes. We are prepared for any progress.

Our objective was clearly fixed back at the national conference in October 1980, with which the PCF opened its presidential election campaign: to end Giscard d'Estaing's government and policy and to bring about real changes.

For 7 months, our party's campaign has been guided exclusively by that desire. Our candidate stood as an anti-Giscard candidate. His campaign dealt decisive blows to the existing government, made proposals for change and sowed important ideas for the new policy which is necessary.

The same desire for change and union motivated us. In the second round, our party mobilized to implement the central committee's call to vote for Francois Mitterrand. Our party and the Communist voters therefore made a full contribution to the 10 May victory.

We are prepared to assume all our responsibilities in the governments and at all levels of national life as from now.

Indeed, the new presidential majority must make the necessary effort to fulfill the people's hope. Since we belong to that majority, we want to make our full contribution to it. We are placing ourselves--with the corresponding rights and duties--fully at the service of action for change and for the democratic reforms it implies.

The 10 May victory could not have been won without the Communists. Similarly, the change cannot be brought about without the PCF's active support and original contribution.

This conviction is shared by the 4.5 million men and women who voted for Georges Marchais in the first round. We are sure that this conviction also is held by those men and women who, although they voted differently on 26 April, continue to regard themselves as Communist voters. This is a conviction which many more men and women will acquire in the struggle.

The PCF Central Committee will meet on 15 May.

Meanwhile, the Politburo calls on the party organizations and members to publicize and win support for our constructive and dynamic attitude, by continuing the broadest possible distribution of Georges Marchais' statement and of this Politburo document. It calls on them to act in the spirit of these documents, especially by organizing victory meetings and celebrations in the most diverse forms. It calls on them to hold these meetings and to carry out this task of explaining and debating primarily in the enterprises and in the working class districts. It calls on them--in conjunction with the communist Youth Movement--to address themselves particularly to young people, celebrating the victory with them and discussing the present and future. It calls on them to carry out an active PCF recruitment campaign on these occasions.

SHIPS ON MANEUVERS IN EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

NC181749 Paris AFP in English 1745 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] 18 May (AFP)--The French aircraft carrier Clemenceau, two submarines, a cruiser, an anti-submarine corvette, an escort ship and a supply ship are on six-day manoeuvres in the eastern Mediterranean, the weekly "COLS BLEWS" naval and weapons magazine said today.

The precise location of the submarines was not disclosed.

The Clemenceau is carrying the latest French "Super Etendard" aircraft, which has a nuclear capability. The carrier underwent a refit last year to take the aircraft. The May 15-21 French manoeuvres coincide with growing tensions between Syria and Israel over Lebanon. Two U.S. aircraft carriers, the Independence and the Forrestal, are also in the region.

TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM AFRICAN REPUBLIC SUSPENDED

AB151215 Paris AFP in French 1108 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Paris, 15 May (AFP)--It was learned from reliable sources in Paris on Friday that the withdrawal of a company of French soldiers (about 150 men) from the Central African Republic, which was scheduled for the beginning of May, has been suspended until the President-elect Francois Mitterrand takes office.

The same source adds that this withdrawal was to correspond with the rotation--every 4 months--of French troops in the CAR, whose presence there falls within the framework of Operation Barracuda, the name of the operation that ousted former Emperor Bokassa from power in September 1979.

At the French Ministry of Defense in Paris, it is said that all movement of French troops in Africa has been suspended for now to enable the future French Government to adopt decisions after examining the issue of French units stationed on the continent.

It will be recalled that the French external action forces in the CAR comprise about 1,300 men--500 soldiers of the 11th Parachute Division are stationed in Bangui, while 800 of the 9th Naval Infantry Division are stationed in Bouar base, in the north of the country.

President-elect Francois Mitterrand has not yet made any precise statements about maintaining the presence of French soldiers in the CAR. In a statement to AFP after his election he said he did not think it suitable to reinforce the French external action forces excessively, as it would be incompatible with his foreign policy objectives with the Third World. He said, however, that these forces were necessary to protect French nationals abroad.

Finally the CAR, like five other African countries--that is, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Senegal, Djibouti and Comores--are linked to France by a defense agreement. On this point, the Socialist Party has expressed its willingness to renegotiate these agreements with the governments concerned, especially as the defense accord with the CAR dates from 1969.

PAPER VIEWS ELECTION EFFECTS ON FRENCH INTERESTS

LD141225 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Mute France"]

[Text] The Socialist candidate's victory has surprised most foreign leaders, especially those of neighboring countries. How can they be reassured as quickly as possible if the president-elect if forced to keep silent? How can they be reassured unless he is loyally informed by his predessor of the major outstanding problems, unless he is not discreetly but really consulted on the interim measures to be taken? From this viewpoint, it is surprising that Giscard d'Estaing hasn't asked his successor to appoint a "mini-team" whose role would be to establish close links with the Quai d'Orsay. This practice is obligatory in the United States where it is extended to all branches of the administration. So far, however, the Elysee seems to be doing no more than passing on copies of some diplomatic telegrams to Mitterrand. That is very little.

This is particularly unsatisfactory since France's partners are not sitting back and doing nothing. Chancellor Schmidt was in London 2 days ago, where he suggested postponing the European Council meeting scheduled for 29 and 30 June in Brussels. That postponement may be desireable. But wouln't it be appropriate for the man who will soon be president of the republic to be consulted? It isn't personal pride, but national interests which are at stake.

However, it is with the Arab countries that the "check" to be paid is likely to be highest. Most of those countries were very disappointed by the election of Mitterrand, whom they rightly or wrongly see as an unconditional ally of Israel. If Paris' silence continues much longer, it will only lend credence to those fears, especially since the president-elect didn't conceal his hostility to the French-Iraqi nuclear cooperation program.

On the financial level, the most important event of the pasy 2 years has been the massive influx af Arab capital into the Paris market in the form of property investment and transferable securities (stocks and shares, especially those issued for state borrowing), or in the form of short term deposits in French banks.

It is difficult to assess the sums involved. But some sources put forward a figure of around $30 billion or more out of the $130 billion which constitutes France's exchange reserves. Hitherto, no move to withdraw the money has been observed, but nobody can forecast the decision which Arab investors will take in the next few months.

Force of circumstances--six Arab countries supply 60 percent of France's oil--has led France to extend its trade relations with its new partners.

Over the last few months, French industry won major contracts in the Near East, mainly in two countries: Iraq and Saudi Arabia--its main crude oil suppliers. The total value of "French" orders in this region of the world can be assessed at around several tens of billions of francs. New contracts were under discussion. A few days before the second round, the French negotiators encountered serious reservations among their interlocutors. The possibility of cancelling recent orders was even mentioned and several negotiations have indeed been in deadlock for the past 48 hours.

POPE TRANSFERRED FROM INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

AU181536 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 18 May 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 18 May (ANSA)--Pope John Paul II celebrated his 61st birthday today in a private room at Rome's Policlinco Gemelli hospital, where he was moved out of an intensive care unit 5 days after undergoing extensive surgery for the removal of an assailant's bullet. The church leader was moved to a 20-square meter room on the tenth floor of the hospital, one of Rome's biggest and best-equipped, at 1200 GMT, shortly after reporters leaked out word that the transfer was expected to come later tonight. Despite apparent progress in the pope's condition, the hospital moved sophisticated monitoring equipment into the room next door in order to be able to keep a constant tab on his temperature, heart beat and breathing.

Improvement in the Polish-born pope's health was reported earlier in the day in the medical bulletin released by his doctors, according to which John Paul spent "a sufficiently restful night". The key barometers of his body's vital functions also showed "satisfactory" progress, registering a 140/90 blood pressure, a heart-beat of ninety per minute and temperatures close to 38 degrees centigrade (100 fahrenheit). Shortly before the pope was moved upstairs, Vatican press chief Father Romeo Panciroli disclosed that a group of foreign medical specialists, the names of whom have not been disclosed, will be coming to the Italian capital to check the pope's recovery.

CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN ROME FOR VISIT

AU182007 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Rome, 18 May (ANSA)--Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau arrived in Rome today for a 2-day work visit. Tomorrow he will have talks with Premier Arnaldo Forlani and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. The main purpose of their conversations is to discuss preparation for the summit of the world's seven most industrialized nations (the United States, Japan, France, Britain, West Germany, Canada and Italy) in the Western orbit. The summit will be held at Montebello Castle (?in Ottawa) on July 18 and 21.

Trudeau's Rome talks will center on the international situation in general, the energy crisis and relations with the Third World oil producing countries and those rich in raw materials.

DEFENSE MINISTER LAGORIO POSTPONES TRIP TO PRC

AU181620 Rome ANSA in English 1543 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Rome, 18 May (ANSA)--Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio's scheduled departure for China tomorrow has been put off a few days. Sources at the Defense Ministry said the trip was postponed in order to enable Lagorio to attend the parliamentary debate on Italian freemasonry starting tomorrow in the Lower House. A new date for the minister's departure will be set later this week.

PSI SECRETARY GIVES VIEWS ON POLITICAL ISSUES

LD241331 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 9 May 81 pp 4-5

[Gianni Rocca and Eugenio Scalfari interview with PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi: "I Am a Leftwinger but I Do Not Want To Implement Communism in Italy"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Deputy Craxi, what is your opinion of Berlinguer? Do you believe that he has made any major steps forward or changes with respect to the PCI's traditional position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union? Do you consider the headway made by the PCI to be positive?

[Answer] Yes, I do consider it positive, inasmuch as some headway has been made. Berlinguer was one of the promoters of the trend which came to be called Eurocommunism. Perhaps it was a rather ambitious project, which underestimated the difficulties and obstacles; it was a desire to create a Western communist pole with entirely different characteristics from those of the orthodox communism of what Brezhnev calls real socialism. Berlinguer has imparted major thrusts and made important gestures in this direction. Of course, if what he has in mind is a process of historical transformation, which is what I believe should be done, he has not yet completed it.

[Question] So you are continuing to submit the PCI to an examination and reserving the right to judge when it has reached maturity. Deputy Craxi, do you not believe that the time has come to put an end to this kind of examination?

[Answer] In fact quite the opposite is true. It is the Socialist Party that is normally under examination, being investigated and--let us be frank--under accusation. This has always been so. We have always had to defend ourselves against the charge of not being socialists, of not being part of the left, of betraying the working class and so forth. We in turn concern ourselves with our neighbor, the party with which, for that matter, we have so many connections. We try to do so in a critical manner because we have a positive interest in its transformation.

[Question] The issue of a Socialist prime minister was raised at the Palermo congress.

[Answer] I did not raise the subject.

[Question] Would you like the Communists to be the ones to relaunch this proposal?

[Answer] What I would like--and what I hope--is that if the subject does arise the Communists will assess it more carefully than they did 2 years ago.

[Question] There is a contradiction in what you say. You say that the PCI is not yet mature, but express the hope that the PCI, no less, will help you in your ascent to the country's political leadership.

[Answer] I have already said that we are not in the least subjecting the PCI to an examination; we simply have an interest--precisely because we are a leftwing party--in the completion of its transformation into a Western socialist party. The left has a duty to look far into its future and to carry forward the necessary revisions to become an alternative government force. This applies to us Socialists, who have done so and will continue to do so, and it applies above all to the Communists. Nobody is being forced to abjure anything, but we are all obliged to reassess our past and to plan for our future.

[Question] Are you anticommunist?

[Answer] I am entirely opposed to any hypothesis of establishing any kind of communism in Italy. My ideas on this point are very clear. I am not saying whether in other countries communism was a good or bad thing at the time it emerged. What I am saying, however, is that there are neither the conditions nor the need to implement communism in Italy. If the PCI states that it does not want to implement communism in Italy either, then that suits me fine.

[Question] Deputy Carxi, how long will the Forlani government last? Give us your prediction.

[Answer] If I had to make a prediction on the basis of statistical precedents, the Forlani government should be approaching its demise, because unfortunately in Italy governments only last a year, or little more. Be that as it may, I believe that in a few weeks' time we must conduct a stocktaking of the political and government situation. On the basis of this stocktaking we will be able to answer your question.

GALLUP POLL: SUPPORT FOR SDP FALLS TO 11 PERCENT

LD141043 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 May 81 p 2

[Text] Support for the Social Democrats [SDP] has fallen sharply from 19 per cent, last month to 11 per cent, according to the latest Gallup poll conducted exclusively for the DAILY TELEGRAPH.

At the same time, support for the Liberals has improved and it is obvious that the absence of hard news about the SDP since its launch has affected public interest and sympathy. The gap between the two main parties remains stable at a Labour lead of 3 1/2 per cent compared to 4 1/2 per cent last month.

The replies to Gallup's normal voting question: "If there were a general election tomorrow, which party would you support?" were:

	Today	Apr	end Mar	mid Mar
Cons.	32	30	30	30
Lab.	35 1/2	34 1/2	30 1/2	34
Lib.	18	14	18	18
Soc. Dem.	11	19	19	14
Other	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4

A similar decline in support for the Social Democrats also appears even when people are reminded of the existence of the new party:

	Today	Apr	end Mar	mid Mar
Cons.	28	25	25 1/2	25 1/2
Lab.	29 1/2	29	24 1/2	28
Soc. Dem.	25 1/2	32 1/2	36	31
Lib.	14	12	12	13 1/2
Other	3	1 1/2	2	2

Despite this fall in support, an alliance between the Social Democrats and the Liberals, with a candidate from only one of these parties standing in each seat, is still ahead of either of the two main parties:

	Today	Apr	end Mar	mid Mar
Cons.	28 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25
Lab.	28 1/2	28	24 1/2	27
Soc. Dem/Lib.	40	45	48 1/2	46
Other	3	1 1/2	1 1/2	2

Supporters of the two parties in the possible alliance, however, are not totally enthusiastic about the idea, particularly current Liberals. While 65 per cent of Social Democrats (in answer to Gallup's second voting question) think there should be an alliance, 21 per cent think not, and the remainder (13 per cent) are undecided. In contrast to this, 74 per cent of Liberals and 84 per cent of Social Democrats say they would vote for such an alliance.

Satisfaction with the three main party leaders and with the government as a whole has improved slightly compared with last month.

The survey was based on a nationally representative quota sample of 973 electors in over 100 districts between May 6 and 11. The "don't knows" excluded from Gallup's usual voting question amounted to 9 1/2 per cent.

Details of the standard "popularity" questions were:

"Do you approve or disapprove of the government's record to date?"

	Today	Apr	Mar	Feb
Approve	29	24	23	29
Disapprove	60	67	67	60
Don't know	11	9	10	11

"Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with Mrs Thatcher as prime minister?"

	Today	Apr	Mar	Feb
Satisfied	35	30	30	34
Dissatisfied	60	65	64	60
Don't know	5	5	6	6

"Do you think Mr Foot is or is not proving a good leader of the Labour Party?"

	Today	Apr	Mar	Feb
Is	26	21	23	22
Is not	52	54	52	49
Don't know	22	25	25	29

"Do you think Mr Steel is or is not proving a good leader of the Liberal Party?"

	Today	Apr	Mar	Feb
Is	63	60	63	64
Is not	17	20	15	16
Don't know	20	20	22	20

APPOINTMENT COMPLICATES BRITISH-PLO RELATIONS

LD152052 LONDON PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1938 GMT 15 May 81

[by Tom McMullan]

[Text] Britain's relations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation are expected to become more complicated after the appointment of the PLO's London representative as a top Arab spokesman.

The Arab League today named Mr Nabil al-Ramlawi as the chief London spokesman of ambassadors of countries belonging to the League.

Britain does not give diplomatic recognition to the PLO and does not recognise Mr Ramlawi as an ambassador. As the doyen of the Arab ambassadors in London Mr Ramlawi would preside at meetings of the Arab Council and act as chief representative in dealings with outside groups, an Arab League spokesman said.

U.S. AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON CYPRUS SETTLEMENT

• NC182102 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 13 May 81 pp 1, 13

[Ziya Akcapar report]

[Text] Nicosia (HURRIYET)--At a meeting he had with representatives of the press yesterday, U.S. Ambassador to Cyprus Galen Stone made important disclosures that have clarified the Reagan administration's Cyprus policy. The U.S. ambassador said that President Reagan regards settlement of the Cyprus issue as a priority matter. He maintained that a few months after the general elections in both the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot sectors, the Cyprus issue will receive great impetus and that through the solution to be found, a large number of the refugees will return to the north.

Ambassador Stone said: "Through the good will to be shown by both sides, the issues that have turned the two communities into enemies will be resolved in the near future." Saying that the efforts to resolve the differences might take 1 or 2 years, the U.S. ambassador added: The settlement of the Cyprus issue is a priority matter for my government, because the settlement of this issue will eliminate friction between Turkey and Greece, both NATO members."

Stating that a solution could be achieved through "the return of an important group of refugees to the north" and the settlement of the problems of the remainder through "the payment of compensation," Galen Stone further said that in the period ahead "the Turkish Cypriot side might make territorial concessions and the Greek Cypriot side might make concessions on constitutional issues." Galen Stone, who is returning to Washington on 21 May and who will be reassigned by the Reagan administration to a more important mission concerning Cyprus, though the nature of this mission has not been divulged, stressed that the "Turkish Government too wanted to see the Cyprus issue settled." Stating that the "compromise plan" that was jointly drafted by the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada in 1978 and that was communicated to the parties concerned by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim was still valid, Ambassador Stone added: "It will be necessary after the settlement of the dispute to observe for some time certain restrictions on the borders separating the two sides. It should not be forgotten that even today freedom of movement in some states of America is still subject to certain restrictions."

O AGON: FRANCE WILL RETURN SAMPSON TO CUSTODY

NC140825 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 14 May 81 p 1

[Text] According to an assurance given by the French authorities to the Cyprus Government almost 2 months ago, N. Sampson [led 1974 coup against Makarios] will be delivered to the Cyprus authorities early in June. Already the Cyprus Government is preparing to submit a new demarche to the French authorities in the next few days, asking that Sampson be delivered to the Cyprus authorities on the basis of the assurance that was given about 2 months ago.

According to our reports, the demarche will be made after the parliamentary elections in Cyprus, which will be held on the same day the new French president, Mitterrand, assumes office.

In any case, the Cyprus Government is certain that Sampson will be in Cyprus early in June, and it should not be precluded that it may put him on trial again for crimes he has committed while he was away from Cyprus and because he violated the conditions on the basis of which he was allowed to go abroad.

It should not be precluded that members of the Cyprus authorities will go to the French capital to bring Sampson back to Cyprus as soon as the French Government is prepared to turn him over to them. The Cyprus Government knows all details of Sampson's recent movements abroad.

SOVIET JUSTICE MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

NC182034 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Soviet Justice Minister Terebilov started a 4-day visit to Greece today. He arrived in Athens at 1445 at the head of a five-member delegation. During his visit, the Soviet minister and Greek Justice Minister Stamatis will sign on Thursday the first Greek-Soviet judicial aid agreement. This evening Stamatis hosted an official dinner in honor of Terebilov and the members of the Soviet delegation. Tomorrow the Soviet justice minister will confer with Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and will later visit the Supreme Court building. While in Athens, the members of the two delegations will start the second round of negotiations for the signing of the judicial aid agreement. The first round of negotiations was held last February in Moscow.

On arrival at the airport, the Soviet justice minister was welcomed by Stamatis, Secretary General of the Greek Justice Ministry Pilalis, Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Athens (Pushkin) and senior officials of the Foreign and Justice Ministries.

Shortly after his arrival, Terebilov expressed satisfaction at being in Greece and stressed the special significance attributed by his government to the signing of the first judicial aid agreement between the two countries. We greatly appreciate, Terebilov underlined, the progress achieved in Greek-Soviet relations, which we consider an important factor for peace and security in Europe as well as throughout the world.

Replying, Stamatis, after referring to the judicial aid agreement to be signed, expressed the belief this will be the start of further cooperation between the two countries in the justice sector.

Addressing Terebilov during tonight's dinner in his honor, Stamatis stressed that the deeper meaning of this agreement must be sought in the history of our two nations, in the depth of time and in our joint struggles for the prevalence of justice. I am certain that you will also agree that we must continue these struggles during our troubled and irrational times so that we can contribute toward establishing international law and order, strengthening peace and advancing the social progress and prosperity of our peoples. We will be happy, he concluded, if we progress together in this struggle under the criterion of expanding cooperation on the basis of mutual respect and confidence.

NEWSPAPERS REACT TO TURKISH SUGGESTION ON ISLANDS

Any Intervention Rejected

NC151735 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 15 May 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Greece yesterday rejected in advance any foreign intervention on the question of arming the Greek islands. This was threatened by Turkey which officially raised the question of demilitarization of the Aegean islands by referring to a resolution of the great European powers at the London Conference of 1913.

Specifically, the Turkish news agency AKAJANS referred to "well informed sources" and mentioned that Turkey resolved to ask the countries that signed the 1913 treaty of London, in other words, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Russian, to intervene on the question of arming the Greek Aegean islands--a situation which it has so far tried to avoid "because it hoped to solve all its problems with Greece through bipartite negotiations." This Turkish threat gave cause to PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou to demand the severance of the dialogue with Turkey and the negotiations with the United States on the bases issues, describing the new provocative positions of Ankara as an invitation for arbitration over the Aegean issue.

It must be noted, however, that in the past Turkey had once before made such an appeal to the great European powers which, however, remained without an answer, obviously because the countries for whose intervention Ankara asked do not agree with the interpretation that Ankara was attempting to give to international treaties.

Commenting on the Turkish threats, Greek diplomatic circles observed that the 1936 treaty of Montreaux--to which Turkey also refers--completely abrogated the status established by the treaty of Lausanne,which Turkey cites for the demilitarization of the Greek islands. Since, however, on the basis of the treaty of Montreaux Turkey considers the straits and the adjacent Turkish islands free of any obligation to demilitarize, the same applies to the Greek islands of Limnos and Samothraki which, with the abolition of the treaty of Lausanne, were also freed from any obligation to demilitarize. According to the same diplomatic circles the statement by the Turkish foreign minister at that time in the Turkish National Assembly in the presence of Kemal Ataturk and Ismet Inonu, recognizing the context of the treaty of Montreaux, is an acceptance of the status established by this treaty.

Diplomatic circles commenting on the Turkish news agency dispatch also observed, among other things: World War I and its aftermath created a totally new situation, which was at first settled by the peace treaty and then by the other international agreements reached at Lausanne in 1923.

The treaty of Lausanne provided for the demilitarization of the straits, of Limnos and Samothraki as well as of the islands of Imroz, Bozcaada and the islands of Laouses, which belong to Turkey. The fact that the provisions related to the demilitarization of Limnos and Samothraki were part of the provisions related to the straits can be concluded--in an indisputable way--from the minutes of the treaty of Lausanne. The treaty of Lausanne on the status of the straits was replaced in 1936 by the treaty of Montreaux which abrogated the entire status established by the treaty of Lausanne. Ever since that time, Turkey has considered the straits and the adjacent islands as free of any obligation for demilitarization. Naturally, the same applies to the Greek islands of Limnos and Samothraki which, with the abolition of the status established by the treaty of Lausanne, were also freed of any obligation for demilitarization. This very same opinion was held, until a short time ago, by Turkey itself.

This can also be deduced from a statement made, immediately after the signing of the treaty of Montreaux, by the Turkish foreign minister at that time, Rustu Aras: The Turkish minister said then that the conditions of the 1923 treaty of Lausanne, which provided for the demilitarization of the Greek islands of Limnos and Samothraki, were also abrogated by the treaty of Montreaux. We now read in the dispatch of the AKAJANS Turkish news agency that Ankara argues that it is not bound by that statement, which was nothing more than a personal opinion of Rustu Aras. Greece, naturally, does not argue that the statement of Rustu Aras in itself is an element of international law. It does believe, however, that the statement of an authoritative member of the Turkish Government, a statement made in the Grand Turkish National Assembly and in the presence of Kemal Ataturk and Prime Minister Ismet Inonu, and which was inscribed in the official minutes of the meeting, is not simply a personal opinion but an authentic Turkish acceptance of the status established by the treaty of Montreaux.

Papandreou Reaction

NC151746 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 15 May 81 p 3

[Text] PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou made the following statement: " I sincerely regret that forecasts that I have been making for years on the true intentions of Turkey and its claims, not only upon the Aegean continental shelf and airspace but also upon our islands, are now confirmed in such an impressive way.

We have repeatedly underlined that the Greek-Turkish dialogue for a solution in the so-called Greek-Turkish dispute could only have one context--the cession of Greek sovereign rights to Turkey. The continued gestures of good will, the abolition of Greek air corridors and firing ranges in the Aegean, the shrinkage of the frontier region of Limnos--all the unilateral concessions made to Turkey, as the government ought to have foreseen--had there been a government--could only have led to the encouragement of Turkey which today invites other powers to arbitrate over the Aegean.

At this exact moment, our country's minister of national defense mentions Limnos as a mere detail for "our alliance," the Atlantic alliance. Both the government generally and the minister of defense bear extremely heavy responsibilities. It is truly something unthinkable, something which insults our national pride, that he should take part in a Council of Ministers of the alliance without even protesting the treatment given to us by the alliance with respect to Limnos--Limnos which for us is the key to our national defense and to the defense of our country's national integrity. There is also, however, another historic responsibility for the government. It returned to NATO's military wing without even insisting on guarantees on whatever has to do with the eastern frontiers of our country.

This is not the moment to place the blame for historic responsibilities. These will be placed by the sovereign Greek people themselves. This, however, is a critical moment for the nation and for the future of Hellenism. The government has the duty to: one, stop the dialogue with Turkey; two, abrogate the Greek-U.S. agreement on the bases (1955-1956); and three, inform NATO that under the conditions being created, and so long as NATO continues its unconditional support of Turkish claims, the country will withdraw both from the military as well as from the political structure of the alliance. The "allies" ought to know that the Greek people will not betray even one single foot of territory and that they are ready--if despite their sincere hopes for peaceful progress in the Aegean it becomes necessary to defend our national sovereign rights and our fatherland's earth--to do so with all means. We call upon the government to stand up to the level of the historic circumstances that our country is now faced with.

KODISO Criticism

NC151804 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 15 May 81 p 3

[Statement by Pesmazoglou, chairman of the Party for Democratic Socialism [KODISO]; date and place not given]

[Text] Today's statement carried by the official Turkish agency challenging Greece's internationally recognized rights in connection with Limnos constitutes a fresh escalation of Turkish expansionism. The Greek Government must make it clear to the Atlantic alliance that Greece's participation in it [the alliance] is inconceivable since the inalienable Greek sovereign rights on the Aegean are not respected but challenged by Turkey. The attitude of the Ankara officials solely leads to the undermining of security in the region as well as the trustworthiness of the alliance. At the same time, it [the attitude of Ankara officials] constitutes a warning that an end should be put to every policy for concessions which, instead of smoothening problems, complicates them.

I KATHIMERINI Warning

NC161755 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 16 May 81 p 7

[Editorial: "Let Them Be Certain..."]

[Excerpts] Approximately 3 weeks ago we underlined the point that our country's foreign relations are going through a particularly critical phase, which is primarily dominated by increased tension in our relations with Turkey.

This increased tension is deliberately created--apparently--on the basis of a Turkish plan that consists of a deliberate "climaxing" of tension between the two countries by a series of provocative actions and gestures. The apex of the crisis is to be found in the latest Ankara demarche on the demilitarization of the east Aegean islands.

We will not expand into the legal considerations because the issue is not a legal one but political. We are confronted by an attempt to promote Turkish claims on Greek territory which remain as unchanged as the complex of factors--which also include a certain balance of power--from which they stemmed. This attempt, however, cannot be a coincidence, either in itself or in reference to its timing. It coincides with the appearance of a certain perspective and certain positions and trends of the new U.S. administration more generally, and particularly in the region of the Middle East and western Central Asia. Naturally this could be a very simple coincidence. We do, however, wonder if such an "onset" by Turkey could have been at all possible without the permission and tolerance of those strong factors in the international arena upon whom Turkey completely depends--in all sectors.

This question is rather understandable since the situation has to do with the "climaxing" of tension in relations with another country, a member of the Atlantic alliance, which weakens the southeast wing of this alliance and could even lead to its dissolution--a fact which is, at least, considered of primary interest to the factors we mentioned earlier.

It even becomes more understandable if one bears in mind that approximately 3 weeks ago the NEW YORK TIMES and the HERALD TRIBUNE carried an article by the well-known and usually well-informed U.S. journalist Sulzberger, which included the "report" that Washington would be prepared to guarantee Greek boundaries if Greece agreed to the demilitarization of the east Aegean islands.

Thus, 3 weeks later and as a sequel to the "climaxing" of provocations, we have Ankara's demarche on the demilitarization of the islands.

Is this a coincidence? We hope it is. Let us wish it is and let us not exclude such a possibility.

No matter what is happening, however, everyone can remain certain that the Greek Government, relying both on the miracle of a nearly perfect defense preparedness which was achieved during the last 7 years, will not tolerate the slightest alteration of the country's sovereign or other rights or defense potential and defensive positions. In addition, the Greek Government will permit nothing which could be an even indirect imposition, even "by force," against the rights and vital interests of all of Hellenism. From then on, the responsibility for any possible sequel--and its consequences--will rest upon others.

(Editorial [I KATHIMERINI] note: These views were written before the Turkish "denial" of Ankara's intentions was issued. If, as foreign diplomatic observers in Athens believe, the leaking of the relevant "reports" was aimed at sounding out Greek reaction, then the positions expressed in this editorial ought to satisfy the curiosity of the Turkish side.)

RIZOSPASTIS Criticism

NC162229 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 16 May 81 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "The Inciters"]

[Text] The issue is not new. It dates--not to mention times even before that--from the time our country became the "advance sentry" of U.S.-NATO imperialism in the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean basin.

Since then, every time the Americans and NATO have wanted to promote their own plans against our national and sovereign rights, they have proceeded accordingly and have aroused the chauvinistic and aggressive instincts of Ankara's sovereign circles against our country. The doctrine of "divide and rule" which it inherited from its very well experienced predecessor, British imperialism, has always been fully utilized, in accordance with their aspirations, to take the temperature of tension on the two sides of the Aegean so that their position remains paramount and they remain arbitrators and..."neutral" observers in the conflicts between the two "allied" countries. The past events of Smirna and Kostandinoupolis, the coup in Cyprus, the invasion of the Turkish troops of the Megalonisos and the primary criminal role of the Americans and NATO in all these events are well known, and we do not have to be more explicit about them here. Now, if our great "allies" and their alliance always appear to be in favor of Turkey--while they commit the same crime against the two peoples--this, of course, is not coincidental. This is due to the Greek rightwing and its government's servility, which, for 30 years now, have accepted all the national insults and humiliations without complaint. The "New Democracy" government (like the previous ones), bound to its Atlantic policy, does not dare to confess that the Americans and NATO are inciting Turkey's aggressiveness. But what it has tried to hide has been uncovered, without reservation, by the Turkish Government in statements by its official AKAJANS news agency. The statement stresses that NATO agrees with Turkey's views that Greece does not have the right to fortify the Aegean islands! The government may maintain that the Turkish news agency can say what it wants. Yes, but then it has the duty to explain to the Greek people why the Greek state news agency, APE [ATHENS NEWS AGENCY], which, in a commentary the day before yesterday dealt extensively with the issue of the armament of the Greek islands, has kept completely silent and has not replied to the AKAJANS revelation that NATO fully sympathizes with the Turkish views on Limnos. Thus, the Greek rightwing shows that it faithfully serves its masters. If it remains in power, it will serve NATO from now on even more faithfully.

KKE-Interior Statement

NC171947 Athens I AVYI in Greek 16 May 81 p 1

["Text" of 15 May KKE-Interior press office statement]

[Text] The KKE-Interior stresses that with the statement of the Turkish news agency AKAJANS, the Ankara militarists, with Washington's blessings, are arranging a further escalation of their designs against the Greek islands and the Aegean national sovereign rights.

The New Democracy government shoulders a great responsibility for this development, because with the return to the NATO military alliance with stricter terms than before and with the recent "unilateral arrangements" in the Aegean which express a course of unacceptable concessions to the imperialists' pressure, not only has it not blunted the Turkish aggressiveness aginst the national interests, but, on the contrary, it has strengthened the Turkish positions in the Aegean and whetted the appetite of the Turkish expansionists, who have occupied northern Cyprus for almost 7 years.

The tactic of making concessions and the return to Atlanticism must, without delay, be stopped. The only answer to the multisided pressures for concessions by the United States, NATO and Turkish chauvinism is a firm and decisive "no". In every case the implementation of a nonaligned national domestic policy constitutes today, more than ever before, a national necessity.

MITSOTAKIS SAYS TURKEY DENIES ARBITRATION MOVE

NC151952 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis stated that the Turkish ambassador to Athens informed Director General of the Greek Foreign Ministry Roussos that reports by a Turkish news agency about a Turkish decision to resort to international arbitration on the question of the arming of Limnos Island do not reflect the truth nor do they express the views of the Turkish Government.

In statements to the press, Mitsotakis said the question of Limnos is one of the differences between Greece and Turkey. He stressed that the position of Greece to strengthen the defense of Limnos is very strong due to international conditions.

The Greek foreign minister said the talks between Greece and the United States on the bases issue continue at a rapid pace. Mitsotakis added Roussos and U.S. Ambassador McCloskey meet daily. He added that he can make no forecast as to when their talks will be concluded.

Turkish Ambassador's Denial

NC161653 Athens NEWS in English 16 May 81 p 1, 4

[Text] Turkish Ambassador to Greece Tahir Alacam yesterday assured Greek Foreign Ministry Secretary General Roussos that the Turkish news agency's report on Ankara's appeal to third countries on the demilitarization of the Aegean islands was "entirely imaginary and bore no relation to reality." Similar was the impression of Greek Ambassador to Ankara Mr Papoulias, who reported on the subject to the Foreign Ministry yesterday. The ambassadors of the countries named in the report denied any knowledge of the whole affair.

Concerning the dispute over the military status of Limnos, government sources said last night the matter remains open. They claimed Greece's position is strong adding that Turkey has its own views on the issue.

Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, meanwhile, yesterday expressed satisfaction at the release of the Greek fishing trawler "Planitis 2" and its four-member crew, and said the Greek fishermen were treated well by their Turkish captors. On the celebration of the Ataturk centenary in Thessaloniki, Mitsotakis said the event is organized at UNESCO's initiative, and that the government intends to go ahead with its plan to be represented at the celebration by Minister for Northern Greece Nikolas Martis.

PAPANDREOU ADDRESSES NEWSMEN AFTER MEETING RALLIS

NC141552 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 14 May 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Yesterday's meeting between Prime Minister Y. Rallis and PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou has contributed to a considerable detente in the political climate following the aggravation of the past few days. As Mr Papandreou stated with obvious satisfaction right after the meeting--which lasted 45 minutes--the briefing was most complete and covered all the issues. At any rate, the defusing of the political climate is a conclusion drawn from both the prime minister's speech in Xanthi and the PASOK chairman's conversation with the political editors yesterday after his meeting with the prime minister.

Since the two leaders agree that the elections should be held in the fall, it is reasonable that they will avoid giving an immature preelection character to their speeches in Thrace. At the same time, however, Mr Rallis and Mr Papandreou maintain their significant disagreements in the basic issues of domestic and foreign policy and each of them has undertaken to convince the Greek people of his program.

Answering a question on the defused climate, Mr Papandreou said:

"This depends on the style of the speeches. Our positions remain as they are. The substance will not change. Mr Rallis will not change his positions nor shall I change mine. Up to now, I would say that the tone in the country's political life in general is basically calm. As long as the positions are clear to the people and the people are in a position to make their choice, I believe this is the main objective. The aggravation caused by harsh language is proof of weakness and lack of convincing basic arguments. At this time, the people want to be informed of what is happening and what positions are adopted by the parties. Circles within the New Democracy party intend to polarize the situation and make a return to 'slogans' and 'antislogans.' We are prepared for everything but, in this preelection period, we prefer to inform the people of our program and make a review of the New Democracy's deeds and actions after the junta regime."

During his conversation with the journalists, the PASOK chairman said that he had not changed his positions after meeting with the prime minister. He made it clear that, in addition to his party's positions and clearly from a national point of view, the Rogers agreement for the return to the NATO military wing is contradictory to the establishment of headquarters in Larisa and that, for the first time, the question of responsibility limits is raised and the limits of control in the Aegean are disputed. From the national point of view, returning to, and staying in NATO, is fraught with dangers and would harm our national interests. The Naples headquarters always expresses the positions of Turkey; thus, the problem is what would happen with our stay in an alliance where--in addition to the arguments that can be cited--our sovereign rights in the Aegean are challenged.

Furthermore, Mr Papandreou made two comments of his own: He described Turkey's policy as more intransigent than ever and for this reason, in his opinion, no big issue seems to be making any progress because of the stalemate and intransigence now being maintained by the Turkish side. He added that the Turkish intransigence is more evident in the Cyprus issue.

In connection with the [U.S.] bases, the PASOK chairman said that it was his personal feeling that the agreement would not be signed so soon. He added that the Americans have no reason to hurry because the present status has acquired the form of capitulation through the 1953 and 1955 agreements and the United States cannot possibly get anything better.

PAPANDREOU OUTLINES PASOK'S POLICY TOWARD TURKEY

NC182200 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 18 May 81 p 15

[Excerpts] Late Saturday night, A. Papandreou, leader of the official opposition, delivered a dinner speech at Alexandroupolis in which he stated: "I imagine you understand how difficult it is for me to truly express all my feelings at this moment. The welcome you have given us has been unprecedented, full of emotion, liberation, hope and struggle, all at the same time."

"I would like to say a few words on the reply I received from the prime minister. I would first like to express my regret, because although the prime minister talks of a mild climate, he personally uses expressions that are not at all mild."

The prime minister said that PASOK wants war! These are very strong words and we do not accept them. We return them to him. PASOK not only believes in peace but it also takes an active part in all the European and Mediterranean efforts aimed at strengthening peace, detente and disarmament. The last person who can speak of peace is Rallis himself.

"There is something else. I believe that all of us Greeks have some experience in the meaning of Turkish foreign policy. The Turks exploit every concession and every withdrawal, but whenever they come up against firm granite unity between our people and our armed forces they fall silent, altering their tune and changing their song. The great mistake--and I will limit myself to only this description--of New Democracy is that it believed something that the maturity of the Greek people does not permit them to believe. This is that Turkey could be stopped with gestures of good will and conversations about friendship and cooperation. This cannot be done, particularly when Turkey is being encouraged and armed by our great 'allies.'

"Something very simple that the government must realize and that the people know full well is that Turkey, as well as the 'allies,' must understand that the Greek territory, our national territory, which has been won with struggles and blood and which is established under international treaties and agreements, is ours and it will remain ours. It is only harsh language that can today bring results on the international scale. This is the language that the New Democracy governments have not been able to use. This is the reason the concessions are creating increased Turkish audacity and an impasse that can only lead to a clash. Once Turkey understands the power, the will and the determination of the Greek people, then it will never touch us. This is my firm belief, which stems from the experiences of Greece and the Greek people. A hard and firm national position today means protection of both our territorial integrity and of peace. This is the message of the foreign and national defense policy of PASOK addressed both to the people and abroad."

In answer to the PASOK chairman's address at the Alexandroupolis dinner, a government spokesman made the following statement:

"The PASOK chairman must have dreamed in his sleep about the nonexistent national concessions made by the government. He must also have dreamed that his recommendation to 'Sink the Hora' [Turkish marine survey ship] could serve nonexistent obligations and national expediencies. In reference to peace, he must understand that the governments of the past few years have preserved it without making any concessions at the expense of any national interests."

PAPER WARNS OF PASOK-KKE JOINT MARXIST FRONT

NC172216 Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 17 May 81 p 12

[Editorial: "The Popular Front Is Sweeping the Country"]

[Excerpts] PASOK and the KKE--the Marxist front which does exist and is also active--is agitating the entire country. From Langadhas to Khania and from Patrai to the Aegean islands they are "organizing the people's uprising against foreign bases and the nuclear weapons stored in them..."

Between 22 and 24 May and within the framework of "10-days of peace," the "Peace Congress" will be held in Athens.

On 24 May a "walk for peace" will take place. This will be 17 kilometers long "from Langadhas, where the U.S. nuclear base is, to Thessaloniki..."

According to the RIZOSPASTIS 13 May issue, "The struggling forays of the Athens freedom loving forces have already began, aiming at spreading the covering all Athens neighborhoods and working classes and organizing the peoples uprising...!

Who are organizing these demonstrations with loudspeakers, posters and leaflets throughout the country, in cities and villages, inside the universities and cultural centers, outside the armed forces units? PASOK and the KKE...the "Committee for International Detente and Peace."

First, the people ask: "Who pays for all this?", because this peace campaign costs a lot and it is derived from the "World Peace Council" and aims at undermining our country's defense organization. Second, where is the government? Does it not see or hear? As usual it leaves the ideological and political questions exclusively to the Marxist front.

The government, by remaining silent to the provocation, appears to be conceding that NATO does not protect us but exposes us to catastrophic dangers. It does not even dare to ask: Beyond our borders are there no foreign bases and nuclear weapons? Why are no "walks for peace" being held there to put an end to the Soviet bases and the Warsaw Pact atomic bombs? When a government does not reply to the provocations of the Marxist front and does not dare to support our national defense policy, it is as if it accepts its failure--its unsuitability to deal with the most important affairs of the country. The popular front is sweeping the country from end to end while "New Democracy" is completely unaware and is busy with other things....

MOROCCAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR ATHENS VISIT

NC142056 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Moroccan Information Minister Belakziz arrived in Athens today. He is accompanied by two members of his country's parliament. The Moroccan information minister is bringing a message from King Hassan to President Karamanlis.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO IRAQ

NC161650 Athens NEWS in English 16 May 81 p 4

[Text] A Greek parliamentary delegation, headed by the chairman of the parliament's Committee on Greek-Arab Relations, Mr Vardhinoyannis, returned yesterday from a visit to Iraq.

Talking to reporters at the airport, Mr Vardhinoyannis said the visit was one of friendship. He said the Iraqi people, although presently in a state of war, have not abandoned their peaceful work.

The atmosphere in Baghdad is so calm that one does not get the feeling that the country is at war, Vardhinoyannis said.

The delegation discussed with Iraqi officials the whole spectrum of Greek-Iraqi relations, and assured their hosts they support Iraqi efforts for an honorable peace in the Persian Gulf, Vardhinoyannis said.

TERCUMAN SEES ONLY 'POLITICAL SUPPORT' FOR RDF

NC190845 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 14 May 81 p 4

[Ozdemir Kalpakcioglu report]

[Text] Ankara (AKAJANS)--It has been learned that Turkey does not intend at the moment to meet any suggestion from the United States to its allies that they extend transit facilities, facilities for stockpiling supplies and provide bases for the Rapid Deployment Force, which the United States envisages for the protection of the oilfields in the Persian Gulf. Turkey will not go beyond extending political support for such activities. This Turkish viewpoint emerged after the speech delivered by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger at the NATO Defense Ministers' meeting in Brussels.

Ankara's stand took shape after the speech by the U.S. defense secretary: "Turkey does not want to commit itself at this stage to any undertaking, beyond political support, in connection with U.S. activities regarding the dispatch of the Rapid Deployment Force to the Middle East and southwest Asia." It has been stressed once again that Turkey opposes any action by the United States without the desire and the prior knowledge of the Gulf countries. As a matter of fact, following the speech by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger at the NATO defense ministers' meeting in Brussels, in which he urged the allies to provide the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force with transit facilities, facilities for stockpiling supplies, and bases, Turkish National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken made this categorical statement: "Before any intervention is undertaken in any region outside NATO boundaries, states in that area should be consulted."

According to reports from Brussels, at the meeting held between Weinberger and Rayulken, the U.S. demands on its allies regarding the Rapid Deployment Force were discussed without going into details. As is known, Turkey identifies itself with the decision that "the Gulf states are responsible for the defense of the Gulf."

On the other hand, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is in Strasbourg for the purpose of taking part in the meeting of the Ministerial Committee of the Council of Europe, said this in connection with U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger's speech on the Rapid Deployment Force: "I have not yet received the text of this speech. However, our stand in this matter is clear. It is out of the question for Turkey to undertake any mission outside the borders of NATO."

VOTCP PROTESTS AGAINST RDF ON TURKISH TERRITORY

TA141519 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 14 May 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the NATO defense ministers meeting has been held at NATO headquarters in Brussels. A decision to increase NATO expenditures by 3 percent this coming year was approved at the meeting, held under U.S. pressure and impositions. U.S. war minister Weinberger approved this Pentagon armament program under the facade of the so-called Soviet threat, which has long been proven false. The decisions to step up the arms race, tension and conflicts adopted at the NATO Rome meetings were also based on outcries of anti-Sovietism. The lie about the Soviet threat, which is another expression of the imperialist policy of conflict, is being used to justify the terrifying armament. The long-term armament programs of the Pentagon and the decision to deploy atomic missiles in Western Europe are being implemented under the guise of a Soviet threat.

Dear listeners, the defense minister of the junta has also approved the decision to increase NATO armament expenditures by 3 percent next year. Increasing armament expenditures by 3 percent for NATO interests is tantamount to economic destruction of Turkey.

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Even an OECD report stated that the rate of inflation was 100 percent last year. Bearing this reality in mind, an increase of 3 percent in arms expenditures will mean one of 111 percent for Turkey. Will the junta increase arms expenditure by 111 percent to serve NATO interests? Dear listeners, this means that the bread on the table of the workers and the toilers will become smaller, unemployment will increase and our people will further be pushed into the current hellish existence. Politicians, adopting this decision (?is tantamount to) making our country more dependent on imperialism and NATO mechanism of aggression and to transforming our territory into an area of nonconfidence and threat in the region, because this decision will be followed by other decisions threatening our security and national independence. The first one is the decision to station Rapid Deployment Force, organized by the United States for a military attack in the Middle East, on our territory. As is known, both Luns and Rogers clearly stated that at the meetings held in Brussels and attended by force commanders they proposed that the Rapid Deployment Force be stationed on Turkish territory, that the proposal had been submitted to Ankara and that there had been no objections. In other words, there is an attempt to station the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force on our territory inside a NATO parcel. On the other hand, reports that brainwashing meetings will be held in Turkey are well in line with the decision adopted at the NATO headquarters to step up anti-Sovietism. The decisions of aggressive NATO will be made attractive to our people through the Atlantic Assembly Association. All those who support the NATO decisions that threaten our national security [words indistinct]. Our people do not want to bow to the NATO decisions. Our people say no to NATO and to the Rapid Deployment Force.

EVREN INAUGURATES MILITARY SPARE PARTS FACTORY

TA161558 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1450 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Adapazari, Sakarya Province (northwestern Turkey) 16 May (AA)--Head of State Gen Kenan Evren officially inaugurated a military factory in Adapazari today. The factory will manufacture, among other products, spare parts for M-48 tanks. Factories abroad are no longer manufacturing spare parts for this kind of tank, it was stated. The factory would contribute to the national economy, General Evren stressed.

AGREEMENT RATIFIED WITH USSR ON CONTINENTAL SHELF

TA151733 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Turkey and the Soviet Union exchanged in Ankara today the ratification documents of the agreement on the delineation of the Black Sea continental shelf. The agreement was signed in 1978 and approved by the National Security Council on 8 December 1980. The ratification documents were exchanged between Foreign Ministry Seceretary General Amb Kamuran Gurn and Soviet Ambassador to Ankara Aleksey Rodinov. The agreement went into effect today.

The Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General noted that through the agreement, the areas in the Black Sea continental shelf where Turkey and the Soviet Union can use their rights were determined in accordance with the principles of equality and justice.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES SOUTH AFRICAN APARTHEID

TA182032 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] The conference on sanctions against South Africa organized by the United Nations will be held in Paris between 20 and 27 May. The conference aims at keeping world opinion vigilant on the measures envisaged to be taken against the Republic of South Africa because of its apartheid policy. High-level delegations from all UN member countries will participate in the conference.

According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, a delegation headed by Minister of State Ilhan Oztrak will be representing Turkey at the conference. The permanent Turkish representative at the United Nations, Coskun Kirca, will be a member of the Turkish delegation. The statement adds that Turkey is against all kinds of racism and denounces the South African Republic for its apartheid policy. The statement notes that Turkey has no relations with South Africa and adds: Our country, which effectively supports all UN efforts aimed at eradicating all kinds of colonialism and racism, has always cast its vote in favor of such resolutions.

ANKARA COURT DEMANDS DEATH PENALTY FOR 16 TERRORISTS

TA181558 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 18 May (AA)--The trial of 98 members of the illegal terrorist organization calling itself "People's Liberation" started at an Ankara Martial Law Court Monday.

The military prosecutor is demanding the death sentence for 16 of the defendants, the death penalty commuted to imprisonment for 2 minors, and various prison sentences of up to 15 years for the others on charges of murder, assault, bombing and armed raid as members of an armed gang aiming to set up a Marxist-Leninist proletarian dictatorship instead of the present constitutional order.

VOTCP: TCP URGES CONTINUED STRUGGLE AGAINST NAP

TA141407 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 14 May 81

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee statement; dated 12 May 1981]

[Text] The trial of the fascist NAP has finally started. The fact that the fascist movement is being tried by the military dictatorship shows, above all, that this trial is a gain of the harsh struggles waged for years by the working class, our people, all the progressive forces and the patriotic officers. This trial also reflects the conflict between those in favor of fascism and those opposed to it within the military administration. However, without the constant struggle waged by our people against the fascist NAP at the expense of numerous martyrs, no power could have brought these national enemies to trial.

The most reactionary circles have begun to take steps to protect the NAP and direct the attack more intensely against the working class and the progressive forces. The trial of the fascist NAP, which was nurtured and unleashed by the most aggressive imperialist circles and the collaborationist monopolies, has raised the desire for revenge against the democratic forces by the most reactionary, militaristic and collaborationist sector of the junta administration, the fierce enemies of the people within the National Intelligence Organization [MIT] and the police and by the JP administrators. Now, these forces want to avert the blow they received through the suit filed against the fascist NAP. They engage in an attack against the progressive force with the obscure banner of anti-communism in a bid to save this blood-stained murder gang. They draw strength from the trials opened against the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK], the Union of Cooperatives of Village Development and Other Agricultural Goals [KOY-KOOP] and the Turkish Teachers' Unity and Solidarity Association [TOB-DER]. They are planning provocations against the communists and all the progressive forces.

The mass trials of the fascists are thus being conducted simultaneously with the firm struggle between progressive forces and reactionary forces in our country, between patriots and collaborationists and between the people and the enemies of the people. The future of this trial remains dependent on this struggle.

By endorsing the anticommunist attacks against progressive forces, those within the military administration who are opposed to the fascist NAP weaken the forces against fascism and terrorism. They are thus undermining the NAP trial and bowing down to the most reactionary forces that support the NAP. Attacking the victims of fascist terrorism contradict the statements about eradicating the source of terrorism.

The intensification of the pressure on the progressive and patriotic forces at a time when the U.S. administration and the ruling circles of NATO have increased their pressure on Turkey benefit those who wish to use our country as a tool in imperialist adventures and strengthen them. Those who believe that the fascist ringleaders will automatically receive the punishment they deserve at the end of the NAP trial are mistaken. Those who believe that all the murders committed by the fascists, their plans against the people and the ties of the NAP with imperialist centers, collaborationist monopolies and the reactionary JP circles will automatically be exposed are also deceived. They forget the increasing resistance to this tendency by neofascist forces connected with international imperialist centers and by the most reactionary forces within and outside the army. They ignore the fact that every blow dealt on the fascist movement and reactionism is followed by intense attacks against progressive forces.

While our toiling people, who are being deprived of their democratic rights and freedoms, are being silenced, the reactionary press is arrogantly defending the bloody murder gangs. Fascist and Maoist publications are being published freely. Under these circumstances, the facts revealed by the military prosecution can only be made known to our people through the effective efforts by progressive forces. The NAP trial can be transformed into a national antifascist struggle involving the active participation of the people only through the unity of action of all democratic forces within and outside the army. The trial against the fascist NAP cannot be successfully concluded without opposing the attacks against the progressive forces, defending democratic rights and freedoms or creating a massive movement of solidarity with the leaders and members of DISK, KOY-KOOP and TOB-DER.

The indictment of the military prosecution displays how the fascists killed thousands of persons under the banner of struggle against communism. A consistent antifascist struggle cannot be waged without opposing anticommunism and antisovietism. Enmity toward the best children of our people and the communists only serves the interests of the fascists and the most reactionary forces.

The struggle for solidarity among the communists and all the antifascist, democratic and patriotic forces should be further enhanced. This is an urgent task. Let us not allow the NAP trial to simmer down. Let us expose the NAP's ties with imperialist centers, collaborationist monopolies, the counterguerrillas and the JP administration. Let us exhibit the fascists' bloody murders, which have remained secret, their antipeople aims and their opposition to democracy. Let us inform the masses about the true nature of this fierce anticommunism, whom it benefits and on its bitter consequences for our people. Let us further enhance the solidarity with all the democratic forces who are being investigated, arrested and pressured.

[Signed] Turkish Communist Party Central Committee, 12 May 1981.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CHANCELLOR KREISKY RETURNS FROM BULGARIA VISIT

AU181026 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 May 81 pp 1-2

[Summary] Chancellor Bruno Kreisky yesterday afternoon returned to Vienna from his 3-day official visit to Bulgaria. At Vienna-Schwechat airport, he was welcomed by Vice Chancellor Sinowatz, Interior Minister Lanc and high-ranking civil servants.

His talks with the Bulgarian leadership focused on the search for new forms of economic cooperation in addition to promoting bilateral trade relations. "Kreisky told journalists that the most important economic results of his official visit were the 5-year cooperation agreement concluded by the Voest-Alpine Corporation, providing for a goods exchange volume of 4 billion schillings on each side, as well as the granting of a $300-million-schilling annual basic loan to Bulgaria for buying products of the Austrian Vereinigte Edelstahl-Werke [VEW--high-grade steel works]." The chancellor added, however, that it was still necessary to discuss prices, as the VEW's main problem is not getting orders but adequate prices.

According to Kreisky, the question of a participation of Austrian construction firms in tourist projects in Bulgaria was discussed on the periphery of the talks and the Austrian Steyr Company was able to hold good talks in Sofia on a number of products such as trucks and tractors. "The Bulgarian side is making great endeavors to ensure that the country's credit policy is different from that of other East bloc countries," Kreisky said. "Bulgaria is extremely cautious and accepts credits only hesitantly because, in Sofia, the very generous use of loans by Poland is seen as one possible cause of the current economic crisis there."

"Regarding the situation in Poland, President Todor Zhivkov adopted a very personal, differentiated and matter-of-fact position, free from any cliches," Kreisky said, adding that "he had the impression that Bulgaria is primarily trying to understand the development in Poland."

At a press conference attended by numerous representatives of the Bulgarian news media, Kreisky stressed the two countries' close cultural relations and their common interest in preserving peace in Europe and paid tribute to the Bulgarian leadership's role in maintaining a calm atmosphere in the Balkans.

ARMY 'SECRETLY' SELLS HELICOPTERS TO ISRAEL

AU151453 Vienna KURIER in German 15 May 81 p 16

[Martin Wimmer report]

[Summary] On Thursday morning, two heavy, four-engined Israeli Hercules transport planes landed at the Linz-Hoersching military airfield in the utmost secrecy. They are to pick up spare parts for the two large Sikorsky S 65 OE helicopters which the Austrian Army has furtively sold to Israel. The helicopters themselves will not be shipped, but will fly under their own power.

According to a Defense Ministry source, the official reason for selling the helicopters, which can carry 70 men each, was their being "slightly outdated and uneconomic." The army has sold the two helicopters for 50-million schillings. It had paid 95-million schillings for them when it bought them 10 years ago.

Col Franz Gutjahr, commander of the 3d aircraft regiment, to which the two giant choppers nicknamed "holy cows" had been assigned, furiously denied that they were outdated and claimed that they were exceedingly important for emergency operations in connection with natural disasters. In such cases, he said, we will have to charter helicopters from abroad from now on.

The roundabout way in which the deal was carried out was presumably necessary for political reasons. "The aircraft were not sold directly to the Israeli Air Force but to an Austrian airplane dealer, the consul general for Bolivia, Drescher.

"And to avoid any exposure to criticism, the Israeli planes, although they could keep their camouflage coating, were allowed to enter Austrian airspace only with civilian aircraft markings."

GREENS HOLD FIRST PARTY CONGRESS IN VIENNA

AU191156 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 19 May 81 p 2

[Text] On Saturday, the first party congress of the party of the Greens [die Gruenen] took place in Vienna. The 20 delegates unanimously adopted a 10-point program, which, among other things, calls for the constitutional guarantee of the right to a livable environment, for avoiding any further spending in excess of the government budget, for an upper tax limit of 50 percent and for politicians' liability in the event of gross negligence. On the coming weekend, the Vorarlberg provincial organization of the Greens is to be founded in Lustenau.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH PRC--According to a report of the Austrian Institute for Economic Research, Austrian exports to the PRC substantially expanded in 1977-1979, but the share of these exports in total exports did not increase. It amounted in 1980 to 0.5 percent, but could be raised to 0.7 percent by the mid-1980's. Austrian exports to the PRC presently consist mainly of steel, fertilizers, artificial fibers and machinery. Machinery exports to the PRC are especially low and could be expanded, the institute says, recommending participation in joint ventures as well as the training of Chinese skilled workers in Austria. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 9 May 81 p 7 AU]

GAS TALKS WITH USSR--The Soviet delegation currently negotiating in Vienna on deliveries of Soviet natural gas, in exchange for Austrian pipeline equipment deliveries, wants to come to terms with the Austrian side by Tuesday evening, on the following "package" of agreements: an agreement on Soviet gas supplies to the Austrian oil administration, another one on pipeline equipment (mostly Voest sheet metal) deliveries by Austrian firms, and one with the Austrian Kontroll Bank on financing the project. To date, the sides have still failed to agree on gas prices and credit conditions. Under the envisaged agreements, Austria would get 4 billion cubic meters of Soviet natural gas as of 1985, and would deliver sheet metal for pipes, compressors and fittings for the pipeline project. These Austrian deliveries, to be effected over a period of 4 years, would have to be prefinanced by a 15-billion-schilling loan. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 11 May 81 p 7 AU]

RESEARCH WITH HUNGARY--At the invitation of Austrian Science and Research Minister Herta Firnberg, Gyula Szeker, chairman of the Hungarian National Technological Development Committee, visited Austria from 10 to 13 May, accompanied by a delegation. In their talks, the sides noted the successes of cooperation projects in such fields as geothermics and the joint utilization of brown coal and agreed to intensify cooperation in various other fields of research, including recycling, efficient use of energy and development of alternative sources of energy. Minister Firnberg was invited to pay a return visit to Hungary. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 14 May 81 p 2 AU]

BELGIUM

GOVERNMENT AGREES 'IN PRINCIPLE' TO AWACS PROGRAM

LD150939 Brussels LE SOIR in French 8 May 81 p 3

["C.-G. S." report]

[Excerpt] On Wednesday, the Belgian Government reacted to a dispatch issued the previous day by the West German DPA press agency which announced that Brussels had informed NATO of its decision to take part in the AWACS program. Belgium was the only alliance country not to have taken a final stance on this matter.

The prime minister's department confirms that the general policy cabinet agrees in principle to the AWACS program provided the economic compensations are clearly established and that it receives "full assurances that the AWACS program will be implemented in the framework of the 10-year national defense budget and of the series of budgetary decisions taken on 22 March 1981." This implies in particular to the "reduction or postponement of other military programs adopted to a value not exceeding the cost of the AWACS program, in other words 2.5 billion francs," Mr Eyskens' department explained.

LE SOIR VIEWS 'FRAGILITY' OF EYSKENS GOVERNMENT

LD181035 Brussels LE SOIR in French 15 May 81 pp 1, 2

[Guy Depas report: "Eyskens: A Few Hours in Which to Extricate Himself"]

[Excerpt] There is no agreement on anything unless there is full agreement. This Thursday morning, before the important Christian People's Party [CVP] meetings, discussions are going on within the ministerial general policy committee to try to reconcile the viewpoints of the Flemish Social Christians and their government partners on the problem of reducing production costs in enterprises.

The reorganization of the Walloon iron and steel industry is no longer a problem per se. Despite the delaying tactics used most of yesterday by Gaston Geens, chairman of the Flemish regional executive, the plan for the Cockerill-Sambre merger, defended by Willy Claes, might produce a consensus at the cost of a few stylistic changes.

However, unless there is agreement on the other major section of the political discussions, the obstacles to the plan to save the steel industry will not be lifted. The point which is at stake once again is, therefore, the modification of the automatic wage indexing system which the CVP is demanding together with a reduction in social charges paid by enterprises (40 million) compensated for by an increase in VAT.

It must be remembered that the socialists categorically reject a modification of the wage indexing system.

In these circumstances, the Eyskens government's existence seems more fragile than ever, with the risks of a social explosion inherent in its possible collapse. The prime minister has only a few hours in which to extricate himself. All observers agree that this Thursday is crucial in view of the cabinet meeting still scheduled for Friday. The general appeasement which would enable Mark Eyskens to prolong his government's existence until after the vacation period depends essentially on the attitude adopted by the CVP, his own party, at the important meetings it has called for noon this Thursday: first a parliamentary groups' meeting and then an extraordinary bureau meeting. Since the intention of Eric van Rompuy, semiofficial spokesman--at least he is considered as such--of Leo Tindemans and fiery CVP youth chairman, is to demand that the leadership committee make a new evaluation of government policy before any decision is made. The problem could remain unsolved.

CHANCELLOR LEAVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT TO UNITED STATES

LD200846 Hamburg DPA in German 0819 GMT 20 May 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 20 May (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt left this morning for 3 days of talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his administration in Washington. Everything points to the fact that Schmidt can expect a friendly reception at the White House. According to U.S. Government circles, President Reagan intends to use this opportunity to deepen his acquaintance with the federal chancellor and to lay the foundations for personal relations of trust.

The main topics of the chancellor's talks will be the security policy of the West with special emphasis on the planned U.S.-Soviet negotiations on the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, as well as economic policy. Schmidt is in favor of the earliest possible (?preparation) for the opening of negotiations with Moscow, planned to start before the end of the year. On economic matters, the chancellor intends to raise the unfavorable effects of the U.S. high interest rates on the economy of the Federal Republic and other West European states.

Brandt Comments on Trip

DW200757 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1815 GMT 19 May 81

[Reporter Thomas interview with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Can the federal chancellor feel strengthened in going to Washington after the recent discussions?

[Answer] This question can be fully answered with yes. We had very factual discussions, serious factual discussions, with a very strong demonstration of confidence for the federal chancellor.

[Question] Was it helpful, after all, that the chancellor linked his own fate with the success of disarmament negotiations?

[Answer] It may have played a role. It was significant for the overall course of our debate that all the reservations existing on such an occasion have been expressed in many places, so that one can put everything together now and incorporate it a bit in our overall policy aimed at safeguarding peace.

REPORTAGE ON BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT'S 3-DAY VISIT

Schmidt Talks; Neto Statement

PY192101 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2047 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 18 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo met FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today to talk about the situation in the Middle East and in Poland.

General Figueiredo, who will hold another series of talks with Schmidt tomorrow during the last day of his 3-day visit to Bonn, concentrated his attention on world affairs rather than bilateral matters, said Brazilian Embassy officials. They said that the agenda also included relations among underdeveloped and industrialized countries, as well as the North-South summit conference scheduled to take place in Mexico this year.

A presidential spokesman in Bonn said that the Brazilian chief of state also met with President Karl Carstens and that their talks included problems in Central and South America. General Figueiredo is accompanied by the foreign affairs and planning minsters, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro and Antonio Delfim Neto.

Delfim Neto told journalists that the talks did not include a controversial nuclear agreement signed in 1975 by Brazil and the FRG, agreeing to provide Brasilia with the elements for building eight atomic powerplants. That agreement has been criticized by some Brazilian experts as being too expensive.

Brazil is the FRG's largest commercial partner in Latin America and economic cooperation is an important goal of the Brazilian delegation's visit. Delfim Neto said that Brazil is trying to obtain nearly $1 billion in FRG credits for various projects, including a harbor and a railway program. A $700-million statement of intentions was submitted for agreement with the German firm Vereinigte Aluminium Werke, Brazilian officials said. They also said that no project details were discussed. They added that other plans include a $60-million negotiation to build a harbor in Tubarao and a $230-million deal for a railway project in Recife.

During talks to be held tomorrow, President Figueiredo will also meet with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Carstens Lunch

PY191628 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 18 May 81

[Excerpts] We look with interest at how tolerantly Brazil receives people from different countries and peoples, mixing them into a Brazilian nation. FRG President Karl Carstens made this statement today in Bonn at a lunch for Brazilian President Figueiredo. Recalling that Brazil, as other countries, has not been saved from economic difficulties, the FRG president stated that he is certain that President Figueiredo will know how to conduct his country through those difficulties. He added that he is following attentively and with admiration the manner in which the Brazilian president is firmly maintaining his policy of democratic opening.

Regarding economic relations, Carstens feels that the two countries are walking on increasingly more solid paths of common industrial projects such as cooperation on the peaceful use of nuclear energy. In the political field, the FRG president stated that both countries defend new relations among developed and developing countries. He did not hesitate to say that Brazil is now one of the most important countries in the world.

In response to the statement made by FRG President Karl Carstens, Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo said: Brazil is proud of its increasing cooperation with the FRG. We respect the FRG's diplomatic policy since it is--like ours--devoted to achieving peaceful coexistence and seeking proper paths leading to a better understanding between peoples. He noted that all political and economic aid mechanisms will lead to the strengthening of world peace. He added: As a country that is simultaneously a Third World country and a member of the Western World, Brazil is particularly aware that it is not through false concepts or restrictions, or through futile confrontations but through the acceptance of the different political trends that we will be able to achieve the much sought national well-being. The Brazilian president also said: We want to establish a renewed system, a true democratic system that will lead to and produce those changes needed to achieve development.

After the lunch with President Karl Carstens, President Figueiredo, accompanied by Ministers Danilo Venturini and Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, met with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. After the respective introductions, President Figueiredo and Chancellor Schmidt went to the 2d floor of the FRG Chancery where they held their first working meeting, lasting approximately 1 hour. After the meeting, Chancellor Schmidt said that they discussed issues pertaining to Europe, Africa and the Caribbean. He noted, however, that he will be able to discuss what was said about the North-South dialogue only after President Figueiredo leaves the FRG.

Speaking to Brazilian journalists, President Joao Figueiredo said that he had very fruitful meetings with both FRG President Karl Carstens and with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Brazilian Sentences Criticized

PY191359 Paris AFP in Spanish 2058 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 18 May (AFP)--The FRG-Brazilian cooperation, the North-South dialogue and a talk on the international conflicts marked the first political interviews which Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo held with the FRG leaders in Bonn today.

In the morning, Figueiredo and his wife were received by FRG President Karl Carstens, who assured his guest during a luncheon in his honor that the FRG follows with attention and sympathy the way in which the Brazilian chief of state is carrying out a democratic policy in his country. Carstens made emphasis in referring to the strong economic relations which exist between the two countries and also referred to the nuclear agreement signed between the two countries in 1975.

According to this agreement the FRG will supply Brazil with eight nuclear plants by 1990 as well as the transference of technology which will allow Brazil to control the full nuclear cycle.

The FRG president stated that the good relations between the two countries is an example of cooperation between an industrialized country and a country which seeks to develop its various natural resources.

However, FRG labor unions and the Christian Democratic Party, of the FRG opposition, harshly criticized the severe imprisonment sentences against 11 Brazilian union leaders passed by the military court.

Eugen Loderer, president of the Metalworkers' Union of the IG Metall Company, in a letter to FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher requested him to warn the Brazilian president, during the meeting they will hold in Bonn tomorrow--Tuesday--that the FRG union leaders are in complete disagreement with those sentences. He pointed out that those sentences seek to weaken the Brazilian union movement. Deputy Norbert Lammert of the Christian Democratic Party, in particular, protested against union leader Luis Inacio da Silva, alias Lula.

This afternoon the Brazilian president and his retinue, mainly comprising Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Neto, were received by a group of 150 representatives of the Brazilian economy in the FRG who are working with a great number of FRG businessmen.

Among other issues Figueiredo stated that the economic relations between the two countries could not be better but that Brazil, which is in the midst of an economic crisis, needs to continue counting on the FRG's support.

The economists have studied the possibilities of broadening industrial cooperation and trade exchange as well as the means to increase German investment in various sectors of the Brazilian economy.

The German party has pointed out that its investments which amount to DM5,400 million (some $2,700 million) could be doubled by 1986. German investors in Brazil represent 15.4 percent of the total of foreign investors in that ocuntry and after the U.S. investors they are the most important ones it was recalled here.

The FRG newspapers in today's issues carried lengthy reports on Figueiredo's visit and some newspapers even published extra issues with several pages about Brazil which is 30 times larger than the FRG.

Figueiredo TV Interview

PY192121 Paris AFP in Spanish 1149 GMT 19 May 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 19 May (AFP)--A nuclear agreement signed in 1975 between Brazil and the FRG, which was the target of severe criticism at that time, was recalled here today during the meetings Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo held with Bonn authorities.

However, Brazilian sources in Bonn stated that that agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy signed by the two countries on 25 June 1975 was not the main subject of President Figueiredo's talks in Bonn.

During an interview granted to the German ARD television network last night, President Figueiredo pointed out that his country will try to fully carry out the nuclear agreement despite the serious economic difficulties this agreement is faced with and the 120 percent annual inflation in his country. He added that that agreement is very important to Brazil because its industrial development requires an important energy supply.

A Bonn government spokesman stated that the FRG has taken all the necessary measures regarding the concern and criticism of ecologists and those sectors opposed to nuclear energy--the latter believe that this agreement will allow Brazil to manufacture its own atomic bomb. In this regard, the FRG has provided for an oversight system at the nuclear plants within Brazil territory.

Schmidt Dinner Speech

LD192112 Hamburg DPA in German 1715 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 19 May (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today noted with "deep satisfaction" the great extent of agreement in the exchange of views with Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo. At a dinner in the Godesberger Redoute in honor of the Brazilian president, Schmidt praised Brazil's readiness to bear world political responsibility.

The chancellor stressed that the mutual exchange of information and the similarity of interests in North-South policy is of even greater importance than the individual topics discussed, including "close cooperation in the diversification of energy supplies" which is a "central political task" for both countries.

The chancellor noted that in the North-South dialogue, too, progress could only be made if peace is maintained. In the coming and even more difficult 1980's, this also includes the preservation of the military balance between East and West. Schmidt also went into detail about possible political assistance Brazil could provide in the solution of the Namibia problem through its special relations with the Portuguese-speaking countries in southern Africa. "I am following with the greatest interest your efforts toward the creation of relations of trust with all Latin American states," Schmidt said, pointing to the economically decisive role which regional cooperation also plays.

Figueiredo Speech

PY200125 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 May 81

[Excerpt] At a speech delivered today at a dinner given in his honor by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo stated that in October 1981 they will see each other again in Mexico at the conference of presidents of North-South Cone countries. He also said that in the [word indistinct] and financial sectors, the FRG is our main partner in the European Economic Community and our second biggest partner in the world.

Last year, our trade amounted to $3 billion. Our countries count on a number of agreements and mechanisms to stimulate bilateral relations.

The work of the joint commissions for economic, scientific and technological cooperation are valuable and they are meeting regularly. The agreement for peaceful use of nuclear energy signed between our two countries is an example of what we have done and what we can do. The Brazilian Government has kept and will fully keep its commitments, with the assurance that these agreements meet the interests of our two countries.

Final Communique

LD192122 Hamburg DPA in German 1927 GMT 19 May 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 19 May (DPA)--Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo this evening ended his official visit with a talk lasting several hours with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

In the final communique the "constructive and cordial atmosphere" of the talks was stressed. Both governments expressed their will to continue to fulfill the agreements between them on the peaceful use of nuclear energy. After emphasizing the good mutual relations, Schmidt and Figueiredo expressed regret at the delay in global negotiations within the framework of the United Nations and stressed their support for the resumption of the North-South dialogue.

In an interview on German television last night, Figueiredo stated that, in view of the energy problems, Brazil regards the fulfillment of the German-Brazilian nuclear energy agreement as particularly important. The communique also stresses the fulfillment of the agreement, which provides for the supply of eight reactors plus ancillary equipment, only half of which has been fulfilled so far.

Figueiredo's invitations to Federal President Karl Carstens and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt were accepted with pleasure by the two German politicians, with the reservation that the dates will be agreed later.

Trade Balance Figures

PY192042 Paris AFP in Spanish 1529 GMT 19 May

[Text] Bonn, 19 May (AFP)--The balance of trade between Brazil and the FRG showed a $105-million deficit during the first quarter of 1981, unfavorable to the FRG, it was reported here today.

FRG's Statistics Office reported that German exports to Brazil reached $278 million while imports reached $383 million. This is 13 percent more than figures for the first 4 months in 1980.

According to the Statistics Office, the deficit was produced by Brazilian protectionist measures adopted to counter Brazil's soaring inflation rate that has reached 120 percent per year.

On the other hand, the FRG receives income from its Brazilian automobile industry branches. Gearboxes for certain models are fully manufactured at the Volkswagen factory near Sao Paulo.

Finally, Brazil is the FRG's largest iron supplier, covering 25 percent of the FRG's needs in that area.

Figueiredo Departure

PY192338 Paris AFP in Spanish 2319 GMT 19 May 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 20 May (AFP)--Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo left at midnight today (2200 GMT) for his country, thus ending a 3-day work visit to the FRG.

LEADERS COMMENT ON SCHMIDT THREAT, NATO-SPD ISSUE

Chancellor Schmidt

DW191051 Hamburg Domestic Television Network in German 1800 GMT 18 May 81

[Reporter Ernst-Dieter Lueg interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, your threat to resign uttered this weekend, was it a part of a strategy of the Munich party congress, aimed at safeguarding SPD majorities for the dual NATO decision?

[Answer] It's no strategy--I don't like the word strategy in politics, it is a military term--but I believe that, since the Berlin federal party congress, there were never any doubts in my party that I consider the dual decision and the implementation of both of its parts as absolutely necessary and that I link my political existence with it. That is nothing basically new.

[Question] Does the federal chancellor consider compromises possible with a view to the second decision in Munich?

[Answer] Forming of the contents of the dual decision depends very much on the development of negotiations between the Americans and the Russians. It isn't enough, for me, to just enter negotiations. I must demand that they be conducted with the aim of achieving serious successes, in that, they must be conducted with great energy. We at least will stress that.

Foreign Minister

DW191053 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 18 May 81

[Hans-Joachim Reiche interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Considering yesterday's utterance by the chancellor, Mr Genscher, would you leave the government if the NATO dual decision failed because of the objection of the SPD?

[Answer] Mr Reiche, in view of the threat to West Europe and thus also to the Federal Republic of Germany by Soviet medium-range missiles, we decided to counterarm--a decision which surely was not easy for us to take--but we demanded at the same time that negotiations be conducted with the East on the limitation of these arms lest another arms race begin. This is Federal Government policy which is supported by the FDP and the Social Democrats. This policy was reaffirmed by the German Bundestag in 1979, and the chancellor expressly underscored this once again in his government statement last year, marking the inauguration of the new Federal Government. And I think that it is justified to see the foreign policy relevance of this position adopted by the Federal Government. We must remain a credible partner of the West, we must be a predictable interlocuter for the East. And we must look after the security interests of our country.

This is why the chancellor justly drew the attention of his party to the potential consequences that might ensue if and when the SPD intends to deviate from this joint government position and joint alliance position.

This means that it would not be the Free Democratic Party--which sticks to the policy of the Federal Government--which would leave the government, but the SPD would be departing from the government if it proposes to deviate from the policy of the government.

[Question] But won't this simultaneously spell an endurance test for the FDP?

[Answer] No, we will discuss the issue once again at our party congress. But Free Democrats stick to what they have told their voters. And at the federal level party congress in 1980, prior to the elections, we had decided for this security policy and for this dual decision. This was part of the election decision of 5 October 1980, in which the FDP has been impressively reaffirmed by the voter.

Egon Bahr

DW191121 Hamburg Domestic Television Network in German 2030 GMT 18 May 81

[Excerpts from reporter Thomas interview with Egon Bahr, SPD Bundestag member and chairman of the Bundestag Subcommittee for Disarmament and Arms Control; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Were you, were the members of the Executive Board impressed by the strong words of the chancellor uttered at party congresses this weekend?

[Answer] No. I haven't heard one word of criticism in the many hours of discussions tonight and this afternoon, criticism of the fact that the chancellor repeated what he had said in Berlin. I think that there are two reasons for it. First, because it is absolutely clear for us that the word of the German Federal Government is valid and thus also the word of the chancellor. If it were not valid any more, he must resign.

Second, it isn't acceptable that only the coalition partner makes use of that. It must also be valid for the chancellor. I believe that in doing this, the chancellor has made some preparation for his visit to America.

[Question] Was there nobody who considered the chancellor's threat to resign as exaggerated?

[Answer] No. As I said, there wasn't a word of criticism.

[Question] In what form can the chancellor's philippic be helpful for the basis of the party? An argumentation document is supposed to be worked out. Can one convince people who have a different opinion in that way?

[Answer] We have two argumentation documents here. One is of a more basic character and the other is a more argumentative paper. I think we will introduce both--after a few changes--in the discussion of the party. The discussion of many hours demonstrated that the party takes seriously the concern and the fact that the situation will become more serious in case of stationing, and that it, therefore, presses with better argumentation for serious negotiations.

[Question] Isn't there dissent anyway between the chancellor and Party Chairman Brandt?

[Answer] No, where would it be?

[Question] Mr Brandt responds much more to the basis and the trends of the basis, which the chancellor has strictly rejected with his words.

[Answer] No, I fail to see that. The chancellor and the party chairman are in agreement with regard to the worries they expressed in different ways. We can implement the detente process in the military field only through serious negotiations.

Brandt, Wehner

LD191436 Hamburg DPA in German 1305 GMT 19 May 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 19 May (DPA)--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt and Parliamentary Group leader Herbert Wehner called on Social Democrats to continue to uphold the Berlin party congress decision to support NATO's decision on deplying medium-range missiles while at the same time offering to hold talks with the East. Addressing leading SPD bodies--the party Council, Executive and Control Commission--Brandt said in Bonn today that he is giving this advice even though the prerequisites for the desired agreements on arms limitation had not improved since the December 1979 congress decision. Brandt admitted that those who thought that he was troubled during the past weeks and months by anxieties, doubts and criticial questions were right. For this very reason, however, it is important to him "that we all give the federal chancellor good wishes when he flies to the United States tomorrow." A lot depends on this trip because there is no reasonable alternative to negotiations. Results cannot be expected, however, within just a few months, Brandt said.

Wehner stated that the NATO twin decision obliged both superpowers to hold serious negotiations. It would weaken the goal of securing peace, if one now said "that's over anyway." The Social Democrats insist "to the limit of our abilities" on a resumption and continuation of the talks between the United States and the USSR. Wehner underlined that the Social Democrats want the two parts of the twin decision to be upheld in order to "take advantage of a grace period and prevent what would otherwise happen."

SPD federal business manager Peter Glotz said that there would be intense and open discussion in the party to make the SPD's role clear as the strongest peace movement in Germany and on its security policy goals. Before the summer recess, the SPD will start discussions which will continue throughout the regions, with an "SPD peace forum" in Bonn.

SPD Manager

DW191131 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 18 May 81

[Peter Ellgaard interview with SPD federal manager Peter Glotz in Bonn—live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Glotz, at week's end, the chancellor talked turkey. Can he rely on the SPD now?

[Answer] Just as in society as a whole, there is a controversial discussion going on in the SPD. But I believe that the majority of the SPD unequivocally supports the chancellor's position. It is necessary to keep in mind, above all, that he has pledged his word that negotiations will indeed take place, something that is very, very good and very, very important for the SPD. This means that he has thrown his whole weight onto the scales clearly for both parts of the so-called dual decision of NATO.

[Question] Just now a nonpublic meeting of the party Executive Board is dealing with this point, with security policy. How does the party leadership propose to work the trick of backing the chancellor on the one hand and desisting from strangling the internal party discussion on the other?

[Answer] By waging an honest debate. This means that it will not withhold anything and also can listen, that it will not always promulgate only its own wisdom but will wage an open debate with all those who have something to say on the point at issue and that, in so doing, it will contribute its own experiences. And these experiences are: Preventing war is impossible by means of pure thesis--we throw our arms away. Introducing this offensively, but also honestly, and listening at the same time--this is our program.

[Question] Will the FDP, the coalition partner, be able to rely on the SPD as well?

[Answer] We assume that we can rely on each other. That is to say; we proceed from the same basic views and we don't try any such tricks as passing the buck. I believe that we will be waging this discussion jointly in the respective field for which we are responsible and with the respective voters who elected us.

BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG SPD OPPOSES NATO DECISION

DW181426 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 15 May 81 p 10

[Decision taken by the Baden-Wuerttemberg SPD land organization at its 2-3 May 1981 congress in Aalen against NATO's dual decision of December 1979]

[Text] The indispensable bases of social democratic peace and security policy are:

1. The unwavering endeavor toward safeguarding and further developing the results achieved up to now in the policy of detente in Europe, as it had been advanced since 1969 under Federal Chancellors Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt and as it is substantiated in the treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland, in the basic treaty with the GDR and in the quadripartite agreement on Berlin as well as in the human, cultural and economic relations based on them. The successes of the policy of detente must be continued and consolidated in the coming years through a consistent policy of cooperative arms control, arms limitation and disarmament on an as low as possible level.

2. The Federal Republic of Germany's membership in the NATO defense community with the equality of the alliance partners. In this, an extension of NATO's scope of duties and its sphere of influence is out of the question.

3. The promotion and deepening of the political, economic and cultural cooperation and integration of West European democracies.

4. The overcoming of hunger and poverty in the developing countries, a fair balancing of interests between North and South, increased assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany and the other industrial countries for peaceful economic, social, democratic and national independent development in the Third and Fourth World. This includes an early worldwide reshifting from armament to development spending, which was recommended unanimously by the UN special conference for disarmament in 1978, demanded by the NATO council likewise in 1978 upon the Federal Government's initiative and declared as urgent in the North-South commission's report entitled "Safeguarding Survival." In view of the current problems of the endangered detente policy in Europe and the threat of a new arms race between East and West, the party congress of the land organization stresses these tasks:

I--NATO Dual Decision on Medium-Range Missiles

Proceeding from the decision of the Berlin party congress, the Baden-Wuerttemberg SPD assesses:

1. It is of an existential interest for all European states that on the road toward arms control negotiations a result is achieved to the effect that the planned counterarming will be renounced if there is a corresponding reduction in the already installed SS-20 missiles. This is the only way in which the threat of atomic war confined to Europe can be diminished decisively.

2. Events of the past 18 months have complicated rather than facilitated the accomplishment of these goals. A policy striving for military superiority or deteriorating the East-West relationship through other steps will meet with our determined opposition.

3. Required is that the two superpower's readiness for negotiations on principle results in the immediate starting of concrete negotiations without any preconditions: A temporally limited moratorium with regard to the stationing of Eurostrategic weapons could constitute a sensible part of these negotiations.

4. We expect the negotiations to be held in a constructive way aimed at mutual renunciation of Eurostrategic armament. Questioning one part of the dual decision is also questioning the other. We will not participate in a policy which is aimed at superior military strength. We also will not agree to providing German territory for the stationing of new Eurostrategic weapons. This is why, at the ordinary party congress in Munich, we will urge the examination of whether the underlying basis of the decision of the Berlin party congress is inapplicable and if a revision of the decision is required.

II--Further Initiatives for Arms Control and Arms Limitation

We demand:

--Now as before ratification of the second treaty on the limitation of strategic armaments (SALT II) by the U.S. Senate as well as the continuation of the SALT process;

--The enhancement of preventive cooperative arms control so as to include into arms limitation agreements, in time, not only already existing weapons and defense systems but also those still being developed. This applies in particular to tactical nuclear weapons. In this connection, we reject the introduction of neutron weapons and demand in addition the signing of an international agreement banning them;

--The convocation and holding of a European disarmament conference at the earliest possible time;

--The enhancement of confidence-building measures (CSCE). The starting points for these measures, like in the case of troop reduction negotiations (MBFR), should be those weapons systems and units of both sides which the respective other side considers particularly threatening and offensive;

--The continuation of the Geneva talks providing for an international ban on C-weapons [chemical weapons]. But, it is also irrespective of such agreements that we reject the stockpiling and deployment of C-weapons on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany.

III--Armament Export

The party congress of the Baden-Wuerttemberg SPD land organization comes out determinedly against all efforts at loosening the restrictions for armament exports from the Federal Republic. It shares the view that a mere confinement to so-called areas of tension time and again will lead to harmful and avoidable internal and external conflicts. It calls upon the Federal Government to permit armament exports in the future only to member states of the Atlantic alliance or to those states on a par with them (OECD member states) whose governments are democratically legitimated and adhere to the principles stipulated in the general declaration on human rights. Any such permissions must be fixed with a strict control on their final recipient. At the same time, it demands that this self-restriction comprise the export of armament-industrial production installations and armament-technological know-how.

In addition, it must be secured that this self-restriction is not being undermined this way in cases of arms-economic cooperation within the alliance.

The SPD Bundestag faction is called upon to see to it energetically that parliamentary control of arms deals is being expanded through legal provisions. There must be a long range urge that a treaty of all European NATO countries be achieved which entails restrictions in armament exports outside NATO states.

The SPD Bundestag faction is called upon to immediately initiate a law on the export of war weapons--if need be complementary to the war weapons control law--which complies with the aforementioned principles. With reference to such legal initiative requests for armament exports already underway, which, however, do not fit this framework, they are to be responded to in the negative. In the current situation, the SPD land convention demands the cancellation of submarine supplies to the regime in Chile and the nondelivery of weapons to Saudi Arabia.

Jobs, Armament, Conversion Facilities

It is above all in a period of increasing job and employment problems that the SPD is being confronted with the demand to resort to armament programs so as to secure jobs or create new ones. This becomes manifest, above all, by the dispute over the submarine deliveries to the regime in Chile and the vehement discussion on tank deliveries to Saudi Arabia.

The rapid development in the armament sector shows that armament is one of the most unsuitable means to create a large number of additional jobs or to secure jobs.

In this connection, the decision taken by the Berlin party congress of 1978 may be recalled which demanded: "The SPD Bundestag faction is requested to set up a factfinding committee which is to examine the significance of the armament sector in the Federal Republic of Germany and to inquire into all eventual consequences on the labor market which a conversion from armament capacities into civilian production and research capacities might entail."

In conformity with the positions of the Metal Workers' Industrial Union (IG Metall) which provide for a long term balancing of capacities for research, development and production; state impositions for the maintenance and enhancement of the civilian producition share; gradual conversion from military to civilian production in the wake of detente policy on the basis of existing sophisticated technologies, the SPD land convention expects a policy based on legal provisions, with the objective: that enterprises do not let their share in armament production surpass a certain percentage of the total output, that a gradual decrease in the armament-production share is being achieved in highly armament-intensive enterprises and that armament orders are attached to the quantifiable condition that the production enterprise at the same time maps out and submits plans for investment, production and personnel, with the help of which planning for conversion to civilian production can be carried out.

At the same time, it is necessary to map out economic and above all regional-political alternative concepts through the federal and land ministers of economics which take into account guaranteed jobs and enable a conversion in armament producing enterprises. But all this presupposes the creation of opportunities for having a say and for further enhancing the codetermination right precisely in the question related to production and investment decisions of the employees concerned and their trade unions.

The Federal Government is called upon to continue its efforts within the UN framework so that a central international control office for armament exports will be set up and that the UN efforts for armament-export limitations are being supported and stepped up.

IV--Baden-Wuerttemberg Peace Initiative

The land executive committee is asked to organize as early as this year a supraparty Baden-Wuerttemberg initiative for "peace and international balance."

This initiative is to have the tasks of: campaigning for the goal of safeguarding peace, mustering more support to the political ideas and steps which contribute to international balance and to the strengthening of peace as well as to the creation of durable and stable peace conditions. Creating a common platform for those political and social organizations and interested citizens advocating the expansion of detente policy, a worldwide lowering in armament spending, international arms control and disarmament.

In its capacity as initiator of the initiative, the SPD land organization will try to win over for cooperation additional political and social organizations as well as individuals.

Baden-Wuerttemberg Social Democrats finally demand that Germany policy remain aware of the particular role played by Germany in World War II and that it be guaranteed that not only never again war will be emanating from German soil but also that the Federal Republic of Germany will not take any steps whatsoever which might place others in a position of using force, above all bellicose force.

V--The Party Executive Board is called upon to enter talks on the securing of peace with Socialist sister parties.

BRANDT INTERVIEWED ON SPD, VOTER'S FEELINGS

DW190918 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 18 May 81 pp 112-119

[Klaus Wirtgen and Dirk Koch interview with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt at Bonn's SPD headquarter; date not given]

[Excerpts] SPEIGEL: The SPD throughout the Federal Republic has succeeded in covering up through leadership personalities the contradictions inherent in the content of your policy. This worked for as long as you or Helmut Schmidt had been uncontested. Along with the dwindling prestige of the top politicians, it becomes increasingly difficult for the SPD to maintain such contradictory positions.

Brandt: If a story ages for a while, it appears to be radiant. Specifically this means that in the last round, around 1968 when we had to deal with difficult young people, the SPD didn't open its arms wide and say: Now come here, all of you, and embark on your march through the institutions. It was entirely different. At the time, it was very hard for me to take all that they came up with. And I didn't chime in with them. Yet, I tried to give as many of them as possible the option to cooperate if they wanted to. And by now, many of them are quite respectable Bundestag deputies.

SPIEGEL: The cause of the loss of confidence of the SPD--and not just in Berlin--includes lame formula compromises in difficult problems such as arms policy.

Brandt: I admit that that what is called a formula compromise does occur in politics time and again. But this isn't the point. The point rather is--can you visualize a great party today which will not make any compromise within itself in the case of important and particularly new and difficult problems? You will attain the pure line with a sect but not with an organization that proposes to be a people's party.

SPIEGEL: This will work as long as the party is really open and desists from using the lame compromises for merely camouflaging the decision which, in truth, already has been taken by the leadership. The cue: For and against nuclear energy, for and against nuclear armament.

Brandt: Generally speaking, you are right. But if you mentioned energy, for instance, I deny that our decisions on the issue were mere formula compromises. They made energy austerity the number one issue--with some success, but much more can be done there.

What we said was "priority on coal." This didn't always go all the way down to the managerial boards of power-generating companies, in which social Democrats were sitting as well. Or it was attributable to court decisions. We said: Promotion of alternative energy, and finally, as much nuclear energy as is necessary for a difficult transition period. What is really interesting in what I said last is that what once was nearly a religious strife is that no longer today, if we look at it from this angle for a change.

SPIEGEL: The SPD voters who trusted that the party would in fact keep the option of an extrication from nuclear energy open have been led on a wild goose chase.

Brandt: This is wrong. Surely, the SPD will be unable to help the one who says that this is the devil's work anyway. Just as the SPD cannot satisfy the honorable citizens who say that we will not hear of arms, preferring that my state has nothing to do with arms, this is an honorable position. Anyone advocating this view can very well cooperate in the SPD, though it isn't SPD policy.

SPIEGEL: NATO's counterarming also contributes to the distrust of many Social Democrats for formula compromises. Granted, the dual decision accepted by the Berlin party congress concretely contains the offer of disarmament negotiations to the Soviets, but now, justified doubts exist that the United States seriously wants such negotiations. Reportedly, U.S. military people are demanding far more medium-range missiles for West Europe than the 572 new missiles hitherto envisaged.

Brandt: Well, it is true, to be sure, that many people react not only pensively but adversely if they are made aware of American thinking or, sometimes, even merely assumed American ideas. Or some of them even say: We believe that we are cheated, that the offer of negotiations was but a slight decoration.

I believe that this is unjust toward all American partners. But we in the Western world have not yet reached a point where we have equal rights, where we share in the election of the U.S. President. However, we have a government which looks after our interests within the alliance, to begin with, and then outside of it, wherever this is possible without biting off more than we can chew.

SPIEGEL: The relationship with the United States certainly will occupy the next SPD party congress in Munich in the spring of 1982. The debate on a revision of the SPD attitude toward counterarming will be inevitable.

Brandt: Why a revision?

SPIEGEL: Regional party conventions have demanded the review of the Berlin party congress decision on NATO counterarming.

Brandt: The decision of Baden-Wuerttemberg didn't take me by surprise because it pronounces on this point one of the most natural things in German reality. If the SPD holds a party congress every other year, then it defines its attitude toward the changes in the situation that have occurred since the preceding party congress. But, gentlemen, it may be that the assessment in between will not at all be dominant. It may well be that by that time negotiations of the great powers on arms control will be in progress.

SPIEGEL: Foreign Minister Genscher has made the implementation of the NATO dual decision a question concerning the continued existence of the Bonn social-liberal coalition. Are you being asked by your colleagues in the country more and more how long this government can exist?

Brandt: This hasn't been broached to me that way, and the anxieties of my clientele in the SPD understandably are more strongly directed toward economic policy, employment policy and concomitant issues.

SPIEGEL: Helmut Schmidt isn't getting any younger. Some time ago, you were given the chancellor's promise that he would be on call once more in 1984--provided he will not leave in 1982--so that his successor will have ample time to make a name for himself before the next elections. Does this agreement still stand?

Brandt: To begin with, I cannot confirm the presupposition of this question that way, nor do I believe that you were there. It is the most natural thing in the world that two men who have known each other for so long and who, in this particular case, also have jobs which in some way are interlinked, sometimes will also discuss personnel matters for the next few years.

But you may proceed from the premise that what the chancellor has publicly stated stands: He proposes to go through with this legislative period. And the automatic results of this would be that he will be leading the SPD into the next Bundestag election campaign as well.

SPIEGEL: Is the prognosis that there will be a third social-democratic chancellor after Brandt and Schmidt at all realistic?

Brandt: Oh well, I don't see any sure path leading this direction. Yet, in all my life, I have seen not only unpleasant surprises but some pleasant ones as well.

SPIEGEL: Mr Brandt, thank you for this interview.

ECONOMICS MINISTER DISCUSSES PRAGUE VISIT

DW180857 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 15 May 81

[Reporter Schulz-Vobach interview with Minister of Economics Dr Otto Graf Lambsdorff in Prague; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Lambsdorff] We also discussed Poland. We discussed many political issues, ranging from counterarmament to economic and trade relations, which can be developed indeed. We believe--including the members of the German economic commission--that this is the case. We will work on overcoming a certain stagnation which set in last year and the year before last.

[Question] What are the concrete results of your visit to Prague?

[Answer] The concrete results are that the commissions will continue to work, that we will try to bring about some liberalization with regard to certain groups of goods and that preparedness exists on both sides to achieve some progress in trade, cooperation with German firms and cooperation with third countries--which works rather well, by the way.

GISCARD GIVES FAREWELL SPEECH TO NATION

LD192038 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 19 May 81

[Farewell address to the nation delivered by Valery Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysee Palace on 19 May; recorded]

[Text] Men and women of France, 7 years ago the French people entrusted me with the responsibility for our country. It has been a great honor for me to lead it in a difficult, dangerous world at grips with an economic and also a moral crisis unprecedented in the past 50 years.

You handed me for safekeeping the most precious goods of the French people: Peace, freedom and our institutions. I have been their guardian and, as I leave office, they are handed back to you intact.

Today, the will of the greatest number has chosen a new president.

I wanted the transition to take place according to the rules of republican continuity. This is why I will personally welcome Mr Francois Mitterrand to the Elysee. This will prove the respect of the democratic principles and regular functioning of our institutions.

The day after tomorrow, I will leave the Elysee. I have come tonight to tell you, very simply, goodby.

I am leaving office confident that I have given all my care and all my efforts to what I judged to be essential. I call on you to remember this.

For 7 years, I had a dream--that France should become a strong and peaceful nation, brotherly for all its own and negotiating as an equal with the great leaders of the world.

For 7 years, France has lived in peace, without suffering any serious domestic shocks from either politics or labor. All elections were held according to schedule.

France has remained the country of all freedoms. The way the presidential election proceeded has just proved that. The country is part of what is now no more than an islet of freedom in an ocean of constraint.

Each time our forces have had to intervene abroad, they have done so successfully. My honor remains tied to having made those decisions. Even if our country has not had all the prosperity I wanted for it, for 7 years we have maintained the solidity of the franc, limited the budget deficit, reestablished the social security balance and thereby saved our social welfare programs.

I also wanted the French to be proud of France. I went to a lot of effort for that by representing you abroad. Each of you, when crossing our boundaries, could be proud of being French.

We have launched some major projects. Our program for energy independence, unflinchingly pursued, was admired throughout the world. I developed French-West German understanding in order to consolidate Europe. I kept open the dialogue for peace.

I warmly thank all those among you who voted for me, a total of 14.6 million. Votes from the people--brave, modest votes which recognized the effort made and sought the good of France.

Thanks to all of you, from Valenciennes to Thionville, from Alsace to Britanny, from the Antilles to the island of Reunion, from Manche to Lozere, from Haute-Savoie to Var and Corsica, who helped me in my task and brought me your enthusiasm and devotion. France will continue to need you. Each time it is necessary, I will know I can count on you.

On this day which, for many, marks the end of great hopes, I know that a lot of you share my emotion. Be aware that a political event is only a link in the chain of our long history.

To all those who followed me to the end, I ask that you forget the wounds of political combat, retaining only the attachment to great ideals which remain our own, and the will to tighten the union each time this is a condition of success.

As for myself, I will remain attentive to all that concerns the interest of France. Turned toward the future and strengthened by experience acquired, I will act to remain on call to my country to defend the principles and the ideas which have guided my life and inspired my acts for 7 years.

Before leaving you, I wish good luck to each and every one of you. Yes, good luck from the bottom of my heart, without bitterness toward anyone and with warm appreciation for some.

My wishes also go out to the man whom the French have chosen to be their number one. And in these difficult times, where evil lurks and strikes in the world, I wish that providence may watch over France, for its happiness, for its good and for its grandeur.

Goodbye.

POLL QUESTIONS FRENCH ON PARTY ALLIANCES

LD181357 Paris LE MONDE in French 17-18 May 81 p 4

[Excerpts] An opinion poll was carried out by IFOP on 12 and 13 May on a sample of 1,595 people aged 18 years and over. It was published by LE POINT on 18 May.

Questioned on party alliances for the parliamentary elections, 48 percent of the people interviewed think that a PS-PCF rapprochement is probable (PS-UDF, 6 percent; PS-RPR, 11 percent; RPR-UDF, 18 percent) and 33 percent think that rapprochement is desirable (PS-UDF, 12 percent, PS-RPR, 16 percent, RPR-UDF, 21 percent). Some 34 percent want a PS-PCF majority, 32 percent "a new alliance between the PS and a party from the old majority" and 20 percent want the present parliamentary majority to be returned.

GOVERNMENT RESUMES DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH PRC

LD192332 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] After almost 8 years, Italy and China have normalized diplomatic relations, recognizing respective missions at the level of charge d'affaires.

FORLANI, COLOMBO MEET WITH CANADA'S TRUDEAU

AU192004 Rome ANSA in English 1943 GMT 19 May 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 19 May (ANSA)--Italy and Canada agreed here today that summit meetings between the leaders of the West's seven most industrialized nations should deal with international politics as well as economics. Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau conferred in Rome today with Italian Premier Arnaldo Forlani and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo as part of preparations for the July 19 and 20 round of summit talks scheduled to take place near Ottawa.

The two sides agreed that current events on the world scene should become a bone fide topic of debate at the summits, originally summoned for talks on economic policy matters. They also agreed that the "big seven" should continue holding annual consultations even after the round in Montebello Castle, near Ottawa, in 2 months.

Trudeau Ends Visit

LD192040 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1900 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau has concluded his brief visit to Rome. He returned home in the early afternoon. During his talks with Forlani, the two prime ministers determined the points to be pursued at the economic summit of the major Western industrial democracies which will be held in the Canadian capital in July.

BULLETIN REPORTS POPE 'GRADUALLY RECOVERING'

AU191543 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Rome, 19 May (ANSA)--Pope John Paul II today received nourishment by mouth for the first time since he underwent surgery last Wednesday after he was shot in St. Peter's Square.

Doctors at Rome's Policlino Gemelli hospital issued a medical bulletin this morning disclosing that the pontiff is gradually recovering and that he spoke at length today with Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli. The bulletin also disclosed that the pope's temperature is still above normal but has dropped from yesterday's 38 degrees centigrade to 37 degrees. Pope John Paul, who has been receiving all his nourishment since the operation by vein in the form of fluids and chemicals, today drank a glass of sugared water.

Meanwhile, the five medical experts from other countries have arrived in Rome. Doctors at the Gemelli hospital announced 2 days ago that they were allowing consultants to see the pope because they had been swamped by offers of free consultations by doctors throughout the world. United States Doctors Claude Weich and Kevin Cahil, West Germany's Herman Bunte, Spain's Villar Del Vinas and France's Jean Paul Loygue arrived in Rome today.

Despite the pope's transfer yesterday from the intensive care unit to a private room in the same hospital, the pope's doctors said a prognosis will not be made until 8-12 days after the operation and that hospitalization will last at least another 30 days. The doctors also disclosed that the pope may have to undergo surgery again 30-40 days after the first operation.

This morning, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, who is on a 2-day work visit to Rome, went to the Gemelli hospital to get first hand information on the pope's condition. Trudeau did not see John Paul, but asked Msgr Giovanni Coppa, Holy See delegate for diplomatic liaison, to express his best wishes for the pope's speedy recovery. Later, the archbishop of Krakow, Franciszek Macharsky, arrived at the hospital to visit to the Polish-born pontiff.

Investigators continued questioning the man charged with shooting the pope, Turkish neo-nazi Mehmet Ali Agca, while police are still trying to track down two men suspected of having perhaps been accomplices in the murder attempt. Reports in the Italian press today alleged that Agca revealed to investigators that he had also planned to murder England's Queen Elizabeth. Other press reports revealed that investigators are focussing on the possibility that the rightwing organization to which Agca belongs finances itself through international drug traffic.

IRANIAN STUDENTS OCCUPY CONSULATE IN MILAN

AU181932 Rome ANSA in English 1925 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Milan, 18 May (ANSA)--About 30 Iranian students occupied the Iranian Consulate in Milan today demanding repeal of a recent [words indistinct] their homeland which restricts their sojourns abroad.

The students, all members of the Federation of Iranian Students Unions in Italy, distributed a leaflet which said that similar protest actions were carried out today on the Iranian embassies in Bonn, Stockholm and Ankara.

The students are also demanding that Iranian universities be re-opened, that political prisoners be freed, abolition of "cruel laws" (cutting off hands and blinding) and abolition of torture of political prisoners.

Protest Ends

AU192000 Rome ANSA in English 1740 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Milan, 19 May (ANSA)--Iranian student protesters voluntarily walked off the premises of the Iranian Consulate today after a 24 hour occupation.

The group of about 30 students, all members of the Federation of Iranian Student Unions in Italy (FUSII), took over the consulate yesterday with demands for the reopening of Iranian universities, the release of political prisoners, press freedoms and teaching rights for progressive teachers. It also called for the repeal of Islamic laws which entail cruel sentences like hand-amputations and blindings.

The students left the premises today after they were surrounded by rival groups belonging to the Islamic Association of Iranian Students in Italy (ATAI), which supports the current laws in its homeland.

After long bargaining, the occupants agreed to leave the consulate with assurances from Italian police that they would be protected from assaults from their political rivals. They gave their identification at the police station and were immediately released.

ATAI students held a press conference at the consulate shortly thereafter, branding the previous occupants "pro-Chinese" and "enemies of the Iranian revolution..."

BALSEMAO RETURNS FROM MEETINGS, STOPS IN PARIS

LD182050 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao returned home today after taking part in the (Duberg) discussion meetings in Switzerland. On his return he told journalists that he had found there great interest in Portugal. He observed that the U.S. currency exchange policy with its increasing valuation of the dollar not only affects Portugal but the European economy as a whole.

During a brief stopover in Paris, the prime minister contacted personalities close to the new French president, Francois Mitterrand. During the contacts, which centered on Portugal's bid to join the Common Market, they reassured him that France is keen to see Portugal become a member of the Community. The prime minister said that in his opinion there is neither panic nor condemnation in Europe over Francois Mitterrand's election victory, only a great sense of expectation.

ETHIOPIAN PARTY DELEGATION ENDS TALKS WITH PCP

LD191227 Lisbon AVANTE ! in Portuguese 14 May 81 p 8

[Joint communique released by PCP and Committee for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE): "Joint Communique; Invitation Accepted for PCP Delegation To Visit Ethiopia"]

[Text] At the invitation of the PCP Central Committee a COPWE delegation visited Portugal from 6 through 9 May. The delegation was composed of Berhanu Bayih, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, COPWE Executive Committee member and foreign relations chief; Tefera Shawel, deputy chief editor of the central newspaper SERTO ADER; Haile Giorgis Tassew, Ethiopian Ambassador to France; Work Wondimu, COPWE Central Committee Foreign Relations Department sector chief; and Assefa Habtu, temporary sector chief of the COPWE Central Committee Cooperatives Department.

The delegation from Socialist Ethiopia had talks with a PCP delegation composed of PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal, Political Commission and Secretariat member Sergo Vilarigues and Central Committee members Rogerio de Carvalho and Albano Nunes.

The visiting delegation was also received at the headquarters of the Lisbon regional organization and visited PCP offices at villa Franca de Xira and Alhandra and the local administrative offices at Alfama, where it made contact with the respective organizations. It also visited "Mague" in Alverca do Ribateuo, where it was received by the workers commission and the intersindical commission. It visited the commemorative exhibition for the PCP's 60th anniversary.

On 8 May a PCP-Socialist Ethiopia friendship meeting was held at the cinema in Alverca do Ribatejo, at which comrades Berhanu Bayih and Alvaro Cunhal spoke.

During the conversations, which took place in a fraternal and comradely atmosphere, the two delegations carried out an exchange of information and experience on the activity of their organizations and the situation in the respective countries, and discussed the principal topics of the international situation and of the world communist and revolutionary movement.

The PCP delegation expressed the Portuguese Communists' great pleasure at this visit to Portugal by the delegation from Socialist Ethiopia and expressed the PCP's full solidarity with the Ethiopian comrades and with the working class, peasants and working people of Ethiopia in their struggle in defense of national sovereignty and for the extension of the revolutionary changes already achieved on the road to building a socialist society.

The COPWE delegation thanked the PCP for the warm and fraternal hospitality with which the delegation was received and expressed its great esteem for the PCP's lengthy and arduous antifascist struggle, the great sacrifices made in the struggle by the Portuguese Communists and the victories thus achieved by the Portuguese working people.

The COPWE delegation saluted the PCP's steadfast patriotic, internationalist and principled policy and gave assurances of the Ethiopian revolutionaries' and working people's unshakable solidarity with the PCP and the fraternal working people of Portugal in their struggle for political, economic and social progress.

Proceeding from an examination of their own experience and of other revolutionary experiences, the two delegations stressed the existence of a great variety and wealth of paths within the revolutionary process and emphasized that Marxism-Leninism is a sure and decisive guide and tool in resolving the new and complex problems of revolution.

They also stressed that true national independence and social progress can only be guaranteed through thorough economic and social changes on the road to socialism, with the working masses' enthusiastic and creative involvement in the transformation process, with friendship and cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, with the workers movement and with the national liberation movement.

In this connection, emphasis was placed on the Ethiopian revolution's great influence and significance in the African and world peoples' struggle for national and social emancipation, and also the importance of active internationalist support for the Ethiopian revolution and other liberating revolutions aimed at socialism.

The two delegations examined the threats to peace, detente and peaceful coexistence stemming from the militarist policy of interference and imperialist military intervention in the peoples' internal affairs, of frenetic arms race and exacerbation of international tension.

The two delegations stressed as the dominant characteristics of the international situation the socialist countries' achievements, contrasting with the crisis with which the capitalist system is grappling, the intensification of the struggle by the capitalist countries' working class against the monopolies' policy, and the forceful advance of the revolutionary and national liberation movement of the African, Asian and Latin American peoples against imperialistm, colonialism, neocolonialism and for social progress and socialism.

At the same time they stressed the need to steadfastly and resolutely combat the militarist and expansionist counteroffensive of U.S. imperialism and of the most reactionary NATO circles, in their vain bid to halt the advance of the revolutionary process, to regain positions wrenched from them by the peoples' liberation struggle, to secure military supremacy and to impose their hegemony in world affairs.

With regard to Europe the two delegations denounced in particular the decision to deploy the new U.S. nuclear missiles and the policy aimed at strengthening NATO's entire military system, and appealed for an immediate start to negotiations, aimed at the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons.

The two delegations denounced imperialist policy in the Middle East, the Horn of Africa and southern Africa, the Red Sea, the Gulf area and the Indian Ocean. The setting up of new military bases and the strengthening of existing bases, the formation and avowedly aggressive "rapid deployment force," the strengthening of naval forces, the intensification of support for reactionary regimes and the constant intrigues and provocations against Afghanistan, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia and other progressive regimes constitute a grave threat to the peace and security of the peoples of the region and of the world.

The two delegations stressed that in order to resist imperialism's aggressive plans successfully and ensure the advance of the revolutionary process, it is crucially important to strengthen the cohesion of the three great revolutionary forces of the current era: the socialist countries, the workers movement in the capitalist countries and the revolutionary and national liberation movements, with their progressive evolution.

The two delegations expressed their solidarity with all peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism, and in particular with the peoples of Palestine, El Salvador, Namibia and South Africa, currently the targets for the redoubled offensive by imperialism and international reaction.

The Portuguese revolution and the Ethiopian revolution, which liberated the two countries from cruel dictatorships, created conditions for the development and strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Portuguese people and the Ethiopian people, which find their highest expression in the fraternal relations between the PCP and the COPWE.

To this end, the two delegations declare themselves firmly in favor of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, as well as of the development of cultural, economic and other relations based on equality, noninterference, mutual advantage and respect for independence and national sovereignty. These relations serve the interests of the two peoples and countries and the universal cause of peace, cooperation and friendship among peoples.

The Ethiopian delegation conveyed an invitation for a PCP delegation to visit socialist Ethiopia--an invitation which was accepted with pleasure.

CUNHAL ATTACKS GOVERNMENT AGRARIAN REFORM

LD180518 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 17 May 81

[Excerpts] The Portuguese Communist Party today held a rally in Baleizac, in tribute to the memory of Catarina Eufemia, the heroine of the rural proletariat of Alentejo Province, as Alvaro Cunhal called her.

The leader of the Portuguese Communists addressed the rally in a speech of some 40 pages devoted exclusively to agrarian reform.

Alvaro Cunhal delivered what may arguably have been his fiercest public attack ever on the present government. The policy of the Democratic Alliance [AD], the Pinto Balsemao government on the question of agrarian reform, the PCP secretary general stated, is even more reactionary than that pursued under Salazar and Caetano.

And he went on immediately to say that, quote, the distribution of land and the transformation of the workers into farmers is a colossal lie aimed at slandering agrarian reform and concealing its destruction and restoration of the big estates.

Towards the end he spoke at some length of the socialist party [PSP] stating at one stage: It is regrettable, at a time when the AD is giving clear signs of being weakened, that Mario Soares should remain entrenched in his anticommunism and should again be seeking to drag the PSP into alliances with the right.

ETA CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR BOMBING ATTACK

NC182156 Paris AFP in English 2143 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Bilbao, northern Spain, 18 May (AFP)--The Basque Separatist ETA-Military Organization today claimed responsibility for a bombing attack in Lemona last Thursday in which two civil guards were killed and one was seriously wounded. The ETA-Military, in a communique to the Bilboa press, called on the Basque people to organize "civil and armed resistance to make the democratic break in this region possible."

SECURITY SOURCES BLAME ALGERIA, USSR FOR TERRORISM

LD200759 [Editorial Report] Paris LE FIGARO magazine in French 16-22 May 1981 carries a Jean-Pax Mefret Madrid dispatch on his conversations with unnamed Spanish army and secret service officers following the recent terrorist attacks in Spain. He cites an army officer as saying that those really responsible for the terrorism in Spain are "in Algeria, in Cuba and in the USSR. It is there that you will find the driving force behind this urban guerrilla warfare which--on false autonomist pretexts--is merely trying to destabilize our country and prevent it from entering the European Community at any cost. Their aim is to exhaust the military's patience, to create an atmosphere of civil war and to turn the country into a Lebanon or a Northern Ireland." Mefret then describes the recent terrorist attacks on army generals which aroused fears of an army reaction and stresses the surprise created by Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo's failure to introduce any special measures to combat terrorism. He cites a senior officer in the antiterrorist police as saying: "He surprised everybody and disappointed many people. He will not be able to act in that way twice. Spain must have the means of struggling against terrorism. And if the government does not take the necessary measures in the coming weeks, some people will be tempted to take action without it." Mefret goes on to say that the Spanish secret service is convinced that the Basque Homeland and Liberty and the 1 October Armed Revoutionary Group terrorists are trained at the Lido camp around 20 km from Algiers. According to a Spanish secret service officer: "The killers Jose Etchari and Jose Astidia spent several training periods in Algiers. We have proof of that. We also know that the Soviet military intelligence services--the Main Intelligence Directorate--are closely following--when they are not advising--the terrorist actions of these Marxist groups."

PSOE AIDE URGES PUBLIC ROLE IN NATO DECISION

LD141325 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 7 May 81 p 18

[Article by Luis Yanez, Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] spokesman on Congress of Deputies Foreign Affairs Committee: "Popular Participation in NATO Issue"]

[Text] Since the beginning of the political transition, the issue of Spain's entry into NATO has been intermittently present, gaining and losing topicality in accordance with the government's short-term interests. Previously, in the days of Franco, the democratic European countries had prevented Spain's entry into NATO. However, according to what a former minister in Franco's last government told me a short while ago, the United States pressed for Spain to join NATO before the changes which it feared would occur after the dictator's death (the revolution in Portugal had already broken out). The cabinet, headed by Arias Navarro, rejected the option because it proved, following a financial study, too onerous for the Spanish treasury.

The various Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] governments have approached the issue more with an instrumental purpose than as a real contribution to our national security. Instrumental in domestic policy at critical moments for the UCD (Oreja's statements to EL PAIS following the motion of censure) or instrumental in foreign policy, using logrolling: "We enter NATO; you allow us to enter the EEC and return Gibraltar to us."

Everything seems to indicate that it is the Pentagon and the U.S. State Department which are most interested in making us a NATO member, more as a psychological factor of pressure on the communist bloc than as a real contribution to Western defense, which is already guaranteed by the bilateral treaty, and, of course, without taking into account at all our own interests or the scenarios of danger or threat in which Spain could find itself involved (note the rearming of Morocco set in motion by Reagan administration).

At the same time, Spanish and U.S. reaction would attempt to prevent, with our entry into NATO, the socialists' attainment of power in Spain. The words to which General Haig treated us at the Oxford meeting--"the United States would have the right and duty, as an allied country, to take steps to prevent any adventure of revolutionary process in a member country"--are an entire program, especially coming from the man who at the time was NATO commander in chief and is now his country's secretary of state.

It is clear that the issue is of sufficient importance not to be resolved by a mere parliamentary majority, and far less by surprise, as appears to follow from recent stances by the government which were also reflected at the UCD congress.

I mean that the government is planning to make over the next few months the decision to enter NATO, that it will submit the issue to parliament by the most rapid means, that it will guillotine the debate by using the standing orders restrictively and that we will be confronted with the fact that a small rightwing majority which did not represent the majority of the country in 1979 and which represents it far less today will have taken us headlong into NATO.

If we add to all these reasons the fact that, according to opinion polls, the majority of the Spanish population are opposed to the Atlantist adventure, we will see that there is only one constitutional means for averting this outrage; resorting to the consultative referendum envisaged by Article 92, paragraph 1, of the constitution for "Political Decisions of Special Importance." And nobody will deny the more than special importance of the matter at issue.

But a consultative referendum is called by the king "at the proposal of the prime minister, previously authorized by the congress of deputies" (Article 92, paragraph 2) and so we are confronted with the fact that that parliamentary, not social, majority holds the key to the proposal of a referendum which it fears it will lose.

So waht is to be done? In my opinion, it is only possible to exert the democratic and political pressure necessary for the government to find itself induced to call the referendum or to postpone the decision for a few years, because the popular initiative (a minimum of 500,000 signatures) envisaged in Article 87, paragraph 3, of the constitution rules out, among other things, matters "of an international nature," and although it is clear politically that inclusion in NATO greatly exceeds the strict international nature of a routine agreement or treaty, legally we fear that it could be ruled out. At all events, we will have to wait for the experts on constitutional and international law to rule on this.

In any event, irrespective of the legal interpretations, the massively expressed popular mobilization and participation (by collecting at least those 500,000 signatures) would have an undeniable political significance which would force the government to call the referendum or to shelve the issue pending better times.

The referendum would have the advantage of being a democratic and constitutional instrument of participation by the people in a political decision which gravely affects their collective security, and would also resolve a controversy which is dividing the political forces and public opinion. On the other hand, it would have the drawbacks of the possible radicalization and polarization of the country.

Postponement of the decision for 4 or 5 years would make possible better conditions of political stability and a reflection on and greater knowledge of the advantages and drawbacks of Spain's joining the Atlantic alliance.

FINLAND

PAPER SEES CHANGES FROM MITTERRAND VICTORY

LD140817 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 12 May 81 p 2

[Jan-Magnus Jansson editorial: "The Page Is Turned in France"]

[Text] So France voted for change. What happened in the second round of the presidential election on Sunday can be put as simply as that. Despite the fact that reliable estimates pointed more and more to a Mitterrand victory, no one dared to believe that the predictions would become fact. The situation was so uncertain, and it seemed so unlikely that the massive dominance of the Center-Right which has been a characteristic of the Fifth Republic in France would suddenly be shattered.

The French have an excellent tradition of extrapolating reports of voting patterns, and in the next few days we are bound to be treated to analyses of the shifts within the electorate which caused Giscard's defeat and Mitterrand's victory. Until then we must stick to more or less plausible assumptions.

We should note first that, back in 1974, in a different political and economic climate, Giscard's victory margin was so narrow--1.6 percent--that it would not have taken much for the victory to go to Mitterrand even then. However, this time the Socialist candidate's lead was so great--according to present reports, 3.5 percent--that something more far-reaching has obviously happened than that a few hundred thousand uncertain voters have gone over from Giscard to Mitterrand.

As far as the reasons for this swing are concerned, we are dealing with a wide spectrum of considerations, from Bokassa's disastrous diamonds to what are definitely more important factors such as the deterioration in the state of the French economy and dissatisfaction with environmental issues. To get a better grip on the questions, it is probably best to concentrate on which political groupings decided the outcome of the election this time by throwing their votes behind Mitterrand.

The first thing to note is that the number voting in the second round was considerably higher than in the first. This could mean that many of the Communists who stayed at home in the first round instead of voting for the not-very-credible candidacy of Georges Marchais nevertheless supported Mitterrand in the name of traditional leftwing cooperation. There must also have been many ordinary floating voters who now came forward and, as indicated above, voted for change, tired of the frozen political situation.

Of the other groups, the environmentalist vote, around 1 million in the first round, was thought from the beginning to be a relatively safe bet for Mitterrand. But the most interesting group is the Gaullists, with almost 18 percent of the votes on 26 April. It is known that the Gaullist Party was split "from top to toe" over the question of a president, and it is probable that some of its supporters gave their support to Mitterrand. It is true that the Gaullist movement is counted as part of the bourgeois section of the political arena, but its social and political composition is a motley one and Giscard was never popular within the party. it must nevertheless have required a great deal of resolve on the part of many Gaullist voters to vote for a representative of the classical left, and even more to vote for a man who was considered fairly recently to be one of the Socialist Party's more doctrinaire elements.

How are we to evaluate what has happened? An undeniably positive feature is that a change of power in the highest post in France can take place within the framework of the continuing constitution and with peaceful forms. We must remember that the parliamentary left represented by Mitterrand was very "out" when the Fifth Republic was set up in 1958. Now, 23 years later, the popular elections which De Gaulle introduced after a few years in power have nevertheless resulted in a leftwing president.

But is a real power changeover a fact? The present constitution does provide for a very strong presidency, but if the majority of members of the National Assembly are of a decidedly different political color from the president, then his wings are to a large extent clipped. This was the situation that was feared when there was the suspicion for a time that the 1978 parliamentary elections would result in a leftwing majority. Mitterrand has now quite rightly decided to dissolve the National Assembly and call new elections. But who is to guarantee that people will vote the same way in a parliamentary election as they do in a presidential election? There is much to indicate that it is not a clear leftwing majority which has swept Mitterrand to power.

Let us at least bet on the possibility that Mitterrand will not have to give up the game as lost if the June election does not give him a clear leftwing majority in the National Assembly. There could be nonsocialist elements--especially among the Gaullists--prepared to work with Mitterrand and his Socialists. If this happens, his policies will of course have to have a more decidedly moderate complexion, and perhaps part of his nationalization program, for example--which hardly seems to France is shocking as it does to Finland--will come to nothing.

A very clear leftwing majority could even in some respects be more a burden for the president, because he could then be forced to pay for the--albeit reluctant--support he received from the Communists. As is well known, Marchais has let it be known that he will use all the means at his disposal, including his power over the trade unions, to force Communist participation in the government. And here we should remember that the communism in the colors of the tricolor which Marchais was practicing a few years ago has now faded away, and that his party now appears to be a considerably more difficult government partner than either the Italian or Spanish Communist Parties.

At worst, Mitterrand's election could result in a rather chaotic time, reminiscent of Leon Blum's experiences during the Popular Front in the 1930's. If this happens, many of those who voted for Mitterrand will sigh for the days of supercilious but well-meaning authority and of a stability and order which ended with Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

But no matter what the circumstances, the change itself in the presidency will lead to considerable change in the political climate in France. Even if Giscard could be described as a moderate, he represented much more than De Gaulle, to say nothing of Pompidou, the classical French right. But with Mitterrand there comes a breath of the Fourth Republic, in which he himself served as minister eleven times--and of parliamentary life with its petit-bourgeois virtues and vices. How a man with his background will fit into the system built by and for De Gaulle is still an unanswered question.

MEETING AGREES ON INCREASED TRADE WITH GDR

LD150725 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 12 May 81 p 12

[Text] Finland and the GDR will try to increase trade between them from 659 million markkaa last year to 1 billion markkaa before the end of 1983. This was agreed at the meeting on trade between the two countries held in Helsinki last week. The meeting was of the mixed commission for the reduction of obstacles to trade and the mixed commission for economic cooperation between Finland and the GDR.

During the meeting it was stated that trade between the two countries had developed positively in the years 1975-1980, that is, since the agreement to reduce the obstacles to trade was signed. During this time Finnish exports to the GDR increased by 210 percent at the same time as Finland's total exports grew by 155 percent.

Imports from the GDR also increased somewhat more than total national imports. Imports from the GDR increased by 126 percent, while total imports grew by 105 percent. Last year trade between Finland and the GDR was farily well balanced, while the previous year showed a surplus for Finland.

NORWAY

ARBEIDERBLADET WELCOMES MITTERRAND VICTORY

LD140811 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 12 May 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Pleasing Victory"]

[Text] We see the French people's election of Socialist Party leader Francois Mitterrand as president of the republic for the next 7 years as one of the most encouraging political events in a long time. And the electors made their choice with, by French standards, a large majority. Of the 31 million people who took part in the election, Mitterrand won 1 million votes more than his opponent. The rightwing parties' monopoly of the state apparatus for all of the 23 years since the establishment of the Fifth Republic, has finally been broken. It is encouraging to be given new proof that the much proclaimed rightwing resurgence is not an irresistible natural phenomenon which also applies to the electors' choice of party. It is encouraging to see that the voters have given their backing to a government with more active plans to shape its policy to bring jobs to millions of unemployed and to reduce the great economic and social differences in French society.

Not least encouraging is the fact that the French democratic Socialist Party's support has grown and it has become the country's largest party. At the same time, the Socialists have left the pro-Soviet Communist Party, which until a few years ago was the largest party of the French left, far behind. This is a situation with which the Communist Party has great difficulties in coming to terms, and for several years it has been expending some of its strength in a vain struggle to weaken Mitterrand's Socialists. This was also the case in the campaign prior to the first round of the presidential election 2 weeks ago.

There is good reason to believe that the Communist Party leaders are by no means happy with Mitterrand's victory, even though--in order not to discredit themselves completely--they could not do otherwise than call on their supporters to vote for him in the final showdown. Mitterrand could not win without these votes and the votes of the small "Left Socialist" parties. The rightwing parties also tried time after time to frighten the voters with the claim that a President Mitterrand would be the prisoner of the Communists. It is pleasing that a sufficient number of voters who see themselves neither as Socialists or Communists have rejected these scares and realized that Mitterrand is a man who can probably never be pressed by the Communists to put himself above the principles and rules of democracy. One of the reasons for Mitterrand's victory is probably rather that so many people have seen President Giscard d'Estaing exercise power--both in the mass media and in the judicial system--in a way which broke with the demands of democracy and who believe, as we do, that democracy will be safer in Mitterrand's hands.

France's popularly elected president has the opportunity to exercise real power under the terms of the current constitution. He has more power than any other democracy gives its president. He is commander in chief of the armed forces, he has great control over foreign policy, he chooses his own prime minister and is in reality the head of government. The president has the right to dissolve parliament and declare new elections whenever it pleases him. And this is the first thing that President Mitterrand will do when he assumes office at the end of the month, since he takes over a parliament with a rightwing majority.

For this reason, the election of Mitterrand as president is the signal for a new campaign for parliamentary elections in June, a new trial of strength which will be of decisive significance for what President Mitterrand will be able to achieve. He will never be able to have a parliament as amenable to the president as has hitherto been the case in the Fifth Republic. The influence of the French Parliament will be greater under Mitterrand--a fortunate development in itself. And the president's power is sufficiently limited to ensure that Mitterrand's possibilities of fulfilling the expectations which the majority of voters have of him will be drastically reduced if the center of gravity in the new parliament does not move significantly further to the left than today.

Only then would President Mitterrand be able to implement policies based on his social democratic program. Unless the majority of those who elected him president on Sunday also leave their mark on the new National Assembly, Mitterrand's situation will be difficult. Mitterrand and his party colleagues are now embarking on a new and difficult election campaign, and we can only hope that its outcome will be that French politics start on a course of greater social justice and democracy.

SWEDEN

FALLDIN APPOINTED TO HEAD NEW COALITION GOVERNMENT

LD191450 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] The leader of the Swedish Center Party, Thorbjorn Falldin, will also head the next Swedish Government. The Swedish Riksdag today gave Falldin powers to form a new non-socialist minority government. The government will be formed by the Center Party and the Liberal Party. The Moderate Coalition Party promised the minority government support in the Riksdag.

The previous Swedish three-party nonsocialist government fell earlier this month because of disagreements over tax reform. Falldin is expected to publish his government selection on Thursday or Friday.

Riksdag Vote

NC191520 Paris AFP in English 1436 GMT 19 May 81

[Excerpts] Stockholm, 19 May (AFP)--The Swedish parliament today endorsed Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin to head a new government. Mr Falldin was endorsed by 102 votes in favour, 174 votes against, and 62 abstentions. According to the Swedish Constitution, a government is endorsed if a majority of parliament's 349 members does not vote against it.

The opposition left-wing bloc, which regroups 154 socialists and 20 communists, were one short of a majority to reject the nomination. Mr Falldin was backed by all 64 centrists and 38 liberals. Sixty-two conservatives abstained, and 11 more were absent from parliament.

STOCKHOLM PAPERS COMMENT ON MITTERRAND VICTORY

SVENSKA DAGBLADET

LD151443 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 12 May 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Mitterrand's Mandate"]

[Text] The second round of the French presidential election ended in a surprise, which will probably be the subject of much theorizing and many analyses for a long time to come. But perhaps it is not too bold even now to launch the thesis that the outcome of the election was more a defeat for Valery Giscard d'Estaing than a victory for Francois Mitterrand.

Many Frenchmen found the time ripe for change after almost a quarter century of rule by De Gaulle and his heirs. Many reacted against an economic policy which had pushed up French unemployment to record levels. Many had tired of Giscard's arrogant exercise of power. Too late the president descended from his Olympian heights during the election campaign. His crow of supporters had already thinned out irrevocably.

Of course, it is impossible to deny that the election result is a personal triumph for the tenacious veteran Mitterrand. However, it would be premature to claim that he has now been given a mandate for the radical reorientation of the French economy for which he has made himself a spokesman.

The French Constitution is tailor-made for De Gaulle's imposing figure and could cause Mitterrand various problems. According to the constitution, the present has extraordinary powers at his disposal, but in the long run he cannot rule the country in conflict with parliament.

In order--if possible--to break the parliament's current conservative majority, Mitterrand will call new elections, probably for the end of June. And this will give further actuality to the delicate relations between the new president's own party, the Socialists, and the Communist Party.

Mitterrand must be eager for Communist leader Marchais to mobilize his voters to ensure a leftwing majority in the new parliament. On the other hand, he runs the risk of alienating voters in the center if he courts the Communists too openly. Marchais probably intends to sell himself as dearly as possible. Even if his poor showing in the first round of the presidential election shows that his political position has been weakened, he nevertheless has a significant chance of exerting pressure on Mitterrand, for instance, by exploiting the Communist control over large parts of the trade union movement.

How radical will Mitterrand's political program be? This depends to a large extent on the degree of influence the Communists are able to win for themselves. For his own part the new president made the following pre-election declaration.

Nationalization of the remaining private banks and of 10 or so large industrial concerns; a large expansion of the public sector, which would initially create over 200,000 new jobs; a reduction of the working week from 40 to 35 hours; a substantial increase in minimum wages and--for the first time in French history--a property tax.

As far as the nationalizations are concerned complicated problems attach to them, and they will probably not take place in a hurry. Mitterrand's other points together form a program to stimulate the economy totally different from the tough line which the majority of other Western countries are following.

International observers have already warned that this program could set in motion a dangerous wave of inflation which would undermine the competitiveness of French industry and necessitate high new tariff walls. On Monday the stock exchange and the currency market delivered the gale warning.

The consequences of the change in presidents for foreign policy will probably be less dramatic than for domestic policy. The criticism of present foreign policy expressed by Mitterrand is of certain aspects rather than of the overall direction.

It should also be noted that Helmut Schmidt, the Social Democratic federal chancellor in Bonn, will probably regret the setback for Giscard, with whom he has worked extraordinarily well, while--according to reports from London--Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher welcomes Mitterrand's victory because Giscard has her most troublesome opponent within the EEC. This shows that personalities sometimes mean more than party labels. What Mitterrand as president represents--and amounts to--still remains to be seen.

DAGENS NYHETER

LD151155 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 12 May 81 p 2

[Olof Santesson editorial: "France the Day After"]

[Text] Drunk with happiness, the French left is celebrating Francois Mitterrand's victory in the presidential election. His success is being compared with the formation of the Popular Front in 1936. Commentaries outside the country talk of great changes in France's position in Western cooperation. What has happened is said to have significance for the whole West European left.

A number of observers are now giving voice to the hope that there will now be a more relaxed media and cultural climate in France. Others are worried that the whole Western security structure could be undermined. They are afraid that for the first time in over 30 years, communists could find themselves in a responsible position of power in a major Western European country. "Red Threat Over France," as one very conservative Swedish newspaper put it.

A common feature of both these views, the extremely positive and the extremely negative, is that both assume that Mitterrand's victory will actually lead to major political changes.

But this is by no means certain as yet. It is true that the Constitution of the Fifth Republic gives the president enormous power, but he cannot ignore the relative strengths of the parties in the parliament, especially in the directly elected national assembly. There is no point in a French president's trying to govern the country and, as Mitterrand has promised, for example, to nationalize large companies with the help of a government which does not have a firm parliamentary base. The National Assembly could topple such a government through a no-confidence vote.

On the other hand, the President cannot exercise power with a majority government which represents another political viewpoint. For practically all important decisions made by the president must be countersigned by the prime minister or by the prime minister and a relevant government minister.

It is of course possible to envisage a less formal solution, through which a president and a majority in the National Assembly representing different political views would compromise and perhaps even allocate different areas of responsibility between them. But in the French debate there is no sign of such an opening. This is the background to the announcement by Sunday's victor. Francois Mitterrand, that he intends to dissolve the National Assembly with its center-right domination and call new elections for the end of June.

His calculation is that the leftwing wind will continue to blow so that the new president will win a majority in the National Assembly. Such a majority is difficult to imagine without the collaboration of the Communists. Communist leader Georges Marchais is already speaking of Mitterrand's election as "our" victory. Mitterrand could well do without such an embrace. Nor has he said how he intends to treat the Communists and their claims to a share of power.

After Giscard d'Estaing's defeat, Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac emerges as the leading name among Mitterrand's opponents. He has already called for "the defense of the principles of the Fifth Republic." A new election after the two rounds of the presidential election amount in all to three chances for the French people to make their voice heard. And of course the possibility cannot be excluded that a number of voters under pressure from the intense debate will begin to retreat from the path of change.

For the time being Mitterrand has only won a partial victory. It is easy to be carried away by the initial atmosphere of victory surrounding Mitterrand. It could be both beneficial and necessary for France to replace its political leaders. Half the nation has been excluded from power for far too long. But the transition has not yet been completed.

PROPOSALS FOR DEFENSE SPENDING CUTS OUTLINED

LD181914 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1830 GMT 18 May 81

[By defense correspondent Robert Hutchinson]

[Excerpts] A furious Mrs Thatcher tonight confronted her Defence Secretary Mr John Nott as the furore over Britain's defence spending raged on. The prime minister was expected to unleash some of her wrath--following Navy Minister Mr Keith Speed's "don't sink the fleet" plea--against Mr Nott at an informal Downing Street meeting of Cabinet ministers. Mrs Thatcher is angry at the timing of Mr Speed's Friday speech, in which he warned that cutting the navy's fleet of destroyers and frigates would scupper NATO and endanger every man, woman and child in Britain. Mr Nott is determined to push ahead with his fundamental review of Britain's Armed Forces, and it is understood that it has been left to him to consider Mr Speed's future at the Defence Ministry.

The army are concerned that reaction to orchestrated pleas not to "sink" the navy will shift the main burden of the measures on to them. They regard navy threats to disband the Royal Marines as merely a bluff in the intricate chess game of protecting individual service interests. The proposals are:

Navy: A cut in the number of operations surface warships by reducing building programmes and putting destroyers and frigates into mothballs early. More emphasis would be given to building 155 million-pound-apiece nuclear hunter killer submarines, as the best hope of destroying Soviet submarines, and to RAF maritime patrol aircraft.

Army: "Several thousand" jobs would be cut because the force cannot continue to pay, feed and clothe its present 143,000 troops. Some jobs will disappear through natural waste, other through redundancy. These cuts are on top of lower recruiting targets. There would be a cut of 2,000-3,000 men from the 57,000 strong British Army of the Rhine--through recalling an armoured division, weeding out administrative jobs and possibly bringing several fighting units back to Britain. More wartime tasks would be given to the part-time territorial army.

RAF: Slight changes in emphasis are proposed, with more attention to Britain's depleted air defence. The Air Staff want at least 50 more interceptors, but plans are hamstrung by a shortage of trained air crew.

Navy Minister Dismissed

LD191237 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 19 May 81 pp 1, 30

[James Wightman report]

[Excerpts] The prime minister last night dismissed Mr Keith Speed, navy minister from the government, over his part in the row over the Ministry of Defence plans to make drastic cuts in the Royal Navy's surface fleet and disband the Royal Marines. Mrs Thatcher asked Mr Speed for his resignation in a meeting at 10 Downing Street at about 10 p.m. last night and he immediately gave it. Earlier he had declined to resign after a request for him to do so was passed on to him from his superior, Mr Nott, defence secretary. His dismissal was the result of what the prime minister considered to be disloyalty by Mr Speed to Mr Nott on Friday when without informing the defence secretary, he made a speech warning the government against making cuts in the navy. The dismissal is a major embarrassment for the government on the eve of a two-day Commons debate opening this afternoon on the defence estimates.

Mr Speed's speech on Friday was a rallying call for Conservative MPs and party members to protest to the government about the navy or any other sections of the services being cut. Mr Speed's dismissal is expected to be the catalyst for renewed opposition to the proposed cuts from Conservative MPs who have been warning the government that they might rebel against the navy being reduced in the way that has been forecast.

Lord Trenchard, minister of state, defence, will take over Mr Speed's duties.

ARCHBISHOP KHRISOSTOMOS DISCUSSES CYPRIOT ISSUES

NC171142 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 17 May 81 p 5

[Exclusive interview with Archbishop of Cyprus Khrisostomos by K. Andonio; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question 1. Some parties and some quarters claim that your positions on the national question are completely different than the tactics and the line that the government have been following and that thus they make difficult and obstruct government activities. Some maintain that your positions are "utopian," while others go so far as to describe them as "warmongering." How do you view this criticism?

Anaswer 1. When the archbishop voices the views of the church on the national question, he does not do so in order to create a controversy with or to dissociate the church's position from those of the parties or of the government. Of course, it is natural that some of the church's views on the national question will differ from those of some parties and, probably, on some points from those of the government. However, the voicing of different views is not aimed either at rendering difficult or at opposing the government's actions. Just the opposite, it aims at stressing the dangers that might be entailed by the line or tactics being followed. In any case, the church believes that if the parties as well as all those whose opinion carries weight were to be more firm than the government in connection with the restoration of our people's rights, not only would the course of our national question not be harmed but, on the contrary, it would benefit because it would provide the government with the possibility to reject pressures and to maneuver more easily, whenever, of course, there would be need for such maneuvering. But, unfortunately, in our case it has been noted that some parties are more submissive than the government, and this undermines the government's authority when boldly projecting our question in the international field. Therefore, the government should not be annoyed by a firm militant line. It should be annoyed by the submissive stands of the other parties, unless it is the government that favors such submissive stands so that it can justify any possible concessions on its part.

As to whether the church's positions are "utopian" or constitute "warmongering," we think that the church has answered these allegations on several occasions.

In view of the correlation of powers, the church does not think that the people are so naive as to prefer a solution of our problem by means of a military showdown instead of peacefully. Definitely, if it is possible to restore our people's rights through talks, this would be the most sound and welcomed procedure. But is this procedure aided by our competing in submission, by the continuous concessions, by the absence of militancy, by indifference and by the spirit of defeatism that are being systematically cultivated? Are we so naive as to believe that by continuously bowing our heads the Turks will leave Cyprus or that they will agree to the restoration of justice and of state authority throughout the island; or by admitting inability to do anything; or by ceasing to talk about the Turkish invasion and by confining our question to a mere dispute between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots; or by almost falling on our knees and begging--without the slightest bit of dignity--for the mercy and the compassion of the barbarous aggressor? This is precisely where our positions differ from those of our accusers. We believe it is useless to expect a fair solution of our problem as a result of such an attitude and such talks.

We frequently say that in order to be able to correctly define the present and the future, we must study and get to know history well. But history, primarily the history of our nation, teaches that the people's freedom and justice cannot be restored by begging and by imploring, but through struggles and sacrifices, many times painful sacrifices.

There is no other alternative, unless we are prepared to agree to capitulation, for the sake of a humiliating life, and finally to annihilation. Thus, if the people's decision to struggle in every way, when they are deprived of the possibility to regain or to defend their just rights through peaceful processes, is considered "utopian," then--and we cite an example from our own history--the decision of the Athenians to confront the Persians at Marathon must definitely have been "utopian."

Thus, we ask those who describe our attitude as "utopian" or as "warmongering": If the peaceful procedures fail, what should we do? Are we to fatalistically accept the fate of our country, the uprooting of our people, Turkey's presence in Cyprus? And then, if Turkey decided tomorrow to engulf all Cyprus--in view of the fact that the result of the addition and subtraction of forces is not in our favor--are we going to passively accept such a Turkish aggression and to abandon for ever our ancestors' land?

However, the church, which--despite the numerous dangers, massacres and devastations--has preserved intact inside our people's heart their national conscience, dignity and honor, cannot possibly agree today that these people be humiliated or disgraced in such a shameful way.

Question 2. The intercommunal talks are proceeding extremely slowly; in fact, they are deadlocked. What do you think should be done so that the Cyprus cause can be advanced and so that the dangers to Greek Cypriots can be faced?

Answer 2. Last August when I said at Khrysoroyiatissa monastery that it would be naive to expect a fair solution through the intercommunal talks--under the conditions that these talks were then being held--almost all the guided press accused us of undermining the intercommunal talks and, therefore, the solution of our problem. Eight months have passed since then and events have proved our predictions correct. We are not rejoicing at this misfortune. On the contrary, we feel sorry.

The intercommunal talks cannot provide a solution, even of the internal organization of the state, because of the continuing presence in Cyprus of the Turkish troops and of the thousands of settlers, unless Turkey gives the green light for a solution. However, it would be utopian--allow us to use this word--to expect Turkey to give the green light without being compelled to do so by outside or internal pressures.

The church is of the opinion that the continuation of the intercommunal talks, under the conditions that exist today and particularly at the slow pace of weekly or biweekly meetings, is irreparably damaging our entire cause. These endless talks are providing Turkey with the time and the excuse to consolidate its occupation and to prolong its presence. In addition, they are weakening, locally and internationally, our just struggle, because our people are getting used to the "hermaphrodite" [vague] situation that exists, while foreign nations are forming the impression, which Turkey is skillfully promoting, that the whole Cyprus problem is merely an intercommunal dispute. Thus, deinternationalization of our problem is completed, particularly since we have agreed to avoid its projection internationally allegedly in order not to harm the intercommunal talks!

We think that if fruitful talks are to be held, Turkey must be made to believe that there is no possibility for it to stay in Cyprus or to impose its will in the shaping of a solution to our problem. Only then will it see the talks as a means for finding a plausible way to withdraw its troops from Cyprus. In order to achieve this, much struggle and work is needed because one should take into consideration that the great powers--as well as every nation--define their policy according to their interests. Thus, a program for long-term action, for a crusade by the entire nation in the international arena is needed.

We must not be misled by false smiles or by the idea that we must appear to some foreigners or to "some" of our people as reasonable. All the powers of Hellenism must be organized and mobilized in this national crusade, which should be held on an international scale.

And we must struggle in order to be convincing in our attitude and in our unanimous demand for our rights that for us "reasonable" is justice and that we are seeking nothing less than justice, which can be achieved through the implementation of the UN resolutions. Moreover, we must be convincing that no talks can be successful if the aggressor power, Turkey, which is actually talking through the Turkish Cypriots, is not pressured. Only when we succeed in this crusade and only when measures are taken to make Turkey reasonable, only then will the talks be the proper venue for the solution of our question.

But along with this, internally we must not compete in submissiveness. We must appear--we must really be--united in our demand for our full rights. It has been proved that the continuous concessions--allegedly necessary because of our weakness--not only have failed to be useful but have also fanned and strengthened Turkish intransigence and, what is worse, made us appear ready to give in to pressure from foreigners for fresh concessions each time.

On the other hand, I believe that the creation of a well-armed and perfectly trained army, which would serve to discourage Turkish expansionism, along with the cultivation of a militant spirit, would be an important contribution to the development of suitable conditions for talks. Along with this, official Greece must view and must undertake the restoration of justice and freedom for Cyprus as the ultimate question of its national policy and must employ all its potentials in both its internallied and other international relations to this end.

Our problem must be kept alive in every possible way on the international stage by planning concrete, multifaceted activities. We must not merely treasure the various resolutions that we secure at the United Nations or at the nonaligned and commonwealth conferences, but we must also use them fully.

For example, who can claim that we have exhausted everything in connection with the UN resolutions? UN resolution 3212, which demands the withdrawal of the Turkish troops and the return of all the refugees to their houses, also calls on all the parties interested in the Cyprus problem to act for the implementation of the provisions of this resolution. Why don't we invite the UN secretary general to act--as it is his duty to do--in this direction, and why shouldn't we insist on this? On our suggestion and demand, it was decided during the UN General Assembly held before the one last year [in 1979] that if by March 1980 no solution was achieved through the intercommunal talks, the UN General Assembly president was to appoint a committee of UN member states which, in cooperation with the secretary general and the interested parties, would promote a solution.

Why did we fail to ask for the appointment of this committee whose very existence would be--in our opinion--the best guarantee for the continuous internationalization of our question? Unfortunately, we have put all our hopes on and we have been exhausting all our activities in the intercommunal talks. We repeat that we, out of our belief and as the church, do not favor force or war. We are more peaceful than anyone else. But we cannot agree that the peaceful procedure is solely that of the intercommunal talks, which, in our opinion, the way they are being held--if continued--will render useless all the other peaceful procedures at our disposal.

Question 3. The Cyprus Government was recently criticized for having made "dangerous concessions" both in order to achieve the resumption of the talks as well as during the course of the talks. Do you believe that such concessions, which jeopardize our national cause, have actually been made?

Answer 3. It had been agreed that the intercommunal talks were to be based on the well-known 10-point Kiprianou-Denktas agreement. But as we know Denktas reneged and set as a condition for the resumption of the talks--among other things--advance acceptance by us of bizonality. Why did he do this? Because he noted that we were competing among ourselves to submit and he wanted to exploit this competition and thus gain time.

Unfortunately, UN Secretary General Waldheim, probably seeing our submissive stand, instead of pressuring Denktas, turned to us and demanded that we accept some statements of his that indirectly let it be understood that we accepted the term "bizonality" in connection with the geographical aspect of the federation. In March 1980 we rejected Waldheim's effort. In August we accepted it with some minor amendments, and some reservations on our part were put forward on the day of the opening of the talks by Mr Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot interlocutor, and were included in a document addressed to Mr Waldheim by the president of the republic.

The church believes that acceptance on our part to pull out of the 19 May 1979 agreement constitutes a detrimental concession both from the point of view of content and of procedure; as for the content, because we have accepted even indirectly the term "bizonality" which, at least for the Turks who had set it as a prerequisite for the resumption of the talks, means separation and borders; as for the procedure, because acceptance of preliminary conditions that were not included in the 19 May 1979 agreement actually abolishes that agreement and encourages similar behavior in the future as well.

The church also thinks that the establishment of a relation between the liberation of Famagusta and the opening of Nicosia airport, which has been accepted by our side without the Turkish Cypriots accepting it, constitutes another detrimental concession with unpredictable effects on our existence as state. This is so because it actually opens the window--if not the door--to the legitimacy of the Turkish Cypriot administration and, therefore, to the legalization of faits accomplis. This is also so because the opening of the airport and its use by both the north and the south of our island would mean recognition of the Turkish Cypriot administration, and, moreover, opening the road toward the Turkish Cypriot ministate.

Besides, we are all aware of the concession to agree to the Turkish demand to withdraw our recourse to the United Nations and not to proceed with any other activities that would internationally expose the Turkish invasion and the injustice that is being committed against us and that would project and promote our demand and the need for restoration of justice and freedom in our country, through the withdrawal of the invasion troops, the return of displaced people to their ancestral homes, the tracing of missing people and so forth.

Question 4. You have repeatedly asked in public statements that Greece help Cypriot Hellenism in a more active and dynamic way. Don't you think that such an action would bring Greece and Turkey to the brink of war? And, more specifically, what are your comments on the policy that the Greek Government has been following on the national question?

Answer 4. We do not think that there is a Greek Cypriot who would not ask for more active and more dynamic support of Cypriot Hellenism from Greece, or who believes that Greece has absolutely fulfilled its duty toward Cyprus and that there is no other room for action for the restoration of freedom and justice in the island. We understand that those who appear to be fully pleased with official Greece's support of the struggle of Cypriot Hellenism have been doing so either for reasons of diplomatic courtesy or in order to receive a certificate of good conduct. In any case, allow us to say that they are not being frank or, the least than can be said, they are not voicing in this field the feelings of the Greeks of Cyprus.

The church has on many occasions had the chance to say that when we demand support from Greece, we are not referring to economic support because today such support is not very necessary. What is needed is the other support, the "national" support, which is conveyed by the readiness and willingness of Greece--the motherland--to utilize all the means at its disposal so that the aggressor will leave Cyprus, so as to restore the rights and secure--not for a few years but forever--the survival of Hellenism, which has been living in Cyprus for thousands of years. This is dictated by similarity of blood, language and religion, as well as by justice.

We do not think that a nationally dignified stand by Greece toward Cyprus--a stand also dictated by justice--would lead Greece, as you said, to the brink of war with Turkey. Many times it is retrogression that leads to war, because it emboldens the wrongdoer and aggressor. But even if the possibility of such a danger existed, we do not believe that there would be Greeks either here or in Greece who, having to choose between enslavement and war, would choose enslavement and annihilation.

Question 5. How do you understand the role of the church in the national question, in view of the fact that various quarters have been challenging the ethnarchic capacity of the church and have been demanding that its involvement in national and political affairs be terminated?

Answer 5. The church has had many opportunities to define its role and its responsibilities when the people--that is its congregation--are in spiritual, physical and national jeopardy, as is the case with Cyprus. It has also stressed that the interest of the church and its activities in connection with the national question is something completely different from our involvement in politics. Thus, we do not consider it strange that in a recent public opinion poll, when asked as to whether the church should involve itself in politics, the majority of the answers were against such involvement. But even if we ourselves were asked the same question, we would say: No, the church should not get involved in politics. But politics is one thing and national question is another.

The church definitely will not give in to the cries of expediency that want to immobilize it in order to make easier the acceptance by our people of a camouflaged partitionist solution that would definitely block the road for the return of the displaced people or at least the return of the majority of the displaced people to their ancestral homes, and that would also open another road, the road of totally uprooting Hellenism and Christianity from Cyprus.

Question 6. Various quarters have claimed that "you are behind" the president of the House of Representatives and his party and that you are backing, in various ways, Mr Alekos Mikhailidhis and his New Democratic Front. What is your response to these allegations?

Answer: The church has stated many times that it stands above and beyond parties. It neither identifies itself with nor serves the policy of any party. All Christian Greek Cypriots, regardless of their political affiliation, are members of our church. As to what is being said that "we are personally behind" the chairman of New Democratic Front, Mr Alekos Mikhailidhis, and his party, this is completely unfounded. We have been connected with Mr Mikhailidhis from the time of our gymnasium days.

Being the primate of the church, we love those who love us and those who hate us, and those who praise us and those who insult us, and we pray that they be enlightened and that they be saved. What the church is concerned about and has been working for is that sharp controversies and unacceptable means in the race for political success be avoided. We have been caring for and struggling for the predominance of a spirit of forbearance and mutual respect, and mainly for the cultivation, the predominance and the consolidation of unity among all the classes and the forces of our people, as well as among all the parties and the political leaders, for the sake of strengthening our national struggle and of restoring justice and freedom in our country.

Kiprianou Reaction

NC180450 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 17 May 81

[Excerpts] In the framework of his visits for the on-the-spot study of the problems that face the various communities, President Kiprianou visited Palaikhori this afternoon, where he presided over a regional meeting.

President Kiprianou referred to the statement of Archbishop Khrisostomos, published today, and expressed deep bitterness and disappointment over it. While, he said, the archbishop stated that the church remains above politics, he yet selected 1 week before the elections to express views and criticize the government's policy on the national issue.

Kiprianou added that nobody denies the church the right to be interested in the national issue; I am, he added, the first to recognize this. The fact, however, that 1 week before the elections the archbishop makes unfounded accusations against the government, in the way in which these were made, is tantamount, in essence, to involvement in politics.

Further Khrisostomos Comment

NC181227 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 18 May 81 p 8

[Text] In answer to our correspondent's question regarding his statement "on submission and continued concessions by the government" in the national issue and President Kiprianou's reply, Archbishop Khrisostomos made the following exclusive statement to O KIRIKAS this morning:

"In our position as archbishop, we do not deem it right to be led astray by counter-statements or to be in contest with anyone, let alone with the president of the republic. It is known that the spoken truth disturbs and embitters. However, we did not have the intention to hurt anyone nor did we think that the president of the republic and our beloved Mr Spiros Kiprianou would be embittered. For this reason, the only thing we have to say is: 'Although we admire Plato, we admire truth even more.'"

DENKTAS SAYS NO GREEK CYPRIOTS ALLOWED TO RETURN

NC190932 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 16 May 81 p 4

[Abdullah Azizoglu report]

[Text] Nicosia, (AKAJANS)--TFSC President Rauf Denktas has said: "We will not surrender our homeland to Maoist-Leninist groups." In an election speech at Morphou, Denktas, who will stand again for the presidency, also said: "Not a single Greek Cypriot will be allowed to cross the borders of the TFSC." When he said this, he was carried shoulder-high.

President Denkas, who is 57 years old and a National Unity Party candidate for the presidency, was met in Morphou with popular enthusiasm. In his speech Denktas asserted: "We will not surrender the administration of northern Cyprus to those who toe the Leninist-Maoist line. The path that the Turkish Cypriots follow is the path that leads to our fatherland, Ataturk and the mausoleum. I vehemently condemn those who say that Turkey should not interfere in our internal affairs and those leftists who describe the Turkish army as a force of occupation. In his election speech Denktas also replied to the assertions by the Greek Cypriot leaders that "all the refugees will return to their homes." He said " a population exchange was carried out and 65,000 Turkish Cypriots crossed into the north. After this, we will, by no means, accept the crossing of even one single Greek Cypriot into the Turkish Cypriot territory."

O AGON CRITICIZES STATE INVOLVEMENT IN POLITICS

NC191105 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 19 May 81 p 2

[From the "Our Positions" column: "Party Activities"]

[Text] We were seriously concerned over continued denunciations about the involvement of the state's apparatus and particularly of members of the police force, in party activities. These denunciations come from nearly all the parties, which also furnish specific evidence.

The fact that those in authority fail to answer these specific denunciations creates the impression among public opinion, if not the firm belief, that a party state does truly exist. Naturally this will lead to further denunciations in reference to the genuine character of the election and the true representative status of the results, thus undermining adherence to democratic processes. The government has a duty to stop such a development.

GOVERNMENT DENIES NONALIGNED CHANGE CYPRUS POLICY

NC190825 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 19 May 81 p 1

[Text] Referring to yesterday's press report in a weekly newspaper about an alleged change in the position of the nonaligned countries on the Cyprus issue, in contrast to the position of the Cyprus Government, the Foreign Ministry released the following observation:

1. As repeatedly stated in the past, the policy of the Cyprus Government on presenting the Cyprus issue internationally not only enjoys the full support of the Nonaligned Movement but it is also in complete accordance with the recommendations of the nonaligned contact group which were confirmed both during the recent ministerial council at New Delhi as well as during the bipartite contacts with governments of the Nonaligned Movement.

2. It is underlined that this report is not only unfounded when it presents the government as allegedly attempting to deinternationalize the Cyprus issue, but it also reaches arbitrary conclusions which, on the one hand, undermine the correct handling of the government and, on the other, damage the Cypriot cause during the difficult phase it is now passing through.

3. The Foreign Ministry observes with regret that such reports represent a systematic effort to deceive the people of Cyprus.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIAN DELEGATION

NC191656 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Today a protocol was signed at the Planning Bureau between Cyprus and the Socialist Republic of Romania aimed at further tightening the bonds of friendship between the two countries and further developing cooperation in the sectors of commerce, industry, tourism, agriculture and so forth.

On behalf of the Cypriot side, the protocol was signed by Director General of the Planning Bureau Aristidhou and on behalf of the Romanian side by the director for Planning and Promotion of Economic Exchanges of the Romanian Ministry for Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Emil Fleseriu.

In a speech during the ceremony, Aristidhou expressed the conviction that the total commercial transactions between the two countries in the coming years will more than quadruple that of 1979, as had been envisaged in talks in Bucharest between Presidents Kiprianou and Ceausescu.

Fleseriu reiterated the Romanian Government's wish to maintain and strengthen the friendly relations between Cyprus and Romania. He also reaffirmed Romania's full support of Cyprus' independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment.

COMMERCE MINISTER KITTIS RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

NC182016 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Minister of Commerce Kittis this evening returned from the Soviet Union, where he had made a 7-day visit as leader of a Cypriot delegation at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The joint communique on the visit mentions that during the talks in Moscow, Cyprus-Soviet commercial and economic relations were reviewed and the possibilities and prospects for their further development were discussed. The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the development of commerce between Cyprus and the Soviet Union in the last few years on the basis of the 5-year commercial agreement. Kittis also had talks with the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and with other ministries and organizations. He was welcomed at Larnaca airport by USSR Ambassador in Cyprus Astavin and departmental officials.

NEW ITALIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

NC131808 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] President Kiprianou stated that achieving progress in the Cyprus issue depends on a radical change in the Turkish attitude. President Kiprianou called on the countries that can influence Turkey to force it to realize that in the 20th century no one can dictate its terms to the world and completely ignore UN resolutions.

In accepting the credentials of the new Italian ambassador in Cyprus, Ugo Toscano, Kiprianou said that we will continue the dialogue with good faith in an effort to find a just solution to the Cyprus issue based on the UN resolutions and the two agreements of the summit meetings. Unfortunately, he added, no progress was achieved to date; this is exclusively due to the Turkish side which has submitted no proposals whatsoever on the most important aspect of the problem, the territorial, not to mention its intransigent stand on other aspects that compose the Cyprus problem.

In presenting his credentials, the new Italian ambassador said that his country totally supports the Republic of Cyprus in its efforts to achieve peace through negotiations. Mr. Ugo Toscano said the understanding between the island's two communities constitutes the main factor in trying to find a just solution. He further said that Cyprus is not alone in this critical attempt because it has gained the attention of the United Nations and that of the Western European forces. We, Mr Ugo Toscano said, will continue to support the UN secretary general and we intend to play a role in all international fields in favor of Cyprus and its people.

GREEK CYPRIOT INTERLOCUTOR MEETS WITH GOBBI

NC151108 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] The Greek Cypriot side's representative at the intercommunal talks, Ioannidhis, met today with the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Gobbi. During the meeting, views were exchanged on the issue of the talks within the framework of the contacts initiated by Gobbi. The meeting was also attended by the advisers to the talks, Triandafillidhis and Mrs Souliotou.

EDEK CHAIRMAN RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAVIA VISIT

NC150902 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 15 May 81 p 1

[Text] EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis has had very important talks with the top Yugoslav leadership. The talks were held at a most crucial time in Cyprus' history. Mr Dolanc headed the Yugoslav side during Dr Lissaridhis' talks with the Presidium of the Socialist Alliance. The talks examined in detail the current phase of the Cypriot problem and the Nonaligned Movement.

In an atmosphere of warm cordiality, full identity of views was noted on all questions that were discussed. It was decided to exchange visits more frequently. The president of the presidium gave a dinner in Dr Lissaridhis' honor. The president of the Socialist Alliance and Mr Dolanc accepted an invitation to visit Cyprus.

Dr Lissaridhis returned to Nicosia at noon yesterday.

TURKISH OFFICIALS PARTICIPATE IN ATAURK CEREMONY

Oztrak Opens House

TA191545 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1518 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 19 May (AA)--Turkish State Minister and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Ilhan Oztrak formally opened in Thessaloniki, Greece, to public visits the house in which Ataturk (founder of the Turkish Republic) had been born. Those attending a ceremony in Thessaloniki to mark the centennial of Ataturk's birth included Greek Government officials.

Oztrak Speech

TA192054 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] The 100th anniversary of the birth of Ataturk was ceremoniously marked in the house where Ataturk was born in Thessaloniki today. The house, which was presented as a gift to Ataturk during his lifetime by the municipal council of Thessaloniki was opened to the public by State Minister Ilhan Oztrak this morning. Northern Greece Minister Martis also attended the cremony.

In a speech at the ceremony, Ozrrak said: I hope that the ceremony in this house will constitute the beginning of new phases in the development of good relations between our two countries. Pointing out that, as in various other fields, the Turkish and Greek nations share common aspects in the cultural field, Oztrak recalled that Ataturk believed in Turkish-Greek friendship and beyond that in close cooperation between the two countries. He said: As noted by the great Ataturk, there is no necessity more natural than friendship and cooperation for two nations whose primary interests in the sea and on land and whose geographic relations are so intertwined. We, Turks, accept--as in all fields--Ataturk's statement on Turkish-Greek friendship as a directive and sincerely believe in the necessity to extend this close friendship, which was realized by Ataturk and Venezilos, into the future as well. Oztrak concluded by wishing that the idea of "peace at home, peace in the world," which constitutes the main principle of Ataturk's foreign policy, would be valid in all countries.

Pilot's Threat

NC191910 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Today the 100th anniversary of the birth of Kemal Ataturk was celebrated at the Turkish Consulate in Thessaloniki under UNESCO auspices. The celebrations were attended from the Turkish side by Minister of State Oztrak, Turkish Ambassador in Athens Alacam, the consuls general in Thessaloniki and Komotini and the ambassadors of Albania, Pakistan and Zaire among others. From the Greek side, the celebrations were attended by Northern Greece Minister Martis, Nomarch Tsakonas, Ambassador Serpos, Embassy Counselor Papasouliotis and representatives of producers classes. The Turkish minister of state and the Turkish ambassador spoke.

During the celebrations a single-seat plane belonging to the Thessaloniki Air Club piloted by Ilias Dhiamandopoulos, aged 40, a resident of Athens appeared overhead. Dhiamandopoulos notified the control tower over his radio that he was determined to crash his plane into the Turkish Consulate if the celebrations were not called off. The pilot claimed that he was carrying explosives. Shortly afterward following a contact between the control tower and the pilot, Dhiamandopoulos landed the plane, which he had hired from the Air Coub. Police took him to the (?National Security Service) for interrogation.

REAGAN, BREZHNEV GREET EVREN ON ATATURK CENTENNARY

TA181652 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev have sent messages to head of state Gen Kenan Evren and expressed their good wishes on the occasion of Ataturk's 100th birthday.

According to information received from the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, in his message, Reagan noted that, on behalf of the American people, he lauds Ataturk as a distinguished personality of the 20th century and said: On the occasion of the 100th birthday of this great person, I would like to express my personal congratulations and my best wishes for the Ataturk year.

In his message, Brezhnev said that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries, that was started in the era of Ataturk and Lenin, constitutes a sound basis for the development of Turkish-Soviet relations. Brezhnev lauded Ataturk's personality and expressed his confidence about the goodneighborly relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union.

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED OVER ISRAELI-SYRIAN TENSION

TA191513 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 19 May (AA)--"Turkey has been following the Syrian-Israel crisis which has gained such dimensions that it has become a potential threat to peace and security in the region," said Oktay Iscen, spokesman of the Turkish Foreign Ministry today, in reply to questions from the press. Turkey sincerely supported efforts aimed at the peaceful resolution of the issue, he stressed, adding: "A new armed clash in the region will adversely effect all countries in the region. In case Israel resorts to force against Syria, this may lead to grave consequences for our region."

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PLANS 7 JUNE VISIT

TA181027 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam will arrive in Turkey on 7 June as the official guest of Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. According to a Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General statement, Khaddam's visit to Turkey will last 4 days.

YANKI EXAMINES AGREEMENT, RELATIONS WITH IRAN

NC151004 Ankara YANKI in Turkish 11-17 May 81 pp 17, 18

[Excerpts] Iran has been under the pressure of war with Iraq for the past 7 months. Therefore, special importance is being attached to the cooperation agreements Iran has signed with Turkish Trade Minister Canturk in the fields of industry, power and communications.

Certain foreign circles in Ankara used to argue that Iran viewed Turkey's close relations with the United States with suspicion. But the answer to them was that when the time came, Turkey would be able to help Iran establish good relations with these countries [as published]

After the 12 September military takeover in Turkey, Iran's relations with Turkey suffered a setback and certain radio broadcasts were against Turkey. But this did not last long. The agreement signed by Canturk in Tehran clearly shows how much the the atmosphere has changed for the better. Iran now wants to buy everything Turkey can offer, and Turkey is interested in oil. The oil promised to Turkey will continue to flow and certain payment facilities will be made. The two sides have raised their "special accounts" volume from $200 million to $400 million.

This means that the two countries won't have to make cash payments if their transactions do not exceed $400 million. Turkey must pay in cash the $123 million which exceeds the volume agreed upon. This payment will be effected between June 1981 and 1982.

Oil is the most important commodity for Turkey. As agreed earlier, Iran will provide Turkey this year with 3.5 million tons of crude oil and 300,000 tons of fuel oil. This agreement is operating smoothly. Iran is not, as thought, facing any difficulties in exporting crude oil. According to this agreement, Iran has agreed to make adjustments when necessary.

According to the agreement signed in Tehran, Turkey will extend every possible help to Iran. Foodstuffs head the list and comprise 250,000 tons of wheat, 100,000 tons of barley, 16,000 tons of fresh and frozen meat. The list includes an unspecified quantity of cement. The Turkish meat and fish organization will provide between 2,000 and 5,000 tons of chicken meat, while other organizations will provide 10,000 tons of caustic soda.

There are many opportunities for Turkish contractors in Iran. They can do a lot for Iran by installing power transmission lines, constructing sugar factories, railway lines and establishing paper and chemical industries. As most of the goods arrive in Iran via Turkey, Turkish railway services are very important to Iran. This system as well as our highways and harbor services can be expanded with Iran's help. The agreement signed with Iran envisages most of these projects. To facilitate matters, the customs point of Gurbulak between Turkey and Iran will be kept open for service on a 24-hour basis. The two countries have decidéd to establish a joint land transport partnership. Communications between Iran and Turkey will also be improved. This will ease also communications between Iran and Europe.

Only 1 day after the Turkish-Iranian agreement on all these projects was signed, Ankara has had to make representations to Tehran over uncontrolable demonstrations staged by the Armenians in Tehran. Although it was known that the situation in Iran has not yet stabilized fully, the Iranian authorities are nevertheless expected to be vigilant against the extensive Armenian activities against Turkey and to counter them.

The complete neutrality shown by Turkey in the Iran-Iraq conflict has yielded fruit. Turkey's relations with both Iran and Iraq are smoothly developing.

FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR LIBREVILLE MEETINGS

TA171510 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 17 May 81

[Excerpts] A delegation headed by Finance Minister Kaya Erdem has left for Gabon to attend the meetings of the IMF and the World Bank. In a statement at Esenboga Airport before his departure, Kaya Erdem said that during the meetings in Libreville, Gabon's capital, the present state of the world economy, the current problems of the developing countries and the international monetary order would be discussed.

Erdem stressed that Turkey has made significant progress in its struggle against inflation. He added that the government wanted to reduce unemployment and ensure economic development without speeding up the rate of inflation. He also said Turkey could reach these goals more quickly if world economic conditions improve. The Central Bank director, Osman Siklar, is among the delegation members who went to Gabon with the Finance Minister.

WORLD BANK TO PROVIDE $722 MILLION CREDITS IN 1981

TA131142 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Finance Minister Kaya Erdem has said that in fiscal 1981 Turkey received credits totalling $722 million from the World Bank thus becoming the third recepient of aid from this organization.

In a statement to Turkish Radio and Television, Erdem said that almost half of this amount would finance specific projects and the remaining constituted program credits.

Of the $722 million, $300 will be spent for buying fertilizers and industrial raw materials. A loan of $110 will pay for other requisites in the production of fertilizers. The remaining amount will be spent to finance certain projects such as the Bati Raman oil production project, oil research projects, produce export encouragement projects and so on. Kaya Erdem pointed out that of the $722, some $70 million was not yet approved but would be approved within 2 weeks.

TCP'S BILEN GREETS CPCZ ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

TA150806 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 15 May 81

[Congratulatory message of Turkish Communist Party Secretary General Bilen to the Czechoslovakia Communist Party Central Committee on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of its founding--read by announcer]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakia Communist Party [CPCZ]. Dear comrades: On behalf of the Central Committee of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP], all Turkish communists and the working class and toilers of our country, we heartily congratulate you on the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the CPCZ and extend to you our revolutionary struggle greetings.

Following the example of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the CPCZ was founded through a difficult and persistent struggle against opportunism. The newly founded Leninist party experienced violent class struggles with the support of wide masses of workers. Your party, which is the country's devoted, patriotic and internationalist force, became the real defender of the Czechoslovak Republic. It exposed to the wide workers' masses the betrayal of the bourgeoisie. It played the main role in organizing the national front against the Nazi aggressors. The CPCZ was active in the Slovak uprising of August 1944 and the Czech uprising of May 1945.

Since the victory of February 1948, the CPCZ has led the efforts to build socialism in Czechoslovakia, promote the economic and technical potential of the country, strengthen the socialist democratic system as well as provide for the steady growth of the people's standard of living. The CPCZ together with the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries, is pursuing a persistent Leninist foreign policy with the aim of safeguarding world peace. It is making significant contributions for the strengthening of the socialist countries' community.

Despite difficult circumstances, the TCP is continuing its struggle against imperialist oppression, dependence on NATO, the exploitation of monopolies and against the pressures of the military dictatorship on the progressive forces in a bid to safeguard peace, national independence, the democratic system, the rights of toilers and the unity of all the democratic and nationalist forces. The TCP supports the development of relations between Turkey and Czechoslovakia believing this is beneficial to the national interests of our country where imperialist pressures continue. The TCP and the CPCZ are linked with brotherly ties based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We wish the 60th anniversary year of the CPCZ to be a year when the resolutions of the 16th party congress are successfully implemented and when new gains are realized on the path of peace and socialism. With our communist greetings.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen

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SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED PRIOR TO DEPARTURE FOR U.S.

DW210923 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1100 GMT 20 May 81

[Friedrich Nowottny interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt prior to the latter's departure for the United States--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Considering the, to some extent, vehement debates with your party on the counterarmament decision, have you become more predictable to your American contacts, have you become a more solid partner to them?

[Answer] We have always been solid, we have always been predictable ever since the struggle was waged over the issue. What I mean to say is that for more than 2 years both U.S. presidents, President Carter as well as President Reagan, had been and have been aware of the line of the Federal Republic of Germany. This will remain unchanged.

[Question] People have the impression that you propose to make the counterarmament decision the focal point of your talks in Washington.

[Answer] No, this is not the case. It will play a role, to be sure. But following the council of ministers meeting in Rome, we are very much agreed on where to go from here and at what pace. We on our part, that is, I on my part, will place great emphasis, not on having the pace accelerated, but on the seriousness and the vigor with which the goal of these negotiations is pursued. After all, what matters isn't that negotiations are held but that the negotiations are conducted successfully, yielding success in mutual arms reduction. In addition, we will discuss economic affairs, of course, for instance, interest rates.

[Question] Next Tuesday, after your return from the United States, the CDU will introduce in the Bundestag a joint declaration aimed at reaffirming the NATO dual decision. The SPD plans not to approve this declaration. Why not?

[Answer] Normally, it is the government and the government coalition which determines policies, including their formulation, that is, the phrasing of these policies. If the opposition agrees, then we really have no objection at all if it seconds a motion. But it just cannot be worked the other way round, namely, that the opposition prescribes the text while the government gives its blessing.

[Question] Does this mean that you could well imagine a joint resolution by all parties represented in the Bundestag?

[Answer] I will not rule this out. But the texts must come from us.

Spokesman on U.S. Talks

LD210956 Hamburg DPA in German 0141 GMT 21 May 81

[Excerpts] Washington, 21 May (DPA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Ronald Reagan have agreed on a third talk on Friday in addition to their two scheduled meetings on Thursday. Bonn Government Spokesman Kurt Becker said on Wednesday night the reason is that the two heads of government want to have the most extensive exchange of views possible.

In contrast to the conclusions drawn from statements by the chancellor and the Federal Government immediately prior to Schmidt's visit to the United States, Schmidt will obviously exercise restraint in the talks with Reagan, in regard to both the U.S.-Soviet disarmament dialogue and Washington's high interest rates policy. According to Becker, the chancellor told the German delegation he would not demand of President Reagan that the start of negotiations on a limitation of European medium-range nuclear weapons be brought forward.

Schmidt wants to draw the attention of the U.S. leadership to the negative effects of the high interest rates policy on the efforts to revive West Europe's economy. Becker added that the chancellor doesn't seek to change this U.S. policy, however. Before the talks, it was said that Bonn wanted to suggest in Washington a better coordination of monetary policy between the United States and West Europe, because in the German view a decoupling of the currencies on the two sides might otherwise result.

Becker said Chancellor Schmidt intends to stress to the U.S. President that he "welcomes the U.S. general intention to assume greater leadership again." In the Washington talks, the Federal Government takes as its point of departure that there is agreement between Bonn and Washington in the assessment of international political, security policy and economic questions, Becker said. In addition, the chancellor will also take care to dispel doubts about Bonn's firm adherence to the alliance and acceptance of all obligations resulting from the alliance. Becker said the high degree of agreement also includes the fact that the United States has set some new directions in arms policy, such as U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union. Becker said that with regard to this last question the Federal Government believes the positive opinion it has of the United States has been confirmed, although opinions on this in Europe were not unanimous at first.

Other topics to be discussed by the chancellor and President Reagan are developments in the Persian Gulf and in Southeast Asia, Libya's role in north Africa and the repulsing of Communist infiltration in Central America. In this connection, the chancellor will suggest to the Americans a "Marshall plan" for the Caribbean with the support of Mexico and Venezuela. Schmidt envisages the strengthening of the economically weak states of this region who, in return, should undertake not to accept weapons from the Soviet Union or Cuba.

TEXT OF 19 MAY FRG-BRAZILIAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PY210258 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 May 81 p 4

[Text of Brazilian-FRG joint communique issued in Bonn on 19 May on the occasion of President Figueiredo's visit]

[Text] The presidents of the Federative Republic of Brazil and of the Federal Republic of Germany have held talks. President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo reiterated his invitation to visit Brazil to the FRG president who expressed his desire to honor the invitation at a date which has not yet been set.

In a constructive, cordial atmosphere that was in keeping with the friendship and good understanding prevailing in the relations between the two countries, the two chiefs of state reviewed a wide range of issues related to the international situation and to bilateral cooperation.

On the world's political situation, they expressed concern over the pockets of tension which are a threat to peace and security and expressed their resolve to continue to devote their best efforts to promoting discussions and confidence. They reaffirmed that the detente policy must be implemented and furthered worldwide. They reaffirmed their purpose of promoting specific initiatives for arms control and disarmament and for keeping those measures under effective international control. They reiterated their respect for the right to self-determination, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and for all the other principles of good coexistence stated in the UN charter, which must guide relations among all states. They condemned every form of interference of one country in the domestic affairs of others and reaffirmed the right of each country to participate in political and economic decisions of global impact, taking into account the legitimate interests and aspirations of all. They emphasized the significance of promoting democratic, pluralist, free formulas for the solution of the various international crises.

Commenting on the situation in Afghanistan, the two chiefs of state condemned the persistent military occupation of that country, called for the withdrawal of foreign troops and for the adoption of a political solution which would allow the Afghan people to decide their destiny free from foreign interference. Regarding the Middle East conflict, they reiterated the need for a comprehensive peace which would take into account the rights of all the peoples involved.

They expressed their concern over the protracted conflict between Iraq and Iran and their interest in its peaceful solution, free from any foreign interference. In examining the situation in Africa, they expressed their disapproval of apartheid and other lingering racial discriminatory practices and reaffirmed their confidence in the attainment of self-determination and independence by Namibia in the near future, in accordance with resolution 435 of the UN Security Council. They also manifested concern over the escalation of violence in the internal conflicts of Central American countries, as well as their support for political solutions to such conflicts without external interference. The two presidents expressed hopes that the Polish people may be able to solve their problems without outside pressure and interference.

In examining the world economic situation, they stressed the need for promoting cooperation to cope with the serious problems affecting all countries. They noted with apprehension the continuous imbalance between the prosperity of industrialized and that of developing countries and reiterated their determination to reactivate the North-South dialogue, particularly within the context of the United Nations. They deplored the delay in resuming worldwide negotiations and underscored their intention to support efforts by the president of the UN General Assembly, aimed at reaching a consensus to make it possible to enter into negotiations as soon as possible.

The two chiefs of state expressed satisfaction over the development of bilateral relations through increasing exchanges in the economic, commercial, financial and cultural fields. They stressed the role of the annual meetings of the joint FRG-Brazilian Commission for Economic Cooperation and noted their satisfaction with the development of scientific and technological cooperation, which was greatly promoted through the annual meetings of that commission. Regarding technical and financial cooperation, they were satisfied with the results achieved. In reviewing the cooperation in the field of nuclear energy for peaceful uses, they reaffirmed the determination of their governments to proceed with the implementation of the agreements signed between the two countries. The two chiefs of state also expressed their intention to intensify bilateral cooperation in all areas, even more to make it realize the potential offered by the two countries.

The Brazilian president expressed his thanks to the FRG chancellor for his warm reception and invited him to visit Brazil on a date to be established through diplomatic channels. The FRG chancellor gladly accepted the invitation.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

PY201142 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 May 81 p 4

[Text of press conference held by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo in Bonn in 18 May]

[Text] [Question] What is your impression of the talks held with President Karl Carstens and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt?

[Answer] Excellent. We share the same viewpoints on international politics. There are absolutely no disagreements. About our relations, I can say that they will be furthered--if one could say that they can still be furthered. Our relations couldn't be better than now. I have found a great response both in the president and in Chancellor Schmidt. I am going back to Brazil very satisfied with our talks.

[Question] You also have talked with businessmen. Are they also satisfied? Are they also happy?

[Answer] I did not have a chance to talk with them. I just heard news of a good meeting held with bankers. The meeting with the bankers was excellent. Yet I still don't have an overall view on this. To be honest, and although I am not supposed to say this, from what I could see here, I am inclined to believe that they are satisfied.

[Question] Was this a short but positive trip, Mr President?

[Answer] I think it was quite positive. It could not have been better.

[Question] What about inflation? Do you believe inflation is going to decline if Brazil follows the example of Germany?

[Answer] I didn't say that, the press did. I said that one could not draw any conclusions based on the April rates, when inflation dropped, because the May rate will be higher due to external factors. Now, if the April rates persist after May, then I would hope that inflation will be contained. This is what I said.

[Question] What lessons are you taking from Germany about the issues of inflation and unemployment?

[Answer] The fight against inflation in the FRG cannot be compared to the fight against inflation in Brazil. The FRG has mechanisms which we don't have, especially exports. A country like the FRG whose exports amount to billions of dollars cannot treat inflation as a country like Brazil whose exports barely amount to $20 billion.

[Question] You said in Colombia that whenever the developing countries obtain benefits from the developed countries, they only receive crumbs. Have you changed your opinion after your visit to the FRG?

[Answer] No. That wasn't a generalized statement. A statement of that nature cannot be generalized. For instance, now I already feel that there is a great response on the part of Canada, France, the FRG and Japan with regard to those interests. This is only because they are interested in maintaining good relations with Brazil. It is also in their best economic interests to defend our viewpoint.

[Question] What about the opening to the East? Minister Delfim Neto will go to Moscow and you will go to Romania, right?

[Answer] I don't know if we will go this year, but the decision to make the trip has been made.

[Question] How would the opening to the East come out of this?

[Answer] Fine. What is wrong with that?

[Question] What would Brazil actually seek again in its trade with the Iron Curtain?

[Answer] All that they need and what we have.

[Question] For instance?

[Answer] We need manufactured products and they need primary and semiprimary products. For instance, I know that Romania is interested in soybeans and soybean byproducts. Thus, the market is open for us.

[Question] You are scheduled to hold several talks with all German political sectors. What's your intention?

[Answer] I intend to state our viewpoints, our objectives and to listen to what they have to say. We will not discuss domestic policy because each country has its own. We instead will discuss each political party's thinking about Brazilian-FRG and international relations.

[Question] Mr President, what are the results of your meeting with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt?

[Answer] Conversations were very good, not only with the president, but with the chancellor also. From the standpoint of international policy and FRG-Brazilian relations, the conversations were excellent.

[Question] And about the North-South dialogue?

[Answer] I initiated the talks about the North-South dialogue today with Chancellor Schmidt and will continue tomorrow. I already touched the points I am concerned about to give him time to think them over and to give me an answer tomorrow. Tomorrow we will continue.

[Question] A primarily political trip also is yielding good commercial results for Brazil. A testimony of this is the meeting with businessmen, in which we are participating, isn't it?

[Answer] If the trip were essentially political, I would not have invited businessmen along.

[Question] How were your talks with the president and the chancellor?

[Answer] In my meeting today with the president and the chancellor, we talked in depth about areas of international tensions, Brazilian-FRG interests, interests of the West and the position of our countries regarding each area of tension. Fortunately, our positions are in agreement. I found no point of divergence on any international question. I was very satisfied on this point. I already had met Chancellor Schmidt because he had been in Brazil. I was very satisfied in meeting President Carstens whom I found to be a jovial, lucid, frank, extremely pleasant and intelligent person capable of dealing with any question with simplicity. He made me feel at home. After talking with him for 5 minutes, I was already at ease with him.

[Question] Mr President, in that meeting with businessmen, it seems that the FRG continues to be an important partner. It seems that they continue to feel enthusiastic about the economy...

[Answer] I would leave out the word "seems" and say that it is an important partner. The FRG is really an important partner for us. A country with the FRG's potential, with the friendship ties it has with Brazil, with the German community it has in Brazil and which has done so much for our progress and development, is indispensable for us. Moreover, the policy currently being developed by the FRG is in accordance with our viewpoints. It is a policy of relaxation of tensions, universal outlook, friendly relations with all nations regardless of their ideology. All we demand is that we be left alone to work out the course of our destiny, as we recognize the same right for the FRG.

[Question] In that regard, the FRG might have been the wellspring of a new North-South relation. The Brandt report was the start of it all. You will talk with him tomorrow. Regarding policy, what can you talk with him about.

[Answer] The Willy Brandt report has many points which deserve our praise. There is only one point in which the report puts us in difficulty and we don't agree on it, because it is dangerous for Brazil to be classified as a semideveloped country. Such classification leaves Brazil without the support it needs. I prefer the classical division into developed and developing countries. It is very difficult to draw a line separating one from the other, and injustices might be committed.

FRANCOIS MITTERRAND ASSUMES OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

LD211000 Paris Domestic Service in French 0836 GMT 21 May 81

[Speech by Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace in Paris after assuming the office of president of France--live]

[Text] Mr President, ladies, young ladies, gentlemen: Today as I assume the highest office, I think of the millions upon millions of men and women, the leaven of our people, who for 2 centuries in peace and in war, through work and through blood, have been able to shape the history of France only through the brief and glorious outbursts of our society. It is first and foremost in their name that I speak, faithful to the teachings of Jaures, at a time when, in the third phase of a long advance, after the Popular Front and the liberation, the political majority of the French people, democratically expressing itself, has identified itself with the social majority.

It is in the nature of a great nation to conceive of great plans. In the world of today, what higher challenge can there be for our country than to realize the new alliance of socialism and liberty? What more beautiful ambition than to offer it to the world of tomorrow? In any case, that is the idea I have of it, and the will which carries me is certain that there can be no kind of security where injustice reigns or intolerance governs. What is important for me is to convince, not to conquer.

There was only one victor on 10 May 1981 and that is hope. Let it become the most shared thing in France. For that I will unceasingly advance on the road of pluralism, we will address our differences while respecting each other. As president of all the French, I want to bring them together for the great causes awaiting us and create in all circumstances the conditions for a true national community. I reiterate my personal wishes to Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing. But it is not only from one man to another that this transfer of power is taking place. Our entire people should feel called upon to exercise the power which in fact rests with them.

Likewise, if we look outside our borders, there is no escaping the rivalries of interests and the risks that various confrontations represent to peace. France will have to say forcefully that there cannot be a genuine international community as long as two-thirds of the planet continues to trade men and goods for starvation and contempt. A fair France where solidarity reigns, a France which wants to live in peace with everybody, can light up the march of mankind. For this purpose, it must first of all count on itself. And here I call upon all those who have opted to serve the state; I rely on their intelligence, their experience and devotion.

To all the French men and women beyond this hall and this palace, I say: Let us have confidence and faith in the future. Long live the republic! Long live France!

Names Mauroy Premier

NC210928 Paris AFP in English 0925 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Paris, 21 May (AFP)--Pierre Mauroy was today named prime minister by newly installed President Francois Mitterrand.

Mr Mauroy is mayor and member of parliament for the northern city of Lille. He managed Mr Mitterrand's election campaign.

"The president of the republic under article eight of the Constitution has named Pierre Mauroy as prime minister from today," The new secretary general of the presidential Elysee Palace [as published], Pierre Beregovoy announced. [Paris AFP in English at 0947 GMT on 21 May reports that Pierre Beregovoy, Socialist Party secretary responsible for external relations, today was named secretary general at the presidential office. This was announced by the Elysee Palace. Beregovoy headed Mitterrand's transition staff after the 10 May election]

MILITARY ADVISER VIEWS DETENTE, ARMS BALANCE

DW201104 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2050 GMT 19 May 81

[Correspondent Wickert interview with former French Admiral Antoine Sanguinetti, military adviser to newly elected French President Mitterrand, in French with German translation superimposed; date and place given]

[Text] [Question] Why are you holding the United States responsible for the decline of detente?

[Answer] The deterioration of detente began with the summit meeting of Guadelupe in 1979. At the time, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Jimmy Carter, Helmut Schmidt and Callaghan decided to deploy a new strategic missile in Europe, and they did so even though SALT was being held, which the Soviets signed on 18 June. The SALT treaty could have revitalized detente, but the shields were immediately raised against the SALT decisions. Barely a week prior to the signing of the SALT treaty, the United States announced the construction of the new intercontinental missile MX. What it did, hence, was announce a new strategic weapon before the conclusion of an agreement on the reduction of strategic arms. Then followed the US refusal to ratify the SALT decisions, this again having been followed by the discussion on the Euromissiles, a discussion which is based on false statements: I reject the contention of the imbalance of armament. By far, the West has everything it needs for balancing out the Soviet SS-20 missiles. It was only after NATO adopted the counterarmament decision, it was only after all this, that the Soviets invaded Afghanistan.

[Question] And how do you justify this U.S. policy?

[Answer] I believe that the United States has digested the Vietnam defeat and now is being victimized by the error once also committed by all European nations such as France and Germany, namely, believing in the power complex. The United States, the world's greatest power, cannot bear it that somebody comes close to its might. Even after the SALT decisions, the United States has had a preponderance of several thousand nuclear bombs. The Soviets have made up only part of their backlog. And that is unbearable to the United States. The United States must remain the only nation dominating the world. This is why detente deteriorates. It does so because of an ambition which has led to many fraternal strifes in Europe.

[Question] You mean to say that you simply do not count the SS-20 missiles?

[Answer] I count them, but only for what they are--a few hundred small machines with three heads. But we are balancing this out by far with all that we have. All we need to do is take a look at a document titled military balance. And this document, by the way, does not come from the Soviet Union. The West balances the SS-20's with the British nuclear submarines which nobody counts, with the French nuclear submarines which nobody counts, with all the British, French, American airplanes which are all there but which nobody counts, as these arms are not subordinated airplanes which are all there but which nobody counts, as these arms are not subordinated to NATO, but to the respective heads of state of the Atlantic alliance. But they are part of the balance. There is some cheating in the game here.

[Question] Politicians and military people suggest that the new missiles be sea-based, that is to say, based on ships and submarines. Do you consider this idea an improvement?

[Answer] On surface ships, they could be easily spotted and thus would be vulnerable. If they are stuck into submarines, we will have the same state of affairs as now, namely, the 4 British Polaris submarines, 5 French submarines carrying the M-20 missiles and the U.S. submarines carrying 400 Poseidon missiles. This is how things stand today. So let us forget the idle talk about new missiles--they are there already.

JOSPIN DISCUSSES 'NEW MAJORITY,' POLICY OPTIONS

LD201353 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 May 81 p 10

[Report on an interview granted by PS First Secretary Lionel Jospin to Europe Radio 1 "Press Club" on 17 May]

[Text] After emphasizing the "demonstrations of hope, enthusiasm and desire to work anew", to which the 10 May election gave rise, Lionel Jospin recalled that the Socialists "will have discussions with the Left Radicals and with the Unified Socialist Party, possibly with a number of ecologists, leftwing Gaullists or independent Gaullists and finally with men and women who have been committed to this intellectual family during their lives and who supported Francois Mitterrand."

He added: "Of course, we will also have discussions with the PCF leadership. We will have discussions with all these forces with the intention of establishing dialogue and achieving a positive result, in other words, to extend the majority which has emerged in the presidential sphere to the parliamentary sphere to provide a government with the means of taking action and to implement our policy. That is our objective.

"We will probably have occasion to discuss the electoral system and a number of agreements with some of those parties and those people--that dimension will certainly exist. But basically, we want discussions to establish whether we can reach a political agreement with a number of the forces I have just mentioned.'

After indicating that the aim is to "reflect in practice the people's movement" which carried Mr Mitterrand to the presidency, the PS first secretary indicated that these meetings will start "immediately after Francois Mitterrand's installation as president of the republic, the appointment of a new government and the dissolution of the National Assembly."

Regarding relations between the PS and PCF, Jospin noted that "the fundamental problems have not vanished." He immediately explained that "there has certainly been a change of tone on the PCF leadership's part since the 10 May victory, and perhaps even since Francois Mitterrand's success in the first round of the presidential election.... I think that this must be taken into account, that it is a favorable and positive element. But we are addressing the French people, we want to constitute the country's majority, we don't want to be carried away by a few weeks of euphoria, illusions and enthusiasm. We know that suddenly when there are real problems a tone which was used before might possibly be used again. Consequently, we want to show that we are very serious and responsible."

Questioned on the "ambiguity" of the position of the Socialists who have benefited "from a unitary and an antiunitary current," Jospin stated: "It seems to me that ambiguity in politics may be a necessity in a complex society like French society.

Whenever you have a very great diversity of social categories, whenever there are not only social divisions and social differences but also political traditions and political currents which interfere, and moreover whenever, within former alliances--the leftwing alliance, which has experienced problems, and the former rightwing alliance which is trying to reconstitute itself and which has experienced more serious and more recent problems--[apparent line drop] you necessarily have a fairly complicated political scene, and it doesn't seem possible to avoid ambiguity completely, or rather it isn't self-evident that ambiguity isn't something normal and healthy in a democracy."

Referring to the situation of the outgoing parliamentary majority, he added: "When people who have quarreled so seriously, when people who have heard their former candidate, their former president pronounce the words 'premeditated betrayal', when people who have heard their former premier say 'a game of double or nothing has been played with France's fate' suddenly join forces in a 'union for our preservation' --UNM, union for our maintenance in power... [play on Union for a new Majority--UNM-- the title chosen for the United RPR-UDF candidates in the forthcoming parliamentary election], we have an ambiguous situation which, in addition, has a strange dimension.... Have the French people thought about the extraordinary sight of the president of the republic, who only a few days ago was invested with so much power and was so idolized, so greatly admired and surrounded by so many men, now suddenly pushed to one side so quickly and brutally by Mr Lecanuet and Mr Chinaud? You must understand that I am not taking pity on the politician or [apparent line drop]. We know that if we have been divided it is because [apparent line drop] the man. I am saying that for a young--well, relatively young, because I am aging as we all are--politician like me it is a political experience to see how Mr Giscard d'Estaing has been treated. When I look at those men I feel rather as if I am seeing the Atridae. I feel rather as if I am watching one of Sophocles' tragedies, except that this Sophocles tragedy has been rewritten by Feydeau [19th century French farcical dramatist]. We are seeing a Greek tragedy set on the boulevard. That is my impression of the UNM's formation."

Duties

Jospin then added: "We have always said that we did not want the left to be divided. It has drawbacks. Any political situation has advantages and disadvantages. The talent and desire for change shown by the French people and the workers have meant that they grasped a situation which seemed very difficult and have turned it into victory. When I see that, I admire my people. If the election results are analyzed, they show that Francois Mitterrand would have been elected, only just, of course, without the 800,000 or 900,00 votes given to him from a certain quarter. He was elected by a broader majority and that imposes duties on us, hence, our desire to rally forces and our approaches to some circles, especially Gaullist circles."

Turning to the internal situation in the PS, Jospin indicated: "The PS has always been a diversified party, especially since it was reconstituted in 1971 on the basis of a longstanding tradition. It comprises fairly strong personalities, who are also characterized by a tradition of discussion, and I think that that will continue within the PS. If we could now gradually move from distinct colors to more pastel shades, in other words, if we could move toward more subtle shades and possibly also more flexible forms, it would be an excellent thing. Moreover, I don't think that there are any Rocardians in the Party--in any case as party first secretary I don't want to address any party member or group in that personalized way.

"I personally think that my objective will be to unite this party as much as possible and, in the face of the inspiring, encouraging but probably difficult test of government, to ensure that all PS members, and especially the officers with whom I will meet every week, as in the past, feel at ease in this party which is going to grow--you can feel it. Thousands of men and women are coming to us now."

Regarding the organization of the forces, other than the PCF, which support the new president, the PS first secretary explained: "As for the formation of a center-left group, I have said and written that it would be beyond the PS to provide a structure for such a group. I simply meant that it is a reality which must take its place naturally. There are people who belong to the Left Radical Movement, there are a number of leftwing Gaullists and there are independent Gaullists--it seems to me that these men and women, who come from different backgrounds, must have discussions and reach agreement, and I don't think that it is up to the PS, which would appear to be the strongest force, to adopt a didactic tone and tell them what they must do. I simply think that if a man like Michel Jobert, for instance, could play a role in this process, it would please some of us a great deal and it could also please the president, although I am reluctant to speak for him."

Expressing a "purely personal" view on the possibility of single leftwing candidates in some constituencies to allow outgoing PCF deputies to keep their seats, Jospin indicated that "as a principle this attitude is fairly difficult to envisage." "I don't think it appropriate to fix situations at the outset," he said, "because we must know how representative the various groups are."

Basic Problems

Questioned on the content of the planned discussions with the PCF, he stated: "A number of basic problems must be discussed. For instance, the rate of the economic and social transformation in France is an extremely important question. Regarding the conditions in which we will carry out this gradual transformation, will we do it in an open climate, one which is open to the outside world, taking account of a number of international economic and financial facts. From our present positions? Or will we do it in a closed, more protectionist spirit, which is not the PS position, or at least is not the new president's line? That is a second question which strikes me as extremely important.

"There are questions relating to the problem of nationalizations, for instance. The president of the republic has pledged to carry out a limited number of nationalizations--a number which we don't intend to exceed. That is a question to which we attach importance and on which we, for our part, have pledges. There will be many other domestic economic and social questions, but there are also foreign policy problems, for instance, the Afghanistan problem. What attitude will be adopted on that question? Although it is a special situation, there is the problem of the Soviet SS-20 missiles and the U.S. Pershings; but the U.S. Pershings concern the NATO countries and we are not a NATO country. This is a second point which must be discussed. There are the problems relating to the Atlantic alliance. There were previous pledges, but they may have been forgotten or altered a little.

"That is a series of questions. I am not giving all the specific points, but I think that that is enough to give you an indication."

Finally, questioned on the PCF's "gifts" to the Socialists in 1967 (that year the PCF decided to withdraw its candidates in 13 constituencies to make it possible for Socialists to be elected) and asked whether the PS would agree to do the same for the PCF this time, Lionel Jospin replied: "I clearly remember that that was done."

"We Intend To Defend the Franc"

Questioned in addition on the franc's situation, Jospin indicated: "We intend to defend the franc. We want a franc which maintains its value. We have the means of implementing that policy. We have considerable reserves which are virtually untouched--around 10 percent--and we will use those means and some technical methods which exist to ensure the strength of the franc, and especially to ensure that the French currency remains within the European Monetary System. That is our intention and our desire. It seems to me that the franc's present difficulties--and I think they will be overcome--are the result of the positions adopted by certain international financial circles which--and this is the factor which should be stressed primarily--were surprised by the election result, which they had not foreseen, and took cover or chose a cautious attitude. Some movements stem from holders of capital or stocks and shares belonging to Arab circles. But another factor is at work too. Barre is boasting of the results of his policy, especially the franc's strength. But from that viewpoint, self-satisfaction is a little excessive. Barre defended the frac but he may not have created the structural conditions which would give our currenny real strength. Inadequate economic growth, a situation of economic regression, inadequate control of inflation and a considerable trade deficit constitute possible elements exerting pressure on the franc. Some circles seem to have seized the opportunity."

Addresses Namibia Problem

NC201102 Paris AFP in English 1058 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Paris, 20 May (AFP)--France's Socialist Party will ask the next French Government to do all in its power to ensure that Namibia achieves independence in accordance with the United Nations settlement plan for the territory, Party General Secretary Lionel Jospin said here today.

Mr Jospin, addressing an international conference on sanctions against South Africa, added that he expected his party to play a key role in the formation of France's foreign policy once Socialist president-elect Francois Mitterrand takes office tomorrow.

Mr Jospin, who succeeded Mr Mitterrand as general secretary of the party before the presidential elections here, said that the party had repeatedly denounced apartheid and had always favoured the use of sanctions against Pretoria. He listed four measures backed by the party:

-A halt to all trade with Namibia, in particular uranium imports.

-A cut in French imports from South Africa.

-A halt to all French Government investment in South Africa and all aid to private investment there.

-A total embargo on arms exports to South Africa.

"Namibia is illegally occupied. It has a right to independence and Namibians (have the right) to liberty. In these circumstances, the Socialist Party has always shown its support for sanctions against South Africa," he said.

"These sanctions must go hand in hand with increased support for the (African) front-line states and we want a left-wing government to provide political and diplomatic support and humanitarian aid to refugees and militants from liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia," he added.

"We have asked the countries in the Western contact group (France, the United States, Britain, Canada and West Germany) to act in such a way that the Pretoria government accepts the consequences of its (earlier) acceptance in principle of the settlement plan adopted by the (U.N.) Security Council," he said.

The Western contact group drafted the U.N. plan, which calls for a ceasefire and then United Nations sponsored independence elections in Namibia. South Africa has administered the mineral-rich former German colony since 1920 but in 1966 the U.N. terminated its mandate. In 1967, the U.N. set up its own council for Namibia to run the territory.

L'HUMANITE CRITICIZES 'COMMUNIST ENCOUNTERS' GROUP

LD201403 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 14 May 81 p 3

[Text] At the Hotel Novotel de Bagnolet yesterday, Henri Fiszbin and Francois Hincker announced the formation of a "initiative center for reflection, research and debate," called "Communist Encounters." In the document with which they present this body, the 29 founder members, mostly belonging to the PCF Paris federation, level numerous criticisms against their party and its policy.

For instance, after taking no part--either in the first or the second round of the presidential elections--in the PCF's determined battle to defeat Giscard and to open the door to real change, while the entire party is now committed to the effort to complete the right's defeat and install the means of successfully introducing change, H. Fiszbin has stood up to launch a new attack on his own party. This petty and pointless quarrel can have no other aim but to try to hinder the party's efforts to ensure the success of the current people's battle.

With regard to reflection, research and debate the party--at all levels--is constantly calling for them. And it, isn't separating them, but on the contrary, using them to promote action.

LE MONDE ON EUROMISSILES TALKS, MITTERRAND ROLE

LD201337 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Great Debate"]

[Excerpt] With the very marked exception of Italy and Britain--at least as long as the Conservatives are in power in London--the decision taken by NATO in December 1979 is raising increasing problems in European countries.

Indeed, these difficulties could be foreseen 18 months ago, as soon as NATO chose the so-called "dual approach" procedure--on the one hand the installation of new American missiles and on the other negotating with Moscow in the hope of achieving a reduction in such weapons. The Kremlin therefore saw new opportunities to use the carrot and stick method.

The carrot was the proposal for a moratorium put forward by Brezhnev in March. It has so far not had much success in winning over governments because the 250 or so Soviet SS20 missiles already deployed would not be countered on the Western side. But the Kremlin can be expected to try to make its proposals more attractive with the approach of the negotiations which Washington has promised to open before the end of the year. At the same time, the stick is being wielded by Zamyatin in particular, who is condemning the U.S. "confrontation policy" and warning the U.S. allies. These pressures could well lead one day to a new crisis in East-West relations.

In principle, France isn't concerned by a decision which only binds the countries integrated into the Atlantic military organization, but it will have its role to play in the big contest which is starting. Unlike his predecessor, Mitterrand has strongly condemned the threat which the Soviet SS20 missiles represent for Europe. At the same time he has advocated negotiations and we cannot ignore the fact that those negotiations will quickly be extended to the French deterrent force and will impede any possible progress toward the formation of a "European pillar" of the alliance. The new president will therefore have a difficult choice to make, but he will not be without influence on the even more difficult choices which the various European socialist parties will have to make.

LE MONDE EDITORIAL ON STABILIZATION OF FRANC

LD200807 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Currency Is Not Waiting"]

[Text] The franc, which has been subjected to very strong pressures on the exchange market since the beginning of the week, has fallen to its lowest level against the mark. To defend it, the Bank of France had to use some of its reserves--$1.5 billion according to the monetary authorities, $2-3 billion according to international finance circles.

At the same time, the issuing authority has very energetically wielded the interest rate weapon, increasing it in 3 days from 13.5 percent to 18 percent--a "wartime rate" which had never before been reached, not even in 1974 when inflation was over 15 percent. As a logical consequence, the banks have raised their prime rate to 14.75 percent--also an "historic" level. They did this in agreement with the monetary authorities who were anxious to increase the cost for enterprises to speculate against the franc by making premature purchases.

Although the pressures on the franc were considerably eased just before the weekend, many operations think that this is only a respite. Indeed, in their view, the change in political direction produced by the election result has come about in the most unfavorable international climate possible.

Before the presidential election, international financial circles already felt that the franc's parities within the European Monetary System, which have been stable since the slight readjustment in September 1979, could be reduced even if the outgoing president were reelected. The departure of Raymond Barre--an ardent defender of that stability--and the very strong probability of a moderate revival of activity was making them predict some weakening of the franc. Today, seen from abroad, where there has been great surprise, the political scene has changed completely and international financial circles feel, rightly or wrongly, that they are facing an unknown quantity. In these conditions, and in view of their usual way of reacting, they are tempted to "take precautions" with regard to the franc, or, at the very least, to show great vigilance.

Their attitude will be crucial in the coming days, weeks and months. Of course, we have considerable currency reserves--almost Fr130 billion--France can obtain very considerable support from its European partners. But a large part of those reserves was imprudently borrowed from other countries, especially from Arab countries--more than Fr30 billion apparently--and since the lenders are displeased with Mitterrand's Israeli policy, that capital might leave as it came and that would be bound to undermine the franc.

It is important therefore that the whole world should have a definite idea of the new government's intentions as soon as possible and must be able to assess the consequences of its economic and foreign policies. At present, however, the burden of defending the franc rests completely on the monetary authorities. This situation cannot last while the rising dollar and the increase in world interest rates are putting the European currencies to such a formidable test. Although the trade unions, for instance, can wait to find out what the increase in wages will be, the currency is not waiting.

LE FIGARO: HIGH STAKES IN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION

LD181333 Paris LE FIGARO in French 16-17 May 81 p 1

[Charles Rebois commentary: "A Choice of Society"]

[Text] The pact binding the RPR and the UDF, which was sealed yesterday by Jacques Chirac and Jean Lecanuet, is an important event in our political life. People will say it smacks of electoral opportunism. Doubtless, without the 10 May defeat, it would not have been possible. But it must be seen not just as the expression of the need for survival but also of a new awareness--the awareness of how harmful the divisions in yesterday's presidential majority can be. Its wrangles made Francois Mitterrand's success possible. They belong to an era which it is hoped will never return. Reconciliation from necessity makes it possible to challenge the defeat. Though there is a change in executive, at least let the change--unprecedented in the Fifth Republic--not be "a break in modern history" as Francois Mitterrand wishes.

The French are democratic. Whether they voted for Francois Mitterrand, they bend to the wish of the majority. France will have a Socialist president for 7 years.

But did they realize that they were choosing a society? Or were they simply obeying a desire for change, refraining from setting any limits thanks to the parliamentary counterbalance?

The juggling with the institutions and the desire of the winner to transcend his success by deciding to dissolve the National Assembly provide them with the opportunity of reestablishing the balance of power and making sure the risk doesn't become a serious danger if tomorrow's assembly is dominated by a Socialist-Communist coalition.

So, it may be possible to save the essential elements, to preserve the gains of the last 7 years, repair its errors and offer a credible alternative to the French people....

But beware! The left has its trumps. By bringing the deadline forward, it hopes to profit from the dynamic created by its success of 10 May. Socialism is trying to be a uniting force, knowing the attraction of power in the political morass. The Communists themselves, who have not recovered from Georges Marchais's failure and who fear an even more bitter defeat in the legislative elections, are a party to this.

In the face of the danger presented by the Socialist-Communist united front, the RPR and the UDF need really to form a "firm, solid and coherent union." When danger threatens, human ambition is no longer appropriate. What does it matter who will be the leader of the alliance! The Elysee is no longer for the taking.... It is a question of retaining the parliamentary majority. The institutions of the Fifth Republic give parliament the means of controlling government policy. It alone will be able to save the foundations of a society of freedom and responsibility.

This time, it will indeed be a question of a choice of society. If the left carries the day, the Socialists will be forced to share power with the Communists on the basis of a common program of government. Never before have the stakes been so high.

CUBAN DELEGATES ARRIVE FOR MEETING ON SOUTH AFRICA

FL192113 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the party Politburo, has arrived in France at the head of Cuba's delegation that will participate in the international conference on sanctions against South Africa. The Cuban delegate will represent Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State, at the meeting which opens tomorrow at UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

Montane, who also is a member of the party Secretariat and deputy to the People's Government National Assembly, was received at Orly Airport by Gregorio Ortega and Hermes Herrera, ambassador to France and UNESCO, respectively. The Cuban delegation that will participate in the international conference on sanctions against South Africa includes Ambassadors Raul Roa Kouri, Gregorio Ortega and Hermes Herrera, among others.

SALVADORAN TRADE UNIONISTS HOLD MEETINGS

LD201503 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 14 May 81 p 7

[Text] At the invitation of the CGT, a delegation of the Salvadoran Trade Union Unity Committee, including Jorge Mendoza and Alfonso Martinez, arrived in France on 13 May and was received by the CGT's international department. The delegation will be staying in France for several days for meetings with several trade union, political, democratic and humanitarian organizations. It will provide considerable information about the situation in El Salvador and the conduct of antidictatorial struggles for workers' demands, for freedoms and for the establishment of a democratic system. The Salvadoran delegation will examine with the various trade unions and other organizations how to increase the solidarity with the Salvadoran people's and workers' struggle.

GOVERNMENT NORMALIZES RELATIONS WITH CHILE

LD202031 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1900 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Diplomatic relations between Italy and Chile have been normalized at the level of charge d'affaires. Tomaso de Vergottini will head the Italian diplomatic mission in Santiago.

Foreign Ministry Note

AU201921 Rome ANSA in English 1915 GMT 20 May 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 20 May (ANSA)--A four-line note released today by the Italian Foreign Ministry represented official recognition of the status of Italian relations with Chile at the level of charge d'affaires.

Despite the acknowledgement of this de facto status which has prevailed for the past 8 years, Italy remains the only member of the European Economic Community which does not maintain diplomatic relations with Chile at the ambassadorial level.

The text of today's Foreign Ministry note, which followed an announcement released yesterday in Santiago on the latest developments in diplomatic relations between the two countries, reported: "That the two countries have confirmed as charge d'affaires Signor Tomaso de Vergottini, in Santiago, and Signor Mariano Fontecillas, in Rome".

For the time being therefore, Italy is sticking with the decision announced in the immediate wake of the September 1973 coup which brought to power in Chile the government headed by General Augusto Pinochet. At that time, Italy recalled its ambassador to Chile.

RED BRIGADES KIDNAP BUSINESSMAN IN VENICE

AU201547 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Venice, 20 May (ANSA)--Giuseppe Taliercio, managing director of the Montedison chemical plant at Porto Marghera near here, was kidnapped today by a commando of the Red Brigades urban guerrilla organization. The managing director of the largest chemical company in Italy was kidnapped in his home.

The commando tricked his way to get into Taliercio's home, tied up his relatives, grabbed Talierico and took him away. The Montedison executive's wife freed herself and called the police. The members of the commando told Taliercio and his relatives they belonged to the Red Brigades.

RED BRIGADES SAY SPEAKER'S TRIAL IN PROGRESS

NC170016 Paris AFP in English 0010 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Naples, 17 May (AFP)--A communique from the Red Brigades terrorists published Saturday said that the "trial" of former Campania Regional Assembly Speaker Ciro Cirillo, kidnapped on April 27, was still going on.

Authorities found the document, the sixth since Mr Cirillo's abduction, following an anonymous telephone call.

It was accompanied by a photograph of Naples Town Councillor Rosario Giovine, a Christian Democrat who was wounded in the legs on Friday by a commando. "The action (taken) against Rosario Giovine is a warning," the document said.

RESULTS OF, REACTIONS TO 17-18 MAY REFERENDUM

AU191004 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Rome, 19 May (ANSA)--Almost complete results from balloting Sunday and Monday on five referendums showed that Italians voted "No" to repeal of laws that make abortion possible, uphold the right for private citizens to bear arms, give police special powers to combat terrorism and make life imprisonment the stiffest sentence that courts can inflict.

The most controversial issue was that of abortion. Two rival ballots concerned the 1978 abortion law which allows women over the age of 18 to have free abortion in state hospitals in the first ninety days of pregnancy. One referendum promoted by the Catholic Church backed right-to-life movement called for repeal of the law except to save the woman's life. The other, sponsored by the maverick Radical Party, would have allowed abortions in all clinics and permit under-eighteen years old to seek abortions without parental consent. The Radical Party also promoted the other three referendums which called for repeal of handgun permits, repeal of recent anti-terrorist legislation which gives police broad powers of detention, and repeal of life imprisonment sentences.

This is how the parties lined up on the five referendums:

1. Right-to-life referendum to repeal existing abortion law and make abortion virtually illegal in Italy. Those parties urging "Yes" for repeal were the Christian Democrats (DC) and the "MSI" neofascists. Those urging "No" to repeal were the Communists (PCI), the Socialists (PSI), the Social Democrats (PSDI), the Republicans (PRI), the Liberals (PLI), the Radicals (PR) and the Proletarian Democrats (PDUP).

2. Radical Party-sponsored referendum to liberalize abortion in Italy by repealing present law. Only the Radicals urged "Yes" to repeal. All the other parties, the DC, PCI, PSI, MSI, PSDI, PRI, PLI and PDUP, urged "No" to repeal.

3. Referendum to abolish right to bear arms. Those urging "Yes" to repeal (that is, abolishment of the right to bear arms) were the PR and PDUP. Those urging "No" (thereby upholding the right to bear arms) were the DC, PCI, PSI, MSI, PSDI, PRI and PLI.

4. Referendum to abolish life imprisonment. Those urging "Yes" to repeal (that is, abolishment of life imprisonment) were the PCI, PSI, PRI and PDUP. Those urging "No" (thereby upholding life sentences) were the DC, PSDI, PRI, and MSI.

5. Referendum to repeal the so-called "Cossiga" law granting police special powers to combat terrorism. Those urging "Yes" to repeal were the MSI, PR and PDUP. Those urging "No" to repeal were the DC, PCI, PSI, PSDI, PRI, and PLI. The victory of the "No" to repeal forces was seen here as strengthening the parliament.

The majority of Italians, observers noted, rejected any modification of the actual norms on abortion, life imprisonment, gun laws, and police powers. This confidence in current legislation was particularly telling on the abortion issue which called religious values as well as political ones into the referendum battle.

The complexity of the vote was seen as one of the reasons for the relatively low voter turnout (79.6 percent) and the presence of many blank or nullified ballots. The turnout on May 12, 1974 for the divorce referendum was 88.1 percent of the electorate. On that occasion 4,473,459 voters stayed away from the polls. The turnout on June 11, 1978 was 81.2 percent of the electorate called to vote on two referendums: one on public order and the other on public financing of parties. The results of the referendum votes ought to make life easier for the coalition government of DC-PSI-PRI-PSDI led by Christian Democrat Arnaldo Forlani. The cautious line followed by the four coalition partners during the referendum campaign proved to have been long-sighted.

A victory by the right-to-life forces (which would have virtually abolished abortion in Italy) might have seriously compromised cooperation among the coalition partners in the government. The DC's lay partners would have found it very hard, even for the sake of governability, to accept such a defeat. The DC has been fighting the 1978 abortion law in Parliament ever since it passed despite its opposition. A victory of anti-abortion forces now would have upset the government's balance.

The Christian Democratic party headquarters spoke last night of a clear reconfirmation of Parliament's choices.

PCI Secretary Enrico Berlinguer, referring to the double "No" to repeal of the present abortion law, spoke of a victory for women and the defeat of backward and obscurantist forces.

PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi agreed that a serious and dangerous conservative offensive had been rejected. For Craxi the vote confirming life imprisonment while expressing a need for defense did not cancel out the determination of those who want severity coupled with humanity.

"MSI" Secretary Giorgio Almirante saw the "No" vote as really a "No" to the practice of resorting to referendums.

"PSDI" Secretary Pietro Longo claimed that the "No" to all five referendums was proof of the maturity of the Italian people and a demand for firmness from the state in defense of public security.

PRI Secretary Giovanni Spadolini voiced satisfaction with the results, and said that the people had supported the battle for democratic security and against terrorism. The double "No" to repeal of the abortion law was a victory of a civil society, he added. The PLI claimed that the vote showed growing disaffection and rejection of the excessive use of referendums and said that this institution must be reformed. For PDUP, Lucio Magri voiced satisfaction for the weathering of current abortion legislation which he said was a victory for the women's movement.

Radical Party leader Marco Pannella claimed that the significance of the referendums proposed by his party had been buried under a savage campaign of disinformation, but that nevertheless, the results showed that the number of citizens who had rallied to the Radicals' appeals against "the established disorder" had tripled. Pannella also struck an ironic note when he noticed that voters did not heed PCI and PSI calls to abolish life imprisonment. Perhaps their electorate can be mobilized only for conservative battles, he said.

DC Deputy Carlo Sasini, a spokesman for the right-to-life movement said that Catholics would remain vigilant so as to block any attempt to make current abortion legislation even more permissive.

The PCI, unlike the other parties, had mobilized its entire organizational machine in favor of the current abortion law. Clearly, the Communists saw the voting on this issue as a great victory for their own party. However, the Communists, along with the Socialists, had campaigned for abolition of life sentences, but the electorate overwhelmingly voted to keep life imprisonment on the books. After the defeat of all four referendums they sponsored, the Radicals now risk seeing their electoral fortunes dwindle. In the last elections, both political and regional, the Radicals made big gains, going from almost nothing to over 3 percent, and thereby obtaining 18 deputies in a chamber of 630.

CORRECTION TO GOVERNMENT RESUMES TIES WITH PRC

The following corrections are made to the item entitled "Government Resumes Diplomatic Relations with PRC," published in the 20 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT on page L 1:

In the headline, substitute the word "Chile" for "PRC"; and in line one of the only paragraph, substitute "Chile" for "China."

DEFENSE MINISTER SEES REAGAN TEAM AS 'UNDERSTANDING'

LD201057 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 May 81 p 3

[Excerpt] "The Reagan administration is showing itself to be more understanding than the Carter administration with respect to the Portuguese Armed Forces' reequipment needs," Defense Minister Azevedo Coutinho said yesterday, speaking to journalists shortly after the departure of his U.S. counterpart, Caspar Weinberger. The Portuguese minister said that he detected this understanding in the contacts which he held with Weinberger during the U.S. defense secretary's 2-day visit to Lisbon. For his part, the latter regarded the talks as "important, useful and fruitful."

GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE TRADE EXPANSION WITH ALGERIA

LD201503 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 May 81 p 3

[Text] Portuguese and Algerian Trade Ministers Vaz Pinto and Abdelaziz Khellef have expressed their governments' intention to intensify and extend the scope of bilateral economic relations. Vaz Pinto and Abdelaziz Khellef were speaking at the ceremony for the signing of a trade agreement negotiated during the first meeting of the Portuguese-Algerian joint committee which ended in Lisbon yesterday.

Both ministers stressed the insignificance of the trade hitherto carried out, despite the existing agreement dating back to 1976. In 1980, Vaz Pinto said, trade between the countries in both directions totalled 600,000 contos, an inconsequential amount, pointing out that Algeria imports no less than twice as much as Portugal. Spain now ranks fifth among the North African country's suppliers.

"From now on," the Portuguese trade and tourism minister said, "we will make up the lost ground in trade relations, which are far from matching our desires for cooperation."

Vaz Pinto disclosed that a Portuguese company recently signed a contract for erecting prefabricated housing in Algeria, worth 2.5 million contos, and that there are major opportunities for increasing trade in sectors such as the Portuguese chemical, mechanical and food industries and Algerian crude oil and gas.

The Algerian trade minister said that his country needs industry and that it is therefore interested in stepping up technological cooperation with Portugal.

"We are here to continue the action begun with the signing of the 1976 trade agreement," Khellef said, pointing out that the countries' geographical proximity must make it possible to "raise cooperation to a level consistent with the quality of political relations."

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Leonardo Matias, who also attended the ceremony, said that the legal instruments signed at the end of the joint committee's meeting reflect the "Portuguese Government's political determination to encourage the rapprochement with the Arab people."

GOVERNMENT DENIES CALVO-SOTELO EXPRESSO INTERVIEW

LD201207 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 16 May 81 p 2

[Text] In connection with an item published in the last issue of EXPRESSO, the Spanish Secretaryship of State for Information has issued an official communique according to which "Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo has granted no interview to any Portuguese weekly. The Spanish prime minister's only contact with the news media during his recent visit to Portugal was the press conference which, accompanied by Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao, he held for a group of Spanish and Portuguese journalists at Lisbon airport."

Concerning this matter, and as in similar instances, EXPRESSO has no comment to make.

PCE ISSUES STATEMENT ON PERILS OF JOINING NATO

LD200909 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 1-7 May 81 p 5

[Text] Calvo-Sotelo's first sally abroad has been to the FRG. The central topic of his talks--apparently following instructions received from Mr Reagan--was Spain's NATO entry. The Germans are apparently not particularly enthusiastic about this entry since such a disruption of the balance established in Europe would jeopardize its "Ostpolitik" and exacerbate the situation in Poland and Yugoslavia by causing increased pressure on their governments. Calvo-Sotelo--who, as he himself said, "had already spoken with the Spanish military, which was in agreement"--must have sold them the idea of our entry "proceeding from 23 February." His idea must be that the Germans will not only support him but also exert pressure on the Spanish Socialists to at least tone down what has hitherto been their opposition stance.

In fact, the Socialists do not seem to have altered this opposition stance even though their executive criticized only the form in which Calvo-Sotelo approached the subject and asked that it be decided by a referendum or the coming general elections. For their part, the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] published the following communique at the end of their Standing Committee meeting:

"The PCE Executive Committee Standing Committee discussed at its session today the statements made by Mr Calvo-Sotelo during his visit to the FRG and on his return to Madrid on Spain's entry into NATO.

"The PCE reasserts its steadfast opposition to such an entry, which would mean considerably exacerbating the already tense international situation, since it would disrupt a balance established between the two blocs over the past quarter century. Such an entry would have disasterous consequences for Spain, especially the nuclearization of our territory.

"The PCE protests at the prime minister's manipulation of the army's alleged option on the subject. The decision obviously rests with the Spanish people through the constitutional channels. We also consider it wrong to have raised the subject with foreign governments before the announced consultations with the Spanish parliamentary parties. This reflects the aim to create de facto situations and thus to exert pressure on the Spanish public.

"The PCE considers it indispensable that such an important issue, which is causing a serious split among the Spanish people, be shelved at least until the coming elections and that, in any case, it must be made the subject of a referendum.

"The Standing Committee has decided to study the specific measures needed to inform the broadest masses of the consequences of entry into NATO and to ensure that the public express its opposition to entry into NATO on the largest possible scale."

LIBERAL, SDP LEADERS AGREE ON COMMON STRATEGY

LD201145 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 May 81 p 10

[Tony Conyers report]

[Excerpt] The Liberals and Social Democrats [SDP] had their first formal meeting yesterday and agreed as a priority to work out a common strategy in readiness for the next by-election.

Mr Steel, the Liberal leader, said after the meeting: "Clearly a by-election can arise at any time, and we could be overtaken by it. We have got to discuss how we are going to cope with it."

Mrs Shirley Williams agreed, and said the two parties had to get down to a detailed discussion. Neither side had any machinery for dealing with a by-election. She added: "This does not mean that we would be bound to fight any by-election which comes up. We must have procedures so we do not begin our alliance with a squabble."

Both sides have agreed they will continue their joint talks after the Whitsun recess in about a fortnight's time.

Mr Steel said they had decided to try to compile an analysis of what has gone wrong with the country's politics and see how they could proceed jointly to put matters right. He said that the Liberal Party had no objection to an alliance with the Social Democrats. The Liberal council meeting last week had given overwhelming support for negotiations.

Mrs Williams said the outcome of yesterday's meeting would go before her party's Steering Committee and would later have to be approved by the membership, though she did not see this as a problem. She thought an agreement could be arrived at before the Liberal Party assembly in September. Mr Steel agreed, and said there was no deadline for such an agreement although he was anxious that if there was something on the agenda it should be approved by the party's Agenda Committee. After an agreement on principal, the next step, said Mr Steel, would be to carry forward detailed discussions on policy.

Mrs Williams said they were talking about three things: a general declaration which would set out priorities for the country, discussions on such policy questions as electoral reform, discussions on the "necessities" which arise from a by-election. She denied that because of recent opinion poll findings, which showed a drop in recruiting figures for the SDP, her party would have to be prepared to play "second fiddle" to the Liberal Party. In the local elections, she said Social Democrats, without the support of the party, had gained 18 per cent of the vote. Mrs Williams was deliberately vague over whether there would eventually be an electoral pact between the two parties, saying it might not take the form which some imagined.

Mr Steel chaired yesterday's meeting. Next time Mrs Williams will be in the chair.

DAILY TELEGRAPH VIEWS ULSTER LOCAL ELECTION

LD201143 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 May 81 p 2

[Colin Brady dispatch]

[Text] Belfast--The government will be closely monitoring local council elections in Ulster today to gauge the extent of polarisation in the Protestant and Roman Catholic communities in the province. An analysis of voting patterns will show if it is worth while for Westminister to pursue its insistence on power-sharing as a proviso for Northern Ireland to have its local parliament restored.

Ulster elections, the first since 1977, are normally a mundane affair, but now they are an important indicator of public opinion. Voting will be particularly influenced by the current tension and violence, the provisional IRA hunger strike campaign, closer liaison between the British and Irish Governments, increased terrorism and dissillusionment with the unending disorder. The by-election victory of Robert Sands, the provisional IRA terrorist who starved himself to death, will also be a factor, particularly among unionists. These are the main points which will make these elections a more significant affair than those of four years ago.

A total of 1,020 candidates are fighting 526 seats on 26 district councils. An electorate of more than 1,190,000 is involved.

Apart from scores of "instant" groupings and independents the voting will centre on the four most influential parties: Official Unionists (256 candidates), their arch rivals, the Democratic Unionist Party (205), the Social Democratic and Labour Party [SDLP] (162) and Alliance (130).

The Official Unionists' main campaign is based on demands for the return of a local parliament, scrapped when direct rule was imposed in 1972.

The Democratic Unionists' campaign policy is based on even stronger counter-measures against the IRA and accusations of a political "sell-out" by London. It is the first time they are challenging the Official Unionists all over the province.

The SDLP, as overwhelmingly Roman Catholic as the unionist groupings are overwhelmingly Protestant, seeks more party partnerships in local administration and Anglo-Irish talks.

Alliance, hoping to maintain its balance in the centre, seeks the vote of those opposed to "tribalism." This optimism will be ill-rewarded in these elections, which have a strong flavour of further polarisation.

Politically, interest will focus on a battle for power between the Rev Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionists and the Official Unionists, with Mr Paisley seeking to justify his claim that he is a leader of Ulster's loyalists.

Currently the Official Unionists hold 178 seats and the Democratic Unionists 74, but Mr Paisley's followers are confident that they can wrest several more from their rivals. Mr Paisley shrewdly began his electoral campaign several weeks ago when he embarked on a series of rallies to whip up fears of a "betrayal" by Britain because of talks with the Irish Government.

In the Roman Catholic-nationalist camp the SDLP, with 113 seats, is being challenged by the Irish Independent Party, which is fielding 50 candidates. The Independent's motto is "Brits out" and they quite bluntly support the IRA hunger strike campaign for political status for prisoners. The emotional response to this could lose the Social Democrats some support.

The elections are based on proportional representation and it is expected that all the results will not be known until Saturday, when the Belfast count is finished.

TA NEA: SECURITY TIGHTENED AFTER THREATS TO GOBBI

NC210619 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 21 May 81 p 10

[Text] Special security measures have been taken at the headquarters of the UNFICYP [United Nations Force in Cyprus]--in Nicosia and outside the residence of Mr Hugo Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, following threats against his life. According to information received by TA NEA, the threats against Mr Gobbi's life were included in a letter received at the UNFICYP headquarters. Meanwhile, yesterday Mr Gobbi called on President Kiprianou, but nothing has been learned about the subject of their discussion.

MIKHAILIDHIS PROPOSES 'IMMEDIATE ACTION PROGRAM'

NC210657 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 21 May 81 p 1

[Text] House President Mr Alekos Mikhailidhis, leader of the New Democratic Party, has proposed the setting up of a political planning bureau which would be able to lay down a planned strategy and tactics in the pursuit of a Cyprus settlement.

Mr Mikhailidhis, who was speaking at a press conference, said that the planning bureau which deals with economic problems has been able to provide excellent services in the economic field and there should be no reason why a political planning bureau should not prove equally useful. The Cyprus problem is bedevilled by the lack of planning and inactivity which allows others to take initiatives which very often prove to be at our expense, he said.

Mr Mikhailidhis gave more details of his nine-point "immediate action programme" about which he spoke at the public gathering at Elevtheria Square in Nicosia, on Monday last. These are:

A. The UN secretary-general to be asked to undertake his responsibilities and invite the Turks to comply with the terms of his inaugural statement at the intercommunal talks, according to which they would be meaningful and that concrete proposals would be presented.

B. After the elections the president should arrange for a joint meeting with the Cyprus party leaders, the Greek Government and Greek party leaders of an agreed national policy on Cyprus.

C. Cyprus should press for the occupation of the seats allocated to it in the assembly of the Council of Europe, and the banning of Turkey from the assembly now provides a unique opportunity.

D. Further mobilisation of the American Congress and especially to remind congressmen of the conditions for the lifting of the terms embargo, that is for Turkey to show that it acts in good will for a fair and peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem.

E. A call for a parliamentary congress to which all European parliaments should be invited.

F. Mobilisation of Greek Americans.

G. Invitation to the nonaligned contact group to visit Cyprus to verify the negative attitude of the Turkish side in the talks, etc.

H. Invitation to the British Government to undertake its responsibility as a guarantor power.

I. Invitation to the ministerial committee of the Commonwealth, decided on in 1979, to consider the Cyprus situation and see what it could do.

Mr Mikhailidhis said he intended to present the plan when the new House emerged, and explained that the plan is not exhaustive and could be supplemented or amended if the other parties had their own ideas. What is needed, he said, is to stop being inactive and waiting for others to move.

Months have passed since the talks started and there has been no result and since the basic issue, territory has not been discussed, it amounts to saying that the talks have not yet started, he said.

Mr Mikhailidhis did not agree that because there might be a Turkish reaction no action should be taken. We must expect that the Turks would react to any action we take, he said and found unjustified the nondiscussion of the Cyprus case in the UN General Assembly last year on the grounds of not wanting to impair the climate of the talks.

KITTIS CITES PROSPECTS FOR INCREASING USSR TRADE

NC201120 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Speaking at a press conference today, Commerce Minister Kittis said results of his recent contacts in Moscow were exceedingly good. He added: there are favorable prospects for increasing our exports to the Soviet Union. He also mentioned that the Soviet side expressed desire for promoting its exports to Cyprus, primarily in industrial and other mechanical equipment.

Kittis said the value of Cyprus exports to the Soviet Union last year amounted to close to 6.5 million Cypriot pounds, while imports from the Soviet Union amounted to 16 million pounds, of which 12 million represented the import of mazut [low quality fuel oil].

He also said the Soviet Union agreed to supply the Cyprus electrification authority with an additional quantity of 50,000 tons of mazut this year under the current conditions.

Contracts were also signed for the export to the Soviet Union of 2,000 tons of alcohol and 1,000 tons of black raisins.

Kittis said a Soviet delegation will visit Cyprus in the fall to renew the 5-year commercial agreement between the two countries, which expires in December.

Soviet experts are also due to visit Cyprus in September to study a Cypriot proposal for construction and financing by the Soviet Union of development projects in exchange for Cypriot agricultural and industrial projects.

Contacts will also continue on the prospects of utilizing Cyprus for the purpose of industrial production of Soviet products for export to Middle Eastern countries.

During his stay in Moscow Kittis briefed members of the Soviet cabinet on the latest developments of the Cyprus issue. The Soviet officials reiterated the firm and steady support of Cypriot positions by the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOAN--An agreement for a loan of $14 million has been signed between Cyprus and the World Bank to help finance a plan for an increase in productivity in the fields of horticulture and viniculture. The agreement was signed during a short ceremony at the World Bank. It was signed on behalf of Cyprus by Cyprus Ambassador to the United States Iakovidhis. [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 18 May 81 NC]

ELEVTHEROTIPIA: TALKS ON U.S. BASES SHOULD BE HELD UP

NC191650 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 19 May 81 p 4

[From the "Views" column: "Agreements-Commitments"]

[Text] We have repeatedly stressed that the government is committing a serious improper action at the expense of the Greek people by negotiating an agreement on the U.S. bases a few months prior to the elections, and latest developments vindicate us.

The United States, seeing the government's haste to sign an agreement--by 25 May as the foreign minister has announced--and combining this haste with its well-known pro-Turkish feelings, has hardened its attitude and has been refusing to give anything to Greece, which is negotiating the utilization of its territory for the war purposes of the United States. The Americans also do not agree with the 7 to 10 ratio of military aid to Athens and Ankara, respectively, or to the supply of our forces with advanced defense systems, or to the granting of guarantees that the balance of power will not be upset, or even to the operation of the bases "within NATO goals"--they want this operation for additional purposes.

The coercive U.S. tactics are backed by parallel NATO activities--infuriating activities--one of them being, as reported but not categorically denied, the proposal for an "Aegean without borders" between Larisa and Izmir where the two NATO commands are stationed. This means that if the proposal were accepted, the Turkish Navy and Air Force would be free to go very deep inside the Greek state (always "within the alliance's framework"...) without any corresponding concession to the Greek Armed Forces, because for us the operational space would end at Izmir, that is, at the eastern coast of the Aegean. These are NATO's tricks against our country, and the tricks of our government itself which thought that its unconditional return to the "alliance" would avail it friendly treatment by the "allies"...

Under these conditions, the interruption of the talks on the bases is not merely more imperative than ever but is a national need. A government whose percentage of popular support is strongly challenged (the latest political gatherings speak for themselves) [reference to Papandreou's visits to regions in northern Greece] has no right to commit the country to long-term military agreements. Let this be borne in mind by those who are planning to sign documents that are unacceptable to a vast number of Greeks.

Government View

NC201457 Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 20 May 81 p 1

[Text] Asked about press reports on the negotiations for an agreement on the U.S. bases, the government spokesman said that the negotiations are progressing at a fast pace and only minor differences remain to be settled by the two sides.

The spokesman added that he is not in a position to define the date of termination of the negotiations and the signing of the pertinent Greek-U.S. agreement. The two delegations have had meetings daily, in the morning and in the afternoon.

In any case, the goal is to submit the agreement to the Chamber of Deputies in time prior to the Chamber recess.

U.S. DEFENSE OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN ANKARA FOR TALKS

TA201635 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] The U.S. deputy defense secretary, Francis West, and the chairman of the Defense Security Assistance Agency, Lt Gen Ernest Graves, arrived in Ankara today. In a statement at Ankara Esenboga Airport, West said that they would hold talks on the defense relations between the two countries and their common strategic interests. Pointing out that Turkey's power was important for NATO and for the entire Western world, West stated that Turkey had an important role in the region both from the viewpoint of its military power and from the viewpoint of the impression it created.

Replying to a question, Francis West said that before Turkey he visited Jordan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Israel. He added that these countries shared the view that the Soviet threat in the region must be prevented jointly.

West and Graves were received in the afternoon by National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken. National Defense Ministry Under Secretary Gen Celal Bulutlar was also present. At the meeting, Bayulken said that they would hold technical discussions on the cooperation to be conducted between the two countries in the field of defense. Francis West said that they would discuss the common interests between Turkey and the United States.

The visiting delegation was then received by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. Francis West and Gen Ernest Graves then called on deputy chief of the general staff Gen Necdet Oztorun and conferred with him for some time.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

TA201823 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Turkish-Soviet talks on management problems and enlargement of the Iskenderun iron and steel works will begin in Ankara tomorrow. The Soviet delegation that will conduct the talks has arrived in Ankara. It is headed by the deputy chairman of the soviet state committee for foreign economic relations, Litvinenko. The Soviet delegation, which will tour the Iskenderun iron and steel works after the talks, will leave Turkey on 29 May.

ARMY, AIR FORCE COMMANDERS HEAD MILITARY EXERCISES

'First Target-81'

TA201625 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] The military exercise codenamed "First Target-81" began today. The exercise, whose name is derived from Ataturk's order on 31 August 1922: Armies, your first target is the Mediterranean, is being held in the international waters and airspace of the Aegean Sea and in western Anatolia.

Infantry, tank, mechanized, commando, airborne and helicopter units of the ground forces; landing, warships, submarines and naval police planes of the naval forces; and fighter bomber and fighter (?defense) planes of the air force are participating in the exercise. Live ammunition will be used by the ground, naval and air units at various stages. In addition, an operation involving a sea-air battle, joint landing, air and helicopter debarkation and an attack against ground targets will be staged.

Meanwhile, health services will be offered to the citizens at the Red Crescent installations in Seferihisar. The exercise, which was planned by the office of the chief of the general staff, is being held under the command of the Aegean Army commander, Gen Sureyya Yuksel. The exercise will last 6 days.

1st Tactical Air Force

TA201050 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Military exercises codenamed "The Future Is in the Skies" and organized by the 1st Tactical Air Force Command have started. The exercises will be conducted under the command of the 1st Tactical Air Force commander, Lt Gen Tevfik Alpaslan. Units attached to the command are participating in the exercise. Air Force Commander and National Security Council member Gen Tamsin Sahinkaya went to Eskisehir to observe the exercise which will end of Saturday, 23 May.

ARAYIS LOOKS FOR IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

NC210742 Ankara ARAYIS in Turkish 16 May 81 pp 9, 10

[Article: "Mitterrand's Victory and a Socialist Government in France"]

[Excerpt] It is not easy to predict how Mitterand's presidency and the Socialist government in France will affect Turkish-French relations.

To some degree, the Armenian lobby may continue to be effective during the Socialist regime. However, we can definitely say one thing and that is: Unlike Giscard d'Estaing, Mitterrand's approach to Turkey is not based on a negative sentimentality.

Giscard d'Estaing was known to be "unfriendly." His unfriendliness toward Turkey was carried too far. The sentimental warmth he felt for Greece and the close economic relations he developed between Erance and Greece played an important role in this. Mitterrand is known to be a more prudent and objective statesman.

If the new opportunities which both the socialist government and Mitterrand's personality will afford toward improving relations between Turkey and France are timely and wisely evaluated, some positive results may be obtained. Although it is not correct to cherish excessive illusions in this respect, it is obvious that compared with Giscard d'Estaing's term in office, Mitterrand's presidency will afford a better chance for improving our relations with France.

However, if these opportunities and possibilities are to be evaluated, a healthy dialogue, under favorable conditions, must be established with the French Socialist Government without delay.

UNION CLOSED DOWN FOR UNCONSTITUTIONAL STATUTE

TA201824 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 May 81

[Excerpt] The 3d Military Court of the Ankara Martial Law Command has closed down the Turkish State Highway Workers Union [Yol-Is] in Ankara, which is affiliated with the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is]. The military prosecutor's office of the martial law command had previously filed suit about this union on the grounds that the articles of its statute, which was amended during the union congress held last year, were unconstitutional. The court agreed with the prosecution's demand and ruled that the Ankara Yol-Is union be closed down.

HEADS OF STATE GREET EVREN ON ATATURK CENTENNARY

TA201822 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 May 81

[Summary] The heads of state of various countries have sent congratulatory messages to Head of State Gen Kenan Evren on the occasion of the Ataturk centennary. French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, Libyan Chief of State Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Pakistani President Ziaul Haq sent messages to Evren.

ECEVIT ON INDIVIDUAL, INSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM

NC210801 Ankara ARAYIS in Turkish 16 May 81 pp 5, 6

[Editorial by Bulent Ecevit: "Freedom From the Point of View of Individuals and Institutions"]

[Excerpts] Those who use freedom arrogantly and extravagantly when it is cheap and abundant, go into hiding and become taciturn when it becomes restricted and expensive. This is the second time this has happened in our country; once on 12 March and again on 12 September.

Those who appreciate the value of freedom use it prudently and responsibly when it is abundant, and they try to broaden its borders when it is subjected to limitations. They do not spend freedom extravagantly when it is cheap and abundant, but neither do they give up using it when it becomes restricted and expensive. No matter how expensive it becomes, they pay the price and behave freely. If necessary, they are prepared to sacrifice their physical freedom as well as their freedom to exist for the sake of their freedom of thought.

Those who use freedom according to its degree of abundance or limitation in varying measures and forms are not free within themselves. For them, freedom is something that can be given or taken externally. The person who is free internally is free at all times and under all circumstances. He is free even when in prison. He never refrains from expressing his views or moving in the direction of his views even when faced with oppressive and restrictive conditions. However, unavoidably, external factors and physical obstructions may render difficult or completely hinder the dissemination of the thoughts he expresses. They may actually restrict the possibilities of behavior.

The person who does not feel free internally says to himself: Why should I expose myself to danger by expressing my thoughts since I won't find an audience for them or be able to disseminate them? It is "wiser" if I wait for the days when freedom becomes abundant.

Freedom for such people is not a value that is obtained as a product of human yearning and search or as a human right. They do not see it as a prerequisite for being a human being. According to them, freedom is a commodity that can be offered, withheld or limited by higher authorities. They do not appreciate its value because they do not generate it or contribute toward its attainment.

They also do not appreciate its value because they have not gone through a severe trial so as to learn to feel responsibility when it exists, and its absence when it does not. On the other hand, the person who feels free internally, and who feels the impulse of freedom in his heart, is responsible for his freedom himself. Even if he won't find an audience, he considers himself obligated to express his views freely so as to protect the consistency of his character and the honor of mankind.

The way persons behave regarding freedom depends on their personality. However, some institutions have no choice. Institutions whose existence and functions depend on the existence of freedom and democracy have to behave freely and to use the responsibility of their freedom under all conditions, so that they may be able to further their existence in a manner compatible with the reasons of existence.

For instance, autonomous universities exist only where freedom and democracy prevail. It is therefore the unavoidable duty of autonomous universities to freely express their views and to try and strengthen democracy and widen the freedom of the entire community, no matter how much freedom is restricted or tightened.

If they do not behave in this manner, they prove that they do not deserve to be autonomous. Consequently, they cannot achieve what they do not deserve, and even if they did, they cannot use it responsibly.

This rule is valid for the democratic trade union movement also. On the other hand, the judicial organs are directly responsible for the independence of the judiciary. If they do not act independently, just because conditions are not favorable--in other words, if they concede their independence--they cannot fulfill the requirements of justice. Once this happens, the reasons for existence will vanish.

Freedom and independence are unavoidable and defenite prerequisites for lawyers, too, who are the representatives of the right to defend. No matter how limited and expensive freedom becomes, the lawyers have got to risk paying the highest price so as to perform their duties freely. If they don't do so, they cannot meet the requirements of their profession.

If laws capable of damaging the state of law are enacted, or if such practices become widespread, if freedom is limited and the basic rights are restricted, or the constitutional basis of all this is rendered inadequate, then it is the duty of the bar associations and the union of bar associations to try and counter such attempts and tendencies.

The press too is responsible for its own freedom. The press that is not free ceases to be a press, it assumes the form of an official bulletin. In a country where freedom of thought and expression do not exist or are not based on constitutional safeguards, the press cannot function. Therefore, the press can fulfill its mission, act as a press in the true sense of the word, and protect and develop democracy, freedom and human rights only to the extent that it is prepared to face difficulties and dangers. Because of the freedom of thought, newspapers and magazines may think differently on various matters, but in matters concerning the legal and constitutional basis of freedom, they have to act in unity and solidarity, because freedom and democracy are as much a necessity for the press as water is for the fish and air for birds.

VOTCP CALLS FOR END TO FOREIGN AID LOANS

TA200826 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 20 May 81

[Commentary: "An Economic Calamity Revived"]

[Excerpts] In one of its past issues, the Istanbul daily MILLIYET carried the following (?wounding) statement by OECD Secretary General van Lennep: Both in our verbal advice and reports since 1978, the OECD Secretariat and I have pointed out the kind of economic policies Turkey should follow. The measures being implemented currently are in line with these policies. These constitute a part of a general plan aimed at improving the deficit in the balance of payment and at directing the Turkish economy toward fundamental changes.

Dear listeners, this statement is reminiscent of the period of the fall of the Ottoman Empire--portrayed as the sick man of Europe--prior to the national liberation war [in 1920]. During that period, international organizations similar to the present ones were directing the economies of the Ottoman Empire.

All this proves that military victories must be complemented by victories in the field of economic independence. If this is not accomplished, then such countries cannot claim to be independent. Our party, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP], is appealing to all the patriotic forces and proposing the following: Turkey must proclaim a unilateral moratorium and stop the payment of all of Turkey's past debts as well as their interests for a period compatible with its national interests. No so-called foreign aid loans granted with the condition of being used in advised fields should be accepted from the imperialist countries and the international finance organizations. An end must definitely be put to the intervention in the internal affairs of Turkey of neocolonialist and imperialist international organizations like OECD, EEC, IMF, the World Bank and others.

ICELAND

PRIME MINISTER GIVES VIEWS ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD130851 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 9 May 81 p 21

[Text] "Iceland out of NATO!" this was the demand made by a handful of Icelandic demonstrators distributing leaflets on Friday outside the Riksdag building in Stockholm where Icelandic Prime Minister Gunnar Thoroddsen was holding a press conference. The prime minister himself did not want to speak about Iceland's membership of the Western defense alliance.

The Icelandic attitude to a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries is that such a zone must also embrace the countries of the Warsaw Pact, since there are no nuclear arms in the Nordic countries, Thoroddsen said. The prime minister explained the fact that Iceland had not taken part in the NATO meetings at which important decisions had been made about the deployment of nuclear arms in Europe by saying that the country has no defenses of its own. Iceland's defenses are taken care of by the Americans from the military base outside Reykjavik.

On Friday the prime minister lunched with King Carl Gustaf of Sweden. On Saturday he will travel to Skaane where he will meet members of the Sweden-Iceland Foundation. In connection with his visit, the foundation has created a fund, the proceeds from which will be used to promote Swedish-Icelandic cooperation. Contributions have been made by a number of Swedish companies.

MALTA

GOVERNMENT FORMALLY DECLARES ISLAND'S NEUTRALITY

NC161231 Paris AFP in English 0926 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Valletta, 16 May (AFP)--The Maltese Government has formally declared the Mediterranean island republic neutral in a declaration published in a special edition of the Government Gazette.

The declaration, approved at a recent cabinet meeting, declares Malta "a neutral state actively pursuing peace, security and social progress among all nations by adhering to the policy of nonalignement and refusing to participate in any military alliance."

The neutral status means that no foreign military base will be permitted on Maltese territory and no military facilities in Malta will be used by any foreign power except at the request of Malta for its own defence.

The declaration added that Maltese shipyards will be used for civil and commercial purposes, or for the repair of military vessels incapable of action. The yards will be denied to the military vessels of the two superpowers. The Maltese cabinet hoped that other Mediterranean countries would welcome the declaration and give the necessary undertakings, the Gazette said.

SWITZERLAND

ITALIAN PRESIDENT PERTINI ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU181618 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Zurich, 18 May (ANSA)--Italian Chief of State Sandro Pertini arrived here today for a 3-day visit to Switzerland, accompanied by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

He was greeted at the local airport by Swiss Confederation President Kurt Furgler, who accompanied the Italian visitors to Bern by train.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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LE SOIR INTERVIEWS UK'S HOWE ON EC BUDGET REFORM

LD200925 Brussels LE SOIR in French 16 May 81 p 7

[Marc Rozen interview with British Chancellor of the Exchequer Geoffrey Howe in London: "The EEC Must Limit Its Spending, Sir Geoffrey Howe Tells LE SOIR"; date not given]

[Text] [Question] Reforming the EEC budget will be the main objective of the British chairmanship of the Community Council of Ministers which will begin on 1 July. On 30 May last year, after a great deal of fuss, Mrs Thatcher secured her partners' agreement on a substantial reduction in the British contribution to the Community funds. Is that not enough?
[Answer] The reform of budgetary mechanisms is not an exclusively British concern but concerns the entire EEC. Indeed, such a restructuring process has turned out to be a fundamental element in Europe's health. Of course Germany and Britain attach the most importance to this plan since they are the two biggest net contributors. But many European countries are insisting, as we are, that the ceiling of our own resources (LE SOIR editor's note: The money available for the European budget) must not be exceeded. They also want the share of receipts and spending among the member states to be the result of general Community decisions and no longer the result of ad hoc decisions taken separately on individual programs.
[Question] London is still linking discussions on the Community budget to the Common Agricultural Policy. Is that not an indirect way of demolishing this "green" Europe--the foundation of the European structure--of which you are hardly enamored?
[Answer] Budget reform is not synonymous with a reform of the Common Agricultural Policy. For our part, we think that while maintaining the fundamental principles of "green" Europe, it is appropriate to modify the way it functions by radical changes. Any reform of the Common Agricultural Policy will only be a contribution to the broader task of restructuring Community finances.
[Question] Your opposition to increased agricultural spending did not prevent you from accepting a 10 percent increase in agricultural prices in April for the 1981-1982 period--an increase well above the Commission's proposals. Does that not greatly undermine your reputation as a crusader for EEC finances?
[Answer] No, quite the reverse; that acceptance underlines our attachment to the smooth running of Community institutions. On that occasion we advocated a moderate increase in prices with a view to limiting the agricultural surpluses and ensuring that the Common Agricultural Policy runs more smoothly. But we were alone in defending that position. During the discussions, a consensus emerged and we accepted it. That was the fruit of a compromise. Our basic stance, however, remains unchanged.
[Question] Your partners regard the 30 May agreement as a general agreement which includes the launching of a common fisheries policy. In this sphere London is far from having honored its pledges, as Mrs Thatcher's veto shows....
[Answer] I do not think that is the case. There is no link between the contributions and fishing issues. I must point out that all states, and not just the United Kingdom, pledged to reach an agreement on fishing by 31 December last year. We have made great efforts to reach agreement. We have failed but will continue to try. An agreement on "blue" Europe is very emportant. Nonetheless we think that it is wise to examine each problem on merit. The common fisheries policy cannot dictate our position on other Community problems.
[Question] Does not the budget reform you are advocating constitute a serious danger for the little countries like Belgium which benefit from the existing system?
[Answer] We are not aiming at anybody in particular. We want to find a balanced solution for everybody, for the whole Community. When receipts are no longer increasing ad infinitium, the Community. Must act like a good manager and limit its spending. Therefore the financial redistribution among the Ten must be reviewed.

[Question] Does not the European Commission's delay in drafting the proposals which are to be conveyed to the Council by 30 June point up the lack of enthusiasm in Community circles for introducing a reform which is bound to produce serious tension among the Ten?
[Answer] Institutions are always hesitant to take dangerous paths. The agreement makes provision for those proposals to be handed to the Council by 30 June. Let's wait until then.
[Question] Mr Tugendhat [vice president of the European Commission] has proposed reducing financial solidarity among the Ten by transferring some responsibility for financing "green" Europe to the national governments. That suggestion must surely suit you?
[Answer] The idea of national participation in financing the Common Agricultural Policy cannot be ruled out, provided it is a real transfer. If the governments replace the EEC in financing surpluses directly or indirectly and if the Community will ultimately have to pay the bill, it would be better to forget the idea.
[Question] Mr Tugendhat is British. Lord Carrington, the next chairman of the Council, is British. Is the budget reform a "British show" from which the partners are excluded?
[Answer] No, no, not at all. That is what I have been trying to make you understand from the start. When we joined Europe in 1971 it was agreed that if an unacceptable situation were to arise over our share of the budget the whole Community would remedy it. That is what happened last May. The Community pledged to establish a mechanism which, I hope, will prevent such unacceptable situations arising again, whether it be for Germany, Britain or any other country. This does not just apply to the net payers like our country but also to those which are at present net beneficiaries of the system.
[Question] During the election campaign Francois Mitterrand said: "Giscard was not tough enough with the British." Is not his election to the French presidency likely to make your task more difficult?
[Answer] The Community has withstood the shock of many changes in government. I see no reason why we should not be capable of agreeing just as well with the new French Government as with the previous one.

REPORTAGE ON EEC MEETINGS CONCERNING TURKEY

Second Round of Talks Ends

TA151129 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] The second round of talks between Turkish and EEC officials has ended in Brussels. Discussions were held during the talks on the signing of a harmony agreement between Turkey and the EEC upon Greece's joining the Community as a full member. Technical work was carried out to determine once more the Turkish agriculture and industry export quotas. Measures to prevent any harm to Turkish agriculture exports as a result of changes to be brought in Turkish-EEC joint agricultural policies also were reviewed during the talks. Discussions were suspended to permit EEC representatives to consult with their country's officials.

The first round of talks for the signing of a harmony agreement between Turkey and the EEC were held in January 1981. Efforts are being made to conclude these talks before the EEC association council meeting scheduled for June 1981. Such agreements were signed between Turkey and the EEC after each time a new full member joined the European Community.

Financial Protocol Ratified

TA192056 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 19 May 81

[Excerpt] The Turkish-EEC fourth financial protocol has been ratified by the foreign minister of the 10 EEC countries. According the our correspondent in Brussels, in their meeting the EEC foreign ministers determined that the loan to be extended to Turkey within the framework of the fourth financial protocol--which was agreed upon in principle on 30 October--would be worth $672 million. The fourth financial protocol will go into effect on 1 November.

BELGIUM

GOVERNMENT SURVIVES AFTER 'STRAINED NEGOTIATING

LD211101 Brussels LE SOIR in French 17-18 May 81 pp 1-2

[Jean Lienardy report]

[Excerpt] The first team lead by Marc Eyskens has not yet fallen. And unless by accident--Belgian political life sometimes has these reversals--the voters will not be called to the polls before the summer vacation.

This is how we can briefly sum up the results of the particularly strained debates, which for several days now and through numerous daily ministerial meetings, have been destined to bring the government out of a blind alley which was, to say the least, dangerous.

The topics in question are no less than the whole problem of Wallonian iron and steel and a possible modification of the wage indexing system. And the prospect of an early election presupposed that the next Parliament would comprise constituent chambers, if it was hoped, at least, to continue the regionalization begun under Martens' leadership in August 1980, which hasn't yet been brought to a conclusion.

"When this government took office, I fixed the first date for producing results, as 15 May. Well, the government has kept its word. I would like to point out to you that it is one minute to midnight!" Prime Minister Marc Eyskens, obviously pleased with himself, introduced with these words the decisions taken on Friday night and Saturday morning, first by the restricted ministerial committee on general policy and then by the cabinet council.

NETHERLANDS

CABINET EXTENDS CREDIT GUARANTEES FOR POLAND

LD131133 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 9 May 81 p 13

["Own correspondent" report]

[Text] The Hague, 9 May--The government is continuing its financial aid to Poland. Poland has asked for a continuation of the support given in the past and the cabinet has agreed to this. Transport and Waterways Minister Tuijnman, who yesterday chaired the Council of Ministers, announced the aid after the council meeting.

In the second half of this year, Poland can count on export credit guarantees worth 115 million guilders for the purchase of noncapital goods. This figure includes 30 million guilders for agricultural products. The guarantees will last for 2 years.

In January this year, Poland received export credit guarantees from the Netherlands worth 125 million guilders, intended for food supplies.

BRANDT RECEIVES CPSU LETTER ON DISARMAMENT

LD211545 Hamburg DPA in German 1420 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 21 May (DPA)--In a letter to SPD Chairman Willy Brandt and other social democratic parties in West Europe on the present political situation in Europe, the CPSU Central Committee has expressed the wish for early, constructive negotiations on disarmament. This was confirmed today in Bonn by SPD Executive spokesman Wolfgang Clement in response to an inquiry. According to Clement, like the other social democratic parties, the SPD will carefully examine and constructively reply to the paper, the content of which Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has been informed.

According to press reports, Moscow reaffirms in the letter that, in contrast to the opinion of the West, the Warsaw Pact does not have a preponderance in medium-range weapons. At the same time, Moscow urgently stresses the proposal for a moratorium on medium-range missiles, which could come into force with the start of the relevant negotiations and remain valid until a final agreement on the limitation or reduction of such nuclear weapons in Europe had been signed.

GENSCHER DISCUSSES SCHMIDT U.S. VISIT, ARMS ISSUE

DW211037 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0448 GMT 20 May 81

[Heribert Schwan interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Chancellor Schmidt will be going to the United States today. His talks in Washington will focus on the NATO dual decision, that is, disarmament talks. The expectations placed on the chancellor's visit are high. Do you expect good, acceptable results on the difficult issues of arms control or security policy?

[Answer] To begin with, it is necessary to keep in mind that the chancellor will be conducting his talks in Washington on a solid domestic and foreign policy foundation. The solid domestic foundation is the support of all parties of the German Bundestag for the Federal Government's foreign and security policies, above all, as far as the attitude toward the NATO dual decision of December 1979 is concerned. Both government parties as well as the opposition fully support the position of the government in that respect. This is important, for if you take a look around Europe you will not find any government which can rely on such broad support in parliament.

The second point is that the result of my visit to Washington in March was--as proved by the joint statement to the press by Secretary of State Haig and myself--that contrary to all the chatter, a solid and common basis exists between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States on the important issues of foreign and security policy. This also turned out to be so at the NATO foreign ministers conference in Rome. This is why the German Bundestag justly welcomed the results attained there.

This being the starting position, the talks in Washington will involve a deepened exchange of views between the chancellor and the president and other members of the administration about all questions of international policies, including economic policy.

No doubt the interest will primarily concentrate on the opening of negotiations on medium-range missiles, because this is important, lest time is wasted pending the envisaged deployment in 1983. In that respect, we have a clear schedule in mind. Agreement was reached in Rome that the U.S. secretary of state would open his contacts with the Soviet Government. This has been done. He has had an initial conference with Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin. In September, he will be meeting with Foreign Minister Gromyko in New York to come to terms on the start of the formal negotiations.

The Rome communique says, moreover, that these negotiations should begin before the end of the year which, by our conviction, intention and hope, must not mean that this be postponed to the last day of the year. The sooner the better, the nearer to September the better. And along with this, the preparations for the other part of the dual decision, the deployment of the missiles, must be consistently continued so as to underline the seriousness in both directions--counterarmament and negotiations.

[Question] If I understand you correctly, you want an early opening of the negotiations on the limitation of medium-range missiles, for exaple, for the late summer or the early fall?

[Anser] The Federal Government has never doubted that each day the opening of the negotiations can be advanced can only be an advantage. After all, it is our objective to attain by serious negotiations such negotiated results, if possible, which will achieve an arms limitation for this highly difficult field of medium-range missiles as well.

[Question] Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has linked his political future to success in the disarmament issue. You yourself visualize the doom of the social-liberal coalition in Bonn in the event Social Democrats deviate from the NATO duel decision. This, too, is a clearly audible warning. Does the danger really exist that the coalition may break apart over the NATO dual decision, especially after yesterday's small-scale SPO convention?

[Answer] The federal chancellor wanted to demonstrate through his personal statements this weekend that nobody in the government coalition can call into question a central piece of our security policy without endangering the government. It was more than just correct and necessary, because one simply must know that the basic philosophy of the dual decision consists in our saying that we are not prepared to accept Soviet superiority. Superiority of one side creates instability, thus violating the balance.

On the other hand, however, we don't want to have an arms race. In other words, we don't say that because you have an arms lead, we are counterarming and that is that. We say that we want to have a balance on as low an armament level as possible. We are, therefore, determined to counterarm if you have a lead in armament, but we make an offer to you, the Soviet Union, to negotiate with us on limitation in order to avoid an arms race.

Thus, the Soviet Union is now urged to enter serious negotiations without endangering these negotiations through new depoloyment of missiles, without complicating them because these missiles are all aimed at West Europe. This basic philosophy, namely, to do what is necessary for defense while seriously negotiationg in order not to throw the world into a new arms race, is at the core of the Federal Government's security policy. We have implemented this thoroughly in the alliance. Therefore, what the chancellor pointed out was necessary.

I have the firm impression that after the talks of the SPD leadership bodies early this week, all doubts have been eliminated with regard to the Social Democrats' backing this government. That is of domestic political significance, but it also carries foreign policy weight, not merely with a view to the federal chancellor's visit to Washington--which is most important, I have said that before--but also with a view to the Soviet Union. Only if the Soviet Union is convinced that we take both parts of the decision seriously, the negotiating part and the counterarmament part, will be prepared to enter serious negotiations. Therfore, all who want to call the counterarmament part into question must be told that they will achieve the opposite of their intention in doing this. They will endanger arms control negotiations.

[Question] Discord in the coalition is reported from Bonn. The security policy debate in the Bundestag next Tuesday is involved here. There will be two motions of the CDU/CSU opposition which actually fully support the security policy of the Schmidt-Genscher government. Will the FDP join the motions of the CDU/CSU?

[Answer] I haven't heard anything so far regarding discord on that problem. Naturally, a government coalition ought to welcome it if the opposition plans to support the government policy. Therefore, we have no problems about agreeing to that motion. I hope that we will achieve agreement with the Social Democrats. I believe matters are being blown out of proportion in this whole affair.

[Question] Will this point be a subject of discussions today with SPD Chairman Brandt?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Will you continue to advise the SPD to vote for the motions of the opposition?

[Answer] We will discuss this problem as we have always done over many years, having the will to create a common basis, which ought to be the easier because a common effort is involved to support the government policy.

CHANCELLOR CONGRATULATES NEW FRENCH LEADERSHIP

Telegram to Mitterrand

LD211251 Hamburg DPA in German 1140 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 21 May (DPA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt believes that the close relations between the Federal Republic and France can be further deepened under the new French president, Francois Mitterrand. In a telegram of congratulations on Mitterrand's assumption of office, that was published by the Federal Press Office, Schmidt said today that he is looking forward to close cooperation with Mitterrand on the basis of the French-German treaty. "I am convinced that we will succeed jointly in further deepening the trusting and close relations that have developed between our countries and peoples for the benefit of our peoples, of cooperation in Europe and of peace and freedom in the world."

Message to Mauroy

LD220856 Hamburg DPA in German 0822 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 22 May (DPA)--Chancellor Schmidt has sent a telegram to new French Premier Pierre Mauroy, congratulating him on his appointment and expressing his confidence that cooperation between Bonn and Paris will continue to develop and deepen during the years ahead on the basis of mutual confidence. "From your many years of political activity, from your wide knowledge of our country, you and I know how strong the roots are which German-French cooperation have taken in our respective countries," Schmidt writes. Good cooperation between the two countries is of great importance for the policy of France, the Federal Republic and Europe.

GENSCHER HOLDS TALKS WITH NORWAY'S FRYDENLUND

LD212130 Hamburg DPA in German 1350 GMT 21 May 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 21 May (DPA)--Detailed discussions on European problems and the alliance policy were the subjects of a 2-and-1/2 hour exchange of views between Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Norwegian counterpart Knut Frydenlund in Bonn today. Frydenlund was particularly interested in Genscher's proposals for promoting a European union. [Words indistinct] the FDP politician, among other things, the already available instruments for a greater coordination of [word indistinct] joint foreign policy.

According to the Foreign Ministry, Genscher and Frydenlund, who began his 2-day visit to Bonn today, were satisfied with the good relations between the FRG and Norway and once again paid tribute to the results of the NATO meeting in Rome. Here, they mainly discussed the prospects for arms limitation negotiations for medium-range missiles. The Madrid CSCE followup conference, prospects for a European disarmament conference and Third World questions were also on the agenda.

Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed the "Federal Republic's full support for Norway's active Europe policy initiated by Frydenlund. At a dinner in honor of the Norwegian foreign minister at Godesburg, Genscher also pointed to the close links between the security of the two countries. "We are following with concern the massive strengthening of Soviet military power in northern Europe, which considerably changes the balance in the north," he said.

The foreign ministers reaffirmed the principle of noninterference in Poland's internal affairs, which is also expected of all other signatories of the Helsinki Final Act.

SPD'S VOIGT ON NATO DECISION, MEDIUM-RANGE ARMS

DW211451 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 20 May 81 p 14

[Article by Karsten Voigt, disarmament expert of the SPD Bundestag faction and member of the Bundestag Defense Committee]

[Text] It is usual in parliamentary debates and in the media to demonstrate the military imbalance between the East and the West in individual fields by a comparison of figures. These comparisons of figures are too clear and simple to really do justice to the problem of a military balance. A balance doesn't mean the same stock of the same arms--there never has been such a thing anyway. It means the same ability to deter a military threat or a military attack with sufficient means. An imbalance would exist on the strategic level only if one side could eliminate the retaliation possibilities of the adversary--be it through a first strike, simultaneously destroying all his nuclear systems in the air, on the ground and under water, or by setting up a far-reaching defense network which would make a second nuclear strike by the one attacked ineffective.

This isn't the case, however, up to this date, and as long as this isn't the case, superiorities in this or that strategic arms category cannot be transformed into security policy advantages which would make waging war between East and West appear rewarding and bearing an acceptable calculable risk. Nothing is basically changed about this by the recently stressed danger of a selective use of nuclear arms. Even if the USSR and the United States were technologically in a position to destroy a part of the adversary's deterrent arms with a limited strike--and that isn't at all certain at present, despite all the tests--the consequences of such action could not be predicted. Particularly, it could not be ruled out from the very beginning that the conflict could escalate into a global nuclear war.

Western military planners' belief that the escalation of a war that has been started could be kept under control, that the possibility exists in the middle of the fighting to end, deescalate and control it is a belief and nothing more. This belief seems doubtful also because it is presupposed that the USSR would cooperate. But that is very uncertain, particularly since Soviet military doctrine has strongly rejected from the very beginning the idea of gradual escalation.

In other words, as long as it is faintly feasible that a threat with selective nuclear strikes could lead to the great nuclear war and thus to mutual annihilation, the threat itself is not credible according to rational standards. The same reservations can be made against the development of one's own additional selective options regarding the deterrence of the potential threat with selective nuclear strikes. This situation doesn't rule out the fact that imbalances exist below the strategic level, among nuclear systems with a medium or short range, and among conventional arms--imbalances which are being considered threatening. It has turned out that both superpowers use military power in local crisis areas--despite the risk of global nuclear confrontation--if they are superior in that region. Military experts derive from this the necessity to develop sufficiently strong, sufficiently flexible and selective deterrence potentials. These should be so strong that they could credibly deter a regionally limited threat. Simultaneously, they should be so weak that they could not be mistaken for means giving the ability to wage a regional war which have been detached from the global potential (detachment problem).

The most important military-strategic argument for the defense policy part of NATO's dual decision is derived from the striving to regain, through the development and stationing of new American medium-range arms, the ability for controlled nuclear escalation on a higher technological level of arms.

With the stationing of Pershing II and cruise missile medium-range arms, NATO wants to gain means for selective military action deep in the Warsaw Pact area, where it is important to show military limitation to the potential adversary through a small number of actions and as little undesired damage as possible in case of conflict. To achieve that, the new medium-range arms must have high safety in functioning, the ability to penetrate and accuracy in hitting the target.

The new qualitative characteristics and the military-strategic considerations, as well as political and military options that are involved, constitute the real problem of the planned American medium-range arms. But they are also the problem of the already stationed Soviet medium-range missiles. The overall numerical extent of these potentials does not play the most important role in this respect-- in the Warsaw Pact area [line apparently dropped] the method favored by official quarters, namely , a symmetric, quantitiative balance of forces.

For this reason, he who wants to deal rationally with the defense policy part of NATO's dual decision must also deal with NATO's "flexible response" doctrine. The most important military argument for the planned stationing of Pershing II and cruise missiles is derived from the necessity to further develop and modernize military abilities within the framework of the "flexible response" doctrine.

These new abilities are necessary for the sake of credible deterrence and the aim of avoiding war, once an approximate military balance exists in the field of intercontinental systems and once the USSR has stationed and is stationing in the form of the SS-20 a qualitatively new and numerically large nuclear potential with selective military abilities. So the Soviet Union develops and stations military potentials for limited nuclear options, although it sharply rejects the theory of possibly limiting nuclear wars. In the framework of its strategy to avoid wars, the Soviet Union develops military options the further development of which imputes to the West the intention of waging a selective war.

To me, the motives are understandable why the Soviet Union sharply criticized NATO's December decision. Corresponding Soviet understanding, however, isn't visible so far regarding the motives of the criticism of mainly West European NATO states with a view to Soviet medium-range arms. In political practice, however, absolute renunciation of stationing the new U.S. medium-range arms in Europe will be achieved only if the USSR also renounces its respective new military options. This is the ideal solution the SPD aims for, as before.

Its actual implementation is becoming more and more unlikely. It isn't even certain today whether a joint limitation of medium-range potential, agreed on between East and West, will be achieved. A prerequisite for every small and hopefully more extensive progress in arms limitation and reduction is our firm insistence on arms control policy initiatives. Even in the military categories of the deterrence doctrine, critical objections can be formulated against the further development of "flexible response" in the military form and extent intended by NATO's dual decision.

One of these objections prompted Von Weizsaecker to suggest the introduction of sea-based instead of land-baed new medium-range arms. If the result of arms control negotiations doen't render the stationing of new medium-range missiles superfluous, I would also prefer this solution to NATO's decision. It must be assumed, however, that without arms control policy compromises bv the Soviet Union, NATO would not call into question through new considerations the agreement that was so hard to achieve. Despite these reservations toward this NATO decision, the peace policy discussion which regrettably had completely set the problem of the medium-range weapons aside, today is too exclusively fixed on this, albeit important, individual aspect of the arms race between East and West. While at the same time, unnoticed by the public, new weapons technology developments are being introduced in the field of theater nuclear forces, short-range weapons, chemical weapons, the militarization of space, marine and submarine armament and the proliferation of nuclear weapons in Third World countries.

In my opinion, the advocates of the NATO decision overrate the extra credibility which the deterrence doctrine is to be given through the implementation of the defense policy part of the NATO decision, while its opponents overrate the risks linked with the introduction of this qualitatively new, selective nuclear option. What primarily constitutes the risks is that it becomes constantly harder to differentiate technologically between the weapons technology developments in East and West resultant from the further development of the deterrence doctrine, that is, a war-avoiding strategy and war-waging capabilities. This is why it is necessary to disseminate politically to an increasing extent in both East and West the defensive purpose of the further development of the deterrence capabilities. A suitable but also absolutely necessary means to that end is detente policy in general and arms control policy in particular. It would be preferable in any case if this new step in the arms race between East and West could be avoided as a result of arms control agreements.

In the meantime, the insistence on this decision has become so much a symbol of the political and military negotiating capability of NATO that amendments to this decision would be accepted within NATO, not only for military but also for political reasons, only if they were not perceived as being expressive of a political or military weakness of action on NATO's part. If alone for this reason, appropriate arms policy concessions by the Soviets are required if substantial influence is exerted on the defense policy part of the NATO dual decision.

With that, I would like to wind up my unsystematic observations and return to the central topic. What leeway of action does politics have in view of such a framework of conditions? Phrasing it more briefly: What can be done? Some suggestions in this respect:

First: Domestically--and this applies to all countries--the commitment exists not to let any hysteria arise, or any dulling of the senses either. The precondition for this is a sober presentation and assessment of the facts. This largely involves a task of disseminating information, which politics must likewise fulfill. In that respect, politics remain dependent on the media.

Second: Each government will have to ensure that domestic options for defusing hotbeds of conflict are exploited. I have already mentioned the need for saving oil in order not to be forced to wage war over oil. This also includes the finding that the West's leadership power by a policy for more arms and less social spending doesn't ensure peace, because the consequential effects of the decrease in the standard of living of the peoples to the advantage of armaments instead leads to instability.

Third, and this now fully applies to the foreign policy sector: It remains decisively important to keep communication going. Ensuring peace is possible only in dialogue, through negotiations. This is why we need a continuation of the arms control negotiations as soon as possible. Regardless of practical results, they, being the state for talks, retain decisive importance in their own right.

Hopefully, this option will now be opened following the NATO meeting in Rome; and hopefully the other side will not put up any new obstacles on its part. It is probably the only option for halting the balancing of a military power ratio imbalanced in some partial fields through renewed arms boosts.

As far as the measuring of balance and the potential balance of imbalances is concerned, I am aware of the problem of my expectations. I consider headway in arms control through the utilization of options for talking necessary also for the purpose of cutting the ground from under threadbare justifications for additional arms production.

By this, I also mean the so-called labor market policy argument. Surveys of this foundation have made it plausible by the example of the United States that structres exist in industrial countries which provoke such an argument. But we in the Federal Republic are not immune to this sort of argument. I state here in all clarity that I believe that arms demands with the ostensible or acutal objective of ensuring jobs are unbearable.

I am quite happy that the chancellor is adhering to a restrictive line on the question of arms exports. I don't overlook the difficulties which this brings, particularly in the case of Saudi Arabia.

So actually, I don't see any lack of leeway for action for politics which could be exploited along the lines of a limitation of the arms race. Yet, it is necessary to admit that the structures of armaments have developed dynamics of their own, which might provide alibis for simple arguments of objective compulsion. All the more courage, determination, but also patience and sensibility are required to utilize the remaining options.

It seems to me that at times this is the hitch to all of it. The extraordinary moral effort which Carl Friedrich von Weizsaecker has demanded for the maintenance of peace in the technological age must yet be made. It is also the task of peace research to draw attention to this, time and again. At the same time, it retains the role of urger and warner. Another task to be fulfilled by peace and conflict research is that of a seismograph. At the same time, it shares the inadequacies of that particular instrument; just as the seismograph cannot prevent earthquakes, peace research cannot prevent conflict. But an early warning system, also has its purpose. Early adaptation to a disaster can help reduce its consequences.

But perhaps on a long term basis, the hope is justified that it will be possible to derive from its work some aids for defusing conflicts, for avoiding their violent settlement. If we, at any rate, accept this as an option, then this is for peace and conflict research the legitimization which justifies every support.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG VIEWS BURNS APPOINTMENT

DW211141 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 21 May 81 p 4

[Commentary signed A.: "A Gesture by Reagan"]

[Text] The Washington government has taken quite some time in appointing an ambassador to the FRG. Since Walter J. Stoessel was recalled from Bonn to the State Department and appointed to the third highest position, months have passed before President Reagan filled the post on the Rhine.

A government change in Washington almost every time entails a change in the most important ambassadorial posts, which, according to American tradition, are filled in most cases not with professional diplomats but with political friends and advisers, and sometimes only with meritorious financiers of the new President. America's new ambassador to Bonn belongs to a category of diplomatic personnel which one can see more and more frequently today even in such traditional institutions as the French Foreign Service--financial and economic experts. Arthur F. Burns, a renowned 77-year-old national economist, was the president of the American Issuing Bank from 1970 to 1977, and already under Eisenhower he was an important adviser of the Washington government on economic issues. His name was linked for a long time with the strength and stability of the dollar. So a man will now move into the American Embassy on the Rhine who has hardly any experience in the diplomatic business, but in whom the Federal Government could find an understanding adviser regarding its economic problems.

Burns was been appointed just in time for the visit of the federal chancellor to Washington--a fine gesture by Ronald Reagan. The new situation in France and the critical relations with the Soviet Union complicate the president's selection of his ambassadors to some of the most important posts in Europe. The long vacancy in the Bonn position was probably a sign of appreciation.

PRESIDENT CARSTENS LAUDS TURKISH REFORMS

TA191606 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 19 May (AA)--Federal German President Karl Carstens sent a message to Turkish head of state Gen Kanan Evren on Ataturk's centennial, praising his reforms "through which a new form of state, that is, a republican national state (?was established) in the motherland, based on the principles of people's sovereignty, democracy and freedom of belief." It was thanks to Ataturk's farsightedness on the political plane that Turkey now is closely attached to neighboring European countries and is a respected member of the Council of Europe and NATO." Praising longstanding close and friendly relations between Turkey and Germany, Carstens said Turkish migrant workers are making a valuable contribution to Federal Germany's economic development. He expressed his conviction that modern Turkey created by Ataturk will be able to overcome the difficult problems it currently is facing.

SAUDIS HIKE INTEREST RATES FOR PROPOSED LOAN

DW180829 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 18 May 81 p 124

[Text] Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is plunged into growing difficulties with his project of obtaining for the German economy low interest funds in the amount of more than DM6 billion via the Frankfurt Credit Institute for Reconstruction. At the moment, the federal budget envisages for the next few years interest subsidies in the amount of DM645 million. But the Saudis, from whom the money is to be borrowed, are not prepared to grant the Germans the favorable conditions hitherto customary. Under the current market conditions, as much as DM300 million more than planned will be required for the reduction in credit costs. Bonn finance experts don't rule out the possibility that the chancellor might be compelled to drop out of the entire deal involving billions. An FDP deputy remarks "It will not work that way."

MITTERRAND SENDS LETTER TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

NC211845 Paris AFP in English 1836 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Paris, 21 May (AFP)--Francois Mitterrand, the new French president, today expressed his "most sincere wishes for the French-American dialogue to develop usefully and contribute to reinforcing world peace" in a message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Mr Mitterrand's message was in response to congratulations from Mr Reagan upon his inauguration. It reads:

"Mr President, I have been particularly appreciative of the warm message you sent me in your name and that of the American people upon my election to the presidency of the (French) Republic, and I am happy that you saw in that democratic election the result of a perseverance and a will that reminded you of your own experience.

"I share with you the objectives of peace, progress and freedom originating in our cultural roots. I wish that in years to come we succeed in the whole world to discard conflicts, promote economic and social development, further the cause of human rights and of the independence of nations. We will both have to shoulder our responsibilities in that respect.

"I express the most sincere wishes for the French-American dialogue to develop usefully and contribute to reinforcing world peace in the respect of undertakings freely subscribed to by our two countries. While thanking you in the name of the French people for your message of welcome, I look forward to meeting you personally and to working with you as of the forthcoming Ottawa summit."

MAUROY TAKES OFFICE, SIGNS MEASURES TO DEFEND FRANC

Statement on Assuming Office

LD211540 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Only minutes ago, Pierre Mauroy took over as premier at the Matignon. He had a private meeting with Raymond Barre before seeing him off the Matignon premises. Pierre Mauroy then made his first statement as premier. Here is Dominique Souchier:

I will give you a resume of this statement [words indistinct]. Pierre Mauroy started by saying he is aware of the honor of being premier: I realize the weight and responsibility of it. The French people may rest assured of my conviction and determination. The government of the republic will be one of rigor and imagination. In these difficult times, nothing will be given to us without effort, nothing will be done without lasting quality and nothing will be possible unless social justice intervenes to legitimize the effort required from all. Pierre Mauroy concluded this long statement by saying: The new government calls on the French people to build together a new citizenship where initiative and sense of responsibility are the new dimensions of freedom. Thus, the government will remain faithful to the hopes of 10 May and to France's vocation.

Currency Measures Announced

NC211958 Paris AFP in English 1955 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Paris, 21 May (AFP)--France today took stringent measures to defend the franc, currently under pressure on international exchange markets following the election of Socialist President Francois Mitterrand on May 10.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, named today following the inauguration of President Mitterrand, announced however that France was not leaving the European Monetary System.

The measures, including currency impositions on importers, the return to France of foreign currency by exporters, and limits to foreign property purchases by French residents and on investments abroad, were aimed at "sheltering our currency from passing difficulties which are not justified by the...state of the economy nor the economic and financial policies of the new government," he said in a statement.

The measures were taken, the statement said, "in the strict respect of France's international obligations and in particular of those of the European Monetary System.

"They in no way hinder the total freedom for non-residents to work with the franc," the prime minister said.

In French banking circles the day to day market interest rates are now at 17.5 per cent, a record level.

There have been a number of rumours that the franc, currently at its floor level within the European Monetary System (EMS), would be devalued shortly within the EMS. The franc was quoted at a record high of 5.583 against the dollar on the exchange market here today.

PRESIDENT MITTERRAND DISSOLVES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

NC221012 Paris AFP in English 1008 GMT 22 May 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 22 May (AFP)--President Francois Mitterrand today dissolved the French National Assembly in preparation for legislative elections.

The dissolution was one of the first acts of the new president, who is seeking a parliamentary majority in his favour in the National Assembly.

The first round of the general election for the 492 members is expected to be on June 14 with a final round a week later. Candidates need to win an overall majority to be elected in the first round, or first past the post in the second.

The outgoing assembly had 155 Gaullist members of the Rally for the Republic Party (RPR) of Jacques Chirac, 119 members or backers of the Union for French Democracy (UDF), supporters of former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, 117 Socialists, 86 Communists and 10 independents.

LE FIGARO COMMENTS ON LEGISLATIVE ELECTION

LD211111 Paris LE FIGARO in French 18 May 81 p 1

[Charles Rebois commentary: "Reasons for Haste"]

[Text] 1968-81. Thirteen years ago, the left tried to seize power in the streets. It was touch and go. That same year, on 23 and 30 June, the voters made it clear to the left with an imposing majority that France would remain a democracy.

Meanwhile, on the Champs Elysees, in answer to the Bastille parade, a huge demonstration of support for De Gaulle took place to shouts of "Mitterrand, you've failed."

Is it the Mitterrand of 30 May 1968 who is taking his revenge today?

The two situations are hardly comparable. Eight days ago, Francois Mitterrand was indisputably elected president of the republic by universal suffrage. And today, he swears his good intentions: He will be president of all French people--which remains to be seen, of course.

Regarding the legislative election of 1968, didn't the same man talk of a "holdup conceived, launched and implemented by specialists"? Though it isn't appropriate to reproach him for this verbal excess, which is excusable when one is languishing in opposition, one may still wonder what sentiments prompted the new president to decide to dissolve the National Assembly and to organize a legislative election in the wake of the presidential contest.

Francois Mitterrand is dismissing the deputies because he wants to have a left majority to keep his election promises. He still has to prove in effect that by voting for him the French people subscribed to his program.

This need creates another. Inspired as they are directly by the joint program, the Socialist projects stand a chance of being implemented only insofar as the Communists are participants. It is advisable to take immediate advantage of the apparent good disposition of the friends of Georges Marchais.

This conquerors' haste is inspired by other motives. Apparently, they doubt that the "state of grace" of which Francois Mitterrand spoke will grant them its benefits for long. So they want to derive benefit as soon as possible from the enthusiasm gained. The earlier the legislative election is held, the greater will be the effect of the dynamism of success.

The good state of our finances due to Raymond Barre's management will enable the Socialists to capitalize on the election immediately, whereas the economic difficulties which obviously await them will have the opposite effect. Along with these political reasons, there is another more innocent one: the need to take the vote before the vacations.

Under these conditions, the new team doesn't intend to bother with scruples about regulations. The 21-day period for the registration of candidates will be reduced as far as administrative constraints allow.

One wonders if, with such practices, democracy will triumph. In effect, what is the point of using circumstances to elect an assembly which will not be the reflection of lasting trends of opinion?

The country has everything to gain by giving itself a stable government. Electing a parliamentary majority which will form a counterbalance to the presidential prerogatives will ensure a balance of powers.

LECANUET DISCUSSES UDF MISSION, PACT WITH RPR

LD211149 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 May 81 p 10

[Text] At the end of the UDF National Council meeting, Jean Lecanuet read the statement: "France lives as a democracy. This is a privilege in the world today. It is a good fortune which we must preserve for the future.

"On 10 May, the French people chose a president of the republic. But it is not certain that they all realized that they were choosing a change of society.

"On 10 May, France took a great risk in view of the problems which remain: an international situation which carries in it the seeds of a risk of conflict likely to degenerate into real confrontation at any time; a grave world economic crisis which affects all industrialized countries and reinforces the poverty of the poorest countries and the need to pursue a policy of modernizing France--the only policy capable of facing up to the challenges of the end of this century and providing the new generations with ambition, work and hope.

"In the face of these questions, the French people expect us to mobilize ourselves in unity and with determination. The risk would become in fact a serious danger if tomorrow's assembly were dominated by a Socialist and Communist coalition majority.

"Our mission remains to alert the French people to the dangers of this possibility and to offer France a credible and determined alternative.

"Without disputing--in the spirit of the Fifth Republic--either the election or the powers of the new president, we consider it indispensable to constitute a dynamic counterbalance, while still taking account of some of the aspirations which were made evident during the presidential election, especially in the social sphere. This would allow harmful disruptions in economic restoration and a weakening of France's positions in Europe and in the world to be avoided.

"This sense of security for France depends on the size in the next assembly of the democratic current which we represent in national political life.

"The UDF and all those who are in the center constitute a bulwark against excesses. They must represent a force of calm, solidarity, conciliation and initiative. They will be a dam against an excess of extremes. They will represent France's good fortune and future.

"We have approved an agreement with the RPR. This agreement will be loyal and will ensure a very broad rallying of French people loyal to the institutions of the Fifth Republic, attached to freedom and the spirit of initiative and conscious of the need to maintain and develop the demands of solidarity and responsibility in French society."

Lecanuet then explained that the text of the agreement which the UDF and the RPR are to sign had undergone "very slight modifications" at the request of members of the UDF National Council, and that these modifications will be submitted to the RPR leadership. He believes that the signing might take place either "very shortly" or next week.

The UDF president went on to say: "Discussion on the subject of single and candidacies regarding primary elections has not taken place. Jacques Chirac and I, after reflecting on this, recognize that, as far as most constituencies are concerned, success can best be sought sometimes by a single candidacy and at other times by competition within the outgoing majority."

After observing, "If we are wiping out so many bad memories, it is because we believe that there is a serious danger...we don't want to repeat, but to forget certain errors," Lecanuet stressed that the UDF would not change its name and would "remain itself."

LE MONDE SEES POLITICAL 'GOOD INTENTIONS'

1447 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 May 81 pp 1, 3

[Andre Laurens article: "The Need for Change"]

[Excerpts] The French people have selected their new president of the republic without knowing it or saying it. They did not know it since they were not informed of the opinion polls on their voting intentions which, in the week proceeding the second round of the election when publication of opinion polls was prohibited, relentlessly announced Mitterrand's victory. It was not until the last minute, in the polling booths, that they expressed the formidable desire for change which was gnawing on them.

It will now be necessary to define the nature of the change and the means which will make it possible to implement it. In addition to the specific measures which Mitterrand announced during his campaign and which are now awaited, the leaders of the new presidential majority have begun to draw up a different method of government. One of the people who has been most specific in this respect is Jacques Delors, who has become one of Mitterrand's closest advisers after having been one of those who inspired Chaban-Delmas in his unfortunately unfruitful attempt to break the deadlock in French society. Delors clearly reflects the advance of all those who have realized that the desirable changes could only be brought about by a complete change of government.

His watchword is "dialogue." This dialogue will start with a general consultation of the employer, trade union, agricultural and family organizations and will continue in a constant, in-depth manner after the parliamentary elections. Delors, who is an expert in industrial relations, stresses the importance of the "trade union reality" but also points out that the state cannot solve all problems by waving a magic wand. He rules out the possibility of negotiations between the authorities, the employers and trade unions similar to those which followed the May 1968 events (the Grenelle agreements), and instead favors consultations on individual subjects.

This desire for dialogue and pragmatism is also found in Rocard, who proposes to encourage contractual agreements, advocates regional reform and calls on the left to reconcile "dream with reality," in other words, not to spoil its political victory by economic irresponsibility.

At the same time, the Socialist leaders are anxious to reassure those who are worried about the repercussions of this victory. Mitterrand is appealing to the national community and Mauroy asserts that "the Socialist man of unity" will be the guarantor of the French people's unity. Rocard is hinting that means of reassuring people must be found, and Defferre and Delors are saying the same when they reject any spirit of revenge or any idea of a witchhunt. These good intentions are matched only by those of the losers, who don't dispute a democratically won victory even if they stress its dangers for the future. The transitional period until the announcement of the results and the transfer of power should therefore, go smoothly.

Honeymoon

The means of bringing about change will rest initially--in the 4 weeks which separate the the new president's installation from the parliamentary elections--with the PS and those who supported its candidate.

The first government appointed by Mitterrand will not have to appear before the National Assembly, which will be quickly dissolved, and it will proceed by degree to take the short term measures relating to the lowest incomes and public investment to revive economic growth "reasonably." This will be the start of larger-scale action which will be taken after the parliamentary elections, if the new parliamentary majority so permits.

There is nothing in the attitude adopted by the PCF or the trade unions to suggest that Mitterrand will encounter major problems at this stage of his enterprise. While the Communist leaders continue to demand a share of responsibilities at all levels, they seem prepared to discuss the size of and conditions for that share during preparations for the parliamentary elections.

Seguy, for his part, has recalled the CGT's main demands for a minimum wage of Fr3,400, a reduction in the working week and employment, which it wants to see satisfied as soon as possible but not "overnight." The other trade unions are adopting a very moderate tone--even those which, like the French Democratic Confederation of Labor and the National Education Federation, pin great hopes on the change which has just come about. Could this be the "honeymoon" which Mitterrand expected to enjoy like any newly elected president?

Government Contract

The Communist leaders say that they are prepared to discuss a government contract with the PS now or between the two rounds of the parliamentary elections. The PCF Central Committee will hold a meeting this week to clarify its position, which still seems rather vague probably because it is very new. Only a few weeks ago, nobody really imagined that such negotiations could be envisaged so calmly!

Marchais and Fiterman could scarcely have imagined a return to the leftwing union, with joint action by the two parties to reach agreement on the nature of the change to be introduced. "We will do all we can to achieve a leftwing union majority." Fiterman said. If that is really the case, the Socialist leaders will find an echo to the main condition they are putting to the PCF, which is the desire for union.

For them, this means that the Communists would play their role in that union--rights and duties included of course--under PS domination. "The Communist voters are part of the presidential majority. If Francois Mitterrand's proposals are approved by the PCF leadership, we will quickly reach agreement," Jospin stated. "A government contract, including one with the PCF, is vital, but there cannot be several government policies," Mauroy pointed out. In Defferre's view, there will be no Veto if an agreement is reached and, although Chevenement readily concedes that the PCF did not reach its usual level on 26 April, he wants that party to assert its desire for union.

This means that the followup to the verbal rapprochement which emerged in the wake of the left's success depends mainly on the acceptance of a new balance of forces between the two parties--the balance which results from the presidential election and which could possibly be modified--but in what direction?--by the coming parliamentary elections. Each of the two parties will tread cautiously on the possibilities of a cooperation which the voters could continue to impose, while seeking to exploit the situation as much as possible. It is by no means certain that success lies in outdoing each other on the subject of change. If the PCF wants to board the train while it is moving, the cars must not be overloaded.

REPORTAGE ON FINANCIERS' ARRESTS, LODGE SCANDAL

Pertini, Forlani Hold Talks

AU211958 Rome ANSA in English 1942 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Rome, 21 May (ANSA)--Italian head-of-state Sandro Pertini conferred with Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani and called home Italian Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi today as the shockwaves of the Propaganda-Two Masonic Lodge scandal continued rippling through the highest echelons of the Italian establishment.

The names of 953 presumed members of Licio Gelli's ultrasecret lodge were released early this morning. They included two ministers, some undersecretaries, state officials, spy-masters, leading financiers and businessmen, and bigwigs in the newspaper business.

The politicians were drawn from the whole spectrum of Italian politics, apart from the Communists and smaller leftwing groupings such as the Radicals and the Proletarian Unity Party. The government officials were drawn from the ranks of Forlani's own Christian Democrats, senior partners in the ruling four party coalition, the Socialists, Social Democrats, and Republicans.

No information was immediately available on Forlani's session with the head-of-state. A telephone call from Pertini reached Craxi at the Elysee presidential residence in Paris, where he was on hand for the inauguration of President Francois Mitterrand, a fellow Socialist, like Pertini. "Important things are going on in Italy" Craxi told reporters as he left the official luncheon at the Elysee. "I must get back to Rome this evening".

Meanwhile, Carabinieri police at Ventimiglia near the Italo-French frontier filed charges against Gelli for allegedly exporting about 100,000 dollars to Monte Carlo without due authorization. Police sources said they ran across Gelli's trafficking while investigating the slaying of 58-year-old French antique dealer Louis Nogueres, a friend of Gelli's who was killed in Monte Carlo on March 23.

The French police arrested an Italian, Carmelo Barbera, who told them Nogueres had given him checks to the value of 100 million lire (about 100,000 dollars) to change in Ventimiglia. According to his tale, the exchange agency he had been told to go to did not have enough cash on hand to carry out the operation and stored the checks in its safe, where they were found during a search. According to Barbera, the money was just part of a sum which Gelli agreed to pay Nogueres in return for decorating and fitting out one of the Freemason's villas.

Trials Set

AU220852 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Milan, 22 May (ANSA)--The seven leading financiers whose arrest here Wednesday sparked panic selling on the Milan stock exchange will be brought to trial within a week to face charges of illegally transfering funds out of the country. The two leading defendents, Carlo Bonomi, chairman of the Invest International Corporation and son of the "first woman" of Italian financial circles, Anno Bonomi Bolchini, and Roberto Calvi, chairman of the powerful Banco Ambrosiano, and the five others taken into custody allegedly sent abroad some 27 million dollars without the required authorization of the Bank of Italy. The seven are thought to have funneled these funds abroad through a complex triangle of operations with offices in Italy, Panama and Nassau, in the Bahamas, by dealing in securities at artificially high prices. The operations were allegedly organized by the Centrale Finanziaria, a company headed by banker Calvi.

The affairs of Calvi, a former associate of Sicilian-born financier Michele Sindona, is also under investigation in connection with Sindona, wanted in Italy to face charges of fraudulent bankruptcy and for alleged complicity in a range of other crimes, including homicide. Sindona is currently serving a 25-year sentence in an American federal penitentiary for the fraudulent bankruptcy of the Franklin National Bank in New York, the biggest bank failure in American history.

The other five notables in Milan's financial world picked up Wednesday are Giorgio Cappugi, former managing director of La Centrale; Antonio Tonello, chairman of the Toro Assicurazioni group and ex manager of La Centrale; Mario Valeri Manera, past member of the board of La Centrale; Giorgio Cigliana, managing director of Invest International; and Aladino Minciaroni, a leading contractor and member of Centrale's board. Bonomi, Cigliana and Cappugi, the first three to be questioned by magistrates Thursday, all denied any connection to the charge.

The round of arrests which rocked Italian financial circles closely coincided with another and apparently connected bombshell, the release last evening of the list of 950-plus high ranking Italians in government, the armed forces, politics, business and publishing said to be associated with the Propaganda-Two secret Masonic lodge. Both Calvi and P-Two Grandmaster Licio Gelli, whose lodge is under investigation by magistrates in connection with the collapse of the Sindona financial empire in Italy, were closely linked to the financier and are thought to have provided "cover" for his operations in the country. Sindona and Calvi were included on the list of names allegedly associated with the lodge.

Another link between the Milan banker in custody and the P-Two affair was forged by the appearance on the list of publishing magnate Angelo Rizzoli, the managing director of his empire; Bruno Tassan Din; and Franco di Bella, editor-in-chief of Rizzoli's flagship daily and Italy's leading newspaper, CORRIERE DELLA SERA.

Three weeks ago, Calvi's Centrale placed a bid for a block of shares in the major Italian publishing house and some sources spoke at the time of the mediation in the deal of Licio Gelli.

A meeting of all the staffers of the Rizzoli publications has been convened for today for an examination of the development. An editorial appearing in the Thursday edition of CORRIERE DELLA SERA expressed misgivings on the reasons behind the arrest of the seven financiers for events which allegedly occurred in 1975-76 but which "now involve persons committed to important and significant operations."

Two other names which turned up on the P-Two list were those of Roberto Ciuni, editor-in-chief of Rizzoli daily MATTINO, and Maurizio Costanzo, the head of Rizzoli's privately-owned television network.

Denials, Reactions

AU220858 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 22 May 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 22 May (ANSA)--The twin bombshells which rocked the Italian political scene Wednesday with the arrest in Milan of seven leading financial figures and the release that night of the list of 950-plus names of prominent Italians allegedly associated with the Propaganda-Two secret Masonic lodge has led to speculation on an imminent government crisis.

As the tide of denials of association with the lodge issued by many of those whose names appeared on the list grew in strength yesterday, members of the Communist Party opposition in Parliament, of the neofascist MSI opposition and M.P.'s on the extreme left began trumpeting calls for an immediate clarification and the resignation of the government headed by Christian Democrat Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani. Forlani's coalition is made up of his own Christian Democrats, the Socialist Party, the Social Democrats and the Republican Party.

The two cabinet minister on the list were Socialist Enrico Manca, foreign trade minister, and the Christian Democrat, Franco Foschi, labor minister. Also named were the chairman of the joint chiefs of the defense staff, Admiral Giovanni Torrisi, secret service chiefs general Giuseppe Santovito and Giulio Grassani, Social Democrat Party Secretary Pietro Longo and Angelo Rizzoli, the head of the nation's largest publishing house.

The politicians were the quickest off the mark with their denials of any association with the Masonic lodge. Longo, in his statement yesterday, mentioned "a plot mounted against the state".

The Socialist Party secretary, Bettino Craxi, was in Paris yesterday for the inauguration of the new French president, Socialist Francois Mitterrand, when he was advised by telephone by head of state Sandro Pertini to return to Italy. Immediately after his return, Craxi conferred with Forlani on the series of developments shaking the political world.

In the evening, the prime minister decided to call a meeting of the secretaries of the four coalition parties for Tuesday for an overview of the fast-breaking situation and to, as he said, "lend clarity" to developments and "not leave space for speculation". The meeting of the secretaries with Forlani was put on the calendar for after the conclusion of the Republican Party Congress, which gets underway today in Rome.

In a leadership meeting held yesterday, the Republicans issued a note calling for "intransigent firmness" for applying measures required to oppose the "secret and corrupting" activities of these centers of power.

The Socialists struck a similar stance in an editorial appearing in their party paper, AVANTI, which recommended the "quick shouldering of responsibility in political headquarters, in Parliament, in judiciary quarters and by magistrates".

The government party also moved to set up an ad hoc control commission to evaluate the positions of those Socialists whose names appeared on the P-Two list, the foreign trade minister and Fabrizio Cichitto, a spokesman for the party left. Flaminio Piccoli, the secretary of the Christian Democrat Party, said yesterday that he feels that membership in "dark and secret" organizations is incompatible with membership in the party.

The Cabinet meeting convened for today, for matters of ordinary administration, is virtually certain to have on the agenda the P-Two affair and could pave the way for a possible decision on Tuesday for a cabinet reshuffle.

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER PLANS 28-29 MAY VISIT

AU201553 Rome ANSA in English 1537 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Rome, 20 May (ANSA)--Angolan Foreign Minister Paolo Jorge will visit Italy May 28-29 at the invitation of Italian Diplomatic Chief Emilio Colombo, it was announced here today.

PRC COOPERATIVES DELEGATION MEETS PCI OFFICERS

LD191403 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 15 May 81 p 16

[Text] Rome--PCI Directorate Member Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta and PCI Foreign Section Chief Comrade Antonio Rubbi received at PCI Directorate headquarters yesterday a delegation of the Chinese cooperatives federation visiting Italy as guests of the National Cooperatives League. The delegation comprises Pan Yao, Deputy Chairman of the national federation; Zheng Shouxian, chairman of the Zhejiang Province cooperatives; Wang Sen, deputy chairman of the Guangdong Province cooperatives; and Wang Shichuan, deputy chief of the national federation's foreign bureau. During the cordial conversation, an exchange of information took place on the situation in the respective countries, on the PRC's activity in Italy and on the cooperative movement's activity in the PRC.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTIES WANT NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD201227 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 17 May 81 p 10

[Excerpts] TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBRYAA--On Saturday the Nordic social democratic parties reached agreement on an attempt to create a nuclear-free zone embracing the Nordic countries. It is hoped that this move will gradually influence the superpowers and lead to a Europe totally free of nuclear arms. The decision was made by party and trade union leaders from Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland when the labor movement's Nordic Cooperation Committee met in Bommersvik outside Soedertaelje on Friday and Saturday. "We do not intend to content ourselves with a joint Nordic declaration but also hope to make a contribution to a totally nuclear-free Europe," Norwegian Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg said.

In Norway the Conservative Party is opposed to the idea of a nuclear-free zone. The idea has led to an intense debate in Norway, partly because the country is a NATO member. Denmark is also a NATO member. Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen told TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRAA: "The majority of Danish rightwing parties give their passive support to the proposal. But Glistrup's Progress Party and sections of the Conservative Party are opposed to it."

During the 2-day meeting, the politicians also discussed the workers movement's policies for the 1980's and the international political situation.

DENMARK

PAPER PRAISES GOVERNMENT FOR QUESTIONING NATO GOAL

LD201345 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 14 May 81 p 2

[Editorial: "NATO's 3 percent"]

[Text] NATO's defense ministers have once again stated in a communique that the desired target is an annual 3 percent increase in member nations' defense budgets. At the same time, we have two statements of crucial significance for the evaluation of the NATO ministers' resolution. NATO General Secretary Joseph Luns has said: "The 3 percent formula is only a commitment with respect to a target and not a commitment with respect to a figure." And Danish Defense Minister Poul Sogaard said at the NATO meeting: "The Danish Government cannot make any commitment today to effect a definite percentage increase."

Despite a communique which only Denmark wanted to amend on the issue of the 3 percent rule, there are several countries which have not, will not and cannot meet the 3 percent target; but it is especially important for Denmark that it has made this clear--at the right time and place. The future debate in Denmark ought to accept this, so that the discussions in connection with a new defense settlement deal with real possibilities and not vague wishes which we are in no position to fulfill. This is the conclusion to be drawn from the NATO meeting in Brussels yesterday.

Defense Negotiations 'Crisis'

LD201223 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 15 May 81 p 25

[Text] Defense Minister Poul Sogaard is still optimistic about reaching a satisfactory result in the defence settlement negotiations before the Folketing summer recess.

However, the actual situation is such that things are now moving so sluggishly that the negotiations have reached a crisis. The Social Democrats and the Radical Liberals cannot agree with the other parties taking part in the negotiations, even though approaches were attempted at yesterday's talks. The nonsocialist parties are demanding a real increase of 5 percent in the defense budget.

FINLAND

USSR'S MARSHAL OGARKOV SCHEDULED FOR LATE MAY VISIT

LD200919 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 19 May 81 p 19

[Text] The commanding officer of the Soviet Armed Forces' General Staff, Marshal N.V. Ogarkov, will visit Finland from 27 to 30 May. His host during the visit will be Armed Forces Commander Gen Lauri Sutela. During his visit, Marshal Ogarkov will acquaint himself with the Finnish land, sea and air combat forces. Ogarkov will also meet the Finnish president and the defense minister.

MOSCOW SEEN PIQUED BY DEBATE ON FRIENDSHIP PACT

LD201245 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 16 May 81 p 10

[Harald Hamrin Helsinki dispatch]

[Text] Helsinki, 15 May--The Soviet Union wants to put an end to the debate which has been going on in Finland for a while on the 1948 Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Pact between the two countries. In the last few days, the Soviet Union has expressed its dissatisfaction with the Finnish debate on the pact both publicly and through diplomatic channels. In the last 3 days, most recently on Friday, Soviet criticism has twice been voiced in public, although in well packaged terms. DAGENS NYHETER has also been told that criticism has also come through diplomatic channels.

"We understand from our talks with our eastern neighbor that it is not interested in a full-scale debate on the pact," a very centrally placed government source told DAGENS NYHETER Friday. The view is that it is not a debate which would help Soviet interests in relation to Finland.

The internal Finnish debate, which is proceeding in the press and among leading politicians, flared up after the Third Parliamentary Defense Committee had presented its final recommendations a couple of months ago. The recommendations drew up guidelines for the development of the Finnish defense forces in the next 5 years. They also included a section analyzing the Finnish-Soviet Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Pact.

Certain revelations concerning the internal deliberations during the committee's work led quickly to a situation in which a public debate began on how a couple of the pact's central paragraphs are to be interpreted. The debate principally revolved round the question of in what situation and under what circumstances the Soviet Union could be expected to give military aid in the form of troops or arms to Finland.

Max Jokobson, former Finnish UN and Stockholm ambassador and a well-known debater on questions of security policy, said that the pact only provides for such military aid in a situation in which Finland has already been attacked by a foreign power. He criticized the Defense Committee for the fact that in its recommendations it had opened the door for the Soviet Union to give military "assistance" also in a crisis situation, when only the threat of an attack--but not an actual attack--was present. The recommendations' phrasing, Jakobson said, was a deviation from the so-called Paasikivi-Kekkonen line and amounted to a lowering of the threshold for assistance. And in the final analysis, Jakobson said, there was a risk that the rest of the world's faith in Finland's neutrality could be called into question.

Finnish Communists and leftwing socialists immediately returned fire. They found Jakobson's views were the expression of more or less suspect endeavors by "militarist and rightwing forces" in Finland. Even a "threat of an attack" could, they said, be sufficient justification for Soviet military assistance to Finland.

Judging by all acounts, it is precisely this debate which the Soviet Union wants to terminate.

On Thursday Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Ivan Arkhipov, on an official trade visit to Finland, stressed in unusually strong terms in a speech that "all articles" in the pact "have also fully retained their topicality in our time."

On Friday, the Finnish political weekly SUOMEN KUVALEHTI published an edition containing an interview with the Soviet ambassador in Helsinki, V.M. Sobolev, which also firmly stressed that the pact "has in all its aspects retained its topicality and its original meaning" for the two countries.

"The similar approach to the pact and the fact that there are no differences of opinion on the interpretation of its various points guarantee a sure and progressive development of relations between the Soviet Union and Finland," Sobolev said in the interview.

However, the point here is--as the Finnish debate shows--that there are just such "differences of opinion on the interpretation" of the pact. Diplomatic and political circles in Helsinki read Arkhipov's and Sobolev's statements, like the unofficial Soviet moves, as a not particularly dramatic but nevertheless definite indication of dissatisfaction in Moscow.

PARTY CHAIRMAN CALLS FOR EXTENSION OF USSR TREATY

LD200951 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedist 18 May 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The reelected National Coalition Party chairman, Ilkka Suominen, called for an extension of the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance pact with the Soviet Union, "ideally before the reinforcement of the arms systems deployed in Europe," during the final day of the party congress yesterday. Suominen's long-awaited foreign policy demarche was also the talking point at the otherwise undramatic congress.

Suoinen denied that his demarche could be seen in the context of the 1984 presidential election. "Vital Finnish security interests lie behind the statement," Suominen said. Suominen was at first unwilling to answer the question of whether his initiative had been discussed with other bodies before being made public, but finally said that it was his own and the party's independent initiative.

The congress ended yesterday amidst great unity. Support for the Passikivi-Kekkonen line was also complete in foreign policy questions, where diverging viewpoints had been expected beforehand.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL TO VISIT SOVIET UNION

LD181417 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 15 May 81 p 9

[Text] Under Secretary of State Keijo Korhonen will visit the Soviet Union next week at the invitation of Deputy Foreign Minister I.N. Zemskov. During his visit, Korhonen will hold discussions at the Soviet Foreign Ministry. Besides Moscow, he will also visit the towns of Vladimir and Suzdal. Under Secretary of State Korhonen will leave Finland on 18 May and return home on 22 May.

MALAYSIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TRADE TALKS

LD201011 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 18 May 81 p 2

[Text] Malaysian Deputy Trade Minister Dato Lew Sip Hon arrived in Finland on Sunday. He heads a 30-man delegation, which will discuss the possibilities of industrial cooperation with representatives of Finnish companies. On Monday the delegation will take part in an investment seminar. The delegates will also meet Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola. The visit will last 4 days.

SWEDEN

MODERATES GIVE FALLDIN EXTRA 'YEAR OF TRIAL'

LD201013 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 16 May 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Falldin's endorsement"]

[Text] The Moderates decided to ignore their own narrow party considerations. Instead of bringing about a new election, which would undoubtedly have meant large electoral gains for them, they have elected to allow a Center government to enter office. If they had any desire to chastise the parties which let them down on the issue of tax reform and which maneuvered the Moderates out of the government, then they have held it in check.

Of course, the decision was not made out of kindness, simply to give a few people in the Center and Liberal parties an opportunity to continue to be government ministers and others to become such. There are political reasons behind the decision.

Sweden needs a strong government in the serious situation the country finds itself in. It is impossible to achieve such a government under the present circumstances. But the incoming government has now solemnly promised, with the exception of the tax reform agreement with the opposition, to pursue what the Moderates consider to be a sensible policy. The policies of the three-party government will be pursued. The economic policy contained in the financial plans signed by Gosta Bohman [Moderate Coalition Party leader] will remain. The parties of the center have also made binding commitments in a number of other areas. The significance of this is that the new government will follow nonsocialist, bourgeois policies. Any deviation from these would be tantamount to breaking promises.

Nevertheless, we must assume that the contacts between the nonsocialist parties are based on a desire to stand by promises made. The experience the Moderates could now point to is not encouraging--it is hardly possible to have stronger guarantees than the government's own agreement on 3 February, and this was not adhered to--but the Moderates are nevertheless still willing to give the Center and Liberal parties a new chance to show they are reliable. For the future of nonsocialist cooperation--the alternative to Socialist rule--this confidence in the parties of the center is of the greatest importance.

The responsibility for how things now go lies exclusively with the parties of the center. It ought to be conceded that they have already shown a certain amount of responsibility by making the necessary commitments. One of the leaders of the parties of the center ruled out the possibility of such a thing happening not more than a week ago.

Falldin's third government will be a weak one. But this does not mean that given the right circumstances it could not pursue a strong policy. For if it begins on the nonsocialist policy of reforms in accordance with the three-party government's program--with the toughening of certain points for which the deterioration in the situation calls--it will have a majority for this policy in the Riksdag.

Yesterday, Gosta Bohman stated that the Moderates are now an independent opposition party. The responsibility of government rests on the government parties. This is really the only reasonable way to approach matters. If one is outside the government then one is outside the government. What the Moderates are now doing is allowing the parties of the center to form a government. However, they have not assumed the role of a pliant supporting party. Their task will be instead to test from case to case in the work of the Riksdag whether the government's proposals deserve support.

There have been voices which have recommended that the Moderates call for a new election to make sure of winning votes and seats. Such considerations can be rejected as unworthy. But there have been other reasons for considering a new election. If it is not possible to form a government which has the Riskdag's support for the major part of its program, then the people should be allowed to have their say.

Through the promises made by Thorbjorn Falldin there is every possibility of a program based on a nonsocialist majority. It has proved possible to form a government; this means that new elections can be avoided. With Sweden's system of elections every 3 years, an extra election now would not be particularly desirable in itself.

It has also turned out that there are many practical difficulties which would prevent Sweden from acquiring a new government within a reasonable space of time through new elections.

And as it is, it is only a little over a year before the voters have a chance to have their say. The Moderates have given the parties of the center a year of trial before the moment of truth. The parties of the center asked for it. It is now up to them to show that they deserve the chance.

EDITORIAL PRAISES MODERATES' RESPONSIBLE STANCE

LD201301 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 16 May 81 p 2

[Svante Nycander editorial: "The Moderates Acted Correctly"]

[Text] The Moderate Coalition Party Riksdag group's decision on Friday probably means that the government crisis has been resolved and that the Center and Liberal parties will share power up to the elections in September 1982. In a trying situation, the Moderates have adopted a responsible stance. And it will also become apparent that they have acted wisely from their own point of view too.

New prespectives in Swedish politics are now opening up. Those who now have the responsibility for governing the country are faced with tasks which would be difficult to master even for a government with a reliable majority in the Riksdag. It is not difficult to understand those who warn against this new experiment with a parliamentary miniority, in particular in the light of the fact that it is the parties of the center which have had difficulties in maintaining their credibility. No matter how things end, there are positive lessons to be learnt from the political crisis whose end we are now approaching.

By accepting a Center government, the Moderates have made it clear that a Riksdag majority can carry the government only if the political center of gravity lies in the center. When a central issue is brought to a head, it will in the final analysis be the Center and Liberal parties' view which will decide the outcome.

This was not always obvious during the three-party government. In 1979, Thorbjorn Falldin accepted that the Moderates on the strength of their electoral gains should have more ministerial posts than in the first three-party government. It has been easy for the Social Democrats to portray the Center and Liberal parties as the Moderates' captives, imprisoned in the cell of conservatism. After the events of recent weeks, it is no longer possible to make such a description credible.

The Center and Liberal parties have shown that they do not give way even when the pressure is at its strongest. The moderates in their turn have confirmed that the most important thing for them is that government power remains in the hands of the nonsocialists.

Events are more convincing than arguments and declarations. After what has happened, it will now be easier, paradoxically enough, for the Center and Liberal parties to tackle the economic problems forcefully and take the responsibility for unpopular measures, since they cannot now be suspected of being steered by the Moderates. It could for the same reason turn out to be easier to reach agreement with the Moderates on a particular issue than was often the case in the three-party government. The nonsocialist majority could function with less tension, and freer from deadlocks involving prestige than in the past.

For the first time, the Center and Liberal parties appear in word and deed as a coherent joint alternative. The two parties have acted with full unity throughout the crisis. There has been no hint of a split.

Together, the parties of the center have political resources which they do not possess in isolation. If they had not been split over energy policy, they would have had an enormous chance of shaping political developments after 1976 in a way which the majority of citizens would have found positive. But in many situations they have instead blocked and worked against each other. As late as 1979, they disagreed about who ought to lead a new nonsocialist government, Falldin or Ullsten.

Two parties which have reached a mutual agreement can also achieve more credible cooperation with others. Thorbjorn Falldin's letter to Gosta Bohman yesterday made it even clearer that a center government will attempt to support itself on the nonsocialist majority in the Riksdag, apart from in the question of tax reform, and that the three parties' common economic policy will be followed through. The intention is not to go in for tight-rope politics. And if the Moderates also adhere to their commitments when in government, minority rule ought not to mean any weakening of political and economic leadership.

According to Olof Palme, the Center and Liberal parties are completely in the hands of the Moderates. They have been forced to pay a high price for the Moderates' abstention. Falldin's letter to Bohman is "a conservative document."

The actual situation is that the letter precisely expresses the policy which the Center and Liberal parties had already decided. To suddenly abandon these views now would be the same as saying that their policies up to now had been dictated by the Moderates. The parties of the center would thus confirm the Social Democrats' distortion.

There are no signs today that the Social Democrats would be prepared to take part in a broad settlement on crisis policy. They do not know where they stand themselves. The party and the trade union movement will be holding a number of important congresses over the summer, and these will have a great influence on future policy. The party leadership's prime objective is to win the 1982 Riksdag election. All this makes cooperation with the Center and Liberal parties more difficult, and besides, these parties do not enjoy very great respect with leading Social Democratic politicians as far as political firmness and capacity to act are concerned.

We would imagine that Falldin and Ullsten will have the Social Democrats tacit approval if they attempt to build their policies on the only workable majority in the Riksdag at present. If it is pursued, the tax reform will nevertheless be convincing proof that Center-Left cooperation is possible. What has happened in the last few weeks could turn out to be the first step toward settlements over the boundaries of the political blocs on the question of government formation.

ROLANDHIS RETURNS FROM EUROPE, U.S. VISIT

NC211811 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 21 May 81

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Rolandhis returned this evening from his tour of various European countries and the United States. Rolandhis visited Athens, Strasbourg, Berne, Budapest, Washington and New York.

While returning from New York he again stopped in Athens, where this evening he had a meeting with Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. At the meeting, a detailed review was made of developments in the Cyprus problem and the ministers briefed each other on the contacts they recently had with their counterparts of other countries. Rolandhis and Mitsotakis agreed to remain in contact and consultation for the purpose of achieving some intensification of attention on the Cyprus problem in the summer.

In Washington, Rolandhis was received by U.S. Vice President Bush and had talks with U.S. Secretary of State Haig. While in New York he met with UN Secretary General Waldheim.

KLIRIDHIS COMMENTS ON KIPRIANOU-AKEL POPULAR FRONT

NC220956 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 22 May 81 pp 1, 3

[Exclusive interview with Democratic Rally Chairman Glavkos Kliridhis; place and date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: Mr Chairman, can you tell us what the reason is for the new Kiprianou-AKEL popular front, and why the pertinent agreement was not made known to the Democratic Front [DIKO] cadres?

Answer: As a result of its repeatedly fatal mistakes, the AKEL leadership has caused a crisis within the ranks of the party and there already exists an issue for change in leadership. The AKEL policy has failed on all questions and there is a leakage of forces toward Mr Lissaridhis' EDEK party, and this is a fact; it is also a fact that young left-wing scientists have refused to serve the established AKEL leadership, which has been a failure. The new Kiprianou-AKEL popular front is a spasmodic solution and an act of despair. Kiprianou again believes--which is fatally wrong--that by identifying himself with AKEL he could give the people the impression that he enjoys the support of AKEL and in this way increase his political assets.

This front was formed because of the terrible weakeness of both parties and the indisputably great power acquired by the Democratic Rally. The basic cadres and the masses that support Mr Kiprianou are not aware of the front and, in any case, the story on the recent split inside DIKO will soon be repeated, but this time it will be on a much larger scale and its repercussions will be much more serious for the country.

GREECE, USSR SIGN AGREEMENT ON JUDICIAL RELATIONS

NC212032 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] An agreement for judicial assistance was signed today at the Foreign Ministry between Greece and the Soviet Union. With this agreement, which was signed by Ministers of Justice Stamatis and Terebilov, issues connected with extradition and recognition of court decisions have been settled, while at the same time, provision has been made for the national treatment of citizens from both countries in jurisdiction issues. The agreement will be valid for 5 years with the possibility of an automatic renewal.

Speaking after the signing of the agreement, Stamatis noted that today's agreement opens broad horizons for further cooperation between the two countries in the justice sector in a spirit of mutual trust and understanding. On our side, he added, we will exert every possible effort to faithfully implement and utilize the agreement and to broaden our relations. I am sure, he concluded, that the Soviets are possessed by the same spirit. And I want to believe that the Soviet side will decisively contribute to the consolidation of these feelings and the further development of cooperation.

Terebilov replied that the Soviet Union appreciates the fact that in the last few years relations between the two countries have developed progressively. With today's agreement, he said, these relations are being promoted to a new significant level. I wish to stress that our relations especially developed after the summit meeting between Karamanlis and Brezhnev. The agreement, he added, not only implements the two governments' wish for the development of their relations but also expresses the two countries' friendly feelings. I am sure that, if relations among all countries in the world were to develop to the same degree as Greek-Soviet relations, we would be able to maintain world peace.

MINISTRY PROTESTS TURKEY HARASSMENT AT SEA

NC211443 Athens NEWS in English 21 May 81 p 1

[Text] The following announcement was made yesterday by the Defense Ministry: "At about 1700 on May 19, a Turkish patrol boat entered Greek territorial waters, east of Chios Island, and harrassed a Greek trammel net fishing boat and a port authorities patrol boat which had arrived to help. Then the Turkish boat went again into the Turkish territorial waters.

Meanwhile, at about 1130 yesterday a Turkish patrol boat entered Greek territorial waters east of Chios Island and harrassed the "Vasiliki" Greek fishing boat, going away later. The Greek Government with a step [as published] towards Ankara yesterday protested over the violations and asked the Turkish Government to stop provocative activities, the continuation of which would damage the existing climate in the relations of the two countries and would create dangers.

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN REPAIR CONTRACT--An agreement for the repair of C-130 Hercules transport planes has been signed by the Greek aircraft industry with the Egyptian Air Force. With this agreement-in-principle, the Greek aircraft industry undertakes the maintenance and general repair of C-130 planes and the furnishing of training and technical aid for their systems. The first of the Egyptian planes will land at Tanagra in about 20 days. It should be noted that competition for this contract was very sharp on an international level, since it opens the doors for much cooperation with the Egyptian Air Force. [Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 21 May 81 NC]

TURKMEN: INTEREST CONTINUES IN TALKS WITH GREECE

NC211544 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 21 May 81 p 1

[By MESIMVRINI correspondent Yiorgos Leonardhos]

[Excerpts] Ankara, 21 May--"It is not in our interest to create tension in the Aegean. On the contrary, it is in our interest to maintain tranquility and continue the dialogue that has begun between Greece and Turkey."

Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen made this categorical statement yesterday during an exclusive interview with MESIMVRINI in which he actually stressed: "We are very pleased because during the last meeting with my Greek counterpart Mitsotakis, we had the opportunity to reaffirm our intention that the dialogue between Greece and Turkey will continue. This is so," Turkmen added, "because we have the two countries' long-term interests in mind."

In reply to a question whether there had been any danger recently that the dialogue between Greece and Turkey might be suspended, Turkmen stated that "the issue has never arisen. Neither our side nor the Greek side ever contemplated the possibility of terminating the process of negotiations. In my statements to press representatives I made it clear from the outset that the dialogue will continue."

When Turkmen was asked whether any progress had been made in the dialogue, he stated that "indeed certain progress has been made, mainly on the issue of air control over the Aegean (FIR). In fact, we hope that soon we shall be able to announce certain joint measures decided upon between Greece and Turkey."

"On the other issues," the Turkish minister added, "we cannot say that great progress has been noted. However, I believe that what we have achieved through the dialogue is to improve the atmosphere of trust between our two governments. I also believe," Turkmen concluded, "that both Mitsotakis and I are doing everything we can to improve relations between the two countries."

When the discussion turned to the Cyprus issue, Turkmen avoided going into details. He confined himself to stressing that "Turkey's effort at the moment consists of encouraging the two parties to continue the intercommunal talks for a solution to their problems." In any case, he was guarded on whether it is possible to achieve this, and said: "Although we are encouraging both parties, I do not know whether a solution to the problem is possible. In any case," he concluded, "we hope that after the elections in Cyprus both sides will make a more substantive effort to solve the problem."

It is worth noting that, during the celebrations in Ankara the day before yesterday of Kemal Ataturk's 100th birthday anniversary, care was taken to avoid offending Greece in any way. The Turks were satisfied with the celebrations that were held in the Turkish consulate at Thessaloniki, and the press did not pay special attention to the "Kamikaze" pilot who threatened to crash into the consulate with his plane. The newspapers simply mentioned him as a "madman" who caused "an insignificant incident."

ANATOLIA AGENCY, IRAN'S PARS AGENCY SIGN AGREEMENT

TA211652 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 21 May (AA)--Visiting director general of Iranian news agency PARS Dr (Kemal Kharrazi) and ANADOLU AJANSI Director General Cevdet Tanyeli signed an agreement for increased new exchanges in order to further strengthen friendly and fraternal relations between the two countries. Under the agreement, direct telex link will be established between the two agencies to speed up news exchanges. PARS will open a bureau in Ankara and ANADOLU AJANSI in Tehran.

COMMERCE MINISTER RETURNS FROM PRC VISIT

TA212026 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Commerce Minister Canturk, who concluded his visit to the PRC, has returned to Turkey. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Canturk said that a 2-year trade protocol was signed at the end of the Turkish-PRC talks. He added that the possibility of developing the economic relations between the two countries was discussed at the talks held in a positive atmosphere. He concluded by saying that a large celebration program is being prepared in Beijing on occasion of the 100th birth anniversary of Ataturk.

TALKS WITH SOVIETS ON STEEL PLANT BEGIN IN ANKARA

TA211130 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Turkish and Soviet delegations began talks in Ankara today on the full capacity functioning of the Iskenderun iron and steel plant and its management problems. Although the plant has the capacity to produce 1.1 million tons of molten steel annually, it has been operating below capacity due to management problems. During their talks, the two delegations will also review the efforts being made to double the present capacity.

The Turkish delegation to the talks, which began at the Industry and Technology Ministry this morning, is headed by ministry Under Secretary Mehmet Golhan and the Soviet delegation by Litvinenko, the deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

After the talks in Ankara, the Soviet delegation will go to the Iskenderun iron and steel plant. It had been agreed earlier that the equipment to be used for expansion of the plant would be sent to Tutozy this year and paid for in the form of exports of various goods. The expansion of the plant is scheduled to be completed by mid-1983.

BRIEFS

BALKAN RAILWAY CONFERENCE--Izmir, 20 May (AA)--The Balkans and Middle East union of railway tariffs (B-PO) conference opened in Izmir's Urla county today. Beside Turkey, railway officials from Iran, Iraq, Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia and Romania are taking part in the conference. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 20 May 81 TA]

MOROCCAN INFORMATION MINISTER--Head of State Gen Kenan Evren today received Moroccan Information Minister Abdelwahid Belakziz, who is currently visiting Turkey. The Moroccan minister delivered to Evren a message from King Hassan II on bilateral relations and international realtions which included the king's good wishes. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 May 81 TA]

DOGANKENT POWER STATION--The Dogankent-II hydroelectric power station built over the Harsit stream near Giresun's Tirebolu district has begun to produce energy. The construction of the power station, which will generate some 168 million kilowatt-hours of energy annually, began in 1974. The station, 34 km from Tirebolu, cost 724 million liras. The Dogankent-I hydroelectric power station, which began production in 1971 at the same site, generates 227 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy annually. There are plans to build 15 units over the Harsit stream, thus generating some 3,075,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity annually. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 May 81 TA]

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CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT ASSESSES VISIT TO UNITED STATES

Interview in Washington

DW250833 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1110 GMT 23 May 81

[Excerpts from Juergen Kellermeier interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Washington--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is the most important results and the most important impression of this visit as far as you are concerned?

[Answer] Most important to me is that I have received confirmation through the extensive talks with the President that part of the European press has erroneously assessed him while Mr Genscher and I had assessed him correctly, namely, as a man who really means what he says, as a man who really says what he thinks. It is a pleasure to talk about political problems with the U.S. President. You quickly get the feeling of direct contact.

[Question] With respect to the problem of the medium-range missiles, you repeatedly emphasized that what matters isn't solely to open negotiations with the Soviet Union but that it is more important for the two world powers to conduct serious negotiations and not just mere alibi negotiations. How do you view these issues now, after your talks here in Washington?

[Answer] The foreign ministers already had reached a highly significant consensus on this point at the Rome ministers meeting. What we stated in a joint declaration in Rome at the time was that deterrence and defense together with arms control and disarmament are inalienable, integral components of the alliance's common policy. This has found renewed confirmation here and now in the talks with the U.S. President. Let me point out that we stated in a joint communique that I welcomed the fact that the U.S. secretary of state already has started preparatory talks with the Soviet Union on nuclear medium-range weapons. This is perhaps not being properly valued. These talks are in progress already. And negotiations are to be started before the end of the year beyond these talks, meaning formal negotiations. And we expressly state in the joint communique that they will not be conducted just to give us a chance to talk about being receptive to negotiations. They will be conducted quite expressly with the objective of concrete results in the limitation of nuclear medium-range weapons. No, I am perfectly satisfied. There is no doubt in my mind about the serious intention of the U.S. Government and the President.

[Question] Were you properly understood the other day when you said that you link your political destiny not only to the emergence of such negotiations but also to their success?

[Answer] No, that sounds a bit too far-reaching. What I meant to say is "not just with the achievement of the negotiations." I also intend to link my destiny with the requirement that the negotiations be conducted seriously with the objective, as I just said, of attaining concrete results.

[Question] Occasionally, the impression is disseminated in the Federal Republic that as far as the Reagan administration is concerned, military strength outranks arms limitation. Do you think that this impression has been refuted by the result of the talks here in Washington?

[Answer] If you look at the text of the Rome statement which we made jointly with the others, if you look at the text of the joint communique after my visit here in Washington, you will not find that it is just to imply that the U.S. administration accords priority to military strength and that disarmament may or may not come later, or negotiations on it may or may not follow.

It is absolutely clear that the U.S. Government on this point has made a considerable concession to us Europeans. We are very satisfied with these texts and we have no cause to doubt that the American side will adhere to them.

[Question] What effect do you expect this meeting to have on the public counterarmament debate in the Federal Republic?

[Answer] It will certainly not end the debate, but it will strengthen the credibility of the American statement.

[Question] You have pointed out problems and difficulties--also here in Washington--created by the high U.S. interest rate policy for the Europeans and particularly for the economy of the Federal Republic. How far does the understanding of your American discussion partners go in this respect and how far do your possibilities reach to initiate changes?

[Answer] Actually, I just want to answer the first part of this question on how far the understanding goes. I was interested in creating understanding, in making it clear to the American friends--making them aware of the problem, as one says in Germany--that a high interest rate may be inevitable here in America in view of the high inflation rates, I don't want to judge that, but that one must also pay attention to the effect it has on France, Germany and other European states. I assume that the talks we had in this respect--also with the U.S. treasury secretary, my colleague Matthoefer had talked to him last week in Frankfurt--I assume that they will cause considerable pondering in America. These talks will be resumed at the Ottawa conference--the so-called world economic summit--and they will play an important role there.

[Question] Do you see danger of the American economic policy creating an anti-American mood in Europe because of the entailed economic aggravation?

[Answer] If a further economic decrease should take place in Europe, one cannot rule out such possibilities from the very beginning. I am more interested in that the things we have stated in our talks with President Reagan will be really implemented, namely, mutual coordination of our economic policies and mutual consideration with regard to our economic actions. I place considerable hopes on the world economic summit in Ottawa.

[Question] The personal relations between government chiefs are certainly not without significance for relations between the states. How would you assess your talks here in Washington with President Reagan under this aspect?

[Answer] I would very highly assess this visit particularly regarding personal confidence. I will return most satisfied to Germany and I will report to the Bundestag next Tuesday accordingly. I have the feeling--at least I can say that for myself--that we have understood each other very well.

[Question] Before returning to Germany, you will make a stopover in Paris to talk to new French President Mitterrand. What do you expect to come from this talk and is it true that you will pass on a message from the American President?

[Answer] An oral message, that is correct. Since the last extensive talk took place some time ago, I expect that we will now have the first official talk since Francois Mitterrand has taken over. I will take the opportunity of telling the French top state echelon many of the things I have heard in Washington. And naturally, I will listen most attentively to the explanations the French state president will certainly want to make with regard to his future policy.

iefing of Journalists

LD240836 Hamburg DPA in German 0(GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Paris/Bonn, 24 May (DPA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has once again said that he is "very satisfied" with the outcome of his 3 days of talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his government. Late Saturday evening on the flight from Washington to Paris, the chancellor told journalists he is very pleased that he will be visiting new French President Francois Mitterrand immediately following his Washington talks. This is also in the interest of the U.S. Government. President Reagan welcomed the fact that Mitterrand would be given an immediate briefing on the Washington talks. The U.S. Government, just like the Federal Government, will also be briefing Paris on the talks in the American capital through diplomatic channels.

According to Schmidt, the change in the French presidency played a big part in his talks in Washington. The U.S. leadership asked him about members of the French Government. Washington is rather worried about Communist participation in the government in Paris. The chancellor said his meeting with Mitterrand had been arranged at the request of both sides.

Schmidt emphasized that one result of the Washington talks was that the U.S. Government, through Secretary of State Alexander Haig, stated publicly for the first time that talks with the Soviet Union on the start of negotiations to limit medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe are already underway. Starting negotiations earlier--the United States has held out the prospect of starting negotiations by the end of this year--was not brought up in the Washington talks, Schmidt said. The timing was fixed at the Rome NATO council meeting. Schmidt said that due to current American economic policy, it is to be expected that high interest rates in the United States will be sustained for some time. Problems arising from this for the European economy and the various currencies were pointed out to the Americans during the talks and will also be discussed at the world economic summit in Ottawa at the end of July.

Top politicians of the SPD/FDP coalition in Bonn will be discussing the coalition's resolution on the NATO twin decision, on which parliament is to vote on Tuesday, Schmidt said. According to Schmidt, the resolution must contain essential parts of the NATO council communique and of the joint statement by the chancellor and the U.S. President, as well as a clear endorsement of the NATO twin decision. Within the coalition, the SPD and FDP have worked out two draft resolutions which still have to be reduced to a common denominator.

Remarks in Hannover

LD251549 Hamburg DPA in German 1326 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpts] Hannover, 25 May (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (SPD) has rejected the opposition's doubts about the success of his U.S. trip. Schmidt said today in Hannover during a visit to the Lower Saxony SPD group that he had not gone to see President Reagan with the intention of bringing gifts back home, but "of deepening understanding of foreign, security and economic policy. This was successful to a remarkably large extent," the chancellor stressed.

The chancellor referred to the necessity for a top-level meeting with SED party chief Erich Honecker, but said that a date could better be discussed after the working visit by Soviet CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev. The date for that visit is still not fixed, but it is to take place this (?summer).

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

DW251121 Frankfurt Hessischer Rundfunk Network in German 0930 GMT 24 May 81

[Interview by reporters Daenzer and Kaempfer with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in the program "Frankfurt Talk"--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] The time schedule was confirmed once more in Washington on arms control talks and negotiations with the Soviet Union on medium-range arms as outlined at the NATO foreign ministers conference in Rome. Was the impression wrong that the federal chancellor originally intended to press in Washington for advancing the date of negotiations with the Soviet Union or was the U.S. Government reluctant to cope with such a German request?

[Answer] The communique issued by the federal chancellor and the American President at the end of the visit confirms once more the common positions contained in the common press statement issued by the U.S. secretary of state and myself, and they were right in pointing out that the Rome schedule on the medium-range issue has been confirmed. The confirmation of this time schedule, establishment of contacts between the United States and the Soviet Union now, agreement on taking up formal negotiations at the meeting between Secretary of State Haig and Foreign Minister Gromyko in September and the beginning of these formal negotiations this year are the results of close German-American talks--first during my visit to Washington, then during the secretary of state's visit here and particularly at the bilateral talks immediately prior to the NATO foreign minister conference in Rome. Since that time, the federal chancellor hasn't tried to change what we have stipulated together with the Americans. We consider that a realistic time schedule, and I hope that after the new confirmation of the will of the United States to enter preparatory talks, those critics who have doubts about the will of the Americans to negotiate will reconsider their standpoint.

[Question] Mr Genscher, could you say possibly something about the duration of such preparatory negotiations with the Soviet Union? I believe that the wrong impression is sometimes created that a round of talks and negotiations with the Soviet Union doesn't last long and that thereafter one could drop one part of NATO's dual decision, namely counterarmament.

[Answer] These are very difficult and complicated negotiations which are being rendered more difficult by two elements for which the Soviet Union is responsible.

First, the framework of negotiations is being extended because of the Soviet ideas. The Soviet Government wants to discuss the advanced systems, while NATO would prefer to discuss medium-range missiles only--because that is difficult enough--in order to soon achieve negotiation results. The Soviet Union is responsible for this extension of the subjects of negotiations.

Second, the negotiations are being complicated by the fact that the Soviet Union adds additional problems to the negotiations through its stepped-up armament, such as accelerated production and deployment of medium-range missiles aimed at West Europe. No doubts exist at all that every additionally deployed missile naturally complicates a negotiation result aimed at the achievement of a balance on as low an armament level as possible.

I would like to ask the Soviet Union once more urgently to eventually stop the production of medium-range missiles, to make an end eventually to the deployment of medium-range arms to thus make a contribution to constructive negotiations. This appeal to the Soviet Union cannot be uttered clearly enough, because the great unrest coming about in Europe is the result of the enormous threat to which West Europe is exposed due to these medium-range missiles.

NATO on its part has stipulated in the decision that the need for counterarmament can be examined on the basis of concrete negotiation results. It is now fully up to the Soviet Union to make such concrete negotiation results feasible.

[Question] There has been something like a signal from the Soviet Union timed exactly for the talks between President Reagan and the German chancellor. CPSU boss Brezhnev spoke in Tiflis, Georgia, and declared his country's and this government's receptiveness to negotiations on the limitation and reduction of medium-range weapons. How do you assess his statement at Tiflis?

[Answer] To begin with, I must say that the signal of Rome was a broadly designed signal for the opening not only of negotiations on medium-range weapons but also of consultations on confidence-building measures for the MBFR, that is to say, it was a clear signal for achieving arms control policy agreements wherever possible. And this has been stated once again by the chancellor and the U.S. President. I believe that the Soviet Union must prove its will for serious negotiations at the negotiating table and that it could well prove the seriousness of such will by immediately halting the medium-range missile production and deployment now.

[Question] Would you venture to say that the contacts between your U.S. counterpart Haig and Soviet Ambassador to Washington Dobrynin already constitute a sort of primary negotiations?

[Answer] These are preparatory talks. We needn't haggle over the choice of words. What is important is that the two great powers who are the negotiating parties on the weapons, which they alone possess, are on talking terms. We would have wished that it would have been possible to open these talks directly after the NATO decision in December 1979, but the Soviet Union hesitated with the start of these talks until the visit which the chancellor and I paid to the Soviet Union in July 1980. Hence, it is now all the more urgent that this job be tackled without delay lest even more time pass unused. For everybody knows that the deployment of the Western missiles has been envisaged for the second half of 1983.

[Question] You just now called on the Soviets to halt their armament with medium-range missiles as a token of good will. Couldn't this be interpreted as a precondition for negotiations?

[Answer] No, we very firmly believe, jointly with our allies and, hence, also with the United States, that the negotiations on medium-range missiles must be conducted without any preconditions from either side. This is why I purposely said that it would be a signal that might tend to promote the negotiations, that this would be a sign of good will. And I cannot but dutifully point out that any missile additionally deployed naturally will aggravate the accomplishment of the objective we have, namely, achieving arms control agreements on as low a level of armaments as possible, balance on as low a level of armaments as possible.

[Question] The German Bundestag extensively will debate all the questions you mentioned the day after tomorrow, on Tuesday. The opposition, the CDU/CSU Bundestag faction, already has mapped out a draft resolution on the issue and the government parties are pondering the matter as well. Can you imagine a sort of all-party coalition in this specific issue?

[Answer] An all-party attitude is desirable and appropriate. What is involved here is a central issue of our security policy. And being the foreign minister of the Federal Government, I can only welcome the support of the security policy of the Federal Government by the opposition, a security policy which the Federal Government pursues jointly with its allies. Consequently, such a common position should indeed be regarded as an advantage for our country and for our capability of action in foreign and security policy.

As you know, I discussed with the SPD chairman the options of a resolution submitted by the government parties, though not for the sake of a counterresolution to that of the CDU but, on the contrary, for the purpose of establishing what the opinion of the factions of the German Bundestag is, namely, that we stick by the dual decision without any restrictions and that we advocate the view that this dual decision must be implemented consistently and in due time. There cannot be the slightest doubt about that, and I believe that nobody should reject the support of the opposition for the government's policy for narrow-minded reasons of party tactics. What is at stake here is to make the common position in a central issue clearly visible for the public at home and abroad rather than to camouflage it. I hope that all sides of the German Bundestag will approach such a resolution with a constructive attitude.

EFFORTS FOR JOINT SECURITY POLICY STATEMENT FAIL

LD252110 Hamburg DPA in German 1651 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 25 May (DPA)--Efforts for a joint statement by all three party Parliamentary Groups on security policy, to follow Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government statement in the Bundestag tomorrow, have failed. The CDU/CSU this evening rejected a draft resolution on which the top SPD and FDP politicians had agreed earlier. Thus, there are now two different draft resolutions in the security debate.

While the CDU/CSU demand a clear reaffirmation of the NATO twin decision on medium-range missiles and the dismantling of the Soviet SS-20 missiles, the SPD and the FDP, in their resolution, want, above all, recognition to be accorded to the latest talks held by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with the American leaders in Washington and with French President Francois Mitterrand in Paris. The coalition wants to include the results of the last NATO meetings in Rome and Brussels alongside this. The resolution was unanimously approved by the FDP Parliamentary Group without debate.

Justifying the rejection of the SPD/FDP resolution, the parliamentary chairman of the CDU/CSU Parliamentary Group, Philipp Jenninger, said it wasn't parliament's business to make loyal addresses following trips abroad by the chancellor. Agreeing with the coalition's resolution would be like issuing a blank check.

Earlier, Schmidt strongly urged the SPD Parliamentary Group to approve the resolution. He said he was very keen to see the coalition's resolution adopted with the greatest amount of cohesion.

Further Report

LD260029 Hamburg DPA in German 1833 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 25 May (DPA)--Following Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government statement tomorrow, the Bundestag will not be able to adopt a joint resolution on security policy.

The draft resolution of the SPD/FDP coalition reaffirms the NATO twin decision on the modernization of nuclear medium-range missiles with a simultaneous offer of negotiations to the Soviet Union and stresses that the West will examine NATO's need for medium-range missiles in the light of specific results of the negotiations.

In a debate by the SPD Parliamentary Group, the critics of the NATO decision primarily asked whether in the American-Soviet negotiations the "zero solution" which envisages a renunciation of the deployment of new nuclear missiles in response to a satisfactory result of the negotiations, was still attainable. On this, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that he could not imagine the Soviet Union's readiness for disarmament going so far, but he did not want to be part of anything that made a "zero solution" impossible. SPD Chairman Willy Brandt was of the same opinion and did not exclude the possibility that deployment of the nuclear missiles at sea would be considered.

GENSCHER, NORWAY'S FRYDENLUND HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

LD221022 Hamburg DPA in German 0857 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 22 May (DPA)--The Federal Republic and Norway share a joint position on essential questions of world affairs. This was stressed by Federal Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher and his Norwegian counterpart Knut Frydenlund at a press conference in Bonn today. According to Genscher, this applies not only to NATO, counterarming and East-West relations, but also to the assessment of the European situation, Norway's relations with the European Community and the Third World. Frydenlund emphasized that relations between Bonn and Olso are excellent and that no bilateral problems exist between the two countries.

Genscher said he has great understanding for Norway's desire to maintain close contact with the EEC. It would be a mistake to talk of Europe and mean by that only the Community. "Europe must not end at the borders of the Community," Genscher said. Frydenlund explained that since Norway is not a member of the EEC, it could not take part in the constantly improving European political cooperation, but it tries to make up for this by frequent contacts with EEC member states and visits to their capitals.

Replying to questions, Genscher said the American side left no doubt of its determination to stick to the schedule--until the end of the year--for negotiations with the Soviets on medium-range weapons. The USSR could give a sign of good will by at least stopping the deployment of its medium-range missiles aimed at West Europe. The Norwegian foreign minister said it is important that the NATO states should use the time to reach agreement among themselves about the aims of such negotiations.

Both Genscher and Frydenlund strongly urged that there should be no interference in Poland's internal affairs. As further elements of the West's attitude toward developments there, the federal foreign minister mentioned the desire and readiness to extend economic aid to Poland and to continue cooperation between West and East. Frydenlund paid tribute to the Federal Republic's foreign policy which is seen in Norway as a policy of peace and therefore given full support. He said he is very impressed that the Federal Republic has developed into a "bastion of democracy" in the world.

Genscher emphasized the German interest in energy supplies "from secure sources." This applies to Norway. The federal foreign minister apparently was referring to the oil drilling operations which Norway plans to carry out north of the 62d degree of latitude in the North Sea, in which the West German firm Deminex would like to take part. The matter is thought to have been raised during Frydenlund's talk with Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff.

GENSCHER STRESSES AGREEMENT WITH FRENCH GOVERNMENT

LD251455 Hamburg DPA in German 1343 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 25 May (DPA)--Speaking today to the FDP Presidium, Party Chairman and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher announced "close and friendly cooperation" with the new French Government. This was how the new foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, described prospects for the future during a telephone conversation with Genscher on Sunday. Genscher stressed that there is agreement with the new govenment on all important issues. This applies both to President Francois Mitterrand and to Foreign Minister Cheysson.

Genscher said that the federal chancellor's visit to Washington and the joint communique issued there show the (?will) of both governments to realize the policy agreed on "consistently and together."

REPORTS ON IRAQI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Genscher Dinner Speech

LD252029 Hamburg DPA in German 1712 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 25 May (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher supported in Bonn today the extension of German-Iraqi cooperation, stressed the common stance of the two countries regarding respect for the independence of nonaligned states and reminded Iraq, as an important oil-producing country, of its "high shared responsibility for the world economy." At a dinner in honor of the first deputy prime minister of Iraq, Taha Yasin Ramadan, Genscher also expressed his hopes for an early peace between Iraq and Iran and pointed to the neutral stance of the Federal Government in this conflict.

Genscher pointed to the existing close economic ties--Iraq is the Federal Republic's largest trading partner in the Arab world--and assured the head of government that the Federal Republic would genuinely strive toward the cooperation agreement. He also urged that the Federal Republic and Iraq use their "influential position" in the European-Arab dialogue in order to make the ties between Europe and the Arab world even closer.

Genscher said that the Federal Government highly values Iraq's role in the Nonaligned Movement, in the Islamic Conference and in the Arab League. He welcomed the statements by Iraq and the other Islamic states against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and stressed the need to strengthen the independence and autonomy of the nonaligned states against all efforts toward hegemony and outside interference.

On the Middle East peace efforts, Genscher was restrained, saying that a solution must be acceptable to all interested parties. An indispensable condition is the renunciation of force and the threat of force by all parties. There are great differences of opinion between Bonn and Baghdad on the Middle East question. Bagdad insists, among other things, on the cancelling of the Camp David agreements and the full recognition of the PLO as a negotiating partner.

Ramadan Statement

LD252334 Hamburg DPA in German 2110 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 25 May (DPA)--The Iraqi politician Taha Yasin Ramadan said this evening at a dinner given for him by federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher that his country is prepared to expand relations between the two countries. He invited Genscher to pay an official visit to Baghdad. Genscher was last in the Iraqi capital in 1979.

On the Middle East conflict, Yasin Ramadan said: "We stand at the side of the Arab Palestinian people." A just and lasting peace could only be achieved by the unconditional and full (Israeli) withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and through the return of the legitimate homeland rights and self-determination rights of the Palestinian people.

Yasin Ramadan stressed that the continuing war with neighboring Iran and been forced upon Iraq by Tehran. Baghdad has striven for good-neighborly relations and announced its willingness to enter into negotiations. He emphasized that his country is prepared to enter into direct negotiations or to accept the mediation of a third party "in order to reach a just and honorable solution which guarantees our rights and sovereignty.

Carstens Meeting

LD261006 Hamburg DPA in German 0855 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpt] Bonn (DPA)--Federal President Karl Carstens today received for a political talk Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan who has been in Bonn since yesterday on an official visit. The main topic might have been the expansion of bilateral relations. Taha Yasin Ramadan earlier had a meeting with SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski.

OFFICIALS TALK WITH SAUDI OIL MINISTER YAMANI

LD221310 Hamburg DPA in German 1240 GMT 22 May 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 22 May (DPA)—During his talks in Bonn today, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Yamani once again affirmed his country's wish to freeze the price of oil for the current year and next year and to reestablish a uniform OPEC oil price.

In a talk with Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the Saudi minister intimated that at the conference of OPEC ministers scheduled for Geneva on Monday, Riyadh would try to persuade the other oil-producing countries to adopt this price policy.

Earlier, Yamani talked for 30-minutes with Federal President Carstens, during which the Saudi oil minister explained his government's attitude toward the Middle East problem and the proposed oil price policy.

FDP SPOKESMAN FAVORS RAISING NUCLEAR THRESHOLD

LD241446 Hamburg DPA in German 1426 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 May (DPA)--Juergen Moellemann, FDP defense spokesman, has spoken out in favor of raising the nuclear threshold and thus reducing the danger of nuclear conflict. In a statement published by the FDP in Bonn on Sunday, Moellemann suggested the redistribution of tasks within the nuclear strategy sector. Great Britain and France should renounce nuclear arms and increase their conventional fighting strength instead. All European allies ought to stand under NATO's nuclear shield.

In this connection, Moellemann referred to earlier remarks made by French President Francois Mitterrand who has promised to reexamine France's defense concepts. Great Britain's current policy of developing its own nuclear potential while at the same time reducing its conventional fighting strength will have to be discussed within the NATO bodies since such a policy would end in a lowering of the nuclear threshold.

BERLIN FDP ASKED TO RETHINK COOPERATION WITH SDP

LD251316 Hamburg DPA in German 1202 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Bonn (DPA)--The FDP Presidium today unequivocally called on the Berlin FDP to withdraw its decisions against (?cooperating with) the CDU in the Senat.

A statement published in Bonn following a meeting of the Presidium led by party chief Hans-Dietrich Genscher says that the regional party should make its contribution to the forming of a senat "which takes account of the fact that the election result in Berlin only allows the formation of a senat consisting of the CDU." A "refusal coalition" with the SDP and alternatives will not meet the Free Democrats' responsibility for the fate of Berlin.

FDP spokesman Herbert Schmuelling stated that the Presidium intends holding discussions with the Berlin party leadership and the members of the new Parliamentary Group in the Berlin house of representatives immediately after the federal party congress which takes place in Cologne from Friday to Sunday.

VON DOHNANYI CITES SPD SUPPORT FOR SECURITY POLICY

LD221752 Hamburg DPA in German 1518 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Mainz, 22 May (DPA)--In the opinion of Klaus von Dohnanyi, minister of state at the Foreign Ministry, the whole of the SPD stands behind the Federal Government's security policy. In an interview with ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, Mainz [weekend edition], the politician said there are no significant forces within the SPD which stand against NATO, defense preparedness or against the policy of a nuclear deterrent. In the debate about the NATO twin decisions, there is merely "unnecessary confusion." It is correct that forces within the SPD "are still not sure. whether additional nuclear arms are necessary for defense capability and effective deterrence."

Dohnanyi emphasized that in the view of the Federal Government and all Western countries in which Social Democrats are in power or in a coalition, deterrence can only be effective if the Soviet Union reduces its SS-20 missiles to a strategic equlibrium. Should the U.S. negotiations on this issue show insufficient success, then rearmament, which has only been planned up to now, will have to be carried out.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC MAYOR OF HAMBURG RESIGNS

LD251322 Hamburg DPA in German 1140 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 25 May (DPA)--The mayor of Hamburg, Hans-Ulrich Klose (SPD), resigned today, Senat spokesman Manfred Bissinger stated.

Apart from his resignation statement to the president of the Hamburg city parliament, he sent a second letter to the Hamburg SPD Executive, in which he gives as the reason for his resignation the controversy surrounding Brokdorf [nuclear powerplant].

REPORTAGE ON MITTERRAND-SCHMIDT TALKS IN PARIS

Schmidt Arrival, TV Interview

LD232332 Hamburg DPA in German 2025 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Paris, 23 May (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrived Saturday night in Paris on his return flight from the United States. On Sunday, he will be the first foreign head of state to meet new French President Francois Mitterrand in the Elysee Palace. And he will deliver a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The federal chancellor expects that at the talks, beginning in the late morning, they will state their respective positions on the world situation and European questions.

In an interview on French television Channel 2, broadcast Saturday night, Schmidt said it is his dear wish to continue the very good cooperation with France. For him, understanding between France and Germany is the hard core of European unity, Schmidt said. Before his election, Mitterrand had spoken in favor of a further development of mutual relations, but against a special role of Bonn and Paris within the European Community.

In Reagan's message to Mitterrand, which the federal chancellor brought from his talks in Washington, Reagan expressed the hope to soon meet the first French Socialist head of state. This meeting is expected at the economic summit in Ottawa at the end of July.

Schmidt further said in the interview that he didn't expect serious talks about the high and unwelcome American interest rates before this summit. A European currency summit could mitigate the effects of the American interest rate policy but not those of the high European rates of interest.

In addition, the chancellor said that the new French Government is convinced of the positive effects of the European Monetary System. These showed themselves in the last few days when the franc was the object "shabby" speculation.

Schmidt also said he is "sure" that there will be American-Soviet negotiations on, but not confined to, medium-range missiles this year.

3-and-1/2-Hour Meeting

LD241328 Hamburg DPA in German 1313 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Paris, 24 May (DPA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Francois Mitterrand have expressed confidence in the future of German-French cooperation. Schmidt is the first foreign head of government to be received by Mitterrand since his election.

After more than a 3-and-1/2-hour talk at the Elysee Palace in Paris, Schmidt and Mitterrand emphasized the atmosphere of trust in which the meeting had taken place. Schmidt stressed that many people in Germany and France have contributed to the development of the German-French friendship since the war. This friendship cannot be destroyed again.

The two politicians did not go into the details of their talks. However, they enumerated many current problems. Schmidt attached great importance to the fact that he was able to inform Mitterrand immediately about his talks in the United States.

Security, Economics Discussed

LD241530 Hamburg DPA in German 1349 GMT 24 May 81

[Excerpts] Paris, 24 May (DPA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and new French head of state Francois Mitterrand in Paris today achieved a large measure of agreement on important political questions, in particular on the NATO dual decision.

It later was learned from the German delegation that there was also much agreement on international questions discussed. This was especially pronounced and important as far as alliance policy is concerned. The two sides agreed that the military balance between East and West must be maintained or reestablished and that negotiations with Moscow will have to take place from an equal position.

The German delegation said that topics of discussion were the Near and Middle East, the situations on the Gulf and in Africa, as well as questions relating to the world economy. The two politicians expressed their concern that European and American economic developments might diverge too much. There was concern about the American high interest rate policy, which will be discussed again at the next German-French summit in July prior to the Ottawa world economic summit.

Agreement on Euromissiles

LD241606 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Here are some details about the Schmidt-Mitterrand talks. According to the German chancellor's entourage, there was total and very clear agreement between the two men on the Euromissiles issue and on the need to create a balance of forces in Europe, while at the same time holding negotiations so that such a balance can be established at the lowest level.

Mitterrand Comments

NC241527 Paris AFP in English 1522 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Paris, 24 May (AFP)--France's new president, Francois Mitterrand, today met with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and declared his intention to maintain close ties and mutual cooperation between Paris and Bonn.

"I reiterated to Chancellor Schmidt the importance I attach to relations of trust between our two countries and their leaders," Mr Mitterrand said after his first diplomatic meeting since his investiture on Thursday.

Sources said that one key result at the meeting was Mr Schmidt's pledge of support for France's efforts to maintain parity for the ailing franc in the European Monetary System. For his part, the sources said, Mr Mitterrand backed Bonn's acceptance of the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, beginning in 1983, and its call for resumption of U.S.-Soviet talks on Eurostrategic weapons.

During the recent French presidential campaign, Mr Mitterrand said he was against the special "Paris-Bonn axis" within the European Economic Community, saying each of the ten members was equal.

But in a brief speech outside the Elysee Palace where he held three hours of talks with Mr Schmidt today, Mr Mitterrand stressed his concern to "perpetuate" close Franco-German relations and continue mutual cooperation.

Mr Mitterrand said they had discussed common problems and made a broad study of relations between their two countries and with the United States within the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. The talks also covered the world economic situation, each other's economic problems, disarmament, arms control and the questions raised by the siting of missiles in Europe, Mr Mitterrand added.

Following their meeting, Mr Schmidt left Paris aboard a West German Air Force plane to return to Bonn.

Before leaving, Mr Schmidt told newsmen that he had transmitted to Mr Mitterrand the greetings of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who met the West German chancellor in Washington last week, and his wishes for closer cooperation with France and West Germany.

Mr Schmidt said he thought the future of Franco-German relations was as promising as at any time since World War II. "Above all I think that this friendship no longer depends on individuals"--he and Mr Giscard d'Estaing were personally close--"but is an incontrovertible fact," he added.

This friendship was very important for Europe and its role in the world and would help to overcome the clash between East and West, Mr Schmidt said.

After the meeting between the two leaders, West German Government sources said that close monetary cooperation with France would allow current speculation on the French franc to be deterred. The sources said that Bonn was determined to maintain present parity between the West German and French currencies. There has been a run on the franc since Mr Mitterrand took office but the sources indicated that speculators gambling on a devaluation would be wasting their money.

MAUROY ANNOUNCES CABINET, OUTLINES TASKS

Names Ministers

NC221834 Paris AFP in English 1829 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Paris, 22 May (AFP)--New French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy announced his new government today, naming Claude Cheysson as external relations (foreign) minister, Gaston Defferre as interior minister and giving Jacques Delors the finance portfolio.

Former Foreign Minister Michel Jobert [word indistinct] in charge of foreign trade, and Michel Rocard, a prominent Socialist, became minister for economic planning and development. Scientific research and technology went to Jean-Pierre Chevenement, another Socialist leader. The cabinet comprises a novel Ministry for National Solidarity given to a man, Nicole Questiaux.

Other cabinet members announced today included:

Charles Hernu, defense minister.
Maurice Faure, a member of the Radical Left Movement, justice minister.
Yevette Roudy, minister for the rights of women.
Andre Labarrere, minister-delegate to the prime minister for relations with parliament.
Andre Chandernagor, minister-delegate to the foreign minister, charged with European affairs.
Jean-Pierre Cot, minister-delegate to the foreign minister, charged with cooperation.
Edith Cresson, agriculture minister.
Alain Savary, education minister.
Laurent Fabius, minister-delegate to the finance minister, charged with the budget.
Pierre Joxe, industry minister.
Andre Delelis, commerce and crafts minister.
Jean Auroux, labor minister.
Louis Mermaz, equipment and transport minister.
Edmond Herve, health minister.
Jack Lang, culture minister.

Andre Henry, leisure minister.
Edwige Avice, minister-delegate to the leisure minister, charged with youth questions and sports.
Roger Quilliot, housing minister.
Michel Crepeau, environment minister.
Louis Le Pensec, minister of the sea.
Georges Fillioud, communications minister.
Louiy Mexandeau, postal and telecommunications minister.
Jean Laurain, veterans minister.
Jean Le Garrec, secretary of state to the prime minister.
Catherine Lalumiere, secretary of state to the prime minister, charged with public sanctions and administrative reforms.
Raymond Courriere, secretary of state to the prime minister, charged with issues concerning the former French settlers in northern Africa.
Henri Emmanuelli, secretary of state to the Interior and Decentralisation Ministry, charged with affairs concerning the overseas departments and territories.
Francois Autain, secretary of state to the national solidarity minister of state. Mr Autain will be especially charged with social security questions.
Joseph Franceschi, secretary of state to the national solidarity minister of state. He will deal with problems relating to the aged.
Georgina Dufoix, secretary of state to the national solidarity state minister. She will deal with family issues.
Marcel Debarge, secretary of state to the education minister, charged with professional training.
Andre Cellard, secretary of state to the agriculture minister.
Georges Lemoine, secretary of state to the industry minister.
Alain Bombard, secretary of state to the industry minister, charged with energy questions.
Francois Abadie, secretary of state to the leisure minister, charged with tourism.

Speaks in Lille

LD241336 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Premier Pierre Mauroy is this morning in Lille, the town of which he is the mayor. It is there that he insisted on making his first political speech which, in fact, is more of an economic speech to the extent that he is to define his government's main lines of action and perhaps announce the first social measures. The issue of support for the franc should not be forgotten. Pierre Mauroy began speaking a few minutes ago. Dominique Souchier is in Lille. What is the tone of this speech?

[Souchier] Well, it is in fact a speech with twin themes--economy and policy. You can imagine the atmosphere here. Rarely have so many tricolor flags and streamers been in Lille town hall.

Pierre Mauroy began his speech by referring to the victory of 10 May. On that day, he stressed once again. the French people displayed their determination to achieve a strong, proud, unified, willing and imaginative France. The task to be accomplished must be performed with realism and in solidarity. Then Pierre Mauroy outlined the government program for the next few weeks:

[Begin Mauroy recording] From the first weeks of the 7-year presidential term, we will take significant measures which will herald a change. This change will assume its full magnitude once the National Assembly has been renewed. That is why the pledges made by the president of the Republic and approved by the majority of the French people will be kept. Their implementation will naturally be adapted to the prospects of an economy which is in recession today and which we want with everyone's assistance to extricate from this difficult situation. [applause]

The government intends, in fact, to share this encouraging enterprise with all the French people. This is what is meant by this vast, concerted social action which will be the rule of my government. This concerted action will begin with the talks which the president of the republic himself is to hold as of this very week. These will be serious meetings on specific problems among the public authorities and trade union, employer and social organizations.

On one essential point, the reduction of the working week with, as its corollary, the creation of new jobs, which is the will of the government, we will urge the social partners, while of course respecting their autonomy, to discuss and negotiate much more on agreements adapted to the specific conditions of their branches and enterprises. Each will, in fact, understand the diverse nature of these situations. For my part, I will personally ensure this and each minister will assume responsibility for the problems that fall under his jurisdiction.

Henceforth, no one will be pushed aside, especially not those--and they were in the majority--to whom to date no one has ever listened, [applause] because it is primarily for them that life has to be changed. [end recording]

Changing life--you will see that in his first speech, Pierre Mauroy has repeated what for years has been the Socialist Party's slogan. The premier announced that the minimum wage is to be raised and also that the fiscal burden on small- and medium-sized enterprises will be relieved. Pierre Mauroy also said that the government will do its duty to defend the franc.

[Begin Mauroy recording] The 7-year term of Francois Mitterrand will be an opportunity for all the French people to build together a new citizenry of initiative and responsibility. Then the cry of hope of the workers of 1936, which still echoes in my memory, will acquire its full significance: Long live life! [end recording]

CHEYSSON ON MINISTRY NAME CHANGE, COMMITMENTS

Explanation for Renaming

LD231212 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 23 May 81

[Excerpt] The Pierre Mauroy government stands out for several innovations that have been made, such as the number of ministers of state--5; the total number of government members--an important factor; the creation of new departments such as the Leisure Time Department and the name changes--for example foreign relations for the Quai d'Orsay. Last night, the new minister of foreign relations, Claude Cheysson, explained the latter change for the first time in an interview granted to Jean-Claude (Detente) of France-Inter:

[Begin recording] Following a proposal that the premier and I made, the president of the French Republic kindly agreed to rename the Ministry of Foreign Affairs "the Ministry of Foreign Relations." Our feeling was that there should be no more foreign affairs. The relations of France, of all the French people, are in all forms--finances, universities, industry, the French people with people outside France. That is what the change of words, from foreign affairs to foreign relations means. (?I make this general) remark because, since the end of the French revolution, I am the only one so far to have the honor of bearing the title of minister of foreign relations instead of that of minister of foreign affairs. What I have just been saying applies equally to relations between France and Africa and to relations between France and the rest of the world. [end recording]

Statement on Contracts

NC260903 Paris AFP in English 0852 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Paris, 26 May (AFP)--All France's political and trade commitments, including arms contracts, will be "fully honored" by the new Socialist government, Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said today in a radio interview. There have been "widespread lies" on whether France's international commitments would be respected, he said, "I want to deny them flatly."

His statements followed similar reassurances on television last night from Economy and Finance Minister Jacques Delors.

MITTERRAND MEETS WITH MARCHAIS, CHIRAC, LECANUET

LD251230 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpts] The first person on the president's list of visitors this morning was Georges Marchais, who spoke in a ponderous tone of the unchanging wish for real Communist participation in the affairs of the state:

[Begin Marchais recording] I met the president of the republic and we exchanged views. As far as I am concerned, I have reiterated to the president of the republic our party's stand, that is, that since the defeat of Giscard d'Estaing--to which we contributed--the PCF has done and will continue to do its utmost to confirm this success within the parliamentary elections. We are ready to assume all responsibilities, within the government and at all levels, to implement the new policy which the French men and women are expecting. [end recording]

The second guest was Jacques Chirac. When leaving, he remained uncommunicative. In any case, he did not meet Georges Marchais on his way in. He was followed in the reception room by Jean Lecanuet, who had a 50-minute meeting [with Mitterrand]. He said about the meeting:

[Begin recording] The meeting dealt essentially with international problems which were clarified following Chancellor Schmidt's visit. Of course, we discussed internal policy matter and here, you will not be surprised to hear, differences did occur. I don't believe that the solutions proposed in the Socialist program are likely to ensure the development of the economy and of employment and that is why I didn't conceal the fact that I would like the National Assembly, which will be elected shortly, to have a very strong center tendency attached to an economy of freedom and initiative to allow the appearance of some sort of dynamic counterweight within the framework of our own institutions. [end recording]

In addition, Jean Lecanuet said he had discussed with President Mitterrand what would happen if the parliamentary majority failed to coincide with the presidential majority. However, he gave no further details. The president will receive Lionel Jospin this afternoon.

JOSPIN LISTS CONDITIONS FOR ELECTORAL AGREEMENT

LD241548 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] At the national convention of the Socialist Party in Paris, there was one central theme in the report presented by First Secretary Lionel Jospin--that of giving Francois Mitterrand the means to carry out his action and his policy. Jospin pointed out that the president of the republic doesn't intend to intervene in the campaign, but that he will indicate what he is hoping for.

The essential part of the Socialist Party first secretary's speech was, of course, devoted to defining the conditions for a political and electoral agreement with the other groupings of the left. Talks will start at the beginning of next week.

He specified three principal conditions for an agreement: The Socialist Party will not give up any of its basic positions either on domestic policy, that is, freedom, economic program, rate of change, or foreign policy, that is, Afghanistan and Poland; the Socialists will have to obtain a clear commitment from the Communist Party on solidarity with regard to government action; finally, they will demand of their former and perhaps future Communist allies the return to a dignified atmosphere, that is, Jospin said, a renunciation of the political campaign against the Socialist Party, even if the right of criticism is accepted on one point or another.

If these conditions are met, the first secretary said that the president of the republic and the premier will have to draw the consequences of this at the level of government action. If not, the Communist-Socialist agreement will be limted to an agreement on standing down in favor of the best-placed candidate. As far as the designation of candidates is concerned, the Socialist Party is reserving 20-30 constituencies for its partners in the new presidential majority.

COMMUNIST PARLIAMENTARIANS ON PCF PARTICIPATION

LD221017 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 19 May 81 p 3

[Report on press conference given by PCF deputies on 18 May]

[Excerpt] PCF deputies and senators held a meeting with G. Marchais at the National Assembly yesterday. At the end of the debate--opened by PCF Assembly Group Chairman Andre Lajoine--the deputies adopted a statement which was presented at a press conference in the afternoon.

"We are positively and wholly part of the new majority." This remark by Andre Lajoine could have served as a background to the speeches by the Communist parliamentarians, in which they discussed both the political situation following the second round of the presidential election and the prospects for the campaign for the forthcoming parliamentary elections. The Communist representatives welcomed Francois Mitterrand's election and stressed that their party is prepared as of now to assume all its responsibilities within a union government comprising all the leftwing forces which contributed to the victory over Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The right has emerged defeated from the presidential elections. To go further and create the conditions for real change not only must the outgoing leftwing deputies be reelected but as many seats as possible must be wrenched from the right in the constituencies in which it triumphed in 1978.

This approach was the focal point of the afternoon's press conference. It was organized by the National Assembly Communist Group Bureau and was chaired by Andre Lajoine. Also taking part were Charles Fiterman (PCF Central Committee secretary and deputy for Val-de-Marne), Helene Constans (deputy for Haute-Vienne), Guy Ducolone (deputy for Hauts-de-Seine) and Marcel Rigour (deputy for Haute-Vienne). Among the many questions asked by the journalists, one came up repeatedly in various forms and it can be summed up: "There is some talk of united leftwing candidates in the first round. Do you advocate that?"

"This idea of presenting a single candidate in constituencies where the outgoing candidate is a leftwing candidate of course is being widely discussed," Charles Fiterman stated. "Voters and journalists are discussing it. They are speaking out of a desire to confirm what happened on 10 May. Basically, they want to see the left rally its forces and to see the parliamentary election result exceed the presidential election result--which I have no doubt will happen."

"The communists are open to any suggestion and to any discussion," he added. This reflects a single intention--"to provide all the means of meeting the country's expectations."

This requires two indivisible things--the election of a new majority to the National Assembly and full and complete participation by the Communists in the government. Returning to the question of single candidates where the outgoing deputy is a Communist or Socialist, Charles Fiterman said: "We are prepared to discuss this."

With regard to the formation of a union government, "discussion before or after the first round?" as one journalist put it, Charles Fiterman replied: "We must face facts. There has been a presidential election. Power is going to be handed over. The new president of the republic is going to be installed and he will have to form the government. At the same time, the National Assembly will be dissolved. This whole process is laid down in the Constitution." Since the president and premier in that government will be Socialist, "it is up to the PS to take the necessary initiatives in this period. As far as we are concerned, we are prepared to have discussions at any time, prepared for any contact making it possible to install a union government."

FORLANI GOVERNMENT RESIGNS OVER MINISTERS' SCANDAL

NC260930 Paris AFP in English 0918 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 26 May (AFP)--Italian Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani today presented his government's resignation to President Alessandro Pertini. The government fell after revelations that three cabinent ministers where members of a Masonic lodge involved in Italy's latest scandal.

The resignation was widely expected after the names of government ministers and other senior politicians were discovered among the 963 alleged members of the Propaganda Two (P-2) Masonic Lodge, which operated as a form of mutual self-help society. The lodge's grand master (Licio Gelli) is wanted by police.

Mr Forlani went to the president after this morning's cabinet meeting. He was expected to be asked to stay on as caretaker to dispose of current business.

EFFORTS WITHIN GOVERNMENT TO DEAL WITH CRISIS

Justice Minister Resigns

NC231244 Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Rome, 23 May (AFP)--Italian Justice Minister Adolfo Sarti offered his resignation to Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani today, informed sources said. Mr Sarti was named as a member of the Propaganda Two Freemason lodge, which is at the centre of one of the biggest scandals ever to rock Italy.

Two other ministers, Franco Foschi (Labour) and Enrico Manca, the Socialist foreign trade minister, were listed as candidates for membership of the lodge which was said to have grown into an occult power centre masterminding dubious financial and political operations. The names were found on documents seized from the lodge's leader Licio Gelli, who is wanted by Italian police.

New Minister Appointed

AU232021 Rome ANSA in English 1955 GMT 23 May 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 23 May (ANSA)--Christian Democrat Clelio Darida was named justice minister ad interim this evening. The decree appointing him was signed by head of state Sandro Pertini immediately after acceptance of the resignation of incumbent Justice Minister Adolfo Sarti (also a Christian Democrat). Forlani said he would discuss the possibility of a government reshuffle Monday with the leaders of the parties in his ruling coalition. The position of five other government members alleged to belong to the lodge will also be discussed.

Forlani Seeks Parties Summit

LD232036 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1900 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Prime Minister Forlani has summoned a summit meeting of the secretaries of the majority parties for Monday afternoon. The meeting has become necessary in view of the P-2 lodge affairs which already led today to the resignation of Sarti, minister of justice. Other possible resignations by members of the executive are probable after the Christian Democrats and Republicans take stock. There have been many consultations today between Forlani, the Socialist secretary, Craxi, the Social Democrat secretary, Longo, and Rognoni, minister of home affairs, President of the Senate Fanfani and Christian Democrat Secretary Piccoli.

Speaking for the Communists, Macaluso said that a government reshuffle was not enough. What was needed was a change in the country. Finally, denials by personalities from various quarters about their membership of the P-2 lodge continue to come in.

Craxi Refuses Meeting

LD252054 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpt] The government will resign tomorrow. The Council of Ministers has been summoned to meet at 0930. The decision to open the crisis was reached after the refusal by Socialist Secretary Craxi to take part in the prime minister's summit with the secretaries of the majority parties scheduled to be held today--a summit meeting which should have led to a government reshuffle.

It seems, however, that there is going to be a crisis. But according to the intentions expressed by some political leaders, it should end up in a confirmation of the existing majority and also of the existing program and, therefore, be limited to changing some heads of ministries.

LIBYAN ENVOY CALLS FOR WORLD TERRORISM CONFERENCE

AU221010 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Rome, 22 May (ANSA)--A recommendation for an international conference on terrorism to be held under the auspices of the United Nations was delivered in Rome by a personal envoy of Libyan Leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Information Minister Ibrahim Bishari.

Speaking to a press conference here Thursday, the cabinet minister said that Libyan Jamahiriyah condemned the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II on May 13 and urged representatives from all the nations of the world to meet for an examination of the problem of terrorism, its causes, implications and possible solutions. The international conference on terrorism proposed by Libyan Jamahiriyah, to be organized by the UN, should, the envoy said, clearly establish "the difference between terrorism and the struggle of oppressed peoples".

Al-Qadhdhafi's representative again underscored the point that his country identified the attack on the pope as an enormous crime and is opposed to any form of terrorism. He went on to list under the heading air piracy, kidnapping, the occupation of territory by a foreign state and the installation of military bases on foreign territory.

After again affirming the need for the international community to unite in a fight against the causes of terrorism, the minister spoke of Italy's Red Brigades, the most notorious terrorist organization at work in the country, as an "organization of terrorists without any ideals whatsoever," whose members and sympathizers are, however, "products of the social context in which they live".

Moving on to another issue, the Libyan information minister said he regretted that political relations between Italy and his country were not at the same pitch as economic ties, which are well developed. Bishari recommended that, "the decisions of Italy as regards Libya must be made without consideration for pressures from the United States."

In more pointed remarks, the minister said that Italy must decide to recognize "the right of the Libyan people to the principle of indemnity for damages of the Second World War". He also declared, "we want our relations with Italy to develop across the boards. Now it's up to Italy to make a decision". Referring to the Washington move to expell all Libyan diplomatic personnel from the United States, the envoy said that the American president, Ronald Reagan, "must remember that we are not isolated. We have friends as powerful as the United States and in the not distant future we might become the strongest nation in the Arab world".

GUNMEN SEIZE HOSTAGES, HOLD BARCELONA BANK

Interior Ministry Statement

LD231124 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 May 81

[Summary] According to official sources at the Interior Ministry, 20-25 people took part in an attack on the Banco Central in Barcelona this morning and more than 200 hostages are being held inside the bank. The same Interior Ministry sources say that a youth was shot in the leg by one of the attackers. The wounded man was a bank employee, and has been taken to a Barcelona hospital. Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson has personally taken charge of the operation in connection with the attack on the Banco Central in Barcelona. A permanent telephone line has been set up with the civil government of Barcelona and the minister is being kept constantly informed.

Interior Ministry sources questioned by our newsdesk have said that they did not know whether negotiations would be opened with the hostage-takers, and would not give a reply when pressed for further details. Interior Ministry sources also said that the minister had informed the prime minister directly of the incident.

Attackers' Demands Cited

LD231232 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] In the attack on the main office of the Banco Central in Barcelona, 25 extreme rightwing attackers are holding around 200 people hostage. They are demanding the release of several of those implicated in the 23 February coup.

More on Demands

LD231418 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 May 81

[Statement by Civil Governor of Barcelona--live]

[Text] This morning a group of about 20 people entered the Banco Central in Barcelona's Plaza de Cataluna. They produced firearms and proceeded to take hostage a number of employees and customers in the building. Later they issued a communique via the news media stipulating a number of conditions for the release of the hostages. As soon as the incident was known of, security forces were deployed to deal with this serious situation. The Plaza de Cataluna and surrounding streets have been closed to traffic. The affiliation of the attackers is not yet known. They are holding around 200 people inside the bank. The civil government appeals to the sense of responsibility of the Barcelona media and once again appeals fot the collaboration of the population with the state security forces to enable an end to this situation to be found as soon as possible without risk to the lives of the people being held by force inside the bank.

Civil Guards Involvement Denied

LD231535 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] We have received a note from the Interior Ministry saying that there are no Civil Guards among the attackers of the Banco Central in Barcelona, as was earlier reported by Interior Ministry sources. The same sources say that the Interior Ministry has no information that could lead to the conclusion that some of the attackers are Civil Guards. Meanwhile, the chief of the Civil Guard Staff has said that there is no evidence that they are Civil Guards. Everyone is at their posts. It is possible, he said that some of the 60,000 men in the force may be unaccounted for; however, the personnel in the region are at their posts.

Communique Released

LD241552 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 24 May 81

[Communique of the civil government read by Catalonian Government Delegate Juan Rovira Tarazona at the Banco de Bilbao command post on 24 May]

[Text] Around 1330 the government delegate general in Catalonia, Juan Rovira Tarazona and the director general of police, Jose Luis Fernadez Dopico, after reaching agreement by telephone, entered the Banco Central, and spoke for about half an hour with the leader of the group which yesterday morning assaulted the bank.

During the visit we were able to see, and one of the hostages supported it personally, that the members of the groups which entered the bank by force wish to see an orderly solution. During the meeting the government repeated its position that it would accept no solution other than the surrender of the occupiers. A plan for evacuating the bank was put forward with maximum guarantees for the hostages as well as for the attackers. It is expected that details of the evacuation will be formalized in the next few hours. This entails the return of the hostages to their homes and the surrender of the group to the authorities. Meanwhile, maximum assistance will be provided for the hostages who are sick, in the form of supplies of necessry medicines, food and tobacco. Meanwhile it is hoped that the hostages will be released. Forty-three have just been released above those who were released earlier. Over the next few hours telephone contact will be maintained in order to outline the final details of the operation. We hope to avoid, in the close of this regrettable incident, any mistakes which could affect a final solution. We all appeal for the greatest calm and spirit of collaboration.

Gunmen Surrender in Bank

NC242030 Paris AFP in English 2027 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Barcelona, Spain, 24 May (AFP)--The rightist terrorists who seized the Central Bank here yesterday surrendered at 10:15 P.M. local (2015 GMT) today after police assaulted the building to free the 70 to 80 hostages held in the building.

Spanish Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson declared at 10:16 P.M. (2016 GMT) that the occupation of the bank "is over." He said members of the special intervention force who stormed the bank were in the process of "cleaning up the building and proceeding with the identification of the kidnappers." The minister said there were 11 terrorists involved in the bank seizure and not 24 as had been previously reported. He said no civil guardsman or ex-civil guardsman had participated in the operation. Mr Roson also said that the terrorists were not part of the extreme right, but could have been financed by a right-wing group.

Further Government Statement

LD250146 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] As he left the meeting he had been attending with the prime minister and five cabinet ministers, Ignacio Aguirre, secretary of state for information, said that the government's first conclusion is that the siege of Barcelona's Banco Central was carried out by the extreme right. There are evident connections with the extreme right, he said. He added that the meeting had made a political assessment of the incident in light of reports reaching the government following interrogation of those arrested in Barcelona. It has also been learned from statements made by two of those arrested that they had been offered 5 million pesetas in Perpignan [France] to take part in the operation. Ignacio Aguirre added that among weapons seized from the group were a submachinegun and 11 pistols. He denied that any members of the Civil Guard were among the group.

Additional Suspects Arrested

LD251028 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpts] Police have arrested three people in Barcelona suspected of being involved in the attack on the Banco Central in Barcelona on Saturday, according to reliable sources. All three detainees, according to the same sources, are known members of the extreme right. According to some reports, one of the suspects was arrested in a Barcelona hotel.

Antigovernment Plot Suggested

NC251942 Paris AFP in English 1930 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Madrid, 25 May (AFP)--A source close to the Spanish Government said today that the seizure of the Barcelona Central Bank by a band of terrorists during the weekend represented a new effort by extreme rightists to destablize the nation's democracy. Although officials are divided over the identity, number and political links of the terrorists, the source said that the government is more concerned to know who organized and financed the raid.

The source said the government was convinced that the attack on the bank and seizure of hostages was only the first of a series of actions that extreme rightists are planning to provoke a coup by Spain's military. According to the source, the Barcelona terrorists were hirelings and he said that, after their surrender to police late yesterday, they had provided the names of the extreme rightists who ordered the raid at a recent meeting in Perpignan in southwest France. The extremists are former top aides in the fascist government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, according to the source, who added that some of them may still hold important administrative posts.

It was also reported that the people behind the Barcelona raid were also leading figures in the abortive military coup of February 23, when a Civil Guard detachment seized the Spanish parliament. Many military men have been charged in connection with the failed coup but only one civilian has been accused of participating in the plot. But it is generally believed that many civilians were involved. It is also believed that partisans of a rightist dictatorship are no longer seeking to recruit military men but are trying to enlist civilians in their plots.

The source insisted that there would be no military coup, arguing that Spanish society would not accept a dictatorship and that authoritarian rule would fail within a fortnight. The source admitted that terrorist attacks, regional autonomy movements and the current economic crisis were creating a climate "highly dangerous" for democracy. But he observed that Spanish democracy was showing that it was not weak but "extremely resistant."

Meanwhile, Spain's principal political parties, including the ruling Democratic Center Union, called on the government to give a full explanation of what happened in Barcelona during the weekend.

The Communists and Socialists, as well as the conservative Popular Alliance Party, described the attack on the bank as an assault on the country's democracy and demanded that Premier Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo give a report to the parliament tomorrow.

(In Perprignan, a French police source said that three members of the band that seized the Barcelona bank were wanted for six holdups in southwestern France. The source said that Jose Juan Martinez Gomez, 25, and two brothers, Jose and Christobal Valencuela-Barcos, 21 and 23, respectively, were being sought for armed robberies carried out late last year and early this year. According to the source, the three men obtained a total of 1.6 million francs (about 300,000 dollars) in loot in the hold-ups. The Perpignan court has issued warrants for the arrest of the three men, the source added.)

FINAL RESULTS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION

Distribution of Seats

NC260744 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0700 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpts] The final distribution of 35 parliamentary seats was announced this morning and the members of the new House of Representatives were declared. AKEL-left wing and the Democratic Rally have received 12 seats each. The Democratic Party has received 8 seats and the EDEK socialist party has received 3 seats.

Vote Count

NC260927 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Following the completion of vote counting throughout the island, the final election strength of each party with corresponding percentages is as follows:

AKEL-left wing: 95,302 votes; 32.779 percent.
Democratic Rally [DISI]: 92,733 votes; 31.895 percent.
Democratic Party [DIKO]: 56,705 votes; 19.503 percent.
EDEK socialist party: 23,770 votes; 8.176 percent.
Pan-Cypriot Revitalization Front [PAME]: 8,106 votes; 2.788 percent.
Center Union: 7,965 votes; 2.739 percent.
New Democratic Front [NEDIPA]: 5,582 votes; 1.920 percent.
Independent candidates received 0.2 percent of the total number of valid votes.

Out of the 308,547 registered voters throughout the island, 295,316 votes were cast; that is 95.715 percent. The percentage of abstention was of 4.285 percent. The invalid votes numbered 4,583.

House Seat Winners

NC260656 [Editorial Report] Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek at 0616 GMT 26 May 81 gives a live relay of the returning officer's statement announcing the distribution of all 35 parliamentary seats following last Sunday's election results:

Nikos Anastasiadhis, Limassol constituency, DISI (Democratic Rally).
Alexis Galanos, Famagusta constituency, DIKO (Democratic Party).
Yeoryios Yeoryiou, Larnaca constituency, DISI.
Pavlos Dhinglis, Nicosia constituency, AKEL.
Andreas Ziartidhis, Larnaca constituency, AKEL.
Leondios Ierodhiakonou, Nicosia constituency, DISI.
Mrs Rina Katselli, Kyrenia constituency, DIKO.
Iakovos Katsounotos, Limassol constituency, EDEK.
Glavkos Kliridhis, Nicosia constituency, DISI.
Khristos Kourtellaris, Kyrenia constituency, AKEL.
Dinos Konstandinou, Nicosia constituency, AKEL.
Yeoryios Ladhas, Nicosia constituency, DIKO.
Dhimitrios Liveras, Nicosia constituency, DIKO.
Konstandinos Lordhos, Famagusta constituency, DISI.
Vasos Lissaridhis, Nicosia constituency, EDEK.
Anreas Mathikolonis, Larnaca constituency, DISI.
Ioannis Matsis, Nicosia constituency, DISI.
Nikos Mavronikolas, Paphos constituency, AKEL.
Thalis Mikhailidhis, Nicosia constituency, DIKO.
Khambis Mikhailidhis, Famagusta constituency, AKEL.
Yiannakis Comirou, Paphos constituency, EDEK.
Kimon Panayidhis, Limassol constituency, DIKO.
Kiriakos Papadhimitriou, Paphos constituency, DIKO.
Yeoryios Kosta Papadhopoulos, Paphos constituency, DISI.
Ezekias Papaioannou, Limassol constituency, AKEL.
Avyerinos Papares, Limassol constituency, DISI.
Khristos Petas, Nicosia constituency, AKEL.

Mikhail Poumbouris, Famagusta constituency, AKEL.
Yeoryios Savvidhis, Nicosia constituency, AKEL.
Khristos Solomis, Famagusta constituency, DISI.
Anreas Fandis, Famagusta constituency, AKEL.
Emmanouil (Manolis) Khristofidhis, Nicosia constituency, DISI.
Kiriakos Khristou, Limassol constituency, AKEL.
Kostas Khatzikakou, Famagusta constituency, DISI.
Andreas Psillidhis, Limassol constituency, DIKO.

More Election Results

NC260705 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] The final election results for the Nicosia and Kyrenia constituencies are as follows:

Nicosia Constituency:
Total number of registered voters: 115,729
Votes cast: 110,464
Invalid votes: 1,649
Valid votes: 108,815
Election measure: 9,067 votes

Votes received by:
AKEL-left wing: 31,992 votes; 29.40 percent
DIKO [Democratic Party]: 20,802 votes; 19.12 percent
DISI [Democratic Rally]: 35,670 votes; 32.78 percent
EDEK socialist party: 11,559 votes; 10.62 percent
Center Union: 4,602 votes; 4.23 percent
NEDIPA [New Democratic Front]: 2,415 votes; 2.22 percent
PAME [Pan-Cypriot Revitalization Front]: 1,618 votes; 1.49 percent

Independent candidates:
Petros Pavlou Kailos; 21 votes; 0.02 percent
Andreas Petsas; 25 votes; 0.02 percent
Loizos Sepos; 111 votes; 0.10 percent

Kyrenia Constituency:
Total number of registered voters: 16,082
Votes cast: 15,322
Invalid votes: 245
Valid votes: 15,077
Election Measure: 7,538 votes

Votes received by:
AKEL-left wing: 5,178 votes; 34.34 percent
DIKO: 4,034 votes; 26.26 percent
DISI: 3,676 votes; 24.38 percent
EDEK socialist party: 1,424 votes; 9.44 percent
Center Union: 242 votes; 1.61 percent
NEDIPA: 190 votes; 1.26 percent
Independent candidates: Fidhias Paraskevaidhis received 116 votes; 0.77 percent.

TURKS REPORTEDLY SELL LAND FOR LIBYAN RADIO, BASE

NC231139 [Editorial Report] Three Nicosia Greek-language newspapers on 23 May cite Turkish Cypriot press reports to the effect that the Denktas administration has sold land in Famagusta District to Libya, which intends to use the land for a radio station or a military training camp.

ELEVTHERI KIPROS, in a back-page report under the headline "Libyan Radio Station in the North" attributed to the Turkish Cypriot press, notes that "40 donums of land at Boghaz, Famagusta--which was granted to Bayrak for the installation of new radio and television transmitters--has been sold to Libya for $3 million for the installation of a radio station.

I SIMERINI also reports on its back page that "according to the Turkish Cypriot newspaper ONCU, 40 donums of land near the occupied Famagusta harbor have been sold to Libya for $3 million for the installation of a radio station." The paper adds that "other reports in the Turkish Cypriot press say that the land will be used for a Libyan military camp."

The afternoon daily O KIRIKAS also reports on this issue under the headline "In Famagusta, Denktas Has Sold Land to Libya for a Base and a Radio Station." The paper, which attributes its report to revelations made by Turkish Cypriot Deputy Ekrem Ural, says that "The Libyan Government has bought from the Denktas administration 40 donums of land in the area of Famagusta Bay for the purpose of building a radio station. Libya has paid $3 million for this land, Ural said.

"He also said that the Turkish Cypriot leadership has granted Libya another piece of land to be used as a military base."

DENKTAS SAYS REFUGEES CANNOT RETURN HOME

TA211705 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the source of the term "bizonal" [last word in English] used regarding the solution of the Cyprus problem is the population exchange and the subsequent geographical separation of the two communities.

Asked about his views regarding a statement made by the former Greek Cypriot interlocutor, Kliridhis, to the effect that the return of the refugees to their homes was agreed upon at the Denktas-Makarios summit, Denktas said that (?he discussed) the population exchange issue with Kliridhis and that Makarios was in no position to reject the issue when Denktas met with Makarios 2 years later. Noting that a formula that envisages the return of Greek Cypriot refugees to their homes would be unacceptable because southern Turkish Cypriots would not cross over to the south, Denktas said: There are two separate (?sectors) in Cyprus and two ethnic peoples who live in these sectors. Each has an administration and government. These administrations are equal. For these two administrations to be able to meet under a federal system, these realities have to be accepted. So long as the Greek Cypriot leaders consider themselves the Government [of Cyprus] and so long as they reject these realities, we can not move toward a federation. Stressing that the population exchange issue is not negotiable, Denktas said: Had this been considered an issue for discussions it would have been included on the agenda. This problem was not put on the agenda on the meetings I held with Makarios and Kiprianou.

DENKTAS REJECTS OUTSIDE SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

TA221356 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] President Denktas today held a meeting with the United Nations secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi. Mr Gobbi, who is leaving Cyprus for a short visit to New York, took leave of the president.

Asked after the meeting as to whether Mr Gobbi would be bringing a proposal on his return, President Denktas said a proposal from New York was not expected. He said there was no need for proposals from New York, Washington or Moscow. Mr Denktas stressed that the Cyprus problem was a question to be solved through negotiations held on equal terms between the two Cypriot communities. No formula from outside, he said, could be acceptable. Another suggestion which was not acceptable was the proposal from Moscow for the settlement of the Cyprus problem at an international conference.

BOMB DAMAGES U.S. NCO'S CAR PARKED IN VOULA

NC241220 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Persons unknown placed a homemade bomb on the car of a female U.S. noncommissioned officer from Ellinikon base. The car, which was parked in Voula, was damaged.

KKE IMATHIA PROVINCIAL OFFICES DYNAMITED IN VEROIA

NC251620 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 25 May 81 p 1

[Dispatch by correspondents Yiannis Liapis and Kostas Laskarelias]

[Text] Veroia, 25 May--Shortly after midnight yesterday, unknown persons dynamited the KKE offices for the province of Imathia in the center of Veroia, only 30 meters from the gendarmery headquarters. The offices were damaged and window panes in houses and shops were broken within a radius of 20 meters. The residents of nearby apartments panicked and abandoned their apartments, but there were no casualties.

A spokesman for the Imathia KKE branch organization attributed the action to "dark circles of anomaly who are operating with the approval of the New Democracy government." The spokesman later added that, probably today, a statement will be released "denouncing to the people the attack by the parastate organizations of the rightwing."

The attack was launched a few hours after the "impressive" appearance of Dhespoina Papadhopoulou [wife of Yeoryios Papadhopoulos] at Alexandria, only 25 milometers from Veroia, and of Papadhopoulos' prime minister, Spiros Markezinis, who attended a public gathering at Edhessa.

TURKISH AIRCRAFT OVERFLY NAVY DESTROYERS 25 MAY

NC251859 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] According to reports from a government source, two Turkish Phantom jets this morning flew at a low altitude over two Greek destroyers in the area of Samos Island. According to the same reports, the National Defense Ministry will issue a statement on this incident tomorrow. However, the Foreign Ministry is proceeding with the necessary representations.

AKROPOLIS URGES ACTION ON TURKISH VIOLATIONS

NC221626 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 22 May 81 p 2

[From the "Laconic" column: "The Turkish Provocations"]

[Text] It seems that the Turks are turning a deaf ear to the Greek Government's demarches over their provocations. This was shown by the new violation of our territorial waters near Khios the day before yesterday, and the day before that by a Turkish patrol boat which harassed Greek fishing boats and a patrol boat of the island's Greek harbor police. Perhaps our reactions should be manifested more tangibly so that the Turks do not dare such provocations. One may, however, claim that the prudent should think twice as well as on behalf of the imprudent, too. But, in everything, there is a limit. For this reason we hope the report is true that a unit of our navy may be sent to the area. Sometimes excessive toleration brings what one is afraid of.

AIRLINER WITH 112 PASSENGERS HIJACKED TO BULGARIA

Bulgaria's Cooperation Sought

TA240805 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] The Turkish Airlines passenger airliner, "Halic," was hijacked on its way from Istanbul to Ankara this morning. The airliner landed in Bulgaria's Burgas airport. "Halic," a DC-9, took off from Istanbul Yesilko Airport with 112 passengers, one of them a child, on board at 0700 this morning. At 0721, over Yalova, the plane changed its direction. During the last communications link established with the plane it was said that it would make a forced landing in Burgas in Bulgaria due to insufficient fuel. It landed at Burgas airport at 0804.

It is believed that there are four hijackers on board. They are believed to be between 25 and 20 years old. They released eight women, four children and three men. There is a crew of seven on board. The captain is Barlas Akigil, the copilot Metin Ikizoglu and the cabin chief if Asuman Yildirim. The remaining four crew members have not yet been identified. Following the news of the hijacking, Transportation Minister Necmi Ozgur cancelled his trip to Finland, where he would have attended the European transportation ministers conference. His flight was scheduled at 0930. Necmi Ozgur and other officials are now at Esilkoy Airport, following the latest developments.

The Foreign Ministry immediately contacted the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry through the embassy in Sofia. The necessary representations have been made for holding the plane in Burgas and for the return of the hijackers and all passengers to Turkey. The hijackers want to refuel in Burgas and go somewhere else. They asked to contact a Turkish official. Our chief consul in Burgas is at the airport.

Bulgarian Ambassador Consulted

TA241413 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1401 GMT 24 May 81

[Excerpt] Meanwhile Bulgarian Ambassador to Ankara Vladimir Gruncharov has said that his country was ready to cooperate in every way for the freeing of the hijacked airliner. Ambassador Gruncharov was summoned to the Foreign Ministry today at 1100 after the Turkish Airlines Plane, Halic, was hijacked on its way from Istanbul to Ankara and landed in Bulgaria's Burgas Airport.

Talks between Turkish Foreign Ministry General Secretary Ambassador Kamuran Gurun and Ambassador Gruncharov lasted 1 hour. The Bulgarian ambassador refused to answer questions by correspondents after the talks but only stated that his country was ready to cooperate on all fields for the freeing of the hijacked Turkish airplane, Halic.

Hijackers Captured

TA251411 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 25 May 81

[Turkish Prime Ministry Statement]

[Text] According to the news we received at 1545 from the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry via our embassy in Sofia, the four hijackers have been overpowered following a successful operation. They have been arrested. All the passengers are resting. A plane is being sent to Burgas to bring the passengers and the crew back to Turkey. It must be pointed out with appreciaiton that the Bulgarian Government showed close interest and effective cooperation from the beginning of the incident. In the wake of this incident, we extend our best wishes to our nation, the passengers, the crew and their families. A detailed announcement will be made later.

Prime Minister's Statement

TA251650 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1610 GMT 25 May 81

[Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu's statement on the hijacking--read by announcer]

[Text] Our government and nation is pleased about the successful conclusion of the incident in which terrorists hijacked the airliner Halic. General information has been communicated to the public on the developments of this incident. The conditions the terrorists put forward for the release of the hostages were not disclosed to our public immediately because we did not allow dissemination of propaganda, one of the aims of the terrorists. One of the conditions put forward by the terrorists was the announcement of their demands to the Turkish public. This behavior has given a new example of the tactics being used by terrorists.

Our government determined its attitude from the moment the plane was hijacked and did not change it until the end. Accepting the demands of the hijackers was not considered even for a moment. Our government acted with the understanding that terrorism can be fought only with determination. It was never ignored for a moment that the smallest weakness to be shown could have endangered the great success achieved against terrorism so far and that it could have negatively affected our nation's morale. We expressed these views most clearly to the Bulgarian Government. We sent a delegation headed by the Foreign Ministry secretary general to aid Bulgarian officals on the spot. In Sofia, our ambassador was in continuous contact with the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry.

We were pleased to see that the People's Republic of Bulgaria acted with the responsibility of a friendly and neighborly country. The Bulgarian Government showed close interest in our delegation and gave all possible assistance to the passengers on board and to those released. Furthermore, it used the alternatives at hand in the most effective way for the happy conclusion of the incident. Not only does this attitude of the Bulgarian Government constitute a constructive action which we greatly value from the viewpoint of Turkish-Bulgarian relations, but it also constitutes an important contribution to the struggle against the international disaster of terrorism.

As a result of this action, messages of thanks have been sent by our head of state to the chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, Todor Zhivkov, by me to the Bulgarian prime minister and by our foreign minister to the Bulgarian foreign minister.

The tenacity shown by our nation in the face of this despicable act of terrorism which violated international law and human conscience and which endangered the lives of innocent people is above and beyond any praise. During the incident, our nation shared the suffering of the plane passengers--the new victims of terrorism. I would like to commend the courage of our citizens and the foreigners aboard the Halic.

I would also like to express my commendation and thanks to our press for the cooperation it displayed from the beginning of the incident.

On the occasion of the happy ending of this incident, I congratulate all the passengers and the crew and I wish them health and happiness.

Evren Message to Zhivkov

TA252025 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2010 GMT 25 May 81

[Message by Turkish Head of State Gen Kenan Evren to Chairman of Bulgarian State Council Todor Zhivkov following hijacking incident--read by announcer]

[Text] Honorable chairman: I would like to convey to Your Excellency my sincere pleasure over the successful completion of the operation carried out by the Bulgarian authorities to save the passengers of the Turkish airliner, Halic, which was hijacked to Burgas on 24 May.

There is no doubt that the incident constitutes, before all else, a grave expression of international terrorism which has all the communities of the world as its target. The action of the Bulgarian Government is a successful example of our governments' determined stand in fighting terrorism. This result is extremely encouraging in that it shows that international cooperation, which must be carried out with a spirit of solidarity and togetherness, will develop in the positive direction. I believe that another point which must be stressed is the fact that this regretful incident was concluded in a way that will enable the further strengthening of the ties of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries and nations. I would like to extend my sincere congratulations to the Bulgarian authorities who supported our determined stand, made praiseworthy efforts and ensured the successful results. On this occasion, I would like to express my sincere thanks for the support, assistance and understanding shown by the Bulgarian officials to the released passengers and to our delegation during the incident. Please accept my heartfelt respects.

Ulusu Thanks to Todorov

TA252128 Ankara Domestic Servicein Turkish 2000 GMT 25 May 81

[Message from Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu to Bulgarian Premier Stanko Todorov following hijacking incident--read by announcer]

[Text] Honorable Prime Minister: I have learned with great pleasure that the passengers of the "Halic" plane which was hijacked to Burgas have been saved following a successful and bloodless operation on 25 May. There is no doubt that the successful conclusion of this regretful incident has, on the one hand, showed the determination of our governments to fight international terrorism and, on the other, will contribute to the development of the good relations existing between our countries. On behalf of myself and my government, I express my heartfelt thanks to the Bulgarian Government for organizing this flawless operation to save the lives of the innocent passengers who were in the plane. On this occasion, I would like to convey my congratulations to all Bulgarian personnel, because of their courage and success, who contributed to the carrying out of this operation. Please accept my heartfelt respects.

Turkmen Message to Mladenov

TA252131 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 25 May 81

[Message by Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen to Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov following hijacking incident--read by announcer]

[Text] Honorable Minister: I am pleased to send you this message on the occasion of the happy ending of the incident in which the Turkish airliner, "Halic," was hijacked to Burgas. The understanding and cooperation displayed by the Bulgarian officials and the determined stand they adopted during the entire dramatic incident, which lasted close to 40 hours, have been received with appreciation and gratitude by the Turkish nation. We assess the action of the Bulgarian Government as one of the best examples of intergovernmental cooperation and solidarity which must be displayed in the fight against international terrorism. With your stand, you have proven that terrorism can be defeated in the face of a joint struggle.

I would like to stress my conviction that Turkish-Bulgarian relations, which progressed to a higher level with your visit to Ankara, will gain new momentum with this latest development. I extend my most sincere thanks to the Bulgarian Government and authorities and my best wishes to Your Excellency.

BULGARIAN REPORTAGE OF HIJACKING INCIDENT

For Bulgarian media coverage of the hijacking of the Turkish Airways flight, see page C 1 of the 26 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

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SCHMIDT DELIVERS GOVERNMENT STATEMENTS TO BUNDESTAG

DW260825 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0703 GMT 26 May 81

[Government statement delivered to the German Bundestag by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on his visit to Washington and Paris--live]

[Text] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, in the government statement of 24 November last, I outlined the basic lines of the Federal Government's foreign policy, a policy of reliable partnership, a policy which is marked by continuity and is predictable to anyone.

Today, I would like to report on the development of our relations with some of our most important partners in the West, a development which, I would like to state in advance, all of us can acknowledge with great satisfaction and which strengthens the confidence in our friends and our courage for the future. During the past 2 days, I met with two statesmen who have headed our two most important partner states for a short period of time, U.S. President Ronald Reagan who has been in office since January and French President Francois Mitterrand who was inaugurated Thursday last week.

Even though I had met both gentlemen before, I was very much gratified by the opportunity to talk with them in detail in their new positions in Washington and Paris. Both hosts ensured a highly friendly climate during the visit and we were able to lay the foundation for a trustful cooperation.

Prior to these visits to Washington and Paris, I met with British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher for the German-British consultations on 11 and 12 May. At Chequers, we conducted the talks in a very friendly and frank manner, especially in the awareness that we are and remain dependent on each other in Europe and in our actions in the world. The German-British consensus in world political issues was confirmed. Chequers was neither the place nor the proper time for coming to terms on questions concerning the EC. Yet, we expressed the expectation that the Brussels Commission will live up in due time to its instruction and that it will then be possible in the second half of the year to solve satisfactorily the questions at issue, especially those concerning the EC budget and, linked with it, the structure of the agricultural policy.

As for my visit to Washington, I would like to report, first of all, that the U.S. President, to my joy, has overcome in an amazingly short time the serious consequences of the assassination attempt. [applause] I had two intensive talks with the President. He also insisted on arranging for my entourage and myself a magnificent soiree at the White House. [commotion] It was very nice, Mr Kiep. [applause] And I can well understand your interjection since you have been waiting for a similar opportunity for so many years and decades. [laughter, applause]

Besides, I had an opportunity to talk with Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Haig, Secretary of Defense Weinberger, Treasury Secretary Regan, as well as with the President's leading economic adviser, Professor Weidenbaum. I also met with Senate majority leader Senator Baker and with the Senate and House Foreign Relations Committees. These were detailed talks.

As for meetings outside the administration and the legislature, I would like to mention that this time, too, I had one dialogue each with AFL-CIO President Kirkland and with representatives of U.S. Jewish citizens, namely, with representatives of the conference of presidents of major Jewish organizations.

I considered it a favorable overture to my talks with the new administration that just prior to my trip the appointment of Arthur Burns as ambassador to Bonn was announced.

As an eminent economist and financial expert, Burns enjoys highest prestige everywhere. We very much welcome the fact that the post of ambassador to Bonn, so important for a constant exchange of opinion between our governments, will soon be filled again. [applause]

The visit to Washington took place at the proper time. In view of critical developments in the relations between the East and the West, in view of the aggravation or continuation of various crises in the Third World, in view of the insecurity regarding the continuation of the world economy, consultations with the state or government chiefs of our partners are today more important than ever.

It turned out to be most advantageous for the talks with President Reagan that it was possible to enter into numerous German-American and European-American meetings which had already taken place with the new U.S. administration. Particularly, there were the coordinated statement on the talks between Federal Minister Genscher and Secretary of State Haig taking place in March, the important communiques after the NATO council session in May in Rome and the defense planning committee in Brussels in mid-May, which were the bases of our talks.

The American side, as well as we, was particularly interested in a high-ranking and intense exchange of opinion at this particular time because no final decision has been made on some important U.S. foreign policy issues.

It became clear in all talks that the new administration is taking very seriously what it termed from the very beginning as the core of its foreign policy, namely, effective consultations with its Atlantic partners. Such an exchange of opinion among friends needs a certain atmosphere. I can state with satisfaction that the talks with President Reagan were characterized by great preparedness for mutual understanding and confidence. I was impressed by the calmness, the straightforwardness and the high awareness of responsibility of the frequently most serious statements of the President.

This basic mood of our talks made it easy to achieve agreement on a wide field of common problems. This clearly is expressed in the common statement on my visit, which is available to you, ladies and gentlemen. The statement outlining the results of our talks stands under the sign of the alliance policy's continuity. It confirms the wide agreement already achieved by all alliance partners and it develops it further.

One of the main points of my Washington talks was the situation in West Europe. We talked about the economic and political importance of the European Community and the situation in individual states. I gave the President an assessment of what some papers call neutralism in an unpermissibly simplified way, and I believe that my explanations of the reasons, the contents and the volume of such trends have contributed to seeing the problem in the correct proportions.

All my Washington discussion partners have asked about further developments in France. President Reagan and I agreed in the will to most closely cooperate with President Mitterrand. It was therefore immediately most welcomed in Washington when it was learned that I would meet President Mitterrand at a Paris stopover on my way back.

Relations between the East and the West are a central foreign political issue for the German and the U.S. Governments.

Both governments share concern about the continuous arming of the Soviet Union and about its expansionist actions, such as in Afghanistan, in South Yemen and in Ethiopia.

Together, we have drawn the conclusion: To face this and other challenges by the Soviet Union and to safeguard peace, we want, on the one hand, to react with firmness, while on the other hand, simultaneously to maintain dialogue with the Soviet Union. Both elements are indispensable according to our common opinion. [applause]

In the framework of the dialogue policy with the Soviet Union, I welcomed President Reagan's establishing a personal contact with General Secretary Brezhnev and Secretary of State Haig's numerous talks with the Soviet Ambassador to Washington. I reported in this connection on our idea of a work visit to which I have invited General Secretary Brezhnev to come to Bonn in the second half of this year.

We agreed on the significance of a balanced result of the Madrid CSCE followup conference for the stabilization of East-West relations. On the other hand, however, it was also clear to both sides that most serious consequences would arise for the dialogue policy if developments took place in and around Poland, which no one desires.

I had an exchange of ideas on basic problems of our security with President Reagan, with the vice president, the secretary of state and the secretary of defense. We agreed that the alliance partners must do everything necessary to face the negative developments of the military balance initiated by the Soviet Union. I stressed the great and growing contribution of the United States to Western defense. This offered me an opportunity to explain the indispensable contribution made by the Federal Republic of Germany to the security of the West and to the peaceful development of our world through the first class quantity and quality of the Bundeswehr and, among other things, through our help for the alliance partners. I report with satisfaction that the U.S. President particularly was impressed by our contribution to defense. No criticism has been voiced. [applause]

The American side stressed again that it shares our opinion that arms control and disarmament, I quote, are integral parts of the alliance's security policy. [applause] This applies to the entire field of arms--to strategic arms, nuclear medium-range arms and conventional armament. The clear determination of the President to insist on negotiated arms limitation was expressed in serious words.

One of the discussed aspects of our common security was the growing threat of Soviet Eurostrategic nuclear arms or medium-range arms. The framework of this discussion was outlined by the communiques of this year's spring meetings of the foreign and defense ministers. We agreed that one must stick with both parts of the dual decision, namely, the counterarmament decision and the offer to negotiate.

The U.S. receptiveness to negotiations, called in question by some parties in Europe and also by the Soviet Union, has been confirmed once again over all these doubts. For example, the U.S. Government officially declares in the joint statement that Secretary of State Haig has, in fact, already begun the preparatory talks on nuclear medium-range weapons with the Soviet Union. [applause] For example, President Reagan in the joint statement makes it clear that what matters is not negotiations per se but that these negotiations must lead to concrete results. [applause]

I am aware that the United States is in the process of carefully preparing for these negotiations. We will be consulted in this respect, also during the subsequent process. I am convinced that the Americans intend to negotiate purposefully and without interruption. Let me add that anyone knowing the history of the arms control efforts and being familiar with the complicated problems of the nuclear medium-range weapons will realize that these negotiations will be difficult and protracted. It will be essential whether the Soviet Union, which has achieved such an unusually large lead of actual armament in this field, is also prepared to negotiate in a constructive way.

Concerning policy toward the Third World, what mattered to me was to find out the motives and the contents of U.S. policy and to harmonize or bring close together our views as much as possible. In this respect, too, the foreign ministers had done preparatory work, as you know, ladies and gentlemen.

The President and I agreed that genuine nonalignment of the states of the Third World is an important stability factor in international relations. [applause] What we intend to do is continue supporting the independence of the states of the Third World on the basis of equal partnership. In our common view, this also is the best strategy for counteracting the direct and indirect attempts of the Soviet Union to extend its power policy influence to these countries.

During the intensive exchange of opinions about areas of crisis in the Third World, we agreed that the Middle East conflict destablizes the entire region and offers the Soviet Union additional leverage points for exerting influence on this region. We agreed, therefore, that the efforts of the United States as well as of the European Community to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East must be expressly continued. The European and American efforts toward a solution of the Middle East conflict should complement each other in the future as well.

The Washington visit by South African Foreign Minister Botha was an important stage in the efforts toward a peaceful and internationally accepted Namibia solution. I gained the solid impression in Washington that the new administration seeks a Namibia solution with a great deal of energy and that it makes this plain to South Africa as well. The communique of the five foreign ministers, dated 4 April, and the corresponding UN resolutions will form and will have to form the basis of a negotiated solution. Jointly with our partners, these being the United States, Canada, France and England, we will determine what additional elements of confidence building can be created. This applies particularly to the basic features of a future constitutional system of an independent Namibia.

Fundamental conformity of views also was expressed in considerations of new starting points for an economic stabilization of the Central American-Caribbean region. We agreed that the improvement in the social and economic conditions in this region constitutes the precondition for political stabilization. Hence, I welcome the U.S. contemplations of a Caribbean-Central American development scheme which seeks cooperation in partnership with the states of this region for the promotion of the social and economic development of these countries. In our view, this plan should also include the oil producers, Mexico and Venezuela, which by lower-priced oil deliveries to their neighbor countries economically can help ensure the development scheme.

Such a cooperation would have the character of an example for the OPEC countries as a whole. The nonalignment of the countries of the Central American and Caribbean regions would be strengthened and communist subversion would be counteracted.

Questions concerning economic and energy policies commanded broad room. Both sides conducted this exchange of opinions also with a view to the summit meeting of the great industrial democracies scheduled to be held at Ottawa, Canada, in July. Both governments are determined to strengthen the liberal world trade system and to resist an expansion of protectionism. In this connection, I voiced my concern about the U.S.-Japanese agreements on the restriction of automobile exports to the United States.

I explained to my U.S. interlocutors that, and how, German energy policy is aimed at diversifying to the greatest extent possible our dependence with respect to both the individual energy raw materials and their geographic origin. In this connection, the joint declaration expressly states that worldwide cooperative efforts are required to cope with the urgent energy problems.

The broad explanation of the respective economic policy met with great interest on both sides. I drew attention to the significance of the U.S. economic, finance, and monetary policies for the rest of the national economies and for the world economy. We were able to feel in Washington that the U.S. economy is staking great hopes on the policy of the new administration, and we have every reason to wish that the desired upward surge will soon occur in the United States, from which new, positive impulses would then emanate on the world economy.

But I also voiced our concern about the effects of the high interest level on the European economy. [applause] We agreed that economic policy as a whole must be closely coordinated among the industrial countries, and this will be one of the main topics for the Ottawa meeting.

I believe, ladies and gentlemen, that President Reagan and I have fully attained the goals of the meeting that had been envisaged. We have deepened our acquaintance and established a personal, cordial affiliation. This will benefit the bilateral relations just as it will benefit our cooperation in the multilateral, the international, sphere. We reaffirmed the core of our alliance policy and, in fields in which it is necessary to seek and try new ways, we defined problems and staked out ways of solution.

The terrain for close cooperation has been prepared, for a cooperation which is of particular mutual advantage in this early stage of a new administration, which is indispensable and irreplaceable in the critical world situation.

I returned from Washington with the deep impression of growing American self-confidence and new optimism regarding the possibilities of this great country. President Reagan is determined to safeguard the American leading role in the world.

My stopover in Paris offered an opportunity desired by both, French President Francois Mitterrand and myself, to have a first exchange of thoughts after his taking over. I welcomed it very much. The contents and the atmosphere of this meeting satisfied me very much. We agreed to further strengthen and develop German-French cooperation. [applause]

German-French cooperation is of vital importance for the continuity and predictability of Western policy, for the position of Europe in the world and for the future of both our people.

The president and I confirmed in the 3 and 1/2 hours of our discussion based on earlier talks the great German-French agreement on all important international problems. I conveyed the greetings of President Reagan to the president, naturally informing him carefully on my Washington talks.

Most important was full agreement on alliance policy and East-West relations. We are both convinced that military balance must be preserved or reestablished wherever it has been upset. France also backs the implementation of both parts of the dual decision, although it isn't directly involved in it. The French as well as we will continue the dialogue and the cooperation with the Soviet Union and the East on the basis of balance.

Regarding the policy vis-a-vis the Third World, which President Mitterrand particularly cares about, we both aim for partnership-like cooperation with developing countries. The partnership approach is based on the sovereignty and nonaligned state of the countries of the Third World, which are indispensable elements of world peace.

We discussed a number of topical world problems and we coordinated our judgments and approaches. This pertains to the problems of the Near and Middle East, particularly to the dangerous situation in Lebanon. It pertains to our cooperation with Saudi Arabia and the Gulf region states. It pertains to the problems in southern Africa. It pertains to the situation in Central America and the Caribbean.

Ladies and gentlemen, France is and remains our most important trade and economic partner. It was clear that we had to thoroughly discuss world economic problems, as well as bilateral economic relations between both our countries. I was impressed by the determination of the president and his government to defend the stability of the French franc. Both of us will do our part to keep the European currency system in order. An important stabilizing effect is emanating from it particularly in the current situation, also for the other European economies.

We shared our concern regarding the aftereffects the high interest rates in America have on the European partners. We both want to help avoid a negative economic development between the United States and Europe.

Regarding European policy, President Mitterrand doesn't want to suggest a postponement of the European Council's session slated for 29-30 June in Luxembourg, despite the French elections. He wants, like us, to initiate in a first talk of the government chiefs a thorough examination of the expected suggestions of the Commission regarding an adaptation of the financial structure and a reform of the agricultural policy. This should lead, according to our common ideas, to concrete decisions to be made by the session of the European Council in late November.

Ladies and gentlemen, all problems touched on by the French president and myself in this first exchange of thoughts must be further deepened now. We have both asked the members of our governments to resume contacts and close direct cooperation with each other, which has been usual for a long time in German-French relations. We agreed to have the next German-French consultations this July here in Bonn. President Mitterrand and I want to have some coordination prior to the Ottawa world economic summit scheduled to begin on 20 July.

I summarize this section: The meeting with President Mitterrand so shortly after his taking over was politically important. In addition, it was also pleasant. We are both convinced that German-French cooperation will stand its test also in the difficult years we are facing. [applause]

Finally, ladies and gentlemen, my visits to Washington and Paris demonstrated that changes of top echelons of governments and states, which is absolutely normal for democracies, haven't impaired our partnerships with the United States and France. [applause]

The common interests which have grown in decades, the common basic values which are decisive for our states and particularly the friendship and affection of the people are so strong that party policy or personnel changes in our states have hardly any effect on that. [applause, shouts]

I am happy about your agreement, Dr Kohl, [shouts] but I cannot share the hopes you link to it. [laughter, applause]

In the government statement of 24 November this year, when this Federal Government was established, I have said that we don't want our German role to be too great in the world, or to let others accord too great a role to us. That remains correct.

Ladies and gentlemen, I returned from both visits with the firm conviction that continuity and predictability of this Federal Government's foreign policy are indispensable, indispensable for our partners in the East, indispensable for the cohesion of the Western alliance, indispensable for peace in a more and more unsteady and insecure world. Cordial thanks. [long applause]

Kohl Reply

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[Speech by CDU/CSU floorleader Helmut Kohl in response to the government statement delivered by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt--live]

[Excerpts] Mr President, esteemed ladies and gentlemen, in this government statement we heard a comprehensive travel report on many meetings. But, Mr Chancellor, we have heard little about the conclusions which you propose to draw from this experience in the United States, Paris and elsewhere for your policy in the Federal Republic of Germany, here in the first place. [applause]

Let me first say a word about your Paris visit, Mr Chancellor. We do welcome your trip and your meeting with President Mitterrand and we also welcome what you have said here about German-French friendship. German-French friendship, I repeat, as far as we are concerned isn't a question of friendship between governments. to us, it is the friendship between two peoples which try to learn from a painful history, a friendship which in the German-French youth agreement has given the young generation a roadsign for its journey. And we, the CDU/CSU, the classical party of German-French friendship, do appreciate all this. Robert Schuman, Konrad Adenauer, Charles de Gaulle, ladies and gentlemen, were the ones who founded German-French friendship. [applause]

And I can only voice agreement with you, Mr Chancellor, if you declare here and now that you propose to continue this course because the question concerning the friendship of our two peoples constitutes the core of any European policy.

What is striking about your government statement, Mr Chancellor, and thus we are directly in the middle of your topic, is that in decisive points it is essentially more meager than the joint statement you issued with the U.S. President in Washington. You told us about some subjects today, and besides, you insisted that everything is shipshape. Thus, you made your personal liking for President Reagan clear: I like this man, I feel extremely at home with him, I am deeply impressed. And in Washington, you said that you have been trying since November to correct the simple, childish cowboy image which some people in Europe have of Reagan. Why do you always say Europe, Mr Chancellor, if you really must mean Germany and your own party? This, after all, is what experience teaches. [applause]

All we can state is that, so far, your voice hasn't been heard in the Federal Republic in this context. And I must say on behalf of the CDU/CSU that we would be very happy if this would change now after your visit to Washington. And we can only hope, and this also belongs to the discussion after your trip, that your sympathy for President Reagan isn't based solely on the fact that he primarily listened, as the government spokesman stated in Washington. This, too, is an element of your political style.

In no way has this government statement eliminated our concern about the attitude of your party, and above all of its Bundestag faction, toward the U.S. Government and policy. You know yourself, Mr Wehner, that important members of your party purposefully and premeditatedly fan sentiments against our American alliance partners.

It is a fact, ladies and gentlemen, that the worldwide reality escapes all attempts at mollification and the serious turbulences in the SPD make it improbable that courage and leadership will yet come at a belated hour so as to cope with these dangers. The worldwide energy shortage has made the safeguarding of energy a question of wealth or poverty, a question of war or peace. The excessive armament purposefully pushed by the Soviet Union in both the conventional and nuclear fields has shifted the structures of strategic balance. The intention is to establish a situation in which peace can be had only on those conditions which Moscow dictates.

And the reluctance of the Western democracies to accept restrictions and even make sacrifices for the preservation of their way of life and their political culture only enhances the danger of losing our freedom, the freedom of thinking and the freedom of conscience. The illusion that freedom and material security can be had at no moral and political cost is bound to be deadly. Anyone not shrinking away from thinking about disaster is being denounced in this country as a killjoy. And yet, it is the realization of the existing danger alone which makes it possible to cope with this danger without capitulation.

Ladies and gentlemen, in the U.S.-FRG relations today, we note a number of topical difficulties of understanding about which our people expect to hear an answer. In back of it are common platforms of thinking and of political culture, whence you and your government, Mr Chancellor, must at long last derive leadership, connection and perspective. There is a credibility gap between structural conditions and topical problems. It is with growing concern about the weal and woe of our nation that we see a chancellor who is quite capable of making proper diagnoses and pursuing a foreign policy capable of mustering a majority. But behind him, we see his own party which is no longer interested in this diagnosis, rather being determined, above all, to prevent the therapies. And you, Mr Chancellor, lack the courage to change this. [applause]

Let me say a few words about the details of the talks in Washington. First, the NATO counterarming decision. We welcome the fact that the communique of the NATO spring meeting in Brussels and the joint statement of Washington unequivocally pointed out what jeopardizes world peace, detente and security in Europe: the Soviet armament, the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, the Soviet threat to Poland, the Soviet triggering and exploitation of crisis situations and instabilities of the Third World. We would have wished, Mr Chancellor, if you and the members of your government during the past 10 years had not only talked about detente but also conveyed more of these realities to your own party and to parts of the German public. [applause]

In this connection, I would like, indeed, to make a remark concerning the communique specifically. It is remarkable, Mr Chancellor, that this communique no longer contains the world detente. Ladies and gentlemen, had I, Franz Josef Strauss and others put it that way in July-August 1980, we would have been peace-raping elements of German politics. This is how the pictures change. And this highly remarkable change must be introduced into this debate, to be sure.

In keeping with the documents now available, Mr Chancellor, we will measure your policy by the criterion that you agree with the U.S. President not only in the assessment of the world political situation but also, and I always quote directly from the communique, in the consequences resultant therefrom for the Western alliance, that the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany form a community of destiny with common security interests and common concepts of values; that Western defense remains strengthened and that deterrence and defense as well as arms control and disarmament remain integral component parts of the alliance's security policy. Probably, it is the most essential element characterizing your government statement of today that these findings from the Washington joint statement don't recur that way in your government statement. What you talk about today again is only that arms control and disarmament are integral parts of security policy. The government statement doesn't say a single word about the fact that deterrence and defense likewise are part of it. [applause]

This elementary difference between your statement today and the Washington joint statement is of greatest significance. For it is this very point at which the fundamental difference in policy is to be found between you and us and between the U.S. Government and your government.

To tell the truth, we aren't convinced that you, Mr Chancellor, are still capable of taking the measures now which are necessary for the future because of your internal party situation. I repeat, you no longer have a majority for this policy, and your statement today is evidence of that. And this also holds true for the next point of the Washington joint statement which says in part that both elements of the NATO decision of December 1979 will be implemented and wield equal weight, that the modernization of the nuclear medium-range weapons is essential for the security of the alliance and as a basis for simultaneous negotiations.

We expressly welcome the realization of the government that it is prepared to react with firmness beyond the NATO boundaries, as it is put, to the expansionist policy of the Soviet Union and its arms efforts, to resist all direct or indirect attempts of the Soviet Union which undermine the independence and stability of the Third World countries and to counteract the destabilizing effects of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in the entire region. We likewise welcome the fact that it has been stipulated in the joint statement that the Middle East policy of the United States and of the Europeans must complement each other on the basis of what has been achieved. This wasn't at all the case in the past.

We, the CDU/CSU, ladies and gentlemen, expressly second these stipulations and we acknowledge with satisfaction that while in Washington, Mr Chancellor, you came around to realize that the demand raised on the United States prior to your visit, namely, that the negotiations be scheduled as far ahead as possible, should not be advanced to the President. Still, we are afraid that the agreement achieved in the question concerning the opening of the negotiations will remain a mere formula compromise because the U.S. Government justly considers negotiations to be sensible only if and when they bring substance and counterweight to the negotiating table, while you so far have urged the earliest possible negotiations.

At this stage of the game, ladies and gentlemen, this would mean that the negotiations would be conducted on more than 220 Soviet SS-20 missiles with more than 660 nuclear warheads, aimed at persuading the Soviet Union to accept a renunciation, to destroy its missiles which already have become a political factor by their mere existence. Anyone hoping for speedy results in these U.S.-Soviet negotiations or talks, or for the possibility of the modernization of the U.S. medium-range weapons in Europe becoming dispensable, misinterprets Soviet policy and disregards all experiences of the past decades. And I welcome the fact that in today's statement you rather urged patience, and experiences, indeed, are in keeping with that.

The troop reduction negotiations in Vienna and the disarmament negotiations in Geneva for the past 8 years have been failing because of the Soviet refusal to lay open the necessary military potentials and data. Anyone now desiring as speedy results of negotiations as possible actually abets the results of Moscow's peace-endangering policy because he arouses hopes and expectations which soon turn out to be illusions, but which are grist on the mill of those who want to paralyze the defense will of the free world. [applause]

Secondly, we support the stipulations of the two governments in the statement to pursue at the current CSCE followup conference in Madrid an accord on a balanced and substantial final document which, I quote, will include greater respect for human rights, more human contacts, freer flow of information and cooperation among and security for all participants. This also holds true for the stipulation that the mandate for a conference on disarmament in Europe must be precise and that--another quotation--the application of militarily significant, binding and verifiable confidence-building measures to the entire European continent from the Atlantic to the Ural Mountains must be thereby envisaged. But also in this case we hold: We do hear the words, but we want these words to be followed by the deeds of your policy as well.

Thirdly, the United States demands of its allies burden sharing, world political division of labor. What matters primarily is the Middle East, but not that alone. In the Middle East, the Federal Republic by its aid to Turkey has essentially contributed to a policy of stabilization. Everyone knows that this happened with the full support of the opposition in this house.

But I believe that this will not be enough. In the long run, ladies and gentlemen, it will turn out that the Americans are not prepared to bear the main burden of the military counterweight in the Gulf Region, while the Europeans and the Germans derive the principal advantage from this. In this point, constructive and precise answers will be required to enable action in future crises. In particular U.S. policy, which supports Israel but which also seeks to preserve Egypt and Saudi Arabia for the West, will demand increased and intensified division of labor from the Europeans. Division of labor, ladies and gentlemen, is also required in other spheres of the controversy with the Soviet Union and its helpers: Central America, the northern part of the NATO area, southern Africa, to list just the most important regions.

All this not only entails increased costs for which, as we know, the funds in this country have been spent long ago. It also requires the clear analysis and leadership capability which the Federal Government has been so obviously lacking to date.

The gas and tube deal with the Soviet Union is being described by the representatives of the Federal Government as a nearly unpolitical transaction intended to ensure jobs in this country and at the same time to improve our own energy supply and that of our neighbors. We are told that the Americans are satisfied with this short-term explanation. But does this also apply to the long-term consequences, ladies and gentlemen? We hope that German politics, all of us, will take it as a warning if the Washington statement says in part, and I quote: that the vulnerability of the West to a potential supply cutoff from any source must be reduced. It is absolutely clear that the steadfastness of the Federal Republic in the alliance would be bound to suffer further if more than 30 percent of our natural gas supply were dependent on Soviet benevolence, capable of being interrupted at any time under technical pretexts and also being extremely prone to breakdowns in view of a lack of technical competence.

What matters is securing translatlantic understanding against protectionism as an instrument of national economic policy, and against that attitude in international business which invokes the patron saint against the danger of fire by saying: spare my house and set fire to others. The West, we, are so deeply tied with our friends through relations of exchange that any policy of dumping one's difficulties at the doorstep of another is bound to entail dangerous consequences. The U.S.-Japanese self-restriction agreement on reduced automobile sales in the United States in truth means for the German producer nothing else but that exports to Germany will be given intensified attention in Japan.

It belongs to this debate that this beginning must not be imitated. We must stop these beginnings not merely in the Western alliance. We and our friends must begin with improving the economy at home.

The new U.S. President has made a courageous beginning, while you, Mr Federal Chancellor, and your government become more and more hopelessly entangled in your own economic-political inability and in the debts policy. [applause]

Concerning the approach to the Third World, which isn't a world, but which consists of many groupings whose contradicting interests are greater than the contradictions vis-a-vis the West, the Europeans call it the North-South dialogue, while the Americans see particularly the East-West conflict activities.

Ladies and gentlemen, this incompatibility of perspectives can create conflicts in the near future in Central America. It will turn out in the Near East that the Americans safeguard our oil with their action in the region and that we are urged to do more than utter moral condemnation and give half-hearted moral support. Where is the framework of a future distribution of burdens?

The CDU/CSU considers it urgently necessary to have a Western-supported concept for the Middle East to safeguard peace in the Gulf region. It ought to be a concept--and that must be also frankly said--where the Federal Government must take over international responsibility beyond the current standards. What this responsibility beyond the current standards, what this responsibility should be like, that will be and must be discussed and worked out with the allies and particularly with the United States. Lack of money and responsibility do not at all suffice as a counterargument in view of the world crises. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, the mentioned current problems can be properly assessed and turned into responsible action if one measures them by what the alliance of the free West means for 30 years to the free world and by what is at stake today for the Western nations including the FRG: our way of life, the dignity of our country and our freedom.

The main impression in Washington is that the United States is a country about to set out for new frontiers, to identity beyond Vietnam and Watergate. We must realize this new identity. It is helpful for us. It is mainly composed of two most different elements: the U.S. citizens' consideration of the great, sacrificing, puritanic virtues that have made the country great, the will to lead again in world politics, to face the Soviet challenge with a power policy balance, inner renovation and their own economic achievements.

The guiding idea of the new administration--I am happy that you have spoken so warmly about this administration, Mr Federal Chancellor--the guiding idea of the new Reagan government, leadership and innovation, set a standard for properly judging our own situation in the FRG. This situation is characterized by tiredness, quarrels, leadership weakness, dangerous ignorance and the preparedness of the leftist public to replace reality with wishful thinking.

While the Americans, thank God, thought of their foreign policy and the threat, hope dominates wide parts of our social democracy that one can ban the dangers through party resolutions and wishes. The American change toward leadership and world policy is unfortunately corresponded by the Germans' clinging to prosperity as the aim of the state and to detente as a substitute for religion. That, however, is a sure recipe for Soviet hegemony in Europe. [applause]

Let me add on this occasion a few ideas on our relations with the United States because the foolish anti-Americanism simply makes it necessary to recall our experience, the experience of our generation, and to pass it on to the young people.

Ladies and gentlemen, the current problems can be assessed correctly and turned into action only in the background of what has united the Germans and the Americans for more than 30 years. Only then will become evident what is at stake today and in the future. After 30 years of the European civil war, beginning in 1914 and ending in 1945, the courage and sacrifices of the Americans achieved for us Europeans a breathing spell in history, courage regarding containment of the Soviet Union, as George F. Kennan called it at that time, preparedness to make economic sacrifices for the war adversaries of yesterday with the care package action and for the later friends with the Marshall Plan--the greatest peace investment in the future. We must never forget these works of peace. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, after these terrible war times, Europe was given a chance again when its worldwide importance had come to an end and when there was a deadly threat from the East, a chance to live a life worth living. After decades of war and need, the older generation could eventually sigh with relief again, it could use its forces for itself and for a free community. The younger people were growing up in a world full of chances and hopes. Is all that forgotten? Shall it go down in dissatisfaction, shall it be sacrificed to childish lack of realism, to the wishful thinking of spoiled children who cannot understand that their happiness was wrought from history through courage and efforts. [laughter]

The fact that you laugh is exemplary evidence of this mood. [applause]

How was it in the years after the war? Our country was an expanse of ruins, the Red Army was prepared to bring in the rest of the harvest after the retreat of the U.S. troops. People lived in fear and terror. The fate of our fellow citizens in the other part of Germany taught many Germans in the Federal Republic to realize that they had a better fate.

There followed the bloody acts in Warsaw, Prague and Budapest in 1953, 1956, 1970, 1976--that is the line of Soviet acts of violence in the center of Europe, at our doorsteps. The crisis in Poland that erupted again last year hasn't come to an end at all yet.

You yourself, Mr Federal Chancellor, see the danger of an intervention in Poland basically changing the entire world political situation. The Soviet Union demonstrated in Afghanistan how it can act if there are thinned out power policy zones. The people, we, the citizens of the Federal Republic and our fellow citizens in West and central Europe, have been saved that fate, saved because there were men at the end of the war who had courage and vision, who knew how to lead: Harry S. Truman in the United States, Churchill in England, Monnet and Schuman in France, De Gasperi in Italy and Konrad Adenauer in the young FRG. They saved the deadly fatigued Europe from experiencing the fate of the East Europeans. To this end, they united the fate of the nations on both sides of the Atlantic in a great alliance combining military cooperation with economic and monetary cooperation and partnership. Irrespective of the diversity, the big differences and movements, irrespective of the crises of daily politics, nothing has tied this alliance more closely together than the awareness that it is only through the common interests of the Atlantic partners that peace can be preserved. It is these ethic bases, ladies and gentlemen, that today's West Europe and the United States share and that we will also share in the future, unless we give up ourselves, our freedom and our dignity. [applause]

The Atlantic alliance, the European Community have their problems and crises. Who will deny that! But only fools will judge what is earthly imperfect by what is heavenly perfect. American protection, ladies and gentlemen, has safeguarded for us West Europeans and us Germans in the FRG three decades of prosperity. It has provided security against the external threat and it has allowed us in the domestic field to create wealth and to set up a network of social services of which our fathers and grandfathers would not even have dreamed. Above all, the alliance with the Americans has allowed those who survived the European catastrophes to put freedom and human dignity into practice. All those who today take so much pleasure in propagating their uneasiness about our prosperity and freedom should honestly ask themselves whether anybody would listen to their lamentation if Europe after the war had not become the partner of the United States. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, it was the American umbrella which made the settlements of Austria and Finland possible. Those who today dream about neutralization and unilateral disarmament, those who dream about peace without weapons will also have to answer the question about the power policy abutment that every neutralization in Europe needs to have in order to be durable. The Federal Republic belongs and belonged to this abutment. In this way, it has made its contribution to peace in Europe. Without the abutment of this alliance, there would no longer be any neutrality anywhere. There would be no peace but the peace of the cemetery and there would be no quiet but the quiet of the gulag.

What our republic needs to do today is call to mind these bases and thus remember the foundations where the values are anchored, which constitute the bases of the FRG, those values which stem from our country's Christian tradition and the tradition of enlightenment.

Balance isn't only a mathematical quantity. Balance must also allow for moral and economic capabilities. Militarily, the Soviet Union has passed us. It threatens us and it wants to make us submissive. But our strength doesn't lie only and above all in the military sphere. It lies in the existence of man whom God gave natural rights and the ability to hope and to set himself goals and to make use of his resources. These are the bases of the free Western alliance which we have to renew with courage, with a realistic sense of proportion and through our work, so as to pass them on to the next generation. [applause]

Mr Federal Chancellor, as for German domestic policy, the conclusions to be drawn are obvious. Leadership is required. Clear statements in decisions which must strengthen our position within the alliance, the awareness of the intellectual and material foundations this Federal Republic is based on, the awakening in the United States and the growing weariness in our own country would perhaps be an interesting spectacle as a contrasting program. But as a prerequisite for our security, for a balance and for peace, this difference cannot last.

Behind the polished forms of alliance policy politeness which was relayed by West German television in its report on your visit, Washington doesn't conceal its deep concern over the fact that the functioning of the present government is paralyzed by the biggest government party through the demagogy of a unilateral renunciation of weapons, through tendencies toward a people's front and an emotional anti-Americanism. That the Germans lack the will to defend themselves and that it is the Americans alone who are urged to come to the front is a state of affairs that cannot remain so in the long run. It is just inconceivable for the U.S. Congress and the American people.

The American people, looking at the map, might realize some day that after all there is an ocean between them and the Soviet Union, while there is nothing between us and the Soviet Union but the thin line which separates war and peace, freedom and submission. This thin line has lasted thus far. Whether it will also last in the future depends on no one but ourselves, the Germans, on our courage, on our ability to pursue realpolitik and on our willingness to defend the bases of our free culture. Mr Federal Chancellor, we will judge the performance of your government by whether topical problems are solved in line with the reason of the alliance and whether you find the way back to a sense of reality and courage regarding the basic questions, courage for telling our nation and your own party that without sacrifices, without performance and without work the security of the FRG and the freedom of us all will be lost. [applause]

LE MONDE REPORTS ON MITTERRAND-SCHMIDT TALKS

LD261249 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 May 81 p 8

[Maurice Delarue report]

[Text] During a 3-and-1/2-hour meeting before and during lunch on Sunday, 24 May--their first meeting since the Socialist leader entered the Elysee--Mitterrand and Schmidt gave each other mutual help on the questions concerning them the most--the defense of the franc and the deployment of the Euromissiles.

The FRG chancellor assured the president of the republic that the German monetary authorities would support the franc. According to a reliable French source, the chancellor raised the subject himself at the beginning of the meeting. According to a German source, the two interlocutors expressed "equal" concern over the "very high" U.S. interest rates and feel it is necessary to pursue efforts to prevent divergence between the European and American economies and to harmonize economic and monetary policy within the Community.

The chancellor--according to the same source--said he is convinced that if the French Government shows the same firm attitude in the future as it has hitherto, the franc's troubles will disappear. "In this context," he said, "French-German cooperation will be continued." Schmidt, on the basis of his experience, apparently feels that speculators try to go as far as possible but give up when opposed. Before the meeting, a leading German figure, who wished to remain anonymous, stated: "The speculators are madmen who will soon regret withdrawing their capital from France."

Also according to a German source, there is "complete and very clear agreement" between Mitterrand and Schmidt on the Euromissiles. The French president and the chancellor apparently think that "the balance of forces" must be restored in Europe but that, at the same time, negotiations must be opened with the USSR to try and bring the forces down to the lowest possible level. This stance is very close to the one adopted at the last NATO council meeting in Rome.

After the meeting, Mitterrand stated that "the problems of armament, disarmament and arms control relating to the well-known questions raised by the deployment of missiles and Euromissiles" had been discussed. The French side has given no further details, pointing out however, that the joint stance indicated by German sources, is in keeping with what Mitterrand constantly said during the election campaign.

Although the French Government's position has not yet been publicly expressed, the mere fact that it has been admitted that the question was discussed marks a change in the French stance. Hitherto, while holding the view in private that the deployment of the U.S. Euromissiles in Europe is necessary to counter the Soviet SS-20 missiles, the French leaders had refused to discuss the matter officially on the pretext that it was not for France to take a stance since it doesn't belong to the integrated Atlantic system. The identity of views which the Germans are reporting should help the chancellor to combat neutralist tendencies in his own party which recently forced him to brandish the threat of resignation.

Other questions discussed during the Elysee meeting were:

French-German relations: "Of course," Mitterrand said, "we intend to perpetuate the ties uniting us and the agreements which govern these relations"--in other words the practice of biannual French-German summits in keeping with the 1963 cooperation treaty. "I reiterated," the president of the republic added, "the importance I attach to trusting relations between our two countries and their two leaders."

For many years, the FRG and France have maintained preferential relations which are not intended to isolate the countries from the European Common Market's general development, but which presuppose discussions on important individual problems and which partly determine the course of world politics. The FRG chancellor is welcome here. Those were my first words. They will continue to be our rule for the future.

Schmidt adopted the same tone. While recalling the roles played by Jean Monnet, Robert Schuman, Adenauer, De Gaulle, Pompidou, Giscard d'Estaing and Brandt in French-German rapprochement, he added: "Above all, I don't think that French-German friendship now depends on individuals. It has become an indestructible fact." Schmidt explained that the next regular French-German summit will take place at the beginning of July (it is due to take place in Dusseldorf on 8 July), in other words, before the summit of Western industrialized countries in Ottawa (21-22 July) and that "contacts" will shortly be established between the two countries' foreign, finance and defense ministers.

Relations with the United States: Schmidt, who had just arrived from Washington, stressed that President Reagan wants to have "far-reaching cooperation with his European allies--France and Germany."

European affairs: According to a German source, Mitterrand asked for a few months before tackling the restructuring of the Community budget and agricultural policy. The next European Council meeting (29 and 30 June) is to hear a commission report on this subject, but Paris and Bonn are apparently agreed on not rushing things. The two governments are, however, prepared to discuss the matter in detail at the London European Council meeting in November. This delay will probably not be appreciated by the British who want to speed up the process.

World problems: Mitterrand indicated that Near and Middle East and Third World problems were discussed. German sources added Central America to that list.

PS AIDE OUTLINES MITTERRAND FOREIGN POLICY

LD261527 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 16 May 81 p 10

[Mario Sampaio interview with French Socialist Party National Secretariat member responsible for international affairs Veronique Neiertz--date and place not given]

[Text] EXPRESSO: How will President Francois Mitterrand's foreign policy differ from President Giscard d'Estaing's?

Veronique Neiertz: Well, the major innovation with a Socialist president will be that France will at last have a foreign policy worthy of the name. Because that which has been portrayed as a foreign policy for the past 7 years has been no more than a series of stances having to do with "gifts, society news and patronage," never French foreign policy. A foreign policy cannot be directed on the basis of this or that special relationship with this or that head of state, for personal reasons, which in President Giscard d'Estaing's case became very personal.... A foreign policy must be directed in accordance with clear, simple and fundamental principles.

Francois Mitterrand's foreign policy will observe three basic principles. The first will be the peoples' right to self-determination and human rights. This might seem like a simple principle, not exactly original, but it does have the merit, if borne constantly in mind, of enabling the French Socialists, who are the only ones to do this in France, to condemn equally explicitly both the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and U.S. interference in El Salvador, both the attacks on trade union freedoms in Poland and the attacks on the same freedoms in Brazil.... And it enables it to state equally explicitly in Jerusalem that the Palestinians are entitled to a homeland and to the Arab countries that Israel is entitled to exist within secure and recognized borders.

The second principle on which Francois Mitterrand's foreign policy will rest is France's independence. This means that this independence must be guaranteed. The strategy adopted by General de Gaulle was a defensive one based on a nuclear deterrent force.

Also, it is on the basis of this defensive strategy that we protest against the manufacture of the neutron bomb, which would set us on the path to an offensive strategy. This doesn't alter the fact that France belongs to an alliance, NATO, and that we will remain loyal to this alliance. But Francois Mitterrand will not cease to demand the clear definition of the scope and substance of NATO because nowadays it is not very clear what commitments bind us. When one isn't very sure about the responsibilities of an alliance of which one is a member, it creates problems--I would even say contradictions with the existence of a strategy such as ours, namely, nuclear deterrence.

So the second principle is France's independence. This is because we also want to escape the rationale of the blocs created at Yalta, the two superpowers which divide the world between them. It is partly because we want to escape this rationale, together with the rest of Europe. We believe that such an approach would lead to the building of a political, social and economic Europe, which doesn't exist. This was one of the aims of the Treaty of Rome, but Europe today is no more than a broad free trade area, and that is all. So there must be a rebuilding of Europe in conjunction with our socialist friends who share our analysis of this aspect.

This leads us directly to the third basic principle of Francois Mitterrand's foreign policy, that is, the quest for a new international economic order, a North-South dialogue, which was Giscard d'Estaing's great idea, but which he abandoned completely. We consider it absolutely fundamental because the majority of conflicts and tensions that we are now witnessing in the world at large originate from the poor countries, which have become the playthings of the major powers which, in turn, tend to react in military terms. Now we say that the only way out of these conflicts and tensions is through economic solutions. This will require a total reform of international monetary mechanisms and it will be by helping poor countries accede to development that the prospects of world peace will be promoted.

So we have three principles, not original, that will form the real basis of a foreign policy: total observance of the peoples' right to self-determination and of human rights, France's independence and the building of Europe, which will make it possible, in conjunction with the other European countries, to facilitate the quest for a new international economic order.

EEC Memberships: "We Always Said It Would Be Difficult"

EXPRESSO: But if countries such as Portugal and Spain are to be forcedly called on to participate in this European building plan, why do there seem to have been two successive and contrasting attitudes on the part of the EEC--first encouragement and then hindrances and discouragement?

Veronique Neiertz: First, a historical reminder. When Greece, Portugal and Spain expressed their desire to join the Common Market once the political preliminaries were completed--since the three countries lived under dictatorships but were happily transformed into democracies--Giscard d'Estaing began by saying that he was in complete agreement, that there were no problems, repeatedly saying "yes," whereas Francois Mitterrand said: "Beware, it will cause problems that must first be considered and examined."

This stance was violently criticized by Giscard d'Estaing. Then he reversed his opinion, asserting that it (the expansion) would indeed create problems which would have to be discussed first. So Francois Mitterrand and the Socialist Party were always very clear in this connection: They said that, not wishing to evade the problems, it will be necessary first to resolve the basic economic problems before proceeding to political commitments.

EXPRESSO: With regard to European political cooperation, how do you explain the fact that Europe sometimes seems to be speaking with several voices at once?

Veronique Neiertz: This is our opinion too. Our present viewpoint leads us to say that Europe doesn't exist. It is simply a free trade area which is what the United States wants it to be. Europe was an obstacle to it and it did its utmost, by means of the necessary pressures, to ensure that Europe would not be formed, at least in the spirit of the Treaty of Rome. This Europe must be built. But this doesn't mean embracing every country on earth. We do indeed possess a strong international tradition and all workers must unite. Our aim in building Europe isn't to ruin the agriculture of the entire south of France. The objective of the Treaty of Rome wasn't to create difficulties for a number of countries or regions in Europe itself. Lengthy preliminary negotiations and fiscal, social and economic adjustments were needed before Europe could start existing in this or that sector. I am thinking about coal and agriculture, so it is natural that the entry of this or that additional country, with its own characteristics and specificity, will give rise to negotiations and adjustments. In fact, the problems facing countries such as Portugal and Spain concern agriculture or fishing. We have always said this. But there will also be industrial problems. I am thinking of textiles, for instance. Our social legislation is very different and we say that creating Europe implies these countries' accession to democracy and better living standards.

EXPRESSO: We believe it was Raymond Barre who coined the expression "variable geometry Europe" or "two-speed Europe." Do you believe Francois Mitterrand will support different forms of treatment within the same Europe, depending on each member country's level of economic and social development?

Veronique Neiertz: We Socialists are absolutely opposed to this idea. There can be no hierarchy among the European partners. For instance, Francois Mitterrand will be opposed to the existence of a Paris-Bonn special axis, which would take decisions in which the other European partners took no part. No, there will be none of this, quite the contrary. We will do our utmost to ensure rapproachement and friendship between the French and German peoples. There is no question of that. But we do believe that when countries become partners in Europe they must be equal-based partners with the same involvement in decisionmaking.

It will therefore also be necessary for them to have the same obligations--be they Portugal, Spain or even Britain.

EXPRESSO: The EEC was formed with 6 member countries. It could become ungovernable with 12. What does Francois Mitterrand intend to do in this connection?

Veronique Neiertz: I do indeed believe that some countries are using the unanimity clause solely in their own interests. And this is not the spirit in which Europe must function. But we also say that since Europe isn't functioning--and it isn't at present--the best way to make it function is not to add further additional countries to an organization that is already paralyzed. It will be necessary at least to get what already exists working. This is something that applies to Europe itself and not to the countries in the process of joining. But Francois Mitterrand also believes that before joining Europe there must be bilateral negotiations between various countries, especially between France and Spain and between France and Portugal. We believe, unlike Giscard d'Estaing, that the negotiations must be extremely rapid and thorough, not only to encourage young democracies such as Portugal's--which in our opinion might sometimes seem fragile--but also to accelerate the negotiation process and to permit a more rapid membership.

First Politics, Then Defense

EXPRESSO: What kind of parallel will the new French president establish between NATO's and Europe's military objectives?

Veronique Neiertz: There can be no European defense policy as long as there is no previously established political Europe. In Europe as it now is, there are all kinds of political situations with regard to NATO. This will not prevent economic and social Europe from embarking on a phase which we consider possible. But let us first start with the political, economic and social Europe before proceeding to defense.

JOSPIN CITES CONDITIONS FOR AGREEMENT WITH PCF

LD261431 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 May 81 p 9

[Report on speech by PS First Secretary Lionel Jospin at PS national convention in Paris on 25 May]

[Excerpt] Shortly after the convention opened, Jospin discussed the need to "extend" the presidential majority which carried Mitterrand to power to the parliamentary level. The first secretary added that victory in the parliamentary election is "necessary in a negative way if the Socialists want to prevent a kind of political crisis." He explained: "Therefore, in these parliamentary elections--and this should be the central watchword of our action--we must give Francois Mitterrand, the new president of the republic, the means of carrying out his action and his policy."

Jospin then condemned "the cynicism and opportunism" which, according to him, are being shown by the "two wings of the right," which have reached agreement "without political basis, without real discussion, on 10 vague points which in no way form a program." He indicated: "In the campaign, it will be very important to show that this is an unprincipled coalition among people who have been divided, who remain divided and who are quickly trying to conceal this split in order to preserve their privileges."

The first secretary explained the choice to be made on 14 and 21 June by the concern to take advantage "as quickly as possible" of the dynamism created in favor of the PS by Mitterrand's victory. He specified that the Socialists will fight their campaign "on the lines upheld by the candidate" who has become president of the republic. Jospin added: "Moreover, to win it will be necessary to use the strength of the presidency and the government. Of course, Francois Mitterrand doesn't intend to intervene in this parliamentary campaign in terms which would not be in keeping with his idea of democracy, but it is obvious that he will indicate what he wants in this campaign in a moderate but at the same time forceful way.... To win we must rally more support behind us without repudiating our nature or the themes on whose basis we fought during the presidential campaign."

Turning to the prospect of the discussions which the PS is to open "with all those who contributed to Francois Mitterrand's victory," Jospin raised the question of relations with the PCF in the following terms: "We who remain attentive observers and who must remain lucid in the midst of euphoria, enthusiasm and excessive illusions, know that although the Communist voters and party members made a decisive contribution to Francois Mitterrand's victory, that doesn't mean that their party's leadership wanted that, at least not in the previous period. For many months, until the past few weeks and until the first round of the presidential election, we were criticized by their leadership in a way which we regarded as unacceptable and unjust and which we don't want to be repeated but which we know might be repeated.... All that means that the conditions for an agreement with the PCP are difficult and are governed by specific rules."

"Afghanistan, Poland...."

Jospin defined three types of vital conditions for reaching a "political agreement" with the PCF:

"We must not abandon any of our principles or any of our fundamental domestic policy stances relating to freedoms, the economic program, the rate of change, the conditions in which changes will be made, notably links with other countries, whether they relate to political life or international life, together with the principles we have adopted on peoples' rights, human rights, the intention to struggle against the arms race, on such sensitive issues as Afghanistan, Poland and the SS-20 missiles. We must maintain our positions in full not only because they are just but also because victory essentially depends on it, in view of the pledges made by our candidate who has now been elected and of our people's wishes.

"We must also obtain a clear promise of solidarity in government action. There can only be one policy or government but there must be solidarity in implementing it in governing France.

"Finally, we must secure a return to an atmosphere worthy of men and women aspiring to govern a country together, in other words, the abandonment of political campaigns against us, although we do of course accept the right to criticize on specific points."

The first secretary explained that, if an agreement is reached, the president and premier "will have to ratify the conclusions on the plan of government action." He said he hopes for an "election agreement," but added: "It is obvious that we cannot form some kind of trade union for outgoing deputies.... We think that it is vital to reach a good agreement on standing down which will benefit all the leftwing forces, taking account of the first round results, and we also think that if there are problems, they can be examined in good faith after the first round."

Jospin added that "regular contacts" are planned between the Elysee, the government and the party. National Secretariat member Paul Quiles intervened on this subject to express the hope that "the party will not be pushed into the background." He indicated that the PS "will change because it will have to ensure relations with the government and integrate the tens of thousands of new members who will join."

NEWLY ELECTED NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO MEET 2 JULY

LD231230 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 23 May 81

[Summary] The timetable of the parliamentary elections is now known. The candidatures will be accepted from 25 through 31 May. The campaign will open on 1 June. The first round of the elections is set for 14 June and the second round for 21 June. The newly elected National Assembly will meet on 2 July for 15 days.

MITTERRAND, SEGUY DISCUSS MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE

LD261518 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] After the Workers Force Union and the CFDT, Francois Mitterrand received a CGT delegation late this morning at the Elysee. Georges Seguy, who led the delegation, demanded an immediate increase of 20 percent on the minimum wage. And it seems, in fact, that the minimum wage will certainly be increased by about 10 percent right at the beginning of June. Georges Seguy also indicated that his talks with Francois Mitterrand took place in an excellent atmosphere.

FORLANI SUBMITS GOVERNMENT RESIGNATION TO PERTINI

LD261036 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1000 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpt] The Forlani government, the 40th government of the republic, in office since last 28 October, has indeed resigned. At 1120 this morning, at the end of a rushed last meeting of the government, the president of the Council of Ministers left Palazzo Chigi [seat of government] for the Quirinale [presidential palace], were he is at this moment, to hand over the government's resignation to President Pertini.

Such is the consequence of the serious situation caused after the P-2 Masonic lodge affair blew up. During the brief Council of Ministers meeting, Forlani informed the members of the government about the situation which had arisen after the decision of Craxi, the Socialist Party secretary, not to take part in the previously announced summit of the majority yesterday--a situation which the president of the Council of Ministers declared to be such as to force him to accept the necessary consequences.

Caretaker Role

LD261128 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1103 GMT 26 May 81

[Gian Battista Fenu report from the Italian seat of government in Rome--live]

[Excerpt] Forlani has resigned. The president of the republic, who received Forlani at 1130, accepted the government's resignation but asked the executive, according to convention, to remain in office to look after day-to-day affairs. The president will commence consultations at 1730 today.

More on Resignation

AU261530 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Rome, 26 May (ANSA)--The Italian Republic's 40th government stepped down today. Premier Arnaldo Forlani submitted the resignation of his four-way ruling coalition of Christian Democrats (DC), Socialists (PSI), Social Democrats (PSDI) and Republicans (PRI) after a brief cabinet meeting this morning.

Shortly afterward, the Socialists said they would vigorously push for the formation of a new government having a Socialist premier. This tack was announced by Socialist State Participation Minister Gianni de Michelis as he came out of the meeting.

The Forlani team lasted barely seven months and one week, having been launched on October 18, 1980. Its lifespan was noticeably under the average for the previous governments which was around 11 months. Observers attached political significance to this, as a sign that Italy's index of governability has been falling off in recent years.

After the decision to step down was reached this morning, Forlani went to the Quirinale Palace to submit the cabinet's resignation to head of state Sandro Pertini. Pertini decided to start a first round of consultations this afternoon to settle the crisis.

The head of state will meet with former presidents of the republic Giuseppe Saragat and Giovanni Leone from 17:30 to 18:30 local time. At 18:30 he will meet with Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani and at 19:00 with House Speaker Nilde Jotti. On Wednesday he will receive delegations from the various parties throughout the day. Tomorrow's consultations will begin at 9:00.

This is Pertini's timetable during Wednesday morning's round of talks.

9:00 With the Christian Democratic party delegation.
9:45 With the Communist Party (PCI) delegation.
10:30 With the Socialists.
11:15 With the "MSI" neofascist movement.
12:00 With the Social Democrats.

The Wednesday consultations will be resumed in the afternoon at 16:00 local time according to the following timetable:

16:00 With the Republican Party delegation.
16:45 With the Radical Party delegation.
17:30 With the Liberal Party (PLI) delegation.
18:15 With the independents leftwing group in the Senate.
18:45 With the Proletarian Democratic Party (PDUP) delegation.
19:15 With the mixed group in the Senate.
19:30 With the mixed group in the House.
19:45 With the South Tyrol-Volkspartei delegation.

Although the crisis was offically opened today, it was already clear yesterday that the Forlani government would be the next casualty of the mounting scandal surrounding the powerful P-2 Masonic lodge. The Freemasons' scandal broke wide open last week when Forlani disclosed a list of more than 900 purported members of the P-2 lodge, short for Propaganda-2, considered a secret power center by investigating magistrates. The names of three cabinet ministers two Christian Democrats and a Socialist, and three undersecretaries in Forlani's government were on the lost.

The only government official who quit when his name was revealed was Justice Minister Adolfo Sarti (DC), who resigned from office Saturday although he denied being a member of the power-wielding lodge, which has been implicated in a wide range of criminal, political and financial misdeeds. Labor Minister Franco Foschi (DC), Foreign Trade Minister Enrico Manca (PCI), and the three undersecretaries all stayed in their posts.

The secretaries of the coalition parties were supposed to have met in Rome yesterday to decide whether or not to order a cabinet reshuffle, purging the government of suspected Freemasons. But the meeting did not take place. PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi announced Monday morning that he would not attend because he believed the whole affair needed to be reviewed first by each party.

When Craxi announced plans to desert the political summit, Forlani went to the chief of state to brief him on the situation.

The first to indicate that a government crisis was in the offing yesterday was PRI Secretary Giovanni Spadolini. Shortly afterwards, PSDI Secretary Pietro Longo, whose name is one of those on the lodge list, voiced the same opinion. This morning the crisis became official.

Given the exceptional rapidity with which Pertini is getting consultations underway the parties will hold their own leadership meetings earlier than planned.

P-2 Investigations To Continue

AU260927 Rome ANSA in English 0910 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 26 May (ANSA)--Investigations into the elite "P-2" Masonic lodge have have spread out to encompass a major kick-backs scandal and a mysterious murder case.

Judges probing the powerful lodge, whose members reputedly include government ministers, members of parliament, judges, armed forces and police officers, bankers, journalists and other ranking figures in the Italian establishment, have apparently uncovered new details about a 1979 oil deal between Italy's state-run "ENI" natural fuels corporation and the Saudi Arabian company, Petromin.

They have also jammed into another investigation underway into the slaying in Rome last year of journalist Mino Pecorelli, the head of a political gossip weekly and news agency.

It was learnt late last night that former Premier Francesco Cossiga testified at length Sunday about the ENI-Petromin affair. Cossiga was in power when the scandal broke, when reports alleged that some 85 million dollars of slush funds were involved in the Italian-Saudi Arabian oil sale.

The "commission" was officially pocketed by a Panamanian company called Sophilau for its role in mediating the contract but there were strong suspicions that much of that money made its way back to leading Italian politicians.

The oil scandal surfaced in recent days after it was learnt that a large file on the contract was found in the home of Licio Gelli, the grand master of the P-2 Masonic lodge. Gelli, who is in hiding abroad, has been slapped with two arrest warrants, one for political and military spying and another for illegally procuring information concerning the security of the Italian state.

The warrants were apparently issued in connection with government documents found when magistrates in Milan ordered a police search of Gelli's villa in the Tuscan town of Arezzo earlier this year.

One of these documents, according to press leaks, was a report Cossiga drew up on the alleged kickbacks scandal in the ENI-Petromin deal. The document was rounded out with copies of internal company reports by ENI on the progress on negotiations with Petromin and Sophilau.

Magistrates also questioned former ENI President Giorgio Mazzanti, who lost the post when the scandal broke out. Mazzanti reportedly denied that the money turned over to Sophilau ever got back to Italy in his account to investigators Monday. The former ENI president, whose name was among the more than 900 men of the "P-2" membership list made public last week, denied that he ever offered any "favors" to the grand master, Gelli. He was shown the ENI-Petromin dossier found in Gelli's home and asked to indicate the office from which it was lifted.

Colon Antonio Viezzer, another member of the lodge and former head of a disbanded government intelligence organization, was cross-examined yesterday too.

Viezzer, who was arrested Friday on the same charges as Gelli on the suspicion that he turned over secret security documents to the Freemasonary chieftain, may also be cited in connection with the Pecorelli slaying.

Magistrates reportedly suspect that the muckraking journalist's death came as a result of a dispute with his "P-2" brothers.

CALVO-SOTELO ADDRESSES CONGRESS ON BARCELONA SIEGE

LD262146 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1445 GMT 26 May 81

[Statement by Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo before Congress of Deputies on weekend bank siege in Barcelona--live]

[Excerpts] I am not going to give a detailed narrative of what happened. I do not believe that it is my job as prime minister to do that. What I do want to do is outline some of the most important points in the long and difficult process. Once we had knowledge of the communique issued by the gunmen , they were told in the first stage that those whose release they were demanding did not wish to be released and that the country they had named as their destination was not prepared to grant them asylum. On this point I should like to highlight the efficiency and speed of diplomatic action and the cooperation afforded by the Barcelona press, which brought out special editions to publicize this information in a trustworthy fashion.

Second, the expected reaction came from the gunmen; they refused to accept the information given them and they demanded, with the threat of carrying out immediate executions, that their demands be met. I have no need to stress to this house how at such moments one feels the full weight of responsibility. But it is my duty to bear such responsibility and so I bore it. However, I do wish to repeat that we wanted to make clear to the gunmen our most absolute firmness in defending the state.

Then there was a third stage, which was the negotiation of how the gunmen would surrender. I should like to stress the bravery shown by the government delegate and the director-general of police in going to the front of the bank to speak with the leader of the gunmen. The aim of this was not only to negotiate their surrender but also to obtain information which would be of assistance in the ultimate intervention by the security forces if, as was becoming more and more apparent, this was going to be necessary.

And this was the fourth and last stage in the process. Once we had become convinced that the circumstances permitted intervention, both from the state of mind apparent among the gunmen and also from the status of the hostages, authorization was given for the security forces to intervene at the moment which seemed best from a tactical point of view. And this was done, with the happy outcome of which we are all aware.

With the gunmen now having been under interrogation for only 1 and 1/2 days, there remain some points which, despite the government's desire for clear explanations, cannot as yet be clearly seen, (?free of all doubts).

First, there is the problem of the number of gunmen. Information on the number (?changed) as the siege proceeded, and came either from the gunmen themselves or from the hostages as they were released. As far as the latter are concerned--and I personally spoke at length with some of them--it must be said that at the moment they were released their state of mind did not permit them to give an exact account of what they had seen, that their state of mind when they had been inside, under the threat from the gunmen, had not enabled them to make precise observations. It should further be said that they had been held in groups in different places, and that none of them--not even the cashier, who as everyone knows played a most notable part throughout the siege--none of them, I repeat, ever had an overall view of what was happening or had the opportunity to see all the gunmen together. In addition, the latter apparently frequently changed their clothing and kept their faces covered at all times, which made it much more difficult to keep count of them.

Statements made at police headquarters in Barcelona and others made on television, which you, ladies and gentlemen, undoubtedly heard, mention figures between 10 and 12. Some of the hostages had spoken originally of 15, but this was always somewhat uncertain. It was the gunmen themselves who spoke first of 20 and later 24.

And it was these figures, undoubtedly given for purposes of simulation and in order to exaggerate their own strength--and I shall speak more about this later--these were the figures which reached the public. They reached the public perhaps as a result of a wish on the part of those directing the operation in Barcelona to provide information frankly. These people, probably hastily, let it be known that the gunmen were saying that they numbered 20 or 24, or that there appeared to be 20 or 24 of them.

A total of 12 weapons were recovered. It is reasonable to believe that some of the attackers--the one with the submachine gun--might also have carried a pistol. It seems unlikely that there might have been unarmed gunmen.

The doubt might be raised that one or two might have got away among the hostages, especially when these were leaving in large groups. From the first moment that the order was given in Barcelona that all hostages, all those physically able to do so, should be taken to police headquarters for identification, this was done. This was done systematically. It therefore seems unreasonable to believe that the gunmen, who according to some reports are missing, could have used this opportunity for escaping.

Moreover, the statements that the detained gunmen started making to police on the night of Sunday to Monday and throughout yesterday point to a total figure of 10 for the whole group. An 11th man arrested was the brother of one of the 10 and it appears that he was not inside the bank.

If the successive figures given failed to tally, this was not due--and I wish to make this quite clear--to any desire to conceal information, but rather the opposite. It was due to the desire to provide such information, indeed, to provide it early, before rigorous verification was possible.

In few events of this kind has there been such extensive information given and therefore it is very unlikely it could be entirely without discrepancies. So, as far as the question of numbers is concerned, there has been no intention whatsoever on the part of the government to cover up anything, nor has there been excessive caution or precaution. Rather, and I ought to (?ponder) this, what there has been is a lack of caution or precaution, inasmuch as the operational headquarters set up opposite the Banco Central in Barcelona put out unchecked information which had come from the gunmen themselves.

A second point on which doubts have been expressed concerns the gunmen's identity. Their names have appeared in the press. The interior minister has the facts on their background. The investigation into their past activities is open and, in several cases, will continue.

As far as investigations have gone so far, no evidence has been found of any of them being a member, now or in the past, of the state security forces.

A third question is that of their political affiliation. If at an early stage the Barcelona police spoke of anarchist connections this was because there are police files on some of the gunmen, including one on the man who appears to be the leader of the group. Those files record links with groups of that nature, with the autonomous anarchist group. This does not mean that the initiative and responsibility for these events belong to anarchist organizations. It means, purely and simply, that at least two of the gunmen had previous connections with anarchist groups recorded in the Barcelona police files.

Ninety minutes after the questioning began, that is to say, at midnight on Sunday, the secretary of state for information stated that first signs pointed to an operation planned and financed by extreme rightwing sources. This was stated by the secretary of state with a view to providing rapid information. Maybe it was overly hasty, maybe it was premature, but it was necessary to meet the demand for facts.

I spoke earlier of "simulation," and I said I would have a little more to say about that. What has occurred in this case was an exercise in simulation, a bluff pursued systematically by the gang right up to the final hours of the siege; a bluff regarding the number of gunmen--making the number seem greater than it really was--in order to exaggerate the strength they commanded. A bluff when they spoke of having explosives when the fact is that there were no explosives. A bluff when they spoke of drilling holes to plant these explosives and blow up the entire building if the security forces tried to enter. A bluff by simulating military attitudes, using commanding tones of voice and the device of addressing one another by numbers; and also in their conversations with the government delegate-general and the inspector-general of police, in which they made repeated mention of concepts of honor, rank and discipline.

These are the facts we have so far though the police have only begun their investigations. We are collaborating with the French police to track down the man who originally contacted the leader of the gang. The government intends to keep this house and public opinion informed of the progress of the investigations; and as I have stated before, will provide this house with the reports drawn up by the Ministry of the Interior as well as the recordings of the telephone conversations with the gunmen.

I must admit that there remains a basic question that worries us all, the government included, a question to which I am not at this stage in a position to reply conclusively. The question is, who was behind these events?

I have indicated the directions in which early leads are pointing, but it would be irresponsible of me to go any further because at this stage there are no new facts to substantiate these suspicions. As soon as such facts are established they will be conveyed to the house and to the public.

The government does not believe this to be the spontaneous initiative of a group of common criminals. Whatever the truth of their first statements, and we know that the gunmen are capable of simulation and deceit, and therefore it may be that new facts will emerge in the next few days [passage indistinct] suspicion that the action may be part of a broader context.

The Ministry of the Interior is working on a number of different hypotheses, and it is not discounting any hypothesis, just as the government did not discount any while the events (?were taking place). So this naturally means that it is not even discounting the hypothesis that individuals belonging to the civil guard might have been involved in the siege, in particular possibly in a back-up role to this [word indistinct]. Although it has not been further confirmed, the minister of defense has spoken of the presence in Andorra of Capt Sanchez Valiente, which the intelligence service had indicated. So far there are no other facts to confirm this line, [words indistinct] this hypothesis. But I repeat that the government is not rejecting any hypothesis and it is urging that they all be investigated until total clarification of the facts is achieved.

Parliamentary Responses

LD270255 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1730 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] When the prime minister finished speaking, it was the turn of the various parliamentary groups to speak.

Antonio Carro Martinez, deputy of the Democratic Coalition, took the rostrum. He called for an investigation into what and who was behind this siege, and for the good name of one of the institutions of the armed forces to be restored. He also spoke of the early reports given in the press to the effect that there had been members of the Civil Guard taking part in the siege. Finally, Sr Carro said that his group condemns violence and terrorism and he expressed a wish to see democracy consolidated.

The next to speak was the extreme rightwing deputy, Blas Pinar, representing the National Union group. He complained that the armed group had been described as extreme rightwing, that this had subsequently been confused with "fascist," then with "New Force"--Pinar's own party--and finally with his own name. And he added that these events occurred because the intelligence services are not working properly and once again had been caught unaware.

Ernest Lluch, of the Catalan Socialists group, said that the situation had been resolved well, but that there are public misgivings over the way in which the struggle against terrorism is being waged. These misgivings have been generated by recent events, for instance the Almeria affair, which still has not been cleared up. There is a lack of information on the black intrigues of extreme rightwing terrorism, and also on measures being taken against individuals and organizations of the extreme right and the so-called yellow commandos. To quiet the general anxiety, some loose ends must be tied up, events such as the Almeria affair and 23 February, in order to create a climate of confidence.

The Communist representative on this occasion was the Catalan deputy Jordi Sole Tura, since the group's spokesman, Santiago Carrillo, is on a trip to Romania. The speaker asked the prime minister if negotiations had taken place with the armed gang to resolve the conflict,a conflict which he noted had occurred at a moment when it caused a great shock in the country. This siege, he said, was not an isolated incident but comes after 23 February and the Almeria events. He asked: Who is behind all this? There is distrust of the government because it has done nothing to resolve those other problems (?which have connections with this one). The Communist deputy ended by calling for a more broadly based government, and he drew the conclusion that the problem lies in the Calvo-Sotelo government's lack of credibility.

The prime minister replied to him by saying that there had not been any kind of negotiations or secret pact with the gunmen, and secondly that complete information is still not available because investigations and interrogations have not yet ended.

The main opposition leader, PSOE Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez, began his contribution by saying that there are two quite separate points which must be distinguished. First, there is the objectively observable account of events, which as far as is known consists of the fact of a gang of terrorists, whatever their methods, aims and weaponry, took over a bank and took hostages which were rescued safely after a number of hours.

The other stems from the moment of the rescue, with the dual feelings stemming from joy over the events coming to a happy end mixed with the disbelief which probably the government also feels. The Socialist opposition leader added that the operation appears to have been clearly political since, as the government itself has admitted, it was aimed at creating a particular kind of feeling in certain military corps and in a particular place, namely Catalonia. Felipe Gonzalez stated that he is sure that the government itself believed this, though he could not yet prove it; and he went on with a warning that all of this is a conspiracy by enemies of democracy in Spain, which he described as murderers of freedom and as deep-rooted black intrigues attempting to generate opposition to bodies such as the Civil Guard, which is accepted by the Spanish people at all levels. Felipe Gonzalez finally warned that the government will have to resolve to cut short the activities of these black schemers and get to the bottom of this conspiracy, which was perfectly planned and aimed solely at sinking the democratic state. Terrorism, under whatever sign, he said, will not put an end to the democratic state for the moment but it is working towards a major blow to finish it off. The way to avert this is to call for a powerful commitment to democracy by all and for a firm government.

After Felipe Gonzalez's speech, Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo spoke again, saying that the leader of the PSOE had merely said with greater emphasis what he himself had stated in his initial address. On the subject of the incredulity to which Sr Gonzalez had alluded in connection with those involved in the siege, Sr Calvo-Sotelo said that they had been expecting that when the siege was ended uniforms might be found, that there might have been members of the Civil Guard among those involved, but he had been very happy to find that that was not the case. He repeated that the government was not discounting any of the hypotheses suggested. He said the government knew that democracy was under threat from both the extreme right and the extreme left and it had taken the measures it considered necessary so far and would take further ones as necessary. He also said that, like the opposition leader, he is in favor of freedom and democracy.

After some further words from Felipe Gonzalez, saying that he was pleased to be in agreement with the prime minister that the democratic state is under attack from both the extreme right and the extreme left, the prime minister closed the debate by stressing once again the agreement between government and opposition over the need to see the investigations through to the end and to fight for the defense of freedoms.

REPORTS ON LEADERSHIP OF BANK SEIZURE GANG

Government-Connected Sources

LD261434 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] According to sources connected with the authorities in charge of the matter, Juan Jose Martinez, the leader of the gunmen who occupied the Banco Central in Barcelona, has stated under interrogation that he does not know the person who planned the operation and that he was told merely that this was a very important action. The same sources say that Juan Jose Martinez claims that he first met a man he did not know in Perpignan, Frnace, from whom he received 1.5 million pesetas of the total of 5 million promised.

On 25 March the leader assembled a group consisting of common criminals and former members of militant groups. Most were unemployed and living in southern France and Catalonia. On 12 May, according to the same sources, Juan Jose Martinez met a stranger in Barcelona and received from him a bag with a Sten submachinegun and six pistols. The final details of the operation were conveyed at this meeting, but its purpose remained unclarified. The sources say that Juan Jose Martinez was a paid police informer from 1976-79 and helped in the dissolution of anarchist groups in Barcelona by working as an infiltrator.

All the men involved in the Barcelona siege are being held under the antiterrorism law. They are being kept in solitary confinement at Barcelona central jail and are being subjected to intensive questioning by the police. In accordance with the antiterrorism law, they must be placed at the disposal of the judiciary within 10 days at the most.

"Anarchist" Sources

NC261103 Paris AFP in English 1053 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Barcelona, Spain, 26 May (AFP)--Gunmen who seized the Central Bank here at the weekend taking over 200 hostages were led by a police informer, anarchist circles said today. Enrique Buendia, secretary-general of the anarchist trade union CNT, said that Jose Martinez Gomez, wanted in connection with the seizure--which ended Sunday with the safe release of all hostages by a Spanish anti-terrorist squad--had infiltrated anarchist circles on police orders. He added that Martinez also worked for the Civil Guard.

Yesterday, a French police source said that Martinez and his two brothers-in-law Carlos and Cristobal Valenzuela were wanted in France for a series of holdups across the border around Perpignan that netted a total of 1.6 million francs ($300,000) late last year and early this.

Barcelona anarchist sources said today that Martinez--known as "El Rubio" (The Blonde)--was believed to have informed on two members of the "free autonomous groups", Bernard Pensiot and Jose Palau, as they attempted to cross into France with illegally-held arms in 1977. The sources said that when arrested along with several anarchists suspected of involvement with an arson case in 1978, Martinez was the only person to be freed almost at once. They added that when in jail he was nearly lynched by other inmates.

Meanwhile the newspaper DIARIO 16, quoting official sources, said that "El Rubio" had been given five million pesetas (over $50,000) in Perpignan to finance the Barcelona raid. The newspaper said that on two trips to France in March, the suspect met a certain Antonio Luis who briefed him on the assault on the bank. Quoting sources close to the police, DIARIO 16 added that Martinez met this person again in a Barcelona cafe on May 12 and took delivery of arms for the hostage seizure.

Coup Plotter Identified

LD240852 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] The EFE agency, citing reliable sources, has reported that one of the attackers in the Banco Central in Barcelona has been identified as Civil Guard Capt Gil Sanchez Valiente. A spokesman of the Directorate General of the Civil Guard in Madrid said the Civil Guard had not released this report. He added that he had no information on this and had been completely ignorant of the possibility that Gil Sanchez is one of the attackers.

As you will recall, this Civil Guard officer has been connected with the 23 February assault on the parliament. He fled to London a few hours after the event and took with him a number of documents connected with the coup attempt which he later deposited in a London bank. A recent administrative order issued by the Directorate General of the Civil Guard reported Gil Sanchez missing from the force after 2 months AWOL.

Confirmation Given

LD241102 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0950 GMT 24 May 81

[Excerpts] The second in command of the attackers on the Banco Central has been identified as Civil Guard Capt Gil Sanchez Valiente, according to official confirmation given to EUROPA PRESS. According to statements by some of the relatives of the hostages and to a EUROPA PRESS report the hostages could still number around 150 and not 100 as is being reported by official sources.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON TERRORISTS' BANK SEIZURE

Interior Ministry Note

LD240047 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2305 GMT 23 May 81

[Excerpts] In connection with the Barcelona events, the Interior Ministry issued a note this evening which states inter alia that the group who occupied the Banco Central issued a communique to the effect that their action is aimed at bringing red terrorism to an end and clearing the names of those involved in the occupation of parliament on 23 February.

The note adds that the defense lawyers of the people charged in connection with the 23 February incident have rejected the group's proposals.

The Interior Ministry stresses that this is an absolutely isolated incident that has met with the strongest repudiation from all sections of the country's public opinion.

Detained Officers Deny Ties

LD232008 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Tejero, upon hearing news of the attack on the Banco Central, entrusted his defense lawyer, Angel Lopez Montero, with distributing a communique in which he categorically rejects use of his name in any kind of action directed against innocent people. The communique continues, saying that Lieutenant Colonel Tejero, from his imprisonment in the Castillo de La Palma, appeals to those responsible for the incident, whatever their ideology, their motives and their intentions, to release immediately the innocent people who remain hostage.

Meanwhile, Col Jose Ignacio San Martin, former chief of staff of the Brunete 1st Armored Division, who is currently in preventive custody in connection with the events of 23 February, made a statement at 1700 in which he says that he has absolutely nothing to do with the events at the Banco Central and that he disapproves of and rejects such acts.

Gen Torres Rojas Denounces Attack

LD231433 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] The defense lawyer for Gen Torres Rojas and Civil Guard Lieutenant Nunez (Ruano), both allegedly implicated in the 23 February coup, has expressed the two military men's repudiation of the methods used by the men who attacked the Banco Central in Barcelona. He says that the methods are, and we quote, "diametrically opposed to their ideas." According to the lawyer, both military men will only make use of the laws available in the legislation in force in order to demonstrate their innocence; they will never be able to agree with this type of action, which is exactly what they have fought against all of their lives. Gen Torres Rojas is one of the four people whose release has been demanded by the attackers of the Banco Central in Barcelona. They also demand that the four men be flown to Argentina.

Catalonian Generalitat's Note

LD232038 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] The Secretariat General of the Generalitat of Catalonia has issued the following note:

The Generalitat most forcefully condemns the events taking place at the Banco Central in Barcelona. Apart from its criminal nature, the Generalitat denounces the intention to destabilize the country and provoke violent clashes which might lead to irreparable situations.

The note also says that the president of the Generalitat once more emphasizes the importance that the next few weeks might hold for coexistence, democracy and autonomy, and alerts the population of Catalonia to attempts to undermine the policy of harmony, understanding and the peaceful and responsible evolution of Spanish society. The note ends by saying that the president of the Generalitat also wishes to tell the country that the forces and institutions entrusted with guarding public order and protecting legality are acting and will act with a high sense of responsibility as regards protection of the lives of our fellow citizens in order to ensure a successful end to the conflict.

Rightist Leader's Disavowal

LD240149 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 May 81

[Statement by Blas Pinar, leader of Fuerza Neuva; time and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] To begin with I do not believe that there is any connection between the events of 23 February and those that took place today in Barcelona.

The mass media say that the extreme right is directly involved in this affair. As a result of this propaganda, in a virtually inevitable association, broad sections of the Spanish people identify Fuerza Nueva with the extreme right. In this connection I wish to make the following statements:

First, Fuerza Nueva is not a political group of the right or of the left because it does not accept the liberal system. Therefore, not being of the right, it can hardly be of the extreme right.

Second, even if Fuerza Nueva were really a group of the extreme right, it has its own ethics which, according to the principles enshrined in its program, reject any morally dishonest methods of political activity.

Last, with regard to this affair at the Banco Central, it is clear that not even the old saying that the end justifies the means has an application in this case. For the means is radically dishonest. The armed occupation of the main office of a bank where there are people conducting their personal or commercial business is a dishonest act, whatever its goal. But the end too is dishonest, for I believe that it is in the interests of the men, the soldiers involved in the famous action of 23 February, to stand before a court to explain the reasons for their participation in the said action, and especially, when and from whom they received the orders to carry it out.

If someone like Lieutenant Colonel Tejero rejected the offer of a plane and 50 million pesetas on the tense and difficult night of 23 to 24 February, it is inconceivable that he should now seek means to leave the country and evade his responsibilities.

PCE Condemns Incident

LD231522 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1445 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] The Spanish Communist Party [PCE] has issued a communique in connection with the attack on the Banco Central of Barcelona by an ultra rightwing group. It says:

The PCE expresses its most strenuous condemnation of the incident which, apart from constituting both an intolerable attempt to blackmail democracy in our country and an attack on the constitution, is also a provocation of the armed forces on the very day that celebrations in honor of them begin [Spain's Armed Forces Week begins 24 May].

The communique also says that the incident is aimed at fomenting a permanent climate of insecurity among public opinion in an attempt to prevent normal and peaceful coexistence between all Spaniards.

The second point of the communique says: The PCE urges the government to not yield to this unacceptable blackmail and to adopt the measures necessary to safeguard the lives of the hostages and to detain the terrorists and subject them to the full force of the law.

The final point in the communique says: Once more the PCE expresses its confidence in the calmness and the steadfastness of the Spanish workers and people in the defense of democracy. It repeats its conviction that an indispensible condition for defending freedom, democracy and the constitution is using the maximum energy necessary to combat putschism and terrorism of any brand.

FINLAND

COMMUNIST PARTY HOLDS 19TH PARTY CONGRESS

Call for Unity

LD221205 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] The deputy chairman of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP], Taisto Sinisalo, thinks that the time is ripe for restoring the party's unity. Opening the 19th party congress of the SKP in Helsinki today, Sinisalo pointed out that only a year ago the idea of SKP unification was illusory. However, he stressed that there is now reason to speak in all seriousness about the new prerequisites for an improvement of unity. He mentioned certain district statements which were unified in a new way, as well as the activities of many trade unions that are more unified than before. However, Sinisalo stressed at the same time that unity will not return by itself. For that joint work, joint efforts and patience are needed. The speaker pointed out that courage is also needed in order to revise rigid attitudes. According to him, the SKP cannot recover if it talks backwards toward the future. Speaking on one of the chief topics of internal differences within the SKP, government cooperation, Sinisalo pointed out that there are no differences in principle concerning either participation in the government or the basis for the government. The problems arise from the attitude toward the government's policy.

This afternoon, SKP Chairman Aarne Saarinen will present his own statement on the state of the party. He will deliver the Central Committee's action report to the party congress. The elections of leaders, anticipated with excitement, and the adoption of the chief resolutions will take place on Sunday, the last day of the congress.

SED Delegation Arrives

LD211528 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0542 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Helsinki, 21 May (ADN)--A delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in the Finnish capital on Wednesday evening. The delegation will attend the 19th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party. The delegation was cordially welcomed at the Helsinki-Vantaa Airport by Anna-Lissa Hyvoenen, member of the Finnish Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, and Erkki Kivimaeki, secretary of the Central Committee.

BCP's Delegate's Address

AU221921 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Helsinki, 22 May (BTA)--A greetings address of the CC of the BCP to the 19th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party, read today by Mr Georgi Atanasov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, says in part: "We are strongly impressed by the clear and principled stands of the Finnish Communist Party in support of the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, to their efforts to remove the threat of a new war, for curbing the arms race, in defence of the achievements of detente, for peace, security and mutually advantageous cooperation."

The message denounces the growing military activity of imperialism in all parts of the world, the growing pressure of the imperialists on the European public to deploy new nuclear missiles of medium range in Western Europe. "Unfortunately, the latest NATO session this year made no corrections in the line of confrontation pursued by imperialism. NATO turned its back on the constructive initiative posed at the 26th CPSU Congress".

Congress Proceedings

LD221932 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] A front against the party leadership is strengthening at the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Congress in Helsinki. Some important district organizations representing the socalled SKP majority have already announced at the congress that they would like to see changes in the party leadership. It is particularly significant that the powerful district of Lapland decided after a vote to demand that Chairman Aarne Saarinen be replaced by a new chairman. The decision of the Lapland district also calls for a change of the first deputy chairman, Taisto Sinisalo. It remains to be seen in the course of the congress how much support the attempt to change the chairman receives.

The main theme at the 19th party congress, which is to continue over the weekend, is the reunification of the party. Chairman Saarinen today also dealt with the presidential election. According to Saarinen, the Communists are to put up their own presidential candidate for the election in 1984.

In his view, the party's own candidate is necessary as there is no candidate in the offing that could be the joint presidential candidate of the left and the center or the candidate of the left.

RCP's Gainuse Attends

AU231839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Helsinki, 23 May (AGERPRES)--The RCP delegation led by Alexandrina Gainuse, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, now in Helsinki to attend the proceedings of the 19th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party, met with Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party.

The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kalevi Sorsa. During the interview, opinions were exchanged on some questions of the international relations, on security and cooperation in Europe in particular. Emphasis was placed on the good relations between the RCP and the Finnish Social Democratic Party and the joint wish was expressed to further develop and expand them.

The RCP delegation also met with Marjatta Vaananen, deputy chairman of the Centre Party. During the talks conducted on the occasion, satisfaction was expressed at the good relations between the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of Romania and the Centre Party. The two parties' wish was highlighted of further developing those relations. [as received] The RCP delegation had another interview with Jorma Hentila, secretary-general of the Finnish People's Democratic League. On the occasion, opinions were exchanged on the concerns and tasks of the Finnish People's Democratic League and of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. Satisfaction was expressed at the relations of friendship between the two organizations just as the common wish to develop them in the interests of the two countries, of the Romanian and Finnish peoples.

CPCZ Delegation

LD231916 Prague CTK in English 1655 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Helsinki, 23 May (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno appreciated here Saturday the resolve with which the Communist Party of Finland comes out (?against) the aggressive policy of imperialism and for peace, disarmament and extension of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Addressing the 19th Congress of the Finnish Party on its second day today, the head of the Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation noted that reactionary imperialist circles, especially in the United States, want to reverse detente.

They have set out on the road of the arms race and would like to turn Europe again into a continent of tension and a potential theatre of a nuclear missile war. He stressed that "mankind is now faced with no more important task than to contain and repulse these dangerous plans", and voiced support for the peace initiatives presented by Leonid Brezhnev to the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress.

Mikulas Beno recalled the long-time traditions of relations between the communist parties of Czechoslovakia and Finland, based on loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

He stressed that the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia analyzed past results and laid down concrete tasks for the future which were received by the whole party and public with optimism and determination to fulfill them. He also mentioned the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak party which is now being celebrated.

RCP Conveys Message

AU232034 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Helsinki, 23 May (AGERPRES)--On behalf of the RCP, Alexandrina Gainuse, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, head of the Romanian delegation to the Congress of the Finnish Communist Party underway in Helsinki, conveyed the delegates a cordial salute and wishes of success in the proceedings of the congress. She pointed to the positive course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the Finnish Communist Party and expressed the conviction that they would further develop. Referring, among other things, to the international policy of the RCP and the Romanian state, the speaker stressed that the policy started from the deep-going revolutionary social and national transformations, from the changes occurred in the balance of forces on a world plane.

In her international activity--Alexandrina Gainuse said--Romania attaches great attention to the development of her relations with all socialist states, to the expansion of her links with the developing countries, with the nonaligned ones, with all the states of the world, irrespective of their social system, under the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation of the use or threat of force, thus taking part in the world exchange of material and spiritual assets.

The RCP and the Romanian Government act consistently for strengthening collaboration and security in Europe, for ensuring the successful conclusion of the Madrid conference and the unitary translation into fact of the Helsinki-signed documents, the calling of a conference on confidence-building and disaramement, for halting the location of new missiles on the European Continent, and for achieving a passage to negotiations in view of their complete elimination.

In the spirit of its rich internationalist traditions--the speaker also said--the RCP works steadfastly for strengthening its solidarity and collaboration with all communist and worker parties, for achieving a new-type unity grounded on the principles of equal rights, mutual respect, international solidarity, observance of each party's right independently to work out its political line, tactics and strategy in keeping with the specific conditions in which it carries on its activity.

Hungarian Leader Havasi

LD232344 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] At the Finnish Communist Party Congress the speakers have presented resolutions to end divisions within the party which have lasted for 15 years. They also urged that the Leninist norms should be realized and democratic centralism should be restored.

Many of the speakers recommended extensive changes in the composition of the party leadership. Others, however, expressed the view that the present leaders of the Finnish Communist Party should be given a vote of confidence.

The leader of the Hungarian delegation, Ferenc Havasi, addressed today's session of the congress. He said, among other things, that the activities of the Finnish fraternal party merited great international interest because of its special situation of being able to represent the interests of the working class as a member of the coalition government of a capitalist country. Referring to the experiences of the MSZMP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party], he emphasized that the party needed an unequivocal program and that the unity of the party had to be strengthened anew each day.

RCP Delegation Meets Saarinen

AU241642 Bucharest AGREPRES in English 1539 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Helsinki, 24 May (AGERPRES)--Aarne Saarinen, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, received the Romanian Communist Party's delegation to the 19th Finnish Communist Party Congress led by Alexandrina Gainuse, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP. The meeting was an opportunity for an exchange of salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu and Aarne Saarinen.

During the meeting, information was interchanged on the two parties' activity in various fields as well as opinions on questions of the communist and working-class movement, of the international situation, stress being laid on the need for all democratic, progressive, anti-imperialist forces to join in the fight for peace and social progress, for disarmament, security, for democracy and collaboration among all peoples.

Highlighting the good relations of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Finnish Communist Party, the mutual wish was expressed to develop and deepen them in future too, in the interest of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and socialism.

Party Congress Ends

LD241856 Helsinki International Service in English 1830 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] The Finnish Communist Party wound up its congress in Helsinki on Sunday with party Chairman Aarne Saarinen and Vice Chairman Taisto Sinisalo getting their mandates renewed. The Communist Party congress had a somewhat unusual character as there were strong demands from the party rank-and-file for changes in the top leadership. There were calls from the party majority wing for Mr Saarinen to step down, which would in turn have opened the way for the replacement of minority leader Mr Sinisalo. The minority wing was, however, strongly opposed to Mr Sinisalo's resignation, and Chairman Saarinen was unwilling to resign--nor was any majority wing leader willing to step into his place.

The Finnish Communist Party, through the People's Democratic League, is a member of the present four-party center-left government under Social Democratic Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto. The Finnish Communists have been split for over a decade into a mainstream wing under Mr Saarinen and a minority wing under the Vice Chairman Sinisalo. The party's minority wing has at times strongly opposed participation in the coalition government.

SED's Lange Visits Leaders

LD261304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Helsinki, 25 May (ADN)--The SED and the Communist Party of Finland [SKP] will continue to strive unswervingly and wholeheartedly for the continuation of the process of detente and in the direction of disarmament.

This was stated in a conversation in Helsinki on Monday by Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Aarne Saarinen, chairman of the Communist Party of Finland, with Deputy Chairman Maija-Liisa Halonen and General Secretary Arvo Aalto. They emphatically condemned the peace-endangering antidetente imperialist arms drive. They affirmed their parties' determination to consolidate their fraternal relations in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

Inge Lange exchanged views with Aarvo Salo, member of the Executive of the Social Democratic Party of Finland. The exchange passed in a friendly atmosphere. They discussed questions of the common struggle to safeguard peace and strengthen the constructive cooperation of both parties.

CUBAN TRADE VICE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL251857 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1853 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Amado Blanco, Cuban vice minister of foreign trade, has arrived in Helsinki, Finland, to hold talks with Finnish officials and businessmen on prospects of bilateral treatment [as heard]. At the same time, a trade delegation will examine possibilities of expanding trade between Finland and Cuba.

NORWAY

AFTENPOSTEN PONDERS DELAY IN APPOINTING U.S. ENVOY

LD221337 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 May 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Wanted--One Ambassador"]

[Text] It is 4 months ago today since Ronald Reagan was installed as President of the United States and as such became head of state of the nation which has traditionally led the Western world and stood as chief guarantor of Norway's national security. One of the very first things Reagan did was to recall--quite sharply and unsentimentally--two or three dozen U.S. ambassadors. These included the U.S. Oslo ambassador, Sidney Rand, who after a year in Norway had not even reached the stage of having any real knowledge of conditions in our country. But after this resolute opening gambit from the new U.S. President it has all been pretty quiet on the ambassador front--the most important chair in the U.S. Embassy on Drammensveien in Oslo is still empty.

It is regrettable that President Reagan has not been able to put "his man" in place in Norway after such a long time, especially in a period with difficult international problems which make enormous demands on cooperation between the allies in NATO. It is precisely in such times that people feel that the need for authoritative contacts and the frequent exchange of ideas is particularly urgent, and this perhaps especially in Norway--since we stand outside the foreign policy coordination between the EEC countries in West Europe we are particularly dependent on our relations with the United States. An ambassador is not only the symbol of such a relationship; he or she can through endeavors and insights also make a positive contribution to the expansion and reinforcement of the relationship between our two countries.

We do not know whether the long pause that has already passed without the appointment of a new U.S. representative is due to the fact that Washington is having problems finding suitable candidates. If this is the case, we might perhaps be allowed to offer some cautious advice; an effective U.S. ambassador does not need to be an astronaut or theologian, or a newspaper publisher, rich businessman or active environmentalist.

It might for once be worth trying a knowledgeable and experienced diplomat who really knows his difficult field--and there is hardly any shortage of such people in the U.S. Foreign Service.

We are convinced that an expert diplomat in the ambassador's chair in Oslo would not only be greeted with relief but also with sympathy and warmth.

Norway is not alone in waiting for a new U.S. ambassador--we find ourselves in good company with such important nations as the Soviet Union, China, West Germany and Italy. Indeed, in the whole of West Europe there are now only five capitals in which the United States has an ambassador--Reykjavik, Bern, Helsinki, Paris and London. What we must hope is that this line from the Reagan administration is not a warning that the United States wants to reduce the role of diplomacy in the difficult relations between nations in favor of other forms of political intercourse. As international tension grows we need more, and not less, diplomacy.

USSR REPORTEDLY PROSPECTING IN DISPUTED AREA

LD241918 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Norway claims that the Soviet Union is prospecting for oil in the so-called grey zone of the Barents Sea. The grey zone is part of the unsettled continental shelf area in the Barents Sea on the division of which Norway and the Soviet Union have been negotiating for over 10 years. Five years ago, Norway also conducted seismological research in the same area for the utilization of possible oil deposits. Here is a report by Ulla-Maria Johansen from Oslo:

[Begin recording] [Passage indistinct] the Norwegian foreign political and oil industry leaders are clearly irritated by the fact that the Soviet Union is prospecting for oil in the grey zone of the Barents Sea, an area the ownership of which is still under discussion between Norway and the Soviet Union. The grey zone is the area in which the Norwegian and Soviet fishing limits meet and which is part of the unsettled border zone in the Barents Sea.

According to information confirmed by the Norwegian Foreign Ministry, the Soviet Union is conducting extensive seismological research in the grey zone. The oil industry board maintains that the Soviet Union has neither applied for nor received permission for seismological research in the area. We must remember, however, that Norway has also prospected for oil in the grey zone; this took place in the summer of 1976 when Norway carried out seismological research in the area. The research was stopped following a Soviet announcement that it would conduct rocket tests in the same area.

Both states are obviously interested in the possibility of oil in the Barents Sea and, besides the military-political aspects, this is an important factor in the search for agreement on the division of this strategically important sea between Norway and the Soviet Union. Talks have been underway for over 10 years and so far, they have yielded two principles of division; the median line principle proposed by Norway, and the sector line proposed by the Soviet Union. The sector line would be considerably further west. Between the median lind and the sector line there is an area of 155,000 square kilometers, an area which is as big as Norway's entire sector of the North Sea. The talks were to continue in May, but at the Soviet request they have been postponed until the fall since the Soviet Union stated that it needs additional time for preparations. Apparently, the Soviet Union wants first to have results [words indistinct] from the Law of the Sea talks and possible proposals for the grounds of the international division of continental shelves.

The question of the division of the Barents Sea is a major issue in Norwegian-Soviet relations. It is on this unresolved problem that the neighborly relations are built.

The slightest factor increasing tension in the northern area, for instance in the form of oil prospecting, is immediately reflected in relations between the two countries. Norway and the Soviet Union have agreed on fishing arrangements in the grey zone. Now it seems that an agreement must also be concluded on oil prospecting for the period during which talks are conducted on the continental shelf division. [end recording]

SWEDEN

PRIME MINISTER FALLDIN APPOINTS NEW MINISTERS

LD221144 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin today presented the new government. It contains five new ministers. Liberal Party member Karin Ahrland will become minister of health; Claes Elmstedt of the Center Party will be minister of communications; Torsten Gustafsson of the Center Party will be defense minister; Bjorn Molin of the Liberal Party will be the minister of trade; and Ulla Tillander of the Center Party will be minister of schools. All five are Riksdag deputies.

In addition, there will be changes in the government, so that Energy Minister Axel Patri becomes justice minister, retaining his nonpolitical status. Energy matters will be taken over by minister of labor Ingemar Eliasson. The Minister of Housing Birgit Friggebo takes over responsibility for planning too. There will be no new minister of economy, but Rolf Wirten will be both minister of economy and minister of the budget.

In his government declaration, Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin said the new government's political platform is a centrist policy, and the government will continue the work started by the three-party government. The new government will endeavor to find solutions which can attract wide political support, said the prime minister. The broad political settlement which brought the collapse of the previous government, the tax settlement with the Social Democrats, is to be implemented by the new government, Falldin said.

Government Platform

LD221535 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] At 0900 this morning Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin climbed on to the rostrum in the Riksdag building to present the members in his new government, which consists of both Center and Liberal party members. We shall now have to learn a few new names on the ministerial chairs. Falldin also delivered his new government's platform; it indicates that the new government will continue to work on the basis of the former three-party government. Among other things, this is what Falldin said:

[Begin recording] [Falldin] the new government's political platform is a centrist policy. It will continue the work started by the three-party government. The most important foundations of this work are the government declarations given in 1979 and 1980.

[Reporter] In the government declaration Prime Minister Falldin promised to carry out the tax agreement that the Center and Liberal party reached with the Social Democrats and which became the cause of the collapse of the three-party government. But for the rest he emphasized that the new government is to pursue a non-socialist policy, and he also promised to fulfill several of the Moderates' demands, the same promise that gave to the Moderate leader, Gosta Bohman, in a letter last Friday which led to the Moderates' abstention during the voting on the new government.

[Falldin] Both export companies and companies operating in competition with imported products in Sweden must be given better opportunities to assert themselves internationally.

And for that reason, no increases in the employers' contribution will be proposed beyond what is needed to carry out the tax reform and what is necessary for insurance. Private savings must be stimulated, and trade and industry's supply of risk capital must be improved. Tax savings and tax fund savings will be retained on unchanged terms. The working committees which have been appointed to look into an expansion of tax fund savings in companies not quoted on the stock exchange, as well as a general easing of double taxation in limited companies, will continue their work according to current directives.

A review of the employment protection act is in progress. After the current budget and government policy debate, the government will submit a proposal to the Riksdag concerning wider possibilities of trial employment of youths and extended possibilities of lifetime employment during maximum loads.

[Reporter] This was promised by Prime Minister Falldin in reference to the Moderates among others.

The remainder of the government declaration contained few surprises. Prime Minister Falldin repeated once again that Sweden's economic situation is grave, and that the cure for this, now as before, is saving--saving the municipalities' and the state's expenditure. The public expenditure saving target for the budget year 1982-83 is set at a minimum of 12 billion kronor. [end recording]

POLAND'S WALESA VISITS MALMO TO ACCEPT PRIZE

LD221254 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 22 May 81

[(Aake Gustafsson) report]

[Summary] Polish Trade Union Leader Lech Walesa arrived in Malmo yesterday to receive the "Let Live" prize of the ARBETET newspaper. The day began with a reception at city hall and ended with a banquet at which the prize was presented. All day he was surrounded and cheered by enthusiastic Poles living in Sweden.

"At a press conference, Walesa declared that the difficult economic situation in Poland is at present the most important issue for Solidarity, but he hoped that this problem and others, too, could be solved at a negotiation table now that the Polish Government is taking the Solidarity trade union seriously. New strikes would in the end only affect ourselves, Lech Walesa said.

"He once again praised the Swedish working movement for its support for Solidarity. No country has helped us as much as Sweden, Walesa said and wondered whether this was due to us being so rich or whether the Swedes are particularly kind-hearted.

"As usual, Walesa, puffing on his pipe, glided lightly and elegantly past most of the heavy questions, about the crises in Poland and the opposition role of Solidarity. No, he said, we do not want to replace the government, only control it. Socialism or capitalism, then? It does not depend on the packaging but the contents. What kind of system does he dream of? A good system. And so on in the same style.

"Lech Walesa regretted in the end that this visit was only a hello, thank you and goodbye visit, but promised to return to Sweden at a later date."

KIPRIANOU PLEASED WITH ELECTIONS, CALLS FOR UNITY

NC261117 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] In a statement on Sunday's parliamentary elections, President Kiprianou expressed full satisfaction for the smooth and democratic way in which the elections were held. He stressed: This has again proved our people's standard of civilization. There might have been controversies and some isolated impermissible actions, he added, but the elections in general were held with exemplary order and calm.

Mr Kiprianou said: On this occasion I would like to publicly express my appreciation to the competent minister of interior, Mr Veniamin, and the general returning officer, Mr Kondozis, the returning local officers and their collaborators, to the police, the Public Information Office, the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation and in general to all those who have contributed to the holding of the elections, for the perfect way in which they have performed their duties.

President Kiprianou added: Now that the elections turmoil has ceased, I call all the Cypriot people to unity and unanimity in the joint effort for progress and prosperity, and particularly in the struggle for survival and vindication and for an honorable Cyprus solution based on the UN resolutions and the summit agreements, a solution that would restore the unity of state and people and would safeguard the just rights of all the citizens of Cyprus.

Kiprianou also added: I am absolutely certain that this is the desire of the vast majority of our people, and inasmuch as this would depend on me, from my responsible position as president of the republic, I shall do everything possible to this end.

Finally Mr Kiprianou congratulated the new members of the House of Representatives and expressed his belief in harmonious cooperation between the executive and the legislative authorities for the benefit of the country.

AKEL Secretary's Election Comments

NC271022 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 27 May 81 p 1

[26 May statement by AKEL Secretary General Ezekias Papaioannou commenting on the results of the parliamentary elections; place not given]

[Text] The results of the parliamentary elections constitute a splendid victory for the democratic, patriotic forces of the cruelly suffering Cypriot people. It is a splendid victory for AKEL, the party of the working people, which once again has proven to be the primary political force in Cyprus. This can easily be seen from the fact that almost 70 percent of the votes--with the largest percentage for AKEL--said "no" to the establishment of the economic oligarchy and to the politicized coupists, represented by the Rally Party.

This victory acquires even greater dimensions when taking into consideration the internal and international conditions under which the Cypriot parliamentary elections were held; on the domestic side there is the divided front of the democratic patriotic forces, and on the international side the imperialist tension, especially in the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East.

With the U.S. factor at the helm, imperialism exerted desperate efforts and spent much money to turn the unenslaved Cypriot people's verdict to its favor. The recent statements of U.S. Ambassador Stone in Nicosia--which constitute a scandalous intervention in Cyprus' internal affairs--and the [attempted] extortion by the Rally Party that in case AKEL is elected the primary party, Turkish troops will occupy all of Cyprus; these are some of the typical examples of the imperialist threats and extortions that were used in order to sway the popular will.

However, with its overwhelming majority in percentage of votes the new parliament will be democratic with AKEL as the primary party, despite imperialist threats, extortions, bribes, and other kinds of extortions that have been used.

The overwhelming majority of the people said "no" to imperialism and to the faits accomplis of the Turkish invasion and occupation. The overwhelming majority voted for a truly independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federated and demilitarized Cyprus on the basis of the UN principles, resolutions, and the summit agreements.

With their votes, the Cypriot people have shown that they reject a solution of their problem outside the UN framework and resolutions, and that they insist on a peaceful, democratic solution by means of the intercommunal talks and an international conference within the UN framework.

Popular verdict has supported patriotic, democratic unity on the basis of the approved and declared line and tactics for the solution of the Cyprus problem, within the struggle for independence and freedom. Life has proved that the victory of these forces in the elections would have been even greater had there been unity among the democratic patriotic forces.

After all, as AKEL declared before the elections, it will struggle with even more zeal and self-denial, inside and outside parliament, for a strong unity--which will be based on a common course and a common minimum program, because this is dictated by the vital interests of our people and their cause. AKEL will honor to the full its contract with the people by always being the vanguard of the people's struggle for independence, peace, democracy, social progress, and a nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus.

Lissaridhis' Election Statement

NC270904 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 27 May 81 p 1

[Text of 26 May EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis' statement on results of Cyprus Parliamentary elections]

[Text] This is the beginning. I greet the vanguard that received the message in its right context. I am certain that very soon the people will truly realize the situation that has been created and will adopt in mass the socialist party EDEK's course, the only course that leads to national salvation. Some should ponder their responsibilities for the ascendancy of fascism.

Kliridhis' Comments on Results

NC270920 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 27 May 81 p 1

["Text" of 26 May exclusive statement to I SIMERINI by Democratic Rally Chairman Kliridhis]

[Text] The fact that the Democratic Rally [DISI], which constitutes the official opposition, will be represented in the new house with 12 deputies, is obviously a great change. There will no longer be a monologue in the house.

As the election results show, DISI's force has considerably increased in Cyprus--a fact that shows the people's will for change. Compared to 1976, 30,000 more votes were cast for DISI; DISI has increased its force by 1/3 by obtaining about 100,000 votes--1/3 of the electoral body.

Now DISI will try, both inside and outside the House, to implement its promises and play a more decisive and effective role for a consistent and, at the same time, militant opposition.

However, the most significant message of Sunday's elections, besides the downfall of the small opportunist parties, is that it is now clearly shown that President Kiprianou's party constitutes a small minority that cannot govern this country. The president, who must realize that the Sunday elections constitute a vote of no confidence in him or his bankrupt government, should ponder this fact.

KIPRIANOU DENIES ALLEGED COOPERATION WITH AKEL

NC230820 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0700 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Referring to Mr Kliridhis' claims that Mr Kiprianou is allegedly promoting AKEL's interests and plans or that he has made a secret agreement with AKEL, President of the Republic Kiprianou has made the following statement:

I am neither promoting nor have I undertaken to promote the interests and plans of AKEL or of anyone else. What I have undertaken is to promote the people's interests and our national issue, and this is what I am doing with consistency and responsibility. The allegations about my promoting AKEL's interests and plans as well as the allegation about a secret or open agreement with AKEL are figments of the imagination and obviously aimed at misleading some of the people.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES ALLIED PLAN ON CYPRUS

NC252040 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] The republic's Foreign Ministry has denied a report in the London SUNDAY TIMES, also published in today's edition of a Cyprus newspaper, that during his recent contacts in the United States, Foreign Minister Rolandhis discussed a plan for the solution of the Cyprus issue, prepared by the United States, Britain, Greece, Turkey and the United Nations.

A Foreign Ministry statement stresses that during Rolandhis' contacts, no plan for the solution of the Cyprus issue was raised nor was such a plan brought to the notice of the Cyprus Foreign Minister, either officially or unofficially.

The statement adds that during his meetings with Bush and Haig, Rolandhis discussed the Cyprus issue in all its aspects as well as the possibilities of increased movement on our problem during the coming summer.

ANKARA REPORTS ON UPCOMING ELECTIONS IN NORTH

TA231822 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Five candidates will participate in the presidential elections to be held in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus on 28 June 1981. The parliamentary elections will be held on the same date as well and 233 candidates will participate.

The Turkish Radio and Televison Bureau in Cyprus reports that the five presidential candidates are: The current president, Rauf Denktas, from the National Unity Party; Ziya Rifki from the Communal Liberation Party; Husamettin Tanyar from the Democratic People's Party; Ozker Ozgur from the Republican Turkish Party and independent Sami Dedecay.

Any objections to these candidates must be made by 31 May. The list of candidates will be final on 1 June.

In the 28 June elections, the Turkish Cypriots will elect a president and 40 members of the Legislative Assembly. Of the 40 deputies, 18 will be elected from Lefkosa [Nicosia], 15 from Gazimagosa [Famagusta] and 7 from Girne [Kyrenia].

BRITISH COUNCIL FACILITIES DESTROYED BY BOMB

NC270730 Paris AFP in English 0721 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Salonica, northern Greece, 27 May (AFP)--A home-made bomb destroyed the British Council's city centre premises here during the night, police said today.

Responsibility for the blast was not immediately claimed, but police speculated it may have been caused by sympathisers of the provisional IRA (Irish Republican Army) fighting the British military presence in Northern Ireland.

No one was hurt, police added, though the blast, in a large fourth-floor apartment in a eight-story building, blew out windows up to a kilometer (nearly a mile) away. The bomb could have taken a heavy toll if exploded a few hours earlier, when discotheques and gaming clubs in the same building were crowded, police said. The district is watched night and day by police because it includes the U.S. Consulate. Damage inside the apartment was estimated at around $40,000 dollars.

TURKISH AEGEAN AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS PROTESTED

Ambassador Summoned

NC261857 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis this morning summoned Turkey Ambassador in Athens Alacam to whom he protested the violation of Greek airspace in the Samos area by Turkish fighter planes. Rendis drew the attention of the Turkish ambassador to the need to avoid similar incidents which make the atmosphere between the two countries difficult. A similar protest was scheduled to be made by Greek Ambassador in Ankara Papoulias to the Turkish Foreign Ministry.

Statements Issued

NC261717 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 26 May 81 p 1

[Text] The new, most brazen provocation, which was manifested yesterday morning when, in the area of Samos Island, Turkish fighter (F-104) planes flew at low altitudes over two Greek destroyers which were tailing Turkish ships that were participating in an exercise, raises serious questions--"at what are the Turks aiming?" "Are they escalating the war of nerves?"

The Greek ships were not intimidated by the flight of the Turkish planes and continued tailing [the Turkish ships]. The issue has provoked various reactions. Late last night, a statement was issued by the National Defense Ministry. Statements by PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou and a reply by National Defense Minister Evangelos Averof followed.

The statement on the incident says: "At 0845, Turkish fighter planes of the F-104 type, participating in the Turkish exercise (Ilk-Hedes), flew at low altitude over destroyers Aspis and Aetos which were sailing in the area of Samos on the boundary between territorial and international waters and following the movements of the Turkish ships. Our ships continued following the Turkish ships.

"After a relevant briefing by the National Defense Ministry, the Foreign Ministry made the necessary representations to the Turkish side."

PASOK Chairman Papandreou's statement reads: "The government made two contradictory statements, one by a government source and another by the National Defense Ministry, about the new, extremely serious act of the Turkish Air Force.

"It is unacceptable that there should be two contradictory Greek Government positions on such a serious issue. However, in addition to this, we wonder what is the meaning of the Foreign Ministry's representation when the National Defense Ministry almost forgave the Turkish Air Force in its statement.

"At these critical moments for the nation, the least that is required is a consistent national policy. But, unfortunately, even this doesn't exist because no government exists."

Averof's reply to Papandreou's statement is:

"There is a government. An opposition with a feeling of responsibility doesn't exist. The fact that the National Defense Ministry's announcement stated that our destroyers were at the boundaries of the Greek territorial waters is due to the fact that the General Staff learned this when it received the exact location of the ships. The government spokesman knew of the provocation, which he didn't want to conceal, but he couldn't possibly know the exact location point. The Greek Government always responsibly briefs the Greek people. As for those who make provocative acts, the government replies to them both with the internationally established diplomatic means as is the Foreign Ministry's demarche and with the steadfast maintenance of our naval ships in the area of the Turkish exercises."

Papandreou counterreplies:

"The national defense minister admits that the government spokesman speaks on behalf of the government without knowing the facts. This admission proves the correctness of my statement."

The statement by the government source about which mention is made in the Papandreou-Averof statements (a statement that had preceded the Defense Ministry's announcement) said:

"This morning, two Turkish F-104 planes flew at low altitudes over two Greek destroyers in the area of Samos, 1 or 2 miles inside our territorial waters, and departed. The Foreign Ministry made a demarche."

DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT

NC242130 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen arrived in Athens this evening on an official 3-day visit. The Danish official was received at the airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis, the Danish ambassador in Athens, the Greek ambassador to Copenhagen and other officials. Olesen will confer with Prime Minister Rallis tomorrow after first attending a meeting at the Foreign Ministry.

Rallis, Mitsotakis Meetings

NC252232 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Prime Minister Rallis at noon today received Danish Foreign Minister Olesen. Bipartite and international issues as well as EEC affairs were examined during the meeting. Olesen was accompanied by the director of political affairs of the Danish Foreign Ministry and the Greek ambassador to Copenhagen.

Before his meeting with the prime minister, Olesen had a private meeting with Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. Afterward, an open meeting was held during which bipartite issues were examined with officials from both sides attending. They also reviewed the international situation, with emphasis on Middle East problems.

The Greek minister briefed Olesen on the progress of Greek-Turkish relations and the intercommunal dialogue in Cyprus. Mitsotakis accepted in principle an invitation to visit Denmark.

GOVERNMENT REQUESTS EXTRADITION OF HIJACKERS

TA261139 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] The investigation in connection with the hijacking of the Turkish plane to Burgas and representations for the extradition of the hijackers are continuing. The four hijackers were arrested by Bulgarian officials after having been captured yesterday. Meanwhile, in addition to the passengers who were released, the remaining passengers who arrived in Istanbul yesterday night were sent to their homes following the necessary procedures.

Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Kamuran Gurun, who arrived together with some passengers in Ankara after midnight, said that the fact that a hijacked passenger plane was for the first time being rescued by the passengers and crew is very pleasing to Turkey. Gurun added that during his contacts in Burgas there was never any question of accepting the demands of the hijackers. He noted that the necessary representations for the extradition of the hijackers are being made through the Turkish Embassy in Sofia.

Further Details

TA261640 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 26 May (AA)--Secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Kamuran Gurun, said Turkey would lodge a new extradition demand--in addition to the one made on Sunday--with the Bulgarian authorities to have the hijackers extradited to Turkey following execution of their sentences in Bulgaria. Whether they would be extradited in the end or not would depend on the decision of the Bulgarian authorities since the incident took place on Bulgarian soil, he added.

Delegation to Bulgaria

TA241519 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1510 GMT 24 May 81

[Prime Ministry office statement]

[Text] Contacts with Bulgarian officials are continuing in connection with the Turkish Airlines airplane hijacked to Burgas by four hijackers. The hijacked airplane is still in Burgas.

In a bid to further intensify cooperation with the Bulgarian authorities and to assist them, a Turkish delegation under Foreign Ministry General Secretary Ambassador Kamuran Gurun has left for Burgas aboard a special plane. Developments will be announced to the public.

HAIG PRAISES GOVERNMENT'S STAND ON HIJACKING

TA261453 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1438 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 26 May (AA)--U.S. State Secretary Alexander Haig sent a message to his Turkish counterpart Ilter Turkmen congratulating him on the liberation of the hostages in the THY (Turkish Airlines) plane hijacked to Bulgaria's Burgas Airport two days ago. The passengers included five American nationals. It was the Turkish Government's determined stance against the terrorists blackmail which led to the freeing of the hostages, he stressed, praising the "full, rapid and close consultations" between Turkey and the U.S. during the past two weeks and thanking Turkish officials.

In his reply, Turkmen said he hoped the successful ending of the incident would facilitate prevention of such terrorist incidents in the future.

U.S. DEFENSE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR TUNISIA

TA222045 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] The U.S. deputy defense secretary, Francis West, and the chairman of the Defense Security Assistance Agency, Lt Gen Ernest Graves, who arrived in Ankara on 20 May, departed Turkey today. Military cooperation, military assistance, and the various needs of the Turkish Armed Forces were taken up in talks with the two defense officials and the delegation accompanying them. The U.S. defense delegation left Turkey for Tunisia.

LIBYAN 'FOREIGN MINISTER' ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA262043 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, Libyan foreign minister [as heard, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison], arrived in Ankara today for an official visit. The visiting minister was received at the Esenboga Airport by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. In a statement on this occasion Turkmen said that international issues as well as bilateral relations would be discussed during the talks with the visiting foreign minister. Turkmen expressed his hope that these talks would serve to promote Turkish-Libyan relations.

In his statement, Al-'Ubaydi said that international issues in the region would be taken up in addition to the further development of the existing good relations between the two countries. The Libyan foreign minister said that his visit would further enhance relations between Turkey and his country, taking into consideration the mutual interests of the two countries.

Tomorrow, the Libyan foreign minister will begin his official talks in Ankara.

GENDARME COMMANDER CELASUN LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON

TA231726 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Gendarme commander and National Security Council member Gen Sedat Celasun has left for Washington where he will be the official guest of the U.S. attorney general, William French Smith. During his stay in the United States, General Celasun will hold talks on the relations between the two countries and on the issue of fighting narcotics smuggling.

General Celasun will return to Turkey on 2 June.

ISCEN CRITICIZES MILITARIZATION OF AEGEAN ISLANDS

TA221505 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1445 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 22 May (AA)--It has been stated that Greece's militarization of the Aegean islands is contrary to the Lausanne Treaty.

In a statement regarding press reports to the effect that Greece is arming the islands in the Aegean Sea, Foreign Ministry spokesman, Ambassador Oktay Iscen said that the islands have to be demilitarized in accordance with international agreements.

Noting that Turkey is continuously discussing the issue at the dialogue continuing between the two countries, Iscen added that the agreement on the demilitarization of the island is being recalled at the dialogues. He said: We (?hope) that the Greeks will sooner or later abide by the Lausanne Treaty.

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SOCIALIST PARTY HOLDS 26TH PARTY CONGRESS

AU261310 [Editorial Report] Most Vienna papers in the period 23-25 May carry extensive reports on the 26th party congress of the Austrian Socialist Party [SPOE] held in Graz from 22 to 24 March. According to Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German of 23-24 May, party Chairman Bruno Kreisky was reelected with 523 out of the total of 535 delegates' votes, that is 98 percent. The lowest votes in the National Party Board member election were obtained by Socialist Youth Chairman Cap (270 votes) and Young Generation Chairman Edlinger (381 votes), both of whom had opposed the nomination of former Vice Chancellor and Deputy Party Chairman Androsch inthe debate preceding the vote. Androsch himself was elected National Board member with 442 votes.

According to WIENER ZEITUNG in German 24 May, the National Party Board on 23 May elected the party Presidium, which consists of the party chairman and--from now on--nine deputy chairman. Heinz Fischer, Leopold Ratz, Theodor Kery and Leopold Wagner were reelected as SPOE Presidium members, and Karl Blecha, Hans Gross, Leopold Gruenzweig, Jolanda Offenbeck and Fred Sinowatz were "newly elected with an overwhelming majority." Fritz Marsch, who to date had been one of the two SPOE central secretaries together with Karl Blecha, will from now on be the party's only central secretary.

ARBEITER-ZEITUNG on 25 May gives prominence to SPOE Chairman Kreisky's statement that he acknowledged the party's wish that he run again as the SPOE's top candidate in the next general elections, but that he would like the final decision on that to be made only in 1 year's time. According to the paper, Kreisky's decision was "enthusiastically accepted" by the delegates who afterwards adopted the SPOE economic program with only one negative vote. Prior to adopting the economic program, the paper says, "the party congress discussed a number of proposals which dealt with the neofascist danger, disarmament and policy of detente, women's problems and various other subjects."

DIE PRESSE in German on 25 May concludes from Kreisky's statement that he may run again in the next elections and that these elections could be held in the fall of 1982 rather than in the spring of 1983 as scheduled. The paper claims that the SPOE Congress has specifically strengthened the positions of Karl Blecha and of Vice Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, as well as of Heinz Fischer who got the highest number of delegates' votes in the Presidium members' elections--528 out of 532 votes, as against Kreisky's 527, and Sinowatz's 520 votes. The paper stresses that Blecha has given up his other functions--that of central party secretary and SPOE information media spokesman--to concentrate on his work as deputy party chairman, and that he has now become one of the party's "crown princes"--the potential successors of Kreisky as party leader.

DIE PRESSE also highlights Kreisky statements after the party congress that he had no intention of reshuffling the government before the next elections, and that he did not regard former Deputy Party Chairman Androsch as a candidate to succeed him. Androsch has chosen a different career, that of a bank director general, and he should stay with it and do a good job there, Kreisky said, according to DIE PRESSE.

Kreisky Address

AU271138 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 25 May 81 pp 9-13, 15

[Speech by Austrian Socialist Party (SPOE) Chairman Bruno Kreisky at the 26th SPOE Congress in Graz on 24 May 1981]

[Excerpts] The current international political situation is characterized, among other things, by the events in and around Afghanistan and Poland, and--in the West--by the new administration in the United States from where one occasionally hears the term "hardline policy."

A big country such as the Soviet Union is of course even more apt to make errors than a small country. I have felt from the very beginning that the Soviet Union, with its military intervention in Afghanistan, which I most deeply condemn--first, because it is an intervention and second, because of the consequences that this entailed--that the Soviet Union or its leading figures were not fully aware of the consequences of this action.

Obviously, Moscow acted under the impression that what it was doing in Afghanistan was a brutal arbitration process between two communist potentates and factions, and the the world would more or less put up with it--so to speak as a controversy within that the world states. Had this not been believed, had this not been erroneously assumed, would this world power otherwise have launched a military operation that still could not be completed after nearly 1 and 1/2 years?

But even if one explains the events in Afghanistan in such a way, this explanation is not contradictory to the fact that the Soviet Union also has substantial interests in the Gulf region, and that it obviously intends to assert these interests in the future.

The military intervention in Afghanistan has aroused the great majority of the peoples of the Islamic world, and has induced them to joint actions. The Soviet Union will have to take this reaction into consideration and ultimately--I am convinced of this--it will have to consent to a political settlement of the Afghanistan conflict.

What is more dangerous, even more dangerous I believe, is the situation in Poland. Recently I gave a lecture on the policy of detente at Sofia University, and on that occasion, I also spoke about Poland. I mention that here because I am of the opinion that we Social Democrats should speak the same language everywhere, irrespective of whether we are in a democratic or in a communist country.

And thus I am taking the liberty to quote from this lecture: "And here I would like to say, with all due caution, that to me the future of the policy of detente seems to a large degree to be dependent on the future of the development in Poland and around Poland. Here we are aware of the great importance of the internal autonomous development. And we think we know the limits that are set for this development.

It is inherent in the nature of the communist social system--as I see it--that there is an identity of economic and state leadership, something which a priori does not apply to Western democratic states, although here, too, the mutual relations between state and economy have changed as against the classic picture of the past as it was described, say, by the liberals and by Marx himself.

I believe that in Poland a dialectic development, taking into consideration all forces which are active in the Polish society today, will lead to a societal synthesis only if, on the one hand, the state leadership is again comprehensively in a position to govern, in other words to ensure a frictionless functioning of the overall economic process, and if on the other hand the new forces that have so clearly manifested themselves in the society can ensure for themselves that freedom of action which permits them to become effective without always having to resort to the 'ultima ratio'.

"But that is only one side of the problem. On the other hand--and I have to say that, wherever I am asked to speak, with the same emphasis: It is of axiomatic importance for the continuation of the policy of detente that this process I have alluded to develop without direct or indirect influences from outside. Any such action would invariably have to lead to a termination of the process of detente, indeed for a long time to come. Closely connected with that is the statement that under such circumstances all disarmament efforts would come to an end, and an unprecedented arms race would invariably ensue."

Just imagine for a moment that Poland would suffer a fate similar to that of Hungary or Czechoslovakia. In what situation would those find themselves who plead in their parliaments for moderation in armament, for disarmament talks?

They would be asked if they wanted to prepare the same fate for their own peoples. A reckless arms race would result, and all hopes for arms limitation, for substantial negotiations in this respect, would be crushed. And we must also say all that in the direction of the Soviet Union.

A Social Democratic foreign policy at such a time must stick to the policy of detente, taking into consideration the changes that have occurred primarily in the United States. I said recently that the meaning of this policy is easier to understand for those who directly benefit from its advantages than for those who cannot make head or tail of it.

Let me quickly, with all due brevity, recapitulate some of the advantages of the policy of detente. I have spoken before of the really tremendous progress that has been achieved in Austria during the past few years. No matter how highly we may think of ourselves, how much we are aware of our own activities--does anyone really believe that all that could have been possible, that we could have solved our tasks so well if we had been in the shadow of the Cold War? And, what is more, right at a demarkation line between the two big blocs, that is partly identical with our borders with the East European countries?

Just remember the daily crisis around Berlin. Should all that be revived again? Just think of everything that has been achieved in the German-German relationship--economically and in the humanitarian sector. Think primarily of the fact that we have now had a quarter of a century without war or danger of war in Europe. All that must not be jeopardized. And that is why it is plainly the task of the Social Democrats to advocate in international politics, toward both sides, the continuation of the policy of detente. One side must be told what detente has brought for the peoples of Europe, but the others must be told equally clearly what would endanger detente. And thus European Social Democracy has been given today a particularly difficult and important task.

It is necessary to draw attention to that, dear comrades, because in the information media the impression is created that the policy in the democracies is exclusively determined by the men of the new U.S. administration or by the Conservative government in England.

The policy of European democrats is last but not least formulated to some extent by the work of the Social Democrats in Switzerland and in Austria.

A common policy of the democracies will materialize only if we succeed in coming as quickly as possible to a fruitful dialogue with the new American administration. Here we have to take cognizance of the fact that it was the will of the great majority of the American people to make Ronald Reagan President of the United States, in everything he represents and what he advocates, even if it seems to be a political philosophy which we believe to date back to way before the Roosevelt era.

It is obviously the American people's wish to have such a government policy. As democrats, we have to take cognizance of that. However, over there they will also have to take cognizance of the fact that within the world's democracies there are also other political philosophies. The strength of democracy in the great struggles that occur every day will depend on the extent to which we succeed in achieving a synthesis between the ideas I have just mentioned.

What is at stake here is not only the policy of detente, it is disarmament, and also the great dialogue between what has been called the North and the South.

It was a little over a year ago when SPD Chairman Willy Brandt approached me with the request to contribute toward bringing about a summit conference, as has been proposed in the report published under his name.

The Brandt report is certainly the best and most comprehensive document that has been worked out to date about the so-called North-South issue, and I am convinced that this report, similar to that of the Club of Rome about the limits of growth, will be of basic significance for years to come.

It was not easy to tackle this task, because while at first there was a great deal of scepticism to be overcome with many states, it was later equally difficult to limit the number of participating countries But now it looks as if actually a conference of nearly 25 state and government chiefs will take place in Mexico as a result of the initiative taken by the Mexican president and myself.

However, if I am asked today what will be the outcome of this conference, all I can say is: First of all, the most important problems will be dealt with directly by the government chiefs and not by the second or third echelon. At a time when global negotiations about the North-South question failed to materialize, that can already constitute an important contribution. It is too early to say whether there will also be any tangible results on some issue or other.

And let me say a word about Austria's role in this issue: It is certainly not that we have been invited to take over a function here because our accomplishments in the field of development aid are so impressive.

Unfortunately, the opposite is true. However, the fact that we have been invited is most certainly an expression of the political prestige we have acquired especially among the developing countries on account of the open and understanding policy of the Austrian Government toward them. This confidence placed in us, however, also imposes on us the commitment in future to make far greater efforts regarding material development aid.

The situation in the Middle East has been greatly exacerbated in the past few weeks, and the situation can be summed up briefly as follows: Behind Syria, which at the same time exerts control over large parts of Lebanon, stands the Soviet Union as its closest ally. Israel can reckon on the support of the United States. A conflict between Syria and Israel must necessarily involve the two big powers. And to them, nothing is more unwelcome at the moment than such a confrontation, especially in this so very dangerous part of the world where the peoples involved again and again manage to get out of control of their large allies.

At present, we are observing feverish efforts of both superpowers to avoid this confrontation between Syria and Israel. We can only hope that they will succeed. But there is one lesson we can draw from this situation, regardless of what speeches are delivered during an election campaign, regardless of what differences may exist between the superpowers: If the danger of confrontation is great, they simply have no other choice but to seek, and also find, a partner for talks on the other side.

And that is the only aspect that could fill us with confidence, that the sense of responsibility of those who are at the top of these powerful nations is big enough, as is their knowledge about the destruction potential that is in their hands, so that they will not allow things to get out of hand.

In the Middle East issue--and I know that in that respect I have not always met with the approval of all our friends--we have for a long time adopted a position which we believe is the only one that is right; if one wants peace in the Middle East, then it must be a solution which equally meets the interests of Israel and those of the Palestinian people. The rights of both sides must be unreservedly recognized. That includes the right of the Palestinians to a state of their own.

For some months now, this principle has been completely accepted within the European Community, and views along these lines have been clearly expressed only recently by the British foreign secretary, as well as by [FRG Chancellor] Helmut Schmidt.

I cannot refrain from recalling once more how that policy which I have for years advocated both in and outside of Austria, has been mocked and derided by the People's Party--and now that policy has been accepted by all countries of the Community.

I am saying that not to demonstrate a know-all attitude but for one single reason; because I believe that if the problems existing in the world are approached on the basis of democratic-socialist principles, in accordance with our method of thinking, one is bound to be ultimately right.

Comrades, a few years ago the conservatives in Europe and the overwhelming majority of the media available to them triumphed; the time of social democracy was over. Margaret Thatcher's victory, the bourgeois coalition in Sweden after a 43-year period in government of the Social Democrats, and recently Reagan's victory in the United States, and the confidently expected victory of Giscard--all that, they said, indicates the end of a social-democratic epoch.

But, how does the world look today? In Sweden the bourgeois bloc has fallen apart. In a few months--that an be predicted with certainty--social democracy will again be the determining factor in Sweden. True, the outcome of the Berlin elections has again made headlines in the Austrian media, such big headlines as to leave no room for the victory of the Labor Party in London and in a hundred other cities and local communities. And finally, as an indication of the great turn, there is Mitterrand's election victory marking the end of the two decades of conservative rule in France.

In the big debates that were held in France before Mitterrand's election and also in the French newspapers, the Austrian example was repeatedly referred to. It was pointed out how we Austrian Socialists have sought to turn Austria, with the aid of big reforms, from an object of prey into one of the few really stable points in a world that is in upheaval as never before. This was written--I have already quoted it--by one of the great French newspapers, LE MONDE.

We Socialists have led Austria far ahead, and we were only able to do so because the great majority of the Austrian people worked together with us in fulfilling this task. It was the Austrian path, it was our policy that has brought our country so far to the front. It will be our task to see that it stays in front.

CSSR'S STROUGAL MAKES 1-DAY VISIT TO VIENNA

Meets With KPOE Chairman

AU261303 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 26 May 81 p 4

[Text] Vienna--Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, who visited Austria in his capacity as CSSR premier, met with Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party [KPOE] in Vienna on Monday. During the talk which was held in an atmosphere of sincere friendship, opinions and information of mutual interest were exchanged.

Both sides agreed that the safeguarding and continuation of the international process of detente and the preservation of peace were the most important tasks facing the peoples, and that the development of good relations between the Republic of Austria and the CSSR should be viewed within this framework. In this context, Muhri especially stressed the importance of the two countries' economic relations which, he said, had always been advocated by the KPOE and which constituted a valuable contribution toward the safeguarding of jobs in Austria. The meeting was also attended by Milan Kadnar, CSSR ambassador in Austria.

Press Conference With Kreisky

AU261416 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 26 May 81 p 5

[Text] Vienna (APA)--Last week, 25 cooperation projects that have been worked out in detail, and 18 new cooperation projects between the CSSR and Austria were discussed between the two ministers in charge, Staribacher and Barzak.

It is now up to the firms concerned to implement these projects. They are investment projects such as cement works, powerplants, brick factories and various installations with a high technical standard. They are intended for Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Iraq, Turkey and other countries in the African-Asian region. Third countries will also participate in these projects. This was stated by Czechoslovak Premier Strougal on Monday [at a Vienna press conference] following his working talks at the Austrian Chancellery.

Strougal left for Prague by air on Monday in the early afternoon, after ending his barely 24-hour visit to Vienna.

Asked about the cancellation of Czechoslovak participation in the Vienna festival weeks, Strougal said that was only a small cloud in the blue sky of mutual cultural cooperation. The production of a play by an author "who is in a peculiar position in our country, is actually a delicate question for the public."

Asked about a potential easing of border crossing regulations, Strougal held out the prospect of certain improvements at the border crossing points as of 1982-83, improvements designed to shorten waiting periods for tourists. These long waiting periods, he said, had also affected members of his own family, including his brother.

Chancellor Kreisky declared that he had also broached the question of facilitating border crossing procedures for journalists, but Strougal, in reply to a question about this issue, differentiated between "benevolent" and "others" press representatives. On Sunday, the talks had dealt with the international situation and on Monday with bilateral issues. They were held at first in strict privacy by the two government chiefs, and then between delegations, the CSSR side being represented by Deputy Foreign Minister Jablonsky and Ambassador Kadnar, and the Austrian side by Trade Minister Staribacher and Ambassador Weinberger, in addition to some civil servants.

Kreisky recalled the fact that at the last working talks 2 years ago, annual meetings (without much protocol burden) had been agreed on--a practice that the sides intended to maintain. Strougal observed that this time 2 years had passed since the last meeting, but that this had been exclusively due to reasons connected with his work and not to any political reasons. He added that, on the occasion of President Husak's official visit to Austria, the new 5-year trade agreement would be signed in Vienna by President Husak next fall.

The Socialist East Europe Committee submitted to Strougal a written protest against the persecution of charter 77 civil rights fighters and appealed to him to support an amnesty and a discontinuation of all proceedings against the democratic opposition.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST YOUTH TO MEET 5-9 JUNE

AU261500 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 26 May 81 p 4

[Summary] After 1929 and 1952, the third international socialist youth meeting is to be held in Vienna over Whitsun weekend, 5-9 June. It will be organized by the Socialist Youth International (IUSY), and some 10,000 guests from all over the world are expected to attend. The meeting will be held guided by the motto, "Youth for socialism," and its three main slogans are: "For peace, disarmament and detente," "For international solidarity," and "For a new world economic order."

The agenda provides for numerous discussions on topics such as economic democracy, the peace policy, the situation in Latin America, the world economic order, the Palestinian problem, youth unemployment, international solidarity work, the arms trade, alternative service for conscientious objectors, ecology, democratic rights, antifascism, and the situation in Poland. The main discussion will deal with work among youth from 1929 through 1952, and to 1981, with representatives of three generations participating.

NETHERLANDS

GENERAL SECOND CHAMBER ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED

LD262248 Hilversum Domestic Service in Dutch 2135 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] We now will learn of the state of affairs with 97.5 percent of the votes cast having been counted. These votes have been cast in 799 municipalities. The turnout was 86.2 percent, 1.4 percent less than during the second chamber elections of May 1977.

Here is the forecast, expressed in seats:

The Labor Party gets 44 seats, a loss of 9.
Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] gets 48 seats, a loss of (?1).
People's Party for Freedom and Democracy [VVD] now loses 2 seats and ends up with 26.
A CDA-VVD coalition would then get 74 seats.
The Democrats 1966 get 17 seats, an increase of 9.
The Political Reformed Party remains unchanged with 3 seats, just as the Radical Political Party.
The Communist Party gains 1 more seat, now having 3.
The Reformed Political Union remains the same, with 1 seat.
The Pacifist Socialist Party gains 2 seats and now has 3.
The Farmers' Party and the Democratic Socialist 1970 disappear from the second chamber.
The Reformational Political Federation wins entry to the second chamber with 2 seats.
This is the forecast so far, based on 97.5 percent of the votes. There was no change in the forecast after 93 percent.

DEN UYL CITES 'INACCURACIES' IN MOSCOW PAPER

LD270957 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 22 May 81 p 7

[Text] Labor Party leader Den Uyl might well dislike the interest shown in him by Russian journalists, especially those of the Moscow-published LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. At the beginning of April, Den Uyl spoke to the paper's Bonn correspondent. Despite the fact that Den Uyl had approved one version of the conversation, a different version appeared in the columns of the newspaper.

According to the Russian journalist, the socialist chairman is supposed to have said that "the material from the 26th CPSU Congress gave an exhaustive answer to the question of how the Afghanistan conflict should be resolved." In addition, the Labor Party leader was supposed to have made a plea for unilateral disarmament. Den Uyl pointed out these "obvious inaccuracies" to the correspondent, who had submitted the text for approval.

What was it then that Den Uyl said? Two things, says the Labor Party: "For Afghanistan, there should be a political solution, under the terms of which the Russian troops would be withdrawn," and "in the short term, talks must begin between the Soviet Union and the United States. These talks must discuss the avoidance of possible deployment of medium-range missiles and the reduction of already deployed (Russian) SS-20 missiles."

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF IRAQI DELEGATION

JN262044 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Bonn (INA)--Official Iraqi, FRG talks began here this evening.

The Iraqi delegation is headed by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, while the FRC delegation is headed by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The talks are attended by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ahmad Husayn; Najih Muhammad Khalil, president of the scientific research establishment; the Iraqi ambassador in Bonn and ranking officials. On the FRG side, the talks are attended by Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the FRG ambassador in Baghdad and other ranking officials. The two sides discussed bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them in service of the two countries' mutual interests. They also discussed international issues of mutual interest to the two countries.

At the beginning of the session, Ramadan praised Iraqi, FRG relations and the importance of developing them. He also spoke about the current Arab situation and the developments of the Palestinian cause stressing that this cause has been the Ba'th Party's central cause since its establishment.

Ramadan said: There is an Arab unanimity represented in the Baghdad summit conference which has set the minimum that can be accepted in the wake of As-Sadat's exclusion from Arab ranks and his conclusion of the Camp David agreements which added more complicated problems to the cause instead of contributing to its settlement. Ramadan stressed that Iraq supports any efforts that will solve this cause. Despite the nonexistence of any positive indications so far, we will continue to support any European efforts which will contribute to the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights.

Referring to the Arab-European dialogue, Ramadan stressed that Iraq is not for its limitation and that it had, on many occasions, proposed holding a separate dialogue with the Arab Gulf countries.

The first deputy prime minister spoke in detail about the dimensions of the Iraqi-Iranian dispute and about Iraq's readiness to enter into direct or indirect negotiations for settling this dispute and withdrawing from Iranian territory if Iraq's inalienable rights to its territory and water are secured.

The FRG foreign minister then welcomed Taha Yasin Ramadan and his accompanying delegation and said that the visit will strengthen relations in the two countries' common interest. He added that the FRG stated in the United Nations in 1974 that the Palestinian problem isn't a problem of refugees but one of a people who have the right to determine their fate. Thus, the FRG was the first European country to adopt such a stand and has been working ever since to make the EEC adopt a clearer position on the Palestinian cause because, he added, this serves our interests in the area. Genscher referred to the Iraqi-Iranian dispute and showed understanding at the explanation given by Ramadan. He said that the FRG is looking forward to a peaceful solution to end the fighting and enter into negotiations for the settlement of the problem between the two countries.

Trade Talks

JN261802 Baghdad INA in English 1720 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 26 May (INA)--Iraq's Revolution Command Council (RCC) member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali held here last night talks with a delegation from the association of German chambers of industry and commerce.

Mr 'Ali said the economic, scientific and technical agreement which the two sides, Iraq and Federal Germany, intend to conclude is aimed at creating a solid background for bilateral cooperation for the service of the two countries' interests.

The Iraqi official added that in spite of the war imposed on Iraq, the economic situation is solid and Iraq, he further said, has great financial capabilities.

Mr 'Ali is a member of a delegation led by RCC's member and first deputy prime minister Taha Yasin Ramadan now on a several days visit to Federal Germany.

The Iraqi official said allocations of the import programme for the current year have increased by 27 per cent compared with last year's while earmarks for this year's development programme have increased by 30 per cent compared with last year.

RCC's member and trade minister affirmed that the overall allocations of 1981's import and development programmes reached more than 45 billion (B) dollars. He stressed that Iraq is going ahead with its development programmes in spite of the war conditions. He pointed out that the Iraqi Government deals with the companies which continued their work during the war in a preferential manner in commitment to the spirit of cooperation of these companies.

Cooperation Agreement

JN261905 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1750 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 26 May (INA)--Iraq and the FRG signed an agreement on economic, technical and scientific cooperation this evening. It was signed for Iraq by Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, and for the FRG by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister. Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, Otto Graf Lambsdorff, FRG minister of economics and the Iraqi delegation's members were present.

The agreement provides for expanding and promoting cooperative relations in the economic, scientific and technical fields, concentrating on the fields of industry, oil industries, petrochemicals, transport, communication, agriculture, technical consultations and the exchange of information and expertise between the two countries. It also provides for training the Iraqi cadres in the various economic and scientific sectors as well as establishing a joint committee on the ministerial level to supervise the implementation of the agreement and submitting proposals for the expansion of trade and the diversification of economic cooperation. The joint committee will meet alternately in Baghdad and Bonn to discuss ways of promoting bilateral cooperation.

Hasan 'Ali and Genscher expressed the hope that this agreement will serve as a fundamental basis for economic dealings between the two countries and for regulating relations in the interest of the two countries' peoples.

'Berlin Clause'

LD261710 Hamburg DPA in German 1541 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 26 May (DPA)--The FRG and the Republic of Iraq, the most important German trading partner in the Arab world, today concluded in Bonn a comprehensive economic, technical and scientific cooperation agreement.

After initial hesitation, Baghdad also accepted the inclusion of a West Berlin clause (Berlin clause). This is taken as a signal of Iraq's intention to enter into a closer political relationship with the Federal Republic. It is the first agreement of this kind that Iraq has concluded with a Western country.

German-Iraq trade--German exports in 1980 were DM3.3 billion and Iraqi exports DM1.15 billion--developed significantly in the first months of this year. The socialist state, with 13 million inhabitants and lying between the Euphrates and the Tigris, has given major contracts worth DM4.5 billion to German firms since December, among them the contract for constructing the Mosul dam (to a German-Italian consortium), against Soviet competition.

Meetings With Officials

LD262126 Hamburg DPA in German 1716 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 26 May (DPA)--Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today signed an agreement with Iraq, after which he said that the signing opens new horizons for closer relations. He mentioned in particular the planned German contribution to training schemes, the planned transfer of technology and the formation of a high-level joint economic commission.

At a dinner on Monday night, both Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, and Genscher expressed the intention of their countries to strengthen cooperation. The Iraqi first deputy prime minister expanded this beyond the economy to "all areas." Genscher pointed out the natural position of Bonn in the Iraq-Iran war and reminded the rich oil-producing state of its responsibility to the world economy. Hitherto, Iraq has only played a subordinate role among oil exporters to Germany (1980: 2.5 million tons or 2.6 percent of German oil imports).

Politically, Bonn and Baghdad agreed on the role of nonaligned states--Iraq is among the sharpest critics of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan--and on the need for a close Arab-European dialogue. When Taha Yasin Ramadan met Wischnewski, both politicians agreed that increased contacts between the SPD and the Socialist Ba'th Party are an important contribution to German-Arab relations. Considerable differences of opinion existed on the Near East question. Baghdad demanded that the Camp David agreement be declared invalid and called for full recognition of the PLO. Taha Yasin Ramadan will meet Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Wednesday evening.

German-Iraqi economic relations were the main topic at a meeting between 150 representatives of German industry and the Iraqi delegation. The honorary president of the Federation of German Industry (BDI), Dr Hans-Guenther Sohl, assured the Iraqi side that German firms are prepared to help in the realization of the new Iraqi 5-year-plan. Taha Yasin Ramadan said that German firms had proved themselves to be reliable partners who adhered to their contacts.

Press Statement

JN271746 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1715 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Baghdad, 27 May (INA)--A press statement issued in Baghdad and Bonn today described as successful the results of the talks Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister, held with FRG officials.

The statement said that Iraq and the FRG believe that Ramadan's talks with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG foreign minister, will give a new momentum to relations between the two countries and that both sides express their satisfaction with the results of these talks.

The press statement, which was issued at the end of a 3-day official visit to Bonn by Taha Yasin Ramadan at the head of a delegation, pointed out that the talks dealt with bilateral relations and ways of developing them, in addition to international issues, particularly those related to the Arab region, West Europe, the Arab-European dialogue and the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

The press statement said that FRG President Karl Carstens' reception of Taha Yasin Ramadan was held in an atmosphere of amity and friendship, during which Ramadan conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings and good wishes.

The statement added that fruitful talks were held between Ramadan and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. These talks, which were held in an atmosphere permeated by frankness and mutual understanding, dealt with bilateral relations and international issues that concern the two countries.

The Iraqi and German sides expressed their high appreciation for the signing of an agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. They stressed that this agreement will expand the domain of bilateral cooperation in the above fields.

The statement stressed that Taha Yasin Ramadan and his delegation were received with a welcome and hospitality that reflected the good relations and traditional friendship between the two countries' peoples.

The delegation accompanying Ramadan comprised Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, and a number of senior Iraqi officials.

Ramadan Press Conference

JN271612 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1425 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 27 May (INA)--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, has asserted that what Iraq demands in its conflict with Iran is that Tehran rulers frankly and legally recognize its legitimate historical rights to its land and waters and that they adhere to the policy of good neighborliness and relinquish their aggressive expansionist political trends.

In a press conference held here today, Ramadan said: Since the advent of the new regime in Iran, Iraq has wished to have good relations between the two countries and has expressed this desire by various means. The Iranian side replied by frankly declaring its expansionist ambitions, aggressive intentions and claims to illegitimate rights in some Arab Gulf states like Bahrain, Kuwait and part of Iraq's lands. This declaration was made by senior Iranian officials and was followed by Iran's occupation of Iraqi territories.

He went on to say: Iraq has tried to find a solution to these problems through diplomatic channels, but the Iranian stand was not only negative, but even launched attacks against the Iraqi borders. Most prominent among these attacks was the one launched on 4 September [1980] when Iraqi border towns and villages were hit by planes and artillery. We warned them against aggression but they did not listen to our warnings. We were then forced to reply to aggression with a large-scale strike on 22 September. Within a week after that date, our armed forces were able to regain our occupied territories, enter Iranian territory and effectively achieve all their targets.

Ramadan added: After the Iraqi forces had attained the planned targets, Iraq, through President Saddam Husayn, declared that it was ready for a cease-fire if the other side accepted this and to begin direct or indirect negotiations aimed at guaranteeing our rights. The Iraqi forces would then withdraw to a border on which the two sides would agree. Ramadan stressed: Otherwise the Iraqi forces will not withdraw until Iran recognizes all our rights, headed by those related to Shatt al-'Arab.

The first deputy prime minister reviewed the efforts that have been exerted to achieve a cease-fire, pointing out Iraq's positive stands toward the peace missions of the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and the Islamic Conference Organization. He added that Iraq would exert all efforts to render these initiatives successful and reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict on the basis of Iraq's just principles and full rights.

Speaking about the results of his visit to the FRG, Ramadan said: We have sensed a desire for developing and expanding cooperative relations in a balanced and gradual manner in the balance of payments in view of Iraq's vanguard and prominent position in the Arab arena, its active role in the Nonaligned Movement and the FRG's role within the EEC. By developing these relations, we will contribute to the development of Arab-European relations and create a positive atmosphere on the road to Arab-European dialogue.

On the political aspect of the talks, Ramadan said: Each party informed the other about its viewpoint and each party assessed events in light of its interests and policies on these events. The final upshot is that we feel that this visit has achieved its positive objectives as a first step on the road to strengthening bilateral cooperation. If the sincere desire and intentions to translate what has been agreed continues, then relations will be further strengthened by seeking new methods in service of the two parties' common interests.

In reply to a question on Iraq's stand on the United States, Ramadan stated that the causes which dictated severing relations still exist, particularly the U.S. hostile stand on the Arabs and more specifically the complete U.S. bias toward the Zionist entity against the Palestinian people's rights. He added: If no change or relative progress takes place in the U.S. stand, then Iraqi-U.S. relations will remain as they are.

On the possibility of an Israeli aggression against Syria, Ramadan said that Iraq's stand is a principled one. It consists of repulsing any aggression carried out against any Arab country regardless of bilateral relations. We will be included in the confrontation against Israel if it attacks any other Arab country.

Remarks on Weapons

LD271212 Hamburg DPA in German 1200 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 27 May (DPA)--Iraq would willingly buy weapons from the Federal Republic. This was stated by Taha Yasin Ramadan, the Iraqi head of government, at a news conference in Bonn today. Ramadan, who was ending a 3-day visit to Bonn, said in reply to a question: "My country wants weapons from all the countries in the world, and the FRG is a country which manufactures weapons." According to information from government circles, however, the question of German arms supplies was not discussed during Ramadan's Bonn talks. His country is at war with Iran.

Ramadan described the comprehensive German-Iraq cooperation agreement signed yesterday as a tangible expression of the determination of both states to further expand their relationship, which is based on good economic relations. This would also be fruitful for European-Arab cooperation as a whole. Ramadan said the acceptance of the Berlin clause in the agreement is no problem for his government, which pursues an independent policy and isn't dependent on great powers, including the Soviet Union.

Ramadan said that Iraq doesn't intend to join the cooperation council just formed by six Arab Gulf states. "We have good relations with these countries," he said. "They thought it useful to form such a council. We don't intend to join this council."

Delegation's Departure

JN272058 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2010 GMT 27 May 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 27 May (INA)--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, and his delegation left Bonn this evening at the end of a 3-day visit to the FRG.

GENSCHER ASSURES ENVOY OF FRG-ISRAELI RELATIONSHIP

LD221414 Hamburg DPA in German 1244 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 22 May (DPA)--According to Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Israel can count on the Federal Republic of Germany "for all time," despite differences of views on Mideast policy. Speaking in Bonn today at a farewell luncheon for outgoing Israeli Ambassador Johanan Meroz, Genscher said that this assurance "transcends individuals and time." Bonn will continue its Mideast policy on the basis of the joint EEC position but will be aware at all times "of the special moral and historical quality of German-Israeli relations," and act accordingly.

Genscher left no doubt that Bonn regards Israel's existance in secure and recognized frontiers as an indispensible part of a Middle East peace settlement. "Because such a peace is inconceivable without the recognition and security of Israel there are no conflicting interests between the Federal Republic of Germany and the state of Israel on this fundamental position," Genscher said. "Nor is there any contradiction between our interests and what we regard as our historic responsibility."

Genscher paid tribute to the contribution made by the Israeli ambassador to the relations between the two countries and pointed out that during Meroz's tenure of office controversies had occurred "which we would have preferred not to have had."

BERLIN FDP CONGRESS REJECTS COALITION WITH CDU

LD222142 Hamburg DPA in German 2102 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 22 May (DPA)--The Berlin FDP rejects any support for a CDU-led minority senate. A special party congress decided tonight by 134 votes to 93--and 3 abstentions--not to enter into a coalition with the Christian Democrats in the senat and to oppose the formation of a government by the CDU.

The motion also states that the FDP would neither support nor suffer "in any form" a CDU-led senat, and thus will hold no coalition negotiations with the Christian Democrats.

NEW GOVERNMENT HOLDS FIRST CABINET MEETING

NC271922 Paris AFP in English 1856 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Paris, 27 May (AFP)--French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy today blamed the previous administration of Valery Giscard d'Estaing for the run on the franc since President Francois Mitterrand was voted in to power on May 10.

"I can only condemn the irresponsible statements of politicians who try to stir up trouble where it does not exist, like arsonists who sound the fire alarm," Mr Mauroy said at a press conference after his first cabinet meeting. He said that the money markets started to become nervous in February. Since last Friday they had stabilised and since Monday the flight of capital prompted by the election of a Socialist government had ceased. Next Monday Mr Mauroy will start meeting representatives of management and trade unions. Within the next two weeks he wants to start negotiations between both sides of industry on the introduction of a 35-hour week and five weeks paid holiday a year.

Today's first Socialist cabinet meeting in 24 years agreed to raise the minimum wage, reduce the retirement age from 65 to 60, boost state allowances for families, the old, handicapped and home buyers, and help small industries. Most of the moves will be announced June 3 and June 10, just before the crucial legislative elections in which the Socialists hope to wrench a governing majority from their center-right rivals.

"We have a great historic task to carry out," Mr Mitterrand told the 42 ministers and secretaries of state crowded around an oval table in the Murat room. "Let us be worthy of France." Mr Mitterrand recognized the leftist victory will not be complete without success in the legislative contests. "The action begun today must be long term to succeed fully," the president said in remarks later reported by a top aide. "In effect the government needs a solid majority to conduct the policy of France."

Observers agreed that it was only after the new National Assembly was formed that Mr Mitterrand would be able to begin work in earnest on some of his more controversial proposals, such as nationalization of banks and key industries.

The president already asked for preparation of an inventory of French companies that have filed for bankruptcy and for a report by the autumn on "the new rights of workers."

With an army of journalists and photographers on hand to chronicle the arrival of a new era in French politics, Mr Mauroy pledged that the watchwords of the new government will be "simplicity, economy and discretion."

But not all was rosy among the 36 men and six women in the first Socialist government since the administration of Guy Mollet that ruled briefly in 1956-7 under the old Fourth French Republic. "Six women," grumbled Yvtte Roudy, minister for the rights of women, "that is not enough."

TRADE UNION LEADERS MEET WITH PRESIDENT MITTERRAND

LD271329 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 May 81 pp 1, 39

[Jean-Pierre Dumont report]

[Text] Workers' Force [FO] Secretary General Andre Bergeron started the series of consultations which Mitterrand had 26 May with the leaders of the five big trade union organizations.

This "trade union" day was preceded the previous day by a lunch at the Elysee with Economy and Finance Minister Delors and the minister delegate in charge of the budget, Fabius, and Tuesday morning by talks with Mauroy.

In April, prices increased by 1.4 percent. That automatically brings a 3.3 percent increase in the minimum wage on 1 June. When he left the Elysee, Bergeron stated that Mitterrand had indicated to him that the minimum wage would be increased "very soon." "There is talk of 10 percent," Bergeron added. The head of state also confirmed that family allowances will be increased by 25 percent and that the minimum old age pension will increase from Fr1,417 to Fr1,700 before the parliamentary elections.

The franc's recovery within the European Monetary System, which began on 25 May, continued 26 May with the Deutsche mark dropping from Fr2.4040 to Fr2.2980 on the Paris market.

The dollar rose strongly on all the exchange markets, rising from 2.3130 to 2.33 against the Deutsche mark in Frankfurt and from 5.56 to 5.58 against the franc in Paris.

The five big trade union organizations received in succession at the Elysee on 26 May were to put their demands to President Mitterrand together with the means of meeting them by law as quickly as possible through trade union-employer negotiations extended to include the government.

The explanations give by CFDT leaders at a press conference 25 May, regarding the trade union's national council meeting, and the statements made by Edmond Maire (CFDT), Krasucki (CGT), Bornard (French Confederation of Christian Workers) [CFTC] and Bergeron (FO) during the television Channel 2 program "Questions des Temps" on Monday at least made clear their priorities and attitudes if not their specific demands.

The CFDT leader recalled his union's "realistic and ambitious" demands and its timetable (35-hour week within 5 years, 30 percent increase in the minimum wage's purchasing power within 3 years), stressing the effort that that represented for small and medium-sized enterprises and firms in which the working week is long and wages are low. Maire also explained that the hierarchical scale should tend to contract to a gap of between 1 and 6 [times the minimum wage] and indicated that wage compensation in cases of shorter hours should also only relate to wages between 1 and 6 times the new minimum wage.

Krasucki, who was attempting to charm, was anxious to announce that the CGT would be reasonable and responsible while demanding "large or significant" increases in the minimum wage. "We should be able to agree," he indicated with regard to the CFDT, although the latter is advocating that the effect of the minimum wage increases on higher wages should be limited. The CGT, on the other hand, wants to obtain more than the CFDT. Krasucki, launching an appeal for employee action and trade unionization, explained that one of the priorities should be to settle outstanding conflicts and enforce respect for union members' rights and annul the recent or long-standing sanctions taken by "arrogant employers."

Bornard (CFTC), who is demanding a 3-point priority policy (struggle for employment, struggle against inflation and revival of the contractual system) stressed, as did the CFDT, the need to avoid "meaningless" measures and expressed his organization's desire to obtain precise indications on the method of financing social benefits. The CFTC, like other trade unions, is agreed to state participation through an increase in value added tax.

Bergeron, with his customary simplicity and realism, also stressed FO concern over future financing of new measures, notably unemployment insurance whose cost will apparently increase from Fr35 billion to Fr45 billion in 1981. Preferring trade union-employer negotiation to any form of three-party "Grenelle" negotiations [reference to agreements following 1968 disturbances], he pointed out that the government could intervene in the sphere of reducing working hours by submitting a bill on a fifth week of annual leave.

In general, can the trade unions all be said to be enjoying a "honeymoon," being aware of responsibly playing a tricky game with a government described as a partner?

All the confederations know that they must face two crises: the obvious crisis in international economic relations and the more disputed but real crisis of a wage earners' world which has matured and become aware of all kinds of difficulties and is spurning trade union action. Of course, there is a "mobilization of opinion" but it is more a calm and serene interest in social questions and a reserved backing for the trade unions. As the CFDT admits, there is no wave of new members joining in the enterprise sections and the most that can be said is that this trade union made clear gains during the recent elections (note: According to a CFDT source, CFDT support increased by 8.8 points in the Clermont-Ferrand Michelin workers' college, by 5.3 points in Renault-Annonay and by 9.6 points in Renault-Cleon and so forth, mostly at the CGT's expense).

The "honeymoon" if it exists is to be found less in the trade union world than among the grassroots who are waiting. This expectation is one in which self-control is mixed with a deep hope of finally securing the right to voice their opinions and the right to a better distribution of wages, jobs and working hours.

INTERIOR MINISTER SUSPENDS EXPULSION ORDER

NC261750 Paris AFP in English 1733 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Paris, 26 May (AFP)--France's new interior minister, Gaston Defferre, today suspended expulsion orders against foreigners in France pending a general review. The only exception to the suspension would be for urgent reasons of public order. The decision, described as temporary, was to take effect immediately.

Speaking of the country's some four million immigrants--about 7.5 per cent of the current population--Mr Defferre said: "It would be profoundly unjust for these workers, who form an integral part of our working class, to bear the cost of the economic crisis we have inherited."

Mr Defferre, who was named minister of the interior and decentralization in the first cabinet of President Francois Mitterrand, was indirectly referring to the increasing number of expulsion orders handed down in recent years, as France felt the economic crunch affecting many Western countries with burgeoning numbers of unemployed. From 2,300 in 1964, the total of expelled immigrants grew to 4,790 in 1979.

The interior minister pledged meanwhile a thorough review of expulsion procedures in order, he said, to "ensure true respect of defense rights."

While expulsion orders were theoretically applied only to immigrants convicted of misdemeanors or felonies, they were at times used for other purposes. In one such case, Simon Malley, publisher of the Paris-based progressive fortnightly AFRIQUE-ASIE, was deported last October after authorities charged him with "lacking the restraint incumbent on all foreign residents." Mr Malley, an Egyptian-born naturalized American, returned to France yesterday, as the new Socialist government lifted his expulsion order in a move concurrent with Mr Defferre's decision.

Citing the need for greater security for foreigners living in France, who often work at jobs which the French themselves refuse to do, Mr Defferre said that the suspension would affect all cases except those "justified by the need to maintain public order."

Singling out young foreigners born in France or who arrived in early childhood, Mr Defferre said: "France is their country. If they commit a crime, they will be handed over to the courts but will no longer be forced after serving their sentence to go to a country in which they often do not even know the language."

However, said the minister, suspension of the expulsion measures would not affect current laws regulating the flow of workers into the country.

"In the current economic situation, and with the exception of cases involving the right to asylum and the right of families to stay together, I will not propose that the government alter the existing controls," he said.

"However, I will see to it that these controls, notably at the ports and airports, be carried out with respect for people's rights and dignity."

Expulsions became a presidential campaign issue last month, when a public protest grew up around the cases of several young foreigners facing deportation after committing minor crimes. Three young people in Lyons, central France, were widely supported in a 20-day hunger strike. Following the protest, the previous interior minister, Christian Bonnet, suspended expulsion measures for three months. Mr Defferre's decision today reaffirmed and amplified that decision.

SALE OF SHIPS TO ARGENTINE NAVY SUSPENDED

LD221512 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] The Argentinian military is worried following the coming to power of Mr Mitterrand. The envisaged sale of a French warship to the Argentine Navy was suspended immediately after the election of the new president.

LE MONDE EXAMINES PS DOCUMENT ON AFRICA POLICY

LD261035 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 May 81 p 18

[Philippe Decraene report]

[Text] "One of our most cherished plans is to quickly establish close relations with the frontline southern African countries," PS national secretary for international relations Veronique Neiertz told us when commenting, for LE MONDE, on the 35-page document which the PS has devoted to black Africa. Entitled "The PS and sub-Saharan Africa," this document, drafted under the direction of Lucien Praire, head of the party's Third World group, was the subject of long internal discussions and was very carefully polished before being published.

After initial surprise--and caution--the first African reactions to the statements made from the Nievre department have been fairly favorable. The viewpoint prevailing among leaders as different as Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast and Omar Bongo of Gabon is that the accession to the presidency of the republic of the man who was minister of French overseas territories in 1950-51 heralds a new era in French-African relations. While the document drawn up by the PS contains many specific proposals and innovations, these don't seem to be at all extreme.

The flaw in the document is a desire to overdramatize the situation observed throughout Africa. It can also be criticized for a degree of idealism in the presentation of the origins of the black continent's political fragility.

"We are worried by the change in the U.S. attitude in southern Africa, notably in Angola," Veronique Neiertz continued, mentioning the White House's tendency to move closer to the guerrillas belonging to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola--the movement which is threatening to destabilize the Luanda regime.

Some remarks by Reagan and Mrs Kirkpatrick, U.S. representative at the United Nations, are worrying the PS foreign policy officials who chiefly want to prevent the Africans from committing themselves to a particular bloc. For instance, erferring to Zimbabwe, Mrs Neiertz explained: "Regarding Robert Mugabe, for whose admission to the Socialist International we ardently hope, we want to enable him and all his African colleagues to escape the Yalta logic, in other words, alignment with one of the two blocs."

Turning to foreign interventions, the PS document expresses the view that the Soviet Union's interventions are largely attributable to "the Western powers' gross blunders or cowardice." It continues: "Soviet policy in Africa has hitherto been stamped with legalism: The USSR has never supported seccessionist or rebel movements (except in southern Africa, and it cannot be blamed for that) and it has cooperated with the most diverse regimes." It adds: "In the present situation, Soviet influence seems complete in some countries in that it is not seriously and honestly opposed, nonetheless, it is by no means irreversible, as is shown by the change in Egypt and Somalia."

One of the most accurate assessments made on black Africa's evolution relates to the extent of regional disparities and the emergence of some regional poles of political attraction.

While perhaps tending to underestimate the role played by Libya and Cuba in the abrupt changes now taking place south of the Sahara, the documents' authors do not disregard it and above all do not try to gloss over it.

Giscard d'Estaing's Failure

The failure of Giscard d'Estaing's African policy, which almost no black African leader, aside from President Sekou Toure, now doubts, is analyzed at length. This analysis contains this strong condemnation: "The majority of French interventions, which were completely voluntary since they were carried out in countries to which we were not bound by defense agreements, were aimed at countering virtually hopeless situations for which France bore considerable responsibility in various ways.... The French attitude is based on an arsonist-fireman's policy: The Elysee was incapable of helping to solve national problems and even caused those problems by its blunders, was jointly responsible (in southern Africa and in the Sahara) for the development of major tensions through its disregard for people's right to determine their own future, and maintained its control over a number of states because of their difficulties--difficulties which it created or perpetuated."

While criticizing Giscardian France, the PS also criticizes other powers, indicating: "Whatever the French Government's blunders and scandalous actions, the other powers aren't doing much better. The USSR for instance is equally hegemonistic and concerned with its own interests and only provides extremely limited aid." It concludes: "Giscardian policy has now reached its end. The 7-year term is ending in both military and economic failure."

In the second part of the document, the authors define a new African policy whose broad outlines don't seem likely to worry Paris' African interlocutors. With regard to southern Africa, this point can be noted: "A leftwing government must take immediate steps to stop giving solace to the Pretoria regime by its financial and technical contributions." It will take decisions to stop all state or semistate investments, to stop all aid to private investments in South Africa and in occupied Namibia; it will support the economic sanctions adopted by the United Nations. Taking technical constraints into consideration, it will reduce its imports from South Africa as quickly as possible.... Regarding the continent's eastern horn, the report observes: "The PS, which recognizes the Eritrean national cause and that people's right to self-determination, maintains friendly and sustained relations with the Eritrean People's Liberation Front and supports its proposals for a referendum on self-determination.

In addition, it has maintained dialogue with the Ethiopian Government. It attaches great importance to that country's evolution toward a more just and proper prosperous society and is fully aware of the need to guarantee it security of access to the sea...."

The authors conclude: "In our view, any attempt from any quarter to call into question the borders inherited from colonization is unacceptable. That is why we have come out in favor of self-determination for the Saharan people (and have done the same for Eritrea). Of course, the borders in Africa are artificial, but they are throughout the world. Nonetheless, they do have meaning in the framework of the political contract freely agreed among all the inhabitants. It is that contract which must be clearly defined."

Regarding the Indian Ocean, the PS indicated that "the island of Mayotte must be restored as an integral part of the Comoro archipelago," that "there must be negotiations with Madagascar and Mauritius on the small islands to which they are laying claim" and that "any attempt to integrate the South African naval base of Simonstown into the Western camp's military network would be a very serious threat to peace in that zone."

The PS advocates maintaining military cooperation although it wants to renegotiate the defense agreements. It considers that "the question of military bases must be treated separately in an open and new spirit, with the countries concerned, taking account of their geostrategic position." With regard to the new concept of cooperation, it intends to uphold it energetically. The PS "intends to broaden the range of our relations on the continent" and asserts that "cooperation concerns all the French people...and should no longer be controlled by some central state body....It should also be the concern of the regions, departments and municipalities. We must also strongly encourage the action of the trade unions and professional associations...."

In the PS view "that presupposes, of course, that the various actions be properly coordinated. That would be the role played by a cooperation agency whose administrative council would include representatives from the various bodies listed above...." Does this view imply purely and simply eliminating the existing Cooperation Ministry? That doesn't seem to be the PS objective. Questioned on this subject, Mrs Neirtz told us: "In any case, this isn't one of the first priorities." Therefore on this specific point, as on the objectives of development aid, there doesn't seem to be any serious cause for anxiety among the African capitals friendly with France.

On the contrary, the desire to ensure greater economic security for the African countries, to speed up the formation of economic groupings, to boost research, to give priority to agriculture, to regard industrial development only as a complement to rural activities, to broaden the cultural dimensions of cooperation and to reject a "cold withdrawal into our heritage" are attractive. It must be added that the PS program will not necessarily be that of the president who will clearly have a special interest in African questions and who doesn't intend to speak only for the Socialist voters.

ENVOYS TO REASSURE ARAB STATES ON INTENTIONS

NC261044 Paris AFP in English 1033 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Paris, 26 May (AFP)—The new French Government is to send envoys to Arab states in the next few days, newly-appointed External Relations (Foreign) Minister Claude Cheysson announced here today.

Their mission will probably be to reassure Arab states of President Francois Mitterrand's intentions in the Middle East, particularly in its policy towards Israel which the French leader plans to visit soon, observers said.

The new president's brother, General Jacques Mitterrand, managing director of a French aerospace company, met Crown Prince Fahd in Saudi Arabia to deliver a message from Mr Mitterrand even before his election, Mr Cheysson said.

Mr Cheysson, who earlier today met Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, stressed in a radio interview here that "France was a reliable partner and would remain so. We are not going to change everything from one day to the next," he said. "France must show the Americans we are reliable partners," the foreign minister said. "We will be that much stronger in the Atlantic alliance, which is the basis of all our security and our foreign policy, if our policy is felt elsewhere, even if we disagree with the Americans," he said.

JOSPIN SPELLS OUT PCF COALITION CONDITIONS

NC272235 Paris AFP in English 2230 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Paris, 27 May (AFP)--French Socialist Party First Secretary Lionel Jospin spelled out today under what conditions Communists might join a new government to be formed after next month's legislative elections.

Mr Jospin, whose party dominates the government appointed last week after President Francois Mitterrand's election victory, said: "You cannot form a cabinet with people with whom you do not see eye to eye--there cannot be two policies within the government."

As a consequence, the Socialist first secretary added, "A government pact must be signed" among any partners in the new cabinet embodying its basic orientations, and it was "difficult to envisage such a pact with the Communists."

Communist Party leader Georges Marchais has let it be known that the Communists were ready to take on government responsibilities. But Communists and Socialists differ on the speed with which domestic changes should be pushed through, the Socialists being more cautious, and on foreign policy issues.

The Socialists have condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan which the Communists have approved, and the Socialists accept the idea of more Western missiles installed in Europe, something the Communists oppose.

Discussions on such differences between the two parties are to open on Friday, ahead of elections in which both left-wing parties are already pledged anyway to come to each other's support.

MARCHAIS OUTLINES AIMS FOR ASSEMBLY ELECTION

LD221535 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 16 May 81 pp 4, 5

[Report on PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais' report to PCF Central Committee meeting in Paris on 15 May: "We Are in the New Majority"]

[Text] Georges Marchais presented the following report to the PCF Central Committee yesterday:

After 23 years in power, the right has lost control of the country's affairs. Giscard d'Estaing has been defeated. Francois Mitterrand, for whom we asked people to vote, has been elected president of the republic. Thus, a radically new situation has been created. Great hope has been raised among working men and women and among all those men and women who suffered from capital's policy. They are rejoicing and are counting on change. We fully share their satisfaction. Our whole battle was waged with the desire to remove Giscard d'Estaing and to pave the way for change. We must now define our line and our tasks in the present situation.

I--Our Line

Our policy and our strategy are those defined by our 22d and 23d congresses. I will summarize their main outlines very briefly.

As our 23d congress resolution indicates, we are struggling for "a social transormation which will make democracy progress further than it has ever done," to the stage of the democratic, self-managing socialism which we want for France. This choice--I quote the resolution--is "ambitious but not arbitrary. It constitutes the modern, popular and realistic response to French society's objective need and is the only way out of the crisis."

We want to attain this objective of a democratic socialism by following a path which is itself democratic. This democratic path is indivisibly the path of struggle--social struggles and election struggles to secure ever more advanced democratic victories--and the path of union. The union we want is a new, loyal and clear union based on a grass-roots movement of workers in action and reflected in agreements among political parties "which do not embellish the partners' real positions, do not disguise either the things which unite them or the things which still divide them and which promote, not curb, the people's movement's action." We want a union which respects the individuality and autonomy of each party, and, of course, at the same time the joint pledges made.

In this spirit, congress called on us not to separate the struggle for union from the effort to develop the influence of our party's ideas, its positions, it own activity and organizations. "Union in struggles for democratic change"--I am again citing what we said at the 23d congress--"cannot successfully be attained, maintained and promoted without the existence and strengthening of the revolutionary party, in other words our PCF."

Indeed, progress along the path of democratic change presupposes both. This path is neither one of isolation for the party aspiring to lead the masses toward changes on its own, nor one of reducing the party to the role of backup force for a policy of administrating the crisis for capital's benefit.

It is on the basis of this policy--briefly summarized here--that we appointed a Communist candidate for the presidential election and fixed a clear objective for the party's campaign: to defeat the government and capital's policy embodied by Giscard d'Estaing and to change the country's policy.

It was in keeping with this approach that I explained on 23 March--in my capacity as Communist candidate--the way in which we intended to move toward that objective.

Finally, it was that same approach which inspired our Central Committee's decision, 2 days after the first round, to throw all our forces into the battle to defeat the right and ensure victory for Francois Mitterrand.

I would like to recall that we adopted that stance without in any way underestimating the inadequacy of our result in the first round and the difficulties which could stem from that in the future. But the analysis we made led us to the conclusion that this setback was essentially due to the specific characteristics and nature of this election, to the fact that some of our voters, who nonetheless continue to regard themselves as Communist voters, sought what they saw as the most "useful" vote for immediate change. In these conditions, we felt that we could count on appreciable political strength. We chose clearly and plainly to move forward, as our activity between the two rounds demonstrated.

We are, therefore, justified in saying that we made a full contribution to the election victory which has now been won. I stress the word "full." As simple arithmetic clearly reveals, the Communist voters' contribution in the second round was a determining factor in ensuring Francois Mitterrand's election.

But above all, I mean by that that it was precisely the implementation of all aspects of the 23d congress--as I have just outlined it--which rendered our share in the victory possible. With our policy and our action, the right has been defeated this time, whereas it won in 1978 and before that in 1974.

This essential conclusion is not altered by the fact that, owing to the nature of the presidential election, which poses a problem for us to which we will return, we recorded a drop in our votes in the first round.

Francois Mitterrand's election constitutes a sanction, a rejection of Giscardian policy and government, of the right's exclusive domination of the country for 23 years.

The scope of that desire for change was such that the maneuver, used by Chirac since 1976 on behalf of the bourgeoisie, which consists in adopting a position which make it possible to capture the votes of discontented voters and transferring them to Giscard at the last minute, was not enough. The right has been defeated. The tactical nature of Chirac's operation has now been revealed by the UDF-RPR agreement, which was concluded within a few hours.

Therefore, we must not disguise the fact that we are facing a complex situation. Comrades have stressed that in the meetings which have been taking place since Sunday. They are right. But at the same time, there is no cause to be surprised by that.

We stated clearly at our congress that, given the conditions of our country and our age, "the socialist transformation must be accomplished with the clearly and democratically expressed agreement and the active participation of the majority of our people." And we explained that, to "build this movement," it is necessary to envisage not an abrupt and complete break but a "process," "a series of mass struggles" aimed at broadening the workers' positions and securing increasingly advanced democratic changes.

We also indicated that our party intends to act with a view to encouraging progress in all circumstances and to do so in the awareness that, although it plays an irreplaceable role as a driving force in the people's movement, our party cannot replace that movement in taking steps and determining all the conditions in which they are taken.

I repeat, therefore, that there is no reason for us to be surprised at the complexity of the situation, at the inconsistent nature of the movement we are witnessing, still less--should we be so tempted--to be afraid of it.

In the new phase of the struggle which is now starting, everything will still depend on the capacity of the majority people's movement to progress toward the realization of the hopes placed in the election victory.

The line we are proposing to the Central Committee is quite simply to adhere to the line we have hitherto followed--the line laid down by our congress.

As an integral part of the majority people's movement which has removed the right from power, our party's sole aim is to do all it can to contribute to the changes the workers expect and the country needs. Our party's sole aim is to help the workers to progress, learning from each experience at each stage, and in this way, to create the right conditions for ever bigger democratic advances.

II--Implementation of Our Line in the New Situation

That was the spirit of the statement which I made on the Politburo's behalf immediately after 2000 hours on Sunday evening [10 May]. I recall the essential wording of that statement. After expressing the joy and hope of all Communists after the election victory, I immediately stressed that our party is prepared to assume all its responsibilities, in government and at all levels of national life, in implementing the new policy which the country needs. Our desire is to contribute, with all our forces and from our rightful place, to the task of renovation which the country wants and expects. Our approach is positive and constructive.

What does that imply in practical terms for our activity in the coming period? We think it will be necessary to consider our medium- and long-term activity when the time comes.

There are, of course, lessons to be learned from the battle which we have just experienced --lessons which apply to the development of our activity in all spheres. There will be tasks to define and, moreover, they mainly will be continuations of the decisions taken at our 23d Congress, which we have started to implement.

For instance, we will have to review our effort to gain a better understanding of and to address ourselves to the working class in all the diverse categories it comprises, from the most seriously exploited workers, to whom we rightly devote great attention, to the technical workers in whose direction we have begun constructive work. We must consider how to pursue our action toward the workers in small- and medium-sized enterprises.

We must also develop our work with women, whose election campaign clearly showed that their action is indeed one of the characteristic traits of our age. The same is true of young people, whose votes made a great contribution to the victory last Sunday.

In the spirit of the Bobigny national council meeting and in view of the lessons to be learned from the election campaign, we must also continue to improve our approach to the intellectuals.

We must also recall the special importance which we attach to dialogue and action with the faithful.

Those are just a few examples, not a full list. A living party like ours must necessarily constantly consider its activity, discuss it at all levels in the appropriate frameworks fixed by our rules and closely link its theory to its practice, to its action as a revolutionary and democratic party struggling in the workers' service.

That is what we have striven to do--and, moreover, we provided ourselves with new means of doing so at our 23d congress--and what we will do in the future.

At the present time, we are proposing to the Central Committee that we should concentrate all our attention and all the party's activity on the urgent tasks facing us in these few weeks between the new president of the republic's inauguration and the election of a new National Assembly and the formation of a new government. There is a great deal to be done. Let us examine that in detail.

In a few days' time, Francois Mitterrand will take office. He will appoint his government. We, for our part, have said that we are prepared to assume all our responsibilities immediately.

This government will be able to take a few measures without awaiting the parliamentary election and respecting its prerogatives. We are thinking in particular of increasing the lowest wages, particularly the minimum wage, increasing pensions and retirement benefits, family and housing allowances, ending redundancies, temporarily freezing the prices of mass consumption products and certain other prices and taking steps to protect the country's economy and our currency. Negotiations must be opened with the trade union and employers' representatives and action must be taken to ensure that they result in prompt satisfaction of workers' demands.

With regard to the democratic reforms which can be envisaged, we, for our part, still consider that proportional representation is the best electoral system. To implement this system, it would of course be necessary to take the initiative of examining the possibilities of a favorable vote in parliament. Nonetheless, the decisive step for the future is obviously the parliamentary elections.

We are positively and wholly part of the new majority--the movement which made Francois Mitterrand's election on 10 May possible. Our aim is to confirm the right's defeat, to successfully bring about change by installing a strong, clear and stable leftwing union parliamentary majority and a union government which will contain all the forces which contributed to the victory and will work to implement the policy the country wants.

That means that the PCF must have an adequate electoral influence, that it must have its place in the new majority and the government--a place which will enable it to make its voice heard, to make its original contribution to the common task. Just as they formerly worked in the opposition as consistent defenders of the manual and intellectual workers and determined fighters against the employers and the right, the Communists and their elected representatives intend to work within the majority in the future as good spokesmen for the workers who are the best architects of change.

In all the constituencies where the outgoing deputy is a Communist, forming the leftwing majority which will work for change with the president of the republic means reelecting the Communist deputies who already belong to the new majority and have proved that they are in the best position to defeat the right.

It is for these objectives that we propose to you that voters be called upon to vote for the candidates put forward by our party. We are going into battle with the avowed objective of securing the reelection of all our outgoing deputies and winning seats from the right.

Of course, we must not oversimplify things or deny the complexity of the situation. In our view, this situation merely increases the need to wage our battle in a clearly positive and attacking way.

The conditions for and significance of the voting in the parliamentary elections are, in fact, not the same as in the presidential election. It is no longer a matter of electing a man but of electing an assembly. It is a question of confirming a power, a majority which has existed de facto since last Sunday. The question posed isn't whether the right will or will not be defeated. It has been clearly defeated and will be defeated again in 5 weeks time.

In clearly posing the question of our party's need to have an adequate place in the new assembly, our only intention is to create the best conditions for establishing a strong, well-constituted majority firmly anchored in the left and a leftwing union government.

Voting Communist and ensuring the election of a Communist deputy is a useful vote for bringing about change for the leftwing union and for the new majority.

This line raises two questions which I would now like to tackle. The first is: On what program are we to fight this election?

We have the 131 struggle plan proposals which I defended during the presidential election campaign. They express what we want and what is necessary to steer the country out of the crisis. They were approved by 4.5 million voters for whom we have the duty to act as spokesmen. They are, therefore, still fully valid. We propose to regard them as the party's general program for the future.

However, the object of the forthcoming elections is to install a majority and a new government whose task it will be to take the initial step toward implementing the new policy.

That is why, with a view to this initial step, we think it appropriate to put to the country a more limited range of objectives for government action--objectives drawn from the struggle plan and faithful to its general orientation.

These objectives might, for instance, relate to the struggle for full employment and against job insecurity, the struggle for social justice and improving the lives of working men and women and young people, national industrial, agricultural, scientific and cultural development and the introduction of reforms which will provide the necessary economic and financial means, the extension of democracy at all levels and the guarantee of freedoms; the assertion, while respecting its alliances, of France's independent role in the world in the service of settling conflicts, of peace, disarmament and the establishment of a new economic and political order. In each of these spheres, some of the measures we are proposing would have to be recalled in accordance with their importance or urgency.

This brings me to the second question raised: negotiations with the PS.

During his campaign, Francois Mitterrand indicated that there would be negotiations among the leftwing parties. I will repeat there what I said on Sunday evening--that we are prepared to take part in those negotiations. We are available for contacts at any time.

We are prepared to discuss with the intention of ensuring the best conditions for the left's victory in the parliamentary election, with the intention of taking our place in the union government which will implement the new policy the country needs.

That means that we don't intend to approach these negotiations by asking the Socialists to abandon their ideas and their program for which the voters voted, in short, to stop being Socialists, any more than we can be asked to stop being what we are. A merger between our two parties isn't on the agenda. It isn't necessary or even desirable. Consequently, we don't expect and aren't asking for the forthcoming discussions to produce completely identical views in all spheres.

We don't think that in any way prevents us from agreeing to work together--each obtaining his own place--to confirm the right's defeat and to govern together in cooperation based on loyalty, mutual respect, democratic discussion and solidarity in action.

To succeed, the essential thing is the will to work together to fulfill the country's expectations. We, for our part, have that will. It is in this spirit that we are proposing to the Central Committee that negotiations with the PS be approached.

In conclusion, I will very quickly outline some of the party's immediate tasks.

First, we think that, in the coming days, we must continue to publicize and defend our constructive, attacking position by holding an increasing number of meetings with the workers in the enterprises, with the population of the big urban areas and also in the suburbs and villages. We must pay particular attention to young people and address ourselves to them by specific initiatives in liaison with the Communist Youth Movement. All these initiatives could make it possible to win many new members and strengthen the party's organization.

Second, we must plan the parliamentary election campaign. That means that we must quickly appoint and ratify the candidates and plan the various publications and initiatives. In this connection, several federations have decided to transform their federal festivals essentially into political rallies. It means taking steps to pursue the effort of distributing our press and boosting subscriptions. We must plan and conduct a campaign whose forms are in keeping with our line, in other words, a dynamic, responsible, reasoned and very active campaign in the field and in the constituencies.

UDF'S LECANUET SAYS CENTRISTS NOW IN OPPOSITION

LD261507 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 May 81 p 10

[Text] UDF Chairman Jean Lecanuet, who was the Europe 1 Press Club's guest on Sunday, 24 May, maintained that the centrists are now in opposition and refused to contemplate "a hypothesis in which Socialists and Communists would no longer be united." He stressed: "Faced with the threat posed by a Socialist and Communist majority, it is my duty to oppose it, to forget quarrels and to be a man of union.... These are the constraints of the majority election system."

The UDF chairman expressed the view that if Mitterrand "had wished to shake off the ties which bind him to the PCF," he could have put to parliament "the question of how he wanted the National Assembly to go to the country." That was a reference to altering the electoral law. He added: "We advocated the majority system as long as we were in the majority. I have read the Socialist program and, in theory, the Socialists advocate proportional representation."

Lecanuet then asserted: "It isn't I who is splitting France in two. My whole political life has been based on a fight to try to overcome this division among the French people. It is the method of electing the president and, now, the method of electing deputies that is causing the split. Why are the Socialists forced to form an alliance with the Communists? To be elected. And why are we centrists forced to form alliances? Because, without alliances, we would have no deputies and without them would not be represented in the assemblies. Without that representation in the assemblies, there would be no way of putting our ideas across."

The UDF chairman nonetheless ruled out the idea of reforming the constitution with regard to the presidential election. He added: "I am forming the center with Chirac.... The majority voting system forces me to form alliances in order not to abandon the country to the absolute and unrestrained domination of Socialists and Communists. The same problem is facing the Socialists in their relations with the communists."

"If, as I hope," he continued, "we win the elections, to prevent the country from sliding completely toward the excesses of the Socialist and Communist program, we will have to take account of a number of changes which France has expressed by choosing a new president--just as that new president will have to take account of the options we represent to maintain a society based on freedom and responsibility. There will have to be an agreement. That agreement will necessarily be reached."

With regard to Giscard d'Estaing, Lecanuet noted: "I hope that...while playing a more detached role, he will remain in French political life and will give us advice. When the time comes, if he wishes, he will demonstrate his presence to the French people...." With regard to the possibility of the former president standing as candidate in the parliamentary elections in the second Puy-de-Dome constituency (where Murellon (UDF), his former replacement, isn't standing) Lecanuet stated: It isn't for me to express my intention or desires on the former president's decisions. It is for him to decide."

Lecanuet then turned to economic questions, indicating that this would be the dominant theme of the election campaign. On this point, he stated: "I think that the presidential majority has deluded the country by making promises it will not be able to keep and we are already seeing the harmful effects of its action on the state of the franc.... The dollar is now worth Fr5.6. The oil bill which was Fr130 billion will increase to Fr200 billion toward the end of 1981.... The interest on loans granted by the Bank of France have increased from around 12.5 percent to 22 percent, which is an extraordinary record. You [as published] are restoring exchange controls and starting to close the borders by limiting the purchase of foreign assets. In short, after a few days, we are seeing--I deplore this, don't think it pleases me--the consequences of the implementation of the Socialist program. Naturally, this is producing an extremely serious deterioration in the monetary situation and the franc's value, with all the consequences that will have."

CUBAN DELEGATION ATTENDS CONFERENCE IN PARIS

Talks With Marchais

FL262219 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Paris--Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, has received in Paris Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and member of the party Central Committee Secretariat. Montane is in the French capital taking part in the conference on sanctions against South Africa, convened by the United Nations. He is attending the conference as the representative of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

Matters of interest regarding relations between the two parties and peoples were discussed and aspects of the current international situation were examined at the meeting which was conducted in a fraternal atmosphere. Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of foreign relations of the French Communist Party, Javier Ardizones, member of the Cuban delegation and Cuban Ambassador to France Gregorio Ortega participated in the meeting.

Meets With Jospin

FL272250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2236 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the party Politburo, has met in Paris with Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party. During the meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, Montane and Jospin discussed matters related to current events in France, the principal aspects of the international situation and matters of interest for relations between the two parties.

Jesus Montane participated in the international conference on sanctions against South Africa, convened by the United Nations the Organization of African Unity which ended today in Paris. Montane attended the conference as representative of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

MITTERRAND SENDS MESSAGE TO FRG PRESIDENT

LD241534 Hamburg DPA in German 1505 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 May (DPA)--New French President Francois Mitterrand wants to continue the German-French friendship. In a telegram to Federal President Karl Carstens, thanking him for his congratulations message on the results of the presidential election, he assured Carstens that he attaches great importance to the relations between the two countries as they have been developing over the past 30 years. He will seek "to further deepen the friendship and cooperation between France and the Federal Republic of Germany in the interests of both peoples, of the European states and the world."

NEW AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

Ambassador to Austria

LD220919 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 May 81 p 8

[Text] The JOURNAL OFFICIEL for Sunday, 17 May, announced the appointment of Raymond Bressier as ambassador to Vienna. He replaces Jacques Schricke.

Envoy to Portugal

LD271201 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 May 81 p 8

[Text] The JOURNAL OFFICIEL announced in its Sunday, 17 May edition, the appointment of Jacques Chazelle as [French] ambassador to Portugal, where he will replace Mr Jean-Paul Angles.

PERTINI ASKS FORLANI TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

NC281004 Paris AFP in English 0953 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Rome, 28 May (AFP)--Outgoing Italian Premier Arnaldo Forlani was today asked to form a new government at a meeting with President Alessandro Pertini, it was announced here. Mr Forlani, a Christian Democrat who headed the previous coalition government which included the Socialists, resigned on Tuesday in the wake of a scandal involving a Masonic lodge. He was said to have agreed to try to form a new government.

DC PARTY RULES MASONIC LODGE MEMBERS MUST RESIGN

AU271948 Rome ANSA in English 1910 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Rome, 27 May (ANSA)--The Christian Democrat Party (DC) many of whose card-carrying members' names appeared on a purported membership list of the Propaganda-2, P-2 for short, secret Masonic lodge, has ruled that the persons involved will have to clarify their position before the party within ten days and step down from the posts they hold within the party.

The decision was reached yesterday by the DC Steering Committee and announced in a communique today which reiterated "irreconcilability and incompatibility", implicit in the party statute, between membership in the Catholic party and Masonic organizations, which are traditionally laic.

The spreading scandal of the powerful secret lodge, whose members are believed to include government ministers, members of Parliament, judges, armed forces and police officers, bankers, publishers, journalists and other high-ranking figures in the Italian establishment, has already brought about the fall of the four-party coalition government of Premier Arnaldo Forlani (DC), which stepped down yesterday. The names of three cabinet ministers, two Christian Democrats and a Socialist, and three undersecretaries in the government were on the list.

The only government official who quit when his name was revealed was Justice Minister Adolfo Sarti (DC), who resigned from office Sunday although he denied being a member of the power-wielding lodge, which has been implicated in a wide range of criminal, political and financial misdeeds.

Other Christian Democrats who appeared on the list were former Foreign Trade Minister Gaetano Stammati, outgoing Labor Minister Franco Foschi (who declined to step down after the list was revealed last week), former minister Mario Pedini, Undersecretary Vito Napoli, M.P.'s Publio Fiori, Massimo de Carolis and Gianaldo Arnaud, Senator Vincenzo Carollo, former President of the Lombard Region Cesare Golfari.

Meanwhile, as the political world is trying to regain its balance after the shockwaves of the P-2 scandal, the military and secret services are still reeling from the release of the list of names. The list also included the names of high-ranking military officers such as defense chief of state Admiral Giovanni Torrisi, military counterespionage chief General Giuseppe Santovito and internal security service chief General Giulio Grassini, as well as many others. One of these, Colonel Antonio Viezzer, was arrested Friday on charges of political and military spying.

Magistrates probing the various ramifications of the lodge scandal today questioned three officers of the secret service. Up to now, none of the officers implicated in the affair have stepped down and all have denied membership in the lodge. Socialist M.P. Falco Accame former chairman of the House Defense Commission, today urged that all the officers take a leave of absence.

COLOMBO MEETS SPAIN'S PEREZ LLORCA ON EEC ENTRY

AU262007 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Rome, 26 May (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and the head of Spanish diplomacy, Pedro Jose' Perez Llorca, on a working visit to Rome, met today for consultations on Spain's future entry into the European Economic Community and NATO and a range of bilateral issues connected to Italian exports of manufactured goods.

The two ministers, whose meeting came off as scheduled despite the opening of an Italian Government crisis, took up discussion on an agenda covered at the end of April during the visit to Rome of King Juan Carlos of Spain. On the matter of Spanish membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Colombo yesterday expressed Italy's satisfaction on the prospect of Spain's entry and noted the agreement of all the fifteen NATO members on the issue. The Italian foreign minister was in Venice for the final day of the four-day NATO Parliamentary Assembly.

Perez Llorca, speaking about Spain's application for membership in the European Community filed five years ago and the negotiations of the past two and-a-half years, said that entry was "a national policy necessity". He went on to mention the importance his government attributes to contacts with Italy, referred to as an "ally" in Spain's battle for entry into the EEC, on the political and technical levels.

Spain and the Community have failed to reach agreement on fourteen points in membership negotiations. The outstanding problems concern social policy and fiscal affairs and the requirement for Spain to adopt a value added tax regime to align fiscal policy with that of the Community Ten. The more weighty difficulties are those of fishing and agriculture. Farm policy negotiations may be moved forward in the near future with the disclosure of the outlines of agricultural policy reform now under study in Community quarters. In this connection, the Italian foreign minister told his colleague today that Italy will not accept farm policy reform measures which might pose new obstacles to the entry of Spain in the Community.

ROMANIAN PARTY LEADER RADOI ATTENDS PRI CONGRESS

Calls on Spadolini

AU231359 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Rome, 23 May (AGERPRES)--Participating in the proceedings of the National Congress of the Republican Party of Italy [PRI], Marin Radoi, alternate [candidate] member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party], called on the general secretary of the Republican Party of Italy (RPCI) [as received], Giovanni Spadolini, to whom he conveyed a message of salute in behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu.

Appreciating the presence of the RCP at the proceedings of the PRI Congress to be an expression of the excellent relations between the two parties, Giovanni Spadolini expressed his high appreciation of the international role and activity of the Romanian leader and stressed that his party wished to amplify its relations with the RCP.

Meets PCI's Berlinguer

AU231355 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], received Comrade Marin Radoi, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, in Rome.

The Romanian guest extended greetings and wishes for new successes in the activity of Italian Communists, on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

Thanking Comrade Marin Radoi for the message, Comrade Enrico Berlinguer asked him to extend to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warmest and most friendly congratulations and greetings on the 60th RCP anniversary, in his own behalf and on behalf of the PCI leadership, as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to the Romanian people and wishes for success to all communists in implementing the decisions of the 12th RCP congress.

Stressing with satisfaction the friendly relations between the two parties, based on mutual esteem and respect, the sides expressed the desire to develop and diversify these relations to the benefit of strengthening traditional ties between the Romanian and Italian peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, progress and detente in Europe and throughout the world. Comrade Marin Radoi is in Rome attending the proceedings of the 34th Congress of the Italian Republican Party as RCP representative. He extended a message of greetings to the congress on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

RCP Message

AU231841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Rome, 23 May (AGERPRES)--Addressing the participants in the 34th National Congress of the Republican Party of Italy, the representative of the Romanian Communist Party, Marin Radoi, alternate [candidate] member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, reiterated Romania's stand on the main international questions. He pointed out that the Romanian Communist Party and his country paid special attention to the strengthening of cooperation and security in Europe, declared for resolute actions towards disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The RCP--the speaker highlighted--consistently works for developing its relations of friendship with all the communist and workers' parties, with the Socialist and social democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, with the democratic, progressive parties and organizations everywhere with a view to preventing the deterioration of the international situation, democratizing interstate relations, ensuring each nation's free and independent development on the road of progress and civilization and the triumph of the cause of peace and collaboration among peoples.

Conference With Craxi

AU251050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Rome, 25 May (AGERPRES)--Marin Radoi, alternate [candidate] member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, called on Bettino Craxi, secretary-general of the Italian Socialist Party, to whom he conveyed a cordial message of salute on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary. In his turn, Bettino Craxi conveyed the head of the RCP a warm and friendly salute, on his own behalf and on behalf of the entire Socialist Party.

During the talks, which passed in a particularly cordial atmosphere, the good relations were highlighted between the RCP and the Italian Socialist Party which were given fresh impulses after the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Bettino Craxi, the wish being also expressed of developing those relations which contribute to the deepening of the good links between Italy and Romania, to the strengthening of international solidarity in the struggle for defending the peoples' freedom and independence, for a better and more just world. Marin Radoi also had talks with Gian Carlo Pajetta and Gianni Giadresco, member of the CC of the Italian Communist Party, focusing on the current concerns on an internal and international plane of the two parties.

UCD CHAIRMAN ON POLITICAL SCENE, PARTY RECORD

LD271217 Madrid YA in Spanish 19 May 81 p 18

[Francisco Muro de Iscar interview with Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) Chairman Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun: "Disenchantment Unjustified in Times of Freedom"]

[Text] For the past 100 days Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun, a 50-year-old from Avila and extrepreneur expert at extricating companies from their crises, has been chairman of the UCD, the man who took over the post from Adolfo Suarez when Calvo-Sotelo became prime minister. Now, 100 days after the Palma congress, it is possible to make an initial stocktaking of what has been achieved, of the situation and of the future. The topics for discussion were state and party matters. Although he began by saying: "Please do not ask me whether the UCD is splitting--and I did not ask him that--the conversation naturally proceeded from this context.

[Rodriguez Sahagun] I have appealed for the solidarity of all UCD members so that in their appearances they do not give the impression or feeling--sometimes caused by the desire for protagonism or personalism--that there is a split or a rupture within the UCD. I am absolutely sure that it does not exist, although I accept that some people might not feel comfortable within the party, which is a living organism. If somebody leaves the UCD it does not matter. Similarly, one must accept the entry of people previously outside the party. That does not matter either. Has the PCE split because Tamames left? That is an important event, because it demonstrates the existence of a crisis, but the parties' maturity is measured precisely by their ability to resolve their crises. If we analyze the UCD's maturity, it must be borne in mind that the UCD has emerged triumphantly from two general elections; a transition process; the Mallorca congress, with its open, tough and transparent debate; and a crisis in which its leader abandoned the prime ministership and party chairmanship at the same time....

Of course, many people have in mind the votes which we lost in parliament. But how many votes have the party and the government won, as against these few lost, however serious--and we will prevent this happening again by means of increased discipline and the demand that our deputies be present. All the laws have been passed thanks to the support of the UCD's parliamentary groups.

I recognize that we have not managed to sell the product, to win the media battle, and that we must improve considerably in this direction. We will try to remedy this by means of greater propaganda aggressiveness, by not evading debate, involvement and dialogue and by ever increasing our representation so as to reach the whole of society.

[Question] The recent Political Council meeting reasserted that the UCD's strategy must be that of a center-center, in the present situation being experienced by Spanish society. This is a constant factor in the UCD's statements. But some people believe that this reaffirmation is prompted by the fact that the party is not certain about its political space....

[Answer] Spanish society has shown that it is moderate and tolerant and that it does not want a radicalization or confrontations between the major blocs, and this prompts it to declare its propensity toward an approach which coincides 100 percent with the UCD's objectives. Therefore, we realize that, because of the scale of our electoral space, attempts are being made from outside the party, both on the left and on the right--but sometimes by individual internal attitudes, misinterpreting what it means to belong to our party--to wrest this space from us. Even those who did not participate in the parties' present consolidation are trying every means to create an image of weakness within the UCD.

Nor do I conceal the fact that there could be attitudes in our party which at a given time are not the most suitable.

But as against this, the great majority of UCD members are working day by day to strengthen the party and to ensure that it has the vigor it needs.

[Question] Mr Chairman, was there or was there not a debate at the UCD Political Council meeting?

[Answer] In view of what has been said, I must state that there was a debate--and a thorough one. No less than 21 speeches were delivered, of which only 2 were critical. This means that there was agreement with the analysis of the major topics made by the party leadership bodies and the government.

The party has three very clear tasks. The first is continuous backing for the government and for those holding decision-making posts or posts of responsibility within the administration, the autonomies or the municipalities. The results of the coming elections will depend on how well they function in all these areas, because we will be able to capitalize on their activity. But the consolidation of the democratic state will also depend on their efficiency and results.

The second task is to be permanently prepared to contest both scheduled and future elections. In the fall, which is just around the corner, there are elections in Galicia which are of fundamental importance to everyone and constitute a most important test.

Last, the third task demands the consolidation and penetration of the sociological infrastructure of the center electorate, the middle classes, who are in the majority and who have been our voters.

[Question] But perhaps while the policy pursued by the UCD is designed to suit the middle classes, it does not exactly benefit them....

[Answer] This criticism cannot be made in general terms without a careful analysis of the facts. The UCD's major problem has been not what it has done but its failure to explain what it has done. UCD governments have been more concerned with building a modern Spain than with explaining what was being done, to a society unprepared for social, and therefore political, change. Moreover, simultaneous government and party responsibilities constitute a major handicap to displaying the media aggressiveness displayed by the other parties, because it is much more attractive to attack the government than to support it or defend its actions. But in view of the demagoguery, which is making increasing headway, we have a logical mission; to give society not more factors of instability but elements of stability and rationality.

[Question] Must society do more, despite its problems?

[Answer] I believe that to some extent problems are being delegated and responsibilities evaded. A society accustomed to paternalism whereby it was given everything, is suddenly being confronted with freedom and maturity of conscience. And it is resisting. We are creating a different kind of society, perhaps guided and led, but never supervised. But society's attention is being concentrated on artificial problems or problems always viewed in the short term; we are living from one day to the next, without a strategic view of our future, perhaps because there is such an accumulation of problems that we scarcely have time to reflect. If we concentrated on emphasizing what it is that we are trying to build, on discussing the real solutions to unemployment and studying how to achieve higher savings and investments....I believe that we would all benefit.

[Question] But it is the ruling class, the politicians, the employers and trade unions round a table who must do this....

[Answer] I identify three kinds of issue. Matters of state, which must be decided by the political forces by means of consultation and dialogue so as to reach an agreement.

An offer in this direction has been made by the prime minister and a positive approach is being adopted to the autonomies issue and is necessary in other areas, such as terrorism and public security and the state. What we are witnessing are attacks not on a particular government or party but against society as a whole.

[Question] Why are some parties--for instance the governing parties of Catalonia and the Basque country--being excluded from this?

[Answer] It is a matter not of exclusions but of separate phases, stages in the conduct of the dialogue. First, the agreement of the major parties is fundamental, and one cannot pretend that all the parties carry the same weight, bearing in mind the election results and their consequent representation in parliament. On the other hand, one cannot presume to adopt a partisan stance on the autonomies issue or to use it as a weapon. Hence stem the parties' responsibility and the need for their leaders to explain it to the grassroots. Everything to do with consultation involves some internal political cost, but that is what we politicians are here for--to sacrifice ourselves and to ensure progress with respect to the fundamental issues. The first priority is to achieve a strong state, which does not mean a centralist one, but one which is the sum of all the components of a state--power at the central, autonomies and local levels--and which functions efficiently, with guarantees. A territorial organization of the state implies a distribution of political power among the various decision-making levels, a distribution which need not affect Spain's unity in the least, just as it is not affected by the existence of executive, legislative and judicial powers. But in this context, gestures are very important and it is very important that Spain's unity and the importance of the state's strength be proclaimed at all levels, that there be no centrifugal impetuses and that the development of the autonomies take place with an attitude of cooperation, collaboration and solidarity.

[Question] What scope is there for consultation on social and economic matters?

[Answer] They too must be the subject of a dialogue among the social forces concerned, although at times of crisis, such as the present, the government must intervene to encourage stimuli that will facilitate agreement and the implementation of an economic policy beneficial to society as a whole. We need more solidarity. Every day contradictory demands are being made on the state. For instance, greater purchasing power for salaries, less unemployment and lower inflation. Obviously these three things are impossible to achieve all at once. As far as I am concerned, the priority now is to cut unemployment and control the other factors. I believe that we leaders should join together in stating certain clear, albeit harsh, realities. For instance, that the basic need is for people to work harder. That nobody can earn more without working harder; that we have recently set up a society based on rights, whereas at the moment we should be concentrating on obligations, duties and merit. I believe that we must improve the level of productivity and competitiveness, which are our major problems at present, by working harder and better. The government and the employers' and trade union organizations are trying to do this in the quest for a framework that will make possible an active unemployment policy.

It is also necessary to create the climate for private and public investment and to ensure that small and medium enterprises can work with prospects of feasibility, which demands a policy that will enable us to lower financing costs, which are at present eliminating any chances of profit. It must be stated clearly that profits are legitimate and indispensable.

[Question] This requires a contribution from everyone....

[Answer] And the contribution that everyone must make is their capacity for self-sacrifice. With regard to the trade union organizations this applies to productivity and the purchasing power of earnings.

If they do not do this there will be further crises in certain sectors and more unemployment. As for the enterprises, it means investing and creating more jobs. And for the administration and the government it means establishing clear rules of the game that will not interfere in but make possible all the foregoing.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, is the government governing?

[Answer] At what is a difficult time the government is governing; it is implementing its program, as it has promised its voters to do. Possibly at some moments part of the electorate might say that deviations are occurring. I would like a serious debate so as to disprove this, because I believe that the UCD is implementing its program. We are midway through the legislative term and it can be shown that in many fields we have already fulfilled 80 percent of our promises. Since we have a definite determination to reach the end of our mandate, we will continue to do so.

As for disillusionment and disenchantment, which can be justified at times of dictatorship or oppression, there is no place for disenchantment in times of freedom. [answer ends]

Rodriguez Sahagun, optimistic despite everything, ended by citing a remark by Kennedy: "The problems which we men create by our errors we can remedy through wisdom and determination." Now, 100 days after the Mallorca congress, the party headed by the man from Avila needs a great deal of wisdom and determination: Although it must be said that here and now the party is trying to achieve this and that the government has improved its image.

PSUC CENTRAL COMMITTEE SUPPORTS EUROCOMMUNISM

LD271255 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA In Spanish 19 May 81 p 10

[Text] The PSUC [Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia] Central Committee has proclaimed the party's Eurocommunist character, confirming its political line on "socialism within freedom." The resolution introduced and formulated by the present leadership was approved by 63 votes to 33 with no abstentions. This agreement does not invalidate the results of the Catalan communists' controversial fifth congress. Nevertheless, it does imply an attempt to surmount the contradictions apparent in the various documents approved at that time. Be that as it may, the PSUC national conference in July will in turn have to ratify this Eurocommunist definition "as a synonym of the revolution of the majority as defined by the two previous congresses and as a road to socialism within freedom and to communism." Two executive members, Pere Adriaca (chairman) and Joan Ramos (trade union policy chief,) voted against.

The PSUC leadership believes that this reaffirmation of the Eurocommunist character of party policy and the 10-12 July national conference must bring to a close the period of uncertainty that began following the congress in January. Its analysis of the last 5 months includes no concessions to overconfidence. The reality of the "process of decline" experienced by the party is reflected in the report in remarks such as: "The split which emerged at the fifth congress is in danger of spreading to the entire organization." "The Central Committee believes that it is necessary to end the process of decline that is apparent particularly in the election of leadership bodies (a reference to local or regional committee--LA VANGUARDIA editor's note) and that is introducing irrationality into the internal debate." It also recognizes that there has been a progressive process of self-isolation, "which is leading to a loss of political and mass initiative and to an increasing gulf between internal activity and society" and a crisis in relations with the PCE.

The result of the voting--63 for and 33 against--shows, however, that the pro-Soviet sector has reaffirmed its stances, while the other trends seem to agree with the ideological and interpretative substance of PSUC policy given in the resolution passed.

As for the more moderate Eurocommunists, they are still demanding an extraordinary congress to achieve a definitive clarification of the situation, although less forcefully than before. The leadership's action, which to some extent implies a rapprochement with this sector's political stances, has certainly lessened the major differences that have existed hitherto. Be that as it may, the executive and its secretary general [Francesco Frutos] also received some punitive votes when Frutos presented an analysis of the present situation--39 in favor, 34 against and 18 abstentions. It seems that both sides considered themselves alluded to in the indication of the causes which led to and affected the process experienced by the PSUC, in statements which of course they could not support. Frutos also announced in his speech that from now on, implementation of the party rules would be ensured "to safeguard the democratic functioning of the PSUC," as he also announced at a press conference yesterday morning. At the press conference he also criticized some of the statements made on the occasion of the presentation of the book on Eurocommunism and the PSUC by Gutierrez Diaz and Lopez Raimundo. Specifically, he described as illegal the presentations organized by the Olot and Tarragona local groups, "because when there is an internal debate it is necessary to take advantage of the vehicles available to all members."

Last, it should be pointed out that PCE leader Armando Lopes Salinas made a very positive assessment of the resolution adopted by the PSUC Central Committee. Gutierrez Diaz also expressed his definitely favorable attitude, although in different terms. Francesco Frutos also explained to the press that Tamames' recent departure from the PCE is not unconnected with the absence of an adequate framework in the party within which different viewpoints can be expressed.

Last, the death of three young people on a road in Almeria was condemned most forcefully and described as a serious attack on the most basic civil rights. Defense of and support for the antiterrorist struggle was expressed, as long as it does not conflict with these rights, and the need to democratize the state apparatus was asserted.

PCE SECRETARIAT REJECTS TAMAMES CRITICISMS

LD270827 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 22-28 May 81 p 2

[PCE Central Committee Secretariat note: "Tamames' Departure a Personal Decision"]

[Text] On learning of the public statements which Ramon Tamames is making following his decision to leave the party, the PCE Central Committee Secretariat wishes to state the following:

1--That Ramon Tamames' departure from the PCE is due to a personal and voluntary decision, unrelated to any stance by the party which could justify that decision, and therefore it rejects any kind of responsibility.

2--That Ramon Tamames, like any other PCE member, has constantly upheld his opinions within the party and its Central Committee with complete freedom, without situations occurring at any time which would explain the accusations which Tamames makes about the impossibility of conducting a thorough political debate within the PCE.

3--That the PCE Central Committee Secretariat rejects with the utmost vigor the charges which Ramon Tamames is making against PCE bodies and against its leaders.

4--That it reaffirms its desire to advance along and enhance the Eurocommunist political line approved at the ninth congress, as well as to ensure the party's full democratic functioning, guarantee openness in its activity, and develop its organization with the aim of giving our country's workers and forces of culture the party which we need today to tackle the grave problems posed in Spanish society.

5--That it regrets the public statements made by Tamames against the political parties at a time when the Spanish people's maximum confidence in their legitimate representatives is necessary as an essential condition for strengthening the democratic system.

NORWAY

GOVERNMENT REJECTS ETHIOPIAN AID REQUEST

LD271317 Orlo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 May 81 p 4

[Excerpts] A delegation from the revolutionary government in Ethiopia has been visiting Norway since Monday and has announced its request that Ethiopia should receive more Norwegian development aid. During talks with the delegation, Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund politely rejected this request on behalf of the Norwegian authorities.

The Ethiopian delegation is led by F. Desta, a close collaborator with the country's head of state, Mengistu Haile Mariam.

ACCORD REPORTEDLY REACHED ON JAN MAYEN ZONE

LD271309 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 May 81 p 8

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRAA report]

[Excerpt] According to reports received by NORSK TELEGRAMBYRAA, Iceland will have a continental shelf stretching a full 200 nautical miles toward Jan Mayen Island--at the cost of parts of the Norwegian 200-mile zone around the island. At the same time, Norway and Iceland will set up a partnership for the exploitation of any future oil resources on the whole of the continental shelf area. Norway will be entitled to 25 percent of possible finds on the Icelandic section of the shelf and Iceland to 25 percent on the considerably larger Norwegian section. AFTENPOSTEN has received confirmation of this from Icelandic sources.

This is the recommendation which the Norwegina-Icelandic-U.S. arbitration commission will be presenting to the Icelandic and Norwegian Governments. If the recommendation is accepted, and there is good reason to believe that it will be, it would mean that Iceland would abandon its earlier view that Jan Mayen did not have a continental shelf and also abandon its claims to the whole of the shelf up to a possible 12-mile zone around Jan Mayen. Nevertheless, Iceland benefits most from this arrangement.

The chairman of the arbitration commission, former U.S. Attorney General Elliot Richardson, will arrive in Oslo tomorrow from Reykjavik to present the commission's recommendation to Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund. The other members of the commission are Icelandic international law expert Ambassador Hans Andersen and his Norwegian counterpart Ambassador Jens Evensen. The recommendation is unanimous.

In June last year negotiations on the fishing zones around Iceland and Jan Mayen resulted in an agreement that the Icelandic fishing zone would stretch to its full 200 miles toward Jan Mayen. Thus the boundary of the continental shelf will coincide with the fishing zone boundary. In the opinion of the experts, this is the most practical solution to the demarcation issue.

International law experts told NORSK TELEGRAMBYRAA that this solution to the question of the continental shelf around Jan Mayen is quite unique in international law and that it could be of great significance for similar problems elsewhere in the world. But it has been stressed that the Jan Mayen solution will hardly be of any significance for the question of demarcation line in the Barents Sea.

SWEDEN

INSTITUTE REGISTERS SOVIET UNDERGROUND EXPLOSION

LD271120 Stockholm International Service in English 1100 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] The Uppsala seismological institute here in Sweden registered an underground nuclear explosion at the Soviet Semipalatinsk test site this morning. The explosion registered 6.3 on the Richter scale. It was the second Soviet test recorded by the Swedish seismographs this week and the fourth one this year.

UN ENVOY GOBBI LEAVES FOR NEW YORK 27 MAY

NC271059 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Gobbi, UN secretary general special representative in Cyprus, left for New York today.

A UN statement says that Gobbi, together with Waldheim, will attend the Security Council session to be held in June which will debate the renewal of the UNFICYP mandate.

IRAQI MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TRADE, ECONOMIC TALKS

NC271716 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Mr Arshad az-Zibari, Iraqi minister of state, arrived in Cyprus today. During his stay here, the Iraqi minister will visit the sixth international state fair and will hold talks with members of the government on economic and trade relations between the two countries. The Iraqi minister will also be received by President Kiprianou.

On his arrival at Larnaca airport, Mr az-Zibari stressed, among other things, the Iraqi Government's desire to develop its economic and trade exchanges with Cyprus. The Iraqi minister was welcomed by Commerce Minister Kittis and other officials.

STATEMENT CLARIFIES HANDLING OF FAMAGUSTA ISSUE

NC231741 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] An official statement issued today on the Famagusta issue says that no opportunity about the town has been lost and stresses that both the Cyprus Government and the Greek Cypriot side at the talks have exerted and will continue to exert every possible effort for the town's return as a question of priority. The statement says that the only opportunity lost was when the town was abandoned without a real reason during the period when Mr Kliridhis presented himself as president of the republic.

The statement further says that Turkish Cypriot Leader Denktas never offered Varosha for the settlement of its inhabitants and that, at his 19 May 1979 meeting with the president of the republic, he admitted that what he had proposed was the settlement of only about 10,000 inhabitants of Varosha under Turkish sovereignty status and in a manner that the inhabitants would become enclaved.

The statement adds: This proposal, which was made with the sole aim of lifting the [U.S. arms] embargo a few days before the voting in the U.S. Congress, was rejected not only by the government but also by representatives of the town's inhabitants.

The statement further says that the Famagusta refugees movement, in a cable to members of U.S. Congress, stressed that as long as the prerequisite for the implementation of any possible agreement for the return of a number of inhabitants to Famagusta would be the resumption of intercommunal talks based on the unacceptable Turkish proposals of April 1978, this proposal should be regarded as without any substantive content and therefore it could not be accepted.

The official statement concludes: Concerning the handling of Famagusta, the Famagusta refugees movement sent a memorandum to the president of the republic on 28 July 1978 expressing full satisfaction to both the president and the government.

KIPRIANOU LAUDS PARTY'S ELECTION VICTORY

NC271043 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 27 May 81 p 1

[26 May statement by President Spiros Kiprianou on Democratic Party's election results]

[Excerpts] The result of the parliamentary elections essentially constitutes a victory for the Democratic Party. With its work that lasted only a few months after the defection, and despite the systematic undermining and polemics from various directions, the Democratic Party has currently become, as was its goal, the regulating factor of the country's political life. This constitutes a feat for the Democratic Party if one takes the conditions into consideration. The Democratic Party begins today, with enthusiasm and conviction, a new start and a new ascending course for the implementation of its program to serve popular interests and our national cause.

The Democratic Party constitutes an independent homogenous entity that is proud of its candidates, including those who won and those who lost, because they all set as their goal the party's progress. The Democratic Party is proud because in parliament it will have a team that will be notable both from the viewpoint of numbers and from the viewpoint of quality, and thus it will be able to fulfill its regulating role in a substantive and constructive manner. The Democratic Party is proud because it is the only party that indisputably represents the center and the democratic right at the present time and invites all of those who share the same philosophy and believe in the same goals to join its ranks. The Democratic Party is proud because it is the first party in Cyprus' history to have elected a woman member of the House of Representatives. Finally, the Democratic Party is proud because it has succeeded not only in surviving but in taking roots in our people's conscience.

I pity the country if, as a result of the elections, the Democratic Party had not become the regulating factor. The result would be complete polarization with unforeseen disastrous consequences.

The Democratic Party will constitute a true shield for the country, for those who may attempt to hurt it more or impose unacceptable solutions on it. Democracy has functioned and everybody must respect the result of the democratic procudures because only in conditions of true democracy, like the one we have and about which we are proud, will it be possible for our people to successfully continue the struggle for survival and vindication.

The Democratic Party offers itself as a genuine militant bastion for our people and will continue with consistency and determination to constitute the vigilant sentinel and defender of the ideals of freedom, democracy and justice.

AKEL THANKS KKE FOR ELECTION CONGRATULATIONS

NC270707 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 27 May 81 p 1

[Text] AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou has sent the following cable to KKE Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis:

"On behalf of AKEL Central Committee, we thank you for your very warm congratulations over the truly great election victory of AKEL and the democratic patriotic forces of the free Cypriot people. We convey hearty wishes for KKE's great success in Greece's forthcoming parliamentary elections. We look forward to close, comradely cooperation between our two parties in the interest of the Greek and Cypriot people and our anti-imperialist, liberation cause."

ZHIVKOV ARRIVES IN RHODES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Received by Karamanlis

NC271235 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Bulgarian Chairman Zhivkov arrived in Rhodes at noon today on an official [as heard] visit on an invitation from President of the Republic Karamanlis. The aircraft carrying the Bulgarian chairman landed at Rhodes airport at exactly 1200 and Zhivkov was received by President of the Republic Karamanlis, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, Bulgarian Ambassador to Athens Todorov and Greek Ambassador to Sofia Nomikos, the Dhodhekanisos Nomarch Panayiotidhis and other officials.

Zhivkov is accompanied by Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mladenov, Minister of Power Supply Todoriev, and senior officials of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry. The head of the military command and a contingent of commandos paid tribute.

From the airport, Karamanlis and Zhivkov travelled to Rhodes in a motorcade, stopping on the way at the intermediate villages of Kremasti and [Trianda], whose inhabitants gave them a very warm welcome.

In Rhodes, the two presidents, arriving at 1235, were welcomed in the central square in front of the municipal building by Metropolitan Bishop Spiridhon and Mayor Venetoklis, at the head of the municipal council. The mayor welcomed Zhivkov and presented him with the gold medallion of the city of Rhodes with a related diploma, proclaiming him honorary citizen of Rhodes.

Replying to the mayor's address, Zhivkov expressed his thanks for the warm welcome and said the presentation of the city's gold medallion is the highest tribute for the entire Bulgarian nation. He also referred in warm words to Greek-Bulgarian friendship, stressing that the ties between the two countries have developed exceptionally well in recent years thanks to the efforts of President of the Republic Karamanlis and himself. Zhivkov's speech was accompanied by prolonged applause from the crowd which had congregated in the center square of Rhodes. Zhivkov and his entourage proceeded to the Grand Hotel where they will stay.

In the afternoon, the Bulgarian president will visit (Philerimos) and the official talks between Karamanlis and Zhivkov will start at 1900. The talks will cover bipartite and international affairs. The Greek and Bulgarian foreign ministers will attend the talks together with the Bulgarian minister of power supply. At 2100 Karamanlis will give a dinner in honor of Zhivkov at the Knights Castle.

Talks Topic Cancelled

NC271402 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 27 May 81 p 1

[Text] Only a few hours prior to the commencement of talks between President of the Republic Karamanlis and Bulgarian Chairman Zhivkov, the government suddenly announced that an agreement on the use of the Nestos River waters, which was considered the prime topic for their talks, has not yet been completed.

While it was expected that the signing of this agreement (which has been the subject of protracted and difficult negotiations between the two countries) would be the culmination of the talks to be conducted in Rhodes, the government spokesman in answering questions last night, stated that the experts have not concluded the necessary preparatory work for the signing of the agreement and that, for this very reason, the issue of the Nestos River waters will not even be discussed by Karamanlis and Zhivkov.

Despite the reserved wording (with which the experts are blamed for not concluding the preparatory work) it is obvious that the disagreements, which have long existed between the two countries on this issue, could not be bridged.

Thus the main topic for talks between Karamanlis and Zhivkov will be a review of the Balkan situation, the latest developments in the area as well as an exchange of views on the multilateral Balkan conference due to meet in Sofia in the middle of June.

Karamanlis was accompanied to Rhodes by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and the Bulgarian chairman was accompanied by Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mladenov.

Karamanlis, Zhivkov Talks

NC280840 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] During the first round of their talks yesterday, Karamanlis and Zhivkov examined bipartite issues and the Balkan situation. At the start, the two presidents held private talks but were later joined by Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mladenov, Bulgarian Minister of Power Supply Todoriev and other officials.

According to authoritative sources, they made a broad review of the situation in the Balkans and the Middle East. Relations between the two countries were also examined and there was an exchange of views. The same circles stressed that it was established that despite the difference in social systems, relations between the two countries are developing satisfactorily and essentially without problems.

The well-informed sources did not reject the possibility that the Nestos River waters issue would also be examined, because it is complicated with many problems. This issue has not yet been resolved and the signing of the relevant agreement is pending. According to the same sources, the two sides agreed to hold the Balkan conference in Sofia from 15 to 19 June, with transportation as the main topic.

These sources also underlined that the meetings between Karamanlis and Zhivkov are being held within the framework of joint cooperation between the two countries and the personal friendship of the two leaders. Good relations between Greece and Bulgaria, these sources pointed out, serve their interests as well as the interests of the Balkan countries and are a contribution to the cause of international peace.

Dinner Toasts Exchanged

NC271947 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 27 May 81

[Excerpts] Talks between President Karamanlis and [Bulgarian State Council] Chairman Todor Zhivkov started at 1930 today. At this moment, President Karamanlis is giving an official dinner in honor of Zhivkov and his entourage.

Addressing Zhivkov, Karamanlis stated: Mr Chairman, I am particularly happy because once again I welcome you to our country. I welcome you as a personal friend but also as a leader who has demonstrated rare political attributes during his long career. Rhodes, in any case, today gave you an example of the feelings which the Greek people have for the Bulgarian people. [words indistinct]

The frequency of our contacts, Mr Chairman, [words indistinct] expresses the [words indistinct] in recent years between our two peoples. At a time when mistrust causes serious problems in the world and creates years-old disputes, we have followed the course of cooperation in a spirit of mutual confidence and good faith.

President Karamanlis continued: This bipartite cooperation between us is developing within the framework of a broader cooperation in the Balkans. The picture given by our relations [words indistinct] and the general climate prevailing in the Balkans are in clear contrast to what is happening in other [words indistinct] which even though they may not be the theater for bloody clashes, are in the throes of severe differences.

The creation of this climate most certainly was helped by the frequent contacts between the leaders of our area and particularly by our own contacts which developed into a sincere and productive friendship. The fact that despite the difference in our political and social systems our relations have followed a steady upward trend is, I think, due to our joint dedication to the UN Charter and to the Final Act of Helsinki and, particularly, to respect of the principles of independence, sovereignty of all nations, and nonintervention into their internal affairs.

This is also the reason that, although we belong to different political coalitions, our views coincide on many international problems. One of these is the tragic problem of Cyprus. The uncertainty of this problem is, unfortunately, prolonged, naturally not due to any responsibility on our part. On this occasion I would, once again, like to state to you that the Greek people deeply appreciate the understanding demonstrated by Bulgaria on this problem.

Karamanlis then continued: Our views also coincide on another issue of (?international) life. I refer to arms limitation and the continual threat to peace. This cannot be solved without a balance of power at the lowest possible level. It is only in this way that the mistrust which prevails in relations can be solved, the mistrust which is fed by the armaments competion.

In our restless times there are many and dangerous problems, both old and new ones. In my opinion all these problems could be given their solution if there is logic and good faith. Our governments perhaps evaluate certain of these problems differently, but they always face them in good faith. This is why these problems do not affect our friendship and our cooperation.

The friendship between nations, Mr Chairman, like friendship between persons, requires ceaseless effort. It needs continual stimulation and enrichment, or else it is in danger of loosing its strength and develops into a conventional relationship. Our frequent personal contacts and the mutual confidence which permeates our relations not only protect Greek-Bulgarian friendship from this danger, but they strengthen it and continually revitalize it. This truth is also confirmed by our present meeting in Rhodes. With these thoughts I raise my glass to the prosperity of the Bulgarian people and to your personal health and happiness, dear Mr Chairman, Karmanlis concluded.

In his reply the Bulgarian chairman stressed:

I am happy to express to the hospitable hosts my heartfelt thanks and those of the persons accompanying me for the extremely warm welcome accorded to me by both the official authorities and the people of Rhodes.

The caressing sun and the beautiful nature of this admirable corner of the Greek land are in full harmony with the noble sentiments of sympathy and friendship between our two nations.

It has become a good tradition, Zhivkov continued, to meet regularly and this is absolutely natural in the relations between two friends. I wish to express my deepest satisfaction, because through our personal ties we have strengthened mutual confidence, we developed broad cooperation betweeen our two countries. I sincerely believe that both of us, Mr President, not only desire but we also have much [word indistinct] strength to contribute to the fullest exploitation of the prospects existing for further development of this cooperation.

The Bulgarian and the Greek people who have overcome the predilections and the heritage of a complicated past are firmly marching along the road of goodneighborliness, the only correct road which fully responds to their interests.

The upward development of Greek-Bulgarian relations is a convincing proof of the fact that when there is good faith and realism, then different social systems are not an obstacle to the creation of relations of goodneighborliness and friendship within the spirit of the principles of the Final Act of Helsinki.

One can note with satisfaction the positive changes brought about in the political climate of the Balkans. We are against any attempt to disturb the state of affairs in the region and we will, as always, do whatever is possible to live in a climate of mutual respect and sincere cooperation with our neighbors, with all the Balkan peoples. We will always diligently pursue our adopted positions of principle. This is the purpose of our latest initiatives [words indistinct]. Unfortunately, we are witness to a serious and dangerous tension in the world situation. The war policy of confrontation pursued by some has caused a considerable increase in international tension with all its subsequent consequences.

It is our duty to once again declare our undeviating determination to fight for the cause of peace and international detente, for the cessation of the armaments race and for general and total disarmament. In our opinion, it is now imperative to make new considerable efforts to eradicate the sources of tension in the Middle and Near East in order to defend peace throughout the world. To this end it is necessary to have a realistic position and to have open dialogue, a dialogue which has nothing to do with confrontation and [word indistinct], a sincere and constructive dialogue.

I sincerely wish to state that I came to this meeting with optimism, because I believe it will be another step forward in friendly Greek-Bulgarian relations and a new contribution by our countries to the efforts to strengthen peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and the world.

Believing firmly in the fruitful results of our efforts, allow me to propose a toast to the prosperity of the friendly Greek nation, to the continued progress in Bulgarian-Greek relations and goodneighborliness, to your personal health and happiness Mr President, to the health of all those present.

DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT 27 MAY

NC272045 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Danish Foreign Minister Olesen has concluded his visit to our country and left for Copenhagen this afternoon. At noon today, Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis gave a friendly luncheon in honor of the Danish minister.

RALLIS RECEIVES NEW ZEALAND DEFENSE OFFICIALS

NC261025 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0800 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Prime Minister Rallis received at the political office at 0915 today New Zealand Defense Minister David Thomson and discussed with him issues of mutual interest. Present at the meeting were: New Zealand Deputy Defense Minister McClean, Commander of the Defense Ministery General Staff Anderson, and Ambassador Paul Charles Cotton. The Greek side was represented by Deputy National Defense Minister Yeoryios Rodhiou.

JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE IN AEGEAN AREA ENDS

TA261648 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Izmir, 26 May (AA)--"First Target-81" military exercises held in the international waters and airspace of the Aegean Sea as well as in the western Anatolia region with the participation of ground, naval and airforce units were brought to a successful end today, officials announced, with the elimination of "enemy forces."

National Security Council member and commander of Ground Forces General Nurettin Ersin said, after attending the final stage of the exercises in nearby Doganbey, that they had been simply "excellent." Ground, naval air force units gave an excellent example of cooperation in combat and communications and fulfilled their missions with good coordination, he added. A bridgehead had been established under artillery cover the amphibious units landing on the Doganbey shore and taking captive the "enemy" soldiers. The exercises had been far better than those of last year with errors seen (?in) practice corrected with further experience, general Ersin said. Live ammunition was used during the exercises.

REPORTS OF NUCLEAR TEST WITH PAKISTAN DENIED

TA222020 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] It has been announced that press reports that Turkey is to conduct an atomic bomb test in cooperation with Pakistan are unfounded. A statement by the Foreign Ministry's Information Department says that Turkey has not and will not permit a nuclear test to take place on its territory. The statement adds that Turkey favors the use of nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes. It supports banning the proliferation of nuclear arms. The statement recalls that Turkey has signed an agreement to this effect, and adds that Turkey also initialed last week the agreement authorizing supervision by the international nuclear energy agency on this subject.

TALKS BEGIN WITH BULGARIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION

TA261747 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] The sixth round of talks of the joint Turkish-Bulgarian economic and technical cooperation committee began today in Ankara. The Turkish delegation to the talks is headed by Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk while the Bulgarian delegation is led by Transportation Minister Vasil Tsanov who arrived in Turkey today.

In his opening statement at the talks, Canturk said that developments in the fields of agricultural and food industry, energy, transportation, communication, tourism and technical cooperation would be assessed during the talks in addition to trade relations between the two countries. He added that measures to obtain further development of cooperation in these fields would be sought. Canturk said efforts would be made to diversify the fields of cooperation between the two countries.

In his statement, the visiting Bulgarian transportation minister said his government paid great importance to cooperation between the two countries and added that he was convinced that the talks in Ankara would contribute to the further development of relations. Tsanov explained that solutions based on mutual interests would be sought.

A protocol is expected to be signed at the end of the sixth round of talks. Bulgarian Transportation Minister Tsanov visited Commerce Minister Canturk for talks prior to the meeting of the joint committee.

LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS TALKS IN ANKARA

Meets Evren, Ulusu

TA271046 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Libyan Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, who arrived in Ankara yesterday, began his talks today. Head of state Gen Kenan Evren received the visiting foreign minister at the Cankaya Mansion at 1130. Al-'Ubaydi presented to General Evren a message of good wishes concerning relations between the two countries from Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The Libyan foreign minister was received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu prior to his visit to General Evren. In a statement during the visit, Ulusu expressed his pleasure over developments in relations between the two countries. He added that he was convinced that such visits would contribute to the strengthening of cooperation between Turkey and Libya.

In his statement, Foreign Minister al-'Ubaydi recalled that Turkey and Libya had in the past supported each other in all fields and that he hoped that this stand would continue in the future as well. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen was also present at the meetings between the visiting minister with General Evren and with Prime Minister Ulusu.

Talks With Turkmen

TA271652 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Libyan Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, who is in Ankara for an official visit, continued his contacts today. The visiting foreign minister held a bilateral talk with Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen in the afternoon. Later the Turkish and Libyan delegations joined the foreign ministers for further talks. Bilateral relations as well as regional and various international issues were taken up during the talks between the delegations headed by the foreign ministers.

GENERAL EVREN STRESSES SIGNIFICANCE OF 27 MAY

TA271823 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1705 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 27 May (AA)—"One of the main characteristics of the May 27 (1960) intervention, had been the determination of the Turkish Armed Forces to reinstall democracy in the country," said the General Kenan Evren, president of the Turkish state, in a message released on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the coup d'etat, which toppled the government of the late Adnan Menderes. President Evren remembered that the takeover in 1960 had been effected against a government which had lost its legitimacy, before praising the memory of the late General Cemal Gursel, chief of the 1960 coup.

MINISTER REPORTS STEEL MILL EXPANSION POSTPONED

TA231502 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1415 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 23 May (AA)—Two major projects--the expansion of the Iskenderun steel mill and the proposed Sivas steel mill--have not been canceled, but have been postponed until their feasibility can be studied more thoroughly, Industry Ministry Sahap Kocatopcu told the ANATOLIAN NEWS AGENCY Saturday. He said the projects were still on the list of important development schemes, but would be taken up at a later stage, when Turkey's external financing problems were settled. He said the crisis in the world steel industry had also affected Turkey.

MILLIYET ON GREEK MILITARIZATION OF AEGEAN ISLANDS

NC270859 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 23 May 81 pp 2, 14

["Viewpoint" column by Mumtaz Soysal: "Not Merely Guilty But Aggressive Too"]

[Text] A fact hitherto not fully known is now gradually coming to light: Greece is militarizing the Aegean islands which are right under our noses.

According to widespread reports, there are at the moment over 25,000 troops, a great number of tanks, guns, anti-aircraft guns, missiles, armored vehicles, mines and other heavy armament on these islands. This isn't what is really important. What is really important is the airfields built in Rhodes and Mytilene for military purposes. What is more, the airfield built in Limnos isn't meant "to be used only for emergency landings." Planes are based there. The big towns and cities in western Anatolia and the Marmara region as well as the installations in these regions come within the immediate range of these planes. The same could be said of the missiles.

The reason given for all these military activities is Turkey's intervention in Cyprus. Greece alleges that it has had to take these measures against a country like Turkey which may, one day, attempt to "invade" the islands in the same way that it invaded Cyprus. Greece ignores the contrast that exists in the essence of its attitude. Turkey has no interest in capturing nonmilitarized islands where no war preparations are carried out; the islands become vulnerable to occupation to the extent that they are militarized and used for war preparations.

It is common knowledge that after the Tripoli and Balkan wars, the militarization and fortification of certain islands, which we had to sacrifice, became subject to internationnal agreements. Under the 1923 Lausanne treaty, the islands of Mitilene, Khios, Samos, and Ikara, and under the 1947 London agreement, the Dodecanes--which were transfered from the Turks to the Italians and later from the Italians to the Greeks--were definitely given this status.

It is obvious that disarmament is subject to a conciliation price. When a mainland state lets islands, whose proximity is sometimes less than 2 nautical miles, go to another country, that state has every right to expect such behavior from the opposite side in return. We believe that no one can object to this point. In return for this compromise, which international treaties and logic dictates, there is another compromise upon which Greece has almost openly been insisting since the Cyprus intervention. This is what is implied: Turkey must consent to the militarization of the Aegean islands until it withdraws from Cyprus--as if Turkey's intervention in Cyprus is not based on righteousness and international treaties.

Thus, a situation arises in which law and logic contradict themselves. To put it more clearly, a state considers itself justified in violating an international treaty because of the situation created by the Cyprus intervention, ignoring the fact that this state itself is behind this Cyprus affairs.

Colloquially this is "being not merely guilty but aggressive too." But even more important is Turkey's failure to take any serious action whatsoever against the militarization of the islands, as if it approved such logic, despite the fact that militarization had started before the Cyprus intervention. Naturally, sharing the beauty of the Aegean in a friendly manner and coexisting like decent human beings in the peacefulness of this matchless sea is the only way out for such an interlocked neighborliness. But the price for this is not to create new injustices by exploiting unjustified situations, but to remain loyal to agreements that are based on logic and wisdom. This should be brought home to our Greek neighbor in an extremely explicit and understandable language.

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AUSTRIAN-IRAQI ECONOMIC TALKS BEGIN IN VIENNA

JN271922 Baghdad INA in English 1850 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Vienna, 27 May (INA)--Meetings of the fourth session of the joint Iraqi-Austrian commission for economic and technical cooperation began here tonight.

Revolution Command Council member and Oil Minister, Tayih 'abd al-Karim, chaired the Iraqi delegation to the meetings, while Austrian Minister of Commerce, Trade and Industry, Dr Josef Staribacher, chaired his country's delegation.

The Iraqi minister expressed Iraq's staisfaction over the development of economic relations with Austria and said Iraq wants to develop its relations with Austria to become a sample for the equivalent ties between countries based on mutual interests.

The Austrian minister in a similar speech said that Austria also wants to develop relations with Iraq on political and economic levels and his country endeavors to extend its aids to cover training and preparing Iraqi cadres. He pointed out that Austria will participate with a large number of companies in the forthcoming session of Baghdad international fair. He announced that a technical delegation will go to Baghdad at the end of next November to seek spheres of mutual cooperation between the two countries.

VOEST CORPORATION PLANS TO EXPAND ARMS PRODUCTION

AU271005 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 27 May 81 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "RR/M" and "E.KH"]

[Text] Vienna--The Voest-Alpine Corporation will start producing ammunition to complement its arms production. The purchase of the Hirtenberger Ammunitions Company by the Voest Steel Corporation already has been negotiated and the deal is to be closed within the next 2 weeks.

To date, the Hirtenberg stock has been in the possession of the Mandl family, but the principal heiress, Monika Mandl, for personal reasons wants to sell the factory. For Voest, the purchase of the ammunitions factory is important because it is increasingly selling heavy artillery pieces. Thus, among other things, 155 mm long-barrelled guns are being produced with Canadian know-how, for which there already have been numerous export orders, among others from Thailand, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Voest also plans to produce antitank weapons, but without an ammunition factory of its own it could not go ahead with these plans.

The current market value of the Hirtenberg Company is estimated by experts at about 130 million schillings. The purchase still requires approval by the leading bodies of the Voest Corporation and the National Industry Holding Company [OEIAG]. This year, the Hirtenberg Company had a turnover of about 500 million schillings. After a strained period, the company has made profits again and paid dividends since 1972.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON NEW CLUES IN NITTEL MURDER

AU272035 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 27 May 81 p 2

[Text] It still isn't exactly known whether the group of Palestinians, who, after the killing of Vienna City Councillor Heinz Nittel claimed responsibility for the act in a leaflet in Damascus, constitutes the right lead. This is what Interior Minister Lanc stated yesterday in connection with an interview with representatives of the Palestinian "Fatah Revolutionary Committee," published by a weekly this Monday.

Austrian law enforcement authorities have followed up the lead since the emergence of the leaflet and have noted that the original was dated 2 May, that is, the day after the murder in Vienna. It had been originally assumed that the leaflet was published too late, that is, only a few days after Nirtel's murder when the crime was already generally known. In addition, the leaflet was not produced by a small mimeograph, Lanc explained. It fits into the political line of that political splinter group around Abu Nidal to now also utter specific threats against Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Yasir 'Arafat. These persons --like Heinz Nittel--have strived for peace settlements for the Middle East in the past few years.

It is precisely that policy which is being attacked by the splinter group whose leader, Nidal was excluded from the PLO and sentenced to death in the 1970's. He is being charged with murdering other PLO leaders and, in addition, is allegedly responsible for several plots in West Europe.

BRIEFS

VOEST-CHINESE AGREEMENT--An agreement on cooperation in the production of lathe machines has been signed between the Voest-Alpine Corporation and a South Chinese machine tool works. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 22 May 81 p 20 AU]

SLOVENE EDUCATION DELEGATION--At the invitation of the Province of Carinthia, education and culture experts from Slovenia are informing themselves on the bilingual educational system in Carinthia. Karl Kircher, executive chairman of the Carinthian provincial school board, received the delegation, which comprises eight people, in the Musil Hotel in Klagenfurt. On behalf of the Slovene guests, Peter Winkler, assistant secretary of the committee of the republic for education and physical culture, thanked his hosts for the reception. [Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 20 May 81 p 6 AU]

NEW ENVOY TO THAILAND--Dr Rudolf Bogner, who joined the Austrian diplomatic service in 1959 and worked as deputy chief of protocol at the Austrian Foreign Ministry since 1976, has been appointed new Austrian ambassador to the Kingdom of Thailand. The Thai Government has approved the appointment. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 22 May 81 p 2 AU]

SOVIET MEDIA'S CRITICISM OF SCHMIDT REJECTED

Spokesman: Unfounded

LD281236 Hamburg DPA in German 1048 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 28 May (DPA)--The Federal Government today rejected accusations by Moscow. A government spokesman said that the criticism of the federal chancellor's latest government statement and his visit to the United States expressed in the Soviet media was "completely unfounded."

Wischnewski: Unjustified

LD281707 Hamburg DPA in German 1505 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 28 May (DPA)--The SPD has strongly rejected as "unjustified" PRAVDA's attacks on Chancellor Schmidt. SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski declared that a careful reading of the communique on Schmidt's U.S. visit showed that it was concerned with achieving comprehensive negotiations on the limitation of medium-range missiles in Europe as quickly as possible. On the other hand, it is a fact that the present one-sided arms policy of the USSR isn't helpful. To allege that Schmidt had contributed to an aggravation of the international situation is a distortion of the facts. The Federal Government and the SPD made it clear in Tuesday's lower house debate that they stand by NATO's twin decision.

SPD REPRESENTATIVES DEFINE STANCE ON NATO DECISION

DW221252 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 22 May 81 p 14

[Position paper on the NATO dual decision compiled by members of the security policy commission of the SPD Executive Board, Hans Koschnick, mayor of Bremen and chairman of the commission; retired Lt Gen Wolf Graf von Baudessin, head of the Hamburg Institute for Peace and Conflict Research; and Klaus von Schubert, historian and professor at the Bundeswehr college in Munich]

[Text] Security policy is one of the fundamental topics of social debate and political will-forming because it is important for survival. Security policy cannot be supported by experts alone and requires social legitimation.

This legitimation requires information, discussion and a realization of the fundamental interrelations. Security policy action is rooted in decisions on values and, hence, also must be discussed in moral categories, of course, just as it must expose itself to fundamental criticism. Pacifists do have a place in the social debate on the foundations of security as warners toward practical politics. Yet wanting to count arms and throw away arms alone is unpolitical. Especially in connection with this subject, emotionality and rationality must not rule each other out. It would be tragic if the longing for peace and practical politics would become impossible to impart. Peace policy is the instrument of the longing for peace.

What has been valid is this: "Without the longing for peace, antimilitarism and an active peace and disarmament policy, the SPD would lose its identity as a social democratic party." It is for this very reason that social democrats feel challenged by new forms, movements which are supposed to serve peace, whose questions and objectives are understandable even if they cannot show any solutions.

The social discussion on security policy must serve clarification and enlightenment. In this connection, the politically responsible people must phrase basic predications understandably and in a way suited for imparting. Reality demands that contradictions be called by their name rather than suppressed.

The deterrence dilemma that has become evident to the public, namely, that we threaten with harm to avert harm, is part of the contradictions which we must bear until a better international order makes the threat with deterrence superfluous. Working concretely on this international order makes the current security policy legitimate.

During the past several months, a deficit of the inadequate dialogue on the basic problems of our security between politicians and especially the youth, the public, the media, the churches, the scientists has become evident. This discussion began with critical inquiries as to the bases and the logic of our security policy. Politicians as interlocutors and parliaments and governments as the bearers of responsibility must formulate arguments and set signals which make both the purpose and the course of their policy credible.

The SPD must more clearly and more offensively meet this challenge, also for the sake of preventing the justified discussion of the NATO dual decision from being narrowed down to this point alone and thus inevitably ending up in a misjudgment of the overall security policy concept and our negotiating position in foreign policy.

1. Our own security also is the security of the other.

Democracy and socialism are based on solidarity among people--in the family, in social groups, in the state and in the international life. The basic value of solidarity is in keeping with the Christian commandment of charity. This basic value supports all programmatic predications of the SPD on security policy--from the Godesberg program up to the fundamental decision of the Berlin party congress in 1979.

Social democratic security policy serves the preservation of peace. The SPD in this connection doesn't interpret peace to be the expectation of salvation in some distant future but the continuous task of the present in the dealings between people and states.

Peace capability requires self-awareness which not only knows one's own interests but also the interests of others. This includes the will to find compromises and to tolerate conflicts of interests.

Security is a basically human requirement and not a state end in itself. Security cannot be achieved against one another but only together.

Nobody can drop out of the present system of international security policy all by themselves. Security is inconceivable without the security of others. Individual decisions will not solve the problem of state security policy. Topics such as "better Red than dead" or "live without arms" will not cause any prevention of wars and don't relieve any politically responsible person of the need for pursuing security policy.

Anyone wishing to change the reality must not run away from it. The will to change requires readiness for many toilsome steps. What is required is the reduction in destruction potentials and confrontations on the one hand and the building of an international community of cooperation on the other.

The SPD is following this maxim--also and especially since it has governmental responsibility. It was partly its doing, for example, that NATO in 1967 made detente an alliance mission equal in rank to defense, that the Federal Republic, proceeding from its mooring in the Western alliance system, now is supplementing its foreign policy with the treaties with the East through cooperation and renunciation of force with the neighbors in the East, that is in addition to the arms control talks of the great powers the security interests of the medium and smaller European states have been included in the process of negotiations beyond the bounds of the blocs, through conferences such as the CSCE.

What matters to social democracy is to keep its security policy outlooks visible from its historical role as the strongest peace movement in Germany and to prove credibility by demonstrating in open discussion that concrete, possibly only small, steps are marking the road toward this goal.

2. Politics has no future unless it is possible as before to prevent wars.

Since Hiroshima, the prevention of war has been based on mutual deterrence under the threat of war with mass destruction weapons. Deterrence stands for the concept whose material prerequisite lies in the military capability of demonstrating to any aggressor credibly the unbearableness of his risks. Besides, military capabilities are intended to preserve the freedom of political action against attempts at blackmail, without leading to any escalation. We call this state of affairs strategic stability.

Yet nobody can overlook the fact that any additional pileup of destruction potentials on both sides may entail new risks and meets with increasing lack of understanding from some segments of the people.

The objective of social democratic security policy is this: Armed forces and arms are intended to maintain deterrence on a lower level with less vulnerable systems appearing less threatening. At the same time, this serves social and strategic stability.

The avoidance of war through deterrence in the age of the global East-West conflict cannot be organized on a national or even purely European level. The strategic stability in Europe can be preserved only with alliances and in the dialogue between them--also and particularly in crises where antagonists due to the danger of escalation are forced to become partners of action in a conflict system.

The deterrent effect of the alliance is based among other things on the joint risk. Mutual deterrence takes place globally and regionally, including division of labor in the alliances. The deterrence potentials must increase the risk without, however, lowering the threshold of war. That pertains also to fears which have come up recently in the public that central Europe could become the place for a limited war waged between the superpowers. The conventional defense ability has priority for the Federal Republic's military efforts. It is a state which has explicitly and permanently renounced the possession and production of nuclear arms.

The United States, however, has the capacity of nuclear deterrence. Division of labor and a community with regard to risks preserves the linkage of the alliance partners. Only within the alliance can influence be brought to bear directly on the policy of the entire alliance. It presupposes that agreements made in the alliance must be precisely adhered to by all involved. NATO has stressed in Rome this basis of its existence.

3. Arms reduction tomorrow presupposes arms control today.

Strategic stability must be used to decrease armament in such a way that security can be achieved on a lower level. More transparency is therefore necessary with regard to the planning of armament.

On every step of reduced armament, an approximate balance serves continuous effective deterrence. Partial or temporary superiority or inferiority must be tolerated as long as this doesn't create an additional risk and as long as an approximate balance is preserved.

Arms control cannot take place one-sidedly. It can take place bindingly only through agreements. One-sided steps can be revoked one-sidedly. In addition, they can fail to be effective if they are too small, and they can be considered as a one-sided security reduction if they are too big. A policy aimed at a balance rules out the striving for superiority.

Arms control cannot set in only with regard to already existing arms systems. It must involve blueprinted armament developments before their arms technological possibilities can be assessed. Since comparable arms projects in the East-West conflict and their planning and construction take place at different times, the agreed arms control must set in at an early stage so that the dynamics of technical modernization, which are typical for the armed forces, will not lead to strategic unstableness, which would inevitably reduce the detente preparedness of those involved.

With its dual decision of December 1979, NATO has attempted to handle the changed phases of comparable arms projects with arms control policy by linking the decision on future armament with the announcement to cancel planned arms systems in case of successful arms control negotiations. The time between the armament decision and the introduction time is supposed to be used for arms control negotiations. Concern about the speed of negotiations is understandable in view of the time that has already elapsed.

The U.S. Government, which is supposed to hold the respective negotiations with the Soviet Government since American and Soviet nuclear systems are involved, clearly demonstrated at the NATO council session in Rome its determination to hold negotiations this year.

Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has given significant impulses in 1980 to the efforts aimed at the beginning of negotiations. The Federal Government is urged to act without delay for serious negotiations. The Federal Government also is urged to bring influence to bear on the Soviet Government as before, urging it not to complicate arms control negotiations on Eurostrategic arms through the undiminished deployment of SS-20 missiles. If some partner should deviate from the NATO decision, the question of deployment in the Federal Republic would be asked anew.

The alliance's aim of negotiations on Eurostrategic arms is first of all the "zero option," calling for a respective compromise of the Soviet Union. If that should not be achievable, agreement on as low a level as possible should be aimed for.

For the purpose of alleviating the negotiations, the SPD underscores the option mentioned in its Berlin party congress decision in 1979 that it is possible in a process of negotiations to make verifiable agreements concerning the halt of the production and deployment of new nuclear weapons systems ("moratoriums").

Confidence creating has a rank equal to that of agreements on arms limitation. The confidence-building measures introduced in the CSCE process are to be enhanced. This also holds true for the MBFR. Confidence-building must have as a content the transparence of arms and the verifiability of the agreements and must primarily be directed toward the limitation of the options of military action. In this connection, confidence-building measures should above all be discussed in Europe so as to rule out the capability of a surprise attack.

Readiness to talk, predictability and the capability of visualizing oneself in the other's place constitute a necessary basis for European security.

The SPD expects the Madrid CSCE followup conference to issue a mandate for a European disarmament conference (KAE). The conference has been alleviated by the Soviet readiness to extend the area of validity of the confidence-building measures in Europe up to the Ural Mountains.

4. Deterrence and arms control require an operational Bundeswehr.

Its self-assessment is derived from the political mission of preventing war within the framework of the alliance. The armed forces of the Federal Republic are indispensable for the strategic stability in Europe, and consequently, also for farther-leading arms control negotiations for European security. Being firmly integrated in NATO, the Bundeswehr by its militarily quality strengthens the representation of our interests and our say in the alliance.

With this as a background, an Ostpolitik was possible which did not arouse any distrust in the West and which was taken seriously in the East.

The Bundeswehr is always confronted with the task of absorbing and digesting the social and technical changes as well as further developments of deterrence and of the arms control mechanism. It can do so in the awareness of its 25 years of tradition as an army of war prevention which is integrated in the constitutional structure and in the social pluralism of the Federal Republic. The integration of the Bundeswehr soldiers in society is reality, although it is also necessarily exposed to discussion in a pluralistic society. What remains the basis is the guiding image of the citizen in uniform supported by all parties already when the Bundeswehr was founded. The armed forces must not be held responsible for problems in the achievement of a security policy consensus in society nor must the Bundeswehr be the scapegoat for the failure to make security policy adequately comprehensible.

5. Security is more than just military security.

Social democratic policy doesn't simply narrow security down to military security. The preservation of the ecological preconditions of life, for example, and the challenge to mankind to economize on scarce raw materials and distribute them justly, is a fundamental factor determining the security of the peoples on this globe. This is why the Federal Republic must continue to cooperate in the building of a political and economic system of relationship which will help overcome the gap between rich and poor and which will balance the interests between the producers of raw materials and the producers of technologies. Zones full of tensions will not become less full of conflict as a result of the use, or the threat with the use, of direct or indirect military action. All industrial nations must cooperate in putting resources tied up by armament to different use as a result of negotiations on arms reduction. At the same time, the industrial nations must make up their minds to achieve agreements on reserve in arms exports to the Third World.

The structures and procedures of the East-West conflict must not be carried into the relationships between the North and the South. The distribution of scarce resources must not be managed with an attitude of confrontation but with an attitude of cooperation under inclusion of all parties involved and affected. In this respect, negotiating partners may consciously enter into mutual dependencies. The responsibility of the international organizations for the balance of interests will grwo along with the dissolution of the classical decisionmaking centers. The present behavior of the partners in the North-South relationship must create the prerequisites for a situation where, under the conditions of shortage, there will not be any unilateral seizure but agreeable and solidary distribution.

6. The SPD suggests the installation of a federal institute for arms control.

The number of competent arms control discussion partners in the administration, scientific organizations, parties and media is too small in our country. A federal institute for arms control should not only represent and make credible the political weight of this security policy sector, but also supply--without being directly imbedded in the administration--the necessary arms control policy expertise for the departments of the Federal Government, of parliament and for the public.

In addition, this federal institute should take over a significant role in the dialogue with scientific organizations, universities, the institutes advising the government and with peace research organizations abroad. The institute also could take over tasks in discussions with the public, with engaged groups and in representing arms control policy in the media.

In a federal institute for arms control, the worldwide available data, information and ideas must be collected, evaluated and prepared for forming a political will. The public is to be informed at regular intervals on the state of the arms control process, on agreements made, on negotiation leeways and perspectives of arms control policy. The institute can have the additional effect of producing young people competent in arms control policy for the administration, for media and scientific organizations.

A federal institute for arms control should belong organizationally to the Office of the Federal Chancellor because its tasks involve the departments represented in the Federal Security Council. Only in such a way can doubts pertaining to NATO's dual decision be eliminated.

FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH SWAPO HEAD

LD261520 Hamburg DPA in German 1245 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpts] Bonn (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher received the head of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, in Bonn today for a talk on possibilities for the internationally accepted independence of Namibia.

A Foreign Office spokesman described Genscher's exchange of views with Nujoma as part of the West's efforts to find new ways for the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 435, which provides for free elections under international supervision and with the participation of all political forces as the precondition for Namibia's independence. The semiautonomous government in Namibia formed by the multiracial democratic Turnhalle alliance isn't recognized by the Federal Government.

PRESIDENT CARSTENS MEETS WITH GHANAIAN COUNTERPART

LD261090 Hamburg DPA in German 0918 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpts] Bonn (DPA)--Federal President Karl Carstens today received for a talk Ghanaian President Hilla Limann. The head of government of the West African Republic, who is in the Federal Republic on a working visit, was earlier welcomed with military ceremony by Carstens in front of the Villa Hammerschmidt.

STRAUSS CONFERS WITH ROMANIAN TOURISM MINISTER

AU221828 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1809 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 22 May (AGERPRES)--Franz-Josef Strauss, minister-president of the Land of Bavaria, received in Munich Emil Draganescu, minister of tourism and sports of Romania.

During the talks questions were approached relating to the collaboration between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany, in the mutual interest of the two peoples. The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly messages between Franz-Josef Strauss and Nicolae Ceausescu.

RCP'S UGLAR PRAISES WEST BERLIN SOCIALISTS

AU161943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1749 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] West Berlin, 16 May (AGERPRES)--Iosif Uglar, member of the CC of the RCP, that represents the RCP to the sixth congress of the SUP [Socialist Unity Party] of West Berlin, called on Horst Schmitt, president of the party.

The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu and Horst Schmitt.

The president of the SUP of West Berlin highlighted that the West Berlin communists enjoyed sincerely the successes of the Romanian people under the RCP leadership, in the making of the new society, highly appreciating the role played by Nicolae Ceausescu in the entire social, economic and political activity unfolding in Romania, his contribution to solving the complex international problems, to the promotion of a policy of peace, detente, security and cooperation internationally.

Highlighting the good relations existing between the RCP and the SUP of West Berlin the sides expressed the mutual wish to further develop them in the future, to the advantage of the two parties, of peace, democracy, progress and collaboration internationally.

During the second day of the congress, on behalf of the RCP, of its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the RCP representative addressed the members and the militants of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin a warm salute of friendship and solidarity.

SAUDI ENVOY CALLS FOR CLOSER SECURITY COOPERATION

LD251732 Hamburg DPA in German 1612 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 25 May (DPA)--The outgoing Saudi Arabian ambassador in Bonn, Shaykh Muhammad Nuri Ibrahim, called today for closer German-Saudi security cooperation. Without referring to Bonn's currently negative response to his country's desire for arms supplies, Ibrahim, speaking at a dinner to mark his departure, stressed Saudi Arabia's great security needs. "We need close cooperation with the Federal Republic to protect our part of the world," he said. "A stable and secure Saudi Arabia also means security and stability for the Gulf region and thus security for Europe, too."

Ibrahim, who was for 6 years a former head of the West Europe department of the Saudi Foreign Ministry, is leaving Bonn after 4 years and is to be his country's ambassador in Madrid. He is regarded as one of the diplomats who always had access to the chancellor. At the dinner, given by Foreign Ministry State Secretary Guenter van Well, Ibrahim made it clear that his transfer has nothing to do with "the success or failure" of the chancellor's recent visit to Riyadh. Until a successor to Ibrahim is appointed, Saudi envoy Yusuf Motabbakani will be in charge.

KHMER ANTICOMMUNIST MEETS WITH OFFICIALS IN BONN

LD221526 Hamburg DPA in German 1415 GMT 22 May 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 22 May (DPA)--In its struggle against the Vietnamese occupiers in Kampuchea, the anticommunist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) depends on help from the West. This was stressed by Son Sann, chairman of the KPNLF and the last prime minister under Prince Sihanouk, in an interview with DPA in Bonn today. Son Sann, who has already been accorded friendly receptions in Beijing and Washington, had talks in Bonn with Foreign Office officials and parliamentarians. He called for a Western economic and political boycott of Vietnam to secure the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and free elections.

According to Son Sann, the KPNLF could field an armed force equal to that of Khmer Rouge if the West could bring itself to supply it with arms.

MAUROY DISCUSSES GOVERNMENT'S IMMEDIATE TASKS

LD281101 Paris L'UNITE in French 23 May 81 pp 2-3

[Interview with French Premier Pierre Mauroy; date and place not given]

[Text] L'UNITE: Pierre Mauroy, you were candidate Francois Mitterrand's spokesman during the election campaign. Now you are premier of his first government. What feelings do you have about the transition from one role to the other?

Pierre Mauroy: There is total continuity between the two roles. Throughout the campaign, I had to explain the nature of Francois Mitterrand's proposals, what he would do if elected. Now I have the honor of starting to implement the blueprint for change approved by the majority of the French people.

L'UNITE: For the time being, there is a transitional government, which will be active for some weeks. What will it be doing?

Pierre Mauroy: Its first task, since the president of the republic has decided to dissolve the National Assembly, is to organize the general elections, which will take place on 14 and 21 June. We will urge French men and women to act consistently by electing a new majority in the assembly, composed of leftwing deputies keen to support throughout the legislative term the policy for which Francois Mitterrand was elected.

Before the election, the government will be active in the statutory field, adopting by decree a number of social measures connected with lower incomes and the least prosperous sectors of society. This will be a first step toward the new economic thrust that is one of the cornerstones of the new policy defined by Francois Mitterrand during his campaign.

L'UNITE: It has been said that these social measures, particularly the raising of the minimum wage, threaten to cause problems for enterprises and to deter them from creating new jobs.

Pierre Mauroy: That was said during the campaign, as were many other things designed to frighten the French people and to make them believe that Francois Mitterrand's election meant the establishment of disorder in our country. Some people seem astonished now to observe that since 10 May there have been no street disorders, but on the contrary, demonstrations of popular joy and enthusiasm. I would like to point out that the measures that we will adopt will have been discussed by the social partners. And in this connection, I am delighted by the remarkable sense of responsibility demonstrated by the leaders of all the trade union organizations, who are determined to press for their demands but also to contribute to the new policy's success. I also will point out that, while we will be raising the minimum wage, on the other hand we will be taking a whole series of measures designed to improve the situation of the small and medium enterprises, particularly by lightening their financial burdens. I would add that they will benefit very directly from the increased purchaing power of the more underprivileged sectors.

L'UNITE: Are you therefore shouldering your duties with optimism?

Pierre Mauroy: I would say with clearheaded optimism. We are perfectly aware, having proclaimed it throughout the campaign, of the very burdensome record that we are inheriting from the right which ruled for so many years. We have no magic wand that can reverse the course of events at a stroke. But we do intend to keep the promises that we made to the French people and that will gradually move the country in a different direction.

We want them to be able to observe this themselves in the measures that we will be taking in the coming weeks and after the election of the new National Assembly, particularly in employment, the struggle against inequalities, the new economic thrust, the media and so forth. There is so much to do! But we will do it. And I am happy and proud to be called on to shoulder this task under the guidance of the first Socialist president of the republic elected by universal suffrage.

JOBERT VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR MITTERRAND TENURE

LD221617 Paris LE MATIN in French 20 May 81 p 6

[Dominique Burg and Jean Bothorel interview with former French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert--date and place not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: You are known to be in frequent contact with the president of the republic. It is probable that you will be called upon to assume major responsibilities. What are the main things which you expect from the new 7-year term?

Michel Jobert: Frequent contacts? They are certainly less frequent than other people have. My personal movements aren't in the least important. But it is important for me to choose, in the conditions facing all of us, and to state clearly why I chose to change rather than to persist in my mistake. I expect the 7-year term now starting to restore the French people's spirit as far as possible, but the will to do so must exist. I want this to happen after a long operation which, I am sure, was not premeditated but which had the effect of robbing the French people of their essence, plunging them into irresponsibility and appealing solely to their capacity to be docile and not to a legitimate but rather vague desire to stand on their own feet. In the short term, I expect lucidity, enthusiasm and moderation from this 7-year term. I expect a fresh and liberal attitude, no harping on doctrines, and confidence to be placed in the citizens in all spheres of daily life as long as that is compatible with the state's progress. I cannot talk to you as a Socialist but as a Jobertist. They are sometimes similar. And that has been true for the past 7 years.

LE MATIN: Since Francois Mitterrand's election, the public has been worried about the falling exchange rates, the increase in interest rates and the blows which have been dealt to the franc. Do you feel the same anxiety at the evolution of these indicators?

Michel Jobert: One observation must be made: The signs now being given by the indicators clearly stem from the previous administration. If Valery Giscard d'Estaing had been re-elected, I am convinced that the same anxieties over the franc, employment and inflation would immediately have emerged. They would probably have done so in an atmosphere of serious psychological deterioration. The way in which the transition has now been made gives the new government the best chances. As I told you before, if it shows lucidity, enthusiasm and moderation I don't see why there should be irrational reactions in addition to material difficulties. Everybody knows--especially I, since I have been proclaiming this since 1974--that we are passing through a tougher period than 1960-70.

LE MATIN: Are you prepared to lead a political movement which could go into the parliamentary battle with your support to ensure that the ideas you have just outlined are put into practice?

Michel Jobert: We are moving onto a different level. Let's be more moderate in our ambition and less theoretical. It is important that the presidential majority isn't reduced to a juxtaposition of the two big parties. To succeed, it must be broader and go beyond the eternal left-right split and give 2 million French people who gave their votes to Francois Mitterrand--outside any consideration of that split--a sign of recognition and a chance of expression, in and beyond parliament and in various elected representative bodies. I don't need to point out to you that we have not, by some sudden miracle, escaped from a political system whose main effect is to give preference to the big parties and to crush all the others. In that respect, I am not sure that we can expect change in the near future.

LE MATIN: That is rather a pessimistic view....

Michel Jobert: No. It strikes me as very wise and it clarifies the method to be adopted to move toward what I have just described, a flexible, "confederal" organization uniting--with a view to the election but also in a permanent way--all those who don't intend to be caught between left and right but to be the pillar of benefical collective action. When you want to give pride of place to diversity you mustn't start acting like a gauleiter. I am referring to myself. Many small groups must now stop and think and reach some cohesion to arrive at the joint table with a consistent and determined attitude. In that spirit, I hope to be able to play a role with many other people.

LE MATIN: Do you feel that the new, essentially Socialist team which is going to take power wants you and others to play a role?

Michel Jobert: In fact, I have detected a laudable effort--in its own interests, which is fully justified--not to abuse the victory and its effects. There are some constraints, of course, but there is also inspiration. Everybody must liberate himself from the former and honor the latter.

LE MATIN: You seem to be suggesting that the PS would like to go it alone in the parliamentary election battle.

Michel Jobert: You are at liberty to think that. I am just expressing my hope and not an analysis.

LE MATIN: One last question which relates to the former presidential majority: What is your reaction to Jacques Chirac and Jean Lecanuet shaking hands?

Michel Jobert: It isn't a normal handshake. It is a political handshake. It is part of a different order in which ordinary respectable values no longer apply. I deplore it.

LE MONDE EXPLORES POSSIBLE ARAB RELATIONS

LD271529 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 May 81 p 3

[Paul Balta article]

[Text] By sending his own brother, Gen Jacques Mitterrand, chairman and managing director of the National Industrial Aerospace Company, to Saudi Arabia, France's main oil supplier and one of its main arms clients, the head of state was anxious to show that he placed the country's interests before "ties of personal friendship" (Note 1: to cite the expression used by Arab League Secretary General Klibi in his interview to LE MONDE of 20 May). Moreover, this isn't the only gesture he has made since he entered the Elysee to reassure the Arabs who were worried about a radical policy change. Indeed, the Arabs have welcomed the appointment of Claude Cheysson to the Quai d'Orsay and Michel Jobert to the Foreign Trade Ministry.

Indeed, as soon as the presidential results were known, Algeria played an important role. On the one hand, it persuaded the Arabs--its ambassador to Paris Mohamed Sahnun and Mohamed Yazid, Arab League Bureau director and former minister in the provisional government of the Algerian Republic have been particularly active--not to make hasty and rash gestures. In particular, it asserted the positive aspects which the new team would have in the spheres of North-South dialogue, emigration and the struggle against racism and the humanist character it would bestow on cultural dialogue.

At the same time, the Algerians--and also the envoys from the Moroccan Socialist Union of Popular Forces--established contact with Lionel Jospin and Pierre Joxe, among others.

"The new government must safeguard its future at both the political and the economic level," they stressed, urging the Socialists to avoid "blunders" over Israel and the Palestinians. And they reassured Arab economic and financial circles whom "well-meaning" Frenchmen and foreigners had tried to convince that their capital, public and private, would be "nationalized by the collectivists" if they won power.

Indeed, there are five elements which sum up the importance of France's relations with the Arab world. At economic level, its imports--mainly oil--rose to Fr91.5 billion in 1980 and its exports to Fr48.7 billion. The deficit--it has only been Fr25 billion in 1979--is partly compensated for by the deposits of Arab capital in France--some Fr30 billion, in other words around one-fourth of currency reserves (130 billion) and above all by sales of military equipment. The latter reached Fr25 billion in 1979 and Fr35 billion in 1980, of which more than half were for Arab countries.

At the cultural level, the Maghreb leads the field in purchases of French books (Note 2: More than Fr107 million, including some Fr57 million to Algeria, Fr38 million to Morocco and Fr11.5 million to Tunisia out of total sales of Fr1,279 million) and newspapers. In fact, Algeria, with its 20 million inhabitants, is the leading French-speaking country after France. And several near Eastern states, where English traditionally predominates, are seeking to promote our language. At the social level, the Arab community is the biggest foreign community in France, with Maghreb nationals alone approaching the 1.5 million mark. Finally, at the political level, France, a Mediterranean power and the link between Europe and Africa, has been the "driving force" in Euro-Arab dialogue by vocation and out of interest.

This raises the question: What changes is the new team likely to make in France's Arab policy? PS officials who follow these questions are making a few prior observations on the most sensitive point--relations with Israel. They note that the "pro-Israelis" are only in a majority in Pierre Mauroy's faction. But they also note that there are many ministers in the government who could be regarded as "pro-Arab" and they are among the young ministers.

They admit that there is a weak point which time ought to remedy: As a whole--aside from the "Rocardians" who presently tend to be on the fringes of the party--the Socialist political class is scarcely acquainted with the Arab political, economic and cultural leaders. They stress, however, that by using the "good personal image" which he has in Israel and the image which France has in the Arab world, President Mitterrand ought to be able to give French diplomacy a considerable original role in the Near East.

The party's ideological and moral requirements and the realism of state interests could come into conflict, notably regarding arms exports. If it suspended sales to some countries, wouldn't France be likely to lose its credibility with other clients and, through an abrupt reduction in its production, its own autonomy in the armaments sphere? Will the government invoke General de Gaulle's formula of "no arms for warring countries" and symbolically suspend arms supplies to Iraq and Iran, which are at war, without bothering to find out whether they are nonetheless obtaining supplies from friendly countries? Could it decree such an embargo while ignoring Israel and its adversaries? These various debates are continuing and don't seem to have been settled.

Chad and the West Sahara

The party, however, could help the state to modify its policy. For instance, Mitterrand praised President As-Sadat for having the courage to make peace with Israel but the PS opposed the Egyptian head of state's application to become an associate member of the Socialist International owing to his rather undemocratic domestic policy. The PS, moreover, doesn't conceal its hostility to the overly-conservative Socialist Interafrican. "We are in favor of a pluralist Africa and not of one Africa against the other," Lionel Jospin said. And hence, the state will not feel embarrassed about maintaining relations with Dakar and Antananarivo, Tunis and Tripoli, Libreville and Maputo.

Regarding Chad, the PS stance which is likely to prevail is: "Above all no direct action by France which was discredited in the past by helping to demolish the country; it must, however, support any African initiative and that presupposes, among other things, that it will hold discussions with the Libyan leaders." Moreover, the latter just made an approach in that direction with a view to clarifying the two countries' positions. As a good will gesture, they started work as soon as the presidential election results were known on repairing the French Embassy in Tripoli which was sacked in February 1980. Such contacts would not prevent the government--unlike the last government--from guaranteeing Malta's neutrality, as Italy has done, and from strengthening the position of socialist government leader Dom Mintoff in the face of the island's "bourgeois" opposition, which apparently has been financed by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi since he quarreled with Valletta.

As for the Western Sahara, the other hotbed of tension in northern Africa, Jospin has taken a firm line on the principle of self-determination (as he has for Eritrea). But although the party has adopted a militant position in favor of the Polisario Front, the French Government's approach apparently will be more cautious and will proceed in stages. According to Rue de Solferino [PS headquarters], these stages could be: 1--The withdrawal of some military aid from Morocco; 2--Contacts with all the sides, including Mauritania and Libya; 3--Opening a Polisario office in Paris or, at least, establishing official contacts with it; and 4--Drawing up a procedure to promote the settlement of the conflict through negotiation.

Finally, the first secretary's entourage points out that neither of the two previous French presidents made an official visit to Mauritania--a country struggling for its survival and independence and which Francois Mitterrand knows well since he went there when one of his sons was an AFP correspondent there. It is thought that if he devoted one of his first visits abroad to Nouakchott and Algiers, which has launched the idea of a new international order, the head of state would endow those visits with symbolic meaning.

L'HUMANITE: PCF WILL SHOULDER RESPONSIBILITIES

23 May Statement

LD281615 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 23 May 81 p 3

[Text] The composition of the new government is now known. There are no Communist ministers in it.

Since the evening of the leftwing victory, 10 May, Georges Marchais has been stressing--in his television statement and in his congratulations message to Francois Mitterrand--that the Communists are willing to shoulder all their responsibilities--in government as at all other levels of national life.

Since then, the Politburo and the Central Committee have reasserted this stance. The president of the republic and the premier have decided otherwise. As far as we are concerned, we still believe that it is the best solution for implementing change. We remain willing to shoulder our responsibilities in a union government embracing all the forces that made the victory possible.

25 May Editorial

LD290847 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 25 May 81 p 1

[Francois Hilsum editorial: "Any Time"]

[Text] Scheduled for the end of a week characterized by hope, the announcement on the composition of Pierre Mauroy's government was obviously eagerly awaited.

The absence of any Communist ministers surprised a great many French people. Many of them are worried.

Since Friday evening and throughout the weekend, appeals in this connection have been flowing into the L'HUMANITE offices. A careful perusal leads one to conclude that the appeals did not originate solely from Communist Party members or from correspondents very close to the Communist Party--far from it.

It is, therefore, necessary to point out, as Paul Laurent did on Saturday on TV Channel 2, that ever since 10 May, the Communists haven't stopped repeating that they are willing to shoulder their responsibilities and, therefore, to participate in government action. Even now, following the decision taken by Francois Mitterrand and Paul Mauroy, the Communists are still willing, at any time.

This constructive stance reflects popular feeling and an obvious fact which all French people have recognized--without the Communists, the 10 May victory would have been impossible. In any case, Lionel Jospin acknowledged this fact at the PS national convention yesterday: "Communist Party members, supporters and voters contributed to Francois Mitterrand's victory."

Common sense and logic extend this argument as follows: Just as it was needed to beat the right, the Communists' contribution is needed to implement the new policy. The new majority needs all its constituent potentials and strengths to satisfy the people's expectations. The coming week should see the start of discussions between the Socialist and Communist Parties.

As Georges Marchais announced at the outset at the latest Central Committee session, the Communist Party has the same willingness for any contacts at any time as it has with respect to the government. It formulates no assessments or proposals and poses no conditions that might be considered capable of hindering an agreement. It would not be the right way. Therefore, it isn't ours.

The Socialist and Communist Parties have their own identities, their own specific arms and their own political stances. Each wants to remain true to itself and that is legitimate. Therefore, there is no reason to expect such talks to lead to identical views in all fields. No one would dream of such a thing. However--and this is the most important consideration--the Communists believe that it is possible to work together, in government, as at all other levels of national life.

The objectives which the PCF put forward last Saturday--which L'HUMANITE published but which the major media haven't discussed much--are part of this positive demarche to take the first step in the new policy. These objectives will be at the heart of our election campaign.

The campaign of the Communist candidates--who are already getting registered in their respective districts--can be summed up in the following formula: For a union of the left majority and for a leftwing government, vote Communist.

Indeed, you don't need to be an expert in political science to realize that the total number of votes received by the PCF throughout the country, the national total of these votes and the number of Communist deputies in the National Assembly will exert an essential influence on the future.

COLPIN SENDS PCF GREETINGS TO FINNISH COMMUNISTS

LD290827 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 25 May 81 p 7

[Text] PCF Central Committee Secretary Jean Colpin yesterday conveyed to the Finnish Communist Party congress, which is being held in Helsinki, "the French Communists' and workers' warm and fraternal greetings."

He stated: "Struggling in highlydeveloped countries, strong with the support of very broad sectors of the world of labor, our two parties share a number of common concerns and convergent aspirations--all things underlying the strong mutual respect which unites us. This is the case particularly with our common concern to contribute to the strengthening of peaceful coexistence and the deescalation of the arms race. Moreover, we express satisfaction at the stand taken by the Finnish Communist Party at last year's Paris meeting of European communist parties on detente in Europe. We are convinced that we will find ourselves again side by side whenever it is a matter of advancing our common ideals of peace and solidarity."

FOREIGN SOCIALISTS' PRESENCE AT INAUGURATION NOTED

LD290931 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Socialist International at the Rendezvous"]

[Text] The handover of power at the Elysee was unusual, and not only because of the political alternation which it reflected in France for the first time since the beginning of the Fifth Republic. The presence in Paris of several foreign personalities imparted to it for the first time an international character which neither analogous ceremonies in the past nor even similar ceremonies which regularly take place in other European countries have.

It is true, however, that this presence deliberately took a very discreet form both not to embarrass the people invited and not to expose their host to the accusation of "ideological internationalism" which could have offended the shades of Gaullism. The leaders of the Socialist International came to Paris as the new president's "personal friends" and they participated only in a part--the less official one--of the ceremonies. The only one exercising governmental duties--Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky--decided not to come at the last moment. All the people present are either "former" luminaries like Senegal's Senghor, Sweden's Palme, Portugal's Soares and FRG's Brandt (who furthermore is chairman of both the party now in power in Bonn and the Socialist International) or "future" rulers who presently are leaders of opposition parties in their respective countries, from the Spaniard Gonzalez to the Italian Craxi. The only person among the latter whose presence could have created some problems for socialist diplomacy in the future was Shim'on Peres, leader of the Labor opposition in Israel. He finally decided to remain in Jerusalem for reasons which may not be exclusively connected with the existing tension with Syria and Habib's visit. Be that as it may, the presence of Messaadia, who is a member of the Algerian National Liberation Front Central Committee, is likely to ensure for the new team the "Arab support" of which it was deprived as a result of the noncommital attitude adopted by most Middle East capitals and Begin's ethusiasm.

But the fact remains that the presence of these foreign guests has emphasized the international importance of the event which has just occurred in France and the affinities created throughout the world in general and in France in particular as a result of a common adherence to a certain concept of socialism and democracy. But even though they are displayed openly, these affinities are nonetheless both ambiguous--not all socialist parties view in the same way either international problems or, a fortiori, relations with communist parties--and cautious insofar as the way in which they have been expressed is concerned. On 6 May, Brandt and Carlsson, Socialist International secretary general, sent Mitterrand an official message of support but the leaders in power, who were anxious to preserve their relations with the outgoing president in case he was reelected, were unwilling to take sides directly. Their "colt's" victory has nonetheless greatly comforted the socialists who are soon to be faced with elections, in Italy and Greece among others, and has raised, as Brandt said, "the left's hopes throughout the world."

PUBLIC ATTITUDE POLLED ON MITTERRAND'S ELECTION

NC232040 Paris AFP in English 2030 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Paris, 23 May (AFP)--Forty-five percent of French men and women consider the election of Francois Mitterrand, France's first left-wing president in 23 years, as "an extraordinary political event," according to a public opinion poll release today.

The survey, commissioned by the weekly newsmagazine LE POINT and conducted by the IFOP French polling institute, also showed the 40 percent of those questioned thought Mr Mitterrand's election was similar to changes in other democracies, eight percent said it was a political event of secondary importance and seven percent expressed no opinion.

According to the survey, 43 percent thought that life in France in the next three years would improve, 17 percent thought that things would get worse and 40 percent did not express an opinion.

Asked about their buying power over the next three years, 27 percent of the poll thought that it would increase, 38 percent thought it would remain the same or would drop and 19 percent did not state an opinion.

The poll was based on 1,187 interviews taken between May 19 and 20.

CHEYSSON MEETS WITH BRITAIN'S LORD CARRINGTON

LD282328 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Lord Carrington, Britain's secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, made a stopover in Paris today on his way home from Algiers in order to meet with his French counterpart, Claude Cheysson. Cheysson expressed pleasure at the visit and said that it is a pity to confine discussions to matters such as fish, lamb and budgets, to make these the only possible subjects of talks between Britain and France within Europe. The minister considers that both countries have many common interests and much to do together.

GUNMEN SHOOT TEACHER AT ROME TECHNICAL COLLEGE

NC290943 Paris AFP in English 0938 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Rome, 29 May (AFP)--Three women and a man burst into a technical college here today tied up and gagged a teacher and then shot him three times in the legs, police said. The teacher, Giuseppe Magagna, 28, was attacked in the courtyard of the college run by Salesian monks. His life was not in danger, sources said.

The attackers hung a notice round their victim's neck declaring: "Against the exploitation of clandestine work." No one has claimed responsibility for the attack, but witnesses said one of the gunmen claimed to be from the Red Brigades terrorist group.

FORLANI CONTINUES TALKS ON FORMING NEW GOVERNMENT

AU290836 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 29 May 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 29 May (ANSA)--It will probably be another four or five days before premier-designate Arnaldo Forlani will be able to announce whether he has succeeded in forming a new government. Forlani, tapped Thursday by head of state Sandro Pertini, said he is aware of the difficulties confronting him in a bid to form Italy's forty-first post-war government and added that the decisive day of his consultations will be next Tuesday.

On Tuesday in fact Forlani will have probably have wound up his talks with which he hopes to form a coalition--his own Christian Democrats (DC), the Socialists (PSI), Social Democrats (PSDI), Republicans (PRI) and perhaps the right-of-center Liberals (PLI).

The major hurdle confronting Forlani now is precisely the relationship between the Christian Democrats and Socialists which is necessary to continue government cooperation between the two parties. The other two parties, the Social Democrats and Republicans, lean towards a continuation of the previous line-up, although "on a new basis".

Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi, nevertheless, has already ruled out that his party can accept "partial or in any case repetitive" solutions, and is pushing demands to break the DC's more than thirty-year monopoly of government leadership with a Socialist premier.

The Christian Democrats, however, insist that the necessary condition for a government agreement is that Forlani be reconfirmed, or at least another Christian Democrat be placed, at the head of the government.

On the opposition front, Communist Party leadership member Alessandro Natta called once again for a leftist government, a change in the country's political leadership and the Communists' participation in the government.

Issues Acceptance Statement

LD282226 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 28 May 81

[Statement by Italian Prime Minister Designate Forlani, following his 28 May meeting at the Quirinal with President Pertini, on his decision to accept Pertini's mandate to form a new government--recorded]

[Text] The president of the republic has charged me with forming the government and I have accepted, with the usual reservations. I am grateful for the honor, although I am aware of the difficulties which lie ahead. The crisis has arisen out of a need to clarify matters and out of events which have necessarily preoccupied both Parliament and public opinion. To solve these problems, it is necessary to proceed with rigorous checks but without quickly judging and condemning.

The democratic system makes it possible to uncover government malfunctionings which must be corrected. When there are deviations, they are eliminated. However, we must not confuse the issues and we must not make a mountain out of every molehill. Above all, we must guarantee the objectivity of judgments and reject speculation, and sectarianism. All those who helped with the birth and strengthening of our democratic system must also be interested in defending the system. The government which I headed encountered difficult and painful situations. That government carried out programs and initiatives which I believe are valid and can continue; the reconstruction of the vast regions affected by the earthquake; the fight against inflation; the interim plan for resuming government activity, for safeguarding employment, for the south of Italy. It is essential that these objectives have the active contribution of all the social and productive forces. The fight against terrorism and crime must continue with increasing effectiveness and we must guarantee that the judicial system and various state powers can perform their functions with full and objective responsibility.

By fulfilling these requirements, we shall strengthen democracy and the conditions for peaceful national living linked to the European Community and to the defense commitments of the Atlantic alliance. I told the president of the republic that on this political and programmatic basis I shall try again to find the convergencies necessary for the formation of a majority and of a government.

SECURITY, FINANCE CHIEFS 'SUSPEND ACTIVITIES'

AU281400 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Rome, 28 May (ANSA)--The three chiefs of Italy's secret services named as members of the secret Propaganda-two Masonic lodge have announced that they will suspend their activities while "awaiting a clarification" of their positions.

Prefect Walter Pelosi of the Information and Security Services (CESIS), General Giuseppe Santovito, the head of the Military Information and Security Service (SUSMI) and General Giulio Grassini, chief of the Service for Information and Democratic Defense (SISDE) were included on the list of alleged members of the lodge which toppled the government of Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani.

Also the commanding general of the Guardia di Finanza, Italy's revenue police, General Orazio Gianni, announced in the evening that he would step aside for the immediate future. The general's name, like those of the secret service chiefs, was one of many high-ranking members of the nation's armed forces associated with the lodge in documents seized during a search of the grand master's villa ordered by magistrates.

TUNISIAN PARTY LEADER HOLDS TALKS WITH PCI LEADERS

LD281145 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 20 May 81 p 19

[Unattributed report: "Tunisian Communist Party (PCT) Secretary Visits PCI Headquarters"]

[Text] Rome--Tunisian Communist Party [PCT] Secretary Comrade Mohamed Harmel met yesterday with PCI Secretary General Comrade Enrico Berlinguer to whom, having expressed his hearty congratulations on the success in the referendum battle, he pointed out the importance of the Italian Communists' and democratic forces' contribution to peace in the Mediterranean, cooperation among the peoples and the defense of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Before that, Comrade Harmel met with the following comrades: PCI Directorate member Gian Carlo Pajetta, Central Committee member and Foreign Section Chief Antonio Rubbi, and Foreign Section aide Nadia Spano. During the meeting, characterized by the ties of friendship and solidarity that have bound the two parties for some time, Comrade Harmel gave a lengthy report on the new situation in Tunisia following the official recognition of pluralism and the positive results achieved by the trade union and political forces' struggle for a future of real democratization and for new economic and social policies.

PCP, YEMEN SOCIALISTS END TALKS, ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

LD281527 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 21 May 81 p 5

[Text] At the conclusion of the talks between PCP and Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] delegations, the following communique was released:

At the invitation of the PCP Central Committee, a YSP delegation headed by Central Committee member Rajab Salih Naji and comprised of Salih Habib Tamini of the international department and Abdullah Nasir Muhammad visited Portugal 13-19 May.

The YSP delegation met with PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal and held talks with a PCP delegation comprising Domingos Abrantes, member of the political commission and Central Committee Secretariat, Central Committee member Vitor Neto and Antonio Angelo of the international section. The two delegations exchanged information on the situation in their respective countries and their parties' activity and broached some issues concerning the international communist and revolutionary movement and the current international situation.

The YSP delegation expressed its party's solidarity with the struggle of the communists, the working class and the democratic forces in Portugal in defense of the revolutionary gains of 25 April [1974] and for democracy, national independence, peace and socialism. It expressed satisfaction at the important role played by the PCP in this process and congratulated the Portuguese communists on their party's 60th anniversary.

The PCP delegation expressed its party's solidarity with the Socialist Party and the people of democratic Yemen in the struggle to consolidate the revolutionary process in South Yemen under the YSP's leadership, congratulating them on the achievements and successes attained and emphasizing the great significance of the revolution in their country for the people's liberation struggle.

The two delegations reaffirmed their parties' solidarity with the struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and reaction and for freedom and national independence, peace, democracy and social progress. They expressed in particular their solidarity with the Arab peoples' liberation struggle, and in the first place with that of the people of Palestine for their right to return to their own land, to self-determination and to the setting up of their independent state under the leadership of the PLO--the Palestinian people's legitimate representative.

The two delegations condemned the militarist and aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and of NATO's most reactionary circles, which is increasing tension and endangering peace in the Gulf, the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean and world security. They reaffirmed the need to end the imperialist military presence in the region.

The two delegations expressed their parties' firm determination to struggle against imperialism and for detente, disarmament and security, responding to all peoples' aspirations for peace and social progress.

The two delegations expressed their parties' desire to work for the intensification of the relations of solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the PCP and the YSP, as a contribution to strengthening the friendship between the Portuguese people and the Yemeni people and in the interest of the unity of the international communist movement and of all anti-imperialist forces. To that end they signed a protocol of cooperation for 1982-83.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES TEJERO, TERRORISM, NATO

LD281007 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 22 May 81 p 11

[Pilar Cernuda report]

[Excerpts] Madrid, 21 May--Probably the most significant thing about the meeting with Defense Minister Alberto Oliart were his evasions and silences. He disclosed no important information and made no remarks to make the headlines. He was cautious, answered questions and was cordial and calm. His first statement was "I do not want to talk about 23 February." But he did say something about it.

[Question] Why is Tejero allowed no visitors?

[Answer] Visits have not been stopped, simply restricted. Responsibility for this matter rests with the commander in chief of the military region and prison governor. Tejero can receive visits from his family and from a limited number of friends, but there is no ban on visits.

[Question] Do you acknowledge that there is a campaign to create a myth surrounding Tejero?

[Answer] Clearly there is a phenomenon whereby those who support the coup are creating a myth surrounding him or exalting him. There is no question about that.

[Question] And a campaign against the king.

[Answer] I am acquainted with what the newspapers have published. The king defined his stance very clearly on 23 February, and what the putschists are trying to do now is to attack him by implicating him, because they believe that unless they implicate him they will have no success.

[Question] What is the exact situation regarding the trial of the putschists?

[Answer] I would like to make it quite clear that the armed forces are aware of the situation concerning the trial and respect it completely. The trial is the exclusive responsibility of the military court, which is as independent as the ordinary courts. The various stages are as follows: At present an indictment is being drawn up, which will be submitted to the Higher Council of Military Justice, which will issue an authorization document. Once this has been done the plenary proceedings will start. I reckon that the trial could start in about 2 months' time.

[Question] Are you worried about the verdict?

[Answer] No. Any decision taken by court always seems to me a good one--and I say this as a professional, because I am a government attorney. One of the best lessons in democracy and respect is to accept that once this matter has passed into a court's hands, the court is responsible for it. I am not worried about any possible leniency or harshness because I sincerely have faith in the verdict.

[Question] But it will be a political trial....

[Answer] Attempts will be made to politicize the trial, but it will remain divorced from political considerations.

[Question] Do you believe that the current fear of another coup is justified?

[Answer] No, I do not believe so.

[Question] Are our intelligence services good enough to justify your assertion?

[Answer] I believe so. On the basis of my information I believe there are no plans for another coup. People believe that there are, because they believe in 23 February and because there is a minority in favor of a violent change of the constitution. It is a mainly extreme rightwing sector.

[Question] What is the result of this unceasing terrorism?

[Answer] I believe that the terrorism is pursuing a regressive line, designed to cause chaos--with or without a dictatorship, but chaos, nevertheless. This is nothing new. It is on record. They believe that they can attain power through chaos. Moreover, this situation comes about if terrorist regression combines with the extreme rightwing. But I do not believe that the armed forces are involved in it at all.

[Question] Mr Minister, it has been rumored that your meeting with the joint chiefs of staff on the evening of 7 May was a very stormy one. Is it true?

[Answer] No; I have not had a single stormy meeting with them. On this particular occasion there was some emotion following the attack on Lieutenant General Valenzuela, but this emotion must in no way be confused with a stormy meeting.

[Question] Do you believe that we are in some way subject to military pressure? That we are experiencing what is called supervised democracy?

[Answer] No. We do have a very serious problem, because we have been experiencing a very major crisis throughout the world since 1973. Moreover, in Spain there has been a very major political change too, and all this must be made to take root and consolidated promptly, responsibly and, above all, sensibly.

[Question] Let us return to terrorism. How is the armed forces presence in the single command organized? Are the military authorities under the command of Commissioner Ballesteros?

[Answer] The single command includes a lieutenant colonel and the line of command is maintained. Also there is general coordination with regard to the intelligence services. I would like to add something further: Terrorism is creating a strategy with very specific ends, and eveyone has a duty to keep calm and to allow the government to take all the necessary measures to try to eradicate it. It is true that we have suffered a great deal in the recent attacks, but it is no less true that the police have achieved some very major successes, although this does not mean that there will not be further attacks, unfortunately.

[Question] How have the armed forces as a whole received the active reserve law?

[Answer] Well, I believe, despite what has been said, moreover, this had been planned for some time.

[Question] Why have there been so many leaks to the press since you became minister?

[Answer] This question is very much misconceived. The fact is that I do not know why leaks take place. Perhaps because before we were not so concerned with matters to do with the army, whereas now we do indeed devote great attention to news of the military, trials, actions and maneuvers...and also because the pro-Tejero campaign is taking effect.

[Question] Why are you so much in favor of NATO membership?

[Answer] Because NATO originated to defend the lifestyle of the Western and European democracies, and this is the form of economic life and social and political constitution that I want for my homeland.

This is the basic and fundamental reason why I am in favor of entry into NATO. There is another reason, which is the effectiveness of alliances. I believe that NATO is more effective for us than pacts with other countries. NATO membership is very important from the strategic viewpoint and from the military viewpoint too.

[Question] When should we join?

[Answer] If there is a sufficient majority in parliament, the sooner the better.

[Question] Under what conditions should we join NATO?

[Answer] This is something that must be discussed and talked about. For instance, I believe that, among other things, we must have command in an area that is important to us. I believe that the Balearic Islands-Canary Islands-Gibraltar Straits area is very important and we will struggle for command over it.

[Question] Is there any pressure from the USSR to prevent Spain joining NATO?

[Answer] At the moment I am not aware of any. I do not know whether there has been any in the past.

[Question] Last, what objectives have you set yourself as minister of defense?

[Answer] I would like to leave behind me armed forces more integrated with the society to which they belong and, conversely, a society more integrated with its armed forces. From the questions that you have asked me I realize that society feels rather divorced from its armed forces' problems. Above all, I would like to leave behind me armed forces capable, if necessary, of acting to the required standard within the Atlantic alliance.

PCE CONGRESS THESIS DISCUSSES PARTY LIFE, PROBLEMS

LD221501 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 15-21 May 81 pp 51-55 (special supplement)

[Draft Thesis VII for 10th PCE Congress: "The PCE"]

[Text] 1. The PCE has played and continues to play an important role in the period of transition as a political force struggling for the consolidation of democracy and its development in a direction of progress. Under complex and difficult conditions it has been able to assess correctly the political stage, gauge the correlation of forces and formulate the policy of centration; this policy has been an essential factor in the defense of the nascent and weak democracy and has been confirmed as the most correct for the interests of the working class and of the people.

The PCE has been able during this period to secure its legalization; to have considerable power of attraction, to promote mass mobilizations, to conduct important election campaigns, to take part in the consolidation of the workers commissions, to carry out vigorous parliamentary activity in defense of democracy, the autonomie, the workers' interests and the modernization of social life, to have a political participation in the major problems of strengthening democracy greatly exceeding its electoral representation, to be an important factor in the drafting of the constitution and of the autonomy statutes, to hold the ninth congress, at which it affirmed its Eurocommunist policy, to democratize its structures after 40 years of clandestinity, and to recruit hundreds of new cadres into leadership bodies at various levels.

The PCE maintains an organized force of 160,000 members, thousands of committees and associations, a considerable network of headquarters and offices, with autonomous parties organized in nationalities and regions and over 1 million popular votes giving it their support.

We believe that in a context in which the difficulties and problems stand out it is advisable to make a correct assessment of what has been achieved and accomplished in order not to increase them subjectively ourselves.

But at the same time it is necessary to note with courage, realism and critical awareness that the party's development is being effected excessively slowly and sometimes accompanied by phenomena of stagnation and political and organizational distintegration. This is a result essentially of the difficulties of the situation, although also of our own shortcomings and defects.

2. The overall trend of the current political situation in the world and in Spain is not favorable to our objectives and aims. The world crisis, the increase in tension between the blocs and the general trend toward conservatism are intensifying the anticommunist pressure.

The democratic change effected without a break and under the hegemony of the right; the considerable conservative influence of the established powers; the keeping of essential sections of the state apparatus undemocratized; the exacerbation of the political, social and economic problems, which is creating disenchantment and increasing apathy among the population; the great obstacles to participation and a leading role for the population in the country's political life; the fear which persists in the light of the instability of the situation and the proven danger of regression; the campaign of disparagement against the political parties and, in particular, against the PCE; all this is the expression of a nonrevolutionary situation of ebbing and falling back, with hegemony in the hands of the rightwing social bloc and a correlation of forces unfavorable to the left, and especially to the PCE.

This does not deny the real prospects for changing the situation and the important role which the PCE can and should play, but it does indicate the limits, the ceiling which we have and the foreseeable pace in the process of changes. It is a reality which we must take into account in order not to slip and to be in a position to tackle the situation and its negative repercussions on our own ranks.

It is a difficult situation which requires of us firmness and tenacity in defending the party's policy, at the same time as determination in correcting our shortcomings.

As a widespread defect it is necessary to add a decline in concern toward the party as such, its functioning and progress in building it. It is a defect which in not a few instances is accompanied by lack of understanding with respect to its role and its necessity as a collective revolutionary instrument for conducting political activity.

It is true that we have had to tackle new tasks beyond our strength, several election campaigns and work on the front of the institutions and in the mass organizations; tasks to which it was necessary to attend and to which we must continue to attend. But in devotion to the various fronts we have not always achieved the necessary balance.

We have a good policy at the general level, but grave weaknesses in implementing it in all its potential, in developing it and translating it into actual work at all levels; as a result of insufficient attention to the instrument for so doing, which is the party as a whole. It is a matter of ensuring that the party as a whole conducts political activity.

In all the organizations, in all the committees and among all members it is necessary to strengthen concern for building the party and its functioning, devoting to this sufficient effort and the necessary cadres, to make progress in the party's development--something which entails patience, tenacity and thoroughness--and, aware that this is a task which requires planning, to set stone upon stone in a long-term effort.

3. During this period, trends with a certain degree of crystallization have appeared in our party which partially or totally call into question the ninth congress' policy. This has brought about the practicing on some scale of forms of work outside the party's regular life and in violation of our rules of functioning and democratic centralism; negative aspects which had their greatest manifestation at the Fifth Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia Congress and which have gravely harmed the party's activity and its standing in society.

These are phenomena whose emergence and development have been influenced, together with our own mistakes, by, among other factors, the incorrect assessment by a section of comrades of the situation and of the real correlation of forces; the temptation to evade that reality by means of verbal radicalisms and tokenist stances; the fact that our policy has not triumphed; the insufficient knowledge of it; and insufficiently rich and integrative organizational life, which has been unable to analyze and generalize the various experiences on the work fronts; the little experience and knowledge of the party on the part of most of the new recruits, who joined the party in large numbers after legalization; insufficient training works; the existence of a body of cadres and members with different origins and training, whose need for homogenization we already pointed out at the Cordoba Central Committee plenum and in which we need to make progress calmly; the fact that we have not as yet secured a sufficiently widespread agreement about the Eurocommunist policy formulated at the ninth congress; and, last, the pressures which are being exerted from outside our party to make us change our policy.

In the first place, the party's problems must be tackled by formulating and implementing a policy which meets the needs of the struggle for democracy and socialism in Spain; a policy which essentially we have and which is in keeping with the best of our distinguishing features--the heritage of the 60 years of our history and of many members' effort and sacrifice, the heritage of the working class and of the Spanish people as a whole.

And it must be pointed out that the PCE's distinguishing features include constant effort to apply Marxist theory and the experiences of other communist and revolutionary parties creatively to Spain's specific conditions, its international setting and the historical moment; the struggle against narrowness, sectarianism and dogmatism; our constant practice of internationalist solidarity, which at the same time asserts with the utmost vigor throughout the Spanish Communists' history their patriotism and the PCE's consistent struggle for Spain's national interests, its unity and its full sovereignty--something which entails our total independence and the rejection of interference by any party or state in another's internal affairs; the defense of freedoms and democracy, as something inherent in our strategy toward socialism and conception of it; and unity in the party, unity within the left--and especially with the socialists--and a broader democratic and progressive unity, capable of swaying increasingly broad social sectors toward transformation and change, and to contribute also to the necessary effort at surmounting the historical split in the workers movement.

Second, we must tackle the party's problems by strengthening with the utmost firmness its nature as a Marxist, revolutionary, democratic mass party of struggle and government, and by homogenizing it around the 9th congress' policy and its development at the 10th congress, by means of a broad and constant political debate and improvement in the activity of the party as a whole and of its political and organizational life.

4. There has been insufficient debate and explanation of the party's policy. Discussion in the party is usually excessively general, abstract and ideologized, not being constantly linked with the experiences of practical work of the whole of the association or body concerned.

Using on not a few occasions language which is not very simple and accessible to the members as a whole, discussion sometimes tends to be repeated at all levels with the same degree of generalization, reformulating again what has already been formulated and very frequently forgetting that at each level it is necessary to analyse what is specific to it.

This is a method of discussion which does not enhance much the party's standard and political homogeneity; which considerably hampers the contribution of the comrades as a whole and drives away many from the debate; which does not sufficiently link the political discussion with the specific tasks to be performed, so that much of the political analysis is not reflected in organized political activity with respect to the masses; and which, therefore, does not increase our links as a body with reality and the population.

In daily work, specific tasks are not always set, nor is there examination of how those tasks were performed, assessing collective and individual performance.

Not infrequently, no systematic and tenacious attempt is made to establish increasingly close and coordinated links with the masses and to strengthen the mass movements.

Tasks such as organization, propaganda and finances, the party press, and political training, which are essential in our activity, do not always have the necessary emphasis.

In conclusion, it is a matter of acquiring a style of work in each organization and committee based on constant comparison between debate and political practice, with a view to the implementation and development of our policy in defense of the people, which will enable us to generalize experiences and to give the party as a whole and its political line greater support and power to transform.

5. With respect to the party's growth, following the massive influx after our legalization, it must be said that we have not as yet succeeded in inducing the party as a whole to accept concern for growth as something regular in the individual and collective activity of members and organizations.

During this period, there has been a considerable loss of membership, whose general causes have to do with the political situation and the party problems which we are analyzing, but which will have to be investigated far more specifically. It is a loss of membership which has most severely affected sectors of professionals and intellectuals. Also, our membership continues to show a very low percentage of women.

To this must be added the fact that the party's strength geographically is very uneven throughout Spain.

Enterprise organizations, which are key elements in our party, have not received the necessary attention, and in not a few instances have been neglected by committees.

And, although it is true that the party's growth depends on the situation, on having a good policy, on there being an attractive political and organizational life in our organizations and on the links which they establish with the masses, it also depends on our succeeding in recovering the proselytizing spirit in the party as a whole and the conviction that numbers are an essential factor for a mass party and that we are capable of thorough, planned and organized work to take our organization everywhere and to all sectors and to win over to our ranks many more workers, professionals, artists and intellectuals, peasants, small and medium tradesmen and businessmen and many more young people and women.

6. We must continue to adjust our organizational structures to the conditions of democracy and to the characteristics of a mass party in legality. The ways and methods of clandestinity still have an influence over us.

The criterion of territorialization of our organizations has been applied rigidly and even with misinterpretations. The factory organizations and the membership of professionals, intellectuals and artists in the party have suffered principally from this.

In view of the difficulties in ensuring that the territorial forms of organization achieve their full potential, and the confusion of political problems and difficulties with organizational problems and difficulties, the territorial principle of organization is sometimes questioned and there is a desire to return to old forms which are now outdated and ineffective during this stage.

So it is desirable to reaffirm the general principle of territoriality--that is, organization on the basis of the place of work, study or residence as the place of activity of all the communists of that sphere. As a form of organization appropriate to this stage and to our party's policy and nature, it makes it possible to formulate overall and particular responses to the population's problems everywhere, for the party to penetrate into the broad framework of the social fabric; and for the activity of the forces of labor and culture, representing the sectors destined to transform society, to be harmonized in the same body.

Setting up the territorial organizations in a rigid manner has contributed to the loss of political influence and to the party's organizational retrogression in some sectors as important as teachers, artists and professionals. The specific nature of these sectors, their dispersal, the complexity of the political problems presented within them and the sensitivity in cultural and ideological issues have not found within the territorial associations and committees an adequate framework of organization and political leadership to ensure their guidance and organize activity within them. For this reason, our party will have to make its organizational forms more flexible, seeking to find organizational machinery within which intellectuals, professionals and artists can analyze the problems of their front of activity as such, and conduct a policy which will influence those sectors more deeply.

7. One of the greatest weaknesses in our work lies in the fact that we have not as yet been able to organize adequately the associations' activity and functioning. Here, party life still suffers from defects which make their meetings routine and ineffective and uninteresting.

It is indisputable that there are exceptions which the party as a whole will have to study. But in general, the associations have not as yet been able to carry out work which has the dual aspect of activity of a mass party--political, cultural, recreational and other activities--and to organize their members' work in the society surrounding them, presenting the party's options, knowing and struggling for the improvement of its living conditions, organizing the various sections of the people around them for the sake of their interests, mobilizing and explaining the party's policy in each instance, disseminating the party's press and publications, organizing financial aid and so forth, and causing the greatest possible number of comrades and supporters to take in these tasks.

The associations' committees should plan their public activities and the various tasks of their organization, monitor implementation, and set up working groups for each front of activity, seeking to extend the party's activity and organization to the enterprises and teaching and health centers around them and to each population center, establishing political relations with the democratic forces established there and with the personalities enjoying influence among the masses.

It must be ensured that our party centers, our party offices, are centers which radiate outward and which project outward the party's influence among the masses--pleasant, attractive, open places which carry out activities of interest to the population as a whole.

To succeed in improving our associations' work and make them more lively and attractive, with committees which know how to direct their activities, is one of the most crucial tasks which the party currently faces, and should be a constant concern of leaders and cadres.

Traditionally the PCE has unhesitatingly upheld the historic nationalities' right to the autonomies. Being sensitive to this reality of Spain, the Communist Party of the Basque country and the Communist Party of Galicia have existed within it as organizations with their own personality since 1935 and 1969. For specific historical reasons, there has existed in Catalonia since 1936 the Unified Socialist Party, which originated from the merger of four Marxist parties--an independent party with which the PCE has always maintained close political and organizational links aimed at ensuring that it is an entirety in the state, with the same policy, the same general principles and the same organizational principles.

When democracy arrived and the state of the autonomies began to be organized in accordance with the constitution, the PCE promoted the transformation of its regional organizations into autonomous communist parties within the PCE. The communist parties of the Canary Islands, Valencia, the Balearic Islands, Andalusia, Asturias, Murcia, Cantabria and Extremadura gained this status, and the communist parties of Aragon, Castile-La Mancha and Castile-Leon are in the process of gaining it.

This is a process which the PCE is adjusting to Spain's autonomy reality. Each of these parties has full autonomy for formulating the policy of its community and possesses its own political personality in its nationality, country or region, seeking to link itself as closely as possible in this way with its people's working class, forces of culture and progressive sectors. It is this organizational reality which can undoubtedly make possible the most active identity with the interests of each of Spain's peoples.

At the same time, this does not deny but reaffirms the PCE's unity as an entirety and as an organization which conducts political activity throughout Spain, with a joint leadership, policy and discipline. Spain is a historical reality, with a single working class, an oligarchy and a joint democratic and revolutionary blueprint.

The PCE's process of adjustment to the state of the autonomies, effected not without distortions during these years of transition, has been one of the greatest innovations in the party's life. To combine the principle of the autonomy and personality of each of the parties with the affirmation of the PCE as a crucial instrument for democracy and the transformation of Spanish society, avoiding falling into centralist or nationalist extremisms, will be one of the keys to the triumph of our policy in each of the autonomous peoples and in Spain as a whole.

The party has taken great steps in internal democracy since legalization. This is a course which it will have to continue, making democracy increasingly effective in its internal life.

It is clear that this is not resolved solely by making all bodies elective. A crucial factor for enhancing democracy in the party is to increase the participation of the great majority of its members to debate, in political life and in the party's activity. Democracy is participation, information and activity on the part of the organization as a whole or of the vast majority of it.

At the same time, the constant development of democracy in the party requires applying the rules of unity of action and of the minority's subordination to the majority--in a word, of democratic centralism. The PCE, as a democratic and mass party of struggle and government, with a diversity of currents within it, requires collective vigilance to ensure that discipline does not deteriorate. As a revolutionary Marxist party struggling for the transformation of society and for socialism and communism, it combines the broadest internal democracy and respect for each member's opinions with a consciously accepted discipline.

10. The PCE's experience has been open to the renewal of cadres and leaders, even during the Francoist clandestinity. It has constantly attempted to combine renewal with the necessary continuity.

It is clear that any renewal must be effected in accordance with a policy, promoting the cadres most identified with it according to their ability and experience; seeking an integrative political homogenization, with a wealth of diversity of nuances and experiences within it and with a capacity for consistency, shunning improvisation.

Important changes in the recruitment of new cadres have occurred in general in the party's leadership bodies. Taking the party as a whole, there has been an extensive process of renewal which has promoted hundreds of new leaders.

This process will have to continue to advance at all levels. At the same time, we must seek to ensure that the committees experience an essential consolidation and stability, without which they are unlikely to be transformed into experienced and capable leadership bodies. The experiences are very diverse, but in some organizations the negative idea that the committee or its members must be changed each year, believing that this is the most democratic procedure, has predominated. This practice renders difficult a minimum degree of stability in the leadership bodies, giving the organization a temporary nature which weakens its work. Renewal and promotion must be combined with consolidation and collective ability, which cannot be improvised in a leadership team.

Over the last few years, the practice of creating very large leadership bodies, confusing gigantism with democracy, has flourished, even at the highest level. These committees found themselves confronted with grave difficulties in organizing their work and giving their members real participation in the leadership tasks, with frustrations and repeated absences from meetings occurring. An excessive number of leadership bodies were sometimes also created.

Neither experience has helped to improve the political leadership's collective work, the allocation of duties within it and the pinpointing of responsibilities.

The leadership bodies should combine maximum democracy within themselves with an adequate division of labor and loyalty among their members. One clearly negative aspect which has sometimes occurred over the last few years is the exacerbation of personal and group conflict within the leadership bodies and on the part of the cadres. This practice has been strongly criticized by the party's grassroots, who have vigorously rejected it. The PCE's consolidation and democratic maturity depend on surmounting these practices within it and, in particular, in its leadership bodies.

It must also be noted that during this period the relationship of the party leaderships, including the Central Committee, with the grassroots has not been satisfactory. The direct, systematic and frequent participation of the leaderships in the grassroots organizations has been inadequate. The information supplied to all organizations and members must also be far more extensive and systematic, bearing in mind the key role played by information in a mass party and in a society like present-day society. In this connection, it is desirable to analyze, in order to correct them, the shortcomings in the leadership and in the party as a whole which rendered unfeasible the continuation of the MUNDO OBRERO daily.

Generally, there is a real gap between the leadership's analyses, guidelines and resolutions, and how they reach, become known to and are analyzed by the grassroots. This defective relationship is one of the greatest obstacles to an effective political leadership and to the party's making progress, becoming homogenized, facilitating participation by members, acting as an entirety, and translating the guidelines into action.

The considerable lack of communication between the leadership and the grassroots has created in not a few instances a distorted view of our policy, ignorance of it on the part of sections of the party, and sometimes weakening of some of its aspects--such as all those concerned with mass mobilization--whose implementation depends on the party as a whole putting them into practice.

It is therefore necessary to bring the party leadership much closer to the grassroots, and to shift the leadership cadres' activity more toward the grassroots. For this it will be necessary to improve the leadership bodies' activity and make them more efficient; for the committees' composition to have a sufficient number of men and women devoted primarily to carrying out political and organizational work, which we have so far scarcely fulfilled; and to make much more progress in organizing a good party apparatus, increasing the number of members professionally devoted to it, as one of the key issues for improving the PCE's structure and its capacity as a mass political force.

The debate on these issues, appraised with the contributions of all the comrades, with their ideas and experiences, will enable us to make progress in the improvement of the party's activity and of its organization and functioning, so necessary for the defense of democracy and its consolidation and development, in order to open up prospects in Spain for a socialist society.

LA VANGUARDIA REPORTS DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

LD211159 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 9 May 81 p 15

[Excerpt] The following appointments are announced:

Spanish ambassador to Denmark: Jose Luis los Arcos y Elio;

Spanish ambassador to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic: Fernando Benito Mestre;

Spanish ambassador to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Jesus Millaruelo Clementez;

Spanish ambassador to the Republic of Zaire: Manuel Garcia-Miranda Rivas;

Spanish ambassador to the Socialist Republic the Union of Burma; Nicolas Revenga Dominguez, resident in Bangkok.

More Appointments Named

LD280859 Madrid ABC in Spanish 23 May 81 p 5

[Excerpt] The following appointments are announced:

Spanish ambassador to Egypt: Alberto Lopez Herce;

Spanish ambassador to Romania: Jose Maria Alvarez de Sotomayor y Castro;

Spanish ambassador to Equatorial Guinea: Vicente Fernandez Trelles.

FINLAND

REKOLA DISCUSSES TRADE WITH CUBAN VICE MINISTER

FL281836 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1808 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Amadeo Blanco, Cuban vice minister of foreign trade, met in Helsinki with Finnish Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola. The two officials expressed interest in expanding and intensifying economic and trade cooperation. The Cuban official also held talks with firms that have commercial links with Cuba.

PARTY REPRESENTATIVES MEET WITH GDR DELEGATE

AU271440 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 May 81 p 2

[Summary] On 20 May, Inge Lange, SED Central Committee Politburo member candidate and SED Central Committee secretary, who is heading a delegation to the 19th congress of the Finnish Communist Party, met with representatives of the Finnish Democratic People's League.

At the cordial meeting, the great importance of the struggle for political and military detente was stressed. Both sides assessed the relations between the GDR and Finland as a real example of cooperation in the spirit of peaceful coexistance.

In a cordial meeting between Inge Lange and Anna-Liisa Hyvonen, Central Committee Politburo member of the Finnish Communist Party, the two sides paid tribute to the fraternal relations between the two parties and expressed their full agreement on basic questions of international politics.

SWEDEN

GOVERNMENT AGREES TO SUPPLY WHEAT TO NICARAGUA

FL261807 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1745 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Stockholm, 26 May (NOTIMEX)--Sweden will supply 10,000 tons of wheat to Nicaragua to lessen the foodstuffs shortage being experienced by the Central American country. This was announced in Stockholm this afternoon at the end of a meeting between Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin.

The value of Swedish wheat shipments, including transportation, amounts to 14 million Swedish kronas (about $2.8 million). The wheat is being supplied in addition to Swedish development aid which in the 1980-81 fiscal year amounts to 30 million Swedish kronas (about $5 million).

In his meeting with d'Escoto, Falldin called for Swedish-Nicaraguan cooperation in the fields of research, trade and industry. The Swedish prime minister also expressed hope that the system of democratic political parties in Nicaragua is strengthened and that free elections are held in 1985.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Minister leaves Sweden tomorrow after a 3-day visit.

OWEN PROPOSES EEC HELP IN NORTHERN IRELAND CRISIS

LD221147 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 May 81 p 14

[Peter Pryke report]

[Excerpt] A political initiative on Northern Ireland is now necessary to meet the growing public frustration at the government's failure to come forward with any proposals, Dr David Owen, the former Labour foreign secretary, said in the Commons last night. Pointing out that there had been no such initiative for seven years since the collapse of power-sharing, he said: "There is growing dissatisfaction at the inability of this house to grapple with this problem. There is a feeling there is a lack of resolution, boldness and new thinking."

The initiative proposed by Dr Owen, during the debate on the spring recess motion, was that the British and Irish Governments should seek a solution through the political cooperation framework of the EEC. Dr Owen, now one of the joint leaders of the Social Democrats, said the anxieties aroused in Northern Ireland by the talks between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Haughey showed the difficulties of bilateral dialogue. There was a readiness within the Irish Republic to think in a community dimension and there was no reason why the British Government should give up any of its sovereignty by seeking a solution through the EEC. The object should be to find a status for Northern Ireland which was unique. There could be a great deal of regional autonomy on matters such as health. While he did not believe there should be a sovereign state of Northern Ireland, there were a range of indeterminable positions short of that, such as already had been seen in the Channel Islands.

Mr Robert Adley suggested that the majority in Northern Ireland would be against the proposal and asked: "Would you then press ahead with the idea?"

Dr Owen replied that if it was said you could never put proposals forward which did not have the support of the majority in Northern Ireland they would be discussing the problem for the next decade. "You have to take a bold initiative, put down on the table a total package, which no one section will find totally favourable. Maybe initially it will have a hostile response. We would have to stand firm both in Dublin and in London."

Mr Pym, leader of the house, replying to the debate, virtually rejected the proposal for a solution through the EEC. He said he was "very dubious indeed" whether it could make a significant contribution to solving the problem which was highly specialised. "It is awfully easy to throw out ideas," he said.

Another proposal, that of Mr Benn for involving the United Nations, had been seen by many people to have "real difficulties."

PAISLEY CLAIMS 'LANDSLIDE' IN ULSTER ELECTIONS

LD221141 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 May 81 p 1

[Report by "our Belfast correspondent"]

[Text] The Rev Ian Paisley last night described the successes his Democratic Unionist Party had won over the Official Unionist in the bitterly-fought Ulster local government elections as a "landslide." With more than half of the results still due when counting resumes today, Mr Paisley's party has already won 80 seats, six more than it took in the elections four years ago. The Official Unionists have won 85 seats. The mainly Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party more than 50, and the Moderate Alliance Party fewer than 20.

KLIRIDHIS DISCUSSES IMPLICATIONS OF ELECTIONS

NC271138 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 27 May 81 pp 1, 8

[I DHILINI exclusive interview with Democratic Rally Chairman Kliridhis on the outcome of parliamentary elections in Cyprus; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: How do you view the Democratic Rally's [DISI] entry into the House with regard to solving Cyprus' burning problems?

Answer: With its entry into the new House, DISI's first goal will be to implement the basic principles of its elections manifesto and carry out the promises that it gave to the people. Both myself and the other DISI deputies will do everything that is within our power to work responsibly and consistently to serve the interests of all Cypriots without exception and without looking into their political affiliations.

Question: As an opposition party, what will DISI's philosophy be in the new House?

Answer: DISI is entering the new House as an official opposition party and as such its role will be constructive and in the interest of Cypriot Hellenism.

Question: To what do you attribute this change in the people? Namely, why did they no longer have confidence in the president of the republic and the government and turn toward DISI?

Answer: The turning of the people toward DISI is due to their disappointment with the stand of the Kiprianou government and the Democratic Party. The president, government and Democratic Party have made terrible blunders regarding the people and our national cause.

Before closing the interview we asked Mr Kliridhis to send a message to the Cypriot people through our column. The DISI chairman said: "To the DISI followers I address a message and an assurance that we will faithfully and responsibly resolve the people's problems. To those who have worked for the party's victory I express deep gratitude. I assure all our people that DISI will act in the new House with the implementation of its promises as its yardstick.

Democratic Party Response

NC280914 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 28 May 81 p 1

[Text] In a statement the Democratic Party calls on Democratic Rally Leader Kliridhis not to be in a hurry to derive conclusions on the popular support of President Kiprianou and his government, advising him to be patient until the presidential elections.

"Democratic Rally Chairman Glavkos Kliridhis seems to be in a hurry to maintain what he stated in his party organ, the afternoon newspaper I DHILINI." In his statement, Kliridhis said that "the main message of the election is that President Kiprianou and his government have failed to secure a vote of confidence from the people..."!

"Whatever the chairman of the extreme right party said is ridiculous. No serious and responsible politician would have conducted demagogy in such a misleading way. Things are very simple. The parliamentary elections cannot give the measure of the popular support toward the government and the president of the republic.

"Kliridhis deliberately confuses things for demagogical reasons. We advise him to have a little patience until the presidential election takes place. Then he can make the proper deductions."

KHARAVYI CLAIMS SECRET KLIRIDHIS-DENKTAS LINK

NC240813 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 24 May 81 p 12

[Special London dispatch]

[Excerpts] Democratic Rally Party Chairman Glavkos Kliridhis and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktas have reached a secret understanding which provides for the early closing of the Cyprus issue in the event they both win the elections in their respective communities!

Our informant is in a position to know "a lot," as he himself has said, because of his relations and contacts with circles of the British Foreign Office and foreign embassies. He has revealed that the secret Kliridhis-Denktas understanding was reached as a result of feverish and successive mediation efforts by a Western diplomat.

The new Kliridhis-Denktas secret understanding--according to our reliable informant--stands on "basic principles." The solution of the Cyprus issue, on the basis of these "principles," is tantamount to a virtual selling out of Cyprus. According to the "four basic principles," the Kliridhis-Denktas understanding provides for:

1. Readjustment of the borders.

2. "Settlement of the Famagusta question" with particular emphasis on the "reopening of hotel units and enterprises."

3. The return of an (unspecified) number of refugees.

4. The need to "limit the strength of communists and their fellow travelers" in both communities.

It becomes evident from the above "basic principles" of the secret understanding between Democratic Rally leader Kliridhis and Denktas that the basis for the closing of the Cyprus issue--the selling out of Cyprus--are the faits accomplis created by the invasion and the occupation of 40 percent of Cypriot territory by the Attila hordes.

Particular sensation is caused by the provision for the need "to limit the strength of communists," a fact that brings back to the forefront the identical provision of the notorious Acheson plan, which set the "elimination of communists and Makarios" as an essential term for his partitionist plan of double enosis.

The revelation of the secret Kliridhis-Denktas understanding explains many cloudy and vague points in the recent farewell press conference given in Nicosia by U.S. Ambassador Stone. As is known, the Stone statements were characterized by cynicism and have been received by the Cypriot people with feelings of mistrust and indignation. Neither less nor more, the U.S. ambassador called on our people to digest the faits accomplis and negotiate the terms of their subjugation.

The secret Kliridhis-Denktas understanding also gives full explanation to the articles by the Democratic Rally organ I SIMERINI, which was urging us "to negotiate the terms of our subjugation with maturity and skillfulness."

Both the Stone statements and the earlier advice by the Democratic Rally "to negotiate the terms of our subjugation" are now considered to be actions toward preparing the grounds for the realization--under certain conditions and prerequisites--of the secret Kliridhis-Denktas understanding.

GREEK IRA SUPPORTERS CLAIM 27 MAY EXPLOSION

NC281459 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 28 May 81 p 1

[Report by TO VIMA correspondent in Thessalonika]

[Excerpts] Thessaloniki, 27 May--In a telephone call to one of the city's newspapers late this afternoon, an organization which identified itself for the first time as "Greek Armed Group for Support to the Northern Irish Struggle" [elliniki enopli omadha yia ipostirixi tou vorioirlandhikou agona] claimed responsibility for the planting of explosives, which, at 0315, caused two terrible explosions in succession at the British Council offices.

Also, earlier, a spokesman for the security authorities had not ruled out the possibility that the blowing up of the British Council offices might have been an act of protest against the British attitude toward Ireland, and in support for the Irish Republican Army guerrillas.

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES COMMENT ON AIR, SEA RIGHTS

NC241902 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 24 May 81 p 22

[By P. Kamvisis]

[Text] "The 10-mile airspace limit will never be reduced to 6 miles. No government could make such a decision, including the present one."

This blunt, categorical statement was made to AKROPOLIS by an authoritative government source who stressed that: "The government's position on this issue is clear and firm. This has been made clear to everyone."

The government's position is unchanged because:

--The 10-mile limit is the least limit that will secure the defense of our islands.

--The reasons behind Ankara's questioning the eastern Aegean's present status are declared repeatedly and methodically.

At this point it must be stressed that Ankara is escalating its pressure on the islands. Besides the obvious daily assaults and threats reported in the Turkish press, the statement by the representative of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, Oktay Icsen, is characteristic. The Turkish diplomat again brought up the issue of the disarmament of the eastern Aegean islands, while, at the same time, he said that "Ankara is trying to solve the problem within the framework of the Greek-Turkish dialogue."

Before these escalating provocations--which accompany continuous merciless provocations and violations of our airspace and continental shelf--the reiteration of the Greek Government's firm stand is imperative. It is also imperative that the government's stand on the issue of arming the islands be firm. The islands must remain armed in order to be able to defend themselves. It is stressed that no government will accept leaving the islands unarmed and fearful under the threat of the Turkish Aegean army and the hundreds of Turkish landing craft that lie in wait on the Asian Minor shores....

Authoritative political and diplomatic observers questioned yesterday on this issue stressed that:

1. The Rallis government's decisive stand is in accordance with and echoes the feelings and the will of the Greek people, irrespective of party or ideological stand.

2. Peace and security in our area is attributed to this Greek government's clear stand. And the reason is simply because: If, on the contrary, the Greek side's attitude on these issues was unclear and if it created an impression of indecisiveness, probably--if not certainly--this would have encouraged Ankara to increase its pressures and provocations. And of course, it is evident which dangers can be provoked if the violations of the Greek national airspace and continental shelf by the Turkish aircraft and naval ships continue.

3. The government's decisive stand also "puts in place" the thoughts and intentions of those powers that want and seek "to have a say" in the area's developments. For example, it is advocated that when the West realizes that Greece's sovereign air and sea rights are not negotiable and that the defense of our islands is a national duty of all Greeks, then the government will define its stand toward Ankara's views and relations accordingly. More simply, no one would dare to encourage Ankara's aspirations in the Aegean when one is convinced that the present Greek Government, or any other Greek Government, and the Greek people have adopted the decision to protect with all means the security integrity and dignity of the nation.

AKROPOLIS: TURKEY WARNED ON CONTINUED VIOLATIONS

NC271431 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 27 May 81 p 2

[From the "Laconic" column: "Let Them Read History"]

[Text] Ankara plays with fire when allowing--if not encouraging--the Greek airspace violations by Turkish military aircraft instead of taking measures to end the provocations. What would happen if we also followed Turkey's behavior and started reacting not with protest demarches but in a similar manner? How would things develop if the Greek Air Force and Greek Navy gave--as they have the right and duty to do--a good lesson to the "braves" of the Turkish Air Force? And why should we alone think of the possible results from such a clash and not Ankara as well? Could it be that Ankara would like to test the actual limits of our tolerance? Or is it perhaps interpreting our wisdom and restraint as weakness? If Ankara trusted its memory more than its judgment, then it should recall what happened to others--and moreover big powers and not small countries--who, not too long ago, took our love for peace as defeatism and, particularly, in a period when the Greek Armed Forces did not possess the present modern arms. We certainly want peace and we are doing all we can to protect it. We have a lot to do; we do not live from usurpation and looting. However, if war is imposed on us, we will show that we also know how to fight. We will not sacrifice peace, our freedoms or our rights. For Hellenism such a dilemma does not exist. Throughout the entire course of its history, Hellenism always set freedom at the top of all values and not peace, regardless of how much it was desired.

I AVYI URGES RADICAL FOREIGN POLICY CHANGE

NC271648 Athens I AVYI in Greek 27 May 81 p 8

[From the "I AVYI" column: "The Turkish Provocation"]

[Text] The new Turkish provocation in the Aegean with the flights of the Turkish Air Force fighter planes over two Greek destroyers, which were sailing in Greek territorial waters in the Samos island area, stresses the seriousness of the crisis in Greek-Turkish relations and the increasing threat to our national interests from the escalating aggressive policy of Ankara's rulers. Let it be noted that this action has followed after an interval of a very few days the attacks of Turkish ships on Greek fishing boats and in this instance the undisguised violation of Greek territorial waters right up almost to the port of Khios.

Consequently, we are not discussing isolated incidents without significance. With these provocations Ankara is stressing its intention to maintain and feed the atmosphere of tension, thus constantly keeping on the agenda the issue of its illegal demands in the Aegean and its estimation that eventually tranquility in the Aegean area will be purchased through the acceptance of its demands against our national interests.

It concerns a well-balanced strategy that reckons as a basic element for its success the favorable U.S. and NATO stance toward Turkey and its demands and the avoidance of any reaction that could make Turkey unpleasant to the USSR. In this sense it is a delusion for one to believe--as the government lets it be apparent that it does believe--in the possibility of some "guarantees" by the United States against any Turkish threat.

Many times we have stressed that any "settlement" of our differences with Turkey within the NATO framework cannot but be against our national interests. Turkey's position and possibilities within the system of U.S. aggressive strategy in the areas of the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East predetermine the stand of the United States and NATO, a position that is absolutely unfavorable to Greece on the issue of Turkish demands, as, after all, has been proved by the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974 and confirmed daily since then.

By orienting the country toward a return to NATO and attachment to the U.S. strategy, the New Democracy governments have encouraged Turkish aggressiveness. It is not at all accidental that the increasing Turkish provocations are coinciding with the completion of the Atlantic policy, which the current government had set as its goal, with the last step at this stage being the acceptance of the U.S. bases on Greek soil.

The contradictory government statements on the recent Turkish provocations and, more specifically, the National Defense Ministry's obvious effort to lessen the significance and seriousness of these provocations constitute a very typical indication of how little the New Democracy government can effectively defend national interests, of how yielding and conciliatory it is to provocations because it has advanced much and is still advancing more deeply on the road of "compliance" with the demands of the U.S.-NATO strategy. By following this road, it is increasingly reducing the possibilities for effective resistance to the Turkish provocation and leaving NATO arbitration, that is, national humiliation, as the only "way out."

If the recent and repeated Turkish provocations contain something positive, this consists of the fact that they have stressed the need for a radical change in the policy the country is following. The New Democracy government, which even a few months before the elections seeks [to accomplish] "faits accomplis" behind the people's backs, through the agreement for the U.S. bases, has led the country to a true impasse and its removal from power becomes an increasingly imperative national need.

I AVYI CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT COLD WAR POLICY

NC221609 Athens I AVYI in Greek 22 May 81 p 8

[From the "I AVYI" column: "The New Provocation"]

[Text] The U.S. landing exercise, which will be held from 25-31 May in the Orfanou Kolpos with the cooperation of Greek units, constitutes a new provocative act that shows how much the New Democracy government has sl'd down the road of accession to the aggressive policy of the United States. The U.S. landing exercise clearly has a Cold War manifestation at a time when the international situation in our area, and specifically in the Middle East, is being dangerously aggravated.

The announcement to hold the exercise coicides with reports that an agreement has already been reached for maintaining U.S. bases on Greek soil.

Thus, shortly before the elections, the government is forming a complex of "faits accomplis" around the basic problems of the country's international orientation, about which the people are entitled to have a sovereign and decisive opinion. At the same time, the government is attempting to create an atmosphere of psychological duress for the elections.

We have repeatedly explained and analyzed how these actions and orientations fully clash with our national interests. Nothing, however, shows more descriptively this reality than the fact that at the very moment when the U.S. (essentially U.S.-Greek) landing exercise, directed at the "north," was being announced, in the area of Khios the Turks were chasing Greek fishermen in Greek territorial waters and, in fact, had nearly arrived outside the Khios harbor, challenging and laughing at Greek patrol boats. So, when the permanent threat against our vital national interests, which emanates from our "ally" Turkey, becomes more acute the Greek Armed Forces cooperate with the U.S. Armed Forces in holding cold war exercises on Greek soil directed against the socialist countries, while at the same time the maintenance of U.S. bases on Greek soil, with its detrimental consequences for our country and peace in the area, is being perpetuated.

Of course, the government should not deluge itself that its policy is not being categorically rejected by the great majority of the people who are struggling and will continue to struggle for its abolition. The new provocation along the Struma River makes the imperative national need for the removal of New Democracy from power and a radically different policy much clearer.

MITSOTAKIS' EFFORTS AVOIDED EC ANTI-TURKISH STAND

NC230910 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 20 May 81 pp 1, 15

[Text] Brussels (ANKA)--It has been reported that the Greek government has urged Greek parliamentarians at the European Parliament and the Council of Europe not to adopt an anti-Turkish attitude at these institutions. According to information received from reliable sources, this request was made by Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. It is stated that Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen drew Mr Mitsotakis' attention to this matter in a private conversation in Rome.

The Greek Government has asked Greek parliamentarians at both institutions "to refrain from any action likely to damage the dialogue between Ankara and Athens and not to participate in any voting against Turkey."

Political commentators say that this attitude yielded positive results during the voting at the Council of Europe assembly.

The same circles recall Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis' statement at the EEC foreign ministers political consultative council in Venlo, the Netherlands, that Greece would not support decisions taken against Turkey or the efforts to expel Turkey from the Council of Europe, adding: "Ilter Turkmen's warnings after the Rome talks have begun to yield results, with Athens appearing to be making great efforts not to undermine the bilateral talks."

KKE CABLES AKEL ON CYPRUS ELECTION SHOWING

NC261726 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 26 May 81 p 1

[Text] On behalf of the KKE Central Committee, Secretary General Comrade Kharilaos Florakis yesterday sent to AKEL Central Committee Secretary General Comrade Ezekias Papaioannou the following congratulatory telegram:

"On behalf of the Communists and Greece's working people I express to you very warm congratulations on the great electoral victory of AKEL and its popular ratification as Cyrpus' primary political force.

This verdict by the Cypriot people constitutes a recognition of the long and tough struggles by Cypriot Communists for the improvement of the life of working people, for the independence and survival of the Cyprus republic, for peace in the area and manifestation of popular will, for the repulsion of Atlantic partitionist plans and implementation of UN resolutions on Cyprus.

"We also greet the fact that the Cypriot people's great majority supported the democratic patriotic forces which want an independent, nonaligned, sovereign and demilitarized Cyprus which opposes pro-NATO reactionary forces.

"The Cypriot people's victorious message inspires the Greek people with militancy and optimism in their struggle for change, for an independent Greece outside NATO, without U.S. bases and nuclear weapons--a decisive supporter of the Cypriot people's struggle."

KKE-Interior Comment

NC271422 Athens I AVYI in Greek 27 May 81 p 1

["Text" of statement by secretary of the KKE-Interior Central Committee Bambis Dhrakopoulos; date and place not given]

[Text] "The results of the Cypriot election express the confidence of the greatest majority of the Cypriot people in the democratic, patriotic, political forces that fight for the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus, for the rejection of partitionist plans and for a just solution to the Cyprus problem within the framework of UN resolutions. They also express the hope and strong desire of the Cyprus people that the Greek Government will stand by their side in the struggle, maintaining an open front against the trends to make concessions and service the partitionist U.S.-NATO plans. In this light there is a special importance in the presence of the leftwing forces, which received more than 40 percent support in the election.

"However, the increased strength of the 'Democratic Rally' (DISI) which represents a trend toward concessions and which is supported by the U.S.-NATO policy--an increase which is not unrelated to the rift in the patriotic forces front--is a point of concern which must not be underestimated.

"Today, when the Turkish chauvinists, with the help of Washington climax their expansionist plans at the expense of Hellenism in the midst of dangerous international conditions, particularly those in the Middle East, it becomes more than ever imperative that the patriotic forces of Cyprus should unite around a jointly agreed-upon line for the successful handling of the national Cypriot cause."

TERCUMAN COMMENTS ON STATIONING RDF IN TURKEY

NC280826 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 22 May 81 p 4

[Commentary by Fahir Armaoglu: "RDF and Turkey"]

[Text] It is very noticeable that since the Reagan administration assumed office there has been a constantly increasing rapprochement between Turkey and the United States. Together with this rapprochement, Turkey's strategic importance in the Middle East and the role it could play in the region are receiving profound attention.

With U.S. Under Secretary of Defense West's visit to Ankara, which began the other day, Turkey has again been put on the U.S. agenda. What is mainly being discussed is the question of the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] that the United States wishes to set up.

Let us first state that the RDF is a military measure that would be rapidly implemented in the event that the Soviet Union attempted to invade the Middle East oilfields, particularly the Gulf region, which is the West's primary source of energy. But using this force against any of the Arab states is out of the question.

Following the sudden Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, which caught the West unaware, the United States will be able to dispatch this force very rapidly to any region where trouble arises.

As one can infer from its name, the basic factor in the use of this force, which possesses the strength to strike, is "speed." To secure this, it is highly important that countries close to the Middle East provide transit, accommodation and stockpiling facilities for this force. It is obvious that Turkey is the most ideal for this purpose, which is why the United States has attached great importance to Turkey right from the start. In return for this, Turkey obviously has certain conditions; first, it does not wish to undertake a new defense contribution outside NATO, which is why the United States is now trying to turn the RDF into a joint defense system within the wider framework of NATO, because it will not be easy to implement such a plan without West European support.

Another problem for Turkey is the reaction that the RDF will provoke in the Middle East at a time when Turkey is trying to improve its relations with the Arab states, particularly with Saudi Arabia. According to U.S. Under Secretary of Defense West, it appears Saudi Arabia's sympathy for this project has been secured. Nevertheless, this point does not seem easibly solvable. Another issue to be considered is that Turkey must be militarily powerful to be able to counter the risks that assisting the RDF will create.

To put it briefly, the RDF is logical and realistic, but it is also true that Turkey will have to strike delicate balances.

LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER HAS MEETING WITH TURKMEN

TA281602 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1450 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 28 May (AA)--Secretary of External Liaison Bureau of Libya Peoples Socialist Jamahiriyah, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, paid a courtesy call at the Ministry of Defence this morning and talked with Defence Minister Haluk Bayulken. Al-'Ubaydi later headed the Libyan delegation for official talks with the Turkish side.

Secretary of External Liaison Bureau of Libya (Foreign Minister) al-'Ubaydi gave a luncheon in honour of Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. Heads of diplomatic missions in Ankara, ministers and government dignataries attended the lunch.

Libyan Foreign Minister al-'Ubaydi in his speech at the lunch praised Turkey's role in assisting at the development projects of Libya, where about 42 Turkish firms with more than 70,000 workers are taking active part.

He condemned all acts of terrorism, kidnappings, hijackings, etc but he exempted Palestinian struggle which the Palestinian (?Arabs are) fighting for a just cause. We have openly supported our Palestinian brothers and we will continue to do so, he said.

Libyan foreign minister accused Israel for its continuous attacks at Lebanon and singled out Israel as the (?cause) of instability at the Middle East region. He also condemned the United States for siding with Israel and called all the countries of the region to take a firm stand in condemning Israeli attacks. "We believe all Moslem countries will be with us in supporting the rights of our brothers in Palestine" he said.

Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen in return said during their talks earlier in the day they had the opportunity of reviewing the Middle East situation and Arab-Israeli conflict.

Stressing that Turkish-Libyan relations were developing within the frame principles set by Ataturk, "we firmly believe. that the relations between our countries will rest on stronger foundations for the benefit of our nations" Turkmen concluded. Libyan Foreign Minister is expected to meet with Deputy Premier Turgut Ozal later today, and to leave for Istanbul, where he will stay until May 31.

Meets Defense Minister

TA281043 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Libyan Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, who is currently in Ankara on an official visit, is continuing his contacts. Today he met with National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken. Defense Ministry Under Secretary Gen Celal Bulutlar also attended the meeting. The Libyan minister is holding talks in Ankara on bilateral relations and various international issues.

EVREN RECEIVES BULGARIAN TRANSPORTATION MINISTER

TA281634 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren received [Bulgarian] Transportation Minister Vasil Tsanov at the Cankaya Mansion at 1730. According to a statement made by the press and public relations secretariat of the head of state's office, Tsanov presented General Evren with a message from Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov referring to bilateral relations and expressing best wishes. Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk was also present at the meeting.

Before calling on General Evren, Tsanov was received by the Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. In a statement during the meeting, Ulusu said that Turkish-Bulgarian relations are continuously developing. Noting that the two countries are involved in joint activities in the fields of trade, tourism, energy and transportation, Ulusu said that the government wishes to include the fields of industry and agriculture to this list. Tsanov said that one of the greatest desires of Bulgaria is to further develop relations with Turkey.

Tsanov visited Trabzon this morning. Speaking in Trabzon, Tsanov said that when certain port facilities are completed in Trabzon services can begin within 3 months. He added that if the Turkish-Iranian transit route is brought up to standards, transit transportation can be speeded up. A trade protocol is expected to be signed between Turkey and Bulgaria tomorrow.

BENELUX DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS ON VISA ISSUE

TA271533 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 27 May (AA)--Negotiations between Turkey and Benelux countries on visa issue started today in Ankara.

The delegation headed by Mr Stutterheim of the Netherlands is composed of two delegates from Belgium two from the Netherlands and one from Luxembourg. Negotiations will continue for two days.

Visa Requirements Eased

TA281925 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] The visa requirements imposed by the Benelux countries, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, on Turkish citizens have been eased. The visa talks between Turkey and the Benelux countries that began in Ankara yesterday have been concluded. At the end of the talks, the parties involved reached a unity of view concerning various principles regulating the visa requirements.

According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, as of now Turkish visitors to these countries will be able to receive multiple entry visas for the duration of a year, provided they present their residence permits. Turkish businessmen and Turks employed in international transport will also be able to obtain one-year visas. Turkish citizens who wish to travel to the Benelux countries may apply to the consulates of these countries at any given country to obtain their visas. Turkish citizens who wish to visit relatives in or who wish to travel for touristic purposes to the Benelux countries will be able to obtain at most 3-month visas, provided they fulfill conditions required by the Benelux countries.

The Turkish and Benelux delegations also decided to meet again in 6 months to review the visa issue. The Benelux countries imposed the visa requirement on Turkish citizens on 1 November 1980.

TALKS WITH SOVIETS ON ISKENDERUN PLANT END

TA281631 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] The Turkish-Soviet talks on the full capacity functioning of the Isknederun iron and steel installations have been concluded in Ankara. A program on the work to be undertaken has been prepared during the talks. In addition, a consensus has been reached on purchasing equipment from the Soviet Union in exchange for iron and steel products. The Iskanderun iron and steel installations are producing under capacity due to various technical obstacles and due to difficulties encountered in the transportation of iron ore. The Soviet delegation that left for Istanbul after the talks ended in Ankara will leave Turkey tomorrow.

TURKISH FILMS WEEK BEING STAGED IN MOSCOW

TA221509 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 22 May (AA)--Ministry of Culture announced today it was staging a "Turkish Films Week" in Moscow as of today. Five long and four short films will be featured during the week. In the first category, Babanin Evlatlari (Children of the Father), Sultan (Sultan), Ask-I Memnu (Forbidden Love), Minik Serce (The Tiny Sparrow) and Aile Serefi (Family Honor) will be shown. Short Turkish films to be shown are: Topkapi Sarayi (Topkapi Palace), Altin Igneler (Golden Pins), Bogazici Anilari (Bogazici Memories) and Kapalicarsi (The Covered Bazaar).

GUNAYDIN COMMENTS ON GREEK CYPRIOT ELECTIONS

NC290644 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 26 May 81 p 12

[Resat Akar report from Nicosia]

[Text] The parliamentary elections, which were held in the Greek Cypriot sector of Cyprus the day before yesterday, have been won by the party of Glavkos Kliridhis, who is known as a moderate, peace-loving politician. Kliridhis' party has won the highest number of votes with the Communist Party, AKEL, securing the next highest votes. Kiprianou's party has suffered a great defeat, obtaining only 20 percent of the votes.

Political observers say that Kliridhis' victory will have a positive affect on the bilateral talks being conducted with the Turkish Cypriots and that it will expedite the settlement of the Cyprus dispute. These observers interpret Kiprianou's defeat as the beginning of a return to common sense by the Greek Cypriots. The British press has reported that Turkey, Greece and the United States have agreed on a new 5-point Cyprus plan. The plan envisages the formation of a biregional confederation, the reduction of the Turkish Cypriot territory to 28 percent, the return of the refugees and the return of Varosha to the Greek Cypriot side. The demarcation of the borders will be carried out after an agreement has been reached on the territorial issue, but part of Famagusta will be placed under UN control before this is done.

When Glavkos Kliridhis learned the result of the elections, he said: "The DISI has won because the people have voted for those who love justice. The parliament will represent the will of the people."

Greek Cypriot leader Spiros Kiprianou, whose party has, according to the votes that have been counted so far, been holding the third position, has stated that the president is, to a great extent, independent of the parliament except in matters relating to the budget.

UNION LEADERS TRIAL BEGINS; PRISON SENTENCES ASKED

TA281758 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] The trial of Abdullah Basturk, leader of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK], and his 149 colleagues, who are charged with participating in an illegal strike with a political aim and violating the orders of the martial law command, has started at the Second Military Court of the Istanbul Martial Law Command.

Reading the indictment at the trial, the prosecutor said that in their statements published in the confederation's organ on 25 and 28 April 1980, Basturk and the other members of the DISK administrative council encouraged and provoked the workers to participate in an illegal strike with political aims. The military prosecutor noted that following the statement made by the DISK administrative council, certain workers affiliated with DISK held an illegal political strike in the form of a slowdown or a work stoppage on 30 April 1980. In the last part of his indictment, the prosecutor demanded prison sentences ranging from 1 to 6 months for Basturk and the other administrative council members for violating the orders of the martial law command and for the other 143 suspects on the grounds that they participated in an illegal political strike and violating the orders of the command. Then the suspects were interrogated. The trial will be continued tomorrow.

APPEALS COURT APPROVES TERRORIST DEATH SENTENCE

TA281755 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] The Council of Offices of the Supreme Court of Military Appeals has approved the death sentence for Ahmet Erhan. Erhan, who killed rightist Mehmet Kilic by laying an ambush in Istanbul on 1 August 1978, was sentenced to death by the Istanbul Martial Law Command First Military Court.

The death sentence that was earlier repealed by the Supreme Court of Military Appeals was approved by the Council of Offices of the Supreme Court of Military Appeals upon the objection of the public prosecutor's office.

VOTCP CRITICIZES U.S. DEFENSE DELEGATION VISIT

TA221146 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 22 May 81

[Station commentary: "No to U.S. Aggressive Units"]

[Text] Dear listeners: The Pentagon sent a delegation to our country immediately after the NATO meeting. A U.S. delegation headed by the person in charge of international security affairs arrived in Ankara--an important stopover in its tour that included Oman, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Jordan and Israel.

The head of the U.S. delegation claimed that the so-called joint interests of Turkey and the United States would be discussed during the meetings [with Turkish officials]. Defense Minister Bayulken, on the other hand, said: Certain technical issues will be discussed. However, the purpose f this visit is evident. It consists of applying pressure on Turkey to defend U.S. interests in the Near and Middle East and intensifying U.S. pressure and blackmail.

As will be recalled, the expansion of NATO's sphere of influence was approved in principle through decisions made during the recent NATO meeting. However, it was decided to support the U.S. moves in the Near East on the basis of various countries' bilateral agreements with the United States and through bilateral discussions and not through an international NATO unit to be established now.

Turkey has signed a bilateral slavery agreement with the United States. Especially the secret appendices of this agreement concerning the method of implementation include provisions endangering national security and interests and eliminating national independence. Now the U.S. Government is pressuring Turkey on the strength of this agreement and its provisions and the NATO decisions.

The extent of the tension in the region is obvious. On the one hand, Israel--which is being supported by imperialists--is preparing to divide Lebanon, attack Syria and cause another war in the region. On the other hand, the United States is moving ships from the Indian Ocean into the Mediterranean. On the same days, NATO's Mediterranean maneuvers are being held with the participation of Turkey as well. What will the future of our country--which is situated in the center of all these threats--be in such an atmosphere?

Dear listeners, the stand of the junta government on this matter is not open and clear. The imperialist press reports, on the one hand, that Foreign Minister Turkmen secretly promised the United States that it can use its bases in military operations against Syria, Iraq and Iran. Turkmen says: We cannot assume responsibility beyond NATO. The defense minister is reiterating the same arguments. However, the pressure is being applied on the basis of the bilateral slavery agreement. The Pentagon is now imposing endless conditions on Turkey and pressuring it on the strength of this secret agreement, which enslaves our country to imperialism and whose contents are not known to our people.

In its article published in May entitled "No to the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force," the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] organ, ATILIM, notes that through ambiguous statements, the government is stepping on shaky ground. In the same article, ATILIM refers to the bilateral slavery agreement and notes that this agreement grants the imperialists the right to use our soil unconditionally. ATILIM also stresses that NATO membership constitutes an oppression for our people and our country. The enraged Pentagon generals, who have vowed to set the world afire, are taking advantage of this oppression and staging a show of force in Ankara immediately after the 19 May anniversary and plotting schemes to drag our country into their dirty affairs.

The most fervent and genuine defenders of national independence, democracy and international peace are currently being pressured, investigated and arrested. There are attempts to stifle--under conditions of military dictatorship--the voices of the leaders and members of class unions, democratic mass organizations and associations and of various deputies who are opposed to the bilateral slavery agreement, to the NATO oppression and to being dragged into imperialist adventures. However, many European governments are now easily opposing numerous impositions by the United States and NATO on the grounds that their people are not approving. It is seen that the people and the democratic forces are the sole defenders of national sovereignty and independence. The attempts to crush and silence these forces benefit the most reactionary, pro-American and collaborationist circles internally, and the U.S. administration and the ringleaders of NATO externally. It is particularly necessary not to forget that our country could at any moment be faced with a fait accompli at a time when imperialists are planning--through Israel--to attack our neighbor Syria and when provocative maneuvers are being held in the Mediterranean with the participation of Turkey as well. It is not sufficient to merely remember. It is also necessary to enhance the unity of action against imperialist pressure and internal reactionary attacks.

The TCP demonstrates, through evidence, that Turkey cannot be a real independent country if it remains a member of NATO. The TCP calls on all the national democratic forces to unite in action and assume their duty to prevent the country from becoming a slave to NATO decisions and our soil from being used in the service of imperialism, and to disallow U.S. aggressive units.

COMMUNIST LEADER CONGRATULATES FINNISH COMMUNISTS

TA230808 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 23 May 81

[Congratulatory message by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen to the 19th Finnish Communist Party Congress--read by announcer]

[Text] To the 19th Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Congress, dear comrades: On behalf of all Turkish communists, our country's working class and toilers, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee extends its revolutionary struggle greetings to the friendly SKP's 19th Congress.

As the leading party of the Finnish working class, your party has played a significant part in the struggle for peace, democracy, social progress and for the interests of the people and toilers. The Finnish Communists have made a notable effort to safeguard [global] peace and to promote friendly relations among the peoples.

Engaged in a difficult struggle since 12 September in a climate of military dictatorship, the TCP has worked to establish the united front of all national democratic forces in a bid to eliminate the pressure of imperialists on our country, to put an end to the exploitation of the monopolies, to weaken the positions of the most reactionary forces within and outside the military junta and to advance in the path of democracy.

Our party believes that it is imperative to repulse the aggressive and adventurous policies of the imperialists, to curb the arms race, and to safeguard international security in solving all problems both at home and in the world. That is why the concrete peace proposals raised at the podium of the 26th CPSU Congress are of such a vital importance.

The TCP as well as the SKP are linked as brothers due to a common cause of struggle and internationalist relations. The TCP wishes great success to the 19th SKP Congress. With our communist greetings.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General I. Bilen, 22 May 1981

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IRAQI OIL MINISTER MEETS WITH CHANCELLOR

JN292149 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Vienna, 29 May (INA)--At a meeting here today, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky gave Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and oil minister, a message addressed to President Saddam Husayn dealing with relations between Austria and Iraq. During the meeting, Chancellor Kreisky praised Iraq's stand on various international issues, particularly the situation in the Arab region.

The RCC member conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings to the Austrian chancellor and Iraq's wish to expand cooperation with Austria in various fields. During the meeting, viewpoints were exchanged on several international issues of common interest, particularly the Arab-Zionist conflict and the situation in Lebanon. The RCC member briefed the Austrian chancellor on the latest developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war and the Tehran rulers' continued rejection of the peaceful efforts to stop their aggressive war against Iraq.

Economic Minutes Signed

JN311304 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1245 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Vienna, 31 May (INA)--Iraq and Austria today signed the general minutes of the fourth session of the Iraqi-Austrian joint committee on technical and economic cooperation. The minutes were signed by Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council member, oil minister and head of the Iraqi side on the committee, and Josef Staribacher, Austrian commerce, trade and industry minister and head of the Austrian side on the committee. The minutes cover the expansion of bilateral cooperation in the sphere of industry, the oil industry, trade, agriculture, irrigation, housing, tourism and culture.

'ARAFAT TO ATTEND SOCIALIST YOUTH FESTIVAL

AU291618 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 28 May 81 p 2

[Text] Together with a PLO delegation, PLO head Yasir 'Arafat will come to Vienna to attend the International Socialist Youth Festival from 5 to 9 June. This was announced yesterday by Josef Cap, chairman of the socialist youth, at a press conference. According to Cap, this is the first time that the International Socialist Youth Festival has been open to liberation movements. Apart from the PLO, representatives of liberation movements from El Salvador, Nicaragua and many other Latin American countries, as well as SWAPO from Africa, are expected in Vienna. At the same time, contact with young representatives of the oppositon in the CEMA countries in the Eastern bloc is fostered; thus, members of the Polish trade union movement "Solidarity" will come to Vienna. The socialist youth of Austria plan to get together PLO representatives and critical opposition forces from Israel for a dialogue in Vienna.

Over 10,000 participants are expected at the festival. The biggest delegation comes from the FRG, then come Scandinavia, Italy, France and Spain. In many places in Vienna, for instance in communal buildings, in the City Hall square and in squares of the city of Vienna, political events will be linked with cultural events.

[A report on the same subject published in Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German on 29 May 81 on page 2 notes: "One of the main subjects of the festival will be a discussion on U.S. foreign policy. The main points here are the interventions of the United States in Latin America and the intention of the Reagan administration to make Europe the battlefield of possible nuclear conflicts."]

BELGIUM

PLO REPRESENTATIVE ASSASSINATED IN BRUSSELS

LD010830 Brussels Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Summary] The PLO representative in Belgium, Na'im Khadir, was assassinated on a Brussels street this morning. This has just been announced in a report by the AGENCE BELGA. Na'im Khadir was on his usual way to work at the PLO office on Franklin Roosevelt Avenue at about 0900 when he was gunned down by five large caliber bullets. AGENCE BELGA adds that Na'im Khadir died while being taken to a hospital. The killer's car, bearing German registration plates, was pursued by a passing motorist who was later joined by police cars. It is understood that the assassin was finally detained at Ixelles. No information is yet known about his identity.

Killer Still at Large

LD011005 Brussels Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Summary] Police all over Belgium are now actively seeking the killer of Na'im Khadir. the PLO representative in Belgium shot in the street this morning as he was heading for the PLO office on Franklin Roosevelt Avenue. The assassin's car was found abandoned after a chase, along with his overcoat and umbrella. The car bore West German number plates. A good description of the assassin has been obtained by the police from witnesses to the killing. A photofit picture has been circulated to all police forces.

FRENCH MISSILES PURCHASED BY CHILE HELD AT AIRPORT

LD291149 Paris LE MONDE in French 24-25 May 81 p 24

[Text] French Crotale missiles with their launchers, purchased by Chile, are apparently at present being held at Brussels airport, according to a report in the Belgian daily LE SOIR for Friday, 22 May. Late this Saturday morning it was not possible to find out whether Paris had intervened to prevent the departure of those weapons.

Usually it is up to the buyer, in this case the Chilean Government, to collect and transport the equipment purchased. Therefore, these arms, duly purchased by Santiago, theoretically no longer concern the French Government.

According to LE SOIR, Matra Thomson CSF, the exporting company, decided after Mr Mitterrand's election to send missiles via Belgium. They apparently arrived in Brussels Sunday, 17 May.

Belgian law makes it possible to decree an embargo not only on arms produced in the country but also those which are sent via its territory. Such an embargo has been imposed on Chile. The missiles and their launchers have therefore remained in the open air at the airport, according to LE SOIR.

The Chilean Air Force had ordered those missiles in April to be used for defending its bases against low-flying enemy aircraft.

NETHERLANDS

NRC HANDELSBLAD REACTION TO UK DEFENSE POSTURE

LD291225 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 21 May 81 p 7

[Editorial: "British Defense"]

[Text] British Prime Minister Thatcher has in common with U.S. President Reagan the fact that she talks tough, especially where East-West relations are concerned. An appreciable increase in British military power was therefore one of her most important election promises.

But in contrast to the United States, the United Kingdom no longer possesses the economic basis required for realizing such an intention. Moreover, the drastic economic program of the Conservative government in Britain has not achieved the expected turnabout. The consequence is that even more cuts must be made in public expenditure, and in so doing no exception can be made for military expenditure.

This is now creating the inevitable political difficulties for Mrs Thatcher. And those difficulties are being created not so much by the socialist opposition, but above all by her own Conservative rank and file. Many people there are still devoted to military power in its traditional forms; their hearts have remained in the days of old, when the British fleet not only sailed but dominated the oceans.

British Secretary of State for Defense Pym was one of the first casualties of the evolution of Conservative military policy. At the beginning of this year he received another post in the cabinet after he refused to carry out his treasury colleague's instructions to cancel 500 million pounds in defense spending.

This week a harsher fate befell the junior minister Speed--the man concerned with naval affairs at the Defense Ministry. Prime Minister Thatcher dismissed him after he said in a speech, without consultation with his minister, that he would oppose any cutback of the navy within the context of the government's retrenchment plans. Within 10 years, according to TIMES, the Ministry of Defense would have to save 8 billion pounds and the navy would have to account for 3/4 of that. With his remarks Speed called to arms not only the Conservative rank and file but also a number of senior military personnel, and that greatly distressed Prime Minister Thatcher.

In the Commons debate on military policy, Secretary of State for Defense Nott has now denied that drastic cuts in the published defense estimates are intended. His argument was to the effect that it is a matter of changes in the composition of the armed forces, not of cuts. He also emphasized that the British Government will keep to its defense plans, including the introduction of the expensive Trident missiles.

But the Conservative government has been unable to really reassure its rank and file in the Commons. The impression persists that drastic measures are imminent, which will especially affect the navy. The Conservative government has stopped short of a real confrontation with the rank and file. The lesson to be learned is that the British Conservative Government's tone could sound more realistic as a result of a little modesty. Going along with traditionalist and frequently also sentimental feelings could lead next time to more than muttering.

NEWSPAPER VIEWS POSTELECTION PROSPECTS, JOCKEYING

LD291145 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 27 May 81 p 1

[Own correspondent report]

[Excerpts] The Hague--The incumbent Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) and People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD) ruling coalition has lost its small majority in the Second Chamber. The leftwing parties, from the Democrats of 66 (D'66) to the Communist Party of the Netherlands, together did not win a majority of the 150 seats in the Chamber. Thus yesterday's election ended in a sort of stalemate, which could open the way for a broadly based cabinet embracing the CDA, the Labor Party (PVDA) and D'66, which gained most ground on Tuesday.

It seems from the first reactions of Prime Minister Van Agt, who headed the list of CDA candidates, that he is little inclined to continue the present coalition with the help of the small Christian parties such as the Political Reformed Party (SGP), the Reformed Political Union (GPV) and the Reformational Political Federation (RPF), which for the first time won a surprising two seats in the Chamber. Van Agt said that the most important aspect of the election result was that the CDA had emerged as the largest party. What was needed was a stable and courageous program, Van Agt said, repeating one of his campaign statements, and anyone who wanted to cooperate in achieving this was welcome. Van Agt also made it clear that in his opinion the CDA as the largest party in the Second Chamber would have to play a leading role in the talks on government formati ..

PVDA Chairman Den Uyl admitted as much. He said that it was not unreasonable, given the election result, that the CDA should begin the government formation process. Yesterday evening there was all manner of speculation that D'66 leader Jan Terlouw, as the election's biggest winner, would be the first to be asked to attempt to form a government.

For this reason, the various parliamentary parties will meet today to decide on what line to take in the next few days. Queen Beatrix will receive the party leaders for the first time to hear their advice, after she has consulted Deputy Chairman of the Council of State Scholten (who is also acting in this function for the first time) and First Chamber Chairman Thurlings.

The voters did not make things easy for these advisers yesterday. The election result indicates no clear choice between "right" and "left." The ruling coalition lost a few seats and therefore its majority. The progressive parties won a few seats, but not enough to have a majority.

Because of this result, first reactions made frequent mention of the possibility of a government consisting of the CDA, PVDA and D'66 as a cabinet which would be able to count on broad support. Den Uyl said that there would have to be a new program and a new government, but that the PVDA's first preference, a leftwing majority cabinet, is impossible given the election result. The PVDA will negotiate with the CDA, however, but not about a continuation of the present cabinet's policies. D'66 leader Terlouw was more optimistic about the chances of realizing his party's primary wish--a coalition of D'66, PVDA and CDA.

Yesterday evening Prime Minister Van Agt said that he was prepared for talks with the PVDA and mentioned the "Albeda plan" as a basis for talks. This 10-point plan drawn up by the present social affairs minister was launched in the latter half of last week in the CDA election campaign.

WILLY BRANDT SET TO VISIT USSR 30 JUNE-2 JULY

LD011302 Hamburg DPA in German 1219 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 1 Jun (DPA)--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt will visit Moscow from 30 June to 2 July at the invitation of Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev. SPD Executive spokesman Wolfgang [name indistinct] said today in Bonn that the visit is for a comprehensive exchange of views on the international situation, including above all, questions on European security. Other topics will be the relations between industrial and developing countries.

Brandt will be accompanied by the chairman of the foreign policy working group of the SPD Bundestag Parliamentary Group, Peter Coterier. It is Brandt's first visit to the USSR since the summer of 1975.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE Criticism

DW020757 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 2 Jun 81 p 12

[Commentary signed ME.: "Without a Mandate"]

[Text] It will be interesting in the next few days to observe whether the federal chancellor will indicate agreement or even pleasure with the fact that SPD Chairman Brandt--who is simultaneously the president of the Socialist International--will go to Moscow in late June on disarmament matters. The urgently renewed and now gladly accepted Soviet invitation to Brandt has the clearly recognizable aim of introducing him in the game as the most accessible person to Soviet arms control plans. It can only benefit Moscow if the Soviet state and party chief's visit to Bonn is prepared generally and not by the responsible Foreign Office, but by the Brandt office in party headquarters and by the SPD leftwing. In addition, the so-called "independent commission for disarmament and security" of the Swedish Socialist Palme will go to Moscow for the same reason, and 2 days prior to this, Brandt's aide Egon Bahr also will go there--switchmen without authority or mission. It is more and more surprising what people have talks with the Soviet superpower on Western security policy without having a mandate, talks which could have a prejudicing function. In a political sense, they are traveling scholars who mess up the work of responsible and elected officials in an inadmissible way.

SPD'S EPPLER STATES OBJECTIONS TO COUNTERARMAMENT

DW010900 Frankfurt Hessischer Rundfunk Network in German 1600 GMT 30 May 81

[Excerpts from correspondent Tauber interview with SPD Presidium member Erhard Eppler; place not specified--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] You have a skeptical attitude toward the NATO dual decision on counterarmament. The chancellor announced the other day that he stands or falls with this decision. Do you propose to overthrow the chancellor along with the dual decision at the SPD congress next spring?

[Answer] I cannot prevent anyone from uttering such threats. Willy Brandt probably is right when he says: In most cases, only those people resign who don't talk about it. Klose is one of them, just as I was one of them at the time, and so are others. But you see, if it is my conviction that the deployment of medium-range missiles in the Federal Republic, which indeed can destroy Moscow, Leningrad or Kiev but cannot reach the SS-20 against which they are officially deployed--because the SS-20 missiles are deployed far too deep into Russian territory--actually threatens the life of our people, that this deployment makes the destruction of the Federal Republic much more likely or even definite in a conflict, then it is necessary in all probability to push certain tactical considerations into the background--if the existence of the entire nation is at stake.

[Question] By saying that, you practically imply that the Americans intend to gain a strategic advantage for themselves by deploying tactical medium-range missiles in Europe.

[Answer] Why, of course. It is the first strategic advantage to destroy the Soviet centers from non-U.S. territory. And this for the Russians means about the same as the attempt to deploy missiles in Cuba--which had the capability of hitting the centers, at least the southern centers, of the United States from outside the Soviet Union, that is, from Cuba--meant for the Americans.

GENSCHER, NEWSPAPERS DISCUSS FDP CONGRESS

Foreign Minister's Interview

DW011010 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 31 May 81

[Otto Diepholz interview with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman and federal foreign minister, on the FDP congress, recorded in Cologne]

[Text] [Question] Mr Genscher, the chancellor and you, his vice chancellor and foreign minister, in very short sequence threatened to resign. Is this Federal Government still capable of action within and predictable without?

[Answer] As far as I am concerned, it is absolutely necessary for a politician bearing governmental responsibility to make it clear where the limits of his leeway of movement are. After all, the questions concerning security policy are fundamental questions of the existence of the whole country. This is what I stated here. And the decisions of the party congress show that the party backs me. It supports me in security policy. This makes the policy of the Federal Government clear, unequivocable and predictable. And quite clearly, it spells backing for the government and thus also for its action capability.

[Question] Does this also mean that you can successfully counteract the financial dilemma? What you demanded here, after all, was that tangible incisions be made in the social benefits as well. Couldn't this become the breaking point of this coalition?

[Answer] I didn't rule out anything, which means that subsidies and laws on benefits must be part of it. This is always justifiable provided that the burdens are equally distributed and nobody is spared. This is necessary in the interest of the solidity of our state finances. I am sure that the chancellor and the finance minister also see it that way. Hence, I don't doubt that we will jointly cope with this great task.

Press Comments

DW011231 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 1 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] BREMER NACHRICHTEN writes: The FDP can be content with its party congress. It obviously seems to be, even although it sometimes looked at Friday's counterarmament debate as if two different parties were debating with each other. Genscher, who was acting in a most engaged way, prevailed in the end. But after all, some 30 percent of the delegates didn't follow him. The counterarmament debate, led with great seriousness and competence, demonstrated one more thing--Genscher dominates over the liberals as never before. He has also the full confidence of the leftists, despite all the contradiction with regard to some factual problems. Seen that way, Cologne was a Genscher party congress.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU states: Genscher's victory in Cologne probably would not have been that great had he not threatened with the big stick. The foreign minister demonstrated at the party congress that he is sensitive and that he fears becoming not credible. There is hardly another way to explain his preparedness to link his own political fate with the Reagan administration, whose preparedness to negotiate with the Soviet Union he guarantees. Genscher has gone farther than the chancellor, but both have linked the Bonn coalition's chance to survive with Washington, with the American preparedness to steer the policy of strength in time on a more careful course. Schmidt and Genscher, who depend on each other, have run a great risk.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG maintains: The delegates of the Cologne FDP congress have withstood the temptation to disperse their factual discussions although this opportunity has come up more than once. When the security policy issue came up, the chairman himself avoided a too wide controversy over the question whether nuclear medium-range missiles should be deployed in the future at the sea and not on the land, because he fully realized that this discussion was about to become a burden for him as a discussion partner of the Western alliance. The other problem, how the next federal budget could be saved financially, is considered by Genscher as a main point for the political action of the FDP. The party congress, however, shied away from a wide discussion of the issue, knowing that it would provoke not only quarrels but maybe already call the coalition into question.

DIE WELT writes: The stage management on which any party congress is based this time strangled a topic which sometime may well plunge the liberals, who have grown self-aware since 5 October last year, into new distress. Barely 2 hours were allowed to discuss the coalition issue which was triggered by the homemade chaos of Berlin's FDP. Nevertheless, some outlines for future conflicts took shape. Genscher and the Bonn party leadership have long ceased talking of the historical alliancee. The term social-liberal no longer possesses the emotional content of ethically founded balance. It has been reduced to a factual abbreviation of everyday politics. Impassionately, the formula is: We at any rate will not be the ones by which the coalition will fail. By and large there is no call indeed for any enthusiasm over this.

The editorial of FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE says: The two-faced character of the FDP guarantees that this coalition will stay. With some restrictions whose conditions will not occur, Genscher has avowed the coalition and Baum has supplemented this with something that is even harder to interpret. What these members of the government part of the party say--who differ by type and ambition--expresses the power ratio. One-third of the party, which identifies itself by its opposition to counterarmament just as it identifies itself by a turn to the minorities regardless of the budget redemption, also would not accept any coalition turn to the conservatives, as Genscher also called them in delimiting contempt. The FDP is a social-liberal party all the way down the line. Granted, the left part of the party allows those governing to govern, yet it also lets them know that this tolerance is revocable and has its price.

The duesseldorf RHEINISCHE POST notes: Anybody expecting from the Cologne congress of the Free Democrats any signal, however weak, about the foreseeable end of the Bonn coalition was mistaken. The FDP on its part is wary of terminating the coalition with the Social Democrats. It is too afraid of the reputation of the turncoat or dropout for that. Besides, to this day, a large segment of the members wants this coalition and no other.

The Munster WESTFAELISCHE NACHRICHTEN stresses: In view of the present structure of the delegates, a desertion of the FDR from the decrepit Bonn crisis colaition seems hardly possible even if the party leadership were capable of proving the total governing incapability of its partner. What remains is the same big question marks which have been standing around the Free Democrats for years: What political liberalism means in the present era, what the FDP really is, and what is supposed to make the FDP unmistakable.

Essen's NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG writes: In a veritably pleading way, Secretary General Verheugen gave the delegates of the Cologne party congress an appeal for coalition discipline to take home with them. He hammered home to them reliability and credibility as the virtues which now are in greatest demand. Nobody should allow any doubt to crop up about the FDP's loyalty of contract toward its partner, the SPD. Surely, such admonitions were not superfluous at all. The topic of the coalition, which the FDP leadership largely managed to keep out of the debate at the Cologne congress, will be brought up time and again. The quarrels of the Free Democrats in the laender surely will not break up the Bonn coalition, but neither will they strengthen it.

REPORTAGE ON SIXTH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

PZPR Delegate Address

LD300958 Hamburg DPA in German 0935 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Hannover, 30 May (DPA)--The PZPR has decided in favor of "a political solution" to the internal crisis in Poland and intends to continue this way, consistently "rejecting the attacks by the opponents of socialism in our country and from abroad." This was underlined by Gerard Gabrys, member of the PZPR Politburo and head of the Polish delegation, at the Sixth DKP party congress in Hannover this morning.

In a speech to the 850 delegates at the party congress, which opened yesterday and continues until Sunday afternoon, Gabrys said that "mistakes in the realization of the country's development policy in the 70's" and "contempt for the economic principles of socialism and Leninist standards in the life of the party" were the causes for the "complicated social and economic situation" in Poland.

The party executive will be elected at the DKP party congress this afternoon at a closed session. Election results will be announced tomorrow morning. Also taking place tomorrow will be discussion on about the approximately 100 motions, the most important of which are directed against the deployment of new U.S. missiles in the FRG.

MSZMP's Gyenes Speech

LD301234 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Hannover, 29 May (MTI)--Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] and head of the attending Hungarian party delegation made a contribution at the Sixth Congress of the Deutsche Kommunistische Partie (DKP), Friday. He stressed:

Under the present conditions it is especially important that the communists should act responsibly, in unity, and jointly with the other peace-loving forces. The increased aggressivity of the anti-detente forces, the attempts to provoke fresh cycles of the arms race seriously jeopardize what all countries with differing social systems have achieved through joint action for the benefit of the peace and security of the peoples of Europe.

The Hungarian People's Republic is an advocate of peaceful coexistence. With all our strength we strive to safeguard the achievements of detente, to avert another phase of armament, and ward off the mounting threat of a nuclear world war. Our recommendations have that aim, and that aim is served by our conduct of affairs. The basis of our policies is that the peoples need peace, and that these days, detente is the sole secure road to future. In agreement with the other allied socialist countries, the Hungarian People's Republic is of the view that even the most involved problems can be solved through negotiations and on the basis of equal security and mutual benefits.

We regard of major importance, we welcomed and support the proposals for negotiations and the major initiatives put forward in the 26th CPSU Congress. We, on our part, do all that we can to sustain the constructive dialogue, further detente and halt the arms race, Andras Gyenes said.

He added: Relations between the HSWP and the DKP are good. We have regular contacts. There is a need for that, too, for our parties strive for shared objectives, though under differing conditions. The regular comradely exchanges of views help us learn about each other's practice--results, successes, difficulties and concerns--the experiences which, provided they are applied wisely and with a due consideration to the national peculiarities, can serve well our common cause, concluded Andras Gyenes.

Romanian Address

AU301910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 30 May (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor within the Sixth Congress of the German Communist Party, Cornelia Filipas, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP addressed on behalf of the Central Committee of the RCP, of its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, a cordial salute to the participants.

Revealing with satisfaction the positive course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the German Communist Party, grounded on the principles of fully equal rights, mutual trust and esteem, the steady development of the Romanian-West German cooperation on the economic, political, cultural-scientific and other planes, she expressed the conviction that the collaboration and solidarity between the two parties will steadily develop in the interests of the two parties and peoples, of the cause of peace, security, socialism, independence, and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

In dialectical connection with the peaceful, constructive goals she aims at on an internal plane, Romania--the speaker said--works for developing her relations with all the socialist states, with the developing countries, with the nonaligned states, with all the countries of the world irrespective of their social system. She grounds all these relations on the strict observance and application of the universally valid principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

As a European country, Romania pays special attention to the achievement of security and cooperation in Europe, carrying on an intense activity for the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting, for the ensurance of the continuity of the meeting, the organization of a conference on disarmament and confidence-building, the expansion of contacts and collaboration in Europe. Romania considers that at present the crucial question is the cessation of the arms race, of nuclear armings in particular, that jeopardise ever more the existence of the entire mankind.

The RCP--Cornelia Filipas highlighted--consistently works for strengthening solidarity and collaboration with all the communist and workers parties, for achieving a new type unity based on the principles of mutual esteem and respect, on each party's right to independently elaborate its political line, tactics and revolutionary strategy in keeping with the specific sociopolitical and historical conditions in its own country.

Romanian Delegate Meets Mies

AU301854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 30 May (AGERPRES)--Cornelia Filipas, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP, who represents the RCP at the Sixth Congress of the German Communist Party, was received by Herbert Mies, chairman of the DKP.

On the occasion, they emphasized the good relations of collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the German Communist Party, reaffirming the mutual wish to further develop and strengthen them, in the interests of both peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace.

The interview, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, occasioned an exchange of salutes between the RCP general secretary and the chairman of the German Communist Party.

Mies Reelected Chairman

LD311022 Hamburg DPA in German 0817 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Hannover, 31 May (DPA)--Mies, 52-year-old chairman of the DKP (Mannheim), was unanimously reelected chairman at the Sixth DKP Congress held in Hannover. Also reelected was party deputy chairman Hermann Gautier, (60); from Bremen. He [presumably Mies] received 671 votes, with 2 votes against and 1 abstention. The result of the election, which was held on Saturday during a closed session, was announced this morning.

Cuban Greeting

FL011251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1227 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Excerpts] A large group of old antifascist German fighters has held an emotional meeting in Hannover, Federal Republic of Germany, with the delegations of the Soviet Union, GDR and Cuba that are participating in the Sixth Congress of the German Communist Party.

Raul Valdes Vivo, member of the Communist Party of Cuban Central Committee and chief of the Cuban delegation to the Sixth Congress of the German Communist Party, spoke at the fraternal meeting to great those present. Valdes Vivo noted that imperialism finds itself like Adolf Hitler in his bunker during the last days of his cruel domination.

DPA TO COOPERATE WITH JOINT ECONOMIC SERVICES

LD011307 Hamburg DPA in German 0606 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Hamburg (DPA/VWD)--DPA and the VEREINIGTE WIRTSCHAFTDIENSTE (VWD) are from today, Monday, producing a joint economic service for the media. It will be broadcast under the dateline "DPA/VWD" as part of the DPA news service.

Both agencies' network of correspondents will supply the information and reports for the DPA/VWD economic service. This economic part of the DPA basic service will be edited in a newly-created economic department in DPA's Hamburg headquarters.

The aim of this closer cooperation between DPA and VWD is to supply the media with economic coverage which does justice to the importance of this field and which aids understanding of economic events by means of clear and precise reporting.

DEFENSE MINISTRY: NUCLEAR TESTS WILL RESUME

LD021012 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 2 Jun 81.

[Text] France is to resume its nuclear tests. This was announced in a statement issued by the Ministry of Defense a short time ago. Minister Charles Hernu says that after due study of the files on the matter and after consultation with the president of the republic, nuclear tests will indeed be carried out. Only a few days ago, the same Charles Hernu announced the temporary suspension of these tests in the Pacific Ocean.

CABINET ISSUES COMMUNIQUE AFTER 27 MAY MEETING

LD010947 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 May 81 p 6

[Excerpts] The president of the republic called a cabinet meeting at the Elysee Palace on 27 May. At the end of the meeting, the following communique was issued:

Decentralization

The minister for the interior and decentralization informed the cabinet of the government's intention to pass a law as soon as possible--as soon as the new National Assembly is elected--fixing the broad outlines of a complete decentralization of the French administration. This law will be followed by other laws and decrees aimed at liberating the communes, departments and regions from local, departmental and ministerial controls, to enable local democracy to flourish and to make the French people adult and responsible citizens.

With this aim, the government is planning the prompt repeal of most of the 12 decrees issued by the previous government on 13 February 1981. These decrees, which were portrayed as measures increasing the regions' power, instead had the effect of limiting the regional councils' opportunity to take action. They will be replaced by other decrees which will make it possible to make use of the full scope of the 1972 law. The same will apply to the ministerial circulars which limited the 1972 law's sphere of application, until new legislation comes into force.

Economic and Social Measures

The premier presented the timetable for drawing up the economic and social measures which will be examined at cabinet meetings on 3 and 10 June and the initial measures which can be taken immediately.

1--Measures to help the lowest-paid workers, families and old people.

In keeping with the pledges made by the president of the republic, the minimum wage will be increased at the 3 June cabinet meeting. The minister of labor has called a meeting of the higher commission on collective agreements for 2 June to consult the two sides of industry on this point. At the same cabinet meeting, the level of family allowances, the amount of housing allowance, the minimum old age pension and the allowance for handicapped adults will be very substantially increased. The administrative councils of the National Family Allowance Fund and the National Employees' Old Age Pension Insurance Fund will, of course, first be consulted.

In addition to these immediate measures, the government will move resolutely toward far-reaching social reforms. The first of these reforms relates to the retirement age. The age at which the workers are able to retire on a full pension will be reduced to 60. This very important measure will be an essential social advance which all the French people expect. Of course workers will not be forced to retire at 60 but they will be able to choose between continuing to work and retiring in financially satisfactory conditions.

A series of bills will be submitted to parliament by the government with a view to attaining this objective gradually. A bill also will be submitted to stop social contributions being levied on retired people.

At the same time, provision must be made for workers who want a transitional period, preventing an abrupt move from work to retirement. Simultaneously, steps will be taken to limit the possibility of people being paid in addition to their retirement pensions. Although this is acceptable in the case of low income groups, it is excessive and unjust in other cases.

2--Measures to help young people.

Young people's entry into the work force after school has, for many, become an obstacle race and a period of uncertainty and instability. The economic crisis and the scale of unemployment aren't the only factors responsible for this situation. The present organization of the education system, professional training, career guidance services and job centers and the provisions which have existed for several years to help people find their first job are not part of an overall view but an accumulation of provisions which are sometimes conflicting and often temporary.

Coordination between school, training and youth employment (and national service) must be given detailed thought based on a lucid analysis of the real situation now facing young people.

The government will give an official (Mr Bertrand Schwartz) the job of making a study. This study will be carried out with the aid of the competent departments and its object will be to propose legislative, statutory, financial and pedagogic provisions to be taken to improve the insertion of young people between the ages of 16 and 21 into professional life and to coordinate all the public services concerned to ensure that young people of this age are never doomed to unemployment or to excessively precarious jobs and that they have the opportunity to acquire education and training which will enable them to adapt to the coming technological changes and enjoy the means of directing their working lives toward jobs which correspond to their activities.

3--Measures to encourage saving.

The premier asked the minister of the economy and finances to carry out technical studies on setting up a new savings mechanism. The objective is to enable people to make long term savings deposits while being protected against the positive robbery which has resulted in the past from interests rates much lower than the inflation rates. The savings mechanism thus created not only reflects a desire for social justice but will also make it possible to effect the expansion of savings necessary to finance the French economy.

4--Measures are to be studied immediately, particularly regarding farms and small and medium-sized enterprises which are encountering special difficulties at the present time.

International Situation

The external relations minister presented a report on the international situation. He also described the way in which the election of the president of the republic has been received abroad, particularly within the EEC.

The president of the republic stated: "Continuity in the state--an essential principle for the sound running of international relations--means that the government will pride itself on assuming and carrying out the international pledges to which France has subscribed."

This provision in no way prejudices the lines of our future policy. The talks we will have with our foreign partners with a view to developing our trade will be based on our own ideas. The president of the republic informed the cabinet of his talks with the FRG chancellor.

LE FIGARO DEEMS GOVERNMENT PROMISES 'INCONSISTENT'

LD011525 Paris LE FIGARO in French 27 May 81 p 1

[Max Clos editorial: "Ink Cloud"]

[Text] Mauroy's government is causing confusion and concern, because it is not doing anything. Instead, its ministers are talking. They are issuing promises and endless reassurances. Everyone is entitled to them--the workers, of course, the trade unionists, the small and medium enterprises, elderly people, veterans and immigrants... Joxe assures us that we must not fear the nationalizations because they are the best means of "developing economic and technological potentials." The franc will recover. Savers are quite wrong to worry. The proportion of electricity produced by nuclear power will be decreased but production nevertheless will increase. Working hours will be reduced but growth will be stimulated. Workers and employers too are being encouraged to be enterprising, at the same time as the former are being promised the right to almost total control over the latter. This all seems inconsistent.

Of course, it can be explained by the elections. For the PS, as for the parties of the outgoing majority, there is only one thing that counts because it governs the future--to win the 14-21 June general elections. Hence stems the elementary reasoning that by doing nothing at all the government can reassure both its supporters and its adversaries the former because honeyed words maintain and extend the "state of grace" and the latter to convince them that there was no justification for the misgivings expressed by Mitterrand's adversaries before 10 May.

After all, this might be considered fair fighting. But it could be much more serious. And one is entitled to wonder whether this government's apparent paralysis has deeper and more complex causes.

Here are two questions:

1--What degree of efficiency can be attained by an excessively large cabinet composed of heterogeneous elements representing opposed currents of thought, if not ideologies? What is there in common among Rocard, Chevenement and Delors? How could such dissimilar people formulate a government doctrine?

2--The present of the republic was elected on a political, economic and social platform promising a change in society. This election program was presented in a document entitled the "Socialist Blueprint for France in the Eighties," which describes in detail everything that will have to be done. The PS apologists assure us now that this document musn't be interpreted literally and that it is merely a collection of general ideas. This explanation is inadequate. In the confusion surrounding the present government's actions, it remains our only point of reference.

The question is: Does the new regime intend to implement the "Socialist blueprint" or is it trying, deceitfully and secretly, like a cuttlefish behind its cloud of ink, to convince the voters otherwise? Until 22 June.

CHIRAC WARNS AGAINST ELECTION VICTORY

LD011521 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 May 81 p 10

[Text] After holding a meeting with the RPR candidates for the parliamentary elections, Jacques Chirac held a press conference on Tuesday, 26 May. In his preliminary statement, he said: "The French people have taken the risk of a fundamental change in our society.... The French people therefore wanted change, but what kind of change?

"Do they want a total upheaval in our society as the PS plan and the PCF program propose? Do they want a change or policy as I have been proposing for weeks--a change of policy aimed at more freedom for the economy and more justice and independence for France? Do the French people want this change to come about with political stability and continuity of action while respecting French diversity or do they want it to lead to a situation full of uncertainty and danger? That is what is at stake in the campaign for the parliamentary election. It isn't the third round of the presidential election. The president of the republic has been elected. The French people's will must be respected and the new president must exercise his prerogatives as laid down in the Constitution."

The former RPR chairman then gave his view on what he regards as the consequences of the presidential election and the new government's formation.

"It is been just 2 weeks since the presidential election was held. It is been 4 days since the new government took office. I don't want to put anybody in the dock but just look at the results that can be seen already. The Bank of France has spent considerable sums to support the franc--sums which represent a good proportion of our currency reserves. To this must be added the debts to the central banks which intervened in the framework of the European monetary agreements. As a result of the falling franc, our trade deficit is increasing. Imports are costing more and exports bringing in less. The press itself is informing us that major export contracts are being called into question by our clients in a number of foreign countries. The anxiety felt by savers has led to a drop in stocks and shares, which constitute a considerable loss in individuals' property. In France and other countries, people are wondering about the stability of our public finances, our balance of trade and our economy's very future.

"These are the results after a few days and yet the ruling Socialists still have not made any decisions aside from a dramatic increase in interest rates. What will happen when they begin to implement their program? What is the nature of that program? This is the essential point.

The time has come to dispel the ambiguity which undoubtedly characterized the PS campaign and, moreover, the government's initial statements. The PS has clearly defined what it calls it's 'plan.' It must now clearly tell the French people whether it intends to implement it.

The mayor of Paris called on the government and the PS to say very clearly whether they intend "to implement their plan." "Will France be the only Western country to have Communists in the government, with all the effects that will have on its credibility and its rank in the free world? Clear answers are needed on those points too," he added.

Chirac then listed some points from the program he put forward during the presidential campaign. He stated: "The International Monetary system must be reformed. I proposed that for 2 months during the presidential campaign and I didn't think that I would be proved right so quickly. In less than 1 week, the Bank of France's interest rate has increased from 12 percent to 22 percent. Who will be able to invest under those conditions? Which enterprise or individual could do so? Who will be able to borrow to buy goods or property? How will big, medium-sized or small enterprises be able to ensure employment?"

The mayor of Paris concluded: "If we start implementing the Socialist plan, we will be preparing to call into question our economic and social structures. It isn't possible to get away with anything. The real situation is stronger than ideologies. The measures planned in the Socialist plan clearly would destroy the economic machine. The composition of the new assembly must make it possible to avert the danger at any cost.

"France isn't a laboratory in which apprentices can safely follow their conflicting inspirations and carry out experiments whose effects, as history proves, would be irreversible. You can understand why I am worried for France today. You also can understand why I am determined to fight, with a broad spirit of union, for a new majority in the assembly, which will guarantee progress and freedom for our country. Finally, you can understand why I have confidence in the French people's decision in view of their good sense."

An "Accident"

Chirac then answered questions and pointed out that, before Mitterrand's election, "there was some balance in France at the sociopolitical level. The public authorities, president of the republic, government and National Assembly majority belonged to the same school of thought, whatever nuances or wider differences there might be among its members. On the one hand, municipal power was largely in the opposition's hands, department power was largely in opposition hands and trade union and hence industrial power was largely in the opposition's control. Today, that balance is about to be broken completely and we are in dnager of finding a situation in the future, unless we are careful, in which all public power and a very large section of the forces I have just mentioned will be controlled exclusively by those who represent 52 percent of the French people. It would be a very serious threat to the balance of our democracy...if all those powers were placed in such uncertain and inexperienced hands."

Chirac expressed the hope that "the government will stop taking refuge in the cushioned comfort of its present artistic vagueness" and stated: "Nobody knows what the PS intends to do. It tends to say anything and then contradict itself."

The mayor of Paris expressed the view that the government "has been placed in office to reassure and lull the French people, probably to indulge in a little demagoguery and to create the most favorable climate possible for the elections."

Chirac is "not sure that France has swung to the left." The 10 May election strikes him as being an "accident." He expressed the view that "things should proceed normally" if the outgoing majority is returned in the parliamentary elections. "I don't see how the existence of a nonsocialist and noncommunist majority would involve a constitutional danger... Our attachment to the institutions is such that we aren't in the least likely to be drawn into some constitutional crisis when all the necessary means of avoiding such a confrontation will be available."

PCF'S LEROY COMMENTS ON COMMUNIST MINISTERS

LD291457 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 27 May 81 p 3

[Report on France-Inter interview with PCF Politburo member Roland Leroy on 26 May]

[Text] PCF Politburo member and L'HUMANITE editor Roland Leroy was the guest on France-Inter's "Let's Talk Straight" program yesterday morning. The main parts of the interview:

First, the France-Inter journalist asked Roland Leroy whether "it is really necessary fr there to be Communist ministers in the government."

L'HUMANITE's editor stated: "We have for a long time been prepared to take part in government and to assume our responsibilities at all levels of national life. The important question lies in the last sentence of your question, namely, is it really necessary for there to be Communist ministers and I think the answer is yes.

If the undertaking is to succeed, the Communists must be involved in it. Some 4.5 million voters who voted Communist in the first round transferred their votes to Francois Mitterrand. The Communists made a decisive contribution to the victory. As experience has shown, this contribution is vital if change is to be brought about. Working men and women often have and often still place their trust in the Communists, entrust them with responsibilities in the enterprises and in local councils. After the liberation, Communist ministers were involved in the job of national reconstruction. Experience has shown that the Communists must take their share of responsibility if a policy favorable to the working classes is to be implemented."

Leroy was then questioned on the content of the conversation between Georges Marchais and Francois Mitterrand. Leroy explained: "That was a conversation between the president of the republic and PRC Secretary General Georges Marchais. Georges Marchais said what he should and ought to have said after that meeting. The important thing is that the meeting took place. Most important is that the workers have the opportunity to confirm the 10 May victory with the coming parliamentary elections and to vote clearly in favor of the Communists assuming their responsibilities...."

The discussion then turned to the possibility of an agreement with the PS. On this point, Leroy asserted: "We stated our position at the Central Committee meeting. In L'HUMANITE 2 days ago, he published two pages--we produced 8 million copies--which we are now distributing in the country and which contain our proposals on the policy to be implemented. This is the basis on which our candidates will fight the parliamentary election. You are familiar with the PCF's long term program, the 131 proposals which the Communist candidate put forward in the presidential election. We know that it is impossible to do everything immediately but the workers expect change and expect that change to be implemented. We have put forward extremely clear proposals on full employment, a policy for better life, in other words, a minimum wage of Fr3,300, a 35-hour work week and so forth...a policy of freedom, one which ensures that France has its rightful place in the world, a policy which promotes peace and disarmament. I think that negotiations will be initiated in a few days' time."

The journalist recalled Socialist official Jean Poperen's remarks about the possibility of the PS having a majority of seats in the National Assembly. He asked Leroy if the PCP will win back all the Communist voters on 14 June or if they will be tempted to vote Socialist.

Leroy replied: "I don't want to argue with Jean Poperen. I heard what he said yesterday and I would like to make an observation in that connection. I believe that the parliamentary elections will be decisive. The right has been defeated. It is picking up the pieces and trying to arrange them in anticipation of its defeat in the parliamentary election which it knows is absolutely inevitable. That is the main factor in the parliamentary election. There is another. I listened carefully to what Poperen said yesterday. He has ambitions for his party and that is legitimate. It is equally legitimate to think it is possible if not desirable for a single party to have an absolute majority in the National Assembly. That calls for a few remarks. France is traditionally the home of pluralism, it would not be a good thing for one party in France to hold all the levers of power."

Finally, the journalist claimed that the outgoing majority is using virtually the same argument in saying that there must not be a Socialist-Communist majority.

Leroy then explained: "That is an entirely different question. What you describe as the outgoing majority is the right, which has been soundly defeated, which, as I said, is picking up the pieces and merely arranging them in anticipation of its defeat which it knows is absolutely inevitable. But there were 4.5 million Communist votes in the first round of the presidential election. There are many working men and women who have an opinion and who want change. The new presidential majority is diverse, its unity stems from its diversity and that diversity must be reflected in parliament and also in the government."

COMPUTER STUDY PREDICTS 270 LEFTIST DEPUTIES

LD011527 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 May 81 p 11

[Text] The National Assembly parliamentary computer department has carried out a study aimed at predicting the composition of the next assembly on the basis of the results of the March 1978 parliamentary election and the 1981 presidential election. Only mainland France's results were examined, the distribution of overseas seats being regarded as exactly the same as before the dissolution.

The authors of this study adopted two prior hypotheses:

1--The political conditions were presumed not to have changed since 1978, in other words, joint candidates for the outgoing majority and, on the left, rivalry in the first round and automatic standing down in favor of the candidate in the best position.

2--The results of the polls on 26 April and 10 May 1981 are indicative of a lasting change among the voters. In addition, they ruled out the assumption that the results of the parliamentary elections on 14 and 21 June will be identical to those obtained in the presidential election, first because of the different nature of the elections. The method chosen is, therefore, more complex. It takes into account the results of the second round of the 1974 presidential election.

To determine which constituencies are likely to swing from the majority to the left, they added (or subtracted) the increase (or fall) in percentage points of votes obtained by Mitterrand, first in 1974 (second round) and then in 1981 (second round). To determine whether a Communist or Socialist candidate is likely to be elected, it was assumed that the Communist candidate will be ahead of his rival if Marchais' score was higher than Mitterrand's on 26 April. If that was not the case, the Socialist candidate was only placed in the lead if the gap between Marchais and Mitterrand was higher than 3 points and if the gap observed in the first round of the 1978 election was not too obviously unfavorable to the Socialist representative.

Finally, the special strength of some outgoing deputies in some constituencies was taken into account.

From this study, it emerges that the existing parliamentary majority (comprising 155 RPR, 119 UDF and 13 independent deputies) would lose 64 seats (RPR 36, UDF 27 and independents 1) to the PS or the Left Radicals. The outgoing Socialist group would have 117 members. The Communist group, which had 86 deputies in the outgoing assembly, would lose 30 members to the PS but would win 2 seats from the PRP, 1 from the UDF and 1 from the PS (in the 12th Pas-de-Calais constituency where the outgoing deputy is Henri Darras). The PS might lose 1 seat--the one won by Noel Ravassard in a by-election in the third Ain constituency.

Taking account of the fact that one independent deputy, Roch Piduot (New Calendonia-1), usually voted with the leftwing deputies in the last parliament and that the distribution of overseas seats was not taken into account in the study, the left would have 270 seats; the PCF would have 60 of those instead of 86; and the PS 209 instead of 117.

LE MONDE ON LEFTWING GAULLISTS ELECTION STANCE

LD221423 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 May 81 p 9

["A.P." report]

[Text] A leftwing Gaullists national committee, formed on Monday, 18 May, appointed Pierre Dabezies, chairman of the Progressive Republican's Federation, as leader of a delegation to hold political discussions with the PS and other presidential majority parties. Leo Hamon, chairman of the Republican and Socialist Initiative Group, and Jacques Blache, secretary general of the Progressive Gaullists' Federation, were appointed his deputies. This delegation was to contact Michel Jobert by Tuesday, 19 May.

In addition to the movements mentioned above, the national committee is to include--provided the various movements now under its control agree--Jacques Debu-Bridel, chairman of the Labor Democratic Union, Hugo Bonneville from the Progressive Gaullists' Union, Jean Bigot, representative of the Young People's Union for Progress, Louis Fichez from the 18 June Club, and Jacques Thibaut, representative of journalists formerly working for NOTRE REPUBLIQUE.

Philippe Decharture, secretary general of the Movement for Socialism Through Participation, who also has supported Mitterrand, was present at the meeting but refused to be associated with the decisions adopted. According to him, the leftwing Gaullists' efforts look like "an electoral ploy and could, therefore, fail." Some other leftwing Gaullists' movements, including Dominique Gallet's Gaullist and Prospects Club, remain close to the RPR.

The members of the newly-formed national committee soon agreed that they should unite to make the Socialists pay attention to them. They also agreed that they should join the new presidential majority irrespective of the stance they adopted before the first presidential election. In fact, prior to 26 April, some of them supported either Debre (Young People's Union for Progress and Leo Hamon, for instance) or Chirac (including Dabezies). All of them, however, came out in support of Mitterrand prior to 10 May. They also declared that they could not become the left wing of the Gaullist party in view of the agreement concluded by Jacques Chirac and Jean Lecanuet with respect to parliamentary elections since they believe that, as a result, the former Giscardian adversary has become the RPR's future ally.

The dislike which leftwing Gaullists have not only for Giscardism but also for Lecanuet is shared both by RPR activists and Jacques Chirac's electorate. In any case, RPR deputies have become aware since 10 May that such a feeling prevails in their constituencies and they wonder how many of Chirac's supporters will vote for Union for the New Majority [UNM] candidates in the parliamentary elections, considering that it believed that more than 800,000 people who voted for the mayor of Paris on 26 April cast their votes for Mitterrand a fortnight later.

The leftwing Gaullists who now support the new president hope to be able to channel and attract a proportion of that undecided electorate, but they will be unable to achieve this unless they are offered some promising parliamentary constituencies. And this seems unlikely at present.

Relations With Jobert

The leftwing Gaullists' National Committee also has considered the problem of its relations with Michel Jobert, insofar as it has become apparent to them that the Socialist leaders would like Georges Pompidou's former foreign minister to become a sort of coordinator of a non-Socialist left center. In any event, Jobert is aware of the difficulties attached to this task, which he has compared with "bringing together the ancient Greek republics."

For their part, the leftwing Gaullists are resolved not to make any humiliating concessions to the chairman of the Movement of Democrats. While paying tribute to his personal qualities and his strong personality, they maintain that he isn't at all cut out for the role of unifier. Nor do they want to be absorbed by any center, even a left center, whose notion, they assert, has never tallied with any Gaullist concept and within whose framework they would have to coexist with, among others, the left radicals.

So the small leftwing Gaullist groups which have never so far been able to unite could well become a gathering of original personalities rather than a coherent political force. General de Gaulle said of them: "Good bottles but hard to come by."

So Pierre Dabezies' efforts in this sphere could to some extent deprive Jacques Chirac of leftwing support without necessarily ensuring Gaullist support for Mitterrand.

CHEYSSON TALKS WITH MEXICAN FOREIGN SECRETARY

FL291945 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1915 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Paris, 29 May (NOTIMEX)--Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda held talks followed by a luncheon today with his French counterpart, Claude Cheysson, at the Quai d'Orsay. Castaneda is the first Latin American with ministerial rank to meet with the new French foreign minister.

The two ministers discussed preparations for the North-South summit to be held in October in Cancun, Mexico. Recent statements by Francois Mitterrand's personal envoy to Brazil indicate that France attaches particular importance to this meeting.

At the conclusion of the Castaneda-Cheysson talks, a French Foreign Ministry spokesman remarked that the talks had been "straightforward and warm" and that both foreign ministers had shown particular interest in problems of development and in the North-South summit. The spokesman also confirmed that France will take part in the conference of foreign ministers to be held in early August in Mexico prior to the Cancun summit. The spokesman said, however, that he did not know if Cheysson himself would participate. He added that Cheysson and Castaneda had discussed French-Mexican relations in very general terms since the two countries had signed an important global agreement on economic cooperation in February.

Castaneda will return to Mexico Saturday or Sunday. He arrived in Paris on a private visit from Moscow, where he also discussed the North-South dialogue and the situation in Central America and the Caribbean with his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko, and Council Chairman Nikolay Tikhonov.

GOVERNMENT DEPLORES KILLING OF PLO REPRESENTATIVE

NC011116 Paris AFP in English 1106 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 1 Jun (AFP)--The French Government "deeply deplores" today's killing of Palestine Liberation Organisation representative Na'im Khadir in Brussels, a Foreign Ministry statement said.

Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson was "particularly affected," as he had established "personal relations" with Khadir when he was in Brussels as European Economic Community commissioner, the statement added.

PRESIDENT APPROVES MINOR CABINET RESHUFFLE

NC011242 Paris AFP in English 1219 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Lisbon, 1 June (AFP)--Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes today approved a minor government reshuffle proposed by Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao and involving the departure of two ministers. Blamed on conflicts within the cabinet and the centre-right majority, the changes result in an addition to the powers of the prime minister, who now has general responsibility for administrative reform and information.

Administrative Reform Minister Eusebio Marques de Carvalho (independent) goes, following a dispute with Finance Minister Joau Antonio de Morais Leitao over an increase in the number of civil servants. His department is now headed by Secretary of State Jose Robin de Andrade.

Minister For the Quality of Life Augusto Ferreira do Amaral, the only monarchist in the cabinet--which otherwise is shared between Social Democrats and Christian Democrats--is replaced by another member of his party, Joao Serra de Moura. The new minister loses his responsibility for information, which now passes to the prime minister, a former journalist who managed the weekly EXPRESSO.

Mr Pinto Balsemao justified this change by the need to solve basic problems in the industry, part of which was nationalised in the 1974 revolution and is in constant deficit. "Publishing firms dependent financially on the state cannot be independent," he has said. The prime minister denied a report yesterday that Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves had asked him to abolish the Ministry for European Integration, which is negotiating Portugal's entry into the European Economic Community.

[In a 30 May report before approval of the cabinet reshuffle, Paris AFP in English at 2210 GMT cited a 30 May "communique from the cabinet" as stating that the change would involve the "ministers of administrative reform and environment and various secretaries of state, including Luis Fontoura, in charge of social communications information."]

CHIEF OF STAFF DISCUSSES MADEIRA BASE QUESTION

LD280901 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 May 81 p 1

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Melo Egidio stated in Funchal yesterday that there are no negotiations with NATO on the construction of an air-sea base on the island of Porto Santo. What there is, he said, are studies aimed at improvements in Porto Santo's infrastructures--tasks which are within the province of the Armed Forces General Staff.

Melo Egidio, who yesterday began a 2-day visit to the Autonomous Region of Madiera, stated that there has been a good deal of speculation about the matter on the part of some sections of the news media. The studies currently taking place, he added, citing the premier of the regional government, with whom he held talks, concern improvements which "are of great interest to the archipelago."

The armed forces chief of staff said that the decision on the construction of an air-sea base on Porto Santo is a political problem, and as such will have to be resolved by the government, with the Armed Forces General Staff to expressing purely military opinions.

Asked about the delimitation of powers of the armed forces chief of staff--a matter which began to be debated in the assembly of the republic yesterday--Melo Egidio stated that there is no definition of powers, due to the fact that until very recently the president held the two posts simultaneously, but it is becoming necessary to enact appropriate legislation.

OFFICIALS MEET TRANSITING CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER

FL271447 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1405 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca today arrived in the Portuguese capital in transit to Cyprus. In the Cypriot capital, the Cuban foreign minister will participate in a meeting of the nonaligned ministerial group created to help find a solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Malmierca told PRENSA LATINA that the results of efforts to date, as well as steps to be taken to fulfill agreements adopted by the nonaligned conference held in India, will be examined during the meeting.

On arrival in Lisbon, Malmierca was met at the airport by officials of the Portuguese Foreign Ministry, who conveyed greetings from Portugal's Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira, who was unable to come to the air terminal.

SOARES PREDICTS FRS CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS

LD010755 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 May 81 p 3

[Text] The Republican and Socialist Front [FRS] will present within 2 or 3 days its plan for revision of the constitution, which has been virtually completed, Mario Soares stated yesterday at the conclusion of a meeting with Magalhaes Mota and Lopes Cardoso.

The Socialist Party [PS] secretary general described the joint plan of the three parties comprising the front--the Independent Social Democratic Association [ASDI], PS and Union of the Left for Socialist Democracy--for the revision of the constitution as "a virtual certainty." The ASDI, which has presented its own plan for constitutional revision, again stated yesterday through Magalhaes Mota its intention to withdraw its plan if the three parties reach agreement.

Yesterday's meeting of the three FRS leaders--Magalhaes Mota was representing Sousa Franco, who was busy with his work as a university lecturer--preceded a meeting scheduled for today of constitutional experts from the three parties, who will undertake the adjustments necessary for drafting the joint plan.

Mario Soares declined to reveal the remaining points of disagreement, referring journalists to a press conference next week during which the issue will be discussed. However, he stated that the problems on which there is not yet explicit agreement "are not insurmountable." With respect to possible agreement with the Democratic Alliance parties on revision of the constitution, Mario Soares reiterated the stance which he has been upholding: "We do not wish to block the process of revising the constitution, but it is clear that we are not prepared to give in to all demands."

The PS secretary general also reaffirmed the "FRS' firm opposition to the present government and parliamentary majority," which will be manifested not only in parliament but "in all fields of political and social struggle." He declined to reveal what kind of activities the front intends to conduct in the struggle against the government and the Democratic Alliance. "That," he said, "will also be the subject of discussion with the news media at the proper moment."

DENMARK

NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO ARRIVES IN COPENHAGEN

FL291324 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1219 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 29 May (NOTIMEX)--Nicaragua's Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto today arrived in Copenhagen on a 3-day visit to Denmark. The Nicaraguan minister will meet several times with his Danish counterpart, Kueld Olesen, with whom he will mainly discuss the political situation in Central America. One other point to be taken up will be the tense situation in El Salvador, Danish Foreign Ministry officials commented. As a neighboring state, Nicaragua is interested in a peaceful solution to the conflict in El Salvador. Likewise, it was announced in this capital that there is great interest in seeing Denmark cooperate in the peace process in that country.

During the talks, the two ministers will discuss the amount of aid Denmark will grant Nicaragua for development. The possibility of increasing trade will also be discussed.

It was revealed that last year Denmark exported goods amounting to 16.7 million krones ($300,000) to Nicaragua and imported from that country products amounting to 11.5 million krones ($1.6 million).

D'Escoto will also be received by Queen Margrethe II. The Nicaraguan minister visited Sweden last week on his tour of Europe.

FINLAND

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS UNOFFICIAL VISIT

PA301316 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto today ended an unofficial visit to Finland. It was learned from Helsinki that the minister met with Mauno Koivisto, prime minister of Finland; Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs; and Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the parliamentary committee for foreign affairs. In the course of the visit, matters related to cooperation between the two countries were discussed, as well as the extension of economic aid to Nicaragua. From Finland d'Escoto left for Denmark, where he is to be received today by Queen Margrethe II.

NORWEGIAN PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH PRESIDENT

LD012315 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] The Norwegian prime minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland, who is visiting Finland, today had discussions with President Urho Kekkonen and the speaker of the Diet, Johannes Virolainen. At present a luncheon given by the president in honor of the prime minister is underway. In the afternoon, Prime Minister Brundtland will have talks with her host, Mauno Koivisto. The talks will deal with international issues, the European security conference, East-West relations and the political and economic situation in the north. Prime Minister Brundtland will return home tomorrow morning.

ADDRESSES BY DELEGATES TO COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

MSZMP's Havasi

AU271632 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 May 81 p 3

[Report on speech by Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 23 May session of the 19th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party in Helsinki]

[Text] To begin with, Ferenc Havasi conveyed our party's greetings, noting that in addition to internatinal solidarity, kinsmanlike friendship between the two peoples, which is rooted in remote history, is the reason for our interest in the congress.

Your party's activity can be expected to be of great international interest, he continued, because it is one of the few communist parties which most consistently represent the interests of the worker class and the working people under peculiar conditions, as a member of a capitalist country's multiparty government. We are convinced that the Finnish Communists' militant experience and Marxist-Leninist policy enrich the theory and practice of the country's and international class struggle.

Our own experiences have persuaded us to pay attention to the work and struggle of all fraternal parties. Each communist party is the party of its nation as well, and has the right of decision and the responsibility toward its own people and the international workers movement.

On the basis of lessons and warnings learned over several decades while shouldering the responsibility of governing, the Hungarian Communists are well aware what a complex and responsible task it is to coordinate the interests of the workers class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia and various strata. It is one of the most important historical experiences of the MSZMP that the communists can only fulfill their great and difficult task and mission if the party's program is clear and progressive and if it acts in concert, no matter how prolonged and laborious a debate precedes the reaching of decisions. Therefore, one must struggle against any view and practice that harms unity, whether it is rightist opportunism prepared to compromise, or dogmatism that disparages the masses and disregards life's realities.

Ferenc Havasi then noted that our party's 12th congress in the spring confirmed our main political line, which means that our party pursues a frank and open policy and strives daily to consolidate the confidence it enjoys among the masses. Together with the people, we continue the work of building socialism and even in more complex and difficult foreign political and world economic conditions we are doing a great deal to make the life of the people better and more meaningful. Our objectives are realistic and we are convinced that in attaining them we can safely rely on the community of the socialist countries, the international communist movement and the solidarity of the world progressive forces.

Speaking about the international situation, he stressed: It is an important task of all of us to oppose international reaction's endeavors against peace and progress in the manner laid down at the 26th CPSU Congress. Prerequisites for peaceful creative work can be ensured only by maintaining and expanding the detente process and asserting the principles of the Budapest appeal that burgeoned into the Helsinki spirit.

In conclusion, Ferenc Havasi spoke of the traditionally close relations between the MSZMP and the Finnish Communist Party.

SED's Inge Lange

AU292110 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 May 81 p 5

[ND report: "Securing peace is the most important, vital question"]

[Text] Helsinki (ND)--Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, leader of the SED delegation, stated in her greetings address at the 19th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, our delegation conveys to your party congress and to all members of the Finnish Communist Party the most heartfelt and fraternal militant greetings of the more than 2 million GDR communists.

Sixty Years of Glorious Tradition of the Party

Our recognition and respect are due to the 60-year old traditions of your party. Despite persecution and oppression by reaction and monopoly capital, it has become a recognized force of your country and is making a great contribution to the action unity of the communist and workers parties.

Your party has earned great credit in the struggle for defending the working people's social interests, for implementing Finland's active peace policy, for the proposal submitted by President Kekkonen for creating an atomic free zone in northern Europe, and for friendly relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states including our GDR.

It is with deep satisfaction that we note the agreement between your and our party congresses on proclaiming the preservation of peace as the most vital issue. In view of the acute danger which threatens our continent as a result of the fateful NATO missile decision, there can indeed be no more urgent task for us communists.

Our party congress explicitly decided to combine constructive steps for securing peace with whatever is necessary for state security and the military defense of our socialist fatherland. We fully and entirely support the great new peace offensive of the 26th CPSU Congress. Thus you may rest assured, comrades: We in the GDR are aware of the great responsibility as an outpost of socialism and peace in the heart of Europe.

Joint Actions Are More Necessary Than Ever

The experiences of the 70's prove that imperialism cannot turn back the wheel of history. Real socialism, the communist and national-revolutionary movements are today stronger then ever. In inviolable affinity with the Soviet Union, the main force of peace, the socialist community of states cannot be blackmailed even by the confrontation and stepped-up arms policy of the United States and NATO.

At the same time, however, joint actions of communists, socialists, social democrats, Christians and other peace forces are more necessary than ever to forcibly bring about a turn toward disarmament.

Relations between the GDR and the Republic of Finland are a convincing example of how pertinent cooperation promotes the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Consolidating peace primarily requires the comprehensive strengthening of socialism. The 10th SED Congress was guided by this truism when mapping out the forthcoming stretch of the road to further fashion the developed socialist society.

Industrial output, labor productivity and national income are to rise by 5-6 percent annually by 1985, the citizens real incomes will increase more than 4 percent, while the prices for essential goods, rents and rates will remain stable.

At the same time, we regard this policy aimed at the people's well-being as our most important internationalist contribution to securing peace and to supporting the revolutionary forces on our planet.

What we have heard at your party congress here reaffirms that no capitalist country is able to chart such goals for itself. Our plans are realistic despite unfavorable international conditions because the workers class and all working people are supporting the policy of our Marxist-Leninist party with their hearts and minds, because our country's citizens realize that good work pays off for every individual, because the party and people are closely linked and because our ability has increased to keep pace with the stormy development of the productive forces of our times.

Thanks to our socialist conditions, rationalization and microelectronics never turn against the people's interests and no one loses his job. Quite the contrary, the combination of the benefits of socialism with the scientific-technical revolution helps us to secure the achieved living standard and to further develop it gradually.

The Workers' Power Is a Well-Established Fact

Thus the fact remains: We firmly stand on the grounds of Marxism-Leninism and adhere to the laws of the socialist revolution.

This is where we stand: For all time, we stick to the fraternal alliance with the CPSU. We do not want any part of bourgeois ideologists and their lessons. We will not let anybody question the power of the workers and peasants in the GDR. The struggle and experiences of your party, its strategy and tactics for a democratic turn in Finland, for fundamental social transformations and the transition to socialism, are being followed by our party with great interest.

From the bottom of our heart we wish you new successes in implementing the tasks which your party will adopt in order to enhance the fighting strength and the consolidation and unity of the party. May the 19th party congress help to advance the Finnish Communist Party, which is fraternally allied with us, on the road to the victory of the immortal ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

Long live the Communist Party of Finland, the revolutionary vanguard of the Finnish workers class. Long live the close combat community between the communists of the GDR and Finland.

LCY's Stojanovic

AU301530 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 May 81 p 2

[Text] Helsinki, 23 May (TANJUG)--The Finnish Communist Party Congress, which began in Helsinki yesterday, continued with a discussion on the introductory reprot submitted by Party Chairman Saarinen and on the draft congress documents.

Nikola Stojanovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and leader of the LCY delegation, today greeted the 19th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party on behalf of the LCY Central Committee.

"The current complex world situation offers serious reasons for our concern. The hotbeds of crisis are constantly increasing, the arms race is being continued with an undiminished fierceness and many unresolved international economic and political problems are accumulating," Nikola Stojanovic stressed. "The vital interests of all peoples call for an energetic struggle to revive detente as a universal world process, to halt the arms race, to strengthen confidence among countries and peoples, for a peaceful solving of disputes and for equitable international economic and political relations. The movement of nonaligned countries, which plays the exceptionally significant role of an independent and progressive factor in the struggle to remove all causes of international instability and to ensure a lasting peace, is working for these goals."

Independent searches for new forms and roads of struggle for socialism are increasingly, more strongly, being expressed in the workers and progressive movement in the world, the LCY Central Committee message conveyed to the congress by Nikola Stojanovic stresses. At the same time, the need to develop equitable relations among the individual parties on the principles of independence, equality, noninterference in the internal affairs of other parties and responsibility before one's own workers class and people, as well as the need to develop mutual respect, are being confirmed. A consistent respect for these principles and respect for differences can only contribute to promoting cooperation and solidarity in the interest of peace and socialism.

"It is precisely on these principles that the relations between the LCY and the Finnish Communist Party are based and are developing successfully. We are convinced, that these relations will continue to be promoted, thus contributing to a more comprehensive mutual acquaintance and friendship between the peoples of the two countries, the cause of peace and socialism in the world," Nikola Stojanovic stressed.

The LCY message further speaks about the development of socialist self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia, and stresses President Tito's exceptional contribution to the creation and development of Yugoslavia and to the development of the League of Communists, something that is also well known outside our country's borders.

HUFVUDSTADSBLADET COMMENTS ON REAGAN POLICIES

LD291049 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 22 May 81 p 2

[Rafael Paro editorial: "Schmidt Visits Reagan"]

[Text] In many respects the Reagan administration in the United States has struck the world with amazement. But perhaps the most amazing thing of all has been that so far at least it has in all seriousness begun to pursue precisely the policies which Ronald Reagan foreshadowed during his election campaign. People are not used to such things. The rhetoric of U.S. election campaigns and the practical policies do not normally coincide to such a large an extent as at present.

What is most worrying is that Ronald Reagan seems to lack a programmatic approach to foreign policy. The President and his men have often returned to the notion that it is important for the United States to act and not simply to react. They want to show strength of purpose. And perhaps the most important thing is to regain the self-confidence lost during the 60's and 70's, perhaps even through armed force if nothing else works.

This strength of purpose has so far won positive support in the United States. Reagan's pretty fantastic economic program, with cuts into welfare programs and increase spending on military objectives, was approved by clear majorities, both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, in a sort of esctatic atmosphere and out of gratitude for strong new leadership.

The strong and in many respects implacable emphasis that has been applied to foreign policy has had some less usual consequences. Thus it is possible to find in the U.S. press interpretations of Reagan's policies which stress their continuity--that everything which Reagan, Haig and Weinberger are not putting forward is by no means new, but that the guidelines were drawn up in Carter's time. There are two possible explanations of why such interpretations are made--either it is Democrats who want to stress that they were on the right track even before Reagan took over, or it could also be Republicans who to some extent want to modify the impression of toughness given out by the Reagan administration. Traces of such Republican toning down can be found with regard to the U.S. approach to certain central questions in the United Nations.

Another side effect can be seen in a new Chinese news magazine VIEWPOINT. Following an AP report, the magazine writes that, while the Soviet Union is suffering from economic setbacks at home and loss of prestige abroad, the United States is overcoming "the Vietnam disease" and has had its eyes opened to "the threat from the Soviet Union." The United States has launched a military expansion, unique in peacetime, to repulse every possible Soviet threat, and we can expect a new arms race between the superpowers, in the view of the Chinese magazine.

The Chinese reaction is interesting because it could--despite its enthusiasm--be the first sign of rethinking in Beijing. Experience shows that Beijing makes every effort to preserve the balance between the two leading superpowers. If the United States once again becomes the stronger, this would mean new headaches for the Chinese.

However, the West European reaction is considerably more complicated. It is not necessary to go too far back in time to find the two demands which strong bodies of opinion among the U.S. European allies now fear will be satisfied to all too great an extent. The first demand was that the United States should offer a sufficiently credible nuclear umbrella for its allies. The second was that the United States should offer strong leadership in the circle of the industrialized Western democracies. When Reagan now says that he is ready to offer all that is desired, and perhaps more to boot, the European fronts disintegrate.

Opinion in West Germany and the smaller NATO nations is of course divided. But the voices which oppose new nuclear arms in Europe--under Reagan's leadership--are growing ever stronger. The person who has become the victim of the most serious cross-pressure is undoubtedly Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He seems himself in complete agreement with Washington's aim of first assuring the NATO decision on the deployment of the new medium-range arms in Europe and only then negotiating with the Soviet Union on arms limitation. This position is based on the view that the Soviet Union has military supremacy in Europe, but within Schmidt's own party there is an ever more powerful faction which does not want to be party to such rearmament.

It is possible to see a fairly obvious race aganist time. The Reagan administration and the circles in the other NATO countries which are positive to the idea that "the West must rearm to catch up the East" are obviously unwilling to start disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Union before the West's rearmament has been assured. The resumption of the SALT talks or a decision at the CSCE meeting in Madrid for a European disarmament conference would give West Europeans the feeling that detente was back with us and that rearmament plans could be shelved. NATO's strategists want to avoid this shelving at all costs.

At present, Helmut Schmidt is in the United States. His talks with the U.S. leaders will be of the greatest importance for the future planning of the Western powers' security policy. The results of Schmidt's visit could also be of the utmost importance for the Social Democrats' continued rule in Bonn. If Schmidt does not meet with sufficient understanding, it could happen that because of the growing split within his party Schmidt could be forced to leave the government. The Washington would have a West German Government led by the Christian Democrats with which to negotiate. Nor can the possibility be excluded that the ranks of U.S. Republicans include those who would have nothing against such a solution.

TURKISH AIR VIOLATION REFERRED TO FOREIGN MINISTRY

NC011105 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Two [as heard] Turkish aircraft from the northern part of Cyprus flew over the Athalassa area at 0730 today and left shortly afterward. The republic's Foreign Ministry has been notified accordingly and it is taking the necessary steps.

Protest Filed

NC011619 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1540 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Rolandhis, has given instructions to the permanent representative of the republic at the United Nations to submit a protest to the UN secretary general concerning today's violation of Cyprus airspace by Turkish fighters. At the same time, the director general of the Foreign Ministry, Mr Pelayias, summoned to his office the acting deputy special representative of the UN secretary general in Cyprus, Mr Schlitter, to whom he made a demarche in connection with the matter.

KHARAVYI COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S CONGRESS REPORT

NC291038 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 29 May 81 p 3

[From the "Views and Comment" column: "The Dishonest U.S. Game"]

[Text] A few days ago, the U.S. President submitted to Congress his regular report on Cyprus. A glance at the text of the report verifies the deception that is hidden behind the whole issue of submitting reports. In the past, the U.S. administration exerted great pressure on Congress to accept the lifting of the arms embargo on Turkey following the Cyprus invasion. Finally it succeeded in its goal. The legislative authority agreed on the lifting of the embargo by a small majority. As a condition for the continuation of the supply of arms to Turkey, Congress stipulated that the United States would work for a Cyprus solution that included the lifting of the faits accomplis resulting from the invasion and respect for the republic's independence and territorial integrity. Congress compelled the U.S. president to submit a bimonthly report on the progress achieved toward this end.

Since then, Washington has sent ample arms to Turkey and the President has submitted his reports regularly. But no substantive progress in settling the Cyprus issue has been achieved. Nevertheless, the President's reports conceal this questionable fact and efforts are being exerted to make the situation look nice. No mention whatsoever has been made on the essence of the problem, which is the invasion, occupation and the use of U.S. arms. On the contrary, as in Mr Reagan's last report, the "pleasant negotiating climate" in the intercommunal talks is being stressed, as if the climate excuses Turkey and the U.S. administration from their tremendous responsibilities. The administration deceives Congress with its smokescreen,and for years Congress has silently accepted this deception, forgetting its resolutions and, in violation of U.S. laws, helping to supply arms to an aggressor who uses them to occupy foreign territories. Thus, Washington also facilitates the consolidation of the occupation and encourages Ankara's intransigence, an obligation that Washington has to curb. This dishonest game verifies that the Cypriots can only expect anti-Cypriot actions from the United States.

The Cyprus Government must not passively accept this Reagan adminstration's deceit against Cyprus.

DEFENSE MINISTRY PUTS ATTIKIS UNITS ON READINESS

NC012057 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2000 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Tonight, the National Defense Ministry has extraordinarily ordered the readiness of certain units. Specifically, the National Defense Ministry statement said:

In order to avoid any public misunderstanding, it is being made known that in order to check the readiness of the army, the partial implementation of a corresponding plan for a number of units of the Attikis Basin has been extraordinarily ordered tonight.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT ROMANIA IN JUNE

NC292138 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis will pay a visit to Romania from 5 to 10 June at the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Andrei.

KKE DENOUNCES GOVERNMENT STAND ON U.S. BASES

NC311454 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 31 May 81 p 1

[Statement issued by the KKE Central Committee Press Office; date not given]

[Text] Continuing to follow the policy of subjugation, the rightwing government will be concluding the agreement on the U.S. bases in a few days before the Chamber of Deputies goes into the summer recess. Thus, the government will fulfill both the instructions and mission it has been entrusted with by its Atlantic masters.

In order to "sugar the pill" of the agreement, which is submissive and dangerous for the people's fate, the government is talking about more favorable terms under which the agreement will be realized. However, the people are not interested about the "terms" under which the bases will remain in our homeland, but they are interested about their final dissolution.

At this decisive time, the democratic forces should express their opposition to the submissive agreement by waging the battle of the united people's mobilization with the target: the U.S. bases of death must go.

With their struggle today and their vote tomorrow, the people will demand the removal of the rightwing. They will overwhelmingly vote for those democratic forces which are resolutely struggling for the final dissolution of the foreign bases.

BRIEFS

SYRIAN MINISTER'S VISIT--Syrian Justice Minister Khalid al-Maliki arrived in Athens this morning at the head of a delegation on a 5-day visit. During their stay they will sign a legal aid agreement between Greece and Syria. The agreement will provide for legal protection for the citizens of the two countries, recognition and implementation of judicial verdicts and the extradition of criminals. Tomorrow, the Syrian justice minister will hold talks with Justice Minister Stamatis and he will also meet with Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 31 May 81 NC]

TALKS WITH BULGARIA'S TSANOV RESULT IN PROTOCOL

TA291128 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 29 May 81

[Excerpt] A new economic and technical cooperation protocol between Turkey and Bulgaria has been signed in Ankara. The protocol was signed by Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk on behalf of Turkey and by Bulgarian Transportation Minister Vasil Tsanov on behalf of Bulgaria. According to the protocol, project studies will be conducted between the two countries on the establishment of ferry boat services between the Turkish and Bulgarian Black Sea ports to accomodate Transport International Routier [TIR] vehicles. The protocol also allows the balanced expansion and diversification of trade between Turkey and Bulgaria and envisages the development of relations in the field of banking and the establishment of partnership in marketing and industry construction in other countries. The protocol envisages cooperation in the exploitation of low-quality coal, the construction of medium-sized hydroelectric power stations and mining.

More on Protocol

TA291515 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1450 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 29 May (AA)--Turkish and Bulgarian officials signed in Ankara today a protocol at the end of the sixth meeting of the joint economic committee. The protocol would further develop bilateral cooperation, visiting Bulgarian Minister of Transport and Communications Vasil Tsanov said. Turkish Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk agreed that the protocol would constitute a basis for long-term economic cooperation which would strengthen the economies of both countries to the benefit of regional and world peace.

Under the new protocol, Turkey and Bulgaria will cooperate in the fields of agriculture, trade, forestry, industry, energy, transportation and tourism. Though there had been a certain increase in the volume of bilateral trade, this was relatively small and bilateral trade could be more comprehensive, spreading to hitherto untapped sources, and could be rendered more balanced, the protocol said.

The institutions involved in both countries would increase their exports mutually the protocol said, noting the wish on both sides for increased exchanges between Turkish and Bulgarian businessmen. Turkey would take part in Plovdiv fair and Bulgaria in Izmir international fair. The two sides noted the positive effect on exports of the recently-concluded accord between Turkish Central Bank and its Bulgarian counterpart for the facilitation of banking activities.

The two sides said cooperation developed in the field of energy. They reviewed the May 2 1981 protocol on energy and natural resources and discussed electricity exchange, turning into briquettes of low-grade lignites, development of new energy sources, construction of small-scale hydroelectric centers and cooperation in the field of mining between Eti Bank state corporation, which engages in mining as well as several other activities, and its Bulgarian counterpart.

SOVIET DELEGATION, BULGARIA'S TSANOV END VISITS

TA292024 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] The Soviet delegation which arrived in Turkey last week for talks on the Iskenderun iron and steel plant left the country today. The delegation which was headed by Viktor Litvinenko, a deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, held talks with the officials of the Industry and Technology Ministry in Ankara and also toured the Iskenderun iron and steel plant.

Meanwhile, Bulgarian Transportation Minister Vasil Tsanov who attended the sixth round of the Turkish-Bulgarian economic and technical cooperation meetings in Ankara also left Turkey today.

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TRADE MINISTER TELLS PRESS ABOUT IRAQI TALKS

AU021112 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 2 Jun 81 p 7

[Summary] "Iraq is interested in close cooperation with the neutral countries and especially with Austria. Iraq continues to be ready to supply Austria with crude oil, and the expansion of economic relations between the two countries will be regarded as 'privileged cooperation.' That is the result of the bilateral talks held in Vienna from 25 to 31 May during the fourth session of the Austrian-Iraqi joint commission for economic and technical cooperation."

The Iraqi delegation was headed by Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, the Austrian one by Trade Minister Josef Staribacher. At a Vienna press conference given yesterday by Staribacher, the trade minister declared that there are favorable opportunities for Austrian enterprises to participate in various Iraqi development projects, primarily some designed to develop the country's infrastructure and projects in the oil industry and building sectors, as well irrigation and desalination projects. The Salzburg Aqua engineering corporation has obtained a 250-million-schilling order for a water processing plant near the Iraqi city of Mosul against strongest international competition.

According to Staribacher, Austrian exports to Iraq last year went up 22 percent, to 2.2 billion schillings, while imports from Iraqi in 1980--mostly oil--increased 10.6 percent to over 7 billion schillings. In the first quarter of 1981 Austrian exports to Iraq increased by 46.5 percent and a similar growth rate is expected to continue. Last year's deficit in Austria's trade with Iraq was 4.7 billion schillings.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS 3-DAY VISIT

AU021634 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 2 Jun 81 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "GB"]

[Summary] Nicaragua's Foreign Minister Padro Miguel d'Escoto Brockman arrived in Austria on Monday for a 3-day official visit at the invitation of Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr. In addition to holding working talks with Pahr and State Secretary Nussbaumer, D'Escoto will visit parliament today, Tuesday, and will call on President Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Kreisky on Wednesday. The visitor's talks in Vienna are expected to center on Austrian development aid projects for Nicaragua.

In the past 2 years, Austrian development aid to that country totaled 12 million schillings, including the government's doubling of funds that were donated by Austrian citizens in various aid drives. In addition, some funds were raised by the Caritas organization and by the Austrian Solidarity Committee for Nicaragua. The aid funds are mainly used for cultural and education projects.

Managua Notes Aid Promises

PA012339 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Nicaragua found firm international cooperation during Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto's tour of Europe, where Austria and Denmark have increased their economic aid to our country. As the second anniversary of our revolution approaches, the international community is reaffirming that, far from allowing itself to be pressured by imperialist economic aggression, solidarity and cooperation with Sandino's people are increasing.

After the announcement that Sweden would send a large amount of wheat, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel d'Escoto visited Norway and Denmark on his way to Austria, where he is today. Shortly before leaving Denmark, it was learned that that country will supply $2 million, which will be invested in sanitation projects.

It was learned today that Bruno Kriesky, head of the Austrian Government, promised additional financial aid to the Nicaraguan foreign minister, as well as doctors, medicine and teachers.

Father d'Escoto, who arrived this morning in Vienna on an official visit, will also be received by Austrian President Rodolf Kirchschlaeger and by Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr. Chancellor Kriesky also promised to conduct studies on timber and oil. The latter will be financed by the Austrian authorities.

The international cooperation and support the revolution is finding throughout the world continues to unmask the futility of imperialist aggression now that the second anniversary of the 19 July revolution is near at hand.

MINISTER PAHR RETURNS FROM AFRICA, REVIEWS TRIP

AU011142 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 30 May 81 p 2

[Summary] After his return from a 13-day trip to Kenya, Zambia and Zimbabwe on 29 May Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr stressed Africa's growing importance in the international arena and declared that this continent deserved Austria's special attention. According to Pahr, his visits to Kenya and Zambia were official ones while he went to Zimbabwe on what he called a "fact-finding mission," primarily designed to study opportunities to strengthen economic relations between the two countries and to prepare the establishment of an Austrian Embassy in Salisbury possibly this year but certainly next year.

Pahr stated that the purpose of his trip was to establish new and to develop existing contacts, to hold a conference of Austrian ambassadors in Africa, and to aid the members of the economic delegation accompnying him--prominent nationalized and private industry figures and chamber of commerce functionaries--in their endeavors to conclude specific business deals.

During his visit to Kenya, Foreign Minister Pahr invited Kenyan President Arap Moi to pay an official visit to Austria, which will presumably take place in the first half of 1982. Pahr declared that he had been especially impressed by his visit to Zimbabwe and that in talks with the Austrian Chamber of Commerce it was agreed to set up a trade mission in Salisbury. He stressed his impression that all leading politicians were focused on the future and seemed determined to forget the past, and that although the old land ownership conditions had not been touched so far, he believed that a certain land reform would be inevitable in the long run.

U.S., SOVIET SPOKESMEN COMMENT AFTER MBFR SESSION

AU011819 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 30 May 81 p 5

[Text] Vienna (APA)--Recently the United States has reinforced its armed forces in Central Europe by some 1,000 men within the framework of a "certain adjustment," whereas the Soviet Union on its own territory has deployed an unspecified number of additional medium-range missiles.

That was stated after the 272d plenary session of the Vienna negotiations on a reduction of troops in Central Europe by U.S. press spokesman William Davis and his Soviet colleague Yuri Sharkov. While the Soviet spokesman pointed out that alone during the past 4 years, according to an annual report of the U.S. Defense Department, the United States has increased its armed forces in Central Europe by 31,000 men, Davis merely spoke of 1,000 men who had recently been brought to the FRG.

Davis did not comment on reinforcements of the military arsenals of the NATO countries belonging to the Euro-group, reinforcements that had also been mentioned by Sharkov--460 tanks, 890 other tracklaying vehicles, 360 artillery pieces, 1,340 antitank systems and more than 600 combat planes and helicopters.

In reply to a specific question, Sharkov said that the Soviet Union was compelled to increase the number of deployed medium-range missiles as a reply to the NATO "forward based systems." The Soviet press spokesman explained that "forward based systems" involve long-range bombers carrying nuclear weapons with a range reaching far into the Soviet Union, as well as other planes based around the Soviet Union and submarines whose missiles with nuclear warheads can reach a large number of targets in the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER--In a lecture at the "Z-Export Club" in Vienna, Romanian Foreign Trade Minister Nicolae Dumitrescu declared that the current 5-year plan provides opportunities for Austrian exporters in the machinebuilding, chemical, light and foodstuff industry sectors. Austria last year delivered 2.5 billion schillings' worth of goods to Romania and imported from there about 1.4 billion schillings worth. In the first quarter of this year, exports to Romania declined by 23 percent while exports to Romania went up 21 percent. According to Dumitrescu, Romania intends to expand its foreign trade volume by more than 50 percent in the coming 4 years. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 30 May 81 p 7 AU]

AUSTRIAN-BULGARIAN COOPERATION--Georgi Evtimov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Committee for Tourism, who has come to Vienna to attend the fourth session of the Joint Austrian-Bulgarian Tourist Trade Commission, declared at a press conference at the Vienna Trade Ministry on 1 June that both sides will endeavor to further increase the flow of tourists between the two countries. The Austrian Kontroll Bank has granted Bulgaria a 2-billion-schilling loan for tourist trade projects. Evtimov and his delegation will inspect Austrian hotels, cable cars, spa installations and holiday villages in Austria in preparation for using the Austiran loan. [Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 2 Jun 81 p 2 AU]

LUXEMBOURG PARLIAMENTARIAN DELEGATION--The Austrian chancellor, on behalf of the government, gave a luncheon on 27 May for a delegation of parliamentarians of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. At the luncheon, which took place in the Chancellory, were Christian Broda, minister of justice; Erwin Lanc, minister of interior; Guenther Haiden, minister of agriculture and forestry; and Roland Minkowitsch, second president of the Nationalrat. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 28 May 81 p 2 AU]

GAS PRICE INCREASE--The Price Commission of the Austrian Trade Ministry has approved a 14.8 percent gas price increase for the Vienna region as of 1 June 1981. This price increase was necessitated by a 31.5-percent increase in the price for Soviet natural gas that went into effect on 15 May. The Vienna gas works gets most of its natural gas from the USSR. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 30 May 81 p 7 AU]

SCHMIDT STRESSES NEED FOR TALKS WITH USSR

LD022125 Hamburg DPA in German 2007 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 2 Jun (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has stressed the need for talks with the Soviet Union despite the recent strong attacks on him and on Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher by the Soviet media. In the ARD television program "Report" this evening, Schmidt said that the dialogue with Moscow must be maintained "in any case and at all times." Schmidt said that the most important thing of all is the dialogue between Moscow and Washington, but he is quite sure that the dialogue between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic also "must be conducted and will be conducted." The chancellor assured: "We will work for this and the Russians also will do so."

Schmidt rejected the Soviet attacks on Bonn government leaders, directed especially at their attitude toward the NATO decision on new medium-range missiles, as (?unfriendly) and "silly," but seemed unperturbed by them. He said it is quite certain, that the next time they meet, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko would "dismiss the matter with a wave of his hand." Schmidt said it would be a [word indistinct] attempt if the Soviet Union were to try to drive a wedge between German policy and the Western alliance, but the Soviet leaders are not so stupid. Basically, the Soviet criticism is a sign of respect for the determination and consistency of Bonn's policy.

Schmidt said that an important point in the visit to Bonn by Soviet party and state leader Leonid Brezhnev, which is expected to take place in the autumn, will be the Federal Government's efforts to win over Moscow for negotiations with the United States on the limitation of medium-range missiles. The chancellor again stressed Bonn's interest in negotiations by the two great powers with the serious intention of arriving at a negotiated military balance. The Germans, in view of the fact that their fate could be sealed by the nuclear arms drive in the East and West, are vitally interested in holding successful disarmament talks. In agreement with the allies, Bonn also will contribute to this in bilateral talks with Moscow.

Schmidt said that SPD Chairman Willy Brandt is undertaking his trip to Moscow at the end of June in agreement with the concepts of the Federal Government. Brandt will convey to Moscow what the Federal Government thinks and will bring back what the Soviet leaders think. The dialogue between East and West at many levels is urgently necessary and desirable, Schmidt said.

GENSCHER, SOVIET OFFICIAL DISCUSS EUROMISSILES

LD021700 Hamburg DPA in German 1605 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 2 Jun (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher explained German concern over the Soviet advance missile buildup to influential Soviet party official Boris Ponomarev in Bonn today. In a talk lasting [words indistinct], which Ponomarev had requested, Genscher also stressed the German interest in the further development of relations between Bonn and Moscow, continuation of the dialogue between the two states and the policy of detente and cooperation.

Boris Ponomarev, who is a candidate member of the Politburo, a secretary of the Central Committee and head of the department for relations with communist parties in nonsocialist countries, is one of the highest-ranking Soviet officials recently to visit the Federal Republic.

During the talk, Foreign Minister Genscher rejected the attacks against Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt published in the Soviet media last week. A Foreign Office spokesman said that the talk focused on German-Soviet relations. Genscher and Ponomarev also discussed the state of the CSCE followup conference in Madrid and prospects for a European disarmament conference. The spokesman stressed that much time was devoted to the problems relating to medium-range missiles.

Ponomarev was accompanied by his deputy, Zagladin, and Soviet Ambassador to Bonn Vladimir Semenov.

BAHR TO ATTEND DISARMAMENT TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD021200 Hamburg DPA in German 1012 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 2 Jun (DPA)--Before SPD Chairman Willy Brandt's visit to Moscow, from 30 June to 2 July, Egon Bahr, the SPD Bundestag Parliamentary Group's disarmament expert, will spend 4 days in the Soviet capital. The SPD confirmed today in Bonn that, between 12 and 14 June, Bahr will attend a meeting of the International Disarmament Commission led by the Swedish (?Socialist) leader Olof Palme. The commission also includes former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Bahr will arrive in Moscow on 10 June for political talks. Nothing is yet known about with whom he will talk.

GENSCHER, CHEYSSON AGREE ON BASIC QUESTIONS

LD021454 Hamburg DPA in German 1346 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 2 Jun (DPA)--The speed with which new French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson chose Bonn as the first place for consultations is seen in the Foreign Ministry as a sign of the consistent continuation of German-French friendship. During the intensive talks in the guesthouse on the Venusberg, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his French counterpart reached agreement on all basic questions.

European questions and the problems of the Third World formed an important part of the discussion. Cheysson announced a series of French contacts in the Middle East region for the next few days. France also intends to intensify its policy toward the Third World. In these fields as in discussion of the East-West relationship and Western security, there again was confirmation of the broad basis for cooperation between the two ministers.

Cheysson inquired in detail about the German views on the progress of the Madrid CSCE follow-up conference which in Genscher's view should steadily be brought to a conclusion without allowing the East the opportunity of putting the West under a deadline. In the talks, Genscher made it clear that the French proposal for a disarmament conference in Europe has been consciously taken up so as not to lose the initiative in this field.

Foreign Minister Cheysson then briefly visited Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and flew back to Paris. [Hamburg DPA in German at 1448 GMT on 2 June reports on the Cheysson visit: "A government spokesman said that coming summit meetings were discussed during the 45-minute talk with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. These include the forthcoming session of the European Council in Luxembourg, the German-French consultations in Bonn in July and the world economic summit in Ottawa in the same month."]

REPORTAGE ON SIXTH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

SED Delegation's Arrival

LD290918 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Hannover, 28 May (ADN)--At the invitation of the party executive of the German Communist Party, a delegation of the SED Central Committee arrived in Hannover today to take part in the Sixth DKP Congress.

The delegation, led by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, also includes Werner Jarowinsky, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and the members of the Central Committee Herbert Haeber and Kurt Tiedke, first secretary of the Magdeburg SED Bezirk Executive.

The delegation was cordially welcomed on its arrival by DKP Chairman Herbert Mies as well as other members of the Presidium of the Party Executive. Also there to welcome them was the head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt.

DKP Chairman's Report

LD291929 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0745 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Hannover, 29 May (ADN)--The Sixth DKP Congress was opened this morning in Hannover by the DKP Chairman Herbert Mies.

Deputy DKP Chairman Hermann Gautier welcomed the 850 delegates and guest delegates as well as delegations from 57 fraternal parties, anti-imperialist liberation movements and numerous guests from the FRG. The participants in the party congress welcomed with particular warmth the SED delegation headed by Kurt Hager and the CPSU delegation headed by Boris Ponomarev.

After the party congress had been constituted, Herbert Mies presented the report entitled "Everything for Peace--Defend Social and Democratic Rights."

He stressed that, since the Mannheim party congress in 1978, the DKP has "kept its course under more complicated conditions of struggle" and is striving "to stay abreast of the times and to meet the growing demands of the political, social and intellectual conflicts." It has made further progress. The DKP chairman described the struggle against the transformation of the FRG into a launching pad for U.S. nuclear missiles as the most important matter of the present time and as a question of "to be or not to be".

There are 105 motions for the party congress to discuss and adopt. At the center stands the struggle against the NATO arms drive and the struggle for peace and for the defense of the social and democratic rights of the working people.

The report states that the number of communists organized in the DKP in the period under review has risen by 5,160 to 48,856. The policy of the DKP, its activities, its readiness for unity of action and for the democratic alliance and the fact that it is embedded in the international communist and workers movement have made it into an effective force. "The activities of the DKP have helped to bring more movement in our country and to ensure that the activities of the working class and the democratic forces have increased."

Herbert Mies stressed that the Sixth DKP Congress is being held in a complicated situation. "The life of the ordinary person in our country has become more difficult and more filled with concern. The younger generation is asking about its future chances. All of the people are worried about peace. Large-scale capitalism, the parties allied with it and the Federal Government are giving precedence to the arms race. They are reducing social rights. They are trying with all means to hold down the democratic will of the people."

The DKP opposes this course with all its strength. It presents clear positions in the disputes about the FRG's road into the 1980's. The DKP fights against everything that is driving the FRG into nuclear self-destruction. It also opposes the shifting of the crisis and arms burdens onto the working people. It works to see that the democratic will of the people was respected and it strives to change the political balance of forces in favor of the democratic forces.

The DKP chairman described the struggle against the transformation of the FRG into a launching pad for new U.S. missiles as the most important matter of the present time and as a question of "to be or not to be". "On the question of the arms race and the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles or security through disarmament and the rejection of the U.S. missiles, opinions are divided in the Federal Republic", Herbert Mies states. "A dividing line between the supporters and opponents of missiles has been drawn. It divides the various political forces into two camps. The contradiction between the forces that are banking on the nuclear arms race and the forces that want to protect our country from the dangers of nuclear self-destruction dominates the present political scene. The outcome of the struggle will determine to a large extent the future development of the Federal Republic".

Herbert Mies said there is growing resistance in the FRG to the NATO plans for the deployment of Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles. A broad peace movement has arisen which encompasses various forces. The Krefeld appeal, which so far has been signed by 800,000 people, testifies to this.

Notwithstanding their other differences, these forces jointly recognize that the U.S. confrontation strategists intend to make the FRG the starting point for a nuclear first strike and thus, at the same time, the main target of an inevitable counter-strike. They demand, strengthened by the progress of detente in the 1970's, detente in place of confrontation. They are indignant that in the FRG alone DM70,000 are wasted on armaments every minute and they want to put an end to the arms madness.

"Those are the motives of the peace movement. Those are also the motives of us communists", Herbert Mies said. "They determine our commitment in the present peace movement. The safeguarding of peace is our great aim, our great ideal, by which we are guided.

The DKP chairman stressed: "There is no sensible alternative to the policy of detente. Anyone who wants detente to continue must strive to ensure that the Brussels missile decision is not implemented, because the new U.S. nuclear missiles increase the danger of war. They threaten all the positive things that it was possible to achieve in a decade of international detente in terms of the safeguarding of peace, advantageous economic and cultural relations with the socialist states and easier everyday conditions. They signify a new round in the arms race and they mean a further acceleration in the militarization of society and thus a stepped-up demolition of both social and democratic rights. Thus, in the struggle against NATO's nuclear arms drive, the peace question, the social question and the question of democracy reach a high point."

On the question of the motives of responsible politicians of the Bonn Bundestag parties for their dangerous course, the DKP chairman said that these forces are seeking, together with the imperialists of all countries, ways and means of halting the further advance of progress in the world. He said that they are striving for the military superiority of imperialism, particularly, as FRG imperialism has by no means come to terms with the results of World War II.

He continued: "Because we want to eliminate the danger, we don't stop appealing to the leading politicians not to lead our country into the blind alley of political adventurism. We ask the Social Democratic federal chancellor: Herr Federal Chancellor, you recently stated that you have to govern against a part of your own party. With your 'yes' to NATO's missile drive, you aren't governing only against a part of your own party, you are governing against the vital interests of our people. You are governing against all those who gave you the election mandate of adhering to the policy of detente." Herbert Mies urged the FRG chancellor to pursue instead of this a policy that is in the national and European interests.

The report continues: "In agreement with other peace-loving and realistically thinking forces, we communists demand:

The Federal Government must withdraw its agreement for the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in the Federal Republic;

Negotiations must be started without delay with the aim of limiting and reducing medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe; and a moratorium on the additional deployment of these weapon systems for the duration of these negotiations should be agreed upon;

Rid our country's territory of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons; Stop all U.S. plans to produce the neutron bomb, after all, and to station it in West Europe;

Stop the increase in arms expenditure. Not another mark for the Tornado program. No weapons for Chile, Turkey, Saudi Arabia or other reactionary regimes. No expansion of arms production and arms export."

To appease the people, the originators of the NATO missiles decision are making a great fuss about their alleged readiness for negotiations with the Soviet Union, Herbert Mies said. "But we warn against illusions. The communique of the recent NATO council meeting in Rome shows very clearly that the U.S. course continues to be toward confrontation and the arms drive. The Reagans, Haigs and Weinbergers aren't thinking about serious negotiations with the Soviet Union. This is part of the knowledge which Schmidt's visit to the United States and also this week's Bundestag session has brought us. Herr Genscher, who even advised the U.S. administration to be more tactically skillful and to signal a readiness for negotiations in words, in view of the pressure of the peace movement to 'reduce tensions', also knows this very well. But we aren't going to have the wool pulled over our eyes. Now the pressure must really be put on to ensure that serious disarmament negotiations take place and lead to tangible results.

"We are appealing not for an anti-American policy but for a national policy. We want the fundamental vital interests of our people to be guaranteed."

"Our country needs good relations with all peoples and states," Herbert Mies continued. "In the interests of its peaceful development, it needs in particular good neighborly relations with the Soviet Union, too. It needs the further normalization of relations with the GDR. But this is only possible if one strictly adheres to the basic principle that relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR are relations between sovereign and independent states with different social systems. The consequences of this that must be drawn are that respect for the state citizenship of the GDR cannot be denied. The Federal Government must finally find the courage to completely throw overboard the ballast of the long, outdated 'greater Germany' donctrine. This would obviously also help to exploit even further the possibilities of advantageous cooperation."

In sharp contrast to the policy of imperialism, which threatens the existence of all mankind, stands the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, Herbert Mies stated. He described the program of action for peace proclaimed by Leonid Brezhnev at the 16th CPSU Congress as the concentrated expression of this policy.

The DPK chairman emphatically assured: "Guided by the common peace interests of the peoples and the national interests of our country, we communists welcome and support the Soviet peace initiative and are convinced that it lends new impulses on a world-wide scale to the struggle for safeguarding peace." [passage indistinct]

The DKP chairman stated that the acute threat to peace and the reactionary social course of the ruling circles present the labor movement in the FRG with new questions. More than ever, it is a matter of taking up battle positions. The DKP always has been guided by the fact that the most important guarantee for the success of the working class lay in its unity of action. Therefore, its readiness for cooperation with the Social Democrats will continue not to be linked to certain 'levels' of the SPD. The DKP also is seeking a dialogue with other leftwing, socialist-oriented forces with the aim of deepening the beginnings of joint action.

Herbert Mies said that the trade unions' struggle is of particularly great importance. "Strong trade unions, oriented toward the interests of the working class and acting for it, remain indispensable for the future. They form a power center for the defense and the expansion of social and democratic rights and for the safeguarding of peace."

On the DKP's attitude to the trade unions, Herbert Mies continued: "We communists don't want to be either better or worse trade unionists than our colleagues from the SPD and the CDU/CSU. We are for the unified trade unions, we support the program of the DGB and our members are active trade unionists. In the struggle for workers rights, the DKP always marches with, and at the side of, unified trade unions."

Finally, Herbert Mies again strongly reaffirmed the DKP's determination to do everything possible for the development of broad alliances of the forces interested in peace and progress. "We demand everything that serves understanding and the dialogue of the different democratic forces. We believe that the common concern must weigh far more than that which divides them." He said it is natural that there are also differences of opinion when different forces come together for joint action. There are also anti-communist reservations here. But experience shows that in this action the readiness for discussion and for serious examination of the DKP's policy is growing. And that is no small thing in a country in which anticommunism is a state doctrine.

The DKP became stronger in the period under review and its influence has increased, the party chairman stressed. "Our opponents want to brand us as outsiders in this society. They now are alarmed at finding us in the midst of the social conflicts. Thus, we can rightly say: We have taken important steps in the right direction in our efforts to be a motivating force."

Herbert Mies stressed that firmness of principle remained indispensable for the party in fundamental political, ideological, philosophical and organizational questions. He emphatically reaffirmed the DKP's loyalty to the principle of proletarian internationalism. He said: "Let our adversaries take note: The DKP's internationalist attitude is no weather vane. It isn't based on quicksand. In the future, too, we will not slacken our vigilance with regard to the philosophical firmness of the party." The DKP chairman stressed: "Especially in a situation where the forces of imperialism and reaction are increasingly coordinating their efforts, it is also the duty of the communists of all countries to close their ranks."

Executive Election Results

LD311532 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1318 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Hannover, 31 May (ADN correspondent)--The DKP Executive, elected by the Sixth congress and consisting of 91 members, today elected the Presidium and the Secretariat of the party Executive at its constituent meeting. In addition to Chairman Herbert Mies and Deputy Chairman Hermann Gautier, the following were elected as members of the Presidium: Jupp Angenfort; Kurt Bachmann; Martha Buschmann; Werner Cieslak; Gerd Deumlich; Kurt Fritsch; Willi Gerns; Ludwig Mueller; Georg Polikeit; Rolf Priemer: Max Schaefer; Karl-Heinz Schroeder; Werner Stuermann and Ellen Weber.

In addition to Herbert Mies and Hermann Gautier, the following were elected to the Secretariat: Vera Achebach; Jupp Angenfort; Gerd Deumlich; Kurt Fritsch; Willi Gerns; Josef Mayer; Ludwig Mueller; Karl-Heinz Schroeder and Wilhelm Sprenger.

The Central Arbitration Commission elected by the party congress voted Otto Hans as chairman. Willi Mohn is the chairman of the Central Auditing Commission.

This afternoon, the party congress began discussion and adoption of the motions. The delegates unanimously approved the party Executive report presented by Herbert Mies. They also approved an appeal to the people of the country--"No NATO missiles, everything for peace"--and other motions proposed to the party congress.

Mies' Closing Speech

LD312108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1648 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Hannover, 31 May (ADN)--In his greatly applauded closing speech to the Sixth DKP Congress in Hannover, Party Chairman Herbert Mies described the DKP on Sunday afternoon as "the party fighting for peace." The most important thing for it is "to ensure that no new war begins on our soil." It is an inalienable right of the FRG people to be spared an atomic death and to have a secure future.

"The party congress has made clear: As solidly united as the communists of the Federal Republic stand by the principles of their scientific and revolutionary ideology, so constructively do they support united action by the working class, democratic alliances and joint action of leftwing forces."

The party congress further makes it clear that the DKP works for the causes of the working class and that it relies on their support and engagement in the conflicts of today and on their historic mission to open a way for the people of the FRG to a socialist future. The DKP chairman stressed that the party is committed to the national interests of FRG workers just as much as to proletarian internationalism. He cordially thanked the 57 delegations from communist and workers parties and from anti-imperialist liberation movements, assuring them of the unswerved solidarity of the FRG communists.

FDP SPOKESMAN TALKS WITH DPRK PARTY MEMBER

LD021610 Hamburg DPA in German 1514 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 2 Jun (DPA)--North Korean Central Committee member Yang Hyong-Sop had political talks at the party level in Bonn today, the first leading North Korean politician to do so. In a talk with FDP security policy spokesman Juergen Moellemann, possibilities for the intensification of mutual cooperation in all spheres were discussed. Moellemann said that this is a continuation of the dialogue that he began during his visit to Pyongyang in April. There are no diplomatic relations between the Federal Republic and North Korea.

MATTHOEFFER CALLS FOR 'COST AWARENESS' IN BUNDESWEHR

LD021118 Hamburg DPA in German 0939 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 2 Jun (DPA/VWD)--According to Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoeffer, in view of the tight financial situation, the Federal Government is under "increasing pressure to exercise extreme economy," from which defense cannot be exempted. Matthoeffer said today in the Bundestag budget debate that he would also have to insist on "greater cost awareness" in the Bundeswehr. He announced budget stoppages this year for all federal departments in order to achieve a decrease in expenditure of some DM2 billion.

CHEYSSON COMMENTS ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

NC030810 Paris AFP in English 0756 GMT 3 Jun 81

[By Danielle Eyquem]

[Text] Paris, 3 Jun (AFP)--French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, on the eve of his official visit to Washington tomorrow, has confirmed here that France's foreign policy will remain anchored to the Atlantic alliance.

He told members of the French Diplomatic Press Association Committee yesterday that he believed it was essential for this fact to be made known to France's Western allies.

But he pointed out that while the new French Socialist government would respect all previous alliances and treaties, it planned also to have its own well-defined foreign policy. There might well be divergences between France and its allies over certain problems, notably in relations with the Third World, but they would in no way weaken France's support of the Atlantic alliance, Mr Cheysson said.

The foreign minister, regarded as the government's expert on the Third World, added that for economic, political and humanitarian reasons France would support all those who fought against racial or religious discrimination.

Replying to a question, he said that French foreign policy would be decided only by President Francois Mitterrand, Premier Pierre Mauroy, himself and his two deputy ministers.

He said that only these five could be considered France's official foreign policy spokesmen and any statements by other ministers must be regarded as being made on a private and personal basis, and did not commit the government in any way. Observers here considered that this remark could well apply to Regis Debray, appointed a presidential adviser, who recently told a Danish daily newspaper that France would support all anti-imperialist movements. (Mr Debray is best known here for his revolutionary activities in South America, especially in Bolivia where he became a close friend of Ernesto "Che" Guevara and spent some time in jail.)

Regarding concern felt in certain Arab capitals over the elections of a Socialist president in France, Mr Cheysson stressed that France's state interests were paramount and took precedence over party options. He said "President Mitterrand supports both the security of states, and therefore the existence of Israel within internationally accepted frontiers, as well as peoples' right to self-determination, so that Palestinians have the right to choose their own destiny."

Mr Cheysson hoped that Europe would increase its social horizons and that the Council of Europe would drop sterile debates over such questions as New Zealand cheese import quotas and turn to wider political goals.

The foreign minister is to have his first meeting with United States President Ronald Reagan early tomorrow afternoon at the White House. The three-day visit will be the first mid-level contact between Washington and the new Mitterrand government. Before going to Washington, Mr Cheysson held talks in Bonn yesterday with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

SOCIALISTS, COMMUNISTS ATTEMPT TO REACH AGREEMENT

LD022106 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] [Announcer] In a meeting with Communists at the Socialist headquarters, attempts have been made to reach agreement on the possible appointment of Communist ministers in the government.

After synchronizing their stands on the problem of Afghanistan and on the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles, the Socialist leaders stated that they remain firm in their position on the financing of social measures, for example, on foreign policy and on government solidarity. The Communist delegation which went to the headquarters of the Socialist Party in Rue de Solferino was led by Georges Marchais. It took a few hours off for lunch before resuming the talks at 1530. (Arlette Chabot) was waiting for the negotiators to come out when they split up at 1800, having decided finally to meet again on Thursday morning. In the meantime, a committee will continue to work tomorrow. (Arlette Chabot), the remarks exchanged this afternoon were evidently quite firm on both sides?

[Chabot] Yes, that is right. Lionel Jospin's opening statement set a very firm tone for the meeting. Indeed, the first secretary of the Socialist Party recalled that since the break in relations between the two parties, that is, for the past 3 years, the Communist Party hasn't stopped attacking the Socialist Party and notably Francois Mitterrand in person. We had to wait for the result of the first round of presidential election before we saw a change of attitude, Lionel Jospin remarked. In these conditions, Jospin asked: Isn't this change guided by immediate interests? And he asked Georges Marchais: How can you approve today what was criticized yesterday? Lionel Jospin then went on to list the points which he regards as essential and on which there are differences between the two parties: in the economic field--the attitude toward the small and medium-sized firms and nationalization; at the international level--Afghanistan, Poland and the Camp David accords. An initial review of all these subjects was made today, making it apparent that the discussions will be very difficult. Indeed, the Socialist Party will not be satisfied with statements. It wants precise commitments from the Communist Party, accompanied by guarantees. Thus, unless the restricted committee meeting tomorrow succeeds in totally unblocking the situation, it seems at the moment that the sides are moving toward a limited agreement which might be a sort of parliamentary support to the action of the government rather than a political agreement leading to an agreement on government.

POLL GIVES LEFT 53.5 PERCENT IN ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

NC021125 Paris AFP in English 1045 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 2 June (AFP)--The third public opinion poll in three days today put the left still ahead in the runup to the parliamentary elections whose final second round will be held on June 21.

The conservative daily newspaper LE FIGARO published a poll by SOFRES which gave the left 53.5 percent of the vote against 44.5 percent for the right. The ecologists obtained two percent.

This is the percentage breakdown of parties. The left: Socialists 34 percent, Communists 16.5, smaller groups 3. The right: Giscardians 19.5, Gaullists 22, others 3.

The elections will be held on June 14 and 21 for the 491 seats in the National Assembly, where there has been a right majority since the founding of the Fifth Republic in 1958. There are 2,760 candidates for the first round.

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH EMPLOYERS REPRESENTATIVES

LD030831 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 May 81 pp 1, 9

[Philippe Labarde report]

[Excerpts] Mitterrand received a National Council of French Employers [CNPF] delegation headed by Chairman Francois Ceyrac at the Elysee on 29 May. He then had talks with the leaders of the General Confederation of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises and was to receive the leaders of the PMI [as published] National Trade Union and finally the UNAF [National Union of Family Associations] leaders.

During this meeting, Ceyrac informed the president of the republic of the immediate concerns felt by the enterprise chiefs.

Ceyrac will meet on Monday, 1 June, with Mauroy, who is to meet with the other social partners before the 3 June cabinet meeting at which the government's first social measures will be announced.

"We discussed the short- and long-term situation facing all enterprises, medium-sized, small and big, and we have nothing to add," the CNPF chairman stated after the 1-hour meeting he had just had with Mitterrand. The curtness of his remarks contrast markedly with the tone of the statements made by the trade union representatives after similar meetings. Should we conclude from this that this first meeting was a failure? That would probably be jumping to conclusions.

Unlike the trade union organizations, the employers didn't publish a program of demands after Francois Mitterrand's elections. The CNPF, which through Francois Ceyrac, sided with Giscard d'Estaing between the two rounds of the elections, simply published a short communique when the latter's defeat was definite: "The economic war imposed on us requires French enterprises to be able to face foreign competition. That presupposes in particular the stabilization and then reduction of the burden of costs weighing down on small, medium-sized and big enterprises and respect for their freedom of action."

Since then, there has been nothing aside from an interview granted to ECHOS by Alain Chevalier, one of the employers organizations' vice chairmen, stressing the threat posed to enterprises by the very high level of interest rates in France and reaffirming that national firms must remain "competitive"--"it is a matter of life and death."

This silence is easy to explain; Mitterrand's victory was a shock and its scope was startling. Before launching into battle, the CNPF had to recover and possibly restore its unity.

On 19 May, a permanent assembly meeting between officials from the regional employers unions and from the big professional trade unions was called to assess the situation and to decide what course to take--a course which can be summed up as "wait and see."

The transitional phase between the presidential election and the parliamentary elections certainly doesn't lend itself to initiatives and the composition of the government and its first decisions--still awaited--have not enabled the employers to see clearly what overall economic policy the government intends to implement. The appointment of Delors to the Economy and Finance Ministry and his first statements have probably been received with interest. Pierre Joxe's appointment to the Industry Ministry, on the other hand, scarcely aroused enthusiasm. "Anybody who reads the PS statements and listens to the statements made by its leading officials must realize that irreconcilable economic views exist within the party," the CNPF observes. "In these conditions, who can predict with certainty the options which will be chosen in the event of a PS victory in the forthcoming parliamentary elections? What will the PCF's influence be in the debate?" These questions, which are being raised by public opinion and the political class are also being asked in Avenue Pierre-de-Serbie [CNPF headquarters].

This official meeting between the president of the republic and the employers' representative could not be expected to produce spectacular decisions. The essence of the debate will be raised at the beginning of next week when Mauroy meets with the social partners. Nonetheless, this first meeting was extremely important. In addition to their short and longer term concerns--especially nationalizations--the employers' aim is to convince the new president that they are prepared to play the game loyally, provided they are given the means of doing so.

For his part, Mitterand, whose excellent relations with the trade unions have been abundantly stressed, had to reassure interlocutors who are presently on the defensive and convince them that the new economic policy will be implemented with them and not against them.

MITTERRAND REPLIES TO CASTRO'S CONGRATULATIONS

FL011842 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] The president of France, Francois Mitterrand, has thanked the Cuban chief of state, Fidel Castro, for his message of congratulations on Mitterrand's election to the presidency. In a message made public today by the French Foreign Ministry, Mitterrand recalls his visit to Havana in 1974 and notes that he always has paid particular attention to relations between France and Cuba. I treasure the memories of our meetings and of my stay in Cuba, I am happy to have been able to strengthen our personal ties--ties useful to the cause of our two nations, the Mitterrand message to Fidel Castro states.

The message, signed by the French president, concludes: I am convinced that we will be able to further strengthen the friendship between France and Cuba and to place it at the service of peace, independence, international economic cooperation and respect for the rights of man.

MITTERRAND SENDS LETTER TO KHMER REPRESENTATIVE

BK291026 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 29 May 81 p 4

[Reproduced copy of letter in French from Francois Mitterrand to Tan Bun Sor, representative of Paris-based Khmer group, Provisional Committee for the Rebirth of the National Khmer Union, accompanying Paris-datelined article by Jacques Bakaert on French politics--dated 28 April 1981]

[Text] Sir: I have received your letter and thank you for it. I agree with you indeed that the problems of Cambodia are no longer of primary importance nowadays.

Each of the candidates must have his opinion on this problem, the character of which is unacceptable in many respects.

Nothing can justify the use of violence in the relationship between states. My position along the line of the general principles inspiring my concept of foreign policy is extremely clear. The Pol Pot regime must be gotten rid of. But this, however, does not justify the prolonged occupation of Cambodia by a foreign state. In any circumstance, the right of the people must be respected. Through military intervention, Vietnam has violated that right, just as China did by penetrating Tonkin, the United States did by invading Vietnam and Cambodia several years ago, or the Soviet Union is now doing to Afghanistan. All that is condemnable and I condemn it.

If the French people put their confidence in me, I would strongly affirm the right and the necessity of direct negotiations. In conformity with these guidelines, I am ready to work for a solution which will permit Cambodia to regain its independence on the basis of neutrality by proposing the convening of an international conference with all parties concerned grouping around the table. This is the only procedure aimed at giving peace, independence and dignity to the Khmer people.

It will not be easy to realize this procedure, but France's simple appeal for the respect of those principles on which the international community is founded can draw an extremely large response.

When one does not make use of force, but of right, one already has the force.

I hope that I have answered your concerns. Please accept the assurance of my best regards.

[Signed] Francois Mitterrand

LE MONDE DISCUSSES FRG SUPPORT FOR FRENCH CURRENCY

LD271105 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "FRG's Obvious Interests"]

[Text] On Monday, 25 May, the franc strengthened considerably on the currency market, at last improving on its rockbottom rate against the mark, thus enabling the Bank of France to stop allocating its funds to supporting it.

This improvement was expected by international financial circles, just as before this weekend, they expected Chancellor Schmidt to assure Mitterrand of his country's backing for the defense of the franc. The psychological effect of this public support was undeniable, as was the absence of any "readjustment" of monetary parities at week's end. This being so, the draconian measures adopted by the Bank of France with regard to controlling exchange and interest rates were able to act effectively.

But the FRG's support isn't entirely disinterested--far from it. First, it is a return favor. In December 1980 and January 1981, when the mark suffered its last bouts of weakness and reached its lowest point against what was then a very strong franc, didn't the Bank of France allocate over Fr12 billion to supporting the West German currency?

At that time, weren't authoritative voices on the other side of the Rhine demanding that the mark be withdrawn from the European Monetary System [EMS]? Today, it is France's turn and the Bundesbank has not only repaid the Fr12 billion but has advanced considerable sums to the Bank of France.

Above all, it would appear to be a very bad time to allow the franc, the second Community currency, to leave the EMS in "the heat of the moment." In fact, there is no doubt that the departure could be contagious, with other currencies like the Belgian franc, already in a delicate position. Taking advantage of the situation to be "readjusted", not to mention the lira and possibly the guilder, in the long run, all those movements would be reflected in a general revaluation of the mark within the EMS--a measure considered just as undesirable on the other side of the Rhine as a devaluation would have been at the beginning of the year. The West German trade balance isn't so brilliant that it could readily adapt to adjustments which would favor imports from the European partners and penalize exports to those partners.

In the short term, therefore, Bonn is flying to the aid of the franc, hoping that in the coming weeks U.S. interest rates will fall, taking the dollar down with them, and that the pressures being exerted on the European currencies will be reduced accordingly. In the longer term, however, there are two problems. First, it will be necessary to repay the advances made by the Bundesbank, which is prepared to support the franc to the Bank of France's last dollar.... Second, it is difficult to see how the two countries could permanently harmonize policies which, for Germany, consists in rejecting any recovery described as "inflationist" and, for France, on the other hand, consists in "playing" the economic expansion card.

The difference in inflation rates on the two sides of the Rhine is already wide enough and can do without being aggravated, and our partner's support will only be won on a lasting basis if we show great austerity in return. Otherwise, the cycle of events will be repeated....

LE FIGARO VIEWS CHOICES FACING VOTERS IN ELECTION

LD261357 Paris LE FIGARO in French 21 May 81 p 1

[Max Clos editorial: "Arched Back"]

[Text] At the moment when Mitterrand is taking charge of the state's affairs, the left is drawing in its claws and France is arching its back.

The left is drawing in its claws for the obvious reason that it must at all costs reassure the voters before the general elections. This explains the gentle tone of the Socialists, the Communists and even the CGT, albeit with the occasonal warning signs here and there.

France is arching its back because it is anxious and because part of the public is beginning to wonder about the consequences of its vote on 10 May. It has some reasons to do so. Now, 10 days after Mitterrand's election, a number of factors can be identified. Here are three: Business is at a standstill and industrial chiefs are adopting a wait-and-see attitude until they know more about the next government's policy; the franc has lost 2.5 percent of its value and it has been necessary to spend Fr20 billion to support the currency; and on the Paris stock exchange, French securities have fallen an average of 20 percent and savers have suffered losses of about Fr50 billion. And not all of them are speculators.

Mitterrand's election is a fact. It took place regularly in accordance with democratic rules and the new head of state is entitled to the respect which his position should inspire. But it is his actions which count--the decisions which he himself and his government will make in the weeks and months ahead.

This being the case, to remain consistent, the French people have only two choices: to elect a leftwing majority to the assembly in June, in other words, to place all power in the executive's hands, or to elect a majority in opposition to the president of the republic, in other words, to establish a counterbalance capable of controlling and containing the executive's powers.

It is a rather limited choice. However, some political observers manage to identify a third path, which could be summed up as follows. Mitterrand is a liberal, his desire is to govern with a political spectrum extending from the Socialists to the center right. The sole obstacle is constituted by the Communists. Consequently, far from voting for "rightwing" deputies, liberals of all leanings should elect a Socialist majority, which would free the president from Communist pressure and leave his hands free to establish a regime reflecting the wishes of the majority of the French people.

This argument is specious for two reasons:

--Perhaps Mitterrand is a "liberal." We don't know. Be that as it may, is that reason enough to entrust him with complete and uncontrolled power? In popular parlance, that would be like "writing a blank check" or rather "putting all your eggs in the same basket."

--Within the PS, there are currents close to the Communist Party. Do people believe that they will remain inactive? What is the point of "freeing Mitterrand from the Communists" if he immediately becomes the prisoner of his own party's leftwing?

It is unhealthy to nurture fantasies. It is perfectly legitimate to grant blind confidence to the new president, but only on condition that it isn't based on a delusion. The fool jumped in the water for fear of getting wet in the rain.

RED BRIGADES KIDNAPS ALFA ROMEO EXECUTIVE IN MILAN

NC031017 Paris AFP in English 1007 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Milan, Italy, 3 Jun (AFP)--The left-wing Red Brigades group today claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of an executive of the Alfa Romeo car firm in central Milan. At the same time as the kidnapping, gunmen shot and fatally wounded a security guard at Autodelta, a Milan division of Alfa Romeo. Police could not immediately determine whether a link existed between the abduction of Renzo Sandrucci, 53, an Alfa Romeo industrial relations officer, and the shooting of guard Antonio Frasca. Mr Frasca died on his way to hospital.

A woman telephoned Milan's daily LA REPUBBLICA, claiming that the kidnapping had been carried out by the Walter Alasia column of the Red Brigades. A similar phone call was received by a commercial radio station in the city. Police said the kidnappers, who seized Mr Sandrucci in front of his home, were in a vehicle painted to resemble a police patrol car.

Meanwhile, authorities were without news of Ciro Cirillo, a Naples Christian-Democratic Party leader who was abducted on April 27, and of Giuseppe Talercio, a business executive who was kidnapped on May 20 in Venice. The Red Brigades claimed responsibility for both acts. Seven Alfa-Romeo executives in Milan have been victims of Red Brigades attacks since 1973. Three of them were shot in the legs.

FORLANI CONTINUES MEETINGS TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

AU020839 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 2 Jun (ANSA)--The fate of Italian Premier-Designate Arnaldo Forlani's attempts to form a new government now rests with a meeting of the Italian Socialist Party's leaders tomorrow, political observers said here this morning after the first, and crucial day, of Forlani's consultations Monday. Forlani met yesterday with all the partners in the outgoing coalition of his own Christian Democrats (DC), the Socialists (PSI), Social Democrats (PSDI), and the Republicans (PRI), as well as other formations. These four parties are expected to be the backbone of any new government he may form, but the PSI's position is crucial to his success.

After their meetings with the premier-designate, none of the party leaders made any reference to concrete discussions on a program, as one might have expected, leading observers to speculate that they talked only about the membership of a new lineup and related political problems.

The two minor parties in the coalition, the PSDI and the PRI, have shown no bias against Forlani and another small party, the right-of-center Liberals (PLI), has shown willingness to join his bandwagon. After meeting with Forlani, PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi, who is credited with ambitions for the post that Forlani has been asked to fill, would say nothing more than that they had discussed a series of important and grave problems.

PRI Secretary Giovanni Spadolini showed moderate optimism when he said there was a "margin for negotiation". He also reported that the Socialists had apparently placed no "absolute pre-condition" on the premiership. But, with no clear change in favor of the formation of a new government, the atmosphere of embarrassment among establishment spokesmen over the P-2 scandal was only more apparent.

CORRECTION TO FOREIGN MINISTER AGREEMENT WITH POLAND

The following correction is made to the item entitled "Foreign Minister Signs Credit Agreement With Poland" published in the 1 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT, page L 1:

Only paragraph, line two, should read: "...the grave economic crisis. The agreement, covering an amount of 180 billion lire repayable in 8 years' time, was signed at the Foreign Ministry this morning...."

DENMARK

NO PROGRESS ON DEFENSE BUDGET TALKS WITH PARTIES

LD021221 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 28 May 81 p 24

[Text] Negotiations to reach a new defense settlement made no progress yesterday. Defense Minister Poul Sogaard held lengthy talks with representatives of the Social Democrats, Liberals, Conservatives, Radical Liberals, Center Democrats and the Christian People's Party, but there were no new developments.

Government circles are coming increasingly to feel that there will not be any defense settlement, and this means that the defense budget will have to be adjusted in the finance bill.

FINLAND

HUFVUDSTADSBLADET REPORTS MINISTERIAL CHANGES

LD021523 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 29 May 81 p 3

[Text] Second Finance Minister Pirkko Tyolajarvi has been appointed trade and industry minister. Tyolajarvi takes over the post from Ulf Sundqvist, who will first become deputy managing director of the Workers' Savings Bank and later its chief director.

The party Executive Committee proposed on Thursday that Riksdagsman Mauno Forsman should succeed Tyolajarvi as finance minister. These changes will take place at the beginning of July.

Pirkko Tyolajarvi, 43, was elected to the Riksdag for the Raumo District and is serving as a minister for the third time.

Mauno Forsman from Lappeenranta, the new second finance minister, has been a Riksdag member since 1971. He has also been a member of the Social Democratic Party Executive Committee since 1978. In 1978 he was also an elector in the presidential election.

USSR'S OGARKOV VISITS FINNISH TANK BRIGADE

LD021457 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 29 May 81 p 24

[Text] "Despite the fact that the period of service for a Finnish conscript is short, training is very effective," the Soviet General Staff Chief, Marshal N.V. Ogarkov, said when he visited the Parola tank brigade on Thursday.

In addition to a combat demonstration, Ogarkov was especially interested in the Finnish Armed Forces' canteen system. He thought that the voluntary work of the female canteen workers provided an excellent service for the conscripts. He also pointed out that his work brings the armed forces and the rest of society closer together.

In the afternoon, Marshal Ogarkov visited the Neste refinery at Skoldvik. On Friday, he will visit the cadet school in Helsinki and Helsinki naval station, and in the afternoon President Urho Kekkonen will receive the Soviet guest. Ogarkov's visit ends on Saturday.

PAPER VIEWS PROSPECTS OF INTEGRATING SKP FACTIONS

LD011323 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 26 May 81 p 2

[Jan-Magnus Jansson Editorial: "Revolt in the Communist Party"]

[Text] A month before the Communist Party [SKP] Congress, Aarne Saarinen [party chairman] made a speech to the party Central Committee which was later published. He said that there are features in the SKP's situation which are reminiscent of the crisis in the Polish party. The rank and file, he said, are in the process of losing faith in the leadership, both that of the majority line and that of the minority line. It was something of an irony that the person at the congress who turned out to be the greatest obstacle to the rank and file members' demands for renewal was no less a person than Saarinen himself.

It was of course by no means Saarinen as a person who was the target for rebels in the party. The real point of their action was directed against Deputy Chairman Taisto Sinisalo. This was made clear when several party districts in the Central Committee tabled reservations against Sinisalo's reelection, while Aarne Saarinen's election was, after all the pulling and hauling, finally unanimous.

In the party congress' earlier stages, Saarinen had let it be known that he did not want any vote about him, but would rather withdraw volutarily if unity could not be reached with regard to his reelection. He was spared this vote, but instead he had to digest another expression of opinion which must have been most humiliating. This was when his majority grouping resolved by a large majority to "support a change in the party Presidium." At this critical moment Saarinen only had a majority of the congress behind him because he had the support of the Taistoist minority group, which was intent on saving Sinisald and which wanted to avoid changes at all costs. But the thick-skinned party chairman had to feel for a moment how it feels when "your own dogs bite."

The other circumstance which saved Saarinen's party chairmanship was that no leading figure wanted to run in a situation in which Saarinen did not voluntarily resign his post. This was especially true of Arvo Aalto and Olavi Hanninen, who were both plausible party leaders. Their reaction had been expected, but it left the rebels from northern Finland and Satakunta without a candidate. It is of course another question whether Aalto, for example, who is not much liked by the minority, would have stood a greater chance of uniting the party than Aarne Saarinen.

What it was that finally decided that Aarne Saarinen should nevertheless hold onto his chairman's post is still unclear. Alongside the politician's normal desire to cling to power, Saarinen must have had more rational motives for staying. Perhaps he considered that despite everything, he had a better chance of managing the integration process within the party than anyone else. One is probably not wrong to suppose that the party's international relations also played a role. The Soviet party would obviously prefer to see the status quo continue within the SKP--provided that the party formally remains united--than to see moves toward daring experiments.

The circumstances under which Saarinen and Sinisalo were later reelected were fairly humiliating for both of them. It was stressed that they have been appointed "on a trial basis" and that they could be dismissed at any time if no progress is made toward unifying the party. KANSAN UUTISET wrote on its front page that the election was "more or less for the next year."

If the spirit of the congress persists in the Central Committee, the two adversaries [Saarinen and Sinisalo] will continue to be kept under close scrutiny. Will they then have any chance of reuniting a party that has actually been split in two for more than a decade, since the 1969 congress?

Both Saarinen and Sinisalo answered yes to this question, but both also pointed out that it will be a long process which will not come about in the twinkling of an eye.

It is possible that progress will be made on a number of details, such as the duplicate organizations which exist in some areas of the party. But when it comes to some of the really tough nuts, such as the Riksdag group's way of voting and the position of TIEDONANTAJA [Stalinist faction newspaper] progress will not be as easy.

It is also worth remembering that the movement for unity has its strongest footing within the party's majority group, while the minority communists, despite their lipservice, are extremely satisfied with things as they are in the party. Any real integration would inevitably mean that the Taistoists would have to give up some of their dogmatism and adjust their attitude to Finnish society in the direction of the majority's more pragmatic approach. But, of course, it is possible that the "third power" within both groups, which has been working for an understanding for a long time now, will be able to make its influence felt despite everything.

Those who were unsuccessful in their revolt against the party Presidium can seek consolidation in the unparalleled reshuffle in the Central Committee and in its real nucleus, the Politburo. Almost half of the Central Committee's members were replaced, and of the Politburo's 16 members, 9 are new. Kansan Uutiset bears witness to the fact that this is one of the most comprehensive personnel changes during the party's time "in daylight." However, it is still easy to classify the members as either majority or minority communists.

One way of closing ranks tighter is, of course, the resignation of the party from government and its transition to the opposition. However, this would be a clear victory for the minority line and the possibility has so far not figured in Saarinen's and Aalto's program, which is based on "ministerial communism." In the shadow of the internal feud, the question of participation in government was little discussed this time. Before the congress, Saarinen spoke for democracy and against agreements made in advance. He has given a deafening answer, and if we want to summarize the lasting impression from the congress, it is probably that people are now much more difficult to manipulate than in the past. People have begun to lay claim to being allowed to think for themselves, and this is of course something which decisionmakers of all colors would do well to remember.

SKP FACTIONS AT ODDS OVER LEGISLATION PACKAGE

LD030715 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 30 May 81 p 64

[Jan-Anders Ekstroem dispatch]

[Text] Helsinki--The Finnish Commmist Party's [SKP] attempts to restore unity in accordance with the party congress resolution from last weekend have begun anything but successfully. In the Riksdag, the minority group immediately rebeled against the majority's line. Continued trouble is expected during the few remaining days of the Riksdag's spring session, but there is every indication that only the fall will clearly show whether the two sides can reach agreement again or whether the party will fall into a vicious circle or repeated and ever tougher punishments for the "Stalinist" minority. If this is the case the most probable outcome would be a definitive split in the Finnish Communist Party.

At present, it looks as if the majority has a certain amount of understanding for the minority's problems in submitting after 15 years to the will of the majority in accordance with the new respect for the party statutes. This was why the People's Democratic Riksdag's group made do with one warning at this stage. Five representatives of the majority phalanx thought that the 11 minority Riksdag members--of a total of 35 group members--plus one rebel majority Riksdag member should have been expelled from the Riksdag group for the period up to the start of the fall session in September.

In a way it could be said that the minority had the worst possible luck in that the Riksdag, immediately after the Finnish Communist Party Congress, dealt with a legislation package which the minority Communists had been opposed to for months, and which the majority only accepted at the last minute after protracted talks with the other government parties.

The package covered the social insurance reform, which is part of this year's prices and incomes settlement and is aimed at making social benefits taxable income. The minority Communists cannot agree to this under any circumstances. The question is how the majority will react to the minority's announcement that it intends to vote in part against the same social insurance package in its third and final reading at the beginning of next week. The minority hopes that there will not be any further punishments, since the offence will be the same next time as it was last.

It also seems as if the atmosphere within the SKP and the People's Democratic Riksdag group has undergone a change for the better. Thus the minority will refrain from directly voting against certain proposed defense spending increases in this spring's first additional finance bill--involving the purchase of Soviet Hunter jets. The minority Riksdag members will indicate their opposition in principle to all increases in defense spending, but will then be absent from the final vote on the matter. The changes of preserving a united party probably depend entirely on whether the present four-party government succeeds in getting through the budget preparations in August and September.

SHIPYARD HANDS OVER ICEBREAKER TO SOVIET UNION

LD021445 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 30 May 81 p 15

[Excerpt] Waertsilae's 24th icebreaker for the Soviet Union was named and handed over on Friday to its purchaser V/O Sudoimport by the Helsinki shipyard. The polar icebreaker Kapitan Khlebnikov, the second of the two ordered in December 1978, was delivered in accordance with its purchaser's original wishes and a month ahead of schedule.

The naming ceremony was carried out on the quayside by Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola. Those present included the chief of the Soviet Union's trade representation in Finland, M.V. Gubanov. The supplier was represented by Minister Tankmar Horn and the chief of the Waertsilae Shipyard group, Christian Landman.

NORWAY

LABOR PARTY PONDERS RESPONSE TO KREMLIN MESSAGE

LD291137 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 27 May 81 p 9

[ULF Andenaes report:]

[Text] Like other social democratic parties in West Europe, the Norwegian Labor Party received a few days ago a letter from the CPSU Central Committee which proposes "that constructive negotiations on disarmament be started as soon as possible." The letter was directly addressed to the Norwegian Labor Party chairman, Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland. Secretary of State at the Prime Minister's Office Olav Bucher-Johannessen told AFTENPOSTEN that the letter will be dealt with in the usual way by the party's various bodies. It is probable that there will be consultations with social democratic sister parties in other countries about an answer.

West German Social Democratic Party Executive Committee spokesman Clement told the German press that the letter would receive "thorough assessment and a constructive reply."

The letter from Moscow repeats the Soviet claim that the Warsaw Pact nations have in no way achieved any supremacy over the West in the field of medium-range missiles, and advocates a moratorium on this type of weapon while negotiations on arms limitation are going on between East and West. By all accounts, this moratorium would mean a halt to the production and deployment of these arms during the period of negotiations.

Nuclear-Free Zones Debate

LD20945 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 29 May 81 p 4

[Editorial: "An Important Debate"]

[Text] The Norwegian Labor Party's policy resolution on nuclear-free zones is the most important new element to have been introduced into foreign and security policy for many years. The resolution has also attracted attention and understandable interest far beyond the Labor Party and also far behond Norway's borders.

The resolution from the party's congress in Hamar states that "Norway will work for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area as part of the work to reduce the number of nuclear arms in a broader European context." The formulation of the resolution gives in itself no detailed answer to the question of how this goal is to be reached. On the other hand, it opens up the possibility of taking initiatives and the possibilities of giving support to initiatives.

The fact that the Labor Party resolution in this field has attracted so much interest is, we believe, because it is seen as a serious attempt to point to a way of avoiding the catastrophe which growing numbers of people see building up before us. Young people especially see nuclear rearmament as a certain road to the annihilation of all life. There is logic in such an idea. On the other hand, we must believe that man, as a rational being, must also be able to break the evil spiral and replace rearmament with disarmament, replace tension with detente.

Such a policy does not of course mean that we are willing to renounce necessary security. Nor does it mean any desire for weakened defense forces. And it does not mean that the Labor Party wants a change in Norway's connection with NATO.

The Labor Party's policy for nuclear-free zones is not a policy for a unilateral nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries. As it is, this is already a reality in peacetime. It has been expressly stated that the nuclear-free zones in the Nordic area must be seen in the context of nuclear arms reductions in other parts of Europe. The treaties which may eventually result from this must be the result of mutual concessions.

We believe that this is an area of politics in which it is dangerous to let "all or nothing" approaches dominate. Even small steps can be important as long as they go in the right direction and toward the right goal. The goal is a nuclear-free Europe. This may seem very distant. And this is why it is so important to start moving now.

The resolution on nuclear-free zones and the expectations of concrete initiatives which this has created have triggered off a broad debate in which detente and disarmament are the real main topics. We believe that it is the first time that such a debate has been conducted on such a scale in Norway. And we can also add that it is the first time that it has been conducted with such realism.

Not everyone likes this debate. It is alarming to have to remark how prominent conservative politicians and the conservative press brand all debate on such questions almost as treason.

An important prerequisite for an open democracy like Norway's is the opportunity for free debate. It is through the constructive exchange of views that ideas are born and policies formed. It would be a sign of weakness if foreign and security policy could not tolerate a debate. We live in a world in which the arms race is continuing at the same time as there are enough arms to annihilate us all tens of times over. And in this same world there is a shortage of food and medicines. This in itself says enough of the need for a rethinking.

There is something primitive and stultifying in the Conservative Party's action against the debate on detente and disarmament. This is the sort of debate we would not warn against, but which we would encourage. Nor is it a new debate for the Labor Party. And in the past it has turned out to lead to approaches which are independent and nationally important. This is one of the reasons behind our bases and nuclear policy. If we had followed the Conservative Party's political approach and its working methods there would have been both foreign bases and nuclear arms on Norwegian soil today. At the same time, there would be no special Norwegian debate on detente and disarmament. We believe that the majority of people would say "no" to such a policy and such working methods. For they by no means make any real contribution to disarmament, detente and peace.

CANADA'S MACGUIGAN ON MILITARY COOPERATION

LD030723 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 May 81 p 9

[Olav Trygge Storvik report]

[Text] Canadian Foreign Secretary Mark MacGuigan stressed the close cooperation and the common political attitudes between Norway and Canada at a press conference in Oslo on Wednesday. He also pointed out that there is great scope for an expansion of this cooperation and said that Governor General Edward Schreyer's official visit to Norway this week would further such an aim.

On Tuesday, Foreign Secretary MacGuigan had lengthy talks with Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund and a shorter meeting with Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland. The talks with Frydenlund chiefly dealt with the two countries' views of East-West and North-South relations, he said.

An official brochure containing background documentation compiled by the Canadian Foreign Office for Governor General Schreyer's and the foreign secretary's visit to the Nordic countries stresses the military connections as the "most important" aspects of cooperation between Norway and Canada. This is a reference to the so-called "Cast Brigade" [as received], a Canadian brigade which has Norway as its only area of deployment in the event of a crisis. The intention is that the brigade would be transported to Norway using a combination of air and sea transport, but under existing plans it is expected that it would take up to 3 weeks before the Canadian brigade would be in place in northern Norway. Norwegian military circles have raised strong doubts concerning the practical use and credibility of the Canadian brigade given such a long transportation time, and individual critics have pointed out that it is unlikely that the brigade would be able to reach Norway at the time when it would be most needed.

In the light of this, the previous political leaders in the Defense Ministry began talks with the previous Canadian Government on the contingency stockpiling of the brigade's arms and equipment in Norway.

Although the official documents compiled by the Canadian Foreign Ministry mention military cooperation as "most important", it seems as if Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's goverment has given lower priority to the negotiations on contingency stockpiling of the brigade's equipment in Norway. Foreign Secretary Mark MacGuigan also gave indirect confirmation of this at Wednesday's press conference. The question was not discussed during his long talks with Foreign Minister Frydenlund, he announced.

On several other important international questions there seems to be great agreement between the two countries. MacGuigan said that Canada was satisfied with Secretary of State Haig's declaration of U.S. flexibility and willingness to negotiate with the Soviet Union on the question of medium-range missiles, and both MacGuigan and Frydenlund were disappointed by the long time it is taking the new U.S. administration to fix its policies on a new world economic order and on Law of the Sea negotiations.

LIBERALS, SDP AGREE ON BYELECTION STRATEGY

LD021347 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1254 GMT 2 Jun 81

[By Andy Webb, PRESS ASSOCIATION political staff]

[Excerpt] The Liberal leadership agreed today that the Social Democrats [SDP] should fight the forthcoming by-election in Warrington, with the backing of local Liberals.

Liberals in the constituency will be advised not to contest the seat, but instead swing their support behind the SDP candidate.

This was the outcome of a meeting between the two parties at Westminster today. The Liberal team was led by party leader Mr David Steel, and the SDP by Mrs Shirley Williams.

Liberal support, though, is not unconditional. Mr Steel told the SDP that their candidate must be acceptable to Liberals in Warrington. Who the SDP will select to fight the seat--which had a Labour majority of over 100,000 at the last election--is still in doubt.

Mrs Williams is said to be still actively considering the possibility--though there is an increasing feeling at Westminster that she will not take the risk.

The other two names mentioned so far are former Labour MP Mr David Marquand and Mr David Williams, the son of the retiring Labour MP in the constituency.

A second condition imposed by Mr Steel on Liberal support in Warrington is that the Liberals should have first refusal on the next by-election. This does not mean, though, that the Liberals, rather than the SDP will automatically fight it when it comes.

Discussion on the Warrington by-election took up 30 minutes of the 1-1/2-hour meeting this morning.

Liberals in the constituency will be told tomorrow the view of the leadership, that they should make way for a "sensible" SDP candidate.

Mr Steel agreed to back the Social Democrats in Warrington "in the interests of the developing alliance" between the two parties.

Social Democrats in Warrington will consider who should be their candidate at a meeting on June 11, though it is possible that no final decision will be made then.

While it is clear that the Liberals would like to see the Social Democrats adopt a nationally-known figure, preferably Mrs Williams, both parties insisted today that they had no intention of interfering in each other's choice of candidate.

The appointment of Labour MP Sir Thomas Williams as a judge created the vacancy.

ENVOY DISCUSSES UK STAND ON KAMPUCHEAN ISSUE

BK271113 Jakarta OANA in English 0802 GMT 27 May 81

["Pool item"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 27 May (OANA/BERNAMA)--ASEAN can expect full backing from Britain on its stand regarding the Kampuchean issue, the new British high commissioner here, William Bentley, said Tuesday.

"I am confident that whatever ASEAN's strategy at the July international conference on Kampuchea and the UN General Assembly, it will be ours too," he told a press conference here.

He said that since ASEAN was in the midst of working out its stand, his country would find out the group's strategy before forming its own.

Since Britain was aligned to the European Economic Community, it would also move in step with these countries, he added.

"But in the past, we have participated fully with ASEAN and have always taken care to keep in step with ASEAN," he said.

Bentley said that despite Britain's derecognition of the Pol Pot regime, there was no doubt about its basic position--that Kampuchea was illegally invaded and occupied by Vietnam, and that the international community should pressure Vietnam to back out.

The derecognition was due to public pressure in Britain over the atrocities committed by the Pol Pot regime against its own people.

"But our decision is not in any way a move towards recognition of the Heng Samrin rule," he added.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO MEXICO, BOLIVIA--Mr Crispin Tickell is to be Britain's new ambassador to Mexico, the Foreign Office announced today. Mr Tickell--who as a junior diplomat was formerly stationed in Mexico City--was head of Mr Roy Jenkins's office in Brussels while Mr Jenkins was president of the Common Market Commission. The Foreign Office also announced today that Mr Stanley Duncan, 53, will be Britain's new ambassador to Bolivia. [Text] [London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1316 GMT 20 May 81 LD]

NICOSIA AIRSPACE VIOLATED BY TURKISH PLANES 2 JUNE

NC022143 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Two Turkish Air Force planes violated Cyprus airspace twice today. The first violation occurred at 1100 and the other an hour later. The planes flew at low altitude over the Nicosia suburb of Ayios Pavlos, which is near the dividing line.

TURKISH FORCES IN NORTH CONDUCT MILITARY EXERCISES

TA021138 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] The military exercises codenamed "Reformist Ataturk-2" were held in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus today. Both ground and air forces participated in the exercises, which were undertaken by the Turkish peace forces in Cyprus. They were held in the areas covering Yenicekoy [Petra Tou Dhiyeni] and Serdarli [Chatos] to the east of Lefkosa [Nicosia], and Yilmazkoy [Skilloura] and Kordemen [Kondemeneos] in Girne [Kyrenia]. The commander of the Turkish peace forces in Cyprus, Turkish Cypriot Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay, some ministers and the local population watched the exercises. A display of military equipment and supplies was held in field tents following the exercises, for the benefit of the public.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS HELD IN NICOSIA 2 JUNE

NC021748 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] A new meeting in the framework of the intercommunal talks is being held at the Ledra Palace Hotel in which an appraisal of the talks so far is being made. In a statement made before the meeting, the second of the seventh round of the talks, representative of the Greek Cypriot side Ioannidhis said that each side will have the opportunity to put forward its views on the talks and expressed the conviction that this will be useful. In answer to a question what he expects after the elections on the Turkish side are over, Ioannidhis said that he expects that the Turkish Cypriot side will submit proposals on the territorial issue and that when these proposals are submitted we will be led to a constructive and substantive dialogue. Ioannidhis described the various reports that there are plans which will be submitted next month or later as conjectures and added that there is nothing concrete.

Turkish Cypriot interlocutor Onan said that the aim of today's meeting is to make an appraisal of the two sides' positions and to examine the points that have been brought up by the two sides so that they may become more understandable and acceptable by both sides. Commenting on reports on developments next month, Onan said that reports about this are conjecture and that there is nothing to report for the time being. Of course, he added, after the elections there will be moves by both sides, and I expect each side will reassess its positions and we will restart the talks with a new impetus. To a question if he will submit proposals on the territorial issue next month, Onan said the proposals will be submitted on all issues. However, he refrained from saying when this will be done. Today's meeting of the interlocutors is being presided over by the UN secretary general's acting deputy special representative in Cyprus, Schlitter.

UN Statement

NC021933 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Excerpt] A UN statement issued after the [12 June intercommunal] talks said that an unofficial exchange of views was held at today's session and that the next meeting will be held on 8 July at 1700. At that meeting, the discussion will continue on practical measures, promotion of good will and mutual confidence and the return to normal conditions.

COUP PLAN REPORTEDLY DETECTED, FOILED IN ATHENS

EDIK Deputy Charges Plot

NC030736 Paris AFP in English 0725 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Athens, 3 Jun (AFP)--Active and retired Greek military officers planned a coup d'etat for Monday night, but gave up the idea when they realized that Greece's Government had been made aware of their plans, an opposition member of Parliament said last night.

The deputy, Union of Democratic Center [EDIK] Party member Constantine Bandouvas, said the officers planned to kidnap President Konstandinos Karamanlis, Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis, Parliament Chairman Dhimitrios Papaspirou, several ministers, members of the military high command and political party leaders.

One of their first actions, Mr Bandouvas said, would have been to free the colonels who held power from 1967 to 1974 from the Koridallos prison between Athens and Piraievs.

At least 10 coups have been plotted since the 1974 return of Mr Karamanlis from exile in France, said Mr Bandouvas, who represents a constituency from the island of Crete.

Defence Minster Evangelos Averof confirmed the plot, but denied that active officers had been involved. He did not deny, however, that retired officers could have participated. Mr Averof also ridiculed Mr Bandouvas' insinuations that he may have harbored sympathies for the plotters, saying he was among those on the target list of the conspirators.

Mr Averof said all was calm in the country, and paid homage to the armed forces for what he called their sense of discipline and good morale. He also called attention to the efforts of Mr Karamanlis' ruling New Democracy Party to solidify democracy in Greece.

Defense Minister Denial

NC022049 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] This evening, Greek National Defense Minister Averof categorically denied that a coup was going to be held in the country, that it had been postponed at the last moment or that that was the reason he had ordered the military readiness in the Attikis area.

In his statement, in response to a Chamber of Deputies question asked by EDIK [Democratic Center Union] Deputy Badouvas, Averof stressed that no case of insubordination or suspicious intentions on the part of active officers has come to the knowledge of the government or the security authorities since July 1974, when strictest sanctions were imposed. The situation, Averof stressed, is absolutely calm and secure. The military administration, with its strict sense of merit and healthy-minded officers, has shielded Greece with a remarkable army.

PAPANDREOU, RALLIS CLASH OVER GOVERNMENT'S ROLE

NC021534 Athens NEWS in English 2 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Late last night the PASOK press office made public an "open letter" from PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou to Prime Minister Rallis. The letter is dated 1 June, and in it, the PASOK leader contends that "the present government has ceased to represent even the minority 41.84 percent of the electorate...and consequently it is mandatory that Parliament be dissolved and new elections held. Your continuation in power," Papandreou writes, "constitutes a usurpation."

The letter goes on to claim that the prime minister on his own initiative had launched a re-election struggle full of "vote-hunting junkets" and government spending which is part of no development program or economic policy. "In this atypical re-election effort which you yourself have launched," Papandreou writes, "you spare no effort to bring to a conclusion national matters of the highest importance to our country--like the agreement on the status of the American bases in Greece--and to legislate in critical areas such as higher education. Simultaneously public corporations and organizations undertake the signing of agreements that aim to" limit the choices of the future government in areas of vital importance.

The PASOK chairman then accuses the prime minister of "monopolizing the media" by pretending that his appearances have no campaign character, thus violating one of the basic rules of the functioning of the democratic system. You must "recognize that your government is essentially a transition government," Parandreou writes, adding that he intended to present the above position to the president of the republic who, the letter claims, was careful to give the government he headed such a service character" prior to the 1977 elections.

In conclusion, the PASOK chairman holds the prime minister responsible for avoiding elections to unjustifiably prolong the life of his government to the detriment of the national interest. You must in any case announce immediately the date for elections... and refrain from undertaking binding committments" which will impede the work of the new government, the letter concludes.

Late last night Prime Minister Rallis issued a statement characterizing Papandreou's letter as an insult to the accepted constitutional practice. For no more, no less but the duly elected government which enjoys the confidence of Parliament is asked to cease governing, and the party which received only 25 percent of the popular vote demands to be appointed some kind of supergovernment. These weird views, the statement maintains, show lack of respect for our system of government and lack of responsibility.

In no parliamentary country were there ever such strange constitutional views set forth in this manner, the statement alleges, adding that the PASOK chairman's letter seeks to deny him (the prime minister) the right to communicate with the public, knowing full well that in every democracy the prime minister has not only the right but the duty to do so.

As for Papandreou's allegation about vote-oriented spending, one look at PASOK's platform would indicate that the PASOK chairman has some cheek to make such an accusation, the statement says in effect, adding that an agreement about the bases would be a vast improvement over the present state of affairs and that he (Mr Rallis) is not the kind of prime minister who would postpone the signing of an agreement so vital to our national defense. Concerning the education bill, the statement says that it had been agreed by all sides in Parliament--including that of Mr Papandreou--that such legislation was necessary. Mr Papandreou must have forgotten what he had said on the subject before Parliament and must have changed his position, the statement charged, adding that until Parliament is dissolved the government to exercise [as published] all the authority given to it by the constitution and the country will be governed responsibly.

FULL EC MEMBERSHIP TO BE DISCUSSED WITH DELEGATION

TA021520 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1425 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, Jun 2 (AA)--Foreign Ministry spokesman Oktay Iscen told ANATOLIA AGENCY Turkey has been engaged in serious efforts aimed at becoming a full member of the EEC. The association [presumably the EEC] Council would meet Friday. Iscen stressed that the studies were being maintained (?while) the actual application for full membership would be made after the transition to parliamentary regime. The EEC parliamentary delegation, which arrived in Turkey yesterday, will start official talks tomorrow. The delegation consists of Gerd Ludwig Lemmer (Federal German, Christian Democrat), Jean Francois Pintat (French, Liberal) and James Spicer (British, Conservative), with M. Waltersdorff acting as secretary.

COUNCIL RESTATES PROHIBITIONS ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY

TA021753 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Jun 81

[National Security Council Decision No 52]

[Text] At a time when treacherous ideological and physical attacks against the existence, independence and regime of the state of the Turkish Republic were continuing extensively and violently and at a time when there was no alternative for our nation, the Turkish Armed Forces--through its chain of command--seized the administration following an order. The reasons necessitating the 12 September operation and its goals were announced to the public in National Security Council Communique No 1 and in the Council president's speech broadcast on radio and television on 12 September. An extraordinary situation and extraordinary conditions necessitate extraordinary measures. Therefore, with National Security Council Communique No 1 the parliament and government were dissolved, the immunity of parliament members was lifted and martial law was declared throughout the country.

According to Article 1 of National Security Council Communique No 7, political party activities were prohibited. As was pointed out in the speech made by the National Security Council president on 12 September, this prohibition meant that all political activities would stop at all levels. This general political activity prohibition, imposed in a bid to secure as soon as possible the tranquillity needed by the country and to preserve this tranquillity, affects party administrators, former parliament members and all party members. Given the situation, it has been noticed that statements are being made and publications issued with the aim of criticizing, praising or blaming those who have, through their negative behavior played a role in creating and exacerbating the conditions which led the country to the 11 September situation. Furthermore, it has been noticed that former parliamentarians, political party administrators and party members are making statements and commentaries on past, present and future situations, are holding special meetings--which appear to be political demonstrations--at public places and are reporting them to the public for political purposes.

As has been announced by Law No 2324 on the basic legal order, in accordance with Article No 124 of the 1961 Constitution--which is still valid with certain exceptions--certain freedoms should be curtailed and their use stopped when deemed necessary. Therefore, all kinds of party activities at all levels have been prohibited with the aim of enabling the 12 September operation to achieve its goals. In addition, the following have also been prohibited:

1. The continuation of political disputes among political parties, whose activities have been prohibited, and party members.

2. Oral or written statements or articles by political party members who were parliament members on 11 September 1980 and by political party administrators and members at every level expressing views on the political or legal structure of Turkey, past or future. Meetings held by those persons for the same purpose.

3. Arguments concerning prohibitions and decisions by martial law commands in the implementation of martial law.

4. Writing articles, making oral or written statements or making comments that might mislead public opinion concerning political parties and workers groups, professional groups and associations and political figures who are being investigated pending their public prosecution.

5. Commentaries and publications concerning persons under public prosecution until their conviction or acquittal. A summary or full report on the public trials can be published as long as it is true.

6. Legal action will be taken against persons who violate these prohibitions. The action will be taken in accord with Article 16 or martial law No 1402 even if their action involves another offence.

[Signed] Gen Kenan Evren, head of state, chief of the General Staff and National Security Council president; Gen Nurettin Ersin, Ground Forces commander and National Security Council member; Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, Air Forces commander and National Security Council member; Adm Nejat Tumer, Naval Forces commander and National Security Council member; and Gen Sedat Celasun, Gendarme Forces commander and National Security Council member.

DIRECTORATE READJUSTS NIGHTLY CURFEW HOURS

TA021707 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The General Staff Martial Law Coordination Directorate has announced that curfew hours have been readjusted for 28 provinces. The 28 provinces where the nightly curfew will now be in effect from 0200 to 0500 are as follows: Afyon, Ankara, Antalya, Aydin, Balikesir, Bilecik, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Canakkale, Cankiri, Denizli, Edirne, Eskisehir, Isparta, Icel, Istanbul, Izmir, Kastamonu, Kirklareli, Kocaeli, Kutahya, Manisa, Mugla, Sakarya, Tekirdag, Usak and Zonguldak. The nightly curfew will be in effect from 0100 to 0400 in the remaining provinces.

COUNCIL APPROVES BILLS ON CIVIL CODE, WEAPONS

TA012041 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The National Security Council has enacted into law a bill which envisages the setting up of committees to review and update the Turkish civil code. Under the law, committees composed of experts will be set up to modernize the language of the civil code and revise some of its articles.

The National Security Council also enacted into law a bill saying that all weapons, explosives and other items which, under the law, must be handed in to military and administrative officials, must then be placed under the control of the National Defense Ministry. This law will be in force retroactively to 29 September 1980.

GENDARME COMMANDER RETURNS FROM U.S. VISIT

TA021701 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] National Security Council member and Gendarmerie Commander Gen Sedat Celasun returned to Turkey today after concluding his contacts in Washington. In the United States, Celasun met with the U.S. secretaries of justice, state and defense. According to information received by our correspondent, the possibilities for cooperation in the field of fighting terrorism were reviewed and the subject of narcotics smuggling was discussed. General Celasun was received in Istanbul by Governor Nevzat Ayaz and high-ranking officers. He then left Istanbul for Ankara.

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KREIKSY ON MIDEAST SETTLEMENT, GULF SECURITY

JN021128 Doha QNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Doha, 2 Jun (QNA)--In a statement published here today, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky called upon the major powers not to interfere in the Gulf area for the sake of preserving world peace. The maintenance of the security and peace of the area is the responsibility of its own countries, he said.

Kreisky said that the Gulf would continue to be a major and important source of energy for the world. Therefore, it must be preserved, especially by the major powers. Kreisky expressed the belief that the USSR has expansionist designs on the Middle East and the Gulf area to secure oil resources.

In this statement, which was published in the Qatari paper AL-'ARAB, Kreiksy denied the existence of an alternative initiative to the Camp David accords in which Austria, the Soviet Union, the United States and Romania would participate. However, the failure to reach a quick solution to the Middle East problems might lead to a third world war, he warned.

The Austrian chancellor affirmed that any step to achieve peace in the Middle East must take into consideration the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, being the crux of the problem in the area.

Kreisky explained that, in order to avoid a new war, Israel must understand the significance of Arab rights and the Palestinians and Israelis must show a complete desire to reach a just and lasting peace guaranteeing the Palestinian people's rights and Israel's security. Kreiksy expressed his belief that a solution of the Palestinian problem would lead to a solution of the Lebanese problem.

Kreiksy called for recognition of the PLO, saying: This will facilitate reaching a formula for peace. Kreisky expressed the opinion that world public opinion would recognize the organization once faced with a fait accompli.

Kreiksy refuted Zionist claims on Palestine, saying: Although I am a Jew, I do not believe in dual loyalty at the expense of Palestinian interests. I am also against the usurpation of rights and aggression.

NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO MEETS OFFICIALS, ENDS VISIT

Television Interview

AU031125 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1950 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Christian Schueller interview with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman in Vienna, no date given--recorded, D'Escoto answers in Spanish with German translation superimposed]

[Text] [Moderator Robert Hochner] The hopes that in Nicaragua a model democracy after the European pattern would develop have not come true. The governing Sandinists have seized more and more power for themselves after initial attempts to establish a pluralist regime. There will not be any elections for a long time to come. The government at present regards as its most important goal the economic reconstruction of the ravaged and ruined country. Europe and, specifically, Austria are helping it in this endeavor. A factor of decisive importance, however, is the attitude of the United States under President Reagan. To date, it seems as if the United States, owing to its confrontation with the Soviet Union, also views the conflicts in the Third World from the position of superpower rivalry. We have asked Nicaragua's foreign minister, who is in Vienna on a visit, how he assesses his country's relations with the United States.

[D'Escoto] Our friends, the North Americans, have a fundamental problem. They are simply unable to understand that in our world there are other problems besides the East-West conflict. The political history of the whole world cannot simply be reduced to this one conflict. We in the developing countries, we in Latin America, we have our own problems, and it would be highly dangerous to attach the label of the East-West conflict to all our problems.

[Schueller] Several European countries, including Austria, have repeatedly expressed their sympathy for the revolution in Nicaragua. Now that the Americans have cancelled their economic aid for Nicaragua, should the Europeans mediate between them and the United States?

[D'Escoto] Europe's position regarding the revolution is of tremendous importance to us. We have very good relations with a number of European countries which in turn have very good relations with the United States. Hence, we have repeatedly asked our European friends to try to promote understanding in the United States, understanding for the fact that the revolutions in the various countries of Latin America should be judged against the background of their specific history, so that the Americans do not stick to that absurd theory according to which anything that happens in Latin America is due to some outside pressure, or even pressure from the Soviet Union. For, we are not anti-American. We are for independence. If, however, advocating independence is regarded as amounting to an anti-American attitude--well, yes, then we are anti-American. But we do not believe that, if one wants to be independent, it necessarily follows that he has to be anti-American.

Press Conference Remarks

PA031412 Paris AFP in Spanish 1355 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Vienna, 3 Jun (AFP)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, who is on an official visit to Vienna, met here today with the two principal figures of the Austrian Government, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger.

During a press conference, the Nicaraguan foreign minister underlined that Managua "maintains good relations with the USSR and does not dismiss [the possibility of] the purchase of Soviet arms."

However, he refused to comment on reports about the delivery by the USSR of tanks and fighter planes to Nicaragua.

Dinner Toasts Reported

AU031425 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 3 Jun 81 p 5

[APA report on toasts by Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister d'Escoto at Vienna dinner on 2 Jun--"Austria Helps Nicaragua on the Path of Freedom"]

[Text] Vienna--Austria, which has had to struggle for a long time for its own independence and for social justice, followed Nicaragua's freedom struggle 2 years ago with admiration. We know here how difficult it is and how long it takes after years of terror and dictatorship to establish an order that complies both with the principles of justice and with the principles of a pluralist democracy. This was stated by Foreign Minister Pahr at a dinner [in Vienna on 2 June] given in honor of Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman.

Within the framework of its possibilities, Austria is ready to support Nicaragua on this path. It should be a path that secures for the country freedom from any hegemony and genuine independence. Such a path could set an example for many countries, Pahr continued.

He mentioned in this context Guatemala and San Salvador in particular: "We believe that these problems can be solved only if the peoples of these countries are given the opportunity to determine their fate for themselves. And we resolutely reject any interference from outside, wherever it may come from."

Pahr expressed his admiration for Nicaragua's cultural development, especially for the literacy campaign, recalled the visit to Austria last October by Culture Minister Ernesto Cardinal, and especially stressed the contribution of Austrian development helpers to Nicaragua's health service. At present, 28 Austrians are contributing, making personal sacrifices, toward improving the life of the people of Nicaragua, he said.

Minister d'Escoto expressed thanks for Austria's understanding but also for the substantial aid Austria has rendered to Nicaragua. Democratization invariably leads to pluralism, but after 40 years of the Somoza regime, that is not a matter of course, he said, and critically discussed the role of the United States. In conclusion, D'Escoto expressed appreciation for the fact that Chancellor Kreisky had personally taken over chairmanship of the Solidarity Committee for Nicaragua, and called for intensified trade between the two countries as well as for joint projects.

At a working talk with Pahr, the Nicaraguan guest stressed that his country was seeking to establish good relations with as many countries as possible.

Departure for Budapest

PA031944 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1620 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Vienna, 3 Jun (EFE)--Nicaragua is disposed to acquire arms to defend its revolution, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman stated here today. The minister, who today ended his official 3-day visit to the Austrian capital, declined to confirm whether his country has received tanks from the USSR.

D'Escoto said that Nicaragua is a free and sovereign country and is entitled to buy arms when and where it wants, for "defensive" purposes.

According to the Nicaraguan minister, his country wanted to buy three helicopters from the United States, but this country withdrew two of the aircraft when they were about to be transferred, alleging that the respective documents were not in order. D'Escoto recalled that Nicaragua was occupied several times by the United States and ironically assured the U.S. State Department that "Nicaragua is not going to invade it and is not going to declare war on the United States."

The Nicaraguan foreign minister said that his country "has good relations with the USSR and would like to have good relations with the United States."

"For this," he said, "it is necessary that the United States respect our country's right of self-determination and realize that we are not willing to be a pawn on their board."

The Nicaraguan minister said that the European countries "clearly understand the big mistake which the United States is making when they group all the problems of the Third World within the East-West conflict.

The plans for the development of Nicaragua with Austrian participation include forestry and lumber industry projects.

D'Escoto, who is accompanied by Haroldo Montealegre, minister of international reconstruction fund, met today in Austria with President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, and Austrian Primate Franz Koenig. The Nicaraguan foreign minister, who was very impressed with the personality of Kirchschlaeger, left today for Budapest.

BELGIUM

PLO DELEGATION ARRIVES TO STUDY KHADIR'S DEATH

LD021506 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] A PLO delegation, led by the director-general of the PLO's Political Department, arrived in Brussels today. It will study the political consequences of the assassination of Brussels representative Na'im Khadir. Meetings are planned with officials of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Arab diplomats assigned to Brussels. The delegation will also raise the question of future protection for the PLO's liaison office in the capital.

STEEL CONTROVERSY COULD CAUSE POLITICAL INCIDENT

LD011533 Brussels LE SOIR in French 26 May 81 pp 1, 2

[J.V.S. report: "Steel and the Index Remain Serious Threats to Eyskens Cabinet"]

[Text] It is not yet possible to determine what the effects on the government and the majority will be of the employers representatives' decision to end their participation in the "roundtable" discussions on the new industrial policy. In any case the prime minister seems fully determined not to allow himself to be disconcerted.

The timetable for the coming week will be somewhat upset by the long Ascension Day weekend. For instance a cabinet meeting has been called for Tuesday. It will not only replace the traditional Friday cabinet meeting but also the no-less traditional inner cabinet meeting on Mondays.

Indeed, several ministers, and not junior ministers, will have to take part in the chamber debate. Our deputies are having an extraordinary session this Monday to open discussion on the draft programming law. It should be recalled that the latter is aimed at introducing new curbs on state spending and revenue. Following last week's "roundtable" incidents, Mark Eyskens will probably be anxious to show that he is still fully determined to survive.

Indeed there could be fairly serious clashes at any time both over the iron and steel industry and over the enterprises' production costs and wage indexing. The Socialist Party's French-speaking socialists are still demanding that the implementation of the steel decisions be speeded up, but their partners say they want to avoid any waste.

It should be noted, however, that national Defense Minister Frank Swaelen, speaking to the Limburg Christian People's Party [CVP], spelled out a warning to those who might be tempted to make the iron and steel affair into a "community" issue. He stressed that the people of Limburg must realize that half of the Campine Region's coke is intended for Walldon steel. The people of Antwerp should also realize that 20 percent of traffic through the capital's port is linked with Walldon steel. Mr Swaelen then explained that when the agreement on Walldon iron and steel industry is ratified, the Flemish factories in the sector, such as Alz-Genk and Sidmar-Gand, should obtain identical facilities.

For his part CVP Chairman Leo Tendemans repeated that the agreement on the iron and steel industry depends on many conditions since it is still necessary to negotiate with the banks, the trade unions, the employers and so forth. He also made some rather harsh remarks about the authors of the Maribel project: "It is merely a system produced by a computer. It is full of mistakes and psychological errors."

Finally, let's report the statements made by PS Chairman Guy Spitaels on Saturday to the congress held by his party's Verviers Federation. If the "roundtable" discussions fail, particularly because of the employers representatives' departure, the government will shoulder its responsibilities alone, but not before a final decision has been taken on the iron and steel industry, in other words not before the matter has been passed on to the European Commission and the financing company.

In short, a major political incident could arise at any time.

NETHERLANDS

PARTIES' ATTITUDES ON NEW COALITION REVIEWED

LD020827 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 29 May 81 p 3

[Own correspondent report]

[Text] The Hague--The Labor Party (PVDA) and the Democrats '66 (D'66) are striving for the swift formation of a cabinet comprising these two parties and the Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA). But according to Chairmen Den Uyl (PVDA) and Terlouw (D'66) this coalition would then have to reach agreement on a "different program" than that of the present government. The CDA and the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD) envisage another approach. The CDA is considering the appointment of a negotiation leader or possibly two to formulate a plan to restore the national economy and then to see which parties would be willing to participate in implementing it. Finally the VVD, through its new parliamentary leader Wiegel, has advocated cabinet formation on the basis of a plan with its main emphasis on the financial and socioeconomic fields.

The split in the first formation exchanges lies between the PVDA and D'66 on the one hand and the CDA and VVD on the other, with their idea of a government formed on the basis of a plan for economic recovery. A number of names, especially of Christian Democrats, are being mentioned as likely candidates for the work of negotiation leader. "But no one really knows what Van Agt is thinking," a CDA chamber member said yesterday.

The outgoing prime minister and new CDA parliamentary party chairman has been given carte blanche by the parliamentary party to mention in his advice to the queen today the names of those who he would like to see as negotiation leaders.

The CDA member quoted above also spoke of a "Zijlstra scenario," which would amount to an elimination process in which the PVDA would be the first to be excluded. If D'66 adhered to its position of not forming a cabinet with the CDA and the VVD, then this party would also be excluded, after which a new CDA/VVD government under Van Agt would be able to be formed with the help of one of the small Christian parties.

Van Agt will probably continue with the program of the outgoing cabinet even though the CDA and VVD no longer have a parliamentary majority.

The first names of possible negotiation leaders began to circulate in The Hague on Wednesday. The VVD was least secretive. It mentioned as possibilities Netherlands Bank President Zijlstra, who is leaving his post soon, and Socioeconomic Council Chairman De Pous. In CDA circles the names of former Chairman Steenkamp, Social Affairs Minister Albeda, former Internal Affairs Minister in the Den Uyl cabinet De Gaay Fortuman, Sr and also that of Zijlstra were circulating. But it is Van Agt and not the party who will decide which names will be mentioned in his audience with the queen today.

The CDA wants a Christian Democrat or perhaps two as negotiation leader. The VVD is also in favor of a Christian Democrat, but has made the condition that it must be someone with a knowledge of financial and economic affairs and someone who is not active in politics. This VVD statement leaves a lot of room for Zijlstra, but not for Albeda, who is a minister. Den Uyl has said that for his part a Christian Democrat negotiation leader is a possibility.

But reports from PVDA circles indicate rather that they consider Zijlstra to be an unfortunate choice if the intention is to form a CDA, PVDA and D'66 cabinet. And the PVDA would also be less well-disposed to a member of the Van Agt cabinet (Albeda again), because such a negotiation leader would be too much identified with the policies of the Van Agt cabinet.

D'66 does not seem to have any major objections to a CDA negotiation leader. D'66 is in favor of a cabinet with the PVDA and CDA. But the democrats were keeping silent about the sort of advice which party leader Terlouw would be offering today. The secrecy of the parliamentary party meeting of the D'66, which has always been a fiery champion of openness, was greater on Wednesday than that of any of the other three main parties.

But the PVDA and D'66 are little interested in a government formation based on a plan for national economic recovery, as advocated by Van Agt and Wiegel. In the first unofficial reactions to the CDA and VVD udeas a PVDA member said: "Then we will make a plan of our own." Terlouw said that he was afraid of "shortcuts" and also said that he was afraid that time would be wasted in forming a government when "impossibilities" were still being pursued, in which he included the expansion of the present coalition to include D'66.

The PVDA party committee will meet 14 June for the first time since the elections to decide on its position. The new PVDA parliamentary party has already designated Den Uyl as its negotiator in the coming talks on a government formation with a mandate to strive for a cabinet with the CDA and D'66.

SCHMIDT DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH MOSCOW, DETENTE

DW031154 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Report on Reporter Ernst-Dieter Lueg interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, date and place not given; questions slightly abbreviated, with Schmidt's answers recorded]

[Text] [Question] Lately, you have been exposed to massive criticism and attacks from Moscow. How is detente policy, which is having a hard time anyway, supposed to get moving again? Hasn't it actually come to an end, seeing that the atmosphere has deteriorated?

[Answer] No, I prefer not to look at it like that. I would say first of all that the dialogue between West and East must be maintained in every case and at all times. At a time when the ability of the two world powers to hold a dialogue was very handicapped by the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan, the visit by Mr Genscher and myself to Moscow in early summer last year made a special contribution to the fact that this dialogue did not peter out. I am quite certain that the dialogue must be continued between the Soviet Union and the FRG. We will support that and the Russians will also, although the dialogue between Moscow and Bonn--as important as it may be--isn't the most important matter. The most important thing takes place between Moscow and Washington.

[Question] TASS has written that it actually would be better to sacrifice two politicians instead of further pursuing the wrong policy. These "two politicians" probably mean you and the vice chancellor. Isn't that basically an intolerable interference in German policy? TASS is an official organ and not a journalistic one.

[Answer] I haven't seen that. If it was written like that and if it involved Mr Genscher and myself, I would consider it unfriendly. I am quite certain that, at the next opportunity, Mr Gromyko will do away with the issue with a wave of his hand.

[Question] You have said that you would stand or fall with NATO's dual decision and that no mock negotiations should take place, but really successful negotiations. In saying this, haven't you linked yourself to the fate of the two superpowers who decide on such things?

[Answer] The two superpowers are our fate anyway, not just the fate of the Germans, but of the Europeans as a whole as regards nuclear armament and the balance, but we are certainly not completely without influence. We started things off in Moscow--a year ago now--to bring matters at least to the point where the Russians are prepared to negotiate. They said for more than half a year that they would not discuss the subject. And the Americans needed some time after the change of presidents to adapt--a new government, a new minister, new officials--but I have no doubts at all that they will negotiate.

For me, it is important that there not merely be negotiations so as to be able to say that talks are being held, but that there be negotiations with the serious will to achieve a negotiated balance.

When General Secretary Brezhnev was last in Bonn in May 1978--he will probably visit us a second time this fall since we invited him in July--he signed a statement together with me, saying that an approximate balance ought to be aimed for regarding nuclear as well as conventional arms. Unfortunately, in the matter of the SS-20 missiles, the Soviet Union didn't adhere to the self-set guideline in the 36 months since May 1978. That makes the matter somewhat complicated.

You mentioned detente. I am firmly convinced that, on the basis of a military balance of forces, detente remains an urgent necessity for the world, for Europe--by the way, that is how it was stated in the ministerial council decision of the ministers of the North Atlantic alliance, which President Reagan and I explicitly supported a few days ago.

[Question] Detente could be discussed if SPD Chairman Willy Brandt goes to Moscow in the coming weeks. Isn't that also an attempt on the part of the Soviets to drive a wedge into German politics, in the SPD as well as the Western alliance?

[Answer] If that were an attempt to drive a wedge, it would be a foolish attempt. They wouldn't achieve anything thereby. But the people in Moscow aren't that foolish. At any rate, Mr Brezhnev wouldn't want to play things in that fashion. No. I consider it a means on Brezhnev's part to obtain advance information on what he will have to face on the whole from the Western side. This visit to Moscow by my friend Willy Brandt will take place in coordination with the ideas of the Federal Government. In other words, he will take along what we think and he will bring back what the Russians presently think. I think--and I want to stress this very much--that a dialogue between West and East on many levels is urgently desirable, not merely a dialogue between communist parties.

[Question] If Mr Brezhnev should come, what could actually be discussed in view of the significance you attribute to detente policy? A moratorium cannot be discussed; the Federal Government has rejected that. A bit more or a bit less of NATO's dual decision, that doesn't exist either. Nothing is left for you in the end but to strongly win the Soviet Union over for a disarmament dialogue with the Americans.

[Answer] What you said last is certainly an important point, but not the only one. I want to say once again most clearly: We Germans are vitally interested with a view to our fate, which could be decided on by nuclear armament in East and West, in the successful holding of disarmament talks. We will make our contribution to this in bilateral talks, certainly not behind the back of our own alliance partners, but in coordination with them.

But the necessity of German-Soviet talks existed long before the problem of the Soviet missiles and the correct Western response to them had appeared on the horizon. This necessity always exists. There are quite a number of individual projects where there is cooperation. I can imagine much more of it taking place in the cultural field than there has been so far. There is economic cooperation and there are bilateral political consultations. There are international--or as one calls them, multilateral consultations. We have many things to discuss with the Soviet Union. We talk to each other every month, but not always at the so-called top level. I am most interested in a continuation of top level talks to eliminate such nonsense as remarks by a news agency about the qualities of politicians of the opposite country. In fact, this affair illustrates the respect for our adamant and undeviating policy.

PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET WITH USSR'S PONOMAREV

FDP's Mischnick

LD031058 Hamburg DPA in German 1031 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 3 Jun (DPA)--The chairman of the FDP Bundestag Group, Wolfgang Mischnick, discussed disarmament and arms control matters with Soviet official Boris Ponomarev in Bonn today. According to the Bundestag Group, Mischnick stressed the Federal Republic's interest in East-West disarmament negotiations. He also rejected Soviet attacks on Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

SPD Group

LD031638 Hamburg DPA in German 1217 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Bonn (DPA)--At the invitation of Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Semenov, members of the SPD Bundestag Group met with Boris Ponomarev today. The Bundestag Group said that among those who spoke with the influential Soviet official were Deputy Chairmen of the Bundestag Group Horst Ehmke and Hans-Juergen Wischnewski.

SPOKESMAN REJECTS NAVAL-BASED NUCLEAR MISSILES

LD031736 Hamburg DPA in German 1645 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Stuttgart, 3 Jun (DPA)--Lothar Ruehl, government deputy spokesman, believes naval-based medium-range missiles would be very tricky in the political sense. In an interview for Thursday's edition of STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN, he said a (?maritime solution) could lead to a "finger on the nuclear button" if the United States, which is short of ships and men, asked its European allies to provide ships and crews as well as finance. For the Federal Republic, naval-based medium-range missiles would be a return to the multinational integrated nuclear naval force project which was abandoned in 1964. This force had been planned and rejected at the time. For good reasons, the Federal Republic had, once and for all, ruled out participation in the U.S. nuclear deterrent.

An edited version of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

OPPOSITION SPOKESMAN, MINISTERS ADDRESS BUNDESTAG

Woerner Criticism

LD031322 Hamburg DPA in German 0952 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 3 Jun (DPA)--The deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag Group and opposition defense spokesman, Manfred Woerner, strongly attacked Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Defense Minister Hans Apel in the Bundestag budget debate today. Woerner accused the chancellor of lacking "forward-looking leadership" and said that he had thrown away the state's capacity to act. "We are all afraid that you won't be able to get a grip on things again." He said that the crisis in the SPD is extending to the state and it is the ordinary people who are having to foot the bill.

According to Woerner, there is now less internal and external security. He called for a new policy of active safeguarding of peace, which links together the prevention of conflicts, the containment of Soviet expansion and the offer of worldwide cooperation within a comprehensive overall strategy. He said that a vigorous campaign is necessary to enlighten youth and the population at large on the connection between the safeguarding of peace and defense and also on the Bundeswehr and the alliance.

Woerner said that Apel obviously is no longer concerning himself with the threat. "His primary interest is obviously no longer the combat readiness of the armed forces."

Genscher on Arms Control, GDR

LD031645 Hamburg DPA in German 1446 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Bonn (DPA)--Speaking in the Bundestag budget debate today, Federal Foreign Minister Genscher deprecated arms exports to developing countries. Whoever speaks of disarmament and arms control, he said, should ask himself whether the Federal Republic should help to militarize the Third World. It is not enough to practice restraint, he admitted. Leadership is required, for example, in the United Nations. The aim should be to make an arms exports ban the central point of arms control.

On the subject of arms control, he called on the Soviet Union to make commitments, once undertaken, verifiable. Only thus can tangible progress be achieved.

The minister mentioned all major themes of foreign policy, he reemphasized the serious desire, as he sees it, of the new U.S. administration for arms control and serious negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Genscher also called for the continuation of the dialogue with the GDR. "We remain interested in making progress in our relationship with the GDR." The object should be to preserve and not to jeopardize what has been achieved. He stressed that, given improved relations, the Federal Republic and the GDR together can help to improve the international situation.

Apel Assurances

LD031722 Hamburg DPA in German 1649 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 3 Jun (DPA)--The Bundeswehr's preparedness is secure despite all economies, Defense Minister Hans Apel told the Bundestag today. "We are fulfilling our NATO obligations," he said. He rejected statements made by Air Force Inspector Friedrich Obleser before a parliamentary committee last week.

Obleser had said that abandoning the Roland air defense system would prejudice the air defense of the Federal Republic. In emergencies, the new Tornado combat plane would be left unprotected on airfields. Because of the economies, the air force would be unable to fully implement its defense mission. Correcting him, Apel told the Bundestag that even before the conference on arms programs last March, senior officers had recommended abandoning the Roland weapons system for the air force and navy.

Apel insisted that with 153 flying hours a year, FRG pilots would remain in the top NATO class. He spoke of the "excellent state" of the armed forces. Alluding to other data about flying hours, mentioned by the air force, Apel said after being pressed by deputies, that the staff advising Obleser had seriously miscalculated.

FDP OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON SAUDI ARMS REQUESTS

LD031350 Hamburg DPA in German 1213 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 Jun (DPA)--The defense and foreign policy spokesman of the FDP Bundestag Group, Juergen Moellemann, believes that the Federal Government will meet Saudi Arabia's request for German arms in the autumn. In an interview in QUICK magazine published today, Moellemann said that for the Federal Republic, Saudi Arabia is indispensable as a supplier of credits. The Saudis are prepared to grant the Federal Republic long-term, low interest credits, but only if the Federal Government meets their request for arms.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG VIEWS BREZHNEV VISIT

DW011011 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 30-31 May 81 p 4

[Commentary signed JR.: "Moscow Lures Brandt"]

[Text] Chancellor Schmidt often has claimed himself to be the discoverer of NATO's Eurostrategic missile gap. As early as in 1978, during the Bonn visit of Soviet party boss Brezhnev, he drew the latter's attention to the fact that the stepped-up deployment of the SS-20 medium-range missiles is bound to be felt as a threat. But Moscow sought to dispel these anxieties with vague offers such as that of a backward relocation of the SS-20 missiles and then was taken by surprise after all when NATO adopted the dual decision of counterarming with medium-range weapons should negotiations on these weapons fail.

Having been occupied with other problems such as Afghanistan and Poland, the Soviets obviously believed that the missile problem didn't require their renunciation of the arms race but could be solved by unleashing a campaign against Western counterarming. For the sake of retaining its military advantage, Moscow tried for a long time to evade negotiations, and Western politicians including Schmidt cultivated the optimism that once the two superpowers negotiated arming would no longer be necessary.

While at the White House, Schmidt joined President Reagan's course of relying more on one's own strength than on negotiations. And Moscow now sharply reprimands him for that. If viewed from Moscow's angle, the image of the chancellor must indeed appear to be vascillating: For as a consequence of the situation in the Federal Republic, the line he pursues isn't particularly straight. The degree of disappointment is indicated by the recollection of the German invasion 40 years ago and the charge that Schmidt is now using the "American language." Yet, the Soviets are aware that Schmidt isn't yet out of the woods in the SPD and that Willy Brandt again would like to be Brezhnev's interlocutor. The SPD chairman is travel happy, and thus Brezhnev perhaps needn't come to Bonn this year as announced.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG ON U.S. C-WEAPONS DECISION

DW251207 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 23-24 May 81 p 4

[Commentary signed TY.: "Caution, C-Weapons!"]

[Text] During Chancellor Schmidt's Washington visit, many an event was checked as to how it might affect the future development of German-American relations. This went as far as the appointment of the new U.S. ambassador to Bonn. Even though under such an aspect, the U.S. Senate decision on C weapons on Thursday coincided with the chancellor's visit only by chance. It is this very field--the explosive field of armament with chemcal weapons--where the next hotbed of crisis between Washington and Bonn might emerge. Too plain are the parallels between the U.S. attempt to enlarge the NATO C-weapons potentials and what agitates people by the catchword of counterarming, especially with respect to the medium-range systems.

First of all, in the case of the chemical agents, a gap to the advantage of the Warsaw Pact allegedly also exists which in Washington's view necessitates a Western counterarmament. Besides, the point at issue again is the stockpiling of the materiel in the Federal Republic. Likewise, an advance in "arms technology" seems to provide an important impulse again in this field as well: the development of so-called binary agents which can be produced, transported and stockpiled separately and which fuse to a combat agent only when they are launched. The Senate has just appropriated $20 million for the production of such weapons.

Finally, the public attitude toward C-weapons in Europe is similarly oppositional as it is toward the "refinement" of nuclear deterrence. In general, the threat from the East is being taken less seriously than in Reagan's United States. In the case of the C-weapons, the CDU/CSU already follows the U.S. course. It already has justified it in parliament. Hence, the protest probably will primarily hit the social-liberals again.

PREMIER COMMENTS ON NEED FOR PS-PCF NEGOTIATIONS

LD031029 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Jun 81 p 8

[Text] Questioned on relations between the PS and PCF on Radio Luxembourg on Saturday, 30 May, Mauroy stated: "The PCF has a program whose divergences and inconsistencies have accentuated over the past 2 years. The crucial question is what is the position now. It isn't just a question of making statements, specific pledges must be made. In fact, a government cannot implement two policies at the same time. It can pursue only one policy--the one which reflects the options and orientations which are now those of France and the French people. A government must fully enforce an essential rule--that of government solidarity.... Solidarity doesn't just mean adopting measures which please people, which people expect and which correspond to a great hope, but it also means financing them. It isn't up to the premier to enter into the details of negotiations. The PS and PCF must meet, negotiate and reach conclusions."

CHEYSSON, CARRINGTON DESCRIBE PARIS TALKS

LD021249 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 May 81 p 4

[Text] "We have had very good talks," Foreign Office Secretary Lord Carrington stated after his first contact--2 hours of talks followed by dinner--with Cheysson, the new head of French diplomacy.

While stressing that Community problems must be "settled," Lord Carrington expressed the view that it wouldn't be reasonable to ask the new French Government to make decisions before it has had time to make a detailed study. It can, therefore, be assumed that the London government will not oppose the "period for reflection" on the Community reform for which the French external relations minister has expressed hopes in his statements to LE MONDE. The report which the Commission is preparing on this subject is to be given an initial examination at the European Council meeting on 29 June.

The talks between Cheysson and Carrington--the two ministers stressed this point--related to Community affairs but also to most of the major world problems, notably the Arab-Israeli conflict (and the "European initiative" for which Lord Carrington will be responsible for 6 months starting 1 July), Lebanon, the Madrid conference and East-West relations.

After the meeting, Cheysson stated: "I think it is oversimplifying matters when lamb, fish or accounts are regarded as the only possible subjects for talks between the British and the French within Europe. Just look at the spheres in which we have common interests. There is a great deal we can do together, for instance, in industrial policy."

"Last Sunday, President Mitterrand demonstrated his desire for close relations with Germany. That is one of our political constants. But we have every reason to have such close relations with others and I am very pleased that Lord Carrington has given me the opportunity to demonstrate that this evening.

"Let's not forget that France and Britian share a whole series of basic factors. We share a respect for democratic values. We are both powers with permanent seats in the Security Council having responsibility throughout the world. We have many problems to discuss together and, when you think about it, there are many sectors in which there is very remarkable diplomatic convergence between the United Kingdom and France."

We are allies of the Americans. Cheysson continued, "faithful and sure allies, but allies who have different stances on some problems--slightly different stances because in the Third World, for instance, there are elements on which we are close and on which our American friends differ slightly from us."

For his part, Lord Carrington said: "I believe that we can hope to take initiatives in the Community in the future, which will be much more important than the difficulties dividing us."

NICOSIA REPORTS MITTERRAND OFFER OF ASSISTANCE

NC040750 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Referring to the Cyprus issue, French President Mitterrand has stressed his country's willingness to offer assistance if this could contribute toward a balanced conclusion of the intercommunal talks that would put an end to the tiral of the Cyrpus people.

As reported by the ATHENS NEWS AGENCY from Paris, the French president made this statement yesterday upon receiving the credentials of Petros Mikhailidhis, the new Cyprus ambassador to Paris.

In his statement, Mitterrand said that Cyprus-French relations took on a new dimension after the tragic events of 1974, which wounded the people of Cyprus and steeped them in mourning. Since that time, he added, the Cyprus question has remained a permanent matter of concern for France.

Mitterrand said his country has followed with attention all efforts aimed at giving peace and prosperity to Cyprus in accordance with the needs and legal claims of the island's two communities. France, he underlined, having condemned the resort to arms and the practice of faits accomplis, believes that a just and permanent solution can only be reached through negotiations between the interested parties.

The French president asked Mikhailidhis to convey to the president of the republic of Cyprus his personal wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the Cyprus people.

In presenting his credentials, the new ambassador lauded France's unreserved support of the principles of Cyprus' independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and its stand on human rights which, in Cyprus, are being trampled upon by Turkey.

PISANI REPLACES CHEYSSON AS EC COMMISSIONER

LD031521 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 May 81 p 7

[Text] Edgard Pisani, a former minister and hitherto a PS senator, takes up his duties as a member of the European Community Commission on 27 May. He takes over as French commissioner from Claude Cheysson, who is external relations minister in Mauroy's government. Pisani's name was put forward by the French Government and accepted unanimously by the member states' governments on Tuesday, in keeping with the procedure laid down in the treaties.

The French Government has indicated that it would like Pisani to have Cheysson's responsibilities, in other words, for him to be in charge of cooperation and development (relations with the Third World states which have agreements with the Community). The Commission, which is chaired by Thorn (Luxembourg) is to take a decision on that today.

Ortoli is the other French member of the Commission.

LE MATIN VIEWS PCF'STRATAGEM' TO MINIMIZE LOSSES

LD031401 Paris LE MATIN in French 26 May 81 p 2

[Editorial: "PCF Spider Stratagem"]

[Text] "Only silence is great. Everything else is weakness." Every schoolboy who has reached the second grade knows this motto. It is also one of the golden rules for anyone wanting to gain power or hoping to retain it. By adopting an image of calm strength, Francois Mitterrand undoubtedly won more votes than if he had used the same tone as Jaures and the Popular Front, as he did in 1974.

Georges Marchais and the PCF leaders were unaware until the evening of 26 April of this virtue of calculated silence. For months on end, we saw them on every barricade of political protest, hurling anathemas at the Giscard government, but also and, above all, at candidate Mitterrand.

Although in the 3 weeks before the first round of the election, Georges Marchais did slightly subdue his attacks, the Communist camapign as a whole was waged violently.

The outcome is known. The PCF's verbal excesses, as we have long been explaining in these pages, became increasingly imcomprehensible to the public and were in danger of becoming totally so had the party leaders persisted in brandishing words and slogans from a different era. On television, Georges Marchais was both amusing and annoying--made an exhibition of himself, but was no longer in touch with reality and people's aspirations.

Strangely, the PCF suddenly has caught on to the policy of silence. It appears all innocence. Its secretary general is seldom heard--and then only speaking very gently to assert that the Communists are willing "to shoulder all their responsibilities in government and at all other levels." No more, no less. A relaxed approach, very different from the style to which we became accustomed under the former Giscard regime.

Does the PCF's desire for oblivion and to blot out its searching defeat on 26 April stem from a profound change in the party line or is it merely tactical and short term? In other words, is there a move toward a very open normalization of relations between the PCF and PS or will we soon discover, beneath these calm waters, a savage desire for revenge? Georges Marchais gained 15.3 percent of the vote in the first round of the presidential elections and it would be rather naive to believe that the PCF could remain indifferent for long toward the man, Francois Mitterrand, responsible for this result--historic for his mediocrity.

Everything suggests that the PCF has opted for a strategic withdrawal to improve its chances when the times comes again. When it does, it will undoubtedly settle its accounts. Moreover, it is likely that this spider stratagem will enable the Communists to contain their April losses at the 14 and 21 June general elections. For the time being, this is their priority objective. After that, the PCF has all eternity in front of it and, from that viewpoint, Francois Mitterrand's victory has changed nothing.

PCF OFFICIALS MEET WITH FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

Italian Communists

LD031407 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 27 May 81 p 7

[Text] There was a meeting at PCF Central Committee headquarters on Monday, 25 May, between PCF Central Committee members Maxime Gremetz and Jacques Denis and PCI Directorate member Paolo Bufalini and PCI Central Committee member Rodolfo Mecchini.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, provided an opportunity for an exchange of information on the situation in the two countries.

Salvadoran Trade Unionists

LD031429 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 23 May 81 p 9

[Text] Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz yesterday received an El Salvador Trade Union Unity Committee delegation at PCF headquarters.

Alfredo Martinez (Food, Clothing and Textiles Federation), Ramon Martinez (Workers National Trade Union Federation) and Jorge Mendoza (Trade Unions' Unitary Federation) informed him at length about the current situation in their country. They sincerely thanked the PCF for its effective support for their people's struggle.

Maxime Gremetz assured them that the PCF will not cease but, on the contrary, will strengthen that solidarity with the organized workers, the victims of repression and the fighters of the people's forces who are confronting the forces of the Christian Democrat military junta and thwarting the U.S. threats of direct or indirect military intervention.

PSI'S CRAXI SEES NO SOLUTION TO GOVERNMENT CRISIS

AU031953 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 3 Jun (ANSA)--The elements that have so [words indistinct] don't offer, or at least don't as yet offer sufficient indications for spotting a solution to the crisis", Socialist Party (PSI) Secretary Bettino Craxi told a party leadership meeting today which was especially convened to take a stand on Premier-designate Arnaldo Forlani's attempts to form a new government.

From Craxi's report today it seemed that the PSI would stay on the fence long enough to allow the premier-designate to launch into a second round of consultations.

Craxi did not rule out the possibility that early elections might have to be called to settle the crisis. For some time now the Socialists have been plumping for a Socialist premier. The Christian Democrats have held the premiership for 36 years.

However, Craxi today said that his party did not plan to take positions hastily. What was at stake, he said, was not a question of parties but whether a halt could be made in the serious deterioration of the Italian political system. He urged his party's leadership to propose a meeting with the Christian Democratic Party (DC) leaders to clarify and probe more deeply the problems to be faced.

Moreover, the PSI delegation should gather from those political forces interested in settling the crisis all information useful to a complete evaluation of the present political situation, he said. All of this seems to indicate that the current crisis will be some time in coming to an end.

Six Conditions

NC031844 Paris AFP in English 1815 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 3 Jun (AFP)--Socialist Party Chief Bettino Craxi said here today his party will support a Christian Democratic government under Arnaldo Forlani only if six conditions, covering both domestic and foreign policy, including arms control, are met.

Speaking after a meeting of his party's executive, Mr Craxi suggested six major topics for discussion for a government program that he would be proposing at a forthcoming exchange of views with the Christian Democrats.

He said he wanted guarantees from the Christian Democrats on the following six points:

1) Measures concerning the P2 scandal.

2) Action to stem inflation.

3) Legislative initiatives to ensure government stability.

4) Study of the government's action toward the regions hit by the earthquake last November 23.

5) The need for greater independence in the magistrature.

6) The initiatives Italy plans to take "in the European context in the Mediterranean, in its relations with the Third World," and in arms control policy.

PRIME MINISTER CONFIRMS CABINET CHANGES

LD012212 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Excerpts] At the end of a meeting with the president this morning, Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao confirmed the announced readjustment in the seventh constitutional government. Addressing journalists, Pinto Balsemao explained the purpose of his meeting with Gen Ramalho Eanes.

[Begin recording] I called on the president to formally communicate the notice of resignation submitted to me by Dr Eusebio Marques de Carvalho, as minister for administrative reform, and by Dr Augusto Ferreira do Amaral, as minister for the quality of life, and also to appraise him formally of the names of those whom I have chosen to fill the vacancies, which are as follows: Minister for the quality of life, Dr Joao Vaz Serra de Moura, chairman of the PPM [Popular Monarchist Party] Congress; secretary of state for administrative reform, Dr Jose Robin Andrade.

With regard to social communications, this portfolio will now be in the presidency of the council of ministers and function through a secretary of state-assistant to the prime minister, to whom I shall delegate powers regarding social communications. The nominee for the post is Dr Jose Alfaia (Pinto Braz). [end recording]

PCP DOCUMENT URGES 'DEMOCRATIC TURNABOUT'

LD031509 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 28 May 81 pp 3-4

[Apparent text of document approved at 25-26 May PCP Central Committee Plenum: "For a Democratic Turnabout in Portuguese Policy"]

[Excerpts] The PCP Central Committee examined the national situation resulting from the policy of restoring the power of the monopolies (associated with imperialism) and of the big landowners conducted by the "democratic alliance" government and by the "democratic alliance" majority in the assembly, continuing the policy of previous governments, and from the plans, which still stand, for eliminating the democratic system.

The Central Committee concluded that this policy is proving completely incapable of resolving the problems confronting the country. The economic crisis is deepening. The social situation is deteriorating. Violations of legality are following one another. Dependence on other countires is becoming inherent in the state's orientation. New dangers to the democratic system and to Portugal's integrity are amassing.

Opposing the "democratic alliance's" disastrous policy, powerful struggles of the working class, of all workers, of the peasantry and of broad sectors of other nonmonopoly classes and sectors are being waged in a new upsurge of people's struggle.

The "democratic alliance" is seeing its base of support dwindle. The people's and democratic struggle is broadening and intensifying. Conditions for a democratic turnabout in Portuguese policy are being created.

In the interest of the people and of the country, to prevent the situation from deteriorating even further and to defeat the new plans for eliminating democracy, it is necessary to end the present antipeople, antidemocratic and antinational policy. There is a need for the dismissal of the "democratic alliance"-Balsemao government and the formation of a democratic government which, in accordance with the system enshrined in the constitution, will resolve the grave national problems and, resuming the path of April [1974] will stimulate the national economy, improve the people's living conditions and ensure citizens' freedoms and rights, the democratic gains and national independence, integrity and security.

For a Policy of National Independence

The evolution of the political situation since 25 April [1974] demonstrates the close connection between the defense, consolidation and continuation of the democratic system and the defense, consolidation and continuation of national independence.

The waging of the offensive against the Portuguese people's democratic gains and against the democratic system is proceeding at the same time as the increasing exacerbation of dependence on imperialism.

"Democratic Alliance" Policy: National Capitulation

Continuing the activity of the previous governments, and in particular of the Sa Carneiro government with Freitas do Amaral as foreign minister, the "democratic alliance"-Pinto Balsemao government is carrying its foreign policy of subordination and subservience to imperialism to an extreme of national capitulation.

As a result of the "democratic alliance's" policy, Portugal is becoming a docile pawn of the policy and aggressive strategic aims of imperialism--specifically, U.S. imperialism.

As an instrument of imperialism, without any national pride, the "democratic alliance" government is placing Portuguese foreign policy and resources at the service of recreating the cold war atmosphere, sabotaging detente, preventing peaceful coexistence and friendship and cooperation among peoples, and of support for the dangerous arms race and for the creation of new hotbeds of tension and aggression and of international conflicts.

The reactionary forces are betraying Portugal's interests to the interests of restoring monopoly capitalism. In return for support and aid for its counterrevolutionary policy, the "democratic alliance"-Balsemao government is sacrificing the Portuguese economy and the country's independence, territorial integrity, security and tranquility.

It must be emphasized that the "democratic alliance's" foreign policy is supported in many essential aspects by Socialist Party leaders, and this facilitates the continuation of a policy which is jeopardizing in some aspects--very difficult to rectify--Portugal's future as a free, sovereign and independent nation.

Economic, Diplomatic, Military and Cultural Subordination

At the economic level, the "democratic alliance" government is subordinating the national economy to the interests of the big international monopolies and the interests of foreign states so that if its policy is completed, Portugal will be condemned to being unable to decide on its own development and the use of its resources for the benefit of the Portuguese people, being subject to an international division of labor which will make the Portuguese people a source of cheap manpower and an economy entirely subsidiary to and at the service or the most developed capitalist countries and the interests of their monopolies.

At the diplomatic and political level, the "democratic alliance" government is adopting a stance which assails national independence and dignity, servilely and shamefully following the U.S. Reagan administration's instructions in all its provocative operations and maneuvers against the USSR and the socialist community, against progressive countries, against Angola and Mozambique (although seeking to cover its real policy with ostensible "openings"), and systematically supporting the forces of capitalist, colonialist and neocolonialist exploitation and oppression, the fascist and reactionary dictatorships, tyrannical regimes, wars of aggression, racism and racial discrimination and the real violation of human rights. Permitting trade in Portuguese-manufactured weapons for fascist and reactionary regimes such as those of Chile and South Africa constitutes a scandalous aspect of this policy.

At the military level, the "democratic alliance" government, despite shortages of national resources, is increasing Portugal's military and financial commitments to NATO. It is extending the transferences of national territory for foreign military bases (further transferences at Lajes, and plans for transferring the Beja base to the United States and handing over the islands of Porto Santo for a big U.S. air-sea complex).

It is authorizing the use of the foreign bases for the transit of troops for intervention in the Middle East, the Gulf and other regions, transforming Portugal into a springboard for aggression against other peoples. It is facilitating the free use of Portuguese territory (when other NATO countries deny the use of their own territory or demand large payments) for military exercises and maneuvers, such as those taking place on Santa Margarida for 12 May to 8 June involving about 1,000 foreign troops and firing practice. It is giving priority to NATO for missions by Portuguese aircraft and ships.

It also is offering to allow the stationing in Portuguese territorial waters of ships transporting nuclear weapons and the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Portugal, and this represents extremely serious and grave dangers to the Portuguese people's security, tranquillity and lives and to the Portuguese nation's very existence in the event of a nuclear war.

At the cultural level, the "democratic alliance" government, at the same time as sabotaging and virtually preventing real cultural exchanges (specifically with socialist countries, African countries and progressive cultural currents in capitalist countries), is opening up Portugal to the degrading influence of the low standards of cultural perversion, typical of the disintegration of capitalist society, in the cinema, television, literature, music and journalism.

Necessary Foreign Policy

It is imperative to rectify this antinational policy of the "democratic alliance"-Balsemao government.

Portugal's interests require a foreign policy which will develop relations (diplomatic, political, economic, trade, scientific, technological and cultural) of friendship and cooperation with all states on the basis of equality, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for national sovereignty and mutual interests, which will develop relations both with the capitalist countries and with the socialist countries, with the new Portuguese-speaking African countries and with the countries of the so-called Third World, which will negotiate with the Common Market mutually beneficial relations and conduct with NATO a reappraisal of duties and commitments, within the perspective of peaceful coexistence, the dissolution of the military blocs and the disappearance of the foreign military bases on Portuguese territory, and which will conduct in the international arena activity which will constitute a contribution to detente, disarmament and peace.

These are essential guidelines of a policy of real national independence.

Conditions for Turnabout Are Being Created

Observation of the evolution of the national situation leads to the conclusion that, although in a contradictory and irregular process, a gradual weakening of the reactionary forces and the multiplication and strengthening of factors favorable to a democratic turnabout are occurring.

Reduction of "Democratic Alliance's" Base of Support

The "democratic alliance's" inability to resolve the nation's problems, the exacerbation of the economic and social situation, the sharp deterioration in the people's living conditions, and a class policy determined by the aims of serving a small number of privileged people, harming and sacrificing vital interests of the overwhelming majority of the Portuguese people, are creating increasing dissatisfaction and a wave of protests and resistance, with an upsurge of mass struggle, and are reducing and weakening the base of social, political and electoral support of the reactionary parties which comprise the "democratic alliance" and which still possess a majority in the assembly.

Reaction's difficulties and failures, its weakening and its increasing isolation from the broad people's masses are causing internal contradictions, differences, rivalries and conflicts within the "democratic alliance" itself.

These internal difficulties shouldn't be overestimated, nor should they be underestimated.

The "democratic alliance" will not fall like an overripe fruit. But its contradictions and internal conflicts--which are capable of developing into disagreements and splits--are weakening the government coalition overall, reducing its scope for maneuver and making it weaker against the growing and increasingly broad struggle of the Portuguese people and democrats.

Factors Favorable to Political Change

At the social level, since the "democratic alliance's" policy is sacrificing the working classes, the peasantry and the middle classes to restoring the power of the monoplies and accelerating the process of capitalist accumulation and centralization, there can be observed a drawing closer of the interests and a convergence in major immediate aims of all those classes and sectors, which is reflected in the upsurge of mass struggle.

At the political level, at the same time that internal difficulties in the reactionary coalition and occurring and many who voted for the "democratic alliance" now oppose its government, the constitutionalist currents are broadening and growing stronger in the democratic camp. And there is a growing awareness of the need for joint action with the PCP, which is reflected in the muliplication of initiatives of a unitary nature, over and above the increasingly political nature of the social structure.

At the military level,after the "democratic alliance's" subversive plan, which should have culminated in the election of the fascist General Soares Carneiro and in the consequent restoration of a reactionary military hierarchy which would give armed support to the coup against democracy, was defeated 7 December, the conspirators' subversive dynamic collapsed, and the legalist, democratic and constitutionalist stances and trends in the armed forces are growing stronger, as was brilliantly demonstrated by the 25 April military commemorations and celebrations.

At the institutional level, the putschist attempt to take over the whole of political power having failed, the "democratic alliance" still holds the government and the majority in the assembly. It is true, but its actions--resuming those of 1980--to cause a deadlock in the institutions, with the immediate dissolution or neutralization of the Council of the Revolution and the destabilization and possible resignation of the president, have so far failed, and so the trend over the last few months can be regarded as favorable to the consolidation and normal development of the institutions.

International Events

Added to the domestic factors, a series of events at the international level demonstrates that--contrary to what the "democratic alliance" propagandists were proclaiming--the evolution is occuring not in the direction of an irresistible advance of the right, specifically in Europe, but in the direction of a reversal of trend in favor of the left.

Giscard d'Estaing's defeat and Mitterrand's victory in the French presidential election, the British Labor Party's leftward shift and its victory against the Conservatives in the recent municipal elections, the 66 percent vote in Italy against the DC and fascist party in the referendum on the abortion law and the defeats of the fascist terrorist attempted coups in Spain, seem to indicate a reversal in the direction of democracy of the trend in the evolution of the political situation in capitalist Europe.

The great struggles of the workers and democrats in several countries in defense of peace and against the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe also form part of this same trend.

All these situations and events make it possible to conclude that factors favorable to the creation of a situation in which a democratic turnabout in Portuguese policy will become possible and even inevitable are developing.

CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT, DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR VISIT

LD020100 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Cape Verde President Ristides Pereira arrived in Lisbon this evening at the head of a 26-man delegation which includes Foreign Minister Silvino da Luz. They are on a 5-day visit to Portugal. On arrival, the foreign minister described the visit as a political expression of the relations between the two countries.

The Cape Verdean head of state said that the ties between Portugal and Cape Verde are growing stronger and taking shape as his country affirmed itself in the community of nations, and as the democratic pattern of the Portuguese state marches ahead irreversibly.

PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

LD031227 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 3 Jun 81 pp 1, 32

[James Wightman report]

[Excerpt] The prime minister confirmed yesterday the view of several independent surveys that Britain's economic difficulties are not yet over. In the Commons she told MPs: "The recession has just about reached bottom."

Efforts to seek enlargement of the prime minister's analysis yesterday brought the candid response: "We don't know when the recession will end."

Pressed by Mr Foot, opposition leader, about the prospects for reducing unemployment, Mrs Thatcher said the emergence of expansion would depend on how far advantage was taken of the opportunities available, how far wage increases went hand in hand with productivity increases and what proportion of order Britain won on the home and export markets. Mrs Thatcher again emphasised the government's familiar message that employment would only start to increase if pay increases were tied to greater productivity and improved services.

Earlier Mr Prior, employment secretary, faced cries of derision and disbelief from Labour MPs when he stressed that there was a limited role which the government could play in reducing unemployment. Mr Prior is one of the so-called Cabinet "wets" who successfully put pressure on the prime minister to hold a special Cabinet session a fortnight today to review the economy.

NOTT SAYS NO PLANS TO 'MOTHBALL' CARRIERS

LD031229 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 3 Jun 81 p 32

[Paul Potts report]

[Text] The defence secretary, Mr Nott, stressed yesterday that he had no plans to "mothball" any of Britain's new class of anti-submarine aircraft carriers under the defence expenditure review being carried out by the government.

Speaking after the launching of the latest one, the Ark Royal, 19,810 tons, by the queen mother on Tyneside, he said: "I have not contemplated in the review so far the mothballing of any of the three carriers." But Mr Nott refused to say if all three warships would enter service with the Royal Navy as planned. He said the 270 million pound Ark Royal would go ahead to completion in 1985 along with her sister ship, Illustrious, which is near completion and the Invincible, which joined the fleet last summer.

Mr Nott's statement will help allay fears particularly on Tyneside and at Westminster that the Ark Royal would be mothballed as soon as she was launched and not commissioned. The announcement will also ensure continuing work over the next 3 1/2 years for at least 3,000 shipyard workers at Swan Hunter's Wallsend shipyard. But Mr Nott added at a press conference that he did not envisage the Ministry of Defence ordering any more of the Invincible class carriers.

Earlier in a speech to guests at the launching he said: "I have noted, of course, a very small amount of recent press speculation here and there about the future of Ark Royal. Responding in the only way I can, I would only say that I do see a future and important use for a carrier such as Ark Royal, maybe in out-of-area activities in support of our allies, particularly the United States. The capability and flexibility of these ships is acknowledged by everyone here today." Mr Nott also reaffirmed the government's commitment to increasing expenditure on defence. He said: "As we said in the introduction to the defence white paper this year 'the first obligation of any government is the defence of the realm; foreign, economic and social policies all play their part, but defence is fundamental.'" The Ark Royal launched yesterday is the fifth ship to bear that name.

PAPER GIVES MILITARY REASON FOR TURKISH VIOLATIONS

NC040815 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 4 Jun 81 p 3

[From the "Liberal" column: "Military Reasons"].

[Text] Since political expediency could not have dictated the latest provocative Turkish actions in Cyprus (political expediency would rather have advocated against the flight of Turkish military aircraft over our free areas), it must have been military reasons that dictated violation of our airspace.

It appears that on the basis of information received from their various spies, the Turkish military wanted to have a closer military look at some of the areas under our control. There is no other explanation why they ordered the flight of their military aircraft over specific areas at a time when they knew in advance that any such act would harm them politically. We believe that the incident should concern our military command, which could reach certain conclusions and useful views on matters concerning our country's military defense.

FOREIGN MINISTER ROLANDHIS TO LEAVE FOR PRC VISIT

NC031647 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1540 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Rolandhis, leaves Cyprus next Sunday for an 8-day official visit to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the Chinese foreign minister, Mr Huang Hua. Mr Rolandhis will also visit Hong Kong before returning to Cyprus on 17 June.

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU TO VISIT ATHENS FOR TALKS

NC031430 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The date of President Kiprianou's visit to Athens for talks with the Greek Government has been announced. Mr Kiprianou will visit the Greek capital on 1 July. He will stay in Athens for 3 days and will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Rolandhis and interlocutor Ioannidhis.

Reasons for Visit

NC031044 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 3 Jun 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] "The Greek Government is intensely worried by the Kiprianou government's dangerous embrace of communist AKEL, an embrace that harms Hellenism's properly understood interests on Cyprus." This statement was made yesterday by authoritative Athens circles to a special I DHILINI correspondent, with the observation that the "slide into which the Cyprus president has again fallen is very dangerous."

According to the same authoritative circles, the Greek Government has asked the Cyprus president to visit Athens because it believes that a review of the Cyprus Government's position to date is necessary in order to achieve progress in the Cyprus issue.

As these circles revealed, during Kiprianou's impending talks in Athens, the Greek Government's goals will primarily be:

A) To suggest to and convince the Cyprus president that he is leading himself and Cyprus' Hellenism interests downward through his embrace with the left.

B) To suggest to and convince Kiprianou that a review of the Cyprus Government's foreign policy is necessary.

In this connection, it was stressed that in view of the new UN initiative on the Cyprus problem with the encouragement of the West and in view of the submission of concrete proposals by the Turkish side, the Greek Government considers that a review of Cyprus' foreign policy is necessary.

Furthermore, Athens believes that Nicosia must turn more to the West because, the same circles observe, it is inconceivable to accuse or to underestimate the Western countries at the time when they are the only ones--and this is also admitted by the Cyprus Government--that can influence the Turks and persuade them to be conciliatory in order to achieve a viable solution of the Cyprus problem.

The authoritative Athens circles stressed to our correspondent that the turning of Cyprus' foreign policy more to the West is of very great importance and that this can be achieved only by ending the Cyprus Government's dangerous embrace of AKEL which, as everyone knows, always acts in accordance with Moscow's instructions and suggestions.

Concluding, the same circles mentioned that Kiprianou's visit to Athens will take place at the end of this month or early in July at the latest.

BULGARIAN MINISTER MEETS WITH COMMERCE MINISTER

NC011736 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Today, Bulgarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Atanas Ginev, who is in Cyprus on the occasion of the sixth international state fair, visited Commerce and Industry Minister Kittis. At the meeting, bilateral commercial relations were reviewed and ways were examined for the further strengthening of commercial and industrial relations as well as the possibility of creating consortiums between Cypriot and Bulgarian industrialists.

ATAKOL MEETS IRAQ'S HAMMADI, PLO'S QADDUMI

TA021834 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defense Kenan Atakol, who is participating in the Islamic countries foreign ministers conference, is holding bilateral talks in Baghdad. Atakol met with Iraqi Minister of Foreign Affairs Sa'dun Hammadi in Baghdad and presented him a message from President Denktas.

Atakol also met with PLO Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi. At the meeting, Qaddumi said his statement concerning Palestinian refugees made in southern Cyprus had been (?distorted) by the Greek Cypriots. Noting that it was wrong of the Greek Cypriots to portray his statement concerning Palestinian refugees as though it referred to Greek Cypriot refugees as well, Qaddumi said the Palestinians are determined to return to their ancestral homes and they will not renounce this by accepting compensation. Atakol also met the Moroccan foreign minister and thanked him for the understanding shown in the Turkish Cypriot cause.

TURKISH FORCES SUPPLIED WITH NEW TYPE TANK

NC020722 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 2 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] The Turkish Army in the occupied territories has been supplied with F-60 type tanks and a special unit for these tanks has been created in the area of Kormakiti village. According to reports, the new tanks, which are considered to be very well armed, were transported to Cyprus in the last month and already experts have begun training Turkish soldiers to use them.

Ten days ago the Turks prohibited the Kormakiti inhabitants from circulating outside their village because a test and a military exercise would be held using the new tanks, which had been transported to Cyprus on special military ships. It has not been learned whether the new tanks will remain permanently in Kormakiti or whether the Turks have returned their old tanks to Turkey. The government has learned that since the military government assumed power in Ankara, the Turkish occupation forces have been supplied with new types of arms.

ARMED FORCES BEGIN FIRST SUMMER EXERCISE 2 JUNE

NC031519 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 3 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] The first major summer national exercise by the three branches of the armed forces began yesterday. It will last a week.

This "double action" exercise with confrontation by enemy forces includes a series of combined operations with landing action, amphibious war, air attacks and others. All advanced air force aircraft (Phantom, Mirage) and others will take part in most phases of the exercise.

From the army, marines and parachutists will attend in addition to infantry units, while almost all naval units (destroyers, submarines, missile boats) will take part.

Averof Comments on Exercise

NC032028 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2005 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Had we been attacked, the battle in the air would have been won, regardless of who the aggressor would have been. This was stressed by National Defense Minister Averof, who reiterated that the Greek people can have confidence in the country's armed forces. The national defense minister made this statement after visiting air force units and after watching their activities on a war footing within the framework of the large national exercise being held by the three branches of the armed forces.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DENY EXERCISE, COUP RUMOR LINK

Averof, Bandouvas Exchange

NC031514 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 3 Jun 81 pp 1,3

[Excerpt] EDIK, Democratic Center Union, Deputy Bandouvas in a Chamber of Deputies interpellation, yesterday, mentioned the following:

"Last night, 1 June, a new attempt for the armed overthrow of the democracy was undertaken, 7 whole years after the collapse of tyranny, at a time when the nation stands with its finger on the trigger to deal with Turkish expansionism and only months before the election.

"Averof's 'minute elements' [of the junta] made up of retired officers and others on active duty once again manipulated the threads of anomaly. Specifically, a plan was prepared to abduct the country's political and some military leaders (Karamanlis, Rallis, Papandreou, Mavros, Zigdhis, the chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, [General] Gratsios and others), to occupy and control the Chamber of Deputies, government buildings, telecommunications and military installations in order to:

"A) overthrow the constitution; B) call off the election; C) immediately liberate the coupists from prison, etc.

"Last night at 2100 and while implementation of the plan had commenced, it was decided by its organizers to call the coup off because of suspicions about leakage of information. It was then that Averof ordered the mobilization of certain units in Attiki (military police, commandos, parachutists, armored units, marines, staff officers and others.)

"In reference to the above you are being questioned about why:

"1) The organizers of the coup were not arrested, even though they are known to the government.

"2) The political world of the country as well as the nation was not informed, but was deceived with false and misleading statements about the alert of the armed forces.

"3) You did not take the necessary measures to break up the junta apparatus and elements for the purpose of avoiding irregularities like the one aimed for by yesterday's frustrated attempt."

Minister of National Defense E. Averof yesterday made the following specific statement:

"A detailed reply to the interpellation will be supplied in accordance with the democratic process through the Chamber of Deputies. Because, however, publication of the interpellation in the press could create false impressions and, specifically, because our excellent armed forces could be slandered, I am obliged to make the following statement through the press:

"No instance of indiscipline or suspicious intent by officers on active duty was brought to our attention from July 1974 to date without the imposition of the severest sanctions. The situation is absolutely calm and secure. The tactics pursued by the military command with strict criteria on merit and the healthy morale of the officers have strengthened Greece with exceptional armed forces.

"Because Bandouvas attempts to present me as a protector of junta followers and as the only one left out of the imaginary plots for abduction of numerous politicians, I have the right to remind him publicly that I am one of the main factors for the reorganization of the armed forces; that I am the primary target of certain unrepentent retired personnel and that out of all the politicians I was the sole recipient of a bomb which injured the officer who opened it. The deputy colleague from Iraklion ought to know something that the entire Greek nation knows; that the governments of New Democracy, starting from chaos, have managed to establish democratic normalcy and excellent security of a type enjoyed by very few countries.

Mitsotakis Denial

NC032130 Paris AFP in English 1952 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Athens, 3 Jun (AFP)--Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis denied today charges by an opposition member of parliament that a military plot had aborted here on Monday. The deputy, Konstandinos Bandouvas, claimed in Parliament that the coup, mounted by both active and retired officers, was called off after its leaders discovered that the government knew of the plot.

Replying to questions from foreign newsmen at a press conference here, Mr Mitsotakis said that there had been "no plot recently". He conceded however that since the 1974 ouster of the military junta that had run Greece since 1967, there had been repeated talk of a coup "among retired military officers". He added that the government had taken no action as these plots had never been put into action.

KKE-Interior Statement

NC031548 Athens I AVYI in Greek 3 Jun 81 p 1

[2 June statement by KKE-Interior Central Committee Secretary B. Dhrakopoulos]

[Text] The continuing readiness of units of the Attiki basin justifiably creates concern by the democratic public opinion.

For the umpteenth time, the "New Democracy" government is hiding from the people the reality that prevails in such a sensitive sector as the armed forces.

Averof's uncertain and contradictory statement increases the climate of concern, while, at the same time, it betrays an intention of close utilization of the whole issue of the elections. With its stand the government is playing a dangerous game with the armed forces.

The total and clear briefing of the people is imperative. The main issue is that the democratization of the armed forces constitutes a vital exigency and basic term for the safeguarding of the democratic course, much more in view of the elections, as well as in fulfilling the armed forces role in defending the country's integrity and independence.

KKE-Exterior Reaction

NC031651 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 3 Jun 81 pp 1, 9

[2 June statement by the KKE Central Committee press office]

[Text] On Monday night the National Defense Ministry announced that "in order to check the army's readiness, an extraordinary partial implementation of the corresponding plan for a certain number of units of the Attiki basin has been ordered." Today (yesday), an EDIK [Democratic Center Union] deputy posed a question to the Chambers of Deputies saying that there was a coup plan that was postponed at the last moment. The national defense minister replied to the EDIK deputy's question with an uncertain and mysterious statement that leaves many voids and question marks. Averof neither said why yesterday's strange and unorthodox "exercise" had been held nor explained why it was announced only after it had already started. Averof did not categorically deny that there was a coup attempt, nor did he brief the people on what measures the government would undertake in the event a conspiracy of any importance against the democratic institutions was uncovered. The government and the prime minister personally have the duty, and without delay, to give a clear and responsible reply to the Greek people on all these questions.

The government follows an unacceptable, dangerous and suspicious tactic. It has no right whatsoever either to consider matters that concern the democracy and the freedoms of the people as its "fief", or to let fundamental or unfundamental sensations spread around in order to carry out party demagogy or personal promotion of certain of its cadres.

We urge the prime minister to immediately give precise and categorical answers. Athens, 2 June 1981

FIRE GUTS TWO ATHENS DEPARTMENT STORES 3 JUNE

NC031833 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The Athens Security General Police have been conducting an intensive investigation to find those responsible for arson at two sites in Athens which almost completely destroyed a building block in the city center where the Klaoudhatos department store is housed and caused significant damage to the Athene department store on Stadhiou Street.

According to press reports, a number of suspects have been taken to the security police building and are being interrogated. At the same time, the houses of suspects have been searched in the presence of prosecutors.

At noon a second conference was held at the security police premises. The conference was chaired by Prime Minister Rallis and dealt with today's cases of arson. The conference was attended by Public Order Minister Dhavakis, Justice Minister Stamatis, Athens City Police Chief Laos, Gendarmerie Chief Rizas, Central Intelligence Service Chief Vamvas, and Police Director General Ravtopoulos.

No official statement was issued after the conference, but, according to press reports, the conference examined ways to promote investigation of those responsible for the two new cases of arson. It also appears that the culprits belong to the same quarters as those who last December destroyed the Minion and Katrantzos department stores. At that time, responsibility for the arson was claimed by the revolutionary organization October 80, which issued a statement to this effect.

In any case, as of 1300 no organization had claimed responsibility for the fire at the Athene and the Klaoudhatos department stores.

Because of today's events in Athens, Commerce Minister Kalantzakos postponed his visit to Cyprus. His visit was to take place today at the invitation of Cypriot Minister of Commerce and Industry Kittis, on the occasion of Greece Day at the international fair in Nicosia.

Groups Claim Responsibility

NC032135 Paris AFP in English 2123 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Athens, 3 Jun (AFP)--Three unknown extremist organizations today claimed responsibility for fires that ravaged two Athens department stores this morning. Bombs in the stores sparked blazes that destroyed most of one, Klaoudhatos, and badly damaged the other, Athene. A third small fire, that caused no damage, broke out later in the Lambropouli Brothers department store in central Athens.

In a telephone call to the socialist newspaper ELEVTHEROTIPIA, responsibility for the Klaoudhatos and Athene fires was claimed by the "Revolutionary Anti-Capitalist Initiative" group, while in a call to the communist daily RIZOSPASTIS "The Right-Wing Extremist Army" claimed responsibility. A third telephone call, to the tabloid AVRIANI, said the bombings were the work of "The New Organisation." Police said it was the first they had heard of any of the three organisations.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES

NC021522 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 2 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] A delegation of the CPSU Central Committee arrived in Athens yesterday at the invitation of the KKE Central Committee. The delegation comprises Comrades Boris Stukalin, chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade; Nikolay Tikhomirov, first secretary of Kostroma City Party Committee; (Boris Pikov), deputy chief of the International Relations Department. [as received]

The Soviet delegation was met at the airport by Comrades N. Kaloudhis, member of the KKE Central Committee Political Bureau; Z. Zorzovilis and O. Kolozof, members of the KKE Central Committee. Present were also V. Pushchin, Soviet Embassy charge d'affaires and (V. Piyatikh), Soviet Embassy counselor.

The Soviet delegation will meet with a KKE Central Committee delegation as well as with other political parties and personalities.

Immediately after the arrival of the delegation at the airport, delegation head B. Stukalin gave the following statement to RIZOSPASTIS:

"Our delegation came here at the invitation of the KKE Central Committee in order to exchange experience on the work of our party organizations and views on current political questions of interest to our parties. We believe that our visit will make still closer relations of brotherly cooperation and friendship between our two parties and strengthen cooperation between our people."

EVREN DISCUSSES 'PSYCHOLOGICAL ATTACK' ON NATION

TA031728 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Head of State General Evren made a statement today at the opening of an exposition of pictures and documents on Ataturk at the school of languages, history and geography of Ankara University. Noting that as is the case in the country at large, the universities also are fervently participating in activites to mark the Ataturk centenary, General Evren said.

I am sorry to say that we have not been able to explain to the new generation the significance of the Turkish liberatior war in 1920. I believe that we are all to blame for that. It is our liberation war that proved that a nation's determination to live in freedom and liberty can never be destroyed.

A look at our history shows that Turkey has been attacked by big countries whenever it has been weak. These attacks have at times been physical or psychological. Today we are being subjected to a psychological attack. Let us always remember that no one will extend aid to a country which is weak. It is only when we are strong that they will support us, and when we are weak they will try to disrupt us. That is why the Turkish nation will live forever as long as it lives in unity and solidarity. Let no one doubt this.

Deutsche Welle Interview

LD021536 Hamburg DPA in German 1247 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 2 Jun (DPA)--In the opinion of the Turkish head of state, General Kenan Evren, criticism of the Federal Republic in Turkish newspapers and criticism of Turkey by German media cannot influence the close and friendly relations between the two countries. Evren said in a Deutsche Welle interview that anyone affirming press freedom had to tolerate criticism of this kind.

The general repeated the assurance that as soon as parliamentary-democratic order is restored in Turkey the army will return to the barracks. But he does not think it appropriate to set a definite date now for the first parliamentary elections. This should not happen until after the convening of a constituent assembly scheduled for the period between 30 August and 29 October. Evren described as a success of the military regime, which has been in power since 12 September, the fact that the Turkish citizen has now, to a large extent, regained "the freedom to live" and that the authority of the state has been restored.

With reference to the charge of torture of political prisoners Evren repeated that reported cases of maltreatment are being investigated by independent courts. A letter from the delegation of German parliamentarians which visited Turkey in February and which recently remind Evren that the promised examination of a list of torture charges was overdue is with the general staff and will be answered via the Turkish Foreign Ministry.

On Wednesday, the Bundestag, in a resolution agreed between the parliamentary groups intends calling on the Turkish military government to set a timetable for the restoration of democracy. Against the background of talks on a new campaign for aid to Turkey, the military government in Ankara is also being urged to secure the early readmission of parties, trade unions and press freedom and to examine the reports of torture and punish guilty parties. An edited version of the Deutsche Welle interview was handed to DPA on Tuesday.

ROMANIAN OFFICIAL BEGINS CONTACTS IN ANKARA

TA031729 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Romanian Minister State Secretary of Machine Building Industry Gheorghe Petrescu, who arrived in Ankara yesterday to hold official talks, has begun his contacts. He called on Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Serbulent Bingol this morning. The issue of developing cooperation in the energy field between the two countries was discussed at the meeting. Petrescu later met with Minister of Industry and Technology Sahap Kocatopcu. In a statement at the meeting, Kocatopcu said that because long-distance transportation expenses have recently increased, commercial and economic cooperation among neighboring countries is more attractive. Kocatopcu expressed the view that, therefore, Turkish-Romanian cooperation will further develop.

Speaking at the meeting, Petrescu said Romania attaches great importance to its relations with Turkey and that there are extensive possibilities for further developing these relations that are based on mutual interests.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS FOR GULF COUNTRIES

TA031658 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1553 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 3 June (AA)--Deputy Prime Minister and State Minister Turgut Ozal left today for a tour of Gulf countries. In an airport statement, Ozal said Turkish exports to Middle Eastern countries would rise to 1.5 billion dollars, compared to last year's 600 million dollars, marking a major development. "We are encouraging the private sector and taking their representatives everywhere we go," Ozal said.

Ozal stressed that there were big financing organizations in Kuwait and he would have talks with Kuwaiti officials on financing certain projects elaborated by Turkey, and that Turkey was seeking promotion of her economic relations with Gulf countries.

COUNCIL RATIFIES MARITIME TRADE AGREEMENT WITH GDR

TA031636 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1604 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 3 June (AA)--The Council of Ministers ratified the "cooperation in maritime trade" signed in Ankara on March 26, 1981, between Turkey and the German Democratic Republic. The agreement covers only the merchant marine.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION CONTINUES TALKS

TA031206 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The European Parliament delegation that arrived in Turkey on 1 June to conduct talks on relations between EEC and Turkey began its contacts in Ankara today. The delegation was received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu at 1100. State Minister and acting Foreign Minister Ilhan Oztrak was also present in the meeting. Earlier, the delegation met with Foreign Ministry General Secretary Ambassador Kamuran Gurun for talks. The present situation of the associate relations between the EEC and Turkey and the measures to be taken to provide for their promotion were reviewed during the talks.

The three-man European Parliament delegation is composed of one British, one FRG and one French representative. The delegation is expected to depart Turkey on Friday, 5 June.

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PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES AID TO THIRD WORLD

LD041417 Paris LE CONTINENT in French 27-28 May 81 p 5

[Nell Potier interview with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau in Canada: "Energy and Agriculture Should Be the Key Sectors for International Development Aid to Africa"--date not given]

[Text] LE CONTINENT: During your African tour, you reiterated your desire to play a full part in the development aid mechanisms. Shouldn't your country's lack of a colonial past lead it to seek new forms of cooperation and to move away from the methods used by former colonialist powers?

Trudeau: Canada already has 30 years' experience in the development aid sphere. Since our very first initiatives in the framework of the Colombo plan, we have never been hesitant about departing from the beaten track when the situation required it.

Since our country is itself a very young country, it is probably easier for us to understand development problems from the inside. And through our lack of a colonial past, an atmosphere of confidence, respect and frankness quickly was established between Canada and the Third World. This made a whole range of experiments possible, and the most fruitful of these have often been the humblest because they were carried out with our feet on the ground and were in line with our developing partners' real situations.

In time, we have established an extremely varied range of forms of cooperation. They cover the financing of development projects, technical aid, contributions to international organizations and to regional development banks, food aid, emergency help, support for balances of payments and support for nongovernmental bodies. The list could be continued. Our objective is to adjust our aid to the specific needs of the beneficiaries, while taking account of our special capacities in some spheres and of the administrative criteria necessary to ensure the effective utilization of that aid. Canada constantly is looking out for ways to extend the range of its forms of aid. For instance, being aware of the growing burden of the developing countries' oil bill, we are busy setting up a body called Petro-Canada International whose job will be to help countries finance oil exploration in cases where it cannot be done on a commercial basis. Canada finances all the activities of the International Development Research Center, which encourages the application of technical innovations to Third World development. Since we are anxious to encourage public involvement in international cooperation, we make a generous contribution to financing development projects drawn up by private organizations, cooperatives, trade unions, universities, churches and other nongovernmental groups.

LE CONTINENT: What place and what share do you give Africa in your overall cooperation policy?

Trudeau: Relations between Canada and Africa have always been stamped with the seal of friendship and solidarity. We are acutely aware of Africa's pressing needs and want to make an active contribution to the economic and social development of the countries on this continent. Between 1979 and 1980, Canada devoted 48 percent of its bilateral aid credits to Africa, in other words, $286 million. In addition, 70 percent of those funds were given in the form of subsidies, the rest in the form of loans, most of them interest free and with a 10-year period of grace and 50 years in which to repay. It should also be stressed that a large proportion of the aid supplied through international bodies and food aid go to Africa.

LE CONTINENT: In Dakar, you expressed the firm intention of allocating 0.7 percent of the Canadian gross national product [GNP] to development, and to do so by 1990. In the shorter term, your aim seems to be 0.5 percent of the GNP by 1985. This figure, which you exceeded in 1978 (0.52 percent) is contradicted by the World Bank experts' projections. Can you give more details on your strategy in this respect?

Trudeau: My government's political intention to attain 0.5 percent of the GNP in 1985 is very strong. Any projection made before last fall doesn't take account of the Canadian Government's recent decisions in this connection.

Of course, there are technical problems to be solved relating to our cooperation agency's administrative capacity to manage the increasing number of programs and to speed up the rate of payments to attain 0.5 percent and possibly 0.7 percent in 1990. The Canadian International Development Agency is now formulating solutions to these problems. For instance, it is considering establishing new forms of cooperation such as Petro-Canada International and the deployment of rapid payment forms of aid like offering credit to the beneficiary countries.

I am sure that, between now and 1985, Canada will succeed in fulfilling its promise to significantly increase its transfer of resources to the developing countries.

LE CONTINENT: Canadian enterprises seem to be finding the road to Africa, like Falconbridge in Uganda or Treco in Algeria. Will the Canadian Government encourage this trend? Will it do so with specific economic incentives?

Trudeau: A growing number of Canadian firms are indeed showing interest in the African market. In 1980, Canadian imports from Africa totaled $529 million and Canadian exports also are winning a growing share of service contracts in Africa and are making often substantial investments there.

Canada attaches a great deal of importance to its trade relations with the African countries because they establish strong ties based on mutual advantage by promoting the economic growth of the two sides. We are encouraging the expansion of our trade relations in two ways.

On the one hand, Canadian businessmen enjoy incentives for exploring the African market and becoming acquainted with various countries' needs and procedures. On the other hand, through our industrial cooperation program, we are helping the African countries to become acquainted with Canadian business circles and to establish permanent ties with the Canadian companies wishing to buy African products or invest funds in Canadian-African companies.

LE CONTINENT: Algiers, Lagos and Dakar--does this choice of the stops on your tour reflect a political intention?

Trudeau: The main aim of my visit to Africa was to exchange views on various aspects of the North-South dialogue. The problem was how to limit the number of countries I could visit during an unfortunately short period of time. By choosing Algeria, Nigeria and Senegal, I was able to meet with the leaders of three countries at various stages of development and having special interests and concerns. The talks I had in January in Lagos and Dakar and, more recently, in Algiers, were very useful to me.

LE CONTINENT: Your trip was connected with the North-South dialogue. After the repeated failure of international conferences on this theme and after learning of the new ideas on development put forward by Galbraith and J.J. Servan-Schreiber, do you have an alternative solution which could offer new hopes, particularly to the Africans?

Trudeau: Like many developing countries, Canada is extremely disappointed by the slow progress in the vital sphere of international economic cooperation. Therefore, Canada fully supports initiatives like the North-South summit which is to take place in Mexico City in October and the overall negotiations aimed at making dialogue between developed and developing countries more productive and pragmatic. The Ottawa summit also will consider these questions.

In view of the complexity of these problems, there cannot be a single specific solution. However, several constructive proposals have been made and I think we must concentrate on a few of the key sectors.

In my view, which I base partly on the experience I gained during my recent trips, these include energy and agricultural development. This is particularly true of Africa. Recently, I strongly supported the concept of a World Bank subsidiary dealing with energy questions.

I have high hopes that the coming meetings will produce a consensus, at least on some of these main proposals.

LE CONTINENT: After Senghor's disappearance from the political stage, which came 1 month after the failure of the Dakar conference, owing to internal opposition in Canada, do you think that the idea of a French-speaking commonwealth will be put into practice one day?

Trudeau: First, I would like to point out that Canada was prepared for this preparatory meeting of foreign ministers, which was to be held in Dakar last December. Moreover, we remain attached to the idea of a "French-speaking commonwealth," as I recalled when speaking to President Diouf during our meeting in Dakar last January. However, it is important that this enterprise be carried out under the best possible conditions. I hope that the consideration it will be given in the coming months will make an effective contribution to this.

BREZHNEV VISIT CONSIDERED FOR SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER

DW050830 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 5 Jun 81 p 1

[Report by Bonn correspondent Eghard Moerbitz]

[Text] Bonn, 4 Jun--Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev obviously seems to be in no hurry with regard to his third visit to the federal capital. It was learned from Soviet diplomatic circles that a period in late September or early October is being considered for Brezhnev's visit to the Rhine.

According to official information, the state of diplomatic preparatory talks doesn't permit fixing an exact date.

When Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was in Moscow in early April, Brezhnev, who visited the Federal Republic twice, in May 1973 and in May 1978, was still interested in as early a date for the visit as possible, prior to parliament's summer recess. Later it was said that the Bonn meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Brezhnev could take place prior to the fall, that is, in early September. Postponement to early October would mean that Moscow wants to wait, among other things, for the meeting between Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Secretary of State Alexander Haig (USA) in mid-September on the occasion of the UN General Assembly session.

In connection with the Bonn talks of Boris Ponomarev, Central Committee secretary and CPSU Politburo member, and Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the Central Committee's International Department, it was said by the Soviet side that if it were up to Moscow, negotiations on European medium-range arms with the United States could be taken up prior to November. Talks between U.S. Secretary of State Haig and Soviet Ambassador to the United States Anatoliy Dobrynin haven't yet advanced to the TNF problem.

BOELLING CONCERNED OVER PRESS CONDITIONS IN GDR

LD042027 Hamburg DPA in German 1704 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] East Berlin, (DPA)--Concern at the worsening working conditions for West German correspondents accredited to the GDR was expressed by the chief of the FRG permanent mission in East Berlin, State Secretary Klaus Boelling, when he called at the GDR Foreign Ministry on Thursday. In a talk with chief of the department in charge of relations with the Federal Republic, Karl Seidel, Boelling is reported to have declared that the deterioration in the journalistic relations has a negative effect on the mutual relationship.

He is said to have drawn attention to GDR decisions banning Federal Republic correspondents from reporting on meetings of synods. Concern over the restriction of working facilities was intensified by an article in the publication of the East Berlin Institute of International Politics and Economics, IPW-BERICHTE.

One of the charges made recently by IPW-BERICHTE was that "some foreign correspondents" of Western media working in socialist countries regard themselves not "as providers of reports from their host countries for the population of their home countries, but as intellectual infiltrators into their host countries." Leading politicians of the Federal Republic have declared, contrary to the provisions of international law and the basic treaty between the two German states, that radio and television broadcasts from the Federal Republic also are intended to inform GDR citizens about their own system and situation.

REPORTAGE ON SIXTH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

CPCZ Delegate Addresses Rally

AU031208 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 81 p 7

["From the statement by Comrade Jan Fojtik," CPCZ Central Committee secretary and head of the CPCZ delegation to the Sixth Congress of the German Communist Party in Hannover, at the rally of congress delegates and working people on 29 May]

[Text] Jan Fojtik, head of the CPCZ delegation and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, conveyed to the Hannover rally the cordial, fraternal greetings of Czechoslovak communists to the FRG communists, wishing them full success in their congress negotiations. He stated that, since the German Communist Party's constituent congress in 1969, the party has grown substantially. It has been intensively active in the struggle to defend the rights and interest of working people in the FRG, to eliminate exploitation and to create a socially just society. The German Communist Party is heading the country's progressive forces in the struggle against all those who would like to resuscitate neofascism and revanchism. It stands staunchly and unwaveringly in the front of the battle for peace, for saving detente, for disarmament. By its principled stand in the battle for a Europe of peace, security and cooperation, it has won international recognition and the esteem of progressive forces throughout the world.

Jan Fojtik then said: "I needn't stress perhaps how greatly the Czechoslovak communists, our people, respect the FRG communists, the principled Marxist-Leninist policy of your party. We know under what difficult conditions you have to work. We know all that you have lived through in the past and we also know that even in the future your path will not be a path of comfort. But after all, where do the fighters for the revolutionary and progressive changes in society, for order based on the principles of socialism, find things easy?

"We again are witnessing attempts by the most reactionary forces of imperialism to reverse the developments in the world and to weaken real socialism and the entire communist movement. And what is particularly menacing is that these forces are striving to set in motion a new round of the armament race, to drive the world to the edge of the "cold war" and to dictate, from the positions of force and by threatening with war, their ultimatums to the peoples; to humiliate them and to drive them to their knees. In the present situation particular danger comes from the stubborn Washington endeavor to foist new nuclear medium-range missiles upon West Europe and to turn European territory into a hotbed of tension, regardless of the danger that our territories could become the front for a nuclear war.

"It is our common duty to do everything possible to prevent this appalling plan of the NATO military strategists.

"We welcomed the constructive stand adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress on the current international situation and conveyed from the congress rostrum by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium. By its proposals, which are aimed at averting war and creating firm guarantees of just peace, the Soviet Union has again proved that socialism and peace are inseparable. No slander is worse or more insidious than spreading the lie about some kind of "Soviet military threat." This lie was made up and is being propagated by those who are looking for reasons to realize their aggressive plans and by those who want to continue increasing their horrendous profits from armament. Undoubtedly, it is one of today's most important joint tasks to unmask these insidious plans and to fight to frustrate them.

"A few days ago when we celebrated the 60th anniversary of the CPCZ's establishment and we recalled the revolutionary road of our party and working people," the head of the CPCZ delegation then said. "We are communists and we regard our work critically and exactingly. During the negotiations of the 16th party congress we assessed our activities soberly and responsibly, as we did the further tasks. We were happy to register the considerable successes we have achieved in building the advanced socialist society. We owe them primarily to the fact that, in our policy, we are creatively and consistently implementing the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism. We have learned from the past that any serious deviation from this common revolutionary doctrine or any revision of it--from the right or from the left--have always brought considerable harm. If such deformations occur more frequently, they necessarily lead to crisis and open the doors for an activation of counter-revolutionary forces.

"One of the determining factors of our successful progress is the deepening of friendship and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

"In a few days, we will have elections to the representative bodies on all levels. We are convinced that they will become a demonstration of the strength of the socialist system, of the unity of the party and the people, of the will and resolve of the workers class and all working people of Czechoslovakia to continue on the path of all-round development and of strengthening socialism, on the path of peaceful construction.

"We have high regard for the good fraternal relations which are the basis of cooperation for both our parties," Comrade Fojtik stressed. He concluded by expressing the firm conviction that in the future, too, they will successfully develop for the benefit of the working people of the CSSR and FRG, for the benefit of the unity of the international communist and workers movement, for the benefit of the battle for peace, for progress and the victory of socialism.

SED's Hager Addresses Congress

AU031551 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30-31 May 81

[Report on address by Kurt Hager, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the Sixth DKP Congress in Hannover on 29 May 1981]

[Text] At the beginning of his speech, Kurt Hager, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, who headed the SED Central Committee delegation, conveyed to the delegates of the Sixth DKP Congress and to all DKP members the fraternal militant greetings of the SED, its Central Committee and its general secretary Erich Honecker. The speaker said:

It is a great pleasure for us to be your guests, the guests of a party which has always acted in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and of the traditions of the revolutionary German workers movement, a party that has always been faithful to the legacy of Ernst Thaelmann.

We have followed with great attention the important party Executive Committee report delivered by Comrade Herbert Mies, as well as the discussion held up to now. Everything we hear and experience here shows in a manner that is very impressive for us with what high sense of responsibility and militant spirit your party tackles the foremost tasks of the time. Without doubt, the prime task is, in collaboration with all responsible and peace-loving forces, to do everything possible to ward off the serious danger of a nuclear war, to preserve peace and strengthen international security.

To Preserve Peace Is a Vital Issue

Like you, our party most consistently strives to preserve peace. For--as the SED program states--world peace "is a fundamental condition for successfully building the socialist and communist society, preserving it is a vital issue for all mankind."

That is why the action program for peace submitted by Comrade Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress meets with our full approval. It comprises a wide range of constructive proposals. They primarily are aimed at bringing about a turn in the international situation in favor of lasting peace, through realistic negotiations on the basis of equal security for all sides involved. The peace concept of our 10th party congress is fully and entirely in line with that.

The peace proposals of the USSR and the socialist community are evoking such a tremendous response throughout the world because they are in line with the interests of all peoples and are regarded by them as a real way out of the exacerbated world political situation. The increasingly powerfully manifested will of the peoples of our continent for peace is a formidable force on the scales of peace or war. That is what the aggressive forces of imperialism fear. Therefore, they attempt to deprive socialism's peace proposals of their effect by suppressing or distorting them. For the sake of people's lives, the present and future generations, that must not be permitted.

GDR citizens, regardless of whether they are communists or Christians, trade unionists, party members or nonparty members, want peace, Kurt Hager stressed. They want the foremost human right, the right to live, to be safeguarded throughout the world, and they don't want everything that has been built up since the end of World War II to perish in a nuclear inferno.

Socialism and peace are inseparable. In our country, there is no one who could make profits from armament or from war. For everything we plan in building the developed socialist society, peace is the most important prerequisite.

Worried Over the Intensive NATO Armament

Because we want peace and detente, the GDR together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, resolutely opposes the confrontation course of the aggressive circles of imperialism, which is primarily reflected in the Brussels missile decision adopted in December 1979. We know that, like the working people in our country, more and more citizens of the FRG and of other NATO countries are also most deeply worried about the continuing intensive NATO armament, especially about the intention that was again affirmed at the latest NATO meetings to deploy new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in any event and under any circumstances.

The deployment plans are justified by the monumental lie of a "threat from the East" and an alleged military imbalance to the disadvantage of the West. Experts, however, rightly point out that, in assessing the balance of forces, one mustn't compare individual branches of armed forces separately, but that the nuclear potential of both alliances must be compared as a whole. And these potentials are approximately equal at this time. The experts also warn that the deployment of about 600 Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles in West Europe would change the military strategic balance and that this would immensely increase the danger of Europe's becoming the theater of a totally destructive nuclear war.

It now is argued that the deployment of these weapons is to be combined with the opening of negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union about their reduction or complete withdrawal. That is indeed strange logic--rearm first so as to disarm afterward. We are in favor of serious negotiations without any preliminary conditions. We are in favor of opening such negotiations without any delay. Unfortunately, leading NATO politicians are, in fact, not ready to negotiate.

Why have they constantly rejected the negotiating proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states since October 1979? Why did they brusquely reject the proposal, submitted at the 26th CPSU Congress, for a moratorium on medium-range weapons and the immediate opening of negotiations without preliminary conditions? Why do they want to open negotiations with the Soviet Union only by the end of the year and not immediately? Obviously, certain circles of imperialism are in no hurry to negotiate because they want to carry out their intensive armament program in the meantime, because they don't want to disarm but to rearm.

In addition, there are the constant massive attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries--for example the Polish People's Republic. What business of the NATO powers is the internal development of People's Poland; a socialist state and a member of the Warsaw Pact? If the aggressive circles of imperialism intend to weaken the community of socialist states--and there can be no doubt that they do have that intention--then they ought to realize that NATO's border lies not on the Oder and Neisse but--as Erich Honecker said--on the Elbe and Werra.

Good Neighbors Don't Thrive Under the Shadow of Missiles

We have always proceeded form the principle, and we have again affirmed it at our 10th congress; that war must never again start from German soil. That is why the GDR-FRG relations are of great importance, not only for both German states, but for peace in Europe as well. We let ourselves be guided by this principle in all our endeavors to further develop these relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

It isn't hard to understand that, at present, progress in the relations between the two German states can be achieved only if it is possible to improve the international situation as a whole. Good neighbors don't thrive under the shadow of Pershing II missiles, Kurt Hager said. That should be kept in mind by anyone who is interested in further normalizing relations between the FRG and the GDR. Of course, it is necessary to proceed in these relations without any reservation from the existence of two sovereign states with different social systems, two states that are independent from one another. This also includes that the contention of the "continuation of the German Reich within the borders of 1937" and other fixed ideas be finally abandoned.

You can rest assured that the GDR will always constructively contribute its share to safeguarding peace and at the same time to developing relations with the FRG. At the same time, we will always take the necessary measures to safeguard and protect the interests of the socialist German state.

People's Benefit Is Purpose of Socialism

Our resolute striving for peace is in line with the humanist nature of socialism. Everything for the benefit of the people, for the interests of the workers class and all other working people--that is the purpose of socialism, that is our motto. That is evidenced by our successful economic and social policy. In the past decade, 1.4 million apartments were completed in the GDR; thus housing conditions have been improved for about 4.25 million citizens. In our country prices for basic commodities, rents and service charges are low and have remained unchanged for more than two decades. By establishing the 10-grade general polytechnic secondary school, equal educational opportunities have been provided for all children in town and countryside. All young people receive vocational training and get a secure job. Prosperity of the people, full employment, economic growth and stability, social security and safety--that is our policy, that is real socialism in the GDR.

Anyone who familiarizes himself with the decisions of our 10th party congress will see that we have set for ourselves great goals to be achieved in peaceful work. Relying on the good results of the past 10 years, the most successful period to date in the GDR's development, we have made it our goal to further increase our country's economic strength, to more and more comprehensively put science and technology into the service of socialism, and to further increase our people's material and cultural living standard.

We Are Doing Everything To Strengthen the GDR

We are aware that these are great and also difficult tasks. However, we tackle them with confidence because we know what our strength is based on. It is the firmly-built worker-peasant power in our country, which we will not allow to be shaken. It is the leading role of our Marxist-Leninist militant party, which faces the questions of life that need to be resolved and which convinces the workers class, the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia, the youth and the women--all strata of the people--of the correctness of our path, and which mobilizes them to actively work for socialism. It is the experience of our country's citizens that good work is worthwhile for socialism as well as for the individual. And it is, of course, not least, our indestructible alliance with the Soviet Union, the main force of peace and progress in the world, and with the other states of the socialist community.

In his speech, Comrade Herbert Mies has said many good words about us and our work. Let me thank you cordially for that. Yes, indeed, it is fortunate that a socialist German worker-peasant state exists, and we assure you that we will devote all our strength to further strengthening the GDR.

Our party's members and candidate members and the GDR working people know that to strengthen socialism is our best contribution to preserving peace. Their sympathy and solidarity belong to all peoples which struggle for peace, against imperialist oppression and for national liberation.

Kurt Hager wished the DKP and all comrades further great successes in their struggle for peace and social progress and concluded his speech by exclaiming: Long live the tested militant alliance between the SED and the DKP! Long live peace and socialism!

BRIEFS

COAL RESEARCH WITH POLAND--Essen, 13 May (DPA)--The Polish minister for science, higher education and technology, Janusz Gorski, and Berthold Beitz, chairman of the curatory of the Alfried-Krupp-Von Bohlen-Und Halbach Foundation, today signed an agreement at the Villa Huegel in Essen on the foundation of a joint research center for coal processing at the Gleiwitz Technology Institute in Poland. The Polish minister expressed the hope that the joint research will lead to speedy results. He didn't exclude the possibility that Poland, with its great resources, might be in a position later on to export goal gas. Berthold Beitz emphasized that the present accent in Poland's life was on the political. This aspect shouldn't be underestimated as it is firmly being taken for granted that the agreement, which is to run until 1990, will be fully implemented. The Krupp Foundation is putting DM15 million into the project, whereas the Polish Ministry for Science is putting in the relatively large amount of Z250 million. The project mainly envisages the further development of coal processing and, above all, the gasification of hard and brown coal. The results will be made fully available to both Poland and the Krupp Foundation. There are plans to exchange scientists. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1302 GMT 13 May 81 LD]

JOSPIN: WE INTEND TO BE RELIABLE U.S. ALLY

LD051007 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Jun 81 p 7

[Excerpt] "In expressing our foreign policy views, we have never said that we are in favor of neutralism, never!" [PS First Secretary] Jospin said during French television channel 1's "Great Press Debate" program on Tuesday evening [2 June]. Jospin was replying to a journalist's question about the PS stance on neutralism and Atlanticism. "You will not find such assertions in any PS document or in any statement by its elected political officials. Indeed, we think that our geographical position, historical facts, the nature of our social system and the problems posed by Europe's division, by the struggles between the blocs and also by the fact that we are a developed and not a developing country mean that we must not pursue a neutralist policy. Not pursuing a neutralist policy doesn't mean pursuing an Atlanticist policy....

"We intend to be a reliable U.S. ally.... Being a reliable ally or remaining in an alliance because it is in our interest to do so doesn't mean that we will accept a particular decision or all decisions taken by the main power in that alliance, namely, the United States.

"We aren't an Atlanticist party, quite the reverse. We have said that, while remaining loyal to our alliances, we intend to move gradually toward the simultaneous dissolution of the blocs, but we aren't naive and we aren't dreamers. We know that this world is dangerous and we know that it has become more dangerous over the past few years. We also think that the Soviet Union and its policy pose a problem. We want good relations with the Soviet Union, but that doesn't mean that we intend to abandon our principles or weaken our security and we think that when the Soviet Union's policy means Afghanistan, the development of the SS-20 missiles, the statements on the Polish workers' efforts to win freedom, which we regard as a little too loud and a little too critical, this policy poses risks."

SOCIALIST, COMMUNIST PARTIES CONCLUDE AGREEMENT

LD041214 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Summary] A political agreement has been concluded between the Communist Party and the Socialist Party. Arlette (Chabot) reports live from a radio car outside the Socialist Party's headquarters.

"Yes, it is more or less as I reported earlier. It is, in effect, a limited political agreement. The two parties note that they have held discussions, taking into account each other's personalities and that disagreements still remain. Having said that, there is no actual mention of these disagreements. There is instead a list of convergencies--essentially on the social measures to be adopted. As far as the parliamentary elections are concerned, as expected, there will be an agreement on standing down in favor of a better placed candidate in the second round of these parliamentary elections."

"The delegations of the two parties will be meeting between 14 and 21 June. Finally, the political discussions will resume on the day after the parliamentary elections, when each side knows how many deputies it has at its disposal."

SOCIALIST GROUP MAY WIN MAJORITY IN ASSEMBLY

NC041239 Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 4 Jun (AFP)--The Socialist group might well win an absolute majority in the 491-seat National Assembly in legislative elections later this month, according to a forecast by the "Louis Harris-France" Institute.

The survey, published in the current issue of the weekly news magazine L'EXPRESS, showed that the Socialist Party and its smaller ally, the Radicals, (MRG) [Left Radical Movement] might obtain 248 seats, or a two-seat overall majority.

Three other public opinion polls in the past six days have predicted that the left will win, possibly with as much as 54 percent of the votes.

LE POINT Commentary

LD041315 Paris LE POINT in French 1-5 Jun 81 pp 69-71

[Jean Charlot commentary: "Left: Still a Dominant Trend"]

[Text] This opinion poll is a confirmation, the confirmation of an extensive electoral realignment.... The IFOP-LE POINT opinion poll which immediately followed Francois Mitterrand's victory on 12 and 13 May sparked off some incredulity: The PS with 36 percent, the PCF lower still than Georges Marchais in the first round of the presidential election, the left with 52 percent and the right with 42 percent, in short, a likely Socialist landslide in the coming parliamentary election. This picture is too rosy or too black--depending on your opinion--to be true.

Now, with the initial enthusiasm over, 2 weeks after the left's presidential victory, when the Mauroy government has been formed and the initial measures it will take have been announced, the French voters are persisting. Far from turning back to the former majority, they are abandoning it a little more (40.5 percent of the intended votes as against 42 percent); they are firmly maintaining their choice of the PS and its allies (36 percent of the intended votes as of 12 and 13 May); they are scarcely altering their vote for the PCF (14 percent instead of 13 percent).

The only question mark which this poll cannot remove--since it was carried out on "party labels" and not on real candidates--is the extent to which the local influence of outgoing RPR, UDF and Communist deputies will improve on the mediocre scores which the Socialist domination is now giving them.

But previous experience of great electoral upheavals--1958, 1962 and 1968 in particular--remind us that, when a trend like the one we are now experiencing takes hold of the electorate, the most strongly established local situation can scarcely stem the wave of electoral feeling rising from the depths. This is particularly true when parliamentary elections follow in the wake of another election which has upset the established positions. This was especially the case in 1958 and 1962 when the parliamentary elections, very favorable to General de Gaulle, had been preceded in the first case by a referendum on the Constitution and in the second by a referendum on the election of the president by universal suffrage.

The alterations in the figures now produced by the instant photograph taken of voting intentions will come more from the redistribution of the intentions at present fixed on small parties which, in fact, will certainly not have candidates in all constitutencies. The 5 percent of votes for the extreme right should largely be transferred to the Union for a New Majority [UNM] and particularly to the RPR; this will not improve the right's total score but will be more "useful" to it in the first round. The ecologists will not obtain 7 percent of the votes at national level if they follow their intentions of only putting forward 75 candidates and are therefore absent from more than 80 percent of constitutencies. The absence of ecologist candidates should chiefly benefit the PS. The 2.5 percent of the votes for the Unified Socialist Party and the extreme left should remain generally safe, unless this section of opinion is moved to give an "expedient" vote to the PCF, as the change in voting intentions since our last opinion poll seems to suggest (PCF up 1; extreme left down 0.5). The passionate and determined campaign which Jacques Chirac will fight at the head of the UNM also must be reckoned with.

Despite all these reservations, I am still convinced that the left will win a large majority with a dominant Socialist parliamentary group in the next assembly. This is particularly the case, since in election opinion polls, political atmosphere indicators are as important if not more important than the voting intentions data. If the former contradict the latter, it is best to be cautious and wait for some sudden development. In 1978 for instance, on the eve of the parliamentary election, the left had 52 percent of voting intentions, but the majority of French people were hoping for a victory by the opposition camp and fearing a leftwing victory.

This isn't the case this time: 37 percent of the voters (42.5 percent of those expressing an opinion) want a PS-PCF leftwing majority, as against 23 percent (26.5 percent of those expressing an opinion) in favor of returning the outgoing UDF-RPR majority. Of course, that leaves the 27 (31 percent of those expressing an opinion) who would prefer a new alliance without the Communists. The number of these "centrist" voters is however down on the previous opinion poll (down 5). They will be all the more willing to bend to the constraints of left-right bipolarization since the PCF will be strongly dominated by the PS within the left.

The mood of the day is, therefore, undeniably in the left's favor. Although the Mauroy government is, strangely enough, viewed as politically more leftwing than expected, it enjoys initial confidence from 86 percent of Socialists, 77 percent of Communists and also from 29 to 30 percent of UDF-RPR voters.... The premier himself immediately has attained a level of popularity which is almost without precedent in the Fifth Republic's history: 67 percent of favorable opinions as against 16 percent of unfavorable opinions (favorable win by 51). Of the six leading figures mentioned in the opinion poll who are well-known enough for more than 80 percent of French people to have a positive or negative opinion of them, only Michel Rocard (positive opinions win by 53) is a little more popular than Pierre Mauroy.

Both come way ahead of the remnants of the former majority (Simone Veil: positive opinions win by 9); Jacques Chirac by 2; but for Jean Lecanuet negative opinions win by 16 and very far ahead of Georges Marchais (negative opinions win by 32).

When popularity is calculated on a different basis within the same political group, all the leftwing figures mentioned, aside from Georges Marchais, have a positive image and all the rightwing figures mentioned, aside from Simone Veil and Jacques Chirac, have a negative image. The wind has certainly changed.

PCF OFFICIALS GRANT TELEVISION INTERVIEWS

Georges Marchais

LD041049 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 1 Jun 81 p 3

[Report on French television Channel 2 interview with PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais on 30 May]

[Text] The journalists first questions related to the assessment of the new government's action. The PCF secretary general first stressed that he would have "preferred us to be part of this government." Then pointing out that Pierre Mauroy team's final decisions are still not known, Georges Marchais stated: "During my election campaign, I constantly upheld the idea that, without waiting for the parliamentary election to be held, the government should take a series of short term social measures relating in particular to the minimum wage, family allowances, old age pensions, housing allowances and so forth. It seems that the government is moving in that direction. If this is the case, we certainly welcome it."

Georges Marchais recalled that he had met with the president, indicating that the latter had told him: "You didn't spare me, but then I didn't spare you."

Questioned on the "abandonment" of or "freeze" on the construction of the Plogoff nuclear power stations, Georges Marchais expressed the view that it is necessary to be cautious while awaiting a specific decision from the government. "You are fully aware of our position," he explained. "The Communists advocate concentrating not on nuclear power but on a broad distribution of energy sources. I think the project should have gone ahead," he said.... "The problem facing us is France's energy independence."

Georges Marchais explained that Brittany must increase its electricity production for its industrialization and then indicated: "France needs nuclear energy and it needs it in its different regions. It needs it in Britanny. As for the sites, we shall see what decisions are made."

Asked by the journalists whether the Communists "are changing," the PCF secretary general pointed out that, during the election campaign, he had always advocated three ideas: "A clear policy is necessary for moving toward change. Giscard had to be defeated to implement a new policy. I presented myself as the anti-Giscard candidate from the start."

"Second," he continued, "I constantly said that union is necessary. No party can aspire to govern alone. The leftwing parties will have to unite and a leftwing union government will have to be formed--a government in which the Communists are prepared to assume all their responsibilities.

"The third condition for change is for the workers and the people to be involved in change themselves.

"I therefore constantly gave priority to the question of Communist participation in the government," Georges Marchais continued. "We have always stated and are still firmly stating now that we are prepared to assume all our responsibilities in the French Government."

Pointing out that, without the 4.5 million Communist votes, the 10 May victory would have been impossible, Georges Marchais stressed that the PCF was "part of the presidential majority."

Permanent Policy of Union

Questioned on the composition of the Communist delegation which will meet the PS delegation on Tuesday, Georges Marchais indicated that no decision had yet been taken on the level at which the discussions would take place. "If it is necessary," he added, "I will be present wherever I am needed to discuss, negotiate and reach an agreement."

With regard to union and the possibility of an agreement between the PCF and the PS, "our policy," Georges Marchais said, "has been a permanent policy of union. We have striven to pursue it openly.... I say that there are bases for a very broad agreement between the PS and PCF on economic and social, democratic and foreign policy issues. In saying that, I'm not trying to conceal the fact that there are serious differences of opinion on some questions. But I am saying that there is a broad basis for reaching agreement to run the country's affairs together and to do so in the way in which the French people want, as they have just demonstrated in the presidential elections. The PCF is prepared to play a full part in the government and to share responsibility for implementing that policy."

Is there room for two leftwing parties in France, the PCF secretary general was asked. "History shows," he replied, "that it is precisely when these two parties have cooperated that progress has been made in the social, economic and democratic sphere--in the sphere of agreat policy of full independence."

Georges Marchais then pointed out that he had fought his campaign on the basis of a program comprising 131 proposals. "This program has become the party's general program," he indicated, "and at our last Central Committee meeting we adopted options for government action in the coming period.... It is clear that if we enter government with the PS, we must do so on the basis of an agreement for implementing a new policy together," the Communist leader continued. He explained that it is necessary to take into consideration the "new situation" created by Francois Mitterrand's election.

Stressing that the Communists have "government experience"--a reference to the liberation governments--George Marchais specified that, "when we have Communist ministers, they take part in government on the basis of government solidarity."

Questioned on the PCF's intentions on "long term" participation in the government, Georges Marchais stated: "If your question suggests that we would be prepared to give an agreement to or participate in the government for a short period and then abandon it in the near future if problems arise, my answer is "no!" That is not how Communists behave."

The PCF secretary general explained that the Afghanistan question should be the object of a "political solution."

French Brand of Socialism

"I think that it would be in our interest, without interfering in other people's affairs, to support the proposal which has made made by the Afghan Government for negotiations with Iran and Pakistan to reach an agreement guaranteeing Afghanistan's independence and noninterference in its internal affairs, and I hope that, on that basis, the Soviet troops will be withdrawn from Afghanistan."

Regarding nuclear missiles deployed in Europe, Georges Marchais said that, like Afghanistan, this question could not constitute an obstacle to agreement between the PCF and PS. He recalled the Communists' stances on the balance of forces and disarmament, mentioning in passing a recent book by [new French Defense Minister] Charles Hernu, in which he says that this balance exists in Europe.

The journalists returned to the question of change and Communist objectives. Georges Marchais stated: "I don't believe that the majority which elected Francois Mitterrand elected him to pursue a policy in the interests of the big employers. The French people have opted for change....

"If you think that the PCF has abandoned its nature since the presidential election, you are mistaken. Ours is a Communist Party whose objective is to one day build a socialist society in this country. We even drew up a strategy for that at our 22d and 23d congresses--a strategy for moving toward a French brand of socialist society. In other words, we don't intend to copy any model."

Realistic Party

Georges Marchais then continued: "We aren't abandoning our program. Quite the reverse, we have drawn up a number of options for government action which take account of the new situation. On the basis of the PS program and our options, I say that it is entirely possible to implement the new policy, and for our part we are prepared to do so.

"We are prepared to take part in the government. People are trying to suggest that, because the PCF didn't achieve good results, it will change. Ours is a communist party, a revolutionary party, and we want to build a socialist society. But ours is a realistic party. There has just been a presidential election. The French people have opted for a new policy...."

Turning to what is at stake in the parliamentary election, Georges Marchais stressed that the problem facing the leftwing parties wasn't to "take from each other" but to take from the right.

"I hope," he said, "not only for the reelection of our outgoing deputies but for us to win new deputies from the right. We can defeat outgoing rightwing deputies and, moreover, we must do so.... Finally, we want the PCF to increase its influence because we think that is has an important role to play in the country in alliance with the PS in implementing the new policy."

Guy Hermier

LD041041 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 May 81 p 3

[Report on French television channel 1 interview with PCF Politburo member Guy Hermier on 28 May]

[Text] PCF Politburo member and REVOLUTION editor Guy Hermier was the guest on French television channel 1's "Great Debate" program yesterday evening.

On the eve of the first contacts between the Socialists and Communists, Guy Hermier recalled the spirit in which the PCF is approaching these discussions and stressed the importance of the Communist vote on 14 and 21 June.

He stressed "our desire" to reach a political agreement, which is "necessary and desirable" for "defeating the right in the parliamentary election" and subsequently for forming a leftwing government with Communist ministers.

Indicating that we have entered "a new political situation" since 10 May, Guy Hermier recalled the essential part the Communists playedin the left's victory. Today, he stressed, the Communists are part of the presidential majority and they are "prepared to assume all their responsibilities, including government responsiblities."

Guy Hermier explained that the PCF "always had the objective of defeating Giscard d'Estaing, defeating the right and creating the conditions for change and union."

"We fought the entire presidential election campaign," he pointed out, "by explaining the conditions which must be created for change: A new policy, a union government with Communist ministers and the people's will."

"There is now," he added, "an opportunity to change the country's policy." In this connection, he forcefully pointed out that the Communist intention is to "successfully bring about change."

Questioned on the "polemic" between the PCF and PS before the presidential election, Guy Hermier explained that the press had concentrated exclusively on those statements by Georges Marchais during his campaign in which he criticized the PS, whereas the PCF secretary general devoted most of his time to explaining what conditions were necessary for defeating the right and for change. "We wanted a great democratic debate on the proposals put forward by the various parties. I am convinced," Guy Hermier said, "that our action contributed to Giscard d'Estaing's defeat."

Returning to the opportunities which were opened to the country on 10 May, Guy Hermier indicated that they are very great opportunities, that the Communists wanted to make every effort to take advantage of them while being aware that there were "obstacles and difficulties," that the employers resist change and that "all those who voted for Francois Mitterrand did not have the same viewpoint on what should be done to steer the country out of the crisis." Asserting once again that the Communist desire was to reach an agreement and a union government in which they would participated. Guy Hermier indicated that "should we not participate in government, we could not feel part of it, pledged to it or involved in it."

But, he added, "that doesn't mean that bills which we regard as positive would not have our support in the National Assembly." He recalled that this had always been the position adopted by the Communists, who voted for the bill on voluntary abortion, for instance, and for the right to vote at 18. But Guy Hermier was anxious to stress the fact that this is a hypothesis and that he thought an agreement would be reached and that there would be a union government in keeping with the wishes of millions of men and women who voted for that prospect on 10 May.

RPR CHAIRMAN OFFERS 'CHANGE WITHOUT UPHEAVAL'

LD041057 Paris LE FIGARO in French 1 Jun 81 pp 1,2

[Max Clos, Jacques Jacquet-Francillon and Charles Rebois interview with RPR Chairman Jacques Chirac: "The Veil Must Be Drawn Back"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: It is certainly too early to assess the new regime but Mr Mitterrand was elected 3 weeks ago and there are a number of alarming signs which cannot be ignored. For their part, the Socialists are saying: People predicted chaos and an apocalypse but there has been no such thing. What is your view of the situation?

Answer: Personally, I never predicted chaos or an apocalypse. But you certainly cannot say that nothing has happened.

First, right from 11 May, Mitterrand's election has led to very strong attacks on the franc whose value has been called into question on all the world's financial markets. To stem this trend, the Bank of France was forced to spend more than one-fourth of our currency reserves in little more than 2 weeks. At that rate, they will be exhausted by the beginning of July. That is the first observation to be made.

The Bank of France also was forced to increase its prime rate from 12 percent to 22 percent also to stem the loss of capital due to the distrust aroused throughout the world by the Socialists' arrival into power. This staggering rise in interest rates already is paralyzing investment by enterprises and individual spending and is preventing any revival of economic growth and hence will aggravate unemployment. This is the second observation to be made.

There is such anxiety, especially among small savers, that the stock exchange is falling to a considerable extent. The French people's heritage is being attacked and people are talking to us about encouraging saving. This is the third observation to be made.

With obvious electioneering intentions, the government is going to hastily decide on a massive increase in a whole series of benefits and allowances: minimum wage, family allowances, minimum old age pension, housing allowance and allowance for the handicapped. Who is going to bear the cost of these hasty decisions?

Will it be the enterprises? That would threaten their competitiveness, prevent exports, jeopardize jobs and increase prices. Will it be individuals? That would mean an increase in taxes and social contributions and, hence, an overall drop in purchasing power. This is the fourth observation to be made.

Just look at the record of the past 2 weeks. Without wishing to be a prophet of doom, I would like to point out here and now that, at this rate, we will have 2 million people unemployed before the end of the year, a 20 percent increase in prices and a Fr100 billion deficit in the budget and in social security.

Question: Some people think that if the Socialist president were to be faced with an assembly dominated by an opposition majority, the institutions would be endangered and France would be ungovernable. Is that your view?

Answer: The institutions certainly would not be in danger. They clearly attribute specific powers to the president, the premier, the government and the assembly. Each must be able to exercise them fully. Our Constitution doesn't state that the French people must always elect an assembly of the same political complexion as the president. If it did, we might as well stop holding parliamentary elections. Moreover, this is what Mitterrand himself wrote in virtually the same terms a few years ago.

As for the policy to be implemented, we are absolutely determined to bring about change. The French people want that and I proposed it during the presidential campaign. But we want change without upheaval and we are the only people who can ensure that. If we have a majority in the assembly, I am sure that the public authorities will be able to run in a harmonious way, provided there is an effort to reach mutual understanding and respect.

Our Change

Question: But what is this change which you are proposing?

Answer: What we are proposing to the country is to preserve the Fifth Republic's achievements in the political, institutional, diplomatic and military spheres. We also are proposing to go further toward strengthening our defense system and asserting our national independence. To do that, unlike the Socialist government, we don't need either time to think or to suspend our nuclear effort, even if only temporarily.

In the economic sphere, we want change, in other words, we think it is vital to revive production, particularly by tax relief on investment, because increasing production is the only way of paying for imports and reducing unemployment. Taxes must be reduced, whether it be tax on individuals by ending income tax for all taxpayers earning less than Fr5,000 per month and introducing 5 percent relief on all sections of income tax, and automatically index-linking income tax groups to prices. We also propose eliminating the labor tax, value added tax and tax on rights of succession on the transmission of the means of production in small and medium-sized enterprises.

State administration must be reformed by increased decentralization benefiting local councils and giving regional communities more power development, employment, education and cultural action.

There must be increased solidarity with families and old or handicapped people as I have done in Paris, and procedures for consultation and dialogue must be instituted, since without them, there is neither political nor economic democracy.

In the name of justice, the PS intends to make the state stronger and more omnipresent. For our part, we want to give the French people greater freedom and make France more fraternal.

Question: From the correspondence which we receive, we know that many of our readers attribute Mitterrand's victory to the quarrels which divided the majority. They are convinced that the parliamentary battle can be won if the majority forms a common front. This common front exists in theory. Does it exist in practice?

Answer: First, it isn't accurate to say that Mitterrand's victory is due to the divisions in the majority. There are deeper reasons connected in particular to the crisis which has undoubtedly been hitting France for several years. That is the essential reason.

But it is true, as your readers think, that unity among all those men and women who are attached to certain principles and rules for running society--I am thinking of the principles of freedom, initiative and responsibility—is now vital if we are to approach the parliamentary elections under good conditions. As you know I proposed this unity on the morning of 11 May to our UDF, national center of independents and radical partners, and we subscribed to it together.

This has enabled us to draw up a joint pact for a new majority and reach an election agreement comprising automatic standing down when there is more than one candidate but, above all, comprising a very large number of joint candidates in the first round. I believe that this agreement is a fairly good reflection of the aspirations of all French people who are attached to the values of freedom. And whatever has happened in the past, I believe that this unity will be really reflected in the votes cast by the voters for the new majority. That is why I am optimistic about the outcome of these elections.

Automatic Standing Down

Question: Will it be possible to maintain this unity after the election?

[Answer] It will be absolutely essential to do so. Of course, I hope that the Union for the New Majority will win the elections. Whatever happens, the dangers posed to our country by the Socialist plan mean that the political forces which we represent together and which are determined to uphold the ideas I mentioned before must remain fully united and show complete solidarity. I am sure that will be the case.

Question: Do you really believe that the outgoing majority can win the parliamentary elections on 14 and 21 June, as you maintain it can?

Answer: All Socialist experiments in Europe have been failures, particularly in Britain. That is why we are observing a swing away from Socialist objectives in almost all those countries. What a time for France to choose to adopt that path!

In fact, I believe that France hasn't suddenly become Socialist. The 10 May vote was dictated more by circumstances than by real support. I am convinced that the French people, who are attached to progress but reject any upheaval and who are sensible people, will express their will in the parliamentary elections. Yes to renewal, but no to adventure.

A new and important event took place on 10 May. I understand why this should have repercussions and why those repercussions should have made the French people confused and even anxious. But they must not give in. They must continue to have confidence and courage. It is more important than ever to reject illusions and build France's future on realities.

PREMIER CONCLUDES PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC TALKS

LD041125 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Jun 81 p 38

[Text] The talks with the social partners, which Mauroy concluded early this Tuesday, 2 June, by meeting the Workers Force, the General Confederation of Managerial Personnel and the PMI [Small and Medium-Size Industries] took place, according to the Hotel Matignon, in "an atmosphere of mutual attention, responsibility and level-headedness and desire to succeed on all sides," including the employers' organizations.

However, while the CGT, French Democratic Confederation of Labor [CFDT] and the National Education Federation [FEN] expressed definite satisfaction after their meetings with the premier, the General Confederation of Small and Medium-size Enterprises [PME] and the National Council of French Employers [CNPF] seemed to have more reservations.

Speaking on the PME's behalf, Mr Bernasconi "warned" the government against "any new burden" which would prevent small and medium-size enterprises from making "their full and entire contribution" to employment. For his part, Mr Ceyrac, although he said that his conversation with Mauroy was "marked by great frankness," stressed that there could not be "social progress aside from that paid for by increased productivity."

"This government has started well," Mr Maire exclaimed as he left the Hotel Matignon. In the CFDT's view, "the first indications and measures are good: suspension of the expulsion of immigrants, change in the nuclear policy, presidential decision on the death penalty, circular on strict respect for trade union rights and investigation of enterprises in difficulty." Maire added: "This is the first time in the CFDT's history that we can say after meeting the premier: 'Things have started well.'" Moreover, [CGT Secretary General] Seguy stated that "an era of negotiations is starting" and that the trade unions can henceforth "play their role in a constructive way."

Owing to this Tuesday afternoon's meeting of the higher commission for collective conventions and to Wednesday's cabinet meeting, now final figures have been settled, particularly with regard to the minimum wage. But negotiations are to be restarted on reducing the working week, the creation of a fifth shift for continuous working and the general introduction of a fifth week of paid leave. A tripartite meeting (government, employers and trade unions)--in which the FEN would like to take part--is to be held next week to provide a "framework" for future discussions on this subject between the CNPF and workers' organizations.

After his meeting with Mauroy, the CGT secretary general indicated that the fifth week of leave would "probably be effective" before the end of the year. [Apparent line drop] "delighted" with the government plans in the social sphere, pointed out that the premier will chair the Higher Civil Service Council "probably next week." Mrs Lalumiere, secretary of state attached to the premier for the civil service and administrative reforms, is to meet the trade unions on Friday, 5 June. Finally, the French Confederation of Christian Workers, which was less "enthusiastic" than the other trade unions, reaffirmed that it will continue to be "very vigilant" in defending independent education.

MINISTER WARNS AGAINST HIGH U.S. INTEREST RATES

LD041458 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 May-1 Jun 81 p 16

[Text] "The maintenance of high U.S. interest rates would have dreadful economic, social and political consequences likely to provoke destabilization phenomena in the European countries," Economy and Finances Minister Jacques Delors stated in a speech to members of the International Association of Exchange Dealers (Forex Club) which was holding its 25th annual assembly for the first time in Paris.

"While the United States has rights, it also has duties," Delors specified. He did not deny that he has had contacts with Washington on this subject. Confirming that the French economy's open international approach will be maintained ("I solemnly state that it will not be called into question"), the minister reaffirmed the government's intention to defend the currency by combating speculation. "All our calculations show that the French economy is competitive, probably more readily competitive in the dollar zone than in the European zone, more especially against the mark."

MAGISTRATES ORDER SEARCHES OF P-2 MEMBERS' HOMES

AU040916 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 4 Jun (ANSA)--Investigating magistrates probing the Masonic lodge at the center of a sweeping political scandal which toppled the Italian Government last week, ordered about a dozen searches in homes of as many alleged members in the Propaganda-2 secret lodge Wednesday. The persons named in the search warrants and the results of the police operation were not revealed.

Meanwhile, the repercussions of the scandal surrounding the P-2 lodge, whose alleged members include members of the outgoing government, top-ranking officers in the police and armed forces, magistrates, prominent businessmen, journalists, publishers, M.P.'s and other figures in public office, are being felt also in the Supreme Council of the magistrature.

The judiciary's self-governing body questioned Tuesday the presiding judge of the Forli Court, Antonio Buono, whose name was among 953 alleged members of the lodge in a list the government revealed about two weeks ago.

In other developments, the Social Democrat Party, whose Secretary Pietro Longo was also included in the list, has announced it intends to present a bill calling for disbandment of the lodge, which is suspected of involvement in numerous misdeeds and criminal activity.

Socialist M.P. Falco Accame, a former navy officer, has called on President Sandro Pertini "to restore a climate of trust" within the armed forces, which has been virtually stripped of its commanding officers, also named in the P-2 list. Accame also called for a meeting of the Supreme Defense Council and that it issue a statement censuring membership of members of the military in the secret lodge.

PCI, VISITING LCY DELEGATION HOLD ROME TALKS

LD041409 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 31 May 81 p 18

[Text] At the PCI's invitation, an LCY [League of Communists of Yugoslavia] delegation headed by LCY Central Committee Presidium Member Aleksandar Grlickov and composed of Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium for International Relations, and Mojza Turk of the Foreign Bureau has met with a PCI delegation composed of the following comrades: Directorate member Paolo Bufalini, Secretariat member Mario Birardi and Foreign Section Deputy Chief Rodolfo Mechini. The talks took place on 29 and 30 May in the spirit of friendship which characterizes relations between the parties.

During the conversations, it was observed that relations between the two countries are continuing to develop in a climate of friendship and mutual understanding and confirmation was given of the both parties' particular commitment to ensuring that Yugoslav-Italian relations become increasingly fruitful in terms of results in the intersts of the respective countries and at the same time constitute a positive factor within the international framework.

Emphasis was placed on the LCY's and PCI's commitment to the initiative and struggle for peace and detente; it was agreed that there is a pressing need for arms reduction negotiations, partly to develop cooperation and restore a climate of trust in interantional relations. Confirmation was given of the need for a policy of security and peace in Europe and the Mediterranean and for the establishment of a new international economic order that will guarantee the independence and development of every people and country.

Emphasis was placed on the Nonaligned Movement's role as an independent factor outside the blocs. The PCI delegation reasserted its conviction that Socialist Yugoslavia, united, independent and nonaligned, is a factor essential to European and world stability and cooperation. The LCY delegation expressed the hope that the PCI will achieve further successes in the struggle that it is waging in Italy for democratic progress and social regeneration.

A. CUNHAL REPORTS CONCLUSIONS OF PCP PLENARY SESSION

LD040943 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 28 May 81 p 2

[Report on PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal 26 May press conference in Lisbon]

[Text] Last Tuesday a press conference was held at the Soeiro Pereira Gomes office in Lisbon to inform the media of the conclusions of the PCP Central Committee's 25-26 May plenary session, as laid down in a document titled "For a Democratic Turning Point in Portuguese Life" which we print in full on another page of this edition. The following comrades were present: PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal, PCP Central Committee Secretariat and Political Commission member Carlos Costa, PCP Central Committee member Aurelio Santos and PCP Central Committee member and Azores Autonomous Region Organization Directorate member Jose Decq Mota.

First Comrade Alvaro Cunhal gave a brief resume of the PCP Central Committee's plenary session, which examined the national situation stemming from the policy of restoring the power of the monpolies (the associates of imperialism) and landowners carried out by the Democratic Alliance government and by the Democratic Alliance -majority in the Assembly of the Republic and from the persisting plans to eliminate the democratic system.

It was concluded that the economic crisis is deepening, the social situation is worsening, a succession of violations of legality are occurring and dependence on foreign countries has become an inherent part of the state's approach. There is an accumlulation of new threats to the democratic system and to Portugal'sintegrity, and the PCP Central Committee draws attention to the fact that "the reaction's subversive plan is being implemented in the present situation and in current action through unconstitutional plans to revise the constitution, prominent among which is the objective of a radical modification of the armed forces through their government control and partisan manipulation" (an issue which the PCP secretary general broached in greater detail during the question-and-answer session.)

The revision of the constitution, the serious threats stemming from the coincidence between several points in the blueprint of the Socialist Party and Republican and Socialist Front and the reaction's blueprint, and the analysis of the powerful mass struggles being waged in our country--which show that the Portugal of April [1974] has the strength to prevail--were other issues analyzed at the PCP Central Committee Plenum, which concluded that conditions are being created for a democratic turning point in Portuguese political life, as a result of several factors, amply illustrated in the final document.

The PCP Central Committee also stressed that not only is the Democratic Alliance creating a serious political, economic and social situation, but there is a political problem affecting the very system, stemming from the existence of a government and a majority in the Assembly of the Republic whose aim is to eliminate the democratic system. Pointing out that such a situation cannot be surmounted by subsituting individuals of by reshuffling the coalition of government political forces, it asserted that the Pinto Balsemae Democratic Alliance government must resign and a democratic government must be formed, in accordance with the system enshrined in the consitution, in order solutions to the nation's serious problems by returning to the April path.

The Central Committee also examined the state of preparations for the PCP local government conference scheduled for 21 June in Almada, and the situation, problems and struggle of women; the decision being made to begin preparations for a party conference to be held in the first half of 1982. Several matters to do with the party's current work were broached, a greeting was issued to the party members for the holding and extraordinary success of the 60th anniversary exhibition, and matters connected with the 4-6 September AVANTE! festival were discussed.

Questions and Answers

Next, Comrade Alvaro Cunhal answered journalists' questions, which broached such diverse subjects as the granting of a military base to the United States at Porto Santo, police repression, the fascist coup in Barcelona and the alternatives to this reactionary government.

With regard to the increasingly frequent use of the police for repressive actions, the PCP secretary general said that "we cannot rule out actual government involvement in the violent actions recently carried out by the police and, indeed, their dependence on the government," recalling last Sunday's events at the Luz stadium, "which well characterize the fascist-style methods being used and the use of the police which this government would make regular practice if it remained in power long." "Moreover," he added, "you will see that the document mentions the government's attempts and efforts to adopt organized repressive measures--the intelligence services, the coordination of the police forces, and other measures proposed by the government and designed to create a repressive machine at the service of a reactionary policy."

Answering questions on the imminent revision of the constitution and defining the guidelines for the revision proposed by the PCP, Comrade Alvaro Cunhal stressed that "the Communist Party's proposal aims to improve certain parts of the constitution, substituting those that can no longer be updated or which are obsolete; with the aim, on the one hand, of correcting solutions which experience has shown to be unsatisfactory, filling the gaps which experience has revealed, and eliminating measures which are now either completed or have lapsed; and, on the other hand, of preserving everything essential in the text of the constitution, especially the consecration of the principal gains of the revolution."

In this connection, the PCP secretary general also pointed out that the revision plans of the governing parties "are plans not to revise the constitution but to eliminate it; and unfortunately we note that the Republican and Socialist Front and Socialist Party revision plan in some respects coincides with the rightwing parties' plan to destroy the constitution, and also to use constitutional revision, not so much to modify or improve the democratic system, but as a tool for the immediate situation--as in the case of the appointment of the armed forces chiefs of staff and the reduction of the military and political responsibilities and powers of the president of the republic, with a view to government, and thereby party, control over the armed forces, which we consider particularly dangerous."

A "Major" Issue

"The Porto Santo base is a major issue," Alvaro Cunhal said when asked whether the Central Committee had broached the issue of the government's alleged concession to U.S. imperialism. "The government," he added, "is preparing to hand over national territory for the installation of nuclear missiles which, in our opinion, seriously compromise the Portuguese people's territorial independence and integrity, security and tranquillity. We warn against the dangers of pursuing such a policy, whether in Porto Santo or in Beja. This is a problem which our entire people and entire country are anxious to see resolved, since there are in Portugal bases for bombarding the possible adversaries of the countries which deploy their missiles here; it is our very existence as a nation that is at stake. It is necessary to prevent Portugal from being transformed into a springboard for the Pentagon's aggressive policy--as seems to be the present government's policy."

Commenting on the recent events in Barcelona, having stated that the fascists in Spain have failed in a further terrorist coup, Alvaro Cunhal said: "What worries us is not only these extreme rightwing terrorist attacks; we are also worried by the immediate attempts to absolve these forces, whose demands were very explicit (the release of the fascist officers implicated in the previous coup)--an immediate attempt having been made to absolve the extreme right and to attribute the siege of the Barcelona bank to common criminals. Of course, we hope that the Spanish people and democrats and our PCE comrades will successfully organize the struggle to prevent successive reactionary and fascist coups in their country."

He added, with regard to our own country, that "terrorism--whether under the 28 May banner or under the misused 25 April banner--can serve the extreme right, destabilize the national situation and create a situation favorable to counterrevolutionary violent coups.

"Hence our complete condemnation of terrorism."

Last, answering a question about the Pinto Balsemao Democratic Alliance government, he pointed out that the PCP wants to change not the faces, but the policy. This does not mean Balseamo leaving to make way for Freitas do Amaral; it means the departure of the reactionary Democratic Alliance government to make way for another, democratic, government that will satisfy our people's aspirations.

POLICE NOTE DIFFERING STATEMENTS ON BANK SIEGE

LD032058 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Barcelona: We now have a note from the Barcelona Higher Police headquarters with regard to the attack on the Banco Central on 23 May. In essence, the police note makes the following points:

Nine people--common criminals--have been arrested for direct participation in the attack, among them the so-called No 1. The alleged No 2 was killed. Another of the attackers fled during the final intervention of the special operations group. The person who placed a communique in a telephone booth has been identified--he is (Antonio Madoleni Rueda).

The No 1, Jose Juan Martinez Gomez, has made two completely different statements to the police. The first, made on 26 May, is that which is already known and which is basically as follows: A meeting with a certain (Antonio Luis), of an ultrarightwing tendency, in Perpignan; an offer of 5 million pesetas to carry out an important action consisting of seizing the Banco Central with hostages and demanding the release of Gen Torres Rojas, Col San Martin, Lieutenant Colonel Tejero and Lieutenant Colonel Mas within a period of 72 hours; (Antonio Luis) reportedly handed over the arms to him; he reportedly ordered him to act at all times in a military way.

The man making the statement had the support of several people for whom, he was led to believe, it was a question of trying to carry out a political action. The assault having been carried out, and the authorities not having agreed to their demands, they stood firm until the police intervened 37 hours later.

On taking this first statement, the police have been trying to identify and arrest the so-called (Antonio Luis) with no success up to now. They have had the cooperation of the French police in this.

But on 31 May, the so-called No 1 said that the previous statement which you have been listening to was false and that the idea for the attack was his, led by him in collaboration with Jose Maria Cuevas, the dead gunman. According to this second version, he had wanted to attack the bank for some time. He planned the operation when he received ample information from former bank employee (Julia Cabrera Banos). This information was handed over to (Carmen Debeu Sole). After the assault, (Carmen Debeu) sent this information to (Manuel Marti Rey), who handed it over voluntarily to a magistrate on 27 May.

According to the plan, at no time would they use the plane to fly to Argentina. The escape was to be made through the sewers whilst the solution to the hostage situation was being worked out--for this purpose they bought a drill and bits. The drill did not work because it came up against a stone wall and not a concrete wall as they had thought. The financing of the operation was the exclusive responsibility of the No 1. During the operation, they tried to pretend that the number of gunmen was greater than it was, and that the work being done to prepare the escape was drilling in order to plant explosives. They were found in possession of nine pistols, a submachinegun and two revolvers.

According to the note from the police, in March the No 1 led the attack on the Banco Hispano-Americano, together with five others who took part in the Banco Central raid. Another two members of the gang were responsible for digging a tunnel last year which ended at a branch of the (Banca Juvell). They also drilled another hole in Casanova Street with the aim of hiding arms. Investigations are continuing.

UN EXTENDS MANDATE OF FORCES FOR 6 MONTHS

NC050806 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] The UN Security Council last night approved a new 6-month extension of the mandate of the United Nations Force in Cyprus [UNFICYP]. The relevant resolution calls upon UN Secretary General Waldheim to continue his good services toward attainment of a political solution to the Cyprus problem. The resolution was supported by 14 members of the Council, while China abstained. Speaking after approval of the resolution, Waldheim said he expects the intercommunal talks to be further invigorated next month. He also mentioned that the two sides have assured him they are prepared to make serious efforts in the direction of achieving a general settlement. Waldheim assured the Security Council that UNFICYP continues to be in a position to carry out its mission.

Cyprus' permanent representative at the UN, Mavrommatis, said the Greek Cypriot side continues to demonstrate patience and good will. The intercommunal dialogue, Mavrommatis added, continues, but it has so far brought no results. He denounced to the Security Council the recent violations of Cyprus airspace by Turkish jet aircraft. The Greek representative, Katapodhis, mentioned that the intercommunal talks are the last opportunity for attaining a settlement that will guarantee the territorial integrity, unity and non-aligned character of the Republic of Cyprus.

The Turkish representative said that progress can only be achieved through mutual, as he stated, concessions. Turkish Cypriot Atalay, who addressed the Council as a private citizen, recommended a 30-percent cut in UNFICYP's strength. He also recommended a revision of its mandate in the occupied nortnern part of the island.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PRESIDENT ELECTED

NC041605 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1540 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] During its first session this afternoon, the new House of Representatives elected Mr Yeoryios Ladhas of the Democratic party as its president. The 8 members of the Democratic Party and the 12 members of AKEL voted in favor, while the 12 members of the Democratic Rally voted against. The 3 EDEK members withdrew from the House before the vote was taken.

Before the election of the House president, the new members gave the prescribed oath of office and affirmed their loyalty to the constitution and the laws of the republic. In accordance with the constitution, the session was presided over by the oldest member of the House, Mr Papaioannou, of AKEL.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES AKEL ON ELECTION VICTORY

NC031002 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 3 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] The general secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party, Erich Honecker, sent the following telegram to AKEL General Secretary E. Papaioannou:

"Dear Comrade E. Papaioannou; In the name of the SED Central Committee I convey to you, the AKEL Central Committee and to all Cyprus communists the most cordial congratulations on your party's impressive election victory. Once again AKEL, which stands steadfast and firm on Marxist-Leninist and proletarian internationalist positions, has been acknowledged by the broadest classes of the population as the great force in the Cyprus people's just struggle for national and social interests.

"We wish the brotherly Cyprus party additional successes and assure you of our brotherly solidarity and friendship. With communist greetings, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee."

MITSOTAKIS, OTHER SOURCES COMMENT ON COUP RUMORS

NC041837 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 4 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] A statement by certain retired officers, "where shall we find the uniforms?" and certain other suspicious remarks that came to the knowledge of National Defense Minister Averof, as well as other indications, were last Monday's "unknown events" that urged Mr K. Bandouvas to pose the question about preparations for a coup attempt.

This was reported last night by an authoritative source who stressed that the exercises conducted by units in the Attiki basin were planned, but that after the above-mentioned reports, they were started 5 to 10 hours earlier. Most probably other preventive measures would also have been taken had these exercises not been imminent.

The same source stressed that there is continuing vigilance to prevent suspect persons from creating problems.

However, it is certain that no officer--either on active service or retired--has been arrested during the past few days, despite the fact that certain unrepentant retired officers have been making various plans which, as a rule, are comical. They try to win over active duty officers. Their attempts have been confirmed by law-abiding officers in the army leadership who have been approached by these retired officers, who then made proposals to them.

Speaking to foreign correspondents yesterday, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis described reports about the suspicious movements of retired officers as not being serious, and that it did not require court action. He also added that the movement would have been averted had the banishment measure been enacted.

Asked about the same issue, the government spokesman replied that he had nothing to add beyond what National Defense Minister Averof had already stated.

FOREIGN MINISTER POSTPONES VISIT TO ROMANIA

NC042022 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2000 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced that Foreign Minister Mitsotakis' visit to Romania has been postponed owing to unforeseen official business. The visit will take place within the next few weeks.

AVEROF: AEGEAN ISLANDS WILL NOT BE DEMILITARIZED

NC041600 Athens NEWS in English 4 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] The government has never had the slightest intention of even considering a demilitarization of the Aegean islands, Defense Minister Evangelos Averof said yesterday, in response to a letter by a group of Khios-born Greek emigrants. The letter had expressed concern over the defense of the Aegean islands, should any steps towards demilitarization be taken by the Greek Government.

"It is vital," Averof said, "for all Greeks to have confidence in those responsible for national defense, and to ignore irresponsible and harmful rumors which have no basis on fact, distort the truth, and can only cause damage."

EEC DELEGATION MEMBER GIVES ENCOURAGING REPORT

TA041707 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1435 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 4 Jun (AA)--James Spicer (British, Conservative) heading the EEC parliamentary delegation visiting Turkey told ANADOLU AJANSI today: "Turkey's future is vital for us." Gerd Lemmer (Federal German Christian Democrat), said formerly bureaucratic tangles had prevented Turkey's opening up to foreign capital but recent economic decisions would facilitate foreign capital flow into Turkey.

Spicer added that Turkey should become a full EEC member. He stressed that they agreed the Turkish political situation was good and they would say understanding must be shown to Turkey's situation in their report to the European Parliament.

IMF DELEGATION ARRIVES TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC ISSUES

TA271818 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1710 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 27 May (AA)--A delegation from the International Monetary Fund [IMF] headed by Peter Hall arrived in Ankara today. Hall will hold talks with various officials from the Finance Ministry and Central Bank, on the economic program, and discuss the difficulties encountered in Turkey's economy. The meeting which will begin tomorrow will last for one week. Two more IMF officials will join the delegation during the week end.

TUNISIAN TRADE DELEGATION MEETS BUSINESS GROUP

TA021526 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1430 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, Jun 2 (AA)--The 11-man Tunisian delegation in Turkey to attend the Turkish-Tunisian trade committee met today officials of the Turkish Union of Trade, Industry and Agriculture Chambers. The two sides agreed that bilateral trade and industrial cooperation could be expanded. Turkish exports to Tunisia fell to $8 million in 1980 from $23 million in 1978, union officials stressed. Head of the Tunisian delegation National Economy Ministry Foreign Relations Director General Najib ben Milad, in his turn, said Tunisia would be prepared to elaborate with Turkey any proposal for joint action they receive from other Arab countries.

Trade Agreement Signed

TA041715 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1537 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 4 Jun (AA)--Weeklong talks with a visiting Tunisian delegation ended today with the signing of a Turkish-Tunisian preliminary trade agreement. Foreign Ministry Bilateral Economic Relations Director General Umut Arik signed for Turkey and National Economy Ministry Director General in charge of economic and commercial cooperation Njib Ben Milad signed for Tunisia. During the talks, the two sides studied prospects for further development and diversification of bilateral trade. Turkey promised to make studies in order to provide Tunisia with grains and other foodstuff. The two sides also sought industrial cooperation and agreed generally on tourism cooperation. A Turkish economic delegation would visit Tunisia in a few months to "wind up decisive (?work on these points)," Arik said. Ben Milad and Arik agreed that bilateral trade as well as economic and industrial cooperation could be further developed with communications and facilitating of air and naval transport between the two countries to be discussed at the technical organizations involved of the two countries. Businessmen of both countries would also hold further contacts.

DEPUTY MINISTER OZAL REVIEWS ECONOMIC SITUATION

TA301512 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1507 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 30 May (AA)--Deputy prime minister in charge of economic affairs Turgut Ozal said today the Turkish economy had experienced in 1979 and 1980 the worst crisis of the last 30 years. Addressing the general assembly of the Turkish Union of Trade, Agriculture and Industry Chambers, Ozal praised the progress achieved since the beginning of the current year, with special emphasis on the increase of Turkish migrant workers' remittances in foreign currency. Export revenues have increased since the turn of the year, he added.

Interest rate on credits to the industrial sector would be diminished in time with the increase in bank deposits, Ozal said, adding that Turkey would reach in three or four years "a level unimaginable for the time being."

By the end of 1981, volume of Turkish exports would reach four billion dollars, Ozal predicted.

In his turn, Mehmet Yazar, president of the union, complained about the "economic recession and the halt in investments," adding "yet, we have to maintain the economic development efforts since this is the sole path which will take us to salvation."

INDUSTRY MINISTER KOCATOPCU GIVES EXPORT FIGURES

TA221705 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 22 May 81

[Excerpts] Minister of Industry and Technology Sahap Kocatopcu this morning addressed the exports goods exhibition that opened in Ankara. Long-lasting consumers goods and electronic equipment is being displayed at this exhibition which is the third of its kind organized on occasion of the Ataturk centenary. Speaking at the opening ceremony of the exhibition organized jointly by the Ministry of Industry and Technology and the Turkish Union of Chambers, Kocatopcu said:

[Begin recording] The economic stability measures taken in 1980 have begun to yield their fruit. Our exports for the first 3 months of this year have reached $1.2 billion. The figure for the corresponding period in 1980 was $714 million. According to initial estimates, goods worth $310 million have been exported in April. This figure shows an increase of 50 percent compared to last year. In other words, our work is encouraging and we are in a position to look into the future expecting more positive results. Industrial goods exports constituted 31.1 percent of our total export during the first 3 months of 1980, whereas this percentage has increased to 39.4 percent for the corresponding period this year. We estimate that this figure will considerably increase during April.

Our government's 1981 plans and programs envisaged our exports to be about $3.5 billion. Our industrial goods exports were envisaged as $1.6 billion. However, to increase our total exports to over $4 billion for 1981 will be a way of expressing our gratitude to Ataturk on his centenary. No doubt, we shall all work toward this end. [end recording]

SWEDISH FIRM TO BEGIN OFFSHORE OIL DRILLING

TA301500 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1454 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 30 May (AA)--Energy and Natural Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol said Turkey would begin, for the first time, offshore drilling in Iskenderun Bay in August. Drilling will be undertaken jointly by Turkish Petroleum Authority and a Swedish firm.

During the past three months Turkish oil production increased 12 percent with three new oil wells going into production in Nusaybin (Bingol Province), he added.

TCP CONGRATULATES CYPRUS AKEL ON RECENT ELECTIONS

TA030832 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee message to AKEL Central Committee]

[Text] To the Central Committee of AKEL, the progressive party of the Cypriot toiling people:

Dear Comrades, we learned with great joy that in recent parliamentary elections, AKEL--the progressive party of the brotherly Cypriot toiling people--became the biggest party enjoying the trust of the widest masses. Your success is the result of AKEL's consistent, anti-imperialist and peaceful policy based on Marxist-Leninist principles that defend the rights of the toiling masses and of its patriotic and internationalist stand. Your success constitutes an indication that the widest masses have endorsed your moves to solve the Cyprus problem based on the principles of Cyprus' independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and in accordance with the interests of Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

On behalf of all Turkish Communists and the working class, the TCP congratulates and wishes new success to brotherly AKEL.

[Signed] With communist greetings, TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen. [Dated] 27 May 1981.

Greets Mongolian Party

TA281049 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 28 May 81

[Message by Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee Secretary General Bilen to the 18th congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of all the Turkish Communists, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee extends its heartfelt greetings to the 18th Congress of the brotherly Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and it conveys the revolutionary struggle greetings of the Turkish working class and the toilers of our country.

Your congress is convening at a time when the Mongolian people, guided by the MPRP, are completing the material and technical foundations of socialism and taking important steps for turning Mongolia into an industrial-agricultural country. This success of the MPRP proves that it is possible to move toward socialism without going through capitalism if there is cooperation with Lenin's country, the Soviet Union, and with other socialist countries. In this respect, the MPRP becomes an example to the revolutionaries of many countries that are in a similar situation.

Since the 17th congress, industrial production has increased, the people's standard of living has risen and the country's defense capability has grown. Our people view the space journey of a Mongolian astronaut as a symbol of the increasing power of socialism.

Comrades, international developments place urgent duties before all the brotherly communist and worker parties' to protect peace, to stop the arms race, to stop aggression and hegemonism, to guarantee the future of mankind--these are urgent duties not only for the international working class but for the well-being of all the peoples. The peace proposals announced at the 26th Congress of the CPSU constitute a stable foundation for the struggle of all the peace-loving forces in this line.

The pressures and impositions of imperialism on our country have increased further lately with the escalation of the tension in the Near East. The continuing and intense oppression of progressive forces in our country by the military junta and the elimination of the basic democratic rights and freedoms are further weakening the capability of the country to oppose the imperialist blackmail.

Under harsh conditions the TCP is trying to weave a single front of all the national democratic forces against imperialist impositions, against Turkey's dependence on NATO, against the anticommunist activities of the most reactionary collaborationist circles inside and outside the junta, against the monopolies' fierce exploitation and against the junta's antidemocratic oppression.

Comrades, the TCP and the brotherly MPRP are linked to each other with tight ties based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We are convinced that the future will be one of warm friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries. We wish your congress great success.

Long Live the MPRP! Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

[Signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen, 26 May 1981

Greets Canadian Anniversary

TA040840 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee Secretary General Bilen's message to the Canadian Communist Party Central Committee on the latter's 60th anniversary]

[Text] To the Canadian Communist Party [CCP] Central Committee: Dear comrades, on behalf of all Turkish Communists and the Turkish working class, the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee heartily congratulates the brotherly CCP on its 60th anniversary and extends its revolutionary struggle greetings.

The CCP, which has defended the interests and rights of the Canadian working class and toilers under legal and illegal conditions in its 60-year-old struggle, is still in the foremost ranks of the struggle for basic democratic changes against the exploitation by the monopolies and the antiworker and antipeople measures by multinational monopolies. It is leading the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente against the imperialist policy of confrontation--which is endangering the entire mankind--and of escalating armament. The CCP is making efforts to enhance the unity of the world communist movement based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The TCP is waging a struggle under difficult conditions to secure the united front of all the national democratic forces in a bid to ensure all the interests of the working class and the toilers, national independence, peace and democracy against the pressure and blackmail applied on Turkey by the U.S. administration and the NATO ringleaders, the pressure by the military administration on the progressive forces, the anticommunist moves of the most reactionary forces within and outside and the junta and the fierce exploitation by the monopolies. The TCP wishes the 60th anniversary of the fraternal CCP to be a year of new successes in the cause for peace and socialism.

[Signed] With communist greetings, TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen
[Dated] 1 June 1981

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MINISTERS CRITICIZE HIGH U.S. INTEREST RATES

Cheysson News Conference

LD061526 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] The rising dollar and high U.S. interest rates presently constitute the principal points of disagreement between France and the United States. This was stated today at a news conference Claude Cheysson, the French foreign minister, held after a 3-day visit to Washington. The rise in the dollar constitutes for us a third oil shock, added Cheysson, stressing the necessity for a stable reference currency.

Cheysson also announced that he would be meeting his Soviet counterpart in September.

Delors Proposal

NC062026 Paris AFP in English 2019 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Brive, Central France, 6 Jun (AFP)--French Economy Minister Jacques Delors proposed today that European governments issue a warning to the United States to modify its "mad" policy of high interest rates.

Talking before newsmen, the minister sharply attacked the U.S. interest rates as "exorbitant." He said these rates had been adopted "in the name of a simplistic vision of the fight against inflation, with total disregard for the rest of the world and particularly Europe."

Mr Delors developed the idea that because Europe had to pay its needed oil imports with dollars, ever more expensive dollars resulting from the high interest rates had produced "a third oil shock" after the value of European currencies dropped by between 32 and 35 percent in relation to the dollar since last February.

In the face of such a situation, he said, France had taken the necessary measures so that "the franc will not slide down a fatal slope." At the same time, however, he suggested the European allies of the U.S. should endeavor to make the Americans understand that only "solidarity" could pull out everybody from the current crisis safely.

OFFICIALS DESCRIBE POLICY DIRECTION CHANGES

Mauroy: 'Historic Transition'

NC070816 Paris AFP in English 0715 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 7 Jun (AFP)--The new French Socialist government is undertaking a "historic transition" in the most radical change in the country's direction since the liberation of 1944, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said in an interview published today in the newspaper JOURNAL DU DIMANCHE.

Mr Mauroy warned that France's current situation was worse than the previous administration of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing had admitted, with a budgetary shortfall of 50,000 million francs (10,000 million dollars), an inflation rate of 14 percent and too low prices for public utilities.

The prime minister indicated that the next cabinet meeting would decide on a series of measures to create jobs in hospitals, education and the post office.

He said that the recently-concluded pact between the Socialists and Communists--they agreed to cooperate in elections and in the National Assembly but avoided the problem of Communist government ministers--was "satisfactory," but would be examined in greater depth after the parliamentary elections later this month.

Spokesman: 'Progressive, Measured'

LD040959 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 May-1 Jun 81 p 6

[Text] The meeting of the interministerial committee held at the Hotel Matignon on the afternoon of Friday, 29 May, under Mauroy's chairmanship was attended by 21 members of the government. Following this working meeting, the secretary of state and spokesman for the premier, Jean Le Garrec said: "It is now up to Pierre Mauroy's government to guide the desire for change demonstrated on 10 May. But for the promised change to have some direction and to be lasting, the government must demonstrate rigorousness equal to its desire for change.... The change will be paid for. Rigor will be allied with imagination, efficiency with lucidity. The immediate measures to relaunch the economy and social measures (the increased minimum wage, the housing grant, family allowances and the lower limit for old age pensions and allowances for handicapped adults) must not be governed by receipts envisaged in the initial 1981 budget, but will be included in an adjustment to the finance law which the budget minister will be instructed to draft and which will be presented to parliament following the elections.

"Their effect on production costs, especially for small and medium enterprises, will be examined with a view to introducing effective compensations. All other measures, whether job creation or operating and investment expenditure with budgetary repercussions, will have to be financed either by actual receipts or by savings. Apart from these five measures and further ones which, while not dependent on public financing, will make it possible to considerably modify the daily lives of French men and women, the change will be measured and progressive. Progressive, because some of the most important measures envisaged (the reduction of the working week, the lowering of the retirement age to 60, a fifth week's paid leave and a fifth shift for shift work) also will require systematic consultations with the social partners as well as negotiations among them and in some cases measures of a legislative nature; measures, because the government is anxious to adjust the rate of change very carefully to the available resources. In this connection, obviously, an effort of national solidarity aimed at reducing inequalities and redistributing income will be undertaken. This will make it possible to finance the change."

UDF'S CHINAUD QUESTIONS MITTERRAND DECISIONS

LD041401 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 May-1 Jun 81 p 7

[Text] UDF National Assembly Group Chairman Roger Chinaud was the guest on Friday's "Great Press Debate" program on French television channel 1. In connection with the decisions to halt nuclear experiments and to halt work at the Progoff powerplant he said: "On an evening when a premier announces two decisions of this kind--a halt to our effort to achieve energy independence and a halt to our effort to achieve nuclear defense means, in other words, a halt to progress in the two major fields which enable our country to be considered one of the world's major powers--well, on such an evening, I feel sorry for France!"

Chinaud added: "As far as Mauroy is concerned, I knew that he would be a minister of words, while others would take the action, even on the streets.... Projects are being halted. A futile grand national debate is being generated and the French people are being told: 'We shall see later, when we have time to examine the subjects.' I consider this entirely unacceptable."

He added: "What kind of state have we been living in for the past few days? What has happened to the sense of state? I see a new justice minister asking the public prosecutors not to implement the penal code as it stands, even with regard to the death penalty.

"What kind of state is this in which the justice minister asks magistrates responsible for establishing justice, and especially public prosecutors, not to implement all the articles of the penal code?

"What kind of state is this in which an interior minister cancels the expulsion of a number of people--whether foreign or French--whom I would term dubious--people either convicted or accused of crimes? How can such an interior [minister] secure respect from his own police forces? How can such a justice minister secure respect from his own magistrates?"

Regarding foreign policy, Chinau said: "I wonder whether for the past few days provocation hasn't been practiced on the international plane. What do we see? We learned a few hours ago that Mitterrand's special adviser on Latin American affairs is to be Regis Debray. I have nothing against him personally. He is someone who fought for his political options. But, in the final analysis, is it a good move? Is it a responsible one?

In the world as it is today, while the world economic battle is raging, when job security and France's future depend on securing foreign markets, is it responsible to have such aims while at the same time trying to maintain contracts worth Fr 7 billion in Latin America? I see that by jeopardizing the new contracts being negotiated between the major French industrial groups and several countries--whether in the Near East, Latin America or the oil-producing Asian countries--this government has in the past few days dealt what could be a fatal blow to our country's economic development. This is another reason why I feel sorry for France."

POLL GIVES LEFT 52.5 PERCENT OF VOTE IN ELECTIONS

NC051506 Paris AFP in English 1445 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 5 Jun (AFP)--The French left stands to win 52.5 percent of the vote in parliamentary elections called by President Francois Mitterrand for later this month in a bid for a working majority for his new Socialist government in the 491-seat National Assembly, a new public opinion poll indicated.

The poll, published in the weekly news magazine LE POINT, showed the Socialist Party, associated with the Leftist Radical Party, as likely to win the highest score of 35.5 percent, up 10 points from elections three years ago.

Fourteen percent of those polled said they planned to vote for Communist candidates, a further drop from the Communists' poor 15.35 percent showing in the presidential election last month.

Three percent planned to vote for candidates of several small extreme left parties in the balloting called for June 14 with a run-off on June 21, the poll showed.

On the right, former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's Union for French Democracy was likely to get 21.5 percent of the vote, and Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac's Rally for the Republic 18 percent, the poll said.

Extreme right wing candidates could expect four percent of the vote, with the ecologists, apparently out of favor, gleaning only three percent, it said.

JOSPIN ON POSSIBILITY OF LEFT UNION STRATEGY

LD051013 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Jun 81 p 8

[Excerpt] Questioned on the possibility of a new "leftwing union strategy," PS First Secretary Lionel Jospin, who was the guest on the "Great Debate" program shown on French television channel 1 in the evening of Tuesday, 2 June, stated:

"We only just failed when united and we succeeded when divided. It is true that it is rather surprising that it was in a state of total division, when there was reason to think that Giscard d'Estaing would be easily reelected ...that the people of our country found the resilience to struggle against division. They made a strength out of what might have been a weakness. There are advantages and disadvantages in any political situations. We, and especially our candidate Francois Mitterrand, made very good use of the advantages of a situation which did have disadvantages...The workers--and they showed this very clearly in the first round by voting overwhelmingly for the Socialist candidate--pushed division aside. This may be an illustration of the laws of dialectics. In any case, I think that it is proof of our people's maturity and intelligence....

"We already have rethought our strategy and we have adapted to this new situation, in other words, we haven't accepted that the division and its consequences are inevitable...."

Regarding the negotations between the PS and PCF, Jospin indicated: "Regarding the question of whether there should be Communist ministers in the next government, I will say that, in any case, it depends on the result of the discussions which we have started and the question should be put in simple terms: To what end and on what bases should this be agreed and is it possible to reach prior agreement on a minimum of conditions or elements which would give that credibility? That is the problem as I see it, quite simply. And moreover, that is how the French people see it. The premier and the president are still free to judge...."

The PS first secretary added: "If it is possible to reach an agreement, we want it to be a responsible, lasting agreement. We don't want changes of position in a direction which might seem positive now but which could later be accompanied by new changes of position...."

'PORTABLE' ANTIAIRCRAFT MISSILE UNVEILED AT AIR SHOW

NC070750 Paris AFP in English 0651 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 7 Jun (AFP)--The curtain has been raised at the Paris air show on a new portable anti-aircraft missile that specialists say will be as formidable as the Soviet SAM-6 missile--but 100 times lighter.

The missile's maker, the French firm MATRA, refers to it with this phrase: "A ground-to-air system of combined anti-aircraft defense based on very-short-range missiles." It is referred to more economically as the "SATCP," which stands for "very-short-range system" in French.

The system's big attraction--and it shares this with the somewhat similar French-German "Milan" anti-tank missile built by the Euromissile company--is that two men can carry it into battle, each bearing a load of less than 20 kilos [44 pounds].

The SATCP is also unique in having a sophisticated, infrared guidance system of the "fire and forget" type, reducing the vulnerability of the firer.

MATRA was chosen by the government to build the SATCP last August, beating four other French bidders. The missile is now in its final development stages. The weapons firm hopes to go into final production in 1984 and to have an operational system two years later.

The missile, which is equipped with both a proximity fuse and an impact fuse and can be fired at night, can be used against fast low flying aircraft or helicopters, at a range of between 500 and 4,000 meters (yards).

STACP would be particularly useful against fighter-bombers supporting infantry attacks, but it is being issued to all three services of the French Armed Forces for use on light vehicles, helicopters and small marine craft. A first batch of 10,000 missiles will be produced, but the market is expected to be at least 30,000 to fill a gap in the armoury of Western forces.

FORLANI DENIES ANY CONNECTIONS WITH P-2 LODGE

AU051718 Rome ANSA in English 1542 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 5 Jun (ANSA)--The Christian Democrat prime minister, Arnaldo Forlani, whose government resigned on May 26 in the wake of the spreading scandal surrounding Italy's secret Propaganda-2 Masonic lodge, today denied allegations linking him with the P-2 grand master, Licio Gelli. Forlani, who is now seeking to form a new government, also filed suit against former Freemason Francesco Siniscalchi, the man who mentioned the prime minister-designate in connection with the grand master of the lodge.

In an interview appearing in today's edition of the Rome journal, LA REPUBBLICA, Siniscalchi declared that when Forlani was a young man he was initiated into the Masons but that he left the organization when he embarked upon his political career. Forlani also denied this allegation with the statement that, "such inventions are worthy of nothing other than contempt."

More on Investigations

AU061432 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 6 Jun (ANSA)--The murky goings-on of the P-2 secret Masonic lodge looked even murkier here this morning after yesterday's death of revenue police Lieutenant-Colonel Luciano Rossi by his own hand. Rossi, a high-ranking officer in Italy's police corps responsible for such varied tasks as guarding the frontiers, tracking down smugglers, and investigating tax frauds, shot himself in the head at home yesterday morning. The officer was serving in the revenue police's first office [which is] according to most reports this corps' equivalent of a counter-espionage unit. Even though official explanations attribute the suicide to health reasons, the general feeling among observers here is that it was not unrelated to Rossi's recent questioning in connection with the P-2 affair.

Meanwhile, in Bologna, magistrates yesterday searched the home of retired General Vittorio Lipari after some magistrates informed him that he was under investigation for forming part of an association to commit crime. The general appears among the P-2 lodge's members.

In Rome, magistrates held a summit on documents found in Florence in the home of a journalist belonging to the lodge. The magistrates were reportedly seeking eventual links between P-2, Gelli, and a rightwing extremist organization, the Revolutionary National Front.

In other developments, moves by Roman magistrates to file charges against state employees who figure as members of the secret lodge met with indignant protest from the Italian Social Democrat Party (PSDI). The PSDI's own Secretary Pietro Longo has denied belonging to P-2 after his name emerged on the lodge's list of members.

High-ranking Social Democrat officials indicated that they saw the magistrates' move as the drawing up of "lists of proscription" in conflict with the constitution. Under Italian law, however, state employees and public officials who swear fidelity to the constitution are banned from signing on with secret organizations.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES COMING VISIT OF JAPAN'S SUZUKI

AU051603 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 5 Jun (ANSA)--A Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki will be in Italy on official visit from 11 to 13 June on the invitation of Prime Minister-designate Arnaldo Forlani, who also headed the outgoing government. The official announcement of Suzuki's visit was released today.

PCI'S BERLINGUER RELATES TALKS WITH FORLANI

LD051159 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 2 Jun 81 p 16

[Text] Rome--Following a meeting in the Palazzo Chigi between Prime Minister-designate Arnaldo Forlani and the communist delegation (comprising, in addition to Enrico Berlinguer, parliamentary group leaders Fernando Di Giulio and Edoardo Perna), the PCI secretary general issued the following statement to the press.

"In view of the known fact that Forlani doesn't intend to propose that we participate in the government he is trying to form, and also in view of the fact that, for its part, the PCI has case no intention of collaborating with Forlani and considers that the government leadership ought not to fall to him or any other DC representative, we proposed that this meeting with us take place after the other meetings which Forlani is to have with the parties with which he intends to try to form a government and if it, in fact, seemed possible to do so. Only in this case would consultation with the main opposition party have been logical, with a view to listening to its observations and suggestions at that stage. However, it was pointed out to us that there is a usual practice governing the prime minister-designate's consultations and their order; and it was also pointed out to us that invitations already had been issued. Under those circumstances, we decided to attend this meeting out of courtesy. We are not impolite people."

[Question] It doesn't take long to show courtesy. What did you discuss with Forlani?

[Answer] Of course, since we were talking with Forlani, we discussed some questions and particularly the P-2 events. Forlani gave his well-known reconstruction of the affair and his of the government's and prime minister's behavior on this affair. We also discussed other aspects of the outgoing government's policy. We then discussed the relations and present polemics between the DC and PCI.

[Question] Does Forlani show signs of intention to institute real reform?

[Answer] No.

PCI DELEGATION HAS TALKS WITH POLISARIO DELEGATION

LD051205 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 2 Jun 81 p 16

[Text] Rome--A Polisario Front delegation comprising Mohamed Sidati, Politburo member and Saharan Democratic Arab Republic minister, and Polisario Front representative in Italy Omar Ali had talks yesterday with PCI Foreign Section Chief Antonio Rubbi and Comrade Nadia Spano.

During the meeting Mohamed Sidati provided full information on the struggle being waged by the Saharan people for recognition of their right to self-determination and independence and appealed for an intensification of international initiative and support for this struggle from all progressive and democratic forces. The PCI reiterated its pledge of solidarity with the Polisario Front's struggle.

BERLINGUER DISCUSSES NEED FOR ALLIANCE AGAINST DC

LD050943 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 1 Jun 81 pp 1-2

[Ugo Baduel report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer's 31 May speech in Giulianova: "Only by Eliminating DC Power System Can We Pave Way to Alternative"]

[Excerpt] Giulianova--Once again, the topic was the government crisis and the need to resolve it by halting the degenerative process centered on the DC power system--but this time from a different angle, that is, within the framework of the events in other European countries in recent weeks, with special reference to the similarities and differences in relations among the leftwing forces in France and Italy.

Speaking in Giulianova yesterday evening, following Saturday's Ascoli Piceno speech on the Italian Government crisis, Comrade Enrico Berlinguer gave a broad analysis of the international situation, devoting particular attention to the topics of Eurocommunism, the "third way" and the prospects of socialism in the West. We will never abandon the aim of building a new kind of society, no longer capitalist but on the road to socialism, he said. And we wish to wage the struggle for this objective by seeking agreements and alliances in Italy and Europe with all the forces which represent the workers and people's movement, with the leftwing and democratic forces. Precisely because we are pursuing this aim and this form of conduct, we welcome the victory of the leftwing forces in France, which brought Mitterrand to the presidency.

What does that event tell us? The PCI secretary general asked. First, it tells us that even following Reagan's victory in the United States, it isn't true that the world and the whole of Europe are moving rightward. Of course, there is a wind blowing to the right, toward reaction and repression. And it can be seen in varying degrees and forms in several countries. But it is nevertheless true that there are also forces that are resisting, counterattacking and gaining major successes.

Berlinguer pointed to Mitterrand's victory in France; to the laborities' success in the British local elections, and again to the success in the recent Netherlands general elections by the forces opposing the deployment of Euromissiles in that country. In Italy too, he added, in the 17 May referendum, we achieved a major democratic victory, the significance of which perhaps has not yet been fully appreciated, but which is already making itself felt. Its positive consequences will in time become apparent if we work hard, particularly among women who were the prime protagonists in and chief movers behind that victory, but also within the Catholic movement and even among the section of the DC electorate who voted "no" twice.

In this connection, Berlinguer emphasized all the great effort which the PCI made in that battle, the lucid aim of which was to combat clandestine abortion and to set in motion the gradual elimination of abortions as a whole--a battle which is continuing to that end. By thus committing themselves, the communists proved themselves a force that has conducted a thorough battle for women's emancipation and liberation. Women understood that the PCI is the party which understands them best. The result of the referendum on the abortion law doesn't directly reflect any government alignment or formula, Berlinguer continued, but it does constitute a positive indication of the spirit of the nation and a further eloquent demonstration that this Italy of ours deserves to be governed very differently and by very different forces.

So Mitterrand's election is situated within this context of successes against the regressive and rightwing forces in Europe, primarily. But the leftwing forces' victory in France tells us something else too, the PCI secretary general observed. it tells us that the people's and leftwing forces can only win if they stand and fight--on the basis of a policy of broad unity--for a clear alternative to the existing power system in the individual countries.

In France, this system was "Giscardism;" in Italy, it is the power system centered on the DC. So, in our country, it is against the latter that it is necessary to achieve the broadest unity so as to defeat it definitively.

This is the analogy between the French and Italian situations. But, Berlinguer stressed, there is also a difference--and it is a very clear one. In France, communists, socialists and other leftwing and democratic forces, though adopting different stances on several issues, were all alien to and not involved, implicated or entangled in the Giscardian power system and, despite the polemics, stood firm on the decisive joint aim--to overthrow Giscard and "Giscardism."

Here in Italy, it isn't like that. Here the DC's power system has taken shape and spread in such a way that only one party--the Communist Party--has remained alien to it. However, this fact has kept open the possibility for all leftwing and people's forces to work and struggle with chances of success for a democratic alternative to the DC power system.

However, Comrade Berlinguer continued, the PSI--a party which, after all, has been and remains a very important leftwing force--has allowed itself, though not entirely and completely, to be involved, since the time of the center-left and especially in recent times, in the DC's government methods and power machinery, drawing advantages from it in the acquisition of particular positions of power. But by so doing, it has deprived the working and people's masses of a commitment and form of conduct clearly aimed at building a democratic alternative based on a broad alliance of forces, including Catholics. keen to put an end to the DC's domination.

So if the French example is evoked, it mustn't be done so superficially. And it is our wish and our desire that the socialist comrades, as well as other forces within other parties, will eventually and entirely autonomously manage to approach--in the same terms in which we approach it--the same objective of change and regeneration in pursuit of which the alternative to Giscardian power triumphed in France.

Nor do I believe, Berlinguer added, that one can resort to the empty and contradictory argument, which eventually becomes an excuse, that the alternative would be impossible in Italy, simply because the PCI, having now over 30 percent of the vote, is too strong and that the PCI would have to abruptly reduce its influence to make the democratic alternative to the DC power system possible. The different balance of power between communists and socialists in France and Italy in fact reflects different historical and political developments and is also the result of the parties' different characteristics and stances.

Of course, we don't deny the PSI's right and aspiration to increase its political and electoral strength and to compete even with us communists. But having said that, to establish a radically different balance of forces between the PSI and PCI as a precondition for a democratic alternative would effectively mean abandoning the struggle for the objective for which there is a more pressing need than ever.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS ARMED FORCES, ENTRY INTO NATO

Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman

LD051201 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 30 May 81 p 9

[Mary Merida interview with Spanish Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Lt Gen Igancio Alfreo Arregui; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] With what degree of concern do you regard the terrorist escalation against the armed forces?

[Answer] One of terrorism's aims is obviously the destabilization of the armed forces--to shatter their discipline and their devotion to the fatherland--and this is why they are claiming so many victims in that dirty war in which they act whenever they have nothing to lose and when they are confident of achieving their aims. The armed forces' envisaged response? The same as always, to offer Spain that sacrifice with their ideals and their unyielding stance unimpaired and more attached, if possible, to our commander in chief, who is his majesty the king. Of course, it causes us great sorrow and enormous, although controlled, anger not to respond with the same weapons, not because we cannot, of course, but because we must not wage the same war!

Yes, I believe that terrorism gradually will be eradicated. Although it is a slow and tough process, a day will come when it will be ended. I am confident, but there must be an international agreement because this phenomenon is widespread throughout the world and not merely confined to Spain. In additon to the state security bodies, we are all engaged in the struggle against terrorism and the united nation will never allow itself to be intimidated by those terrorist minorities.

[Question] Do you believe that terrorism in Spain in not confined to domestic organizations, but is strongly supported by specific countries?

[Answer] Yes, I do believe this, and the countries which are supporting Basque Fatherland and Liberty, for instance, are seeking nothing other than the destabilizaton of the Western world in general, and perhaps they have a special interest in Spain because of our particular conditions.

[Question] How do you envisage the armed forces of the 1980's?

[Answer] The joint chiefs of staff have made a detailed study of this matter and the standards which it would be good to achieve have been laid down. A modern army is really very expensive nowadays because we must be equal to the others in the world and succeed in peacetime in maintaining sufficient deterrent power to make ourselves respected in the international community.

[Question] And are there financial means for this?

[Answer] We hope to have sufficient means, if not for everything, then for almost everything. And with this, I believe that we will be able to discharge our task effectively. Moreover, the measures which are being adopted during theis transition in Spain are being reflected concurrently in the armed forces, and thus a series of laws and ministerial orders have been published which are improving the three services' structures. The army isn't only military equipemnt, but people. And it is crucially important for these personnel to be the right personnel and trained under the best conditions. Yes, we have units trained to the standard of the Western world. And we wish to continue to maintain this standard with whatever replacements and enlargements are necessary.

[Question] It seems, General, that our entry into NATO is already irreversible and it is said that the armed forces' favorable stance in this connection is virtually unanimous. As chief of the military chain of command, can you see no problems or drawbacks in this entry? On the contrary, do you believe that it would benefit Spain?

[Answer] We are in a position for any treaty or alliance on which our government reaches agreement with the Western countries to appear positive to us, since our technology and our training can be on the same level as those of other armies. I am personally in agreement with that intention on the part of the government because our entry into NATO would constitute a further incentive for achieving better levels of efficiency on the part of our armed forces.

[Question] But won't we be posed to greater dangers if we are in NATO?

[Answer] In the first place, we already have had nuclear weapons in Spain. But moreover, our entry into NATO doesn't necessarily mean that that kind of weapon must be deployed on our territory. It isn't decisive. It depends on the terms which our government sets in the negotiations. But, on the other hand, the countries which have nuclear weapons have a greater power of deterrence. Unarmed neutrality is impracticable and armed neutrality is an unpunishable expense.

[Question] Could your advice have had a decisive influence on the government's stance on this matter?

[Answer] We can advise on matters of military policy, but it isn't binding. Instead, it is guiding and it is the government which ultimately decides. As for the army's general opinion, we have conducted no opinion polls to this end. And last, I will tell you that we have enough to do with defending the part of Europe which Spain represents in its so crucial geostrategic position.

[Question] With regard to our treaties with the United States, do they constitute a negative dependence or, on the contrary, do they benefit us?

[Answer] The negotiations have now begun to find out what will happen after September when the 5 years of the current treaty expire. I sincerely believe that these treaties help us to achieve a technology and training which we would not have achieved on our own, so that, in view of this, I believe that they are not negative for Spain.

[Question] Last, General Alfaro, what conclusions have you drawn now that several months have elapsed since the 23 February events?

[Answer] Well, I believe that the nation's problems must not be exaggerated, especially when they are already over and have been surmounted. Although, of course, they aren't forgotten and are taken into account for future action. What must be done is that they be handled in their proper dimensions by those people and bodies with whom responsibility for handling them rests. It is true, and this is apparent to everybody; that we have experienced very difficult, and even critical, moments. But fortunately, we have surmounted them and we have made progress--as I hope we will do henceforth if we all contribute our sense of responsibility and our determined desire for cooperation.

Defense Minister

LD051235 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 31 May 81 p 7

[Mary Merida interview with Spanish Defense Minister Alberto Oliart; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Minister, do you believe that, in general, the armed forces are popular in Spain?

[Answer] Yes, I sincerely believe that they are very popular, and moreover, this year, with the constant and tremendous attacks which they have sustained, the people--citizens --have drawn even closer to them and have seen their great calm, their courage, their indestructible desire to serve Spain--their exempary attitude, in a word--proven. There can be no better recognition of this conduct or greater condemnation of terrorism, whose target is the armed forces, than that of the entire Spanish population, and specifically, this year, that of Catalonia. It must be very much borne in mind that we are achieving democratic life with effort and with many moments of great sorrow, and thanks, to a major extent, to the armed forces. The army is the people and the people are the army, otherwise, who are those 194,000 troops this year, with whom the Spanish people are swelling the army's ranks?

[Question] What is the current defense budget? Is it sufficient to maintain an army equal to those of the rest of Europe?

[Answer] We have all read or heard that Spain devotes a lower percentage of its GNP to defense than almost all the countries on our economic level, and this is the case. But even if the budget is low and we would like it to come closer to real needs, the really important thing is that we should secure the proper return from what is invested in defense, and that is our aim.

[Question] How should any defense capability be defined?

[Answer] In relation to the theoretical danger. For instance, our defense capabilities are sufficient for localized dangers.

[Question] Does that mean that those capabilities are good?

[Answer] Yes, they are. But of course, if we were to take action against greater dangers, then we would have to increase and improve those capabilities. For instance, one of them is deterrence, when it is a matter of resisting an attack which hasn't been carried out and against which we must defend ourselves.

[Question] Perhaps it is in this aspect of deterrence that the arguments which you put forward for our entry into NATO can be shown most clearly?

[Answer] Of course, I am in favor of the Atlantic alliance, especially because it was set up to defend a way of life--that of the Western democracies. The countries belonging to that alliance are communities with interests in common with ours, and through ideology, history and other circumstances, are those which are closest to us. So NATO isn't merely a military entity as far as Spain is concerned, but also a very important political and economic entity for defending us better in any contingency which may arise. The fact of belonging to NATO binds us more closely to Europe, and that, I believe, matters to Spain, because Spain is, in fact, part of Europe.

[Question] But when the strongest opposition parties and much of the population reject entry, this must undoubtedly be because there is a negative side and important quid pro quos which could harm our country. Isn't this so?

[Answer] It must be borne in mind that this entry begins with prior negotiations and it is in those negotiations that Spain must establish its terms, which, of course, we will seek to make as advantageous as possible. Each government of each country puts forward its terms and so nothing need be imposed on us. For instance, the danger of nuclear weapons? We really have no cause to agree to have them or to their being deployed in Spain.

The cost entailed by entry? It is perfectly bearable. It amounts to a somewhat lower sum than that entailed by many of the subsidies which we have in our parliament. And, of course, it is far more expensive to be neutral, so expensive that it is impossible for us to be neutral and face all possible dangers. But there is yet another argument against a would-be neutrality. And this is that not being in NATO would be worse than belonging to it in the event of a conflagration. The modern concept of strategy is based more on deterrence than on aggressive action. But, in short, I believe that there is nothing to be feared because the government would not enter into negotiations which were contrary to our interests, as is obvious. I have never concealed the fact that I am decidedly in favor of joining NATO. And my argument in support of this stance is that which I set out previously--that being in NATO brings us closer to Western democracies and to Europe, and that is very important for us.

[Question] Mr Minister, you aren't a military man and yet you are a member of the government and the one responsible for defense. From your twofold vantage point, how do you think the military currently views the way in which the country is being governed, the process of struggle against terrorism, the new approach to the autonomies and so forth?

[Answer] The military is endowed with great sensitivity with respect to the matters which you mention and is following the current situation very carefully. There is great hope that these problems will be surmounted, being fully aware that there are many difficulties, that the objective isn't close and that, in the case of terrorism, it is very possible that the list of casualties is unfortunately not closed.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE IN SPAIN DENIES LINKS WITH ETA

NC062005 Paris AFP in English 1951 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Sevilla, Spain, 6 Jun (AFP)--The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) representative in Spain, Munzer Dajani, denied today that there were any links between his organization and the Basque separatist ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] movement.

In a press conference Mr Dajani thus rejected recent charges brought by Manuel Fraga Iribarne, head of Spain's rightwing Popular Alliance Party, that documents he had been shown during a visit to Israel established such links.

The Palestinian official, who came here upon an invitation to participate in a congress here of the Socialist Party of Andalucia, said charges of collusion of the PLO with ETA were aimed at obtaining an expulsion of the Palestinians from Spain.

BASQUE GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR ATTACK

NC060902 Paris AFP in English 0855 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] San Sebastian, Northern Spain, 6 Jun (AFP)--The ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] Basque separatist movement today claimed responsibility for a bomb and machine gun attack on a police van here yesterday in which one policeman was killed and four others seriously wounded.

It was the first political killing in Spain since May 14, when an explosion killed two civil guards in a jeep here in the Basque Province. Political violence in Spain this year has cost 28 lives, including 11 policemen and eight soldiers.

FINLAND

SKP CHAIRMAN CONFIRMS DECISION TO RETIRE EARLY

LD041037 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 2 Jun 81 p 20

[Excerpt] Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Chairman Aarne Saarinen yesterday confirmed at a meeting of the party's Helsinki district organization that he intends to retire from the post of chairman before the end of his present mandate, that is, before the next ordinary party congress, which will be held in 3 years' time. He also admitted--in response to criticism--that he had perhaps been wrong to make public mention (in HELSINGIN SANOMAT) of two party members (Arvo Aalto and Olavi Haenninen), who in his opinion were suitable successors. But he did not think that this would complicate the election of a new party chairman, which will be prepared as democratically as possible.

NORWAY'S GRO BRUNDTLAND HOLDS TALKS WITH KOIVISTO

LD051027 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 2 Jun 81 p 12

[Text] The discussions which have taken place on a nuclear-free Nordic zone have been positive, even though they have not led to any concrete results contained in a treaty, Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto said in his speech at the dinner for Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland on Monday evening. Koivisto noted that the discussions have made it possible to chart in a valuable way the situation under the changed circumstances.

In his speech at the dinner, the prime minister reiterated the Finnish principle of noninterference in other states' internal affairs, but said that there was nevertheless the hope in Finland that each Nordic country considers the interests of all the Nordic countries when it makes its security policy decisions.

Koivisto described Finland's relations with Norway as "quite excellent. We had not expected anything else," he said in a comment on the discussions he had held earlier in the day with his Norwegian counterpart.

However, Koivisto was concerned about the international situation and the increased tension between the superpowers. It has not been possible to record any positive results in the detente process in recent years. The difficulties have been very obvious at the CSCE meeting in Madrid.

In her speech at the dinner, Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland said that Norwegian security policy will not be changed. "Norwegian security policy is based on membership of NATO and within the framework of cooperation within the alliance we have imposed a number of restrictions on oursleves," she said. She stressed that in Norway there is broad agreement across the political spectrum about the present policy.

"In our view, this policy also makes a contribution to the preservation of stability in northern Europe and the low tension in the northern areas," Brundtland said. Prime Minister Brundtland said that her talks with President Kekkonen and Prime Minister Koivisto had confirmed that Finland and Norway have a common view of many international questions. Both sides are worried by the serious developments on the international scene.

Brundtland stressed that in the present situation great importance should be attached to arms control and disarmament. She added that in Madrid both Finland and Norway were working for agreement for a mandate for a conference on disarmament in Europe. The first phase of this must be an increase in the confidence-building measures, after which troop reductions can be the objective.

"But the most important task is to bring about an agreement on the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe. Here all countries have a role to play, even if it is the United States and the Soviet Union which have the key roles. However, I am sure that the two countries--each in its own way--is making its contribution to a positive trend," Brundtland said.

Press Conference

LD050841 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 2 Jun 81 p 5

[Eivind G. Karlsen dispatch: "Norwegian Initiative Outside NATO"]

[Excerpts] Helsinki, 1 Jun--It is possible that a Norwegian initiative for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area could be taken outside NATO. When Prime Minister Gro Harlem Bruntland was asked at a news conference in Helsinki today if it was not so that this would primarily happen through NATO, she replied that this question also belonged within the alliance. "But not only there," she added. In a speech this evening the Norwegian prime minister said that if viable oil and gas deposits were found off northern Norway, this would create a basis for comprehensive cooperation in the northern parts of Finland, Sweden and Norway.

In her speech of thanks at the dinner given in her honor by Finnish Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto, Prime Minister Harlem Bruntland explained that Norway's NATO policy--with its self-imposed restrictions--would not be changed. In Norway's view this policy also made a contribution to the preservation of stability in northern Europe and low tension in the northern areas, she said.

The prime minister stressed that the most important international task at present is to bring about an agreement on the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe. All countries have a responsibility here and a role to play even though the United States and the Soviet Union have the key roles. "I am sure that Norway and Finland are both aware of their responsibility and that both countries--each in their own way--would make their contribution to a positive development."

AFTENPOSTEN asked the prime minister if this should be taken as a promise on the Norwegian side and a call on Finland to try to exert pressure on the superpowers. Mrs Harlem Brundtland replied that Norway and Finland try to make their influence felt not only through one channel, but partly in common cause with the Nordic countries, partly bilaterally in relations with other countries, and partly in other ways. The prime minister repeated that disarmament and detente are the most important tasks today, but that this is something which Norway and Finland have limited influence on.

When the subject of a possible change of government in Norway was raised at the news conference, the prime minister replied that the Labor Party has been a major driving force in Norwegian foreign and security policy for most of the period since World War II, and that the party's views would therefore still be of importance. Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland said that the question of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries had been raised at her meeting with President Kekkonen today, without there being any concrete discussion of these questions. "Nor did we make any comparison between the Kekkonen plan for a nuclear-free Nordic area and the Norwegian Labor Party outline. We consider them to be two separate things within the same field, put forward at different times," she said.

At the news conference this afternoon, Prime Minister Harlem Brundtland did not attempt to conceal the fact that increased cooperation in the northern areas is entirely dependent on the petroleum finds which may be made off the north Norwegian coast and their dimensions.

During Mrs Harlem Brundtland's visit, Finland is supposed to have expressed its fears of further "export" of labor to Norway in connection with oil prospecting activities in the north. As far as AFTENPOSTEN has been able to learn, wishes were expressed for Norwegian investments in northern Finland.

SWEDEN

GENERAL INTERVIEWED ON INTRUDING FOREIGN SUBMARINE

LD051510 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] A mysterious new submarine has been sighted in the Stockholm archipelago. The navy is now engaged in a wide search to find the submarine and drive it out of Swedish territory. Nobody knows to what nation the submarine belongs or what its assignment is. The submarine was spotted yesterday and a depth charge was dropped to frighten it away. Lars (Adaktusson) knows more about it:

Yesterday morning, one of the navy's patrol vessels spotted this submarine. The crew caught sight of the submarine, presumably as it surfaced to take fresh air. The search was intensified and at about 1500 yesterday the navy made contact with the submarine with the help of a submarine detector; and it also made attempts to drive it from Swedish territory. The customary thing in such cases is for the navy to use so-called detonating blasts to warn the foreign submarine, in this way telling it to leave immediately. And if the submarine, despite the warning, does not leave, the next step is to drop depth charges. But yesterday the navy did not use any detonating blasts. Instead, a depth charge was dropped immediately to frighten the submarine away. It is doubtful that it was successful since less than 1 hour later the search staff made fresh contact, using a submarine detector, with the submarine. It was still in Swedish territory despite the strong warning. But after than the navy lost contact with the submarine. And right now the defense staff cannot say with certainty whether the submarine is still here or not. The search has been in progress throughout the night and morning. The search is carried out in parallel by the coast guard and the navy, using both helicopters and ships. The submarine was spotted in exactly the same area as the much discussed submarine which eluded Swedish defense in September last year. It kept to the areas south of Huvudskaer in the Stockholm archipelago. Yesterday, the submarine was spotted in the same area. And Gunnar Eklund, commanding general in Straengnaes, who is heading the search, is not particularly surprised at the connection.

[Begin Eklund recording] This is the area of our greatest activity, and for that reason it is natural that the area may be of interest, and it is also natural that it is the area where submarines appear, where we have the biggest chance of spotting them.

[Adktusson] But what is there in this area of a more concrete nature which is of interest to a foreign power?

[Answer] We have our exercises. We have installations and I presume that the area has been designated as one of interest for other reasons, too.

[Question] Are military exercises in progress there right now?

[Answer] Well, that (?is decided) [words indistinct].

[Question] [Words indistinct] that this submarine is [words indistinct] reconnaissance mission?

[Answer] I do not want to say anything about that. I have no evidence of whether they are out on a reconnaissance mission or whether they are training or whatever. But the area is apparently of interest. [end recording]

This was said by General Gunnar Eklund, the commander general who leads the search for the unknown submarine.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES CSSR'S JABLONSKY

LD022316 Prague CTK in English 1801 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Stockholm, 2 Jun (CETEKA)--Two-day talks of representatives of the Czechoslovak and Swedish Foreign Ministries dealing with international topics and some questions concerning bilateral relations ended here Tuesday. Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten received Deputy Foreign Minister Mecislav Jablonsky, head of the Czecholsovak delegation, at the end of the talks.

NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO: LATIN AMERICA WOULD DEFEND ITSELF

LD031529 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 27 May 81 p 13

[Kaa Eneberg report]

[Text] "A U.S. military intervention in Latin America today would be a catastrophe. For now the situation is different from what it was during the 1950s violations of the Dominican Republic and the Bay of Pigs invasion in Cuba. A politically awakened and strong Latin America would defend itself."

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said this during his visit to Sweden on Tuesday. He is making his first round trip through Scandinavia since Nicaragua gained its independence in 1979. During the liberation struggle against the U.S.-supported Somoza regime he visited Sweden several times.

On Tuesday he held talks with Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten and Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin. He then left for Helsinki with a Swedish promise of 10,000 tons of wheat worth 14 million kronor. The Nicaraguans themselves had asked for twice this much wheat from Sweden. Nicaragua is in great need of food since the Reagan administration suspended the aid shipments which the Carter regime initiated immediately after the revolution. But the foreign minister was satisfied with the Swedish contribution and said that Sweden belongs to the small group of countries in the world which is helping struggling Nicaragua. Sweden is in good company with Cuba, Mexico and Spain.

On Nicaragua's relations with the United States, D'Escoto said that he has himself asked for a meeting with the new U.S. Secretary of State Haig but has not yet received any reply. He also pointed out that he is not to be viewed as "anti-U.S." because of his criticism of the United States. "But we Nicaraguans have our own particular experiences of the United States. We have been invaded several times. And several times the Americans have used us for their attacks on other countries in the area. Take the invasion of the Dominican Republic and that in the Bay of Pigs on Cuba."

The foreign minister firmly declared that "that sort of thing will never happen again."

On the relations with Cuban the foreign minister said that the Cubans have helped Nicaragua with many doctors and teachers. Relations between the two countries are considered to be very good and are based on mutual respect for each other's independence. "They have their political process and we have ours and we do not ask that anyone should follow us."

He said that Nicaragua, which in his opinion still needs another 5 years to build up its economy, is not ready for general elections. "If elections were held today, the Sandinists would win and this would be unfair on other political parties," he said. Elections are planned for 1985.

PAPER HOPES FOR U.S. SENATE REJECTION OF LEFEVER

LD031053 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 1 Jun 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The Carter Legacy"]

[Text] Jimmy Carter was rejected by the voters in last year's presidential election, but one of his political initiatives retains its vitality--the struggle for human rights. The controversy in the United States surrounding Ernest Lefever bears witness to this.

Lefever has been nominated by President Reagan as State Department undersecretary with responsibility for questions touching on human rights. This is one of the nominations which must be approved by the Senate, but judging by the tough cross examinations which Lefever has had to endure in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, it is very likely that he will be rejected.

The opposition to Lefever is strong even among Reagan's own party colleagues, and Charles Percy, the Foreign Relations Committee's Republican chairman, has called on the president to withdraw the nomination. However, the latter refuses to give way. The battle could be a hard one.

Lefever is ordained and in the past was a pacifist, but over the years he has been transformed into an anticommunist of the overheated variety. The committee hearings have made it clear that he intends to be extremely hard in his assessment of crimes against human rights in communist countries, but indulgent if the crimes are committed by regimes friendly toward the United States. It is this which has caused the tough criticism of him.

However, in this respect Lefever's attitude reflects--if in a coarsened form, perhaps--the policies of the Reagan administration. According to repeated official statements the administration considers that as far as crimes against human rights are concerned, a distinction should be made between "totalitarian" (communist) regimes and "authoritarian" ones (that is, Latin American military dictatorships and other similar regimes). For, it is said, repression and oppression are considerably more far-reaching in totalitarian countries than in authoritarian ones. Perhaps this can be said, but those being broken in the torture chambers would probably find it hard to appreciate the difference.

Violations perpetrated by pro-U.S. regimes against their own citizens ought to be able to be corrected through "quiet diplomacy," Lefever claimed when he was before the committee. Carter's open condemnation and attempts to exert pressure were ineffectual.

However, on this point, Lefever was swiftly corrected by someone who knew what he was talking about, Jewish publicist Jacabo Timmerman, who happened to be in Washington at the time. Timmerman was an editor in chief in Argentina until he was imprisoned without charge by the military authorities and tortured. He was finally released and allowed to travel to Israel. "Carter's campaign saved the lives of thousands of Argentinians, including mine," Timmerman said. "Quiet diplomacy is capitulation."

A Republican member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the German-born Jew Boschwitz, who lost many friends and relatives during the Hitler epoch, announced his agreement. In general, Jewish circles in the United States are playing an extremely active role in the opposition to Lefever's appointment. However, the latter--according to a statement which he has in vain tried to deny--dismissed the criticism as the result of a "communist conspiracy."

At the beginning of June, the Foreign Relations Committee will deliver its judgement on Lefever and this will probably be a proposal that his nomination not be approved. In cases like this, the Senate nearly always follows the committee's lead. Hopefully this will be what will happen this time, too. Lefever is a repulsive figure, and a selective campaign for human rights could never win any credibility.

PAPER VIEWS SCHMIDT DIFFICULTIES OVER ARMS CONTROL

LD011229 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 27 May 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Schmidt in Difficulties"]

[Text] After returning from his visits to Washington and Paris the West German federal chancellor announced on Tuesday that the foundations had been laid for intimate cooperation. Schmidt could have need of such foundations, since his own are quaking. But in his report to the West German Bundestag he was hardly able to convince either the dissidents in his own party or the non-socialist opposition that there is any real harmony in the Western alliance.

This was also made obvious in the vote which took place after the 4-hour security debate. It is true that the Social Democratic-Liberal coalition did win this vote, but by a narrow majority, which showed that West Germany's largest party is going through a crisis and that it could be difficult for Schmidt to fulfill the security policy promises he gave during his visit with President Reagan. The opposition within his own Social Democratic Party is accusing him of being in favor of rearmament and claiming that the talk of negotiating with the Soviet Union to limit the Western European nuclear arsenal is no more than an alibi for renewed arms buildup.

The parliamentary opposition--which in fact supports the chancellor's defense policy--accuses him of not being able to implement it since he did not put his own house in order in time and deal with the opposition in his own party.

Schmidt was one of the first Western European leaders to warn that the balance of strength between the East and West was in serious danger of being disturbed as a result of the fact that the Soviet Union was deploying one new medium-range missile per week in its territory bordering Western Europe.

The Russians now have an estimated 220 SS-20 missiles, while NATO has not gotten further than the decision to deploy by 1983 572 cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe. But the NATO decision which was made in December 1979 also means that at the same time negotiations should be begun with Moscow on arms limitations. During his visit to Washington, Schmidt failed to get Reagan's word that these negotiations would be expedited. He did not succeed because Reagan, for internal political reasons could not give Schmidt as much support as he might perhaps have wanted.

It would be natural, given the dominant mood within the West German Social Democratic Party, if the chancellor now put the emphasis on the fact that Reagan clearly demonstrated his determination to adhere to arms limitation. But this would not be enough to pacify the growing West German opposition to the deployment of nuclear arms in Western Europe.

It is only natural if disinclination grows in countries like West Germany and the Netherlands in the face of the prospect of having nuclear arms stationed on their territory. This opposition is something of which the democratic nations' leaders must take account. Soviet leaders on the other hand do not need to worry in the same way about what the populations in the Baltic states and the western parts of the Soviet Union think about having such gadgets at their backdoors.

The growing protests against the NATO rearmament decision shows that it could become increasingly difficult for Western Europe to keep its share of the NATO agreement. But the dilemma is bigger than that. If negotiations with Moscow cannot be started soon, the West will be forced to go to the negotiating table under great pressure from large groups within its own population. Negotiating under pressure always means weakness.

Moscow already has a negotiating advantage inasmuch as it already possesses military superiority on the European stage.

There is a risk that this advantage could grow if Western Europe and the United States cannot draw closer in their views on the best way of reestablishing a military balance between East and West. The prospects of getting the Soviet Union, through negotiations, to reduce its existing arms stocks are probably very small. They will shrink to the microscopic if the West does not succeed in showing a stronger common front.

PAPER LOOKS FOR 'UNCONVENTIONAL' GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

LD291553 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER IN Swedish 20 May 81 p 2

[Svante Nycander editorial: "Falldin's New Government"]

[Text] "Beleaguered Centrist Government," "Falldin III--A Catastrophe," "A Dull Government," "Center Government an Emergency Solution." These headlines indicate a recurrent theme in newspaper commentaries on the expected new Center Party-Liberal Party coalition. Seldom has a government been given so many negative advance notices and been surrounded by so many gloomy observations.

When Tage Erlander was asked what he thought about the negative critcisim to which he was subjected when he became prime minister, he said that it "wasn't a bad starting point." Attacks at the very beginning are of little significance. The third Falldin government will be judged on its actions and not on the maneuvering which preceded its formation or the emotions which the government crisis itself called forth in various camps.

The departure of the moderates has weakened the government's power, but constant compromises on the verge of collapse would in the long run have led to the same result. If the Moderates were not prepared to accept the decisive role of the parties of the center in central questions of policy, it was best that the break came about. The new government's parliamentary position is not as weak as it looks. The considerations which made the Moderates abstain in the vote for Thorbjorn Falldin as prime minister will continue to influence their attitudes in the future. For them it verges on the impossible to act in such a way that govenment power would pass to the Social Democrats. When would they do this, if they were not prepared to do it now?

It is easy for DAGENS NYHETER to see the brighter sides of this situation. "Centrist Government Cooperation" was the title of an editorial on 10 January 10 1979. We pointed out that a government can be formed on the basis of the Liberal, Center and Moderate coalition parties without all three parties' having to take part in the actual work of government. The two parties of the center could rely on the fact that the moderates "could not act in such a way that government power would slip from nonsocialist hands." Our forword to a government of the center, based on a nonsocialist majority in the Riksadag, envisaged a situation "in which it would not be possible to bring about stable cooperation across the so-called bloc boundaries." After the 1979 election, we once again advocated a government of the center, supported by the nonsocialist majority. The notion was then slaughtered almost unanimously as unrealistic and even unjust, since because of the outcome of the election the Moderates were thought to have a right to a greater influence over the government. Now the Moderates themselves have cleared the way for a government of the center. As long as stable cooperation across bloc boundaries cannot be achieved, the present solution will have to be welcomed.

Some of the problems facing the new government are on the personnel level. Several of the departed Moderate ministers are capable and experienced politicians, who cannot be replaced through routine promotions within the Center and Liberal parties. In a minority government, extra-high demands are made on ministers' personal capacity.

Falldin and Ullsten must now avoid politically comfortable appointments, perhaps with short-term popularity--some names about which there is speculation are worrying mediocrity--but rather boldly try unconventional solutions.

The situation in the Defense Committee, whose chairman recently resigned, and the preparations for the 1982 defense bill make the post of minister of defense politically one of the most important in the government. The party which lays claim to this task must be prepared to put foward one of its top names. Experience in government and political reliability are more important here than commission service and the like.

Gosta Bohman and Staffan Burenstam Linder, an economics professor in civilian life, have represented the three-party government's economic policy with indisputable talent. It is now being said that the post of economy minister does not need to be filled, since the Economy Ministry has so few tasks of its own. But it would do no harm if someone in the government apart from the heavily-laden budget minister and the party leader had the responsibility of thinking about the general economic strategy and speaking for government policy in public debate. Neither Wirten, nor Falldin nor Ullsten is particularly persuasive as an economic debater. The new government must not only be able to measure up to Kjell--Olof Feldt and Gunnar Straeng [Social Democratic economics spokesmen] but also to the moderates who have left the government.

PRIME MINISTERS PARLEY DISCUSSES NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD031251 Stockholm SVENKSA DAGBLADET in Swedish 31 May 81 p 2

[Editorial: "In the Harspund Rowboat"]

[Text] There has been another prime ministers' meeting at Harpsund [Swedish prime minister's country retreat]. In an informal atmosphere, the Nordic government heads discussed security policy, the question of an official announcement of the Nordic countries as a nuclear-free zone and the North-South dialogue which will take place in Mexico. A number of specific Nordic questions were also dealt with.

With the weak governments which the Nordic prime ministers have behind them, the prime ministers' meeting at Harpsund was perhaps even less authoritative than ever before. The host himself, Thorbjorn Falldin, leads a clearly minority government whose parties and their leaders have recorded their worst ever figures in the most recent opinion polls. Anker Jorgensen's Social Democratic minority government in Denmark drags itself along through agreements with a number of small parties which fear a new election more than anything else.

Gro Harlem Brundtland's Social Democratic government in Norway is looking forward to a Storting election. There are enough indications that after the election it will have to hand over power to the nonsocialists. In Finland, the popular front government led by Manuno Koivisto was recently shaken by a serious crisis. In Iceland, Gunnar Thoroddsen rules in conjunction with another few defectors from his own Conservative Independence Party together with the Progress Party (an agrarian party) and the People's Party (communists).

Against the background of the so-called Unden plan Sweden has up to now claimed that a nuclear-free zone must embrace an area considerably larger than the Nordic countries, that is, also areas which lie within the Soviet power sphere. The so-called Kekkonen plan on the other hand advocates that the Nordic countries alone--where there are no nuclear arms deployed--should form a nuclear-free zone. However, various social democratic circles seem to have certain sympathies with the idea of having the Nordic countries form with the guarantees of the superpowers a nuclear-free zone as a first step in a broader European context.

For this reason, it is a good sign that at Friday's conference--which was characterized by statements open to many interpretations--Prime Minister Falldin adhered to the Unden line. He quite rightly pointed to the Baltic where, as is well known, Soviet submarines with nuclear armaments operate. Because of this, the Soviet Union has transformed the Nordic countries into a non-nuclear-free zone.

Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen also stressed that a nuclear-free zone must be seen in a broader European context. This was also the Norwegian Government's position in the past. But recently the Norwegian Trade Union Federation went against the government line. Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland stayed more in the background awaiting the Labor Party's decision on what line to take. This is understandable. Security policy has been described as the Labor Party's Achilles heel in the next Storting election, and without confidence in its security policy the party would probably go down to certain defeat in the election.

Thus, nothing seems to have changed. There is no Nordic agreement on the so-called Kekkonen plan. And the Soviet Union dismisses all suggestions that parts of its territory should be included in a nuclear-free zone.

This is of course no obstacle to a continuation of the debate. And for this reason it is important to bring to the debate more facts and less emotion for instance, how many Swedes really know that 2/3 of Moscow's strategic submarine fleet and important surface vessels are stationed in Murmansk? Between 1950 and 1968 the number of submarines in the northern regions increased from 30 to 181!

The five Nordic prime ministers probably did not give this a thought--perhaps forgivably--when by tradition they took to the water in the famous Harpsund rowboat. But it is of the utmost importance that the security policy debate in the Nordic countries--and especially in Sweden where the debate leads a languishing life--is given a basis of actual facts from which the emotional storms can be combatted.

Riksdag Passes Motion

LD031810 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The Swedish Government, with the governments of the other Nordic countries, should try to bring about a zone in the north free of nuclear arms. A statement to this effect was unanimously adopted today by the Riksdag. Making the north free of nuclear weapons is part of the work for a Europe free of nuclear weapons, the Riksdag says.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE CONSIDERS U.S. AIRPLANE ENGINE

LD011213 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 14 May 81 p 1

[Text] A billion-kronor deal for Swedish industry looks as if it will come about when the successor to the Viggen combat aircraft, the so-called Jas, is fitted with a Swedish-produced U.S. engine from General Electric, SVENSKA DAGBLADET has been told.

There is general silence from the companies concerned, but in the somewhat delayed tender those in Sweden responsible for the Jas aircraft will submit it to the Armed Forces in June. General Electric's F-404 engine is the major alternative. It will be manufactured by Volvo's aircraft engine division.

The other main competitor, Pratt and Whitney, have offered a heavier and more expensive engine.

This fall the Defense Committee will decide whether a Swedish Jas aircraft is preferable to direct aircraft purchases in the United States. This will decide whether manufacture of the engine will take place in Trollhaettan. If not, 6,000 jobs in the Swedish aircraft industry will disappear. Of the 20 billion kronor that will go to the Jas project, 2 to 3 billion will go in engine costs.

NONALIGNED POLICY SYMPOSIUM MEETS IN NICOSIA

Government 'Boycotts' Meeting

NC060823 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 6 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Yesterday, the Government of Cyprus boycotted the symposium of Mediterranean nonaligned policy attended by 21 countries--most of them with delegations from government parties. The boycott was expressed through cancellation of a scheduled greeting from President Kiprianou which was announced to the organizers only a short time prior to the opening ceremonies in Nicosia. No explanation was given for this act which caused direct speculation among delegates about the possibility of a revision of Cyprus' nonaligned policy.

The greeting was to have been read by Minister to the President Katsellis in front of the 61 delegates from parties and organizations of 21 Mediterranean countries supporting nonaligned policy, including France, Yugoslavia, Libya, Syria and Greece.

The symposium was organized by the socialist party EDEK and the organization of Mediterranean Progressive and Socialist Parties (PSOM) whose seven-member permanent secretariat, made up of Algeria, Malta, Spain, Greece (PASOK), Libya, the PLO and the strong Lebanese Patriotic Front, also attended the symposium.

Yesterday's boycott of the symposium by Kiprianou's representative occurred in a country which has thus considered itself one of the founding members of the Nonaligned Movement and whose policy both internationally and at the UN was based on the principles of this movement. Certain delegates, whose countries and organizations strongly support the independence and nonaligned policy of Cyprus and the withdrawal of all foreign troops and bases from our island described the inexplicable boycott as "an aggressive act" against the Nonaligned Movement.

Government Reaffirms Policy

NC062016 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] An official statement says that the Cyprus Government is consistently following a nonaligned policy and remains firmly attached to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. The statement adds that the reason why the government refrained from greeting, through its representative, the congress on nonaligned policy being held in Nicosia, is due to the fact that a coorganizer of the congress is EDEK whose chairman, according to the statement, unleashed an attack against the president of the republic and the government on the eve of the congress. The statement adds that reasons of fundamental sensibility dictated the decision not to have the minister to the president address the congress, which is presided over by the EDEK chairman.

A statement issued by EDEK says that with its decision, the government has created doubts about its position toward the nonaligned countries. EDEK adds that the government has insulted parties and organizations from 21 countries, many of which are ruling parties and with which Cyprus has reasons to maintain excellent relations.

Denies 'Boycott' Charge

NC070907 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 7 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] The Cyprus Government has reaffirmed its attachment to the Nonaligned Movement and dismissed suggestions that it deviates from nonaligned policy. At the same time the government denied that the socialist EDEK Party had the right to claim sole championship for nonalignment.

"Neither EDEK nor any other Cyprus party can or has the right to monopolise dedication to the non-aligned movement and non-aligned policy, which has the support of the great majority of the Cyprus people, regardless of party affiliations," an official government statement said yesterday. The government statement was issued in reply to a report in the EDEK Party paper TA NEA which noted the absence of any government representative at the non-alignment symposium by socialist and communist parties from Mediterranean countries.

The report said that a presidential message which was to have been read at the opening of the symposium on Friday by the minister to the President Mr Katsellis was called off at the last moment, and the paper hinted that the government "boycott" of the meeting caused speculation about intended revision of the Cyprus non-aligned policy.

However the government described such suggestions about change of non-aligned policy as "unfounded allegations" and underlined that the Cyprus Government since the establishment of the republic has been consistently following a non-aligned policy and has been dedicated to the principles of the non-aligned movement of which Cyprus has been one of the founders. The government admitted it has cancelled plans to send a presidential message to the symposium, but blamed the socialist EDEK party for the decision.

The government statement, which shows the deterioration of relations with the socialist EDEK party, says: "The reason why the government avoided addressing the meeting through a representative, is solely due to the fact that one of the organisers of the meeting is a party whose leader, on the eve of the meeting, launched an improper attack on the president of the republic and the Cyprus Government." Therefore, it said, in view of this improper behaviour, reasons of elementary sensitivity prompted the decision for the minister to the president not to attend and address the meeting because of the continued inadmissible attitude of the leader of the EDEK party who is president over the meeting.

In conclusion the government welcomed the presence of the participants to the symposium and added: "Cyprus will remain dedicated to the non-aligned movement with which it is ideologically aligned and to which it owes so much. The presence in Cyprus last week of the non-aligned committee for the Iran-Iraq conflict is the most recent additional confirmation of Cyprus's dedication to the principles of the non-aligned movement." The non-aligned symposium which is organised by the permanent secretariat of the "Progressive and Socialist Parties of the Mediterranean" (PSOM) and hosted by the Cyprus socialist EDEK Party, will be concluded today.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS EDEK ALLEGATIONS ABOUT ASSEMBLY

NC061004 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 6 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] The government yesterday rejected the allegations made by the EDEK socialist Party leader Dr Lissaridhis during the first session of the new House that it has strengthened the rise of fascism by the alleged entry of coupists in the House.

In this connection the government spokesman said: "The president of EDEK, Dr Lissaridhis, speaking at yesterday's first session of the House of Representatives, before walking out of the assembly hall thought it fit, inter alia, to repeat his accusations against the government and to claim that the government, by its mistakes and omissions and the trampling upon of democratic procedures and through blackmailing, intimidation and unacceptable use of the state mechanism during the electoral period, has strengthened the rise of fascism and led to the present situation which constitutes violation of the people's will.

"What Dr Lissaridhis said about the government is an insult and is categorically rejected as completely unfounded and having nothing to do with the reality and the truth.

"The government mechanism and its competent organs functioned in an organised and conscious manner to secure all the prerequisites for the implementation of the constitunal principles and the democratic and legal procedures for the free exercise of the electoral right of every citizen, regardless of political ideology or party affiliation. And all the measures taken and services used have indeed safeguarded the free exercise of the citizens electoral right. Some 95.72 per cent of the registered voters cast their votes and this is a record.

"And all the measures taken order prevailed during the elections. [sentence as received] with the exception of some minor incidents, which took place during the electoral period, mainly during the display of banners and the pasting of slogans of the various political parties, there were no incidents, no clashes or attacks and nothing happened making necessary either the intervention of the security authorities or the taking of any measures by the competent authorities.

"All parties conducted their electoral campaign quite freely and the competent authorities extended every help and facility in the application of democratic and constitutional procedures. In the course of the whole electoral campaign various allegations were made about state organs being used to serve partisan aims. Such allegations were made against not only one party but against also all parties participating in the elections. It was also stated that the government used the state machinery to serve party interests.

"In repeated statements the government denied and denies such allegations. During the electoral period some civil servants belonging to all parties including EDEK may have participated in the campaign more actively than it was proper, but not to an extent creating a real problem. We shall not today analyse the reasons for the upsurge of the extreme right, but definitely one of the reasons for this is the extremism and lack of responsibility and generally the attitude of some who today appear to be concerned and to monopolise patriotism.

"The president of EDEK described as stage-managed the election of the president of the House of Representatives. The election of the president of the House, which was watched by all the people, took place under the laws and the constitution of the republic, through the normal submission of a candidacy, supported by the relevant rules and the taking of a vote in which the majority of the House members voted for Mr Ladhas. Some members voted against him and others chose to walk out of the House at the time of voting. Therefore, where is the stage-management of the collusion."

In a statement Dr Lissaridhis said that a characteristic of the first session of the new House is that only his party has felt the need to refer to the occupation of house seats by coupists. For all the others, he alleged, their target was EDEK and not fascism.

O AGON SAYS MILLIYET HAS NEW CYPRUS SOLUTION PLAN

NC071207 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 7 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] In a report from London, the Turkish newspaper MILLIYET speaks of a new plan for the solution of the Cyprus issue which has already been discussed by the United States, Britain, Turkey, Greece and the United Nations and which is expected to come under implementation within the next few months.

After maintaining that "this plan could be acceptable to both sides in Cyprus," the newspaper adds that the basic lines of the new plan are as follows:

1--The island will be separated into two autonomous areas in the form of a weak confederation. The plan uses the term "semifederation."

2--The Turkish side will undertake certain territorial concessions which will include the area of Varosha.

3--Seventy percent of Greek Cypriots will return to Varosha, 25 percent will receive compensation but will not return, and 5 percent will return under Turkish administration.

4--Approximately 15 months will be needed for the delineation of the new frontiers and the preparation of the new constitution. During this period "the areas which will be changing hands" will be placed under UN control while simultaneously the two sides will discuss questions related to the economy, tourism and substructure projects.

According to MILLIYET, the United States played an active role in the preparation of the new formula which will be announced after the Turkish Cypriot elections. UN Secretary General Waldheim will undertake to promote the new formula. In the meantime, the Turkish newspaper BOZKURT reports that "the visit of Kiprianou to Athens was scheduled to take place after the Greek Cypriot election but that it was postponed until July when the results of the elections in the north are announced."

Government Rejects Plan

NC071208 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] The government spokesman referred to today's press reports and said the government is not aware of the existence of any plan for confederation or of any other plan. In any case, he added, we reiterate that for the Government of Cyprus any confederation or other form of partitionist solution is totally unacceptable. The spokesman added the government insists on the UN resolutions and on the summit agreements.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL EXTENDS MANDATE BY 6 MONTHS

TA050604 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] The UN Security Council has extended the UNFICYP mandate by another 6 months. The decision was accepted with 14 votes against none, with the PRC not participating in the vote. Speaking at the UN Security Council meeting which was held last night, the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus representative, Nail Atalay, said that the only way to guarantee a lasting peace in Cyprus is the establishment of a bicommunal and biregional federation where the two communities can carry out their domestic affairs without interfering or preventing each other. Atalay also accused the Greek Cypriot side of not recognizing the equality of the Turkish Cypriot side. The representative of the Greek Cypriot adminsitration, Mavromatis, accused the Turkish Cypriot side of not taking the intercommunal talks seriously.

Addressing the conference after the voting, Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said that he expected the intercommunal talks to enter a more active stage next month. He urged both sides to make efforts in order to obtain favorable results from the talks. Waldheim also said that even though no progress was made so far, he believed that the intercommunal talks constituted the best existing method for reaching a political solution to the Cyprus problem.

SPOKESMAN WELCOMES MITTERRAND STATEMENT ON CYPRUS

NC051059 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] The government spokesman, asked about the Cyprus Government's response to French President Mitterrand's statement that his country is willing to offer assistance toward the arrival of the intercommunal talks at a result, has stated that France's contribution within the UN framework is welcomed. Asked whether it is true that the Greek Government has expressed concern over AKEL's progress and the election of Mr Ladhas as House president, the government spokesman said that, as far as he knows, the Greek Government has not at all interfered, either in the form of giving advice or of expressing concern over the situation in Cyprus.

BASES TALKS WITH U.S. SEEN NEAR DEADLOCK

U.S. Blamed

NC051400 Athens NEWS in English 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] Greek-American negotiations on the future of U.S. military bases in Greece are nearly deadlocked, and may be discontinued at any minute, reliable sources reported yesterday.

According to the sources, news of the talks' imminent deadlock caused concern to the government, and led to an unscheduled, informal meeting at the Presidential Palace yesterday evening, in which Premier Yeoryios Rallis, Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis, and Defense Minister Evangelos Averof briefed President Konstandinos Karamanlis on the latest developments.

The sources attributed the sudden change in the climate of Greek-U.S. talks to Washington's refusal to provide formal guarantees of the Greek frontier with Turkey, and to commit itself to maintaining the present 7:10 ratio of military aid to Greece and Turkey. The Greek side has been strongly insisting on those two points since the beginning of the talks, expected to lead to a new Greek-U.S. defense treaty regulating among other things, the future status of American bases in Greece. But Washington, under evident Turkish pressure, the sources said, has turned down both Greek demands and has informed Athens it considers the issue of U.S. military aid to Greece and Turkey as "non-negotiable." In the past, Washington had accepted, on principle, the maintenance of the 7:10 ratio which Greece considers vital for maintaining the balance of power between the two countries in the Aegean.

The participants of yesterday's meeting at the Presidential Palace, the sources said, made a full review of the situation and examined all aspects of the problem. Shortly before the meeting, the Greek Foreign Ministry received a message from the State Department, indicating Washington would be willing to discuss Greek demands under certain conditions. No further details became available. The sources said the Foreign Ministry was awaiting clarifications on Washington's message, possible during the night or early this morning, before making the Greek position officially known.

Because of the difficulties in Greek-American talks, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis called off his scheduled departure for Romania today. Foreign Ministry sources however said Mr Mitsotakis' trip to Poland will take place June 10 as scheduled.

Commenting on the situation, diplomatic sources last night described it as very fluid. Although some indications allowing for a certain degree of optimism did exist, they said, deadlock could be reached at any time, and, in this case, talks might have to be postponed indefinitely.

U.S. Answer Awaited

NC051403 Athens NEWS in English 5 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] Greek-American negotiations over U.S. bases in Greece stopped as the Greek side is now expecting the asnwers to its proposals. Reliable Greek sources said that the American answers will be of decisive importance as to whether the new economic and defense agreement between Greece and America will eventually be signed or not. The Greek side has warned Americans that the matters should be concluded in a few days as the still existing differences are only the amount of the American aid to Greece and the Greek right to dishonor the agreement if the Greek national interests are hurt. The sources added that the Americans are willing to discuss the first Greek claim but they are absolutely negative as far as the second one is concerned.

Mitsotakis Denies Breakdown

NC051824 Paris AFP in English 1811 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Athens, 5 Jun (AFP)--Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis today denied reports that negotiations between Athens and Washington over renewal of an agreement authorizing U.S. bases in Greece had broken down. In denying the reports, the minister, who has been conferring since January with U.S. Ambassador to Greece Robert McCloskey admitted that the negotiations had entered a critical phase. He added, however, that on both the Greek and American sides there was a desire to see the negotiations through to an agreement.

It is understood here that the government of Premier Yeoryios Rallis is determined not to continue the agreement provisionally if a new accord cannot be reached. In such a case, the sources said, the government will order the bases closed and the Americans to leave. Observers believe that the Americans are convinced that the Rallis government is taking a firm line because of opposition attacks on the treaty.

Socialist Leader Andreas Papandreou has led the fight against the accord and the issue has become a major factor in the current parliamentary campaign. Greek-U.S. relations threaten to deteriorate drastically if Mr Papandreou's party wins control of the legislature. Many observers believe that a socialist victory is likely.

Last Minute Effort Seen

NC061527 Athens NEWS in English 6 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] The Greek Government may close down all U.S. military bases in Greece and freeze all negotiations on the bases' future until general elections this fall if ongoing negotiations on a new Greek-U.S. defense treaty reach a deadlock, informed sources said yesterday. The sources said Athens was currently waiting for a substantive answer by Washington on Greek proposals. If the American response does not come by Wednesday, or if it is found unsatisfactory for the Greek side, Greek-American talks will be discontinued, the sources said. The government's next step will then be to denounce U.S. policy to the Greek people, take immediate steps to close down the bases, and freeze talks until the elections.

If this happens, the sources said, the bases should be expected to stop operation by August. After the elections, and provided American positions remain unchanged, the government, if re-elected, intends to initiate the process for permanent and complete withdrawal of all U.S. military bases in Greece. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger have sent messages to their Greek counterparts in what appeared to be a last minute bid to save deadlocked negotiations.

Later yesterday, a government spokesman said the Greek response to the Haig and Weinberger letters had already been delivered to U.S. Ambassador Robert McCloskey, who was to forward it to the State Department. The messages are understood to be a last minute effort to save the negotiations between the two sides which well informed sources said last night had reached deadlock.

BRIEFS

BONN INVITES PAPENDREOU--The leader of the official opposition, Andreas Papandreou, has been invited to pay an official visit to Bonn in early July and have talks with the leader of the Social Democratic Party, Willy Brandt, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Foreign Minister Genscher and Minister of State Dr Huonker. Papandreou's meeting with Chancellor Schmidt, Foreign Minister Genscher and Minister of State Huonker will take place on 2 July. The next day, the leader of the Socialist Democratic party, Willy Brandt, will receive Papandreou at a working luncheon. [Athens TO VIMA in Greek 6 Jun 81 p 1 NC]

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES TERRORISM, ECONOMIC ISSUES

TA061114 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that those who have realized that they cannot hide in Turkey and thus have fled abroad are terrorist elements being sought for murder and assault and are not political criminals. Ulusu noted that these persons also constitute a threat to the countries in which they reside.

Ulusu, who held his third news conference in Ankara today, said that these terrorists who flee abroad are being closely followed and that the necessary information is continuously being supplied to the governments of countries where they are likely to be found. Pointing out that it is essential that these countries fully evaluate Turkey's applications on this matter, Ulusu continued: I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate that all countries should fully cooperate in combatting anarchy and terrorism. It is essential that all countries close their doors to suspects of anarchy and terrorism, who wish to take refuge in their countries. Otherwise, it will not be possible to eradicate anarchy and terrorism from our world. We are ready for any kind of cooperation necessary on this subject. Our wish is that all states feel the necessity of acting as we do.

Ulusu explained that every measure is being taken to transform schools and universities into genuine educational instutions where parents can send their children without any concern.

Noting that the literacy campaign launched on the occasion of the Ataturk centenary is being continued with care, the prime minister said that there are plans to teach some 3 million persons how to read and write this year.

Referring to economic issues in his news conference, Ulusu noted that the economic policy implemented by the government is aimed at controlling the inflationary process, reducing foreign deficits and eliminating production bottlenecks. Pointing out that the rate of inflation has decreased since the beginning of this year and a decrease in prices has been registered during certain months, Ulusu said that it is probable that the rate of inflation in 1981 might be even less than the 40 percent envisaged for this year. He noted that, in accordance with the positive development in the price levels, the total exports in the past 6 months were 56 percent greater than the exports during the comparable period last year and that an 87 percent increase was noted in nonagricultural exports for the same period.

The prime minister said: The government activities of the past 8-and-1/2 months had two main goals: first, to save the economy of the country from its impasse and render it healthy and second, to restore tranquillity and security in our country, which was on the verge of civil war. Very significant distances have been covered in these two areas.

MINISTERS RETURN FROM ISLAMIC CONFERENCE IN BAGHDAD

TA062109 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who participated in the Islamic countries' foreign ministers conference in Baghdad, today returned to Ankara aboad a special plane.

In a statement at Etimesut airport, Turkmen said that the Palestinian, Jerusalem and Namibia problems, the disputes in the Middle East and the war between Iran and Iraq were discussed at the Islamic countries' foreign ministers conference.

Noting that the decisions made at the ('At-Taif) summit were confirmed at the conference, Turkmen added that aircraft hijacking incidents also were taken up at the conference. He said that a consensus was reached on the necessity of mutual aid among countries within the framework of international agreements in the event of hijacking incidents.

The minister of foreign affairs, defense and tourism of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Kenan Atakol, arrived in Ankara together with Turkmen. Atakol said that he held bilateral talks during the conference. He added that the issue of developing economic and social relations between the federated state and other Islamic countries was discussed during these talks.

ROMANIAN MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY OFFICIAL LEAVES

TA052049 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Romanian Minister State Secretary of Machine-Building Industry Gheorghe Petrescu, who concluded his official visit to Ankara, has left Turkey. During his contacts in Ankara, developments regarding the construction of the central Anatolian refinery being built in Kirikkale with Romanian contribution were reviewed. Petrescu visited the refinery construction site.

COMMANDS REPORT 2,554 APOISTS CAPTURED TO DATE

TA031838 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Summary] The number of APOists, or PKK [Partiya Karkera Kordestan], members that have been captured to date has reached 2,554. Of these, 788 persons whose initial interrogation has been completed, are being prosecuted. The death penalty has been demanded for 162. According to a statement issued by the press and public relations office of the 7th Army Corps and Diyarbakir, Urfa, Mardin, Siirt, Hakkari and Van Martial Law Command, 2331 APOists were captured by 25 March 1981 and the remaining 223 were captured between 25 March and 25 May.

LABOR PARTY LEADER, EDUCATOR LOSE CITIZENSHIP

TA050617 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Turkish Labor Party [TLP] leader Behice Boran and Turkish Teachers Unity and Solidarity Association [TOB-DER] leader Gultekin Gazioglu have been stripped of citizenship. A Council of Ministers decision on the issue was published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE today. Under the decision, Boran's and Gazioglu's property in Turkey will be confiscated by the Treasury.

In a communique issued on 26 January, the General Staff Martial Law Military Services Coordination Directorate had announced that Boran and Gazioglu should return to Turkey and surrender to the security forces and that if they failed to do so, they would be stripped of their citizenship.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRAZILIAN MINISTER ADDRESSES MONETARY CONFERENCE

PY050307 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] President Figueiredo's administration has chosen agriculture, exports and energy as strategical sectors and they have reacted favorably to the various incentives granted to them. The policy implemented is gradual, and it guarantees a reasonable growth rate which will protect employment and implements an effective redistribution of income among Brazilians through the new salary law. These remarks were made today by Planning Minister Delfim Netto at the International Monetary Conference which is taking place in Switzerland.

The planning minister warned that no one should make the mistake of overestimating Brazil's problems or underestimate this ability of adjusting swiftly to the problems created by the oil crisis.

AUSTRIA

FOREIGN MINISTRY PUTS RESTRICTIONS ON NICARAGUA AID

AU041350 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 4 Jun 81 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Text] Vienna--Austria will in future grant its aid for Nicaragua only for clearly defined products, for example the literacy campaign, a Foreign Ministry source declared after the 3-day official Visit to Vienna of the foreign minister of this Central American country. The minister, mission priest Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, has meanwhile left for Budapest. According to political quarters, the impression he has made in Vienna was "not really absolutely favorable"--D'Escoto behaved like a "professional revolutionary" and on the whole made a "rather confused impression."

At a press conference held by the Nicaraguan foreign minister yesterday before his departure, the padre bluntly declared that there was no generally valid system of democracy and that it was, accordingly, difficult for Nicaragua, which "never has a democratic system, to establish such a system. The foreign minister also remarked that 1985 was "rather on the early side" as far as the date for genreral elections was concerned.

In his press conference, Padre Miguel stressed Nicaragua's good relations with the Soviet Union and did not rule out the purchase of Soviet weapons. Asked about reports from Washington according to which Nicaragua was also getting tank deliveries from the Soviet Union, the foreign minister was not able to give any information. He said, however, that Nicaragua had earlier sought to buy arms in the United States but that such arms deals were not permitted by the U.S. authorities.

Haroldo Montealegre International Reconstruction Fund minister explained that the country had incurred heavy foreign debts and that it was suffering from the war destruction and, recently, also from the high oil prices. The most specific development aid project on which agreement was reached in Austria, he said, was the working out of a forestry report. Nicaragua will seek to obtain from Austria an import credit line enabling it to buy from Austria the required machinery for a saw mill complex.

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TURKISH-EEC ASSOCIATION COUNCIL MEETS IN BRUSSELS

TA051706 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] The Turkish-EEC Association Council meeting in which relations between Turkey and the EEC were discussed was held in Brussels today. Turkish Radio and Television correspondent Nusret Ozgur reports from Brussels:

[Begin recording] [Ozgur] The Turkish-EEC Association Council meeting was held in Brussels this morning. The Turkish and EEC delegations exchanged views on the latest situation in association relations, during a meeting which lasted for an hour and a quarter. After the meeting, the Turkish permanent representative at the Common Market, Ambassador Cenap Keskin, made the following statement on the issues discussed at the council meeting:

[Keskin] The Association Council held its 28th meeting this morning. The major issue discussed was the latest political developments in Turkey and the results of the economic measures. The Turkish delegation briefed the council on the issues. At the end of our briefing we also found the opportunity to refer to a resolution on Turkish-EEC relations adopted at the Security Council on 25 March. That resolution was about Turkey's application for membership in the EEC immediately after democracy becomes operational in the country, and the measures to be taken for the time being. It is also very satisfactory for our counterparts that Turkey has made a decision concerning the fulfillment of certain of its obligations that had been postponed till today. This was well received. After this, we discussed technical issues which [word indistinct] interest us: most importantly, the fourth financial protocol. The Council had authorized the commission to continue talks on the fourth protocol. At today's meeting, we asked our counterparts what kind of progress is being made on the fourth protocol. We were told that a decision had been taken, that the talks will be held and that they propose 19 June as the date for the talks.

Another important issue at today's meeting was the political aspect of terrorism. We briefed them on the dimensions of terrorism. We told them it is wrong to view this as a national problem but that it is gaining international dimensions, as seen in certain recent incidents. This issue actually concerns the whole world and could even threaten democracy. We noted that this problem has to be fought in unity. This is the outline of our talks. [end recording]

Further Details

TA051745 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] It has been announced that Turkey has begun preparations for an application for full membership in the EEC. Turkey's permanent representative at the EEC, Ambassador Cenap Keskin, said that Turkey is determined to achieve full membership in the EEC.

The Turkish-EEC Association Council meeting in which Turkish-EEC relations were reviewed was held in Brussels today. Turkish Radio and Television correspondent in Brussels Nusret Ozgur reports that in addition to its determination concerning full EEC membership, Turkey will fulfill its obligations frozen in 1976 in accordance with a schedule. Turkey's obligations for the year 1982 will also be fulfilled. Keskin said that latest political and economic developments in Turkey were discussed at the Council meeting. According to Keskin, unity of views has been reached on continuing the talks in connection with the fourth financial protocol in Brussels on 19 June. The $80 million worth of economic and technical aid the EEC is expected to extend to Turkey was also discussed. The intention to finalize the aid as soon as possible was expressed.

FRG 'CONCERNED, DISMAYED' OVER ISRAELI ACTION

LD090934 Hamburg DPA in German 0858 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 9 Jun (DPA)--The Federal Government has said that it is "concerned and dismayed" at the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear research center. A statement released by the Foreign Ministry today says that the air raid creates the danger of a further escalation of the already difficult and dangerous situation in the Middle East.

"The Federal Government reaffirms its repeatedly stated opinion that only a policy based on respect for the principle of the renunciation of violence can lead to a lasting solution in the Middle East," the statement says. "The Federal Republic condemns any violation of this principle."

ARGENTINA CANNOT EXPORT TANKS, PARTS SUPPLIERS SAY

PY082158 Paris AFP in Spanish 1911 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 14 Jun (AFP)--Argentina cannot export the tanks and armored vehicles manufactured with parts supplied by FRG enterprises, spokesman for these enterprises stated here today.

FRG-Argentine cooperation in the construction of tanks and armored vehicles started in 1974 and is focused on the production of the Argentine TAM battle tank and the VCTP armored personnel carrier, which were developed after the German Marder model.

The Thyssen-Henschel Company, which is the mother company for the contract with Argentina, today stated in a communique that it has no information about the alleged negotiations conducted by the Argentine Government to export military implements to third countries.

The communique refers to reports published by the HERALD TRIBUNE of Paris indicating that thanks to German aid, Argentina might become an exporter of sophisticated armored equipment to Third World countries.

The AEG-Telefunken Enterprise, which delivers electrical equipment for the tanks manufactured in Argentina, also has issued a communique stating that the quantity of parts delivered lead to the assumption that the TAM tanks will be built exclusively to meet the needs of the Argentine Army.

The other companies involved, especially Rank AG--which manufactures the gearbox for the armored vehicles--and Motoren Und Turbinen-Union (NTU)--which supplies the 720 diesel motor--don't believe that Argentina will export any tanks.

The communique issued by Thyssen-Henschel also states that its commercial relations with Argentina are limited to the 1974 agreement, which is signed with authorization from the FRG Government, on the supply of parts for construction of mechanical equipment which do not fall under the arms export control law.

A spokesman for the FRG Economies Ministry has confirmed that the export of parts and technology of a military nature do not fall under the above law which exclusively affects the sale of complete military equipment.

AEG-Telefunken also emphasized the government's authoritization for exporting its electrical parts.

CDU-CSU SPOKESMAN WELCOMES TALKS ON EUROMISSILES

LD081054 Hamburg DPA in German 0953 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 8 Jun (DPA)--The CDU-CSU welcomes the start of U.S.-Soviet talks in preparation for the negotiations planned for the autumn of 1981 on limiting Eurostrategic medium-range weapons. The foreign policy spokesman for the CDU-CSU Parliamentary Group, Alois Mertes, said today that the CDU-CSU has no doubt that the United States intends to implement both parts of the NATO decision of December 1979 on limiting missiles and will seek an outcome to negotiations which will produce balanced arms limitation in the field of land-based nuclear missiles systems in Europe.

Mertes said the CDU-CSU considers that, in view of the devastating effect of modern mass annihilation weapons and of the misery in the Third World, a serious East-West dialogue aimed at arms control and disarmament is an imperative necessity. The union parties support disarmament which will (?bring) equal security for West and East. The NATO strategy of deterrence serves the aim: "neither Red nor dead." This strategy also would be possible at a lower military and financial level if the Soviet Union would submit to a verifiable reduction of its potential.

VON DOHNANYI ON EUROPEAN COOPERATION, INTEGRATION

LD081431 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jun 81 pp 13-14

[Dinis de Abreu interview with FRG Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Klaus von Dohnanyi; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Will the turning point in French politics constituted by Francois Mitterrand's election also mark a turning point in relations with Bonn and within the EC context?

Klaus von Dohnanyi: The solid foundation of French-German cooperation is the 1963 French-German treaty. Over the past 18 years, this treaty has, through the cooperation of both sides, become a force vital to everyone and a guiding factor for France and Germany. I am sure that the multiplicity and potential of French-German relations as manifested now will continue to be supported and developed by the next French Government. When the time comes, President Mitterrand will announce France's foreign policy. In principle, I believe that there will be continuity in all sectors. This also applies to relations within the EC.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: With Reagan in Washington and Mitterrand in Paris, will conditions be better for detente in the East-West dialogue or will it be more complex?

Klaus von Dohnanyi: In both countries, the new presidents express the intention to continue the East-West dialogue.

Terrorism

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: The FRG has pursued a policy of supporting the Mediterranean countries, as an integral part of an attempt to protect NATO's southern flank. In this connection, how do you view the systematic acts of terrorism in Spain and that country's future membership in the alliance? Do you believe that there is any interrelation between terrorism and the Spanish leaders' desire to join NATO and the EEC?

Klaus von Dohnanyi: Your first observation is correct. This is why the FRG helps its NATO partners, Greece, Portugal and Turkey, in the defense field, thus supporting them in maintaining their defense capability.

As for the second part of your question, I see no link between terrorism and Spain's desire to join the EC and NATO. Like Portugal, for some time Spain has wanted to join the EEC and, again like Portugal, satisfy the precondition for that by democratizing. Spain's desire to join reflects the fact that Spain is deliberately turning toward democratic Europe. The Federal Government has always supported Spain's and Portugal's EC membership because it hopes that this step will have beneficial effects for both the EC and the two countries themselves, in terms of their economic development and political stability. The FRG would also welcome Spain's entry into NATO. In this connection, it has always stressed that the decision is primarily a Spanish domestic matter, just as the decision on its membership application lies with the alliance's sovereign member states.

I am not sure whether terrorism in Spain deserves the epithet "systematic." Terrorism exists not only in Spain, prompted by the most diverse motives; it exists in many countries and, because of its international links can only be combated through cooperation in solidarity among all the countries affected.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Helmut Schmidt has won the election bu has not yet surmounted the crisis, German opposition circles were saying in October 1980. Several months later this crisis seems to be persisting and creating difficulties for the chancellor within his own party, specifically with its leftwing. Will the German Government inevitably face a regression, like that of 1973-74?

Klaus von Dohnanyi: The opposition pointing out the government's difficulties is one of the basics of any democracy. Nobody--not even the FRG parliamentary opposition--claims that it is easy to govern and lead a country such as the FRG today. Nevertheless, I don't agree with the pessimistic leaning implicit in your question, the assumption that there will almost inevitably be a crisis. In the final analysis, politics and government in fact mean forging the country's future even in critical and difficult situations, seeking and implementing constructive solutions to problems which undoubtedly exist everywhere.

SPD Crisis

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Hans Juergen Wischnewski said recently that the German Social Democrats are experiencing one of the major crisis of their postwar history. Do you believe that the possibility of a split in the government coalition has been averted?

Klaus von Dohnanyi: The shared political aims still exist. Therefore, there is no reason and no intention to dissolve the coalition.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: The SPD's defeat in the Berlin municipal election can be interpreted as a specific symptom of this crisis. How do you explain the ecologists' gains?

Klaus von Dohnanyi: We Social Democrats did indeed lose the Berlin election, but this is no symptom of any "greater crisis." Clearly, in previous years, all the parties in Berlin were careless and failed to perceive the extent to which, outside their own organizations and political decisionmaking processes, alternative structures were developing. It is a challenge to all the parties to prove their credibility to the voters of the so-called alternative groups--and this doesn't apply to the SPD alone.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: How do you view Portuguese-German relations in the light of President Eanes' private visit and Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao's official visit a few days ago? What aspects do you give priority to in the bilateral sphere?

Klaus von Dohnanyi: Portuguese-German relations have traditionally been characterized by great friendship and there are hardly any problems at all. It was with great sympathy and admiration that the German people followed the Portuguese people's path to democracy. Your compatriots who are living and working among us enjoy great respect because of their conscientiousness and diligence. Our countries have good economic relations. We also have varied cultural ties.

We regard Portugal as a trusted ally within NATO and we share a common assessment of the central problems of international politics. We regard the series of relatively numerous visits as an expression of friendly and close relations between our two countries.

When I said before that there are "hardly any problems at all", I was referring to the fact that there are certain compensation cases which haven't yet been successfully settled. But I hope that the talks which are being held on this matter will soon lead to solutions which will satisfy everyone involved.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Is the FRG still interested in maintaining its presence at the Beja base? And how do you view the idea of sharing it with the United States?

Klaus von Dohnanyi: The Portuguese-German agreement on the use of the Beja airbase for training is a 10-year agreement up to 1988. This demonstrates that the FRG is interested in the long term use of Beja.

The Beja airbase is under Portuguese sovereignty. So the decision on the idea of sharing it with the U.S. Armed Forces is primarily one for the Portuguese side. If Portugal and the United States reach an understanding on this, we will be prepared to consider the technical feasibility of using it jointly with the U.S. Armed Forces.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Portugal is a candidate for Common Market membership and it is also the FRG's partner in NATO. The economy needs to be strengthened and the armed forces need to be reequipped. What kind of assistance does the FRG give priority to at this time?

Klaus von Dohnanyi: Please don't ask me to give the Portuguese Government advice on what the priorities should be. If I am not mistaken, the Portuguese Government attaches equal importance to strengthening its economy and to equipping its armed forces.

(DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Obviously, this missed the point of the question, which wasn't to ascertain the Portuguese Government's course on a matter which clearly falls exclusively within its sphere of authority. The purpose was merely to obtain the German viewpoint).

European "Political Union"

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher spoke recently about the formation of a "political union" of EEC members. What "specific suggestions" does the FRG intend to make in this connection?

Klaus von Dohnanyi: In 1972, the EC member states decided to shape their relations as a whole into a "European Union." Despite major developments (direct elections, the European Monetary System, European political cooperation, the beginnings of an extension southward, and so forth), hitherto no major steps toward a political union have been taken.

This is why FRG Minister Genscher is convinced that the task of European unification needs a new thrust. International economic problems, but also opposition within the EC itself, have hindered the European unification process in recent years. There are signs of a certain weariness with regard to Europe: National interests are gaining increasing prominence.

Foreign Minister Genscher's 6 January 1981 initiative in terms of a European policy was an attempt to react against this evolution. With European unity in mind, he was trying to make people aware of the political objective of a European unification process. On the one hand, this can facilitate the solution of the EC's internal problems, but it is also important for strengthening Europe's capacity for foreign policy action and also for Europe's world role.

As a future EC member, Portugal should also have great interest in a Community of Ten, economically and politically consolidated in this way. We are ready to present our ideas regarding specific steps toward European unity to our EC partners. There are two objectives. The first is to set down in a single treaty Europe's present assets; the EC, cooperation in the foreign policy of the Ten EC member states, and the Council of Europe, formed by the European heads of state and government and the foreign ministers of the Ten and in which the president of the EC Commission participates.

The second objective of our initiative is to include new areas in European cooperation, namely, security policy, partly with a view to stabilization and confidence building, as well as in cooperation in the cultural field. International political crises demand a harmonization of the Ten in matters of security policy. With cooperation in the cultural field and without an awareness of the Europeans' shared cultural heritage, there can be no European unity.

MINISTRY SPOKESMAN REEMPHASIZES STAND ON POLAND

LD081238 Hamburg DPA in German 1216 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 8 Jun (DPA)--The convening of the Polish Central Committee for Tuesday has caused the Federal Government to stress its stand of noninterference toward Poland. A Foreign Ministry spokesman today referred to the speech by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher who, last week in the Bundestag budget debate, clarified this Federal Government attitude.

Genscher also had expressed the hope that all the signatory states of the CSCE Helsinki Final Act will exercise restraint with regard to Poland. The minister also emphasized the importance of the East-West dialogue, negotiations on arms control and disarmament as well as the CSCE followup conference in Madrid for stabilizing developments in Poland.

BULGARIAN DELEGATE GREETS COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU292016 Sofia BTA in English 1922 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Hannover, 29 May (BTA)--Mr Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, greeted the Sixth Congress of the German Communist Party on behalf of the Central Committee of the BCP. Emphasizing that considerable successes have been achieved for the last 10 years in the preservation and consolidation of peace, in the development of the process of detente, in establishing mutually advantageous cooperation among states, Mr Dimitur Stanishev said: "In its activity and struggle your party, without underestimating also the other spheres and directions of work, has correctly concentrated its strength in solving the cardinal problem of our time--preserving peace for mankind. This finds its most accurate expression in the basic slogan of the sixth congress: 'Everything in the Name of Peace.' In the conditions of your country this struggle means first of all multilateral activity to avert the perilous NATO decision on producing and deploying the new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe including the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany."

The speaker said further: "The world, our countries and parties are stepping over the threshold of the 1980's. We are faced with new, hard and responsible tasks and struggles. In the future, too, the main task of all communists, also of the progressive and peace-loving people, must be ensuring the peace on our planet."

He emphasized that both the West German and the Bulgarian communists accept the CPSU peace program actualized at the 26th congress, as one of their own.

Mr Dimitur Stanishev said: "Not only the joint struggle for peace unites our two parties. First of all, and what is a guarantee for the lasting and indestructible nature of the relations of the BCP and the German Communist Party, is our common loyalty to the great teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, to the great principles of proletarian internationalism, our common struggle for the further consolidation and uniting of the world communist and workers' movement. This is the loyalty of our parties to the cause of the great sons of the Bulgarian and German working class--Georgi Dimitrov and Ernst Taellmann.

DIE WELT URGES NATO 'LITTLE FOOTPRINT' CAPABILITY

DW011148 Bonn DIE WELT in German 30-31 May 81 p 2

[Cay Graf Brockdorff article: "Missiles Aboard Ships: the Wrong Place for NATO"]

[Text] For the Soviet Union there is something cryptic about the NATO strategy of "flexible response." Having been laid down in the alliance document MC 14/3, it simply says that the alliance will react to an attack as the situation warrants.

This makes any aggression an incalculable risk--and the method of blackmail through military threat is correspondingly reduced in value. With how many arms will the attacked octopus lash out? The prerequisite being, of course, that NATO visibly has all the means necessary for reaction. Besides, it should beware of speculating publicly on potential war scenarios by talking, for instance, about "graduated deterrence" and thus suggesting to the adversary a calculableness of the risk.

Moscow seeks to reduce its attacking risk not only with psychological weapons but also with weapons like the SS-20 medium-range missiles. It is being passed off as a simple modernization measure. The Moscow planners are, of course, perfectly aware of its actual quality. Its accuracy is so great that the Soviet Union can eliminate pinpoint targets in West Europe (command bunkers, missile positions). NATO calls this the "little footprint."

NATO doesn't have any such weapon. Its four or five nuclear submarines carrying Poseidon missiles are inaccurate. With these missiles, it is possible to devastate population centers such as Kiev or Leningrad but not to hit pinpoint targets--"big footprints."

This means that if the Soviets destroy a military pinpoint target and harm relatively few civilians, NATO can respond only with the destruction of a whole city. This threat is incredible and, thereby, the entire flexibility of response is rendered incredible. The risk becomes calculable. The aggressor is encouraged, even if "only" to extortionary threats for the time being--and their dangers of escalation.

This is why NATO plans to deploy these 572 U.S. medium-range weapons which now irritate Moscow and its "peace friends" so much. The decision has a multiply signal effect.

To begin with, because NATO doesn't try to reach the level of the Soviet weapons warhead by warhead. In doing so, NATO makes it clear that contrary to the contentions disseminated everywhere by the "friends of peace," it doesn't intend to wage separate war in Europe and leave the United States "out of it as the third party having the laughs on its side." The relatively small number instead indicates the "hitching" of the European nuclear forces to the U.S. nuclear forces: The aggressor provokes the U.S. intercontinental weapons and, to this extent, his risk becomes incalculable as well.

On the other hand, NATO--and this insinuation also is part of the arsenal of the "friends of peace"--doesn't want to obtain a first strike capability. This is why it came to terms on only 108 fast Pershing II missiles with a range limited to 1,800 km. They cannot eliminate the Soviet nuclear potential. The remaining 464 new NATO systems are cruise missiles which fly no faster than a Lufthansa Boeing. By the time they reach their targets, the adversary can have all his missile silos emptied.

Yet all these weapons are extremely accurate. The aggressor is aware that his headquarters, communication centers, depots, junctions, and so forth will be "picked out" infallibly should he start war. They have made the "little footprint," this counterthreat, credible. They make the risk of war intolerable to Moscow. Without them, the risk of war would grow, meaning: Moscow's chance to blackmail the West. It is understandable that the Soviets pull out all stops against the weapons which leave a chance to the population but none to those waging war.

What has now cropped up is the proposal that the West's new weapons be based at sea. Reportedly, this would save the country from Soviet nuclear attacks, better protect the weapons themselves, and keep the whole nuclear problem off our backs. The proposal is an amiable self-deceit. Chancellor Schmidt, who years ago also believed in something of this sort, has long repudiated it.

Sea-based weapons are inaccurate. This would take us back to the point where we stand with the Poseidons today: an incredible deterrence which could respond to "small" pinpoint target destructions only with the annihilation of entire cities. What is more, ships can be watched and hit more easily. Beyond the direct disadvantage of the greater likelihood of loss, this has a momentous military-political consequence: It is easier to get over the loss of ships than over strikes against a country. Thereby, a detachment from the U.S. strategic weapons would be achieved. Should intercontinental missiles be used just because a few ships are destroyed at sea? In this way, at least a certain calculableness would be introduced in the Soviet assessments of the nuclear risk. And war would move a bit closer again.

Moscow's advocates assure us that Moscow has "anxieties," that it feels threatened. If this is the case, why does it deploy weapons systems which don't have any defensive mission but a pure offensive and threatening mission? This can be balanced out again only by means of the new NATO systems. Those trying to dissuade us from doing so are strange "friends of peace" indeed.

MAUROY CALLS ISRAELI RAID 'UNACCEPTABLE, SERIOUS'

NC081749 Paris AFP in English 1745 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 8 Jun (AFP)--French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy today fiercely condemned the Israeli attack yesterday on the Iraqi nuclear power plant Tammuz, being built with French technical help.

"It is an unacceptable and very serious act that can only increase tension in this region of the world," Mr Mauroy said.

It "can only complicate a situation which was already very explosive," he said in an interview with Europe One radio station from Lille where he is mayor.

Israeli Envoy Summoned

NC082255 Paris AFP in English 2233 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 8 Jun (AFP)--The French Foreign Ministry summoned Israel's ambassador to a meeting Tuesday morning to express the government's concern over the death of a French citizen, the ministry announced.

The ambassador would also be asked "for the necessary explanations" for the raid, the statement said.

PREMIER GIVES ASSURANCES ON MIDDLE EAST POLICY

LD081637 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 5 Jun 81 pp 34-35

[Report on interview given to Hasan Hamadah by French Premier Pierre Mauroy in Paris--date not given]

[Excerpt] Paris--"We are not enemies of the Arabs, as our opponents wish to portray us," new French Premier Pierre Mauory said categorically after meeting for the first time with French and foreign journalists at his Hotel Matignon headquarters.

I detected in the manner of Mauory's statement that he had been impatiently waiting to discuss French-Arab relations in order to emphasize the continuity of the French policy with regard to the Arab world at a time when great anxiety has appeared in Arab circles as a result of the French Socialists' assumption of power.

Mauroy considered the former French regime responsible for causing anxiety among the Arab officials regarding the Socialists' attitude on the Middle East crisis and the overall relations between France and the Arab world. When I told him that the anxiety was due to the statements made by prominent Socialist leaders before the election, Mauroy replied: "We don't disavow the statements we made before the election and we find nothing in our statements that is harmful to the Arabs. We don't hide our concern for Israel's safety and security but, at the same time, we are keen on restoring peace to the Middle East on a basis of mutual respect for the legitimate rights of all people in the area to live in peace, proceeding from our firm belief in the right of peoples to determine their own fate. There are our principles. Is there any ambiguity in them? And does this prove that we are enemies of the Arab world? Our political opponents have launched a venomous campaign to the effect that the assumption of power by the leftist opposition, particularly the Socialist Party, would deal a fatal blow to Arab-French relations. This is completely untrue and, for this reason, we have decided to dispatch a number of envoys to the Arab states to clarify the picture, to show our good will toward the Arab world and our determination to strengthen our friendship with the Arabs and give a new momentum to our relations with them. The change that has occurred in France will prove to you in the near future that French--Arab ties will be strengthened--ties which, in our concept, transcend the level of mere interests to include the levels of principles and morals. The first visit I would like to make is to Algeria."

The premier, who is known for his calmness, went on to explain with enthusiasm the policy of the new regime. He said: "I emphasize that our concern for our friendship with the Arabs isn't based on mere interests but stems from a principled conviction and a moral concept. You undoubtedly will be surprised by the development which will occur in our relations with you. These same principles also apply to our policy regarding the entire Third World. The best proof of this is the mammoth international demonstration which took place in Paris concerning the sanctions against South Africa because of its racist policy. Our Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson participated in the demonstration and frankly expounded the French Government's attitude toward the policy of colonialism and racial discrimination and its support for the right of peoples to independence and self-determination. If we were only concerned about our economic interests, as the former regime was, we would not have adopted this stance regarding South Africa. We are men of principle first and foremost. We spent 23 years in opposition adhering to our principles. We now want to put these principles into effect as much as we can."

At this point, I asked the premier if rumors about differences between him and the external relations minister are true. He replied: "On the contrary, there are no differences in our viewpoints. Claude Cheysson is a great and competent man. His appointment as minister for external relations is highly significant because he is known for his openness to the Third World and his sound knowledge of Third World issues--something which proves our eagerness to open wide the doors of cooperation with Third World countries. In any case, you soon will witness a substantiation of what I have just said."

I asked the premier whether France would continue to play the role of primary motivator of European policy in the Middle East or be satisfied to lend modest support to the European initiative for the area. He replied: "France's role under the left regime will be no less important than its role under the rightist regime. What will happen is the contrary. France is a great state not because it is a major industrial country but because it is a country of social and moral revolution, a country of laws and principles and a country of mankind. On this basis, France's stances must be great, and it will not abandon its role and responsibility in the international sphere. Our political opponents have tried to portray us as people who aren't interested in foreign policy, whereas the reverse is true."

When I asked him about his opinion regarding the Gulf leaders' decision to keep the foreign naval fleets away from the Arab Gulf, Mauroy preferred not to delve into this subject before the French administration has formed a complete picture about this unexpected decision."

TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

AB051624 Paris AFP in French 1421 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 5 Jun (AFP)--A 138-man company of the 3d French Marine Regiment which had been stationed in Bangui (CAR) flew back to its base in France on Thursday evening, the French Defense Ministry announced on Friday.

The withdrawal is part of the 4-monthly rotation plan of the French troops stationed in the CAR. The plan was suspended upon the election of President Francois Mitterrand. It is not known yet whether the company will be replaced.

The strength of the French troops stationed in Bangui and the north western town of Bouar totals 1,165 men, after the withdrawal.

Meanwhile, three companies of the 3d Naval Regiment stationed in Bouar will soon be replaced by three companies from the 8th Naval Infantry Paratrooper Regiment, RPIMa.

L'HUMANITE PUBLISHES ELECTION AGREEMENT WITH PS

LD081351 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 5 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] The text of the statement read by Jean Poperen at 1300 yesterday at the end of the discussion between the PCF and PS delegations:

"The election of Francois Mitterrand as president was felt to be an event of great importance both in France and abroad. It is the result of a powerful desire for unity to which the two parties and the other constituents of the people's movement have contributed. It has profoundly modified the facts of French politics and raised great hopes in our country.

"It is in a desire to respond to these hopes that the PS and PCF have begun discussions dealing with the problems of national life as a whole. These discussions have taken into account the personality of each party to which respectively the participants legitimately belong. They have confirmed that disagreements exist between the two parties on a certain number of questions, on which they have agreed to have deeper discussions.

"At the same time, they have verified the existence of a number of points of agreement, relating primarily to the adoption of immediate and long term measures against unemployment and for the creation of jobs and training for young people; the progressive reduction of the work week by negotiation to 35 hours without reduction in salaries; the improvement of working conditions and job stability; a fifth week of paid leave and the lowering of the retirement age; the increase of the interoccupational minimum growth wage, family allowances, old age pension, handicap allowances, superannuation and pensions, the guaranteeing and improvement of the income of family agricultural small holdings; the cessation of attacks on schools; the guaranteeing of trade union and political freedoms, the extension of rights for workers in industry, the suppression of discrimination against women, young people and immigrant workers; the democratization of the public sector, the development of freedoms; proportional representation; the election of regional assemblies by universal suffrage; decentralization of authority; and support for France's action for peace and disarmament, respecting its alliances.

"This is why, at the present stage, the PS and PCF have here and now agreed to confirm and strengthen the 10 May victory by developing their cooperation, in particularly wherever they have been so placed as to manage public affairs together, and naturally by deciding for the second round of the legislative election to stand down in favor of the candidate of the left, who is placed in the lead by universal suffrage; the two parties will meet immediately after the first round to put this withdrawal into action.

"Thus, a great victory will be made possible in the National Assembly election to be held on 14 and 21 June. Thus, the conditions will be created which will allow the constitution of a coherent and lasting majority, determined to do its utmost to participate in applying the new policy which French men and women chose by electing Francois Mitterrand president.

"At that point, a new meeting will be necessary."

PREMIER IMPLIES NO EXTRADITION OF BASQUE MILITANTS

NC082137 Paris AFP in English 2127 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 8 Jun (AFP)--New French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy today implied that France would refuse to extradite Spanish Basque militants in this country back to their homeland.

"It is one thing to fight these activities on French soil and extradition is another affair," Mr Mauroy said. "There is no question of Basque terrorists operating from French soil," he said.

Spanish Request Denied

LD082126 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] French Premier Pierre Mauroy has just announced a negative decision in response to the Spanish request for the extradition of the alleged member of ETA/M [Basque Fatherland and Liberty-Military Front], Tomas Linaza Echeverria, but he also has promised a more rigorous approach to controlling the activities of the Basque terrorist movement on French territory.

LE MATIN VIEWS CHEYSSON'S WASHINGTON VISIT

LD081115 Paris LE MATIN in French 5 Jun 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Socialism and Atlanticism"]

[Text] With the accession to power, in January 1956, of the Republican Front, a coalition dominated by Guy Mollet's Workers International, French section, one of the government's basic foreign policy features was a rapproachment--or alignment--with the United States. Whether it was a case of Suez, the affair of Mattei, the Italian oil company director who died under such mysterious circumstances, or of Algerian policy, which needed U.S. support in the United Nations, Guy Mollet never sought to disguise his Atlanticism. At the time, the main argument in favor of this diplomacy was the existence of threat of communist imperialism," as Mollet said at a meeting with Eisenhower.

If times have changed greatly since then, it is nonetheless true that "socialism a la Francaise,"--that is, social democratic rather than truly Socialist--continues to be viewed favorably by the White House. More favorably than Gaullism, for instance, ever was. There is therefore no reason to be surprised at the way that our Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson has been received since yesterday by U.S. officials. Not one of them was absent from the meeting--President Reagan, Vice President Bush, right down to Secretary of Commerce Balbridge, via Secretary of State Haig, with whom Cheysson is to have three rounds of talks. Washington could scarcely have done better if it had been a head of state involved.

Such attention has nothing to do with etiquette or the traditional French-U.S. friendship. Indeed, scarcely had it been installed before the Mitterrand team--while reasserting the dogma of national independence--gave assurances of loyalty to the Atlantic alliance, in a way which could have been no clearer, on an essential point: For the first time, a French Government supported the deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe and clearly denounced the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles in the Eastern republics. We can read the following in the Socialist draft: "While the Atlantic alliance remains at present, for our country, a necessary counterweight to Soviet power in Europe, it should not serve as a pretext for France's alignment with imperialist positions in the world nor should it lead it to join, directly or indirectly, the U.S. strategic mechanism in Europe."

It is certain that Claude Cheysson didn't arrive in the United States with the Socialist draft in his briefcase. The new head of our diplomatic service has displayed, since he took office, a spirit of independence akin to that of a technician little concerned with considerations of doctrine or politicking. Moreover, the White House is aware of Cheysson's highly European feelings and these are close to the ideas of the State Department.

In other words, the foreign minister's trip to the United States should enable him to develop with respect to the White House a diplomacy which is both uninhibited and friendly. If there are any differences, they would be formal rather than substantial. We have, therefore, a visit which should defuse Washington's reputed worries and uncertainties since Francois Mitterrand's election. But this is also something which threatens to give the new French diplomacy a more Atlanticist hue, whereas it was expected that initially it would be "equidistant from the two blocs."

LE MONDE EXAMINES U.S. INTENTIONS TOWARD AFRICA

LD081405 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A New Policeman in Africa?"]

[Text] Just before receiving Claude Cheysson, the U.S. Government explained with unusual vigor its intentions with respect to Africa, a subject which in view of foreseeable changes in French policy will play an important part in the coming talks. To check the "adventurism" of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi who, according to Washington, has been responsible for both international terrorism and--what is more likely--destabilization in North Africa, the United States will help several African states which have asked for assistance "in secrecy." This action isn't only aimed at countries like Egypt and Sudan, which have never been given any French assurances with respect to their security, but also concerns Tunisia, Mali and Niger which have traditionally enjoyed Paris' protection. When receiving the Niger ambassador's credentials on Wednesday, Mitterrand stated again that "the French Republic will honor all its commitments."

Far from ignoring the black continent, the Reagan administration has gradually been determining the field of action for a policy which has the obvious objective of reducing Soviet-Cuban influence wherever it can be observed. As some "leaks" of certain State Department documents published by the American press in recent days suggest, Washington seeks to ensure a global settlement in southern Africa which would make simultaneously possible the reintegration of a "reformed" South Africa in the Western defense system, Namibia's independence under "internationally acceptable conditions" and the withdrawal of the Cuban forces--some 20,000 men--which have been stationed in Angola for more than 5 years.

As far as the northern region and the Horn of Africa are concerned, it would be a question of making the Soviets understand with reference to Libya, which they have transformed into an arsenal, and Ethiopia that they will be unable to acquire with impunity any bridgeheads with a view to "destablizing" weak and often resourceless border states.

However, it seems that the means for pursuing such a policy are far from being assured. Washington's "friendly" policy toward South Africa certainly will not make it easier for it to persuade African states to listen to its request to "isolate" Libya.

The Americans, who want to acquire intermediaries rather than intervene directly, are bound to take into account Paris' role which maintains a special relationship with so many countries on the African continent. If, as the president has stated, France intends to "fully play its role," will it be possible to reconcile its action with that of the United States? Or is a new "policeman" of Africa preparing to follow in France's footsteps with a view to ensuring the security of countries to which Libya obviously represents a serious threat?

GOVERNMENT 'DEEPLY CONCERNED' ABOUT ISRAELI RAID

AU090843 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 9 Jun (ANSA)--Italian concern over the consequences of the Israeli bombing attack on Iraq's nuclear installations at Tammuz and the threat to personnel working on projects for peaceful purposes in the zone was voiced in a statement released here Monday evening by the Italian Foreign Ministry. The note released to the press at the Farnesina Foreign Ministry building described the concern as "deep" and noted that episodes of this kind compromise the security and safety of staff who work on "plant for peaceful purposes". The plant, Foreign Ministry sources pointed out, is for peaceful purposes, like all the other plant supplied to Iraq.

According to the statement, the Tammuz plant conforms with both the letter and the aims of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, which Iraq has signed. According to the Italian Foreign Ministry, all the nuclear plant supplied to Iraq is open to inspection by the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). According to other reports, IAEA inspections have been carried out at the plant hit by Israeli bombers Sunday, and no infraction of international regulations governing their use had been found.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS, DEPARTS

AU082002 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 8 Jun (ANSA)--"Preoccupation" over the stresses created by United States economic and monetary policy in the EEC Ten was the central concern at talks here today between Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and French Foreign Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson. Cheysson, appointed when President Francois Mitterrand was voted into power last month, flew in from Washington via Paris. He stayed only a few hours and returned to the French capital in the afternoon.

European problems took up a big slice of the consultations. As Colombo pointed out, both of them know this field because they have "worked together for Europe for a long time." Before being named as French diplomatic chief, Cheysson was long-time EEC commissioner for development and relations with the developing countries.

Speaking with reporters, both ministers agreed on the need to relaunch Europe in political terms. In particular, Cheysson said, France intends to strengthen cooperation with Italy in all fields, arguing that the "intimate relationship" between Paris and Bonn "is in no way exclusive. Europe must go still further", he added in urging moves to put the EEC's budget policy back into balance and to improve the Community's common agricultural policy.

On his talk with the Reagan administration and President Ronald Reagan in Washington, Cheysson said he had tried to make them grasp the "grave consequences" of the soaring parity of the dollar on all the international currency markets. One of these consequences is an "indirect condemnation to growing unemployment" for the United States' Western allies, he pointed out.

He also hinted that the problem may be taken up when the European leaders meet in Luxembourg at the end of June and at the July summit in Ottawa of the West's seven major industrial powers--the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Japan, Canada and Italy.

Other major areas reviewed were Afghanistan and Poland. The two ministers also agreed on active moves for cooperation in the Mediterranean area and for concrete talks in the North-South dialogue between industrialized and developing countries. Cheysson brought a message of "respectful and affectionate" greetings from Mitterrand for Italian head-of-state Sandro Pertini.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

AU081953 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 8 Jun (ANSA)--Italy's relations with the Libyan Jamahiriyah are "delicate", but the Rome government is doing "everything possible to keep open dialogue and cooperation," according to Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. Interviewed for the latest issue of the weekly OGGI, Colombo pointed out that 20,000 Italians reside in the North African state, which supplies 17 percent of Italy's oil needs.

"It is obvious that, in a situation of this kind, political lines that others may assume must be assessed with realism on our party", the diplomatic chief asserted.

Describing Italo-Libyan relations as a mixture of "feelings of friendship, interests, [word indistinct]," Colombo added that "we intend to do what is possible to keep dialogue and cooperation with Libya open, but this would be easier if the divergencies that currently separate us in international behavior were less." Colombo also said that Italy's relations with the North African state are on a different plane than those maintained by the other EEC countries because of the two countries' geographical location.

According to Colombo, "our country must in fact ensure that, in every moment, these relations correspond to the rule traditionally requiring each country to have a good understanding with all its neighbors, and this is what Libya is for us."

Asked about the Middle East crisis, Colombo noted that the "most difficult nexus" was the definition of the Palestinian problem. It is now broadly recognised that solution of this problem is an essential factor in the framework of the zone," he asserted, "but an equally essential element is Israel's security."

"The path will be open for peace when it is possible to achieve Palestinian recognition of Israel and Israeli recognition of some fundamental rights of the Palestinians. This should be within an overall settlement for the zone ensuring adequate guarantees for everyone and, of course, international guarantees."

On the situation in France after the election of Socialist President Francois Mitterrand, Colombo said the problem of the French Communists' role in the government or government majority would rest on their attitude to "Europe and the Atlantic alliance."

"I must say," Colombo added, "that if the opinions of (French Communist Party Secretary Georges) Marchais remain those voiced in the European Parliament, I cannot see how their eventual assumption of government responsibility could fail to influence the continuity and political validity of these two pillars fundamental for all the Western countries."

PCI AIDES CONFER WITH LEBANESE NATIONALIST LEADER

LD081005 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 4 Jun 81 p 18

[Text] Rome--Lebanese National Movement Secretariat member Doctor 'Abdallah Sa'adah has been received at PCI headquarters by PCI Foreign Section Chief Comrade Antonio Rubbi and Comrade Remo Salati of the Foreign Section. During the cordial conversation, Doctor Sa'adah provided a full report on the Lebanese situation, which is being increasingly exacerbated by the continual bloodthirsty Israeli violations of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Comrades Rubbi and Salati confirmed to Doctor Sa'adah not only the PCI's solidarity with the Lebanese people and its condemnation of the Israeli aggressions, but also the party's commitment to do its utmost to help safeguard Lebanon's integrity and independence and assert the Palestinian people's national rights.

PCE'S CARRILLO SEEN IN CONFLICT WITH 'RENOVATORS'

LD081215 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 3 Jun 81 p 13

[Joaquina Prades report]

[Text] PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo has placed himself at the head of his party's hardliners to oppose the current of the "renovating Eurocommunists"--a group comprising 25 percent of the Central Committee, whose viewpoint is characterized by development of the Eurocommunist theses and by the renewal of the current leadership team.

This current, which recently emerged publicly, believes that the time has come in the PCE "for electing at the next congress a new leadership capable of giving impetus to the new political tasks and of surmounting the danger of the ossification of Eurocommunism." They assert this in a document endorsed by 25 signatures collected in Madrid.

The tone adopted by Carrillo in referring to this current--"you are so weak," he told them, according to a communist municipal councillor, at a meeting which he held with several of them Monday, "that I would not care if your document were published in MUNDO OBRERO"--might suggest that the renovating Eurocommunists are an unimportant minority in the party. However, despite their small numbers, Carrillo has been worried by the political stature and professional qualifications of most of them, since they include virtually all the youngest deputies, almost all the Madrid city councillors, the Galician and Basque secretaries general and a large number of grassroots members, as well as intellectuals.

The best proof of Carrillo's anxiety, in addition to his flat refusal to make statements on this group to the press, is the numerous and intensive meetings called in Madrid since the existence of the document, handed over by its authors to Simon Sanchez Montero for publication in MUNDO OBRERO 2 weeks ago, became known. Since then, the following internal reactions have occurred: An initial Central Committee meeting was held at which it was decided by an absolute majority to issue an unusual communique to the press warning about "factional activity" in the PCE, without specifying to what activity it was referring. That executive committee communique appeared all the more unusual since it denied a report which had never been published in any of the news media.

The issue was broached in the provincial committee 3 days later. Some 13 of its members were signatories of the document and therefore rejected the proposal that it be banned; another 22 voted in favor of issuing a milder communique than that of the executive committee and advocated its publication in MUNDO OBRERO. So the document was referred to the committee which selects the communist press organ's forums. Its editor, Jose Maria Gonzalez Jerez, and Organization Secretary Jaime Ballesteros declared themselves opposed, while Nicolas Sartorius and Manuel Azcarate were in favor of its publication.

Following the deadlock, the Central Committee Secretariat, after 8 hours of intensive debate, leveled harsh accusations against the signatories of the document, whom it charged with "playing into the putschists' hands" and being "splittists" and "social democrats." Only Pilar Brabo and Carlos Alonso Zaldivar--leaders belonging to the renovating Eurocommunists--defended the document. Such was the degree of confrontation, especially with Romero Marin, that it was decided to wait until Santiago Carrillo returned from Romania. With Carrillo in Madrid, the debate was repeated last Friday, with the important factor of Carrillo's unconditional alliance with the hardliners and the renovators' disenchantment.

Carrillo met Monday with a group of the signatories, whom he reproached for their stance, warned that they might play into the hands of the pro-Soviets and forbade them to publish anything in MUNDO OBRERO. His interlocutors refused to obey their secretary general's orders and no one withdrew his signature from the document.

SPAIN, MEXICO TO INCREASE EDUCATIONAL EXCHNAGES

FL041544 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1518 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Madrid, Spain, 4 Jun (NOTIMEX)--Mexico and Spain today agreed to intensify educational exchanges between the two countries, to support educational cooperation in Latin America and to defend the Spanish [language] and history of the two countries. All this is stated in a memorandum signed by Fernando Solano Morales and Juan Antonio Ortega, secretaries of education of Mexico and Spain, respectively, at the conclusion of Solana Morales' visit to Spain.

The document signed today also provides for an increase in the bilateral exchange of professors and students, in cooperation among experts and in the exchange of educational documentation and training material. It also encourages a more realistic and objective knowledge of the history of Mexico and Spain, both in the two countries and in textbooks of other nations, as well as to cooperate in achieving the success of UNESCO educational efforts in Latin America and the Caribbean region.

On another subject, Fernando Solana stated that Mexican-Spanish relations are excellent, especially in the educational and cultural fields.

OAU OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN CANARY ISLANDS FOR TALKS

AB070631 Paris AFP in English 0415 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Santa Cruz, Canary Island, 7 Jun (AFP)--Eem Kodjo, secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), arrived here yesterday for four days of talks with Spanish officials and members of the Canary Islands political parties.

He is accompanied by Foreign Affairs Secretary of State Carlos Robles Piquer. Mr Kodjo is to meet King Juan Carlos I when he returns to Madrid.

The Canary Islands, off the northwest coast of Africa, form two provinces of Spain.

The liberation committee of the OAU 13 years ago recognised a separatist group seeking their independence, the Movement for Self-Determination and Independence of the Canary Archipelago (MPAIAC). Ten years later the same committee recommended material and financial aid for MPAIAC, but an ensuing OAU summit failed to follow through, although the Council of Ministers formed a special Canaries decolonization commission.

MPAIAC, headed by lawyer Antonio Cubillo, operates out of Algiers. In 1977 and early 1978 it staged bomb attacks here on Tenerife and in Las Palmas. Mr Cubillo was seriously wounded in a knife attack in Algiers in April 1978.

Mr Cubillo has since complained to the liberation committee about getting only nice words without effect from the OAU.

FOREIGN OFFICE 'CONDEMNS' ISRAELI RAID ON IRAQ

LD081940 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1922 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] The Israeli air attack on the Iraqi atomic reactor near Baghdad has been condemned by the Foreign Office in London as a grave breach of international law.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Britain did not yet have confirmation of the raid "but it appears to have been an unprovoked attack."

"We can only condemn such a grave breach of international law which could have the most serious consequences."

DEFENSE SECRETARY DEFENDS TRIDENT MISSILE COSTS

LD081451 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 6 Jun 81 p 2

[Nicholas Comfort report]

[Text] The controversial Trident missile would give much better value than some existing defence commitments and projects, Mr Nott, defence secretary, said in Nottingham yesterday.

Mr Mott set as the target for the defence review the securing of "more defence from more money, rather than less defence from even more money."

And in an apparent criticism of Conservative MPs who fear cuts in the Royal Navy and elsewhere, he asked: "What will make the Russians think--the Russians, not the West, because deterrence turns on what the other side thinks, not what we think?" The real question we have to ask is what is more likely, in terms of defence capabilities, to achieve NATO's objective, the preservation of peace. What would help us most in our defences, in making the Russians hesitate before launching an attack? More tanks, when they already have 17,500 on the central front to the British 600? More Tornadoes, when they already have a numerical superiority in modern combat aircraft? Or an updated British nuclear deterrent? The answer is plain: Trident is not only a numerical addition to the nuclear deterrence of America: It involves a quite different multiplication of risk to a potential aggressor which only the United Kingdom can provide to NATO.

"Of course Trident will be expensive and of course money which has been spent on Trident is not money which can be spent on other things. But many equipment projects are expensive."

Mr Nott said he estimated the cost of Trident at about 5,000 million pounds (at September, 1980, prices). "This expenditure will be spread over 15 years, taking on average only three per cent of the defence budget and 6 per cent of the equipment budget. For that small proportion of the budget, we get a complete capability, of great deterrent worth, and we get a force which is cheap to run."

POLL RESULTS PUBLISHED ON MEMBERSHIP IN EEC

LD011459 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 1 Jun 81 p 10

[Text] By a margin of more than two to one, the British people think the Common Market is a bad thing for Britain, according to the latest Gallup poll for THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

The poll was carried out as Britain approaches the second anniversary of the first direct election to the European Parliament. The finding contrasts with the result of the referendum six years ago when the country voted approximately two to one for the market. The latest opinion poll indicates, however, that there is still majority support for the general idea of the unification of Western Europe.

To a question about the government's policy on the Common Market, the majority of people (54 per cent) indicated that they thought the government were not tough enough. Seven per cent thought they were too tough, and 26 per cent said their policy was about right.

One indication of the public's lack of interest in the European Parliament is the low awareness of that parliament: only one in three (31 per cent) people have seen or heard anything about it in the papers, on radio or on TV recently. The public's view of a British Euro MP shows little change over the period. The majority (61 per cent) think a British member of the European Parliament should support the interests of Britain all the time, while 31 per cent believe he should give priority support to things that are good for the Community as a whole. Two years ago, the figures were 59 per cent and 31 per cent respectively.

Answers to the question, "generally speaking, do you think the British membership of the Common Market is a good thing, a bad thing or neither good nor bad?" were:

	Today Percent	Oct 1979 Percent	June 1979 Percent
Good thing	21	24	37
Bad thing	50	54	34
Neither good/bad	21	17	19
Don't know	8	5	10

Given this finding, it is not surprising that one in two people would be relieved if they were to hear that the Common Market had been scrapped. Sixteen per cent would be very sorry to be told this, and 28 per cent would be indifferent to the news.

Scepticism about the unity of the Community persists practically unchanged. The vast majority (80 per cent) of the British public think the EEC is divided, with the French, as in the past, being almost solely blamed for this. Replies to the question: "In general, are you for or against efforts being made to unify Western Europe?" were:

	Today Percent	June 1979 Percent
For--very much	24	25
--to some extent	38	36
Against--to some extent	10	13
--very much	5	7
Don't know	23	19

This latest study was conducted among a nationally representative sample of 972 electors in more than 100 districts, between May 19 and 26.

NONALIGNED SYMPOSIUM ENDS SESSION IN NICOSIA

NC091016 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 9 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] The nonalignment symposium which started last Friday at the Filoxenia Hotel, organised by the permanent secretary of the Progressive and Socialist Organisations of the Mediterranean (PSOM), and hosted by the Cyprus socialist EDEK party, has concluded yesterday. At a press conference, the chairman of the symposium, Dr Vasos Lissaridhis, said the conclusion of the symposium will be carried forward through the permanent secretariat at the Algiers conference that is due early in 1982.

The symposium, Dr Lissaridhis said, discussed the effectiveness of the Nonaligned Movement and the role it plays in the political field. It also examined the cultural role of the Nonaligned Movement and its part in telecommunications.

The members, Dr Lissaridhis said, expressed concern about Middle East developments and dealt with the Cyprus problem as well. They noted the violation of nonaligned principles and condemned the aggressive policy of Turkey, emphasizing that any Cyprus settlement must be based on UN resolutions and principles, endorsed by the nonaligned.

The symposium also discussed the question of the creation of a new economic order that would allow a better understanding among the developing countries and would promote their interests as well as the return of peace in the region. Dr Lissaridhis said he assured the delegates of the Cypriot people's solidarity with those who dight for their freedom.

The assistant general secretary of PSOM, Mr Madi, said the symposium had proved its value and he reaffirmed support for the Cyprus struggle. The smyposium was attended by more than 80 delegates from socialist, communist and progressive parties from 19 Mediterranean countries, including France, Yugoslavia, Algeria, Libya and Malta.

KHARAVI DISPLEASED WITH ROLANDHIS' PRC VISIT

NC090855 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 9 Jun 81 p 3

[From the "Views and Comments" column: "Justified Question"]

[Text] We have always backed the government's drive to develop Cyprus' relations with all countries. We have repeatedly expressed the need for the development of diplomatic activities and the need for Cyprus to be represented in many parts of the world where our weaknesses are obvious. This is a very serious issue--we would say it is of vital importance--because it concerns securing support in the international arena against the unacceptable invasion and occupation by Turkish troops.

Yet, despite all this, we admit we are surprised by Foreign Minister Rolandhis' sudden visit to China, because despite its status as a permanent member of the Security Council, China has displayed an inadmissibly negative attitude toward the Cyprus problem. In the best of cases, it abstains from voting and fails even to condemn Turkey's aggression against a small neighboring state. Thus, we wonder what purpose will be served by this visit during a critical period when the foreign minister must work tediously to secure active support from many countries.

We are of the opinion that Mr Rolandhis' visit to China is a purely formal visit, without content and without serious preparation. Thus, we do not expect to see positive results or a substantive change in China's negative and hostile attitude toward Cyprus, and it is justifiable to ask: What purpose will the visit serve, at a time when the foreign minister has so many other serious issues to attend to?

POLICE SEE ARSONISTS LINKED TO WELCH ASSASSINS

NC081302 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 7 Jun 81 pp 1, 14

[Excerpt] Irrespective of yesterday's developments on the arson issue, the police believe that there is a "common denominator" among the organization that set fire to the four department stores in the center of Athens--considered for certain to be the "October 1980" organization--the"Popular Revolutionary Struggle" (ELA), which is accused of a large number of explosions and cases of arson, and the "17 November" organization, which claimed responsibility for the murders of Richard Welch, Evangelos Malios, Pandelis Petrou and Dhim Stamouli. These conclusions were made by "higher" units of the security service that have been "involved" in the arson cases involving the four department stores in the center of Athens.

These "units" are assessing data that have arisen from police investigations since the terrorist acts occurred and over the past 5 years. Moreover, according to the police, the sisters Evangelia (Litsa) and Katerina Tsangaraki belong to a branch of this terrorist organization, which changes its name and probably its structure in order to mislead the police.

MITSOTAKIS SAYS U.S. BASES WILL CONTINUE TO OPERATE

NC081252 Athens EXORMISIS in Greek 7 Jun 81 pp 1, 15

[Text] Despite the substantive concessions that Foreign Minister Mitsotakis made during the talks, the United States did not agree to "concede" even to Mr Y. Rallis' elementary conditions. These conditions would have allowed the New Democracy government to appear before Parliament and the Greek people and announce the signing of the Greek-U.S. base agreement.

The degree of the deadlock that was created last Wednesday night is shown by Thursday's quickly scheduled meeting presided over by President Karamanlis. Present at the meeting were Prime Minister Rallis, Minister of National Defense Averof, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and a small number (two or three) of other officials. The fundamental questions that were asked at this meeting were whether it is possible to continue the talks and whether the negotiating process should be frozen and the status of the bases as agreed from 1953 to 1956 should be continued.

The foreign minister's appeal for the possibility of certain dignified conditions being "conceded" in to save appearances and make possible the presentation of the agreement to the people--without the text of the agreement becoming an election catalyst for New Democracy--did not bear fruit despite the Greek side's decisive concessions.

As reported in the daily press, U.S. Ambassador McCloskey has even rejected the Greek Government's request for the supply of modern military equipment with the excuse "that the U.S. supply is exhausted." On this issue, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has sent a letter to Mr Averof explaining the reasons for the "U.S. inability to supply" such equipment.

When asked yesterday at noon by a journalist at the weekly Friday meet the press meeting whether the government will denounce the existing agreement since the negotiations for the signing of a new agreement have reached a standstill, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis replied: Not at the beginning.... the bases will remain and will operate according to the old status until the elections....

It is evident that Rallis' government has not dared even to give the U.S. side a time limit for the revision of the Greek-U.S. agreement on the bases. The fact is that the government's indecisiveness and the "protective" spirit that the foreign minister abides by have led to the U.S. intransigence, which can only exist in an occupied country.

Papandreou Position Assailed

NC081523 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 7 Jun 81 pp 1, 3

[Comment by Stamos Zoulas]

[Excerpts] The question of the U.S. bases is already right in the center of the political fight between New Democracy and PASOK. But according to many indications this is a "conventional" fight, particularly on the part of A. Papandreou, who again appears to covertly hate what he overtly seeks--that is, the signing of a new agreement with the United States prior to the elections is something that would better serve PASOK's political activities, and less the government. However, a third factor, which is decisive for any outcome of the Greek-U.S. talks, intervenes in the continuing controversy, even though this controversy might be conventional. This factor is Washington's intentions or according to some others, Washington's calculations in view of the Greek elections.

There is no doubt that the question of the bases was the axis of A. Papandreou's open letter to the prime minister last Monday. The most important point of the letter is confined to what the PASOK president "did not want" to point out.

According to government quarters, Mr A. Papandreou confined himself to the laying down of the position that the government must avoid signing an agreement during this period until the elections. Papandreou failed to say what he himself would do if his demand is not accepted and next autumn, when he comes to power-- or hopes to--he finds himself before a fait accompli. This "failure" is more characteristic if one takes into consideration the fact that the pro-Papandreou papers had reported in advance that the PASOK chairman was to notify the prime minister that his party, as the governnent, "would consider as null and void any agreement that the present government would sign hastily." Definitely such a statement would have been much more effective if Mr A. Papandreou wanted to really discourage Washington in connection with the question of the immediate signing of an agreement.

It is recalled in this connection that Mr A. Papandreou's declaration for the "immediate and complete removal of the bases of death" has now been replaced by the following stand: "PASOK admits that it may not be possible for the NATO and U.S. bases to be removed from Greece immediately. Thus, it is ready to accept the temporary presence of such bases on Greek territory provided that..." and so forth.

Thus, as of the moment that PASOK proceeded from an absolutely negative stand to a compromising one, it is obvious that the terms and the prerequisites for the operation of the U.S. bases do not constitute for A. Papandreou aggressive weapons for the elections struggle, but rather minefields, which he is trying to bypass.

From the U.S. attitude toward the continuing negotiations it is concluded that Washington is less concerned about the postponement of the signing of the agreement and more thoughtful about the likely closing of the question prior to the Greek elections.

This established fact definitely constitutes a change in policy. A few months ago it was the U.S. side that was in a hurry, and the possibility of the New Democracy Party losing an overall parliamentary majority was the basic factor for the haste of the United States.

Thus, political observers have justifiably pointed out that Washington's change in attitude coincides with Mr A. Papandreou's revised position toward the pending question of the bases. The question is whether the U.S. policy on this concrete question is solely based on PASOK's "controversial" public statements and on indirect reassurances, or whether the United States has already secured additional and concrete affirmations which, to this moment, are unknown to the Greek Government.

TEXT OF PRIME MINISTER'S 6 JUNE NEWS CONFERENCE

TA061609 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1445 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 6 June (AA)--Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu made his third press conference since he assumed office. Following is the text of it:

Distinguished representatives of the Turkish and foreign press, radio and television, it is an honour for me to greet you at this press conference which is the third since I assumed office.

In my capacity as prime minister I would like to explain to you, and through your media to the public opinion, our performance during the last eight months and projects to be realized by our government in the coming months.

As I indicated in my previous press conferences, our government had to solve urgently two main problems which our country had been confronted with. The first was to reinstate the inviolability of life and property and to reestablish the state authority while the second was to rejuvenate the Turkish economy which was affected adversely by the high rate of inflation. In this press conference I shall dwell upon the measures taken with regard to these two major problems as well as the measures envisaged for the future.

Anarchy and Combat Against Terrorism

Distinguished members of the press, in order to make a realistic evaluation of the results of the combat carried out against anarchy and terrorism, I would like to inform the public of the comparative figures relating to the terrorist activities witnessed during the 18 months covering the period from 12 March 1979 through 11 September 1980 and the last 9 months period covering 12 September 1980 through 2 June 1981.

Within the 18 months period prior to 12 September 1980, 8,024 armed attacks took place in 20 provinces alone where the martial law had been proclaimed, whereas this figure dropped to 558 during the 9 months period following September 12, 1980.

Within the 18 months preceding September 12, 1980, in 20 provinces where martial law has been in effect, 8,407 citizens were injured as a result of terrorist activities. This figure had declined to 619 during the following 9 months, in the whole country.

Within the 18 months period preceding 12 September, 1980, in 20 provinces where the martial law had been in effect, 3,374 persons lost their lives due to anarchy and terrorist activities. Within the 9 months period after 12 September this mortality figure dropped to 412 all over the country.

The comparative figures which I have just presented reveal that due to vigorous efforts exerted by the martial law and security forces, order and tranquillity have been reestablished in our beloved country.

32 dedicated and valiant members of the army and security forces lost their lives in line of duty after the 12th of September 1980, in the process of protecting peace and [word indistinct] of our citizens. [words indistinct] The fond memories of our martyrs I would like to express the Turkish nation's deep gratitude to them and their grieved families.

Distinguished members of the press, with a view to create a full understanding of the turmoil into with Turkey was dragged before 12 September 1980, I would like to provide you and through you the public opinion with some more comparative figures this time with regard to arms and ammunition which have been seized after 12 September 1980.

While the number of infantry rifles, automatic rifles, hunting rifles, pistols and submachineguns seized by the security forces before 12 September 1980 in a period of 16 months in 20 provinces where martial law was in effect totalled 22,732, the number of such weapons seized in the whole of Turkey, after September 12th within a (?period) of approximately 9 months amounted to 473,553.

Apart from the 473,553 weapons seized by the security forces after 12 September 1980, another 160,170 weapons have been handed in by the citizens themselves to the security forces. Thus, after 12 September 1980, 633,724 rifles, pistols and similar weapons were handed over to or seized by the security forces. These weapons included such items as rocket launchers, anti-aircraft machineguns, mortars and hand grenades.

It is possible to meet the requirements of an army with this many weapons. As you see, our country had been turned into an arsenal. Consequently, peace and security in the country no more existed and the people were forced to live in their homes or business places in fear and panic.

During the months preceding 12 September 1980, an average of 22 persons were losing their lives every day as a result of anarchy and terrorist activities. Most happily, at present this number has dropped below an average of one per day, thus our beautiful country has become a place where everybody can live in peace and security.

On behalf of the great Turkish nation, I would like to express my gratitude to our armed forces and security force who have spared no effort beyond human capabilities and some of those members became martyrs, for the sake of the peace and security of our great nation.

Distinguished representatives of the press, due to effective measures taken, some of the anarchists realized that it will be impossible to find shelter in Turkey any longer and have unfortunately fled the country. These are being closely watched and necessary information is being furnished to the countries where they may possibly be staying. These fugitives are elements of anarchy and terror, wanted for murdering or wounding people, and as such, cannot be regarded as political criminals. Undoubtedly, they constitute a danger also for these countries in which they stay.

For this reason, countries whom the Turkish Government approaches should duly and properly consider and act upon our representations. Should they fail to do so, fatal incidents which may occur can annoy us and them alike. The subject has no bearing whatever on human rights and freedoms or political crime. It is a fact that this should not be overlooked.

The assassination attempt against the life of the most reverend spiritual leader of the Catholic world, Pope John Paul II, on 13 May 1981, has been a source of profound sorrow for us as well as for the whole of mankind. Our only consolation is his steady recovery and total regaining of his health with every passing day.

I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate once again that all countries in the world must unreservedly cooperate in the combat against anarchy and terrorism. It is imperative that all states should close their doors to those who try to take refuge in their countries after taking part in terrorist activities. Failure in this respect would render it impossible to eradicate anarchy and terror from our world. We are ready for any kind of cooperation on this subject. It is our hope that all the other states should appreciate the necessity of acting in a similar manner.

Working Life and Workers Abroad

Distinguished members of the press, all the efforts are made for the best preservation and amelioration of the social and economic conditions of the workers. An indirect wage guarantee was ensured for the wage earners by curbing the rate of inflation, and consequently bringing the price increases to reasonable levels.

Apart from these, the legislative arrangements which render collective bargaining agreements effective anew, in cases of social necessity, have been put into force.

Hence, while our decision regarding the preservation of the collective bargaining system has been confirmed, in this transitional period the maintenance and improvement of the benefits of the syndicated workers have also been obtained.

The High Council of Arbitration restitutes the effectiveness of the expired collective bargaining agreements. Consequently, our workers may now benefit from new wage increases and social assistance which will ensue these collective bargaining agreements. Presently, 146,436 workers benefit from the collective bargaining agreements which are rendered effective once again by the High Council of Arbitration.

Keeping in mind the possibility that there could be some inevitable delays in the deliberations of the High Council of Arbitration, as a protective measure, the principle of advance payments by the employers to the employees which are within the scope of the already expired collective bargaining agreements which will terminate in 1981, is adopted.

Minimum wages for the workers including those in the sectors of agriculture and forestry have been fixed anew. By unanimous decision of the employees, employers and the government representatives, and taking into account prevailing circumstances, an 85 percent increase had been realized in minimum wages.

Unfortunately, our workers retiring in recent years either had not obtained seniority compensation at all--the return of their years of labour--or received incomplete payments. As a matter of fact, when our government assumed office, it had been realized that the debt of the state to the workers who retired from the state-owned enterprises had reached approximately 11 billion Turkish liras since July 1978. Today, I am happy to state that a major portion of this debt has already been eliminated and the remaining 1,428 billion Turkish liras will be paid by June 1981.

I hasten to state that the value of the labor of our honourable worker citizens will completely be paid both during the course of their work as well as in their retirement. We can never tolerate, however, the disruption of the [word indistinct] order by certain political aims under the pretext of "workers rights." I am confident that our worker brothers will never pay attention to deliberate and negative propaganda of all kinds.

They have all the opportunities to work and to be prosperous parallel to their labor. Our government considers the value of the labor of our workers as sacred and is determined to fully guarantee it.

Distinguished members of the press, the number of our workers abroad was 900 thousand at the end of 1980. Together with the family members this figure exceeds 2 million. Of our workers abroad, 87 percent is in the European countries, whereas 13 percent of them is in Libya and in other Middle Eastern countries as well as in Australia.

I have to stress at the outset that rapid solution of the problems of these workers and of their wives and children, and effective and efficient protection of their rights and benefits through efficient measures remain a subject of which our government is sensitive.

We attach great importance particularly to the issue enabling our children abroad--the number of which is nearly 470,000 today--to benefit from the educational facilities of the countries in which they reside, in equal and adequate terms. We also pay special attention to ensure that courses on Turkish language and culture should have the necessary importance in the school curricula.

With the amendments introduced in the citizenship law, facilities have been provided in order to solve the problems faced by our citizens abroad. Interpreter and translation services required at work dispute cases are ensured on a gratis basis for our workers in Federal Germany, as of 1st June 1980.

With a decision taken by the Turkish-EEC Joint Council, new provisions are introduced facilitating our workers, their wives and children to have easier access to the labour market of the countries in which they reside.

Necessary studies are being carried out to enact expeditiously bilateral and multilateral agreements which will bring about provisions in favor of our workers abroad.

In this context, the existing bilateral social security agreements with The Netherlands, Switzerland and Belgium were modified to meet present needs and the recently signed social security agreements with Sweden and Norway were ratified and our workers employed in those countries and their family members were provided with the necessary social guarantee. Necessary representations for concluding social security agreements with other countries, especially the Middle Eastern countries, as well as efforts for improving the existing social security agreement with Libya are continuing.

On the other hand, the multilateral "European agreement on the legal status of migrant workers" has been ratified. By this agreement, an important step has been taken towards ensuring equal treatment for migrant workers by the states where they are employed with the nationals of the signatory countries as far as their living and working conditions are concerned.

Furthermore, provisions were made for broadening alimony claims and facilitating the collection of alimony through the ratification of "the international agreement for the recognition and execution of alimony obligation judgements."

Agricultural and Rural Problems

Distinguished members of the press, we are closely interested with the problems of our farmers who constitute the [word indistinct] of our economy. Necessary measures have been taken to procure the fertilizers to our farmers promptly and in sufficient quantity, which are very essential for agriculture.

Our fertilizer stocks for the year 1981 are sufficient. This year there will be no problem in the way of procuring fertilizers.

Our government has also made some new arrangements for the sale of agricultural equipment and machinery. A reduction between 3 to 12 percent on tractor prices, and a reduction between 5 to 5 [as received] percent on agricultural machinery and tools have been introduced.

Moreover, some payment facilities are brought about for our farmers. For example, cash payment on tractor sales has been reduced from 670,000 Turkish liras to 480,000 Turkish liras, and the payment period for the balance account is increased from 2 to 3 years.

Credit limits have been increased in the agricultural loans. Thus intensive credit utilization facilities have been achieved. In this context, on 1st May 1981, interests of credits available from the Turkish Bank of Agriculture have been reduced to 19.5 percent from 24 percent. In addition credits pertaining to livestock have been expanded by 100 percent and the volume of credits on agricultural products, machinery and tools, including tractors have been increased by 50 percent.

Our government is determined to render infrastructural services to our rural inhabitants who constitute the majority and most important portion of our population within most (?rational) and objective principles.

Hence, we have planned the construction of 9,500 km of stabilized and 8,500 km of smooth surfaced road in 1981. Apart from this, 1,792 km of asphalt covering 118,000 km of maintenance services for the village roads is planned in this year.

This year's programme also encompasses the supply of drinking water to 4,040 units, such as districts, villages and towns. For this purpose, 33 billion 681 million Turkish liras has been allocated from the national budget.

With the TOPRAKSU (soil and water) budget which has increased to 19 billion dollars by 134 percent of increase in 1981, works for small scale irrigaton, development of farming areas, drainage and soil improvement, soil preservation services and pools will be carried out.

For arrangement for settlement in rural areas, renovation of villages on earthquake belts, domestic housing problems, 489 projects have been planned for this purpose amounting to 4.8 billion Turkish liras in the 1981 program period.

In brief, the total investments to the rural areas, with [word indistinct] purpose will be 48 billion Turkish liras in 1981. We are resolved to take all the necessary steps in order to enable our villagers to fully enjoy the benefits of the 20th Century and to make our citizens, who live in rural areas, more prosperous and contented.

National Education

Distinguished members of the press, all the necessary measures are taken in order to make our schools and universities "educational institutions" in the real sense, to where the parents can send their children without any fear and anxiety. The campaign against illiteracy which is programmed within the celebration activities of Ataturk centennial by our government is implemented with great care.

By 15 May 1981, the number of courses opened for this purpose and the number of those who attended these courses have reached to 44,019 and 1,045,737 respectively. Within this context we have programmed to teach how to read and write to 3 million people in 1981.

Economic Situation and Economic Policy

Distingiushed members of the press, the essence of the economic policy currently implemented is to bring the economy to its normal conditions by keeping the inflationary pressure under control, compensating the gap arising from shortage of foreign resources, eliminating the scarcities which hinder the production and the bottlenecks in the commodity supplies. Consequently, great attention is paid to make the resource allocations in conformity with the economic criteria, and to bring public financing under control.

Since the beginning of 1981, the rate of price increases has decreased, even receded, and in some months has begun acquiring its normal course. Within a short period of time, the inflation increase rate has fallen from three digit figures to 30 percent. According to the current indicators, it is quite probable that the inflation rate would be below 40 percent, already envisaged for the year 1981.

Parallel to this positive situation in prices, the increase in exports is still continuing since September 1980. Total exports have increased by 56 percent in the recent 6 months (November 1980-March 1981) as compared to the same period of the previous year. As far as the rate of increase in non-agricultural exports is concerned, an increase of 87 percent has been achieved.

The industrial exports in March 1981 show a 50 percent increase as compared to the corresponding month of the last year. On the other hand, the volume of business committed by the Turkish contractors in Middle East countries also shows a continuous increase. Presently, the sum of the tenders already contracted is about 5 billion dollars.

The long-awaited export boom campaign in Turkey had really started with the measures taken. Today, a great interest for export business is prevalent among our enterpreneurs of all sizes. Looking at the outcome of the first quarter in 1981 it seems that the total imports this year would be in the vicinity of 9 billion dollars.

Transfers for imports are being made as scheduled. The value of imports for the first quarter is 2 billion 298 million dollars. In our foreign exchange policy, flexible currency rates are being applied by fixing the parities and cross-exchange rates on a daily basis.

Reformative laws on tax system and its organization are put into force in order to sustain the economic development within stability and social justice. As a result of these arrangements substantial increase in public revenues is expected in the fiscal year of 1981.

These increases in revenues will result in an important decrease in the demand for the funds of the Central Bank.

Although, estimates concerning the rate of realization of the budget revenues should be made only after obtaining the May 1981 revenue figures, nevertheless, first estimates based on March and April 1981 revenue figures indicate that sufficient revenues would be raised to meet the total of the 1981 budget expenditures and the 1981 budget would be balanced.

The increasing trend of production of 100 sampled items which started in the last few months of 1980 is still continuing in the first quarter of 1981. In the first three months of 1981 the production levels of lignite, filtered cigarettes, ordinary cigarettes and fertilizer have risen by 12 percent, 150 percent, 85 percent and 80 percent respectively. Increase in energy production is about 8 percent as of 31st April, 1981. On the other hand substantial production increases could be viewed in the textile, garment, food, cement and petroleum product industries.

In this connection, I would like to give an example. The increase achieved in chemical fertilizer production had resulted in foreign currency savings amounting to 316 million dollars, in 1981.

Distinguished members of the press, our government closely follows the position which the economy is in, and makes efforts to overcome the problems faced during this transitional period, without making any concessions from the main targets. The arrangements on expenditure-tax and installment sales and in particular the new export promotion tax and credit facilities are among these measures. With the implementation of the legislation on mass housing, it will be possible to reactivate the construction sector and the production related to this sector.

Our economic program is designed to introduce and promote the power of enterprise. If we adhere ourselves to this program with faith and trust then there will be no return to a condition where there was blackmarket, shortages and insecurity, and it will be possible to achieve our economic development with stability.

While formulating the economic measures, we put serious emphasis on the measures which will decrease the burden and the deprivations which our citizens with low and fixed incomes, government officials and the retired in particular had faced during the past years.

We never (?regarded) the present financial opportunities that the government officials and the retired enjoy as a result of the amendments made in the income tax law and in the regulations concerning the retired government officials, workers and artisans as sufficient. The work on measures to improve the living standards of the government officials and the retired are continuously carried on.

Tourism

Distinguished members of the press, restoration of peace and security in the country since 12th September, has created new opportunities for tourism. In our government programme, it is decided that the government would lay down the infrastructure in the tourism sector and the superstructure would be realized by the private sector and it is envisaged that this should be encouraged.

Draft laws on the preservation of touristic resources and the balanced development of this potential have been placed in the agenda of the Council of Ministers.

In order to meet the credit requirements of private sector for their investment financing, necessary measures are being taken to increase the funds of tourism Bank of Turkey. Furthermore, measures are taken to encourage the foreign investment in the tourism sector of our country.

Foreign Policy

Distinguished members of the press, it is certain that the NATO alliance bears a great importance for the balance of security which is the indispensible element of the world peace. Our cooperation with our NATO allies and in this context with the United States of America continues. We appreciate the efforts made in the way to contribute to Turkey's defense capability and economic development. We hope that these contributions will be accelerated and increased in conformity with the special palce of Turkey within the alliance.

The developments observed in our region have once again exhibited Turkey's importance for insuring the security and stability in the area. The importance of a powerful Turkey to secure the stability in the region is becoming more evident every passing day.

Our relations with the European Economic Community is developing positively. The preparations for the full membership of Turkey to the European Economic Community have seriously been initiated in accordance with the decision taken at the meeting of the National Security Council on the 25th of March 1981.

The programme which is agreed upon for the development of our membership relations with the European Economic Community is being applied with due attention.

The customs regime applied to our agricultural products export to the member countries of the EEC has been ameliorated (?from) the beginning of this year and the duty free importation of all our agricultural products by the Community within a period of six years has been realized.

We attach due importance to the developments of our political and economic relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries including those which are our neighbours, based on mutual respect and interest.

While the armed clash still continues between our neighbours in the Middle East, Iran and Iraq, the increased tension in Lebanon and the emergence of the confrontation possibility between Syria and Israel are causes of deep concern. Turkey is of the opinion that a new confrontation in the area will yield (?grave) consequences for the countries of the region. We wish that the efforts spent to eliminate the existing tension in the region will produce positive results.

Our efforts towards the betterment of our relations with Greece continue. Our minister of foreign affairs has met the Greek foreign minister in Rome, during the NATO ministerial council meeting. At this meeting it has been agreed that the dialogue between the two countries will be continued between the Foreign Ministry secretaries-general and the foreign ministers. We regard this decision for the continuation of this dialogue as a positive development. It is our sincere wish that all the existing problems between Turkey and Greece would be solved through negotiations.

The positive statement as regards our bilateral relations made by Mr Rallis, prime minister of Greece, at the press meeting on May 30 is regarded with appreciation and it is a source of satisfaction for us to observe that our view as to all existing problems can be solved through constructive dialogue is also shared by the Greek prime minister.

Since 12 September 1980, [number indistinct] of the draft laws submitted by our government (?were) approved by the National Security Council and were put into force. Among them there are laws on financial issues and internal security which could not have been passed for many years. Since my last press meeting, there have been important laws put into force on various dates, among which there are the law on the revenues of the municipalities, law on the supreme council of judges and prosecutors, law on training and education indemnity payment for the teachers, law amending some articles of the law on penal (?proceedings), law amending tax proceedings law.

Activities of commemoration of the centennial of Ataturk, founder of the Turkish Republic, have been intensified last May. Turkish culture days organized at the UNESCO headquarters have accorded once again the opportunity to exhibit the Turkish art and culture. The programs arranged for this purpose at UNESCO headquarters in Paris between 7 to 9 May 1981, were met with great interest. Similar activities will continue to take place through "cultural weeks" in Bonn, Rome, London and Washington.

The ceremony held in Thessalonica at "Ataturk House" had a special meaning.

The government activities in the last 8.5 months have been directed towards two aims. One of these aims was to save the country's economy from the impasse it was dragged into and to provide a healthy structure, and the other was to establish peace and security in Turkey which had come to the brink of a civil war.

In these two fields very important progress has been achieved. The economic life has been stabilized and in the country peace and security have been established.

Unfortunately it is not yet possible to say that our problems have been completely solved. The members of the anarchy and terror centers, who have not yet been caught still continue their inhuman activities and wreckless murders in the country and abroad.

As a matter of fact, on 24 May 1981 a Turkish Airlines plane had been hijacked by terrorists to Bulgaria. It is certainly gratifying that this adventure has been positively concluded without harming anybody and that the passengers safely returned to Turkey. The vigilance and courage of the crew and the passengers of the plane, (?which will) set an example, played a very important role in the happy ending of the incident. I would once again like to express my thanks to those who have contributed to this conclusion.

One of the subjects to which our government attaches emphasis is the struggle against bribery, abuses and impropriety. It is essential for our citizens to have the opportunity to easily seek for their rights in the government offices and for the government officials to extend every possible effort and sacrifice for the full realization of security, happiness and prosperity in our beautiful country.

The biggest encouragement in this regard will be the support and the confidence of the great Turkish nation.

I thank you all for your attention.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DISCUSSES PARIS BOMBING INCIDENTS

TA051600 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 5 Jun (AA)--Turkish Foreign Minister spokesman Oktay Iscen said the ministry had no information about the existence of a "Turkish Islamic Revolutionary Army" which allegedly claimed responsibility for a bomb attack in Paris against an Armenian church which did not injure anyone, the third such attack in the past eight days. The incidents in Paris could have been staged by Armenian terrorists to incite Armenians, sources involved predicted.

CUMHURIYET SAYS ECEVIT HAS LEFT ARAYIS

NC080822 [Editorial Report] According to the Nicosia PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE in English, "Turkish Press and Other Media" review for 6 June, Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish on 4 June reports that Bulent Ecevit has left the staff of Istanbul ARAYIS, Turkish weekly magazine with which he was adviser and chief editor. CUMHURIYET reported that ARAYIS will continue to publish.

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KREISKY CALLS ISRAELI RAID 'INEXCUSABLE ACT'

AU091245 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1029 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Chancellor Bruno Kreisky comment on Israeli air raid on Iraqi nuclear reactor, at a Vienna news conference following the weekly cabinet meeting on 9 June--recorded]

[Text] Well, I would like to make a remark here for which I alone am responsible. I regard the whole thing as an inexcusable act which in fact under normal circumstances must be called almost herostratic [allusion to ancient Greek, Herostratos, who set fire to the Temple of Diana at Ephesos 356 BC in order to become famous]. And as far as the Middle East is concerned, it must be said that certainly the election situation enters into this, but that actually makes the matter even more intolerable and incomprehensible. [Words indistinct] without regard for the consequences it will entail for peace altogether and for.... [voice trails off] The situation seems to me so irresponsible that I cannot qualify it, regardless of how you view the matter. Here they build a powerplant, a nuclear powerplant, and just before it is completed it is simply destroyed by bombs. That is simply the law of the jungle, and it really cannot be tolerated by the Western world. But to me it is unfortunately not surprising.

I see some of you here who 2 or 3 years ago most bitterly reproached me when I characterized this unscrupulosness, this irresponsibility vis-a-vis developments--indeed this also involves Israel's own development. I don't want to prejudge the policy of the West, but I cannot imagine that the United States, Great Britain, France; that is, the three most reliable friends of Israel, can tolerate such a policy. I just cannot imagine it.

PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU091124 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Romanian state and party head Ceausescu arrived in Vienna today for a 4-day official visit. Ceausescu is accompanied by his wife Elena, who holds the office of a first deputy premier in the government.

The Romanian guests were received at Vienna's Schwechat airport by Federal President Kirchschlaeger and Foreign Minister Pahr with all due military and protocol honors.

BRIEFS

FUNDING OF POLISH LOANS--The Austrian Control Bank and the Handlowy Bank have initialed the bilateral funding agreement on the redemption and interest payments, due this year, resulting from the state-guaranteed loans granted to Poland. In line with an international agreement, the repayment of these loans will start in 1986 and will extend over a period of 5 years. The total volume is 5.5 billion schillings including 4.5 billion schillings capital and 1 billion schillings interests. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 5 Jun 81 p 20 AU]

HUNGARIAN MINISTER--At the invitation of Karl Sekanina, Austrian minister of construction and technology, Kalman Abraham, Hungarian minister of construction and urban development, stayed in Vienna from 2 to 5 June. During the visit, which served the further development of cooperation in the field of civil engineering, it was agreed that greater attention would be paid to joint undertakings of building companies in third countries. The two ministers briefed each other on the progress achieved in cooperation since their meeting in Budapest in September 1980. A report was given on the second meeting of the Austrian-Hungarian working group for civil engineering and on economic-technological research. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 6 Jun 81 p 2 AU]

BELGIUM

ETHIOPIAN MINISTERS ARRIVE FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD081407 Brussels LE SOIR in French 2 Jun 81 p 3

[Excerpt] An important Ethiopian delegation including several ministers and headed by Fisha Desta, deputy secretary general of the Dergue (provisional military administrative council), arrived Saturday in Brussels.

We met with several of the 14 members of the delegation, whose mission is to present to the Belgian authorities and Common Market leaders the record of reforms achieved in Ethiopia since the revolutionary regime which succeeded the empire came to power. These bilateral and multilateral talks should lead to the finalization of several cooperation projects in the economic, trade and technological fields.

It was stressed that Belgian-Ethiopian relations stem from a long-standing friendship. Relations with the EC are also proceeding well." Contacts will also be established with the European Parliament.

We were told that there should be no misunderstanding about this visit. It is in no way a turning point in Ethiopian policy: Addis Ababa has always wished to maintain good relations both with Eastern bloc countries and with the others, but some have refused to accept the change of regime which took place 7 years ago.

LAWYERS TO BREAK TIES WITH CZECHOSLOVAK GROUP

LD051541 Brussels LE SOIR in French 27 May 81 p 3

[Text] The Belgian Association of Democratic Lawyers has been seriously concerned for some years about the way democratic freedoms are treated in Czechoslovakia. In particular, it has taken the view that the proceedings instituted against the intellectuals who signed Charter 77 and against members of the Committee for the Defense of Unjustly Prosecuted People [VONS] clearly show that the idea of the crime of opinion has been accepted in Czechoslovakia, in violation both of the Helsinki accords and of socialist legality itself, for which the accused wanted to ensure respect.

Two observers--Pierre Mertens and Viviane Brouckers--were able to verify on the spot (the former in June 1979 and the latter in the fall of 1979) the extent of violations of fundamental freedoms by the regime in power, and set forth the facts on behalf of their association.

Since then the Belgian Association of Democratic Lawyers has corresponded with its counterpart, the Czech Association of Democratic Lawyers, on visiting Prague officially at the latter's invitation to assess the situation. It had to contend with delays and refusals which have not, however, discouraged it.

Last November, an agreement was concluded in Malta during the latest general assembly of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (of which both the national sections concerned are members). Under this agreement, a four-man delegation consisting of Jean Salmon (professor of international public law at the Free University of Brussels and former president of that university's faculty of law), Marcel Trousse (president of the Liege County court), Jules Raskin (a Liege lawyer) and Pierre Mertens (writer and secretary of the international law center at the Free University of Brussels), was to visit Czechoslovakia from 25 through 31 May. The delegation was to acquaint itself, among other things, with the authorities' official view on the nature of the current proceedings and to form its own opinion on how democratic freedoms, including the right to defense, are recognized.

Just a few days ago, the Czech association again postponed by telegram the delegation's visit, mentioning some "serious and unexpected reasons." Furthermore, Mertens, who had obtained a Czechoslovak visa, was called to the Czechoslovak Embassy on the same day and his visa was cancelled. Obviously, you may well wonder whether this further change of attitude is not connected with news about further recent arrests. Could it be that the Czechoslovak authorities and the Czech Association of Democratic Lawyers are afraid that progressive lawyers from our country might observe the scale of repression from too close a vantage point?

In view of all this, the Belgian association intends to suspend all relations with its Czech counterpart--an unprecedented development within the international association--and has denounced an attitude and made public a disagreement which are a further indication, as if this were necessary, of the impairment of democratic freedoms in Czechoslovakia. This is yet another reason for feeling concerned about the situation.

THE NETHERLANDS

PARTY LEADERS OPEN NEGOTIATIONS ON NEW CABINET

LD041307 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 2 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The Hague--The work of negotiation leaders Lubbers and De Koning will this week chiefly concentrate on investigating the possibility of a new cabinet comprising the Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), the Labor Party (PVDA) and the Democrats '66 (D '66). This does not exclude other possibilities, it was immediately added. In the next few days the bilateral talks between the negotiation leaders and the parliamentary leaders of these three parties (Van Agt, Den Uyl and Terlouw) will primarily look at whether the policy differences between these parties are insurmountable.

Thus there is no question of real negotiations between the PVDA, CDA and D'66 over the main features of a government agreement. The three leaders and the leader of the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD), Hans Wiegel, used their first talks with the negotiation leaders yesterday to draw up an inventory. These will be used in the bilateral talks, which will reveal what main problems each party leader sees in a comparison of the parties' programs.

However, it became clear yesterday that the VVD is still on the sidelines. In the first round of bilateral talks with the negotiation leaders which will also discuss the main policy problems, the VVD will not be taking part. But it is probable that Wiegel received an assurance from the negotiation leaders that the VVD would be first to be brought into the talks if the government formation period enters a second phase ("in whatever form this may take," as Wiegel put it).

During their news conference yesterday morning the two negotiation leaders stressed that their activities would not merely concentrate on exploring the willingness of the political parties to work together in a new cabinet. They would also be going into the question of what policy obstacles the party leaders saw facing as broadly based a cabinet as possible, which is one of the possibilities they must look into under the terms of the assignement they have been given.

The negotiation leaders would not primarily be investigating the political parties' willingness to work together, which had been stressed by the PVDA in particular. They also made it clear that they would not be drawing up a "national recovery plan" to put to the party leaders as a sort of package or direction-giving document, which Wiegel and Van Agt in particular wanted immediately after the elections.

BAHR DEPARTS FOR TALKS, MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD091222 Hamburg DPA in German 1047 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 9 Jun (DPA)--Egon Bahr, the SPD Parliamentary Group's disarmament expert, flew to Moscow today for a visit of several days. After talks with Soviet leaders, he will take part in a meeting of the Independent Commission for Disarmament and Security Questions. The meeting will be held Friday through Sunday and will be chaired by Swedish socialist leader Olof Palme.

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN HAMBURG

OW100019 Tokyo KYODO in English 0013 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Hamburg, 9 Jun (KYODO)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki arrived here Tuesday night on the first leg of a six-nation West European tour.

He and his party were greeted at the airport by a West German honor guard, officials of the West German Foreign Ministry, Japanese Ambassador Bunroku Yoshino and Japanese residents in Hamburg. They proceeded immediately to their hotel where they held consultations to prepare for Wednesday's meeting here between Suzuki and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Suzuki and Schmidt are scheduled to meet alone for some three hours on Wednesday morning. They will continue their talks in the afternoon which will be participated in by Foreign Ministers Sunao Sonoda and Hans-Dietrich Genscher. They will cover international developments, particularly the situation in Poland and the North-South problem, as well as the trade problem.

Suzuki is also visiting Italy, Belgium, Britain, the Netherlands and France during his 13-day tour of Europe which is described as an unofficial tour.

OFFICIALS, NEWSPAPERS REACT TO ISRAELI ACTION

FDP Spokesman

LD091211 Hamburg DPA in German 1116 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 9 Jun (DPA)--The FDP's foreign and security policy spokesman, Juergen Moellemann, today described the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor plant as an "act of aggression contrary to international law and dangerous to peace, the consequences of whose execution and justification must at first dumbfound everyone." In a statement published in Bonn today, Moellemann said that it is quite incredible that Israeli Prime Minister Begin is not only putting a strain on Israel's good relations with its friends but is also contributing to an increasingly dangerous aggravation of the Middle East situation.

SPD Deputy Chairman

LD091416 Hamburg DPA in German 1224 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 9 Jun (DPA)--SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski has condemned the Israeli air force strike against the Iraqi reactor plant as an "extremely grave attack," for which there is no basis in international law. He said in Bonn today that he finds it incomprehensible that the Israeli Government could have issued such an order, which must lead to an aggravation of the already dangerous Middle East situation.

Wischnewski said that the Israeli action has dealt a heavy blow to the Middle East peace efforts. Under Prime Minister Menahem Begin, Israel is exposed to the danger of worldwide isolation. He said that according to his information the Iraqi reactor center was a research plant under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE

DW090916 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 9 Jun 81 p 1

[Commentary signed R.H.: "Daredevil Reckoning"]

[Text] The latest "direct action" by the state of Israel not only elicits objections but also alarms an international public which justly dreads any new crisis report. The nuclear powers' nonproliferation policy is imperfect. It has loopholes which were utilized. And it is certain to grow even more imperfect in the future. Yet, it is a justified attempt to maintain peace with peaceful means at the cost of some injustice (export controls and surveillance). Iraq was suspected of being a potential threshold power. Suddenly attacking it in a warlike air raid for that reason isn't the proper way to pursue a nonproliferation policy. The Israelis must have had serious reasons for destroying Iraq's trial reactor while it was still under construction, a reactor which was delivered by France and which, after temporary vacancy, again was under the control of the Vienna nuclear authority.

What had so far caused the concern of international institutions dealing with nonproliferation was not the experimental reactor itself but a French-delivered first batch of 12 kg of uranium that had been highly enriched for research purposes and thus presumably could be used in weapons. In this connection, different opinions prevailed about smaller quantities of nuclear fuels usable for weaponry. One opinion says that nowadays nobody can be prevented from acquiring such material. What is decisive is whether the state involved also has the corresponding "delivery system," meaning the sophisticated vehicle (missiles) and knows how to operate it. A wide technological gap exists between the two stages, it says.

But others, and among them also Reagan's advisers, insist that such possession of bomb material in any case represents a threat. The Israelis probably were only too happy to adopt this view. The question is how much this serves the stabilization of the Middle East. Iraq, which just extricated itself from Soviet sponsorship, in its hurt pride may well be driven back into it. Granted Iraq, which insisted on continuous bloody threats against Israel, would not really have become a partner to the West despite good trade relations. Some daredevil reckonings of Israel have panned out before. Will this one too?

DIE WELT

DW090915 Bonn DIE WELT in German 9 Jun 81 p 1

[Friedhelm Kemna commentary: "Shock Signals"]

[Text] Israel isn't afraid of a shock effect. Being feared or even hated is an acdeptable price for its security. It is one of the historic conditions of the Jewish state that this security, threatened by the tangible will of destruction, doesn't exhaust itself in its political and diplomatic dimension. The foundation of the state was achieved by fighting with arms, and it must be defended with arms up to this day. The destruction of the Iraqi nuclear reactor is a new beat of the drums in the old and new Mideast conflict. The shock wave of the Osirak explosion is hard to predict.

But the chance that Osirak would have soon become a predictable, mortally dangerous bastion at the hostile flank of the Jewish state, has been considered the greater danger in Jerusalem. One fact that may have been involved is that Iraq is engaged in a long war of attrition on the Iranian front and cannot play the role of Israel's enemy.

But the noise of this bombing is loud enough to be heard wherever one is tinkering with strategies for the political and strategic isolation of Israel. Peace missions will not be facilitated that way, but their sense is questionable anyway as long as sworn enmity is so clearly hidden behind diplomacy playing for time.

The fighter bombers brought two "messages" to the Osirak target which are basically identical with the air and commando raids on Lebanese terrority: Israel feels militarily strong enough to safeguard itself and its borders at any time. It demonstrates its determination to implement the only lifesaving strategy of this defense, namely, control over and safeguarding of the borders, even under difficult international conditions and without concern for some "peaceful" reputation. This state which cannot rely on treaties involving the respect of its neighbors--with the exception of the Camp David partner--lives in a permanent state of emergency. This state is inconvenient, but that isn't its problem today--and not just because of the forthcoming elections.

COMMENTATOR SEES SPD LEANING LEFT, SCHMIDT FALLING

DW041005 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 4 Jun 81 p 1

[Fritz Ullrich Fack editorial: "How Long With Schmidt?"]

[Text] It is most honorable that Schmidt and Genscher have linked their political fates with the implementation of NATO's counterarmament decision. That applies to their steadfastness as well as to their motives, because it would have been easier for both of them to yield to strong and influential minorities in their parties--which in the case of the Baden-Wuerttemberg SPD have become majorities--and to dissociate themselves from the counterarmament decision.

Genscher, who doesn't have a Willy Brandt at his side, may be able to live somehow with his party congress vote. It is doubtful, however, if Schmidt has gained more than a breathing spell in his party with his threat to resign. It's just a surface matter in the SPD, namely, the 572 missiles and cruise missiles which are supposed to be stationed in West Europe in 2 or 3 years. The party has been beset by a deeper evil--it is involved in a self-made "identity crisis."

There are several reasons. They stem mainly from the successes of the government policy, which are meager by Social Democratic standards and which have been characterized by concern for the coalition. The party is suffering from the fact that is must live with 1.2 million unemployed, with complete absence of reforms, with a steel crisis, with empty state cashboxes and with more and more burdens for the man in the street. The thorn sits even deeper, particularly in the dominating minorities, as soon as there is talk of detente and peace policies. They hold the chancellor almost personally responsible for the rapid deterioration of the climate between East and West in past years. Pursuing detente policy is certainly a moral commitment for the SPD, but it has never forgotten the political calculation that this policy was its recipe for success vis-a-vis the voter in the 1970's.

Now, however, the wind has turned. A Soviet invasion took place in Afghanistan, Poland is burdened by the latent threat of Soviet "fraternal help." Nobody can contest today that the Soviet Union has used the detente facade for unparallelled armament and the last 4 years additionally for setting up a powerful arsenal of medium-range missiles threatening Europe. It's not some incurable conservative who wants to draw arms technology consequences from this, but the federal chancellor who was nominated by the SPD.

Large sections of his party, however, vehemently resist this request. All those in the SPD who have a religious-like belief in detente rebel against it, mixing ideologically with the newly awakened pacifism in the church, in youth organizations and ecological movements. Anticapitalist emotions, supposedly suppressed successfully since Godesberg, are awakening again and turning against the new U.S. administration. One wants to have as little as possible to do with it. The fact that Schmidt thinks differently about it also estranges him vis-a-vis his party.

The dissension list is rounded out by the energy crisis, which in the chancellor's opinion forces the construction of nuclear powerplants whereas his party's majority would prefer to slow down economic growth and force people to restrict energy use. Eppler won at the Baden-Wuerttemberg SPD congress in Aalen so triumphantly over Schmidt's followers (with an 80 to 20 margin) not just because he was against counterarmament, but because he represents for large parts of the party the ideological counterposition regarding nuclear energy, ecology and peace advocacy.

On the pedestal containing the monuments to leftist saints, who fight against everything Schmidt has approved and who decorate their noble political attitude with dramatic gestures of resignation, stand two more: Matthiesen and Klose. And every time one of them withdraws into himself, Willy Brandt shows them understanding and respect from Bonn. He said recently regarding "German policy"--which one?--when he was irritated for some other reason, that it was "backward and that there is even more backwardness when it comes to being intelligent in political as well as economic respects." This was, so to speak, an original recording of the tone used at the SPD leadership level.

It has indeed become a question of whether this party will tolerate its chancellor much longer. The rejecting minorities are turning slowly into majorities. Influential party members sign communist-inspired disarmament appeals despite (only lukewarm) warnings from party headquarters, take part in corresponding demonstrations, or hold unctious speeches there--as recently did the Reverend Albertz. The fraternization which once led to the ousting of Benneter, the Young Socialists chairman, no longer concerns anybody today.

The SPD is deteriorating more and more to the left, becoming more and more a searcher for the political blue flower. It wants to get out of the involvements, responsibilities and burdens of the government harness. If the Federal Government should fall over the counterarmament decision, then it would just fall, said Eppler's successor in Aalen, with a dash of salt. Large segments of the SPD would probably even consider it a relief.

NEWSPAPERS CRITICIZE BUNDESTAG BUDGET DEBATE

DW041020 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 4 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] The Duesseldorf WESTDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes: The so-called general debate of the Bundestag on the 1981 budget had been anticipated with suspense, though it turned out to be disappointing as a whole. It didn't produce much more than an exchange of the well-known arguments. The representatives of the government parties showed a poor defense, and the attacks by the opposition were weak. All told, it was a series of many colorful mosaic pieces which as a whole, however, don't provide a finished picture. The worried citizen who listened attentively doesn't quite know even after this debate where we will go from here. He may be sure of one thing though: Times will become harder, but then, this was everybody's secret even beforehand.

SCHWARZWELDER BOTE warns against empty formulas and excessive polemics. The Bundestag budget debate will probably catch the special interest of many citizens now that all sides announce that painful cuts in laws on benefits will be inevitable. But it was impossible to derive either clarity or optimism from yesterday's debate. The chancellor's protestation that the preconditions exist for the Federal Republic to weather the worldwide difficulties better than any other state was intended to convey reassurance, yet the nervousness which Schmidt himself showed gives rise to doubts about his own courage. His arrogant rejection of any cooperation with the opposition doesn't contribute toward the solution of the menacing problems, but neither does the malicious mannerisms of the CDU/CSU which seeks to blame the worldwide crisis on the social-liberal coalition alone. Mutual mudslinging is but a waste of time and strength. The government must now act, provided it still can do so. Constructive suggestions should be forthcoming from the opposition. Simply waiting maliciously for the collapse of the coalition isn't in harmony with political necessities.

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN notes: Yesterday's Bundestag debate on the policy of the government was in keeping with the present political situation in the Federal Republic: It was miserable. What was performed was not a struggle for the best way toward solving the difficult budget, finance, social and security policy problems, but a ritual in which oft-heard arguments were repeated as by prayer wheel. Both the government and the opposition confined themselves to polemics and trivialities. What makes all this so awkward is that they are aware of the problems yet pretend that they don't exist for the 1981 budget but only for the next budget which must be adopted a few months from now.

HANNOVERSCHE ALLGEMEINE asseses the budget debate as an affirmation of the social-liberal coalition in Bonn: Anyone who watched the chancellor and the federal foreign minister on Wednesday in the Bundestag during the general debate on the federal budget for this year cannot have gotten the impression that Schmidt and Genscher personify an unsettled or deteriorating coalition. They demonstrate without any change that they propose to endeavor jointly to overcome domestic and foreign policy difficulties. Yet the dimensions of this task became evident only in the descriptions provided by the leading politicians of the CDU/CSU opposition such as Kohl, Zimmermann, Woerner or Bluem. Even if it is necessary to concede that the Federal Government alone cannot be held responsible for a miserable budget situation because of economic influences from outside, the picture for this year and the prospects for the next nevertheless remain gloomy. So far, no side has as yet advanced to the crux of the matter in the parliamentary debates. Inevitably, this will happen once the 1982 budget is submitted because then each Bundestag faction will have to declare what sacrifices it demands, and of whom. This may well lead to dangerous differences within the coalition.

The HESSISCH/NIEDERSAECHSISCH ALLGEMEINE paints a different picture of the state of the coalition: Kohl, Kiep and Woerner not only charged the government with failure in finance policy, they also simply declared it incapable of action. This criticism, which was so massively leveled, hit the government parties particularly hard because in essence it is true. Schmidt and Genscher did not deny their internal difficulties and spoke of the great efforts which the coalition will yet have to make.

KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU criticizes Chancellor Schmidt for having placed the opposition at the center of his observations. The editorial states: Self-criticism or at least a changed self-assessment would have been good for Schmidt. After all, he was the one who, against better judgment, belittled the problems prior to the last Bundestag elections in the fall of 1980. It will simply no longer do for the head of government to put the old, cheap philosophy of our being better off than any other industrial state into the foreground as an argument in the present situation. In times of minor crises, faith healing might perhaps be a legitimate democratic instrument. Yet, at the moment, the signs are different. Diligent citizens are gratified indeed, when the chancellor reassures them that they haven't lived beyond their means at all in the past several years. However, such a compliment doesn't particularly promote the readiness of FRG citizens to be satisfied with a reduced standard of living.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG comments on Helmut Schmidt's attacks against the opposition: It may turn out very soon that the head of government has tripped himself up with the contemptuous remark that he doesn't need the help of the union in solving the difficulties. After all, the Bundesrat has an essential say when it comes to the announced, substantial cuts in the laws on social benefits. After the tactically unwise provocation, the chancellor cannot complain in the future when the opposition in the laender representation remains stubborn.

PAPER ON U.S. RELUCTANCE TO NEGOTIATE ON MISSILES

DW051506 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 5 Jun 81 p 3

[Hans-Herbert Gaebel editorial: "Unpleasant Facts"]

[Text] Is it anti-American to take the key U.S. politicians at their word and thus seriously? During the debate on the nuclear medium-range missiles for West Europe during the past several weeks, not only representatives of the FRG opposition parties but also some leaders of the coalition, including the chancellor and the foreign minister, came out with remarks which justify the suspicion that an attempt is being made here to not only strangle a ticklish discussion but even to obliterate facts.

It is a fact, after all, that the U.S. Government indeed compliantly confirmed that the NATO decision of December 1979 on the medium-range missiles is valid in both parts, armament and negotiations. Yet President Reagan and his two most important secretaries, Haig and Weinberger, not to mention lower ranking personnel, continuously hint-- the former more diplomatically, the latter more directly, but both of them unmistakably--that they can muster but little enthusiasm for this NATO decision and probably also don't give it much of a chance. What else could it mean if the President, like any other statesman, doesn't want to give up the search for peace, of course not, yet adds that if there is any discussing to be done, then it should involve the choice of weapons systems and not a potential renunciation of armaments for the sake of agreements. Well, it probably was this ideal case which formed the basis of the NATO decision.

It cannot be denied that the United States wants to mix a cocktail of arms control and new strength, preferring to add more potent ingredients than Europe. The United States feels militarily inferior and also believes that it has profited less from the last decade of detente than did the Europeans at large and the Germans in particular. Is it anti-American to point out this fact and to draw obvious conclusions?

Actually, it ought to be possible to talk about this obvious and clearly audible difference, unless evil premonitions and fear of the truth have once again driven people in Europe, and not just conservatives, back to the great simplification in which everybody is thrown into the same pot in line with the tested method: naive people, the neutralists, the friends of peace with particular leanings and those hostile to the United States on principle, who see every evil as coming from the New World--all these lumped together with attentive contemporaries who show understanding for quite a lot but aren't prepared to simply ignore obvious facts.

One needn't imply that the U.S. Government negotiators will conduct only sham negotiations on purpose so as to mollify the European allies, while simultaneously leading them on a wild goose chase. Such a blunt way of doing things is not permissible, if alone by virtue of the prestige of the world power. But is it really an insinuation if we presuppose that a government which actually doesn't wish to conduct negotiations, not at this time, not under the existing military-political preconditions and, therefore, a government which can hardly be convinced of their expendiency at least at this time, will presumably not be a particularly engaged negotiator, especially not in negotiations which for technical reasons alone will be more difficult than all negotiations on arms control conducted to this day? Thus, one need not even premeditatedly delay the negotiations to exceed the short periods of time available.

It seems as though the debate on "counterarmament" in the Federal Republic has really only started and presumably will grow even more vehement. The two coalition leadership figures, Schmidt and Genscher, linked their political fate with much pathos to the decision. In that case, their readiness cannot be all too great to talk openly about the chances of success of this very fascinating NATO decision, not to mention its expendiency. Once the matter has become a decision of conscience, as it has for Foreign Minister Genscher, one will probably have to cease differentiating between wishful thinking and reality, at least before the public. [sentence as published]

This will include a more generous regard for the facts, the fact that the United States lately has been assessing the East-West relationship in an entirely different way. Experience teaches that such facts sooner or later suddenly become evident to everybody. It is easy to figure out what this foreseeable collapse of illusions can mean in a state in which many a politician has to toil not only with finance deficits but also with credibility deficits.

CHEYSSON 'INSISTENT' IN TALKS WITH ISRAELI ENVOY

LD091024 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson received for 30 minutes this morning at the Quai d'Orsay the Israeli ambassador to France, following the Israeli raid on the Tammuz nuclear center in Iraq. Cheysson was insistent on a number of points, including the strong feelings of the French Government over the death of a French technician who was working at Tammuz. Cheysson stressed that this bombing raid was a violation of international practice and he added that, thanks to the regular inspections carried out by the international agency for nuclear energy, the Iraqi installations could only be for civil use.

Arab ambassadors accredited in Paris are at this moment in conference at the Tunisian Embassy for discussions on the Israeli raid on Tammuz.

COMMENTS ON SOCIALIST-COMMUNIST ELECTION AGREEMENT

Marchais, Fiterman Explanation

LD091157 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 3

[Report on 4 June French television interview by Pierre Juquin with PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais and Politburo member Charles Fiterman: "Responding to the Country's Hopes"]

[Text] [Juquin] "The event of the day is the joint statement adopted by the PCF and PS. Georges Marchais and Charles Fiterman, you are in the best position on the Communist side to explain and comment on this agreement."

Pierre Juquin then summarized the main outlines of the agreement and read out the series of points of agreement between the two parties, which are mentioned in it. He then recalled the conclusion of the joint statement: "Thus, a great victory will be made possible in the National Assembly election to be held on 14 and 21 June. Thus, the conditions will be created which will allow the constitution of a coherent and lasting majority, determined to do its utmost to participate in applying the new policy which French men and women chose by electing Francois Mitterrand president. At that point, a new meeting will be necessary."

[Juquin] Georges Marchais, how do you assess this agreement?

[Marchais] I believe that this is a positive political agreement capable of rallying all the necessary forces to facilitate the change desired by the majority of French men and women.

[Juquin] Why this assessment, Charles Fiterman?

[Fiterman] We Communists came to these talks with a clear goal--to reach an agreement and to assume all our responsibilities, including, of course, our responsibilities in the Government of France. And this is because with Francois Mitterrand's election--to which, I remind you, we contributed--great hopes have been born. Well, we must respond to these hopes. I believe that it is a real duty for the parties of the left to rally their forces and face up to all the problems, difficulties and obstacles which will certainly arise. This is what dictates our behavior. We continued to reaffirm this desire throughout the talks.

Our Place in the Government

[Juquin] And what agreement did you reach?

[Fiterman] At the end of the discussion, we reached the agreement from which you have cited extracts and which--and this is important--I would like to say isn't just an election agreement on withdrawal, which matters, of course, but a real political agreement. It is not without importance that the two parties together assert their wish to respond to the country's hopes; that they note alongside their differences of opinion their points of agreement on all the stances you have just recalled; that they decide to develop their cooperation, to do their utmost to ensure the victory of the left in the legislative election, to constitute a coherent and lasting majority of the left and, finally, to meet again afterward to go further and pass to the third stage. All that constitutes a good political agreement.

[Juquin] So it isn't a simple election agreement but a political one. But what about ministers?

[Fiterman] It must be said that that question isn't settled by this agreement. That is true. Well, I would very simply like to recall, and with a lot of conviction, because things must be perfectly clear, that we Communists are obviously going to make our contribution to everything that is to be done and apply this political agreement with determination. And then we will go to the new meeting which will take place after the victory--because I have no doubt about the election victory over the right in the legislative elections--with the desire to settle the problems of our participation in the government, in which quite simply we want our place because we believe that it is in the interest of the country. I believe that it will be necessary for this to happen. It will be necessary. The country expects it. We will do everything to achieve it.

[Juquin] So, the same state of mind will continue!

[Fiterman] Absolutely. With the same momentum.

[Juquin] Agreement, new meeting, joint government. We are, however, two different parties--it says so in the text--and we even have differences of opinions. Is it really possible?

[Marchais] But of course! Differences? The text reminds us of this. How could it be otherwise? The Socialists adhere to their party just as the Communists adhere to theirs.

[Juquin] Is this what the expression "different personality" means?

[Marchais] Absolutely. There is no question of reappraising the personality of either party. Differences of opinion? Yes, we do have some. And we aren't avoiding this question since we have already discussed it and we have agreed to continue the discussion to deepen it.

[Juquin] Would it be possible for you to cite an example so that everyone can understand clearly what we are talking about: the differences of opinion and the possibility of governing together.

A Serious Understanding

[Marchais] I prefer to reply to the question: "Is there a possibility of a serious understanding?"

[Juquin] Of course, it is the fundamental question that everyone is asking. People want things to work and to last.

[Marchais] I will reply to it on the basis of two ideas which seem fundamental to me.

First, when we look at the PS program, the pledges made by Francois Mitterrand during his election campaign and those which I myself made before my voters, we note that there are numerous points of agreement. You recalled them just now. There is therefore the possibility of an understanding on the basis of joint stances on important questions affecting the present and future interests of French men and women. But I say, there is a possibility, even on the basis of differences of opinion, of finding a solution to the problems which face us if we are together in the government. I will cite an example: the problem of missiles, that is, the Soviet SS-20's and the deployment of the so-called U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles.

[Juquin] It is a question of missiles which carry very powerful nuclear devices.

[Marchais] Our two parties assess the problem of the balance of forces in Europe differently. But at the same time, what do we note? A common desire: we want peace. We don't want war. We want security for our own country and for the other countries in Europe. Consequently, we can find common ground here. That is what we propose.

[Juquin] Common ground for governing? For government action...?

[Marchais] That is to say that France contributes to initiatives with a view to bringing together different states concerned, drawing up a balance sheet of the situation and taking the measures necessary to ensure equilibrium in terms of indispensable forces, and from that point to progressing along the path of disarmament. Consequently, this agreement doesn't rest on precise concessions. No. But on a lucid examination of everyone's stances.

Not a Circumstantial Attitude

[Fiterman] On this question of agreement and union, I would like to add that it isn't a question for us of a circumstantial attitude--a contingency attitude, tactical and momentary.

[Marchais] I will even go further. There are some journalists who wrote that Georges Marchais would "eat his hat...."

[Juquin] That is agree to concessions?

[Marchais] Yes, exactly.

[Fiterman] But not all. We have a clear policy which has been defined by our congresses. Everyone knows it. We want to extricate France from the crisis. We want a socialism which is adapted to our conditions, to our traditions, "a la Francaise," as they say. And for that, we uphold our ideas, our solutions. We wage a political struggle. This is perfectly normal.

[Juquin] Is that what you mean by "remaining ourselves?"

[Fiterman] Exactly. And we adhere to these ideas. There is no question of renouncing them. Having said that, how are we to make progress? Well, you progress by struggling--that is normal: the workers must struggle--and, at the same time, by means of universal suffrage. In other words, it is the people who decide on the rhythm of the progress, who decide on the stages--this is the notorious democratic path which we defined at our 22d and 23d congresses--and who naturally decide within the framework of a majority grouping, because otherwise you cannot progress.

Well, the fact is that we fought, we upheld our ideas, we had the vote. And now on this basis we must progress. We are ready. We have just said so and repeated it right here. We are ready to progress and to go as far as possible, to unify and to rally the forces to progress. On this road, we will never be lagging. We will be found wherever it is a matter of responding to people's needs, of unifying and rallying forces. It is a fundamental policy from which we will never change.

[Juquin] So our behavior corresponds to our general policy line, to our perspective. There is still the question on the agenda concerning the here and now, which moreover, links up well with our general line. What is the meaning of the vote for the Communist candidates?

Effectiveness

[Fiterman] I believe that that stems quite simply from what we have just said. French men and women who are in favor of fighting the right; of electing a majority of the left, with the Communists in their place in that majority; French men and women who are in favor of a left union government with the Communists in their place in that government; more generally, French men and women who are in favor of the Communists' having their place in this great task which must be accomplished: Well! I believe that these people must support us. They must give us their votes because it is obvious that we need this support to have the strength and the authority necessary to participate effectively in this work. I believe that this is democratic. Since we contributed to the victory, we must be able to contribute to the responsibilities. And it is effective because everyone knows the communists. They have their faults, but they have great qualities. So, they must have their place, and things will go forward.

[Juquin] That is loyal and logical, Georges Marchais, is this how you are going to respond to these great hopes given by the text....?

[Marchais] Yes, that is why in conclusion I address myself inevitably to Communist voters but more generally to French men and women: those who want to PCF to have its place.

LE FIGARO Article

LD091521 Paris LE FIGARO in French 5 Jun 81 p 1

[Jacques Jacquet-Francillon article: "Suspicion"]

[Text] The Socialists and the Communists have concluded an agreement. This hasn't been a surprise. What kind of agreement? An electoral agreement certainly. But is that all?

Is there no hidden part of the iceberg which would be tantamount to a secret government agreement which Francois Mitterrand's friends would have to tolerate, perhaps willy-nilly? Despite the dynamics of success in which they have put their faith, what chance would they have to achieve in the second round of parliamentary elections a sufficiently substantial score to prevent the outgoing majority from returning in force. Doubt is permissible.

As we know, Georges Marchais isn't a man who "does something for nothing." Nor is Charles Fiterman, even though he uses different words to say the same thing.

The wording of the joint statement published by the two main left parties following 3 days of secret negotiations is very vague. Seldom have the peaks of the art of woolliness been so nearly scaled. Both convergences and divergences have been mentioned, but neither has been clearly defined.

However, here and there, drowned in subtle dialectics, some parts of sentences make you prick up yur ears. For haven't "cooperation in jointly managing public affairs..." and "doing everything possible to participate in the implementation of a new policy" been mentioned?

"Managing..." "participating"--doesn't this in fact, imply direct Communist participation in government? In plain language, have the Socialists been forced to promise a certain number of portfolios to their partners? If they have done this, let them say so! And if they have not...well and good. But let them say so! At present, their ambiguous attitude, whose motives it is only too easy to understand, justify suspicion.

The problem of "Communist ministers" isn't merely a question of rhetorics. It is a fundamental problem. It is an elementary question of confidence.

For all French people, to start with. Obviously, for those who didn't vote for Francois Mitterrand on 10 May but also for those who have sent him to the Elysee. And also for France's allies. At a time when our new foreign minister is engaging in dialogue in Washington, can it be imagined, for instance, that an American administration led by Ronald Reagan could tomorrow envisage for one moment the possibility of divulging to the French Government even the least important confidential item of information concerning the Soviet Union, which might then be mentioned during a cabinet meeting at which Communists would be present?

Uncertainty must be removed. And immediately. By hiding behind a smokescreen any longer, the Socialists will justify this suspicion. There is only one way in which they can clear themselves of this accusation--by dropping their mask and speaking up.

Not doing so is tantamount to setting a trap for the French people. It is tantamount to asking them to go to the ballot box on 14 and 21 June blindfolded. The electorate has the right to know before voting. Later, it will be too late. It will be a long time before another opportunity for calling anyone to account will be given to them.

L'HUMANITE Editorial

LD091527 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 6 Jun 81 p 1

[Michel Naudy editorial: "A Step"]

[Text] The 10 May defeat inflicted on Giscard d'Estaing, which should be confirmed by the defeat of the right on 21 June, is throwing reactionary leaders and commentators into deep confusion, hence, their assessments, contradictory, to say the least, of yesterday's signing of the political agreement reached between our party and the PS.

Though L'AURORE and LE FIGARO aren't the only ones to produce divergent analyses, the fact that they are owned by the same person adds piquancy to the situation.

According to the former, "this summit meeting," amicably described as a "masquerade," is no more than "an electioneering maneuver," a "bad joke," since, as is well known, Communists and Socialists are not "agreed on anything."

Reading the latter, on the other hand, one is seized by fright at having failed to perceive in the joint document "a hidden part of the iceberg corresponding to a secret government agreement, which Francois Mitterrand's friends would have had to accept, unwillingly perhaps." Which is to be believed? Neither.

If indeed, as Georges Marchais stressed at Thursday's impressive rally at Parc des Princes, "it is a positive political agreement," there is no reason to believe that the declaration adopted is simply an electioneering pact any more than it constitutes a secret rehash of a joint program that has risen from the ashes.

The joint statement is a political agreement in many respects. It is enough to read it to realize this.

Indeed, it states that both groups contibuted to the birth of the joint will which made Giscard d'Estaing's defeat possible. It stresses the agreement on the benefits arising from cooperation in all forums in which they are represented and states that a mutual withdrawal in favor of the best-placed leftwing candidate after 14 June will make possible "the establishment of a consistent and durable majority determined to do its utmost to participate in implementing the new policy..."

These statements are anything but gratuitous. On the contrary, they rest on several convergences. The text of the agreement lists not only the social measures that absolutely must be halted but also points of agreement affecting such important matters as the extension of freedoms, effective decentraliztion and action for peace and disarmament within observance of alliances.

Therefore, it is difficult to understand the conclusions drawn here and there on the emptiness of the document. Similarly, those who decided, somewhat prematurely, to expound on the Communists' capitulation will have to think again.

Far from concealing the existence of disagreements for electioneering reasons, the joint statement records the fact, while pointing out that each party is legitimately attached to its own characteristics.

Does this mean that the document erases the past and automatically leads to the imminent formation of a government of the entire left ready to implement a policy in line with the workers' expectations? Of course not.

Automatism is outside the realm of politics and the joint statement itself envisages a new stage following the general elections, during which these problems will be broached.

These plans aren't accidental. Much will depend in this connection on the number of votes received by the Communist candidates as a whole, irrespective of the balance of forces in their individual constituencies.

The phenomenon of the so-called useful vote which, in the particular context of the presidential elections, had a negative effect on the Communist candidate's result, must this time act in the opposite direction.

The right's probable defeat, in fact, enables the Communist voters as a whole and also many other democrats to contribute all their votes to the PCF candidates from the first round. Indeed, what better way is there to contribute to the formation of a new leftwing majority and to see it fully represented in France's Government?

This was the very message expressed by the crowd of 35,000 at Parc des Princes Thursday evening as they took up the watchword of "Communist Ministers for Change!"

BERLINGEUR CALLS FOR 'STRONG PCI REPRESENTATION'

LD080935 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 28 May 81 p 1

[Text] Rome--Following his meeting with the president of the republic (which was also attended by Lower House and Senate floor leaders di Giulio and Perna), the PCI secretary general released the following statement to journalists:

"The need for the moralization of public life and for state reform, which we have been indicating as the prime condition for safeguarding the future of the republic ever since the oil scandal, has been dramatically confirmed by the P-2 affair, which brought about the government crisis.

"It is clear therefore that the crisis cannot be resolved by reproducing the plans, formulas and methods which led to the present situation. The problem is how to extricate the democratic institutions, the state apparatus and the economy from the DC power system. This is why we have reasserted our proposal of a democratic alternative government within which the basic new element providing the major guarantee is strong PCI representation."

Next Comrade Berlinguer answered some questions from journalists.

[Question] Do you believe that a government of renewal, such as you are asking for, could be headed by a Christian Democrat?
[Answer] No.

[Question] How do you consider the hypothesis of a socialist-led government at present?
[Answer] We believe that the premiership must not go to the DC. We are therefore considering the hypothesis of the government being led by men from parties other than the DC.

[Question] What kind of support would your party grant? Direct entry into the government, or representation in the parliamentary majority?
[Answer] I have just said that the basic element providing a guarantee for a government must be constituted by the PCI's representation within it.

COLOMBO CRITICIZES HIGH U.S. INTEREST RATES

AU091550 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 9 Jun (ANSA)--A stern warning that the United States' policy of high interest-rates risks placing Western Europe in particular before the prospect of a "growing and, at the limit, intolerable" level of foreign indebtedness was advanced here today by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

Speaking at a seminar on "Europe, Japan, the United States; Competition Without Conflict," Colombo said that order could only be brought back to the international monetary markets by activating "a high level of international cooperation."

Noting that the scope of the seminar was "other economic areas" as well as the United States, Colombo pointed out that it was unthinkable to imagine that this objective can be achieved by "continual re-adjustment of parity relations" between the countries of the three areas under discussion.

The evil must be cured at the roots, said Colombo, explaining that the "ultimate causes" of the present situation are to be sought primarily in the "trade deficits of the balance-of-payments of the industrialized countries." Forecasts for 1982 give an overall deficit for these countries of the order of 120 billion dollars.

Europe, the United States, and Japan, which account for 58.4 percent of world trade, must urgently review the objectives of their respective economic policies, Colombo added.

AUTHORITIES SEIZE MASONIC LODGE RECORDS, DOSSIERS

AU092010 Rome ANSA in English 1920 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 9 Jun (ANSA)--Rome magistrates investigating the P-2 secret Masonic lodge scandal today ordered the seizure of all membership records and dossiers of all the lodges making up Italian Freemasonry. Italian Masonry is estimated to have about 20,000 members with 526 recognised lodges. In response to the move, General Ennio Battelli, venerable master of the Grand Orient of Italy, said an attempt was being made to "involve all Freemasonry because of 10 or so persons."

The P-2 lodge, which forms part of the Grand Orient of Italy, is suspected of being the scene of clandestine political plotting and a whole range of misdeeds and illicit trafficking.

Among Italian Freemasons, there has apparently been a rising wave of criticism against Battelli in recent days for letting [Venerable Master Licio Gelli] run the P-2, a secret lodge, without any check or control.

The records were seized at the Grand Orient of Italy's headquarters at Palazzo Giustiniani in Rome in an operation that started yesterday evening and ended this morning. Because of the massive amount of material involved, the archives were left where they were, but the magistrates sealed the various cupboards in which the records were kept and also made up a list of Freemasons, lodge by lodge and region by region.

This is the second time that magistrates have made a search at the headquarters of Italian Masonry. They went there on May 5 when the P-2 investigations started. At the same time, they searched the "study and documentation center for European cooperation," apparently a Gelli front, and a villa on the Janiculum Hill owned by the Masons, with the seizure of various lists of names.

Masonic Leader's Interview

AU062016 Rome ANSA in English 1952 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 6 Jun (ANSA)--More than fifteen thousand Italian Freemasons grouped in 526 lodges are currently living a "moment of great suffering" as a result of the scandals connected with the P-2 secret Masonic lodge, according to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Orient of Italy Spartaco Mennini.

In an interview with the weekly, EPOCA, this spokesman for official Italian Masonry, claiming to "lift the mask" off the organization, said that "many Christian Democrats and many Communists" are signed on in one lodge or another. All the Italian Masons feel in crisis as a result of the P-2 scandal, Mennini said, adding, "it is a moment from which we will never manage to lift ourselves up".

The crisis in Italian Masonry was also clear from a communique which Grand Master Ennio Battelli sent the news agencies today. This step is the first of its kind in the history of Italian Masonry. "Never, not even in the periods of the crudest obscurantism, has Masonry had to [word indistinct] such violent and indiscriminate persecution", Battelli, seen by some as linked to Licio Gelli, the head of P-2, said.

"The Mason is a man of honor", Battelli claimed, also referring to what he said was a "generalized aggression" against the organization. In other points, Battelli made a direct appeal to Italian public opinion, claiming that Masonry is "totally extraneous to business, political or adventurist maneuvers in conflict with the Masonic laws and with its own tradition of loyalty to the nation".

Concluding his appeal, Battelli distinguished "Masons of honor" and those who are not, adding a darkly worded warning:

"When the shadows of slavery advance, the first torch to be extinguished is the torch of Freemasonry".

PORTUGUESE-SOVIET TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN LISBON

LD071006 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 0815 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] The USSR will continue to supply oil to Portugal. That was one of the conclusions of the third meeting of the Joint Portuguese-Soviet Commission in Lisbon, which resulted in the signing of a trade protocol.

Portuguese Secretary of State for Trade Walter Marques said in this connection that trade relations between the two countries are expected to further develop in the near future, with Portugal exporting textiles, cork and port wine and providing know-how in the spheres of shipbuilding and ship repairs.

EUROPEAN INTEGRATION MINISTER ON EEC MEMBERSHIP

LD081347 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Jun 81 p 4

[Excerpt] "The EEC membership process is basically a political issue and this is the only way in which it can be regarded, conducted and brought to completion," European Integration Minister Alvaro Barreto said yesterday in Oporto at the opening session of the first National Exporters Conference, organized by the Portuguese Industry Confederation.

In his speech, Alvaro Barreto drew attention to the principles that the present government has adopted as guidelines for Portugal's EEC membership. "It is a national blueprint and constitutes one of the government's main priorities, which must act as a driving force for the country's development and modernization" and "be expedited as quickly as possible, but not just in any way and at any price," he said.

Having stressed the exporters' importance in the membership process, the minister emphasized the fact that process affects "all economic operators through its results and consequences." He also said that "the government will guarantee private organizations access to information about the state of negotiations and will establish negotiating stances to be adopted following the respective consultations."

Alvaro Barreto also stressed that "there can definitely be no successful policy other than one based on economic reality." Because, he added, "if the political objectives conflict with the economic reality, experience clearly shows that it is always the political aims which change."

He said that "EEC membership will take place in the belief that it will bring overall benefits to our economy, though obviously not immediately." He added that "both in Portugal and in Europe the belief that the Portuguese economy will be strengthened by membership is, fortunately, predominant."

Alvaro Barreto also added that, as far as the present government is concerned, there are come "closed issues" in the membership process. Thus, "under no circumstances will Portugal pour cash into the Community" and it will not allow "membership to cause even a temporary increase in the balance of trade deficit." He stressed that "it will make a major contribution to animating production investments in new areas directed toward exports to EEC markets." It will also be necessary to "increase the openings for Mediterranean-type agricultural products such as fruit, vegetables and tomato paste."

"This effort, complemented by the opening of the Portuguese economy," he stressed, will lead to an "inevitable increase in our foreign expenditure, which must be counterbalanced by a significant increase in our exports so that we don't exceed certain limits in our indebtedness to other countries."

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON NEW ARMS COMPANY

LD081123 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] Defense Minister Azavedo Coutinho yesterday inaugurated the management board of the National Defense Industries Public Company, a merger of the Braco de Prata military factory and the National Munitions and Light Weapons factory.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Azevedo Coutinho said that the establishment of this new enterprise is designed "to make the military industry economically viable," stressing that this is the first transfer of responsibility to the civilian sector in the military field, "with a view to the armed forces' peaceful integration with the democratically constituted government."

Azevedo Coutinho then mentioned the "good cooperation and coordination that has taken place" between the army, which was responsible for the now extinct military factories, and the Defense Ministry and expressed "the public's recognition" to Army Chief of Staff Gen Garcia Dos Santos for "the spirit of cooperation that he has shown."

The defense minister said that the main objective of the new public enterprise is to make the military industry economically viable, "bearing in mind the threefold aim of facilitating the updating of the armed forces' equipment, increasing employment and expanding exports." "It is important," Azevedo Coutinho added, "to make an effort and to take a qualitative leap forward in several quite decisive aspects of our competitive capacity, for instance, in acquiring know-how, encouraging research and development and creating a dynamic and aggressive economic policy." This is needed, he stressed, so that "we can as soon as possible achieve a greater capacity for dialogue with our Atlantic alliance partners."

Azevedo Coutinho also pointed to the need to update the armed forces' equipment "at lower cost," so as to impart "greater efficiency to our participation in the shared NATO effort." He also said that the new public enterprise must direct its activity "with a view to a possible future extension to other fields of activity and production that may be identified as of special interest to the armed forces."

For his part, Col Thermundo Barata, chairman of the newly-inaugurated management board, said that it is clear that an industry of this kind "will not be economically, still less technologically, viable for the domestic market alone, since the armed forces' requirements account for only a small percentage of its output." He also said that unless the country has its own defense industry, it would be subjecting itself to greater dependence on and economic exploitation by the "major powers" which export 95 percent of the weapons sold worldwide.

The public enterprise, which merges the two military factories employs almost 3,000 workers and realizes total sales of about 3 million contos, 90 percent of them as exports.

The inaugural ceremony was attended by Army Chief of Staff Gen Garcia Dos Santos and Secretary of State for Defense Anacoreta Correia.

TURKISH CONSULATE OFFICIAL ASSASSINATED IN GENEVA

TA092121 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Mehmet Yarguz, a secretary at the Turkish Consulate in Geneva, was martyred in an armed attack against him this evening. The terrorist who shot Mehmet Yarguz was caught at the site of the incident. There were no identification papers on the assailant. He told police that he was of Armenian origin and that his name was (John Kirkoryan).

Our correspondent has learned that the incident occurred as follows: Yarguz left the building after completing his work at the consulate. He was shot about 200 meters away from the building. He was shot in the head and chest. He died on the spot. His body was taken to a hospital in Geneva.

The man who killed Mehmet Yarguz was tall and dark. He was caught immediately after the incident. He said he is of Armenian origin, that he was born in 1959 and that his name is (John Kirkoryan). He was carrying a 9mm pistol and a hand grenade.

Mehmet Yarguz was 39 years old. He was married and the father of two.

Armenians Claim Responsibility

TA101024 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] The secret Armenian liberation organization, (ASALA), has claimed responsibility for the attack yesterday evening which resulted in the death of Mehmet Savas Yarguz, a secretary at the Turkish Consulate in Geneva. According to Berne Radio, a person who phoned the radio and did not identify himself said that the secret Armenian liberation organization was responsible for the attack. Meanwhile, the identity of the terrorist who committed the murder has not yet been determined. The terrorist, who carried no identity card, spoke in English saying that he was an Armenian. Geneva security officials are continuing to interrogate him.

FINLAND

MINISTER DISCUSSES AID WITH ETHIOPIAN VISITORS

LD090857 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 26 May 81 p 7

[Text] Finland is ready in principle to discuss an increase in its aid to Ethiopia, provided that its resources can stretch to this. However, for the current year Finland's aid budget has been committed to other countries. Finland has know-how to offer, but its financing represents a problem.

Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vaeyrynen made this clear to a delegation led by Ethiopian Deputy Prime Minister Fisseha Desta in Helsinki on Monday [25 May]. The delegation, visiting Finland from 23 to 27 May, also includes Industry Minister Tesfaye Dinka, Labor and Social Affairs Minister Kassa Kebede and Agriculture Minister Geremew Debele.

During the visit the Ethiopian authorities want to make known the most important requirements for the country's economic development. Finland's ability to give economic aid is limited to certain projects which have already been planned, and no promises were possible that Ethiopia would be included among the recipient nations.

The Ethiopian delegation visited the Red Cross blood transfusion service and Imatravan Voima's [major Finnish power company]--head office on Monday. The delegation also met Prime Minister Mauno Kovisto. On Tuesday the Ethiopian delegation will meet the Eduskunta speaker and representatives of the Foreign Affairs Committee and will visit the nuclear power station at Loviisa.

SWEDEN

FOREIGN MINISTER CONDEMNS ISRAELI ATTACK ON IRAQ

LD091130 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten said today the Israeli attack [on the Iraqi nuclear installation] was a clear violation of international justice, and the Israeli explanation that this was self-defense does not justify the bombing.

MINISTER, PARLIAMENT BACK NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

Defense Minister Comments

LD081003 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 3 Jun 81 p 6

[Text] "The Conservative Party has isolated itself over the question of nuclear-free zones," Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg said in a speech in Hoenefoss yesterday. He pointed out that the Young Conservatives, the Center Party and the Christian People's Party were all in favor of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area, whereas the Conservative Party proper had not made any proposal.

"I predict that we are approaching the last phase in the Conservative Party's reaction to nuclear-free zones. First it ridiculed them, then it opposed them, and now it sees them as a matter of course," Stoltenberg said at the meeting, which had been arranged by the Ringerike Labor Party.

Stoltenberg said that good advice and kind words to the superpowers were not enough. Without the involvement of the United States and the Soviet Union in particular, there would be no reduction in the number of nuclear arms, Stoltenberg said.

He stressed that the proposal for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area is a contribution on the part of small nations to the mutual reduction of nuclear arms in Europe.

"Despite the fact that it is perfectly obvious that the aim of the Labor Party's proposal is to make a contribution to mutual disarmament, the Conservative Party represents the policy resolution as a unilateral measure," Stoltenberg said.

Parliament Debates Question

LD081413 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 4 Jun 81 p 7

[Elisabeth Krona report]

[Text] On Wednesday the Riksdag unanimously declared that the government must keep the question of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries alive. Together with the other Nordic governments it must investigate whether the possibilities exist for the establishment of such a zone.

The Riksdag Disarmament Committee has concentrated on the question to a large extent. The Foreign Affairs Committee succeeded in reaching agreement on a statement. Like Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten (Liberal Party), the committee stressed that a Nordic zone would be a step toward a nuclear-free Europe.

However, Ola Ullsten rejected Left Party-Communist demands, already made at the Nordic Council session in Copenhagen, for a conference on a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries.

Ullsten made some clear statements in the debate:

"The question of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries cannot be seen in isolation from the nuclear arms trend in our immediate area and in the rest of Europe."

"The Baltic should form part of a zone fixed in a treaty. In addition to the zone itself there should be a restricted zone from which nuclear arms primarily intended for use against targets in the Nordic countries should be withdrawn."

Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Allan Hernelius (Moderate Coalition Party) stressed that the Nordic countries are already a de facto nuclear-free zone. He said that the notion of a "peaceful oasis" in the Nordic countries has great weaknesses from the security viewpoint.

Sture Ericson (Social Democrat) welcomed the committee's unanimous statement, "even though we Social Democrats had to cut down some of our demands. However," he said, "We have pushed the nonsocialists a little." Gunnel Jonaeng (Center Party), who is very active in her support for a nuclear-free zone, stressed that the government must refer back to the Riksdag and tell it what Nordic consultations have led to.

The main debate was between Ola Ullsten and Left Party-Communist leader Lars Werner: "NATO has increased the pressure on its allies in the Nordic countries," Werner said. "Ullsten is too late. The security and defense pattern in the Nordic countries has collapsed."

"The question of a nuclear-free zone does not stand or fall merely on the good will of the Nordic countries," the foreign minister replied. "A necessary requirement is that the superpowers be able to give us guarantees. Since the Soviet Government has absolutely no desire to discuss this matter, one of the most important requirements for a zone is missing."

"We have nothing against a larger nuclear-free zone," Lars Werner replied, "but it is not a realistic proposal with which to begin. If we made demands like this, work would remain at a standstill."

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS ISRAELI RAID ON IRAQ

NC091024 Nicosia PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE in English 9 Jun 81 p 1

[Statement by the Cyprus Government spokesman released 9 June]

[Text] The Cyprus Government strongly condemns the Israeli air raid against Iraq. Such actions violate fundamental principles of international law and create, at a time of great crisis in the Middle East, additional dangers with unforeseen consequences for peace.

PAPER REPORTS NICOSIA WATER CURTAILED BY TURKS

NC060800 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 6 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] For the past 10 days the Turks have cut the water supply from Morphou sources to the free areas by 6,000 tons daily, and despite strong representations by the Cyprus Government to the UN, they refuse to explain the reasons for their new action. Water supply from Morphou amounted to 10,000 tons per day and, after their restrictive measures, the Turks now only supply 3,000 tons, thus creating a very difficult situation in Nicosia to the degree that it cannot be solved.

The government is concerned over the new situation and over the eventuality that the Turks will refuse to supply a satisfactory amount of water. It is considering special measures to cope with it. The problem at this time of the year is even more acute due to the summer months, particularly June and July, when Nicosia requires double the amount of water needed during the rest of the year.

Some high areas are not supplied with adequate quantities of water, and they are protesting to the water board which, however, due to the situation created, is unable to supply them with satisfactory quantities.

Yesterday, the government undertook new representations to the United Nations over this cut in the water supply. The United Nations has agreed to mediate toward a solution of the problem. The water board in the meantime sees no solution to the problem, because the Turks refuse to specify why they have curtailed the water supply.

PAN-CYPRIAN GROUP CRITICIZES REAGAN REPORT

NC100925 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 10 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Turkey has brought to the north new weapons to strengthen its occupation forces, the Pan-Cyprian Association for the Protection of Human Rights says in a document addressed to the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee chairmen. The document is in the form of comments on President Reagan's periodic report to Congress on Cyprus and pinpoints certain omissions in the report.

It says that President Reagan refrains from mentioning anything concerning Turkey's attitude towards a solution of the Cyprus problem, or termination of Turkey's continuing aggression or violation of human rights and freedoms. But, the document says, the President also refrained from mentioning that Turkey "has lately brought to the occupied areas of Cyprus new weapons in order to strengthen its occupation forces."

"These weapons (including armoured vehicles, tanks and other heavy weapons) are coming from the arms supplies that the U.S. provides to Turkey after the lifting of the arms embargo), despite the fact that the U.S. Congress stipulates that arms to Greece and Turkey shall be only for defensive purposes. Therefore, it says, the Pan-Cyprian Association for the Protection of Human Rights considers that the Reagan report is "completely inconsistent with the very provisions according to which such a report must be submitted."

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION NOT TO SUBMIT CYPRUS PLAN

NC090828 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 9 Jun 81 p 1

[Special 8 June Washington dispatch]

[Text] The new U.S. Government of President Reagan has reached the conclusion that any initiative on the Cyprus problem outside the good offices of UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim would cause greater complications.

This is included in authoritative reports that say the U.S. Government appears convinced that the submission of a plan for the solution of the Cyprus problem by anyone, outside Dr Waldheim's good offices (this is stressed), would cause more damage than good. Therefore, the same reports say, it would be wrong for the West--this is what Washington now believes--to undertake an initiative not connected with the UN secretary general's role.

Our reports, which appear to be confirmed by various diplomatic circles, say that the U.S. Government has also changed its attitude on the U.S.-Canadian framework for a Cyprus solution. Specifically, it seems that it has been decided that revival of the plan should not be considered.

As is already known, U.S. Ambassador in Nicosia Stone recently told newsmen that his government's stand is that the plan exists and that it is for the two sides to make use of it. It now appears that this stand has been overturned by Washington's new decisions.

Nevertheless, according to the same reports, the U.S. Government is still interested in a solution of the Cyprus problem and particularly in accelerating the process for a solution, because it believes that the fact that the question is pending has unfavorable repercussions on relations between Greece and Turkey.

AKEL STATEMENT ON PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION RESULTS

NC031726 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 3 Jun 81 p 1

[1 June statement released in Nicosia by the AKEL Central Committee Political Bureau]

[Text] The 24 May parliamentary elections were a political battle of great importance for Cyprus. This battle was victoriously waged by the people's patriotic democratic forces. This victory has not only local but also broader significance, and goes beyond Cypriot borders. We particularly believe that this victory will positively affect the efforts for a rapprochement of the two communities--the Greek and the Turkish Cypriots--as well as the election struggle that is being waged by the progressive democratic and patriotic forces of the Turkish Cypriots. The international conditions under which the elections were held are characterized from the point of view of the Middle East by the intensification of the aggressive Israeli policy against the Palestinians, Lebanon and Syria, and from the international point of view by an effort of the warmongering U.S. forces to destroy the climate of detente and to push the world into conditions of cold war, anti-Sovietism and anticommunism.

The election campaign was waged under conditions of political tension. The Democratic Rally, having aligned itself with the positions of international reaction, did everything it could to give the elections anticommunist content and to create conditions of polarization.

The conservative rightwing, in alliance and cooperation with the extreme rightwing and the unrepentant coupist elements, attempted to dominate the electorate and the House of Representatives. Thus, they have employed all means of demagogy, chauvinism, anticommunism, intolerance, slander, blackmail, all kinds of pressuring, unlimited funds and dangermongering.

Nevertheless, the patriotic democratic forces of the leftwing, of the center and of the democratic rightwing have successfully faced the attack by the extreme rightwing. The vast majority of the electorate was not misled by the propaganda of the conservative and the extreme rightwing. Almost 70 percent of the people sided against the extreme rightwing and its policy and voted democratically. Almost 33 percent of the people voted for our party, the leftwing and its policy. This is an important victory of the people for the achievement of which our party has played a most decisive role.

From the election results it is most obvious that the vast majority of our people have supported an anti-imperialist political line, that they sided against the line for a NATOization of Cyprus. From the election results it is most obvious that our people want a peaceful, fair, democratic, viable and mutually acceptable solution of our problem. With their vote, our people endorsed the policy outlined in the four guidelines of the Makarios-Denktas agreement, the 10 points of the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement and the UN decisions and resolutions on Cyprus.

The Cypriot people declared their desire for and insistence on an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus; for a Cyprus without Turkish occupation troops, without foreign troops and bases. The people demonstrated their insistence on the right for the voluntary return of the refugees and for the tracing of missing persons as envisaged by the UN resloutions. This constitutes a second important victory of our people, a victory for which our party's role has been decisive.

The battle for the elections was also waged in another field, the field of economic and social problems of the workers and employees, the refugees, the peasants, the middle class, the artisans and craftsmen, the pensioners, and in the field of the general problems of the Cypriot economy. It is obvious from the election results that the people sided with a progressive, popular facing of these problems, in favor of a policy that would serve the working people and the genuine interests of our national economy.

This is a third and important victory of our people. Our party's contribution to this victory has been decisive. The people are seriously concerned about the election of the EOKA-B candidates who were included in the Democratic Rally slates; their election has been the result of EOKA-B conspiratorial activity at the expense of candidates who represent the moderates within the Democratic Rally. The election to the House of Representatives of EOKA-B representatives, along with some other activities--mainly by the Democratic Rally youths--underline the dangers to our people by the fascist coupist section of the extreme rightwing.

However, in general, the AKEL Political Bureau assessment of the parliamentary election results is that they constitute a brilliant victory of the democratic Cypriot people, a brilliant victory for our party and the leftwing. Our party was the No 1 party in number of votes received and it has increased its seats in the House by three. We now have a democratic House from the point of view of majority, a House which we believe is capable of contributing to the promotion of a sound policy in connection with our problem, as well as capable of opposing and preventing the adoption and implementation of NATO and unpopular and anti-Cypriot solutions.

The AKEL Central Committee Political Bureau warmly thanks and congratulates the patriotic Cypriot people whose vast majority have voted democratically. By thanking and congratulating this majority we have no grudge against that section of the people who voted differently. Objectively, it is also in the interest of the common people who, under certain conditions, have voted for the Democratic Rally, to support the correct line and tactics for a Cyprus solution.

The AKEL Central Committee Political Bureau warmly thanks and congratulates the 96,000 voters who voted for our party. It also warmly thanks and congratulates all the cadres and members of our party, the cadres and members of the mass progressive organizations, all the common people--men, women, supporters and friends of the leftwing--who voluntarily, with enthusiasm, faith, devotion and self-denial gave their valuable contribution to the battle for the elections. Without their well-organized work, without their contribution, the victory of democracy, the victory of our party and of the leftwing would have been impossible.

The Central Committee Political Bureau believes that under the current crucial conditions for our country, the most serious duty after the elections is to work for the unity and cooperation of the patriotic democratic forces, the reconciliation of the people and the isolation of fascist coupist elements. The carrying out of this duty will help our party, the progressive movement and in general the patriotic democratic forces to safeguard and to properly utilize for the benefit of the people and of anti-imperialist struggle--a struggle which is also against occupation--our people's important political victory in the parliamentary elections. Thus, our party calls its cadres and members, all its friends and supporters, to consistently and determinedly struggle for the people's unity and cooperation. Along with this, the AKEL Central Committee Political Bureau considers it its duty to call the people to patriotic vigilance in order to foil any new deviation and the imposition of antidemocratic and anti-Cypriot solutions.

Within the framework of the struggle for the people's unity and cooperation, the AKEL Central Committee Political Bureau calls all its cadres, all its supporters and friends within the broader popular movement to work with the same enthusiasm, the same faith and devotion for the sake of another duty which is equally honorable and serious--the duty to defuse partisan passions, to eradicate tension which have inevitably been created among some layers and groups of people because of the elections campaign. The continuation of tension, of partisan passions and controversies will not help the unoriented conservative part of the people to view in an unbiassed way, to calmly discuss and to understand the sound political line and tactics.

Our party believes that it is possible to put down a minimum program of joint acceptance that would promote as far as possible a broader cooperation among all the patriotic, democratic forces inside and outside the House.

The AKEL Central Committee Political Bureau assures the people that the AKEL-leftwing House members will prove worthy of their confidence and will honor the votes given to them by the people. The party and the AKEL-leftwing House members reassure the people that with their work and struggle, inside and outside the House, will honor the fresh contract of honor with the people.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES ISRAEL'S IRAQ RAID

NC100800 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 9 Jun 81

[[Text] of 9 June Foreign Ministry statement on Israeli air raid against the Iraqi nuclear reactor]

[Text] The bombing of the Iraqi nuclear installation by the Israeli Air Force, in addition to the dangers it has created for the area's population, constitutes a clear and inadmissible violation of international law. Moreover, it makes difficult and further complicates the dangerous situation prevailing in the Middle East. Greece has conveyed these views to its EEC partners, in the expectation that the community will adopt a relevant stand.

FOREIGN MINISTER MITSOTAKIS LEAVES FOR POLAND

NC100827 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0800 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis left this morning at 1000 for Poland on a 2-day official visit.

CPSU DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT, LEAVES 8 JUNE

NC091616 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 9 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] A CPSU Central Committee delegation left Greece yesterday at the end of their visit at the invitation of the KKE Central Committee. The delegation was composed of Comrade Boris Stukalin, Central Committee member and chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, Nikolay Tikhomirov, secretary of Kostroma city party committee; and (Boris Pikov), deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Relations Department.

The delegation was seen off at Hellinikon Airport by Comrades A. Ambatielos and R. Koukoulou, members of the KKE Political Bureau and Zinon Zorzovilis and Orestis Kolozof, members of the KKE Central Committee. Present at the departure were also Comrade V. Pushchin, Soviet charge d'affaires, and Comrade (V. Piyatikh), Soviet Embassy counsellor.

Prior to his embarkation, Comrade Stukalin made the following statement to RIZOPASTIS:

"As is known, our delegation came to Greece at the invitation of the KKE. Our meetings with the KKE Central Committee delegation, headed by Comrade Kh. Florakis, have been very fruitful. We have established with great satisfaction an identity of views on all the serious current affairs. Our meetings with the Athens and Piraievs guidance organizations as well as with the community heads of a series of municipalities have been of great importance to us. These contacts have manifested to us the active struggle of the Greek Communists for the vital rights of the working people and against armaments. We have also established that the KKE influence is expanding, and this fact is particularly satisfying when it concerns youths. We should also say that we have been particularly moved by the warm and cordial welcome we have been accorded. Our meetings and contacts with representatives of other political forces of the country have been very interesting. On leaving Greece, our delegation is expressing its warmest wishes to all progressive forces for success in their struggle for the rights of the working people, against the threat of a new war, and for the progress and prosperity of the Greek people."

SYRIA'S KHADDAM ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Statement at Airport

TA091624 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in Ankara today as the official guest of Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. Khaddam was received at Esenboga Airport by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. In a statement at the airport Khaddam said:

[Begin recording in Arabic fading into Turkish translation]

This is not my first visit to this brotherly country. I believe that big steps will be taken in our friendly relations during this visit. The Turkish-Syrian relations are on a good level. However, we will try to raise these relations to a better level. Meanwhile, I have brought with me a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Head of State Gen Kenan Evren. During my visit I will also hold detailed discussions with Turkish Government officials on bilateral relations as well international questions. [end recording]

Replying to a question on the Israeli attack against Iraq yesterday, Khaddam said: Israel's bombing of the station in Iraq is an attack not only against Iraq but against all the Arab countries. This attack reveals Israel's hostile aims.

Khaddam was received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu at 1500. In a speech during the meeting, Ulusu said: [Begin recording] I would like to express my happiness at seeing Khaddam in our country, in my office. Undoubtedly, I believe that this visit will greatly help toward the cultivation of the relations between our two countries to much more advanced dimensions. During his stay we will discuss international relations, especially the Middle East problem, and bilateral relations. Here, I would like to express the Turkish Republic's best wishes of health, happiness and tranquillity to the honorable president of Syria, to all its officials and to the neighborly and brotherly Syrian people. [end recording]

Later, the visiting minister was received by General Evren at the Cankaya Mansion. Khaddam is now at a meeting with Foreign Minister Turkmen.

Reception by Evren

JN092141 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara—Gen Kenan Evren, Turkish head of state, today received 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, who conveyed a message from his excellency President Hafiz al-Asad on bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them and on the situation in the region. News reports mention that Khaddam met earlier with Turkish Premier Bulent Ulusu.

Turkish Government sources mention that Khaddam will hold more talks with Turkish officials tomorrow. Khaddam arrived in Ankara today on a 3-day official visit to Turkey.

Turkmen Holds Dinner

TA092106 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen gave a dinner this evening in honor of the visiting Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. In a speech at the dinner, Turkmen said that there were historic ties of friendship between Turkey and Syria. However, he stressed, despite this closeness between Turkey and Syria, the relations between the two countries have not yet reached the desired level. That is why, he added, our government attaches great importance to this visit and considers it an opportunity which must be used very well.

Turkmen pointed out that Turkey's membership in NATO was not an obstacle for developing its relations with other countries. He said: Turkey is pleased to develop its relations with the nonaligned countries and appreciates the services rendered to world peace by the Nonaligned Movement. Pointing out that Turkey's relations with the Arab countries had greatly developed during the recent years, the foreign minister recalled that the further development of these relations was among the government's foreign policy aims. Turkmen said that Syria was important for Turkey for the achievement of this aim.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL CONFIRMS DEATH SENTENCE

TA092244 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 9 Jun (AA)--The National Security Council has confirmed the death sentence given by the courts for Veysel Guney, a terrorist convicted of shooting to death a second lieutenant in Gaziantep. In February 1981, an Adana martial law court had convicted Guney of murdering artillery Lieutenant Sahin Akkaya in an incident in December 1980 at Gaziantep. The military court of cassation reviewed and upheld the court verdict in April 1981. Guney's sentence will be carried out at Adana civil prison tonight.

MILITARY COMMAND BANS PUBLICATION OF MAGAZINE

TA092250 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] The Army IV Corps and Ankara, Cankiri and Kastamonu Martial Law Command has indefinitely banned the publication of the magazine YENI SOZCU [NEW SPOKESMAN]. Our correspondent has learned that the decision was taken because the magazine published an article running counter to the latest communique of the National Security Council.

TURKEY, EGYPT SIGN COMPENSATION AGREEMENT

TA051731 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Turkey and Egypt have signed an agreement in Cairo for compensation for Turkish property, rights and interests in Egypt. According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, the agreement envisages setting up a joint Turkish-Egyptian real estate committee for compensation for Turkish property, rights and interests in Egypt. The committee will ask Turkish citizens who suffered damages due to the nationalization measures taken in Egypt in 1952 to claim their rights. The committee will decide on compensation in accordance with the principles within the the agreement after having studied the documents to be supplied by the citizens.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SECRETARY LEAVES FOR FRG, HUNGARY

TA051733 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Secretary General Ambassador Kamuran Gurun has left for Bonn to attend the meeting of Turkey's consul generals in Western Europe. The various problems encountered by the consul generals will be discussed at the meeting. Gurun will leave the FRG for an official visit to Hungary on 10 June. He will sign a Turkish-Hungarian agreement on extradition and mutual legal aid regarding criminal issues during his visit.

DEFENSE MINISTER BAYULKEN GOES TO WASHINGTON 7 JUNE

TA071040 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken has left Turkey for the United States as the official guest of U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. Bayulken departed by air from Ankara's Esenboga Airport at 0745 this morning.

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NETHERLANDS

PARTIES DISCUSS POSSIBLE CDA PRIME MINISTER

LD051523 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 4 Jun 81 p 1

[Own correspondent report: "Negotiation Leaders Aim at CDA Prime Minister"]

[Text] The Hague--The point of departure for negotiation leaders Lubbers and De Koning is that the Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) will provide the prime minister in a cabinet comprising the CDA, the Labor Party (PVDA) and the Democrats '66 (D'66). The PVDA sees this point of departure as a view taken by the negotiation leaders, which can be further discussed in the "real negotiations" between the three parties and the two negotiation leaders.

If the negotiation leaders continue to adhere to this point as a nonnegotiable condition, then the PVDA will hold internal discussions after a written correspondence with the negotiation leaders.

The announcement that the negotiation leaders are assuming that the CDA will provide the prime minister for the cabinet, for which they are now investigating formation possibilities, caused some commotion in The Hague. D'66 party leader Terlouw is of the opinion that negotiation leaders are in no position to have such a point of departure. His argument was that the negotiation leaders know that on this point the CDA's possible coalition partners have different ideas.

Terlouw also thinks although the argument that the CDA is the largest party does carry some weight, other matters are at least as important. He was referring to the consideration that a cabinet with a progressive profile could not be led in advance by a prime minister who had ruled together with the CDA and the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD) for the last 4 years.

From the very beginning, Terlouw placed the question of the prime minister post and of the distribution of seats in a CDA-PVDA-D'66 cabinet to the fore in his talks with the negotiation leaders as a matter which would have to be decided at the same time as the points in the policy program and not afterward.

At the present time, Terlouw does not want to veto the possibility of the post of prime minister being filled by Van Agt, for example, but finds the present first minister not the most suitable candidate for the post of prime minister in a new coalition. But Terlouw wants to negotiate on this point in the "real" government formation talks.

The PVDA is of the opinion that the question is relatively simple. The question of the premiership wasn't the first raised by Den Uyl in his talks with the negotiation leaders in the last few days. Lubbers and De Koning raised it themselves. The PVDA also is assuming that this question along with all the other questions of policy will be on the agenda for the negotiations between the three parties and the negotiation leaders, which will begin the middle of next week.

On Wednesday [3 June] the socialists made it clear that an agenda over which there is a note in capital letters that the negotiation leaders are taking as their point of departure the fact that the CDA will supply the next prime minister, after which the question arises nowhere else on the agenda, would for them be a reason for asking for further explanation in writing.

The CDA has no difficulty in accepting the two negotiation leaders' point of departure. The CDA parliamentary party "broadly takes the line," as a spokesman put it, that it has a good prime minister in the person of Van Agt. The negotiation leaders are speaking of a CDA prime minister without naming names. But at the present stage of the government formation talks, the parliamentary party is assuming that it will have to be Van Agt.

BAHR FAULTS U.S. ON NATO DECISION, NEUTRON WEAPON

DW101258 Bonn VORWAERTS in German 11 Jun 81 p 2

[Article signed Egon Bahr: "News From America"]

[Text] President Reagan, and even more so Haig, has some difficulty getting desired appointments confirmed. So then, when statements are delivered which are in keeping with the "spirit of resurgence," Europeans who prick up their ears are told that such statements should not be given too much weight.

Let us hope that this also holds true for the statements made to a congressional committee by the head of the State Department's European division.

It sounded quite significant: The Reagan government will not be forced by its NATO allies to make decisions on disarmament. Well enough! The allies will not let the Americans force them into armament. Well enough, too!

The new rules of good behavior in dealings between equal allies are: each as rough as he can. This is poison for the alliance, made in the United States.

The modernization of the Eurostrategic nuclear weapons must go forward, independently and viewed separately, Eagleburger reportedly declared. This is at variance with the NATO dual decision.

Even if negotiations with Moscow shouldn't materialize, the United States proposes to go through with the missile decision in any case. This will not work. No deployment without negotiations--this is what NATO agreed. If we are supposed to abide by this, the United States will have to as well, especially since it has so far been the fault of the Americans that the negotiations have not yet started.

Eagleburger has provided the grist which will keep the mills of distrust going in Europe--whoever laments these mills must lament what keeps them going--especially since his statements are at odds with the German-U.S. agreement mapped out by Haig and Genscher and with what Reagan reaffirmed to Schmidt.

The Washington POST reported the other day that the U.S. Government has informed Congress about the start of production on the neutron weapon. This is a purely American affair. Nobody should be surprised if the Soviet Union on its part now starts production. Brezhnev has announced that, in the case of the neutron weapon, Moscow would behave just like the Americans.

The production is an American decision, deployment on our territory is ours. And as uncontested is Washington's right to change its policy, so is Bonn's right uncontested to retain its policy. Didn't we hear that the new U.S. administration intends to make such decisions the subject of consultations? A question for the Federal Government: Is there any neutron consultation?

FRG Spokesman, Kohl Comment

LD101522 Hamburg DPA in German 1356 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 10 Jun (DPA)--In contrast to the doubts expressed by SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr, the Federal Government today reaffirmed its conviction about the U.S. willingness to negotiate on medium-range missiles.

Government spokesman Lothar Ruehl stressed in Bonn today that statements by Bundestag deputies are their own. Moreover, Bahr has often enough stated that he stands by the principle of the NATO twin decision. In Moscow, Bahr has again expressed his commitment to the twin decision, prior to which Radio Moscow had taken up his criticism of the U.S. administration's stance.

CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl called upon the Federal Government to dissociate itself from Bahr's statements in VORWAERTS. He told the CDU Federal Executive these statements are anti-American. Alois Mertes, foreign policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU Parliamentary Group; Hans Graf Huin, spokesman of the CSU land group; and Philipp Jenninger, parliamentary manager of the CDU/CSU group, also demanded immediate clarification by the Federal Government of whether "Bahr's statements are in accordance with official government policy."

Kohl said Bahr's criticism is dangerous and harmful. He has fallen into line with the Soviet Union's propaganda against the twin decision and he has weakened the West's negotiating position. Kohl called upon SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, in his talks with the Soviet leaders in Moscow at the end of the month, to stress that the overwhelming majority of the German people adhere to the NATO twin decision because it is a means of restoring the balance of forces between East and West. He said Brandt should stress the concern of the people of the Federal Republic over developments in Poland and the Middle East, which have aggravated the international situation.

Government spokesman Ruehl also said Bonn has no cause to doubt in any way the policy jointly stated and pursued by the NATO allies. There is no need for consultations. Since the Federal Government's talks with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who some time ago spoke in favor of the production of the neutron bomb, no information has been demanded of the Federal Government with regard to this matter and none has been received.

Pointing to changing considerations and decision processes in the U.S. administration, Ruehl said a cohesive, overall picture in the question of when serious production of the neutron bomb would be possible could not be given.

DIE WELT Criticism

DW101014 Bonn DIE WELT in German 10 Jun 81 p 1

[Bernt Conrad commentary: "Bahr's Bullet"]

[Text] In the next few days SPD Deputy Chairman Egon Bahr will be talking with important Soviet politicians in Moscow. It must be feared that in so doing he will play the role of critic of NATO's counterarmament, U.S. policy and thus also of Federal Government policy. This assumption is substantiated by a rhetorical bullet which he fired just before his departure with the help of the paper VORWAERTS.

Bahr charges the Americans on two counts: They violate the NATO dual decision by intending to push the modernization of the Eurostrategic nuclear weapons independently from negotiations with Moscow. They have begun production on the neutron weapon without anybody having heard anything about consultations with the European allies.

In both instances, the SPD politician, who years ago gave the starting signal for diabolizing the neutron weapon, didn't bother with detailed research, otherwise he would have found out that the U.S. secretary of state as late as last weekend stressed that the Reagan administration hasn't made any decision on the neutron weapon's production.

Remarks by U.S. diplomat Eagleburger as quoted by Bahr, that the United States will not be forced into disarmament by its NATO allies, likewise read essentially differently in context. Notwithstanding all emphasis on the Western need for making up for lost ground in medium-range armament, Eagleburger had in fact unequivocally advocated consultations and emphasized: "The United States and our allies wish to adhere to dialogue with the Soviet Union."

What is "poison for the alliance" isn't what Eagleburger has said, but the sardonic manner in which Bahr reacts to reports from Washington. Should the SPD politician agitate against the U.S. allies in Moscow with the same zeal, he will be backstabbing his own Federal Government and, above all, the chancellor and this at the very moment when the exploratory talks on disarmament have begun between the United States and the Soviet Union.

BRANDT SUPPORTS SOVIET-U.S. TALKS ON MISSILES

LD101406 Hamburg DPA in German 1021 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 Jun (DPA)--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has, in connection with the NATO twin decision, stressed his party's belief in the priority of negotiations with the aim of a far-reaching limitation of new nuclear medium-range weapons. The SPD supports every possible and practicable effort which will lead not only to negotiations but also to agreements, he said in an interview in KIELER RUNDSCHAU, prereleased today. The SPD chairman also said: "The deployment of U.S. medium-range weapons, as a response to the Soviet SS-20 buildup, will depend on the result of negotiations between the Americans and the Soviets."

Brandt said the SPD sees the NATO twin decision as an aid to the promotion of negotiations. In cooperation with the European friends and in dialogue with the American partners, every emphasis must be brought to bear to ensure that both East and West Europe "be spared, as far as possible, these diabolical new weapons."

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT ISSUES

LD101658 Hamburg DPA in German 1326 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 10 Jun (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in an interview in the latest issue of the Hamburg weekly DIE ZEIT, said he believes that the disputes to be faced in autumn on the economic measures necessary for the coming year were of "much greater political gravity" than the present dispute about disarmament policy.

Schmidt, who stressed the clearly increasing world political dangers, said he is convinced that both Washington and Moscow shared the conviction that arming must be limited although, in the present situation, disarmament negotiations "would be much more difficult" than a few years ago. He again stressed that he links his "political existence" to the U.S. negotiating "with the serious and realistically pursued aim of mutual limitation" of arms. "I didn't do so irresponsibly, but I was only able to do it because I am convinced of Reagan's will to negotiate in this way." Schmidt also said it was "quite natural" that CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev would visit Bonn sometime in the near future.

On the counterarming debate, the chancellor reaffirmed that he had earlier called for deployment of strategic weapons in remote places, such as Greenland or at sea. He said that this alternative was seriously proposed during NATO twin decision discussions, but "at that time it could not be pushed through." On the one hand, such a deployment is considerably more expensive. And on the other hand, for the United States, it is "conceivable that it could cause the European allies to detach themselves from a nuclear risk that had to be jointly assumed."

SCHMIDT, JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER EXCHANGE VIEWS

Trade Policies

LD101446 Hamburg DPA in German 1334 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Hamburg/Tokyo, 10 Jun (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Schmidt and Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki expressed their support for maintaining free world trade when they met in Hamburg on Wednesday. Meanwhile, Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff received an assurance in Tokyo that Japanese car exports to Germany will not rise more than 10 percent this year compared with 1980.

The central themes of Schmidt's discussion with Suzuki in the guest house of the Hamburg Senat this morning were East-West relations, arms control and German-Japanese relations. According to the Japanese side, both heads of government agreed that Japan and the Federal Republic must contribute to maintaining world peace by a steady deepening of contacts. Above all, free trade should be maintained in the world.

Initially, Schmidt and Suzuki spoke alone. Foreign Ministers Sunao Sonoda and Hans-Dietrich Genscher participated later and also expressed their rejection of protectionism in international trade. According to reports, Genscher explained the internal economic difficulties of the Federal Republic and welcomed in this context the latest decisions by Japan to restrain exports.

Genscher and Sonoda agreed on a meeting of foreign ministers in the fall within the framework of the German-Japanese cooperation agreement. To deepen cooperation, they also decided on a regular exchange of information between the diplomatic missions of the two countries.

Poland, U.S. Interest Rates

OW110022 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Hamburg, West Germany, 10 Jun (KYODO)--Japan Wednesday pledged to side with the United States and Western Europe should the Soviet Union intervene in Poland.

Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki gave the pledge during the second round of talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt here, Japanese officials reported. "Japan, as a member of the Western bloc, will take responsible measures (against the Soviet Union) in close contact with countries concerned should there be an unfortunate (Soviet) intervention (in Poland)," Suzuki said.

Suzuki and Schmidt condemned Israel's attack Sunday on an Iraqi nuclear installation near Baghdad, saying the action is in violation of the international law.

Schmidt said the high interest rate policy of the United States will be a main agenda at a summit meeting of the seven non-communist industrial nations in Ottawa next month. German Government sources quoted Schmidt as saying the U.S. policy is rendering a serious influence on the international economy and adding some solution should come out from the summit.

Japanese officials said Schmidt and Suzuki agreed to join forces to end the Ottawa summit successfully which will also discuss the North-South problems and other international political issues.

Nuclear Disarmament, China

OW110051 Tokyo KYODO in English 0031 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Hamburg, West Germany, 10 Jun (KYODO)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki met West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt Wednesday and agreed the two nations should promote nuclear disarmament policies.

Suzuki and Schmidt also agreed to cooperate with China in its modernization programs together with other West European nations and the United States, Japanese sources said.

The Japanese prime minister, who arrived here Tuesday night on the first leg of a trip to six West European nations and the Vatican, held two round of talks with Schmidt Wednesday.

During the talks, the sources said, the two leaders said the United States and the Soviet Union should maintain their military balance at a lower level to defuse tension between East and West. The sources said Schmidt told Suzuki that the United States is scheduled to deploy theater nuclear weapons (TNW) in Western Europe. The German leader was quoted as saying such a deployment is needed because the Soviet Union has been deploying SS-20 medium-range missles and Backfire bombers in Europe. Schmidt said the United States and the Soviet Union at the same time should reduce their military balance to a lower level through disarmament talks, the sources said.

Suzuki agreed and told the chancellor that in view of Japan's defense-only policy, there is a need for negotiations to reduce nuclear weapons, they said. The sources said the two, however, failed to tough [as published] on third Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT III) which West Germany has proposed the United States hold with the Soviet Union.

Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, who was present at the Suzuki-Schmidt talks, said Japan, Western Europe and the United States should cooperate with China in its modernization programs to keep it from siding with the Soviet Union, the sources said. It is necessary to incorporate the Chinese economy into Western economic machinery, Sonoda was quoted as telling the Germans. The sources said Japan and West Germany agreed to maintain close contact on economic assistance to and cooperation with China.

GENSCHER 'CONDEMNS' ISRAELI ATTACK ON IRAQI PLANT

LD101906 Hamburg DPA in German 1819 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 Jun (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, speaking in Bonn this evening to Arab ambassadors "condemned the violation of the principle of nonaggression." Genscher repeated the attitude of the Federal Government which on Tuesday expressed "dismay and concern" following the Israeli air attack on the Iraqi reactor plant.

Speaking to the ambassadors of Iraq, Syria, the UAE and Tunisia, Genscher stressed that the Federal Government "views the principle of nonaggression as a precondition for a peaceful solution to the Middle East conflict."

The ambassadors asked for the meeting with the foreign minister after intensive contacts by Arab heads of missions in the Arab League offices in Bonn. The Arab assessment of the situation following the Israeli air raid was presented to Genscher.

OTRAG FIGURE DENIES NEGOTIATIONS WITH SAUDIS

LD101530 Hamburg DPA in German 1142 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 10 Jun (DPA)--Harald Wust, former inspector general of the Bundeswehr, today strongly denied a press report, which he described as "nonsense," that he had negotiated with Saudi Arabia on behalf of a German consortium regarding a missile project worth billions. The Hamburg magazine STERN reports in its latest issue that the Munich company OTRAG [Orbital Transport and Missile Company], with other German companies and with Wust as head of the negotiations, wants to sell almost 2,000 missiles to the Saudis.

STERN also says that OTRAG, which is conducting missile tests in Libya and which launched the first OTRAG missile on 1 March, assured Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in a secret agreement that it will also supply missiles which, with a range of up to 7,000 km, can be armed with nuclear warheads. STERN says that Wust had negotiations in Riyadh in June 1980 with the Saudi defense minister, and at a subsequent meeting of the consortium of firms in Frankfurt, Wust described the negotiations as positive. According to STERN, 1,903 missiles were to be produced for the [word indistinct] by the companies in underground workshops by the Red Sea. But after the plan became known to the Israeli secret service, the Saudis broke off the negotiations and restated their interest only after the successful OTRAG test launch in Libya.

Wust, presently hospitalized following a car accident, stated in a DPA interview that he had never had anything to do with OTRAG. He said that he had been in Riyadh last summer at the invitation of the Saudis, to give his views on questions of national defense there. But since then, he has had no further contacts. The first press reports on negotiations between Wust and the Saudis were in March. A Munich lawyer has charged Wust with infringement of the laws controlling military weapons. A spokesman of the Bonn State Prosecutor's Office stressed that investigations are not presently being conducted against Wust, as STERN alleged, but checks are being made to see whether preliminary proceedings can be brought against the general for a criminal offense.

PAPER REPORTS ON POLAND'S CREDIT DEFAULT

DW101021 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 10 Jun 81 pp 1, 2

[Rolf Dietrich Schwartz article: "Poland Cannot Repay Credits"]

[Excerpt] Bonn, 9 Jun--Poland cannot repay the credits it has obtained in the West as planned. This was learned Tuesday from private credit circles which, owing to Poland's insolvency declared by Polish authorities during funding negotiations, will have to accept losses that go into the billions. Poland's inability to pay will also burden the Federal Republic's budget this year and next with new, hitherto unknown, payment obligations amounting to billions because of the state guarantees undertaken in the past several years.

According to the figures available to FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, the current 1981 federal budget will be saddled with at least DM800 million for guarantee commitments undertaken for credits to Poland now in default, meaning credits that cannot be repaid. The payments will be made via the Hermes export credit insurance to FRG exporters whose Polish consumers have become insolvent. Of this amount, only about DM350 million was envisaged in the 1981 budget adopted by the Bundestag last week, so that at least another DM450 million will become payable and due this year.

In the next two years, at least DM1 billion must be included in the federal budgets for payments resulting from credits to Poland now in default, according to the present state of credit commitments. The banks participating in the funding negotiations also fear that Polish financial needs will increase considerably because the aid funds for the payment of the most urgent imports such as foodstuffs and semifinished products in the amount of $3 - $3.5 billion a year, which Warsaw terms vital, haven't been considered in this sum. For the first time, the banking world considers direct payments to Poland from the federal budget inevitable.

CHEYSSON INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

LD101151 Paris PARIS MATCH in French 12 Jun 81 p 44-45

[Philippe de Baleine and Liliagne Gallifet interview with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson; date and place not given]

[Text] PARIS MATCH: It seems that the doctrine of the previous government was that Russia's aggressiveness is merely a reaction stemming from weakness. Do you share this view?

Claude Cheysson: I would not presume to say in any case that the USSR is weak. Nor would I presume to believe that France, which is a great country, is capable of reassuring on its own either of the two superpowers.

PARIS MATCH: You advocate "clarity" with respect to the USSR. How will it be shown?

Claude Cheysson: Like other countries, the Soviet Union should know where we stand. I also have a certain image of France, just as many other people have had. I believe that it counts and that what it thinks should be clearly expressed. Whenever either Soviet decisions or Soviet actions seem--to put it diplomatically--"regrettable," we must say so very clearly. Whenever the Soviet Union invades an Afghanistan, it isn't enough to say that we would react if another invasionwere to occur elsewhere. This was a very grave matter. Our attitude to other problems will be equally clear. Francois Mitterrand recently has discussed problems with Helmut Schmidt which don't concern us directly but which do interest us, including that of the upset to the military balance caused by the fact that the Soviets have acquired more SS-20 missiles. It is not appropriate for us to remain on the sidelines even if we are not to participate in any counteraction.

PARIS MATCH: Poland is facing a resounding economic crash. France has already lent it considerable funds. Will you continue to help it by agreeing to a very big request for additional funds, which Poland will soon have to make? And do we have the means to do so?

Claude Cheysson: I could simply tell you that we haven't acted alone and that we will make the appropriate decisions together with our partners, but I will go further than that. What is happening in Poland is bewildering. The fact that it may be possible for an Eastern socialist country to gain more freedom of expression and reorganize its economic and social forces in a more diversified manner could prove a political fact of major importance. If the Poles were to achieve this, it could be tantamount to opening a completely new chapter in the Eastern countries' history. This development should be considered in a friendly manner and with profound commitment. It is up to the Poles themselves to achieve all this, but if, while they are trying to achieve it, they ask for our help, I cannot imagine that any economic considerations could come first. What could happen in Poland would be one of the major political events since the war.

PARIS MATCH: Wouldn't communist participation in government after the parliamentary election hinder action on your part?

Claude Cheysson: Does this mean that you know that communists will participate in the government? Drop a line to Francois Mitterrand; your self-assurance will interest him.

PARIS MATCH: Don't you believe this? In any event, there will be communists among the majority which will support you.

Claude Cheysson: I have not said that there will be no communists in the government. I think that you anticipate things. It is true that there are communists within our majority and I am proud of the fact because it is only for the third time in the history of the republic that workers as a whole are represented in the majority.

PARIS MATCH: But countries such as Saudi Arabia already have hinted that they would scale down certain agreements if the French Government were to include communists.

Claude Cheysson: This is unacceptable. I feel that it is no concern of mine who is or is not a minister in the United States, China, Saudi Arabia or Algeria, and I deny anyone in the world the right to interfere in these matters in France. Furthermore, what counts more--the policy pursued by a country and any action taken by it, or the fact that any particular minister is called Dupont or Durand? France doesn't only mean a few people in power. France has an industry, engages in economic activities and plays an important role in the world. The only thing that matters is the policy which it pursues, with whom and within the framework of what commitments. I am telling you what I will say in Washington.

PARIS MATCH: What changes do you intend to introduce in France's Arab policy?

Claude Cheysson: Our policy will entail very close connections with Maghreb countries--I will not conceal from you the fact that, when I learned about the accident in which Mr Benyahia was involved and when it was believed for 2 hours that he was dead, I was greatly affected personally. It will also entail very close connections with the Arab League, which is established in black Africa. As far as the Middle East is concerned, we have already stated that any agreement previously concluded will be respected. Our present stance with respect to the Near East is similar to that of the previous government. There will be some changes and some new orientations will be adopted, but there will be no complete break. Obviously, the fact that the feelings of the present leaders differ from those of the previous ones will play a role in this sphere. We are in a position to establish a dialogue with Israel which wasn't possible previously. This could prove useful in the future. The Americans will no longer be the only people in the West to be able to talk with the Israelis. Candidate Francois Mitterrand solemnly emphasized the need to abide by major principles. Among them is the principle that all peoples in the Near East, including the Palestinian people, have a right to self-determination. We enjoy a great advantage--we have arrived on the scene completely fresh, new and young. We can venture to say things which our predecessors could not mention after so many years. It is always the child who says "the emperor is wearing no clothes." It may be necessary to emphasize such fundamental truths both in the Near East and elsewhere.

PARIS MATCH: In the newly formed government, there are some pro-Arab and some pro-Israeli ministers. Will this not create tensions?

Claude Cheysson: France's foreign policy is determined by the president and the government, not by party members. Francois Mitterrand will ensure this, even vehemently. Thepresident, the premier and the three ministers who are here at the Quai d'Orsay can have their say. It doesn't matter what the others say if their statements stray from the general direction.

PARIS MATCH: Will the president visit Israel?

Claude Cheysson: Whenever circumstances allow. A similar reply has recently been conveyed to Saudi Arabia.

PARIS MATCH: Will the importance which you attach to human rights make you treat certain countries differently, according to whether you like or dislike their regime? Even Russia and China trade with Chile and Argentina.

Claude Cheysson: I have never said this. I have merely mentioned respect for major principles. I haven't used the expression "human rights" because, unfortunately, situations may arise where you will have to disregard some error or violation of some individual's rights if you want to maintain relations and have an opportunity to exert influence on society as a whole. We are not Amnesty International.

PARIS MATCH: African states would like to see sanctions imposed on South Africa but don't want to see them implemented because this would bring about the ruin of many of them since their trade is dependent on South Africa. You have certainly come out in favor of sanctions. Are you in favor of their actual implementation?

Claude Cheysson: We would like to see progress in southern Africa under conditions consistent with our ideas--respect for human rights and any country's right to self-determination. This desire must take precedence over any theoretical, academic thesis, however brilliant. First, the question of Namibia should be considered. Zimbabwe's independence has been a case of remarkable, almost unexpected progress which no one has questioned. In Namibia, a change is needed which would respect the white minority. However, I believe--and my approach to this problem is almost like that of Mendes-France--that Namibia must be given priority. And I don't want to discuss anything else. We will see later how effective sanctions can be. I have mentioned Zimbabwe--if you have a son or a nephew who would like to write an interesting thesis, I would advise him to write one on sanctions against Rhodesia. He will be surprised to discover to what extent those sanctions benefited Rhodesia. Let us oversimplify: A policy of extreme budgetary strictness will benefit any country, provided that it accepts all the injustices to which the weakest are subjected. However, as soon as sanctions are imposed on it, such a policy of austerity can be justified. When Rhodesia became Zimbabwe, it was found that the wages paid there were the lowest in all Africa. On achieving independence, Rhodesia had an industrial structure which would never have been developed to such an extent without sanctions. Therefore, once we open a new chapter with respect to South Africa, we will have to ask ourselves how effective economic sanctions are. Obviously, a boycott will be applied to armaments, France will not supply South Africa with one single weapon, bolt or spare part. And it will not be the only country not to supply any.

PARIS MATCH: A conference on Kampuchea is to take place in July, what attitude will France adopt to the various factions which claim to represent the country?

Claude Cheysson: We respect the UN secretary general's decision to hold such a conference, but none of the factions which exist in Kampuchea will participate in it. This means that dialogue will not make much progress.

PARIS MATCH: When he received a PARIS MATCH representative recently, President Houphouet-Boigny complained that his friends, including France, have let the prices of cocoa and sugar fluctuate on the London and Chicago stock exchanges. These fluctuations, he stated, have been causing ruin to the Ivory Coast. How could this world problem be resolved?

Claude Cheysson: President Houphouet-Boigny is quite right. Fluctuations in the price of agricultural products represent a major problem for developing countries. I recall that during the 2 months which followed my appointment to the Brussels Commission, the price of wheat increased 50 percent. It was an intolerable increase for some of those countries which have to purchase wheat. The price of cocoa has decreased 50 percent in 1 year, whereas the production costs haven't decreased. How can any weak developing country plan its future under such conditions? I will be told that the supply and demand law must be left free to operate, but that law has been completely vitiated as a result of the fact that world trade involves only a small proportion of production--less than 20 percent of the sugar produced throughout the world and 5-7 percent of the butter.

PARIS MATCH: That isn't entirely true as far as cocoa is concerned....

Claude Cheysson: It isn't entirely true as far as cocoa is concerned and the fact remains that it is on the basis of small quantities that a few brokers set prices which are often speculative. This is a major problem that must be tackled as a priority by the industrial and developing countries. France will devote all its energies to this. I would add that we are shocked when the oil companies impose a 10-12 percent increase, but we consider it normal for Third World countries to suffer a 50 percent drop in the price of the sugar which they supply to us or a 50 percent increase in the price of the grain which they buy from us.

PARIS MATCH: The Third World's indebtedness exceeds $400 billion. Several very poor countries are going to have to suspend payments. This could lead to worldwide bankruptcy of the international banking system. What should be done? Could a worldwide moratorium be considered?

Claude Cheysson: You have expressed the problem well, but permit me to tell you that your answer is inadequate. Of course, there should be a moratorium for the countries most deeply in debt. This has already been done for Bangladesh, Ghana... But the problem is more general. Presently there are financing requirements extending beyond payment or cancellation of debts. The fact that there is danger of debts not being paid will result in the banks no longer being able to act as intermediaries between the world's considerable floating capital and developing countries' markets, which need these sums. If debts are no longer paid, the banks will go bankrupt, as you said.

In fact, the issue must be approached from a broader angle. Third World countries must be helped in carrying out the necessary internal restructuring to consume less oil and to develop their energy output. Here is an elementary observation: The underdevelopment of many of the Third World countries was caused by the excessive strength of nature--encroaching forests, a sun which burns everything, violent winds. These are forms of renewable energy. Sizable investments must be made to free these countries from oil imports. They must also be allowed to develop.

This is a human duty, a political necessity and a requirement for the world economies. The only fields in which the Western countries have experienced growth since 1973 are exports to the Third World.

This all means stronger budgetary aid, the creation of public machinery to support banking channels, a system to mobilize the considerable sums available in the world and to inject them where there are opportunities for expansion, particularly into certain Third World markets.

PARIS MATCH: Do you mean that we are willing to guarantee minimum returns for floating petrodollars if invested in the Third World?

Claude Cheysson: I would like this to be the conclusion reached by the major industrialized countries' finance ministers. In any case, this system of protecting floating capital, where needed, would not depend entirely on national banks. There is the World Bank, the Monetary Fund, the regional banks.... It is the interplay among all these methods that must ensure sufficient protection for floating capital to enable it to participate in a new world impetus.

LE FIGARO SEES EROSION OF SOCIALIST POSITIONS

LD100805 Paris LE FIGARO in French 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 5

[Charles Rebois report]

[Excerpt] In the race against time, in which the new government is engaged, it has been losing some of its advance with every passing day, but because of the advantage which it has secured by calling early parliamentary elections it can nontheless hope for good results.

This is the most important deduction from our second [LE FIGARO-SOFRES] opinion poll on the electorate's voting intentions, which was carried out on 1-2 June.

In fact, a certain erosion of Socialist positions--especially with respect to the French people's hopes--can already be observed in simulated voting. On 4 June, it appeared that 33 percent of the people interviewed would vote for the PS and its Left Radical and other left allies, compared with 34 percent on 1 June.... The extreme left (2 percent) and the extreme right (2 percent) also have lost one point each. Both the PCF (17.5 percent) and the UDF (20.5 percent) have gained one.

If your discount the 2 percent obtained by the ecologists, the entire left has scored 52.5 percent of votes, as compared with 53.5 percent on 1 June, and the outgoing majority has scored 45.5 percent, compared with 44.5 percent.

ARMENIANS OCCUPY TURKISH AIRLINE OFFICE IN PARIS

NC111006 Paris AFP in English 1001 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 11 Jun (AFP)--Fifteen militants of an Armenian liberation group took over the Paris offices of the Turkish National Airline today to protest against recent attacks on Armenian centres in France.

Anti-riot police took up positions near the building soon after the peaceful occupation began. The demonstrators, accompanied by French anti-fascists, entered the offices in the Avenue de l'Opera and asked staff and customers to leave. They hung a banner from the building attacking fascism and the role of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation in Turkey's Armenian national question.

The occupation was to protest against attacks on Armenian churches and on a cultural centre in Paris in which one person was killed, a demonstrator said.

"These racist (attacks) are the logical sequel to the national oppression of the Armenian people and also the Kurdish people in Turkey," he added.

FORLANI GIVES UP; SPADOLINI DESIGNATED NEW PREMIER

AU101939 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 10 Jun (ANSA)--Premier-Designate Arnaldo Forlani this evening gave up his bid to form Italy's forty-first postwar government and returned the mandate he had received from head of state Sandro Pertini on May 28, only 2 days after the resignation of Forlani's four-party coalition. Forlani arrived at his decision at the end of a second round of consultations with his own Christian Democrats, the Socialists and the Social Democrat, Republican and Liberal parties, the five parties which had expressed varying degrees of willingness to enter a new Forlani-led coalition.

Pertini has called on the secretary of the small Republican Party, Giovanni Spadolini, to come to the Quirinal presidential palace tomorrow. The head of state is expected to give the mandate for a new attempt to form a government to Spadolini.

Forlani gave up his bid to succeed himself as head of government after a study of the condition laid down by the Republican and Socialist Party delegations yesterday and a hearing of the Liberal Party delegation this morning. The Republicans and Socialists, led by their secretaries, Spadolini and Bettino Craxi, conditioned their entry into a coalition on an urgent measure by the outgoing government to ban the Propaganda Two Masonic lodge, the occult center of economic and political power and an alleged broker for a range of misdeeds.

The 56-year-old head of the Republican Party, expected to be given his first chance to form a government tomorrow, entered politics at a relatively late age. Before accepting the request of the Republican Party secretary of the time, Ugo la Malfa, to run for Parliament on the party slate, in 1972, Spadolini was a professor of contemporary history, writer and a newspaper managing editor. He was the managing editor of the prestigious Milan paper, CORRIERE DELLA SERA, from 1968 until 1972.

Spadolini Agreement

NC110811 Paris AFP in English 0803 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 11 Jun (AFP)--Republican Party leader Giovanni Spadolini today agreed to try and form a new Italian Government following an unsuccessful attempt by outgoing Christian Democrat Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani. Mr Spadolini received the call from President Sandro Pertini, and accepted it "with reservations" according to the traditional formula.

MINISTRY REJECTS ISRAELI CRITICISM OVER IRAQI LABS

AU101557 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 10 Jun (ANSA)--The Italian Foreign Ministry today rejected Israeli criticism of the Italian role in the construction of nuclear laboratories in Iraq. The note asserted that this criticism was launched in an attempt to justify the Israeli air strike against Iraqi nuclear installations at Tammuz on Sunday. It was pointed out that the Italian part in supplying these laboratories "was not only impeccable in the terms of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty but directly responded to the purposes listed in article 4 of the treaty." This article, the Italian foreign ministry recalled, "aims at facilitating the peaceful use of nuclear energy by seeking to impede proliferation for military purposes."

In another section of the note, the ministry declared that, "Iraq, as opposed to Israel, is a signatory of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and has opened its territory to international inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency, inspection which, therefore, also covers the laboratories supplies by Italy." All this, including the nature of the fuel provided by Italy for use in the laboratories, is perfectly known in Israel and elsewhere, the note added.

COMMUNISTS GREET MONGOLIAN PARTY CONGRESS

LD100751 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 4 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] The 18th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Congress, which began 26 May, has now been held. The congress was held on an historic date for the Mongolian people: the 60th anniversary of the MPRP and the triumph of the revolution.

Diniz Miranda of the PCP Central Committee was the party's representative at the congress' proceedings. We reproduce in part the greetings message to the MPRP Central Committee:

Dear Comrades, in the year of the 60th anniversary of the MPRP and of the triumph of the revolution, the PCP Central Committee greets on behalf of the Portuguese communists the 18th MPRP Congress and the heroic Mongolian people who, with the victory of the 1921 people's revolution over the feudal oligarchy, committed themselves to building socialism along a path as yet unexplored, effecting profound democratic and socialist transformations, advancing centuries in their historical evolution and proving the vitality of Marxism-Leninism.

Beginning the first year of the new 5-year plan, the Mongolian people, who have fulfilled and even exceeded the targets set at various stages of building socialism, are devoting their political zeal and industrious enthusiasm to implementing the MPRP's program.

From being backward and feudal country, Mongolia has become, through its people's hard work and struggle under their party's revolutionary leadership and enjoying the USSR's internationalist support, a staunch member of the socialist community and an industrialized and agriculturally developed country in which the people's welfare is the state's predominant concern. The Portuguese communists feel that the heroic Mongolian people's deeds are their own and express to them their most steadfast solidarity at this time when they are celebrating 60 years of victorious revolution, which clearly demonstrates socialism's superiority over capitalism.

Dear comrades, socialist Mongolia's achievements form part of mankind's irreversible progress along the path of freedom, independence, progress and socialism.

Attempting at all costs to check the progress of the world revolutionary process and confronted with the profound and widespread crisis in which the capitalist system is struggling, imperialism's most reactionary and aggressive circles have been exacerbating international tension and intensifying the arms race in search of military superiority over the socialist camp.

The new U.S. administration is resorting adventurously to the old policy of threats, aggression and interference in people's internal affairs. The Chinese leaders' constant provocations against the People's Republic of Mongolia, which the PCP firmly condemns, are connected with imperialism's warmongering and aggressive strategy.

However, the PCP views the evolution of the international situation with confidence. The strengthening of the socialist countries' economic and defense capability--and in particular that of the Soviet Union--the development of the struggle of the working class in the capitalist countries and the victories achieved by the national liberation movement are powerful realities which demonstrate that the historical initiative has definitively passed to the revolutionary forces' camp. The dangers to peace and to the people's independence and security are real but can and will be dispelled by united action by all the revolutionary, anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces. The Portuguese communists believe that the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are a decisive factor for opposing and finally defeating imperialism's maneuvers.

SOCIALISTS, COMMUNISTS CONFER ON AUTONOMY REPORT

LD100849 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 6 Jun 81 p 11

[EFE report: "PSOE-PCE Agreement on Autonomy Report"]

[Text] The socialists have declared themselves in agreement with the political assessment which the PCE has made concerning the autonomy report of the committee of experts chaired by Professor Garcia de Enterria, on which the communists have drafted a report which they disclosed yesterday to the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] at a meeting attended by the two parties' principal leaders.

Madrid, 5 Jun--The PSOE and the PCE held a meeting today at which they studied the committee of experts' report on the autonomy issue and the document on the report presented by the Communist Party.

At the meeting, the points of disagreement with the document were reviewed, and there was agreement in regarding it as the framework which makes it possible to plan the implementation of autonomy, according to socialist sources.

The same sources stated that the document of the committee chaired by Professor Garcia de Enterria will continue to be studied at subsequent meetings. They also said that the government's starting contacts with the political parties' leaders to learn their opinions is awaited.

The aspects of the report which the PSOE deems to be not quite acceptable will be disclosed following the meeting with the government.

With respect to the report on the Garcia de Enterria document, which was drafted by the PCE and presented to the PSDE at the meeting, the socialists stated that they will study it and that in an initial review there is agreement with the communists on matters of a political nature. The PSOE agrees with the need for harmonizing elections, that they should be held at the same time to avoid constant election periods, and that general elections should be harmonized with local elections. They also agree on the issue of the minimum percentages for securing representation.

The meeting was attended by PSOE and PCE Secretaries General Felipe Gonzalez and Santiago Carrillo, as well as by PSOE Executive Committee members Javier Solana, Enrique Mugica, Raimon Obiols and Maria Izquierdo, and PCE Executive Committee members Simon Sanchez Montero, Enrique Curiel and Carlos Alonso Zaldivar.

PCE SECRETARIAT ISSUES NOTE ON FACTIONALISM

LD091503 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 5-11 Jun 81 p 5

[Apparent text of PCE Central Committee Secretariat 29 May note: "Conditions for Democratic Political Debate"]

[Text] The PCE Central Committee Secretariat has learned that in connection with the congress debate instances have occurred of members' meetings and contacts outside the normal organizational channels, which in certain instances have given rise to the drafting of documents, published or otherwise, in which some groups--and this is a violation of the rules and the beginning of factional activity--adopt stances in relation to the coming 10th congress.

The Central Committee Secretariat believes that a genuine democratic political debate is only possible if the party's procedural rules are respected.

The formation of groups and of group platforms leads to a kind of discussion which doesn't proceed on the basis of the Central Committee's theses, approving, rejecting or amending them, as is the right of each member or organization, but creates the crystallization of and confrontations among groups, the hardening of various stances, in short, the splitting of the party.

The party, which has the responsibility of playing a vanguard role in the development of the democratic change, should always--but even more so in the current situation--guide its debates toward the search for political solutions to the major current problems, which concern our people as a whole and the workers especially. If instead of doing this, the party becomes a field for internal confrontations among groups, it isolates itself from the people and from reality and is in grave danger of disintegration.

In the various bodies in which he takes part, each member has the right and duty to express himself in accordance with his thinking, to defend his opinions and to seek the votes of other members--who are free to give them or not to give them--in favor of them. He also has the right to criticize the leadership bodies at any level. The collective opinion which will culminate in the 10th congress' decisions is formed through these channels.

To ensure that the discussion is democratic and politically enriching, it is necessary for each member of the party to approach it with an open mind, defending his opinions but also listening and taking into account the other comrades' stances and striving to achieve a truly collective formulation.

In the congress forum feature of MUNDO OBRERO and HUESTRA BANDERA, each communist has the right to publish his opinions on the theses and rules, whatever they may be, without limitations other than those imposed by space.

But the Central Committee Secretariat reiterates that no group document or activity is acceptable because this is contrary to the rules. Party discipline is the same for all members, and each of them accepted it voluntarily on joining our ranks. The various party bodies have the duty of enforcing it.

CARRILLO HOLDS TALKS WITH CUBAN DELEGATION

LD091539 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 5-11 Jun 81 p 17

[Text] PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo met with Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo and full member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba. In the talks held at PCE Central Committee headquarters, Carlos Alfara, the Cuban ambassador, Javier Ardizones, section chief of the Central Committee's Department of Foreign Relations and Ezequiel Suarez, first secretary at the Cuban Embassy, took part on the Cuban side, and on the Spanish side, Jose Maria Gonzales Jerez of the PCE Executive Committee and Secretariat. The talks took place in a fraternal atmosphere. Matters of mutual interest and issues connected with the international situation were broached.

NORWAY

PAPER PRAISES PRESIDENT REAGAN'S 'PRAGMATISM'

LD110849 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 9 Jun 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Toward a U.S.-Soviet dialogue"]

[Text] As tension in and around Poland mounts hour by hour, we were given over the Whitsun weekend a small but important signal that the United States seems to be prepared to resume a cautious dialogue with the other superpower, the Soviet Union. In Washington, Secretary of State Alexander Haig announced that U.S. and Soviet officials will meet as early as this week to prepare for the talks on nuclear arms in Europe. And when Haig meets his Moscow counterpart Andrey Gromyko, in the United States in September, it is expected that the talks will have made sufficient progress for the two of them to be able to fix a date for formal negotiations.

Nor was this an isolated signal. Just before Whitsun, President Reagan--after a long period of hesitation--appointed a new ambassador to Moscow. And his choice fell on a sober and acknowledgedly capable professional diplomat, Arthur Hartman, who most recently has spent 3 years as his country's ambassador in Paris, and who once belonged to the inner circle around former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Haig himself comes from the same circle, as do his political representative Stoessel, and the leader of the European section of the State Department, Eagleburger. This bears witness to a healthy progmatism in the new U.S. President, and opens up possibilities that day-to-day U.S. diplomacy will not only be characterized by sobriety and realism, but also by an admission of the necessity of entering into a constructive dialogue with the Kremlin. The fact that the Americans are also resuming talks with the Soviet Union on new grain supplies will also help to strengthen contacts; by lifting the grain embargo on the Russians for purely domestic political reasons Reagan acted contrary to the stern rhetoric he is fond of using when Moscow is the target.

One of the most important accusations now being leveled against Reagan in Soviet propaganda--and by the political left in Europe--is that the Americans are insisting that they will only negotiate with the Soviet Union from a "position of strength." But this is a criticism which the United States should take calmly--throughout history no one has been more aware of the importance of a position of strength during negotiations than the Russians themselves. Their only rivals in this respect might be the leftwing trade union leaders in Norway and other Western nations, who have a good idea of what they need behind them when they have to negotiate a wage settlement, but who cannot or will not realize that the same negotiating mechanisms are just as important on the international stage.

West European governments officially--and privately--welcome the U.S. wish for a certain strength buildup. But another requirement must always be that strength is not the only thing to be brought into a dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union--the Russians must also be offered the prospect of certain advantages--political, economic, diplomatic--if they choose the path of negotiation and of political methods rather than confrontation and the use of military force. Not least at a time when the Polish crisis is becoming ever more acute, it is desirable to encourage the Russians to continue to seek political solutions. For this reason it is important that we attach special importance to the last few days' signals from Washington on its readiness for a dialogue. However, naked confrontation--without a dialogue--is what we would be given if the Russians were still to march into Poland. The choice and the responsibility now lie with the leaders in the Kremlin.

NORTH'S ATAKOL DENOUNCES ISRAELI RAID ON IRAQ

TA101147 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] The Israeli raid on a nuclear plant in Iraq has been denounced by the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. In a statement today, the minister of foreign affairs and defense, Mr Atakol, described it as an unscrupulous attack on Islam, humanity and peace in the region and the world. He called on the United Nations Security Council to take the necessary decisions and measures against the attack.

TURKS RESTORE NICOSIA WATER SUPPLY FROM MORPHOU

NC101806 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Deputy Interior Minister Stilianou announced that yesterday afternoon the Turks restored the water supply, which amounts to 9,500 tons per day, to Nicosia from the Morphou area. They have not yet restored the water supply from the Sykhari area, however,

Speaking at a news conference, Stilianou referred to the government's efforts to ease the situation in the various refugee housing projects resulting from the recent water shortage. He also referred to measures the government took and continues to take both for the short-term as well as the long-term solution of the Nicosia water supply problem and to that of other towns.

The director of the Nicosia water board, Palantzis, stated the government supplies approximately 9,000 tons per day to meet the needs of the Turkish Cypriots in Nicosia, nearly as much as they supply us. If, however, one bears in mind the quantity supplied to Famagusta, which amounts to 3,000 tons per day, then the supply of water we give the Turkish Cypriots is much greater than that they allow us to have from the Morphou area.

Referring to the Sykhari water supply he said this augments the supply of water to Nicosia during the months of June through August by 3,000 tons per day. This year, however, this supply has not yet been restored despite the appeals of the Greek Cypriot to the Turkish Cypriot side with the result that huge problems were created.

ATAKOL RETURNS FROM ISLAMIC MEETING IN BAGHDAD

TA071146 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Minister Kenan Atakol, who attended the Islamic foreign ministers meeting in Baghdad, returned to Cyprus today.

Atakol, who arrived at the Ercan [Tymbou] State Airport a short while ago, made a statement at the airport. In his statement, Atakol said that he took the opportunity to hold beneficial talks with the foreign ministers of Islamic countries. Atakol noted that the development of the economic, social and political relations between the TFSC and the brotherly Islamic countries was discussed during the talks and expressed satisfaction over the outcome of these talks. Atakol's speech at the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Baghdad was (?broadcast) over Baghdad television.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL WALDHEIM TO VISIT IN JULY

NC090736 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 9 Jun 81

[Excerpt] According to reports from the United Nations, UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim intends to visit Cyprus in July, at which time it is believed that the prospects for the development of the Cyprus problem will be evident.

Dr Waldheim expressed this intention following his talks with Foreign Minister Rolandhis at UN headquarters.

Specifically, it is reported that the UN secretary general, who is aware of the current behind-the-scenes deliberations on the Cyprus problem, is awaiting developments during July before renewing his efforts by visiting Cyprus.

During his New York contacts with the interested parties to the Cyprus problem, he refrained from making any assessment. He simply stressed that he will intensify his mediation efforts when things are clarified and that this will happen during July. Dr Waldheim's presence on the Cyprus stage is important because the UN General Assembly will meet next September and the Cyprus problem is permanently included on the General Assembly agenda.

Government Spokesman Comments

NC100817 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 10 Jun 81 p 8

[Text] The government spokesman has neither denied nor confirmed the 9 June O FILELEVTHEROS report from New York that UN Secretary General Waldheim intends to visit Cyprus in July.

When asked to comment on this report, the government spokesman said:

Nothing is ruled out. We have no specific information on Dr Waldheim's intended visit. We are awaiting the return of Mr Gobbi, his special representative in Cyprus, to be briefed on his New York talks with Dr Waldheim.

KIPRIANOU ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT LIBYA

NC091505 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] President of the Republic Kiprianou has accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to Libya. The invitation was conveyed to Kiprianou today by the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Cyprus, Dr az-Zubaydi, on behalf of Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. The date for the visit will be fixed later.

KIPRIANOU RECEIVES SWEDISH ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

NC051722 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1550 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr Kiprianou, has said that the moment of truth has come in the efforts to find a solution to the Cyprus problem through the intercommunal talks. He was speaking at the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials of the new Swedish ambassador to Cyprus, Mr (Carl Wilhelm Orn). The foreign minister, Mr Rolandhis, and other officials were present.

President Kiprianou said that so far the intercommunal dialogue has been fruitless because of the refusal of the Turkish side to submit constructive proposals. The dialogue, he added, cannot go on indefinitely without results. So, the moment of truth has come. We shall wait patiently to see what will happen in the next few months. We have to see whether the Turkish side really wants the dialogue to be conducted in a constructive manner and with the purpose of finding a just solution.

In presenting his credentials, the Swedish envoy referred to the growing relations between the two countries in the field of trade, tourism and cultural exchanges. He also said that as neutral and nonaligned states, Sweden and Cyprus have found numerous occasions to work together in a fruitful and productive spirit at the United Nations and in other international forums.

RIZOSPASTIS ON PLAN FOR MARCH ON U.S. BASES ISSUE

NC101515 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 10 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Thousands of workers, women and men, old and young and even children, tomorrow will form the vast phalanx of peace, the all-peoples demonstration which will demand that the government rid the country immediately of U.S. bases and stop negotiations for the signing of the antinational agreement. It is, at the same time, certain that the whole of Greece supports this patriotic-anti-imperialist expression of the people of Athens and Piraievs. Multicolored flags, banners and placards, mobile peace floats and artistic groups will all stress the optimism and determination as well as the inventiveness of the marchers. The program of the march and the cultural events which will be taking place during it were published yesterday. Also published were the locations where advance gatherings will take place as well as the points throughout the nome [district] of Attiki from which buses will start on their way to Ellinikon [airport].

Three Buddhist monks will lead the march. The march will start at 1700 after a brief greeting.

The Association of Greek Writers will be taking part in the militant mobilization of the peace committee, and it calls upon its members to take part in the protest march against bases and nuclear armaments which will be held tomorrow, Thursday, from Ellinikon to the Chamber of Deputies.

In a statement yesterday the Association of Stage Directors stated its participation in the peace march and demanded: "That negotiations on foreign bases should cease... that foreign bases and nuclear weapons should be withdrawn from our country."

"The struggle for cessation of base negotiations is the cause of the entire Greek nation" stresses the statement of the Dockers Trade Union organization. It also calls upon its members, followers and friends as well as all dockers to take part in the peace march.

"The 'arrangement' over U.S. bases exposes our country to great dangers, because the 'New Democracy' government is converting our country into a NATO attack base," the Associations of the Greek Oil Refineries (EDP) packers and the GMP/EMP [abbreviation not known] stress in their statement, and they call on their members to take part in the peace march.

The following organizations also call upon their members to take part in the peace march:

--The Federation of Greek Bank Employees Organizations holds an advance meeting for bank employees at 1600 Thursday at the Zappeion.
--The administrative council of the Union of Professional Accountants of the capital
--The municipality of Zografou in a proclamation also calls upon its citizens to take part in the peace march together with the entire municipal council.

The Pan-Piraievs Committee for International Detente and Peace will also be taking part in Thursday's great march from Ellinikon to the Chamber of Deputies together with all its subsidiaries in all the Piraievs municipalities. For this purpose it has rented buses which will be starting from:

--The municipal theater at 1630 (the ticket booths on Ayiou Konstandinou St)
--Palaia Kokkinia (Ayioi Anaryiri St) at 1600.
--Kaminia (children's playground on Amorgos St) at 1600.
--Rendis (in front of the Ayios Yiannis Rendi church) at 1600.
--Koridhallos (Platia Elevtherias in front of the "Pizza Toscana") at 1600.
--Perama (in front of the municipal building) at 1600.
--Keratsini (in front of the municipal building) at 1600.

More on March Plans

NC101652 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 10 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] Tomorrow, Athens and Piraievs will march on the streets of peace and all Greece will march with them so that negotiations with the United States may cease immediately and the signing of a new agreement may be foiled, so that foreign bases may be removed from our country and the people may be rid of the threat of nuclear disaster.

The Pan-Athenian Peace Committee has announced the program of the march from Ellinikon [airport] to the Chamber of Deputies and the cultural program of the march. The committee has also specified the areas for the preliminary gatherings and the points from which buses will start to transport the marchers to Ellinikon. Of special interest is the cultural-recrational program which will take place during the 13 km march.

The march will begin at 1700 from the National Resistance Square, will follow Iasonidhou Street in order to stop for a few minutes before the U.S. [air] base, where the marchers will be given the opportunity to disapprove of the U.S. imperialists presence in our country, which is demeaning to our national dignity. The laying of a wreath at the monument of the fallen for peace, which lies at the Nisaki of Ilioupolis, will follow. At 1930 when the march will be at Dhafni it will greet a delegation of students from Libya.

The road theater, the association for the dissemination of folkloric dances and the Children's Theater of Kaisariani will entertain the marchers. Further details: at 1730 in Argiroupolis the road theater and the Children's Theater of Kaisariani will present a program. At 1830 in Ilioupolis the road theater will present a program. In Dhafni at 1930 there will be folkloric dances, the road theater, a choir. At Zeus' Columns at 2100, the road theater. At 2130 at the Chamber of Deputies, the road theater.

Preliminary gatherings of the peace committee: at 1800 the employees' peace committee and many workers' associations will hold a preliminary gathering in Kotzias Square and a march to Zeus' Columns.

Gatherings will be held by Ayia Paraskevi Kholargos, Psikhiko, Khalandhri, Marousian, Ambelokipoi at 1830 at the crossroads of Kifisias and Alexandhra Avenue.

A preliminary gathering will be held at Vathi Square at 1930 by Ayioi Anaryiroi, Kamatero, Nea Liosia, Aegeleo, Petroupolis, Kahidhari, Peristeri. In Akharnon Square there will be a preliminary gathering at 1830 by Ayios Pandeleimon. By Argiroupolis at 1730 at the municipality offices, by Vironas at 1830 at the municipality offices, by Vathi at 1830 at Khomatianos, by Galatsi at 1900 in Ais Yiannis, by Glifadha at Sourmena, by Dhafni at the Kaloyiron Square at 1930, by Ilioupolis at the municipality offices at 1830, by Koukaki at Zeus' Columns at 1900, by Kaisariani at Panayitsa Square at 1830, by Kato Patisia at Ayios Nikolas at 1815, by Brahami at Dharzenda Square at 1830, by Metaxouryio at Victor Hugo Square at 1900, by Patisia--Rizoupolis at 1830 at the students' home, by Sepolia at Ankhailou and Sepolion at 1830, by Imittos at Imittos Square at 1830.

Buses for Ellinikon will depart from Athens neighborhoods. Specifically; Ayia Paraskevi Square at 1600, Ayioi Anrgyiroi at 1600, Anakasa Square at 1600, Estavromenos Square Aigaleo at 1600, Vironas at 1600 from the municipality, Exarkhion Square at 1530, Ilioupolis Square at 1630, Dhavakis Square Kallithea at 1600, Kamateros Square at 1530-1600, Panayitsa Square Kaisariani at 1615, Kipseli Square at 1600, Electric Station Moskhaton at 1600, Neon Iraklion Square at 1600, Nea Ionia Municipality at 1600, Neos Kosmos (Dhinostratous 15 offices of the peace committee, Ika Square and Ayios Sostis Square in the refugee appartment buildings), Filadhelfia Square (Kanakis) at 1600, Petroupolis offices of the peace committee at 1600, Ayios Loukas at Patisia at 1600, Pankrati Pallas at 1600, Tavros opposite the municipality at 1530.

Buses That Serve

From Zappion bus 128 for Ano Glifadha, bus 129 for Karapanos and Bus 154 for Agriroupolis-Pirnari. Stop at Sourmena turn. From Piraievs bus 205 for Sourmena and bus 101 for the airport.

Those who want to go to the Kaloyiron Square of Dhafni should take buses 228, 229 and 233 from Korais Street.

Voudhouris Yeoryios, professor at the Greek Metsovion Polytechnic [EMP] and chairman of the Greek Committee for International Detente and Peace; Koumanakos Yeoryios, retired general chairman of Peakva [title unknown]; Skoulikidhis Theodhoros, professor at EMP; Zisis Skaros, chairman of the Association of Greek Writers [EEL]; Nikolaidhis, vice chairman of EEL; Vaso Katraki, engraver; Khatzipetrou Eleni, lawyer; and Boukoyiannis, mayor of Brahami, have declared that they will participate. The Federation of Greek Packers and the students' associations of civil engineers, electricians, medicine, dentistry, chemistry, druggists, and lawyers have asked their members to participate.

In addition to the party committee of the National Student Union of Greece, the Federation of Secondary School Teachers will also participate in the march. The League of Greek Writers will also participate. Yeoryios Moustakis, theologian-sociologist; Aristidhis Nikalaidhis, vice chairman of EEL; Dhimitrios Settas, folkloric writer; K. Yeoryiadhis, chairman of the Teachers Federation of Greece [DOE]; Papadhoyiannakis, member of DOE; Festeridhis, chairman of the Piraeivs teachers' union; and Makris Ilias and Kastrandas Morfonios, members of the teachers' union, have declared that they will participate.

Meanwhile, as tomorrow, the day of the march, draws nearer, peace committees and all peaceloving forces are generating multilateral activities in order to brief public opinion. Many marches are being held in conjunction with the performances of the road theater in almost all Athens neighborhoods. Placards have been summoning the people to participate. Thousands of proclamations are being distributed by hand at crossroads, in people's markets, in squares and cinemas, and discussions on the bases and the nuclear weapons are burgeoning.

In Pankrati, Tavros and Dhafni original [carnival] floats will circulate to inform the people about Thursday's march. The athletic teams which are continuing matches for the first peace cup will participate in the march, thus linking the athletic spirit with the pacific ideal.

The new generation is preparing original and impressive plans. Cars with loudspeakers are summoning the people in the neighborhoods daily to express through their participation their opposition to the signing of the new agreement for the bases and their desire for the removal of the bases and the nuclear weapons from our country.

The Bank Employees' Peace Committee asks all bank employees to participate militantly in the great peace march from the Ellinikon base to the Chamber on 11 June at 1700 in the evening. The Pan-Hellenic Federation of Metal Craftsmen also asks its members to participate in the march. According to a statement the beautifying and humanitarian association I Proodhos of the Lioumi area in Aialeo will participate in the march.

Last Sunday in Nea Makri the peace committee of Nea Makri, Rafina and Marathon staged a picket march to defend peace. The slogans for the nonsigning of the new slavish agreement for the bases, for their removal from the country and against the new missiles, were warmly received by the inhabitants and visitors of the area. On Saturday, 20, and 21 June, the Argiroupolis muncipality will organize 2 days of demonstrations for peace and civilization at the Argiroupolis municipal stadium.

In addition to regional manifestations, the program includes Punch and Judy performances, bouzouki songs, rock music, dance and music groups, a children's orchestra and so forth. Furthermore, there will be a children's playground at the stadium. Militant picket marches and drives to inform the people of Athens were held in the following neighborhoods: Glifadha, Ellinikon, Argiroupolis, Faliron, Akharnon, Ayia Varvara, Marousion, Ambelokipoi, Vironas, Vathi, Gizi, Exarkhia, Zografou, Kallithea, Kaisariani, Nea Smirni, Petralona, Patisia-Rizoupolis, Filadhelfia, Koukaki, Dhafni, Brahami, and so forth.

PAPER ON SOVIET DESIRE FOR SHIP REPAIR FACILITIES

NC101538 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 10 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Through the state organization "Sudoimport" the Soviet Union is sounding out Greek shipbuilding and repair yards for an agreement which would permit the repair of Soviet naval auxiliary ships at these yards. This Soviet interest, which according to certain maritime circles already appears to have taken a definite form through an agreement-in-principle with a well-known shipbuilding and repair yard, was expressed after the negative development in the agreement with the Neorion of Siros [shipbuilding yard] last December which the Soviet Union did not renew because the Neorion management decided against repairing Soviet naval auxiliary ships in its facility, accepting only commercial ships.

Acting under the pressure of repair requirements of auxiliary units of its Mediterranean fleet, the Soviet side already appears to have been in direct contact with the management of other large Greek shipbuilding and repair yards for an agreement similar to that signed with the Neorion of Siros in 1979. On the part of the Greek yards there appears to be willingness for cooperation with the Soviets in the repair sector, particularly since Greek yards are not facing a period of "prosperity." According to the same reports, some form of agreement-in-principle has already been reached between the Soviets and the "Khalkis shipbuilding yards," owned by the I. Karras group, for the repair of naval auxiliary ships. There are also indications that regardless of its cooperation with any one specific unit, the Soviet side may not limit itself to such an agreement with only one yard, but that it will seek agreements with others in an effort to get the speediest possible repair of its naval auxiliary units.

These Soviet initiatives reconfirm the conclusion that, as was the case with the Neorion of Siros, the USSR now once again appears to give priority to the repair of its naval auxiliary units and is far less interested in serving its mercantile fleet.

It is, however, underlined that these agreements sought by the Soviets are of a strictly private nature and fall within the framework of similar cooperation they already have with yards in other Western countries. Consequently, any rekindling of concern from allied countries, as was the case in the Neorion of Siros case, will contain a large dose of exaggeration.

It is specifically recalled that from time to time either NATO as a whole or certain of its member states have demonstrated discomfort over this type of Greek-Soviet cooperation. This is totally unjustified, because such pressure upon the Greek side over a purely economic matter could be interpreted as an attempt to convince the Greek authorities to disregard the great economic and foreign exchange benefits of a purely private transaction on which an entire Greek sector relies for its living.

Similar agreements have, in any case, been signed with Italian shipbuilding yards as well as with Canadian yards. The latter even cooperate with the USSR in repairing Soviet fishing boats, the peculiar electronic equipment of which was recently exhaustively dealt with in the international press.

According to diplomatic observers, NATO complaints to date--with the Neorion of Siros--stem from the fact that of necessity the facilities offered to Soviet ships are evaluated by comparison to the geopolitical importance of the area within which the Soviet fleet moves and anchors.

TURKS SUSPECTED OF SPYING ON GREEK ISLANDS

NC061916 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 6 Jun 81 p 1

[By TO VIMA correspondent]

[Excerpt] Rhodes, 5 Jun--It seems that the discovery of a corpse in the coastal area of Psalis on Kos Island, in conjunction with the arrival in our islands of additional Turks who claim to have lost their bearings or who arrived by swimming because they were cast into the sea from ships, has raised problems for the competent authorities who are examining this "phenomenon."

The proliferation of recent incidents concerning the discovery of Turks--mainly young--on Greek shores has raised many questions. Nobody can deny the fact that these incidents are anything but accidential, and that on the contrary they constitute serious indications that the Turks have already begun implementing some plans which basically aim at spying on our islands. Last Wednesday, the corpse of an unknown man, 28-30, with short hair, was found on Kos island. Investigations concluded that the corpse was a Turk (this was confimed by circumcision), who was a military man.

Naturally, nobody knows nor will anyone ever know how he reached the shores of Kos island. In any case, the Turk was found wearing his bathing suit with flippers on his feet.

BRIEFS

NEW TELEPHONE CIRCUITS, CONNECTIONS--The installation of the last part of the new underwater cable between Greece and France, known as Artemis, has been completed. Deputy Communications Minister Moutsios stated that with this cable the telephone circuits between the two countries have been increased by 1,580 circuits as there is another underwater cable operating between Greece and France that has the capacity of 480 circuits. The commissioning of the Artemis telephone cable is envisaged for 15 September and will also serve telecommunications with countries in Western Europe, North America, Middle East and North Africa. Mr Moutsios also said that the telephone cable underwater telephone cable between Greece and Syria is already in operation, while the underwater telephone cable between Greece and Cyprus will be commissioned by the end of 1981. Finally, Mr Moutsios said that Greece will also be connected by telephone cable with Egypt by the end of 1983. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 10 Jun 81 NC]

BULGARIAN TRADE MINISTER--Today Commerce Minister Kalantzakos and Bulgarian Trade Minister Khristo Iliev Khristov discussed matters that would strengthen bilateral trade relations. The Bulgarian minister visted Kalantzakos accompanied by Bulgarian Ambassador to Athens Todorov and Commerical Attache Zublanov. The two ministers also discussed the experts mixed committee meeting that would study and introduce methods for the more effective development of Greek-Bulgarian cooperation. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 10 Jun 81 NC]

TURKMEN CALLS FOR PUNISHMENT OF ARMENIAN TERRORIST

TA101035 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, in a statement in connection with the martyrdom of Mehmet Savas Yarguz, the secretary at the Turkish Consulate in Geneva, said that the grief felt is profound. Noting that killing an honest person and leaving two orphans behind was an incredibly inhuman act, Turkmen said: It is the right of humanity to expect the world Armenian community not to keep silent in the face of these continuing murders that are being committed in the name of this community. Our prime minister, in his recent news conference, replying to a question put to him by a journalist concerning the attack against an Armenian church in Paris said: As you know, our government is categorically against all forms of terrorism and reacts with hatred to these attacks in France. It comes to mind that these attacks in question directed against Armenian churches might be connected with the different factions of the Armenian terrorists and with a settling of accounts among these factions. Trying to attribute these to an imaginary Turkish organization can only be an attempt to create a reason for new attacks to be organized against Turks and Turkish institutions. This is our evaluation.

The murder that has been committed shows that it was the right evaluation. Turkmen noted that the fact that the murderer has been captured for the first time in such incidents is a consolation for the future. He added: We will closely follow the trial of the criminal who has been captured redhanded. We will see whether those behind this murder can be exposed. As we have always stated, the capture of the culprit and the meting out of severe punishment in accordance with the country's laws are the basic factors in combatting international terrorism. We expect every one to fulfill his duty.

Armenian Liberation Army

TA110658 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The secret terrorist organization "The Armenian Liberation Army" has acknowledged that (John Korkoryan)--the murderer of Mehmet Savas Yarguz, a secretary at the Turkish Consulate in Geneva--is a member of the organization. A person who telephoned the UPI agency of Beirut Radio today reiterated that the assault on Yarguz was perpetrated by "the Armenian Liberation Army" organization.

DEFENSE MINISTER HOLDS MEETINGS IN WASHINGTON

Vice President Bush

TA100754 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] National Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken, who is on an official visit in the United States, has begun his contacts in Washington. He held his first meeting with U.S. Vice President George Bush yesterday evening. In a statement to journalists on leaving the White House after the meeting, Bayulken said that the meeting had been beneficial and productive from the viewpoint of the defense relations of two friendly and allied countries. He added that they exchanged views on military cooperation and that the basic talks on the issue will be discussed at the meeting he is to hold with U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger. Turkish Radio and Television correspondent in Washington Berna Kulac reports that Bayulken will meet Weinberger today. Turkey's defense needs, and military relations between the two countries will be discussed at the meeting. Bayulken is expected to meet with congressmen tomorrow. Bayulken will hold a news conference at the Turkish Embassy on Friday and will give information on the talks.

Continues Contacts

TA101237 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpts] National Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken, who is in the United States, is continuing his contacts. Meanwhile, the executive groups set up within the framework of the Turkish-U.S. defense and economic cooperation agreement have concluded their work in Washington. The executive group work that lasted 2 days dealt with securing the last stage in the implementation of the tank modernization and aircraft maintenance and repair projects in Turkey. In addition, a unity of view was reached on projects concerning the production of antitank ammunition, military explosives and rockets. Views were exchanged on the Turkish naval forces' ship-building project.

CSSR'S HUSAK SENDS CONGRATULATION MESSAGE TO EVREN

TA051559 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 5 Jun (AA)--President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia sent a message to Head of State General Kenan Evren expressing sincere felicitations on the centennial of Ataturk's (founder of Turkish Republic) birth, stressing that Ataturk was a great and experienced statesman, a loyal son of the Turkish nation who would be commemorated with respect by Czechoslovakians as well as other nations of the world. President Husak noted his conviction that relations between the two countries would further develop on the line drawn by Ataturk to the benefit of both nations and maintenance of world peace.

NAVY, AIR FORCE BEGIN JOINT EXERCISE 10 JUNE

TA102059 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] A navy exercise codenamed, "How Happy Is the Person Who Can Say I Am a Turk," has begun in Golcuk. Destroyers, submarines, attack boats and minelaying and sweeping ships as well as navy helicopters participated in the exercise today. During today's exercises, a minelaying operation, mine countermeasures and guided missile shelling of above-water targets by navy helicopters were staged.

Air force planes will also participate in the exercise, which will last until 21 June. Various methods of sea battles will be employed and the country's naval defenses will be developed with the use of live ammunition during the course of the exercise. The ships participating in the exercise will visit the ports of Eregli, Zonguldak, Sinop, Giresun, Ordu, Trabzon, Rize and Hopa. Citizens will be able to tour the ships in these ports.

SYRIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ENDS TALKS IN ANKARA

TA101113 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] The Turkish-Syrian official talks that began in Ankara yesterday have ended. The Turkish delegation to the talks was headed by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and the Syrian delegation by Syrian Deputy Prime Minster and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Views on bilateral relations and various international problems were exchanged during the talks. Khaddam referred to Israel's intransigent attitude regarding the Middle East problem, and gave information about the activities of the four-man committee set up with the aim of securing Lebanese unity. At the talks, Turkmen explained Turkey's views and policy on the Middle East problem; according to information given by the foreign ministry, activities carried out up to now in connection with the solution of the territorial problem between the two countries were also reviewed at the talks. A decision was made for the Turkish-Syrian territory committee to meet in the near future with the aim of solving this problem.

At the end of the talks, a decision was also reached for the Turkish-Syrian joint trade committee to meet in an expanded form. A consensus was also reached to discuss the prevention of every sort of smuggling, transportation, tourism and cultural issues at these meetings. At the talks it was also determined that there is a great potential for trade cooperation between the two countries and that the joint trade committee should meet once a year. Khaddam will leave Turkey on Friday after having visited Izmir and Istanbul.

Khaddam Goes to Izmir

TA101852 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who concluded his official contacts in Ankara today left Ankara for Izmir. In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport before his departure, Khaddam said that the talks in Ankara were positive. He also said he invited Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen to visit Damascus.

In his statement at Esenboga Airport, Turkmen said that a positive step has been taken in Turkish-Syrian relations. Pointing out that the talks constituted a new phase in the development of relations between the two countries, Turkmen expressed the belief that the relations between Turkey and Syria will further develop.

Khaddam, who will visit Istanbul after Izmir, will leave Turkey on 12 June.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM GULF COUNTRIES

TA101848 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who has concluded his official visit to Bahrain and Kuwait, today returned to Turkey. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Ozal said that an agreement in principle was reached in Kuwait on the realization of joint investments and the financing of certain projects. Noting that his talks were very beneficial from the viewpoint of developing relations between the Gulf countries and Turkey, Ozal said that there are new business prospects in these countries for Turkish businessmen.

OECD AID OFFICIAL ARRIVES, DISCUSSES AID SCHEDULE

TA092242 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 9 Jun (AA)--Dr Alfred O. Gebert, chairman of the OECD consortia of aid to Turkey, arrived in Ankara Tuesday to confer with government officials. Dr Gebert said at Esenboga Airport he would (?concentrate) on the question of foreign investment during his week-long stay in Ankara and Istanbul, as well as [word indistinct] information on trade, industrial activity and other economic questions. Dr Gebert believed the January 1980 measures concerning the Turkish economy were a step in the right direction, but believed much more could be done to increase Turkey's exports further. On the $938 million in aid pledged to Turkey for 1981 under the OECD consortium, Gebert noted Federal German aid would become effective in two month's time, Swiss aid probably in July and United States aid in October.

TREASURY, ITALY SIGN $20 MILLION LOAN AGREEMENT

TA091353 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] A loan agreement with Italy has been signed authorizing $20 million of the foreign financing needed for the Karakaya dam and hydroelectric power station being built over the Euphrates. The agreement was signed by Treasury Director General Tunc Bilge on behalf of Turkey and by the Italian ambassador to Ankara, Eric Da Rin, on behalf of the Italian Government.

The loan will be paid within 12 years and 6 months at 4 percent interest. Some 7.5 billion kw hours of electricity will be generated annually when the power station is completed.

COMMERCE MINISTER CANTURK LEAVES FOR ALGERIA

TA081039 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk has said that recently intensified efforts to promote exports aim at making Turkey self-sufficient. Before his departure for Algeria on an official visit, Canturk made a statement at Yesilkoy Airport. In his statement, Canturk said new export and business opportunities will be sought. Noting that he will hold talks with the aim of developing economic relations between Turkey and Algeria, Canturk added that Turkey's foreign currency revenues will be increased, especially in the fields of tourism and construction. The delegation accompanying Canturk is composed of representatives from the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Transportation, Tourism and Information and Industry.

POLICE ATTACK TERRORIST GROUP LEADERS IN ISTANBUL

NC101455 Paris AFP in English 1440 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 10 Jun (AFP)--Four alleged terrorists from the Central Committee of Leftist Groups (Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda Union, MLSPB) were shot down in a clash with the security forces in Istanbul yesterday, it was learned here today. Two leaders of the same group were wounded and captured in the same operation.

The MLSPB faction is accused of killing 41 people since 1978, including five Americans. The group also committed several robberies, with a haul amounting to five million dollars. Since September, 344 militants of MLSPB have been arrested and are awaiting trial. The operation carried out Tuesday was aimed against leaders of the faction.

The shooting took place at a shop at Kocasinan, Istanbul, said to be a meeting place of the leaders. The four were shot when they failed to obey a security forces order to halt.

LEFTIST CONDEMNED MURDERER EXECUTED IN GAZIANTEP

TA100755 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] The death penalty for leftist Veysel Guney was carried out in Gaziantep at 0240 this morning. Guney martyred First Lieutenant Sahin Akkaya and wounded deputy police commissioner Atilla Cinar during a search conducted by the security forces in a building in Gaziantep on 28 December last year. Guney was sentenced to death by the Army VI Corps and martial law command's second military court. The court decision was approved by the Supreme Court of Military Appeals and the law on the execution was ratified by the National Security Council. The law went into effect yesterday after being published in the Official Gazette.

CABINET ASSIGNS NEW GOVERNORS TO 18 PROVINCES

TA101552 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1440 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 10 Jun (AA)--New governors were assigned to 18 provinces, while 14 governors currently in the field were recalled to Ankara, according to cabinet decree published in the Official Gazette Wednesday.

Among the provinces with new governors were several in the east and southeast, including Artvin, Erzurum, Erzincan, Sivas, Mardin, Urfa and Malatya.

SFRY CONVERTS ATATURK SCHOOL INTO MUSEUM

TA051730 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 5 Jun (AA)--Yugoslav authorities decision to turn into a museum part of the Monastir cadet school that Ataturk (founder of Turkish Republic) attended to mark the centennial of his birth was praised by Turkish Culture Minister Cihad Baban today. "This is one of the most meaningful examples of Turkish-Yugoslav friendship which will further strengthen friendly relations between the two countries." Ataturk's student garb and military uniform will be sent to Monastir to be exhibited in the museum.

VOTCP URGES GOVERNMENT TO STAND FIRM AGAINST RDF

TA091145 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Station commentary: "A Reply to the Prime Minister"]

[Text] Dear listeners, as you know, Prime Minister Ulusu held a news conference over the weekend and said that it is categorically out of the question for Turkey to undertake any obligations in the region outside its borders. This statement, which at a first glance might seem positive, does not clarify issues concerning peace and security in the region. Ulusu said that Turkey will not undertake any obligations in the region. However, immediately afterwards he added that Turkey is ready to fulfill its obligations within the NATO framework.

Dear listeners, these two statements are contradictory. A decision to extend every possible aid to the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces aimed at the Gulf region was made at a recent NATO defense ministers meeting held in Brussels. The request to implement this decision through bilateral talks was also expressed. At brainwashing seminars in Brussels, NATO ringleaders such as Luns and Comer said that they applied to Ankara to secure RDF facilities in Turkey and that they did not receive a negative reaction. In other words, if the U.S. RDF aimed at the region is deployed on our territory through the NATO channel or if our territory is used, there will be no opposition because, as Ulusu stated, we have obligations within the NATO framework.

The United States wants to deploy the RDF in the region for its own interests. The United States made NATO take a decision in this direction. Ulusu said Turkey is loyal to the NATO decision and claimed that Turkey has no obligation in the region. This contradiction is aimed at making a distinction between the United States and NATO. Furthermore, it aims at portraying NATO as a factor of stability and even--in the words of Ulusu--as a guarantor of world peace rather than as an imperialist source of aggression and tension.

As was pointed out in the May issue of ATILIM, the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee organ, the government, through such vague and contradictory statements and attitudes, is building a weak foundation as a result of imperialist impositions. Supporting NATO is tantamount to supporting the hegemonist U.S. interests because the United States is the big boss of NATO. This reality was once more confirmed in the recent Rome and Brussels meetings. The RDF, which is a direct threat to security in the Gulf region, threatens our country's security and is contrary to our national interests whether they are deployed as a result of U.S. impositions or through the NATO channel. Given the situation, the government should express its stand in a clear and definite manner. Either the government will take a determined stand against the RDF, saying that NATO is limiting our national sovereignty and threatening our independence, or it will in practice do as NATO says despite its statements. it will be dragged into the U.S. military adventures in the Middle East and it will allow the RDF to use our soil. This stand is tantamount to disregarding our national sovereignty and independence. However, it is clear that Turkey can not be a truly independent country without withdrawing from NATO. It can not freely decide on its sovereignty and security.

SWITZERLAND

ASSEMBLY ELECTS BUSER CONFEDERATION PRESIDENT

NC111317 Paris AFP in English 1253 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Bern, 11 Jun (AFP)--The Swiss Federal Assembly today elected Walter Buser as president of the Confederation, the highest political office in the country.

Mr Buser, 55, a member of the Socialist Party replaced Karl Huber, a Christian Democrat who was previously vice president of the Swiss Confederation. Mr Buser was trained as a lawyer but also worked as a journalist, at one stage as correspondent for AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE before becoming vice-president in 1968.

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT'S 5-DAY VISIT OUTLINED

PA101917 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1657 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Geneva, 10 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins arrived here today on a private 5-day visit during which he will speak to the delegates of the countries attending the ILO conference.

After speaking before the ILO conference, which government and labor representatives will attend, Herrera will visit the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva.

Swiss President Kurt Furgler will host a luncheon for Herrera Campins on Saturday. On Sunday, the Venezuelan president will meet in Geneva with Japanese Minister Zenko Suzuki and Saudi Arabia's King Khalid before returning to Caracas.

UNITED KINGDOM

SAUDI KING KHALID, MRS THATCHER HOLD TALKS

LD101822 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1757 GMT 10 Jun 81

[By Tom McMullan]

[Text] King Khalid of Saudi Arabia discussed the Israeli raid on Iraq's nuclear plant when he called on Mrs Thatcher at Downing Street today. The bombing was the starting point in hour-long talks which centered on the prospects for peace in the Middle East, said officials. But they declined to go into details about today's meeting, the second between the prime minister and the king in the state visit.

The Saudis are known to be angry at the Israeli raid at the weekend. This is believed to be part of the reason for the king's decision to fly to Paris at the end of the visit for talks with President Mitterrand. Mrs Thatcher, with Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and Defense Secretary Mr John Nott, told the Saudi delegation she has already condemned the raid in the Commons.

King Khalid was later the guest of the lord mayor of London, Sir Ronald Gardner Thorpe, at a Guildhall banquet. City officials said alcohol was served to the Western guests, but not to the king or Saudi delegation. They were served with yoghurt and fruit juice.

King Khalid's banquet speech did not touch on major policy issues. He said that Saudi Arabia's friendship with Britain was "traditional and long standing, extending deep into the history of the creation of Saudi Arabia. Fortunately, this friendship is further strengthened as a result of the exchange of fruitful visits at the highest level," he said.

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ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY VOTES TO EXPEL ISRAEL

JN121803 Baghdad INA in English 1738 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Vienna, 12 Jun (INA)--Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA, Friday decided to expel Israel from this international body for its aggression on Iraqi nuclear installations.

Twenty-nine member states of the IAEA Board of Governors voted for the resolution against the United States of America and Canada while Sweden, Switzerland and Australia abstained.

In a statement issued following a meeting to discuss Sunday's Zionist air raid on the Iraqi nuclear installations, the board stressed on the necessity of halting technical assistance to the Zionist enemy and called on the IAEA's general conference to study the grave consequences resulted from the attack.

The board also recommended the general conference to minimize any technical and technological assistance within the agency's aiding programme to be rendered to the Zionist entity.

It recommended extending emergency aid to Iraq to enable it handling the recent Zionist aggression and asked the IAEA's director-general to immediately inform the UN Security Council of its decisions.

The agency's director-general, Dr Sigvard Eklund at the end of today's meeting refuted the Zionist premier's attack on the agency stressing that the agency's inspection systems were carrying out its duties satisfactorily with the confidence of all the agency's member states.

He added that the agency had carried out its periodical inspections on the Iraqi reactor and did not find anything that violates the principles of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons treaty signed and approved by Iraq.

Members of the IAEA Board of Directors refused to allow the Israeli delegation to deliver a speech to justify its aggression.

WIENER ZEITUNG REVIEWS 273d MBFR PLENARY SESSION

AU050951 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 5 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] At yesterday's 273d plenary session of the East-West conference on a reduction of forces in Central Europe, Hungarian chief delegate Tomas Lorinc asked the NATO states to discontinue their "obstructive tactics" and to permit progress at the negotiations, underway since 1973, by displaying a greater readiness for concessions. Lornic rejected Western attempts to make the "data question" the crucial problem for the conference, and reproached the West in his speech for straining the climate between the two military bloc by holding "constantly larger maneuvers." In the interest of preserving peace, troop exercises in which more than 40,000 to 50,000 men participated should be objected to in principle, he said.

A Western press spokesman defended the NATO dual decision about complementary missile armament while displaying at the same time readiness for negotiations with the East bloc, referring to the "constant modernization of the Warsaw Pact armed forces" and especially to the introduction into service of the new Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles.

BULGARIAN MINISTER OF CULTURE VISITS VIENNA

AU111414 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 11 Jun 81 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Text] Vienna--Lyudmila Zhivkova, minister of culture of Bulgaria and only daughter of the state and party chief, arrives for a 4-day visit in Vienna today. She has been invited by Minister of Science Hertha Firnberg. The program includes, among other things, talks with Vice-Chancellor Fred Sinowatz in his function as minister of education. The climax is a festive event in the State Opera on Sunday on the occasion of the 1,300-year jubilee of Bulgaria. Lyudmila Zhivkova will also be received by the Austrian president and will hold talks with Karl Blecha, deputy chairman of the Socialist Party and chairman of the Austrian-Bulgarian Society.

Since concluding the cultural agreement in 1973, cultural relations between Bulgaria and Austria have been systematically intensified and are concretely determined by agreements every 3 years; the most recent agreement for 1981-83 only entered into force a short time ago. The main fields of cooperation are the university, museum and library sectors, but also music, threater and film.

ALBANIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU110851 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 10 Jun 81 p 7

[Text] An Albanian trade delegation, headed by Foreign Trade Minister Nedin Hoxha, arrived in Vienna on Tuesday afternoon. Today talks are being held in the Ministry of Trade and on Friday a protocol on trade exchange will be signed. In the past year, Austria exported goods valued at 87.4 million schillings to Albania. The main export goods were powdered milk, oil products, paper goods and iron and steel. Goods valued at 86.9 million schillings were imported from Albania; vegetables, fruit and tobacco being the most important import goods.

For some time Albania has given up its isolation and has been interested in expanding economic relations with West European countries, giving priority to a neutral country like Austria, according to information from Albanian politicians.

Some time ago Albania offered power to Austria. However, because of inadequate power transmission capacities in Yugoslavia, it was not possible to implement the offer. So far, there has also been no significant participation by Austrian firms in developing Albanian hydroelectric power stations. Some time ago the Voest Alpine corporation, Voith and Elin had formed a consortium for that purpose.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA DISCUSSED

AU121014 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Jun 81 p 7

[Text] Within the framework of the state visit of Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, comprehensive economic talks took place between Minister Josef Staribacher and Ioan Avram, minister of the machine building industry and chairman of the Romanian side of the joint Austrian-Romanian commission. Referring to Austrian exports, which have been declining since 1980, in the talks the need was stressed for apporpriate Romanian measures likely to result in a mutually satisfactory development of the goods exchange.

In the field of industrial cooperation, a number of agreements with various firms were concluded, above all in the field of machinery. There are also good prospects in the metallurgical and chemical industries. In the future, cooperation in third markets will be given special attention.

Another means for expanding economic relations could be the establishing of joint companies, which above all, would deal with setting up a trade network. The results of the negotiations, which took place in a pleasant atmosphere, were laid down in an "aide-memoire" which was signed by the two ministers on 11 June.

Trade Problems

AU151300 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 13-14 Jun 81 p 9

[Special DIE PRESSE Report by "Ho"]

[Summary] In the first 4 months of this year Austria's exports to Romania have declined by 25 percent while imports from Romania have gone up by a similar percentage. Nevertheless, the balance of Austria's trade with Romania is still favorable. "However, Austrian firms are suffering considerably as a result of the Romanian importers' payment arrears. Payments are frequently delayed for as long as 10 months, and no interest is paid on such arrears. The accumulated interest losses have already reached nearly 25 million schillings. Small and medium-sized Austrian firms are particularly severely affected by the payment arrears.

Romania will now seek to promote the sale in Austria of its Dacia cars that are produced under a license agreement with the Renault company, and to expand the servicing organization.

The Romanian side also wants Austrian firms to participate in developing the Romanian smelting industry, and in joint venture projects in third markets.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES KEEPING TROOPS IN UNDOF

AU101858 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 10 Jun 81 p 2

[Excerpt] In the chancellory, the 91st cabinet meeting took place chaired by Chancellor Kreisky. The government approved the UN secretary general's request to keep the Austrian troop contingent at its present strength within the framework of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), and will obtain the necessary approval of the main commission of the Nationalrat on this decision.

BRIEFS

ARAB DEVELOPMENT FUND CONFERENCE--On 8 June, several Arab development funds will open a meeting in Vienna which will last for 3 days, to coordinate their activities and exchange ideas. According to OPEC, the meeting will be attended by representatives of the Islamic Development Bank, the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the Iraqi Fund for Foreign Development, the Saudi Fund for Development, the Abu Dhabi fund for Economic and Social Development, the Libyan Foreign Trade Bank, the Government [as published] of Qatar and OPEC Fund for International Development. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 7 Jun 81 p 7 AU]

NEW BRAZILIAN, NIGER AMBASSADORS--On 5 June, President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger received Geraldo Eulalio do Nascimento e Silva, newly appointed ambassador of the Federative Republic of Brazil for the presentation of his credentials. Following the visit of the new Brazilian ambassador, the president received Habou Saley, newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Niger, for the presentation of his credentials. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 6 June 81 p 1 AU]

USSR CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS MINISTER-- At the invitation of Minister Josef Staribacher, A.I. Yashin, Soviet minister of construction materials industry, will visit Austria from 15 to 20 June. The minister will visit various enterprises of the crystal glass industry and study cooperation prospects. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Jun 81 p 7 AU]

GENSCHER CALLS FOR SOVIET SIGN OF COOPERATION

LD141150 Hamburg DPA in German 1058 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Hamburg, 14 Jun (DPA)--In an interview on South-West radio today, Genscher showed his concern about certain developments in Soviet politics. Above all, he included the progressive production and deployment of medium-range missiles which today represents a devastating threat to West Europe. He asked the Soviets to finally stop further production and deployment of such missiles and to gradually dismantle those already erected.

The politician also pointed out that Moscow has to some extent retracted state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev's promise to agree to confidence-building measures for the whole of Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals. This would jeopardize the project of a European disarmament conference so eagerly awaited by Europe. Genscher reminded the Soviet Union that at the recent NATO foreign ministers' meeting in Rome the West had given a signal which Moscow should take seriously. The Soviets ought to state without delay that Brezhnev's promise is still valid.

Furthermore, the USSR ought to overcome the imbalance in its expenditures for arms and development aid. A first effective step would be for the Soviet Union to create the same relationship between arms and development aid as the West. Genscher urged politicians in all states of the world to jointly see to it that the Third World is not crammed with arms. Arms control and disarmament should not be confined to Europe and East-West relations.

REACTION TO DIRECT ELECTION OF E. BERLIN DEPUTIES

Becker: West To Protest

LD121108 Hamburg DPA in Cerman 1023 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 12 Jun (DPA)--Government Spokesman Kurt Becker told newsmen in Bonn today that the ambassadors of the United States, Britian and France are going to protest to the Soviet Government against Sunday's direct election, for the first time, of the East Berlin deputies in the elections to the GDR People's Chamber.

Becker also expressed the Federal Government's critical attitude to this direct election. He said that in the opinion of the Federal Government the preservation of the quadripartite status of Berlin and the strict observance and full application of the quadripartite agreement is the basis for a calm and peaceful development of Berlin. The Federal Government's stance is at one with that of the three Western powers.

Becker said that the direct election of the East Berlin deputies has been the subject of close consultations between the Federal Government and the three Western powers whose ambassadors had lodged a complaint in Moscow in 1979 about the GDR changing the electoral procedure and who would now protest again.

Up to now, the East Berlin representatives were sent to the People's Chamber by the city assembly.

Huonker: Clear Violation

LD141058 Hamburg DPA in German 0205 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 14 Jun (DPA)--Guenter Huonker, minister of state at the Chancellor's Office, has affirmed the Federal Government's view that the direct election of East Berlin deputies to the GDR People's Chamber represents a clear violation of Berlin's legal status.

In a radio interview today, Huonker said that this was by virtue of the agreements made between the four powers during and after World War II and the conditions attached to the four power agreement on Berlin.

Regarding German policy, Huonker said that the overall international situation determines in no small measure the state of intra-German relations and opportunities for their further development. To that extent, there exist no differences of opinion between SED General Secretary Erich Honecker and the Federal Government.

On the question of a meeting between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Honecker, Huonker stressed that the chancellor repeatedly has stated his readiness for such a meeting. However, the timing will have to be right if constructive talks and good results are to be ensured. The topic of discussion of such a meeting would be overall intra-German relations. However, it could be advantageous only if questions of arms control and disarmament are discussed in order to [words indistinct].

Weizsaecker: Grave Act

LD141744 Hamburg DPA in German 1052 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jun (DPA)--Richard von Weizsaecker (COU), governing mayor of Berlin, called the direct election of East Berlin deputies to the GDR People's Chamber a grave act which is irreconcilable with maintaining a calm situation in and around Berlin.

In a press statement, Weizsaecker emphasized on Sunday that his assessment was in agreement with that of the Federal Government. He also recalled the reactions by the Western side on the occasion of the change of the GDR election law, including the formal protests by the three powers to the USSR, the chancellor's statement to the Bundestag and the governing mayor's statement to the Berlin House of Representatives.

GENSCHER, MERTES ASSESS RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

LD141700 Hamburg DPA in German 1428 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 14 Jun (DPA)--After the change of power in Paris, there is no reason to suppose that the next German-French consultations on 12-13 July in Bonn will be more difficult. Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) and Alois Mertes, foreign policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU group, both agreed with this. In an interview on ZDF television, the two politicians assessed the further development of German-French relations under Socialist President Francois Mitterrand as decidedly positive.

Genscher also referred to the parallel interests of Germany and France on primary questions. He is not worried about a possible participation by Communists in the [French] Government. It is crucial for the Federal Government that Mitterrand clearly stated immediately after his election that the Western alliance has absolute priority for France and its security.

In contrast, Mertes thought Communist participation in the government, although an internal affair for the French, would nevertheless also have great effects on the interests of the alliance and the Federal Republic. However, in view of the deep-seated differences of opinion between Mitterrand and the Communists regarding the attitude toward the East-West conflict and the Middle East, he, personally, could hardly imagine that such a participation would come about. Mertes also said German-French relations were rooted so deeply in the two countries that it had taken on a life of its own, independent of any changes in the government coalition either in Bonn or Paris.

PRESS COMMENTS ON BAHR ARTICLE, MOSCOW VISIT

DW111201 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 11 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes: The Moscow trip planned by the SPD Chairman Brandt for late June already has begun. Harbinger Egon Bahr marked his departure for Moscow with an article in the Social Democratic weekly VORWAERTS, which levels at the Americans the unjustified charge that they have procrastinated negotiations on the medium-range weapons. Anyone familiar with the complexity of the matter knows that a new U.S. Government cannot in any case be prepared for negotiations within a few months. Bahr's interpretation of the dual decision also must be contested. It is not its purpose to make the deployment of U.S. medium-range weapons in Europe dependent on negotiations with the Soviet Union, but to test the Soviet readiness to make the Western deployment decision superfluous through renunciations of its own. Were it otherwise, the West would provide Moscow with options for having the NATO decision suspended because it was negotiating without renouncing its massive superiority. Bahr and Brandt either fail to understand this or interpret it differently, thereby helping Moscow. This will aggravate tensions.

Bonn's GENERAL-ANZEIGER notes: As one of the former negotiators of the Moscow treaty and an expert on Kremlin mentality, Bahr knew what effect his article in the SPD organ VORWAERTS would elicit. Moscow radio eagerly took up the criticism and reported via its international service that Bahr had come out sharply against the deployment of medium-range weapons in Europe. This is quite correct, to be sure, but what do the opinion makers in Moscow care? hey had a prominent witness from the Federal Republic whose view on the dual decision doesn't seem to be very far away from the Soviet line, thus it was to no avail that Bahr subsequently reaffirmed the Brussels decision.

Duesseldorf's RHEINISCHE POST declares: The whole thing is not surprising: Willy Brandt's intimate friend, SPD disarmanent expert Bahr, has promptly been exploited by Moscow for its anti-Western campaign when he had barely deposited his baggage at his hotel. What is politically more important than the clarification of Deputy Bahr, who valiently advocated in Moscow the criticized counterarming decision of NATO, is the transparent intention of his hosts. Gleefully recalling the hurried German-Soviet negotiations 11 years ago between Gromyko and Bahr in Moscow, the people at the Kremlinprobably believe that they can stage another grand rehearsal of detente in a changed world with this Bonn politican.

Bremen's WESER-KURIER comments: Why should the chancellor be seriously irritated or made to issue corrective statements because of critical remarks by Egon Bahr, who as a deputy doesn't speak on behalf of the cabinet? Legitimately, the old disarmament and reconciliation team of Brandt and Bahr is endeavoring to introduce Social Democratic concepts into government work. If the chancellor wanted to railroad armament through at any cost, the Moscow exploratory talks would not harm him. But if he would like to get away from his hitherto energetically advanced engagement, then semiofficial contacts such as those between Bahr and high-ranking Soviet officials and increasing pressure from the grassroots can only be useful to him. If the talks materialize in which Schmidt, Brant and Bahr are equally interested, their greatest success might be the renunciation of medium-range missiles by both sides.

DIE WELT Commentary

DW120839 Bonn DIE WELT in German 12 Jun 81 p 1

[Enno von Loewenstern commentary: "The Rebuttal"]

[Text] Genscher has repudiated Moscow-visiting Bahr as drastically as is permissible in the cultured manner of speech of a lawyer in diplomatic service.

He talks of "mutual confidence" between Europe and the United States. He quotes himself and the chancellor as witnesses to Washington's will for cooperation. He confirms that the Federal Government is convinced of the "sincerity of U.S. policy toward our country," including its receptiveness to intensive consultations.

And all this is addressed to the amateur diplomat who, prior to his visit to the opposite side, accused our allies--"poison for the alliance, made in the United States,"--suspected them of failing to consult Bonn adequately and held them responsible for "the negotiations not yet having begun."

Bahr, being the chairman of the Disarmament Subcommittee, ought to know better. His determination to agree with the Soviet side is not based on findings of fact but quite discernibly on a feeling that the Soviets simply must be trusted because any other political attitude is inconceivable to him.

Thus, he makes himself the advocate of the Soviet arguments without any regard for the facts. For a politician in his position, this is objectionable enough. The damage would be bound to increase if Bahr would return from Moscow, for instance, with the eloquently described impression that he talked there with absolutely credible people who convinced him of the Soviet Union's good will.

Granted, the personal impression of Bahr--and possibly Brandt--is no counterweight to the sober findings about the excessive Soviet armament. Yet, in his capacity as a self-appointed witness, he could well disseminate a lot of distrust at home and abroad and also burden his party. This would, of course, apply all the more for his superior should the latter decide to travel the same road. What Bonn is up against is no longer just the Krefeld outsiders. As meritorious as some individual clarifications might be, the duty of the Federal Government to launch a comprehensive intellectual counter-offensive becomes more urgent.

LAMBSDORFF ON U.S. HIGH INTEREST RATE POLICY

DW101134 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1500 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Excerpts from correspondent Anger interview with Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff in Tokyo--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] With a view to the forthcoming world economic summit in Ottawa, did you discuss other matters with the Japanese as well, for example, the general world situation, the cyclic situation, and here, especially, the high interest rate policy which also negatively affects the Japanese?

[Answer] The question concerning the U.S. high interest rate policy was brought up here with considerable emphasis. The Japanese economy and its development are burdened by this policy just like ours, but here too doubts are voiced quite loudly about whether the United States will, and can, change its policy in the foreseeable future. The Japanese, just like the French and us, are interested in discussing the consequences of this policy for the rest of the world with the U.S. President and his aides at the economic summit in Ottawa.

[Question] Would you say that something like a common front against the U.S. high interest rate policy is taking shape here?

[Answer] I don't think that anybody wants to talk about a front against the U.S. high interest rate policy. After all, we were the ones who urged the Americans long enough to counteract inflation. Ultimately all of us are interested in seeing the world's greatest and most important currency and the world's most important reserve currency, the dollar, as stable as possible and as free from inflation as possible. But surely, we will jointly point out that this entails very serious consequences for our economies in general and our labor markets in particular. We will have to ask the Americans to make allowances for this at least to a degree that will be compatible with the objectives of their policy.

REPORTAGE ON FIRST ROUND OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

39 Percent Socialist Gain

NC141822 Paris AFP in English 1812 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 14 Jun (AFP)--Here are the projections by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE of the results of today's first round of legislative elections.

--Extreme left:	1.2 percent
--Communist Party:	15 percent
--Socialist Party and non-communist allies:	39 percent
--Union for the New Majority (center-right):	41 percent

Report on Seats Won

NC142244 Paris AFP in English 2337 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 14 Jun (AFP)--Here is a resume by the Interior Ministry at 2210 GMT of the National Assembly seats won in today's first round of legislative elections. The figures are based on results from 454 districts:

	Seats Previously Held	Seats Won Today
Extreme left	0	0
Communist Party	78	6
Socialist Party	115	48
Other leftists	1	0
Ecologists	0	0
RPR	138	48
UDF	112	46
Other rightists	10	4
Extreme rightists	0	0

List of Ministers Elected

LD142234 Paris Domestic Service in French 2140 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Summary] So far, the following ministers have been elected to the National Assembly: Pierre Mauroy, Alain Savary, Charles Hernu, Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Laurent Fabius, Louis Le Pensec, Maurice Faure, Henri Emmanuelli, M. Auroux.

Twenty former Communist deputies who have come behind the Socialists will withdraw. They include Roland Leroy, Pierre Juquin, Madame Moreau--who was beaten by Madame Questiaux--and M. Gremetz. Madame Constans came second to a Socialist, and the second round will presumably be fought between them.

Among those elected are Raymond Barre, Jacques Chirac, Pierre Messmer, Jacques Chaban-Delmas and Maurice Couve de Murville, Christian Bonnet, Pierre Mehaignerie, Marcel Dassault, Jacques Blanc, Jean Foyer, General Bigeard, Jacques Medecin and Bernard Pons.

The Interior Ministry reports that 152 candidates have been elected outright in the 450 constituencies counted. They are 48 Socialists, 48 members of the Rally for the Republic, 46 members of the Union for French Democracy, 6 Communists and 4 various rightwing candidates. This is close to the 1968 record of 154 candidates elected in the first round.

Mauroy Statement

NC141935 Paris AFP in English 1926 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 14 Jun (AFP)--Socialist Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy was re-elected to parliament today on the first round of voting and hailed the stunning showing by his party as a victory for hope and change.

Mr Mauroy, 52, elected to the National Assembly from the northern city of Lille where he serves as mayor, said in a television interview:

"My joy is shared by the members of government and the ensemble of Frenchmen who put their faith in (President) Francois Mitterrand and his government. The French people have confirmed their choice and their orientation," he said. "Better than that, they have bolstered the movement for change. Everything is clear. Hope has the force of law."

Barre Comments

NC142132 Paris AFP in English 2126 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Lyons, 14 Jun (AFP)--Former Prime Minister Raymond Barre, 57, who was re-elected to the National Assembly today, said that the new majority should respect others and "not abuse its victory."

Mr Barre, who resigned last month as prime minister after the victory of Socialist President Francois Mitterrand, also said that the new opposition's duty was firmness and vigilance.

The former prime minister said he would continue "to follow the fundamental problems of his country and serve it impartially."

Chirac Remarks

NC142111 Paris AFP in English 2056 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 14 Jun (AFP)--Mr Chirac, who declared himself champion of the French right after the defeat of Valery Giscard d'Estaing in the 10 May presidential election, urged conservative voters to mobilize for the second round of voting next Sunday.

He said that the results of today's balloting represented a clear victory for the Socialists that could mean an absolute parliamentary majority after the second round.

Mr Chirac urged conservative voters to go to the polls to "defend the ideas of liberty and progress" and noted that the rate of abstentions today was the highest in nearly two decades.

"It is not a time for resignation, but for determination and courage," he said.

Meanwhile, the leader of the other conservative political formation, the Union for French Democracy, said the election was surrounded by demagoguery. "It is not enough to say that one will be generous," Mr Lecanuet said. "The means for it must be provided." He said socialism would increase taxes and inflation, which resulted in unemployment. "Socialism is an archaic ideology which has been rejected by all countries that have experienced it for a time," he said.

Marchais Interview

LD142050 Paris Domestic Service in French 1941 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Interview with PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais by unidentified questioner during special election program--live]

[Text] [Marchais] The result of the first ballot in the general elections shows that the electorate has confirmed and amplified the choice made in the presidential election. The right has undergone a new and decisive defeat. The left is very much in the majority. The Socialist Party has registered a considerable advance. The phenomenon of the polarization around the president's party has been verified.

It is in these conditions that our party maintains, even slightly improves, its percentage in the score it obtained in the presidential election. However, this overall result brings out large disparities. In certain constituencies, the outgoing Communist deputies have again obtained, and in some cases improved by several points, the percentage they obtained in 1978. In several others, as a result of the Socialist thrust under the current form of voting, some of our outgoing deputies, although they have made advances, are not in a position to go through to the second ballot.

We must now complete the defeat of the right: We must elect a leftwing majority. With this in mind, the French Communist Party will apply the political agreement it concluded with the Socialist Party, which makes provision for reciprocal standing down. It will call for a vote in all constituencies concerned for the new presidential majority. This is the statement I wanted to make. Are there any questions?

[Question] I will be very quick, but I have a very important question to ask you. Do the results of the first round in this general election this evening make you confirm your proposal to support and to actively participate in the government?

[Answer] As far as we are concerned, the result does not imply any modification of what we have said, of our proposals of last week, that is to say, that the French Communist Party, which is part of the new presidential majority, is ready to take on all its responsibilities, including in France's Government.

[Question] It is said that the Communist Party is going into a decline. How do you reject this observation?

[Answer] The idea that the Communist Party is in decline is one which has often been heard in the past. I must say that, naturally, it is a difficult period for the Communist Party. And I think that, after the second ballot, when things will be in order, it will be necessary to have a second look, to say our piece on the form of voting for president and all its consequences. But that is something else. But with regard to the future of the French Communist Party, I am confident of our policy. Moreover, I am certain--of course, the thing is very weak according to the results which we have now--but there is already a slight increase over the presidential election. I am certain that the French Communist Party will recover the influence which it deserves, which its policy and its action in the service of the workers and the people of the nation deserve.

Defferre on PS-PCF Coalition

NC142232 Paris AFP in English 2226 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 14 Jun (AFP)--Interior Minister Gaston Defferre said tonight that he did not exclude the possibility that the Socialists might eventually form a coalition government with the Communists.

"That will depend on the decision of the French people and on the possibility of reaching a policy agreement," said Mr Defferre, 70, who is still the Socialist mayor of Marseilles and who was commenting for the government on today's thumping Socialist vote in the first-round legislative elections.

He said the Socialist achievement would not become a victory till the second and final round next Sunday, and he called on those voters who abstained today "to consolidate and amplify today's success."

Mr Defferre credited the achievements of President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy's 3-week-old government with producing the big Socialist vote.

But Mr Defferre warned of problems ahead, pointing out that the budget deficit, which had been put at 29,000 million francs (about 5,100 million dollars), was actually more than 51,000 million francs (9,100 million dollars).

PREMIER COMMENTS ON PS-PCF ELECTION AGREEMENT

LD121551 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Jun 81 p 14

[Report on Premier Mauroy 8 June statement in Lille on Radio Europe One: "Mr Mauroy: It Will Be for the PCF To Say Which Path It Intends To Take, Depending on the Poll Results"]

[Excerpt] Mentioning the withdrawal agreement concluded between the PS and the PCF, the premier stated: "The Communists have for a little over 2 years taken great care to show us the differences which could exist between themselves and the Socialists. These differences have been such that it is impossible to lessen them overnight, even when a political formation takes into account the results of 10 May.... Taking into account what the French people decide (in the legislative elections), it will be for the PCF to know exactly which path it intends to follow. I believe that it is for the party to reply. It is for the French people to speak and for the PCF to give a reply. And in one respect, it is for us to sanction it.... The government's options and directions are known. We do not need to negotiate them since Francois Mitterrand...was elected on their basis. In one way, those who voted for him are well aware that this was a second reading for these options and directions. The problem which will arise in the legislative election is what the French people will either invalidate or, as I believe and hope, confirm. Things are therefore clear.... The big question for the PCF is to know exactly where it will stand on the day after the poll."

Asked about the possibility of centrists' taking part in the government after legislative election, Mauroy replied.

"All those who came together to approve the president's options want to be in the government; all those who fought them lack that inclination.... It is hard to have wanted another president, to have wanted a different policy, and then to be in the government."

LE MONDE CITES STATEMENTS ON ISRAELI RAID

LD121559 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] Questioned on Monday, 8 June, in the Europe 1 Press Club on the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear power station, Premier Mauroy said:

"I should like to stress that this concerns a research center subject to the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is headquartered in Vienna. This agency had indeed recently made a control visit. As an attack carried out on foreign territory, the Israeli Government's undertaking is an unacceptable and very serious act which the French Government condemns. Such a raid can only increase the tension in that part of the world.

"The French Government's position is known. It wants the restoration of peace in the Middle East through the guaranteeing of Israel's security within safe and recognized frontiers, through the right of the Palestinian people to a homeland, through the unity of Lebanon. The situation there has been very difficult for many years and has been markedly aggravated for many months now. This unacceptable and very serious act can only complicate an already explosive situation. That is why we denounce this act."

When he was asked if France would take sanctions against Israel and replace the material destroyed, Mauroy added: "We have just learned about this raid. It is perfectly clear that we condemn it. This is our condemnation of a raid which is totally unacceptable. As for the request Iraq may make, it will be studied. Problems had indeed already been raised by this nuclear power station. We are determined not only not to pursue an armament policy but to reinforce control of nuclear power stations. This case therefore obviously deserves to be studied, not only in terms of this unacceptable raid by the Israelis, but equally in terms of the policy we intend to pursue on this plane--a policy of honoring France's word with respect to contracts concluded in the arms sphere. This policy also consists of not locking us in a situation which would prolong this sort of race in a region which is already most difficult and explosive."

Having stressed the government's desire to "improve the moral standard" of arms sales, when asked if the Iraqi reactors could "build a nuclear weapon", Mauroy refused to comment. Asked if this raid "raised doubts" as to Mitterrand's planned trip to Jerusalem, he replied:

"We have not reached that point. I am simply saying that we condemn this raid. You know that there are serious difficulties and serious tensions in that part of the world. It is clear that a raid of this magnitude and this nature can only give rise to events with unpredictable sequels and consequences. We have gone as far as condemning the raid. For the moment, there is no question of taking any steps other than firm condemnation."

Quai d'Orsay: One of the Reactors "Apparently Unharmed"

On Monday night, the External Relations Ministry issued the following communique:

"As the premier said on Monday evening after the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear research center at Tammuz, any attack on the territory of a foreign state is a violation of law and is therefore to be condemned. The Israeli Government's undertaking is a serious act which the French Government deems unacceptable. Moreover, the bombing increases the tension affecting the region as a whole.

"The French technician Mr Chaussepied died during the bomb attack. The president and the government express their grief at the death of their fellow countryman and send their heart-felt condolences to his family and fellow employees.

"Necessary steps were taken immediately to ensure the repatriation of technicians whose presence is not essential for maintaining the security of the installations.

"The first information we possess indicates that of the two reactors one is seemingly unharmed while the second, which contained no nuclear fuel and was therefore 'nuclear free' has been seriously damaged. These are irradiation reactors of which there are some 50 others scattered throughout the world, and are designed for physics research with a view to utilizing nuclear energy.

"These installations are under the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency which made its last trip at the beginning of the year. You recall that Iraq has signed the non-proliferation treaty and has thus accepted the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency. As soon as he took office, the president himself insisted on the need to take the necessary steps to guarantee that these installations are used for peaceful purposes and to prevent any misappropriation.

"The External Relations Ministry immediately got in touch with the Israeli ambassador to express to him the government's shock at the death of a French citizen and asked him to visit the Quai d'Orsay on Tuesday to give the necessary explanations."

MITTERRAND HOLDS TALKS WITH SAUDI KING KHALID

NC131851 Paris AFP in English 1847 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 13 Jun (AFP)--A six-hour visit here today by King Khalid of Saudi Arabia established a basic identity of views on major international issues between the monarch and France's President Francois Mitterand, according to spokesmen for both countries.

The issues, according to these sources, included the Lebanese crisis, the future status of the Palestinians and Jerusalem.

King Khalid arrived around noon aboard his private Boeing 747 and conferred with President Mitterrand before and during an official luncheon at the Elysee Palace.

Among officials participating in the talks were Prince Sultan Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud, the King's brother and his country's defense minister, and the French ministers for external relations, foreign trade and defense Claude Cheysson, Michel Jobert and Charles Hernu.

Prince Sultan and Foreign Minister Cheysson later acted as spokesmen for the two sides.

Mr Cheysson stressed that the first foreign chief of state to visit the newly elected French president was "the king of Saudi Arabia, guardian of the holy places."

He added that today's exchange of views had revealed "a very large convergence of views on the great principles inspiring Saudi Arabia as well as France."

The French foreign minister, who reported that Mr Mitterrand had repeated his condemnation of the Israeli raid on Iraq's nuclear center last Sunday, specified that there was a convergence of views on the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the situation in Lebanon and the status of Jerusalem's holy places.

"We consider that the right of the Palestinian people to live in peace is a sacred right," he said, adding that "no peace is possible in the Middle East if that right is not respected."

On Jerusalem, Mr Cheysson declared that the status of the holy city could not be "modified by any unilateral decision" but should be the object of an international settlement.

On Lebanon, the French official said that "complete agreement" had been reached by Saudi Arabia and France on the need to find an honorable solution acceptable to both the Lebanese themselves and the Arab world.

The foreign minister added that the Camp David accord between Egypt and Israel was "a reality" that should inspire the search for a Middle East solution.

King Khalid's spokesman, Prince Sultan, expressed "complete satisfaction" with policies outlined by the French president in various fields. The prince praised the "clarity" of French policy with regard to the PLO and said that it had the objective of obtaining "justice" and "basic rights" for the Palestinians.

On Lebanon, Prince Sultan reported that Mr Mitterrand had expressed appreciation of Saudi efforts to find an honorable solution.

Turning to bilateral relations, the prince voiced Saudi satisfaction with the cooperation between the two countries, notably in the field of defense. Riyadh, he said, would continue buying from France "conventional as well as sophisticated weapons."

Last October, the two countries signed an agreement covering 14,000 million francs (more than 2,500 million dollars) worth of materiel, including four frigates for the Saudi Navy.

France imports 53 per cent of its oil supplies from Saudi Arabia.

Saudi sources said that as a consequence of the good atmosphere of today's talks--Prince Sultan spoke of the "excellent" impression made by President Mitterrand on his visitors--Arab investors would feel reassured with regard to the future of their investments in a country now led by a Socialist head of state.

Prince Sultan disclosed that President Mitterrand had been invited to visit Saudi Arabia and had accepted the invitation. King Khalid and his party later left Paris for Geneva where the monarch is to undergo a medical checkup.

Cheysson Comments

LD140822 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Francois Mitterrand has reassured King Khalid. A luncheon and a working session at the Elysee proved sufficient yesterday for the Socialist president to convince the leader of the conservative Arab countries that France will remain faithful to its undertakings in that region. This visit, or course, is extremely important as it follows the Israeli raid on the Tammuz nuclear powerplant in Iraq. They also discussed the problem of the Palestinians, but there was not a word, on the other hand, about arms sales. Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations, confirmed this in an interview on Radio France International:

[Begin recording] There was a very wide review of the situation, making it possible to note that there is a close convergence of views--on the great principles that inspire Saudi Arabia and countries such as France. We consider that the right of the Palestinian people to live in peace, to express themselves like any other people in the world, to have a country of their own, is a sacred right and that without total respect of this right no peace is possible in the Middle East.

With regard to armaments contracts, allow me to say it would have been indecent, indecent, while receiving a head of state--the king of Saudi Arabia--to discuss business with him, to discuss contracts. At no time during this session did we discuss sales contracts. This is not France as we see it. [end recording]

SPADOLINI BEGINS CONSULTATIONS WITH OTHER PARTIES

AU120853 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 12 Jun (ANSA)--The Italian premier-designate, Giovanni Spadolini, opens a two-day round of consultations with all the political parties represented in Parliament by meeting today with delegations from the nation's three largest alignments, the Christian Democrats, the Communists and the Socialist Party. Spadolini's prospects for success apparently hinge on the attitude of the Christian Democrats, whose leaders meet today to formulate a position for the party heading into consultations with the premier-designate. The response of the nation's largest party to Spadolini has been extremely guarded thus far.

In the evening, at the end of a full day of consultations in DC party headquarters, one of the few cautious statements made on the new premier-designate came from Giovanni Galloni, who said that Spadolini's bid might be viewed positively because "he has shown that he is not moving with the logic so dear to Bettino Craxi", the Socialist Party secretary. Galloni's remark was an apparent reference to Craxi's insistence on the need for an alternative to Christian Democrat government leadership.

A document approved by Christian Democrat MP's announced that they could back the premier-designate's attempt at government formation on condition that he "moves in a direction not opposed" to their party.

The prudence of the DC at this point, according to the reading of political observers, is more of a wait-and-see stance to determine whether the backing of the left parties for Spadolini might represent a first step toward the creation of an alternative to DC leadership.

The Communist Party, beyond a statement of "appreciation" for the fact that the head of state tapped a non-Christian Democrat, have not yet shown their hand. Communist leaders are saying that their position toward Spadolini will be determined by the government platform he produces.

The Socialists, who appeared to be stalling during the first two week of the crisis and expecting a strong showing at the polls for the June 21 administrative elections to bolster their bargaining position, have said that they will back Spadolini's attempt to form a cabinet "loyally and to its conclusion". They also let it be known that their position going into consultations with the premier-designate would depend largely on his attitude toward the same six points they presented to Forlani.

The issues the Socialists want as planks in a new government program include the clarification of the status of the Propaganda-two Masonic lodge, the alleged "state within a state" which precipitated the resignation of Forlani's cabinet at the end of May, institutional reform, economic policy and foreign policy.

JUDGES DECLARE MASONIC LODGE VIOLATES CONSTITUTION

AU150847 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 15 Jun (ANSA)--Italy's Propaganda-two Masonic lodge, under investigation as an occult power center and a key link in a range of criminal activity, has been declared a secret association and, as such, in violation of the Italian Constitution. The advice on the nature of the lodge was handed down at the weekend by the ad hoc commission of three constitutional jurists, Aldo Sandulli, Vezio Crisafulli and Leonello Levi Sandri, named by outgoing Premier Arnaldo Forlani to determine the status of the organization.

A communique from the outgoing premier's office released at the weekend reported that: "The commission feels that the so-called P-Two Lodge manifests the objective characteristics of secrecy." Forlani, who was given a mandate to succeed himself as head-of-government but gave up the bid last Wednesday, has turned over a copy of the commission's findings to the new premier-designate named by President Sandro Pertini, Republican Party Secretary Giovanni Spadolini.

Lodges Suspends Activities

AU120859 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 12 Jun (ANSA)--Italy's 526 Masonic lodges grouped into the Grand Orient of Italy will suspend all activities in protest against the "persecution" and "defamation" the Freemasons are subjected to as a result of the scandal surrounding the Propaganda-Two Lodge. A communique issued by Italy's venerable master, Ennio Battelli, in the evening at the end of a meeting of the board of the Grand Orient reported that the suspension will remain in effect "until the climate of indiscriminate persecution and defamation now underway has been dissipated and disolved."

On Tuesday, Rome magistrates investigating the P-Two scandal ordered the seizure of all membership records and dossiers of all the lodges. Italian Masonry is estimated to have about twenty thousand members in the 526 recognized lodges. In response to that move, the venerable master said an attempt was being made to "involve all Freemasonry because of ten or so persons".

In the interim, it was learned that Italian Freemasons have launched a series of appeals containing "denunciations and protests" to a number of international organizations, including the Secretariat of the United Nations, the head of the UN Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Amnesty International and other international human rights organizations. They have also appealed to the Italian head of state voicing their concern that the "freedom of association" guaranteed by the constitution is in danger.

VISITING JAPANESE OFFICIALS MEET GOVERNMENT LEADERS

Meeting With Pertini

AU121533 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 12 Jun (ANSA)--Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki met here today with Italian Head-of-State Sandro Pertini on the second lap of his thirteen-day tour of six EEC capitals. Suzuki and Japanese Foreign Minister Sanao Sonoda flew in here yesterday and started the official part of their schedule this morning.

With Pertini, the Japanese leaders examined various aspects of the international situation and relations between Italy and Japan, reliable sources said later. Also present at the meeting were Sonoda and Italian Diplomatic Chief Emilio Colombo. Suzuki's visit falls at a time when the Italian Government has only a caretaker capacity due to the government crisis which broke on May 26.

Talks With Forlani, Colombo

OW130101 Tokyo KYODO in English 0048 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, June 12 KYODO--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo told his Japanese counterpart Sunao Sonoda here Friday that Japan should curtail its exports to the European Community (EC) market as a whole. Meeting with Sonoda, who is accompanying Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki on his current West European tour, Colombo said Italy understands the importance of maintaining the free trade system.

But Italian industries cannot stand aside and let their own products be wiped out by competitive Japanese products in their own markets, Colombo said. He said Italy is imposing controls on imports of Japanese goods but that such a measure is still not strong enough.

Responding to Colombo's remarks, Sonoda said, however, that he did not see sufficient grounds for controlling Japan's exports to EC markets as a whole as the members of the Common Market have import policies differing from one another. Without maintaining the free trade system, the current difficult international economic conditions cannot be revamped, Sonoda said.

Italian caretaker Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani did not touch on the bilateral economic issue when he met with Suzuki before the Sonoda-Colombo meeting. Forlani indirectly expressed his hope during a luncheon later that Japan take measures to solve the trade problems.

Taking up current international developments, Colombo said during his meeting with Sonoda that "double care must be taken" against possible Soviet intervention in Polish affairs. The Italian foreign minister said that the Soviet Union, if it destroys the existing Polish situation, presents a threat to detente. He said that detente and the East-West balance would be also threatened unless the Soviet Union solves the Afghan problem.

The Italian Government thinks that the West must make efforts to balance its military power with the East before opening negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Visit With Cardinal Casaroli

AU141540 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Vatican City, 13 Jun (ANSA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who began an official visit to Rome yesterday, met today in the Vatican with the Holy See Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli. Suzuki was accompanied by a number of aides, Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and the Japanese Ambassador to the Holy See, Niki Oota.

The closed-door discussion between the prime minister and Msgr Casaroli lasted one hour. There was no communique on the issues touched on during the talk released at the end of the meeting. Suzuki turned over to the secretary of state two pieces of modern Japanese ceramics as gifts for Pope John Paul II and received, in return, a volume of lithographs.

Party Leaves for Brussels

LD131840 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki's official visit to Rome has ended. This morning the Japanese premier met Fanfani, president of the Senate, and he had talks in the Vatican with state secretary Cardinal Casaroli. Suzuki left for Brussels this afternoon.

BRIEFS

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR TO VATICAN--Vatican City, 6 Jun (ANSA)--The new Iranian ambassador to the Holy See, Seyed Hadi Khosrowshahi, presented a copy of his credentials today to Vatican Secretary of State Agostino Casaroli. He will formalize his post as soon as the pope is well enough to take on all of his former duties. [Rome ANSA in English 1543 GMT 6 Jun 81 AU]

BALSEMAO CONFIRMED AS SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LEADER

NC141216 Paris AFP in English 1146 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Lisbon, 14 Jun (AFP)--Premier Francisco Pinto Balsemao was confirmed today as leader of Portugal's Social Democratic Party after a 12-hour overnight debate, allowing his to maintain the premiership in the coalition government it leads.

A large majority of the party's 74-member National Council voted at dawn to retain its confidence in the premier, who has faced sharp party and government opposition for weeks from partisans of the late Premier Francisco Sa Carneiro, killed in an air accident last December.

The Sa Carneiro group--led by former Finance Minister Anibal Cavaco e Silva and influential party member Helena Roseta--considered he had been too soft in dealings with leftist-backed President Antonio Ramalho Eanes and the Democratic and Social Center Party, his main coalition partner.

Mr Pinto Balsemao had been elected unanimously to succeed Mr Sa Carneiro as party chief. But the new leader's authority was quickly challenged, and the challenge spread from the party to the government, where in recent weeks he had to handle two delicate interministerial quarrels.

The first concerned a jurisdictional dispute between the Foreign and the European Integration Ministries over negotiations for Portugal's entry into the European Common Market. In the second, the Interior and Justice Ministries both claimed the right to coordinate the various national police services.

DEFENSE MINISTER DESCRIBES U.S. VISIT, TALKS

LD141024 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 0815 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Defense Minister Luis de Azevedo Coutinho this morning returned to Lisbon from an official visit to the United States at the invitation of his U.S. counterpart, Caspar Weinberger. Talking to journalists upon his arrival at Portella airport, Azevedo Coutinho said:

[Begin recording] We had a chance to discuss at the highest level the problem of re-equiping the Portuguese Armed Forces. We had talks in this connection with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and with Deputy Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci, as well as with the entire U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. We also visited U.S. command centers [words indistinct] where we had a broad exchange of views for several days, during which we had an opportunity to explain our problems, which were perfectly understood by (?the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff). I return from this trip to the United States full of optimism. [passage indistinct]

[Question] Are there any concrete results regarding U.S. military aid to Portugal?

[Answer] While there, we presented a whole program in this sphere and it was duly examined. (?We shall now have to enter a stage of detailed study and define priorities which will also obviously depend on the financial resources of our country and on the development of the Portuguese Armed Forces. However, the program we presented was very well accepted by the United States, which is fully aware of our requirements and willing to help us. [end recording]

PORTUGAL, SOVIET UNION SIGN NEW TRADE PROTOCOL

LD120909 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Protuguese 7 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] On Friday Portugal and the Soviet Union signed a trade protocol with which the third meeting of the Portuguese-Soviet joint commission culminated.

Secretary of State for Trade Walter Marques said that he expects Portuguese exports to the USSR, which last year totaled 3 billion escudos ($50 million), to increase to $75 million this year.

Walter Marques signed the protocol for the Portuguese side. It was signed for the Soviet side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Aleksey Manzhulo, who declared himself convinced that bilateral trade will experience an acceleration over the next few years.

Shipbuilding and repairs, textiles, cork and port wine were the exports mentioned by Walter Marques as capable of considerable expansion for the Soviet market. The secretary of state also revealed that the protocol envisages the promotion of Portuguese products in the USSR through holding exhibitions and conferences in 1981 and 1982.

Portuguese imports from the USSR totaled $140 million (about 8.4 billion escudos) in 1980, forecasts for 1981 are that that they will reach $200 million, Walter Marques disclosed. These imports--which, it is envisaged, will be diversified--comprise mainly oil, Soviet supplies of which to Portugal are to continue over the next few years, the secretary of state added.

Aleksey Manzhulo, who is visiting Portuguese enterprises, stated that he was greatly impressed by the production units and declared himself in favor of Portuguese-Soviet enterprise cooperation.

MEXICO TO BEGIN OIL SHIPMENTS IN AUGUST

LD120917 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] Mexico will supply oil to our country and the first shipments will begin to arrive in August.

The Mexican state oil enterprise Pemex yesterday announced that it has reached a preliminary agreement with Portugal to supply oil, at an initial stage, this year. According to Pemex, the supplies will total 10,000 barrels per day from August until the end of the year.

Again according to the same source, Mexico will sign a further, long-term agreement with our country for supplying crude from the beginning of 1982.

So everything indicates that our country is making up any oil supply shortfalls resulting from the war in the Persian Gulf--our traditional supplier region.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS 2-DAY WORKING VISIT

Arrival in Madrid

LD111646 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Madrid this afternoon for a 2-day working visit. He was welcomed by Spanish Foreign Minister Perez Llorca inside the military compound of Barajas Airport where the two men talked for a few minutes in the VIP lounge. They then went on to the Santa Cruz Palace where they began their first working meeting.

Herr Genscher did not make a statement to the press, but he did tell a German journalist that this trip to Madrid is an expression of the FRG's desire to cooperate with Spain and its firm desire to do everything possible to ensure that the negotiations on Spanish entry into the EEC progress rapidly. A more extensive statement is expected from the federal foreign minister at a news conference which he will give at the airport tomorrow before returning to Bonn.

Genscher Supports Spanish Democracy

LD121544 Hamburg DPA in German 1200 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Madrid, 12 Jun (DPA)--In Madrid today Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed the Federal Republic's full support for Spanish democracy, which is threatened by rightwing and leftwing extremists. He was received by King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Leopold Calvo-Sotelo.

The leader of the Socialist opposition, Felipe Gonzales, whom Genscher received this morning for an exchange of views, said afterwards that his aim in the talks has been to quell "disquiet" in Europe over the internal political situation in Spain. He said that the assessment by the European press was now too negative, whereas at first it had been too optimistic. However, the situation following the attempted coup was still very difficult.

Visit Concludes

LD122200 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Excerpt] At the conclusion of his official 2-day visit to Spain, the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, said at a news conference held at Madrid's Barajas Airport that one of the main aims of his visit had been to reaffirm German support for Spanish democracy. Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that he had been able to observe the vitality of Spanish democracy and the forces supporting it, which, he added, deserve the trust of the European states. Genscher then added: I was impressed by the positive outcome of the social and economic pact between trade unions, employers and the government. This is encouraging. Shortly afterwards, the Spanish minister for Foreign Affairs, Perez Llorca, said goodbye to his German counterpart before the latter boarded a military jet which is flying back to Bonn at the moment.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER CHEYSSON PAYS BRIEF VISIT

Arrival at Airport

LD121934 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Summary] French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson has arrived in Madrid's Barajas Airport. He was courteously welcomed at the airport by his Spanish counterpart, Jose Pedro Perez Llorca. Asked by reporters as he was walking to his car whether there would be a statement, Mr Cheysson said none was planned for the moment.

Agreement on 'Dialogue'

NC131336 Paris AFP in English 1328 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Madrid, 13 Jun (AFP)—France and Spain have agreed to develop a "permanent dialogue" not only on bilateral issues but also on major international questions in an effort to improve current, badly strained relations. The dialogue was instituted yesterday and today during a brief working visit to Spain of French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson. Mr Cheysson's visit was preceded by a violent anti-France campaign in the Spanish press, which accused Paris of protecting Basque terrorists. His talks with Spanish Government officials were reported to have been conducted in an atmosphere of "frank cordiality."

The French Minister managed to secure a favorable Spanish response to the idea of close exchanges and "widened contact" between the two governments. However, Mr Cheysson did not attempt to hide the fact that differences remain. While he firmly insisted that France supported Spain in its battle against terrorism, it could not wholly resolve the problem of extradition of Basque terrorists in the way Madrid desires. He cited the case of Tomas Linaza, a suspected militant of the separatist organization ETA-Military whose return to Spain has been demanded. Mr Cheysson told a press conference that "the French Government needed time to examine his (Mr Linaza's) file." But he also noted "France's vocation as the fatherland of human rights.

"It would be a grave error to betray the message of liberty that history has transmitted to us," Mr Cheysson said, adding that such concern "takes nothing from our desire to fight against terrorism." The external affairs minister was also cautious in responding to questions about Spain's entry into the European Economic Community (EEC).

He rejected Spain's expressed wish that it should participate in negotiations on reform of the EEC's budgetary and agricultural policies, since he said such talks should be held entirely within the framework of the Community. Mr Cheysson added that if Spain decided to join the Atlantic alliance it could count on French support.

Spanish liberals were pleased when Mr Cheysson told the press conference that France supported Spanish democracy, which, he added, "is close to us in our concerns and our hearts." Madrid Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca expressed satisfaction today that relations between Spain and France would now enter a "stage of normalization."

Mr Cheysson's frankness and warmth pleased Spanish authorities, a member of the French minister's entourage reported. The source added that the visit had served to "break the ice" between the two countries. The new bilateral effort to improve relations will move ahead at the end of this month when Spanish Premier Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo visits Paris for three days at the invitation of French President Francois Mitterrand.

Visit Ends 13 Jun

LD130744 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Summary] French Minister of Foreign Affairs Claude Cheysson has left for Paris after a 15-hour visit to Spain. "At the end of the visit the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Perez Llorca, said that in general, the visit had been positive and that without doubt there would be a permanent dialogue which would continue during prime minister Calvo-Sotelo's visit to Paris."

"On the matter of the activities of Spanish terrorists who have fled to France, Minister Cheysson has offered the Spanish Government concrete action within 3-6 months. On the specific and direct question of the Linaza extradition [Tomas Linaza Echeverria, an alleged ETA terrorist, is awaiting a French Government decision on his extradition] he said that Linaza would probably be tried and sentenced in France for the charges against him."

COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON POLAND

LD121121 London MORNING STAR in English 12 Jun 81 p 1

[Report by MORNING STAR reporter: "Poles Must Resolve Crisis Themselves," Says Communist Party of Great Britain]

[Text] The crisis in Poland must be resolved by the Polish people without outside interference, the Communist Party's national industrial organizer said in London last night.

Mr Costello, who is a member of the party's Political Committee, was speaking on behalf of its Executive Committee.

"It is understandable that Poland's socialist allies should be concerned, as we are, at the seriousness of the problems there," he said.

"But virtually the entire emphasis of the letter sent to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party by the Soviet leaders is placed on counter revolutionaries as the cause of crisis in Poland. We cannot agree with this emphasis.

"That counter revolutionaries exist who seek to take advantage of the gross errors and the mistakes of the Polish communist party in the past period is not in question.

"But the main problem is to carry forward the process of renewal, to win back the confidence of millions of Poles, to end undemocratic practices and develop socialist democracy to the full.

"This is the only way to establish the leadership of the communist party and win the cooperation of the overwhelming majority of Poles in overcoming the immense political and economic difficulties which confront the country."

The big differences which existed in the Polish communist party including in its leadership, were not between revolutionaries and counter-revolutionaries, but between communists. They were differences on how to strengthen socialism and correct the disastrous errors of the past.

Unfortunately the entire weight of the argument in the Soviet letter was placed behind those who were resisting the process of renewal. The claims it made were similar to those put forward by the "Katowice forum" whose views were so widely attacked and repudiated throughout the Polish party.

"It is for the members of the Polish communist party, and no one else, to elect their delegates to their party congress, and interference from outside in this process can only do harm," said Mr Costello.

"It is not the process of democraticisation which weakens socialism and helps imperialism, but the putting of obstacles in its way.

"The errors made in relation to Czechoslovakia in 1968 must not be repeated. The agreed position of the international communist movement that there should be no interference in the internal affairs of other communist parties or socialist states must be adhered to.

"The international climate in which the events in Poland are taking place is one in which the danger to peace in Europe stems from the war plan of NATO and the proposals to site cruise and Pershing missiles in countries of Western Europe, including Britain.

"It is imperative that the developing powerful mass movements embracing wide and diverse sections of the populations of several West European states are vastly extended. This movement has the full backing of communists. It is scoring important victories.

"Interference from outside in the affairs of Poland can only play into the hands of those who want to stoke up the war drive and who strive ceaselessly to undermine the peace movement."

RIZOSPASTIS REPORTS ON 11 JUN ATHENS PEACE MARCH

NC121740 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 12 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpts] A sea of people covered Athens yesterday when the huge and vast river that overflowed from Ellinikon joined in the center of the city with the mass demonstrations that started from the northern and western suburbs and from the other areas and other quarters. Yesterday will remain a milestone in the struggle of our people for the defense of our national independence and dignity, because the mass character and extent of the demonstration far surpassed the most optimistic forecasts of its organizers. Greek and foreign newsmen estimated the marchers in the tens of thousands, and they were impressed both with their disciplined marching and their military spirit. When at 2130 the head of the march reached the Chamber of Deputies the end was still at Platia Kaloyiron at Dafni.

The three Japanese buddhist monks, who have attended similar marches nearly throughout the world, told RIZOSPASTIS that this was one of the most impressive and militant anti-nuclear and anti-imperialist demonstrations they have witnessed. Here are some characteristic descriptions:

KKE Deputy Kostas Kappos: "Today's impressive demonstration--a sequel to the predictatorial Marathon peace marches--confirms the unshaken desire of the Greek people for the removal of bases of death from our country and for strengthening security in our area and throughout the world."

EDA [United Democratic Left] Secretary Manolis Glezos: "I am participating in the march as the secretary of the EDA and as a Greek citizen because I want the abolition of the bases, which prevent the fulfillment of our national independence."

S. Papakhristou, priest: "Today's grand presence of the Greek people proves that the entire country, all Greeks, irrespective of their political and religious affiliations, demand the removal of the bases and of the nuclear weapons."

Similar statements were made by mayors, deputies, priests and well-known personalities of the arts and sciences. It is a fact that yesterday, side by side with Athens and Piraevs, the whole of Greece demonstrated in unity, sweeping aside all other differences. This is truly a plebiscite which, naturally, the government cannot ignore. In addition, it is an answer to those few who, although they are positioned within the democratic area, refused to participate or even attempted to diminish the importance of the battle that our people are waging to rid the country of the bases and nuclear calamity.

In his message to yesterday's grand peace march of our people in Athens, the chairman of the WPC, Romesh Chandra, said, among other things:

Dear friends, fighters for peace and national independence: In your grand march today, the march of the Greek people toward peace and life, I send you the warmest greetings of the WPC. With us your great initiative is also saluted by the peace movements of the more than 135 countries that are members of the WPC.

The forces of peace throughout the world are fighting with you to counter the criminal attacks of the NATO imperialists and particularly of the new U.S. administration against world detente and peace and the very survival of humanity. Together with you, the people of the entire world support the peace proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other peace-loving countries for cessation of the competitive armaments race, for continuation and development of international detente and for general and total disarmament, so that humanity may be spared nuclear war and holocaust. Your own struggle for ridding your country of foreign bases and nuclear weapons is an invaluable contribution to the struggle for peace, security, cooperation and trust among nations.

Resolution Reported

NC121820 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 12 Jun 81 p 9

[Excerpts] The first stop of the grand march was the U.S. base at Ellinikon. Thousands of demonstrators of both sexes and every age then overflowed into Vouliaymeni Avenue. The colors of peace, evident at a distance of several kilometers, were interspersed with slogans against the foreign bases and the signing of the new base agreement and for freedom and national independence.

The greetings of the Pan-Athenian Committee for International Detente and Peace, read by Aspa Mandhilara, said: "We came to the march denouncing the bases to manifest our will that with our struggle we are determined to foil the plans of the war hawks. In all the country, from one end to the other the Pan-Hellenic outcry 'out with the bases of death' and 'Out with the Americans' has become more resounding and intense. The Greek people will not agree to sacrifice themselves for the exclusive protection of foreign interests. The Greek people accept one and only one agreement--the one that will guarantee the total and permanent abolition of foreign military bases from our country and will preclude, on any occasion, the installation of nuclear arms in our terrirory."

The resolution of yesterday's grand march, among others, said:

"We, the Athenians that participated at the great march of peace today, Thursday, 11 June 1981, from the Ellinikon commune to the Chamber of Deputies and held at the initiative of the coordination committee of the mayors of Saronikos Kopos and the Pan-Athenian Committee for International Detente and Peace, declare our people's strong national demand:

"Do not sign the new agreement on the U.S. bases.
"In the name of the national interest and the existence of our country, we demand:
"The Greek Government must stop immediately the pertinent negotiations with the Americans.
"Remove the foreign military bases and nuclear arms from our country so that our country will not become the target of nuclear retaliation.
"We object to our country becoming the U.S. springboard against the Arab, socialist and other countries of the area.
"We object to becoming enemies of friendly countries.
"We do not recognize the right of anyone to bargain with our national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.
"All of us, the Greek patriots, know that we have the power to impose our will for a peaceful life, without the danger of a nuclear holocaust."

The resolution was handed over to the Chamber of Deputies Presidium and the parties by a delegation of mayors and personalities. In accepting the resolution, the vice president of the Chamber of Deputies, Lavrendidhis, did not hesitate to declare: "You have 200,000 persons outside and are shouting against the bases. We have 3 million who are in favor of the bases!"....

KKE Deputy Kostas Kappos who was a member of the delegation replied: "Then hold a plebiscite to see the results."

FURTHER OFFICIAL, PRESS COMMENTS ON BASES ISSUE

Mitsotakis News Conference

NC131918 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] In a news conference with foreign press representatives Foreign Minister Mitsotakis said he returns from Poland fully satisfied and that his visit was interesting. Bipartite issues were considerably advanced and means of expanding our relations in the economic sector were examined, he said. Our relations with Poland are excellent, he added.

The Greek foreign minister expressed optimism over Polish problems and said the adopted economic measures will give results. The Poles will be able to face reforms with democratic methods and will themselves determine, without foreign intervention, the course they want to follow.

Speaking about the bases, Mitsotakis said that discussions continue. We are at the last stage of negotiations, he said, and on Tuesday there will be a broad review of the issue by the Greek Government to determine the further course on the negotiations issue.

TO VIMA Views

NC141909 Athens TO VIMA In Greek 14 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Differences of opinion have recently broken out within the government over whether or not the agreement on the U.S. bases should be signed. Despite the appearance of opposing views, however, this "serial of agony" will apparently end on Tuesday when an official government statement is issued, which (unless there is some spectacular development in the last stage of the negotiations) will announce the postponement of the negotiations for a time after the elections because there is no time for ratification of the agreement prior to the Chamber's summer recess.

The existence of differences of opinion--confirmed by various authoritative sources--is also confirmed by the different "stresses" in various successive and recent government statements, specifically:

--Prime Minister Rallis' statement 3 days ago to the New York TIMES that he doubts it will be possible to sign the agreement before the elections even if the United States accepted Greek conditions.

--The day after Mitsotakis' departure from Warsaw the government spokesman stated, on Thursday, that the "negotiations are ending" and that we are "leaning toward not signing the agreement."

--Yesterday, however, immediately after his return from Warsaw, Mitsotakis told the press that "the outcome of the negotiations cannot be foretold in advance because they are continuing in an intensive manner over the basic content, but they are absolutely in their final phase." He added that on Tuesday "there will be a global government review in order to define our further course." It is obvious that neither Mitsotakis' "intensive manner" nor his "basic content" proves that the negotiations "are ending" as stated by the government spokesman.

It has also been noted with great interest that during this last phase of the negotiations, Minister of National Defense Averof preferred to go to Metsovon, from where he is not scheduled to return until Tuesday in order to sit in at the government's meeting. Certain observers relate his (demonstrative...) absence with the indisputable fact that military experts on the Greek delegation are emphatic in their opinion that U.S. conditions--both in respect to the use of electronic surveillance systems on the bases as well as to the amounts and type of military aid--in no way meet Greek interests.

The most important disagreement between the two sides is over the amount to be paid in a lump sum to Greece for the use of the bases. The United States is refusing to satisfy the Greek request for $350 million, limiting itself to offering a weapons system worth barely $35 million.

Irrespective of the official statements, the sideline differences of opinion and the continued contacts at experts level, the government leadership appears to have already decided that the final U.S. proposals do not allow for the signing of an agreement that might be considered a "national success" (particularly on the eve of an election).

Contacts at the experts level, in the meantime, continued yesterday, and they are expected to continue today and tomorrow.

U.S. Ambassador McCloskey has also had a new meeting with Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry St. Roussos. it is, however, considered absolutely unlikely that these last-minute contacts and consultations will have a positive effect, unless there is a spectacular change in the U.S. position.

NEWS Statement

NC121540 Athens NEWS in English 12 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Negotiations on the future of U.S. military bases in Greece have reached an impasse, and a breakdown in the ongoing Greek-U.S. talks now appears imminent, reliable sources reported yesterday.

Talks between the Greek and American delegations, led by Foreign Ministry Secretary General Stavros Roussos and U.S. Ambassador Robert McCloskey, meanwhile, continued all day yesterday, in a last-ditch effort to save the talks from collapse. Messrs Roussos and McCloskey met in private in the morning, for a long session lasting until early afternoon. In the evening, the two delegations met in full composition. Sources, however, said no breakthrough was achieved, and the two sides remained far apart on major issues.

Diplomatic circles in Athens last night were "very guarded" about the possibility of saving the talks. They said announcement that the talks had broken down could come at any minute. Government sources, meanwhile, said that, whatever the outcome, the talks must end by next Monday or Tuesday, at which time a joint communique will be issued. The sources also made pessimistic forecasts on the talks' result, adding, however, that there is still some "faint hope," as the two sides are making a last-ditch effort to bridge their differences, and that "nothing definitive can be predicted at this point."

An American official told reporters last night he is not longer optimistic about the negotiations reaching their goal. He confirmed the Greek sources' view that, in the case of either success or failure, a final communique should be expected by 17-18 June.

JOINT STATEMENT ON MITSOTAKIS' VISIT TO POLAND

NC122240 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis' official visit to Poland has ended with the release of a joint statement in which it is pointed out that the development of the contacts between the two countries in preserving the political dialogue has contributed to promoting bilateral and, particularly, economic cooperation. The joint statement says that the foreign ministers of Greece and Poland supported all the activities that envisage the development of Greek-Polish cooperation.

On the other hand, the Polish side greeted with satisfaction the recent initiatives of the Greek Government that respond to certain demands of the Polish economy.

The statement says that Mitsotakis and Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Jozef Czyrek also discussed the international situation and that they expressed their deep concern over the continuous tension in international relations. The two ministers stressed the importance of efforts to preserve detente and the need to resolve differenes peacefully and eliminate tension in various areas of the world. Mitsotakis and Czyrek particularly stressed the dire need to limit the proliferation of arms.

Mitsotakis has invited Czyrek to pay an official visit to Greece. The exact dates of the visit will be determined through diplomatic channels.

The Greek minister left Warsaw for Athens this afternoon. At noon he went to [place indistinct] and laid a wreath at the monument of the Greeks who fell during World War II at this concentration camp.

OPPOSITION DEPUTY REITERATES CLAIM OF COUP ATTEMPT

NC121648 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 12 Jun 81 pp 1,3

[Excerpt] The issue over the allegations about activities by "unrepentant retired" officers planning to overthrow our government took a new turn yesterday when Democratic Center Union [EDIK] Deputy Bandouvas released the names of about 330 retired and active duty officers who, according to his charges, have been plotting or expressing themselves in favor of a dictatorship. In a statement yesterday, Defense Minister Averof strongly reproached the EDIK deputy, whom he accused of irresponsibly creating sensationalism and disquiet, of distorting reports and of slandering Greek officers. Mr Averof added that all the names released either by Mr Bandouvas or included in the list mentioned by him have been reviewed by the civilian and military leaderships. He also gave the assurance that "the corps of officers on active duty is today healthy and has been carrying out its mission to the democratic government faithly and devotedly and has, thus, been rendering supreme service to the nation."

Mr Bandouvas revealed the 330 names yesterday when he submitted a question to the Chamber of Deputies. The EDIK deputy protested that his first interpellation on the "attempted coup" on 1 June [as published] was not debated the day before yesterday and accused the chamber, the government and the main opposition party of colluding to gag him, an elected representative of the people. Mr Bandouvas also accused the government of condoning all those who are yearning for the 7-year period [the period of military rule in Greece from 1967 to 1974]. He maintained that this policy has resulted, with the collaboration of retired officers and of officers on active duty, in the organization and growth of 10 subversive movements against the democratic regime.

PASOK ADOPTS INDEPENDENT STAND ON NEW PEACE GROUP

NC141956 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 14 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] Along with the KKE-Interior, PASOK too has declared a stand independent from that of the KKE within the movement of international peace and disarmament. With the establishment of the Movement of National Independence, International Peace and Disarmament [KEADEA], the official opposition party has now balanced its position before the two superpowers on the disarmament issue.

In a statement issued yesterday, PASOK Chairman Papandreou stressed that "PASOK is in agreement with the declaration on the establishment of the KEADEA as well as with the contents of the declaration." Papandreou further pointed out:

"We have repeatedly stated that the uncontrolled arms race is leading the world into a new and especially dangerous cold war crisis. The installation of 'Pershing-2' and 'Cruise' missiles in Europe will create a new, dangerous increase in the prevailing tense situation. We have also stressed that the various interventions by the great powers in the domestic affairs of other countries do not help in the efforts for detente and peace, and that these must be denounced wherever they come from and for whatever reason they are being made.

"For the Greek people, the issue of peace is of special importance. With the right-wing's consent, we host U.S. military bases and nuclear arms. Simultaneously, we face Attila in Cyprus and the chauvinistic claims of Turkey in the Aegean."

DEFENSE MINISTER ON INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH U.S.

TA122054 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] National Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken has said that Turkey aims to develop its defense industry, become self-sufficient and alleviate its foreign aid needs in the future.

Bayulken, who is currently on an official visit to the United States, held a news conference in Washington this evening. Bayulken noted that Turkey attaches great importance to defense industry cooperation with the United States. According to the Turkish Radio and Television correspondent in Washington, Berna Kulac, Bayulken said that Turkey could manufacture certain weapons, ammunition and small jet planes by itself or jointly within the framework of small consortiums under the framework of NATO. The defense minister explained that projects envisaging cooperation in the field of defense industry were discussed during the meetings held in Washington on 8 and 9 June by the working groups established within the framework of the Turkish-U.S. defense and economic cooperation agreement. Pointing out that the modernization of the Turkish Armed Forces was also discussed during his talks in Washington, Bayulken said that this is necessary if the Turkish Armed Forces are to fulfill their duties and responsibilities within NATO.

Replying to journalists' questions, Bayulken noted that Turkey also condemns the Israeli air attack on the nuclear installation in Iraq. In reply to another question, Bayulken said that certain progress was recently registered regarding the Cyprus issue. Bayulken, who will hold his last meeting in the United States with U.S. Deputy State Secretary Walter Stoessel, and the delegation accompanying him will leave Washington on 16 June.

DIPLOMATIC NOTE ISSUED TO FRANCE ON ARMENIANS

TA121538 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 12 Jun (AA)--The Turkish Government has given a diplomatic note to France asking that the French Government take a "more energetic" stand against the Armenian attacks against Turkish citizens and institutions in France. The note, handed to the French ambassador in Ankara, also requests that the group of Armenians who conducted a sit-in at the Turkish Airlines office in Paris Thursday be brought to justice. French police had released the demonstrators.

Turkish Ambassador to Paris Adnan Bulak was contacted the French Foreign Ministry on the same question.

Turkey had handed a similar note to France following the assassination by Armenian terrorists of the Turkish labor attache and religious counselor in Paris in March 1981. The assailants escaped after shooting the two Turkish officials.

SYRIA'S KHADDAM COMPLETES OFFICIAL VISIT, DEPARTS

TA122052 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who has concluded his 5-day official visit in Turkey, left Turkey aboard a special plane at 1900 today.

Khaddam, who visited Ankara, Izmir and Istanbul during his stay in Turkey, made a statement to the Turkish Radio and Television at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport. In his statement, Khaddam expressed the conviction that the relations between the two countries will be further developed through his visit. Pointing out that bilateral issues as well as international subjects were discussed during his talks with government officials in Ankara, Khaddam expressed his satisfaction over the close interest shown in him during his visit.

The Syrian minister was seen off at Yesilkoy Airport by Istanbul Governor Nevzat Ayaz, Foreign Ministry officials, the Syrian ambassador to Ankara and other officials.

CABINET APPROVES DEMARCATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR

TA111510 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1445 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 11 Jun (AA)--The agreement between Turkey and the Soviet Union on the demarcation of the continental shelf in the Black Sea, approved by the Turkish Council of Ministers, was published in Thursday's Official Gazette. The agreement was signed in Moscow in June 1978.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR OECD MEETING

TA141728 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen today left for Paris to attend the OECD Ministerial Committee meeting. In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport before his departure, Turkmen said the North-South talks--begun by the developed countries and the developing countries in a bid to establish a new international economic order--will be a subject discussed at the OECD meeting, which will begin on Tuesday. Turkmen said international trade and economic policy coordination among member countries will also be discussed.

Pointing out that the meeting is being held at a time when the international situation is not bright politically or economically, Turkmen said: All Western countries are facing economic difficulties. The chief causes of these difficulties are inflation, unemployment and economic stagnation. However, the developing countries are faced with great hardships due to economic difficulties in Western countries as well as their own structural difficulties. The foreign minister noted that during the meeting, Turkey will stress this viewpoint and favor the resumption of a constructive dialogue between the developed and developing countries.

Noting that aid to Turkey will not be discussed at this meeting, Turkmen said that he might use this opportunity to hold bilateral talks. The OECD Ministerial Committee meeting, which will last 2 days, will be held at the foreign ministers level on 16 June and finance ministers level on 17 June. Finance Minister Kaya Erdem will leave for Paris tomorrow to attend the meeting.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ENDS CONTACTS IN HUNGARY

TA130659 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Ministry secretary general, Ambassador Kamuran Gurun, who is on an official visit to Hungary, has completed his contacts there. During his visit he was received by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Hungarian State Secretary [as heard] Janos Nagy. The Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General has disclosed that during the latter meeting an identity of views was reached for the development of the economic, technical and cultural relations between Turkey and Hungary. Ambassador Gurun will return to Turkey tomorrow.

Returns From Visit

TA131702 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Kamuran Gurun, who has concluded his contacts in Hungary, returned to Turkey today.

According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, Gurun's meetings with Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Hungarian State Secretary [as heard] Janos Nagy were held in a sincere and constructive atmosphere. The statement noted that there was an identity of views on the development of the economic, technical and cultural relations between the two countries. Ambassador Gurun also signed in Hungary an agreement envisaging extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal sentences.

COMMERCE MINISTER SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH ALGERIA

TA121437 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] A document envisaging the development of commercial and economic relations between Turkey and Algeria has been signed in Algeria. The document was signed by Turkish Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk, who is currently in Algeria, and Algerian commerce Minister Abdelaziz Khellef.

The document, which was drawn up at the end of the 3-day meeting of the joint Turkish-Algerian trade committee, stipulates that the two countries develop their mutual commercial relations and cooperate in the fields of tourism, energy, transportation and agriculture. Canturk, who concluded his contacts in Algeria, will return to Turkey tomorrow.

Returns From Trip

TA131925 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk, who has concluded his official visit to Algeria, returned to Turkey today. In a statement upon arrival at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Canturk said that his talks with government officials in Algeria yielded positive results regarding the development of the economic relations between the two countries. Canturk noted that a new export possibility of $150 million was created during the talks in addition to the $27-million worth of export ties previously concluded. Canturk added that the $8-million export to Algeria last year is expected to reach $100 million this year.

PROSECUTOR DEMANDS DEATH SENTENCES FOR 52 LEFTISTS

TA111720 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] The Istanbul Martial Law Command military prosecutor is demanding death sentences for 28 persons in the trial against two illegal leftist organizations. The military prosecutor demanded death sentences for 9 of the 32 Revolutionary Path [Dev Yol] organization members on the grounds of carrying out activities with the aim of changing the constitutional order by force. The prosecutor demanded several prison terms for the rest of the 32 suspects.

In the trial against the 36 militants of the Turkish People's Liberation Party Front Revolutionary Strugglers, the prosecutor demanded death sentences for 19 of them on charges of wounding, shooting, robbery, attempted murder and throwing of explosives.

Twenty-four members of this organization are already on trial at the Istanbul Martial Law Command 2d Military Court and the prosecutor is asking death sentences for all of them. In other words, 43 members of this organization are facing death sentences.

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JAPAN'S SUZUKI MEETS EC LEADERS IN BRUSSELS

OW160051 Tokyo KYODO in English 0032 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Brussels, 15 Jun (KYODO)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Monday met leaders of the European Community (EC) and agreed to strengthen Japan-EC economic relations for the development of the Free World. Japanese officials said Suzuki and EC Commission President Gaston Thorn also agreed to cooperate in their fight against trade protectionism sweeping some EC member nations.

Suzuki, here on the third leg of a six-nation West European tour, met Thorn and other EC Commission officials at the EC headquarters for more than two hours. The EC nations have become increasingly upset about the Community's soaring trade deficit with Japan, which totaled 11 billion dollars last year.

They, in particular, are being embarrassed by Japan's aggressive export drives in sensitive areas like cars and electronics.

Suzuki's trip is aimed at meeting EC leaders prior to next month's summit in Ottawa of seven major non-Communist industrial nations but his mission is also designed to calm EC's dissatisfaction, according to Japanese sources. Japanese officials, in briefing on the meeting, said Suzuki and EC leaders agreed they wanted to encourage the triangular relationship between Japan, Europe and the United States.

They quoted Thorn as telling Suzuki that it is very difficult to maintain the free trade system as each EC nation is plagued by recession. Thorn called for a worldwide strategy to fight protectionism, suggesting that the problem be taken up for discussion at the Ottawa summit, the officials said.

During the talks EC Industry Commissioner Etienne Davignon called for joint ventures between EC firms and Japanese industry, particularly in high technology sectors such as space, aeronautics and nuclear energy. The Japanese officials said Davignon also called on Suzuki to try to redress EC's trade deficit and open the Japanese market still wider to EC products.

EC Commission officials complain that Japan maintains unfair import restrictions on some EC goods, including footwear. Suzuki said his government will instruct Japanese industries not to flood the EC market with sensitive export commodities, the officials said.

The Japanese prime minister also agreed to send a powerful governmental economic mission to Europe this autumn for talks with EC officials and business leaders on trade and industrial cooperation. The mission is to be led by Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Federation of the Economic Organizations (Keidanren), a major economic club, the officials said.

They said Suzuki and EC leaders expressed a willingness to undertake joint aid projects for developing nations. The question will be explored further at the Ottawa summit, the officials said.

Japan, under pressure to increase its aid to developing nations, has doubled such assistance over the past three years.

On the political front, Suzuki and EC leaders agreed to cooperate with each other, including strategies against the Soviet Union.

CHANCELLOR, PRESIDENT KIRCHSCHLAEGER HOSPITALIZED

Kreisky 'Improves'

AU160817 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0800 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Chancellor Kreisky's condition clearly has improved this morning, according to clinic head Professor Neumayr of the Vienna Rudolfs Hospital. The chancellor, taken to the hospital last night because of acute difficulties in breathing, will have to stay another few days under the care of his physicians. He has cancelled all his scheduled activities until the weekend. According to his physicians, Kreisky's difficulties in breathing and the overstraining of the heart resulting fror high blood pressure were due to the sultry weather and his heavy workload during the past 2 weeks. Professor Neumayr told the Austrian Radio and Television Service that the chancellor is doing quite well, but that he will have to relax for a while.

President Conducts Business

AU161102 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The condition of Chancellor Kreisky has markedly improved this morning. President Kirchschlaeger also had to go to the hospital today because of acute complaints resulting from a wartime injury. According to a spokesman of the President's Office, he will continue to conduct official business from the hospital.

KREISKY BELIEVED THREATENED BY PALESTINIAN GROUP

AU151248 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 15 Jun 81 p 1

["AZ" report]

[Text] Vienna--Asked on Sunday by ARBEITER-ZEITUNG about rumors that a killer squad of Abu Nidal ("al-Asifa"), a group which is very likely to have assassinated City Councilman Nittel, is on its way to Europe, Interior Minister Lanc declared: "The reports come from a sound and credible source." It's not only Chancellor Kreisky who is threatened. In PLO quarters a "death list" of the terrorist organization is circulating that also contains the names of the leading PLO figure in West Europe, (Sartawi), and the PLO representative in Vienna, Husayn.

Lanc refused to give any detailed information about special security precautions already taken "regarding particularly endangered persons, including the chancellor personally, and the protection of the borders." Regarding Syria's attitude toward the killer squad, Lanc told ARBEITER-ZEITUNG that he was certain that "it is bound to entail some consequences."

The crux of the matter, Lanc declared, is the existance of a group, which declared in writing and orally that it organized the assassination of City Councilman Nittel and which has specifically named Kreisky and 'Arafat as targets, which continues to have an operational base in Syria. "And indeed it is one that must be known to the Syrian Government," the interior minister added.

As ARBEITER-ZEITUNG has already reported, the Syrian Government earlier promised the Austrian ambassador in Damascus to close the office of the ("al-Asifa") terrorist group. Lanc told ARBEITER-ZEITUNG: "However, the office continues to be open." He added that he did not want to anticipate the foreign ministers actions, but that he did assume that Pahr would take some action this week.

On Sunday afternoon, Chancellor Kreisky's return from the [socialist] women's meeting in Salzburg led to special security measures at Vienna's Schwechat Airport, which at times was hermetically sealed off by state security police.

BELGIUM

EYSKENS TALKS WITH VISITING JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER

OW151241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Brussels, 15 Jun (KYODO)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Monday pledged to his Belgian counterpart Marc Eyskens that Japan's car exports to Belgium in 1981 would never surpass last year's figure, officials said. Suzuki, now on a tour of six European Community nations, made this pledge in an hour-long talk with the Belgian prime minister at the latter's official residence here.

At Monday's meeting, Suzuki and Eyskens discussed how to maintain the free trade system and exchanged views on bilateral economic cooperation, according to officials.

Belgium is now in grave economic straits, suffering an 11.8 percent unemployment rate last year, the worst in the EC countries, while the share of Japanese cars in the Belgian market had sharply increased to 24.7 percent in 1980 from 18 percent in the preceding year.

The Belgian Government was ready to introduce protectionist measures to curb Japanese car shipments, which might trigger a wholesale protectionist move in the Common Market.

Suzuki Visits King

OW160945 Tokyo KYODO in English 0833 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Brussels, 16 Jun (KYODO)--Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Tuesday paid a courtesy call on King Baudouin to wind up his two-day official schedule in Belgium.

Suzuki, now on a tour of six European Community countries, will leave for London aboard a special airplane at 4 pm (11 pm Japan time). The Japanese prime minister is to meet with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Wednesday to discuss international and bilateral affairs.

BELGIUM, JAPAN CONCLUDE AUTO TRADE TALKS

OW160105 Tokyo KYODO in English 0058 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 15 Jun (KYODO)--Japan and Belgium concluded their auto trade talks here Monday with a Japanese pledge to hold down its automobile exports to Belgium in 1981 below the 1980 level.

The agreement came in a meeting at a Paris hotel between Rokusuke Tanaka, Japan's international trade and industry minister, and Belgian Economic Affairs Minister Willy Claes.

Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, in his meeting with Belgian Prime Minister Marc Eyskens in Brussels, pledged to hold down Japan's car exports to Belgium in 1981.

Tanaka withheld announcing Japan's concrete auto trade figure vis-a-vis Belgium but Japanese Government sources said he explained in the talks that Japan would limit its auto shipments to Belgium and Luxembourg in 1981 to 104,000 units, a drop of 7 percent from the 1980 level.

They also agreed to hold discussions late this year to decide the scale of Japan's 1982 shipments to Belgium, depending on the market condition that year, the sources added.

U.S, UK, FRANCE PROTEST EAST BERLIN ELECTION

LD151954 Hamburg DPA in German 1719 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 15 Jun (DPA)--The American, British and French ambassadors and the West Berlin Senat today protested against the direct election of East Berlin representatives to the GDR People's Chamber. The Berlin Senat regarded the direct election as a "grave act which is irreconcilable with the general interest in maintaining a calm situation in and around Berlin," according to a statement by West Berlin Mayor Richard von Weizsaecker. The strict observance and full application of the quadripartite agreement together with the undiminished rights and responsibilities of the three powers remains the basis for the calm and peaceful development of Berlin.

The statement also said that the Senat welcomed the renewed statements by the three powers. In a formal diplomatic protest to the Soviet Government, the United States, Britain and France noted, among other things, that holding direct elections on Sunday for the first time both violated the Berlin quadripartite agreement of September 1971 and also contradicted the wartime and postwar agreements defining the status of the special area of Berlin.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON GERMAN-GERMAN POLICY

LD151425 Hamburg DPA in German 1142 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 15 Jun (DPA)--In the view of the Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman and foreign minister, remembering the popular uprising in the GDR on 17 June 1963 obliges the Federal Republic to pursue an active policy on Germany and a policy of peace. Genscher today stated to the FDP Presidium that the aim of this policy toward the GDR has to be to safeguard the interests of the German nation, to expand contacts between the people in both states and to secure peace.

The basic treaty with the GDR offers many opportunities for this policy and far from all of them have been used. Since the basic treaty has been concluded, there have been progress and setbacks, but there is no doubt that progress predominated by far. "Although we are fully aware that the German-German relationship cannot be a sunny isle in the East-West relationship, it is however necessary in the present difficult East-West phase that the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR strive for cooperation actively, constructively and aware of their joint responsibility for peace," said Genscher, according to party spokesman Herbert Schmuelling.

In an eight-point program, Genscher advocated continuing the German-German dialogue "on all questions"--as formulated during the consultations on disarmament policy--"and at best at all levels." What has been achieved between the two German states must not be risked by either of the two states. No side should impede or place a strain on more extensive progress and developments by making maximum claims. The German-German relationship must not be the source of any additional strains for the East-West relationship.

GENSCHER DISCUSSES SPAIN, ADDRESSES USSR

DW151424 Baden Baden Suedwestfunk Network in German 1045 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Reporter Ernst-Alfred Raiss interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Minister Genscher, you want your quick visit to Spain this weekend to be considered a demonstrative gesture for Spanish democracy.

The Spaniards have certainly welcomed it, but were you able to tell them something concrete about the path toward membership in the European Community and maybe NATO? The Spaniards complain that too many beautiful speeches are being given, but that they get too little concrete help.

[Answer] This criticism isn't addressed to the Federal Republic of Germany. Spain knows that we are the one European Community country which particularly emphasizes continuous and timely progress in membership negotiations with Spain, because we know that the Spanish democrats have been putting their stakes on Europe and that we cannot disappoint this confidence placed in democratic Europe. On the other hand, Spain is worthy of our confidence. I think we have been able to see in past months how strong the democratic forces in Spain are. Spanish democracy has passed a big test and the Spanish Government achieved a great victory recently through the economic and social pact, in cooperation with the social forces, which has laid the groundwork for sound economic development. This demonstrates the great maturity of the Spanish people and the awareness of responsibility of all political and social forces.

I can only appeal with great emphasis to the European Community partners to make up their minds to give the necessary attention and energy to the membership negotiations which Spanish democracy deserves.

[Question] Mr Minister, the Middle East situation has become even more dangerous through the air raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor near Baghdad. I myself have a certain understanding for the Israeli motives. The thinking of the Israelis is mainly concentrated on security, their existence and their survival. Where do you see the dangers of a security policy which includes the preventive strike? How much of a chance has a Mideast peace offensive at present, whether it follows the Camp David pattern or the ideas of the Europeans?

[Answer] The policy of the Federal Government is characterized by the renunciation of force. I think it is correct that we consider this principle to be significant not only for our action, but for the action of all states and governments of the world. That means not only for Europe. It has been shown over and over again that only a policy aimed at the renunciation of force permits the eventual creation of political prerequisites facilitating political solutions.

The efforts of the European Community are based on the principle of achieving political solutions through the renunciation of force. The decisions made at the European council session in Venice and Luxembourg produced realistic suggestions for a comprehensive, lasting and just peace solution in the Middle East. Recent developments have changed nothing about the correctness of these suggestions, on the contrary. Developments in past weeks and days--I mean developments in Lebanon as well as the military action against Iraq which you mentioned--demonstrate how urgent it is to initiate a peace process in the Middle East with chances of being considered acceptable by all parties. The suggestions of the European Community are a realistic basis.

[Question] There is a crisis in the Middle East and a crisis in Poland--older people among us may remember the year 1956 with concern when the revolt in Hungary and the Egyptian invasion coincided. How do you assess the danger of the Polish situation, following the session of the Polish Central Committee and the letter from Moscow, with a view to the forthcoming party congress of the Polish communists from which the Soviets obviously fear that a change of the system could emanate?

[Answer] It has become clear that the Polish leadership wants to persistently continue the renovation process. This is a sovereign Polish decision? It isn't for us to tell them what to do. And others should not tell them what to do either. The Federal Government was, from the very beginning, of the opinion that three principles must be adhered to:

1. The principle of persistent and strict noninterference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Poland. We stand very firmly by this principle and we expect all other signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act to behave in the same way.

2. We all know that the People's Republic of Poland has to master considerable economic problems. The mastering of economic problems will certainly be a contribution to the political stabilization of the country. It is, therefore, in the interest of stable developments in Poland for the requests of the Polish leadership for economic and financial assistance--and this is all that can be involved--to be fulfilled as much as possible. We have done so not only with words but with actions.

3. The East-West dialogue, efforts aimed at detente, efforts aimed at disarmament and arms control can certainly improve the outer framework conditions for developments in Poland. With a view to Poland, we act with great energy for the continuation of the dialogue between East and West.

Naturally, this is not merely a matter for the Western side. It is also a matter for the Eastern side. I expect all states of the world to be aware that persistent adherence to the final document of Helsinki, that is, the persistent practicing of the noninterference principle, is really indispensable. That pertains in this case also to the People's Republic of Poland.

[Question] Soviet party boss Brezhnev, Mr Genscher, just recently, and the last time in talks with former Swedish Prime Minister Palme and Mr Egon Bahr, charged the West at large and the Americans in particular once again with being not at all interested in disarmament, arms control and arms limitation negotiations. He said they are not doing anything. Conversely, the Soviet Union at the Madrid CSCE followup conference has retracted, or at least relativized the readiness once pronounced by Brezhnev concerning the extension of the confidence-building measures up to the Ural Mountains. Does this means a hardening of the fronts or what do you think it means?

[Answer] It is with serious concern that we see certain developments in Soviet statements and policies. Part of this is, foremost, the continuous production and deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles threatening West Europe, even though a number of Soviet medium-range missiles already is targeted on West Europe, which is large enough to represent a destructive threat to the peoples of West Europe. We likewise are concerned that the Soviet Union has partially retracted the promise of General Secretary Brezhnev that confidence-building measures be agreed for all of Europe, meaning from the Atlantic to the Ural Mountains, recently in Madrid where the signatory states to the Helsinki Final Act are trying to reach a mandate for a European disarmament conference. This tends to jeopardize the project of a European disarmament conference, for which the people's of Europe are so eagerly waiting. What finally concerns us is the increasing harshness and the polemics of the Soviet Union against the Western states. This is not the language of understanding which we need so urgently if we wish to vitalize detente and push arms control and disarmament. I think it is necessary in this difficult international situation that all sides give signs of good will.

At the Rome NATO foreign ministers conference, the Western alliance gave the signal of Rome. The signal of Rome means that we have said: What we want is a European disarmament conference with confidence-building measures for all of Europe, because the building of confidence is particularly important at this time and constitutes the precondition for effective arms control measures. We said that we urgently desire the opening of negotiations on medium-range weapons between the United States and the Soviet Union. We said that what we want is headway in the troop reduction negotiations for Central Europe, held in Vienna and what we want is a realistic detente policy. I call on the Soviet Union to take this signal of Rome seriously. I call on the Soviet Union to give signs on its part as well and to undertake some steps which will contribute toward making stabilization in the world possible and toward the emergence of confidence.

To begin with, this makes it necessary for the Soviet Union to make up its mind at long last to immediately halt the further production and deployment of medium-range missiles and to gradually reduce the medium-range missiles threatening West Europe, which already have been deployed. If the Soviet Union would respond to this appeal, and no negotiations are needed for this as it can do so by its own decision, it would not aggravate the negotiations by additional missile deployment but would, on the contrary, facilitate these negotiations. And should it decide to gradually reduce the medium-range missiles already deployed, it would put the West into a position of reviewing the need for any counterarming in accordance with the NATO decision of December 1979 on the basis of concrete results of negotiations.

Secondly, I call on the Soviet Union to declare without delay that the promises by General Secretary Brezhnev are valid, namely, that the confidence-building measures will be agreed on for all of Europe, from the Atlantic to the Ural Mountains. The project of a European disarmament conference must not be impaired. The peoples of Europe are waiting for this disarmament conference.

Thirdly, I appeal to the Soviet Union to do away with the disproportion between its expenditures for armament and its expenditures for development aid. It could be an initial effective step if the Soviet Union would establish the same proportion between arms spending and development aid expenditures which already exists in the West. Since this simply would be catching up with the West--namely catching "down" in the case of armaments and catching "up" in the case of development aid--this would not jeopardize the security interests of the Soviet Union. What matters to us is that the spiral of development aid start. Instead of the arms spiral, a race between East and West should be staged in this respect.

I call on all states of the world to ensure, jointly with the Federal Republic of Germany, that the Third World will not be pumped full of arms. What I mean to say is that I call on all states of the world to prevent the militarization of the Third World. Arms control and disarmament must not be restricted to Europe, to East-West relations alone. We need them everywhere in the world.

The Third World needs schools, hospitals and tractors instead of guns. We must be aware that this is not just a humanitarian task, but a task of actively safeguarding peace to see the problems of the Third World overcome. The great difference in the development level of the South and the industrialized North has the same explosive force for world peace as the social question at the end of the last century had for the internal stability of the industrial states of the North.

Thus, what matters is that the signal of Rome in this decisive phase receives a positive response from the East. Once this happens, the peoples of the world which look toward the future with concern can heave a sigh of relief because then, the preconditions would exist for real, and not just propagandistic, headway in the fields of arms control and disarmament.

[Question] Is it safe to assume, Mr Genscher, that these quite concrete wishes which you have just addressed to the Soviet Union will form part of the talks when Brezhnev comes to Bonn?

[Answer] We will not set aside any topic that might bring us closer to a revitalization of detente, headway in arms control, improvement in the assistance to the Third World, because the Federal Republic has always advocated the view that dialogue is necessary, that it is in fact necessary especially if and when objective differences of opinion exist and if and when we go through a troubled phase of international development. This is also why we attribute considerable significance to that visit.

SCHMIDT, PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD151700 Hamburg DPA in German 1353 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 15 Jun (DPA)--Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao has said that his country intends to play a more active role in NATO. At the close of his political talks in Bonn, the Portuguese head of government today stressed that his country also needs military aid from the Federal Republic and other alliance partners to modernize its forces' outdated equipment.

Following an exchange of views with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Balsemao did not exclude the possibility of the deployment of nuclear weapons. Although at the moment, this is not strategically necessary. "If such a need arose, Portugal would consult its allies and be prepared to take on the necessary responsibility."

Schmidt referred to the German military aid to Portugal between 1978 and 1980, amounting to DM79 million in addition to the delivery of surplus goods from Bundeswehr stocks. Further support is planned. Details were not, however, discussed as this falls within the responsibility of the appropriate minister.

The federal chancellor underlined German support for Portugal's entry into the European Community, expected for 1 January 1984. Schmidt also stressed his confidence in the internal stability of the young democracy. Schmidt and Balsemao emphasized the new opportunities for German investment in Portugal after, as a result of the conclusion of the compensation negotiations, the introduction of the ratification of a protection agreement became possible. Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff will go to Lisbon in November with a delegation of industrialists.

In this connection, Balsemao regretted that there has only been DM13 million worth of investment in Portugal. With reference to European Community problems, the prime minister said that the free movement of Portuguese labor, including their relatives, already working in European Community countries had high priority in the entry negotiations.

The federal chancellor expressed his satisfaction at the exchange of views on foreign policy "at which we profited from the powers of judgment" of the Portuguese Government guests, especially on the situation in southern Africa. Schmidt thanked Balsemao for an invitation to visit Portugal, which could be "private or official, as desired" and which the federal chancellor will make "soon".

In the Foreign Ministry, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Portuguese counterpart Andre Goncalves Pereira signed an agreement on cooperation in research and technological development. The federal foreign minister described the agreement as a further step in the ever closer cooperation. On this occasion, Genscher underlined that Portugal's wish to enter the European Community continues to have the full support of the Federal Government. The overriding political aim of European unity must be observed when solving the tasks set by Portugal's and Spain's desire to enter the European Community and overcoming internal Community problems.

GOVERNMENT URGES UN CONDEMNATION OF ISRAEL

LD151948 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Israel is in the dock a week after bombing and destroying the Iraqi nuclear reactor in Tammuz. France has taken a very strong initiative and has formally asked the UN Security Council to condemn the Israeli aggression.

The Socialist government, led by Pierre Mauroy, was very quick to protest against the Israeli raid, but this diplomatic initiative gives the French protest a much more spectacular tone.

FITERMAN COMMENTS ON COMMUNIST-SOCIALIST AGREEMENT

LD151446 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Statement by Charles Fiterman, spokesman of the French Communist Party, on possibility of PCF participation in the government--recorded]

[Text] We are prepared to assume our responsibilities at every level and to contribute positively to the changes that are needed. We are constructive; we are positive. We have always had concern for the interests of the workers and the nation, and these interests mean that changes must come about. We will apply our strength in the service of these changes, including assuming our responsibilities.

As I already said before this first round, agreement between the Socialist Party and ourselves is perfectly possible, to the extent that we have noted points of convergence between the PS and ourselves about numerous priority questions which would allow us to govern together, even if some points of divergence remain. As for solidarity, from the very moment one is in government, then solidarity is self-evident.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF EGYPTIAN VICE PRESIDENT

Mubarak TV Interview

NC121351 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1240 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 12 Jun (MENA)--Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak has described the recent Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor as a grave action constituting a hurdle on the road to peace. In a 10-minute interview broadcast by French television in its main news bulletin this afternoon, Mubarak denied that President Anwar as-Sadat had any advance knowledge of this action. He said: President Anwar as-Sadat and Menahem Begin met in Sharm ash-Shaykh and the attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor took place some time after this meeting. This led to rumors that the Egyptian president might have had advance knowledge of this attack. This is untrue.

Mubarak added: Egypt denounced this irresponsible action and condemned it like most states, including those most friendly to Israel. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry and the Presidency issued two statements condemning this irresponsible action, which international society has unanimously condemned. Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin has admitted that President as-Sadat had no advance knowledge of this action. In reality, this action is a hurdle in the road to peace.

Asked whether Egypt intends to participate in any retaliatory measure, particularly now that the Arab states' foreign ministers were meeting to discuss this matter, Mubarak said: Egypt has not hesitated to condemn this action. We make our decisions on the basis of the independence of the Egyptian national will. We discuss every action by Israel separately and decide our stance corresponding with our assessment of the situation. Nobody will impel us to make a step regarding which we have not made the necessary accurate calculations.

Questioned on what Egypt expects from the new French administration, Mubarak said: The relations between Egypt and France are old and closed. These are economic, political, military and cultural relations. We expect the new administration to continue these advanced bilateral relations. He added: By virtue of the fact that the new president, Francois Mitterrand, supported the Camp David agreements even before he assumed the presidency, and is still supporting them, and by virtue of the fact that there are relations of friendship between President Mitterrand and Israel, we expect France to play a more effective role in giving momentum to the peace process. We see no fault in Mitterrand's friendship which, on the contrary, might be a helping factor.

Mitterrand Meeting

NC122012 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1920 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 12 Jun (MENA)--French President Francois Mitterrand today received Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak at the Elysee Palace. The meeting lasted 1 hour and 10 minutes.

Afterward, Husni Mubarak said: I was asked by President as-Sadat to meet with his excellency President Mitterrand of France and to convey to him a written message, an oral message and an invitation to his excellency to visit Egypt at a time he finds convenient. At this first meeting with his excellency the president, we naturally discussed bilateral relations. We made a comprehensive survey of various questions, particularly on the Middle East and we exchanged viewpoints. The French president will have the opportunity to conclude his study of other issues. However, there is an agreement to continue the exchange of views between President as-Sadat and President Francois Mitterrand.

Replying to a question on whether Egypt will alter its attitude toward Israel in the wake of the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, Husni Mubarak said: Concerning the question of peace, we are proceeding forward and I believe that this is what is meant here. However, we have expressed our strong dissatisfaction with this action, which will only help exacerbate the explosive situation, particularly in Lebanon. We have issued two statements on this issue. We believe that the action that was taken against the Iraqi reactor was totally unjustified at the present time and that it is rejected. We denounce and do not approve of it. However, this doesn't mean that we should turn the question of peace upside down, when all questions can be resolved peacefully.

Replying to questions on whether he discussed the question of Lebanon with the French president, Husni Mubarak said: We discussed all questions in general, we didn't go into details.

Replying to a question on whether nuclear cooperation between Egypt and France will continue, Mubarak said that there has been absolutely no change. The new French president appreciates the continuity of what we have agreed upon and the strengthening of relations between the two countries.

To a question on whether there was an identity of Egyptian and French views on the question of Chad, Husni Mubarak said: I believe we must allow the new French president time to study all questions. We have spoken in general on all issues.

Replying to a question on whether there was a feeling of change in French policy on the Middle East, the vice president said: I did not have this impression at all, but I can confirm the continuity of French policy. We know just as you know here in France that President Mitterrand was the first to express support for the Camp David framework. He said that President Francois Mitterrand supported Camp David from the first moment and that we are aware of this. There may have been reservations before, but President Mitterrand supports and backs Camp David.

The vice president was asked about the possibility of President Mitterrand playing a role in achieving progress in the question of peace in the Middle East. He said: President Mitterrand is a friend of Israel. This doesn't cause us concern, but we must benefit from this friendship. We hope that he will be a helping factor in the question of peace with Israel.

Husni Mubarak said that next Monday he will pay a courtesy visit to the French Premier Pierre Mauroy.

Mubarak Remarks

NC140853 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0752 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 14 Jun (MENA)--Egyptian Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak stated that during his meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand, the latter emphasized France's willingness to provide all facilities required by Egypt and that France is interested not only in continuing cooperation with Egypt and in honoring the existing agreements and contracts, but also in developing and strengthening relations.

Vice President Mubarak said that a good part of his meeting with the French president centered on bilateral relations and that this was the aim of the oral message he carried from President as-Sadat to President Mitterrand. He added: This is why we fully opened the file of bilateral relations covering all aspects of cooperation between the two countries.

In his statements during his meeting with a number of Egyptian journalists working in France, yesterday, Vice President Mubarak noted that the French president expressed his appreciation of President Anwar as-Sadat and his efforts to establish peace. He added that President Mitterrand told him that he was the first to support the Camp David agreements.

President Mitterrand, Mubarak said, is showing maximum interest in the establishment of peace in the Middle East and has stressed the need for a national homeland for the Palestinians so that the problem will be solved and peace will prevail.

On Egyptian-French military cooperation, Husni Mubarak said that agreement has been reached on the purchase of 16 Mirage-15 [as received] aircraft. The Mirage-15, he added, is a multipurpose fighter plane. This is in addition to the Alpha Jet deal signed a few months ago, he said.

In conclusion, Mubarak said: Talks are in progress between us and France to sign other agreements providing for further cooperation.

Minister Ghazalah's Comments

NC131354 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Vice President Husni Mubarak and French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert will meet in Paris today. Mubarak will also visit the Le Bourget air show and attend an air demonstration this afternoon. He is accompanied by Lt Gen Abu Ghazalah, minister of defense and war production. Mubarak met in Paris this morning with director of the board of the French Thompson Company, (Yasuni).

Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah made a statement to our correspondent in Paris. He said that the combat capability of the Egyptian Armed Forces is now higher than it was during the October war. Abu Ghazalah said that Egypt is holding contacts with various countries within the framework of diversifying Egypt's sources of weapons to develop the combat capability of the Egyptian Armed Forces. He said that important developments will occur in 1982 in the areas of Egyptian war production.

Abu Ghazalah further said that Egypt has concluded an agreement with France to purchase French Alpha Jet planes. Under this agreement, Egypt will soon receive six Alpha Jets. Egypt will assemble these planes and participate in manufacturing their spare parts. Abu Ghazalah stressed the importance of this agreement that will also enable Egypt to start manufacturing the Mirage 2000 plane. Concluding his statement, Abu Ghazalah praised the cooperation between France and Egypt and France's desire to promote this cooperation as well as its readiness to offer limitless facilities.

Joint Statement

NC152002 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1640 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 15 Jun (MENA)--French Premier Pierre Mauroy this afternoon received Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak at the Hotel Matignon. The 1-hour meeting was attended on the French side by Robert Pontillon, parliamentary commissioner for military and diplomatic affairs in the premier's office and on the Egyptian side by Egyptian ambassador in Paris Kamil Khalil.

An official joint statement was issued following the meeting. It said: Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak was received by French Premier Pierre Mauroy. During the extremely cordial meeting, the Egyptian vice president and the French premier expressed their firm will to develop the traditionally friendly bilateral relations and political, economic and cultural cooperation.

The French premier stressed the French people's and Government's support of the efforts President Anwar as-Sadat and the Egyptian people and Government are exerting to establish peace in the Middle EAst, particularly through the Camp David agreements.

Husni Mubarak extended an invitation to the French premier to visit Egypt. Mauroy asked Mubarak to convey his warm regards to President Anwar as-Sadat.

Following the meeting, Pierre Mauroy told newsmen that the Egyptian vice president has been visiting France for several days and that he has met with the president as well as with a number of French officials. He added: I was very happy to meet with him.

The French premier said that the discussions were conducted in an extremely cordial atmosphere and that we discussed current events, which you all know too well--particularly the subject of Jerusalem and the efforts made by President as-Sadat and his government in this respect. He added: For my part, I affirmed the French position to the vice president. We must know that it is difficult to impose a solution because negotiations cannot be dispensed with. Pierre Mauroy added: I was happy to conduct fruitful negotiations in this respect, but it is clear that it is not up to us to decide on these matters. He added: We exchanged views on the overall problems of the Middle East and concluded with a discussion on French-Egyptian bilateral relations--which is a more important subject as far as we are concerned because, in this respect, we have excellent relations with Egypt, whether this refers to economic cooperation or otherwise.

The French premier went on to say: I had the opportunity to convey the regards of the French Government in general and the premier in particular to President as-Sadat for his personal efforts and the efforts of his government to achieve peace in this disturbed part of the world. He added: During our discussions, we dealt with the Israeli raid against the Iraqi nuclear reactor. In this respect, I reiterated France's stance, which I previously announced and which also has been announced by the French Foreign Ministry.

To a question on whether he reiterated France's previous bilateral commitments concerning nuclear cooperation with Egypt, Pierre Mauroy said: As you know, an agreement was signed in March 1981 with Egypt--but this was not the first such agreement because France and Egypt had previously signed one. We have also drawn up a very extensive program. I reiterated our commitments, and I would like to mention the agreements that were signed at the Le Bourget air show--agreements that France will honor.

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS ON FOREIGN POLICY

AU131600 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 13 Jun (ANSA)--The strategy for peace behind Italian foreign policy for the past twenty-plus years underpinned by contributions to the stabilization of East-West relations and to the North-South dialogue was outlined today by the head of Italian diplomacy, Emilio Colombo, in a foreign policy address delivered at Perugia University for foreign students north of Rome.

The foreign minister began his statement by challenging the concept that Italy "has no foreign policy". He said that, "there is an Italian foreign policy which is well defined and contains fundamental choices, that is, the choices for Europe, for the Atlantic view and an opening toward the Third World all deriving from a well thought-out assessment on the role our country is capable of holding". Colombo went on to note that, "if the overall framework of our foreign policy has remained stable these past thirty years, this is not due to indifference or weakness but to responsible realism".

With reference to what he identified as a trend toward an international system characterized by heightened pluralism and to the areas of East-West friction, the foreign minister said that the Italian people support the right of the Afghan people to freely determine their own future without the presence of foreign troops on their territory and the right of the Polish people to responsibly decide the forms of their own economic and social development. The foreign minister insisted on the need to stop these crisis points from being transformed into elements of destabilization for the entire international scene and explained that Italy's work in this direction is conducted mainly within the framework of commitments underwritten in the Atlantic alliance and the European context.

Turning to specifics, Colombo said that, "the recent Israeli incursion against some installations in Iraq represents an example of how, in the presence of growing difficulties on the level of negotiations, crises show a dangerous tendancy to broaden." On the same matter, the Italian diplomatic chief said that the Rome government considered this Israeli act "inadmissible, not only because it ran contrary to international law but, especially, because of the prospect of heightening tensions in the tormented Mediterranean area".

He said that in this region, there are already the problems of the Middle East, Lebanon and, only slightly more distant, the Iranian-Iraqi conflict which involves the risk of expanding "in territorial and political terms". The foreign minister went on to speak of an Italian role in a Europe in which "political cooperation has been progressively affirmed". He concluded by underscoring the importance of the North-South dialogue within the framework of comprehensive negotiations in United Nations quarters which include the Western industrialized nations, the countries of the socialist bloc, developing countries and the oil producers.

PCI SECRETARIAT CONDEMNS ISRAELI ATTACK ON REACTOR

LD151525 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 10 Jun 81 pp 1, 16

[Text] Rome--The PCI Secretariat has protested vigorously at the Israeli raid on the French-Iraqi nuclear reactor; Comrades Pajetta and Bufalini have approached the Italian Government in this connection.

Comrades Gian-Carlo Pajetta and Paolo Bufalini visited Foreign Minister Deputy Emilio Colombo to draw his attention to the PCI's serious concern at the Israeli attack and bombardment of the Baghdad nuclear powerplant. Our comrades requested an explicit condemnation from the Italian Government of the Israeli attack and of the policy which prompted it. Minister Emilio Colombo also expressed deep concern at the situation in the Middle East and the consequences of the military action, and explained that the nuclear powerplant's equipment was constructed with Italian and French cooperation in full conformity with the requirements of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

The minister added that he has instructed the Italian ambassador to take official demarches vis-a-vis the Israeli Government.

Here is the text of the document issued by the PCI Secretariat: "The PCI Secretariat draws attention to the extreme gravity of the Israeli Government's attack on Iraq, with the bombardment and destruction of the nuclear powerplant on the outskirts of Baghdad. The event demonstrates that the Middle East situation is becoming more explosive every day and that the very forces which invoke Camp David and the "spirit" of those agreements definitely have no desire to turn the peaceful methods to seek and implement a solution to the tangle of conflicts and disputes which, in a vital area such as the Middle East, constitutes the most serious hotbed of tension and the gravest threat to peace in the Mediterranean and the entire world. We are dealing with an aggression of new and alarming characteristics. First, the Israeli Government suddenly, treacherously and arrogantly claimed the arbitrary right to commit an outright act of preventive warfare on a country not even adjacent to it, by means of a long-range bombardment by very modern aircraft supplied by the United States. Moreover, the bombardment of a nuclear power plant can in any case have disastrous consequences.

"The PCI Secretariat expresses its surprise at and criticism of the fact that the Italian Government failed to immediately issue the most explicit and clear-cut condemnation of such an irresponsible act of aggression on Israel's part; it urges the Italian Government to do so without further delay and at the same time to take every suitable initiative in various forums and within the European context to condemn the Israeli Government's aggressive action, to reject the impossible justification attempt which accompanied it and to press for vigorous and effective action to promote detente in the Middle East and the quest for a just solution to the Palestinian issue.

"The PCI Secretariat appeals to all communists and all democratic and peace-loving forces to step up the task of elucidation and mobilization among the peoples masses for peace and disarmament, to express condemnation of the provocative act of warfare and the entreaty to follow the path of a global and peaceful solution to the conflicts in the Middle East, with the recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights."

PCI STANCE ON POLAND RESTATED AFTER CPSU LETTER

LD151449 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 10 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] As Comrade Kania has said, Poland is experiencing one of the most dramatic moments in its 1,000-year history. This newspaper, more than any other, has followed Polish events since August 1980 in a spirit of truth and critical evaluation, seeking to interpret and convey the full complexity of the characteristics of the profound political and social process, openly declaring our understanding of a solidarity with the forces of renewal and national responsibility and our disapproval of all phenomena of adventurism and anarchy. Consistent with this line of conduct, we publish today on another page the full text of the CPSU Central Committee letter to Polish United Workers Party leaders, a dramatic and worrying document which we do not want to comment on for the time being, while a rapid development of events is underway.

Nevertheless, may we be permitted to recall two essential points in our and the PCI's position on the dramatic Polish issue, namely:

1--There can be no solution without a renewal and a restoration of trust between Polish society and political and government leadership, above all between the working class and its party;

2--There can be no solution without respect for and the consolidation of the Polish state's independence, integrity and autonomy. This rules out any solution based on force--in whatever form and for whatever reason--from outside.

POLICE, CIVIL GUARD ENGAGEMENTS IN NORTH

Bilbao Ambush

NC150801 Paris AFP in English 0740 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Bilbao, North Spain, 15 Jun (AFP)--Three civil guards were wounded early today when four gunmen fired on two military vehicles patrolling the city, a police source reported. The gunmen ambushed the civil guard patrol and fired on them from the top of a wall. Nobody had claimed the attack this morning. A fourth civil guard was injured when his gun went off accidentally while inspecting the site of the shooting.

San Sebastian Gun Battle

NC160806 Paris AFP in English 0736 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] San Sebastian, North Spain, 16 Jun (AFP)--A policewoman was shot dead today in a gun battle between security forces and suspected basque extremists at Zarauznnear here, police sources said. Shooting erupted when police surrounded a building where members of the ETA-Military separatist movement were believed holed up. The suspects escaped after shooting policewoman Maria Jose Garcia Sanchez in the head, the sources said.

SAUDI KING KHALID ARRIVES IN MADRID FOR VISIT

NC152010 Paris AFP in English 1938 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Madrid, 15 Jun (AFP)--King Khalid of Saudi Arabia and several of his ministers arrived here today for four days of discussions whose main theme will be economic relations between his country and Spain. The king is notably accompanied by Defense Minister Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Trade Minister Sulayman as-Sulayyim and Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

Meeting With Juan Carlos

LD151350 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1109 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] A few minutes ago, King Khalid of Saudi Arabia arrived in Madrid on board a jumbo jet to begin a 4-day visit to Spain. At Barajas Airport the Saudi king was welcomed by King Juan, Carlos Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, and other ministers. The two kings, who have been friends for several years, reviewed a military parade by a company composed of the three armed forces, which saluted the kings. The two then met inside the state pavillion to begin their first talks and to discuss common positions. This meeting has just concluded, and the two kings are about to travel directly to Madrid city.

It is expected that during this visit by King Khalid, the sale of oil to Spain could be increased and assured, while Spain could enter into participation in economic projects such as railroads, oil, health and others.

DEMOCRATIC CENTER, SOCIALIST WORKERS HOLD MEETING

LD151401 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 9 Jun 81 p 9

[Excerpts] Madrid, 8 Jun--Following a 3-hour meeting, the Union of the Democratic Center [UCO] Executive Committee has issued, through party chairman Rodriguez Sahagun, a communique in which it reaffirms itself as a genuine center party and announces that it will run alone in the next election.

Rodrogiez Sahagun read out the communique, which says verbatim:

Following a thorough analysis of the current political situation, the UCD Executive Committee deems it essential to reaffirm unanimously and emphatically its nature as a genuine center party and as a party which advocates progress and reform and which claims as its own the banner of change in everything that is necessary. The UCD believes that the public formula of a broad center party which breaks the dialectical tension between the two Spains remains perfectly valid and applicable. The formula has been voted for twice by the majority of the Spanish people, and we believe that it has the necessary potential for surmounting any temporary difficulty.

The UDC aims at the modernization of our health [as published] and accepts the summary of itself as a party which defends freedoms and promotes justice, updating its formulas to a changing reality after a planned process of critical reflection.

The UCD Executive Committee wishes to end the dialectic of the constant putting forward of alternative hypotheses, which could create an image of disintegration. Its firm and clear aim is to remain faithful to itself and to its original principles. The UCD believes that the present party system, with a large center party, is the system most beneficial for Spain and for the consolidation of its democracy. In addition, it rejects all those activities and platforms which harm the political parties as an irreplaceable instrument for the democratic system. We are not within the dynamic of an electoral period of a national nature, but in a period when the work of government entrusted to the party until 1983 should be continued, basing itself on the documents approved at its two congresses, and very especially on its ideological manifesto.

In conclusion, confronted with actions with possible disintegrative external effects, our party, faithful to itself, emphatically reaffirms the validity of its center formula, hoping that it will not allow itself to be carried away and that it will defend its principles of reform and progress, freedom and justice and modernization of our social, political, cultural and economic structures; and believes that this political platform continues to be valued and esteemed by a majority of Spanish society.

PSOE Prepares Foundations for Cooperation With Government

The Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Executive Committee meeting began at 1800 hours under the chairmanship of Ramon Rubial. Following 4 lengthy hours of debate, the Socialists issued a communique in which they identified themselves substantially with the tripartite socioeconomic agreement reached last week by the government, trade unions and employers. Within this agreement, they highlighted the setting of the wage scale, which offers as an important quid pro quo the creation of 350,000 jobs and an improvement in unemployment benefits. The PSOE points out in its note that this agreement is a result of the political strategy conducted by the general workers union over the last 2 years through the AMI [expansion unknown], which has created a new system of industrial relations. In this connection the Socialists stated their intention to carry out a policy of monitoring the fulfillment of the agreements by the government, principally with respect to the aspects of the agreement concerning the creation of jobs and unemployment benefits.

Another important aspect of the PSOE Executive Committee meeting was studying a document laying the foundations for action, which the PSOE will put forward to use to emerge from the political and economic crisis which Spain is experiencing. This document will be submitted Saturday to the Federal Committee for its approval.

In this connection, Pedro Bofill told LA VANGUARDIA that it is a broad document, whose broad outlines were discussed today, and in which various political aspects are embodied programatically, laying down the foundations for cooperation with the government. He also described it as broad in the sense that it could be accepted by the Executive Committee, as a short-term [guide].

PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON FIRST 100 DAYS

LD121053 Madrid ABC in Spanish 7 Jun 81 pp 7-9

[Guillermo Luca de Tena interview in Madrid with Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo: "Calvo-Sotelo after 100 days; moderate and cautious optimism"; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] During these first 100 days of your government, we believe that progress has been made notably in the clarification of the autonomies process. Could you tell our readers what the present state of that process is and what subsequent steps will be taken in organizing the regional issue?

[Answer] I accept with pleasure the journalistic game of the 100 days, even though the historical precedent for that period did not end very well for Napoleon. I believe that the government has had far better luck and that during its 100 days it has tackled effectively and resolutely the outstanding problems, and, in the first place, the problem of the autonomies. In the speech of investiture I said that I intended to define the state as an essential part of the autonomy system and prevent its taking shape as a set of untransferred residual powers; and I emphasized that "the building of the autonomies must be effected in its entirety and not partially, and also with political and administrative meticulousness."

The government, in agreement with the foremost opposition party, believes that the building of the state of the autonomies currently requires a calm reflection in which the parliamentary groups take part, and it wanted to have the valuable help of Professor Garcia de Enterria and of a team of experts, whose now published report is a serious basis for the decisions which must be made and, among them, for the preparation of a possible organic law which will develop some points of Title VIII of the constitution.

Thus I hope to establish on sounder foundations a necessary process in which I firmly believe and which for this reason I wish to conduct effectively and meticulously, attending to the autonomy initiatives, but at the same time, if not previously, building the new state which can accomodate them.

Clear Measures on Terrorism

[Question] Could you take stock of what has been achieved during these 100 days with respect to the antiterrorist struggle? What other measures could your government implement to eradicate the scourge of terrorism, both in the domestic aspect and in possible agreements with the French Government?

[Answer] I have said on several occasions that the antiterrorist struggle is a lengthy struggle. So the period of 100 days seems especially brief for taking stock as far as this point is concerned. This does not mean that clear measures have not been adopted, whose consequences are already beginning to be gauged. Laws in defense of democracy and defining the states of alarm, emergency and extended siege have been drafted. The setting up of a new division for terrorism in the high court has been proposed. The single antiterrorist command has demonstrated its effectiveness, as is shown by the significant number of arrests which have taken place over the last few weeks. The army's cooperation on the border with France has helped to impede the support for terrorism. I am hoping for better cooperation with the neighboring country, which has just signed an unambiguous declaration on the issue in Strasbourg, and whose courts have just ruled for the first time in favor of the extradition of a terrorist.

23 February

[Question] How do you view the armed forces' attitude in light of your experience during this lengthy first 3 months heading the executive power? Do you believe that there is a "coup psychosis"?

[Answer] The events of 23 February have left an understandable but exaggerated mark on Spanish society. A certain pessimism and a sometimes obsessive tension have taken root in public opinion, without real justification. Perhaps your very question contributes to that state of mind when you speak of a "coup psychosis." It is not correct to be constantly analyzing the Spanish political situation in the context of 23 February.

I can assure you that my experience during these truly lengthy and difficult months has given me greater confidence each day in the constitutional loyalty of the armed forces as a whole and in their obedience to the established power. I can now repeat with the utmost conviction something that I announced at the beginning of these 100 days; our democracy is not watched over and weak but secure and watchful. Secure, because of the support of the overwhelming majority of the parties and people; watchful, because a young democracy, subject to the threefold test of terrorism, the economic crisis and the building of the new state of the autonomies, is always vulnerable. The press can do much to restore the calm that has been lost on these foundations.

Jobs

[Question] The problem of unemployment is one of those most severely worrying Spanish society. What have been the main lines of action during this first period of your term and what are the prospects for the next few months for reducing unemployment, as well as for using the funds for community employment?

[Answer] I understand and share the anxiety of a youthful society, such as Spanish society, in view of the impossibility for many of finding a job.

In the speech of investiture--excuse me for referring repeatedly to the speech, but I believe that an effective way of governing is to bear very much in mind the publicly undertaken aims and commitments--I said that "recognizing unemployment as the country's foremost social and economic problem, I wish to state emphatically that the government which I intend to form will devote all the time and energy at its disposal to creating the jobs which our society demands." This was and is my intention. The government's economic policy is aimed at achieving for the Spanish economy growth levels which will make possible the lasting creation of jobs. But in economics--it has frequently been said--there are no miracles. The initial will is not sufficient. Sustained and protracted action is necessary. The budgets for 1981 incorporate an economic policy strategy which the government will continue in 1982; the austerity which is feasible in current expenditure and the desirable expansion of public investment. The support for the construction of housing and the financing for the energy plan or industrial reorganization are evidence of a policy aimed at the lasting creation of employment. All this, which is the government's responsibility, is not sufficient. A demanding commitment on the part of society is also necessary; a commitment which has been sought through dialogue with the social and economic forces to ensure that each party, aware of its responsibilities, will place the partial sacrificing of its demands at everybody's service.

You speak to me of the future trend in unemployment. I will make no promise which is not in my power to keep. The trend in the most recent data is encouraging. There are no elements which suggest that this favorable trend will be interrupted in the future.

Diagnosis of Economy

[Question] How did you find the Spanish economy on taking up the premiership, and how do you view it in the first week of June?

[Answer] I am slightly more optimistic now than in March. Everything points toward a greater expansion of the Western economies in the second half of this year and throughout 1982. An economy which is as dependent on other countries as the Spanish economy must necessarily feel this impetus which can reach it from outside. The freezing of the prices of crude oil decided by OPEC is also a positive factor of the international situation.

But we are not expecting everything from abroad. I would be unjust to my own government if I disregarded what it is doing to rectify a certainly difficult situation. In addition to the previously mentioned measures in support of employment, the reorganization of the integrated iron and steel industry [Siderurgia integral] has been resolutely undertaken; the legal framework for tackling aid for other sectors has been improved; the national hydrocarbons institute has been set up; a new insurance scheme has been submitted to the Cortes; and the drafting of the budgets for 1982 has been prepared in a dialogue with the trade unions and employers.

I believe that all this bears out, despite the difficulties which persist, my present moderate and cautious optimism.

Dialogue With Economic and Social Forces

[Question] How do you assess the degree of realization of your economic program set out in the speech of investiture? What is your impression of the progress of the dialogue with the economic, social and political forces?

[Answer] It is too early to judge a program which still has a long way ahead of it, because it extends to the 2 remaining years of the legislative term. But I can assure you that all the points of that program have been the subject of attention by the government, which has adopted or prepared the appropriate measures in the case of all of them. Only yesterday one of the principal aims proposed--to which your question also refers--was achieved with the conclusion of an agreement on employment among the trade unions, employers and the government. The aim was ambitious and is unprecedented in our country; the fact that before beginning the drafting of the budgets for 1982 an extensive and detailed agreement between the government and the social and economic forces on some of the principal guidelines of economic policy for next year has been possible seems to me an instance of responsibility and maturity on everybody's part. It is sometimes said that the political class is incapable of concentrating on the country's principal problems; this agreement is good proof of the contrary. With concern about unemployment as the starting point, workers, employers and the government have reached an agreement which opens up the doors of hope.

Atlantic Alliance

[Question] As far as foreign policy is concerned, and specifically the NATO issue, what steps will follow in the near future, and how will the provisions of the treaty with the United States fit within the decisive stage of our entry into the Atlantic alliance?

[Answer] I have already held preliminary consultations with the parliamentary groups on Spain's entry into NATO, within the framework of our European policy. Now that the respective delegations have been appointed, the renegotiation of the treaty with the United States, which we wish to conduct precisely within the perspective of that entry, has begun.

Negotiations With EEC

[Question] What is the present state of Spain's negotiations with the EEC?

[Answer] The Community's internal crisis and the French attitude, expressed 1 year ago in the statements of the then president of the republic, have in fact meant not a halting but a delaying of the negotiation process. This does not mean that considerable progress has not been made in many fields. But it is not sufficient.

Spain is entitled to expect from the Community, as regards what remains to be done, something more than preliminary questions or words of support. We have made this known to the Commission and to the member countries with the clarity to which the Europeans are accustomed, and I trust--although the lengthy dealings with the communists have made me cautious in my assertions--that after the summer the negotiations can enter their final stage and that the treaty of accession will be signed in 1982.

Antiterrorist Cooperation

[Question] Has the Spanish Government sought the support of other Western governments for the antiterrorist struggle?

[Answer] A grave concern of the government such as terrorism cannot be absent from our foreign policy. Contacts on the issue with other Western governments have been maintained for some time. The firm stance adopted on this matter by President Reagan will make it possible to make the already established cooperation closer and more effective. Following the elections, I would like to hope for a better disposition than recently on the part of the new French Government. The problem of terrorism does not affect Spain alone, although it affects Spain to an exceptional extent; its resolution also needs international cooperation.

Party in Power

[Question] The Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] is subject to a number of internal tensions which, according to public opinion, render its future problematic. Which alternative is possible for the future; to strengthen the UCD's unity or to seek a new crystallization of similar political forces?

[Answer] The UCD's crisis has been a recurrent topic in the press and in opinion since the party's very foundation in 1977. The UCD's origin as a coalition of different groups which maintained their identity until after the first elections, and the fact that it is a party which has been in power for 4 years, are some of the reasons which explain that recurrence. To these can be added over the last few months the separation of the premiership and the party chairmanship.

I happened to play a certain role in setting up the UCD, then I have been chairman of its parliamentary group and an Executive Committee member, so I am well acquainted with the UCD and I know that it has problems, but no more problems than other parties, but greater openness with respect to its problems. The UCD will remain for a while yet, and those who interpret the recent events differently are mistaken. The UCD occupies an excellent position in the center of the Spanish political scene--a position which the parties to our right and to our left envy. That position remains valid, and I am certain that it will secure the voters' support in 1983, too. There is still a long time until that election and it will undoubtedly have to be used for perfecting the UCD, which will strengthen its center position, attend to its healthy internal differences, assimilate the experience of the transition, accept and correct the mistakes which have been made, promote further recruitment, and, in short, present to the voters in due course a platform which is loyal to its origins but adjusted to the new times.

A party which is in power surrenders many of its initiatives to the government formed from it. Only the imminence of elections will restore to the party its leading role. The coordination between the government and the party is good, and is demonstrated in the sometimes difficult, but strong in most instances, discipline of the parliamentary group. That coordination can be made closer in the future if the circumstances render this advisable. But I repeat that the elections are still far away and that we should not interpret the present situation in a premature electoral key.

DENMARK

GOVERNMENT DEPLORES ISRAELI BOMBING OF REACTOR

LD121111 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 10 Jun 81 p 8

[Excerpt] In the last 24 hours a unanimous world has condemned the Israeli attack on Iraq's experimental nuclear establishment at Tammuz near Baghdad.

In response to the Israeli air attack on the nuclear reactor station, Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen said: "The Danish Government takes a very serious view of the Israeli air attack on the nuclear reactor station near Baghdad. The Danish Government must dissociate itself from a unilateral action which must be seen as further worsening the situation in this already tense area."

DEFENSE SETTLEMENT TALKS REPORT 'SLOW PROGRESS'

LD121257 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 10 Jun 81 p 19

[Bjarne Kjaer report: "Defense Settlement Unlikely To Be Ready by 1 August"]

[Text] The negotiations between the government and the political parties taking part in the talks on a new 4-year defense settlement continue to make slow progress. Neither Defense Minister Poul Sogaard nor the parties which yesterday took part in another round of negotiations are very hopeful of reaching a new defense settlement before 1 August, the date which the defense high command has fixed as the final one if a settlement is to have any effect in 1982.

The gulf between the government and the Radical Liberals on the one hand and the Conservatives, Liberals, Center Democrats, and the Christian People's Party on the other is still very wide, and after yesterday's meeting Defense Minister Poul Sogaard thought it unlikely that the Social Democratic Folketing group would make sufficient concessions at its meeting 29 June to make agreement on the defense budget possible.

The participants in the defense settlement talks will meet again on 7 July, and the government has promised to reply to the joint demarche made by the Liberals, Conservatives, Center Democrats and the Christian People's Party. This would involve an annual increase in defense spending of around 400 million kroner, whereas the government has thus far only added 44 million kroner annually--to reinforce Sjaelland's defenses--to its initial proposal of an unchanged defense budget.

After yesterday's meeting, the defense minister said that it looked as if agreement on defense spending was impossible. "It would be very difficult for us to give more than we have said we will give to the defense forces," Poul Sogaard said. "It would be very difficult to arrive at 4-year settlements in the present time of enormous economic difficulties, when we do not know where we stand with regard to oil prices, and so on."

Representatives of the Liberals, Conservatives, Center Democrats and the Christian People's Party said after the meeting that they would be sticking to their call for an increase in the defense budget, but are ready to negotiate on other uses for the budget increase. Liberal Party defense spokesman Jens Bilgrav-Nielsen thought that a settlement was "extremely unlikely."

FINLAND

COMMENTS ON ARMS, AMMUNITION USE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD102118 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Klaus Tornudd, head of department at the Foreign Ministry, thinks it unlikely that Afghan guerrillas have Finnish weapons, but that it is possible they have Finnish cartridges. Tornudd was commenting on an article in the Soviet LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, according to which Afghan guerrillas are using Finnish ammunition. Tornudd said that when the question of how Finnish cartidges came into Afghanistan was raised about a year ago, an investigation showed that the cartridges came from Iran, where Finland had sold them during the Shah's era. Finland sells cartridges abroad relatively freely. Head of department Fornudd said that although Finland demands a guarantee from arms buyers that Finnish arms will not go to third countries, it is impossible for Finland to check that this will not happen.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS OPPOSE DEFENSE SPENDING INCREASE

LD111225 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 8 Jun 81 p 1

[Jan-Anders Ekstrom report: "Social Democratic 'No' to Real Increase in Defense Spending?"]

[Excerpt] Pori--Concluding its 32d party congress, the Finnish Social Democratic Party sketched a surprisingly radical line in its defense policy. The party's new defense policy program states that future defense spending should be "dimensioned so that it does not rise in real terms over the present level." This very Saturday the pacifist forces in the party pushed through by 122 votes to 103 a resolution according to which the party should support the banning of arms exports or, to be more accurate, the export of military materiel.

The Social Democrats' new "zero-line" in defense policy has been interpreted by party leader Kalevi Sorsa as a directive according to which the growth in defense spending must not be allowed to exceed the annual growth in the GNP. No matter how the resolution is interpreted, it conflicts with the third parlaimentary defense committee's recommendation for a real increase in defense spending of 3.8 percent per year over the next 5 years.

NORWAY

MILITARY SAYS SOVIET BOMBERS STATIONED ON BORDER

NC141820 Paris AFP in English 1754 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Oslo, 14 Jun (AFP)--Soviet "Backfire" bombers are probably now stationed on the Kola Peninsula on the border between the Soviet Union and northernmost Norway, the Norwegian High Command said today. It indicated it was deducing this deployment after four of these bombers were photographed last week when overflying international waters north of the Lofoten Islands, off Norway's west coast and the most westerly location where they had ever been spotted.

The Backfire's official Soviet name is the Tupolev 22 M. It entered service in the early 1970's and is believed can fly at speeds of up to 2.5 times the speed of sound. The plane, it was recalled here, can be equipped with nuclear as well as conventional charges.

SWEDEN

SOVIET FIGHTERS STATIONED ON KOL'SKIY POLUOSTROV

LD141811 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 81

[From the "Radio Magazine" program: (Lisa Karlssen) report from Oslo]

[Excerpts] We shall take up the question of what Soviet attack planes are doing over the Norwegian Sea. We have talked to the Norwegian defense chief. The Norwegian defense forces have photographed Soviet fighter aircraft over international waters near the Lofoten Islands, and this is regarded as a military sensation, for never before have Soviet fighter aircraft been seen so far west. The Norwegian defense forces are worried about it.

It is known that the Soviet Union has had Backfire aircraft stationed on the Baltic, but as far as is known no attack planes of this type have been stationed on the Kola Peninsula so far. Now the information given by the Norwegian defense forces indicates that Soviet attack planes equipped with nuclear warheads are being stationed on the Kol'skiy Poluostrov, in the immediate vicinity of Norway, Finland and even Sweden, and this in the midst of discussions on a nuclear weapons-free zone in the north.

PAPER: USSR HAS MORE NUCLEAR-ARMED SHIPS IN BALTIC

LD121317 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 10 Jun 81 p 7

[Ingmar Lindmarker report: "Secret Nuclear Arms"]

[Excerpt] According to Swedish defense experts, the Soviet Union has placed nuclear arms on more naval vessels in the Baltic than its six nuclear-armed Golf class submarines. If this is the case, it would further complicate the question of the Baltic's status in a Nordic nuclear-free zone.

"There is reason to believe that certain Soviet vessels which have been stationed in the Baltic area have nuclear arms on board," Commander Lennart Forsman, chief of the south coast naval base in Karlskrona, told SVENSKA DAGBLADET. Commander Forsman is referring to Soviet vessels other than the six Golf class submarines which were stationed in the Baltic a few years ago. These submarines each have three nuclear warheads on SS-N-5 missiles with a range of over 1,200 km. The report that it is probable that other Soviet vessels also have nuclear arms is confirmed by security politicians in Stockholm. They point especially to surface vessels with advanced missiles which could be fitted with nuclear warheads.

These include Soviet submarine pursuit vessels of the Krivak class. There are between 5 and 10 of these in the Baltic and all are armed with the SS-N-14 submarine pursuit missile which has a range of 50 km and can be presumed to have warheads with nuclear charges.

The Swedish experts stress that it is impossible to decide for certain when the vessels have nuclear arms, and this uncertainty also stretches to the Golf class submarines. However, they say that they "have every reason to believe" that they carry nuclear armaments. The naval missiles in question have been developed extremely quickly by the Soviet Union. The Russians are thought to have a lead over the Americans, who are reported to be very worried by the Soviet Union's concentrations of long-range nuclear-armed naval missiles.

LEADERS MEET WITH YUGOSLAV FOREIGN SECRETARY

LD160406 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1907 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Excerpts] London, 15 Jun (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is on an official visit to Great Britain, was received this evening by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He had his first meeting with Lord Carrington, British foreign secretary earlier. He also met with Defense Secretary John Nott.

In all the talks today, it was learned, mutual satisfaction was expressed about the development so far of relations between Great Britain and Yugoslavia as well as the interest in a further expansion of mutual cooperation. The atmosphere everywhere was friendly and marked by frank dialogue. The talks were attended by Milos Melovski, assistant federal secretary, Zivan Berisavljevic, Yugoslav ambassador in Great Britain, and Edwin Bolland, British ambassador in Belgrade.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec met before that with his host Lord Carrington. The head of British diplomacy first welcomed the guest and then the two ministers talked for a short while about the most topical international problems. They touched upon some issues of European relations, in particular of East-West relations, problems linked with the arms race and with the development of events in Poland. It has been learned that the two ministers presented their views of the problems resulting from the arms race and of how to create conditions to set in motion the disarmament process. During the talks, the need was pointed out for a dialogue to halt the present unfavorable trends in international relations. In the talks between Vrhovec and Carrington, first assessments of the situation in bilateral relations also were made.

The subject of the talks with Defense Secretary John Nott, who until recently was in charge of an economic department, was the state of British-Yugoslav economic relations and in this context military-economic cooperation. Topical international issues also were touched upon.

The talks between Josip Vrhovec and Lord Carrington will resume tomorrow when the two ministers and their associates will exchange views on present international, political and economic relations, on hotbeds of crisis in the world as well as on some issues of bilateral relations.

Vrhovec Dinner Toast

LD161036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2253 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Excerpts] London, 15 Jun (TANJUG)--On behalf of the Government of Great Britian, Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and his wife gave a formal dinner tonight in honor of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs. Participants in the British-Yugoslav talks and several prominent British personalities attended the dinner, which passed in a very cordial atmosphere. The host and the guest exchanged toasts.

In his toast, Josip Vrhovec referred to the importance of the traditional friendship and historic links between the peoples of our two countries. "They flourished especially during World War II when we fought together for our national existence and for peace and freedom in the world. All this represented an impotant basis for a stable and all-round development of our bilateral relations," Vrhovec said.

Having assessed the relations between Yugoslavia and Great Britain as being very good and having stressed the resolve of the two countries to further promote relations and strengthen the friendship of their peoples, the federal secretary said: "I will not say anything new if I emphasize that there is a close link between political and economic cooperation. It is therefore very important, by joint efforts, to bring about a more balanced commodity exchange and to make use of the not insignificant possibilities for the expansion of economic cooperation, enriching it with new forms and content. Our desire is that we should advance also in all other areas of our relations."

In this connection, he stressed his conviction that this represents our positive contribution to make the world in which we live today safer, to improve relations between countries, to ensure greater reciprocal trust and peace between them and that everybody be more secure. "We follow with concern the deterioration of international relations and the exacerbation of crises and the nonsolution of many vital problems of the world," said Federal Secretary Vrhovec. He stressed that he was not thinking only of East-West relations, but especially of those between North and South.

Referring to the situation on our continent, which he also assessed as one causing concern, the federal secretary said that Europe could not remain an island of peace and prosperity while the rest of the world is burdened by problems and crises. Cracks in the relative stability and mounting rivalry on our continent show that in the present day interdependent world there cannot be isolated cases of stability and prosperity. "This development can be halted only with active cooperation of all countries in the consolidation of peace and solution of world problems. We must today reaffirm the principles of the UN charter, which speak about the relations between sovereign states and their responsibilities for our life together on our planet," Josip Vrhovec concluded.

Carrington Comments

LD160618 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0110 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Excerpt] London, 15 Jun (TANJUG)--Present relations between Great Britain and Yugoslavia are based on firm ties forged during our alliance in the second World War. What the Yugoslav peoples endured and achieved cannot be forgotten nor will it be forgotten. This was stated this evening by British Secretary of State Lord Carrington in his toast at the dinner which he gave in honour of his guest, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec.

Perhaps because our relations are based on this, Lord Carrington added, they have shown significant stability for years, so they have been maintained already for a long period in such open, sincere and friendly manner.

The British minister assessed as significant the existence of permanent British-Yugoslav dialogue, as is the current visit of Minister Vrhovec to Britain. He said that such meetings help to jointly contribute to the peaceful solution of world problems.

Lord Carrington assessed the present talks with Josip Vrhovec which will be continued tomorrow, as very useful. It is doubtless, he concluded, that these talks will again demonstrate that we have many interests in common and that that will cement our already good relations. Yugoslavia can be sure of our lasting friendship.

DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES FOR 1-DAY ATHENS VISIT

NC151050 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greeck 1030 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Interior and Defense Minister Veniamin departed for Athens today for official reasons. Veniamin will return to Cyprus tomorrow.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS TO UN OVER DENKTAS STATEMENT

NC121122 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] It has been learned that Mr Pelayias, director general of the Foreign Ministry, today summoned to his office the UN representative in Cyprus and made a strong demarche over the recent statements made by Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas. At the same time, the Cyprus permanent representative at the United Nations has been instructed to make a similar demarche over the same issue.

DENKTAS SAYS VILLAGES WILL NEVER BE RETURNED

TA131318 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] The Greek Cypriot leadership has claimed that President Denktas' statements are provocative, that the Turkish Cypriot side's intransigence has reached a climax. It was announced that for this reason and also under the pretext of security regarding the issue of [word indistinct] the Greek Cypriot leadership is taking steps to complain to the United Nations. President Denktas reiterated that Lefke [Lefka] Guzelyurt [Morphou] and Yesilirmak [Limnitis] villages would never be given to the Greek cypriots and that these regions were not negotiable.

Denktas said that the Greek Cypriots should not appraoch the territorial questions with far-fetched imaginary demands--he said that the Turkish Cypriots had stopped being refugees following the 1975 exchange of population. He added: We are opposed to all moves that might make them refugees once more. Denktas called on the Greek Cypriots to give up their dreams. He said: They are wrong if they think they will return to these regions following negotiations.

PAPER CRITICIZES KIPRIANOU STAND TOWARD DENKTAS

NC150706 Nicosia O ANEXARTITOS in Greek 15 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "No Virility Toward Denktas"]

[Text] Yesterday, political observers in Nicosia expressed grave concern over:
--The hardening of the Turkish position, as it has been strongly expressed on a daily basis in statements by Denktas;
--The obvious lack of virility in the government's one and only reaction to these statements.

The same observers underlined that such a lack of virility only serves the plans and aspirations of the Turkish side and further weakens the Greek Cypriot positions. The same obervers noted that this lack of virility is the sequel to preelection assurances given by the government and specifically by President Kiprianou and Rolandhis that there would be a change in the Turkish position during June and July and that proposals on the territorial issue would be made. These observers expressed surprise over this government position, which they described as "totally inexplicable." It is recalled that in reacting to one of the many provocative Denktas statements, to the one about the return of the refugees to Morphou, Kiprianou simply limited himself to stressing his insistence upon the return of all refugees to their homes and proceeded to add his assurances about his good will.

EVREN STRESSES RESISTANCE TO OUTSIDE PRESSURES

TA121147 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Public Address by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren in Amasya on 12 June 1981--recorded]

[Excerpts] My dear citizens of Amasya, as you know, in the various speeches I have made since 12 September, I pointed out that we carried out this operation following the will of the nation, and that we would succeed in our struggle against anarchy and terrorism in a short time if our people helped us; that as a nation we would have to suffer 3 or 4 years before our economy--which was destroyed over many years--recovered and regained its stability. Certain persons are now uneasy with the measures taken. They are shouting inside the country and making others outside the country shout that "people are being tortured." They are doing this in order to cast a shadow over the success we achieved in fighting terrorism. These persons tried to exert pressure on us through foreign organizations. When this proved fruitless, they claimed that it was against human rights to detain a person for 90 days. They did not think twice about using this as a tool against us through foreign circles. They even complained to outsiders that we were stripping traitors who were fleeing the country of their Turkish citizenship.

They also tried to exploit our remarks to the effect that former parliamentarians--those who were in parliament on 11 September--would not be allowed to join the constituent assembly or the first assembly to be established. Whenever our European friends come to Turkey they ask us whether any elections where the former parliamentarians will not be allowed to participate can be democratic.

My dear citizens, are they the only ones among 45 million people, who have the capability to govern this country? Are there not any other citizens who can govern this country among this big community? [applause] Hundreds and thousands of citizens can govern this nation at least as well as they can. [cheers and applause]

I am saying it once again categorically, we are firmly opposed to the torture incidents that occur sometimes, here and there. The culprits are interrogated and receive the punishment they deserve. The decision to detain persons up to 90 days was taken as a result of the extraordinary situation we are now in. This period will be reduced in steps at the first opportunity.

However, warnings from outside on this issue will produce countereffects. We might not annual the decision [to detail a person up to 90 days] so as not to give anyone the satisfaction of saying "they annulled the decision following pressure from outside." [cheers and applause] Our friends should know very well that the Turkish nation is very sensitive about outside interference.

Now let me give you some figures related to the issue of 90 days. The figures are not for the entire country. Soon, I will disclose figures for the entire country too. In one martial law area, since the day we enacted the decision on the 90 days, some 5,247 citizens were detained. Now you will see how many of them were held for 90 days, how many for 30 days. Of the 5,247, 4,143 were held from 1 to 30 days, 769 were held from 1 to 45 days [as heard], 172 were detained 60 days, 99 were detained for 75 days and only 64 persons were held 90 days. Why were they held for 90 days?--because the martial law command of the area had to detain them for 90 days. The interrogation of persons captured en masse does not end quickly. That is why, in view of the existing extraordinary conditions, we enacted that law. However, we were about to annul it now, until our European friends began to say "if they do not reduce the 90 days we will cut the aid to Turkey." Now, we are not annulling it. [cheers and applause] We are not persons who will sell the honor and dignity of the Turkish nation for money.

My dear citizens, if a country which used to reign over other countries then begins to beg for money from those countries, from countries smaller than itself, then those countries begin to think they have the right to order us around. That is why we must be strong in every field. Nobody can say anything to a strong state. Nobody can say anything about the laws of a strong country. Therefore, we will be strong economically, culturally and militarily. If we are strong in those ways then such pressures will not come from any country. That is why we are saying that our nation will work hard, will produce a lot, will sell a lot and we will stop being beggars. [cheers and applause]

Let me say it categorically once more; the party leaders and leading cadres of 11 September in particular will not be able to enter the constituent assembly or the first assembly to be established. [cheers and applause]

These cadres which turned the political parties into enemies must now go. They must leave their places to people who, as in civilized countries, can criticize each other without swearing at each other, who are not enemies, who can conduct proper discussions at the assembly and who can be friendly outside the assembly. They were not able to do that. Those who are able to do that must replace them. Those leaders have not yet forgotten their enmity to each other.

Let me give you a very recent example: A parliamentarian from a friendly country arrived in Turkey and tried to see them both [Demirel and Ecevit]. Coincidentally, they both said 1000. The parliamentarian asked them if one of them could change the time. Neither of them would change the time. Each said let the other change the time. As you see, they cannot even change their times, with their superiority complex. [cheers and applause] The nation can no longer tolerate people who hate each other so much.

My dear citizens, those who criticize our economic policies are afraid that they will have to say goodby to their dreams for the future because they think that if the economic policies succeed as well as the antiterrorism policies then this administration might stay on forever. All they want is to have the previous leaders in power. My dear citizens, we promised you from the first day; we will solve the problems of the country in the shortest possible time and we will return to our barracks. As soldiers, we do not covet the ruling of the country. We do not want that. Even though you received us with such enthusiasm, even though you receive us with such enthusiasm wherever we go, we will return to the democratic system because we believe, as Ataturk said, that the best system which suits this nation is a republic. It is the democratic system, and also because we know that this is what our citizens want. Those circles should not worry, they should not be afraid. If they regain their senses, they might put their candidacies in the future, after a few elections, and then they might also join the assembly.

My dear citizens, lastly, I would like to refer to the Armenian problem which has been occurring lately. Armenians outside the country who have been perpetrating shameless actions are demanding land from us. I ask you; why are they asking for land now? Why did they not ask for land during Ataturk's rule or even when the Ottoman Empire was at its weakest? The reason is that there was chaos and a threat of civil war in the country. Like vultures, they thought they might grab something from us.

They must realize very well that the Turkish nation is very patient, but that if it loses its patience it will not consider obstacles before it. [cheers and applause] They exploded bombs in their own churches, in their own buildings in certain European cities. They then claimed that certain organizations which they said we had established caused these explosions. If we were to set up such an organization it would not be so amateurish. [cheers] They should not oblige us to do that. We are running out of patience. They will receive the answer they deserve. [cheers and applause]

However, I am proud to say that our Armenian citizens in this country are upset about these actions. They do not approve of that at all. I extend my thanks and my best wishes to the Armenians in this country. [cheers] We adopt as ours all persons who live on this land and who are known as citizens of the Turkish Republic. We consider them citizens regardless of their race, religion or ideas.

Those who are outside the country are causing incidents encouraged by the countries in which they live. The latest example was the occupation of one of our offices [the Turkish Airlines office in Paris] in France. We were very concerned about this incident. We expect these countries which claim to be our friends to display their friendship.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL OUTLINES POLICIES

TA151456 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1445 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 15 June (AA)--Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Kamuran Gurun said certain circles wanted instability to prevail in Turkey.

Opening a conference on "Turkey and the U.S." sponsored jointly by the Foreign Policy Institute in Ankara and the Georgetown University International and Strategic Studies Center Monday, Gurun noted that the principles of current Turkish foreign policy had been set at the time of the war of independence with a "national pact," aimed at preserving Turkey's independence and ensuring economic development within her present borders. Such a policy should not create any difficulties in relations with neighbors and other countries, Gurun added.

Gurun believed it was difficult to deny the link between terrorism in Turkey and abroad, noting the rise in attacks on Turkish officials abroad coincided with the successful curbing of terrorism at home, thus confirming the existence of such a link. It was not difficult, Gurun said, to guess at the motives behind the propaganda abroad against the current administration in Turkey, which paralleled the decline of anarchy at home.

SYRIAN JUSTICE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA151133 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Syrian Justice Minister Khalid al-Maliki arrived in Ankara today for an official visit. He was received at Esenboga Airport by Justice Minister Cevdet Mentes. Mentes said that Al-Malaki's visit would not only serve to realize cooperation between the two countries in the judicial field, but would also contribute to the solution of mutual problems. In his reply, the visiting Syrian minister recalled that deep-rooted friendship links existed between his country and Turkey and added that his visit constituted a significant step in the promotion of relations between the two countries.

The Syrian justice minister will make an official call on Justice Minister Mentes this afternoon. An agreement on the extradition of criminals and mutual legal assistance in criminal cases is expected to be signed following the talks. Al-Maliki will depart Turkey on Friday, 19 June.

Extradition Agreement Signed

TA151717 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] An agreement was signed between Turkey and Syria in Ankara today on the extradition of criminals and mutual legal assistance. The agreement was signed by Syrian Justice Minister Khalid al-Maliki and by Turkish Justice Minister Cevdet Mentes. Speaking at the ceremony, Mentes said that Turkey wanted close cooperation especially with its neighbors in all fields. He explained that the agreement envisaged the extradition of criminals as well as modern mutual legal assistance in criminal cases.

The Syrian minister pointed out that the agreement was a sign of the friendly and brotherly ties between Turkey and Syria. He also expressed the belief that it would strengthen the relations between the two countries.

FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR PARIS OECD MEETING

TA151550 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen left for Paris yesterday to attend the OECD ministerial committee meetings there. The meetings will last 2 days. The foreign ministers will meet tomorrow and the finance ministers on Wednesday. Finance Minister Kaya Erdem left for Paris at 1430 in order to attend the latter meeting. In a statement at Esenboga Airport before his departure, Erdem said: [Begin recording] The world economic situation, the OECD countries' economic conditions, the relations between developing countries and OECD members and questions related to world trade will be discussed at the OECD foreign ministers meeting on 16 June and the OECD finance ministers' meeting on 17 June. As I have said before, our main aim is to integrate Turkey in the world economy but with a stronger [economic] structure. For Turkey to ensure a minimal economic independence, it must achieve an export level which can guarantee a foreign trade balance, given its import level. Every sensible step is being taken to achieve this aim. Such an approach makes it necessary for Turkey to continuously follow the developments in the world economy and to contribute to the international economic dialogue.

Turkey, which is a developing country with a medium [per capita] income, has a special place and responsibility among the OECD countries. Turkey can make concrete contributions, arising from its own capabilities and experience, to the debates and harmonization within the OECD of the OECD countries' policies regarding the developing countries. It is part of Turkey's traditional policies to approach the problems between these two groups of countries with the aim of serving common interests and to prevent any breaks in dialogue. I hope that during the Paris meeting I will have the opportunity to hold bilateral contacts with my colleagues from the OECD countries. [end recording]

BRIEFS

ARAB MAYORS DELEGATION--Ankara, 11 Jun (AA)--A delegation from the Arab Municipal Association, led by the mayor of Jidda, called on Interior Minister Selahattin Cetiner Thursday. Mayor (Muhammed Sueed al-Farsi) of Jidda said they wanted to increase relations between the association and Turkey on questions concerning urban planning and development. The deputy mayors of Damascus and Beirut and the director of the association are members of the delegation currently visiting Ankara. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 11 Jun 81 TA]

TURKISH-LIBYAN MARITIME COMPANY--Istanbul, 12 Jun (AA)--The charter for a Turkish-Libyan joint maritime transport corporation was signed in Istanbul Friday. The document incorporating the firm with a capital of 40 million dollars was signed by general manager of the Turkish Maritime Transport Corporation M. Riza Akol and head of the Libyan delegation (Sanusi Abdurrahim Azzuz). The corporation's board of directors, bringing together Turkish and Libyan members, also held its first session. The post of general manager will alternate every 3 years between a Turkish and a Libyan official. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 12 Jun 81 TA]

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SPOKESMAN REGRETS SOVIET 'UNCLEAR' CSCE POLICY

LD161614 Hamburg DPA in German 1340 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 16 Jun (DPA)--According to Government Spokesman Kurt Becker, the Federal Government regrets the Soviet Union's unclear policy at the CSCE followup conference in Madrid. Becker told newsmen in Bonn after today's cabinet meeting on international topics that the head of Moscow's delegation to the CSCE followup conference, Leonid Fedorovich Ilichev, obviously has already partially withdrawn agreements on confidence-building measures promised by Leonid Brezhnev. The formulations by Ilichev, who now is speaking only of appropriate areas of application for confidence-building measures and no longer of an area for such measures up to the Urals--as Brezhnev had done in February--has led to concern in Bonn about the direction of Soviet CSCE policy. Vice Chancellor and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher reminded the cabinet that during his visit to Moscow in March there had still been talk of extending the area to the Urals.

Becker said that the Federal Government presently is trying, within the framework of the Madrid conference, to reach a clarification of these newly-arisen questions. He stressed Bonn's express hope that Moscow will return to the old offer.

Bonn political circles point also to the potential dangers for Poland if the Soviets limit the area for confidence-building measures. This problem ought to be dealt with by a European disarmament conference, which would receive its mandate from the CSCE followup conference in Madrid.

In a readio interview this weeken, Genscher expressly urged the Soviets to announce the continuing validity of Brezhnev's offer.

Genscher Talks With USSR Envoy

LD161900 Hamburg DPA in German 1722 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] [No dateline received] Genscher today expressed to Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Semenov the Federal Government's concern at the partial retraction of Brezhnev's assurances. At the talk, which took place at Semenov's request, Genscher, according to diplomatic circles, said that nevertheless there are encouraging signs at the CSCE review conference in Madrid pointing to agreement on a substantive final document. At the present difficult juncture, the successful conclusion of the Madrid conference and the calling of a conference on disarmament in Europe could help stabilize the international situation.

Genscher expressed to the Soviet ambassador the Federal Government's interest in the continuation of the East-West dialogue. He referred to the Bundestag's support for the Federal Government's appeal to the Soviet Union to stop the construction and deployment of further SS-20 missiles and to facilitate disarmament efforts by reducing the number of missiles already installed.

GOVERNMENT VIEWS POLAND 'WITH GREAT CONCERN'

LD161436 Hamburg DPA in German 1314 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn (DPA)--Government Spokesman Kurt Becker told newsmen in Bonn today that the Federal Government is following the situation in Poland "with great concern." This serious assessment of the situation, which was discussed in detail at today's meeting of the Federal Cabinet was based not least on the letter from the Soviet Party Central Committee to the Polish party. Moreover, the current Polish situation has to be viewed against the backdrop of the planned Polish party congress.

Becker declined to give details of the government's concern and pointed to the clear German policy of noninterference. Nonetheless, in an assessment of the situation, the increase in the published statements, the speeches and letters directed against Poland in Moscow and the bordering East bloc states has to be taken into account. Becker said it is still not clear what will be the future team of Poland's leaders, which is to be confirmed at the party congress. However, it cannot be ruled out that the composition of the new Polish leadership may be unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

OFFICIAL WELCOMES SOVIET MIDEAST INVOLVEMENT

NC161138 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 8-14 Jun 81 pp 56-59

[By Claude Khuri]

[Excerpt] The West German secretary of state, Guenter von Well, stated last week that the current Syrian-Israeli crisis has given the Soviet Union the opportunity to increase its involvement in the Middle East.

In an interview with MONDAY MORNING, Von Well said that any constructive Soviet contribution to peace in the Middle East should be welcomed, and he called on Moscow to clarify its repeated proposal for an international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The secretary of state, who sent in written answers to MONDAY MORNING's questions, also stated:

--That the situation in Lebanon can be stabilized before the ultimate settlement of the Middle Eastern crisis. This, he said, would require a total commitment to the state by all Lebanese groups and non-interference in Lebanese affairs by non-Lebanese forces.

--That if the Syrian-Israeli crisis poses a serious danger of superpower confrontation, which it has not posed so far, the actions of Bonn and its European partners will be governed by the principles of "restraint and responsibility" spelled out in the Rome communique of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

--That although Bonn would like to avoid a situation in which any country sees the Soviet camp as its only refuge, it does not believe that Syria "will allow itself to be pushed into anyone's arms."

--That Western efforts to settle the Arab-Israeli problem should go hand in hand with Western measures to help the Gulf states protest themselves from external threat, if the Gulf states approve of such assistance.

--That the attitude of France under Socialist President Francois Mitterrand will continue to be in accord with the attitude of the European Economic Community towards a peace settlement in the Middle East.

"There is no doubt," the West German secretary of state said, "that the current (Syrian-Israeli) crisis has given the Soviet Union the opportunity and the occasion to increase its involvement in the Middle East, and I cannot imagine that anyone would object to a constructive, responsible and balanced Soviet contribution to finding a comprehensive and just peace settlement."

Asked to define Bonn's attitude towards Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's proposal of an international Middle East peace conference, Von Well said, "we take a goal-oriented position, which means that we are open to any method which might realistically lead to a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East. This is why the current (American-Egyptian-Israeli) peace efforts, which have doubtless brought some progress, have found our approval."

He added: "It remains to be seen, in the light of the experience gained at the Geneva conference (on the Middle East), whether the Soviet Union's proposal of an international conference is realistic or not. Thus far, little is known about the Soviet Union's concrete conception of such a conference."

The secretary of state stressed that "the Soviet Union will, in particular, have to answer the question of how it expects to act as a mediator when it does not maintain diplomatic relations with all nations concerned." The Soviet Union severed its diplomatic relations with Israel after the 1967 war.

"Let me emphasize the fact that we are pushing for serious and substantive negotiations," Von Well said. "We reject a conference for purposes of propaganda."

And in reference to the Camp David agreements, he added, "it is also vitally important that the ground gained so far should not be lost."

Commenting on fears of a superpower clash developing out of the Syrian-Israeli crisis in Lebanon, Von Well said, "I do not think that the Syrian-Israeli crisis has so far brought us close to a confrontation between the superpowers. The governments of both countries have stated clearly that they do not want an armed conflict, and we have expressed our appreciation of this. The superpowers were very quick to make contact with each other as soon as the crisis threatened to become acute, and they made it clear that they are not interested in the conflict spreading."

Asked what role West Germany and the EEC could play to defuse superpower tension if it threatened to develop into a confrontation, the secretary of state referred to the NATO communique of Rome, which emphasized the principles of "restraint and responsibility."

"In the case of a serious danger of conflict, these principles would govern the actions of the Federal Republic of Germany and its European partners," he said.

BECKER SAYS BREZHNEV STILL EXPECTED TO VISIT

LD161350 Hamburg DPA in German 1310 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 16 Jun (DPA)--The Federal Republic continues to expect Leonid Brezhnev to visit the Federal Republic in late summer or early autumn. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker made this statement in Bonn today in reply to a statement by three CSU deputies who maintained that, in view of the lack of prospects for the success of such a visit, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is working to postpone the date. Becker said this was based on an "erroneous assumption."

In a general statement on the political situation and on security policy, European Parliament Deputies Aigner and Otto von Habsburg and Count Hans Huyn, foreign policy spokesman of the CSU land group in the Bundestag, expressed basic concern at an "exchange of visits with political representatives between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union which, with their propaganda effect, could be interpreted as acceptance or even approval of overall Soviet policy." The deputies also deplored a campaign in which "the United States is defamed as being unwilling to negotiate," as for example in the statement by SPD politician Egon Bahr on 11 June. The counterarming part of the NATO twin decision must be "implemented without delay."

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST POLICY

JN121954 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Monte Carlo Radio interview carried on the "It Happened Tomorrow" program with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson; date and place not given--recorded in French with superimposed "verbatim or almost verbatim" translation into Arabic]

[Text] [Question] Allow me, Your Excellency Mr Minister, to begin with current hot affairs, that is, the Zionist air force's bombardment of the Iraqi nuclear center. Through its president and premier and through you, France has condemned this operation. The Arabs might demand retaliatory measures on the international level and a strong condemnation of Israel at the UN Secretary Council. What will France's stand be?

[Answer] First, allow me to tell you how happy I am to be speaking for the first time with Monte Carlo Radio. I am aware of your vast popularity in the Middle East and I am making use of it.

In our opinion, you have referred to an extremely serious subject which, frankly, saddens us immensely. We are a new majority. I am not referring to the change in government. Changes in ministers are secondary. We are a new majority, the progeny of a popular trend in France. This is what is important. The French people, who gave us their confidence by making this change which we represent, are expecting frank and clear stands for us. This is what President Mitterrand and his government plan to do so. In this new French resurgence, we will be inspired by making some minor changes so that the people can understand.

Recently, they have complicated matters a lot and they wanted to placate all sides. For us, however, the great principles of liberty and respect for human beings are important. Perhaps you know that the first statement I made as a minister from the UNESCO rostrum was to condemn all forms of religious, racist or other discrimination.

In the Middle East, we will proceed inspired by these principles, since it is the right of a human being to be himself; since religious discrimination is intolerable; since Lebanon should cling to its sovereignty and its right to run its own affairs; since the Jews were subjected to oppression, we should sometimes understand their hate and sentiments; since Israel is a state and is entitled to have a guaranteed security; since the Palestinian people are a real people and they have proven this, they should be given a future, a homeland and a horizon. Nobody has the right to give these people refugee tents for a future. We are convinced that the assertion and confirmation of these great principles can serve as the beginning for finding solutions.

Therefore, such an operation is a blatant violation of international norms and cannot be justified. The argument brought forth by the Israeli leaders doesn't hold water. No expert in the world can say that a research reactor--and in the world there are about 100 similar reactors, supplied by us or the Americans or the Italians--can pose a danger if it is subject to an alert supervision in order to prevent the produced nuclear material and from being assembled, thus giving no room for apprenehsion about an Iraqi nuclear policy outside ths scope of these reactors. However, it would be lying to say that these reactors pose the danger of the ability to produce an atomic bomb.

Without any justification, the prime minister of a nation we respect and with whom we sympathize, the prime minister of a state for which we desire security inside borders recognized by the international community--not outside these borders, naturally--launched a raid on a neighboring state. He launched this raid although the new French president had insisted on the subject of this supervision. He launched this raid while ignoring the additional security, if I may say this, which the new French administration could have represented.

One French citizen was killed. And this was very painful. We think of the family of this Frenchman and of the respect for the great principles. We note that we should not deviate from these principles and not turn our backs to what might reduce tension in the near future.

It is a real problem for us also. France's official stand continues to be, as it was in the past in the Venice declaration, to seek to achieve peace in the Middle East. We had increasingly friendly relations with the Israelis and we had hoped that this would be beneficial. As for Israel's partners, we notice from their reaction that they were embroiled in an embarrassing dilemma.

A few days before the raid, President as-Sadat met with Begin. Saudi Arabia [as heard] wants to show reason on conditions that the great principles, including Jerusalem, are respected. Therefore, we turn our backs to peace. [sentence as heard] Israel is embroiling itself and its future. From this, you can understand that it is an extremely grave matter to us.

[Question not translated into Arabic]

[Answer] You have asked me a specific question: What will happen? The UN Security Council will undoubtedly hold a meeting. In this meeting, we will reiterate what has already been said by the premier and the president, namely, this action is rejected and condemned and that the great principles should be respected. We will reiterate this in other forums.

Perhaps some people want to use threats. We do not think that threats are the wise way to solve the big problems in the Middle East. We are worried that the consequences of threats will fall on the heads of those who are suffering the most in the Middle East, such as the Lebanese. Therefore, this is not what concerns us more than anything else. Legally, we might find ourselves committed, in view of the condemnation we have announced, to participate in this or that resolution taken by the United Nations. Pardon me. However, these are future matters. The grave matter is to see Israel going away from peace, its future and its own security.

[Question] Mr Minister, do you think that this act will lead to results that might harm the continuation of cooperation between France and Iraq or, as the Anglo-Saxon press is saying, might drive France to reconsider its policy on nuclear cooperation?

[Answer] Excuse me, but I do not see how an air raid against Iraq, an act which violated international law, can change relations between Iraq and France. If this raid has any effect, it will bring us closer together. Wasn't our blood shed together?

The principles for cooperation with a Third World state and all states have been clearly defined. All concluded agreements are implemented. There are some agreements we would not have concluded. Our commitment toward the Third World is stronger today than at any time in the past. The economic interests resulting from cooperation with the Third World states do not differ from what they were during the previous government. However, in addition to that, we have a socialist mission. Since we are struggling to alleviate injustices and to reduce differences in our country, we also will struggle for this elsewhere. Since we are struggling for France's identity and independence, be definitely sure that we also will do this abroad.

Therefore, our policy on the Third World will be extremely pure. Hence, I do not see how what has happened recently, which was tragic in itself and in regard to the region, can change France's relations with the states in the region.

[Question] It seems that Iraq wishes to rebuild what has been destroyed. Has France made a decision on this issue?

[Answer] You are better informed than I because I do not yet know what Iraq intends to do. How can we know today the real situation when the extent of the damage has not yet been ascertained? Is what has been left undamaged adequate for the immediate resumption of work? I believe that we technically, economically and politically do not know what tomorrow will be like.

[Question] No one denies that the Communists' participation in the future government is a French affair, but some anxiety in this respect is noted in some Arab capitals. King Khalid will visit Paris. Is this visit going to alleviate this anxiety, if we may ask?

[Answer] The purpose of King Khalid's visit is not to tell us that he is carrying a Communist to us or that he does not accept the Communists. [sentence as heard] King Khalid is a grand figure among the Middle East figures and, consequently, among Third World figures. He understands very well what the value of his people's independence, the independence of the Arab nation and the independence of Islam mean to his people and the believers. Consequently, he does not accept the task of teaching us lessons on what we must or must not do.

[Question] Your Excellency, Saudi Arabia will participate in the North-South conference to be held in Mexico. Are you going to bring up this issue with the Saudi monarch and do you expect a special Saudi role and influence at this conference, upon which the new majority pins great importance?

[Answer] The dialogue will be between the heads of two states. I cannot predict what they will say. We, the French, particularly we the Socialist government, are committed to the North-South dialogue.

What does the North-South dialogue mean? It naturally means more aid, more financial efforts, more participation in markets and more stability for raw materials. However, if you prevent the hiding of the whole forest by these trees which I have mentioned, then what is the forest?

The dialogue between the North and the South is for us to understand where the South is in today's and tomorrow's world. Where is it? Is it marginal and unknown? It is no longer under our control. We are no longer materially and militarily present in it. However, does that mean that we have no interest in it unless it has a harbor where there are sailors with beautiful hats and with other things and unless it has such raw materials as oil, uranium and the like? We do not have this perspective. In our view, the South is part of the world. Every state in the South has a right to its identity, to handle its destiny, to use its resources in order to grow, to increase its friends and allies and to promote some policies of the South. Every state of the South has the same rights as those of the North. We prefer to say the North to the West because East European states have, regrettably, little presence. Every state of the South has the same rights as our states. Thus, any future event, issue and thought about the North and the South becomes a thrilling, tempting and exciting issue because we are from a new world, a different world. If we face the new world in this way, France undoubtedly will have a great role to play. We are an ancient country. We are nationalists. We have a prosperous industry in various fields. We have a deep-rooted culture.

It is certain that Saudi Arabia has a big role to play. It is naturally a large country. It has a distinguished geographical situation. It is a country of great faith. If we talk about the distant future, then what people believe has a basic value. Saudi Arabia is a kingdom run by an elite group of men of big influence. There is no embarrassment in saying that Saudi Arabia is also important because of its oil and money. Is it a shame for a country to have oil and money? Therefore, there is a possibility for deep dialogue between France and Saudi Arabia about the world of tomorrow, provided that we admit that the status of every country of the South is equal to the status of every country of the North.

[Question] There is the bilateral dialogue and there is the tripartite dialogue. Will you adopt this idea, which was launched by the former French Government? The idea of the tripartite dialogue might not be bad?

[Answer] You embarrass me a little because before President Giscard d'Estaing found this beautiful phrase with which to name this issue, I was a humble envoy in a small office in Brussels undertaking a large number of such operations. When I left Brussels, we had about 50 operations between the European Community and Arab money, which amounted to about $5 to $6 billion. Arab participation in these operations was larger than that of the Community--road and factory projects, cement factories here and educational complexes there. We did that before finding the name. We achieved that in practice. Some of the projects are going on and some of them have been completed. This proves the extent of my belief in this cooperation. I believe that cooperation must go beyond what has been achieved between the European Community and Arab money. This includes what we might term general aid, that is, treasury grants and aid to development projects.

We must find similar relations with private capital. There are numerous operations in the world which need to be undertaken, whether here with us, in the Arab world or in nonoil states--big operations with the possibility of joint financing and solidarity between these finances and the technology which we have and the possibility for these finances to enter our market. The Saudis are far richer than we are. Our market is far larger than theirs. Every establishment needs money, technology and a market.

[Question] In the Middle East crisis, the stand of today's French diplomacy is hardly different from what it was before the election of President Mitterrand. Observers have noted your stress on a homeland for the Palestinians. What do you mean by the word homeland?

[Answer] Does our presence in office amount to more than 15 days? Thus, formulating an idea about French diplomacy on the basis of 15 days is not feasible. I know that the moment the infant is born and while it is still blue, crying without teeth and hairless, people ask: Don't you see that he looks like his father? Our new infant diplomacy really resembles its father or mother.

But let us be serious. Before be decide what the French diplomacy will be like, particularly in a world which is very complex and very proud, like the Middle East world, we must give it 1, 2 or 3 years to assert its presence. What are its characteristics? I have told you that we stem from the same point and same stands adopted by the former government. This is self-imposed. France is a big country characterized by continuity. A pledge made by a former government is taken up by the next government.

I already have told you that, in some cases, we might not be pleased to be committed to the pledges of the former government. For example, there are weapons which we find ourselves obliged to deliver to South America, which we would have rather sent to another place and so on. We are committed to our pledges in view of this continuity. Our stands are the same. We we have shown from the beginning that our methods will be different.

We have close relations with Israel. We have a desire to have closer relations with all the Arab states, hence, the large number of envoys who flocked to all the Arab states. This is the reality. Moreover, our determination is to truly respect the grand principles. You might think that I am hallucinating. I don't care if I hallucinate in front of you. This is the trend which we will adopt. We might accordingly lose this or that bargain. We proceed with some grand principle and some grand ideas. This is what you will feel and this is what will be proved day by day. We can surely be depended on in this respect. This is the broad line which will be our line.

Our colleagues in the European Community meet with us on joint stands. Our U.S. colleagues have the weight in the Middle East. This is beyond doubt. Our Arab and Israeli colleagues--when I say Arab I think of the states of the steadfastness and confrontation front and the other states--we must lead them to a settlement. They understand that the French are trustworthy but sometimes intractable.

In the political field, we will see how we can apply what I told you a moment ago. This is based on every people's right to determine their destiny.

Now, for self-determination in accordance with diplomatic terms, we stopped at the word homeland. You know how words develop. The diplomacy of Western states has not yet gone beyond the word homeland. When we were free to write like the common people and not as diplomats, we went far with our expressions. Some of you might have read the two latest books by President Mitterrand, excuse me, Francois Mitterrand. But since he has now become a president, he has to talk like a diplomat. But when he was still Francois Mitterrand, he expressed the right of self-determination in a simpler way, as you do at home in the evening when you talk with your wife about that--when you do not have a better subject to talk about. Hence, to understand what the word homeland means, you must go back to what was written. Look into the line which we follow for our inspiration. You will understand that the word homeland means a lot.

[Question] Your Excellency Mr Minister, you have recently met with senior U.S. officials. Have you felt that the U.S. policy in the Middle East might develop and get closer to the European statements, particularly the French ones?

[Answer] Your question is very difficult. The Americans had preferred to be less engaged or committed to the Middle East. They find that their Middle East responsibility transcends their ability for immediate action. They are now the godfathers of the Camp David agreements after having been their makers. These agreements constituted progress, but this progress was not enough because the agreements did not lead to a comprehensive solution. And since they are, to a certain extent, the makers of the Camp David agreements, many people believe that they had taken sides, which embarrassed them. They would like to have more freedom of movement because they know as well as you, I and the man in the street that the comprehensive settlement will never be reached unless all concerned states enter the process.

The presence of a European state that can talk to and have good relations with all the parties concerned is a useful thing. They will not ask us to be their ambassadors, and if they ask us to be, we will not respond because we will say only what we believe in. We do not currently believe in all that the Americans said in the past. However, the French role might be appropriate and useful because it would soften the positions and create new horizons. That is the role I can envisage for France, the faithful member in the Community's efforts through contacting all parties concerned.

Therefore, Begin's latest act strongly disturbs and worries me because if it leads to a deterioration in the ability for a dialog, it will be a serious factor on the future peace.

Therefore, we are a factor that is able to establish relations with all the parties concerned. We are an ally that is trusted by the United States, which knows that we say what we think and that when we do not agree, we say it frankly and without worry. We are a dynamic factor in this issue and we are not alone in this. Among the Arab states, some, whom I will not mention now because I do not want to interfere in their internal affairs, take a stand similar to ours.

[Question] Our feelings, Your Excellency, are that the French president's visit to Israel is no longer a priority item. The president announced that he would visit Israel when the opportunity arose. Do you think that there is an opportunity in the foreseeable future?

[Answer] As I grow older, I keep noticing that the journalists are emotional because they always depend on their feelings, showing this by saying: Our feelings are. You must have felt last week that Mitterrand asked for a plane to take him to Tel Aviv. Now you have a different feeling. In fact, issues are not as simple as that. The president, no matter how well he knows this person or that and regardless of his personal relationships, does not have the power to board a plane whenever he feels like going to a certain place. His answer to Mr Begin was very clear: He will go to Israel with pleasure when the opportunity arises.

Allow me to tell you--and I do not know whether this (?has been published)--that he gave the same answer, word for word, to King Khalid when he received an invitation from him to visit Saudi Arabia. It is probable that in areas of less importance and urgency, the president would say that same thing to other states which he might be less desirous of visiting. Therefore, the possibility of Mitterrand going to the area, to this country or that in a single journey or in a number of journeys, is a valid possibility but is connected with occasions.

[Question] If this visit is accomplished someday, I think that its aims would be to convince the concerned parties that mutual recognition is the key to just and permanent peace in the area. This expression is borrowed from the Socialist project. Can we ascertain that this visit might take place within one tour and that the president would visit all the states and capitals to convince them of this mutual recognition?

[Answer] It seems that we are practicing imaginary politics. There might arise 10 different occasions to justify President Mitterand's visit. There might be a serious event which might call for a personal presence, a happy occasion which might require a celebration, I do not know. It is clear that no matter what his wishes, the president will not travel to this or that place unless his journey is useful for the progress of peace. He will not travel if his journey might harm the chances for peace or France's position vis-a-vis our colleagues. Therefore, it is difficult to know whether there will be one, two or three journeys because there are not only two countries but many countries.

[Question] You recently met with your Lebanese counterpart Fu'ad Butrus and undoubtedly affirmed to him France's determination to respect Lebanon's safety and to force others to respect this safety. I stress the word others. In my opinion, this respect is a moral obligation. How can France act toward those who do not respect Lebanon's safety in order to force them to do that?

[Answer] We would like to have a simple answer to your question. We have none. Naturally, we alone cannot find an answer because it cannot be obtained except through the joint determination of a number of states and perhaps international organization. You must know that we are waiting for any opportunity to find a state or two states or any organization that is determined to respect Lebanon's territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty without creating internecine fighting. The answer also depends on the ability of the Lebanese president and Government to make themselves heard in Lebanon.

We will be pleased to contribute toward strengthening the Lebanese Army. We and the European Community have offered food and economic assistance to Lebanon more than once. Some of the Lebanese Army's weapons are French and we are always ready to send spare parts to Lebanon and replenish the Lebanese arsenal. All this will lead to respect for and forcing others to respect Lebanese independence.

[Question] President al-Qadhdhafi, in an interview with the newspaper LIBERATION, has expressed his happiness over the election of President Mitterrand, a socialist like him, as he put it. However, he pointed out that in case France sides with Israel, all cooperation between France and Libya would cease. In any case, what will French policy be toward Libya and Chad? Do you fear that the United States will replace France in some African states?

[Answer] I am not sure that Al-Qadhdhafi's socialism is like ours, and I do not think that our party, with all its different sections and its many colors, has any tint which might be similar to Al-Qadhdhafi. However, we are pleased because a president of an important state expresses such a desire. It is an encouraging gesture. What pleases us more is that Al-Qadhdhafi is respected by his people and by other people and that he is a sincere believer and that all this might be a basis for possible future talks. However, at this stage, we are not in a position to hold close and essential talks with Libya. We are in the stage of exchanging courtesies or a little more than that in view of Al-Qadhdhafi's desire for openmindedness. As for the rest, let us wait a little to define our positions on the issues you raised and also others.

On our position concerning these issues, I would like to say frankly that France will not take a stand on any Third World problems before thinking about it. The outgoing government did not take such a position. We will not make any decision before consulting with all the other parties, such as the legitimate government if present, the neighboring states that have a relation to the issue, or even the distant states that might have an interest. Therefore, the past 15 days days will not allow me to tell you about our thinking on Chad, the Central African Republic and others. Let us await the results of consultations and what is said by other states and other peoples. It is not up to Paris to say what is aspired for in Ndjamena, Bangui and Khartoum, for instance.

[Question] However, some colleagues have written that France will return its diplomatic mission to Ndjamena even before the departure of the Libyan troops currently stationed in Chad. What is the truth of the matter?

[Answer] I have not yet heard anything related to this problem. I have not been informed by anyone on a change of stands. Therefore, the problem is not raised.

[Question] One last question, Your Excellency Mr Minister, I remembered a few moments ago that France has sent envoys to several Arab capitals. What is the impression with which they came back? Are you ready to soon go to the region following your visits to the major Western capitals?

[Answer] Yes, by supplying the airlines with numerous passengers, we have made it clear that we have sent many envoys. As a new administration, we wanted to consult and ask in order to avoid misunderstandings and to issue reminders of the great principles in which we believe. This is a matter in which I rejoice. I believe that this is the ideal way to act. At this juncture, I would like to reiterate that we are no longer in the 19th century, when world affairs were decided in a certain golden lounge in a certain capital. This era is over for good.

The president's senior and junior envoys were warmly welcomed everywhere. I believe that all these officials are happy because we are asking questions and issuing reminders of the great principles without proposing anything specific. We ask before forming an opinion. We believe that these envoys contributed to dissipating any misunderstanding that might have existed anywhere, particularly in those states where it was in the interest of others to cause a misunderstanding.

We do not forget that when rumors were circulated in the Gulf states about the nationalization of banks, that is the government will pocket all bank deposits, this might have resulted in the transfer of billions of dollars to other European or American banks. I understand this when others do it. This is their job. Don't you remember that commercial about a bank manager saying your money concerns us? This is life.

Therefore, there were some misunderstandings in some places and these envoys contributed to dissipating them. I personally visited a not small world state, the United States of America. I believe my visit dissipated some of the misunderstanding. I stressed what we adhere to and explained what we believe. I also explained why we adhere to this or that. The Americans can no longer rely on words. They know that the words we use express a genuine need for a deep commitment. This was the main purpose of the envoys we sent to some countries.

[Question] Will you personally go to the region soon?

[Answer] Unfortunately, when somebody is appointed to a post like mine, he immediately realizes that several traps are closing on him. One is told that there is the committee for cooperation with this or that, that there is the large committee, that there is the small committee and that there is the semi-big committee. You have to go to such and such a place and meet this or that. He has not come for 14 months, while you must see him every 12 months. We, the foreign ministers, are captives and prisoners.

I am lucky, if I may say so, in that in the first 3 weeks, I was totally ignorant. I don't know anything. I signed no papers and I did what I wanted. All this is over. My freedom of movement has ended. Next week, I have to attend the European development meeting and the European Council meeting. Afterward, I have to go here, there and everywhere. This means that my free time will be rare. However, as soon as I have the time, I would very much like to go to the Middle East. I love this part of the world. What is happening there is extremely exciting from various aspects. I deeply believe in direct contacts.

MITTERRAND ON U.S. INTEREST RATES, ISRAEL, POLAND

LD161057 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Jun 81 p 7

[Apparent text of President Francois Mitterrand speech at Montelimar on 9 June: "I Hope That the Country Will Give Me the Means To Implement My Policy"]

[Excerpt] In the foreign sphere, our main economic difficulty is connected with the world monetary crisis. I would be inclined to emphasize this factor among others. The U.S. interest rate is 21 percent. It has doubled in the last few years, forcing all other countries either to follow suit or to lose the major part of their foreign exchange reserves. From 15 February through 21 May, France lost $10 billion--$5 billion before 10 May and $5 billion since--without any response on anyone's part.

On 21 May, that is as soon as I took office, I issued instructions with a view to countering speculation against the franc. Since 23 May, that is since the measures taken by Premier Pierre Mauroy came into effect, France has lost no foreign exchange at all nor has it borrowed a single dollar to maintain the franc at its proper level in the European Monetary System.

Nonetheless, the U.S. policy--an excessively high interest rate and an excessively strong upward trend of the dollar--have forced all countries in general and West European countries in particular to adopt measures which have hit everybody, especially our enterprises and home buyers. How many people are there who need only the stimulus which a government freed of its financial burden could give them in order to be able to live? If this policy is pursued, it could well make unemployment worse--in the United States too--and nullify any efforts to resume progress and other kinds of development throughout the world.

The United States should realize that no real political solidarity is possible unless it is based on fair economic cooperation. Indeed, how can it ask its allies for political and military cooperation if its monetary policy imposes a disproportionate burden on them all? It is of essential importance for the Western economy as a whole that this situation change.

But to be able to change the course of events, the European nations, which have all suffered as a result of this situation, should first realize what unites them. This is why, to remove this threat, I intend to enter into consultations with all our European partners as soon as possible with a view to adopting a concrete and firm attitude.

These problems could be resolved at the Ottawa summit on 21 July, at which France will submit a number of proposals. It will put them forward in the belief that it will thereby help to create a union of forces which will contribute toward the preservation of peace and individual development.

The current situation reminds us of the importance of France speaking clearly to the world as a whole. We will condemn any violation of law. Irrespective of our feelings for Israel, which are generally friendly, this also applies to the intervention in Iraq which the Israeli Government decided upon and which led to the death of one of our fellow countrymen.

The development of the situation in Poland is also causing concern. I would like to state that France's attitude toward this question is: The Poles should resolve their own problems by themselves. I solemnly reiterate that the principle of nonintervention in other countries' affairs is a fundamental principle. Any violation of this rule will have grave consequences which any responsible government must taken into account before making any decision.

In times such as these, when so much uproar and disturbance is being created, France must speak with one voice. I intend to preserve pluralism and democracy but I also intend to make that voice heard on behalf of the French people, who are France. For the sake of its own peace and that of the world, France must be able to make heard everywhere a message of freedom, hope, strength and calm. Since it will soon have an opportunity to do this, I hope that the country will give me the means to pursue this course.

EGYPT'S MUBARAK DESCRIBES VISIT AS 'PRODUCTIVE'

NC161302 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 16 Jun (MENA)--Egyptian, Vice President Husni Mubarak left Paris at 1245 today for Cairo, following a 6-day visit to France. Mubarak described his visit to France and his talks with senior officials as good and very productive.

Mubarak said his meeting with French Premier Pierre Mauroy yesterday dealt in particular with the bilateral relations between the two countries and the Middle East issue.

Asked whether he was promised that the contracts signed between Egypt and France will be carried out, the vice president said that there is no problem regarding all past agreements and that the French premier affirmed to him that they will be honored and completely fulfilled. France will even add to them and will work to strengthen the relations in all economic, military and other spheres, including the nuclear sphere.

The vice president stated that he has extended an invitation to the French premier to visit Cairo, and Mauroy promised to visit at an appropriate time.

TREASURY MINISTER QUESTIONED ON CONDITION OF LIRA

LD161537 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 11 Jun 81 pp 1, 3

[Eugenio Scalfari interview with Treasury Minister Nino Andreatta: "Where Is the Lira Going, Mr Andreatta?"]

[Excerpts] Rome--The government resigned 3 weeks ago and the parties are busy with abstract strategies. Meanwhile however, the lira is vacillating; the dollar is causing an upheaval in all the Western monetary markets and the state's deficit is continuing to increase. We had a 2-hour interview with Nino Andreatta on these topics, and here is an account of it.

[Question] Is it true, Mr Treasury Minister, that our currency reserves have reached a very low level?

[Answer] At this moment the Bank of Italy has $5.4 billion in convertible currencies, $8.5 billion in European currency units and its gold reserves.

[Question] How much is that altogether?

[Answer] At current gold prices I would estimate our total reserves to be $50 billion. I realize that having little more than $5 billion in convertible reserves gives us little reason to be happy, but it is not only the unexciting level of reserves that is causing us concern.

[Question] What is your greatest worry at present, Mr Treasury Minister? The behavior of the dollar? The inflation that is eroding the lira's purchasing power? The deficit of the state and of the public corporations? The government crisis?

[Answer] What a lot of problems all at once! Let us take them in order. They are all serious problems, in fact, but of different dimensions. Let us start with the dollar.

[Question] I would like to ask you how you explain such a rapid and alarming rise in the U.S. currency's exchange rate against not only the lira but also traditionally strong currencies, such as the Deutschmark and the yen. What is happening? Is it a case of putting the dollar above everything else?

[Answer] There are several causes. Among the most prominent I would place the fact that U.S. oil imports have halved. Let us bear in mind that the oil crisis began when the United States suddenly became a net importer of oil. It was then that the producing countries decided to free themselves from a patronage that had lasted for years and to drastically revise the price per barrel. Well, after many hesitations and also under pressure from all the other industrialized countries, the United States unfroze prices of U.S.-produced oil, thus strongly encouraging extraction and stimulating the guest for new energy sources; and at the same time demand decreased. In the United States, 50 percent of oil is consumed by automobilies....

[Question] What is the proportion in Italy?

[Answer] It is 15 percent. So in the United States demand is fairly elastic. If oil prices rise, demand decreases. In other words, for a number of reasons U.S. dependence on Middle East oil has halved. This has caused an immediate strengthening of the dollar.

[Question] This is one of the causes, but certainly not the only one.

[Answer] Indeed not. The second reason stems from the fact that the Arab countries which possess petrodollars have turned to the U.S. currency on a large scale. In recent years the Arabs have invested their surplus in various currencies, especially Deutschmarks, Swiss francs and oil, as well as dollars, of course. In the past 6 months all the new flow of currency created by the Arabs has gone to New York.

Mitterrand? He Has Weakened the Franc

[Question] How do you explain such a decision?

[Answer] It is due to the greater confidence in the United States and lesser confidence in Europe. The Polish crisis has played a decisive role from this viewpoint.

[Question] Do you believe that Arab investors are sending their fortunes to the United States partly because of the Polish crisis?

[Answer] Yes, I do. Also because of the political instability of several West European countries.

[Question] What about Mitterrand's victory?

[Answer] Listen, I am certainly no conservative and I am not unhappy about Mitterrand's victory. But if I am to argue from a strictly economic and monetary viewpoint, there is no doubt that it has weakened the franc, at least for the time being. And the weakening of one of the EC's major currencies pulls the others down too. However, the real reason for the strengthening of the dollar is this; the fact that the new administration is steadfastly determined to combat inflation.

[Question] All governments have been setting themselves this same objective for the past 10 years, but the results are modest, indeed negligible.

[Answer] Well said. It is not a matter of announcing plans and coining slogans, but a matter of credibility. Take the example of Italy. In our country when a government presents its economic plans it invariably asserts that it will combat inflation, but equally invariably it adds: "without holding down investments and while cutting unemployment" or some such. What do people make of that?

[Question] Not very much, I think.

[Answer] You are mistaken, people infer that everything will continue exactly as before. Therefore inflationary expectations are strengthened.

[Question] The strengthening of the dollar seems to be a misfortune for the rest of the world. But until recently was the rest of the world not asking the United States to set its own economy straight, to combat inflation and waste less oil? I see a contradiction in Europe's positions now and previously.

[Answer] Well, it is a matter of how and when. Europe and the Western world need a solid and stable U.S. economy. Therefore Washington's efforts in this direction are salutary and welcome. But if the therapy being adopted across the Atlantic is administered in excessively large doses, not many will survive the treatment. That is the point.

[Question] What does a 10 percent increase in the dollar exchange rate against the lira mean for us?

[Answer] It means a 1.5 percent increase in inflation.

[Question] Do you regard that as insignificant?

[Answer] I regard it as most serious. Indeed, at the beginning of 1981 we forecast a domestic inflation rate of 15 percent averaged over the year. Readjusting our calculations now, bearing in mind the rise in the dollar that has occurred in the interim, the inflation rate is over 20 percent.

Few Pressure Instruments on United States

[Question] What can we do, Mr Treasury Minister? Is it not time for all the European governments to take joint demarches vis-a-vis Washington to warn our major ally that if the situation continues like this Europe is in danger of becoming a disaster area?

[Answer] I do not believe that we have many effective instruments for exerting pressure, apart from the following: It is in our interests that the United States carry forward the anti-inflation struggle, not so much, however, with monetary methods, as with an appropriate fiscal and budgetary policy. The U.S. federal budget shows a deficit in the order of $50-$60 billion. Reagan has promised to balance the federal accounts. Of course such an objective cannot be achieved by magic. But it is in our interests that it be achieved as soon as possible. Thus, U.S. monetary policy will gradually become softer, bank rates will fall. This is the only strategy that Europe and the Third World countries must pursue with respect to the United States.

[Question] Apart from this pressure on the U.S. monetary authorities...

[Answer] ...which for the time being do not seem in the least well disposed...

[Question] ...do you see any other ways of containing the pressure of the dollar on the European economy?

[Answer] The EC countries should have implemented the second phase of the European monetary system, by creating the European monetary fund and pooling their reserves. The EC reserves pool totals $200 billion--a sum that would have made it possible for Europe to adopt a united and credible policy with respect to the dollar. Unfortunately, nothing has been done, and this is serious.

[Question] Let us discuss our domestic troubles, Mr Treasury Minister. For many years you advocated expansive policies. People still remember some memorable skirmishes of yours with the Bank of Italy under Carli and even Baffi, whom you accused of excessive toughness. It seems to me, however, that as treasury minister your viewpoint has changed. It seems to me, for instance, that between you and Carli....

[Answer] Yes, indeed, we now speak a fairly common language. What it boils down to is this: I, too, like my counterparts in Washington, have reached the conclusion that it is necessary to concentrate all attention, all messages and all measures on one single objective, namely combating inflation. If we adopt contradictory measures and issue ambiguous--or balanced, as they say now--messages, inflation will not recede at all and our battle will be lost.

[Question] You are asking the workers to reconsider the escalator machinery, but you are well aware that this is not the source of inflation. Why this emphasis on the escalator?

[Answer] It is not the source of inflation, but the escalator does consolidate inflation. The quarterly escalator adjustments automatically multiply every inflationary impact fourfold. If the trade unions were with me in this battle we would stand a good chance of winning it. Of course, the escalator alone is not enough.

[Question] It is necessary to cut the public spending budget and deficit.

[Answer] Precisely.

[Question] But this is where the patronage which pumps money from the state funds comes in. Is that not so, Mr Minister?

[Answer] It is so; do you believe I am not aware of it or afraid to say it?

[Question] I merely believe that you cannot defeat the patronage system within the present political framework.

[Answer] This is why I desperately need an alliance with the trade unions. But the only price that I can pay to attain it is to involve them in the anti-inflation struggle. Any other price would be off the point and would lessen the chances of achieving the main objective.

[Question] Many things have been said and written about the public deficit. Could you make a clear statement about it, at last?

[Answer] Very well. When the finance bill was submitted to Parliament I wanted a preliminary vote on spending and deficit ceilings. My proposal was rejected, however. Well, the treasury minister is now authorized by Parliament to spend 115 trillion lire over revenue in actual expenditure over the year and deficits. Obviously if this were the real size of our deficit we would have to declare ourselves bankrupt.

NIGERIAN WATER MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN ROME

AU151952 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 15 Jun (ANSA)--Relations between Italy and Nigeria in the areas of industry and agriculture were at the center of 4 days of talks conducted in Rome by the Nigerian minister for water resources, Ndagi Mahmudu.

The visiting minister consulted with the Rome government under secretary at agriculture, Fabio Fabbri, the chair person and secretary general of the Italo-African Institute, Tullia Carettoni and Luigi Gasbarri, and with representatives from the Italian and European commissions on agriculture.

The Nigerian government official also met with the chairman of the European Industrial Confederation, Guido Carli. In this talk, and with those he held with the managers of Italian concerns operating in the African state, Ndagi Mahmudu examined the state of cooperative relations in the industrial sector.

The Nigerian minister is also in charge of operations of the Italian-Nigerian joint enterprise, Impresit Bakolori, at work on two irrigation projects valued at 800 million dollars. The projects will provide the capability to irrigate hundreds of thousands of hectares in the north-west of Nigeria. Five hundred Italian technicians and eight thousand Nigerian laborers are currently at work on the irrigation jobs.

LUCAS PIRES VIEWS 'CLIQUES' IN DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE

LD160929 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jun 81 pp 15-16

[Fernando Diogo interview with Lucas Pires, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Center Party]

[Excerpts] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Undoubtedly the theme of the moment in the political sphere is Mota Amaral's statements criticizing the Social Democratic Center party [CDS] for trying to restrict Azorean autonomy which would be fully incorporated in the process of the elaboration of the Democratic Alliance's draft constitutional revision. How do you read the position of the premier of the Azores regional government?

Lucas Pires: Relations between the Social Democratic Party [PSD] and the CDS in the Azores are a government-opposition relationship which perhaps partly explains these statements. Without dwelling on a topic which I consider to have been adequately commented on, I would just like to say that there has never been any intention here to restrict Azorean autonomy.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: But the matter is not finished. The PSD Azorean regional political commission reaffirmed on Monday its full support for Mota Amaral and fully endorsed his accusations which means that the matter is back on the agenda.

Lucas Pires: I think the "ministry of words" is only of relative importance at the moment and I believe that the events in question result more from social, political and economic causes than from the repetition of certain phrases. As for the rest, it is just talk because there is an agreement on the draft constitutional revision signed by all the Alliance parties and it is that which is conclusive and important in political terms. Anything else is just talk--it has no effect on the agreement relating to constitutional revision.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Are you suggesting that Mota Amaral wants to go beyond what is prescribed in the agreement?

Lucas Pires: I am not suggesting that Mota Amaral wants to go beyond the agreement. I am saying that any comment on what took place during the discussion of the draft constitutional revision becomes unimportant because in no way does it alter the draft. There can be no going back on that.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: According to some political commentators, the CDS has also been dominating the government and even forcing ministers who opposed it to resign, as in the case of Ferreira do Amaral and also Eusebio Marques de Carvalho, as we now know.

Lucas Pires: There are five CDS ministers and obviously the position of the Finance Ministry is extremely important, but I do not believe there has been either hegemony or attempts at hegemony on the part of the centrists or that the other ministers would have allowed themselves to be dominated. It is the prime minister who imposes his character on the government and he is from the PSD. In principle, the government is a unit. When you think of this government you think of the Balsemao Government not the CDS government. For that reason I do not agree with your observation.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: As for the government being a unit, the executive has been in power for not much more than 5 months yet it has already undergone a reshuffle during which the administrative reform minister was removed, having previously asked to be relieved as a result of a dispute with the finance minister. Do you still regard this government as a unit and that the CDS' dominant position is not evident?

Lucas Pires: I think that one has a bad habit, perhaps deliberate, of attributing many of the problems to CDS positions when many of these problems were not even considered by any CDS executive committee and have nothing to do with any official CDS policy. Obviously there are many problems and many opinions which could be ascribed to CDS members but which are official and deliberate party positions. The CDS ministers, in both this and the previous government, behaved more like Democratic Alliance executive members than party members. And this was intentional. They do not get together to champion a "CDS view" in the government. They champion personal views since they do not have any imperative party mandate to champion formal CDS opinion in the government.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: So the disagreements which have come to light were the direct result of different program philosophies championed by each bloc of ministers?

Lucas Pires: Note that the divergences and disagreements that have occurred within the government have so far been between individual ministers rather than between parties. I think you would be deceiving yourself if you were to see party disputes in the issues that have arisen within the government. I believe that, within the Council of Ministers, ministers belonging to the same party do not necessarily agree. The correlation of forces is not party against party. You could put individuals against individuals, but it is not a correlation of forces between parties.

In any case, if there is something worrisome taking place today within the Democratic Alliance it is that cliques have appeared which have nothing to do with parties and exist over and above them; and also worrisome are individual statements made by certain people in the Democratic Alliance. I accept that one could say there are problems. I accept that one could talk of a certain problem regarding discipline in the various Democratic Alliance parties....

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: ...Or indiscipline....

Lucas Pires: Or indiscipline, precisely; but not in the sense of party blocs waging a kind of civil war within the government of the Democratic Alliance.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Could this be a manifestation within the government of a possible realignment of forces in the Democratic Alliance? A kind of "central bloc" within the actual alliance?

Lucas Pires: This observation seems more accurate than that on CDS hegemony although I don't think the trend is sufficiently well organized to be regarded as a reality.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: But could it become institutionalized?

Lucas Pires: Yes. But at the moment it is more a question of affinity, osmosis and strategic identity than of agreement or organic unity.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: If this process becomes established, the Democratic Alliance will be in jeopardy, don't you think?

Lucas Pires: I like to think that all existing problems can be resolved within the Democratic Alliance. In my view this is not the issue. One might ask whether the Democratic Alliance is still in control of the political process, apart from government activity. One might also ask whether the Democratic Alliance might not benefit from disciplining its activity. A possible proposal in this sphere would be the formalization of political leadership of the Democratic Alliance through the three leaders, for example. One might also wonder whether the Democratic Alliance has not lost interest in renewing the political agreement which brought it into being precisely in order to resolve a series of doubts which still exist at a time when certain objectives, like the election of the president of the republic, no longer exist, and its principal leader and organizer, Sa Carneiro, is dead. I believe it would be useful to establish certain priorities and to formally clarify certain points in order to display any doubts and confusion that may exist.

In my view, the Democratic Alliance could become a feasible central bloc, but this would require a different strategic posture which would come about through an implicit or explicit renewal of the Alliance's global conception, a renewal encapsulated in the following points: emphasis on the social aspect; the entry of independents into the central area of Portuguese society; the possibility of a dialogue, albeit critical, with the president of the republic; basic consensus on constitutional revision with the Socialist Party and the retention of semipresidentialism; renewal of the ideological, cultural and educational stance.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Let me share your doubt. Is the Democratic Alliance still in charge of the political process?

Lucas Pires: In this case the question is intended more to provoke than to express a doubt. It is important that when one talks about the Democratic Alliance one should talk not only about its problems, and that the idea of a global plan or framework should be presented more clearly once more. It is for the Demcoratic Alliance to choose the themes, to formulate the aims, to sort out the priorities and to inspire the confidence of its members and the country, with the backing of the social reform movement and the majority national will. I deem it necessary to reemphasize these aspects to get away from the inevitable manifestations of personal ambition.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Your emphasis on the Democratic Alliance plan appears to push into the background a fundamental aim of any party, that is, growth. Considering the ideological affinities between the CDS and the PSD, do you not regard the Democratic Alliance as a limiting factor in terms of the centrists' electoral growth?

Lucas Pires: What does the CDS desire more--to be a major opposition party, because it cannot gain power by itself, or to have, as now, five ministers and three times that number of secretaries of state in positions which enable it to influence the course of Portuguest society in accordance with the CDS plan? The problem of Portuguese society is more a problem of choosing between the social model adopted by the Democratic Alliance and the idea of socialist planning presented by the opposition. Hence the fundamental question for those who do not think slavishly in party terms is that of a choice between the two great images of society.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: So the CDS chooses to sacrifice its growth to the exercise of power?

Lucas Pires: But the CDS can grow within the Democratic Alliance. We do not rule out the idea of an electoral law permitting the existence of coalitions, with each party's votes being counted. This would enable the PSD and the CDS to know exactly what their backing is. So it is not a renunciation of the growth process. After all, the Democratic Alliance means in itself putting the country above the parties and above scehming for power.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Are the CDS leaders afraid that the softening of the Democratic Alliance concept might prompt a PSD shift toward a central bloc with the Socialist Party, thus removing them from the sphere of power?

Lucas Pires: Actually, the CDS thinks a great deal in Democratic Alliance terms since we regard it as a means of changing the present conditions. If they change a great deal, other realities may occur. Obviously, a central bloc could come into existence if an organizer appeared with a clearly conceived plan, if new economic and social conditions appeared to bring about this reality and if there existed a definite enough body of ideas corresponding to it. But if the bloc were formed it would probably not be based simply on party alliances. The conditions would have to be completely new, capable, perhaps, of bringing about a redefinition of electoral geography and various personal realignments. However, I believe that the idea of a central bloc is only valid in the absence of the Democratic Alliance and, therefore, following new legislative elections. And they are not in the offing. As the Lisbon meeting showed, despite certain serious exaggerations, the fire has not gone out; the problem lies with the bellows.

RAMON TAMAMES EXPLAINS COMMUNIST PROBLEMS

LD160909 Madrid YA in Spanish 7 Jun 81 pp 36-38

[Luis Blanco Vila interview with former PCE Executive Committee member Ramon Tamames; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Let us go back to 1956. That is when you joined the Communist Party....

[Answer] I never believed that Marxism was all that mattered. But, on the basis of my reading on the subject, it seemed a major body of social and economic ideas, and I still regard it as such, together with other currents of thought.

[Question] Did you feel at home in it? It is a generally suspected that you did not....

[Answer] I did feel at home in it, in my relations with the PCE--albeit always with a critical attitude, because I believed that things could be better organized. Much time was wasted in endless meetings. There was a great deal of centralism; everything had to be said at the top and thus many opportunities were missed.

[Question] It was the discipline that you did not like....

[Answer] No, I never felt affected by the disciplinary system because I wasn't subject to strict discipline. My impression is that it only worked at half capacity, at a time when people were risking a great deal in the party. I have always said this...everywhere. From 1965 through 1967, we worked on a book called "A Future for Spain," which I believe must be regarded as among the sources of Eurocommunism. Santiago Carrillo wrote the preface. But the book was poorly distributed, perhaps because of inefficiency. It seemed to me that the party was not very interested in distributing it.

[Question] Your comrades of that time--the ones whom you mentioned--left the party....

[Answer] Yes, they left. The first was Carlos Zayas, who stayed only a few months; next to leave was Sanchcez Drago, then Mujica, then Javier Pradera, more recently my comrades from the democratic junta Pablo Canto and Eugenio Triana, and many more.

[Question] So you felt in a way obliged to resist?

[Answer] I knew that we held much responsibility, that such a decision could not be taken lightly in a more or less passing moment of frustration. I decided to leave when I became fully convinced that there was nothing to be done, that the party's outlook differed from what I believed a popular-based party of transformation should be. In my opinion, these characteristics are not reflected in the Communist Party, which has an almost monolithic power structure, despite certain appearances, and which presents a difficult situation for the minorities, which I believe are an asset to any party. If one tries to rule out minorities except at very specific times, such as precongress periods, it does not work. In any case, a party of transformation must provide work for, and allow initiatives to, all its groups and organizations, within a federal structure... This has not been attempted either, though it too is necessary in a party regenerating its decisionmaking structure, its leadership nucleus--which is something else that is not accepted. I proposed that the secretary general should be no older than 65 on his election and that he should not be eligible for reelection more than twice. This wasn't accepted either. I believe that a party like that has no future. And since it has no future and I had not [as published] been a member for long and had many hopes, it seemed to me even morally inadvisable to continue participating in an operation of continuous deterioration of something that I had regarded as capable of creating hope.

Center of the Scene

[Question] Is it mostly intellectuals who rebel?

[Answer] No, it is those best informed. We unversity teachers must have left in hundreds, thousands. Workers don't even send a letter to the party. They stop attending their group meetings, stop paying their dues and that is that.

[Question] You are still a deputy and area member of the mixed group. I must admit that I don't regard you as suited to it. You are preparing something called the foundation. Tell me about it.

[Answer] I cannot do so in deatil because we are putting the finishing touches to what we are calling the Foundation for Progress and Democracy. We are a group of people trying to form this body. It is not a political party. Its only ideology will be the guidelines of the 1978 Constitution and the 1948 UN Declaration of Human Rights. This is all that we ask all members to observe. We will be forming a public platform for raising and discussing issues, with study centers in various parts of Spain. It will also enter into local matters and matters concerning the autonomous communities. Plans are processing well and I believe that we will publicly announce the group in June. But for the time being, I am not in a position to say any more because we are still at the planning stage.

LA VANGUARDIA Interview

LD161031 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 11 Jun 81 p 11

[Ramon Gonzalez Cabezas interview with former PCE Executive Committee member Ramon Tamames; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] You left the PCE because it was impossible to achieve a reform and democratization of the party structures, including the renewal of its top leaders. In view of the essential characteristics of communist parties, to what extent was this a personal excuse for entering a political environment that is better suited to you and, above all, has better future prospects?

[Answer] I believe that the PCE could have occupied a much larger space, essentially as defender of the workers' interests. But I believe it is a serious mistake to devote insufficient attention to social movements, the ecology movement, culture, art--and this is one of the reasons why I left. The bureaucracy is so inefficient that it is incapable of using the vast potentials that exist, and of course, I don't know whether the PCE will manage to regain its capacity in this context because it has lost many people connected with these very fields. But it is not a matter of seeking a new political space of my own, though for those of us involved in daily political activity it is a vocation. To assert otherwise would be absurd and nobody would believe it. The fact is that the PCE is incapable of developing one of the aspects which I was most keen to develop in the future.

Organizational Matter

[Question] The PCE is subject to pressures from its leftwing (pro-Soviets and Leninists), which accuses the party of deviationism and capitulation, and from the "critical Eurocommunists," who are dissatisfied with the survival of old habits and structures. It is simply a structural problem or is there a profound crisis of identity within Spanish communism?

[Answer] All parties at some time experience the problem of trying to define their identity within the context of the political scenario. Parties that belong to a particular international, as the PCE did until 1943, have clear guidelines.

The problem for the Western communist parties, which are seeking a path called Eurocommunism, is that they lack an approach that would enable them to feel solidarity with other political groups in other countries. Therefore, many veteran Communist Party members long for the centralized leadership of the Comintern, and this is what is called pro-Sovietism. Others, however, believe that it is necessary to seek a national path which, as it takes shape, could move away from the historical origins of the Communist Party. It is a difficult situation but I do not believe that this is the major problem. As far as I am concerned, it presently is basically a problem affecting organization, which is in fact what eventually determines a party's political line. If the organization is structured round a leadership nucleus which holds power for many years, this nucleus eventually changes its ideology and tactical stances every so many years. I don't want to say any more because I don't want to sow discord or to interefere in the PCE's internal debates.

Carrillo's "Sacrifice"

[Question] Since the charges and criticisms from both sides ultimately fall directly on the present PCE secretary general, must the historical figure of Santiago Carrillo inevitably be sacrificed to find a way of surmounting the PCE's present internal situation?

[Answer] I'm not talking about sacrifices or inevitability. All I am saying is that one of the amendments to the PCE rules which I proposed is that the secretary general should not be over 65 years old when elected and that he should not be reelected more than once. My position is very clear. If there is no regeneration in a party that wants to be of the masses, it will be very difficult for it to embrace the needs of the times, the technological problems, the changes in the universities, in science, research and culture. There must be an influx of new blood and new brains--and I believe that says it all.

[Question] Do you believe that the Eurocommunist plan is about to founder definitively in Spain?

[Answer] Well, I believe that one must allow time to take its course and one must view things calmly, without trying to foretell the future. Consistently with this, I believe that the Eurocommunist plan will return to the shared roots of socialism, of progressive ideas, social change and a pluralist society, an advanced democracy. This is the logical conclusion. I know that many communists are in favor of action increasingly in liaison with the socialist party and with all the progressive forces, but the latter have their doubts and this hinders a Eurocommunist plan, unless there is continuous progress in the trend toward the shared roots of socialism and social change. I discussed all this fairly clearly in my book "Inevitable Socialism" published in 1978.

PRIME MINISTER HOSTS DINNER FOR SAUDI KING KHALID

LD170426 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Jun 81

[David Morales dispatch]

[Text] The second day of the official visit to our country by the Saudi king ended with a dinner hosted by Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo. The day centered upon the talks between the two delegations, talks which give rise to hope for more wide-ranging cooperation. For example, Spain is going to increase its exports of cement to Saudi Arabia, which will reach 5 and 1/2 million tons this year. In the forthcoming weeks, a delegation from the Spanish National Institute of Hydrocarbons will go to Riyadh to assess the possibilities for cooperation in the Saudi Petrochemical industry. Moreover, it seems certain that our imports of Saudi oil will be increased by the end of 1982. King Khalid's day has been intensive although he did have time to rest during the private lunch hosted by Don Juan Carlos at the Zarzuela Palace. The Saudi king this morning received from the mayor of Madrid the golden keys of the city and this afternoon he hosted a reception at the Hotel Ritz for the diplomatic corps accredited to Spain.

CARRINGTON, YUGOSLAVIA'S VRHOVEC END TALKS

LD162236 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2130 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] London, 16 Jun (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Great Britain today stressed the need for political solutions to problems in international relations worldwide including in Europe.

In the closing talks here today Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec and British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington underlined the above stand during the discussion of crisis hotbeds, despite certain differences in views on the problems.

Vrhovec has concluded a two-day official return visit to Great Britain.

Vrhovec and Carrington stated that trust in Europe must not further deteriorate and that everything which could lead to the straining of the situation in Europe must be avoided.

Vrhovec and Carrington assessed their exchange of views on international political and economic relations and on bilateral cooperation as very useful and successful and as a new stimulus to the further development of relations between the two countries.

Vrhovec particularly set forth the nonaligned countries' view on ways and means for overcoming the crisis in the South African south, particularly in relation to the illegal occupation of Namibia.

The talks particularly focused on East-West relations and the current developments in Europe including those round Poland. The arms race and prospect for opening a disarmament process in Europe were also discussed as were efforts invested for a successful outcome of the European Security and Cooperation Conference follow-up in Madrid. The situation in the Balkans was also discussed.

During the talks, Vrhovec and Carrington also discussed questions of the struggle against various forms of terrorism which is increasingly turning into a European and broader problem.

During the exchange of views on bilateral relations, certain questions outstanding, primarily in economic cooperation, were discussed. Vrhovec informed his host about Yugoslavia's efforts for overcoming the existing economic difficulties and about certain aspects of relations discussed in detail today during the meeting between Vrhovec and [name indistinct].

Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Vrhovec invited his host Lord Carrington to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

DAILY TELEGRAPH WEIGHS SANCTIONS AGAINST ISRAEL

LD161125 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 16 Jun 81 p 4

[David Adamson report: "Sanctions Call Rejected by Britain"]

[Text] Arab ambassadors who called on Mrs Thatcher yesterday were left in no doubt that Britain would join the United States in opposing mandatory arms and other sanctions on Israel.

The British view is that to force the United States, with British support, to veto a sanctions resolution in the Security Council would be counter-productive.

An alternative approach, which would have British and probably American support, would be a resolution condemning Israel for the Baghdad reactor raid and calling on all countries to refrain from supplying arms to nations guilty of aggression.

British officials believe that if the United States voted for such a resolution it would be committed to pressure Israel after the June 30 elections to soften its attitude and become more flexible about negotiations.

The Arab ambassadors who talked to Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington yesterday represent the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Jordan, Iraq, Algeria and Lebanon. Their meeting was a follow-up to one last week with Sir Ian Gilmour, deputy foreign secretary.

Whether a sanctions resolution can be avoided was regarded in London last night as extremely uncertain, although the Security Council debate has been delayed, presumably to allow Arab diplomats to test the degree of support.

The Israeli raid and the hardening of attitudes on both sides has been a disaster for the European Community's Middle East initiative. There had been hopes that while Lord Carrington was in the chair of the European Council in the second half of this year it would be possible to make at least a few significant moves towards negotiations on the future of the West Bank and Gaza.

But there is now a recognition that those hopes have become dim to the point of disappearance. The view of one influential Arab foreign minister is that none of the pieces are in place at the moment to permit fruitful negotiations.

The best that can be done is to keep them moving forward in the hope that they can be assembled next year if the climate is more favourable.

Mr Shlomo Argov, Israel's ambassador in London, yesterday made it clear that Israel would negotiate, and criticised Mrs Thatcher's condemnation of the Baghdad raid as "unhappy and unjustified." "There was no justification for condemning Israel for an act of self-defence," he said. He blamed the failure of the Camp David talks to make progress on Europe's failure to rally around them with even half the verve and enthusiasm it had shown for the "so-called" European initiative.

RED CROSS SPONSORS NICOSIA IRAN-IRAQ POW EXCHANGE

NC161145 Paris AFP in English 1137 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Nicosia, 16 Jun (AFP)--Iran and Iraq today exchanged badly wounded prisoners on the runway at Larnaka Airport in Cyprus, sources said here. Seventeen Iraqis were exchanged for 25 Iranians in a deal arranged by the International Red Cross under the third Geneva convention on POW's considered medically unfit for further combat.

An Iraqi cargo plane landed at Larnaka at 10:05 a.m. local time (0705 GMT), followed 20 minutes later by an aircraft of the charter company Balair coming from Tehran. The prisoners switched aircraft under the eyes of Red Cross officials. After refuelling, the Iraqi aircraft took off first, two hours after it landed, while the Iranian plane left 35 minutes later.

It was the first exchange of prisoners since the Gulf war broke out last September. (In Geneva the Red Cross said it was carried out at the instigation of Iran. The Red Cross also said it had sent yesterday 7.5 tons of emergency supplies of tents, blankets and other aid to Iran for the relief victims of last week's earthquake.)

Government Report

NC161415 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Following the consent given by the Cyprus Government, the repatriation of wounded Iraqi and Iranian prisoners of the Iran-Iraq war took place at Larnaca airport today. The prisoners' repatriation was conducted under the auspices and supervision of the International Red Cross. A total of 25 wounded Iranian prisoners and 17 Iraqis were repatriated. The wounded Iraqi prisoners were picked up by an Iraqi aircraft and the Iranians by an international Red Cross aircraft. This was the first time since the beginning of the Iran-Iraq war last September that a repatriation of prisoners has taken place between the two belligerent countries.

DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS FROM ATHENS VISIT

NC161934 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Interior and Defense Minister Veniamin returned from Athens this evening. Veniamin held contacts at the Greek National Defense Ministry on pertinent matters.

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU TO VISIT MOSCOW IN AUTUMN

NC171100 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] An announcement issued in Nicosia today says that President Kiprianou will pay a visit to the Soviet Union in the autumn. Soviet Ambassador in Nicosia Astavin visited President Kiprianou this morning and informed him about his visit to the Soviet Union. The exact date of the visit will be announced soon.

AKEL SENDS GREETINGS TO COSTA RICA'S PVP

NC130626 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 13 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] AKEL Secretary General E. Papaioannou has sent the following message to the Popular Vanguard Party [PVP] of Costa Rica: "On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of your party, the AKEL Central Committee sends warmest congratulations and best wishes for great successes in your struggle for the interests of the working class, the people of Costa Rica, and of the international movement of anti-imperialist solidarity."

ROMANIAN AIRLINER MAKES FORCED LANDING AT KONYA

TA162027 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] A Romanian passenger airliner, on its way from Bucharest to Tel Aviv, made a forced landing at the Konya military airfield at about 1730 when it received a bomb threat. The 140 passengers of the airplane as well as the 15-man crew were taken to Konya hotels. Security measures were taken around the plane. A Turkish Radio and Television correspondent has learned that the pilot of the Romanian aircraft received a bomb threat while the plane was flying in Turkish airspace after it had left Bucharest. The pilot immediately reported the incident to the Turkish authorities, asking for permission to land at the nearest airfield.

The airplane landed at the Konya military airfield and security measures were taken around the plane. The passengers and the crew were evacuated immediately and were taken to the airfield building. One passenger, who was injured during the evacuation of the plan, was taken to the military hospital for treatment. Officials said that permission to fly would be given as soon as the search for the bomb was completed.

Further Report

TA170528 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The Romanian passenger airliner on its way from Bucharest to Tel Aviv, which made a forced landing at the Konya military airport at around 1730 last night due to a bomb threat, is still at the airport. A search to be conducted by experts will reveal whether or not there is a bomb on the plane. A five-man bomb unit left Ankara for Konya last night. Officials reported that the plane will be allowed to take off following this search.

The 140 passengers of the airplane and the 15-man crew are being accommodated in Konya hotels by the governor's office. According to our correspondent in Konya, the passengers and crew, who noted that they were very well taken care of and overcame their fears in a short time, said that they will never forget this Turkish hospitality.

DEFENSE MINISTER TO END U.S. VISIT 19 JUNE

TA161532 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1430 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 16 Jun (AA)--Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken will return from his current visit to the United States Friday, 19 June.

Bayulken and his host, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, in Washington discussed ways of speeding up effective implementation of the defense and economic cooperation agreement between the two countries. The talks covered several projects for weapons production and modernization of the Turkish Armed Forces. Turkish members of the action groups, which also met in Washington under the cooperation agreement, will also be returning to Turkey with Bayulken.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES SYRIAN JUSTICE MINISTER

TA161002 Anakara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu today received Syrian Justice Minister Khalid al-Maliki, who is currently in Ankara, and conferred with him for some time. In a statement during the meeting, Ulusu said that the current Turkish administration wishes to further develop the relations between the two countries.

Ulusu also expressed the conviction that such visits will further the relations between the two countries. Ulusu added that he is pleased with yesterday's signing of the extradition and mutual legal assistance agreement between Turkey and Syria. The Syrian justice minister expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between his country and Turkey,

ENERGY MINISTER RETURNS FROM ROMANIA, PARIS

TA161746 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Energy and Natural Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol returned home today after paying an official 5-day visit to Romania and after attending the international energy agency meetings in Paris. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Bingol said issues connected with the construction of the central Anatolian refinery were discussed during his visit to Romania. Bingol added that agreement was reached with Romania for cooperation in the field of producing energy from coal. On the energy agency meeting in Paris, the energy minister said that views were exchanged on the issue of meeting energy needs from sources other than oil.

SOVIET CULTURE OFFICIAL TO BEGIN VISIT 17 JUNE

TA161528 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 16 Jun (AA)--First deputy minister to the Soviet Ministry of Culture Yuriy Barabash will be arriving in Ankara Wednesday on an official visit. Barabash will lead a Soviet team in talks with Under Secretary of the Turkish Ministry of Culture Kemal Gokce Thursday. He will tour Cappadocia, Istanbul and Izmir before leaving Turkey Wednesday next week, 24 June.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES OECD MEETING IN PARIS

TA162055 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said that Turkey favored a multilateral and open stand in its foreign trade relations. In a statement at the ministerial meeting of the OECD in Paris, Turkmen said that this stand would be strengthened through the economic stability program now being implemented in Turkey. He added that the aim was to transform Turkey into a country that would not need large financial aid.

Referring to the Middle East problem, Turkmen portrayed as dramatic the developments in this region. THE MEDITERRANEAN NEWS AGENCY [AKAJANS] correspondent reports that Turkmen met today with EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn for talks. Relations between Turkey and the EEC were discussed during the meeting. Finance ministers of the OECD member countries will meet tomorrow in Paris for discussions.

AGREEMENT SIGNED IN ANKARA FOR BELGIAN LOAN

TA161548 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 16 June (AA)--An agreement was signed in Ankara Tuesday for a Belgian program credit to Turkey of 300 million Belgian francs equivalent to 10 million dollars, under the OECD consortium. Signing this first loan agreement of the year within the framework of OECD were Belgian Ambassador to Ankara Marcel van der Kerckhove and Belgium. Secretary General of the Treasury Nazif Kocayusuf-Pasaoglu.

The Belgian loan will be repaid over 30 years, with an initial grace period of 10 years, at a 2 percent annual interest rate. It will be used to pay for imports from Belgium.

SWISS PARLIAMENT APPROVES 1981 OECD AID GRANT

TA170537 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The Swiss parliament has approved $34 million in aid to Turkey during 1981. According to an ANKARA NEWS AGENCY report, the aid, which will be extended within the framework of OECD, will be used in financing Turkey's imports from Switzerland.

VOTCP ATTACKS U.S. PRESSURES FOR RDF, NATO SUPPORT

TA161018 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Station commentary: "Where and Who Wants To Determine Turkey's Destiny?"]

[Excerpts] The Reagan administration wishes to see Turkey as a active stronghold of the West in the Middle East. Dear listeners, this statement was made by U.S. War Minister Caspar Weinberger. Washington administrators do not even feel the need anymore to hide their plans for our country. They openly declare their wish to determine Turkey's destiny in accordance with their expansionist and hegemonistic plans in the Middle East and to transform our country into a cheap gendarme of the Middle East. It is not possible to view and interpret Weinberger's statement outside these purposes.

U.S. imperialists are attaching great importance to Turkey in realizing their plans for the Middle East from the military and strategic viewpoints. However, the fact that the balance of power has been tipped in favor of peace, detente and disarmament on the international level as well as in the region prevents Washington from automatically implementating its plans in the political arena. Therefore, the Reagan administration is applying to our country the tactics of bribery at certain times and overt pressure at other times. Washington wants to send a Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] to the region in order to safeguard its own interests. It is forcing NATO to adopt the RDF--which threatens the security of the Persian Gulf--on Turkish soil or to provide the RDF with the facilities of U.S. bases on our soil. It is a fact that this pressure has been further intensified at a time when the situation in the Middle East is more strained due to Israeli agression.

The concoction of a Soviet threat--the biggest lie of the century--is being exploited in a bid to force our country to bow to U.S. pressure and impositions and to drag it into Middle East adventures. Through lies of a so-called Soviet threat, the United States is forcing our country to increase its armament to protect U.S. interests. As even Weinberger had to admit, while, through U.S. pressure, the other NATO countries are increasing their armament expenditures by 3 percent, Turkey is spending 14 percent [not further amplified] on armament.

Dear listeners, in his Amasya speech, National Security Council President Evren said: We do not sell our honor for money and we do not allow anyone to trample on it. These words, which give a positive impression at first glance, do not, unfortunately, explain the intensified U.S. pressure and impositions on our country. As stressed earlier, the United States wishes to deploy the RDF on our soil through the NATO channel or to provide the RDF with facilities in Turkey. NATO ringleaders announced on a previous occasion that they submitted a proposal to Ankara on this subject. Now, Weinberger is speaking even more clearly. He is uttering words to the effect that the United States will determine Turkey's destiny and Turkey will comply with U.S. wishes. The military administration is not mentioning these matters, i.e., the U.S. pressure and impositions. It is merely stating that Turkey will not assume any responsibility outside NATO borders. It is far from adopting a firm and decisive stand in the face of such events that concern our national security and independence.

Being dragged in the wake of imperialism, and the existence of atomic weapons deployed [at U.S. bases] in our country could, at a time of increased tension in the Middle East, cause the war flames to extend into Anatolia as well. Therefore, apart from trampling upon our national honor and independence, membership in NATO, dependence on the United States and the base of aggression on our soil also carry the danger of the total annihilation for our country.

Comrade Brezhnev's concrete and peaceful proposals discredit the lie of a Soviet threat and, at the same time, confirm once again that they constitute the most realistic way to prevent the escalation of a war threat. The June issue of the Turkish Communist Party organ, ATILIM, notes: If Turkey is to be prevented from being dragged into imperialist adventures, the Soviet peace proposals should be supported. The junta government should oppose the pressure and blackmail by the Pentagon. It should not grant any possiblities to the RDF. The junta government must also sign non-belligerence agreements with all our neighbors, including Syria. Only such an attitude would constitue both a strong guarantee of our country's security and a genuine contribution to regional peace.

VOTCP URGES VIGILANCE AGAINST REACTIONARY FORCES

TA170825 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee statement]

[Text] The trial of the fascist bloody terrorist NAP was followed by a new anticommunist lie and slander campaign against the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] and other progressive forces. The fact that such a campaign would start was not a secret for progressive circles. The TCP informed the public that the most reactionary circles were preparing to respond to the trial of the fascist NAP through every possible means. As it is, hundreds of progressive persons, workers, toilers, members of the intelligentsia and youth are being detained in numerous cities through the pretext of a communist threat. The detainees are being subjected to inhuman tortures in many provinces--primarily in Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Adana and Bursa. There are attempts to forcibly attribute to them crimes they have not committed and especially terrorist incidents. The detainees are being threatened with death and interrogated in order to force them to falsely accuse the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK], the Progressive Women's Association [IKD], the Union of Cooperatives for Village Development and Other Agricultural Goals [KOY-KOOP], the Turkish Teachers' Unity and Solidarity Association [TOB-DER] and the other professional organizations. Thus, false evidence is being sought for the series of trials lacking evidence against these organizations. Numerous democratic detainees, who bravely reject these accusations, are seriously injured and hospitalized in military hospitals and clinics of the military police following barbaric tortures.

Who is behind these anticommunist attacks and barbaric measures? What are their goals? The real forces behind this attack directed against the working class, the toilers, the intelligentsia and the youth consists of the most reactionary elements in the military administration and their supporter--the extreme rightist civilian circles. These forces consist of fascist antipeople elements embedded within the state, who have pinned their hopes on the possiblity that the most reactionary generals within the junta will reign. They consist of the agents of the U.S. spying organization, who have infiltrated every level of the state. These circles alone benefit from this attack directed against the progressive forces at a time when the world, our region and our country are faced with dangers.

Immediately after the trial of the fascist NAP, the public witnessed an incident. This trial intimidated the most reactionary forces within the army and these forces even engaged in armed clashes as in the case of the incident at the mechanized division headquarters in Edirne. Why are the various groups within the army and the junta that have declared that they are opposed to terrorism and fascist organizations participating in this anticommunist attack? Whey are they endorsing it? In other words, why are they making concessions to the most reactionary circles? These forces might be deceived by the illusion that they can mitigate internal clashes. This is a very dangerous maneuver, because every concession accorded to reactionary circles and profascists and every attempt to employ the anticommunism weapon in a bid to appease them weakens both the working movement and the democratic forces as well as the Ataturkist circles within and outside the army. It strengthens the antipeople elements and the agents of imperialism and prepares the ground for the adventures they wish to drag Turkey into.

What are the intentions of the most reactionary circles who attack the progressive forces? First, these circles are trying to discredit the plea by the military prosecutor in the NAP case to the effect that the NAP is a gang that commits murders under the guise of saving Turkey from communist attacks and disorder and to 'prove' the existence of a communist threat in the country. They thus wish to justify the murders committed by the NAP and save Turkes and his men from the gallows.

Second, these circles, that have adopted the "communist threat" as a mask, are serving the interests of U.S. imperialism which aims to drag the world into a nuclear war. These forces are (?binding) the masses with anticommunism. They are preparing the ground to drag our country into adventures in the wake of U.S. imperialism and to provide bases to the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] on the Turkish soil. They wish to undermine the relations pursued by the Ulusu government with the Soviet Union. With this aim, they are attempting to attribute terrorist actions to the communists, who have always waged a consistent ideological and political struggle against all kinds of terrorism. Moreover, through Pentagon orders, they are preparing to slander the Soviet Union with the accusation of supporting terrorism.

Third, these circles are intimidating the millions of workers, peasants, civil servants, artisans and small shopkeepers, who are being crushed under the weight of the deep economic crisis, through this attack. They are trying to suppress their protests. These circles are accusing the labor unions, the village and consumer cooperatives and the professional organizations of being affiliated with the TCP only in order to perpetuate the state of unemployment, the high cost of living, lack of land and increasing poverty for the crushing majority of our nation. They are leveling these accusations in a bid to guarantee the excessive profits of a handful of local and foreign monopolies, four or five banks and a few landowners.

These are the real truths and intentions of those who wear the mask of a communist threat. Communists are in revolutionary solidarity with all the detained progressive persons. The TCP will not fail to organize the struggle of the working class and the masses against imperialist pressure, the exploitation by monopolies and the attacks by reactionaries.

Freedom to all political detainees except the fascist and Maoist terrorists! End the prosecution of democrats! Tortures must stop and the security of life of detainees must be secured. Detainees must immediately be allowed to meet their lawyers and brought to trial without delay.

Officers and noncommissioned officers who defend national interests and all forces who are not in favor of fascism: Let us--together with our people--thwart the attack of those who wish to avenge the NAP trial.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee. [Dated] 15 June 1981.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CHANCELLOR KREISKY CANCELS TRIP TO HUNGARY

AU171915 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Despite the improvement of Chancellor Kreisky's state of health, the official visit to Hungary planned for early this week has been cancelled. The physician in charge stated in this connection that from a medical viewpoint Kreisky certainly could have made a trip, but he and Health Minister Steyrer had advocated further rest. Kreisky will probably leave the hospital over the weekend.

Health Report

AU161926 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Statement by Prof Neumayr, chief physician of Vienna's Rudolfs Hospital, in Vienna on 16 June--recorded]

[Text] For some time Chancellor Kreisky has occasionally had somewhat higher blood pressure readings which, as a rule, it has been possible to adjust very well. Yesterday several converging factors--the unusually hot and sultry weather, extra fatigue not only yesterday but also during the past 2 weeks, as well as various other factors which all came together--all caused his blood pressure to rise particularly noticeably on that evening, and this led to a certain shortness of breath as a result of an overburdening of the heart. This is the reason the chancellor came to our clinic.

Examinations during the night have shown that there were no organic ailments, let us say of the heart, but just a certain fatigue. This morning this impression was verified at first clinically and later also by subsequent special tests. No additional organic findings were revealed. We hope the chancellor will remain a bit longer with us in the hospital because he will be compelled to rest here, and I hope that we can keep the chancellor with us for a rest at least until the weekend. Further observation will naturally show when he can be released, possibly over the weekend.

SLOGANS REMOVED FROM SOVIET MEMORIAL IN VIENNA

AU171143 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 17 Jun 81 p 1

[REUTER, APA, AZ report: "Slogans on Russian Memorial in Vienna"]

[Text] Moscow, Vienna--On Tuesday the Soviet party organ PRAVDA charges Polish emigres with having recently daubed anti-Soviet slogans on the Soviet Heroes' Memorial on Schwarzenbergplatz in Vienna. The party organ carried a TASS report which blamed the slogans on Polish emigres.

Actually the following slogans were discovered on the memorial on Saturday, 13 June: "Dada greets the pea king. Poland to the Dadas. Dada Ivan, vodka to the Paox. Dada the terrible." ["Dada" and "Paox" have no recognized meaning in German. "Pea king" might be an allusion to the USSR, which fed lots of peas to the Viennese in 1945]. These slogans have since been removed. The Soviet Embassy in Vienna has asked the Foreign Ministry to ensure the protection of the monument.

The PRAVDA report seems to be a new warning to Poland, where recently anti-Soviet slogans appeared on monuments in several cases. To date, these incidents in Poland were reported only in the Polish, but not in the Soviet press. The Soviet Union may be taking up the subject to step up its propaganda campaign against the Polish leadership.

BELGIUM

FOREIGN MINISTER NOTHOMB ENDS VISIT, LEAVES MOSCOW

LD161638 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Mr. Nothomb left Moscow. The talks the Belgian foreign minister held with Mr. Gromyko were essentially concerned with the question of Euromissiles. Mr. Nothomb confirmed the position of NATO member countries. Agreements were signed between the Belgians and the Soviets concerning cultural relations and medical cooperation.

THE NETHERLANDS

PAPER SEES FRG CONCERN OVER MISSILE DEBATE STANDS

LD161521 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 11 Jun 81 p 7

[Editorial: "Apel and the Labor Party"]

[Text] Yesterday evening FRG Defense Minister Apel made it clear in fairly plain terms that in NATO there is a certain correspondence between what contributions you choose to make and what you choose to say. He did so in The Hague and it will not have escaped him that the government formation negotiations have been started there in the last few days.

Apel focused his speech on the nuclear arms issue, and on the question of whether The Netherlands will decide at the end of December to accept the deployment of nuclear cruise missiles on its territory. The West German minister is bound to have known that this question touches on one of the most difficult problems in the government formation negotiations. What Apel had to say was more interesting for the place and the time he chose for his statements than for their content. It might be thought that Apel's remarks in The Hague ran the risk of having a counterproductive effect on the debate in The Netherlands, but he is bound to have considered this too.

In any case, his speech in the Congress building illustrated the concern in the SPD and the FRG Government over the course of the nuclear arms debate in The Netherlands, and concern over the views in the SPD's Netherlands sister party, the Labor Party (PVDA), is not the least important factor here.

Apel clearly relegated the views of his colleagues in The Netherlands party in the field of nuclear arms to the category of mere rhetoric. An unconditional rejection of the nuclear arms modernization plan which NATO decided on at the end of 1979, which the PVDA wants, or, if necessary, the unilateral rejection of four or five of the six existing Netherlands nuclear forces, would as far as Bonn is concerned not have the effect hoped by the PVDA. The number of nuclear arms in Europe would not be reduced through this move, stability would be damaged and the influence which The Netherlands wants to have in order to win a hearing for its wishes and views would virtually disappear.

What such Netherlands steps could mean, Apel did not say. But it is not difficult to say something on the subject. Any study of the West German political map shows that any lack of support for the SPD from its Netherlands sister party in the debate on nuclear arms modernization is bound to be welcomed by the CDU opposition in the Federal Republic. Of course, this could be an unintended consequence of the PVDA's views, but it is a curious aspect of the matter, given the nuclear standpoints of the CDU/CSU and the announced desire of the PVDA to have influence over European partners such as the FRG. As things now stand, the PVDA could perhaps claim to be making a small contribution to the fall of Chancellor Schmidt and his replacement by CDU leader Kohl.

Earlier, editorials have said that Netherlands participation in the NATO nuclear arms modernization program would be desirable as far as The Netherlands is concerned. A reply to the Russian SS-20 program is needed, if only to gain a good negotiating position in talks to limit such arms.

It is important that the NATO partners show as much political solidarity as possible with regard to the FRG position here. If this were to happen, the U.S. basis for negotiations would not only be strengthened, but the possibility of West European influence on the U.S. conduct of the negotiations would be maximized.

There is yet another factor which the debate in The Netherlands has ignored. This is that Netherlanders may well think that the NATO modernization is not necessary or is dangerous, but that--and this is a part of the reality of The Netherlands' position in the world--a reasonable number of politically and geographically relevant countries obviously have different ideas.

It is possible to consider that the governments in Washington, London, Bonn, Paris and Rome, for example, are completely wrong on this score, but this would not bring about a change of views in these capitals. To put it more strongly--it would be possible to go to those capitals and ask for an opinion on the wisdom of The Netherlands' views on this and other questions in NATO and the EEC. Herr Apel has already provided an answer to this, and he will not be the only one.

COALITION CANDIDATES DIFFER OVER PREMIERSHIP

LD121533 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 10 Jun 81 p 1

["Own correspondent" report: "Premiership Also For Negotiation"]

[Text] The premiership in a Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA)-Labor Party (PVDA)-Democrats '66 (D'66) Cabinet is not on the agenda of the negotations which will begin between these three parties tomorrow. But it will probably be discussed. PVDA parliamentary leader Den Uyl said yesterday evening that negotiation leaders Lubbers and De Moning had made this perfectly clear by announcing that the negotiations for a future government accord could not be completed before there was agreement on the allocation of ministerial posts and on the premiership in a new cabinet as well as on points of policy.

CDA leader Van Agt yesterday indicated that the question of the premiership would "naturally" remain "open to discussion." But, he added, it is as open to discussion as the weather. "It will continue to be an enthralling topic, but there is nothing about it which can be changed." Van Agt stressed that the CDA group in the Second Chamber had expressed a clear wish for a CDA prime minister and has stated that the post should be filled by the present prime minister, Dries van Agt.

D'66 party leader Terlouw found Van Agt's comparison of the choice of premier with the weather frivolous. Before negotiations begin on Thursday he intends to ask Van Agt in person whether he will negotiate seriously about the matter. Terlouw described talks on a government program as "pointless" if the questions of the allocation of ministerial posts and the premiership were not "open" during the coming negotiations.

Union Leaders Seek Influence

LD171515 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 11 Jun 81 p 3

[Own correspondent report: "Netherlands Trade Union Federation Wants Involvement in Government Formation Negotiations"]

[Excerpt] The Hague--The Netherlands Trade Unions Federation (FNV) wants to be party to the negotiations for a new cabinet. FNV Deputy Chairman W. Spit made this express request to negotiation leaders Lubbers and De Koning on Wednesday.

"At a suitable time" the negotiating parties (the Labor Party, the Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) and the Democrats '66) will have to find out what the trade union movement thinks about the agreement reached on policy between the three parties, Spit said.

According to the FNV deputy chairman, it is pleasing that the negotiation leaders are endeavoring to form a cabinet different from People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD). In the last few years contacts between the Van Agt cabinet and the trade union movement have grown progressively worse and, according to Spit, this has done no good to the democratic functioning of society.

Further DE VOLKSKRANT Report

LD171301 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 13 Jun 81 p 3

[Own correspondent report: "Still No Definite Results in Government Formation Negotiations"]

[Excerpts] The Hague--It was admitted on Friday that there was some strain during the second day of the negotiations between the Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), the Labor Party (PVDA) and the Democrats '66 (D'66) on possible collaboration in government between the three parties. CDA leader Van Agt spoke of a "continuing good atmosphere," but considered it "actually pretty difficult to bridge the gaps." His PVDA counterpart Den Uyl said that negotiation leaders Lubbers and De Koning, who are chairing the negotiations, "are sounding out the differences in the attitudes of the three parties."

The negotiations covered national housing, energy policy, defense (with over an hour devoted to the new nuclear missiles), the recommendations of the Vonhoff commission, and finally, for 15 minutes, education (chiefly concerning secondary schools.) None of these topics was "rounded off," in the sense that a final decision was reached. This could happen next week, if attempts are made to reach results in various policy areas in accordance with the vigorous agenda drawn up by the two negotiation leaders.

In defense policy, great emphasis was placed on the issue of the new Pershing II cruise missiles [as published] which the PVDA does not want deployed in The Netherlands and which D'66 does not want deployed under the present circumstances, while the CDA is divided on the matter. But D'66 considers that no agreements need to be made during the government formation negotiations, because The Netherlands does not need to reach a decision about the missiles until the end of the year under the terms of the NATO agreement.

FRG, USSR EXPERTS DISCUSS ARMAMENT PROBLEMS

DW160837 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 Jun 81 p 11

[Robert Held report]

[Text] Prior to two ostentatious exploratory visits to Moscow, that of Egon Bahr and Willy Brandt, German experts in Bonn had an opportunity to learn that no tempting concessions can be expected from the Kremlin. The Soviet leadership tries to influence the West European public by offering the freezing of SS-20 armament. In fact, however, the deployment halt involved is questionable because of the mobility of this arms system. An offer to discontinue the current widescale production of these destructive arms has not been mentioned.

The opportunity for such explorations resulted from the fact that one of the periodic meetings of two foreign policy institutions, the Research Institute of the German Society for Foreign Policy in Bonn and the Institute for World Economy and International Relations of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, was on the agenda. While this time it was the Soviet side's turn to appear with eight participants, the Bonn discussion round was extended by further experts from institutes, ministries, parliament and economic circles. Not all persons on the Soviet side were holding positions too far away from the leadership.

A Talk as a Warning Against Misunderstandings

Surrounded by politeness, friendliness and hospitality, such a meeting in an already half-acquainted circle offers an opportunity for the exchange of somewhat tougher arguments. The prerequisites of the apocalypses sometimes are analyzed with some laughter, sometimes one keeps ominously quiet. Such a discussion doesn't create real liberation from the oppressiveness of the situation, but it has the function of warning the respective partner or antagonist in the forefield of decisions against misunderstandings. The biggest message which the Federal Republic gave the Soviet visitors to take back home was formulated, for example, by a young SPD deputy in the middle of the discussion. Naturally, the German side has to listen on such an occasion to many things which are not too pleasant, completely different from what our idealistic peace movements want to hear. The general conclusion from the respective insights is that the Soviet Union enjoys a not very shakeable imperial awareness, despite all the small worries. The grim truth vis-a-vis some quite foolish babbling on our side is that the SS-20, which threatens not only the West but the entire Eurasian continent including Japan, almost completes that feeling, so that it is not an accessory to be renounced by the Kremlin in the near future.

Fear of the "arms race spiral" (originally a Soviet slogan) is therefore, just relative on the Soviet side. They instead act and react in a precautionary way, making "a stock of reproaches." They suspect, not without justification, that the Americans want to demonstrate to them that achieving strategic advantages by concentrating on armament, while more or less neglecting everything else, cannot go unpunished.

Simplifying the impression of positions in this Bonn discussion, the situation looks as follows. The Germans, the Western side, have a great reproach. Despite all the signals and warnings given by the federal chancellor since 1977, the Soviets have developed the SS-20 project. By exploiting a zone beyond the SALT agreement, the Soviets achieved an enormous lead which changed the balance of forces.

The Soviets, on their part, answer with all kinds of reproaches also regarding trade and credits. But they don't like to discuss the actual SS-20 story, or if they do, only with a decreased need for the truth. It was seriously said that the decision regarding the SS-20 project was made when it could be seen in the mid-1970's that the coming U.S. cruise missiles would complicate the situation. The second part of this argument may be true, the other not. The SS-20 with its range of at least 4,500 km was planned geostrategically as the brutal and aggressive forward defense of the entire Eurasian bloc against the countries of the "outer ring." And it is worth some trouble for the Soviets. The American complaint, on the other hand, that the Soviets have surprised and fooled the West with this move, is so correct, despite its simplicity, that contentment with the successful trick can even be seen in such careful talks as in Bonn.

The Soviet Union Is Innocent

At this point, we can recount only fragments of the talks. But we will make an exception for the introductory expose of the Soviet delegation as the reflection of Moscow's position:

The situation at the beginning of the 1980's is marked by a considerable worsening of the international situation and the worsening now also extends to peripheral areas such as on the Persian Gulf, as is noticeable, for instance, in Lebanon and in the Syrian-Israeli relationship, in the case of Iran-Iraq, and in the "lack of a political settlement for "Afghanistan." The consequences of this worsening can already be felt, for example in the economic effects (embargo) but also in aggravations of the North-South relations, in the "price leaps of oil." What is symptomatic for the worsening in the military field, above all, is the nonratification of the SALT II treaty by the United States. It marks the beginning of "another spiral of the arms race." It is difficult to have a different name for it. The United States is planning a gigantic increase in arms spending by 1986. A number of new arms programs has been developed which are bound to have a destabilizing effect.

What also worries Moscow is the view that nuclear war could be localized war and that there are more lofty things than peace. This is unacceptable. Fundamentally, new mass destruction means have emerged which put war and politics into a different relationship. The world's nuclear weapons stockpile now amounts to the equivalent of 50 billion tons of TNT. What is at stake is not only the changes in quantity but also the changes in quality caused by the new programs: The Pershing II (the counterarming answer to the SS-20) is one example. While the intercontinental missiles (ICBM) require a flight time of 20-25 minutes--which still leaves time for measures in the event this involves an erroneous launching--a Pershing II (or an SS-20) needs only up to 4.5 minutes to cover the distance between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union. This is too little time for any corrective action. The new cruise missiles make verifications for the purpose of arms control particularly difficult, their range of action, their deployment being an involved complex. Thus, progress in the field of military technology put up new obstacles for arms race limitation.

This is why the proposals of the 26th party congress must be all the more heeded. The decisions of the party congress are of a long term nature and important. They are based on a well-thought-out, sober assessment of the situation. The key predication is the Brezhnev finding: It is dangerous foolishness to put one's stakes on victory in nuclear war and thus to start an arms race. So if war cannot be won anyway, military superiority is useless as well.

What the corresponding program of action of the 26th party congress comprises is this: The further development of constructive relations with the capitalist countries and Japan and of the dialogue with the United States. With regard to the countries of Africa and Asia, the basis is the recognition of their nonalignment and sovereignty. The Soviet Union is prepared to discontinue nuclear weapons tests and to submit new proposals concerning confidence-building measures. As early as during the preparations for the Helsinki conference (1975) it advanced the proposal to include all of Europe up to the Ural Mountains in an area of confidence-building measures. The 26th party congress decided to extend this area to the Urals if the area is correspondingly extended in the West. The West and its mass media ignored the fact of this offer.

In the Far East, too, confidence-building measures should be created vis-a-vis China, Japan and the United States. If the other side were interested in attaining calm in this field, it would have had to respond. Nothing happened. Besides, Brezhnev once again demonstrated receptiveness to negotiations despite the extremely difficult situation with respect to SALT II. Part of this also is the suggestion to look into the limitation of submarine armament and of the submarine-based weapons systems.

Thus, the proposals advanced by the party congress provide the basis for a serious discussion. The Soviet Government, however, does not aspire to any monopoly for its proposals should the others still wish to advance proposals on their part.

Everything attained in the 1970's is in jeopardy. Creating a normal political climate is an objective necessity. No matter what obstacles separate us. what matters is to localize conflicts and to ensure an overall positive development, which requires that the climate of detente be preserved.

Afghanistan Effect and Iran Shock

The German side replied to this Soviet expose with its analysis of developments: What is new is the globalization of the East-West relations. In the 1960-70's the East-West relations still had been concentrated on the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union and the region of Europe. This also held true for detente policy, first of the bilateral phase and later (conference of Helsinki) of the multilateral phase. The principle was that no side should aspire to unilateral advantages.

On the U.S. side, this has been understood as a point of global relativity. Yet some factors caused a change: The 1972 accord between the Soviet Union and United States contained a fundamental dissension which became obvious only later. The arrangement had set aside the ideological debates and the support of liberation movements.

In this way the Americans gained the impression that they are up against an expansion on the part of the Soviet Union. It was an illusion indeed that a power-political competition of the two world powers could be localized. As a result, the feeling emerged that detente has utterly failed. Detente did not fail in Europe. This is why differences of opinion exist between Europe and the United States. But as far as global detente is concerned, many people in Europe endorse the contention that it has not made any headway.

The effect of Afghanistan has been particularly strong in the United States because it was preceded by the Iran shock, therefore the Afghanistan occupation is being regarded as an operation of global strategic significance. Granted, the original motives of the Soviets were known, yet scepticism spread subsequently, expecially owing to the consequences and changes caused by this operation.

In Europe, the effect of the events of Afghanistan likewise is very strong because a new dimension of security thinking has developed there since 1973, which considers economic security just as important as military security, because the Middle East situation is now being regarded as a security problem of cardinal importance.

In Europe, the lines of demarcation are clear, this is not true for the Middle East. In Europe, the policy of the individual countries is predictable. This doesn't hold true for the Middle East where the regimes lack stability. There is no such thing as virulent interstate conflicts in Europe that might escalate, unlike the Middle East. The problem of stabilizing that region is incomparably more difficult.

To many people in the West, the problem of the medium-range weapons (SS-20) goes far beyond the technical angle. Many of them see here a starting point for a violation of the basic rules in the nuclear world: desisting from pursuing unilateral advantages and understanding the other. For years signals have been sent out without any answer having come forth from the Soviet Union. This is why the counterarming decision was then taken in 1979.

What constitutes the central problem is the globalization of the East-West relations. In that respect, different assessments of the significance of the East-West conflict exist in certain regions of the world. In this connection, it is necessary to look at the "linkage" problem ("linkage" standing for making the deportment in one sphere dependent on the good behavior of the negotiating partner in another area). Reasonable politics must make allowances for that. Developments outside of Europe may well have repercussions on the bilateral relations. The democratic process alone sees to that.

The arms control dialogue constitutes a value in itself. It may be aggravated through crises, yet it must be conducted for its own sake. No answers have as yet been found for the Middle East. One is skidding into a situation in which direct confrontations may emerge in the future. The region is of central significance to Europe while geographically it borders on the continental power, the Soviet Union, hence, the risk that the West regards the corresponding military capacities in the Soviet Union as a threat to its interests and likewise the risk that the Soviet Union regards any initiative of the West in this region as a threat to its southern part. What prevails there is a dual asymmetry for which it is hard to find an answer:

1. The geographic asymmetry--the normal military presence in the Soviet Union is set off by an area which, in the view of the West, does not have a corresponding capacity.

2. The asymmetry of the instruments. The West confines itself to classical instruments --an agreement on military assistance in this area leaves completely open the support to certain political groups. This is different in the case of the Soviet Union. The question is whether it is possible to achieve regulations extending beyond the military sphere, that is to say, agreeing on restraint in other spheres as well. To many people it has also become doubtful whether the basic assumption is still valid which determined relations with the East in the 1960's: that an increase in economic relations also will increase mutual dependence.

Confidence-Building Measures Are Insufficient

The Germans further explained what alarms them as a nonnuclear power: Granted, agreement was reached in Vladivostok in 1974 between the Soviet Union and the United States on the intercontinental weapons and negotiations are in progress in Vienna on the Soviet Union's superiority in the conventional field (MBFR). But on the floor between these two, the Soviets in the meantime developed the SS-20 uncontrolled and played deaf to the warning of the Federal Republic. This already was a topic during Brezhnev's visit to Bonn as well as at subsequent meetings. On the Western side, there was nothing equivalent to the new weapon.

While the SALT treaty created a comprehensive classification for strategic missiles, the stability thus attained has been called in question again as a result of the development of the medium-range missiles. Hence, the dual decision of December 1979---but the deployment of the SS-20 had begun long before that, and is still in full swing. Naturally, Brezhnev's proposals were acknowledged. But the Soviets did not make a move for years and also took their time after the signal of the dual decision. What the Western negotiation proposal specifically means is this--limiting on both sides the systems that cause the concern. The West is prepared to include the results of the negotiations in the assessment of the requirements in these medium-range systems.

The impression has emerged in the West that detente has been interpreted in the Soviet Union as a political concept without any military consequences. The West has drawn the conclusion from its observance of the Soviet armament since the mid-1960's, meaning during the "detente" period, that the Soviet Union has a concept of alternative options for its foreign policy, that it regards detente as being neither irreversible nor fundamental for Soviet security but as a variety for which potentially the Soviet military power is kept ready as a substitute.

A Change to Moscow's Advantage

Understandable explanations would exist for the Soviet armament: First, the old Russian tradition of overinsurance; second, the need of a wide country for an armament volume that looks out of proportion from the outside, while actually it could be in line with the objective need for security. Both explanations would correspond to a considerable aspect of reality. But regardless of how the result--Soviet armament policy--would look, it remains incontestable that the situation in and around Europe has been changed to the advantage of the Soviet Union in the last 15 years.

The resulting question is not how to stablize the situation through renunication of force, but with what military capacities one must reckon in the field of conflict on both sides. The situation is such that there is a Soviet preponderance with armed forces able to launch an attack. The hard core of security measures will remain untouched by possible confidence-building measures as long as the military forces remain unchanged.

It is impossible for European governments to achieve an agreement with the present Soviet advantages, consisting of geography plus military forces, as the basis of the common security. In such a case, the governments would have difficulties with their own credibility. If security should be established, both sides should start out from the same facts and data. No applicable arms control agreement can be based on dissent. It is therefore a task to aim only for such agreements on whose contents one could really come to terms.

"Parity Is What We Have Achieved"

The desire for clear data (a Soviet expert read some arms systems figures from an ominous red book filled with notes, claiming that one is better informed than the Germans) led to the German suggestion of setting up a committee for the common clarification of data. It was not completely rejected by the Soviet side, and a member of the Soviet delegation said about the just-mentioned considerations: "There is no need to convince us of the necessity of parity." But he also said: "Parity is first of all what we have achieved. One cannot attack the Soviet Union any more while remaining invulnerable oneself...Kissinger says that the United States can destroy the Soviet Union seven times, while the Soviet Union can destroy the United States just once. But what difference does that make?"

The discussion about unclear data led to the outlining of German considerations which are a bit different from popular ideas. The Soviets insist, as Brezhnev said to Schmidt, in case of talks on medium-range arms on the inclusion of forward based systems, the nuclear arms and delivery means stationed in Europe (including the Poseidon systems on submarines, although they are already included in SALT II). The German side has other ideas: Even without the SS-20, Germany is threatened by the intercontinental SS-11 missiles. In addition, it is threatened by the medium-range arms of smaller range, 1,000 km, deployed on the Warsaw pact area, which alone would suffice for complete destruction. If such medium-range missiles with a long range such as the SS-20 (and on the Western side the Pershing II and cruise missiles) should be negotiated, "everything" should be actually included from the standpoint of German interests! The consequence, however, would be years of negotiations. The German demand is in any case to move talks on medium-range arms into the framework of SALT. The Germans also made it clear that they consider a control offer of SS-20 missiles up to the Urals as insufficient because SS-20 missiles stationed on the other side of the Urals would still threaten the Federal Republic and upper Italy.

Germans Don't Think Globally

The Soviet experts complained that the SS-20 is "an entire philosophy in the West." But it turned out simultaneously that the SS-20 is the pet of the existence philosophy of Soviet strategists and that, thus, little chances exist to talk the Soviets into making some sort of a concession in this field. What is known to everybody who has talked to Japanese military experts became evident: The West Europeans feel too much involved as Europeans by the SS-20 problem. That makes the Russians almost laugh. "It is necessary to think globally to assess the European problems," lectures a Soviet military theoretician. "Your military follow what I would call central European military thinking--excellent in planning, but as regards the global problem.... The SS-20 is not a European problem, it would be scientifically correct to consider it only a global problem. Look at the map. Bear in mind the defense problems in the Far East at the seam of three power blocs." (One must pay attention to the careful evasion of Japan, which is also threatened by the SS-20.) "There are the U.S. 3d and 7th Fleets and a power with a great human potential..."

Does the Missile Threat Constantly Force Europe More Into a Sort of Hostage Role?

Far beyond the local egoistic concern of the European peace movements, it turns out that the SS-20 is not a system among many but, as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the great, global strategic weapon, the solution for overcoming all fears, the total nuclear haymaker around the gigantic land mass of the Soviet empire. Consequently, the Soviets willingly and with only lame excuses ("great concern about the lack of clarity of U.S. policy, its zigzag course over 20 years) listen to the charge that this had been a dirty trick, and they are happy about what they have accomplished. They love their SS-20.

The effects of such imperial awareness already are quite similar to attempts at intimidation. "It is for the first time that I see your beautiful country. It would be a shame indeed if..." said an important member of the delegation. As a German put it, the discussion thus became relieving and depressing, relieving through the frankness of the discussion, depressing by the confrontation with the facts. It was little consolation that an expert from Moscow said that one should not pay attention to the utterances of Soviet military men, to what they write, but rest assured that military policy is being determined by the political leadership.

The Germans replied: What is alarming about the weapons systems that over many years abortive efforts had been made to make it clear to the Soviet Union that it was in the process of setting up a weapons system which would be bound to entail profound, negative effects of a psychological and political nature in our country. And what makes this weapons system so terrifying is that it is part of a military strategic concept of which Soviet literature says: Should there be war, then it must be won....

"The category of the war won is a category no longer usable today"--this German contention also was advanced by the Soviet side in another form, also as the opinion of Brezhnev.

Intimidation Is a Poor Instrument

The Germans insisted that the Soviet Union with its SS-20 has undertaken a preemptive strike arms policy. So far the attempt has been made in Europe to equalize the imbalance in the field of nonnuclear defense with nuclear deterrence. But the SS-20, which is a typically far-reaching forefield weapon, has created a new situation which elicits the apprehension that we in Europe, as the Soviet experts say, by this global strategic weapon more and more are forced into a sort of hostage role under global strategic conditions, that in the event of a conflict anywhere in the world one would be able to discipline the Europeans with the help of the SS-20 threat. Europe is not far away from being intimidated. Yet, intimidation is a poor instrument for bringing about a stabilization in the relations between East and West.

The Soviet side did not show any feeling of guilt: "We accuse the West of overreaction in view of the SS-20 and of Afghanistan... We suspect that this arms race is forced upon us at this particular moment so that the Soviet Union will collapse in the very process of pursuing certain economic objectives." The discussion therefore was ill suited for getting something to move. But it intensified to a certain effect not devoid of any hope. The fact that the Soviet Union pursues intimidation and that elements of this intimidation are aimed at domestic level effects in the Federal Republic and also at the separation from the U.S. ally could not be camouflaged here anymore. A guest who was highly intelligent said humourously in this context: "Uncoupling? The exploitation of contradictions between states is part of the elementals of diplomacy, and it would be naive to shed any tears over it... We are not so foolish in Moscow as to assault this reality (of the Western alliance). Nobody is doing that..."

The SPD Conveys Warnings

The German side recalled that both the renunciation of force and the renunciation of nuclear weapons had been included in Adenauer's policy of 1955 and that the Soviet interest in having the Germans sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty is offset by the condition that the Germans stay in the Western alliance. After all, an independent Federal Republic autonomously negotiating with the Soviet Union cannot be in the original interest of Moscow. Why, then, the influence on German domestic policies? The Soviet Union is exploiting a pacifism which it doen't even allow at home.

A SPD Bundestag deputy phrased the overdue warning: He said he believed that the discussion in the Federal Republic will even increase. At best, it can lead to the overthrow of the government, but this would not change anything militarily, at best only with respect to arms policy. "The more you support a campaign, the more will that part of the public in the Federal Republic, which interprets this as a threat, increase. This would spell a new conjuring up of the Soviet danger in this country. Thus, both of us are not interested in emotionalizing the discussion in this country..."

The visitors from Moscow failed to react to this warning message to the hosts of Bahr and Brandt.

Dispute Without Hatred and Irritation

Economic relations also were discussed, above all the big natural gas deal, which currently is limping because of the high credit costs on the world market (costs which the Soviets would like to dump on the Germans). They didn't get far in the discussion on the separate aid to Poland. The Soviets would regard a joint clearing authority for the review of the aid conditions as an insult to a socialist state. Everything is more or less overshadowed by the arms policy conflict; the hope that detente would follow the tracks of trade has been abandoned. To the brink of irrationality, the Soviet side levels accusations at German firms unable to make deliveries because of embargoed U.S. parts now lacking for exports. The Soviet Union is greatly concerned that it might be cut off from the technology transfer, yet Western strategists should not rely on any smash effects of this option, just as they should not have on the ridiculous wheat embargo.

The two delegations parted without any hatred and irritation despite their terrible frankness, as Ernst Jaeger would probably phrase it. One of the guests said that the 20th Century is an exception to the rule in German-Russian relations. Another case, the process on the road toward detente, will extend into the third millennium. Thus, the terrible frankness, as a strange sign perhaps, also a good sign.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU QUESTIONS SCHMIDT POLICY

DW161151 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 16 Jun 81 p 3

[Anton-Andreas Guha editorial: "Questions to Helmut Schmidt"]

[Text] In his book "Defense or Retaliation," a former SPD security expert named Helmut Schmidt proved in brilliant language and most logically that the deployment of nuclear arms, particularly medium-range arms, on the territory of the Federal Republic would be "senseless," "unreasonable," "irresponsible" and "insane." Europe "cannot be defended but only destroyed" with nuclear arms. Medium-range missiles are "an aggressive provocation vis-a-vis the Soviet leadership" because they are strategic arms and because "everybody knows" that they are suited "only for a first strike and never for a second strike." If at all, such missiles must be deployed in remote areas such as Alaska, Greenland or the deserts.

Schmidt saw his party marching in rank and file with nuclear arms opponents. He quoted such "outstanding leaders as Pandit Nehru and Albert Schweitzer," such responsible scientists as Albert Einstein and "more than 40 million Japanese" who wanted to ban nuclear war once and for all with their signature.

The same Helmut Schmidt brought up the fundamental question of whether the security interests of the West European NATO partners must not be basically different from those of the United States. Schmidt answered the question himself with passionate engagement: If alliance partners are threatened with destruction in a state of conflict while the main ally is not yet involved at all, while he has possibilities to act, security interests cannot be identical. The Federal Government must make that clear to the United States if it doesn't want to be reproached for being a vassal.

The critics of NATO's dual decision and of the peace movement as a whole derive good arguments from the ideas outlined by the chancellor in his book. Nothing has changed for them since 1968, on the contrary. Schmidt's theses are more valid for them than ever, last but not least because of the tendency that has developed on the basis of arms technology to limit nuclear war to Europe, and because the Soviet Union also has a complete destruction arsenal, which was not the case to such a degree in the 1960's.

This security expert Schmidt is the federal chancellor today, but he represents an absolutely contrary position. He was the first to call for medium-range arms in 1977, approving their deployment in Europe at the price of his political career if negotiations with the USSR should fail--an argument, by the way, which was added later on.

Naturally, everybody has the right to change his opinion. But since the position of an important politician is not a private affair, the public can demand an explanation for the change of opinion--last but not least in the interest of Helmut Schmidt himself.

The earlier questions remain: Can the Federal Republic today be defended with nuclear arms? Is there a chance for it not to be destroyed? Do medium-range arms in densely populated areas make more sense than in 1968? Would they no longer attract the destructive preventive strike of the Soviets? Aren't the planned Pershing II and cruise missiles strategic arms? Aren't they threatening the USSR? Are they no longer a provocation for the Kremlin? Are they now suitable for a second strike or are they still only first strike arms? Wouldn't West Europe now be destroyed much earlier than the United States? Are the NATO security interests now identical? Is the Federal Republic a sovereign partner?

So far, Helmut Schmidt has not given a substantiative answer to these questions. The fact that such an answer is not a private affair is most clearly demonstrated by the condition of his own party. Its confusion is caused in a great part by the party's sticking to a security policy which was considered substantial and correct a few years ago and which was represented by Helmut Schmidt. But now the SPD, the government and people's party, is supposed to make a turn of 180 degrees, like a company following an order, without an explanation as to why it has been marching in the wrong direction. Some people make that turn out of solidarity and without asking questions, believing that the chancellor will be right. Others, however, feel compelled to continue marching. Still others stand there helplessly. The picture is that of a chaotic party which has been maneuvered by its leadership into an obviously hopeless situation.

Helmut Schmidt can't simply declare worthless what he had once thought, said and wrote in the name of the SPD. He must answer the questions.

NEWSPAPERS REVIEW COUNTERARMING DISCUSSION

DW151140 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 15 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] The editorial of the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE says: Anyone looking at the difficulties of the Federal Government--be it out of concern or out of personal interest--readily includes NATO's counterarmament in their assessment. The weekend offered ample opportunity for doing this--from Hesse-South [the Regional SPD congress] to a Gustav Heinemann initiative which seems to be addicted to the naive believe that peace policy is not linked with a balance in armaments. A difficulty of a special nature emerges for the Federal Government in the laender. It has shrunk in the laender to SPD governments viewed with toned down sympathy by the FDP. It finds itself making an effort, not quite devoid of hectic features, to stabilize in regard to personnel what threatens to slip from its fingers in concrete politics.

The daily DIE WELT sums up its opinion: The contrast just could not be more crass. While Foreign Minister Genscher voices justified concern about Moscow's constantly harder course, the resistance to NATO's counterarmament intensifies in the SPD. Bahr provides the Soviets with anti-American arguments in Moscow. And leftist friends of peace prepare for a unilateral disarmament action at the German Evangelical Church convention. This weekend showed how little effect Schmidt's resignation threats and Boerner's solidarity utterance have had. Politicians like Eppler, Lafontaine and the party congress delegates of southern Hesse are living in a world of illusion. They believe the obscure figures of the Soviets about the arms potentials in East and West more than their own politicians.

In this connection, SCHWARZWAELDER BOTE comments: The Social Democratic Party conventions of this weekend once again make it plain how extensive the SPD identity crisis is. The fields of conflict identified by such catchwords as NATO dual decision, nuclear energy policy, airport enlargement or investment program cannot be eliminated with party congress decisions. The imploring words of party congress speakers Boerner and Vogel, Wischnewski and Glotz indicate the range of the debates which probably will be continuously waged in the German Social Democratic Party despite any voting majority or minority.

BUNDESTAG CEREMONY MARKS GDR UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

LD171116 Hamburg DPA in German 0832 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 17 Jun (DPA)--A ceremony held in the Bundestag today commemorated the popular uprising in the GDR on 17 June 1953. In the presence of Federal President Karl Carstens, the chairman of the Committee for Indivisible Germany and former federal minister, Johann Baptist Gradl (CDU), urged the GDR leaders to make conditions easier for the people in the other part of Germany.

Gradl said that the GDR is in arrears with what it offers in exchange for the profit it draws from relations with the Federal Republic. He said that the GDR leaders have not met their obligations regarding normal, goodneighborly relations to which they have committed themselves in the basic treaty.

Gradl called upon Federal Republic citizens not to be deflected from this aim of unity in the interests of themselves, Europe and human and national solidarity. They must not let themselves be put to shame by their fellow countrymen in the GDR, who steadfastly regard themselves as Germans "and who inwardly adhere to solidarity with us through all trials." Gradl said that unification of the two German states--the time of which can not be foreseen--would "be in the nature of an alliance." The systems of the two parts of Germany have diverged so much that a simple joining together isn't possible. Gradl urged that the people of the Federal Republic not be arrogant toward their fellow countrymen in the GDR. Not everything in the GDR must be criticized out of hand. Impressive progress also has been made there. But from the viewpoint of the Federal Republic, it would be possible to regard the GDR in a more comprehensive way, despite all political and ideological contradictions, "if it at last permitted more dignity, more justice, more respect and more freedom in human relations between Germans in the two states," Gradl said. In the long run, the GDR cannot avoid easing people's conditions.

MITTERRAND, NEW ZEALAND'S MULDOON HOLD TALKS

NC172215 Paris AFP in English 2200 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 17 Jun (AFP)--President Francois Mitterrand today ruled out any decision to end French nuclear weapon tests at Muroroa Atoll in the South Pacific, visiting New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said here today.

"Essentially, it seemed to me that his policy is not very different from that of the previous administration," Mr Muldoon told a press conference after a 45-minute meeting with Mr Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace.

Mr Muldoon, in Paris for a meeting of the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), said that Mr Mitterrand had also ruled out independence referenda in the French South Pacific island territories of New Caledonia and French Polynesia.

The French president did however express what Mr Muldoon called very positive support for his idea of a trade agreement between New Zealand and the European Economic Community (EEC) to help provide a reliable market for New Zealand sheep meat and butter.

Mr Muldoon, who first put the idea to Roy Jenkins, former president of the EEC Commission, four years ago, said that Francois-Xavier Ortoli of France, the current vice-president of the EEC Commission, had also approved the idea yesterday.

Mr Muldoon, who acknowledged that France had been a cause of many of New Zealand's problems with the EEC in the past, said that he was optimistic about prospects for the plan. "Instead of having the question of New Zealand's access for dairy products, lamb and so on coming out year after year, staying on the agenda for months and long drawn-out wrangles, my belief is that the long-term solution to our association (with the EEC) is a trade treaty," he said. "I think we're at the point where this can become a new initiative in New Zealand's relationship with the Community," he added.

Mr Mitterrand, according to the New Zealand prime minister, said "we will take that up and pursue it," but Mr Muldoon would not go as far as saying that this new climate of optimism stemmed from Mr Mitterrand's accession to power here on May 21. Instead, he attributed it to the fact that New Zealand and the EEC had acquired a period of breathing space by concluding a four-year mutton agreement and a two-year agreement on butter.

Mr Muldoon met with Mr Mitterrand's predecessor, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, a year ago to discuss problems posed by EEC policies on New Zealand's lamb exports to Europe.

Mr Muldoon, who arrived here on Monday, is scheduled to leave tomorrow for London, where he will have talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He is expected to start a four-day working visit to West Germany on Sunday.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTER PROTESTS NUCLEAR TEST DECISION

BK181009 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Australia's Foreign Minister Mr Street has protested to the French Government over its decision to continue nuclear testing in the South Pacific. Speaking in Paris, Mr Street said he had expressed Australia's disappointment and concern over France's decision during a meeting with French Foreign Minister Cheysson. He said Mr Cheysson had apologized over the confusion in the early days of the new Socialist administration as to whether the test would be suspended.

CHEYSSON MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU161412 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] Paris--Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, who is in Paris on the occasion of the OECD Council of Ministers session, met on Monday afternoon with French Foreign Minister Pierre Cheysson for a talk in strict privacy. According to an Austrian source, their principal topics were problems of North-South relations and the current state of the Kampuchea problem.

Cheysson discussed in detail the joint initiative by Mexican President Lopez Portillo and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky for the North-South conference scheduled for the fall in Mexico and for the preparatory meeting of the participating countries' foreign ministers to be held in August. Both sides expressed the hope that substantial progress will be achieved as soon as possible in the North-South dialogue.

PRESIDENT ASKS FOR SUPPORT IN SECOND ROUND

LD171208 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Dominique Souchier report from the Elysee Palace]

[Text] By their vote on 10 May, said Francois Mitterrand, the French people entrusted me with the task of directing our country along the path of a new policy. That is also what was done on 14 June. A new upsurge has begun, and I am convinced, said Francois Mitterrand, that Frenchmen will not stop there. At the end of a long democratic debate which has been a credit to the French Republic, next Sunday, French people will, I hope, demonstrate their desire to give me on the broadest bases the means to conduct useful, coherent and durable action, for which the situation of France calls. Universal suffrage has spoken and all the undertakings promised to the country will be carried out.

Francois Mitterrand concluded his talk this morning at the Council of Ministers by saying: In this spirit, my intention is that the opposition is respected and associated, as it should be, with the responsibilities which the proper functioning of parliament implies.

MITTERRAND EXPRESSES HOPE FOR DIALOGUE WITH LAOS

NC121602 Paris AFP in English 1547 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 12 Jun (AFP)--French President Francois Mitterrand today expressed the hope of a "new dialogue between France and Laos" which could be discussed between the two countries' ambassadors to the United Nations.

The proposal was made in a telegram to Laotian head of state Prince Souphanouvong from President Mitterrand, thanking him for the message of congratulations following the French president's election on May 10.

Reports of a renewal of diplomatic relations at ambassador level between France and its former Indochinese colony have been circulating here for some time.

Vietnam, which backs the communist government in Laos, has said it favours the idea. Observers see a normalisation of links with Laos as part of the Cambodian question. Laos, like Vietnam, favours the Heng Samrin government currently ruling in Phnom Penh but not recognised by the UN.

The Cambodian question is to be discussed at an international conference in New York 1 July. Informed diplomatic sources believe France, as the former colonial power in the three Indochinese states, could play the role of intermediary.

PCI DIRECTORATE ON PRI EFFORT TO FORM GOVERNMENT

LD171147 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 12 Jun 81 p 1

[PCI Directorate 11 June document]

[Text] Deputy Forlani's abandonment of his attempt to form another government marks the failure of the DC's attempt to reject any substantial change in the country's leadership, which is made more necessary than ever by the explosion of the moral issue and of the maneuvers aimed at postponing until after the 21 June elections clear assumptions of responsibility and precise political options.

The PCI, which has vigorously condemned and opposed such attempts and maneuvers, confirms the pressing need for a government solution that will set in motion a remedial change and that will be equal to the alarming gravity of the domestic and international situation.

The PCI confirms the need for a democratic alternative to governments centered on the DC and on the conception and practice of DC-established governments--an essential component of the alternative is strong PCI government representation.

However, the Communists are willing, even in opposition, to play their part in facilitating an improvement in the political and moral climate and the transition to a complete and correct functioning of the institutions and a proper realization of the democratic dialectic.

The PCI directorate acknowledges the significance of the president of the republic's assignment of the new task to a non-DC politician, namely the PRI secretary

The PCI hopes that the prime minister-designate's task will move clearly in the direction of the full restoration of constitutional norms and guarantees, starting with the exercise of the power conferred on the prime minister himself to choose ministers irrespective of the traditional and unacceptable impositions of party secretariats and currents.

There is a need for a new kind of government, with a highly streamlined form which reflects the need for clarity, unity and operational efficiency and with ministers who will provide guarantees of competence and of perfect morality and honesty. There is a need for a government of moral, political and institutional reform, which will free democratic life and the state from hidden power centers such as the P-2 lodge, from corrupt and subversive conspiracies and from now intolerable forms of corruption, and which will fully restore the legality and transparent functioning of the state bodies and apparatus.

There is a need for a government formed on the basis of a clearly defined program, determined to tackle what are really the most pressing problems in the fields of terrorism and Mafia crime and the defense of democratic order; the anti-inflation struggle for a new economic development, and international political and economic relations, a need for a new active role for Italy and Europe in the direction of detente, arms reduction and the solution of tensions and conflicts, with respect for every nation's independence and sovereignty.

In implementing such a program, a more open relationship must be sought with all the democratic forces represented in Parliament; the social forces, and regional and local government bodies. It is essential to promptly surmount the political and institutional bottlenecks and distortions that have led to the present state of decline, instability and paralysis in the democratic system.

PCI'S NAPOLITANO ON P-2 AFFAIR, LEFTWING PARTIES

LD180815 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 13 Jun 81 pp 1, 22

[Fausto Ibba interview with PCI Secretariat member Giorgio Napolitano: "PCI, Parties and 'Moral Issue'"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] For years it seemed as if the only problem worthy of attention, as far as the parties' internal arrangements are concerned, was the PCI's "democratic centralism." It is indeed an important issue, but it seemed as if we were simply expected to adapt to someone else's model, implying a choice between two truths, whereas in fact there were many....

[Answer] Indeed, it is a long time since the polemical arguments used in the past against the PCI's "internal system" lost all strength and credibility, as if a change in this field could constitute a precondition both for acknowledging the Communist Party's democratic nature (with a view to its government participation) and for rebuilding leftwing unity. I must say at once, however, that we are acutely aware of problems concerning the regeneration and further development of our party's democratic life, and we demonstrated this at the January Central Committee meeting. But it is a fact that the regressions and failures that have occurred in the internal life of other parties are such that they pose very different issues from that of urging the PCI to change its ways, in an uncertain direction. Nobody now dares ask us to change by establishing internal currents and power groups. This in fact is one of the roots of the degenerations that culminated in the P-2 lodge affair.

[Question] But the most worrisome factor is the extent to which forces of the left itself, our interlocutors, are involved in a mysterious network of political and financial interests and fierce internal struggle.

[Answer] People from all the government parties, as well as from the fascist right, seem to be involved in that network, that hidden power center. On the other hand, there is something that we must not forget. For almost 20 years, Italy's two major leftwing parties have continuously--apart from in 1976-79--held different stances, in government and opposition respectively. Unfortunately, the PSI now has some of its protagonists associated with the organization and conspiracies of the P-2 lodge. Apart from which, it is time to reflect on the terrible consequences that can result from sharing certain government methods and certain ways of exercising power and the political struggle typical of the DC. And I am talking about internal struggles both within the individual parties and among the various parties.

[Question] What solution can be envisaged?

[Answer] There must be an open discussion of these matters within the left--a discussion of the need for a break away from conceptions and practices of government established by the DC. The parties' regeneration and their relations with society and the state and the moralization of public life should become one of the essential elements and commitments of the left, one of the foundations for rebuilding leftwing unity.

[Question] It seems to me that the main thrust of the January Central Committee meeting can be identified with a policy of improving the PCI's organization. Is this policy progressing, and if so, how is it related to the developments in the political situation?

[Answer] We are in an experimental and development stage. We are working seriously on the pointers provided by the Central Committee. There will be an initial important stocktaking in the fall with the regional congresses. Of course, we do not imagine that we have already satisfactorily resolved the problems. We therefore still have much work to do to ensure that the party's democratic life develops as clearly and effectively as possible.

FRG'S GENSCHER HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE, ENDS VISIT

LD171315 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 13 Jun 81 pp 3-4

[Excerpt] Madrid, 12 Jun--Today has been a busy day in the diplomatic field. FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher concluded his visit to Spain, and 45 minutes later, the man holding the same post in the French Government, Claude Cheysson, arrived at Barajas airport. Genscher, who met with the king, Calvo-Sotelo, Felipe Gonzalez, Perez-Llorca and members of the Liberal Club, praised Spanish democracy's good prospects. For Cheysson, who met with Calvo-Sotelo and Perez-Llorca, terrorism and Basque Fatherland and Liberty were the principal topics of his visit.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher's last day in Spain was very busy. He met with Felipe Gonzalez at 0930 GMT and he was received by the king at noon at the Zarzuela Palace. He later went to the Moncloa Palace to lunch with Calvo-Sotelo. He concluded his official visit with a news conference at which he said: "Spain has successfully surmounted a grave test over the last few months and also has demonstrated its democratic responsibility with the signing of a national agreement on employment. This has impressed me favorably and I am leaving Spain with great hope in its democratic future."

In addition, Genscher also made a declaration of principles in which he stated: "I regard this visit as a demonstration of close friendship and of our desire for close cooperation. I have found that Spanish vitality continues to exist; I was impresssed by the national agreement on employment which was signed a few days ago and which I interpret as a personal success for Spanish Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo. It is an encouraging sign for the Spanish economy. Moreover, Spain has surmounted a tough test with total success and this is very encouraging for Spain's democratic future. We also have ascertained that our opinions on East-West relations coincide, and the FRG Government intends to facilitate smooth negotiations so that Spain can join the Common Market. And if Spain decides to join NATO, it will be well received in that alliance."

Asked about the problems which Spain has in EEC waters, since our vessels' permits expire 15 June, the FRG minister stated: "You know that that is a Common Market decision, and the FRG is only one member. But you can be quite certain that our government will not underestimate this issue."

He next was asked about the drawing up of a possible timetable for negotiations between Spain and the Common Market. He said that the FRG will do its utmost to ensure that the negotiations are smooth. "You may be confident that we will do our utmost to ensure that the negotiations on agriculture begin in the fall. The FRG will attempt to convince other Common Market members that the political problems are more important for the stabilization of Spanish democracy than the economic problems which may arise in the negotiations."

Perez-Llorca was asked at the same news conference about the possibility that Spain's entry into NATO could destabilize the current balance of forces. The minister said: "Spain is already de facto in NATO; what is at issue is normalizing a situation so that it can enter as a full member. It does not entail an alternation of the current balance of forces."

CALVO-SOTELO ANALYZES GOVERNMENT'S FIRST 100 DAYS

LD171603 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 13 Jun 81 p 8

[EUROPA PRESS report on 11 June interview granted to Spanish television by Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo]

[Excerpt] Madrid, 12 Jun--Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo was interviewed on Spanish television yesterday evening by Rosa Maria Mateo. During the almost-40-minute which analyzed the government's first 100 days, Calvo-Sotelo said:

Watched over or watchful democracy: "I haven't felt watched over, except by parliament and by the press, which is exercising its right."

Possible government crisis: "I don't have an 'inherited' government, I have a government which I myself formed and with which I feel very happy. I believe that we are on good terms and I have no intention of changing the government. I know that a government crisis is always stimulating for the news media. I truly am sorry that I won't be contributing to the stimulus over the next few months."

Final configuration of the state of the autonomies: "Formally, I believe that the autonomy bodies should be formed in 1983, but this doesn't mean that such a complex and far-reaching process--an historic process such as the transformation of a centralist state into a state of the autonomies--can be carried out within a set period. The constitution itself envisages lengthier periods. I believe that it is necessary to have the firm intention--and I have it--of continuing the process positively."

Tripartite agreement on employment: "The government contributed primarily the initiative and the political will for this agreement. The government deemed it very important, when the ruling class is being criticized because it is incapable of tackling the country's real problems, that trade unions, employers and government should set the example of working on the problems and seeking solutions. The government also has contributed something else--it has pledged to contribute 350 billion pesetas to social security, which will lighten workers' and employers' obligations. It has pledged to go further in unemployment benefits than the law envisages, and to increase public investment and to encourage private investment so that jobs will be created and the working population maintained until 1982."

Nuclear energy: "I believe that it is absolutely necessary, at least for the next 20 years. Dependence on oil is not only an economic dependence costing us a good deal of money, but also a political dependence. And we must extricate ourselves from this. The only way out for the next 20 years is nuclear energy. Does a nuclear powerplant have risks? Certainly, it does. It would be naive to deny it, just as any industrial plant has risks. Progress has always entailed some risk. But the risks of nuclear powerplants are so well calculated and ensured against that I can say that they are minimal. I have visited a nuclear powerplant with my wife and children. We entered the shielded area of the reactor and I measured the levels of radioactivity within the reactor. Moreover, I watched the measuring of the radioactivity carried by the water leaving the powerplant and being returned to the river. These levels are lower than the levels of radioactivity of some mineral waters which were called radioactive not more than 15 years ago."

NATO: With or without referendum?: "I said nothing new during my visit to the FRG. Chancellor Schmidt said new and important things. As for the referendum, there is no constitutional obligation to call one for an issue such as NATO. Rather, the Constitution itself advises in Article 87 against this kind of initiative in international policy matters. I believe that there should be a great debate in parliament, which is the home of politics, where the issue should be examined with the utmost thoroughness and in the greatest detail. But I do not believe that a referendum is necessary."

Policy of consultation: "This is a term which has taken root but which I do not like, because language experts have something to say about the use of the word in this sense. As for whether this stance will jeopardize the agreement, among other matters, I don't believe so. The issue has been raised since the investiture debate, we are in dialogue with the opposition; and we have already made remarkable progress, for instance, in the issue of the autonomies. The disagreements will be debated in a civilized manner in parliament."

The treaty with the United States: "The bilateral treaties with the United States, which date back to 1953, have so far meant a de facto Spanish presence in the Atlantic alliance; a Spanish entry into the Western defense system; an entry by the side door. Entry by the front door is entry into NATO. The fact that we may be a NATO member some day--and I hope that we will--does not invalidate the possibility of our also having a bilateral treaty with the United States. The renegotiation of the agreement is now being conducted within the perspective of an entry into NATO."

Entry into EEC: "I am well acquainted with the issue because I negotiated with the Community for 2-and-1/2 years. Giscard d'Estaing intervened 1 year ago which has meant, if not the halting of the negotiations, then a delay in them. The Community's internal situation is critical; the members are on bad terms with each other. At the end of this month, the Commission must submit to the EEC Council of Ministers a report proposing solutions to the agricultural and budgetary problems, which are those which most worry the Community and also--especially the agricultural problem--those which most worry Spain."

The French stance: "It is with France that we have had the problems. The government, insofar as it must be sensitive to the stances of the people and of the farmers, will not behave very differently. However, I am confident that a dialogue with the new Mitterrand government will enable us to have clearer approaches to the problem, because the French foreign minister comes from the EEC. He was an important commission member for 4 years. I know him very well and I know that dialogue with him will not be difficult."

Attack on the Banco Central: "I wish to recall that I appeared before congress a few hours after the hostages were released; I made no categorical assertion; I kept constantly within the sphere of hypotheses and set out the first hypotheses which were deduced from the first statements and which pointed in that direction (presumed responsibility of the extreme right). The deposition continued for 8 days and contradicted those first indications. I said and I repeat again that I did not and do not discount any hypothesis, that I do not consider the matter closed. And I say now, as I said then, in all clarity and in all humility, that I do not know who is behind the Banco Central raiders, if indeed there is somebody behind them."

Anxiety of the people and of the government: "We are still living under the shadow of 23 February. That anxiety is rather obessive. We should all make an effort--primarily the government, but also the news media--to emerge from that obsessive anxiety. I do not believe that we should interpret everything that happens in Spain in terms of 23 February. We should be more optimistic."

Broad rightwing party: "The Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] has occupied a key position in the Spanish transition; the successes of the Spanish transition is largely due to it. It occupies the center of the Spanish political secne and that is a privileged position, coveted by parties to our right and our left. It must remain in that center position and run in the next election from that center position. The fact is that the election is far away and we also have a certain electoral syndrome. The election is not around the corner; the legislative term ends in 1983 and between now and then the UCD--which, as a ruling party, always has a more languid life than the oppostion parties, and which only becomes invigorated and recovers close to elections--can and should improve its image. And I am certain that it will do so in order to offer voters in 1983 a center position, faithful to the origins but updated, in which very probably there can and should be very valuable innovations."

DENMARK

DEPUTY URGES MORE DIALOGUE BETWEEN EUROPE, U.S.

LD180909 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 13 Jun 81 p 7

[Social Democratic Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee Chairman Lasse Budtz "Panel" article: "West-West--We Know Too Little About Each Other's Defense Rationales"]

[Text] The need for an international dialogue across ideological and political boundaries seems to be more urgent now than for a long time. Relations between the superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, can safely be described as tense, which in the West European view makes an East-West dialogue very necessary. But relations between the United States and its European allies are not the best either, and this fact ought to emphasize that we should talk to each other more--and not become unnecessarily impatient. The Europeans are not rearming enough, the Americans say. The Europeans are not realistic enough, when so many of them are opposed to the latest developments in the arms race, represented by the new medium-range missiles, people on the other side of the Atlantic add.

Leaving aside the East-West dialogue and concentrating here on the West-West dialogue, it must be said that despite the enormous amount of work done by the U.S. and European diplomatic corps to keep respective governments informed of what is really happening, there is still a widespread lack of information in both the United States and West Europe about "each other's" attitudes and the reasons behind them.

A number of people tried to cure this state of affairs with a meeting for parliamentarians from NATO nations, both U.S. and European, in Venice recently. In particular, British, West German and Danish parliamentarians took the trouble to give a detailed explanation of the background to their respective countries' security policies. One of the Danish contributions made by the undersigned [Budtz], pointed out the following:

Denmark is not moving toward anything resembling neutralism (which is what many U.S. politicians are actually afraid of). It is a fact that there is a majority within the population and in the Folketing in favor of maintaining a Danish defense. There is a majority (which is also fairly massive) in the population and in the Folketing in favor of continued Danish membership in NATO. There is also a majority in the Social Democratic party, and no responsible politician, no member of the Folketing group has at any time in the Danish security debate proposed that Denmark should withdraw from NATO.

The Danish Defense budget has not been cut--unlike the budgets of most other government departments--it has on the contrary increased from around 7.3 million to around 8.8 million [presumably kroner] as a result of index-linking and rising wages, and so on. Nor has any reduction in the budget been proposed, but only a zero-growth solution.

If we suppose that we were to cut large sums from the social welfare or education budgets, for example, and give this money to defense, the undeniable broad popular support for Denmark's foreign and defense policy would very probably begin to shrink. This could lead to a situation where the stability and surrounding security policy and the other aspects of foreign policy would disappear. It goes without saying that th'- would not be in our own interests, nor indeed would it be in our allies' interests. We must strive for a stable policy which removes foreign and security policy from the day-to-day political debate, and this is one of the reasons why the Social Democratic Party and the government has always tried to achieve a broadly based multiparty defense agreement. [Budtz' Venice "explanation" presumably ends here].

It would have been possible to add that the social democratic parties' and the Nordic trade union movements' participation in the debate on a Nordic or, for that matter, European nuclear-free zone is an attempt to make a contribution to the creation of a trend toward a situation with fewer nuclear arms in Europe.

It goes without saying that the ideal objective would be that no more medium-range missiles be deployed in Europe, and that the existing missiles be dismantled. It would be all too naive to believe that this could be done without ther being some sort of bargain struck between East and West, and we can at least try to fix a ceiling for this part of the arms race. This is the reason why the Danish Government is trying to get the superpowers to understand the necessity of negotiations on the medium-range missiles (TNF) [Theater Nuclear Forces] and that these should be started as soon as possible. Delegations to the talks held between the social democratic parties in the smaller NATO nations have also given expression to the same views at the three sets of talks so far held.

U.S. criticism of the Europeans is often massive, even though there are of course in the U.S. administration people who have a good grasp of the background and the motives for the Europeans' views, but the nervousness among U.S. politicians has grown since Mitterrand's victory and the results of the Netherlands elections. However, the Europeans have never considered abandoning their cooperation with the United States. Nor have the Netherlands Labor Party of the French Socialist Party under Mitterrand's leadership. At its national congress, the Labor Party adopted a resolution on continued NATO membership, and Mitterrand's thoughts are directed more to closer cooperation with NATO than to a looser involvement.

The average U.S. politician does not know enough about this--perhaps because he does not take suffiecent interest in it because of his enormous burdens of work. Therefore, we should talk to him and his colleagues as often as possible. We in the United States and in West Europe have differing priorities. We prefer different methods. But we share the desire for security.

FINLAND

STATE RAILROADS TO BUY TWO SOVIET COMPUTERS

LD161255 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 13 Jun 81 p 13

[Text] Finnish state railways will buy two Soviet SM-4 computers complete with programs from Oy Elorg-Data AB, a company active in Helsinki. The computer programs will be written in collaboration between Finnish state railways, Elorg-Data and the Estonian Academy of Science. The order is worth around 900,000 markkaa. The computers are intended for use by railroad traffic control centers, and if the purchase turns out well, Finnish state railways intend to install comparable equipment at it 10 largest traffic control centers.

NORWAY

AFTENPOSTEN EDITORIAL ON 'BACKFIRE' INCIDENT

LD171445 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Jun 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Soviet 'Flying Visits'"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has other ways of influencing Norwegian public opinion than having President Leonid Brezhnev write letters to Prime Minister (and Labor Party Chairman) Gro Harlem Brundtland. A short shile ago MS Harlem Brundtland received a letter from Moscow in which the Soviet leader stressed the need for detente and disarmament, but a few hours earlier the Soviet Armed Forces had paid a "visit" in the vicinity of Norway which bears witness to a completely different attitude.

Nine Soviet hunter bombers of the type to which NATO has given the name Backfire were observed off the Lofoten Islands. This is the first time this sophisticated aircraft has been observed so far south along the Norwegian Coast. The episode has rightly attracted much attention in Norway and among our allies.

The Soviet Union's motives for this demonstration are unknown. At best it will be a one-shot event and a reminder that Norway finds itself in a very vulnerable military position. The episode speaks of a world of reality which will not be altered by peace marches. At worst, permanent deployment of the Backfire aircraft at the base on the Kola Peninsula and regular patrols penetrating far south over Norwegian waters would change the balance of strength in the north to the detriment of Norway and NATO. This would be a trend that would have to be taken very seriously, not least in Norway. With Backfire aircraft on the Kola Peninsula the Soviet threat to Norwegian territory would be even greater.

The nine aircraft belong to Soviet naval aviation. In the event of war, their mission would be to attack targets in Norway and in the Norwegian Sea. This means that they would in particular hit troop and supply convoys from the United States to Norway and other NATO nations. Up to now, the Soviet Union has had Backfire aircraft in the Baltic area and they have also operated as far north as the Barents Sea. The aircraft are equipped with nuclear missiles, and their speed is twice that of sound. If it turns out that the Backfire excursion along the Norwegian coast represents a new pattern in the military buildup on the Kola Peninsula, the Russians will have considerably reinforced their military strike capacity only a few kilometers from Norwegian soil. This would make the fact that Norway is a neighbor of the Soviet Union across the border in the north even more unpleasant, and our connection to the Western alliance even more important.

It is comforting to be able to state that Norwegian military surveillance in the north is so effective that the Russians were not able to move their aircraft unseen to a position off Andoey. The visit was immediately detected by the Norwegina surveillance system. Those responsible for the Soviet Union's military activities in northern areas have learned that they are being closely followed by Norway. It is Norway's duty as a member of NATO not to allow the Soviet Union to play a military game in the northern waters which could end in a surprise for joint Western defenses.

SWEDEN

POLL SHOWS GREATER WILL FOR DEFENSE AMONG POPULACE

LD161638 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The will to defend Sweden, if we are involved in war, has increased strongly in the last 6 months. This is the conclusion of the national psychological defense planning committee in a study presented today. According to the committee, the will for defense among the populace has not been this high since 1975 when this kind of poll began. Now, for instance, 9 out of 10 persons have a positive attitude toward the draft, and an increasing number of people want us to resort to armed resistance if Sweden is attacked. According to the committee, the enhanced will for defense is due to the fact that an increasing number of people feel that the risk of war has increased. Many feel great anxiety at the political tension in the world, and especially at the crisis in Poland with the threat of a Soviet invasion of the country.

But even if the will for defense has increased, confidence in the present armed forces is not particularly strong. It is true that rather more people now than last autumn believe that the Swedish Armed Forces could resist an attack, but (?almost) 2/3 of the Swedes do not believe that. An unusually large number--that is, one in five--people believe that the forces must have more money, which is the highest figure ever registered by the committee which deems this remarkable, taking into account the difficult economic situation.

THATCHER, JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER HOLD TALKS

OW180017 Tokyo KYODO in English 0008 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] London, 17 Jun (KYODO)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher expressed the strong hope Wednesday that Japan would open its market further through tariff reduction and abolition of the non-tariff trade barriers.

In a 90-minute meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who is visiting London in the course of his six-nation tour of West Europe, Thatcher said protectionist pressure in Britain will rise if other countries do not open their markets to enable Britain to maintain the free trade principle. She proposed that such problems be solved before the Ottawa summit of Western industrialized nations in July so that they will not be taken up at the summit.

Suzuki denied that the Japanese market was a closed one as pointed out by Thatcher and cited concretely the low tariff rates of Japan.

On the British request that Japan import more manufactured goods from Britain, Suzuki hoped that substantial discussions on the matter will be held with Rokusuke Tanaka, minister of international trade and industry who is currently visiting European countries. In connection with this, Japanese officials accompanying Suzuki believed that Britain, in the discussions to be held with Tanaka, will press for reduction in tariffs for biscuits and scotch whisky.

At their meeting Wednesday, Suzuki and Thatcher also confirmed the cooperative structure among Japan, the U.S. and Europe.

Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who also attended the meeting, said that the NATO countries were increasing their defense spending and exerting efforts to aid Third World countries. He hoped that Japan also would increase its assistance although he was aware of constitutional restrictions.

On the auto trade issue, Suzuki told Thatcher that the Japanese Government will make efforts so that no inconvenience will be caused to Europe.

Suzuki also briefed Thatcher on the results of his meeting held with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington in May. He said he and Reagan agreed that Japan, the U.S. and Europe should work together to cope with the Soviet military buildup and its intervention in Afghanistan. He also said agreement was reached that the respective countries should exert efforts in respect to security in accordance to the capability and the situation of the respective countries.

Suzuki said that if the Soviet Union intervenes in Poland, Japan will take joint actions with the Western countries.

Suzuki on Defense

OW180033 Tokyo KYODO in English 0015 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] London, 17 Jun (KYODO)--Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Wednesday night that anyone who thinks Japan is neglecting its own defense efforts is wrong.

In a speech at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the prime minister said some people think Japan is using its postwar constitution as a pretext for relying almost completely on the military deterrent provided by the United States and for neglecting its defense efforts.

"This is simply not correct," he said. "Japan adopted its constitution committed to peace because of its experience in World War II as the first nation in the world to suffer nuclear attack, and because the Japanese people made a deep and solemn commitment never again to repeat the errors of militarism," Prime Minister Suzuki said. "It is our fundamental national policy that Japan's defense posture should be a purely defensive one," he added. "We are determined not to become a major military power which may be a threat to neighboring countries, and we firmly abide by the three non-nuclear principles." He said that Japan is steadily improving its defense capability and pointed out that the average rate of real increase in Japan's defense expenditures from 1971 to 1979 has been about 7 percent per annum.

He also said that Japan "must take the initiative in fulfilling our international responsibilities befitting our national capability." Prime Minister Suzuki said Japan is determined to make a contribution to the cause of world peace and stability in consonance with its capability and policies.

He said his current trip to Europe and his exchanges of views with European leaders on economic relations between Japan and Europe "brought home to me once again various economic problems now confronting the nations of Western Europe."

"I can well appreciate the painful choice faced by the leaders in dealing with this situation," the prime minister said. "At the same time, I am deeply concerned about the tendency to seek a way out of these difficulties through protectionism. I think it is obvious that protectionism would, in the final analysis, be nothing short of a suicidal act, its only outcome would be the loss of vitality and the stagnation of the free economic systems of the West. The combined economic capacity of Japan, the United States and Western Europe at present amounts to more than half that of the entire globe--if this were to collapse, the human race would be plunged into dire distress. Our responsibility to maintain and develop our economies is indeed an awesome one."

'Slip of Tongue'

OW180245 Tokyo KYODO in English 0219 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Excerpts] London, 17 Jun (KYODO)--Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, in what appeared to be a slip of the tongue, said Wednesday night that his conservative government will extend "administrative guidance" to the Japanese automobile industry in order to maintain its orderly exports to Britain.

In giving the remark, the prime minister's sense of diplomacy was also questioned as he gave it not to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher but rather to her political foe, former Prime Minister James Callaghan. Callaghan, who was among those in the front row, stood up and threw at Suzuki what appeared to be a provocative question when he said it would become difficult for Britain to contain demand for protectionist trade if the Japanese and British auto industry fail to keep the agreement it has had. The British former Labor Party leader said he wanted Prime Minister Suzuki to respond to his question, acting as if he were a representative of the Japanese automobile industry.

The prime minister said his government would exercise administrative guidance [to ensure] that the Japanese automobile industry would maintain orderly exports to Britain.

Both the Japanese and British Governments have thus far maintained the position that the auto issue be settled privately in a gentleman's agreement between those who are concerned with it. Prime Minister Suzuki's remark appeared to have contradicted the official position.

MINISTRY PLANS TO USE CIVILIAN PLANES FOR NATO

LD171221 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 17 Jun 81 p 5

[Air Cdre G.S. Cooper report]

[Text] British Airways and European airlines are involved in a plan to overcome NATO's shortage of military inflight refuelling aircraft by forming a civil tanker reserve force. Boeing sources suggest there is a European shortage of over 300 tankers.

The Defence Ministry confirmed yesterday that the whole question of supplementing the capability of the RAF with civil aircraft was under review.

An article in the monthly magazine DEFENCE, published this week, says the benefits to NATO for both offensive and defensive aircraft would be considerable because tankers act as "force multipliers." But how the civil tanker force would be manned remains a matter for speculation.

In the RAF's case, it is suggested that volunteers for civil tanker duties could be absorbed into the RAF Volunteer Reserve or Royal Auxiliary Air Force.

Boeing says NATO has 2,314 combat aircraft capable of being refuelled in the air. Assuming six aircraft per tanker, Boeing sees a need for 380 refuellers.

The RAF is expanding its tanker fleet to 32 aircraft, but even with French and United States support the maximum number available to NATO comes to fewer than 70.

In a presentation to the RAF, Boeing suggested a 44 million pound programme to enable the 757 airliners being delivered to British Airways in 1983 to be used as tankers in war.

Modification of the 39 aircraft on order would cost 8 million pounds, flight refuelling pods would add 5 million pounds, two new 757's to be bought for RAF training would cost 29 million pounds, and the remaining 2 million pounds would be for spares. The costs were at 1980 prices.

A further suggestion from Boeing proposed the setting-up of a NATO civil tanker force (on a similar basis to the NATO Boeing E-34 early warning force) by converting at a cost of 30 million pounds 140-737 airliners owned by European airlines.

In addition Boeing proposed a 16-aircraft NATO 737 tanker force for training and test work, costing 115 million pounds.

KIPRIANOU: NO U.S. BASES TO BE ALLOWED ON CYPRUS

JN181118 Doha QNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Dubayy, 18 Jun (QNA)--Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou stated that his government will not allow U.S. military bases to be established in his country in return for achieving a solution to the Cypriot question.

He said the presence of an Israeli Embassy in Nicosia is inherited from the past, but that it is not an obstacle to Cyprus' support for and friendship with the Arabs and for its support for the Palestinian people's right to its homeland and to set up an independent state.

In an interview with the newspaper AL-BAYAN, published in Dubayy today, he expressed his government's pride in its strong relations with the Arab countries. He emphasized Cyprus' condemnation of the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

On the Cypriot problem, he said his government awaits a solution in the light of a group of proposals, including a federal solution based on establishing two federal states in regions. He added that the possibility of achieving an early solution to the problem depends on Turkey. He said that disarmament throughout the island is the best guarantee for all Cypriots. He welcomed the presence of a UN police force to supervise the situation when a solution is reached until trust between the Turkish and Greek communities is reestablished. He also welcomed any Arab effort within the context of the United Nations to solve the Cypriot issue.

ROLANDHIS COMMENTS ON PRC VISIT, JORDAN STOPOVER

NC171932 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis returned from the PRC where he paid a week's official visit at the invitation of Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua. At Larnaca airport he was met by the Chinese charge d'affaires, the Foreign Ministry director general and by other officials.

During his visit to Beijing, the foreign minister met with PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang, whom he briefed on Cyprus developments, and handed him a message from President Kiprianou to the premier of China. He also had talks with Huang Hua on the Cyprus problem, on bilateral relations and on international problems.

While in the Chinese capital, Mr Rolandhis had the opportunity to meet with UN Secretary General Waldheim, who was there on a visit, and to exchange with him views on the Cyprus problem.

From the PRC, Mr Rolandhis went for a visit to Hong Kong. On his return to Cyprus today, Mr Rolandhis stopped over in Amman where he met with Jordanian Foreign Minister al-Qasim with whom he discussed the Cyprus problem and the Mideast situation in general. Mr Rolandhis also conveyed greetings from President Kiprianou to King Husayn.

PAPER: PLO'S 'ARAFAT SAYS HE WILL VISIT CYPRUS

NC171222 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 17 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat will be visiting Cyprus. He made this statement to a group of Cypriot journalists who met him in Libya. The journalists visited Libya as guests of the Libyan Government to attend the celebrations marking the Libyan revolution anniversary.

Mr 'Arafat said that now that the elections are over in Cyprus, "I will be visiting you." As is known, Mr 'Arafat had earlier been invited to visit Cyprus.

NO BOMB FOUND ON THREATENED ROMANIAN AIRLINER

TA171209 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1200 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The search conducted on the Romanian airliner, which made a forced landing at Konya airport yesterday after receiving a bomb threat, has not yileded any explosives. According to our correspondent, the search of the plane, which was started at 1015, ended at 1400.

The Romanian passenger airplane, which received a bomb threat while flying over Turkish airspace after taking off from Bucharest, made a forced landing at the Konya military airport around 1730 yesterday. The 15-man crew and 140 passengers spent the night in Konya hotels. Meanwhile, another Romanian passenger airliner arrived at the Konya military airport at 1400. The passengers, who are waiting in Konya, are expected to leave for Israel aboard this plane.

TURKMEN, FINANCE MINISTER ADDRESS OECD MEETING

TA172102 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The annual meeting of the OECD ministerial committee, which has been held in Paris for the past 2 days, ended today. Yesterday the foreign ministers of the OECD met, while today it was the finance and economy ministers of the 24 member countries.

AKAJANS reports that Finance Minister Kaya Erdem addressed the meeting and talked about the problems facing the world economy as well as Turkey. He pointed out that besides the high rate of inflation, unemployment and the difficulties in the oil market, the restrictive policies adopted by certain countries were exacerbating the world economic situation. Noting that the economies of developing OECD countries, such as Turkey, were being specially affected by these conditions, Erdem added that Turkey, which was an oil importing country, was being greatly harmed by the oil crisis as well.

Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who attended the first day of the OECD meetings in Paris, returned to Turkey at 1700 today. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Turkmen said that the economic difficulties encountered by the developed as well as developing countries were discussed at the meeting. Turkmen said that at the meeting he explained the aims of the economic stability program being implemented in Turkey. He noted that the delegates at the meeting discussed the dialogue between developed and developing countries. He added: This dialogue recently broke off. A system of global negotiations to restart this dialogue is being investigated within the United Nations. There is no full agreement about this issue among the OECD countries. We defended the view that global negotiations must start as soon as possible. Turkmen recalled that during his stay in Paris he held bilateral talks with the ministers of OECD countries. He said that during his meeting with the French foreign minister, he raised the issue of Armenian activities and the attacks against Turkish diplomats and he conveyed Turkey's complaints on this issue. Turkmen added that the French foreign minister told him that his government would not tolerate illegal activities.

MEHMET ALI AGCA ACCOMPLICE SENTENCED TO 18 YEARS

TA161601 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Istanbul, 16 Jun (AA)--Bunyamin Yilmaz, who aided Mehmet Ali Agca, would-be assassin of Pope John Paul II, to flee from Maltepe military prison last year was sentenced to 18 years in prison by an Istanbul military court. Yilmaz was doing his military service as a private and was a guard at the military prison where Agca was placed after his capture and during his trial for the murder of journalist Abdi Ipekci in Istanbul. He was found guilty of providing arms to Agca as well as aiding him escape in return for a 100,000 Turkish lira bribe. Agca was later convicted in absentia of murdering Ipekci.

PORTUGAL

EANES SPEAKS AT MACAO GOVERNOR'S INAUGURATION

LD171544 Lisbon in Portuguese to Timor, Macao and Australia 1000 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Excerpts] In Lisbon yesterday Commander Almeida e Costa was sworn in as governor of Macao, succeeding Gen Meld Egidio who is now the chief of the Armed Forces' General Staff.

At the end of the ceremony, President Ramalho Eanes said in a speech that Macao's stability, development and security remain the unchanging responsibility of the Portuguese administration. He added that if, on the one hand, our cultural and economic presence keeps open an area of opportunities for Portugal's economic interests, it is also, on the other hand, the expression of a specific aspect of our foreign policy.

He pointed out that Portugal's presence in the territory makes an outstanding contribution to the stability of our relations with the PRC and other Far Eastern countries, adding that the last few territorial governments, apart from promoting remarkable social and economic developments, have contributed to a harmonious relationship between the local Portuguese and Chinese Communities.

In reply, Almeida e Costa said: In general terms, one of the main goals of the government's action for the immediate future will be the promotion and management of the territory's development which, by virtue of the prevailing circumstances in that part of the Far East, must be all but instantaneous. This development must benefit, first and foremost, the inhabitants themselves, but it can and should extend to and have repercussions in the neighboring regions. It can receive significant and prominent contributions from various Portuguese sectors of activity, and I will be striving to make it so.

With regard to relations with the Chinese population of Macao--and it should be kept in mind that it comprises 97 percent of the total--and with the people and authorities of the neighboring PRC, I will be happy enough to follow the footsteps of my illustrious predecessor whose policy merits the greatest praise and in many respects reflects the true dimension of the man's courage. I will unhesitatingly pursue the same political course.

GREECE

U.S. BASES TALKS REPORTEDLY TO BE POSTPONED

NC172055 Paris AFP in English 1932 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Athens, 17 Jun (AFP)--Negotiations on a renewal of agreements on American bases in Greece have broken down, informed but unofficial sources said tonight. The negotiations will resume in the fall following general elections in Greece scheduled for November, the same sources added. They said an official Greek Government announcement on the matter would be made tomorrow.

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UNESCO MEETING ON THIRD WORLD TECHNOLOGY CONTINUES

NC161852 Paris AFP in English 1832 GMT 16 Jun 81

[By Gordon Bibby]

[Text] Paris, 16 Jun (AFP)--Norway was tonight chosen to lead an eight-nation team seeking ways to boost Third-World technology after an extraordinary behind-the-scenes power struggle which halted an international conference for two days.

The final election was by "consensus" after negotiations which began 40 minutes after the 35-nation UNESCO meeting opened yesterday morning and halted all other proceedings.

Much of today's struggle, conference sources said, involved the seven other team members being carefully balanced between Third World, West and East, and within the Third World between its four major regions.

The seven also unanimously elected by public consensus after the private wrangling were Mexico, Iraq and India (all vice-chairmen), Nigeria (reporter), and France, the Soviet Union and Benin (members). Their job, for two years, will be to shape a hopefully massive aid programme to give the developing nations a greater share in modern communications technology. The conference, lasting until next Monday, will discuss needs and priorities.

Today's hard bargaining, the sources said, involved Western insistence on a place in the team in addition to that of Norway. In the final event, France replaced Indonesia and the Soviet Union replaced East Germany, proposed earlier, with both West and East satisfied by the final mix.

Norwegian delegation chief Gunnar Garbo, his Foreign Ministry's deputy director-general, had insisted on maintaining his candidature, although at one time a total of five of seven Western nations were proposed as chairmen, the sources said. The meeting was continuing tonight.

Former journalist Mr Garbo, 57, a Norwegian Radical Social M.P. for 16 years before he joined the Foreign Ministry six years ago, called for the proposed aid programme to be given "concrete and practical direction." But the hardest part, he added, would probably be gathering the resources needed to make it a going concern. The idea is that these may take the form of money, equipment or services. The conference would have to avoid the "gulf between a wealth of words and a dearth of deeds" which had sometimes marked UN meetings in the past, Mr Garbo said.

His election by consensus in open session was proposed by Canada, backed by Venezuela, East Germany and China.

Norway, like a number of nations represented here, has had experience in Third World communications projects, among them aid for regional newspaper coverage in Tanzania and a radio service covering several African countries.

The conference later tonight appeared to be successfully heading off another potential problem when it decided to draft into proposed rules, at present mentioning only "majority" decisions, a reference to the need for consensus. Some Western delegates were said to have feared majority-only decisions could introduce a "veto" element into discussions. Under tonight's proposal, to be taken up again tomorrow, "majority" would only apply if consensus failed.

EC COMMISSION APPROVES JAPAN CAR EXPORT CURBS

OW171303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1208 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Brussels, 17 Jun (KYODO)--Reversing its previous attitude, the European Community Commission Wednesday approved Japanese agreements to control car shipments to West Germany and the Benelux nations individually.

The EC executive Commission gave the approval when Vice Presidents Wilhelm Haferkamp and Etienne Davignon met with Rokusuke Tanaka, Japanese minister of international trade and industry, to exchange views on bilateral economic relations.

The EC officials told Tanaka that the Commission's basic policy is that negotiation through the Commission on trade issues is more desirable than talks with individual member countries. But the Commission has no intention to take issue with the car trade agreements West Germany and the Benelux countries negotiated with Japan recently, they said.

This marked a reversal of the EC Commission's previous attitude. It had insisted that Japan should hold negotiations on its car exports to the European Common Market with the EC Commission rather than hold talks with individual member countries.

Through the bilateral negotiations, Japan pledged to hold the 1981 increase in its car shipments to West Germany to below 10 percent of the 1980 total and also curtail 1981 car exports to Belgium and Luxembourg by a maximum 7 percent from last year's level.

It has also pledged to limit this year's car shipments to the three Benelux nations--Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands--to last year's level.

Japanese officials accompanying Tanaka on his current tour of European nations and Saudi Arabia said the approval given by the two top EC Commission men also marked the settlement of the thorny issue of Japanese car exports to the entire European Common Market.

Among other Common Market countries, Italy, France and Britain have already been restricting Japanese car imports while Denmark, Ireland and Greece are not seeking Japanese controls on car imports, the officials said.

The officials also expressed a belief that as a result of a series of talks by Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Tanaka with government leaders of European nations, Japan has been able to settle all bilateral economic problems with the Common Market.

The Common Market had been seeking Japan's voluntary curbs on exports of not only cars but also picture tubes for television sets and machine tools, but it is no longer necessary for Japan to curb their exports because shipments of these items have been declining, the officials pointed out.

There are no longer any fears of Japan-EC economic relations deteriorating further, at least for the time being, they said.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS SYRIAN AID IN MURDER INVESTIGATION

AU171324 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 17 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] Beyond the information that a detachment of the Al-Asifah group is on its way to Europe to commit more murders, no new facts have come to the knowledge of Austrian authorities [investigating Heinz Nittel's assassination on 1 May]. This was stated by Interior Minister Lanc at a press conference following yesterday's cabinet meeting. In his opinion, he said, it should be possible to restrict the organizational basis of the Al-Asifah organization, which operates from Syria, provided that Syria genuinely cooperates. The Syrian foreign minister has already made a promise to that effect to Austria, but it has not been kept, Lanc said, adding that the Austrian ambassador in Damascus will not take official steps.

The leads pointing to the Al-Asafah organization in the Nittel murder investigation came from abroad, according to Lanc. The murderers themselves succeeded in escaping without leaving any clues. In addition to Al-Asifah's leaflet, in which the organization takes responsibility for the Nittel murder, the latest issue of Al-Asifah's monthly organ contains not only confessions to the crimes the organization has already committed, but also the announcement of more acts of terrorism, Lanc said, pointing out that such past crimes included the assassination of a number of PLO representatives abroad, an attack on a Jewish kindergarten in Belgium and the assassination of a lawyer in Spain.

The interior minister left no doubt about the fact that the activities of Al-Asifah in fact confirm the correctness of Austria's Middle East policy. After all, he said, the Al-Asifah organization has been expelled from the PLO and its leader has been sentenced to death. Obviously, forces are organizing that do not want a peaceful solution of the Middle East conflict. The official representation of the Palestinians is by all means in favor of a policy aimed at peace.

SIERRA LEONE PRESIDENT VISITS KIRCHSCHLAEGER

AU161414 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] Yesterday President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger received for a talk Siaka Probyn Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, who is paying an official visit to Austria. Also present were Minister of State S.R. Fillie-Faboe and Birch M. Conte, ambassador of the Republic of Sierra Leone in Austria. Last night the Austrian president gave a dinner for President Stevens and his entourage at the presidential chancellery.

BRIEFS

POLISH REFUGEES--The number of refugees seeking political asylum in Austria, especially refugees from Poland, has substantially increased in the past few months. In May, 1,259 persons--including 992 Poles--requested political asylum in Austria, as against only 444 persons, including 116 Poles in May 1980. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Jun 81 p 2 AU]

TOURISM COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA--From 31 May to 6 June the fourth meeting of the joint Austrian-Bulgarian tourism commission was held in Vienna. The Bulgarian delegation was headed by Georgi Evtimow, chairman of the National Committee for Tourism. On the basis of the recently concluded agreement between the Austrian Control Bank and the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank, providing for a 2-billion-schilling Austrian export loan for Bulgarian tourist projects, the delegation visited various Austrian enterprises for tourist installations and equipment. At numerous talks the construction of two luxury hotels and a cableway, as well as cooperation in third markets, were discussed. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 10 Jun 81 p 7 AU]

THE NETHERLANDS

PVDA'S DEN UYL ON NATO, CRUISE MISSILES ISSUES

LD190851 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 16 Jun 81 p 5

[Bob Groen article: "Beggarly Den Uyl in Moscow"]

[Text] The Hague--"To bring closer a nuclear-free Europe." This is the rationale behind the Netherlands Labor Party (PVDA) rejection of NATO's decision for a nuclear arms modernization program and the deployment of 48 cruise missiles in the Netherlands. However, a gesture of rejection is not enough to achieve the praiseworthy objective of a Europe without nuclear arms. That could only be the outcome of extremely complicated negotiations between Washington and Moscow, in which the presence of "barter items" is necessary if results are to be reached.

Former Prime Minister Den Uyl is not only the PVDA parliamentary party leader and negotiator in the government formation talks; he is also a member of the Palme commission, which busies itself with disarmament and security questions. In this latter role he was in Moscow last weekend for talks with Cyrus Vance, the Russian Georgiy Arbatov (one of Brezhnev's top advisers) and his West German kindred spirit Egon Bahr, among others. And in this connection, nuclear arms modernization (the deployment of 572 cruise and Pershing II missiles planned by NATO) and the Russian medium-range SS-20 missiles were discussed.

In a telephine interview with the newspaper TROUW yesterday morning, Den Uyl let it be known that a new Netherlands Government would have to reconsider the possibility of deploying the cruise missiles not on land but at sea and that The Netherlands should not reject joint responsibility for such a "solution" to NATO's controversial modernization decision. The PVDA congress resolution and its campaign on the issue (a "no" to modernization) seems to have been called into question by Den Uyl. His statement to TROUW still points to the possibility that the PVDA "no" to modernization is being modified. And this could be useful during the government formation negotiations.

At a news conference after his return from Moscow, Den Uyl rejected this notion, as Stemerdink--the PVDA defense specialist--had done. Den Uyl's argument was that he was only interested in the recent interest shown by West German Federal Chancellor Schmidt in basing such cruise missiles at sea. Schmidt's remarks about deployment at sea must be seen in the context of West German developments, not as a boost to the PVDA campaign.

In itself, the deployment of cruise missiles at sea is not a particularly appealing idea. It has already been put forward with some force because the U.S. Navy, like the Army and Air Force, wants to have this weapon at its disposal. What Washington is interested in is that The Netherlands should be prepared to shoulder political responsibility for the modernization decision and in this way contribute to the formation of a NATO modernization front which would strengthen a negotiating position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

The pressure from Washington and the government formation rumors in The Hague of a possible breakdown in the negotiations for a coalition of the PVDA, Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) and Democrats '66 (D'66) (an unconditional PVDA "no" to modernization) overshadow a third aspect here.

This third aspect is that at meetings like that of the Palme commission in Moscow the PVDA essentially has no "barter items," something which can be just as much of a liability at informal meetings at this level as it can in official negotiations. In Moscow Den Uyl can use his party's "no" to modernization to impress upon the Russians that they would also have to do a great deal about their SS-20's. On the basis of the zero-option advocated by Den Uyl (no Eurostrategic arms on either side) he could only attempt to foster a sympathetic response in Moscow to his proposal that the SS-20's also disappear from the European stage.

Egon Bahr of the West German SPD is also an advocate of the zero-option. But Bahr has sufficient room for maneuver to be able to say that in the event of a failure in the East-West negotiations on this point, there will have to be discussions about maintaining sophisticated medium-range missiles at as low a level as possible. Den Uyl does not have this room for maneuver. The PVDA has almost no alternative. And this does not make Den Uyl's position in the Palme commission any stronger. Zero cannot be "stretched," not even at sea. And very probably not in the process of government formation either.

JAPAN'S SUZUKI, VAN AGT HOLD FIRST ROUND OF TALKS

OW181329 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The Hague, 18 Jun KYODO--Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and his Netherlands counterpart Andreas van Agt agreed here Thursday on the need to maintain a dialogue with the Soviet Union while at the same time strengthening western military defense. The two leaders were meeting for their first round of talks here on the fifth leg of Suzukis European tour. On the world situation, the two agreed that the Soviet Union had outstripped the West in military strength and that this was the background to developments like the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. They agreed that the West must hasten efforts to strengthen its defenses in response to Soviet military power, while at the same time promoting detente and disarmament by keeping up avenues for dialogue with the Soviet Union.

Both prime ministers confirmed the need for concerted action by Western countries if the Soviet Union intervened in Poland. Suzuki later was received in audience by Queen Beatrix, after formally conveying an invitation to Van Agt for the queen to visit Japan in the near future.

Second Round

OW190039 Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] The Hague, 18 Jun KYODO--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Dutch Prime Minister Andreas van Agt held two rounds of talks here Thursday and discussed bilateral industrial cooperation andtrade as well as the international situation. Suzuki and his party later left for Paris, the last stop in their tour of six West European nations.

As a concrete example of industrial cooperation, the Netherlands prime minister said he hoped progress will be made in talks between Fokker-VFW B.V. and Japanese makers on joint development of a new commercial jetliner, code-named the "YXX." He said the Netherlands Government is giving all-out support to the project.

Suzuki refrained from giving a direct reply on the matter but said he will consult industry circles concerned following his return to Tokyo.

On Japan-Europe trade problems, Van Agt stressed his country's policy to observe the free trade principle to the utmost even under the difficult situation. He said European countries should not criticize the present state of the Japanese economy but regard its results as a lesson. He also said no restrictions against Japanese imports should be taken, in principle.

But the Netherlands prime minister requested that Japan exercise self-restraint in making exports in the weak European industrial sectors and that it open its market further, especially in respect to farm products.

Suzuki replied that efforts will be made so that surging exports to Europe will be avoided. He said both sides should make efforts so that European products can advance into the Japanese market.

On the political front, discussions centered on policies toward the Soviet Union. The two leaders confirmed that joint action should be taken in the event the Soviet Union intervened in Poland.

CHANCELLOR, DEFENSE MINISTER ATTEND EVANGELICAL CONGRESS

Schmidt on Disarmament

LD182220 Hamburg DPA in German 2108 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Hamburg, 18 Jun (DPA)--In the view of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Europe's existence depends on "disarmament negotiations between the great powers, the USSR and USA, even if they distrust each other."

At a discussion as part of the 19th Evangelical Church congress at the Trinitatiskirche in Hamburg tonight, Schmidt emphasized that FRG policy is decidedly in favor of disarmament efforts. During the lively yet business-like discussion, the chancellor nevertheless defended the need to maintain the ability to defend oneself. He said that "anybody who cannot defend himself will suffer the fate of Afghanistan." When others increase their armaments and missiles are aimed at your cities, one cannot simply trust in God for protection. This kind of argument doesn't grapple with the real issue. Schmidt emphasized, however, that different political opinions can be defended from a Christian position.

At the same time, the chancellor spoke of the mutual fear of the USSR and the Germans after the bitter experience of the Hitlerite troops' attack on the USSR and the events at the end of the war. This experience made it necessary to talk and to listen to one another.

Apel on Soviet Threat

LD191235 Hamburg DPA in German 1148 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Hamburg (DPA)--Federal Defense Minister Apel warned against the threat to peace posed by the "imperial" USSR. Speaking at a discussion meeting held as part of the 19th Evangelical Church congress in Hamburg today, the SPD politician defended the West's armament efforts as a guarantee that peace, freedom and justice will not be lost as a result of the hegemony of a foreign power. "Nobody must mistake the Kremlin for the Vatican," Apel told his audience of approximately 7,000.

At the turbulent meeting which was repeatedly disturbed by a small group of demonstrators who threw eggs, jeered and blew whistles, peace researchers criticized the "madness of the arms spiral."

According to Apel, defense readiness is the precondition for making a peace policy credible. "Our security also rests on politicians guided by reason working for peace in Washington and Moscow." "Arrogant" reliance solely on human rational thinking is however a serious mistake. Every effort must be made therefore for arms control and a dialogue. The 36 years of peace in Europe since the end of the World War II are largely the result of the mutual deterrent, whereas the rest of the world has experienced more than 100 wars with 20 million dead. The future situation in Europe will be influenced more than hitherto by the increasing danger of war from the Third World. The present development in Poland, which was unthinkable 20 years ago, is a success of the West's policy of detente.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH CLARK, EAGLEBURGER

LD181746 Hamburg DPA in German 1638 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 18 Jun (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Genscher today received in Bonn U.S. Deputy Secretary of State William Clark and head of the European Affairs Bureau, Assistant Secretary Lawrence Eagleburger.

According to a spokesman at the Bonn Foreign Office, Clark informed Genscher about his visit to South Africa and Zimbabwe. Other subjects were the Middle East situation, East-West relations and the prospects for a conference on disarmament in Europe.

The spokesman said that the two U.S. visitors also informed Genscher about contacts by the U.S. Government with the USSR concerning preparations for negotiations on medium-range missiles. The U.S. side made it clear that these contacts are being continued intensively so that when Secretary of State Haig meets his Soviet counterpart, Gromyko, in September, the opening of negotiations could be agreed upon. Clark and Eagleburger stressed the serious resolve of the U.S. Government on negotiations with the Soviets on medium-range missiles.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON HAIG VISIT TO CHINA

DW190837 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 19 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] LUEBECKER NACHRICHTEN notes: U.S. arms soon will appear in the country of the red mandarins, since Secretary of State Alexander Haig has paved the way on the occasion of his Beijing visit. A new military alliance is in the offing which will basically change the current parallelogram of forces. In view of this development, the Soviet Union naturally will speak loudly of a threat. America's armament under President Reagan is simply a reaction to the Soviet demonstration of strength.

BADISCHE ZEITUNG of Freiburg states: The Soviets are probably most concerned by what is brewing along their longest border with the People's Republic of China--namely closer military cooperation than could be assumed not too long ago. Even if one assumes that the Soviets knew of the existence of the listening post, the fact remains that U.S. policy vis-a-vis the USSR has drastically hardened.

AACHENER VOLKSZEITUNG writes: It isn't quite clear what U.S. Secretary of State Haig has really promised in Beijing and what he has just said somewhat more clearly for the Russian ears. It is certain, however, that after many years of bidding and passing, the Americans frankly play the Chinese card and that, most of all, the Red Chinese are prepared to play that card. An alliance between the billions of people in the country of the yellow dragon and the world's strongest industrial and trade nation cannot leave the Kremlin unconcerned. It may incite its encirclement fear or it may open preparedness to begin a new phase of negotiations with the West. One must hope that the strategists of German future will realize what it means to belong to a great alliance and not to be ignored in an alliance of interests. In this way, the German card could also take a trick.

CHEYSSON ON PLO, BANI-SADR, ARMS TO SOUTH AFRICA

NC181640 Paris AFP in English 1628 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 18 Jun (AFP)--French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson today made it clear that if Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasir 'Arafat came to Paris he would not be received "as if he represented a people or, even more, a state."

Speaking at a Diplomatic Press Association luncheon, Mr Cheysson said that though the European Economic Community considered the PLO as representing the Palestinian people, the EEC had never said it was "the" representative of the Palestinians.

Asked whether France would grant political asylum to Iran's hard-pressed President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr if he requested it, Mr Cheysson indicated that Paris would accept him and "he would be protected."

Mr Cheysson stressed that France would restrict arms' exports to certain countries "where they might be used in a way contrary to the major principles to which France is attached."

"Not a shell, not a bullet, not a military screwdriver, not a nut, nothing military, or of military origin, will be supplied to South Africa. That is categorical," he said.

Asked about possible Communist participation in the government, Mr Cheysson said that what was important was "the policy of France, France's fundamental commitments, and the men with most responsibility for conducting this policy."

"There will not be a single minister in the government who is not whole-heartedly in agreement with the major principles" defended by France, he added.

"The condemnation of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has been made and will be repeated in irreproachable terms," and "the right of the Polish people to speak up without interference has been affirmed and will be reaffirmed ceaselessly," Mr Cheysson said.

FRANCE RENEWS PLEDGE TO CONTINUE ROK NUCLEAR DEALS

NC182214 Paris AFP in English 2121 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 18 Jun (AFP)--South Korea has been reassured today that France intends to honor previous pledges, including those in the nuclear field.

Both sides reaffirmed their determination to continue their cooperation, particularly in the nuclear sector, at a two-day meeting of the joint commission which ended here yesterday.

As Seoul was asking itself about the new French Government's position regarding earlier undertakings, French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert confirmed that they would be carried out in full. He was referring chiefly to two nuclear centres which South Korea ordered in November.

After former French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet visited South Korea in the spring, following this big 4,000-million-franc (about 714-million-dollar) contract, the French Socialist Party had "strongly condemned a government which gives its support to a dictatorial regime for purely commercial reasons."

This political objection having now been removed, the Korean delegation, led by Chin Choe-Kang, director at the Planning Ministry, and France's team, headed by Michel Freyche, director of foreign economic relations, surveyed the prospects for bilateral cooperation.

The French (the Alsthom Company) still want the job of extending Seoul's metro (underground railway), to build another Pusan, in the south (Sofretu) and to supply two water-processing units (degrement). Alsthom also hopes to win the supply contract for the traditional part of the nuclear centers (turbines and machine rooms); in this case, it faces competition from U.S. and British firms.

The South Koreans, meanwhile, outlined their 1981-85 state development plan, insisting on their need for foreign technology in such fields as nuclear energy, electronics, shipbuilding and the motor industry.

The Korean delegation took advantage of its stay here to meet leaders of French companies and members of the French Employers' Organization [CNPF), headed by Philippe Duseigneur. It was due to leave Paris today.

Two-way trade between South Korea and France increased sixfold from 1974 to 1979. But French exports fell abnormally last year, leading to a deficit in the trade balance.

EGYPTIAN MINISTER DESCRIBES TALKS AS 'SUCCESSFUL'

NC181530 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1155 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 18 Jun (MENA)--Egyptian Defense and War Production Minister Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah described his discussions with French Defense Minister Charles Hernu and senior military men as most successful and fruitful.

In an exclusive interview with a MENA Paris correspondent, Abu Ghazalah said that the French defense minister showed a very good spirit, affirming during the meeting that absolutely no problems exist concerning all Egypt's requests from France.

The Egyptian defense minister said that Egypt and France are cooperating in the field of war industrialization and have agreed to develop this cooperation in the aviation field in particular and various fields in general, while discussions are underway for the manufacture of Mirage 2000 planes. The two sides also are discussing the industrialization of certain types of French helicopters in addition to their cooperation in air defense, armored vehicles and tanks.

Abu Ghazalah said that discussions are taking place between the two countries on credit facilities which France can offer Egypt, preliminary to determining the types and quantities of arms and equipment.

Regarding the situation in the Middle East, Abu Ghazalah affirmed that a strong Egypt guarantees security and stability in the area and said that developing the Egyptian Armed Forces will deter any military adventure aimed at the Arab nation's security.

In his interview with MENA, the Egyptian defense minister stressed that Egypt has not and will not give up its Arab responsibilities and said that the Egyptian Armed Forces are always prepared to receive the cadres of these forces [as received] and are prepared to send their technicians and training specialists to various Arab states to contribute toward the development of their forces. He also stressed that Egypt has always performed this mission.

Meanwhile, Abu Ghazalah emphasized the need to achieve Arab solidarity as a basis for Arab security and the need to pay attention to the strategic view of the Arab security question, putting aside the peripheral and temporary differences.

The Egyptian defense minister called on the Arab states to strengthen and preserve their defense capabilities to protect against adventurers.

Abu Ghazalah explained that Egyptian manpower represents a rich, able and influential wealth which can achieve a great deal for the Arab nation. He added that this manpower is Egypt's ammunition and is capable of achieving miracles not only for Egypt but also for the whole Arab nation. The Egyptian defense minister again noted that a strong Egypt contributes toward a solution to the area's problems.

MITTERRAND URGES JAPAN TO SETTLE TRADE ISSUES

OW180123 Tokyo KYODO in English 0107 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 18 Jun (KYODO)--French President Francois Mitterrand said Wednesday he hoped to visit Japan between late this year and early next year.

Mitterrand, in an exclusive interview with the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK), Wednesday at his official residence in Paris, also called on Japan to take wise and quick action to settle the mounting trade friction between it and other countries.

The president warned that France would not sit idly by and watch its legitimate interests being impaired by Japan's competitiveness, since the government is under an obligation to safeguard such interests, the country's employment and export trade. Mitterrand said this does not mean the institutionalization of trade protectionism, and that he welcomes the beginning of a dialogue with Japan.

The French president said the government would make further efforts to help French industries build up their competitiveness on the international market, NHK also reported.

Mitterrand also said he would like to step up France's cultural exchange with Japan.

Mauroy Cites Disagreement

LD191044 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Pierre Mauroy received Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki at the Hotel Matignon this morning. After this meeting, Mauroy made it clear that disagreement remains between Japan and France as regards economic and trade relations between the two countries. For Mauroy, France cannot accept perpetuating the serious imbalance in trade between France and Japan.

DELORS CRITICIZES U.S. ANTI-INFLATION STRATEGY

NC171405 Paris AFP in English 1315 GMT 17 Jun 81

[By Jan Kristiansen]

[Excerpts] 17 Jun (AFP)--France today sharply denounced the "cruel" consequences for America's Western partners and the developing world of the current U.S. strategy for fighting inflation.

French Finance Minister Jacques Delors told the annual ministerial meeting of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) the present U.S. policy stance was entailing a "pernicious weakening of the economies of (America's) allies." He asked whether there was not a "contradiction" between this and Washington's "legitimate concern about a firmer contribution from (its) allies to the defence of the Free World."

Mr Delors said he feared the U.S. policies would plunge Western economies into a cycle of "stop and stop"--successive phases of recession, recovery and recession anew--which could lead to even more important damage.

There was a danger of "social and political destabilisation" in the economically weaker regions of Europe and the Third World, he affirmed, noting that the total debt service of developing nations had risen from 13,000 million dollars in 1978 to an estimated 32,000 million this year.

Mr Delors fully recognized there was a need for curbing inflation in the United States and other countries, but called for a better balance between priorities that would also take into account the need to stimulate investments and job-creation.

YUGOSLAVIA'S DORONJSKI HOSPITALIZED IN PARIS

NC182050 Paris AFP in English 2017 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 18 Jun (AFP)--Stevan Doronjski, one of the eight collective presidents in Yugoslavia, underwent surgery yesterday in a hospital in the southern Paris suburb of Villejuif, the Belgrade Embassy announced today.

The embassy reported that Mr Doronjski's condition was "satisfactory" but provided no information on the nature of the surgery nor the probable duration of his stay in the hospital.

Yugoslavia is headed by a board of presidents. Each president represents one of the national groups. Mr Doronjski represents the Vojvodina.

PRI'S SPADOLINI SUBMITS POLICY PLATFORM

AU181933 Rome ANSA in English 1928 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 18 Jun (ANSA)--Italian President Sandro Pertini announced here today that Premier-designate Giovanni Spadolini, secretary of the Republican Party, agreed to set up a new Rome government.

Withdrawing the reservations with which he accepted the job one week ago today, Spadolini disclosed the key points of the policy platform he has submitted to prospective government partners for negotiation. Spadolini offered the following suggestions for dealing with Italy's major problems:

The P-2 Masonic scandal: Legislation ordering the disbandment of secret societies according to indications written into the Italian Constitution.

Inflation: Moves between political parties, organized labor, business and the government to draft a plan of action designed to curb inflation, create jobs and investments, especially in the underdeveloped south, and trim public spending.

Terrorism: The creation of procedural devices to enable the courts and police to better fight terrorism.

Strikes: The enactment of regulations to govern civil servants' right to strike.

Referendums: A revision of 1970 legislation which allegedly paved the way for "a distorted use of the referendum system."

Civil Defense: The creation of a national civil defense commission answerable to the Premier's Office.

Energy: Endorsement of plans to go ahead with the construction of nuclear powerplants.

Foreign Policy: Confirmation of Italy's role as a Western democracy and its allegiances to NATO and the European Economic Community.

Bureaucracy: A reform of the Premier's Office.

Berlinguer Comments

AU181620 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 18 Jun (ANSA)--One more step on the road to moulding a new Rome government is expected to be made today when Premier-designate Giovanni Spadolini formally withdraws the reservations with which he accepted the job one week ago.

Observers had the impression that Spadolini was ready to announce that he will go ahead and set up the first Italian post-war government not headed by a Christian Democrat after a series of meetings in Rome Wednesday with political party leaders.

Communist Party (PCI) Secretary Enrico Berlinguer voiced satisfaction yesterday that the Republican Party leader will most likely be Italy's next premier. But Berlinguer was quick to warn that the advent of a non-Christian Democrat to the premier's office was not enough to turn Communist opposition into support.

"...we want other conditions," he said, namely the removal of "the prejudicial exclusion (of) and discrimination against the communists." Some observers believed that Berlinguer's reference was to PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi's growingly anti-communist campaign style.

Craxi Support

LD181834 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] After submitting to the secretaries of the Christian Democrat, Socialist, Social Democrat and Liberal parties the outline of his program, Prime Minister designate Spadolini went to the Quriinal at 1800 where he dropped his reservations. Spadolini received positive indications in his talks yesterday and today. However, there are still some hurdles concerning the program and structure of the government and it is expected that from Monday the talks between the prime minister designate and the parties which intend to give birth to the government will be stepped up.

In a press conference today, Socialist Secretary Craxi confirmed his support for the bid being made by Spadolini and laid emphasis on the importance of serious programmatic negotiations to be carried out immediately after the administrative elections. Addressing himself to Christian Democracy, Craxi affirmed that it would be risky to say no to Spadolini.

In his program submitted to the parties, the prime minister designate lays out his political premises and, in four chapters, concentrates his attention on a number of priority topics: the moral emergency and institutional issues, the economic crisis and the fight against inflation, the social crisis and fight against terrorism, the international situation and currency upheavals. Finally, Spadolini points out that he intends to work in a spirit of programmatic continuity with the Forlani government.

ANGOLAN DELEGATION HAS TALKS WITH PCI AIDES

LD180925 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 14 Jun 81 p 16

[Text] Rome--A Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] delegation composed of Central Committee member and Foreign Relations Secretary Alfonso Vandunen and Foreign Relations Secretariat member Natalina Rubeiro has met during the past few days with the following comrades: PCI Central Committee member and Foreign Section Chief Antonio Rubbi; Renato Sandri, Nadia Spano and Claudio Bernabucci of the foreign section; and Guido Bimbi of L'UNITA.

During the cordial conversations, initiatives were considered with a view to promoting increasingly close friendship and solidarity between the parties. The Angolan delegation also met with PCI Directorate member and International Affairs Department Chief Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta and Directorate member and Cultural Activities Department Chief Comrade Aldo Tortorella, with whom it had an exchange of opinions on the two countries' internal situation and on foreign policy.

PCI'S PECCHIOLI CONCLUDES YUGOSLAVIA VISIT

LD170925 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 11 Jun 81 p 23

[Text] Belgrade--PCI Directorate member Comrade Ugo Pecchioli yesterday ended his visit to Yugoslavia. Pecchioli, who was accompanied by PCI Central Control Commission Presidium member Comrade Salvatore Cacciapuoti, met with League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidium member Stane Dolanc. The topics of the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, were an exchange of information on the situation and present development trends in the respective countries, an analysis of the international situation and the state of relations within the international workers movement.

SAUDI ARABIA'S KING KHALID CONCLUDES VISIT

Joint Communique

LD182110 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1735 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Joint communique on visit of Saudi Arabian delegation led by King Khalid Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to Spain 15-18 June issued in Riyadh and Madrid on 18 June]

[Text] At the official invitation of his majesty King Juan Carlos I of Spain, his majesty King Khalid Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of Saudi Arabia, paid a visit to Spain from 15 to 18 June, accompanied by a delegation composed of: his royal highness Prince Sultan Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, his royal highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; his highness Dr Rashad Fir'awn, special adviser to his majesty the king; his highness Dr Sulayyim as-Salim, minister of commerce; his highness Dr Alawi Darwish Kayyal, minister of posts, telephones and telegraph; his highness Shaykh Muhammad al-Nuwaysar, head of the royal household; and other senior officials.

His majesty the king and the accompanying delegation were accorded a warm welcome by his majesty the king of Spain, the Spanish Government and senior Spanish officials. During the stay of his majesty in Spain, he met with a warm, cordial welcome on the part of the king of Spain and the Spanish Government and people. This reflects the excellent relations existing between the two countries and the two peoples and underlines the depth of the historic and cultural ties between them.

During the visit, his majesty had several meetings with his majesty the king of Spain and the head of the Spanish Government. Peripheral meetings also were held between the defense ministers, the foreign ministers, the Spanish economy and trade minister and the Saudi commerce minister, and the Spanish transport and communications minister and the Saudi posts, telephones and telegraph minister. These meetings were characterized by a spirit of cordiality and friendship. They covered bilateral relations and international matters of common interest. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the development of the excellent relations between the two countries in various domains, and particularly after the beginning of the implementation of the civil aviation agreement and the initialling of the agreement on cultural cooperation between the two countries. This makes relations between them grow deeper and deeper. The two sides discussed political and economic issues and showed determination to increase and strengthen cooperation in these fields, in the interest of the two fraternal countries.

The Spanish side reiterated its position on the unacceptability of seizing territories by force and the need for a peaceful, all-round settlement in the Middle East on the basis of the Israeli withdrawal from all Arab and Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the Palestinian people exercising its national rights, including the right to self-determination.

Both sides condemned the continuous Israeli aggressions in Lebanon and underlined the need for a solution to the Lebanese question on the basis of maintaining the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, under the control of its national government.

The two sides strongly condemned the recent Israeli raid against the nuclear installations in Iraq as an act of aggression constituting a reckless violation of the most elementary rules of international law and posing a threat to international security.

At the conclusion of the visit, his majesty King Khalid Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed to his majesty King Juan Carlos and the head of the Spanish Government his thanks and gratitude for the warm welcome accorded to this majesty and the delegation accompanying him on the part of his majesty the king of Spain, its Government and people during this visit which reinforced and entrenched the cordial relations between the two countries at the official and popular levels in various domains.

Ministers' Comments

LD181714 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Dispatch from Madrid's Barajas Airport]

[Excerpts] At exactly 1110, the giant Saudi airways Boeing 747 took off from Barajas Airport, thus bringing to an end the visit by King Khalid to Madrid, which began last Monday.

Although political agreements were not signed during this visit by the heads of state, possible new agreements of a commercial and technological nature were put forward. At the end of the farewell ceremony, Spanish Economy and Trade Minister Garcia Diez said that progress was made concerning increased sales of Spanish cement and petrochemical plants and that oil supplies are assured.

[Begin Garcia Diez recording] I will specify the three points which I think are the most important at the moment. First, cement: We have arrived at the necessary agreements which will later be taken up by private concerns so that Spain will export up to 5.5 million tons of cement to Saudi Arabia in 1981. This will involve approximately $200 million.

Second, the petrochemical industry, in which the Saudis have some very ambitious plans, will be developed through the private sector and will lead to construction of dozens of petrochemical plants, not basic petrochemicals but (?those requiring greater processing). We also reached an agreement for a delegation from the National Institute of Hydrocarbons to go to Riyadh in the forthcoming weeks to study possibilities for cooperation in this field.

Then--and I am saying this now because I know you [journalists] are going to ask me--there is oil. As we told you the other day, we don't have problems with oil supplies in the short term. We have adequate supplies for the current year and the prospects for the coming year also are good. We agreed with the Saudi authorities to maintain the requests for stocks which we made to them in times of difficulty and to look at the situation at the end of the year to see if there is a need for additional supplies. [end recording]

For his part, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Perez Llorca said that there was almost complete agreement on international matters:

[Begin recording] Basically, there was Spanish reaffirmation of our basic viewpoints on the Middle East conflict, causing an in-depth explanation of the Spanish position; a very detailed Saudi report on the latest incident, specifically, the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear center, on the enormous impact this has had among Arab countries; and the need for a clear line of action in the Security Council of which we are members.

We also spoke about other matters concerning the region in which Saudi Arabia is situated, that is, we spoke about the Iran-Iraq conflict, on which we received what I believe to be a very good report on the status of the conflict, on the situation in each of the two countries, on the council for cooperation in the Persian Gulf.

We then spoke about African problems, the (Maghreb) problem in particular. And we discussed the summit which is going to be held in Nairobi, which will be attended by Hassan II. I think there will be important talks between Morocco and Saudi Arabia before the summit, talks which could be decisive. [end recording]

The Spanish foreign minister said that in the coming days the Saudi and Spanish delegations will have important talks concerning the OAU conference and that there will be information on the struggle against terrorism.

Ministry Statement

LD181836 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] At the conclusion of the visit by King Khalid of Saudi Arabia to our country, the Diplomatic Information Office issued a statement which says:

The Spanish Government hopes for a comprehensive and peaceful settlement in the Middle East involving Israeli withdrawal from all Arab and Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem. The Spanish Government, according to the statement, supports the exercise by the Palestinian people of its national rights, including the right to self-determination.

PCE COMMITTEE REITERATES OPPOSITION TO NATO

LD181357 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 10-18 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] A meeting of the PCE Executive Committee's Standing Committee, chaired by Secretary General Santiago Carrillo, took place last Monday at PCE headquarters. Various aspects of the political situation were debated. As a result of the meeting, a communique was issued which reaffirmed the PCE's opposition to entry into NATO.

"But it believes that this declaration is insufficient," the communique states. "It is necessary to inform public opinion about the consequences which such a measure would have in the present Spanish and international situations."

"On the basis of the party's various work experiences in a number of provinces, the Standing Committee has acertained that the opinion exists in broad sectors of the country that this issue should be postponed or else put to a referendum. The Standing Committee has studied how party organizations can promote a task of information with respect to the masses and the latter's mobilization concerning the issue of entry into NATO."

MINISTER VIEWS JOB CREATION PROSPECTS

LD181259 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 14 Jun 81 p 41

[Joaquin Stefania Moreira interview with Spanish Economy and Trade Minister Juan Antonio Garcia Diez]

[Excerpt] Question: From the outset a distinction has been drawn between the psychological and the real effects of the national employment agreement. Mr. Minister, what are the main psychological effects?

Answer: One must indeed differentiate between the actual substance of the agreement and its psychological effects, the fact that an agreement exists among the government, the employers and the trade unions. It means that, when the country is confronted with difficult situations, it will respond well and that the institutions will jointly try to resolve the problems.

As far as the average Spaniard is concerned, the fact that we--and I use the plural to refer not only to the government but to all the interlocutors--have produced an agreement that was very difficult to negotiate, must give him hope.

Question: Is it this hope that has created a certain degree of euphoria over the past few days--and which is growing stronger with the improvement on the stock markets--in the country's economic circles?

Answer: Yes, I do believe that a number of positive successes have coincided and have allowed people to regain their lost hope. They have been reinforced by a figure who inspires respect and confidence, namely, Prime Minister Calvo Sotelo, and by a number of international factors that are not bad, especially compared with the past, such as the fact that oil prices will be stable or might even fall over the coming year, though personally I do not much believe that there will any major reductions. Every dollar off the price of a barrel is a major alleviation for us. Furthermore, the employment agreement is providing clear prospects in the economic field. Spaniards are now more optimistic than a week ago and I believe they have reason to be so.

Question: To return to the employment agreement and its direct effects, namely the possibility of creating 350,000 jobs. Why this figure?

Answer: The government's commitment is clear: to ensure that at the end of 1982 the overall salaried population is the same as now. It is estimated that this demands the creation of 350,000 jobs to replace the ones lost during this period. This is only an estimate, it might be possible to create fewer jobs if fewer are lost. The figure of 350,000 is the maximum forseeable loss of jobs. One cannot ensure in advance how these jobs are going to be created, but one can prepare an economic policy to facilitate it.

Question: What is this economic policy? How does it differ from the one pursued hitherto?

Answer: First, public investments laid down in the overall state budget, which is not yet complete, are expected to increase 150 billion pesetas, that is, about 23 percent more than in 1981. It must be borne in mind that we envisage a year with lower inflation, which means a larger increase in real terms. The agreement itself contains machinery designed directly to create jobs, for instance, subsidized contracts for the unemployed or training contracts for young people, on which specific agreements will be reached with the employers' organizations and the established machinery for retirement at age 64, which must be linked with the principle of replacing a retired man with another worker, and so forth.

Then there is what I consider the most important point: the private sector's capacity to create jobs, because we have created a more favorable framework than existed hitherto. The government is willing, though the text of the agreement doesn't say so, to make an economic policy commitment whereby credit to the private sector in 1982 will increase by 3 percent over forecast inflation, that is, there will be a 3 percent real increase in credit. This provides a very broad scope for private investment, which is in any case already reviving somewhat, though still at a modest level. We had positive gross capital formation in 1980 and the same will happen this year. To make possible the objective of a 3 percent increase in credit, it will be necessary to take action in various fields. The budget deficit must be kept at 3.6-3.8 of the GNP; we must also contain the growth in social security expenditure, to keep the increase below 14 percent, and if we achieve improvements in revenue collection that enable us to finance more spending, instead of the foregoing, we could lower the charges by more than the 1 percent which we pledged in the pact.

There is another point that doesn't appear in the text of the document and that is that in the new budget bill, we will introduce some tax incentives for saving and investment, specifically, a system of fixed-term savings accounts with tax relief for small and medium savers, which is a system that has been working in Germany for some time--and working quite well. Last, we will try to bring into line the various kinds of tax relief that currently exist for investors, which favor some kinds of investment much more than others. Of course, we will also try to ensure that the initial and final budgets are as similar as possible...

Question: What about financial costs?

Answer: At the moment, it can be said that January's unfreezing measures were not accompanied by a general increase in the cost of money. We believe that if a monetary situation such as the one envisaged is maintained, ther is not reason why there whould be any significant increases in the cost of money. It would be desirable for there to be a slight easing of the increase in interest rates, in which there is perhaps excessive competition to secure resources, which is exerting pressure on the system. But this easing must take place within the freedom of the market, without, of course, backtracking in the liberalization of the system.

Question: How is the public sector evolving with regard to job creation?

Answer: The public sector always creates jobs. It has created jobs in the administration and has created employment through direct and indirect public investment. It is most difficult to establish an employment figure, but what I can say is that, as a trend, considerably fewer jobs than are envisaged in the agreement will be created by direct public investment than by private investment. In fact, through subsidized contracts, we are talking in terms of tens of thousands of jobs...

FINLAND

SWEDISH PEOPLE'S PARTY DEFINES VIEWS ON DEFENSE

LD181315 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 15 Jun 81 p 8

[Excerpts] Karleby--The Swedish People's Party [SFP] gives its backing to the third parliamentary defense committee and its recommendations for how the defense forces are to be organized and funded. But at the same time the party stresses that foreign policy is nevertheless the main support for Finland's security. The party fixed its security policy position in the resolution approved by the party congress yesterday. This was a compromise based on the security policy debate which had taken place on Saturday.

The party also gives its cautious support to attempts to halt the export of arms, but for the time being the party is content to investigate the possibilities of reducing the trade in arms. Up to now the SFP has had the reputation of being one of the most important supporters of the armed forces and the defense committees. But this time, according to party chairman Par Stenback, the party was able to reach a less rigid position. "We were also able to bring out the peace policy nuances," he commented yesterday.

The intention had been to allow rank and file opinions to be expressed, because in the party leadership's view these had changed in recent years. And Stenback was satisfied with the outcome. "The views in the party were not as polarized as we had feared," he said. Now the SFP supports the ensuring of Finland's security principally through a far-sighted foreign policy. Armed defenses are the second ingredient in Finland's security policy, the party congress resolution states. The defense forces must serve Finland's independence and its international commitments. The resources which this requires must be proportionate to proven needs, according to the guidelines drawn up by the third parliamentary defense committee.

Without much discussion the SFP also reached a decision on the extension of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance pact with the Soviet Union. "The party congress stresses the importance of the continued maintenance of stable and secure conditions in the Nordic countries. The extension of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance pact is an intrinsic part of the work to maintain this stability. There is general agreement about this view. The extension of the pact can take place at a time agreed by both nations," the resolution states. The four major Finnish parties, the Social Democrats, the People's Democrats, the Center Party and the National Coalition Party, have already spoken out in favor of an extension of the pact, which at present runs until 1990.

NORWAY

USSR ACCEPTS JAN MAYEN 200-MILE ZONE REGULATIONS

LD181023 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 13 Jun 81 p 26

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Jan Mayen Zone Accepted"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has dropped its reservations regarding the Norwegian decision to establish a 200-nautical-mile economic zone around Jan Mayen, Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund told NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA. Frydenlund sees this as confirmation that the agreement Norway reached with Iceland last year on the establishment of the fisheries zone was necessary and correct.

The Soviet decision means that Norwegian regulations covering catches and other activities in the economic zone and on the seabed will be respected by the Soviet Union. As far as fishing is concerned, quotas and regulations will be discussed by the Norwegian-Soviet fisheries commission which deals with such questions as catches in the Barents Sea.

POLL SHOWS LABOR LEAD, SOCIAL DEMOCRAT DECLINE

LD181049 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 18 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] Labour's lead over the Conservatives has increased to 8 percent, compared with 3 1/2 percent last month. This is Labour's best figure since the Wembley leadership conference in January, according to the latest Gallup poll conducted exclusively for the DAILY TELEGRAPH.

The replies to Gallup's normal voting question were:

	Today	May	Apr.	End Mar.
Con.	29 1/2	32	30	30
Lab.	37 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	30 1/2
Lib.	18	18	14	18
Soc. Dem.	12 1/2	11	19	19
Other	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

Replies to what is now Gallup's customary subsidiary question, in which those interviewed are reminded of the existence of the new party, indicated continuing decline for the Social Democrats:

	Today	May	Apr.	End Mar.
Con.	28	28	25	25 1/2
Lab.	33 1/2	29 1/2	24	24 1/2
Lib.	14 1/2	14	12	12
Soc. Dem.	23	25 1/2	32 1/2	36
Other	1	3	1 1/2	2

A similar decline is shown when people are asked how they would vote if there were an alliance between the Social Democrats and the Liberal, with a candidate from only one of these parties standing in each seat:

	Today	May	Apr.	End Mar.
Con.	27 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Lab.	33 1/2	28 1/2	28	24 1/2
Soc. Dem./Lib.	37	40	45	48 1/2
Other	2	3	1 1/2	1 1/2

It can be seen from the table above that in a little over two months support for the alliance has fallen 11 1/2 percentage points, while support for Labour has risen by 9 points, though the alliance still attracts greater support than either of the two main parties.

All the above questions were asked before Tuesday's announcement of an agreement in principle between the Social Democrats and the Liberals.

The "approval index," based on people's views about how the government is handling various areas of policy, continues to be bad news for the government throughout, though the extent of unfavourability is lessening.

Replies to the question: "In general, do you approve or disapprove of the way the government is handling...?" Where a plus sign indicates excess of approvers over disapprovers and a minus sign the opposite, were:

	Today	Mar	Sept 1980	Oct 1979
Law and order	+5	+20	+9	+33
Immigration	-7	-16	-13	+8
Old age pensions	-10	-10	-26	+25
Defence and armaments	-14	-13	+14	+11
Common Market	-15	-14	-14	-11
Housing	-17	-33	-16	+8
Health service	-20	-28	-36	-30
Education	-22	-37	-39	-36
Strikes and labor relations	-24	-25	-25	-14
Roads	-24	-32	-22	-19
Economic and financial affairs	-35	-41	-27	-13
Taxation	-44	-48	-19	+6
Cost of living prices	-50	-65	-56	-46
Full employment	-65	-70	-62	-14

Satisfaction with the three main party leaders and the government as a whole shows little change since last month.

The survey was based on a nationally representative quota sample of 982 electors in over 100 districts between June 9 and 15. The "don't knows" excluded from Gallup's usual voting question amount to 10 percent.

Details of the standard "popularity" questions were:

"Do you approve or disapprove of the government's record to date?"

	Today	May	Apr	Mar
Approve	26	29	24	23
Disapprove	63	60	67	67
Don't know	11	11	9	10

"Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with Mrs Thatcher as prime minister?"

	Today	May	Apr	Mar
Satisfied	33	35	30	30
Dissatisfied	61	60	65	64
Don't know	6	5	5	6

"Do you think Mr Foot is or is not proving a good leader of the Labour Party?"

	Today	May	Apr	Mar
Is	28	26	21	23
Is not	48	52	54	52
Don't know	24	22	25	25

"Do you think Mr Steel is or is not proving a good leader of the Liberal Party?"

	Today	May	Apr	Mar
Is	61	63	60	63
Is not	18	17	20	15
Don't know	21	20	20	22

TRADE OFFICIALS MEET WITH JAPAN'S TANAKA

OW190321 Tokyo KYODO in English 0258 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] London, 19 Jun (KYODO)--Britain's Trade Secretary John Biffen claimed Thursday that Japan, Europe and the United States should discuss ways to establish a free and open trade mechanism, Japanese officials said here.

Biffen told Japan's International Trade and Industry Minister Rokusuke Tanaka that oil-triggered inflation, slow economic growth and the competition gap between countries put the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) under strain.

If the situation is left as it is, Biffen said, there may arise dissatisfaction in some regions.

The British trade secretary told Tanaka that leaders of seven industrial nations should take up the matter at their summit scheduled for July 20-21 in Ottawa, the officials said.

Tanaka, who is now on a 13-day tour of France, Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium and Saudi Arabia, arrived in Britain Thursday from Brussels.

The Japanese minister told Biffen that trade protectionism cannot bail the world economy out of the present slump and that advanced countries should speed up lowering tariffs in line with a set of agreements negotiated through the Tokyo round of multilateral trade talks, the officials said.

On specific bilateral issues, Biffen asked Japan to curb its share of the British car market to about 10 percent in 1981. Japan's share rose to 11.9 percent in 1980.

Biffen also asked Japan to reduce Japan's import tariffs on whisky, biscuits, chocolate and other items.

In reply, Tanaka told Biffen that the auto issue should be discussed at the industry-level meeting scheduled in July.

Tanaka promised his efforts as a politician to settle the tariff issue because it is out of his ministry's jurisdiction, the officials said.

In a separate meeting, Industry Secretary Sir Keith Joseph told Tanaka that the British Government is ready to provide total cooperation to Japan's Nissan Motor Co. which plans to locate a car plant in Britain.

Tanaka asked Britain to remove its mandatory requirements for foreign corporations to procure parts in Britain and to export some products to other countries, the officials added.

SFRY'S VRHOVEC MEETS LABOR LEADER, DEPARTS

LD171756 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1704 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] London, 17 Jun (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec left here today after an official visit to Great Britain.

During the visit Vrhovec and his host, Lord Carrington, discussed the state of international political and economic relations and the development of bilateral cooperation. Vrhovec also had talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The talks between Vrhovec and Lord Carrington and their aides have been assessed as highly successful and a contribution to an even better mutual knowledge and the strengthening and expansion of the two countries' cooperation. The two sides stressed the need for achieving a more balanced commodity exchange and diversifying economic relations with new forms and contents.

Before leaving, Vrhovec met with Peter Shore, member of the British Labour Party's inner leadership. They exchanged views on some current international questions.

Peter Shore expressed interest in Yugoslavia's development and, especially, in the situation in Kosovo and Yugoslavia's current relations with Albania. He also acquainted Vrhovec with the recent initiative of Labour Party leader Michael Foot for encouraging the detente in Europe and starting talks on disarmament.

PARLIAMENTARIANS TO MEET 'ARAFAT IN BEIRUT

LD171451 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 13 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] London--A British parliamentary delegation left London for Beirut today in response to an invitation from PLO London representative Nabil ar-Ramlawi to meet with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The visit is part of a series of visits made by British Conservative and Labor Party joint parliamentary delegations at the request of the PLO since last year to acquaint themselves with the situation and to explore the facts.

The delegation will spend 1 week there. It comprises Robert Hicks, Tommy Benyon, William MacKenzie and Alex Lyon.

It is worth noting that a BBC 1 television team is accompanying the delegation to Beirut where it will hold a television interview with Yasir 'Arafat. The interview will be screened within a film on the Palestinian issue on BBC 1 Panorama Program on 29 June, the eve of Britain's assumption of the EEC chairmanship.

Meanwhile, the Soviet ambassador in London yesterday visited PLO representative to the United Kingdom Nabil ar-Ramlawi for political talks and to congratulate him on becoming the dean of the Arab diplomatic corps.

DAILY TELEGRAPH WELCOMES U.S. ARMS SALES TO CHINA

LD171227 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 17 Jun 81 p 18

[Editorial: "U.S. Arms for China"]

[Text] Yesterday's announcement in Peking by Mr Haig, the American Secretary of State, that the United States has agreed to lift restrictions on its arms sales to China, must mark an important new development in American-Chinese relations.

The restrictions hitherto in force limited sales to "non-lethal" military equipment, such as trucks and transport planes, and to so-called dual-use equipment having both military and civilian applications, such as radar.

Lifting the restrictions means that China can now submit requests for "lethal" weapons, like fighter aircraft or tanks. Any such request, Mr Haig said, would be considered on a "case-by-case" basis. China had not yet made any requests. A Chinese mission headed by the deputy armed forces chief of staff will make a visit (the second such) to Washington in August.

Both Mr Haig and officials travelling with his party were at pains yesterday to play down the likely results of the new development. They saw no great appetite for Western arms in China, and in any case questioned whether China would have the money for substantial arms purchases at present. The Chinese might not even submit any specific arms requests, Mr Haig remarked.

All that may be very true, but the American move is highly significant nonetheless. Last April, Mr Weinberger, defence secretary, had hinted that restrictions on arms supplies to China might be lifted if Russia invaded Poland. Now Mr Haig has gone ahead and done it anyhow. This is another refreshing sign that Mr Haig, clearly with President Reagan's support, believes that power--within the rules--is there to be used, not merely talked about.

The question of American arms supplies to Taiwan was not clarified in Mr Haig's remarks. Previously, China had said it would refuse American supplies if those to Taiwan were continued. There is probably a certain amount of face-saving all round going on here. At any rate, Mr Haig gave the impression that his visit, which included a meeting with China's top man, Deng Xiao Ping had been a success. The Chinese leaders may be equally pleased, for their own inscrutable reasons. Russia will not fail to take the point.

I SIMERINI REPORTS PLANNED KIPRIANOU ATHENS VISIT

NC181623 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 18 Jun 81 pp 1, 11

[From the weekly supplement: "Athinaiki Simerini"]

[Excerpt] Athens (by our representative, Persefoni M. Andhreou)--according to our authoritative source, President Kiprianou will arrive in the Greek capital on 1 July on his own initiative. Authoritative government circles in Athens have informed us that it was President Kiprianou himself who requested to make this visit at this specific time. They even stressed that as yet they are unaware of the true reasons for which President Kiprianou requested talks in Athens.

The same circles have rejected the report that there is a new Western plan for promoting a solution to the Cyprus issue, that Kiprianou will specifically discuss certain fundamental details of this plan and that he will ask for the views of the Greek Government.

Greek Embassy Comment

NC181627 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1530 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] The Greek Embassy in a statement says it has been authorized to announce the following:

Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, who was informed about the report in a Cypriot newspaper today on the forthcoming visit of Cypriot President Kiprianou to Athens, stated that the content of this report is inaccurate.

President Kiprianou's visit to Athens is being undertaken on the expressed desire of both sides within the framework of regular contacts between the Cypriot and Greek Governments and specifically in order to examine prospects opening up for the Cyprus issue. The date was agreed after consultation between the two governments and specifically between Mitsotakis and Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis.

KIPRIANOU MOSCOW VISIT SEEN FAVORABLE DEVELOPMENT

NC190650 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 19 Jun 81 p 5

[From the comments column: "Kiprianou's Visit"]

[TExt] The finalization of President Kirprianou's visit to the Soviet Union has been an important development. This development, beyond the importance of Kiprianou's visit to Moscow itself, proves one thing: The postponement of the visit planned in the past had nothing to do with the Soviet attitude toward President Kiprianou. Regardless of how much the extreme rightwing and its organs tried to describe the postponement as they liked and to heavily exploit it, the finalization of the visit now overturns the extreme rightwing propaganda in the most categorical and official way.

Irrespective of what has preceded, the Cypriot people look to President Kiprianou's visit with optimism and expect that it will prove useful for the national cause. It is well known that the Soviet Union has always been a faithful ally of Cyprus at international forums, and it has courageously supported our just cause. During our difficult times as a state in the last 20 years, the Soviet Union has always stood on our side. We believe that in the future it will still more energetically help promote a fair solution to our problems. President Kiprianou's visit will definitely contribute decisively in this direction. Thus we shall await the results of his talks with the Soviet leadership with the certainty that something good will result for Cyprus.

Beyond the political significance of Mr Kiprianou's talks in Moscow, it is expected that his contacts will strengthen and develop the already multifaceted relations between the two countries, particularly in the economic field.

COUNCIL APPOINTS NEW NATIONAL GUARD COMMANDER

NC172126 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] It was announced this evening that the Council of Ministers has appointed Lt Gen Nikolaos Papanayiotou as National Guard commander. Papanayiotou will take over his duties in the next few days.

EDEK PARTY EXPELS LEFTIST, EXTREMIST ELEMENTS

NC190642 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 19 Jun 81 p 8

[Text] A statement released by the Central Committee of the socialist party EDEK says that it has expelled from the party some leftist and extremist elements which, as a result of their fractionist activities, have been causing damage to the party for some time.

The corroding activities of the expelled members, the statement says, have been particularly intense recently despite the efforts of leading organs of the party to make them come to reason.

Within this framework, Patrikios Pavlou and Nikos Kokkinos have been expelled from the party.

Included with the above are those others who have publicly stated their withdrawal from the party.

BRIEFS

MINISTER RETURNS FROM IRAQ--Commerce Minister Kittis today returned from a 3-day visit to Iraq, where he conferred with members of the Iraqi Government on further expansion of commercial and economic relations between the two countries. Kittis, who headed a three-member delegation, also briefed Iraqi officials on the latest Cyprus developments. According to the official statement on the visit, excellent prospects exist for further increases in Cypriot exports of agricultural and industrial goods and Iraq demonstrated serious interest in greater purchases from Cyprus. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 11 Jun 81 NC]

COMMERCE DELEGATION TO E. EUROPE--In the framework of the Commerce and Industry Ministry's efforts to promote the exports of Cyprus goods, a mixed commercial delegation under Minister of Commerce and Industry Kittis left this afternoon for a visit to Yugoslavia, Hungary and Romania. During its stay in these countries, the delegation will have contacts with government officials, chambers of commerce and import organizations, aimed at increasing Cypriot exports. Mr Kittis will then go to Austria on an official visit during which he will discuss bilateral commercial relations, which for the time being, are presenting a serious imbalance in favor of Austria, and the prospects of increasing the export of Cyprus goods to this country. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 13 Jun 81 NC]

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES SUSPENSION OF BASES TALKS

NC181208 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] The following government statement was issued at 1330 today:

The government decided today to suspend the negotiations toward concluding an agreement between Greece and the United States on the U.S. military facilities in our country. As is known, the government has taken a stand in favor of maintaining these facilities in Greece for the purpose of serving our national and allied interests. At the same time, however, it has sought to update their status, which is based on the 1953 agreements. In achieving this purpose, it has been necessary to confront many difficult and complicated problems of a political-military nature, which has led to arduous negotiations lasting many months.

The government statement continues: During these negotiations, the government exerted every effort to safeguard national interests--to establish a firm basis for our country's defense cooperation with the United States. However, the objective time limits being set by the term of the Chamber of Deputies, which has to ratify the agreement, have not allowed the negotiations to be completed and to reach a conclusion, although both sides have shown good faith and good will, and a considerable rapprochment between the positions of the two sides has been achieved. For this reason, the decision has been made to suspend the negotiations.

The government statement adds: The government would like to stress once again that it continues to attach particular weight to the continuation of defense cooperation between the two countries within the framework of the North Atlantic alliance. The status of the U.S. military facilities in Greece will continue to be in force until the government deals with the issue after the parliamentary elections. As a secure basis for Greek-U.S. defense cooperation the government will have at its disposal the guiding principles that were agreed upon between the two countries in April 1976 and that provide for the revision of the existing status.

Before issuing the government statement, the Government Committee met under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Rallis. According to information from reliable sources, both the decision to suspend the negotiations and the text of the statement were unanimously approved by the Government Committee.

Mitsotakis Comments

NC181927 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Answering questions from newsmen, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis has stated that the decision to suspend the negotiations was made unanimously by the Government Committee. The foreign minister denied once again that there had been any disagreement and reiterated that the contents of the government statement had also been approved unanimously. He also said that he informed U.S. Ambassador in Athens McCloskey bout the government decision and assured him that the present status of the bases will be in force until the elections. Mr Mitsotakis added: There is no committment for the future government, because the preliminary negotiations on the agreement constitute documents and not commitments for any government or given facts for the future.

Mr Mitsotakis then made it clear that the time limits did not allow the continuation of negotiations, because the Chamber of Deputies, to which the agreement would have been submitted for ratification, would have been obliged to extend its work until the middle of July, a fact that would not facilitate the discussions in the middle of the [summer] heat. Moreover, Mr Mitsotakis made it clear that the negotiations for the new agreement will open after the elections from the beginning without taking into consideration any data from the negotiations that have been suspended.

In conclusion, the foreign minister said that, despite the suspension of negotiations, the defense cooperation between Greece and the United States as well as [U.S.] military aid to Greece will continue in conjunction with the request for the 7-10 ratio. He also expressed the conviction that there will not be any more general repercussions on the friendly relations between the two countries.

Mr Mitsotakis concluded: The Greek Government has made its decision guided by the national interest which dictated it.

Papandreou Reaction

NC182150 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] In a statement on the bases issue, the leader of the official opposition party, PASOK Chairman Papandreou, mentioned that if his party becomes the government then it will not recognize any obligations derived from negotiations conducted by the present Greek Government. Papandreou also mentioned that withdrawal of foreign bases from Greece can pass through some stagnation phase. This means, he added, establishment of a time-table for their withdrawal and guarantees that no aspect of Greek defense potential will rely on foreign bases.

Papandreou also mentioned that the Rallis government has the additional duty to proceed to an abrogation of the agreements which are in force today so that the new government may be given the opportunity for a new and totally different bargaining framework for the solution of the vital issue of foreign bases in Greece.

DEPUTIES RAISE ISSUE OF GREEK AREA OF ALBANIA

NC181540 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 18 Jun 81 p 10

[Text] Mr Kh. Ioannou, government party deputy for Ioannina, submitted a question in yesterday's session of the Chamber of Deputies which raised the issue of northern Ipiros [part of southern Albania composed of the provinces of Gjirokaster, Vlore and Korce]. In his question, the government party deputy requested that the government "reaffirm in every direction" Greece's immutable determination to realize its national rights in northern Ipiros and to take the appropriate measures to restrict the uncontrolled Albanian propaganda activities, both in the Greek and international sphere, against the Greek interests.

At the same time, New Democracy Party Deputy Kodhris submitted a question in the Chamber of Deputies in which he asked what specific action the Greek Government had taken to safeguard for the Greek minority living in Albania the application of the provisions on the protection of fundamental human rights of the UN Charter which until now have been violated.

In addition, the Association of North Ipiros Residents has issued a statement protesting the well-known report of the Albanian News Agency about the forging of the "great Albania" map by Yugoslavia. The association also considers it an outrage that Albania publicly denies its organized anti-Greek activities. The Association's statement notes that Albania continues to maintain 6 prisons for political detainees, 9 concentration camps for political detainees and 14 areas to which Greeks of North Ipiros are banished.

ALBANIAN EMBASSY SAYS RELATIONS 'EXCELLENT'

NC122227 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] A statement released this afternoon by the Albanian Embassy in Athens to the information media says that Greek-Albanian relations are excellent and are always improving. The statement very strongly denies that Albania has made any claims on Greece and that Albania has ever published a map containing such claims.

UN REPRESENTATIVE CONDEMNS ISRAEL FOR RAID

TA181628 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Addressing the UN Security Council, Turkish Representative to the United Nations Coskun Kirca said that Israel's reason for attacking the Iraqi nuclear reactor is invalid. Pointing out that Iraq's nuclear program is definitely directed at peaceful aims, Kirca added that Iraq also fulfilled all its obligations resulting from the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. Kirca noted that Israel, on the other hand, is pursuing its own nuclear program without any restriction and that it remained outside the international guarantees system without becoming a party to agreements on this subject.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT YUGOSLAVIA, CSSR

TA181107 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen will pay an official visit to Yugoslavia on 23 June and to Czechoslovakia on 29 June. A statement by the Foreign Ministry's Information Department says that Turkmen will be the official guest of Yugoslav Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec and Czech Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. Turkmen's visit is expected to last 5 days in Yugoslavia and 4 days in Czechoslovakia.

NAVY COMMANDER ATTENDS EXERCISE IN EREGLI

TA181706 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer left for Eregli today to attend the naval exercise codenamed "How Happy Is the Person Who Can Say I Am a Turk." Tumer will observe the exercise from the Sancak ship. During the exercise, Tumer will inspect the ships and units connected with the fleet. Today's part of the exercise has been concluded. The ships which participated in the exercise are now at the Zonguldak and Eregli ports. The citizens can visit the ships.

SOVIET CULTURE OFFICIAL ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

TA171717 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 17 Jun (AA)--Mr Yuriy Barabash, first deputy cultural minister of the USSR, said cultural cooperation plays an important role in the development of relations between countries and there is much ground to expand cultural ties between Turkey and the Soviet Union. On his arrival here today, he said in an airport statement to an ANATOLIA reporter that his country attaches great importance to strengthening ties with Turkey. "Historical and cultural riches of both countries will form the basis of closer ties," he added.

Mr Kemal Gokce, undersecretary to the minister of culture, said this visit will give a new impetus to developing cultural ties between the two countries. Mr Barabash will make a sightseeing tour of Nevsehir, Istanbul and Izmir after his official talks in Ankara.

Delegation's Contacts

TA182115 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] A Soviet delegation headed by the first deputy minister of the Soviet Ministry of Culture, Yuriy Barabash, which is currently in Ankara, has begun its contacts. Cultural relations were discussed during the meeting between the visiting delegation and officials from the Culture and Foreign Ministries this morning. The visiting delegation also met with Culture Minister Cihat Baban.

In a statement during the meeting, Baban expressed the hope that Turkish-Soviet cultural relations will continue in a friendly atmosphere in the future as well. Barabash said that positive developments were registered in the talks. After concluding its official contacts in Ankara, the delegation will visit historical sites in Istanbul, Nevsehir and Izmir. The delegation will also attend the opening ceremony of the international Istanbul festival.

PROSECUTOR ASKS DEATH SENTENCE FOR NINE RIGHTISTS

TA161517 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Eskisehir, 16 Jun (AA)--The military prosecutor at an Eskisehir military court demanded the death sentence for 9 out of 17 rightwing extremists whose trial started Tuesday. The prosecutor charged the defendants, members of the so-called Idealist Youth and Idealist Path societies, with organizing to modify the constitution by force and with murdering five and wounding eight persons.

The defendants included the local leader of the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] for Eskisehir, retired Lt Col Selim Yatmaz, who was an unsuccessful NAP candidate for senator in the 1975 elections, and the chairman of the Idealist Path Society, Ertan Olgun, who is on trial in Ankara for aiding a convict, Mustafa Pehlivanoglu, after he escaped from Mamak military prison in Ankara.

BRIEFS

IRANIAN TRADE DELEGATION--An Iranian trade delegation which is currently in Ankara met Turkish businessmen at the Turkish Union of Chambers. The head of the delegation, (Mollah Elizade), said that they want to sign contracts for buying wheat, barley, meat, cement and automobile spare parts. The delegation will meet businessmen in Istanbul, Izmir and Bursa as well. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 15 Jun 81 TA]

BORDER SECURITY ROADS--Diyarbakir, 15 Jun (AA)--Roads being constructed for surveillance of the border and the crude oil pipeline in southeastern Turkey will be completed by the end of this year, Minister of Rural Affairs and Cooperatives Munir Guney said during a field trip in Diyarbakir. The road along the Iraq and Syrian borders would be over 900 km long when finished, the minister said, and would allow patrolling of the border by motor vehicles. The road being built parallel to the pipeline would extend from Habur checkpoint in Mardin Province to Yayladag in Hatay Province. It was being constructed by the rural construction agency "YSE" attached to his ministry. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 15 Jun 81 TA]

CENTRAL BANK DIRECTOR--Turkish Central Bank Director Osman Siklar left for Switzerland today to attend the annual meeting of the International Payments Bank. The bank's annual report and accounts will be discussed at the meeting which will last 2 days. During his stay, Siklar will also hold bilateral talks with the governors of the central banks of the countries which are members of the International Payments Bank. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 Jun 81 TA]

LABOR MINISTER RETURNS--Labor Minister Turhan Esener returned to Turkey this evening after attending the annual ILO meeting in Geneva. In a statement on his return, Esener said that in a speech at the meeting he explained Turkey's labor arrangements and proposed the adoption of a joint social policy for the solution of the unemployment problem which was gaining increasing importance in the world. In his speech, Esener also talked about the problems of Turkish workers employed in Europe. The minister held bilateral talks with the labor ministers of the United States, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and with the ILO chairman. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 17 Jun 81 TA]

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DE VOLKSKRANT SEES PROGRESS IN TALKS ON GOVERNMENT

LD191001 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 16 Jun 81 p 1

[Own correspondent report: "Government Formation Progress"]

[Text] The Hague--Government formation leaders Lubbers and De Koning and the party leaders of the Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), the Labor Party (PVDA) and Democrats '66 made "considerable progress" on Monday [15 June] in their talks on a government accord for a new cabinet. In the negotiations on an important part of the paragraph dealing with financial, social and economic issues, which are expected to be completed today, Van Agt, Den Uyl and Terlouw reached substantial agreement on combating unemployment and on industry policy.

Another issue which came in for special discussion was the question of minimum wages and minimum social standards. Their retention is of particular importance to the PVDA. As yet the negotiators have not made any statements, but it seems that there will not be any insurmountable difficulties in the talks. The minima were discussed under incomes policy, and will probably be dicussed again when "social security" comes up.

The guidelines for Monday's talks were a protocol written by the two CDA negotiation leaders on the basis of the three prospective coalition partners' election programs. The CDA program stressed the difference between real minimum standards (for people who must support a family on one income) and individual minima (people who have to live alone on a small income). Like the CDA, the PVDA wants to preserve minimum incomes, but the Social Democrats do not want to make a distinction between real and individual minima.

The negotiation leaders' protocol based on the three parties' election programs leaves all avenues open for the party negotiators to reach agreement. The "exploration" stage, which was still going on last week, has ended; the talks are now aiming at reaching real results.

MILITARY COOPERATION WITH SURINAME TO CONTINUE

LD191533 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 12 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Paramaribo, 12 June--Netherlands military experts will continue to travel to Suriname for short periods to give assistance to the army. Military attaches will be added to the staff of the Suriname Embassy in The Hague. These are the results of talks held in Paramaribo by a delegation from The Netherlands.

On 22 April, Suriname, much to The Netherlands' surprise, terminated the agreement on the basis of which a 10-man Netherlands mission was stationed in Paramaribo. However, Suriname has repeatedly indicated that it does not want to end military cooperation with The Netherlands.

The Hague, it would appear from the communique published yesterday, has affirmed its willingness to send instructors and other military experts to Suriname for short periods at the request of Suriname. Two other agreements, which date from 1976, covering the supply of military materiel and training in The Netherlands are still in force.

SCHMIDT COMMENTS ON STATIONING MISSILES IN FRG

LD201852 Hamburg DPA in Germany 1649 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 20 Jun (DPA)--In the words of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the Federal Republic is and remains ready to agree to the stationing of new medium-range missiles on its territory and thus contribute to achieving a military balance.

At a European-American conference on current questions of security policy organized in Bonn by the Friedrich-Ebert-Gesellschaft, which is closely aligned with the SPD, the chancellor stressed on Saturday that the peace debate in the Federal Republic "has practially nothing to do with being neutral". He compared this conflict with the situation in the American states Utah and Nevada, where there is violent opposition to the intended stationing of new MX missiles.

Schmidt pointed to the necessity of military balance as the foundation of peace and emphasized that the Germans will contribute more than just words to this question. The Federal Republic will make its full contribution to this balance, both military and political. However, a precondition for agreement on the new weapons is that the Federal Republic isn't the only nonnuclear country of the North Atlantic alliance in which these weapons are stationed. "We don't want our country alone to be presented on a platter", the chancellor told the conference participants, among them several high-ranking security experts from Washington.

Schmidt stressed that military balance has to be complemented by a policy of cooperation with the East. He has the conviction that this idea is shared by the leaders of the other Western states, including U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Occasionally other tones are heard "from the sixth or seventh rank" of the U.S. administration. Sometimes it is necessary that this is made clear "by the first rank."

Referring to the 40th anniversary of the German attach on the Soviet Union, Schmidt said that Germany has the greatest responsibility to make sure that lessons are drawn from World War II. Germany will remain a source of argument and alternatives, the chancellor said in view of the critical debate on the NATO twin decision. But he is sure that the Federal Republic will stand by that which it had signed. Debate shows the strength of a deomocratic system.

SCHMIDT WRITES ON ARMS LIMITATION, USSR RELATIONS

LD191724 Hamburg DPA in German 1609 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 19 Jun (DPA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has made it clear once again that the Federal Government energetically supports negotiations by the two superpowers on the limitation of Eurostrategic arms. In an article for SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG (Saturday edition), Schmidt wrote that he had known for 12 months that the Soviet head of state and party, Leonid Brezhnev, wanted to negotiate and for 6 months that U.S. President Ronald Reagan also was willing to negotiate. "We are pressing both sides to listen to us," the chancellor wrote.

Apparently in view of the increasing criticism on the security policy of the SPD-FDP government, Schmidt emphasized that "detente was and is a firm reference point for our peace policy." Protected by the anchorage within the Western alliance and in the European Community, the government and its allies sought cooperation instead of confrontation in relations with Soviet Union. Hence, it demanded controlled arms limitation and--whenever possible--lowering of the armament level. It was for that reason that the Federal Government supported the continuation of the SALT process. Without a dialogue between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, none of the smaller states would be able to make a general peace.

Schmidt recalled the German attack on the USSR 40 years ago which had brought unspeakable sorrow to the people of the Soviet Union. That which the National Socialist leadership of the German Reich tried to inflict on the Russians--dividing the state and dispelling the people--"subsequently, happened to our own people." These consequences and the memory of the war of attack started in the name of Germany still strain relations between the Soviet Union and the Germans. "There is still distrust and fear--on both sides," Schmidt wrote.

GENSCHER SUGGESTS EUROPEAN SECURITY COOPERATION

LD191520 Hamburg DPA in German 1357 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 19 Jun (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Genscher suggested in Bonn today that European cooperation should in future be extended from economic and foreign policy to include security policy. Genscher called for the creation of a "firm framework for the regular exchange of views on matters of security policy" so that the attitude of the 10 EEC countries also could be harmonized in this sphere and so that the European pillar of the Atlantic alliance could be strengthened.

Speaking on the occasion of the awarding of the gold medal "Fondation du Merite Europee" (Luxembourg) to Eberhard von Brauchitsch, the German industrialist and future president of the Federation of German Industry, Genscher added that the time is ripe for new initiatives toward achieving West European political union.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES PEACE OBJECTIVES

LD211436 Hamburg DPA in German 0930 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 21 Jun (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the 22 June 1941 German attack on the Soviet Union, reemphasized the Federal Republic's renunciation of force. He also made plain the Federal Government's determination to continue consistently on the path of detente and cooperation, which makes German policy calculable for all the states in the world.

Genscher said that the Federal Republic's objective is to safeguard peace through equilibrium at as low an armament level as possible. "Hence, arms control and disarmament are for us essential parts of our policy of actively maintaining peace." The foreign minister, on behalf of the Federal Government, appealed to all states to replace confrontation, polemics and striving for power with business-like dialogue, moderation and responsibility. The reuniciation of force and regard for the independence and autonomy of other peoples would have to take the place of the use of forces, a striving for hegemony and spheres of influence and the arms race.

The foreign minister also recalled the importance of the 1970 German-Soviet basic treaty, not only for relations between the two countries but also for safeguarding peace in Europe. It opened the way for the Federal Republic's treaty policy with its Eastern neighbors, for the 1971 four-power agreement and finally for the Helsinki Final Act. The hope of European peoples rests on the consistent adherence to and observance of all parts of this final act.

DIE WELT STRESSES NEED FOR U.S.-NATO COOPERATION

DW220917 Bonn DIE WELT in German 19 Jun 81 p 1

[Friedhelm Kemna commentary: "Insights"]

[Text] Caspar Weinberger's impressive vision of America's global military preparedness to act is outrageous to some people in this country.

It violates the doctrine which is popular in Europe that a worldwide containment strategy vis-a-vis the Soviet threat belongs to the vicious circle of the cold war; the Indochina war is being disrespectfully recalled in this connection. The theoreticians who claim that the North-South conflict is the reason for regional conflicts are irritated by the idea that Washington could be about to grab all the evil by its--supposed?--Soviet root.

That will inspire the spirit of the "peace factions" of the European government camps; maybe those who believe that Weinberger's dark diagnosis of the necessity to make up for the past 6 years with regard to military investments vis-a-vis Moscow was mainly motivated by domestic political urgency are right. Ronald Reagan's budget plans demand insight on the part of the legislative regarding the strategic necessity of military precaution, also insight that the ability of the U.S. Armed Forces is indispensable to face the Soviet power everywhere in the world.

The message to the allies is also unmistakable: America is determined to regain the respectful position corresponding to its world power role. It will play this role credibly only if it has sufficient military competence on all levels in a possible conflict. That means preparedness to avoid the conflict, to cut short Soviet or Soviet-triggered expansion attempts, be it in the Middle East, Asia, Africa or Latin America.

It isn't easy to implement such a program. Last but not least, the preparedness of NATO allies is necessary to add their own achievements reliably to the European "sector" of this strategy. A temporizing European attitude vis-a-vis America's playing a new world power role would be fatally dangerous and suicidal in the long run.

NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR MEETINGS

LD211632 Hamburg DPA in German 1458 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 21 Jun (DPA)--Rovert D. Muldoon, prime minister of New Zealand, arrived in Bonn on Sunday afternoon for a visit of several days to the Federal Republic. Apart from meetings with President Karl Carstens, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Defense Minister Hans Apel, numerous meetings with leading representatives from German industry are on the prime minister's agenda. At the end of his visit to Germany, Muldoon is to have talks in Frankfurt with Otto Poehl, president of the German Federal Bank.

SOCIALISTS WIN MAJORITY IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

LD220912 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Summary] The results for 488 constituencies:

Socialist and Left Radicals	285 seats
Communists	44 seats
Various Left	4 seats
RPR	83 seats
UDF	65 seats
Various Right	7 seats

Still outstanding are the results for the overseas constituencies.

Mauroy News Conference

LD212221 Paris Domestic Service in French 2011 GMT 21 Jun 81

[News conference with French Premier Pierre Mauroy in Paris--live]

[Text] [Mauroy] [Passage indistinct] thus socialism remains true to its history. It has crossed the century at the [word indistinct] of the people, yet it has nearly always been in the minority. Never has it tried to achieve power by means other than democracy. History bears witness to this. Never will Socialists exercise the responsibility with which they have just been entrusted in any way other than by full respect for democracy.

Socialism's hour has come. We are heirs, but we are also to clear the path for the future. To be faithful to itself, the left must now bring into being all the commitments made to the country by Francois Mitterrand and ratified en masse by universal suffrage. So the presidential directions are clearly impressed on the leftwing parliamentary majority which has been elected this evening. They will be impressed in the same way on all those who wish or might wish to be associated in the actions of the government which has also just been approved by the country.

These directions have been debated for months.

The French people know what they are. First of all, it is a more united France, that is, the right to dignity for the poorest, for the worst off of our compatriots. It is a fairer France, that is, a country resolved to put an end to the privileges of another era, to economic, social and cultural inequalities which compromise its future. It is a powerful France, that is, a country grouping and reorganizing its economic forces and its production capacities. We have always said that this change involves the nation in mastering the financial and industrial means. This change will not be carried out in a day, but we are resolved, and I confirm this this evening, to start on it immediately.

It is a model France. Throughout the world the vote of the French people gives rise to a new hope. France has again found its true face, that of human rights. All together we will lay down the basis for a new citizenship. The republic will at last be the land of all. In its return to this initial truth, France will recover in the eyes of the people of the world its historical legitimacy as defender of human rights and champion of liberty and of citizens' responsibility.

For here we are seeing the renewal of democracy. Democracy is not only the institutions. First and foremost, it is a state of mind, a way of behaving, which subjects the state, the administration, the elected representatives and the citizens to respect for minorities. But is is also, as all French people know, respect for the law of the majority. We will be vigilant. No citizen, however powerful he may be, will be able to avoid the law.

The very scope of this evening's victory creates particular responsibility for the Socialists and for the left. We must be able to appreciate the strength of a victory, but also its limits. We are aware of this. To succeed in the great change which the French people have laid on us, we need the help of the greatest number. The republic which the French want will be a continuous creation. We have the will and the time for this. This is why I call for all those who wanted this evening's victory, and all those who want to be involved in the policy of renewal, which henceforth is that of France, to rally around President Francois Mitterrand.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] That is a possibility. The Socialist Party and the PCF will discuss it tomorrow and each side will assume its responsibilities, which are part of the formation of policy. These belong to the president and to the person who will be appointed by the president as the premier of the next government.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I have just precisely outlined the responsibilities. [passage indistinct]

[Answer] Listen, the voters have just expressed themselves and thus I will be submitting the resignation of the government. [passage indistinct]

Jospin Statement

LD212038 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Statement by Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the Socialist Party, at party headquarters in Paris--live]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, the left, and with it the candidates of the new presidential majority, has just won an historic victory, a further victory. The Socialist Party is itself experiencing a great success since apparently it will obtain an absolute majority in the National Assembly on its own. Many other deputies of the left have been elected, and I would stress that the PCF apparently has obtained the maximum number of deputies to which it could aspire, following its results in the first round, thanks to what is thus a very remarkable transfer of Socialist votes. This result is going to provoke much joy in the country, but I believe that it should be known that beyond France it will have repercussions in Europe and in the world maybe just as strong as that of the 10 May presidential election. The French people have clearly confirmed and even amplified their vote of 10 May and their intentions as expressed in the first round of the parliamentary elections.

On behalf of the Socialist Party, I here thank the millions of men and women of all ages, of all conditions, manual laborers, intellectuals, men and women of the land or the country, tradespeople or craftsmen, who have by this vote given us their confidence. They have resisted the campaign of fear, the purely negative propaganda developed by the leaders of the defeated right. And after these two campaigns, the presidential and the parliamentary, following this long debate, we may say that they have made their choice in full knowledge, not in a [word indistinct] movement but, on the contrary, affirming a clear determination to desire a different policy for our country.

They have also, I believe, approved by this vote the initial measures taken by the government led by Pierre Mauroy in accordance with the commitments which were those of the president. Because of this broad majority of the left, we will have the means to act in time and in stability through the law on the basis of the assent of democracy. We will be able to apply the policy which is our own, that defined by Francois Mitterrand in his presidential campaign.

With the election of many new socialist deputies, a new political generation is being brought to the highest responsibility by the people. I believe that they will have the necessary qualities to assume that policy. In parliament, as in the country, we will give proof of the spirit of tolerance, of the desire for dialogue, which has always been a characteristic of the Socialists, not for some sort of political confusion, but with a sense of respect for the ideas of others. I hope that the new opposition will give proof of the same state of mind.

This evening there is joy again for millions of men and women in this country. Tomorrow, thanks to you, with you, we are going to work, act, transform, reassure maybe, but also involve you. You have expressed confidence in us: I think and believe that we will be worthy of that confidence. [applause]

PCF Statement

LD211950 Paris Domestic Service in French 1829 GMT 21 Jun 81

[PCF Political Bureau statement read by PCF spokesman Pierre Juquin at the party's headquarters in Paris--live]

[Text] The second round of the general elections has confirmed and amplified the results of the first round. The right has suffered a crushing defeat. The new National Assembly will include a large majority of the left and by itself the Socialist Party will have an absolute majority.

During the presidential election, the contribution of Communist votes was decisive to secure the election of Francois Mitterrand. In this round, once more these votes have made their contribution to the constitution of the new parliamentary majority. Everywhere the votes of the Communist electorate have gone to the candidates of the left in accordance with the national agreement reached between the PCF and the Socialist Party.

So now we have the conditions ready for the undertakings assumed during the election campaign to be honored, undertakings in the social and economic spheres, in the spheres of democracy, national independence, disarmanent and peace. The PCF reaffirms that it is determined to assume its rightful place, to assume all its responsibilities, in the implementation of the new policies. In this connection, the PCF once more declares that it is ready immediately to see Communist ministers sitting in the government.

Gentlemen: We have agreed that representatives of our party and of our Political Bureau will appear on all the television networks and at all the radio stations. They are now heading for these places and you will be able to question and talk with them.

Marchais Interview

LD212320 Paris Domestic Service in French 1909 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Interview with Georges Marchais, PCF secretary general, by Jean-Marie Cavada and unidentified journalists; Marchais is questioned during ongoing coverage of French election results--live in studio]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Marchais, is this a small victory or a medium victory for you personally and for the Communist Party?

[Answer] For me and for my part, it is a great victory. [laughter in the studio] Wait a minute. There is no doubt that some people don't realize that things have changed. I was 38 when I began the fight against the rule that has been defeated. That is 23 years, 23 years of unbroken struggle in order to put an end to a regime of personal power, to put an end to a regime that has led France to the bankruptcy that it knows today. I am not going to bore the television audience with the account of the policies of the majority; it is all too well-known by the men and women of France. Twenty-three years of struggle. Believe this: In my party, hundreds and hundreds of thousands have held meetings, organized gatherings, distributed leaflets and explained that it was necessary to beat this majority and to bring about some new policies. You must agree that the essential event for us, the decisive event of the era in which we live is to have beaten you, you Mr Bonnet [Christian Bonnet, who is also in the studio] of course, this is the main thing.

In today's victory, you must admit that the Communist Party made its contribution. Without our 4.5 million votes in the first round, Francois Mitterrand would not have been elected. Without hesitation, we called our people to vote. They heeded our call and contributed to the victory of Francois Mitterrand and to the defeat of Giscard. The same thing happened in the parliamentary elections. We have noted that based on the study issued by SOFRES a while ago, there was a gain of 1 percent between the first and second rounds in all the constituencies where we called upon the Communist electors to cast their votes for the Socialist candidates. Therefore, the Communist electorate has fulfilled its duty; I hereby offer my congratulations for this evening's new victory. I must observe that the conditions now exist for new policies to be implemented, policies that are desired by the majority of French men and women. In all spheres--in the social sphere, in the economic, in the sphere of democracy, in freedom, in citizens' participation in life at all levels, and finally in an international policy of peace, cooperation and disarmament.

With respect for our alliances, and this is something we have been saying for 15 years, the French Communist Party is ready. The Socialist Party has an absolute majority. This is clear, but we are ready to assume all of our responsibilities in the governing of France. We are prepared to assume our responsibilities in the government in order to bring about the policies desired by the majority of the men and women of France.

[Question] A meeting seems unnecessary before deciding on the Communists' place in a government?

[Answer] No, it is never unnecessary to discuss, but we must be agreed. We are Communists. I have explained that a hundred times; we want to remain Communists. We understand that they are Socialists; they want to remain Socialists.

[Question] Mr Marchais, precisely because of that, is there a sector of public action in which you feel more predisposed to have your share of government? For example, I don't know what.

[Answer] I will say this. Our two parties intend to maintain their own identities. We are Communists and we intend to keep our identity as Communists. On the other hand, it is a fact that there are differences on a certain number of questions between our two parties, different positions and attitudes. It's not surprising; it's in the nature of things. What matters is whether in the essential fields of the government--economic, social, democratic, foreign policy--whether there is enough similarity between our two parties, between the program that was proposed by Francois Mitterrand in his presidential campaign and by the Socialist Party in its parliamentary campaign, to allow us to govern together and to have an attitude of solidarity within the government--that is, to stand together, not because when you belong to a government (?you cannot only be in it for the things you agree with). So, can the problem of governmental solidarity be solved positively? The Communist Party's answer is yes.

[Question] Even in foreign policy?

[Answer] Even in foreign policy. Therefore, as far as we are concerned, we can see no obstacle to Communists participating in government. We are ready for this. Of course, our participation must be discussed [word indistinct]. That is obvious.

[Question] (?Will you be disappointed if you are not in it?) I don't mean you, Georges Marchais, but you Communists.

[Answer] I would be disappointed and I think there are millions and millions of French men and women who would be disappointed. Because without the 4.5 million votes, Giscard would still be in the Elysee. Without our votes today, you will still have the majority. So, the French would be disappointed if all the constituents of the left, if all the forces who contributed to your defeat and to the success of the left in order to create the conditions for setting up--and that is the crucial question--for setting up a new policy which will make it possible to solve the great questions being asked today. It is obvious that French men and women would be very disappointed if the Communists were put aside from managing affairs. Nor do I see why this should be done.

[Question] Mr Marchais, it seems that there is a problem today within the Communist Party because, between the two ballots, there was even talk among some of your leaders about a debate within the Communist Party. Well, what is going to happen in the Communist Party? And is your position of secretary general called into question and threatened today? Do you feel secure as secretary general of the Communist Party?

[Answer] My reply is to pay tribute to the hundreds of thousands of Communists and Communist voters who have fought within the framework of the presidential election, within the framework of the parliamentary elections, on the ideas and positions of their party as they have been democratically established at our congresses.

We shall allow neither the bourgeoisie nor its spokesmen, not the media, nor anyone else to intervene in the internal debate of the party, which affects the Communists. That is pluralism. I have never interfered in the internal life, I have never interfered in the problems affecting the internal life of other parties, whoever they may be. If one supports pluralism, one must respect it. I am for it; I respect it in others and I ask for it to be respected in my own party.

[Question] The question was whether you felt weakened this evening after having lost half of your deputies' seats, Mr Marchais. A month ago you had 86, this evening you have 43.

[Answer] That is the second aspect of the question. My reply to the first aspect of the question is this: We will have this debate; we will have this democratic debate on the foundation of the issues. We will examine our policy and how we are going to apply it. We will discuss what must be done to continue to go forward. But I am concerned, this democratic debate will be held in the absence of all external pressures. Everyone must realize this because otherwise there can be no pluralism.

[Question] Do you personally feel shaken by the fact that half of your deputies have been beaten? That is the question.

[Answer] I have a problem. [laughter] It is clear that we are going to examine the results and we are going to discuss them. We have already given the first part of a reply, but this first part of a reply is not new.

We have always fought against this constitution. We have fought against the election of the president by universal suffrage. Francois Mitterrand also fought against it in his time. We always felt that this system of elections leads to a regime of personal power and is profoundly antidemocratic, called into question the role of the executive--that is of the government--and called into question the role of the legislature--that is of parliament--and that it is harmful to the political parties. There is no system in Europe which is identical to that which we have here. This system only exists in certain countries in Latin America; it is a Machiavellian system which leads systematically to the elimination of the political parties. That is clear. Clearly, that system of elections does not explain everything. Consequently, we are going to have to discuss our policy. But it is my deep conviction that from the time of the 22d and 23d congresses, we have basically been pursuing a policy which it is fitting to implement, but to implement taking into consideration a certain number of facts about political life. That is the way I see things. As far as the secretary general of the party is concerned, I am elected by the party's Central Committee. The Central Committee can at any moment, if it so wishes, decide to change the secretary general; but that is quite secondary.

You prefer to speak about those things rather than about what seems to me to be the essential things: the defeat of the right, the victory of the left, the need for Communist ministers, and, above all, the implementation of a new policy which will allow an end to unemployment [words indistinct] that is the problem.

Chirac Statement

LD220609 Paris Domestic Service in French 1858 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Statement by RPR leader Jacques Chirac at party headquarters in Paris--live]

[Text] The results of the second round of the parliamentary elections are no surprise. The French people have confirmed the choice they made last Sunday. They have given a free hand to the president they elected on 10 May and he now has every means to conduct the policy for which he is now the only person responsible.

As for me, I have fought with all my might. I have given my aid to all those who wanted it, without taking any partisan considerations into account, and with no thought but the future of our France. But not enough French people heard our voice. The desire for change which I had felt for several years was stronger and it won over all other considerations.

Let us admit, the majority of French people have turned away from the ideas which for 20 years inspired our action for France. It was to better defend these ideas that I decided to take up public life. I will stick to this choice and this test will only serve to strengthen my convictions.

France has now set off down a path on which I am sure it will find only disappointment. Socialist methods will fail here, as they have failed, I fear, everywhere else. A period of the history of the Fifth Republic, notable for exceptional economic and social progress, has ended. Another period is beginning and, in this new situation, we shall manage to pass the test by still caring above all for the good of our country. We will do everything in our power to avoid compromising it and we will do so with the millions of men and women who voted for us and who will, I am sure, be even more numerous tomorrow, and to whom I want to offer my most sincere thanks this evening.

We must also draw lessons from what has happened. We will look for the causes in ourselves, not elsewhere, as some might be tempted to do. We did not manage to convince the French people that we could give them the change for which they hope.

All this invites us to reflection and to a profound renewal. We will devote our forces to this with resolution and for this we appeal without any bias to all those of good will. We will be all the stronger for being more open and more welcoming. By so doing, we will be able to look into the future with confidence. At this price, the French will again turn to us, I am sure, and we will be able to respond to their expectation. More than ever we hear and we will embody both courage and hope. Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you.

MITTERRAND EXPLAINS DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY

OW191543 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1208 GMT 18 Jun 81

["Exclusive" interview with French President Francois Mitterrand by NHK correspondent Hisanori Isomura on 17 June "on the eve of Prime Minister Suzuki's visit to Paris" at Mitterrand's official residence--recorded; interview conducted in French with summarized Japanese translations provided in subtitles on the screen; following translation is from original French text]

[Text] [Question] Could you first of all, Mr President, briefly explain to Japanese viewers the major bases on which you will anchor your actions, first in the domestic field and then at the international level?

[Answer] My election and that of a parliamentary majority favorable to my objectives allow us in effect to predict serious changes. First on the social aspect, I think that the French people need to feel nearer to the power, nearer to their representatives, nearer to the president. There was a kind of separation between the ruling class and the whole of the country. This posed a problem to communication and confidence. And, of course, this confidence will only be possible through legislative measures that will allow us to reestablish a greater equality among the social strata, among socioprofessional circles. This need for equality, at the same time, this need for freedom, for cultural expression, in the expression of thought in all forms, will be brought into play by my government. And they have already been brought into play since the first meeting of this government immediately after its establishment, that is, a great social effort, a permanent consultation with trade unions, workers, peasants, handicraft and commercial organizations, with family and agricultural associations and with credit unions against unemployment and inflation.

Inflation is a tax on the poor and a bonus for the rich. Surely this is not suitable. We are in the Western environment and the whole Western world today suffers from these serious ills. But I think that our national effort has not been sufficient. Therefore, the problem of social equality, the problem of a greater freedom of expression, the primary problem of the struggle for employment, of the struggle against inflation, independently from many other questions that I could deal with, mark the directions of my government.

On the external aspect, there will certainly be continuity on major questions. We are in the European Common Market. We will remain in it. We will even try to give a little more reality to the Agricultural Common Market. We are in an alliance, the Atlantic alliance, a defense alliance, and we will remain in it. We will seek to have good relations with our allies. We are not in an integrated military organization of the alliance; we will not join it. And we will look anew at the problems of the Near East because we are between our traditional friendship for the Arab countries and our concern for Israel's security.

From this point of view, we will maintain the major principles which have, moreover, been expressed by most UN resolutions. We have made contacts--I have made them myself--with China, and I would like--I will certainly talk about it in the course of the conversation--to have important points of contact and understandings with this great country, which is Japan.

[Question] Mr President, within what we call industrialized democracy the triangle formed by the United States, Europe and Japan, exists which has a side that is rather fragile and underdeveloped, that of Europe-Japan relations. Do you have any suggestions to make on this subject?

[Answer] That is true! Quite true! However, one needn't look for those who are responsible for this fault. Anyhow, it is advisable for Europe and Japan to find firm grounds for understanding. I will always appeal to Europe to follow this path. We have to protect legitimate interests. We have to protect our workers and their jobs and thus protect our exports. We should see to it that our trade will not be sunk by Japanese competition. This doesn't mean that we would want to organize protectionism. We ourselves within Europe, within our Community, which you know is privileged, simply have worked out protection clauses. This could be for textiles, iron smelting, some agricultural products, wine, within the Community. Why wouldn't you want us to have protection clauses, to negotiate protection clauses with countries outside the Community, particularly with friendly countries which must understand our needs? Therefore, I am all in favor of the establishment of talks with Japan on a European level, on the level of France, and we must talk seriously among ourselves so that one's interests will not be contrary to that of the others.

[Question] Perhaps you are aware of the fact that the cultural and trade exchanges between France, which is the fourth or fifth economic power in the world, and Japan, which is the second power, surpassing even the Soviet Union, have a value of only about 1 percent of their respective volumes? Would you comment on this subject?

[Answer] I don't think that our cultural exchanges could be confined to this modest percentage. I believe they are stronger in reality. I was very satisfied to note this during (?my recent trip to Japan). I have Japanese friends. I know many French people who maintain active relations with Japan. I believe that there is keen interest on the Japanese side in all forms of French culture and in the development of these exchanges. And I believe that a better understanding of Japanese culture is developing in France. I believe that the French-Japanese cultural relations are well above 1 percent. Still one must improve them.

As for trade, it is true great difficulty exists. One must also say that we are all desirous of ameliorating this situation, but we do not want to see ourselves succumb to the thrust of Japan's great capacity. This capacity has its own merit, but in the difficult period that we are in, we do not want to see our automotive or other sectors of our industry exposed to great risks because of exchanges with Japan that will develop. Thus, what I hope for is a wise and rapid approach, but I will meet your responsible officials and I will have the opportunity to talk with them in the best spirit. But, you will understand that my first concern is to defend France's interests.

[Question] On the Japanese side, there are people and there is a current of public opinion that are very concerned about the de facto protectionism adopted by France or a hunt for a scapegoat. [Mitterrand interrupts at this point]

[Answer] Yes, yes! The word protectionism is not accurate. One shouldn't mix protection with protectionism. Protectionism is a doctrine, a system. To protect, to assure safeguards, to see to it that our quite legitimate system for defending our interests is not overwhelmed. (?This) I do not want to make into a system. This means that I am ready to discuss with Japan, especially within the framework of Europe but also on the French aspect, all measures of compensation and equilibrium that will permit us to protect each other's interests.

[Question] Finally, Mr President, I have a very concrete question to ask you. Despite the relations maintained for more than a century between France and Japan, a president of the French Republic has never made an official trip to Japan. Would you wish to become the first to accomplish this historic voyage during your 7-year term and more precisely at the beginning of this one?

[Answer] I wish that without any doubt. I will certainly make this trip if they kindly extend an invitation. And if so, I hope to go there soon. The first months of my mandate will keep me in France for a little while. I already have some obligations that are mostly related to international conferences already decided by my predecessors. But, as soon as I have a free moment, this will be at the end of the year or at the beginning of next year, I should be very happy to go to your great country.

[Question] On behalf of all my viewers, I thank you very much, Mr President.

[Answer] It is I who thank you.

REPORTS ON JAPANESE PRIME MINISTERS' VISIT

Mauroy-Suzuki Meeting

OW191319 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 19 Jun (KYODO)--French Premier Pierre Mauroy Friday strongly urged Japan to purchase enriched uranium from France and fulfill its original airbus 300 purchase contract.

Mauroy's requests were made to Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki when the two held a breakfast meeting in the French Premier's official residence. The French premier apparently made the requests to rectify the imbalance in bilateral trade between Japan and France. The imbalance in the bilateral trade, which was dollar 317 million in 1979, more than doubled in 1980 to reach dollar 726 million.

The airbus 300 request was made because Toa domestic airlines plans to refuse delivery of some of the nine airbus 300's it originally promised to purchase.

Suzuki, who arrived in Paris Thursday night on the last leg of his six-nation tour of West Europe, met Mauroy for about two hours over breakfast from 8:30 am Friday, prior to a meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand.

During the meeting, Mauroy said France: 1) Continued to attach importance to the Atlantic alliance; 2) Attached importance to the maintenance of peace, control of armaments and the north-south problem; 3) Upheld the principle of free trade; and 4) Planned to place greater importance on economic growth than in combating inflation and would attempt to increase employment opportunities.

The two premiers agreed in principle to establish a new committee similar to the wisemen's committee set up by Japan and the United States in order to strengthen economic relations between Japan and France.

Stressing France's fundamental diplomatic policy of safeguarding peace and freedom, Mauroy took up the Afghan and Poland issues. He expressed serious concern over the situation in Poland.

The breakfast meeting was attended by Japanese Vice Foreign Minister Masuo Takashima and French Minister of Economy and Finance Jacques Delors.

Mitterand-Suzuki Talks

OW191603 Paris AFP in English 1515 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 19 Jun (AFP)--Talks between Japan's Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and France's President Francois Mitterand were held here today in "an altogether excellent climate", presidential spokesman Michel Vauzelle said.

Mr Suzuki recognised "the disrupting nature of an unduly concentrated export effort involving a small number of products", Mr Vauzelle said, commenting on the working meeting and lunch between the two leaders.

Mr Mitterand told Mr Suzuki: "I admire your country but I am responsible for my own", the spokesman said.

Mr Vauzelle confirmed that three working groups will be established to develop cooperation between the two countries. Two of them, composed of eight officials, will be responsible for promoting trade and industrial cooperation. Mr Vauzelle said that development of maritime resources and the application of biotechnology were two items which received particular attention in today's talks. The third group will be set up at Mr Suzuki's suggestion in the form of a committee of "wise men" charged with examining "the long-term outlook of the two countries' economic relations".

The spokesman said that cultural questions were raised during the talks, adding that the two leaders "agreed to encourage their two peoples better to understand each other's language, civilisation and social evolution".

Mr Suzuki invited Mr Mitterand to visit Tokyo, and the French president agreed in principle to go during 1982, Mr Vauzelle said.

After the talks, France's Economy Minister Jacques Delors, who attended the lunch, stressed that "the Japanese want to work together with France ahead of the Ottawa summit". This summit of leading industrial nations is scheduled for the end of July.

Mr Delors declared: "We are ready for any concerted action with Japan on the effect of America's policy over interest and exchange rates, as well as on the establishment of new rules for the world economy".

Also present from the French side at the lunch were External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, Overseas Trade Minister Michel Jobert, and Industry Minister Pierre Joxe.

International Issues Discussed

OW200105 Tokyo KYODO in English 0047 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Paris, 19 Jun (KYODO)--Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki officially invited French President Francois Mitterand to visit Japan during their meeting here Friday. Mitterand said he wanted to visit Tokyo in the not so distant future.

During the hour-long meeting, the Japanese and French leaders agreed on efforts for closer relations between the two countries.

President Mitterand briefed Suzuki about French diplomacy, saying that France continues to be a loyal member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Though France has a traditional friendly relationship with the Soviet Union, it will place priority on its partnership with Western allies and Common Market nations, Mitterand told Suzuki.

Regarding the Middle East, the French president said Israel's right to exist must be recognized. He stressed the importance of the Third World nations' economic development, saying that this problem would be taken up at the Ottawa summit in July.

In reply, Suzuki explained Japan's diplomacy putting stress on efforts for peace. Suzuki said that while keeping military balance between the East and West blocs, dialogue with Moscow should be continued. He called for tighter management of arms to lower the East-West military balance.

Mitterand did not make specific reference to trade friction between Japan and France. But he wanted Japan to see the trade friction from a political point of view. Suzuki said that Japan would avoid "a flood of exports" to France and other EC countries.

Later in the day, Suzuki met newsmen and said he believed that his tour of six European nations contributed to reinforcing Japan-Europe relations.

Touching on economic assistance, Suzuki criticized countries receiving foreign economic aid while developing nuclear weapons. This suggested that Japan would take much more care about its economic assistance to developing nations which show a move toward nuclear arms development.

Suzuki News Conference

OW210303 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 2249 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Report on news conference held by Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki in Paris--recorded]

[Text] Prime Minister Suzuki last night (Japan standard time) met with French President Mitterrand, thus winding up his scheduled six-nation European tour. Throughout his current European tour, the prime minister has succeeded somewhat in promoting intimate dialogues among Western nations. However, as far as economic relations are concerned, the European countries have shown a strong dissatisfaction, underscoring the necessity to make unceasing efforts to deepen mutual understanding.

[Begin Suzuki recording] All these countries hold the basic opinion that the free economic system must be maintained and further developed. They hold this opinion as a matter of principle. But when it comes to specifics, each of them has its own problems. For this reason, I proposed dispatching a large government-level delegation led by Inayama, chairman of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations, this fall to Europe to discuss details of a wide range of problems--not only commerce and trade but also industrial cooperation, investments in various fields, technical cooperation, joint research and development. My proposal has been warmly received.

The first thing we have to do is to place a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests, including underground tests. I want to strongly call upon the United Nations, the Disarmament Committee in particular, to realize this ban. Another task is for Japan to take the lead in appealing to those countries which have not yet signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty to sign it--the more, the better.

As for the auto issue, as you know, Japan recently adopted a measure to voluntarily limit its auto exports to the United States to 1.68 million cars in 1981. This figure is based on the actual number of cars exported in 1979. As for auto exports in 1982, Japan will discuss this with the United States to set the number, taking into account various factors such as the U.S. business trend in 1981 and the auto supply demand situation. Canada and the EC nations also made requests regarding Japanese auto exports. We have had ample opportunity to discuss the matter and this have reached a general agreement. Therefore, I don't think the auto issue will be taken up at the coming Ottawa summit.

I have just toured Europe, meeting with its government leaders to discuss basic policies. Throught these meetings, we have deepened mutual understanding. I believe this will be helpful in implementing our policies toward these governments. Under the free economic system, however, corporations and businessmen actually conduct trade and commerce. Therefore, I consider it important to realize private exchanges and contacts at all levels in addition to exchanges between leaders. I think it necessary to deepen mutual understanding and resolve misunderstandings through these exchanges and contacts. [end recording]

PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO ARAB LEAGUE OFFICIAL

LD201858 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] In a message that he sent to the secretary general of the Arab League, President Mitterrand stated that France remains convinced that the return of peace to Middle East necessitates a just and lasting overall settlement which would be acceptable to everyone including the Palestinian people. It is in this direction that France will continue to exert its efforts, especially within the EEC. France, concluded the president, knows that it can depend on the esteem and friendship of the Arab peoples to which it is bound by proximity, history and common interests.

COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED ON FRANCE-SENEGAL TALKS

AB191143 Paris AFP in French 0949 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 19 Jun (AFP)--Senegalese Prime Minister Habib Thiam was received on Friday by his French counterpart, Pierre Mauroy, who assured him that France will honor all its committments toward Senegal.

The French official communique published after the talk stressed the exceptional atmosphere of cordiality which characterizes relations between France and Senegal.

The talks between the Senegalese prime minister and his French host confirmed that both parties hold a broad similarity of views on principal international issues, particularly those related to Africa and the Third World, the communique added.

Thiam enumerated the problems facing his country following the deterioration in trade terms, the very poor groundnut harvest and the high cost of energy; these problems include the balance of trade and the efforts to improve them being undertaken by the Senegalese Government, the communique said.

In particular, Senegal is seeking 30,000 CFAF [figure as received] in French aid in various forms.

Mauroy assured his counterpart that the French Government will honor its commitments resulting from the friendship between the two countries. To this end, a French mission will to Dakar in July, it was earned.

Thiam, who arrived in France on 14 June for a working visit, was received by President Francois Mitterrand, to whom he delivered a message from President Abdou Diouf.

CHEYSSON COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH SPAIN

LD182324 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Excerpts] What France wants at the moment is normal relations with Spain and not ambiguous relations as before.

This statement was made today in Paris by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, after having confirmed the 2 July visit to Paris by Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo. The French foreign minister also said that relations between the two countries will not be put right in a few hours, but they should be placed on such a basis that they embrace all kinds of subjects--not only day-to-day matters--no matter how difficult they might be.

On the question of extradiction, Cheysson said that this issue will not be resolved by the time of Calvo-Sotelo's visit because the French Government has 15 extradiction requests to deal with and not all of them concern Spaniards. He said that after each case is studied, an effort to resolve the matter will be made in 3 months.

FRANCE SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHES TWO SATELLITES

LD191342 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] It was at 1433 almost to the second that Ariane left the Kourou base. The operation is a complete success. The two satellites, Meteosat 2 and Apple, the Indian satellite, have been in orbit since 1449 and 18 seconds. Apart from two minor incidents before the departure, for the first 16 minutes all phases took place perfectly.

DELIVERY OF IRANIAN PATROL BOATS TO BE COMPLETED

NC201230 Paris AFP in English 1216 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Cherbourg, northern France, 20 Jun (AFP)--The last three of twelve patrol boats ordered by the late shah's regime will sail for Iran before the end of the month, sources said here today.

Three Iranian crews have already joined the vessels and though maritime authorities refused to comment or reveal a date they did not deny the delivery.

The three missile-launchers have been in dry dock since 1978, under guard to prevent the Iranians from "kidnapping" them as the Israelis did with similar French-built craft in 1969.

The first nine vessels were delivered on schedule but the three were held up first owing to indecision in Tehran, then financial problems and finally they were blocked indefinitely under the Western embargo called after the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

The three patrol boats, presumably to be thrown into the dragging conflict with Iraq, will first call in Spain for undisclosed technical reasons. The launchers are each armed with a 76-mm gun and four Otomat missiles, with a range of 160 kms (100 miles).

SPADOLINI SCHEDULES TALKS WITH PARTY LEADERS

AU201514 Rome ANSA in English 1505 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 20 Jun (ANSA)--Premier delegate Giovanni Spadolini has set up a round of consultations Monday and Tuesday with the leaders of those parties available as partners in a government coalition led by the Republican leader.

On Monday morning Spadolini will receive at Palazzo Madama the Christian Democratic Party delegation led by Party Secretary Flaminio Piccol. It will be the turn of Spadolini's own Republican Party that afternoon.

On Tuesday morning he meets with the Socialists, led by their Secretary Bettino Craxi. Tuesday afternoon Spadolini winds up his talks by receiving first the Social Democratic delegation led by Pietro Longo and then the Liberal Party delegation led by PLI Secretary Valerio Zanone.

News Conference

AU191928 Rome ANSA in English 1915 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 19 Jun (ANSA)--Joint Western moves to resolve the monetary crisis sparked off by the soaring strength of the dollar will be one of the major planks in the policies of Italian Premier-Designate Giovanni Spadolini's proposed new government, Spadolini told foreign journalists at a press conference here today.

Spadolini, who also voiced optimism on his chances of knitting together a new government alliance, said other major policy goals were firmness in the battle against inflation and terrorism and confidence in achieving clean government in Italy.

In his press conference, the Republican Party leader also denied that, in discussing his mandate, he had ever spoken of forming a "government of technicians", or hinted that he planned playing down the role of the parties in the new coalition. Spadolini also announced that he would be seeking a "better relationship" between the government and the opposition, in particular the Italian Communist Party, whose "great respect" for his government-formation attempt, so Spadolini said, "I fully reciprocate." Spadolini added that his cabinet will be named after his consultations planned next week, but he said that the presence of both Christian Democrat and non-Christian Democrat forces was "essential and irrenounceable."

On the P-2 Masonic Lodge scandal, the premier-designate said he favors legislation to disband the lodge after agreement among leading jurists that it is a secret association and, as such, in conflict with the Italian Constitution.

RED BRIGADES SLAY POLICEMAN, CONTINUE' OFFENSIVE'

AU191958 Rome ANSA in English 1925 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 19 Jun (ANSA)--A group of six to eight armed assailants, including a woman, shot and killed the deputy police chief of one of Rome's largest suburbs today and seriously injured his driver. Forty-four year-old Sebastiano Vinci, married with no children, was riddled with bullets not far from the police station where he worked in the heavily-populated Primavalle quarter on the outskirts of the capital. His driver, Pacifico Voutto, was seriously injured and rushed to the hospital.

Two of the assailants manned the getaway car while the others surrounded Vinci's police car at an intersection and opened fire on the officer and driver. Nine cartridges and a bullet fired from a 357-magnum hand-gun were found on the pavement at the scene of the crime.

Men at the Primavalle police station reported today that graffitti threats against Vinci's life had appeared on neighborhood walls in recent days.

The slaying was later claimed by the Red Brigades in an anonymous phone call to a local daily describing Vinci as an "agent of counterrevolution," as the same urban guerilla organization made a further shooting attack elsewhere in the capital.

Two young men and a girl shot and wounded a lawyer, Antonio de Vita, in a downtown street. De Vita is defending turncoat Red Brigades member Patrizio Peci, who has turned state's evidence against his former comrades-at-arms.

In another ambush, the revolutionary communist armed nuclei claimed the kneecapping of Franco Giuseppe Nieri in his office, saying he was guilty of running an illegal "black labor" racket, while a police car in another Rome suburb was sprayed with bullets from a passing automobile.

Most sources saw these attacks, even though they were not all claimed by the Red Brigades, as forming part of that organization's promised spring offensive which started on April 27 with the kidnapping of the Campania region's Christian Democrat councillor in charge of housing and town-planning Ciro Cirillo.

On May 20, the Red Brigades nabbed Giuseppe Teliercio, director of the Montedison petrochemical complex at Porto Marghera near Venice, and on June 3, Renzo Sandrucci, a leading executive at the Alfa Romeo auto factory near Milan.

The last of the four hostages currently in the Red Brigade's hands is Patrizio Peci's brother, Roberto, who was kidnapped at San Benedetto Del Trono on the Adriatic coast on June 10. Today, at Prescara near this seaside resort, an anonymous telephone call from the Red Brigades said they had "tried and executed the spy, Roberto Peci" and left his body in a lake in the neighboring Region of the Marches. Roberto Peci was alleged by the Red Brigades to be "spy" and "collaborator" of the Carabinieri police. On June 17, a communique left in Naples said he would soon be "sentenced".

In other declarations, the urban guerilla group have made it clear that one of their aims currently is to "disarticulate" the authorities' plans to defeat them with the testimony of "repentant" terrorists like Patrizio Peci.

Politicians Condemn Terrorism

AU201400 Roma ANSA in English 0802 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 20 Jun (ANSA)--A new terrorist offensive has dramatically highlighted the need for solidarity among Italy's political forces as a weekend of local elections looms and the country seems but a step away from settling the government crisis begun May 26.

Administrative elections will be held Sunday and Monday in several large Italian cities, including the capital, and in the region of Sicily.

Italian political leaders voiced their condemnation of the new wave of terrorist actions. Head of state Sandro Pertini expressed his grief over the attacks but said he was certain that the terrorist offensive would not weaken Italy's determination to defend the state and the country's democratic institutions.

Outgoing Minister of the Interior Virginio Rognoni appealed to all of Italy's political forces to rally around renewed national solidarity in the face of the terrorist offensive. Christian Democratic Party (DC) Secretary Flaminio Piccoli said that the Red Brigades had set a trap to discourage all forms of democratic participation.

Socialist Party (PSI) Secretary Bettino Craxi spoke of a day of tragedy and bloodshed. The Communists (PCI) noted that the Brigades were holding four hostages (one of which they had possibly killed).

Giorgio Almirante, secretary of the "MSI" neofascists, said that this resurgence of terrorism was due to the country's "moral disintegration" caused by "the regime of parties". Republican Party Secretary Giovanni Spadolini, given a mandate to form a new government on June 11, has singled out the fight against terrorism as one of the important planks in his platform.

With the ballot scheduled in many major towns and the region of Sicily, the voting could shift present weightings between the parties. Only when this point is clarified with Spadolini be able to move to concrete policy details and the names of those who still serve under him, possibly achieving a full cabinet list by the end of next week.

POPE READMITTED TO HOSPITAL FOR 'INDEFINITE STAY'

NC211128 Paris AFP in English 1118 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 21 Jun (AFP)--Pope John Paul II, in a taped recording, addressed some 7,000 visitors to the Vatican today in an uncharacteristically feeble voice, as doctors at Gemelli hospital refused to rule out surgery to determine the causes of a fever that yesterday forced the pontiff's hospitalization. The pope, apparently weakened by the fever, even skipped some parts of his prepared text on the eucharist as released by the Vatican Press Office. He recorded the message yesterday, just before being admitted to the hospital.

There were several possible reasons for the fever, including a virus in the lungs and bronchial tubes or an infection in the liver, Dr Emilion Tresalti, medical director of Gemelli hospital, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. The liver may have been infected by a transfusion of three liters (five pints) of blood during a May 13 operation to remove a would-be assassin's bullet, Dr Tresalti said.

One theory, which earlier caused some concern, has been discounted: The pontiff is not suffering from an infection around the sutured areas of the intestines, which would have required an operation.

The pontiff is scheduled for an indefinite stay punctuated by several tests to determine the causes of the ailment, and may even remain in Gemelli hospital until a previously-scheduled operation takes place early next month, another doctor said. That already-scheduled intervention was to reattach the pontoff's colon, which was severed by the bullet. Doctors said they would prefer to have Pope John Paul II stay in the hospital until the date of the operation, so he might regain the necessary strength to undergo anesthesia.

Meanwhile, even the Roman Curia's leading prelates were refused permission to see the pope today, and doctors themselves limited testing to determine the reasons for the fever to allow the pope a day of rest. No medical bulletin will be published today, although Doctor Tresalti, prompted by Italian press criticism, promised to appeal to papal officials [and] colleagues to allow more information on the pontiff's condition and treatment to be released. Only Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican's secretary of state, was allowed to visit the pope today.

KING'S HOUSEHOLD DENIES GRANTING SAUDI INTERVIEW

LD191042 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] The Household of His Majesty the King denies that Don Juan Carlos granted an interview to the Saudi press. Here is the note issued to this effect:

With regard to the reports in today's press on alleged statements by Don Juan Carlos to a Saudi daily newspaper, His Majestiy's Household stated this morning that at no time did the king grant an interview to the press during the state visit by His Majesty King Khalid.

These reports, the note continues, are all the more surprising because they attribute to Don Juan Carlos statements on specific points of foreign policy which are the concern of the government of the nation.

MEXICAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MADRID

LD211738 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1400 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] The Mexican defense minister, Gen Feliz Galvan Lopez, arrived in Madrid this morning from Mexico on board a Mexican Air Force jet. He was welcomed by his Spanish counterpart, Alberto Oliart. Tomorrow he will be received by King Juan Carlos; he will also meet Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo. The program planned for Gen Feliz Galvan Lopez during his visit to Spain includes a visit with his aides to the Zaragoza Military Academy and to the Morron de la Frontera Base in Seville, where he will attend an air display. The general will return to Mexico from Seville on 26 June.

NEW SOCIAL SECURITY SECRETARY NAMED

LD192306 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Jose Barea, secretary of state for social security, this morning resigned from his past. His resignation came after a long confrontation between Barea and Secretary of State for Health Sanchez Harguindey. Barea will be replaced by the present director-general of services at the Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Security, Jose Antonio Sanchez Velayos.

AFP: TERRORIST DIES DUE TO HUNGER STRIKE

NC191622 Paris AFP in English 1612 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Madrid, 19 Jun (AFP)--A member of Spain's extremist GRAPO organization died today at the end of a hunger strike lasting more than 3 months, informed sources reported.

The organization's full name is Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups of October First. The dead militant was Juan Jose Crespo, who had been fed by intravenous injections for the past week at Herrera de la Mancha Prison south of here.

GRAPO had threatened earlier it would resume armed struggle if Mr Crespo were to die.

Four other imprisoned GRAPO militants are still on a hunger strike, in protest against alleged mistreatment. One of these men, Pablo Fernandez Villabeitia, has been fasting for 57 days and was recently hospitalized in a state close to a coma.

The last GRAPO attacks resulted in the assassination in early May of General Andres Gonzalez de Suso and of a policeman in Madrid and of two members of the paramilitary Civil Guard in Barcelona.

CATALONIAN COMMUNISTS MAY DISMISS ARDIACA

LD191417 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 16 Jun 81 p 16

[Enric Canals report: "PSUC Chairman Does Not Accept His Party's Return to Eurocommunism"]

[Excerpt] Barcelona--The United Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] Executive Committee is prepared to propose to the Central Committee the resignation or dismissal of party Chairman Pere Ardiaca if the latter does not publicly accept the political line adopted by the party, and specifically the Central Committee's latest resolution which reaffirmed "the Eurocommunist nature" of the PSUC's policy.

During the Central Committee meeting held last weekend, Ardiaca, who is situated between the Leninists and the pro-Soviets, refused to accept the terms of that resolution and went so far as to state publicly that he is not prepared to make Eurocommunism an element of his political work. At a news conference PSUC Secretary General Francisco Frutos yesterday described Ardiaca's stance as "inconceivable." "The PSUC chairman," Francisco Frutos stated, "has placed himself outside the party's functioning."

It was Frutos himself who asked Ardiaca to clarify his stance on the party's political line. This had been set as a condition for the representatives of the social democratic or "White Flag" current agreeing to take part in the enlargement of the Executive Committee proposed by the party leadership. This enlargement meant bringing four "White Flag" people, and also three pro-Soviets and one Leninist into the Executive Committee.

Ardiaca's stance ruined the proposal. The "White Flag" people refused to take part in the enlargement, and the three pro-Soviets and the Leninist joined the Executive Committee (the Executive Committee now has a Leninist majority).

Executive Committee member Andre Claret stated yesterday that Ardiaca's stance was regarded as "illegitimate," both by the previous Executive Committee and by the new Executive Committee, enlarged by the pro-Soviets.

The PSUC Executive Committee members present at the news conference stated that the enlargement of the Executive Committee was a means of surmounting "the atmosphere of irrationality created in the party following the fifth congress, surmounting the tensions and ending the abnormal situation experienced throughout the party over the last few months."

In this connection Francisco Frutos asserted that he is in favor of proposing Ardiaca's resignation if the latter does not apply democratic centralism and accept the Central Committee's decisions and resolutions, thus allowing the so-called "White Flag" people's inclusion in the Executive Committee.

BRIEFS

EIA LEADER REELECTED--Mario Onaindia was reelected secretary general of EIA, Party for the Basque Revolution yesterday, with an almost unanimous vote from the 700 delegates. The delegates also approved the integration of EIA in Euskadiko Ezkerra. Onaindia said that the division between socialism and communism causes enormous harm to the working class and EIA believes that the road to socialism is a shared objective. [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 21 Jun 81 LD]

DENMARK

AFP: DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER SUFFERS HEART ATTACK

NC212254 Paris AFP in English 2249 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 21 Jun (AFP)--Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen was taken by ambulance to a hospital in the capital tonight after suffering what was believed to be a heart attack, the Foreign Ministry announced.

The ministry statement said that Mr Olesen, who is 49, is expected to be able to leave the hospital in a few days.

NORWAY

FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDE SEES CALMER TIES WITH USSR

LD191419 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 15 Jun 81 p 9

[Kjell Dragnes dispatch: "Holst: Norwegian-Soviet Relations Calmer"]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jun--"We are able to state that relations between the Soviet Union and Norway are developing constructively and normally after Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund's visit," Norwegian Foreign Ministry permanent secretary Johan Joergen Holst told AFTENPOSTEN.

Holst has been in Moscow in connection with the meeting of the Palme commission, an independent committee for disarmament, at which he was represented Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland. A number of bilateral talks with the Soviet Foreign Ministry had been planned originally, but Holst's arrival from the United States was delayed and so he only had time during his stay in Moscow for informal talks with the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Scandinavian Department Chief Georgiy Farafonov.

One of the possible reasons why the relations between Norway and the Soviet Union are now more normal after the criticism of Norway in the Soviet press and directly by Soviet leaders, which lasted throughout the spring, is that the issues which the Russians wanted to stress are now behind us, Holst said. One of the issues which came in for special critizism has the contingency stockpiling of U.S. arms and equipment. Norwegian listening stations have also been pointed out as one of the contributory factors to tension in the Nordic countries.

In this connection it is worth pointing out that all those involved in the Palme commission are of the opinion that the control arrangements used today to check that the signatories adhere to the terms of the arms limitation agreements ensure confidence between them.

[Question] Does this mean that the Soviet Union, despite its criticism of Norwegian listening stations, admits that they are important for the agreement?

[Answer] What the two sides admit is that it is necessary to base surveillance on national technical resources. They also have the right to enter agreements with third countries on cooperation to ensure effective surveillance.

Norway is interested in reducing tension in the Nordic area and even though the Nordic countries form part of a larger international context and the present situation is tense, Holst thinks that it is possible to do this in relations with the Soviet Union. "Of course the international political climate also has an effect on the situation in the northern areas and it is for this reason especially important that bilateral relations are so handled that the climate is not made worse," he said.

PAPANDREOU, RALLIS CLASH OVER U.S. BASES ISSUE

NC192120 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 19 Jun 81 pp 1,7

[Text] PASOK Chairman Andreas G. Papandreou has made the following statement:

"We have stressed that the Rallis government, which is on its last legs, does not fundamentally have the right to 'conclude' agreements of such importance to the country's future as the new agreement on the U.S. bases in Greece, and that as a result it should have terminated relevant negotiations until such time that the people's mandate elected a new, peoples-supported government.

"Involuntarily, as a result of the unexpected (for the government) unyielding position of the U.S. side and despite the concessions and retreats, so dangerous to the country, undertaken by the government in its effort to have the new agreement signed, this government was, in the end and after endless negotiations, forced to make the decision to suspend the talks. This was because even this rightwing government was unable to accept the unbearable conditions set by the U.S. side.

"The government has a duty to announce to the Greek people the contents of the negotiations, the final positions of the government (in other words, what it accepted in the final stage of the negotiations) and the final conditions set by the U.S. side for signing the new agreement.

"According to our information, in the final phase of the negotiations the Greek Government did make concession and it did accept conditions that--had the agreement been signed--would have fundamentally preserved the status of concession-giving that prevails on the basis of the 1953 and 1956 agreements. I wish to stress that tomorrow's PASOK government will not recognize any obligation arising from these negotiations.

"The government, however, also has an additional duty; it must proceed to immediately abrogate the agreements that are in force today--so that time limits [for removal of foreign bases] may start (a time limit of 1 year is provided for.) In this way the new government that will emerge from the election will be given the opportunity to have a new and totally different negotiating basis for the solution of the problem of the foreign bases in our country, which is a very vital issue.

"PASOK's positions on the question of foreign bases are well known. Specifically, I have repeatedly stressed that removal of the bases from our territory can pass through a first phase of 'compartmentalization.' This, bascially, means two things: 1. The establishment of a timetable for their withdrawal (within the framework of a Greek-U.S. dialogue); 2. The guarantee that no aspect of our own defense potential will rely upon foreign bases.

"For as long as these bases continue to operate within this specific timetable, it is obvious that there must be effective Greek control. This control must guarantee that no U.S. military operation is likely to be supported by bases situated on Greek territory. At the same time, Greece will impose and maintain the right to suspend the operation of these bases whenever this may be dictated by our own national interest. It is understandable that Greece will have the right to purchase arms from the U.S. as deemed necessary by the armed forces for the country's effective defense--under conditions not less than those which apply for our 'neighbor' Turkey.

"The central and decisive issue for us is to fully guarantee the country's defense requirements and to preserve the high standard of preparedness of our armed forces. It is only in this way that we will be able to deal with the threat 'from the east,' thus contributing toward peace in the area. We sincerely hope our allies will understand these unyielding positions of Hellenism."

Late last night Prime Minister Rallis made the following reply to Papandreou's statement:

"The government is supported by the majority in the Chamber of Deputies. On the basis of the constitution it also has the right to negotiate on the base issue. At the same time, however, it also has the duty to try to revise the status based upon the 1953 and 1956 agreements in order to improve it. It is this duty that the government carried out.

"Since 1976 the 'New Democracy' governments have held negotiations on a new status. These negotiations stopped in 1977 for reasons that are well known to everyone.

"We resumed negotiations after first resolving the question over our return to NATO's military wing. The negotiations continued with success. A great improvement was achieved compared to the existing status. The obligation, however, of having to present the agreement to the Chamber did not leave much time for continuation of these negotiations at the present stage.

"We inform the chairman of PASOK that we defended our national interests, as we always do. We were neither 'dragged' nor were we forced to suspend the negotiations, nor did the U.S. set unbearable conditions as Papandreou alleges. His informants are not known for the accuracy of what they pass on to him. They are, however, known for their fertile imagination and for their inventiveness.

"We are not going to announce any plan for negotiations nor the 'final conditions' of the U.S. side, because the negotiations have no future binding character either on Greece or the United States.

"I do stress, in any eventuality, that the Greek Government made no concessions. It is our custom to defend our national interest with firmness. In this case we remained, once again, firm to our custom.

"At this moment we will abrogate no agreement because the bases do not operate solely in the interest of the alliance but also in the interest of Greece. When, after the election, we once again form a government based on the people's mandate and on the Chamber's majority, we will continue negotiations on the bases with the same feeling of national responsibility. At that time, with greater ease, we will conclude an agreement that will absolutely guarantee both our country's interests and the defense of NATO.

"Our proposals spectacularly improved on the agreements of 1953 and 1956, which are in force today and which Papandreou describes as 'conciliatory.' If he truly believes in the descriptions he uses today, then we have the question: Why is it that in his capacity as minister in his father's government--from 1964 to 1965--he did not attempt to have these agreements abrogated and revised.

"Papandreou has set certain conditions for the future operation of the bases. I inform him that our proposals incorporate not only these very conditions but many others which guarantee both the Greek character of the bases and the country's defense.

"The 'New Democracy' governments are proud because during the past 7 years they guaranteed that the defense armaments of our armed forces allows them to repulse any threat, no matter where it may come from."

In a counterreply to the prime minister's statement, PASOK Chairman Papandreou stated:

"I regret that the country's prime minister does not speak the stark truth to the Greek people. It happens that I know of the progress of the negotiations, a progress that I described in summary in my statement tonight. The prime minister compares the 'achievements' of the government in the negotiations with the status of 1953.

"It would have been better if he had compared them with the initialled agreement of 1977. I call upon the prime minister to specify the time for briefing the Chamber of Deputies so that I may have the opportunity to reveal to the Chamber and to the Greek people the magnitude of the concessions that the 'New Democracy' government undertook. I will await his reply."

ADDITIONAL REACTIONS TO SUSPENSION OF BASES TALKS

KKE-Interior Statement

NC191910 Athens I AVYI in Greek 19 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] The Executive Bureau of the KKE-Interior Central Committee yesterday released the following statement:

"After continuous denials and being pressed by the people's opposition against the U.S. bases, the New Democracy government has been led to the suspension of the negotiations. Thus, the futility of the Atlantic policy followed by the rightwing has become even more evident.

"It is imperative that our country rid itself of the Atlantic dependencies and, first of all, that the U.S. bases--both nuclear and nonnuclear--be withdrawn from our country's territory and seas.

"The democratic majority to emerge from the forthcoming elections has the obligation to seek the abolition of the bases and the country's disengagement from NATO. It is also necessary to develop the people's struggle in this direction. The present government must proceed with the suspension of the bases' operations until the new Chamber of Deputies elects a government."

Center Front Comments

C192022 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 19 Jun 81 p 7

[Text] In connection with the government statement, Center Front Chairman Yeoryios Mavros has made the following statement:

The suspension of the Greek-U.S. base negotiations puts an end, although temporarily, to a negotiations procedure on a very important issue that has been humiliating to our country and that has been conducted in complete secrecy and without the Chamber of Deputies and the public.

The lack of official statements to the people has been replaced by an orgy of rumors about a hard U.S. stand and about disagreements within the government that were settled at the last moment through the intervention of the president of the republic.

Today's government statement not only does not throw light on the doubts of public opinion but, on the contrary, increases the existing confusion. The statement does not clarify which are the points on which there has been agreement or whether the disagreements refer to the U.S. proposal to grant our country not modern but old and used military material.

We also point out the repeated attempts to downgrade the Chamber of Deputies. Instead of taking the issue before the Chamber of Deputies and responsibly informing both the Chamber and the people, the government preferred to exhaust the last three sessions of the Chamber of Deputies to pass a bill on raising the number of candidate deputies, a question that is not national but clearly an internal, partisan problem of the government.

I KATHIMERINI Article

NC201834 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 20 Jun 81 pp 1, 3

[By Nikos Emm. Simos]

[Excerpts] According to our information, the U.S. refusal to satisfy the Greek demand for a balance of power in the Aegean was the basic element that led to the Greek Government's decision to discontinue the bases talks and to reexamine the issue after the forthcoming elections for the new government.

Specifically, the four conditions U.S. Ambassador McCloskey conveyed to Foreign Minister Mitsotakis at noon on 16 June were:

One: The U.S. demand to separate the article of the main agreement that provided for the preservation of a balance of power in the Aegean from the relevant political letter referring to this article that doubly bound the U.S. side to keep its promise. In reference to this it is pointed out that this binding obligation was quite satisfactory. This is despite the fact that the Greek side accepted preservation by the United States of the balance in granting aid to Greece and Turkey based on pertinent U.S. legislation which provides for consideration of "other factors" in these aid grants (consequently Turkey's economic crisis could have constituted an adequate U.S. excuse to falsify this balance). The Greek side's argument was based on this double reference to the U.S. obligation and the counterreference of the two documents.

Two: The U.S. demand to erase from the agreement Greece's right to stop--only--certain functions of the U.S. bases whenver the Greek side considered this necessary for reasons of more general national interests and particularly whenever it ascertained that these functions possibly went beyond the agreement's provisions.

Three: The U.S. demand to erase a term in the agreement that the aid granted to our country is on the basis of what applies to our "other NATO allies."

Four: The U.S. demand that the agreement's chapter on commanders should be reworded--an alternation of extremely fundamental importance from the viewpoint of interpretation and meaning--to confine the Greek commander's authority only to the Greek section of the bases.

However, after the Greek side expressed its negative attitude toward these four U.S. terms, the United States attempted a negotiating maneuver with a "last-minute offer" by U.S. Ambassador McCloskey which attempted to satisfy a small portion of the Greek claim for a lump-sum payment. The offer consisted of a grant for a small number of military aircraft, but this was rejected because, according to reports, the aircraft were considered: A) qualitatively unsatisfactory, B) of a total value that did not cover the value of the lump-sum payment, C) granted not under the terms of free aid, but under terms only somewhat better than those the Greek side could have received on the free market.

After this last disagreement, which strengthened the Greek reasons for suspending the talks, caused by the four U.S. terms, the government finally decided that the solution of the deadlock be postponed until after the elections since the nearing time limit only contributed to the deadlock.

U.S. OBJECTS TO REPAIR OF SOVIET MERCHANT SHIPS

NC201904 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 20 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] The Greek Government has fundamentally rejected new USSR proposals for the repair of Soviet merchants ships in Greek shipbuilding and repair yards.

After the "freezing of the Neorion of Siros [repair yard] agreement, permission is now being refused to the Khalkis shipbuilding yard, owned by I. Karras, to proceed with repairs on one Soviet merchant ship presently in the sea area off west Evvoia awaiting permission to dock. The Ministry of Merchant Marine is not expected to grant this permission, despite the fact that the Khalkis yard has already concluded an agreement for repairs on this Soviet ship. [The cost of the repairs is estimated at between $700,000 and $1 million.]

Appropriate officials at the Ministry of National Defense who were questioned yesterday stated they are completely ignorant of the matter. By contrast, officials at the Merchant Marine Ministry said the question of repairs to the Soviet ship was in fact raised but that the Greek side "is not proceeding with the process, which it has actually ended." The same sources let it be clearly understood that the reasons for this fundamental Greek refusal are purely political.

A senior official at the Khalkis yard stated that bids for the repairs have already been submitted to Soviet shipping companies, but that the final decision on whether repairs will proceed rests with the Greek Government. These bids, this offical added, have already been accepted by the Soviets, but the Khalkis yard is waiting for the final decision of the Greek Government, with which it will comply. If, in the end, the Greek Government refuses to give a docking permit to such Soviet ships, then they will sail for shipbuilding yards in southern France or Italy that will accept them, with the result, the offical stressed, considerable foreign exchange will be lost.

It must be noted that last year the Khalkis yard carried out repairs to one Soviet ship without any special problems being created.

This time, by contrast, it appears that certain issues have arisen because clearly, but indirectly, the U.S. Embassy has informed the Greek Government that the possible repair of Soviet fleet auxiliary ships is unprecedented for a NATO member state. At the same time, a certain "comment" was made that it is not proper to provide facilities to the Soviet fleet, particularly at a time when the Greek Government did not proceed with the signing of the Greek-U.S. bases agreement.

The Greek Government has clearly demonstrated "conformity" with these recommendations because it does not want to further burden the already disturbed Greek-U.S. relations. On the other hand, interested Greek businessmen are reacting to this government policy because they are losing "valuable customers" and "good business." They point out that the numerous ships of the Soviet merchant fleet do not have any difficulty signing similar agreements with shipbuilding yards in other NATO countries, primarily in France and Italy.

Government Statement

NC2001910 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Greece will not prevent any of the country's shipyards from repairing merchant ships. Foreign merchant ships can come freely and may be repaired in Greece. What remains is the definition of a merchant ship. Greece considers merchant ships those that are registered in Lloyds books.

A government source made this statement on reports that the Greek Government has rejected Soviet proposals for the repair of ships of the Soviet merchant fleet at the Khalkis shipyards. The government source added that the report is completely inaccurate.

INDIAN AGENCY REPORTS IRAN'S BANI-SADR IN TURKEY

BK200659 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The whereabouts of the 48-year-old Bani-Sadr, the head of state of Iran, continue to be a mystery. He is virtually a fugitive in his own country. Iranian security forces have intensified the search for the president who has been missing for more than a week and faces an impeachment debate in parliament where the prime minister is in a strong position. The religious leaders of the country have, meanwhile, intensified the public campaign to bring down the head of state.

A UNI-DPA [UNITED NEWS OF INDIA-DEUTSCHE PRESSE-AGENTUR] report says that Mr Bani-Sadr has fled to Turkey. This reports lack confirmation from any other source. The agency says that Mr Bani-Sadr is staying in an unnamed town and has sought political asylum.

Foreign Ministry Denial

TA220516 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT Jun 81

[Excerpt] Meanwhile, the rumors that Iranian President Bani-Sadr might have sought asylum in Turkey were denied by the Foreign Ministry. Foreign Ministry Spokesman Kaya Toperi made a statement and termed the reports in the foreign press that Bani-Sadr has sought asylum in Turkey false.

DEFENSE MINISTER BAYULKEN RETURNS FROM U.S. VISIT

TA191711 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] National Defense Minister Umit Halik Bayulken, who concluded his official visit to the United States, has returned to Turkey.

In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport upon his arrival today, Bayulken said that during his visit, he held multifaceted and beneficial talks on the defense cooperation between the two countries with the U.S. Secretary of Defense and other officials. Pointing out that he attended briefings of two different aircraft companies in Washington on the future aircraft industry in Turkey, Bayulken announced that he also held a private meeting with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in New York.

Bayulken added: The new U.S. administration has said that it has evaluated the strategic importance of friendly and allied Turkey--which is situated in a most sensitive region in the world--and the contribution and sacrifices made by our country for joint defense within NATO. Therefore, it has noted that it will carefully study and determine our military needs, which we stated as joint defense needs, with a most positive mentality and in light of Turkey's significant contribution to the defense of the West.

Noting that the aid the United States will extend to Turkey will be increased, Bayulken said that there were great developments in the finalization of the projects included in the defense industry cooperation supplementary agreement signed in 1980. Bayulken announced that agreement was reached during the talks on the realization of various projects like tank modernization, the production of antitank ammunition, various high-quality caps, fuses, explosives and various rockets, overhauling aircraft and building military ships. The defense minister said part of the equipment connected with these projects has already been sent to Turkey and that another part is ready for shipment.

Bayulken added that the U.S. administration has adopted a rational and dynamic approach to all of Turkey's problems, including economic problems, and that he is satisified over the successful results achieved so far.

NAVAL EXERCISES END IN BLACK SEA, MARMARA

TA201530 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] The naval exercise codenamed "How Happy Is the Person Who Can Say I Am a Turk" organized by the naval forces command in the Black Sea and Marmara has ended. The exercise started in Marmara on 9 June when mines were placed and sought, and helicopters carried out guided shelling exercises. The maneuver then continued in the Black Sea, involving amphibious operations and surface and underwater defense tactics to prevent such operations. Warships, submarines, helicopters, submarine attack and defense teams as well as air force aircraft participated in the maneuver. At the end of the maneuver, a parade was organized in the Black Sea.

National Security Council member and Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer made a statement to the Turkish Radio and Television on the vessel Donatan on the occasion of the ending of the exercise. Admiral Tumer stressed that he saw once again that the Turkish Navy could, in times of war as well as peace, successfully carry out all its duties to protect the country's interests and defend the country.

LIBYAN AIR FORCE COMMANDER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

TA211640 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Libyan Air Force Commander Col Salah al-Farjani arrived in Turkey today for an official visit. The visiting commander was received at Ankara's Esenboga Airport by Turkish Air Force commander and National Security Council member Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya.

Colonel al-Farjani, who is General Sahinkaya's official guest, will begin his contacts in Ankara tomorrow. The Libyan Air Force commander is expected to visit Izmir and Eskisehir before he departs Turkey on Tuesday, 23 June.

PAKISTANI ATTORNEY GENERAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA212031 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Pakistani Attorney General Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada arrived in Turkey today for an official visit. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Pirzada said that judicial issues of interest to both countries would be discussed during his visit to Ankara. He added that in particular, the extradition of criminals involved in hijacking airliners would be dealt with in his talks.

FORMER MINISTER ARRESTED IN CRIMINAL CASE

TA192056 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The Supreme Court has decided to arrest former Customs and Monopolies Minister Tuncay Mataraci and 13 others in the same case. Five other suspects in the case will be tried without being detained.

The trial dealing with Mataraci's actions during his term as minister was continued at the Supreme Court today. The interrorgation of the suspects was concluded. Some of the suspects said that they gave Mataraci money in a bid to facilitate their dealings at the minister. At the end of the interrogation, the chief public prosecutor demanded the arrest of all the suspects except former Minister Sefafettin Elci, who is charged with another crime, and two suspects, who are not currently being detained. After a 4-hour meeting, the Supreme Court decided to arrest 14 suspects out of the 19 suspects who are being detained.

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U.S. OFFICIAL VIEWS NEUTRALITY, SOVIET DANGER

AU221500 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 22 Jun 81 pp 1, 2

[Georg Possaner report: "Clark Warns Austria of Soviet Danger"]

[Text] Alpbach--Praise for Austria's neutrality policy but also a blunt warning not to underrate the dangers posed by the Soviet Union--this is what U.S. Deputy Secretary of State William P. Clark stated in an interview with DIE PRESSE. Clark, who, together with Secretary of State for European Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger is staying in Alpbach in Tirol on the occasion of the "Dialogue Congress Western Europe-United States" which opened on Saturday, also conveyed a personal invitation from President Reagan to Foreign Minister Pahr to pay an official visit to the United States in the early fall of this year.

Asked about the importance that the new administration attaches to Austrian neutrality against the background of the tense East-West relationship, Clark referred to Austria's "function as a link," "contrary to the neutrality of some of our West European friends," Austria's neutrality is "genuine." He hoped, Clark continued, that Austria "does not underestimate the danger of the threat from the Soviet Union and that it will continue its military and security policy efforts."

Secretary of State for European Affairs Eagleburger, who was also present at the DIE PRESSE interview, replied to the question about an eventual U.S. nuclear screen for Austria in case of an East-West conflict. He did not see why the United States should exclude Austria. One thing was certain, however: "Austria is even now benefiting from the U.S. nuclear deterrent, which has ensured peace to Europe throughout all the years."

In his first few statements at the congress opening in Alpbach on Sunday, Clark referred to a "fresh breeze in the United States" and ardently pleaded for conservatism. "There is a conservative breeze blowing in my country and I do not want to apologize for it; quite to the contrary, I am proud of it."

In Alpbach Secretary of State for European Affairs Eagleburger also warned West Europeans about reversing the NATO dual decision. "If this happens it is an indication to the Soviets that NATO decisions are reversible and that the alliance is not close." Eagleburger stated that arms control is not an ultimate end for the new administration but "part of a tactic to induce the Soviets to civilized behavior." Should the Soviets intervene in Poland, however, it would unambiguously involve the end of everything, beginning with the readiness for negotiations about arms control.

CHANCELLOR KREISKY BEGINS CONVALESCING AT HOME

AU220832 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 21 Jun 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: Dr Kreisky Leaves Hospital]

[Text] The chancellor, Dr Kreisky, left the Rudolfs Hospital for home on Saturday at noon. According to head physician, Professor Dr Neumayr, who treated the chancellor, Kreisky's condition was good but he must rest for at least another week at home. After a checkup at the end of the coming week it will be decided whether the head of government can fully resume his activities. Dr Neumayr said that 2 to 3 weeks of rest would have been recommended but each day must be wrested from the chancellor.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO KENYA--Dr Gregor Woschnagg, deputy head of the press and information department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed new Austrian ambassador to Kenya. The Government of Kenya has given its approval. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 11 Jun 81 p 2 AU]

BELGIUM

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON MOSCOW VISIT

PM230922 Brussels LE SOIR in French 19 Jun 81 p 3

[Pol Mathil report]

[Excerpt] The Belgian foreign minister, who has just returned from Moscow where he spent 6 hours with Gromyko plus a 2-hour luncheon, does not feel very optimistic. The joint communique simultaneously published in Brussels and Moscow mentions a "frank" atmosphere, which in diplomatic parlance means that the two men agreed on all principles and disagreed on ways to implement them.

Nothomb believes that he effectively upheld Atlantic solidarity which, surprisingly, Gromyko did not seek to undermine. On the other hand, Gromyko showed "intense interest" in any reference to engaging in serious dialogue with the Americans. His expression did not change when the Belgian minister stated that he felt sure that on 1 October champagne would be drunk during a meeting, which, he believed, would be fruitful, between the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister in New York.

Meanwhile, Nothomb takes the view that his visit was useful--it is necessary to maintain contacts and it is a good thing that the Soviets are also aware of the views of the "junior" members of the alliance. Tricky problems--Poland and human rights (including certain specifically Belgian cases)--were mentioned only during private talks. Gromyko's visit to Brussels was announced in the final communique. The Soviet foreign minister, acquainted in the course of a very long career with all Belgian foreign ministers since the war, has not yet decided on the date of his trip to Brussels.

Soviet Reports

For Soviet reportage on Foreign Minister Nothomb's activities during his official visit to the USSR, see the Western Europe section of the 15-19 and 23 June issues of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

GOVERNMENT PRESENTS 10-YEAR DEFENSE PLAN

PM221541 Brussels LE SOIR in French 17 Jun 81 p 2

["P.B." report]

[Excerpts] The 10-year national defense plan recently approved by the Social and Economic Coordination Committee has been presented by [National Defense] Minister Swaelen during a briefing. In accordance with a political compromise within the government, the increase in military expenditure has been limited to 6 percent, in keeping with general price increases.

During an exchange of views which followed his report, the minister gave some information on the replacement of our Mirage-5 aircraft, which already calls for some decisions even though it isn't to occur before 1984. The minister confirmed that a study is being made by the Air Force General Staff in this connection, but added that it has not yet been concluded. He did not confirm the information given last week by Secretary of State Wathelet, who stated that a decision on the subject is to be adopted by the government before the end of July.

LE SOIR REPORTS ON BUDGET CASH FLOW PROBLEMS

LD221124 Brussels LE SOIR in French 13 Jun 81 p 2

[Guy Depas report: "Budget Nightmare After the Crisis--the Gap Is Continually Growing"]

[Text] The government is again facing its fundamental problems with relative political calm. The iron and steel industry or the budget? In any case, financial problems are its real Achilles' heel.

Reviving the economy, restructuring the industry and restoring full employment--none of these main objectives will be within reach as long as there is a lack of money. It is now increasingly difficult to find money in the treasury's coffers.

In fact, the finance minister was again disappointed last month--the gap between budget estimates and tax revenue actually collected has further increased, and considerably, moreover--by almost 5 billion.

Compared with the reevaluation of the receipts collected in October 1980, (1,055 billion instead of 1,104 billion) the gap is now approaching 22 billion [figures as published] according to the as yet provisional information which we have been able to obtain.

Coming at the very moment when technicians were about to announce with a view to working out next year's budget, that in addition to previously envisaged shortfalls it would be advisable to take into account an additional shortfall amounting to 17 billion for the entire year, this information has certainly created some commotion.... A tax deficit amounting to some 22 billion? Even if it is accepted that delays in tax collecting (mainly due to political circumstances which have delayed the dispatch of tax forms and, consequently, registration of taxpayers) have mainly been responsible for the situation, no one anywhere hopes any longer that it will be possible to make up lost ground in any significant manner either during or after the summer.

Obviously, as a result of unsatisfactory collection of taxes, the state's cash flow problem has become even worse.

The national debt has increased out of all proportions and--what is even worse--in a chaotic manner.

Taking recent operations into account, its increase, which was initially estimated at 50 billion, amounted to "only" 47.5 billion last year, that is 20.5 billion more than this time last year.

In the first 5 months of 1981, the score has therefore increased by 285 billion, that is by 85 billion more than at the end of May 1980. The situation has been made worse by the fact that, finding it difficult to negotiate public loans on the money market, the treasury has been forced to resort to expedients and to borrow money on a short term basis from banks. As a result, the short term debt in Belgian francs has increased by 175 billion since January and the foreign exchange debt by 105 billion. Undoubtedly, the product of the crisis loan--new funds--whose subscription started on Thursday, should make it possible to consolidate a proportion of this enormous mass of funds which the government borrowed by issuing some extremely onerous treasury certificates. But the requirement is so big that it would be rash to pin much hope on this.

From compromise to compromise, policy has become too expensive in Belgium even if ministers' imagination has occasionally managed to sidetrack the issue. In fact, what strikes any observer of government life whenever it is faced with an economic crisis and the diverse haggling in which the coalition parties have been indulging is that in our country there is a gap between the available means and ambitions and that this gap has been continually widening.

Will it continue to widen until the brutality of facts destroys illusions? Nothing is more painful than a dream when it comes to nothing in the face of reality.

NETHERLANDS

COMMUNISTS WANT PARTIES TO DEBATE COOPERATION

PM221335 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 15 Jun 81 p 5

["Own" Reporter report: "Communist Party of the Netherlands Considers Time Ripe for Leftwing Cooperation"]

[Text] Amsterdam--The Communist Party of The Netherlands (CPN) intends to set in motion a debate on progressive cooperation. The CPN Executive Committee wants to see "a platform for cooperation and dialogue" in which the Labor Party (PVDA), Democrats '66 (D'66), the Pacifist Socialist Party (PSP), the Political Party of Radicals (PPR) and the CPN can exchange ideas on far-reaching cooperation.

At a meeting on Saturday [13 June], the CPN resolved to send a letter with these proposals to the executive committees of the other four progressive parties. According to the CPN, the time for change has arrived: "Every effort must be made to work toward progressive cooperation while still retaining and respecting the individual identities of parties and persons, but with the common desire to rise in support of the parties' goals." The time is ripe, the CPN said, because the Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) and the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD) have lost their majority in parliament and because the VVD cannot and must not be tolerated in a government any longer.

The following were mentioned as points of agreement between the CPN, PVDA, D'66, PSP and PPR: the prevention of the deployment of nuclear missiles, the development of East-West dialogue, the closure of nuclear power stations, the protection of minimum incomes and social security and the promotion of job opportunities. According to a declaration from the CPN, it does not think of the platform as a clearly outlined framework, but as the creation of "an area of contact."

On Saturday, the CPN Executive Committee continued to "completely reject" Moscow's attitude toward Poland. CPN Chairman Hoekstra warned that a wrong move with regard to Poland would lead to a nadir in relations between the world's communist parties and the Soviet Union. "Intervention is the practice of imperialism and colonialism; it is an abomination to us," Hoekstra said.

LEADERS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF GERMAN ATTACK ON USSR

Schmidt Article

DW221205 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 20-21 Jun 81 p 9

[Article by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt: "Never Forget World War II"]

[Text] Only the older generation through its own experience can recall 22 June 1941, the very day 40 years ago when Hitler attacked the Soviet Union with extreme military force. The German aggression heaped untold sorrows on the peoples of the Soviet Union. No state had more casualties to lament at the end of World War II than the Soviet Union--more than 20 million people.

The severe consequences of World War II still burden all of us. We Germans also suffered terrible losses. What the National-Socialist leadership of the German Reich intended to impose on the Russians--partition of the state and explusion of the people--later happened to our own nation. At the same time, the structure of Europe was fundamentally changed. But foremost of all, it is all these consequences and the memory of the war of aggression started in the name of Germany which continue to burden the relations between the Soviet Union and us Germans. There is still distrust and fear--on both sides.

During the past 3 decades, the Federal Republic has undertaken many efforts to clear away the debris of the past. Konrad Adenauer began to do it. But it was only Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel who succeeded in changing the enemy image which the Soviets had shaped for themselves of the West Germans. It was only the Moscow treaty, the renunciation of force, which in August 1970 laid a new foundation for a continuous policy of conciliation of interests and cooperation.

Having been the successor to Willy Brandt and continuing his policy, I went to Moscow in 1974, 1979 and 1980. The most difficult visit for me was in 1980, not just because the then incumbent U.S. President did not deem it a good idea because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It was also difficult because we ourselves naturally were on the side of the Afghans and did not want to make any bones about it and because the Soviet leadership had said that it would not negotiate with the United States on the mutual limitation of the number of nuclear medium-range weapons. But it was this very receptiveness to negotiations which Hans-Dietrich Genscher and I intended to persuade the Soviet leadership to adopt. And we managed to do just that.

Detente was, is and remains a fixed orientation point of our peace policy. We are moored in the Western alliance and in the European Community. Still, with this as protection, we propose to continue to achieve a state of cooperation instead of any confrontation vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and its allies. Security policy is part of that. This is why we demand controlled arms limitation--and if at all possible a downward trend in armament. It is for this reason that we advocate the continuation of the SALT process.

It was possible to stabilize peace in Europe by means of this policy. The four-power agreement on Berlin and the other treaties with the East, the basic treaty with the GDR, and the Helsinki Final Act signed by all European states would have been inconceivable without the Moscow treaty. They are agreements leading into the future, agreements on the mitigation of antagonisms whose causes are attributable, above all, to the results of World War II. Yet, all these agreements had the prerequisite of the dialogue between Washington and Moscow, including the nuclear test ban agreement, the nonproliferation treaty and the SALT I agreement, meaning the mutually agreed limitation of the strategic nuclear weapons by the two superpowers. None of the smaller states can institute general peace without the dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union.

This is why we keep urging Washington and Moscow to engage in the East-West dialogue--all the more so, and particularly, in a critical situation! Anyone being reluctant to listen to the other cannot, by the same token, comprehend the interests and anxieties of the other. Anyone failing to understand the other may well hurt or threaten him without really wanting to do so. Harm to one, however, may well be followed by harm to the other. This is how you can easily trigger a spiral of the dangers in a world which is armed to the teeth anyway.

Many Western and Eastern suggestions supported the idea of considering an arms reduction agreement as a detente policy initiative; that pertained, for example, to the Rapacki plans. According to all historic experience, the attempt of conciliation of interests and renunciation of force on the basis of a continued and uncurtailed balance between the East and the West should be made first to defuse existing tensions. This turned out to be right. We Germans just experienced one of the longest periods of peace in generations.

And yet there is fear. The fear is understandable. It was clear from the very beginning that the process of ironing out political antagonisms would very soon necessitate, through substantial military agreements,mutual arms limitations. Otherwise, cooperation between Bonn and Moscow particularly would be threatened by a setback.

We have, therefore, pressed earlier for a solution of the problem of mutual arms limitation. Particularly because of our insistent demands, supported by our allies, the MBFR negotiations were opened in Vienna 8 years ago, aiming for a decrease of the preponderance of conventional armed forces and simultaneously for a contractually agreed balance which should be clearly under the current troops strength on both sides. But no success has been achieved in Vienna as long as nuclear arms limitation has gotten stuck.

In past years, an alarming imbalance has taken place in Europe in the field of nuclear medium-range arms to the advantage of the Soviet Union. Here, too, it was the Federal Government which acted in Washington as well as in Moscow for this most alarming upsetting of the regional balance of forces by the new Russion SS-20 missles will not be simply offset by filling up the American arsenal. (It isn't by any means the Federal Republic which would increase its armament if need be, but the Americans).

We maintain in the West that the establishment of an approximate balance should be achieved through negotiations. The result was NATO's double decision of December 1979, which will lead in the fall of 1981 to negotiations between both world powers. In an ideal theoretical case, it could lead to the scrapping of the greatest part of the existing more than 200 SS-20 missiles (with three warheads each) by the Soviets. Then there would be no need for the United States to deploy new missiles in West Europe--for technical reasons, it cannot deploy its first new medium-range missiles earlier than in 2 1/2 years anyway. Even limitation not going as far as zero would be much better than a state without a treaty.

I have known for 1 year that Leonid Brezhnev wants to negotiate on this. I have known for 1/2 a year that Ronald Reagan wants to negotiate on it. We press both to do it seriously. We work with all our strength that both do it.

We Germans have learned from World War II war: will never again emanate from German territory. Erich Honecker and I agree on that. Both of us also know that due to the current security interests of both superpowers, it is inevitable that both German states must be firm parts of their respective alliance systems and that an approximate balance is necessary between both alliance systems to preserve peace.

But we also know in East Berlin and in Bonn that without the will on both sides for a compromise and the conciliation of interests, the balance will not suffice to stabilize peace. Moscow and Washington both know it. The one who wants to get along with the other must conclude treaties. To do that, he needs patience, steadfastness and understanding as well as patience!

We Germans of today are not guilty of Hitler's war, but we bear the main moral responsibility that the right consequences are drawn from Hitler's war. Nobody can expect us to risk our own security and our own freedom. We will certainly not do it--we have the alliance and the Bundeswehr for that. But the Jews, the Poles, the French, the Russians and everybody in the world can demand that we must never forget Hitler's crimes and Hitler's war.

Genscher Comments

LD221122 Hamburg DPA in German 1012 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 22 Jun (DPA)--FDP Chairman and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that the policy of nonaggression must be developed through confidence-building, arms control and disarmament. According to FDP spokesman Herbert Schmuelling, Genscher today told the FDP Presidium that confidence-building also includes the ability to recognize and take into consideration the security interests of the other side .

Genscher said that the policy of actively securing peace is a matter of the utmost urgency in heavily-armed Europe, but must not remain confined to this continent. Those threats which bring about the militarization and arming of the Third World must be countered.

The FDP chairman was speaking on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the German attack on the Soviet Union which is a "day of sorrow and responsibility" for the Germans. The sorrow is for the millions of dead and the endless suffering which the war brought upon the peoples of the Soviet Union, upon the whole Europe and Germany. The Germans' rejection of fascism and their unqualified avowal of democracy fulfills the responsibility for peace. Genscher affirmed the Federal Government's desire to actively safeguard peace. It will do everything so that a war can never again emanate from German soil.

BAHR CITES SOVIET DESIRE FOR NEGOTIATIONS

LD201104 Hamburg DPA in German 1045 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Hamburg, 20 Jun (DPA)--After his talks in Moscow, SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr is convinced that the Soviet Union is prepared for "serious negotiations and serious concessions" on the question of the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. In an interview for WESTFAELISCHE NACHRICHTEN, published on Saturday, Bahr said he expects, above all, concessions concerning the number of Soviet medium-range missiles and the siting of their deployment. The SPD politician returned from the Soviet Union only a few days ago.

An edited version of the interview was made available to DPA.

SPD'S VOIGT DISCUSSES TALKS WITH EAGLEBURGER

DW221111 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1040 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Excerpts from reporter Lenz interview with Karsten Voigt, foreign policy spokesman of the SPD Bundestag faction; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Could Mr Eagleburger eliminate the doubts with regard to the preparedness of the Americans to negotiate?

[Answer] I really believe that Mr Eagleburger left no doubt with regard to the U.S. preparedness to negotiate. The United States is prepared to negotiate. This clarification was wise and necessary.

The preparedness to negotiate is clear and obvious to me because he has mentioned dates. In other words, he assumes that negotiations, and not merely talks, will take place this year. Naturally, some issues will remain which we must continue to observe, namely the problem of the negotiations' aim and emphasis.

[Question] Eagleburger stressed yesterday that the new Western medium-range missiles must be deployed in Europe. He said the United States wants to negotiate, but the zero solution Europe once had in mind has become just a dream.

[Answer] Mr Eagleburger said that both parts of the NATO decision should be implemented simultaneously and continously. I asked whether this means that the zero solution is out. The answer he gave was insufficient for me--I must frankly say--because it is important whether one considers the zero solution as before as most realistic. I have very, very great doubts. I am almost certain that it will not come, but there is a great difference between whether it will not be achieved because the Soviets are not prepared to make the necessary reductions--which are necessary to facilitate a zero solution on the Western side--and whether the West will rule out the zero solution as an aim of its negotiations. I must say that Mr Eagleburger's answer in this matter was not so clear to me that I could say that a zero solution would fail only because of the Soviet Union. I must assume that there are at least doubts on the U.S. side as to whether a zero solution would be a sensible aim of negotiations. We will have to continue our discussions on that matter, but I believe that despite this discussion we must realize that it will be most difficult to achieve a successful zero solution.

[Question] That indicates a lasting conflict in the Atlantic alliance?

[Answer] Not only that, in the past months, we had stressed much more the negotiations, the negotiations themselves and the emphasis and aims of negotiations. We stressed it much more than the Americans. Some rapprochement is in the offing here because it is obvious now that negotiations will begin. The Americans realize on the basis of discussions held here at the conference, [German-American Security Policy Conference in Berlin], on the basis of public opinion in the Federal Republic--such as the church rally--that the Federal Republic is continuously placing the greatest emphasis on the negotiations and that we will closely follow these negotiations and their results.

[Question] If I understand you correctly, this conference and the talks with Eagleburger have just shown that your fears and reservations regarding the success of the Western strategy to avoid war must have been intensified?

[Answer] Yes, I believe that both sides must be seen. First, Eagleburger's statement that negotiations will be pursued with emphasis is certainly a step toward the Europeans. This conference certainly has contributed to making it clear to the Americans that the successes of detente policy and the insistence on talks with the Soviet Union, on negotiations with the Soviet Union, is an aim for us which we will firmly hold. That has impressed the Americans. I believe on the other hand that this conference also has contributed to making it understandable that the Americans--as far as those present at the conference--are not people who would justify the impression that some sort of warmongers were present on the American side. These were people who try to avoid war with their policy. One must now discuss the means and how to imbed that in the conceptions for the negotiations. I believe that the advocates of the NATO decision overrate the security policy effect which will emanate from its realization. And I believe that the adversaries of this NATO decision overrate the risks involved. The discussion was touched off by the medium-range arms. But if the medium-range arms were gone, we would not be free of the risks of nuclear war and if these arms were deployed, all our security problems would not be solved either. I am sorry to go that far in my rational, but unfortunately there aren't just medium-range missiles, completely different and new arms systems are being planned in the East and in the West.

MITTERRAND ASKS MAUROY TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

LD221242 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Summary] Premier Pierre Mauroy went to the Elysee this morning and tendered the resignation of his government, which was accepted. However, President Mitterrand immediately reappointed Pierre Mauroy to form a new government. On leaving the Elysee, Pierre Mauroy said:

[Begin recording] "The president has just appointed me premier. I feel very honored by the confidence he has placed in me. I will be coming back to the Elysee this afternoon at 1700 to discuss matters and government problems, the general line to be pursued and the structure of the government. I should like to add that as soon as the cabinet is formed and the National Assembly sits, I will present myself before the chamber to submit the government's program. There will be a debate followed by a vote." [end recording]

The premier refused to make any further statement or to reply to questions about who would be in the cabinet. Talks are to be held this afternoon between Lionel Jospin and Georges Marchais about cooperation between the Socialist Party and the French Communist Party. It is expected that the composition of the new cabinet will be known very soon, possibly even this evening so it can prepare for the regular weekly Council of Ministers meeting on Wednesday.

SOCIALISTS, PCF HAMMER OUT 'POLITICAL CONTRACT'

LD230920 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Marathon negotiations between the PS and PCF were held during the night. After 7 hours of discussion, a political contract was hammered out at the Rue de Solferino by the delegations of the two parties, at the end of which, PCF's Charles Fiterman said:

[Begin recording] The two delegations representing the PS and the PCF have just been discussing terms for a political agreement on government. They have decided to submit the results of their talks to thier respective leaderships." [end recording]

It now remains for the governing bodies of the PS and PCF to approve the joint text and, in all logic, this should result in Communist ministers in the government. Everything points to this, beginning with the agreement hammered out during the night. The whole process began yesterday afternoon at PS headquarters. This morning, the ruling bodies of the two parties are to meet separately, each in its own headquarters, to ratify this agreement which will be implemented in time to allow Communist participation in government. Francois Mitterrand and Pierre Mauroy will, of course, decide on the number of portfolios and the persons to whom they will be allocated.

The agreement reached during the night runs to four pages and Paul Quiles [PS official] was asked if the two parties had been able to agree on problems of foreign policy. He replied: I believe so. Therefore, it seems that there has been progress on the matters about which at the beginning of the month there was disagreement--Afghanistan, Poland, SS-20 missiles. But Paul Quiles stressed that both sides had agreed on defining the framework of government action and this is important because Paul Mauroy has always been at pains to emphasize that the first rule that has to be respected in government is that of solidarity and that there can be no question of having two policies within the same government team. So apparently these matters have been settled. Socialists and Communists seem to have reached agreement during the night on how to govern.

PREMIER OUTLINES SOCIALIST POLICY AIMS

DW191145 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 15 Jun 81 pp 141-146

[Interview with French Premier Pierre Mauroy; date and place not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Premier, France has been ruled by the conservatives for almost a quarter of a century. Now there is a Socialist state president and Socialist government. You have announced fundamental reforms to the nation. Do you think that these reforms can be implemented in view of the current economic crisis?

Mauroy: We expect to get the economy under control again in the next 2 years. That is the aim of a plan limited to 1982-83. Then some long term planning will follow with the aim of basically changing French society in the following 5 years. The head of state will hold office for 7 years, the parliament, with a leftist majority to emerge from the parliamentary elections, will stay for 5 years. We will have the time and the means to fulfill our task...

SPIEGEL: What will be the main point of your policy?

Mauroy: The creation of jobs, a most difficult task. The tendency toward even higher unemployment, left behind by the former government, is so strong that it will certainly last for some time. The French know it. With the election of Francois Mitterrand they have given us a threefold task: to revive the economy, to maintain and extend political liberties, and to develop social justice.

SPIEGEL: You will not be able to eliminate social injustice quickly...

Mauroy: We are determined to eventually end this social scandal, these gross injustices. In the past 30 years, France has fallen behind those West European countries where big socialist parties were in power, which formed the history of their countries.

SPIEGEL: Certainly, many kinds of reforms have taken place in countries ruled by socialists, but a basic social change has hardly taken place. Why should the French Socialists be successful where their comrades have failed elsewhere?

Mauroy: Because France is lagging behind. The former French governments implemented indispensable social reforms too late and in a limited way, reforms which would have put us just on the same level with the most progressive European partners. The economic realities, worldwide as well as European realities, which are an additional burden to the social backwardness, force us to take thorough measures. The old and excessive differences characterizing our social structures explain in part why our inflation rate is clearly higher for some years than that of the Federal Republic, for example. Good social policy is for us today a prerequisite for good economic policy.

SPIEGEL: But the financing of your social program could considerably heat up inflation.

Mauroy: Our economic policy is one unit. We are aware of the demands of an economic balance. For this reason, I took on 21 May the necessary measures for the defense of the franc, which are the indispensable basis for increasing living standard, for the security of savings and for the mitigation of inflationist tensions. We have taken measures to increase mass consumption by increasing the lower incomes...

SPIEGEL: Exactly, and that isn't supposed to have an inflationary effect?

Mauroy: No, in addition, we have decided to create new jobs, particularly in public service and particularly where the quality of life will be increased. We take measures to encourage firms to make greater investments, to increase the competitiveness of the French economy as well as the number of employed people.

SPIEGEL: French firms are under strong pressure because of recession and high interest rates...

Mauroy: That is correct, but we will be vigilant. We urge the people to be moderate regarding wages and prices in order to stop the price increase and to maintain the competitiveness of the economy. The wage increases are strictly limited to the lowest wage groups. Parallel to this increase, there is an offset payment for the firms so that the wage increase cannot effect prices.

SPIEGEL: Your program envisages the nationalization of 11 industry groups. Do you aim for this nationalization out of economical or ideological considerations?

Mauroy: The nationalization policy has naturally a symbolic value. It expresses the will of the government to break with an economic system that always considers profit more important than man and that considers unemployment, for example, as a "natural" means to regulate the economy. We never consider it permissible for private firms to make profit from arms production because the orders come from the state.

SPIEGEL: So it is ideological reasons after all...

Mauroy: No, our nationalization program is in no way based on simple ideological considerations. The government wants to be in control of the credit business and of certain industries. It will thus have the means to modify the French production apparatus. Such a modification is indispensable to the successful cranking up of the economy.

SPIEGEL: France is one of the world's leading arms exporters. According to the head of state, arms no longer will be supplied to racist or fascist states. How do you want to maintain those jobs dependent on arms exports?

Mauroy: French policy aims for peace and detente. Our country will therefore try worldwide to curtail and moralize arms exports. But the government has said that the signature of France is binding and that all earlier concluded contracts will be fulfilled. The change of our policy will be gradual. In any case, France will continue to have its own arms industry, guaranteeing its independence. And in any case, we will support those countries which approach us for the sake of their defense.

SPIEGEL: You said that the Plogoff nuclear powerplant in Brittany, as promised by the former government, will not be built, while simultaneously stating that the construction of nuclear powerplants in other regions would be quite possible in future. What is the difference between your nuclear policy and that of your conservative predecessor?

Mauroy: Up to 1973, our predecessors were placing all bets on oil, then they were fully devoting themselves to nuclear energy. We believe, however, that a balance must be found between all kinds of energy and that one must not rely on just one. We are determined again to activate our coal mining. We will continue to use oil, but we will economize very much. Naturally, we also will develop nuclear energy which will be decisive for the next 15 or 20 years.

SPIEGEL: The head of state announced in the course of the election campaign that the nuclear powerplant planned in Plogoff will not be built...

Mauroy: Yes, but all nuclear powerplants under construction will be completed. That is beyond doubt. Simultaneously, all planned nuclear projects will be frozen because we want to examine the plans and debate. Only once have all opinions been expressed. We will tackle our nuclear program and all other energy programs.

SPIEGEL: In the election campaign, you announced a plan for a most far-reaching decentralization. Will you really implement it? Will you admit that the central state power in Paris will delegate some power to the province and possibly lose control?

Mauroy: The French Republic, as our Constitution says, is an indivisible unity. French unity was achieved through a hard fight and it will be preserved. But we believe that the enormously concentrated power which the state has in our country and which had earlier served the national unity is harmful to it today.

SPIEGEL: No real change will take place in this field without a different distribution of power and responsibility in the state, the communities and regional responsibility in the state, the communities and regional administrations.

Mauroy: That is the main aim of our decentralization plan. In the institutional field, it will be the outstanding plan of the coming 7 years. We consider it most important that the 95 parliaments of the departments and the 21 parliaments of the regions should be elected by the people just as the 36,000 communal parliaments are being elected today. We want the presidents of these parliaments to implement the executive and not the prefect, as is the case today.

SPIEGEL: The head of state has implemented one more promise in the meantime, a promise he made in the election campaign. He has pardoned a man sentenced to death. Will parliament adopt a motion to abolish the death sentence?

Mauroy: The French leftists have demanded the abolishment of the death sentence for a long time. This demand was contained in the joint program of 1972 and in the Socialist Party program. As all other promises of the head of state, this, too, will be passed in due time as a draft to parliament.

SPIEGEL: Helmut Schmidt adopted a critical stance vis-a-vis Israel in the Mideast conflict, so far rejecting all invitations to Israel. Francois Mitterrand, however, has publicly called himself a friend of Israel, promising to visit. Don't you fear a negative reaction from the Arabs, particularly after the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear powerplant?

Mauroy: Francois Mitterrand always said, before and after his election, that Israel is a friendly country with which France wants to maintain cordial and friendly relations in line with the traditional ties between the people. But that did not keep the French Government from condemning such an operation as that against Iraq and to regret the negative consequences of this act in view of the current tension in the Middle East. It can only complicate the search for a peaceful solution. It is natural for the French Government to maintain the trustful relations existing for a long time with all Arab countries. It will adhere to all commitments accepted and it will try to develop cooperation with these countries and to continue a dialogue with them, which is today more necessary than ever.

SPIEGEL: According to Helmut Schmidt, the deployment of Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles is a threat to West Europe. Do you share this opinion with the chancellor and do you agree with him that the answer is the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe?

Mauroy: The Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles represent a new quality and are therefore a threat to the strategic balance between the East and the West. It is therefore logical and legitimate that this deployment necessitates a respective countermeasure of the West. We don't have to comment on the details of these countermeasures because they involve our allies who belong, in contrast to us, to the militarily integrated part of NATO. These are U.S. arms which are not supposed to be installed on French territory.

SPIEGEL: France said--not directly--that it was "shocked."

Mauroy: It indeed serves our own interest if the balance between the East and the West is maintained. On the other hand, however, we must watch out that our armed forces will not be included in U.S.-Soviet negotiations where we do not participate and where we cannot participate, because we want to keep our nuclear deterrence force independent. We want the balance of forces to be kept on the lowest possible level. In this respect, it would be the best solution if the Soviet Union removed its SS-20 missiles, thus making the deployment of additional U.S. nuclear arms in Europe superfluous.

SPIEGEL: As the opposition leader, Francois Mitterand condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and what he called the lukewarm and too late reaction of Giscard d'Estaing How would the Socialist have reacted had they been in power at that time?

Mauroy: I don't want to engage in political fiction, but one thing is certain: Mitterrand would not have gone to Warsaw as Giscard did to meet Leonid Brezhnev after the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan.

SPIEGEL: And how would you react if the Soviets invaded Poland tomorrow?

Mauroy: That is hard for me to imagine. If such a hypothesis should become true, it would seriously jeopardize the so necessary and fragile detente--for a long time, I fear. Detente presupposes in any case respect for human rights and for the right of a people's self-determination. The head of state pointed out recently that a violation of the fundamental principle of noninterference would have serious consequences.

SPIEGEL: The French Communists, who might possibly be members of your government after 21 June, approved the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan. How do you want to overcome that contrast in your assessment?

Mauroy: All belonging to the majority which has elected Francois Mitterand can belong in principle to the government which has been commissioned to implement the directives of the chief of state. But a government can work credibly and in a lasting way only if all ministers regardless of their political affiliation will fully respect the government solidarity principle. Naturally, a government can pursue only one single, uniform policy.

SPIEGEL: That presupposes the existence of an unambiguous agreement between the government partners on political ideas.

Mauroy: So far the Socialists and Communists have not succeeded in finding a common basis, also not with regard to Poland, Afghanistan, Soviet medium-range missiles or nationalization. For us, it is clear, however, that the commitments accepted by candidate Francois Mitterrand, which have been approved by the French Majority, will bet the basis of government activity.

The French will now have an opportunity in the parliamentary elections to judge the political ideas of Socialists and Communists. I do not doubt that the French majority will again approve the suggestions of the Socialists. And then the Communist Party must know exactly which way it wants to go. It must give the answer.

SPIEGEL: Your party already has scored an historic success--the Socialists have reduced the Communist Party voters in the presidential elections to 15 percent. How do you explain this success?

Mauroy: Doubtless, the policy pursued by the Communist Party for 3 years has not been understood and particularly not approved. The breach of the leftist alliance, for which it must be held responsible, and the purposeful and permanent pointing out of the differences between the Communists and the Socialists, have made us forget everything we had in common. The consequence was that the voters had to decide between two political options. In the presidential elections, the voters decided in favor of Francois Mitterrand. In the parliamentary elections, they will confirm this attitude.

SPIEGEL: A marxist and reformist trend exists in the Socialist Party of France. Are you personally closer to the philosophy of the Social Democrats of the Federal Republic or of Scandinavia?

Mauroy: The specific situation in France is not suitable for a Social Democratic movement of a German or Scandinavian type, particularly because of the pluralism of the French trade union movement. The relations existing in our country between the trade unions and the political parties are not the same as in other European countries. I have followed with interest the practice of the Social Democrats of northern Europe and I have derived useful lessons, like all French Socialists. But our policy, even if it looks in some points similar to that of our German or Scandinavian friends, will necessarily be different because it aims for changing and reforming French society with its special rules and forms.

CHEYSSON CRITICIZES U.S. INTEREST RATE POLICY

PM221055 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jun 81 p 44

[Excerpts] The United States was in the dock right from the beginning of the OECD conference of foreign and finance ministers, which opened in Paris on 16 June. French External Relations Minister Cheysson immediately reaffirmed his opposition to the U.S. policy of high interest rates which, as far as European countries are concerned, corresponds to a "third oil shock." This policy of dear money and "a dollar floating in the stratosphere" has led, Cheysson stated, to a halt in investments.

Cheysson launched an appeal from the OECD rostrum in support of a "new planetary deal" in relations between industrialized countries and the Third World. He came out in support of "international consultations with which enterprises and trade unions would also be associated."

"I maintain," the minister stated, "that the implementation of a voluntary policy inspired by Keynesianism on a world scale would greatly help our economies to emerge from the present alarming crisis." Cheysson believes that three measures should be taken to implement such a policy: recycling of capital, increased investments by industrialized countries in the Third World and increased public aid since Third World economies possess a formidable growth potential which should be mobilized in a similar way as the potential of the weakest strata were mobilized in industrialized countries in the 19th century."

Finally, the foreign minister stated that Socialist France is "as much in favor of the preservation of an open economy as anyone else" and that it intends to observe the obligations entered into within the GATT framework. As for European Commission Chairman Thorn, he pleaded against any increase in protectionist pressures. "Let us be cautious, not to say realistic," he stated, "in our reactions to exports from developing countries because those countries' markets are of vital importance to us."

SOCIALISTS TAKE LEAD IN REGIONAL ELECTIONS

NC221836 Paris AFP in English 1805 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 22 Jun (AFP)--The Italian Socialist Party emerged as the major winner in partial elections held yesterday and today in various regions of the country bettering their score at the expense of both the ruling Christian Democrats and the Communists.

The results of the poll--considered the first test of public sentiment following the P-2 Masonic lodge scandal which rocked Italy and caused the fall of the government of Arnaldo Forlani on May 26--were expected to give Socialist Party leader Bettino Craxi better leverage tomorrow when he meets premier-designate Giovanni Spadolini to discuss formation of a new cabinet.

In the two-day vote, nine million Italians (one-quarter of the country's electorate) were called on to fill 193 municipal council and 182 provincial council seats and the 90-seat Sicily regional assembly. Overall voter turnout was 80.1 percent.

Improving their percentage since the last comparable elections by more than 50 percent in some areas, the Socialists' overall score ranged from 12 to 16 percent, initial results showed.

This trend was particularly sharp in Bari, the fiefdom of assassinated Christian Democrat Premier Aldo Moro. In the town, located in Puglia in the heel of the Italian boot, the Socialists scored 23 percent, an improvement of 12 points since 1979.

Both the Communists and the Christian Democrats showed losses in this year's poll. However, the Communist Party retained its relative majority at the municipal councils of Rome and Genoa, which it wrested from the hands of the Christian Democrats five years ago.

With results from the poll still being counted, the gains won by the Socialists seemed most significant in Sicily, where three and a half million voters were called on to renew the 90-seat regional assembly.

The Socialists won 13.6 percent of the vote (up from 10.3 in 1976), the Communists lost five points and the Christian Democrats were [word indistinct] about 41 percent.

Further Results

LD230316 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Excerpt] On the basis of 5,824 precincts out of 6,747, including all provincial capitals, we have an overall percentage result for borough elections according to the proportional system: Christian Democrats 30.6 percent, as against (?33.6) in the previous borough elections; Communist Party 32.8 against 34.5; Socialist Party 14 percent, against 10 percent; Italian Social Movement-National Right [MSI] 6.3 percent against 8.4; Social Democrats 5.9 as against 4.5 percent in the previous elections; Republican Party 3.8 as against 3.9; Liberal Party 2.8 as against 1 percent; Proletarian Democrats 0.9 as against 1.4 percent.

More data for the borough of Rome, based on 2,256 precincts out of 3,403: Christian Democrats 29.8 percent as against 33.1 in 1976; Communist Party 35.6 percent as against 35.5 in 1976; Socialist Party 10 percent as against 7.6 percent; MSI 8.8 percent as against 10.6; Social Democrats 4.6 percent as against 10.7; Republican Party 4.1 percent, the same as in 1976; the Liberal Party 3.1 percent as against 1.7 in 1976; Proletarian Democrats 1.1 percent as against 1.6.

Almost final results for Genoa: Christian Democrats 22 percent as against 28.5 in 1976: Communist Party 39.6 percent as against 41.5 in 1976; Socialist Party 16.4 percent as against 12.4; MSI 3.3 percent as against 4.5; Social Democrats 4.7 percent as against 3.8;Republicans 3.7 percent as against 4.6; Liberal Party 5.2 percent as against 2.4; Proletarian Democrats 1.1 percent as against 1.0 percent. There are the first official final results we have received. The national average turnout for the regional, provincial and borough elections was 80.1 percent as against 90.1 percent in the previous elections.

Results in Sicily

LD222154 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1900 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Excerpt] This afternoon the Ministry of Interior issued the final polling results in Sicily for the election of a new regional government. In the new assembly the Christian Democrats have 38 seats (39 in the previous elections); the Communists have 20 seats (24 previously); the Socialist Party has 14 seats (10 previously); MSI has 6 seats (9 previously); the Social Democrats have 2 seats (no change); the Republican Party has 5 seats (4 previously) and the Liberal Party has 3 seats (2 previously).

Record Low Turnout

AU222113 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 22 Jun (ANSA)--Sunday's and Monday's local elections in Italy attracted the lowest voter turnout ever registered in legislative or administrative elections in the country since the end of the Second World War. Only 80.1 percent of eligible voters went to the polls for the latest round of regional, provincial and municipal balloting, leaving an unprecedented 19.9 percent of absentees.

The elections for the Sicilian regional government, several city governments like Rome and [words indistinct] provincial administrations theoretically involved close to nine million voters, one-quarter of the Italian electorate.

The only other nationwide poll boycotted by a larger percentage of the voting public was on the occasion of last month's referendums when 20.4 percent of the electorate stayed home. But referendums customarily attract a much lower voter turnout than legislative and administrative elections. Abstainers from the last round of political elections in 1979 came to 9.6 percent of the electorate.

VATICAN'S PANCIROLI REPORTS ON POPE'S CONDITION

AU221922 Rome ANSA in English 1915 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Vatican City, 22 June (ANSA)--Pope John Paul II was said here today to be "improving" from a "pleuritic-pulmonary inflamation" of his right lung. Vatican press chief Father Romero Panciroli told reporters that he got the news from the pope's Doctors at Rome's Policlinico Gemelli hospital. Panciroli, who opened the press office today to read a communique on the pope's condition, disclosed that the patient still had a temperature but it "tended to be dropping".

It will take a few days, and most certainly not tomorrow, before the pope's medical staff at the Gemelli polyclinic will have enough test results to issue an official bulletin on his condition.

According to Panciroli, the checks already made on the ailing pontiff showed that his lung condition was getting better. The Vatican press chief, who came forth with today's communique after newsmen complained about the 48-hour blackout which followed the pope's entrance into the hospital Saturday, warned reporters against taking unofficial accounts seriously.

Official bulletins are the only safe sources of information", he said adding, "all other reports which have been issued or may be issued in the future are neither authorized nor reliable." The warning was explained in remarks to reporters by the fact that international sources have spread stories that the pope was suffering from all kinds of serious diseases without any truth in them.

Hospital Report

NC221845 Paris AFP in English 1938 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 22 Jun (AFP)--The condition of Pope John Paul II continued to improve, but he is still suffering from something "that cannot be called pleurisy in the strictest sense of the word," the medical director of the Gemelli hospital said tonight. A small problem remains "but it is in regression," Dr Emilio Tresalti said. His statement contradicted an earlier announcement by the Vatican spokesman, who said that the pope was suffering from pleurisy.

The Pope was readmitted to the hospital on Saturday after a persistent fever hampered his recovery from the bullet wounds of last month's assassination attempt. Dr Tresali said the Pope's temperature had dropped and was now only a touch above normal. "The patient shows a distinct improvement," Dr Tresalti said. He ruled out the possibility that the fever indicated problems with the Pope's abdominal wound as was originally feared.

JUDGE LISTS CHARGES AGAINST P-2 LODGE MEMBERS

AU201953 Rome ANSA in English 1923 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 20 Jun (ANSA)--Rome Judge Domenico Sica today issued a broadside of charges against venerable Master Licio Gelli and 21 members of his P-2 Masonic lodge with accusations ranging from political espionage to political conspiracy, fraud, misappropriation of documents, and violence against private individuals. The lodge was recently declared unconstitutional as a secret association. Gelli is currently in hiding abroad is sought by Interpol in Latin America. Sica's charges are apparently against the whole summit of the organization, which is suspected of nefarious goings-on at all levels of Italian life.

Apart from Gelli, the charges were levelled against figures such as Admiral Mario Casardi, former head of the disbanded espionage service, SID, and another retired spymaster, General Gian Adelio Maletti, together with Casardi's aides, Colonel Antonio Viezzer and Captain Antonio la Bruna.

Others charged were retired General Vittorio Lipari, a former high-ranking official in the Interior Ministry's Reserved Affairs Section, financier Umberto Ortolani, Gelli's closest partner in his Latin American ventures, and former secretary-general of the Rome Lower House Francesco Cosentino, to mention only a handful.

The political conspiracy charge is levelled against all the leaders of the lodge with the exception of Admiral Casardi, who, together with Maletti, La Bruna and Viezzer, is charged with misappropriating a dossier on an oil scandal.

According to Sica, in order to carry out "criminal programs" and obtain reserved and secret information, Gelli and his 21 associates signed people up in the lodge without their knowledge. This system of "arbitrary" induction made it possible for the lodge to manipulate third persons into joining and to obtain new members, whence the charge of fraud.

According to Sica, Gelli and his friends were guilty of violence against private persons because of their threats against Christian Democrat Party secretary Flaminio Piccoli and Leonardo di Donna, serving vice-president of ENI, Italy's state-run fuels group.

According to the magistrate, Gelli threatened Piccoli that he would disclose his relations with bankrupt Sicilian financier Michele Sindona, who is currently serving a 25-year sentence in New York for his role in milking the coffers of the Franklin National Bank. Sindona is also serving a concurrent seven years for jumping bail and then faking a kidnapping to justify his absence from New York as he toured from Austria to Greece and Sicily in an attempt to save his situation.

According to Sica, Di Donna was threatened with disclosure of alleged irregularities if he refused to withdraw his charges against ENI's then president Giorgio Mazzanti, who was involved in kickbacks related to an oil deal between ENI and the Saudi Arabian company, Petromin, two years ago.

One side-effect of Sica's charges is the implication that he apparently regards most of the 953 names appearing as P-2 members as "untrue". This conclusion may not be shared by the Milan magistrates also examing the case, but it has important political implications.

After Sica's charges, Christian Democrat Guido Gonella, head of the commission examining the position of party members, told reporters that he is in principle not accepting the truth of the lodges acts.

On other developments, Radical Party Deputy Franco de Cataldo told the news weekly, L'ESPRESSO, that it still has to be explained why the investigation into Gelli has only been reopened two years after journalist Pecorelli's death.

De Cataldo, who represents Pecorelli's family in the case, pointed out that, in March 1979, after the slaying of Pecorelli, Sica had already had his hands on the secret dossier stolen from SID and on Pecorelli's membership card for P-2. How come then, asked De Cataldo, that he has taken two years to re-open the case?

LE MONDE Refuses Gelli Defense

AU191617 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 19 Jun (ANSA)--Licio Gelli, the grand master of the Propaganda-2 Masonic Lodge suspected of a wide range of wheelerdealings in the upper echelons of the Italian establishment, described himself as "a victim of a monstrous conspiracy" last month in a paid advertisement never published by the French daily LE MONDE. Gelli composed his 14,000 dollar self defense for publication in the May 16 edition of LE MONDE, but editor-in-chief Jacques Fauvet refused to print the ad.

In three-and-a-half type-written pages, the Masonic chieftain tried to persuade Italian Premier Arnaldo Forlani not to release the documents confiscated by police in a court-ordered search of his central Italian villa two months earlier.

Gelli tried to discredit the documents turned over to the courts as mere "shapeless and anonymous pieces of paper", a pile of notes "with no value as evidence" in his unpublished treatise. These scraps of paper have turned out to be no less than 2,168 pages of formal documents, check stubs, receipts and letters written to or by Gelli between him and several leading establishment figures.

The P-2 leader cried that he was the victim of a "judicial assassination" and a "monstrous plot" (weaved by men in power seeking key positions in the world of economy and politics.)

JAPANESE TRADE MINISTER MEETS LORD CARRINGTON

OW191305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] London, June 19, KYODO--Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Rokusuke Tanaka Friday told British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington that Japan would try to expand its imports from Western Europe.

During the meeting at the Foreign Ministry here, Tanaka said Japan was holding talks with the European Community (EC) nations to reduce exports of cars and other goods from Japan. This is one way of defending the free trade system, he said.

Japanese officials said Carrington called for increased Japanese investments in Britain.

Before coming here, he visited France, Belgium and the Netherlands. He leaves for Saudi Arabia Saturday on the last leg of his current tour.

CARRINGTON, CZYREK DISCUSS SIKORSKI REMAINS

LD191512 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1452 GMT 19 Jun 81

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Britain recognises the importance that Poland attaches to the return of the remains of General Sikorski, its wartime leader, Lord Carrington has told the Polish foreign minister, Mr Jozef Czyrek, who is on an official visit to London.

A decision is expected to be announced by the Home Office next week. But Lord Carrington's comment was seen as an indication that Britain is likely to grant the request to have the remains of General Sikorski, who is buried in Newark, Notts, cemetery, returned to Poland.

The Foreign Office said today that Mr Czyrek explained to Lord Carrington at dinner last night the reasons for the Polish Government support for the return of the remains. The foreign secretary, in reply, said the British Government was aware of the importance that the Polish Government attached to the request.

A decision was pending at the Home Office, Lord Carrington told his guest.

General Sikorski died in July 1943 and the Poles would like his remains returned by next month as a mark of respect to commemorate his death.

Indications in Whitehall today were that the government was generally favourable to the request. It seems that the Home Office receives about 200 requests for reburial every year. Most of these are granted as long as they are in accord with the wishes of the next of kin.

Mr Czyrek paid a further call on Lord Carrington today when they discussed developments in the Middle East.

PAPERS DISPUTE VALUE OF KIPRIANOU'S MOSCOW VISIT

I SIMERINI Derides Invitation

NC230932 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 23 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A Ticket to Moscow"]

[Text] President Kiprianou has now been given permission to enter the Kremlin. He is now not only not "unfit and impotent" but he is welcome to Moscow! Why is this? Why is it that after "he missed the train" in Cyprus he now gets an air ticket to Moscow? The people will never learn the reason for this. AKEL's leaders naturally will never dare tell the people how this Ovidian metamorphosis of theirs took place. At the same time, our president has absolutely no reason to explain to the people why his new embrace of the communists is "patriotic and salutary."

All these things are mere details. The large print says that Moscow will reward our president for his faithful ministering to communist interests in Cyprus and the area. Obviously, our president has never understood these interests and perhaps it is impossible for him to understand them, simply because what he so easily understands and tries to understand is only what relates to his strong desire to remain in authority. All the rest is unimportant, mere details; it is only for those who understand such things.

The press organs of the communist leadership have already started to mount their propaganda. They now want to tell the people that Kiprianou's visit to Moscow is an important historic development in the fate of Cyprus. It is nothing of the sort. This is nothing but a simple "tip" and a simple political handout to the president for what he has done and is continuing to do in support of communist plans. The president's political narcissism is well known and a simple visit to the Kremlin is enough to satisfy his political exhibitionism.

It is, however, possible for this visit to have some serious effects. This is not because the de facto partitioned Cyprus state with 600,000 inhabitants and three foreign armies will be taken into consideration by Moscow, but because the visit to Moscow will be considered as fostering dangers to the "imperialist West." As we know...this "unhesitating" West is not joking...in the very same way that Moscow is not joking in Afghanistan and elsewhere.

The existing states, the large and strong states can do whatever they feel like and they can make mistakes. They are not lost because they do what they feel and because they make mistakes. The small, the weak, the "nonexistent" states do not have such a privilege or such a luxury. They are obliged to think long and hard before they speak or before they act. Our own leaders, as a rule, only started thinking after the calamity, after their mistakes and after their inanity.

Cyprus is situated within an area that is being consumed by the flames of political uncertainty and repeated local clashes. If it could get involved in this situation to save itself, then this visit to Moscow could have had at least some political mysticism with probable political benefits. However, half of Cyprus is under Turkish occupation. It has NATO bases on its territory and as a state is is both politically and militarily weak and defenseless.

The visit to Moscow will take place. There will be no fundamental result to benefit Cyprus. What will take place will be a political caress to soothe the political complex of our president, who is being allowed to visit the Kremlin. Let it be so. Although there may be no benefit to be derived from this, it is probable that some others, allergic to the well-known story about the Cubanization of Cyprus, may decide some other tribulations for this long-suffering country. The president must never underestimate this, and he must never oversimplify or ignore this.

Calamity did not strike this country out of the blue sky. It was the result of 20 years of inanity and political arbitration. It is all this--as the interlocutor states--that has once again become the rule but not the exception.

O FILELEVTHEROS Favors Trip

NC230950 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 23 Jun 81 p 3

[From the "Liberal" column: "The Visit to Moscow"]

[Text] The visit President of the Republic Kiprianou is planning to make to Moscow must be an important event in the development of the Cyprus problem as well as in the relations between the two countries.

The Soviet Union is interested in our problem and firmly stands on our side in support of our struggle. President Kiprianou will find the opportunity to express the thanks of the government and the people for this Soviet support and at the same time to explore, together with the Soviet leaders, ways for further strengthening our struggle and for more effective support because we believe that there are prospects for further support of the just struggle we are waging. For example, not only are UN principles being trampled upon in Cyprus but the provisions of the Final Act of Helsinki are also being ignored and the Soviet leadership is proud that the Soviet Union has been one of the protagonist forces in implementing these provisions.

At the same time, we expect an expansion of the conditions for further development of relations between Cyprus and the Soviet Union in the economic, commercial and other sectors.

KIPRIANOU ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT BULGARIA

NC230936 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] President Kiprianou today received Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who presented him with an invitation from Bulgarian President Zhivkov to officially visit Bulgaria during the second half of next November. Kiprianou accepted the invitation. Details of the visit will be arranged through diplomatic channels.

KHARAVYI APPEALS FOR UNITY ON INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

NC200911 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 20 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "For a Patriotic Unity of Action"]

[Excerpts] It is a general assessment that the Cyprus problem is in a critical stage and possibly at an important turning point. The long talks have not produced any substantive results, and Cyprus remains partitioned with the Turkish occupation troops on 40 percent of its soil and with 1/3 of its population refugees for 7 years.

This tragic situation in itself should have united patriotic forces in a common struggle for liberation. The great dangers facing Cyprus from imperialism's continuing conspiracy make patriotic unity and cooperation even more imperative. It is obvious that the United States and the NATO imperialists are strengthening Turkish intransigence and maintaining the faits accomplis of the occupation, the Cyprus Republic's de facto partition, to promote their own interests and plans. For 15 years the imperialists have been working persistently to subjugate Cyprus to NATO and transform it into an unsinkable aircraft carrier and missile base in the Middle East. For this purpose they have used Turkish chauvinism and their faithful NATO organs in all "Allied" countries.

We are on the eve of the resumption of the inter-Cypriot talks, and we need serious preparation. There should be rapprochement among political parties and a serious dialogue on the way to tackle developments in the Cyprus problem. We must understand that with a divided internal front there won't be any progress in promoting a solution of the Cyprus issue. We can be certain that Cyprus' enemies will exploit internal division to the utmost.

There is a basis for a broad patriotic cooperation to promote a solution to the Cyprus problem: The joint line of the national and ministerial councils that was charted under Makarios' leadership in 1977 and integrated in the two summit agreements between Makarios and Denktas and between Kiprianou and Denktas. It is the consistent line of the unyielding struggle for a peaceful, just and permanent solution of the Cyprus problem's internal aspect through the interncommunal talks and for a solution of the Cyprus problem's international aspect within the UN framework on the basis of UN principles and resolutions.

Consequently, a possibility for achieving a patriotic cooperation among all democratic forces on the basis of a common political and socioeconomic program exists. Existing difficulties are subjective, not objective. For this reason, they should be overcome by all. In such critical moments, the fatherland's interest, patriotism, should be predominant. It should be superior to our party and personal affairs.

We expect that, pondering their historic responsibilities, all patriotic democratic political forces, all parties, will actively work to achieve patriotic cooperation and unity of action for Cyprus' salvation. Through rapprochement, dialogue and active contribution by all, a common program should be adopted and above all, ways and methods should be found for steady cooperation; ways and methods that will, at the same time, implement the common program through common action. This is because in the current critical situation there is a preeminent need not only for a common declaration and program, but for a continuous, consistent, militant, persistent, unified action to implement common goals for Cyprus' salvation and progress.

PAPER CALLS FOR INCREASED UN INITIATIVE ON ISSUES

NC230838 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 23 Jun 81 p 3

[From the "Liberal" column: "Initiative From the UN"]

[Text] We classify ourselves among these who demonstrate strong reserve toward what, from time to time (and more frequently recently), is presented about new plans for the solution of the Cyprus problem. We attribute all this to attempts to sound out the situation and nothing more. This is because every time there is mention of a new plan, no matter what the origin, for the solution of the Cyprus problem we nearly always have an immediate official denial in Nicosia. It is unthinkable that a plan for the solution of the Cyprus problem should exist without it being officially known in Nicosia.

Only recently, Yeoryios Ioannidhis, who represents the Greek Cypriot side at the intercommunal talks, stated there is no such plan. The Turkish Cypriot side has also denied the existence of a plan for the solution of the Cyprus issue.

Since we are interested in a just solution of the Cyprus issue so that it may be viable and offer a correct way for handling the numerous problems of Cyprus, we say that the best way to help efforts toward a solution would be for the United Nations to undertake the necessary initiative. This must come from the United Nations and nowhere else, because the United Nations also has the mandate to lead the effort for a solution of the Cyprus issue.

The leaders of this international forum know the Cyprus issue in all its aspects, and the UN envoy in Cyprus is not new to it. He is fully aware of developments in Cyprus and he also knows the positions of both sides, even though on some of them like the territorial issue the Turkish proposals have not yet been submitted in any concrete form. If any initiative is likely to have the best prospects for success, such an initiative must come from the United Nations.

DENKTAS CRITICIZES EEC FOR DEALING ONLY WITH SOUTH

TA191632 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the EEC is brushing aside the TFSC and discussing subjects regarding the future of Cyprus with an administration that represents southern Cyprus alone could adversely affect the intercommunal talks.

Denktas replied this morning to journalists' questions on the inclusion of certain articles concerning Cyprus-EEC relations in the agenda of the European Parliament, which is currently meeting in Strasbourg. Pointing out that there are two separate and autonomous administrations, one in the north and the other in the south of Cyprus, Denktas noted: These two administrations are currently engaged in bilateral talks to determine the status of a bicommunal, bizonal and [word indistinct] Federal Cyprus Republic. Denktas continued: Consequently, the fact that the EEC is brushing aside the TFSC, which will have an equal status in the future Federal Republic, and discussing the subjects that concern the future of Cyprus--and therefore of both communities--with an administration that represents only southern Cyprus could yield undesirable results and adversely affect the intercommunal talks. It is our conviction that the EEC Parliament and Commission should discuss these issues with both administrations on an equal level. However, these talks should not be allowed to lose their technical aspect and be transformed into a political [words indistinct]. If this is allowed, its adverse effects will certainly be felt in the intercommunal talks.

TURKISH GROUND FORCES COMMANDER ARRIVES IN NORTH

TA211047 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Turkish National Security Council member and Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin arrived in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus this morning. General Ersin and his entourage landed at Ercan airport at 1115. They were received by military and administrative officials with a military ceremony.

In a statement at the airport, General Ersin said that he came to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus to inspect the Turkish Peace Forces in Cyprus and that he would also pay certain visits. General Ersin and his delegation will leave the island on 26 June.

LIBYA DENIES BUYING LAND IN NORTH FOR RADIO RELAY

NC221113 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] The government spokesman has stated that Mr az-Zubaydi, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau, has been summoned to the Foreign Ministry in connection with press reports that Libya has bought land in the occupied areas for the purpose of installing a relay station. Mr az-Zubaydi has given the assurance that nothing of the sort is happening.

Asked about the trips by the [Turkish] ferryboat Truva between Syrian ports and occupied Cyprus, the government spokesman has said that the Cyprus Government is making the appropriate representations.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON U.S. BASES TALKS SUSPENSION

TO VIMA Article

NC211706 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 21 Jun 81 p 7

[Text] By our correspondent St. Evstathiadhis: Washington appears to be sufficiently disconcerted by the suspension of base negotiations and, in relevant discussions and comments, authoritative government personalities do not limit themselves to expressions of disappointment but also proceed to clear hints on the future of these bases, and, at the same time, these hints also include a certain amount of alarmism. At the State Department, reaction is on a much lower key and is usually accompanied by expressions of confidence that "a very satisfactory agreement will, in the end, be signed," naturally after the election, while the Pentagon's expressions are far more revealing.

The U.S. military "at all costs wanted the base agreement with Greece to be in force before August." Indirectly, but very clearly, they criticized not only the Rallis government but also the State Department for its handling of the matter--a fact which demonstrates a new turn in the sideline war between the two departments. Specifically, the military argues that "3 months were wasted on generalities which serve no purpose," and they clearly state that "Rallis thought more like a party leader than like the prime minister of an allied country." To this, the State Department officials replied that, first of all, U.S. tactics during negotiations were jointly resolved in Washington and, second, that it was the Pentagon which was "mule-headed" and showed no flexibility on questions related to "the supply of material and equipment" to Greece.

The Pentagon's interest in having "an agreement before August" is due primarily to two reasons, naturally over and beyond reasons of general strategy.

The "plans for containment (of the Soviet Union) and of allied defense" which are now under revision for the great area stretching from the Sudan to Turkey and from Sicily to the Persian Gulf are in the last stage of preparation. These plans consider the operation of Greek bases as a fact "within the framework of NATO's operational area and the protection of the vital U.S. defense positions."

Naturally, a delay in the signing of the agreement does not alter these plans, but a delay in the case of Greece is considered dangerous by the Pentagon because the country is proceeding toward elections, the results of which will, at least, influence the fate of negotiations, as the State Department representative stressed the other day, if not actually the fate of the bases themselves and more generally relations between the two countries in the military sector.

The second reason why the Pentagon wanted the agreement signed before August is because it saw this agreement to be a "guideline" and a sort of influence on similar negotiations which will be conducted within the next few months with Portugal and, later, with Spain. A "precedent" established in Greece which, even with certain phraseological vague statements, would have raised no obstacle to the use of the bases for purposes beyond NATO, would have been helpful to make Portugal give in and allow establisment of new U.S. bases in the Azores to be used for airlifts from the United States toward the Middle East.

At the State Department, concern has purely political explanations and comments are more picturesque...including those who believe that "it is better that we did not sign the agreement in haste so that we will be able to negotiate with greater ease and more calmly." The prevailing general viewpoint, however, is that at the earliest, negotiations are not likely to start before January and, on the part of Greece, "there will now be demands of a military as well as a political nature."

At the State Department they are satisfied with last Thursday's government statement which gives assurances that after the election negotiations "will be resumed" within the spirit and the letter of the 1976 agreement. There is, however, an increasing opinion among U.S. diplomats that "after the election, the government in Athens will not be the same and, at the same time, political interrelations in the country will be of a different character."

Although, as a U.S. official told a U.S. journalist a few days ago, the possibility of a Papandreou government should "not possibly be taken as a written fact," it has gained considerable ground in Washington. Yesterday, in any event, the Washington POST explained that base negotiations "collapsed under the pressure of the election which may bring Andreas Papandreou to authority." It also noted that the latest polls in the Athens areas showed the socialists (PASOK) leading the Rallis conservatives by 39 to 30 percent.

For the State Department officials and others who followed the negotiations closely, the U.S. side is also responsible for their fundamental failure. Only the fact that certain newsmen were requested "not to get particularly involved with the issue" (up to the moment the request appears to be obeyed) is revealing in itself. At the moment of peculiar self-criticism a U.S. diplomat, who, together with many others, believed that "something would be done at the last moment and that the agreement would be signed," said the other day that with the exception of U.S. Ambassador McCloskey in Athens, "nobody else (in Washington) worked properly toward the signing of the agreement." McCloskey, who is ending his term of office in the Athens embassy very soon, would have liked to return to the State Department "at least with some basic success," but he has not had it.

Naturally, criticism is primarily directed against the Greek side. The U.S. officials say that they knew at every given moment and at every fold of the developments, not only the decisions of the Greek Government but also the individual views of each one of its members on the agreement, (and it should not be imagined that they learned this through some ultra-modern electronic apparatus). They, consequently, say that with the possible exception of Mitsotakis, "who was logical and interesting," the other Greek officials "evaluated the situation on the basis of the elections as a criterion." At the same time, we must take into consideration the recommendation of a U.S. official. This will be "pointed out" to the Greek Government very soon.

At the State Department, they also criticize President Karamanlis, who is blamed because "although at the start he showed enthusiasm" over the agreement he later became "a retarding factor." Certain U.S. officials even allege now "that it was Karamanlis who ultimately asked for the suspension of the negotiations." It is on this very point that the same officials criticize the "U.S. side" for not moving more actively and because "it did not send a letter from Reagan which could have cleared up everything."

At the same time, however, U.S. officials do not avoid referring to Andreas Papandreou as well. It may be of interest to note that although it was originally believed in Washington that "every wild cry from Andreas against the bases brings the singing of the agreement closer," they now place the main burden of responsibility on him for the collapse of the negotiations. It is most interesting that they recognize this with sufficient civility. His letter to Prime Minister Rallis a few days ago and his visit to President Karamanlis are considered by nearly everybody as the "key which changed the situation." They say that after the letter and this visit, Karamanlis "showed" that he agreed that nothing should be done to bind Greece for the future. At the State Department they allege that they have this "indication" from a U.S. source in Athens as well as from Western diplomats and the Greek Government itself. TO VIMA naturally is in no position to establish this.

I KATHIMERINI Editorial

NC192046 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 19 Jun 81 p 5

[Editorial: "More Benefits..."]

[Excerpts] There are more good aspects to the suspension of the Greek-U.S. talks on the bases, or "the suspension of negotiations connected with the U.S. military facilities in our country," as the government communique describes it.

In the first place, it is bad that their status, which had been created through agreements almost 30 years ago and consequently expressing the facts and conditions that were valid at the time of their signing, that is in 1953, has been extended. It is well known that realities of 1953 have very few things in common with present times. It is also bad that the suspense has been prolonged, which cannot but have negative influences on various sectors of our national and public life until a new agreement is concluded.

All the rest is good. First of all, the preservation of national dignity without any element of Don Quixotism.

Another good aspect of the suspension is that it will make our preelection situation clearer by eliminating from party conflicts an issue that because of its nature, offered itself to exploitation by the opposition more than any other.

Still another good aspect is that it will give the Greek people the opportunity to learn the position of the official opposition party on the issue of the U.S. bases.

Now, therefore, that with the suspension of the talks the issue of the U.S. bases has returned to 1976, that is, to the common recognition of the need to revise the aged agreement, it is all the more necessary for PASOK to absolutely clarify its position toward the problem since the government statement clearly declares that the government that emerges from the elections will have to deal with the problem from the beginning, that is, from where it has remained since April 1976, unless Papandreou declares that it is impossible for his party to form a government.

KKE RIZOSPASTIS Statement

NC191928 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 19 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] The Press Office at the KKE Central Committee yesterday released the following statement:

"At noon today the New Democracy government announced that it has temporarily suspended its negotiations with the U.S. Government over the renewal of the status of the U.S. bases, and that the negotiations will be resumed following the elections.

"These negotiations were not suspended because allegedly New Democracy is interested in 'safeguarding national interests.' On the contrary, until the last minute the rightwing government was bargaining over the price for selling out national independence and peace and the country's security.

"Besides, the Americans do not come out as losers from the suspension of negotiations. They are maintaining the bases, other military installations and their nuclear weapons in our country. They are maintaining the status of capitulations, colonialist privileges and immunity. The rightwing government did not have the fundamental sensitivity for the vital national interests to at least proceed with the suspension of the U.S. bases' operations as the least measure against the big dangers that are threatening our country.

"The pan-Hellenic, massive and united mobilization of the Greek people against the foreign bases and to thwart the signing of the new agreement have had their effect on these developments because the rightwing would have been burdened with a huge political cost had it proceeded with signing the treacherous agreement.

"The issue over the bases is now completely in the people's jurisdiction. Despite any postelection plans and machinations by the imperialists, new possibilities open today for our people to attain the abolition of the U.S. bases through their vote. The continuation of operations at the bases, in any form, for anything in return or under any pretext is inadmissible.

"A decisive contribution to the realization of the people's targets would be the clear committment by all the democratic forces that after the elections they will firmly support the immediate withdrawal of the bases and nuclear weapons from our country.

"The KKE categorically states once again that, both inside and outside the Chamber of Deputies as well as before and after the elections, it will struggle with all its strength so that this vital national and people's demand may finally be realized.

[Dated] "Athens, 18 June 1981

[Signed] "The KKE Central Committee Press Office

Additional Coverage

NC221801 [Editorial Report] Athens Greek-language papers have carried the following comment on the suspension of the Greek-U.S. talks on the U.S. bases in Greece:

Athens RIZOSPASTIS on 20 June carries a boxed editorial on page 1 entitled "An End to Subjugation," which declares that "the way in which the right presented the suspension of the haggling on the bases can only be described as a mockery and a provocation." The editorial claims that negotiations failed because no agreement could be reached on the amount of money that the United States was to have paid for the bases, but that the situation has not changed because "the bases always remain on Greek soil and their nuclear weapons steadfastly aim at the nation's future and existence" and that the people "will not be deceived by the right's demagogic speeches or U.S. maneuvers."

On the same date, RIZOSPASTIS carries a commentary on page 2 entitled "The Dismantling of the Bases" in which the paper notes that the Americans have no reason to be in a hurry to conclude an agreement on the bases, because the "status of capitulations that was imposed by the slavish agreements of 1953 and 1956 remains intact. The bases operate as if on U.S. soil and will continue to operate under the same term even after the suspension of the negotiations."

Athens AKROPOLIS on 20 June on page 1 carries an editorial entitled "A Courageous Stand," which praises the government's firmness in "defending the national interest." The editorial states that "on its side the opposition and, especially PASOK, lay in wait for the government to decide to sign the agreement on the bases so that it could attack it with the well-known arguments of permissiveness and compliance with U.S. dictates." The editorial concludes that "Rallis and his government again discharged their duty to the country to the full."

In a boxed page 2 editorial entitled "No Relapse," Athens TO VIMA on 20 June stresses that "the suspension of the Greek-U.S. negotiations on the bases for the postelection period does not rid the two sides of certain obligations during the intervening period, since, as has been explicitly stressed, until (and if) a new agreement is signed the current status will continue to be valid. The U.S. side--those in charge of the local bases and their U.S. personnel--should behave respectfully toward the host country, its laws, morals and rules of hosptiality; and the Greek side, when necessary, should enforce this with severity and always protect the country's sovereign rights."

Athens NEA PORIA on 21 June in a page 12 editorial entitled "Absurdities..." refutes Papandreou's arguments and the positions of his statement on the postponement of the talks for the bases. The editorial says that "therefore, the conclusion to be drawn from the PASOK chairman's reaction is that Andreas Papandreou opposes the government not only when he disagrees with the actions of the majority party but even when reality proves his prophecies of doom to be incorrect."

On 21 June Athens RIZOSPASTIS carries a commentary on page 12 in which it denounces the government for having tried to present the suspension of the negotiations on the bases as proof of its strong defense of the national interests. The newspaper notes that "the truth, however, is quite different, because, first of all, the government never, not for a moment, contemplated disputing the substance of the problem: the present as such of the U.S. bases on our soil." The commentary continues by saying that the U.S. bases will "continue to operate undisturbed, as was the case during the negotiations, under the colonialist status of the shameful agreements of 1953..." The comment stresses: "The servile position of the right has reached such a point that it does not have the rudimentary sensitivity to simultaneously suspend the operation of the U.S. bases and the talks." Then PASOK's position toward the suspension of the negotiations is taken up and the newspaper notes that in PASOK's reply to the government statement on the suspension of the talks "a tendency can be detected to sidestep the true problems that are linked with the nature and role of the U.S. bases whose 'presence as such'--as PASOK claimed in the past--does not 'serve the national interests.' Under the theory of 'compartmentalization' which PASOK is currently putting forth, a tendency can be detected to keep 'in suspense' the problem of the abolition of the bases and have its place taken by 'conditions', 'exchanges', 'stages', 'timetables', 'the need for the readiness of the armed forces' and so forth."

A 21 June Athens I KATHIMERINI page 9 editorial entitled "Many Things Have Changed" stresses that in 1953 when the agreements for the U.S.bases in Greece were signed "the most important, in any case, incentive for the signing of those agreements was the absolute identity of U.S. and Greek Government positions regarding the communist danger and the need for taking immediate measures for dealing with it." Since 1953, however, many things have changed in the world and especially in Greece. The most important change, however, is that "the Greek Governments obstinately claim the right to chart and exercise a national foreign policy; a policy that will be inspired by the effort to protect the national interests as we understand them and not as these would suit the international policy of a third, even though allied power!"

TURKEY'S TURKMEN TO MEET MITSOTAKIS ON STOPOVER

NC230822 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0800 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] On his way from Ankara to Belgrade today Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen will stop over in Athens. Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis will meet Turkmen at Ellinikon Airport. Mitsotakis, who will return from Luxembourg this morning, will give a luncheon in honor of Turkmen, with whom he will confer on various bilateral matters. The Turkish foreign minister will then depart for the Yugoslavian capital.

PRIME MINISTER ULUSU BEGINS INSPECTION TOUR

TA221628 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 22 Jun (AA)--Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu left for Van (eastern Turkey) for a 3-day inspection tour. He will break the ground for the "Zernek" dam, which will supply electricity to the eastern region of the country and also be used for irrigation.

Prime Minister Ulusu was accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyad Baykara, Minister of State Nimet Ozdas, the governor and mayor of Ankara. Ulusu will inspect Gurbulak and Kapikoy [border check] points where he said "some negligence was reported.

LIBYAN AIR FORCE COMMANDER BEGINS CONTACTS

TA221159 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Libyan Air Force Commander Col Salah al-Farjani has begun his official contacts in Ankara. After visiting the air force chief of staff, Lt Gen Mehmet Buyruk, Colonel al-Farjani arrived at the Air Force Command Headquarters. The Libyan commander was received here by Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya with a military ceremony. Sahinkaya conferred with Al-Farjani for some time. During the meeting, an exchange of views was conducted on issues concerning the air forces of the two countries.

Later, the Libyan commander visited Navy Chief of Staff Vice Adm Fahrettin Izmez. Deputy chief of the General Staff Gen Necdet Oztorun also met with Al-Farjani for some time. The visiting commander will leave for Eskisehir in the afternoon and then go to Izmir. He will depart Turkey tomorrow.

SAUDI FUND OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS ON LOAN

TA191748 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] A delegation headed by the Saudi development fund director general, Muhammad (al-Sugayi), has arrived in Turkey to hold contacts with government officials. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, (Al-Sugayi) said that the agreements on rendering operational the second slice of the $250-million loan extended to Turkey by the fund will be signed at the end of the talks in Ankara. Pointing out that a part of the loan will be extended to finance the communications lines project of the Turkish electricity corporation and another part to finance the state railways investments, the Saudi official noted that the third slice of the loan will be released in the next fiscal year. He added that the loans are extended for 15 years, with a 5-year period of grace.

The agreement envisaging the $250-million loan by the fund to Turkey was signed in 1978. Turkey has so far used about a third of the amount.

MARMARIS-RHODES BOAT SERVICE DISCONTINUED

TA221520 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1450 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Marmaris, 22 June (AA)--Turkish maritime lines have decided to discontinue the service they started last year between the Aegean port of Marmaris and the Island of Rhodes. Officials said lifting of the service was due to the inadequate number of passengers. The Gemlik, which can accommodate 800 passengers, will make its last trip to Rhodes Tuesday.

DELEGATION NEGOTIATES EEC FINANCIAL PROTOCOL

TA191510 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Turkish radio and television correspondent Nusret Ozgul telephone report from Brussels--recorded]

[Text] The talks between Turkey and the EEC on the fourth financial protocol started a while ago. The Turkish delegation attending the Turkish-EEC association committee meetings is headed by the under secretary of the Turkish mission at the EEC, Sonmez Koksal. The Community is represented by EEC Commission officials. If there is a mutual agreement at the end of the talks concerning the 600-million European monetary units to be extended to Turkey over a period of 5 years within the framework of the fourth financial protocol, then the text of the protocol will be initialled today. According to information received by official sources on this subject, an agreement is expected to be reached today over the text approved by the EEC Ministerial Council during its 19 May meeting. During their technical talks last night, the Turkish and EEC officials reviewed final details.

The fourth financial protocol, the amount and conditions of which were determined at the association committee meeting held at the ministerial level on 30 June 1980 in a bid to mutually revive the association relations between the two parties, is basically the same as the third financial protocol, which expires on 31 October. However, the EEC is now charging a lower rate of interest for the 325-million monetary units, which is being extended at special conditions, in view of Turkey's current economic difficulties. The rate of interest charged in the third financial protocol was 2.5 percent. This portion is now being extended for 40 years--with a 10-year grace period--at 1 percent interest. The 225-million loan, which will be financed by the European Development Bank, will be subject to the current market rate of interest. Another important aspect, which was mutually agreed upon, is that the 600-million loan will be extended to Turkey in large portions in the first 3 years rather than in equal portions over 5 years. Of this amount, 50 million monetary units will be extended to Turkey as a grant from the EEC budget. This amount is to be used in economic and technical cooperation projects.

According to information received, certain clarifying aspects requested by Turkey will be included in today's association committee document. In addition, a statement is expected to be issued recommending that the fourth financial protocol be ratified by the EEC Ministerial Council as soon as possible, published in the Community official paper and put into effect after being signed by the two sides.

Agreement Initialed

TA191735 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] The 5-year financial protocol between Turkey and the EEC, which is expected to go into effect on 1 November 1981, was initialed in Brussels today. According to our correspondent in Brussels Nusret Ozgul, the protocol stipulates that the EEC extend about $640 million loan to Turkey. Of this loan, some $240 million will be extended by the European Investment Bank at the current market interest rate. The remaining amount of about $400 million will be secured from the EEC budget. Of this amount, $53 million will be a grant and the rest will be extended for 40 years--with a 10-year period of grace--at 1 percent rate of interest. The $640 million loan will be extended to Turkey in large portions within the first 3 years after the financial protocol goes into effect. The protocol was initialed by the first under secretary of the Turkish mission at the EEC, Sonmez Koksal, on behalf of Turkey.

The fourth financial protocol has to be ratified by the EEC Minsterial Council and signed by the two sides before it goes into effect. The loans secured by Turkey from the EEC within the framework of financial protocols are used in financing projects to revive the Turkish economy and ensure the development of the association between Turkey and the Community.

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LORD CARRINGTON PROPOSES UN MEETING ON AFGHANISTAN

LD231704 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1644 GMT 23 Jun 81

[By Geoff Meade, LPA staff reporter in Luxembourg]

[Text] The foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, today launched a major initiative designed to end Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. He is calling for a conference of the five permanent member countries of the UN Security Council, possibly in Islamabad, the Pakistan capital, in the autumn. The initiative has the full backing of EEC member governments, and a formal request for such a conference is expected to be made by Common Market leaders at their summit in Luxemburg next week.

Lord Carrington's move came at a meeting of EEC foreign ministers preparing for the summit which takes place next Monday and Tuesday. The big question, however, is whether the Soviets will agree to such a proposal. The Security Council permanent members--France, USA, Britain, China and the Soviet Union--would be joined by Afghanistan's near neighbours, Iran, Pakistan and India. Representatives of the Afghan authorities would also be invited to take part.

According to the proposal, the Common Market would not be expected to play a direct role in any talks, which would be followed by another conference of the nations involved sometime next year. It is to be expected that this second meeting would get down to the fundamental issue of finding peaceful ways of removing Soviet troops from Afghanistan in a form acceptable to all sides. Most of the countries which would be involved have already been approached, and it is understood a representative from the British Embassy in Moscow today visited the Kremlin to discuss the possibility of a conference.

The broad resolution, agreed in principle by EEC foreign ministers and to be discussed more fully at the summit, calls for an end to "external interference in Afghanistan". So far, there is no direct reference to Soviet forces currently in Afghanistan, although there may be calls for a stronger form of words when the issue is raised next week.

NETHERLANDS CHAIRMANSHIP OF EEC CRITICIZED

PM231447 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 18 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] Strasbourg, 18 Jun--Yesterday the European Parliament poured scorn on the Netherlands chairmanship of the EEC. "A distressing experience," said socialist group leader Ernest Glinne. Italian Communist member Fanti described the term of Foreign Minister van der Klaauw and Secretary of State van der Mei as "a low point in the history of the Community which we should forget as quickly as we can." The only Netherlands participant in the debate in Strasbourg yesterday, Christian Democrat Jean Penders, said that he only needed a few minutes to "pass a fairly spiteful judgement on the Netherlands chairmanship--not much has come of it."

Secretary of State van der Mei--who was standing in for Van der Klaauw, who was on his way to Manila at the time--had seen the storm coming. In his balance sheet of the Netherlands chairmanship, which expires 30 June and passes to Britain, he said: "In the last few months the Community--and therefore the chairmanhsip--has not had a favorable mind. Perhaps it would be better to speak of a headwind or of the dolorums, which have been well used for reflection about the future."

In his 45-minute speech Van der Mei made special mention of European political cooperation, the many trips by Minister van der Klaauw to the Middle East, and the organization of the so-called "jumbo council." The only participant in the debate who had anything kind to say was British Conservative member Sir Fred Warner. He said that Van der Klaauw had followed well the decisions of the Venice summit last year.

MANY MORE POLISH REFUGEES REQUESTING ASYLUM

AU231120 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 20-21 Jun 81 p 14

[Peter Zehrer report: "Polish Refugees Rushing to Austria"]

[Summary] "The uncertain political situation in Poland has set off a run to the West, chiefly of younger Poles. Naturally Austria is the country of admission in the first instance. In the first half of this year the number of applicants for asylum from Poland increased almost 14 times compared with the same period last year. According to estimates, some 10,000 Poles are now staying in Austria and about half of them have applied for asylum."

"By 15 June 6,737 applicants for asylum had been registered and 4,045 of these are Poles. but the number of unregistered ones is at least as high." The International Committee for European Migration in Geneva mentions some 10,000 Poles waiting in Austria either for processing of their applications for asylum or simply for developments in their homeland.

"In the first 5 months of this year 3,366 Poles reported to the aliens' police, last year there were only 374. In May alone 991 Poles came (1980: 116) and 1,060 Poles applied for asylum in the first half of June alone."

Whereas a Vienna-based Polish-U.S. aid organization traces the boom to the fact that Polish authorities are almost throwing passports at those citizens who are willing to emigrate as a means of coping with Poland's economic difficulties, Ministry Counselor Dr Herbert Krizek stated that "since visas have been abolished between Poland and Austria the Poles evidently no longer have any particular problems with obtaining passports."

The majority of the applicants for asylum want to emigrate to Australia, Canada and the United States and some time ago Austria had appealed to those countries to increase their admission quotas.

Last year Austria spent 160 million schillings on refugee care and this year it will be 230 million, Dr Krizek estimates.

Austrian Interior Ministry officials expect events after 14 July, the day the PZPR congress opens, to show whether the rush of Poles to Austria will subside or continue.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING GREEK AMBASSADOR--G.P. Kapsambelis, Greek ambassador to Austria who is about to retire, attended a farewell reception given for him by Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr in Vienna on 12 June 1981. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 14 Jun 81 p 2 AU]

AFRICAN IRON ORE--The Austro-Mineral Company, an affiliated company of the Voest-Alpine Steel Corporation, has obtained an order for reactivating the shut-down Marampa iron ore mine in Sierra Leone. Austro-Mineral will subsequently also take charge of the management of this mine and of marketing its products. After it has resumed production, the Marampa mine will provide part of the iron ore supply to Voest-Alpine. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 16 Jun 81 p 9 AU]

NETHERLANDS

GOVERNMENT FORMATION MAKING LITTLE PROGRESS

PM231400 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 20 Jun 81 pp 1, 3

["Own correspondent" report: "Government Formation Negotiations Founder"]

[Excerpts] The Hague--Negotiation leaders Lubbers and De Koning seem to be running into difficulties in their attempt to help form a cabinet embracing the Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), the Labor Party (PVDA) and the Democrats '66 (D'66). The question of the premiership, which was unexpectedly placed on yesterday's agenda by the negotiation leaders, appears to be "open to discussion," but agreement on this point is not in sight. The same is true of the important policy differences between the three parties (financial and socioeconomic issues, nuclear energy and nuclear arms).

On some points agreement looks possible, the negotiation leaders said, but only if agreement is reached on the others. Everything hangs together, it was said, and this makes it "incredibly difficult" to reach partial agreements on the various main sections of the agenda.

From the very beginning, the premiership and the composition of a new cabinet have been a troublesome issue in the present phase of government formation negotiations. The CDA--both its parliamentary faction and its party organization--has always assumed that as the largest party it should provide the prime minister in a new government and that this person would have to be its parliamentary leader Van Agt. The PVDA and D'66 are not especially opposed to a CDA prime minister, but are of the opinion that a cabinet with a different political complexion from the present one should be led by someone other than Van Agt.

The negotiation leaders said that they had put the premiership on the agenda because this should be done "in the middle of the negotiations" and they considered that the moment had come. However, at the beginning of this week it was said that the premiership would only be discussed if sufficient political willingness was shown to reach agreements on various points of policy. But not much political willingness has been apparent. Up to now, there has been no actual agreement on any of the main issues on the agenda.

Lubbers and De Koning consider that it is now time for the three parliamentary parties to be informed of the present state of affairs. This weekend the parliamentary party leaders should think about how they will bring their members up to date and which part of the "talks' repercussions" (Lubbers) should be made public. One possibility mentioned by the negotiation leaders is a document written by Lubbers and De Koning with a summary of points on which an agreement or a conditional agreement can be reached and the points where there are still differences of opinion.

The negotiation leaders said that it would be "wise" to inform the CDA, PVDA and D'66 parliamentary parties in greater detail of the progress of their talks with the parliamentary party leaders. However, the negotiation leaders yesterday used extremely vague terms to describe this progress. Lubbers said: "what is particularly noticeable is the willingness of all three parliamentary party leaders to look again at all the points on the agenda to see whether it will be possible to reach a joint conclusion;" and "nearing the solution of central problems step by step."

There are still a couple of major points on the agenda (transport and waterways, and health) which must be discussed next week. However, on Friday, troublesome points such as nuclear arms, for example, were discussed for the second time. None of the parties is keen to be made responsible for a possible breakdown in the talks. The negotiators are not agreed on a number of points, but none of the parties has thought that this means that a breakdown is inevitable. But optimism in The Hague about the continued chances of success in the government formation talks was not very great on Friday.

FDP'S MOELLEMANN COMMENTS ON ROSTOW STATEMENT

LD240944 Hamburg DPA in German 0830 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Jun (DPA)--The speaker on security matters of the FDP Parliamentary Group Juergen Moellemann, called on the U.S. Government to finally make clear its stand on central arms policy questions. The deputy was referring to Monday's statement by the new head of the U.S. Disarmament Commission, Eugene Rostow, according to which disarmament negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union could start in March 1982 at the earliest.

Moellemann said in Bonn that the continual contradictions between leading representatives of the U.S. Government contribute to an atmosphere of uncertainty in the alliance and thus to difficulties in the realization of the NATO twin decision regarding medium-range missiles in Europe. The FDP politician underlined that the date for starting negotiations this year--as agreed between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher--has to be kept.

The time for starting negotiations with Moscow was affirmed in May by U.S. President Ronald Reagan during the visit of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Washington. With reference to the statements by Haig and Reagan, the chancellor and Foreign Minister Genscher have repeatedly rejected doubts of a U.S. willingness to negotiate.

LEADERS MEET WITH NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER

Schmidt, Apel Talks

LD221330 Hamburg DPA in German 1158 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 22 Jun (DPA)--New Zealand Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon had a meeting today in Bonn with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the start of his 5-day visit to the Federal Republic. The joint exchange of political views centered on East-West relations and world economic problems, including questions of agricultural trade between New Zealand and the European Community. Last year, the Federal Republic came out in favor of New Zealand obtaining further facilities for its butter exports to the European Community.

Muldoon also met this afternoon with Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel who was in New Zealand in March of last year. The New Zealand prime minister, moreover, intends holding talks with representatives of German business, as New Zealand is interested in German investments. Muldoon intends to visit West Berlin on Wednesday.

Meeting With Genscher

LD231830 Hamburg DPA in German 1648 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Jun (DPA)--New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon, who has been in Bonn on an official visit since Monday, met Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher Tuesday evening for an exchange of ideas on foreign and security policy problems. On Wednesday, Muldoon will fly on to Berlin after visiting Federal President Karl Carstens.

The New Zealand Government leader also had a longer talk on Tuesday with the president of the Confederation of German Industry, Rolf Rodenstock, and learned about methods of lignite mining in the Rhenish lignite area. New Zealand also has considerable reserves of oil and coal and is interested in cooperation with German businesses in energy exploitation.

DIE WELT ANTICIPATES SLOWER PACE IN TRADE WITH EAST

DW221034 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20-21 Jun 81 p 9

[Hans-Juergen Mahnke article: "Eastern Trade Without Illusions"]

[Text] German trade with the East this year did not keep pace with the general foreign trade development. Its role has decreased in both exports and imports. But this trend is not uniform. Thus, the goods exchange with the Soviet Union, Hungary and Bulgaria was overproportionately brisk. Traders with the East keep saying that consolidated trade is better than an excessively debt-burdened trade. After all, the German surplus over the state-trade countries dropped from nearly DM9 billion in 1975 to DM2 billion last year. What caused this in the first place was the purchasing reserve of the East.

During the first 4 months of this year and compared with the same period of last year, German exports to the state-trade countries increased by 4.1 percent to DM6.5 billion whereas total exports expanded by 4.9 percent. Imports from the East increased by 2.7 percent to DM5.6 billion, a rate which is not even half that of the overall imports, namely, 5.6 percent. These increase rates in the trade with the East probably were not even enough to compensate for the price increases. Just like in 1980, it was primarily the goods exchange with the Soviet Union, by far the biggest Eastern trade partner, which saw a favorable development. After an increase by 20 percent last year, the German deliveries increased by 11.8 percent to DM2.7 billion. Above all due to the higher prices for energy raw materials, the German imports increased by 5.1 percent to a level of DM2.4 billion. This price increase--the deliveries of energy raw materials already showed an overproportionate decrease last year--gives the Soviet Union the cushion it needs for intensified orders for machines, products of electrical engineering, pipes and foodstuffs from the Federal Republic.

Much higher in percentage, albeit on a much lower level, is the expansion of trade with Hungary and Bulgaria. In contrast, the goods exchange with Poland and Romania clearly decreased in both directions. The slump in the Polish economy was reflected by a decrease in deliveries during the first 4 months by 16.7 percent to DM671 million. The German exports dropped by 9.9 percent to DM740 million. German deliveries to Romania decreased by 13.6 percent to a level of DM527 million. Purchases from that country dropped by 14.2 percent to DM479 million.

Czechoslovakia, which in 1980 scored a surplus in trade with Germany for the first time, continued to briskly increase its deliveries by 12.4 percent to DM682 million. In contrast, the purchases from the Federal Republic showed a disproportionate increase by a mere 3.1 percent to a level of DM594 million.

The continued consolidation phase of the Chinese economic policy has led to a further decrease in German deliveries by 7.7 percent to DM806 million. Conversely, the imports which in 1980 had increased by 50 percent, once again skyrocketed by 33 percent to DM600 million.

There is no call for illusions about the further development of trade with the East. Important factors indicate a slower pace. Unlike the early 1970's no impulses may be expected from the political side. Instead, some retarding influences may emanate from the U.S.-Soviet relations. In this field, the second oil price shock still has a paralyzing effect. The growth prospects of the German economy have been corrected downward, which reduces the East's sales opportunities. But also the state-trade countries, for the plan period just begun, are not nearly as optimistic as they had been before. Generally, a restrained investment course is taking shape. The tendency is no longer expansion of the industrial apparatus but modernization of the existing installations. This is also the direction in which the difficulties within the East bloc are taking effect. On the one hand, the delivery commitments of the smaller states toward the Soviet Union increase as a result of the higher oil prices and, on the other hand, the aid to Poland has a burdening effect on exports to the West even now. If German trade with the East were able to retain the present level, many experts would be satisfied indeed.

COMPLETE LIST OF NEW CABINET APPOINTMENTS

NC232144 Paris AFP in English 2136 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 23 Jun (AFP)--The complete French Cabinet list appointed today is:

Prime Minister	Pierre Mauroy (Socialist)

Five top-ranking ministers of state were appointed:

In charge of the interior and decentralisation	Gaston Defferre (Socialist)
Foreign trade	Michel Jobert (Movement of Democrats)
Transport	Charles Fiterman (Communist)
Economic planning and development	Michel Rocard (Socialist)
Scientific research and technology	Jean-Pierre Chevenement (Socialist)

Twenty-nine ministers were named:

National solidarity with the underprivileged	Nicole Questiaux (Socialist)
Women's rights	Yvette Roudy (Socialist)
Parliamentary relations	Andre Labarrere (Socialist)
Civil service and administrative reform	Anicet Le Pors (Communist)

Additional ministers were:

Justice	Robert Badinter (Socialist)
External relations	Claude Cheysson (Socialist)
European affairs	Andre Chandernagor (Socialist)
Cooperation with former colonies	Jean-Pierre Cot (Socialist)
Defence	Charles Hernu (Socialist)
Economy and finance	Jacques Delors (Socialist)
Budget	Laurent Fabius (Socialist)
Education	Alain Savary (Socialist)
Agriculture	Edith Cresson (Socialist)
Industry	Pierre Dreyfus (Socialist)
Energy	Edmond Herve (Socialist)
Commerce and crafts	Andre Delelis (Socialist)
Culture	Jack Lang (Socialist)
Labour	Jean Auroux (Socialist)
Health	Jack Ralite (Communist)
Leisure time affairs	Andre Henry (Socialist)
Youth and sports	Edwige Avice (Socialist)
Urbanism and housing	Roger Quilliot (Socialist)
Environment	Michel Crepeau (Movement of Left-Wing Radicals)
Minister for the sea	Louis Le Pensec (Socialist)
Communications	Georges Fillioud (Socialist)
Post office and telecommunications	Louis Mexandeau (Socialist)
War veterans	Jean Laurain (Socialist)
Consumer affairs	Catherine Lalumiere (Socialist)
Professional training	Marcel Rigout (Communist)

Nine secretaries of state (junior ministers) were also named:

To extend government ownership	Jean Le Garrec (Socialist)
Repatriated ex-colonists	Raymond Courriere (Socialist)
Overseas departments and territories	Henri Emmanuelli (Socialist)
Family affairs	Georgina Dufoix (Socialist)
Pensioners	Joseph Franceschi (Socialist)
Immigrants	Francois Autain (Socialist)
Secretary of state to the defence minister	Georges Lemoine (Socialist)
Secretary of state to the agriculture minister	Andre Cellard (Socialist)
Tourism	Francois Abadie (Movement of Left-Wing Radicals).

SOCIALIST LEADERSHIP ENDORSES PS-PCF AGREEMENT

NC231313 Paris AFP in English 1255 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Paris, 23 Jun (AFP)--The Socialist Party leadership swiftly endorsed the agreement thrashed out last night between Communist and Socialist representatives following the Socialists' overwhelming victory in elections for the National Assembly.

The draft agreement being discussed stated notably that the parties would promote together the new policy decided by the French electorate in choosing Socialist Francois Mitterrand as president. Both parties will act in the National Assembly within the new majority and "in the government in unfailing solidarity," as well as in local and regional bodies, the proposed pact said.

"While reaffirming their attachment to the particular personalities and fundamental positions of each party," the two sides "will take as a basis in all fields the choice made by the country and the agreements reached in their discussions."

On foreign policy--the most delicate aspect of the negotiations, as the French Communists have so far backed Moscow almost unreservedly--the draft agreement said that both sides would encourage "respect for the right of self-determination for peoples, sovereignty of states, non-interference in their internal affairs and the right of each country to its security." These principles have "universal value" and in this respect the two sides "affirm the right of the Afghan people to choose their regime and their government and declare their support for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and an end to all foreign interference," the statement said.

On disarmament in Europe and beyond, both sides "will support France's international action in respecting its alliances for peace and progressive disarmament with a view to the simultaneous dissolution of military blocs while assuring the balance of forces in Europe and the world and the security of every country," the draft agreement added. It called for "early international negotiations on the limitation and reduction of armaments in Europe, particularly with regard to the presence of Soviet SS-20 missiles and the decision to install (U.S.) Pershing II rockets."

On the Middle East, the proposed pact acknowledged the effects of the Camp David agreement and "reaffirms the right of Israel and all states in the region to existence and security, as well as the right of the Palestinian people to a homeland."

The draft agreement added, "the two sides have discussed the development of the situation in Poland and wish that the country and its people themselves lead to a successful conclusion the process of economic, social and democratic renewal in which they are engaged."

Both parties also expressed their solidarity in the economic and political sectors with the peoples of the Third World who, "as in El Salvador and Nicaragua, struggle for their national emancipation, development and democratic and social liberation."

On the home front the draft agreement backed a two-year recovery plan "to create the conditions for a new economic growth and an effective fight against unemployment." Both sides wanted a reduction in social inequalities, guaranteed and extended freedoms, the development of workers' rights and democracy in national life.

Sources in the Socialist leadership said after the approval of the pact that the compromise accepted by the Communists on Afghanistan, Poland, the SS-20 rockets and the Middle East--the most controversial points--was satisfactory.

The sources indicated that the negotiations had faltered over the question of Poland as the Communists had not wanted the name of the country to be mentioned as in their view there was no problem involved. Communist leader Georges Marchais himself was said to have personally drafted the text referring to Poland at the very end of the negotiations at about 2 AM local time today.

PCF 'Unanimously Approves'

LD231816 Paris Domestic Service in French 1752 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] We just learned that the PCF Central Committee unanimously approved the statement signed last night between the delegations of the PCF and the PS.

PAPERS COMMENT ON SOCIALIST ELECTION VICTORY

LE FIGARO Editorial

PM231501 Paris LE FIGARO in French 22 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Blank Check"]

[Text] France has swung to the left. It has a Socialist president for 7 years and an assembly for 5 years in which the PS alone holds an absolute majority. In short, the left holds all the powers needed for achieving what it has been announcing from the start: the "Socialist transformation of society."

This is what the French people wanted: the legitimists who rallied to Mitterand because he is in power, the abstentionists who did not have the courage to decide one way or another, and the stupid people who chose to shut their eyes and close their ears and who are desparately trying to reassure themselves by declaring that everything will turn out right. And of course, there are the left's sincere supporters who see happiness and prosperity in the coming of socialism.

The democratic rule requires that we bow to universal suffrage. It doesn't force us either to rejoice or to sit back and say nothing. Since the beginning of this interminable election campaign, we have in this newspaper, called our fellow citizens' attention to the risks they were running. We thought that it would be preferable to see Giscard d'Estaing as head of state rather than Mitterand. We have not changed our view. We thought that it would have been preferable for France if the voters returned a sufficient number of deputies from the former majority to the assembly to counterbalance the executive. We have not changed our view.

The French people, with their gaze turned toward the blue horizon of Saint Tropez, chose differently. It must be admitted that it is difficult to send people into battle when they have no leader. Clearly the former majority did not have one. In that sense, its defeat is explicable and the left's victory is deserved.

What now? Anything is possible when a single political party controls both the executive and parliament without needing its allies' support. The French people can have no illusion about the general idea of the plan, about what they can expect. They were given full details about the measures which would be taken to "change society". Let's recall the main ones: nationalization of credit and the means of production; freezing the nuclear program; calling private education into question; real estate reform; increased fiscal pressure and so forth. We do not want the failure of the regime which has taken control of this country's destiny because over and above ideological commitments the good and the preservation of France must be considered. But we are acutely afraid that the "state of grace", the appeal to the spirits of great ancestors, Solutre [reference to prehistoric French settlement] and the miracle of the roses [play of words on Christ's miracle of the loaves and fishes] are inadequate remedies with which to tackle present-day realities.

These realities comprise increasing dangers in a cruel world, the economic crisis, fierce competition among nations, the problems of a country--our country--which above all needs order, work and efficiency.

The Socialists have won power. Montherlant wrote: "All that is achieved is destroyed."

LE MONDE Editorial

PM231412 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Almost Alone in Europe."]

[Text] The resounding Socialist victory in Sunday's election places France in an almost unique position in Europe. On the old continent, you very rarely find cases of a government and a president capable of governing their country with the support of their party alone, with an absolute majority of seats in parliament.

Britain, with its majority election system, is generally in this situation; but aside from the fact that alternation is the rule in that country, the very extremes of the single ballot majority election system and the tractable problems the country's facing have had the effect of eroding the power of the two big parties. The Labor Party, removed from power 2 years ago, has taken its divisions as far as a split.

Sweden, which ended 40 years of Social Democratic domination in 1976, nonetheless has not found stability; the pendulum could well swing back in the election scheduled for next year. Only Austria, which has been led by Chancellor Kreisky for more than 10 years, shows remarkable continuity in the exercise of power by a homogeneous Socialist government. This case is particularly remarkable since that country, like Sweden, elects its deputies by the proportional representation system.

Everywhere else, whatever the election system, stability is based on a difficult coexistence among several parties or expedient alliances which markedly limit the main government party's freedom of action. But guaranteeing that France will be an exception to the rule for at least 5 years at parliamentary level, Sunday's election certainly amounts to a "rebirth" for the Fifth Republic and confirms that the institutions bequeathed by General de Gaulle occupy a place apart in Europe.

The fact that the Socialists are benefiting from this, even though it is hailed as an "example" and a "model" by the "fraternal parties," does not necessarily have the general significance which some people lend to it. France has certainly frequently pointed the way to major historical developments to its neighbors--as it demonstrated from 1789 to 1968.

But it is clearly the question of Communist participation in the government which is attracting most attention abroad. Paradoxically, the scale of the Socialist victory will have had a reassuring effect in the most conservative circles since it was accompanied by Communist losses.

The other European Socialist Parties are, it is true, in a very different situation since, except in Italy, they have no partner on their left. European Socialist governments can only conceive of an alliance on their right.

LE MONDE LAUDS MITTERRAND'S MIDDLE EAST STANCE

PM231522 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Jun 81 1

[Editorial: "Consistent Statements"]

[Text] Is the Middle East problem intractable? Mitterrand must be asking himself this question. Only a few days after his inauguration, here he is confronted with this crisis, which good will will not suffice to resolve.

The president's interview with the Washington POST on this subject reflects the frustrations that he is already feeling. Without at all denying his sympathies for Israel or his statements while a presidential candidate, Mitterrand issues a tough verdict on Begin, who is accused of having failed to trust in him. This verdict is entirely justified inasmuch as Begin has never concealed his mistrust of, not to say hostility toward the French-Iraqi nuclear agreement.

The destruction of the Tammuz plant even before the French president had a chance to examine the matter and possibly keep his promises constitutes on Begin's part a provocative gesture, to say the least, toward France. Indeed, it is tantamount to regarding all its president's undertakings as worthless.

Begin's electoral motivations in this matter are evident, though Mitterrand declined to discuss this aspect. Everything seemed set for the Likud party leader to win the 30 June general election: the impassioned accusations against Chancellor Schmidt and Giscard d'Estaing some weeks ago, the charges of "treason" leveled at his political adversaries and the increasingly systematic recourse to violence by his more fanatical supporters, to which we must now add an arrogant disregard for the former PS candidate's promises.

It isn't surprising that such behavior has shocked Mitterrand. The fact that he has not used it to justify a turnabout is entirely to his credit: Israel's future must not be dependent on the whims and provocations of a prime minister who seems to take pleasure in regarding as the supreme justification for his actions the reprobation that they engender, even and particularly when this reprobation is justified. Apart from Begin, it is the Israelis whom Mitterrand is clearly trying to address when he reiterate his opposition to any military application of civilian nuclear resources, his approval of the Camp David agreements (rare enough in Europe to deserve underlining), his rejection of sanctions against the Israeli "people" and his attachment to the existence and security of the Jewish state. The only "punishment," if one can call it that, which he will inflict on Begin will doubtless be to pay an official visit to Saudi Arabia before going to Israel.

It is to be hoped that the president's words will be heeded by those concerned. Too many heads of state and of government have never succeeded in discovering a tone of sincerity, even a modicum of warmth and understanding, toward Israel for Mitterrand's remarks not to sound like a welcome exception. Nevertheless, we regret that the president decided to grant these remarks first to a foreign newspaper. At election time, shouldn't the French people be the first to be informed of the intentions and aims of French diplomacy?

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON REGIONAL ELECTION RESULTS

Composite Results

AU231619 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 23 Jun (ANSA)--The composite results of Sunday's and Monday's municipal elections in 193 cities up and down the peninsula provide an overall view of how the nation's political parties fared in the poll.

Key to political party abbreviations: DC--Christian Democratic Party; PCI--Italian Communist Party; PSI--Italian Socialist Party; MSI-DN--Neofascist Italian Social Movement; PSDI--Italian Social Democratic Party; PRI--Italian Republican Party; PLI--Italian Liberal Party; Dem. Prol.--Proletarian Democratic Party; DN-CD--National Democracy-Rightwing Constituency; PDUP--Proletarian Unity Party; P.S.D' Az--Sarbdinian Action Party; Part. Naz. Pens.--National Pensioners' Party.

Next to each party are the number of votes it receives, the percentage these votes represent, the number of seats the votes earned in city councils, the percentage of votes received in the last (1976) municipal poll and the percentage acquired in 1979 general legislative elections.

Party	Votes	Percentage	Seats	1976	1979
DC	1,031,012	30.8	997	33.6	34.7
PCI	1,096,435	32.8	792	34.5	30.8
PSI	458,474	13.7	418	10.0	9.5
MSI-DN	218,155	6.6	83	8.4	7.6
DN-CD	--	--	--	--	0.6
PSDI	194,792	5.8	163	4.5	3.4
PRI	126,269	3.8	71	3.9	3.1
PLI	91,964	2.8	20	1.6	2.4
PDUP	422	--	1	--	1.0
Dem. Prol.	30,689	0.9	9	1.4	--
P. Rad.	--	--	--	1.3	5.7
PLI-PSDI	289	--	1	--	--
PLI-PRI	550	--	1	--	--
Miste C. Sin	1,387	0.1	8	0.1	--
Miste di Sin	2,892	0.1	9	0.1	--
Miste di Centro	873	--	2	--	--
Eterogenee	7,577	0.2	25	0.3	--
Ind.	5,096	0.2	8	0.2	--
P.S.D' Az	1,276	--	5	--	--
Part Naz Pens	27,083	0.8	1	--	--
Altre Liste	48,418	1.5	6	0.1	1.2

Rome, Foggia Provincial Elections

AU231046 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 23 -un (ANSA)--In the latest round of local elections just under nine million Italians were summoned to cast ballots in municipal, provincial and regional elections. The results of the regional balloting (in Sicily only) were known Monday afternoon as voting was completed on Sunday. However, balloting continued a half day Monday to renew two provincial councils and 193 municipal governments, with final results coming in last night.

The final results of provincial elections in Foggia and Rome follow:

The percentage columns compare these elections with the previous provincial elections in 1976 and the general elections held in 1979. The percentage columns may not add up to 100 percent with other minor slates accounting for the missing difference.

Here are the final results in the Foggia provincial elections:

Party	Votes	Perc.	Seats	Prov.	Gen. Elect.
				1976	1979
DC	119,485	33.2	10	35.6	41.2
PCI	116,225	32.3	10	37.6	32.6
PSI	55,099	15.3	5	9.8	9.2
MSI-DN	34,004	9.5	3	9.7	7.8
PSDI	26,069	7.2	2	4.0	3.6
PRI	4,563	1.3	--	1.4	0.9
PLI	4,310	1.0	--	1.0	1.0
Dem. Prol.	--	--	--	0.9	--
P. Rad.	--	--	--	--	1.8

And here are the final results in the Rome provincial elections:

Party	Votes	Perc.	Seats	Prov.	Gen. Elect.
				1976	1979
DC	602,411	27.5	13	31.7	34.3
PCI	804,851	36.8	17	37.5	30.9
PSI	229,776	10.5	5	7.7	8.6
MSI-DN	198,999	9.1	4	10.6	8.4
PSDI	108,383	5.0	2	3.5	3.3
PRI	96,191	4.4	2	3.5	3.5
PLI	63,105	2.9	1	1.6	2.2
Dem. Prol.	24,720	1.1	1	1.5	--

[No listing for P. Rad.]

Here are the final results in the Rome communal elections:

Party	Votes	Perc.	Seats	Communal	Gen. Elect.
				1976	1979
DC	507,422	29.6	25	33.1	34.2
PCI	616,125	35.9	31	35.5	29.7
PSI	175,432	10.2	8	7.6	8.3
MSI-DN	148,446	8.7	7	10.6	8.7
PSDI	79,077	4.6	4	3.7	3.0
PRI	70,047	4.1	3	4.1	3.5
PLI	51,286	3.0	2	1.7	2.5
Dem. Prol.	19,039	1.1	--	--	--

And here are those in the Genoa communal elections:

Party	Votes	Perc.	Seats	Communal	Gen. Elect.
				1976	1979
DC	112,555	22.5	19	28.5	27.6
PCI	197,914	39.6	33	41.5	37.6
PSI	81,988	16.4	14	12.4	12.0
MSI-DN	16,573	3.3	2	4.5	4.0
PSDI	23,548	4.7	4	3.8	3.3
PRI	18,211	3.6	3	4.6	3.6
PLI	25,751	5.2	4	2.4	3.8
Dem. Prol.	5,532	1.1	--	1.0	--

Here are the overall results of 95 communal elections up and down the peninsula where the majority system is used:

	Number of Majorities Obtained	Seats	(Previous Elections) Number	Seats
DC	36	549	38	552
PCI	8	125	7	90
PSI	3	50	4	57
PSDI	1	30	1	33
PLI	--	--	--	--
Mixed Center Left	12	176	12	187
Mixed Left	18	267	14	272
Mixed Center	1	19	2	38
Heterogeneous	11	293	14	296
Independents	3	52	2	43
New Left	--	4	--	--
Farmers (Colt. Dir)	1	12	--	--

Party Leaders' Assessments

AU231107 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 23 Jun (ANSA)--Any political reading of Italian election results has always proved tricky because of the complexity of relations among the parties and the large number of forces in the field. This has proved particularly true for this latest round of local elections which involved around 9 million voters (almost one-fourth of the entire electorate) as differing and sometimes contradictory results were obtained in the south, and in the rest of the country, in the big cities as against the towns. The figures lent themselves to varying interpretations by the parties, who viewed changes in numerical relationships with an eye to possible political alignments.

Initial reactions to the election results tended to focus on the viability of various solutions for local administrations. Of course, it escaped no one's attention that the electoral showdown came at a critical time in national political affairs, smack in the middle of a government crisis with a premier-designate, Republican Party Secretary Giovanni Spadolini, involved in negotiations with prospective coalition parties.

The Socialists, who clearly improved their position at the polls, were already speaking of the demise of the bipolar grip the Christian Democrats and the Communists have had on the nation and an end to the attempts at a "historic compromise" that would have seen some ruling arrangement made between Italy's two largest parties (the DC and the PCI).

The Communist Party (PCI) saw the election results as a spur to the construction of a democratic alternative to alignments up until now hinged on alliance with the Christian Democratic Party (DC). PCI Secretary Enrico Berlinguer, in a televised statement last night, stressed that in addition to the good show made by his own party, the Socialist Party was strengthened and progress was made by the other lay parties.

Before the television cameras, DC Secretary Flaminio Piccoli claimed that voters turned thumbs down on the PCI call for a leftwing alternative. He also voiced the conviction that the results had strengthened the prospects for success of Premier-designate Giovanni Spadolini in his bid to form a new government.

Social Democratic Party (PSDI) Secretary Pietro Longo voiced satisfaction with this party's showing and that of the entire socialist and laic democratic front. He, like Piccoli, believed the vote would have a positive effect on Spadolini's efforts in that the results "should stabilize the political picture".

Liberal Party (PLI) Secretary Valerio Zanone said the election outcome had further lessened bipolarism and lent encouragement to the lay parties. Zanone was the only party secretary to note "the alarming increase" in abstentions (around 20 percent), a phenomenon in which it was not difficult to discern, among other causes, growing and dangerous disenchantment of the electorate, he said.

MSI-DN Neofascist Party Secretary Giorgio Almirante judged his party's showing as "moderately positive". He noted the success of minor parties which he claimed had been favored by Spadolini's being named premier-designate. (Spadolini's own Republican Party is a tiny one). Almirante added that these minor parties would need all the help they could get to protect them from "Craxi's caprices" which, the "MSI" leader asserted, could throw everything up for grabs in the next few days.

The Radicals, who did not put up any of their own candidates in these elections, had urged their sympathizers to abstain. They claimed today that the elections had been won by the abstention party.

With the election results in, the parties prepared to hold leadership meetings to evaluate the vote and to take a stand on the government platform proposed by Spadolini. The DC has already announced a leadership meeting for tomorrow.

Additional Comment

NC231303 Paris AFP in English 1242 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 23 Jun (AFP)--Final results of partial municipal and regional elections in Italy saw the Socialists gain 3.7 percent over previous local elections in 1976, while the majority Christian Democrats and their main rivals, the Communists, lost 2.8 and 1.7 percent respectively. The results showed that Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi had gambled correctly in refusing to commit himself to Prime Minister-designate Giovanni Spadolini before the Sunday-Monday polls. Mr Spadolini, who took over the leadership of the tiny Republican Party after a distinguished career in university and journalism only a few years ago, was to resume his consultations today.

The Socialists cannot fairly claim the "landslide" some party leaders predicted after the polls closed. But with an average 14 percent of the votes in elections in Puglie, Latium and to municipal councils in several major cities, from Bari to Genoa, Mr Craxi is in a strong position to bargain with Mr Spadolini. The Socialists had seven portfolios in the last cabinet and are expected to improve their share in the planned five-party coalition. However, most observers view this as a temporary measure, before renewing a bid for a Socialist prime minister.

The five-party coalition Mr Spadolini plans to set up will add the secular-conservative Liberal Party to the outgoing coalition grouping the Christian Democrats, the Socialists, the Social Democrats and his own Republican Party. The Christian Democrats are expected to be malleable in this week's negotiations, and anxious to avoid early elections after their set-back in the regional polls.

The set-back, due largely but not exclusively to the preponderant Christian-Democrat role in last month's P-2 Masonic lodge scandal, was marked not only in municipal and provincial elections on the mainland but in elections on Sunday to Sicily s regional assembly. A traditional bastion both of the church and of conservatism, Sicily saw a clear drop in Communist votes but also evident dissatisfaction with the Christian Democrats.

However, despite the Sicilian flop, the Communists appeared satisfied with their overall results today, notably a strengthening of their control of the capital's Municipal Council. The Communists improved their score in Rome from 35.5 percent in 1976 to 35.9, ensuring that Communist Mayor Luigi Petroselli keeps his job. The Christian Democrats dropped from 33.1 to 29.6 percent, while the Socialists increased their votes from 8.3 to 10.2 percent.

Politicians of all shades of conviction appeared dismayed today at the record number of voters who stayed away from the polls. With abstentionists doubled from the usual 10 to 20 percent, observers interpeted this lack of interest in the poll as a further sign of the average Italian's disillusionment with his country's institutions, of which the Christian Democrats are the prime symbol.

POLICE ARREST RED BRIGADES SUSPECTS IN TURIN

NC231446 Paris AFP in English 1438 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Turin, Italy, 23 Jun (AFP)--Seven suspected members of the Red Brigades have been arrested and an alleged terrorist hideout discovered, police said today.

A raid on the alleged hideout followed two weeks of intensive police activity in the Turin area. The seven suspects have been charged with belonging to an illegal armed organisation and possession of arms and explosives.

Among documents seized during the raid were the plans of a police barracks, false identity papers and personal details concerning two security officials. Several firearms and a large sum of money were also found at the hideout.

VISTING SPANISH INTERIOR MINISTER MEETS ROGNONI

PM240756 Madrid ABC in Spanish 17 Jun 81 p 12

[Text] Rome--Spanish Minister of the Interior Juan Jose Roson met yesterday morning in Rome with his Italian counterpart, Mr Rognoni, to jointly analyze public order and security problems.

Civil Guard Director General Jose Aramburu Topete, Police Chief Jose Luis Fernandez Dopico and Unified Antiterrorist Command Director Manuel Ballesteros also took part in the meeting.

On the Italian side, the delegation also included the police chief, the general officer commanding and chief of staff of the Carabanieri and officials of the law and order forces. The meeting forms part of the continuing cooperation between Italy and Spain.

POLICE ARREST THREE ARMY OFFICERS IN COUP PLOT

NC232020 Paris AFP in English 2015 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Madrid, 23 Jun (AFP)--Spanish police arrested three army officers and three civilians today after interrogating them about a possible rightwing plot against the state, an authoritative source said.

The suspects were said to have held secret meetings to discuss following up the unsuccessful 23 February coup. They included two women, two colonels and a major. A fourth civilian was released after questioning, the source said.

The men arrested were Col Antonio Sicre Canut of the Madrid military government, his brother Luis Sicre, Col Ricardo Garcitorena Salva, the aide de camp of a general whose name was not disclosed, and Major Ricardo Saenz de Ynestrillas of the Madrid military government who was already implicated in the "galaxy rebellion project" of November 1978.

Major Seanz was jailed six months last year along with Civil Guard Lieutenant Col Antonio Tejero for taking part in the "galaxy" project, which was allegedly planned to seize Moncloa Palace, the government headquarters.

Lt Col Tejero then led the civil guardsmen who seized parliament in the coup attempt last 23 February.

The two women under arrest were Mrs Maria Concepcion Villagrasa, a civil servant at the premier's office, and Mrs Maria Paz Perez Nieto.

The six were arrested after an investigation by a special police group set up on 5 June and called the "little anti-putsch brigade." A general whose name has not been revealed has been appointed a special judge to hear the case.

PSOE DOCUMENT VIEWS STATE PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS

LD191525 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 16 Jun 81 p 13

[Text] Madrid, 15 Jun--The socialist party's Federal Committee approved a basic document on the state's problems and the solutions to them proposed by that organization. The top Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] leaders of regions and nationalities met in Madrid over the weekend and agreed to intensify a policy of consultation with the government, provided that guarantees of fulfillment and quids pro quo are observed. In various paragraphs of this 10-page document, the socialists describe this policy of consensus with the government as insufficient to strengthen the democratic system and emphasize the need to adopt government measures which will reform the state structure, defend freedoms and public safety, surmount the economic crisis and harmonize viewpoints on foreign policy. Concerning the lastmentioned topic, the socialists are in favor of intensifying efforts for Spain's entry into the Common Market and of reorienting our relations with Latin America and the Arab world. With respect to Spain's entry into NATO, they advise that this measure not be adopted because there is no unity among the parties on this issue. PSOE Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez tomorrow will hold a news conference on the contents of this document, a summary of which, supplied by the party itself, we reproduce below.

Transition Is Not Over

Some 4 years after the first democratic election, Spain, the youngest of Europe's democracies but one of its oldest nations, is experiencing difficulties which are threatening its future as a free society and the peaceful coexistence of its citizens. The historical enemies of the freedoms, helped by new forms of violent totalitarianism, have been intensifying their harassent of the democratic state over the last few months, attacking institutions and people to create tension and distrust on the basis of carefully planned destabilizing strategies.

The transition from dictatorship to democracy is not over. Democracy is weak and must be supported and strengthened until the threats looming over it are finally dispelled. Completing the transition is a necessary task to ensure that Spanish citizens need never again mourn for freedom after losing it. This requires an historic effort on the part of the political forces and on the part of all citizens. Spanish society today has within its grasp the possibility of ensuring its rights and freedoms and a democratic system of coexistence; a firm government can take irreversible steps which will finally establish us in the community of free societies.

New Approach

In addition to tackling and dispelling these threats of terrorism of every kind and the regressiveness which feeds on it in the form of conspiracies and attempted coups, we must consider again within the perspective of the last 4 years the scale of the tasks of transformation which have been undertaken and are still to be undertaken, as well as the challenge of the economic crisis which the world is experiencing and which is especially affecting Spain. It is a matter of taking stock calmly and hopefully of the distance covered by democracy, of current problems and of the great outstanding tasks. Confronted with the violent threats, the terrorist attacks and the attempts at regression, it is necessary to tackle them with determination and courage, and also to tackle firmly the real problems of the vast majority of citizens and of Spain as a nation.

One of the most pernicious effects of the violent minority groups' destablizing strategy is the paralysis which it seeks to create in political, economic and social decisions. There is therefore added to the atmosphere of confusion, anxiety and alarm resulting from these destablizing actions the disenchantment stemming from the lack of effective solutions and a dangerous fatalism in the minds of political leaders and sections of the public.

The defence of the freedoms gained over the last 4 years and progress in the process of building the democratic and autonomy-based state, as well as the surmounting of the socioeconomic crisis and the modernization of Spanish society, are aims which can have legitimate party interpretations. However, as long as democracy is fragile, these aims should be tackled jointly by all democrats, with flexibility and with clear awareness that the partial and temporary sacrifices of each political force's profound aspirations will mean the safeguarding of what is common to everybody and today requires of everybody their joint effort. Unlike most European parties, the Spanish parties have never had an already established democracy which would enable them to implement a policy confined to representing the interests of a section of society. The Spanish parties, and the socialist party in particular, must accept again at this time the priority of the struggle for democracy--a struggle which the socialist party regards as the only possible basis for being able to defend historically the interests of the workers and of the least privileged sections of Spanish society.

Democracy needs to strengthen its weapons to face up to the present attack by its enemies who will not yield spontaneously. This requires a strong state and an effective government, together with full freedoms, a solidary society and strong political parties and trade union federations. With clear awareness of this fact and of its requirement of democracy, the socialist party has offered its contribution to setting up a strong executive power which will implement a government program until the 1983 election with the support of the broad majority of parliament and of society.

Until this approach becomes a reality accepted by the present government itself, the socialists have expressed their clear readiness to negotiate with the executive power the resolution of the state's major problems in the badly termed "policy of consultation"--an inadequate alternative to the proposals which we have made.

We warn that this is an unsatisfactory course which entails concluding agreements difficult to monitor, with decisions which must mainly be implemented by others. Moreover, the negotiations are proceeding in an atmoshpere of confusion, without precise delimitation of issues and time limits for implementation, creating grave mistakes in the allocation of political responsibilities. Furthermore, the results have so far been scanty, the matters subject to agreements in government action not having been clearly defined except for the socioeconomic agreement.

The socialist party therefore believes that a government which wishes today to respond to citizens' needs and to meet the challenges currently confronting Spanish democracy should carry out a political action which will have these basic aims:

Public Administration

--the final democratization of the state, scarcely reformed since the dictatorship. This means modernizing the public administration, making it more open, more responsible and at the same time more efficient. Fundamental problems, such as a greater capacity for emerging from the economic crisis, by reducing costs and eliminating the current waste, and as the new organizational structuring of the state of the autonomies, depend on the reform of the administration. Meticulous building of the state of the autonomies will make possible the final consolidation of an effective and legitimate central government, as well as the surmounting, within solidarity, of historical wrongs to the communities comprising Spain. The political task of modernizing the state is an historic task which affects all the country's major problems.

Defense of Freedoms

--the defense of freedoms and of public safety, which constitute two mutually inseparable aspects. It is necessary to guarantee everyday peaceful coexistence, eradicating violence of every kind. And this should be achieved within strict guaranteeing of rights and freedoms. It is true that the liberticides unscrupulously exploit democratic freedoms and that freedoms must therefore be protected against those who misuse them to attack democracy. This protection of freedoms and of safety should be guaranteed by political and police actions.

Social Policy

--the modernization of society toward the levels of freedom and welfare enjoyed by the most consolidated democracies. In our country, we are still far from those levels, despite the fact that the economic level which we have achieved and its potential growth place them within our reach. Attention to the needy-the poor, the disabled, the elderly, the underprivileged--is highly inadequate in our society. Policy on education, housing or health still displays features which keep us remote from the European societies. Social policy should set itself goals of solidarity and generous humanitarianism. At the same time, civil rights are still greatly neglected.

Economic Crisis

--the surmounting of the economic crisis, which is far deeper than at any other time since 1929, with unemployment which could total 2 million at the end of 1981 and the liquidation of tens of thousands of small and medium enterprises. Spanish society has become relatively poorer--something which should not be interpreted from a fatalistic veiwpoint--and should tackle a thorough reindustrialization. Wages, productivity, industrial reorganizations, investment and employment consitute the package of interrelated issues on which trade unions, employers and government have reached agreement. The workers and their trade unions have so far been displaying a high degree of social responsibility, facing up to the costs of the crisis, only to be confronted with a govenrment which is not shouldering its responsibilities well. The current agreement must be fulfilled conscientiously by the government and employers to extricate the country's economy and citizens from the present crisis.

A policy of creating employment and of combating unemployment today constitutes a national challenge to ensure that Spain places itself on the international level which befits it and that Spanish society does not find itself riven with social tensions.

Foreign Policy

--clear definition of a foreign policy blueprint consistent with our domestic realities and our capabilities as a country. Improving our diplomatic service--structurally. politically and financially--is absolutely essential for the blueprint which should finally integrate us into Europe, increase our exchanges with Latin America and develop the existing opportunities with that continent and the Arab world. Spain's democratization has opened up a field of international opportunities which has not yet been exploited at all, surmounting the distressing isolation of the past. It would be unwise to bring into this stage of democratic consolidation external aims which would divide the political forces and society without constituing a priority with Spain, as is the case with the NATO issue.

Minimum Foundations

As on other occasions, we socialists are prepared to make the effort and the sacrifice of temporarily renouncing part of our party aspirations in favor of a policy capable of democratizing and modernizing the state and society. At the same time, we don't want people to make the mistake of believing that this attitude implies supporting government action without guarantees that a policy of real consolidation of democracy will be conducted, stringently fulfilling the requirements of the constitution. Guided by these ideas, we deem it necessary to make clear on 15 June 1981--commemorating the first democratic election of 15 June 1977--what the minimum foundations of the policy to be followed with respect to Spain's problems should be, and we demand that the government rapidly introduce them so that the immediate future will be clarified.

DENMARK

REPORTS OF REFUGEE PLAN CAUSE 'SURPRISE, CONCERN'

PM221131 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 18 Jun 81 p 1

[Bent Albrectsen and Christian Broendum report: "If the Russians Pursue Poles in the Baltic..."]

[Text] Reports in the U.S. press that Denmark is prepared to engage Soviet forces if, after a Soviet invasion of Poland, these forces pursue refugees across the Baltic, have caused mild surprise and some concern in the Danish Foreign Ministry.

The reports came after a group of U.S. journalists on a tour of NATO countries visited the Foreign Ministry. They quoted a "prominent official" as saying that Denmark expects between 50,000 and 500,000 military and civilian refugees from Poland in the event of a Soviet invasion. When asked what would happen if the refugees or military deserters were pursued, the official replied, according to the U.S. newspapers: "We would not extradite them. We would fight for them."

At the Foreign Ministry, it has been strongly emphasized that the official in question, Ambassador P. Dyvig, did not make the statement quoted in the U.S. newspapers.

Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen did not want to comment on the Danish position on the possible consequences of a Soviet invasion. "We are confident that the situation will not arise, but otherwise it is a Danish tradition to receive refugees as well as we are able, no matter where they come from," Kjeld Olesen said. He stressed that the Danish Government does not wish to make any contribution to an artificial exacerbation of the situation in Poland and that the government continues to expect that Poland can deal with the problems facing the country itself.

The U.S. reports of Denmark's readiness to cope with a possible stream of refugees from Poland come at an inopportune time for the government. Since the beginning of the crisis last summer, the Danish Government has consciously kept a low profile to avoid all charges of interference in other countries' internal affairs.

However, at the same time, the government assures that Denmark could receive a number of refugees if necessary and the navy has on several occasions intensified its patrols of the waters south of Bornholm.

FOREIGN MINISTER BACKS SPANISH NATO MEMBERSHIP

PM240852 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 21 Jun 81 p 10

[Ismail Kristensen report]

[Text] Denmark will support Spain's membership in NATO--not least because such acceptance would also mean direct support for the democratic forces in Spain.

This was confirmed at a dinner given by Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen for Spanish Foreign Minister Perez Llorca, who is on an official visit to Copenhagen.

In his speech, Kjeld Olesen said: "During our talks, we also discussed Spain's thoughts about joining NATO. The Danish Government understands the reasons behind such deliberations. But the Spanish Government must first decide its own position.

"If this leads to a formal request for membership, the question must be taken up here in Denmark by the Foleting, whose support is necessary under the terms of the Constitution.

"On the basis of a desire to strengthen the democratic forces in Spain and of the knowledge that Spanish NATO membership would not alter the military balance between East and West, the Danish Government would be able to support the views expressed by the other NATO nations."

FINLAND

USSR REDUCES PRICE OF OIL DELIVERED TO FINLAND

LD231358 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] The Soviet Union has decided to reduce the price of crude oil delivered to Finland. The matter was agreed on in negotiations between Neste [state oil company] and the Soviet export organization in Moscow yesterday. The price reduction will affect consumer prices so the prices of oil products will not rise, at least during the summer, as a result of the change. According to Neste, the recent strengthening of the dollar would probably in the near future have led to price rises, but thanks to the new agreement there will be no need for higher prices for the time being.

The plans to extend the activities of Neste were today discussed by the government economic ministerial committee. No decision was made. Neste has asked for a new definition of its activities, with special reference to the position of the petrochemical industry and shipping operations of the company. However, the centrist groups of the government have taken a reserved view of the project. The extent of Neste operations has repeatedly been discussed within the government, but has always been postponed.

SWEDEN

POLL SHOWS PUBLIC'S INCREASED DEFENSE WILL

PM221047 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 17 Jun 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Increased Defense Will"]

[Text] It is true that Sweden is not quite as good a country as it used to be, but it is still worth defending. This conclusion can be drawn from the National Defense Planning Committee's latest investigation of the state of the nation.

While a narrow majority--51 percent--thinks that Sweden is a very good country in which to live and the percentage is the same as last fall, it is still the lowest figure since 1974.

Only 15 percent are satisfied with society as it is; 22 percent want to change it in many respects and 4 percent hope for a total change. The average Swede is no more optimistic about the future than he was last fall. One interesting result is that highly educated people seem to have very great faith in our future prospects.

But we are not only interested in our own circumstances. Concern over the increased world tension shows a marked increase--76 percent are now greatly concerned over the political situation, as against 54 percent last fall. The average Swede still has a positive view of the United States, if somewhat less so than in the last 2 years. On the other hand, the Soviet Union's policies are judged to be extremely negative, if not quite so negative as last year.

A consequence of this has been that the Swedish people's defense will has been strengthened. Now 90 percent think that we should have defenses, as against 86 percent last fall. Faith in the defense forces' peace-keeping capacity has grown from 48 to 54 percent and faith in its deterrent capacity has increased to 37 percent.

Only a few people believe in guerrilla defense and civilian resistance, alternatives which have been put forward time after time. Now 65 percent give priority to military defenses, as against 52 percent last fall. This is bound to be the case when 79 percent of the poll's sample want to offer armed resistance to an attacker. Despite the poor times and despite Maj Wechselmann and Maj Britt Theorin, the proportion which considers that the strength of the Swedish defense forces is insufficient has increased from 22 to 31 percent--the highest figure recorded in this respect. And 23 percent of Swedish citizens--as against 17 percent last year--consider that defense spending should be increased--this figure is also a record.

The poll's conclusion shows signs of some surprise: "It seems that the more positive attitude to the defense forces, probably brought about by the Polish crisis and the concommitant threat of a Soviet invasion in Poland, has made a significant proportion of Swedes feel more positive toward increased defense strength and increased defense spending. It is remarkable that this should have happened despite the difficult economic situation."

It would also be remarkable if Sweden's politicians failed to draw the correct conclusions from the poll.

KIPRIANOU RECEIVES INDIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER

NC232004 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] President Kiprianou stated that the Cyprus issue is going through a delicate period and that it will soon be confirmed whether or not progress in the dialogue can be made.

In accepting today the credentials of the first resident high commissioner of India to Cyprus, Mr Hari Krishan Mahajan, President Kiprianou said that the progress in the dialogue depends exclusively on the Turkish stand, and that on our side we will exhaust all the possibilities with good faith. We are determined, he continued, to struggle for a just and lasting solution that will benefit all Cypriot people. We are struggling to attain a federal system and, simultaneously, a united state. Our goal, he stressed, is to achieve conditions of complete independence and sovereignty and to fully secure our territorial integrity, unity and the nonalignment of our country. We are striving for a demilitarized Cyprus without intervention, something that will be beneficial not only for the Cypriot people as a whole, but also will benefit international peace and security in this most delicate region of the world. Kiprianou particularly stressed India's consistent stand for the just cause of the Cypriot people and the efforts to achieve a just and viable solution to the Cypriot problem. President Kiprianou also praised the old bilateral ties of friendship and cooperation and stressed that the two countries' contributions in the nonaligned movement is important.

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON CYPRUS PROBLEM

NC232026 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 23 Jun 81

[excerpt] Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who is on a visit to Cyprus, has reaffirmed that Bulgaria is irrevocably in favor of a peaceful and just settlement of the Cyprus issue which will benefit the Greek and Turkish Cypriots and preserve the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

The Bulgarian official spoke this evening at a gathering held at the Soviet cultural center on the 1,300th independence anniversary of Bulgaria. Mr Yordanov stressed that Bulgaria's position is that the structure of the Cypriot state's domestic issue must be resolved by the Greek and Turkish Cypriots without foreign intervention. He also praised the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries that is continually extending, and added that this friendship is not dictated by selfish aims or temporary motives, but by the will of the two countries to live in peace and goodneighborliness.

PAPER REQUESTS INFORMATION ON ROLANDHIS' PRC VISIT

NC240830 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 24 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial from "My Opinion" colomn: "What Happened in Beijing?"]

[Text] While Foreign Minister Rolandhis was visiting the People's Republic of China, there was criticism against his visit both from the left and from the right. It was, for example, stated that the visit would serve no purpose, that it should not have been undertaken because China maintains a negative position on the Cyprus issue and much more.

We are in no haste to support all the negative reaction to the foreign minister's visit to a country that is considered to be a superpower but, at the same time, we do have the right to observe that this visit was not only allowed to pass completely unobserved but also that the people were not informed, on whatever they were allowed to be informed, on the results of this visit.

For any other country, the visit of its foreign minister to Beijing would have been an important political event and most certainly any government would have felt the need to inform its people on what was discussed, what was agreed upon and generally on the results of such an important visit.

Here, however, we resorted to triumph-mongering before the ministerial visit and fell to silence when it was over. We talked about "the first visit by a Cyprus foreign minister to China" (which was by no means the first such visit since Khristofidhis' visit preceded it). We informed the people about Rolandhis' touring activities at the ancient Buddhist temple and the botanical gardens, but we said absolutely nothing about the talks he had with the Chinese leaders.

Rolandhis' visit to People's China, however, was not a simple excursion. It was an important political visit to the capital of the superpower for the purpose, among other things, of discussing our great national issue with the Chinese leaders. No appropriate official, however, has volunteered to brief the people on the results of this visit.

What happened in China? What was discussed there? What were the results? What (if any) agreements were concluded? What did the Chinese leaders have to say to us? What positions did they express on the Cyprus issue and its solution? What did we ask for?

None of this has been revealed. The visit to China ended very quietly by contrast to the fanfare of its announcement. It is as if this was an insignificant visit to some far distant country instead of an official visit to a superpower.

There was no joint communique. Such communiques are usually issued when the visits are official while they are not as necessary when the visits are undertaken on an invitation, as was the case with the Rolandhis visit.

However, since this was "a first visit," as alleged by the government, of a Cypriot foreign minister to Beijing and because of the great political importance of this visit to Cyprus, the Cyprus side could have requested that a communique be issued that would have expressed the official Chinese position on Cyprus.

Unless, of course, we are to imagine that the failure to issue a joint communique and the darkness with which the government surrounded this important visit after its conclusion as well as the absence of any form of official statement are all because the visit was a failure, that it produced no results, or that the Chinese told us things which disappointed us.

However, if all these questions are to be cancelled out and if speculation is to cease, either the government or the Foreign Ministry must speak out. They must tell us, at long last, the results of Rolandhis' visit to Beijing. We are waiting.

I SIMERINI COMMENTS ON TURKISH EXPANSIONISM

NC200851 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 20 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Aegean and Cyprus"]

[Excerpts] Which is the burning problem? Is it the Cyprus or the Aegean problem? And are there one or two problems, these two stories? Replies are a matter of assessment.... for us, the assessment of things has been clear for years now: The Aegean and the Cyprus problems are essentially the same problem. It is the renewed Turkish imperial idea, an idea conceptually identified with great Turkey and expansionism....

Currently, the great burning problem is the Aegean. It is poisoning relations between Turkey and Greece. It is directly endangering Cyprus' freedom and it is constituting a time bomb in NATO's southeastern wing.

These are all objective facts and are not moot or disputable issues. Therefore, what will happen in the Aegean? This problem will not be solved peacefully. Turkey does not accept such solutions, because the status of the Aegean cannot be changed peacefully in Turkey's favor.

And NATO? The allies? Can they not explain to Turkey that it cannot plan such developments? The answer is that they cannot, because Turkish chauvinism is uncontrollable and Turkey understands only the language of force.

The allies see but are unable to convince Turkey. Why? Because Turkey is blackmailing them. Why is it blackmailing them? Because the Kremlin exists. Turkey is the only NATO country that has common borders with the Soviet Union. The latter has huge interests to gain in Turkey It gives it money and multilateral aid. It smiles at it and embraces it. Ankara replies within the framework of its extortions of its allies, and, thus, it receives money and aid from all. At the same time nobody pressures it.

On the basis of the above incontrovertible facts, what are the current assessments? The West is concerned about losing Turkey. It caresses and satisfies it. It does not pressure or bring it to its senses. The East is interested in extracting Turkey from the West. It helps it formally, but substantively it is promoting "social revolution." How does Cyprus fit into this picture? Moscow does not care whether Cyprus is Turkish or Greek. Why? Because if Moscow wins Turkey, it will automatically also win Cyprus.

The issue is different for the West. The West already has military bases on Cyprus. If it loses Turkey, it can save Cyprus. Of course, the country's current government has not understood or cannot understand this difference, just as previous governments did not. For this reason, instead of asking the West for help, it abuses and stigmatizes it. Someday Cyprus will pay for this immature, inevitably fickle, politically primitive position with worse disasters...

BASE FOR RDF IN NORTH DECLARED IMPOSSIBLE

TA231559 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] It has been announced that it is out of the question for a base to be established in northern Cyprus for stationing any foreign troops whatsoever.

An official statement by the information office says that a Greek Cypriot report to the effect that a base would be established in northern Cyprus for the stationing of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force was totally without foundation. The statement added that there is complete understanding between the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and the motherland on this issue.

TURKISH GROUND FORCES COMMANDER MEETS DENKTAS

TA231125 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] National Security Council member and Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin is continuing his contacts in the TFSC. This morning Ersin visited TFSC President Rauf Denktas in his official residence. Turkish Cypriot Peace Forces Commander Lt Gen Dogan Kromors also attended the meeting.

According to a report by the Turkish Radio and Television Bureau in Cyprus, Ersin later went to the Turkish Embassy in Nicosia and conferred with Ambassador Inal Batu for some time. Ersin's contacts in Cyprus will last until 26 June.

TURKMEN CONSULTS WITH MITSOTAKIS IN STOPOVER

NC232157 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, who attended the EEC ministerial conference in Luxembourg, returned to Athens this morning. Shortly after his return the foreign minister received his Turkish counterpart, Turkmen, with whom he had talks during a luncheon at the Ellinikon Airport.

The Turkish official expressed his happiness over his meeting with Mitsotakis and stated that their discussions were not directed toward any special issues. However, he said, there was an exchange of views on the general lines of Greek-Turkish relations and he expressed optimism over their course.

For his part, Mitsotakis expressed his happiness that he had the opportunity to meet with Turkmen. Turkmen later departed from Ellinikon Airport. He is already in Belgrade where he will hold talks with Yugoslav officials.

PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS DEPARTS FOR PORTUGUESE VISIT

NC240930 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0900 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] President of the Republic Karamanlis departed this morning for Lisbon on an official visit. Karamanlis is accompanied by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and the director general to the presidency, Ambassador Moliviatis.

At Ellinikon Airport Karamanlis was seen off by Prime Minister Rallis, Deputy Prime Minister Papakonstandinou, Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies Papaspirou, ministers, chief of the National Defense General Staff General Gratios at the head of the Armed Forces Command, and other officials.

Karamanlis is due to return to Athens Monday morning. During his stay in Portugal, he will confer with President Eanes and Prime Minister Balsameo. He will also address the Portuguese parliament.

PAPER: PASOK CAMPAIGN SUGGESTS KARAMANLIS SUPPORT

NC211709 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 21 Jun 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] "New Democracy" is strongly concerned over the fact that during recent weeks PASOK has intensified a whisper campaign, as well as actions, aimed at creating the impression that the official opposition party has, in some way, extracted the favor of the president of the republic for the forthcoming election confrontation. This attempt, no matter how illogical, unfounded and contradictory it may appear to be, is suspected of being an attempt to influence a portion of voters--particularly from the ranks of the undecided and, for this very reason, ways and means are being sought to neutralize this propaganda without, in any way involving the person of the president of the republic.

As establised, PASOK's whisper campaign is aimed in two directions:

One--To establish the belief that Karamanlis possesses all the necessary authority which will enable him to become a safety valve and a brake against any "political extremism" which PASOK may possibly attempt from a position of authority--an "extremism" which is condemned by the conservative voters who, however, may be tempted to "try" under some form of supervision or control from above, the change promised by PASOK.

Two--To diminish fundamental differences, particularly in the area of foreign relations, between the positions of the official opposition party and the directives laid down by the current president of the republic and which are followed by "New Democracy."

These are the two directions where an attempt is being made to cultivate the impression that Papandreou has recently restored excellent personal relations with Karamanlis or--at least--as close relations with him as the ruling party.

KKE-INTERIOR LEADER URGES NONSUPPORT OF PASOK

NC211903 Athens I AVYI in Greek 21 Jun 81 p 5

[Interview granted by secretary of KKE-Interior Central Committee Bambis Khrakopoulos to I AVYI political editor Levteris Mavroidhis; place and date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: There is a question now being asked by persons who favor the KKE-Interior and who cast their votes in villages. They ask: "Is it not better to vote for PASOK and get rid of the rightwing than vote for the KKE-Interior and thus give the few votes that we have in this or that village to the rightwing"?

Answer: I must stress that the strength of a party is not only determined by the number of its deputies. It is also determined by the strength of its votes. A party does not enter the Chamber of Deputies with its deputies only, but also with the strength that these deputies represent throughout the country. However, if the persons that you talk about believe that the KKE-Interior has a correct and just policy, they must understand that it is not enough for the KKE-Interior to get two to three deputies, but it must also endow these deputies with the greatest possible popular support.

If we, in every area where we don't have enough votes to elect a deputy, give these votes to another party, we make our party appear to be without a pan-Hellenic strength, a party with diminished political influence and, consequently, ineffective. In considering also that our party has to play a more general role after the elections, we believe that these three or four votes that we will have in this or that isolated village will be important. These three or four votes that we will have today will constitute the basis and may become tomorrow 10, 20, 30, 50 votes. A party that gives its votes to others will never be able to create enough followers to bring about victory. Each time a certain proportionate dilemma will crop up--today to bring down the rightwing, tomorrow to support PASOK, and so forth.

Should we therefore always vote for PASOK and thus finally play the game--and we must stress this--of the ruling class to create polarization and thus change the prospects of the deadlock or with its measures make a biparty system operational? We would then also give up the prospects of a continual development and the manning of a communist party such as ours.

We consider the change of rightwing votes toward PASOK and other democratic forces, as positive. But we consider that it would be utterly negative for leftist communist votes to move toward that end. This is because in such a case it would be impossible to develop in Greece a communist movement capable of expressing the historical role of the working class, including the communist entity.

PASOK CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS TO RATIFY PROGRAMS

NC202140 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] PASOK's Central Committee met today to ratify the party's proclamation of its election and government programs.

In his preamble to the Central Committee, PASOK Chairman Papandreou underlined that the movement will take part in the election on its own strength because this is historically and politically a justified strategy that will give it the ability to form a self-supporting government.

RIZOSPASTIS DENOUNCES NAVAL PARTICIPATION IN RDF

NC211601 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 21 Jun 81 p 16

[From "Sunday's Radical" column: "A Dangerous Step"]

[Text] The participation of units of our navy in the Mediterranean naval Rapid Deloyment Force, which has been held within the framework of NATO's south wing, is yet another dangerous step--among many others--to involve our country in the adventures of U.S. imperialism. The aim of this force is to intervene everywhere--also in areas outside NATO's authorized geographical limits--wherever and whenever Washington's "paranoics" deem that the vital interests...of the "free" world of the West are being affected. This can happen any moment without even the knowledge of our country, because the force is under and takes direct orders from NATO's headquarters, namely from the U.S. Pentagon. The "New Democracy" government, in continuing the downfall of Atlanticism and that of subjugation, has neither the power nor the will to defend any of its demands. It does not care whether Greece becomes the target of many retaliations from those countries that will be attacked by the Rapid Deployment Force. The rightwing, which is subservient to the foreigners, is content, because a Greek admiral has been put as the head of this force and because this pirate squadron makes its first official appearance on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of NATO's southern wing, at the time when other Greek naval ships are on alert and follow closely Turkish warships that may violate Greek territorial waters. The "nationalist" rightwing and its government feel at ease within the wolf pack. The playing down of our national independence has no significance to the contemporary Graeculi. What is important is that "nationalist Greece" has managed to extend its "ideological borders" much further than Afghanistan where Mr Tsaldharis had left them. Let our fatherland turn into ashes and nuclear cinders!

ANKARA ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENT OF U.S. AMBASSADOR

TA231652 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Robert Strausz-Hupe has been appointed U.S. ambassador to Turkey. A statement by the White House says that President Reagan appointed Strausz-Hupe to replace James Spain who resigned from his post. The new U.S. ambassador, who is 78, has served as U.S. ambassador to Sweden, Belgium and Sri Lanka.

BULENT ULUSU COMMENTS ON INVESTMENT POLICY

TA231142 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that the government investment policy seeks to eliminate the differences in the development levels in Turkey's various regions by securing the balanced distribution of industry throughout the country and modernizing agriculture.

In a speech at the cornerstone laying ceremony for the Zernek dam to be constructed over the Engil River near Van's Gulpinar district, Ulusu noted that the development of industry and modern agriculture depends on energy and irrigation resources. He said: Therefore, we must exploit all our rivers--regardless of the size--and increase the number of hydroelectric power stations and irrigation systems. We attach great importance to projects for dams, which constitute very important measures in lessening our foreign dependence in view of rising oil prices. Among these projects, there are big projects like the Ataturk dam, which is in the planning stage, as well as regional dam projects geared to meet the electricity and irrigation needs of the region. Van's Zernek dam is one of these regional projects.

FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN DEPARTS FOR YUGOSLAVIA

TA231130 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has left Ankara on his official visit to Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga airport before his departure, Turkmen said that Turkey has good relations with Balkan countries and therefore he believes his 5-day visit to Yugoslavia will yield useful results.

Turkmen noted that he will leave Yugoslavia for Czechoslovakia on 29 June as the official guest of the Czechoslovak foreign minister. Pointing out that Czechoslovakia is one of the socialist countries with which Turkey conducts the most intense economic relations, the foreign minister said that during his visit he will sign highway, tourism and culture agreements between the two countries.

Stopover in Athens

TA231639 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen stopped over in Athens today for talks with Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis on his way to an official visit to Yugoslavia. The two foreign ministers met first at the Athens airport and resumed their talks at the (Astor) Hotel in Athens. The talks lasted 1 hour. Turkish Radio and Television correspondent Ozgen Acar reports that relations between the two countries were discussed at a general level. In a statement following the meeting, Turkmen said that he considered the political situation between the two countries as hopeful.

In his statement, the Greek foreign minister said that they held beneficial talks. He added that the general secretaries of the Foreign Ministries of the two countries would probably meet in September. Turkmen is expected to arrive in Belgrade any moment now. He will begin his official talks in Yugoslavia tomorrow.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PAKISTAN

TA231603 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 23 Jun (AA)--Turkey and Pakistan signed a legal assistance agreement for cases of civil and commercial law Tuesday. Signing on behalf of their respective governments were visiting Attorney General Sharifuddin Pirzada of Pakistan and his host Justice Minister Cevdet Mentes of Turkey.

Attorney General Pirzada believed the agreement would speed up the drawing up and exchange of civil law and commercial documents, and was a first step toward closer cooperation. The agreement had been drafted in negotiations carried on during March 1981 in Pakistan.

FINANCE MINISTER RETURNS FROM OCED MEETING

TA212022 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Finance Minister Kaya Erden returned home today after attending the OCED ministerial meeting in Paris. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, the finance minister said that an agreement was reached during the meeting on the issue of waging an effective struggle against inflation. Recalling that the problems of unemployment and high interest rates were also discussed during the meeting, Erden said that he held beneficial bilateral talks with the finance ministers of OCED member countries.

DEATH SENTENCE OF MURDERERS OF AMERICAN APPROVED

TA240552 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] The National Security Council has approved the law for carrying out the death sentences of Ahmet Saner and Kadir Tandogan. The law was published in the Official Gazette today and thus went into effect. Saner and Tandogan killed an American, (Sam Noello), and his friend, Ali Sabri Baytar, in Istanbul on 16 April last year. The Istanbul Martial Law Command 3d Military Court had sentenced them to death. The military court of appeals approved the sentences.

COUNCIL INCREASES SENTENCES FOR CARRYING FIREARMS

TA240615 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The National Security Council has amended the law on carrying firearms and knives and increased the sentences for those who violate the law. The Council also amended the law on the ways of appointing personnel in ministries and attached establishments.

Under the amended law on the carrying of firearms and knives, persons who violate this law will receive prison terms of up to 90 years. Also, grooved rifles and pistols as well as grooved shotguns used in sports will be considered as other firearms for the purposes of this law.

The law, which establishes new principles for carrying and possessing firearms, also stipulates that persons who carry firearms within the framework of their duties will be able to carry them without paying any fees when they retire.

The law also stipulates that those who are sentenced for crimes committed with firearms and those who receive prison sentences of more than 1 year--except those who commit crimes of negligence--can never be licensed to possess or carry firearms even if they are pardoned.

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SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON FRENCH CABINET COMPOSITION

LD241516 Hamburg DPA in German 1345 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Jun (DPA)--The French leadership has informed the Federal Government that no security risk exists for France's EC and NATO partners by the inclusion of four Communists in the French cabinet. This information was relayed by Government Spokesman Kurt Becker today during a Bonn cabinet session dealing with this question.

Becker said that, for all practical purposes, the continued absence of NATO-member France from the military integration of the alliance excluded any security risk. Any comparison with the political situation in Portugal 7 years ago is not applicable, according to Becker, because the Communists in Lisbon had been "a ruling party" and Portugal, then as now, was fully integrated militarily in NATO.

According to the government spokesman, the cabinet stressed that the French Communists agreed with the West's positions on the NATO twin decision and on Afghanistan and had thus entered into a commitment. Apart from this, it was underlined that the Socialists, through their absolute majority, were not dependent on the support of the Communists. The formation of the French Government also pointed to great stability with regard to German-French relations. Finally, Becker said, the overall size of the government in Paris should be born in mind, as the Communists only hold four posts.

Schmidt Congratulates Mauroy

LD231820 Hamburg DPA in German 1711 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Jun (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Schmidt congratulated Pierre Mauroy on his appointment as premier of the French Republic. The chancellor underlined that the French voters gave Mauroy and representatives of the French Socialist Party a convincing mandate. "You will draw confidence and trust from this for your future work." Schmidt stressed that he is looking forward to discussing questions of common interest with Mauroy in detail at the upcoming German-French consultations in Bonn and Paris.

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON FRENCH, EUROPEAN ISSUES

DW241031 Hamburg Norddeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1012 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Reporter Burchardt interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; date and place not given--recorded]

[TExt] [Question] We have a new French foreign minister with European experience, namely, Claude Cheysson who was European commissioner for a long time. Nevertheless, it must be expected that the French positions with regard to the policy of the European Community might be reconsidered or changed. Mitterrand has said, for example, that Europe will be socialist or nonexistent. Is that acceptable for the remaining European Community states? What could be behind it? What do you think?

[Answer] Well, I believe that one must recall first of all that the French Socialists always have been involved Europeans. That can make those who are concerned about Europe more optimistic. Then one will have to see how the new French Government will formulate its European positions with regard to individual problems after the parliamentary elections. I assume that a constructive beginning will be continued.

[Question] Can one expect a possibly stronger European engagement with regard to delimitation, also economic delimitation, vis-a-vis the United States? Claude Cheysson said that he hopes for German help in the discussion about curtailing the extremely high difference of interest rates.

[Answer] Well, the development of interest rates in the United States and the effect it has on Europe, this has kept us busy for quite some time. It has nothing at all to do with the French elections and a new French Government. It's not a matter of delimitation between the Europeans and the United States. It is necessary that European interests will be pointed out in an international economic-political discussion. That has been done in various meetings with the U.S. leadership and it will certainly be continued in Ottawa.

[Question] You are considered a most energetic advocate of a European disarmament conference with a special European component in this matter. Do you think that the government change in Paris will entail more dynamics with regard to the European disarmament policy?

[Answer] First of all, one must say about the European disarmament conference that all signatory states of the final document of Helsinki should be among the participating states, including the United States and Canada. I think that active arms control and disarmament policy will find the support of the new French Government. One must know that the suggestion of a European disarmament conference was made by the former French Government, a suggestion we have fully supported from the very beginning. We believe that the building of confidence in Europe is particularly important in these critical times because, without the building of confidence, one won't be able to implement on this highly armed continent urgently needed arms control and disarmament.

[Question] How would you assess the suggestion, which was also heard from the French side, to bring about as quickly as possible an intensive dialogue between Reagan and the European Community as an entire bloc or as a regional bloc? Cheysson recently was in Washington and he certainly brought back this idea.

[Answer] We have had most intense consultations in the alliance since the new U.S. President has taken over. We will continue them. I believe that one can see today that as a result of these consultations a high degree of agreement has been achieved regarding arms control.

[Question] One concluding word about the Mideast policy. The former French Government supported the Mideast initiative which you also initiated. Do you think that the new French Government will follow that course and that the irritation caused by the Israeli bombing policy will play a role?

[Answer] I believe that the French Government, as it is now, will continue to support this initiative.

SOVIET ENVOY DELIVERS APPEAL, TALKS WITH SCHMIDT

Brezhnev Message Forwarded

LD241817 Hamburg DPA in German 1504 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Jun (DPA)--The Soviet ambassador in Bonn, Semenov, today handed to Bundestag President Stuecklen a special message from the Supreme Soviet, containing Brezhnev's appeal for disarmament talks without preconditions. The meeting took place at Semenov's request. According to a Bundestag press spokesman, Stuecklen promised to forward the appeal to the appropriate parliamentary committees.

Brezhnev Visit Discussed

LD241802 Hamburg DPA in German 1717 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Jun (DPA)--The proposed visit by Soviet state and party head Leonid Brezhnev to the Federal Republic will take place before the end of this year.

According to a government spokesman, this was agreed upon by Chancellor Schmidt and the Soviet ambassador in Bonn, Semenov, during a talk in Bonn today. Semenov called on Schmidt on Brezhnev's instruction. The exact date for the visit will be fixed after the summer recess.

GOVERNMENT, PRESS REACT TO ROSTOW REMARKS

Cabinet Meeting

LD241821 Hamburg DPA in German 1515 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 24 Jun (DPA)--The Federal Government expects Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of nuclear medium-range missiles before the end of this year.

At a meeting of the Bonn cabinet today, it was pointed out that the remarks by the new head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Eugene Rostow, on the negotiations not starting before 1982 referred only to new negotiations on the limitation of strategic missiles--SALT II--and not to talks on medium-range missiles.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE

DW241205 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 24 Jun 81 p 12

[Commentary signed R.H.: "Good Nerves"]

[Text] Eugene Rostow, the future ACDA [Arms Control and Disarmament Agency] chief, has shown no concern for German illusions in speaking to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. SALT will be resumed, if at all, in 9 months at the earliest. This is not quite what the Federal Government pretends to hope for in Bonn. According to Rostow, the U.S. Government has not yet decided whether SALT II should be negotiated once more or whether one should handle SALT III immediately and forget about SALT II. In both cases, the new and, for the Germans, most important subject of negotiations would be the medium-range arms threatening Europe--whose inclusion in SALT I or II the Americans had unfortunately not insisted on in earlier negotiations with the Soviets. From the German point of view, it isn't a matter of labelling the talks SALT II or SALT III, but of negotiating as soon as possible on this problem that upsets the balance of deterrence in Europe. But the current U.S. Government relies much more on its good nerves than on the urgent advice of the domestically politically insecure Bonn government, on which such long terms have a depressing effect.

DEFENSE MINISTRY LOOKS AT MISSILES QUESTION

LD241824 Hamburg DPA in German 1602 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 24 Jun (DPA)--Replying to an inquiry from CDU Bundestag Deputy Todenhoefer, the Bonn Defense Ministry said today that if the counterarming decision is put into effect, the present ratio of 8 to 1 warheads of medium-rangs missiles in favor of of the USSR would be reduced to 2-1/2 to 1. If there is no counterarming, Soviet superiority would increase by 1985 to a ratio of about 10 to 1. Moscow presently has over 220 launch platforms in position for SS-20 missiles. These are capable of delivering more than 660 warheads. Over 160 of these missiles with over 480 warheads are threatening Europe. The ministry recalled that during recent years NATO has withdrawn 1,000 nuclear warheads from Europe. It is not known whether the Soviet side acted similarly.

Meanwhile, it became known in Bonn today that SPD Chairman Brandt has replied to the letter addressed to him by the Soviet leadership in May, calling for negotiations on arms limitation. Similar letters were sent by the CPSU Central Committee to other Social Democratic parties in West Europe. Nothing is known about the contents of the joint reply letter sent by the parties last week. In an interview with LITERATURNAYA GAZETA published in Bonn today, Brandt emphasized his desire for "serious and early negotiations" on arms reduction and an approximate parity of forces.

DIE WELT Commentary

DW250825 Bonn DIE WELT in German 25 Jun 81 p 1

[Wilfried Hertz-Eichenrode commentary" "Eight Times as Much"]

[Text] Unpleasant truth has difficulty in prevailing. The most unpleasant truth in Europe is that the Soviets already have eight times as many nuclear warheads for medium-range missiles as the Western alliance. The counterarmament planned by NATO could reduce this Soviet nuclear superiority to 2 1/2 fold. If counterarmament does not take place and missiles are not reduced on the Eastern side, Soviet superiority would soon be tenfold.

These are the hard military facts officially announced by the Federal Government. But who wants to hear them? Our country resounds with the categorical imperatives of those who claim the honorary title "peace movement' exclusively for themselves and who hold their morale against the Soviet warheads and the five letters of the word "peace." They do not speak of the SS-20 missiles, but they say that no new U.S. missiles may be deployed in Europe and that the Americans sabotage the only hope of Europeans and even of mankind, namely, thehope for negotiations with Moscow on the "zero option" of armament.

This "peace movement" is last but not least a product of the fatal threat which has come about through Moscow's exploitation of the detente policy period to achieve a strong armament superiority in Europe. It is a result of fear. Therefore, Moscow reacts with fearful indignation if Washington clearly represents the standpoint that the United States must pursue simultaneously: substantial disarmament and containment of the Soviet striving for expansion.

That some communist-inspired "peace movements' don"t safeguard peace, but the global balance of power between America and the Soviet Union is a fact hardened by experience. Reagan stated that he is willing to negotiate. But a balance of power is hard to achieve solely through negotiations. It must be guaranteed at any time by a balance of political and military potentials.

MITTERRAND ADDRESSES FIRST CABINET SESSION

NC241327 Paris AFP in English 1311 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 24 Jun (AFP)--Socialist President Francois Mitterrand, addressing the first meeting of the new French cabinet, today declared that France would remain "scrupulously faithful to its commitments and alliances."

Mr Mitterrand said that the cabinet of Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy--compromised of 39 Socialist and four Communist ministers--will be a government of unity and take into account the popular will and the forces of youth and work.

"Now that the country's unity has been consolidated, democracy broadened and France stands scrupulously faithful to its commitments and alliances, we will be able to act even more strongly for liberty, progress and peace," said the president, quoted by Elysee Secretary General Pierre Beregovoy.

"The adhesion of a large majority of our people to the policy I defined and which constitutes...the charter for governmental action, is a guarantee of its success," he added. The new government was announced yesterday.

The president also thanked the French electorate for the resounding Socialist victory in the general elections, which he said "gives us the means, in parliament, to put into practice the policy for which I was elected."

"Our people's hope is immense and our responsibility historic," he added.

"I hope--and I will do everything for this--that French women and men will want to regroup in even greater numbers around the new, ambitious and generous policy mandated by the May 10 and June 24 universal vote," he added.

At the two and a half hour cabinet meeting--the first in 34 years to include Communist ministers--Prime Minister Mauroy outlined the "individual and collective" duties of ministers and underscored the rule of collective responsibility within the government.

Mr Mauroy and Andre Labarrere, minister in charge of relations with parliament, also outlined the agenda for the first session of the newly-elected assembly, due to meet July 2.

The government is to submit four bills to parliament, which it hopes will be adopted before the holiday recess. The government is to ask President Mitterrand to prolong the legislative session in July to debate the bills.

The four bills include one on a presidential amnesty, one on the abolition of the State Security Court, a special jurisdiction tribunal which deals with political offenses, one on decentralisation, and one on special budget changes.

External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson briefed his colleagues on the recent visit here by Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, and the cabinet welcomed today's visit by U.S. Vice-President George Bush.

On leaving the meeting, Transport Minister Charles Fiterman, the number two in the Communist Party, expressed his satisfaction. "We have the feeling of living a great moment. Along with a majority (of people), we carry great hope."

BUSH VISIT, REACTION TO COMMUNIST MINISTERS CITED

LD241854 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Summary] There have been a number of reactions abroad to the nomination of four Communist ministers to the new French Government.

For the time being, no comment comes from Washington. On the other hand, the problem was mentioned in the Elysee and then in the Hotel Matignon by U.S. Vice President George Bush who spent the day in Paris--a rather quick trip.

(Bertrand Vanier) reports: "Yes. This trip was decided at the end of the French foreign minister's visit to Washington at the start of the month. For the Americans, it was a way of showing their confidence in their French allies after the election of Francois Mitterrand. But that was before the entry of Communists into the government. Today they are there and this worries the Reagan administration. In Washington 3 weeks ago, Claude Cheysson said that if the Americans speak to us about Communists, we will reply that it is none of their business. Well, Bush did speak about it. It will be a topic of discussion with my interlocutors, he warned when he arrived this morning in Paris. The U.S. vice president wanted to put his cards on the table. So did Francois Mitterrand. At the end of their meeting in the Elysee, the two men made their points. The policy of France will remain the policy of France, the French president said, adding that France is a faithful and loyal friend of the United States.

George Bush replied that our friends are sovereign. However, the participation of Communists in the government will certainly cause concern.

Conclusion: It seems that the U.S. hesitation was not eased, as it was by Claude Cheysson after the election of Francois Mitterrand."

PCF OFFICIAL DISCUSSES GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATION

LD241242 Paris Domestic Service in French 0545 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Paris radio journalist Joseph Paletou interview with PCF Political Bureau member Paul Laurent in the "Let's Talk Straight" program--live]

[Text] [Paletou] Four Communists in the government--this is the main story in all the papers this morning and with good reason. Such has not been seen for 34 years. For you, is this presence in the government self-evident?

Is it simply your due for the share you contributed to Francois Mitterrand's victory in the presidential elections, for you, or at least your voters?

[Answer] I believe you are right. Yes, it is something which seems natural to us, despite the fact that clearly it represents a quite considerable event, as you have just said. But we participated in the victory with a share perhaps not as large as we might have wished, but anyway, absolutely decisive for the victory. And consequently, it is natural today that as a major national political force, the Communist Party should be represented in the government.

[Question] One minister of state, that is good. But the four portfolios which you have been entrusted with are not, let us say, political but rather technical portfolios-transport, health, civil service, professional training. All the same, will that allow you to stamp governmental action with your own marks, as in the past?

[Answer] First, we are, my four comrades are, ministers; we have a minister of state. We insisted on this and we are happy that it has happened like that. We shall take part fully in the debates of the Council of Ministers. You speak about technical ministries, but it is a question of decisive branches of national activity which involve millions of wage earners and concern tens of millions of French people. Consequently, I believe that the action of the Communist ministers is going to have a great influence on the real life of the French people and that honors and obliges us.

[Question] Your entry into the government was preceded by the conclusion of a political agreement on governmental solidarity, which holds you to obligations, as they say, as you say yourself. Don't you have the feeling that you made a lot of concessions to the Socialists on certain difficult issues like Poland and Afghanistan? The headline in LIBERATION this morning reads The PCF Is Entering the Government on Its Knees. And I thought that your Central Committee session yesterday lasted a long time.

[Answer] No, I think that the political agreement satisfies us. In my opinion, it is characterized by two essential aspects: the first is clearly that we take account of the election results. It is true that the PS received more votes than the Communist Party and consequently the French people have expressed a wish which we take into account. That is the first aspect. But as far as the issues which you have mentioned are concerned, such as Afghanistan and Poland, they are, on the contrary, characterized by a search for a compromise of a governmental nature between Communists and Socialists without either of the two sides in any way abandoning its positions. Take the Afghanistan issue...[Paletou interrupts]

[Question] You feel that you have conceded nothing on your intial positions?

[Answer] On international issues, absolutely not. On the options of government, the pace of social achievements, we consider the wishes of the French people as demonstrated in the election; we have said this many times. On international issues--Poland--Georges Marchais explained this again last night. It is exactly the same position as we have held for months. We feel that in the developing situation which characterizes that country, the best thing is to leave it alone to settle its own affairs.

[Question] Indeed, as far as the pace of social transformations is concerned, Mr Paul Laurent, will this not be a way for you to ask your friends in the CGT to be patient, not to annoy the government too much?

[Answer] We think that the workers organized in trade unions are totally independent in their action and if they consider it necessary to show a bit of impatience, or wish to go faster or to settle problems in their own manner, I would suppose that this will continue as before.

[Question] This question will perhaps be discussed at the lunch between George Bush and Francois Mitterrand: Do you understand that the United States might be worried about your presence in the government?

[Answer] I consider that indeed it will not please the U.S. Government much but that doesn't [word indistinct] us.

[Question] It might create problems between Washington and Paris, even so.

[Answer] Listen, I think it is the French people who have made the decision: France is a sovereign country. It governs as it sees fit. If that doesn't please certain people, they must just get used to it.

[Question] Your entry into the government has made the opposition angry. It is said in the opposition that people voted massively for the Socialists precisely to keep you away from power--moderate voters who contributed to the victory and who may be regretting it this morning.

[Answer] If certain people did that with those intentions, it is quite clear they have not succeeded. But I think rather, and I repeat, that it is the wish of the people which has been expressed, and the resulting composition of the government is a sign that the Communist Party plays a major role in national life, even if--I repeat--it is not quite that for which we would hope.

[Question] A final question. Will this entry into the government facilitate the internal debate, the explanations, which are going to begin within the Communist Party, since one must not forget that you are no longer in a position of strength in comparison with the PS since your slide in the presidential and parliamentary elections?

[Answer] Neither facilitate nor complicate: It will clearly be an important element in the judgments which we will have to make on all the recent developments, but the debate is due to take place, will take place, and we will take into account all the elements in recent happenings.

CHEYSSON SPELLS OUT FOREIGN POLICY STANCE

PM241237 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Jun 81 p 6

["P.B." report]

[Text] Claude Cheysson broadly reviewed the international situation on Thursday, 18 June, during his first lunch with the French Diplomatic Press Association since he was appointed external relations minister. On a number of subjects, such as Afghanistan, Poland, North-South dialogue and the need for France to honor the contracts it has signed, Cheysson could only reaffirm what he already has said on other occasions, notably in an interview with LE MONDE (our 28 May edition). But he also gave answers, which were frequently detailed and sometimes expressed energetically or passionately, on a number of other points.

The first question was why France's viewpoint on the Near East was explained to a foreign daily, the Washington POST. Cheysson, showing irritation mixed with irony, pointed out that the premier had commented in Europe on the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear power station and that the Quai d'Orsay had issued a communique the following day. Nonetheless, after pointing out that he had been consulted and had read the text of the interview, he explained that the head of state did not want to give the impression that he was--like his predecessors--making use of the French media during the election campaign. "If he thought he could wait 1 more week, he would have addressed his statements to a French newspaper," he said.

The minister rejected the argument that by drawing a distinction between Israel and its prime minister, Begin, whom he strongly criticized, President Mitterrand had interfered in the Israeli election campaign. "We condemned a military operation," he said, "and it so happens that the man who assumed responsibility for it and commented on it was the prime minister."

After dealing with the questions of the Israeli raid and the Iraqi nuclear power station, on which he repeated the head of state's arguments, Cheysson turned to other questions.

The Near East--"France is completely bound by the European initiative which expresses a common will. It was a good thing that the Ten's statement on the Near East should express a few fundamental principles. The present government will take an even clearer line than the previous one on these great principles which must be reaffirmed and respected." These principles relate to the right of all countries in the region, including Israel, to security and the Palestinian people's right to self-determiniation and to have a future.

"I am proud that France was behind the creation of the state of Isreal and took part in making reparations for the suffering endured by the Jews. It is for the same reasons that France favors respect for the Palestinian people's rights," he said.

A PLO Office in Paris--The EEC has recognized that the PLO is representative but has not recognized it as the Palestinian people's sole representative. In this spirit, it would be natural for there to be a PLO office in Paris but there is "no question of receiving a PLO representative as if he represented a state." With regard to the possiblity of a visit to France by 'Arafat, Cheysson said: "Those who proclaim that they intend to destroy Israel cannot be interlocutors for peace unless they change their position."

Jerusalem--The Israeli Government's decision to make Jerusalem Israel's capital is "unilateral." "There is continuity in the policy followed by France, the EEC and the international community in upholding the law, which does not allow the unilateral modification of Jerusalem's status. Furthermore, the holy places concern the Israelis but also the Jordanians and Palestinians. Three cultures and three religions... How could it be acceptable to take unilateral decisions on them?"

Lebanon--After reaffirming France's attachment to that "unfortunate country", the minister stressed Paris' desire to contribute to finding a solution. Meanwhile, he added, "we are having talks with the authorities on supplies of spare parts and possibly of arms intended for the Lebanese security forces."

South Africa--"Not one shell, not one bullet, not one military screwdriver, not one bolt, nothing military or of military origin will be supplied to South Africa. That is final." Aside from that, Cheysson explained, France is emerging from a period in which "positions were ambigiuous...Instances where there was great ambiguity have placed us in an embarrassing situation. We have inherited embarrassing contracts."

Arms Sales--Outside South Africa, "there will be arms contracts. But there will also be some types of weapons which the French Government will not allow to be sent to some countries where their use would pose serious problems."

The Question of Political Refugees--The minister pointed out that the Basques make up a handful of the tens of thousands of political refugees in France, of which 150,000 come from the Far East. "The homeland of human rights will never hand over a political refugee whatever happens, whether it be Bani-Sadr or somebody else...Just because it has complete fraternity with Spain through language, the desire for democracy and the determination to struggle against terrorism--and it will show that determination clearly at home--France will not abandon something which forms part of its greatness. In other words, it will not cease to be a country of asylum."

Communists in Government--Asked if the possible presence of Communist ministers in the government would hamper his diplomatic action, Cheysson replied: "What counts is the policy pursued by France and the men responsible for that policy. Mitterrand was clear almost to the point of provocation in defining the major principles. Hence, it is much less important whether a minister is called Dupont or Durand. There will not be a single minister who is not completely in agreement with the government's policy. There will be no dubious coalition, as there was with the previous majority."

Relations With the USSR--"We would have liked to have fairly intimate relations with the Soviet Union, as in the past. But it isn't possible to have the same type of relations with the Soviets if their troops remain in Afghanistan."

The Madrid Conference--With regard to the Conference on Security and Cooperation, Cheysson expressed the hope that a date might be set "for a conference on disarmament in Europe, which would be reassuring. The Russians know that any possibility of dialogue and trade would be completely destroyed if there were to be the slightest interference in Poland. By arranging meetings, for the end of the year for instance, it would be possible to steer through the dangerous month of July."

The West Saharan Conflict--"The great principles will be reaffirmed. How will they be spelled out? This matter will be discussed in a few weeks' time because I think it is courageous of the king of Morocco to go to Nairobi and see his colleagues all of whom do not share his viewpoint. It would be improper to try to adopt a definite stance while the Africans are holding discussions."

SPADOLINI EXPECTED TO ANNOUNCE CABINET 27 JUNE

AU241037 Rome ANSA in English 0 5 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 24 Jun (ANSA)--Premier-designate Giovanni Spadolini, riding the wave of strong showings at the polls turned in Sunday and Monday by the nation's smaller political parties, is expected to unveil his new five-party cabinet on Saturday.

The final tallies of voting for a new Sicilian regional assembly, provincial assemblies and new city councils in Rome and the major cities, in which nearly nine million voters, equal to about one-quarter of the nation's electorate, cast (?ballots), apparently clinched Spadolini's bid to become Italy's first non-Christian Democrat premier since 1946.

The outcome of the contests was billed as a victory for the Socialist party, the nation's third largest behind the Christian Democrats and Communist Party, and for the minor alignments ranging from the premier-designate's own Republican Party to the Social Democrats and the tiny right-of center Liberal Party.

According to his own timetable, Spadolini will meet with the secretaries of the Christian Democrat (DC), Socialist (PSI), Social Democrat (PSDI) and Liberal Parties on Friday to present his government platform and gather consensus for his list of names for the portfolios. On Saturday, the premier-designate will present his new five-party government to the head of state, Sandro Pertini, and open a confidence debate in Parliament on Wednesday, July 1.

Spadolini declared that his call for confidence in the House and Senate will be based on the letter and the spirit of the constitution and will represent a search for "the largest possible parliamentary consensus in all those matters like the economic emergency and terrorism which require daily dealings with the opposition and, if possible, their essential support."

Before Spadolini's meeting Friday with the secretaries of the other four prospective government partners, party leaderships will be busy today and tomorrow with their assessments of the administrative elections returns.

Socialist Secretary Bettino Craxi, whose party showed the largest gains, has already aimed warnings at the party of relative majority, the Christian Democrats, and their close rivals on the opposition benches, the Communist Party. The head of the nation's third party said Tuesday that the DC had better "implement their own renewal" and urged the Communists to "change policy." He went on to claim for his party the "break in these last few years in the bipolar scheme of things which was suffocating the country's political system."

The DC whip in the Senate, Giorgio de Giuseppe, however, pointed the finger at what he saw as "the decline of the communists everywhere... their breakdown in Sicily and Bari" and the failure of the big opposition party to represent itself as an "alternative" to the Christian Democrat alignment.

But on the DC right, M.P.'s were wringing their hands Tuesday over tallies which indicated "new distance between the Christian Democrat party and its electorate." These M.P.'s also spoke the need for a "drastic change" if an "unstoppable decline" is to be avoided.

Attention on the political scene is also focused on Confindustria, the industrialists' association, and what business and industry intends to do about the proposal advanced by Gianni Agnelli, the chairman of the Fiat automobile corporation, to unilaterally cancel the 1975 agreement on wages and salaries linked to the nation's cost-of-living index.

The trade unions confederation has promised to paralyze the nation with general strikes if Confindustria decides to snap the link between salaries and wages and persistent, double-diget inflation, and such a move would virtually wipe out any change for success for the "social pact" written into the premier-designate's government platform.

ROME VOTERS CAST RECORD NUMBER OF BLANK BALLOTS

AU241121 Rome ANSA in English 0807 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 24 Jun (ANSA)--A crisis of confidence in Rome city hall politics was read into the figures released last night by the Interior Ministry on the blank or nullified ballots cast by voters going to the polls Sunday and Monday to elect a new City Council. A total of over 135,000 elegible voters, out of an electorate of nearly 1,700,000, took the trouble to cast blank ballots or scrawl insults and obscene slogans and drawings on their ballots. The figure of 40,039 reported for blank ballots was double that for this form of protest registered in the 1976 municipal election.

The number of those voters who chose a more forceful form of challenge to the system, the 95,139 voters who nullified their ballots with slogans or drawings, was triple the figure of nullified ballots in the 1976 runoffs. Another 450,000 elegible voters could not be bothered to go to the polls. This figure, coupled with the "protest" ballots, comes to nearly 600,000 voters in the capital, the biggest combination of abstention and protest ever reported in any municipal election in the land.

The significance of this figure as an indicator of a crisis of confidence was made more pointed by comparing these 600,000 to the 616,000 votes captured by the Italian Communist Party, the party of past and present relative majority on the Rome City Council.

RED BRIGADES DESTROY TANK AT ARMAMENTS PLANT

AU241013 Rome ANSA in English 0811 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 24 Jun (ANSA)--Italy's Red Brigades terrorists last night claimed responsibility for the bomb planted at the Oto Melara armaments plant at Spezia, south of Genoa, which destroyed a M-113 tank in the early hours of Tuesday morning. Two anonymous telephone calls to two newspapers in the capital confirmed that the bombing was the work of the nation's most feared terrorist organization. Inside the plant, police found brigade leaflets on the kidnapping of [name indistinct] Taliercio, a manager of a Montedison (?petrochemical) plant near Venice, abducted by the terrorist organization on May 20, and a tract on the brigades' "urban warfare".

The latest wave of Red Brigades activities also included leaflets planted on the premises of Om-Fiat, manufacturers of heavy industrial vehicles, near Milan. These documents referred to an aborted terrorist attack in Genoa, to brigade strategy of "striking at and sabotaging the production cycles" of industry and included a photograph of the Montedison plant manager, now detained in a "people's prison." The brigades' strike at the Oto Melara armaments plant was brought off despite round-the-clock patrols of the plant and vehicle testing grounds manned by Carabinieri police and private guards.

The explosion which destroyed the tank, tested and prepared for shipment, was caused by plastique. A similar plastique device attached to another M-113 failed to explode because of a faulty timer. Though the explosion blew out the glass in the plant and the windows in buildings nearby, the patrols on duty at the time were unaware of the bombing for a full forty-five minutes, according to informed sources.

Oto Melara, with a workforce of over 2,000 and an annual turnover of four billion dollars, also manufactures Leopard tanks on a West German license. Company officials disclosed yesterday that the breakin should have been prevented by the sophisticated alarm system based on photoelectric cells.

VISITING GREEK PRESIDENT, EANES SPEAK AT BANQUET

LD250930 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] The EEC and the internal situation in both Portugal and Greece were the main topics discussed at today's meeting between General Ramalho Eanes and visiting Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis.

The Greek president gave an account of the reasons behind his country's speedy accession to the EEC, briefed his Portuguese counterpart on the Greek experience as a full-fledged member of the EC and reiterated his country's willingness to support Portugal in the EEC membership process. The two presidents also discussed their countries' stands on European security and cooperation with Africa. With regard to the latter, Portugal's privileged relations with the African Continent, particularly with the Portuguese-speaking countries, were also touched upon during today's talks.

A banquet, hosted by Ramalho Eanes in honor of President Karamanlis is now taking place in Ajuda Palace. Here is a report by our correspondent:

Two speeches, very similar in tone, were delivered at tonight's banquet here in Ajuda Palace. General Ramalho Eanes stressed that Portugal and Greece share the same universalist and humanist vocation [words indistinct]. He recalled the rejection by both the Portuguese and Greek (?peoples) of authoritarian political models and the role played by President Karamanlis during the always difficult transition from a dictatorial regime to a democratic society. Ramalho Eanes added: We share the view that the legitimation of democratic political institutions is the decisive factor for the stability and security of any society. Only democratic legitimation makes possible an open interaction between the various social interests as it prevents the accumulation of (?powers) and their expression through violence.

(?Participation) in the Atlantic alliance and integration in Europe were two other points of convergence common to Portugal and Greece mentioned by Ramalho Eanes.

At the beginning of his speech, Konstandinos Karamanlis [words indistinct] said that Portugal and Greece managed to establish democracy almost simultaneously, after having been subjected to tyranny. They both belong to the same alliance and believe in the future of Europe and have, albeit in different ways, the same political organizations.

Despite all these similarities, cooperation between the two countries is not developed and almost nonexistent. This was underlined by Karamanlis in a statement released in Athens before his departure for Lisbon. Tonight, at the banquet, he expressed hope that his visit to the Portuguese capital will bring about more cooperation and a useful exchange of views, both as regards the evolution of Europe and the general critical issues concerning today's world.

LEFTIST STARTS HUNGER STRIKE FOR POLITICAL STATUS

NC201801 Paris AFP in English 1745 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Lisbon, 20 Jun (AFP)--Extreme leftist leader Carlos Antunes refused food yesterday to start an unlimited hunger strike in the Custoias prison, northern Portugal, to back demands for political prisoner status. Mr Antunes, 43, also wants the 1979 amnesty to be applied.

Other members of Mr Antunes' Proletarian Revolutionary Party, including his companion Isabel do Darmo, are also expected to join the fast. The militants are among 23 prisoners jailed nearly three years ago for bomb attacks and armed robbery.

FURTHER ON ARREST OF ARMY OFFICERS IN COUP PLOT

NC241404 Paris AFP in English 1343 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Madrid, 24 Jun (AFP)--Three Spanish army officers arrested here yesterday and accused of "plotting for military rebellion" were caught barely 24 hours before they planned to launch their action to "destabilise" the country's democracy, sources said today. Although police were tight-lipped on the exact nature of the plot it was apparently planned to coincide with the traditional reception for some 2,000 political and cultural figures hosted by King Juan Carlos to mark his saint's day today.

The arrest of Major Ricardo Saenz de Ynestrillas and his sons Martin, 17, and Ricardo 15, along with Colonel Antionio Sicre Canut and his civilian brother Luis, Colonel Ricardo Garcitorena Salva and two women civilians, Maria Concepcion Villagrasa and Maria Paz Perez Nieto, came exactly four months after the abortive right-wing coup spearheaded by Civil Guard Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio Tejero.

Yesterday's events also came a month to the day after the Barcelona bank siege which was reportedly also planned by extreme right elements. The Spanish press has repeatedly alleged that more officers than the 40 arrested at the time were involved in the February plot, along with a number of civilians. Recently a leading government official also said there was a "destabilisation" plan by the extreme right, including prominent figures of the regime of late dictator Francisco Franco.

Defense Note on Arrests

LD241624 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpt] With regard to the arrest of Colonels Sicre and Garcitorena and Major Saenz de Ynestrillas, the Ministry of Defense Information and Public Relations Office has issued a note which says that on being requested yesterday to make statements, they [the arrested officers] did so voluntarily. The note later says that the capitan-general of the 1st Military Region [Madrid] ordered that the military judge on duty initiate appropriate proceedings to detain the arrested officers in Madrid military establishments.

No Details on Plot

LD242050 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1730 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Colonels Antonio Sicre and Ricardo Garcitorena and Major Saenz de Ynestrillas have been accused of the offense of conspiracy for military rebellion and are in preventive detention in three different barracks in the 1st military region, whose headquarters is Madrid.

Ministry of Defense and police circles are keeping totally silent on the actual activities carried out by the military men and civilians arrested, although reliable sources say that they took part in various ultrarightwing meetings at which concrete actions were being prepared to bring about a violent political change in the Spanish democratic regime. At no time has there been any information on the action which those arrested were preparing, although some observers point to the official reception which is being held in Madrid this evening on the occasion of King Juan Carlos' saint's day.

Of the three military men charged with an alleged offense of conspiracy for military rebellion, Colonel Garcitorena was linked to the February coup attempt and apparently tried to seize the military government of Madrid during the assault on the Congress of Deputies by Civil Guard Lieutenant Colonel Tejero. Major Ynestrillas was convicted for an offense of conspiracy for rebellion together with Lieutenant Colonel Tejero because they had planned the seizure of the prime minister's official office and the holding of the nation's government to compromise the king and do away with the democratic reform of November 1978.

PREMIER ULUSU CONCLUDES TOUR OF EASTERN PROVINCES

TA241605 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 24 Jun (AA)--Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu returned here at 15.25 today and was met by Ankara governor M. Gonul and Mayor S. Onder. Ulusu toured the eastern provinces and inspected border check points.

TURGUT OZAL HAILS ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

TA241657 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Meetings are being held in Ankara between Turkish and Libyan delegations on economic and trade issues. The Turkish delegation is headed by State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and the Libyan delegation by Economy Minister Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah, who arrived in Turkey on 22 June.

In his opening statement, Ozal noted that significant progress was achieved in economic relations between Turkey and Libya. Recalling that the trade volume between the two countries has now reached $600 million, Ozal added that the aim was to bring this figure to $1 billion as soon as possible. Pointing out that some 40 Turkish firms were engaged in construction work worth $3 billion with about 70,000 Turkish workers employed in these projects, Ozal said that Turkey was thus contributing to the development of Libya. The deputy prime minister added that the cooperation between the two countries should set an example for other Islamic countries.

In his statement, Libyan Economy Minister Durdah said that the trade volume between the two countries as well as the number of Turkish workers employed in his country had doubled during the last 18 months. Recalling that prospects of new fields of cooperation would be sought during the talks to be held in Ankara, the visiting economy minister said that in fact they had brought some proposals to this end. Officials from the Foreign Ministry, in addition to the Finance and Commerce ministries, are also participating in the talks which are reviewing trade and economic relations between Turkey and Libya.

TWO LEFTIST TERRORISTS EXECUTED IN ISTANBUL

TA250528 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] The death sentences of Ahmet Saner and Kadir Tandogan, members of the illegal Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda Union, were carried out in Istanbul early this morning. Their sentences had been approved by the National Security Council.

Saner and Tandogan, together with Hakki Kolgu, had killed an American sergeant, (Albert Sam Novello), and his friend, Ali Sabri Baytar, when they emerged from their home in Etiler, Istanbul, on 16 April 1980. The terrorists were caught following an armed clash with the security forces. Kolgu was seriously wounded in the incident and died at the hospital. The Istanbul Martial Law Command 3d Military Court tried Saner and Tandogan and sentenced them to death.

ISTANBUL DAILY BANNED IN EASTERN PROVINCES

TA231550 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1523 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Erzurum, 23 Jun (AA)--The martial law commander for Erzurum and three other eastern provinces has banned the circulation and sale in his region of the Istanbul daily SABAH. The decision was based on charges that the paper tended to "disrupt public order and security."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WEST EUROPE UNION ASSEMBLY HEARS OF USSR EXPANSION

LD191059 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 19 Jun 81 p 4

[Maj-Gen Edward Fursdon Disptach: "Soviet Plan for Long Occupation]

[Text] Paris--The Soviet Union Has established a new southern provincial command of 44 divisions--nine of which are in Afghanistan--and an air force, the Western European Unions Asembly heard yesterday.

The object of this new formation is to plan prolonged occupation and build up a base large enough from which, when the time is ripe, to exploit the situation forward through Baluchistan to fulfil the historic Russian aim of access to the Indian Ocean.

So said Sir Frederic Bennett, Conservative MP for Torbay, speaking of his committee's report on "European Security and Events in the Gulf Area" introduced into the assembly meeting in Paris.

Two-thirds of Afghanistan's originally 90,000-strong army had deserted, with its equipment, to the rebels, he said. The Soviet Union was now concentrating on destroying the country's abilities, compelling the population either to leave the country as refugees or else gradate to a controllable existence in the cities.

Between half and one and a half million refugees are thought to have entered Iran, Sir Frederick continued. There are now 2,100,000 Afghan refugees living in border camps in Pakistan--a danger to its stability--and the figure is increasing by 80,000 to 100,000 per month.

By the end of the year, some 25 per cent of Afghanistan's population will be in exile.

Pakistan was becoming increasingly vulnerable, he stressed, and badly needed outside aid--including military material aid--to help it defend itself.

Because of the possibility of Indian intervention along its eastern border, 14 of Pakistan's 18 divisions looked that way towards 33 Indian divisions, he said, leaving only four to attempt to control the difficult 1,800-mile border with Afghanistan.

Ultimately, the Soviet aim, Sir Frederick said, was to dominate Pakistan and, having thus extended its borders of influence to join India's to encircle China. The committee's report was accepted.

In a lively and tense debate on developments in Poland, the assembly very unexpectedly "went soft" and voted out its own committee's draft recommendations concerning preliminary examination by member states of possible diplomatic, economic, financial, commercial and technological--withhold measures which might be taken in the event of any Soviet intervention in Poland.

This "drawing of the teeth" from a document previously accepted in multinational multi-party committee by 17 votes to none against, stemmed from a set of surprise German and Dutch liberal amendments--which later received some socialist support--tabled out of concern about provocation.

With obvious dismay at this turn of events, the committee's chairman, Sir Frederic Bennett registered his protest "with pride" by voting against the thus watered-down final recommendations.

UNESCO HOLDS 35-NATION COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

Regional Technical Transfer Projects

NC191904 Paris AFP in English 1728 GMT 19 Jun 81

[By Gordon Bibby]

[TExt] Paris, 19 Jun (AFP)--Developing countries have only a 3.25-percent share of the world's printed mail, and only 12 percent of its letters, Universal Postal Union (UPU) executive Francesco Cacciatore told a 35-nation conference here trying to boost Third World participation in communications technology.

Mr Cacciatore, of Italy, was pledging UPU help in a proposed UNESCO-sponsored bid to transfer more resources and know-how from the industrialised nations.

Every year, he said, the world now posted a staggering 127,000 million printed items and 147,000 million letters and postcards.

Other cooperation for the technology transfer programme, for which the conference was expected to initiate specific initiatives before ending next Monday, was pledged today by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

The conference today confirmed a growing emphasis on Third World self-help projects at regional level, in which modern technology featured.

New regional news agency and broadcasting arrangements were said to be under way or at the advanced planning stage in the Gulf, South East Asia, Africa and Latin America regions.

There was also general agreement that continued imbalances between the industrialised and developing worlds was not only undesirable but potentially dangerous.

This (?was despite) some Third World fears of an information "monopoly" by a few highly developed nations, and Western denials of any such intention.

The 35 nations at the conference were today urged to ask all developing nations to indicate their specific needs, and all UNESCO members to contribute to the proposed programme.

The proposals, to be voted on by next Monday, came respectively from a six-member working group of Austria, Bangladesh, Cameroon, the Soviet Union, Tunisia and Venezuela, and from the "Group of 77" non-aligned nations.

The "needs" proposal urged priority for projects at regional and then sub-regional level, and in the case of national programmes for countries which were least developed.

Under the funding proposal, all UNESCO states, UN agencies and international organisations would be asked to contribute resources, and a possible pledging conference would also be considered.

Proposal Adopted

NC192142 Paris AFP in English 2023 GMT 19 Jun 81

[By Gordon Bibby]

[Text] Paris, 19 Jun (AFP)--Resources will be sought world-wide to develop modern communications technology in the developing world under a proposal approved by acclamation here tonight at a 35-nation UNESCO conference.

UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal will be asked to make the appeal, according to the proposal, to all UNESCO member states, UN agencies, and "inter-government and non-government" groups.

The acclamation which greeted the proposal, worked out after conciliatory exchanges involving "Group of 77" developing, Western and Eastern nations, was in sharp contrast to wrangling over conference officials earlier in the week.

The conference, sitting as a new inter-government council which will now meet periodically to shape a Third World communications technology programme, so far has a total of 2.95 million dollars donated by UNESCO and the Netherlands, India and Mexico.

But it has not yet been offered further sums, though several nations have indicated they will contribute money, equipment or expertise, and has not yet settled on its funding procedures.

A number of industrialised countries are believed to be waiting to see what specific cooperation is needed before they commit themselves.

The eight-day conference, which ends next Monday, is expected to initiate a campaign to determine specific needs.

Tonight's proposal, which dropped an earlier reference to a possible pledging conference, said the search for resources should also be taken to "professional groups or other available sources... as swiftly as possible."

Among the 35 nations represented here, the U.S., which originally suggested the programme but later agreed to let UNESCO sponsor it, has said it will not give funds, but will press a number of bilateral projects already underway.

Bangladesh Proposal

NC181100 Paris AFP in English 1000 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 18 Jun (AFP)--Bangladesh today proposed an exchange of communications know-how at South-East Asian level, as developing countries face up to an ever widening technology gap with the industrialised world.

The Third World could also consider drawing from a poool of equipment increasingly obsolescent in the developed countries, Bangladeshi Chief Delegate Khorshed Alam told a 35-nation UNESCO (U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) communications conference here.

With developing countries needing to keep apace with emerging technology Bangladesh had made communications an integral part of its national development plan, he said.

The aim was to develop agriculture, eradicate illiteracy and control population, he said.

For this Bangladesh needed to improve and extend radio and television coverage, boost the distribution of receiver sets and add to its training and production facilities.

The conference, at UNESCO headquarters here, is studying needs and priorities so the Third World can share in modern technology.

INTERIOR MINISTER APPROVES TANK SALE TO ARGENTINA

AU221524 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 20-21 Jun 81 p 1

[DIE PRESSE editorial report: "Tank Export: Lanc Signed Approval"]

[Text] Interior Minister Lanc Friday signed the export license required by the arms export law for the delivery of 57 Cuirassier tanks to Argentina. As the minister's press officer Dr Droessler told DIE PRESSE, the minister approved the export after having received positive export opinions from other offices, the final one being that of the Foreign Ministry. In addition, the Argentine Embassy had handed over statements confirming that the tanks would be neither delivered to another country (certificate of final use) nor be employed in the country itself for domestic policy purposes. It was not possible to withhold approval, the Interior Ministry stated. Otherwise, the Steyr Works could have filed a complaint with the administrative court and would have had its way because the legal situation has not changed since the last exports to Argentina.

There is no obstacle now to a smooth processing of the export order, Steyr Director General Malzacher told DIE PRESSE after the approval was given. Obstructing the exports would clearly be unconstitutional. All legal conditions have been fulfilled, he said.

LIBYAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

AU231245 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 23 Jun 81 p 7

[Text] A delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah under the leadership of Minister Muhammad al-Hijazi arrived Monday for an official visit of several days. Possibilities for cooperation in the technical and economic fields will be discussed within the framework of the visit. A session of the Austrian-Libyan mixed commission also will be held during the delegation's visit. In addition, the Libyan guests will conduct talks with representatives of the Federal Trade Chamber.

In the first 3 months of the year, Austria exported commodities valued at 786 million schillings to Libya, with cattle for slaughtering, sawn timber, nonalcoholic beverages and transportation equipment being the main exports. At the same time, Austria imported commodities valued at 2.1 billion schillings, almost exclusively oil. Because of its financial strength, Libya is an interesting market for Austria. The Voest Corporation recently received, within the framework of a consortium which also comprises German plant builders, an order to build the Misurata steel works. Libya also is suitable as a third market for cooperation with East European states. Thus, an Austrian firm, in cooperation with a Bulgarian enterprise, recently accepted an order for building a seed processing plant.

MINISTRY REPORTS SYRIAN RESPONSE TO DEMARCHE

AU221509 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 20 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] The Federal Foreign Affairs Ministry officially announced the outcome of the call of Dr Franz Parak, Austrian ambassador in Damascus, who had expressed the deep concern and great alarm of the Federal Government about the activity of the "Al-Asifah" terrorist group to the Syrian Foreign Ministry on Wednesday.

Ambassador Parak was assured that Syria would prosecute with all severity of the law any person in Syria who undertakes anything against Austria or against an Austrian citizen. It also was pointed out by the Syrian side, however, that unfortunately groups exist in Austria that want to harm Austrian-Syrian relations. President al-Asad, who highly respects Chancellor Kreisky, will address a letter to the chancellor on this. In addition, the Syrian ambassador in Vienna will call on the Foreign Affairs Ministry. The Austrian step was taken in connection with the murder of City Councilor Nittel. The "Al-Asifah" terror organization had claimed responsibility for the crime.

BELGIUM

NOTHOMB COMMENTS ON FRENCH COMMUNIST MINISTERS

LD241701 Belgium Brussels in French to Africa 1500 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Regarding the presence of Communist ministers in the new French Government, Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb said at a Foreign Affairs Ministry news conference that he thinks that France will take all the more care to be extremely clear about its positions. He doesn't believe that the policy of an active presence, shown at the time of the European meetings by Mr Cheysson, Mr Cot and Mr Chandernagor, will be modified. We can only rejoice at this active presence, he added.

NETHERLANDS

STUDY GROUP INVESTIGATES MISSILES DECISION

PM251055 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 18 Jun 81 p 3

[Own correspondent's report]

[Text] The Hague, 18 Jun--If The Netherlands Government said "yes" at the end of this year to the subsequent deployment of 48 nuclear-armed cruise missiles on Netherlands territory, a hardening of social and political opposition to nuclear arms as a whole, perhaps even to Netherlands NATO membership, would have to be expected. However, a "no" would only have a calming influence in the short term, for many opponents of NATO's nuclear arms modernization are against nuclear arms in general and/or against Netherlands NATO membership.

These are the conclusions of a report published today by a study group which at the request of the Atlantic Commission has investigated what could be the "internal and external consequences" of a Netherlands "yes" or "no" to the deployment of the cruise missiles. The request was made because at the end of 1979, when NATO adopted its decision for the modernization of its medium-range nuclear arms, the Netherlands Government decided on a 2-year postponement of the final decision on the deployment of the cruise missiles. The question is now one of the most difficult problems in the cabinet formation negotiations.

The group, which included former Defense Minister Vredeling (Labor Party), former Second Chamber Deputy Wierda (Labor Party) and Mrs J. van Leeuwen (Christian Democratic Appeal), considers that a Netherlands "yes" could in the longer term have more damaging consequences in and for NATO than a "no."

Here, the group refers to the potentially even stronger feeling of opposition to NATO and nuclear arms which could follow a positive Netherlands deployment decision. "It must not be expected that our NATO partners will clearly discern this danger, which could arise in the longer term," the report said. The government would then have to support a "yes" with better information than it has given hitherto. According to the group, the government's "silence" in 1979 was connected with the fact that it was not prepared to adopt a stance on the issue. This "imbalance" must be corrected if the government does now adopt a stance.

A "no" from The Hague to the deployment would make the Netherlands position in NATO much more difficult, the work group said, and virtually all opportunities within the alliance to reduce the role of nuclear arms or for arms limitation in general would be lost. The study group does not put much faith in the example or signal which such a Netherlands "no" could give, neither in the West and even less in the East where public opinion has practically no role. Renewed postponement of a Netherlands decision would probably give some relief to internal tensions but could nevertheless harm the Netherlands position and influence within NATO, the study group said.

SCHMIDT, TRUDEAU DISCUSS UPCOMING OTTAWA SUMMIT

LD252255 Hamburg DPA in German 1850 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 25 Jun (DPA)--Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau met with Chancellor Schmidt in Bonn tonight. The meeting was in preparation for the summit of the seven most important Western industrial countries, which will be held in Ottawa on 21-22 July. Trudeau had come from Paris where he had talks with President Mitterrand and Premier Mauroy. Tomorrow he will see Prime Minister Thatcher in London.

PAPER COMMENTS ON FRENCH COMMUNIST MINISTERS

DW241145 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 24 Jun 81 p 1

[Commentary signed VM.: "With the Communists"]

[Text] France's Socialist and Communist Parties formally bridged their antagonisms in a government agreement. Thus, State President Mitterrand has a free hand to appoint some Communist ministers to his government. The Communist Party of France, one of the most Stalinist communist parties of the West, has not participated in the government since 1947.

For some of the French, this comes as a surprise. After all, the Socialist Party won an absolute majority for itself last Sunday. Is not Mitterrand thus independent of the support of the Communists? That is true if one considers only the distribution of seats in the new National Assembly. But there are other political realities. Thanks to the support of Communist voters, Mitterrand scored his victories on 10 May and 21 June. He will need it again in 2 years at the latest, when the communal elections take place. It seems a "democratic necessity" to many Socialist Party followers not to leave the PCF facing a closed door. The president hopes for a practical use: Communist ministers could be a guarantee for social peace in plants where the Communist trade union CGT is predominant. In the election campaign, Mitterrand had neither ruled out nor promised cooperation with the PCF. He made it dependent on a changed political attitude of the Communist Party leadership. He says that this prerequisite has been fulfilled for the Socialist Party with the recent agreement.

The Communist Party wants to get out of the isolation it had maneuvered itself into through the breach of the agreement with the leftists 3 and 1/2 years ago. To become eligible to join the government would be most useful for the PCF in the long run. To achieve this, Marchais and his people are willing to make the greatest sacrifices, even in foreign politics. Its present weakness does not offer the Communist Party another chance. But that doesn't make it a reliable coalition partner.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG VIEWS ROSTOW APPOINTMENT

DW250927 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 25 Jun 81 p 4

[Commentary signed Schr: "Rostow's Frankness"]

[Text] President Reagan needed a long time to find a disarmament commissioner. Although only adversaries of SALT were eligible, the choice seemed obviously difficult because the archconservatives in the Senate and among the presidential advisers wanted to accept only a particularly uncompromising candidate. Eugene V. Rostow, who has been accepted by Senate, fulfills these prerequisites. But in contrast to the other applicants, he has a respectable reputation.

When he was questioned by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Rostow did not put his reputation at stake but that of the administration. The facts that the SALT material is complicated and that an examination of U.S. standpoints needs time were not really new or revealing with regard to his statements. Revealing was the frank admission that nobody in the government knows exactly "what we actually want to negotiate." This statement, however, doesn't come as a complete surprise. Reagan and his people never made a secret of not wanting to negotiate prior to 1982, hoping to have regained an economic and military position of strength by then. Only under such prerequisites would the link between SALT negotiations and a containment policy be credible, a line also suggested by Rostow.

So the U.S. policy isn't at all as unclear as Europeans frequently feel. It doesn't rule out that negotiations on medium-range missiles in Europe will begin earlier, namely, this fall. Rostow has confirmed it explicitly. The questions are whether Washington will start out from the right prerequisites and what chances for success negotiations on missiles in Europe will have as long as the superpowers cannot agree on a new strategic balance.

DIE WELT LAUDS U.S. 'WAR OF NERVES' AGAINST USSR

DW241321 Bonn DIE WELT in German 24 Jun 81 p 2

[Heinz Barth commentary: "Dampening the Panic"]

[Text] Ronald Reagan confuses his leftist critics. He termed developments in Poland the beginning of the end of Soviet rule in East Europe. Alexander Haig, his secretary of state, even spoke of "spiritual exhaustion" in the Kremlin for which he predicted a dark future. These are views which both gentlemen share with Henry Kissinger, who is convinced that the Soviet Union will be the sick man of Europe by the end of this decade.

Deprecatory judgment and undiplomatic frankness irritates prominent American columnists. They were shocked, asking whether a president may challenge the old gentleman in the Kremlin with such disparaging remarks?

Of course not, a conservative president least of all! He is mainly expected to dramatize the strength of the Soviet Union to justify his own armament. It is almost against the rules for Reagan to make long-term prognoses for the Soviet system, which seem to support the arguments of those advocates of appeasement who want to play down Soviet expansionism. The President does not mean the military potential, but the inner weakness of a political and economic system which is deteriorating more and more behind a facade of missiles--a system which some Europeans want to consider as lasting forever.

Reagan's new self-assuredness has decisively changed the relations of both nuclear giants. He signals to the Europeans that they must not panic because of the obvious contradiction between playing down and overrating the Russian potential. Prior to new negotiations, a victory in the war of nerves is more important than the number of missiles to be negotiated.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT BULGARIA 8-10 JULY

LD231318 Hamburg DPA in German 1144 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Jun (DPA)--The Foreign Ministry announced today that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will pay an official visit to Bulgaria from 8 to 10 July at the invitation of Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov.

CHEYSSON, PCF SPOKESMAN CRITICIZES U.S. STATEMENT

Foreign Minister: Miscalculation

NC251228 Paris AFP in English 1219 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 25 Jun (AFP)--Washington's warning that its relations with Paris would be affected by the inclusion of Communists in the French cabinet was based on a "miscalculation," French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said today.

Mr Cheysson said in a radio interview that the Americans might have feared that the appointment of four Communist ministers "would have a contagious effect," but such a premise ignored the realities of French politics. He said the situation in France was "unique because the Socialist Party is very strong with respect to the Communist Party" and because President Francois Mitterrand has "total authority at any moment to name a minister or sack a minister. The United States has mistakenly equated the different situations in France and Italy or in France and Spain etc," the chief French diplomat said over Europe 1 Radio. "The (U.S.) communique is in line with this miscalculation."

Mr Cheysson also said that the U.S. statement, warning that the "tone and content" of Washington-Paris relations would be affected, was primarily designed for domestic consumption in the United States.

He denied a report by the U.S. television network ABC that U.S. President Ronald Reagan had been assured by Mr Mitterrand that the Communist ministers would not be privy to national defence secrets. The report smacked of James Bond, he said. Brusquely declaring that this is not the "sort of conversation" that French leaders have with the Americans or anyone else, Mr Cheysson said: "What we can tell the Americans, if they are interested, or the Paraguayans or whomever, is that the structure of our government... is that of a business and in business the guys who do the errands are not informed about the management of the firm. Each does that for which is is appointed," Mr Cheysson said. "Me, I do not take care of the police. The transport minister (Charles Fiterman, number two in the Communist Party) is not going to be concerned with defense."

The foreign minister also attacked "our American friends" for not helping France overcome its worsening economic situation. "Their policy of high interest rates and a very expensive dollar, which continually pushes up oil prices, prevents any possibility of investment," he said. France was "hard up," Mr Cheysson added. "We are waging war and we could not enter it with only a part of the (left wing) majority. We must fight this fight all together."

Cheysson TV Statement

NC261150 Paris AFP in English 1141 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 26 Jun (AFP)--French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson today hit back at the United States reaction to the inclusion of four Communists in France's new cabinet. He said on television that the U.S. position was "unacceptable and, at the least, surprising." The minister said there were contradictions on the subject between the State Department's official reaction, comments made to him by American leaders during his visit to Washington earlier this month and statements in Paris this week by U.S. Vice President George Bush.

Gremetz: Scornfully Reject

NC251208 Paris AFP in English 1159 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 25 Jun (AFP)--The French Communist Party foreign affairs spokesman, Maxime Gremetz, today rejected "scornfully" last night's U.S. Government statement that relations with France would "be affected" by the inclusion of four Communists in the new cabinet.

Mr Gremetz, a member of the party's Political Bureau, said the U.S. statement questioned the integrity of the Communists, and "along with millions of French men and women reject such an interference with scorn." Mr Gremetz said in a TV interview that Washington's remarks were unacceptable to most French people. French Government affairs were the concern of the French alone, he added.

WESTERN REACTION TO COMMUNIST MINISTERS CITED

LD251910 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Journalists may be repeating themselves, but for 24 hours they have been asking all of the foreign visitors who leave the Elysee exactly the same question: What do you think about the arrival of Communist ministers? The president of the European Community Commission, Gaston Thorn, who was received this morning by Francois Mitterrand, did not want to reply. As far as he is concerned, it is a problem which only concerns the French.

This is also the opinion of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau who was received at the Elysee at noon. Trudeau gave his reactions to (Bertrand Vannier), reactions which are all the more interesting because Canada is at the crossroads between French-speaking countries and North America.

[Begin Trudeau recording] I don't know if Washington is worried. I think they explained their point of view yesterday. As for my opinion, no, I am not inclined to tell another country how it should form its government. I would certainly be rather astonished if I were told who should be in my cabinet. I prefer to respect the autonomy of French politics in this area. This participation--this is my point of view--has no importance whatever. [end recording]

As you know, and Mr Trudeau just alluded to it, the Americans have taken it very badly. For them, four Communist ministers in France is four too many. U.S. Secretary of State General Haig said relations between Washington and Paris are going to be affected--meaning they will deteriorate. U.S. Vice President George Bush, who left France this morning after a 24-hour visit, corrected the range a little. We are concerned, he said, but our relations with France will remain close and cordial. In fact, it's another way of saying the same thing. Charles Fiterman and his three colleagues are frightening Reagan's America, as Denis Poncet, our correspondent in Washington explains.

[Begin Poncet recording] In 1978 the former Carter administration, in the face of the possible arrival of Communists in the Italian Government, said: We could not allow such participation. At the time, these words gave rise to a general (?outcry) in Europe. Today, comparing the reaction of the current administration with that of the Democrats of the former administration, a large part of the American press considers it to be rather moderate, even if the French are surprised by the firm and unrestrained tone adopted by the State Department.

Well, if there is moderation, why? This morning's paper believe that there is a basic reason: Communist participation in the affairs of the French Government will not last long. As the Los Angeles TIMES writes, the French Communist Party has shown over the years, I quote, a lack of talent for intelligent cooperation. And now that it is in power, continues the article, the big question is to know how long it will take for its self-destructive opportunism and fidelity to Moscow to come to the surface. Meanwhile, one thing is certain: Relations between the two capitals are going to cool down considerably. [end recording]

CHEYSSON COMMENTS ON WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD251947 Hamburg DPA in German 1741 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Brussels, 25 Jun (DPA)--New French Foreign Minister Cheysson has called for an immediate correction of the international policy of high interest rates.

In an interview with North German Radio, Cheysson said today that the high interest rates hamper Europe's economic revival. Interest rates of 20 percent made it difficult for firms to borrow money to carry out necessary investments. Moreoever, Europeans must ask themselves how they could jointly protect against the very high U.S. interest rate.

Cheysson spoke of "brutal chang in the U.S. interest rate" against which Europeans must defend themselves. The French Government knows that Chancellor Schmidt takes the same view. Both Germans and Britons are concerend about the high unemployment figures. This makes it necessary to stimulate the eocnomy. Cheysson believes that the workers' right of codetermination must be improved at the European level. He also called for closer integration of the aerospace industry within the EEC.

OFFICIALS TALK WITH NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PM251426 Paris LE MONDE in French 21-22 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] A 2-hour and 15-minute talk at the Elysee with Pierre Beregovoy, secretary general at the president's office, and a further talk with PS First Secretary Jospin at PS headquarters marked the first day of the visit of Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto. D'Escoto will meet with External Affairs Minister Cheysson on Saturday morning.

D'Escoto stated that he is "extremely pleased" with these talks, emphasizing that he paid President Mitterrand a brief visit and conveyed to him an invitation to officially visit Nicaragua. Observers emphasized the exceptional length of the talks at the Elysee, which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours longer than expected. They took place in the presence of Regis Debray, assistant to the president.

The main subject of the talks, the minister stated, was the situation in Nicaragua, bilateral relations--in particular French aid which, according to D'Escoto, could soon be increased--and the situation in Central America, especially El Salvador.

D'Escoto, who arrived in Paris on 18 June on a 2-day working visit, also expressed the hope that his talks would make it possible to "develop in depth both relations between the two countries and contacts at the highest level with the new govenrment." In his message of thanks to Daniel Ortega, leader of the Nicaraguan junta, Mitterrand paid tribute to the "courage and tenacity" of the Nicaraguan people and assured them that they "will continue to find in him a friend in the building of a fairer society and in their efforts aimed at development."

MITTERRAND MEETS WITH JORDAN'S CROWN PRINCE

JN251916 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand received in the Elysee this evening Crown Prince Hasan who is currently on a working visit to the French cpaital.

His highness the crown prince conveyed to the French president His Majesty King Husayn's invitation to visit Jordan. President Mitterrand accepted the inviation and a date will be set later.

Crown Prince Hasan and President Francois Mitterrand reviewed Jordan's viewpoint on the Middle East particularly on the issue of the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories and the Israeli measures to Judaize Jerusalem.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan said that the French president showed complete understanding and a posicive response. He added that he is convinced that France will continue its independent Middle East policy.

SOCIALIST LEADERS AGREE TO SPADOLINI GOVERNMENT

NC251557 Paris AFP in English 1537 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 25 June (AFP)--Republican Giovanni Spadolini may be Italy's first non Christian Democrat to head a government since the end of the Second World War.

Italian Socialist party leaders today decided to give the green light to Mr Spadolini's attempt to put together a cabinet. Their approval had been expected since the beginning of the week. The socialist leaders said they supported Mr Spadolini'seffort to form a new government "to resolve the different crises now facing the country."

PSI'S CRAXI ON FORMING GOVERNMENT, WORLD ISSUES

PM250951 Rome AVANTI in Italian 19 Jun 81 p 16

[Excerpts] Socialist Secretary Bettino Craxi gave a news conference for foreign and Italian journalists yesterday lunchtime at the Foreign Press Association Offices in Rome. Here, topic by topic, are the answers that the PSI secretary gave to the journalists' questions.

Government Crisis--Spadolini can go to the president's palace and withdraw his reservations [about agreeing to form a government] whenever he likes. Any procedure is valid as long as the substance of the problems is tackled, which as far as the Socialists are concerned means a discussion of a government program in negotiations that can start on Monday. In the work of a government in a country such as Italy it is impossible to do without the role and influence of the party with the relative majority, namely the DC. But how this influence is calculated in terms of government participation is a task that belongs to the prime minister-designate. In other words, it is he who must seek to achieve a balance acceptable to all the forces of the majority. Apart from that, he has rights laid down by the constitution, which the prime minister-designate can exercise as he sees fit.

Next, Craxi added that a non-DC premiership favors the criterion of equality among the government parties. As for the hypothesis, raised in certain quarters, of a minority government without Christian Democrats to prepare for early elections, Craxi replied that he was looking at the uncovered cards on the table. We shall see whether there are any covered cards as well, he added. The DC says that it has no bias against Spadolini, although its deputy secretary, Vittorino Colombo, says that the prime minister-designate will receive from the DC the same "support" as it gave La Malfa and Craxi in 1979. I regard this as a statement that is bound to mislead, to say the least. If it was risky 2 years ago it would be rash now.

French Socialists' Success--Although there is no automatic relationship between what happens in one country and the situation in other European countries, the French Socialist Party's success will prompt the belief that socialist gains are possible in Europe. Change is a law which sooner or later is bound to be observed.

The newspapers have recently been talking in terms of a socialist France. But the French Socialist Party used to have about 20 percent and its success was the result of a methodical and intelligent policy of alliances and convergences on the topics of regeneration.

In Italy there is potential secular area; a way must be found of facilitating its political expression. The PSI is striving to do this through an action of movement and openness with respect to various forces which identify with the demand for change, which is considerable in this country.

Relations with PCI--The present balance of forces shows that it is impossible to govern without the DC. It is difficult to understand the polemic being conducted by Berlinguer, who wants an alternative but at the same time is demanding to join the government together with the DC. For years he has supported the thesis of an agreement with the DC; now he is supporting a different thesis, and one cannot see the reason for this discrimination.

Still, on the basis of the present balance of forces, there can be no alternative without the DC; similarly, one cannot ignore the fact that the possibility of forming governments and keeping parliaments alive depends on the PSI's attitudes. Indeed, if the PSI were to transfer to the opposition, it would mean the end of this legislative term.

Next the Socialist secretary added that the revision of the PCI's entire structure--on which that party has, after all, built its organization and its policy--is being conducted with difficulty. Lack of clarity can enable one to win points but it does not provide responsible and, above all, lasting political prospects. And this is what the country needs.

Foreign Policy--Foreign policy is a joint commitment for the government coalition that must be based on certain clear points: The principle of security, military control, an initiative with respect to the Mediterranean area and the crisis points in the Middle East, relations with the European and Eastern-bloc countries and specific action vis-a-vis the African countries.

Craxi placed particular emphasis on a well-focused policy line toward the Third World, pointing out in this connection that while people in Somalia are literally starving to death, Minister Colombo preferred to visit Addis Ababa--where 1,500 Cubans arrived a few days later--rather than Mogadishu.

Asked about the situation in Chile and El Salvador and about the socialist international's initiatives with respect to these two countries, the PSI secretary said that unfortunately, as far as the country under Pinochet's dictatorship is concerned, the situation seems frozen and for the time being there are no apparent signs of a turnabout.

In the case of El Salvador, however, the Socialist and Christian Democratic internationals are making a mediation bid. In the next few days there will be a meeting in this connection in Nicaragua to take stock of the initiative undertaken.

The realistic objective remains to lay the foundations for political negotiations, since in El Salvador the guerrilla forces are no more able to reverse the situation than the government is to eliminate the guerrilla forces.

VATICAN, SINGAPORE ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

AU241624 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Vatican City, 24 Jun (ANSA)--Singapore and the Vatican have agreed to establish diplomatic relations, the Holy See press office announced here today.

The Asian state will send an ambassador to the Vatican, which for its part, will set up an apostolic nuncio's office in Singapore.

BALSEMAO ON KARAMANLIS MEETING, FRENCH CABINET

LD251608 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 2200 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpt] In Lisbon's Queluz Palace, President Konstandinos Karamanlis of Greece, on the second day of his 3-day official visit to Portugal, received Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao this morning.

Afterwards, the head of the Portuguese Government summed up his meeting to newsmen:

[Begin recording] We discussed matters relating to the situation in Europe and what Common Market membership has meant for Greece. My general impression is that, contrary to the views of some of the opponents to Portugal's bid to join the Common Market, contrary to what they have been spreading here, Greece had (?far) fewer problems than (?she was warned she would face) by joining the market. It is a valuable experience which the foreign ministers of our two countries will be discussing in depth.

We also broached matters relating to other parts of Europe, including, naturally, Greek-Turkish affairs. The two foreign ministers will go into detail on that.

More than anything else, I had the opportunity to talk with a man of great political influence, who played a fundamental role in the restoration of democracy to his country and who, judging by his political decisions, is someone who (?goes along with) the program of our own government in matters of foreign policy, bearing in mind that Greece rejoined NATO while he was prime minister and entered the Common Market after he became president--both these events having taken place during his leadership.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, isn't it true that the inclusion of Communists in France's new government has (?upset) NATO?

[Answer] It has also had repercussions in a number of European countries [words indistinct].

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, how does the Portuguese Government view this development?

[Answer] The Portuguese Government [words indistinct] the French Government.

[Question] Do you think it likely to have any consequences? Reagan, for instance, has not shown himself to be particularly pleased with this development.

[Answer] I think the presence of Communists in a West European government might invariably give cause for some doubt and concern, particularly when that government is of a NATO member country. [end recording]

BRIEFS

SOVIET DELEGATION--A delegation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, which had been on a visit to Lisbon at the invitation of the Portuguese Council for Peace and Cooperation, has left for home. [Text] [Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 16 Jun 81 LD]

NEW MACAO GOVERNOR--At a ceremony held in Belem Palace, the president today swore in Commander Almeida e Costa as governor of Macao. [Text] [Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 16 Jun 81 LD]

NEWSPAPERS REVEAL PLANS OF ALLEGED COUPISTS

NC251012 Paris AFP in English 1001 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Madrid, 25 Jun (AFP)--Three Spanish Army officers and three civilians arrested on Wednesday planned to capture the royal palace and stage a wave of attacks in Madrid as part of a plot against the state, press reports said here today. Those arrested were Colonel Antonio Sicre and Ricardo Garchitorena, Major Ricardo Saenz de Ynestrillas, Colonel Sicre's civilian brother Luis and two women, Maria Concepcion Villagrasa and Maria Paz Peraz Nieto.

The monarchist paper ABC today said that a fourth officer, a major, was also being held but his identity was not revealed. The Roman Catholic daily YA quoted police sources as saying that the arrests were made too soon for investigators to discover all the threads to the plot, but the assault on the royal palace of Zarzuela was timed to coincide with a reception being held elsewhere by King Juan Carlos to mark his Saint's Day yesterday. YA said details of the planned operation--allegedly financed by Mrs Paz Perez--were obscure as none of the officers arrested commanded a unit. The centrist DIARIO 16 linked the plot with right-wing movements planning attacks in Madrid to incite the armed forces to rebel. The paper said that the plot's existence had been suspected and the king's bodyguard strengthened. The independent EL PAIS alleged that the plotters had tapped the telephones of members of the government. Colonel Sicre was a signals and codes expert attached to the prime minister's office, the paper noted.

Police refused to comment on the press reports.

Fourth Officer Arrested

LD251732 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Excerpt] According to the EUROPA PRESS AGENCY, Army Major (Jesus Campos Perez) has been placed in preventive custody after making a statement to a military judge yesterday. The judge ordered the arrest of the army major on the ground that there was alleged evidence of complicity in a conspiracy to military rebellion. Major (Jesus Campos Perez) is the fourth officer to be arrested in the last few days. As you will recall, the other three are Colonels Sicre and Garcitorena and Maj Saenz de Ynestrillas. Lt Gen Quintana Lacaci, captain general of the 1st military region, appointed Col (Baldina de Ingeiro) as special judge in the case involving the four arrested officers and five civilians.

DEFENSE MINISTER OLIART VISITS VALENCIA

LD260916 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Minister of Defense Alberto Oliart said in Valencia today: "I stake my life that there will not be another coup d'etat here." As is known, the defense minister has begun a 3-day official visit to the 3d military region. We have a report from Valencia:

Confidence in our democratic institutions increased from 61 percent in 1979 to 81 percent--that is 20 percent--after 23 February. This statement was made by the defense minister, at a news conference held in Valencia on the occasion of his visit to the installations and units of the 3d military region. He also said that the discipline and morale of the motorized division Maestrazgo No 3 made an excellent impression on him, after attending a parade in the morning. In response to questions from newsmen in connection with the 23 February coup attempt and specifically in connection with this military region, he referred the journalists to the military authority for replies, saying that it has all the information available to this effect. He described as very satisfactory the present working of the intelligence services and he stressed that military service will be performed outside of the recruits' region of origin so that they can get to know about other regions.

NORWAY

VICE ADMIRAL CITES SOVIET THREAT IN BALTIC

PM251441 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 23 Jun 81 p 7

[Liv Hegna report]

[Text] Bornholm, Jun--"Developments in the Soviet Navy have brought about a more potent threat to southern Norway, especially in a protracted war, when the Soviet bases in the Baltic would assume great importance," said Vice Adm Robert Helseth, supreme commander in south Norway, at a Nordic "people and defense" conference in Bornholm recently.

Helseth also said that the transfer of six Soviet submarines to the Baltic also contributed to the greater threat.

The Golf II class submarines each have three nuclear missiles onboard. The missiles have a range of 700 nautical miles and could reach targets in southern Scandinavia and central Europe, Admiral Helseth pointed out that as far as southern Norway is concerned the situation has thus acquired a new dimension. "I am just as concerned over these Golf II submarines as I am over the deployment of the medium-range missiles with targets in Europe," he said.

Admiral Helseth also stressed that the Soviet Union's base area on the Kola Peninsula is extremely concentrated and vulnerable to attack while, at the same time, the base has only a limited capacity for repairs. Bearing in mind the Soviet Union's increasing construction of oceangoing vessels, the larger and better protected base and repair capacity in the Baltic will acquire greater importance.

"Free access to the Baltic will therefore be of considerable significance to the Soviet Union," the admiral said. He also pointed to the importance the Soviet Union itself attaches to the area. This is illustrated by the superpower's attempts to have the Baltic declared a "sea of peace" to which other powers' warships should not have access. "The Soviet Union will probably achieve this when the new Law of the Sea Laws are adopted in the 1980's," Helseth said.

PRIME MINISTER BRUNDTLAND VISITS YUGOSLAVIA

For Belgrade TANJUG reportage on the visit of Prime Minister Brundtland to Yugoslavia, including talks with leaders and a cooperation agreement, see the Yugoslav section of the 19 and 22 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

SWEDEN

ACADEMIES COMPLETE INDUSTRY, DEFENSE STUDY

PM260804 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 24 Jun 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Defense and Research"]

[Text] The Royal Swedish Academies of Engineering and Military Sciences have completed a study of the connection between Swedish industrial and security policies. The study was made by a committee led by former justice ombudsman Gunnar Thyresson. Thus, it is a document without political bias, which is now being introduced into Sweden's flagging defense and security policy debate.

It is a pity that the study has had so little attention paid to it for it is an extraordinarily valuable foundation for the continued defense debate. Since we can no longer pursue a defense and security policy "ostrich" debate, we need facts, not least to repulse the emotionally based attacks on a defense sufficiently strong to satisfy the demands for credibility in the eyes of the rest of the world made by our nonaligned foreign policy.

For with every passing year, it becomes increasingly difficult to isolate what were once described as strictly defense and security policy questions from other social questions. For this reason, it is now a correct departure point to assume that credibility resides in the ability of the whole of society to resist external pressure.

It probably comes as a surprise to many that up to now industrial questions in defense planning have been dealt with without more detailed discussion or deeper analysis. According to the study, there are no precise estimates on whether Swedish industry is able to satisfy demand for various products and goods which are necessary from the security policy viewpoint.

This makes it all the more important to make good the deficiencies--precision must be the guiding principle in all areas of defense and security policy. The woolliness which surrounds many statements is often there to conceal shortcomings and to hide the discrepancy between the stated objective and available resources.

According to the study, the rest of the world evaluates our strength on our ability to function in a number of areas in crises and the capacity we could develop in the event of a war. The study makes it clear that a number of measures must be adopted so that these requirements might be satisfied.

It is no secret that our domestic arms industry is a significant defense and security resource. It is also well known that Sweden is all too small a base to give sufficient economic support to this arms industry, which must therefore be given the opportunity to compensate for this through exports, for which strict conditions are laid down. For this reason, it must be seen as a serious threat that this competence, acquired over a long period of time and at great expense, could be lost as the result of a decrease in the number of orders from the defense forces. On the other hand, compensation for this could be achieved through increased exports.

Like the rest of industry, the arms industry should not be isolated from the world. Here the study points to a sore spot--technical developments are now proceeding at such a rate as to require such resources and are so specialized that international cooperation is necessary.

But the decisive consideration must to a large extent be how best to serve our own interests through achieving defense and security targets and not the notion that in an uncertain world we should--out of self-denial or for the sake of the good example it would give to others--deny ourselves that which would best serve the demands made by democratic representation.

The other day opinion poll figures showed not only that the Swedish people's will to defend itself was great, but also that increasing numbers of people, despite the economic crisis, want to put more money into defense. Even though with the best will in the world our resources are not inexhaustible, they can be exploited more efficiently by the pattern of coordination in a number of areas which the report proposes.

One of the objectives of the current Defense Commission should be to avoid the criticism directed in the study at the earlier lack of detailed discussion and to aim at a deeper analysis of an area of society that is much more important than had been thought in the past.

SECRETARY NOTT ANNOUNCES DEFENSE CUTBACKS

LD252224 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1628 GMT 25 Jun 81

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defense correspondent]

[Text] The Royal Navy, as expected, took the biggest beating in a package of defence measures, the most important for a decade, announced by Defence Secretary John Nott in the Commons today.

Cuts will be: Chatham dockyard and base to be closed by 1984 and severe curtailment of work at Portsmouth, although the base will be retained. The Gibraltar dockyard's future is also under review.

The size of the navy's destroyer and frigate force will be cut by nine to 50 ships declared to NATO, achieved by disposing of older ships like the Country, Rothesay and Leander classes. Only two of the navy's three new Harrier carriers will enter service, although Mr Nott pledged to complete the new Ark Royal at Swan Hunter on Tyneside. The navy's two amphibious ships Fearless and Intrepid will be disposed of earlier, although the three marine commandos will be maintained. The older carrier Hermes will also be phased out as soon as the HMS Illustrious, second of the new Harrier carriers, is in service.

The navy also bore the brunt of manpower cuts--between 8,000 and 10,000 men will be cut from the target numbers by the end of 1986. Also cut are naval shore establishments, fuel depots and stores bases. Overall civilian numbers will drop by between 15,000 and 20,000 inside the Defence Ministry as a result of all the measures announced today. "Redundancies, will, I'm afraid, be inescapable," warned Mr Nott.

The army in turn will be cut by around 7,000 to 135,000 over the next five years. In addition, 2,000 administrative jobs will go in the Rhine Army with the withdrawal of the four armoured division hqs back to UK.

On the plus side, Mr Nott announced the expected joint manufacture of the American AV-8B Harrier version with 60 aircraft being ordered for the RAF. This deal, which involves a total of 400 aircraft including the American order, will mean 1,000 million pounds of business for British aerospace.

One of the objects of the defence review was to boost air defence, but short term options to improve numbers of interceptors are clearly limited. Mr Nott announced the arming of an additional 36 Hawk trainer jets with Sidewinder air to air missiles. This brings the total of Hawk emergency daytime-only fighters to 72. Two Phantom fighter squadrons will be run on longer than planned and 20 new Tornado ground attack jets may be switched to the UK air defence role.

Mr Nott made no startling changes to the navy's warship building plans, confirming an order with Vickers for a 177 million-pound nuclear hunter killer-submarine and the continuance of orders for 20 new warships already in hand, worth 2,000 million pounds over the new years. Surprisingly he announces the placing of an order for a further type-22 "frigate" worth 125 million pounds with Yarrows on the Clyde: the cost and sophistication of this class of ship was one of the factors in the launch of the defence review.

Some of the losses in manpower will be made up by increasing the part-time territorial role: 16,000 more men and women "weekend" soldiers will be recruited progressively, with an increase of four more training days a year for them.

Chief of the general staff, General Sir Edwin Bramall watched pale-faced from the distinguished visitors gallery as Mr Nott read his statement. MPs will debate the issue in the Commons on July 7.

DAILY TELEGRAPH VIEWS FUTURE OF NEW TORPEDO

PM241448 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 24 Jun 81 p 6

[Desmond Wettern report]

[Text] Britain's latest torpedo, the Stingray, one of the most costly weapons yet developed for the navy and the RAF, will be effective against any known submarine in service today or planned over the next 20 years, according to a report by the Commons Defence Committee published yesterday.

Despite the project's high cost, some 920-million pounds over a 14 year period, the committee concludes--contrary to the report last year of the Commons Public Accounts Committee--that Stingray is far superior to its American rival, the latest version of the Mark 46 torpedo.

This was initially developed in the 1960's, and it will be at least 10 years before any of the American replacement torpedoes could be made available to the Royal Navy.

Stingray, which is due to enter service in the fleet in 1983, will be delivered ahead of schedule and slightly below the cost first estimated in January, 1978.

Senior naval officers, Defence Ministry officials and representatives of the principal contractor, Marconi Space and Defence Systems, told the committee that they believed as many as 3,000 Stingray torpedoes might be sold overseas.

The report expresses the hope that Stingray might be sold to the Americans as an interim weapon until their Mark 46 replacement is ready about 1990, a view that is known to be shared by Mr Nott, defence secretary.

But Rear Adm A.A. Murphy, special project director in the Ministry of Defence, pointed out "I think it is unreasonable to expect the Americans to buy such an important weapon from abroad and be dependent upon a nation abroad for such crucial weapon in their own defence."

The committee also looked at the present competition between Marconi and the American Gould company for a contract for a new heavyweight torpedo for the Royal Navy's submarines.

Several witnesses before the committee pointed out that whereas several test vehicles have already been tried out for the Marconi contender, the 7525, the American project the Mark 48 ADCAP (additional capability) at present exists only on paper.

The Ministry of Defence, in reaching a decision due to be made next month, would have to rely on written pledges from the Americans on the weapon's future performance.

Despite assurances from Gould that a Royal Navy purchase of the Mark 48 would mean considerable offset work from America for British companies, Mr W.F. Mumford, the assistant under secretary of state, material (navy) in the Ministry of Defence admitted that such offset sales were not a condition of any purchase of the American weapon.

There is also a good chance of collaboration with West Germany if the 7525 goes ahead.

The new weapon would incorporate much of the technology used in Stingray and this would mean increasing the labour force at Marconi's new factory at Neston, Cheshire, from 400 to about 1000.

CARRINGTON MEETS WITH NORWEGIAN DELEGATION

PM240848 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 Jun 81 p 18

[Aasmund Willersrud report]

[Excerpt] NATO's nuclear policy was the main topic at the talks, which a delegation from the Norwegian Conservative Party led by parliamentary leader Kaare Willoch and party Chairman Jo Benkow, had with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington in London on Friday [19 June]. Without making any direct reference to the Norwegian debate on nuclear-free zones, Carrington nevertheless stressed the importance of the alliance's concerted action in all important questions.

The foreign secretary said that this is essential, especially at the present time when attempts are being made to start the East-West dialogue on nuclear arms limitation. Willoch told AFTENPOSTEN that Carrington had expressed full confidence in the U.S. desire for negotiations with the Soviet Union. He also stressed his satisfaction with the fact that the present administration in Washington is taking its time to understand the problems before sitting down at the negotiating table.

The situation in Poland also was discussed with the British foreign secretary. In the light of his talks with Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek, who is on an official visit to London, Lord Carrington said that Poland's political leaders are intent on and will probably also succeed in avoiding such violent political developments in the country that the Soviet Union could have an excuse for intervening.

During their 2-day visit in London, the Norwegian Conservative Party representatives also held talks with Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Industry Sir Keith Joseph and Secretary of State for Energy Hamish Gray. Willoch said the talks had given greater insight into the problems facing Britain.

UK TO PARTICIPATE IN CONFERENCE ON KAMPUCHEA

BK240436 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] The British Government has decided in principle to participate in the international conference on the Kampuchean issue in New York. The message has been conveyed to Prime Minister Prem by the newly designated ambassador to Thailand, Mr Hubert Anthony Justin Staples. He says that the recently concluded ASEAN foreign ministers conference is highly successful. He also hopes that the ministerial meeting between ASEAN and the EEC in London and Brussels in October will tighten the political and economic relationship between the two regional organizations.

The new British ambassador previously served in Thailand as the charge d'affairs of the British Embassy. He says that his reappointment to Thailand gives him another opportunity to render more beneficial service to Thailand.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON PRC VISIT

NC241727 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] In view of a press report on Foreign Minister Rolandhis' visit to the PRC, the republic's Foreign Ministry has stated that the outcome of the visit was, undoubtedly, beneficial both in the development of bilateral relations as well as in the more general political problem of Cyprus. The statement adds that in various countries it is not a common practice to issue a joint statement following an official visit by a foreign minister.

GREEK EMBASSY RESTATES POSITION ON KIRPRIANOU VISIT

NC251112 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] The Greek Embassy in Nicosia has issued the following statement: As a result of a report today in a Cyprus newspaper, the Greek Embassy is authorized to reiterate that, as stressed a few days ago by Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, the visit of President Kiprianou to Athens is the result of the expressed joint desire of the two governments within the framework of their regular contacts and of the exchange of views on developing aspects of the Cyprus issue.

NEW NATIONAL GUARD COMMANDER TAKES OVER DUTIES

NC241129 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] The new commander of the National Guard, Lt Gen Nikolaos Papanayiotou, today took over his duties and was received by President of the Republic Kiprianou. Earlier he conferred with Minister of Interior and Defense Veniamin.

LISSARIDHIS RETURNS FROM MEETING WITH AL-ASAD

NC251946 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Chairman of socialist Party, EDEK, Lissaridhis returned from Damascus where he had talks with the country's president, Al-Asad, on the Cyprus problem and issues connected with the Middle East area. According to a statement issued by EDEK, President al-Asad expressed his solidarity with the Cypriot people's struggle. Lissaridhis also had a meeting with the assistant secretary general of the ruling Al-Ba'th Party, (Al-Ahmar), and other leaders of the party.

BRIEFS

COMMERCE DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA--A Cyprus delegation under Commerce and Industry Minister Kittis has concluded its Belgrade visit on the expansion of Cyprus-Yugoslav economic cooperation. Great prospects for increased trade were established and it was agreed that trade for the first year will increase to $20 million, $6 million of which will be in Cyprus exports. Compared to 1980, this will increase Cyprus' exports to Yugoslavia sixfold. A cooperation agreement between the Yugoslav Chamber of Economics and the Cypriot Chamber of Commerce and Industry was also signed. Contacts will continue with the visit of a Yugoslav delegation to Cyprus at the end of this year. [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 19 Jun 81 NC]

TRADE DELEGATION TO HUNGARY--A Cypriot commerce delegation which visited Hungary had talks with the chairman of the Hungarian chambers of commerce during which it was affirmed that there are good prospects for expanding trade between the two countries. A joint statement on the talks also said that various Hungarian businesses will increase purchases of Cypriot citrus fruits as well as wine and other goods. The Cypriot commercial delegation has already visited Romania on a 4-day visit of the same nature. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 25 Jun 81 NC]

I SIMERINI QUESTIONS PAPANDREOU ON CYPRUS POLICY

NC250958 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 25 Jun 81 pp 1, 9

[From the weekly supplement KIRIAKATIKI SIMERINI: Exculsive interview granted by PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou to I SIMERINI correspondent Persefoni Mihailidhou-Andreou on 13 June in Athens]

[Excerpt] Question: Mr Chairman, as you most certainly know, the Papandreou name has been established in Cyprus from 1965 to the present by the policy of your never-to-be-forgotten father. It is also an observable phenomenon that in Cyprus this policy is supported by an impressive percentage of personalities of all ideological hues. Bearing in mind that your father's policy spoke to the souls of Cypriots and that today polls show you close to assuming authority in Greece, if this should happen, what policy will you implement on the Cyprus issue?

Answer: It is difficult for one to define in detail what the policy on the Cyprus issue will be. There are, however, certain principles we will respect. At the outset I start from the fact that: Although Cyprus is an independent state and a UN members, there is a national tie between Greeks from Greece and the Greek Cypriots. We belong to the same nation, even though we live within the boundaries of two separate states. Consequently, the primary criterion, the basic principle, consists of the precise recognition that defense of the independence and integral character of Cyprus is a national duty for all Greek governments and for the Greek nation.

In reference to this, I would like to underline that it is a mistake to consider that the question of defending the territorial integrity of Greece and its national independence could be separated from the fate of Cyprus.

It is a mistake to believe that the defense of Greece is possible or effective without simultaneously defending the integrity, unity and independence of the Republic of Cyprus.

The second point that I would like to underline in respect of our own policy is this: We cannot ignore, it is not permissible for a Greek Government to ignore, that we are a guarantor power, that we have a duty toward Cyprus. Irrespective of the national issue itself, conventionally and under the framework of international law we have certain obligations toward Cyprus that we have absolutely no right to forget.

The third basic principle we will pursue is that the Cyprus issue, as an issue, must be the first issue of interest to Greek diplomacy in every corner of the earth.

I regret to say this, but presentation of the Cyprus issue by the Foreign Ministry and by our diplomatic services has been anemic to the degree that we have not managed to effectively and successfully inform the world public and international public opinion. Very often as I travel and meet political leaders in foreign countries I observe that they do not know about the problem, or rather that the Turkish diplomatic services have done an excellent job.

Foreigners tend to view the Cyprus problem as a problem between two communities. They do not view this problem as a problem involving the independence of a member state of the United Nations. From the moment that Greek diplomacy allows the creation of the impression abroad that this is a domestic problem of Cyprus, of how the "Greek Cypriots" can coexist with the "Turkish Cypriots," then the basic problems facing Cyprus are forgotten and we are left on the sidelines.

The basic fact on Cyprus, the critical fact, is that nearly 40 percent of the island is held by Turkey after a vestial invasion and under an equally bestial occupation. There is naturally importance in the intercommunal dialogue in connection with the protection of the rights of the citizens, no matter whether they are Greek or Turkish Cypriots. In other words, it is a joint effort toward establishment of a constitutional charter to guarantee not only the peaceful coexistence of the two communities but also a creative relationship between them. It must have become clear that dialogue between the two communities, which, naturally has meaning in respect to establishing the rights of the citizens--no matter whether they are Greek or Turkish Cypriots--to establishing a constitution, will guarantee these rights for all citizens of Cyprus. This entire effort, in other words the establishment of a modus vivendi that will allow not only the peaceful coexistence of the two communities but also a creative relationship between them, is essential. This, however, is impossible when 40 percent of Cyprus happens to be under Turkish occupation and when Turkish troops are stationed in Cyprus.

In other words, the primary and basic message that our diplomacy should have disseminated overseas is this: We must request--on whatever concerns relations between the two communities--discussion and most certainly a solution, but the presence of Turkish troops on the island is unacceptable. One cannot have great negotiating possibilities under the threat of tanks. Consequently, we believe that a truly live and aggressive promotion of the Cyprus issue in the diplomatic field, in the field of briefing foreign governments, in other words informing them of the character of the problem, must give emphasis to the fact that a solution must first pass through the phase of withdrawal of the foreign troops. There can be no solution acceptable to Greece, and I believe to the Greek Cypriots, that will not set this withdrawal of foreign troops as a first, basic and inviolable condition.

Question: Ever since the change in the political regime [the downfall of the junta] the policy of those responsible for handling the Cyprus issue has been a sort of incessant slogan: "Cyprus decides and Greece supports." I do not conceal from you that it is now becoming discernible that many Cypriots have started tiring of this and that they are asking for some sort of more responsible presence from Greece on their issue. What are your views on this?

Answer: This slogan, the dogma as you say of "Cyprus decides and Greece supports," naturally has its attractive viewpoint, that is, that Greece will not intervene in Cypriot domestic affairs; that the state of Cyprus must be respected by the state of Greece is, naturally, a correct rule. This, however, must not become an alibi for the inactivity and lack of interest of the Greek Government. Up to this moment, I regret this, but I must state it, this slogan, this dogma, has been an alibi for the virtual indifference of the Greek state toward Cyprus.

Question: Earlier you referred to the joint dogma of Greek-Cypriot defense. If you attain authority, will you work in this direction? We must even add that recently the average Cypriot feels abandoned and unprotected, like a Greek who has a motherland but an indifferent one.

Answer: I would prefer to circumvent this third question of yours on the defense dogma. because I have already said enough in my first answer.

Question: In the case that Turkey attempts a new military operation in Cyprus and you are in authority, will the distance between Greece and Cyprus remain as great as in the past?

Answer: This is an extremely basic question. In respect of geography, it is true that the distance between Greece and Cyprus is greater than the distance between Turkey and Cyprus. Consequently, from the point of view of operations, there is a decisive advantage for Turkey.

We must, however, make it clear to Turkey that we are not going to accept faits accomplish and that we will not remain disinterested if Turkey once again uses its armed force to extend its occupation over Cyprus. It is our position that we have the obligation to defend the liberty and independence of Cyprus and to support our Cypriot brothers. The way in which we will express this--that we will not remain disinterested--must be considered under the conditions of that specific moment, the balance of forces, but in every eventuality it must remain clear that Greece will never compromise over any such development.

Question: Mr Chairman, if the November elections give you the authority and responsibility in Greece, will you at long last bring this notorious Cyprus dossier to publicity? I ask you this question because a great number of Greek Cypriots are eagerly waiting for this so that light may at long last be shed on this serious matter which has cost them so much blood.

Answer: I am particularly glad that you have asked this question. This is truly the greatest act of treason committed in our country's modern times.

We know enough to realize that there was treason. We know enough to realize that there was guidance from the outside in this treason. Naturally, it is impossible to place positive blame, political or criminal, if this issue, that is the summer of 1974, is not completely cleared up.

Naturally we must not forget that whatever happened in 1974 was, to a great degree, because of what happened in 1967, when the country's dictator at that time, G. Papadhopoulos, withdrew the Greek division from Cyprus.

Question: Do you believe, Mr Chairman, that withdrawal of the Greek division in 1967 by itself led to the tragic events of July 1974? Apart from this, a large number of Cypriots believe that to a great degree this was the result of the joint policy of [word indistinct] at that time. What is your opinion?

Answer: I absolutely agree with you. I meant this as an additional fact. There are specific heavy responsibilities for what happened in 1974, both in Cyprus and in Greece.

Question: The French Socialist Party, which gained authority recently, will not change French foreign policy after the presidential election. Specifically, despite its Socialist administration, France will remain both within the EEC and within NATO. Could perhaps, these positions create problems for you in your position as a socialist party toward the EEC and NATO?

Answer: Most naturally in reference to the French Socialist Party it gives me great pleasure to stress that as parties we have extremely close relations. I would even state that it is perhaps the party in Europe that is closest to PASOK's positions. Naturally, however, because conditions are different there are also differences in the ways in which the two parties face certain issues. There are differences which we recognize, although we cooperate. This is the difference: For us NATO is not the same thing that it is for France. Naturally, France is not a member of NATO's military wing. We, however, are. Consequently, our withdrawal from the military wing of NATO would also be something logical to the French. What we must stress, however, is that NATO not only allowed the Turkish invasion, not only supplied the weapons, if you prefer, with which Turkey occupied 40 percent of Cyprus, but in fact it supported--not simply involved itself--it supported the Turkish presence in Cyprus.

It is also clear that for the sake of the interests of NATO, this area which today is occupied by Turkish troops undoubtedly offers decisive facilities to the alliance in the promotion of its own interest. It is difficult for the Greeks--mainland Greeks as well as Greek Cypriots, I believe--not to recognize this fact--that NATO permitted, coordinated and promoted [the Turkish invasion]. We will discover this exactly when the dossier on Cyprus is opened, when this great blow against the Greek nation is revealed. This is why for Greece the question of NATO is very particular.

There is also another aspect to the issue. Within NATO, when Greece participates in its military wing, it deploys, commands and arms its armed forces, with the north as the target. This is the danger from the north, as Averof describes it, while he recognizes that this danger no longer exists. We, however, are very certain that we will have to face a permanent threat from Turkey and that this threat is not likely to disappear for very many years. Greece's defense problem consists, primarily, of dealing with this danger. We do not want war. We are determined and resolved to do everything possible to avoid an armed clash. We must, however, make it absolutely clear that we will not permit a lessening--in any way or form--of our country's sovereign rights.

This is the very reason why Greece's participation in NATO's military wing serves nothing. On the contrary, it makes our struggle to defend our sovereign rights in the Aegean all the more difficult.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA--Minister Without Portfolio Dhimas has signed a memorandum in Sofia with Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Khristov concerning Greek-Bulgarian economic cooperation in many fields such as agriculture, industry and building projects. Among other things, the memorandum provides for considering the possibility of cooperation in the joint manufacturing of cigarettes, joint construction projects in third countries and a wide circle of other joint enterprises. During his visit to the Bulgarian capital, Mr. Dhimas also met with Chairman Parazou of the State Committee for Scientific and Technical Progress. The Greek Minister left Sofia today for Athens. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 24 Jun 81 NC]

EVREN RECEIVES PAKISTANI ATTORNEY GENERAL

TA251033 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren received Pakistan's attorney general, Sharifuddin Prizada, at the Cankaya Mansion this morning. According to information received from the president's press and public relations office, Pirzada presented General Evren with a message from Pakistani President Ziaul Haq. The message is on the relations between the two countries and expresses Haq's best wishes. Justice Minister Cevdet Mentes and Pakistan's ambassador to Ankara were also present at the meeting.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES LIBYAN ECONOMY MINISTER

TA260650 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Libyan Economy Minister Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah, who is currently in Ankara, is continuing his contacts. The visiting minister was received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu in the afternoon. In a speech during the meeting, Ulusu expressed his satisfaction over the development of the relations between Turkey and Libya. Expressing the belief that the visiting minister's contacts in Turkey will yield positive results, Ulusu said that Turkey will make the necessary contribution to ensure the development Turkish-Libyan cooperation in every field.

In his speech, the Libyan economy minister said that during this visit his delegation is seeking new fields of cooperation between the two countries, and that this cooperation will constitute an example for other Islamic countries as well.

SAUDI DEVELOPMENT FUND OFFICIAL SIGNS AGREEMENT

TA232051 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1615 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] An agreement was signed Tuesday between Turkey and the Saudi Development Fund for a $57 million loan to Turkey. The general director of the fund, Muhammad al-Sugayri, said the loan, $45 million of which was earmarked for modernization of the Iskenderun-Divrigi railway, and $12 million for power transmission projects, would be repaid in 20 years at 2.5 percent annual interest, with an initial grace period of 5 years.

FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN ON VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

For TANJUG coverage of the visit to Yugoslavia by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, see the Yugoslavia section of the 25 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BULENT ECEVIT LEAVES EDITORIAL STAFF OF ARAYIS

NC260834 Ankara ARAYIS in Turkish 13 Jun 81 p 4

[From the editorial staff: "Rumors and the Truth"]

[Excerpt] Dear readers, our publication adviser and chief editor the honorable Bulent Ecevit's departure from ARAYIS on 3 June as a result of National Security Council Decision No 52 has led to the intensification of certain unfounded rumors. In reporting the honorable Ecevit's departure from our magazine, some circles and publication organs have made absolutely no mention of the National Security Council's decision, creating the impression that the honorable Ecevit's departure was the outcome of a disagreement with the staff. On the other hand, those who know the reason began to spread the rumor that our publication adviser and chief editor is merely pretending to have departed from ARAYIS, but that he will continue to write anonymously.

Both these allegations are unfounded and tendentious. Above all, far from being at variance with ARAYIS, there is full accord and understanding, as well as mutual love and respect, between the honorable Ecevit and ARAYIS magazine. The sole aim of the entire staff, as well as of the honorable Bulent Ecevit, has been to make ARAYIS the magazine of "those who believe in democracy" and who "defend a democratic regime." This effort will continue.

With regard to the second rumor, we believe that the honorable Ecevit will find this "terribly deplorable" and "difficult to endure." Those who know the honorable Ecevit well and those who understand him well cannot possibly imagine that he would continue to contribute to ARAYIS anonymously. As those who are well acquainted with our adviser and chief editor fully realize, the honorable Ecevit is not the kind of person who would conceal his identity and continue to struggle. This is not in his nature. Dear readers, for the time being there will be no editorial in ARAYIS following the honorable Ecevit's departure.

DEATH SENTENCE DEMANDED FOR 52 DISK LEADERS

TA251508 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] The military prosecutor's office of the Istanbul Martial Law Command has filed suit against the leader of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK], Abdullah Basturk, and 51 of his colleagues with a demand for the death sentence for committing actions with the aim of forcefully changing the constitutional order.

In a news conference he held in Istanbul today, the military prosecutor of the martial law command, Judge Col Suleyman Takkeci, announced that since 12 September, an investigation was carried out concerning some 2,000 suspects of organizations or persons that have collaborated with DISK, the unions affiliated with it and the confederation, and that a suit has been filed against the 52 administrators of the confederation. The military prosecutor noted that suits will be filed in the other cases as soon as the investigations are concluded.

Explaining that this case concerns attitudes and actions aimed at dragging the country into an atmosphere of anarchy, rebellion and revolution, the military prosecutor then cited examples of various mass actions undertaken by DISK. He pointed out that moves in the form of conducting a general strike, slowing down or stopping work at factories or other work places, holding demonstrations on May Day and prolonging the strikes in the public and private sectors in an intrasigent manner are actually aimed at forcefully destroying order despite the fact that they seem to be individual incidents. The military prosecutor noted that all the actions undertaken by DISK are examples exposing the real facade of the economic, ideological and political war started against the state.

Stating that all the actions undertaken by the DISK leaders aim at changing the constitutional order by force and replacing it with a Marxist-Leninist order, the military prosecutor said that death sentences were demanded for the suspects in accordance with Article 146 of the Turkish penal code.

The names of the DISK administrators for whom death sentences have been demanded are as follows: Executive Council members: Abdullah Basturk, Riza Guven, Celal Kucuk, Gehmi Tsiklar, Kemal Nebioglu, (Nokbil) Zirkiloglu, Tuncer Locaman Oglu, Mustafa Aktolgali and Suleyman Celebi; Administrative Council members : Selahattin Sayin, Halil (Fayta), Kemal Yilmaz, Ali Sahin, Mehmet (Nihiaci), Kenan Akman, Niyazi Kogaz, Mustafa Karadayi, Ismet Cantekin, Hakki Onal, Berguzar Can, Demirhan Tuncay, Nusret Aydin, Ridvan Budak, Ekrem Akkus, Durmusali Yalniz, Tahir Guner, Akcin Koc, Yalcin Kalaka and Ozcan Keskic; Honorary Council members: Ergun Faruk Erdem, Talat Oz, Turker Azakli, Ali Taser, Ismail Caliskan, Cemal Aslan, Osman Ozkan and Saban Aydin; Supervisory Council members: Fikri Tahta, Mehmet Bekirogullari, Ismail (Forticer), Kemal Akar and Ali Kocaman; regional representatives: Ali Kaya, Yusuf Urekli, Sefer Guvenc, Saim Akbulut, Recep Loc, Tayyar Elmas, Rafet Demirtel, Suleyman Turan, Celal Alcinkaya and Hasan Kahraman.

COURT APPROVES DEATH SENTENCE FOR TERRORIST

TA231639 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1457 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 23 Jun (AA)--The Military Court of Cassation has approved the death sentence for a terrorist convicted of killing four members of the security forces in Tarsus. An Adana military court had sentenced Mustafa Pzenc in March 1981 for shooting two noncommissioned officers and a gendarme as well as a guard at a gendarme station in January 1981.

COURT SENTENCES RIGHTIST MILITANT TO DEATH

TA241516 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1458 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 24 Jun (AA)--An Ankara martial law court passed death penalty on a rightist terrorist, Ali Bulent Ojkan, for the murder of seven people by gunfire in a coffee house. Nurullah Akdogan's death sentence for his part in the same murder case was committed to 36 years. Ahmet Balci of the same terrorist group was sentenced to 20 years. The 2nd Military Court in Ankara sentenced three other terrorists to prison terms ranging between 5 to 20 years.

In Istanbul, the 3d Military Court sentenced three leftist terrorists to prison terms ranging between 3 to 9 years for obstructing classes, causing panic among students, distributing leaflets and carrying firearms.

COURT DENIES RELEASE REQUEST FOR JOURNALIST

TA231700 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 23 Jun (AA)--The plea of lawyers for journalist Gungor Yerdes, for his release from arrest, was rejected by a military court in Ankara. Yerdes was arrested by a martial law court for an article in the Ankara daily SON HAVADIS.

VOTCP PREDICTS MORE PRESSURES FROM U.S. ENVOY

TA260735 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] A NATO expert has been assigned as the new U.S. ambassador to Ankara. The Reagan administration appointed Robert Strausz-Hupe, who is 78, to this post, replacing Ambassador James Spain who resigned from his office. The new U.S. ambassador to Ankara is known more as a NATO expert than a career diplomat. The appointment by the Reagan administration of a person who has been the permanent U.S. representative at NATO headquarters for long years to be the new U.S. ambassador to Ankara is seen by diplomatic circles as an act undertaken within the framework of a new U.S. approach to Turkey.

It will be recalled that during a visit to Ankara last week in order to participate in a symposium, Robert Komer, a CIA agent and a former U.S. ambassador to Ankara, revealed the framework of this new approach as follows: A Washington-Ankara axis must be established; Turkey must contribute to U.S. efforts in the defense of the Gulf, which boils down to armed interventions in the internal affairs of the Gulf countries; Turkey must support the United States and not the European countries in NATO in the eventuality of disagreements between them; Turkish-Soviet relations must be driven out of their framework of goodneighborliness and cooperation; Turkish officials must openly and officially endorse the view to the effect that the Soviet Union supports violence and terror in Turkey, that is to say the current administration must make anti-Sovietism the foundation stone of its foreign policy.

The new U.S. ambassador appointed by the Reagan administration to Ankara will try to force all this on the Turkish Government.

VOTCP WARNS OF INVOLVEMENT IN U.S. MIDEAST PLANS

TA200847 (Cladestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Station commentary: "Turkey Must Not Be Dragged Into Imperialist Adventures"]

[Text] Dear listeners, the Middle East is boiling. The bombing of the Iraqi nuclear plant by Israel--which is supported by the United States--has whipped up regional tension. Moreover, Israel is continuously bombing Lebanese villages and towns, causing the deaths of hundreds of persons. Iran also is in turmoil. In a bid to recover the positions they lost in that country, the U.S. imperialists are engaged in plots with the help of the local reactionaries. Thus, dear listeners, the dangers in the area are reaching a dimension that threatens Turkey as well. This, in fact, is one of the Washington administration's objectives. In other words, to involve our country more intensely in an adventure in the Middle East in line with their own interests and to transform it into a tool of regional tension that serves U.S. interests. All pressures and threats that have lately increased are directed to this end. Here some examples:

The magazine, NOVELLES ATLANTIQUES, known for its close connections with NATO headquarters in Brussels, reports based on Pentagon sources that preparations are underway for the stationing of the Rapid Deployment force [RDF]--established by Washington in a bid to attack the Persian Gulf--in northern Cyprus, which is under Turkish occupation. This project is a fresh step aimed at solving the Cyprus issue in accordance with NATO interests and at transforming the island into an unsinkable ship of imperialism. U.S. plans for this stationing of the RDF in Cyprus through the NATO channel represent a new blow to the independence, freedom and territorial integrity of Cyprus. These plans will also damage the brotherly coexistence of the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities on the island and will indirectly exacerbate the differences between Turkey and Greece and will drag these countries into the tense atmosphere reigning in the region.

The statement by U.S. war minister Weinberger following the visit Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken paid to him in Washington has increased our people's concern on this issue. As it will be recalled, Weinberger in his statement said that his country wanted Turkey to become the bastion of the West in fact and not only in words.

Dear listeners, statements by Komer, a CIA personnel expert and a prominent supporter of the U.S. policies of creating tension in the area, made during a brainwashing symposium organized by the Foreign Policy Institute in Ankara and the Georgetown University International and Strategic Studies Center--also involved with the CIA--have more clearly revealed these policies. Using the lie of the Soviet threat, concocted in order to camouflage the imperialist plans in the region, he said that important tasks awaited Turkey in line with these plans. What is meant by "important task" is to permit the stationing of the RDF on Turkish territory and to endorse the role of Washington's advance gendarme force in the area.

In a bid to force Turkey to bow to the increasing pressures and impositions of the Pentagon, the most reactionary profascist forces and the supporters of a U.S. mandate--the political defenders of imperialism and NATO in our country--are trying to deceive the people through the lies of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. They are trying to trample on our national pride and to restore a U.S. and British mandate. To this end they are slandering the slogan of "independence at the cost of our lives" used during our national liberation war. Such calls are going head and head with fierce aggressions against the progressive democratic forces and with detentions and tortures.

As pointed out in the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] statement dated 15 June, through this campaign of agression, the most reactionary elements of the military administration, and the extreme rightwing circles which support them, are trying to justify the murders committed by the fascist NAP and to save Turkes and his followers from the gallows. Using the threat of communism as a shield for themselves, these circles are trying to drag our country into the adventures of U.S. imperialism and to create a climate that will facilitate the stationing of the RDF on our soil, thus serving the aims of the U.S. imperialists that are trying to drag the world into a nuclear war.

Those circles within the armed forces and the military junta that proclaim that they oppose terrorism and fascist organizations, that they will resist all kinds of foreign pressures and that they will save Turkey from being a country that begs for foreign aid are not in practice doing the necessary things to implement these statements. They are failing to adopt a decisive and firm stand in the face of the U.S. pressures and impositions and to declare that no base will be provided for the RDF on our soil. They are making contradictory statements on this subject. While Bayulken in Washington said that there was definitely no situation in which Turkey would provide a RDF base on its territory , Foreign Minister Turkmen, speaking in Paris, said during the OECD meeting that new agreements would be needed in order to do so, opening thus wider the door left open for such an eventuality.

Moreover, why are these circles approving the anticommunist agitations of the most reactionary profascist elements and making concessions to these mortal enemies of the people?

As pointed out in the statement issued by the TCP on 15 June, all concessions made to the reactionary circles and to their fascist followers--whatever the reason--weaken not only the working movement but also all the democratic forces as well as the Ataturkist circles within and outside the armed forces. Such concessions strengthen the position of the enemies of the people as well as the imperialist agents and serve to prepare the grounds for the adventure that they want Turkey to be involved in.

All patriotic forces within and outside the armed forces that oppose Turkey's involvement in imperialist adventures should stand firm against the anticommunist agitations directed against the progressive forces. It is impossible to satisfactorily resist the imperialist pressures and impositions and to defend the independence and the sovereignity of the country without opposing the anticommunist provocations by the imperialist collaborators and the most reactionary elements.

BRIEFS

WHEAT TO MAURITANIA--Turkey has extended 3,500 tons of wheat as aid to Mauritania. Turkey had decided to extend a total of 5,000 tons of wheat and 111 agricultural implements to Mauritania, [name indistinct] and Upper Volta, which are facing drought and famine. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 81 TA]

MINING PROJECTS--Ankara, 22 Jun (AA)--Etibank, the state enterprise in the field of mining, has decided to transfer 7 projects worth 111 billion Turkish liras to foreign or private capital, General Manager Erdemir Karakas announced Monday. Karakas said the decision was taken to speed up investment and to begin production. The board of directors had decided to turn over to firms with foreign or private share holders its aluminum works, the copper works in Madenkoy, Siirt, and Cayeli, Rize, and its marble perlite and pumice stone quarries. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 22 Jun 81 TA]

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

POLAND SEEKS FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM EEC

LD231544 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Poland has just asked for urgent financial assistance from Great Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy, assistance amounting to $500 million which should help it to hold its debts and obtain new international credits. The Community will give its reply on Monday and Tuesday at the Luxembourg summit.

The ten are also reported to be preparing to demand the convening of an international conference on two stages for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Anyway, this is what is circulating in the corridors of the EEC Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which is also meeting in Luxembourg this afternoon.

CANADA

BAHA'I GROUP PROTESTS SECT'S PERSECUTION IN IRAN

NC260802 Paris AFP in English 0641 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Montreal, 26 Jun (AFP)--Canada's 15,000 adherents of Baha'ism, a religion whose followers live mainly in Iran and Israel, have called for immediate United Nations intervention to stop a "holocaust" of Baha'is in Iran.

In a message sent UN Secretary-general Kurt Waldheim Thursday, the Canadian Baha'is' national spiritual assembly recalled that 17 Baha'is had been tortured then executed in Hamadan, west Iran, and Tehran since June 14.

The assembly urged that an independent UN Commission be sent to Iran to investigate the situation.

The Canadian Baha'i's appealed to Mr Waldheim to save the 500,000 Baha'i's in Iran from a massacre like that of the last century in which 20,000 perished.

They said that in 1955, when the ex-shah of Iran was in power, UN intervention ended a massive campaign to exterminate Iranian followers of the religion.

A spokesman for the Canadian group said Iranian authorities have levelled charges of Zionism against the Baha'is because leadership of the faith is currently centered in Israel, where the religion's prophet--Iranian Baha'ullah--fled last century [as received] to escape persecution.

Baha'ism has broadly liberal beliefs and claims independence from all other faiths.

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SOVIET UNION, IRAQ CUT OIL PRICES FOR AUSTRIA

AU261208 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 26 Jun 81 p 16

[M.F. report]

[Excerpt] Vienna--The surplus on the world oil market is now forcing the exporting countries to reduce their contract prices. Effective 1 June, the Soviet Union has reduced delivery prices to the Austrian OEMV Corporation by $2 and Iraq has cut its price by 57 cents per barrel. Negotiations about price reductions are in progress with Libya and Algeria. These price reductions will cut the losses of the oil industry but will not change its "very grave situation," OEMV Director General Ludwig Bauer stated at a news conference called by Austrian state oil concern, at which the annual balance sheet was published.

PAPER CRITICIZES U.S. DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE

AU261204 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 26 Jun 81 p 1

[GPE commentary: "Honestly Bad"]

[Text] The reputation of being inexperienced but as honest as the day is long precedes U.S. Deputy Secretary of State William P. Clark. He would rather keep silent, it is said, than let a lie pass his lips. When he took the floor in the hallowed halls of Vienna's Academy of Sciences and brought down lightning and thunder upon the Soviets, he also remained true to this reputation in every respect. And indeed, his remarks about Moscow's interventionism, the dangers for Poland and his ideas about communism, including its ideological bankruptcy, were refreshingly honest. But to say such things in neutral Austria and thus to make this country a platform of confrontation between the two superpowers instead of taking advantage of its function as a meeting place reveals a good measure of lack of political instinct. If, however, the place and time should have been selected deliberately, it is important to tell our friends calmly and very clearly: "Please don't do it again."

GOVERNMENT ASKS U.S. TO ADMIT MORE POLES

AU251258 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 25 Jun 81 p 1

[Niag report from Vienna: "Lanc Asks United States: Admit More Poles"]

[Text] Interior Minister Lanc on Wednesday asked the United States to "quickly increase" the admission quota for Poles who have fled to Austria. In talks with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State William Clark in Vienna, Lanc pointed to the situation of caring for some 100 new arrivals daily, "which can only be done with difficulty." The minister, who termed his request an "urgent concern of Austria," thanked Clark for the already effected increase in the quotas by the United States.

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR REPLACED BY CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

AU241228 Vienna KURIER in German 24 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] The change in Iran has also affected Vienna's Iranian Embassy. Ambassador Mohammad Abed-Navandi, who was a student in Austria for many years, has lost his post and was replaced by Charge d'Affaires (Mohammad Klaraschi). Abed-Navandi, a loyal follower of Bani-Sadr, had planned to resign in protest against the situation in Iran even before this personnel decision in Tehran.

BRANDT PREVIEWS UPCOMING VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

LD281056 Hamburg DPA in German 0814 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 28 Jun (DPA)--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt once again stressed that he is not going to the Soviet Union as a negotiator. Brandt said in a Deutschlandfunk interview that he is making the trip to receive and impart information.

Brandt's 4-day visit begins on Monday. He will be accompanied by Deputy SPD Chairman, Hans-Juergen Wischnewski. Brandt will meet with Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev on Tuesday.

The SPD chief went on to state that despite recent Soviet criticism of the Federal Republic in connection with the debate on missiles and the NATO twin decision, he does not expect a tense atmosphere.

Brandt and Wischnewski also will meet with other high-ranking Soviet politicians. The talks will center mainly on questions of arms limitation, the beginning of U.S.-Soviet negotiations to limit medium-range missiles in Europe, regional conflicts in the world and North-South problems.

Brandt stressed in the interview that he will point out to Moscow that the Federal Republic has a "vital interest" in early negotiations on medium-range missiles and also in, if at all possible, the creation of preconditions "so that there will not be any siting of the new NATO weapons in the Federal Republic and elsewhere in Europe." This is the aim of the negotiations. The SPD chairman regretted that all this has been a little protracted. It will be interesting to find out how the Soviet side might envisage entering into a real phase of negotiations.

Brandt went on to say that he very much hopes to obtain some indication of the real chances for negotiations as far as the Soviet side is concerned. He will say that he is convinced that the United States wants to negotiate. At any rate, the United States has pledged itself to this. There have been clear agreements in the Atlantic alliance even on how to prepare for negotiations. Brandt pointed out that U.S. Secretary of State Haig and his Soviet counterpart intend to discuss medium-range missiles in September and, it is to be hoped, will reach an understanding on when and where negotiations will begin. Brandt expressly regretted the fact that new U.S. disarmament representative Rostow has not held out any prospects for negotiations on intercontinental weapons until next spring.

The SPD chairman doesn't see any new and dangerous wave of opinion against the Americans in the Federal Republic. He said he doubted that the critical dispute with American concepts is the main motive for what is described as the peace movement. "The main motive is an increasing concern, even an increasing fear," felt by many people that the business of the arms race might not turn out well. This basic feeling is correct.

BREZHNEV TO VISIT FRG IN NOVEMBER, DECEMBER

LD261214 Hamburg DPA in German 1128 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 26 Jun (DPA)--Chancellor Schmidt told the SPD Bundestag Group today that Soviet head of state and party Leonid Brezhnev will come to Bonn in November or December.

According to a spokesman of the group, the time was agreed on by the chancellor and Soviet Ambassador in Bonn Semenov during their talks Wednesday evening.

LAMBSDORFF ON EUROPEAN STEEL INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

DW260951 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Excerpts from reporter Fides Krause-Brewer interview with Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The German steel industry is not very happy about the compromise [of the European Community]. It fears going bankrupt before these agreements are implemented, if others will adhere to it at all. Do you share these fears?

[Answer] We would have liked to have a more stringent, a more strict decision, such as shorter deadlines for the end of subsidies; we would have preferred a total ban on subsidies. But to achieve this, you need the agreement of the 10 governments in the Council of Ministers. Fortunately, "the" German steel industry will not go broke. The German steel industry consists of various firms.

[Question] What does the compromise mean for steel industry jobs?

[Answer] We have superfluous capacities, too much steel is being offered in Europe. A reduction of capacities, particularly old and very old capacities with unfavorable production and location conditions, cannot be avoided in the FRG.

Months ago the Federal Government said it was prepared to see to it that new jobs would be created at such threatened locations.

First of all, one must wait for better and higher steel prices. Once that has been achieved--and we are quite optimistic that the decisions have helped in this respect, this optimism is also shared by the industry--we will have taken a most significant step toward the solution of our problems. This will not solve them but we are on our way to solving them.

LEADERS COMMENT ON U.S. REACTION TO PCF MINISTERS

Cheysson TV Statement

NC261458 Paris AFP in English 1422 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 26 Jun (AFP)--French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson hit back today at the United States reaction to the naming of four Communist ministers in Paris.

Speaking on television here, Mr Cheysson described U.S. comments as "unacceptable and, at the least, surprising." He added that, while he believed the statements were "mainly for domestic consumption," they had given the Soviets a golden opportunity to put themselves forward as "the sole defenders of non-interference." "I would not be surprised if someone in Moscow writes a thank you note to Washington for this opportunity," the minister said.

(The Soviet agency TASS was quick to sieze a chance to drive a wedge between Washington and Paris today, accusing the U.S. of "arrogant interference and gross blackmail").

Mr Cheysson also told French viewers that the official State Department reaction contradicted comments made to him by American leaders during a Washington trip earlier this month.

The State Department said on Wednesday: "While we fully recognize and respect the right of the Government of France to determine its own composition, it is a fact that the tone and content of our relationship as allies will be affected by the inclusion of Communists in that government."

Yesterday, Mr Cheysson described the comment as a "miscalculation."

In the television interview today, the diplomat reiterated that "French foreign policy is founded first and foremost on the Atlantic alliance." Pledging France's total solidarity, he described the alliance as the "common defence against totalitarianism of those who believe in certain human values." He backed up the commitment with renewed condemnation of the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan, the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia and the Russians' current efforts to shatter the nuclear balance in Europe."

Returning to his view that the State Department words were largely for home consumption, Mr Cheysson charged that American leaders had difficulty in grasping the political realities of countries such as Italy or France.

The minister refused to be drawn on what aspect of French-U.S. relations could suffer from the decision to include the Communists in the cabinet, but announced that President Ronald Reagan hoped to meet Mr Mitterrand as soon as possible.

Mitterrand Remarks

NC261729 Paris AFP in English 1723 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Saint Brisson, France, 26 Jun (AFP)--French President Francois Mitterrand today brushed aside adverse U.S. reaction to the nomination of four Communist cabinet members by saying: "The Americans' reaction is their business. The decision is mine." "I did not bother asking myself whether my decision corresponded to the wishes or demands of such or such a state, and I will not bother asking it," he added.

Mr Mitterrand said Washington might fear "a certain form of contagion" in the appointment of Communists that could spread to other European countries. "I can well understand them, but I would like them to understand me as well as I understand them," he said.

The Socialist president, who earlier visited Dun-Les-Places near this town in central France to commemorate the 1944 execution of 27 French hostages by Nazi troops, stressed that France was "a good ally" of the United States.

"We have common interests which are not at the mercy of currenct events. The Americans are a long way from us and they do not understand our changes," he said.

"People have written that Reagan is cross, so what? Reagan sneezes, so what? I'm not going to jump to attention," the president said.

On his reasons for admitting Communists into the government, President Mitterrand said today: "I have defined a policy and I include with me all those who accept it and go as far as to vote for me, or for members of parliament who represent me. Why should I hold them off?"

"That the Communist Party should have goals which are not mine is obvious, but the Communist ministers are not there to put their party's policy into practice," he said, while adding that his government now had all the means necessary to implement his policy.

Asked whether he might stopover in Washington on his way back from the economic summit of industrialized countries to be held in Ottawa on July 20 and 21, Mr Mitterrand said this was out of the question.

MARCHAIS BLAMES SOCIALISTS FOR RUINING LEFT UNION

NC270842 Paris AFP in English 0826 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 27 Jun (AFP)--Within three days of Communists joining the Socialist administration in France, party leader Georges Marchais has lashed out at his new partners, blaming them for ruining the Union of the Left which linked the two parties to 1977.

The election of Francois Mitterrand, the first Socialist president for more than 23 years, was "a wish for change, to get rid of (former President Valery) Giscard d'Estaing at any price, (which) had relegated the question of the manner of the change to second place," Mr Marchais said at a Central Committee meeting last night assessing the route of the Communist Party in the recent French elections.

After losing nearly a quarter of its traditional votes in the first round of the presidential election when Mr Marchais picked up little more than 15 per cent of the vote, the Communists lost half their seats in the National Assembly in last Sunday's legislative elections, including all members of the Central Committee except Mr Marchais.

The union under which the two left wing parties fought the 1974 presidency on a joint programme crumbled in 1977 before the 1978 legislative elections, which returned the right to the National Assembly.

"The form of the union we worked out was full of faults," Mr Marchais admitted. "This programme nurtured illusions in the Socialist Party allowing it to believe it had changed everything to wipe out the difference between our two parties," Mr Marchais said.

The Communist leader also blamed his party's setback on the "presidential phenomenon." The system of election reduced the contest to a duel between the outgoing president and the Socialist candidate, who as leader in previous elections appeared as the only candidate able to beat the right, Mr Marchais said.

"It was in these circumstances that the Communist electors voted for Mr Mitterrand in the first round," Mr Marchais, who ran fourth in that contest, said.

Mr Marchais, who put his signature to a six-point deal with the Socialists which allowed Communists to join the government for the first time in 34 years, stressed the four Communist ministers would "work within government with unfailing solidarity to achieve the changes wanted by the country."

TEXT OF 23 JUNE SOCIALIST-COMMUNIST STATEMENT

PM261152 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Jun 81 p 11

[Text] The text of the joint PS-PCF statement issued on 23 June:

When they met as agreed following the parliamentary election, the PS and PCF representatives welcomed the choice which the French people had just made, confirming on 21 June their 10 May vote by giving the presidential majority a broad majority in the National Assembly.

The right conditions have, therefore, been created for implementing the change which the country expects.

With a view to establishing a common government line, the two parties devoted most of their discussion to the points which remained unsolved at their previous meeting.

Being aware of the duties which the situation imposes on them, the two parties expressed their determination to promote the new policy which the French people chose by electing Francois Mitterrand to the presidency of the republic. They will do this in the National Assembly in the framework of the majority which has just been formed; they will do it in the local and regional councils, in the enterprises, respecting the individual functions of the institutions and the parties. To this end, while reaffirming their attachment to the particular personality and fundamental positions of each of their parties, they will take as their basis in all spheres the choices made by the country and the areas of agreement which they have verified in their discussions.

The policy of change which has already been started by the initial government measures will be continued. Promises will be kept. This change will be carried out, as it began, by democratic means on the basis of the will expressed by universal suffrage.

In particular, this change will comprise new measures for social justice and for increasing the resources of the poorest people, which will be taken in the next few months. It will be continued in stages according to a rate of change which will take account of the crisis situation, of the fact that the French economy is open to the outside world, and of the vital economic and financial balances.

In the same spirit, the two parties think that, following the negotiations now going on between the trade union organizations and the employers, legislation on reducing the working week should be drafted as quickly as possible. Then, once the legal framework has been established, the government should instigate new negotiations to specify the methods of implementing it and the timetable for implementing it branch by branch and if necessary by individual enterprises.

The two parties consider that the expansion of the public sector will be a guarantee of efficiency and of the democratization of planning. They agree that the expansion of the public sector and the methods of organizing it should be carried out in keeping with the proposals ratified on 10 May.

In view of the country's situation, the two parties think it necessary to draw up a 2-year recovery plan which will create the right conditions for new economic growth and an effective struggle against unemployment. They will support a policy of reducing social inequalities. They will take action to guarantee and to extend freedoms, to increase workers' rights and to democratize national life.

The two parties will support France's international action--respecting its alliances--for peace and gradual disarmament with a view to the simultaneous dissolution of the military blocs, ensuring the balance of forces in Europe and in the world and the security of each country. In this spirit, they advocate prompt international negotiation on the limitation and reduction of armaments in Europe. This negotiation should relate in particular to the presence of Soviet SS-20 missiles and to the decision to deploy U.S. Pershing II missiles.

The two parties will take action in favor of respect for the right of peoples to determine their own future, for the sovereignty of states, noninterference in their internal affairs and each country's right to security. They give universal value to these principles.

In keeping with these principles, they assert the Afghan people's right to choose their regime and government and advocate the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and an end to all foreign interference.

Taking note of the situation created by the Camp David agreements, they reaffirm the right to existence and security of Israel and all states in the region and the Palestinian people's right to a homeland.

The two parties will actively support France's participation in the EEC, its institutions and its common policies, respecting its freedom of action and its legitimate interests. They will support common policies at the social level for the defense of agriculture and endangered sectors and in breathing life into research and leading industries.

The two parties discussed the development of the situation in Poland and hope that that country and its people will successfully complete the process of economic, social and democratic renewal in which they are engaged.

They express, on both the economic and political levels, their solidarity with the Third World peoples who, as in El Salvador and Nicaragua, are fighting for their national emancipation, their development and their democratic and social liberation.

ECONOMY MINISTER SAYS NO RAMPANT NATIONALIZATION

NC280858 Paris AFP in English 0849 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 28 Jun (AFP)--France's new leftist government will not indulge in rampant nationalisation, and extension of public ownership will be a means not an end in its industrial policy, Economy and Finance Minister Jacques Delors pledged here.

Once an already announced programme of nationalisation had been carried out by the Socialist-dominated administration, the public sector would still not account for more than 16 percent of national output, he added. At the same time there would be no "plundering" of shareholders, who would receive compensation in accordance with share price movements, the strength of companies involved, depreciation of the currency and economic performance.

Mr Delors also called for company chiefs to show public spirit and wisdom, commenting that "it is not by political scaremongering that you will prevent Mr (Francois) Mitterrand from being president for seven years". He told the chiefs: "Everything is ready for an economic upturn. There will be no price explosion or introduction of unreasonable social measures in the autumn. Invest, work, buy machinery, help us in dealing with unemployment."

Speaking in the wake of unease on the French stock market and international currency exchanges over the inclusion of four Communists in the government last week, Mr Delors said "the financial rules" would not be changed," and people should not count on him to put the economy through a 180-degree turn.

He also said France alone could not deal with the problem of high U.S. interest rates, and the European Community had to speak with one voice at the Ottawa summit of leading Western industrialised nations at the end of July.

He warned that "if we continue on the same path we risk entering as mad a world as that which preceded the crisis of 1929," and of breeding "economic and social crises" in some European countries.

Mr Delors said he was thinking about a possible system to defend the franc abroad while reducing interest rates at home if the community did not act along these lines, because "it will be impossible to put up with such high interest rates for long".

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES MIDDLE EAST ISSUES

PM261517 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 26 Jun 81 pp 29-30

[Report on an interview given to 'Adnan Nasrawayn by French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson after Cheysson's meeting with the French Press Association in Paris; exact date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: How do you in France view the role which Europe can play to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East?

Cheysson: We believe that, in their diplomatic moves in the Middle East region, the European states must declare very clearly their adherence to certain basic principles which must be observed if a just and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict is to be found. I would like to emphasize that the present French administration--by this I mean the president, the government and senior officials--is more explicit on this matter. It insists on the need to assert and respect the main principles for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. In our view, these principles call for security for all the states in the area, including Israel, for international guarantees to these states within their borders which are officially recognized by the international community and for giving the Palestinian people, like all the peoples of the world, the full right to self-determination and to build their own future. Let us now forget the official terminologies and consider the kind of life that is led by a people whose children are born and brought up and have no future other than to live in camps. The Palestinian people have a right to their homeland like all other peoples. We in France will continue to adhere to these principles in our foreign policy with regard to the Middle East region.

AL-HAWADITH: Some personalities in the ruling Socialist Party in France have close friendly relations with some Israeli personalities. How might these relations influence France's role in contributing to the achievement of a settlement in the region?

Cheysson: Naturally, there are men among the ruling majority in France who have personal relations with officials in the region, particularly with Israelis. This makes them especially sensitive toward Israel. I believe that this can be useful in promoting a fruitful dialogue for peace in the Middle East, as some Arab states have pointed out to the present French officials.

I would like to go further and say that I, as a Frenchman, am proud that France, among others, was behind the establishment of the state of Israel. The wrongs committed against the Jewish people during World War II gave them the right to establish a home for themselves. This state is regarded as sacred as far as we are concerned. However, at the same time and in the same way, we are determined to work for respect for the Palestinian people's rights and aspirations for self-determination and for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

AL-HAWADITH: There was much talk in French circles last year about the possibility of Yasir 'Arafat visiting France. Do you support such a visit taking place soon?

Cheysson: As far as the Palestinian people are concerned, they alone have the right to choose their representatives. Eventually, when their basic rights are recognized, the Palestinian people will choose their representatives. This is their business alone and we should not at all choose for them. Meanwhile, within the framework of the EEC, we have recognized that the PLO is representative of the Palestinian people, but the European Community has never said that the PLO is the basic representative of the Palestinian people unless an important change is made in several basic matters. The PLO has an office in Paris. This is natural because the PLO is representative of the Palestinian people, but it is out of the question for the PLO representative to Paris to be received as a representative of a people and a state. I believe I have been perfectly clear in my answer and there is no ambiguity on this subject. This means that those who are saying that they want to destroy Israel cannot possibly be partners in the peace process unless they express their stand in a manner that is different to what it is now. Is this clear?

In the course of his discussion on the current international situation and the French attitude toward it, the French foreign minister broached the situation in Lebanon and the role which France could play to resolve the Lebanese crisis. He said:

Lebanon is suffering from tragic situations which have been imposed on it from outside and which have led to a civil war. No one can show indifference to what Lebanon is now experiencing, especially Christians, the French and the friends of the Arab world.

The French foreign minister revealed that certain ideas have been put forward to supply the Lebanese Army with French arms and military equipment. He said: Talks are now underway with the Lebanese authorities on supplying the Lebanese Army with spare parts and, if necessary, with French military equipment. We are prepared to support Lebanon any time we can. We are well aware--and the Lebanese president, prime minister and senior officials reiterate this quite often--that peace can be restored to Lebanon if a settlement to the Middle East conflict is found. Therefore, every possible contribution we can make to calming the situation and finding a settlement to the Middle East crisis will consequently be a service to Lebanon.

Attention is given to the fact that the French Socialist government's foreign minister strongly condemned the measures which the occupation authorities are taking to Judaize the city of Jerusalem. Defining his country's attitude on this subect, the chief of French diplomacy said:

The French Government adopted its attitude on Jerusalem a long time ago. We have said that this attitude still stands. The EEC countries and the international community also adopted resolutions on this matter. International law does not permit any unilateral changes in the status of Jerusalem. So far, all the decisions that have been made regarding Jerusalem are Israeli decisions which the international community cannot possibly accept. This is our attitude in France. Jerusalem embraces holy places. It does not concern only the Israelis, Jordanians or Palestinians because the holy places are an international matter which concerns the entire international community and three divine religions. Therefore, democratic France will not accept unilateral decisions concerning this holy city.

It was natural in the present circumstances for the French foreign minister to talk about the Israeli aggression against Iraq and the French reaction to it. He repeated his government's condemnation of this aggression and explained the reasons which make France strongly oppose it. Cheysson said:

Within a few hours following the Israeli military operation, the premier clearly expressed France's attitude by denouncing this operation, which is contrary to the principles and norms of international law, is considered as directed against the French people and affects us in a direct manner because it proves that the Israeli officials and Prime Minister Menahem Begin have no confidence in the men who have come to power in France, some of whom have close friendly relations with Israel. This matter has been injurious to us.

[Cheysson] Israel is trying to justify its military operation against Iraq by saying that the nuclear reactor could threaten Israel's security. However, what I would like to ask is: If I suspect that my neighbor has evil intentions toward me, does this justify my killing him before verifying my suspicions of him?

He concluded: International law exists to prevent such military actions in dealings among states.

ARGENTINA REPORTED TO PURCHASE MORE WAR EQUIPMENT

PY282248 Paris AFP in Spanish 1744 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 22 Jun (AFP)--With the delivery today to the Argentine Navy of a third 1,170-ton patrol boat armed with Exocet sea-to-sea missiles at the Lorient arsenal, one of the most important contracts for the sale of weapons entered into by France and Argentina 3 years ago has now concluded. However, this agreement is not the only one that exists between the governments of Buenos Aires and Paris.

The joint French industrial group SMS, which includes Renault Vehicles Industriels and Creusot-Loire, expects to build, in bilateral cooperation with Argentina's private industry, 1,000 light wheeled armored vehicles known in France as the Vehicule de Levant Blinde (VAB).

The VAB was adopted by the French Army in 1974 and it currently has 650 of these vehicles. This vehicle, which can have either four or six wheels, comes in several models: for troop transport, as an antitank vehicle equipped with Milan or HOT [last word in English] and as a command or medical vehicle.

Sources close to the French group have indicated that in January 1979 the Argentine Government concluded with the trade firm created by Renault and Creusot-Loire a contract for the purchase of two VAB prototypes in order to modify it for Argentine needs. The object of this operation involves the making it an Argentine vehicle in order to build it in series so Argentina can modernize its armed forces.

These prototypes already exist, as demonstrated by the illustrated documentation published by its Argentine manufacturer, ASTARSA [Argentine River Plate Shipyard's Incorporated], which is linked to Creusot-Loire, with the intention of interesting future Latin American clients. The contacts, which were authorized 2 years ago by the government of Valery Giscard d'Estaign, are currently continuing.

Representatives of the French industrial group are now waiting for authorization from the new Socialist government to begin negotiations that will lead to the signing of a definite agreement.

The same sources have also indicated that the Argentine Government has the intention of acquiring a joint manufacturing license so ASTARSA can manufacture between 800 and 1,000 vehicles.

During the past 20 years Argentina has resorted to French industry for equipping its armed forces. But it has also, with the same intention turned to the United States, Israel, Great Britain and the FRG, where it obtained a license to build the TAM combat tank, of which the Argentine Army already has 100.

The purchases in France were not limited to the three vessels. They also included light tanks, combat planes, helicopters and anti-ship missiles.

Argentina also currently has light AMX 13 tanks built under license in Argentina, and according to the International Institute of Strategic Studies of London, it also has 15 Mirage 5's, 22 Mirage III's, 9 Alouette III helicopters, 3 Puma helicopters with 15-seat capacity and 6 Lama helicopters for mountain use.

The same source indicates that in 1978 Argentina ordered 12 more Pumas and 12 Lamas. In 1979 it ordered 14 Super-Entendards of the type used by the French Navy on its aircraft carriers "Foch" and "Clemenceau." They will be delivered in 1981.

SPADOLINI WINS PARTIES' APPROVAL TO FORM GOVERNMENT

AU271415 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 27 Jun (ANSA)--This evening or tomorrow morning the latest, Premier designate Giovanni Spadolini will submit his cabinet list to head of state Sandro Pertini. It will be the first cabinet in 35 years to be led by anyone other than a Christian Democrat. (Spadolini is secretary of the Republican Party).

He got the green light yesterday during a lengthy meeting with the secretaries of the parties that will make up his five-way coalition government; the Christian Democrats (DC), the Socialists (PSI), the Social Democrats (PSDI), the Republicans (PRI) and the Liberals (PLI).

The meeting, held in the Senate building (Spadolini is a senator), lasted around 5 hours. Taking part were Flaminio Piccoli for the DC, Bettino Craxi for the PSI, Pietro Longo for the PSDI, Valerio Zanone for the PLI, and Spadolini for the PRI. It was much easier for them to find agreement on planks in a government platform than on distribution of cabinet posts among the five coalition partners.

According to unconfirmed leaks the question of cabinet posts was made even more difficult by the stance taken by the Christian Democrats who insisted on one more ministry than they had in the preceeding government led by Arnaldo Forlani. This latter was a four-way administration similar to the one about to be formed but minus the right-of-center Liberals.

New Cabinet List

AU281932 Rome ANSA in English 1835 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 28 Jun (ANSA)--Italy has its 41st government since the end of the Second World War. Giovanni Spadolini, the country's first non-Christian Democratic premier in 35 years, presented the following list of cabinet members to head of state Sandro Pertini Sunday morning:

(.. Key to party membership of the ministers in the five-way government coalition: Christian Democrat (DC), Socialist (PSI), Social Democrat (PSDI), Republican (PRI) and Liberal (PLI)...).

Premier--Giovanni Spadolini (PRI); foreign minister--Emilio Colombo (DC); interior minister--Virginio Rognoni (DC); justice minister--Clelio Darida (DC); budget minister--Giorgio la Malfa (PRI); finance minister--Rino Formica (PSI); treasury minister--Beniamino Andreatta (DC); defense minister--Lelio Lagorio (PSI); education minister--Guido Bodrato (DC); public works minister--Franco Nicolazzi (PSDI); agriculture minister--Giuseppe Bartolomei (DC); transport minister--Vincenzo Balzamo (PSI); postal minister--Remo Gaspari (DC); industry minister--Giovanni Marcora (DC); labor minister--Michele di Giesi (PSDI); foreign trade minister--Nicola Capria (PSI); merchant marine minister--Calogero Mannino (DC); state-participation minister--Gianni de Michelis (PSI); health minister--Renato Altissimo (PLI); tourism and entertainment minister--Nicola Signorello (DC); cultural and environment minister--Vincenzo Scotti (DC); minister without portfolio for coordination with community policies--Gustavo Abis (DC); minister without portfolio for civil service reform--Dante Schietrome (PSDI); minister without portfolio to coordinate scientific and technological research--Giancarlo Tesini (DC); minister without portfolio for special intervention in the south--Claudio Signorile (PSI); minister without portfolio for regional affairs--Aldo Aniasi (PSI); minister without portfolio for relations with Parliament--Luciano Radi (DC); high commissioner for civilian protection (with rank of minister without portfolio)--Giuseppe Zamberletti (DC).

The new cabinet has 27 ministers in addition to the prime minister. Of these 15 are Christian Democrats, 7 are Socialists, 3 are Social Democrats, 1 is a Republican (like the premier) and 1 is a Liberal.

The make-up of the new government is not too much different from its predecessor led by Christian Democrat Arnaldo Forlani. The Forlani coalition was a four-way affair, however, which included all of the partners in the new cabinet less the right-of-center Liberals. The Spadolini cabinet also has one additional minister.

In the previous government the DC had the premiership plus 13 ministers. In the new one it has 15 ministers but has lost the premiership. The PSI and the PSDI kept the same number of ministers in both governments; seven Socialist ministers and three Social Democrat ministers. The PRI in the last government had 3 ministers. It now has the premiership plus one minister. The PLI, which was not a part of the previous administration, now has one minister.

Those ministerial posts which are highly political in nature stayed the same: Colombo as foreign minister, Rognoni as minister of the interior, and Lagorio at the head of defense. Darida, who in the Forlani government replaced Adolfo Sarti when he resigned as justice minister, was kept on in that post.

The party line-up stayed the same with regard to distribution of the economic ministries. The Socialists kept the finance minister post with Formica (who in the previous government was transport minister), the foreign trade slot with Capria (who was minister for interventions in the south), and the state participation ministry which remains headed by De Michelis. The Christian Democrats kept Andreatta as minister of the treasury and held on to the industry ministry which saw Marcora replacing Filippo Maria Pandolfi at its head. The Republicans will continue to run the budget ministry with La Malfa. The Social Democrats did not have any economic ministries in the previous government, nor do they in this one.

After submitting his cabinet list to Pertini today, Spadolini told newsmen that the coalition parties had proposed a choice of candidates for the various cabinet posts and that he, in close contact with the head of state, submitted various alternative suggestions. Spadolini said that he and Pertini together worked out the assignment of the various ministerial posts.

The new government will go before the Parliament during the week beginning Sunday, July 5. In accordance with the rotation used in such cases, the government will appear first in the Senate this time around.

Immediately after reading his government policy statement at Palazzo Madama, Spadolini will have a copy sent to House Speaker Nilde Jotti. She, in turn will read it to the assembly at Montecitoro. This new procedure will eliminate the need for the premier to read the statement first in one chamber and then again in the other. The Senate debate will begin right after Spadolini reads his platform. Upon completion of the confidence debate in the upper chamber, it will begin in the lower house. It is believed that the government will receive a vote of confidence from the two branches of Parliament by Saturday, July 11.

The government was sworn in Sunday afternoon. Monday, Spadolini leaves Rome for Luxembourg to take part in the two-day summit of European Economic Community heads of state and government. As a result, the first Cabinet meeting will probably not be held before Thursday. On that occasion, the list of undersecretaries will be put together.

POPE'S ASSAILANT SEEN AT LIBYAN TERRORIST CAMP

NC261330 Paris AFP in English 1317 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 26 Jun (AFP)--Mehmet Ali Agca, accused of shooting Pope John Paul II on May 13, was seen at a terrorist training camp in Libya shortly before the attack, judicial sources said here today. The sources quoted an unidentified "reliable" witness interviewed by police.

Mehmet Ali Agca, 23, who faces life imprisonment if convicted of attempted murder of a head of state, is to go on trial here July 20. He is alleged to have fired three shots at the pope as he was blessing the crowd in St Peter's Square, at the Vatican. Also wounded in the attack against the 61-year-old pontiff were two woman tourists, one of whom, an American, was critically injured.

The Turkish-born right-wing terrorist, who escaped from a Turkish jail, is to be defended by Roman Attorney Pietro d'Ovidio.

Pope's Condition 'Satisfactory'

AU271538 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 27 Jun (ANSA)--The pope was said to be in satisfactory condition today although his body is still fighting a viral infection. A medical bulletin was issued by doctors at the Gemelli hospital here today at 1400 local time. It said that the viral illness from which the pope was suffering was continuing its course and that there had been a build up of antibodies in the pope's body to combat it.

The general contition of the pope was said to be satisfactory. Today's bulletin was number 20 in the series issued by the pope's doctors since he was injured in an assassination attempt May 13.

RED BRIGADES PASS 'DEATH SENTENCE' ON VICTIM

AU261925 Rome ANSA in English 1915 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 26 Jun (ANSA)--Italy's Red Brigades terrorist organization have "sentenced to death" a petrochemical plant manager they kidnapped near Venice on May 20, a brigades document turned up today in Padua disclosed. The hostage, one of four who have fallen into the hands of the nation's most feared terrorist organization since the end of April, is Giuseppe Talercio, a manager for the Italian petrochemical giant, Montedison, at the Porto Marghera plant near Venice.

The spring terrorist offensive got underway on April 27 when Ciro Cirillo, a Christian Democrat member of the Campania regional assembly, was seized in Naples in an ambush in which his driver was killed. After the kidnapping of Talerico, Renzo Sandrucci, an Alfa Romeo plant manager, was taken by brigade terrorists near Milan on June 3.

One week later, on June 10, terrorists kidnapped Roberto Peci, the younger brother of the first member of the Red Brigades heirachy to turn state's evidence, Patrizio Peci.

A set of letters written by captive Cirillo, reported yesterday, mapped out the conditions laid down by the brigades for his release. The Christian Democrat assemblyman insisted that authorities should accept these requests, which included publication of the acts of the "people's trial" against him in the weeklies PANORAMA and EUROPEO. Thus far, these documents have appeared only in the pages of the extreme left publication, QUOTIDIANO DEI LAVORATORI, and broadcast over the radical party radio.

In January this year, the Red Brigades "condemned to death" Judge Giovanni d'Urso but the magistrate, then in the hands of the terrorist organization, was "pardoned" by brigade leaders in prison and subsequently released. One of the conditions attached to D'Urso's release was the publication of the acts of his "people's trial."

PAJETTA: PCF POLICY SHIFT WILL AID TIES WITH PCI

PM261250 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Jun 81 p 13

[Marc Semo interview with PCI Politburo member Gian Carlo Pajetta in Rome: The PCF's Stances Facilitate Relations With the PCI"; date not given]

[Text] Rome--"The inclusion of four Communist ministers in Pierre Mauroy's government is an important act whose consequences reach far beyond France's borders," Mr Gian Carlo Pajetta, PCI Politburo and Directorate member in charge of international relations, told LE MONDE.

Commenting on the joint PCF-PS statement, he said that, led by its own voters, the PCF has been forced to return to a unitary policy and to foreign policy stances which bring it nearer to PCI stances again, notably on Europe, detente and Afghanistan. "We tried to maintain good relations between the two parties," Mr Pajetta asserted, "even when considerable differences of opinion emerged. We now welcome these stances which will facilitate our relations."

Between July 1976 and January 1979, the biggest communist party in Western Europe (30.4 percent of the votes in the 1979 parliamentary elections), in the framework of a parliamentary majority of national union, supported two governments led by Mr Anoriotti in which it was not represented. It is particularly conscious of the event [inclusion of Communist ministers in French Government] since for the past year it has been pursuing a stratgey of a "democratic alternative to the Christian Democratic government." Faced with the PSI, which now has around 14 percent of the votes after the results of the local by-elections on 21 and 22 June, the PCI is placing particular emphasis on the unitary nature of the Socialist victory in France and of the policy being pursued by Mr Mitterrand.

The four portfolios given to the French Communists "are a natural consequence of the political agreement for the election and of the program decided on 23 June," Mr Pajetta maintained, adding: "The election results have shown that the French people voted overwhelmingly for the Socialists, who, it was said--and they did not deny it--would form a government alliance with the Communists." The PCI leadership member was also anxious to stress: "All the Socialists elected, aside from those elected in the first round, were elected partly by Communist votes. No Socialist deputy can disregard the fact that he represents the whole left; no Communist elected in the second round can forget it either."

Mr Pajetta also stated that "the document jointly signed by the PS and PCF is essential, just as essential as the distribution of ministries." Without denying that Mr Marchais' party has rallied to the Socialists' ideas, especially in foreign policy, he stressed: "These positions were those held by Mr Mitterrand, who, to assert this unitary policy, had to fight a battle in his own party before the election campaign, notably against Michel Rocard." He added: "I am pleased that, in order to demonstrate the possibility and necessity of the presence of Communist ministers, Georges Marchais cited the words used by Mr Mitterrand during the campaign when he said that the Communists are Frenchmen in every respect and should not count only in work and in battles."

[Question] Will the French Communists' entry into government have effects on the Italian political situation?

"There will not be an automatic effect," Mr Pajetta said: "but it will be more difficult to reject joint local, regional or other government experiments on ideological grounds or out of fear of NATO's gunboats or missiles if in a country like France, which has some importance in Western Europe and the Atlantic alliance, this ideological a priori has been set aside. Equally important is the fact that a Western European country has shown that it did not have to ask for the Americans' agreement before forming its government."

Although somewhat overshadowed by commentaries on the local by-elections on 21 and 22 June, the news of the inclusion of Communist ministers in Mr Mauroy's cabinet is on the front pages of all the peninsula's dailies this 24 June. CORRIERE DELLA SERA even devotes its main headline to it. All the newspapers place particular emphasis on the PCF's about-face in foreign policy. LA REPUBBLICA (leftwing) carries the headline; "Marchais Has Capitulated on the Program"; IL FIORNALE (liberal rightwing) states: "The Communists abandon all their principles for four portfolios in Mr Mauroy's government."

CARRILLO, SPANISH CP DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR VISIT

AU290907 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 29 Jun (ANSA)--A delegation from the Spanish Communist Party meets here today the top Italian Communist leaders.

The group, led by Spanish Communist Party Secretary Santiago Carrillo, arrived in Rome Sunday for a 2-day visit at the invitation of their Italian counterparts.

Today they will meet with Italian party secretary Enrico Berlinguer to discuss a wide range of topics including the Socialist victory in France, the domestic situation in Spain and in Italy after the Italian local elections and the formation of a new five-way coalition government led by Republican Giovanni Spadolini.

Among those on the Spanish delegation are Manuel Azcarte, chief of the party's international policies, and Jaime Ballestreros, of the party's Central Committee.

LORD CHALFONT ARTICLE COMMENTS ON DEFENSE CUTS

PM261406 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 26 Jun 81 p 18

[Lord Chalfont article: "Nott and His Trident Are the Best Defense We Can Afford"--passages within slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] Politicians, it has been said, may generally speaking be relied on to make wise, statesmanlike and intelligent decisions--having first exhausted all other possibilities. The government's long-term defence review prompts the depressing speculation that Mr Nott, the secretary of state for defence, is still in the process of exhausting the other possibilities. It is, to say the very least, ironic that substantial cuts in Britain's armed services should now be proposed by an administration identified with robust and unequivocal attitudes to the proliferating military power of the Soviet Union.

Yet an objective examination of the government's emerging defence policy suggests that it is founded on a coldly rational, if somewhat idiosyncratic, assessment of the role of Britain in the world power structure of the 1980's and beyond. It is not necessary to agree with all of Mr Nott's assumptions, or with the conclusions which flow from them, to accept that they are the product of a recognisable intellectual process.

The central element in the defence policy is, as it has been continuously under various governments since the Sandys' white paper of 1957, the strategic nuclear weapon.

The proposed replacement of the Polaris force by a new submarine-launched missile system--the Trident--has provided the principal catalyst for the changes now proposed. The arguments against this decision are powerful and they derive from many considerations--political, military and economic. In effect, however, leaving aside the pacifist and unilaterist arguments, they rest on one central proposition, namely, that the cost of the Trident programme--6,000 million pounds over the next 15 years--can only be borne by economies in other areas of defence spending; and that these economies will inflict intolerable damage on Britain's conventional military forces, to the inevitable detriment of national security.

At first glance it might appear that some of the worst fears in this respect have been realised. Both the army and the Royal Navy are to be reduced in strength and some of their equipment programmes will be significantly affected. The government's case, however, is simply stated. In the first place, it is argued that the cost of Trident is /not/ the decisive factor; that, in fact, it represents only a relatively modest and reasonable proportion of future expenditure on military equipment.

The real consideration, it is claimed, is the massive and inexorable rise in the cost of /all/ advanced military equipment, which would make a radical reassessment of defence policy necessary even without the decision to acquire a new generation of nuclear weapons. In any case, as Mr Nott argues with formidable logic, the Soviet Union is more likely to be impressed, and therefore deterred from open aggression, by a credible and powerful nuclear striking force than by a new surface capital ship or an extra armoured division.

The flaw in this argument, as plausible as it may seem, is that, carried to its logical conclusion, it implies a return to the perilous concept of massive retaliation, with conventional forces serving merely as a "trip-wire" designed to trigger a nuclear response to military attack at any level. It seems to reject the classical and logically inescapable doctrine that, in order to deter an enemy effectively, armed forces must be demonstrably capable of waging war successfully /if deterrence fails./

To be fair, however, the government has not, so far at any rate, adopted the trip-wire posture. The combat-effectiveness of the British corps which makes up our contribution to the conventional defense of Western Europe is unlikely to be profoundly affected by the removal of a divisional headquarters; the plans for the air defence of the United Kingdom remain unchanged; and it would be difficult to sustain the proposition that the changes in the Royal Navy, as unwelcome and regrettable as they may be, will put the security of Britain or its allies immediately at risk.

The dangers lie in the more distant future. Once the country is irrevocably committed to the Trident concept, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to avoid following the path to its logical end. The costs now estimated are for the purchase of the first generation of the missile system--Trident I. The Americans are already developing Trident II--a much more advanced and expensive weapon. If the arguments for replacing Polaris with Trident have any validity, they will presumably apply in due course to the replacement of Trident I by Trident II and subsequently by any bigger and better American nuclear missile system which may emerge.

If at each replacement, further "adjustments" have to be made to the rest of the armed forces, the eventual outcome is not too difficult to discern. It must be said, however, that having made its crucial and questionable decision on the nuclear striking forces, the government has proceeded to a courageous and realistic attempt to face its long-term implications in the context of the appalling and accelerating cost of modern military technology.

There are signs, too, that Mr Nott means seriously to come to grips with one of the persistent anomalies in the higher direction of defence--the entrenched and often obdurate positions of the three armed services. The quixotic demise of Mr Keith Speed provided the opportunity for the long overdue reorganisation of the political structure of the Ministry of Defense, with ministers answering to the defence secretary for functional responsibilities across the embattled inter-service frontiers. Whatever else may be said about the government's defence policy, this is a process which /should/ be carried on to its logical conclusion.

The recurrent struggle among the army, the navy and the air force staffs for even shares of the defence budget is an archaic and incomprehensive barrier to the rational assessment of defence priorities. So is the system by which the post of chief of the defence staff passes automatically from one service to another in strict rotation, regardless of broader military considerations.

So far, the government's defence preview provides evidence that politicians /can/ make intelligent decisions; whether the policies which follow from those decisions will also turn out to be wise and statesmanlike, it is perhaps too early yet to say.

DAILY TELEGRAPH Editorial

PM261408 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 26 Jun 81 p 18

[Editorial: "The Will To Resist"]

[Text] Britain's most defence-conscious government for two decades, while rightly obsessed with the mortal and ever-growing danger from Soviet imperialism, has accepted that the effort needed to provide adequate defence against it is politically inpossible. This is the real message of the defence review, overshadowing the admirable efforts to make the most of what it is hoped will be available. Inter-service rivalries, and the varying attachments, loyalties and preferences of such residue of public opinion as is still concerned with such sentimental relics from the past, have further distracted attention from reality--indeed, often give the impression of a narrow squabble over prestige.

Given the stultifying and dangerous limits imposed by the means available, we agree with Lord Chalfont when he writes elsewhere on this page that the package is well thought out and about the best possible in the circumstances. At the same time, while aware of the problems of Britain's remaining a nuclear power, we do not fully share all his reservations regarding Trident.

But let us raise our eyes from the calculating machine and look at things in perspective--which is more essential in defence than in anything else. Defence against what? This government, to its credit, is continually trying to rouse us by reminding us of the predatory compulsions of the bankrupt Soviet tyranny and its ever-growing military superiority. We are told that Britain remains loyal to its three per cent, NATO increase, but that nevertheless reductions in the overall scope of our military effort are inevitable owing to the soaring costs of modern military technology. Yet the Russians meet these costs and go on expanding to boot. To say that a dictatorship can do this, but democracies cannot, is resignation to submission. In any case, President Reagan has shown it is not true--and is increasingly thanked by his timorous allies by being called a warmonger and accused of provoking the Russians.

Europe, despite recession, has the money. Many countries are now more prosperous than America. What it lacks is the will. Its wilting morale is now under massive assault from Russia on two fronts--intimidation by military threat and subversion by Russia's huge unilateral nuclear disarmament campaign. The "Red or dead" dilemma is bogus. The obvious way to remain alive, free and proud is to defeat intimidation and deter attack by preparing to defend oneself, having the will to do so and leaving the enemy in no doubt about both.

CARRINGTON EXPECTED TO MEET 'ARAFAT IN OCTOBER

PM261221 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 26 Jun 81 p 5

[John Bullock report]

[Excerpt] Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington is expected to meet Yasir 'Arafat, the Palestinian leader, some time in October during the British presidency of the European Community.

This meeting between a British minister and a man still called a "terrorist" by Israelis and their supporters, will mark the final emergence of the Palestine Liberation Organization as a political force and a "respectable body."

At the same time, old reservations reamin, so that in Whitehall it is stressed that Lord Carrington's meeting will be in his European capacity rather than in his purely British capacity.

The two will discuss the European initiative on the Middle East and ways in which the Palestinians can be brought into any settlement negotiations.

With attention focused on the Israeli elections and the dangers of a conflict between Israel and Syria in Lebanon, little attention has been paid to the Palestinians. But they remain a potent force and are one of the most politically active of all the parties to the Middle East crisis.

NORTH HOLDS ELECTIONS FOR PRESIDENCY, ASSEMBLY

TA281.J1 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Elections were held today to elect a president and the 40 members of the Legislative Assembly. The voting, which began at 0800 this morning ended at 1800 in the afternoon. Some 85,000 voters, who are over 18 years old, cast their votes in three election regions--Lefkosa [Nicosia], Magosa [Famagusta] and Girne [Kryenia]--according to [words indistinct].

There are a total of (?232) candidates for both the presidential and parliamentary elections. In addition to a president, 18 deputies will be elected from the Lefkosa region, 15 from Magosa and 7 from Girne.

According to information received by a Bayrak Radio and Television correspondent from the Security General Directorate, the voting was held without incident. It was also reported that the counting of the votes began a short while ago.

Bayrak Radio will continue to broadcast until the morning to report the election results. The results will be announced as they are reported by the high election council. The initial results are expected to come out around (?0930).

Denktas Apparent Winner

TA290612 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0600 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Rauf Denktas has been reelected president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC] in elections held there yesterday. The counting of votes at yesterday's presidential and parliamentary elections is still continuing. According to results announced today by the Turkish Cypriot High Council Election, Rauf Denktas from the National Unity Party received nearly 53 percent of the valid ballots cast at 384 ballot boxes. Thus, Denktas has been reelected president of the TFSC. The announcement adds that the number of votes in five more ballot stations will not affect the results. The final results of the elections to the Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly are expected to be received by tonight.

Details on Voting

TA281947 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] The counting of the votes cast at today's presidential and parliamentary elections is continuing. According to unofficial results so far received by our news center, the distribution of votes is as follows:

Region: Gazimagosa [Famagusta]; number of poll boxes opened, 31; number of votes cast, 3,926; number of valid votes, 3,731. The number of votes received by the candidates are as follows: Husamettin Tanyer from the Democratic People's Party, 118; Rauf Denktas from the National Unity Party, 2,111; Ozker Ozgur from the Republican Turkish Party, 416; Ziya Rifki from the Communal Liberation Party, 1,006; and Servet Sani Dedecay, an independent candidate, 12.

Region: Lefkosa [Nicosia]; number of poll boxes opened, 25; number of votes cast, 7,269; number of valid votes; 6,931. The number of votes received by the presidential candidates are as follows: Tanyer, 408; Denktas, 3,706; Ozgur, 928; Rifki, 1,865; and Dedecay, 16.

Unofficial Results

TA290534 (Clanestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Here are the unofficial final results at yesterday's presidential elections in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC].

Region: Lefkosa [Nicosia], out of 32,766 valid ballots cast, Husamettin Tanyer from the Democratic People's Party [DPP] received 1,737; Rauf Denktas from the National Unity Party [NUP] 16,475; Ozker Ozgur from the Republican Turkish Party [RTP] 4,074; Ziya Rifki from the Communal Liberation Party [CLP] 10,405; and Servet Sani Dedecay independent candidate 85.

The percentage of votes received by candidates to the presidential elections in the Lefkosa region are as follows: Husamettin Tanyer from the DPP, 5.29 percent; Rauf Denktas from the NUP, 50.26 percent; Ozker Ozgur from the RTP, 12.42 percent; Ziya Rifki from the CLP, 31.74 percent; Servet Sani Dedecay, independent, 0.25 percent.

Region: Gazimagosa [Famagusta], out of 25,555 valid ballots, Husamettin Tanyer from the DPP received 1,319; Rauf Denktas from the NUP 13,900; Ozker Ozgur from the RTP, 3,554; Ziya Rifki from the CLP, 6,724; Servet Sani Dedecay, independent 56.

The percentage of votes received by the candidates in the Famagusta region: Husamettin Tanyer from the DDP, 5.16 percent; Rauf Denktas from the NUP, 54.39 percent; Ozker Ozgur from the RTP, 13.9 percent; Ziya Rifki from the CLP, 26.31 percent; Servet Sani Dedecay, independent 0.21 percent.

Region: Girne [Kyrenia], out of 11,936 ballots cast, Husamettin Tanyer from the DPP received 300; Rauf Denktas from the NUP, 5,966; Ozker Ozgur from the RTP, 1,326; Ziya Rifki from the CLP, 4,236; Servet Dani Dedecay, independent 37.

The percentage of votes received in the Girne region are as follows: Husamettin Tanyer from the DPP, 2.51 percent; Rauf Denktas from the NUP, 48.98 percent; Ozker Ozgur from the RTP, 11.1 percent; Ziya Rifki from the CLP, 35.48 percent; Sevet Sani Dedecay, independent 0.3 percent.

Assembly Vote Results

TA291017 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] The counting of the ballots for the Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly elections held yesterday in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC] is still continuing. Seven deputies to the Assembly from the Girne [Kyrenia] region have been determined. The National Unity Party [NUP] and the Communal Liberation Party [CLP] won three seats in the Assembly each and the Republican Turkish Party [RTP] won one seat in Girne.

The Turkish Radio and Television Center in Cyprus reports that results for the two other regions should be received by tonight.

KIPRIANOU DISCUSSES PROMISED TURKISH PROPOSALS

NC281056 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] President Kiprianou has again declared that the Cypriot Government is determined not to endorse any Cyprus solution that would be tantamount to acceptance of the faits accomplis and the alienation of the basic rights and freedoms of the Cypriot people or the direct or indirect partitioning of Cyprus.

Referring to recent proposals from various quarters that after the elections in the occupied areas the Turkish side will submit proposals on the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem, President Kiprianou stressed that the submission of such proposals alone is not enough. He added: These proposals must be constructive in order to secure a substantive dialogue. The president made this statement during a regional conference at Astromeritis at which problems of the area were studied.

In his address, Mr Kiprianou also referred to other basic questions of interest ot all the Cypriot people. In connection with the country's economic situation, the president said that the government is very carefully studying the method it will follow in order to deal with the existing problems. He also said that the government will not take measures that would be contrary to the fair distribution of burdens nor will it make sweeping decisions that would cause a crisis or unrest or would deprive the working people of their rights.

KIPRIANOU MEETS ARGENTINE ENVOY, SPEAKS ON TALKS

NC270722 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 27 Jun 81

[Text] Failure on the part of the Turkish side to present "specific and constructive" proposals on territory may lead to collapse of the talks and the blame must definitely lie with the Turkish side, President Kiprianou said yesterday. The president made the statement in his reply to an address from new ambassador of Argentina Mr Tulio Oscar Sugasti who presented his credentials at a formal ceremony at the Presidential Palace.

Ambassador Sugasti said his government wanted to consolidate and strengthen the links that, originating from a common desire for freedom, peace and justice, existed between the two countries. Argentina, he said, understands the difficult problem of the Cyprus Republic and would continue its efforts "so that the people of Cyprus can achieve peace and justice which are their right." In this connection, the ambassador said, the Government of Argentina felt satisfaction with regard to the progress of the intercommunal talks to that end.

In his reply, President Kiprianou said the talks started some time ago have not produced any result up to now and future developments would definitely depend on the outcome of these talks.

However, the president declared, talks cannot go on for the sake of talks. "There has to be some progress and this presupposes a radical change in the attitude of the Turkish side. There must be constructive and meaningful proposals on the part of the Turkish side, especially on the territorial aspect."

"There has been so far an absolute refusal (on the Turkish side) to submit such proposals. Without specific and constructive proposals it is difficult to see how the dialogue can be successful. On the contrary, it will possibly collapse, and, in such case, the entire blame will definitely lie with the Turkish side," Mr Kiprianou stated.

He emphasized at the same time that Cyprus is dedicated to the UN and believes that both the charter and the resolutions of the UN provide the answer to the Cyprus problem. "We hope there will be progress. But if, against all hope, there is no progress, we shall continue our efforts for a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem in conformity with the principles of justice and freedom."

Present at the accreditation ceremony were the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Rolandhis, the director general of the Foreign Ministry, Y. Pelayias, and the presidential under secretary, Mr P. Stavrou.

UN ENVOY RETURNS FROM NEW YORK TO RESUME TALKS

NC262043 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] The UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, has returned to Cyprus from UN headquarters in New York where he had consultations with Mr Waldheim on the Cyprus issue and the course of the intercommunal talks. According to a UN announcement, Mr Gobbi is expected to begin contacts with both sides before the resumption of the intercommunal talks on 8 July.

GENERAL ERSIN SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH CYPRUS

TA251143 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] A member of Turkey's National Security Council and commander of the Land Forces, General Ersin, has said that nobody will have the power to block the path opened between Turkey and Kyrenia. [Words indistinct] Turkish Peace Force in northern Cyprus, was speaking last night at a dinner in Kyrenia given in his honor. He said that the happiness and prosperity of the Turkish Cypriot community was the main wish of the Turkish Government. He stressed that all problems faced by the Turkish Cypriot community would be solved in cooperation with Turkey.

General Ersin said that those who knew the sufferings of the past could be better prepared for the future.

The general, who has been in the Turkish Federated State for Cyprus since Sunday, is expected to conclude his contacts today and return to Turkey tomorrow.

BULGARIAN DEPUTY CHAIRMAN DEPARTS FOR DAMASCUS

NC270742 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0330 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] The Bulgarian deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Georgi Yordanov, yesterday left for his country via Damascus. Yordanov came to Cyprus to attend the 1,300th anniversary celebrations on the establishment of the Bulgarian state. Yordanov was seen off at Larnaca airport by Ioannidhis, chairman of the Cyprus Committee on the anniversary celebrations; Bulgarian Ambassador Bochev; the Syrian charge d'affaires; Savvidhis, vice chairman of the Cyprus committee and AKEL house member; and other officials.

AKEL OFFICIAL STRESSES NEED FOR JOINT STRUGGLE

NC280832 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 28 Jun 81 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] The developments expected in connection with our problem and the danger of deviation being promoted by the EOKA-B coupists who are in the Democratic Rally make imperative the gathering together and the unity of all patriotic democratic forces. This was stressed Friday night by AKEL Deputy Secretary General and house member Andreas Fandhis during a gathering of AKEL members, supporters and friends at Ayia Napa.

Fandhis also stressed that a prerequisite for such unity is agreement on a joint minimum program and the acceptance by all of concrete measures for its implementation.

At the beginning of his speech, the AKEL deputy secretary general referred to the results of the parliamentary election and then dealt with the vital need for unity after the elections.

The unity of the patriotic democratic forces is an indispensable prerequisite for the success of the hard and difficult struggle for the solution of our people's problem, as well as for the promotion of a popular economic policy and for dealing with our people's urgent economic and social problems. Being conscious of the fact that a single party alone cannot shoulder the responsibility for the waging and the success of the struggle for a Cyprus solution, being conscious of the fact that the interests of the struggle for a fair, mutually acceptable and viable Cyprus solution require the coordination and contribution of all patriotic democratic forces without exception, our party has declared, both prior to and since the elections, the need for unity and cooperation among all these forces based on a minimum program acceptable to all.

Our party believes that the unity of the patriotic democratic forces and agreement on a joint minimum program are possible. A firm and secure basis for such a program is the four guidelines and the 1977 proposals that were prepared by the National and Ministerial Councils under the chairmanship of the late President Archbishop Makarios.

Of course, although agreement on a joint minimum program would constitute an important step for unity, it would not be enough to produce a result by itself. A necessary supplement to such an agreement must be the acceptance by all of concrete measures for the implementation of the minimum program.

Our party believes that under the current domestic and international conditions in the struggle for a sound Cyprus solution--and in general in the struggle for vindication, salvation and survival--the unity and the joint struggle of all patriotic democratic forces is absolutely necessary. From the domestic point of view, the unity and the joint struggle of all patriotic democratic forces is made imperative by the fact that developments are expected in the Cyprus issue and facing these developments will require the contribution of all patriotic democratic forces. Our view on the need for unity is based on our belief that the expected Cyprus developments, whatever they may be--negative or positive--must be faced collectively with the contribution of all patriotic forces.

The unity of the patriotic forces is also required to foil any possible danger or attempt at deviation and anomaly. It is no secret that unfortunately there are forces in Cyprus that favor deviation and anomaly as a means of promoting their own goals and in general the goals of U.S.-NATO imperialism.

These forces are no other than the EOKA-B coupists who have their nests inside the Democratic Rally. These forces, having managed to trap and to deceive the honest elements of the Democratic Rally's rightwing and to acquire seats in the house, are now promoting and imposing on the Democratic Rally a policy of provocation and tension that helps their main goal for deviation and anomaly. To create a climate of tension and acuteness on the domestic front, the EOKA-B coupists and the ideological propagandists of the Democratic Rally will make extreme use of anticommunism and warmongering, just as they did during the elections.

To foil the unity of the patriotic democratic forces, which constitutes an insurmountable obstacle in their adventurous plans, the brains of the Democratic Rally, assisted by specialists from foreign services, will distort everything and will make use of every occasion--as they are already doing--of the bogey of the Popular Front, describing it as something impermissible, as a curse for Cyprus.

The plans of the Democratic Rally leadership and of the EOKA-B coupists, who are working within the Democratic Rally for deviation and anomaly, constitute a serious threat to the future of Cyprus and its people. And this threat becomes still greater, more serious and more considerable if we bear in mind that it constitutes part of and that it is linked with the more general adventurous plans of the warmongering imperialist circles headed by the hawks of U.S.-NATO imperialism.

It is within these adventurous plans of U.S.-NATO imperialism that one should place the provocations and the inflammatory articles and in general the policy of tension and confrontation which the EOKA-B coupists and the ideological propangandists of the Democratic Rally leadership have been systematically conducting in accordance with their boses' instructions.

In view of this attack by the warmongering imperialist circles on an international scale and of their local organs in Cyprus, the unity of all the patriotic democratic forces of our people assumes new dimensions. Such a unity will become the breakwater that will repulse all the activities of the U.S.-NATO circles and of their local organs for deviation and anomaly and for the final implementation of their plans to enslave and to partition Cyprus.

PARTY APPOINTS AVEROF DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

NC281845 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Tomorrow morning National Defense Minister Averof will be sworn in as deputy prime minister in the presence of President of the Republic Karamanlis. Averof will retain his position in the national defense ministry and at the same time he will undertake in the government the supervision of the economic sector.

At the New Democracy Congress, Prime Minister Rallis announced at noon that Averof had been entrusted with the position of deputy prime minister. Immediately after the national defense minister's speech, Prime Minister Rallis announced to the conferees that Averof had accepted the position of deputy prime minister and that he will be sworn in tomorrow.

More on Party Congress

NC281454 Paris AFP in English 1429 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Athens, 28 Jun (AFP)--Greek Defense Minister Evangelos Averof was today appointed the government's second deputy prime minister, increasing his chances of eventually taking over leadership of the ruling New Democracy party, according to observers.

Mr Averof, 71, turned down the post last year after losing the election for party leader to current Prime Minister George Rallis by four votes. He accepted it this time "in the name of party unity," but observers said he was now likely to take over from Mr Rallis as party leader if New Democracy loses the October general elections.

The appointment of Mr Averof, who keeps his defense post but has the additional task of overseeing the economic coordination and finance ministries, is also expected to disappoint Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis, who is known to hanker after the party leadership himself. The economic coordination portfolio is currently held by Mr Rallis following the resignation for health reasons of Ioannis Boutos at the beginning of this year, but well-informed sources said it would be going to Deputy Minister Ioannis Palaiokrasas.

The announcement of Mr Averof's appointment as deputy prime minister, to work alongside Deputy Premier Konstandinos Papakonstandinou, was made by Mr Rallis at New Democracy's special congress being held in Athens this weekend.

In a speech to the congress, Mr Averof attacked opposition socialist leader Andreas Papandreou for allegedly tailoring his opinions to suit electoral demands, singling out the recent breakdown of talks on the leasing of bases in Greece to the United States.

Observers noted that Mr Rallis had turned the failure of the negotiations into an electoral trump card, saying that Mr Papandreou was wrong in his charges that the government was capitulating to U.S. demands. Mr Rallis outlined a ten-point programme to the congress, pledging to safeguard national sovereignty, cooperate with Greece's partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and European Economic Community, defend social and political liberties and the principles of free enterprise, modernise the administration, protect the enviornment, ensure full employment and help women.

The party congress, and the socialist party's Central Committee meeting last weekend at which Mr Papandreou called for an end to rightist rule, are the last major political events before the summer holiday period. The election campaign proper, which promises to be a tough one, starts in the autumn.

MINISTRY DENIES SALE OF ATOMIC MATERIAL TO PAKISTAN

NC281823 Paris AFP in English 1815 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 28 Jun (AFP)--Turkey today denied U.S. news reports that Ankara had clandestinely sold Pakistan materials originating from the U.S. that were to be used to make an atomic bomb.

"As Turkey is in favour of the use of nuclear weapons [as received] only for peaceful purposes, as well as of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons, the information in the American press is baseless and entirely meaningless," the Turkish Foreign Ministry said.

TERCUMAN COMMENTS ON SUSPENDED GREEK-U.S. TALKS

NC290900 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 22 Jun 81 p 8

["This Is the World" column by Zafer Atay: "Athens' New Intrigue"]

[Text] The lengthy joint Greek-U.S. defense talks have been suspended. As a matter of fact, these talks had reached an impasse. Failing to reach an agreement, both sides have decided to resume the talks after the Greek general elections. At first the disruption and then the resumption of these talks did not seem strange. But this time matters are slightly different because Greece came to the negotiating table with certain proposals also involving Turkey, although it failed in making the United States accept them....

The United States has four big bases in Athens and Crete. Following the joint defense agreement signed between Washington and Turkey, Greece became motivated and talks began.

In the normal course of the talks, Greece presented two astonishing proposals to the U.S. delegation. One of these proposals demanded that the agreement contain "guarantees for the security of the Greek frontiers in the Aegean against Turkey," and the other that the 10-7 ratio applied for U.S. aid to Ankara and Athens "not be changed."

Turkey, the United States and Greece are NATO members. NATO's aim is to cooperate in the field of defense against the common threat (Soviet danger). It is therefore preposterous for one member of NATO to seek frontier guarantees from a third ally against another ally. So Turkey has opposed any such U.S. guarantees right from the start.

Certain prejudices underlie these Greek demands, the most important one being the Greek wish to take advantage of U.S. guarantees and extend its territorial waters in the Aegean to 12 miles. For years, Turkey has been saying that the extension of the territorial waters in the Aegean would be a cause for war. But Greece contrived a plan to secure U.S. guarantees and then create a fait accompli by extending its territorial waters to 12 miles and consequently bring Ankara face to face with Washington. For the "time being," this Athens plan has misfired.

As to the 10-7 ratio formula, the United States has been trying for some time to maintain a balance by implementing a 10-7 ratio in military aid to Ankara and Athens. This may be a useful formula to help melt the ice between the two countries, which came to the brink of war because of the Cyprus dispute and the continental shelf. But to let such a thing go on record as permanent clause is unthinkable.

During Greece's withdrawal from the military wing of NATO, from 1974-80, Turkey single-handedly bore the entire responsibility for the southeast wing of NATO. Turkey has to maintain an army of 500,000 men while the Greek Army numbers only 150,000. Of the NATO countries, Turkey has the longest frontiers with the Soviet Union. If one takes into account the military embargo imposed on Turkey by the United States for over 3 years, it is impossible to characterize the demand that "this formula must not be changed" as stemming from good will.

On several occasions Turkey has warned the United States, stressing that it would never accept certain practices as permanent.

Greece has been staging the same plot for some time now, trying to secure some concessions. Greek parliamentary elections will be held in October. The New Democratic party led by Prime Minister Rallis may not emerge from the polls as strong as it is now. Socialist PASOK, which now has 90 seats in Parliament, will emerge either as a partner in the government or will come to power single-handed.

Papandreou, the pseudo-leftist PASOK leader, who possesses an American passport, has succeeded in attracting a large crowd of voters to his side through such slogans as "The government is selling out our country to Turkey and to NATO" and "Our national rights are being trodden underfoot." The Greek Government is using this situation as a weapon and is obtaining concessions by arguing at every opportunity that "either you do what we want or the leftists will take over."

Greece resorted to this same intrigue when it returned to NATO--an intrigue which yielded positive results. With all the good will in the world, Turkey consented to Greece's reintegration into NATO, but not a single Aegean issue has been resolved. Greece has repeated the same threat in connection with Cyprus and the bases, but this time both Turkey and the United States have called Greece's bluff.

It is impossible at this moment to predict what may happen in Greece in the October elections. Would Greece leave NATO if the socialists come to power? But if worse comes to worst, a remedy can be found. New equilibriums can be formed and vacuums can be filled.

FORCE COMMANDER ERSIN RETURNS FROM CYPRUS VISIT

TA261117 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] National Security Council member and Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin has returned to Turkey after concluding his inspection tour in Cyprus.

In a statement to journalists at Ercan [Tymbou] airport before his departure from Lefkosa [Nicosia], Ersin said that he is satisfied with the inspection tour and studies he conducted in the TFSC. Pointing out that he came to Cyprus in order to inspect the Turkish Cypriot Peace Forces, General Ersin said: Whatever I saw was perfect. It is therefore possible to say that my inspection was successful. Noting that during his stay in Cyprus, he had the opportunity to meet with President Rauf Denktas and other state officials, Ersin said that he is very pleased with his tour.

Ersin was seen off from Ercan airport with a military ceremony. Denktas, TFSC Legislative Assembly President Oguz Korhan, TFSC Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay, Turkish Ambassador to Lefkosa Inal Batu and Peace Forces Commander Lt Gen Dogan Kormors, as well as high-ranking officers, attended the ceremony. Ersin returned to Ankara at 1200.

FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN DISCUSSES ARMENIAN ISSUE

TA281038 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Recalling that the French foreign minister promised that [Armenian] criminals would not go unpunished, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said: Let us wait and see. Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen stopped over in Vienna last night on his way to Czechoslovakia from an official visit to Yugoslavia. Turkmen gave a special interview to AKAJANS in Vienna today before his departure for Prague. Referring to aggressions by Armenians, Turkmen recalled the promise made by the French foreign minister in the last OECD meeting held in Paris to the effect that those violating the French law would not be condoned and that all necessary measures would be taken in this connection.

Commenting on his official visit to Czechoslovakia, Turkmen said that agreements on highway transport, tourism and a protocol on yearly cultural exchange program were expected to be signed during his visit. Turkmen pointed out that the new highway transport agreement would permit easy access for Turkish vehicles on their way to the FRG.

CHIEF OF STATE EVREN RECEIVES LIBYAN ECONOMY MINISTER

TA261106 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren received Libyan Economy Minister Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah, who has been visiting Turkey for some time, in the Cankaya Palace at 1000 today. According to information received from the Press and Public Relations Department of the head of state's office, Durdah extended to Evren a message from Libyan head of state Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressing good wishes and commenting on the relations between the two countries. State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and Libya's representative in Ankara also attended the meeting.

Economic Protocol

TA271041 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] The talks between Turkey and Libya on the economic relations between the two countries ended in Ankara. A protocol greatly increasing the economic relations between the two countries was signed at the end of the talks. The protocol was signed by State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal on behalf of Turkey and by Libyan Economy Minister Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah on behalf of Libya.

In a speech at the signing ceremony, Ozal said that through the protocol, the level of Turkish-Libyan economic relations have been further raised. In his speech, the visiting minister expressed great pleasure over conducting closer cooperation with Turkey and said that this cooperation will serve as an example to the other Islamic countries as well.

According to the protocol, Turkish firms will also be able to receive contracts in certain areas of industry in Libya other than the construction sector. Turkey will be accorded priority in such tenders. Turkey will contribute to the training of Libyan technical personnel and engineers and the management of certain factories in Libya will be given to Turks.

The protocol also envisages the establishment of a joint Turkish-Libyan investment holding company. The center of the holding company, the initial capital of which would be $100 million, will be located in Istanbul. The holding company will finance firms that are active in the fields of industry, trade and agriculture, will establish new firms and will be able to go into partnership with existing firms. Other Islamic countries will also be able to participate in the holding company.

According to the protocol, sea and air services between Turkey and Libya will be mutually increased, aid cargo services will be added and communications possibilities will be developed.

In addition, the protocol stipulates increasing Turkey's exports to Libya from its current $616-million level to $1 billion next year.

FINLAND

FOREIGN MINISTRY IS STUDYING BREZHNEV PROPOSAL

LD261152 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The Finnish Foreign Ministry believes that the readiness of the Soviet president to negotiate concerning certain measures applying to Soviet territory in connection with the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe serves as an example of the discussion which has been in progress.

Pekkh J. Korvenheimo, deputy chief of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry, noted today that the Foreign Ministry is carefully studying the statement given by President Brezhnev to SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI. The statement must be regarded as a constructive and positive contribution to the current discussion about a nuclear-free north. Finland consistently supports all efforts aimed at the preservation of the established security sitation in the north, including the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the north, Korvenheimo pointed out.

BRIEFS

STEEL DEAL WITH USSR--Aspo Osakeyhtioe concluded an export deal with the Soviet Union worth about 150,000 markka to deliver two complete steel service centers to Moscow and Kiev. The deliveries include factory buildings, heating, lighting and air conditioning equipment as well as electric equipment and a full stock of machines. [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 24 Jun 81 LD]

MALTA

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

NC281858 Paris AFP in English 1851 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Valletta, 28 Jun (AFP)--Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikita Ryzhov has arrived here for talks with the Maltese Government on the neutrality of this Mediterranean island, it was announced here.

Earlier this year, Malta granted the Soviet Union bunkering facilities for its merchant fleet, under a two-way maritime services agreement.

Mr Ryzhov was also expected to discuss routine diplomatic arrangements, such as embassy facilities.

PORTUGAL

SOARES SAYS RELATIONS WITH EANES 'NORMALIZED'

PM290717 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] Mario Soares stated on leaving Belem Palace yesterday that his "relations with the president which were interrupted in October, have been normalized." The audience, which lasted more than 2 hours, was regarded by the socialist leader as "a normal and institutional meeting between the reelected socialist party secretary general and the elected president of the Portuguese Republic and of the entire Portuguese people."

The meeting, which forms part of a number which Mario Soares will hold with other state officials--for instance, the speaker of the assembly and the armed forces chief of staff--"took place in the best possible manner and with the utmost cordiality."

Declining to talk about the past, "which does not interest the country but only historians," Soares stated that he believes that this normalization of relations between "the representative of the largest opposition party and the head of state is necessary a responsibility toward democracy." He added: "The socialist party secretary general cannot fail to engage in dialogue with the president," also deeming that "there is still a broad area of agreement with the president, as there always was, in the defense of the democratic institutions to which the socialists are wholeheartedly committed."

Mario Soares also told journalists that "during the audience, very wide-ranging impressions on the national and international situation were exchanged" and, in the former area, "the presidential powers were discussed in light of the coming revision of the Constitution, albeit only superficially."

SPAIN

COUPISTS REPORTEDLY SOUGHT TO BUG COMMUNICATIONS

LD261938 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1730 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] While little is being said about the subject [of the discovery of a conspiracy against the government], it is thought that the people implicated tried, among other things, to bug the communications of senior government ministers and the king of Spain. Among those arrested, a woman official at the Ministry of the Presidency and a military expert in secret communications could be at the center of the affair.

The interior minister said that the ramifications of the destablization plan point more to the civilian extreme right than to the armed forces. The possible plot was discovered after the arrest of a member of the Young Force, the youth wing of the New Force, after a bomb blew up in his hands as he was planting it in the center of Madrid. The interior minister added that the overall aim of the plans of those involved in the possible plot was to create a climate of insecurity hostile to democracy. In this climate, the bugging of the secret communications of the king and government, civilian and military bodies would be of particular importance in the event of a serious threat to the security of the state.

Charges Possible

LD261708 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Legal sources report that so far 20 civilians and military officers have been questioned in connection with the so-called "destabilizing operation."

In the various interrogations, police questions have centered upon the activities of the detainees between 0100 and 0200 early on Friday, 19 June.

The same legal sources say that the arrested civilians, who are being held under the antiterrorist law, may be brought before the national high court.

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SCHMIDT ON OFFICE TENURE-NATO DECISION CONNECTION

LD291720 Hamburg DPA in German 1555 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 29 Jun (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt reaffirmed the close connection between his political fate and the implementation of both parts of the NATO dual decision on new nuclear medium-range missiles and the offer of negotiations to the Soviet Union. Schmidt also emphasized in an interview with the FRANKFURTEHR RUNDSCHAU (Tuesday edition) his conviction that U.S. President Ronald Reagan is willing to negotiate. With reference to the doubts expressed in the Soviet Union about this, Schmidt is of the opinion that by the time Soviet head of state and party Leonid Brezhnev visits Bonn this autumn, "there will certainly be no doubts about the seriousness of the willingness to negotiate."

Schmidt said that he had tied his government office to the NATO decision in a twofold manner. On the one hand, it has been clear to everyone in the Federal Republic for a long time that he will have to resign if the decision to station U.S. medium-range missiles in corresponding strength to the Soviet level of arms is abandoned. "On the other hand, I have stated clearly for the whole world that I could not justify it if the second half of the so-called dual decision is not implemented seriously with the aim of reducing the numbers of medium-range missiles on both sides--in the theoretically ideal case to nothing." Schmidt said he does not think it likely that this ideal case will come about.

Schmidt denied that linking his political existence with the NATO dual decision was foolhardy in the face of the limited potential influence of a German chancellor on the world powers. "This was considered, thought through, tested and confirmed a long, long time ago," the chancellor said about his threat to resign. "I am still of the opinion that I cannot justify staying in office if the first half or the second half of the dual decision is rendered worthless." At the same time, he is aware that his announcement of a possible resignation carries political weight in the United States and the Soviet Union.

WILLY BRANDT INTERVIEWED ON MOSCOW VISIT

DW291135 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0905 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Reporter Voight interview with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Brandt, Moscow uses sharper and sharper tones in addressing the Federal Republic in connection with NATO's dual decision. Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov warned recently against the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles because this would expose the Federal Republic in an emergency to a devastating strike. Do you expect an irritated atmosphere in your forthcoming Moscow talks with leading Soviet politicians, particularly with General Secretary Brezhnev?

[Answer] I do not know that. Actually, I don't believe it. My [discussion] partners know that I am coming to gather information. Irritation doesn't make sense in this connection. I will be quite frank and give any information I can, such as, that the Federal Republic of Germany has a vital interest in early negotiations and the creation of prerequisites, if possible, so that no new NATO arms must be deployed in the Federal Republic and elsewhere in Europe. This is the aim of negotiations. All that already has taken quite some time.

[Question] The invitation was voiced some time ago, if I am not mistaken. Why has it been accepted now?

[Answer] Yes, I haven't been to the Soviet capital for 6 years now. In the meantime, however, I have been to the United States seven or eight times. I consider it correct to have a look now and to see whether I can learn this or that beyond the official statements. That is correct, the invitation was voiced last year. It was renewed twice this year and it fits my plans quite well to go there for a few days in early July. But I still underline that I am not a negotiator.

[Question] Obviously, it seems that a central issue of the dispute about the medium-range missiles is that each of the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, stresses its preparedness to negotiate while doubting the seriousness of the other. Do you expect your Moscow visit to reveal the real negotiation chances as far as the Soviet side is concerned?

[Answer] Yes, I very much hope that this can be revealed. But one must first know that as important as the so-called medium-range missiles, the Eurostrategic arms, are, the two big powers have a lot more to discuss. Regarding negotiations on medium-range arms, the Soviet Union was in no hurry at all, claiming that it did not pay to negotiate. That was corrected, as we could see, when Federal Chancellor Schmidt was in Moscow in the early summer of 1980. Thereafter, first negotiations took place on this issue between the Russians and the Americans last October in Geneva. Then came the U.S. elections. That caused a considerable delay on the U.S. side, which was not merely due to new people taking over and becoming accustomed to their jobs, but due to the fact that they had some new ideas with regard to the problems. Yet, it will be important and interesting to find out what ideas the Soviet side has with regard to entering a real negotiation phase.

[Question] Mr Brandt, I would like to quote your statement about new ideas. Don't statements and actions of prominent U.S. personalities give the Soviets a certain reason or just the pretext for the increasing doubts they voice with a view to the U.S. will to negotiate? I think, for example, of the statement of the new U.S. disarmament director Rostow, saying that a SALT round on the limitation of strategic arms could be resumed in March 1982 at the earliest. What good reasons will you be able to give your Soviet discussion partners to disperse such doubts?

[Answer] Yes, I will not be a spokesman for the U.S. Government when I talk to the responsible people in Moscow, but I will indeed express by conviction that the United States wants to negotiate. At any rate, it has committed itself to negotiate. That is not something that hangs in the air; Atlantic alliance negotiations have taken place in this matter. How to prepare the negotiations has even been formulated. And clear statements were made when the German federal chancellor recently went to Washington, statements not only by the secretary of state but by the President himself. I have no doubts in this respect.

You pointed out a great difference with your question: The U.S. secretary of state wants to discuss medium-range missiles with the Soviet foreign minister in September when both of them are in New York and, if possible--as I hope--agree on when, where and in what connection negotiations will be taken up. The new disarmament director Rostow, whom you just mentioned, however, discussed the SALT issue, the issue of intercontinental arms, saying that the United States would probably be able to discuss them only as late as next spring, which I regret. I think that they take a bit too much time.

[Question] Obviously, it is the very doubts about Washington's willingness to hold concrete negotiations which seem to give the peace movement in the Federal Republic additional depth and broadness. Are those who see a dangerous anti-American mood emerge, especially within the young generation, wrong?

[Answer] Well, I think it would be wrong especially for us here in Germany to join in blaming one side only. In this respect, much criticism could be addressed to the two big powers, the world powers, the nuclear world powers. I also doubt that the critical discussion of American ideas is the main motive of what is termed the peace movement. The main motive is the growing concern and even the growing fear of many people--not only young people but above all young people--that things will not turn out well. This basic feeling that things will not turn out well if the arms race continues is right. I doubt the thesis that this really is anti-Americanism. I also discussed it the other day with U.S. interlocutors who were here in Bonn. Anyway, it isn't an important phenomenon.

Naturally, it is quite different today; we have in the Federal Republic a young generation which feels less burdened by the past, which did not take part in founding the alliance but inherited it. We have to deal with a young generation which is much more unbiased than we older people were and are in our dealings with the United States. But I don't think this is anti-American. By the way, that would be very foolish because even if criticism of leading U.S. politicians were justified or justified in part, the fact would remain that there is a broad spectrum of opinions in the United States and that basically all factors that are discussed here play a role also in the American discussion. However, what we hear from there, naturally, is primarily what the government says.

[Question] This topic of disarmament policy, of arms policy has indeed not left your party, the SPD, unaffected. The doubts about the wisdom of the NATO dual decision which was supported by a large majority of your party congress in Berlin in 1979 have grown considerably. Isn't it unusual and also very precarious that outside circumstances, the negotiating readiness of other states, possibly lead to decisions by the next party congress with explosive foreign and domestic policy consequences?

[Answer] It is still a long time to the next SPD congress in Munich. Who knows what else will have happened in the world by then, also regarding the topic we are discussing just now. True, we discuss things here which are essentially decided elsewhere, but they are things which concern us directly, which affect our existence directly, because in the case of war it is quite certain that the two German states will suffer most. So we do not need to be warned by the Soviet defense minister in this respect. We are aware that the two German states and the people living there would be the most affected if it came to the great conflict. This is what haunts the people.

Nonetheless, I believe that most SPD members, the party whose chairman I am, hold the view that it would be good and right to hold negotiations soon. The quarrel and the differences are how they will get on, what the conditions are, what pressure we are to exert on others. The factors change time and again. When we made the decision at the SPD congress in Berlin in December 1979, we assumed that the Americans and the Russians would conclude SALT II. That has not happened. However, they behave as if it had been concluded. We can only urgently hope that it remains so, as if this treaty were already in force, except for a small component which would mean the destruction of part of the Soviet weapons in a specific field, if the treaty were ratified.

But for the rest, the two powers behave this way. No, the crucial question remains--and basically there are no differences in this respect within the SPD--how can negotiations be brought about, not any negotiations but--and I repeat--negotiations, which as a result of a positive negotiation result, possibly make the so-called counterarmament superfluous?

MINISTER CITES CONCERN ON U.S. DEVELOPMENT POLICY

LD300906 Hamburg DPA in German 0811 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Ulm, 30 Jun (DPA)--According to Rainer Offergeld (SPD), federal minister for economic cooperation, the Federal Government is concerned about views on development policy within the new U.S. Government of Ronald Reagan.

"Any attempt in development policy to favor so-called friends and punish so-called enemies is a contribution to further polarization, a contribution to carrying the East-West conflict over into North-South relations," the minister said on Monday evening in a lecture at Ulm University.

The fact that sections of the U.S. Reagan administration express different views on this question seriously concerns the Federal Government. There could be serious consequences in a turnaround. The causes of the crises in the Third World do not result from the conflict between East and West. Transferring an East-West view to the Third World has led to false conclusions and mistakes, according to the SPD politician. Security and stability not only depend on the military balance, but also "on the solution of the urgent North-South problems." Development policy is thus active peace policy.

YOUNG SOCIALISTS CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES CONGRESS

DW292053 Hamburg Norddeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0619 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Unidentified editor's interview with Willi Piecyk, chairman of the Young Socialists, at the federal congress of the Young Socialists; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Where do you see actual agreement with your mother party?

[Answer] We agree quite a lot with the mother party. Our actual problems are that this party forms the government and we quite frequently cannot recognize ourselves in this government. We tried to make this clear last weekend in Lahstein.

[Question] On a balance sheet, how would you assess your congress there?

[Answer] I think that at first we had to fight it out strongly with the party and also with the government, but thereafter we moved on to a factual discussion. And the contents we discussed there, peace, ecology,economic and social policies, we now must translate into discussions within the party and, to be sure, we not only have had discussions but we also agreed to continue on our road which is oriented toward practice, that is to say, that we want to carry on our efforts, and even increase them, in the peace and ecology movement.

[Question] You said that you had to fight it out strongly, but to say it quite honestly, does a political organization like the federal congress in Lahnstein behave in such an aggressive way that--in connection with NATO's dual decision--words such as dual cheat or dual deceit were uttered? Couldn't this perhaps have been done somewhat differently?

[Answer] Well, perhaps one ought to realize that something happened before. Last year, we waged an embattled election campaign and this is why we proceed from the premise that the goals we campaigned for will be translated into practice in one way or another. And the problem is that if matters are applied to persons, also from the other side, if somebody says that if this decision is being cancelled then I can no longer remain in my office, then this remains attached to one person and this does not actually facilitate the discussion for us. This is why one must not be that supersensitive in the party now regarding the choice of words. One must fight it out somewhat strongly, as I said, but that must not super impose the contents because it is the contents that matter and which now must be discussed within the party.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG Criticism

DW291417 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 29 Jun 81 p 4

[Article signed HP: "The State Surely Will Set Things Right"]

[Text] This weekend the Young Socialists certainly have not become more attractive for the majority of their contemporaries outside the SPD.

The latter's political uneasiness largely concerns the tactical subterfuges and ideological power struggles that are customary within the established parties and have now been copied almost with perfection by the Young Social Democrats in Lahnstein. The only question that was discussed there was, once again, who is to be the chairman of the organization. Almost all contents once again were subordinated to this question.

Marked by the elected campaign within the organization, the oddest and most contradictory compromises came about. For example, the delegates elected their Chairman Piecyk with a slim majority and dropped the candidate of the orthodox marxist group--certainly to the relief of SPD Federal Manager Glotz. But in the resolutions passed, the positions of the wing which lost in the election prevailed. The economic and social policy program of the Young Socialists, for instance, shows an (almost authoritarian) confidence in the state, which compares only with the confidence of conservative economic politicians in the market: The state surely will set things right, it will settle things and put them in order, it will add to public welfare as soon as all key industries have been nationalized.

The clear "no" to the stationing of new nuclear missiles in Europe was the only denominator on which the wings within the Young Socialists agreed immediately. In this "no," all appeals--both by much applauded Erhard Eppler and by booed Peter Glotz--not to deny that the proponents of this dual decision also have the will for peace died away. Here, too, the candidates were under pressure to show their profile. Only the candidate who attacked the federal chancellor and his policy most ruthlessly and clearly had a chance to be elected. That Willi Piecyk nonetheless was elected and not Klaus-Peter Wolf is almost a wonder.

BUDGET MINISTER EXPLAINS FISCAL MEASURES

PM300954 Paris L'UNITE in French 20 Jun 81 pp 10-11

[Christine Cottin interview with Laurent Fabius, minister attached to minister for economic affairs and finance with responsibility for the budget; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] L'UNITE: It is ususual, to say the least, for a government to impose new taxes a few days before elections as important as the parliamentary elections now in progress. Why has this been done?

Laurent Fabius: It is true that it is the first time for a very long time--or even in the history of the republic--that new fiscal measures have been announced 4 days before the first election round.

Why has this been done? First, because from the beginning the government refused to engage in demagoguery. All French people realize that if you want to incur some expenses you must ensure that you have corresponding receipts. It is better to state things clearly even though we are in an election period. We believe that the French people would have taken it very badly if they had been told on the day after the second round: "You have been promised a certain nunber of things but now here is the check." We have decided to present this check at the same time as the relevant measures so that the electorate can form its own opinion. The untrue statements which Jacques Chirac and some other people have made on the subject have in no way altered the situation.

There was a second--maybe even more important--reason which has prompted us to announce the new fiscal measures immediately. We just wanted to emphasize that the government believes that its action is in keeping with its long term policy. I have often heard people talk, with reference to Francois Mitterrand's becoming president, about an "experiment." It is absolutely not a question of any experiment! We wish to govern the country--with the French people's support--for a long time to come. It is because we intend to stay on for a long time that, when making decisions during the first weeks, we have naturally made a point of making sure of corresponding revenue. Taking timely long term action, we have opted for openness.

L'UNITE: How will various new receipts and expenditure be balanced within the framework of the extraordinary credits in the budget which you are to submit to the National Assembly as soon as the July session opens?

Laurent Fabius: The budget as a whole, in fact, consists of three sections. The first section concerns discharging liabilities incurred in the past. We have been left with a 51 billion deficit. This must be taken into account.

The second section concerns decisions adopted on 3 June in the economic and social spheres--the interoccupational minimum growth wage, family allowances, housing for old and handicapped people and so forth. These steps are aimed at economic revival. They should lead to a faster collection of taxes and social contribution.

The third section concerns expenditure amounting to Fr6.8 billion earmarked for the creation of jobs, grants to the economic and social development fund, grants to farmers, fishermen and veterans and so forth. We have ensured that money will indeed be available for this kind of expenditure. This means that expenditure amounting to Fr6.8 billion is to be balanced by revenue also amounting to Fr6.8 billion. The leitmotiv of all this is the desire to devlop employment by any means at our disposal.

L'UNITE: Much has already been written about these new taxes. Could you remind us of the logic behind the government's decision to impose them?

Laurent Fabius: In fact, compared with the past, an important innovating factor has emerged--we want to show very clearly that, as far as expenditure is concerned, employment is our main objective and, as far as receipts are concerned, fiscal justice is our objective.

Therefore, we have adopted two big batches of decisions. On the one hand, decisions relating to oil enterprises, banks and expenditure of a luxury nature incurred by certain companies which we will tax, which was not the case previously. And, on the other hand, we have imposed a supplementary tax on people with the highest incomes. This will affect only people whose annual taxes exceed Fr100,000, that is 10 million centimes, for the year 1981. Less than 1 percent of the French people will be affected by this measure which will, however, represent a great change.

L'UNITE: The budget for 1982 can already be perceived on the horizon. Can you tell us something about it?

Laurent Fabius: We will soon begin preparing it because, legally, it should be submitted to the National Assembly on 6 October 1981. This is an extremely lengthy and complicated exercise which the services concerned usually start tackling at the beginning of the year. Therefore, we will have to work very fast. This will be the budget minister's main task in the coming weeks and months. And it will be an important task for the new ministers since they will have to consider, on the basis of the previous budget, what new proposals should be put forward and what should be treated as a matter of priority. All this will have to be done within the bounds of a tight budget, which are obviously important in a general economic context which, as we know, is not good.

Nonetheless, acting under the president's and the premier's authority, we will have to manage to set between now and the fall our left government's imprint on the next budget while abiding by the priorities which Francois Mitterrand determined during his presidential campaign.

REPORTAGE ON SENEGAL PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Thiam Interview

PM291430 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jun 81 p 4

[Philippe Decraene interview with Senegalese Prime Minister Habib Thiam; date and place not given]

[Text] Senegalese Prime Minister Habib Thiam, who is paying a working visit to Paris until 19 June, was received by PS First Secretary Jospin on Tuesday before meeting Economy and Finance Minister Delors.

[Question] Do Senegalese leaders attach any special significance to the change which took place in the leadership of the French state last month?

[Answer] Certainly, the change which occurred in France last month is of fundamental importance. In view of the closeness of the relations existing between Dakar and Paris, this change is bound to have some important consequences for Senegal. I would like to add that the French president himself and most of his ministers and aides have had personal and even friendly relations with most Senegalese leaders.

[Question] What are the various objectives of your visit to Paris?

[Answer] The past must not be forgotten. This is why my first objective was to deliver a personal message from President Abdou Diouf to President Francois Mitterrand. This message emphasizes our desire to develop in depth our friendly relations. At the same time, I conveyed to my host an invitation to pay an official visit to Senegal as soon as possible.

[Question] A Senegalese request for exceptional financial aid has been mentioned.

[Answer] This is correct. As a result of the 1980 drought, which can be considered the worst drought that the Senegalese have suffered in the past 50 years, our groundnut crops have been reduced 80 percent, falling from some 1 million tons to 200,000 tons. This is why we have been forced to ask for exceptional aid. In addition to this calamity, we have been faced with the consequences of an increase in our oil bill on which we have to spend 50 percent of our country's export earnings. And, finally, the increase in the prices of goods exported by OECD countries, which account for 75 percent of Senegal's imports, has also had some very harmful consequences for our country's economy....

[Question] Some rumors have been circulating that the Senegalese leaders have been faced with considerable difficulties with respect to their relations with the franc.

[Answer] These rumors are completely groundless and I wonder in whose interest it is to spread them.

[Question] Do you envisage any in depth revision of French Senegalese relations in the cooperation sphere and, if so, in what sectors exactly?

[Answer] Instead of discussing revision or even reorganization, it would be more useful to talk about development in depth.

[Question] Senegal recently became a member of a regional defense pact in which a certain number of West African countries participate. Do its leaders believe that some serious external threats loom over their country?

[Answer] Thirteen of the 16 African countries which are members of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] are also members of the pact which you have just mentioned. It is obvious that certain countries would like to destabilize some ECOWAS member states. This particularly applies to Libya.

[Question] Have you discussed the future of French-African conferences with the president? Is your country in favor of an institutionalization and multiplication of meetings of this kind?

[Answer] No, we have not discussed in particular the subject of French-African conferences. However, it is obvious that such meetings are very useful inasmuch as they enable us to discuss common problems and to jointly seek ways to resolve them.

Joint Communique

PM291536 Paris LE MONDE in French 21-22 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] Before returning to his country, the Senegalese prime minister, who was received at Hotel Matignon at the beginning of his visit to France, had a further talk with Pierre Mauroy on 19 June. At the end of the visit, Hotel Matignon published a joint communique stating:

"Mauroy told Thiam that the French Government would respect undertakings stemming from French-Senegalese friendship and that it would provide financial aid at the end of July, which would enable him to deal with the difficulties connected with the economic situation. The terms of this aid will be determined on the basis of the findings of a French delegation which is to visit Dakar during July."

"Furthermore, the French side has taken due note of the negotiations which are soon to take place with the IMF and of the consultations which may be held with Sengal's other partners. It has expressed its interest in the idea that the Senegalese side may engage in discussions with a view to rescheduling its debt within the framework of the Paris Club."

MARCHAIS DENIES FOREIGN POLICY 'CAPITULATION'

PM291529 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 24 Jun 81 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Georges Marchais yesterday was the guest of Channel 1 at a time when the government's composition was not yet known.

After specifying in answer to a question: "I am more Communist than ever," Georges Marchais was led to express his opinion on Afghanistan, Poland, the Camp David agreements and the problem of the SS-20 missiles:

"As we acknowledged at the time of our first discussion with the PS, when it was a matter of examining whether the conditions existed for a government policy agreement, we had to tackle the issues on which our parties had different stances.

"The text of the agreement with the PS makes statements on these four issues. I know that there will be talk of 'capitulation.' Well then, let us see what is involved.

"Camp David: Camp David took place. Camp David led to the ending of the war between Israel and Egypt. Camp David led to a withdrawal of Israeli troops from part of the Sinai. These are facts. We acknowledge them.

"That being specified--and this is what we say in the statement--the Middle East problem is not settled for all that. We have for a very long time declared ourselves in favor of recognition of the state of Israel, within secure and recognized borders. And we believe that the Palestinian people must be given the homeland to which they have a right. This is what we say in the agreement; it is our policy. If that is called a capitulation...

"Concerning the European missiles, we are leaving nothing in the dark with respect to the SS-20's and the Pershing and cruise missiles. Obviously, each party can have its assessment. We even agreed yesterday evening that there can be different assessments even within the parties.

"But the question confronting us is whether it is necessary to advance along the path of the arms race. We don't believe so. Our two parties are in agreement on working in favor of the dissolution of the military blocs and in favor of peace and disarmament. We believe that France has a role to play in this field.

"We say that it is necessary to negotiate. It is necessary to negotiate to guarantee the balance of military forces and, on that basis, it is necessary to adopt measures to advance along the path of disarmament. That is what the peoples want. Capitulation? No. Political realism.

"Concerning Afghanistan, our parties assess the starting point differently. What do we want? What do the Soviets want? They have already said. They want the withdrawal of their troops. The Afghan Government also wants this. But it wants negotiations among the countries concerned--Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan--in order to ensure the security of the borders and noninterference in internal affairs. We say on that basis that the Soviet troops should withdraw from Afghanistan."

With respect to Poland, Georges Marchais pointed out that certain journalists had noted a certain reluctance on his part to broach the problem. "Yes, I was very reluctant. I am reluctant to talk about Poland with anybody. Moreover, I will point out to you that I have only talked about it twice in a year.... For our part, we believe that it is for the Polish people to resolve their problems themselves, that is, to advance along the path of progress of reforms of an economic, social and democratic nature.

"I said that last August. Therefore, it did not embarrass us to reaffirm it. It did embarrass us to some extent because as far as I am concerned I don't like to teach lessons to other people.

"I really am in favor of noninterference in other countries' internal affairs; I am in favor of each people deciding for itself in complete independence the social system which suits it best. We have found an area of agreement with our socialist partners so that France may act effectively on these major issues.

"Some people will call that capitulation. I call it continuation and development of the PCF's policy and I am glad. I am pleased that we have found an area of agreement on these issues with the PS."

LE MONDE EVALUATES BUSH REMARKS ON PCF MINISTERS

PM291253 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Washington and the 'Red' Ministers"]

[Text] When George Bush informed Claude Cheysson on 6 June of his intention to visit Mitterrand, he probably did not expect his arrival in Paris to coincide with the return of the Communists to the French Government for the first time since the dawn of the Cold War.

It would have been surprising if he were delighted by that. For the vast majority of Americans, a Red is a Red and, ipso facto, a Soviet agent. Despite a number of relatively favorable press articles, especially in the New York TIMES, they find it difficult to understand why the president decided to make room for these cumbersome partners when the PS and Left Radical Movement have an absolute majority in the National Assembly.

Having been head of the CIA, as is the case with the present vice president, does not necessarily predispose you to think differently, especially when you belong to the most conservative--and one of the most anti-Soviet--governments the United States has had for 50 years. Moreover, it is particularly easy to imagine the anxiety felt by the Atlantic alliance military chiefs about the consequences of government participation by Communists in a member country, since General Haig, when he was supreme commander in Brussels in 1975, expressed them publicly with regard to Italy, which was then desperately trying to produce the historical compromise.

Kissinger, then secretary of state, and President Ford did not hesitate to follow suit, forgetting that on 1 August the previous year their country had signed the Helsinki Final Act, which prohibits any kind of interference in other countries' internal affairs.

It is true that that is a fairly hypocritical pledge and that most of those who made it, above all the USSR, have violated it in various ways. Nonetheless, it is not customary among countries claiming to be democracies to express opinions on the way governments are formed.

Careful reading of Bush's remarks suggests that he was fully aware of this aspect of things, which, moreover, Mitterrand appropriately recalled. Then why did he nonetheless publicly express a "concern" to which the State Department felt the need to return a little later in a considerably firmer tone? The United States now has the good fortune to find in Paris a president who knows the Communists infinitely better than they do, who has much fewer illusions about the USSR than his predecessor and who is taking a much firmer line than him on the Euromissiles and Afghanistan. Whether willingly or unwillingly, Marchais' friends were forced to sanction that policy in order to enter the government. The Americans should find considerable reasons for satisfaction in that. They do not stand to gain from calling those reasons into question by forgetting an essential prerogative of national sovereignty.

NEWSPAPERS EXAMINE COMMUNIST APPOINTMENTS

LE FIGARO Commentary

PM261334 Paris LE FIGARO in French 24 Jun 81 p 1

[Pierre Thibon commentary: "Fundamental Change"]

[Text] Even if it outwardly involves few structural changes, Mauroy's second government could not be a repeat Mauroy government by virtue of the mere fact of the fundamental change represented by the entry within it of Communist Party members. There are only four of them, but it is obviously the symbolic value which counts under the circumstances, not mere arithmetic. Indeed, the latter has nothing to do with the matter since its victory Sunday enabled the PS to dispense easily with that support in order to form a majority.

Involving the Communist Party in government action is therefore an act of political will on the part of Mitterrand, perhaps in the hope of having a respite at the social level and even more certainly with the intention of making it quite clear that the PS and he himself have never failed in a unitary spirit and that the 1977 rift was entirely the work of the Communist Party. In short, yesterday's gratuitous gesture is, from this viewpoint, a way of refuting the questioning of intentions which the Communist Party and Marchais has maintained for 3 years. It is therefore a matter of a continuation in different guise of the struggle for influence waged by the two parties because if the PS has ulterior motives in proposing to the Communist Party that it take part in the government, it may well be assumed that the Communist Party has just as many in accepting. The springboards represented by the four ministries allocated to it enable the Communist Party to place supporters in influential sectors (transport, health, vocational training and the civil service), which give it the means to "hold" a very large number of state personnel. But, above all, this participation gives it the opportunity to some extent to turn to account its double defeat in the presidential and legislative elections and therefore to surmount the loss of prestige stemming from this.

On the basis of yesterday's decision, each of the two partners therefore hopes to be able to score decisive points over the other. The PS is delighted at having forced Marchais to sign a statement which forces him to back down from his previous stances and which appears to bind him hand and foot. But an agreement is important less for its text than for the interpretations which the signatories make of it; it is the one who is in a position of strength who usually makes his interpretation prevail.

For the moment, the PS seems to hold the trumps. There is no guarantee that the same will hold true when the first economic difficulties begin to dispel the Socialist voters' euphoria. At the same time, the presence of Communist ministers, to whom four portfolios were allocated yesterday, will prove more important than that number suggests; when setbacks occur--and every enterprise experiences them--you have a choice between admitting that you were mistaken or acting precipitately. The former solution is the more difficult; it is only human. There is therefore a great danger of the latter being adopted and the Communist ministers' activity will quite clearly tend to make it prevail. This is to say that yesterday's "handful" may well carry decisive weight tomorrow.

LE MATIN Editorial

PM291109 Paris LE MATIN in French 24 Jun 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The Four Communists"]

[Text] By Sunday night, all the preconditions--in tactical terms--were fulfilled in such a way that Francois Mitterrand and Pierre Mauroy were able to offer the Communists some posts in the government.

This has now been done after the PCF leaders agreed to all the conditions imposed on them by their partners with a view to ensuring that such participation could in no way call into question the government's necessary solidarity. Such a coalition--without precedent in our history--invites three series of questions relating, first, to the PCF's attitude toward this matter; second, to the advantages or disadvantages of such a presence in the sphere of domestic politics; and, finally, to the determination of our foreign policy, the last-mentioned point being probably of greatest importance for the future.

The agreement reached between the PCF and PS between Monday night and Tuesday morning is nonetheless disturbing. How can the Communist leaders abandon all that made up the specific nature of their ideology just 48 hours ago? Not only have they just negotiated a compromise--like the one which characterized the joint program--but ratified an alignment with Socialist ideas, thereby losing their identity. George Marchais' friends know this and cannot find an ounce of Marxist-Leninism either in the results of yesterday's discussions or in the promises made by Francois Mitterrand during his entire presidential campaign. So why did the PCF leaders eat humble pie? It was more painful than it seems if you consider that yesterday's abnormally long Central Committee meeting is a sign of deep internal malaise. The advocates of participation finally won the day. Nonetheless, the abrupt change of course imposed on the PCF by the surprising election success achieved by the PS and the head of state probably heralds the beginning of a review of that party's line. It is likely to be a painful review which will not be achieved without a major upheaval at the top. Are we going to see the Communist ethic called into question--an aggiornamento [updating]? Here, more than in any other sphere, we must wait and see.

Second, the government appointed yesterday must turn its energies to tasks which are as pressing as they are priority: countering the increase in unemployment, avoiding a speeding up of inflation, struggling against the franc's deterioration, drawing up a timetable for reforms, one of which--the nationalization program--will be bound to arouse discussions and questions. The fact that Jacques Delors, Laurent Fabius, Michel Jobert and Michel Rocard have been maintained respectively as finance, budget, foreign trade and planning ministers bears witness to a deisre for a firm economic policy and realism in timing projects. These four people have given enough assurance in this respect for there to be no doubt about their concern to avoid any demogogic lack of control. The fact that portfolios have been given to PCF members should not change this observation: A Communist minister facing a trade union delegation and more particularly a CGT delegation will clearly have to forget the PCF's language and discover, through experience, that a government member has little in common with a member of the opposition. Indeed, the four Communist ministers will strengthen the "sociological legitimacy" which Francois Mitterrand intends to take as his basis and it is difficult to see that they could be more than a support although they may have wished to be an imaginative driving force.

Nonetheless, it is on the foreign policy front that the presence of Communists is likely to pose problems in the short term. Indeed, one of the head of state's first symbolic gestures in the diplomacy sphere was to approve the deployment of U.S. Pershing missiles in Europe. This choice, diametrically opposed to the PCF options, has been interpreted as a considerable rapprochement in American and French views on "detente." It is also clear that there are still major differences of opinion between the Elysee and Place du Colonel-Fabien [PCF headquarters] on all problems relating to disarmament, the SALT agreements and even NATO.

In any case, if it is true that Francois Mitterrand had been planning this scenario for taking over power since 1969, he has every reason to be satisfied: He has a big majority in the National Assembly, a government which includes Communists and he is not the hostage of any political family.

LE MONDE's View

PM290754 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Jun 81 p 11

[Patrick Jarreau commentary: "Although They Occupy 'Technical' Posts the Communists Intend To Influence Government Policy"]

[Excerpts] For the PCF, the entry of four Communists into the government marks a turning point compared with the policy it has pursued for the past 3 years. It was one thing to come out in favor of Mitterrand on 10 May and then to claim to be part of the presidential majority to have emerged from the ballot boxes in the campaign for the parliamentary elections; it is a different matter to share responsibility for a policy which the PCF had rejected in September 1977 when it broke with the PS and which it has constantly criticized since then. The decision was sufficiently difficult for the Central Committee to devote 6 hours of discussion to it, which Marchais described as "rich" on television channel 1 on Tuesday evening.

With four ministerial representatives, the Communists have reason to think that their presence in the government is not entirely subordinate. In addition, they decided not to regard the posts offered to them as technical since they filled them with people who do not have specia-knowledge of the spheres for which they are responsible. Fiterman, one of the PCF's top leaders, had hitherto never shown any interest in transport; it is true that Le Pors, a former senior civil servant, is an economist; Ralite is an expert in cultural questions and Rigout, in agricultural problems (the former is health minister and the latter minister of vocational training).

These four ministers are politicians. In Fiterman's case, it goes without saying. The choice of Marchais' second-in-command, rather than the secretary general, to mark the PCF's presence in the government at minister of state level scotches the rumor that Marchais was to be given that task, which would have reduced his role as the head of the party.

The reverse seems to have happened and Marchais continues to hold the reins of the party at a time when a debate is about to start in the party. In addition, Fiterman, who was overtaken by a Socialist candidate in the first round of the parliamentary elections in the Val-de-Marne constituency for which he was the outgoing deputy, has been given considerable compensation by the president and premier.

Le Pors, one of Marchais' close collaborators, will certainly intervene in the government's economic debates as Ralite and Rigout will probably do in their sphere of initial authority. Ralite is also close to Marchais and Rigout, political editor of L' ECHO DU CENTRE--the PCF's daily in Limoges--is also a political official in a department, La Haute-Vienne, where competition between the PCF and PS is keen.

The PCF, which defines itself as a mass party and a government party, has opted for the second ambition. The choice was between this course and that of falling back onto the militants and voters who remained faithful on 26 April and 14 June. Some of them will be surprised by the terms of the agreement signed by the PCF, which has agreed, for example, to advocate the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan without prior negotiations, whereas it had supported the intervention in January 1980. The choice made by the PCF leadership, which seems to liquidate at a stroke the policy it has pursued for 3 years, could also lead to calling other things into question which it had so far refused to do. The Central Committee meeting on Thursday and Friday will perhaps reveal whether the PCF leaders regard these as the implications of their decision.

MAN ARRESTED WITH BOMB IN ST PETER'S SQUARE

NC291214 Paris AFP in English 1156 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Vatican City, 29 Jun (AFP)--A man was arrested in St Peter's Square today carrying what appeared to be a rudimentary bomb, the ITALIA [as received] NEWS AGENCY said. The agency said the man had already lit the fuse of the bomb but Vatican guards were able to defuse it before it exploded in the crowded square.

Police Chief Francesco Pasanisi said a 54-year-old Italian from Salerno, southern Italy, had been detained. The man, who was not able to explain why he carried the "bomb" into the Vatican, appeared to be mentally disturbed, the police chief told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

On May 13 a man fired three shots at Pope John Paul II during an audience in St Peter's Square.

JUDGES INDICT 80 IN TERRORISM INVESTIGATION

AU291545 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Florence, 29 Jun (ANSA)--Florence magistrates probing the activities of Prima Linea (Front Line), the extreme leftwing terrorist organization, between 1977 and early 1979 have decided to bring charges against eighty out of the 101 people under investigation.

The magistrates, who compiled sixty thousand pages of testimony and evidence during their investigation into Italy's number two terrorist organization, plan to bring the 42 terrorist suspects now in prison to trial in the autumn and try another 38 at large in absentia.

Among the leading defendants in confinement are Maurice Bignami and Marco Donat Cattin, the son of the former deputy secretary of the Christian Democrat Party, Carlo Donat Cattin. One of the Prima Linea fugitives, whose subversives flanked Red Brigades terrorists in the 70's, is Sergio Segio, thought by police to be a Front Line chief and one of those materially responsible for the slaying of Milan Judge Emilio Alessandrini, shot to death two years ago.

The investigation of the period of Prima Linea activities also encompassed the groups which sprang up around Front Line, Ronde Proletarie (Proletarian Patrols), Squadre Proletarie di Combattimento (Proletarian Combat Squads), Squadre Combattenti Comuniste Proletarie (Proletarian Communist Combat Squads) and Formazioni Comuniste Combattenti (Communist Combat Formations), all especially active at the time in the central Tuscany region.

Among the crimes the Florence magistrates investigated were the slaying of a policeman and the wounding of another policeman during an aborted attempt to free prisoners from the Florence jail, a kidnapping in Tuscany, the kneecapping of a Tuscany regional Christian Democrat politician, ten armed robberies committed to keep the Prima Linea and industry offices, business associations and police and Carabinieri quarters. [As received]

In their 500 pages of charge sheets, the magistrates reported that the Front Line terrorist organization was made up, "for the most part, of university students from the extreme provinces (who were) without the support of their families and became easy prey for the masters of violence." The magistrates also maintained that this terrorist violence was "facilitated by the indifference, and sometimes even the sympathy, of parts of the intellectual community in those years." In their findings, the magistrates identified this violence as "a pernicious expression of anarchic bourgeoisie rebellion."

P-2 LODGE-RELATED ADMIRAL ARRESTED FOR ESPIONAGE

AU291535 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Spezia, 29 Jun (ANSA)--An Italian rear admiral named in May as a presumed member of the secret Propaganda Two Masonic lodge was arrested Saturday night and charged with the illegal procurement of documents for espionage purposes, it was learned here this morning.

Rear Admiral Vittorio Forgione, the fifty-year-old commander of the Center for the Military Application of Nuclear Energy (CAMEN) at Pisa, was suspended from his duties earlier this month after his name appeared on the list of nearly one thousand presumed members of the lodge headed by fugitive Grand Master Licio Galli.

The P-2 lodge is under investigation as a secret center of economic and political power and an alleged key link in a wide range of criminal activity. The publication of the alleged membership list on May 20 led in a straight line to the collapse of the coalition government headed by the Christian Democrat premier, Arnaldo Forlani, who sought to contain the sweeping scandal with a cabinet shuffle. Three of his cabinet ministers and three undersecretaries were named in the list.

According to information gathered here this morning, after the rear admiral was relieved of his duties and informed that he was under investigation by Milan magistrates, a search of his home led to the discovery there of a top secret document which should not have been taken from CAMEN headquarters. It was also learned that while under questioning in custody this morning, Admiral Forgione took ill and was admitted to the Spezia military hospital.

PCI, SPANISH PARTY CHIEFS CONFER IN ROME

AU291945 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 29 Jun (ANSA)--Santiago Carrillo and Enrico Berlinguer, respectively the heads of the Spanish and the Italian Communist Parties, met in Rome today to discuss various problems including terrorism, Eurocummunism, EEC policies, the situation in the Mediterranean and relations between European communist and socialist parties. The two party secretaries were flanked by their respective delegations.

In a joint statement approved at the end of today's meeting the two sides stressed among other things, the "urgent" need to launch negotiations on the problem of Euro-missiles. This was in reference to the new cruise missiles that are to be installed in European nations belonging to the Atlantic alliance. Europe and the world does not need new atomic weapons, the statement said.

The two parties came out for the promotion of political solutions to Mideast conflicts and tensions and voiced concern over Israel's "aggressive acts". They stressed the need to recognize the right of the Palestinian people to a national existence and their own state. The two parties also called for a policy of Mediterranean security and voiced solidarity with the Polisario Front and the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The joint document came out solidly in favor of Spain's entry into the European Economic Community.

Terrorism was referred to as an enemy extremely dangerous for democracy and a phenomenon which exclusively favored reactionary forces and those who hanker for the days of fascism. The two parties reiterated their commitment to combatting terrorism and coup attempts. Spain and Italy were seen as being particularly vulnerable to such phenomena.

With regard to Eurocommunism, both parties agreed that socialism could be fully achieved in the West only through the development and complete implementation of democracy.

Political observers were particularly interested in that part of the document which defined as "decisive", the function of the dialogue between communist and socialist parties to reach understandings that will allow the construction of a progressive alternative to the European crisis.

This is the first time that a joint statement by the two parties has sketched out such a prospect. This is doubtless the fruit of the new situation created in France by the victory of Francois Mitterrand and the entrance of four Communist ministers into the new French Government led by the Socialist leader.

PARTY AIDES VIEW STATUS OF FRENCH, ITALIAN LEFT

PM291203 [Editorial Report] Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian on 24 June 1981 carries statements by PCI Secretariat member Giorgio Napolitano, DC lower house floor leader Gerardo Bianco and PSI Directorate member Claudio Martelli on the recent Socialist successes in France and the results of the recent local elections in Italy. Napolitano asserts that "from France there comes a stimulus to the Italian left to find a balance between the legitimate rivalry in which its various components are involved and the unity that is more necessary than ever in order to win and to govern. The French Communists," he adds, "have paid a very high price for having failed to adequately understand this need, although at the crucial moment, 24 May and 21 June, they did not withhold their own contrubution, which was still decisive to the shared success." Napolitano confirms that the Italian Communists "believe strongly in the need for a constructive dialogue and greater unity between communists and socialists as the lynchpin of an alternative to DC hegemony," but warns the PSI not to set its sights on "a reversal of the balance of forces" within the left. With regard to the inclusion of Communists in the French Government, Napolitano concludes that the fact that in France "discrimination is lapsing and the American's vetoes or 'friendly warnings' are being ignored" is "a lesson in dignity and courage to many parties and political leaders in Italy."

Bianco stresses that "you cannot automatically compare the Italian and French situation" and that in Italy "the hypothesis of a leftwing alternative, for which neither the majority nor the political conditions exist, seems entirely premature and nonexistent."

Martelli hails the Italian Socialists' growing strength in recent years, which, he says, indicates a trend toward "surmounting the bipolarism created by 35 years of DC hegemony over the state and of Communist hegemony within the left." He identifies this "DC-PCI hegemony" as "the structural cause of the Italian political situation, both unstable and static at the same time."

PCI OFFICIALS RECEIVE SOMALI PARTY DELEGATION

LD291448 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 25 Jun 81 p 17

[Text] Rome—A Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party [SSRP] delegation headed by SSRP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department Chairman Comrade Mohamed Hashi Egal was received at PCI Directorate headquarters yesterday by Comrade Antonio Rubbi, and Comrade Gianni Giadresco, PCI Central Committee member and foreign section chief.

During the cordial meeting an examination was made of several matters concerning the situation and relations between the countries and certain aspects of the international situation, with special reference to the Horn of Africa. Both sides expressed the desire to work to facilitate peaceful solutions to the present conflicts in this region. The desire to develop PCI-SSRP relations was also expressed.

CALVO-SOTELO, GONZALEZ CONFER ON AUTONOMY ISSUES

PM291009 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 21 Jun 81 p 9

[Jose Luis Martinez report]

[Excerpt] Madrid, 20 Jun--Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo and opposition leader Felipe Gonzalez met this morning to negotiate the policy of "consultation" over the autonomy issue. The prime minister met previously with Minister of the Prime Minister's Office Pio Cabanillas, Minister of Territorial Administration Martin Villa and Justice Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez. At both meetings, conclusions drawn from the political and economic reports of the commissions of experts headed by Prof Eduardo Garcia de Enterria were discussed. Felipe Gonzalez recently set a 4-week deadline for completing the policy of consultation on autonomies.

The economic report was submitted to the government and the socialist party a few days ago. Today, Saturday, those responsible for autonomy in both bodies have devoted themselves to studying its contents--the government at the Moncloa Palace and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party at a National Institute for the Preservation of Nature chalet 60 km from Madrid.

PSOE SECRETARY GENERAL HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

PM291408 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 17 Jun 81 p 12

[Excerpt] Madrid, 16 Jun--Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez explained at a 2-hour news conference this morning the contents of the document drafted by his party's federal committee last weekend and [words apparently dropped] by LA VANGUARDIA in yesterday's issue. The socialist leader once more expressed his decision to support a policy of consultation with the Calvo-Sotelo government on state matters (autonomies, the economic crisis and foreign policy), but was very critical of what he regards as a grave shortcoming of this government: not putting forward a detailed program of consultation for this specific historic moment, following the attempted coup and with a violent anticonstitutional minority in the country. The socialist leader was optimistic about the political situation: "Important democratic progress has been made here and we cannot say that we are in a supervised democracy although it is one which is in danger." He urged all the democratic forces to take advantage of that 90 percent of the population who firmly desire peace and coexistence in our country." He added that "the government should make progress in the reforms which will consolidate democracy. We are not seeking to drive it to the wall but to confront it with its responsibility in the consolidation of democracy."

Not a Government Program

The document "The PSOE and the Political Situation" is not a government program, but foundations for action "conceived and discussed from a democratic, and not so much from a party, viewpoint. Solutions are offered for terrorism, the autonomies, economic problems and foreign policy. In his opposition, Felipe Gonzalez referred principally to the consultation with the government. He positively assessed the recently signed tripartite socioeconomic agreement, not only because of its contents "but because those talks have been held, which is in itself a demonstration of democratic coexistence." This was described as a sign of hope, but one which should be extended to other aspects, especially the autonomy issue.

Negotiations With Government Confused

According to Felipe Gonzalez, the negotiations with the government are proceeding in a certain atmosphere of confusion, from which they should emerge. For this reason, he said, "we have offered specific elements and dates of negotiation." He deemed the "Eneterria report" to be valid and stated that July should be the deadline for concluding the autonomy pact, which, in the socialists' opinion, should involve the other parliamentary political forces which so wish. If there are agreements among these forces, "the best thing would be to sit down at a table and sign an agreement about 15 July," he said. He emphasized that the government and the PSOE are the driving force behind the negotiations, but provided there are bilateral talks with the other parties, "since democracy is not the possession of a single political force."

Two Important Aspects

He stated that to tackle the autonomy negotiations effectively, two important aspects should be considered: The reform of the administration and the defining of the municipal councils' role. The autonomy pact should be implemented over the next 2 years and would always be subject to firm negotiations of the representation of citizens in the regional assemblies, which would respect proportionality to the utmost.

Problem of NATO

Felipe Gonzalez stated that Spain is not exploiting all its opportunities in foreign policy. "It is pedestrian, unambitious and without a government wish to share responsibilities with the opposition parties." With respect to the French Socialists' stance of wanting Spain's entry into NATO, he stated that he respects that opinion but because of each country's differences and peculiarities he continues to maintain the undesirability of that entry. He argued that Austria is not a NATO member, but nobody doubts that it is immersed in the defense of the West. He emphasized once more that there are many ways of taking part in the defense of the Western world and not only by being a military member of the Atlantic alliance. He announced that the PSOE will uphold this demand in the election campaign if Spain's entry into NATO is decided by a parliamentary majority. In this connection, he related anecdotally that at a recent meeting with Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca the latter raised this issue with him at the end of the meal. Afterward, the minister told him to consider himself "consulted" on the matter. Felipe Gonzalez declined to say whether he considered this conversation to be one of those "consultations with the political parties" announced by Calvo-Sotelo to discuss this issue, but he intimated that there was little formality on the part of the government if it regarded it in this way.

The "Linaza Affair"

The "Linaza affair" also was broached at the news conference. Felipe Gonzalez declared himself in favor of reviewing the current treaty of extradition with France so that those who commit terrorist actions, murders and robberies in a democratic country will not be regarded as political refugees. However, he took advantage of this question to state that other highly important issues should be examined with France. In addition to cooperation in the antiterrorist struggle, economic and trade and Spain's entry into the Common Market should be discussed. According to Felipe Gonzalez, the strengthening of relations between the two countries should serve as a basis for the antiterrorist struggle, preventing, for instance, the use of southern France as a base for Basque Fatherland and Liberty [ETA] members.

Tragedy Is Not Military, But Civilians Who Use Them

With respect to 23 February, the Socialist leader attached importance to the civilian implications. He explained that there is a campaign of deception concerning the barracks which is not new. He stated that this deception should be attacked directly: "Everybody is aware that the tragedy of Spain's history has not been the military but the civilians who use the armed forces to enforce their political alternatives in one direction or another." He suggested a change of attitude by the government with respect to these issues. The government, he said, should form a hypothesis with the information at its disposal, even at the risk of being mistaken. "The government must not take refuge in the courts' decision. The PSOE wants the events of 23 Febraury to be clarified as soon as possible to counter that deception in which even the king is being maliciously included." "Previously, under Francoism, the duplicators were detected immediately; this is not happening now," he said, half jokingly.

He added that the justification of violence cannot be allowed whether it comes from the right or the left. Felipe Gonzalez stated that another element of deception is to state that the armed forces are being mistreated "when the fact is that they were mistreated in the previous era."

Support for ETA's Military Wing

He said that countries such as South Yemen have served as training grounds for ETA members and that the government knows the origin of weapons used by that terrorist organization. He stated that Belgium is a country where the sale of arms to ETA's military wing is arranged and that it is necessary to enter into negotiations with that nation's government to prevent this. He also said that Palestinian extremist elements have maintained contacts with the ETA organization, that there are countries adjoining the Mediterranean which have served as a base for that organization and that some of them have even financed extreme rightwing or extreme leftwing news media. The socialist leader asserted this to suggest that influential diplomatic action could curb certain forms of international support for the ETA terrorist organization.

UCD CHAIRMAN DISAGREES WITH PSOE DOCUMENT

PM291415 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 17 Jun 81 p 12

[Europe Press report]

[Text] Madrid, 16 Jun--After seeing the document drafted by the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], "The Current Political Situation," disclosed by Felipe Conzalez this afternoon, Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] Chairman Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun this afternoon explained the party's reaction:

"With respect to the judgment made of the current situation in that document, I disagree with the judgment's assessment, but I agree with some of the viewpoints and especially that we parties must commit ourselves firmly to democracy and to the defense of the system of freedoms against those who seek to attack them or those who become demoralized as soon as they encounter the slightest difficulty."

"On the other hand," Rodriguez Sahagun continued in his statements made in the congress building, "I am not as pessimistic about the current situation as the assessments which the PSOE makes. On the contrary, I believe that in the current situation a good deal of progress has been made in many issues and considerable successes are being achieved by the UCD government."

"We believe that the consultation should take place on the state issues and should not be used as a weapon among parties. We must all renounce party viewpoints because they are viewpoints which must be approached with a sense of the state and of carrying out what is most desirable for the Spanish people."

GOVERNMENT REPORTED READY TO PROSECUTE GUARDSMEN

LD301002 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Four months after the 23 February coup attempt and with the completion of summary proceedings by special examining Judge Gen Jose Maria Garcia Escudero, it now appears the government is prepared to ask for the prosecution of some of the civil guardsmen who took part in the storming of the Congress of Deputies. Specifically, this concerns 11 of the 150 or so who took the most active part in the incident and would probably include those who fired shots into the ceiling of the congress chamber. According to sources at the Defense Ministry--though we have so far not been able to obtain further confirmation--the initiative for such prosecution is reported to have come from Director-General of the Civil Guard Gen Aramburu Topete and with the backing of Defense Minister Alberto Olart.

The summary proceedings concerning the 23 February incident--totaling over 6,000 pages--is now in the hands of the Supreme Council of Military Justice and it is now up to this body to decide whether judicial action is to be extended or whether that already decided upon will suffice. If the latter course is decided upon, the summary proceedings will be put before a plenum of the Supreme Council of Military Justice and a number of steps will follow. This is a long and complex legal process, which would mean that at best the court martial against those involved in the 23 February events would not begin until after the summer and more likely it would be toward the end of the year. Special examining Judge Gen Garcia Escudero said that, for the moment, it is not possible to predict a date.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES RELEASE OF ARMY OFFICER

LD291030 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The Information and Public Relations Office at the Defense Ministry this morning issued a communique announcing the release of Major Campos Perez, who was arrested recently. The decision, the note concludes, is without prejudice to the continuation of the hearing to completly clarify the case [the 23 June suspected conspiracy]. This means that all four military men arrested a few days ago for suspected conspiracy to rebellion have been released by the military judicial authority. Only Major Saenz de Ynestrillas has not been released since he is being held by the governmental authority which has applied the antiterrorist law against him. This allows a maximum 10 days detention.

DENMARK

GOVERNMENT OFFERS EXTRA MONEY FOR DEFENSE BUDGET

PM291525 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 24 Jun 81 part 1 p 5

["CB" report: "Government Wants To Give Further Millions to Defense"]

[Text] At the Social Democratic Folketing group meeting on 29 June the government will ask the group for its support for increasing the government's offer to the political parties, which traditionally take part in defense settlements, of a further 36 million kroner to be added to the defense budget.

This means that the total offer from the government to the Liberal Party, Conservative Party, Christian People's Party and the Center Democrats will amount to 80 million kroner, because the government has already made an offer of 44 million kroner to be used to strengthen Sjaelland's defenses.

The extra 36 million kroner would be used for the Home Guard (20 million), and the extension of the life of four motor torpedo boats of the Sealion class (16 million), sources close to the government told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE.

A total defense budget increase of 80 million kroner represents a 1 percent increase over the 1980 defense budget.

However, this move by the government is still far from the wishes of the four nonsocialist parties. The Liberals, Conservatives, Center Democrats and the Christian People's party in their proposals for a new defense settlement, given to the government on 9 June, proposed an increase of 1.8 billion kroner in the defense budget over 4 years, corresponding to an average of around 450 million kroner per year.

The largest part of the 1.8 billion kroner would be used, the nonsocialist parties said, to increase the number of army personnel by 600 per year over 4 years, a total of 2,400. In addition, the four parties want to lease 2 Hawk missile batteries and use an extra 100 million kroner per year in material purchases.

The four parties also want to devote another 20 million kroner to the Home Guard and to extend the life of the four Sealion motor torpedo boats--and the government is now going to ask for the support of its Folketing group for these proposals.

After a cabinet meeting at Marienborg yesterday, Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen confirmed that the government has worked out new proposals to be put to the Social Democratic Folketing group. But he did not want to comment on its details, apart from saying that it resolves the question of Sjaelland's defenses.

He indicated that the government is ready to implement its proposals alone, if this should be necessary.

The nonsocialist parties also consider their proposals to be more or less final. Thus in their proposal, the four parties have refrained from demanding that the number of aircraft and ships in the defense forces be brought up to the level which was recommended in the 1973 defense settlement, and which has up to now been the defense forces' target.

The government and the nonsocialist parties meet for new negotiations 7 July. If this meeting also ends without definite results, the government can either present a new defense bill to the Folketing, or fix the defense forces' budget in the finance bill, which will be passed in December. In neither case will it be possible to muster a majority against the government's proposals.

Editorial Comment

PM290918 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 25 Jun 81 part 1 p 8

[Editorial: "A Little Movement"]

[Text] Slowly, slowly the government is moving away from its zero-solution in the defense settlement negotiations. After the government meeting at Marienborg this week, the prime minister confirmed his offer to the opposition to maintain the present structure of Sjaelland's defenses at a cost of 44 million kroner. And at the same time the government decided to seek the support of the Social Democratic Folketing group next week for a further offer to strengthen the Home Guard and the navy for an additional 36 million kroner. These are small steps, but it is nevertheless a sign of some progress that the government has begun to admit the real need to strengthen Denmark's defenses where they have been weakened. It has been really damaging that the government adhered so long to the position that only the prices and incomes index could have an influence on the size of defense spending, as if inflation were the only significant factor threatening Denmark's security. This was a destructive line to follow, both in relation to our allies and for the cooperation between the old parties which have supported a joint defense policy through these decades, but first and foremost for the effectiveness of Denmark's defenses in the widest sense. It weakened confidence abroad that Denmark was still serious in its approach to defense issues, and it has undermined the fundamental perception of the defense forces' adequacy, which is an essential part of the population's own psychological readiness.

It is not for the sake of the conservatives or the liberals that the government is now going to give way and stand firm on the defense of Sjaelland. But the government has been trying to give the impression that it is because of them that it is now doing so. The government must not be ridiculed, because it is now moving, but it must not think that there is such great satisfaction that it does not need to move further. Much needs to happen before a tolerable and useful foundation for a defense settlement will have been created. The improvements the government is prepared to make to combat wear and tear and to make good the damage done to the defense forces cannot support the defense forces in the coming years. It is unavoidable that the government must find a way out of its present position and must effect an increase in the strength levels of the defense forces.

This modest movement shown by the government may be enough, however, to avert the breakdown of the defense negotiations which had otherwise been predicted for the meeting in early July. The gulf between the nonsocialists' proposals and the government offers is big enough to seem unbridgeable. But out of this sham fight there have at least come some serious consideration of some of the problems facing the defense forces. It has come late, but there is some movement, and the opportunity to find a solution to the problems of army staffing will not be allowed to slip away without further serious efforts. It would be of the greatest value, both at home and abroad, if Danish defense policy once again could be based on agreements lasting several years supported by the four parties who traditionally take part in defense agreements. This would strengthen our own modest contribution with the element of stability which the alliance is accustomed to expect from Denmark and which is also a guarantee of our solidarity.

VISITING IRAQI MINISTER HAILS DEVELOPING TIES

PM291513 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 25 Jun 81 p 5

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT report: "Iraqi Trade Minister Talks on Iraqi-British Relations and Trade and Technical Cooperation Agreement"]

[Excerpt] London--Speaking at a conference yesterday on the outcome of his visit to Britain, Iraqi Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali said that the visit resulted in the signing of a trade and technical cooperation agreement between Iraq and Britain after talks lasting over 1 year. The agreement covers cooperation between the two countries in the economic, industrial, agricultural and technological fields. The two sides also agreed to establish a joint high level committee to follow up the implementation of the agreement.

The Iraqi minister praised the development of the political relations with Britain. He said that the destruction of the Tammuz nuclear reactor will not affect Iraq's trade relations with the EEC countries especially since these states have denounced this aggressive act.

However, he added, Iraq will take into consideration the stands of "some states" which tended to support Israel.

In his reply to a question, the Iraqi official denied that his country has diplomatic or economic relations with the United States. He said that the Arabs have the right to confront the aggression in the manner they deem appropriate. He added that there is no official Iraqi decision to use the oil weapon against the United States. He explained that such a measure, which has been proposed by the Arab people, requires study and coordination so that it may be used effectively and correctly.

DENKTAS PARTY WINS 18 OF 40 HOUSE SEATS IN NORTH

TA292009 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] The final results of the parliamentary elections held in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus yesterday have been determined. The National Unity Party presidential candidate Rauf Denktas who received 52 percent of the votes was officially declared the president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

The final election results are: The National Unity Party won 18 seats in the 40-member legislative assembly, the Communal Liberation Party won 13 seats, the Republican Turkish Party 5, the Democratic People's Party 3 and the Turkish Unity Party 1 seat.

Regional Election Results

TA291631 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Excerpt] According to an announcement by the Turkish Cypriot High Election Council, in Magosa. [Famagusta], the National unity party won seven seats, the Communal Liberation Party four, the Republican Turkish Party two, the Democratic People's Party one and the Turkish Unity Party one.

ISRAELI NAVY TRAINING SHIP ARRIVES IN LIMASSOL

NC291158 Nicosia O ANEXARTITOS in Greek 29 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Last week an Israeli Navy training ship arrived in Cypriot territorial waters in absolute secrecy, but with the knowledge and complicity of the Cyprus Government. The ship remained 1 mile outside Limassol and Israeli marines came ashore in rubber dinghies at the old jetty at Limassol.

Political circles in Limassol learned of the Israeli ship's visit and justifiably became uneasy. Specifically it is being asked: Why was the Israeli ship's visit permitted? What was the reason for its visit? Why did the ship stay outside the harbor and why was "a landing" made in the old Limassol harbor? Why was this Cypriot-Israeli arrangement not announced?

In addition to these questions, political observers wondered over the meaning of this kind of cooperation with the Zionist regime--especially at a time when an international uproar is directed against it--and the repercussions this could have on Cyprus-Arab relations.

O ANEXARTITOS REPORTS INCREASE IN U-2 PLANES

NC291038 Nicosia O ANEXARTITOS in Greek 29 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] The number of U-2 spy planes stationed at the British bases was recently increased from two to four. This was revealed to O ANEXARTITOS by a well informed source which recalled that the reason for allowing the U-2's to be stationed at the British bases has been eliminated.

The mission of the U-2's was to supervise the cease-fire in Sinai and two planes could carry out this task. Developments since than have rendered the supervision superfluous and these two spy planes should have been withdrawn. Instead, the number of planes has been increased to four and it is obvious that now they are carrying out a different mission. They are spying on the entire area.

TURKISH PAPER OUTLINES POSITIONS FOR NORTH

NC292212 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 20 Jun 81 p 2

["Viewpoint" column by Mumtaz Soysal: "Hindrance"]

[Excerpts] When great interests and great anxieties are at stake, the "great" states tend to belittle the "vital" interests and the "vital anxieties of those states they consider small. They tend to look upon them as mere hinderances. This is the aspect the Cyprus issue presents when compared with interests in the Persian Gulf and anxieties over oil. This is how those who are after new designs connected with these interests and anxieties will look at the Cyprus issue, which they consider to be an obstacle. This is the fundamental reason for the pressure that will be intensified on the Turkish Cypriot community and Turkey in the next few weeks.

In actual fact, nothing is more "vital" or less "vital" once it is considered vital. When people are forced to forgo certain rights, which would be described as "the minimum prerequisite for a decent existence," you cannot be considered as having removed the obstacles. On the contrary, new stumbling blocks are bound to crop up.

From this point of view, it would be useful for everyone concerned to know what cannot be given up in respect to the territorial as well as of constitutional issues in Cyprus.

The first condition for coexistence with the Greek Cypriots to which the Turkish Cypriot community consents is "bizonality." That is, every community should live on a piece of land of its own with marked boundaries. This concept is different from that of "biregionality," which is a mere geographical term the Turkish Cypriots are being forced to accept.

The second inalienable aspect is the need to restrict, at least at the beginning, the powers of the joint organs that will operate the federation to be established. If you start off with extensive powers in resolving issues, at the basis of which lies mutual distrust, you do nothing but make coexistence difficult. That is why a weak federation, which is essential to the Turkish Cypriot community, is a formula that can put the Greek Cypriots at ease too. Joint organs coexisting in Cyprus can gather strength only through the passage of time and through the restoration of an atmosphere of mutual confidence. However, the development of such confidence depends, above all, on the unconditional acceptance from the beginning of the principle of equality, which is absolutely essential as far as the Turkish Cypriot Community is concerned.

For a community which was recently subjected to massacres and to plans of annihilation designed by the "Akritas plan," as well as to surprise attacks and killings, Turkey's protective presence is also inalienable.

When the big problems of the world are taken into account, Cyprus may be seen as a small island in the Mediterranean and the Turkish Cypriot community as a small community. But big or small, since all problems in the world exist for "man," solving issues by crushing people is no solution at all. We have to explain to friend and foe alike that imposing solutions on Cyprus which are neither just nor humane will yield no result other than belittling in the eyes of the people those causes some consider to be great.

COMMUNIQUE ON EGYPTIAN AAPSO GROUP'S VISIT

NC271742 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] A joint communique issued on the talks held in Nicosia between the Cypriot and Egyptian delegations of AAPSO notes that they discussed the appropriate means of strengthening solidarity between the people of Cyprus and Egypt in their joint struggle against the bases, military facilities and the presence of foreign fleets. In the communique, the two delegations declared their support for the AAPSO decisions on the Middle East and Cyprus issues.

AVEROF TAKES OATH AS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

NC291102 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] This morning at 1000, National Defense Minister Evangelos Averof-Tositsas was sworn in as deputy prime minister in the presence of President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis. Also, Ioannis Palaiokrassas was sworn in as minister of coordination and Tzitzikostas was sworn in as deputy minister of coordination. Rallis attended the swearing in ceremony, which Archbishop Serafim conducted.

Makes Statement

NC292125 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Mr Averof, deputy prime minister and national defense minister, has made the following statement:

I will be constantly following the Defense Ministry in which, thanks to brilliant associates of all ranks, we have been carrying out useful work for the nation for 7 years. However, I will spend most of my time supervising the economic sector. I know that no quick and spectacular results can be achieved. However, my primary aim is to assist in strengthening the citizen's confidence in the economy. Believing in the principles of private initiative, which have been fruitful wherever they were implemented, we will proceed with skilled associates to strengthen this initiative in all its forms. A spirit of ability and consistency as well as imagination and courage are necessary. Thus, we will overcome our weakness, utilize our great potentials and improve our people's standard of living which, in the last analysis, is the target of our economic policy.

KARAMANLIS RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO PORTUGAL

NC271454 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1400 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] President of the Republic Karamanlis has just returned to Athens after having completed his official visit to Portugal, where he had interesting talks on bilateral and international issues with his Portuguese counterpart Eanes. Lisbon has reported that both the Portuguese and Greek sides have expressed absolute satisfaction with the results of the two leaders' talks, a satisfaction that the two presidents stressed during the official dinner which Karamanlis gave last evening for General Eanes. At the same time, Lisbon's radio and television stations and newspapers continue to publicize Karamanlis' visit.

RALLIS, MITSOTAKIS LEAVE FOR LUXEMBOURG EC SUMMIT

NC291113 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Accompanied by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, Prime Minister Rallis departed for Luxembourg at 1130 where he will participate in the summit conference of the EC member countries. At this conference the 10 EC leaders will discuss the Executive Committee's proposals for radical changes in the Community's budget. In addition, according to an AFP dispatch from Brussels, during their 2-day conference the leaders of the 10 EC states will prepare for the Western summit conference in Ottawa and coordinate their positions on major international political problems.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY BILL SUBMITTED TO COUNCIL

NC290803 Ankara ARAYIS in Turkish 20 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] The constituent assembly bill has been submitted to the National Security Council. According to this bill, 184 members of the constituent assembly will be elected. One-third of these members will come from the provinces. Labor institutions will be represented by 32 members, employers by 15, universities by 28. Professional and artisan organizations as well as bar associations will be represented by 15 members.

It has not yet been ascertained as to how these representatives will be elected.

CUMHURIYET Comments

NC271824 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 20 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial by Nadir Nadi: "Toward the Constituent Assembly"]

[Text] The honorable head of state announced weeks ago that the constituent assembly will meet between 30 August and 29 October and begin work. We know this, but what we do not know is how this assembly will be formed, which social sectors will be represented and by whom. In a way, this assembly will be in the form of a consultative assembly with the National Security Council having the last say, and the constitution that will be submitted to popular vote will carry the weight not so much of the constituent assembly as that of the National Security Council. The form of the constituent assembly may not, therefore, be of much importance in the same way that the 1958 constitution submitted to popular vote in France carried General de Gaulle's stamp. However, our situation is different; that is, our constitution will be proposed not so much by this or that general, but by the National Security Council in general and by the entire armed forces in particular. And when it is approved by the people, it will belong to the Turkish nation.

The Turkish Armed Forces, which intervened on 12 September for the purpose of eradicating anarchy and saving our country from the perils of an internal strife toward which it was rapidly drifting, undoubtedly share our desire to achieve a normal and healthy democratic order. The National Security Council is making efforts in this direction. It is the wish of all to develop such a constitution, which will prevent the rotten regime of the past from coming back and which will enable us to establish a civilized regime respecting human rights and the supremacy of law.

Even if in the form of a consultative assembly, we consider the composition of the constituent assembly important. Naturally, the honorable members of the National Security Council will expect the assembly to provide a text that will comply with the conditions of our country and which will protect rights and freedoms and aim at the eradication of anarchy and separatism without resorting to fantasy. This is possible if knowledgeable, tested members, who attach more importance to the realities of our country than to theoretical ideas, are allowed to be in the majority in the assembly.

To what extent can this desire, which the majority of our people share, materialize?

In a statement made in Amasya the other day, Honorable Evren stressed that none of the parliamentarians who served before 12 Septembe would be allowed to enter the constituent assembly, and that some of them would not even be allowed to participate in the subsequent elections for a while. We wonder whether such a decision will not cast a fairly heavy shadow on the desire we have expressed above? We surely know more or less the reasons which compel the honorable head of state, who also reflects the tendency of the National Security Council, to talk like that. The previous parliament set a very bad example by failing to enact necessary laws, acting as a mere onlooker in the face of anarchy. And far from containing inflation, it pumped it.

It failed to muster a majority on most important issues and was unable to elect a president of the republic for months. But can all the parliamentarians be held responsible for this? Didn't the political parties law, the electoral system, and the government, which ignored the constitution and the ministerial practices, play a role in this? We believe they did, and what is more, to a large extent. We might say that at least a section of the parliamentarians who held office before 12 September are among those who have learned most from the bitter experiences we have gone through. If we miss the opportunity of benefiting from them, as a nation, we fear we may lose in the end.

The matter must be discussed at great length by public opinion before it is too late.

COUNCIL AMENDS LAW ON ATTORNEY GENERAL SELECTION

TA261520 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 26 Jun (AA)--The attorney general will in the future be appointed by the head of state from among five candidates nominated by the justices of the Court of Cassation from among members with at least 8 years of seniority, according to new legislation adopted Thursday by the National Security Council.

Under law No 1730 on the Court of Cassation before the amendment, the attorney general was elected directly by the members of the court.

A temporary article to the new amendment allows the head of state to appoint a new attorney general immediately, waiving the requirement for nomination of five candidates. Attorney generals and their deputies will be appointed for 4 years, and will be eligible for reappointment.

JAPAN PLEDGES LOAN UNDER OECD AUSPICES

TA261655 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] The agreement on the $90-million loan that Japan pledged to extend to Turkey for 1979 and 1980 within the framework of OECD has been signed in Tokyo. According to information received from the Finance Ministry, the agreement was signed by Turkish ambassador to Tokyo Nazif Cuhruk on behalf of Turkey and by the director of the Japanese Import, Export Bank on behalf of Japan.

The loan will be used to finance the goods and services that Turkey will import from Japan in connection with energy production projects. Japan had pledged to extend to Turkey $35 million during 1979 and $55 million during 1980 within the framework of OECD.

OZAL REVIEWS RELATIONS WITH ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

TA271653 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The issue of promoting economic and cultural relations between Turkey and Saudi Arabia was discussed in a meeting held in Ankara today. Speaking at the meeting organized by the Turkish-Saudi Arabian Friendship and Cultural Association, State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said that the high level technology and know-how that Turkey possesses could greatly contribute to the economic development of the Islamic countries.

Ozal added that Turkey's potential in manpower and the scientific field would undoubtedly yield very good results when joined with the capital and resources of the Islamic countries. He recalled that some 40,000 Turkish workers, engineers, technicians and businessmen engaged in economic activities in Libya were contributing to the economic development of that country.

Referring to Turkey's exports to Islamic countries, Ozal said that Turkey was expecting to fulfill its target of increasing its exports by $1.5 billion in 1981, mostly through exports to Islamic countries. Recalling that exports to Islamic countries during the first 4 months of 1981 reached $471 million, Ozal said that this amount was $44 million more than all Turkish exports to Islamic countries in 1979.

Praises Economic Measures

TA271515 Ankara ANATOLIA In English 1455 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 27 Jun (AA)--Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said the current economic policy of austerity was the "one and only way out" for Turkey, and Turkey had "no other alternative" than to go on with it for a few more years. He made the comment in addressing the general assembly of the Association of Shopkeepers and Artisans Credit Guarantee Cooperatives.

He warned if an attempt was made to drop the current economic program halfway, there would be a return to the conditions of late 1979. Inflation had been curbed, he announced, and if everyone could put up with inconveniences for 3-4 more years, everyone would be living in a better and happier Turkey. "I believe in the future of Turkey as I believe in the Almighty," Ozal declared.

SECURITY KILLS MILITANT TRYING TO CROSS BORDER

TA272031 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Muharrem Aydin, a militant wanted by police was killed last night at about 2300 as he way trying to cross the border with three other armed men. The incident occurred near the Yayla Dag province of Hatay when four armed men opened fire after warnings by security forces to stop as they were trying to cross the border. According to information by the VIIth Corps and Adana, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman, Hatay and Icel Martial Law Command's Press and Public Relations Department, Selahattin Doruk and Bahattin Eger were captured alive while the fourth person succeeded in escaping due to darkness.

CONFEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIALS CONCLUDE MEETING

TA271517 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 27 Jun (AA)--The Board of Governors of the Turkish Confederation of Labor "Turk-Is" completed a 4-day session on Saturday.

Acting President of Turk-Is Sevket Yilmaz said the Board had set up a drafting committee for the resolutions taken on reports submitted by various committees on major national issues and more specific problems of labor. The committee is also empowered to submit the resolutions drafted to the authorities and to follow them up, Yilmaz added.

OUR RADIO REVIEWS 'FABRICATED' DISK TRIAL

TA261055 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Turkish Radio and Television reported yesterday that the prosecutor's office of the Istanbul Military Court has initiated charges, with a demand for the death sentence, against 52 members of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK]. These include its leader Abdullah Basturk and the members of the executive, administrative, discipline and auditing councils as well as regional representatives of the confederation.

The news report adds that an investigation in connection with 2,000 more workers and union officials is continuing and that charges will be filed as soon as this process is completed. In his indictment, the military prosecutor charges the DISK officials of encouraging workers to strike in a bid to drag the country into an atmosphere of anarchy, and with inciting the people against the existing order.

This fabricated suit filed against the DISK officials and members is a part of the aggressive campaign directed against the progressive forces in our country accompanied by anticommunist provocations, in the wake of the indictment against the NAP.

In its statement dated 12 May, the Central Committee of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] pointed out that the most reactionary profascist forces both within and outside the armed forces would soon undertake a vindicative action in a bid to condemn the trial of the fascist NAP to oblivion and try to provide the acquittal of the members of this nest of murderers. Mass arrests and tortures conducted in the country at large during the last weeks, and now this trial undertaken against the DISK officials and members, have proved the veracity of the TCP views.

Today more than ever, heightening solidarity with the DISK officials and members, as well as all the prosecuted and tortured progressives and democrats has become a burning issue. This is the main objective of all those who oppose dragging our country into imperialist adventures and who support the punishment of the fascist NAP as it deserves.

Hands off the DISK officials and members! Let us not permit the trial of the NAP to go into oblivion! An end to the prosecution and torture of the democrats!

Together with the noncommissioned officers and officers who defend the national interests, and together with all antifascist forces and the people, let us foil the aggression of those who want to revenge the trial against the NAP.

VOTCP: PARTY SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO KKE

TA270852 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Message of condolence from the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General to the KKE Central Committee on the death of (Apostolos Grodos)]

[Text] Dear comrades: We share the grief of Greek Communists and the Greek working class and people following the death of Comrade (Apostolos Grodos). (Grodos) was an experienced worker leader and a distinguished internationalist who joined the Greek labor movement at a young age and who experienced hard and lengthy class struggles. Comrade (Grodos) struggled, from the beginning, in the ranks of the KKE for national independence, democracy and socialism and served in the highest and most responsible administrative organs of the KKE. He was the honorary president of the KKE. Until the last moment, he remained loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. (Grodos) was the closest friend of peoples struggling for their national liberation and specifically of our people and of the Turkish working class.

We--the Turkish Communists--will always remember Comrade (Grodos) with respect. We extend once more our condolences to you and his relatives on the death of Comrade (Grodos).

[Signed] Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen. [Dated] 26 June 1981.

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COUNCIL PROPOSES CONFERENCE ON AFGHANISTAN

NC301452 Paris AFP in English 1441 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Luxembourg, 30 Jun (AFP)--The European Council today proposed a two-stage international conference on Afghanistan, after adopting a resolution noting "with deep concern" that Soviet troops remain in occupation and that the "sufferings of the Afghan people continue to increase."

As the heads of government of the ten European Economic Community members wound up a two-day summit, the Foreign Office confirmed in London that Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington would go to Moscow on Monday to discuss the EEC proposal.

The Moscow discussions are at the invitation of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. Lord Carrington takes on the chairmanship of the European Council tomorrow.

The text of the statement on Afghanistan said that the situation was a major cause of international tension and the council believed that the time was ripe for a new political initiative.

The text reads: "The European Council proposes that in due course the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, Pakistan, India and the secretary-general of the U.N. and the secretary-general of the Islamic Conference, or their representatives, be invited to participate in stage one of the conference."

The council suggested that the first session would work out "international arrangements designed to bring about the cessation of external intervention and the establishment of safeguards to prevent such intervention in the future, and thus to create conditions in which Afghanistan's independence and non-alignment can be assured."

Stage two would be attended by the participants in stage one plus "representatives of the Afghan people."

On the Middle East, the council noted that it had studied a report and personal comments from outgoing Council President Cristoph Van der Klaauw, who recently returned from a round of consultations in Mideast capitals.

The council issued a statement reiterating its commitment to the search for a peaceful solution and added that each European government would continue "appropriate contacts" with all parties concerned, including the United States, to determine what useful contribution Europe could make.

The council made a special reference to the June 7 Israeli attack on Iraq's nuclear research station at Tammuz, adding that Europe could only subscribe to the resolution adopted in the U.N. Security Council. This resolution, adopted unanimously, sternly condemned the raid as an act of aggression.

Turning to Lebanon, the EEC statement said that the council had noted "with interest" results achieved by a four-party Arab committee. The statement hoped that the next meeting of the committee--grouping Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait--would bring a genuine national reconciliation in the war-torn east Mediterranean state.

The European Council noted that such a reconciliation of Christians and Moslems, leftists and conservatives, was the only sound basis for internal security and stability in the region.

Moving to Asia, the EEC statement said that the "European Council recalls the position it has adopted in favour of an independent and neutral Cambodia with a genuine representative government, free from any foreign military presence and maintaining friendly relations with all the countries of the region."

It added: "Convinced that a genuine solution to the problem of Cambodia will be possible only on the basis of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 35/6, the Ten declare their readiness to contribute to the success of the international conference on Cambodia called by the U.N. secretary general" for July 13.

"The European Council noted the future presidency's intention to be represented there by its foreign minister."

Islamic Conference Support

PM301623 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Jun 81 p 6

[Excerpt] The Islamic Conference "supports the proposal of Europe's Ten to hold an international conference to guarantee Afghanistan's independence," Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti said on 24 June in Paris. "It is not a matter of neutralizing Afghanistan," he added, "it is a matter of having guarantees from all sides concerning,specifically the USSR, the United States, Pakistan and China, that they will refrain from intervening and will observe the country's independence.

"We believe," Chatti added, "that an Afghan national conference could precede this international conference so that all sides in Afghanistan could reach agreement on organizing free elections in the country, following the Soviet troops' withdrawal." However, the Islamic Conference secretary general said: "We are still in a stalemate situation since the USSR persists in saying that its intervention was legal, having taken place at the request of a legitimate government. Everything now depends on Moscow and we hope that the Soviets will accept the international conference advocated by Europe."

MITTERRAND, SCHMIDT COMMENT ON LUXEMBOURG SUMMIT

French President's Statement

LD302024 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Statement by President Francois Mitterrand following the 30 June session of the EEC summit meeting held in Luxembourg--recorded]

[Text] I have noted that Europe must take on a new lease. I am not alone in my thinking. It is now more necessary than ever that Europe widen its views. It is a vast, ambitious reconstruction corresponding exactly to the needs of our time.

Within this reconstruction, France can play the part reserved for it by history, but this must not authorize one to think that France would not be in a position, would not be determined, to play the part which pertains to it in fields where it has opinions--which are numerous. I think that one can harmonize these two obligations--obligations of solidarity. France is inside Europe and intends to participate fully in it and to act in accordance with this historic purpose and to assert itself--which I have endeavored to do myself throughout today.

German Chancellor's Interview

DW010813 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1800 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Reporter Martin Schulze interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Luxembourg--recorded]

[Text] [Question] French President Francois Mitterrand today was the dominating figure at the summit meeting. He strengthened the German federal chancellor by unequivocally supporting NATO's dual decision and he stuck with his vision regarding a completely new social effort in the European Community. I asked Helmut Schmidt whether the spiritual climate in Europe will change due to the French Socialists?

[Answer] I am careful with my prognoses. I feel that many people in France expect many things to change there. And some things will probably change, not immediately and from one day to the other because some things need time, need years--but probably some things will change in France.

[Question] The French can probably be won over more easily for protectionism. The French can be won over at the expense of quick growth for the support of the socially weak. These aren't your positions. In other words, disagreement is inevitable in West Europe, or don't you see that?

[Answer] I don't see it yet. If Mitterrand wants to create new jobs for hundreds of thousands of people, I do not see how that should lead to renunciation of growth in the country. If it works, it will lead to stronger growth.

SCHMIDT DISCUSSES NATO DECISION, DISARMAMENT

DW301025 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 30 Jun 81 pp 9-10

[Interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt by chief editor Werner Holzer and Bonn correspondent Eghardt Moerbitz in Bonn; date not given]

[Text] FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU (FR): Mr Federal Chancellor, you have tied your political existence to the fact that the Americans will negotiate with determination on arms limitation. And you are convinced that this isn't foolhardy. In the meantime, however, President Reagan said at West Point that the question is what kind of arms the United States should produce and not whether one should renounce weapons for the sake of treaties and agreements. My question is: Isn't it almost foolhardy in view of the limited possibilities of the German federal chancellor to exert influence on both world powers, to base your political existence on hope?

Schmidt: I have tied my government office in a two-fold manner to the so-called dual decision. First, everybody in the Federal Republic has understood for quite some time that I cannot bear the responsibility for it and that I will have to resign if the first half of the dual decision is abandoned, namely, the intended U.S. counterarmament in accordance with the Eastern armament lead involving SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers. I have made it clear to the whole world that I cannot bear the responsibility if the second part of the so-called dual decision is not handled seriously, if Washington and Moscow would not seriously negotiate with the aim of limiting the number of medium-range missiles and--in a theoretical case--bringing it down "to zero."

You now ask if it was foolhardy to tie my political fate or the fate of this coalition government with both parts of the dual decision. My answer is no. This was considered long ago, thought through, checked and confirmed. I also believe today that I could not bear the responsibility of staying in office if the first or the second part of the dual decision is rendered worthless. In such a case others would have to be found to bear the responsibility for this. Simultaneously, I am aware that the announcement of a possible resignation in the direction of both addresses would bear considerable political weight.

FR: Just to continue these thoughts, Mr Federal Chancellor, it is somewhat difficult to understand U.S. policy. Lawrence Eagleburger stated recently in Bonn that he is slowly losing his patience because he has to stress over and over again that America is determined to seriously negotiate with the Soviet Union. Shortly thereafter Eugene Rostow, President Reagan's appointed disarmament director, said that the SALT II round could begin in 9 months at the earliest, which would be in March 1982, because what to negotiate with the Soviets is still not known. I add that because the SALT process and the medium-range arms naturally are linked with each other from a European point of view, but actually even more so, because one has the feeling that this new U.S. Government makes it sometimes difficult even for good friends to believe at the moment in its will and ability to negotiate. Do you see that differently?

Schmidt: I do not have the slightest reason to doubt the U.S. President's will to negotiate. On the contrary, I am convinced of this will to negotiate. I cannot rule it out. However, individual statements of secondary people are creating unfortunate effects because of their misleading formulations. Eugene Rostow, whom you just quoted, has made general statements on the SALT process, as far as I understand it, and not on negotiations on medium-range missiles, which are not within his competence at present, by the way, but which are being prepared by another U.S. authority, namely, the State Department.

FR: You assume not only the will to negotiate exists, but that the U.S. Government will be able to negotiate this year.

Schmidt: A new President, a new parliamentary majority, a new government, a completely new administration need considerable time in every world democratic state to make concrete preparations for the handling of the tasks they have found waiting for them. That must be also conceded to a new U.S. administration. By the way, not only are the economic, physical or geological resources of the United States almost inexhaustible, but the spiritual resources are also enormous. It is a nation with many talents and experiences. No doubts exist at all that the Americans will be in a position to negotiate factually and that negotiations will begin this year.

FR: Isn't it foolhardy to create the impression that a zero option is still possible?

Schmidt: I would not like to create the impression of foolhardiness. I just spoke very clearly of an ideal theoretical case. I don't want to rule it out. But it is not likely to take place. The Russians have deployed too many SS-20 missiles, namely, almost 230 in the meantime. A new one is added every week. Everyone has three warheads and it is not easy to imagine that they would scrap all of them. But after all, I want to add that the Soviets once accepted the commitment to scrap several hundred missiles which they had built.

FR: When was that?

Schmidt: In connection with SALT II, at the time the two parties to the treaty, the United States and the Soviet Union, figured out a balance of intercontinental weapons through negotiations. It turned out that the Russians had several hundred missiles too many and they were ready to scrap them. Unfortunately, this treaty has never been ratified. This shows that both world powers, despite their tough statements, deal with each other very carefully. However, there is one exception. The Russians to date have not fulfilled their obligation to scrap these several hundred intercontinental missiles and, God knows, I cannot blame them for that. On the contray, I understand them. Because the treaty has not been ratified, they don't know if the other side eventually will cease to observe the treaty.

FR: Mr Federal Chancellor, in the past weeks, your book "Defense or Retaliation" has often been quoted. You were asked why your assessment of nuclear missiles has changed since 1961, regarding, for instance, their stationing on the land or at sea.

Schmidt: You are talking about a book published 20 years ago. At the time, this type of medium-range weapons did not exist at all. By the way, intercontinental missiles did not exist either. We were at the beginning of the missile age. Compared to those we had at the time, the present medium-range weapons are mobile, mobile partly at sea, mobile partly on the land. So today they can be here, tomorrow they can be 250 km away in a clearing surveyed in advance, and on another day somewhere else. That holds true for both sides. By the way, I have commented on these subjects several times in the past 20 years. I wrote a second book in 1969, its title is "Strategy of the Balance," and it has the significant subtitle "German Peace Policy and the World Powers." Like the first, this book anticipates a policy which has actually been carried out by the social-liberal coalition in the past 12 years.

It is a policy which seeks to stabilize the balance of military options through our own defense but especially also through arms limitation treaties and which on the basis of the balance undertakes an effort for cooperation, cooperation between the West and the East. This is the core of detente policy which began under Walter Scheel and Willy Brandt and has since been continued. Naturally, it is possible only if the two world powers permit it, meaning, strictly speaking, if they want to have it that way. Meanwhile, the balance of military options has become an indispensable requirement for the stabilization of global peace. It is a requirement which is not sufficient as such. There must be many other things added to it. But this requirement is necessary and it applies to intercontinental weapons, it applies to medium-range weapons and it applies in particular also to conventional armed forces, conventional armed forces also here in Europe.

FR: Isn't a balance absurd, given the mass of nuclear arms?

Schmidt: The idea of the balance which lately has been intellectually attacked by some, also is an urgently necessary idea because otherwise treaties between the West and the East on arms limitation are not conceivable. No one can ever negotiate and then ratify a treaty by recognizing that the other world powers may be stronger, much stronger than he. An approximate balance is necessary so that the policy of arms limitation can remain possible. An approximate balance is a key idea, as it were, of every realistic and seriously pursued arms control diplomacy. By the way, you also find it in a joint statement signed by Soviet General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev and me here in Bonn in May 1978. It expressly mentions an approximate balance--both of nuclear and of conventional weapons. I stress, in the context in which you asked me, nuclear weapons as well.

FR: Let me ask you again because obviously it is very much on people's minds in our country: Why not station these medium-range nuclear missiles, not in the densely populated countries of West Europe, but at sea--don't you see this possibility any more? And if you don't, why?

Schmidt: It is known publicly that in the discussion within NATO's special work group, which preceded the dual decision, we seriously and expressly advocated stationing the U.S. medium-range weapons, which are to be deployed in the West by the end of 1983, on ships. We did not succeed with this idea. By the way, it was not really backed by the other European partners either. We were the only ones. There are several reasons for it. One of the reasons is that it would have become much more expensive.

I would consider it precarious to change it now. The counterarguments produced at the time still exist, but a change at this point naturally would complicate matters vis-a-vis the Soviet Union because the degree of vulnerability of sea-based mobile missiles is smaller than the degree of vulnerability of land-based mobile missiles. I am aware that there also are different views in this respect. They also all played a role at the time. But considering the present assessment of the situation by the Soviet leadership, I would not find it reasonable at this point to complicate the situation even more and to produce the impression that a change was planned to the disadvantage of the future strategic position of the Soviet Union.

Finally, we must also take into account that sea-based missiles--as a counterweight to the land-based SS-20 missiles--would very much complicate arms control negotiations.

I think it extremely important to place yourself in the other side's position time and again in dealing with all these problems and their solution. The West must place itself in the Soviet position time and again. But the Soviet Union must also place itself in the position of the West and the Germans whose cities and whose small country are threatened by the Soviet SS-20 missiles, without our having given them a reason for it. I also ask my Soviet interlocutors time and again to do that.

This is one of the lessons, I think, the many lessons that must be drawn from World War II. Just 40 years ago Hitler invaded the Soviet Union. If the horrors of the past are not to happen again--and they must not happen again--everybody must always be prepared to consider the same thing twice. But the second time from the angle of the other side.

By the way, I consider it extremely dangerous for the Federal Republic to be given a direct share in the control over the use of nuclear arms. We can and must not become a nuclear power or half a nuclear power. That would be a threat to world peace. Because it would trigger so much fear with our neighbors that this fear alone would constitute a threat to peace.

FR: Do you share the apprehension of your vice chancellor that sea-based arms could create the danger of the Federal Republic becoming involved in conflicts outside Europe?

Schmidt: I don't want to make a detailed statement on sea-based arms. Many things must be considered in this connection. Instead, however, I want to quote a general consideration also from the book "Defense or Retaliation," from an additional chapter I wrote in 1965 for the third edition:

"From the standpoint of German interests, the indispensable tasks of the alliance can be summarized in three brief formulations:

"1. Lasting interlocking of the European partners with the United States for common defense of freedom;

"2. Preservation of the political and military effectiveness of the Western defense alliance, including a uniform, rationally conceived military strategy;

"3. Facilitation of a uniform, politically and militarily rationally conceived strategy of arms control policy.

"These three tasks can be solved in the long run only if and as far as the legitimate interests of the alliance partners can be brought to accord and if this accord can be made perceivable to all partners."

These are the core sentences, and today, some 16 years later, I could also formulate them. They do not take into consideration individual arms, missiles, ships or planes, but they are core sentences formulated in the German interest. These are core sentences, if I may put it that way, representing the outward conditions of German detente policy vis-a-vis the East, core sentences formulating the conditions under which German detente policy toward the East could be pursued from 1969 up to this date.

FR: If I remember correctly, you recently mentioned U.S. reservations that a decision in favor of sea-based arms would rule out the European atomic risk, so to speak, increasing the U.S. risk accordingly, so that the United States alone would then bear the atomic risk.

Schmidt: I think, Mr Holzer, that the formulations you are using here are going a bit too far. It is correct that in the U.S. side's rejection of sea-based arms, the motive of a mutual linkage of risks has played a role--American and European risks.

In connection with this issue, I would like to cite one more of my quotations, which is also 16 years old. It says: "If it is correct that the common interests must be perceivable, this will be obviously most easily achieved if analyses and prognoses will be worked out together and not announced one-sidedly."

That is more thoroughly explained in following chapters. This wisdom is naturally still valid today. The Americans cannot and do not want to say one-sidedly what has to be done. But the Germans cannot do it either. Therefore, many details were discussed for months prior to the dual decision in order to find a common acceptable compromise.

FR: Henry Kissinger, the former secretary of state, once pointed out to the Europeans, after quitting his office, that the U.S. nuclear umbrella could possibly not be as available in the mid-1980's as it used to be, mentioning in this connection the necessity for a change in the field of medium-range missiles. That was perhaps the beginning of Europe's apprehension that detachment ideas existed at least in the United States. Don't you see them?

Schmidt: This concern has existed for more than 20 years on both sides. There are Europeans, political or strategic thinkers to be taken seriously, who are concerned that America could detach itself from Europe. On the other hand, however, there are American analysts to be taken seriously, who fear that Europe could detach itself from America. But there are always politicians on both sides who have said that one should not become too dependent on the other. An outstanding example of the latter category was Charles de Gaulle who wanted Europe to be considerably independent of America, at least he wanted France to be considerably independent vis-a-vis America and all others, and he implemented this. But it was also De Gaulle who stressed most naturally at the moment of a deep crisis between the East and the West, namely, during the Cuban missile crisis in October 1962, to U.S. President Kennedy, France's loyalty to the alliance and its preparedness to fulfill its alliance duties, speaking for France as the French state president. "If there will be war, I will stand on your side," he said.

It means that the greatest European skeptic, with regard to a close tie of the fates of both continents, tied in an emergency the fate of France to that of America. De Gaulle's example in the Cuban crisis shows that the independence fears and hopes, which were worked out reasonably in a study, must not be considered absolute.

FR: May I take up the keyword "fears?" In the discussion, including at the Protestant church congress in Hamburg, it is feared that nuclear war in Europe has become possible again or become possible at all.

Schmidt: That's a wrong formulation. It has always been possible and statesmanlike wisdom and restraint have always been necessary on both sides, in the West and the East, to prevent an outbreak of war. Soviet missiles have been targeted on Europe since 1956. The first Soviet missiles were unable to reach America. They were only able to reach Europe and there have always been Russian missiles with a European range. Theoretically, they could always be used in a war in Europe and this means that the Soviet side has always had weapons for a nuclear war in Europe.

By the same token, the Western side since the 1950's has had nuclear weapons in Europe for a war against the Soviet Union. This has been so far 2 and a 1/2 decades.

FR: Mr Federal Chancellor, you mentioned and quoted Charles de Gaulle. We now have a new, a very different French president. How do you see the situation in the Western alliance following this French election decision which surprised many? Above all, do you think it could have effects on the security policy?

Schmidt: I believe it will have the greatest effects on French domestic policy, on French economic and social policies. Possibly some effects on France's Third World policy will also manifest themselves clearly.

I believe the effects on the French foreign policy, as far as East-West policy is concerned, the effects on the French security policy will be relatively small. I expect much continuity in the French foreign and security policy, including the French disarmament policy which has taken a much more continuous course from De Gaulle and Pompidou, from Giscard d'Estaing to this day than some American analysts have claimed or feared time and again. I don't see that this will change very much.

On the contrary, my first talk with Francois Mitterrand also confirmed this assessment emotionally. The direct impression in a talk is bound to play an important role, in addition to the result of one's own analysis.

As for NATO's dual decision, Mitterrand as president said three remarkable things. First, that the Soviet SS-20 armament is about to sensitively disturb the balance in Europe; second, that France because of the independence of its nuclear forces and because it is not a member of NATO--a member of the alliance but not a member of the military organization--as before will not participate in the implementation of the dual decision; but, third, that France is very much interested in the dual decision being implemented in the interest of preserving the balance. These are remarkably clear statements which have not yet received due attention in Germany.

FR: Do you consider it supportive of your argument on counterarmament that Communist government members in Paris now practically shield counterarmament, although they do not expressly approve of it?

Schmidt: No, I don't think a German federal chancellor needs the French communists to confirm his view. But it is interesting enough that four French Communists have become members of the Mauroy government on the basis of their recognizing the dual decision and on the basis of their condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. That is extremely interesting.

FR: Is it correct, Mr Federal Chancellor, that during your visit in Washington, you advised President Reagan to receive the new French president with open arms?

Schmidt: I didn't give recipes or advice, but my American host could not doubt that the European governments would meet the new French Government with open arms. And President Reagan in his talks with me left no doubt that he also would do that.

FR: Back to us, Mr Federal Chancellor. Western observers in Moscow now are concerned or under the impression that the Soviets--rightly or wrongly--no longer expect to enter into serious negotiations with the Americans in the foreseeable future. What can you do? What can the Federal Republic do to counteract Moscow's impression?

Schmidt: The apprehension spread by Soviet propaganda, indicating that the West isn't striving for serious negotiations, will not be published in a few months because negotiations will be underway by then. That can be left to itself, I have no fears in this respect. By the time General Secretary Brezhnev visits here in Bonn in late fall in response to the work visit Mr Genscher and I made to Moscow last summer, no doubts will exist with regard to the seriousness of negotiating.

FR: What significance does Willy Brandt's visit to Moscow have in this connection?

Schmidt: The visit must be seen in a greater and wider context. It is certainly not Willy Brandt's task to eliminate the doubt of the Soviets, of Soviet propaganda, doubt regarding the serious will of the Americans to negotiate. Willy Brandt is not going there as a spokesman for the U.S. Government. Willy Brandt goes to Moscow, after being carefully informed about all current conditions and considerations by the German Federal Government and high officials of the alliance, as one of those West Europeans whose basic approach to the balance and treaty policy is beyond any doubt. He goes there as a man who has demonstrated that he is in a position to see the Soviet interests, simultaneously, however, also as a man who has demonstrated that he will not ignore the interests of his own people and state.

In other words, he will have to answer many questions because he will face the Soviet general secretary as a particularly credible West European witness, not just questions pertaining to the seriousness of the will to negotiate. And he will answer many questions. He doesn't go there to tell the Soviets many things they would like to hear, but he goes there to say what is true, what is necessary. And Moscow may not want to hear some of it.

FR: The CDU-CSU has voiced reservations...

Schmidt: I find that the natural way in which West German politicians go to France for talks or to England and particularly the United States or other Western states should also develop in the course of the years vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, not only vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, but also--and we have made quite some progress there--vis-a-vis relations with the People's Republic of Poland, Hungary or other East European states, and hopefully also vis-a-vis the GDR in the course of the years.

Seen in this connection, I consider the Moscow visit of an outstanding political leader, which Willy Brandt doubtlessly is in the FRG, as urgently desirable because it will contribute to normalization.

FR: You just mentioned Poland. All the things we have discussed so far are somewhat overshadowed by developments in Poland, or could be very much overshadowed by these developments if political tension continues to worsen in Poland and if the economic situation worsens even more. As far as I know, Arthur Burns, the U.S. ambassador to Bonn, has just urged the Federal Government to support Poland financially even more than before. How do you see that?

Schmidt: At the moment, our financial means of assistance are as good as exhausted. We have helped very much. First of all, there were the German business banks, but our state has also given high guarantees which go now at the expense of the German taxpayer, at the expense of the federal budget. I don't want to name the sums at the moment, but they are considerable. In addition, we must make quite some effort to offset the foreign trade balance of our country. We have an extraordinary deficit.

Ambassador Burns, who will take office in Bonn next week, is an expert on problems related to payments balances and the international credit system. When he comes here, he will see that we presently live under extremely strained circumstances regarding our international payments. We pay to the European Community 5 or 6 million marks more than we get from it. In addition, we pay roughly the same amount in development aid. We make huge payments for NATO, for Poland and Turkey--to mention but a few examples.

One must keep all thus in mind to know that the possibilities of German financial aid for other states actually are limited.

I want to say a word about Arthur Burns with whom I have a cordial relationship and with whom I worked very well when he headed the U.S. central bank, the Federal Reserve Board. I am very happy at this personnel decision by President Reagan.

FR: And the political situation in Poland?

Schmidt: I don't want to additionally burden the political situation at this point by commenting on it.

FR: Mr Federal Chancellor, at the recent Protestant church congress in Hamburg, you talked to many young people. You talked to them and with them. And you certainly felt, not only there but also in other places how widespread the sorrows, the fears and concerns of young people in our country, and possibly not only in our country, are today. My question: How can politicians--you yourself and others--really establish geniuine contacts with this much younger generation.

Schmidt: Some parents obviously have the same problem. And some teachers obviously have it. There are many persons who have such problems. I am not sure whether I am among these many. This year, I had many discussions with young people, in small and large circles. Many people likely saw the television discussion with many mostly young people at the Trinitarian church in Hamburg-Altona.

I always think that we must try to answer their questions, to answer them honestly, even at the risk of not being convincing, even at the risk of being unwelcome. If a thing is wrong, we must answer with no. Conversely, if a question is asked rightly, it must be answered with yes, even if the one who answers doesn't like it and gives the answer unwillingly. If a question is asked rightly, it must be answered with yes.

We have known since Sartre, Freud and Jung that there is always anxiety among men and even without psychology, we would know that there is always anxiety. The whole of the Christian promise would not have its great significance unless there had always been fear in mankind, fear which is confronted with hope. So basically, it is a deeply human category, given man by the creator, to be in fear.

It is important not to let fear have the upper hand. I am 63 now and I have no qualms about confessing that I was afraid very often in my life. The older you are, the less afraid you are, but we really were afraid, above all, during the time of the Third Reich and the war. If there is a basic disposition toward fear, it makes use of certain release mechanisms to enter into conscience. These mechanisms can be different. There is also the phenomenon of the anxiety of one person communicating itself to another person. Anxiety has an infectious effect, just as euphoria can be infectious.

In our times when fear manifests itself regarding a concrete problem--fear of a nuclear powerplant, for instance, or the armament problem or insufficiently agreed arms controls--talking with each other and approaching the problems with sensible arguments, questions and answers help. But lastly, the only thing which helps against fear is the pastor and in the last instance confidence in God.

In a way, politicians sometimes also have pastoral tasks. There is no doubt about that. But this is not their real task and they are not the most qualified for it. But they must face the debate with those who are afraid. And as for me, I do that.

CHANCELLOR COMMENTS ON PCF'S NATO STANCE

LD302016 Hamburg DPA in German 1624 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Hamburg, 30 Jun (DPA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt finds it "quite remarkable that, under pressure from the French president, the French Communists, with regard to NATO's counterarming dual decision, have adopted a position that is far to the right of the German Young Socialists."

Schmidt was replying to a north German radio interview today to the question of whether, given the fact that the French Socialists "are placed somewhat to the left of the German Social Democrats," he would mediate in the EEC and possibly try to see that the French Socialists adapted to the maxims of German Social Democratic policy. Schmidt first of all described the concepts of "left" and "right" as being no longer clearly defined and said, following a reference to the French Communists' tolerance of the NATO dual decision: "There is nothing to mediate about there."

SPOKESMAN CITES SUPPORT FOR BRANDT'S MOSCOW VISIT

LD301104 Hamburg DPA in German 0958 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 30 Jun (DPA)--The Federal Government supports SPD Chairman Willy Brandt's visit to Moscow as useful and a chance for bettering the difficult position between East and West. Government spokesman Lothar Ruehl said today in Bonn that Brandt has the unconditional support and trust of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the entire federal cabinet. The chancellor and the foreign minister repeatedly said in talks with Brandt, and on other occassions, that they consider his talks with the Soviet leadership at the present time to be useful as well as in the German and joint Western interest. Referring to the chancellor's meetings with Brandt before the SPD leader's journey, Ruehl spoke of complete, clear and binding agreement.

POEPPEL SEES COMBAT READINESS IMPAIRED BY TORNADO

LD301238 Hamburg DPA in German 1039 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 30 Jun (DPA)--Army Inspector Lt Gen Hans Poeppel is concerned about the future fighting ability of the armed forces. Speaking to the commission of inquiry on the Tornado aircraft in Bonn today, Poeppel pointed to the serious consequences of financial problems with the new fighter plane as regards the army's combat readiness. The army has had to sacrifice some of its budget to the air force.

According to Poeppel, special problems exist in maintenance, purchasing, munitions, infrastructural measures and recruitment of volunteers. Poeppel did not want to give details in the open session. Tommorrow commission members will question the general on these points behind closed doors.

CHEYSSON READY TO STEP UP NUCLEAR CONTROLS

PM301355 Paris LE MONDE in French 28-29 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] Following Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's call for an Arab nuclear bomb to be produced and Moshe Dayan's statement that Israel is capable of building a nuclear bomb, [External Relations Minister] Cheysson said on 26 June on French Television Channel 1 that these two pieces of information "sent shivers down his spine." "This threat to build nuclear bombs, of nuclear building in countries which are actually presently at war is dangerous," he added.

On the problem of nuclear cooperation with Iraq, Cheysson said: "We will have no nuclear cooperation which risks becoming military; we will double, triple and quadruple the controls."

PCF AIDES VIEW APPOINTMENT OF COMMUNIST MINISTERS

PM301044 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 25 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] PCF Central Committee Secretaries Paul Laurent and Maxime Gremetz were interviewed yesterday morning by France Inter and Europe 1 respectively.

Paul Laurent stressed "the fairly considerable importance of the presence of four Communists in the government." He next refuted the argument that the Communists were only granted "technical" ministries.

"We were keen to have a ministry of state and we are happy to have secured it," he said, adding: "We participated fully in the government debate. As for so-called technical ministries, they concern decisive areas of national activity embracing millions of wage earners and are of interest to tens of millions of French people. Therefore, I believe that the Communist ministers' action will greatly influence French people's actual lives. This constitutes both an honor and an obligation for us."

With regard to the political agreement on government solidarity, Paul Laurent said that "on issues such as Afghanistan and Poland we reached a government compromise between Communists and Socialists without either of the parties at all abandoning its positions."

Sovereign Country

"On Poland, for instance," he said, we have maintained exactly the same position for months. We simply feel that in the situation which characterizes that country it would be best to allow it calmly to settle its own affairs."

With regard to the rate of social transformations, Paul Laurent pointed out that "workers who organize themselves into trade unions are totally independent and masters of their own actions.

"France is a sovereign country which governs as it wishes even if it does not please the U.S. Government," he replied to a question about Washington's anxiety about the presence of Communist ministers.

He discussed the PCF's internal debate, "which will be neither facilitated nor complicated by the Communists' entry into the government." "It will," he added, "be an important element in all the decisions that we will reach on all recent evolutions, but the debate must go on. It will go on and we will take into account every aspect of recent happenings."

Maxime Gremetz stressed that "in the great event that has taken place and which is recognized as such, especially by the workers, the Communists played a very decisive role.

"The presence of Communist ministers is the logical and natural conclusion," he added. "And it is also included in the decisions of our 12th and 13th congresses. We explained that there could be no real change or implementation of a different policy without union of the left and without Socialist and Communist participation in the government."

Personality of Each Party

"We decided democratically on who should participate in the government," he added. "We believe that PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais has much to do. We chose what seemed to us to be the best solution... There must be a distribution of tasks and that suits me entirely."

As for "people's fears," as suggested by journalists, Maxime Gremetz replied: "The only thing to fear is the failure to effectively implement the promises and the policy ratified by the country, with the Communist ministers' active help.

"We are Communists and intend to remain so," he concluded. "With the Socialists, we strove together to find government stances which preserve the personality of each party.

"We are also people who respect universal suffrage and promises. We have always proved this. Well, the Communist ministers will implement and keep these promises."

L'HUMANITE CRITICIZES BUSH, STATE DEPARTMENT

PM301520 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 26 Jun 81 p 1

[Rene Andrieu editorial: "Our Ambition"]

[Text] When U.S. Vice President Bush decided to officially visit to France, he clearly did not foresee that, on the very day he arrived in Paris, he would hear of the inclusion of four Communist ministers in the government.

This news, it is said, did not please him, but we can hardly hold this against him since everyone has the right to profess the political opinions of his choice: That is the law of democracy.

While Bush displayed relative discretion on this occasion, as I emphasized yesterday, limiting himself to voicing his "concern," the same was not true of the U.S. Government, which after 24 hours' reflection, published a communique expressing its disapproval.

After asserting that it "fully respects the right of the French Government to determine its own composition," it demonstrated this in a curious way by adding immediately that "the basis and essence of our relations as allies will be affected by the inclusion of Communists in that government."

This can only be regarded as pressure and as typical interference in France's internal affairs.

In fact, this attitude is not new and the U.S. leaders have previously voiced their dissatisfaction at the thought of Communists being called upon to exercise responsibilities in European governments. This was the case with General Haig, the then military commander of NATO forces, who in 1975 issued a public warning against ministerial participation by Communists in Italy. It was the case with the U.S. ambassador in Rome, Secretary of State Kissinger, President Ford, President Carter and today President Reagan.

What is new is that the French Government, the result of an election victory to which the Communists made a great contribution, includes Communist ministers. That is a reality which accords with the democratic rule and the majority will of our people.

The governments of other countries--and especially when it is a question of a superpower like the United States--have no right to call this will into question. In any case, they do not have the power to do so.

The interest of all peoples, whatever their government and their regime, is to live in peace. French Communists are friends of the American people, with whom they sided in the war against fascism. We want to live on good terms with them.

As for their choice of leaders, that is their affair, not ours, and we respect the verdict of universal suffrage, whatever the verdict may be and even if it doesn't meet our wishes.

We are within our rights to ask Reagan and his friends to show the same restraint. France is sovereign country, an ally of the United States. It is not a U.S. protectorate.

It is better, in the common interest and in the interest of our two peoples, to work for peace and not war.

In the joint declaration which they have just adopted, the PS and the PCF pledge themselves to maintain France's international effort--while respecting its alliances--for peace and progressive disarmament, with a view to the simultaneous dissolution of military blocs, while ensuring the balance of forces in Europe and in the world and the security of every country.

They advocate international negotiation on arms limitation and reduction in Europe, which would affect both the Soviet SS-20 missiles and the U.S. Pershing II missiles.

Such a step would seem to us to benefit not only the peoples of Europe but also the American people. That is, at any rate, our ambition.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES NAVY REPLACEMENTS IN BANGUI

AB302122 Paris AFP in French 1806 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 30 Jun (AFP)--The replacement of a 130-man company, a unit of the 3d Navy Infantry Regiment, (3d RIMA [Marine Corps Regiment]), stationed in Bangui since the beginning of the year, began on Tuesday, French Defense Ministry sources announced Tuesday in Paris.

That company will be replaced within 48 hours by another company from the 8th Navy Infantry paratroops, (8th RPIMA [Naval Infantry Paratrooper Regiment]). All these troop movements do not affect the strength of the French operational assistance troops stationed in the CAR since the withdrawal in April 1980 of French units from the Chadian airport Ndjamena.

Last month, a subunit of the 3d Navy Infantry Regiment stationed in the eastern city of Bouar was replaced by another subunit from the 8th RPIMA, composed of three combat companies and a command company.

Earlier this month, the withdrawal of a 130-man navy infantry company stationed in Bangui reduced the strength of the French troops in the CAR to (?1,160) men, 380 of whom are stationed in the capital city and the rest in Bouar where there is a light armored car squadron.

PARTIES BEGIN CRITICISM OF SPADOLINI GOVERNMENT

AU300900 Rome ANSA in English 0827 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 30 Jun (ANSA)--The harsh reality of Italian politics has come down fast on Premier Giovanni Spadolini's 2-day-old government, battered from the outside by a vociferous opposition and from the inside by factional discontent.

The Communist Party's immediate announcement that it will wage a tough opposition was quickly followed by similarly bellicose statements from the Radical Party, the Proletarian Unity Party (PDUF) and the neofascist MSI-DN Party.

Complaints from the Social Democrats (PSDI), Socialists (PSI), Liberals (PLI) and Christian Democrats (DC), four of the five parties making up the coalition, mainly have to do with the way the Cabinet posts were divided up.

Spadolini's small Republican Party (PRI) rejected these criticisms in an editorial appearing today in the party newspaper, LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA, dismissing the charges that the Cabinet reflected the logic of factional politics as "unjust and abstract."

But the PSDI party organ, L'UMANITA, insisted today "it was easy to discern the rainbow of Christian Democrat party factions" in the colors of the Cabinet.

Another "negative" sign cited by the PSDI was the absence of [words indistinct] figures in the executive, an expression meaning that none of the ministers were picked on the basis of their fields of specialization without regard to factional affiliations.

A similar criticism was aired yesterday by Michele Achilli, a spokesman for the Socialist Party's leftist faction, who voiced skepticism about the new government's survival prospects.

According to Achilli, the Spadolini government was "heavily conditioned" by the Christian Democrats and their factional infighting.

PLI Deputy Secretary Antonio Poatuelli said he had hoped the new coalition would have been tougher in its refusal of what he called "party-cratic" degeneration.

Christian Democrat Senator Luigi Granelli, meanwhile, charged that Spadolini had "missed the objective of setting up a trim and authoritative executive structure."

Discontent appeared to be mounting inside Christian Democrat ranks over the loss of the premiership after 35 years of uninterrupted government leadership, with DC Secretary Flaminio Piccoli bearing the brunt of the criticism.

DC lower house floor leader Gerardo Bianco, the leader of the party's rightwing factions, lost no time in calling for an immediate check on Christian Democrat policies and the men who make them.

Bianco's challenge appeared today on the pages of the economic IL SOLE 24-ORE daily just as the party's lower house whips were about to hold a post-electoral meeting.

The leaders of the DC caucus were formally summoned to today's meeting to discuss the situation following the June 21-22 local elections, in which the party suffered major setbacks in many cities.

Piccoli girded himself for today's meeting with a note to the party rejecting all the criticism against him as "superficial" andurging members to close ranks and "renew party unity."

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHES REPORT ON TERRORISM FIGHT

AU301628 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 30 Jun (ANSA)—The battle against terrorism in Italy will be won or lost on the basis of specifics outlined in a report published today by the government. The report covers secret service activities over the period November 22, 1980 to May 22, 1981.

The factors which will greatly effect the waxing or waning of terrorism in the country were seen as:

—The situation in the jails.

--The state's capacity to crack down on subversion.

—Encouragement of the phenomena of turncoat terrorists who cooperate with the law in return for eased sentences.

--Exploitation of dissent within terrorist groups.

With regard to international terrorism the report said that the government had no information that would prove the existence of an international power center which organizes at a strategic and executive level the various groups working in Europe. The links uncovered between one terrorist group and another were just that--between groups not nations, the report said.

Nevertheless, in many situations over recent years, terrorism has taken on characteristics and dimensions that have made it a new element in relations between states, even in function of international conflicts and interferences, the report said.

The report said that international terrorism seemed to be on the wane at present but that possibility always existed that tension in foreign countries could have repercussions on Italy. The report also stressed the growing efficiency of Italy's security service network which has also beefed up its cooperation with the EEC and NATO states.

SPAIN'S CARRILLO, BERLINGUER HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE

AU301942 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 30 Jun (ANSA)--The head of the Spanish Communist Party, Santiago Carrillo, said here today that there would be "no sense" in putting the French and Italian political situations on the same plane or comparing Communist Party participation in the French and Spanish governments.

The Communist Party leader's statement came [word indistinct] a joint news conference held with the secretary of the Italian Communist party, the biggest Marxist alignment in the West, after a round of consultations held yesterday between the two secretaries and their delegations.

Berlinguer, in his reference to the presence of four Communist Party members in the French cabinet, said that the lack of Communist representation in the Rome government is a very different matter and has no relation to the international situation.

The two party leaders, in their statements on Eurocommunism and the prospects that they might attend the Polish party congress scheduled for the end of July, reconfirmed the sugstantial agreement between their two parties.

With reference to the domestic situation in Spain, Carrillo said that he was worried about terrorist activities, especially the terrorist acts and kidnappings in the Basque regions. The dangers of a coup mounted by the extreme right, the Spanish party leader said, can be defused and [word indistinct] only by the democratic forces within the country and not by mere expressions of sympathy and solidarity from the international community.

The opposition of the Spanish party to membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was supported by Berlinguer who said that Spain's entry could snap the balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Carrillo reported that according to the findings of a recent public opinion poll in his country, most of the people of Spain are against membership in NATO.

With reference to Eurocommunism and the decreasing frequency of contacts between the Spanish and [Italian] Communist parties, on the one side, and the French Communist Party on the other, Berlinguer declared that the Italian party has never broken relations with the French alignment despite the differences which have cropped up between them.

After explaining that their current consultations had been scheduled before the French elections were held, the two party leaders declared that the concept of Eurocommunism must not be limited to the communist parties. "For the success of Eurocommunism", they said, "a search for an understanding among the other democratic, socialist and social democratic forces is indispensable".

Carrillo and Berlinguer then disclosed that they did not plan to attend the Polish communist party congress.

Accord Signed

LD302244 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1900 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo has signed an agreement with his Italian counterpart, Berlinguer. Rafael Ortega now reports from Rome:

[Begin recording] [Ortega] For almost 2 days PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo has had meetings with his Italian counterpart, Enrico Berlinguer. What are the main points of this communist document which you have signed?

[Carrillo] In the document--I am not perhaps following the order--there is in the first place, from my viewpoint, an affirmation of the joint position of the two parties in favor of Spain's entry into the Common Market. There is a clear and radical stance against terrorism and a denunciation of terrorism and defeatism. There is also the argument that Spanish entry into NATO would be a negative step, because it would upset the present strategic balance which is one of the elements which today help maintain peace in Europe and in the world. There is (?encouragement for) the development of our position in favor of an autonomous policy in Europe on such fundamental subjects as the economic crisis, action for peace and, specifically, to achieve (?with regard to the tendency) to increase both sides--in the East and the West--nuclear missiles, negotiations to reduce the existence of these missiles to a minimum until they disappear completely in this century.

The document also contains the affirmation of our concept of emphasis on plurality, of democratic socialism, this concept leading us to express our disagreement with the entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan and to affirm that Poland's problems should be resolved by the Poles themselves by means of an agreement among all sectors of Polish society. [end recording]

LA REPUBBLICA PRAISES MITTERRAND REPLY TO BUSH

PM301330 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 25 Jun 81 p 1

[Commentary: "Example For Europe"]

[Text] NATO, God willing, is not the Warsaw Pact, and the alliance's members are, and remain, sovereign states. We, both Americans and Europeans, have always said this with some pride but also--particularly as far as we Italians are concerned--with considerable insincerity. We are indeed sovereign states if we want to be, or states with limited sovereignty, as provinces of the empire, if that is our vocation.

From this viewpoint, the standard has been set by events in France; the Communist Party's entry into the Mauroy government, U.S. Vice President Bush's protest during his visit to MItterrand, and the latter's very firm reply. Mitterrand told his U.S. interlocutor, when the latter presented objections about the four ministries entrusted to PCF exponents, that "French policy belongs to France and will remain French."

When a major European country has the strength to adopt stances of autonomous dignity, it is doing a service not only to itself but to the entire community; not by eliminating anti-communist discrimination, because in this connection every political force is free to behave as it believes best and its assessments do not necessarily have to be taken as a model, but by showing and proving that the U.S. ally does not have the authority to interfere in domestic policy matters concerning other members of the alliance.

In fact, if this were not the case, NATO and the Warsaw Pact would be the same. Fortunately for us, they are not, unless we decide to forget the fact....

PCI'S MINUCCI VIEWS TRENDS IN EUROPEAN LEFT

PM301528 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 19 Jun 81 p 3

[Report on PCI Secretariat Member Adalberto Minucci 18 June television interview: "Mitterrand Has Shown Us That Our Flirtation With DC Was a Mistake"]

[Excerpt] How does the PCI judge Mitterrand's major victory and Marchais' parallel defeat? What repercussions will the French election result have on PCI-PSI relations? Are the Italian Communists a social democratic party? Or do they want communism? Why is Berlinguer unwilling to grant abstention to the government that Spadolini is preparing to form? Might he do so later? What does PCI headquarters think of the Calvi-Rizzoli operation in connection with CORRIERE DELLA SERA [to appoint a new editor]? These and other questions were answered by PCI Secretariat member Adalberto Minucci in an interview with Gianna Rocca screened this evening by the "Modulo '81" television network.

Here is a summary of the conversation:

[Question] What reflections have the French election results prompted you to make?

[Answer] We are enthusiastic about the leftward shift in France and about the fact that this shift has tken on the configuration of an alternative to the Giscardian power system, because here we find a coincidence with our own fundamental demand. We too want an alternative to the DC power system and maintain that this requires first and foremost leftwing unity. But it is not we in Italy who are challenging leftwing unity....

Differences Between PCF and PCI

[Question] Marchais' PCF has suffered a heavy defeat....

[Answer] There are very profound differences between the PCI and PCF. I would like to underline one of them. We have always raised the issue of the government participation of the united left. We have never created any problems of hegemony within the left. This error has been committed by the French Communists, by claiming some kind of primacy within the left which should be acknowledged a priori. Paradoxically, in Italy this is the stance adopted by Craxi. It is Craxi who maintains that the left can only be united when the Socialists are stronger.

[Question] Craxi's opinion is that the PCI has not yet covered all the necessary ground in revisionism. A few evenings ago he said on television: It is a matter not of doing without the Communists but of doing without communism. What is your answer to that?

[Answer] My answer is that the concepts of communism and socialism are spiritual categories, which it is perhaps better to leave to the philosophers, rather than politicians, to discuss. We are dealing here with political forces that have taken shape through history, namely the PCI and PSI. After all, what is communism? According to Marx's ideas it is a distant prospect of utopia, toward which it is the historical process even more than human will that leads. It is a matter of discussing the parties' specific policies and plans, and it is my impression that in this field, artificial differences are being sought more than real ones. From this aspect we too have some objections to put to Comrade Craxi, because while he can now certainly hail Mitterrand's success, it must be said that his policy is closer to that of Mitterrand's adversary in the French Socialist Party, Rocard. It is no accident that Rocard seemed like the man who could form a center-left in France, in agreement with Giscard. And I have the impression that until then, Craxi felt more sympathetic toward Rocard than toward Mitterrand.

[Question] It is said that the Italian Communists still have a particular aversion for the term social democracy....

[Answer] The PCI is now one of the major workers and socialist parties of socialist inspiration in Europe. It has very positive relations with the European social democratic parties. Let us not regard social democracy as an absolute concept, either; let us look at what it is specifically. Today the European social democratic parties are experiencing a crisis that I consider salutary. They are not all equally affected by it. But it must not be forgotten that the French Socialist Party is now a major leftwing and anticapitalist party and that it has a negative history behind it—Guy Mollett's French section of the Workers International and the colonial adventures. A process took place which made the French Socialist Party grow and which prompted it to adopt stances which very often coincide with the PCI's.

Then let us take the Labor Party, within which the left won the congress, the right failed to accept the verdict and there is a furious struggle, a radicalization of anticapitalist thrusts. Let us consider the experiences of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, which has defined a strategy of anticapitalist structural reforms with which we have many points of contact. The SPD, on the other hand, is the party most reluctant to accept a fundamental change, although it too is full of crises and internal struggles. So the spectrum is a broad one. The leftward thrust in Europe, wherever it occurs, is the result of self-criticism by the social democratic parties and their more consistent adoption of a leftwing stance.

[Question] Does this imply a shift toward the somewhat mysterious thing that you call "The Third Way?"

[Answer] The Third Way is a path to socialism within observance of all democratic freedoms and of pluralism. This is something different from the social democratic experience, because social democracy has no experience of socialism, and something entirely different from what exists in the countries of real socialism, because there is a single-party system, a limited democracy and a fundamental distortion.

[Question] Mitterrand has now gained 38 percent of the votes. In 1975-76, the Italian Communists reached almost 35 percent. On the morrow of that resounding success, the PCI imparted a new thrust to and strengthened the historical compromise line. Was that response to the Italian people's expectations of change a mistake?

[Answer] Following the 1976 elections, the left was driven by its voters to adopt government stances, but it had insufficient strength in Parliament to govern. Moreover, we did make a mistake, not in backing the historical compromise itself, but in reducing it to a formula, a leadership agreement, whereas the historical compromise is a long-term prospect. Togliatti started talking about it back in 1944. It is a proposal for an understanding among all the major democratic political forces. To some extent it is also a relationship among classes which want to reform the country, and it therefore cannot be reduced to a government formula. We made that mistake and we have paid for it. At one point, following Moro's death, we also found ourselves confronted with a negative swing within the DC and we did backtrack to some extent. Because we are capable of making every mistake apart from that of damaging our party's autonomy.

PCI SENDS MESSAGE TO CONGRATULATE CHINESE PARTY

AU301544 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 30 Jun (ANSA)--The Italian Communist Party has sent a congratulatory message to the Chinese Communist Party, which is celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of its foundation.

The celebration of the Chinese Communist Party was a great event in the life of the Chinese people and their revolutionary movement, the PCI telegram said. Over the pasty sixty years, the Chinese party has known how to guide the people to victory for their revolution to the foundation of the Chinese People's Republic, and to important conquests along the path of socialist construction, the telegram continued. This was a great event for the development of the revolutionary process, the cause of liberation, human emanicipation and the advancement of socialism in the world, the message continued.

The PCI wished the Chinese party and people future successes in terms of modernization and socialist building and hoped that the Chinese People's Republic would contribute to the safeguarding of world peace and the establishment of ties of friendship and cooperation among all the states and peoples of the world.

"We are convinced that the resumption of the development of relations between our two parties can be positively turned to the affirmation of this cause," the message ended.

DENMARK

PREMIER 'HAPPY' WITH FRENCH ELECTION RESULTS

PM300959 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 23 Jun 81 part 1 p 3

[Text] Danish Prime Minsiter Anker Jorgensen expressed great enthusiasm over French President Francois Mitterrand's victory in the French National Assembly elections. "It is an indication that the swing to the right, which is said to be dominant in Europe, is not as strong as many people think," Anker Jorgensen said. "I am happy that France will now be governed by leaders whose policies are based on the ideas of social democracy."

SPANISH MINISTER CITES 'GOOD RESULTS' OF VISIT

PM291407 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 20 Jun 81 p 16

[EFE dispatch]

[Text] Copenhagen, 19 Jun--Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca today expressed his satisfaction at the "considerable Danish support" for the Spanish stance on Spain's entry into the EEC.

At the conclusion of his talks with his Danish counterpart, Kjeld Olesen, the Spanish minister emphasized at a news conference with Spanish correspondents "the good results" of his working visit to Copenhagen. After stating that the emphasis of the Spanish-Danish dialogue was on the EEC issue, Perez-Llorca said that the Danish stance on Spanish entry is one of "great political support." Regarding the agenda of his talks, he did not conceal the fact that the Spanish Government's desire to seek entry into the Atlantic alliance was raised and that the issue "posed no problem" when it was discussed.

Reviewing the international situation, the two ministers discussed the situation in Poland, north Africa and Namibia, and the Madrid Conference, ascertaining "substantial agreement" in their joint assessment, Perez-Llorca said. The predominantly "European" nature of the visit was made clear by the presence in the Spanish delegation of Secreatry of State for Relations with the EEC Raimundo Bassols and of Director General for Europe Juan Duran.

AKTUELT CALLS NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE IDEA 'ILLUSION'

PM301455 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 27 Jun 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Brezhnev Demarche"]

[Text] It is possible to see the whole campaign for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries either as a Soviet propaganda crusade or as an honest desire to make a contribution to peace. No matter which view you take of the Soviet Union's proposal, certain facts are crystal clear: The Nordic countries are free from nuclear arms. In addition, the Nordic countries' security policies are based on very different premises. Finland's security policy is closely tied to its proximity to the Soviet Union. Denmark and Norway have their security policy connections with West Europe and the United States and Sweden balances neutral in the middle. If these countries bind themselves to one other through a treaty, the whole of Scandinavia would become involved with the peculiar problems facing Finland. The reverse would also be true--changes in the security arrangements in West Eueope would have repercussions for Finland in its relations with the Soviet Union.

Bearing in mind the stockpiles of nuclear arms maintained by the Soviet Union in the Kola and Baltic regions, the proposals for a legalized nculear-free zone--in an area already without nuclear arms--seems like a colossal magician's illusion.

ELECTION COUNCIL ANNOUNCES NORTH VOTING RESULTS

TA010831 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Turkish Cypriot High Election Council announcement on the results of the 28 June 1981 elections; all numbers as heard]

[Text] Deputies elected in the Lefkosa [Nicosia] region: from the National Unity Party [NUP]--Salih Cosar, Kenan Atakol, Hakki Atun, Olgun Pasalar, Nazif (Sorman), Irsen Kucuk, Enver Emin, Ozel Tahsin; from the Republican Turkish Party [RTP]--Ozker Ozgur, Mehmet Civa, Ergun (Behti); from the Communal Liberation Party [CLP]--Alpay Durduran, Ekrem Ural, Fuat Veziroglu, (Ali Voltan), Erdal Surec, Ibrahim (Sereli); from the Democratic People's Party [DPP]--Osman Nejat Konuk.

There are 39,201 voters in Lefkosa of whom 34,920 voted. The rate of participation in Lefkosa was 89.1 percent. The number of valid votes was 31,744. The distribution of votes among the parties was as follows: The NUP, 238,341; the RTP, 83,646; the CLP, 170,519; the DPP, 55,514; the Turkish Unity Party [TUP], 13,297; the independent candidate Ahmet Koroglu, 359.

Deputies elected in Gazi Magosa [Famagusta]: from the NUP--Dervis Eroglu, Mustafa Karpazli, Orhan Zihni Bilgehan, (Esref Serakinci), Ali Atun, Mehmet Bayram, Taskent Atasayan; from the CLP--Mehmet Altinay, Ismail Bozkurt, Cetin (Veziroglu), Huseyin (Andonimli); from the RTP--Naci Talat Usar, Huseyin Celal; from the DPP--Ismet Kotak; from the TUP--Ismail Sezer.

There are 31,116 voters in Gazi Magosa of whom 27,578 voted. The rate of participation was 88.62 percent. The number of valid votes was 25,246. The distribution of votes was as follows: The RTP, 58,932; the TUP, 38,036; the NUP, 158,785; the CLP, 91,618; the Social Justice Party, 990; the National Goal Party, 1,144; the DPP, 23,735; the independent Mehment Aytac, 56.

The deputies elected in Girne [Kyrenia]: from the NUP--Mustafa Maci Ahmetoglu, Mustafa Cagatay, Oguz Korhan; from the CLP--Hasan (Ozbatli), Esat Varoglu, [name indistinct]; from the RTP--(Sadun Hada).

There are 14,374 voters in Girne of whom 12,583 voted. The rate of participation was 87.54 percent. The number of valid votes was 11,504. The distribution of votes among the parties was as follows: the NUP, 34,606; the CLP, 27,418; the DPP, 2,881; the RTP, 10,227; the TUP, 4,562.

BRITISH DENY REPORTED INCREASE IN U-2 PLANES

NC300938 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 30 Jun 81

[Text] A British High Commission spokesman has denied a report in yesterday's press that the number of U.S. U-2 planes stationed at Akrotiri base are now four instead of two.

The spokesman made the following statement: "There has not been any change in the arrangements for the stationing of one U.S. U-2 plane at the Akrotiri base in accordance with the 1974 agreement on the supervision of the cease-fire between the Egyptian and Israeli troops. Since then, one U-2 plane has been stationed at the Akrotir base for the above-mentioned peace mission."

KIPRIANOU STATEMENT ON ATHENS VISIT

NC301808 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] In a statement to the Athens News Agency [APE] in view of his visit to Athens tomorrow, President Kiprianou said that he will exchange with the Greek Government views, appraisals and information in order to chart, as always, a joint line in connection with the handling of the question. He said: Following various promises, it is expected that the Turkish side will submit proposals on the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem. At least, many such promises have been given. If, finally, the Turkish side submits such proposals, these proposals will have to be constructive and substantive in order to secure a substantive dialogue.

The president of the republic said that during his talks with the Greek Government, all possibilities will be studied and views will be exchanged on various other activities that might be necessary to promote a Cyprus solution based on the UN resolutions and the summit agreements. He added: These contacts with the Greek Government are within the framework of the close cooperation that always exists between the two governments--cooperation which we are determined to safeguard in every way because it is one of the basic prerequisites for the successful outcome of the Cypriot people's struggle for freedom and justice.

The president said that during his stay in Athens he will have contacts with other political personalities so that he may be briefed on the national question. [as heard] He said: It is well known that the political world of Greece--the government, the opposition and, in general, the entire political world and the people--unanimously support the Cypriot people's struggle for freedom. He concluded: In substance, Greece's multifaceted support is our prime mainstay in the difficult struggle that we are waging.

GOBBI DENIES EXISTENCE OF SPECIFIC PLAN FOR TALKS

NC301517 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] The special envoy of the UN secretary general in Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi, today conferred with Foreign Minister Rolandhis and also with the representative of the Turkish Cypriot side at the intercommunal talks, Onan.

According to Turkish Cypriot sources, UN Secretary General Waldheim will undertake a new initiative on the Cyprus issue. Replying to press questions on these reports, Gobbi said that there are new ideas and that he, personally, is conducting consultations [illegible] establish whether these ideas are feasible or not. Gobbi emphatically den[illegible] that there is a specific plan for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

Meets North's Negotiator

TA301506 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot negotiator at the intercommunal talks, Umit Onan, today received the UN special representative in Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi, for talks. Rustem Tataroglu and Necati Munir Ertekun, the two advisers to the Turkish Cypriot negotiator at the intercommunal talks, were also present in the meeting. In a statement to correspondents following the meeting, which lasted about 1 hour, Onan said Gobbi briefed him on his latest visit to New York. Noting that the talks were held in a cordial atmosphere, Onan said that views were exchanged but that Gobbi brought no new proposals.

After the meeting, Gobbi said general views were exchanged and that the intercommunal talks, expected to resume on 8 July, were also discussed. In reply to a question on whether UN Secretary General Waldheim would raise any new proposals, Gobbi said the secretary general always comes up with new suggestions but there are none at this time. Yesterday, Gobbi met the Greek Cypriot representative at the intercommunal talks, Yeoryios Ioannidhis.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ADOPTS CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY LAW

TA201817 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] The law on the formation and duties of the Constituent Assembly has been adopted by the National Security Council [NSC]. The Constituent Assembly will be composed of the NSC and 160-member Consultative Assembly. Persons who were members of a political party on 11 September 1980 will not be able to enter the Consultative Assembly. The members of the Constituent Assembly will not be able to be members of a political party during the first general elections. The Constituent Assembly, which will draft the new constitution, the bill of referendum on the constitution as well as the political parties and election bills, will function as the legislative organ. The Constituent Assembly will cease to exist as soon as the Turkish Grand National Assembly begins to function following the general elections.

The date of the first meeting of the Consultative Assembly and the application date for membership will be determined by the NSC at a later stage. The draft bill on the Constituent Assembly was prepared by the following NSC members: Ground Forces Commander Gen Nuretting Ersin, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer and Gendarmerie General Commander Gen Sedat Celasun. The preamble of the bill stated that the Turkish Armed Forces conducted the 12 September operation within the chain of command out of a feeling of historical responsibility in an atmosphere where the parliament--the basic institution of a multiparty democratic system--was rendered ineffective and the country was driven to the verge of civil war. The draft bill further stressed that the aim of this operation consists of establishing a sound and solid democratic order, and noted that, for this reason, it is beneficial to establish an assembly which will support the legislative duties of the NSC and secure wider public involvement through open debates and discussions.

The introductory provision of the law on the Constituent Assembly, which is composed of 33 articles, states: It has been decided to establish a Constituent Assembly, which will produce the legal arrangements for establishing a democratic, secular and legal state that will ensure the prevalance of law and will allow everyone to benefit from human rights and basic freedoms in an understanding of national solidarity and social justice and by safeguarding the existence of independence of the Turkish Republic; which will ensure the integrity and indivisibility of the country and the nation and the tranquillity of the population; and which will draft the constitution and the bills on political parties and the elections. This Constituent Assembly will cease to exist as soon as the Turkish Grand National Assembly--that will be established through general elections--actually begins to function.

According to the law, the Constituent Assembly will consist of the NSC and a 160-member Consultative Assembly. The Constituent Assembly, acting as a legislative body, will draft the new constitution, the bill on referendum on the constitution, and the political parties and election bills. On matters not related to the provisions of these laws, the NSC will, in accordance with the law on the constitutional order, fulfill the duties of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, the National Assembly and the Senate, and exercise their authority.

Forty members of the Consultative Assembly will be directly appointed by the NSC. The other 120 members will be selected by the NSC from candidates chosen and proposed by the provinces. The recent census was taken into account in determining the number of delegates to be sent to the Consultative Assembly from each province. According to the law, Istanbul will send nine members to the Consultative Assembly, Ankara will send eight members, Izmir five members, Adana and Konya four each, and Bursa, Samsun and Zonguldak will send three members each.

The following provinces will be represented by two members: Afyon, Antalya, Aydin, Balikesir, Corum, Denizli, Diyarbakir, Erzurum, Ganiantep, Hatay, Icel, Kahramanmaras, Kars, Kayseri, Kocaeli, Malatya, Manisa, Ordu, Sivas, Tokat, Trabzon, and Urfa. The other 37 provinces will send one member each to the Consultative Assembly. These provinces are: Adiyaman, Agri, Amasya, Artvin, Bilecik, Bingol, Bitlis, Bolu, Burdur, Canakkale, Cankiri, Edirne, Elazig, Erzincan, Eskisehir, Giresun, Gumushane, Hakkari, Tsparta, Kastamonu, Kirklareli, Kirsehir, Kutahya, Mugla, Mus, Nevsehir, Nigde, Rize, Sakarya, Siirt, Sinop, Tekirdag, Tunceli, Usak, Van and Yozgat.

According to the law, higher education graduates over 30 years of age will be eligible for membership in the Consultative Assembly. Those who were a member of a political party on 11 September 1980 will not be able to participate in the Consultative Assembly. Those who are under interdiction or barred from public service, those who have been sentenced to over 1 year in jail--except for heavy imprisonment or discretionary crimes [as heard]--and those who are guilty of offenses such as embezzlement, corruption, bribery, stealing, fraud, misuse of trust or fraudulent bankruptcy, will not be eligible for membership in the Consultative Assembly. Application for membership in the Consultative Assembly will be made to the governor's office. Candidates will be able to apply to the governor's office of provinces where they have studied or where they have resided for 5 years with interruption, for 3 years without interruption, or for the past 2 years. Whether or not candidates have the necessary qualifications will be studied by the governors. Following their analysis, each governor will select three times the number of candidates for his province from people who they are convinced are well known and liked and fulfill the conditions envisaged in the law. The names of these candidates will be given to the NSC. Consultative Assembly representatives for each province will be selected by the NSC from these candidates.

The candidates for the 40 members who will be directly appointed by the NSC will apply to the NSC General Secretariat through a written application. The law stipulates that these candidates need not have higher education.

The names of the members appointed to the Consultative Assembly by the NSC will be announced through the Official Gazette and Turkish Radio and Television.

The date of the first meeting of the Consultative Assembly will be announced by the NSC. The members of the Consultative Assembly will be sworn in before they assume office. The text of the oath they will take is as follows:

As a member of the Consultative Assembly, I swear upon my honor that in my work I will protect the existence and independence of the state and the integrity and indivisibility of the country and nation, that I will not swerve from the ideal that everyone benefit from human rights and basic freedoms in an understanding of social tranquillity, national solidarity and social justice; and that I will remain loyal to the principles of a democratic and secular republic that will ensure the supremacy of law.

The members of the Consultative Assembly will fulfill their duties on behalf of the Turkish nation. Except as in cases indicated in the law, it will not be possible to dismiss them. Members who were previously employed in public organizations will be considered on leave during their membership in the Consultative Assembly. According to the law, members of the Consultative Assembly will not be held responsible for the views they express during their work at the assembly. In addition, they will not be interrogated as a suspect, arrested or tried without the decision of an absolute majority of the total members of the Assembly. A sentence passed on a member before or after the elections will be postponed until the Consultative Assembly legally ceases to exist. The Consultative Assembly will conduct its work in accordance with internal guidelines, which it will establish.

The General Assembly of the Consultative Assembly will convene with an absolute majority of its total number of members. The General Assembly meetings will be held in public and committee work will be held in camera. According to the law on the Constituent Assembly, draft bills will be submitted to the Consultative Assembly chairman. Members of the NSC, the Council of Ministers and the members of the Consultative Assembly are authorized to submit bill proposals. However, a bill proposed by a member of the Consultative Assembly must be signed by at least 10 members before it can be submitted to the Consultative Assembly. Bill proposals will first be discussed in committees; then they will be discussed at the general assembly of the Consultative Assembly. Bill proposals approved or rejected at the general assembly will be sent to the NSC. The decision of the NSC will be final. The accepted text will be puslished in the Official Gazette and will go into effect.

The same method will be applied in the discussion of the new constitution that will be drawn up. The text of the constitution that is approved by the Consultative Assembly will be discussed by the NSC. The NSC will be able to amend the text of the constitution. The constitution will be submitted for a referendum in this final form.

The general and complementary budget proposals will also be discussed at the Constituent Assembly and decided upon. The same procedure that applies to laws will apply in these discussions.

The law also stipulates that those who have committed a crime against the Consultative Assembly will be subject to the punishments envisaged for acts committed against the Turkish Grand National Assembly in the Turkish penal code. Furthermore, provisions about the members of the Grand National Assembly in the Turkish penal code will be applied in crimes committed against the members of the Consultative Assembly.

Once the Executive Council is elected and begins office after the Consultative Assembly is established, draft bills that are currently in NSC committees will be sent to the Consultative Assembly chairman. However, discussion of the bills on the agenda of the NSC will be continued. The law on the Constituent Assembly will go into effect after being published in the Official Gazette.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES REPORT ON IRAN EXPLOSION

TA301648 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General has issued a statement in connection with reports that telephone calls were made to certain newspaper and news agencies in Ankara, regarding a secret organization called the National Equality Party, claiming responsibility for the explosion at the Tehran headquarters of the Iranian Islamic Republican Party. The statement is as follows:

There has been a press report that a person calling newspaper offices in Ankara announced that an Iranian political party has claimed responsibility of the terrible sabotage incident in Tehran. The report, which was also carried by foreign press organs and publications, can create the impression that this party is conducting its activity from Turkey. It is impossible for an Iranian political party to conduct its activities in Turkey. It is clear that Turkey will never tolerate any activity on its soil directed against friendly and brotherly Iran and its regime. The Turkish authorities are very careful about this. The possibility that the report could have an ulterior motive should not be discounted.

MINISTRY DENIES TRANSFER OF SUBMARINES TO LIBYA

TA301607 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 30 Jun (AA)--The Foreign Ministry formally denied a (?press report) in a German daily alleging that Turkey had transferred to Libya 4 submarines she had received from Federal Germany.

The statement from the Foreign Ministry Information Office noted the report could "not be taken seriously." It went on to say: "There has never been any question of military supplies received from Federal Germany, including submarines, being transferred to a third country.

"The existing (?agreement) between Turkey and Federal Germany on military aid is being implemented carefully."

TRT STATION EXPANDS FOREIGN LANGUAGE BROADCASTS

TA301129 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] The Turkish Radio and Television's [TRT] The Voice of Turkey station will begin broadcasting in four more foreign languages beginning tomorrow. The foreign language programs are aimed at diffusing to the world information on Turkey's social, political, cultural and touristic life.

So far, The Voice of Turkey has been broadcasting in 10 foreign languages, in addition to Turkish. Programs will be broadcast in Albanian, Hungarian, Russian and Chinese, in addition to programs which already exist in English, French, German, Arabic, Urdu, Persian, Greek, Serbo-Croatian, Bulgarian and Romanian.

The Turkish Radio and Television Station, TRT III, which is broadcasting locally in English and French for foreigners in Turkey, will begin broadcasting in German as well beginning 13 July. Programs will include touristic news and information.

CUMHURIYET ON REAGAN'S 'DANGEROUS' POLICIES

NC301040 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 26 Jun 81 p 3

["Issues in Politics" column by Ergun Balc: "Reagan's Policy"]

[Excerpts] Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter's contradictory policy disgusted even Washington's closest friends and made confidence in the White House shaky. Though in favor of a tough policy, Ronald Reagan's coming to the White House was welcomed in a number of West European capitals in the hope that it would bring stability to U.S. policy. But the Reagan administration, after only 5 months in office has truly confirmed the saying that "the successor is often worse than the predecessor."

The Reagan administration displays far more contrasts than Carter's did. Its animosity toward the Soviet Union could bring dangers to our world. This animosity has assumed fanatical dimensions. The lack of a consistent foreign policy and of wise and diplomatic flexibility, combined with the pursuance of an escalation policy in all parts of the world, are obvious charactersitics of the 5-month-old Reagan administration.

As an example--in April, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger told his friends in Europe that talks on the control of nuclear arms should be postponed because of the Soviet Union's oppressive policy against Poland. However, only a few days after Weinberger's evaluation, Washington announced that it had decided to lift the wheat embargo on the Soviet Union. Two weeks earlier the White House displayed another contradiction. When Alexander Haig announced that the United States would sell arms to China [for defense] against the Soviet Union, a wheat agreement was being signed between the United States and the Soviet Union.

President Reagan at first strongly criticized Israel's attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor--which can only be characterized as piracy--but only a few days later he said: "Israel may have carried out this attack for self defense purposes."

On the other hand, since coming to power, the Reagan administration has unreservedly supported fascist adminstrations in all parts of the world. The only valid principle in foreign politics is U.S. interests and the only standard for values is animosity toward the Soviets. A policy that holds the Soviet Union responsible for all problems in the world--the Palestine issue, Iranian-Iraqi conflict, clashes in El Salvador and the liberation struggle in Namibia--is far from being convincing, but it is capable of dragging our world into a very perilous situation. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig referred to the Soviet danger in the Middle East during his visit to the area when Israel and the Phalangists, whom it supports, turned Lebanon into a bloodbath, and this reference was not welcomed by even the most conservative Arab states. Alexander Haig's attitude encouraged Israel and the Christian Phalangists and the recent attack on Iraq has revealed the true source of danger to the entire world.

Reagan entered the White House with slogans such as "Great America, powerful policy." But the argument for a strong policy that is not based on wisdom could bring unpredictable dangers to our world. The administrators of the United States do not seem to have grasped this fact.

SECURITY FORCES CAPTURE MILITANTS, ARMS SUPPLIES

TA302110 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Summary] The Army IX Corps and Erzurum, Agri, Kars and Artvin Martial Law Command has announced that in operations conducted in Erzurum and Agri from 20 to 25 June, security forces captured 223 persons. Of these, 22 belong to the illegal PKK [Kordestan Labor Party] and Rizgari organizations and the other are wanted for nonideological crimes. Security forces also seized 3,581 pistols, 1,130 rifles and 18,600 rounds of ammunition for these weapons.

According to another statement by the same martial law command, a total of 88 militants wanted for various anarchic incidents were detained in the command region in a series of operations. Security forces also seized 1,280 rifles, 1,755 shotguns, 3,570 pistols, 5,961 rounds of ammunition, 27 sticks of dynamite, 208 meters of time fuse and 28 dynamite caps.

The Ankara Security Directorate has announced that 18 miltants of the Light on the Road to the Liberation of Labor [Emegin Kurtulusu Yolunda Isik] organization have been caught in Ankara. This illegal organization was formed by five militants who were detained at the Nigde prison.

IRELAND

FINE GAEL'S FITZGERALD ELECTED PRIME MINISTER

NC301640 Paris AFP in English 1628 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Dublin, 30 Jun (AFP)--Fine Gael Party leader Garret Fitzgerald was elected prime minister of Ireland today and will lead a coalition government with the Labour Party, it was announced here, thus succeeding former Premier Charles Haughey.

The Fine Gael won 65 seats in the Dail, the Irish Parliament and can count on the support of the Labour Party's 15 deputies.

The two parties governed Ireland in a similar coalition from 1973 to 1977.

Mr Fitzgerald was expected to name Labour Party leader Michael O'Leary deputy premier and to appoint three other Labour ministers to his 15-member cabinet.

Born in Dublin in 1927, Mr Fitzgerald studied law and economics and was called to the bar in 1946. He became leader of Fine Gael in 1977 and served as foreign minister from 1973 to 1977.

SPAIN

DEFENSE MINISTRY ORDERS PROSECUTION OF GUARDSMEN

LD301422 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Spanish Defense Ministry statement issued in Madrid on 30 June]

[Text] The minister of defense, as a representative of the government and exercising the powers ascribed to the government by section 1-4 of Article 127 of the code of military justice, and having agreed to the intervention of the prosecuting officer from the Supreme Council of Military Justice to draw up the summary proceedings for clarification of the events of 23 and 24 February which culminated in the storming of the Congress of Deputies, has conveyed to the prosecuting officer in question the following instructions:

To proceed to seek the prosecution of all members of the civil guard or of other arms or branches of the armed forces below the rank of officer who took part in the events in question and who, because of actions taken, may reasonably be supposed to have acted in a criminal fashion, as provided for in Article 533 of the code of military justice.

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APEL RECEIVES VISITING DANISH DEFENSE MINISTER

LD011240 Hamburg DPA in German 1103 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 1 Jul (DPA)--With military honors, West German Defense Minister Hans Apel today received at the Bundeswehr Danish Defense Minister Poul Sogaard. Sogaard is here for a 3-day visit. The Danish defense minister would like to have general questions about German defense answered. During his stay, he will visit a tank brigade in north Germany and the naval command at Gluecksburg. During an interview with the magazine WEHRTECHNIK, Sogaard said that Denmark could defend the entrances to the Baltic "satisfactorily." The Danish defense minister reported on a "notable increase of a positive attitude" among the population of Denmark in relation to defense questions. According to a Danish opinion poll, 80 to 90 percent of Danes are prepared to contribute to defense. An important sign of this positive attitude is the increasing number of volunteers in the Danish home defense force.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON BRANDT'S MOSCOW TALKS

DW020825 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 2 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] SUEDKURIER of Konstanz writes about SPD Chairman Brandt's Moscow talks: Brandt and Brezhnev dealt relatively frankly with the issues currently dominating political discussions--disaramament, Poland and Afghanistan. All three problems indicate that the Soviet Union also is interested in loosening somewhat the tensions to find possibilities for talking with the West. It is obvious that the case of Afghanistan is being interpreted differently. It remains to be seen how the Soviets will react to the summit conference suggested by the European Community, where this issue is being discussed. The current Soviet approach to handling the problem sounds rather uncomplicated and obvious. But an old proverb says, the Russian does not say what he thinks and does not do what he says. In other words, carefulness is called for despite all respect, particularly with regard to disarmament issues and the assessment of the Polish situation.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG takes a sceptical view of Brandt's visit: Willy Brandt, who is well liked in the Kremlin, did not see a chance for a breakthrough in his exploration of the Soviet position regarding disarmament in central Europe. What Brezhnev offered, namely, not to deploy new Red medium-range missiles during possible negotiations between Moscow and Washington if the American would do the same, is just a new version of a moratorium. Brandt firmly believes in the Russians' will to neogtiate. This belief, however, can be more than just an appeal to good will only as long as the lever of NATO's dual decisions will not be split up, a decision aimed at motivating the will to negotiate.

HESSISCHE-NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE of Kassel says: It would be too optimistic to expect solutions to come in the near future from the negotiations demanded by NATO's dual decision. Willy Brandt's talks demonstrated on the contrary how complicated the disarmament policy has become and how much it is dominated by propaganda in the East and in the West. Despite all the good will, the SPD chairman cannot bring back concrete results from Moscow, indicating Soviet preparedness to compromise. Brezhnev's tempting offer to freeze the deployment of SS-20 missiles in the European part of his country at the beginning of negotiations is just a propagandistic trick which would stabilize the Soviet disarmament superiority.

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN writes: The new moratorium demands that no missiles should be deployed on the Western side during possible negotiations. That must be rejected. Bonn should answer with a clear no. What looks at first glance like Brezhnev is compromising is actually a further attempt to drive a wedge in the alliance. Does Brandt not want to see that? If the Soviets were seriously interested in negotiations, they wouldn't cite any prerequisites.

LEADERS WELCOME ELECTION OF ISRAEL'S PERES

LD011736 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] France is fairly happy with the result of the Israeli parliamentary elections following Shimon Peres' narrow victory. As you know, he secured 49 seats against Menahem Begin's 48. To be more subtle, French leaders welcome the election of Shimon Peres with more satisfaction than they would that of Menahem Begin. One should remember that Shimon Peres belongs to the same Socialist International as Francois Mitterrand.

One of the consequences of these parliamentary elections is that Samuel Flatto-Sharon has not been reelected. As you know, he is sought by French legal authorities for fraud and tax evasion. Samuel Flatto-Sharon thus loses his parliamentary immunity and as a result there is every chance that this will mean his extradition to France.

LE MONDE VIEWS PCF POLICY CONCESSIONS

PM261529 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The International Impact"]

[Text] Although Mitterrand's decision to include Communist ministers in the French Government primarily reflects domestic policy considerations, nobody can disregard the fact that its impact is chiefly international.

The reactions from Western capitals, notably from Washington, should be clearer after the talks which U.S. Vice President George Bush is starting in Paris this Wednesday. The American press has so far adopted a relatively understanding attitude, but less sympathy can be expected from a government team united by militant anticommunism, which will find it particularly difficult to understand the PCF's participation since its parliamentary support was no longer necessary. Nonetheless, it can be expected that, like Schmidt in Bonn, the allied governments will support the new team in power in France, if only unwillingly, and will not wish to cut themselves off from France at such a time.

Moreover, the diplomatic concessions which the PCF was forced to make are of unequal importance. It cost Marchais less than might have been thought to advocate the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan since Moscow has always accepted the principle of such a withdrawal if the "foreign interferences" in that country ended. Moreover, in January, Giscard d'Estaing has put forward a proposal for a conference on this problem, was not rejected by Moscow.

Similarly, the idea of negotiations on armaments in Europe, including but not restricted to the SS-20 missiles and future U.S. missiles, corresponds precisely to what the USSR is proposing. As for the Camp David agreements--which are not given approval but of which "note" is simply "taken"--the wording is sufficiently vague to conceal outstanding disagreements. In some cases, omissions serve the same purpose, as is the case with the expansion of the European Community, which is "forgotten" in the PCF-PS agreement.

It will not surprise anybody to hear that Poland was the main stumbling block. This is not because of the wording used but because Marchais was clearly in no position to repeat today what he had said on television channel 2 on 23 March: "I am telling you that there will not be" (a Soviet intervention). Indeed, the agreement reached with the PS forces him--and this is not insignificant--to condemn in advance such an intervention.

The return of the French Communists to government comes at a time when the international context is reminiscent not so much of the 1944-46 period, when in many European countries the Communists were called upon [to participate in the government] following a victory against the Hitlerian coalition to which they had made a powerful contribution, than the 1947-48 period when East-West tension removed them from power everywhere. Today the tension has reappeared.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHEYSSON TO MEET WITH PLO CHIEF

NC261258 Paris AFP in English 1242 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 26 Jun (AFP)--French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson is to meet shortly with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Political Bureau Chief Faruq Qaddumi, the minister's office confirmed here today. But it denied that Mr Qaddumi had received an "official invitation" from France to visit here.

The Palestinian WAFA news agency reported yesterday that Mr Qaddumi had received such an invitation from French Ambassador to Beirut Louis Delamare.

Mr Cheysson will today host a dinner for the heir to the Jordanian throne, Prince Hasin Ibn Tallal, brother to King Husayn. The prince, who is here on a private visit, met President Francois Mitterrand yesterday.

GROUP OCCUPIES IRANIAN CONSULATE IN PARIS

LD020924 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] The Iranian Consulate in Paris' Rue Fresnel in the 16th District has been occupied since 0900 this morning by about 30 Iranian extreme left militants--Mujahedin. About half an hour ago, supporters of the Khomeyni Islamic regime arrived with clubs and stones with the foreseeable result of a generalized brawl. Police tried to separate the two groups. However, the Mujahedin are still holing up in the consulate. Their occupation is intended to protest repression in Iran.

THATCHER: CARRINGTON PEACE MISSION TO USSR IS ON

LD301416 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1400 GMT 30 Jun 81

[By Geoff Meade, PA staff reported in Luxembourg]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher confirmed this afternoon that Lord Carrington's peace mission to Moscow is on. He will fly out on Sunday evening and is to see the Russian foreign minister on Monday.

At the end of the two-day Common Market leaders' summit in Luxembourg, the prime minister said that to leave Afghanistan in its present situation would be unacceptable to Western democracies. She said she was happy that now was the time to launch a new initiative. Mrs Thatcher went on: "If the Russians really do wish to withdraw from Afghanistan on the understanding that Afghanistan can return to her previous status we would like to give them the opportunity to do it. If the Russians do not, we wish to totally and utterly condemn the occupation of any nation."

Lord Carrington will be seeing Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in the hope of persuading the Soviets to join an international conference to be staged in two parts aiming at the withdrawal of Russia's 85,000 troops in Afghanistan and nonaligned status for Afghanistan.

Lord Carrington told a press conference at the end of the summit that he felt the time was now right to have another attempt at getting a settlement satisfactory to everybody. "We have made preliminary soundings around the world on whether this is a good idea and possibly profitable. It has been very well received." He said it was possible that the Soviet Union would wish to withdraw from Afghanistan because they were in "some difficulty" for military and other reasons: "The action has proved to be exceedingly unpopular with the Third World. I would think that if a solution can be found which will be to the advantage of everybody, there is a chance--a chance--we might be able to do it."

Lord Carrington will be in Moscow not only as the architect of the initiative but also as a senior representative of the government which takes over charge of EEC policy-making tomorrow for the next six months.

Britain will thus carry the burden for the successful conclusion of phase one of the initiative--an exploratory conference possibly in October or November involving the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, France, Britain, the USA, China and the Soviet Union, plus Pakistan, Iran and India. The key task is to win agreement from the Soviets for such a move. At the end of the summit this afternoon EEC governments issued a declaration of the initiative calling on the international community to support it fully "with the aim of reducing international tension and ending human suffering in Afghanistan." The declaration stated that the European Council--the ten-member government of the EEC--noted with deep concern that the situation in Afghanistan remained an important cause of international tension. It also outlined the details, leaked last week of a two-part peace conference, the second part to take place sometime next year and involving representatives of the Afghan people. It said that the member countries of the EEC would be ready at a later stage to make further proposals on the detailed arrangements for the proposed conference.

The future of Lord Carrington's initiative now hangs largely on a successful outcome from his Moscow talks on Monday.

In London the Foreign Office said that if a settlement could be found to the Afghanistan problem then "it would make possible a fundamental improvement in East-West relations."

Apparently British diplomats have been in contact with senior Soviet foreign officials and others in the last few days and the reaction to the plan has been such that it has been considered worthwhile to go ahead with Lord Carrington's visit.

While he is in Moscow, Lord Carrington is expected also to discuss with the Soviet Union--on behalf only of the British Government--the Middle East, the European security situation and arms control. The last visit by a British foreign secretary to Moscow was when David Owen went in October 1977.

LORD CARRINGTON DISCUSSES EEC, MIDDLE EAST

PM010910 Paris LE MONDE in French 28-29 Jun 81 pp 1,3

[Maurice Delarue interview with British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Lord Carrington; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Your government is the most conservative in the community and the most liberal in economic matters whereas Mitterrand's government will be more socialist and will pursue a policy of planned economy. Does this risk new disagreements between London and Paris?

[Answer] France is an important British ally whatever the political colors of the government in either country. Our government is determined to develop French-British relations by every possible means and to avoid disagreements. After centuries of trials and mistakes, we have succeeded in bringing our common interests to a point where, if I can express myself in such a negative way, our real disagreements can be discussed and, generally speaking, overcome in a constructive and civilized way without resorting to completely outdated language. If conflicting interests remain, which is inevitable even among allies, the United Kingdom will seek to overcome them generously and in a spirit of understanding. I am convinced that this is also the French Government's aim. And it should be the aim of all those who are concerned with the common interest of the EEC.

[Question] Mitterrand and Cheysson want to extend the "European dimension" to new spheres, notably social spheres and that would help to correct the imbalances of which Britain complains. What do you think of that?

[Answer] The British Government would probably welcome proposals really aimed at balancing, expanding and extending the Community. It has always maintained that Community spending does not reflect the needs of the regional and social fund. France's support on this would be welcomed. There are sectors, like transport, urban infrastructure, regional and industrial development, in which the Community should do more. Britain is entirely in favor of the "European dimension" being extended in these directions.

[Question] How can the "Europeanization" of new sectors of activity be reconciled with British opinion's opposition to the Community? Finance Minister Delors suggests, for instance, that the Ten join together in considering reducing the working week. Are you prepared to move in that direction?

[Answer] Our government is firmly committed to Europe and determined to show the British people the advantages of Community membership. The United Kingdom is very anxious to work with its partners to solve the problems from which we are all suffering, such as unemployment and inflation. The citizens' attitude toward the Community depends largely on the effects they notice in their daily lives.

It is essential that we discuss unemployment and inflation during the British chairmanship. However, we must bear in mind that we cannot hope for a lasting solution to unemployment unless our enterprises are competitive on the international markets.

The Common Agricultural Policy

[Question] Is Britain prepared, as France hopes, to delay examination of the Community structural reforms until fall?

[Answer] We understand that the French Government needs time to think. This is not incompatible with the timetable for discussions. There probably will be discussions on the Commissions's proposals at the European Council meeting on 29 June. But there will be no essential decision before the fall. The United Kingdom hopes that an agreement on essential points can be reached in November.

[Question] What do you think of the Commission's proposals on this subject?

[Answer] At first sight, the Commission's report contains useful and constructive suggestions. It is, of course, very general and a great deal will depend on the details. The important thing is that the Community should find a lasting solution providing a sound basis for its future development.

[Question] The chancellor of the exchequer (British finance minister) stated (at The Hague on 3 June) that the Community budget should take account of the financial consequences for each state "individually." Is not Britain seeking to make permanent the exceptional treatment it enjoyed in 1980 and 1981?

[Answer] No, this is not a British but a Community problem and requires a Community solution. Today only two states are net contributors to the budget. That is not the result of a deliberate decision: It is the involuntary consequence of decisions on the policies of each. We believe that all the contributions and incomes of each state should be the subject of deliberate decisions based on equitable criteria in such a way that the resources are transferred from the richest to the poorest. The current system has perverse results. It is in the Community's interests to improve it.

[Question] Setting a ceiling for some countries' contributions leads necessarily to setting a ceiling for other countries' profits.

[Answer] It's not simply a question of setting a ceiling for the British contribution. We are asking for an arrangement which determines the budgetary flow of all member states by linking it to objective factors such as the size of population and relative prosperity. The result should be fair and justifiable for all member states.

[Question] The French Government has always considered that the agricultural surpluses, which burden the budget, came from large, highly profitable enterprises and that it is ridiculous to help them on the same footing as the small farmers.

[Answer] It's a question of social structure rather than an agricultural question. A structral change in the member states' agriculture is inevitable and necessary. The Common Agricultural Policy can deaden the blow of that change and can also encourage and help it. It would be a mistake, uneconomic and fruitless to use the Common Agricultural Policy to prevent it. It would be a mistake to try to reduce surpluses by discouraging efficient farms and encouraging inefficient ones. Therefore, we have always held the view that the guaranteed agricultural prices should relate to the needs of efficient farms. Moreover, Community incentives for efficiency should be gradual rather than revolutionary. We should discuss social structures without making the Common Agricultural Policy an instrument of inefficiency.

[Question] Mitterand is not against increasing the Community's own resources and this is logical if Community activity is extended to new spheres. Are you still opposed to this even if the Community activities are diversified?

[Answer] Exceeding the 1 percent of VAT devoted to the Community budget would require an amendment passed by the parliaments. At present, that seems impracticable since public spending is being subjected to stringent constraints everywhere. In such a climate, it would be difficult to increase the budget at least while there is no real limit to the increase in agricultural spending.

[Question] You want to strengthen political cooperation but the new French Government seems no more prepared than the previous one to strengthen the institutions. It is relying on each country's political will.

[Answer] I agree and I believe that we have that will. Nonetheless, it isn't enough to have the will, you have to have adequate means. It's not desirable to create a new bureaucracy. What I am talking about is a small team--three or four people--working with the chairman of the Community Council.

[Question] The British criticized Giscard d'Estaing for envisaging a Europe with several levels. However, isn't this the only way of making progress?

[Answer] We have never criticized anybody for wanting a Europe with several levels. We simply said that, given the Community's existence, that was not a practical objective. As long as Europe is developing, there are spheres of activity which are not yet Community spheres in which a few states can work together without everybody taking part. But a fragmented Europe would not be a good objective.

[Question] Are you less afraid of the "French-German axis" now that Mitterrand is president?

[Answer] The United Kingdom has never liked "axes" and has not found them useful to world peace and happiness. It is enough that the French Government itself repuditates the idea of a French-German axis. That certainly doesn't mean that we feared or even that we did not like our friends to have ties of friendship. Since a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, the United Kingdom thinks it is vital for all the links in the European chain to be as strong as possible. We respect the historical factors which forged an especially strong link between France and Germany.

[Question] Mrs Thatcher seems to have economic ideas very similar to Reagan's. However, Britain, like all Europeans, is suffering from the high U.S. interest rates. Are you prepared to contribute to "a common and firm attitude" by the Ten toward the United States, as advocated by Delors?

[Answer] Before the Ottawa summit (of the seven Western countries), the Ten will hold a finance council meeting to examine the impact of the U.S. interest rates on the Community. The summit will provide a good opportunity to discuss this with the Americans. It is important for us all that U.S. determination to combat inflation should be successful. It is also important that a fair balance of fiscal and monetary policies should prevent pointless pressures on interest rates. It is obvious that we and the United States have a common interest in combating inflation and restoring the right conditions for sustained growth.

No Neutralist Danger

[Question] Britain intends to take a firm line toward the USSR but is cutting its arms program.

[Answer] There will be no reduction in our defense spending. On the contrary, our defense budget over the next 2 years will maintain a 3 percent annual growth rate in keeping with NATO's objectives. The British Government will reexamine its defense program, making sure that it corresponds to the changing nature of the threat and the most advanced military technology.

[Question] What do you think of the new French Government's attitude on major East-West problems?

[Answer] I wholeheartedly approve of its attitude toward the main East-West problems. After all, that attitude is identical in substance to ours. I am convinced that President Mitterrand and the French Government share our anxiety over the growing threat posed by the increasing number of nuclear missiles deployed in Europe or directed against it in the East just as in the West. I know that the French are as determined as we are to secure a balanced reduction in their number by means of negotiation. The anxiety shared by all the Western allies over events in Poland and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is an established fact. There may be some subtle differences but there are none regarding the strategic objectives.

[Question] Do you think there is serious danger of neutralism in Europe and even in Britain, as Cheysson said?

[Answer] A distinction must be drawn between neutralism which disregards geographical and political facts and public opinion's anxiety over the level of armaments, especially nuclear armaments. I do not think that there is serious danger of neutralism in Europe and I believe that the British neutralists will remain a small minority. But anxiety over the high level of nuclear armaments is legitimate. I believe that the British people understand that the preservation of peace and security depends both on the credibility of our defense and, at the same time, the search for an agreement on arms control.

[Question] Mitterrand has advocated an increased effort, qualitatively and quantitatively, in Western aid to the Third World.

[Answer] The quality of aid is very important. In this respect, the British are doing rather better than most donors. For instance, three-fifths of our bilateral [as published] aid goes to the poorest countries, 95 percent in the form of gifts. We recognize that financial mechanisms must be diversified in keeping with circumstances and, like Mitterrand, we think that the stabilization of the prices of essential products is important for many developing countries.

Not Wait for the American Go-ahead

[Question] Are you afraid that the revolutionary movements in the Third World feel encouraged by the accession to power of a leftwing government in France?

[Answer] Since I do not take part in the revolutionary movements' deliberations, I must admit that I am not really prepared to speculate on their feelings. What strikes me as more important is the fact that France and Britain have a common interest in the prosperity of the developing countries.

[Question] As chairman of the Ten you are going to resume the "European initiative" in the Near East. What is your view of the situation in the region?

[Answer] Recent events, particularly the Israeli attack on the nuclear installation in Iraq, are likely to further complicate the already difficult task of promoting peace. But we can't just do nothing and allow the deterioration to continue. We will seize every opportunity to move toward an overall peaceful settlement. Above all, we must persuade each side to alter its attitude toward the other in order to create a more trusting atmosphere. Only then can realistic negotiations begin. I hope that Mitterrand's friendship for Israel will help to persuade the Israelis of the sincerity of the European approach to guarantee a secure future for their country.

[Question] Do you believe, as the Iraqis do, that Israel has the nuclear bomb and that would justify the manufacture of an Arab nuclear bomb?

[Answer] Israel says that it will not introduce the nuclear bomb into the Near East but I do not know what capability it has in this sphere. Its nuclear installations are not open to international inspection and I understand why that worries the people in the region. A nuclear arms race in the Near East would be disastrous. That is why we are asking Israel and all the states in the region to sign the nonproliferation treaty and to accept the International Atomic Energy Agency's monitoring. And that is why we stress the need for an all-embracing settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

[Question] What tactics will you use? Will you try to obtain a "go-ahead" from Washington before moving forward?

[Answer] It is difficult to say now exactly how we will proceed during the coming 6 months. We will examine the conclusions of the Ten's last chairman (Netherlands) and we will assess the results of the elections in Israel. The European "initiative"--decided at the European Council meeting in Venice on 13 June 1980--is a point of view and we don't need an American go-ahead. Obviously, we know the limits of what the Ten can do alone and the importance of the U.S. role but I firmly believe that the principles of the Venice Declaration are sound and should be implemented. The question to be asked is how we can do this most effectively in view of the circumstances.

[Question] What do you think of the U.S. outlook which tends to view all world problems, especially the Near East problem, in terms of East-West relations?

[Answer] I do not think that the U.S. attitude is as simplistic as your question suggests.

DAILY TELEGRAPH VIEWS FITZGERALD ELECTION

PM011425 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 1 Jul 81 p 16

[Editorial: "The New Irishman"]

[Text] It remains to be seen whether Dr Fitzgerald, who was elected prime minister of the Irish Republic yesterday, will find that he has been handed a poison chalice. His majority of three is minute even by Irish standards, and his predecessor has bequeathed him a grieveously failing economy which demands urgent attention. The prime minister is a man of remarkable intellect, glittering integrity and great determination, but nobody credits him yet with quite the Machiavellian gifts of Mr Haughey.

Meanwhile, it is important that the British Government should understand the kind of impact which this Taoiseach is likely to make on the handling of Ulster; for, though his present government may not last long, his startling success at the recent general election suggests that he may well win the next one. His party, Fine Gael, is far more inflexibly hostile to the IRA than is Fianna Fail which, for all the tough anti-terrorist measures which it has from time to time taken, can never wholly rid itself of a lingering sympathy with anything militant. Dr Fitzgerald will never do anything willingly, either in public or in secret, to encourage the IRA. From Britain's point of view, this makes his election an invaluable plus. But the matter does not end here. Fine Gael, like all southern Irish parties, is in favour of Irish unity as an ultimate goal. What is more, Dr Fitzgerald treats this aim, like everything else, with a high degree of seriousness. He will undoubtedly continue the discussions now going on with the British Government, but unless he is very carefully watched, he may well start insisting (as Mr Haughey was less likely to do) that they should become "meaningful." Dr Fitzgerald's plan for something like an independent Ulster initially in a loose confederal relationship with the republic--is imaginative but fraught with peril. Happily, he has around him some counsellors who will apply the occasional sedative to his hyperactive mind, but one cannot help recalling Harold MacMillan's remark when he first met the reformist prime minister of Ulster, Terence O'Neill: "This man will cause trouble."

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU LEAVES FOR TALKS IN ATHENS

NC011845 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] President Kiprianou, accompanied by Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Greek Cypriot representative to the intercommunal talks Ioannidhis, went to Athens this afternoon for talks with the Greek Government in connection with developments in the Cyprus issue. The president was met on arrival in Athens by Greek Prime Minister Rallis, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and armed forces chief General Gratsios.

President Kiprianou will begin his talks tomorrow in a private meeting with Prime Minister Rallis. On Friday, he will have a private meeting with Mr Karamanlis, president of the Republic of Greece. A conference will also take place, and it will be attended by the foreign ministers of Greece and Cyprus, Mr Mitsotakis and Mr Rolandhis, by interlocutor Ioannidhis and by other officials from both Greece and Cyprus. Mr Kiprianou will also have contacts with other political personalities in order to brief them on the national question.

In a statement before his departure, the president said that his talks in Athens will be especially useful, particularly in view of the fact that the Cyprus problem is entering a delicate phase, in the sense that it will be established whether the Turkish side will honor its promises and its commitment to submit constructive and substantive proposals on the Cyprus problem. The submission or failure to submit substantive and constructive proposals by the Turkish side, he added, will be a determining factor both for the future of the dialogue and for future developments.

Mr Kiprianou said that during his talks with the Greek Government views, information and appraisals will be exchanged in order to chart a policy for handling the question during the coming delicate phase. Of course, he stressed, our efforts are not confined within the framework of the dialogue. Various efforts are being exerted in various directions in order to create a suitable climate for putting the necessary pressure on Turkey to change its policy.

In his statement, the president again stressed that the cooperation between the Governments of Greece and Cyprus constitutes one of the most basic prerequisites for the successful outcome of the Cypriot people's struggle for freedom and justice. He also said that relations between Athens and Nicosia are most harmonious and that his visit to Athens today is within the framework of the close cooperation between the two governments.

Mr Kiprianou was seen off at Larnaca Airport by House President Ladhas, who will be acting president of the republic during Mr Kiprianou's absence; members of the Council of Ministers; Greek Charge d'Affaires Sandis; the national guard and police chiefs; and by other officials.

U.S. REPORTEDLY PROPOSES NEW PLAN FOR CYPRUS

NC010924 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 1 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Bonn, 30 June (Special Dispatch)--A German television program on the Cyprus developments focused on the intensive activity in U.S. quarters to achieve a solution in the Cyprus issue.

This television broadcast also mentioned the content of a U.S. plan and the form the solution will take, which as it reported, has been accepted by Greek and Turkish Governments.

The 45-minute television program was prepared by West German journalists and diplomats who are regarded in their country as experts on Middle East affairs.

The program presented a detailed review of the Cyprus issue and outlined future developments particularly in light of the elections in Cyprus.

After stressing the U.S. interest in the Cyprus issue, the producers of the program emphasized that the Europeans should become more active because, as they put it, the Cypriots trust Europe more than the United States.

According to this television broadcast, the U.S. plan for a Cyprus solution includes the following basic provisions:

--To bring the two sides together in a federal system.
--Turkey should return 10 percent of Cypriot territory now under its occupation.
--Seventy-five percent of the displaced Cypriots would return to their homes and the remaining 25 percent would receive compensation from the United States and the EC countries.

According to this plan, a NATO base would be established in Cyprus.

Government Unaware of Plan

NC020730 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 2 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The government spokesman has stated that the Cyprus Government spokesman has stated that the Cyprus Government is not aware of a plan to solve the Cyprus issue.

This statement was released because of a report in O FILELEVTHEROS, that the FRG television network had revealed the provisions of a U.S. plan to solve the Cyprus issue.

LADHAS URGES RESTORATION OF RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

NC020905 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 2 Jul 81 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] Acting President Yeoryios Ladhas has stated to Egyptian journalist Samir 'Abd al-Majid, publisher of the Egyptian literary magazine DAR AL-HILAL, that "it is our fervent desire to restore diplomatic relations between Egypt and Cyprus."

Speaking to Samir 'Abd al-Majid, who is in Cyprus as the guest of the Public Information Office, Ladhas expressed the hope that diplomatic relations between Cyprus and Egypt would be restored to ambassadorial level as soon as possible.

Answering a question posed by the Egyptian journalist, Ladhas replied that if he were to address a letter to Egypt's President as-Sadat, he would ask him to do whatever he could to restore Cypriot-Egyptian relations. He would also extend best wishes for the success of President as-Sadat's efforts for peace in the Middle East.

Ladhas made it clear to the Egyptian journalist that he spoke as president of the House and as acting president of the republic, in the name of the government and people, and that everybody desires the restoration of Cypriot-Egyptian relations to the same level as before the sad incident in February 1978.

Ladhas also said that despite the break in diplomatic relations Cyprus and Egypt continued to have economic and other relations. He also said that many Cypriots live and work in Egypt. He said, "I too have relatives there."

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH EAST EUROPE--According to an official announcement, a trade delegation under Commerce Minister Kittis has held talks in Yugoslavia, Hungary, Austria and Romania. As a result the necessary prerequisites have been created for the continual increase in Cypriot exports and the broadening of trade exchanges with these four countries. Contracts have also been signed for the export of juice, leather and buses. [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 27 Jun 81 NC]

KIPRIANOU ARRIVES FOR VISIT ON CYPRUS ISSUE

NC011847 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Cypriot President Kiprianou arrived in Athens this afternoon. Tomorrow he will meet with President of the Republic Karamanlis and also confer with Prime Minister Rallis. During his stay in Athens he will confer with representatives of political parties. On his arrival at Ellinikon Airport, Kiprianou stated that the Cyprus issue is passing through a phase that is considered (?extremely delicate).

Meets with Mitsotakis

NC011942 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] In a statement issued shortly after his arrival at Ellinikon Airport, Cypriot President Kiprianou said: [begin recording] My visit to Athens is taking place within the framework of the close cooperation that exists between the Greek and Cypriot Governments in respect to the handling and promotion of the national issue toward a just solution.

Before anything else, I would like to express the warm greeting of the people of Cyprus to the brother Greek people, together with their gratitude for the total and multifaceted support in the struggle they are conducting for liberty and justice. The people of Cyprus consider Greece, the government, the political world, all the people of Greece and all Greeks throughout the world as their main support in the struggle for liberty.

The Cyprus issue is entering a rather delicate phase. It was, therefore, natural that at this stage there was the need for an exchange of views between the two governments, an exchange of information and evaluations and of the definition from both sides of the handling of the issue toward its further progress.

As is well known, the inter-Cypriot dialogue has not produced results up to this time. The Turkish side is entirely to blame for this. Despite the good will of the Greek Cypriot side and despite the efforts of the Cypriot Government, there has been no progress. Many promises have been given--that there will be proposals by the Turkish side on the territorial issue, this very important aspect of the Cyprus problem. I do not know to what extent the Turkish side will honor its promises and its obligation based on the summit agreements and the UN resolutions.

In any event, there will be an in-depth review here in Athens during the talks we will have. We will examine the possibilities of handling the situation in accordance with developments that we cannot easily forecast at this moment.

We hope that the Turkish side will demonstrate a spirit of understanding and a more constructive position. If there is none and the dialogue is left to collapse, then this in no way can be blamed on the Greek Cypriot side, which is willing to exhaust all possibilities.

We will also discuss other issues related to the handling of the issue, in respect to briefing foreign governments on the situation and its developments. I believe that we are entering a period in the Cyprus problem that will be crucial to its future developments, both in respect to the dialogue and more generally. This is why the talks here in Athens are of special significance at this time. I have absolutely no doubt that we view the issue in the same light and that we will reach very correct conclusions and joint decisions on the handling of the matter. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Mitsotakis made the following statement: [Begin recording] I would simply like to express my joy, my own personal joy and that of the Greek government and, I am certain, of the entire Greek nation, because today we are welcoming President of the Republic of Cyprus Kiprianou and the Cypriot foreign minister to Greece.

I agree with what President Kiprianou said earlier and particularly with what he said about the immediate future being decisive in the fate of the dialogue and the progress of our national issue. I am also certain that talks will be conducted in a brotherly spirit, because we have the same goal and the same purpose. I am certain that the visit of the Cypriot president and Rolandhis is taking place at a suitable moment and that it will be beneficial to the further handling of the Cyprus issue. We welcome him with all our love as the representative of the brother Cypriot people and, once again, I welcome him to the land of Athens. [end recording]

I KATHIMERINI Comments

NC012059 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 1 Jul 81 p 5

[Editorial: "The Two Conditions"]

[Excerpts] Cypriot President Kiprianou, accompanied by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, will arrive in Athens today for talks with the Greek Government.

The Cypriot president's visit to the Greek capital is taking place not only within the framework of the periodic direct contacts and consultations between the two governments of Athens and Nicosia, but also, at a time of particular importance because we are on the eve of certain developments regarding the Cyprus problem.

As we have repeatedly stressed, there are two basic conditions for the Greek Cypriots' survival and the success of the struggle for their national restoration. The first is the harmony and cooperation of the two parts of Hellenism. The other is the concord and unity of the Greek Cypriots.

Regarding the first condition, Greece's support is both true and a fact, not only at the level of the political leadership and relations between the two states, but also at the level of its people.

With regard to the second condition, the only thing we have to say or, rather, to reiterate, is that, always within the framework of pluralism, dialogue and the comparison of views--which constitute the living essence of democracy--it is required that there should be a deeper concord and a rallying of all parts, based on a common and united line that will give stamina to resist the pressures and adverse circumstances, and that will support the Cypriot state in its refusal to mortgage its future and the existence of the Greek Cypriots. Any rift, particularly on the handling of the national issue, would facilitate, whether desired or not, the plans of those who overtly or covertly are working to confirm and consolidate the "fait accomplis."

Finally, we would express confidence that the "summit" talks that begin in Athens today will be both cordial but also constructive in the further handling of the great national issue.

MITSOTAKIS DENIES SPECIAL U.S. PLAN ON CYPRUS

NC011939 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] In connection with press reports, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis has stated: There is no U.S. plan for the solution of the Cyprus problem. Mr Mitsotakis added that the Cyprus problem is being discussed within the framework of the intercommunal dialogue under UN auspices.

MITSOTAKIS DISPUTES PAPANDREOU ON NESTOS ISSUE

NC012140 Athens NEWS in English 1 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] Luxembourg, (APE) Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis said yesterday, with reference to a statement by Pasok Chairman Andreas Papandreou on the expected signing of an agreement with Bulgaria concerning the issue of the River Nesto, that Mr Papandreou's information is, as usual, incorrect. The Foreign Minister said [there] was no question of signing an agreement on the waters of the River Nestos within the week, and that the government would arrive at such a decision when the time was ripe for it, and announce it accordingly.

In the meantime, negotiations were continuing, the minister said, adding: "Since Mr Papandreou knows that the government is always willing to brief him on any national issue, it would be so much better if he asked to be informed before issuing his inaccurate statements."

I KATHIMERINI Comments

NC012138 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 1 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] As of yesterday, a Greek delegation under Ambassador Korandis started discussing in Sofia the new Bulgarian proposals on the Nestos River as they have been drawn up within the spirit of the recent talks in Rhodes between President of the Republic Karamanlis and Bulgarian Chairman Zhivkov. A preview of these proposals was given to the government during the talks between the foreign ministers of the two countries, Mitsotakis and Todorov, [as published] during the Bulgarian chairman's visit to Greece. During the exploratory talks in Sofia, according to available reports, the Greek side will not only attempt to convince the Bulgarians of the quantity of Nestos River waters considered essential to our country's requirements, but will also attempt to get guarantees from Bulgaria on its obligations, regardless of the character of the agreement to be signed.

The basic difference between the Greek and Bulgarian sides centers on the amount of the river's water that flows into Greece. In order to meet ecological requirements, our country needs at least 450 million cubic meters of water per annum. In contrast, Bulgaria has agreed to supply 300 million cubic meters per annum, and, of this, only 130 million cubic meters free of charge. The Bulgarians have proposed that our country should pay for the remaining quantity.

According to existing information, it will not be easy for the two sides to reach an agreement unless there is some spectacular change on the Bulgarian side. It is recalled that up to the Kerkira meeting between then prime minister and current President Karamanlis and Bulgarian Chairman Zhivkov, the Greek-Bulgarian talks on the Nestos River progressed at the speed of a tortoise. Some progress has been achieved since then, characterized by an advancement of the Greek positions. Despite this, however, it has been impossible to achieve full rapprochement of the views of the two sides because the Bulgarian side continues to refuse to satisfy the quantity considered essential at the Thisavros dam, which will require 30 years to recover expenses. The quantity demanded by our country is needed to meet the irrigation requirements of the entire area in perpetuity as well as to protect the ecological environment of the Greek basin of the Nestos River.

In addition, there is also the question of the water's quality, because the Greek side is not prepared to accept water polluted by affluents which cannot be used for the needed purposes. In addition to the quantity and the quality of the water, a third question arises regarding the commencement of the relevant agreement. The Greek side is arguing that the agreement should take effect when the Thisavros dam project is put into operation. The Bulgarians, on the other hand, are proposing an agreement that will not be related to the construction of the dam.

ULUSU SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO IRAN'S RAJA'I

TA011539 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1518 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Ankara, 1 Jul (AA)--Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has sent a message of condolences to Iran's Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i on the death of 74 Iranian leaders in the bomb explosion at Islamic Republican Party headquarters in Tehran.

Ulusu expressed his deep sorrow and indignation upon hearing of the event, and transmitted condolences on behalf of his government and the Turkish people.

VOTCP: CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY LAW 'ANTIDEMOCRATIC'

TA020907 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Station commentary: "A Democratic Constituent Assembly or an Unauthorized Consultative Assembly?"]

[Excerpts] Dear Listeners, the National Security Council [NSC] has ratified the law on the formation and duties of the so-called Constituent Assembly. The law states that the Assembly will be comprised of the NSC and a 160-member Consultative Assembly. It notes that 40 members will be directly appointed by the NSC and 120 members will be appointed by the NSC from among candidates determined by the governors. The fact that this Assembly is shyly termed a Consultative Assembly shows that it is in no way connected with the functions of a democratic constituent assembly.

Dear listeners, the discussions reflected in the press on the Constituent Assembly have focused more on the issue of whether the bourgeois parties of the old assembly would be included in the Constituent Assembly. However, this is not the main issue. The main issue is securing the democratic rights and freedoms of the people and the toilers and convening a democratic constituent assembly under these conditions. However, an assembly to be convened by the junta under current conditions will not be a democratic constituent assembly because the junta is pursuing a policy basically in favor of imperialists and monopolies. The people lack democratic freedoms.

In the adopted Constituent Assembly law, the junta states that it will appoint all the members. This demonstrates that this Assembly will serve as a consultative council entirely under the supervision of the junta. The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] view that an assembly to be convened by the junta under existing antidemocratic conditions when it is applying heavy pressure on working class organizations will not be a democratic constituent assembly is once again confirmed. This situation emphasizes the need to convene a democratic constituent assembly in order to effect a transition to democracy.

The TCP holds the following view on this matter: A democratic constituent assembly can be established only under conditions in which the people are able to voice their wishes in a free and organized manner and to establish a government of national democratic forces based on the active support of the people. A democratic constituent assembly must be composed of representatives of all the classes and strata of the population, except a handful of the collaborationist and monopolistic bourgeoisie, and of all the political forces in favor of national interests and democracy except the forces that support imperialism and fascism. A democratic constituent assembly must be established, a democratic constitution safeguarding the anti-imperialist and antimonopolistic gains must be drawn up, and democratic elections must be held.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MITTERRAND STRESSES UNEMPLOYMENT IN SUMMIT SPEECH

PM030908 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Jul 81 pp 1, 5

[Maurice Delarue and Philippe Lemaitre dispatch]

[Excerpt] Luxembourg--"It is clear that Francois Mitterrand's arrival has produced a shock and that the big countries are divided on the way in which we must struggle against the crisis. On the one hand, Germany and Britain are very close to each other. And on the other hand, there is France. Italy is positioned between the two but leans more toward France. The small countries are divided between the two sides." These comments by Belgian Prime Minister Eyskens sum up perfectly the prevailing impression.

Mitterrand's speech, which was certainly the most comprehensive, was described as "carefully thought out" and "moderate" and it "made an impression." But, it clearly did not convince the new clan of "hardliners" which seems to be forming around Mrs Thatcher and Mr Schmidt (a worrying prospect for the coming debates). After pointing out that the Community constitutes the appropriate framework for solving a number of problems raised by the crisis, Mitterrand stressed France's desire to avoid ideological debates and to adopt a pragmatic approach. Referring to the action taken by his government, he asserted that economic and social policies are closely linked and that the second cannot continue to play the role of poor relation. Economic revival and selective stimulation of demand are therefore necessary for social reasons. There would be every advantage in implementing this at European level. In this respect, the president advocated four areas for consideration: increasing, by means of Community loans or joint loans (such as the French-German loan), financing opportunities in favor of enterprises regarded as priority because of their performance or great prospects for innovation; supporting efforts to give a European dimension to certain industrial sectors such as information, research, energy saving and major projects; considering the concept of the "European social area" in order to tackle the economic file as a whole; and speeding up the studies on sharing and reducing working time.

Touching on foreign economic policy and preparations for the Ottawa summit, Mitterrand noted and deplored the impenetrable nature of the Japanese market. He said he is under no particular delusion on the chances for the United States abandoning its policy of increased interest rates. The Americans are aware, he added, of the serious disadvantages which this policy bring for their allies. How long is this situation going to last? The question was formulated in such a way as to "reflect a certain amount of irritation on the part of the president," French commentators say. Mitterrand then highlighted the importance of the North-South dialogue and the need to rapidly open up useful approach paths. In conclusion, he asserted that the chief priority of all today must be the fight against unemployment. "Everything must be done to wage a lasting fight against this scourge in a social area calmed down by sharing work time, trade union consultation and full utilization of the European dimension."

DENMARK REJECTS EEC BUDGET REFORM PROPOSALS

PM031620 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 26 Jun 81 part 1 p 1

[Lars Th. Kjoelbye report]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen rejected the EEC Commission's new budget reform proposals at a meeting at Marienborg yesterday evening with Commission Chairman Gaston Thorn. At a news conference at the Hotel d'Angleterre shortly before midnight, Thorn admitted that he had met with much criticism from the Danish Government about the proposals which were made public in Luxembourg on Wednesday [24 June]. After meetings in Paris Thursday morning and in Bonn Thursday afternoon, Thorn admitted that the Danish reaction was the most critical and said yesterday evening that it could take months to reach agreement within the EEC on the central issues involved, especially the British budget problems which started the whole affair a year ago.

SCHMIDT CALLS DELAY IN ARMS TALKS 'ANNOYING'

LD021846 Hamburg DPA in German 1720 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 2 Jul (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Schmidt today was given an initial report by SPD Deputy Chairman Wischnewski on the results of the Moscow talks of SPD Chairman Willy Brandt. In a talk with young trainees at the chancellor's office, Schmidt said that Wischnewski has already reported to him in a telephone call from Moscow. It is understood that Brandt will report to the federal chancellor tomorrow, Friday, on his talks with Soviet state and party head Brezhnev. Schmidt affirmed that he expects Brezhnev to come to Bonn in November.

Schmidt drew attention to Brezhnev's statement in his talks with Brandt that Moscow is prepared for negotiations with the United States on the limitation of nuclear medium-range weapons. The chancellor recalled that the Soviet leadership similarly told him and Foreign Minister Genscher of its readiness during their visit to Moscow last summer. Schmidt described the delay of the negotiations as very annoying because the USSR in the meantime has constantly deployed new nuclear missiles.

Schmidt rejected the argument submitted by the youngsters that the NATO decision amounts to arming first in order to disarm later. Schmidt said that the NATO decision was caused by the threat posed by Soviet arming in the medium-range sector. The United States is ready to negotiate with the USSR. It must be the aim of the negotiations, Schmidt said, to dismantle if not all at least a large part of the Soviet missiles. Ideally, nuclear medium-range weapons should be abandoned altogether both in the East and the West.

SPD CHAIRMAN BRANDT DISCUSSES MOSCOW TALKS

Speaks in Munich

LD021810 Hamburg DPA in German 1717 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Munich, 2 Jul (DPA)--During his talks with Soviet state and party head Brezhnev, SPD Chairman Willy Brandt gained the impression that "some realistic starting points for negotiations" on nuclear weapons of a European range exist.

Speaking in Munich tonight at a ceremony marking the 10th anniversary of the death of former Bavarian SPD Chairman Waldemar von Knoeringen, Brandt, just returned from a 4-day visit to Moscow, said that it is his impression--"and I hope I am not mistaken"--that such negotiations will produce results. Without Soviet readiness negotiations make no sense.

"Whatever one's views of Soviet policy may be, as far as I am concerned, I have no doubt of Brezhnev's desire for peace," the SPD chairman said. But he also stated in Moscow that a desire for peace alone is not enough; peace must be made secure by negotiation. Speculations about limited nuclear war in Europe are believed in the East to be "mistaken and unrealistic."

Brandt emphasized that he did not engage in negotiations in Moscow. But his visit has been useful for gathering information. He has been greatly strengthened in his view "that there is dangerously little open talk." "We Germans, we from the FRG, should not take ourselves too seriously from the viewpoint of world politics, but we do have some influence if we make the effort," Brandt said.

Briefs Chancellor

LD031440 Hamburg DPA in German 1343 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 Jul (DPA)--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt today briefed Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on the results of his talks with the Soviet leadership in Moscow.

Brandt had a lengthy telephone conversation with Schmidt after the two politicians talked Thursday evening, immediately after Brandt's return. The SPD chairman reportedly explained to the chancellor the proposal--described by Brandt as a "new emphasis"--by Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev to freeze deployment of the East and West of nuclear medium-range missiles.

The results of the talks by Brandt and his Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski were, according to information in Bonn, apparently received a positive reception from the chancellor. The party chairman also conveyed to the head of government a verbal message from Brezhnev who is expected to visit Bonn in November. It has been reported that Brezhnev's message is of a more courteous than political nature. On Saturday, Brandt intends to deliver to the federal chancellor a written report on his talks in Moscow. The two politicians plan a talk for the beginning of next week.

Brandt also intends this weekend to draft a report on the proposals and statements by the Soviet leaders for U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and to deliver it to him personally. It has been said that the SPD chief intends to offer further detailed information to Haig if he is interested. Brandt could urge the U.S. secretary of state to examine carefully Brezhnev's proposal for a moratorium on nuclear missiles. Brandt has already spoken to this effect in Moscow. Brandt will brief Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on Monday.

Grants Interview

LD041030 Hamburg DPA in German 0831 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Hamburg, 4 Jul (DPA)--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has once again underlined his impression that the Soviet leadership is greatly interested in early disarmament neogitations with the United States on nuclear medium-range missiles. In an interview for the news magazine DER SPIEGEL, Brandt said after his return from a 4-day Moscow trip that the Soviet Union intends to negotiate. Once can say what one likes about the Soviet state and party head Leonid Brezhnev but: "where the issue of world peace is concerned, he trembles."

Brandt, who briefed Chancellor Helmut Schmidt by telephone on Friday about the outcome of his talks with the Soviet leadership, in the interview explained in detail the Brezhnev proposal for a ban on the deployment of nuclear medium-range missiles in the East and West which Brandt regards as a "new accent."

According to the SPD chairman, the Soviets are prepared "by way of introduction to the negotiating process as it were, not to continue with (their) SS-20 (missiles)" on condition, according to Brandt, that the United States indicates to the USSR that it--during the negotiations--will do nothing which indicates an "increase in the envisaged nuclear potential." This means, Brandt continued, that the USSR stipulated "no conditions regarding production, including our present preparatory work such as digging and concrete work for setting up the missiles, but concentrates totally on this one crucial point, namely, deployment."

In the interview, Brandt indicated his shock about the great differences in numbers concerning missiles and warheads which the two sides claim are involved. There were discrepancies ranging from 1 in 10 to 1 in 100. "If for no other reason, this alone is enough to start negotiations as quickly as possible."

According to Brandt, the reason no disarmament neogitations have taken place thus far is that the Soviets have taken too much time and have incorrectly assessed the situation--now the Soviets are confused "because they still do not know what the Americans actually want."

The SPD chief intends this weekend to draft a report on proposals and statements by the Soviets and to send it to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Brandt will brief Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on Monday.

The Brandt interview was prereleased to DPA by DER SPIEGEL.

SPD DEPUTY CHAIRMAN COMMENTS ON SOVIET VISIT

Telephone Interview

DW021844 Saarbruecken Saarlaendischer Rundfunk Network in German 0610 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Excerpts from reporter Schwarz telephone interview with Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, deputy SPD chairman, in Moscow--live]

[Text] [Question] The CDU/CSU last night said that you would return emptyhanded to Bonn. What do you carry along with you?

[Answer] I want to point out quite plainly and unequivocally that prior to the visit we said that we wanted to get information in a difficult period of time. We are ready to give answers wherever we can. It has never been our task to hold negotiations here. This is a matter pertaining to governments, not parties. But we have gained a variety of new and important knowledge about a difficult international situation. This is what we are carrying along with us and about which we will inform the Federal Government as soon as possible.

[Question] Defense policy topic number one is the issue of medium-range weapons. Do you believe that the Soviet Union will be really open to negotiations in this field?

[Answer] I have no doubt that the Soviet Union is interested in negotiations with the United States in as much as the United States is interested in them, according to the impression gained by the federal chancellor during his visit in Washington. The big problem which exists is--and this was shown by this visit--that one is proceeding from different figures. Our alliance possesses figures other than those given by the Soviet Union. This is why it is decisively significant that negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union start as soon as possible so that agreement can start on a joint basis.

[Question] Was Afghanistan one of the subjects discussed in your talks?

[Answer] Yes, yesterday we touched on this question in detail. We expressed our view on the issue, which is known. We heard the Soviet point of view. [passage indistinct]

Bonn News Conference

LD031146 Hamburg DPA in German 0928 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 Jul (DPA)--Deputy SPD Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischenewski called on the United States to carefully examine the "newly formulated proposal by Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev for a halt to the deployment of new nuclear medium-range missiles in West and East Europe."

At a news conference today in Bonn on SPD Chairman Willy Brandt's talks with the Soviet leadership in Moscow, Wischnewski, who accompanied Brandt, said that Brezhnev's "new formulation" on his moratorium proposal means a difference not only in words "but also in substance," The Soviet Union "clearly and plainly has dropped" the earlier demand for the West to abandon all preparations for the deployment of new medium-range missiles as a condition for a deployment freeze in the East and West.

The change in the Soviet attitude has to be further examined, Wischnewski said. "In particular, the United States should be interested in examining this very closely." The Soviet leadership made its proposal to influence positively the developments concerning the sought after U.S.-Soviet negotiations. Wischnewski announced that today Brandt intends to brief Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the Allies.

In Wischnewski's view, a textual comparison with earlier statements reveals new emphases in Brezhnev's proposal. At the CPSU Party Congress on 23 February 1981, Brezhnev proposed that the East and West should "agree" on a moratorium on medium-range missiles so that negotiations could begin immediately. Here, Brezhnev demanded that the two sides freeze all preparations for the deployment of the new missiles. During Brandt's visit, Brezhnev stated Moscow's willingness to freeze the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union if negotiations on the essence of the matter would begin and if the United States would let it be known that it was also not increasing the number of medium-range missiles.

Wischnewski emphasized that the differences Brezhnev had before the party congress still demanded an agreement, but now he was talking of a statement by the United States to the Soviet Union. Brezhnev now no longer said anything on the question of preparations for deployment; it was a matter of a "material difference" in Moscow's statements. This has to be examined very closely by all those responsible.

The Soviet leadership has, said Wischnewski, shown "surprisingly great interests" in the so-called zero option in medium-range missiles as discussed by Brandt. This is the abandonment of the deployment of new U.S. missiles in the event that Soviet medium-range missiles are withdrawn accordingly.

Wischnewski confirmed that Brezhnev had asked the SPD chairman what the Soviet Union--from the Western point of view--had to do to attain this option. Brandt responded without discussing numbers of weapons because this is the job of the United States and the Soviet Union as negotiating partners. Brandt stressed as a goal the "approximate balance" discussed by Brezhnev and Schmidt in Bonn in 1979. Wischnewski also confirmed Brezhnev's statement to Brandt that instructions had been given to Moscow ministries in connection with the zero option.

Wischnewski described the differing views and methods of verification as one of the most difficult problems in the planned negotiations. Promising negotiations make it necessary for clarification to be achieved as soon as possible--which should not require an excessively long time.

Wischnewski said that Brandt's visit occurred "at the right time" and yielded important information valuable for the work of the Federal Government and the SPD. Brandt made use of his large measure of trust with Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders in the interest of the Federal Republic. In view of Brandt's efforts to be of help in a difficult situation, those in the CDU/CSU opposition who made "stupid remarks" about the trip to Moscow should be really ashamed.

A visit to Washington by Deputy SPD Parliamentary Group Chairman Horst Ehmke from 6 to 10 July is, according to the Parliamentary Group, to help brief the U.S. Government on Brandt's talks in Moscow.

GENSCHER APPEALS TO SOVIETS ON SS-20, AFGHANISTAN

LD050932 Hamburg DPA in German 0722 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 5 Jul (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher once again appealed to the Soviet Union to stop the production and deployment of more SS-20 missiles and to gradually dismantle the existing medium-range missiles.

In an interview for RIAS Berlin, recorded prior to his departure for London, the FDP chairman said on Sunday that Moscow alone is to blame for the counterarming by the West. It is up to the Soviet Union whether Western counterarming takes place.

Genscher said: "If the Soviet Union declares today...that it abolishes its advance arming with medium-range missiles, then our counterarming will no longer be necessary. If it states that it intends to reduce its medium-range missile advancing arming, then we will examine whether our counterarming should be reduced." The foreign minister underlined that any Moscow proposal will have to be measured against this yardstick. The West is not intent on counterarming at any price "but we are being pushed into counterarming."

Genscher, who will be briefed by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt on Monday about his Moscow talks, welcomed the fact that the Soviet side has once again confirmed its willingness to start negotiations with the United States without preconditions. He pointed out that Moscow had told Brandt and his deputy Hans-Juergen Wischnewski that additional explanations would be forthcoming and that direct contacts existed between the Americans and the Soviets. This belies "the nonsense of there allegedly being no talks between the two great powers."

Contacts between the United States and the Soviet Union have never been severed. Both world powers maintain a close exchange of views. Bonn is interested in the continuation of this dialogue and hopes that during the September meeting between the two foreign ministers, Andrey Gromyko and Alexander Haig, an understanding on the formal commencement of negotiations will be achieved.

Genscher pointed out that the Federal Government's security policy is assured broad support in the Bundestag, calling this a gain. He is trying to obtain the opposition's consent for this policy. However, this does not mean that this policy does not require a majority also within the government coalition. Bundestag voting has shown that such a majority exists.

Genscher, who will be discussing the EC's Afghanistan initiative in London on Sunday with Lord Carrington, the British foreign minister, prior to the latter's Moscow trip, will consider a constructive attitude by the Soviet Union to the idea of an Afghanistan conference as a confidence-building step. The West respects Moscow's need for security. Hence, the objective is not to turn Afghanistan into a bastion against the Soviet Union. "Our sole interest is for Afghanistan to be nonaligned, independently."

Concerning the latest talks between representatives of the Bonn and East Berlin Foreign Ministries on questions of arms control and disarmament, Genscher said that this does not mean a revalorization of the GDR position. He considers the talks necessary, right and useful. He intends to talk on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in New York with the GDR foreign minister about a continuation of this disarmament dialogue, which does not mean going it alone. Concerning the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, Bonn and East Berlin should set an example.

Urges EC Initiative

LD061114 Hamburg DPA in German 1039 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 6 Jul (DPA)--FDP Chairman and FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has appealed to the Soviet Union to carefully examine and give a positive reply to the EC's peace initiative on Afghanistan.

The EC initiative, which Genscher discussed on Sunday in London with his British counterpart Lord Carrington and French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, is being submitted by Carrington to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today.

Speaking to the FDP Presidium in Bonn today, Genscher called the EC initiative a serious attempt to end by means of a political solution the war in Afghanistan which weighs increasingly on the conscience of the world. At a time of increased tensions in the world, a peaceful solution to the conflict concerning the country now occupied by Soviet troops could become an act of worldwide confidence-building. In view of the positive attitude taken by Afghanistan's other neighboring states, the decision as to whether there will be a peace conference this fall now lies with the Soviet Union.

SCHMIDT VIEWS TRADE RESTRICTIONS, DEVELOPMENT AID

LD021700 Hamburg DPA in German 0844 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 2 Jul (DPA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has warned Western industrialized countries against mutual trade restrictions. The main aim of the economic summit of the seven leading Western economic countries in Ottawa at the end of July must be to ensure that for another year the industrialized countries do not allow themselves, in the face of world economic structural crises, a worldwide slackening in economic activity, inflation and unemployment, "reciprocally to close their borders to the products of others," Schmidt said in a DEUTSCHE WELLE interview today. Protectionism can only result in still higher unemployment as the world experienced in the 1930's.

With regard to the North-South summit conference in Mexico in the autumn, Schmidt said that he regrets that, as things appear at present, none of the Eastern bloc countries, or at least not the Soviet Union, will be taking part. He said he regards this as a mistake because the Soviet Union must also contribute to aid for the developing, undernourished world and the many billions of people in the Third World.

The chancellor also referred to the different attitudes of Bonn and the United States toward development aid. He said that whereas the Federal Government considers general development aid important, Washington seems to place more value on aid for those states with which it enjoys particularly good political relations. However, he said he doubts that the United States will adhere to this attitude It is always dangerous to assume that everything that is said in election campaigns will be implemented later in the same way. Schmidt said that in principle the instruments of development policy are adequate and there are also enough ideas about a balance of interests between North and South. "What is lacking is the strength to make compromises which will to some extent burden one's own people. Naturally, we must also be prepared to make compromises which affect the German standard of living."

CHEYSSON COMMENTS ON IRAQI REACTOR, ARMS SALES

LD051424 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, has announced that should Iraq wish to enter into a new agreement with France to buy a nuclear reactor, France is prepared to supply one to it subject to the same conditions as those applied to other buyers. Claude Cheysson revealed this in an interview given to the Lebanese daily AN-NAHAR. However, he stressed that France insists on assuring itself about the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Moreover, he pointed out that contracts for weapons signed during Giscard d'Estaing's time will be honored. With regard to the future, there will, however, be two general restrictions. France will not deliver arms to totalitarian countries which could use them for repressive purposes. The second restriction concerns states which are at war. France will not deliver arms to parties involved in the Middle East conflict. This is, therefore, a restriction which applies particularly to Israel.

Further Report

NC051405 Paris AFP in English 1347 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] Beirut, 5 Jul (AFP)--France would supply Iraq with another nuclear reactor--replacing the one destroyed by Israeli planes last month--under the same conditions as apply to other customers, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said in an interview published today in the Lebanese daily AN-NAHAR.

Mr Cheysson added, however, that France was anxious to ensure that nuclear energy was used for peaceful and not military purposes. (The Iraqi plant was alleged by Israel to be preparing to make a nuclear bomb.)

France was also prepared to supply arms to Iraq, Gulf states and Egypt, Mr Cheysson said. But he was against the sale of arms to Israel as it was in conflict with other countries in the region.

Mr Cheysson also reaffirmed that France recognised the Palestine Liberation Organisation as a representative of the Palestinians, but not the only one. Under present conditions the Palestinians were not in a position to choose their representatives democratically, he said.

On the Lebanese crisis Mr Cheysson said that no permanent solution would be possible without a settlement of the Middle East question as a whole. The solution would have to come from the Lebanese people themselves, he said, and he did not rule out an improvement in the situation.

PRESIDENT TALKS WITH CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER

PM060846 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Jun 81 p 3

[Dominique Thombres report]

[Text] Pierre Elliot Trudeau was received by President Mitterrand at the Elysee for lunch on Thursday, 25 June. The Canadian prime minister, who is making a short tour of Europe in preparation for the Ottawa summit of industrialized countries in July, arrived in Paris Wednesday evening. On Thursday evening, Trudeau dined with Chancellor Schmidt in Bonn. He was to meet Mrs Thatcher in London on Friday before returning to the Canadian capital. He will meet Reagan in Washington on 10 July, also with a view to the Ottawa summit.

Pierre Elliot Trudeau was at the Elysee not long after George Bush, but it appears that the Canadian prime minister's preoccupations differed widely from those of the U.S. vice president. Mitterrand himself brought up the subject of the Communist ministers while his interlocutor said not a word about it. Afterward, Trudeau implicity criticized the U.S. attitude on this matter by stating that, for his part, he "does not want to tell another country how it should form its government." He said that the appointment of Communist ministers "does not hinder French-Canadian relations," "changes nothing" and is of "no importance...."

The Canadian prime minister went as far as to draw a comparison with his own initiative of February 1980. At that time, he invited members of the new Democratic Party to join his government. That party, which is affiliated with the Socialist International, refused. Trudeau wished to show above all that it is possible, not unreasonably, to offer ministerial portfolios to members of another party when you have a parliamentary majority and, in any event, that this step is not unprecedented in Western countries.

However, the greater part of the talks between Mitterrand and Trudeau was devoted to preparing for the economic summit which will assemble the United States, Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Canada and Japan in Ottawa 20 and 21 July. It is noted on the Canadian side that the two men reached an "almost spontaneous understanding" on the agenda for the meeting. In particular, a dinner is proposed for all the participants on the eve of the opening of the discussions, where all subjects could be brought up freely. It is still necessary to convince the Americans, who are reluctant to depart from the traditional framework for these industrialized countries' summits, that this method is worthwhile. The idea of putting the emphasis on North-South dialogue, which Mitterrand and Trudeau share, does not inspire enthusiasm in either Reagan or Mrs Thatcher.

The Canadian prime minister noted a "convergence of views on certain aspects of the North-South dialogue" between himself and the French president. Their philosophical and political approaches are comparable. On his last visit to Paris last November, Trudeau noted that the aim of that dialogue is to arrive at a better division not only of wealth, but also of powers, and that "only a revolution in international morality" will make it possible to reduce the gap between rich and poor countries. Whereas Washington highlights the more limited problems of recycling petrodollars or of development aid, Trudeau seeks the elaboration of a "mutually acceptable code of conduct" for Northern and Southern countries.

The Canadian prime minister also agrees with Mitterrand that the monetary and fiscal policies of the major Western countries and Japan will be one of the main subjects discussed in Ottawa. The very high interest rates current in the United States are a matter of concern for the Canadians as much as for the Europeans.

The Quebec Question

The Quebec question was touched on briefly. Mitterrand assure his interlocutor that he will do nothing to create internal problems in Canada. The Canadian side noted that the "noninterference, nonindifference" formula which summed up French policy in this sphere in Giscard d'Estaing's time and which implies that Paris, without becoming involved in Canada's internal affairs, cannot remain indifferent to Quebec's fate, was not cited by Mitterrand, but that his remarks conformed to that spirit.

Mitterrand was invited to officially visit Canada. The possibility has not been excluded that this visit could take place in the wake of the Ottawa summit if the French president's schedule permits. In that case, it would include a trip to Quebec. Claude Morin, Quebec's minister of intergovernmental affairs, who is in Paris until Saturday [27 June] and who meets Mauroy on Friday, is also calling for Mitterrand to visit Quebec, but in a different context.

Trudeau also met Mauroy on Thursday and invited him to visit Canada; the invitation was accepted. The conversation between the two prime ministers chiefly concerned bilateral issued. Negotiations--as yet fruitless--are underway to define French territorial waters around Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon. The question of France's traditional fishing rights in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, which are due to expire in 1986, also was raised. Trudeau and Mauroy finally touched on plans for developing Canada's natural wealth, particularly gas and coal, in which France has interests.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS UPCOMING OTTAWA SUMMIT

NC032030 Paris AFP in English 2017 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 3 Jul (AFP)--French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson today called on Japan to live up to its international economic responsibilities and warned that Japan would cause serious problems if it made "too rapid, too brutal" forays into foreign markets.

In wide-ranging remarks to the Anglo-American Press Club here, Mr Cheysson also vowed that France would not accept policies that would hurt "little countries," called the upcoming Ottawa summit one of the most important ever for France, stressed the need for revamped North-South relations, and warned against the use of force in unsettled Central American nations.

"The Japanese must take into account when their penetration (in foreign markets) is too rapid, too brutal, and creates very serious problems for us," Mr Cheysson said. "It isn't enough for them to respond with statistics or by smiles around a language that none of us understands anyway," he said. "We would truly like the Japanese to participate in world responsibilities," he said.

Mr Cheysson also indicated that there may be a showdown with the U.S. at the Ottawa summit later this month of seven industrialized nations over the importance of North-South relations.

France considers the North-South issue "much more important" than the United States due to deeper trade links, Mr Cheysson said. The Americans also tend to see economic problems in isolation, he said.

"If President (Ronald) Reagan could come to Ottawa with the conviction that North-South is a top priority subject with his allies, then I think that Ottawa would have been very important," he said. "We would like the Americans to understand that all subjects are linked."

"One cannot simply speak about the fight against inflation without evoking other economic and social aspects," he said, continuing his Socialist government's hard-hitting attacks on continued high U.S. interest rates.

Mr Cheysson said the summit was also of major importance to France because it will be the first face-to-face meeting between Mr Reagan and French President Francois Mitterrand.

Saying his government stressed humanist values, Mr Cheysson said France "will not accept economic policies that bring suffering down upon the smallest countries."

He expressed concern about developments in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala and said that force was not the answer in Latin America, whether used by the government, the opposition or outsiders. "We wish that each of these peoples has the best chance to express itself democratically," Mr Cheysson said. "The only policy possible with these countries is to aid them in the period that follows their independence."

He said the French Government's policies of humanism will lead Paris repeatedly to denounce the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as "intolerable" and the presence of Vietnamese forces in Cambodia as "unacceptable."

He also reiterated his government's fundamental support of the Atlantic alliance, saying that that is "where we are the best allies of the United States."

On terrorism, Mr Cheysson said that France would extradite presumed Basque terrorists only if there was clear proof that the suspects had committed common law offences.

"We will not extradite any political refugees or political criminals no matter what their nationality," he said.

The issue of extradition of presumed Basque terrorists was long a sore point between Spain and former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Yesterday Mitterrand told visiting Spanish Premier Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo that France would not be a sanctuary for Spanish terrorists.

MITTERRAND, WALDHEIM DISCUSS THIRD WORLD ISSUES

NC021717 Paris AFP in English 1641 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 2 Jul (AFP)--The relations between the industrialized countries and the Third World were the principal subject of hour-long discussions today between French President Francois Mitterrand and United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

The secretary general said he and Mr Mitterrand had talked about ways to get out of "the dead end" that the North-South dialogue currently faces. Mr Waldheim said he had been impressed by Mr Mitterrand's interest in such problems and his support of United Nations efforts to solve them.

The secretary general also said he had been glad to hear Mr Mitterrand's views on the European Economic Community's plan for an international conference on Afghanistan.

On the Middle East, Mr Waldheim said Mr Mitterrand had emphasized the complexity of the situation. Mr Waldheim added that Mr Mitterrand had said that he would visit the United Nations when he came to the United States, but that there were no plans for him to make a speech there.

Mr Waldheim later met with Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, and was to meet with Jean-Pierre Cot, minister of cooperation, to discuss the United Nations conference on the least advanced countries set for Paris in September. Another meeting, with Exterior Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, was scheduled for Thursday evening. Mr Waldheim is to return to New York on Friday.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH PLO OFFICIAL

JN041654 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1617 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Paris--Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] head of the PLO Political Department, met in Paris today with Claude Cheysson, French external relations minister. This is the first high level meeting between the new French Government and the PLO.

Brother Abu al-Lutf and the French minister discussed the stands of France and the European community on the Middle East problem and the Palestinian cause, including the issue of complete recognition of the Palestinian people's right to establish an independent state.

Brother Abu al-Lutf arrived in Paris last night on a short visit.

HABIB CHATTI MEETS CHEYSSON, DISCUSSES MIDEAST

PM031031 Paris LE FIGARO in French 26 Jun 81 p 4

[Claude Lorieux report]

[Text] Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference organization (42 countries), had talks with [French External Relations Minister] Claude Cheysson yesterday evening. Chatti arrived in Paris for the inaugural session of the "France-Jerusalem Association," created in Paris last December in order, as he put it, to "enlighten French opinion on the problem of Jerusalem," a city which, he reminds us, "has the same value for all the monotheist religions" and "has always been Arab and will remain so."

According to Chatti, "the Tammuz affair has only just begun. The Security Council has not really settled it." The raid on Iraq poses three problems for the Arab and Muslim countries, to which they must "give much thought":

1) The Americans are arming Israel, even though that country is not using the arms as envisaged, and they are preventing other governments from imposing sanctions on the Jewish state.

2) Israel, "which has the bomb while Arab countries do not have it and which does not accept the controls of the Vienna agency, can go a long way without thinking about the consequences." "Tomorrow Israel could bomb Pakistan," Chatti states. "Israel believes that its defense is not possible unless other countries are defenseless; we cannot accept this logic."

3) The technical qualities of the raid: Israel was not only well equipped and armed but also "well informed."

The first result of all this, Chatti notes, is the statement by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, calling for aid from the Arab countries in manufactureing the nuclear bomb.

Habib Chatti also voiced the Islamic Conference countries' support for the proposal made by the Ten in Luxembourg Tuesday [23 June] for a conference on the Afghan crisis. He believes that the evolution of the situation in the region since the proposal made in a similar spirit by Valery Giscard d'Estaing early in the year confirms in the eyes of the world--and the USSR in particular--that a military solution is impossible.

SPADOLINI COMPLETES GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

AU031556 Rome ANSA in English 1505 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 3 Jul (ANSA)--The new Italian Cabinet headed by Premier Giovanni Spadolini, sworn into office last Sunday, met today for the designation of under secretaries.

The fifty-seven under secretaries, the same record number achieved in the preceeding Cabinet, were apportioned out to the five coalition parties as follows: 31 posts for the Christian Democrats (DC) Italy's party of relative majority; 15 for the third-ranking party in Parliament, the Socialists (PSI); 5 for the Social Democrats (PSDI), the fifth largest three posts for Spadolini's Republican Party (PRI), the number six party; and three for the tiny right-of-center Liberal Party (PIL).

The complete list of the new Italian under secretaries released today was as follows:

Premier's Office: Francesco Compagna, M.P. (PRI).
Foreign Affairs: Mario Fret, M.P., (DC); Bruno Corti, M.P. (PSDI); Roberto Palleschi, M.P. (PSI).
Interior: Raffaele Costa, M.P. (PLI); Angelo Sanza, M.P. (DC); Marino Corder, M.P. (DC); Francesco Spinelli, senator (PSI).
Justice: Giuseppe Gargani, M.P. (DC); Raffaello Lombardi, senator (DC); Gaetano Scamarcio, senator (PSI).
Budget: Giovanni Goria, M.P. (DC).
Finance: Paolo Moro, M.P. (DC); Rodolfo Tambroni Armaroli, senator (DC); Francesco Colucci, M.P. (PSI); Giuseppe Amadei, M.P. (PSDI).
Treasury: Giuseppe Pisanu, M.P. (DC); Carlo Fracanzani, M.P. (DC); Angelo Tiraboschi, M.P. (PSDI); Claudio Venanzetti, senator (PRI); Eugenio Tarabini, senator (DC).
Defense: Amergio Petrucci, M.P. (DC); Bartolo Ciccardini, M.P. (DC); Martino Scovacricchi, M.P. (PSDI).
Education: Antonio Drago, M.P. (DC); Franca Falcucci, senator (DC); Sisinio Zito, Senator (PSI); Giuseppe Fassino, senator (PLI).
Public Works: Giorgio Santuz, M.P. (DC); Mario Casalinuovo, M.P. (SPI).
Agriculture: Mario Campagnoli, M.P. (DC); Fabio Fabbri, senator (PSI).
Transport: Elio Tiriolo, senator (DC); Antonio Caldoro, M.P. (PSI); Dino Riva, senator (PSDI).
Post and Telecommunications: Pino Leccisi, M.P. (DC); Giorgio Bogi, M.P. (PRI); Gasapre Saladini, M.P. (PSI).
Industry: Francesco Rebecchini, senator (DC); Elio Fontana, M.P. (DC); Enrico Novellini, senator (PSI).
Labor: Piergiovanni Malvestio, M.P. (DC); Mario Costa, senator (DC); Angelo Cresco, M.P. (PSI); Mario Gargano M.P. (DC).
Foreign Trade: Baldassare Armato, M.P. (DC); Enrico Rizzi, M.P. (PSDI).
Merchant Marine: Giovanni Nonne, M.P. (PSI); Francesco Patriarca, senator (DC).
State Industry: Delio Giacometti, senator (DC); Giorgio Ferrari, M.P. (PLI).
Health : Bruno Orsini, M.P. (DC); Maria Magnani Noya, M. P. (PSI).
Tourism: Enrico Quaranta, senator (PSI).
Cultural Heritage: Pietro Mezzapesca, senator (DC).
Bureaucratic Reform: Francesco Quattrone, M.P. (DC).
Mezzogiorno [the southern party of the country]; Salvatore Urso, M.P. (DC).

Following the patterns set by the preceding government, the Spadolini Cabinet did not name undersecretaries for the following ministries without portfolios: For European Economic Community Policy, For the Coordination of Scientific and Technological Research, For Regional Affairs, For Relations With Parliament, nor the newly created high commissioner for civilian protection (with ministerial rank but without portfolio).

The fifty-seven undersecretaries will be sworn in tomorrow morning by Premier Spadolini.

SPADOLINI RECEIVES TELEGRAM FROM TIKHONOV

AU031940 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 3 Jul (ANSA)--Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov has sent a message of congratulations to Italy's new Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini. The Soviet Government leader's telegram said that "we are convinced that further expansion of the mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and Italy will be for the good of the Soviet and Italian peoples and will serve the cause of consolidating international peace and security".

ROME POLICE ARREST 45 ALLEGED TERRORISTS

NC042045 Paris AFP in English 2038 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 4 Jul (AFP)--Police have arrested 45 alleged terrorists and hauled in a large quantity of arms here following an investigation that points to cooperation between Italian extremists from the right and the left, informed sources said today.

The arrests, made in the last few days, were believed to include both rightists and leftists. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of five others.

The sources said police investigations have established the exchange of information, arms and medical aid for terrorists wounded in police shoot-outs between rightist and leftist terrorists here.

The weapons seized at two locations in the southern suburbs included several submachineguns, rifles, pistols and ammunition, the sources said.

Police learned of the leftist hideouts following the arrest of two rightist extremists, Egidio Giuliani and Armando Colantoni.

NILDE JOTTI RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR LUNKOV

PM020851 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 26 Jun 81 p 15

[Text] Rome--Lower House Speaker Nilde Jotti has received at the Chamber of Deputies USSR Ambassador Nikolay Lunkov, who delivered and explained the appeal for a halt to the arms race launched Tuesday to the world's parliaments and peoples by the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet. Mrs Jotti gave assurances that the document would be immediately brought to the notice of the deputies, in accordance with the requirements of the regulations.

COMMUNISTS EXAMINE ADMINISTRATIVE ELECTION RESULTS

AU031612 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 3 Jul (ANSA)--The opposition Communist Party, the only rival to the strength of the Christian Democrats, wound up its Central Committee meeting Thursday with an examination of the returns of the June 21-22 administrative elections.

The text of Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer's statement to the Central Committee will be released later today. The other major speaker Thursday was Pietro Ingrao, the former speaker of the lower house. Others who addressed the assembly homed in on the disappointing outcome of the vote for the Communist Party in the depressed south.

Ingrao, for his part, urged his party to not give ground on the proposal prepared by the new premier for a "social pact" to further the battle against inflation.

According to the member of the Communist leadership, a real emergency social pact could be reached between the government and the trade unions only after the Communists have been called into the cabinet to shoulder their responsibilities in government.

Other members of the Central Committee, speaking on relations with the Socialist Party, one of the other major topics up for debate, were critical of the decisions of the nation's third party to enter another government alongside the Christian Democrats. These party officials also declared the willingness of the Communist Party to enter into an unspecified alternative of the left.

Communist Party criticism of the Socialists was responded to in AVANTI, the Socialist Party paper, this morning in an editorial which termed this attitude "a mixture of misunderstanding and hostility" toward the Socialists.

The AVANTI piece also took a view of what it identified as the Communist tactic of "dividing labor," a reference to the growing gap between the Communist-dominated CGIL trade union confederation and the two smaller trade union confederations, the CISL and the UIL.

BERLINGUER COMMENTS ON OVERALL POLITICAL SCENE

PM031617 [Editorial Report] Rome L'UNITA in Italian on 18 June 1981 carries on pages 1 and 20 "lengthy excerpts" totalling 1,800 words from an article by PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer, published by the PCI journal RINASCITA and a 1,500-word Ugo Baduel report on a 17 June television interview between Berlinguer and three journalists, both relating the Italian political scene to the recent success of the French Socialists. In the RINASCITA article, Berlinguer denies that his party is a mere "spectator" in current political events and asserts that "rarely has the PCI been a protagonist in battles and initiatives that have so directly and strongly influenced the course of political events as it has in the past 2 years and in recent months," claiming the merit of having prompted the appointment of a non-DC premier. Berlinguer hails "the victory of the leftwing forces in France" but points out that while "in France, the Communists, Socialists and other leftwing forces, though differing on several issues, were nevertheless forces not involved in Giscard's government methods and power system, here in Italy this is not the case." He calls for "unity among forces that are completely and definitively detached from the present DC system and that determinedly set against it a rigorous policy of moral and political reform and transformation."

In his television interview, Berlinguer confirms the PCI's conditions for modifying its form of opposition, emphasizing that the members of the new government must be selected in accordance with "criteria of competence, honesty and unquestioned loyalty to the constitution." He discusses the international and domestic causes of Italy's inflation and the measures needed to combat it, claiming that the outgoing Forlani government's action to modify the indexed-wages system was designed "solely to split the trade unions." He also attributes the excessive growth in public spending to expenditure through the patronage system and "parasitic incomes." He again points to the differences between the French and Italian socialists and asserts that "the program that Mitterrand has been implementing in the past few weeks is very similar to ours."

MARIO SOARES COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC ISSUES

PM060810 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] In the next presidential elections, the Socialist Party "must field its own candidate, but it is too early to define his profile," Mario Soares said in an interview granted to Portuguese radio. In the interview, the Socialist leader declared himself worried "by the country's social decline," adding, however, that his party "will not shoulder government responsibilities until further elections grant it a clear majority."

In his conversation with journalist Pedro Cid, the Socialist Party secretary general accused the government of "setting its sights on the major objectives of the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS], in other words, of the Democratic Alliance rightwing," and discussed the country's economy "which could lead us to a worse crisis than we experienced in 1976-77."

In this connection, he said that the balance of payments deficit, which everything indicates this year will reach "$1.8 billion," reflects a situation "even more dramatic than the one I encountered when I assumed the prime ministership in 1976." Using a well-known image, Soares said that "when there are chestnuts to be pulled from the fire, hands must get burned. The Socialist Party cannot always be the one to do it."

One of the main points in his remarks was the existence of "a great disenchantment among the people with the government", implying in his analysis that the immediate future could have some surprises in store. This is why, he added, he does not have the presidential elections in mind, though he did not specify whether he would want to emerge as a potential candidate.

For the time being, local elections are dominating Mario Soares' attention. He said that the president "must not provide political support either for the government or for the opposition" and that the Republican and Socialist Front "has fallen short of the hopes which the Socialist Party placed in it."

"We will see in the near future," he stressed, "how the front functions." Nevertheless, Soares did make a point of asserting his fidelity to the accords signed both with Ramalho Eanes, as candidate, and with the Socialist Party's partners in the Republican and Socialist Front.

Soares also discussed the internal situation within his own party, describing the atmosphere of "progressive calm moving toward normalization which reigns in the party." Increasingly, he added, "the Socialist Party seems like the stabilizing factor and element of hope of regeneration and change for the better."

Explaining his argument more fully, the Socialist leader said that he was not sure "how the crisis in the government will be surmounted" since, he pointed out, "policy must be based on social realities which are in decline. There is disenchantment even among very conservative and moderate sectors with the conduct of this executive which is incapable of resolving the nation's problems and coordinating the various ministries."

Having announced the continuation of the Socialist Party's foreign-oriented activity, the vice president of the Socialist International again returned to the issue of the local elections, explaining that his party had never talked in terms of alliances. With regard to a Social Democratic Party [PSD] protocol with the CDS concerning these elections, Soares described it as "a rightward step by the PSD, which Sa Carneiro never wanted to take. This shows," he said, "that Pinto Balsemao needs increasingly to keep himself in power with CDS support and is willing to make any necessary concessions, even if it means abandoning many of the social democratic viewpoints."

NUP SEEKS TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT IN NORTH

TA011623 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] National Unity Party [NUP] leader and Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay has said that unofficial consultations are underway for the formation of a new government following the elections held in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC] on 28 June. Cagatay made this statement following a visit by all newly elected NUP deputies to TFSC President Rauf Denktas. The TURKISH CYPRIOT NEWS AGENCY [TAK] reports that Cagatay made the following statement after the 1-hour meeting:

A detailed assessment of the situation was made during the meeting we held with President Denktas. At the end of the deliberations we came to the conclusion that as the strongest and largest party in the TFSC, the NUP has the right, means and authority to form the new government. Unofficially, we have already started consultations to achieve this aim.

Further Cagatay Comments

TA011204 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Cagatay, has said that the outgoing government will remain in office and at the service of the people until a new administration is formed. He was speaking to reporters after he was received by President Denktas this morning. Mr Cagatay said that the new legislative assembly would hold its first meeting 10 days after the publication in the Official Gazette of the names of the members of the new assembly. He added that the president would charge a member of the assembly with the task of forming the new government after the members were sworn in. He gave an assurance that the government would be formed as soon as possible under the provisions of the constitution and in accordance with democratic principles. Mr Cagatay stressed the need for strengthening the communal solidarity with ties of mutual affection and respect.

Republican Party Views

TA030626 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] The Republican Turkish Party [RTP] has announced that it has decided to exert intensive efforts to secure the establishment of a government in favor of peace, democracy and labor outside the National Unity Party.

The statement, which was issued with the signature of the RTP general secretary, noted that this decision was taken at the meeting held by the party Central Administrative Council following the elections.

Denktas Interview on Elections

NC030652 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 30 Jun 81 pp 1,7

[Interview granted by Rauf Denktas to CUMHURIYET correspondent Sedat Ergin in Nicosia; date not given]

[Text] Question: There is general expectation in the world that a short time after the elections in the TFSC a solution will be found to the Cyprus dispute. Do you share this expectation?

Answer: We have never accepted any responsibility for the atmosphere that has been created from time to time in world opinion. Above everything else, the Turkish Cypriot community must be able to coexist in security and under equal organs.

I believe that this cannot be achieved through creating an atmosphere, but through reaching an understanding. The Greek Cypriots still dream of imposing majority rule. This is their notion of federation. They do not accept us as equals.

Question: There are reports that a new plan is being drafted for the purpose of finding a settlement to the Cyprus dispute. Do you have any comments about these reports?

Answer: I too have read these reports, but I do not attach any importance to them, as the fate of the plans drafted outside Cyprus is known. Their scope is restricted. Either they are rejected by one side or by the other. If a new plan is being drafted it will meet the same fate. From time to time, they [foreign powers] come up with such mechanical proposals. The parties concerned have not yet reached a common ground on which to solve the Cyprus issues. The Greek Cypriots interpret the Makarios-Denktas accord as giving them the right to reestablish their domination over the Turkish Cypriots.

Question: Has the alleged draft of the plan been communicated to you?

Answer: I have received nothing official.

Question: Now that the elections are over, do you expect any lively activity concerning the Cyprus issue?

Answer: No, because the Cyprus issue has nothing to do with the elections.

Question: To what extent can an advance agreement be reached on the status of Varosha?

Answer: If some progress is made simultaneously on the principle of sovereignty based on equality, the Varosha issue can be discussed as a priority. As no agreement has been reached on any issue, the Varosha proposal is in suspension. It is up to them to tackle it in definite stages. As far as I understand, Greek Cypriots have no intention of coming to an understanding with us.

Question: Where does the Cyprus issue stand today?

Answer: The Greek Cypriots do not intend to accept the Turkish Cypriots under the roof of the republic again, because from the point of view of their cause, they have never had it so good. We are unable to benefit from any advantages of being a state in the international arena. How much longer can we tolerate this state of affairs? Don't expect me to provide the answer to this question. It is up to the Turkish Cypriot community to give the answer. We are neither a recognized state nor part of the Cyprus Government. In that case, what are we?

Question: How do you evaluate the U.S. policy?

Answer: The U.S. Congress continues to pressure Turkey. The Congress has an effective role in foreign policy. The Greek lobby can determine the line the Congress will take. Their electoral system is open to bribery and payoffs. They are in a position to say "we are going to pay the money, but you must do this." It is also useful to know that occasionally the United States comes up with all kinds of suggestions, but it has not been possible to implement any of them.

Question: It is being argued that the United States also desires to use Cyprus for dispatching the Rapid Deployment Force to the Middle East. Do you have any comments on these reports?

Answer: We would hinder this approach if we had any effective responsibility on the island. We certainly do not provide such a facility for the Americans.

Question: There have been reports that Professor Mumtaz Soysal, your advisor on constitutional issues, is required to drop out. What is your position in this respect?

Answer: Honorable Mumtaz Soysal is our constitutional advisor. He is assisting us in matters concerning the constitution. We are in touch with him.

DR KENAN ATAKOL SCORES ROLANDHIS STATEMENT

TA030628 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Minister Dr Kenan Atakol has said that the statement directed against the Turkish nation by Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis during a briefing with Greek Cypriot diplomats was received with (?distaste) and that this attitude constitutes a new blow to the hope of rapprochement between the two communities. Atakol recalled that while saying that a moral issue like the Cyprus issue must be discussed in its qualitative aspects and not in terms of quantity, Rolandhis seems to have forgotten that prior to 1974, the Greek Cypriots were not even willing to grant the Turkish Cypriot community the right to live through purely quantitative arguments. Atakol stated that Rolandhis' statement on individual rights and freedoms is devoid of sincerity and mocks all human rights principles.

FOREIGN MINISTER ROLANDHIS RETURNS FROM ATHENS

NC040917 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis, who accompanied President Kiprianou to Athens, returned to Cyprus late last night.

KIPRIANOU REVEALS TURKMEN PROMISE TO MITSOTAKIS

NC041742 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] President Kiprianou has revealed that Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen has promised his Greek counterpart, Mitsotakis, that at the end of July, the Turkish side will submit substantive proposals, especially on the territorial aspect.

Replying to journalists' questions, Kiprianou mentioned that a similar promise has been given in many directions. If Ankara, Kiprianou observed, wants to solve the Cyprus problem, possibly the results of the so-called elections in occupied Cyprus make it easier for it to do so. President Kiprianou then stated that Denktas must be convinced by now that the majority of Turkish Cypriots do not share his extreme positions on the Cyprus problem.

In reply to another question, President Kiprianou said that the Turkish side's temporizing policy aimed at avoiding discussion of the Cyprus problem at the UN General Assembly will not be tolerated. President Kiprianou also stressed that it would be a great mistake if the Turkish Cypriot side proceeded to the declaration of an independent Turkish Cypriot state. He said that something of the kind would complicate matters and would not in any way benefit the Turkish side. Concluding, President Kiprianou said that it would be desirable if an agreement could exist between the two superpowers for the implementation of UN resolutions on Cyprus.

Authoritative circles in Athens have stated that the Turkish promises are viewed with a considerable amount of skepticism, because Ankara's diplomatic strategy is well known--open doors with one hand and close them with the other. The same circles also mentioned that past experience does not allow excessive optimism becuase, as in previous years, it should not be ruled out that Ankara is again following temporizing tactics and simply aiming at avoiding discussion of the Cyprus problem at the United Nations.

The authoritative circles mentioned that 29 July which, as has been mentioned, has been fixed for the examination of the territorial aspect at the inter-Cypriot talks is considered to be the critical date.

Furthermore, Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen has stated that the results of the recent elections on the Turkish Cypriot side will not affect its position at the intercommunal talks. In a statement to the press, Turkmen added that at his recent meeting in Athens with Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, they took up the Cyprus problem and, as he said, they reached an identity of viewpoints that the two communities should hold substantive talks after the elections.

PAPER CRITICIZES LACK OF DECISIONS IN ATHENS

NC060841 Nicosia O ANEXARTITOS in Greek 6 Jul 81 p 3

[From the "Political Scene" column: "What They Did Not Decide"]

[Text] Kiprianou ends his Athens talks today. So far, it is not known what they specifically talked about, what they agreed on and what they decided. What is known, however, is what they did not decide.

They did not decide that July is the last vital time limit for the submission of the Turkish proposals on the territorial issue.

They did not decide that if a basic dialogue is to take place, then all Turkish proposals--including constitutional proposals--must be in accordance with UN resolutions and principles and they must conform to the declarations on human rights and international law.

There was no decision that if all this does not take place in July, then trickery will not be permitted to continue and all the necessary steps will be taken to denounce Turkish bad faith and fraud and suitable processes will be set in motion for the implementation of UN resolutions on Cyprus.

There was no decision that the Cpyrus issue should be definitely discussed at this year's UN General Assembly.

There was no decision on the basic internationalization of the Cyprus issue and on the reorganization of the Greek lobby internationally.

If any other decisions were, in fact, taken, naturally this in no way bothers Ankara, and if it does not satisfy Washington it most certainly does not displease it. Such a situation, however, does not encourage hope. Concern, therefore, becomes all that much stronger.

LACK OF REPRESENTATION IN ARAB STATES CRITICIZED

NC060831 Nicosia O ANEXARTITOS in Greek 6 Jul 81 p 3

[From the "Political Scene" column: "Cyprus and the Arabs"]

[Text] Cyprus receives active support--political and economic--from the Arab countries and particularly from progressive ones. There is appreciation and friendship toward Cyprus in the Arab world as well as love and a developed sense of solidarity.

These feelings are reflected in the extensive markets for Cyprus products which give a blood transfusion to our economy. In reality, the Arab world is our hinterland. So far this does not appear to be fully appreciated. Our diplomatic representation--with the exception of Syria--is minute; we have no embassies in other Arab countries; we have no embassy in Libya, which is the greatest, best and most consistent market for Cyprus.

The absence of such an embassy raises further obstacles to the development of relations generally as well as to Cyprus exporters who often find themselves in Libya. When they often need an endorsement of some sort they have to return to Cyprus and then, once again, proceed to Libya. The same difficulties exist for Cypriots who work there and for Libyans who want to visit Cyprus. They are obliged to go to Athens or to Damascus in order to get a visa.

These things are not unknown to the Cyprus Government. Its momentous lack of interest and inefficiency, however, are also well known.

HOUSE PRESIDENT LADHAS COMMENTS ON EGYPT TIES

NC030820 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 3 Jul 81 p 2

[Excerpts] In connection with the interview House President Y. Ladhas gave to an Egyptian journalist, an official statement released yesterday cites some passages in the interview--the version carried by I SIMERINI--that do not precisely convey what Mr Ladhas said.

The statement adds that the report in question speaks about a letter from Mr Ladhas to the Egyptian president. It is clarified that during the interview with the Egyptian journalist, the latter asked Mr Ladhas what message he would like to send to President as-Sadat. Mr Ladhas replied that the message he would like to send would be to wish President as-Sadat full success in his efforts to solve all the problems of the Egyptian people and of his country, something that would also contribute to the restoration of peace in the region.

The statement concludes: It is not true that Mr Ladhas stated to the Egyptian journalist that he was speaking as house president and acting president of the republic for the simple reasong that the interview was given last Tuesday, and Mr Ladhas definitely could not speak as acting president of the Republic.

Answering a question by journalists, acting President of the Republic Yeoryios Ladhas stated:

"In my statement to Egyptian journalist Sami 'Abd al-Majid, I expressed the wish that the necessary prerequisites for the restoration of diplomatic relations between Cyprus and Egypt should be created. As for the Arab world's problem, Cyprus supports the Palestinian people's struggle for vindication under the leadership of their sole representative--that is, the Palestine Liberation Organization."

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

NC051950 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr arrived in Cyprus this evening on a 4-day official visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Rolandhis. Mr Pahr will begin talks with Mr Rolandhis tomorrow and will cover the Cyprus problem, Madrid conference, questions of the Council of Europe and the Middle East as well as various other international issues. The Austrian minister will also be received by the president of the republic and the president of the House of Representatives. During his stay in Cyprus, Mr Pahr will sign an air agreement between Cyprus and Austria.

Mr Pahr was welcomed at Larnaca airport by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Foreign Ministry Director General Pelayias, Cyprus Ambassador to Austria Iakovou, Ambassador Modhinos, Austrian consul general to Cyprus Marangos and by UNFICYP commander, Austrian General Greindl.

GOVERNMENT TALKS WITH VISITING CYPRIOT PRESIDENT

Rallis, Kiprianou Meeting

NC021737 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] A general meeting on the Cyprus issue was held today at the Foreign Ministry. The meeting was attended by Cypriot President Kiprianou, Prime Minister Rallis, Foreign Ministers Mitsotakis and Rolandhis, Greek Cypriot representative at the intercommunal talks Ioannidhis, Greek Ambassador to Cyprus Zakharakis and Cypriot Ambassador to Athens Khatzimiltis, as well as other officials from both sides.

Following the meeting, the Cypriot president said there was a fruitful exchange of views, in a very sincere and brotherly atmosphere, on developments, prospects and the further handling of the national issue. Earlier Kiprianou had a private meeting with Rallis. Tomorrow he will confer with President of the Republic Karamanlis.

Mitsotakis To Visit Cyprus

NC021920 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] At the invitation of Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis will make an official visit to Cyprus in early August.

Rallis, Kiprianou Luncheon Toasts

NC021940 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Addressing President of the Cyprus Republic Kiprianou during a luncheon, Prime Minister Rallis expressed his joy at the opportunity that was afforded to him to meet with President Kiprianou for a useful reciprocal briefing and exchange of views, and at the same time expressed his sorrow because, as in the past, he found himself in the unpleasant position of having to ascertain that no progress has been noted in the intercommunal talks.

The prime minister stressed this is exclusively owing to the negative position of the other side which, unfortunately, has not responded to the sincere efforts of the Cypriot Government which, by contrast, has done everything possible to achieve a fruitful outcome to the intercommunal talks.

Underlining the necessity for a basic dialogue on all aspects of the Cyprus problem, the prime minister expressed the hope that the Turkish Cypriot side will soon demonstrate such a constructive desire that progress will be achieved toward attaining a just and permanent solution to the Cyprus issue. In conclusion, the prime minister reassured the Cypriot president of the continued and unreserved support of the Greek Government and the entire Greek nation in the just struggle of Cypriot Hellenism.

Replying, Cypriot President Kirpianou expressed his warmest thanks for the hospitality accorded to him and for the opportunity given him to exchange views on the latest developments in the Cyprus issue and on the progress of the inter-Cypriot talks.

Kiprianou underlined that the Greek Cypriot side and the Cypriot Government have made every effort and demonstrated all possible good will for the success of the dialogue and for the discovery of an honorable and viable solution to the Cyprus problem which would guarantee complete freedom and justice for all inhabitants of Cyprus, Greeks and Turks alike.

Unfortunately, however, Kiprianou continued, the Turkish Cypriot side has not demonstrated the same good will and determination for achieving progress in the talks, maintaining instead an intransigent and negative position.

In conclusion, Kiprianou expressed to the Greek prime minister the gratitude of the Cypriot people for the continued and firm interest and the valuable support and assistance of the Greek Government, the political world and the entire Greek nation to the Cypriot people, who are fighting for their national survival and justification, in whose struggle Greece is the absolute support.

Kiprianou Statement

NC031926 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] President of the Republic Karamanlis today had a long conference with Cypriot President Kiprianou. The two leaders conferred in private for a half hour and reviewed the Cyprus issue and the position of the national issue today. Karamanlis later gave a luncheon in honor of Kiprianou that Prime Minister Rallis, Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Coordination Minister Paleokrassas, Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis and other officials attended.

Cypriot President Kiprianou today gave a news conference for representatives of the Greek and foreign press at the Foreign Press Association Building, where he made the following statement:

[Begin recording] I am in Athens for talks with the Greek Government. I must admit that these talks have been extremely constructive and that they have been conducted in an atmosphere of cordiality. Today is not the proper moment to make statements on the contents of the talks, because they have not yet been concluded and because there will be another private meeting with Prime Minister Rallis on Monday. Statements will be made then. I can state, however, that during our contacts and conferences, there was unanimity on our conclusions and evaluations and on the further handling of the issue.

The Cyprus problem is entering a delicate phase, by which I mean that intercommunal dialogue will be continued. It is entering a phase during which the Turkish side must honor its obligations and the various promises it has given in reference to the submission of specific, constructive proposals on the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem.

It is on the basis of the submission, and primarily on the contents of these proposals, that the further progress of the dialogue and the further general developments will depend. I believe that July and August will be months during which we will be able to establish the true intentions of Turkey; in other words, whether the Turkish position has changed. What is needed in order to achieve progress toward a solution of the Cyprus problem is a radical change in the Turkish position, the revision of its negative policy to date, and this must be done through the submission of specific, concrete and constructive proposals.

This is essential for Ankara. I respect the Turkish Cypriot leadership, but if we are to be absolutely realistic, it is essential for Ankara to take the necessary political decision if there is to be any progress toward a solution to the Cyprus problem.

We are, therefore, at a delicate phase and in a state of expectation. We will consider what will be the future course on our part based upon developments. [end recording]

KARAMANLIS RECEIVES SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER

NC031230 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] President of the Republic Karamanlis at 1215 today received Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Petro Perez Llorca who is on an official visit to Athens. The meeting was attended by the secretary general to the presidency, Ambassador Moliviatis.

Perez Llorca then visited Papaspirou, the president of the Chamber of Deputies, at his office and conferred with him on matters of interest to the Greek and Spanish parliaments. Perez Llorca expressed the thanks of the Spanish Government for the support of the Greek Chamber in the effort to save the Spanish republic from the recent attempted coup. He also invited Papaspirou to visit Spain.

Earlier, Perez Llorca visited Foreign Minister Mitsotakis with whom he conferred on international and bipartite issues. The meeting was also attended by the Spanish ambassador to Athens.

State Visit Concludes

NC041912 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Perez Llorca left for Madrid this afternoon at the end of a (?3-day) visit to Greece, during which he was received by President of the Republic Karamanlis and Prime Minister Rallis. Mr Perez Llorca also had a meeting with the chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, Papaspirou, and held talks with Deputy Prime Minister and National Defense Minister Averof, as well as with Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. Accompanied by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis this morning, Mr Perez Llorca visited Dhelfoi.

Perez Llorca Statement

NC050614 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Before his departure for Madrid yesterday afternoon, at the end of his visit to Athens, Spanish Foreign Minister Perez Llorca stated that Greek-Spanish relations could become the highlight of European policy.

Foreign Minister Perez Llorca was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, who said that Greece's stand toward Spain's entry to EEC and the Atlantic alliance is positive.

The Spanish minister stressed that during his talks with Mitsotakis there was an identity of views on a whole series of issues, while in many matters the possibility for broader cooperation between Greece and Spain was confirmed.

RENDIS RETURNS FROM NIGERIA, MEETS ZIMBABWE ENVOY

NC031249 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis today conferred with the deputy minister for agricultural development of Zimbabwe, (?Mahatsi), who is on an official visit to Greece. Bipartite affairs and cooperation between the two countries in the economic and technical sectors were discussed.

Rendis returned from Nigeria yesterday after a 4-day official visit. During his stay in Lagos, he signed an agreement for economic and technical cooperation between Greece and Nigeria.

RALLIS RETURNS FROM LUXEMBOURG EC MEETING

NC301903 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] This afternoon, Prime Minister Rallis returned from Luxembourg where he participated in the EC leaders conference. Foreign Minister Mitsotakis also returned to Athens with the prime minister.

HUNGARY'S LAZAR PLANS 13-15 JULY VISIT TO ATHENS

NC041914 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Responding to an invitation from Prime Minister Rallis, Chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers Lazar will visit our country in July. Mr Lazar's visit to Greece will take place from 13 to 15 July.

OPPOSITION CRITICAL OF TURKS' EXTRADITION

NC031426 Athens NEWS in English 3 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] The opposition press yesterday severely criticized the Greek authorities' decision to send back to Turkey two young Turks who had asked for political asylum after swimming from the Turkish mainland to the Island of Kos.

The two, Fehmi Uzal, 23 and Ismahel Aivaz, an army conscript, were taken to Rhodes where the authorities took them on board the Turkish cruise ship Gremlik and delivered them to the capitan, for return to Turkey.

An unsigned government press release last evening claimed the decision to extradite the two, which it admitted was irregular, was taken and carried out by local officials without the knowledge of the Foreign Ministry. The announcement added that stern instructions have been given to local authorities to avoid repetition of acts that are "contrary to international law."

KKE PLENUM ISSUES STATEMENT ON ELECTION GOALS

NC051849 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 5 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The KKE Central Committee has convened in a plenary session and discussed the party's course in the parliamentary elections within the framework of the more general international and domestic developments.

The plenum stresses that the elections in our country will be held under complicated international conditions which are marked, on the one hand by the tension of the cold war attack by imperialism, and U.S. imperialism in particular and, on the other, by the firm peaceful proposals of the Soviet Union on the development of the people's peace movements and with certain positive changes by responsible circles in Western Europe on the promotion of world detente.

The election of a leftwing government in France with the participation of the Communists, despite U.S. reaction, constitutes a blow to the anticommuinst cold war climate that the imperialists want to impose and is a contribution to the casue of detente and disarmament.

The Central Committee plenum stresses that, confronted with the complete bankruptcy of its policy and the desire of the people's majority to rid themselves of its government, the rightwing is resorting all the more openly to anticommunism, dangermongering, alignment with the extreme rightwing, and intimidation, and pins its last hopes on the larcenous electoral law. However--the plenum stresses--today our people are in a position with their militant vigilance to thwart these methods and, through their vote, render this larcenous electoral law useless and crush the rightwing in the elections by enabling the KKE to participate in the second distribution [of seats].

The Central Committee plenum affirms that, in the face of the strong popular wave supporting the change, certain circles of the ruling class are trying to emasculate the contents of the change needed by the country and, therefore, restrict the "change" within the general framework of the dependent regime of monopolies, by bringing forward in a superficial and general manner the popular demand that "the rightwing must go." On the basis of past experience, the KKE stresses once again that it is not sufficient for the cause of change that the rightwing should lose the elections and another government be formed. It is essential that the rightwing must truly fall from power, and that the implementation of a policy of national independence and peace, democratization, elimination of immunity for monopolies and economic development to the people's benefit must be ensured. Such a substantive change can only be imposed by a government of democratic change that would rest upon all the forces of change and the organized people's movement.

The KKE Central Committee plenum has considered the policy of the other political forces in the country and stresses that in order to ensure the rightwing's defeat and the march toward change it is necessary that the forces of change remain firm in their positions and choose the path of joint action.

The KKE Central Committee plenum stresses that the KKE, decisively reinforced by the struggle and the people's vote, particularly by entering into the second distribution, will decisively contribute to the removal of the rightwing, the promotion of the cause of change and to the necessary cooperation among all the forces of change.

The plenum affirms that the party is successfully increasing its election activity by strengthening the struggle for the working people's problems. The election goal of the KKE to abolish the larcenous electoral law and to bring about the rightwing's defeat through its participation in the second distribution is being met with the increased response of the people. This is confirmed by the success of the party's fundraising drive, the volume and spirit of its first preelection gatherings and generally the results from the contacts of the members and friends of the KKE and the KNE [Greek Communist Youth] with the working people, democrats, and all leftist and progressive people.

The plenum has examined political-ideological, organizational and technical problems of the preelection battle with the aim of securing and systematically organizing the contacts of members, followers and friends of the party and the leftwing with all the people, so that the party's positions may properly and vividly reach every factory, office or enterprise in every village, neighborhood and house.

The plenum has also dealt with the preparation of the party's election tickets.

[Dated] 4 July 1981

[Signed] The Presidium of the Plenum.

SOVIET BALLERINA DEFECTS TO U.S. ISTANBUL CONSULATE

TA052020 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] A ballerina from the Soviet Bolshoi Ballet company, which is currently in Istanbul, has applied to the U.S. Consulate in Istanbul for political asylum. According to information received by a Turkish Radio and Television [TRT] correspondent the request by the Soviet ballerina, Galina Cursina, was accepted by the U.S. authorities. However, an official of the U.S. embassy in Ankara refrained from making a statement on the subject.

According to information gathered by the TRT news center, the incident developed as follows: A group of persons from the Soviet Bolshoi Ballet company, which is currently in Istanbul for the international Istanbul festival, went on an outing in the city yesterday afternoon. Ballerina Galina Cursina abandoned the group at about 1600 when her friends entered a shop on Istiklal Street. This morning Bolshoi Ballet officials contacted Turkish authorities through the Soviet Consulate in Istabbul after Cursina failed to return to the hotel. Following an investigation, it was learned that Cursina is at the U.S. Consulate in Istanbul. TRT correspondents learned that Cursina asked the U.S. Consulate for asylum. Officials who gave information on this subject said that Cursina's request for asylum has been accepted.

Further Report

TA061017 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] An investigation is underway in connection with Galina Cursina, a ballerina from the Soviet Bolshoi Ballet company, who applied to the U.S. Consulate General in Istanbul for political asylum. A Turkish Radio and Television correspondent has learned that Soviet ballerina Cursina is currently at the U.S. Consulate General.

The Soviet Bolshoi Ballet company is in Istanbul in connection with the 9th Istanbul International Festival. Cursina left her friends during a tour of the city and asked for political asylum at the U.S. Consulate General.

POLISH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT IN JULY

TA040601 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] The Polish under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Marian Dobrosielski, will come to Ankara on 7 July for an official visit. According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, Dobrosielski will visit Turkey as the official guest of Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Kamuran Gurun. Bilateral relations and international questions will be discussed during the talks which will last four days.

TURGUT OZAL TO DEPART FOR U.S. FOR IMF MEETING

TA031438 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1425 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Ankara, 3 Jul (AA)--Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal flew to Istanbul Thursday night on his way to the United States for an International Monetary Fund meeting despite a light traffic accident on his way to Ankara's Esenboga Airport.

Ozal's car was hit in the rear by his guard's car when his chauffeur had to make a sudden stop. After X-rays at nearby Gulhane medical school hospital showed no fractures, Ozal went ahead with his trip. He leaves for the United States on Friday.

TURKMEN RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAVIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TA022055 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen returned to Turkey this evening after completing his visits to Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. In a statement to the Turkish Radio and Television at Istanbul Yesilkoy airport, Turkmen said that he held useful talks in Yugoslavia for the development of the relations between the two countries in all fields. He stated that during his stay in Czechoslovakia he signed two agreements on highway transportation and tourism as well as a cultural exchange program. Turkmen pointed out that during his contacts it was agreed to develop commercial relations between Turkey and Czechoslovakia.

Recalling that on his way to Yugoslavia he had stopped over at Athens airport where he had met Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, Turkmen said that they discussed the problems between the two countries in general. Turkmen noted that during that meeting they stressed the importance of developing the situation between Turkey and Greece positively and maintaining the dialogue between the two countries for that purpose.

Joint Communique

TA021636 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has completed his official visit to Czechoslovakia. A joint communique was issued in connection with the visit. The communique says that the talks between the Turkish and Czechoslovak foreign ministers were held in a friendly atmosphere. The two ministers agreed to conduct joint efforts for the development of their bilateral relations in all fields based on mutual interests. Also, the two ministers pointed out to the necessity of making all kinds of efforts, in a spirit of mutual understanding, for the elimination of international tensions. They also expressed their determination to contribute to international detente by means of dialogues and talks.

Stressing the need to implement all the principles and stipulations of final declaration of the Helsinki conference, the two ministers stated that they will make all the necessary contributions for security and cooperation in Europe.

The joint communique says that the Turkish foreign minister invited his Czechoslovak counterpart to Turkey at a date to be determined later, and that the invitation has been accepted.

Comments on Aegean

TA031453 Ankara Anatolia in English 1448 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Ankara 3 Jul (AA)--Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said Turkey has reminded Greece several times that it was violating treaty provisions by militarizing the Aegean Islands. He made the statement to the AA reporter upon his return to Ankara's Esenboga airport from a visit to Czechoslovakia.

The militarization of the islands was a problem that had started in the 1960's and was still continuing.

Turkmen explained he had not intended to have a formal talk with Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis at this time, but that Mr Mitsotakis had come to see him when his plane made a stopover in Athens on the way to Belgrade.

He and his Greek colleague had already arranged to meet in New York in September, he added with their secretary generals' meeting earlier. The exact date for the meeting would be announced later.

More on Athens Stopover

TA031823 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that the results of elections held in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC] will not damage the Turkish Cypriot community's position at the intercommunal talks. Turkmen made this statement in reply to questions by correspondents in Ankara today. Turkmen briefed the journalists on his talks with Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis during his stopover in Athens on his way to Belgrade. Turkmen recalled that this meeting was not planned. Turkmen said that during the talks, agreement was reached on the necessity of continuing the positive developments in relations between Turkey and Greece.

Turkmen noted that the Cyprus issue was briefly discussed during the talks and added that they reached a unity of view to the effect that the intercommunal talks would enter a more substantive period following the elections held in Cyprus.

ICFTU SHELVES MEMBERSHIP OF TURK-IS LABOR GROUP

TA021830 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions [ICFTU] has decided to shelve the membership of the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] as of 15 August 1981. The decision was made at the meeting of the ICFTU Executive Council in Copenhagen today. The confederation secretary general, Otto Kersten, said that the decision was made because Turk-Is Secretary General Sadik Side is a minister in the Turkish Government.

Turk-Is leader Ibrahim Denizcier, who is a member of the ICFTU Executive Council, and the Turkish Cypriot Trade Unions Federation leader, Necati Taskin, walked out of the meeting in protest.

Labor Leader Reaction

TA031918 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] leader Ibrahim Denizcier has said that by shelving the membership of Turk-Is, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions [ICFTU] has committed a historic mistake.

Denizcier, who is in Copenhagen to attend the ICFTU meeting, made a statement to Turkish Radio and Television correspondent Sezai Tekinoktay on this subject. Denizcier said: We are not an organization and a country that bow to fait accomplis. He added that this decision was a stain in the history of the ICFTU. In its meeting held yesterday, the confederation decided to shelve the membership of Turk-Is.

EVREN CONGRATULATES DENKTAS ON REELECTION

TA031052 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Turkish Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has sent a message to TFSC President Rauf Denktas and congratulated him on his reelection.

In his message, Evren said: I have learned with pleasure that you were reelected as president of the TFSC. I wish you continued success in your duty, which you undertook with great success even in the most difficult days. I reiterate my conviction that the Turkish Cypriot community will attain better days, and wish you and the Turkish Cypriot community prosperity and happiness.

MALTA

OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS WITH SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER

LD041500 Valletta Radio Mediterran in English 0700 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] The Soviet Union has declared its support for Malta's [words indistinct]. This was announced by the Soviet deputy minister for foreign affairs, Dr Ryzhov, who [words indistinct] an official visit to Malta. Before leaving Malta Dr Ryzhov said his delegation had talks with the prime minister, Dominic Mintoff, and other government officials. The talks concerned issues whose solutions would help to (?strengthen and) improve the relations between Malta and the Soviet Union. The talks also centered on the possibility of opening embassies in the respective countries. Dr Ryzhov said that Malta is entitled to open its diplomatic mission in Moscow whenever it feels it is convenient. Bilateral trade relations were also discussed. The Soviets proposed the setting up of a mixed trade commission to plan how to develop trade relations.

SPAIN

PSUC LEADER REMOVED OVER EUROCOMMUNISM ISSUE

LD042244 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] At a meeting tonight in Barcelona, Pere Ardiaca was removed from the post of president of the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia (PSUC) by the party's Central Committee. He was removed with a vote of 58 - 33 with 1 abstention. The voting took place following a large number of speeches by Central Committee members, which were later summed up by party Secretary General Francesco Frutos.

After the voting, there was a break in the session. When the session resumed, the second point on the agenda--the enlargement of the executive with members of the "Eurocommunist" group--was studied. Pere Ardiaca was removed by the PSUC Central Committee for not accepting the Eurocommunist theses. At the beginning of the meeting, the former PSUC president announced that he rejected Eurocommunism and would not resign, but would accept the resolution of the Central Committee.

Earlier Comments

PM060832 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 18 Jun 81 p 8

[Text] "The present situation is that the Eurocommunists have every kind of freedom of action and those of us who do not accept Eurocommunism either leave or are expelled," Unifed Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] Chairman Pere Ardiaca told EFE.

"I do not believe that there is any reason for me to tender my resignation. I maintain the stance which I adopted after the party's fifth congress, at which I was appointed chairman in order to pursue politics, not to play around," he added.

With respect to a recent meeting in Madrid, at which PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo requested the PSUC Central Committee members to accept the Eurocommunist theses, Pere Ardiaca stated: "I do not refuse to reflect." He emphasized, however, that he has not yet responded to Santiago Carrillo's request. "I am a PSUC member and, as such, invited to attend PCE congresses and to be a Central Committee member, but it must be borne in mind that the PSUC is one party and the PCE is another."

Finally, he stated that the tensions created within the PSUC over the last few days could bring about a radicalization of the stances existing within the party: "From the very outset, I have upheld our fifth congress' decisions, which allow those who so wish to call themselves Eurocommunists but do not mean that the whole party should be Eurocommunist."

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ITALY SCORES UK TALKS WITH FRG, FRENCH MINISTERS

PM061504 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 5 Jul 81 p 2

[Norman Kirkham report]

[Excerpt] Whitehall was taken aback yesterday by an Italian Government attack on talks in London today between Lord Carrington and the foreign ministers of France and West Germany as "useless and damaging."

The Italian protest, issued by the Foreign Ministry in Rome, was worded in unusually forceful terms. It indicated deep resentment that the "big three" of the Common Market should find it necessary to discuss in private Lord Carrington's mission to Moscow which begins tonight.

"Six months of the British presidency of the European Community seems to have had a surprisingly negative beginning," the statement said.

The foreign secretary decided to consult Claude Cheysson, the French foreign minister, and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany before putting proposals to Russia for an international conference on Afghanistan.

Italy's statement said that the Afghanistan proposals had been discussed in detail at the Common Market summit meeting in Luxembourg last week. If more needed to be said it should be in the EEC forum. Italy supported cooperation within this framework.

The statement went on to suggest that more powerful members of the EEC were trying to act without consulting the smaller partners.

The first reaction in Whitehall yesterday was of regret that Italy should have been caused any distress. British officials pointed out that Lord Carrington wanted to meet the French and German ministers to discuss matters other than Afghanistan.

The Foreign Office is expected to move quickly to try to placate Italy and Lord Carrington is likely to seek an early meeting with his Italian opposite number, Signor Emilio Colombo.

EEC OFFICIALS MEET WITH TURKISH INDUSTRIALISTS

TA021948 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] (Wilhelm Hafferkampf), the EEC Commission's deputy president for external affairs, said that the Commission considers the Turkish Government's announcement about the law on the constituent assembly part of the process of moving toward democracy. A delegation composed of the officials of the Turkish Industrialists and Businessmen Association held meetings with (Hafferkampf) and with the Commission secretary general, Emil Noel, in Brussels today. The delegation headed by Aki Kocman gave the two officials a report on the views of the Turkish private sector on the relations between Turkey and the EEC. The delegation members said that they fully support the political and economic measures taken by the government.

The Turkish Radio and Television correspondent in Brussels, Nusret Ozgul, reports that (Hafferkampf) said the Commission is pleased about the successful implementation of Turkey's economic policies. He stressed that this is a positive step for becoming a full member of the EEC. He expressed the hope that the announcement on the constituent assembly will create a positive impression on the European Parliament as well.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS CSSR AGENT'S ACTIVITIES

AU061733 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 4-5 Jul 81 p 1

[P.S. dispatch]

[Text] Vienna (P.Z.)--On Friday, Austria officially protested the machinations of Prague's agents after the demonstrative "lifting of the cover" of Czechoslovak spy Dr Josef Hodic by his own superiors. Ambassador Bauer, political director of the Foreign Ministry, expressed the displeasure of the Vienna government to CSSR Ambassador to Austria Kadnar who was summoned to the Foreign Ministry office.

The Prague secret service had provided the spy with a near perfect alibi. Hodic was known in Austria not only as a signer of Charter 77, but was also officially expatriated from the CSSR, something which naturally enhanced his credibility in emigre circles. Thus Hodic received Austrian citizenship after a relatively short time. On 17 June, Hodic was seen for the last time in Austria. Even though he had agreed to vacation with friends in Lunz am See, he never arrived there. He now is a hero in Prague instead.

Security officials describe as absolutely unusual and surprising the fact that the CSSR practically celebrates Hodic's "homecoming." Whereas the Thursday news only referred to an unidentified staff worker of the secret service, the party organ RUDE PRAVO in its Friday issue devoted a major article to "J.H."

It is assumed in diplomatic quarters that after the state visit to Austria by Czechoslovak Premier Strougal, which took place in a positive atmosphere, "hawks" in the Czechoslovak management could have signalled that relations between the two countries should not be allowed to become too close. This could be so, last but not least in view of the forthcoming visit to Austria of CSSR State President Husak.

Another motive could be the increase in the flow of refugees to Austria, which is assuming a dangerous scope for the CSSR. While in 1978, some 500 Czechoslovaks sought asylum in Austria, there were 1,834 applicants in 1979 and 3,241 last year. And the trend is still rising. Since there has been a relatively large percentage of intellectuals among the refugees, it is possible that the "lifting" of Hodic's "cover" was some sort of a warning shot and an attempt to create insecurity vis-a-vis potential emigration candidates.

BRIEFS

SOVIET MINISTER--A Soviet delegation under the leadership of Aleksey Ivanovich Yashin, USSR minister of construction materials industry, last week in Austria studied possibilities for cooperation in the manufacturing of household glassware and crystal. The Austrian side hopes for exports to the Soviet Union, Trade Minister Staribacher said at a news conference on Monday. After the visit of Soviet Premier Tikhonov, the Soviet side is greatly interested in reducing the trade surplus which is constantly increasing in connection with the increase in the price of energy. Minister Yashin's visit also must be seen in this context, Staribacher stated. The Soviet minister visited several Austrian light fixture firms and plant-building enterprises. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 23 Jun 81 p 7 AU]

EXPORTS TO USSR--Dr Friedrich Draszczyk, Austrian trade delegate to Moscow, stated that Austrian exports to the USSR in the first third of 1981 have reached an overall value of some 2.3 billion schillings, a 50.6 percent increase compared with the same period last year. But the value of imports also is 48 percent higher than last year mainly because of higher costs of power imports which totaled 5.8 billion schillings (compared with 3.9 billion schillings last year). Oil, natural gas and coal still account for more than 80 percent of Austrian imports, with other raw materials accounting for another 10 percent. It must be feared that Austria's trade deficit with the USSR which in 1979-80 increased from 3.5 to 7 billion schillings will not be substantially reduced in 1981. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 1 Jul 81 p 15 AU]

FRG 'CAUTIOUSLY' VIEWS BREZHNEV'S ARMS PROPOSAL

LD061532 Hamburg DPA in German 1340 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 6 Jul (DPA)--The Federal Government has cautiously received the newly formulated proposal, conveyed by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, by Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev for a moratorium on medium-range nuclear weapons in East and West Europe. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker said Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt sees discernible nuances in Brezhnev's proposal, compared with the ideas he had in February. Becker also referred to the Soviet arms level and stressed that Moscow's now modified proposal would have been more useful at an earlier time.

Brandt today briefed Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in a talk lasting about an hour, on details of his visit to Moscow. (?Tomorrow) [word indistinct] Brandt will meet the federal chancellor whom, like Genscher before, he had already briefed by telephone. On Wednesday, the federal cabinet intends, according to information in Bonn, to discuss the results of Brandt's talks in Moscow.

Referring to the more detailed discussions yet to come, the government spokesman gave the press in Bonn only a provisional opinion. The chancellor believes it is important and obvious that the Soviet Union should not make the start of disarmament negotiations dependent on preconditions. During Brandt's visit, Brezhnev stated Moscow's willingness to deploy no more SS-20 missiles after the beginning of negotiations with the United States. And Washington stated that, for its part, it did not intend to station any more medium-range weapons. In February, Brezhnev demanded that the West must also halt production and preparations for stationing medium-range weapons.

Government Spokesman Becker today stressed the Federal Government's view that the existing sizeable imablance between East and West in medium-range weapons must not be strengthened, but removed. But the Soviet Union is still expanding this imbalance.

SCHMIDT EMPHASIZES LIKELIHOOD OF U.S.-USSR TALKS

LD061728 Hamburg DPA in German 1559 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 6 Jul (DPA)--The chancellor has stressed his conviction that talks will take place between the United States and the USSR. In an interview for HANNOVERSCHE ALLGEMEINE, Schmidt said he expects these talks to "lead to an approximate balance in medium-range weapons."

The chancellor emphatically opposed the view that the Soviet Union would at the present time take advantage of its superiority in this field. "I do not believe that because of this anyone in Moscow is going to start a war tomorrow and certainly not Leonid Brezhnev. However, no one knows how the situation will look in 5 or 10 years."

Regarding the continuing discussion about NATO's dual decision, the chancellor said that he is fed up with continually having to set matters right. A lot of talk from Moscow as well as from Washington on this debate has helped to completely confuse the European opinion.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON BRANDT'S MOSCOW VISIT

DIE WELT Commentary

DW030815 Bonn DIE WELT in German 3 Jul 81 p 1

[Dietrich Mummendey commentary: "Brandt's Role"]

[Text] Moscow can feel content with Willy Brandt's visit. The Kremlin stage managers skillfully have incorporated his appearance in the great propaganda campaign with which Moscow wants to undermine the Western defense preparedness.

Brandt played his role in good faith, believing that "talking to each other" would be useful. He said "no doubt" exists with regard to Brezhnev's and his leadership members' will for peace. When the Kremlin chief in his toast described the Americans as warmongers who do not want to negotiate, Brandt did not contradict that in his return speech and found no supporting word for the ally. Instead, however, he expressed his own impatience regarding the delay of disarmament negotiations. He obviously pressed Washington to accept Brezhnev's offer to have a Brezhnev-Reagan summit in the near future.

Brandt also showed understanding for the "concern" of the Soviets. Even in the defense of his own government against "not objective and personal" attacks of the Soviet press (as Brandt put it himself), sharp protests were taking place behind closed doors, but publicly the party chairman found only lame and not even ambiguous words. His Kremlin toast was one of the few statements made by recent guests which was printed by PRAVDA without any censoring cuts. Even the Libyan Qadhdhafi did not come off that well.

As the only possibly substantial result regarding the problem of Eurostrategic missiles, Brandt will bring along a rehash of the Soviet suggestion of a moratorium which the West has already rejected for good reason and which does not concern Bonn but Washington. It just seems to have been newly wrapped up. But even if conditions are now better than they were before, if Moscow would persuade NATO to renounce the new arms temporarily, no Western government could dare to rearm if negotiations took too long--while Moscow would still have its considerably increased SS-20 potential.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU Article

DW030917 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 3 Jul 81 p 3

[Article signed KK: "Useful"]

[Text] The Soviet Politburo on Thursday intensively dealt with the subjects discussed between Brandt and Brezhnev at their Moscow talks, above all, missile armament in Europe. Surprisingly, the Soviet general secretary received the SPD chairman for a dialogue once again, possibly answering some open questions. Therefore, a reliable detailed balance of Brandt's trip is neither possible nor advisable.

Even though the conservative critics of the Nobel peace prize winner sardonically and doggedly will reiterate their objections to this factfinding visit, it must be stated now that Willy Brandt in the Soviet capital brought up all problems with frankness and commitment, problems that worry not only him. Soviet reactions have shown that Moscow as before trusts and listens to an integer personality like Willy Brandt.

At any rate, the visit of Brandt who wanted neither to negotiate nor to mediate has done the cooled-down German-Soviet relations good. In an increasingly threatened world, this is valuable per se, unless those who always paint everything in black and white dispute the usefulness of frank talks.

PRESIDENT OF SENEGAL MAKES 2-DAY WORKING VISIT

Meets With Carstens

LD021102 Hamburg DPA in German 0929 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Summary] Bonn, 2 Jul (DPA)--Federal President Karl Carstens today received president of the west African Republic of Senegal Abdou Diouf, at the Villa Hammerschmidt.

Diouf is in Bonn with his wife Elizabeth on a 2-day working visit. He also will meet with Bundestag President Richard Stuecklen and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Criticizes Al-Qadhdhafi

LD022245 Hamburg DPA in German 2041 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 2 Jul (DPA)--President of Senegal Abdou Diouf in Bonn today sharply criticized Libyan head of state al-Qadhdhafi, who will host the next OAU summit, because of his "disquieting activities which must be condemned" in Africa. Diouf told a news conference that his country will attend the OAU summit in Tripoli in 1982 only if Al-Qadhdhafi changes his policy.

Diouf who presently is on a working visit to Bonn, called Libya's intervention and continuing presence in neighboring Chad unacceptable. He emphasized that the relevant decisions taken at this year's OAU summit which ended a few days ago do not amount to an "upward or downward revaluation" of Al-Qadhdhafi.

Talks With Schmidt, Genscher

LD031545 Hamburg DPA in German 1447 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 Jul (DPA)--The independence of Namibia, (South-West Africa) orginally administered by South Africa, was at the center of talks between Abdou Diouf, president of the west African Republic of Senegal, and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today. Diouf expressed the great expectations which the African states (?see) in the Federal Republic's efforts for a Namibia solution. Diouf arrived for a 2-day working visit in the Federal Republic yesterday, which is the first Western country he has visited since taking office on 1 January.

A government spokesman said that the chancellor explained to the president the determination of the European Council to promote, on the basis of the world Security Council resolution, an early peaceful settlement for Namibia's independence. According to the Foreign Office, Diouf, during his talk with Genscher, welcomed the vice chancellor's proposal for the five foreign ministers involved in the UN's Namibia initiative, to discuss once again the Namibia problem at the summit conference in Ottawa.

Senegal belongs to the five African countries which have been asked by the Organization of African Unity to deal with solving the Namibia question. It has been learned that Diouf and Genscher both agreed that South Africa's delaying tactic entailed dangers for a peaceful Namibia solution.

Diouf also met today at Gymnich Castle--the government guest house--with a member of the executive board of Messrs Mennesmann, Demag, Knozern. A private program is planned for this afternoon. Diouf is to return home on Saturday morning.

Departs Bonn

LD041042 Hamburg DPA in German 0814 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 4 Jul (DPA)--Abdou Diouf, president of the west African Republic of Senegal, has left for home following a 2-day visit to Bonn.

LIBYA'S JALLUD ARRIVES FOR MEETING WITH GENSCHER

LD061535 Hamburg DPA in German 1509 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 6 Jul (DPA)--A leading Libyan politician, 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, deputy head of state and close intimate of the head of state Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, arrived in Bonn today for a meeting with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. He will have a discussion in the Economics Ministry on Tuesday with State Secretary Dieter von Wuerzen.

According to the Foreign Ministry, Jallud came to Bonn at his own request. The Libyan politician is on an overseas tour during which he also visited Belgrade and Moscow.

SCHMIDT SEES NO RISK FROM FRENCH MINISTERS

NC062107 Paris AFP in English 2055 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Hannover, West Germany, 6 Jul (AFP)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said in an interview published here today that he saw no risk to relations between Paris and Bonn nor the European Community due to the presence of four Communist ministers in the new French cabinet.

Interviewed by the HANNOVERSCHE ALLGEMEINE, Mr Schmidt counseled the United States to consider that the French president and prime minister, "Mr (Francois) Mitterrand and Mr (Pierre) Mauroy, do not need any Communist votes in parliament.

"Things would be completely different," he said, if the Socialist ruling team was "obliged to take Communists into the government because they would otherwise not have a majority."

GENSCHER WANTS DISARMAMENT DISCUSSIONS WITH GDR

LD061212 Hamburg DPA in German 1100 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 6 Jul (DPA)--Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that the Federal Government is interested in intensifying disarmament consultations with the GDR. Speaking today in Bonn to the FDP Presidium, the FDP chief announced that he intends at his planned meeting with GDR Foreign Minister Fischer in New York in September to talk about continuing disarmament talks. The Federal Government's disarmament representative, Ambassador Friedrich Ruth, and GDR Ambassador Ernst Krabatsch had a 4-hour discussion last Friday in East Berlin on the work of the Geneva Disarmament Committee, but also on the NATO dual decision on counterarming.

FDP spokesman Herbert Schmuelling said that Genscher hailed these consultations as an expression of joint responsibility for peace. Relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR must not bypass questions of disarmament. The two German states, by intensively discussing questions of European security, could contribute to East-West confidence-building. The two German states, despite belonging to different alliance systems, have a particular interest in seeking points of departure in the East-West security discussion.

APEL TALKS WITH JAPANESE DEFENSE AGENCY CHIEF

LD061446 Hamburg DPA in German 1331 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 6 Jul (DPA)--Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel today in Bonn discussed topical security problems at Hardthoehe with Joji Omura, director general of the Japanese Defense Agency. Earlier, Apel welcomed his Japanese guest with military honors. Omura is returning Apel's visit last year to Tokyo. After the talk with his German counterpart, Omura was briefed on the Bundeswehr, the Federal Republic's security policy and the military-political situation in Europe.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC TIES WITH MEXICO

NC061241 Paris AFP in English 1229 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 6 Jul (AFP)--France does not regard economic relations with Mexico as broken off, a French Foreign Ministry spokesman said today. He was responding to Saturday's announcement by Mexican Development Minister Andres de Oteyza that French firms were now excluded from Mexico's projects after the Compagnie Francaise des Petroles (CFP), which markets under the Total brand, suspended oil purchases on the issue of price.

The spokesman said France saw the minister's statement as "a political stance by which the Mexican Government was expressing its concern." It was not a Mexican Government decision and France did not consider any decision had been taken as regards individual contracts.

Talks must continue with the Mexican authorities "to try to work out a solution," the spokesman said.

Meanwhile Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert held a meeting of French officials covering foreign affairs, finance and the economy, industry and energy to discuss Franco-Mexican trade.

Tomorrow French External Relations [Minister] Claude Cheysson is due to have a meeting with Mexican Ambassador Flores de La Pena. Last Friday the ambassador met Edmond Herve, delegate-minister for energy at the Industry Ministry. Subsequently a communique was issued saying: "Mr Herve confirmed France's desire to develop close relations with Mexico in the oil sector, as part of economic co-operation confirmed this year by the signing of an inter-government agreement, despite the difficulties arising at the present juncture."

The overall economic agreement mentioned in the communique provides for long-term expansion in Mexican oil supplies for France and the development of French investment in Mexico.

LEADERS MEET WITH SPANISH PRIME MINISTER

LD021644 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Paris--Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, who arrived this morning at Orly Airport accompanied by Foreign Minister Perez Llorca for a working visit, was met by Premier Pierre Mauroy and is now at the Elysee Palace where he has had a meeting with President Mitterrand, followed by luncheon. At 1200, Calvo-Sotelo was received at the Hotel Matignon by Premier Pierre Mauroy, a meeting which lasted 45 minutes. The prime minister summarized the meeting:

[Begin recording] A brief but concise meeting and, I believe, constructive as well. There will be visits in the near future by the Spanish and French justice and interior ministers who will develop the conclusions of this meeting. [end recording]

In the courtyard of the Hotel Matignon, Premier Pierre Mauroy then made a long statement to the press. You know, he said, that I have had great satisfaction in receiving the Spanish prime minister for many reasons. First, because it concerns Spain, because it concerns the Spanish Government and the Spanish people who are now on the path of freedom and democracy. We who have been so deeply concerned for almost 40 years--I myself, if you will allow me to make a personal reference, I have also been concerned about my Socialist friends, as I have with my Spanish democratic friends, with all those who were in France, the land of asylum, waiting to return to freedom and democracy--in a way we are affected by Spanish democracy which is primarily a matter for the Spaniards and Spain. But I took the liberty of saying to the prime minister that it is also something which concerns all Frenchmen.

That is to say, the desire of this government is to help Spanish democracy with all its strength and not only to help it, but also to add our desire for cooperation and the feeling not only of sympathy but admiration for the results achieved in a few years. For this reason, the visit by the Spanish prime minister has been a singular visit.

Difficult problems are left -- if you will pardon the expression -- on the table to some extent in order to give consideration to that which dialogue, cooperation and friendship between Spain and France essentially represent. Relations recently have deteriorated. A change has taken place in France and I have expressed the desire of the government--and the president will do so personally as he is at the moment receiving Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo -- the desire of the French Government to establish relations of trust, cooperation and friendship over and above the problems which exist and even, above all, when the problems are difficult.

Calvo-Sotelo News Conference

LD022100 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1730 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Unidentified correspondent's dispatch from Paris]

[Text] The Spanish prime minister came to Paris to discuss two contentious issues that are clouding relations between Spain and France. In connection with the first subject -- ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] terrorism -- the prime minister told about 11 Spanish and French journalists at a news conference in the Spanish Embassy:

[Begin recording] I am leaving Paris certain that the French Government knows exactly the scope of the decisions it could make, the importance and seriousness of the problem, not only for Spain, not only for Spanish-French relations, but also for the international prestige of France itself. I am also leaving Paris sure that the president and the premier will calmly consider this problem before making any decision in connection with the extradition of those being detained in France for terrorist crimes. I am convinced that the French Government, while maintaining that France wishes to be a land of asylum, nevertheless is firm in its decision that France and French territory could never be a base for terrorist action and particularly could never be a base for terrorist action against Spanish territory. This decision by the French Government was conveyed to me in no uncertain terms by the president and the premier. [end recording]

In connection with the second major issue of the day -- Spanish entry into the EEC -- the prime minister said:

[Begin recording] We also spoke about Spain's entry into the Community and I am leaving Paris certain that the new French Government does not wish to raise any more preliminary obstacles before tackling the remaining issues in the negotiations. I believe that in the autumn we will enter the final stage of the negotiations and tackle the pending issues which up to now have hardly been touched upon -- I refer specifically to the problems of agriculture and fishing. [end recording]

Finally, the prime minister spoke of contacts in the immediate future at ministerial level:

[Begin recording] It was decided that before the summer the Spanish and French interior and justice ministers will meet in Madrid and Paris respectively and that in the near future the ministers in charge of economic departments will meet -- foremost among them the agriculture ministers. These meetings will aim at developing some of the initial agreements we have reached, and for the first time in the recent history of Spanish-French relations, at establishing permanent and systematic communication between the two governments. The president and the premier placed the same emphasis on the need to establish Spanish-French relations on this systematic and permanent basis, relations which began today, only a few days after the formation of the new French Government, with a brief but intensive visit which I have just summarized for you. [end recording]

SOCIALIST CITES SHIFTS IN PCF VIEW OF AFGHANISTAN

PM021046 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Jun 81 p 8

[Text] The Movement of Support for the Afghan People's Resistance, founded in May 1980 on the initiative of leftwing figures, held a meeting at the Paris Labor Exchange on Thursday, 25 June, preceded by a debate on the situation in Afghanistan.

Jean-Paul Gay, organizer of the Movement of Support for the Afghan People's Resistance, explained that the weakness of the "retort" by French opinion to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was due to Giscard d'Estaing's attitude and to that of the PCF. Leo Matarasso, member of the People's Standing Tribunal (formerly the Russell Tribunal), reported on the session which the tribunal held in Stockholm, as a result of which the Soviet intervention was condemned.

Jacques Chereque, member of the CFDT Secretariat, stated that his organization's campaign against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan "has not had the anticipated success." He explained that the working people gave priority to their struggles for their claims and rejected anything which could divide the left or could smack of anti-Semitism or anticommunism. Chereque stressed that under the agreement signed with the PS, "the PCF adopted a less firmly aligned position, demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops." Guy le Neovannic, member of the National Education Federation's National Office, noted the absence of PCF representatives at the meeting--"a problem which we should raise in public," he said. He also stressed the need for political unification of Afghan resistance.

Veronique Neiertz, member of the PS National Secretariat, stated: "I regret the absence of our Communist comrades, but it does not really surprise me." She recalled that for the PS "the Soviets' occupation of Afghanistan" is "unacceptable" in principle as in its methods and that "the Afghan resistance is a popular liberation movement which should be supported." "It is necessary," Neiertz said, "to create once again a nonaligned Afghanistan, free to choose its own government." Touching on the question of the agreement concluded between the PS and the PCF, Neiertz stressed that "differences remain complete as regards the analysis of the causes and the facts of a number of problems," such as Afghanistan and Poland. Neiertz emphasized the "path traveled by the PCF" before it signed the agreement.

First, Neiertz--who took part in the negotiations--noted that the PCF did not want the text of the agreement to refer to current problems. It had to accept it and "this was no small matter."

Second, regarding Afghanistan, "the withdrawal of Soviet troops is presented (in the agreement) as a necessary condition without which no search for a political solution is possible... whereas the Communists wanted to make the withdrawal a matter for negotiation." Moreover, according to Neiertz, "the condemnation of all foreign interference is deeply significant for the PCF" since it also applies to the Soviets, whereas the Communists regarded Moscow's intervention as legitimate by virtue of the Soviet-Afghan treaty. Finally, she said, the agreement contains no reference to the Kabul government, which the Communists regard as legitimate.

Neiertz stressed in conclusion that the Socialists will do "everything necessary to ensure that the government adopts its decisions in accordance with the Afghan people's struggle."

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR REPORTEDLY REMOVED FROM POST

PM031111 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 27 Jun 81 p 17

[Excerpt] Rome--Iranian Ambassador to Italy Mohammad Baquir Nasirsadat-Salami has apparently been removed from his post. This information is reported by diplomatic sources cited by AGI, [as received] according to which Nasirsadat-Salami was "recalled" to Tehran 4 June, but refused to obey the summons. Since then, AGI report, Nasirsadat-Salami has left his residence for an unknown location. The embassy is now headed by Charge D'Affaires (Bastegar). Salami, who lived in Italy before the revolution and studied in Florence, was considered close to President Bani-Sadr; before coming to Rome as ambassador he was a close aide of then Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh.

FINANCE MINISTER REVIGLIO DISCUSSES FISCAL POLICY

PM020944 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 19 Jun 81 pp 1, 27

[Alessandra Carini interview with Italian Finance Minister Franco Reviglio: "Revigilio Promises; 'Enough Taxes Now'"]

[Text] Rome--The figures would make any finance minister proud: in May, taxpayers paid 7 trillion lire in self-taxation to the internal revenue coffers--2 trillion lire more than last year and over 1 trillion lire more than was forecast. Nevertheless, Finance Minister Franco Reviglio discussed these figures with a degree of bitterness: "Of course," he said, "it was a success partly because some of the increase is due to funds recovered from evaders. Therefore, I have the impression that it means that we have scraped the bottom of the barrel and that the taxation lever cannot be pulled any further lest we break it."

[Question] Does that mean that there will be no further sharp rises in revenue?

[Answer] Precisely. But that is not the only source of my misgivings. For the past 2 years Italy as a business concern has yielded a kind of fiscal dividend, a safety net consisting of a higher increase in revenue than in output. Instead of investing these dividends in improving public finance and reorganizing the taxation system, we squandered them in the form of increased expenditure. Consequently, we now have higher inflation in a public finance situation that is becoming extremely difficult, not only because the state deficit is increasing at a rate incompatible with economic trends, but also because the majority of it consists of unproductive expenditure, which means that increased fiscal pressure will not be matched either by an improvement in the services that the state provides to the citizens nor by an increase in investments.

[Question] But this year too the revenue authorities will manage to accumulate several billion lire thanks precisely to the contribution of inflation and therefore fiscal drag. The reform of tax rates has been postponed and pay envelopes are getting lighter all the time.

[Answer] It is not true that fiscal drag has not been compensated for in recent years. In 1980 we rebated the extra money charged due to inflation by increasing allowances and family benefits. This year the revision of the tax rate curve should rebate approximately a further 2.4 trillion lire. The maneuver might be postponed, but it must be confirmed; taxpayers might receive what they are owed only toward the end of the year, but they will get it.

[Question] The fiscal pressure on incomes is becoming unbearable and taxpayers are protesting and looking at the United States, where Reagan has included a major cut in income tax in his anti-inflation program.

[Answer] So far Reagan's program has contained merely promises and no tax reductions have yet occurred. In Italy, however, in the past 2 years moves have been made to cut taxation by a sum equivalent to over 2 percent of revenue.

As for the protests, I would advise people to address not the Finance Ministry but all the bodies which govern and approve public spending, which in the past 2 years have wasted the results of the efforts made to increase revenue. The data are now there for everyone to see.

[Question] What are these figures?

[Answer] In 1980, fiscal pressure increased 2 percent; for every 100 lire of national product, 19.4 lire was collected in 1979 and 21.3 lire last year. In terms of figures, this means that the increase in revenue was higher than the 11 trillion lire increase in the domestic product. This is what I mean by a fiscal dividend, which has in fact been used entirely for increased spending. The same thing is happening this year, and in even more severe form; we expect a further increase in fiscal pressure, which has already been counteracted by expenditure.

[Question] Who has contributed to this increase in revenue?

[Answer] There has been a major recovery of funds from evaders; the rest is a result mainly of the government measures adopted last year, such as the increase in value added tax.

[Question] What about the increased expenditure?

[Answer] The figures for the first half of 1981 provide a truly frightening picture. State spending increased 40 percent in the first 4 months; the treasury paid out 40 percent more on staff and 60 percent more in interest on debts. This explosion is causing a very major public finance deficit: we reached almost 17 trillion lire in the first 4 months and if we continue at this rate the deficit at year's end will be 40-50 trillion lire, at best.

[Question] However, the governor of the Bank of Italy has criticized you too. He said in his report that in view of trends in the state's accounts, the tax reductions approved in 1980 should not have been put forward.

[Answer] That measure was determined and paid for by the funds recovered from tax evaders over the years and could not be postponed precisely for reasons of fairness. In any case, despite those reductions, tax revenue increased more than incomes, thus making a contribution to the reform of public finance, which I regret was used to finance increased spending, thus imparting a further thrust to inflation.

[Question] You say that we now have a public finance deficit of about 45 trillion lire, even taking into account the spending cuts approved by the Forlani government in its eleventh-hour decrees. How can we try to reduce this deficit?

[Answer] Certainly not by increasing revenue. From now on the revenue authorities can only improve the figures by means of recovered funds from certain areas of evasion. This, however, must be used to restore the balance of the taxation system and to ensure that those who have hiterto not evaded taxation pay a little less tax. It would be crazy and unfair to taxpayers to use funds for other unproductive forms of spending.

[Question] In short, you are saying basically that the Finance Ministry's contribution to the anti-inflation struggle cannot amount to much.

[Answer] I believe that over the past 2 years everything possible has been done on the revenue front. In any case, the inflation situation is so serious that it can only be tackled by the government, Parliament and the social forces together. Public finance is not the only very serious issue; there is also the increased value of the dollar, the escalator machinery which, by leveling out pay differentials, is prompting workers to press pay demands, and the balance of payments deficit. These are all problems that will be tackled together by the next government.

L'UNITA VIEWS U.S. ATTITUDES TOWARD PCI

PM021159 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 20 Jun 81 p 3

[Carlo M. Santoro article: "Old Europe, U.S. Fear"]

[Text] "It is impossible to understand the modern United States without realizing that the fear and hatred of, and obsession with, communism have helped to model the country and make it what it has become." These two lines printed on the title page of Mario Margiocco's newly published book on U.S.-PCI relations from 1943 through 1980 (Laterza, 328 pages, 30,000 lire) really can serve as a starting point for calmly examining a very delicate and still unresolved political problem.

Indeed, the opening of channels, albeit unofficial and sporadic, between U.S. administration officials and PCI leaders and intellectuals, starting in the fall of 1973, prompted people to overlook the fact that--well beyond the area in which the dialogue concerns political and ideological stances, programs and alliances, cultures and strategies that were certainly dissimilar --all relations were predetermined by certain major factors. The lines quoted well reflect the most substantial of these restricting factors. But there were also others which made silently precluded, as far as the U.S. side was concerned, any extension of communication.

First, it will be necessary to reflect on the fact that the attitude toward the dialogue was "asymmetrical," inasmuch as it set a superpower government against an opposition party in an allied-cum-dependent medium power. Moreover, it was based on structurally different methods of approach: The rules of diplomatic intelligence in the former case and the technique of political negotiations in the latter.

Italo-American Power

Second, the Americans have always regarded Italy as part of an "area system" (NATO, the Mediterranean) and the PCI as a member of a transnational political movement (international communism). Many misunderstandings have emerged on this essential point in our country too. Indeed, some people believed that the United States could regard the PCI as unique, just as, they claimed, Italy is unique compared to the rest of the world (the Italian "case").

Last, there has been a failure fully to appreciate the fact that in the United States there is still a twofold interpretation of Italian affairs, due to the often distorting influence exerted by the political orientation of Italo-American circles as well as by broad strata of the U.S. Catholic Church. Consider Cardinal Spellman's role in the postwar period and the influence of certain members of the Italian establishment "sponsored" by Italo-Americans (from Lupis to Sindona).

It is within this same framework of relations, the same combination of pragmatic ruthlessness and ideological obsession that we must view the interruption of the hints of an opening-up which emerged in the first year (1977) of Carter's presidency and which some people interpreted as premonitory signs of a definitive thaw until the negative stance adopted by the administration on 12 January 1978.

One has to go back to 1943 and the immediate postwar period, when the values of "Americanism" were combined with realpolitik, to understand its significance. Anticommunism, the negative pole of a bipolar system of foreign relations and the postwar facet of Americanism, became the permanent connective tissues of foreign policy. It therefore acts as a background for the limited body of relations with the PCI.

Margiocco places great emphasis on this socialized political culture of the United States--and with reason. But this ideological America does not entirely reflect the complexity of the picture. If one attributes the entire weight of U.S. "political reasoning" to it, one would be underestimating the specific trait that foreign policy has always maintained with respect to domestic policy.

Relations with the PCI, bear witness to an autonomy on the part of the foreign policy community, that is the foreign policy officials, that found its most significant international expression in the unscrupulousness of Kissinger's lighning visit to China in 1979. The opportunity to establish contacts, albeit cautious and limited, with the PCI only occurred, however, when between 1969 and 1973 the subject of relations with the communist world became less a matter of negative faith and more a matter of foreign policy.

A similar process occurred, albeit in what were different times, when it was a matter of accepting (between 1968 and 1963) the Socialists in the government area. The history of U.S. consent for the formation of the center-left, meticulously reconstructed by Margiocco, well describes the intricate nature of the decision-making process of the State Department and other agencies, as already decided by others in the United States (Halperin, Campbell, Szanton [presumably Scranton] and Allison.)

The eternal hesitations, the mistrust, the declared objectives and the objections raised within the bureaucratic apparatus in a muffled trial of strength among groups and lobbies; in fact this all seems to establish a historical precedent for the way in which the first U.S.-PCI contacts later came about.

Symbolic occurrences such as the matter of the entry visas for the United States, the invitations to semiofficial meetings, the interviews and deliberate leaks subsequently denied, the formal notes and the ambiguity of the verbal and other signs; almost everything is reminiscent of a tried ritual procedure. But even the Americans' goal and the reason that made such a step possible are the same now as then. Only the certainty of putting the USSR (the other pole and the sole object of primary attention) in a disadvantageous position would justify the opening of permanent relations.

Indeed, there is a fixed rule in U.S. policy (as there is in Soviet policy) determined by the very structure of the international system. Every act by the superpowers must have the twofold aim of: A--impeding the strengthening of the other side; and B--facilitating its weakening, though still maintaining the overall balance of the system. Those, like Kissinger, who considered balance essential, as against advantage, preferred not to exert excessive pressure on the communist parties, both Western and Eastern bloc. Those like Brzezinski, however, who gave advantage the priority over balance were willing to take the risk, setting their sights on the European communist parties' pro-Western "evolution."

This explains why the Americans persist in assessing the PCI's "degree of maturity" on the basis of the comparison of our words and deeds with words and reactions originating from Moscow. The criterion of "measuring of distance" from the USSR still remains the yardstick used by Washington--this, while overlooking the substance of the PCI's political proposal as well as its democratic experience and the national roots of our culture, which are classified with the label "propaganda." Unfortunately "...the belief that the old Europe is corrupt and that the new world is pure..." still survives.

PCI, PSI SPOKESMEN ON LESSONS OF FRENCH ELECTION

PM061122 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 27 Jun 81 p 3

[Giampaolo Pansa round-table discussion with PCI Secretariat member Giorgio Napolitano and PSI Directorate member Claudio Martelli, carried on 26 June by Modula 81 Television network: "Berlinguer Go Home; Craxi Is Still With the DC"]

[Excerpt] Rome--Martelli: With regard to Berlinguer, I will come to the fundamental issue. Every leader represents a single policy and therefore a single political season. There are men for all seasons in democracies and in democratic parties.

I believe that Berlinguer believed in the historical compromise with great conviction and that he tried very vigorously to achieve it. I do not believe that he is equally convinced by the PCI's present policy of the democratic alternative. Therefore, I do not believe that he is making all the necessary efforts to achieve this objective, starting with a constructive dialogue with the Socialist Party. You see, Napolitano, Craxi is the leader of socialist fortification, renewal, autonomy and drive. Berlinguer is the leader of compromise with the DC. This is the problem.

Napolitano: I will answer you with two observations. First, it seems to me rather vague to describe the Craxi line as the policy of the drive and fortification of the PSI....

Martelli: Let us say renewal and autonomy, then. Or simply the autonomy of the PSI.

Napolitano: But you cannot deny that between the Turin and Palermo congresses your line underwent some spectacular changes of direction, some rather major modifications. So, if we were to submit the consistency of a secretary such as Craxi to a rigorous analysis, well....

[Pansa] What was the second observation that you had to make to Martelli?

Napolitano: I would like to say, for the sake of political and moral honesty, that I consider myself fully responsible with Berlinguer for the policy that we pursued from 1974 through 1979. So, if anything, the issue concerns the Communist leadership group as a whole. What I mean is that there is a PCI tradition (which is open to debate and which I believe should be debated without preconceptions)--a tradition of shared responsibility within leadership groups. This means that the reality is very different from and more complex than that portrayed in Martelli's argument. But I would like to return to the subject of the irritation felt by the Communist grass roots with the PSI.

[Pansa] What would you like to say about it?

Napolitano: I would like to say that we must combat and surmount it. Also, we must explain it in the light of certain options taken by the PSI. Let us be clear about this; neither the Palermo congress nor your recent policy has emphasized as the joint objective of the left, the need to create as soon as possible the conditions for both leftwing parties to participate in the country's government. On 21 June you received greater bargaining power with respect to the DC. But what is the goal of your policy?

[Pansa] Apart from that question, we could put the following one to Martelli: Mitterrand has brought four Communists into the government. You, however, are still keeping the PCI out. Is this so?

Martelli: As far as our goal is concerned, we stated it clearly both at Turin and at Palermo: It is the building of a democratic alternative to the DC, a secular, Socialist alternative, with Communist participation. We have been working toward it since before Turin. At the same time, in this legislative period, the last thing that can be said about us is that we have accepted a subordinate role to the Christian Democrats. On the contrary, the DC is feeling the effects of its cohabitation with us Socialists as never before, and more than it felt the effects of its cohabitation with the Communists during the national unity period.

Napolitano: But the DC still acts in a maudlin manner toward you, still lauding your "Western option" as against some ill-defined PCI line. In short, it is very much aiming to deepen the rift between you and us.

Martell: Of course, it is in the DC's interests to do so, and I believe it was Pertini himself who urged us--both you and us--not to squabble too much, lest a third party take advantage of it. Be that as it may, ever since, Turin, the PSI has remained faithful to its stance; relations with the DC based on cooperation, but also competition.

[Pansa] What about Mitterrand's Communist ministers?

Martell: We can talk about it without embarrassment, partly because we have never exerted any discrimination. That is not the point. The point is how to make the majority of Italians prefer a leftwing government. This requires from the PCI further steps forward in the international field. Let us look at the facts signed with lightning speed by the French Communists: They even embody a complete willingness to accept Euromissiles deployed in Europe to defend the Atlantic alliance. In short, Napolitano, your French comrades have accepted an objectively subordinate position to the Socialists who, let us not forget, won an absolute majority on their own.

PCI'S BOFFA ON LESSONS OF NEW FRENCH CABINET

PM011045 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 26 Jun 81 pp 1, 16

[Guiseppe Boffa commentary: "Left Should Read That Program"]

[Text] The aspect of the major political event that brought the Communists into the new government most overlooked by the Italian press--with certain praiseworthy exceptions--is the text of the program agreement signed by the Socialists and Communists. It is in fact a very valuable document, a binding statement which reflects considerable political intelligence. It seems to me that anyone convinced of the essential role due to the left in Europe cannot fail to welcome with interest and satisfaction this declaration of principles and guidelines, resulting from a covergence between the two major historical components of the French (but not only French) workers movement.

The basic concern that inspired the agreement is, according to an apt expression used by the French Communists in recent weeks, that "the change must succeed." It is a concern that takes the lesson of history into account: In the past France has already seen other famous government experiments in which the leftwing forces were jointly involved, which left lasting marks on the nation's life and awareness, but whose more general aims of social innovation were rapidly exhausted. This time there is a clear determination to avoid a repetition of the same phenomenon. The new leftwing government presents itself with the steadfast aim of changes, which is very promising but anything but easy. It is therefore extremely positive that all components of the left are approaching its implementation united and in solidarity.

The fact that Mitterrand deliberately chose this path, despite the torrent of self-interested solicitations, both domestic and foreign, for him to govern alone, with the strength of his secured parliamentary majority, is a demonstration of consistency and political lucidity on his part. It is the same demonstration that he provided within his own party when he managed to keep it united, despite the emergence of serious disagreements concerning the repeated temptations to abandon leftwing unity. Now, as a statesman, he is demonstrating equal farsightedness with regard to the combination of political forces which brought him to power and of which the Communists are, as everyone knows, a decisive part. Of course, we cannot conceal the fact--having never done so--that it would have been better had this agreement been reached much sooner (perhaps this might also have led to a different balance of forces within the left). But this is ot the time for recriminations; the very protagonists of the French agreement have wisely decided to set them aside.

The desire for change and realism are the two characteristics of the agreement signed by the two parties. This can be observed particularly with regard to domestic policy. But it applies equally to foreign policy. We believe that we can say this with all the more conviction inasmuch as we find in it on all the basic issues--the international blocs and imbalances, the missiles, Europe, Afghanistan, Poland, the Middle East, El Salvador and Nicaragua--the same theses which we Italian Communists have supported in so many official documents of our own party and in so many items in our own newspaper; we have done so in disagreement with our country's right (and sometimes, unfortunately, not only the right) and also in calm but steadfast polemic with other Communist parties, including the PCF (may we point out in connection with the missiles that defend positions similar to those contained in the Paris guidelines a year ago).

The text of the Communist-Socialist agreement very vigorously confirms and specifies the foreign policy which Mitterrand's top diplomatic experts had already outlined in recent weeks. Scrupulous fidelity to alliances, together with the confirmed determination not to upset world balances, is one of the lynchpins. But the other, no less important, lynchpin is--and as far as we are concerned this applies equally to Italy as to France--that a country must have a sovereign foreign policy, determined entirely independently on the basis of its own principles and interests, which it is its duty to defend. France's new leaders were very categorical on both these points. The very decision to make room for Communist ministers in the government, despite the all-too-evident U.S. pressures against it, was an eloquent confirmation of it. There is nothing vague about this determination. The guidelines announced in Paris can provide a driving stimulus to a constructive foreign policy.

It is noteworthy that the assertions concerning Afghanistan contained in the Paris document have already been applied in the proposals on the same issue drawn up by the EEC--proposals which, at least in the still unofficial form in which they are now known, seem to us valuable and therefore worthy of careful consideration by all the sides involved.

The new Paris government's stance is important above all as the expression of a major country like France. But it is also a sign of the slow yet continuous evolution of a new phenomenon in Europe. Along different paths, including movements of public opinion, political polemics and a growing concern over the Reagan administration's stances, which are still only partly reflected in governments' official statements, there is emerging a new will on the part of the European peoples and several of their political forces to be more autonomous in choosing their own future and to no longer be objects in the policies of other major powers. In this connection, some people, especially in Washington, are brandishing the specter of neutralism. But it is an artificial target. The new French leaders were clear on this point too. "Neutralism," no better defined, is no possible path for the European peoples. What is possible for them is to be autonomous protagonists on the world scene, especially in the decisions which concern them. This applies as much in the East as in the West.

There are therefore in the French events abundant reasons for careful and fruitful reflection on everyone's part. The experience being carried out by the Mitterrand presidency and the new government formed by Mauroy reflects an important political plan. We do not believe that its importance is understood by those who uses it solely as an argument for harking back to old counterpositions, old anathemas, petty formulas or alleged K factors [supposedly preculding Communist government participation].
What counts are the political ideas put forward by the French left. These ideas were very influential in opening the way to its accession to power and will be no less influential now in its good use of this same power. But the value of these ideas extends beyond France alone.

PRIME MINISTER BALSEMAO ADDRESSES NATION

LD040730 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 2023 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Address to nation by Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao on 3 July--live]

[Excerpts] Tonight, only 6 months since the government took office, I want to assess with you the results of the recent past and outline the course of our future as a majority government for all Portuguese. Before I do this, however, I wish to express publicly to all Portuguese my gratitude for the civic spirit which, almost without exception, they have displayed over the past 6 months and for the work which they have done. I also want to say that I have good reasons to be pleased with the government's performance. In fact, only 6 months have passed and another 40 lie ahead for us to fulfill what we have promised. But in these 6 months, much has been done to fulfil the indespensible political blueprint of change in Portuguese structures.

What does it mean when one talks about change? It means, above all, a free civilian society, that is, to allow all Protuguese men and women to assess their potential abilities, to express their aspirations and to define in freedom the paths of the future. In other words, it is up to the government to build and promote the foundations without ever imposing a political dirigisme or centralizing state machinery and without ever allowing the concentration of means of production either in the hands of state monopolies or in private economic groups.

The freeing of civilian society is necessarily tied up with regionalization and strengthening of local power, but it is also tied up with dismantling vices inherited from Goncalvism [reference to procommunist Prime Minister Vasco Goncalves, 1975] and from the pathological revolutionism under which we lived for a certain, perhaps too lengthy, period. It also is tied up with the need to stop seeking to manage the crisis with the imitation of socialism which caused it in the first place. Only thus will it be possible to firmly modernize Portugal, based on permanent criteria of development and social justice. This is what we have been doing over the past 6 months and what we will keep on doing during our term of office.

The revision of the Constitution, which one hopes will not be delayed by mere crises or indecision in the area of the democratic opposition, is essential for the full democracy to which we aspire, without the tutelage of organs of sovereignty which have not been elected by the people.

With a view to change and as a living part of our national blueprint, the government has reaffirmed democratic authority, exerted whenever necessary, at the time of the strike--which were exclusively politically motivated--before and after 1 May, and also at the time of isolated acts of terrorism which are seeking, so far most unsuccessfully, to undermine the essence of the democratic state itself.

Consistent with the democratic policy of building a democratic state, we have reaffirmed once and for all the Atlantic and European vocation of Portugal and we have pursued foreign policy consistent with our destiny. This consistency implies firmness whenever necessary, as was the case in the incidents involving the Aeroflot airliner and the declaration of the Cuban ambassador as persona non grata by the government.

The European option is clear and undebatable, and because there is not alternative to our accession to the EEC, we take the view that we should not join the EEC at any price and are insisting on negotiating, with determiniation and firmness for the sake of national interests, on all aspects connected with out entrance into the Common Market.

Our commitments to NATO have been fulfilled and in this sphere, as well as in bilateral relations with our Atlantic allies, attention has been given to the need to reequip the Portuguese Armed Forces, thus preparing for their future integration and subordination to democratic civilian power, with full awareness that the government and the armed forces are increasingly identified with the goals they are pursuing, which is indeed easy to understand because they both have a national task to fulfil.

Regarding relations with Third World countries, there has been a veritable qualitative leap, translated into closer contacts with Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe. We have proceeded in a climate of openness and cordiality toward normalization of relations at all levels. Regarding the Arab countries, much progress also has been made. Evidence of this is the balance of my visit to the United Arab Emirates and Oman. All this is change, and change for democracy. All of this represents the building of a democratic state in keeping with the national blueprint which we are pursuing. All of this has been successfully achieved over the past 6 months.

However, great difficulties, lie ahead and I will have to mention some of them so that the Portuguese become fully acquainted with the problems facing the government. Since January this year, the U.S. dollar rose by 18 percent. In relations to the escudo, this means that the goods which we have to import cost, in escudo, 18 percent more. On the other hand, international interest rates are very high, which makes international borrowing much more difficult, makes external payments more expensive and leads to great domestic borrowing. The desired increase in exports is not taking place at the expected rate, particularly regarding our traditional European export markets.

We have had to and still have to import energy. And agricultural production this year will fall 5 to 10 percent. This means that we will have to import from abroad, because of the drought, about 25 million contos more than we expected at the beginning of this year. This situation is deeply worrying and implies--or rather, it has already implied--that we have had to review our initial economic growth targets. We will not be able to grow as fast as we wished.

To be honest, I must alert all Portuguese to the serious difficulties which we will be facing in the economic sphere in the next few months, as well as to the immediate sacrifices which will be required from all during this period.

It also will be necessary for all organs of sovereignty, without exceptions, to set an example, even if it is only a symbolic one, by showing that they understand the serious situation the country is going through and that they do not prevent the pursuit of a policy which was voted for by the Portuguese people, and which will have to be a policy of austerity so that we are able to maintain the purchasing power of all households and achieve growth for Portugal.

We have a parliamentary majority backing us and we are offering the Portuguese the invaluable political stability resulting therefrom. We know the goals we must reach in the next 4 years and we will not stop until we have achieved them. We are going to change Portugal in accordance with the democratic rules and in keeping with our promises, the promises which the majority of Portuguese wanted to chose through the ballot box.

Personally, I am absolutely confident of the support of all Portuguese and the government, a government which remains firm, cohesive and resolved to fulfil until the end and without hesitation its national mandate. We have hope and this hope is being turned by us into the certainty of a more just, more dignified and therefore happier future. The government is working to change Portugal.

CALVO-SOTELO ON FRENCH TIES, NATO, AUTONOMIES

PM061218 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Jul 81 p 6

[Our correspondent Thierry Maliniak interview in Madrid with Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo--date not given]

[Text] Madrid--[Calvo-Sotelo] "I think France and Spain must act in such a way as to given concrete form to their position as good neighbors and natural allies. And I continue to believe that Paris will support our entry into the Community unreservedly and without further preliminaries and will cooperate with us resolutely and without delay in the struggle against ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] terrorism.

Analyzing French-Spanish bilateral relations, which have been difficult relations, which have been difficult in recent years, Calvo-Sotelo recalled his statements last February to the Spanish parliament at the time of his investiture: "What I said then remains valid." He stressed: "I referred to the technique of 'preliminaries' whereby France is delaying the negotiations for our entry into the EEC and, in particular, to French reluctance to take part in the common struggle against terrorism. That reluctance is incomprehensible and painful to us. But I maintain that we want to develop a new policy with France to overcome these difficulties."

On these two problems, "the ball is in France's court," Calvo-Sotelo asserted. "Our entry into the EEC is an essential element in the political plans of the new Spanish democracy. The greater our integration into the democracies of West Europe, the easier it will be to finally consolidate our democratic system.

Entry Into NATO

The Spanish prime minister regards French collaboration in the struggle against ETA as "vital." "I hardly need to stress that the extraditions we asked for, on which the French judicial authorities ruled in our favor, are a question of ethics and of principle for us. Spain would find it hard to understand why the institution of asylum should be used to protect those who now appear to be enemies of freedom and democracy."

We then referred to the fact that certain sectors of French public opinion hesitate to regard ETA's action as a case of "classical" terrorism in view of the apparent support which the most hardline Basque nationalists receive from a proportion of the region's population--support which was made clear in the latest elections. Can it be assumed that everything has been done to isolate these radical sectors politically?

"I cannot accept that way of formulating the problem." Calvo-Sotelo replied, "Since it implies a moral judgment on our democratic structure, our system of freedom and the extraordinary effort we have made in support of autonomy. Since 1976 there have been two parliamentary elections. Full amnesties have been granted, the death penalty has been withdrawn and the Basque country has been granted a degree of autonomy which is inconceivable on the other side of the Pyrenees. In Spain, nobody is persecuted for his ideas or for the actions he takes to bring about their democratic triumph. Only those who resort to violence, crime and terror are persecuted. We have also recognized the direct right of every Spanish citizen to appeal to the European Court of Human Rights."

Concerning Spain's entry into NATO, which he has unequivocally declared his support for but which gives rise to reservations among the socialist and communist opposition, Calvo-Sotelo specified: "The decision to join the North Atlantic treaty is in accordance with our global policy. Spain wants to become a full part of the Western world and thus move beyond the current framework of our bilateral relations with the United States in defense matters into a wider, multilateral framework.

"The present framework was bequeathed to us by the previous regime and it puts us in a disadvantageous position since we are de facto members of NATO without taking part in decisions which effect us."

Calvo-Sotelo went on: "A large majority of deputies and senators already support this option. The Communist Party openly opposes it. It is true. The socialists' attitude is less clear cut but the essential thing is that the government can count on a sufficient majority." That remark looks like a reply to the arguments of certain opposition circles, which claim a "special majority" on this issue. "I should also say," the prime minister added, "that I am pleased to have found an intelligent, resolute and welcoming attitude toward our joining NATO among our partners, both in France and in the other countries of the alliance."

Autonomies: Rationality and Firmness

In domestic policy, one of the most delicate problems now facing Spain is that of the autonomies. The government currently is engaged in an overall review of its actions in this sphere and certain autonomist political parties, in the Basque country and also in Catalonia, fear a switch into reverse gear, which would jeopardize their gains. "You cannot talk about the autonomies as if you were discussing a race, in terms of reverse gear or forward gear," Calvo-Sotelo asserted. "It is a question of organizing with firmness and in a new way the political life of one of Europe's oldest states, whose centralist tradition goes back to the 18th century and was, moreover, imported from the other side of the Pyrenees."

"In this sphere," our interviewee went on, "we are only just beginning to read the treatise on method. We are trying to apply rationality and firmness to the autonomies and those words have nothing to do with reverse gear or limitation. Rationality and firmness are only possible if the state remains strong. As for the regions which have already received autonomy, they have nothing to fear since their legal and constitutional status remains clearly defined."

Calvo-Sotelo touched cautiously on another difficult topic--that of the political future of the government party, the UCD (Union of the Democratic Center), which more than ever is torn by international struggles and some of whose deputies openly advocate enlargement or even replacement by a large-scale rightwing coalition for the elections planned for 1983. "The elections are a long way off," he stressed, "particularly for a country like ours, which appears to be suffering from political tachycardia. I believe that the UCD's original positions which led to its electoral victory in 1977 and 1979, remain valid. The UCD is in an excellent position at the center of the political chessboard--a position coveted by the parties to our left and to our right. And we will establish our electoral platform for 1983 on the basis of the political center."

We concluded the interview by referring to the problems posed by what is described in Madrid as the "effective powers," particularly the armed forces, which since the failed putsch of 23 February apparently, have carried some weight in the political decisionmaking process. "The Spanish political system is based on the law and the supremacy of the civil powers," Calvo-Sotelo asserts. "That principle is very clear, both in the texts and in the government's day-to-day actions. That doesn't prevent the person responsible for national defense from maintaining contacts with military circles so as to ascertain their viewpoints on the modernization of the armed forces and the precise definition of their constitutional role. This is an additional argument in favor of our Atlantic option."

KIPRIANOU SEES NEED FOR TURKISH ATTITUDE CHANGE

NC061040 Nicosia PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE in English 4 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr Spiros Kiprianou, answering questions during the news conference he gave in Athens yesterday afternoon, said no specific plan had been put forward for a solution of the Cyprus problem. He added that various countries had shown an interest in strengthening the efforts of the UN secretary general to promote a solution of the problem. There is, he said, general consensus internationally that if progress is to be made in the intercommunal dialogue, the Turkish side must submit constructive proposals on the territorial aspect of the problem. Those interested in a solution to the Cyprus problem, he added, must bring pressure to bear on Ankara to radically change its attitude.

President Kiprianou then stressed that what was important was for the Turkish side to change its attitude on the Cyprus problem. We do not refuse to discuss proposals for a solution, but if there is no radical change in the Turkish attitude, no matter how many plans there will be and no matter where they may come from, they will have no result.

In answer to another question, President Kiprianou said it would be a grave mistake if the Turkish Cypriot side went ahead and declared an independent Turkish Cypriot state. Any such move, he clarified, would complicate the situation and would not benefit the Turkish side in any way. Mr Denktas, he added, must have been convinced by now that the majority of the Turkish Cypriots do not share his extremist positions on Cyprus. In any case, he said, our side is prepared to face any eventuality.

President Kiprianou then said that his talks with the Greek Government took into consideration the promise given by the Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr Turkmen, to the Greek foreign minister, Mr Mitsotakis--a similar promise was made in many directions--that by the end of July the Turkish side would submit meaningful proposals, particularly on the territorial issue.

In answer to a relevant question, President Kiprianou said that developments in the Middle East have always had repercussions on the Cyprus problem and, possibly, vice versa. There are similarities between the Lebanon problem and the Cyprus problem, and in both cases efforts are being made to impose partition. What I should like to stress, President Kiprianou went on, is that I hope that Lebanon's partition will be averted. A partitionist solution in Cyprus is inconceivable in any circumstances. The same applies to Lebanon.

Regarding his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union, President Kiprianou said that the visit would take place in autumn and the exact date would be announced in the next few weeks. President Kiprianou stressed that he attaches particular importance to the visit, as it will provide an opportunity for further developing the friendly relations and cooperation already existing between the two countries in many fields. With the Soviet leadership, he said, I shall also discuss the Cyprus problem and other international issues.

Commenting on President Brezhnev's recent proposals, President Kiprianou described them as very constructive and as indicative of the Soviet Union's readiness for detente and progress within the framework of the Helsinki Final Act. I consider the proposals, he said, very constructive and the West should capitalize on them.

Replying to another question, President Kiprianou said that it would be a good thing if agreement could be reached between the two super powers on implementation of UN resolutions on Cyprus.

Answering yet another question, President Kiprianou said that evasive tactics on the part of the Turkish side, aimed at preventing debate of the Cyprus problem in the UN General Assembly, would not be allowed. Mr Kiprianou said that if Ankara wanted to solve the Cyprus problem, the results of the so-called elections in the occupied area of Cyprus would possibly make things easier for it.

AUSTRIA'S PAHR HAS CONFERENCE WITH ROLANDHIS

NC061455 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, who is on a visit to Cyprus, today conferred with Cyprus Foreign Minister Rolandhis. The conference covered the Cyprus issue, international and European affairs and bipartite relations.

Speaking after the meeting, the Austrian foreign minister said he was happy to be informed that at present there is a possibility for overcoming the unfortunate situation in Cyprus, a section of which, he added, is under occupation by foreign troops. Pahr also said that recently he received simiar reports from UN Secretary General Waldheim. He expressed the hope that Turkey will truly submit realistic proposals toward the settlement of the territorial issue, which could be an important step toward solving the entire problem.

The Austrian foreign minister also said that during his talks with Rolandhis, the two sides agreed that closer cooperation between smaller countries, and particularly between neutral and nonaligned countries, has great importance in dealing with the difficult situation in the world today. This situation, he underlined, was created by increased trends toward the armament race and is characterized by a new trend toward a confrontation.

In his statement after the conference, Rolandhis mentioned that he explained recent developments in the Cyprus situation to Pahr and underlined that he considers Pahr's visit to Cyprus very important--at a time when the Cyprus issue is at a critical stage of development. He added that the Austrian foreign minister, being well known in international and European circles as a supporter of human rights, supported the efforts of the UN secretary general toward a just and permanent solution to the Cyprus problem, and also expressed his support toward Cyprus and its people.

RALLIS, PAPANDREOU EXCHANGE POLICY STATEMENTS

NC051935 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 5 Jul 81 p 13

[Text] Replying to a statement by the prime minister yesterday, PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou stressed that "Rallis remains exposed to the Greek people, history and nation as long as he does not reply to the grave question I have asked him."

In his statement, Rallis replied to the questions the PASOK chairman asked him a week ago and, in turn, asked Papandreou questions on his intended solutions to internal and external problems. The PASOK chairman referred the prime minister to an interview he gave to TO VIMA on 26 April where, as he stressed, "all these questions have been fully answered and Rallis fortunately still has time to read it."

The statement Rallis made yesterday is as follows: "We challenged A. Papandreou to appear in the Chamber to support the charges he made gainst the government. When we ascertained that he was avoiding the challenge, we afforded him the opportunity to recall his charges, but the PASOK chairman preferred to transfer the issue and attack us on our foreign policy.

"Although months ago he received replies to the questions he is asking, we shall come back so that the Greek people may not have any doubts concerning what exactly is happening.

"First: The limitation of the Limnos terminal area to 1,382 nautical miles facilitates national and international air navigation and is more than adequate for the comfortable operation of the airport as a civil and military airport. It also more than covers our operational needs and it does not create any problem in the country's defense.

"Second: The lowest altitudes of the air corridors of six airports have been raised. Also, the altitudes of part of another air corridor were amended and it was decided to use this part in accordance with the seasonal needs of air navigation. This settlement not only does not harm the Greek Air Force but facilitates its operation, because, as is natural, it is the Greek military planes that more than any others use the areas of the Aegean air space that are not covered by air corridors and these arrangements do not create the slightest problem for the country's defense readiness.

"Third: Air corridor R32 was extended and linked with air corridor B1. This extension was made according to the regulations and procedures of the international organization for civil aviation and the purpose was to facilitate the movement of planes from east to southwest. This arrangement serves the planes that follow this course, especially in conserving fuel.

"However, it should be particularly stressed that these arrangements were unilaterally decided upon by Greece and were not imposed on us. The purpose of the arrangements was to improve conditions for air navigation in the Athens Flight Information Region, that is, in the area of responsibility of the Greek authorities for air navigation which, as is the case in many other flight information regions, includes airspace that is not only Greek but also international.

"I specifically stress that in order to make the relevant decisions, the government fastidiously took care not to influence unfavorably Greece's defense capabilities or Greek operational needs and generally not to impinge on any of our country's rights. I again reiterate that all relevant decisions were made with the concurring opinion of the responsible people of the National Defense Ministry, the Foreign Ministry and the Civil Aviation Department. After this, it is superfluous for Papandreou to wonder about the national loss (sic) from these concessions to Turkey. The government has not made any concessions to Turkey, and the nation has not lost anything. On the contrary, Greece has gained, because its prestige has been enhanced internationally.

This is so because at its own initiative it brought about adjustments that facilitate international air navigation and enhance the security of flights in an area for which it has international responsibility.

"Papandreou has asked whether the government has abolished firing ranges of the Greek Armed Forces in the Aegean. The reply is that no firing range has been abolished. During technical Greek-Turkish talks, the two sides examined the possibility of abolishing only some dangerous areas (three Greek and three Turkish). The abolition of these areas, which will not have any unfavorable influence on our armed forces' defense capabilities and training needs, could be made on the basis of reciprocity and under certain prerequisites which, however, were not concurrent. Consequently, the exercise areas in the Aegean have not undergone any change whatsovever.

"It is not true that with the Rogers agreement and, more specifically, with the intended establishment of the Larisa headquarters, the Athens Flight Information Region boundaries in the east have ceased being identical with the boundaries of Greek operational control in the Aegean airspace as the PASOK chairman claims.

"The areas of responsibility of the Larisa Air Force headquarters--when it has been constituted--will coincide with the pre-1974 areas of responsibility of the Greek Air Force. The Rogers agreements explicitly recognize that the texts of the military committee are the basis for Greece's return to the NATO military wing, and all these relative documents are valid and determine the areas of responsibility of the Larisa headquarters.

"No part of the return agreement mentions--nor does it emerge from anywhere--that the commanders of the Larisa and Izmir headquarters should discuss a redefinition of the areas of responsibility, since these are defined in the NATO texts which constitute the basis for Greece's return [to NATO].

"The reply to the question 'what measures did the government take when during a recent NATO exercise in the Aegean the Greek Air Force's role from the Limnos airport was not recognized' is that the government has repeatedly declared and confirmed, both within the alliance's framework and outside it, Greece's legal and true position on the issue of Limnos' 'militarization'.

"Greece has stressed that on the basis of the Montreux Treaty, which abolished the Lausanne Treaty's provisions regarding demilitarization, it has defense installtions in Linmos which serve national security. It is an issue for the allied staff and it does not influence either the legal status of Limnos or Greece's defense interests whether NATO considers it expedient or not to use them during the exercises it plans.

"Finally, to the question 'how much did the government give, especially concerning the 1977 agreement that was initialed during negotiations with the United States for the bases,' the answer is categorical. Absolutely nothng was given to the United States. The negotiations concern the maintenance and, if possible, the improvement, to the benefit of Greek interests, of the conditions of operation of the bases envisaged in the initialed agreement of 1977.

"In addition, it should be stressed that the basic principle of the negotiations was the acceptance in principle of the viewpoint that possible agreements on points of detail are conditional on the achievement of an agreement on the whole.

"The government's positions and activities on foreign policy are crystal clear, aim at guaranteeing national interests, and have been made known to the Greek people.

"On the contrary, the leader of official opposition, although he has repeatedly been challenged, has not replied to the following grave questions for the nation's fate about which all Greek's without exception wait to be briefed.

"He denounces the government for the dialogue it is conducting with Turkey in order to achieve a peaceful settlement of existing differences without national concessions and within the framework of the common defense alliance. The question arises:

"First: With what specific policy does Papandreou intend to replace this dialogue? Does he intend to replace it with the policy of 'Sink the Hora' [allusion to Papandreou's bellicose slogan in 1975 when the Turkish ship Hora was prospecting for oil in the Aegean], a policy he promulgated in Alexandroupolis before being briefed by the then government? A policy that he subsequently tried to cover up with allegedly 'national reasons' letting it be understood that the then prime minister knew about it although it has been fully proven that he did not?

"Second: What stance will he take toward the EEC? Will he remain in it, will he withdraw from it, will he seek a referendum? Will he remain in it, violating Greece's obligations as a member, or will he withdraw, seeking a 'special relationship' as a third country with certainly worse conditions than any equal member?

"Third: What is his position on Europe's missile defense? Papandreou has declared his opposition to the installation of U.S. defense missiles in Europe, although installation has been accepted by West Germany, Britain, Italy and the Netherlands. The policy of Mitterrand--whose electoral victory Papandreou celebrates almost as his own--on this issue is: Abolition of the Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at Europe, installation of U.S. defense missiles in Europe and the parallel retention of France's independent nuclear force. Finally, Social Democrat Chancellor Schmidt follows the same policy, and, if the issue was discussed during Papandreou's recent visit to Bonn, then the meeting, which he so much publicizes, must have not been at all pleasant.

"What will Papandreou's position toward NATO be? Will he remain in it or will he withdraw? If he withdraws, on what will he rely in order to strengthen our country's defense? On exclusively Greek capabilities for arms? Or on the support of the 'nonaligned countries' which have been the exclusive victims of all military clashes that occurred after World War II? Papandreou constantly brandishes the Turkish danger. Nevertheless, he supports political positions which consign to Turkey all the advantages provided by our link to the Western alliance. I regret it, but Papandreou's positions--on the points that have been published--are dangerous for Greek interests, and I am sure that these positions will be rejected by the Greek people at the upcoming elections."

As soon as he learned of G. Rallis' statement, PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou stated the following: "I am glad, because Rallis at last decided--replying to some of my questions--to admit to the Greek people that his government indeed limited the Limnos terminal corridor, raised the lowest altitudes of six air corridors and linked other corridors among themselves. Of course, Rallis--his government's decisions were made under the unbearable pressures of NATO and the Turks--has transformed them into 'arrangements of air corridors' which serve airplanes following this course, especially in the conservation of fuel. However, Rallis does not give any reply to the more grave question I have asked him; to brief the Chamber and the Greek people on the Greek Government's positions during the course of negotiations with the United States for the bases.

"As long as Rallis does not reply, he remains exposed not only to the Greek people but also to history and the nation. It is precisely these most profound national responsibilities that the Greek people will apportion to New Democracy, which will suffer a historic crushing defeat at the next elections.

"As regards the questions Rallis asks, I suggest that he read my interview with TO VIMA newspaper on 26 April in which I have already given a full reply. It is indeed a pity that Rallis' advisers did not suggest he read my interview. Fortunately, there is still time."

AKROPOLIS INTERVIEWS AVEROF ON NEW PORTFOLIO

NC052021 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 5 Jul 81 p 14

[Exclusive interview with Evangelos Averof-Tositsas, deputy prime minister and national defense minister; place and date not given]

[Text] Question: By undertaking the coordination of the entire economic sector, you somehow abandon the Ministry of National Defense. Wouldn't this be detrimental to the armed forces?

Answer: It will not be at all detrimental. The armed forces are already at such a level of morale and organization--and many other things are on the correct course--that the Ministry of Defense will proceed unhindered on its brilliant path. The ministry's organization and staffing, as well as the quality of the officers corps in general, are at such a high level that my presence or absence does not change things. Besides, I am not abandoning the ministry that I had under my direction and loved for 7 consecutive years. I am working and will continue to work from my office in the ministry; I have retained some basic responsibilities (operational, appointment of senior staff, statutory penalties, NATO questions and some others) and of the responsibilities I have relinguished, the two deputy ministers and four chiefs will point out to me all those matters of which they feel I should be aware. I do not have the slightest worry.

Question: The present economic situation is described as problematic. How do you intend to deal with the matters that have popped up and to what do you give priority?

Answer: The first remark, I would make is that economic progress without the citizen's confidence in the state and economy is, by definition, impossible. As circumstances become more difficult, the importance of confidence becomes more apparent.

Firmness in decision, persistence on correct positions as well as flexibility for improvement on the basis of realistic facts and already adopted decisions are conducive to the restoration of trust, and constitute a prerequisite for economic development. Conversely, revocation of decisions and change of stand on matters without the fullest possible justification contribute to the creation of a climate of uncertainty.

The cooperation of social groups and the assuming of responsibility by the social partners who constitute the basis of our policy create peaceful and democratic relations.

Economy has many (?aspects). For the ordinary citizen, economy is not a sophisticated and sensitive aggregate in the handling of economic facts. For the ordinary citizen, economy is something more simple, and the elements they look for are seriousness, consistency and responsibility. These are also the landmarks that I will follow in charting the political [as published, presumably meaning economic] recovery.

At the same time, I should mention that there are other aspects that are of interest to the experts or those who are directly affected. These aspects concern not only the means for the best regulating and functioning of the laws of supply and demand, but also concern special matters such as the level of interest rates, the extent of financial credits, the charting of priorities for investment activities, parity of currency and so forth. I have already started following these matters together with special technocrats and particularly with the capable and responsible experts of the relevant ministries.

Question: What measures are you going to take to strengthen the citizen's confidence and invigorate economic activity?

Answer: Some measures will be announced soon after I have completed the study of certain elements and the discussions with relevant colleagues as well as with the representatives of the productive classes.

I should tell you that I will form a committee which will not receive any compensation and will consist of New Democracy deputies who are experts in economics, technocrats and representatives of the productive classes. I will receive suggestions from this committee. I will have these worked out and then discuss them with relevant colleagues with whom I will also discuss certain ideas I have from my experience in economics.

In the National Defense Ministry I have set a few simple but very basic principles: meritocracy, organization, defense spirit, aggressive doctrine. Here, my basic principles are: orderly house, consistency, courage and imagination wherever needed, social justice, state respect for the citizen.

Question: Last year on 8 May, immediately after the election of the new New Democracy chairman, you were offered the deputy premiership. You refused. What has intervened since then that made you accept now?

Answer: Your question is justified. If, however, you take into consideration that the actions of a politician should be characterized by realism and stem from national interest, you will be able yourself to give the reply. It was not possible after 40 years of political life, which I want to believe was distinguished by consistency, to absent myself from the roll call to help on the one hand the upcoming electoral struggle and on the other to strengthen a sector that has direct influence on our people's life.

Question: Some people claim that entrusting the deputy premiership to you is pre-electoral fireworks.

Answer: I have heard this and I know that this is supported by the professors of pyrotechnics because it suits them, because they create erroneous impressions, because they deceive the Greek people. New Democracy does not need fireworks, and promises to win the elections. For these 7 years it can show a huge accomplishment thanks to which the foundation of democracy were laid and a better future was secured for our people. Elections are not won with fireworks, which are the distinguishing mark of demagogues, or with promises. As I said, they are won with deeds.

The Greek people are mature and can judge who we are and who our opponents are. We are the great party that contains in its folds the patriots of the right and the center, who have been present in all the struggles of the nation. We are the party that can guarantee our people's progress and prosperity. We constitute the only party that can guarantee the maintenance of the welfare Greeks currently enjoy.

Question: It has been repeatedly reported that you disagree with the policy of a mild atmosphere. What are your viewpoints on this issue?

Answer: I thank you for affording me the opportunity to clarify my position on this truly burning issue. The best environment for the conduct of a correct and civilized political dialogue is indeed a mild political atmosphere. However, a prerequisite for such an atmosphere is respect by all political parties for its maintenance.

In practice, PASOK has never manifested such an intention. If you want I can cite many examples. Therefore, it is inconceivable for one to wage a battle with mildness when one's opponent uses demagogy and abuse as weapons. Prime Minister Rallis was the first to adopt the policy of a mild atmosphere, because, obviously, he wanted to give an opportunity to the PASOK chairman to establish the manner in which the political game should be played. However, the PASOK chairman remained incorrigible. He used abusive language so much and so often (traitors, cheap politicians, sellers of our national rights and so forth) that, like the bourgeois of Molliere who did not know that when he talked he was making prose, also Papandreou, when he said these things, did not know he was being abusive. Personally, I am a very mild man, but I reply with a punch to whoever wants to slap me.

Question: How are your relations with Rallis?

Answer: Excellent. I am sure he would give the same answer were you to ask him about my relations with him. I would add that even when, as a natural thing, we have different viewpoints on an issue, this happens with full understanding of each other's positions, and thus the pursuit for a common denominator is facilitated.

Question: Newspapers have reported that as deputy prime minister you asked to be given the office of deputy minister to Prime Minister Akhilleas Karamanlis, and that a dispute arose over this issue. How much truth is there in this?

Answer: I will answer in two parts, and I think that thus we shall agree better. First it is not true that I asked for that office. I believe that had I asked for it I would have been given it. Second, the man makes the position not the position the man. These things alone attest to how unfounded these rumors were? After all, from the very first moment I expressed the wish to have my office in the Ministry of Coordination so that I would have a more direct contact with all groups.

Question: Do you believe that Mitterrand's election as president of the French Republic and more generally the French elections will influence the result of elections in Greece?

Answer: I do not believe it, or rather I am sure of the opposite. I have many times declared that I believe in the virtues of Greeks. Greeks should not be able to find similarities between Mitterrand and Papandreou and between the French Socialist Party and PASOK.

PASOK has some cadres who can stand up to a comparison. However, the majority and the chairman of the party cannot stand up to a comparison. Francois Mitterrand never said that "he is a Marxist beyond any doubt" or that he is a Marxist with reservations liable to many interpretations. In World War II, Mitterrand fought as a noncommissioned officer in the French army, was wounded, made dangerous attempts to escape and, finally, succeeded in arriving in France where he fought again with the resistance. As soon as Francois Mitterrand was elected president of the republic, he took a clear position in favor of the nuclear arming of France and Europe, stressed that the Soviet SS-20 missiles which can strike at Europe but not at the United States should be dealt with, aligned himself with the United States, and declared himself for NATO. I cannot see any similarity with Andreas Papandreou's and PASOK. Greeks know all these things. They also know that Papandreou's foreign policy will lead Greece to isolation and military weakness and that if Papandreou continues his regular provocations to Turkey he will lead us to perhaps great misadventures. Greeks have a critical spirit and they understand very well these and other things. For this reason, I am sure that the elections in France will not influence the Greek elections at all.

Question: What do you think will happen in case New Democracy wins an independent majority in the next elections? What government lineup will be formed? In case New Democracy cannot form a government the mandate will be given to the second party which will be PASOK. If in order to survive in the Chamber Papandreou cooperates, openly or indirectly with the KKE, what will the consequences be for the country? How will New Democracy react?

Answer: You are being misguided by the uproar PASOK is making, an uproar that often (as, for instance, in Lakonia) [allusion to recent political speech in Lakonia where thousands of alleged PASOK followers had gathered] costs him many millions. A lot of noise, however, does not mean many voters. Do not be at all uneasy. You will see. New Democracy will win a comfortable majority and alone will form a government.

GOVERNMENT INFORMS USSR OF BALLERINA'S DEFECTION

TA061601 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Ankara, 6 Jul (AA)--Galina Cursina, a ballerina of the Bolshoi troupe on tour in Turkey, does want to go to the United States and not to return to the Soviet Union, reiterated an official statement issued by the Foreign Ministry today. Cursina stated her intention to do so both orally and in writing to Turkish authorities, the statement stressed. The Soviet Union was duly informed by Turkish authorities.

The ballerina had sought asylum from the U.S. Consulate General in Istanbul Saturday and she was free to go to that country, according to the statement.

Further Details

TA161902 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1824 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Galina Cursina, the Soviet ballerina who applied to the U.S. Consulate General in Istanbul for political asylum 2 days ago, stated her application verbally and in writing to the Turkish authorities. According to information supplied by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, after Cursina applied to the U.S. Consulate General on 4 July, the U.S. Embassy in Ankara informed the Turkish authorities of the situation. The Turkish authorities asked Cursina to confirm the situation verbally and in writing. After she supplied this confirmation, the Soviet Embassy in Ankara was informed of the situation. The necessary procedures are being carried out. The Soviet ballerina is now at the U.S. Consulate General in Istanbul.

Meanwhile, (Alekse Usin), head of the Bolshoi troupe, which is in Istanbul, held a news conference and said: We believe this incident is meant to damage Turkish-Soviet cultural cooperation. The Bolshoi is in Turkey for the 9th International Istanbul Festival.

EXPORTS TO LIBYA INCREASE; BULGARIAN DELEGATION

TA011545 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Istanbul, 1 Jul (AA)--Turkey has exported 616 million dollars worth of goods to Libya in the first 5 months of 1981, and has signed additional export contracts worth 408 million dollars, raising the total over one billion dollars, Libyan Trade Attache (Muhammed Sharshari) today told members of the Istanbul Chamber of Industry. He was addressing a meeting to mark the occasion. (Sharshari) added Turkish-Libyan relations were a good model for widespread cooperation between Islamic countries.

A Bulgarian trade mission is expected in Istanbul Monday, 6 July. The 20-man team, representing 15 exporting and importing agencies of Bulgaria, will stay 4 days in the city.

Bulgarian Trade Talks

TA061954 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1824 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Talks aimed at developing Turkish-Bulgarian economic relations began in Istanbul today between officials of the two countries' chambers of industry and trade. Mehmet Yazar, chairman of the Turkish Union of Chambers, said in an opening speech that certain goods needed by Bulgaria could be manufactured in Turkey. He said ways and means would be sought to export certain products and goods, such as furniture, household appliances and agricultural machinery, besides traditional export goods. He stressed that the transfer of technology would benefit both countries. Yazar also said work was underway to open a Turkish fair in Sofia.

The Bulgarian deputy minister of foreign trade, Petur Bashikarov, said at the meeting that Bulgaria could cooperate with Turkey in the field of construction and that it was ready to purchase various agricultural goods, mainly citrus products and olives.

(Peter Rusev), head of the Bulgarian Union of Chambers, pointed out that agricultural cooperation between the two countries would develop industrial cooperation as well. Talks between the Turkish and Bulgarian delegations will continue for 3 days.

Reactions to Libyan Trade

NC030804 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 30 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] The "protocol" that Turkey has signed with Libya, officially stipulating $1 billion worth of exports to Libya, has caused near panic in Western countries to the extent that it has become the topic of the day. The main world news agency, ASSOCIATED PRESS, the German parliament and the Italian president, all in chorus, are trying to upset Turkish-Libyan relations.

Efforts to "hinder" Turkish-Libyan trade, which has developed through ties inspired by history, were first exerted by AP. The day the agreement stipulating the sale of $1 billion worth of goods to Libya in 1982 was signed, AP carried a 3-page report, in the form of a commentary, in which it persistently argued that Libya wanted to purchase submarines and warships from Turkey, as if Turkey had nothing else to sell.

Two days after this AP commentary, the Foreign Affairs Commission of the German parliament maintained that Turkey had sold to Libya the four submarines it had obtained from Germany. Using this argument as a subterfuge, Germany has suspended until September German military aid to Turkey.

Another effort to hinder Turkish-Libyan trade talks came from Italy. President Sandro Pertini argued that "all the terrorism in the world, including that in Turkey, was being masterminded by Al-Qadhdhafi and 'Arafat." The Italian president's particular mention of Turkey and his argument that terrorism was being directed by Al-Qadhdhafi implies nothing more than an attempt to undermine Turkish-Libyan relations.

The reason for this ill-tempered reaction from Germany and Italy becomes obvious when their share of exports to Libya, which is capable of importing goods worth $10 billion per year, becomes apparent. These countries, which are used to securing a large share of the Libyan market, cannot tolerate the fact that Turkey, which sold Libya only $60 million worth of goods last year, should increase its exports to Libya to $1 billion, and sign an official protocol for this purpose.

POLISH UNDER SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR VISIT

TA062104 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] The Polish under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Marian Dobrosielski, arrived in Istanbul by air at 2155 this evening. He will come to Ankara tomorrow morning. He will hold talks with Foreign Ministry officials.

NIGHT CURFEW LIFTED IN EASTERN PROVINCES

TA031509 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Erzurum, 3 Jul (AA)--The martial law commander for Erzurum and three other eastern provinces entirely lifted the remaining few hours of night curfew. The lifting of the curfew was announced to the public Friday.

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SPD CHAIRMAN BRANDT DISCUSSES MOSCOW TALKS

DW070904 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 6 Jul 81 pp 23-29

[Editors Klaus Wirtgen and Dirk Koch interview with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt in Moscow--date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Brandt, in Moscow, you have pointed out increasing dangers for world peace, saying on several occasions that you consider the situation to be very serious. Did you receive any new unpleasant information or are you painting everything black to save detente?

Brandt: My assessment of the international situation was not changed by the Moscow talks. I came to Moscow with a very serious assessment of the international situation. I said it was alarming, with growing tensions and increasing araments. I realized more clearly here, however, what Brezhnev's Tbilisi speech meant. We can expect very delayed negotiations to take place as well as the adoption by the Soviet side of an alternative to what emanates from one part of NATO's Demcember 1979 decision.

SPIEGEL: You mean Western counterarmament.

Brandt: Actually, that was clear from the start. In answer to the second part of your question, I have not made the situation appear more serious than it is just for tactical reasons. It really is serious, as many people in the Federal Republic as well as elsewhere in Europe are aware.

SPIEGEL: Did the Soviets express additional threats?

Brandt: No threats at all were made. A big power simply expressed self-assuredness that it will be able to go along if the other big power believes it can demonstrate superiority with regard to the great means of destruction. It is my experience--and this has also been said in Moscow, by the way--that the intervals between the inventions of one side or the other have become increasingly shorter in the course of history: first with regard to the atom bomb, then the hydrogen bomb and then other arms systems. I do not believe that the concept of "ruining the other through armament" is realistic.

SPIEGEL: Helmut Schmidt and Hans-Dietrich Genscher believe that the nuclear balance has been upset in Europe because the Soviet Union has deployed its SS-20 medium-range missiles. The Soviet Union now says that if NATO deploys 572 U.S. weapons, it will counteract with new arms. What is that if not a threat?

Brandt: Regarding the figures, this is one of the most depressing things we have experienced. While the general secretary was speaking, Hans-Juergen Wischnewski took our files out and found that there is an enormous difference. By the way, he was absolutely correct in saying, and I said it also: I have no satellites and I cannot count in any other way either, but there is a fantastic difference between the number of launchers and warheads.

SPIEGEL: Could you cite some figures?

Brandt: I shouldn't but the differences range between 1 to 10 and 1 to 100. It makes one realize that a party chairman, no matter what he has done otherwise, is not there to take measures which must be taken by governments. I say, if for no other reason, this should be reason enough to begin negotiations as soon as possible.

SPIEGEL: The counting of arms as such doesn't help much either, as was demonstrated by the tough Vienna negotiations on the reduction of troops in Europe.

Brandt: Regardless of what Vienna may have meant and of what was carried on so laboriously over the years, it still has its significance.

Some marginal things were accomplished with regard to such things as whether music bands or mess personnel should be counted. Such things were discussed by Brezhnev and me as early as 1971 on the Crimea. Basically, however, both sides know rather accurately through Vienna what they have in those areas being discussed at the Vienna MBFR negotiations...

SPIEGEL: You mean that the Soviet negotiators have learned from the figures of the U.S. intelligence service how strong the USSR really is?

Brandt: ...this should eventually take place with regard to nuclear arms in Europe, and therefore, I support negotiations on the subject as soon as possible.

SPIEGEL: Federal Defense Minister Apel stated recently that in medium-range missiles an eastern superiority of 8 to 1 exists. You mentioned a difference of between 10 to 1 and 100 to 1.

Brandt: It depends on what the figures refer to. It depends on whether the calculations include land-based missiles, on whether the French and the British potentials are included and whether the U.S. forward-based systems are included, which also belong somehow to the gray zone. It depends on whether one includes the submarines which have been counted in part in connection with SALT II, which has not been ratified, as well as the Soviet submarines in the Baltic Sea.

SPIEGEL: The five U.S. submarines with Poseidon missiles have been counted already.
Brandt: Yes, whether we like it or not, the Soviet side says--I understand their feelings--the following. If we come to the negotiating table, we must include the U.S. forward-based systems. We will at least bring them up. I think it would be realistic for NATO to deal with this.

SPIEGEL: This position was represented by the federal chancellor here in Moscow in 1980...
Brandt: Yes, I think so...

SPIEGEL: ...but it seems that he has abandoned that in the meantime, perhaps under the influence of Mr Genscher.
Brandt: I am not so certain. Mr Genscher just said that he feared that negotiations would be complicated by the inclusion of these additional elements.

SPIEGEL: So far, however, he, together with the Americans, seems to be against it.

Brandt: One can very well imagine negotiations taking place in steps. I have held discussions during the past few days with people in the Soviet Union--not just people I met in the street, but high-ranking personalities--who have outlined another sequence of steps to me.

SPIEGEL: What does the Soviet model look like?

Brandt: Well, they just said: We have taken notice of your zero solution. That pertains to the material involved in the NATO decision of December 1979, that is, the Soviet SS-20 missiles, the U.S. Pershing II and the cruise missiles. Let us assume, the Soviet discussion partners, say, that we are prepared to scrap our SS-20 missiles.

SPIEGEL: "Scrapping," not just withdrawal for deployment against targets outside Europe, that was not demended by you?

Brandt: I discussed figures, deployment and ranges. My Soviet discussion partners said: Assume that we are prepared to scrap them. Then you must reckon, they said, that we are heading for a comprehensive zero solution. It should encompass more than just the new medium-range weapons and should include, the Pershing-I, which we consider to be a short-range weapon. Corresponding weapons would then naturally be dismantled on the Soviet side.

SPIEGEL: It is a current belief in the West that this tactical weapon with a range of about 750 km cannot strike Soviet territory but can graze it at best.

Brandt: The Soviets said that the Pershing I can reach the outskirts of Leningrad.

SPIEGEL: How did you react to the new suggestion from the Soviets?

Brandt: In one of the accompnaying talks, I suggested not overburdening the matter. But naturally, I cannot doubt the legitimacy of a course of action which indicates that more is actually involved: We want to hold a second state of discussions on all other arms, not merely the new ones which can reach Russia. We also are prepared to discuss weapons which can reach you.

SPIEGEL: Will Brezhnev's "zero solution" lead to quicker negotiations than your own suggestion?

Brandt: Without wanting to introduce Brezhnev into the game, I somewhat fear that if one throws all this together, nothing will come of it and that the second thing will crush the first. I am in favor of discussing the matter on which Schmidt, Genscher and Brandt agree: It would be good to create the prerequisites for a situation where there would be no need to implement the second part of the NATO decision on the Pershing II and cruise missiles.

SPIEGEL: That is also up to the Soviets.

Brandt: I advise the Soviet side not to turn their basic considerations for the future into a kind of prerequisite, for current matters, because otherwise one thing would not just burden the other, it could kill it. We are aware of such stories. If you look carefully at Brezhnev's toast on Tuesday, he said: We are prepared, as a kind of introduction for negotiations, not to continue with the SS-20 missiles, if the Americans let us know at the beginning of the negotiations that they will do nothing during the negotiations that would increase their nuclear potential. In other words, they do not voice conditions regarding production or excavation or concrete work at missile sites. But they concentrate everything on the decisive point--deployment. I consider that to be very significant.

Brandt: I cannot judge the SS-20's aimed at China.

SPIEGEL: ...That is, the entire SS-20 potential aimed at West Europe.

Brandt: We would be in good company with Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer who made this his fundamental principle...

SPIEGEL: ...Who fought against the deployment of Thor and Jupiter missiles in our country.

Brandt: ...Who said that after everything we have been through, it would be good for us to keep out of this.

SPIEGEL: What would you say to somebody who maintained that Brezhnev's idea of a gradual plan creates new conditions for negotiations, thus demonstrating that the Soviets are not prepared to negotiate?

Brandt: Well, I have frankly outlined the ideas mentioned to me in addition to the official texts. I have nothing at all to say about the things the Soviet Government will really suggest. That is a different matter and remains to be seen.

SPIEGEL: But at the same time, the Soviet side said: If no successful negotiations take place, there will be "counter-counterarmament" before the U.S. counterarmament has taken place. Has "counter-counterarmament" been outlined more concretely?

Brandt: No, that is my term. This expression has never been used by a Soviet politician in talking with me. If I could change it, I would say preparatory counterarmament. One doesn't know how fast these things will work. There are experts who say: Naturally, they have something up their sleeve, such as what could happen on the territory of the other German state and in Czechoslvakia. That would work a bit faster than the Pershing II.

SPIEGEL: You mean the SS-20 missiles which could hit the Federal Republic very quickly from these Warsaw Pact states.

Brandt: There are other things but nothing of that has been mentioned to me. I know it from the remarks of experts--I almost said of such people as Arbatov and Bahr--who deal more closely with their respective further steps.

SPIEGEL: Is that directed only against Europe? Can you be more explicit?

Brandt: Take a look at the map and notice the distance between Soviet islands far out in the East and the California coast.

SPIEGEL: Is that within range of the SS-20?

Brandt: If that were so, it would mean that these arms would not be a subject of the SALT II treaty.

SPIEGEL: Was this matter pointed out to you here?

Brandt: No.

SPIEGEL: You knew it before?

Brandt: Yes.

SPIEGEL: Egon Bahr just recently was in Moscow to prepare for your talks. Why were you so suprised by the differences in figures?

Brandt: I must correct something regarding the preparations. It has been misrepresented at home, as though the SPD had launched a two-stage missile--first Bahr, then Brandt. Bahr was here as a member of the Palme Commission. But of course, he gave me his impressions. By the way, you are right. To be sure, I had received hints even prior to Bahr's visit that there is quite a divergence in what the one side thinks of the other, but I have never before seen such drastic references to different figures as those I was confronted with by the general secretary. I don't mean by this that they are correct.

SPIEGEL: Does Moscow perhaps want to establish its starting position for negotiations with the help of extreme figures?

Brandt: This would mean overrating the importance of my visit. No matter what I may have against the Soviets otherwise, I must really say that they want to negotiate. One can say what one wants about Brezhnev, but he is most anxious for world peace. That is beyond a doubt. Regarding the figures, they must be clarified if the Soviets want to negotiate, and I hope--no, I am certain--that our U.S. friends also want to because they agreed--it is contained in the Brussels decision, it has been confirmed by the NATO decision in Rome, and Helmut Schmidt brought this back with him. If they want to negotiate at all, the Soviet side knows that it must not beat around the bush if negotiations are to take place.

SPIEGEL: Whose fault is it that negotiations do not get underway?

Brandt: First, we must say that the Soviet side has taken too much time. It assessed the matter incorrectly as is shown by the statements by Andrey Gromyko in Bonn in late 1979. Moscow let time run out up to the fall of 1980. Then there were the Geneva negotiations in October-November, which were not merely procedural negotiations--I did not know that immediately the next day; I learned it a few weeks later.

These were not negotiations such as those between Secretary of State Haig and Ambassador Dobrynin, who have met once a month or every 6 weeks. The matter was really addressed in Geneva. I learned the contents almost 1 year later. But to be fair, I must say that this was not mainly the fault of the U.S. side.

SPIEGEL: Who is guilty now?

Brandt: Now comes the second phase with the great surprise for such people as myself, and for the Russians and many others. It was thought that a new U.S. Government with a domestic policy a bit more rightist was coming. We all have had dealings with Republican governments. After relatively few weeks, they could all be sized up clearly. I have talked to Boris Ponomarev here. He is the chairman of the Supreme Soviet's International department. He was in America several years ago and met Reagan when he was still govenor of California. Ponomarev told how Reagan put him on the speaker's chair in the capitol in Sacramento and said: "What a practical system you have in the USSR! The Supreme Soviet meets twice a year for 2 or 3 days, while I have this congress here which is constantly a pain in the neck for me." The two of them obviously got along quite well. There was no prejudice on principle against Reagan.

SPIEGEL: Nothing of that can be felt at present.

Brandt: Naturally, the Soviets feel insecure and one must try to understand. Half a year has passed now and no one still really knows what is happening. This doesn't just apply to such vitally important matters as missiles. Take the following, for example. President Reagan says: We don't like Communists involved in the French Government, but France remains our good friend. A day later, a story comes from the U.S. State Department which does not agree with the President.

SPIEGEL: Different positions are said to exist occasionally even in Communist states.

Brandt: For a state which is organized like the Soviet Union--I do not say that I consider it the highest development of human society, all I say is that it is an important state which is organized as it is--it must be irritating for them still not to know what the Americans really want.

SPIEGEL: Do you know what is supposed to come of the talks between Haig and Gromyko, planned for the fall? Worldwide this is being called the starting date of the negotiations? What hopes do the Soviets have with regard to this meeting?

Brandt: When Brezhnev spoke Tuesday evening about "negotiations on the issue," he did not mean the meeting between Gromyko and Haig, which is seen by Moscow as a political meeting and not as the start of negotiations on the issue.

SPIEGEL: Which means a different assessment from that in Washington?

Brandt: I'm not sure. I haven't talked about that with any American.

SPIEGEL: So you haven't succeeded here in eliminating the great Soviet doubts about the seriousness of the U.S. desire to negotiate?

Brandt: The statements by the Soviet side indicate that it is very uncertain indeed with regard to the U.S. stance. I expounded the consequences of the Rome decision as well as the news Helmut Schmidt brought with him from Washington.

SPIEGEL: His news was, among other things, that Haig will meet Gromyko.

Brandt: And that subsequently negotiations will begin as planned.

SPIEGEL: In Rome, the Americans made their willingness for negotiations dependent on the good conduct of the Soviet Union. Wasn't that a setback with regard to the dual decision of December 1979?

Brandt: I can't really judge that because I wasn't in Rome. I am for negotiations. My party is against the decision of December 1979 being manipulated. By the way, I will make sure that the U.S. side, if it is interested, is informed about what the Soviet side thinks not only about the procedures but also about the issues.

SPIEGEL: So you are an envoy after all?

Brandt: No, I am a man of good will. That's something quite different from a "go-between." I would be neglecting my duty if I did not keep in mind three other partners apart from talking to my own party and briefing the federal chancellor and the foreign minister. First, I must tell my French friends how things are seen here because the Russians asked me about our French partners. Second, I must tell our U.S. allies and friends how I assess what I have heard here. I must convey it to them. Third, in mid-July, 20 leading representatives of the Socialist International will be in Bonn. I will explain the results of my talks to them. Some of them will even come earlier to hear something about the outcome of my talks.

SPIEGEL: Mr Brandt, you are considered here in Moscow to be one of the, if not the most, credible Western politician. Have you succeeded in dispelling or mitigating the Soviet distrust of Washington.

Brandt: I can't be sure myself. I am afraid the distrust is very deep-seated and exists on both sides. Why is that? I said in my speech in the Kremlin on Tuesday evening that I do not talk at all on behalf of governments and even less so on behalf of the U.S. Government. But that did not prevent me from explaining in my talks that it would be wrong to see the United States as a monolithic bloc opposed to negotiations, but that things will develop and that, in my view, negotiations will take place.

SPIEGEL: If this fails nonetheless, will it be possible in your view to preserve detente at least in Europe or will everything then be bound to develop into the new cold war that Brezhnev talked about?

Brandt: It depends on the time span you have in mind. Experience shows that despite the deterioration of relations in general, meaning above all the relations between the two superpowers, bilateral relations have not basically been harmed. Last year, we saw European governments in the East and the West stating their interests in not being dragged into the whirlpool of worsened relations between the two big powers, although they belong to different alliance systems. Then came the adverse effects of developments in Poland.

SPIEGEL: But history is not bound to repeat itself.

Brandt: Brezhnev said, stressing that the rest of the difficulties were another thing, how highly he assessed the importance of bilateral relations. I confirmed this from our angle, from the angle of my political friends and, as far as I know, from the angle of the Federal Government.

SPIEGEL: He talked about the "strategic" importance.

Brandt: Yes, but that is a different thing. It's roughly like this: Brezhnev's visit to Bonn in November can be useful for bilateral relations and also for the negotiating process. I suppose that's what Brezhnev means by "strategic" importance. He is also aware that unless everything breaks down, he will meet with the U.S. President sometime next year. Therefore, it is not uninteresting for him to discuss with the German federal chancellor matters that go beyond bilateral affairs, before he will have talks with the U.S. President.

SPIEGEL: Do you also see in these forthcoming East-West talks an indication of a stabilization of the situation in Poland?

Brandt: I was talking now of the visit in November. Developments in Poland naturally brought some influence to bear on East-West relations as of late last summer although this was not a problem between the alliance systems. This is a matter of how a state in the Eastern alliance system manages to handle its problems of economic and social renovation, as they call it themselves. I was interested to learn of the Soviet opinion, about the opinion of the highest authority regarding the nature of their concern. That is not so easy for us to understand because we live in different worlds of thought in this respect. I firmly rejected the reproach of Polish Politburo member Olszowski who claimed that West German revanchism had something to do with the Polish matter. That is poisoning an already difficult situation. That has been clearly said. I pointed out that the French Socialists and Communists obviously share this opinion. Nevertheless, I want to say: As little as I understand some things which are being said by the Soviet side on Poland, I still do not have the impression that those who are predicting acute and dramatic developments in Poland are right.

SPIEGEL: Did you detect further evidence of Soviet preparedness with regard to

Brandt: Just before I came here, a Finnish paper carried a Brezhnev interview, which received much attention in northern Europe, on whether northern Europe could be freed of nuclear arms. He explained this on his own, by the way, in one part of our talks--first because I am a European and second because, from the Soviet point of view I am somebody who knows something about northern Europe. I had the impression that he took it for granted that if northern Europe were freed of atomic weapons, this would also include some Soviet territory.

SPIEGEL: Moscow has never pointed out this prepare ess so clearly.

Brandt: It is not my business to comment any further. This will be done by those directly involved. This is one side of the coin if you want to put it that way--the more hopeful side.

SPIEGEL: The less hopeful side aims at California in the form of the SS-20. But let us get back to northern Europe. How concrete and how detailed was the preparedness to include Soviet territory in a northern zone free of nuclear arms?

Brandt: It was clear enough for me. Mrs Brundtland, the Norwegian prime minister, will visit me in Bonn in 2 weeks. When this interview is published on Monday, the Norwegian deputy party executive board will already have been in Moscow.

SPIEGEL: Could this suggestion be a model for considerations made not only in sectarian circles but also by people to be taken seriously, namely, the suggestion to have a nuclear free zone in both parts of Europe...

Brandt: Let them try it. I was surprised by something else, namely, by the changed accents set by Brezhnev in the North-South issue.

SPIEGEL: Did you pin him down on this issue?

Brandt: I did not intend to pin him down. Despite all the other agreements with the federal foreign minister and his colleagues who made the preparations for all this, I was not convinced that I should insist that the Russians must go in October to the North-South summit in Cancun, Mexico. I always believed that a big state such as the Soviet Union will not make decisions based on our pressure, but that it will decide according to its own interests. But before I touched on this point, Leonid Brezhnev told me in his presentation of the matter: "Well, you know our basic standpoint--we, the Soviet Union, are not responsible for the consequences of colonialism."

SPIEGEL: Will the Soviets take part in the conference?

Brandt: Brezhnev said: "Without changing anything about our basic standpoint, we are considering how we could participate in the matter to begin in Mexico in October." That is different from what we have heard before. In this case, it becomes interesting for somebody who has been deeply involved in the North-South problem for some 2 years.

SPIEGEL: Why were you so defenseive when we asked about the role you could possibly play at some time with regard to disarmament in Europe? Are you afraid to become involved in a discussion on "neutralism," "Finlandization" or "detachment from NATO?"

Brandt: No, my qualifications in this field consist solely in the fact that I spent the most important years of my life as a young man in Norway and Sweden, and sometimes in Germany, France or Spain. But I lived in Scandinavia which has very self-confident people, governments and states. They would not tolerate the SPD chairman, who is a good friend of many of them, acting as some sort of a "guardian." They take care of themselves. For me, it was interesting and we will see what will come of it. What you mentioned, something which could involve Europe as a whole at some time, is just a dream, but not an unpleasant one for me.

SPIEGEL: Will you go to America in the foreseeable future?

Brandt: According to present plans, I won't go before early October.

SPIEGEL: Will you see the president?

Brandt: I don't think so unless he asks me. Why should he? I have business with the United Nations and with the most important Jewish organization in the world, the B'nai B'rith, which wants to present me with an award. I think it is important for us at this very time to be in trusting contact with the Jewish organizations, particularly in the United States. I have some other appointments. In the light of all this, am I to get myself into trouble?

SPIEGEL: Through your activities here, don't you risk discrediting your party with the German people who are trained to be afraid of the Russians and who rely on a policy of strength?

Brandt: I work closely with those of my friends and colleagues who hold government responsibility. In addition, I am convinced that the majority of our people, far beyond the ranks of those who think highly of the social-liberal coalition, want every possible chance to be used to preserve peace. The people in both German states are aware that we Germans would be the first to be eliminated if peace is destroyed. We would be eliminated as a nation. Whatever resentments may exist, the Germans want every reasonable realistic effort to be made to preserve peace. This is the lesson from the past. I would like to add, that even if it were not true that the majority wants it, I would make an effort.

SPIEGEL: What must happen to somebody like you who encourages comrades at the SPD congress in Munich next spring to hold to NATO's dual decision?

Brandt: Let's wait and see. It is now July 1981. You are talking about April 1982. What happens during such periods of time nowadays? I am telling you, by then negotiations will be underway. Then the SPD will formulate its expectations regarding these negotiations and they will by no means be small. But, even if this were not the case, seeing the world as it is, it would not be the worst thing for the SPD to stick precisely to what it has said, namely, that the stationing of new weapons must depend on the result of negotiations. That's what we decided.

SPIEGEL: But the Americans interpret the dual decision differently. They want to station the missiles under any circumstances.

Brandt: I said: what we decided. This is also contained in the Brussels decision.

SPIEGEL: What is the prospect for Europe which you called "not unpleasant?"

Brandt: Well, as a young man, I walked from the island of Namedywerth near Andernach on the Rhine to Koblenz. I was a hawk, but not in the U.S. political sense. I was a red hawk. I went to the Deutsches Eck where, believe it or not, there were French soldiers--in 1929. They were withdrawn shortly after, more than 10 years after World War I. That annoyed me, being a boy who was brought up to be an internationalist. Then we marched back from Koblenz to Andernach, singing: "Never, never will we bear arms."

SPIEGEL: This song also was sung by the Easter demonstrators against the nuclear arming ofthe Federal Republic.

Brandt: Could be.

SPIEGEL: Do you also still remember the melody?

Brandt: Never, never will we bear arms. Never, never again do we want war. Let the honorable men fight alone. We simply don't chip in any more. Never, will we...and so on.

SPIEGEL: Willy Brandt as a leader of the choir of the "peace movement?"

Brandt: That's a bit too simple. But it isn't very far away from what many think today. Therefore, I also understand them quite well. If you ask me--although the world of the powerful doesn't care very much--what I want is that we rid ourselves of this folly of the arms race. If it is possible for Europe in the foreseeable future to be largely free from nuclear arms, that would be sensible. But I do not dare hope that I will live to see it.

SPIEGEL: Mr Brandt, we thank you for this talk.

OPPOSITION 'STRONGLY CRITICIZES' BRANDT REMARKS

LD071716 Hamburg DPA in German 1512 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Bonn-Hamburg, 7 Jul (DPA)--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt today gave Chancellor Helmut Schmidt a detailed briefing on his talks with the Soviet leaders in Moscow.

The CDU/CSU opposition strongly criticized Brandt's remarks concerning the readiness Brezhnev expressed to include Soviet territory in a nulcear-free zone in northern Europe. Their spokesmen urged the chancellor and Foreign Minister Genscher to put Brandt firmly in his place and to distance themselves from his remarks because he is endangering the Atlantic alliance. Deputy Chairman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag Group Manfred Woerner said that a nuclear-free zone in Europe would create the nucleus of a split in the Western alliance and dramatically alter the balance of power of NATO's northern flank in favor of the Soviets.

AMBASSADOR REPORTS ON DISARMAMENT TALKS WITH GDR

LD071700 Hamburg DPA in German 1541 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 Jul (DPA)--Problems connected with medium-range weapons were the main topics at the recent disarmament consultations between the Federal Republic and the GDR.

Ambassador Friedrich Ruth, the Federal Government's authorized representative for disarmament, told newsmen today after his return from East Berlin that during the consultations the GDR side did not mention or even hint at Soviet state and party head Leonid Brezhnev's new stance on a moratorium on deployment. The GDR's position regarding medium-range weapons is identical with that of the Warsaw Pact.

Ruth assessed his talks with Ambassador Ernst Krabatsch of the GDR Foreign Ministry as "frank, businesslike and generally useful." He left Krabatsch in no doubt at all that the readiness of the United States to negotiate is serious and that negotiations can begin in the fall as soon as they are agreed upon at the meeting between foreign ministers Alexander Haig and Andrey Gromyko on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in New York. NATO in Brussels has been briefed on the course of the negotiations between the two German states. A date for their continuation has not yet been set.

GENSCHER SEES COOPERATION BETWEEN EC, ASEAN

LD071112 Hamburg DPA in German 1046 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 Jul (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher expects new impulses for further expansion in political and economic cooperation between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the European Community from the third joint conference of foreign ministers of the two regions, which is scheduled for 13 October in London.

Genscher said in Bonn today at a luncheon for the ambassadors of ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Phillipines and Thailand) that cooperation between both communities could be taken as a model for the future by the Third World. ASEAN itself is gaining increasingly in external presence, Genscher stressed. Genscher said he considers the efforts for a political solution in Kampuchea and Afghanistan to be the focus of political cooperation between the European Community and ASEAN.

MITTERRAND CALLS SOVIET SUPREMACY 'REAL DANGER'

NC071844 Paris AFP in English 1835 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 7 Jul (AFP)--The Soviet Union knows that if it intervenes in Poland it will freeze any chance of negotiation on detente, disarmament, and collective security, President Francois Mitterrand says in an interview whose advance text was released today by the president's office.

In the interview, to be published on Thursday by the West German weekly STERN, Mr Mitterrand said that the installation of Soviet SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers "breaks" the balance of power in Europe.

" I do not accept it," he said, "and I accept that one must rearm to restore the balance. From that point one must negotiate."

Reiterating that there was Soviet "supremacy" in Europe that constitutes a "real danger," Mr Mitterrand said that "the United States has the means to restore the balance of power" and that "France will not hesitate to complete its deterrent weaponry."

"The Russians, in this affair, practise the flexible fallback," he said. "They have already corrected their initial position. It is a close game that supposes that all weakness will be eliminated and that one knows when to arm when necessary and negotiate when necessary.

Asked about the situation of the Communist Party in France and the influence of the Communist movement in the world, Mr Mitterrand replied:

"The fewer the errors of judgment and political mistakes that the West commits with regard to both the workers and the Third World, the quicker will be the decline of international communism."

On French relations with West Germany, he said: "Everyone in France now tells me there has never been a Paris-Bonn axis but a special friendship. A special friendship--I am in favor of that."

The major achievement of postwar Europe, he said, had been Franco-West German reconciliation. The fact that the two countries had overcome their antagonism had constituted a major factor in the creation of the European Economic Community (EEC). "This basic fact will inspire the policy that I intend to conduct," he said. "There is no need for a Paris-Bonn axis to express that."

He justified his meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at the recent West European summit in Luxembourg by pointing out that he had met West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt shortly after his election, adding: "Franco-West German friendship is not at the mercy of a cup of tea."

PRESIDENT ON DOMESTIC ISSUES, U.S. TIES, MIDEAST

PM071451 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Jul 81 pp 1, 10, 11

[LE MONDE interview with French President Francois Mitterrand; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, the presidential and legislative elections were marked by considerable political upheaval, but the system remains as it was before. How will you exercise more liberal powers within the framework of this system?

[Answer] When you say "the system remains" you seem to regret that the institutions have not changed; but this was not the aim of the electoral consultations which brought about the change of which you are aware.

The French people elected a president and then deputies. It was not a referendum on the organization of public powers. It is true that the Constitution is not unalterable and that reforms are necessary. I proposed some myself during the presidential campaign and I recently recalled in front of the Supreme Council of the Magistrature that I intend to respect this commitment just like the others.

But the law, the ordinary law, will allow a lot to be done while we are waiting for the constitutional train to get underway, which will only include a few freight cars anyway and which will only be set in motion after the urgent problems posed by the economic situation have been tackled. In some cases anyway, statutory measures or simply usage will be sufficient. For instatnce, I have invited the premier, who is entirely of the same sentiments, to take a series of initiatives with a view to improving the functioning of parliament when he gives his opening speech to the National Assembly next week. This I hope will put an end to the abuse of blocked votes or these well-known laws adopted by the subterfuge of "noncensure." In the same way, "topical question time" must provide deputies with the opportunity every Wednesday to engage in real dialogue with the government and must not be a pretext for the latter to monopolize the media, as has been the case until now.

Moreover, for the premier to demand a vote at the end of the debate on his program is an event for him alone.

It was almost a different concept of the regime than the one which, since the election of the president by universal suffrage in 1965, required the government to refuse the sanction of the deputies after taking office.

[Question] Among the constitutional reforms, do you still envisage limiting the presidential term to 5 years with only one renewal possible or the nonreeligibility of the elected president after a term of 7 years? Or do you want to keep the existing conditions?

[Answer] I already expressed by preference for a nonrenewable 7-year term and I intend to act in this direction.

[Question] Let us come back to the practice of the institutions. Apart from what you have just said, how will this change be marked?

[Answer] I intend parliament to exercise its functions more in the elaboration, discussion and voting of the law and I will ask for all the useless and dangerous procedures which have led to its deterioration to be discontinued. The premier will expand on this.

As far as the relations between the executive and the judiciary are concerned, the reform of the Supreme Council of the Magistrature will bring new guarantees to the independence of justice. And I will not wait for the commotion of constitutional reform to make my will known for a change of the mores and customs in this sphere.

In the information sphere, I think the statute on the audiovisual media can be voted on at the fall session and that the climate which is detrimental in all ways to my idea of democracy will be ameliorated in one sweep.

[Question] You haven't mentioned the way in which the president-government partnership will develop.

[Answer] I will exercise the power given me by the Constitution to the full. No more and no less. The government and I know in this connection what the 10 May vote means.

Several Stages for Decentralization

[Question] This is what you called in one of your speeches the realignment of central powers. There is another guiding force and idea in everything you said and which is contained in the 24 January manifesto (Editor's note: manifesto adopted 24 January 1981 at Creteil by the PS extraordinary congress, which designated Francois Mitterrand as the party's candidate for the presidency of the republic). This is the reduction of the powers of the state by decentralization, not only of the administration but also of the economy. Moreover, this is a philosophy which is totally new in comparison with what we have experienced, not only under the Fifth Republic but even under the Fourth. So, what is the limit?

[Answer] The main bill of any scale to be introduced in the first session--an extremely short session, it is true--of this first legislature will, in fact, be the law on decentralization. And Gaston Defferre, who as everybody knows could have become president of the National Assembly if he had wanted, will introduce and defend it before parliament. Well, he wanted to devote himself to this present task. This indicates the importance which he the premier and I myself attach to this text.

The reform under preparation will include several stages. The first, which ought to be completed in the next few weeks, is probably the most important not only because it is symbolic on several points but also because it includes very novel ideas which emphasize our desire to reform in depth and to reach a sort of point of no return.

Gaston Defferre's original idea is simple. He asked the question: Who exercises power? And he noted that as a general rule it was the central services of the ministries relayed locally by the prefects and the exterior and technical services.

So it will be proposed to transfer, these powers to elected regional, departmental and municipal representatives who will become invested with authority and responsibility.

Personnel serving in the departments will keep their status but will be placed under the authority of the president of the general council for the tasks which are passed down to them through the decisions of the departmental assembly. For everything else, they will remain under the authority of the state representative. The exterior services will not have to liaise with Paris all the time as they do today.

Talking of local organizations proper, a priori tutelage will be stopped. The state representative will only exercise control a posteriori. The deliberations of local assemblies will be operable immediately and fully. If the state representative considers one of them to be illegal, he will be able to ask the judge to give a verdict without the appeal acting as a stay.

The local budgets will follow the same rules. But, in case of an imbalance, the state representative will intervene to implement restorative measures which will be elaborated by a regional audit chamber, a new and independent organism, a direct offshoot of the audit office.

Before the end of the year, if possible, we will attack the financial aspect of decentralization.

[Question] Who do you manage to reconcile and even join together regional power elected by universal suffrage and departmental power?

[Answer] Let's be clear: We are not attacking the traditional and customary powers of the department. As for the new regional organization, it will keep its powers--which are very modest anyway--from the law of 1972 and will receive new powers, notably a proportion of those exercised by the state centrally. I am more a departmentalist, but we must recognize that the departmental framework is too narrow for a major policy of development, a policy of employment, a plan and so forth.

[Question] Aren't the regions as they exist at present inadequate? If they are reorganized, will it be necessary to redefine some of the departments?

[Answer] The present situation results from the decree of 2 June 1960 which has not been really disputed until now, even at the time of the vote on the law of 1972. Certainly, some regions--though they are few and far between--have asked for a redefining of boundaries, sometimes to be separated from a department, sometimes to claim the inclusion of another department and sometimes to detach or attach an arrondissement or a few cantons. When this is put before parliament, it will do what it wants in this sphere. But I do not think you can tackle a geography which does not respect the departmental boundaries. This is why I have the feeling that the map of 1960 will still remain in force, at least at first.

[Question] You have no idea of any particular statute for a particular region?

[Answer] Yes, for Corsica.

"I Do Not Wish Either To Flatter or To Categorize Young People"

[Question] In a completely different sphere, how do you see your relations with the country? Your predecessors talked a lot, were always visible. Aren't you a little too discreet?

[Answer] This discretion was dictated by circumstances. I wanted to speak as little as possible during the election campaign. I only did so once, at Montelimar, between the two rounds of the voting and without asking for radio and television to be at my disposal, as my predecessor did. This discretion was answered with discretion from the media which did not even carry all of a 5-minute speech! I add that, as far as I was concerned, there was no question of saying anything after the legal end of the campaign, that is, on the Saturday before the voting. That privilege which other presidents have granted themselves seems to me to be intolerable, like all privilege. The head of state has no more rights than the most humble of citizens.

Now my silence stems from something else. I would consider it wrong to address the country directly when the deputies are about to meet. In accordance with tradition, I will convey a brief message to parliament. Then the premier will give his program speech. So I will wait until mid-July to say something on television. A direct link between the country and the president certainly is necessary. It must not be abused. It is up to the press to inform the public of my activities and my choices according to the needs of the moment and according to how they see it.

[Question] Regarding youth, you have received many representatives from socioprofessional or sociological categories since 10 May. I noted in the manifesto, which defines your philosophy as candidate and doubtless as president too: "The right for youth to be itself, in school, in the army, by profession, in leisure and by access to public life." Can you tell us the place you wish to give to youth?

[Answer] I think this phrase from the manifesto says enough. It is via the schools that youth will possess all the opportunities and will gain the means to be itself. It is at school that it will learn to be responsible. Hence, the necessary opening from school into the outside world. The profession, the job, the leisure or time for living--I should say the rhythm of life--is there any other way of gaining possession of oneself? Provided, of course, that the work contributes to the development of responsibility and that time is set aside for reflection, for development, for the personal life, for play and for exchange, with the social organization that presupposes.

I myself have never spoken down to youth. I respect it too much for that. To simplify, I would say that I do not wish either to flatter or to categorize youth. What counts in my eyes is to recognize its right to express itself as it sees fit and to conceive its own future. Young people need neither copy us nor follow in our footsteps. Don't think that I am asking them to oppose our customs and ways of thinking. No, I simply want their curiosity of spirit to be satisfied and for them to be capable of transforming the world as they want when the time is right. To this end, I want to encourage the awakening of the personality from the earliest age and to foster by education and culture a sense of responsibility and a taste for participation.

But there are other paths I wish to open up. I have always regretted that the capacity for idealism and devotion that can be seen in youth is so often left unused. What realms open up in the social field! Our society is divided: on one side, the active and on the other, the inactive; on one side, the young and on the other, the old. Yet there is so much to do, even if only via the opportunity provided for young people to carry out tasks of social interest!

I also marvel at young people's passionate attraction to the defense of human rights. Let's not neglect this powerful ardor which glows in the spirit and heart of a generation. Finally, don't you think that aid to the peoples of the Third World could provide immense prospects for our youth in the form of expanded cooperation? To set off to discover the world and look around one, to learn about other people and things--this is how to awake and exalt energies which are too often dormant. This can be conceived in various ways, mainly in the framework of a revitalized military service. I have talked of this to the defense minister and the premier and I have submitted the above-mentioned ideas to the national solidarity minister, asking him to study new projects.

[Question] You are thinking of a civic service offered to young people?

[Answer] I don't like that word because I would really like to avoid the false impression of an enrollment.

[Question] And are you thinking of lowering the voting age to develop this sense of responsibility?

[Answer] I have proposed 18 for political elections and 16 for trade union elections. The government and parliament will have to decide. I want this question to be debated seriously. It is to do with society. The important thing is to develop in every young person, boy or girl, the taste for learning and creating, in short, for living freely in a more cohesive society.

"I Do Not Forget My Raison d'Etre"

[Question] Isn't there a risk for you of excessive power, especially after the legislative elections? How are you going to keep this in check? How do you see things?

[Answer] It is in fact the first time in the history of the republic that a party has an absolute majority of seats in the National Assembly. Gambetta and De Gaulle carried along and covered with their name and their prestige what in reality was a coalition of parties. I never foresaw this hypothesis. How many times did I reply to journalists when they questioned me: "A majority in France can only be a coalition majority." I was mistaken. This double phenomenon of a presidential election bringing change (and which suddenly created a flux among our people) and of legislative elections favorable on a mass scale to the Socialist candidate gives us, I admit, a great power, all the more so as a third element has been added: the length of time. Seven years for the president and five for the deputies, and this upsurge, this popular confidence around us--is that excessive power?

I know that all power always tends to stretch itself to the limit. But we are not faced with an individual adventure here. And we no longer are faced with the taking of power by any old party and by any means. The Socialist Party has its laws, its traditions, its ideals and its history. It stands for a demand for freedom of human thought in the face of the oppressions of industrial society. The Socialists have analyzed sufficiently the causes and progress of totalitarian excesses; they have suffered enough from them not to protect themselves--including against themselves, hence their plan for an audacious decentralization, hence their self-managing approach, for the coming of a classless society, for the development of individual responsibility--and thus individual consciousness. And this in my profound conviction.

As for the power which belongs to me, I will use it as I must. I don't know if I will resist intolerance, exasperation or excessive personalization of authority. The future will tell. But I can say that I have prepared myself for this arduous confrontation with myself for years, during the long years when I fought against the deviations of the regime. So I hope I have accumulated enough internal reserves to keep my distance and above all, to remain in agreement with myself. I wrote this during the presidential campaign. I hope to have a new outlook on everything and a free spirit. I do not forget my raison d'etre.

"Recovering All the Lost Ground"

[Question] On the subject of Communist ministers, what is the main reason which decided you in favor of their participation?

[Answer] I always said that I would form a government which would be not the emanation but the expression of the parliamentary majority. This majority adheres to my presidential opinions as a guideline. I do not see why I should exclude people who asserted their desire to respect the political line which I myself defined. During the whole quarrel with the Communists, and what a quarrel, I did not give way on anything and people know that I have no intention of starting now. But on 10 May, the Communists entered into the presidential majority of their own free will after having to admit that they had been on the wrong track. I thought about this. I consulted the main Socialist leaders. All of them without exception believed it necessary to draw the logical conclusion from the ballot. Our situation allowed us to strictly maintain our line. I ask you: "Have I abandoned anything?" An interlocutor voiced surprise recently: "You have an absolute majority and you are accepting Communists?" I replied: "That's an additional reason." I do not want to hark on it, but nobody is unaware that within the government, as elsewhere, the president may at any moment obtain acceptance of the opinion which he has of the national interest.

[Question] Was the interlocutor you mentioned Bush?

[Answer] Mr Bush did not ask me any unanswerable questions. So no, it was not he.

Too many commentators don't look beyond the end of their noses. About 4.5 million French people voted for the Communist candidate or candidates. Then they voted for me, then for the Socialist candidates. Quite honestly, I don't see why I should have eliminated them, why I should have excluded and upset these millions of people by excluding them from French political life when all they asked in exchange was to be respected. By acting thus, I have prepared for the future in a much surer way than if I had done the opposite. I am not speaking of the majority's future since this is ensured for 5 years anyway. I am speaking of France's future. Remember. In reply to journalists who were asking me about this during my first campaign television appearance on channel 2, I said: "De Gaulle needed everyone. That was war. Today there is a crisis. I will need everyone." Yes, there is a crisis and I call on all forces of work creation and imagination to come and join me.

[Question] And what about the criticism which is sometimes directed against you--that after succeeding in weakening the Communist Party, without perhaps trying to, you risk strengthening it by bringing it into the government?

[Answer] While you were asking me this question, I was thinking of something else. I have been accused of Machiavellianism. "He has succeeded," it has been said, "in doing via union what others have tried to do via struggle. He is still more anticommunist than others." This is turning the problem inside out. Yes, I have tried to make the socialist Party more numerous, more powerful, to increasingly expand its audience. What is more natural?

Back in 1971 at Epinay, I invited Socialists to "receive all the lost ground," ground lost on Christian Democracy, on youth, on the new social strata, on the Communists. I wanted to build a great Socialist Party. Not by chance. Not anyhow. But by taking up and carrying still further, if possible, the struggle of Jaures and Blum for a liberating socialism. That presupposed the withdrawal of forces situated at the same point as us in French politics, at the same point and against us. It was a loyal combat. I prefer having won it, but I know that life is all-powerful and that winning doesn't mean a lot if one eases up on one's action. I will not ease up. Power is not a bauble but the means to accelerate matters. It is there. As for believing that I have reinforced the Communist Party because four of them are in the government, let time be the judge. Its judgements are not rash.

[Question] Does the idea of a reunification of what was formerly the French section of the Workers International Party seem conceivable to you?

[Answer] It is the permanent dream of all socialists, but there are two ideologies and these two ideologies remain in contradiction. Ideological conflict has not ceased between Marxism-Leninism and our socialism, that is, between Lenin and Blum. We will not be allowed any monetary inattentiveness.

[Question] You reacted strongly at Dun-les-Places to the statements of the U.S. State Department after your meeting with Mr Bush.

[Answer] Let us be exact. The truth is that [External Relations Minister] Claude Cheysson went to the United States first and that that visit was useful and fruitful, that our relations were at once put on a good footing. Certainly, this was before the forming of the second Mauroy government. But Claude Cheysson did not make it understood--he was not under an obligation to do so--that he would not have Communist ministers. He did not deceive his U.S. partners. Quite simply, he judged that this potential decision--it had not then been made--was a question for the French alone.

[Question] Was he asked about it?

[Answer] I imagine so. Anyway, I received a very cordial message from President Reagan. I appreciated the fact that Mr Bush then came to see me in Paris despite the inclusion the previous day of four Communist ministers in the government, that he talks with me openly, sympathetically, constructively, with real courtesy which consists in not asking useless questions and without concealing from me that when he met with journalists he would tell them of the "concern" which the event caused the U.S. administration--yes, I appreciated that.

I don't call it pressure--the opinion which foreign countries and especially friendly countries may have of us and of our choices. I do not take offense at opinions different from my own. There is nothing shocking about the fact our allies have difficulty in understanding the reasons for my actions. On the contrary, the pressure started with the communique from Washington.

Hence, my reaction at Dun-les-Places. Whithout ranting, French policy is determined in France and it would not be admissible for the head of state to be led by considerations other than those he deems to be in the interest of France and the French people, but this pressure stopped there. The letter of thanks which Mr Bush sent to me at the end of his trip was in keeping with what I might expect from a personality of his quality, a quality which I must say I appreciated very much.

[Question] It was implied at one point that if there were Communist ministers, a certain amount of military information provided for France by the United States might cease.

[Answer] Nothing of that has reached me. I know that a U.S. television channel claimed that I had given assurances on military security. You don't bother to deny rubbish. The Council of Ministers takes on a collective responsibility. That is where the country's policy is determined. For the rest, every minister assumes a particular task and it is not for him to avoid this. As for the president, he exercises an overall power, particularly in the sphere of foreign relations and defense. This division of roles doesn't imply any sort of exclusivity against anyone. It reflects my desire--a legitimate one--to have direct and personal control over everything which affects the country's security.

[Question] In what respect do you think the content of French-American relations may be affected?

[Answer] If the secretary of state wants to tell me that the content of the alliance has changed becasue the U.S. Government will end the practice of intolerable interest rates, I would rejoice at this change. If the change was to no longer subject France to the infernal pair of the dollar and oil, to return to a coherent international monetary system, to a more serious policy with regard to the Third World, what good news that would be! I will restrict myself on this score to remarking that one cannot wish for greater political and military homogeneity from the Atlantic alliance and, at the same time, be satisfied with each one for himself, economically speaking.

[Question] Do you feel that the question of interest rates is the main problem regarding the United States?

[Answer] That is an important problem. It isn't the only one. I attach equal importance to the problmes of the Third World countries and their relations with the industrialized countries and the question of the International Monetary System and of adequate institutions, particularly in the "energy branch." The poor countries' development is not only a matter of humanity, but also clearly a matter of the rich countries' interests. We can only overcome the recession by multiplying exchanges. We must give ourselves the means of doing so. Some 40 percent of the EEC's exports already go to the Third World. I regard this direction as one of the chief instruments for a return to growth.

"I Have Major Reservations About U.S. Policy in Central America"

[Question] Do you feel there is a chance that the Americans may tone down their monetary policy and their high money rates?

[Answer] Not in the short term. In the medium term, yes. By the short term, I mean something of the order of 6 months, which is a long time--perhaps too long--for the Europeans.

[Question] The Americans must put their economy in order first.

[Answer] They do indeed regard it as a necessary evil, the only way of reducing their inflation. But they do not make a theory of it. So it is possible to discuss it with them and, by virtue of discussion, to reduce the time taken to return to a less strained situation.

[Question] And on the Third World, do you sense some evolution there?

[Answer] Yes, but not in the best possible direction....Their preoccupations are East-West, seldom North-South.

[Question] Can you see a strategy which could bring the Americans to change their stance?

[Answer] On topics of this kind, Canada, Japan, Italy, France and even Germany have adopted broadly similar positions. That is four or five out of the seven countries which are to meet in Ottawa.

[Question] Do other differences exist?

[Answer] Divergences, certainly. For instance, I have major reservations--to put it mildly--about U.S. policy in Central America. The peoples of that region want to put an end to the oligarchies which, on the basis of bloody dictatorships, exploit them and crush them in insane conditions. A tiny proportion of the population possesses nearly all the wealth. How can we help but understand the people's revolt? It isn't a question of communist subversion but of the rejection of poverty and degradation. The West would be better advised to help these peoples than to force them to remain downtrodden. When they cry for help, I don't want Castro to be the only one to hear them. But I have faith in the U.S. leaders' capacity for thought.

"The Camp David Process Could Be Widened if Israel Approached the Palestinian Problem More Positively"

[Question] You have talked about the Near East with them. Do you believe that there is room, in the Near East, for a French or European initiative, either now or later?

[Answer] In any event, I have reiterated my approval for Camp David. At one time, I was the only French politician and leader of a major party to say so and I have not changed my ideas because I have changed my job. Could the Camp David process be widened? Yes, if Israel approaches the Palestinian problem more positively. All peoples have a right to land. In that event, perhaps other Arab countries will soften their line. But people always talk about the Palestinians and not much is said about the holy places. A good approach to this problem--and this means possible to me--would make a major contribution to pacifying people.

[Question] Is that one of the topics that King Khalid brought up with you?

[Answer] I think I brought it up myself.

[Question] And what about the possibility of a resumption of the European initiative in this sphere?

[Answer] I'd like it to conform with what I have just said.

[Question] To come back to Europe, in particular, I think at the end of "The Rose and the Fist" [book by Mitterrand], you said that, as things now stand, the framework of the national state would not suffice to promote the necessary transformations?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Do you think that Europe as it is today, the Community of Ten, offers possibilities, in view of the correlation of forces which exists within it and of the presence of a conservative government in Britain, for promoting the transformation of society?

[Answer] We have not yet reached that stage. Let us begin by putting our soul into Europe. Let us bring the Treaty of Rome fully into play. Let us rectify what can be rectified. Let us avoid dealing with European problems piecemeal. Let us convince ourselves that none of our countries can resolve many problems on its own. Look at the airbus, look at Ariane. In short, let us regain our sense of perspective. I don't want to export French policy. Everyone is free to make his own internal choices. Ultimately, I rely on the force of reality...and on the contagiousness of ideas.

Precise Timetable for Nationalizations

[Question] Coming back to the economic sphere, one of the main questions people are asking themselves today, at least in business circles, as they say, concerns the pace at which nationalizations will take place.

[Answer] Pierre Mauroy will speak of that next week.

[Question] It affects administrative conditions for a number of companies regarding their plans, investments and so forth.
[Answer] We will begin next October.
[Question] In the October session?
[Answer] Yes.
[Question] Will you settle it all at once?
[Answer] No, but a precise timetable will be fixed.
[Question] There is a general question which the tone of our interview suggests to me. You are in Charles de Gaulle's office, not Valery Giscard d'Estaing's....
[Answer] The office used by General de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou.
[Question] And Georges Pompidou. Is this choice significant?

[Answer] No. This office is nicer, more central and in my view more convenient, although it is on the first floor. Giscard d'Estaing used to use it from time to time to receive a delegation. This office is at the axis of the palace and the garden and is very stylish. You must not see anything else in it. I would have preferred to be on the ground floor to have easy access to the garden, but no provision was made for that.

[Question] You give the impression of being at home in General de Gaulle's office, but also in the institutions he bequeathed.

[Answer] The institutions were not created according to my intentions, but they are well suited to me. However, I can see some defects. I believe I wrote something about that.

QADDUMI ASKS PARIS TO UPGRADE PLO REPRESENTATION

NC071424 Paris AFP in English 1406 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 7 Jul (AFP)--Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization's Political Section, said today that he has asked French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson to upgrade the PLO's representation at Paris. At present the PLO has an "information and liaison office" here, officially authorized by the French Government in 1975.

Mr Cheysson recently said that France did not recognize the PLO as the only representative of the Palestinian people, and that such recognition could come only from the Palestinian people themselves.

Saying that he expected the new French Government to take a more positive view of the PLO, Mr Qaddumi noted that Mr Cheysson had promised to study his request, and that he was "convinced" that France would take a "step in this direction soon."

Mr Qaddumi rejected the idea of a European solution to the Middle East problem. He said that in the past concerted European action had been blocked by individual countries such as Sweden and Denmark. "What interests us now," he added, "is the position of each individual European country, so that the Arabs can deal with each country according to its stance."

CHEYSSON, MEXICAN ENVOY DISCUSS OIL PROBLEM

FL072130 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2003 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 7 Jul (NOTIMEX)--French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson today proposed to Mexican Ambassador Horacio Flores de la Pena that "Mexico and France make a joint study of the means of developing medium and long term cooperation in the field of petroleum." The French minister explained to the Mexican official that "the autonomous management of French companies does not always permit their positions to be in agreement with those of the government." However, the French minister made it clear to Flores de la Pena that La Compagnie Francaise des Petroles (CFP) wishes to find a solution to the short term problems that have emerged and that it has announced this to Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) this morning. The CFP proposed the resumption of talks with Mexico regarding the details of the agreement that was suspended this weekend, according to the CFP sources.

After the CFP decided to suspend its petroleum purchases from Mexcio, the Mexican Government announced on Saturday that it had annulled all French participation in Mexican economic development projects.

In view of the cordial atmosphere of the Cheysson-Flores de la Pena meeting, the sources believe that an end to the recent difficulties between the two countries can be expected. During his meeting with the Mexican ambassador, Cheyyson stated that we had found total "coincidence between the foreign policies of the two countries" during a meeting in Paris with Mexican Foreign Relations Secretary Jorge Castaneda. During that meeting, "the desire of the two governments to develop their economic relations, including the energy sector, in accordance with the cooperation agreement signed on 18 February 1981" was confirmed.

Mexican Embassy Communique

NC072036 Paris AFP in English 2005 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 7 Jul (AFP)--A meeting today between French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and Mexican Ambassador Horacio Flores de la Pena was described by the Mexican Embassy here as "highly positive."

In a communique, the embassy said a "frank and friendly" discussion had been colored by optimism that a solution could be found to tension between the two countries sparked by Mexico's cancellation of all French participation in Mexican development projects after the French petroleum company CFP decided to suspend oil purchases from Mexico.

The French Foreign Ministry here said after the meeting today that the discussion had been cordial and both sides had shown a "constructive spirit."

The Mexican Embassy said that Mr Flores had received "with satisfaction" the news that the Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, which markets under the Total brand, would shortly resume negotiations with the Mexican Petroleum Company Pemex.

Mr Cheysson and Mr Flores also discussed "the possibilities of short and long term cooperation, not only in the field of oil, but also in industry, agriculture and transfers of technology," the embassy said.

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU RETURNS FROM ATHENS VISIT

NC081200 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] A short while ago, President Kiprianou returned from his official visit to Athens where he had talks with the Greek Government on Cyprus developments. On his arrival at Larnaca Airport, the president was met by House President Ladhas, who was acting president of the republic during Mr Kiprianou's absence, by members of the Council of Ministers, Greek Ambassador Zakharakis, the National Guard and the police chiefs, the city's authorities and other officials.

Statement on Arrival

NC071505 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] President Kiprianou returned shortly after 1300 today from his official visit to Athens, where he held talks with the Greek Government on developments on the Cyprus issue.

In a statement upon his arrival at Larnaca airport, President Kiprianou said that his visit has been useful in every respect and he expressed the conviction that the visit took place at the appropriate time. Mr Kiprianou said that in his talks with the Greek Government it was established that the Cyprus issue is entering a very delicate and critical phase that will also determine future developments. President Kiprianou reiterated that the Turkish side was repeatedly promised and undertaken obligations to submit, by the end of this month, concrete and substantive proposals on the territorial aspect of the Cyprus issue.

Mr Kiprianou stressed: Without proposals on the territorial aspect, the continuation of the dialogue is problematic. The dialogue cannot continue forever nor can it be used by the Turkish side to promote the faits accomplis. Mr Kiprianou has declared that on the part of the government there is good will and political decision for a Cyprus solution, provided true freedom and justice are secured and the solution is based on the UN decisions and the summit agreements. President Kiprianou said there was absolute unanimity in Athens over the support to Cyprus both on the part of the government and on the part of the opposition parties. He added: There may be disagreements and shades of opinion on ways of handling [the issue]. The goal, however, is to strengthen Cyprus and support the Cyprus Government policy in its endeavor to find an honest Cyprus solution.

President Kiprianou further stated: I firmly believe that, with this multifaceted support by Greece, regardless of what developments may be, we will sooner or later be able to accomplish our mission and task. He concluded: For us, Greece continues to be our basic mainstay.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Rolandhis Hosts Dinner

NC070816 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0330 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Speaking last night during a dinner given in his honor by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr, currently on an official visit to Cyprus, referred to the continuing occupation of a section of the Republic of Cyprus and expressed the wish for an early Cyprus solution and the restoration of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus. The Austrian foreign minister stressed his country's de ire to contribute to the fair solution of the Cyprus problem. He also referred to the prospects for further development of bilateral relations, particularly in the economic and cultural fields, and stressed that the two sides can work out practical ways for the implementation of this goal.

In his address, Foreign Minister Rolandhis referred with cautious optimism to the awaited prospects for progress in the inter-Cypriot talks. Speaking about the international situation, Mr Rolandhis stressed the need for the predominance of the principles of justice throughout the world. He extolled the good relations between Cyprus and Austria and the cooperation between the two countries in the Council of Europe and the Madrid Conference and stressed Austria's role in connection with the Cyprus problem, emphasizing the participation of an Austrian contingent in the international peace force.

Attending the dinner were the House president, members of the Council of Ministers, the Greek Cypriot side's representative at the inter-Cypriot talks, the dean of the diplomatic corps, party leaders and representatives, the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, the commander of the UN Peace Force in Cyprus and other officials.

Air Agreement Signed

NC071022 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Today an air agreement was signed at the Foreign Ministry between the Government of Cyprus and the Federal Republic of Austria. The agreement was signed by Foreign Minister Rolandhis on behalf of Cyprus and by Foreign Minister Pahr on behalf of Austria.

Speaking during the ceremony, Mr Rolandhis expressed his satisfaction with the signing of the agreement. During our talks yesterday, he said, we noted that there is a trade imbalance between Cyprus and Austria; we are resolved to find ways to remedy the situation. One of the ways to achieve this is to increase the number of tourists from Austria to Cyprus, a thing which will also serve as an impetus to our political, economic, trade and cultural relations. We look forward to the day when relations between our countries will become as close as possible.

In his reply, Mr Pahr expressed his pleasure with the signing of the agreement which, he said, will bring the two people closer together and will help Austrians who visit Cyprus and Cypriots who come to Austria. This agreement, he concluded, will strengthen our relations in the future and I belive that this effort will be successful.

LEBANESE PHALANGISTS SEEK LARNACA AIRLINK

NC070800 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 7 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The Cyprus Government will be providing facilities to the Lebanese Phalangists. This has caused a strong reaction from the Arab countries which, until now, have been most openly and boldly supporting the Cyprus cause and have practically and unreservedly opposed any form of partitioning of Cyprus.

According to our reports, the Cyprus Government, within the framework of its cooperation with the Phalangists, has reached an agreement on an airlink between Larnaca airport and the piratical airport at Juniyah, Lebanon.

The agreement of the Cyprus Government--an agreement that is actually tantamount to recognizing the partitioning of Lebanon and is just what the Phalangists, who control part of northern Lebanon, have been seeking in cooperation with Israel--provides, among other things, for regular flights to transport passengers by helicopter from Larnaca to Juniyah and from Juniyah to Larnaca. This will take place despite the existence of the internationally recognized Beirut airport, from which the Phalangists can freely travel despite the fact that the majority of them have taken refuge in enclaves, which they control through the force of arms.

Government Denies Report

NC071111 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Referring to reports carried in today's papers that it [Cyprus] is allegedly considering a request by Phalangists for a Cyprus-Juniyah airlink using helicopters, the Foreign Ministry announced that these reports are inaccurate. The Cyprus Government, the statement says, has had no contact with Phalangists, nor could it possibly consider a request for an airlink between Juniyah and Cyprus. The statement added: The request for such an airlink has been submitted to the Foreign Ministry by the legitimate Government of Lebanon by means of an oral message from the Lebanese Embassy in Nicosia. Because of the seriousness of the question, the Foreign Ministry has refrained from responding until an investigation is concluded on all aspects of the request, including possible repercussions.

GREEK, TURKISH CYPRIOT JOURNALISTS SEEK TIES

NC071804 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] The Union of Cypriot Editors and the Association of Turkish Cypriot Journalists have issued a joint declaration for the promotion of cooperation and friendship between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot journalists, for the strengthening of the journalists' role in forming positive public opinion, and for the promotion of a peaceful, just and viable Cyprus solution. The joint declaration was read at a joint press conference given in the British House of Commons by three Greek Cypriot and three Turkish Cypriot journalists.

The declaration includes practical suggestions for the achievement of these aims. Among other things, the United Nations will be asked to provide facilities for the establishment of a joint journalists club where journalists from both sides and foreign journalists can meet. The declaration also expresses the conviction that journalists from both sides should have access to all parts of Cyprus through the assistance of the two journalists organizations. The two organizations have announced that they intend to institute an annual prize to be awarded to the journalist or for the article that contributed most to the strengthening of understanding between the two communities and the elimination of mistrust between them.

NORTH PARTY CONSULTS ON COALITION GOVERNMENT

TA071206 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] The party council of the Communal Liberation Party has authorized its chairman and its executive committee to start consultations with other parties excluding the National Unity Party for the formation of a new government. In a written statement, the council said it gave the authority to the executive at its meeting in Nicosia yesterday. It also asked the executive to report back any developments on the matter.

The present administration is a caretaker government following the parliamentary election on June the 28th. A new government has to be formed after the convening of the new legislative assembly on Monday.

'REVOLUTIONARY LEFT' SETS BOMBS AT BEACH AREA

NC071959 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 7 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The extremist "Revolutionary Left" organization claimed responsibility for yesterday's incendiary bomb incident at the "Asteria" Beach of Glifadha [Athens suburb] which caused damage estimated at 1.2 million drachma. The manager of the complex, described the fact that there were no human victims as a miracle, as the beach was full of bathers.

The three homemade bombs exploded at the same time at 1610. They were made of bottles, containing an incendiary liquid, batteries, bundles of matches and clocks, which were placed in toilets in the three dressing rooms of the complex. Two of the devices caused superficial damage only, because personnel of the complex managed to put out the fires before they spread. The fire caused by the third one, however, destroyed the dressing rooms, which contained bathers' clothing. It then spread to a small wooded area behind the dressing rooms and destroyed trees before it was put out. The fire brigade used 5 fire-fighting vehicles and 17 men. Suburban police authorities are conducting an investigation. Reponsibility for the incendiary bomb incident was claimed soon after the explosions with an anonymous telephone call to the offices of the newspaper ELEVTHEROTIPIA.

FIRES DAMAGE PIRAIEVS, ATHENS DEPARTMENT STORES

NC071935 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Excerpt] After 4 and 1/2 hour efforts, the large fire at the Lambropoulos department store in Piraievs, on Vasileos Konstandinou Ave, was put out. A fire at the Dhragonas department store in Athens was also put out 1 hour after it started. The two fires broke out at 1550 and at 1615 respectively, from as yet unknown causes. Fears have been expressed that arson is involved, and it is expected that a government statement will be issued when evidence is available.

Government Condemns Arson

NC071937 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The following government statement was issued a short time ago: Today's criminal action at the Dhragonas and Lambropoulos department stores is an act by the same circle of perpetrators who acted in December 1980 and in May this year at the Minion, Katranzos, Athene and Klaoudhatos department stores. Police authorities have substantial suspicions about the perpetrators without, however, evidence available to prove their guilt.

In such instances, preventative control is the best method to prevent actions by such insane criminals. For this reason, the Public Order Ministry will implement preventative night checks which are also being conducted during daytime hours. At the same time, owner of the larger stores are asked to implement similar checks and controls with personnel working in their businesses. The public is also requested to mention every suspicious move to the authorities and to call the fire brigade at telephone number 199 without delay in case of any fire.

CYPRUS PRESIDENT CONCLUDES VISIT, LEAVES FOR HOME

Meeting With Rallis

NC062208 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] This evening Prime Minister Rallis had another meeting with Mr Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, who thus concluded his talks and contacts in Athens.

Following this evening's meeting with the Cypriot president, the prime minister stated: On the occasion of the visit to Athens by Mr Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, and by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, we again discussed the major national questions--the Cyprus problem. As in the past, we agreed on the strategy charted by the Cyprus Government. As you know, we always give our assistance. What we hope for and desire at this moment is that the other side will submit serious proposals on the territorial aspect so that it may become possible for the dialogue to enter a phase that will provide hope for a solution. But I fear that if the Turkish Cypriot side does not take advantage of this opportunity, the dialogue may not possibly survive. If the dialogue is to survive, there must be serious proposals so it may become obvious that both sides have the will to arrive at a result. The Greek Cypriot side has already proved this. Now it remains for the other side to prove this as well. And I repeat that I pray and hope for this; that is, that they will take this opportunity to submit serious proposals on the territorial aspect so that the dialogue can continue and so that it can arrive at a happy result for the island.

On the other hand, President Kiprianou said the following: Now that our Athens talks have concluded, I would like, first of all, to thank Prime Minister Rallis for the hospitality and to stress that these contacts have been very useful in every respect. There was an indepth review of all developments and an exchange of information and appraisals. As the Greek prime minister stated, we have arrived at some conclusions in connection with the handling of the national question. I fully endorse what the prime minister said. If the dialogue is to survive, indeed, this time the Turks will have to submit substantive proposals on the territorial aspects. A dialogue cannot be held for the sake of dialogue or be continued indefinitely without results. Of course, if the dialogue fails, the Turkish side will be fully responsible for this because on our part--the Greek Cypriots and the government side--we have been exerting every effort with all good will for a constructive dialogue since the day the dialogue started.

I would also like to use this opportunity to express my very warm thanks for the full understanding of the Greek Government and its full support in all fields without exception. In general, I wish to repeat that my visit to and talks in Athens have been useful in every respect.

Statement on Departure

NC071241 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Cyprus President Kiprianou, who left Athens for Nicosia shortly before noon today, expressed full satisfaction with his Athens talks.

At Ellinikon Airport, Kiprianou made a statement stressing the fruitful nature of the talks he had with President of the Republic Karamanlis, Prime Minister Rallis and Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. He added that the views between the two sides coincide completely on their evaluation of the current phase of the Cyprus issue, which, he reiterated, is entering into a delicate phase upon which the continuation of the intercommunal dialogue will depend.

Kiprianou expressed the warmest thanks for the support of the Greek Government, the political world more generally, and the entire Greek nation, which, he said, is the main support of the Cypriots in their struggle for liberty and justice.

In conclusion, he described the new phase of the Cyprus issue as definitive with regard to the future developments of the problem.

Foreign Minister Mitsotakis spoke in the same spirit while seeing Kiprianou off at the airport. He said the talks were particularly useful for the progress of the Cyprus issue and that a complete concord of views will help advance the issue. He expressed the hope that during the next few weeks the inter-Cypriot dialogue will enter a basic phase, and that the struggle conducted not only by the Greek Cypriots but by all the Greeks will be justified.

ROLANDHIS COMMENTS ON HAIG'S CYPRUS ROLE

NC070724 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 6 Jul 81 p 5

[Excerpts] Shortly before leaving for Nicosia (last Friday) Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis was good enough to be interviewed by MESIMVRINI correspondent Loukas Thanasekos.

Question: Is it true that U.S. Secretary of State Haig has asked you and your Greek counterpart, Mr Mitsotakis, to make some improvements in the Greek Cypriot constitutional proposals, with the promise that the Turkish side would improve its proposals on the territorial aspect?

Answer: No, this is not the case. I explained to Mr Haig that at this moment the Turkish Cypriot side's proposals on the territorial aspect are not on the negotiation table so that we are able to proceed. The U.S. secretary of state realized the importance of the need for comprehensive proposals by the Turkish Cypriot side. I hope that relying on--let us call them--promises, which Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen has made, as I hear, to various other foreign ministers, that there will be proposals on the territorial aspect by the end of July. I am not saying this with optimism because past experience does not allow such optimism.

Question: There have been press reports about the utilization of the northern occupied part of Cyprus as a base for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. What do you have to say on this?

Answer: I have made it clear from the beginning that the Government of Cyprus would not agree to the conversion of the British bases to a springboard at the expense of the interests or contrary to the interests of our Arab friends. Besides, the treaty of establishment provides that the bases must be used by the United Kingdom for defense purposes of the United Kingdom. There have also been rumors about the northern part of Cyprus; the same goes for this case as well. Under no circumstances would we agree to such a thing.

Question: Are you pleased with President Reagan's Cyprus reports?
Answer: We have many times pointed out to the Americans, through diplomatic channels, that part of the reports did not respond to reality.

Question: Has the U.S. done what it should or what it could do in connection with the Cyprus problem?
Answer: I hope that Mr Haig will help in the direction of Ankara during this crucial month. I cannot say that in the past the U.S. has done the maximum. I hope and pray that what was not done in the past will be done this month.

Question: Do you have any facts on this?
Answer: I am simply referring to my meeting with Mr Haig and the U.S. vice president on 18 and 19 May. I was given the impression that they would try to lead the Cyprus problem toward some progress, if not solution.

Question: Could there be any connection between the failure of the talks on the U.S. bases in Greece and the U.S. inaction toward the Cyprus problem?

Answer: Objectively, there is some connection between many questions that are in the same area. There is a unified U.S. policy in the area of the eastern Mediterranean and its goal is to strengthen the U.S. defense positions, and without fail to restore Greek-Turkish relations to the level that the U.S. considers desirable. It is within this framework that its interest in Cyprus is placed. However, I make it clear that this does not concern us because we are a nonaligned country. However, from the U.S. point of view this is how the question is viewed. Thus, for them, many questions of the area appear to be mutually connected; that is, they are questions of unified policy. And possibly progress in one would entail progress in another or the opposite.

SOVIET BALLERINA DEPARTS INSTANBUL FOR FRANKFURT

TA071833 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Galina Cursina, the ballerina from the Soviet Bolshoi troupe who applied at the U.S. Consulate General in Istanbul for political asylum, has been sent to Frankfurt. According to information given by a Turkish Radio and Television [TRT] correspondent, Cursina was taken out of the U.S. Consulate General at about 1740 and her face was covered. She was driven in a car to Yesilkoy Airport. The plane taking Cursina to Frankfurt took off at about 1900.

POLISH UNDER SECRETARY BEGINS CONTACTS IN ANKARA

TA071929 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] The Polish under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Marian Dobrosielski, who is on an official visit to Ankara, has begun his contacts. Dobrosielski, who called on the Foreign Ministry secretary general, Ambassador Kamuran Gurun, said that during his contacts in Ankara views will be exchanged on bilateral relations and the international situation, primarily East-West relations, European security, and Middle East and Mediterranean problems. Gurun said that his contacts with Dobrosielski will be beneficial to further strengthening relations between the two countries.

Dobrosielski later called on Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. In a statement during the meeting, Turkmen expressed the belief that the talks between Gurun and Dobrosielski will be concluded positively from the viewpoint of bilateral relations.

OZAL LEAVES FOR IMF MEETING IN WASHINGTON

TA051158 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said that Turkey received a record level of credit from the World Bank last year and that he will hold contacts to ensure as high a level of loans this year. Ozal left for Washington to attend the IMF meeting there. In a statement to the Turkish Radio and Television at Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Ozal said that Turkey's relations with the IMF and World Bank would be reviewed in Washington. He added that during his visit he would hold talks with U.S. officials on Turkey's economic development. Ozal said: It has been exactly 1 year since we signed our last agreement with the IMF. We will make a big and important appraisal of that. Furthermore, there is a new World Bank director. We will hold talks with him. Last year, Turkey received a record level of credit from the World Bank. It was $717 million. I will hold talks to ensure that we receive as high a loan this year. Turgut Ozal is expected to return on 15 July.

NATO'S LUNS COMMENTS ON 'FAVORABLE' DEVELOPMENTS

TA031930 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] NATO General Secretary Joseph Luns has said in connection with the ratification of the bill on the formation of the constituent assembly: This is a favorable development. Luns talked today in Brussels with a group of Turkish industrialists and businessmen.

Turkish Radio and Television correspondent Nusret Ozgul reports that in a statement he made prior to the meeting, the NATO general secretary said that he considered the latest developments in Turkey constructive. Recalling that Turkey had a very stable relationship with NATO, Luns said that military aid to Turkey would continue. He added that the necessary steps would be taken to allow the FRG military aid to Turkey to begin in September.

PROSECUTORS DEMAND DEATH SENTENCE FOR 21

TA031955 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Summary] The prosecution of 70 suspects belonging to an extreme leftwing organization has started in Elazig. The Elazig military court prosecutor accused the suspects of killing 16 persons, of subversive activities, of wounding 11 persons, of placing explosives in various buildings and of armed robberies, and asked the death sentence for 13 militants and various prison sentences for the rest.

The Istanbul military prosecutor asked the death sentence for 4 terrorists out of 33 leftwing terrorists belonging to 3 different illegal organizations. The indictment accuses the suspects of killing 2 persons, of subversive activities, of carrying out numerous armed robberies and fighting against the security forces. The prosecutor asked for various prison sentences for the 29 others.

The trial of 18 leftwing militants began in the Golcuk military court today. In his indictment, the military prosecutor accused the suspects of subversive activities, and asked for the death sentence for 4 of them and prison sentences for the 14 other suspects. The same court convicted five other militants for conducting antisecular propaganda.

DISK OFFICIALS SENTENCED FOR STRIKE ACTIVITIES

TA031502 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Istanbul, 3 Jul (AA)--President of the Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions "DISK" Abdulla Basturk and six members of the Executive Council have been sentenced to 6 months in prison for provoking workers to strike illegally. DISK had called on members to conduct a 2-hour work stoppage in March 1978 as a so-called "warning to fascism."

Basturk and a number of DISK officials face more serious charges with the prosecutor demanding the death penalty in an ongoing trial before a military court in Istanbul.

MILLIYET ANALYZES TURKISH CYPRIOT ELECTIONS

NC070842 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 2 Jul 81 p 2

[Looking at the World" column by Sami Kohen: "The Aftermath of the Elections"]

[Text] It is obvious that following the elections on Sunday, the TFSC has entered upon a difficult phase. After the tough campaign, which became heated through serious and exaggerated accusations, all the political parties and politicians now have a duty to cooperate in preserving their unity and solidarity. The days ahead will show to what extent the political parties and the politicians will act in line with this sense of responsibility and common sense.

The results of the elections have created an unexpected situation. The former party in power and the main opposition possess equal strength in the new assembly. The rightist National Unity Party [NUP] which has lost its majority, obtained only 18 out of a total of 40 seats, while the leftist Communal Liberation [CLP] and the Republican Turkish Parties [RTP] have together won a total of 18 seats. Of the remaining 3 seats, 2 have gone to the Democratic Peoples Party [DPP] and 1 to the Turkish Unity Party [TUP]. The DPP are social democrats, the TUP rightists.

The election results confirm that Rauf Denktas, who secured 51.7 percent of the votes and who has been reelected president--though he has lost a lot of ground compared with previous elections--still enjoys the support of the majority of the Turkish Cypriots. However, the defeat which his party, the NUP, has suffered and the failure of some well-known persons to be elected proves that this party has recently lost its former support.

The serious economic and social problems facing the TFSC and failure of the NUP government to find effective solutions to them, in addition to the inability of the government to seriously tackle certain disorderly acts and cases of corruption, has disturbed the people and has caused many votes to slide to the opposition.

The NUP leaders must push aside the charges they made during their election campaign; they must evaluate the outcome of the elections with cool heads and they must draw the necessary moral lesson from it. Thanks to his past services and his strong personality, Denktas has managed to be reelected; that is, he obtained a kind of "confidence vote" from the people. But he, too, must examine the reason for losing so many votes and must draw the necessary conclusion from it.

As stated above, the reason why the TFSC has entered upon a difficult phase is because the party in power and the two main opposition parties have equal seats in the assembly. Therefore, Nejat Konuk's DPP is in the"key party" position.

Undoubtedly, various formulas will be suggested in the days ahead. The outcome may be a minority government, or a coalition government between the NUP and the DPP or between the DPP and the two main opposition parties.

It is our sincere hope that the government is formed in as short a time as possible without a political crisis or further tension. The TFSC cannot endure such a crisis. The baby fatherland [Cyprus] must not fail to benefit from the experiences of the fatherland [Turkey]. It must not be forgotten that the young democracy of the TFSC is going through an important test before the eyes of the whole world....

The completion of the elections in the Turkish Cypriot sector as well as the just concluded Greek Cypriot elections have encouraged certain expectations in several circles, including the United Nations.

The intercommunal talks were suspended for a while owing to these elections. As a matter of fact, not the slightest progress was recorded during those weekly sessions which lasted for months. Probably the suspension of the talks, because of the elections, has saved them from being completely disrupted.

But now that the elections are over in both sectors, a new impetus will surely be given to efforts for the resumption of the talks. As a matter of fact, there has been some talks about a new plan. In any case, a plan or rather "new views" or "new recommendations"--because some diplomats don't like the word "plan"--are bound to come up in the next few days.

The elections held in both the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot sectors have one thing in common; the leaders have preserved their positions, but their parties have lost ground while the opposition parties in both sectors have emerged stronger. Kiprianou is now facing a stronger Kliridhis and stronger AKEL. Denktas too is facing a stronger opposition.

To what extent will leaders on both sides pay attention to the voice of the opposition? On the other hand, to what extent will the opposition show flexibility and act responsibly toward finding a solution to the Cyprus dispute?

Much will depend on this attitude if efforts to resume intercommunal talks are to be successful.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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LORD CARRINGTON DISCUSSES TALKS WITH GROMYKO

LD081330 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1200 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Excerpt] [No dateline received] Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington insisted today that the Common Market's Afghanistan peace plan is still "the best hope of a negotiated settlement" with the Russians.

He was speaking at the European Parliament here, following talks in Moscow on Monday during which Soviet Foreign Minister Mr Gromyko described the proposals as "unrealistic."

Lord Carrington said: "It is obvious that a Soviet refusal to negotiate on Afghanistan makes it impossible to speak of normal relations and prejudice efforts to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on other matters. Ours is a serious proposal and I hope that on reflection the Soviet Government will react in a constructive manner."

He will not be proposing any compromises by the EEC in the continuing bid to persuade the Russians to come to the negotiating table.

His speech marks the beginning of Britain's presidency of the EEC's Council of Ministers.

Lord Carrington said he emphasised to Mr Gromkyo that the Afghanistan problem was of global significance, and that the solution was essential in the interests of peace, stability and the development of East-West relations. "I reminded the Soviet Government that the Ten--and indeed the great majority of the international community--are convinced that the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops is an essential element of any solution," he said.

"Mr Gromyko took the view that the proposal by the Ten was, as he put it, unrealistic because the main problem was intervention by others in the affairs of Afghanistan; because it was not stated that the present Afghan regime should participate at the outset; and because the proposed composition of the conference was unsatisfactory," said Lord Carrington.

"I told him that I did not find these arguments convincing. Mr Gromyko did not say that he rejected the proposal and did not exclude further discussion.

"For my part, I made it plain that the proposal, which had already received an encouraging degree of support in the international community, remains on the table, and that a positive response from the Soviet Union was highly desirable in the interests of world peace and stability."

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RULES OUT MISSILE MORATORIUM

LD081340 Hamburg DPA in German 1239 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 8 Jul (DPA)--Following SPD Chairman Willy Brandt's talks in Moscow, the Federal Government, for the moment, is awaiting the promised additional elucidations by the Soviet leadership on Eurostrategic disarmament. On the basis of the present information on Brandt's talks, however, it is maintaining its position that the new proposal formulated by Moscow for a halt to the siting of medium-range weapons in the East and the West cannot be considered since such a moratorium would consolidate the existing Soviet superiority.

Bonn's attitude was reported by Government Spokesman Kurt Becker today following a 90-minute discussion in the federal cabinet on the SPD chairman's report. Becker stressed that the entire Federal Government welcomed Brandt's talks in Moscow. His reports are still being examined, whereby the promised additional elucidations by the Soviet Union will be included. Afterward, Bonn will brief its NATO allies on the subject. According to Becker, the government once again welcomes the two superpowers' readiness to start talks on disarmament without preconditions in the sphere of medium-range weapons.

Asked whether Brandt's talks in Moscow have, in the government's view, paved the way for talks, Becker replied that no one in the cabinet expressly voiced this impression. Given the present information, the Federal Government's present position on the question of talks [words indistinct]. The additional elucidations expected from Moscow will, according to Becker, probably be connected with the central issue of the talks or certain steps being demanded or which are desirable prior to talks. The spokesman said he assumes that this also will include the question of the moratorium on which state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev made a newly formulated proposal to Brandt.

With regard to the proposal, Becker, who summarized the cabinet's discussion, referred to positions adopted by Bonn several times in the past. Becker drew attention to the cabinet's rejection of a moratorium in February and to the Bundestag's resolution in which Moscow was requested to halt the stationing and production of and to gradually dismantle its SS-20 missiles. He also recalled an April statement by the chancellor, in which he said that, in view of the more than 200 SS-20 missiles, even a unilateral Soviet moratorium would not eliminate his deep concern.

Regarding the possibilities of a so-called zero option--foregoing the setting up of new U.S. medium-range weapons at the same time as an appropriate reduction in arms on the part of the Soviets--Becker noted that the main thing is that Moscow has to eliminate its arms lead. The goal of negotiations is a balance of armaments at the lowest level possible. It has always been the Federal Government's view that Moscow should abolish its additional weapons if the West were to forego stationing its new weapons.

FDP Parliamentary Group Chairman Wolfgang Mischnick today was his party's first leading politician to positively assess Brandt's visit. It is "vital, particularly in difficult times, to clarify one's own political viewpoint through direct contact and thus avoid misunderstandings," he told DPA.

GENSCHER VIEWS BRANDT VISIT, ARMAMENT, DETENTE

DW080930 West Berlin RIAS Network in German 0800 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Reporters Juergen Rusche and Fritz Pettelkow interview with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in the program "Studio Bonn Reports"; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Let us begin with foreign policy matters. There are reasons enough for it--the most important being your office, Mr Genscher.

It seems that Bonn's foreign policy is being pursued not only by the foreign minister, but also by other politicians not holding government positions. This is demonstrated by this weekend's remarkable headlines. Apparently, more news comes from Moscow; new information on the Soviets' approach to the difficult problem of nuclear missiles; and there are new interpretations. The whole affair seems to be intended to create the impression of some motion on the Soviet side. They want, it was said, information from the West on the political and disarmament policy measures they must take to prompt NATO to renounce counterarmament in Eurostrategic medium-range missiles. They have allegedly amended their moratorium somewhat regarding the freezing of the respective levels of missiles in the beginning of the negotiations.

Mr Genscher, you will meet with SPD Chairman Brandt on Monday to discuss the results of his trip as a whole. Yet, I would like to ask you the following question today. Have these new interpretations made you reconsider your position?

[Answer] I fully agree with Mr Brandt's opinion that we must avoid rash judgment. Problems which concern and affect all of us are involved. Because of the significance of the issues to be discussed regarding East-West relations, it would indeed be wrong to jump to conclusions. This pertains to rash jubilation as well as rash criticism.

I talked by phone to Mr Brandt as well as to Mr Wischnewski. Early in the week, I will receive the protocols on the Moscow talks and, most importantly, I will meet with Mr Brandt on Monday. I think I will have a clearer picture after I have been thoroughly briefed on the contents of the talks. The fact must also not be ignored that the Soviet side told Mr Brandt and Mr Wischnewski that additional explanations will be given. All that must be included in forming an opinion.

I would like to say at this time that I very much welcome the fact that, as during my visit in March, the Soviet side again confirmed its preparedness to negotiate with the United States without preconditions. This is important in view of the U.S. desire to hold these negotiations with the Soviet Union. I think that it must be particularly stressed in this connection that another meeting between Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin and U.S. Secretary of State Haig took place on Thursday in Washington. This meeting served, above all, to prepare for negotiations on medium-range weapons. Mr Dobrynin himself made a public statement to this effect. This is important because it eliminates the foolish talk about the alleged lack of talk between the two big powers. Contact between the United States and the Soviet Union has never been and is not now disrupted and both world powers continue a close exchange of views.

In this connection, the message sent this spring by President Reagan to the Soviet general secretary must not be underrated. The U.S. secretary of state informed me of this letter when we met in Rome. We are interested in seeing the dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States continue and, as desired by the United States, agreement achieved at the September meeting between Gromyko and Haig on the beginning of negotiations.

[Question] As Juergen Rusche said at the beginning, the word moratorium still plays a key role. It means that armament in medium-range weapons will be frozen at the current level. As far as I can judge, the position of the Federal Government so far has not changed.

[Answer] Mr Pettelkow, I don't want to discuss details of this or that question now. I want to point out the crucial problem of medium-range weapons. We had a balance for a long time with regard to medium-range weapons in Europe. This balance has been destroyed by the Soviet arming in the field of medium-range weapons, creating a completely new situation with regard to range, destructive capability, invulnerability and mobility.

This Soviet lead in armament has given impetus to the arms spiral, creating a horrifying threat to West Europe. This threat is depressing and shocking and is of such magnitude as to make possible the annihiliation of our country as well as of West Europe. This is what depresses us. This is why we continuously appeal to the Soviet Union to stop increasing the arms spiral.

After very long and thorough consideration, we eventually decided to support the dual decision of 1979. This decision introduces a new philosophy into international security discussion--a philosophy which is different from earlier patterns. Formerly, it was held that if armament takes place on one side, counterarmament will follow on the other. Now we say that we will respond to the armament of the other side by our determination to counterarm as well as to negotiate.

After this decision and after the arming that has taken place, the Soviet Union obviously holds the key and is responsible, not NATO, Bonn or Washington. Whether there will be Western counterarmament is solely up to the Soviet Union. If the Soviet Union states today--and neither negotiations nor our permission are necessary for this--that it is going to eliminate its lead in medium-range weapons, our counterarmament would be superfluous. If the Soviet Union declares that it wants to reduce its lead in medium-range weapons, we will examine whether our counterarmament can be reduced. In other words, Moscow alone is responsible. All suggestions from Moscow must be examined to see if they fit these criteria--whether the Soviet Union says it wants to eliminate its lead in medium-range weapons--which we would appreciate most because we do not want to counterarm at any price, but are being pressed to do so--or whether it wants to reduce its arms, which would mean striving for an arms balance on a lower level--and we desire this.

With the support of the German Bundestag, which discussed this issue in May, I would once again like to appeal to the Soviet Union to discontinue the further production and deployment of SS-20 missiles and to gradually start reducing the number of existing medium-range missiles. That would be a realistic step. The people of Europe are waiting for such a step by the Soviet Union.

[Question] Mr Genscher, I would like to bring up an issue we will certainly discuss in the domestic political part of our talk. I would like to ask you about your impression of the so-called pacifist movement made up of the many people and groups who are unable and unwilling to follow what you have just explained. They say out of fear or other emotions or maybe for the most moral reasons that all missiles are bad and every attempt to reach agreement with the Americans in this matter is wrong.

[Answer] I believe that we must take the discussion on safeguarding peace very seriously. This is the difference between liberal democracies such as the Federal Republic, the United States or France and communist countries where such discussions cannot and may not take place. But there is an even bigger difference between us and communist countries. Discussions on arms are being publicly held in our country. That creates security for the other side insofar as it cannot be suddenly assaulted with newly developed arms. I mean politically assaulted. At the same time, the development of arms is not being discussed in Eastern states--I would like to replace the word assaulted, which I just used, with the word surprised--so they could surprise us.

I consider the discussion on safeguarding peace to be useful, important and necessary. I know that both sides have offered considerable moral arguments. Nobody has a monopoly on peace and morality. I simply believe that this discussion must be held as one on safeguarding peace and freedom. Peace and freedom are the great aims to which we feel committed. I am convinced that this discussion will contribute to handling the pros and cons more factually.

This discussion will demonstrate that we are not threatened--at least at present--by nonexistent U.S. medium-range missiles, but that we are under the threat of Soviet medium-range missiles. I sense at many meetings the high degree of thoughtfulness of citizens who really are rather sceptical about the decisions we have made. Those who take the citizens maturity seriously should also take their arguments seriously and deal with them. I believe, therefore, in the usefulness of this discussion which I term explicitly as one on safeguarding peace and freedom. I am firmly convinced that in the end it will lead to a more factual discussion of these vital problems which could also be called questions regarding the survival of our people and the people of Europe.

[Question] Mr Genscher, is it possible for the SPD, your coalition partner, to achieve a majority decision against counterarmament and against NATO's dual counterarmament decisions at the next federal SPD congress?

[Answer] I keep to what we have jointly agreed upon. I also remind you that in May this year all the parties in the German Bundestag reiterated that the Bundestag supports the Federal Government in implementing both parts of the NATO decision of 12 December 1979 consistently and in due time and that it emphasizes in this context the statement in the dual decision that the West will study NATO's requirements for medium-range weapons in the light of concrete negotiation results.

You see, the fact that all Bundestag parties have agreed to the resolution in this respect is an indication of some predictability in German foreign and security policy for our allies as well as for those in the East with whom we urgently want to hold talks and negotiations. It is very important, I think, to make clear to what extent the Bundestag approves the Federal Government's security policy. I consider this a gain. I am trying to win the opposition over to this policy, but agreement by the opposition cannot replace the second necessity, namely, that this policy also has a majority within the government coalition. The vote proves that this is the case.

Our desire to negotiate is clearly expressed by our efforts to take advantage of every possibility for talks and negotiations with the East. If you refuse to negotiate and talk, you cannot achieve progress in such issues. That is why we assess every effort for such talks positively. This also applies to the trips of Mr Brandt and Mr Wischnewski.

[Question] But Mr Genscher, assuming that, contrary to your expectations, this approval within the coalition camp doesn't come about, is it possible for the government to continue?

[Answer] Mr Rusche, I have no doubt that the Social Democrats will honor their pledge.

[Question] Perhaps a word about what obviously has been broached in Moscow and what certainly will also be discussed in Moscow this weekend--the Soviet relationship to Afghanistan. The Soviets allegedly are prepared to withdraw their troops under certain conditions. They say that all intervention from neighboring countries must be ruled out, Afghanistan's nonalignment must be guaranteed and the Soviet border secured. Lord Carrington is due in Moscow on Sunday and will suggest a European Community initiative for settling the Afghanistan conflict through an international conference. What is behind this?

[Answer] Mr Rusche, all statements must prove their worth at the negotiating table and international politics is characterized by great distrust at the moment. This distrust is understandable, considering the fact that the Soviet Union has invaded a small country like Afghanistan and is still waging a bloody war there and considering the fact that the Soviet Union is threatening us with gigantic medium-range armament. Therefore, confidence-building acts by the Soviet side would be very important to ease world concern about peace.

What confidence-building measures can be taken? I mentioned one thing, namely, the demand raised also by the Bundestag that the Soviet Union discontinue the deployment and production of its medium-range weapons and dismantle, step-by-step, the medium-range missiles it has already deployed. In addition, the Soviet Union should respond constructively to the proposal advanced by the European Community to hold a conference on Afghanistan because this proposal does not seek unilateral advantages for the West, rather this proposal is intended to help the small Afghan people live in independence and freedom and to ensure that Afghanistan's nonalignment is guaranteed, that the Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan and that Afghanistan is kept free from any intervention by any side. Naturally, we also respect Soviet security needs. This holds true for international disarmament discussions and it holds equally true for the discussion of the Afghanistan issue. This means that the West has no intention of making Afghanistan a bastion against the Soviet Union.

We are interested in only one thing--we want Afghanistan to be nonaligned and independent. The conference we are now proposing could be a signal. This means that the reaction of the Soviet leadership, which we hope will be positive, could be an important confidence-building measure. Positive Soviet cooperation in politically and peacefully solving the Cambodia issue, which will be discussed at the United Nations the week after next, would also be extremely welcome because the ASEAN states are trying to find a political solution there in the same way the European states are trying to find a political solution for Afghanistan. By the way, this also shows the high importance regional groups of states can have for the political settlement of international issues. We also share these efforts with other regional groups such as the Islamic Conference, which understandably is worried about Afghanistan.

[Question] There were diarmament talks recently between the GDR and the FRG. These talks were conducted by Ambassador Ruth of the Foreign Ministry. My question is what's the use of these talks? In addition, hasn't the appearance of a Foreign Ministry representative in East Berlin resulted in a slight change and a certain upgrading of the GDR's position as compared to earlier practices?

[Answer] No, not at all. As you know, this was not the first disarmament discussion we've had with the GDR. We had discussions 2 years ago in Bonn and we are continuing them with these talks in East Berlin. I consider it necessary, right and useful for the two German states to talk about problems of arms control and disarmament, just as we discuss these problems with other Warsaw Pact states. I must say that I assess these recent talks as extremely useful. They were conducted in a business-like atmosphere and hopefully also will help make the disarmament and arms control discussions between FRG and the GDR more factual.

I believe that we will continue this disarmament dialogue. I will talk about this with GDR Foreign Minister Fischer at the meeting planned during the General Assembly session in New York. We will agree there on how in our view the dialogue can be continued. Everybody knows that we are a member of NATO and the European Community whereas the GDR belongs to the Warsaw Pact. Nothing unilateral is intended in this respect. However, if we are serious in our view--and we are --that war must never again emanate from German soil, then I consider at a matter of course for the two German states not to withhold from one another their views on issues regarding arms control and disarmament policy. On the contrary, they must engage in an intensive dialogue.

[Question] Mr Genscher, do you actually share the hope that with the disarmament talks in East Berlin this weekend, other intra-German contacts, that is, contacts in other fields, could be strengthened?

[Answer] No, we always have said that the talks on human conditions and on cooperation have a value of their own. But I repeat again that with what we are doing in the fields of disarmament and arms control, we not only fulfill an obligation to our own people, but also to the peoples of Europe and the world in general.

And with regard to the other aspect, I am convinced that the two German states must be aware of the fact that the Basic Treaty not only creates the opportunity, but also obliges us to seek new ways of cooperation time and again. In this connection, there is a number of important issues worthy of discussion in the interests of the people in the divided country. I feel that we and the GDR--and both of us have signed the Helsinki Final Act--must strive to achieve the highest standard in the implementation of all parts of the Final Act. This means that he must be exemplary, so to speak, in implementing all parts of the Helsinki Final Act and demonstrate that the two states are particularly serious about this. This would set a good example of the European responsibility of the two German states--the FRG and the GDR.

[Question] It is certainly not surprising, Mr Genscher, that foreign policy and everything connected with it naturally commands the broadest scope in a talk with the federal foreign minister.

However, there is a question on the situation related to the preparation of the 1982 budget. Having heard the latest debates in the Bundestag, we have the impression that the SPD-FDP coalition partners are entering these preparations with at least relatively different points of view. Could you please outline the F. 's stance on this?

[Answer] I think that what matters is that we are obliged to consolidate public budgets and to also create additional elbowroom in the interests of securing the future and to prevent us from living today at the expense of our children and grandchildren. To achieve this, it is necessary that these decisions are based on the principle of social justice. Thus, burdens cannot and must not be placed unilaterally on civil servants, farmers and those with independent professions. Likewise, employees must not be unilaterally burdened. A high sense of justice will be required in this respect. I believe that our public is considerably prepared to face such a factual discussion and the necessary decisions. It will contribute to an improvement of our economic and social stability. In turn, this is a prerequisite for our political stability and our political stability is an important contribution to safeguarding peace in Europe and the world.

I am not saying this because I am the foreign minister. This is not the reason why I create this connection. I am most firmly convinced that our people, who must live in two states on this highly armed continent, are particularly interested in seeing that no aggravation of the international situation takes place. This is why we make such urgent efforts aimed at arms control and disarmament--the visits of Mr Brandt and Mr Wischnewski must be seen in this connection.

It is important for us, in this connection, to know that we are in accord with our European Community partners and the U.S. Government in pursuing these aims--which means that we are in accord with the NATO partners.

I believe it most important that this accord also was established by the May 1981 decision of the Bundestag, the decision which I mentioned earlier. That is a good basis for our peace policy. This is a good basis for our policy aimed at safeguarding internal and external freedom. It is in this connection that I view important domestic political decisions. I have no doubt that our coalition partner views this reponsibility exactly as we do, so that we will, therefore, make the necessary decisions together.

[Question] You are certain that this endurance test will be withstood? You will have to face more. If you look at the figures, considerable economizing and reduction must be done and possibly some thought must be given to the piles of debts.

[Answer] Mr Rusche, I am fully aware of the difficulties. This is why I discuss it so seriously. But I am confident that we will master them.

GENSCHER LEAVES FOR TALKS WITH BULGARIAN LEADERS

LD081004 Hamburg DPA in German 0931 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 8 Jul (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher left by air today for a 4-day visit to Bulgaria. Genscher is to meet with state and party leader Todor Zhivkov, Premier Grisha Filipov and his counterpart Petur Mladenov.

One probable topic of the talks is the political development in Poland on the eve of the PZPR congress. According to diplomatic circles, Genscher will state the West's position in this respect, together with a warning against interference "in all clarity and detail."

Prior to his departure, the foreign minister stressed, during an interview on Bulgarian television, the traditional German-Bulgarian friendship. At the same time, Genscher stressed the German desire for an expansion of scientific-technological cooperation and contractual agreements on investment promotion and more cooperation between the two countries' firms.

Reportage on Visit

For West German and Bulgarian reportage of the state visit of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Bulgaria, see page C 1 of the 9 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JALLUD-LED LIBYAN DELEGATION REQUESTS FRG EXPERTS

LD071554 Hamburg DPA in German 1427 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 Jul (DPA)--Libya is interested in German aid in the form of training experts. This request was made by a government delegation from Tripoli at talks on Tuesday at the Bonn Economics Ministry. Possibilities for an increase in business cooperation also were discussed at the meeting. According to information from Bonn, no progress was made on the question of an early reconvening of the German-Libyan economic commission.

A second talk was planned in the afternoon between Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the leading politician 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, a close intimate of the head of state Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and de facto "second man" in Libya. Jallud has been in Bonn since Monday.

Bonn and Tripoli agreed in principle 6 months ago to strengthen economic cooperation and reached an agreement on air traffic, double taxation and the furthering of investment. The joint economic commission was to meet in May, but this was stalled by Libya, although it gave contracts worth billions to German firms. Libya is the Federal Republic's second biggest oil supplier and, in the past year, had a surplus of about DM5 billion in their joint trade.

PREMIER MAUROY OUTLINES ECONOMIC POLICY

NC081434 Paris AFP in English 1423 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 8 Jul (AFP)--The economic policy of France's new leftist government will continue to be based on fighting unemployment, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy told parliament.

Outlining the main themes of his government's policies in the new parliament's first major debate he said that in December the government will present a two-year plan for a "merciless fight against unemployment" which will be followed by a "more ambitious" five-year plan.

The two-year project would be in three parts: a lasting boost to economic activity, the creation of 210,000 jobs, and the reduction of working hours. But the premier warned that time would be needed for the measures to take affect.

The prime minister also said that the French franc will be maintained within the European Monetary System (FMS). He reaffirmed the government's desire to defend the currency and to take determined action against inflation. He said that the government's measures to put the economy on a sound footing would "not take the easy way out."

Mr Mauroy announced that the proposed 1982 budget will include a tax on fortunes which are not tied up in productive capital equipment. The proposal would also tackle anomalies in the income tax system, a fight against tax evasion, and a ceiling on tax allowances for children. He declared: "There will be no miracles and there is no jack-pot to provide payments to some, without taking it from the income of others." He said that there must be changes in the "unjust and rotten" tax system.

Commenting in general on the need to "liberate state justice," he confirmed that there will shortly be a debate on abolition of the State Security Court and of the Armed Forces' Permanent Courts. Other measures to be debated would include abolition of the death penalty and civilian court reform.

The government's priority measure in the autumn will be a bill to nationalise the banking sector, Mr Mauroy said commenting that no new policies were possible without effective control of credit. Major French banks are already nationalised, and the premier said that the new nationalisation programme will not effect foreign banks operating in France, cooperative and mutual banks, or small independent banks operating locally or regionally.

Ruling out any idea of a France "trembling and greased with subsidies," the premier said that corporate and bureaucratic thinking would not be able to impose their views on the state.

He said that during the seven-year term of former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, unemployment grew worse and now totalled 1.8 million people, including one young person out of six. He added that 60 per cent of people unemployed are women.

As a result of policies followed by the previous administration, inflation in France was twice as high as in some neighbouring countries. He declared: "The economy was allowed to lie fallow. Price rises in the public sector were delayed. We were left a deficit of 50,000 million francs (about 8,500 million dollars)."

Mr Mauroy recalled that the day President Mitterrand took office--May 21--he introduced measures to defend the franc, adding that "in the last seven weeks these have been fully effective despite a 'detestable' overseas background originating in America where the dollar is too expensive and interest rates are intolerable."

During the life of this parliament 11 industrial groups will be nationalised, he said, but added that this extension of the public sector would be carried out "with a certain degree of flexibility so far as the timetable and framework are concerned." The Dassault aerospace firm and the arms division of Matra would be nationalised immediately, as would the whole of the SACILOR and USINOR steel giants.

Mr Mauroy said that "the state has the duty as a shareholder to undertake immediately its responsibilities for total restructions."

In addition five industrial groups will be nationalised immediately through control of the parent company. Mr Mauroy named these as la Compagnie Generale d'Electricite, Pechiney-Uginekuhlmann, Rhone-Poulenc, Saint-Gobainpont-a Mousson and Thomson-Brandt.

Negotiations are to begin immediately with the heads of CII-Honeywell-Bull, ITT France and Roussel-UCLAF in which overseas interests have large holdings. Mr Mauroy said that French shareholders will remain free to keep their shares or sell to the French state, and these firms will not be affected by the forthcoming nationalisation programme, he said.

The prime minister said that France would work for a new world economic order and help the Third World to become a full partner. On the problems of immigration France will welcome exiles and will treat immigrants fairly, but he repeated that no new immigrants would be allowed in because of the high level of unemployment.

CHEYSSON ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

PM081119 Paris LE MONDE in French 5-6 Jul 81 p 3

["M.D." report]

[Text] "We are excellent U.S. allies," External Relations Minister Cheysson told the Anglo-American Press Association on 3 July.

The Atlantic alliance, the minister added, describing it as a "fundamental element of agreement" between Paris and Washington, "is, in our view, the means of defending" a specific idea of man, freedom and democracy. He continued: "We French have always been committed to that, but I will say that we are now expressing it even more clearly with the Socialists' arrival in government, carried there by a great, fundamentally humanist element. And since--I am not embarrassed to say this to you--there are in the left, which is our majority, elements who at one time accepted a totalitarian approach to problems and praised the totalitarian approach in some countries, we Socialists place all the more emphasis on the defense of humanist values--freedoms which are at the root of the Atlantic alliance.... We will be all the more eloquent on that issue since some members of our majority once took a different approach. We intend to express this constantly and consistently."

"Yes, the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is intolerable," Cheysson also said. "Yes, the presence of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea is unacceptable. Yes, we are committed to the market economy, that is our future.... I am presently the only Western foreign minister to have said that we cannot have the relations we usually have with the Soviet Union because its troops are in Afghanistan. Questioned in Washington about a visit to Moscow which, under normal circumstances, would have followed my visit to the United States, I replied that it is not possible in the immediate future because Soviet troops are in Afghanistan.... We will take a perfectly clear line, especially since we are fortunate enough to have a country which has not so far been affected by neutralism."

Mentioning another "element of agreement" with the United States, Cheysson added: "Finally, we have a nuclear capability which is considerable, especially since we maintain complete control over it and have the capacity to use it as we wish in a show of force."

The disagreement between us, Cheysson also said, relates to the means of overcoming the crisis. "We cannot accept that it should be the weakest who are the victims....A policy which inevitably increases unemployment means that it is the weakest who fall first on the battlefront of the struggle against inflation."

Replying to other questions, the minister stated that high U.S. interest rates are "injuring" the Europeans by forcing them to pursue the same policy "in an open economy." "It strikes me literally astonishing that the Americans should allow the dollar to get out of control as they are," he said. He made it clear that he was by no means convinced of the efficacy of that policy since it is not accompanied by budget or stock market interventions. "We do not understand," he said in substance, "how the United States can prevent inflation by increasing military spending and cutting taxes."

Change in the Nuclear Balance

The minister mentioned a French-American disagreement on North-South relations which is likely to emerge at the Ottawa summit: "I have been told that our American friends tend to think that it is not a priority. It is a priority for us because we are smaller and more dependent on our relations with foreign countries... If President Reagan can return from Ottawa with the conviction that North-South relations are a priority for his allies, I think that Ottawa will have been very important." But "we are heading for a serious situation if a subject which is a priority for us is only marginal for the Americans.... We have here a major problem between us for the coming years."

Furthermore, the minister said that he is "very concerned" about the situation in Central America. But, he said, "we do not think that force is the answer," whether used by governments, oppositionists or, "worse still," foreign forces. It is important to understand these countries' aspiration to independence and to help them to consider the matter "calmly" and to "reach a verdict democratically."

Questioned on the Soviet SS-20 missiles, Cheysson replied that their deployment in Europe "represents a modification in the nuclear balance." He added: "We do not regard this modification as acceptable. We think that we must negotiate with the Soviets as soon as possible to remove it. If they agree immediately to negotiations to remove the SS-20's, we will be perfectly happy. If they refuse, we must try to restore this balance and respond in the sphere of theater nuclear weapons. That is why France fully supports the decision taken by its Atlantic allies on the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles."

"Since this matter relates to the overall nuclear balance," he pointed out, "the problem can only be discussed in the general context, in other words, within the SALT negotiations."

On the subject of French-West German relations, Cheysson stated that, after "such an effort to achieve friendly, close and preferential relations," it is "natural" that "we should give them the place they ought to have, in other words, make our relations the closest which France has with a foreign country, but in the context of relations with many other countries." "It is to our advantage to have common stances," he said, "with the Germans, of course, but also with the British" who, like the French, are members of the Security Council and have a nuclear force and national positions, and also with the Spanish, who are "very close" to France on relations with the Arabs, North-South dialogue and in their "thinking" on Central America and the Caribbean.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER COMMENTS ON TASKS

PM061518 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Jun 81 p 9

[P.B. report]

[Text] True to his style, Michel Jobert refrained from answering the questions put to him at the diplomatic press luncheon on 25 June, but he did speak "in a less direct way" than during the last 7 years so as to take account of his responsibilities and governmental solidarity.

Asked whether he has the administrative means to act, in view of the fact that his functions as minister of state for foreign trade have not yet been defined by decree and taking into account the respective spheres covered by the ministers of external relations, economy and industry, Jobert replied jokingly: "Four ministers--there you have an interministerial committee where we can meet to coordinate and to act."

As for how he sees his actions, he specified: "I would like to be quicker, more precise, simpler and more effective. That is a great deal to ask and it will be necessary to exercise cunning regarding the nature of things and administration." He also stressed that, without denying the principles affirmed by the head of state, "France has no interest in neglecting the material aspects if it wishes to express itself and to count for something abroad beyond a capacity for analysis and intellectual liveliness."

Jobert then dealt with the following points.

The problem of the Arab boycott of Israel and of boycotts in general: It is necessary, according to the minister, to distinguish between boycotting states "of a racial or racist order." [sentence as published] What is the distinction between the two? Questions arise for suppliers and clients as time goes on, the minister explained. "A study is underway by the premier and the finance minister, with the participation of the ministers of external relations and foreign trade.... The authorities are also carefully studying how to establish a common attitude with the European partners."

Public aid for exports and for research: "It is true that a large proportion of foreign trade is accounted for by a small number of powerful companies because they are often well equipped.... A bigger share must be given to what is called 'small business'--as practiced by small and medium businessmen who are not familiar with the jungle of procedures. They should be better informed."

Exports: Jobert recalled that the minister of economy and finance, the premier and a cabinet communique "have stated unambiguously that France will honor its contracts." He added: "Past commitments will be taken into account even with regard to extending them. However, it is up to the government to shape the future."

The foreign trade deficit: "My role is to discourage costly imports. It is also necessary to press exports in familiar areas and to explore others, with Japan, the United States and the FRG. The balance is not satisfactory. We must try to improve it, first by means of discussions with our partners, but also by putting ourselves in a position to improve our exports."

Concerning exports, Jobert stated: "Planning exchanges with the Third World and the Arab world is not a political step but a matter of survival, for them and for us." Stressing that this sphere must be tackled seriously, he noted that in general terms he favors an interim 2-year plan to "manage our inheritance and embark on a new policy," then a 5-year plan with a view to "long term thought and action."

Relations with Japan: Jobert explained that not only trade exchanges count in rectifying exchanges. "The attitude which Japan adopts with respect to the international monetary system will be very important. The time has come to divide responsibilities better in this sphere."

The high U.S. interest rates: "They are the effect of imbalance rather than its source. That imbalance results from the multiplication of monetary symbols which are not backed up by gold or industry, but which represent what I have called a drunken money supply."

The French language: "This is a volatile but necessary product.... I would be falling down on my responsibilities if I did not concern myself with promoting the French language. Someone in my office will devote himself to one of France's principal products: Its language and culture."

On southern Africa, the Near East and the Iraqi nuclear powerstation, Jobert referred to statements made by Claude Cheysson and the head of state. Finally, he noted that he will take part in the EEC conference which is to meet next Tuesday and Wednesday [30 June-1 July] to prepare for the Ottawa meeting.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES MEXICAN TIES

LD081329 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Relations betwen France and Mexico were discussed at the Council of Ministers meeting this morning. Claude Cheysson made the point that industrial and trade relations between the two countries are continuing. The foreign minister will visit Mexico very soon with Michel Jobert, minister of state for foreign trade. The date of this trip has not yet been fixed.

PCF GROUP LEADER CITES PARLIAMENTARY AIMS

PM070943 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 30 Jun 81 p 3

[Magali Jauffret report on PCF National Assembly Group Chairman Andre Lajoinie's 29 June news conference in Paris]

[Text] The Communist group in the assembly met yesterday for the first time in this new legislative term. All the deputies present welcomed the three newly elected members, Jean Combasteil (Correze), Jacques Rimbault (Cher) and Paul Chomat (Saint-Etienne) and the two replacements for Jack Ralite (Seine-Saint Denis) and Marcel Rigout (Haute-Vienne), who have become ministers. The latter two, Maguette Jacquaint and Roland Mazoin, will be declared deputies exactly 1 month after the appointment of Ralite and Rigout as ministers. Ernest Moutoussami, deputy for the Guadaloupe Communist Party, associated to the Communist group, was excused. He will arrive in Paris today. The deputies unanimously elected A. Lajoinie their bureau and group chairman. In the afternoon, they divided into six working groups corresponding to the six commissions: foreign affairs, national defense, finance, production and trade, laws, and cultural and social affairs.

The group will meet again on Thursday, when the session opens, just before the assembly meeting to elect its speaker.

Full members of Leftwing Majority

Following the group meeting, Andre Lajoinie gave a news conference. He first read out the following statement, approved by the Communist deputies during their morning meeting.

"Having elected Francois Mitterrand to the presidency of the republic, the French people have given the left a large majority in the National Assembly. The right has suffered a crushing defeat.

"The Communist deputies greet the success to which they have contributed.

"The participation of Communist ministers in the government, for the first time in 34 years, reflects the sovereign will of the French people, as clearly and democratically expressed by universal suffrage.

"The Communist deputies convey their warm congratulations to Charles Fiterman, Anicet Le Pors, Jack Ralite and Marcel Rigout and wish them complete success in discharging their lofty responsibilities.

"As full members of the leftwing majority, the Communist deputies are determined to act in a constructive and responsible spirit to implement the new policy that French men and women have chosen.

"Despite the fact that an unfair electoral method robbed it of the representation to which it was legitimately entitled, the Communist group will play its full part in the change. It will do so with its own specificity and orginality, without subordination or excessive rivalry.

"From the 2 July opening session, the Communist deputies will act in five directions, for:

"--The progressive solution of the social problems of all kinds facing French men and women, attaching proper priority to the unemployment problem;

"--The defense of the nation's economic, technological, scientific and cultural strength and a new boost to its activity;

"--The guaranteeing and strengthening of the workers' and citizens' rights and democratic freedoms so that they can better participate in choices and decisions in the various fields of social life;

"--The democratization of the state, the institutions and political life and the decentralization of powers, specifically by establishing proportional representation in all elections, the establishment of real regional government with an assembly elected by direct universal suffrage and the extension of the powers and resources of municipalities and departments;

"--Action for disarmament and peace, for international cooperation and France's freedom of action.

"The democratiziation of the National Assembly's functioning must enable it to exercise the powers--particularly legislative powers--granted to it by the Constitution. Thus, the deputies elected by universal suffrage will be able to completely fulfill their mandate.

"Loyal to the principles of democracy and pluralism, the Communist deputies, who while in opposition were excluded for 23 years from the major decisions of parliamentary life, reassert their adherence to observance of proportional representation in the election of all the National Assembly's elective posts, particularly commission chairmanships."

MARCHAIS REPORTS TO PCF CENTRAL COMMITTEE

PM031445 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 27 Jun 81 pp 4-6

[Text of PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais report to the PCF Central Committee on 25 June: "Resolutely Looking to an Increase in Our Influence"]

[Text] The text of the report which Georges Marchais presented to the Central Committee:

Comrades, France has just experienced an intensive political battle with the two recent elections--the presidential and parliamentary elections. The aim of this Central Committee meeting is to analyze the profound changes this has made in our country's political situation and, on this basis, to make the necessary decisions on our future action.

1--Our Overall Analysis of the Presidential and Parliamentary Election Results

Before turning to the characteristics of the situation which has emerged from the parliamentary elections, I will briefly recall a few aspects of the presidential election results.

Francois Mitterrand was elected president on 10 May with more than 52 percent of the votes cast. We made a decisive contribution to that victory. Without underestimating the inadequacy of our first round results, I would like to point out that we openly called on the 4.5 million voters who had placed their trust in us on 26 April to vote for Francois Mitterrand.

It was in these circumstances that the new president dissolved the National Assembly and sparked off new parliamentary elections, as he had said he would. Those elections have just taken place. What are their main characteristics?

Crushing Defeat for the Right, Progress for the PS

First, in the first round, the left as a whole attained its highest score in our history, winning almost 56 percent of the votes cast while the right dropped to 43 percent. The second round last Sunday confirmed and extended that trend. The left will have 333 seats in the new assembly compared to 158 for the right.

The latter, therefore, suffered a crushing defeat. In the first round, the right as a whole lost almost 6 percent compared with the score achieved by its two main candidates in the first round of the presidential election. This reversal chiefly affected the UDF, Giscard d'Estaing's party, which lost more than 7 points between 26 April and 14 June. In all, the right lost 129 seats.

This trend which, in some cases, amounted to complete collapse, benefited the PS almost exclusively. With 37.3 percent of the votes cast going to the candidates it put forward or supported, the PS in a few weeks gained almost 12 percent more than the score achieved by Francois Mitterrand on 26 April. Thus, the considerable increase in its score since 1978 has been considerably strengthened since Francois Mitterrand's election.

This advance was made at the expense of all the other political parties. The small parties like the Unified Socialist Party, the leftists or the ecologists in particular have been virtually flattened. In all, with its 271 deputies, the PS alone has an absolute majority in the National Assembly.

The high number of abstentions in the first round of these elections should also be noted. Almost 30 percent of the registered voters, in other words, more than 10 million people, did not vote. They include many rightwing voters but also some leftwing voters and Communist voters.

Communist Candidates' Result

Of course, I would like to dwell at greater length on the Communist candidates' result.

With 16.2 percent of the votes cast, our party did slightly better than its percentage result in the presidential election but dropped considerably in the number of votes--around 400,000 votes. It lost more than 4 points compared with the 1978 parliamentary elections.

Over and above these overall figures, we should note a disparity in our results according to local situations.

Generally speaking, we have made progress or maintained our influence where our positions were strong and hence where our candidates seemed to be in the best position to defeat the right. This is notably the case with our outgoing deputies. They all obtained a higher score than our result in the presidential election and almost one-third of them attained or bettered their 1978 result. Many of them who were not reelected were not so much defeated as overtaken by the Socialist thrust.

It should be noted that our influence increased or was maintained principally in working class areas, among the people's electorate in the cities and rural districts. But it should be added that this percentage increase in or maintenance of our positions was accompanied by a drop in the number of votes, mainly owing to the high number of abstentions.

On this point, it also should be noted that in cases where our positions were strong and the Union for a New Majority [UNM] candidates did not seem in a position to worry us, a considerable number of rightwing voters voted for Socialist candidates in the first round in order to eliminate the Communists. This phenomenon was confirmed by the slight increase in rightwing votes in the second round in a number of constituencies or indeed by the fact that not all the votes cast for the Socialist candidates in the first round were transferred to the Communist candidates in the second.

On the other hand, in cases where the Socialist candidate was in the best position to defeat the rightwing candidate, we lost ground compared with our 1978 result, in some cases to a considerable degree.

Therefore, the Communist and affiliated deputies' group in the National Assembly will total 44 deputies. As we have stressed on many occasions, this type of election is particularly unjust. It minimizes our party's real influence in the whole of national life. I must point out that, if proportional representation had been applied, we would now have around 80 deputies despite the inadequacy of our result.

Of course, in addition to spelling out these facts, we must pinpoint the overall significance of these parliamentary elections. Since they took place not only in the wake of the presidential election but also in the context of the balance of political forces it created, it is appropriate to combine these two elections in the same general analysis.

Three General Remarks on the Significance of the Presidential and Parliamentary Elections

The first factor for consideration is that these two elections constituted a veritable rejection of Giscard d'Estaing and his policy. The condemnation of Giscardian policy's disastrous record for the workers and the country and the refusal to "take more" for another 7-year term were the main reasons for the choice made by the French people. From this viewpoint, the parliamentary elections certainly constitute a second defeat for Giscard d'Estaing even though he did not take part in them. The people's hope for change in the country is now equal to the rejection inflicted on the right and its undivided domination over the country for the past 23 years.

Second, it should be pointed out that the desire for change, which has constantly been growing in the country, covers very diverse motivations. Obviously, not all the voters who expressed their desire for an end to Giscard d'Estaing's policy have an identical awareness of the reality of the crisis affecting the country and of the new policy to be implemented. As we said at the Central Committee meeting in April, the very nature of the presidential election means that the voters have a limited choice in the second round. Therefore, this people's movement comprising very diverse aspirations and currents was polarized in support of the candidate who seemed to be the only one likely to defeat the outgoing president.

Third, the right's defeat and the left's success, which we wholeheartedly welcome, cannot make us refrain from analyzing a number of aspects of the situation. For instance, the desire to change and get rid of Giscard d'Estaing at any price largely overshadowed the question of the content of the change itself. The orchestration of the election campaign in the main sections of the media, the desire to dodge the fundamental issues at stake in the election, the many petty political maneuvers and the rejection of the big national debate for which we constantly called amplified that phenomenon. Despite the clear battle waged by the party throughout its election campaign, the question of the right conditions for change, the means of steering the country out of the crisis and the far-reaching reforms which that implies did not receive an adequate response in the country. It was not taken into account by broad masses.

The fact that 4.5 million voters chose to vote Communist in those very difficult circumstances is a very significant achievement. It is the sign of a high awareness of the economic, social and democratic choices which the interests of the workers and country require. It reflects the determination to take action for progress in that direction. This is valuable backing.

There is no doubt that the proposals--especially those put forward in the struggle plan--which we upheld during the great presidential and parliamentary election battles profoundly influenced and are still influencing the development of the situation. As I noted in a L'HUMANITE editorial between the two rounds of the presidential election, we contributed to rallying "a great force which is not only defined by the number of people who now form part of it but also by the clear-sightedness, determination and capacity for action which it represents."

II--Reasons for Our Party's Results

Obviously, we must carry out a detailed analysis of our party's results on the basis of these general remarks on the significance of these two elections. It must be admitted that we have just suffered a serious setback. We must therefore try to understand the reasons for it, pinpoint its causes and draw from this analysis all the necessary conclusions for pursuing our action.

This means that we must not examine this question in a superficial way. Furthermore, we do not intend to resign ourselves to the present situation, merely seeking to limit its harmful effects. Quite the reverse. We intend to answer the fundamental problems posed by the party's development and the acquisition of its rightful place in national life. We resolutely look to an increase in influence and to progress for our party.

Date of the Next Congress

Our rules state that the congress, the party's highest body, is convened by the Central Committee every 3 years. Our last congress was held in 1979. Therefore, in the normal course of events, we should hold our next congress in 1982. The congress and the preparations for it provide the opportunity for an overall examination of the party's policy and activity.

The Politburo proposes that the date of the next congress be fixed now for the end of January or the beginning of February 1982 and preparations be started in October on the basis of a document which will be drafted and adopted by the Central Committee after the vacation period. This will create the right conditions for a serious, broad and detailed debate in the whole party.

The vacation period which starts tomorrow and the immediate tasks which stem from the new situation justify the date which we are proposing for the start of congress preparations. But, without waiting until then, it is necessary to take this opportunity to put forward a few essential aspects of the analysis of our result.

Existence of the "Presidential Factor"

The first aspect to be stressed is undoubtedly the one which all the commentators refer to as "the presidential factor." During the Central Committee session which we held 28 April, we recalled what we had said from the start of the campaign, namely, that the presidential election was far and away the most difficult election battle for our party.

Indeed, the institutional mechanism and the very nature of the presidential election lead to a bipolarization of political life, in other words, to the marginalization of all the political forces which do not seem to be in the best position to feature in the second round of that election. As I recalled, the political conditions in which the campaign took place accentuated the negative characteristics of this election for our Communist Party by reducing the election to a duel between the outgoing president and the PS candidate who, having led the left in elections in previous years, seemed the only candidate likely to defeat the right. It was in those circumstances that Communist voters voted for Francois Mitterrand in the first round.

This "logic of the institutions" was continued and extended during the parliamentary elections which took place in the wake of the presidential election and in the framework of the new balance of forces which it created. It had the effect of polarizing the voters' choice around the "president's party." The institutional pre-eminence conferred on the president, the need to give him a majority in keeping with his political options therefore favored the "useful vote" which in the vast majority of cases worked in the PS candidates' favor. As I stressed a short time ago, this explains why those of our candidates who had the strongest electoral positions gained ground compared with 1978 while, at the same time, some Communist voters voted for the Socialist candidates in the first round when they seemed to be in the best position to confirm the right's defeat.

It should be noted that the influence of the "presidential factor" which we are now observing is not a new thing. It has "operated" twice in the history of the Fifth Republic.

This was particularly the case in November 1962, during the parliamentary elections which followed General de Gaulle's decision to dissolve the National Assembly. Those elections took place immediately after the referendum-plebiscite with which, in the political conditions which existed at the time, De Gaulle intended to strengthen his personal power precisely by organizing the election of the president by universal suffrage. Those parliamentary elections then produced the regrouping of rightwing votes for the Union for the New Republic and the strengthening of the Gaullist party.

That was also the case in the parliamentary elections which followed the assembly's dissolution in 1968. Those elections, held immediately after the big confrontation of May and June, were characterized by the president's personal involvement. They gave the Union of Democrats for the Republic, his party, an absolute majority in the National Assembly with 293 deputies out of a total of 487 seats.

As soon as De Gaulle made his decision in 1962 to revise the Fifth Republic's Constitution to enable the president to be elected by universal suffrage, we demonstrated how dangerous this plan was for democracy in that it tended to personalize and centralize power.

But there can be no doubt that we underestimated the actual effect of this system on political behavior and the struggle to reveal its harmful aspects. We will therefore have to return to this to make a more detailed analysis.

Party's Attitude in Face of "Presidential Factor"

Of course, by mentioning the "presidential factor" and the specific role of the Fifth Republic institutions, we are not losing sight of the double question which we must answer, namely, why did a section of our voters not resist the attraction of the PS? Furthermore, on a broader level, why isn't our party in the best position to lead the struggle for change?

To answer these questions we must not only go back to 1977-81 but to the whole period through which we have lived since the 1960's--a period characterized by the struggle to defeat the right's power in the framework of the Fifth Republic.

During the first presidential election by universal suffrage in 1968, our party already noticed the considerable difficulty a party like ours has in presenting its candidate in an election which poses the question of power at the highest level by the election of one man. Hence, the decision not to put forward a candidate and to seek a single left-wing candidate. Our party was particularly motivated to follow that course since at that time it was already involved in the battle to rally the leftwing parties behind the joint program. We thought that that was the only way likely to create the right conditions for an alternative to the government in office.

Therefore, we decided in 1965 to support the candidacy of Francois Mitterrand who was not a member of either the PCF or the PS.

The presentation of Jacques Duclos' candidacy in the 1969 presidential election did not invalidate that opinion. Quite the reverse. Indeed, at that time, our party stepped up its efforts to achieve agreement on a single leftwing candidate. The PS, which at that time refused to discuss the drafting of a joint program, chose its own candidate without any consultation with our party. Faced with the fait accompli of a Socialist candidacy seen as reflecting the leftwing forces' division, the party appointed its own candidate who fought the campaign on behalf of the union of workers' and democratic forces.

It is interesting to examine how the "presidential factor" worked in that election. The two candidates who emerged in the best position for the second round were Pompidou and Poher--two rightwing candidates. Obviously, neither could therefore win over our voters who were, in a way, "preserved" from the consequences of this institutional logic. But that logic worked for all the other groups of voters. That explains why Jacques Duclos was then able to maintain the party's normal electoral influence while the PS was crushed and fell to 5 percent.

In 1974, in the new conditions opened up by the signing of the joint program with the PS, our party reverted to supporting a joint candidacy--that of Francois Mitterrand who had become PS first secretary.

What lessons should be learned from our attitude throughout this period in the face of the presidential election question?

Our party undoubtedly gauged the harmful nature of the Fifth Republic's antidemocratic institutions, of the system of electing the president by universal suffrage and of the excessive extension of his powers. But we must now admit that instead of facing these considerable difficulties by putting forward a candidate in the first round each time, it thought it could overcome the obstacle by working in favor of a single leftwing candidate. As we can now see, there is no doubt that this attitude did not enable us to counter the doubt cast on our party's credibility in this battle for the presidential election, which has become essential. It has even helped to spread among our voters the idea of the "useful vote" for a non-Communist leftwing candidate.

This systematic quest for a single leftwing candidacy in various presidential elections went hand in hand, moreover, with the strategy of union around a joint government program with an advanced content. Indeed, until 1972 this option was regarded as a means of hastening the signing of the joint program and after 1972 as the natural consequence of the existence of such a program.

As things turned out, the conclusion we must draw from that period is clear: the course we adopted meant that we ourselves backed the idea that the party as such should fade into the background so that change could take place in France.

Form of Union With Major Defects

We had already perceived that essential lesson at the time of our 23d congress, when we learned from the "experience of the joint program."

Thus, we showed that the joint program nurtured illusions about the PS by allowing people to believe that the PS had changed entirely, to the extent of annulling the difference between our two parties.

In parallel, by putting forward throughout that period the idea of the need for a joint program for the leftwing parties to obtain change, we ourselves contributed to the situation where the people who desire change attach far greater importance to the actual existence of the joint program, which was achieved as a summit agreement, rather than to the content of the program and the specific changes for which it provided. Thus, the illusion became established that the growing approval of the joint program amounted to approval of the profound anticapitalist reforms it incorporated. Life has shown that this was not so.

In these conditions, it was natural for the current in favor of changes, accentuated by the existence of the joint program, to move chiefly toward the PS. I quote the 23d congress: "Some of the French men and women who found themselves drawn toward change by virtue of the attraction exerted by the union around the joint program, while continuing to have reservations about the reforms included in the program, turned toward the PS with the idea that this party could bring them change, but limited change."

Thus, these illusions favored--I quote again--the "PS, which--as subsequent events confirmed--only formed an alliance with us with the aim of strengthening itself at our expense," so as to gain power in a dominant position.

We did not underestimate the dangers which lay in that strategy of union around a joint program. We perceived them, in particular, at the Central Committee meeting in June 1972 at the time the program was signed. But contrary to what we then thought, it was not possible to face up to them because these defects were inherent in the form of the union we conceived.

I will say firmly: In the form of the union, for there was never any question--despite the tendentious fashion in which some people represent our attitude--of renouncing the Union of the Left in order to combat the right, assure victory and march forward. I will come back to that.

Our Goals in 1977-1978

This is the background against which the events of 1977-1978 took place.

What was the problem facing us at that time? I will recall it briefly. The joint program was concluded in 1972 for 5 years, the length of a parliament. So before the March 1978 elections, it was a question of taking account of the changes which had taken place while preserving intact the program's general orientation so as to retain its effectiveness and its transforming content. It was a question of "updating" it, as we said.

That is what we tried to do, with our partners. I believe we did it in a spirit of frankness, without "shying away" from any particular provision. We wanted to succeed. There was only one thing which we decided to stick to: We wanted to preserve the gain which the 1972 agreement constituted and maintain the advanced content of the contract we had signed, which included a statement of the profound reforms which we were convinced were necessary for change.

Since the PS kept its distance on these provisions--which we regarded as essential--to the extent of provoking a break, we turned to the country to open a political debate. In doing this, we maintained to the end, to the very last day, our goal of reaching a good compromise, a good agreement which would permit a joint victory over the right in the parliamentary elections.

As I recalled at the Central Committee meeting which followed those elections, in April 1978: "During the campaign, we had only two concerns, which were closely connected: On the one hand, to update the 5-year-old joint program without extravagance or maximalism--that is, to modify those aspects which had become outdated while scrupulously respecting the fundamental orientation and provisions; on the one hand, to make the March 1978 elections the elections of leftwing victory and democratic change."

Should We Have Yielded?

Should we have acted differently at that time? Should we have yielded and submitted ourselves to the PS' will?

The 23d congress has already given a negative answer to that question.

Here I would merely like to recall that the party's electoral downturn began well before what was called in 1977-78 the "polemics" within the left. If the 1968 parliamentary elections are discounted, for reasons which everyone will acknowledge, then what transpires is that during this period the party went successively from 22.4 percent of votes cast in 1967 to 21.3 percent in 1973, then, after successive setbacks at the time of the parliamentary by-elections in 1974 and 1976, to 20.6 percent in 1978. This movement was therefore based on more deep-seated factors.

All the same, this setback, which the PS claimed to seek, was not on the scale which that party required. The difficulties which emerged in 1977 arose from that--from the PS desire to obtain a weakening of our party in that situation and a much more favorable correlation of forces, either by persuading us to capitulate or by abandoning the joint program and causing a rupture.

That was the basic strategy which the PS defined at the time of its Nantes congress in May 1977. Thus, Jean-Pierre Chevenement clearly explained some time later--and I quote --that "in relations with the PCF the Nantes line means rejecting all compromise on power."

So you can see that capitulation on our part would have meant deliberately abandoning the joint program of the agreement concluded in 1972. Not only is there no evidence that such a choice would have made it possible to avoid the 1978 defeat of the left, but there are good reasons for thinking that it would not have put us in a better situation than we are in today. Except that, in that instance, we would have subscribed --before even fighting--to positions which we do not hold and some of which--I am thinking in particular of the referendum on the strike force--have since been abandoned by the PS itself.

"Ideological War"

Having said that, it is true that we did not succeed. Neither in 1978 nor since then have we been able to make ourselves understood by millions of people whom everything should persuade to approve and support us. Why not? It seems to us that first it is necessary to take the measure of the stake in the battle we have been waging all these years. It is necessary to assess the level of the change we wished to see and to assess what that means in a country like ours. Clearly, in these conditions, the bourgeoisie and all the forces at its disposal have unleashed against us what we rightly described at the 23d congress as a real "ideological war."

Systematically, methodically, all that we have said and done has been either firmly ignored or caricatured and outrageously distorted in such a way that it means the opposite of what we really wanted, which has never changed--to create the conditions for change.

All the methods of mass manipulation have been used to give us the image of a totalitarian communist party, dogmatic, secretarian, divisive, aggressive, violent, domineering--in brief--for I have certainly omitted some elements--to lead gradually to the concept, as Reagan recently put it, of communism as an "aberration," as an "abnormal way of life for a human being."

Thus for months, even years, a large section of public opinion has received its information about us through the filter of this predetermined model.

This constant ideological bombardment, this distortion of all our stances, and even, at times--let us state it clearly--in view of that climate, some of our stances themselves therefore promoted the worst interpretations of our real intentions, our true aims. I am thinking particularly of the struggle we had to wage over the question of union, for instance, regarding the problem of standing down in elections. I also am thinking of some of our stances concerning international events, such as events in Afghanistan.

Afghanistan and the Meeting with the CPSU

In this connection, I will recall that, at the time of the Politburo meeting of 4 January 1980, we determined our position on that problem, taking into account, on the one hand, the peoples' rights to control their own destinies without outside interference, and on the other, every country's right to conclude treaties and if necessary to call for help from an allied country. We adopted our stance on the basis of these principles --naturally without claiming to pass judgment on the details of the events.

I also will recall that it so happens that the time when we were confronted with this problem virtually coincided with the highest level meeting we have had with the CPSU, from 8 through 10 January 1980. The result of that meeting, which was made possible after long discussions between our two parties, was eminently positive. For the first time in the history of the international communist movement, the CPSU signed a communique unambiguously acknowledging the existence of differences with another communist party. These talks and the resulting text made it possible to develop relations between our two parties on a new, unprecedented basis.

With hindsight it is easier to see how far the proximity of the Afghanistan events and the holding of that meeting made it possible simultaneously to manipulate our stance on Afghanistan and to represent our meeting with the CPSU as symptomatic of a complete realignment of our party in line with Soviet positions, which is exactly the opposite of the meaning of the joint communique.

Problems Resulting From the Exacerbation of the Crisis

In addition, we were forced to fight in the very difficult conditions of a deteriorating crisis, which has serious consequences in all spheres of life, particularly the life of its first victims--the most underprivileged working people, the unemployed, young people. This overall deterioration, which--as we have often stressed--is not only economic and social but also ideological and moral, raises numerous, crucial problems and we continue to regard it as our responsibility to propose solutions to these problems, not to look the other way.

On this battlefield, we have come up against real campaigns of hatred, lies and slander, which have profited by the support of the combined forces of the mass media. For instance, regarding that was called the "Vitry affair," we were victims of provocation, pure and simple, and then of a distortion of the facts aimed at reversing the blame.

We are not saying that all the initiatives taken--whether in the light of the problems raised by the formation of real poverty ghettos for immigrant families or in the light of the increase in drug trafficking and use--were faultless. But events as they happened cannot really be understood without taking account of the urgency of the problems now facing certain communities and of the feeling on the part of our elected representatives that it is impossible to let the situation deteriorate without doing as much as possible to oppose this. Perhaps that led people unintentionally to attempt to resolve people's problems in their stead and without their participation.

Finally, we must admit that in our legitimate concern to take better care of the needs of the most underprivileged working men and women, including small and medium businesses, we have not succeeded in confronting, at the same time, the problems of all categories of working people in all their diversity.

Naturally, we are not calling into question--even by implication--the efforts we have made toward those who are least well provided for and most exploited and with respect to all enterprises. Recent investigations by Secours Catholique and CREDOC [Centre de Recherche de Documentation sur la Consummation] which L'HUMANITE has reported during the last few days remind us, on the contrary, of the scale of what must be called poverty in our country. This effort must be continued and, wherever possible, extended. But we must undoubtedly ask ourselves whether the justified emphasis we have placed on providing a better response to the needs of those categories may not sometimes have been interpreted as exclusivity and lack of interest regarding others.

Fundamental Problem

Having said that to explain the situation we are in today, we cannot confine ourselves to factors which certainly played a part but which are nevertheless partial and limited in nature. We must go deeper.

The real problem is the one which exists between the high level of the solutions which must necessarily be implemented to lead the country out of the crisis and the real level of the goals around which it is possible to muster an extensive following in current political conditions.

We failed to make ourselves understood by millions of working people, millions of victims of the crisis, because they were prepared to subscribe to a political change which they think will bring them what they want to improve their lot, although the question of the means of effecting this improvement has not been made clear. This is a gulf, a contradiction which raises a fundamental question: that of the way in which it may be possible to really advance toward the implementation of the transforming goals which amount to necessities if we are to emerge from the crisis; that of the political alternatives which we must be able to offer and to promote by assembling extensive forces around it.

Party's Earlier Answers

True, this is not the first time our party has faced this question and it has endeavoured to answer it at different times in its history. It did so in 1934-36 as the initiator and the firmest supporter of the Popular Front. Naturally, at that time, the aim was to hinder fascism and to allow certain claims to be satisfied. The question of the transformation of society was not directly on the agenda. Nonetheless, one can perceive, from that time on, the first attempts to draw from current experience more general thoughts regarding the progress of socialism in a country like France. Thus, the concept of democracy as "continuous creation" was put forward back in 1936 by Vaillant-Couturier. And Maurice Thorez stressed that socialism in France "will take account of our country's particular national features in all spheres: economic, social, cultural; it will take account--it must take account--of the elements which are characteristic of our French people."

The quest for an answer to this same question can be seen, after the war, as the central feature of the TIMES interview with Maurice Thorez in 1946. This dealt for the first time in public with the problem of the "march toward socialism" in France, a march which will "necessarily" use "different paths from that followed by Russian communists": "The French people will find their own way toward more democracy, progress and social justice."

The cold war period, which began in 1947, interrupted this thought process or at least prevented concrete new developments. But a few years later reality brought this essential problem back to the agenda in the theoretical and political debate.

This was the case with the holding of the 20th CPSU congress in 1956, which, at the same time as condemning the Stalin cult, revived the question of the diversity of national routes to socialism.

In our country itself, after the new power arrived in 1958, the popular movement resumed its forward march from the early 1960's. The question of a way out, a political alternative to rightwing power, was thus raised in a concrete fashion. The more so--this has become clearer today--since from 1962 onward the very machinery of the presidential election by universal suffrage, of which I spoke earlier, made it still more imperative for a party like ours to have a plan of that kind if it wished to keep its place in national life.

A new attempt to find an answer to this fundamental problem was made in 1964 by Waldeck Rochet at the 17th congress and above all by the Champigny manifesto, which was adopted after the events of 1968. This same desire was at the basis of the progress of the book "The Democratic Challenge," published in 1973. But it was in 1976 that the 22d congress really began to define in global terms the prospects for socialism in the French style and for a path toward socialism suited to our country: the democratic path. The 22d congress--deepened and enriched by the work of the 23d--can legitimately be described as historic for the PCF.

Considerable Lag Beginning in 1956

It can be seen that, during the whole period which separates the 20th CPSU congress in 1956 from our party's 22d congress in 1976, our party found itself confronted by an increasingly imperative necessity to find new answers to the new problems which were gradually posed. In these 20 years, the world changed a lot. France first of all, saw changes take place in its economic reality, sociological composition, political and ideological traditions, behavior and manners, institutions themselves--I mentioned this just now.

And something else which also changed gradually was the situation and the reality in the socialist countries. Countries whose progress provoked the revelation of new problems in all spheres of social life which call at the same time for adapted and innovative solutions and a critical reflection on the past which the work of the 20th CPSU congress had initiated.

When we examine this entire period, we admit that we responded to all these problems with considerable lag. We made this observation at the 23d congress. I recall that we stressed the reality of this "lag of 1956" by pointing out that--I quote--"our party did not draw as from that time all the necessary lessons from the 20th CPSU congress. Admittedly, it was a question of events which happened in the Soviet Union under Stalin and lessons which stemmed from knowing about them. But some comrades quite justly pointed out regarding this period that it was a question above all perhaps of reflection on original ways adapted to our conditions by which the French people can head toward socialism. In connection with this question, another problem also posed was that of the nature and forms of relations of solidarity between communist parties after the dissolution of the Cominterm."

In fact, during all those years, whereas the situation required our party to be the bearer of a strategy of union and change adapted to the specific conditions of our time and our country, for it to be capable of defining and proposing political objective around which the forces for change might gather in their social, political and ideological diversity, the party continued to provide old answers which were no longer adapted to the needs of the struggle.

Strategy of the 22d and 23d Congresses Is Indeed the Right One

Everyone will understand that the only definite result of this analysis which we are making today is to underline with more force the importance and validity of the work of our last two congresses.

What we proposed in defining a socialism which is democratic, self-managing and corresponding to the facts of our epoch and the traditions, tastes and aspirations of our people, does not stem in fact from an arbitrary choice. It is a modern and realistic response to the serious problems besetting the country. It is the way out--the only positive and lasting way out--of the crisis of our society.

I insisted on this at the meeting of our Central Committee held in September 1978: "In choosing our strategy, we have not been content to merely 'take account' of national realities: We have not 'adapted' a ready-made model--socialism--to the conditions peculiar to France. It is from nonpresuppositional analysis of these conditions that we derive the certainty that we must change the social structure. It is the specific and particular problems posed by the development of the crisis in France, which urge a profound social transformation as a specific and particular response; a series of democratic changes building a socialist society."

As for the path to travel to reach this new society, it is in the image of this choice of society: Democratic. This path is the path of struggle--social and election struggles to obtain increasingly advanced democratic victories, to win new positions and new gains so as to gradually modify the correlation of social and political forces.

Path of Union

This process can only develop with the broadest possible rallying at every stage of the transforming struggle. That is why the democratic path that we propose is at the same time indissociably the path of union, union of all popular forces, union of the left, the path--in the words of Waldeck Rochet, which we took up at the 23d congress--of a "majority movement of the laboring nation."

We categorically reject the interpretation that the work of our last congress led to a final abandonment of union. Exactly the opposite is true. It was precisely to overcome the difficulties into which union had fallen, to allow it to set off again on a good basis and to last that our congress applied itself to drawing all possible lessons from experience and to defining a new concept of union.

How is it new? First of all, because this union is union at the grassroots level, in struggle, in all fields, a solid union because it is built between all interested parties around aims which they set themselves. And it is on this union that union between political groupings can be based, around agreements "which favor and do not check union, which correspond to and do not anticipate the real movement."

We are convinced that it is this new concept of union which will allow us to take it as far as possible, as far as the new society which we desire. We have often said: We are supporters of building socialism in France within political pluralism and in cooperation between parties.

This path is at the same time the path of independent activity by the revolutionary party, the path of strengthening the PCF's support, organization and the capacity for initiative.

Advancing in the Direction Set by the 22d and 23d Congresses

Indeed, far from detracting from its value, the analysis that we can make of the present situation leads the Politburo to say that this strategy of our 22d and 23d congresses is indeed the right one, the one best adapted to needs. In particular, it is only this concept of the march toward socialism as a process of democratic advances where each new position constitutes a prop for continuing further. It is only this concept which can permit us to resolve the problem posed by the existence of this gap between the objective requirements of the transformation of society and the political consciousness of the popular forces, such as it is--all the while bearing in mind the essential teaching of the 23d congress that "there is a series of difficulties, obstacles and contradictions which we cannot resolve by the mere struggle of ideas. In this sphere, as in all others, only practice and experience can change consciousness."

Let us go further. Since the holding of our congresses, circumstances have not allowed us, insofar as we have had to act under pressure of interlocking events, to develop this line in all its magnitude. It is now a question of doing this, of proceeding toward the necessary enrichments, to the definition of all the orientations in work which that presupposes, and of marching resolutely ahead.

III--Directions for Our Reflection and Action

This question will of course be at the center of the preparation and work of our congress. So I will limit myself to listing here some of the directions in which it is appropriate, in our opinion, to deepen our reflection and to develop and improve our activity, integrating in it all the characteristics of the new situation, the opportunities it gives us and the responsibilities it implies.

Elucidating Our Long Term View of Democratic Socialism

The first of these directions for our work is to enrich and to make more tangible the long term prospects for the democratic socialism we propose for our country.

At our 22d and then at the 23d congresses, we said with the greatest clarity that socialism in France would be "French style" or not at all. The new situation in which we find ourselves can only increase what is at stake in the debate we must hold on this question and also the interest which it arouses among manual workers and intellectuals.

We must make it clearer that socialism for us is not, as I have just recalled, a stereotype, a sort of predetermined "off-the-shelf" model reproducing--maybe touched up in places--what is happening elsewhere. Advancing toward socialism and building it, from our viewpoint, means providing new answers adapted to the problems which face our country. It means lifting the obstacles which today obstruct the development of French society and the development of the potential in which it is rich. It means finding a national solution for the crisis into which capitalism has plunged it. It means satisfying our people's legitimate aspirations for justice and social progress. It means giving the working class, and with it the manual workers and intellectuals in general, the place due them in running affairs at all levels. It means creating conditions for the blossoming of every personality, developing new human relationships in all spheres, creating new solidarities while ensuring free determination for everyone. In short, it is a question of giving our concept of socialism its complete social, human and moral dimension.

In general, and even beyond this debate on socialism, we must devote ourselves--without any narrowness and without wishing to give the impression that we have settled everything once and for all--to finding and making known in all spheres the progressive and revolutionary answers to the multiple problems confronting men and women today and to elucidating the choices to be made in the face of the profound changes which mark our epoch.

Our reflection has made much progress on numerous important questions connected with the social movement, for example, self-management, new growth, the new world order and the relationship between the evolution of science and social progress. And these are naturally only a few examples. This must be translated into a more imposing presence and more active participation by the party and also individually by communists in the great debates which mark our epoch. We must devote ourselves to making our distinctive contribution better known.

For Better Concrete Expression of Our Strategy of "Gradual" Advance

At the same time we believe we must better assimilate in all its implications and put over in a concrete manner our strategy of "gradual" advance, of increasingly progressive democratic victories. This is the second big question which must hold our attention.

Our 23d congress indicated and underlined the decisive importance of this. The resolution which we adopted at that time noted: "In France today democratic progress can only result from setbacks imposed on capital, which become the prop from which new setbacks are inflicted. Each right, each freedom, each democratic advantage which is gained, preserved and developed is one privilege less, one arm less for the bourgeoisie, and one extra position, one extra lever for the workers."

It must be noted that because of the conditions of the political battle, but also because of insufficient assimilation by the party of this strategy of democratic advance, we have not progressed on this path as much as would have been desirable. We must be all the more attentive to showing that this orientation remains entirely valid and that the situation created by the defeat of the right opens up new opportunities to obtain positive results. We believe that we must use these opportunities without reticence and in a responsible manner.

The workers must of course guard against the idea that things can be arranged from above and without them. This would certainly result in serious disillusion. It is in fact perfectly obvious that the right and the employers still have major forces and are determined to use them against change.

Participation and active and conscious intervention by the workers is therefore indispensable for achieving their demands, preserving the results obtained and ensuring the democratic progress of society as a whole.

Giving a New Boost to Communists' Mass Activity

This leads me quite naturally to a third question: Concretely applying our strategy and making it grow in life means giving a new boost to communists' mass activity. From this viewpoint, and while continuing to devote the necessary attention to the party's own activity, we must assess the importance of the trade unions, of the organizations, and of the associative life which makes up, according to our congress resolution, "one of the essential means for the autonomous intervention of millions of people in the most diverse concerns." As far as trade union organizations are concerned, the document which we elaborated on this subject still holds good. There are also tenants, parents and consumers organizations, family, social, women's cultural, sporting and youth associations and movements which contribute to the expression of popular demands and to the action to make them succeed. Communists must be more in evidence and more active in these organizations and assume the mandates and responsibilities which are entrusted to them.

More generally, we must develop a vast mass activity on the basis of a clearly asserted will to act with all those who want to in the broadest possible union to respond to the needs which exist or emerge in all spheres. Less than ever can we be satisfied with actions which are undertaken but not brought to fruition and which risk seeming merely like activism or sterile agitation. We must be present with everyone in enterprises and residential areas and districts; wherever there are problems, ponder possible solutions with them, initiate action, if necessary, in agreement with them on the aims and forms which it is necessary to give it and devote attention to creating the best possible correlation of forces.

From this viewpoint, our participation in the new majority, both presidential and parliamentary, and our presence in the government may lead us to be with people with whom we have had no experience of acting higherto. We must not be afraid of doing this, since the aims are clear and in conformity with the needs of the interested parties. In short, we must not disregard anything which may allow us to obtain positive results. At the same time we rate these results highly, we must also throw light on the difficulties and obstacles encountered, and, in line with experience, promote awareness of the need for more profound transformations to extricate the country in a lasting manner from the crisis and make it embark on the path of renewal.

Taking Responsibility for Everyone's Interests

Developing our mass activity also implies--this is the fourth question we wish to examine--that we soundly take responsibility for the aspirations and interests of all elements of the working class, from the most exploited strata to the technicians, and of all categories of manual workers and intellectuals.

Of course, it is not a question of relaxing our priority efforts in favor of the working class. This is in effect decisive, both because of its place in the country's life and because, from an economic, political and social viewpoint, satisfying its demands is a necessary condition for change.

But it is a question, while maintaining and developing these priority efforts, particularly in enterprises, of getting better acquainted with and taking better account of the diversity of categories of working men and women who make up this class, the diversity of situations. And it is also a question--I have noticed that this was without doubt one of the difficulties that we met--of preventing this priority from becoming translated into exclusive action. It is a question of developing permanent activity in favor of the other social categories which make up the vital forces of our people, and of meeting their interests and their legitimate demands, while making them take account for themselves and for the general interest, of the need to recognize the place of the working class in national life and in responsibilities.

At our last Central Committee meeting, we also emphasized, in conjunction with the lessons which can be drawn from the last elections, the importance of developing our work in favor of women, who are taking their place in greater numbers than previously in the action for change. And also in favor of young people, who, as everything proves, can participate by our sides in great numbers in the battles to come. Finally, we must continue to improve our activity among the various categories of intellectuals.

This concern to improve our activity and to meet popular aspirations better must lead us to deepen our knowledge of the reality of French society, a reality which we know has undergone profound changes. We already felt this need at our 23d congress and we decided at that time to undertake a study of this. We must ensure that this study is completed.

Strengthening the Communist Party

Of course, action among the broadest masses, carried out in depth and with continuity and requisite precision, presupposes in order to be successful a continuation of the efforts which we have begun to strengthen the party and to improve its democratic life.

In talking of strengthening the party, I have in mind strengthening it numerically, we must and can perceptibly increase our membership in the coming period, making a particular effort for this in the direction of large, medium and small enterprises and working class residential areas.

Strengthening the party also means rapidly integrating new members. Be must be especially attentive, as we have recently gained tens of thousands of members, to take the time, even in view of the acuteness of the political battle, to give all these new members a proper welcome. In particular, we must ensure that intensive educational work is carried out and, of course, reflect on the content of this work in line with the new situation and the tasks arising from it.

Strengthening the party also means strengthening and improving its activity, its ability, and its speed of intervention. The present phase of the battle, and the tasks whose importance I have just underlined, show that it is a question which demands our full attention. In this situation, many responsibilities become incumbent on our primary organizations, cells and sections. Less than ever is it possible to wait passively for directives "from above" and then apply them mechanically; it is a question of meeting every situation with a spirit of initiative, with imagination, boldness and responsibility.

Improving the Democratic Life of the Party

This necessary development and this improvement of our activity are closely linked with the need to improve the party's democratic life.

This is and must be a constant concern for us. In this sphere, too, it is important not to lag behind life. In view of the changing conditions of the political battle and of our own strategy of democratic advance, at our 23d congress we approved a certain number of changes to our statutes. We have tried our utmost ever since to implement them. Primarily, we have convened the national council on several occasions. One of these meetings, dealing with our activity among intellectuals, was preceeded by a platform for discussion in our press.

We must continue along this path. This must be the business of our leadership at all levels, from the Central Committee to the cell. At all levels, each of our leaders must consider how best to translate this effort in the life of our organizations.

This need for democracy will of course be seen in the debate which is going to begin within our party. We have already said so; we intend this debate to be conducted seriously, in a comprehensive and profound manner. We will monitor this with great care.

Debate for the Next Congress

This means at the same time that we intend to reject all intervention and all external pressure from any source, including pressure relying on the use of methods totally opposed to the democratic rules of our party as the communists wanted them in adopting our latest statutes. Since it is legitimate for our next congress to arouse interest beyond our ranks, everyone must also understand that the communists must have the opportunity to discuss their party's past and future policy freely, democratically and without any constraint imposed from outside.

As a party of struggle, a revolutionary party proposoing a global and coherent plan for society, and clearly indicating the path by which to attain this, we must also assert in the field our image as a party of government; in the communes, the cities, the departments--wherever we have responsibilities, and wherever there are problems. We must listen, propose, act, unite and--I have already stressed this--we must obtain concrete and immediate results. We must prove ourselves the best in responding to the expectations of workers and young people, the best in removing obstacles and promoting change.

At the same time, we must attach increased importance to the struggle of ideas. I dwelt on this point just now. Of course, this must be accompanied by an effort to expand the circulation of our press--L'HUMANITE, L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE and REVOLUTION.

Indeed, those who predict our decline, our marginalization, will once more be disappointed. We will ensure that they are. Our party is neither an "auxiliary force" nor a "busybody" but a force which counts and which will count. The 700,000 communists that we constitute will work all the time to improve the great mass revolutionary party; the party of struggle and determined, efficient, open, realistic and responsible government; the great force for social and national renewal which the workers and the country need to make change successful.

IV--Our Immediate Tasks

The policy of our 23d congress naturally serves as the main source for the action we are carrying out.

It is on this basis that we have acted, especially since the 10 May success of the left-wing forces. It is on this basis that we must continue to act. Our aim is to contribute, to the full extent of our capabilities, to meeting the country's expectations in a positive manner and to seeing progress made in all spheres on the path of increasingly advanced democratic changes.

For this purpose, being clearly part of the majority, we are applying ourselves to developing our own appropriate action and to expressing our specific qualities, rejecting both extravagance and capitulation. We have already said we intend to respect universal suffrage. That does not of course mean that we abandon our own ideas and proposals for the future. But we apply our own approach which takes into account respect for universal suffrage to define the tempo of the advance toward change which the country needs. It is within the framework of this approach that we propose to work on the implementation of the policy chosen by the country.

Five Directions for Action

In this spirit, we believe that we must try especially, both in respect to the overall work of the party in enterprises and at local level, and in respect to the work of our deputies, to act in five directions:

--The progressive solution of social problems of all kinds which face workers and their families, with the necessary priority given to the problem of employment;

--The defense of the national economic, technical, scientific and cultural potential and the revival of its activity;

--The guaranteeing and extension of the democratic rights and freedoms of workers and citizens so they can better participate in choices and decisions in the different spheres of social life;

--The democratization of the state, institutions, and political life, and the decentralization of authority, including the introduction of proportional representation in all elections, the creation of real regional power with an assembly elected by direct universal suffrage, and the extension of the authority and resources of communes and departments;

--Action for disarmament and peace.

These will be the main guidelines of our intervention and our proposals, particularly when parliament reassembles at the beginning of July.

Communist Ministers; A Turning Point in French Political Life

Before concluding, I would naturally like to dwell briefly on the major factor in national life at present; the inclusion of four Communist ministers in the French Government. Although for 34 years we have been denied any participation in running the country's affairs, as from yesterday our comrades Charles Fiterman, Anicet le Pors, Jack Ralite and Marcel Rigout are members of the Council of Ministers and exercise high responsibilities there. It is an important turning point in French political life. We stressed at our 23d congress how much it was in the interest of the popular forces for "Communist ministers to assume their full part in managing the affairs of France as soon as possible." It has happened, and all communists are very pleased.

Participation by Communists in the government--as we see nowadays around us--meets the profound wish of millions of French men and women who, having long felt remote from the decisions taken by the government of their own country, at last legitimately feel themselves represented at the forefront of the state and feel they at last have their place.

All these people see the presence of Communist ministers as an additional asset for implementing the changes they anticipate. They are right. And we are going to do everything within our power to satisfy their hopes.

Naturally, we appreciate the difficulties of such an undertaking--particularly in view of the election results which our party has just recorded. But this necessary clear-sightedness does not affect in the least our determination to contribute fully to successful change.

We will do this in the government. Our comrades, as we have agreed in the accord concluded with the PS, are going to work "in the government in impeccable solidarity" to implement the changes desired by the country.

And we will do this outside the government, in the National Assembly within the framework of the new majority, and throughout the country, in enterprises and at local levels--with the revolutionary party that we are playing its original, independent and irreplaceable role.

The French people will be able to guage the seriousness, the competence and the loyalty of the Communists--both in the government and in the country itself. They will thus verify from their own experience that the Communists, contrary to the caricature that has so long been made of them, deserve their confidence.

Everyone will understand the scope of the work of our Central Committee session. The in-depth study and discussion of it, which will be started without delay by meetings of cells and section and federal committees, are essential for the reflection and action of all Communists, to understand the reasons for the setback we recorded and to initiate successfully a new stage in our struggle for democracy and socialism.

PREMIER SPADOLINI OUTLINES GOVERNMENT POLICY

AU071615 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 7 Jul (ANSA)--Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini kicked off the parliamentary confidence debate in the Senate this morning saying his new government is based "on an emergency platform commeasurable with the gravity of the moral, economic and social crisis shaking the nation."

The five-party coalition is a partnership of Spadolini'a small Republican Party (PRI), with the Christian Democrats (DC), the Socialist (PSI), the Social Democrats (PSDI) and the right-of-center Liberals (PLI). The premier said that the new government's platform will be a limtus test of the willingness of parties destined to remain on the opposition, such as the Communists, to take part in an open and constructive confrontation.

Spadolini summed up the key points of the platform as four emergency situations: the moral emergency, the economic emergency, the civic emergency and the tensions surrounding Italy's international positions. The government leader dwelled on the wave of revelations on the Propaganda 2 Masonic Lodge, with its many occult ramifications in the highest levels of Italian public life and the need for moralization in this sector.

With respect to terrorists, the premier referred to yesterday's murder of Montedison official Giuseppe Taliercio by the Red Brigades, and listed the measures the government intends to take to combat the resurgent terrorist wave.

In connection with the civic emergency, Spadolini assured that the government intends to overcome the shortcomings of the nation's judicical organization and improve the effectiveness of its security forces. The government's response to terrorism, both of domestic origin and foreign-rooted will be "resolute and inflexible."

In other points, the premier said that the government will dedicate constant attention to "relations between the state and Catholic Church and other religions." Spadolini reiterated that his government will attribute primary importance to relations with Parliament, and urged unity within government ranks, saying that it will be his duty "to avoid dispersion in government action, or worse, contrasts among ministers which would have no constitutional legitimacy."

Spadolini then went on to foreign policy and said his government intends to strenghten ties between Italy and other Western democracies. "The Atlantic alliance and the European Economic Community," he added, "must remain cornerstones of Italy's foreign policy in years of strong tensions. The European Community's prospects for development will be broader if temptations within the Community to create a directory are avoided," the premier observed.

He firmly rejected the idea of a European "party" juxtaposed to an American "party" in a stage of international relations, and with the waning of detente, that requires a strong Euro-American partnership. "This partnership, in turn, requires a desire for loyal cooperation on both sides in order to strengthen ties of solidarity."

Spadolini went on to say that Italy is closely following the situation in Lebanon and that it attributes priority importance to a search for a peaceful solution in the Iraq-Iran conflict.

He also stressed that Italy will emphasize respect of human rights "from El Salvador to South Africa," that it intends to promote cooperation with "all African nations irrespective of their international position or political or social orientations, and will continue to urge negotiated and peaceful solutions for the African Horn, in respect of the principles of the United Nations and organization of African Unity charters, while not failing to broaden relations with Somalia."

With respect to East-West relations, the premier observed that Italy is in favor of a resumption of negotiations on European theater armaments but added that these talks cannot stem from the recent Soviet proposal on a nuclear weapons moratorium, "which is not accpptable in its current form."

Italy also favors a return to the U.S.- Soviet SALT negotiations, but added that a return to coexistence would be seriously undermined "by another wound such as the invasion of Afghanistan."

The Italian Government leader condemned the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan and Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea, and reiterated that Italy "explicitly condemns any gesture of interference and pressure on Poland, whose political course must develop in absolute autonomy."

Turning to the economic emergency, Spadolini said it stems from a complicated number of facts, "unique in the industrialized world for its extent, including inflation, foreign trade deficit and a state budget deficit." The premier said he considers this the major concern facing his new government.

In order to cope with this emergency, he proposed an economic policy "of extreme firmness and absolute, rigorous coherence, based principally on the battle against inflation." He said the first "severe option" is to reach a social pact between the government, management and organized labor and set a ceiling on inflation through fixed prices, labor costs and tariffs and some form of revision of the current mechanism which automatically adjusts wages to the cost-of-living index.

The other priority of the Spadolini government will be the defense of jobs, "in terms of productivity and not welfare," together with reform of the system enabling workers' mobility and state-subsidized lay-off compensation. However, Sapdolini warned, "the margins for a last-ditch effort to carry out a policy which is not exclusively and drastically [word indistinct] are narrowing greatly.

The soaring dollar on world markets, he added, has stepped up inflation and the balance of payments deficit reached 6.5 billion dollars in the first 5 months of this year. In the same period, the Central Bank's reserves decreased by 5.5 billion dollars. While prices rise at an annual rate of 20 percent, Spadolini went on, the growing deficit in the public sector is of particular concern. In the first 5 months of this year, state sector debts reached 18.3 billion dollars.

Spadolini disclosed that the government's talks with management and organized labor will deal primarily with wages and labor costs, including the automatic cost-of-living-wage system known as the escalator.

Spadolini also announced interventions to ease the deficits in the health, social security and educational sectors, as well as "opportune tax measures."

"Because of the extreme difficulty in the situation, it will be necessary to maintain monetary conditions that defend the exchange and the currency's stability." More flexible measures will be possible only after "the general economic situation shows signs of significant improvement," he concluded.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES EIGHT NEW AMBASSADORS

AU082110 Rome ANSA in English 1920 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 8 Jul (ANSA)--The names of eight new Italian ambassadors approved for their posts by the Cabinet were announced today.

The new head of the Italian representation to The Hague will be Ernesto Mario Bolasco, the former ambassador to Mogadiscio and a minister plenipotentiary. Claudio Chelli, the former ambassador to The Hague, will represent Italy at the Holy See.

Bartolomeo Attolico, the former ministerial councillor at the Embassy in Washington and a minister plenipotentiary, will become the head of the Italian diplomatic mission in Ankara. In Bucharest, Benedetto Santarelli, the director of political affairs in the European Economic Community press office, will represent Italy as ambassador.

Giovanni Paolo Tozzoli, the former ambassador to Tirana, will go to Prague. Giorgio de Andreis, the head of the official Italian school abroad run under the [word indistinct] direction for cultural relations, is the new ambassador to Wellington.

Emanuele Costa is the new head of the Italian representation in Seoul. He was consul general in Madrid. Francesco Sciortino, past consul general in Mogadiscio, is the new Italian ambassador to Monrovia.

PCI, PCE DELEGATIONS ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

PM081141 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 30 Jun 81 pp 1, 13

[Unattributed report: "PCI-PCE Joint Statement"--First paragraph is L'UNITA introduction]

[Text] A PCE delegation headed by Secretary General Santiago Carrillo and composed of PCE Executive Committee members Comrades Jaime Ballesteros and Manuel Azcarate met in Rome on 29 June 1981 with a PCI delegation headed by Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer and composed of the following comrades: Directorate member Paolo Bufalini, Central Committee member and Foreign Section Chief Antonio Rubbi, Central Control Commission member and Foreign Section Deputy Chief Rodolfo Mechini, and Central Committee member and Foreign Section aide Lina Fibbi. The two delegations approved the following statement:

1. We are now in an international situation in which the threats of conflicts and war are increasing, while a new thrust is being imparted to a frightening arms race, starting with nuclear arms. Such a situation is made all the more worrying by the aversion demonstrated up to now by the new U.S. administration for any immediate resumption of East-West dialogue or start of negotiations on weapons in Europe.

The PCI and PCE delegations confirm that the defense of the supreme asset of peace is a decisive issue facing the workers and all peoples of the world. It demands above all the prompt beginning of negotiations on the Euromissiles issue--taking into account every other system of nuclear bases and missiles--which will prevent, both in the Eastern bloc and in the West, a nuclear arms race on our continent, and will be aimed at achieving a balance at the lowest possible level. Europe and the world do not need new nuclear weapons. A balance must be achieved by halting the deployment and construction of these weapons, by dismantling and destroying them. The important thing to this end is the immediate beginning of negotiations, in accordance also with the specific decision taken in this connection by the NATO Council meeting of 12 December 1979. Both sides stress the importance of the broad movements, composed of different forces, which are fighting in Western Europe against the arms race and the deployment of Euromissiles in West European countries, such as Italy, and which consider themselves committed to this decisive battle; they will welcome every new initiative and proposal from governments and political forces aimed at unfreezing the situation, thus providing the go-ahead for negotiations.

Both sides stress that it is important for the Madrid Conference on European Security and Cooperation to achieve positive results and, in particular, to decide to convene a conference on confidence-building measures and military security and to put forward new proposals for balanced and controlled disarmament.

2. Following a period in which Western Europe has experienced an advance by conservative forces, there is now a reverse trend, reflecting the European peoples' desire for change to provide democratic and progressive solutions to contemporary problems through the regeneration of society.

With Mitterrand's election and the left's victory in the presidential and general elections and with the formation of a new government composed of Socialists, Communists and Radicals, the French people have written a new and important page in their history, the repercussions of which will influence the whole of Europe. At the same time, the leftwing forces have achieved significant successes in Italy, Britain, the Netherlands and Cyprus, while the European masses' desire for peace is being reflected in forms of struggle and involvement that have not been seen for some time. In this way, Western Europe is called on to play an essential role in favor of the peace and progress of mankind, asserting its own autonomous policy for detente, for arms limitation and reduction, for the banning and destruction of nuclear weapons, for the effective establishment and observance of the principle of the independence and sovereignty of every people and state, for the establishment of a new international economic order that will guarantee the development of the economically backward peoples, for the democratization of international relations, and for the elimination of bipolarism and of the split into opposing blocs. In this framework, Spain's entry into NATO would be a lamentable factor that would alter the existing balance, thus causing new tensions in the Mediterranean and Europe.

3. In view of the continuing serious situation in the Middle East, and Israel's aggressive acts, such as the annexation of Jerusalem and, most recently, the bombardment in Iraq; the two sides proclaim their support for a European policy aimed at promoting a political solution of the current conflicts and tensions, based on recognition of the Palestinian people's right to exist as a nation and on security for all states, including Israel, within the region.

The PCI and PCE also declare themselves in favor of the following:

--A policy in the Mediterranean of security--starting with the initial step of extending mutual confidence-building measures in this area--and of cooperation among all the littoral countries;

--Solidarity with the Polisario Front and a solution to the conflict in the Western Sahara that will guarantee the Saharan people their self-determination;

--Solidarity with the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran peoples and with all peoples struggling for their independence and freedom.

The PCI and PCE expressed their solidarity with the process of socialist regeneration which, despite serious difficulties, is taking place in Poland. They express their confidence in the Polish United Workers Party's ability--with the responsible cooperation of the fundamental components of Polish society--to complete it successfully, surmounting both dogmatic and sectarian and rash and anarchical positions. They confirm their rejection of any form of foreign intervention or interference, for whatever reasons. Poland's problems must be resolved by the Poles themselves.

Both parties confirm their well-known stance on the Soviet troops' withdrawal from Afghanistan, for agreements among all the states concerned guaranteeing the cessation of any foreign interference and for the Afghan people's right to choose their own system and government.

4. The building of Europe is experiencing a particularly difficult period as a result of the economic crisis and a policy dictated mainly by the major monopoly groups. The present U.S. monetary policy threatens our continent's economic stability.

Both parties stress the new factors and approaches that have emerged in government and major political forces in Europe and that are now creating more favorable conditions for a positive role on the part of the West European institutions and for increasing the influence and weight of the advanced workers and democratic forces in the building of Europe. Therefore, the PCI and PCE are in favor of a growing role for the European Parliament and for greater trade union influence in EEC life. Consequently, the parties confirm their position in favor of Spain's EEC entry and stress the pressing need for Spain's increased political representation in the European structures, irrespective of the timetable established for its economic integration.

5. Though the terrorism that is dealing heavy blows to both our countries has different origins and manifestations, it seems to be a very dangerous enemy of democracy and acts exclusively in favor of the reactionary forces which long for a return to fascism. The gravity of this phenomenon must not be underestimated. The coup d'etat in Turkey, the attempted coup in Spain, the conspiracies in Greece and, under different conditions, the conspiracies and subversive actions of various kinds in Italy, all demand a steadfast struggle against terrorism and putschism. The communists and socialists are committed to this struggle, seeking unity with all the democratic forces of all countries and, on the European plane, in action aimed at strengthening the democratic and parliamentary institutions and the role of the parties and of the democratic organizations.

6. The trends emerging in Europe toward an advance by the progressive and leftwing forces--trends distinguished from those of other periods by a stronger unitary awareness and will--confirm the correctness and values of the fundamental concepts on which our two parties have reached agreement in recent years--concepts which they jointly defined at the 1975 Leghorn meeting and which are known by the name of Eurocommunism.

The PCI and PCE confirm their conviction that socialism can only be achieved in the West through the development and complete implementation of democracy; and within the framework of full observance of individual and collective freedoms, of the principles of the nonconfessional nature of the state and of its realization in a free dialectic among the parties, of trade union independence, of religious freedom, and of a freedom of expression in culture, art and science.

The two parties stress the fundamental importance in relations among all communist and workers parties and among the world's progressive forces of observance of the principle of the independence of every revolutionary party and process.

In the present situation in Western Europe more favorable prospects are opening up for cooperation at the European level among communist and socialist parties and other Christian and secular progressive forces, and for unity among trade union forces. To this end, both parties declare their desire to contribute to the development of more active cooperation among the Western communist parties--cooperation that has already been apparent in positive initiatives.

In tackling the tasks of the workers and democratic movement, a decisive role belongs to the dialogue between the communist and socialist parties to reach understandings that will make it possible to build a progressive alternative to Europe's crisis and to promote new initiatives, primarily for the sake of disarmament and peace.

Progress in leftwing unity will make it possible to provide more advanced substance to democracy in both our countries and on the European plane; to provide a real solution to the problems afflicting the masses, and primarily unemployment; to respond in a new spirit open to the aspirations of the people's masses--and in particular young people and women--to the regeneration of production and social relations and of living conditions and culture, that will free them from all forms of oppression and alienation, ensuring social justice and the development of every individual.

PCP'S AVANTE! COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN POLAND

PM081425 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 2 Jul 81 p 11

[Unattributed commentary: "Solidarity With Socialist Poland"]

[Text] At this particularly difficult time for Poland, solidarity with the Polish people and with the Polish communists and workers is emerging as a need incumbent on all progressive forces: in defense of socialist Poland and in defense of peace in Europe and worldwide, because the same people who are attacking socialism in Poland and are delighting in (and supporting) the progress of counterrevolution uphold the arms race in theory and practice.

On the eve of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] congress (which is being held under abnormal conditions of tension and pressure from forces alien to socialism), the party's Central Committee has emphasized: "All party members and all Poles should be aware of the historic responsibility currently borne by our state and our people. And it stressed the international repercussions of what is happening in the country: "The security of Poland's borders and its independence and sovereignty, as well as the correlation of forces in Europe and in the entire world, depend on whether Poland remains a powerful socialist state."

Nothing could be truer. If Reagan officially makes statements openly interfering in Poland's internal problems, even having the audacity to threaten the Polish Government with respect to the way in which it decides to halt counterrevolution, if every kind of support for counterrevolution in Poland is coming from the United States, Britain and the FRG and the bourgeois press is talking about "retaliation" in Cuba, El Salvador or Nicaragua for the forms which the situation in Poland takes, as if this were something obvious and commonplace, this is because much is at stake in Poland--much that has nothing to do with the initial pretext and mobilizing factor of the market supplies and prices situation.

This very point was emphasized at the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

Capital Does Not Invest Without Profits

(G. Walcinski), director of a department of the Polish Internal Affairs Ministry, emphasized that foreign espionage services--specifically U.S. and FRG espionage services--are in close contact with the counterrevolutionary groups operating in Poland. Thus about 400 centers assigned the task of collecting funds for counterrevolution in Poland--which currently total about $300,000--have recently been set up in the capitalist countries.

This is a longstanding process which gathered momentum with the U.S. Carter administration's official policy from 1977 to 1980, which under the cover of the cynical defense of "human rights" promoted and encouraged the setting up and development of antisocialist organizations such as the "self-defense committees" and the "movements for the defense of civil and human rights." It is not by chance that the "Polish counterrevolutionary organization" designated DKOR, set up in 1976, changed from the "Workers Defense Committee" to the "Social Self-Defense Committee" exactly in 1977.

The whole course of events in Poland--which undoubtedly reflects the accumulated problems and mistakes which had been made--could be cited as an instance of what counterrevolutionary activity is, all the more so since certain concessions have led the reactionary groups' leaders to feel confident enough even to reveal some of their real aims.

Thus, following the signing in Gdansk in the summer of 1980 of an initial agreement between the strikers and the government, this agreement was suddenly called into question and the the central demand for the formation of "independent" trade unions was put forward. Why? Kuron, the leader of the KOR counterrevolutionary organization, explains in the "Bulletin of Information": "...this is the first step toward organizing trade unions independent from the state; a subsequent destruction of other social structures should occur in the People's Republic of Poland--among young people, in the Polish countryside, in the cultural field and so forth."

The matter of free Saturdays--a demand which was regarded even in several bourgeois newspapers as completely unrealistic, as a result of the extremely grave repercussions on the Polish economy, which was already greatly weakened during this period of instability--once more demonstrated that the aim of reactionary organizations and elements operating from within Soldarity is to destroy socialism in Poland.

In Defense of Socialism

"A vigorous offensive is necessary. Following the 11th plenum, slogans are not enough in themselves. Specific actions are necessary, above all, in the field of the major news media," Gen N. Michta asserted at a meeting at the PZPR Central Committee's higher school of social sciences, of which he is director. At the PZPR Central Committee Plenum, Henryk Kostecki from Nowy Sacz emphasized: "It is time to put a stop to the attacks against the party and state cadres.... All state bodies should rise up in defense of order, which is being violated with impunity."

The defense of socialism in Poland requires increased solidarity worldwide with the Polish communists and working class because solidarity is the appropriate response of the working masses, the progressive forces and the communists to reaction's offensice and because socialism, peace, democracy and freedom must be defended at all costs.

Imperialism calls this "interference," or even, more frequently, Soviet "expansionism." The words should not impress us. To carry out a revolution it is necessary to mobilize an entire people: mobilize them in the destruction of the power of big capital, mobilize them in building a new society, mobilize them for their defense. This is why revolutions cannot be exported--they can only be aided, since it is necessary for the broad masses to be committed and mobilized to build them. But counterrevolution can be exported--it does not need a people (it can at most attempt to use them through deception at a certain moment). It does need dollars and the "theoretical" and practical support of the centers of provocations. Above all, it needs repression against the people and against the masses. Instances abound, our national experience is very clear in this respect, and the meaning of interference is not unknown in Portugal: real interference, the only possible interference--interference by imperialism.

In relation to Poland, which is today experiencing such a difficult time, solidarity is necessary--against interference and imperialism and for independence, socialism and peace.

BASQUE PREMIER COMMENTS ON TALK WITH CALVO-SOTELO

PM081231 Madrid ABC in Spanish 26 Jun 81 p 9

[Text] Madrid--"There are fundamental disagreements between Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo and the Basque Autonomous Government," [Basque country Premier] Carlos Garaikoetxea stated on leaving his meeting with the prime minister at 1430 hours yesterday afternoon. This meeting lasted 75 minutes, and it was attended by the government's general representative in the Basque country, Marecelino Oreja.

"There was no tension in the conversation, because there has never been tension in my talks with the head of government, but I reiterate that there are grounds for disagreement, both on the pace and on fundamental issues, which are those which are really grave," Garaikoetxea asserted. He stated that they had also broached state issues and that "Prime Minister Calvo-Sotela reaffirmed to me his desire to carry out the Basque autonomy process, in accordance with the statute."

He said at another juncture that a number of arrangements to make communications smoother had been decided on, and another meeting in July was also agreed on. "I hope that the situation appears brighter next time," Garaikoetxea stated.

Asked about the Basque Autonomous Government's specific grounds for complaint, the premier replied: "We find no overly satisfactory aspects, for instance no specific agreements have been reached in the joint transferences committee during the first half of this year, as well as the fact that there have been very few decrees to implement the existing agreements for some time."

"Some sections of the autonomy statute have scarcely been implemented," Garaikoetxea said, and he expressed his disagreement with various government bills, such as the university autonomy bill and the local government bill, as well as the decree law on industrial reorganization. He asserted that it is a matter of a general complaint and that he is not questioning the government's desire to implement the Basque autonomy process.

Asked whether Calvo-Sotelo had criticized what has come to be termed the "selling of frustrations" by the Basque Autonomous Government, the premier said: "It is natural that the government should not like all aspects of the policy conducted by the Basque Government because, among other things, we are from different parties and have different viewpoints for approaching problems; but I wish to say that what has come to be termed the 'selling of frustrations' by us is a meaningless cliche, because if we 'sold frustrations' we would demonstrate that our strategy is not succeeding. But we have a duty to tell our people the truth, whether it be pleasant or unpleasant."

Last, Carlos Garaikoetxea asserted: "We have faith and hope, in view of the frustrations we have endured, that we will now be able to find solutions to the problems."

AUTHORITIES ARREST ETA MEMBERS, OTHER MILITANTS

NC031718 Paris AFP in English 1659 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Bilbao, Spain, 3 Jul (AFP)--Three out of five members of an intelligence squad of the Basque Separatist organization ETA's military wing have been arrested during the last few days in Biscay Province, police said today. The three are accused of transmitting information to military ETA leadership about Jose Maria Ryan, chief engineer of the Lemoniz nuclear plant who was assassinated on February 6 by the group.

The police added that six extreme rightist militants were arrested overnight on charges of arms trafficking. Two revolvers and a sawed-off shotgun were seized in the raid.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS RESUME; ENVOYS MAKE STATEMENTS

NC081820 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] The intercommunal talks resumed at the Ledra Palace Hotel this afternoon. A general exchange of views was held. The issue of adoption of practical measures by both sides will be discussed in the next meeting to be held on Friday, 24 July.

In a statement before the meeting, UN secretary general special representative in Cyprus Gobbi said that during the interval since the last meeting in the framework of the inter-Cypriot talks, he ahd had intensive consultations with Waldheim. He added that the secretary general continues, as always, to be concerned and actively interested in the Cyprus problem. He said: The secretary general tries to feed the negotiations with ideas. In answer to the question whether there are new ideas, Gobbi replied that there are no specific ideas. However, he added, the United Nations continually seeks ideas to bridge the rift. In another question on the outcome of his consultations with the secretary general, Gobbi replied that after the consulations he felt more optimistic than previously. Finally, to a question about on what he bases his optimism, Gobbi said there were certain factors he could not reveal.

The representated of the Greek Cypriot side at the talks, Ioannidhis, said that the talks were continuing in an atmosphere of uncertainty regarding their future. He added that the Greek Cypriot side repeats its positive attitude toward a substantive and constructive dialogue and, in this framework, I would like to say that we expect that the Turkish Cypriot side will respond with specific and constructive proposals on the territorial issue so that we may proceed to a fruitful dialogue. In answer to what the main obstacle to the achievement of progress in the talks is, Ioannidhis replied: The lack of specific proposals by the Turkish Cypriot side on the territorial issue.

Turkish Cypriot interlocutor Onan stated that during today's meeting a general exchange of views on the previous meetings would be held, because, as he said, both sides recently had elections. In answer to a question, Onan did not rule out the possibility of a visit to Ankara by the Turkish Cypriot leadership in the very near future for trasultations. Referring to reports that the Turkish side will submit proposals on the territorial issue, Onan said that both sides will do what they can for the achievement of a settlement that would satisfy the two communities.

Talks End, UN Statement

TA081836 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] After more than 1 month, intercommunal talks resumed today in Cyprus. Turkish and Greek Cypriot negotiators met at the UN administered Ledra Palace Hotel in Lefkosa [Nicosia]. The talks which began at 1700 were held under the chairmanship of UN special representative in Cyprus Hugo Gobbi and lasted 2 and 1/2 hours.

A statement issued by the UN Information Office in Lefkosa following the talks says that the negotiators exchanged views in general. The statement adds that the issues of practical measures aimed at increasing mutual good will and confidence and at facilitating a return to normal conditions will be discussed at the coming meeting, which is scheduled to be held at 1700 on Friday, 24 July.

O AGON DOUBTS U.S. INTENTIONS ON CYPRUS ISSUE

NC081103 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 8 Jul 81 p 1

[The "My Opinion" column by "The Observer": The Americans and the Cyprus Problem and the Embellishment of U.S. Intentions"]

[Text] Everybody now is trying to present the U.S. administration under Reagan as animated by good intentions toward Cyprus and ready to proceed with sincere efforts and actions for a just solution of the Cyprus problem.

For instance, [former San Francisco Mayor] Christopher--no more nor less--presents President Reagan as determined to impose a new arms embargo on Turkey! Christopher is a good friend, but he should learn that the Cypriot people are not stupid. How can there be talk about an embargo when Turkey is being ruled by U.S.-backed men to whom huge military aid is being granted?

On the other hand, Rolandhis says he has the impression that the Reagan administration is determined to lead the Cyprus problem toward progress if not toward solution.

We do not want to dispute the things Rolandhis has said about U.S. intentions nor the things that are being declared with fanfare regarding a U.S. intervention, plans and many other things for the Cyprus problem's settlement. Nor do we oppose a U.S. intervention for the just solution of the Cyprus problem. We pray for such an intervention, if it were to aim at a just, balanced and viable solution of the Cyprus problem, based on justice and morality, and if it were to return to the majority the possessions taken from it by Ankara's violence aided by the power of U.S. arms.

However, what is significant is not what we ask and pray for but what hard experience has taught us and the facts before us; and it is precisely these facts and experience that have caused mistrust and distrust toward U.S. activities.

What has experience taught us? It has taught us that from the creation of the Cyprus problem until today the United States has displayed a ferocious fight against the Cyprus case, reaching its zenith in 1974 when it did not react to and tolerated the coup and the invasion--if it did not actually encourage and organize it.

What do current facts say?

They say that Turkey is the U.S. gendarme in our area. The tough military people governing the country are U.S.-backed men. They came to power thanks to the help of the United States.

All kinds of U.S. aid is generously being given to Turkey, and Ankara's every wish is an order for the United States and immediately fulfilled.

Consequently, what logical conclusions can be drawn? The logical conclusion is that one should not expect U.S. pressure toward Turkey--something which is the primary and most basic factor in the pursuit of a just, reasonable and balanced solution of the Cyprus problem.

This is our forecast. This is what history teaches and this is what current facts say. Naturally, we pray that we be proven wrong, but we doubt it very much....

AUSTRIA'S PAHR HOLDS OUT HOPE FOR TALKS

NC080958 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 8 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt] There was a feeling that a new process was now starting that provided more room for hope of progress in the intercommunal talks, the Austrian foreign minister, Mr Willibald Pahr said yesterday.

At a press conference last night at the Hilton he confirmed what he had already stated, namely that the UN secretary general believes that for a number of reasons there is a chance of progress. That, he said, included the general situation in Turkey itself.

Mr Pahr concluded his talks with his Cypriot counterpart Mr Rolandhis and will be leaving the island today after being received by President Kiprianou and after visits to the Austrian contingent serving with UNFICYP in Cyprus.

The Austrian foreign minister expressed the hope that there would be an early end to the Cyprus problem and restoration of sovereignty and territorial integrity and an end to the presence of foreign occupation troops.

Neutral Group

Mr Pahr indicated that if no progress is made at the new round of talks with concrete proposals on territory then perhaps the four-member neutral and non-aligned group, which salvaged the Madrid Conference and managed to give it a start, could be activated in the Cyprus case.

The start of the Madrid Conference was due at least 80 percent to the document prepared by the four neutral and non-aligned countries (Cyprus, Austria, Sweden and Yugoslavia) and it was only natural that the service of the group could be considered if no progress is made on the Cyprus problem, he said.

There was a hitch when Mr Pahr visited the Austrian contingent in the north after clearance with the U.N. and the Turkish authorities. Mr Pahr had flown by helicopter to the outposts of the Austrian contingent but when he tried to come back by vehicle via one of the check-points at Ayios Nikolaos in the Famagusta district he was prevented and UN helicopters had to be provided for his return to the headquarters in Nicosia.

CYPRUS MAIL ON SOVIET-SYRIAN MANEUVERS INCIDENT

NC081800 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 8 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Cameramen working for an American television network said their charter plane came under fire from a Soviet warship as they tried to film it off the coast of Cyprus, according to a REUTER despatch from Nicosia. The CBS crew had been filing Soviet vessels assumed to be heading through the Mediterranean to take part in a joint Soviet-Syrian naval exercise.

Cameraman Paul Vittoroulis and recordist George Ioannidhis, both of Athens, were aboard a German charter flight.

"We were over the top of a Russian destroyer flying at about 800 feet when, just as we banked to the left, we saw a puff of black smoke and felt the plane shudder," Mr Vittoroulis said. "We are sure it was only a warning shot meant to frighten us away, but we did not wait to find out. It was too close for comfort."

Both the plane's crew and the camera team estimated that they were about 40 miles south of the Cypriot coast at the time.

MITSOTAKIS, AUSTRIA'S PAHR BEGIN OFFICIAL TALKS

NC081928 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] At 1800 today, Greek and Austrian delegations, headed by the foreign ministers of the two countries, began talks at the Foreign Ministry on bilateral and international issues. They discussed the question of cooperation and security in Europe, in conjunction with the developments of the Madrid Conference, as well as the Middle East issue. Concerning bilateral issues, they reviewed economic relations between the two countries and considered the possibilities of strengthening them.

Prior to the talks, Mr Mitsotakis and Mr Pahr had a private meeting at the Greek minister's office. The Austrian foreign minister will visit Prime Minister Rallis tomorrow morning.

SPAIN'S PEREZ-LLORCA COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF VISIT

PM090950 Madrid ABC in Spanish 5 Jul 81 p 15

[EFE dispatch: "Perez-Llorca's Visit to Greece Ends"]

[Excerpts] Athens--Greece promised its full support for Spain's entry into the EEC and NATO during the official visit paid to that country by Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, EFE reports. In statements to EFE, the Spanish foreign minister expressed his satisfaction at this official visit to Greece, at both the personal and political levels.

Referring to Spain's coming entry into the EEC and its joining NATO, Perez-Llorca said that Greece "fully supports" Spain's entry into the Atlantic alliance, and that it also supports its joining the EEC for both political and economic reasons. At the political level, the minister continued, Greece, whose problems and political development are similar to those of Spain, believes that Spanish entry into the EEC will strengthen the necessary European integration.

Perez-Llorca also said that the Greek authorities believe that the similarity in agricultural output between Spain and Greece will not create competition within the Community; rather, it will accelerate the reorganization of the EEC's agricultural policy. "Spain's entry into the EEC should take place as soon as possible," Perez-Llorca also stated.

OPPOSITION PRESS CRITICIZES EXTRADITION OF TURKS

NC031426 Athens NEWS in English 3 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] The opposition press yesterday severely criticized the Greek authorities' decision to send back to Turkey two young Turks who had asked for political asylum after swimming from the Turkish mainland to the island of Kos. The two, Fehmi Uzal, 23, and Ismahel Aivaz, an army conscript, were taken to Rhodes, where the authorities took them on board the Turkish cruise ship "Gemlik" and delivered them to the captain, for return to Turkey.

An unsigned government press release last evening claimed the decision to extradite the two, which it admitted was irregular, was taken and carried out by local officials without the knowledge of the Foreign Ministry. The announcement added that stern instructions have been given to local authorities to avoid repetition of acts that are "contrary to international law."

Government Statement

NC081932 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Public Order Minister Dhavakis made the following statement this afternoon on the question of the Turkish fugitives' extradition:

The findings of investigations into Gendarmerie Inspector Papadhimitriou were submitted to me at noon today. The investigation was ordered in connection with the refusal to grant asylum to Turkish fugitives in the Dodecanese area. From the investigation it was concluded that there were defaults concerning the procedures in handling the case of the Turkish fugitives, and established legal stipulations were not completely followed. The procedure of imposing disciplinary action has been effected against those responsible for these defaults. Lt Gen Ioannis Bratios, chief of YPEA [National Security Service], whose organs handled the issue, although recently appointed to this service, has submitted his resignation, for reasons of sensitivity, which I have accepted.

PAPANDREOU ASKED FOR ANSWERS ON FOREIGN POLICY

NC071835 Athens NEWS in English 7 Jul 81 p 3

[Excerpt] Responding to charges by PASOK Chairman Papandreou, a government spokesman yesterday said that the government had made it clear time and again that the Greek side had not committed itself in any way in the Greco-American negotiations. The negotiations will be resumed from scratch after the elections.

The time has come for Mr Papandreou to stop confusing the issue, the spokesman said. Instead of replying directly to the prime minister's forthright questions, Mr Papandreou resorted to a murky interview which further obscures his positions.

We understand the difficulties Mr Papandreou has in offering straight answers, when his announced positions weaken the Greek case against Turkey, but let him answer at least one question; is PASOK foreign policy in accord with the policies of the socialist governments of France, Germany and Europe generally as regards NATO, the EEC, and the Soviet missiles?

The government awaits a straight answer, the spokesman concluded. Any double talk on Mr Papandreou's part will be positive proof that he is attempting to deceive the Greek electorate.

PRINOS OILFIELD BEGINS PUMPING OIL, GAS 5 JULY

NC061259 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] The Prinos oilfield at Thasos yesterday began pumping oil. According to a statement by Mr (Spin), director of the Northern Aegean oil company, 8,000 barrels of oil were pumped by this morning and 4,000 barrels of oil have already been stored in the tanks of Nea Karvali land installations. Oil is being pumped from one productive well. Pumping from a second well will begin this evening. The other six productive wells will be put into operation gradually.

Pumping of natural gas has also begun. For technical reasons, it will be burnt at the installations at the oil field and at Nea Karvali. Normal exploitation of natural gas will begin toward the end of the week.

By the end of July, the daily output will be 10,000 barrels, in August 15,000 barrels, in September 18,000 and by October 25,000 to 28,000 barrles. Moreover, 400 to 500 tons of sulphur will be produced daily and will be made available to fertilizer plants.

VOTCP ACCUSES U.S. OF KIDNAPPING SOVIET BALLERINA

TA090838 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] A ballerina from the Soviet Bolshoi troupe currently in our country to participate in the Istanbul festival, Galina Cursina, has been kidnapped by U.S. officials. Soviet officials held a news conference and denounced this gross U.S. provocation. They requested a meeting with the kidnapped Soviet ballerina. However, officials from the U.S. Consulate General in Istanbul rejected the Soviet request. They did not allow the Soviet officials to meet the Soviet ballerina. This attitude alone proves that the Bolshoi ballerina, Cursina, has been kidnapped as a result of the U.S. officials' provocations. The ballerina's kidnapping by U.S. officials in Istabbul is a gross provocation by the Reagan administration aimed at damaging the relations of friendship and culture between Turkey and the Soviet Union. This act is part of the Pentagon's anti-Soviet campaign.

VISITING POLISH OFFICIAL HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

TA081505 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] The Polish under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Marian Dobrosielski, who is currently visiting Turkey as the official guest of Foreign Ministry General Secretary Ambassador Kamuran Gurun, held a news conference in Ankara today. Turkish Radio and Television correspondent Serdar Binli reports the following from the news conference:

[Begin recording] [Binlin] In his news conference, the visiting Polish under secretary said the following in connection with his talks in Ankara: [Dobrosielski--in English, fading into Turkish translation] International issues as well as bilateral relations were discussed during my talks with my colleague. We have observed no basic divergence of views in connection with foreign issues. In the field of bilateral relations, we have agreed on important steps for the future. We had no possibility to go into details regarding potential fields of cooperation, but we were able to formulate the general framework of economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation between our two countries. Trade between Turkey and Poland is developing at an equal pace to the benefit of both countries.

[Binli] In reply to questions on the situation in Poland and the probability of a Soviet intervention in his country Dobrosielski said:

[Dobrosielski in English fading into Turkish translation] This campaign which originated in Western countries is unfounded. Reports in Western press organs on this subject have created the impression that such a Soviet intervention is imminent. I would like to make this point clearly: The Soviet Union has expressed a great interest in our problems and has extended about $4.5 billion in aid in the form of goods, loans and grants. In addition to this, the Soviet Union has postponed for several years the payment of our existing debts.

The movement which started about a year ago in Poland is not directed against the foundations of the state, the constitution, the socialist order, or against the allies of Poland. This movement is directed toward dealing with mistakes in the implementation of socialism. This movement is a significant movement.

Some antisocialist circles have tried to exploit this movement. The campaign undertaken in Western countries to the effect that a Soviet intervention in Poland is imminent has harmed the country's stability and its social and economic life. I would like to state clearly that the administration in Poland has from the very beginning of these developments exerted efforts to solve the problems through negotiations without resorting to force. This stand is compatible with our foreign policies as well. The basis of our foreign policy is peaceful coexistence and the solution of differences through dialogue. As in the past, Poland will also now do its part for international detente, disarmament, and cooperation among the world countries. [end recording]

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PRESS COMMENTS ON BRANDT VISIT, DUAL DECISION

DIE WELT Article

DW081157 Bonn DIE WELT in German 8 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Herbert Kremp: "From the North Cape to Gibraltar"]

[Text] Up to now, it has been the role of Finnish President Urho Kekkonen to represent the policy of a nuclear free zone in northern Europe, pursued by the Soviet Union for many years toward its Scandinavian neighbors. He has done this at regular intervals, hardly concealing the pressure exerted on him as a result of the special Finnish-Soviet relationship.

For Willy Brandt to do the same thing now, the lonesome Nordic melody takes on an orchestral sound. His mission to interpret Brezhnev's policy extends from the North Cape to Gibraltar. In Moscow, he speaks against Spain's membership of NATO, referring to his Spanish friend Gonzales. Regarding central Europe, he is trying to find reasons to avoid the modernization of the insufficient deterrent forces. As for the Scandinavians, he surprised them by indicating that Moscow will probably extend a nuclear free zone to its own area.

The geographical dimension and the unusual form of party diplomacy now raise the question as to whose mission Willy Brandt actually pursues. Is it his own mission? Is the former federal chancellor who showed unlimited naivety in the Guillaume case really so sure of the absolute will for peace of his interlocuter Brezhnev?

Strange things happen. The Scandinavians object cautiously. The chancellor keeps silent, an uneasy silence, whereas Brandt calls the West's foreign policy point by point into question.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE Article

DW081110 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 8 Jul 81 p 1

[Robert Held editorial: "To Tell the Truth Despite Brandt"]

[Text] Willy Brandt's solemn handling of peace problems will extend even more the horizon of existing expectations--something must happen here "eventually," the good can be expected before Christmas if good will exists. It is now even more difficult for the Federal Government to tell the truth.

The bind it is in was not totally self-inflicted. The Germans were worried before the Americans about the Soviets setting up the SS-20 threat behind the rosy scenery of SALT I and "detente." But that did not come to the public's attention. In 1975, when the NATO decision was due as a countermove, the Federal Government handled the problem too much as an inner problem of the SPD and its party congress.

It was too busy getting over the December 1979 party congress and working for an agreement regarding the NATO decision, to be achieved a few days later, to realize that a much farther-reaching democratic mission was upcoming--at a time when the highly technical issues entail more ignorance than knowledge among the delegates making the decisions. It ignored and even refused to do the necessary (and certainly toilsome) enlightenment more as if it would be hopeless from the very beginning: defeatism of a knowing elite in view of the task of showing one's colors to the public.

Only as late as in 1981 did many wise people attempt to enlighten the compatriots, for example, in the well-composed argumentation text of the Federal Press Office. Those, however, who in the meantime have monopolized peace morality cannot be convinced that way. But as if this experience did not suffice, the Federal Government is about to paint a silver lining on the horizon which cannot stand closer scrutiny. Even without Brandt, it seems to consider the public pressure so urgent that it indicates in small but regular doses its hurry and concern regarding negotiations with Moscow in the near future.

If the Soviet peace gestures consist mainly of threats, why don't we have the stamina to discard the obliging hurry? According to the opinion of the German Government, America ought to neogitate in the near future. Behind this is the wish to be relieved of inner party pressure, as well as the factual consideration that armament leads in the meantime to chaos instead of establishing a balance. The Americans are almost untouched by all this--and the Federal Government doesn't dare tell this to the people.

The term "counterarmament" was criticized recently for its semantic weaknesses, but the famous "dual decision" is not unobjectionable either. It was coined too obviously for inner German use. The respective expression in NATO language is "double track decision" which is clearly understandable as a decision on "two tracks" where both things ought to run next to each other, preparedness to negotiate and modernization of medium-range arms. In Germany, however, one operates with interpretations suggesting the conditional priority of one or the other.

The Americans on their part clearly indicate that they do not think much of the whole term and that it has been pressed upon them by the Germans. Before Carter had lost, the decision of the new invisible U.S. majority had ripened to the effect that it would do what it deemed necessary for the defense of America. The consequence is that the U.S. Government can dispose of more money for arms expenditures, but that it so far has not established priorities or analyzed options to find out what additional action it wants to take for its defense. Therefore, we heard an American recently saying that the dual decision is for the Americans not a double track decision but a multitrack decision.

So concern for Europe is rather sporadic in the current U.S. decision system: America knows that it cannot pursue world policy without the allies, but it obviously has difficulties in articulating this. A debate on armament and arms control problems did not take place in the election campaign and, so far, this has not been made up for.

The medium-range arms discussion in the European style is almost exotic. European observers can imagine with regard to leading security policy decisionmakers that everybody has something against SALT, but that all of them together probably realize the necessity to rationalize armament.

The resulting speed does not correspond to the expectations which the Federal Government still permits to grow. In addition, the volume of SALT indicates the these talks will take many years. Even if somebody would find good reasons for the hectic handling of this issue, particularly by Brandt, it would not help much. We will have to pressure the Americans a bit, but they nevertheless will take their time. The Federal Government in time must explain this truth to the people.

CHEYSSON: WE CANNOT ACCEPT MILITARY BALANCE UPSET

LD091330 Hamburg DPA in German 1210 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Hamburg, 9 Jul (DPA)--French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson is of the opinion that the military balance has been upset and that "this is a fact which we cannot accept." He said it was up to the Soviets whether they want to make serious progress in disarmament. "If they (?do not withdraw), the West must respond with its own missiles," Cheysson said in an interview to appear in tomorrow's edition of the Hamburg BILD ZEITUNG.

[Words indistinct] nuclear free zone of several hundred square kilometers, the French foreign minister said with regard to the proposal by Soviet state and party head Leonid Brezhnev. Brezhnev had suggested this during SPD Chairman Willy Brandt's visit. "I am not so sure that I can believe what I have heard so far," Cheysson said, at the same time stressing that France and the United States have always had good relations. Moreover, this will remain so, even if it does not mean "that we are always and in all spheres of the same opinion."

ASSEMBLY GIVES GOVERNMENT VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

LD092028 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Summary] The National Assembly after a 2-day debate tonight gave a vote of confidence to the Mauroy government; 302 votes for; 147 against. The entire Socialist group as well as the Communists voted in favor while the RPR and the UDF voted against.

MITTERRAND TALKS WITH IVORY COAST PRESIDENT

Houphouet-Boigny Interview

AB091355 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] President Felix Houphouet-Boigny today was received at the Elysee palace by President Francois Mitterrand. The president is the first African head of state to be received at the Elysee since Francois Mitterrand's election as president of France. The two men have known each other for a long time. They belonged to the same French political parties and Governments. President Houphouet-Boigny recalled this friendship in an interview granted to the French daily LE MONDE, published yesterday.

The head of state said he has known Francois Mitterrand for a long time. After noting that he had been a deputy at the Palais Bourbon for 14 years, he said: I was in permanent contact with my colleagues at the National Assembly, the senate and the French Union Assembly. I served in six French Governments as a minister without interruption and I know all the French political groups, both old and new.

In the interview, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny expressed the opinion that the poverty of Third World countries is the direct consequence of the selfishness and lack of imagination of the Western countries. He said that the outside world bears the greatest part of the responsibility for Africa's instability and that both the West and East are to blame. The Soviet people are consistent in their actions, continued President Houphouet-Boigny, they know that the communist virus dies out where happiness flourishes. Therefore, they do not agree to really help the Africans overcome underdevelopment because they do not want the establishment of happiness in Africa.

The Western countries worry me more because of their thoughtlessness, emphasized the head of state. In fact, the poverty of the Third World is the direct consequence of their self-fishness and lack of imagination. Instead of making the African Continent a vast market into which they can pour their own products, the Western countries are compromising the survival of our peoples through their negative attitude.

The head of state also discussed the North-South relations and reaffirmed his support for the liberal system. After condemning the permanent dupery in the economic relations between the developed and underdeveloped countries, President Houphouet-Boigny--who said that he prefers liberalism when it respects other people's interests--stated that because of foreign speculation on the cocoa market, the Ivorian planters will see their revenues reduced by half this year. In fact, he emphasized, Ivory Coast's earnings through the exportation of cocoa have fallen from 700 to 350 billion CFA francs.

Presidents' Comments

AB092135 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Presidents Felix Houphouet-Boigny and Francois Mitterrand today held talks for more than 3 hours at the Elysee. At the center of their talks were the various problems confronting France and the Ivory Coast. After the meeting, the French head of state said that he was impressed by Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

[Begin Mitterrand recording] I very much wanted to receive my friend, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, and I must say that because of our long-standing friendship, I very much wanted him to be the first head of state from black Africa to visit me here at the Elysee. We were able to discuss several matters as we held a face-to-face talk which lasted more than 3 hours. We had a lot of things to say to each other, not only memories to recall. We had to discuss the future of our two countries, of Africa and Europe, of peace in the world. And on these views, it is always fortunate for a French president to be able to hear the views and advise of experience as expressed by President Felix Houpouet-Boigny. [end recording]

For President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the entire Ivory Coast has been honored. The head of state then expressed hopes of seeing some changes with the coming to power of Francois Mitterrand as the head of France.

[Begin Houphouet-Boigny recording] President Mitterrand has, in a two-fold manner, honored my country by personally receiving me, its president, but also, as it has just been stressed, by me being the first African head of state to visit him at the beginning of his 7-year mandate. My visit is within the framework of continuing the permanent, old and extremely close relations between our two countries. President Mitterrand, if we can recall memories, was of great help to me in my political life in France. Today, my visit is to strengthen our relations and to discuss the great problems which the developed countries, particularly the Western countries, and the developing countries must approach in a constructive manner, without any harmful feelings and with wisdom and realism as well as respect for each other's interests. We had an extensive political discussion and, as the president said, I am very happy to tell you that I am satisfied about the similarity in our views concerning the various problems which we discussed. I am leaving very comforted because I was able to hear from him the hope that he has been able to nurture--and not just in your country--but we have the feeling, on leaving here, that France is full of hope.

PRESIDENT READY TO MEET JAPANESE SOCIALIST

OW100119 Tokyo KYODO in English 0054 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 9 Jul (KYODO)--French President Francois Mitterrand said Thursday he is ready to hold talks with Ichio Asukata, head of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), if Asukata visits Paris.

Mitterrand made the remark when he met with Seiichi Katsumata, head of the JSP's Socialism Theory Center, at the presidential palace. During the meeting, Katsumata delivered a letter from Asukata, in which the JSP leader expressed his hope to make a goodwill visit to Paris prior to Mitterrand's official visit to Japan expected late this year or early next year. The JSP chairman said in the letter he also wishes to meet Mitterrand in Tokyo during his visit to Japan.

Katsumata and his party are touring the West European nations to study the present situation of European socialism and social democratic parties in Britain, France, Spain, Italy, and West Germany. He met with Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of West Germany, in Strasbourg, western France, Thursday, and was briefed by Brandt on the outcome of his recent talks with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow.

OFFICIALS SEE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC LEADER

AB082106 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] The [CAR] prime minister and head of the government, Simon Narcisse Bozanga, is still in France and talking with French officials. Last Monday, Bozanga discussed French-CAR cooperation with (?Rigout) and the Socada [as heard] problem with (Touleschou). The CAR head of government later met with the president of the Paris Chamber of Commerce. The action of French investors and revival of the CAR economy were at the center of their talks.

In the afternoon, a luncheon was given for Simon Narcisse Bozanga by the French secretary of state in charge of the interior, with whom he reviewed the political, economic and social situation in our country. The secretary of state for [word indistinct] and the transport minister also held a working session later in the afternoon at the French Cooperation Ministry.

LE MONDE REPORTS ON FRENCH-SPANISH CONTACTS

PM091442 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Better Atmosphere Between Paris and Madrid?"]

[Text] France has a duty to help Spanish democracy not only by words but by actions, Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo's entourage was saying in substance on the eve of his visit to Paris. Did the Madrid government chief find reasons for satisfaction in his talks with Francois Mitterrand, Pierre Mauroy and Claude Cheysson on Thursday, 2 July? In any case, before returning to Madrid, he said that he is leaving Paris "with hope," and that it is best to wait and see what happens over the next few weeks to make sure that this hope will not turn to "frustration."

Calvo-Sotelo came mainly to ask the French Government to give Madrid more help in its struggle against terrorism in the Basque country and to remind it of his position on the French objections to Spain's candidacy for EEC membership. On the first point, he did not leave emptyhanded. It was decided in particular that Interior Minister Gaston Defferre would visit Madrid very soon for talks with his Spanish counterpart Juan Jose Roson, while Robert Badinter, keeper of the seals, would meet in Paris with his Spanish counterpart Francisco Fernandez Ordonez. Therefore, it was decided that contact will be maintained in police and justice issues.

This is not a negligible point. The Spanish often have bitterly complained about Basque extremists all too readily finding refuge north of the border--a border which is exceptionally easy to cross and which, moreover, they do not recognize. In ETA's [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] own ranks, care has been taken not to take the battle being waged in the south into north Euskadi, at least not in the near future: The organization feels it needs a "sanctuary" free from violence (although attacks by an extreme rightwing Spanish group on refugees have troubled the calm French Basque country on several occasions) and free from a major police network. Therefore, better coordination between the police forces has long been considered necessary in Madrid.

In the legal sphere, however, Calvo-Sotelo did not manage to persuade his interlocutors to extradite 11 alleged Basque terrorists now being detained in France--an extradition which Madrid is demanding. Mauroy's remarks on France's determination to remain a "country of asylum" and the rumors now circulating in Basque nationalist circles on this side of the border even suggest that Paris will ultimately turn down the extradition application. This attitude, if it were to become the rule, would be in keeping with the reservations, not to say strong reprobation, which the notion of a European judicial area had aroused in the ranks of the French left. But it will probably pose many diplomatic problems in Paris, especially with regard to Italy.

As for Spain's entry into EEC, Cheysson reassured his visitor, although he did not deny that some obstacles remain. The external relations minister stressed that Community reforms should make it possible to lift the objections and that those reforms would be discussed as soon as possible. But France still thinks that, in the present state of affairs, Spain cannot be involved in such a debate, at least not officially.

NEWSPAPERS VIEW EC SESSION, MITTERRAND ROLE

LE MONDE Editorial

PM060946 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: Putting His Heart and Soul Into Europe"]

[Text] The prudence of the European Council session which ended in Luxembourg on Tuesday [30 June] illustrates how little the Ten are inclined to act in solidarity in present circumstances. Mitterrand's message inviting his partners to give Europe a resolutely social dimension is not about to be taken up.

The views put forward in Luxembourg showed that France on the one hand and Germany and the United Kingdom on the other are in disagreement on many points: on the economic policies which must be implemented internally in the attempt to find a way out of the crisis, on the actions which should possibly be taken at Community level (Thatcher and Schmidt do not favor the idea of collective consideration of reducing working hours) and even on how to talk to the Americans and the Japanese at the Ottawa summit. Economic and monetary cooperation, which took a considerable step forward in 1978 and 1979 with the establishment of the European Monetary System, once again seems at a standstill.

The debate on revising budgetary rules and on reforming the Common Agricultural Policy--a debate which will take place in the fall around the report which the Commission has just submitted to the Ten--can only emphasize the antagonisms. The British will approach it with the undisguised desire to be finished with the present system, which is unfavorable to them, once and for all.

Mitterrand insisted that this agricultural and budgetary debate should be embarked on without losing sight of the general orientations which each country would like to impose on the Community. Will he be able to "put his heart and soul into Europe"--a wish he expresses in these pages--and display within Europe the "capacity for new stimulation" which his spokesmen so ardently seek"? Hoping for it doesn't entirely amount to an act of faith.

In fact, despite the disagreements and fears to which the French Socialists' program gives rise in some respects, their partners are not unaware of the European commitment which they proclaim. Several French ministers have referred to proposals made by the Commission. Mitterrand himself has described as excellent Commission Chairman Thorn's suggestion to invite the current President of the Council to report to the Strasbourg parliament on his work. An old demand of the parliamentarians is thus satisfied--which would hardly have been conceivable only 2 months ago.

Thanks to this new way of talking, this European willingness whose sincerity is not disputed and which is rather surprising after years of critical skepticism, the French Government has earned a stock of sympathy among its partners, which serves as a useful counterweight to the concern aroused by its economic orientation.

LE FIGARO Editorial

PM072112 Paris LE FIGARO in French 1 Jul 81 p 1

[Serge Maffert editorial: "Axis Broken"]

[Text] The Paris-Bonn axis no longer exists within the European Ten. This political and economic pivot round which the European Community functioned for years has not survived Mitterrand's election.

That is the situation today following the European Council meeting in Luxembourg. This does not mean that friendship and cooperation between France and Germany are things of the past. That is certainly not true, but a specific style in bilateral relations and, more especially, the joint "control" of European meetings has disappeared.

Of course, Mrs Thatcher intends to take advantage of the situation and will strive to ensure that the United Kingdom replaces France as the FRG's partner. It is not certain that she will succeed because the three countries' respective situations are markedly less simple than they seem.

The Luxembourg discussions highlighted two opposing concepts of economic management. The first group comprises the advocates of pure, conventional free market policy combined with stringent control of public finances, giving priority to the struggle against inflation. These are essentially Britain, the FRG and The Netherlands.

The second group, whose spokesman was Mitterrand, advocated a more voluntarist policy, giving priority to the struggle against unemployment and to economic recovery through consumption. These are essentially France and Belgium, with Italy and Denmark a little behind them.

Thatcher and Schmidt regard a social Europe as a dangerous dream. As for aid for Third World development, to which France attaches fundamental importance, London and Bonn seem to view it as part of a useless utopia.

This is therefore a fundamental doctrinal difference of opinion. We must see how it evolves during the practical negotiations on Community problems.

The groupings are different on other subjects. For instance, Mrs Thatcher is isolated on the question of negotiations on limiting Euromissiles. The FRG, France, The Netherlands and Italy have, on the contrary, agreed to demand that negotiations be opened as soon as possible.

There is again France-Britain opposition with regard to the Middle East. The French president is proposing a "gradual policy" and is taking Camp David and the Israeli-Egyptian peace into account. The British prime minister is adhering to the all-embracing approach in the form adopted in Venice last year. In this affair, the FRG is again closer to Paris than to London.

However, these considerations should not disguise the essential point which should be the Ten's determination to promote the process of European building. In this respect, over and above economic theory, the two groups of states mentioned above embody two different concepts of the Community, some regarding it as open and vague, others as united and voluntarist. In short, more than ever before there are those who believe in Europe and those who do not.

SPARE PARTS FOR PATROL BOATS SENT TO IRAN

NC071850 Paris AFP in English 1813 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Cherbourg, France, 7 Jul (AFP) Thirty-five tons of spare parts for patrol boats built for Iran were loaded on board an Iranian air lines cargo plane here today.

The parts are meant both for ships already delivered to Iran and for three other craft scheduled to leave France in the near future. The parts are non-military, according to the shipyard.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S TUNISIA VISIT

For Tunis media and AFP coverage of Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson's 5-6 July visit to Tunisia, including accounts of his statements at a luncheon and news conference, in addition to the joint press statement issued at the end of his visit, see the Tunisia subsection of the North Africa section of the 7 and 9 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

SENATE GIVES SPADOLINI CABINET VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

AU091537 Roma ANSA in English 1520 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 9 Jul (ANSA)--The Italian Senate today accorded a vote of confidence to the new five-party Cabinet of Premier Spadolini. Of the 306 senators voting, 182 cast ballots in favor of the government while 124 were opposed. The majority needed was 154 votes.

More on Vote

NC091412 Paris AFP in English 1403 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 9 Jul (AFP)--The Government of Italy's new Republican Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini won a vote of confidence in the Senate today by a comfortable majority of 188 to 124. Most of the opposition votes can from Italy's powerful Communist Party. The new coalition groups the four parties toppled by the P-2 Masonic lodge scandal; the Christian Democrats, the Socialists, the Social Democrats and Mr Spadolini's Republicans, plus the tiny Liberal Party, a secular centre-right formation.

Laying out his programme to the Senate on Tuesday, Mr Spadolini, who came to politics late in life after a successful career as a journalist and university professor, insisted on three top priorities. He listed these as a drive to restore morality and respect to the political world, notably by getting to the bottom of the deep-reaching P-2 scandal, a merciless fight against terrorism--using the successful technique of persuading extremists to defect and talk--and a determined battle to pull Italy out of an economic situation he described on taking office as "catastrophic".

The Communist Party, despite voting against the government in the Senate today, has voiced approval of the basic lines of the programme drawn up by Mr Spadolini, the first non-Christian Democrat premier for 35 years in a country where political issues regularly take a Catholic versus secular slant.

Luciano Barca, a prominent member of the Communist group in Parliament, wrote this week in the magazine RINASCITA (REBIRTH) that he "had no qualms about recognizing convergences between Mr Spadolini's aims and Communist Party viewpoints", notably on the reform of state institutions and the battle against "all occult powers".

Taking the floor in the Senate today, Communist Eduardo Perna threw in some approval with a critique of the new government. He told Mr Spadolini: "We want to give you credit for your intentions, despite the way you shared out ministry appointments"--seen to have still favoured the Christian Democrats. The strongest criticism was reserved for the government's three-year economic programme.

Liberal Senator Giovanni Malagodi, whose party refused to join the previous government, described Mr Spadolini's programme as "the begining of a new trend".

Mr Spadolini must now win the approval of the lower house, expected to vote on Saturday.

RED BRIGADES SET DEMANDS FOR OFFICIAL'S RELEASE

NC091329 Paris AFP in English 1304 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Naples, Italy, 9 Jul (AFP)--Local Christian Democratic leader Ciro Cirillo, kidnapped by the Red Brigades on April 27, will be executed unless two demands are met, according to a message today reputedly from the terrorist group. A journalist for the newspaper IL MATTINO said the message was found after an anonymous tip from a caller who said Mr Cirillo would be executed following a "fair proletarian trial" conducted by the Red Brigades.

The message said Mr Cirillo would die unless the government provides work for the unemployed and requisitions empty houses belonging to employers to shelter victims of the earthquake that shook southern Italy last winter. The Red Brigades accused Mr Cirillo of responsibility for the deportation of workers from this south-central coastal city.

The message on his possible excution came three days after another of the group's hostages, Giuseppe Taliercio, director of the chemicals and textile giant Montedison, was found dead. But the Red Brigades had set no conditions for sparing the executive's life.

Besides Mr Cirillo, the Red Brigades is holding Renzo Sandrucci, and executive for Alfa-Romeo, and Roberto Peci, whose brother Patrizio was a former Brigades member who later testified against his colleagues.

Cirillo Death Sentence

AU091534 Rome ANSA in English 1523 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 9 Jul (ANSA)--The Red Brigades urban guerrillas today announced they have sentenced to death Naples regional councilman Ciro Cirillo whom they kidnapped on April 27. An anonymous tip to [words indistinct] announcing the decision to kill Cirillo.

The communique said the "people's" trial against Cirillo "has ended and the death sentence against this hangman is the just sentence in this class-divided society." The communique was accompanied by a snapshot of the councilman with behind him a banner of the guerrillas' five-pointed star symbol.

The kidnappers, however, left a glimmer of hope for Cirillo's safe release. "Cirillo's fate is now up to the regime's willingness to satisfy the just demands of the alienated proletariat."

The Red Brigades demand that empty apartments in the region be requisitioned for the homeless and that the "needs" of the jobless be "satisfied."

The communique also mentioned Monday's slaying in Venice of Montedison executive Giuseppe Taliercio, whose bullet-riddled body was found in a car trunk 47 days after he was kidnapped by the Red Brigades, saying it was "the just conclusion of a proletarian trial" against the hostage. The Red Brigades also have another hostage, Alfa Romeo executive Renzo Sandrucci of Milan. The kidnappers have demanded that the automaker re-hire laid-off workers in exchange of the executive's release.

RED BRIGADES FACTIONS SPLIT ON RECENT KILLING

NC091832 Paris AFP in English 1822 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 9 Jul (AFP)--The Rome division of the Red Brigades terrorist group today denounced the killing of industrialist Giuseppe Taliercio on Monday by the Brigades' Venetian section, saying the murder did not conform with "the line of the organization." Mr Talierco was killed after being held captive for 46 days.

The Rome Red Brigades have previously disagreed with the "Walter Alassia" division in Milan, considered more hardline.

L'UNITA ON DECISION NOT TO ATTEND MOSCOW MEETING

PM091352 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 7 Jul 81 p 11

[Text] Rome--Yesterday in Moscow saw the start of a meeting organized by PRAVDA on the role of communist newspapers "in the struggle for peace and detente." The meeting, which is being attended by representatives of 67 communist press organs of the world, began with an introduction from PRAVDA editor Afanasyev and a speech by Ponomarev, who illustrated Soviet assessments and options on the international plane.

The meeting is not being attended by representatives of the press organs of several communist parties, including the Italian, French, Yugoslav, Spanish and Swedish parties.

L'UNITA decided against attending because, in the Italian Communists' view, the struggle for peace demands the development of a line capable of creating a political and cultural alignment comprising not only the various components of the workers movement, but also other peace-loving forces. This is the essential condition for achieving tangible results benefiting detente, putting an end to the arms race and achieving arms reduction based on the principle of balance at the lowest possible level. To this end, there seems to be no useful purpose in the collegial meeting underway in Moscow. Of course, independent of any outlook based on an organization that does not exist and cannot be revived, L'UNITA is still interested in and willing to conduct exchanges of experiences and relations of friendship with other communist parties' press organs.

NUCLEAR OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON IRAQI REACTOR

PM081035 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 29 Jun 81 p 5

[Interview granted by Umberto Colombo, chairman of the Italian National Nuclear Energy Committee, to Samir al-Qarvuti in Rome--date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-WATAN: Mr Chairman, what are the real objectives of the Iraqi nuclear reactor, and is it true that Iraq was preparing to manufacture an atomic bomb?

Colombo: Allow me first to give a brief introduction before we get into details. When we deal with any party, we give it our full trust because we uphold the justice of the principle of facilitating the spread of nuclear power for peaceful purposes throughout the world, provided that this is governed by international agreements and treaties and based on the international Atomic Energy Agency [AEA] regulations.

It is from precisely this angle that we look upon the Iraqi nuclear plan, which is based, first, on the establishment of research reactors and, second, on the training of technicians in the various fields that will enable them to operate "power" reactors for the production of energy when the oil runs out.

Iraq has been implementing its program for peaceful purposes, and it gave evidence of this when it signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and complied with all the conditions and stipulations, as well as when it agreed with us and the French on pursuing the guarantees that ensure for the two countries providing the necessary technology that there will be no change in the objectives of the sensitive technological material. Therefore, I absolutely do not believe that Iraq was preparing to produce an atomic bomb.

AL-WATAN: Israel claims that it has destroyed the Iraqi nuclear reactor completely and that it has bombed the reactor's secret tunnels, where it alleged that the Iraqis were preparing to produce an atomic bomb.

Colombo: The underground tunnels are only one of the necessary installations of a nuclear reactor where practical tests for operating the reactor are carried out. Tunnels exist in all research reactors operating in the world today. The existence of tunnels is something quite ordinary; unlike what some might think, they are not fortified bunkers but ordinary laboratories whose nuclear activity make it necessary to attach them to such complex installations in order to carry out tests. There were tunnels at the Tammuz reactor, but the distorted things that were said about their purpose and nature must be refuted. I would like to say that entry to these tunnels is quite free at all the nuclear reactors with which I am personally acquainted.

With regard to the story about destroying the nuclear reactor, matters are not quite like that. The reactor did suffer severe damage that will make it impossible to repair it immediately. That will take a very long time. I must honestly say that, if the reactor is to be rebuilt, then I would advise that it be built underground so that it cannot again be the target of a raiding plane.

AL-WATAN: Mr Chairman, excuse my insistence. Was Iraq in a position to manufacture an atomic bomb before the Israeli raid, particularly since Israeli propaganda insists on this story?

Colombo: Everyone must answer on the basis of what he knows and not on the basis of rumors. As far as I know and have actually seen, I believe that Iraq would have been able in 10 or 15 years' time to enter all the fields of nuclear know-how enabling it to produce an atomic bomb. Let us put aside the question of whether or not the Iraqis want to produce an atomic bomb. The necessary know-how is not available to them, particularly the processing of fuel and plutonium fission. The U.S. Rand Corporation's suggestion that Iraq would have been able to manufacture an atomic bomb in 6 months or at the most 1 year is wrong. I really would like to know on what material evidence the Americans base such claims.

AL-WATAN: Why do the Americans insist on waging a campaign against Iraqi-Italian cooperation in the field of nuclear energy?

Colombo: I would be very glad to know why. Why do the Americans not say a word about Israel if they are so afraid of plutonium fission? I would say that there is a possibility that Israel today is in possession of a "military nuclear device," but nobody points to or interferes in Israel's affairs. I wonder why we are all supposed to accept the principle of attacking others on the basis of some fabricated assumptions instead of dealing with the obvious fact, which is that Israel, in my view, today possesses an atomic bomb.

AL-WATAN: According to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, Israel currently has 27 atomic bombs.

Colombo: I really do not know of their existence, but I would say that a country like Israel, which has taken actions to secure the necessary fuel, has refused to sign the nonproliferation treaty, refuses to accept international guarantees in this regard, and has a research reactor--a country such as this must immediately be the focus of attention, rather than countries that have signed international treaties.

Otherwise, we will be facing a kind of racism that allows one side to do what it wants and does not allow the others to do anything. We here in Italy are against any kind of racism.

AL-WATAN: Do you believe that this Israeli aggression will affect the present Iraqi-Italian cooperation and the future of Arab-Italian relations in this field in the future?

Colombo: Never. It will absolutely not affect such cooperation. I have sent a telegram to Dr al-Hashimi, deputy chairman of the Iraqi Nuclear Authority and the actual director of the nuclear program there, saying that Italy is prepared to continue cooperation between the two countries. At the same time, we must thoroughly and carefully think of the means and methods of such cooperation, first, in order to ensure the peaceful objectives of nuclear activity and, second, so that we do not allow the recurrence of the type of violent intervention which happened in early June. All precautions and clear-cut guarantees must be adopted, and the role of the IAEA must be underlined, so that we can continue bilateral cooperation with full reassurance and a clear conscience.

AL-WATAN: A few weeks before the Israeli attack on Iraq there was an intensive debate in the United States about the possibility of so-called terrorist movements' obtaining or manufacturing atomic bombs. We know that Gen Alexander Haig describes all the liberation movements and countries hostile to U.S. policy as terrorist. Is there any basis for such U.S. claims?

Colombo: It is difficult to answer this question exactly. A year ago (Imoly Lovinz) published several articles in the U.S. magazine FOREIGN AFFAIRS in an attempt to establish, based on analysis, that the publication and printing of many declassified documents relating to nuclear research permits any party to manufacture an atomic bomb if it can overcome the heavy financial expense of doing so.

I do not know how far those people engaged in the debate you mentioned have exploited these analyses and speculations. They are in fact partly correct assumptions.

Let us go back to Iraq. That country has prepared a comprehensive program for the development of nuclear research and declared that its objectives are purely peaceful and that it does not intend to manufacture an atom bomb. A confusion occurred here which, in my view, was due purely to a psychological factor. This confusion led to misunderstandings about Iraq's intention in the nuclear project. I will explain this to you more clearly:

Some time ago the French wanted to prime the Iraqi reactor with a fuel known as "caramel fuel," which is not fissionable. The Iraqis rejected this. Here some people drew the conclusion that Iraq wanted to manufacture an atomic bomb. This rumor was played up. I personally know the character and psychology of our Iraqi friends and colleagues. They, of course, felt that this was an affront to them. They felt that the real concern was not over the manufacture of an atomic bomb; rather, they saw themselves doubted and under suspicion. I would say that the Iraqi discontent over this was justifiable.

If Iraq really wanted to manufacture an atomic bomb it would have been able to do so quietly and secretly, but it declared more than once that its program was peaceful. Iraq has carried out its program under all the conditions agreed and given clear guarantees under the supervision of our Italian experts as well as the French experts.

PASOK POLICY DECLARATION; PAPANDREOU STATEMENT

NC061708 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 5 Jul 81 pp 7, 8

[PASOK declaration of government policy and statement by PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou; date not given--passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] On the occasion of the release of PASOK's declaration of government policy, the official opposition leader and PASOK chairman, Andreas Y. Papandreou, made the following statement:

"Knowing the importance of historical moments, I address myself to the Greek people to present PASOK's declaration of government policy following its approval by the movement's Central Committee.

"This declaration is based on our government program and in broad lines is the framework of the program. It constitutes a democratic proposal to the people for power, so that they may carry out change themselves with PASOK in control of the government. For us, it is a contract that is open to dialogue with social and trade union organizations.

"For this purpose, and so that it may become the people's property, in addition to publishing the full text of the declaration, it has been found advisable to publish it in installments. In this way the course we have chosen for the fulfillment of our vision, the vision that stands for the expectations of generations and generations of Greek people, will become more obvious and crystal clear.

"Today, as the first phase, we release part one, which contains our overall principles, course and goals. It includes the vision and the course of change, and it defines our identity. It constitutes an imprint of the society we are aiming for, the road which we shall follow and the forces on which we shall depend. Next come our strategic choices for NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, PEOPLE'S SOVEREIGNTY AND DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL LIBERATION, that is, the social transformation of our society. In these strategic choices, our goal and the principles that define our road are clearly stipulated. Next, we give in concise form our own model, our own strategy for the development of a self-supporting, self-consolidated economic and social development.

"Part one ends with a crucial chapter that analyzes the linking and the unity of steps and measures we shall take in pursuit of our strategic goals; the tempo of the course and changes and the criteria which define this tempo; and the priorities that we shall assign in the various fields and to institutional and structural changes.

"Part two, which will be published next, presents the framework of our government program with the goals and the basic measures for the specific major issues of national, political, social and cultural life of our country.

"After the declaration of government policy is published completely, the full text will be published, and then specialized programs for basic fields (such as education, health, environment and so forth) will also be published.

"This methodology in presentation is not coincidental. We really ask the people to study, step by step, our principles, goals, aims and the measures that we shall take.

"We also want to make it clear that this program, which is the result and the outcome of our experience from our struggles alongside the people, will tomorrow form the framework and the guide for their own mobilization, participation and initiative.

"This is so because, together with the people, we shall advance toward a great victory in the forthcoming elections.

"This is so because, together with the people, we shall march democratically, responsibly and resolutely toward the administration of the country and the exercise of power.

"The policy and the preferences of conservatism and reaction will be set aside. The popular forces and PASOK will advance toward great change, and they will be victorious."

Introduction: In View of the Elections and Victory; PASOK in the Government, the People in Power

The time for big change has come to our country. The people are determined to take power in their own hands and lead the country to a future that will respond to the vision of so many generations.

In the forthcoming critical elections, elections of great hope for the people and the nation, the battle will be waged between change and conservatism, between national independence and foreign dependency, between development and decline, between cultural renaissance and cultural estrangement.

This battle, the battle of democracy, will be waged by the Greek people, all the working people, farmers, workers, employees, professionals, artisans, the middle class, scientists, intellectuals, artists, youth and women. This is why there will be a crushing victory, a victory that will bring about a self-dependent government and the possibility to realize a program of change.

With PASOK in government and the people in power, the avenue leading to a nationally proud and socially just Greece will be opened wide. [And also leading] toward an independent and democratic Greece where a long and lasting peace march will lead, through the participation of all the people and the efforts of the entire nation, to social liberation and to the socialist transformation of society.

After 50 years of rightwing rule in this country, with very few lucid intervals and the people in the corner, the time has come when the people will put the rightwing aside. The present historic conjuncture is not an incidental fact. It is the result and fruit of arduous and long efforts and struggles by the people who, in recent years, have found genuine political expression in the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK].

The initiative of Andrea Y. Papandreou, the establishment of PASOK on 3 September 1974, has incarnated the aspirations and desired of the people for freedom and democracy. A democratic and militant organization has been built day by day with the people's spontaneous response.

With its crystal principles and responsible work, PASOK has, in a few years, rallied together the broadest people's classes. We have fought alongside the people at their places of work, where they live and at their places of education, in the kiln of the masses' movement.

The great change, our vision, has become the people's message and hope. The 1977 elections were a new starting point to victory. Battles have been waged both inside and outside the Chamber of Deputies to protect the people's interests, which have been affected more and more by the rightwing's policy. The regrettable inability of the rightwing governments as well as our regional and dependent economy have intensified in our country the results of the present deep crisis of world capitalism.

The working people, all underprivileged Greeks, have directly felt in their own life and fate the evils of cruel exploitation by the foreign and domestic oligarchy. They have confronted dictatorship and one-sided austerity without yielding. They have united their efforts by overcoming old prejudices.

Day by day, masses who were enclaved in the rightwing for years, without socially belonging to it, are joining the ranks of the members, friends and followers of the movement.

At the same time, fighters from the national resistance, the unyielding and the generation of the Polytechnic continue to rally in PASOK. Thus, the strategy of NATIONAL PEOPLE'S UNITY, which constitutes a necessity for the nation and our people, is clearly vindicated.

National issues, the Cyprus tragedy, the threat in the Aegean and their handling by the rightwing have clearly revealed to the people who is truly patriotic and who is exploiting the motherland. Moreover, these issues have revealed the consequences of political dependency and subjugation.

In the present difficult times for mankind, the big initiatives by PASOK for peace--in the East and the West, in the South and the North--and its all-sided international recognition have proved to the people the meaning of a multifaceted, nonaligned foreign policy and how substantive international props can be utilized tomorrow without any dependency.

The present developments on the international stage are significant. Particularly in Europe, the recent triumph of the socialist forces of change in France constitutes an additionally encouraging element for every socialist and for every democratic and progressive person. However, it also constitutes our conviction and fundamental principle that change in our country is a question of the Greek people themselves. This very conviction constitutes the main source of optimism for the success of the future PASOK government.

The feeling of responsibility is growing in the face of the critical national, economic, social and political problems we are inheriting from the rightwing. However, we are certain of success because we have ensured tomorrow's assistance and support of the people. The multifaceted people's participation is a key point. We will rely on that, and it is in that direction that we have worked all these years.

We have already laid down a responsible government strategy and a program that is the crystallization of our experiences and activities within the people. This program, with the people's participation and initiative, will be enriched and implemented with consistency and resoluteness. Today's declaration of government policy is based on this program and presents its framework in broad lines.

PART ONE: PRINCIPLES, PROGRESS AND DIRECTIONS

I. COURSE FOR CHANGE--PASOK'S IDENTITY

1. The state of national independence of peoples' sovereignty and social liberation and of socialist transformation constitute the vision for the great change.

We are striving for a Greece where the decisions will be made by the people themselves without foreign dependence, influence or intervention; for a just society where the exploitation of man and his separation from the product of his labor will cease; for a man who will be complete spiritually and culturally, who will be able to creatively develop his initiatives within a truly free society without anguish and without suppression.

This vision, as well as the course toward its fulfillment, define PASOK's ideology and physiognomy.

The great options which affect the forging of a long-term and highly inspired course toward socialist transformation are of a decisive strategic importance and in the end influence the goals themselves, the vision itself. These options provide the answer to vital questions related to the principles which define our course, related to the social forces which support the effort, related to the levels of change and with the criteria which define the priorities and the tempo of change. Our strategic differences--both in respect to goals and to course--with other organizations are very lucidly explained in this very forging of the course toward socialism.

The vision and the course are the inseparable entity that gives the movement its identity and unity and adherence to struggle.

2. We represent and we express the interests of all nonprivileged Greeks. The farmers, workers, wage-earners, professionals, artisans, small and medium-size businessmen, scientists, men of letters and artists, as well as youth and women, are objects for exploitation by the foreign and local economic oligarchy.

Our country's position on the fringes of world capitalism, now strengthened through our accession to the EEC, gives increasing strength with each passing day to large-scale foreign and local capital in its efforts to exploit ever widening classes of our people. The capitalist crisis leaves no margins for exceptions, and it no longer offers opportunities to the ruling class to cede alleged privileges and to cultivate division.

Militant unification was and remains the only recourse for our people. With PASOK as the center for unification and PASOK as the representative of change, we will forge an inseparable and equal alliance of the nonprivileged within the framework of national people's unity. With these social forces, with this cohesion and unity, with PASOK in the country's government, the people will proceed toward the realization of change.

3. The fundamental comparison of our basic directions with the policy of the rightwing and with today's stark Greek reality defines the content and tempo of change.

The political, military and economic dependence on non-Greek decisionmaking centers; the disregard or suppression of the people's political will; economic and social suppression; political undermining; the "unplanned" and irresponsible "development"--ruin--of the countryside; the asphyxiation of the cities; these are the fruits of the policy of the rightwing with its 50-year-long monocracy.

The basic goals and directions of PASOK are the following:

--National independence and defense of our territorial integrity;
--People's sovereignty and democracy;
--Self-supporting and balanced economic and social development;
--Cultural and spiritual revival;
--Revitalization of the countryside;
--Higher quality of life in the city and the village;
--Social justice and final social liberation of the worker, the woman and the nonprivileged.

4. Our course is a Greek course.

Socialist transformation, as PASOK has envisioned and forged it, does not copy alien models. The experiences of others help us utilize whatever we consider suitable to the degree that this can be adjusted to the conditions, traditions, structures and needs of our country.

Within the framework of its own nonaligned course, the movement cooperates closely and productively with the socialist and progressive forces of every country. The international radiation of PASOK definitely demonstrates that its political options have started to be used by the socialist movements of Europe and particularly by the countries whose development and position within the world economic and social structure are similar to ours.

PASOK's militant efforts on matters of national independence have made it a link which connects national liberation movements with the socialist forces of southern Europe. We thus aspire to make Greece the crossroads of cooperation and friendship among the peoples of the Balkans, the Mediterranean and Europe without interventions and dependency.

5. Our course passes through radical changes in the system of values and structures.

Many confuse, whether deliberately or not, change with arrangements that leave the supports of the rightwing untouched. For them, change means better functioning within today's structures. For us, change means that authority is transferred from foreign decisionmaking centers to the nation, from the wealthy oligarchy to the people. It means that social interest predominates every time it clashes with profit. The course of socialist transformation in addition also passes through eradication of bureaucracy and supracentralization. They are replaced by democratic planning and decentralization.

6. Our course is peaceful and democratic.

PASOK is deeply dedicated to the democratic processes. We consider them a basic prerequisite for guaranteeing and defending socialist change. Deviation from legal boundaries, resort to force and to oppression lead to the subjugation of the workers under new nobility, no matter who they may be.

In the same way that we will reach authority through peaceful and democratic means, so will we proceed democratically to its utilization for the purpose of achieving change, and we will decisively protect people's sovereignty and the democratic institutions.

II. NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

7. Our national revival depends on the principle that our national independence is a prerequisite for the realization of popular sovereignty, democracy and social liberation. National independence is inseparable from popular sovereignty and from democracy in every facet of the country's life; simultaneously, it forms the basis for ridding society of the control of the foreign and "local" monopolistic capital. Finally, it is directly connected with our cultural course, with the resistance of the nation and the people to the erosion that has been introduced by foreigners and that threatens our people's customs, habits and traditions.

8. Our national independence cause has passed through our people's hard national liberation and defense struggles, which have achieved national liberation and integrity and the charting of our country's borders, safeguarded today by international treaties. However, not to this day has our country managed to shake off the chains of dependence. The policy of the ruling class, the policy of the rightwing, has not wanted to, and by nature could not, untie itself from its attachment to foreign centers--not even when it was common knowledge that our very territorial integrity was in jeopardy because of this policy.

9. Our country has no claims or demands over another country or over other people. However, our country itself is facing serious external dangers that must dictate the orientation of our foreign and defense policies. These dangers are so clear that, contrary to what might have happened during other eras in our history, there is no room for disregard or even a wrong assessment of our country's interests.

10. There is the concrete, guided Turkish threat against our national integrity and security. The claims, the provocations, the activities of Turkey leave no doubt as to its goals. The critical national deadlocks that have been brought about by the policy of the rightwing require a different strategy.

11. THE NATIONAL ISSUES AND THE STRATEGIC GOALS

The strategy for crucial national questions--such as Turkey's threat to the Aegean which is supported by the Atlantic alliance; the occupation of 40 percent of Cyprus by the Attila forces; the return to NATO with the simultaneous betraying of sovereign rights in the Aegean; the presence of foreign bases in our country that not only expose our country to the danger of annihilation in case of world war but also undermine national defense; the integration in the EEC which transfers the national options for economic and social development to alien decisionmaking centers--is linked with the following strategic goals:

SHAPING OF A NATIONAL DEFENSE POLICY

The defense of our national independence and territorial integrity has direct priority because, without this, there cannot be popular sovereignty or social transformation. At the same time, the defense organization and the firm stand on national sovereign rights discourages any threat and secures peace.

SHAPING OF AN INDEPENDENT, GENUINELY MULTIFACETED GREEK FOREIGN POLICY

The development of friendly relations on a worldwide scale and particularly in the Balkans, with the people of the Mediterranean, with Western and Eastern Europe and with the Arabic nation, which constitutes a dynamic factor in the world's progress.

ACTIVE CONTRIBUTION TO DETENTE, DISARMAMENT AND WORLD PEACE

The founding of a self-supporting and independent economic and social development within the framework of national democratic stresses, a development which will simultaneously support and strengthen the country's defense.

III. PEOPLE'S SOVEREIGNTY AND DEMOCRACY

12. The slogan "the people in power" prevails today in every corner of Greece. This slogan is a message, a macure people's goal as well as a top ideological-political position of PASOK.

The people's sovereignty constitutes the moving power as well as the guideline of change. At the same time, it also constitutes the quintessence of the movement's socialist content. Socialism is inconceivable without the constant strong presence of the people, without, finally, the exercise of authority by the people themselves. No decision concerning options in accomplishing strategic targets--whether about national independence or social liberation--can be promoted unless it has the people's broad consent, and cannot be realized without the people's participation and initiative.

The people in power presupposes that we will work with the people and not "in their name." This goal constitutes a decisive qualitative difference--of strategic importance--of the movement compared to a large spectrum of other parties that promise change in our era. The attainment of the people's sovereignty will constitute the first and biggest change ever to happen in our country.

13. The foundations of democracy are three: Parliament, local self-government, trade unionism.

The principle of people's sovereignty is firmly tied with the parliamentary regime and the existence of many parties; with many voices and freedom of expression. Adversities among classes and layers are not abolished with decrees or suppressed with prohibitions and blockades. The free political expression of adversities, the democratic dialogue, is a fundamental right as well as a factor for their transformation.

The peaceful shaking off of the chains that the ruling class has forged within the classes and layers of unprivileged Greeks does not mean that some other chains should be forged "in the name" of some other class or layer.

The Chamber of Deputies today is seriously degraded. PASOK considers its strengthening essential so that it may acquire a prestige that will allow it to play its role with determination.

14. Democracy is not completed with the expression of the people's desire alone, with the vote in the elections. At the same time, democracy is necessary in our everyday life. The people are participating decisively in the options over local issues in the local self-government while, at the same time, they demand and promote the solution of their problems by the trade union movement. By restricting the democratic institutions within a suffocating frame, limiting the people's initiative, and by applying partisanship in specific sectors of the state, the rightwing government has stripped democracy of its essence.

The power will become accessible to and a domain of the people by strengthening local self-government, decentralizing the state and by democratizing and raising the role of the trade union movement.

In order to complete democracy, it is also necessary that there should be a series of institutional changes and substantive measures of democratization in such basic sectors as education--which constitutes a foundation for change--justice, public administration and the mass media.

15. Within the framework of change, the place of the oppressive one-party rightwing state is assumed by a decentralized democratic state. With decentralization and democratic planning, powers are transferred from the central administration to the local organizations. The state machinery changes from an oppressor to a supporter of the people. The first essential stage of reconciliation between the people and the state passes through the implementation of equality before the law and equality of rights. Justice becomes a worthy stronghold of democracy. The democratic principle of separating the state from the ruling party and any other party is applied in a strict and resolute manner.

IV. SOCIAL LIBERATION

16. The country's democratization is a prerequisite as well as a fulfillment of people's sovereignty.

Over and above the freedom to judge and claim, and over and above the right to equal treatment and access to objectvive information, by utilizing the processes of democratic planning the people will define the direction and tempo of the country's social and economic development. In parallel with new organizations at the people's base and with cooperative organizations, the people will participate in, influence and decisively control these organizations. The democratic institutions of local self-government and the trade union movement firmly support these organizations.

At the same time, the cleansing and democratization of the public sector as well as the socialization of strategic sectors of the economy will liberate and mobilize the potential of the small and medium-size businessmen and promote the country's development in order to serve the people's needs. Planning that will originate with the people themselves, democratic planning, becomes the motivating power of the balanced development of human society, and elevates the productive process to a creative effort by the workers.

With self-administration replacing obligatory functions; with liberation and responsibility replacing force and oppression; with the activation of the human potential within the country; and with the correct utilization of resources, there will be new horizons for increasing the productivity of labor and for improving working conditions and the quality of life. People's sovereignty is inseparably connected to liberty and leads, through the steps of economic and social progress and through the redistribution of income, to social liberation and to the total social, economic and cultural liberation of man.

V. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

17. Our country has at its disposal both the natural resources and the human drive to improve the people's standard of living and quality of life through economic and social development without foreign dependencies.

18. With its policy, however, the rightwing has not only failed to utilize these possibilities but, on the contrary, has led our country into a deep economic crisis. This crisis is due to the structures of the system and to the model of dependent development which was imposed on our country by the ruling class. The results of the crisis multiply daily as a result of the decisions and the ineffectiveness of the rightwing governments.

"Development" in our country has been defined by the interests and goals of large-scale foreign and local capital and has been carried out contrary to the interests of the people, contrary to human rights and contrary to the dignity of the individual. The numerical increase shown on the economic indices until the crisis was overcome [as published] was achieved at a vast social and economic cost. The only goal of the course that was followed was the pursuit of profit.

The characteristics of dependent regional development are clearly evident in our country. Critical decisions affecting the productive process are dictated by foreign decisionmaking centers. There is no effective national control in the utilization of our country's resources. Education has been degraded. Research has not been developed. The thoughtless importation of foreign technology, without any possibility of choice, without any substructure for its utilization, has only increased dependence.

There has been a vast squandering of resources, a robbing exploitation of the mineral wealth, an exploitation of the labor potential and a destruction of the environment. Satisfaction of the collective social and cultural requirements has been sacrificed on the altar of profiteering. The excessive development of Athens and the ruination of the countryside have been accompanied by a disorganization of regional productive potential. Industrial development has been guided by the multinational businesses; it has been deliberately carried out without a plan and without coordination at the expense of Greek business initiative and in competition with the other sectors of the economy, especially agriculture.

The lack of an interconnection between foreign commercial relations and transactions related to domestic development has increased the gap in the balance of payments.

The inequality in the distribution of income has created an increase in the import of luxury goods sought and purchased by those with high incomes while, at the same time, the cuts for those with low incomes, who consume basic domestic products, strike at the small and medium-scale businesses. In this way, social injustice has increased and, at the same time, the foundation of productivity has been distorted.

OUR OWN STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

19. Our goal and fundamental option is self-supporting, self-consolidated development and reconstruction of our national territory.

20. This development is primarily based on the mobilization of our own forces, their rational utilization within national criteria, and on the continuous broadening of our own possibilities.

The full recording and the socially responsible exploitation of our resources and the utilization of Greek manpower, both inside and outside Greece, will be accompanied by systematic scientific research--research that will result in the sound choice and assimilation of foreign technology and create the prerequisites for the development of national technology.

Self-supporting development has no connection with "self-sufficiency" or economic isolation. The charting of our own road takes into consideration world economic conditions and the need for equal participation in international economic activities and exchanges. But, equality of relations is one thing, and subjection is another. Self-supporting development means that our economy should be freed from exploitation.

21. Development is not limited to and does not end with a quantitative increase. The element of quality constitutes a determining factor in our options. Economic goals are coordinated with and are mutually affected by social and cultural goals. From an object of exploitation, man becmomes master of his development and of his fate, within the framework of the society's possibilities.

22. Self-supporting development will promote dynamic branches of our economy. The various fields and branches should be coordinated in such a way that the results of investments will be increased. The vertical rise of production--that is, the development of industry at all levels, from raw materials to the final product--will strengthen the rate of increase in the national income and considerably increase the possibilities for employment. Production of consumer goods will be combined with and kept in step with the production of capital goods; at the same time, emphasis will be placed on those models of consumption that save foreign currency.

23. For the sake of reorganizing the regions, basic fields of the economy will be advanced in each region of the country, as far as possible, in a balanced way, with emphasis on the field with comparative advantages. A decentralized and comprehensive regional development presupposes an all-sided social and cultural development of the countryside.

24. Self-supporting development presupposes decisive participation by the working people and utilization of qualified potential. It presupposes, at the same time, the eradication of discord between those who make the decisions and those who are subjected to the consequences of the decisions.

25. Our new course will require institutional and structural changes. These changes, the long- and short-term goals, are faced with unity, consistency and continuity.

26. A basic lever for carrying out PASOK's self-supporting and equally balanced development policy will be democratic planning. Democratic planning will secure the people's decisive participation in the decisions which refer to the preparation, implementation and control over the development program--that is, in all the decisions that affect their interests and future. At the same time, popular participation means the broad decentralization of development activities which will provide the possibility for decisionmaking by the people, their representatives and their organizations at various levels.

27. The success of this effort is directly and firmly related to improving education, to strengthening the role of local self-government and decentralization, to cleansing public administration, and to advancing trade union and cooperative organizations through the creation of agricultural-industrial cooperatives and new organizations at the people's base. The socialized strategic sectors of the economy will also become levers for development. A radically different financial and credit policy will support the entire effort.

28. The course toward a self-supporting--self-centered--development is not without its problems. It is, however, the only course that can lead toward overcoming the present economic and social crisis, toward progress and social liberation, and that will assist in the establishment of national independence.

VI. UNITY, RHYTHM, PRIORITIES

29. The term of office of the first PASOK government will be particularly decisive. The start of the march and the laying of the foundations for change, for the completion of the effort, coincide with the current reality which is so full of deadends. We are, however, both determined and certain that we will overcome the great difficulties and the many-sided crisis which the rightwing is bequeathing to our country.

The international obligations and dependencies, economic and social crises, rotten structure within the state apparatus, anachronistic institutions, undermining activities, party spirit and handouts, bureaucratic structure, empty coffers and chaos in many sectors; all these are the main characteristics of the state of the rightwing.

30. On the other hand, there are the limitless powers of the people who have both the determination and the ability to proceed toward revival. By overcoming the differences that the rightwing has deliberately cultivated, and at the initiative of PASOK, a tight and closely knit equal alliance of the nonprivileged has been erected. This is national people's unity.

Despite the asphyxiating boundaries, the peoples forces have, in certain instances, advanced toward the first steps of a new organization in trade unionist activities, in local self-government, and even in the production sector. It is these efforts, and not the results--which cannot be judged under current conditions--that are another proof that the forces of the people have both the political desire and the correct course for changing the country's fate.

UNITY OF STEPS, CHANGES AND GOALS

31. With every step, all measures and intermediate options absorbed into our goals and within the general strategy. Handling the unacceptable current situation, overcoming the crisis, requires a series of responsible measures and careful steps. This, however, does not mean we will separate our actions into two phases--in other words, that we will first limit ourselves to handling the crisis better and later proceed to making structural changes.

Measures that help establish change not only fail to oppose but, on the contrary, decisively contribute toward overcoming the crisis. They are combined and coordinated, and assist the indirect measures in order to stop the downward slide. The illustrative presentation of facts which follows will demonstrate the cohesion between steps, changes and goals.

32. The policy aimed to end inflation and to help the economy come out of recession will primarily be based upon strengthening the market and productivity by bolstering the purchasing power of the people's classes. This policy will strengthen those who basically consume domestic products while at the same time it will contribute to the redistribution of income. This redistribution will limit the consumption of imported luxury products and the loss of foreign exchange, with immediate beneficial effects on the balance of foreign payments.

Over and above the need for measures on imports, the radical handling of the gap in the balance of foreign payments presupposes a strengthening and reorganization of high productivity investments which, in turn, will create new employment opportunities. The socialization of strategic sectors of the economy and particularly the first main measure, socialization of the credit system, of the banks, will liberate and open to utilization the vast potential of private initiative, the small and medium size businessmen, toward development which, at the same time, is a step which will lead toward socialist transformation.

Development of the cooperative organization will alter the relationship with production, by abolishing the isolation of the producer from the product of his labor and, at the same time, it will cut production costs; it will also abolish the middlemen, thus contributing toward easing the burden on the consumer, and will assist the anti-inflation policy. The organization at the people's base also will function for the same purpose and, at the same time, they will cut unemployment.

The companies at the people's base, particularly, will become the suitable organizations to welcome the human potential and will, simultaneously, utilize foreign exchange from emigrants and merchant seamen.

The redistribution of resources toward social consumption, toward social needs (education, health, etc) will not only elevate the standard of living but will also result in the redistribution of income.

Measures aimed at the revitalization of the countryside are a necessity for development. They will improve the lot of the farmer and his wife and will help stop emigration toward urban centers, thus stopping the further asphyxiation of the cities. The coexistence of the economic and social elements will lead to the contribution of economic measures toward progress which, in turn, will assist in the realization of social goals.

RATE OF PROGRESS AND INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

33. Changes which have not ripened within the people's conscience not only fail to promote radical change but, to the contrary, they could lead to backsliding and disappointment. Steps toward change should be mature people's goals.

34. The pace of implementation of our goals must bear in mind the balance of power as it is developing at every given instance, the tolerance of our economy and, above all, the consent and participation of the people's forces. Untimely leaps and hasty options which do not meet the above prerequisites will lead to a dislocation of the economy and will retard the people's movement. At the same time, however, this pace will be so fast and decisive that the efforts toward socialist transformation must not go to waste.

Within the very same framework, we emphatically reject the logic rightwing supporters who want to preserve the current system of undertaking only certain "marginal changes" which do not affect the interests of the establishment and which perpetuate the exploitation and suppression of the people. The workers know that isolated measures which are aimed at embellishing the system under alleged liberal or technocratic disguises are, in the end, only aimed at deceiving the people. This is because whatever the people are given with the one hand is taken away with the other twice over, while the institutional frameworks and the organizations of the ruling class remain untouched.

35. Guaranteeing the people's consent and participation cannot and must not be exclusively based upon the government's determination and upon spontaneous initiative.

The parliament, the trade union movement and local self-government, institutions which were won by long years of struggle by the workers, must simultaneously acquire a basic content and they must truly become organizations of real power.

The development of new institutions of organization and participation will also start at the same time and it will be strengthened. These institutions--development committees, community councils, people's meetings in the villages, participation organizations at places of work and education, the cooperative movement--multiply the possibilities for expression by the people. Decentralization and local self-government are strong means and a lever for a better quality and faster rate of economic and social development.

36. In certain sectors, the effective functioning of institutional and structural changes presupposes organization, staffing and material-technical means that must be escalated both in terms of time and expenditure.

Our firm position on this critical point is that the framework and direction of these changes will be established immediately or on a short term basis while the actual content will be activated progressively by securing the necessary prerequisites. Besides, in this manner, insecurity is eliminated; impatience is limited and the positive course of the change is safeguarded.

This principle will be implemented in the radical changes that primarily concern the institutional framework of local self-government, education, health and social security as well as in socialization.

PRIORITIES--RESOURCES

37. The priorities of our program targets concern changes necessary for our national course, development policy and relief of the weaker classes.

38. First of all, there are rights that the rightwing has deproved the people of solely because it is afraid of them.

Democracy does not demand time or expenditures on a series of issues pertaining to the country's life. On those issues, we will proceed in leaps and bounds. In a short period of time, the people will certainly attain such basic goals as the abolition of the institution of personal dossiers; equality of rights and equality before the law; equality of women; recognition of the national resistance and the right of political refugees to return; democratization of the mass information media, the trade unions and cooperative movements; education; and the participation and utilization of the new generation in the towns and villages.

Cleansing of the public administration will begin immediately so that it will be transformed from an oppressor to a supporter of the citizen. Merit and honesty will be the only criteria for the evaluation of civil servants.

39. There are expenditures of absolute priority, such as expenditures for national defense. Immediate priority also will be given to expenditures for education and research. In addition to being social benefits, we consider them a foundation of our development policy as well as for health and pensions.

The revitalization of the Greek countryside and the protection of the environment demand immediate and drastic measures.

At the same time, the granting of benefits that are not estimated moneywise but vitally contribute to the improvement of the standard of living will assist in the general elevation not only of the living but also of the cultural standard of our people.

40. We also will implement a plan of "immediate action" in the economic sector that will include immediate measures for the stabilization of the economy and redistribution of national income, with the aim of consolidating and serving the prospects of self-sufficient development.

The reorientation of investments, the conversion of the public sector into a leveler of development, the direct socialization of the finance-credit system, the decisive control of large scale export and import trade will help our policy in its first phase.

The cornerstone of our policy in the countryside will be the voluntary agricultural-industrial cooperatives while immediate measures will be taken to cleanse and strengthen the cooperative movement.

41. A decisive change will be the gradual socialization of the economy's strategic sectors and the decisive participation in these sectors of the working people and social organizations. The participating of working people in the remaining sectors will be determined according to the size of the unit.

The decisive strengthening of the municipalities and communities and their support by the nomarchies in a first stage will be followed by the progressive activation of the district and regional institutions with the systematic transfer of administrative and economic jurisdictions. This radical change will contribute decisively and will constitute a guarantee for the revitalization of the countryside. At the same time, it will assist in the development and functioning of the new people-based organizations and cooperative organization as well as the development of small and medium size businesses.

Fundamental decentralization will contribute decisively to a reorganization in education, health and social care; to the reorganization of districts; to guaranteeing satisfactory housing, without imposing insurmountable economic burdens, within a human town planning environment; and, primarily, to a cultural revival.

42. National democratic planning is the unifying and guiding tool of all structural changes. It will function both within planned and in the control of the effectiveness of measures and the realization of goals.

43. The limits of our economy's resources will, naturally, be a definitive factor in the rate of implementation of our goals. These limits, however, cannot be evaluated on the measures and standards of the rightwing. The cost of maintaining and the functioning of the current system is vast. Considerable funds are being squandered to combat damage and the symptoms of collapse of the system instead of combatting the reasons for these phenomena.

For these reasons, the funds to be directed toward the goals of the new development will have a firm foundation and multiple productivity. The reason for this is that an expenditure is to be measured more on the basis of its correct direction, its quality and its social dimension and less by its amount.

The suppression of tax evasion alone, both legal and illegal, will permit us to proceed toward meeting wider social needs and to a just distribution of income in favor of the workers.

44. PASOK, however, does not confine the question of resources to a narrow economic and monetary dimension. For us, by contrast, our country's true resources are in its human potential, the well-known but to date unexploited natural wealth-giving resources, the will of the entire nation to take the cause of changes on their own shoulders.

Mobilization of the organized people's masses through the organizations for people's participation, the conscious effort toward increasing productivity, the utilization and mobilization of our scientific potential--both inside Greece and overseas--utilization of international support, with equality in transactions without dependence, activation and mobilization of all national material and human resources will liberate such a dynamic force, such a wealth that our self-supporting economic and social development will be promoted in a steady direction.

45. This dynamic government strategy cannot produce results under today's economic, political and military conditions of dependence. This is why PASOK will actively promote a genuine, proud, nonaligned and multifaceted foreign policy, with the criterion of strengthening our national independence and our defensive armament and of promoting peace on a worldwide scale. It is within this framework that it will deal with our critical national issues with clear goals of responsible steps.

OUR PROGRAM IS A COVENANT OF CONSISTENCY AND STRUGGLE WITH THE PEOPLE

46. Our course will not be easy. Miracles cannot be worked from one day to the next. Change, however, will be tangible right from the very first day. The rightwing which has been in power has not only sacrificed the future of this country but also its present for the sake of the interests of the wealthy foreign and local oligarchy.

Like others, we will not ask for sacrifices from the present generation on the altar of some future prospect. Our people have both the right and the ability to improve their lives now and they have the obligation to lay the foundation for a better democratic tomorrow for their children.

The framework of the government program that is being presented in broad lines in the declaration that follows [as published] as well as the specialized programs in basic sectors which will be published as a sequel will constitute the convenant for us which, however, will be open for discussion with social representatives and is a democratic proposal for authority by the people, so that the people can implement change by themselves. Together we will march on to a victory.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Meets Rallis, Averof

NC091228 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] At 1000 today, Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr called on Prime Minister Rallis at the political office and discussed bilateral and international issues with him. Mr Pahr also visited with Deputy Prime Minister and National Defense Minister Averof today and had talks with him. During these visits, the Austrian minister was accompanied by the Austrian ambassador in Athens, Mr Backes.

Holds News Conference

NC091914 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr gave a news conference this afternoon. In the beginning, he referred to his talks with Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, as well as to his meetings with President Karamanlis, Prime Minister Rallis and Deputy Prime Minister Averof. He stressed that relations between the two countries are very cordial and friendly. Since there are no bilateral problems between the two countries, he said, we dealt with worldwide issues. The talks have proved that we have parallel views on the sources of crises in the world. We have also established an identity of views on the questions that have emerged following Greece's integration into the EEC, such as the transportation of Greek products to Austria and the passing of Greek vehicles through Austrian territory.

In answer to questions, Mr Pahr said that Austria is in favor of the independence and integrity of Cyprus on the basis of the UN Charter and that Austria has manifested an active role in this direction within the UN framework.

He also said that during his talks in Athens he discussed the situation in Europe and the Middle East crisis. At the same time, he repeated the Austrian Government's invitation to Prime Minister Rallis to visit Austria. Mr Rallis has accepted the invitation for a visit after the elections. Mr Pahr added: With Deputy Prime Minister Averof we discussed general questions of economic cooperation and, in particular, the question of cooperation between the industrial firm (Stayer-Hellas) and the Austrian firm (Stayer).

In conclusion, Mr Pahr said that Mr Mitsotakis briefed him on the Greek-Turkish relations and the situation in the Aegean.

PRESS RELEASE ON EXPANDED RELATIONS WITH POLAND

TA091558 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Ankara, 9 Jul (AA)--A press release issued following Turkish-Polish talks in Ankara said the sides agreed to expand economic and cultural relations. The Turkish-Polish mixed economic committee shall meet during the first half of December 1981, to study industrial, economic, trade and technical questions.

Ataturk's centenary has created a golden opportunity to further expand cultural relations the press release said.

Meanwhile restoration work on Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz's house in Istanbul is underway. A Polish expert is expected soon to supervise restoration work. Two Turkish professors have been selected to teach in Krakow and Warsaw universities.

Poland's deputy foreign minister Professor Dobrosielski has invited Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and Secretary General Kamuran Gurun to visit Poland.

GOVERNMENT DENIES IRANIAN PRESS REPORT ON MEDIATION

TA091552 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Ankara, 9 Jul (AA)--Foreign Ministry spokesman, Ambassador Oktay Iscen denied Iranian newspaper reports that Turkey has mediated between the United States and former President Bani-Sadr.

An Iranian paper TEHRAN TIMES claimed yesterday that Mr Sanjabi, then adviser to President Bani-Sadr, asked the Turkish ambassador in Iran to mediate between the United States and Iran. The paper claimed that Bani-Sadr received the Turkish ambassador in October 1980 where Sanjabi was also present and briefed the Turkish ambassador on the political and military situation in Iran and complained about Imam Khomeyni's unreasonable attitude. It further claimed that Bani-Sadr asked the Turkish envoy to arrange a meeting between one of his advisers and the United States representatives in Ankara under the guise of trade relations.

Mr Iscen termed the above mentioned news story as pure imagination.

MINISTER OZAL HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON

TA090545 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal is continuing his contacts in Washington. Ozal is expected to meet IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere. Ozal held a news conference in Washington in connection with his contacts in Washington. He said the talks assessed the first year of the 3-year agreement with the IMF and discussed the second year situation.

Commenting on Turkey's economic situation, Ozal said that the rate of inflation has greatly diminished in the last year and that exports through June were 44 percent more than the corresponding period last year. He added that the decrease in the inflation rate and the increase in foreign currency revenues were considered as Turkey's achievements during the assessment made with IMF officials.

Ozal said the U.S. Export-Import Bank, which was considering extending a loan of $95 million for the Elbistan project, would not be able to extend it. Noting that this decision was reached following a U.S. Congress decision to cut the Bank's funds, Ozal added that, instead, a $22 million loan will be secured from the bank for the project.

TERCUMAN ON POLITICAL PARTIES IN NORTH CYPRUS

NC090912 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 6 Jul 81 p 4

["This Is the World" column by Zafer Atay: "Elections in Cyprus"]

[Excerpts] Presidential and parliamentary elections were held in an atmosphere of maturity in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. The Turkish Cypriots have proved that they are in harmony with their democratic system which is only 5 years old. The political parties carried out their campaign without any hindrance and voting went smoothly.

The successful implementation of a democratic system in the TFSC is of utmost importance to certain decisions to be taken in the future. The Turkish Cypriots must show the world that they possess a democracy whose institutions are functioning smoothly. This is essential if a biregional federation is to be set up on the island. It will also be essential if they are left with no other alternative than to proclaim independence.

What we have so far cited are the positive aspects of democracy in the TFSC. It is a pity that the other aspect is not so bright. The election campaign was conducted in an unbelievably shocking manner. At times charges and countercharges took the form of insults and even blasphemy.

Rauf Denktas, one of the pioneers of the liberation struggle of the Turkish Cypriot community, managed to muster about 52 percent of the votes and remains president. But 5 years ago, Denktas obtained over 70 percent of the votes. Now an era of coalition is to begin in Cyprus. The Communal Liberation Party (CLP) and the Republican Turkish Party (RTP) who represent the left in the TFSC, have been proclaimed by their adversaries as "dangerous." Without seeing them at work, it is impossible for us to know for certain whether or not these parties are dangerous. But it is worth noting that their slogans chanted during the campign were strikingly similar to the words uttered in Turkey by the backward leftists and separatists before 12 September.

Also, the fact that some of the people on their lists are known to have collaborated in the past with the Greek Cypriot side provokes unavoidable suspicions.

We are of the opinion that all the political parties in the TFSC have got to make a cool-headed reappraisal of their positions.

Can it be argued that the shady business deals of some, known to be close to the president, did not affect Denktas' loss of votes? Who can say that the National Unity Party (NUP), as the ruling party, has undergone a successful test during the past 5 years.

The artificial government crises, bargainings over ministerial positions, resignations, making and then retracting concessions, breaking away from the party and party skirmishes, the touristic potential that has remained dormant, products which could not be sold, and cases of corruption in the public sector, have all contributed to the erosion of both Denktas' and the MUP's position.

As for the CLP and the RTP, everyone knows the mess Turkey was in before 12 September because of certain imported and unsympathetic intrigues which served no purpose other than to instill spitefulness among the people. If the leaders of these parties really do "have the interests of their community at heart"--a statement which they keep reiterating--they must purge the corrupt elements from their ranks, and prove in parliament that they are well-meaning leaders.

Before long, the world will begin to bring pressure to bear on both Turkey and the TFSC by saying "the elections are over. It is time to solve the Cyprus issue." To be able to stand up against these pressures and to reject faits accomplis, the TFSC will have to be particularly strong.

CANADA

PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT SEOUL IN SEPTEMBER

SK050604 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jul 81 p 1

[By Kim Myong-kyu, KOREA TIMES correspondent]

[Excerpts] Toronto--Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau is to visit Korea in September to have talks with President Chon Tu-hwan on a wide range of topics involving the promotion of bilateral cooperative bonds.

Trudeau will be the first Canadian prime minister ever to visit Korea and Chon and Trudeau will record the first Korea-Canada summit meeting in the history of relations between the two countries.

According to reliable diplomatic sources here Saturday, the Seoul visit of Trudeau will be made late September on his way to Melbourne, Australia. Trudeau is scheduled to participate in the British Commonwealth prime ministers' conference slated for Sept. 30-Oct. 7 to be held in Melbourne.

The sources disclosed that Trudeau has already suggested to the Korean Government that he would like to visit Seoul for talks with Chon and that the Seoul government had shown an affirmative response. Negotiations are under way through diplomatic channels between the two countries to set the date for the Chon-Trudeau meeting, the sources disclosed, observing that the matter was likely to be decided on shortly after President Chon returned home from his 15-day ASEAN tour on July 9.

Trudeau's Seoul visit signifies the importance attached by the Canadian leader to Korea, especially with regard to the expansion of trade and economic ties, they asserted. Canada is greatly interested in exploring the market in Korea for its supply of nuclear reactors, aircraft, telecommunications technology and grains.

Canada, cognizant of the efficiency and safety of the Candu reactor system, hopes to construct more reactors in Korea. A Candu reactor system is now under construction at Wolsung, Kyongsang-Pukto, Korea, and is to be completed by mid-1982.

One of ever-growing importances in Seoul-Ottawa trade is energy. Long-term contracts have already been signed for supplies of energy resources such as uranium and coal to Korea.

SPAIN

17 GRAPO MEMBERS JOIN PRISON HUNGER STRIKE

NC061712 Paris AFP in English 1645 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Madrid, 6 Jul (AFP)--Seventeen alleged members of the 1 October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) have joined a hunger strike movement in Spanish jails in which one person died on June 19 on his 96th day on the protest, national prison authorities said here.

Meanwhile, a reliable source said that Pablo Fernandez Villalabeitia, the veteran of the protest on his 84th day without food, was transferred today from Carabanchel prison to La Paz hospital. Juan Jose Crespo died in the same hospital a week after doctors began to feed him by force.

GRAPO MEMBERS SENTENCED FOR MADRID BOMBING

NC091736 Paris AFP in English 1642 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Madrid, 9 Jul (AFP)--Two members of the First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) have each received a prison sentence of 270 years for blowing up a Madrid cafeteria on May 26, 1979.

The bombing took place in the "California 47," supposed to be a Madrid hangout for extreme right wing militants, and resulted in nine deaths and 59 wounded.

Jose Maria Sanchez Casas and Alfonso Rodriguez, Garcia, known as the head and hands of the job, will spend at least 30 years in prison. They are also to pay the equivalent of 8.5 million dollars in damages and interest. Of two other accused persons, Juan Manuel Perez Hernandez got an eight year sentence, while Mercedes Herranz Arcones was acquitted. All four denied taking part in the bombing. The trial revealed that the perpetrators had warned the cafeteria staff about a bomb 30 minutes before it went off, but that the cafeteria had not been evacuated.

SHOOTING INCIDENTS REPORTED IN BASQUE PROVINCES

NC050929 Paris AFP in English 0920 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] Bilbao, northwest Spain, 5 Jul (AFP)--An off-duty army lieutenant and a civil guard were shot dead in two separate incidents today in two Basque provinces, informed sources daid.

Lieutenant Magin Fernandez Ferrero, 44, was shot by two unidentified assailants at Baracaldo, in Vizcaya Province, as he went to buy a newspaper. Earlier, in the Basque town of Oyarzun, near the French frontier, a civil guard was shot dead and another badly wounded when two police vehicles were ambushed.

Civil Guard Killed

NC100904 Paris AFP in English 0858 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Bilbao, northern Spain, 10 Jul (AFP)--A retired civil guard died today in a hail of automatic weapons fire while waiting for a train at Basauri, in the Basque province of Vizcaya, a reliable source said. One of the attackers was later wounded in a shootout with police and arrested, the source said. Two bystanders were wounded as well.

With the death of the civil guard, 59-year-old Joaquim Gorjon Gonzalez, 40 people including 14 policemen and 10 soldiers have been killed in Spain this year.

BRIEFS

NEW MILITARY GOVERNORS--Four royal decrees from the Defense Ministry, published today in the OFFICIAL STATE GAZETTE, announce the appointments of military governors: Las Palmas--Maj Gen Ricardo Rivas Nadal; Valladolid--Maj Gen Manuel Engo Morgado; Cordoba--Infantry Brig Gen Jose Ramos Pefias; Badajoz--Infantry Big Gen Antonio Sanz Ririurjo. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 8 Jul 81 LD]

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Annex

Daily Report

WESTERN EUROPE

The information printed on these Annex pages preceding and following the standard Daily Report cover bears the caveat FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY. Users may detach the outer pages and treat the Daily Report as unclassified and unrestricted.

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FRANCE

MITTERRAND INTERVIEWED ON ARMAMENT, NATIONALIZATION

DW090920 Hamburg STERN in German 9 Jul 81 pp 80-84--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Correspondents Monica Cossardt and Lutz Bindernagel interview with French President Francois Mitterrand in the Elysee Palace, Paris; date not given]

[Text] STERN: Mr President, you are coming to Bonn this Sunday for your first German-French consultations. Prior to being elected you stressed that there is no longer any such thing as a Paris-Bonn axis.

Mitterrand: Everyone in France now tells me that there never actually was a Paris-Bonn asix, but rather a special kind of friendship. I agree with that...

STERN: ...you mean friendship between two politicians?

Mitterrand: No, between two countries. If good personal relations exist between the politicians as well, all the better. I hope that this will continue to be the case in future. The great mission of postwar Europe was German-French reconciliation. The fact that we managed to overcome our antagonism was one of the most important prerequisites for setting up the European Community. This is the basic idea that will dominate my policy. As early as 1948 I participated in the first European congress in The Hague and worked for French-German reconciliation. I will remain loyal to this task. There is no need to talk of a Paris-Bonn axis.

STERN: At the recent European summit in Luxembourg there was no traditional German-French tete-a-tete. You invited Mrs Thatcher for breakfast instead...

Mitterrand: I received Federal Chancellor Schmidt immediately after having been elected, when he came to Paris on his way back from Washington in late May. We had a long and productive talk on this occasion. We will meet frequently in the coming weeks and months, and I hope that we will also hold frequent private meetings. But I did not know Mrs Thatcher at all when she expressed the wish to meet me in Luxembourg. I agreed immediately, and our breakfast resulted. German-French friendship does not depend on a cup of tea.

STERN: Anti-German feelings can still be found among the French leftists. Members of your Socialist Party consider the Federal Republic to be a police state. Do you share this opinion?

Mitterrand: Let us not exaggerate. The French Socialists respect the democrats very much--particularly the Social Democrats, who have made Germany what it is today. I have at times certainly criticized discrimination against communists working in the public sector in the Federal Republic. Is this what you were driving at? But believe me, I know very well the historical background of the development and security needs of your state.

STERN: Fear of the communists is widespread in the Federal Republic. You have installed communists in your government, although your own Socialist Party has an absolute majority. Do you consider your four communist ministers as guarantors of social peace?

Mitterrand: I will tell you now what I have told my compatriots: in view of the problem resulting from our crisis, I need all Frenchmen. The fact that I have enlarged my parliamentary basis beyond the absolute majority of the Socialists indicates that I want to rally all those behind me on whom I have been calling for 15 years to develop unity among the people. It was most important for me that this merger come about along the political line I outlined. Social peace is naturally a necessary prerequisite for France's recovery. But this depends more on the enormous spirit that has taken possession of the country since my election victory on 10 May than on the decisions of a party.

STERN: In its government agreement with the socialists, the Communist Party promises "unlimited solidarity" reaching as far as into the factories. Would you oust the Communist ministers if the communist-managed trade union CGT were to plot social unrest?

Mitterrand: I will rule out those who rule out themselves, in other words, those who do not abide by my political ideas. That applies to all ministers, no matter which party they belong to.

STERN: Do you think that by signing the government agreement the PCF distanced itself from Moscow, and adopted a Eurocommunist line? Do the PCF leaders really seem credible to you if they suddenly accept the demand for a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and noninterference in Poland?

Mitterrand: I do not try to examine intentions. I am only interested in facts. The French Government unequivocally condemns Soviet aggression in Afghanistan just as it would condemn all foreign interference in Poland. That is all.

STERN: Are there issues you would not discuss in the presence of Communist ministers? Issues such as, for example, defense problems?

Mitterrand: I do not answer this kind of question. I respect these people after all. I find it rather shocking for a foreign publication to ask me such a question.

STERN: Have French-American relations normalized in the meantime? The U.S. State Department stated at first that your relations were jeopardized by the appointment of communist ministers.

Mitterrand: I act for France in the name of France and in line with my interpretation of its interests. I understand that the Americans have questions about this, and I do not hold this against them. However, the French must be allowed their own policy to settle affairs. France is and will remain a loyal ally.

STERN: Do you think that the considerable losses by the PCF in the last elections confirm the assertion of American President Reagan that the final chapter of communism is currently being written?

Mitterrand: I believe the setback of the PCF is based on internal French reasons. By the way, communism is nurtured largely by the wrong assessments and political errors of the West. The fewer mistakes the West makes regarding the workers as well as the Third World, the more the decline of international communism will accelerate.

STERN: But hasn't the communist model already lost much of its appeal?

Mitterrand: It has, because for the first time the Soviet Union has risked an expansionist operation against a Third World country, which in addition is Islamic. Thus it contradicts a policy of 60 years which was to make people believe that the Soviet Union is the natural protector of these nations. This happens at a time when the Leninist models of thought are being questioned almost everywhere. But don't ever forget that the Soviet Union is a great nation and the Russians a great people. There should be no confusion here.

STERN: Do you believe that the triumph of the left in France will set an example for other Western countries, or is France merely making up for a development which took place a long time ago in some of its neighbors?

Mitterrand: The success of French Socialism has come late compared to that of Social Democracy in the Scandinavian countries and Germany or that of the labour movement in Britain. But this allows us to profit from the experiences of the others and analyze what they have often stumbled over. Therefore, we owe them a lot. However, for its part French Socialism will certainly serve many European countries as an example following its 1981 victory. The power of ideas is infectious, as proven by the history of the past century.

STERN: The experiences of other countries have also shown that nationalization has not always been economically feasible. Aren't the nationalizations you plan rather of an ideological and symbolic value? What concrete benefit do you anticipate from this measure?

Mitterrand: Ideology or not, we simply believe that it is right to nationalize enterprises which have become monopolies, which have strangled their competitors in key fields of the economy or which produce goods that are necessary for the country's life and security. In 1945 General de Gaulle nationalized the large banks and insurance companies, the gas and electricity works, the coal mines, Renault and so forth, although he was by no means a socialist ideologist: today it is the nationalized enterprises which are advancing our economy, which are investing and exporting, and which constitute the spearhead of our industry. So we have very practical reasons to nationalize. In addition, a broad public sector will allow us to improve and modernize the structure of our industry which will thus again become more competitive on the French market. To this end we will nationalize the remaining banks and 11 industrial enterprises. Then 17 percent instead of the present 12 percent of our production will be controlled by the state. Our problem now is nationalization without bureaucratization.

STERN: In some cases--the steel industry for example--won't you just be nationalizing losses?

Mitterrand: This danger exists, if we don't move quickly. It is true that the private steel enterprises are about to ruin this industry in France. But the arms and chemical industries, and the banks and data processing enterprises are by no means in a weak position. As you know, in the capitalist system the losses are societized and the profits always go to private enterprise. We have observed this for 30 years now.

STERN: So you want to proceed with the nationalizations as quickly as possible?

Mitterrand: This fall.

STERN: What will happen to the subsidiaries of these enterprises and the enterprises that are controlled by the bank?

Mitterrand: The banks have in fact brought many industries under their control, and we have no intention of also nationalizing these. By the way, it is typical for banking capitalism to have absorbed industrial capitalism to such a large extent. The concentration of big capital is the opposite of liberalism. We will study each individual case and leave all those enterprises in private hands, which according to our criteria need not be nationalized.

STERN: How do you plan to proceed with foreign holdings in the enterprises that are to be nationalized--with the 58 percent share Hoechst has in the Roussel-Uclaf pharmaceutical enterprise, for instance?

Mitterrand: We will not rob anyone. The foreigners will be compensated like the French. What is more, the government will certainly be anxious to handle foreign investments in France carefully. The Roussel-Uclaf case is remarkable indeed; the very people who in 1974 blamed us for intending to nationalize this enterprise have subsequently internationalized it.

STERN: At the Luxembourg European summit you suggested to the other Community members the creation of a European social sphere. What is this supposed to be like?

[Annex to be continued on back pages of report]

Mitterrand: I presented not only this one, but four proposals. By a "European social sphere" I mean that social legislation within the EC is to be increasingly united in accordance with the practice of the member states which is the most progressive in this field and that the struggle against unemployment is to be coordinated. But I also suggested an investment plan for the European industry which is to be financed by common loans raised by the EC countries on the international money market. These sums are to be made available primarily to research and key industries such as data processing, electrical communication and the development of alternative energy supplies. In addition, I demanded that negotiations be resumed on the reduction of working hours. This is a realistic plan which is bound to become reality.

STERN: Federal Chancellor Schmidt thinks that combatting inflation is of priority importance.

Mitterrand: Everybody has his priorities. The Germans can pursue their policy at home as they wish. But I would be very much surprised if a Social Democrat were against the "European social sphere." It is not normal to speak of Europe and the great European enterprises such as the airbus and the Ariane rocket, but not of a Europe of the workers. I am rather positive that we will achieve this.

STERN: Is France prepared to increase its contribution to the European Community in the future?

Mitterrand: We do not say that we want a social Europe for which the others should pay. You have a strange image of the French.

STERN: The European heads of state pointed out in Luxembourg their concern regarding the continuing occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops. What, do you think, should the West and France do if the Soviets also march into Poland?

Mitterrand: We should not forget that it is the Poles and the independent Polish trade unions--and not we--who are risking something. Let us beware of interference which would be immediately exploited. Anyway, we should not pretend and talk as though the Russian Army had already marched in.

STERN: Wouldn't it be better if we indicated to the Soviets beforehand what the consequences of such a step would be?

Mitterrand: The Soviet Union must know that if it did this, it would freeze every opportunity for negotiations on detente, disarmament and collective security. That would not be particularly good for peace.

STERN: You recently stressed your will to fight neutralism. In this connection how do you assess the pacifist movement in the Federal Republic, which is aimed particularly at the deployment of American medium-range missiles like the Pershing-2?

Mitterrand: Germany does not have the right to possess nuclear arms, but at the same time it is becoming the battlefield for others. In view of that, we can understand the mood of the populace. I condemn neutralism because I believe that peace depends on a balance of forces in the world. The Soviet SS-20 missiles and the Backfire Bomber destroy this balance in Europe. I cannot accept that, and I admit that there must be counterarmament to reestablish the balance. From that point on negotiations should take place. I am afraid of two weaknesses: neutralism and blind aggressiveness.

STERN: So the Americans are right in saying that the Soviets have an advantage?

Mitterrand: I would like to know exactly what the real state of forces in both camps is, and I will do everything to find out. I believe, however, that the Soviet Union has supremacy in Europe, and I consider it a real danger. However, the United States has the means to restore the balance of power, and France will not hesitate to complete its deterrent arsenal.

STERN: During Willy Brandt's recent visit to Moscow, the Soviets mentioned a possible pause in the deployment of further SS-20 missiles, but not a withdrawal of these missiles, as you have demanded.

Mitterrand: This is, after all, the beginning of a discussion. The Soviets are practicing an elastic fallback in this matter. They have already abandoned their starting position. It is a fight for millimeters where every weakness must be ruled out, where one must know when to arm and when to negotiate.

STERN: Do you consider the arms supplies to China, which were announced by the United States, as necessary?

Mitterrand: Everything depends on the type of arms. France, at any rate, would be most careful with regard to that point.

STERN: The new French Government has announced that it does not want to become militarily active in Africa--active as the preceding government...

Mitterrand: Your question is ambiguous. We will indeed not become active in the--often most objectable--way of the former government, but we will respect France's commitments in Africa. We became active once before to save 1,000 to 1,500 people who were involved in a conflict along the border between Cameroon and Gabon--we did this with the agreement of both governments. We will continue to be present in Africa, and nobody will replace us in the role granted to us by our African friends. Whoever wants to form an alliance with us or seeks our help, will receive it after joint negotiations on the conditions, but we will not mistake such action for interference in the internal affairs of African states.

STERN: Do you see other than military options for protecting the independence of young African states?

Mitterrand: Naturally. Cooperation is not an empty word. Some large-scale North-South policy would serve peace better than the detachment of a commando unit. Conflict often emanates from misery and uncertainty.

STERN: You assumed power 7 weeks ago. You have assumed grave responsibility in the midst of critical times. Have you already detected some aspects of power which are different from what you expected? Are there moments when you would prefer to be an author rather than a state president?

Mitterrand: I campaigned for this office to become elected. Now I have been elected. I will fully assume the functions of a state president, leaving it to others without a grudge to write the history I will make.

UNITED KINGDOM

TIMES ON CARRINGTON'S AFGHAN INITIATIVE

PM091113 London THE TIMES in English 9 Jul 81 p 17--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Editorial: "Carrington's Each-Way Bet"]

[Text] It is disappointing but not surprising that the European Community's initiative on Afghanistan has received a dusty answer in Moscow. There was never a chance that the Russians would show any signs of serious interest at this stage. It is not in their nature to grasp warmly at proposals from the West. They circle warily, sniffing suspiciously for hidden traps, turning over their own slow thoughts on the matter, and meanwhile stalling on all fronts. Therefore their answer so far tells us nothing about whether there are any prospects for progress.

Perhaps they really are looking for a way out of Afghanistan. Their occupation of that country is, after all, expensive and damaging to their relations with the West and the Third World. But perhaps they feel the price is worth paying, so nothing whatever will make them even think of leaving. This is just as likely. Nobody in the West can be sure. In these circumstances, was Lord Carrington's journey useful, or does he return with egg on his face?

It is easy to argue that he and the Ten have suffered a rebuff which could have been avoided. Perhaps more time should have been given to preparation. It would certainly have been better if the initiative had come from the Western alliance as a whole, but American policy is too paralysed for that. It would have been better if the West had had more sticks at its disposal to balance the carrot, but it has allowed many of the sanctions imposed after the Soviet invasion to wither away. Mr Reagan lifted the grain embargo for domestic reasons, which made nonsense of his stated views on foreign policy. The Community lifted restrictions on food sales to the Soviet Union three months ago. There remain some restrictions on trade and credits and a general shadow over Soviet relations with many parts of the world, but much of the sting has, unfortunately, gone out of the Western reaction.

The point of departure is therefore unsatisfactory. But this does not mean that Lord Carrington's trip was valueless. He wins something either way. If the Russians eventually come round to a more positive response he has set in motion a process which could eventually get them out of Afghanistan. If they remain negative he has achieved a number of other things. He has demonstrated that Afghanistan remains on the international agenda, that the Soviet occupationis not forgotten, and that East-West relations will be adversely affected as long as it continues. (Mr Heath was right to say that there should be no direct linkage with negotiations on arms control but there are bound to be indirect affects.) He has also shown that the European Community is capable of taking diplomatic initiatives.

More important, if no progress is made, he will have shown up the dishonesty behind the Soviet Union's claim that its troops are in Afghanistan because of outside interference. This is important because the Soviet propaganda machine is adept at spreading myths of this sort. It is particularly important now that there is a growing movement in Europe which lends a sympathetic ear to the Soviet case against the modernization of the West's nuclear forces in Europe.

The sight of the Soviet Union conspicuously rejecting a perfectly reasonable and tactful proposal for withdrawing its troops without too much loss of face from a country which was and ought again to be non-aligned must have a salutary effect on those eager to put the most generous interpretation on Soviet actions.

If Lord Carrington had gone to Moscow with naive hopes of instant results he would now be looking silly. In fact he had no such hopes. He was not expecting to negotiate. He was making a diplomatic move on behalf of the Community in the absence of any coherent Western policy on the subject.

One of the aims was to put the Russians on the spot by offering them a realistic way out of Afghanistan. It was a modest move, but it has done no harm and may do some good, even if it merely serves to embarrass the Russians.

FINANCIAL TIMES: U.S. TRADE POLICY 'CHALLENGE, THREAT'

PM091114 London FINANCIAL TIMES in English 9 Jul 81 p 22--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Editorial: "The Challenge of Free Trade"]

[Text] The Reagan administration's outline of a free trade policy is both a challenge and a threat. In principle it commits the U.S. to the principles of freer trade; it also makes clear that America's trading partners are expected to obey the same principles--or else.

A so-called White Paper presented to Congress yesterday by Mr William Brock, President Reagan's special trade representative, goes to the heart of the matter where it says that U.S. industry will have to upgrade its capabilities or move to other activities in those cases where other nations have a "natural competitive advantage."

Dumping

The operative word is "natural." The White Paper gives notice to America's trading partners that Washington will strictly enforce U.S. legislation against dumping, subsidies and similar practices capable of distorting trade patterns.

Since the document goes into few details, practice alone will show whether the promise or the threat must be taken more seriously.

In the past, the American record has been mixed. The trigger mechanism has proved an effective protective device against much imported steel and Washington intends, if anything, to tighten the procedure. The "voluntary restraint demanded of Japanese car exporters is protection with a fig leaf. On the other hand, quotas on certain Third World imports of clothing and foot-wear have been lifted.

In part that was a gesture towards Washington's friends in South Korea and Taiwan. None the less the step was in the right direction, above all because the Third World has a justified case for special consideration. It is to the developed countries that the challenge must be directed not to create artificial competitive advantages for themselves.

Subsidised export credit is a subject that has particularly rankled with the Americans. It has not so far been possible to come to an international agreement limiting the practice to genuine aid for poor countries instead of using it as a competitive weapon. The U.S. itself is not immune to questioning, since the Export-Import Bank can lend below market rates. President Reagan wanted to reduce its funds for fiscal rather than commercial reasons, but the Congress may not accept his cuts.

Mr Brock's document, in condemning "trade distoring interventions," points an accusing finger at other devices, such as the practice, by no means confined to Third World countries, of not allowing foreign manufacturing investment unless it makes a specified contribution to exports. The White Paper also complains that many countries erect barriers behind which they try to develop their own high-technology industries.

Yet distortions to normal commercial patterns are not unknown even in the U.S. The competitive bidding of some of the individual states, which are not subject to Washington's control, for several foreign investments plums is a case in point.

On the other side of the ledger, the U.S. has complied with some key recommendations of the last round in the GATT. Countervailing duties may no longer be imposed merely if the foreign exporter is suspected of being subsidised: instead the GATT formula has been adopted which requires proof of damage to domestic producers.

Integration

Taking the overall view, the White Paper shows that the days are over when the U.S. looked with relative indifference on its exports. It is not merely government policy, but the result of changing trade patterns. Japan and Europe have made deep inroads into U.S. markets. That can now be seen as part of the increasing integration of world markets, and the American counterattack is in full swing.

It is a clear implication of the Brock White Paper that the administration intends the increase of American exports to continue, and, if necessary, to use its political powers to ensure that America's trading partners do not put up the shutters. That will give other industrialised nations no excuse for complaints, provided that the Americans apply the test of "free, but fair trade" to themselves as well as to others.

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CHANCELLOR KREISKY COMMENTS ON CSSR EMIGRE CASE

AU091307 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Markus Sommersacher report on news conference with Chancellor Kreisky after 7 July Austrian cabinet meeting-recorded]

[Excerpt] Chancellor Kreisky deems the mysterious disappearance of former CSSR emigre--and many believe agent-Josef Hodic not so much as a specific measure but as the beginning of a general stiffening and freeze of the climate within the Eastern bloc. Kreisky's explanation as to how he arrived at this conclusion:

[Begin recording] I cannot put certain things together. For example, why a secret service feels the urgent need to expose agents who are otherwise disguised and under cover. I cannot properly explain to myself either why here--or why a strange parallel exists with another case, that is, the Bohumil Lauschmann case. Lauschmann was a Social Democratic leader who emigrated and voluntarily returned and made himself available for a news conference in Prague and who, as a matter of fact, died soon afterward. Hence, I do not grasp many things with the exception of one--and this is a possibility which I do not want to exclude, even though I do not want to maintain that it is the only explanation: It could be possible that certain quarters in Czechoslovakia feel the need to cast suspicion on the dissidents altogether, that is, the opponents of the regime, as potential agents of the Czech secret service. And this is where I warn and ask for caution. [end recording]

That was Kreisky's assessment of Hodic's disappearance. Kreisky is afraid that things in the CSSR could start now, so to speak.

[Begin Kreisky recording] I do not exclude the possibility that an attempt is being made here to cast suspicion on the dissidents altogether, that is, the opponents of the Czechoslovak regime who are living abroad. And this is where I warn of joining this game of the Czechoslovak secret service. Should it turn out that a genuine agent was involved, and we know that he was one, then this argument does not become void as matters stand either but one then must judge the person differently. [end recording]

Do you personally now expect a wave of dissidents trials in the CSSR?

[Begin Kreisky recording] I expect a stiffening of the domestic climate in all communist states because of the Polish development. And this event also must be seen in that context. Hence, it is not so much a question of relations between Austria and Czechoslovakia as a domestic policy matter. [end recording]

VOLKSSTIMME QUESTIONS DEFENSE MINISTRY ON MISSILE

AU091140 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 9 Jul 81 p 2

[Excerpt] After the crash [of a Hungarian military MiG-21 in Austria on 7 July], the Austrian Federal Army dispatched two SAAB 105 fighter bombers to the location. As was announced yesterday, one of these planes lost a missile on the return flight to the Graz-Thalerhof airport. The training missile, which probably had not been properly secured, was discovered by a glider pilot who was surprised by this strange discovery. It became public once more in connection with this incident that each SAAB 105 plane of the Federal Army carries under its wings four training missiles of about one meter in length and 7 kilograms. None of the missiles carry warheads or detonators, it is said; they are intended for forward launching. They are located in berths which allegedly make loss during flight impossible. It happens, however, that a missile could drop off on landing if the catch is not intact. Be that as it may: Missiles are in any event prohibited for the Federal Army by the state treaty. How does the Defense Ministry explain the fact that the SAAB is equipped with missiles?

NETHERLANDS

PARTIES REMOVE OBSTACLES TO VAN AGT PREMIERSHIP

Labor Party Ends Opposition

NC072100 Paris AFP in English 2031 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] The Hague, 7 Jul (AFP)--The Dutch Labor Party today reversed its opposition to outgoing Christian Democratic Prime Minister Andreas van Agt as head of the next government. The head of the Labor Party, Joop den Uyl, Mr van Agt's political rival who claimed the top government post for himself, said the decision was made to break the impasse since legislative elections were held on May 26.

The Labor Party ceded to Mr van Agt in exchange for demands that the next government be more progressive than that hoped for by the Christian Democrats, the country's largest party, in negotiations during the past few weeks, Mr den Uyl said.

The negotiations, led by two Christian Democrat "informants" appointed by Queen Beatrix, have aimed to form a coalition of Christian Democrats, Labor members and members of the neo-liberal Democrats '66 Party.

Mr den Uyl said Labor reversed its stand after extensive deliberations by the party's members of parliament.

Political sources here said the decision will allow the queen to ask Mr van Agt to form the next government, but that the progressive program demanded by Labor will undoubtedly lead to more lengthy negotiations.

Democrats '66 Agree

PM091341 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 7 Jul 81 p 1

["Own correspondent" report: "Terlouw now finds Van Agt acceptable"]

[Excerpt] The Hague--The Democrats '66 (D'66) are now prepared to accept Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) leader van Agt as prime minister in a CDA-D'66-Labor Party (PVDA) cabinet. With the unanimous support of his parliamentary party, D'66 negotiator Terlouw will today inform negotiation leaders Lubbers and De Koning that D'66 are willing to continue the negotiations toward a policy package, leading to the contemplated cabinet under the leadership of the present outgoing prime minister.

On Monday evening Terlouw called an emergency meeting of his parliamentary party after Van Agt earlier in the day had once again confirmed his candidacy on behalf of the CDA. According to Terlouw, the D'66 parliamentary party will accept Van Agt as prime minister on the condition that the policy contribution of D'66 to a possible new cabinet is "clearly visible and recognizable to D'66 voters." "We will also have to make very sure that we can identify with the ministerial posts we are given."

The room for maneuver which the D'66 negotiator has created meant that Lubbers' and De Koning's efforts did not reach an impasse on Monday. Terlouw thought that it would be undesirable if the negotiation leaders' attempt to form a center-left cabinet foundered on the vexed question of the premiership. Talks on this issue will continue today.

The D'66 leader said over the weekend that he has never wanted to block Van Agt as new prime minister, but that a political discussion of the premiership with Van Agt must be made possible. Van Agt should have a real desire for a CDA-D'66-PVDA cabinet. He must give proof of his willingness to lead such a cabinet, Terlouw said.

PAPER FINDS U.S. FOREIGN POLICY 'WORRYING'

PM061551 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 29 Jun 81 p 7

[Editorial: "Worrying"]

[Text] At the beginning of June, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig made an attempt to sketch his government's foreign policy. His vision seemed coherent. On the basis of international law and the mores of modern civilization, Washington wanted to strive for a relationship with Moscow based on restraint and reciprocity. In addition, the United States would bring new life to its alliances such as NATO, ANZUS and so on, develop a just and responsible relationship with the Third World and finally once again achieve a productive economy at home which would make the resumption of the traditional U.S. leading role in the world possible.

The U.S, people, Congress and administration are agreed that we must roll up our sleeves, must return to our international role of former times and that we must acquire the military means necessary for this, Haig said in his powerful speech.

But Haig's coherent-sounding story is not much more than rhetoric. U.S. foreign policy is still in chaos. Clumsy, worrying, mutually contradictory statements and actions are causing more and more heads around the world to shake. Carter's foreign policy drifted unclearly and was far from effective, but at the present moment Reagan's diplomacy is not one iota better.

On the contrary, the President has himself given the impression of not knowing chalk from cheese. He has not even had the sense to conceal his ignorance and trailblazing anticommunism. His staff spend a large part of their time clearing up matters which they themselves have complicated.

The person who can find rhyme and reason in all the statements and actions of members of the U.S. administration in recent months will have to be a talented poet. On the one side, President Reagan sees Soviet communism on its way to its undoing, future disarmament negotiator Rostow does not expect negotiations with Moscow on arms limitation for at least another 9 months, and China is put in a position to arm itself against the Soviet threat with U.S. arms.

On the other hand, Assistant Secretary Eagleburger comes to tell the Europeans that the United States wants to start negotiations with the Russians soon, wants to encourage mutual understanding and avoid Soviet isolation. This sounds like an echo of the occasions when Secretary of State Haig has indicated that he sees no alternatives to normal relations with Moscow. There had been a similar echo when Washington--no matter what the motives were--lifted the grain embargo on the Soviet Union.

Seen from the European viewpoint, there is nothing to applaud. Haig may well say that he wants to cultivate the U S. alliances, but the opposite seems to be happening. A number of blunt cold war statements in recent months have at any rate not done transatlantic relations any good. They have rather been grist to the ever busier mills of resistance to the nuclear arms modernization program in the Benelux countries and West Germany.

Even though Eugene Rostow's explanations of the complicated nature of nuclear arms limitation, the difficulties of gaining a grasp of the problems and the long time needed to arrive at serious negotiations are in themselves based on a realistic approach, such statements nevertheless bear witness to a total lack of understanding of or consideration for the political situation in a number of allied nations.

And even though Washington sees reasons for tightening relations with Beijing (which after Reagan's Taiwan statements during the election campaign come as something of a relief), it remains an important question whether the Soviet Union needs at the present time to be shown the red rag of military cooperation between the United States and China.

Neither U.S. allies nor the ASEAN nations were informed of this. The reports came as a shock, especially after U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger had said such a military line would only be thrown to China if the Russians invaded Poland. This they have not done, but with their China policy and the icy wind they are directing at the Soviet Union, the Americans are bound to have reduced the price for such an intervention.

For the countries in West Europe there is no alternative to the Atlantic alliance. And the United States is the most important power as far as our security is concerned. This is why the mixture of clumsiness and primitivism Washington is now radiating is so worrying.

The European allies would do well to consider how they could impress these worries, which are apparent in various capitals, on their American ally.

GOVERNMENT DENIES ENTRY TO PAKISTAN HIJACK FIGURES

NC0720[illegible]2 Paris AFP in English 2007 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] The Hague, 7 Jul (AFP)--The Dutch Government has refused entry into the country to 10 Pakistanis freed from prison following the March hijacking of a Pakistani plane to Damascus.

Holland had been asked to take the ten by the UN High Commissioner For Refugees, a Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

They are among the 54 prisoners--some of them Pakistani opposition leaders--freed by Pakistani authoroties in exchange for the release of the passengers aboard the hijacked plane.

The spokesman said that Holland was rejecting entry of the ten for three reasons: 1) Because Holland was not the first country to accept them--this was Syria. 2) They were not under threat of being returned to Pakistan and, 3) Holland did not wish to give support to the consequences of a terrorist act.

38TH GERMAN-FRENCH CONSULTATIONS OPEN IN BONN

LD121523 Hamburg DPA in German 1436 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 12 Jul (DPA)--The first German-French summit talks since the government takeover by the Socialists in France began in Bonn on Sunday afternoon and were marked by a demonstration of unity on important international questions. Central topics of the 1-day consultations for which President Francois Mitterrand, accompanied by eight cabinet members, came to Bonn, are the coordination of views for the impending economic summit by the seven leading Western industrial nations, the international situation with special regard to East-West relations, relations with the Third World and questions of bilateral cooperation.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Mitterrand, who have already met twice since the election of the new French president, today launched the 38th German-French summit meeting since the concluding of the friendship treaty with an exchange of views which lasted nearly 2 hours. The next item on the agenda was a separate meeting between the chancellor and Premier Pierre Mauroy. Concurrently, the French ministers, including Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, Economy Minister Jacques Delors and Defense Minister Charles Hernu conferred with their German counterparts.

Piror to this summit meeting in Bonn, various statements made in Paris showed that Mitterrand holds the same views on important international questions as his predecessor Valery Giscard d'Estaing with whom Schmidt had particularly friendly relations. This is true above all for East-West relations and the establishment of military equilibrium. In the economic sphere, Mitterrand and Schmidt stress the urgent need for measures to fight unemployment and share the concern about the continuing U.S. high interest rate policy which increasingly strengthens the American dollar.

Mitterrand on Arms Talks

LD122126 Hamburg DPA German 1939 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 12 Jul (DPA)--France is in favor of early talks with Moscow on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons, but wants the West to achieve an adequate measure of military strength before the opening of such negotiations. President Francois Mitterrand confirmed this stand of his government at a meeting today with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

French Government spokesman Michel Vauzelle said that during his 2-your comprehensive exchange of views with the chancellor, Mitterrand called for a close alignment between the two governments in this field. With his repeated demands for Western arming, Mitterrand goes further than the other NATO countries--including the Federal Republic--which, in the so-called dual decision, make the extent to which the West will match the Soviet Union in medium-range weapons contingent on the result of the proposed U.S.-Soviet talks.

At the start of the 38th German-French consultations, the first since the change of government in Paris, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt conferred for 2 hours each with President Mitterrand and Premier Pierre Mauroy. Covernment spokesmen Kurt Becker and Vauzelle tonight stressed the extraordinarily friendly tone of the meeting.

Schmidt Interview

DW130953 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2100 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Reporter Friedrich Nowottny interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn; date not given--recorded]

[Text] Question] How was your first meeting with the French delegation on this first working day?
[Answer] It was very productive and very friendly, I might add.
[Question] Friendly even when the issues were critical?
[Answer] Oh, yes, but the issues were not that critical.
[Question] What was the main point covered the first day?
[Answer] If I view it correctly, there were several main points. The state president and I mainly discussed foreign and world politics, while the premier and I mainly discussed economic issues. At dinner, we all discussed Ottawa.
[Question] Did you develop a course that can be considered as agreed on?
[Answer] Yes, a very far-reaching agreement on Ottawa.
[Question] Are the French as irritated by the high interest rate policy as the Germans?
[Answer] It irritates the French more than the Germans.
[Question] Why?
[Answer] Because France suffers more from it. The interest rate, the discount rate, has reached more than 22 percent.
[Question] What is on tomorrow's agenda?
[Answer] Tomorrow we will listen to and then discuss the reports of individual ministers.
[Question] A personal question: Was some rapprochement achieved between Mr Schmidt and Mr Mitterrand?
[Answer] Yes and vice versa. But that could be felt already in Paris, at the Elysee Palace 3 months ago, and also recently in Luxembourg. We will cooperate well.

Carstens-Mitterrand Meeting

LD130824 Hamburg DPA in German 0713 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 13 Jul (DPA)--The French head of state, Francois Mitterrand, began the second day of the German-French consultations in Bonn by visiting Federal President Karl Carstens today. Meanwhile, French Premier Pierre Mauroy received Bonn's finance minister, Hans Matthoefer, for talks on the economic situations in both countries.

Genscher-Cheysson Talks

LD131120 Hamburg DPA in German 1035 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 13 Jul (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher praised the clear position of the Mitterrand government toward the Western alliance and its decisions regarding security policy, following his second meeting with his colleague, Claude Cheysson, which took place today. The talks between the two foreign ministers resulted in "solid agreement by both governments on all basic questions of foreign policy," according to the Foreign Ministry, especially in their assessment of East-West relations, relationships with the Third World and of security policy.

Both ministers agreed that the coming conference of the seven leading Western industrial nations in Ottawa is of "great significance as a demonstration of unity of the Western camp." This is true from an economic as well as from a political point of view. Both sides expect "leading-the-way" decisions from the planned North-South summit in Cancun (Mexico).

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE Comment

DW130906 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 13 Jul 81 p 8

[Commentary signed K.A.O.: "Mitterrand in Bonn"]

[Text] So many things must be handled at the 38th German-French consultation meeting, for which Mitterrand has come to Bonn, that hardly any time will be left for details. This makes it easier for the governments which have to become accustomed to each other to find temporary forms of agreement. Independent of the question of who is ruling in Paris and Bonn, the list of common interests of both countries is pleasantly long. Important foreign political issues are involved particularly relations with America, the approach to its high interest rate policy, and with Russia, its armament lead and its threat to Poland. Mitterrand's short time in office demonstrates, however, that new Paris approaches could curtail the firm stock of things in common, particularly with regard to the European Community. The fact that quiet agreement between Bonn and Paris, which was viewed with mistrust by other European states, will be replaced by talks between all European member states, may make some things more cumbersome for Bonn, but it can serve the cohesion of all. Negative, however, is the uncertainty as to where Mitterrand will steer his ship of state in matters of economy and social policy. The Germans are warned by their own experience with the well meant but not thought through reform avalanche of the late 1960's.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON U.S. MISSILE POLICY

LD111534 Hamburg DPA in German 1359 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Hamburg, 11 Jul (DPA)--Defense Minister Hans Apel expressed skepticism about reflections by Eastern and Western military experts according to which a tactical nuclear war could be limited and that initial strikes would bring the two sides to their senses, leading to suspension of hostilities. "As far as I am concerned," Apel said in an interview for the news magazine DER SPIEGEL, "nuclear arms, of whatever kind, are political weapons which are meant to deter." And the introduction of new arms systems will not change that.

Asked about U.S. policy, Apel said that there can be no doubt as to the credibility of the American alliance partner. The alliance agreed on the strategy of flexible reaction in 1967. At the heart of that strategy is the reaction with those means which have been used in the attack. Hence, a reply to Soviet SS-20 missiles is not to start with an intercontinental missile but the Pershing 11 and cruise missiles. Once the Soviet Union stops its advance arming then there will be no need for the West's counter-arming.

Apel said further that every time the Americans decide to use nuclear arms they will immediately lay themselves open to the nuclear risk. The Soviets have repeatedly stated clearly that they have no intention of limiting initial nuclear attacks to Europe. "Let no one believe that war is going to break out in Europe while the Americans are watching it via NBC in color."

FRG CONSORTIUM, BRAZIL AGREE TO BUILD SUBMARINES

PY090341 Paris AFP in Spanish 1643 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 Jul (AFP)--A consortium of FRG enterprises, headed by the firm Ferrostaal, has decided to establish a cooperation agreement with Brazil for the construction of submarines, a reliable source reported today. This project was mentioned during Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo's visit last May to the FRG, the source added.

STRAUSS REELECTED CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION HEAD

LD111535 Hamburg DPA in German 1140 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Munich, 11 Jul (DPA)--Franz Josef Strauss was reelected by a large majority as party chairman at the Christian Social Union party congress in Munich today. Strauss received 844 of the 873 valid votes cast; 23 ballots were invalid, 29 were cast for someone else; 896 delegates took part in the election. Strauss received 96.7 percent of the valid votes, which is slightly less than 2 years ago, when he won 99 percent of the valid votes.

NEWSPAPER VIEWS U.S.-EUROPEAN COOPERATION

DW101040 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 10 Jul 81 p 3

[Commentary by Washington correspondent signed "Ter": "Curiosity and Mistrust"]

[Text] For at least 2 years, the following scene has been taking place regularly in Washington: U.S. Government officials complain about the lack of cooperation on the part of the European alliance partners, particularly the Federal Republic, be it in the case of sanctions against the Soviet Union after the Afghanistan invasion or in connection with the Tehran hostage affair. There is now a new great source of U.S.-European irritations--the TNF modernization problem, that is, the problem of deploying U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in West Europe.

Suspicion again exists. It is said that the Europeans, particularly the Germans, cannot be relied on (while one can forget completely about the Netherlands). They want to abandon an adopted decision, the so-called NATO dual decision. Washington's nightmare bears the names pacifism and neutralism. A visit such as SPD Chairman Willy Brandt's to Moscow is understandably being viewed with greatest mistrust.

Yet the signals coming in this case from the Ronald Reagan government are not unambiguous at all. Horst Ehmke, who presently is making an information tour of Washington's government offices, indicated that Brandt left a number of precise factual questions in Moscow. It cannot be answered at the moment, however, on whose commission and order this has taken place. It could very well have been the U.S. Government.

In such a case, however, the strong U.S. interest in Brandt's visit would not have been motivated only by mistrust toward the West Europeans, but by sincere curiosity regarding the intentions of the Soviet Union. If this is true, the disarmament dialogue has, so to speak, gotten underway.

MINISTER HERNU COMMENTS ON DEFENSE POLICY

NC101802 Paris AFP in English 1735 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 10 Jul (AFP)--France intends to develop its nuclear dissuasion force and believes that world disarmament should start with the superpowers, French Defence Minister Charles Hernu said in an interview published today.

In the interview with the Paris daily LE MONDE, Mr Hernu also defended France's right to maintain a capability for foreign intervention and to export arms, and said it would continue its research on a neutron bomb.

Mr Hernu said France must retain its independence in defence decisions so that it is not automatically involved in conflicts that it would not wish to be drawn into. But he said France would "respect and deepen" ties with the North Atlantic alliance. It is not a member of the alliance's unified military command.

France's defence policy is based on President Francois Mitterrand's campaign promises, Mr Hernu said, and involves development and not simply maintenance of the country's nuclear capability. He said France supported international disarmament, but first among the superpowers. On arms exports, he said Paris must fulfill its contracts "because France's word must be respected."

Reforms planned in the armed forces would not affect France's capacity for external intervention and the principle of disarmament would be pursued without jeopardizing France's security, Mr Hernu said.

He said that France's intervention forces were necessary due to threats to security not only in Europe but in Africa, where Paris intends to respect its military accords with several African states. "This means that France must possess the means for intervention," he said, adding that Paris would take such a step only "on the urging and with the express consent of leaders of these countries." He said France would not interfere in the affairs of another state.

FRENCH TROOPS TO STAY IN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

NC121722 Paris AFP in English 1717 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 12 Jul (AFP)--French troops will remain in the Central African Republic for the time being with the essential task of training a new Central African Army, Central African Prime Minister Simon Narcisse Bozanga said today at the end of a ten-day visit to France.

His statement cleared up the question mark over the future of the 1,400 men of the Barracuda strike force sent in by former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to help overthrow Central African Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa two years ago.

Mr Bozanga also said that the French Government, which recognised the "legality" of Bokassa's successor, Central African President David Dacko and his government, had expressed the desire to deal with Bangui from now on "as state to state, government to government, beyond any personal relationship."

These remarks, plus the language of the official communique, which talked of building relations on "new bases" in a spirit of "mutual respect," was seen as a criticism of the policy of Mr Giscard d'Estaing, who had close personal ties with Bokassa before the emperor's behaviour made him a liability.

The cooperation agreements, concluded when Central Africa became independent in 1960, must be revised "to suit the present needs" of the country better, Mr Bozanga said.

During his stay Mr Bozanga also stressed to French officials the "disastrous" economic situation of his country, in which, he said, there was high unemployment and a total absence of investment or job creation for four years.

The joint communique said that Mr Bozanga had reported to the French side on "results of efforts undertaken to re-balance the budget and to get the economy moving."

In return "French officials said they hoped that the pursuit of these actions would end up by creating conditions for an economic revival, to which France will make its contribution at the appropriate time," the communique added.

Mr Bozanga also informed Justice Minister Robert Badinta of a decision by a Bangui court that all property of Bokassa in French territory should be seized, and asked for help in training Central African magistrates.

SHIP CONTRACT WITH ARGENTINA TO BE HONORED

PM130814 Paris LE MONDE in French 21-22 Jun 81 p 26

[Text] The sloop temporarily named Granville and ordered by Argentina will be handed over to an Argentine crew by the Lorient shipyard on 22 June. This 1,170-ton ship, made especially for antisubmarine warfare in coastal waters, is being tested and is to be delivered in keeping with an agreement dating from 1978.

On 13 May, following Mitterrand's election as president, the office of the premier, who was then Raymond Barre, indicated that some deliveries of French arms to foreign countries were temporarily suspended. This note issued by the Hotel Matignon related in particular to Argentina, which had received two sloops from France a long time ago and was awaiting delivery of a third vessel.

Pierre Mauroy's government has stated several times that France's international commitments will be respected regarding armaments ordered long in advance and whose delivery had been promised. Two countries, however, have been subjected to an embargo--South Africa and Chile, which were engaged in preliminary discussions on the purchase of equipment for internal repression.

POLL SHOWS PUBLIC OPINION FAVORS PREMIER MAUROY

NC121833 Paris AFP in English 1823 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 12 Jul (AFP)--French public opinion favours Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy more than President Francois Mitterrand after their first seven weeks in power according to a poll to be published tomorrow. The poll, appearing in the QUOTIDIEN of Paris newspaper, showed that 72 per cent of those questioned had a "good opinion" of Mr Mauroy, the former mayor of the northern industrial city of Lille, to 66 per cent for Mr Mitterrand.

Among opposition figures, former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing headed the list with 42 per cent, followed by 35 per cent for ex-Premier Raymond Barre and 31 per cent for Gaullist leader and Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac.

Meanwhile a poll in the JOURNAL DE DIMANCHE today showed that 56 per cent of the French are satisfied with the economic and political policies--notably concerning nationalisation--put to parliament by Mr Mauroy last week. A total of 51 per cent of those questioned were in favour of nationalisation while 62 per cent believed that state-ownership would create more jobs and 60 per cent thought that it would improve living standards for workers. However 57 per cent believed that nationalisation could increase the level of bureaucracy in the French economy.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES ACCEPTS SPADOLINI GOVERNMENT

NC111513 Paris AFP in English 1441 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 11 Jul (AFP)--Italy's newly-formed government headed by Giovanni Spadolini today was invested in Parliament after deputies voted by 360 to 247 to accept the coalition. The Senate had expressed its confidence in the government on Thursday by a vote of 188 to 124.

Mr Spadolini, 56, leader of the small Republican Party, is Italy's first non-Christian Democrat to serve as premier since 1945. He was sworn in on Tuesday. His cabinet is dominated by Christian Democrats, but also includes Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals.

The government of Arnaldo Forlani resigned over the so-called P-2 Masonic lodge scandal and a fierce debate over the scandal preceded today's vote.

FIRE BOMBS THROWN AT UK CONSUL'S HOUSE IN TRIESTE

NC110954 Paris AFP in English 0947 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Trieste, northeast Italy, 11 Jul (AFP)--Two small fire bombs were thrown at the home of British Consul Norman John Lister here early today, a police source said. One made a small hole in the roof and the other, also thrown at the roof, fell to the ground and went out. Mr Lister told police he had recently found the words "Freedom for Ireland" scrawled on a wall of his house.

COLOMBO URGES 'MORE BALANCED' U.S. ECONOMIC POLICY

AU111955 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 11 Jul (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo urged the Reagan administration to adopt "more balanced" economic policies rather than relying solely on monetary measures in the battle against inflation in an interview to be published tomorrow by the Milanese daily, IL GIORNO.

According to Colombo, "rather than basing itself exclusively on monetary measures, the battle against inflation in the United States would be just as effective for America, and less harmful for the European countries, if it rested on a dosage of more balanced policies". In the interview, Colombo added that this is what the European countries, will tell the Americans at the coming Ottawa summit of the West's seven most industrialized nations as they voice "their concern for the continuous rise of the dollar".

According to Colombo, the other major economic theme which will be discussed in Ottawa on July 20-21 is trade policy, which is of particular importance for EEC-Japanese relations. According to the Italian Government, he said, Japan must accept agreements giving the European industries more breathing-space so that they can complete a delicate phase of re-structuring. In any case, Colombo said, it is important that the EEC's Executive Commission should handle the negotiations, given the now consolidated economic interdependence between the Community's member states.

On more precisely political problems, Colombo said that the installation of a leftwing government in France had enlarged the "play of relations within the EEC".

On Poland, he said that the coming congress of the Polish Communist Party would be "crucial" for future developments in the East European state. But he also cited Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's recent visit to Warsaw as indicating, "at least for the moment", a prevalence in Moscow of an "orientation for negotiation, rather than the intimidation that seems to have inspired (Moscow) so far".

"Overall," the Italian diplomatic chief said, "I think factors have intervened which induce, if not optimism, at least less pessimism". He cited the factors as including the "support given by Romania to the Polish leadership, and the proofs of realism offered hitherto".

"On the other hand, Colombo asserted, "the Soviet Union well knows the high price it would have to pay if it sought to close the crisis in, let's say, a violent way."

MAGISTRATES ACCUSED IN MASONIC LODGE SCANDAL

AU111609 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 11 Jul (ANSA)--The Italian magistrature now seems to be the focus of fire in the secret P-2 Masonic lodge scandal led by Venerable Master Licio Gelli as Roman judges seek to unravel the significance of documents found when Gelli's daughter, Maria Grazia, was detained on entering Italy a week ago.

The first targets for the fire are the Milanese magistrates investigation the affairs of Sicilian Financier Michele Sindona, now serving 25 years in a New York penitentiary for his role in the bankruptcy of the Franklin National Bank. It was these magistrates who, last March decided to search Gelli's home and office in Arezzo, Tuscany, a move that turned up the documents on which the P-2 scandal is based. Some newspapers have now started accusing the magistrates of pursuing a "witchhunt" or of acting as instruments in a hidden war between the powers-that-be of Italian economic and political life. Part of these accusations are based on allegations that the magistrates are corrupt, a charge which also emerges from the documents seized from Maria Grazia Gelli and is apparently as unfounded as the insinuations in the press. The precise accusation is that the judges hold illegal bank accounts in Switzerland under false names where they were receiving money to place their enquiries on a well-defined trail. Even though there seems to be absolutely no basis for the accusations, the Social Democrats, Socialists, and Christian Democrats, among the Italian parties, have been most critical so far of the judges' work, while the judges reject these criticisms, asking for "guarantees" in order to avoid "external pressures and instrumentalizations".

In another aspect of the whole affair, there is a conflict of competence between the Rome and Milan magistrates over who should handle the P-2 scandal, conjuring up further charges of "political deviation" in the magistrature and fears that the whole case may be quietly buried.

The most obvious echo of the P-2 tempest was in the lower house yesterday when both Social Democrat Party Secretary Pietro Longo and his Socialist counterpart, Bettino Craxi, urged the government of which their parties form a part to "bring order" to Italian justice, in particular by redefining the role and limits on the action of the public prosecutor. Significantly, observers noted, both party secretaries spoke in harshly worded terms to Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, laying down what seemed to be an ultimatum in a debate that was seen originally as an easy swim to finally voting confidence in the new administration. Longo even charged Spadolini with going back on pledges taken during the talks that led to the formation of the government by failing to include the proposed limitations on the Public Prosecutor's Office in the government program.

On the same topic, Craxi tied in the demand for reining in the public prosecutors to the collapse of the Italian stock market following the trial against banker Roberto Calvi and other leading financial figures on charges of illicit currency deals and illegally exporting capital. According to Craxi, "if you put handcuffs on financiers representing half the board (of listed shares) without using the caution the law foresees, it is difficult not to foresee uncontrollable psychological reactions".

Calvi, who is president of the Milanese Banco Ambrosiano and the Centrale Financial Institute, and who also owns forty percent of the Rizzoli publishing empire, including The CORRIERE DELLA SERA daily, is alleged to have broken the currency laws in finagling involving the Toro insurance giant and a leading bank, Credito Varesino. In a gesture subject to varying interpretations, three days ago, the banker attempted suicide in jail by swallowing ninety or so sleeping pills. He is now in a hospital near Milan.

Last Monday, Treasury Minister Beniamino Andreatta suspended all dealings in shares on the Italian stock exchanges after losses of 30-35 percent were registered in about a month.

The scene then is a gordian knot of political sorties, demands for cleaning up public life, charges and counter-charges and, hovering between background and foreground, the storm blown up by Gelli and his P-2. Putting all those who have been attacking the magistrature under one umbrella, Milanese Judge Antonio Amati, head of the Milan courts' investigatory office, yesterday called on head-of-state Sandro Pertini to impose silence on "certain frogs croaking the mire".

As for Craxi, his speech complained of what he alleged was a "McCarthy-style campaign" of suspicion which, so he said, had already taken the lives of "gentlemen", including finance guards Colonel Luciano Rossi, who committed suicide apparently because he came under heavy pressure in connection with testimony he filed with the Milan magistrates.

In this general climate of tension, everyone is now waiting for the next move from Gelli, who once described himself in an interview with journalist Maurizio Costanzo, a P-2 member who is now on extended leave from the Rizzoli group, as the "grand puppet-master" of Italian men of power and the country's power-centers. Most people expect some counter-move over his daughter, accused, like him, of belonging to a criminal association, political conspiracy, slander and espionage, the slander charge deriving from their apparent attempts to implicate magistrates in corruption charges. The espionage charge derives, among other things, from the fact that Maria Grazia Gelli's luggage contained a CIA report marked top secret in which the American secret service describes an international plot underway, or to be put underway, in an unidentified Western country.

GAS PIPELINE NEGOTIATORS RETURN FROM MOSCOW

AU111945 Rome ANSA in English 1911 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jul (ANSA)--A high-ranking delegation of Italian officials flew back home from Moscow today after two days of what they described as "constructive talks" on the massive gasline project planned to bring Western Europe about forty billion cubic meters of Soviet natural gas each. Sources close to the delegation said that the talks were devoted to a "deeping" of the problems being discussed. The consultations started in Rome in May and will continue in coming months.

The delegation included high-ranking officials from the Italian Foreign and Industry Ministries, as well as the Bank of Italy. Also in the delegation was Giuseppe Ratti, head of international relations for Italy's state-run fuels group, ENI, one of the firms most deeply involved in building the gasline.

The major topic now being studied is the financial aspects of the deal, particularly the interest rates to govern the credits which the Soviet Union is seeking in order to build the line. The gasline should cover more than 4,5000 kilometers from the natural gas fields in Siberia to West Germany, where branches will be run off to Italy, France, Belgium, Holland and Austria.

The project has come in for heavy fire from the United States. [Word indistinct] seeing Western Europe increase its dependence on Soviet energy sources. The total cost is put at 12-15 billion dollars.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES MEETING WITH REAGAN

LD101128 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca at Madrid's Barajas Airport on 10 July on his return from an official visit to the United States--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Minister, to what extent was President Reagan interested in Spanish democracy during the meeting which you and he had some hours ago?

[Answer] I found President Reagan and our interlocutors as a whole greatly interested in the consolidation and stability of the democratic system in Spain. President Reagan said that it is the most important thing they could look for in bilateral relations; the preservation of democracy is highly important, according to the President.

[Question] Mr Minister, apparently some problems exist with regard to the signing of a new Spanish-U.S. treaty by 21 September and, it seems, there are some problems particularly with regard to the military question. Will you study the signing of a (?new) treaty parallel to Spanish entry into NATO?

[Answer] With regard to the signing of the agreement, the timing depends on the successful outcome of the negotiations in progress. The subject of the Atlantic alliance depends on a decision by the government, a decision which it will have to make when, in the light of the reports which it receives, it considers the time is appropriate for the interests of Spain, because it will be a decision which is absolutely favorable from all points of view to the well-being and security of Spaniards and one which does not entail any difficulties other than those which might already result from being a Western country.

[Question] Hello, Prado del Rey [Madrid radio headquarters and studios]. We have just heard a late piece of news about a terrorist attack. Could you confirm this report?

We will take advantage of the fact that we have the minister live here in the VIP lounge at Barajas Airport and ask him if in his meetings in the United States he discussed the subject of terrorism in Spain?

[Answer] It was discussed and there is a very important and direct predisposition on the part of the U.S. administration to give the Spanish Government any help which may be necessary to eradicate the plague of terrorism. The new U.S. administration has made the struggle against terrorism in all parts of the world a priority and this priority consideration has, of course, been offered to us.

Report on Interview

LD101544 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Correspondent Hector Arenas report on interview with Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca at Madrid's Barajas Airport on 10 July on his return from an official visit to the United States]

[Excerpts] Spanish Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca said that President Reagan told him during the course of their meeting in Washington that the United States is concerned about continued democracy in Spain. Perez-Llorca, who this morning returned to Madrid, said that he clearly informed the U.S. authorities that from now on Spain wants relations as a new member of Europe, overcoming the old belief that the Spanish peninsula is just another military strategic territory on the continent. On this point, the minister said:

[Begin recording] What do they have to look for now in Spain as an active partner commensurate with its size. (?Ours) is not the size of one of the big powers. (?We are not) a large country, but we are of an important size in European terms. An active partner has to look for the active cooperation of a partner in the Western community--a country which wants to assert itself within the Western community as a member of the European Community and at the appropriate time become a member of the Atlantic alliance and, therefore, does not want to be a [word indistinct] territory [words indistinct] much more important. [end recording]

The Spanish foreign minister then said that, in the new treaty with the United States, they have asked for industrial aid for better economic development and military technology for the modernization of the armed forces. Then in answer to a question, he said that no closure of the military bases in Spain is on the immediate horizon, either Torrejon in Madrid or the one in Zaragoze, although he did say that restructuring of these bases is raised in the new treaty.

Finally, Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca said that the king and queen of Spain probably will pay an official visit to the United States next October.

MAJOR CHARGED WITH TRAINING COMMANDO FOR COUP

NC101154 Paris AFP in English 1154 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Madrid, 10 Jul (AFP)--An army major has been charged with training a 50-strong commando in order to stage a coup d'etat, EL PAIS newspaper reported today, claiming to have seen documents to this effect.

EL PAIS said that Major Ricardo Saenz de Ynestrillas, arrested on June 23, was accused of "conspiracy in view of military rebellion" under Spain's anti-terrorist laws. The report said that the plot was masterminded by an unidentified army general.

BRIEFS

TOXIC PNEUMONIA DEATHS--Another death occurred today in Madrid as a result of toxic pneumonia. This means that two people have died today in Spain as a result of the epidemic. Sources at the Health Ministry said that the total number of people hospitalized in Spain is (?1,294), 906 of whom are in Madrid where there have been 60 admissions and 34 people have been discharged. In the provinces, there have been 43 admissions and 31 people have been discharged. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 11 Jul 81 LD]

DENMARK

SOVIET NAVAL EXERCISE REPORTED OFF DANISH COAST

PM101500 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 9 Jul 81 Part 1 p 7

["Auni" report]

[Text] An extremely powerful Russian naval force is now operating in the Skagerrak after leaving the Baltic through the great belt.

The force includes a 17,000-ton cruiser of the so-called Sverdlov class and 2 Krivak class missile destroyers, each of 4,000 tons. In Aalbaek Bugt the ships met a 4,500-ton missile destroyer of the Krishin class and a naval tanker. The force remained for a time outside Danish waters in Aalbaek Bugt and then continued out into the Skagerrak.

Danish defense sources said that it is quite rare for such a Soviet naval force to operate together in these waters. All the ships, with the exception of the tanker, can carry nuclear arms. The force is expected to return to the Baltic soon in the role of an "enemy force" and, on its way, will be attacked by submarines, destroyers, torpedo boats and aircraft from the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany.

FINLAND

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY RECEIVES CPSU LETTER

LD061110 Helsinki International Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] The Finnish Social Democratic Party has received a letter from the Soviet Communist Party requesting the Finnish Social Democratic Party's stand on the disarmament problem. At the same time the Soviet Communist Party has asked which practical measures the Finnish SDP would be ready for in order to secure international peace. In its answer the Finnish Social Democratic Party says that it is ready to continue any further constructive discussion concerning disarmament. The Finnish Social Democratic Party has decided not to publish its detailed answer.

All European social democratic parties have during this spring received the same kind of letter from the Soviet Communist Party. The text of the letter was published on Saturday by the newspaper of the Italian Socialist Party.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS $3.5 MILLION LOAN TO POLAND

LD061038 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Finland granted Poland a loan of $3.5 million or about FM15.4 million. The loan will be used to finance exports from Finland to Poland. The exports primarily cover refined products, according to Post Bank General Manager Heikki Tuominen. The Post Bank was instrumental in arranging the loan. Finland also signed an agreement with Polish authorities concerning the consolidation of Finnish receivables. According to this agreement, Poland is to pay receivables amounting to about $15 million or about FM66 million, by the beginning of July 1989. The new loan to Poland has been guaranteed by the state. The new credit for financing exports is to stimulate Finnish exports to Poland. Trade between the two countries recently has shown a considerable deficit for Finland.

PAPER CITES DOUGLAS HURD NEWS CONFERENCE ON PLO

PM091356 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 8 Jul 81 p 2

[Mahir 'Uthman report: "Hurd Tells PLO: 'Time Factor Is Important but Haste, Like Procrastination, Is Harmful'"]

[Text] London, ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT--British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Douglas Hurd has called on the PLO to alter its present attitude toward Israel. At a news conference he held at the Foreign Office, attended by a large number of Arab newspapers' and agencies' representatives, Hurd said: "We are not asking the PLO to make unilateral concessions without a move from the other side. We suggest that the PLO issue a conditional statement--and I emphasize the word conditional--stipulating that, should Israel accept the Palestinians' right to self-determination, the PLO would in such circumstances accept Israel's right to live in security."

The British minister, who is charged with special responsibilities related to Middle East affairs, added: "We are not asking the PLO to play the recognition card but to brandish it. We believe this could make a change for the better with regard to the prospects of peace and the prospects of self-determination for the Palestinians."

In the course of his reply to scores of detailed questions, Hurd recognized the "limitations" of the European effort to contribute to a settlement of the Palestine issue, and of the scope beyond which these efforts cannot go.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT asked the British minister of state for foreign affairs to give his opinion on the Israels' attitude which says that Europe has nothing to offer Israel and nothing to conceal from it, and the Arab attitude which says that the European effort on the Middle East is so far tantamount to a tranquilizer that has benefited the Western states economically and commercially without exerting real efforts to influence their big ally, the United States. Hurd commented on this by saying: "The U.S. contribution is a basic factor for achieving a solution. We have given the Americans our viewpoints and expressed our views to them in Washington in recent months. I agree that this is an important part of our contribution, but there is another important part, namely, the ideas and the principles we have come up with to contribute toward a settlement of the problem."

Hurd went on to say: "I understand that people lose patience and ask why no results have been achieved, but these people must also ask: What other alternative do we have? What is the Arab strategy for solving this problem. What is the PLO's strategy for solving the problem?

Replying to a question to the effect that the PLO cannot burn its only card--the card of recognition--without guaranteeing positive results in the interest of the Palestinians and without Europe's contribution to creating conditions that would make Israel make meaningful concessions, Hurd said: "Reciprocal concessions are tacit in the European statement. We have proposed to some Arab states that the PLO issue a statement to the effect I have already mentioned. We have also expressed this in the news media. Meanwhile, we will continue to urge Israel's friends that it is necessary to bring about a change in Israeli policy."

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT asked the British minister how important the Europeans feel the time factor is on an issue in which Israel is daily imposing a new "reality" by building more Jewish settlements. He replied: "We have talked with the Americans about this. Prime Minister Thatcher also raised this question in Washington last February. We know that one cannot sit comfortably forever talking about the need to find a solution while time passes by. However, haste for the sake of haste, like procrastination, is wrong because it will not produce the required results. Our view on the settlements is clear. I agree that the matter is serious, but making hasty proposals that are bound to be rejected is useless."

CARRINGTON ON EEC INITIATIVE ON AFGHANISTAN

GF121907 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 12 Jul 81 p 6

[Apparent text of interview granted by Lord Carrington, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs and current chairman of the EEC Council, to Kenneth Richardson, EEC affairs correspondent for the SUNDAY TIMES and AL-ITTIHAD, in London; date not given]

[Text] [Question] In your view, what has been accomplished regarding the European initiative on Afghanistan. Considering the fact that you have returned from Moscow with an almost "categorical rejection," do you consider this another example of "Europe's strong words" that will not be combined with anything practical?

[Answer] The issues of foreign affairs are not as simple as that. If you want to effect continuous development, it will probably require time, in conjunction with practical activity. Now, if some people imagined that I would go to Moscow for a few hours talk with Mr Gromyko that would result in my getting his approval on the initiative, these people do not know how things work. All we are doing is laying the groundwork on which a possible settlement may be established in the future. For example, some time before you came, I was talking with Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference organization. Mr Chatti said: "Well, so far, it is a good start and we have to begin with that." No one can predict that 1 evening's work will result in the acceptance of an initiative of this kind. One must build on things that have been established. Furthermore, there is a positive gain in keeping this issue before public opinion where we can eliminate the possibility of it falling into oblivion. There is no possibility of accepting a de facto situation such as what happened in Czechoslovakia. We are proposing reasonable ideas and I hope we will finally be able to bring the Soviets to the negotiating table.

[Question] But Gromyko has described the initiative as "unfeasible." Do you believe this to be a sound reaction?

[Answer] I believe Gromyko could not find basic faults with the initiative. I returned with the impression that Gromyko's argument was not convincing and I believe that the visit has been successful. I still hope that we will be able to try once more to win approval for our proposals.

[Question] Don't you believe that the initiative would have had a better chance if it had been proposed in another way?

[Answer] I do not believe this is true. We accurately prepared the initiative proposals. You have to be careful in taking the chance of telling Gromyko all you want to say instead of risking the cancellation of the meeting before you've arrived.

[Question] Didn't former Chancellor Willy Brandt receive a warmer welcome than you during his visit to Moscow 1 week prior to your visit?

[Answer] Well, if you don't have any initiative to propose, you are not representing a government.

[Question] Have we talked about the EEC countries? The British are striving to effect changes in the EEC budget and agricultural policy. What will happen if the rest of the Community rejects this? Is there any danger of differences and disputes similar to what happened last year?

[Answer] I do not predict this will happen because, as you see, they have accepted out viewpoint. They accepted it on 30 May 1980 despite the fact it was not a permanent acceptance, which would have turned an accepted theory in to a practical experience.

LEBANESE HELICOPTER REFUSED LANDING IN LARNACA

NC100840 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 10 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Larnaca, 9 Jul--The republic's authorities refused to allow the landing of a Phalangist cadre which arrived at the Larnaca airport yesterday in a Lebanese helicopter. Following this refusal, the helicopter took off and returned to its base in Lebanon.

Relevant reports mention that: The Lebanese Government had asked permission from the competent Cyprus authorities to land the helicopter at Larnaca and that the permit was granted. Naturally, the permit was granted without knowing the identity the passengers in the helicopter or their purpose.

However, when it was ascertained that the Lebanese helicopter had a Phalangist leader on board, who was later to board a plane for Europe, the Cyprus authorities--to avoid involving the Cyprus Republic in the Lebanese problem, with its broader ramifications--told the helicopter crew not to land.

The competent authorities gave an explanation to the Lebanese diplomatic representative. Many times in the past, government representatives have declared that Cyprus has its own serious political problem and requested the Arab countries not to involve it in their differences.

Phalangist Leader Turned Back

NC110938 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 11 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The Cyprus Government has refused to allow the Lebanese Phalangist leader Pierre al-Jumayyil to use Cyprus as a transit to another destination, the government spokesman revealed yesterday. The spokesman confirmed that on Thursday the Lebanese Embassy had sought a permit from the government for the flight of a helicopter from Beirut to Cyprus on a "training flight".

The permit was given, but when the helicopter landed at Larnaca it was ascertained that one of the passengers was Phalangist leader al-Jumayyil who intended to proceed to another destination. In the circumstances, the spokesman said, [the Cyprus Government] pointed out that it could not agree and that Mr al-Jumayyil ought to return to the helicopter which brought him to Larnaca and this was eventually done.

It is recalled that the government had earlier denied reports that it was considering an application by Phalangists for a helicopter air link between Larnaca and the Phalangist-controlled Juniyah in Lebanon.

The Cyprus Government said it did receive a request for such a link but this came from the Lebanese embassy though a "note verbale", and that no Phalangist request had been received nor could it be considered.

Protest to Lebanon

NC111612 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1530 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Today, Foreign Minister Rolandhis called in the Lebanese charge d'affaires (?Ammun) and lodged an oral protest related to the recent arrival of a helicopter without the submission of detailed information on the flight.

Rolandhis stated that as a result of this incident he cannot give further consideration to the request of the Lebanese Government for helicopter flights between Lebanon and Larnaca.

ZYYI BBC RELAY STATION TO HOLD STRIKE 13 JULY

NC121044 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 12 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Employees of the British radio relay station at Zyyi are to hold a 24-hour token strike tomorrow, Monday, the employees' union said yesterday. The strike was to have been held yesterday but has been deferred to allow employers to give final proposals for settlement of the dispute--about renewal of a collective agreement.

The union blamed the employers for delaying tactics, and said the management asked for a 15 days' delay without any firm indication that the workers' claims will be satisfied. The strike will affect BBC broadcasts to several countries in Europe, Asia and Africa.

MISSING PERSONS COMMITTEE CANCELS MEETING

NC091154 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] An official statement reports that the first meeting of the investigatory committee on missing persons, slated for this morning at the Ledra Palace Hotel [in Nicosia] was not held because of difficulties connected with certain procedural issues that are still in abeyance. It is hoped, the statement adds, that these outstanding issues will soon be settled to enable the committee to proceed with its work without further delay.

Greek Cypriots' Absence

TA091137 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] The first meeting of the joint missing persons committee, which was to be held today, did not take place because the Greek Cypriot side failed to attend it. Latife Birgen, who is representing the Turkish Cypriot side on the joint committee, and (Claus Hew), a former official of the International Red Cross appointed as representative to the committee by the UN secretary general, arrived at the Ledra Palace Hotel at the time the meeting was supposed to begin. They waited for 30 minutes, but Mikhailidhis, who is representing the Greek Cypriot side, did not arrive. The United Nations issued a short statement at 1030 saying that the meeting could not be held due to the absence of the Greek Cypriot representative. No information was given about when the next meeting would be held or about (?who) will be appointed to attend it.

According to information received, the Greek Cypriot side failed to attend today's meeting as a result of a dispute between the Greek Cypriot administration and the Greek Cypriot missing persons committee. The Greek Cypriot missing persons committee also wanted its representative to attend the meeting. The Greek Cypriot representative did not attend the meeting as a result of the subsequent dispute.

GOVERNMENT, GREECE DISAGREE ON BASIC ISSUES

NC091100 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 9 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] There are disagreements, especially on substantive issues of the Cyprus problem, between the Greek Government, Greek political parties and the Cyprus Government. These disagreements primarily concern ways of handling the national issue which is passing through a very critical state.

This was stressed yesterday to I DHILINI by well-informed sources commenting on President Kiprianou's statements on 7 July in Athens and Nicosia. His statement in Athens refuted the Nicosia one. The sources also noted that the government spokesman's statement yesterday tried to play down the difference between the premier's statements that had suprised political circles.

As is well known, shortly before departing, Kiprianou stated in Athens that "there had been pervasive unanimity on support to Cyprus both in the Greek Government and the "opposition parties," but on arrival at Larnaca he said that "there are disagreements and shades of opinion regarding the ways of handling the Cyprus problem."

Yesterday, when the government spokesman was asked to comment on President Kiprianou's conflicting statements, he tried to play down the difference, saying: "There are no differences between the Cyprus and Greek Governments. The statement on differences concerns details and not substantive issues, as can be seen from the statements that were made by political leaders in Greece. In any case, everybody fully supports the Cyprus Government's aims."

Replying to an observation by reporters that the president had clearly spoken of "disagreements and shades of opinion on ways of handling the Cyprus problem," the spokesman confined himself to stating: "The disagreements concern details and tactical issues."

However, well-informed sources have stated to I DHILINI that the disagreements concern substantive issues, and especially the way the Cyprus problem is viewed as a national issue. The same sources mentioned that disagreements between the Cyprus and Greek Governments mainly concern the way in which Nicosia acts on basic issues that are directly connected with achieving progress in the Cyprus problem.

In addition, the Cyprus Government's disagreements with the opposition parties and especially with PASOK principally concern the way the Cyprus problem is viewed as a national issue. Specifically, PASOK disagrees with the doctrine "Cyprus decides and Greece advises or supports."

The same sources observe that it is easy to draw the conclusion that when there are disagreements on issues of handling--and there are disagreements-then these disagreements are substantive. To prove the substance of the difference, the authoritative sources asked the question: "What will happen in the event Cyprus decides on war and President Kiprianou persists in his formula 'Cyprus decides and Greece supports,' a formula which Rallis and the Greek Government generally adopt, but PASOK rejects?"

Greek Embassy Comments

NC091140 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Because of a report published yesterday in a Cypriot newspaper, which alleged displeasure by the Greek Government during President of the Cyprus Republic Kiprianou's recent stay in Athens, the Greek Embassy has issued a statement that it has been authorized to note that the Greek Government's views have been reflected in the statements made by Prime Minister Rallis and Foreign Minister Mitsotakis during and after the conclusion of President Kiprianou's visit to Athens.

KIPRIANOU COMMENTS ON TURKISH CYPRIOT PROPOSALS

NC091709 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1530 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] President Kiprianou has stated that explicit promises were given by the Turkish side that proposals will be submitted on the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem, within the framework of a federation. The submitting of these proposals, he added, is of great importance for the dialogue to survive. President Kiprianou expressed the hope that the promises that were given and the obligations that were adopted will be kept so that a constructive dialogue may continue.

In his speech, at a regional visit in Eylanja, President Kiprianou reiterated also that if the dialogue fails the Turkish side will be totally responsible.

O AGON Remarks

NC100855 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 10 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Already the Turks have begun stalling, and they have succeeded in postponing the date for the submission of their proposals on the territorial aspect, claiming that "because of the recent elections they are not ready to discuss the territorial aspect."

In justifying this new delaying tactic, the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor requested and achieved a postponement of the date for the discussion of the territorial aspect from 29 July to 5 August on the grounds that "he is not ready to discuss the territorial aspect." The government accepted the postponement of the meeting.

O AGON CLAIMS OFFICIALS' CONTACT WITH AS-SADAT KIN

NC120809 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 12 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The brother of Egyptian President as-Sadat came to Cyprus last Monday, and after having contacts with Cypriot Government members, left for Cairo the day before yesterday, Friday. Mr as-Sadat's arrival, departure and contacts were kept secret by the Cypriot Government, probably to prevent reaction from foreign countries.

Immediately on his arrival in Cyprus, Mr as-Sadat was received by officials and was taken to an unknown location in Nicosia. Mystery covers the reasons for Mr as-Sadat's arrival in Cyprus, the officials that he met and what he discussed with them.

Mr as-Sadat's departure was treated as secretly as his arrival. Certain unconfirmed reports say that during Mr as-Sadat's contacts with Cypriot officials, the issue of reestablishing Cyprus-Egyptian relations was discussed.

TURKISH CYPRIOT ALLEGES U.S., TURKISH PRESSURES

NC100832 Nicosia SOZ in Turkish 8 Jul 81 p 1

[Interview granted by Arif H. Tahsin, president of the Turkish Cypriot Teachers Syndicate in Nicosia; date not given]

[Text] Question: Has your syndicate evaluated the election results, and if it has not, what is your own personal evaluation?

Answer: Our syndicate has not yet attempted an evaluation. At this stage, I can only express my own personal view. The election results show that the workers have scored a definite success.

Question: How have you come to this conclusion?

Answer: The reduction of the capitalist party, the National Unity Party [NUP], to a minority status despite all the state facilities and outside support is not an achievement that can be belittled. The toppling of a capitalist party's government by labor is a rare development in the world.

Question: Does this outcome open the door of power to labor?

Answer: It opens the door to forming a government, but not to power.

Question: Why to government but not to power?

Answer: Because the three parties that constitute the majority are not as prepared to assume power as the workers are. Had they been prepared, the success would have manifested itself in much more definite figures. The present success has been obtained from the resolute stand of the workers, not of the parties.

Question: If the government to be formed outside the NUP won't be a labor government, what sort of a government will it be?
Answer: This government can only be a pro-labor government.
Question: Can such a government be formed?
Answer: Nothing can remain a secret in this country. Events taking place behind the scenes become known in no time. It is obvious that efforts have been made, both before and after the elections, to keep the capitalist party, the NUP, alive, despite the will of the people. For some time now these efforts have taken the form of pressure. If the three parties that constitute the majority can withstand this pressure, they can form a government.
Question: From where does this pressure emanate?
Answer: The U.S. Embassy representatives, on the one hand, and the Turkish Embassy representatives, on the other, have been observed to be making suggestions and even being engaged in behavior that surpasses suggestions.

Question Do you think there are reasons that would justify suggestions originating from Turkey in particular?

Answer: No, there aren't. The accusations levelled against the Communal Liberation Party in connection with the Turkish troops may probably be shown as a reason. However, this is a unjustifiable reason, because the Turkish troops are in Cyprus on the strength of an agreement. This agreement, like all others, cannot be repealed unilaterally.

In any case, our people's problem has nothing to do with the Turkish troops on the island. The main problem facing our people is the British base, which expose us as a target of nuclear weapons. If we look at the matter from a realistic point of view, efforts to keep the NUP alive are in fact efforts to keep capitalism alive. All other reasons are intended to divert attention. In fact, the initiative is in the hands of the people and not of the parties, and the reasons shown for the purpose of diverting attention run counter to the wishes of the people.

Question: Do you believe that at this stage forming a government without the NUP would be the healthiest approach?

Answer: At this stage my personal view and even those of the political parties are meaningless. What is important is the people's will, decision and wish. Since the people wish the formation of a government excluding the NUP, I believe we should not shy away from it. Undoubtedly, people may commit mistakes, but they must live their own experiences.

Denktas' Servility Asserted

NC100834 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 10 Jul 81 p 5

[From the "I ELEVTHEROTIPIA" column: "Denktas Is Being Imposed"]

[Text] Denktas' protectors, the United States and Ankara, have embarked on a desperate effort to keep him in "power." The pertinent reports publicized by the Turkish Cypriot press speak for themselves. The Turkish Cypriot leader's protectors want to keep him in "power" in the occupied part of Cyprus at any cost and for this reason have begun exercising all kinds of pressures. In fact, such are these pressures that a great segment of Turkish Cypriots have become indignant, so indignant that SOZ has stated: "Let them send us a Turkish provincial governor to end this affair!"

It is understood that all means will be used to keep Denktas in "power" because, as the developments that are taking place in the Turkish Cypriot community have proven, Denktas remains Ankara's faithful servant, and this is something that we must seriously take into consideration.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

NC101907 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1830 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr concluded a 3-day visit to Greece and left for his home country. In Athens he had talks with members of the government on bilateral and international issues.

Before his departure from Ellinikon airport, the Austrian minister stated to a station correspondent that he is absolutely satisfied with the talks he had in Athens and stressed that there was an identity of views on the matters discussed. Foreign Minister Mitsotakis saw Mr Pahr off at the airport.

MINISTERS OPEN ECONOMIC TALKS WITH BULGARIA

NC101944 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Greek-Bulgarian economic talks commenced at noon today at the Ministry of North Greece. On the Greek side, the talks were attended by Agriculture Minister Kanellopoulos, Commerce Minister Kalantzakos, Minister of North Greece Martis and other officials. The Bulgarian side was represented by Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council; Foreign Trade Minister Khristov; Deputy Agriculture Minister (?Uspekov); Bulgarian Ambassador to Athens Todorov; and directors general of Bulgarian state organizations.

Kanellopoulos and Lukanov spoke to representatives of the press on behalf of the two delegations. They stressed that thanks to the efforts of the two leaders, Zhivkov and Karamanlis, Greece and Bulgaria have restored very friendly relations and are continuing the systematic efforts toward development, not only involving commercial and economic relations, but also cultural relations as well as all other opportunities which provide conditions for the establishment of peace and cooperation in the Balkans.

Lukanov, among other things, also stressed the following: I believe that at this meeting today we will find the best ways to carry out the instructions passed on to us by the two presidents. The further development of Greek-Bulgarian relations will be to the benefit of the two nations. Such a friendship is a great factor for peace and cooperation in the Balkans. If today there is stability in the Balkans, in comparison to other areas of the world, this is, I believe, to a great extent due to Greek-Bulgarian relations.

Kanellopoulos gave a luncheon in honor of the Bulgarian delegation during which warm toasts were exchanged. A communique on the talks will be issued tomorrow. Late in the afternoon the Bulgarian officials departed for the Khalkidhiki Peninsula. They will return to Thessaloniki late Sunday afternoon before departing for Bulgaria.

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED OVER TURKS' EXTRADITION

NC111939 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 11 Jul 81 p 5

[Editorial: "A Purge Is Necessary"]

[Excerpts] This matter concerning the handing over of the Turkish fugitives to the "authorities" of the Turkish junta--we shudder to think of the treatment that was reserved for these unfortunate persons by the "authorities"--must not and should not be allowed to remain without a purge and expiation. This was a criminal act, not an honest one. It violated the written rules of international law, morality and mankind. It exposed our country, as we have repeatedly stressed, to the eyes of the freedom-loving and civilized people of the world. This unlawful and immoral act is also antinational because it causes harm to our country.

What is of paramount importance is the background of these persons and not this unlawful act; namely, their character and mentality. It is evident what this act proves. They handed over the fugitives because they wanted to do so, because they most probably have select connections with every junta and with tyrrany.

Such elements that are clearly not law-abiding and are possessed by such a mentality should not have positions in the security corps--even less in sensitive state machinery like the YPEA [National Security Service]. This is also dangerous for our national security.

This matter should not and must not be allowed to pass with some "disciplinary sanctions," which would be "a ruse" and would leave persons and matters as they were. The boil that has come to light must be dealt with so that it will not be repeated in the future, which might be worse....

And something as a postscript: We confess that the public order minister's statement that "once he studies the report" and the rest, "he will point out those that are responsible and will impose the necessary sanctions"...has astonished us. What took him so long to study the report and why hasn't he yet pointed out those who are responsible?

Security Chief's Resignation

NC111540 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 10 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Answering a question on the issue of the Turkish fugitives who were extradited from our country and the fixing of responsibilities, based upon the investigation conducted by Gendarmerie first deputy chief, Lt Gen A. Papadhimitriou, Public Order Minister D. Dhavakis made the following statement. "After studying the report submitted to me by Lt Gen Papadhimitriou, I will identify those responsible and I will enforce the necessary sanctions."

Answering another question related to the names of those responsible, Dhavakis refused to name them, stating it is not proper to announce names before exhaustively studying the case. On the resignation of Bratsos [Lt Gen, Chief of YPEA, the National Security Service], the minister of public order emphatically stated that this is exclusively due to reasons of sensitivity and honor. He added that this act honors the general.

Rallis Honors Security Chief

NC111553 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 10 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister G. Rallis sent a letter honoring retired Lt Gen I Bratsos who, the day before yesterday, submitted his resignation for reasons of sensitivity and honor from the position of chief of YPEA [National Security Service] following the serious issue created over the matter of the Turkish fugitives. The prime minister thanked Bratsos for his services and congratulated him for his morals, honor and courage as well as for all that he has offered to the democratic regime.

Ioannis Bratsos was involved in anti-dictatorical action during the dictatorship and was dismissed from the armed forces. He was reinstated after July 1974.

PAPANDREOU RETURNS FROM FRG OFFICIAL VISIT

NC111831 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] The leader of the officials opposition party, Papandreou, returned from West Germany this afternoon. He concluded a 10-day official visit at the invitation of the chairman of the Social Democratic Party, Willy Brandt.

Statement on Return

NC120614 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] The leader of the official opposition party, PASOK Chairman Papandreou, returned from West Germany at 1615 where he had talks with Chancellor Schmidt, Chairman of the Socialist Democratic Party Brandt, the leadership of the German trade unions and other officials. After these meetings, the PASOK chairman remained in West Germany on a private visit for a few days.

In a statement, Mr Papandreou expressed his satisfaction with the talks in Bonn and stressed that the problems that particularly occupy Europeans are the installation in Europe of the SS-20, Pershing and cruise missiles, the Polish situation and the international economic crisis. PASOK cadres received Papandreou in Greece.

Papandreou Positions Criticized

NC111713 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 11 Jul 81 p 9

[Text] "We will not proceed to thoughtless and hasty decisions" on the question of NATO, stated PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou in an interview granted to the newspaper VORWARTS of the West German Socialist Party. He did not, however, explain what these "thoughtless" or "hasty" actions might be, but he connected the withdrawal of Greece from NATO with the "balance of power" in the area and the sources (NATO sources to date) from which the armed forces get their arms.

Answering a question from VORWARTS, Papandreou stated, "With respect to NATO, there is a situation which is unique for the alliance which, however, affects Greece. All NATO member-states are members of an alliance that is a counter to the Warsaw Pact. Greece is the only country which, as a member of the alliance, is being threatened by another member-state--Turkey." He then added, "basically PASOK supports withdrawal from NATO, but as a government, we must bear in mind that the arms supplied to our armed forces are provided by NATO. We plan to move within the framework of international reality and the balance of power--a necessity--particularly in vital areas such as ours. In our negotiations with NATO we will make it clear to all our allies what our Greek national interests are.

These new positions of Papandreou create, to say the least, understandable questions about the true meaning they might conceal, particularly in reference to the "criteria" under which Greece will or will not withdraw from NATO.

It is also underlined that the first portion of PASOK's "declaration of the government program, which was recently published, avoids any undertaking of an obligation about our country's withdrawal from NATO.

Similar thoughts are created by Papandreou's position, in the same interview, on the question of Greek relations with the EEC. PASOK's chairman reiterated his well-known position on the signing of a "special agreement with the EEC" which, however, he described as "a sort of contracted agreement for closer attachment." He then added, "for the Greek farmers, the repercussions of Greece's accession to the EEC are negative. As a government we will strive for a plebiscite. The Greek people must decide for themselves. Since, however, under the constitution, a plebiscite can only be held with the approval of the president of the republic, the holding of such a plebiscite will depend upon President Karamanlis. In case of a negative development we will then negotiate from within the EEC on the national interests of our people. The Greek Government proceeded to accession after hasty negotiations without first having fully briefed Greek public opinion on the repercussions of this accession."

NSC ENACTS BILL ON ASSEMBLY; CANDIDATES SOUGHT

TA110621 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Resolution No 53 by the National Security Council on the bill for the establishment of the Consultative Assembly]

[Text] The bill regarding the establishment of the Consultative Assembly No 2485 and dated 30 June 1981 was published in the Official Gazette today and went into effect.

According to the bill, the Consultative Assembly will have a total of 160 members composed of 120 provincial representatives to be appointed by the National Security Council [NSC] from among candidates to be suggested by the governors of the provinces as well as 40 other members to be directly appointed by the NSC.

Requirements to be a candidate to the Consultative Assembly will be as follows:

A) To be a Turkish citizen;
B) To be more than 30 years old;
C) To have higher education;
D) Not to be banned by law from carrying out public service and holding public office;
E) To have completed military service or to be exempt from it.
F) Not to have been sentenced to more than 1 year in prison or to have been convicted from dishonorable crimes like irregularities, robberies, embezzlement, receiving favors, misusing one's office, or fraudulent bankruptcy.
G) Not to have been a member of any political party on 11 September 1980.

Consultative Assembly members to be directly appointed by the NSC will not have to be a graduate of higher education.

Candidates from the provinces that comply with the previously mentioned conditions will present their petitions between 15 July and 15 August 1981 in provinces in which they have completed primary school, high school or a school of higher learning or in which they have lived for 5 years intermittently, or for 3 years continuously, or for the last 2 years they must present the documents necessary for application as well as a biography that should not exceed one page as well as three photographs.

These applications--three times more than the number allocated to each province for this purpose--will be forwarded to the NSC not later than 15 September 1981 after the governors have consulted with the judicial, security and other relevant institutions and organizations within the province to ensure that the candidates are people known and respected in the province.

Those willing to be a candidate for being directly elected by the NSC to the Consultative Assembly will have to submit their petition with all necessary documents to the Office of the Secretary General of the Council between 15 July and 15 August 1981.

Documents found to be missing in the petitions submitted by the candidates can be completed during the period allotted for applications.

The names and professions of candidates elected by the NSC to the Consultative Assembly will be published in the Official Gazette and will be publicly announced on Turkish Radio and Television.

The Consultative Assembly will convene on 23 October 1981 at 1000 in the Turkish Grand National Assembly under the chairmanship of the eldest member.

TURKMEN SPEAKS ON TIES WITH WEST, ISLAMIC STATES

TA101525 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said that Turkey is in the process of taking two leaps forward, one being economic unity with West Europe and the other developing relations with Islamic countries in the Middle East.

Addressing a meeting organized at the Izmir Chamber of Commerce, Turkmen gave information on the economic dimensions of Turkish foreign policy. Recalling that Turkey is preparing to apply for full membership in the EEC, Turkmen said that economic as well as political reasons played a role in making such a decision. Noting that another direction to which diplomacy and the business world is turning in the Middle East countries, Turkmen said that developing relations with both the West and the East is not contradictory but rather complementary. He continued: This state of being complementary is valid both from the economic and political viewpoint. As a matter of fact, Turkey will gain importance for the West in proportion to the strength of its relations with Islamic countries in that it will become a factor of stability in the Middle East. As a member of the EEC and as a voice in the West, Turkey will become more important for the Islamic world.

Turkmen noted that developing commercial relations with African countries is significant from the viewpoint of Turkey's interests and that activities in the field have been intensified. Other speakers at the meeting explained difficulties encountered in exports and measures they believed would solve these difficulties.

POLISH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

TA111515 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Istanbul, 11 Jul (AA)--Deputy Foreign Minister of Poland Marian Dobrosielski wound up an official visit to Turkey at the invitation of Foreign Ministry Secretary General Kamuran Gurun and flew home today. Following his official talks in Ankara, Dobrosielski had come to Istanbul for two days of sightseeing and a tour of historical sites.

Talks With Turkmen Reported

LD091828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Bilateral relations and international issues were discussed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere during talks in Ankara between Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Marian Dobrosielski, and Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs Ilter Turkmen and [name indistinct] secretary general of the Turkish Foreign Ministry. The possibilities of considerably developing cooperation in the economic, cultural and scientific spheres were explored. Specific undertakings have been agreed upon in order to expand economic cooperation. It has been established that a meeting of experts will take place in the near future which will discuss the whole range of payments issues. Discussed in detail were, among other things; questions connected with the development of passenger traffic between the two countries, in particular matters pertaining to the legal protection of Polish tourists in Turkey.

The need was stressed to intensify efforts in the international arena to overcome crisis situations and tensions hampering the processes of detente and peaceful cooperation. Support was voiced for closer cooperation between the two countries in international organizations and at multilateral meetings, in particular at the Madrid meeting where Poland and Turkey are very active.

YANKI CRITICIZES OUTGOING U.S. AMBASSADOR

NC101250 Ankara YANKI MAGAZINE in Turkish 6-12 Jul 81 p 10

[Unattributed article: "Goodbye Mr Spain... Goodbye..."]

[Text] A U.S. ambassador who failed to understand Turkey and all the basic characteristics of the Turkish people and to grasp its main problems and who during his term in office in Turkey chose to use "double standards" has been recalled to his country and is going back. We wish him farewell.

Under the present world conditions, Turkey and the United States are two countries which must closely cooperate within the same alliance. They are members of the Western community which is considered the standard bearer of the freedom loving democracy which is based on human rights. This fundamental principle need not be discussed. We must approach the matter by learning from the recent history of the relations between the two countries.

Turkey today is being governed by a military administration due to prevailing conditions prior to 11 September. While the commanders in charge of the administration never miss a chance to stress untiringly that their aim is not to abandon democracy based on human rights, but to make it operable, at the same time, saying that this strong, legitimate objective forms the basis of the administration, speeches by the U.S. ambassador that the United States does not attach importance to human rights in Turkey [as published] constitute one of the most unfortunate events in Mr Spain's short ambassadorial term.

There are several points which U.S. organizations in Turkey should get right. The most important one is the devotion to democracy of the present military rulers and of the vast majority of the Turkish people. Another equally important fact is that no matter how strong and unlimited the powers of the National Security Council may appear Turkey is by no means being ruled "arbitrarily," as is seen elsewhere.

These two points are equally important. Any mistakes to be made in evaluating these points could lead the U.S.-Turkish relations on a wrong course. Such mistakes could lead the United States to have unrealistic expectations from Turkey. Such a state of affairs neither serves the interests of Turkey nor of the United States, which has assumed leadership in the free Western world.

Certain U.S. organizations during Mr Spain's appointment to Turkey have been unable to grasp the fact that a state with long standing traditions is governed largely by intuition which requires delicate and careful handling. As a result, during Spain's term in office, efforts were made to push Turkey into the atmosphere of the "cold war" period. Though totally unnecessary, the question of Turkey's contribution to the rapid deployment force, which the United States is planning to deploy in the Persian Gulf, was brought up time and again; though totally unecessary, efforts were made to get Turkey to disclose the foreign sources of terrorism in Turkey and, in doing so, incriminate some of its neighbors.

It was a mistake to believe that Turkish-U.S. relations could be harnessed within a very narrow framework. The Americans, therefore, failed to understand that Turkey is greatly different from "the shah's Iran," from many backward countries and from what they themselves term "a banana republic."

The misfortune of making this erroneous evaluation may have reached its peak during Mr Spain's term in office, but it did not manifest itself only during this period. Also earlier, the United States made several wrong evaluations. Those difficult to forget are evaluations made in connection with Cyprus and the military embargo. Again, it was from Ankara that the impression was conveyed to Washington that, through the embargo, Turkey could be brought to its knees.

U.S. organizations in Turkey for years kept sending reports to Washington, arguing that Cyprus was not considered a national cause by the Turkish people. The United States is as much an important ally today as it was in the past. Relations between the two countries must be sincere, realistic and based on mutual respect and interest. For this strong foundation to be established in these relations, U.S. organizations and the U.S. ambassador to Turkey must correctly determine the true tendencies in Turkey. Mr Spain and his staff have failed to do this. It is hoped that Mr Robert Strausz-Hupe--whose name has won respect among both the diplomats and various university circles--and his staff will succeed where Spain has failed.

EDITORIAL BLAMES ANTI-AMERICANISM ON MONETARY POLICY

NC130650 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 9 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial by Mehmet Barlas: "The Dollar Danger'"]

[Text] A new anti-Americanism wind is blowing from the Atlantic to the Urals... Europe is angry as never before, not since the days of the Vietnam war... For instance, EEC Chairman Gaston Thorn says: "The Americans must understand that it is not possible for Europe to do things the way Americans do. European politicians do not differentiate between military, political and economic matters."

The French chairman of the IMF, Jacques de Larosiere, is reported to have criticized, if only in cautious terms, the high interest rates and the tight monetary policy being implemented by the United States.

On the other hand, we see that the Europeans at the EEC summit conference in Luxembourg are trying to draft an "Afghan peace project" independent of the United States. The neo anti-Americanism has become so obvious that German Chancellor Schmidt is rumored to have quarreled with President Reagan during his recent visit to the United States.

What is the reason for this new wave of anti-Americanism? In fact, we can understand the reason by looking at the latest position of the Turkish economy. The economic measures launched on 24 January 1980 have successfully attained their initial objectives: The rate of inflation has been reduced, the double prices in the market have been eliminated, the Central Bank has begun transferring [foreign exchange] and lively activity has been observed in exports.

But, the sacrifices we have made as a nation to reach this stage can be clearly seen. The Turkish lira has been devalued in enormous proportions. The limitation of demand has led to stagnation and the domestic price increases have not been matched with wage increases.

Unfortunately, the current monetary policies being implemented by the United States have affected our "24 January measures" as adversely as they have affected the Germans and the French. These policies are bringing pressure to bear on us in the negative direction. The parity between the German mark and the Turkish lira has been around 45-46 liras in 1 year, whereas the U.S. dollar has risen from 70 to 110 Turkish lira during the same period. Consequently, as we have to pay in dollars for the petrol we buy, this situation results in domestic price increases.

The increase in the value of the dollar also negatively affects our exports to regions outside the dollar area. For instance, with the amount of marks we obtain from our workers [in Germany], we get less petrol than previously. Since inflation is rising at the rate of 6 percent in Germany, but 40 percent in Turkey, the Turkish lira continues to maintain its high value. The result is that Turkish goods are expensive, exports to regions outside the dollar area are disrupted and foreign capital outside the dollar area does not come to Turkey. In a way, the dollar affects Europe in the same way it affects Turkey. This is one of the reasons for the neo anti-Americanism.

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HODIC CASE SPARKS CSSR 'THREATS' AGAINST AUSTRIA

AU131652 Vienna KURIER in German 13 Jul 81 p 2

[Erich Grolig report]

[Text] A stiff diplomatic duel, which has degenerated into CSSR threats against Austria, has now developed between Vienna and Prague in connection with the case of secret service agent Hodic. The Prague Foreign Ministry rejected the massive protest of Ballhaus Square [seat of the Austrian Foreign Ministry] against the spy's machinations on Austrian territory and announced that Austria will be included in the revelations that are being prepared about the CSSR emigres in the West in case the Austrian media exploits the Hodic case for an anti-Czechoslovak campaign.

As reported in Vienna, the Austrian ambassador in Prague was told that Josef Hodic's secret service assignment only involved the activities of prominent emigres in the West--but not Austria itself. But this position could change--according to the CSSR officials--if Austria launches political attacks against Prague. In that case, the CSSR would also publish those materials which Hodic collected about Austria.

After receipt of Prague's answer to the Austrian protest, the Czechoslovak charge d'affaires in Vienna--in absence of Ambassador Milan Kadnar--was told by the Austrian Foreign Ministry that Austria regards the CSSR's position as absolutely unsatisfactory. At the same time, the federal government's protest was repeated to the charge d'affaires.

In the meantime, it was possible to clarify the question about the motives of the surprisingly rapid naturalization of CSSR spy Hodic. The office of the Vienna provincial government had in due course addressed to the Interior Ministry a "special request" for investigation of the applicant in consideration of the past of the Prague military historian and officer. But for unknown reasons, the ministry did not treat the inquiry as a "special request" but only noted by way of routine processing that Hodic was not in the records. Thus, a special investigation of his past, as requested by the Vienna provincial government, was omitted.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH ALBANIA--Expanding bilateral commodity exchange is a main target of the protocol signed recently on the occasion of the visit to Vienna of Albanian Foreign Trade Minister Nedin Hoxha. Albania is offering as main export goods fresh vegetables, tobacco, chromium and nickel ore, bitumen and textiles. In 1980, Austrian imports from Albania totaled 86.9 million schillings and Austrian exports in the same year reached a value of 87.4 million schillings, with milk powder, oil products, paper goods, steel and iron being the main exports. In addition, Albania offered electric power exports to Austria and Austrian participation in the development of Albanian water power and in the building of ore processing plants also was discussed. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 1 Jul 81 p 15 AU]

LIBYAN DELEGATION--Petrochemical industry and fertilizer and chemical food industry projects as well as communal and structural problems were the subjects of talks conducted by a Libyan delegation with representatives of the Voest Corporation in Linz. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 27-28 Jun 81 p 10 AU]

SED DELEGATION VISIT--In conclusion of its visit, the delegation for organizational-political studies of the SED Central Committee under the leadership of Central Committee member Werner Eberlein was received by Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party. The reception also was attended by delegation members Ruth Mueller, Konrad Gurke and Werner Knoeller and by GDR Ambassador to Austria Gerhard Schramm and, on the side of the Austrian Communist Party, by Karl Reiter, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, and by Secretariat members Hans Steiner and Karl Schaetzl. [Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 28 Jun 81 p 4 AU]

BELGIUM

EYSKENS MOVES TO CURB FORMER ZAIRIAN LEADER

PM130910 Brussels LE SOIR in French 4 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] At a cabinet meeting on Friday morning, the Belgian Government discussed the Nguza Karl i Bond affair and the problems which the recent statements made by the former Zairian prime minister, who has taken refuge in our country, have caused for Belgium, for Kinshasa and President Mobutu.

Prime Minister Marc Eyskens revealed his government's viewpoint. In short, it seems that Belgium wishes to prevent the recurrence of such incidents and hence to prevent Zairian refugees from persisting in their activities in our country.

Indeed, the Belgian Government "condemns such statements because, in some cases, they might be interpreted as calls for violence and subversion. Hence, they constitute an abuse of the traditional hospitality which Belgium offers to citizens of other countries."

It should be noted that Karl i Bond was reprimanded by the Justice Ministry; but it does not seem that he promised to completely moderate his tone and to keep silent.

Eyskens read a statement, on the government's behalf, which is, in fact, a "clarification" following the statements made by some Zairian nationals, which have sparked off a diplomatic incident between Belgium and Zaire. Zairian nationals living in Belgium have made repeated public statements on the situation in Zaire over the past few weeks.

The Belgian Government never makes judgments on the internal policy of another country. Nonetheless, it condemns these statements, which in some cases, might be interpreted as calls for violence and subversion and, hence, constitute an abuse of the traditional hospitality which Belgium offers to the citizens of all countries. These statements are damaging to Belgian-Zairian relations. The Belgian Government is absolutely determined to ensure that its laws are respected. It has asked the justice minister to remind the Zairian nationals behind this campaign of the provisions of our law and the government's intention to apply them. It has asked the foreign minister, who is due to visit Zaire soon for the annual meeting of the Belgian-Zairian grand commission, to give the Zairian authorities a detailed explanation of the legal provisions in force in Belgium, relating to foreign nationals living in our country. It asked him to confirm the Belgian Government's intention to ensure that that legislation is respected.

While understanding that some of these statements may have upset the Zairian Government, the Belgian Government reaffirms that it wishes to maintain normal relations with Zaire and the Zairian Government with mutual respect for the two countries' sovereignty and legal systems and noninterference.

Eyskens concluded: "I would like to add that I will receive Zairian Ambassador Kengo this afternoon to explain to him this statement and the context in which it should be placed."

On Thursday, Karl i Bond was summoned to the Justice Ministry and received by Brozens. The minister's principal private secretary reminded his interlocutor of the content of the law on foreigners, notably Article 20 on freedom of speech, specifying that Belgium cannot tolerate a foreign head of state being insulted or military actions against a foreign country being planned on Belgian territory.

According to Belang van Limburg, Nguza replied that he was "only telling the truth, even if it is painful to Mobutu and he did not intend to insult anybody." Regarding the planning of military operations, Nguza apparently stated that he did "not have the money to hire the services of mercenaries and that, in any case, he was certainly not contemplating such actions." Finally, he stated: "There is no need to organize resistance in Belgium since it will arise spontaneously in Zaire itself."

The Justice Ministry denies that the former Zairian prime minister refused to moderate his statements in any way at all and says that, on the contrary, his replies were much more subtle.

GUNMAN FIRES AT YUGOSLAV EMBASSY, WOUNDS DIPLOMAT

NC140959 Paris AFP in English 0950 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Brussels, 14 Jul (AFP)--A gunman opened fire on a diplomat in the Yugoslav Embassy here today and shot down a security official giving chase, police said. First reports said he fired several shots inside the embassy, wounding the diplomat in the arm. A security guard who gave chase was hit in the chest 15 yards (metres) from the building. The gunman made off in a car.

NETHERLANDS

PVDA SHIFTS STANCE ON VAN AGT PREMIERSHIP OPTION

PM131019 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 9 Jul 81 p 1

[Own correspondent report: "PVDA Wants Van Thijn as Third Negotiation Leader"]

[Excerpt] The Hague--The Labor Party (PVDA) does not accept that the Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) has no other candidate for the premiership of a CDA-PVDA-Democrats '66 (D'66) cabinet than CDA leader Van Agt. On Wednesday [8 July], PVDA negotiator Den Uyl proposed that in addition to CDA negotiation leaders Lubbers and De Koning, a PVDA negotiator be appointed--Dr Ed van Thijn, deputy chairman of the PVDA parliamentary group. In the PVDA view, this trio would then investigate whether the CDA really had no other candidate.

If the three conclude that the CDA cannot supply any other prime minister for a center-left coalition then work could begin on the formation of a cabinet under Van Agt. The PVDA would then demand important concessions on the question of the distribution of ministerial posts in the cabinet and in the area of government policy.

The PVDA second chamber faction decided on this strategy on Tuesday [7 July]. When he announced the proposal, PVDA negotiator Den Uyl gave the impression that his party would accept Van Agt on the understanding that concessions would be made, in imitation of D'66. But the 5-point declaration also said that the PVDA is of the opinion that "there has not been sufficient investigation into the possibility of a cabinet in which the CDA, PVDA and D'66 parliamentary leaders would all be ministers under the leadership of a CDA prime minister other than Van Agt."

According to Den Uyl, he did not stress this point enough in the past. "It must have been a blind spot," he said. He added that the PVDA parliamentary group nevertheless "made a dramatic decision by accepting Van Agt as a possible prime minister." But the PVDA would have to be completely convinced--and this would only be possible if a PVDA negotiation leader were added to the present team--that there were absolutely no possibilities other than Van Agt.

REPORTAGE ON 38TH GERMAN-FRENCH CONSULTATIONS

Joint News Conference

LD131230 Hamburg DPA in German 1152 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 13 Jul (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Francois Mitterrand on Monday at the close of the 2-day German-French consultations in Bonn announced their intention to further the close cooperation between both countries.

At a joint news conference, Federal Chancellor Schmidt said that he feels his view has been confirmed in the talks with Mitterrand and the French Government and "that also in the coming years German-French cooperation will be extremely close." The chancellor quoted the opening passage from the German-French treaty of friendship, as he did in the preceeding closing meeting of both delegations, on the close solidarity which unites both peoples regarding security and economic and cultural development. He said he is extremely grateful especially to Mitterrand, but also to Premier Pierre Mauroy, for the spirit of cooperation during the talks.

Mitterrand said that his Bonn visit is of great significance for cooperation and German-French solidarity at a bilateral level, in the European Community and for international politics. Mitterrand said that he is extremely pleased with the talks. The cooperation of both countries is to be continued, it is to be deepened. The president repeated his concept of a "privileged friendship" which was a cornerstone, a supporting pillar, not only for the joint life of the European Community, but also has increasingly decisive significance for international politics.

Talk Results

LD131455 Hamburg DPA in German 1347 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 13 Jul (DPA)--The FRG and France want to press for a [word indistinct] of the dollar course at the Western economic summit in Ottawa, to look for a common approach to the coming negotiations on the European Community's budget and agricultural reform and to retain the European currency system. Broad agreement exists between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Francois Mitterrand in the assessment of important questions of global significance and in their assessment of an arms balance between East and West.

At the consultation, East-West relations, including attempts for a limitation on medium-range missiles, and North-South relations were prominent, in addition to the search for a common approach to Ottawa. At the subsequent explanation, Mitterrand expressed his support in principle of negotiations between Moscow and Washington, but also demanded the creation of clear foundations for the starting positions. The president pointed to Soviet superiority in medium-range missiles, but said on the other hand that it is not desirable for the United States to reach a dominating position by means of continuing to arm.

During the discussion of a broad spectrum of world political, economic and bilateral questions, both sides covered a comprehensive range of subjects, according to observers. Government spokesmen Kurt Becker and Michel Vauzelle stressed to journalists the high degree of agreement achieved by the individual cabinet members in their talks. The French delegation, led by Mitterrand, included seven ministers as well as Premier Pierre Mauroy. According to the two sides, the results of the consultations are:

Ottawa economic summit: The meeting of the seven major industrial countries should demonstrate the West's unity in political and economic affairs. Bonn and Paris concur in their concern for the continuing U.S. high interest rate policy and the fluctuation in the dollar exchange rate, but do not want any confrontation with the United States. What they are aiming at is a deep and thorough discussion with the goal of resisting the temptations of a "National egoistic" trade, currency and credit policy.

East-West relations: The EEC initiative on Afghanistan should be developed further and, if necessary, discussed again with Moscow; both sides agree that the Soviet Union did not definitively reject this advance. The CSCE should draw up a mandate for a European disarmament conference. Federal Chancellor Schmidt stressed that in view of the situation in Poland, the "inhibitive threshhold" for the Soviets should not be lowered.

European Community: France desires an intensified social policy and increased consideration for the interests of the working population. This should be reflected in the planned EEC reforms. Both governments stick to the view that the present contribution rate of 1 percent of value-added tax to the Community treasury should not be exceeded. The European Monetary System should be kept.

Bilateral relations: Paris promises to take into account the interests of foreign friends with regard to planned nationalization schemes. Where German firms are affected by nationalization, "parallel contacts at government level" would be agreed. Federal Chancellor Schmidt expressed understanding for the priority (?placed) by Paris on the economic policy of combatting unemployment, but pointed out that as far as Bonn is concerned, the fight against inflation has first priority. Paris will fulfill the agreements with German power firms for reprocessing nuclear material from nuclear power stations. With regard to arms cooperation, the project of a joint combat tank is to be examined further. Both sides will intensify cultural cooperation.

It was learned from statements by the French side that the new Socialist government in Paris wants to extend its social concerns beyond the national and European framework to encompass the North-South dialogue. The Federal Government stressed, for its part, that social and economic stability is the prerequisite for the West's defense capability.

At a luncheon afterward, which also was attended by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, Mitterrand today described with great satisfaction, during his first summit talks, how very much German-French cooperation is anchored in concrete terms and is geared to subjects which are decisive for the future of our industrial civilization. He hoped that this cooperation would also be directed at new social conditions in firms and society. Federal President Karl Carstens stressed in his speech that the reality of German-French friendship today is "firmly anchored in our peoples, regardless of the respective government." The talks in Bonn demonstrated the depth, permanency and vitality of these relations.

Mauroy Comment

DW140945 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Reporter Schaaft interview with French Premier Pierre Mauroy in Bonn; date not given; answers in French with superimposed German translation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What will you tell the Americans regarding the exchange rate of the dollar and the high interest rates?

[Answer] We will tell them that our alliance doesn't just have a military side. It also means economic and social cooperation. It does not help to develop the alliance in the military field and to decrease it in the economic and social sectors. Unemployment is the scourge of society. One must, therefore, fight it with all means. That is what we intend to do in France, that is the intention of the federal chancellor in Germany. And we will make this absolutely clear to the U.S. President.

Matthoeffer Comment

DW140933 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Excerpts from Reporter Schaaf interview with Finance Minister Hans Matthoeffer in Bonn; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The new French Government recently has more strongly condemned the U.S. high interest rate policy than the Federal Government. Will you act together with the French in Ottawa with regard to this matter?

[Answer] I am not under the impression that these are condemnations. Particularly, my friends Jacques Delors hasn't condemned anything. Both of us have the opinion that the Americans must fight their internal inflation. But the Americans ought to consider the effect it has abroad. An ally cannot solve his internal problems without consideration of the other allies. We will discuss that with the Americans with full understanding for their efforts in the fight against inflation.

Mitterrand Interview

DW131407 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2115 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Reporter Heiko Engelkes interview with French President Francois Mitterrand in Bonn; date not given, answers in French with superimposed German translation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Relations between France and Germany were very friendly under your predecessor. Sometimes there was even talk of a Paris-Bonn axis. Do you plan to continue this close cooperation which was sometimes viewed a bit less positively by other Europeans?

[Answer] Let me first tell you how happy I am to be received by the leaders of the Federal Republic and to be on German soil and with the German people, whom I greet. I want to express to them my feeling of friendship and cooperation. I know their qualities, virtues and abilities. I want the Germans to know that. It is somewhat exaggerated, however, to conclude that there is a Bonn-Paris axis. It would create the impression that two countries form some sort of a government for Europe and this would rightly create a negative impression with the other countries. It would be a most justified reaction.

On the other hand, one can ignore neither history nor geography. We must admit that France and Germany have basically shaped Europe, not only through their conflicts, but also through their agreement and cooperation, their culture, their production potential and their outstanding creative personalities. They are thus two countries carrying particular weight. If they don't get on well with each other, Europe is in poor shape and stagnates. But if they do get along, Europe will develop further, and I support this.

I was a soldier in the last war and know what war is like. Besides the battle, I had an opportunity to become acquainted with and appreciate the German people. All my actions will be guided by this. I hope the ties between our two countries will strengthen, thus maintaining what I call a privileged friendship which does not, however, represent a dominating axis.

[Question] The problem remains whether this will work. The impression was given after the Luxembourg summit that two policies will be pursued now in Europe: France will fight unemployment while Germany emphasizes the fight against inflation. Are there any differences?

[Answer] Naturally, these are somewhat theoretical approaches because the problems of France and Germany cannot be reduced to inflation or unemployment. One must consider the positions of France and Germany in Europe, the positions they hold in the world, the balance of power in the world, the threats to peace and thus the danger of war.

Moreover, we must consider relations between industrial states and the so-called Third World countries, preparations for the world economic summit in Ottawa and preparations for the North-South summit conference in Mexico. So it seems to me that trying to reduce the problems of France and Germany to the concept of their domestic economic policies would mean viewing matters in a somewhat petty way.

I do not doubt the existence of differences in assessing matters, by appointing a new president and a new government, France probably was showing that it considered the earlier policy to be unbearable because there was no such thing as an upswing in the country or the elimination of misery and inequality. I do not mean misery in general, but the daily deteriorating social inequality and the unemployment of almost 2 million Frenchmen, mostly women and young people. All these problems created so much tension that the political change took place almost by itself.

Why should we continue in this way? We will try to embark on a new path. The path we have followed so far has led us into a dead end street. We are trying, therefore, to embark on another path to bypass the obstacles. But we do not want to export this because it applies to France. However, I am convinced that solid mutual support will take place between France and Germany in the social field, in promoting the development of workers and in good mutual relations. Our different approaches, which must be clarified more sharply, will not hinder our cooperation.

[Question] In the framework of international policy, he Germans are particularly concerned by the security problem. Do you believe that the Soviets presently have genuine superiority in medium-range missiles?

[Answer] That is the whole problem. Since peace depends on the balance of power in the world, we must ask whether this balance exists. One generally speaks of a balance when one wants to complain about the strength of the others. Yet, I believe that a certain strategic balance exits in the world. Soviet Russia and the United States are not at war with each other with missiles flying over the Atlantic. One can probably assume that they don't feel like waging war against each other. Both peoples have suffered so much from war that you would have to believe their political leaders are very careless--which they are not--if you wanted to assume that they are on their way to a new war.

Regarding Europe, however, I really believe that the recent steps and initiatives of the Soviet Union, especially the deployment of the SS-20 missiles and the Backfire bombers, are an indication of further Soviet superiority which can be added to an already existing superiority in conventional armed forces. I know very well that the Soviets say exactly the opposite and I have nothing against listening to their arguments. But since I assess the situation as I do, I belive that security is threatened the moment we determine that this inequality exists. I speak quite frankly about these matters because this problem is faced by NATO to which France does not belong. Questions of war or peace, however, naturally also involve France.

[Question] You do belong to Europe?

[Answer] We belong to Europe. Regarding the French Armed Forces, you know that they are formed mainly around the strategic nuclear force. I intend to continue my country's military efforts as long as I have not received far-reaching guarantees regarding a balance in Europe.

[Question] How do you assess NATO's decision to react immediately?

[Answer] If I may repeat, I would like to say that it is not up to me to make a judgment and become involved more than necessary. On the other hand, I have certainly told you enough to make my standpoint clear.

[Question] A certain neutralism can be observed in Germany. Does that seem somewhat strange to you?

[Answer] I don't know whether the word neutralism applies here. You used it. Germany, however, is in a very specific situation because it is a country that does not have and cannot have nuclear arms. However, the greatest number of nuclear arms are concentrated there. A nation like yours, a great nation that cannot have these means and that is subordinated to the decisions of others, will automatically show a number of understandable political and psychological reactions.

It makes it difficult to assess, on the one hand, what must be done to point out that we want to have a balance of power while to see to it, on the other, that every side has its equal share of this balance so that no side will go farther than the other. Everybody must be certain of his security based on the balance in which he is involved. On the other hand, the striving for a balance must not go as far as making the other side feel insecure. You must, therefore, stress your will for defense while maintaining your availability for a dialogue.

[Question] May I ask you one question about French domestic policy, Mr President. You have come this time without Communist ministers, but they will come later. Could you explain to the Germans why you took Communist ministers into your government although you had an absolute majority?

[Answer] Because we have known each other for a long time, let me tell you in a most friendly way and with all respect for the German spectators, that this is none of your business. That decision is simply France's business. The life of democracy in France is our business. But since we are friends and because it is absolutely normal for the German people to be very close by and interested in developments in neighbor country, I do not want to close my mind to this discussion. I can say just this much: France must rally all productive forces so as to control the crisis that involves us as well as others as part of the worldwide crisis of capitalism which has resulted from the sudden and unfortunately continuous explosion of raw material prices. We must handle all these problems. Our country, which was fully hit by this crisis, while suffering very much from inequality at present and in the past, simply needs the common efforts of as many segments of its populace as possible, particularly the productive forces. Moreover, my political work as well as the work of my political friends is based on the unification of the popular forces. We want to push the conservative forces back. Now that a majority of the French has confirmed our policy, the influence of all other parties has declined, including the Communist Party. This is the first time in the history of the French Republic that we as a political party have an absolute majority. Now you can object by saying: And at that moment of all moments, you give the Communists an opportunity to join the government. I would like to remind you that this is the second time this has happened. France experienced it before, namely, when General de Gaulle had Communists in the government in 1944-45. That was during Stalin's time, during war time and during a time of great domestic political disorder in France. We don't live in such disorder today. I assume that General de Gaulle decided to take this step because he wanted to rally all the French together after the war for the reconstruction of France. I must also rebuild France in a crisis. This is a long story but I am certain that I have handled it extensively enough. It is the business of the French.

[Question] Yes, but I thank you anyway for this explanation. Would you permit a rather personal question? How is cooperation working between the Social Democrat Helmut Schmidt and the Socialist Francois Mitterrand?

[Answer] Well, the difference between a Social Democrat and a socialist is probably smaller than that between a social Democrat and a conservation or between a socialist and a Communist. Actually, it should be easy for us to find a common language.

This is not the first time that I have met with a Social Democrat. I am a member of the Socialist Internationale myself and I have had friendly and personal relations with Willy Brandt for a long time. I know many other German politicians and I met your federal chancellor when I was still a member of the French opposition. He received me in the same room of the chancellor's office in Bonn. I met him not so long ago in Paris, just a few weeks after his return from Washington. So it was not for the first time and we simply continued our talk. I would like to summarize this talk by saying that we have the same basic goals and mostly common methods with which to achieve our aims. On the other hand, it is natural for some adaptation to take place since France is not Germany and vice versa. We can very well have different interests, but on the international scene, we will continue to march in step.

Newspaper Commentary

DW140815 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 14 Jul 81 p 4

[Commentary signed Schr.: "Supporting Fire From Mitterrand"]

[Text] Shortly before meeting Mitterrand for the first time in Paris, Federal Chancellor Schmidt asked French experts: "Can the president count?" He may have found out himself in the meantime how far Mitterrand can count or at least that the latter counts missiles in the same way as Schmidt himself. That is not a bad basis for a solid relationship between the two. He could not expect that much backing from his "friend" Giscard d'Estaing. Mitterrand's supporting fire is the more welcome for Schmidt because he has his "friend" Willy Brandt on his side in this matter, giving the impression that he tried to win Mitterrand's understanding for early negotiations with the Soviets on medium-range missiles in Europe.

Mitterrand is certainly not a "hawk." His defense policy action seems to be mainly dictated by his own interests. Since French is not militarily integrated into NATO--thus being neither involved in the deployment nor financing of the counterarmament contingent--he can simply welcome the strengthening of the defense line on his eastern border. Mitterrand also could soon face the problem of whether he can increase France's defense expenditures as generously as his predecessors if he wants to implement his social program. He could sleep more easily, knowing that the watch on the Rhine will be strengthened (this time naturally in the opposite direction).

His reform policy, however, could create difficulties for him where he and Schmidt "should actually find it easy to speak a common language," as he put it. Schmidt reckons every social reform with the additional inflation percents and the exchange rate decline. This is why both could not agree on common action against the U.S. high interest rate policy.

MITTERRAND MESSAGE TO OPENING OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

PM131340 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Jul 81 p 3

[Text of French President Francois Mitterrand's message to the opening session of the National Assembly on 8 July]

[Text] The following is the text of the president's message to parliament, which was read in the National Assembly by Louis Mermaz and in the senate by Alain Poher.

As I am authorized to do by Article 18 of the Constitution, I send my good wishes to parliament at the beginning of this parliamentary term and I express to each one of you, irrespective of his personal choices, my wishes for a mandate whose grandeur and constraints I appreciate, having sat among you for so long.

I dedicate these wishes to the members of the opposition as well as to those men and women who gave me their help and support in my action. All represent the people on an equal footing. Together they form the picture of France in its diversity and unity. The republic does not belong to anybody.

The change which I proposed to the country during the presidential campaign, which the French people approved and which the majority of the National Assembly has adopted, henceforth requires our efforts.

I attach particular importance to this observation since parliament's role of voting laws and controlling the executive is to be extended not only because practice must be in line with the law but also because I expect all the institutions to take part in the task of national recovery.

I have said on several occasions that my promises constituted the charter for the government's action. Since universal suffrage has given its verdict a second time, I would like to add that they have become the charter for your legislative action. You know these promises and I will not go over them again. The government already has started to implement them within the limits of its powers.

This afternoon the premier will ask you to give him the means which the national representatives have to ensure that the contract which has bound us to the French people since 10 May and 21 June is faithfully honored.

Since I am mentioning the notion of contract here, I would like to point out that, if it were one day necessary to go further than the promises made, that could only be done after the people had been consulted again and had given their final word.

Indeed, at a time when you are preparing to debate and decide on the numerous reforms which the French people want, the need to make the contract the foundation of our democracy emerges more than ever. That is why, in keeping with the line laid down by the assembly elected in 1936 and by the Leon Blum government, the contract will be used broadly today whether it be in reducing the working week, organizing leisure time, applying national solidarity or in any other sphere of national life.

As far as is possible, the law should not replace dialogue but ratify it.

We will succeed all the more if we establish a balance of powers in keeping with the constitution, eigher by restoring to the assemblies their rightful role in a parliamentary system or by providing the vital guarantees for the independence of the judiciary--the guardian of individual rights. But although it is necessary for the state to set the example in democratic administration, it should not be forgotten that modern life and the citizens' aspirations call for balance in other spheres.

This is true of a free media released from the many different kinds of pressure which seek to influence it. This is true of the workers' rights in the enterprise, of the organization of associations, of the harmony between man and nature and the plan for decentralization which will be submitted to you as soon as possible.

Deputies, it goes without saying that the other sphere in which the contractual relations I have mentioned must be developed is Europe, the European Community, Europe in its East-West division and Europe as the hinge between North and South.

Although progress has been made in the Community--progress which is still incomplete--in the sphere of coal, steel, agriculture or technology, the European social area still has to be created--an area in which the workers of our countries can live differently and in unity.

This great ambition implies that the Europeans, who do not speak the same language, should at least speak the same language on the international scene. This is a necessity which everybody feels and which will be confirmed by the forthcoming summit conference in Ottawa.

It is in this spirit that I will lead France's action--a France open to the world which bases its security both on its own defense system, on its alliances and on free international cooperation.

I am convinced that France will take up the challenge and will overcome unemployment and inflation if the French people feel closely involved in the action we take. National unity will be all the stronger if everybody feels both responsible for and a beneficiary of the collective effort asked of the country.

As I address myself to parliament, I appeal to the determination of all, to the spirit of responsibility, the civic feeling and the imagination of our people who have always faced the trials of their history each time trust has seen placed in them.

Long live the republic! Long live France!

CHEYSSON DISCUSSES LEBANON, PALESTINIANS, ISRAEL

PM081500 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 5 Jul 81 pp 1, 13

[Interview given to Bisharah Albun by French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson in Paris; date not given]

[Excerpt] Paris--[Question] Do you believe that the Lebanese issue can be resolved before the Middle East problem is solved and how?

[Answer] I do not believe that it is up to foreign forces, however concerned they may be, to answer such a question. These matters must be resolved by the principal responsible bodies--the states of the area. We would like to contribute in any way imaginable to ending the present surrerings of the Lebanese people and especially to enabling Lebanon to regain its sovereignty and integrity under the government of its own choice. Regrettably, however, it is not for foreigners to tackle this problem.

You ask for my opinion. I believe--and I have to be honest, I am afraid--that Lebanon has no hope of saving itself from any threat unless a comprehensive solution is achieved in the Middle East. This is imperative. However, this doesn't mean that the situation should not be improved and the Lebanese Government's authority fully restored. You are well aware, however, that unless the Middle East problem is solved, Lebanon remains exposed to threats. This is inevitable and very obvious, bearing in mind that the basis of the Middle East problem is the problem of the Palestinians.

As long as this people remains without a future, without a homeland and without international status, how can you expect peace to be established in the Middle East? That is not possible. A sizable people cannot be imprisoned in camps, without a future, without hope and without being able to express themselves naturally and to attain peace. That is unimaginable. Lebanon is a direct victim of this situation.

What can be done in the meantime? It isn't enough to recall on every occasion that Lebanon is a state and therefore it should be respected and safeguarded and should live under the democratic conditions it has chosen, but we must also see how we can in some way buttress the Lebanese authorities--the president and the government in Beirut--the institutions which you have chosen for yourselves.

You are perhaps aware that talks are currently underway between the Lebanese and the French Governments on what contribution we can make in this connection. I understand that your authorities are now giving priority to improving the quality of your general forces--I mean the army and the various means of intervention and of expressing sovereignty.

On this level, it appears that the negotiations with the French are progressing. They involve giving you spare parts for your equipment and possibly weapons and, naturally, training. I believe that every contribution we can make to bolster these armed forces is important.

[Question] You have said that it is up to the area's states to shoulder the responsibility for solving the Lebanese issue. Does this mean that you conceive of no solution other than the Arab solution?

[Answer] What do you mean by the Arab solution?

[Question] You French and Europeans have declared your full support for the quadripartite followup committee. Can it, therefore, be deduced that a solution on the European or international level is not possible?

[Answer] Lebanon's affairs are primarily the concern of the Lebanese. The Lebanese should know what they want. They must be given the opportunity to express themselves. We understand that your government attaches great importance to this quadripartite conference, in which it feels it is well represented and has found the framework to express its legitimate demands and to obtain the required outside support, especially from the two Gulf states (Saudi Arabia and Kuwait) which are friendly toward you. For this reason, we have expressed our appreciation for this quadripartite conference.

We are all prepared--and we have said this as Europeans and particularly as Frenchmen and I repeat it now in my capacity as a responsible French minister--to make our contribution. We are not the people who will devise the solution. You Lebanese, together with your neighbors, must tackle the situation in the way you choose. You have said that the quadripartite conference appears to you to be an important framework for progress.

Meanwhile, we are prepared to make our contribution to Lebanon directly--and I have already talked to you about bolstering your army and general forces--and on the level of a solution between you and your neighbors or within an Arab framework and an Arab solution.

We can extend our contribution, our guarantee, or support, our aid and our presence in other ways.

We have a presence in the UN interim forces in Lebanon. We might be prepared to consider any formula proposed by the Lebanese--not by us--or perhaps by an Arab froup which the Lebanese regard as appropriate. However, no foreign country, however friendly, has the right to propose a plan for Lebanon.

In this respect, our attitude is different from that adopted by the previous government which suddenly presented a French initiative on Lebanon. I'm sorry, I do not believe in this. Should there be a Lebanese initiative, we would be prepared to support it and we might be prepared, should your government wish it, to discuss a future Lebanese initiative before it is made public, an initiative by the quadripartite conference or any formula which you deem appropriate. But we have no right to produce in Paris a plan for Lebanon. What applies to Paris also applies to any other place. The plan for Lebanon must come from the Lebanese. You are responsible for your country and we respect that. I don't believe in initiatives such as I have seen quite often in the past--when Paris suddenly produces from its pocket a rabbit and says: "This is the rabbit for Lebanon." I don't believe in that. Nor do I believe in it for the Central African Republic or for Southeast Asia.

Lebanese Will

[Question] But the Lebanese will and freedom of action are paralyzed as a result of armed coercion and the simultaneous Israeli, Palestinian and Syrian military presences. How do you view the future of this tripartite presence in Lebanon?

[Answer] As a matter of principle, we are always against a foreign presence in any country. This is the general view. It's bad for the only answer to a certain problem to be interference by foreign forces. In principle, it is bad. But in certain cases, it is necessary, provided that it is requested by the country itself. If Lebanon considers the presence of certain people to be necessary, we, of course, accept this. And if at a certain time Lebanon believes with these people in the need for a French or other presence, we would accept this with much sympathy. But the Lebanese must decide.

You tell me that in certain cases your freedom of expression is restricted because of local pressures. I can understand this. Not everything should necessarily be said publicly from the outset. You are not alone in the area; you have Arab brothers with whom you sometimes can discuss issues and, together with them, come to certain common conclusions which then can be expressed jointly, even if this is done secretly. In certain cases, you can do the same with others--I mean Europeans, Americans or other elements from the United Nations. But we don't believe that it should be possible for any country in the world to devise a plan for a certain country from outside that country. We consider that unacceptable and we will not do it.

But we can participate, with you and other Arabs you may choose, in the process of reflection. Things must be discussed secretly and not publicly for a long time. But it is up to you to decide.

As I already said, we presently contribute to strengthening your armed forces. This is not a matter to be discussed publicly and there is no need for me to add anything. But discussion is taking place because you wanted it. It is not up to us to tell you that you need tanks or boats. It is up to you to know what you want; we are at your disposal to discuss the matter.

Talks With Saudis

[Question] In the talks you had with Saudi officials, did you sense a certain Saudi plan to find a settlement for the various outstanding issues relating to the Lebanese problem, including the missile crisis?

[Answer] We did not discuss with Saudi Arabia the situation in neighboring countries because neither France nor Saudi Arabia has the right to say what should be done in Lebanon. The Lebanese themselves must know their policies and determine what they want. Bear in mind that the talks were at the level of the French president and the king of Saudi Arabia. The talks did not deal with such subjects as the missiles in al-Biqa', for example. What we made quite clear is what we believe to be fundamental for the area. And here we emphasized what we consider to fundamental, namely, recognition of the right of every state to live in security within borders recognized by the world community. This, of course, applies to Lebanon, within the borders recognized by the world community, not outside these borders, which cannot be altered unilaterally either de facto or de jure--by which I mean Israel.

We also emphasized the right of all peoples to express themselves naturally and to have a home and an international entity. This applies to the Lebanese people just as it applies to the Israeli and Palestinian peoples. We discussed principles in this regard.

The only problem we discussed as an international problem was that of the holy places in eastern Jerusalem. It is well known that there is a UN resolution, issued in 1947, defining the position of this part of the city, which is a matter of concern to three different cultures, to one of which we belong--namely the Christian culture. We have an immediate interest and indeed an immediate right to talk about it, which does not apply when it comes to a sovereign state or people in the area.

[Question] You have spoken about French participation in guarantees. Does the idea of a European-Arab force fit into this context and what is your opinion of it?

[Answer] This idea is worthy of consideration, in my view, but I don't think that it has any chance of success unless it is proposed by the Arabs. If it is proposed by the Europeans, it will certainly fail, as has often happened before. It is up to the Arabs or to some of them to come forward with such a proposal; it is not up to us to propose such a force. I would recall that France made such a proposal twice in the past but because it was France that made the proposal, there was an immediate stalemate. That is natural. Every state must be sovereign, and if it lacks complete control over its territories, it must be helped to regain such control. In any case, every state must make its desires known, even if this is done secretly at the beginning because it is feared that a public announcement might be harmful or dangerous. But I repeat that initiatives in this regard must not be alien to the area.

[Question] Is Socialist France prepared to take a practical part in such a force?

[Answer] If I answer that, it will immediately be interpreted as France making a proposal. France will propose nothing in this regard. But France, like the rest of the EC and other countries, must be ready to take a positive view of proposals of this kind. France has units in the UN forces and another EEC country--namely Ireland--participates in these forces. This shows that we are ready to send our men. It is inconceivable that, after we displayed a clear view regarding the question of UN forces, our new attitude would be inflexible toward another idea of the same sort but coming from a different source. But I repeat, the idea cannot come from us.

Future of the Palestinians

[Question] You have stressed the need for the Palestinians to have a future and a homeland. Where would you see this homeland and how would you define it geographically?

[Answer] Look at the map and the answer is obvious. We should not belittle the importance of the Palestinian problem. A few years ago I asked a leading Israeli, who was asking me about matters concerning the Palestinians and the PLO, the following question: Suppose your son had been born in a camp, had received a good education and had reached the age of 25 without having any future other than the camp or any identity except that of an alien....Interrupting me, he said: He would certainly be discontented.

I have visited one of the Palestinian camps in your country. How can you expect an ordinary man who experienced such a childhood and adolescence to be other than discontented with the absence of a future? Unless the Palestine problem is solved by giving this people a homeland and statehood, it is natural that they should be discontented. As for the question of assimilating the Palestinians in the communities in which they live, that is up to the host country. I understand that this situation in certain states constitutes a very serious problem.

[Question] Is it to be understood that giving the Palestinians a homeland must be one of the essential priorities for a solution and that recognition of this right must come before everything else?

[Answer] I believe that, if we try to set a timetable in a particular way, we will be faced with a series of difficulties because Israel says that its security must be guaranteed before any negotiations can be accepted. I also understand the Palestinian people, who consider their right to exist and to have a state as a recognized natural and fundamental right which must therefore be implemented before anything else. I believe that there is a host of issues relating to natural rights which must be discussed simultaneously: withdrawal from the occupied territories, security guarantees and the position of Jerusalem. Is it possible to discuss some of these issues before others? Perhaps. Many questions arise. Can bridges be built between these different elements, that is, can a gradual withdrawal take place in proportion to the guarantees given by the other side or vice versa?

[Question] The new [French] administration has reiterated its desire to maintain continuity in its Middle Eastern policy, but signs of changing attitudes began to emerge with President Francois Mitterrand's recent statements about a step-by-step policy which reminds Arabs of Kissinger.

[Answer] I believe it's not right to stop at a battle of words and terminologies. There are many historical terms that lose their meaning in the current situation. The term "small steps" has lost its meaning because Kissinger used it. But this doesn't mean that all we have said does not fit within the framework of small steps or rather the framework of a policy of the possible, as I call it.

The objective is a comprehensive solution and until this is achieved, nothing will be accomplished. This should not prevent us from doing something here or there. If it is possible to do it, it should be done.

All we have talked about so far is the possibility of achieving progress in Lebanon. When we talk about progress in Lebanon, this concerns the Palestinians because they are there. It also concerns the Syrians because at present they constitute the Arab deterrent force. It concerns the Israelis because they occupy part of your territories in the south. The first part of our talk was about the possibility of finding a means to achieve this progress without waiting for a comprehensive solution. I don't call that a policy of small steps. We are now in the realm of a policy of the real and the tangible. If there is anything that can be done anywhere, it must be done, but with a view to a comprehensive solution.

But what possible progress can we visualize? One important aspect of this progress must relate to Lebanon, within the framework of developing the task of the deterrent forces. From this viewpoint, the major task of the followup committee was to restore Lebanese authority. Nobody would condemn the actions of this committee, which is seeking to achieve the first steps toward progress. The thinking of the followup committee itself leads to a quest for further progress in Lebanon. This progress can be achieved through the Security Council or some other body.

The basic objective remains a comprehensive solution. In accordance with the Venice declaration, we are in full agreement in this regard with all that the previous council chairmen said.

Palestine Concerned

[Question] President Mitterrand is an advocate of direct dialogue between the Palestinians and the Israelis. Who are these Palestinians, in your opinion, and what form can self-determination take, in the view of the new [French] administration?

[Answer] There must be a dialogue between the Palestinians and the Israelis. Without a dialogue, we cannot obtain peace. The basic issue in the Middle East at present is the Palestinian issue. The Israelis are occupying territories which they have no right to occupy. They also have a formidable military power. Therefore, we cannot conceive of any solution without the Palestinians or the Israelis. Since the two sides are there, they must talk. Unless they talk, I don't see how we can advance. Talks by proxy can take place for a time but eventually the two parties must talk directly. As far as the Israelis are concerned, this is easy. They have a government and elections. But as far as the Palestinians are concerned, they must choose their authority when the time comes. I hope that this choice will be made under democratic conditions. However, in the meantime, there are Palestinians who are representative. There is the PLO which we have recognized as a representative of the Palestinian people. There is no doubt that the mayors in the occupied territories constitute another representative element. The best illustration of this is the fact that we in France, in the European Community and in the United States, are called upon to work more and deal more with the mayors. When the mayors leave the occupied territories, we receive them as representatives of the Palestinian people. At the same time, there are other representative elements which I do not know. But the point is: Who will eventually be the representative of the Palestinian people as a whole? This is a matter which the Palestinians themselves must decide.

[Question] But the mayors have chosen the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

[Answer] That is your interpretation. It could be right, but I am not sure. At present, there are territories under occupation and, therefore, there can be no democratic and natural expression. We are not saying that the mayors and all the Palestinian people will not eventually choose the PLO but that, at the present time, there has been no opportunity for the PLO to be democratically chosen by all the Palestinian people. We recognize the PLO as a representative and when there is an occasion to meet Faruq Qaddumi or anyone else, I will do so because they represent the Palestinian people--but they are not the only representative.

Israeli Elections

[Question] Do you believe that a change in the Israeli Government's prime ministership would facilitate things?

[Answer] If a change occurs in the leadership of the Israeli people, that is their wish. We recognize this, but can any change make negotiations easier? It can. I would add that a government with a few years in office ahead of it can discuss matters on a medium and long term basis, whereas on the eve of elections, it can discuss matters only on a short term basis.

As far as I am concerned, the important thing is to see if the recent Israeli elections produce a government that is so confident of itself and so sure of its future that it will speak not only for the present but also for the future and debate before the Security Council.

[Question] France, through its president, has expressed its sympathy with and support for Shim'on Peres. What would Paris' reaction be if Menahem Begin returns to the prime ministership and do you think that dealing with him would be more difficult?

[Answer] No matter which government is in Israel, we will deal with it. We want to maintain the capacity for open and constant dialogue. We believe that the mistakes made in the past were those of confining dialogue to one party, to the exclusion of the other. There will be no peace in the Middle East without the Israelis and no solution can be found without the Palestinians. Therefore, it is necessary to talk to the two parties concerned.

The fact is that my comrades know Mr Peres and his comrades better than they do Mr Begin for the very simple reason that the Socialist Party was in opposition and did not have the chance to meet with government officials. It was, however, in touch with comrades in the Socialist International and several meetings were held between the French comrades and Mr Peres and his comrades because the Labor Party is a member of the Socialist International. Thus, there is a personal relationship which facilitates dialogue. However, the dialogue will continue with whichever Israeli Government the Knesset elects.

[Question] Would the Labor Party's assumption of power have facilitated your task of setting up a dialogue?

[Answer] Not as far as I personally am concerned. I was in a position which allowed me to be in touch with the Israeli Government. I met with Foreign Minister Shamir several times, but for my comrades the situation was different. It would certainly be quicker to hold dialogue with socialist comrades in the Labor Party.

I would like to refer here to President Mitterrand's interview with the Washington POST and say that not only were the circumstances under which the Israeli aggression was committed against Tammuz (the nuclear reactor) unacceptable under international law, but the matter was also harmful to us and indeed injurious.

[Question] Paris has stressed its intention to step up the precautions and conditions relating to cooperation with Iraq in the nuclear field, though the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] confirmed that the precautions already taken were adequate and effective. What is the future of the nuclear cooperation between you and Iraq?

[Answer] I would like first to say that cooperation with Iraq has certainly not stopped. We are in constant contact with Iraq and are having continuous talks regarding various subjects. The Osirak reactor was only one part of this cooperation. In response to your specific question, I would say that Iraq so far has not suggested anything or asked for anything. It is impossible to predict situations. It would also be inappropriate to give the impression through a statement to an important newspaper in the area that we are offering the Iraqis a commercial proposition for a new reactor. I say a new reactor because it appears that the small reactor was not hit, though the big reactor suffered serious damage and seems to have been finally put out of action. But I am not certain because so far we have been unable to determine the extent of the damage because of Iraqi security, which we well understand. Any new talks will have to deal with a new reactor and, therefore, a new contract must be concluded. We will have to see if Iraq wants to obtain a new reactor or a reactor of a different type because there has been progress in technical development since then. But so far there have been no talks with the Iraqis on building a new reactor.

[Question] Did you, for your part, set certain conditions before the Iraqis can make a new request?

[Answer] We will disregard the name of Iraq because our stand is the same toward all countries that want to obtain a research reactor. What we say about Iraq applies to Algeria, Mexico or any other country in the world.

In our view, every country has a right to research and progress in science technology. We uphold this right. I would add without embarrassment that France possesses advanced technology and wishes to offer this technology to the world. We have begun to sell satellite launchers, following the success of the Ariane rocket.

In the nuclear field, we believe in and reaffirm the need to take every precaution to prevent a switch from peaceful civilian to military use. These precautions include a means of international control, namely the IAEA. But we also believe that there are additional means to prevent a switch from civilian to military use. If a country wishes to obtain a reactor for research purposes, then we are ready to conclude a contract with it. This applies to Iraq as well as to any other country.

[Question] What are the additional means of control that you would adopt, in addition to carrying out contracts?

[Answer] The nature of the project is in itself a real guarantee. There is also the IAEA, which checks and controls so as to ensure that the project is carried out in accordance with the originally agreed terms. A small reactor does not involve any significant danger. But a big reactor with a major potential, as was the case with Osirak, should--in the present situation in particular--involve several intrinsic guarantees. If Iraq wants to enter negotiations with us, we will adopt with it the same method we adopt with any Third World country.

[Question] Do you have any particular view regarding the policy you will pursue in arms sales to the Middle East?

[Answer] As far as we are concerned, there are two stages. First, we have a number of previously signed and current contracts. We have decided to adhere to the principle of honoring and respecting France's signature. All the contracts already signed will be honored. The second stage involves looking into new deals. There are countries that are a field of conflict and other countries that have oppressive and totalitarian regimes to which we can never give arms for they might be used for repression. As for the Middle East region, the first factor alone matters. On the other hand, we will not arm countries that are in a state of conflict and could be pursuing a dangerous policy in the area. We will not give arms to Israel. Once we are away from the field of conflict, we have no restrictions to impose on our talks regarding arms, whether with respect to the Gulf, or Iraq or relatively distant countries such as Egypt and North Africa.

Europe's Absence

[Question] In the light of the hostile feelings some Arab states entertain toward the United States and in the absence of Europe, aren't you afraid that the Soviet Union will take the opportunity to reinforce and expand its political and military presence in the area?

[Answer] I believe that the absence of peace and the tragedies which some peoples in the area are suffering create an excellent opportunity for the big powers to come into the area to play their game there. Peace will come through Israel's security and through the Palestinians having a future in a homeland and statehood. If these issues are solved, the big powers would be mere clients like everybody else, though they might be unhappy at times. The continuation of war and tension, not Europe's absence, is what provides the big powers with the opportunity. Europe is determined to play a part in the lives of these states in view of its commercial, cultural and political relations with them. Disturbances in the Near East could be contagious. You are undoubtedly worried by the support which the Soviet Union is giving to one of your neighbors, but it can also be said that Soviet influence has receded and diminished in the past 20 years. There are no Soviets in Egypt any more and Iraq maintains a highly advanced cooperation with the Western states.

[Question] The Arabs are blaming Europe for pursuing a policy that is completely subservient to U.S. policy and for not playing an independent role in the Near East.

[Answer] That there is independent thinking is indubitable. The best example of this is the U.S. reaction to the Venice declaration and how this declaration was interpreted as a condemnation of the Camp David accords. Therefore, there is European independent thinking, but completely independent action cannot be envisaged. Let us be realistic. There will be no peace in the Near East unless the Americans participate in it. That is a fact. I saw this fact at close quarters during my tour of a number of Arab states when I was a member of the European Commission.

PCF'S GREMETZ MEETS WITH CPSU, PCI OFFICIALS

Meeting With Zagladin

PM131213 Paris LE MONDE in French 12-13 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] PCF Central Committee Secretariat member Maxime Gremetz and Vadim Zagladin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, had "a warm and friendly meeting" at PCF headquarters on 9 July, according to a PCF communique issued on Friday. They carried out a "broad exchange of views on the situation in the two countries," the communique states, adding: "Mr Zagladin described the development of the situation in the USSR since the 26th CPSU Congress. Mr Gremetz described the situation in France following the left's victory and the entry of Communist ministers into the government.

"The discussion also related to some aspects of the international situation and, especially, to questions of peace and disarmament. They stressed the need to work actively for these objectives, to open immediate negotiations on all nuclear arms in Europe and in the world with a view to reducing them. Finally, the common desire to pursue the development of relations and the cooperation between the two parties was reaffirmed."

Talks With Italians

PM131142 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 2 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] In the context of existing relations between the two parties, a PCI delegation comprising Comrades Antonio Rubbi, Central Committee member and chief of the international section, and Rodolpho Mechini, deputy chief of the international section, had a meeting with Comrades Maxime Gremetz, Central Committee secretary, and Roger Trugnan, PCF Central Committee foreign policy section coworker.

The talks took place in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere. They provided an opportunity for a detailed exchange of views on the new situation created in France after the left's victory and the inclusion of Communist ministers in the government and on recent developments in the situation in Italy. They also related to some aspects of the international situation and especially to the need to develop all efforts for the immediate opening of negotiations on the balanced reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe. The meeting provided an opportunity to reaffirm the relations of friendship between the two parties and their desire to strengthen their cooperation.

STOCK EXCHANGES REMAIN CLOSED FOR THIRD DAY

AU100854 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 10 July (ANSA)--The Italian stock exchanges are shut down for the third straight day today following the decision announced Wednesday morning by Treasury Minister Beniamino Andreatta to stop trading to put a halt to the plunge in share prices.

The first such closure of the nation's markets since 1917, after the Italian Army was routed by the Austrians in the Battle of Caporetto, may be extended beyond Monday, the date originally set for resuming trading. Official sources, however, have refused to name a day for reopening the exchanges.

In the meantime, a heavy schedule of consultations is going forward to diagnose and cure the ills of the exchanges. At the end of one encounter in the Bank of Italy Thursday, it was learned that there are no insurmountable problems connected to the positions of the shares quoted on the major exchanges, in Rome and Milan. The meeting of the Central Bank governor, Carlo Azeglio Champi, and representatives from the twelve biggest Italian banking institutions included a survey of the securities held by the credit institutions. The Contango [as received] contracts placed through the banks were reassuringly few, it was reported.

In the evening, the market situation was discussed in a meeting between the treasury minster and a delegation from Confindustria, the industrialists association, and earlier in the day consultations were held by the board of directors of Assobancaria, the Italian commercial banking association, chaired by Silvio Golzio.

The Assobancaria board members, in response to accusations that the banking system failed to defend the quotations of securities during the forty-percent slide of these prices since early June, argued that a heavier presence of the banks on the floors of the exchanges must "necessarily be coordinated with a broader project for market policy".

Also recalled were recent statements released by the association chairman to the effect that the number of shares quoted must be elevated and the financial markets must undergo thorough revisions in procedure and structure. The Assobancaria executives decided to forward to the Securities and Exchange Commission [Consob] a set of technical recommendations agreed to by the commercial banks for the future application of the Consob measure requiring mandatory deposit for trading operations.

COLOMBO EXCHANGES BRIEFINGS WITH ROMANIA'S ANDREI

AU131535 Rome ANSA in English 1528 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 13 Jul (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and his Romanian counterpart Stefan Andrei met briefly in Rome today and exchanged views on a range of international issues.

Colombo and Andrei discussed the ongoing Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and urged that the stalemate in the talks be overcome.

The Romanian foreign minister, who arrived from a visit to Luanda, briefed Colombo on the situation in Angola and in Nambia.

For his part, Colombo briefed Andrei on the recent European Economic Community proposal for an international conference on Afghanistan and the EEC position on the Middle East situation.

L'UNITA ON BERLINGUER-CARRILLO NEWS CONFERENCE

PM101410 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 1 Jul 81 pp 1, 12

[Ennio Polito Report: "Berlinguer and Carrillo Relaunch Eurocommunism"]

[Text] In the new situation created by the left's victory in France and by the formation of a government with the PCF's participation, the PCI and the PCE are planning, in agreement with the PCF, a general resumption of contacts, extending also to other West European communist parties, with a view to joint initiatives. The issues of the defense of peace and of the struggle against the arms race and against the economic crisis cited in the final communique on the talks between Berlinguer and Carrillo are those which are deemed to be most urgent. But others could be suggested by the parties concerned within the framework of consultations.

This is how the PCI and PCE secretaries general expressed themselves at a crowded news conference at PCI headquarters centering on Eurocommunism and its relations with the new French experience and with the Polish crisis on the one hand, and with the Italian and Spanish situations and their prospects on the other hand.

The exchange began in fact with a question about this topic. Marchais, the journalist asserted, has distanced himself from Eurocommunism and has entered the government, while you have distanced yourselves from Moscow and remained in opposition; what is wrong?

Carrillo could see "no sense" in this way of posing the question, as far as Spain is concerned. "The Spanish situation cannot be compared with the French situation. The reasons why the Spanish Communists are not in the government have nothing to do with France." For his part, Berlinguer commented that "the reasons why a governmwnt with communist participation has not yet been formed in Italy have nothing to do with our international stances and our stances in the international communist movement." The essential reason is "the resistance of conservative and r actionary forces, which are aware that PCI participation would entail a radical renewal ot the country."

What conclusions, a Hungarian journalist asked, did you draw from your examination of the French leftwing forces' government program on the European plane, and with regard to your own parties' activities? We regard that program as "very positive, both in itself and in its substance," Berlinguer said. Carrillo fully shared this view: "In the French program," he said, "I see reproduced a policy that is the same as ours. I could ratify every one of the ideas contained in it."

A representative of television newsreel said: Eurocommunism can assert itself through the communist parties' participation in various governments. In France, the Communists joined a government "carried by the Socialists." What about in Italy and Spain?

"The French Communists," Berlinguer explained, "joined the government primarily because they made a decisive contribution to the leftwing forces' victory in both the presidential and the general elections, and also because Mitterrand wishes to remain loyal to his plan to rally the leftwing and democratic forces, without discrimination. We Italian Communists are fighting for a democratic alternative that can bring the PCI and PSI into government, together with other forces. However, the Eurocommunist outlook is not so strictly dependent on communist parties' government participation. The various parties' strategies are suited to differing situations. A contribution can be made to asserting Eurocommunism both in government and in opposition."

Still on the subject of Eurocommunism, one journalist asked whether it is not a demonstration of "opportunism" to impart a new thrust to it coinciding with the PCF's entry into government, without taking into account its "failure." Carrillo replied by pointing out that when Mitterrand stood for the presidency many people forecast his failure. The fact that Eurocommunism has not triumphed at once, therefore, does not mean that it is doomed to failure. Those who speak in terms of opportunism are forgetting that the PCI and PCE have continued to meet and to pursue this path without any interruption of continuity, even when the PCF was far from government. The Rome meeting, Berlinguer added, was planned a long time ago. As far as Eurocommunism is concerned, the PCI secretary general also explained, the concept embraces not only communist parties' activity but also dialogue and understanding with the other forces of the workers movement, primarily with socialists and social democrats.

But did not Marchais "deny himself" by signing the agreement? Is it right to abandon your own positions just so as to join the government? Neither Berlinguer nor Carrillo wanted to "interfere in the PCF's internal affairs." What is important is the positive fact of government participation and the positive substance of the program on which it is based. In any case, Berlinguer pointed out, it is normal, when opportunities for unity appear, for efforts to be made to take them.

Next a LE MONDE correspondent asked a question about the possibility of joint initiatives. "We have continued to maintain contacts with the PCF," Berlinguer replied, "even despite divergences. One instance of this was by Falini's visit to Paris following the presidential elections. Other contacts are planned. We intend, as do the Spanish and French Communists, to establish contacts with other Western communist parties too, for joint initiatives that we believe should not be restricted to our three parties."

"As far as the PCE is concerned," Carrillo added, "people are acquainted with the differences that have emerged with the PCF, not only on the ideological plane but also, for instance, with regard to Spain's EC membership. There has never been any rupture, however. We want relations to develop normally. We are also in favor of initiatives with other communist parties. Our concern is to encourage a development of cooperation among the progressive forces in view of the grave economic crisis afflicting Europe and the threats to peace."

Someone else asked: "Will the joint initiatives mentioned concern the Polish situation too?" "Other parties' positions on this issue," Berlinguer replied, "are not the same as the ones we presented in our communique."

"What will the topics be, then? We Italian and Spanish Communists," Berlinguer said, "have placed the emphasis on the problems of peace, disarmament and the economic crisis. But we cannot be the ones to decide. The substance of the initiatives must be agreed with others."

Still on the subject of Poland, somebody asked: Do Carrillo and Berlinguer plan to attend the scheduled congress? The reply was that neither party has yet received an invitation and it is not known whether one will be forthcoming, since it is an extraordinary congress. Carrillo pointed out that as far as he is concerned, he could not go in any case, since he will be involved in preparations for his own party congress. There are no plans for Berlinguer to attend.

The next topic was the Spanish situation. It is known that the PCE's line is challenged from various sides in an extremely vigorous manner. Could one not speak in terms of a "crisis?" How is the PCE approaching its congress? Carrillo acknowledged the divergences and stressed their legitimacy in a democratic and non-monolithic party. His forecast is that the congress will form a "Eurocommunist synthesis" of the stances, confirming a strategy supported by the vast majority and consolidating both the regeneration process and unity.

Carrillo replied to one journalist, who asked how "the largest West European communist party" can help Spanish democracy against the putschist threat and against terrorism, that the Spanish Communists "are concerned, as are all other democrats, about these threats," "But," he added, "we have not requested any specific solidarity from the PCI, just as we are not requested any specific solidarity from the PCI, just as we are not requesting it from anyone else, because we believe that it is the Spanish democratic forces that must bar the way to those threats and that if they cannot, no solidarity can save Spanish democracy."

Are there any differences compared to the situation in Allende's Chile before the coup? Certainly--and "very major" ones too. "In Chile there was a socialist government that was planning and implementing radical changes. In Spain, there is a conservative government and a monarchy. The motivations claimed by the Chilean putschists would not make sense in Spain. Therefore, the success of a coup is more difficult. Spanish society is more developed than Chilean society and the putschists' motivations are an incredible anachronism (you will all have seen the scene with Tejero on television). Therefore the chances are much slimmer than in Chile."

The other dominant topic of the discussion was the peace struggle. Both Carrillo and Berlinguer expressed, in reply to a question, their interest in and positive verdict on Brandt's initiative vis-a-vis Brezhnev. "We hope," the PCI secretary general said, "that it can help unfreeze the arms negotiations, especially on the Euromissiles, so as to secure the abandonment of their deployment and a reduction of military balances." The answer to another question was that negotiations are the way to establish whether or not an imbalance exists between the two sides' missile strength.

One journalist saw a contradiction between what he described as the PCI's "act of faith" in NATO and the part of the communique which describes Spain's possible future membership of the alliance as something that would upset the balance between the blocs. "Our position in favor of maintaining membership of the Atlantic pact and the obligations deriving from it," Berlinguer said, "is no act of faith, but an act of political realism which takes into account the fact that balance has been created between the blocs and that any unilateral alteration could upset it. This applies equally to the possibility of a country leaving the alliances and to the possibility of a country joining it. Therefore, we Italian Communists are not in favor of Spain's entry either."

The journalist also asked whether Spain's entry would, in Berlinguer's opinion, pose a threat to Yugoslavia. "Yugoslavia," the PCI secretary general replied, "is a nonaligned country and wishes to remain so. If the balance is altered, many things could happen. Therefore, Yugoslavia is in favor of the balance being maintained and opposed to Spain's entry into NATO."

Carrillo added "other important reasons." "While Italy took part in both world wars, Spain remained neutral. The United States and other countries now belonging to NATO had a role in liberating Italy. In Spain's case, not only did this not happen, but if anything, those countries did their utmost to prevent change. Spain's ties with NATO would be of a different kind. This is why opinion polls in Spain now indicate a majority against membership. The PCI respects the positions of the Spanish left. We reciprocate. Also, there is a similarity in the quest for the elimination of blocs."

The last topic was the new thrust to the European institutions and the Luxembourg summit. Berlinguer maintained that at the summit a clear determination was apparent--especially on Mitterrand's part--to withstand the dollar offensive and to coordinate in the monetary field. The PCI "will try to play its part" in this direction. Carrillo stressed the "grave threats" of the U.S. monetary policy, which are acknowledged even in conservative economic circles in Spain. "There must be," he said, "a European policy that will protect the economies as a whole and tackle the threat of increased unemployment. I believe that everything that can be done in this direction and to prevent a destabilization is of fundamental importance."

PCI'S NATTA ON ELECTION RESULTS, TIES WITH PSI

PM131125 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 26 Jun 81 p 1, 16

[Giorgio Frasca Polara report: "Natta Tells Journalists About PCI Directorate Meeting on Elections and Political Outlook"]

[Excerpts] Rome--The PCI Directorate met all day yesterday for a careful examination of the election results and an assessment of the political outlook, partly in relation to the formation of the new government. Following an introduction by Enrico Berlinguer, who took stock of the government crisis, came a broad analysis by Alessandro Natta of last Sunday's election results and their implications. A document will be published today. Meanwhile, yesterday afternoon, while the proceedings were still underway, Comrade Natta himself gave journalists a full report on the meeting and answered their questions.

Election results--The Directorate debate, Natta stressed, made it possible to establish that there is a fairly united assessment of the election results and of two aspects in particular; the clear signs of a confirmation of a decline by the DC ("not only of the preamble policy, but of its power system") especially in the major cities, starting with Rome and Genoa, and the undoubted leftward shift which, though its most significant expression was in the general improvements made by the PSI, is based also on the confirmation of the PCI's strength. "The possibility of a change in an alternative direction from the DC found not only a confirmation but also new conditions in Sunday's vote."

Negative Factors--Natta confirmed that particular attention was devoted (as it will be at the coming Central Committee meeting) to the negative factors for our party; the unsatisfactory result in Sicily, the even more worrying results in Puglia and other southern municipalities (including in Campania,) "which reveal an exacerbation of the gulf between the center and north and the south of the country." "It is not," Natta added, "a matter of making heads roll or of lack of individual ability, though in certain situations there is a problem regarding the adequacy of the party leadership groups and cadres administering local government."

PCI-PSI Relations--"I hope that in Bari, where the PSI has become the largest force within the left and where, as Craxi says, the numerical conditions exist for it, the Socialist comrades will take a Mitterrand-type option," Natta said, indicating that "the delicate and questionable point is the Socialist thesis on altering the balance of forces within the left."

Mitterrand, Natta added, has never made his policy of unity and of an alternative subject to such a change in the balance of forces, nor has he ever set any ideological or political preconditions. This does not imply any failure to acknowledge the legitimacy of rivalry between the two parties and each one's desire to grow, "but the quest for a different balance of forces at all costs could be dangerous and could prove to be a distraction, a wait-and-see attitude, and could imply missed opportunities for the left." In this connection, Natta recalled that both in Rome and in Genoa not only the new municipal councils but also the solution of the crises in the Latium and Liguria regional governments are at stake.

HOUSE HOSTS INDIAN PARLIAMENT PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Statements on Arrival

NC111803 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] The president of the Indian Parliament, Bal Ram Jakhar, arrived in Cyprus today on an official 2-day visit as guest of the House of Representatives.

In a statement on his arrival at Larnaca Airport, Jakhar referred to the joint ideals upon which cooperation between India and Cyprus was always based and to the close rapprochement on problems on the basis of the principles of nonintervention of one country in the affairs of another and the resort to talks instead of confrontation. India, he said, believes there must be no outside influences and that peoples must be allowed to decide for themselves what they want and how to solve their problems.

The Indian official expressed the belief that only through peace it is possible to achieve progress and prosperity for all peoples. He reasserted the dedication of his country to the ideals of the leaders of India and Cyprus, who established the Nonaligned Movement. The principles of this movement, he added, are the only ones with which the world can use to cope with the provocations arising before it. The president of the Indian Parliament also expressed the belief that the talks he will have in Cyprus will be fruitful.

Chairman of the House of Representatives Ladhas, in welcoming his Indian counterpart, referred to the ties of friendship which connect the two countries and which are based upon their joint faith in the principles of liberty, peace and justice. Ladhas recalled that both countries belong to the nonaligned group, which was established by their late presidents, Nehru and Makarios, together with the late Presidents Tito of Yugoslavia and Nasir of Egypt.

Ladhas expressed gratitude for India's support for the cause of Cyprus, saying that India always stood on the side of Cyprus in its struggle for a just and logical solution to the Cyprus issue. He also expressed the hope that the visit of the Indian official will be useful and pleasant.

2-Day Visit Concludes

NC132213 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] The speaker of the Indian Parliament, Bal Ram Jakhar, completed his contacts in Cyprus and departed this afternoon, returning to his country. This morning Jakhar was received by President of the Republic Kiprianou and had a meeting with President of the House of Representatives Ladhas.

Jakhar also met Foreign Minister Rolandhis, who briefed him on the latest developments of the Cyprus problem. The Indian Parliament's speaker also attended a conference at the House of Representatives with leaders and representatives of parties. The conference, chaired by Ladhas, was also attended by the secretary general of AKEL, Papaioannou, Chairman of the Democratic Rally Kliridhis, Chairman of EDEK Lissaridhis and the Democratic Party's parliamentary representative Galanos. During the conference, a reciprocal briefing took place on the two parliaments as well as an exchange of views on the Cyprus problem and other international issues.

In a statement before departing, Jakhar stressed that Cyprus has a friend on whom it can rely in the Indian people. He also mentioned that he is leaving Cyprus with a feeling of friendship and a message of good will. I hope, he added, that Cyprus may achieve its goals for its reunification. The Indian Parliament's speaker also stressed that the people of the developing countries can be proud of Cyprus' achievements.

Replying to Jakhar, President of the House of Representatives Ladhas expressed the certainty that, sooner or later, Cyprus will be reunited into an independent, federated state because it has the support of people like the Indian people and other nonaligned and liberal people of the world.

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS AS-SADAT KIN'S PRIVATE VISIT

NC140752 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 14 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The government spokesman has confirmed a report in the 12 July issue of O AGON that the brother of Egyptian President as-Sadat has visited Cyprus. The spokesman emphasized that the Egyptian president's brother visited Cyprus in a private capacity and had no contact whatsoever with officials of the Cyprus Government.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON PHALANGIST COPTER INCIDENT

TA NEA Reaction

NC120934 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 12 Jul 81 p 5

[From the "Positions" column: "Cyprus and Lebanon"]

[Text] Cyprus fosters deep and sincere friendly sentiments toward Lebanon. It suffers with it and stands by it in its ordeal. It offers all its support to the Lebanese Government for the country's unity and territorial integrity. It wants Lebanon to be united and in peace with its people, its sovereignty intact, and mobilized in support of the holy cause of the Palestinians. It opposes Lebanon's enemies and the foreign-controlled racist forces that cooperate with and serve Zionism and imperialism in trying to partition the country. These stances are very clear. Nevertheless, some corroded machinations of the Lebanese Government have treacherously tried to use Cyprus to consolidate their partitioning intrigues. It is fortunate that the treachery was discovered accidentally. It is unfortunate that Al-Jumayyil was not led to court to be tried for entering Cyprus illegally.

Moreover, the Al-Jumayyil helicopter incident must teach the Lebanese Government that it must remain vigilant to stop the poisoning of Cypriot-Lebanese relations. The incident must also teach the Cypriot Government that it must, without delay, reject applications that are evidently suspicious, like the application to link the rebel Phalangist-controlled Juniyah airport with Larnaca airport.

KHARAVYI Column

NC120841 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 12 Jul 81 p 3

[From the "Views and Comment" column: "No to the Phalangists"]

[Text] The Lebanese Phalangists have tried through treacherous means to deceive the Cypriot Government and blatantly change Cyprus into a transit stop for them. Fortunately, and in good time, the authorities realized the deceitful act and drastically moved by closing the way to the renowned Phalangist leader, Al-Jumayyil. Thus Cyprus' prestige with the friendly Arab forces and states was saved.

Nevertheless, we must point out that the Phalangists' daring insistence on using Cyprus emanates from the Cypriot Government's indecisiveness in not immediately and categorically rejecting certain of their "official" claims. What happened at the airport justifies our warnings and leaves no margin for thought on the Phalangist request to link Juniyah with Larnaca. The government must clearly stipulate that in no event will it concede the smallest facility to the Phalangists and, moreover, will it allow its territory to become a Phalangist base.

It must be stressed explicitly in all directions that Cyprus will never become an accomplice to the plans of the Lebanese fascists and the Israeli Zionists to partition and destroy Lebanon. Cyprus does not intend to be responsible for undermining the friendly relations with the PLO, Syria and the progressive Arab world by accepting the Phalangist use of it as a bridge against their just struggle. Any concession to the Phalangists would have stained our prestige as a democratic, freedom-loving country and would have harmed our cause.

GOVERNMENT UNAWARE OF U.S. PLAN FOR SETTLEMENT

NC140800 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 14 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The Cyprus Government is not aware of any new U.S. plan for the Cyprus issue nor has Foreign Minister Rolandhis been briefed by anyone on a U.S. plan for a Cyprus solution.

This statement was made by the government spokesman when asked whether the government was aware or informed of a new U.S. plan for the Cyprus issue. The report had been carried by the Istanbul paper HURRIYET.

NORTH GOVERNMENT IN POSTELECTION CHANGEOVER

Cagatay Resignation

TA131046 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] On 28 June, Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay submitted his government's resignation in writing to the president today in accordance with the procedure in the 86th article of the constitution for the period following general elections. The president accepted the resignation, but asked the Cagatay government to remain in power until a new government is established. The Cagatay government has been in power since 12 December 1978.

Denktas, Assembly Take Office

TA131148 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] This morning, the Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly held its first session after the general elections of 28 June. President Rauf Denktas and the members of the assembly were sworn in at today's session. The 40-man assembly is composed of 18 deputies from the National Unity Party, 13 deputies from the Communal Liberation Party, 6 deputies from the Republican Turkish Party, 2 deputies from the Democratic People's Party and 1 deputy from the Turkish Unity Party.

New Cagatay Cabinet

TA140908 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has asked Mustafa Cagatay, the outgoing prime minister of the Turkish Cypriot Government, to form the new cabinet. An announcement by the office of the presidency says that Cagatay, the leader of the National Unity Party, has already begun consultations within his party for this purpose.

DENKTAS DISCUSSES REFUGEE, TERRITORIAL ISSUE

TA131304 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the territory of northern Cyprus is barely enough for the Turkish Cypriot community to live as human beings. Denktas made this statement today in reply to questions by correspondents on speculative Greek Cypriot press reports on the territorial issue.

Commenting on a Greek Cypriot press report to the effect that Turkey agreed to holding 28 percent of Cypriot territory, Denktas said that he had no such information and added that this was Greek Cypriot wishful thinking. Denktas continued: I am convinced that Turkey would not take a one-sided decision and commit itself on an issue which so closely concerns the Turkish Cypriot community's security of life and property without consulting us. Percentages of Turkish Cypriot territory were also raised now and then at the time of Archbishop Makarios. However, the territorial issue is not an issue that can be solved through percentages. The territory of northern Cyprus is barely enough to meet the needs of the Turkish Cypriot community.

We have, in the past, brought up the issue of border adjustments. In 1975 and 1976 some of the border villages were uninhabited. We offered them to the Greek Cypriots and told them to come and live in them. They rejected our offer. We warned them that in the event members of our community settled in these villages we would not agree to transform those persons into refugees once more. They did not react.

Today, border adjustments must be compatible with realities. Our people cannot be forced to move out. Our motherland would never ask us to do so, since it is well aware of the damage this would cause us.

Replying to another Greek Cypriot allegation that border adjustments in Cyprus would allow the return to their home of some 110,000 to 130,000 Greek Cypriot refugees, Denktas noted that this number represented all the Greek Cypriot refugees. Recalling that the number of refugees to return home through border adjustments was put at 10,000 to 12,000 by Archbishop Makarios, Denktas said that the figures being brought up by the present Greek Cypriot officials did not concern the Turkish Cypriot side. Stating that the 95,000 Turkish Cypriots were not ready to move once more from their places, Denktas said if this fact is acknowledged then the solution of the Cyprus problem would be easier.

In answer to Greek Cypriot press reports that the Guzelyurt [Morphou] region, Yesilirmak [Limnitis], the road between Larnaka [Larnaca] and Lefkosa [Nicosia] and the Yeni Magosa [New Famagusta] road would be returned to the Greek Cypriot side, Denktas said: To imagine such arrangements is one thing and to reach an agreement on this issue is another. There is not a person on the Turkish side that would endorse such an agreement. The territory of northern Cyprus is barely enough for the Turkish Cypriot community to live as human beings. This community cannot be forced to move once more.

On Greek Cypriot allegations to the effect that he had impeded the meeting of the committee on missing persons, the president recalled that the Red Crescent representative at the meeting was a witness to what happened, and said that the Greek Cypriots had rejected the provisions of the written procedural agreement. Pointing out that the Greek Cypriot objective was to make political propaganda, Denktas concluded his statement as follows: The Greek Cypriots are exerting efforts in a bid to keep the Cyprus issue on the agenda and to jeopardize the solution of the problem on a bizonal and bicommunal basis. Unfortunately, they want to use the meeting of the missing persons committee as a tool for this end.

MINISTER OZAL CONCLUDES IMF TALKS IN WASHINGTON

TA110927 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has concluded his talks with the IMF, the World Bank and other financial organization officials. In a statement in connection with his visit to Washington, Ozal said the IMF asked that Turkey take the necessary effective measures in order to prevent the burden of the state economic enterprises on the Turkish economy. Recalling that his government has already taken and will continue to take the necessary decisive measures in connection with the state economic enterprises, Ozal said that he told IMF officials that this problem could be solved in a medium-term period.

In his statement to the newsmen, Ozal pointed out that Turkey would receive a $226 million loan from the IMF during September and October in accordance with existing standby agreements. He added that the IMF gave the necessary assurances to certain banks in order to provide Turkey with additional loans. Ozal, who completed his talks in Washington, will depart for New York tomorrow for further talks with officials of certain commercial banks. He is expected to leave the United States on Monday, 13 July.

COMMITTEE SIGNS PROTOCOL ON JOINT DAM WITH USSR

TA110623 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] The joint Turkish-Soviet border committee completed its sixth round of talks. The committee conducted work connected with the Arpacay dam being built jointly by Turkey and the Soviet Union as well as the delineation of the border over the dam lake. The supplementary protocol prepared by the committee which started work in Moscow on 11 June, was signed by Ambassador Asaf Inal, the head of the Turkish delegation participating in the meeting and by Ambassador Kuznetsov, the head of the Soviet delegation. The joint Turkish-Soviet border committee will reconvene in Ankara in December.

MILITARY PROSECUTORS DEMAND DEATH SENTENCES

TA081925 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Statement by the office of military prosector for the 3d Army and Martial Law Command]

[Text] A) The trial of suspects belonging to the Revolutionary Path [Dev Yol], Liberation [kurtulus] and an extreme rightist organization active in the province of Unye began at the second court of the 3d Army Martial Law Command. The military prosecutor asked the death sentence for 13 Revolutionary Path members, 1 Liberation organization member and 16 extreme rightist organization members and various prison sentences for 42 other militants belonging to these organizations.

B) In another trial the 3d Army military court prosecutor asked the death sentence for 51 Revolutionary Path members, for 15 Revolutionary Left [Dev Sol] members, for 5 Liberation organization members and for 16 extreme rightwing organization members as well as various prison sentences for 208 other suspects belonging to these organizations active in Aybasti Province.

C) The Third Military Court of the 3d Army has begun the trial of 69 arms' smugglers captured in the Suluova district of Amasya. The military prosecutor asked for sentences up to 30 years in prison.

D) The Second Military Court of the 3d Army has undertaken the trial of 112 persons belonging to the Revolutionary Path organization active in the Golkoy district of Ordu. The military prosecutor asked the death sentence for 17 of the suspects and various prison sentences for the rest.

FINLAND

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS

PM131131 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 2 Jul 81 p 9

[Excerpt] The government gained a new minister on Wednesday when Social Democrat Mauno Forsman, second finance minister, swore his oath of office. Forsman succeeds Pirkko Tyoelaejaervi, who has taken over the post of commerce and industry minister after Ulf Sundqvist. The former social democratic party secretary, Ulf Sundqvist, has withdrawn from active political life to become chief of the Workers' Savings Bank.

ICELAND

NEW CUBAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

FL031835 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Iceland's President Vigdis Finnbogadottir has received the credentials of the new Cuban Ambassador to that country, Quintin Pino Machado. After the cermony the new Cuban ambassador was given a reception attended by political and economic leaders of that country.

PORTUGAL

SUPREME COURT ANNULS LEFTIST MILITANTS' TRIALS

NC132201 Paris AFP in English 2148 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Lisbon, 13 Jul (AFP)--Portugal's Supreme Court today annulled the trials of 24 leftist militants serving jail sentences of up to 17 years, official sources said. The prisoners were members of the Proletariat Revolutionary Party (PRP).

The decision followed a 20-day hunger strike by one of the party leaders, Carlos Antunes, to force authorities to annul his colleagues' trials and release them under the 1979 amnesty law.

Late last month Portugal's Revolutionary Council ruled unconstitutional a law allowing witnesses to send written testimony to trials rather than appear in person. The PRP militants, accused of staging armed attackes against banks in the north in 1976 and 1977, were sent to prison mainly on the basis of written testimony. Their lawyer tonight said he would seek the immediate release of all 24 men from prison.

SWITZERLAND

PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

NC131755 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Geneva, 13 Jul (AFP)--Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's Political Department, arrived here today for a previously unannounced official visit to Switzerland, the first by a ranking PLO official.

Mr Qaddumi, who is expected to hold talks in Bern tomorrow with members of the Swiss Government, was met at Geneva airport by Swiss Ambassador to the United Nations Francois Charles-Pistet and by PLO resident representative Dawud Barakat.

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LORD CARRINGTON EXPLAINS MIDEAST OBJECTIVES

PM141244 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 13-19 Jul 81 p 26

[Bishara al-Bun interview with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington in Luxembourg--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] What do you intend to do and what are your plans with regard to the European initiative on the Middle East during your chairmanship of the European Council of Ministers in the coming 6 months?

[Answer] We will certainly continue to play our role in accordance with the concept of the Venice Declaration. Naturally, we will consider the outcome of the Israeli elections and any developments in U.S. policy. It is, therefore, difficult to say now in detail how we will push ahead with the European peace efforts and endeavors. We have no magic solutions but I would imagine and believe that our view, which is based on the balanced principles of the Venice Declaration, is correct and right and that we have a role to play in the negotiations to reach a settlement. What we should do is to establish trust on both the Arab and Israeli sides by convincing them that the other side has legitimate rights as well that must be respected. We will discuss ways and means to progress toward this goal but this will necessarily depend on the political will of the parties themselves.

[Question] What is your attitude toward a Palestinian state?

[Answer] We support the Palestinian people's legitimate right but it is not up to us to say if this leads to the establishment of a Palestinian state.

[Question] Do you intend to meet Mr 'Arafat and, if so, where and when?

[Answer] I have no plan or proposal now to meet Mr 'Arafat but I will be prepared to so if such a meeting would help and play a positive role in progress toward a peaceful settlement.

[Question] Will the European Council recognize the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people as the Arabs are demanding?

[Answer] Obviously, the PLO enjoys wide support from the Palestinians and, for this reason, we believe that it should be involved in the negotiations.

[Question] Has the European Community any specific plans to help solve the Lebanese crisis?

[Answer] As the European Council has declared on several occasions, Lebanon's independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty must be respected. The Lebanese Government is urgently demanding a peaceful settlement to the present crisis. We believe that the European Community's role must be one of supporting the government and preserving the powers of the legitimate authority.

[Question] Can the European Community make any move in the Middle East without the support of the United States and the backing of the Soviet Union?

[Answer] We have no intention of impeding the peaceful efforts which the United States is exerting but we believe that Camp David is not enough. We believe that there is a role which Europe can play in helping in the progress toward a settlement to be negotiated by the parties in the manner they deem suitable. My objective during my chairmanship of the Council will be to do all I can to bring this settlement nearer.

NETHERLANDS

COMMITTEE URGES ACCEPTANCE OF CRUISE MISSILES

PM141050 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 25 Jun 81 p 8

[Jos Klaassen report: "Nuclear Arms Advice Fairly Shaky"]

[Text] Amsterdam--The advisory committee on questions of disarmament and international security and peace--called the Alting von Geusau Committee after its chairman--is of the opinion that in December this year the Netherlands must agree to the deployment of 48 cruise missiles on Netherlands soil. According to a majority of the committee, such a decision offers "the best guarantee for serious arms limitation talks" about the so-called Eurostrategic nuclear arms--the SS-20's on the Soviet side and the Pershing II and Cruise missile in the West.

The Alting van Geusau Committee's interim report is directly connected with the advice given by the same committee to the government at the end of 1979 on the modernization of West Europe's nuclear arms. The advice covered two questions: Have the relative military strengths of the East and West so changed that nuclear arms modernization is necessary? and: Can a new arms race be averted by negotiating with the Soviet Union about limitations on both sides?

The committee answered the first question with an unequivocal "yes," and with regard to the second question, the committee advocated an "active negotiation strategy," which should be understood to include "concrete negotiations on quantitative reciprocal limitations and reductions." Here the committee noted that the success of such negotiations would depend on the "political context," in other words, the political climate.

In its report published Tuesday, the committee stressed the deterioration in the international climate, the fall of the shah of Iran and the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. It pointed to the threat to oil supplies to the West from the Persian Gulf. The committee then went on to underline the effects of a possible Soviet invasion of Poland.

Washington's nonratification of the SALT II treaty was, however, partially excused with reference to "Afghanistan." At any rate, the current discussion in the Netherlands whether the ratification or otherwise of the SALT II treaty should be a condition for nuclear arms modernization was quickly left aside. However, moderates such as Mr M. van der Stoel of the Labor Party, among others, chose to support such a strategy.

The so-called "zero option" which is being pursued in the Netherlands--no nuclear arms modernization in Western Europe and the dismantling of the Soviet Union's SS-20's--is rejected by the majority of the committee because the balance of relative military strengths between East and West has shifted in favor of the Soviet Union. At any rate, according to the committee, a "zero option" is now even less of an option than it was in December 1979, when the NATO modernization resolution was adopted.

According to the committee, the "zero option" would have a detrimental effect on NATO's political cohesion, and it would also have a detrimental effect on the role the Netherlands would be able to play within the alliance. The committee fears that the larger nations in NATO would then be able to make decisions "excluding the smaller allies" more than had been the case in the past.

A further postponement of the deployment decision, as had been advocated by one of the committee members--Dr J.H. Leurdijk (he considers that negotiations have hardly had a chance to produce any results)--is out of the question in the committee's majority view.

It could accept a possible "partial deployment" of the 48 cruise missiles, that is, the deployment of only 32 of them. There are military reasons for this number. The Netherlands would then be able to decide on the 16 "postponed" missiles at a later stage.

Here the committee seems to weaken its own forceful pleading for the immediate deployment of 48 cruise missiles. The necessity of 48 cruise missiles becomes unclear, but the committee even undermines its own arguments for the deployment of that number of missiles. The disadvantages with "partial deployment" are considered by the committee to be an appearance of Netherlands indecisiveness, the postponement of the discussion of the deployment of the remaining missiles for a future cabinet, and a weakening of NATO's negotiating position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

The advisory committee is probably trying to vie with the oracle at Delphi in its final recommendations: A Netherlands Government's nuclear arms decision must be one which "wins both sufficient support from the people's representatives and the approval of NATO." As things now stand, these two elements seem to exclude one another. But on one point the committee is right--what is needed from the Netherlands Government is an active approach to the issue. The lack of such an approach has probably done more damage to the Netherlands position in NATO than all its criticism of and objections to modern nuclear arms.

VAN THIJN APPOINTED THIRD NEGOTIATION LEADER

PM141431 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 10 Jul 81 p 1

["Own correspondent" report: "Queen Appoints Van Thijn as Third Negotiation Leader"]

[Text] The Hague, 10 Jul--This morning Queen Beatrix appointed Labor Party (PVDA) Deputy Chairman Dr E. van Thijn as a third negotiation leader. According to the instructions given to him, Van Thijn is to attempt "with due regard to what has already been established in the negotiations led by Mr Lubbers and Mr de Koning to resolve the remaining problems."

On 30 May, Lubbers and De Koning were given the task of "investigating the possibilities of forming a cabinet with the broadest possible support among the people's representatives." These instructions mean that in the event of a failure in the attempts to form a Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA)-PVDA-Democrats '66 (D'66) cabinet, they should also investigate the possibility of a cabinet with a different composition.

The CDA, PVDA and D'66 negotiators continued their talks this morning with the three negotiation leaders and discussed what are seen as "remaining problems." Beginning tomorrow, the three negotiation leaders will discuss what further proposals they should make on the subject of the policy program of a new cabinet and the allocation of ministerial posts. The negotiations themselves will be postponed until next Thursday, because outgoing Prime Minister van Agt has announced that he will be going to watch the Tour de France [cycle race] at the beginning of next week.

APEL DISCUSSES COUNTERARMING, U.S. MISSILE POLICY

DW140645 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 13 Jul 81 pp 33-41

[Interview with Hans Apel, FRG defense minister, in his office at the Defense Ministry in Bonn; date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Once again something surprising comes from your building, Mr Minister. Hardthoehe [location of FRG Defense Ministry] told CDU Deputy Juergen Todenhoefer that the Soviet Union has eight times the number of nuclear warheads on medium-range missiles than NATO. Doesn't this--to put it politely--grossly mislead the public? Do you want to frighten the Germans?

Apel: Mr Todenhoefer's questions were answered exactly as they were asked.

SPIEGEL: They were answered in a military-technocratic manner. If you want to draw a correct picture, then you cannot count only missiles, but must also count the number of nuclear warheads the West has mounted on aircraft and ships.

Apel: Comparisons of figures are surely not enough in themselves to arrive at a security-policy assessment in comparing strength, but this does not change anything with regard to the fact that there is a clear and increasing Soviet superiority in medium-range weapons.

SPIEGEL: In the latest "military posture" of the U.S. chiefs of staff and in State Department reports of the past few years, figures are given for medium-range weapons--weapons with a range of more than 1,000 km--which show that the West is not that weak. We have been able to determine that NATO, including France, possesses 1,202 nuclear warheads, if you count not only missiles, but also bombers, submarines and the A-6 and A-7 planes on aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean and North Sea.

Apel: In this respect, too, it is decisive to ask which systems are to be included. I don't want to forestall the first step of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States. After all, there cannot be any arms limitation agreements without clarifying terms.

SPIEGEL: During his latest visit to Moscow, the federal chancellor conceded to the Soviet Union that the forward-based systems, the U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons in Europe, could be included in the negotiations on medium-range weapons. SPD Chairman Willy Brandt was asked about this in Moscow.

Apel: Nothing can be said against this. I understand this desire of the Soviet Union and I also am aware of its justified security interests. But hopefully, the Soviet Union also will understand our interests and our desire to talk about comparable weapons systems of the Warsaw Pact, such as the Backfire bomber.

SPIEGEL: General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev repeated to Willy Brandt the offer to stop any further rearming in medium-range weapons as soon as negotiations are started; he is even prepared to scrap such weapons. The Federal Government rejected earlier offers of this kind. Don't you think that the Federal Government's credibility will be harmed if it only says "no" to any proposals made by Moscow?

Apel: The cabinet has thoroughly discussed all the proposals and concluded that if one side has made as much headway in the medium-range armament as the Soviet Union, then a freeze at this level would mean nothing but firmly establishing the imbalance.

SPIEGEL: Why is this? We should actually be pleased if the Russians say: We will not deploy any additional missiles once negotiations are started. The Pershing II and cruise missiles which are planned for Europe are to be deployed only by the end of 1983. Why does moratorium have the meaning of freezing for you? It was the chancellor himself who quite some time ago proposed a moratorium.

Apel: The moratorium of several years ago and the moratorium of today--there is quite a difference. In the meantime, Moscow's concept has presumably developed further. We in the West must not ignore this; we must examine it thoroughly and take it into account in our preparations for the negotiations. On the other hand, however, the Soviet Union has stepped up considerably the deployment of its SS-20 missiles. More than 50 of these systems were installed last year. At present, 220 launching pads are operational, with two-thirds of them targeted against Europe.

SPIEGEL: This speaks rather in favor of a moratorium; the Russians first stop deploying their SS-20 missiles and the West gains a breathing spell for the negotiations. Nothing is actually going to happen in West Europe until 1983.

Apel: What is important is for negotiations on medium-range missiles to be held as soon as possible with the aim of arms limitation. The SPD's federal congress commented on this in detail. I was one of the coauthors of this resolution and voted for it. What matters is that we not do anything that might reduce the pressure on the pace of the negotiations, in the West as well as in the East.

SPIEGEL: You could still say: moratorium yes, but with a deadline of 3-4 years. Preparations for the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe do not take much time and we would not lag behind very much.

Apel: It was precisely in this connection that Willy Brandt expressed views and provided information in his SPIEGEL interview last week. What he said certainly was interesting and must be examined thoroughly. But one thing must also be emphasized: Since December 1979, when we approved NATO's dual decision, nothing has changed in the military-political field that would give us any reason to question the decision again.

SPIEGEL: Quite a lot has changed, Mr Minister. The U.S. President's name no longer is Jimmy Carter, but Ronald Reagan. Carter wanted to achieve an agreement with Moscow on the limitation of strategic weapons. Reagan rejects the SALT II agreement. How serious is Reagan actually in his readiness for negotiations?

Apel: I want to make a preliminary remark. Seen from the military angle--also from that of the United States itself--a ratification of SALT II would, in my view, be advantageous rather than disadvantageous. But sovereign states have to decide for themselves what they want to achieve in foreign policy. Thus, I take notice of the fact that the Soviet Union and the United States will continue the SALT process only as early as in the spring of next year.

But one thing must be absolutely clear: There is no direct connection between negotiations on medium-range weapons and SALT II, though they will form part of the SALT process. NATO decided to hold negotiations with the goal of achieving results. If this is not possible, then counterarming is required. The Americans have confirmed this. By the way, in talking about changes in the international situation, then certainly one must not keep silent about the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan.

SPIEGEL: The chancellor said it and Hans Apel says it: The United States is ready for negotiations. The U.S. President stated--one week after his talk with the federal chancellor--at West Point military academy: "If discussions are to be held, then they must be related to the choice of arms systems but not to a possible renunciation of armament for the sake of treaties or agreements."

Apel: I don't comment on the speeches of politicians of friendly countries. I stand by the decisions of NATO committees, which are unequivocal. In Rome, as well as in Brussels this spring, the United States fully agreed with the line supported by the Federal Government, that is, negotiations on this subject as soon as possible.

SPIEGEL: Nevertheless, no negotiating concept on the part of the Americans is evident as yet. Only a gigantic rearmament program is recognizable--$1.5 trillion within a 6-year period.

Apel: NATO is an alliance of sovereign states and this alliance comprises the political volition of completely different interests and policies. On 5 October, the Federal Republic decided to continue the policy pursued hitherto.

SPIEGEL: Exactly.

Apel: Time and again, we have said quite plainly that we can neither accept a condition of inferiority nor participate in any striving for military superiority. We will push for a negotiating concept in the alliance which orients itself along the basic lines of NATO's dual decision.

SPIEGEL: But President Reagan and his aides are striving for military superiority. The United States wants to be number one in the world. Whether you like it or not, the Federal Government must participate in this, isn't this so?

Apel: We are an independent sovereign state. We also have made it quite clear already in the NATO committees that we will not allow ourselves to be forced to choose between national defense or social security. Security policy is much more comprehensive for me than for many politicians at home and abroad. It embraces social peace as well as our development aid.

SPIEGEL: Your Hamburg foundling Klaus von Dohnanyi says that "certain forces" in the West are endeavoring "to define balance time and again as de facto Western superiority."

Apel: I share Von Dohnanyi's view. But the decisive question is what will be valid policy in the long run. I want to differentiate quite distinctly between verbal muscle flexing and realistic politics. Securing military balance and pursuing detente policy on this basis are the important things.

SPIEGEL: If you are in agreement with Dohnanyi, then whom does he actually mean by "certain forces?"

Apel: Whoever questions either the two parts of NATO's dual decision--negotiating and counterarming, if need be--destroys the decision as a whole and he does even more. He drives NATO into a political crisis and lessens the chance for arms control.

SPIEGEL: Have you stated this clearly to your American colleague Caspar Weinberger?

Apel: We have had very vivid debates in all NATO meetings until now...

SPIEGEL: Is he able to learn?

Apel: I believe that our message was understood.

SPIEGEL: Nonetheless, time and again, he says farewell to a policy of balance: "In case deterrence fails then we must be able to win so as to survive."

Apel: I said before that it is not my business to comment on statements by other politicians.

SPIEGEL: What do you think of the theory that through the counterarming decision, the Americans want us to become embedded in their new global strategy of strength. Here is an example: Suppose a conflict breaks out in the Gulf area and the Americans intervene with their rapid deployment force. They get into trouble and must open a second front in Europe by threatening with the new highly accurate Pershing II and cruise missiles.

Apel: One must remember once again the origin of the decision so as to make it plain that your question is not correct as stated. Since the mid-1970's, the Soviets have been, consistently and with no concern for SALT, building up a new potential with SS-20 mobile medium-range missiles. In October 1977, the federal chancellor made it clear to them that this must not go on. A similar statement is contained in the May 1979 Bonn declaration--signed by Schmidt and Brezhnev. But the process continues.

SPIEGEL: But the dismantling of the obsolete SS-4 and SS-5 also begins. The Russians are modernizing.

Apel: There are still 380 SS-4's and SS-5's on the Soviet side. This is why I am not willing to take this argument quite seriously. But even if somebody gets rid of a muzzle loader and acquires a machinegun instead, then this is a qualitative leap ahead.

SPIEGEL: All armed forces are modernizing, with the weapons becoming more and more accurate and expensive. This you know best.

Apel: I want to finish my reasoning. NATO, with some difficulty, arrived at the dual decision in 1979--long before the confrontation arose at all between the two superpowers in the Persian Gulf area. This is why your story has nothing at all to do with the other one.

SPIEGEL: This is no proof.

Apel: But I would agree with you on one point: the danger increases that confrontation of the superpowers outside of Europe--and this not only through proxy wars, but also through direct confrontation--might spread to where these two superpowers dispose of the highest military potential. One need not think of medium-range missiles at all in this respect. The other military potential existing over here in central Europe is already sufficient...

SPIEGEL: Thus war has become more likely...

Apel: ...the compelling conclusion for me is that peace in the world is becoming increasingly indivisible and that Europeans must no longer be under the delusion tnat events in the Middle East--or elsewhere in the world--are of no interest to them. Detente policy and peace policy have a worldwide effect. And it must be added here: What I can see that has to be done by us to secure peace outside NATO above all is to increase our development aid. This includes the readiness of our diplomacy to take seriously the self-determination right of the peoples in the Third World.

SPIEGEL: Do the Americans know this?

Apel: We must continue to discuss this thoroughly with our Western allies. I do not believe in classifying Third World countries as friends and enemies and granting development aid accordingly. In this, one easily gets on the wrong track.

SPIEGEL: But this already has become a principle of the new U.S. policy. The Americans want to return to the policy of "containment." U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig traveled to China and promised arms deliveries there. This must trigger actual concern in the Kremlin.

Apel: If there exists fear of encirclement in the Kremlin, then the Soviet leaders must enter talks with us here in central Europe, which are aimed at arms control and limitation.

SPIEGEL: We feel that it is wrong to pronounce them guilty. For right now, it is the Soviet Union--see the Brandt-Brezhnev talk- which wants to negotiate whereas the Americans say: We are not yet ready.

Apel: We cannot overtrain ourselves. We can bring only a limited influence to bear on the relationship between the two superpowers. But there where we form part of the arms control process, namely in medium-range weapons--we will see to it that negotiations will be entered in the fall. I do not doubt the Americans' readiness for negotiations.

SPIEGEL: Would you accept a bet on this!

Apel: Yes and I will win.

SPIEGEL: But what matters after all as well is how the negotiations will be led.

Apel: I believe that I must observe something on principle: If one wants to bring influence to bear on a friend, on a policy he develops now, then one certainly does not do this by kicking him in his shinbone or exposing him in public, but by seeking a business-like talk with him. This must be our policy. Verbal acts or stunts do not make any sense vis-a-vis neither Moscow nor Washington. Both sides know that we belong to the Western alliance and that our national interests require genuine negotiations on arms control.

SPIEGEL: Let us proceed from the premise that Pershing II and cruise missiles will be deployed over here--because no results were achieved in the negotiations. Do you share the view of a large number of experts that war in Europe becomes more thinkable and possible than hitherto? Jochen Vogel says: "A universal apocalypse appears no longer unimaginable."

Apel: Your argumentation is not to my taste. In preparation of the church congress, I have done some thorough reading. Today's debate reminds one of the 1950's. At the time, the North-South subject played hardly any role. What matters today, too, is the question: Are we allowed to spend that many billions for arms while millions of people are starving? This pressing question is justified.

I don't feel that war will become more likely--if new medium-range weapons come to Europe. Besides, it is quite decisively up to the Soviet Union to bring influence to bear on the stationing of the new systems or even to render them superfluous through a result achieved in time in negotiations with the United States.

SPIEGEL: Weinberger, on whom you do not want to comment at all, says: Tactical atomic war--that is the difference with regard to the 1950's--could be confined. And he certainly means confined to Europe.

Apel: Military strategists of the two alliance systems are of the view that an exchange of nuclear strikes will bring the two sides to reason--and thereby result in the suspension of fighting. I am skeptical regarding such considerations. For me, atomic weapons--of whatever kind--are political weapons which are supposed to deter. Nothing must change in this respect also through the introduction of new arms systems.

But what must be added under all circumstances--and in this we certainly are in delay--is: First, we really must act more energetically than up to now to arrive at the limitation of arms with regard to all conventional nuclear weapons because the stockpiling of arms does not result in more security. Second, the process of confidence-building--the knowing of one another, the relying upon one another--is advancing too slowly in my view.

SPIEGEL: For you to say that deterrence is no longer credible after the SS-20's have been deployed means that you have lost confidence in the Americans. If the Russians bomb us back into the stone age with their medium-range nuclear missiles, the Americans will not be prepared to threaten to use intercontinental ballistic missiles and thus risk the devastation of the United States.

Apel: The credibility of our U.S. alliance partner cannot be doubted at all. But in 1967, the alliance agreed on the strategy of flexible response. The essence of this strategy is the option of responding with the same means with which one is attacked. Therefore, the response to the SS-20 is not an intercontinental ballistic missile but the Pershing II and cruise missiles. If the Soviet Union renounces its arms lead, the West can also renounce its counterarmament.

But with every decision on the use of nuclear weapons, the Americans themselves naturally are immediately exposed to the nuclear risk. The Soviets have always said very clearly that they do not consider limiting such a nuclear exchange to Europe. So nobody should believe that when war breaks out in Europe the Americans will merely watch it over television at home.

SPIEGEL: How much is enough? What is a balance?

Apel: A balance means that NATO needs to have enough weapons to inflict so many losses on the enemy in case of war that he renounces the use of military means.

SPIEGEL: In the theory of the balance, data must be discussed.

Apel: I don't mind. But more important is thinking in options. The option must be to respond to the threat on the same level on which it is presented. One must not immediately resort to the ultimate options which lastly are not credible anyway because nobody believes that the other side will initiate worldwide suicide.

SPIEGEL: If both big powers hold this view, they could try their conflicts in Europe. We will not know who will be the winner because we will be dead.

Apel: Whenever a war broke out, politics had failed. I am convinced that this will not happen. If a nuclear war were to break out, the Soviet Union will carry the conflict to the place where the political decision on the use of nuclear arms was made, that is to say, Washington. We have clear information that this is the Soviet strategy.

SPIEGEL: Perhaps it would be better for the Europeans to station the new medium-range missiles on ships. The Americans are considering stationing their new MX missiles on ships.

Apel: The U.S. Government is well aware--and it told them, too--that such a decision would immediately cause NATO to call for the stationing of the medium-range missiles on ships as well.

SPIEGEL: Call for or demand?

Apel: Demand. However, seen strategically, almost nothing would change as a result. The Soviet Union has said this clearly. It is wrong to believe that with sea-based missiles Europe can wait and see further developments calmly because then the SS-20's naturally would not be targeted on submarines and ships but on West Europe, as before.

SPIEGEL: Do you think the zero option the SPD hoped for when it made its decision in 1979 and hopes for now again after Brandt's visit to Moscow is possible? No new systems in the Federal Republic? Reduction of the SS-20's?

Apel: I don't consider it invalid. It fully and absolutely depends on the negotiations and on the willingness of the Soviet Union. This is the declared position of the Federal Government.

SPIEGEL: The NATO dual decision meanwhile has become a domestic and foreign political explosive. The debate no longer is about what is militarily necessary and feasible, but only about the coalition and the alliance being in danger.

Apel: Let us begin with the domestic political debate. I have no doubt that it would be totally different if this NATO dual decision disappeared mysteriously. Several thousand nuclear warheads are already stationed in the FRG. Nothing new will be added, at least with regard to the quantity and explosive force, because if an additional quantity of weapons were to be added, the same quantity would have to be dismantled. So we will not increase the nuclear potential stored in the FRG.

Those who today propagate the slogan "living without arms" are discussing things far beyond the counterarmament decision. For example, they are discussing the question of whether, according to the principles of the Sermon on the Mount, we are to renounce every type of self-defense. This means that although NATO's dual decision is a domestic political explosive, it is but a part of the problem of whether we need to have weapons at all.

SPIEGEL: And in foreign policy terms?

Apel: In foreign policy terms, you are undoubtedly right. For us to demand that the U.S. Government fully implement both parts of the counterarmament decision also applies to us as well. The same coalition, the same government, the same figures. A government which is in its own continuity just cannot tell people that some thing or another just was an April fool's joke.

SPIEGEL: Social Democrat Hans Apel who formerly demonstrated against nuclear death himself has turned into a bogeyman within his party. The convinced Christian Hans Apel was unable at the church congress to make his point clear to the audience. How do you feel?

Apel: It is true that I became a member of the SPD 26 years ago to oppose rearmament of the Federal Republic. By the way, this was a very honorable position at the time. It is also a very honorable position today--to be a pacifist. But meanwhile, many things have happened. Very early I came to the conclusion that without a balance of forces there can be no detente policy, no peace, no freedom and no right of self-determination for our people.

Our policy has safeguarded peace. Our peace policy has advanced on the basis of an approximate balance. Sixty million Federal Germans do not dodge their political responsibility and do not want to run the risk of others making politics on their behalf--politics that we don't accept and that could indeed jeopardize peace.

SPIEGEL: It's hard to believe that everything leaves you so cool. Hans Apel is more vulnerable than he admits.

Apel: Maybe, but I must do my duty and I do it as long as I have to.

SPIEGEL: Doesn't the discussion at the church congress, the discussion on defense and arms, affect you at all?

Apel: It affects me very much, not because they shout at me, but because evidently we are about to accept intolerance and impatience in debates. Whatever I can do to avoid this I will do.

SPIEGEL: It has become a standing phrase of all politicians that we must try to have a dialogue with this restless young generation. But every attempt that has been made to this effect has shown that it is not possible anymore.

Apel: That's true. The dialogue very often resembles a dialogue of deaf people. This is the real problem. Such a dialogue is an exchange of preconceived positions. The willingness to listen to each other is limited. But in this respect, one thing must be taken into account, please. The defense minister cannot argue as he likes.

SPIEGEL: Why not?

Apel: Because questions of external security are more delicate than other questions. So nobody bearing responsibility can talk at random. This may limit the ability to hold dialogues with young people. But they are entitled to be informed of the plain facts. Chumming up doesn't help the debate. But those who conclude from this that we don't do everything in our power to safeguard peace--and our success of the past decades is self-explanatory--are unable to hold a dialogue themselves.

SPIEGEL: Mr Minister, we thank you for this talk.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE VIEWS DEFENSE CUTS

DW101327 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 10 Jul 81 p 1

[Karl Feldmeyer editorial: "The Bundeswehr Is Short of Necessities"]

[Text] The Bundeswehr is in bad shape. Shortcomings, doubts and fears have deprived it of its glamour. Fiscal planning broke down over the Tornado and what was left fell victim to the finance minister's red pencil. The public is now used to adverse news from Hardthoehe such as that from closed meetings on the form of statements before the investigating committee on the clarification of the Tornado debacle.

The Bundeswehr presently is short of necessities. The air force has taken roughly 100 aircraft out of service and its combat pilots have had to drastically reduce their training flights and are in the air less than the pilots of any other NATO air force. The army is short of gasoline which it needs to properly train its soldiers. Only through a last minute additional financial appropriation could the fall maneuvers take place. Equipment maintenance is inadequate and repairs are delayed. Much has to wait and be postponed until next year because of a backlog of requirements and obligations.

But it is already clear that even less means to cover the financial requirements will be available then. It is difficult to conceive of a worse situation for the satisfaction of military requirements than growing unemployment and the inevitable necessity of reducing performance standards. Nonetheless, the Defense Ministry has announced that in 1982 it will need roughly DM3 billion more than the DM42 billion it received this year, against the resistance of the finance minister. Given a 5 percent rate of inflation, DM3 billion more for 1982 will not quite reach the 3 percent increase in the defense budget the chancellor promised NATO and experts see only a slim chance that this demand will be met.

What will happen if DM3 billion more cannot be raised? What consequences are the government and the coalition ready to accept in such a case? Should they reduce the current procurements and annul valid contracts? The investigations made with regard to the recent financial calamities have shown that this would hardly ease the financial situation because the losses of the respective firms which would have to be borne by the government would absorb a considerable portion of the sum set free as a result of the cancellation of the orders. The way out of these difficulties--selling weapons intended for the Bundeswehr abroad, to Saudi Arabia, for instance--is blocked for well-known reasons.

What possibilities to cover the deficit are left? Only the quantitative reduction of the Bundeswehr and the limitation of its presence. For important Bonn politicians to consider the possibility of setting up so-called cadres shows how serious the situation is. But it still may be assumed that they assess the financial consequences of such a decision too optimistically.

The Federal Republic is interested more than any other NATO state in making it clear, through the military presence of all important allies on its territory, that an attack on it would mean a conflict with the entire alliance. Americans, Canadians, British and Netherlanders contribute their share to this presence. But the Netherlands has stationed only one brigade instead of the agreed corps. The Belgian contingent also falls short of its nominal strength. The Americans and British are still present with strong, large units.

But is it understandable for Britain, which is sacrificing part of its fleet to finance the modernization of its armed forces, to leave the Rhine Army essentially untouched? If Bonn were to set the signal for a unilateral troop reduction, its partners would need to hesitate no longer to consider reductions. After all, they too have financial difficulties. This holds true not only for the Europeans; Haig's under secretary of state, Eagleburger, warned in Bonn recently that it would not be possible to convince the Americans that they should be more concerned about Europe's security and do more for it than the Europeans are prepared to do. Therefore, a reduction of the Bundeswehr presence could raise questions affecting not only the bases of the coalition but also the bases of German security.

So this, too, is no way out of the conflict between financial needs and security-political necessities. This hard clash at least has the advantage that the government is forced to make decisions now. The talk about what can be "reasonably" demanded as a gauge of what must be done for security must be stopped. A defense budget of DM45 billion is both "reasonable" and necessary. The government will have to say this if it wants to be convincing and come out on top. This would also be an important signal to the Bundeswehr and would indicate the esteem it enjoys with its own government.

HERNU COMMENTS ON ARMS SALES TO ARAB COUNTRIES

PM140837 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 12 Jul 81 p 15

[Mustafa al-Yahyawi interview with French Defense Minister Charles Hernu in Paris; date not given]

[Excerpt] AR-RIYADH: Will France in the future pursue a new policy of military cooperation with the Arab countries, particularly Saudi Arabia?

The minister: The question of arms sales and military cooperation is both a complicated and important matter. It is natural that the new French administration should in the first few weeks of being in power carry out a serious study of all sorts of activities having diplomatic, economic and military effects. But I can assure you right now that France will respect all its previous undertakings and also maintain military cooperation with the countries that have ties with us, especially the Arab countries. The cooperation will continue actively although the method of carrying out such cooperation might change here and there in comparison with what it used to be in the past.

AR-RIYAD: What is the future of French-Saudi military cooperation?

The minister: French-Saudi military cooperation is regarded as one of most important elements on which the close relations between the two countries are founded. On its part, the French Government is quite ready to continue the policy of military cooperation with the Saudi Arabian Kingdom for the benefit of both countries.

AR-RIYAD: France, as is known, contributes to the development of the Saudi Navy and some of the ground military units. What will cooperation between the two countries in this field be like in the future?

The minister: The Defense Ministry in collaboration with the Saudi Government will continue to contribute to developing and equipping ground and naval armed forces in the Saudi Arabian Kingdom. We believe that it is useful that we should expand the military cooperation between our countries to include the air force as well.

AR-RIYAD: In a desire to diversify their arms sources, the Arab countries have purchased French arms. There are several contracts that are either under consideration or being implemented. Will France, under the new regime, continue to supply the Arabs with the arms they demand?

The minister: France will respect all the arms contracts concluded with the Arab countries and consider its commitments sacred. We also hope that in the future we will conclude new agreements and contracts between France and the Arab countries while respecting every country's national sovereignty and international law.

AR-RIYAD: Will France continue its cooperation with other countries in the same way it is now cooperating with Iraq?

The minister: France is a founding member of the International Atomic Energy Agency and therefore respects the right of all states to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes. France, like the great majority of countries, strives for the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conditions that do not allow the proliferation of the use of the atom for military purposes.

CHEYSSON VIEWS RELATIONS WITH ARAB LEAGUE

PM141432 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 8 Jul 81 p 1

[Interview given to 'Abd al-Jalil Damaq by French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson in Tunis; date not given]

[Text] Tunis--Following the talks at the Arab League palace in Tunis between Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT asked the French minister:

[Question] How do you view France's relations with the Arab League?

[Answer] The existence of the Arab League is extremely fundamental as far as we are concerned because it is our interlocutor in the Arab-European dialogue. We believe that the time will come when this dialogue is really important. It represents an effort by the Arab states to form a united front. This is a mode of action in which we sincerely believe. At any rate, we established the European Community for this same purpose. We believe that it is useful to hold a collective and this represents a common denominator among countries which might have different stances on different matters.

The French minister went on to say: There is nothing the Middle East needs more at present than Arab unity because the Middle East issue is a very serious threat to world peace and means unbearable suffering for those who are bombed, like the Lebanese, and those who have been destined to feel despair, like the Palestinians. The French minister emphasized that progress in the march toward solving the Middle East crisis requires Arab unity. We French are fully convinced of this.

[Question] What about your visit with the secretary general?

[Answer] It was the first time that a member of the new French government met with the Arab League secretary general. My visit with him was prompted by thankful analysis and I attach great importance to it.

[Question] Some believe that the stance of the new French Government could influence the European initiative. What is your opinion on this?

[Answer] The new factor is that France is now more stable because the president will remain in office for 7 whole years. This is in addition to a parliamentary majority which will not change for 5 years. Consequently, France is now a capable and reliable party and must play a bigger role. But we do not imagine for a single moment that it can play a different role from that which our Common Market colleagues are contemplating. We are strongly committed to the decision adopted by the members of the European Community, especially as a result of the mission they recently carried out in the Middle East region. We also are committed to the principles which have been approved for a solution of the problem. One question remains which can now be asked, namely, irrespective of this, can France play a better role by virtue of its special relations with the two sides? The answer is that this is possible. Peace will not be decided in Paris or New York but definitely in the area itself. It remains for France to help, support and provide guarantees.

[Question] Can we expect an initiative from France concerning Arab-European dialogue?

[Answer] In view of the subjects that will be raised in this context, we believe that the Arab-European dialogue is the best method of cooperation, especially as the Arab League is a body qualified to speak on behalf of all Arabs, irrespective of any disagreements that might occur among them. Regarding the most important problem--the solution of the Middle East issue and particularly the Palestinian issue--I do not think that the necessary answers will be found within the spheres of the Arab-European dialogue.

[Question] May we learn more details about the French stance? Is France formulating a plan for a solution?

[Answer] It is not our duty to prescribe any solution and I believe that Chedli Klibi also would be embarrassed by that question since he is directly responsible for a solution, not us.

FINANCE MINISTER OUTLINES SOCIALIST PLANS

DW141105 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 13 Jul 81 pp 86-88

[Editor Helmut Sorge and SPIEGEL associate Gustave Stern interview with French Economy and Finance Minister Jacques Delors in his Paris office; date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Minister, you are a representative of the moderate wing in the Mauroy cabinet. Does your appointment as economy and finance minister mean that the French Socialist Government wants to pursue a social democratic policy of a German pattern? Or have you just been appointed to the cabinet to appease the citizens?

Delors: Several doctrines exist in our party. That is normal, it is our strength. Personally, I am not less of a socialist than all the others. Two elementary principles, however, are more important to me than that: one cannot ignore facts; a society cannot be changed by decrees.

SPIEGEL: The Socialists promised the French to cut down unemployment, to reduce the imbalance with regard to income and to end injustices vis-a-vis the workers. Social democratic governments of other countries seem to have reached the limits of the social state. How do you want to implement your program in times of worldwide recession?

Delors: We are greatly lagging behind countries where socialists were or are in power. We want to make up for that lagging behind. We do not face the same probelms as our social democratic friends elsewhere, who must deal with too high budget deficits, high taxes and social contributions which are in addition considered by the society as unimputable. Had we reached that point, we would have suggested another policy.

SPIEGEL: Can't you learn a lesson from the experiences of the social democrats in Bonn or the former Labor government in England?

Delors: I do not at all share the pessimistic prognoses carried by the French press regarding the Federal Republic. I am instead much convinced that the German economic miracle has not come to an end. Your country still has many trump cards to play....

SPIEGEL: ...Chancellor Schmidt will be happy about this assessment...

Delors: ...the Federal Republic is a typical example of a country that has achieved a lot and is now confronted with some disadvantages to its achievements. Historically that's always been the case.

SPIEGEL: In contrast to the German Social Democrats, Labor failed in England.

Delors: The British problem is a social and not a party problem. Neither the Conservatives nor the Socialists succeeded in solving these problems.

SPIEGEL: France's Socialists face another dilemma. On the one hand, they must appear to be generous in the social field to justify the hopes linked with their coming to power. On the other, they must face realities such as increasing inflation and unemployment figures.

Delors: Not we, but our predecessors are responsible for inflation and unemployment. The Barre government concentrated for 56 months on the fight against inflation. And what is the result? Although it was not particularly fought by workers and trade unions at that time...

SPIEGEL: ...it has been replaced in the elections when the inflation rate reached about 13 percent.

Delors: Even if one says that the upswing of the dollar is tantamount to a third oil price increase, figuring 3 points for it, there is still an inflation rate of 10 percent. A figure that is smaller to the one we had 5 years ago. I ask myself: why so many unemployed, why the waste of time?

SPIEGEL: You must administer the conservative heritage anyway. Among the seven greatest Western industrial countries, France holds second position behind Italy with an inflation rate of 12.7 percent in the past 12 months.

Delors: We fight on two fronts. We must not allow in the near future, in view of strong social imbalances, a moderate support of economic growth and the absolutely necessary social reforms to deteriorate our inflation position any further. In the long run, however, we want to fight the structural reasons of inflation to gradually decrease the inflation difference between the Federal Republic and France.

SPIEGEL: The increase of minimum wages, ordered by Mitterrand shortly after his taking over, could lead to the strengthening of inflationist tendencies.

Delors: An increase of 5 percent was planned also under Giscard, if he had won. We decided to have a 10 percent increase. But this additional increase had no influence on production costs because the state has offset it.

SPIEGEL: The work force increases in France by 100,000 to 130,000 people annually. Economic growth would have to increase 3.5 percent annually to avoid an increase in unemployed beyond the current 7 percent. How do you plan to avoid increased unemployment in view of this development?

Delors: We do not expect any tangible results in the next 18 months. But we will create new jobs wherever it will be necessary, for example, in public servece. France has to make up in this field for lagging behind most other countries. We must continue to accent investments in those industrial branches that are indispensable for the creation of a restored and dynamic industry and that are the bases of progress. In contrast to certain prognoses made some 15 years ago, we are today not in a postindustrial society. The current technological revolution demonstrates that industry as before is the motor of success.

SPIEGEL: It seems rather doubtful to us that you will be able to dampen inflation with this policy.

Delors: We do not reckon with a considerable decrease of the price increase in the near future. We just want to avoid even more deterioration and, simultaneously, we want to decrease unemployment.

SPIEGEL: And how do you plan to eliminate social injustice? Solely with tax reforms?

Delors: Naturally not. We must deal with the fiscal system. This system has created inequalities through tax evasion as well as through the tax law itself. But one can make just gradual progress there. I will not make a turn of 180 degrees, particularly not with regard to laws involving savings and investments. One must be careful there. Some of our planned reforms will be hard to implement without agreement with our European partners.

SPIEGEL: The introduction of the 35-hour-work week is the declared aim of your government. President Mitterrand tried in Luxembourg to create some enthusiasm from his European Community partners in this respect. But Helmut Schmidt did not seem to be enthusiastic regarding the French plans.

Delors: These were first talks and nothing more. In the talks I had with the European finance ministers, my ideas met much approval. I do not think that I am exaggerating. The ideas I developed were not utopian. I just requested the EEC Council of Ministers to examine the many suggestions worked out by the EEC Commission for a change of working conditions.

SPIEGEL: The fact still remains that Helmut Schmidt is not the only skeptic in the Federal Republic.

Delors: How else can it be if one wants to achieve rapprochement in a single talk on an issue that is the subject of scientific and theoretical controversies?

SPIEGEL: One question usually remains unanswered in these controversies: Is it possible to introduce the 35-hour-work week without a wage cut?

Delors: You cannot have your cake and eat it too.

SPIEGEL: What do you mean by that?

Delors: We can only achieve our aim under four conditions: First, productivity must be increased through better work organization. Second, the development of wages and labor costs must be compatible with the achievements of the plants. Third, new jobs must be created. Fourth, priority must be given to working hour cuts in the industry and particularly for those working under unfavorable conditions.

SPIEGEL: Such as?

Delors: I have shift work in mind.

SPIEGEL: Some of your other plans also meet with resistance. Your critics believe that the nationalization of 11 industrial groups and of banks corresponds rather to ideological than economic demands. Don't you fear that your measures will entail more flight of capital and the refusal of entrepreneuers to make investments?

Delors: We are the Government of France and we have the right to alter the limits between public and private sectors. We have always stressed and practically demonstrated that we fully comply with our commitments. When I was taking measures against speculation threatening the franc since February, for example, I did not issue any decree curtailing the activities of foreigners in France. In his Wednesday government statement given to parliament, Premier Pierre Mauroy made a clear differentiation between the interests of the French and those of foreigners.

SPIEGEL: Three firms slated for nationalization, namely CII-Honeywell-Bull, ITT France and the Hoechst branch Roussel-Ulcan, all firms with foreign capital, will not be listed in the nationalization bill to be adopted by parliament in the fall.

Delors: Yes, prior to taking over, there will be negotiations with our foreign friends, with the governments as well as the involved firms. I confirmed that expicitly to a member of the German Government.

SPIEGEL: When will you deal with the involved firms?

Delors: These discussions need time. In any case, we will keep to the international laws and we want to develop our economic relations with other countries.

SPIEGEL: Now you defend the nationalization policy, but according to our information, you were not too happy about it.

Delors: I gave my opinion freely in the government without being exposed to insinuations. One listened to me, a discussion ensued and one made decisions.

SPIEGEL: What does the Socialist-Communist government expect from nationalization?

Delors: There is a simple answer to that question. Had the French entrepreneurs shown the same openmindedness toward the workers movement in history...

SPIEGEL: ...as the entrepreneurs in other countries...

Delors: ...the Socialists would never have thought of the necessity to nationalize to change the course of events. Unfortunately, however, history shows that the entrepreneurs always say no when they are in a position of strength and they grumble if they are a minority. That is a typically French pattern.

SPIEGEL: Instead of social consensus between employees and employers, there is sometimes a civil warlike atmosphere.

Delors: An end must be made to that. Our entrepreneurs have not used the repeatedly offered chance in the past 20 years to offer the principles of a social compromise to the working class. Therefore, the workers had to aim for a political change because they could not achieve results through negotiations.

SPIEGEL: The economic difficulties with which you are confronted are currently being increased through the high interest rates. Europeans seem to agree that this is the fault of the Americans.

Delors: We should not make the Americans the scapegoats for our own difficulties. We should instead mind our own business. I did not and I do not want to interfere in U.S. policy. I intend, however, to direct attention to the fatal consequences of the American practice for the Free World.

SPIEGEL: So the French and the Germans will fight together against the Americans at the Ottawa world economic summit meeting this month?

Delors: I think so.

SPIEGEL: Aside from the high U.S. interest rate policy, the French franc shows considerable weakness. Banks and money dealers agree that your currency must be devalued in the European Monetary System.

Delors: Those who say that ought to take the responsibility for their own statements. When I belonged to the opposition, I was very careful not to say anything negative against our currency. As the finance minister, I will not act differently. I can say that the violent bleeding of our currency reserves has been completely stopped.

SPIEGEL: What chance to survive do you give the European Monetary System in view of the considerable inflation rate differences?

Delors: Naturally, it would be better if we had less different inflation rates. The last 2 stormy years demonstrated the stability of this system as well as the possibility to make adaptations calmly. Compared with the earlier period, it is an extraordinary innovation. I have always defended that system, but I wished that this system were accompanied by some economic and financial measures strengthening cooperation between the Federal Government and France.

SPIEGEL: Mr Minister, you have an absolute majority in parliament. It seems that your government is firmly established for 5 years and your president for 7 years. What could make the Socialist program fail?

Delors: I have traveled much. I have read much--the correspondence of several personalities of prewar times, such as Lord Keynes, the economic scientist. I realized that the Western world is as inconsistent and shortsighted as it was in the early 1930's during the great economic crisis. It if goes on like that, if the appeals to form a common attitude are not heard, not just France will be condemned to failure, but the entire Western world would slide into an even more dramatic crisis.

SPIEGEL: Mr Minister, we thank you for this talk.

Predicts 3 Percent Growth

PM141322 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Jul 81 p 27

[Text] Jacques Delors, economy and finance minister, addressed the Senate Finance Committee under the chairmanship of Edouard Bonnefous (Democratic Left, Yvelines) on Wednesday, 1 July. The minister first replied to questions from the president of the committee. "France," he said, "is experiencing a new shock connected with the brutal increase in interest rates and the dollar. This phenomenon is virtually equivalent to a third oil shock for our country and prolongs the recession."

To tackle this situation, the government has decided on a policy of support for the economy--a policy which, however, comes up against another obstacle: the growth of national inflation.

"The elements of an economic revival," Delors said,"appear nonetheless to be present, whether it is a question of purchasing power, stocks or propensity to invest. Thus, in the last 3 days, the cost of money destined for enterprises has been slightly eased. Taking account of these elements, the French economy ought to experience in 1982 a growth in gross internal production in the order of 3 percent."

After general keynote speaker Maurie Blin (Centrist Union, Ardennes) expressed reservations about the precursory signs of a revival of activity, the minister explained that "since 21 May, France has not spent a single dollar to support the franc. During the same period, credit loans totaling FR26 billion have been granted to enterprises."

In reply to other questions, Delors recalled his opposition to the freezing of industrial prices, while asserting that the productivity gains often found in the productive sector are not always passed on to the consumer by the distribution sector." He indicated that "the budget deficit for 1981 will have to remain between 56 and 70 billion with 30 billion or so remaining to be financed." One of the minister's essential worries is to improve enterprises' access to innovation and risk capital. "Recalling the main trends of savings policy, Jacques Delors," the communique published at the end of this hearing states, "confirmed the government's refusal to upset any of the finacial and fiscal mechanisms in force. A commission to be set up in the near future will consider this new policy and notably the development of risk capital, whose spectacular drop continues to be disturbing.... He recalled that all fiscal reform should be gradual because of its probable cost to the state. The 10 percent investment allowance does not seem to the minister to be the best formula but it will be maintained in 1982. As for fiscal assets, the commission will examine the expediency of maintaining them."

GAS TALKS RESUMED WITH USSR, STALLED WITH ALGERIA

PM150821 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Jul 81 p 32

["B.D." report: "Gas Dependence on USSR Does Not Worry the French Authorities"]

[Text] The negotiations between Gaz de France and the Soviet Union on the purchase of Siberian gas have been resumed in Paris [LE FIGARO on 4-5 July, page 5, identifies the Soviet delegation head as Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Osipov]. The fear which some members of Barre's government had expressed--in view of the U.S. Government--about excessive energy dependency on the USSR is no longer encouraged. Gaz de France has, therefore, reiterated its intention to buy an additional 10 billion cubic meters of gas per year from the USSR. The Soviets stated that they are prepared to start exporting this gas in the second half of 1984. Two 70 mm [as published] gas pipelines will be constructed in the coming years covering a distance of 5,800 km. The Soviets also asked that the price of gas supplied to France under an initial contract (4 billion cubic meters in 1980) be reassessed. Finally, it should be stressed that the interest rates in use on the financial market are complicating the financial arrangements, which proved an obstacle in these negotiations on the "Russia No 6" contract in January.

Although Gaz de France's discussions with the Soviets have been resumed, they are still in deadlock with Algeria. "There is no longer any contact," according to Gaz de France. Since 1 July, Algerian gas prices have increased, simply by the operation of the indexing system, from $3.75 to $4.27 per million British thermal units. But the deadlock in negotiations on reviewing the existing contracts on the calculation of the price is preventing the third contract between Gaz de France and SONATRACH [Algerian National Company for the Transportation and Marketing of Hydrocarbons] from coming into force. The first methane tankers were to arrive at the Montoir-de-Bretagne terminal, which has been finished since February, in the first quarter of the year. Although the Algerians are maintaining a high level of supply on the first two contracts (around 120 percent of the quantities specified in the contracts), they are not allowing Gaz de France to unload part of the gas at Montoir. This unused installation is placing a considerable burden on Gaz de France's operating results.

ENVOY IN MOSCOW DOES NOT MAKE NATIONAL DAY SPEECH

LD141653 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] The Kremlin this year did not invite the French ambassador in Moscow to make the traditional televised speech on the occasion of the French national day, 14 July. As for the French ambassador, he made no representation to address the Soviet people. It must, in fact, be remembered that last year the Soviet authorities, informed in advance of the text of the speech, asked the ambassador to remove a sentence referring to Afghanistan. Because of the ambassador's refusal, the speech was not broadcast.

BILL SUBMITTED TO ABOLISH STATE SECURITY COURT

PM150827 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Jul 81 p 34

[Text] The bill to abolish the State Security Court was submitted to the 8 July cabinet meeting. It provides for crimes and offenses against state security to be examined and judged by common law courts in peace time.

However, the modified Article 698 of the penal procedure code should include the following explanations. "When the case constitutes a crime of treason, espionage or other attack on the national defense system, the court of appeal's general prosecutor can, according to the rules laid down in Article 662 (paragraphs 3 and 4) ask the criminal court to declare the examining magistrate or judge incompetent or refer the affair to the same kind and level of legal body in the territorially competent armed forces, which proceeds under the conditions and according to the methods laid down by the military justice code. In this case, the military judges called upon to form the panel of judges are all officers."

Under the statutory rules applicable to them, the magistrates attached to the State Security Court will be reintegrated, as supernumeraries if necessary, and given a post at the same level on the scale.

When the law comes into force, the cases with which the State Security court presently is dealing will be transfered to the competent common law court and, in cases where several courts are competent for the same offense, the question will be settled in keeping with Articles 658 to 661 of the penal procedure code.

PCF'S GREMETZ TALKS WITH PLO DIRECTOR QADDUMI

PM140915 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 7 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, director of the PLO Politburo, who is visiting France, met yesterday with Maxime Gremetz, PCF Central Committee secretary in charge of international questions.

During this meeting, Faruq Qaddumi thanked the PCF for its solidarity and stressed the dangers contained in the Near East situation. The PLO leader also conveyed Yasir 'Arafat's regards to Georges Marchais.

For his part, Maxime Gremetz recalled the PCF's support for the Palestinian people's national rights, including the right to build their own independent state. He reaffirmed the PCF's support for the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole authentic representative.

Ibrahim Sus, PLO representative in Paris, and Serge Boucheny and Alain Gresch were present at this warm and friendly meeting.

PS OFFICIALS RECEIVE CHILEAN, SALVADORANS

Jospin-Sule Meeting

PM141335 Paris LE MONDE in French 5-6 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] Lionel Jospin, PS first secretary, received Anselmo Sule, Chilean Radical Party chairman and Socialist International vicepresident, on 26 June. The two "stressed the need for help for the democratic and progressive forces struggling against the military dictatorship in Chile" and decided on "the principle of a meeting between the Socialist International Latin America Committee and the PS to analyze the situation in the region and to draw up a program of joint action."

Neiertz-FDR Members

PM141338 Paris LE MONDE in French 5-6 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] Veronique Neiertz received Salvador Samayda and Rafael Menjiva, members of the political-diplomatic community of the El Salvador Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR). The PS national secretary in charge of international relations reaffirmed total PS support for the Salvadoran people's struggle and for the FDR and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front," Samayoa reported on "recent increased threats and a stepping up of U.S. intervention after the troops specially trained by the United States had suffered a setback in the field."

COMMITTEE ON MISSING PERSONS BEGINS MEETINGS

NC141057 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] The committee formed for the missing persons issue began its work at the Ledra Palace Hotel today. A UN statement says that during the meeting the committee was briefed on its terms of reference and each member made a general statement. The dates for future meetings of the committee will be set in due course. The committee consists of Mr Claude Pilloud, representative of the UN secretary general; Fricos Mikhailidhis, Justice Ministry director general and representative of the Greek Cypriot side; and Miss Latife Birgen, representative of the Turkish Cypriot side.

The committee will not have a chairman but members will chair the meetings alternately for 1 month. Today's meeting was presided over by Mr Pilloud.

Bayrak Radio Report

TA141002 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] The first meeting of the joint missing persons committee is being held today at the Ledra Palace Hotel in Lefkosa [Nicosia]. The Turkish Cypriot side is represented at the meeting by the foreign affairs adviser to the presidency, Dr Latife Birgen, and the Greek Cypriot side by Mikhailidhis from the Justice Ministry.

The northern Cyprus news agency [TAK] reports that procedural work will be discussed today in connection with the meetings of the joint committee. The meetings were initiated through the efforts of the UN special representative in Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi.

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES DENKTAS INTRANSIGENCE

NC142154 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Replying to a question connected with a statement made yesterday by Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas, the government spokesman made the following statement:

Even after the so-called Turkish Cypriot elections, Denktas continues to make intransigent statements connected with the Cyprus problem. Specifically, his unacceptable positions yesterday regarding the Cyprus problem's territorial aspect will lead the talks into a deadlock if repeated during the dialogue. In addition, Denktas' statement, the spokesman said, is entirely contrary to the promises that have been given to various parties concerning the submission of substantive and constructive proposals on the territorial issue.

The Cyprus Government and the Greek Cypriot side, the spokesman added, are exerting every possible effort in the pursuit of a just and permanent solution to the Cyprus problem. But such a solution presupposes a corresponding will and effort by the Turkish Cypriot side. Unfortunately, with his statement yesterday, Denktas has once again struck at the inter-Cypriot dialogue. Nevertheless, the Cyprus Government and the Greek Cypriot side, concluded the government spokesman, will await the specified date for the submission of proposals on the territorial issue by the Turkish Cypriot side and will define their stance in accordance with the Turkish Cypriot position.

AKEL ALLEGES U.S. NEGOTIATING BASES IN NORTH

NC150707 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 15 Jul 81 pp 1,3

[Speech by AKEL Secretary General Ezekias Papaioannou at the 14 July Nicosia rally to mark the 1974 coup, invasion anniversary]

[Excerpts] The anniversary of the treacherous junta-fascist coup d'etat and the Turkish invasion once again finds the Cyprus problem unsolved--one-third of the Cypriot population still being refugees in their own homeland and the whereabouts of some 2,000 missing persons untraced.

This dark anniversary of the dual crime against Cyprus finds our martyred people fighting for the removal of the Turkish occupation troops and all other foreign troops from Cypriot territory.

Today, more than at any other time, the international reactionary imperialist forces, headed by President Reagan and the U.S. Pentagon, are developing intensive bellicose activity in the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East. They have even reached the inadmissible, infuriating point of negotiating with their puppet, the Turkish junta, for securing bases in the Turkish-occupied part of Cyprus for the U.S. aggressive, imperialist military "rapid deployment" force.

The cowboys of U.S. imperialism behave toward Cyprus as if it were their own ranch. Those who are the true inspirers, organizers and financiers of the double aggression against our homeland are now feasting on their victim.

Also, Thatcher, confederate and accomplice of U.S. imperialism, instead of finding means to solve the unemployment of almost 3 million people in Britain today, is contributing to the aims of the bellicose U.S. Pentagon.

AKEL MARKS 1974 COUP, INVASION ANNIVERSARY

NC130840 Nicosia DHIMOKRATIA in Greek 13 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The text of the AKEL Central Committee declaration on the dark coup anniversary and tomorrow's rallies is as follows:

"Patriotic Cypriot people :

"In 3 days, 7 whole years will have elapsed since the treacherous, juntist-fascist coup d'etat that has brought Attila to us on 40 percent of the Cypriot territory, thousands of dead, 2,000 missing persons, about one-third of the Cypriot population refugees in their own homeland, enclaved people and so many other evils.

"There is not the slightest doubt that this twin crime against the Cypriot people is the work of imperialism, having as its executive organs the Greek junta, EOKA-B, Ankara chauvinists, and TMT [Turkish Resistance Organization]. After 7 whole years, during which no provision of the UN resolutions has been implemented, imperialism is plotting and climaxing its pressures to give its own partitionist, imperialist solution to the Cyprus problem.

"In order to serve its more general expansionist aims, imperialism is pursuing the dissolution of the independent Cyprus state, the partition of Cyprus, and its conversion into the strongest imperialist military bridghead in the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East.

"The betrayed, but unsubjugated Cypriot people will never accept an imperialist, partitionist solution to their problem. They will never accept the faits accomplis of the Turkish, NATOite invasion and occupation. They will never accept a Camp David type solution.

"The only solution that the indomitable Cypriot people accept is a solution based on the UN resolutions and the summit agreements concerning the internal aspect of the problem and an international conference within the UN framework for the solution of the problem's foreign aspect.

"This means an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal, nonaligned and a demilitarized Cyprus.

"It means the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops and all the other foreign troops from Cypriot territory, the return of refugees to their homes and property under conditions of safety as provided by the relevant resolutions and the establishment of the fate of all missing persons. It means that the British bases must be dissolved and all foreign troops, without exception, withdrawn from Cypriot territory.

"Cypriot patriots:

"Imperialism and its stooges are trying to convince the Cypriot people that they are alone and have no hope of success in the struggle they are waging. This is a lie; it is a deceit that aims at bending our people's heroic resistance.

"The outstanding Cypriot people are not alone in the hard and complicated liberation struggle they are waging. They have with them both the democratic forces of the Turkish Cypriots--who have won a remarkable victory in the recent elections in the occupied areas--and the fraternal people of Greece, as well as the progressive, democratic forces in Turkey. The Cypriot people have with them the freedom-loving and peace-loving people in the world, the nonaligned and socialist countries and, particularly, the all-powerful Soviet Union that has been standing and continues to stand firmly and resolutely by our side.

"On the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the criminal juntist-fascist coup that opened the doors to the Turkish invasion and occupation, the AKEL Central Committee calls on the entire patriotic, democratic people to participate en masse in the district rallies to be held on 14 July in Nicosia, Limassol and Larnaca and in the Paphos rally to be held on 15 July, and declare their firm and irrevocable determination to struggle for the:

"--withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops and all foreign troops from Cyprus!
"--realization of purge in the leadership of the treacherous coup!
"--opening of the dossier on the treason against Cyprus!
"--solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the UN resolutions and the summit agreements!
"--holding an international conference to solve the foreign aspect of the Cyprus issue!
"--dissolution of the bases and demilitarization of Cyprus!

"Patriots, democrats:

"Militantly attend the rallies so that we all shout out together:
"--No to NATO!
"--No to imperialism and fascism!
"--Cyprus for the Cypriots!
"--Rapprochement of Greek and Turkish Cypriots!
"--Unity and inseparable front of all the patriotic, democratic forces of the Cypriot people based on a minimum program.
"--The leaders of the monstrous crime against Cyprus must receive an exemplary punishment.
"--Long live the indomitable, invincible Cypriot people!
"--Long live unitary and independent Cyprus!"

[Signed] the Central Committee of AKEL.

GOVERNMENT, PAPANDREOU EXCHANGE STATEMENTS

NC142149 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 14 Jul 81 pp 1, 13

[Excerpts] The leader of the official opposition, Andreas Papandreou, yesterday asked Prime Minister G. Rallis to return to a milder tone after Rallis adopted the "tough Averof line" in an interview, declaring a sacred struggle against PASOK with the protection of the regime as its slogan. Papandreou described as "disappointing the fact that even the 'mild' representatives of the policy of the right, among whom Rallis wants to be considered, have not learned anything from the nation's recent adventures."

PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou replied to G. Rallis as follows:

"It is indeed sad that the prime minister deliberately resorts, through methods that are incompatible with his lofty position, to the shameless distortion of PASOK's policy positions. He does this precisely at a time when PASOK has published its position for an open democratic, constructive dialogue with the people, their politicians, and their social agents.

"Of course we understand the New Democracy leader's difficulty in dealing with the creative PASOK program for change. His inability to formulate other positions in order to deal with the multifaceted impasse--national, economic, cultural--into which his party has led the country during the past 7 postdictatorial years, is certainly to blame for his irresponsible interviews with an evening government newspaper.

"It is indeed disappointing that even the 'mild' representatives of the policy of the right--among whom Rallis wishes to be considered--have not learned anything from the nation's recent adventures. It seems that even Rallis has not understood that in a democratic regime the people are sovereign and that democracy is not identified with the right's autocracy.

"We inform Rallis that soon the Greek people will compel him and his colleagues in New Democracy to serve their time in the opposition. It is precisely this, the upcoming electoral crush, that is leading Rallis and his colleagues to the complete loss of their composure, their despair and finally their antiparliamentary behavior."

The government spokesman replyed to Papandreou's statement as follows:

"In order to evaluate PASOK's positions, the government relies on PASOK's texts. Specifically, the prime minister relied on a book by Papandreou in 1979 which its writer has yet to renounce. If he renounces it, we promise to stop citing it. In any case, public opinion is surprised by the persistence with which Papandreou avoids clarifying his policy on some capital issues.

"Mitterrrand--whose victory PASOK has celebrated so much--clearly supports the Atlantic alliance and Europe's arming with defensive missiles. The same positions are supported by the German socialists--whom the PASOK chairman recently visited--and all the other European socialist parties with which PASOK has recently been trying to convince the Greek people that it allegedly agrees with.

"The question, therefore, arises: For what reason, by disagreeing with all the other socialist parties, does PASOK support our withdrawal from NATO? The question is also asked: If we withdraw from NATO won't Turkey's positions become more advantageous and won't we find it difficult to cover our arms needs?"

In reply, the PASOK press office made the following comment: "The PASOK chairman addressed his statement to the country's prime minister. It was his duty to reply himself; he did not do so. He is being asked, at the very least, to read the PASOK program, which has been made public, so that at least he may know what he is talking about. However, of course, New Democracy will not be judged by the people on the basis of any of its declarations. It will be judged by its work."

TURKMEN ON APPLICATION TO EEC, GREEK RELATIONS

TA131614 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Izmir, 13 Jul (AA)--Minister of Foreign Affairs Ilter Turkmen, who recently gave a conference on "Reflections on Foreign Policy and Economy" at the Izmir Chamber of Industry, told a local newspaper that Turkey did not intend to apply for full EEC membership immediately. Preparations were underway and application for full membership would be possible only after restoration of parliamentary democracy, Turkmen said.

In reply to a question, Turkmen said, Greek entry to EEC poses certain advantages as well as certain problems for Turkey. All of the problems between Turkey and Greece had not been resolved yet though there were certain activities in the field of tourism and resumption of commercial flights between the capitals of the two countries, he stressed, expressing hope that development of Turkish-Greek relations on the political plane would lead to a similar development on the economic plane, "though it is still too early to expect development of economic relations on a large scale."

UN AMBASSADOR ADDRESSES ECONOMIC COUNCIL

TA141432 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1415 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Ankara, 14 Jul (AA)--The Turkish representative at the United Nations told a United Nations economic and social council meeting in Geneva that Turkey was prepared to develop her economic relations with all of her neighbours beginning with socialist countries. Speaking during debates on international economic and social [words indistinct] regional and sectoral development, Ambassador Coskun Kirca said there was nothing surprising about Turkey's aiming at becoming a full member of the EEC.

"Developing countries like Turkey face the need to fight against the current economic crisis in addition to their development problem. The main point is how development can be achieved in the present conditions of economic crisis. Since Turkey had faced the same problem 60 years ago during the worldwide economic depression, she is experienced on this point," Kirca said, adding that Turkey was determined to break the vicious circle of being underdeveloped while maintaining respect for the human rights.

Turkey was strongly supporting global discussions and believed all major economic topics should be included in them, Kirca said, stressing that the Turkish Government was in favor of multilateral and bilateral aid to developing countries from the international community.

TWO ROMANIAN TECHNICIANS JUMP SHIP, SEEK ASYLUM

TA141438 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1405 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Canakkale, 14 Jul (AA)--Two Romanian electrical technicians jumped overboard from a foreign vessel in the Canakkale Strait and sought asylum with Turkish authorities. It has been learned that the two Romanians, (Walicsek Antomin) and (Ismore Soneler), boarded the West German ship Victor in the port of Constanta. They jumped overboard in the Canakkale Strait last night. They were found by fishermen.

INDUSTRY MINISTER DISCUSSES EXPORTS AT EXHIBITION

TA141644 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Excerpt] An exhibition of agricultural equipment, agricultural chemicals and chemical industry products, the fourth of the export exhibitions organized on occasion of the Ataturk centennary, was opened in Ankara today.

Industry and Technology Minister Sahap Kocatopcu, who spoke at the opening ceremony, said that the increase in production would soon bring exports to a level beyond the plan target. Kocatopcu said: [Begin recording] We have said this several times before but I will say it again. Exports in 1980 totalled $2.9 billion, of which industrial exports were $1.05 billion. The plan envisaged a ratio of 31.9 percent for industrial exports to total exports. The actual figure was 36 percent, however. As a result of the economic measures taken in 1980, the export figure which was $1.13 billion during the first 5 months of last year reached $1.63 billion in the corresponding period this year. The increase is 44 percent. The most noteworthy aspect in this increase is the fact that agricultural exports increased by 21 percent while industrial exports rose by 89 percent. This is a most important development for our industrial sector. We are pleased and grateful to our industrial companies which have attached importance to the issue of exports. I would like to point out once again that our ministry is always ready to help them.

During the first 5 months of 1980, industrial exports constituted 33.7 percent of total exports. This year, the figure for the corresponding period rose to 44.5 percent--to $721 million. During this period, electricity consumption in the industrial sector rose by 35 percent. This shows that the industrial sector functioned more fruitfully than last year. [end recording]

FOREIGN NATIONALS SENTENCED FOR PROPAGANDIZING

TA111513 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Diyarbakir, 11 Jul (AA)--Southeastern Turkey: Four foreign nationals, namely, Dr Luc Devingne (French) nurse (Maria Annick), Shar Chamal (Lebanese) and Mustafa Kemal Davudi (Iranian) were given prison sentences Friday by a martial law court of five months and 10 days each for making Kurdish propaganda in eastern Turkey. During the trial, Devigne and Annick had said they were members of "Medicine Sans Frontiers" organization in France distributing to poor Turkish peasants drugs; and Chamal and Davudi, students in France, denied charges that they were acting as guides to the two French nationals.

Pharmaceutical products worth over two million liras, leaflets in Kurdish, a Kurdish-French dictionary and a Kurdistan map which showed several Turkish provinces as Kurdish territory had been found in the possession of the four convicts.

SECURITY FORCES CAPTURE 185 LEFTIST MILITANTS

TA101842 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Summary] The press and public relations office of the Army Corps and martial law command has issued a statement saying that 185 Revolutionary Path members, accused of murdering 14 persons at various dates, have been captured by security forces following a series of operations in Icel's Tarsus district. The militants are also accused of extortion and of writing ideological slogans on walls.

PROSECUTOR DEMANDS DEATH SENTENCE FOR 40 LEFTISTS

TA101212 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The Istanbul Martial Law Command military prosecutor has filed a suit against 178 militants suspected of 20 murders and members of the illegal Turkish Communist Party Marxist-Leninist [TCP-MLO] organization and of three factions attached to this organization on charges of carrying out activities to change by force the constitutional order. The prosecutor is demanding death sentences for 40 of the militants.

The first part of indictment, which was prepared by the military prosecutor, gives information about the TCP-MLO, its armed striking force, TIKKO [Turkish Workers Peasants Liberation Army], and about its two other factions which carry out its youth activities, the Marxist-Leninist Youth Union and the Turkish Communist Party Marxist-Leninist temporary coordination committee.

The indictment explains that the organization aims at destroying the existing constitutional order by means of an armed revolution and replacing it with a Marxist-Leninist order. It adds that the militants belonging to these organizations murdered 20 persons in Istanbul, Adapazari, Bolu, Izmit, Bursa and Zonguldak at various times, were involved in a large number of murder attempts, armed robberies, explosions, firings at security forces' vehicles, kidnapping persons from prison, hanging booby-trapped posters and resistance to the police.

VOTCP DISCUSSES HEIGHTENED OPPRESSION OF WORKERS

TA140915 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Station commentary: "Intensified Pressures on the Working Class"]

[Text] Dear listeners: As will be recalled, the Ankara, Izmir and Diyarbakir branches of the Turkish State Highway Workers Union [Yol-Is] were recently closed for insignificant reasons in a bid to intimidate the union officials. This now has been followed with the detention of 12 officials of the Antalya branch of the Turkish Power Production Workers Union [Enerji-Is]. These arrests are a new link in the unending chain of pressures on the unionist movement.

What are the reasons behind these increasing pressures and what is their aim? We can briefly and explicitly say that they are aimed at suppressing the growing unrest among the ranks of the working class. This feeling of discontent has been further intensified by the trampling of union rights and freedoms, by the low wages determined by the all-powerful High Arbitration Council, which condemns workers to conditions of hunger, as well as by the spreading unemployment caused by the firing of the workers. As a result, the working class and the toiling people are living under grave conditions.

The workers are reacting to the heavy-handed stand of the bosses who, depending on the junta and in a bid to increase production, threatens the workers with dismissal. It is to suppress such reactions and to prevent the smallest agitation among the ranks of the working class that the junta is relentlessly continuing its oppression.

No chance is being missed to weaken the union movement, which has already been heavily damaged. Charges completely without foundation are being cited to label the workers as criminals. In a move which amazed the world, the trial of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] officials was blown out of proportion and death sentences have been requested for persons who had no connection with terror. Under pressure from the monopolies, the gains of the working class were cut down one after another. This process is still continuing.

In brief, pressures on the working class, the union movement and democratic trade union officials are being intensified. What should be done under the circumstances? Experience has proved the following: Tyranny will never retreat by itself. On the contrary, when restraint is used in a bid to prevent the intensification of oppression, tyranny grows. The ways and means to resist and fight tyranny and oppression have always been found by the ingenious working class. All nationalist democratic forces should raise their voice against oppressive measures forced on the working class and should support the just reaction of the working class against tyranny.

IRELAND

FITZGERALD SEES HOPE IN TRIPARTITE ULSTER TALKS

PM140914 Paris LE MATIN in French 2 Jul 81 p 12

[Richard and Deutsch interview with Irish Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald in Dublin; date not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: Will you attend another British-Irish summit meeting?

Garret FitzGerald: Certainly, I would like it to take place as soon as possible. I know Margaret Thatcher well; I have met her many times. I am quite willing to continue any talks which fall within the framework of the proposals made by my party in February 1979--the problem of Northern Ireland must be resolved in the context of the British Isles. The emotional link which exists between the majority in Ulster and Great Britain is a fact which cannot be ignored....While continuing these discussions, I want to openly announce the subjects discussed in order to dispel the fears of the Northern Irish. We recognize that any link between the north and the south must be determined by the inhabitants of both parts of Ireland through their elected representatives. With this end in view, we obviously would prefer to see in Northern Ireland some kind of political institution with which we could negotiate instead of dealing with several political parties...but this concerns the future!

LE MATIN: Does this mean that any solution which you may envisage will be a tripartite one?

Garret FitzGerald: It must be tripartite. We are faced with a number of complexities which present several anomalies which must be taken into account--both the fact that Irish nationals have voting rights in Great Britain and the fact that, according to our laws, almost all the inhabitants of Northern Ireland are Irish nationals. This means that we almost have a case of de facto dual nationality--an island politically divided but with a single trade union organization and a single sports organization. And this also applies to the churches and banks!

LE MATIN: Could you envisage a confederation?

Garret FitzGerald: For instance, at present, Northern Ireland has no real voice within the Common Market. This would not be the case if such a new Irish institution were set up. Northern Ireland would be better represented and its interests would be more effectively championed than they have been hitherto. And, finally, security forces taking their orders from a federal government would be able to operate throughout the island instead of having to stop at the border.

LE MATIN: Does this mean that it would then be possible to militarily defeat the IRA?

Garret FitzGerald: If the IRA were to continue its activities after such a solution were adopted, seeking to impose a military dictatorship on Ireland, we would certainly crush it. Ours is a democratic regime and we will not let ourselves be dominated by a handful of people who have never been able to secure more than 1.5 percent of the votes in southern Ireland.

LE MATIN: What are you going to do to resolve the problem of the hunger strikers in the Maze prison?

Garret FitzGerald: We will immediately ask why the European Human Rights Commission in Strasbourg has not continued its inquiry into this question. So far, it has concluded that no reason exists for the detainees to be granted political status, but it has noted that the prison administration in Northern Ireland lacks flexibility.

The British prime minister has stated that she is favorably disposed to a visit to the prison by commission representatives.

I believe that, if they were to find that some additional measures should be taken to ensure a humane administration, the British Government would take those measures. I hope--but I am not certain--that if the commission recommends no additional improvements in prison conditions, the IRA will accept its verdict. The only way to resolve this crisis is to invite the European Commission--an impartial organization which has jurisdiction over this country and which is supposed to safeguard human rights--to intervene.

LE MATIN: Will you grant political status to prisoners in the Republic of Ireland?

Garret FitzGerald: No--we have never done that. For 60 years, the IRA has sought to overthrow our state, refusing to recognize our government and institutions. We do not believe that someone who kills for political reasons deserves special status.

LE MATIN: Will you strengthen the police and the army?

Garret FitzGerald: Both the previous government and ourselves have already strengthened them considerably. We cannot allow anyone in Northern Ireland to be killed as a result of lack of vigilance in southern Ireland. Nor can we allow the security forces in Northern Ireland to be attacked by people coming from the south.

LE MATIN: What are your views on the suggestion by the British Labour Party's Tony Benn that UN troops be sent to Ulster?

Garret FitzGerald: Tony Benn doesn't know much about Ireland and many other British politicians don't know much about it either... A possible role could be envisaged for a European international force If [all capitals as published] a solution were found beforehand. I believe, however, that no foreign intervention force in Ireland would be able to gain control over the present violent situation and that none would be accepted.

LE MATIN: Would you give up your neutrality if a confederation were formed?

Garret FitzGerald: Not necessarily. At present, Northern Ireland is a member of NATO, whereas we are not. That situation could be preserved. In any case, Common Market members greatly appreciate our neutrality.

SWITZERLAND

FOREIGN MINISTER TALKS WITH PLO'S QADDUMI

JN141632 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Excerpt] PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi this afternoon met with the Swiss Minister of Foreign Affairs Pierre Aubert in Bern for 3 hours to discuss the Palestinian situation, developments in the Arab region and the Swiss stand in relation to the Palestine cause.

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KREISKY COMMENTS ON BRANDT'S USSR VISIT, DETENTE

DW160837 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Reporter Ellgaard interview with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Kreisky] I consider Willy Brandt's visit to Moscow to have been extremely useful, particularly because it is important for us to use every opportunity to secure and preserve the policy of detente and to examine the prerequisites for new negotiations between the West and the East. Brandt's visit to Moscow has served this purpose beyond a doubt.

[Question] Do you believe that the Soviet position has changed compared with what it was before?

[Answer] Yes, this is undoubtedly true. The Soviets said previously that there would be no negotiations. It turned out, however, that they are very willing to negotiate at the moment.

[Question] In other words, you assess the readiness of both big powers as positive?

[Answer] It is hard to say at the moment whether both are ready. Let us say that at the moment a certain preparedness exists on the Soviet side. There seems to be some mistrust, however, on the American side. Considerable clarification is still required.

COMMUNIST PARTY GREETS NINTH PZPR CONGRESS

AU151430 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 15 Jul 81 p 2

[Report on greetings telegram from the Austrian Communist Party (KPOE) to the Ninth PZPR Congress]

[Text] Vienna--A greetings telegram from the KPOE [Austrian Communist Party] Ninth PZPR Congress says in part:

The KPOE Central Committee conveys to the delegates of the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress, and through them to all communists of the Polish People's Republic, fraternal greetings from the Austrian communists.

Our party, which since its establishment has been linked with your party by close fraternal ties, manifests its full solidarity with the hard and complicated struggle that is being waged by your country's communists to overcome the present economic and political difficulties, for mobilizing and closing the ranks of the PZPR on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We wish the deliberations of your party congress success and hope that it will contribute toward a constructive solution of the pending great problems, to an intensified struggle against the domestic and foreign opponents and enemies of socialism. We regard that as an essential prerequisite for successfully correcting the mistakes that have been made, for a new upswing of economic life, for a development of socialist democracy. Such a positive way out is not only in the interest of the Polish People's Republic but also in the interest of the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism throughout the world.

Long live the solidary affinity between the KPOE and the PZPR.

Long live the friendship between the Polish and the Austrian people.

GENSCHER DISCUSSES GERMAN-FRENCH RELATIONS

DW151303 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0515 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Reporter Elsner telephone interview with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Prior to the consultations between the German and French Governments, which ended yesterday, there was much speculation on how the German-French relationship would continue following the change of government in Paris. The outcome of the talks reportedly is maximum harmony of views. How do you judge this statement and on what basis has this broad agreement been reached?

[Answer] It is not merely a statement, it is a fact. Germany and France are aware that their close cooperation is not only in the interests of the French and Germans, but is also important for Europe. The German-French cooperation and friendship which have developed over the past decade have such a firm and solid basis that it would be wrong to assume that this would change as soon as a new government takes over in either country. In addition, the new French president is pursuing a clear and pro-European policy, is a proponent of solid Western cooperation and, in his own words, wants to have a privileged friendship with Germany. All this explains why it was said yesterday in a very business-like statement that we have good and excellent relations. And I think this will also be of utmost importance for all our partners. One of the lessons European history has taught us is that if Germany and France oppose each other, this is bad for Europe. And if they work together and for each other, this is also an advantage for all other European countries and means more security and peace for Europe.

[Question] Regarding security and security policy, outsiders have noted with some amazement that President Mitterrand is actually more pro-NATO than some NATO members themselves. In short, on NATO's dual decision, he advocated the formula of rearmament first and negotiations later.

[Answer] He didn't quite say it like that, but those who have studied Mitterrand's statements in recent years know that a man was elected French president who assesses the state of affairs soberly and without any illusions. He is aware that the Soviet Union has gained superiority in medium-range weapons which threaten Europe, including France. On the basis of this analysis, he considers counterarmament necessary, but like us, he also wants to have negotiations. I think this is a very important aspect of French policy, which should be fully recognized in our country. This French Government will do everything in its power to prevent the balance from being jeopardized through an illusionary policy and to prevent peace in Europe from being endangered as a result of the balance being jeopardized.

This is important for us because the Federal Government shares the French stance on this policy, that is, the Federal Government advocates a balance, possibly on a low level of armament; but to achieve this, the Soviet Union must be prepared not to increase but to reduce its missile threat. I hope that many of those, including some politicians, who in recent months have increasingly criticized the alliance's security policy will become aware of the fact that they would totally isolate our country from the West if their views were to prevail. Thus far, the impression has been given that it is only an American matter, although everyone knows that we consider NATO's dual decision necessary and in our own interests. Also if their views prevailed, it is clear that we would also stand in opposition to France which is our most important and closest partner and neighbor. I hope that this will make them reconsider their position.

[Question] You just quoted Mitterrand as using the term privileged friendship. Could it be that the EC partners, above all the smaller ones, have been watching this meeting thoughtfully and even extremely critically because it has obviously turned into a meeting of two strong EC partners who possibly will give new impulses to the EC?

[Answer] On the contrary, I do not see this danger because, being a pragmatic man, the president also made it quite clear that he doesn't want to have a directorate of the big in Europe. Instead he considers German-French friendship to be an important prerequisite for the policy of European unity and, like the Federal Government, he starts on the premise of the equality of all European Community members. I believe that this very correct assessment of the situation is known to the smaller countries.

The French president is for Europe, as we are. He is also aware that the Western alliance is the basis for our security. Therefore, we must warn those in our country who believe they can make policy with cheap anti-Americanism that France will not participate in such a policy. This French Government represents European and French interests with self-confidence and it does so fully aware that this cannot be done against, but only together with the United States. This means that it is a very solid partner in the European Community and the Western alliance. I think this should encourage all those in our country who still have a sober outlook.

[Question] There has been a wide range of reaction in France regarding the Communist members of the French cabinet remaining at home. But they will appear in Bonn in the near future to take part in the consultations of experts. Will this occur without complications?

[Answer] The president and the government members who have visited us represent the common policy of the French Government. I have, therefore, no doubt at all that those members of the French Government who do not belong to the Socialist Party but to the Communist Party of France will represent the policy of the government.

[Question] Different possibilities for implementing social policies exist in both countries. Hasn't that point been discussed?

[Answer] I believe that we must simply realize that the system of social services is different in both countries and that the sphere of economic codetermination is handled differently. It is, therefore, understandable that the steps the French Government wants to take cannot be the same as those in our country. We either have long standing regulations which correspond to our economic and political systems and our historic traditions or there are things which are considered correct in France but not in our country.

I believe that it is more important to achieve full agreement regarding economic strategies and aims. We have found very positive points in our discussion, going as far as energy policy. Anyone who knows the central importance of energy policy for economic development also knows that this is very encouraging.

In other words, we will continue to discuss all current problems with our French friends, doing this in the awareness that we have common ideas regarding great political aims, such as preservation of internal and external peace, European unification and the will to try soberly and realistically to come to terms with the East. This will make it possible to solve still unsettled problems, which is quite natural if a party such as the French Socialist Party, which hasn't governed for such a long time, now begins to shape France according to its ideas.

FRANCE LIFTS LIBYAN ARMS DELIVERIES SUSPENSION

NC151934 Paris AFP in English 1411 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 15 Jul (AFP)--France's Socialist government has decided to fulfill all contracts signed with Libya, thus lifting the four-month suspension of arms deliveries to Tripoli, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

But he added that all new arms supply negotiations would be suspended until Libya had withdrawn its estimated 10,000 troops from Chad.

The suspension on existing contracts was imposed after the Libyans moved into Chad in December. It affected the delivery of 10 fast patrol boats, two of which are complete, 30 Mirage jet fighters and a number of helicopters.

An oil-exploration contract between Libya and the French state oil company ELF-Aquitaine should now be able to go ahead, the spokesman said. He said the decision was communicated by Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot last Thursday to a Mr Afiana, who is secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan People's Bureau in Paris--effectively the ambassador.

"The French Government wishes to have normal relations with Libya in the economic and commercial fields, and France will execute contracts signed and in force in all areas," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

"As for political affairs, France is ready to develop normal inter-state relations with Libya, but they can only be developed when the French Embassy in Tripoli has been repaired in accordance with undertakings given by Libya," the spokesman said. The embassy was sacked and damaged in February, 1980, by a Libyan mob.

Mr Cot insisted to Mr Afiana that the Libyan troops must leave Chad "as soon as the Chadian authorities requested it," linking any new arms negotiations to the withdrawal.

The suspension of already-contracted arms deliveries to Libya became public at the end of February, while former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing was still in office.

Today's Foreign Ministry statement was the first definitive declaration on France's Libya policy since Socialist Francois Mitterrand defeated Mr Giscard d'Estaing in the presidential election in May.

CHEYSSON PAYS TRIBUTE TO IRISH HUNGER STRIKERS

NC151805 Paris AFP in English 1756 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 15 Jul (AFP)--French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson today joined the international pressure on the British Government with a tribute to the "sacrifice" of the Northern Ireland hunger strikers.

Mr Cheysson, speaking to the National Assembly here, said the efforts of the Irish Government in Dublin "to break the infernal cycle of hatred and violence" in Northern Ireland should be supported by "the French people, its parliament and if the diplomatic opportunity arises by its government."

Alluding to the death of six Irish Republican hunger strikers who were pressing for political prisoner status, Mr Cheysson expressed "the profound emotion of the government and French people at the sacrifices and mourning" in Northern Ireland.

France must join in the search for a solution to the Ulster problem, Mr Cheysson said, adding that "it is only through a broad international movement that the situation can evolve." But he said that an official government statement at this time "would only complicate matters."

COMMENTS ON MAUROY'S GENERAL POLICY STATEMENT

PCF's Lajoine

PM151319 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 10 Jul 81 p 3

[Report on PCF National Assembly Group Chairman Andre Lajoine's speech in the debate on Premier Mauroy's general policy statement on 9 July: "Communist Deputies Advocate Constructive and Vigilant Action"]

[Excerpts] The debate on the general policy statement presented by the premier ended with an overwhelming vote of confidence. The text was adopted by 302 votes to 147 with 453 people voting.

Speaking on behalf of the Communist group, Andre Lajoine stressed the two-fold significance of the presidential and parliamentary elections: a condemnation of the policy pursued in the previous 7-year term and the desire for change.

"The presence of four Communist ministers in the government corresponds to the wish clearly and democratically expressed by the French people." Turning to the general policy statement presented by the premier the previous day, Andre Lajoine welcomed the fact that it represented a break with the authoritarian practices of the past.

"An unfair election system has deprived the Communist group of a representation in keeping with its real influence in the country. The use of proportional representation would not only have given our party fair representation, it would have confirmed--contrary to what its critics claim--that this voting system could produce a strong majority in the National Assembly in keeping with the French people's voting intentions."

"We think," Andre Lajoine added, "that each country must find its own path toward greater democracy, progress and justice. Progressing toward democratic and self-managing socialism means bringing new answers suited to the problems posed in France, the path to socialism is a peaceful, democratic, majority and pluralist path."

"We envisage the march toward socialism as a process of democratic advances with the rate of change being freely and sovereignly decided by the French people by means of struggle and universal suffrage. This is the guiding line of our 22d and 23d congresses. During the elections which took place, our people expressed their wishes on a rate of change. We will respect that choice. We will work within the National Assembly in the framework of a majority which we want to be constructive and lasting in order to bring about the changes the country wants."

Record Is Serious

The root of the crisis, Andre Lajoine stressed, should first be sought in the race to accumulate capitalist profits and in the support given to it by the Giscardian government. Thus, austerity "by reducing popular consumption," encouraged economic stagnation, unemployment, job insecurity and accentuated the rural exodus and the erosion of peasants' incomes. At the same time, "the big employers and a government serving them exclusively encouraged the redeployment of multinational firms toward the highest sources of profit, destroying major production capabilities in France." The employers and the previous governments stimulated inflation to swell profits; they have left "a structural overseas trade deficit, an increased budget deficit, a weakened currency and domestic production in a state of recession."

"These are real problems," and yet France has decisive trump cards in the industrial, scientific and agricultural spheres. "On the negative side, there are the consequences of a policy. However complex it may be, it is not something inevitable which should continue to burden those who have already had to support all the burden of the austerity policy. It is France's trump cards which can provide a gradual solution to the various kinds of social problems facing the workers and their families, giving priority to the employment problem."

Turning to the initial government measures, Andre Lajoine added: "It is possible and desirable to go further. The workers know from experience that big bourgeoisie never willingly abandons its domination and the maintenance of its privileges. It uses every possible means to preserve them and to call into question the rights won by the workers."

Stressing that "The employers must understand that it is time to accept a considerable reduction of social inequalities and excessive profits," Andre Lajoine added: "The French economy must make full employment a major objective. Ensuring security in life means giving priority to the right to work, guaranteeing employment for all those men and women who want to work."

Means of Change

"To revive economic growth, it is necessary to increase the purchasing power of workers and families, to resolutely combat inflation and the price increases which threaten to destroy any revival of popular consumption. We cannot conceal the fact that the initial measures to increase purchasing power are likely to be thwarted by price and public service charge increases which are causing anxiety and do not favor economic activity."

The extension of the enterprise committee's role, guranteeing peasants' incomes and the promotion of public housing all constitute trump cards for change. Simultaneously, "a tough policy against speculation and the exodus of capital" must be accompanied by providing public enterprises with the means they need. "The extension and democratization of the public sector should make it possible to give new impetus to economic and social life in keeping with the lines of the democratic plan."

"Everybody knows that we would have wished to go further in the nationalization program to establish better control over the maj r areas of economic activity. But in this matter, as in others, we respect the French people's choice and we intend to progress toward the necessary reforms by implementing the nationalizations announced by the government.

"We share the idea that nationalizations must not amount to state control. They should make it possible to give new rights to the workers and enable their representatives to occupy important positions of responsibility at all levels. Another priority dimension of the new policy is the guarantee and extension of the workers' rights and democratic freedoms to enable them to play a more effective part in the choices and decisions made in the various spheres of social life.

"Society cannot become more just and humane unless democracy enters the enterprise and economic life. The Communist deputies want the priorities of the new policy to include the democratization of the state and the decentralization of powers with, in particular, the introduction of proportional representation in all elections and the creation of a regional authority equipped with an assembly directly elected by universal suffrage.

"In its external relations, a sovereign France with the means of guaranteeing its security must wage the vital struggle for peace and disarmament and especially for the rapid opening of international negotiations on the limitation and reduction of armaments in Europe relating especially to the presence of the Soviet missiles and to the decision to deploy U.S. missiles; it is vital to us that priority be given to reduction rather than augmentation in the search to balance these forces."

"France must contribute to solving the world's great problems by the broadest cooperation in the framework of independence and international solidarity, just as France's alliances should not be one-way alliances. The United States, for instance, should realize that its present interest rate policy constitutes a very serious hindrance to the development of the European economies, especially the French economy. Our country should play its part in organizing a new economic order and world policy in the fight against underdevelopment and in eliminating hunger in the world and France should take action to ensure respect for peoples' right to decide their own futures, for the sovereignty of states, noninterference in internal affairs and each country's right to security."

Extending the Amnesty to Labor Conflicts

"In no circumstances must a leftwing rubber-stamp chamber replace a rightwing ratification chamber." This remark referred to the forthcoming amnesty bill which Andre Lajoine said should include "the lifting of penalties imposed on staff representatives and trade unionists who had been unfairly dismissed. If the amnesty bill doesn't contain such provisions, we will put forward an amendment to the assembly, restoring the rights of workers penalized for their action to promote change." The premier then interrupted Andre Lajoine and promised that the amnesty law would be extended to trade union representatives prosecuted for labor conflicts.

Recalling that Communist deputies have been excluded from the major decisions of parliamentary life for 23 years, Andre Lajoine concluded: "The Communist deputies resolutely place their constructive action in the framework of the new leftwing majority and, at the same time, they will be vigilant in ensuring that the promises made to the electorate are kept. The French people will see themselves that the Communists deserve their confidence despite the caricature of them which has so long been presented. It is with the sincere desire to serve France's interests as well as they can that the Communist deputies will vote for the government's general policy statement."

LE FIGARO Editorial

PM140912 Paris LE FIGARO in French 9 Jul 81 p 1

[Max Clos editorial: "Doing the Accounts"]

[Text] Mauroy's general policy statement is very much like a ManuFrance [large French company] catalogue. In the catalogue, you find a well-presented collection of articles which you buy on credit. Ultimately, bankruptcy. In the statement, there is a list of problems which will be solved without difficulty: women, immigrants, the Third World, the young, tenants and so forth. And ultimately, what? A question scarcely touched on is how to pay for it all. On social security financing, the prime minister explained in a mealy-mouthed way: "There are no limits other than those which the national community gives itself." It is true that he is alluding to citizens' "contributive faculty," that is, to the taxes which are going to wipe out the incomes of those who, under various headings, form the nation's framework.

The art of government consists first in distinguishing the possible from the impossible and that which restores social justice from that which ruins a country. Mauroy exclaimed: "No to the language of figures!" Disturbing words from the mouth of the man who has taken charge of France's affairs. Because, sooner or later, some accounting will have to be done. Because, a business manager or an ordinary housewife who applied these principles would quickly end up in prison for debt. This country, that is, you and I also will, indeed, be obliged one day to pay for the debts.

Of course, any general policy statement is more or less a jumble. The disturbing thing is that, in this regime, words do not just translate good intentions, they mask beneath the verbalization a firm and deliberate will to shatter--immediately and, if possible, forever--our society's structures. Mitterrand's team has an end and a means. The end is to replace a society founded on competitiveness by an assisted society and to substantiate individual initiative by a system of collective thinking and decision. The means is the destruction of the hierarchical principle.

One could have believed once that the disorders noted here and there were isolated actions, accidents along the way. It is now clear that it has all been willed and corresponds to an overall plan.

People imagined that the new regime--like the others--intended replacing those loyal to the old regime in responsible posts by their own men. In reality, things are quite different. The Socialist plan does not consist in changing officeholders, it is to shatter the hierarchy so as to confer the reality of power on the base.

The process began in the information media, particularly in television and radio, with the clear support of a member of government. It extends to teaching where there is a demand for the suppression of vice chancellors. It is soon going to attack private business where the manifest idea is to withdraw the manager's decision making power so as to entrust it to works committees and trade union sections.

Never, at any time and in any place, has a society functioned without rules or frameworks. Behind Mauroy's words one senses a belief to the contrary. We shall see.

FRENCH-HUNGARIAN TALKS CENTER ON CSCE, DISARMAMENT

PM151428 Paris LE FIGARO in French 8 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] The CSCE which is still in deadlock in Madrid and the plan for a conference on disarmament in Europe were at the center of the talks which Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Karoly Szarka had in Paris yesterday.

Szarka, who arrived on Monday for a 2-day working visit, had talks in the morning with Bertrand Dufoucq who is director for European affairs at the Quai d'Orsay and who later gave a lunch in his honor. In the afternoon, he met with Gabriel Robin, director for political affairs.

In addition to the CSCE and the conference on disarmament in Europe, the senior Hungarian and French officials reviewed the international situation and discussed bilateral questions. The talks formed part of the regular political consultations between the two countries.

MITTERRAND, AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR EXCHANGE VIEWS

AU131628 Vienna KURIER in German 13 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The new French president, Francois Mitterrand, is seeking to establish political harmony with the European socialist leaders who sometimes dissociated themselves from him in the past. On Saturday, Mitterrand was visited by Austrian Chancellor Kreisky in the Elysee Palace. On Sunday, the Frenchman, accompanied by eight ministers, left by air for extensive consultations in Bonn.

Kreisky detailed the Austrian economic structure to which Mitterrand had repeatedly paid tribute in the election cmapaign. Mitterrand in turn explained to the chancellor the reasons for admitting Communist ministers into the French Government, something for which Kreisky says he now shows "understanding." The French president will officially visit Austria early next year.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER MEETS WITH AUSTRIA'S HAIDEN

AU131630 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 11 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] On Thursday evening, Minister Engineer Haiden conducted his first working session with the new French minister of agriculture, Edith Cresson, in Paris. Mrs Cresson explained to Minister Haiden the principles of the new French Government's agricultural policy and Haiden explained the principles of Austria's agricultural policy. According to information from the Austrian Embassy, Mrs Cresson showed particular interest in the efforts of the Austrian Federal Government to improve the incomes of the rural population. Mrs Cresson noted her interest in deepening contacts between those people in Austria and France who are responsible for agriculture and accepted an invitation from Minister Haiden to visit Austria.

LE MONDE VIEWS EXTRADITION POLICY; CITES CHEYSSON

PM151516 Paris LE MONDE in French 5-6 Jul 81 p 3

["M.D." report]

[Text] Not all applications for the extradition of terrorists will be systematically rejected. The government will judge each case on the basis of the evidence to establish whether the crimes are political or whether they come under common law. In the former case, extradition applications will be rejected and in the latter, granted. This is the conclusion which can be drawn from the statements made on 3 July by the external relations minister to the British-American press and from the commentaries and explanations which followed.

After pointing out that the French courts had ruled in favor of extraditing Basques for whom an international warrant had been issued, Cheysson stated: "It is now up to the French Government to give its verdict.... We will not extradite Linasa (one of the Basque terrorists--LE MONDE note) if he is recognized as a political refugee. We will make our decision after examining the evidence. We will not extradite any political refugee or any political prisoner whatever his nationality.... We are fully conscious of the fact that terrorism is a serious and possibly fatal threat to Spanish democracy per se and through the understandable reactions it might spark off in the Spanish Army. We are as determined as the Spanish to combat terrorism.... We categorically promise that there will be no chance of foreign terrorists, Spanish terrorists today and possibly a different nationality in the future, finding refuge in France."

"However," the minister continued, "we must act through our own means, our own legal system, our own police and intelligence services. They must be mobilized on Basque territory. The Basque terrorists should have no illusions; the fact that we might refuse to extradite some terrorists does not mean that we are going to be soft with them... and with a larger number of those for whom international warrants have been issued."

However, Cheysson indicated that the struggle against terrorism is "only one aspect of Spain's general problem and that even if the Spanish succeed in capturing 15 of 50 more terrorists tomorrow that will not solve the problem. This is a very difficult problem inherited from the previous period...."

These public statements and other indications show that, without saying so officially and without prejudging the decisions to be taken by Badinter, keeper of the seals, Cheysson thinks that several Basque cases relate to common law and will result in extraditions. However, following agency dispatches to this effect, the Quai d'Orsay issued this explanation between Friday night and Saturday morning: "Mr Cheysson confirmed that each time the French authorities are handed an extradition application they will examine the case to see whether the facts on which it is based constitute a political or common law crime. In the case of a political crime, extradition will not be granted."

COMMUNIST GROUP CLAIMS BOMBS PLANTED IN RESORT AREA

NC150738 Paris AFP in English 0720 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Como, Northern Italy, 15 Jul (AFP)--A police bomb disposal expert was killed while trying to defuse one of six bombs planted in this fashionable alpine resort during the night. Responsibility was later claimed by the "Workers Brigades for Communism." The bomb had been left outside a butcher's shop. The five other devices, also left outside shops, blew up without causing injuries.

The recently formed "Workers Brigades" claimed the blasts in leaflets left nearby, in which they said they had prepared a "night of fire" to punish shopkeepers who wanted the death penalty. The bombs were also intended to punish Swiss who came to spend their money, the leaflets said. Como is close to the southern Swiss border. The "Brigades" group was responsible for several similar incidents in the town last month.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS INTRUSION OF TEHRAN EMBASSY

LD152103 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] The Italian Embassy in Tehran has formally protested to the Iranian authorities about the trespass of government militiamen into the embassy buildings on the night of Saturday-Sunday, 11-12 July.

The militiamen, believing that an opponent of the regime had found refuge in the diplomatic offices, ordered the warden to open up, and searched the quarters of the service staff.

PCI SENDS SUPPORT MESSAGE TO POLISH PARTY

AU131520 Rome ANSA in English 1513 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 13 Jul (ANSA)--The Italian Communist Party (PCI) today voiced the conviction that the Polish people will know how "to resolve by themselves through political means" the complex problems which emerged after the serious crisis which exploded last year, "on the basis of socialist conquests, national independence and the nation's international position." This view was expressed in a message the PCI sent to the Polish United Workers Party (Communist) on the eve of the extraordinary congress opening in Warsaw tomorrow.

The PCI message said that Italian Communists "have always expressed their trust and conviction that the communists, workers and people of Poland will handle on their own the task facing them to resolve through political means the complicated problems triggered by the serious crisis which began last August. "We express the hope that the... renewal trend will be given a specific direction and a new stimulus by the congress, so that the party can work effectively to overcome the country's current difficulties and give new force and vigor to socialism with the responsible cooperation of the other fundamental components of Polish society."

PCP'S CUNHAL ADDRESSES RALLY, DISCUSSES PCF

PM151615 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 2 Jul 81 pp 8-9

[Speech by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal at the "Festival of Freedom" in Os Olivais on 28 June: "It Is the Portuguese People's Struggle Which Will Decide Their Future"]

[Excerpt] It Is Time for PS To Review Its Alliances

Some socialists have told us that understanding between communists and socialists would be easier if we did not criticize the Socialist Party [PS]. But how could we fail to criticize the PS, or at least certain PS leaders, if the PS stubbornly persists in a crude anti-communism, if it systematically and blatantly rejects any understanding with the PCP and yet systematically reaches agreement with the reactionary parties?

How could we fail to criticize the PS, if the characteristic feature of the PS policy of alliances over the last few years has been alliance with the reactionary parties and systematic rejection of any alliance with the PCP?

We will not delve into history here today. But in the past, to mention only a few milestones, there was the policy of the packages [of economic measures], the Barreto law, the law against the nationalization measures, the law on compensation and then that unnatural antidemocratic and suicidal alliance for the PS which was the PS/Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] government coalition.

Can anybody doubt today that with that policy the PS provided the steppingstone over which reaction crossed to completely take over the government and the assembly?

And at present? At present, there is, at least on the part of the PS secretary general, the rejection of a rapprochment and an understanding with the PCP, the blunt statement that he does not even wish to examine the prospects of such an agreement and, at the same time, the active negotiation of understandings, agreements and commitments with the reactionary parties.

It's not just a matter of regrettable "convergences" of viewpoints on essential political issues. It is quite clearly a matter of very specific alliances and agreements in areas of prime importance in Portuguese economic, social and political life.

Alliances and agreements on splittist activity in the trade union movement, in which the scab trade unions and the puppet trade union federation, the General Workers Union, are the joint work of the PS, the Popular Democratic Party [PPD] [former name of Social Democratic Party (PSD)] and the CDS.

Alliances and agreements on activity in many local authorities where the PCP and the United People Alliance [APU] hold a majority, and in which PS and "Democratic Alliance" councillors are working together, sometimes in close cooperation, to sabotage and thwart the councils' achievements, provoke crises and seek to overthrow democratic administration.

Alliances and agreements in gestation, indicated by many facts, for a PS/PSD agreement for the local elections, whose basic aim (as they assert) is to deprive the PCP and the APU of the majority which they hold through the people's will in many local authorities.

We all recall the proposal to that end made some time ago to the PS by the PSD secretary general.

We all recall how the reactionary newspapers explained in black and white that "the PSD secretary general's proposal is aimed very simply at ousting the PCP from the municipal and parish councils where it remains in a majority, specifically in certain municipalities of the Lisbon industrial belt and of the south bank of the Tagus" (a trade of 17 March 1981).

We all recall how the PS secretary general, despite the fact that the aim of the PSD secretary general's proposal was as clear as crystal, regarded that proposal as interesting and worthy of examination.

And now? What did Mario Soares and Pinto Balsemao discuss at their recent 4-hour meeting?

We have seen in newspapers that at Mario Soares' meeting with Pinto Balsemao, Mario Soares proposed a PS/PSD alliance in the coming local elections and, as an "example" in the immediate future, a PSD/PS coalition to precipitate an election in the municipality of Loures and to seek to oust the PCP from the leadership of the municipal council.

Is this true or false? The PS has not denied it. And in the meantime in Loures, the discredited political bases of the PS and the "Democratic Alliance" are threatening to resign to provoke a new election.

Let them think twice because the Loures municipal council and the parish councils have demonstrated that they work tenaciously to serve their populations' interests. The confirmation of the APU's victory in Santa Iria de Zoia should serve as a warning to them.

The much talked about "central bloc" (that is, a PS/PSD alliance) in the local authorities will demonstrate even more clearly, if it goes ahead, that the PS policy of alliances with reaction is inherently contrary to the people and to democracy. It will demonstrate that democratic administration in the local authorities can only be achieved with the PCP and APU.

If this is the case in the local authorities, the so-called "central bloc" -- a PS/PSD alliance -- would constitute no democratic alternative with respect to the government, either. It would constitute a further commitment on the part of the PS to a rightwing policy.

These shady political transactions with a view to an understanding between the PS and the PSD (or the "Democratic Alliance" through the medium of the PSD) in the local elections or with a view to a possible future coalition for the formation of a new government are a grave matter.

The shady PS political transactions with the "Democratic Alliance" concerning the revision of the constitution are also an extremely grave matter. As is known, the "Democratic Alliance" on its own cannot change a single word of the Constitution. The "Democratic Alliance" does not have two-thirds of the deputies. And to revise the Constitution, two-thirds of the votes in the assembly are necessary.

Only the PS can give the "Democratic Alliance" the votes it lacks.

What the mouthpieces of reaction say is of a nature to cause grave concern.

The fascist newspaper O DIA says that there are "excellent prospects for securing agreement with the Republican and Socialist Front [FRS], specifically with respect to the organization of political power and on the president's powers."

The fascist newspaper TEMPO asserts that Mario Soares' "opportunity" is "to make viable the revision of the Constitution to secure moderate votes," denying powers to Eanes and "flattening" the PS parliamentary group....

A PS/PSD agreement for the revision of the Constitution is being talked about openly. And the plans of the "Democratic Alliance" and of the FRS converge (although with different formulations) on some points of crucial importance, such as the reduction of the president's powers, specifically depriving him of the power to appoint the chiefs of staff.

What would transferring (directly or indirectly) to the "Democratic Alliance" the appointment of the military chiefs mean? It would mean the factionalization of the armed forces, the creation in the near future of a reactionary military hierarchy and the implementation of a set of measures which would make the armed forces (as reaction has long sought) the armed mainstay of a counterrevolutionary policy and possibly of a counterrevolutionary coup.

Because of all this, we are under a strict obligation to point out these facts to the Portuguese people and to all democrats, certain that it is not silence about them but knowledge and condemnation of them which create conditions for joint action in defense of democracy and the Portugal of April [1974].

Some Questions for PS Members and Voters

We communists make this judgment of the facts. However, we are certain that thousands and thousands of PS members and voters are of the same opinion.

Because the PS is a democratic party, we are deeply convinced that the majority of PS members and voters are opposed to alliances with the reactionary parties and are declaring themselves increasingly clearly in favor of an understanding and an alliance among all Portuguese democrats, specifically, between communists and socialists.

For this reason, it is appropriate here to ask the PS members and voters some questions.

What do you want? That the PS should continue a policy of alliance with the "Democratic Alliance" parties in defense of the interests of the capitalists, landowners and imperialists or that the PS should at last return to a policy of defending the interests of the workers and of the classes and sections of the population affected by the "Democratic Alliance" government's antiworker and antipeople policy?

What do you want? That the PS should continue its policy of trade union splittism with the General Workers Union lackeys of the PPD/CDS--the lackeys of big capital and the government--or that it should return at last to unity among the workers and trade union unity, in which the only trade union federation truly representative of the workers--the General Federation of Portuguese Workers/National Intersyndicate--will play a decisive role?

What do you want? That the PS should adopt as a main policy guideline in the coming local elections an alliance with the "Democratic Alliance" (or with the PPD or the CDS separately) to attempt to oust the PCP and the APU from the municipal and parish councils where the PCP and the APU hold a majority or that the PS and the FRS should seek to reach agreement with the PCP and the APU to oust the "Democratic Alliance" and its administration from the municipal and parish councils where its administration has been marked by antidemocratic conduct, unlawful defense of privileges, incompetence, nepotism and corruption?

What do you want? That the PS should continue its policy of alliances with the PPD and the CDS or that it should at last return to an alliance with the great party of the Portuguese workers--the great and unyielding defender of the democratic system and of its achievements and gains--the PCP?

What do you want? That the PS should persist in its proposal for revising fundamental constitutional principles and continue with negotiations with the "Democratic Alliance" on the revision of the Constitution so as to give the "Democratic Alliance" the two-thirds votes in the assembly, which it needs for the unconstitutional revision which it wishes to make or that, side by side with the PCP and other democratic forces, it should at last decide to defend firmly the Constitution, and in defending the Constitution, defend the democratic system?

It is time for the PS to review its policy of alliances. It is time for the PS to finally abandon its policy of alliances with reaction and to seek unity among the democratic forces--unity between communists and socialists.

We wish here to reiterate an assertion, a readiness, an offer and a proposal in which we have long persisted. Today, as always, the PCP is prepared to examine together with all democratic forces--specifically, with the PS--all matters concerning the national situation and a democratic alternative.

Lessons of French Elections

The democratic forces' victory in the French elections and the formation of a government with communist participation are of great significance for the French people, have important international repercussions and contain experiences which the Portuguese democrats have a duty to examine closely.

In the first place, it is a matter not only of a defeat for the right but of the demonstration of the bankruptcy of its policy and of its removal from power, where it had been entrenched for over 20 years.

France, where certain commentators believed it certain that the rightwing forces were in a position to continue to govern for many years, demonstrates that the parties of big capital are incapable of resolving their respective countries' major problems and of ensuring the improvement of the people's living conditions and regular economic and social progress. It is clear that, even where the right seems most solidly established in power, it is quite possible to defeat and replace it.

Second, France clearly demonstrates that agreement and unity among the democratic forces--specifically, between communists and socialists--is the best driving force and the best guarantee of their victory.

There are those in Portugal who are seeking to minimize the essential role played by unity and the PCF in the great democratic victory. However, it is absolutely certain that the communists' votes were decisive for ensuring the French leftwing majority.

When the results of the French elections were known, the alarmed and disoriented "Democratic Alliance" organs proclaimed that the main losers in the French elections were not the rightwing parties but the French Communists.

But the truth (hard to swallow for the "Democratic Alliance") is that the rightwing parties were driven from power and that the French Government today has four Communist ministers.

We congratulate our French comrades on this great victory which, at the same time, is a great victory for the democratic forces, the working class and the French people.

Third, France demonstrates that the communists and the workers are necessary at government level to resolve the people's and the country's problems.

We warmly welcome the French comrades' participation in the French Government and are certain that the PCF will make a contribution of the utmost importance to ensuring that France follows the path of strengthening democracy and national independence, having socialism as its goal.

Fourth, France demonstrates that an independent and sovereign country, despite the pressures and acts of interference on the part of U.S. imperialism and world reaction, can determine its own course and the political composition of its own government.

In an independent and sovereign country, it is for the national will and not the will of foreign states to choose its own leaders. The French people wanted a democratic government with Communist participation. Only those who bow to imperialism can dispute the right to such a decision.

Communists' Participation in Government

The new French situation poses again in specific terms the issue of participation by the communists in the governments of the European capitalist countries. It is not a new issue. It has long been posed in France, Italy, Portugal, even in Spain and also in Greece, not to mention Iceland and also Finland where the communists take part in the government (despite the fact that TEMPO, praising the Finnish Government, pretends not to know that the communists belong to it), and in Cyprus, too, where the communist party--the restorative party of the working people--recently won the election.

In relation to Portugal, it is good to recall the decisive importance--combined with the people's mass struggle and the revolutionary military personnel's activity--of the PCP's participation in the provisional governments for the victory of democracy, the defeating of counterrevolutionary coups, the great democratic transformations and the establishment of a progressive democratic system which does credit to Portugal in the world.

The issue of the PCP's participation in the government has remained present in the minds of the people during the years which have elapsed since the communists left the Portuguese Government because, since the communists left the government, the economic situation and the people's living conditions have gone from bad to worse.

Successive governments (in 1976-80) without communist participation have led Portugal to the wretched situation which we see today. This is why on many political occasions the workers have emphasized the need for the PCP's participation in the government. It can be said with complete truth and complete accuracy: the right would never have succeeded in advancing as far as it has advanced, it would never have carried the work of destroying Portuguese democracy and its gains so far, the people's living conditions would never have deteriorated so much and the system would never have experienced such dangerous moments as it has experienced and still experiences, if at certain moments (specifically in 1977) the communists had entered a democratic government, together with the socialists and other democrats.

But when we insisted that the communists' participation in the government is essential to resolve the nation's problems, what did not only the reactionaries but certain democrats--specifically, PS leaders--say? They said that the PCP's participation in the government was not possible, not only for domestic reasons but principally for external reasons.

That it was not possible because (depending on the period) Kissinger, or Carter, or more recently Reagan, did not want communists in the West European governments in conformity with frequent warnings in relation to France, Italy and Portugal.

That it was not possible because Portugal wished to join the Common Market and communists were not allowed in governments in the Common Market.

That it was not possible because Portugal is a NATO country and the Atlantic alliance would not allow communists in a member country's government.

Poor are the leaders of the Portuguese state who, bowing to imperialism, invoke the will of foreign states in relation to internal affairs of our own country which it is for the Portuguese people alone to resolve.

And now, gentlemen? Now it is France--a Western country, a capitalist country of the much talked about geopolitical area to which Portugal allegedly belongs, a Common Market country, an Atlantic alliance country--which decides on the communists' participation in a democratic government.

Of course, confronted with the French Communists' entry into the government, imperialism and reaction are creating a great hubbub. The U.S. State Department, interfering in France's internal affairs, says that communist participation in the government will harm France's relations with the United States.

What was the reply of the French premier--the Socialist Pierre Maurov?

No, he did not reply like those in Portugal who said that the Portuguese communists could not take part in the government because Washington or Bonn or London or Paris or all together would not allow it.

The French premier--a PS leader--replied differently. He replied: "The French Government is not formed for other countries; it is a matter for the French people."

We welcome this assertion of national independence and sincerely hope that it will be understood and appreciated by all Portuguese democrats and that they will be inspired by it in their future statements and decisions concerning the Portuguese Government's political composition.

How did the "Democratic Alliance" react to the formation of the new French Government?

U.S. Vice President George Bush expressed his "anxiety" at the communists' entry into the government.

What does "Democratic Alliance" Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao say? What was to be expected. Repeating the U.S. statement almost verbatim, he also expressed his "anxieties."

We may ask in passing: If the prime minister suffers so much through the French Communists' entry into the French Government, what will he suffer on the day (which will come) when the Portuguese Communists enter the Portuguese Government?

This is the appropriate moment to repeat what we have always asserted. The Portuguese Government's political composition, program and conduct cannot and must not be decided abroad, but in Portugal by the Portuguese people alone.

Whether reaction and imperialism like it or not, the PCP will enter the government of the Portuguese Republic on the day when the Portuguese people so decide.

We are talking about the French elections. But if we are talking about the successes of our comrades in other European countries, it is proper also to recall here that only a week ago the PCI won the local elections, retaining among other things the mayorship of the municipal council of Rome--the capital of Italy.

You will certainly agree that from here--from this rally--we should not only congratulate the PCF on its entry into the French Government but should also congratulate the PCI on its victory in the municipal elections.

These and other events demonstrate that in West Europe the time of the rightward evolution which some people deemed irreversible and inevitable is over and a reversal of the trend in political evolution is becoming clearer.

Further defeats await the reactionary forces and further victories can be achieved by the democratic forces in Europe.

We unhesitatingly include Portugal among the countries where conditions for such an evolution are ripening.

DENMARK

KJELD OLESEN VIEWS BREZHNEV'S 'VAGUE' STATEMENTS

PM141043 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 6 Jul 81 part 1 p 5

["-LK" report: "Danish Call--Brezhnev Must Give Clear Information on Nuclear-Free Zone"]

[Text] There is good reason for Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to expand and clarify his statements on the possibility of including Soviet territories in the negotiations for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries. This is the view of Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen.

"The government would like to find something positive in President Brezhnev's statement about the possibility of including Soviet territories in possible talks on a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries. These statements were couched in extremely vague terms," Kjeld Olesen wrote in a reply to Single Tax Party Folketing member IB Christensen.

"The clarification which the Danish Government--like a number of other governments, including the Nordic governments--has asked for is much needed. Thus there is every reason for President Brezhnev to make some statement, which would expand and clarify his original remarks and which would make possible an assessment of the scope of the statements in question. In this connection, it would also be interesting to know if the Soviet statements can be taken as an expression of an understanding that the question of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries must be seen in a larger European context," Kjeld Olesen concluded.

POLAND'S SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL REQUESTS MEDICAL AID

NC121141 Paris AFP in English 1135 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Copenhagen 12 Jul (AFP)--The Polish independent trade union confederation Solidarity has appealed directly to the Danish Government for financial aid to help meet deficiencies in the country's medical sector, a visiting Solidarity official said here.

In an interview today with the Copenhagen daily BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, Z. Gryszkiewicz, head of the Solidarity's foreign section, declared: "We have had enough of our children dying in the hospitals, and as the government is idly standing by, Solidarity must do something."

Mr Gryszkiewicz, who is touring Western Europe and North America to seek support for the cause, launched an urgent appeal for medical supplies and equipment. He said that Solidarity had written to Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen to request financial and moral support.

Medicine Airlift Arranged

PM150935 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 13 Jul 81 part 1 p 1

[Jorn Mikkelsen report: "Danish Medical Aid to Polish Hospitals"]

[Text] Tomorrow the first Danish aircraft carrying aid supplies of drugs and medical equipment will leave for Poland. In an attempt to make a small contribution to improving the catastrophic shortages in the Polish health service, the aid organization, Caritas, has initiated a program of express deliveries which will fly all types of medicines to Polish hospitals.

The emergency action comes after an appeal to the Danes by independent trade union Solidarity's international section chief Z. Gryszkiewicz.

There are shortages of even the most elementary medicinal preparations--babies are dying from colds because they cannot be given the correct medicine. Similarly, 30 percent of all cases of hepatitis are ascribed to the reuse of injection needles.

A telex system has now been set up so that the medicines can be flown directly from Denmark to any hospital in Poland where needs become acute. For the time being, the action will cost Caritas around 50,000 kroner a month. But attempts are being made to expand the scope of the work as quickly as possible. Both Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen and the Danish Trade Union Federation have reacted positively to the aid program. The Foreign Ministry is at present considering from which of its accounts the aid is to be financed.

Today Polish hospitals have been informed of which medicines are produced in Denmark. S. Gryszkiewicz takes home with him a complete list of all available medicines, which he can ask to have flown to Poland.

PAPER REPORTS STATUS OF DEFENSE SETTLEMENT TALKS

PM160835 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 8 Jul 81 part 1 p 6

["-LK" report: "Top Social Democrats Brought in To Save Defense Settlement']

[Text] The Social Democratic Party has now brought all its top members into the negotiations for a new defense settlement. When the negotiations started many months ago, Defense Minister Poul Sogaard, Social Democratic defense spokesman Preben Steen Nielsen and Knud Damgaard were taking part. Knud Damgaard was later replaced by Social Democratic Party deputy chairman and Social Democratic Folketing Group Chairman Knud Heinesen. Yesterday, Preben Steen Nielsen was replaced by Social Democratic Party chairman, Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen.

At a meeting yesterday with the political parties which normally take part in defense settlements--the Liberals, Conservatives, Center Democrats, Christian People's Party and the Radical Liberals--Defense Minister Poul Sogaard presented the latest proposal from the Social Democratic Party. It offers over and above the previous zero-solution for defense spending a further 80 million kroner.

Some 44 million will be spent on improving the defenses on Sjaelland, 16 million on refurbishing 4 motor torpedo boats of the Sealion class, and 20 million on the Home Guard.

Radical Liberal defence spokesman Jens Bilgrav Nielsen has strongly criticized the Social Democrats' offer of a further 80 million kroner, which he finds unacceptable for the Liberals. The other defense settlement parties--the Liberals, Conservatives, Center Democrats, and the Christian People's Party--described the offer as far too small.

"As expected, the Social Democrats have shown a little movement during the negotiations, but unfortunately not enough. both sides have admitted the necessity of reaching broad agreement. A number of studies will now be made and the different political groupings will hold meetings, and the negotiations will continue in August. It must be stressed that if we are to reach a settlement by then, there will have to be much greater flexibility in the negotiating positions," Liberal defense spokesman Arne Christiansen said.

Conservative defense spokesman Palle Simonsen said: "We have agreed that we will continue to negotiate in the hope that an agreement can be reached. But is it clear what is needed for results--the Social Democrats will have to move further away from the 80 million kroner they have now offered."

FINLAND

SHIPYARDS EXCEEDING DELIVERY QUOTAS TO USSR

PM140931 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 9 Jul 81 p 9

[Text] With the handing over of the vessel Smolensk at the Valmet Nordsjoe shipyard yesterday, V/D Sudoimport Director General O.S. Kropotov said that the quotas for the present 5-year period for ship deliveries will be exceeded.

"During the previous 5-year period, Finland supplied ships worth approximately 7.2 billion markkaa, but now, 6 months into the present 5-year period, we have already reached agreement on supplies worth 7.8 billion markkaa," Kropotov said.

Kropotov was taking part in the ceremony to hand over the MS Smolensk at the Valmet shipyard and his visit to Finland will also include intensive negotiations with different firms in the shipbuilding industry. These will include continued negotiations wiht Waertsilae on the building of a nuclear icebreaker for the Soviet Union. At present, it seems that negotiations will no longer concern only the technical aspects of such a deal. Kropotov said nothing about new deals with Valmet.

The MS Smolensk is the fifth and final vessel in a series of 22,400 ton roll on-roll off vessels which Valmet has delivered to the Soviet Union. The vessel's value is around 200 million markkaa. The ship is large--205 meters long--extremely functional, and the first vessel in the series was even given a special award as "ship of the year" in the Soviet Union.

At present, the Nordsuoe shipyard has an orderbook worth 1.3 billion markkaa and full employment at the shipyard is guaranteed to the end of 1983. The MS Smolensk was delivered in record time, 3 months sooner than expected.

NORWAY

DELEGATION: USSR INVESTED IN NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD141030 Helsinki International Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Oslo: The Soviet Union has told a Norwegian delegation which visited the country recently that it is prepared to consider troop and weapon reductions in its own territory in connection with a possible Nordic nuclear weapons-free zone. The confirmation was given to Norwegian Church and Education Minister Einar Forde in Moscow last week. Minister Forde reported on the results of his visit in Oslo on the weekend.

Mr Forde said he had received an assurance form leading representatives of the Soviet Communist Party that the Soviet Union will not use nuclear weapons againt a possible Nordic nuclear weapons-free zone. In a clarification, the Soviet party representatives had noted that the Soviet Union is also prepared to reduce certain of its troops and weaponry if the idea of a Nordic Nuclear Weapons-Free Zone [NFZ] is realized.

The Soviet president, Leonid Brezhnev, earlier made a statement to this effect to the Finnish newspaper SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMIKRAATTI. In an interview published by the paper on 26 June Mr Brezhnev said that in connection with a possible Nordic NFZ the Soviet Union may be prepared to consider certain measures in its own territory in the regions bordering on such a zone. Mr Brezhnev reiterated that a Nordic NFZ must be seen as a part of the relations between East and West and must therefore be implemented in a wider context.

GOVERNMENT, PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS SECURITY ISSUES

Prime Minister Brundtland

PM090951 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 25 Jun 81 p 3

[Morten Fyhn report: "Concrete Plan Not Set"]

[Text] Active Norwegian efforts on the international scene to increase security in the Nordic countries.

Thorough preparations are necessary for possible future Norwegian initiatives.

Unilateral establishment of a nuclear-free zone is not likely.

Norway's relationship with NATO will not be altered.

Superpower guarantees must involve a concrete reduction in the threat to the Nordic countries.

Norway wants to maintain close ties with its allies and the Nordic countries.

This was how Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland set out the main points in the Labor Party's view of how it would be possible to implement the section of its manifesto concerning a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries, if the party retains government power after the election.

"It is wrong to speak of lack of clarity in connection with our manifesto proposals," the prime minister said in an interview with AFTENPOSTEN. She stressed that the work for a Nordic zone will form a part of the work to reduce nuclear arms in the larger European context. There is no suggestion of a unilateral or independent Norwegian or Nordic initiative.

"We have consciously tried to formulate the proposals as flexibly as possible. It would not do to draw up a fixed outline in such a complicated matter as disarmament. We must see it in an overall East-West context involving an accomodating spirit and reciprocity. This is a long process which could take time. Norway must pursue the matter on different levels and see where it is possible to contribute ideas. This requires active involvement. But it also requires preparatory work to see where is it possible to take initiatives within the confines of Norwegian foreign policy," the prime minister said.

She stressed that there are no concrete plans at present. Only after a possible election victory will the Labor Party give more concrete consideration to the possibilities of furthering its intentions to increase security in the Nordic countries through achieving a real reduction in the nuclear threat.

[Question] But is it so odd that many people have asked the question whether. for example, the Soviet nuclear arms on the Kola Peninsula or in the Baltic area should be included in a zone?

[Answer] The debate so far has been odd. It is irrelevant to a x such questions about the Kola Peninsula. We are here dealing both with geography and arms technology. We cannot let it appear that there are simple answers to complicated questions. The answer to the question of the nuclear arms on the Kola Peninsula is a clear "yes," but we do not require that the Kola Peninsula should form part of the zone's geographic area. On the other hand, the zone must have an effect on the Kola Peninsula. We must look at the connection between the zone and what is threatening it. It is in out interests to reduce the threat to the Nordic countries by having the nuclear arms removed which through their range and base areas directly threaten us. The long-range strategic arms are a part of the superpowers' strategy and must be considered here. [End of answer]

The prime minister attached great importance to the fact that a zone in the Nordic area must be seen in the context of the work for real control and reduction of nuclear arms both in the East and the West. For this reason, Norway is very interested in the talks and negotiations on these arms taking place between the superpowers and which form part of the Vienna negotiations for troop reductions in Europe. Norway is also working for a conference on disarmament in Europe in connection with the CSCE meeting in Madrid. In addition, Norway is attaching great importance to next year's special UN session on disarmament.

The prime minister did not hide the fact that she thinks there have been misleading and distorting newspaper articles about what the Labor Party actually means by a nuclear-free zone. She wanted to reject, for example, a report in AFTENPOSTEN in connection with her visit to Helsinki at the beginning of June which had the title "Norwegian Zone Demarche Outside of NATO."

"There is absolutely no basis for hinting at a demarche outside NATO," the prime minister stated. She wanted to emphasize that Norway would of course consult its allies about the concrete plans for following up the draft proposals in the party's manifesto. "The shape of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area would not be such that it would change Norway's security policy foundations," she said.

"Norway will behave responsibly. We will not sow doubts about Norway's security policy, and the other Nordic countries also attach great importance to maintaining their security policy positions. But within the framework imposed on us by the alliance policy, we will take initiatives to meet and solve problems adn the rest of Europe will be facing in the eighties," Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland said.

[Question] The United States, West Germany and NATO's military leadership have all expressed skepticism over the plans for a zone. What is your view of this?

[Answer] I am not surprised by skepticism and question marks, especially during the phase earlier this winter when we had a comprehensive debate on this difficult question.

[Question] What faith do you have in possible future Soviet guarantees in connection with a zone?

[Answer] The guarantees cannot only be verbal. They must also lead to a reduction in practice of the threat to our part of the world. We need a stregthening of the international guarantees to the nonnuclear states under the terms of the nuclear arms nonproliteration agreement. Norway is giving its support to this in the work prior to the special UN disarmament session.

Foreign Minister Frydenlund

PM031134 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 27 Jun 81 p 8

[Text] Neither Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund nor Conservative Party parliamentary leader Kaare Willoch was surprised to hear that President Leonid Brezhnev supports the plan for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries.

"Unfortunately, there is no reason to expect that the Soviet Union would agree to the inclusion of a significant section of its territory in a nuclear-free zone, even if Brezhnev declares there are openings for 'discussions on other questions affecting Soviet territories,'" Willochtold AFTENPOSTEN. Frydenlund said that what could be new in Brezhnev's interview with the Finnish newpaper is that arrangements could be made to include nuclear arms on Soviet territory. Knut Frydenlund stressed that a nuclear-free zone must be based on reciprocal measures. "The main idea behind our proposal is that it not be a unilateral Nordic arrangement, such as some people are advocating, but there must be reciprocal arrangements surrounding a Nordic nuclear-free zone as one phase in a larger and more comprehensive arrangement to reduce the nuclear threat to Nordic territory," the foreign minister said.

Kaare Willoch recalled that the plan for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries is a Soviet plan, originally put forward by Nikita Khrushchev in 1959. The official Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA wrote at the time that "the establishment of a nuclear-and missile-free zone in the Nordic countries could be the first stage in the transition of all the Nordic countries to neutral status."

"What the Soviet Union is offering in return is a guarantee that it would not use nuclear arms against us. But the Soviet Union has already broken so many promises not to use weapons against neighbors that such a guarantee cannot give any increase in security. On the other hand, we must be prepared for the possibility that a future treaty with the Soviet Union covering the Nordic countries' and Norway's nuclear-free status could later be used as a foundation for action against Norway under cover of incorrect claims that we are making preparations to break the treaty. I remember that the Soviet Union has already claimed that the agreement on the contingency stockpiling of allied defense material in Norway is not compatible with a nuclear-free zone," the Conservative Party parliamentary leader said, pointing out: "The plan would not strengthen Norway's security, but rather weaken it. Norway's security must be improved through agreements limiting the Soviet Union's nuclear forces."

Defense Minister Stoltenberg

PM131457 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 22 Jun 81 p 7

[Text] At the Norwegian Defense Association national conference on Sunday, Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg said that the regular consultations which Social Democratic parties in the smaller NATO nations have begun do not represent any danger to NATO cooperation.

"These meetings have turned out to be extemely useful and increase the possibility of making a contribution to NATO consultations," Stoltenberg said, pointing out that the large NATO nations are in close and frequent contact about the international situation.

Stoltenberg stressed that there are today large groups with both interest and insight into defense and security policy. This leads to debate which serves the defense forces well, he said, but it also makes great demands on the defense forces' own people. The fact that debate on such questions is no longer reserved to a few politicians and researchers requires a completely different style in the public debate about our foreign and security policy from the style required in the fifties and at the beginning of the seventies, he said.

Defense Minister Stoltenberg said that stability and unity surrounding important foreign and security policy questions must be created through sober argument, and not through bombastic slogans.

The Defense Association national conference at Gardermoen-Trandum elected the following executive committee: Provincial Commissioner Alf Jacob Fostervoll as new chairman. The other members of the committee are Director Per Bergsland, Storting Deputy Geirmund Ihle, Mrs Kjellaug Skogen and Lektor Jon Skard.

Centrist Leader Jakobsen

PM061015 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Jun 81 p 19

[Excerpt] "An isolated Nordic zone is an irresponsible policy which is out of the question. If anything, this should be even more clear now that Brezhnev no longer dismisses the suggestion to include Soviet territory and nuclear arms in a nuclear-free zone," Norwegian Center Party Chairman Johan J. Jakobsen has said.

He pointed to the party's program, which states that disarmament must be based on reciprocity. The Center Party's view is that Norway must act on the basis of a common NATO strategy.

Jakobsen takes a positive view of the popular involvement expressed through the peace march, but criticized the slogans and declarations which have been made, because these aim at unilateral Western disarmament.

LEADERS BRIEFED ON ARMS TALKS BY FRG'S BAHR

PM141201 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Jun 81 p 8

[Text] "A nuclear-free zone from the Urals to Portugal is a dream which has nothing to do with reality," Egon Bahr, former general secretary and a leading defense expert of the West German SPD, said in an interview with Norwegian journalists on Sunday [28 June]

Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund said that together with Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg, Church and Education Minister Einar Forde and former Trade Minister Reiulf Steen, he had been briefed by Bahr on the preparations for negotiations with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms in Europe.

"The Soviet Union is a nuclear power and a superpower with worldwide interests and commitments. The Russians will not be prepared to accept the removal of nuclear arms from the European part of the Soviet Union in the foreseeable future. Soviet arms systems must be included in a possible future Nordic nuclear-free zone--if not there would be an imbalance," Bahr said.

But a Nordic nuclear-free zone might be possible under very special security arrangements between the superpowers. "A nuclear-free zone would then have a certain usefulness not only for the Nordic countries, but also for the rest of Europe," he said.

"If a situation developed where the two superpowers were on a collision course, it would be beneficial if the superpowers agreed that a part of Europe would be excluded from the nuclear arms race. A Nordic nuclear-free zone could then be of some interest in the total international context," he said.

Egon Bahr's Oslo visit was part of a round of meetings between social democratic parties in the NATO nations, following his meeting with Soviet leaders in Moscow in mid-June. Bahr will also brief his party chairman Willy Brandt before the latter travels to Moscow on Thursday [2 July].

During the interview, Bahr said that in his view the Soviet leaders are convinced that NATO is serious about the so-called dual decision reached in Brussels in December 1979--the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles after 1983 unless negotiations with the Soviet Union lead to the reestablishment of the nuclear balance in Europe.

"The Soviet leaders are, therefore, facing up not only to the possibility, but also the probability that new--and let me say excellent--U.S. missiles will be deployed at the end of 1983 or the beginning of 1974. The Soviet leaders accept this as a fact."

I have not the slightest doubts that the Soviet Union will come to the negotiating table as quickly as possible and engage in serious negotiation. The Soviet leaders want to reach real results, that is, an agreement which will give nuclear balance in Europe," Bahr said.

"There is no change in the Soviet leaders' view of developments in Poland. The Soviet leaders hope that the Poles will be able to solve their problems without this affecting Poland's place in the Warsaw Pact system. We have exactly the same view and I hope that the Soviet Union will adhere to its present approach."

SWEDEN

DEFENSE COMMITTEE GROUP PROPOSES STAFF CUTS

PM151530 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 26 Jun 81 p 7

[Haakan Bergstroem report: "Hundreds of Jobs To Go in Headquarters Staffs"]

[Text] Disband the Bergslagen military district and in the process cut the number of military districts in Sweden from six to five. Around 100 jobs in the headquarters staff and administration would thus disappear from Karlstad and Kristinehamn. However, the artillery officers college at Jonkoping would be moved to Kristinehamn.

This was the only new proposal on which the so-called "death patrol"--five politicians who within the framework of the Defense Committee are to propose military cuts and savings--agreed on Thursday [25 June]

The provinces of Varmland, Oerebro and Kopparberg all belong to the Bergslagen military district, and in the future the three provinces would be assigned to other military districts, according to the politicians' proposals. Moderate Coalition Party Riksdag Deputy Per Petersson expressed his reservations at the proposal.

The Defense Committee politicians also proposed that S 2 in Karlsborg, P 2 in Hassleholm, A 6 in Joenkoping, T 1 in Linkoping, F 16 in Malmslatt and F 18 in Tullige should be disbanded. These proposals harmonize well with those presented by Swedish Commander in Chief Lennart Ljung in May.

As far as the cities affected are concerned, the proposals will mean personnel reductions of 250 men in Haessleholm, 300 in Jonkoping, 180 in Linkoping and 200 in Malmslatt.

As far as Karlsborg is concerned, either K 3 in Skovde or K 1 in Stockholm will be moved there to compensate for the disappearance of E 2.

The commander in chief proposed that K 1 be moved to Kungsangen north of Stockholm, but the "death patrol" also wants to have a move to Karlsborg investigated.

Defense politicians also hope that it will be possible to compensate for the lost jobs in Tullinge in Botkyrka municipality, which will lose F 18. Solna municipality is interested in losing its recruitment area office so that houses can be build on the site. This means that it would then be possible to move the office to Tullinge.

A question still hanging in the air is the closure of units within the coastal artillery. The commander in chief proposed disbanding KA 5 in Haronosand. But the "death patrol" wants to avoid such a closure because of the unemployment problems in the area.

The commander in chief also proposed the closure of I 3 in Oerebro. The politicians says that the closure of I 13 in Falun should be considered instead. The regiment in Falun will have to make large investments to continue its activities effectively. For this reason, it would perhaps make greater economic sense to close the Falun regiment.

Local authorities affected will now have the opportunity to give their views on the proposals from the "death patrol". The politicians will make further proposals for cuts at the end of September. The target is that 2.5 billion kronor should be saved over 10 years simply through regiment closures. A further 5 billion kronor are to be saved through cuts in central administration and other rationalization.

DISI STATEMENT ON NATIONAL COUNCIL PARTICIPATION

NC151814 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] The Democratic Rally [DISI] has announced that it decided to accept the party's participation in the forthcoming National Council sessions because of the serious decisions that it would soon have to make on our national problems. The statement added that this decision was taken today at a special session of the party's political committee under the presidency of the party chairman, Kliridhis. The meeting examined the issue that has arisen following the president of the republic's invitation for DISI's participation in the National Council. The statement further added that DISI's permanent participation in the National Council will depend on the harmonious, constructive and effective operation of the body. For this reason, DISI intends to submit specific suggestions.

HOUSE OBSERVES 1974 COUP, INVASION ANNIVERSARY

NC150956 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The House of Representatives convened in a special session today during which it condemned the 1974 treacherous coup and the barbarous Turkish invasion. It also paid tribute to those who fell in fighting for democracy and liberty in Cyprus. At the beginning of the session, the House observed a 1-minute silence in memory of all those who stood up courageously and whose blood watered the tree of democratic ideals as well as in memory of those youths who, betrayed and abandoned by all, thrust their bodies against the foreign invader and whose blood nourished the tree of Cyprus freedom.

During the session, House President Ladhas' speech called on everybody to forget the evil past and unite in an attempt to save the country. He also urged everyone to rally around the elected leadership and try to cope with the difficult conditions which foreign interests and antagonism create for us. Mr Ladhas stressed that all healthy patriotic, democratic forces of the country have their place in the struggle being waged by Cyprus for the existence of Cypriot Hellenism in the country of their forefathers.

AKEL General Secretary Papaionnou said that the leaders of the coup d'etat must be punished for reasons of fundamental security for Cyprus and that the dossier of Cypriot treason must be opened. On the intercommunal talks, Papaioannou said that if Turkish intransigence continues, there is no other choice but to appeal to this year's UN General Assembly and Security Council to demand the adoption of more decisive measures for a peaceful and democratic solution. He also invited the Turkish Cypriots to a joint struggle for the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops and all foreign troops from Cyprus, dissolution of bases and the conversion of Cyprus into a center of peace, friendship and cooperation for all people in the area.

Democratic Rally Chairman Kliridhis said that unity constitutes an essential prerequisite for the successful outcome of the Cypriot people's struggle.

The salvation of Cyprus is our common goal, he said, and to accomplish this target it is imperative that the attention of political leadership and people concentrate on finding an effective way for an early and substantive overthrow of the faits accomplis created by the Turkish invasion. Kliridhis added that the de facto situation caused by the Turkish invasion will never be accepted and the Cypriot people's struggle will continue until vindication. Finally, Kliridhis said that the Democratic Rally Party supports the opening of the Cypriot dossier so that the full truth emerges.

Democratic Party parliamentary spokesman Galanos said that Cypriot Hellenism has not recognized nor will it recognize the results of invasion and occupation or legalize partition or faits accomplis. We will struggle, he added, for an honest settlement on the basis of UN resolutions and the summit agreements where it is possible to find the framework for the solution as charted by late Ethnarch Makarios--the concept of historic compromise for the salvation of Cyprus.

EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis stressed that, if we really honor the sacrifice of those who fell fighting against the coupists and invaders, we must define a course to vindicate that sacrifice. We must charter a wise, realistic, militant course that does not strike at homelands and rights, does not tolerate fascism, bridgeheads of foreign occupation. Lissaridhis said that the opening of the Cyprus dossier mustbe persistently demanded so that the Cypriot people as well as all of Hellenism may know the real culprits.

Declaring the House session closed, Mr Ladhas expressed satisfaction because all benches of the House rejected the occupation faits accomplis and declared perseverance in the struggle for finding a just Cyprus solution that would be based on a free, independent, demilitarized and nonaligned Cyprus, whose internal structure would take the form of a true federation in which all citizens can be equal and enjoy the fruits of freedom and justice in a free and democratic state.

AKEL SENDS GREETINGS TO NINTH POLISH PARTY CONGRESS

NC160800 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 16 Jul 81 pp 1, 7

[Cable from AKEL General Secretary Ezekias Papaioannou to the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress; date not given]

[Excerpts] Dear Comrades: The AKEL Central Committee addresses to you and through you to your party's Ninth Extraordinary Congress warm fraternal greetings of solidarity and best wishes for great successes in its work.

AKEL is following with great interest and deep concern the events in your country and the complicated and multifaceted difficulties in building socialism, caused partly by grave mistakes and violations of the laws, committed by the previous party leadership. These difficulties have been aggravated by the subversive activities of local antisocialist, antirevolutionary forces and imperialism, creating anarchy and chaos and thus escalating the crisis to the greatest extent.

Imperialism and reaction throughout the world--including Cyprus--are exploiting the difficulties in Poland to defame the communist parties and socialism, undermine the socialist system in Poland and restore capitalism with all its repercussions for international communism, liberation movements and world peace.

Both friends and enemies of Poland are watching your struggle.

Appreciating the results of your 11th plenum and the practical measures for the defense of the party and state--which have already started to be implemented--the Cypriot communists expect the ninth congress to give new impetus to the struggle for the defense of socialism and its further improvement.

This would be a great service to your people, to the international communist movement and the cause of the world anti-imperialist struggle for peace, independence and socialism.

Long live the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Long live socialism and peace.

HUNGARY'S LAZAR ENDS VISIT; JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

NC151956 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Hungary's Premier Lazar departed this evening at 2000 to return to his country. In the morning, Lazar was received by President of the Republic Karamanlis and subsequently concluded his talks with Prime Minister Rallis. Lazar was seen off at Ellinikon Airport by the prime minister. At noon, the Hungarian premier attended a luncheon that was given in his honor by Deputy Prime Minister and National Defense Minister Averof.

In a joint communique that was issued after the conclusion of the Greek-Hungarian talks, it was stressed that the two parties underscored the significance of summit meetings for the development of bilateral relations and reaffirmed their desire to continue developing their relations. The communique stressed that rallis and Lazar noted with satisfaction the progress that has taken place in the development of relations between the two countries and reaffirmed their determination to continue in the future permanent relations of good neighborliness, friendship and cooperation on the basis of the principles of independence, sovereignty, nonintervention in internal affairs, equality of law and mutual interest.

Special attention was paid to economic relations. It was confirmed with satisfaction that the Greek-Hungarian agreement that was signed last year for the development of economic, industrial and technical cooperation can constitute an effective organ for the further development of cooperation in all sectors. The two premiers reviewed current international problems and confirmed with satisfaction that their viewpoints on many issues are identical or very similar. At the same time, they expressed deep uneasiness over the aggravation of international tension, and stressed the significance of efforts that aim at guaranteeing peace, decelerating the arms race and effecting disarmament.

Rallis and Lazar noted the necessity for the complete implementation of the Final Act of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The two premiers expressed the hope that balanced and constructive decisions will be made at the Madrid meeting toward developing cooperation and strengthening European security. They also supported the adoption of a specific resolution for the convening of a conference on disarmament in Europe whose purpose will be to take practical measures.

They also expressed uneasiness over the dangers posed by the continuation of the arms race and supported complete disarmament, both in the conventional and the nuclear sectors, under strict international control.

The joint communique also mentioned that the two parties are uneasy over the situation in the Middle East and support a just and permanent solution on the basis of Israel's complete withdrawal from all Arab lands. They also recognize the rights of the Palestinian Arab people for self-determination, establishment of a state and of the right of all countries in the area to live peacefully.

On the situation in Cyprus, the two parties agreed that it constitutes a threat to peace and security in the area and expressed the hope that the intercommunal talks under the auspices of the UN secretary general will have positive results. Both Greece and Hungary supported a just and permanent solution on the basis of respect for the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and nonalignment of the Cyprus Republic and of the relevant UN resolutions.

Finally, the joint communique mentioned that Lazar invited Rallis to pay an official visit to Hungary. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

RALLIS, AVEROF, EVERT ATTACK PASOK POLICIES

NC142002 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 14 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] New Democracy will have a momentous victory in the forthcoming election. This belief was proclaimed by Prime Minister Rallis in yesterday's exclusive interview (with the newspaper VRADHINI) that was the culmination of a politically over burdened weekend. In this interview the prime minister severely criticized PASOK's options both with respect to its foreign policy and its political-ideological orientation on issues of domestic policy. From this viewpoint, the prime minister's observations constitute a reply to PASOK's policy declaration.

At the same time, Deputy Prime Minister Evangelos Averof also attacked PASOK's positions. Finance Minister Miltiadhis Evert launched an attack against PASOK in an interview in Sunday's AKROPOLIS. This coordinated New Democracy offensive is expected to continue because PASOK Chairman Papandreou, on his return from West Germany Saturday, admitted at Ellinikon Airport that the positions he supports today differ from those he supported in 1974. He attributed this difference to the fact that at that time PASOK was declaring its political strategy while today, in claiming authority, it explains the tactics it will follow within the framework of its strategic goals.

The Rallis Interview

Prime Minister Rallis underlined that the critical character of the next election is centered on this fact: To date, authority was claimed by strong parties dedicated to the bourgeois regime. This time, in seeking authority, PASOK declares it will change the social-economic regime into a Marxist-Socialist regime. Apart from the economic measures (socialization of business, nationalization of the import and export trade and others) he will give the party a leading role and "its groups will undertake to represent the people in the formulation of social and economic policy until such time as a socialist reformation takes place." This is contrary to the actions of other socialist governments in France and Germany. It is, therefore, obvious that the voter will not have to choose between parties but between social and economic systems. Such a change would not be for only 4 years but for perpetuity.

Rallis then stressed: "It is, therefore, the duty of New Democracy leading personalities to explain that this sugared sweet of 'change' is a very bitter pill wrapped up in very little sugar. This is the analysis we will systematically undertake until the election."

The prime minister also denounced PASOK because the policy it has announced dangers the independence and integrity of the country. He underlined that the dangers stem from PASOK's position of "out of the EEC" and "out of NATO." No speical agreement, such as the one pursued by PASOK, can guarantee the advantages we are already enjoying within the EEC. A possible Greek withdrawal from NATO would diminish the importance of Greece and make Turkey the only support of the West in the area. Such an act, in conjunction with the severance of the dialogue with Turkey--which Papandreou supports insistently--creates the danger of a military adventure under the most difficult of conditions. PASOK's policy on the questions of the EEC and NATO as well as on the question of the Soviet SS-20 missiles is contrary to that of French President Mitterrand.

Rallis then referred to a series of figures on the export of agricultural goods, 60 percent of which are directed toward EEC countries, a market that would close if he withdrew from the Community. Had we not joined the EEC--and this is a fact on which the opposition maintains silence--our products would not have been allowed in since they would have been available with increased tariffs while similar Spanish and Portuguese products would be circulating freely within a few years.

Apart from this free circulation of our products, which we have guaranteed through accession to the EEC, the Community also offers the Greek farmer very important aid which, in its various forms, amounts to 12 percent of the state budget.

The prime minister then criticized PASOK's tactics as slanderous and stressed that he is determined to fight it directly. He also underlined his belief that the president of the republic will remain above politics and added that if rumors to the contrary have been circulated (that Karamanlis favors PASOK), these rumors only demonstrate the inane character of those who circulate them.

Rallis also referred to the favorable prospects for our economy's development and stressed the new goals set by New Democracy in its policy statement, goals ratified by a democratic process during its recent special congress.

The prime minister also severely criticized PASOK for its stark exploitation of the youth.

E. Averof: A Mosaic of Indefinite Statements

In his article, Deputy Prime Minister E. Averof replied to the first part of PASOK's policy statement, which he described as "a mosaic made up of indefinite statements and promises which are beyond any reality." He then stressed that:

--With its policy statement PASOK attempts, in a most unholy way and "in the name of the vision for change," the most stark falsification of everything that has been "won in this country through sweat and blood."

--This policy statement "does not include a single specific measure that could prove that this party is in a position to administer the country responsibly."

Averof criticized PASOK and A. Papandreou personally for their positions on the EEC and NATO as well as for their economic policy and stressed:

"Ignoring reality and economic facts, PASOK, being enslaved within its ideological dead end, attempts to imprison the business acumen of the race within bureaucratic molds and to make the large-scale import and export trade the object of exploitation by public enterprises in accordance with the most stark bureaucratic models of the totalitarian states."

The government's deputy prime minister then stressed that "the vision of change (of PASOK) could become a nightmare for the entire country." He also stressed that the entire text of PASOK's policy statement does not once mention the word "Marxism" and recalled PASOK's statement that "byond any doubt we are a Marxist party," in order to call upon this party of the official opposition to clarify its ideological identity.

M. Evert

In his interview, Finance Minister Miltiadhis Evert primarily referred to the goals of New Democracy in the implementation of its economic policy. Answering a question on PASOK's policy declaration, however, he stated:

"The more I read it the less I understand it. It combines a paucity of ideas with an ignorance of facts. Political and economic programs must not be a collection of aphorisms and vague wishes. They must be plans of clear strategy and clear goals. I wonder whether it would be better for New Democracy to spend the money to reprint and distribute PASOK's policy statement so that the Greek people may understand the difference between words by PASOK and actions by New Democracy. One can deduce from its program that PASOK uses its own arithmetic: It gives little to very few people; it subtracts much from man; it multiplies problems and distributes poverty."

PART TWO OF PASOK GOVERNMENT POLICY DECLARATION

NC131300 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 12 Jul 81 pp 7, 8

[Part two of PASOK declaration of government policy, sections one and two, headlined "The Course Is Not a Flower-Strewn Path But It Is Possible;" date not given; passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] Section One--For independence, national defence, world peace, international cooperation.

A--OUR NATIONAL ISSUES

47. The unilateral and onesided policy of dependence pursued by the rightwing as well as the tactics of continual concessions and fluctuations have led our national issues into a dead end and to the ceding of sovereign rights.

PASOK will pursue a radically different policy in dealing with the national issues which cannot be postponed and which need firmness. This policy will be based upon the defensive arming of the country and upon a genuine independent multifaceted foreign policy. Individual steps toward achieving the irrevocable strategic goals will always bear in mind the arms requirements of the armed forces of our country as well as the development of the balance of power in the international area and specifically in our own area.

48. Our basic strategic orientation consists of the dissolution of both the cold war blocs: NATO and the Warsaw Pact. We place our country's withdrawal from the Atlantic alliance within our strategy.

However, over and above the question of principle we also have the nature of the Atlantic alliance and the peculiar relationship of our country with the alliance. We are the only country--a member of the alliance--which is being threatened by another member. The alliance is incapable (because it does not want to) to guarantee our frontiers against the Turkish threat. The exact opposite applies. The Turkish Armed Forces are being armed and strengthened while at the same time Turkish claims in the Aegean as well as its violations increase dangerously.

Over and above this peculiar position of Greece within the alliance, we also have the recent bitter experiences which the alliance has amassed for the people: The royal coup of 1965; the 7-year dictatorship, and the Attila in Cyprus.

In respect to our country's defense:

A) NATO refuses to guarantee our "eastern" frontiers.
B) At the same time, the disposition and preparedness of our armed forces is directed toward confrontation with the Warsaw Pact--and not toward the existing Turkish threat in the Aegean.
C) Within NATO there is a possibility of information leaks toward Turkey.
D) Even in the totally imaginary situation of the "danger from the north"--a nonexistent danger as admitted by the minister of national defense himself--there is no automatic process of intervention through the grant of assistance nor any guarantee about the supply of such assistance. Such intervention is left to the discretion of the members of the alliance.

Despite all this, the government of the rightwing proceeded to the signing of the reintegration agreement (Rogers) for our return to the military wing of NATO--with Attila always in Cyprus--which presupposes concessions to Turkey on inviolable national sovereign rights in the Aegean and the acceptance of virtual joint control with NATO over our airspace.

PASOK has already stated it will bring the Rogers agreement to the Chamber of Deputies for its aborgation. At the same time PASOK will proceed with the removal of NATO nuclear warheads situated in our country.

In conclusion, our armed forces will be placed under exclusive national control even if only in order to deal with the threat "from the east."

Concerning the general measures to be adopted by PASOK for the implementation of its national defense policy, all repercussions affecting the battle worthiness of our armed forces will be borne in mind. With no measure and in no eventuality will PASOK permit any decrease in the preparedness of our country's armed forces in respect of defense against a foreign imposition.

49. Foreign bases have no place in our country, because they oppose our national independence, because they do not offer themselves to our country's defense in a limited local war, and because in case of a world clash they will lead to a holocaust. At the same time, surveillance bases could be used to Turkey's benefit, while operational bases (Souda, Ellinikon) could become attack centers for an offensive against third countries with which Greece maintains excellent relations.

In conclusion, the very existence of the bases creates a direct interest by this foreign power in our country's domestic affairs, while it also creates large-scale social, economic and cultural disturbances and upheavals in the geographic areas in which the bases are located.

PASOK recognizes that in the process of withdrawal of the bases there will be a transition period which we describe as compartmentalization. This, primarily, means a separation of these bases from the national defense planning process.

For as long as these bases remain on our territory--within a specific timetable for the withdrawal of these bases--there will be guaranteed prerequisites that their operation will not be against our country's foreign policy and that it will not harm national interest. It is understood that the Greek Government will maintain the right to stop any activity or activities of these bases which do not fulfill the above conditions as well as the right to abrogate the timetable and to demand immediate withdrawal of these bases whenever national interest dictates.

50. The handling of the Aegean crisis cannot stand hesitations and backsliding. It must be made clear both to Turkey and to NATO that our land, sea and air boundaries as well as the limits of the Greek continental shelf in the Aegean are not negotiable. These boundaries of our fatherland were won with blood and sacrifices and are today guaranteed under international treaties and agreements.

Dialogue with Turkey has a meaning only insofar as it does not deal with concessions of inviolable national sovereign rights. We ask absolutely nothing from Turkey. We only want friendly relations between the two nations, but we are not going to cede one handful of territory. Peace in the Aegean cannot be guaranteed with continued stages of concessions in face of Turkish expansionism. Such a policy only encourages the political-military leadership in Turkey and opens the way to a military confrontation between the two countries.

51. For the Greek nation, Cyprus is a first priority issue. At the same time, it is a critical international issue--because the military occupation of a large portion of the independent and nonaligned state, a member of the United Nations, continues. Greece, however, as a guarantor power also has the legal right as well as the duty to actively support the struggle of the Cypriot people for the withdrawal of foreign troops and bases, for the return of refugees to their homes, for guaranteeing the right of free settlement and movement, for the drafting of a constitutional charter which will, on the one hand, guarantee the unity of the Republic of Cyprus and will, at the same time, provide equal rights and equal responsibilities for all its citizens--both the Greek and the Turkish Cypriots.

The continually-repeated reference, by the New Democracy governments, to the principle that "Cyprus decides and Greece supports," is an unacceptable alibi of the rightwing in its virtual abandonment of the sacred cause of Cyprus. PASOK's government will start a crusade in order to inform world public opinion and in order to mobilize, on an international scale, all the forces which are in a position to contribute toward promotion of a just solution to the Cyprus problem.

The intercommunal talks in Cyprus under UN auspices have a meaning only in what concerns the shaping of the new constitutional charter of the Cyprus Republic, and they can be fruitful only after the withdrawal of the foreign troops from the Megalonisos [Cyprus]. Under present conditions, the talks are leading only toward the stalemate of the Cyprus issue and the final recognition of the de facto partition of Cyprus. This is so because the interlocutors are, on the one side, the Government of Cyprus and, on the other side, Ankara (not the Turkish Cypriot community), whose primary negotiating weapon is the occupation troops.

The PASOK government will not accept any solution that would constitute recognition of the faits accomplis, but it will support with all its strength the struggle of Cypriot Hellenism for national survival. At the same time, the PASOK government will proceed without any delay to the opening of the Cyprus dossier so that the Greek and Cypriot people may at last be informed who are responsible for the Cyprus tragedy.

B--THE NATIONAL DEFENSE POLICY

52. The national defense policy presupposes constant improvement of the armed forces preparedness, modern arms and their correct array.

Defense expenditures have absolute priority. Their correct distribution and a more rational utilization of appropriations are absolutely correlated with the need for modernization and the gradual differentiation of the arms sources so that there will not be one-sided dependency.

At the same time, we will wage the battle for the development of a modern Greek war industry by utilizing the most advanced technology. A fundamental mainstay would be the development of the industrial field in general and of applied research, particularly in matters concerning electronic systems.

The Hellenization of the state has, as its primary concern, the armed forces, information services, and the security forces that should be protected from any infiltration by a foreign element. The armed forces that are shouldering the main burden of defense have extensively realized where Greek interests lie. The tragic experience from the foreign-motivated dictatorship and its outcome, the tragedy of Cyprus and Turkey's provocation have eliminated any possibility for being mislead. The people's fraternization with their conscripted children will constitute our incessant care as well as the primary mainstay of the national defense policy.

C--THE INDEPENDENT FOREIGN POLICY--A POLICY OF PEACE

53. Foreign policy is of decisive importance for the country's future. It affects the conditions and possibilities of our domestic development and determines the degree of our national independence. The extent to which political and economic options from foreign decision centers influence our foreign policy will affect the freedom and prosperity of the Greek people.

The time has come to proceed with the formulation of a new Greek foreign policy. This is necessary for the survival of the nation. The bases for PASOK's foreign policy are:

A) Greece is a country that simultaneously belongs to Europe, the Balkans and the Mediterranean, and it should make its presence felt in all three of these areas.

B) The integration of European countries into adversary military blocs, the U.S. presence at the Soviet borders, the installation of Euromissiles in Europe, the presence of the superpowers' navies in the Mediterranean, the continuation of armaments and the storing of nuclear weapons in the Balkans and the Mediterranean, the tension in the Middle East and the competition between the United States and the Soviet Union to secure spheres of influence all create a critical situation harboring local strifes and entailing the danger of a regional or even general conflict.

54. The independent Greek foreign policy is not a policy of isolation. It is an active and dynamic policy that will create the complex of international interconnections which will guarantee the territorial integrity and independence of the country as well as serve its interests. It is a policy of realism; no obligation must be undertaken without conditions which will make liberation from such obligations possible at a time when such obligations cease to serve the national interests. Every alliance or obligation in the international sphere must be based upon the principle of equality and mutual respect between states. Pressures and extortion are unacceptable.

There may be such historic conditions that will force our country to ally itself defensively with other countries. If such an alliance truly contributes toward national independence and the defense of territorial integrity, if it is truly a defense coalition, and if no country attempts to enforce its own policy, then PASOK will be prepared to examine such an eventuality.

55. The country's foreign policy must be based upon the principles of peaceful solution of international differences, of strengthening international peace and the development of relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries. It is for this reason that PASOK is in principle against every military alliance or coalition which:

A) Could possible be turned against peace and the self-determination of nations.
B) Could lead to world polarization, particularly in the European and Mediterranean areas.

Greece will contribute in every possible way to the dissolution of coalitions that divide the world and Europe. We are actively in solidarity with all peoples who fight for their national independence and against imperialism. We promote peace, both in our own area and on an international scale in full relationship with the cause of national independence.

In this context PASOK firmly supports the struggle of the Palestinians for their return to their fatherland in a peaceful Middle East free of foreign interventions. It will support every liberation movement which fights against colonial or racist regimes.

It condemns the open U.S. promotion and support of dictatorial militarist and oppressive regimes like those of Turkey and Latin America as well as interventions in domestic affairs of other countries under any excuse or in any form.

For the very same reasons, PASOK unhesitatingly condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. We further support Poland, which has the right to proceed alone toward overcoming any of its own problems and to proceed along the course forged by the responsible government and parliament of its own people.

56. We will proceed toward a new orientation of European and Mediterranean policy on the basis of the following principles:

1. Europe is integral; it is not made up exclusively of the countries of the Common Market but also of those that do not participate in it (for example, Austria, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland) as well as those of Eastern Europe. European policy must deal with all the European countries and must not lead to division of the European area.

2. Close cooperation between the European states is dictated by a common cultural past, by joint economic and social interests.

3. European policy must not be aimed at the creation of a new superpower. Its goal must be a general reformation which will lead to the creation of a confederated Europe. A people's Europe, a confederated Europe, which will incorporate both Western and Eastern states is a desirable but very distant vision.

It is, however, encouraging that recently there are certain positive developments in the policy of states within the military coalitions of the two superpowers. Many European states take a position or initiatives with lesser or greater important deviations from the line of the political-military blocs. Within this framework, there is greater stress on arms limitation in the reactions expressed within the Western states against plans for the installation of new nuclear weapons on their territories. These reactions are the result of evaluations that these new weapons increase the possibilities that Europe will not only be the main but perhaps the only victim of a possible nuclear war.

The Balkan and Mediterranean areas are particularly important for our country's economic and social development. The PASOK government will actively promote Balkan cooperation and the strengthening of relations with the Mediterranean countries.

In particular--In the Mediterranean area it is necessary that:

A) The foreign fleets and all the nuclear weapons in general must be removed and the littoral countries must rid themselves of political-military blocs.

B) Investment programs and trade policy must be coordinated, there must be a united stand against the activity of international organizations which support the domination of Western monopolistic capitalism, and there must be a unitary position at the negotiations with industrial capitalist countries within the framework of the "North-South dialogue."

C) A common research center should be established for the development of technology that would serve the needs of the Mediterranean people.

In the Balkan area the following long-term goals must be pursued:

A) All foreign troops and bases must be removed, a nuclear-free and missile-free zone must be established, there should be disengagement from political-military blocs.
B) Political, economic and cultural relations should be expanded with the aim of establishing institutions that would secure lasting cooperation.

57. Finally, we will proceed with multifaceted cooperation with the countries of the Third World and promote the strengthening of these countries' position in the North-South dialogue.

58. The formulation and realization of a new national strategy require time and efforts. The road is not easy but it is possible. We must have persistence, system, wisdom, international support without dependency and above all the broad people's consent in foreign policy and national concord in the defense policy.

59. The first big change in the country is for the citizen to feel really free.

For many years, the rightwing has been falsifying democracy because it is afraid of the people. It violates the constitution, downgrades the Chamber of Deputies, conducts trade unionism and dishonors local self-administration. The rightwing has identified the state with the party, which rules, monopolizes the mass information media, violates fundamental rights of the citizen and has shaken the reputation of justice.

The primary duty for the PASOK government is to safeguard and expand the democratic conquests that are the fruit of the people's long struggles. The Chamber of Deputies, local self-administration and trade unionism will be elevated so that they may really constitute the three foundations of democracy.

Our basic political options in crucial issues, which concern freedom and democracy and are analyzed further on, are based on the principle that people decide in a sovereign, unbiased and informed manner in a democratic regime where there is a true variety of voices, equality before law, equality of rights, complete separation of the state from the ruling party--and from all parties--and absolute respect for the constitutional stipulations.

Specifically, our positions on local-self-administration, public administration and trade unionism, that constitute the levers of change, are analyzed in a following relevant chapter.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

60. The Chamber of Deputies, which expresses the will of the sovereign people, must be established as the basic institution of democracy and people's sovereignty. It is not possible to permit the continued demotion, deliberately implemented, of the function of the Chamber of Deputies. Because the rightwing fears the voice of the people, it tries to diminish the importance of the voice of the people's representatives.

The governments of the rightwing have created a deformed executive authority. At the same time, they placed the Chamber of Deputies in a secondary position under an anachronistic regulation for its operation with a falsification of the role of the opposition and with only a formal function of the Chamber's committees. Issues which draw the people's attention never reach the Chamber of Deputies, but rather are debated when stale.

61. PASOK will elevate the authority and will radically improve the function of the Chamber of Deputies so that its legislative work becomes fundamental and the control of the executive authority becomes more effective. Toward this end, there will be a guaranteed and complete briefing of the Chamber on all government actions, not only because this a self-evident democratic duty, but also because an attempt must be made to achieve the broadest, sincere acceptance, agreement and criticism.

Equal rights will be recognized for all parties. Timely debate of all critical issues of interest to the people will be guaranteed.

Function of the Chamber's committees will be made more substantial and public debate possibilities will be provided. At the same time we will establish the principle under which the Chamber's committees will be able to invite experts and representatives of the trade union and social organizations of the people to attend their meetings.

The various services of the Chamber of Deputies will be enriched with suitable and adequate scientific potential so that complete, responsible and objective briefing of deputies on technical and scientific points may be guaranteed. Sufficient areas will be provided to ensure the effective function of political parties and the deputies.

In conclusion, regulations for the Chamber's personnel will be inaugurated with provisions which establish criteria on qualifications for the hiring and promotion of officials.

PARTIES AND THE ELECTION SYSTEM

62. The people's sovereignty and the democratic process presuppose freedom of expression and operation. The multiparty system is a basic political and ideological position of PASOK. This was analyzed in the chapter on its principles and identity.

The free function of parties establishes and expands political freedoms and is based upon respect for the democratic regime. The democratic expression of the people's sovereignty and prevention of any distortion of this expression through high-handedness or authoritarianism will be fully guaranteed.

63. With its advent to the government, PASOK will promote the adoption of the simple representation system of election so that the people's will may be registered without any distortions. In an effort to fully implement this, legislation will be passed granting the right to vote to 18-year-olds, and the right of emigrants, merchant seamen, and students abroad to vote at their place of work will be guaranteed. Arrangements will be implemented guaranteeing the democratic organization and function of parties so that the candidate deputy will become the herald of the principles, positions and the program of the party he will represent in the Chamber of Deputies. This will be accompanied by a basic solution to the method of election of deputies, which will abolish the chase after crosses of preference, thus elevating the standard of the political race and of parliamentary functions.

64. The state will ensure adequate financing of the political parties because their financial self-sufficiency constitutes a prerequisite for their political self-containment. The election expenses and advertising activities of the parties and candidates should not exceed a maximum limit. This restriction should in no case be confused with expenditures concerning the improvement of party organization and the publication of briefing material.

JUSTICE (EQUALITY OF CITIZENS BEFORE THE LAW)

65. The PASOK government will strength justice both morally and materially so that it may be restored to a level that would guarantee the effective fulfillment of its nat al mission and finally be a worthy bastion of democracy. The task is really difficult because this institution has paid a high price for the offshoots, bigotry and hatred that the rightwing cultivated after the civil war. The blow became more grave during the dictatorship. The blackmailing of conscience, emergency military courts, inspection of "loyalty," and the purge of judicial people have been stamped on the structure, functioning and the climate for administering justice. This is why the democratization of the institution is a primary but not the only concern.

The safeguarding of citizens' equality before the law presupposes a series of measures that would promote the securing of the independence as well as democratic functioning of justice. Moreover, the organizing of justice will be improved so that justice may be accessible to the people--without hardships and additional expenses--and be administered without delays.

Finally, there will be measures that will be gradually implemented and will aim at elevating education, establishing training, strengthening the department with new judicia ies, removing bulky secondary cases, and correcting town planning for the building of new court houses and so forth. We believe that the role of the judges union must be important in the entire effort.

66. Generally in the field of law, we will proceed with the cleansing of legislation and its gradual reformation.

Our specific and immediate targets are:

In family law, to safeguard the equality of the two sexes; in criminal law, the abolition of the death penalty and protection from torture. There will be immediate amendments to legal procedures that would ensure for collective bodies the possibility of appeal to defend social interests (e.g. environment, town planning). Special care will be given to the cleansing of the penitentiary system with extra effort geared to the juvenile prisons. Humane living conditions will be safeguarded for the prisoners and the penitentiary system will be orientated, with its appropriate scientific staff, to prepare for the inmates reentry into society instead of their present isolation.

CITIZENS' RIGHTS

67. From within its specific articles, the constitution recognizes human and political rights which, however, are daily violated by the mechanisms of the right. The citizen's relations with the administration are characterized by a similar spirit where the rights of reference, information, free expression and communication remain an empty letter or are exercised under the suffocating pressure of legal or true limitations.

68. With PASOK in the government, the constitutional decrees which protect citizens' rights against any attempt to trample individual freedoms will become a daily act. Our country's entire spectrum of political, social and intellectual life will also be governed by the spirit and substance of the UN declarations on human rights.

The right of information and the right of respect for individual life are specifically and systematically violated.

The basis of democracy is correct information. Free, frequent and complete information is a significant factor for the democratization of authority, for the substantive participation of citizens in issues that concern them.

At the same time, every citizen must be guaranteed respect for his private life. The supervision and policing of a citizen's private life in any way or means will be banned. Respect for private life is also a prerequisite for the citizen's respect for the state and the administration and the basis for the development of the individual's social conscience.

69. The PASOK government will immediately take substantive measures for the equality of all citizens before the law, something that at the same time will consolidate a democratic state. All discriminatory acts which unacceptably separate Greeks into citizens of first and second categories, according to their ideological affiliation, their political convictions, or their trade union activity, will be abolished.

Dossiers will be abolished. There will be no discrimination concerning religious minorities. The members of these minorities will be considered equal citizens and will have the same rights and the same obligations as other Greeks.

70. We shall immediately proceed with the recognition of national resistance, to restore to the people their recent history and the majesty of the national liberation struggle. This act simultaneously constitutes a fulfillment of a rudimentary duty and a minimum tribute to the victims of the struggle for freedom and national liberation.

A total, just and immediate solution will be given to the issue of political refugees, a solution that cannot be anything else but the free return to the fatherland for whomsoever desires it. At the same time, the PASOK government will take care so that the issue of the transfer to our country of refugees' rights be solved through interstate agreements. At the same, with special measures, repatriated people will be strengthened socially and economically so that they may become integrated into the fatherland's life without impediments.

The "celebrations" of hate, which are perpetuating old divisions and passions in order to serve the policy of the right, a policy of our people's division, will be immediately abolished. The Greek people have definitely condemned this policy of the right.

For the fuller protection of the citizen's human rights, all laws will be cleansed of those anticonstitutional provisions which limit freedom of expression, trade union freedoms, the freedom of the press and so forth--provisions which PASOK has repeatedly denounced inside and outside the Chamber.

THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF MASS INFORMATION MEDIA

71. The governments of the right have turned into party organs and shamelessly used the mass information media for their aims. PASOK considers it its duty to guarantee and protect the people's objective information from television and radio. For the people's complete information, political parties will be guaranteed the possibility to express themselves through the mass media. The media will be transformed into organs of correct briefing, recreation, cultural development and education and the free and open discussion of ideas.

Representatives of political parties and local self-government, cultural agents, and trade union and cooperative organizations will participate in the administration of the mass media so that a pluralism of viewpoints and artistic expression can be guaranteed. Censorship will be abolished; there will be no prohibition except to protect youth.

72. The current administrative form of the armed forces information service will be abolished. It is inconceivable to have a military radio-television network, not only because it is not offering anything to the armed forces but, on the contrary, it is involving them in the differences and antagonism inherent in the dissemination of information.

It is absolutely imperative to have a second or other public stations or channels because the possibility for a variety of choices should be offered. At the same time, it is necessary to establish educational television, broadcasts for local self-government, and so forth, which can be combined in an operation on a regional level. Within this framework there will be broadcasts beamed at the people's drafted children which will genuinely project the work of the armed forces, promoting more conciliation between the armed forces and the people.

73. Finally, there will be an end to the current unacceptable status of advertisement which, in certain instances, allows various circuits (for instance companies for the production of television programs) to indirectly control radio and television toward the direction of private interests. A maximum level of advertising revenue will be established and there will be a correct apportioning of advertisement among the various programs. On some of these programs or stations or channels there will be no advertisements.

FAMILY AND DEMOCRACY

74. A basic goal of social liberation, equality between man and woman, will proceed from the family, social life's primary nucleus. This goal which, in addition to the family, concerns all aspects of the country's economic, social and cultural life, requires a change in family law. A number of measures are analyzed in a special chapter of the declaration that follows (Guarantee of Equality Between Women and Men).

75. A change in the law is not enough both for equality and for relations inside the family. A new atmosphere and a new mentality are required. Education will contribute decisively to its creation.

New social institutions will support the family's functions. Social care (like centers for infants and babies, allowances and so forth) will be accompanied by care for the qualitative elevation of human relations within the family (schools for parents and so forth) and by efforts to bind the family with its social environment. Common manifestations and festivities in neighborhoods, which will be promoted by local self-government, will create new human relations so that the currently dissolved web of society can be reconstituted.

Neighborhood schools and parents' associations will contribute decisively to this task. The school's evolution into a cultural cell will promote a total cultural renaissance. All this effort will contribute to the intellectual development of family members and to the neighborhood's evolution into an aggregate of families closely knit together.

The correct integration of the family into the neighborhood, and common problems, will contribute to the new forms of organization for the people's daily expression and will help in the creation of responsible citizens.

[Item No 76 not carried by the newspaper]

77. The coordinated action of the family and the town quarter will also assist the state in coping effectively with the threat of narcotics which is taking on dramatic proportions, affecting human existence, potential and the very health and life of a section of the new generation.

In a last analysis, a new way of life and a new dimension in human relations will help the young person to come out of the shell of isolation into which he is led by such or similar destructive and antisocial solutions which are alien to Greek morals.

78. The civil marriage.

Separation of the state and the church and the necessity of basing family relations upon sincerity and freedom of choice without oppression also leads toward the establishment of the institution of civil marriage.

Those to be married will be offered a freedom of choice which will be officially recognized--a choice between religious and civil marriage. This will also increase the authority of the religious marriage and will put a stop to coersion for a change of religion or dogma which was enforced by religious regulations for a religious marriage, which also violate a series of provisions of the ecumenical charter on human rights. This method will also deal with the social problem of failed marriages without objections from the church.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE

79. The full separation of the church from the state will give it the opportunity to proceed freely and independently from civil authority. Naturally, we mean the separation of the church as an administration. The ties of the church with the nation and the people must, naturally, be preserved. Nobody can ignore the positive role played by the church at moments that were difficult for the nation and for the people at the time when the church had a democratic organization and enjoyed the active participation of the laity.

The embrace of the church, however, with the system of "state control" is the main reason for a negative development of unprecedented government interventions, unacceptable political-church relations, and transactions, contribution to national division, overthrow of the church order, subjugation and a parallel course with the dictatorship--naturally, however, with honorable exceptions. This coarse and reprehensible behavior of the church establishment oppressed the parish clergy and created reactions among the faithful.

80. The separation of the church from the state toward which the government of PASOK will proceed will guarantee the course for helping the church stand on its own feet with internal health and democratic organization.

The church will be set free to follow its own course without intervention from the state. The Ministry of Education and Religion will be limited to a formal role until the full separation of church and state provided for under an amendment of article four of the constitution.

In the meantime, there will be a settlement, through a legal balanced process, of every existing unresolved issue, such as the question of the dispute between the state and the church over church and monastery lands. A settlement of this issue must be aimed at the utilization of this vast property for the purpose of guaranteeing the position of the parish clergy and other church workers and for the settlement of landless farmers or those who have little property within the framework of a cooperative organization.

THE ARMED FORCES--THE SECURITY FORCES

81. The people's reconciliation with the armed forces constitutes the primary mainstay for our homeland's defense shielding as well as the primary matter of democracy. The people today look upon their conscripted youth with confidence. The PASOK government will give priority to strengthening this reconciliation.

Dictatorship dealt a heavy blow to the Greek officers corp; while the dictatorship was supported by a small minority, the vast majority of cadres in the corp found themselves trapped in the suffocating mechanisms created by the dictatorial regime.

The abolition of every concept of discipline, the substantive abolition of hierarchy, the existence of parallel centers of power and channels of administration literally disorganized the armed forces and injured the reputation of its cadres.

After the change in regime, the retaining of a small number of junta associates within the ranks of the armed forces has been a grave political mistake because it allowed the preservation of a climate of mistrust in the officers corps. Despite all this, the men of the armed forces and security forces are now completely devoted to their duties: the defense of national independence and the protection of the country's democratic institutions.

82. However, the peculiarity of the armed forces has contributed to the massing of problems with serious repercussions on the life of its cadres who have no possibility of exerting pressure for the solution of their problems. It is the duty of every state governed by law, however, to deal promptly with the problems being created on its own initiative without allowing the problems to become chronic and to acquire disturbing dimensions.

The progress of the armed forces cadres today is linked to a huge number of incalculable factors. The present state of affairs favors partisan intervention and makes the officer a captive of political situations.

For the armed forces cadres to devote themselves to their duty unobstructed and without being crushed by problems, they need firm conditions of employment, security for the future and progress that would solely depend on their own capabilities. The truly worthy should be promoted to the top.

83. PASOK has a different policy to offer. It is deeply aware of the problems facing the armed forces cadres and it has concrete solutions and the will to promote them.

The number of measures that the PASOK government will take includes:

--Long term planning of the armed forces structure and programming of personnel flow in such a manner that would, on the one hand, secure the country's defense needs and, on the other hand, safeguard the smooth progress of cadres.

--Set objective prerequisites for progress--transfers, retirements. Standard regulations will determine the time of service in rural units, major urban centers and in the capital. The time and prerequisites will be determined accordingly for studies in schools and centers so that equal opportunities may be given to all cadres.

--Determining in a fixed manner the maximum time for the chiefs of staff in office so that the automatic renewal of the leadership may be accomplished.

--Decisions on transfers will be made and communicated in time. Their implementation will take place in a predetermined period of time so that personnel may be given ample time to resolve problems arising from the transfers.

--Abolition of provisions that established subjective evaluation in the promotion councils and the establishment of prerequisites for strict but just evaluation.

--Complete reasoning in the decisions of the councils and the abolition of the possibility of using negative characteristics on evaluation reports that had been appraised in previous ranks, particularly the lower ranks.

--Conformity with the decisions of appeal courts.

--Care for the improvement of the financial position of officers and noncommissioned officers and the gradual bridging of the gap between salary and pension.

--Amendment of the retirement regulations that would allow proportional annuity after a set minimum time, a measure that would indirectly contribute to avoiding redundancy.

--Solution of the housing problem both for a permanent family home as well as in securing housing for those who are continually being transferred.

84. Special concern will be given to the noncommissioned officers who constitute the backbone of the armed forces. Immediate and substantive measures will be taken to resolve their long and serious problems.

85. Concerning the best and democratic training of the armed forces cadres, the curricula of military schools should be reformulated with the introduction of new subjects, attendance at seminars, lectures and so forth so that, along with the professional training, the democratic education of the future cadres of the armed forces will be ensured.

The entire education of the new officers will tend to create unsuitable ground for any totalitarian concepts. It has been established on a worldwide scale that totalitarian concepts easily find response within the armed forces when the education of cadres is one-sided. In addition to the above, the PASOK government will encourage, through various means, the university education of cadres not only in theoretical sciences but also in social sciences and will introduce on a large scale the institution of educational leave. Moreover, the possibility for postgraduate studies in their speciality will be secured.

86. All that has been analyzed thus far, despite their particularities, will also apply to the security forces. Specifically, measures will be taken to raise the role of the security forces in the protection of the citizen--irrespective of political conviction--public order, security and the people's tranquillity as well as in combating crime.

We look to security forces that would be above parties, under the full control of the lawful, elected political leadership and with officers and men who would also enjoy the constitutional freedoms and have humane conditions and terms of work (working hours, etc).

87. The measures to be taken by the PASOK government will create a framework so that the men of the armed forces and security forces will build a career without humiliating interventions and only with their own merits so that they can unobstructedly fulfill their duty to the homeland.

AKROPOLIS COMMENTS ON PASOK DECLARATION

NC142110 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 14 Jul 81 p 2

[From the "Laconic" column: "PASOK's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] In the second part of its policy declaration PASOK stated:

"Our basic strategic orientation is the dissolution of both cold war blocs: NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Our country's withdrawal from the Atlantic alliance falls within this strategy."

This is the first time we have heard this. Thus far PASOK had been saying that it would take us out of NATO without its decision being contingent on the dissolution of the two blocs. Therefore, what should we suppose? That we shall remain in NATO if the two blocs are not dissolved? This is what emerges from the position of the policy declaration. Consequently, we cannot be "nonaligned" as long as the two blocs exist. Nevertheless, later in the "declaration" it is stated that PASOK will bring the agreement for the return to NATO to the Chamber and that it will vote against it. PASOK will remove the NATO nuclear warheads and will dismantle the foreign bases; that is, we shall and we shall not belong to NATO and although we shall belong to some extent we shall not be fulfilling our obligations. However, such an issue does not arise for the countries of the Warsaw Pact. They do not have the possibility of saying no to the Soviet Union on any issue. Therefore, PASOK is playing the game of the Eastern bloc since it aims at weakening NATO's defense without damaging the Warsaw Pact. Furthermore, its position on the bases issue is doubtful. The bases may be kept for some time that is not specified, PASOK says, but they should be "compartmentalized." The "declaration" also mentioned:

"Such historic conditions may exist that will compel our country to ally itself defensively with other countries."

Why "may exist?" Don't they exist now? Didn't they exist in 1951 when the governments of the center played the leading part in integrating us into NATO? What has changed since then? And why don't only the socialist but also the communist parties of Western Europe support their countries' remaining in the alliance? Don't they know what they are doing and only PASOK does?

Finally, the "declaration" states:

"Europe is unitary. It is not only composed of the EEC countries but of those countries that do not participate in the EEC... and by those of Eastern Europe."

The declaration added that the goal of a European policy should be a confederated Europe that will include Western and Eastern countries. However, it hastens to clarify that this "constitutes a desirable vision, but a very distant one." However, foreign policy cannot rely on distant visions. It should rely on current realities. Yet PASOK does not see or does not want to see these realities and it is charting an unreal and inconsistent policy that is exceptionally dangerous for the country's security, peace and independence.

CANDIDATES START TO APPLY FOR CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

TA151833 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Candidates began today to submit applications for the 160-member consultative assembly which will be a wing of the constituent assembly. Applications will be received until 15 August. Applications were made today to the office of governers in provinces as well as the office of the general secretary of the National Security Council [NSC]. A Turkish Radio and Television correspondent has learned that 33 candidates submitted petitions to the NSC office of the secretary general for the 40 members to be appointed by the Council. Provincial governors will nominate 360 people for the 120 seats the council will assign in the consultative assembly among these candidates. The names of the 360 provincial candidates will be submitted to the NSC not later than 15 September 1981.

MINISTER OZAL RETURNS FROM U.S., FRG VISITS

TA151630 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Airport statement by State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal on his return from a visit to the United States and the FRG]

[Text] During our talks with the IMF, we reviewed activities during the first year of the 3-year agreement between the IMF and Turkey. As a result of this assessment it was decided to pursue the same policies. I would like to stress this point.

The results of last year were found to be satisfactory. We have briefed the IMF officials on the latest economic developments in our country. Our most apparent achievements have been realized in the struggle against inflation and in the increase of our exports and workers' remittances. With the enactment and implementation of the new revenue tax laws, an important step has been taken toward achieving a balanced budget.

Although the economic situation of the state economic enterprises has improved compared to 1979, there is still much to be done in this field. Measures will primarily be taken within the internal structure of these enterprises. In fact, the government plan envisaged these additional measures in principle. I would like to point out that these measures will now be implemented with more care.

Our talks with officials of commercial banks were also very satisfactory. My impression from these talks was that it is believed that Turkey will soon make important steps in its foreign trade. This is the result of the developments we achieved during the recent period. Both U.S. and FRG commercial bank officials have expressed this view.

According to the program drawn up with the IMF last year, a loan was to be released at the end of July in addition to the loan we received in June. Another loan was to be released 1 October. Because of some bureaucratic delays, the [July] loan to Turkey will be released in September. However, an agreement with the IMF will allow us to receive the IMF loans due both in September and October from the commercial banks in the form of a special loan, and these loans should be available toward the end of this month or the beginning of next month at the latest.

GREEK CULTURAL DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

TA152041 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] The Turkish-Greek cultural committee will meet in Ankara tomorrow in order to review cultural relations between the two countries. The Greek delegation headed by Dhimitrios Kosmadhopoulos arrived in Ankara today. The Turkish delegation will be headed by retired Ambassador Turgut Menemencioglu.

In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport, Menemencioglu said that the meetings of the cultural committee were being held in accordance with the cultural agreement signed between the two countries in Ankara on 20 April 1951. He added that the agreement envisaged the establishment of friendly relations between the two countries in various social and cultural fields in a bid to educate the peoples of the two countries on each other and to draw them closer. Noting that the Turkish Government attached great importance to these talks, Menemencioglu said that his delegation would exert efforts to include measures in the program to be drawn up that will permit the two peoples to know each other better.

In a statement, Kosmadhopoulos, a former ambassador to Ankara, said that his delegation would work to improve understanding and cooperation in the cultural field between the two countries, which had joint geographic and historic ties. The meetings of the committee which will begin in Ankara tomorrow will last 2 days.

BULGARIAN ENERGY MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

TA151303 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Bulgarian Minister of Power Supply Nikola Todoriev has arrived in Ankara for an official visit. He was received at Esenboga Airport by Energy and Natural Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol. In a statement at the airport, Bingol said that the neighborly and friendly relations between the two countries as well as their cooperation in the field of energy was encouraging.

Todoriev expressed the belief that cooperation between the two countries in various fields would continue in the future.

The visiting minister then called on Trade Minister Kemal Canturk. In a statement at the meeting, Canturk pointed out that Turkey and Bulgaria could set up joint companies and undertake investments. Canturk also expressed his pleasure over the development of trade between the two countries.

Todoriev said Turkish-Bulgarian cooperation in the field of energy was a good example of goodneighborly relations between the two countries. He stressed that Bulgaria was ready to share with Turkey its experience in the electricity generation field. He added that a joint company would be set up with Turkey in this field.

Todoriev then held a meeting with Energy and Natural Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol. In a speech at the meeting, Bingol noted that the energy problem was one which exceeded the powers of countries. That is why, he said, international cooperation in this field must be increased. In a speech, the Bulgarian minister said that the joint efforts of Turkey and Bulgaria would continue in the future based on mutual interests.

Ends Ankara Contacts

TA151902 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Bulgarian Minister of Power Supply Nikola Todoriev, who is in Turkey for an official visit, concluded his contacts in Ankara. After he visited Energy and Natural Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol and Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk, the visiting minister was received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. In a statement during the talks, Ulusu said that this visit would make a significant contribution to the promotion of relations between Turkey and Bulgaria. The Bulgarian minister said that a constructive stage was reached in his talks in Ankara in the field of energy cooperation and that the development of relations between the two countries was based on new grounds.

Todoriev left for Izmir today after he completed his talks in Ankara. He will depart Turkey on Saturday, 18 July, after visiting Istanbul.

MILITARY PROSECUTORS ASK FOR MORE DEATH SENTENCES

Ankara Court

TA152037 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Summary] In operations they conducted in the province of Agri and its vicinity, the security forces have captured members of the illegal separatist Kordestan Workers Party [PKK]. They are accused of killing one policeman as well as a night watchman and of engaging in subversive activities. The following were seized during the operation: 10 pistols, 364 rounds of ammunition, 15 meters of timed fuse wire, 1 pair of binoculars and numerous banned publications. An investigation in connection with the captured suspects is underway.

Fikri Arikan and Kemal Ozdemir were convicted and sentenced to death today by the First Ankara Military Court for a second time after the higher court reversed the earlier death sentence. Eyup Ozmen, another suspect in the same trial, was acquitted by the court for lack of evidence. Arikan and Ozdemir, two right-wing extremists, are accused of killing two persons in Ankara in 1978.

The office of the military prosecutor in Ankara has demanded the death penalty for 3 of 21 members of the illegal People's Liberation Association. The suspects are accused of murder, engaging in armed clashes with security forces, collecting money for their association and organizing unauthorized rallies. In two other trials, 123 members of the People's Liberation Association are being tried; 20 of them with a request for the death sentence.

Diyarbakir Court

TA141839 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Death sentences have been demanded for 11 of the 162 suspects who are members of the illegal and divisive Rizgari and Alarizgari organizations and who are on trial at the Diyarbakir Martial Law Command First Military Court. The indictment read by the military prosecutor today explains that the organization was active mostly in eastern and southeastern Turkey first under the name of Rizgari and later under the name of Alarizgari. The prosecutor charged that the suspects were involved in divisive activities, murders, attempted murders and robberies. The 11 men who face a death sentence are: Mehmet Al, Sabri Balta, Murat Celen, Ramazan Gore, Salih Kaplan, Inan Kaya, Veysi Lacin, Mehmet Nezih Okan, Isa Polat, Riza Sayin and Hasan Yerlioglu.

The prosecutor demanded prison terms ranging from 8 to 15 years for the other 151 suspects.

GOVERNMENT DOWNGRADES RELATIONS WITH AFGHANISTAN

TA160846 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Turkey has downgraded its relations with Afghanistan. According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry, Turkey downgraded its relations with Afghanistan to the level of charge d'affaires. In its statement, the Foreign Ministry also announced that the Turkish ambassador in Afghanistan has been recalled.

In a statement on the subject, the Afghan ambassador to Ankara said the decision made by the Turkish Government is one-sided, that his government has received the Turkish Government decision with understanding and that a review of the decision by the Turkish Government would benefit both countries.

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KREISKY, LANC COMMENT ON HODIC NEWS CONFERENCE

Interview With Chancellor

AU161931 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Paul Schulmeister interview with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Bonn on 16 July--recorded]

[Text] [Kreisky] I am not all that convinced that the aforementioned person (Hodic] was a Czechoslovak agent from the very beginning. I rather believe that here a man was returned most likely against his will, and that there--under the pressure and influence of the circumstances that are prevailing in a dictatorship--he was prompted to make certain statements; because I cannot conceive that such a highly qualified person as Dr Hodic would have been used as a simple agent and that the public has been informed about it, in addition--all this is so unusual, or it only serves propaganda purposes. I still cannot say that [words indistinct] but there certainly is no doubt that the method is unpleasant, that we do not gladly put up with it and that this certainly is a burden.

[Schulmeister] In any case, for the time being there is no impact on the plans for a visit to Austria of Czechoslovak state-party head Husak this fall?

[Kreisky] This has not yet been discussed. All these things only happened yesterday. I would like once more to repeat that these methods are too well known, all this is being practiced in a stereotyped pattern and I don't allow such things to bother me very much. We experienced this once before with Lausman [Czech social democrat returned to CSSR]. We also experienced this in other communist countries and states. I don't allow such things to bother me very much.

Interior Minister's Remarks

AU161406 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1040 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Harry Sichrowsky interview with Interior Minister Lanc in Vienna on 16 July on CSSR agent Josef Hodic's 15 July Prague news conference--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Interior Minister, the CSSR secret service agent Josef Hodic--as had been announced--held a news conference in Prague at which he reported on his activity in Austria. How is this to be assessed by Austria?

[Answer] Well, what was announced as an unmasking of alleged activities directed against the CSSR, in my opinion, is actually an unmasking of those who have staged the whole thing. And, in that respect, it is, I believe, very useful and enlightening, both for the Czechoslovak and the Austrian public and, moreover, for the world public.

[Question] Mr Minister, normally the work of such agents is treated discreetly by their masters. Is the Czechoslovak attitude in this case to be regarded as a kind of provocation?

[Answer] I believe the self-declaration only goes to show that actually no real espionage was involved, only snooping on Czech emigres in various European countries, including Austria. And what was presented as findings is something you can read and establish everywhere in West Europe, and for that, certainly no espionage is needed. The timing and the choice of topics, however, permit certain conclusions to be drawn: First, that it was intended to denigrate Czech emigration, to assert that it was in especially close contact with China.

Second, what was emphasized at the Hodic news conference seems to indicate that Prague finds particularly the Czech paper LISTY and its editors and writers irritating. And, finally, one has to ask how such implausible statements can be made, such as the assertion that food donations were changed into weapons--this would in fact mean that, if such weapons were shipped overland to Poland, they would have gone to Poland either through the GDR or the CSSR or through Hungary or, if such shipments had been sent by air, it would mean that Polish authorities cannot distinguish between food and weapons. I think that example is indicative of the quality of the whole show.

[Question] Has the question been fully clarified as to whether the activity of Josef Hodic directly affected Austrian interests or was detrimental to Austrian interests?

[Answer] Well, that is a question that will have to be assessed by our judicial administration under pertinent penal code stipulations, but in the final analysis it will probably be reduced to a purely hypothetical consideration since Hodic is in the CSSR.

KREISKY ON SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL SESSION

AU161750 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Statement by Chancellor Kreisky at the end of the Socialist International conference in Bonn on 16 July--recorded]

[Text] Asked how he saw the outcome of this internationally, widely publicized Bonn Socialist International deliberation, Chancellor Kreisky said:

First, the problem of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe played a great role since almost all the north European prime ministers attended. And then, regarding the situation in Latin America, the Socialist International adopted an attitude which is not entirely devoid of criticism of the United States and also of certain developments in Latin America. Naturally, we do not uphold the view that movements aimed at overcoming dictatorships themselves subsequently possibly incur the risk of turning into another, new dictatorship. All this was discussed in a very frank and informative manner. Thus, I am returning home much better informed than I was previously even though, properly speaking, I am normally well informed.

AUSTRIA, LIBYA DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU151500 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 15 Jul 81 p 2

[Summary] At the 14 July Vienna cabinet meeting, Trade Minister Staribackher reported on the fourth session of the joint Austrian-Libyan-Arab Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held in Vienna from 23 to 25 June 1981. According to Staribacher, on this occasion, the sides discussed the very favorable development of bilateral trade, cooperation projects and new opportunities for Austrian firms to participate in Libyan economic, scientific and technical projects.

"They are primarily projects for developing Libya's infrastructure laid down in the Libyan 5-year economic plan, where Austrian firms could participate more than in the past, especially in light industry, heavy industry, the power industry, railroading, housing construction in agricultural sectors, in developing the urban supply structure and in vocational training."

GREEK ARMY ORDERS PERSONNEL CARRIERS FROM STEYR

AU161324 Vienna KURIER in German 16 Jul 81 p 9

[Brigitte Fuchs report on interview with Hans Michael Malzacher, director general of the Steyr-Daimler-Puch Corporation in Athens; date not given]

[Summary] Director General Malzacher returned to Vienna from Athens on Tuesday with a Greek order for the delivery of 100 Steyr armored personnel carriers for the Greek Army. Delivery is to be completed by the end of next year at the latest and part of the vehicles will be assembled at the Steyr-Hellas plant in Greece. In an exclusive KURIER interview, Malzacher declared that Steyr will first supply to Greece vehicles that are in stock in Austria. However, the assembling of the personnel carriers at the Greek plant can be taken up soon after the agreement goes into effect, he said.

According to Malzacher, the current agreement does not provide for followup orders. "However," he said, "it is clear that the Greek Army will need more than just these 100 vehicles." For the Greek partners of Steyr-Hellas--60 percent of its shares are held by the state-owened ETVA bank and 8 percent by the Athens Lainopoulus Company, while the remaining 32 percent are owned by the Austrian Steyr-Daimler-Puch Corporation--the tank business is also interesting with a view to exports and apparently there have been successful preliminary talks with several Middle East countries, including Saudi Arabia.

Malzacher said: "The possibility of exports is provided for in principle, but we agreed to make long term decisions in each specific case." According to a Greek source, however, there is no list of countries to be excluded from deliveries. Assembling the armed personnel carrier in Saloniki is to ensure a better utilization of the Steyr-Hellas plant. To date, this plant mainly has produced tractors and trucks, including 1,200 trucks annually for the Greek Army. Moreover, old U.S. Army trucks of the Greek Army are being equipped with new Steyr diesel engines at the Saloniki plant. In the long run, the assembling done in Greece regarding the Steyr armed personnel carrier, which has been given the name Leonidas in the Greek Army, will account for almost 50 percent of the total production cost, according to Malzacher. Exports by the Steyr company to Greece, mostly to the Saloniki plant, amount to about one third of Austria's total exports to Greece.

CABINET HEARS REPORT ON NEW RADAR SYSTEM

AU151210 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 15 Jul 81 p 2

[Summary] At the 14 July meeting of the Austrian cabinet, the ministers for transportation and national defense gave a joint report on the current state of the project for an integrated civil-military air traffic and airspace control system. According to the report, this system is designed to meet the safety requirements of the increased air traffic with the aid of new technologies and installations.

"This aim is to be achieved with the establishment by the civil side of a center in Vienna where all data supplied by the individual radar stations are to be fed into an electronic data processing system and to be displayed on radar screens; the establishment by the military side of an operational center for airspace control and the operational guidance of military aircraft, as well as the establishment of a military aircraft and the establishment of a military radar station to supplement existing civil radar installations; the construction of a joint civil-military medium-range radar station; and the renewal of parts of the civil radar systems."

According to the report, construction work under this program has been virtually completed so that some installations can be put into operation before the end of this year. The others will follow in 1982. Total project costs are nearly 4 billion schillings, with orders of 2.2 billion schillings benefiting domestic business.

GENSCHER, PAPERS COMMENT ON HAIG'S ARMS STATEMENT

Foreign Minister's Statement

LD160932 Hamburg DPA in German 0830 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 16 Jul (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher criticized those people in the Federal Republic who cast doubt on the U.S. desire for negotiations as the mouthpiece of (? a Moscow campaign) [words indistinct]. In a statement published in Bonn today, Genscher also welcomed the speech by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, in which he reaffirmed U.S. readiness for arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU Article

DW161433 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 16 Jul 81 p 3

[Commentary signed HHG: "Western Quality Product"]

[Text] Without being cynical, we can slowly feel sorry for the federal chancellor. Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state, who, despite his toughness, is said to have understanding for the European partners, has slapped Schmidt and other Europeans in the face. How else can one interpret Haig's remark in a foreign policy speech that the United States will not allow itself to be pressured into taking part in arms control talks to achieve minor political results. The Bonn government is among those U.S. partners who are exerting some frank pressure.

It is possible that, with his remark, Haig is trying to save face for a world power. It is equally possible that negotiations on medium-range arms in Europe will begin late this year as announced. But how smoothly can such talks be pursued if Haig says that arms control talks, including discussions on medium-range weapons, must accompany the building of military strength. Even such an enormous military power as the United States needs a lot of time in view of the planned additional armament.

One must not impute bad will on the part of the U.S. Government because the logic of its own conditions prohibits such negotiations from producing something within the foreseeable future. The Soviet reaction is not even taken into consideration in this connection.

The federal chancellor has linked his political future to NATO's dual decision, which soon will be 2 years old and with the fact that everyone must take both parts of the decision seriously. It is up to him to come to terms with the fact that the Reagan government judges the world situation so completely differently that it follows another sequence; and the conditions voiced by Haig regarding arms control negotiations also contain linkage with Soviet conduct everywhere in the world. This good conduct and repentance clause can quickly block negotiations because of lacking Soviet insight.

The Soviet Union has nothing more in mind than to drive a wedge between Europe and the United States and it is rather successful in West Europe in this respect, one of the criticisms by the advocates of the new policy of strength says. That is obvious nonsense. The Soviet Union can best harvest where it has not planted anything; if difficulties between the leading power of the Atlantic alliance and its European partners increase in the future, this wedge would be a purely Western product.

DIE WELT Commentary

DW161407 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Jul 81 p 1

[Wilfried Hertz-Eichenrode commentary: "Haig's Principles"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Haig is unaffected enough to pick up formulations he has heard from somebody else, namely, Willy Brandt who said: Make peace more secure. Coming from Haig, however, it sounds completely different than from Brandt. The difference lies in the contrast of the peace policy philosophies which have been described--independent of the two mentioned names--as "neocontainment" and as "safeguarded detente."

To understand "safeguarded detente," one must read what the German originator, Brandt, wrote in 1973--when he was still the federal chancellor--on Ostpolitik: "There are qualified relations now between the Soviet Union and the West, the United States, France and the Federal Republic. That is not natural at all." In these two formula-like sentences, Brandt outlined the philosophy that the treaty policy network has created qualified relations between the East and the West. They safeguard detente sufficiently so as to give priority to the continuous attempt to bring about satisfaction of political interests rather than to the arms policy component. Brandt said in 1973 in response to a question of whether we would get balanced rearmament instead of balanced disarmament: "That is a temporary state in connection with disarmament measures. We experience similar things in daily life. Prior to starting something new, everybody wants to take a big slug from the bottle."

With its unbalanced excessive armament in Europe, the Soviet Union has taken a big slug from the bottle. The result is that others, not Brandt, draw the consequences along the lines of "neocontainment." Haig formulated the principles in a classic manner, saying that arms control efforts must not be substitute for common security policy but its instrument. In other words, the arms race must be accepted as long as Moscow is not prepared to accept controlled arms limitation. Mitterrand said exactly the same thing in Bonn.

STATE MINISTER VISITS HONG KONG, VIEWS DETENTE

HK170248 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 17 Jul 81 p 34

[By Stephen Clark]

[Text] West Germany will do all it can to convince U.S. President Ronald Reagan that detente with the Soviet Union is essential for world peace, a senior German minister said in Hong Kong yesterday.

The minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Hildegard Hamm-Bruecher, also called in China to make its own proposals for detente. The Federal Government had always seen detente as a "realistic long-term policy to reduce and contain the sources of conflict between East and West," she told a lunch meeting of the Foreign Correspondents' Club.

Dr Hamm-Bruecher said the Reagan administration had been successful in quickly defining its domestic policies, but was having difficulty defining its foreign policy. "We have to do all we can to convince them that detente is necessary for Europe and that we should continue on the same lines."

Earlier she said: "Security in Europe, which we work for with our efforts to create a stable balance between East and West, is an important contribution towards strengthening world peace and international security." There would of course be "inevitable setbacks" such as the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. But, she said, the Bonn government felt it important to "continue the dialogue" with Moscow even in such times of "international crisis." However, any Soviet intervention in Poland would cause irreparable damage to the process of detente.

As for China, Dr Hamm-Bruecher said: "We all try to have bilateral and multilateral arrangements with China. But I think it is up to China itself to make its own proposals for detente. Maybe, in the future, we could see some initiative from China over the Indochina problem, for instance. We will appreciate and welcome all efforts by China to contribute towards world-wide detente."

She also said West Germany wanted to encourage and help genuine nonaligned nations, including those in Southeast Asia and Africa, to remain nonaligned as a means of preventing a "total polarization of the world into two large camps."

GOVERNMENT PROPOSES SCHMIDT-HONECKER TALKS

LD151434 Hamburg DPA in German 1330 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 15 Jul (DPA)--The Federal Government has suggested to the GDR the (?opening) of a dialogue on the [word indistinct] of inter-German relations without preconditions and thus reaffirmed its interest in a meeting between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SED head Erich Honecker. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker made it clear at a news conference in Bonn today, however, that a Schmidt-Honecker meeting would probably not take place this year. The cabinet earlier had been discussing inter-German policy. Becker said that no one assumed that such a meeting would take place before the Bonn visit of Soviet state and party head Leonid Brezhnev, which is expected at the end of November or the beginning of December. Becker pointed out that the time remaining until the end of the year would then be too short.

Becker stated that it seems that East Berlin's interest in a meeting between the chancellor and Honecker, which had been postponed last summer mainly because of the situation in Poland, is just as great as Bonn's, notwithstanding the occasional attacks on Bonn from East Berlin.

GENSCHER, ITALY'S COLOMBO DISCUSS EUROPOLITICS

LD162127 Hamburg DPA in German 2015 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 16 Jul (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher received on Thursday in Bonn his Italian colleague, Emilio Colombo, for a talk on Europolitical questions and the impending summit conference of the seven most important industrial nations in Ottawa. At the talk, Genscher probably also informed his colleague of the results of the German-French consultations.

HERNU OUTLINES DEFENSE PROGRAM, NUCLEAR POLICY

PM161200 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Jul 81 pp 1, 9

[Jacques Isnard interview with French Defense Minister Charles Hernu; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] In what state of morale and finance did you find the French Armed Forces when you arrived at the Defense Ministry and, in particular, have the many changes of minister and chief of staff in the past 8 months disrupted their activities by delaying the most urgent decisions?

[Answer] When I arrived at the Defense Ministry with, as I am sure you will understand, some emotion, the transfer of powers between Galley and myself took place under remarkably good conditions. The minister assembled all the senior aides and took the trouble of introducing them to me. He then had a long personal conversation with me. He told me that the political choices on the budget had not been made in order to leave responsibility for them to me. Regarding the nuclear deterrent force, he was anxious to inform me immediately that it was France's real strength. Although some ministers, I know, found their drawers empty, there was nothing missing in the Defense Ministry.

Some people sometimes say: The victory of the candidate of hope who has become president is a liberation. It is true that the French people have a feeling of liberation, but the 1944 liberation followed the Nazi occupation and it was only natural that men and women in public office were sanctioned. Since then, all the successive governments have been democratically elected. I feel, therefore, that the armed forces have loyally served the successive governments. If there are any criticisms to be made, for instance on the choice of Larzac or on military programming, they should be addressed to the politicians and not to the military who are merely the instrument--the arms--of the political authorities.

From that viewpoint, I found the army in a satisfactory state of morale although I felt there were some questions and doubts with the arrival of a new government.

On the financial level, things must be made very clear. Bloch-Laine is chairing a commission which has the job of drawing up the balance sheet of the last 7-year term and I have authorized General Lacaze, chief of staff of the armed forces, and the chiefs of the three branches of the armed forces to appear before the commission. You see how much confidence I have in them.

The 1977-82 military programming law covered all military spending and was to set specific targets for equipment and forces' training. You asked me what I think of it and I will tell you.

1--The armed forces' resources--and I am anxious to make this point--have undoubtedly increased and yet they have never reached the levels set by law. The gaps were such that we in the assembly's National Defense Committee were not even aware of them. I do not want to betray any secrets but, after all, when I realize that the existing hangars for our aircraft do not even have protective doors, when I see how far behind we are in terms of rifles and frontline armored vehicles, when I realize that the present tonnage of our navy is lower than that of the French Navy after the fleet was scuttled, I say to myself: "How far behind we have fallen!" So, I must take this backwardness into account today. This requires a major budgetary effort.

2--It will be up to us to make decisions and to ensure that they are clearly expressed in future programming laws because it is not possible to deceive the nation, to say that decisions have been made and implement different ones. That has been known to happen.

3--The activity of the forces has never attained the level laid down by law. Our sailors, our airmen and our tank crews are below the scheduled training thresholds.

"You Are Soldiers of the Homeland"

[Question] What major fundamental reforms do you regard as necessary today and what specific measures have you already planned?

[Answer] For the time being, I have taken measures which consist in tackling those things which seemed to me to be necessary and urgent. Moreover, I am a minister who has hitherto said nothing on defense questions. I have attended to the most urgent things first.

What is expected of the defense minister is a structural activity--reflection. I have, therefore, had consultations and listened attentively, for instance, to the Higher Council of Military Administration to all the workers' trade unions from the arsenals to the general staffs and the gendarmerie. I went to Taverny with the president, I visited the strategic oceangoing force with the premier. In addition, I will be visiting Cherbourg in a few days' time.

I feel that, to give a better idea of the army's role to the nation, the Armed Forces-Youth Commission should be revived under completely different conditions and I will chair its first meeting in September with the participation of all the workers' trade unions, teachers and youth organizations. I am one of those who think--and this is already a structural answer--that national service cannot be reformed unless national service is backed by national education and the civic and physical preparation of children and young people. I said that when I was in opposition, I wrote it in SOLDATS-CITOYENS and Jaures already described it perfectly in L'ARMEE NOUVELLE. I met with National Education Minister Savary and asked if we could have a meeting on defense questions. He agreed and I regard that as very important.

I would like to add that France's defense means the nuclear deterrent and national independence although I am rather wary of the term since everybody talks about it and that makes it rather ambiguous. It means an area of freedom to be won, France's autonomy in decisionmaking and, since France is in the Atlantic alliance--which we intend to respect and develop--we must preserve our decisionmaking freedom without being automatically drawn into a conflict which we do not want to enter.

In modern society we are busy saying to men and women: you are soldiers of the homeland, your mission is to prepare for battle each day in the knowledge that you are preparing for battle in order never to fight a war. That is what is being asked of the army today. It is not easy to explain but that is, nonetheless, the meaning of our policy. It is on that basis that we will study the reform of national service--I do not say military service--which should include civil defense for the population and general interest assignments. National service will--in the framework of decentralization--have to include these assignments, including the intervention forces' mission. They are necessary because the threat is not only in Europe; there are permanent threats to Africa. It is not for France to interfere in other states' affairs but it must protect its voluntary workers, helpers, engineers and nationals.

Basically, I think that the important thing is not the length of service but its content and efficacy. It is possibly more important to have a service adopted to young people's choices, to defense needs and to different formats. But that is a personal idea.

5-Year Programming

[Question] Since 1976, the French Armed Forces have enjoyed a fairly clear budgetary advantage. Will the 1982 budget continue in the same way and will 1983 see the start of a new military programming law or will 1983 not be programmed?

[Answer] As always, I will give you a frank answer. The defense minister is not the representative of the armed forces' lobby--if such a thing existed--in the government. I am the government's representative to the armed forces. Nonetheless, as defense minister with a ministry of 750,000 people and with the task of defending the nation, I would, of course, like to have as large a budget as possible. The president stated during his campaign that the budget should approach 4 percent of the GNP. I hope, therefore, that our budget will not be reduced. There will have to be some arbitration. But, whatever decision is made, I will back the government and do my best.

On the subject of programming, the premier has said that there will be 2 years (1982-83) and then a 5-year plan. What I will propose is that, in drawing up the 1982 budget, we also draw up the 1983 budget and that anything not honored in 1982 will be met in 1983. I am planning my budget with a 2-year period in mind. I will propose that these 2 years be followed by 5-year military programming.

[Question] When will the French taxpayer be informed of our major decisions in the nuclear sphere (new missiles, new submarines and the neutron bomb) and on what strategic thinking will these decisions be based?

[Answer] The French taxpayers know that clearly, having made a choice. They have elected Francois Mitterrand who put forward 110 options. One of them corresponded precisely to this question. The candidate of hope, who has become president, announced:

1--Development, not just maintenance of the nuclear deterrent;

2--As much disarmament as possible in the world, primarily by the two superpowers, without undermining France's security;

3--Protecting our decisionmaking freedom;

4--Continuing studies and research on enhanced radiation weapons.

We will have to make a political decision when these studies are sufficiently advanced to be assessed. That stance was unanimously adopted by the PS Executive Bureau a few months ago.

Regarding nuclear submarines, Francois Mitterrand when a candidate replied: At most, two additional units by the year 2000. Studies are underway on mobile missiles.

Who will make the decision? The president answered that in your newspaper. He is the chief of the armed forces and he clearly has demonstrated how essential he deems two sectors: foreign relations and defense. A forthcoming Defense Council meeting will have to examine the major options on which you are questioning me.

Each week I have a meeting with External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson; our secretaries hold meetings. I have excellent relations with my friend Jean-Pierre Cot since cooperation requires that the armed forces supply any necessary help. I do not need to tell you that I have very frequent meetings with the president on all these questions.

[Question] What freedoms and what change in life style do you intend to give the armed forces?

[Answer] Command is very difficult in modern society. It requires a great deal of humanity and a great deal of feeling. We live in a world in which the conventional institutions are finding it difficult to survive.

In France, the army is surviving well. It isn't something which is widely noticed but we in France--probably thanks to General de Gaulle's extraordinary gamble (although we are in the alliance, we are no longer members of the integrated military structure and we have a nuclear deterrent)--are less threatened by neutralism than the European countries which are integrated into NATO and which are asking questions about U.S. credibility, whereas I am not very worried.

There is a very high degree of consent on defense in this country. The young man or young woman who volunteers for the armed forces--and there are some!--must no longer say serving your time is a waste of time. Serving your time must really mean wanting to defend France and socialism.

The armed forces must really belong to the nation. The first steps we must take are in providing information and in communicating. The deputies can play an essential role. The army must be able to maneuver on free ground. There are no internal enemies for our armed forces. There are only external threats. The French people fully understand that. I have introduced all the daily newspapers into the barracks. I have appointed a general inspector and three inspectors to ensure that the regimental committees provided by Article 17 of general regulations function smoothly in all units. I will visit them personally.

People must be informed. The officers and NCO's cannot be expected to do everything--they have an enormous amount of work. People must be prepared for entry into the army, they must be prepared by schools, colleges and universities. There must be a partnership with the national education system. These are fundamental measures which will not be achieved in 6 months or 1 year. It is a state of mind which must change. France is worth defending. Everything is interdependent. I am simply the minister of military defense. France's defense is also what the Mauroy government does in the sphere of nationalization; it is struggling to regain possession of our brains, our industries and to ensure that the multinationals do not have the role which they are now playing. What would France be without an agricultural and food industry, without a computer industry, without an aeronautics industry or a French arms industry--a country in which we would defend an empty France whose brains and industries would be satellites?

In my view, defense is an all-embracing notion. Jacques Delors is a defense minister. Labor Minister Jean Auroux is a defense minister. Alain Savary and Jean-Pierre Chevenement are defense ministers and I am only the minister of military defense. I put myself in my place.

"The Ministers Do Not Represent Their Party"

[Question] Other ministers are concerned with defense problems, especially the transport minister. Allied countries have taken exception to the fact that a Communist transport minister might have access to defense matters.

[Answer] At the cabinet meetings all ministers are informed of the major problems on the agenda. The members of the cabinet are all aware of their responsibilities and there is no reason to doubt their patriotism, absolutely none whatever.

Regarding the transport minister, it is true that he has to know the transport plans. I am not worried about this. When any crisis arises the defense minister will assume full powers. But I am not leveling accusations at anybody. The ministers in the government team show solidarity. They do not represent their party. The president and the premier can be relied on to ensure that there will be no such anxiety in defense--a sphere which, I would like to remind you, concerns the president who is supreme commander of the armed forces. Moreover, our partners in the alliance are perfectly well aware of that.

[Question] On what specific criteria--other than the signing of individual contracts--will French arms sales to foreign countries be based?

[Answer] That is an excellent question. For the time being, France is honoring previous contracts. Why? To tell the truth, we would not have signed all of them. But we feel that France's word must be kept. Nonetheless, there are exceptions. For instance, it is not possible to supply street fighting equipment to Chile. It is not possible to supply arms to South Africa.

You know that the defense minister plays a very major role in these affairs since I am responsible for the arsenals, for controlling the arms industries which employ 300,000 people. It would be crazy to say that France will no longer export any weapons. If we did, we would have to abandon a French defense system because the cost of our weapons would be so high that the French Army would not be able to buy them.

When we were in opposition, we said that arms sales should be moralized. This is a rather surprising word to use when talking about weapons. Well, on the basis of the new markets being proposed to us, we must now gradually make the necessary changes and define a new policy which excludes notoriously fascist and racist countries. If the client states did not buy from France, they would buy from some other country in any case. However, France does not impose conditions which amount to interference and satellization and we do not accept conditions which might be imposed on us by the countries to which we sell weapons.

[Question] Some French-and English-speaking African countries request military support from France. On what bases will the overseas military policy (cooperation) and presence of troops on detachment be organized?

[Answer] When an alliance with military agreements is signed, those agreements must be honored or else they should not be signed. We presently have such agreements with African countries. They must be respected. That also means that France must have the means to carry out an overseas intervention, in other words, it must be equipped appropriately. We must have intervention forces. It isn't a question of exploiting those countries and indulging in neocolonialism. Do you know that, in this particular sphere, we are presently not able to accept all the foreign trainee officers applying to our French military schools?

This cooperation must be developed, provided that the independence of those countries is respected and that French troops never intervene without being asked to do so and without the express agreement of the leaders of those countries. Our troops' mission must also be to protect our nationals if they should happen to be molested or threatened. That is the spirit in which I view these cooperation agreements, in other words, the spirit which the president himself defined, which is the spirit of a North-South relationship.

[Question] In a book which was published at the end of 1980, you disputed the generally accepted idea of the Soviet Union's nuclear and conventional supremacy and you condemned the alarmist propaganda of ultra-Atlanticists. Mitterrand points out that the SS-20 missiles have contributed to the military imbalance in Europe and that we must now arm in order to negotiate. Are you still of the same opinion?

[Answer] I feel that, from the conventional viewpoint, Soviet supremacy is indisputable and that is what I wrote. In the book I wrote last summer, it did not seem to me that the strategic nuclear balance between the two superpowers had been affected. It is true that since then the Soviet Union has increased its SS-20 capability and, in 1 year, their number has been considerably increased. Nonetheless, it must be admitted that, rather than see the United States in turn deploy more weapons in the European countries, it would be better to start negotiations.

I do not want the French nuclear deterrent force to be taken into account in those discussions. It must not be added to the American force, it must remain independent. I also think--and I wrote this at the time--that there is a certain American military-industrial propaganda which pushed and is pushing the United States to equip itself with excessive arms. Today there is also an essential difference between the time when I wrote my book and the present situation. There are two new men on the world stage--Reagan and Mitterrand. President Reagan, about whom so many stories have been told, will be a great statesman. He is surrounded by a remarkable team. There will undoubtedly be greater understanding than people think between these two men who have nothing in common on either the ideological or the political plane. Basically, each is trying to restore his own country's identity.

FRANCE WILLING TO RECONSTRUCT IRAQI REACTOR

LD161740 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] The Iraqi nuclear reactor stands the best chance of being reconstructed at Tammuz, first because Baghdad has found the money to finance the work--Saudi Arabia is willing to pay--and second because France is willing to reconstruct what was destroyed by the Israeli aircraft.

This has been confirmed at the Quai d'Orsay. Only Iraq's request is being awaited. Cheysson simply states that the checks aimed at preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons will be increased two-, three-or even four-fold.

LE MONDE REPORTS ON MITTERRAND-SCHMIDT TALKS

PM161315 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Jul 81 p 3

[Bernard Brigouleix report: "Mitterrand Praised 'Exemplary Nature' of Relations Between Bonn and Paris"]

[Text] Bonn--The French-German meeting ended on the afternoon of Monday, 13 July, with a dinner which Mitterrand gave for President Carstens and Chancellor Schmidt at Ernich Castle, the French ambassador's residence. During the dinner, the French president proposed a particularly warm toast to this guest, praising the "precious and irreplaceable intimacy which has been forged between our two nations," speaking of their "historic role" and their "prominent place in the Europe they must build together." He saw the fact that Schmidt was his first visitor in Paris after his election as a "symbol of the exemplary nature" of relations between the two countries.

In reply, Carstens stated: "Never before has there been such political and economic cooperation between Germans and Frenchmen. This French-German friendship now no longer depends on day-to-day political events."

At this reception, to which the leaders of the various West German parties had been invited in keeping with tradition in the FRG, Mitterrand spoke in particular with Brandt. The SPD chairman informed him chiefly about the impressions received during his recent trip to Moscow--a trip which is still causing a great deal of controversy.

Prior to that, Schmidt and Mitterrand granted the now traditional joint news conference. The chancellor made do with a brief statement welcoming the fact that "the same state of mind still prevails in French-German relations"--a state of mind which "is embodied in the French president and his premier." "My conviction that this cooperation will continue to be close in the coming years has been confirmed," Schmidt concluded.

Mitterrand, for his part, made a more detailed analysis of French-German cooperation as he sees it. He stated: "Coming to Germany in these circumstances creates a feeling of contributing to the construction of a great edifice.... I am pleased that, over long conversations on many subjects, I was able to extend my personal acquaintance with Chancellor Schmidt and our capacity to work together.... The preferential friendship between France and Germany is still a cornerstone in the process of building West Europe and the Community...but it is also a decisively important factor on the international political scene." The French president welcomed the fact that "sound agreements" were in general reached.

In fact, not very many practical or immediate decisions seem to have been made in Bonn. If, as is probable, joint initiatives are to be taken in the coming months, especially in the European sphere, their precise content and timetable remains to be defined. These spheres of concerted action can be grouped under four headings:

Going Into Things "In Depth" in Ottawa

I--The international monetary situation: "Our common approach will be asserted next week when we meet in Ottawa," Mitterrand stated. Paris and Bonn are agreed on discussing--but will it be entirely with one voice?--relations between the industrialized and developing countries at that meeting, particularly the role which the World Bank (notably on energy questions) and the IMF could play in this connection and relations between West Europe, Japan and the United States. Above all, as the chancellor noted, "the seventh summit should once again bind us on not giving way to the temptation to pursue egotistical economic, commercial and monetary policies." Mitterrand and Schmidt will together urge Reagan to see that the United States stabilizes the dollar and abandons an interest rate policy which is seriously upsetting the capital market.

During the morning session, Cheysson stressed that the Ottawa meeting should be the opportunity for "real discussion" going "to the root of the matter" without "verbiage." The French external relations minister nonetheless expressed the hope that the necessary frankness will not endanger the equally necessary Western cohesion.

For his part, [Economy and Finance Minister] Delors expressed the desire to see the 20-21 July conference tackle the general problem of relations between the dollar and the European Monetary System, which Schmidt praised. Nonetheless, although the Federal Government head showed "great understanding" toward the objectives of French economic, social and monetary policy, he pointed out to his interlocutors that Bonn is less free regarding borrowing, especially European borrowing, owing to the FRG's already considerable debt.

Something More From the Soviets

II--Security and disarmament problems: Questioned on his statements to STERN in which he said that the modernization of NATO's nuclear arsenal was a precondition to new preliminary peace negotiations with Moscow (an idea which came at a good time to support Schmidt's position), Mitterrand replied: "Rearming is, in any case, what we are now doing since, to my knowledge, no negotiations have begun. The bases for these future negotiations must be clear and the Western leaders must say how they view a possible agreement.... My country has an autonomous nuclear deterrent force, but the state of the world balance concerns me, especially the European balance.... The point of negotiations is to ensure that there is no longer any threat to anybody. I expect something more from the Soviets. if something else is said, I will judge it as France's leader. But I know perfectly well that the situation is different for the German people.... The United States must not end up seeking strength for its own sake or even a dominant position of strength."

"Joint Approach" on the European Budget

There was also French-German agreement on the Madrid CSCE: The two countries would like to see a new initiative taken before the end of the month if a specific mandate is to be achieved on the conference on disarmament in Europe this fall. As for Afghanistan, the two delegations expressed the view that, despite Moscow's refusal to open negotiations on this subject, Lord Carrington's recent approach on this subject was a positive element since not all the European proposals were rejected by the Kremlin, "at least the Soviets have not closed the door," Genscher pointed out.

III--Functioning of the Community institutions: Although Mitterrand and Mauroy had the opportunity to mention the notion of a "European social area," which was proposed in Luxembourg, it was mainly budgetary questions which occupied the delegations' attention. A "joint approach to the budget debate" should be drawn up "in the near future," according to one of the participants. This means that there is still some way to go. At least France gave the FRG an agreement in principle on harmonizing positions.

The French stances have not yet been officially decided on the three points which West German Finance Minister Matthoeffer put to Delors and to [Budget Minister] Fabius. In fact, Bonn is asking for the value added tax contribution to the Community budget not to exceed 1 percent in 1982, for the expenditure due to the Common Agricultural Policy to increase less rapidly than Community receipts in the long term and for an attempt to be made to reduce that expenditure in the short term. Only the first request produced a clearly positive reply from the French delegation. In addition, agreement was reached on the desire for better cooperation between the Ten's Council of Ministers and the EEC assembly to ensure that it is possible to avoid hitches like the one which occurred last fall over the supplementary budget and to ensure that the Community's general budget is no longer automatically increased.

IV--Bilateral Questions: During a fairly lengthy discussion on the cultural aspects of cooperation, Mitterrand confirmed that the information institute on contemporary Germany, which Giscard d'Estaing proposed in Bonn last year, would be set up in Paris with a branch in Strasbourg. Schmidt also was invited to personally visit Mitterrand this fall.

Furthermore, on the subject of the nationalizations planned in France, it was indicated that West German interests, like all interests foreign countries might have in the firms to be nationalized, will "be scrupulously respected." Finally, [Defense Minister] Hernu recalled to his West German counterpart Apel France's attachment to the plan for the joint construction of a new battle tank. He expressed the hope that this plan, which has marked time for many months, might finally be concluded.

PCI'S NATTA REPORTS ON POLITICAL SITUATION

PM160710 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 2 Jul 81 pp 6-7

[Report on PCI Secretariat member Alessandro Natta 1 July report to PCI Central Committee meeting in Rome]

[Excerpts] Character and Political Implications of 21 June Election Results

Natta devoted the first part of his report to the evident and major national and political importance of the 21 June elections--not only because of the scale of the consultation but also because the elections were inevitably indicated as an opportunity for starting a stocktaking of the country's political leadership and government. The political significance of the elections has, moreover, been strongly accentuated (and, Natta pointed out, it was logical and right for us to vigorously highlight and emphasize it) following the extraordinary success of the "no" votes in the referendum on abortion; and particularly after the Forlani government was engulfed by the vast unprecedented P-2 scandal, which again emphatically posed the issue of the causes and political responsibilities for a degenerative process in the system and in democratic order that has involved the DC, but also other government parties, the public institutions, administration and apparatus and the security services.

It must be said, Natta added, that it was not only the crisis of the government and, more fundamentally, of the DC power system, followed by the failed attempts to restore a DC-led four-party government and the innovative appointment of Spadolini to the post that helped to increase the political significance of the elections and to focus attention on the major issues of the reform and regeneration of society and the state. Influence in this direction was undoubtedly also exerted by international events, especially the 10 May-21 June battle in France that led first to Mitterrand's election and then to the spectacular success of the PS, the left and the democratic alignment gathered around the president of the republic.

We immediately and clearly stressed--correctly and without any obsession with the Mitterrand "effect"--the exceptional importance, not only for France but for Europe, of a political change achieved through a lengthy and tough fight against the conservative alignment and the Giscard regime, along the line of an alternative and unity that was not abandoned, despite disagreements and clashes on the left, and for prospects and a program of regeneration and reform of the economic and social structures, for a new kind of development that will make it possible to surmount the crises of capitalist societies and of the experiments in the social state. The awareness of the diversity of the political situations and institutional orders in France and our own country and of the fact that the challenge of the change will certainly have to contend with complex problems and difficult tests could not and still cannot, however lessen the value of the example given by the change of direction, its political significance, its very advanced policy substance and its autonomous approach in the international field; and also, it can now be added, by the historic end of a discrimination in Western Europe with the French Communists' government participation and with the clear and proud assertion--in the face of crude and grave U.S. interference and warnings--not only by the majority but also by the opposition, of France's right to choose its governments and policy freely.

The Polish events, which experienced another tense moment at the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] 10-11 June Central Committee meeting, were also in people's minds and also exerted an influence, though perhaps less than at other times and in a less widespread and penetrating manner than the French elections--not only because polemics with the socialist countries have continued to be a constant theme of propaganda, particularly on the DC's part, but also because of the undoubted influence on democratic and leftwing opinion of events that are questioning the ability of a communist party, the Polish one, to tackle a profound crisis and to lead to a positive outcome an arduous and complicated process of democratic regeneration of the economy and the state.

The debate and conclusions of the June Central Committee meeting, the reply to the CPSU letter--with the acknowledgement of the well-founded nature of the anxieties and, at the same time, the reaffirmation of the party's autonomy and national responsibility--and the development of the congress campaign have again highlighted the difficulty and arduousness of the task facing the Polish communists. But they also took a positive step forward with their determination to carry forward the policy of reforms facing up in a balanced and steadfast manner to the splittist, adventurist and anarchist-type thrusts and threats and to the hindrances of the conservative restraints, and vigorously urging everyone's responsible commitment to prevent the collapse of the Polish economy.

I believe that the Central Committee must now confirm our confidence in the Polish people and workers and it must confirm our full support and most heartfelt good wishes to the PZPR, whose task it is, in complete autonomy and without any interference of any kind and in cooperation with all the forces of Polish society, ranging from the trade unions to the church, to renew and advance Poland while safeguarding the socialist gains, national independence and its delicate role in Europe's balance and peace.

There is no doubt, therefore, of the meaning and the political importance of the 21 June [Italian] elections, though this emphasis could not--nor was this, of course, reflected in the approach to and conduct of our campaign--overshadow or drastically subordinate the prime and specific factor in the elections, namely decisions and choices concerning local government. It would be wrong to underestimate the influence exerted--as in previous regional and local elections--by the various individual elements of the popular contest and verdict; the validity or otherwise of the experiences in government or opposition; the substance or otherwise of the prospects indicated; the use of local and national power levers; the fielding of a much larger number of candidates than in the general election; and the recourse, particularly in the south, to methods of patronage and "U.S.-style" rivalry between parties and individuals involving vast resources.

Confirming Democratic Alternative Line

Next Natta returned to the trend toward change reflected in the 21 June election results, albeit, he said, in a less clear and unambiguous direction and with a less vigorous thrust than in the 1975 and 1976 elections. Nevertheless, the challenging of the DC's leadership and centrality, its political and electoral weakening and the development of the overall strength of the left, the PCI and the PSI, are evident and substantial facts. Hasty superficiality is evinced in opinions expressed that the PCI has fallen short of the targets that it set itself with the November 1980 turning point, in remarks about the radicalization of the communists' opposition battle, the radical challenging of the DC's government practice and the accentuation of the emphasis given to the moral issue (which, it should be said in passing, has nothing to do with the so-called criminalization or diabolization of the DC), and in the comments about the polemic and criticism against the policy of PSI-DC cooperation under the banner of governability and on the basis of reasserted prejudices against our party. Above all, these verdicts fail to take into account the fact that, if we had not fiercely countered the plans and approaches characteristic of DC-led governments since 1979, their specific action and often their "nongovernment," then the demand for and trend toward regeneration would have made no progress, the topics of moral, political and institutional reform would not now be on the agenda, as in fact they are, and probably even the partial but important change in the prime ministership would still be, as Comrade Craxi has said, simply the candidacy of "Mr Nobody."

We believe, Alessandro Natta stressed, that we have done what was necessary for an opposition party and a major democratic and national force to do. The elections have proved us right, not wrong.

Partly from their results, but more fundamentally from the country's serious and in many respects tragic situation, from the lesson of events in France and also from the hard-fought and unpredictable process of renewal in Poland, the international crisis and tensions and the exacerbation of financial and economic relations between the United States and Europe, we now draw a stronger conviction of the validity of our political strategy and of the value and topicality of the proposal of the democratic alternative. Of course, it must be stressed that as far as we are concerned the significance of the alternative lies not in predetermining any particular alignment but in the substance and contents of a policy of regeneration and of new economic development. The need for a break away from the DC's power system stems not only or principally from corruption in public life and implies not only a task of moral reform or some kind of purging or regeneration of the DC. The issue behind so many scandalous and dangerous matters, the latest and most extreme of which is the P-2 scandal, is that of state reform within the framework of the constitution; the full restoration of democratic and constitutional logic in the formation of majorities and government. Nobody has yet made any serious correction of the erroneous and stupid thesis that the PCI can belong to a majority but not to a government; moreover, I do not believe that any government leader has yet dared express any agreement with or backing for the free options taken in France. It is a matter of the distinction between parties and state, between the parties' role and the government's function; of the correct relationship between the executive and parliament; of justice--to use an ancient but once again valid term--in public administration; of promptness and correctness; and of the "rule of law" in the functioning of the machinery of the state, the institutions and the services, and thus in relations with the citizens.

How To Tackle Inflation

It is clear that we are proposing to and must carry forward, without hesitations or surrender, our battle in this field of moral and institutional regeneration and renewal of democracy, which we link closely to our consistent and steadfast antiterrorist commitment. We will take action, from the opposition, on these test benches and, of course, on the decisive test bench of socioeconomic policy, the anti-inflation struggle, and for new development and progress to free southern Italy from dependence and subordination, so as to achieve positive results, provide specific and valid answers to the need for honesty. security, justice and progress, and lend specific substance, vigor and irresistible persuasiveness to the idea of a democratic alternative, of a change in the classes and forces in the country's political leadership.

We are well aware that to this end our party must specify and refine, with the utmost clarity and consistency, its program proposals--starting with the preparation of an economic policy--and that it must improve its capacity for political and mass initiative.

Following the failure--in this field as in others--of the experiments carried out by the Cossiga and Forlani governments, there is now a dramatically pressing need to turn down the path of the anti-inflation struggle. The situation is serious and worrying and could get out of control. Inertia and irresponsibility have characterized government action in recent months and the measures taken have constituted a further stimulus to inflation or such large-scale and indiscriminate squeezes as to impart a thrust to recession, with very serious effects on employment and the country's industrial and economic future. On the other hand, however, an outright campaign has been staged aimed at portraying labor costs as the main cause of inflation and a maneuver has been developed to involve the trade union movement in a majority and government outlook, with serious consequences for the trade union movement's autonomy and unity.

There must be a determined change of path. We do not hesitate to state that the first initiative taken by the Spadolini government with last Sunday's meeting with the trade unions and employers' confederation is to be valued for the balanced way in which it was conducted and for the realistic approach to it taken by the prime minister.

Noteworthy was the abandonment--which hopefully will be lasting, not merely tactical--of confused and irresponsible maneuvers in connection with the so-called "social contract" designed to fetter the trade union movement and violate its autonomy.

Inflation must be countered with satisfactory policies that will tackle its structural causes, ranging from energy to agriculture, industrial crises to the services, and so forth. Determined, concerted action on the European level must also be carried out in defense against the dollar policy dictated by the Reagan administration.

It is also necessary to work to increase production and productivity in all areas of the economy.

Our Party's European Identity

Will the Spadolini government manage to present Parliament with a new economic policy, determinedly anti-inflationist and anti-recessionary and socially fair? Natta asked. We shall see, we shall judge objectively what is presented to us and what the government is capable of doing. We are not setting our sights on the worst and we do not want an exacerbation of the social conflict. For this reason, too, we hope the government will manage to say something responsible and reassuring and will, above all, work to ensure, for example, that the Fiat management fully honors the agreements signed with the trade unions last fall; that the so-called denationalization of Montedison (decided outside any parliamentary debate) does not involve demobilizations and dismissals; that the crisis in so many industrial activities, large and small, public and private, does not lead to increased unemployment, especially in the south; and that the reconstruction of the quake-hit areas proceeds responsibly and vigorously.

Only a government capable of tackling these and other matters can address the trade unions and the workers and request, for the country's sake, increased production and productivity and a responsible attitude to all the problems of labor costs. We welcomed the news that common sense has prevailed within the employers confederation and that the 1975 agreement on the escalator was not rejected. If this had happened, a very bitter struggle would certainly have ensued; and I believe it unnecessary, since it is obvious, to repeat, that we and all our forces would have been on the side of the workers and the trade union movement. We believe that the way is now open for autonomous negotiations among the social partners on all aspects concerning labor costs, and we hope that such negotiations will begin at once and can reach positive conclusions. Our positions in this regard are well known. The defense of the real value of salaries and pensions against the onslaught of inflation must be guaranteed. We are and will remain absolutely immovable on this point. It is to be hoped that conflicts and differences on this and other points will be surmounted within the trade union movement, and we believe (and would like to repeat again) that they key way to resolve the differences is through the full exercise of trade union democracy and the consultation of the workers.

To establish an alternative we must at the same time make a commitment to develop our strategy, specifying our view of the future of Italy and Europe, the ideas of Eurocommunism, the third way and the new internationalism, the value of which we reasserted a few days ago in the meeting with the PCE and to whose resumption and progress in Europe we must work with a more intensive political and cultural effort. Nevertheless, we must warn those who urge us and invite us in a friendly manner to declare ourselves more explicitly "European" and "part of European socialism" against possible ambiguities. Our policy, Natta explained, has moved forward, has gained strength and prestige even outside Italy, and has undergone some very significant innovations, while still remaining consistent with a fundamental tradition and approach that have been common to the vast majority of the Italian workers movement and of its component parties (the PCI, but also the PSI), and that have distinguished the Italian workers movement and left from social-democratic-type experiences.

It is not a matter of wanting to be arrogantly different from other people. It is a matter of recognizing and safeguarding a particular political character that we consider an enduring element in our strength and a fundamental guarantee for our country's development in a socialist direction today. In any case, this PCI identity is fully European, and we have no need to portray ourselves as the French socialist party's alter ego to this end. However, anyone who reasons independently of schemes might perhaps have some doubts about the consistency with the so-called European model even of a party such as the French Socialist Party, which reemerged after a heavy defeat of the French section of the workers international's clearly social democratic approach, and which advanced on the basis of a program of reforms and a policy of left-wing unity which it would certainly be difficult to reduce to the level of or to identify with the experiences of other social democratic parties. So, the commitment in imparting the most consistent and courageous development to our strategy and the quest on the European plane for broader political agreements and unitary initiatives between the communist and the socialist and social democratic forces, based, as far as we are concerned, on a clear awareness of the European value and the importance for a democratic and socialist development of Europe of our party's historical and political heritage.

Alternative and PCI-PSI Relations

Next Natta stressed the need to stand firm on the following point: not to reduce the democratic alternative to and not to rank it with the leftwing alternative or the alignment of parties to the left of the DC, though there could have been no doubts or misunderstandings (either at the time of the November appeal for a change or during subsequent political developments) about the fact that we considered relations with the PSI essential to a policy of regeneration and democratic transformation. In confirming this point he made some observations.

The first concerns the importance of the progress achieved by the PSI. Political rivalry within the left is entirely legitimate and useful. Nobody can claim hereditary mandates, reserved areas or delimited areas of action. The rule always applies that he who has the strongest thread will weave the best cloth. However, Natta said, we are dealing with something quite different (something that I consider negative and dangerous) in the Socialists' approach aimed at subordinating a policy of understanding and a unitary battle for a change in the country's leadership to a prior rebalancing or redistribution of forces and, some people are now saying, even to an "overtaking," be it French-style or Bari-style. One indication of Mitterrand's political intelligence is the fact that he never made either the prior establishment of a balance of forces favorable to himself or the demand for an ideological revision preconditions for an understanding between socialists and communists.

The thesis of a rebalancing or alteration of the balance of forces within the left in fact threatens to be a cause of diversion, by shifting the center of the battle--with little constructive purpose if the real intention is to pursue a leftwing policy. Or it could become basically a wait-and-see attitude, which in the present Italian situation could mean missing real opportunities and chances. Otherwise, it means opting for a different policy destined to remain within the horizon of the center-left.

The thesis of a rebalancing, in fact, raises a fundamental political issue. The PSI has tried, hitherto with partial success, to exploit the objective factor of the ambiguity of its position.

On the one hand, it has carried forward its competitive cooperation with the DC, under the banner of necessary governability, variously either accentuating or playing down the political value of this option or almost dismissing it as an actual necessity (by arguing that the numerical conditions do not exist for alternatives and, recently, that the legislature cannot be governed without an agreement with the DC) and now by imparting to its consent to join the Spadolini government the character of a necessary pledge, but only for a limited solution, not for the duration of the legislative period, and increasingly regarding further general elections as a possibility. On the other hand, the PSI has maintained broad and positive cooperation with our party in the government of local and regional administrations, though with the constant and increasingly insistent refrains--following the breakup of the democratic unity majority and our differing political and parliamentary stances--that the obstacles to and difficulties with a fundmental political agreement stem from our failure to acknowledge the PSI's role, our hegemonic presumption, delays in the ideological and political revision of our stances, factious attacks on governments including socialists, and so forth.

This line might have facilitated electoral progress, but we must now again present the PSI with the problems that existed before 21 June, but which have become more acute.

Since the elections, there has been a great hullaballoo within the secular-socialist area concerning an alternative based on this alignment, naturally following a lengthy transition via cooperation with the DC. But clearly--and the Socialist comrades certainly cannot be unaware of this--many of the propagandist advocates of such a prospect are aiming not at a real political change but, if anything, at a reorganization of the present system. Nor can the Socialist leaders really believe that the Italian situation is at present frozen by bipolarism rather than by the permanent burden of the preclusions against the PCI and the paralyzing crisis of the DC, and that it is feasible to resolve such a situation of instability and uncertainty without waging an all-out battle against the DC's power system, without demanding the participation in the nation's political leadership of the leftwing forces as a whole.

The change in the government leadership, Natta pointed out, is not unimportant, and the Communists worked as vigorously as possible to ensure that the government would be led by a non-Christian Democrat. However, much tenacity and shrewdness is employed in the tortuousness of Socialist policy, this professed desire to pursue an alternative to the DC (through still leaving it somewhat indefinite as to whether it is a socialist, "leftwing" or "democratic" alternative) by means of an alliance--albeit incomplete and conflictual--with the DC. It is difficult not to see that such a course is becoming increasingly dangerous and destined to prompt suspicious resistance, a counterattack or countermeasures from the present interlocutor or to raise doubts about whether the goal indicated really is the one being aimed at--indeed rather more than doubts, if one bears in mind Craxi's latest remark that he sees no "possibility of a communist-led leftwing alternative in Western Europe."

Natta stressed the need to reject the idea behind this assertion, even though the proposal in question is not in fact exactly the same as the one put forward by the Communists. But, he added, are there not major doubts about the realism and feasibility of a Socialist-led leftwing alternative, which seems to be the latest version of the PCI's proposal? That is, unless the leap forward to 50 percent on the part of the secular-socialist area which Craxi envisages (as a deterrent, it seems to me), in the event of an agreement between the two major parties excluding the intermediary parties and to the detriment of the PSI, actually takes place.

But, irrespective of designs and calculations on the prospects, which vary and are often confused in these polemics, the fact remains that in the present attitude of the PSI, whose main concern and aim is to achieve greater weight as a party, there seems to be an insufficient awareness of the gravity of the country's situation, the pressing need for a break away from and real improvement on the political and power system centered on the DC, and the seriousness of the crisis affecting that party.

The PCI's critical objections to the ambiguous elements in the socialists' policy, and its stronger reassertion of the need for a democratic alternative and for a development of relations and understanding between Communists and Socialists also reflect the need to grant no respite, to provide the maximum stimulus for a process of revision and changes of approach, ideas and political conduct within the DC itself, and a new deployment of democratic and progressive Catholic forces.

Spadolini Government and PCI Opposition

Natta made an initial and rapid assessment of the government issue, pointing out that a complete assessment can be made and a specific stance adopted in Parliament when the prime minister's program has been presented. Having stressed that the PCI has considered it positive and important that the task of forming a government was not entrusted to a DC leader, Natta also recalled the acknowledgement of Senator Spadolini's intentions to create a government which--in the formulation of its program and in the methods and criteria for its composition and for selecting its ministers--would mark a restoration and correct implementation of constitutional norms and satisfy the country's needs rather than the parties' interests or political calculations.

Lost Opportunity

The full political significance of the innovation, breaking a 35-year chain, of a government headed by a non-Christian Democrat must be reasserted now that Senator Spadolini has managed to form the new government, and must remain for us an important element in determining the assessments and attitude of the party and its parliamentary groups.

But it must be stressed that the government's structure and composition fall seriously short of intentions and expectations and reduce at a stroke the significance of the change. Indeed, there is no sign of the innovation which Senator Spadolini pledged and which the parties asked to join the government did not seem to want to hinder. The criticism concerns not to much the fact that the number of ministers has been increased but that once again there has been a failure to tackle any of the problems regarding structure, rationalization and greater efficiency that are continually being raised in plans for reform, on whatever scale, even by the government parties, and which people then complain are not taken into consideration.

Unfortunately, no change is apparent with regard to composition; indeed it seems that the utmost has been done to emphasize and stress continuity. The distribution of posts among the parties was hotly contested. The idea of choosing among lists of candidates was short-lived, and an examination of the 15 DC ministers' names will show immediately that the traditional, balanced doling out among the currents was fully and scrupulously observed. The rule, therefore, remains the one that has always, thanks to the DC, governed the formation of all cabinets and that the DC leaders claimed as compensation to restore their party's centrality. Nor do we feel that the other parties gave any useful assistance to the prime minister-designate in ensuring the formation of a more highly qaulified government with different characteristics.

Apart from imposed or obligatory relinquishments and eliminations that emphasize its party-and current-oriented character, the cabinet list remains essentially the same as before and remains rather depressing. One regrets to have to say that an opportunity has been missed. Similarly, one cannot fail to be concerned by the fact that for a government which should have been "program-oriented," so to speak, so little attention was given to the line and solutions to be pursued, judging from the debate and the dialogue on the fundamental issues. Why is this? Natta asked. We are often urged to pay attention to the substance, to make a specific contribution to resolving the problems assailing the country; somebody has again criticized us for not giving Senator Spadolini greater credit. What credit was given him by his partners, if the program--what was to be done and how--was not the central topic of debate and failed to arouse strong feelings or quarrels among the parties about to govern, and if, instead, the doling out of posts and the usual dispute within the DC were the basic concern and obsession? Is this the way to form a new government, at such a worrying and grave time? Does it benefit in terms of authority and strength it, as soon as it is formed, people with considerable influence and responsibility within it state that its program is limited?

Another Crisis Already in Mind?

We will responsibly assess the prime minister's proposals and will also, of course, ask for an explanation of the program's limitations, but, in the meantime, we must point out that it is regrettable that it was decided at the outset to diminish the importance of the new government's program platform. Even more worrying and serious than this are the stances aimed at describing the Spadolini Cabinet as transitional, a truce--active, of course--a bridge, therefore of limited duration and scope.

It is extraordinary (though this has been happening for some time) that as soon as a government has been formed its very ministers are the first to start talking about the next one. It is disconcerting when the PSI secretary stresses that the nascent government is now the fourth in 2 years, while at the same time declaring that no agreement for the legislative term exists! It is lamentable that several sides take it for granted that in a few months' time there will be another government crisis and that this will probably be the last government of the legislative term. Nor does it seem a very convincing argument that this probability will in fact increase the government's strength!

We Are For Open Dialogue

The PCI's attitude to the Spadolini government must not be determined on the basis of interpretations and forecasts of this kind, though of course we must not underestimate their significance and even though they provide further confirmations of the need for a radical change that will extricate the country from the straits of instability, maneuvers and power games. There is no need to repeat that our party's aim is a democratic alternative government or to explain the reasons why we are adopting a clear opposition stance toward the new government, with full freedom of criticism and action. It would be opportune, however, to repeat that not only is there no prejudice on our part, but we are willing and keen to proceed to a more open and constructive dialogue, if the government really does pursue the aim outlined by Senator Spadolini and manages to seek correct relations with Parliament, to tackle--partly with the contribution of the opposition and in a true democractic dialectic--the acute and inalienable problems of moral reform, economic recovery and the struggle against subversive contaminations and terrorist attacks, and to commit itself to a policy on the part of our country and Europe that will autonomously and actively work for detente, nuclear arms reduction and the political solution of international conflicts and tensions.

Be that as it may, the Communists intend to be present and active in Parliament, as always, to assert their ideas and proposals and to wrest positive results. They must also broadly develop their initiative and arouse the movement of the workers and masses in connection with the central problems. We must be watchful, Natta concluded, and ready to tackle difficult situations and rapid, even traumatic developments; we must be aware that we are, more than ever, at a moment of truth for our party: this awareness is the prime condition for waging our battle properly and winning it.

TEXT OF PCI MESSAGE TO POLISH PARTY CONGRESS

PM161210 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 14 Jul 81 p 1

[Text of PCI Central Committee message to Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) Congress; first paragraph is L'UNITA introduction]

[Text] Rome--The PCI Central Committee has sent the following message to the PZPR Central Committee on the occasion of its extraordinary 10th congress:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 10th Extraordinary PZPR Congress, please accept the Italian Communists' fraternal greetings and good wishes for the congress proceedings and conclusions to strengthen the policy of socialist renewal being pursued by your party leadership.

The Italian Communists have followed very attentively, and not without anxiety, the troubled and agitated evolution of the events which have characterized Poland's political and social life over the past year and which have seen your mobilization in and commitment to the difficult task of renewal. The Italian Communists have always expressed their confidence and belief that the Polish Communists, workers and people will themselves perform their rightful task of resolving, by political means, the complex problems stemming from the serious crisis that opened up last August, on the basis of socialist gains and national independence and within the framework of Poland's international position.

The hope that we express for the Polish Communists' important assembly is that the renewal policy receive a precise pointer and a new thrust from the congress so that the PZPR--with the responsible cooperation of the other fundamental components of Polish society--will work more and more effectively to surmount the country's present difficulties, imparting new strength and vigor to socialism, by means of an original development of it that will prompt the broadest and most committed involvement of all workers and all the people's forces.

Dear comrades, mindful of the historical bonds which link our two peoples, from the national risorgimento to the antifascist and anti-NATO struggle and resistance and the battles of recent decades for the shared ideals of socialism and for the cause of European and world peace, detente and disarmament, to which socialist Poland has contributed major initiatives, the Italian Communists reiterate to you their good wishes and warm greetings.

PAPER VIEWS CATALONIAN CP CHAIRMAN'S OUSTER

PM161514 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 7 Jul 81 p 11

[Excerpts] The entry of five members of the "Euro" sector into the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] Executive Committee immediately following Pere Ardiaca's dismissal closes the penultimate chapter of the process of return to the Eurocommunist strategy in the Catalonian communists' party. The national conference, to be held next weekend, thus appears to be the final and decisive act in the crisis created within the PSUC following the fifth congress.

Last weekend's PSUC Central Committee meeting ended with the forecast outcome: Pere Ardiaca was dismissed from the chairmanship, as LA VANGUARDIA already reported, and the Executive Committee was enlarged by five members to admit the Eurocommunist sector, both initiatives being at the proposal of the party's Executive Committee. In view of Ardiaca's reiterated stance of not accepting the policy laid down in the Central Committee's May resolution, he was dismissed at its meeting on Saturday by 58 votes in favor, 1 abstention and 33 votes against, in an unprecedented decision. Despite the secret nature of the vote, it is obviously to be assumed that the votes against belong to the members aligned in the pro-Soviet current, who through the medium of one of their top representatives in the Central Committee expressed their opposition to Ardiaca's dismissal during the meeting.

Self-Criticism

Party Secretary General "Paco" Frutos told journalists that the vacancy left by Ardiaca will remain "until the internal political process itself leads to the election of a new chairman," a task which in any event rests with the Central Committee and which foreseeably will have to wait until after the summer. Frutos did not deny that "there is now a good deal of internal tension in the party" and that it is foreseeable that it will culminate at the coming national conference and at the PCE congress itself. The PSUC secretary general emphasized that the controversy stemming from the fifth congress "has been vitiated from the outset by superficial approaches which made it impossible to enter into the real substance of political action." He criticized Ardiaca for not agreeing to implement the policy approved by the Central Committee in May. Frutos denied that he had been asked to recant but said that he had been asked to accept, as chairman, the Central Committee's majority decision.

Frutos, who acknowledged the objective danger of a possible split, although he denied having knowledge of imminent resignations within the party leadership, criticized with some harshness, although without being specific, "those comrades who before, during and after the fifth congress have maintained at the very least an irregular conduct," and he called on them to "conduct self-criticism." He also described as "irresponsible" public statements undermining the party leadership's authority and emphatically stated that in the PSUC "there is only one policy--that of the fifth congress." In this connection, Frutos stressed that the May political statement is not aimed at replacing the results of the last congress but at "restoring the party's political capability."

Ardiaca Disagrees

Following his dismissal from the PSUC chairmanship, Pere Ardiaca did not conceal his disagreement with the Central Committee's conduct. In statements to EUROPA PRESS, he said: "I am more interested in defending the decisions of the fifth congress than in being party chairman. My dismissal is not correct, just as the resolution of the last but one party Central Committee meeting," which returned to Eurocommunism "is not correct," Pere Ardiaca added. "The fifth congress voted by a majority to remove the name of Eurocommunism. The Central Committee is perfectly entitled to dismiss a chairman, but the problem is whether doing this does or does not implement the fifth congress' resolutions." Concerning the party's future, he said: "Now there will be more exasperation and party unity will be made more difficult. It is necessary to struggle for unity. And that requires a maximum degree of internal democracy and the respecting of communist democratic centralism, provided that it is observed by everybody. It is a difficult moment, but I have confidence."

NORWAY

BRUNDTLAND COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

DW161132 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1900 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Reporter Udo Philipp interview with Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland; in English with superimposed German translation; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Do you think it is realistic that the Soviets will remove their nuclear weapons from the proximity of the Norwegian borders?

[Answer] I believe that you must realize that the superpowers and the other nuclear powers must be willing to do something realistic if disarmament is to be realistic at all.

[Question] Do you think that the Soviets will take such a step?

[Answer] You ask me a very far-reaching question. We are not naive and only need to look at the European map and at the two superpowers. Naturally, we don't believe that Norway and the Scandinavian countries are in a situation that can be removed from the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

[Question] Are you happy about Willy Brandt's suggestion?

[Answer] He has not made a suggestion. He said something quite natural, I believe. It is Norway and the Scandinavian countries' business to see what is contained for Scandinavia in Brezhnev's suggestions. That is most natural and we will do this. It doesn't mean, however, that negotiations between Norway and the Soviet Union are involved. There will just be normal talks, if at all. We have our relations with the United States and the other Western allies, and this will be the main basis of our disarmament talks. We must talk with the Soviet Union and other East European countries to be aware of all problems to be discussed and to overcome the difficulties if we want disarmament negotiations to be successful.

[Question] So the main thing is relations with NATO and the policy of the alliance?

[Answer] That is absolutely essential. That is and will remain the case.

FRYDENLUND NOTE ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE ISSUE

WA161920 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 7 Jul 81 p 4

[Article: "Frydenlund on Nuclear-Free Zone: A Good Issue in the Labor Party Election Campaign."]

[Text] Soviet territory will not be included in a nuclear-weapons free zone in the Nordic area, asserted Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund in an internal memorandum to Labor Party representatives. The foreign minister stated that a plank in the Labor Party program regarding a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area can be good issue for the party in the election campaign.

The contents of the note, according to a disclosure on the television news program, were presented to the Labor Party Central Committee, where they were unanimously approved. The views contained in the note are also the basis for the talks which the Labor Party deputy chairman, Einar Forde, will have with the [Soviet] party leaders in Moscow on nuclear-free zones.

Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund goes into more details in this note than he has earlier on what a Nordic nuclear-weapons-free zone would possibly contain.

He expressly states that Soviet territory will not be included in such a zone. On the other hand, Soviet weapons which can threaten targets in the Nordic countries must also be the subject of an [arms] reduction, in a European context. Moreover, a study must be made to see if air and sea areas shall be included in a nuclear-weapons-free zone. Frydenlund is referring to the fact that Sweden is emphasizing, among other things, the inclusion of the Soviet nuclear-missile submarines in a nuclear-weapons free zone.

Frydenlund warned in the note against a Nordic nuclear-weapons-free zone being established as an isolated measure. It will not provide any added security. To assert anything else is a deception, he writes.

The foreign minister greatly emphasized that guarantees for such a zone should be given by the United States and the Soviet Union, but thinks that the Soviet Union has already in advance refused to include Soviet territory in nuclear-weapons-free zone, and that the United States has adopted a skeptical tone toward the entire proposal.

AFTENPOSTEN Editorial

WA162002 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Jul 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Political Irresponsibility."]

[Text] The government and the Labor Party are playing at high stakes with Norway's security interests. The increasing and understandable fear people have of nuclear weapons is now definitely being used as a tool in the Labor Party election campaign.

This appears with complete clarity from a note which Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund sent to the representatives in the Labor Party, and in which he states that the question of a Nordic nuclear-weapons-free zone can be "a good issue" for the Party, provided that they avoid being concrete. Since the government is being pressured from all sides to commit itself to definite formulations, the foreign minister says frankly that it is a matter of maintaining the ambiguity which was intended certainly in shaping the point in question in the Labor Party's new program: "Norway will work for a nuclear-weapons-free area as part of the effort to reduce nuclear weapons in a broader European context."

The foreign minister's note proves a cynical use of a vital security issue which, apparently, is intended for short range political gain for the party. On numerous occasions we have pointed out the damaging effects which the government's and Labor Party's ambiguous game could have in a fateful international situation, and not the least one in which NATO is pressing for starting negotiations between East and West on nuclear disarmament in Europe. When Norway's foreign minister, who is the one presumably most responsible for our foreign and security policies also lets himself be tempted to go along, and even contributes himself to the political irresponsibility, then there is reason for sounding the alarm. We understand well that even party people are beginning to feel deep uneasiness and frustration over the drift they are witness to within the government party regarding defense and security policies.

It is extremely disturbing when the foreign minister on one hand seeks to urge the representatives to use the issue in the election campaign, while, on the other hand, conceding that an isolated Nordic solution will be a deception. According to the foreign minister's own statement, such a solution, since it would remain an isolated Nordic measure, could not contribute to a reduction of the role of nuclear weapons in Europe or aid in a process in that direction.

But ambiguity on the Labor Party's stance shall most likely prevail, and the party's earlier chairman, Reiulf Steen, who is still the chairman in the Storting Foreign and Constitution Committees, is doing his obvious utmost to increase the confusing. Steen emphasized that a treaty-guaranteed nuclear-weapons-free Nordic zone is independent of, or need not come simultaneously with, measures in all of Europe. And we ask: Is this then the Labor Party's official position?

We will appeal as often as we can to the government and the Labor Party leadership that it must not create more confusion on Norway's position on these vital questions for security in Europe. It is also in the interests of the Nordic countries that the question on the nuclear-free zone be included in the negotiated solutions between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

STOLTENBERG'S VIEWS ON EUROMISSILES, SECURITY

PM170752 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 1 Jul 81 p 7

[Paal Nordenborg interview with Norwegian Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg: "The Goal Is That the Missiles Should Not Be Deployed"]

[Text] A living white dove was given to Thorvald Stoltenberg by friends as an advance gift at a celebration of his 50th birthday last Friday. What sort of bird is the defense minister? In this interview he explains what he means by "extended security policy."

Thorvald Stoltenberg answered "no" when asked if the so-called COB [expansion unknown, but presumably relates to contingency stockpiling accords] aggrements with the United States conflict with the goal of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries. The defense minister also said that it is important that we attach some urgency to following up the NATO dual resolution from December 1979, and that the goal of the negotiations is to avoid the deployment of the Euromissiles totally.

[Question] Not so long ago you predicted that we were nearing the final phase in the Conservative Party's reaction to nuclear-free zones. Now the Conservative Party, together with the Christian People's Party and the Center Party, have at least not been negative about the zone. You were not surprised?

[Answer] No. I am not surprised that the Conservative Party first ridicules a new proposal and then fights it, only to finally support it when it has been forward. I have always assumed that that is what is called conservative policy.

[Question] The fact that the nuclear-free zone proposal made by Reiulf Steen is now being discussed not only in Norway but in other countries too must be a victory for the Labor Party?

[Answer] I do not like to use expressions like victory and defeat. They would introduce prestige or stagnation into the work toward an important goal. What is important and pleasing is that the nonsocialist parties in their commentaries on the government's long-term program admit the importance of nuclear-free zones. They would hardly have done so if others had not raised the question for them.

[Question] What is your view of Brezhnev's recent demarche?

[Answer] I have not read what Brezhnev said. But if it is true that he is indicating that a zone could include Soviet arms, this is important. It shows that he is basing his approach on reciprocity, and reciprocity in a broader East-West context is the key to setting disarmament endeavors in motion.

[Question] A nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area would make a contribution to the reduction of nuclear arms in a broader European context, it is said. Will the so-called COB treaties which the United States has signed with Norway and other allies to establish bases for U.S. aircraft in crisis or war not conflict with such a goal?

[Answer] No. The reinforcements Norway would ask for in a situation when the country would be under attack or facing the danger of attack would be conventional arms. The Norwegian Government would have to make a special request or give special permission for our allies to bring in nuclear arms. It is this latter possibility we are prepared to abandon in order to arrange a zone, providing it makes a contribution to the greater security of our country by reducing the number of nuclear arms in the East and West.

[Question] You have made yourself a spokesman for an "extended security policy." What does this involve?

[Answer] That in the final analysis the aim of security policy is to create just and stable conditions economically, socially and politically. We have been relatively successful in achieving this for Norway, but in the international field there is still much to be done.

Security policy is often equated with defense policy. But this is too narrow. Security for peoples and nations is created by having a good defense force and by pursuing activities for arms control and in the disarmament field.

The greatest danger for people in both the North and South is the fact that the majority of the world's inhabitants live with hunger and deprivation. Attempts have been made to do something about this through negotiations, particularly in the last decade. But these have led to relatively few results, and no results which the people in the developing countries have been able to see.

This means that we are moving into a time when the majority of the earth's population could see the use of force as their chief means of assuring themselves of a better future. Combined with the danger of the spread of nuclear arms, this makes international terrorism one of the biggest threats facing us in the coming years. In the light of this, the work toward a new world economic order is also work toward increasing our security. Hitherto, it has almost been seen as charitable work.

[Question] Is this your message as defense minister?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] After a few fairly brisk exchanges of opinion on the distribution of defense spending between the United States and Europe, it looks as if the U.S. criticism of Europe has been toned down somewhat. Has understanding between the United States and Europe been reestablished on a new foundation allowing greater freedom of action with regard to each other?

[Answer] It is true that the new U.S. administration no longer attaches supreme importance to the rule of 3 percent real growth in the NATO member states' defense budgets. But I think it would be wrong to interpret it as meaning that the United States is not concerned with the European nations' defense efforts. What we have been able to work our way toward within NATO is attaching importance to the kind of defense we get for the money we spend. In this respect, Norway is in a strong position, because we have conscription. And the standard of officers and civilians in our defense forces is very high.

[Question] NATO Secretary General Luns is one of the people warning against the large member nations' making too many decisions between themselves, over the heads of the smaller nations. Do you support this criticism?

[Answer] Luns is pointing to a problem of which is it important to be aware but to which I believe there is no solution. We cannot forbid any nations, large or small, to have contacts on important questions independently of their membership of the alliance. These contacts are continually taking place between Washington, Bonn and London. I think this is perfectly natural.

But what I do react to is when we meet criticism here at home, and also internationally to a certain extent, because the social democratic parties in a number of NATO nations have similar contacts. Such contacts put us in a better position to be able to make contributions to the consultations within the alliance and therefore make us more interesting partners in the alliance.

[Question] Is it not beginning to take far too long for negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on the nuclear missiles in Europe to start? The man who is to lead the Reagan administration's disarmament agency is recently supposed to have said that such negotiations cannot start before spring 1982 at the earliest.

[Answer] He was reported inaccurately in that news item. What Rostow was referring to was the date for the resumption of the negotiations on strategic nuclear arms between the United States and the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, ratification by the U.S. Congress of the present SALT II agreement does not look very likely.

As far as the negotiations on the Euromissiles are concerned, preparations for these are also taking place within NATO. The meeting between the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister has been fixed for September, and it is expected that negotiations will start before the end of the year.

We for our part think that this is late, and Norway has already tried to use its influence to bring about an a earlier start. It is also true that these negotiations, which are part of the NATO dual resolution from December 1979, are the only ones which have as their aim the reduction of the nuclear arms in Europe. We stress that the aim of the negotiations is that there should be no deployment of new nuclear arms at all.

[Question] What about the idea of deploying the European missiles onboard ship?

[Answer] I realize that the background to this idea is to be found in difficulties in the countries which are to receive the missiles. However, I doubt that such compromise proposals really serve any purpose. They could easily ease the pressure to initiate negotiations. The point of the negotiations is that we should not have any more nuclear missiles. On the contrary. For then we could begin to move in the right direction--toward disarmament.

[Question] There are opposition voices within the defense forces who claim that expensive advanced technology does not lead to better defenses for Norway. This might make some people wonder what the point would then be of the money spent on the military technology race.

[Answer] I do not see this as opposition but as a constructive debate about what sort of defenses we should have. And I agree with those who claim that there is always a danger in being tempted to acquire new and expensive technology.

But for us, when we must consider the use of new technology, it is a question of what we have to defend ourselves against and how we are to do this. Norway must have the technology which puts it in a position to stop modern tanks and aircraft.

[Question] Claims are made that mobilization readiness is being neglected?

[Answer] I have met this question many times. There is little doubt that the massive investments we have made, in the F-16 for example, have created problems. However, I have now asked for resource reallocations which can satisfy some of the needs felt by the army and the Home Guard.

[Question] Do you agree with those who think that the first service period for conscripts could be made shorter and cheaper?

[Answer] The figures I have been given do not support the claim that a reduction in the first service period would reduce costs.

COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP SHOWS DECLINE

PM161323 London MORNING STAR in English 16 Jul 81 p 3

[MORNING STAR staff report: "Communist Party Membership Now Stands at 18,458"]

[Excerpt] The Communist Party's official membership figure now stands at 18,458, national organiser Dave Cook announced yesterday at the party's London national offices.

The membership is totalled in July before the party holds its biennial national congress. The figure before the last congress in 1979 stood at 20,590.

Mr Cook said that although 1,000 new members had joined since last September, a rate of recruitment of at least 10 per cent wss needed for growth. The size of the party and how to overcome the membership decline would be an important issue in the precongress discussion due to open in comment on 5 September.

Nina Temple, YCL general secretary, was able, however, to report that the league has gone into growth. Membership is 230 up on this time last year and two above the membership of two years ago. This is despite losing over 200 members in this period through the lowering of the YCL's age limit from 28 to 26.

PAPER WELCOMES REAGAN'S 'REBUFF' TO FITZGERALD

PM161300 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 16 Jul 81 p 18

[Editorial: "Dublin Drops a Clanger"]

[Text] President Reagan has shown impeccable good manners--in the diplomatic sense--in his reaction to Dr Garret FitzGerald's ill-judged request that he should intervene with the British Government over the H-block hunger-strike. He has made it clear that it is an internal matter in which it would be improper for him to interfere. When he meets Mrs Thatcher on Monday at the Ottawa economic summit meeting, he will not take the initiative in raising the subject, but would naturally be interested to hear Mrs Thatcher's views if she cares to bring it up. It is a pity Dr FitzGerald was not possessed of the same sense of fitness as Mr Reagan. Dr FitzGerald's appeal to Mr Reagan was an error, but very much the kind of error to be expected from him--an impetuous decision bred from his anxiety to be seen to be as active over Ulster as his predecessor, Mr Haughey.

Dr FitzGerald gravely miscalculated the President's reaction. The result will now recoil on him. He has taken an initiative and been politely rebuffed. By inviting the rebuff, and allowing it to become public, he has increased the isolation of the IRA and the friends of the hunger-strikers. They are always looking to the Americans to put pressure on Britain. By playing the American card so nakedly, Dr FitzGerald has in effect thrown it away. The President's reaction will also strengthen the hand of those Americans--and they do exist--who know the true score on Northern Ireland, and who share the governments of NATO allies are against America's interests. [as published]

Dublin's energies are being concentrated on trying to bring the British Government into direct "negotiations" with the hunger-strikers. The attitude in London is that the government will continue with its policies of liberalisation of prison conditions, and that the proper channel for such policies remains through the prison administrations.

TURKISH-GREEK CULTURAL COMMITTEE MEETS IN ANKARA

TA161247 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1200 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] The Turkish-Greek cultural committee met in Ankara today to review the cultural relations between the two countries.

Opening the meeting with a speech, Foreign Ministry Secretary General Kamuran Gurun said that these talks demonstrate the importance the governments of the two countries attach to developing Turkish-Greek relations. Pointing out that a rapproachement cannot be achieved without direct contact between the communities, Guran noted that the Turkish-Greek cultural committee will contribute to the realization of this and to the establishment of an atmosphere of friendship, trust and understanding between the two countries.

In his statement, Greek ambassador to Ankara Yeoryios Papoulias noted that his country attaches great importance to cultural exchange and cooperation with Turkey.

Following these statements, the Turkish-Greek cultural committee met. It is headed by retired Ambassador Turgut Menemencioglu on the Turkish side and by former Greek ambassador to Ankara Dhimitrios Kosmadhopoulos.

Cultural relations between Turkey and Greece were established through a cultural agreement signed in Ankara on 20 April 1951. The Turkish-Greek cultural committee, which was established within the framework of this agreement, held its last meeting in 1968. The foreign ministers of the two countries decided to reactivate the cultural committee during their meeting in Brussels in December last year. The committee meeting in Ankara is being held in accordance with this decision.

COMMUNIST PARTY GREETS POLISH PARTY CONGRESS

TA161155 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen greeting message to Ninth Congress of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR]; date of message not given--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades: On behalf of all Turkish Communists and the working class of our country, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee extends revolutionary struggle greetings to the Ninth Congress of the brotherly PZPR.

The ruling circles of NATO and the U.S. administration, which is pursuing a policy of confrontation with socialist countries and escalating the arms race, and which resorts to every method to stifle the national and social liberation wars of various peoples, are inciting the counterrevolutionary forces in socialist Poland to seize power. These attempts by the imperialists and the counterrevolutionaries are directed against the independence of people's Poland, the gains of socialism, the security of the socialist bloc and peace in Europe. International reactionaries are using developments in Poland as a tool in their anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign in various countries including Turkey.

In this connection, the developments in Poland are very important for the Turkish working class. Together with Polish communists, who are waging a persistant struggle against counterrevolutionary elements, and all patriotic Polish citizens, the TCP shares the views expressed in the letter the CPSU Central Committee sent to the PZPR Central Committee. We voice our solidarity with the Polish toilers and with all patriotic forces with the aim of resolving the problems in Poland on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles and proletarian internationalism. We wish the Ninth Congress of the PZPR success in its work. Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General I. Bilen.

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LE MONDE REPORTS ON SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING

PM171417 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Jul 81 p 5

[Jean Wetz dispatch: "West German Government Contrasts Mitterrand Stances With Brandt Ideas"]

[Excerpts] Bonn--The Socialist International Presidium members who met in Bonn on Wednesday, 15 July, presented to photographers the picture of a harmonious community. Their discussions were not public. Nonetheless, the inevitable leaks suggest that many nuances and even differences of opinion are appearing within the organization. Although such fundamental questions as North-South dialogue and the situation in Central America or the Near East were discussed, Wednesday's discussions mainly were devoted to East-West relations, arms control and, more especially, the Euromissiles controversy.

PS representative Jospin was, of course, questioned on what the changes in Paris can be expected to bring. Although he spoke Wednesday in the very free discussions to which this meeting gave rise, he waited until Thursday's session to give more detailed answers. Moreover, all the participants clearly understood that Mitterrand himself may well now be "rather too much president of the French republic" to readily play his role as the International's vice chairman although, accoridng to Jospin, there is no ruling on this matter.

The meeting between the socialist leaders which was held after Willy Brandt's visit to Moscow and the new French president's visit to Bonn was characterized by the respective attitudes of three very prominent members of the Internationl: Schmidt, Brandt and Mitterrand. Although there have been no public explanations yet, behind the scenes at the conference, people were claiming that the former chancellor's report on his recent trip to Moscow and Schmidt's observation on the subject did not give rise to controversy. However, it is thought that, in Schmidt's view, the Brandt-Brezhnev talks did not contribute any important new element and that the chancellor basically shares Mitterrand's concern in the face of the existing Soviet supremacy in the Euromissiles sphere.

The stances of the various sides are well known, However, a new factor may have been introduced into the debate by the French PS first secretary. Indeed, Jospin told journalists that he thinks it "paradoxical" that only the Soviets and Americans are qualified to negotiate the problem of the medium-range missiles which primarily concern the European countries. The socialist leader stressed that at present no one envisages altering the existing negotiation system, but his remarks nonetheless raised the question of whether the new French Government is thinking of giving the Europeans a wider role in a confrontation in which the essential role was hitherto been reserved for the two superpowers.

In addition, a few details are now emerging on Monday's meeting between Mitterrand and Brandt. The French president, as could be expected, apparently gave an unequivocal verdict on an initial point: The French nuclear forces cannot be the object of negotiations on the same footing as NATO's nuclear forces. Brandt, on the other hand, judging from his statements to the weekly DER SPIEGEL, is suggesting tha it would not be unreasonable to include the French strike force in negotiations on the Euromissiles. Second, Mitterrand apparently rejected in an equally categorical way any play for a "moratorium" on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles on the Euopean continent whereas Brandt thinks he noticed a "new tone" in the Kremlin's language on this subject.

Officially, the Socialist International Presidium meeting in Bonn is not in a position to make decisions binding on the member parties. Nontheless, the conclusions of this meeting may cast a new light on the Euromissiles problem in general and, more precisely, on the differing or convergent views held by the International's chairman on the one hand and by Schmidt and Mitterrand on the other.

Jospin Remarks on Euromissiles

LD162040 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] The leaders of the Socialist International met today to discuss the problem of the deployment of Soviet and U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe, the so-called Euromissiles, the SS-20 on the Soviet side and the Pershing missiles on the U.S. side. It was decided to ask the two big powers to negotiate this matter as soon as possible because, as Lionel Jospin [first secretary of French Socialist Party] explained to our special correspondent Dominique Souchier, after all, it is us, the Europeans, who are most concerned by this matter.

[Begin recording] [Jospin] You say "Euromissiles" and "Europe" and you say that this concerns first of all the United States and the USSR. The present situation is a paradox. It is quite clear that the SS-20, for example, represents a qualitative change insofar as this is a case of weapons which can concern only the Europeans since these missiles cannot cross the Atlantic. However, the historic situation has it and the strategic data have it. [as heard] It is true that the United States and the Soviet Union have started and perhaps will open talks again regarding these matters. This very paradox was discussed freely by the socialist leaders today.

[Souchier] How is this paradox to be resolved? Will it mean that one day France will also directly join these negotiations?

[Jospin] It is a question which we are asking ourselves. Moreover, France cannot fail to show interest in talks regarding European territory even if it has its own force and is not a member of NATO and thus not directly concerned with the deployment of Pershing missiles on its territory. Therefore, our thoughts on the matter are evolving. We will have to go gradually from thought to deed. [end recording]

SCHMIDT IN OTTAWA CRITICIZES U.S. INTEREST RATE

LD191416 Hamburg DPA in German 1225 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 19 Jul (DPA)--Should the Americans not change their high interest rate policy then the Federal Republic must "take appropriate measures," according to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He told ZDF in Ottawa on Sunday that such measures have already been prepared by the Federal Government. The chancellor emphasized that the European countries intend to present to President Ronald Reagan in a business-like manner the consequences of the high American interest rate for the economy. His hope is for agreements by the heads of government in Ottawa against unilateral protective measures by national economies. This does not require such agreements to be made in writing or signed.

Walter Leisler Kiep, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag group, said in the same program that the heads of government ought to agree on the fight against inflation as a precondition for the revival of the economy. It is to be hoped that the Americans in Ottawa will embark on an interest rate policy which offers the opportunity for FRG interest rates to be lowered.

LE MONDE REPORTS DEADLOCK OVER SPAIN'S ENTRY

PM200825 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Jul 81 pp 1, 15

[Philippe Lemaitre dispatch: "Negotiations on Spain's Entry Deadlocked Until November"]

[Excerpt] Brussels (European Community)--In view of the crisis and at a time when numerous factories are closing, the European Community, while refraining from protectionism, can only open the door to foreign imports after some precautions. Thus, negotiations on Spain's entry into the EEC are deadlocked over two essential issues--the organization of industrial free trade and the Common Agricultural Policy [CAP]--until winter; in other words, until the European Council meeting in London in November. At least that is the prevailing impression following the negotiation session at foreign minister level in Brussels on 13 July.

For several months now, the Community countries, pushed in this direction by Paris, have been explaining to the Spaniards that it would not be reasonable to discuss methods of integrating their agriculture into green Europe until they have completed their internal debate on CAP reform. Thus, since it is impossible to discuss "agriculture," it is through that progress can be made on establishing the industrial customs union. The essential aim is to fix a timetable for abolishing the customs duties which still apply in trade between Spain and the EEC and for aligning Spanish customs charges with the common rates.

Chandernagor, French minister responsible for European affairs, confirmed that France refuses to start this exercise until Madrid formally promises to implement VAT by the date it enters the Community at the latest. He pointed out that the trade agreement signed by the EEC with Spain in 1970 was already imbalanced in the latter's favor regarding industrial trade; customs duties for goods entering the EEC have been considerably reduced but duties on goods entering Spanish territory are still high.

This unfavorable situation for Community enterprises is accentuated by the Spanish tax system. The use of the existing system of sliding scale taxation, in fact, makes it possible to subsidize exported output by up to 6 or 7 percent of the price. "This cannot go on. The Spaniards must adopt the VAT system. They cannot be allowed to go on thinking that they can postpone this decision indefinitely. This is a fundamental rule on which there can be no negotiations," Chandernagor commented, though he denied that he is being obstructive or even posing preconditions. "We know," he said, "the importance which membership has at the political level. We are prepared to heed the Spaniards but they must not disregard the real problems."

The Spaniards are disappointed. "The precondition used to be principally the agricultural question," Foreign Minister Perez Lorca explained. "That precondition was lifted by President Mitterrand during Calvo-Sotelo's visit to Paris. Now it is VAT. This is new to me. We don't think that there should be preconditions but all these questions should be settled around the negotiation table."

The French attitude is all the less welcome since there was apparently some misunderstanding over agriculture. The Spaniards understood in Paris that the president agreed to negotiations on their integration into green Europe being carried out parallel to the Ten's debates on the adjustments to be made to the CAP. The French assert that there was never any question of that. The misunderstanding can be explained if Mitterrand meant that a number of agricultural matters which are not connected with the CAP's central mechanisms and which will therefore not be affected by the current reforms could be dealt with without waiting until the end of the year...

SCHMIDT, ECONOMICS MINISTER DISCUSS OTTAWA MEETING

Chancellor's TV Remarks

DW171033 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Reporter Hans-Joachim Reiche interview with FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt prior to his departure for Ottawa--recorded]

[Text] [Schmidt] The economic-political debate in Ottawa will certainly contain some variations. There is, for example, the fact that in France and the United States two very different economic methods presently are being applied. We stand there in the middle like some sort of a child.

[Question] Will the high interest rate issue overshadow the conference?

[Answer] No, I don't think you can put it that way. At the moment, the U.S. Government under Reagan cannot abandon its current economic policy. Maybe it was not clearly enough realized in the beginning that this policy would also have considerable consequencss for Europe. It doesn't make sense, therefore, to harp on it for too long a time. But it is correct--and not just the French state president, but others as well as myself have this intention--to make it clear to the Americans that their high interest rate policy also has negative consequences for economic developments throughout the rest of the world. We have much smaller rates of inflation and we pursued our stability policy successfully without having to introduce high interest rates in past years.

Lambsdorff Interview

DW170947 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 17 Jul 81 p 5

[Bonn correspondent Rolf Dietrich Schwartz interview with Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff; date not given]

[Text] FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU (FR): The first round of talks of the big seven will end with the seventh meeting in Ottawa. Are such world economic summit meetings worthwhile?

Lambsdorff: I am convinced that the summit meetings should be continued. I don't deny that occasionally there is idle talk, but even that has its purpose. Summit talks are not meetings which lead to operative decisions. But the fact that seven heads of state and government chiefs are getting together, that they will make intense preparations for their talks and that they will be dealing with the problems and questions of others, this alone is of great value. Of the seven participants, four will be meeting for the first time and for some it will be the first chance to get acquainted.

FR: What does the meeting of the big seven have to do with the consolidation of the German budget?

Lambsdorff: You can either say nothing at all or, based on experience, quite a lot. By experience, I mean that prior to the world economic meeting in Bonn, we postponed our economic and budget policy decisions until coordination could take place with the other governments on their action. Because of its relative strength, the Federal Government bears a special international responsibility. It is good when we tell our partners at such economic summits what we generally intend to do and what possible effects there might be. In addition, we study and listen to see if the national decisions we want to make will fit in with the ideas of our partners worldwide.

FR: The North-South issue often was the main topic at earlier meetings. What will Ottawa produce with regard to the great North-South conference to take place this fall in Mexico?

Lambsdorff: There are a number of reasons this time as well why the North-South issue is important for us. One of the main reasons is that the oil price explosion has led to a balance of payments deficit with economic difficulties in developing countries. These difficulties are very alarming and no one seems to have the right answer to them. A second reason is that the new U.S. administration has adopted an attitude regarding the North-South problem which we believe must be spoken out against and which fails to realize the significance of the problem. The Federal Government and some of our partners in Ottawa believe that the world does not consist only of East-West problems but that it consists of North-South problems as well. We will not solve these difficulties if we concentrate just on the East-West conflict.

FR: Mr Minister, prior to Ottawa, you repeatedly indicated that you were sceptical that the Americans could be made to abandon their record high interest rate policy. Do you think that the high interest rates in the Federal Republic, which result from the development of interest rates in the United States, are of such secondary importance for German economic development that it does not pay to fight in Ottawa for a worldwide decrease of interest rates?

Lambsdorff: No, the Federal Government has always said that the interest rate level in the Federal Republic contradicts our investment policy and employment policy efforts and complicates the economic upswing we urgently need. On the other hand, we know that U.S. economic policy is aimed at fighting inflation in the United States. Together with other European partners, we have demanded for years that the United States do something to fight inflation and stabilize the dollar. Therefore, we cannot fight the U.S. policy and its aims. However, we will try to explain the complications this creates for European economies. We also will discuss whether monetary and fiscal policy means have been used in the best possible way in the United States and whether the way in which the money supply is being controlled really is the final answer.

FR: A decisive role in the economic field will probably be played by such issues as high interest rates as well as protectionism and trade restrictions. Do you feel in a position, after your experience regarding the European and the German steel industry problems, to act in Ottawa as a "protector of market economy" and fighter against protectionism?

Lambsdorff: Based on our preparations, the trade policy issue will be the most difficult in Ottawa. Many things are still open in this respect regarding the draft of the communique, the fronts run straight through the European Community. Well meant statements on preparedness to cooperate cannot conceal the fact that the new French Goverment is clearly more protectionist than its predecessor. However, at the German-French consultations, the federal chancellor, again stated quite clearly that developing protectionism would initiate such a development as that which occured in 1930-31. This would mean the deterioration and ruin of the world economy with all the negative consequences for national economies. In the name of the Federal Government, I have fought for years in Europe and the FRG against protectionist efforts, admittedly with modest or moderate success. But resistance by protectionists strengthens my will to defend myself against them.

BRANDT SAYS SOVIETS ACCEPT NEED TO REDUCE MISSILES

LD181132 Hamburg DPA in German 0906 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 18 Jul (DPA)--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt proceeds from the Soviet leadership's recognition that the Soviet Union's nuclear medium-range missile force must be reduced if the deployment of new nuclear missiles in West Europe is to be avoided.

Referring to the NATO decision to deploy such missiles, Brandt said in an interview for South German Radio today that, following his talks in Moscow, he believes "that the Soviet leadership knows if it wants to see the additional Western arms program changed then it will have to discard some of the things it has already done." Brandt affirmed his Moscow statement: "Anyone who wants to avoid counterarming must correct prearming."

Brandt called this point the "real question" and more important than the newly formulated Soviet proposal for a moratorium concerning medium-range missiles since that was only a question of procedure. Asked about endeavors by sections of the SPD to bring down the NATO decision, Brandt said this is not a real issue as would soon become clear. It is a waste of time to bicker about the NATO decision and the relevant SPD party congress resolution. The real question is how to fully exploit the NATO decision, namely, to negotiate to avoid, if possible, the introduction of new Western nuclear arms. "This will work only if the Soviet Union, on its part, is prepared to withdraw certain things. Whether that is possible, I don't know. But I will not stop pursuing this matter."

DIE WELT CRITICIZES SPD CHAIRMAN'S ACTIVITIES

DW171305 Bonn DIE WELT in German 17 Jul 81 p 2

[Gottfried Capell commentary: "Brandt, Surrounded by Skepticism"]

[Text] Reservations regarding what Willy Brandt has brought from Moscow are not malevolent, but they are almost universal. The Scandinavian members of the Socialist International Presidium meeting in Bonn indicated that they view the Soviet trial ballon with great doubts, namely, the suggestion to create a nuclear-free zone on NATO's northern flank.

Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen said that one must first examine most throroughly what lies behind it. His colleague from Oslo, Gro Harlem Brundtland, stressed that such a project can be pursued only "in a broader European framework" including the United States, because we are "not naive." Foreign Minister Frydenlund commented on television almost with relief on the strict "no" of the America's regarding a nuclear-free zone in the north by saying: "Priority must be given to the solidarity of the alliance."

The special issue of a nuclear-free northern zone meets with as much skepticism on the part of those involved as the slightly softened moratorium suggested in connection with medium-range weapons which Brezhnev suggested to Brandt and which the Federal Government considers insufficient. Fortunately, this was assessed in a similar way by Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, Brandt's deputy who also went to Moscow.

SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has made no statement on medium-range weapons or a nuclear-free zone in Scandinavia, which would indicate that he has detected decisive progress or even a breakthrough. The SPD chairman suggests here as well as elsewhere that the matter must be examined thoroughly. It is a phenomenon that Willy Brandt, despite verbal caution, always creates the impression that something significant has happened.

This is the way in which the eloquent SPD chairman creates pressure on the Federal Republic or the United States. This pressure, assisted by Willy Brandt's international reputation, is obviously resisted not only by his French but also his north European comrades--particularly since powerful counterpressure is rearing from the Atlantic.

PAPERS ASSESS MEETING OF SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU

DW171357 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 17 Jul 81 p 3

[Dirk Cornelsen commentary: "Common Concepts of Value"]

[Text] Rarely are so many party leaders and heads of government seen together in Bonn. The meeting of the Socialist International Presidium, which was convened on short notice and chaired by Willy Brandt, was a result of the concern for the East-West relationship and the disrupted dialogue between the two superpowers. Harmoniously gathered at a round table in the Bonn SPD "Barracks," leading social democrats and socialists discussed virtually every world problem, including medium-range missiles, Poland, Afghanistan, the Middle East, El Salvador and Namibia, as well as world economic problems.

In a crowded room, different politicans such as the German Helmut Schmidt and Michael Manley from Jamaica, the African Leopold Senghor and Englishman Michael Foot sat together. What unites the men and the few women, including the new Norwegian head of government Gro Harlem Brundtland, is not so much absolutely identical political views, but rather a social democratic or democratic-socialist basic stance and the commitment to social justice, as for instance in El Salvador and Namibia. Small wonder that Michael Manley, former prime minister of Jamaica, did not find a good word to say about the Latin America policy of the new U.S. goverment. Small wonder, too, that conference participants such as Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and his Danish counterpart Anker Jorgensen as well as Englishmen Michael Foot and Denis Healey explicitly paid tribute to Willy Brandt's Moscow visit. Equally not surprising was that Federal Chancellor Schmidt openly voiced his skepticism over Brezhnev's moratorium proposal at the meeting.

The differences existing in the assessments by Brandt and Schmidt on the meaning of such a "moratorium" (suspension) in the deployment of nuclear missiles and a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe also proposed by Brezhnev, are no secret and could not have been concealed at this meeting. Similar to Brandt, north European heads of government Brundtland and Jorgensen were not totally opposed to the proposal.

But what is actually surprising about differing assessments when such a vital question is at stake? Certainly much more surprising is the almost military solidarity of the opposition regarding the arms issue as well as the dispute over nuclear energy.

To remove misunderstandings, which are played up by an interested party, Helmut Schmidt told the gathering of socialists at Palais Schaumburg that the Brandt visit was a "valuable contribution." Bruno Kreisky reciprocated, thanking Schmidt "for what you have achieved in the past" and expressing the hope "that you will be able in the coming weeks, months and years to bring about this great dialogue."

The Socialist International is not a closed regional or political organization, but a loose association which is being held together through common concepts of value. This is why it cannot and also does not want to pursue a common policy. Nevertheless, it becomes involved in many places in the world, for instance, in El Salvador. Unlike Washington, the socialist leaders are counting on a military solution to the conflict. This is why Spanish socialist leader Filipe Gonzales bluntly told the U.S. Government that is making a "mistake" in delivering weapons to the junta.

The Socialist International, to be sure, does not exercise political power and its appeal to the U.S. President can at best have a moral effect. One can only hope that this will happen. The association of social democratic and socialist parties has a political voice only when it avoids speaking with different tongues.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE

DW171235 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 17 Jul 81 p 1

[Commentary signed ME.: "Internationalists"]

[Text] Politicians always try to gain a stronger voice. An ideal case in this respect is the "Socialist International," a worldwide organization made up of 50 parties ranging from the far to inner left. Every 2 years, a great congress is held. There is an impressive Presidium session every year and every 6 months there is a Bureau session with more than 100 participants. And there are headlines. This is the case with the Bonn Presidium session this week. But who profited from it except President Brandt and the vice presidents such as Palme of Sweden, Gonzales of Spain and Kreisky of Austria--just to name a few?

The two main subjects of the organization's work provide the answer. Regarding disarmament, whoever manipulates the organization in a most determined way profits most because the important socialists who consider negotiating a value in itself listen most passionately to him. If Brezhnev gives Brandt in Moscow a few key words along the way, they can be turned around at the Presidium session so as to give disarmament priority over security and balance, thus giving much credit to the originator and allowing him to remain gracious. The second main point is the policy toward the Third World, with the organization mainly viewing Latin America and the Caribbean because of the makeup of its member parties. That makes one of the big powers a victim from the very beginning because the "Yankees" are considered imperialists there and correspondingly branded. The leading bodies of the Socialist International applaude this and when the SPD leadership applauded somewhat more softly in connection with Nicaragua and El Salvador, it was criticized.

From the point of view of the U.S.-Soviet antagonism, the Socialist International allows Brezhnev to win twice and President Reagan to lose twice. No wonder one highly regards it while the other thinks little of it. It is much rather a wonder that the so-called "basis" of the West European member parties generally does not pay much attention to what their elected party leaders do as internationalists with the mandate they received at home, as we already said, an ideal situation for such people as Brandt, Palme, Gonzales and Kreisky.

GOVERNMENT VOICES 'STRONG CONCERN' OVER LEBANON

NC171835 Paris AFP in English 1810 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 17 Jul (AFP)--France today expressed "strong concern" over violence in Lebanon and the "murderous" bombings but never named Israel as the perpetrator of the violence. "French authorities deplore the numerous victims caused by this renewed outbreak of violence among Lebanese nationals and people in exile in this country as well as among the Israeli population," a foreign ministry spokesman said. "For several days, Lebanon has been the target of shelling whose murderous effects add further to the cruel sufferings of a people," the spokesman said. "France cannot remain indifferent to such actions," he said. "France expresses its strong concern about the grave consequences" of the violence "and renews its support for steps and actions aimed at ending it," he said.

Beregovoy Statement

NC181106 Paris AFP in English 1056 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 18 Jul (AFP)--France today responded to the Israeli raids in Lebanon by warning against a new military flare-up in the Middle East. A statement from Elysee Secretary-General Pierre Beregovoy commented: "It is not through force that one will reach a just settlement guaranteeing Israel's security in sure and recognised borders, Lebanon's right to live in peace and the Palestinian people's right to a homeland. "Dialogue and negotiations between all interested parties are the only means of reaching a lasting solution." He added: "France is ready to back any effort in this direction but it warns against anyone who might yield to the temptation of a new upsurge of violence."

CHEYSSON, VISITORS DISCUSS NORTH-SOUTH SUMMIT

Group of 77 Chairman

PM171503 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Jul 81 p 24

[Text] The revival of the North-South dialogue was the main topic discussed at the meeting which External Relations Minister Cheysson had on Thursday, 9 July, with Manuel Perez-Guerrero, the Venezuelan head of state's adviser and chairman of the Group of 77 (122 developing countries). The two men recalled the need to implement the plan for all-embracing negotiations within the UN framework and to convince all the Western countries that it is in the interests of all to maintain an atmosphere of cooperation between the developing and the industrialized countries.

Cheysson explained his view on the North-South summit in Cancun (Mexico), which will be attended by 27 representatives of each group of countries: It should be a series of informal talks enabling the heads of state and of government to pose the real problems without any agenda. Perez-Guerrero stated that he hoped that the "Cancun spirit" might make it possible to open all-embracing negotiations. The summit is to be preceded by a preparatory ministerial conference in Cancun on 1 and 2 August.

Mexican Foreign Minister

FL171600 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1500 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 17 Jul (NOTIMEX)--The promising future of the relations between Mexico and France was stressed in Paris today by the foreign ministers of the two countries, Jorge Castaneda and Claude Cheysson, after the end of a long meeting. Cheysson accompanied Castaneda to the front of the Quai d'Orsay, where the two ministers underscored to newsmen the importance of the upcoming Cancun summit which had been the main topic of their talks.

Cheysson asserted that "the North-South summit meeting is very important to us," adding that the problems of Central and Latin America in general were studied during the meeting. The ministers also studied French-Mexican bilateral relations which Cheysson said have a "great future" since there are prospects of improving cooperation between the two countries.

Cheysson stressed his satisfaction at receiving the Mexican minister in Paris and also at the fact that he had been invited to Mexico. The French minister will be received in Mexico on 30 and 31 July and will then make a short tour of Central America where he will visit Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

In turn, Castaneda said that French-Mexican and Central American problems were analyzed during today's meeting. He added that the preparations for the Cancun summit are well advanced and that there is agreement on holding the meeting, although great fundamental problems still remain regarding the North-South dialogue.

Neither of the two ministers went into details regarding Central America and Castaneda limited himself to saying that the present situation in Nicaragua and El Salvador had been studied as well as the general "difficult situation" in Central America. He added, however, that "we have not made any specific agreements."

The Mexican minister stated, on the other hand, that practically everything has been solved regarding the petroleum problem since the petroleum companies, Compagnie Francaise des Petroles [CFP] and Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX] reached an agreement on Thursday to resume deliveries as of next month. A joint CFP-PEMEX communique was, in fact, released yesterday, saying that Mexico would resume petroleum deliveries as of next month and that the norms of crude quality and prices will be studied in the meantime.

The Mexican Embassy in Paris also explained on Thursday that the French would resume their purchases of 100,000 barrels of crude per day as of 1 August. The negotiators of the two parties also committed themselves to study at the end of the year the possibilities of increasing petroleum purchases and making joint investments in refinery and distribution.

Foreign Secretary Castaneda will immediately go to Vienna for a meeting with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky regarding the Cancun summit.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON IRISH HUNGER STRIKERS

PM171558 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] In reply to a question from Bernard Derosier (PS, north) on the situation of the hunger strikers in Northern Ireland in the National Assembly on Wednesday, 15 July, External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson stated: "Some people will describe these supreme sacrifices as fanaticism. The fact that six men in the space of 10 weeks have shown this courage deserves respect. Would we all be capable of making such a sacrifice? Nonetheless, bombs have exploded, there have been massacres killing 2,100 people, of whom 1,500 were civilians and many were children.

"Hatred divides two communities which many things ought to bring together. We French, more than others, should take part in seeking a settlement...show our deep sympathy for that people and those men and take every opportunity to promote a solution. France's influence, its relations and its opportunities for action and intervention within the Community give us the means of doing so.

"I express my admiration and support for what the new Dublin government may do for its brothers. The new prime minister (note)--This is Garret FitzGerald, leader of Fine Gael (centrist), appointed 30 June--is full of imagination and courage. Let's hope that he will be able to put forward solutions as an Irishman and on behalf of the Irish. He can rest assured that if he does, the French Government will use all its influence to ensure that they succeed."

MAUROY'S POLICY STATEMENT TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

PM160711 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Jul 81 pp 3-6

[Apparent text of French Premier Pierre Mauroy's policy statement to the National Assembly on 8 July; passages in all capitals denote italics as published]

[Text] On 10 May, Francois Mitterrand had a date with history. The left once again had a date with the republic. France and the left are now in step. The election of the Fifth Republic's first Socialist president paves the way for renewal.

The French people have entrusted the honor of embodying the republic to the man who best embodies the left's desire for freedom and justice. Francois Mitterrand, the man who united the Socialists, the man who advocated the union of the entire left, has become the guarantor of the unity of all French people, the bearer of a vast hope in keeping with our country's history and vocation.

By subsequently electing a broad parliamentary majority in keeping with the presidential majority, the French people wanted to give the change the force of law. This hope and, more especially, this demand for change which the French people are making imply strict respect for the lines proposed by the president. This is the will of the majority of the people. It is the president's promise. It is the ambition of your assembly. And it is my government's task.

Rarely will a majority in a republic have been the representative of such great hope in such a difficult period. This is our common responsibility. It is historic.

The first gesture made by the new head of state was to chart the path which we are going to tread together. He did so with three roses. Three roses in the gloom of the pantheon. Three roses on three tombs--an emotional reminder of our collective memory. Three roses on La Montagne Sainte-Genevieve, amid the joy of the Parisian people, amid the young people worried about their future, who yesterday rebelled outside closed doors and suddenly stood joyfully in front of the open doors of a new age.

One rose was for Jean Jaures, the man who, in his day, succeeded in uniting the Socialists and mobilizing the left. That was the rose of heritage. An idea of justice and freedom, born from the cry of revolt and dignity of the first proletarians faced with the tragedies and failures of the first industrial revolution, came down over the century with the people. The union of exploited people enabled the emergence of a social force. A political power was built on the basis of that social force. The period through which we are living today is just a stage in that long march.

Our country is now engaged in a new phase of industrial and technological changes. The harsh laws of competition and productivity are imposed on an open economy which is part of the world system of trade. It is up to us to master progress and the machine. It is up to us to finally use them in man's service. It is up to us to "aim for the ideal and understand the real." That is Jean Jaures' message which is still relevant. The challenge of the first rose lies in that.

There was one rose for Jean Moulin, the man who, in his day, succeeded in uniting all the sections of our people in the struggle against the invader. Today France is still facing challenges which are too serious for it to be able to dissipate its energies.

My government comprises all the elements of the majority. It was the French people who defined the balance and drew the outlines of that majority on two occasions and with greater force each time. Today the leftwing people are united behind us, just as Jean Moulin in the past succeeded in uniting the underground people--fighting France.

The simple joy which was unleashed on the streets of France's cities and villages on 10 May at the announcement of Francois Mitterrand's election spontaneously awakened memories of 1936 and 1944--memories of Leon Blum and General de Gaulle. It was the joy of a fraternal and liberated crowd.

Our people's collective memory quite naturally associates the two times when the working class celebrated newfound dignity and then their regained freedom. These are two moments in which France was reconciled with itself.

The newfound French unity behind the socialists must be preserved, extended and increased even more. We will welcome all those who want to be involved in the policy of renewal which is henceforth France's policy. That is the hope expressed by the second rose.

There was one rose for Victor Schoelcher, the man who, in his day, succeeded in making France the emancipator of peoples. For instance, he enabled the Antilles and the peoples of the overseas departments and territories to remain within the national community by their free choice.

However, the chains were not broken everywhere: dictatorships, oppressive regimes remain the rule in vast areas of the world. New chains have even been forged: hunger, economic dependency and underdevelopment. The egoism of the great industrial nations is hurling the planet into chaos. It is already keeping thousands of men in a new state of slavery.

France refuses to bow to this state of affairs. It will fight for a new world order; to ensure that the Third World is better understood by the French people and is no longer regarded as a tank or an enemy and gradually becomes a partner, even if it costs us harsh industrial or agricultural redeployment.

France will be a friend to the peoples struggling for their freedom. It will not be deaf to the cry of gagged men; it will welcome exiles and be fraternal to immigrants. It will struggle to end all forms of exploitation and colonization, to cast off all chains. This is the message of the third rose.

Indeed, these three roses, these three symbols, express a unique demand: Man must become the "yardstick for everything." It is at the "human level" that a policy is judged. The left is indeed bringing a plan for civilization. The French people know that the left's victory was long awaited and you know too how much hope and ardor there is in our victory.

Someone dared to say that, in this spring of 1981, France decided to abandon its effort and to "stop in a shady grove." (Note 1--Pierre Mauroy is referring to the remarks made by National Council of French Employers Chairman Francois Ceyrac who, in an interview with LE MONDE, stated with regard to the presidential election results: "The French people saw it all as a kind of pause in a peaceful grove, beside the road.") That is a refusal to understand what has just happened in this country. The left's victory reflects a new upsurge and not resignation. France has decided to say no to injustice, to stop accepting the arrogance of a few people and to reject uncontrolled liberalism and its disastrous effects.

In so doing, the French people did not reject effort. They simply want--and this is no small hope--the effort to be shared out in a different way, to make sure it no longer weighs so heavily on the shoulders of the weakest. They simply want, and we must fulfill their hope, the effort--their effort--to bring progress for all and not power or profit for a few.

They also said no to a particular method of running their country. They rejected the language of figures which have swept away any tone of humanity. They rejected the dehumanization of work which is portrayed as an unavoidable evil. They rejected the invitation to "administer the unpredictable." They rejected this unfeeling attitude, the invocation of fatality, appeals for resignation in the face of the crisis, and the unemployment which threatened to smash our country's vital energy and which condemned young people to despair and the workers, sooner or later, to revolt.

They lifted up their heads without revolt, democratically and calmly but with what strength! They have once again taken control of their own future. This doesn't mean that the French people deny the existence of the crisis. They are fully aware that tomorrow will not be easy, that we will continue to suffer many constraints for a long time. But they have chosen to fight the crisis in a different and active way. They have chosen to fight the chaos of a system which we constantly condemned. They have chosen to do so by attacking the causes and not merely putting up with the effects.

I would like to add, as I look at this assembly, that the political takeover which has just been carried out is also a change of generation. This is certainly a sign of vitality and not of resignation. In response to this upsurge, the program which my government will ask you to support throughout this parliamentary term is not that of a France draped in subsidies to keep out the cold, a France in which corporation and bureaucracy would impose their law on the state, a France which would abandon its international commitments and cut itself off from the world. No, the France I am discussing today, the France which we want to build with all the French people is a France made strong by the work of all its people; it is a France stamped with solidarity, anxious to create the conditions for social justice and dignity for all; it is a responsible France laying the foundations for a "new citizenship" at all decisionmaking levels; it is an enterprising and willing France determined to win back control of its means of production; it is a France which is proud of its universal message of peace and progress --the France of human rights which is the champion of a new international order.

2-Year Employment Plan

What we want is primarily a France with full employment. That is our ambition. That is the central objective of the economic policy which I am going to propose to you. In these days of unemployment, we want to put France back to work. The employment situation has deteriorated constantly over the past 7 years. Our country has 1.8 million unemployed. One out of every six young people is unemployed; 60 out of every 100 unemployed people are women.

The causes of this scourge are simple. Of course, we are suffering from the crisis just as other people are; the recession is general. But should we have accepted the contraction of our production base, the stagnation of investment, the aging of our machinery, the devitalization of whole industrial sectors, the disappearance of so many enterprises, the costly and ineffective shoring up of so many sectors of industry? By cutting off the allegedly dead branches of the tree and not strengthening the trunk, in other words, the competitive industries, the tree has been stunted. If we had continued like that, it would die.

That is not the whole story: We find that the country has not been prepared for the third industrial revolution; inflation is excessive--two or three times higher than in some neighboring countries; the economy has been allowed to lie fallow since the beginning of 1981--postponement of adjustments in public service charges, a budgetary deficit of over Fr50 billion and not Fr30 billion, as our predecessors stated. We immediately tried to remedy the effects of this record on the economic and monetary plane--a record of which the commission chaired by Bloch-Laine will draw up an accurate assessment.

On the very day Francois Mitterrand entered the Elysee, I took the necessary measures to defend the franc. They have been completely effective over the past 7 weeks despite a terrible external context caused by America through its soaring dollar and intolerable interest rates.

We then started the task of reviving the economy. The June revival, which had to be cautious to avoid accentuating imbalances, was characterized by solidarity. The first people to benefit from the progress were the poorest people.

We also hinged those initial measures on employment via the revival itself which will gradually make its impact, by a program aimed at the integration and training of young people, by aid to productive investment--all of which is rendered possible by the credits which I will ask you to support with your votes on our finance bill.

In addition to these short term actions, our economic policy will continue to be centered on employment. The recovery will not be brought about in a day. We will suffer the ill-effects of the previous administration for a long time; it will take us several months to reverse the trend toward increasing unemployment which we have inherited.

That is why the government will propose a 2-year plan to you in December--a plan now being drawn up by the minister of state for planning. The aim of this plan is the rapid implementation of a policy for employment, based on an increased effort of national solidarity. It will comprise major structural reforms, the extension of the public sector, decentralization and a new division of labor.

During the 2-year plan, we will combat unemployment by reviving economic activity in a more permament way. We will create 210,000 jobs in the public sector or through local initiative, in keeping with the program which was started in June. We will start to reduce the working week--a subject to which I will return shortly.

The 2-year plan will, therefore, mount a relentless struggle against unemployment. It will enable us to launch a more far-reaching change in our society in 1984. At that time, a more ambitious 5-year plan will be submitted to you. The timetable is clear: We have dealt with the most urgent matters with the dual aim of revival and national solidarity; between now and 1984, the 2-year plan should reverse the trend, particularly in employment; it should bring us back to the right starting point; at that stage, we will be able to change life and change France in a more permanent way.

This approach for which I have given a timetable will be carried out strictly. That means budgetary stringency. It means that we will defend the franc and will keep it in the European Monetary System. It means a determined struggle against inflation. That will be our course. We will combat unemployment without giving in to facile measures and by restoring economic balance.

We will not win the war we are waging against unemployment without greatly reducing the working week. I informed the professional and trade union organizations 1 month ago of the government's determination to reduce the working week. I set them an objective: an average of 35 hours actual work per week by 1985. I asked them to immediately open negotiations aimed at attaining that. These negotiations are difficult but they are moving toward an agreement.

Reducing working time also means lowering the retirement age. In a few weeks' time, the government will submit a draft outline law aimed at reducing the retirement age to 60 years. Of course, that will be a right and not a requirement. It will be available mainly to those people who have had a particularly long and wearing working life.

More Effective and Just Social Protection

By struggling for employment together, we will build a united France--a France in which the right to work again exists. A united France is a France which has ceased to be the champion of inequalities among the big industrial nations. A united France is also a France which is able to give each citizen, each inhabitant, each worker his share of responsibility and which respects the autonomy and dignity of all.

As soon as it took office, the government decided to increase the minimum wage by 10 percent. That is just the first step, but if each increase were to be reflected throughout the different levels of the salary scale, we would merely produce excessive inflation. The salary scale will, therefore, have to be reorganized, not with the intention of eliminating the different levels but to eliminate the most scandalously low wages, to end the existing discrimination against workers, and especially against working women, who are all too frequently badly paid and have no career prospects. It is up to the two sides of industry to reach agreement on the gradual implementation of the necessary changes.

In the civil service and in the public and nationalized sector, the government will ensure that negotiations on wage levels, on salary structures and the length of the working week will be started in the fall.

Financial stringency calls for caution. These reforms will be slow, but we are very determined. The worker must be restored to his rightful position in this country; the worker must be paid for his efforts; the right to work is also the right to a living wage.

Solidarity also will be shown to all those prevented from working by age, illness or misfortune. France can pride itself on having built an effective and generous social protection system since 1946. But it must be made even more effective and just.

Our predecessors aspired to impose a limit on the increase in social spending without worrying about the consequences of their action. We intend to adopt a different line of thinking. The only limit to the financing of social protection is the one set by the national community. What do the French people want? If they want to improve the situation of old people, they must accept a larger amount deducted from their income. If they want to maintain general availability of health spending, then social contributions will be affected.

Each year parliament will debate the increase in receipts and spending on social protection. The obscurity in which social security accounts have hitherto been kept will be dispelled. The decisions--and they will be very difficult, not to say painful--will be made openly. As early as the fall, we will open the debate on the future of social security, especially its financing--because the contributions it levies must be fairer and not harm the employment policy--and on the principles governing the administration of the social security funds, in which the insured parties should be given a predominant role.

Old and handicapped should enjoy growing solidarity--the minimum old age pension will, therefore, continue to increase rapidly--but they want more than just help. They don't want to be kept on the fringes of society. Our policy will, therefore, be aimed at developing home services, bringing about a real transformation in the establishments housing old people but also at encouraging all initiatives aimed at giving old and handicapped people an active role in our society once again.

Finally, we must ensure that men and women in our country are never again abandoned to their fate when things become difficult. The aim is certainly not to build a society of people dependent on assistance. Quite the reverse, the aim is to give everybody, at all times, the means of taking part in working life and in shouldering the responsibilities for it.

We are fortunate enough to have a very complete health system which ensures great freedom to health care practitioners and to patients, with the cost of health care being a collective responsibility. These principles will be maintained. The patients are still free to choose their doctor and doctors will be able to choose their method of practicing.

A real public health policy eventually leads to savings. We will encourage the methods of treatment which are least costly and best suited to each case. The general practitioner will make the primary contribution to this humane medicine. We will encourage initiatives, especially the establishment of health centers. We will have detailed discussions with doctors and other medical professions to define the new rules of the game and to draw up a real health charter.

As for family allowances, one of our first measures was a 25-percent increase in those allowances. That effort will be continued. The system of compensation for family burdens must be simplified, at present there are 23 different allowances! The government will open discussion to define fairer and more effective rules for determining benefits and tax allowances for family burdens.

Today parents are encountering insurmountable difficulties in the reception and supervision of their young children. An ambitious program will be implemented which will maintain the parents' freedom to choose among all the possible solutions.

Solidarity and dignity are also the principles governing the government's policy on foreign workers and their families. As soon as the government was formed, it suspended the expulsions. It will make sure that the status and rights of all foreign workers living in France are fully recognized. However, in view of the employment situation, France is not in a position to accept an increasing number of foreign workers. Therefore, it intends to limit entries and to propose to the countries of origin bilateral agreements defining the conditions of work, residence and return of foreign workers in France and French people abroad.

Before concluding this session devoted to solidarity, allow me to say something about our repatriated compatriots. The president has recalled that the national community has debts toward them. They will not be forgotten.

Ladies and gentlemen, by electing Francois Mitterrand, the French people decided to replace a society which was hard on the poorest people with a just and equitable society. But if we are to give more to some, we must give less to others. There will be no miracle. There is no kitty from which we can take the wages paid to some people without affecting those paid to others.

Wealth Tax

We must replace a decrepit and unjust tax edifice with a system in which, as Article 13 of the Declaration of Human Rights states: the burden is "equally divided among the citizens according to their ability to contribute." But improvisation and haste are dangerous. The government will take all the time it needs for study and consultation.

Four lines of action will be proposed to you in the 1982 finance law: the creation of a wealth tax, but this tax will not apply to the means of production; reviewing some anomalies in the income tax sphere; combating tax fraud; establishing a ceiling on the effects of tax relief for dependents.

After 1982, the search for greater justice will lead, through successive and gradual measures, to introducing a land tax, organizing savings incentives and rights of succession, harmonizing tax and social protection systems for employees and self-employed workers and redistributing resources between the state and the local councils.

But solidarity is not just a matter of money. Inequality in France does not just exist between those who have everything and more and those who have nothing. There is also glaring inequality between educated and uneducated people, between those who can direct the course of their life and those who are never asked what they want or even what they think, between those who choose where they live and those who are forced to live somewhere and between those who give orders without explanations and those who are given orders without being heeded.

Different Way of Exercising Power

We must establish a responsible France. In the face of these inequalities, we intend to establish the bases for a "new citizenship." The French people's recent votes mean that they expect power which is not simply exercised by different people but which is exercised in a different way.

The social and administrative structures which, in fact, have constantly become more rigid since the days of the empire do not allow people to show the necessary initiative to face new challenges. In the coming days, we intend to give back to the 500,000 elected representatives the means of exercising their responsibility and initiative. We will give the citizens, users and consumers the means of playing a real part in organizing their daily lives.

We are determined to encourage decisive progress in economic and social democracy. The French people, who are citizens in their communes, must also be citizens at their place of work. The employers should neither fear nor oppose this desirable and necessary development. The sense of responsibility which the trade union organizations have is not new. But it takes on its full significance when a government which shares their hopes calls upon them to become full partners and protagonists in change.

Building a "new citizenship" primarily means handing the state back to the citizens. I think that it would be appropriate to set the example for this "new deal" in everyday democracy here. I will not conceal the fact that the initial exchanges between the majority and the opposition in the new assembly have not satisfied me. The government's intention was to play the democratic game loyally and to break with a parliamentary practice which excluded the opposition from any responsibility.

I regret the fact that the new opposition refused that. The notion of "opposition status" is a remnant from the previous 7-year term. The problem should not be posed in that way. We simply have to allow the democratic rules to work fully in order to restore parliament's role, to restore a balance between the legislative and executive powers and to establish respect for the opposition. I confirm that we are determined to do that. This means, for example, that on current issues it will be possible to express your views in full and to reply to members of the government. It also means that bills will be able to be discussed, that the systematic use of the vote on bills without the opportunity to introduce amendments will be abandoned and the government will respect all deputies' power to introduce amendments. But the "new citizenship" reflects a plan which is much broader than mere parliamentary procedures. This is true of justice, which must be simultaneously released from the state and brought closer to the ordinary man. This is a priority.

In this sphere too, we have a burdensome legacy. In recent years, we have witnessed a decline in freedom and, hence, in the confidence which the French people have in their legal system. To restore that confidence the government intends to take a series of actions: On 3 June, it pronounced in favor of French people having the right of individual appeal for which provision is made in Article 25 of the European Human Rights Convention; in the present session, it will propose a bill to eliminate the State Security Court. Subsequently, it will propose the elimination of the armed forces' permanent courts, the annulment of the law of 2 February 1981 known as the "security and liberty" law and the abolition of the death penalty; it will propose the long awaited reform of the higher magistrates council.

The legal system is increasingly being directly confronted with economic, financial and industrial problems. In this difficult period for employment, no stone must be left unturned to enable it to work effectively. That is why we will resolutely tackle the job of updating the legal arsenal which is stifling rather than saving enterprises in difficulty. These enterprises, clearly, chiefly need economic solutions but the law's role cannot be disregarded, as we had reason to note recently.

The law's primacy also must be reaffirmed regarding telephone bugging. I have decided to set up a commission which will present proposals to me before 31 October, aimed at ensuring that telephone bugging which is used outside cases of information for legal purposes is strictly aimed at preventing or neutralizing major acts of gangsterism and helping to safeguard the state's external security. Opposition and majority deputies from both assemblies, lawyers, magistrates and civil servants will be asked to carry out that mission.

Finally, I would like to say a word about the role of the police. The policeman must be given back his proper prevention role. Policemen are aware of this and are already involved in the effort. The criminal investigation department must act patiently, without seeking spectacular effects and by respecting peoples' rights and dignity.

Giving the citizens control of the state, ensuring them freedom and responsibility primarily means guaranteeing them the right to a complete and pluralist media. The French people's culture, information and leisure depend increasingly on modern means of communication. The question of radio and television and, more especially, of news on radio and television resurfaces regularly at the start of each 7-year term! This proves that radio and television do not have the status which would guarantee their independence. We have inherited a corrupt situation in this area too. Very bad habits have been established. Structures must be reformed. You will have to debate a bill in the next few months.

All problems must be handled with constant concern for great freedom but also in a legal framework, preventing an anarchical development which would ultimately benefit those who have financial power. We must have freedom with a concern for pluralism, balance and fairness. This bill also should make it possible to lay the foundations of a law capable of being rapidly adapted to lightning technical developments.

The government wants the law to attain three objectives: to ensure full autonomy from political power be it national, regional or local, but also from financial power; to organize decentralization and encourage plurality of forms of expression; to develop the mission of providing culture, education, entertainment and information for citizens with concern for the quality of programs and the encouragement of creativity.

Broadening Daily Democracy

A responsible France is also a country which, henceforth, is to implant the unity of the republic in the diversity and responsibility of its local authorities. Such is the object of the first bill affecting the structures of our community life which will be placed before your assembly this session.

While awaiting the vote on these texts, the regional institutions, thus, will continue to function within the framework of the 1972 law but on flexible terms tending to bring their operation closer to that of the other territorial authorities and to prepare for the setting up of the future regional institutions. Henceforth, the government has rescinded the decrees and memorandums which, above the law, would restrict the actions decided on by the regional councils. With the adoption of the bill which is going to be submitted to you, the president of the regional council will become the regional executive and, as with other authorities, trusteeship will be replaced by an a posteriori jurisdictional control.

The suppression of the office of prefect will be put before you not from hostility toward a body which has constantly borne witness of its state-mindedness but from the wish to see disappear the image of a France centralized in the extreme, bound up in the rigidity of its laws, rules and memorandums.

Decentralization is not limited to reforming the local authorities. It is the guiding logic which will operate in all the measures that we are proposing. Thus, the new citizenship will make it possible to offer to daily democracy, wherever possible, new areas of freedom and responsibility, and first of all, to the benefit of the majority of our compatriots, and here I mean fellow countrywomen, since much remains to be done if we want French women to have their full rights: rights to a job, a salary and a career comparable with those of men, rights to responsibilities.

The government is equally resolved to encourage this new force which is affirming its capacity for dialogue, for making proposals, for negotiations and for action, by which I mean the consumers and users movement. Prompted by the minister of consumption, the government's policy will favor the development of a genuine consumers' power thanks to the placing of legal, technical, financial means and means of expression at the disposal of the consumer associations. Within the system of freedom of prices and competition, the existence of dynamic consumer associations is a fundamental element in the fight against inflation.

Making French citizens once more masters of their everyday life also means associating them with building and administering the framework of life. "A property built up is a property controlled," people say, the majority have still not gained the right to high quality housing, the right to a city. The local authorities will control the property market. This means the end of speculation. They will be able to conduct a voluntary urban planning. Toward this end, the government will put before you a policy supported by a declaratory property tax. The distribution of housing aid will be reshaped. From today, social housing becomes a priority again.

[Apparent line drop]energy in the home, the protection of older districts and the promotion of a humane and bold architecture. We will accept private initiative without restraining its action in so far as it does not run contrary either to present day justice or the future quality of life.

We will give back to residents full power over their environment. In this direction, the government will place before you a bill for reforming the tenancy law. Housing and environment will be the chosen ground of the new citizenship as they will be that of decentralization. In many domains, the associative movement will be the privileged support of the new citizenship, particularly for developing leisure time.

From this viewpoint, the government is inviting the associative movement to define with it a new set of rules. It is up to us, in particular, to erase social segregation in the sphere of leisure. We will tackle it by means of the "vacation check" and by developing the social forms of leisure and tourism. Leisure time is also a permanent education, it is the means whereby everyone can progress in his personal and socioprofessional life.

Permanent training has been neglected for a few years. It must be relaunched, its financing must be reviewed and schools and universities must be opened to it. The level of the working people's education and training is one of the French economy's greatest opportunities. We will undertake a profound transformation of our educational system. Everyone must participate in it: parents, elected representatives, associations, employee and employers representatives, and, most of all, teachers, who in the past have been too often unjustly criticized and mistreated.

The unification of the public education service will be the outcome of concerted action and negotiation. This public service will be inclined to welcome all establishments and all staffs within pluralism and by way of a contractual policy. We must also envisage the future of the universities and the higher schools.

Above all, it is essential to renew the university councils. With this aim, the government will soon be putting down a bill abrogating the Sauvage law and instituting new rules for their composition. New councils will be elected and will meet before the end of the year. At the end of this concerted action, the university charter will be established by contract.

Our desire to promote daily democracy would be meaningless were it not applied as a priority to the working people's conditions in their firms.

France expects from its firms as much in the way of performance, dynamic productivity and innovation as it owes itself, morally and by efficiency, to guarantee and strengthen the rights of those whose efforts--now more than ever--determine the nation's very future. As citizens in a city, working people must also be citizens of their place of work.

Through the labor code, works committees have important powers. We will ensure that they are respected. We must free ourselves of the situation where negotiations are still the exception. Salaries, employment policy, training and the hours or organization of work are to be the subjects of talks between managers and works trade union sections. Contractual ties strengthen economic and social progress: the systematic recourse to the law, to the regulations and to intervention by the public authorities entails irresponsibility and rigidity.

The government will propose to parliament legislative measures intended to avoid a misused recourse to temporary work and to fixed term contracts and to strengthen the rights of temporary workers. At my request, the minister of labor meanwhile has undertaken a study and extensive consultations on trade union rights. The government already has shown and will continue to show its desire to make trade union organizations participate in a search for solutions to the difficulties of lameduck firms.

Industrial Policy

Getting France back to work, practicing social justice, strengthening citizens' rights --none of these aims can be attained without an enterprising France, imaginative and determined to regain control of its means of production. The new economic policy that we are placing before you rests broadly on the private sector's will to be enterprising, to be innovative, to invest and to create jobs. It will be our constant concern to stimulate this will.

To support medium and small businesses, we will be proposing to you a review of the fiscal and regulatory machine which discourages the setting up of businesses and innovation; we will facilitate their access to public markets; we will promote their supply of capital stock; we will formulate a subcontracting charter. We intend to resume our credit policy and to develop productive saving.

To finance the planned great program of public and private investments, the government is rejecting resource to monetary means. The growth in money supply will remain strictly controlled. But businesses expect that credit destined to finance investments and the treasury will be more accessible and less expensive.

In conjunction with our European partners, we have undertaken a concerted action with a view to convincing U.S. leaders of the dangerous nature for European economies of their current policy of high interest rates. We hope that these efforts will lead to concrete results in Ottawa.

But above all, we are appealing to a mobilization of savings and to the active participation of savers to ensure a solid financial footing for our programs of economic and social recovery.

I confirm our intention to encourage steady savings earmarked for financing productive investment and particularly savings invested in bonds. Meanwhile, measures will be studied without delay, which makes it possible to ensure that people's savings are protected against the effects of inflation. Still with a concern to promote the spirit of enterprise, the government will apply itself to easing certain social burdens which weigh on businesses and slow down recruitment.

The government, which intends pursuing and enlarging the first against inflation, does not wish, as a consequence, to threaten the freedom of industrial prices. It will apply itself to achieving a slowing down in price rises within an economy of freedom and concerted action. This means that competition will be stimulated but also that abuses will be penalized.

Our industrial policy's central objective is a simple one. It aims at creating the conditions for a relaunch of productive investment. In 1980, private firms' investment was 5 percent below its 1974 level. This development is disturbing since there is no prosperous economy without a powerful industry and NO POWERFUL INDUSTRY WITHOUT AN INVESTMENT OR RESEARCH EFFORT. At present, the gap with our main partners continues to widen from year to year.

Nationalization of the Banking Sector....

Equal access for all, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises, to short and long term finance will be sought. Banking establishments will become more concerned about the general interest in distributing credit and will add this criterion, which has been too long neglected, to those they already use for deciding on the granting of assistance. Moreover, measures will be adopted to ensure that application of the 1945 texts on the nationalization of banks becomes effective in the three big national banks. This nationalization will respect the following principles:

There will be no undue nationalization of the economy: Shares held by the banking groups thus nationalized in enterprises outside the enlarged public sector as defined by the president will be offered to the private sector. This applies in particular to the multiple industrial shares held, outside the 11 nationalizable industrial groups, by the Compagnie Financiere de Paris et des Pays-Bas and the Compagnie Financiere de Suez. Here too, in the course of the parliament, we will do what we have stated: No more and no less, that is our commitment.

The government reasserts that it wants the national enterprises to be able to conduct international activity without hindrance and that it wants those enterprises to adopt the best strategies they can to take their place in world competition.

The recent initiatives adopted, with the agreement of the authorities, by ELF-Aquitaine and Rhone-Poulenc show that this orientation applies in effect as well to public groups as to the private sector.

Nothing will be done in this respect that could disrupt the international operations of the nationalizable banking groups--operations which, since they are useful to our exporters and our investors, must be maintained.

The banking sector will remain pluralist. There is no question of establishing a credit monopoly. Every businessman will continue to have a free choice of bankers, to change his banker if he is not satisfied and, if he wishes, to make several bankers compete so as to obtain the best service. This pluralism will be developed by means of maintaining and creating decentralized regional networks. Finally, the missions of the National Credit Council and the Banking Control Commission will be strengthened and extended to all credit distribution.

...And of Industrial Groups

Thus France will acquire new instruments enabling all enterprises--and individuals--to benefit from a more effective credit and finance policy, better oriented toward the development of economic activity. Of course, nationalization does not affect foreign banks or French banks under foreign control. Nor does it apply to establishments with special legal statutes or to cooperative or mutual benefit networks, or to companies like the Siconi [expansion unknown] or brokers.

Nationalization is not designed to disrupt the structures or attack the character of the existing networks. Its purpose is, making use of personnel and employees who have proved their efficiency, to give new impetus to the activity of the groups concerned. Above all, its aim is to return to national control of the privilege of issuing money, which has been partly conceded heretofore.

It is a question of returning, in practice, to the spirit and the letter of the law of 2 December 1945. The small independent banks, which are often very useful in local or regional economic life, will be rapidly put out of range of nationalization in accordance with conditions we will define. Discussions will be commenced with their leaders with a view to involving them in the new orientations in credit policy which I have just defined.

In the fall session, a second bill concerning industrial groups will be submitted to you. A modern industrial economy draws its strength simultaneously from a network of medium and small enterprises of great diversity and a core of large industrial groups which alone are capable of carrying out the very big investments which are required both by basic industries, which are highly capital intensive, and by frontline sectors involving very costly research.

These large groups must be competitive and, by their joint efforts, must maintain France's place in sectors where world competition is intense. It is up to the men who lead them, group by group, to establish an industrial strategy and to implement it. This is their duty, and at the same time their responsibility, which will remain intact. The plan, the essential instrument of our growth, will ensure compatibility between these decisions, which are often decisive for the national interest, and the major development options chosen by the government. Once this cohesiveness is ensured, it is our firm will to help enterprises to realize their goals. In particular we are well aware that today they find themselves in an international environment; they must be able to invest abroad or sign agreements for cooperation with foreign partners whenever it is a case of securing a direct or indirect increase in the national wealth.

It is in this spirit that we will move on to certain industrial nationalizations which are essential to the development we intend to promote. In accordance with the president of the republic's pledges, 11 industrial groups will be brought within the public sector during this parliament. Eleven groups, not one more or less. That is our commitment. But the diversity of those groups means that our course must remain somewhat flexible as to time and form.

Nationalization will be immediate for the Dassault group, which operates mainly on military orders. The same will apply to the Matra Company's "arms" branch. Studies will be undertaken without delay to consider the specific situation of these two groups.

Second, the iron and steel group made up of Usinor and Sacilor, which is undergoing a prolonged and painful crisis. It is the duty of the state as shareholder to immediately take full responsibility for a restructuring operation, whose repercussions will be of national importance.

Third, five industrial groups--the Compagnie Generale d'Electricite, Pechiny-Ugine-Kuhlman, Rhone-Poulenc, Saint-Gobain-Pont-a-Mousson and Thomson-Brandt--will be immediately nationalized at the level of the parent companies.

The public appropriation of these five groups' capital will not apply to that part of the capital--very small, in any case--which is held by foreigners. The latter will be free to hold on to their shares or to sell them to the state.

We have an open economy. Industrial or technological agreements with foreign partners and reciprocal capital investments create links between the French economy and its international environment. Such exchanges often create jobs and wealth. Whenever they meet this criterion effectively, without putting us in a dependent position, we will seek to maintain them, or even to strengthen them.

Negotiations With Foreign Groups

We want the state, through nationalization, to secure control of the industrial poles which seem to us to command a dynamic investment and employment policy. But at the same time we want foreign partners and shareholders who have hitherto taken part in companies' expansions to be able to continue to do so if they wish.

Negotiations will be opened immediately with the leaders of three groups--CII-Honeywell-Bull, ITT-France and Roussel-UCLAF --which, for specific reasons, will not be covered by the impending nationalization bill. In fact they include substantial foreign shareholdings--majority holdings in the last two cases. The negotiations will aim to discover ways and means for the necessary restructuring of capital by agreement with the foreign partners, taking care to preserve existing technological, industrial and commercial ties but also the will to pursue the nationalization movement.

I am convinced that nationalization will manifest itself in a strengthening of the industrial groups concerned. This goal is a priority in my eyes.

Nationalization will not mean state control. We will protect the identity and autonomy of the national companies created in this way. They will enjoy full responsibility as enterprises called upon to act on their own initiative in the national sphere as in the international sphere. Past examples show that our public enterprises can be remarkably successful provided they are guaranteed management autonomy. We will guarantee it, within the framework of the enterprise contracts which they will sign with the state.

The government is aware of the complex, vital nature of these groups. Its aim is not to dismantle them but to call on them to display enterprise and to prosper. So I call on the teams which lead them and which have proved their capability--leaders, cadres and personnel--to mobilize themselves in the service of an investment and development effort.

Finally, the public sector, thus enlarged, will of course have a direct interest in the legislative measures which the government, as I have said, envisages with a view to improving working people's rights within the enterprise in general terms. Moreover, my government will later submit to parliament a bill which will aim to make the public sector the preferential site of social innovation.

It goes without saying that, in the banking sphere as in the industrial sphere, compensation for shareholders, the procedure for which will be specified in the two bills I have just been speaking of, will be legally beyond dispute and financially equitable.

We are going to make immediate preparations for the implementation of this arrangement as a whole. To this end the government will appoint delegates responsible for contacting the banking and industrial groups concerned and studying with them the measures which must be adopted during the transitional period before the vote on the nationalization bill. These delegates will report on their proceedings to a standing interministry committee, from which they will receive the necessary instructions.

The extension of the public sector is not the only structural reform which the government intends to implement in order to bring about profound changes in our economic life.

The cooperative form seems to us, for instance, to be well adapted to encouraging the efforts of creators of enterprises. Local communities, on their part, would like to be able to encourage such initiatives, and the mutual benefit societies have demonstrated their economic and social effectiveness. Many legal obstacles and regulations exist which have hindered a mobilization in savings banks in favor of cooperative enterprises. These obstacles must be removed and a new legal framework must be instituted so that a real social economy can develop.

Agriculture

I would not want to finish this part of my speech without touching on that other source of national wealth--agriculture.

French agriculture can only be expanding agriculture. There are several reasons for this. The first is the wealth of our country, whose diversity you are familiar with but which, while it accounts for 33 percent of the cultivable area of the Community, produces only just over one-fourth of the 10 member countries' total agricultural output. So substantial room for progress exists. We can and must further increase the positive balance of our agricultural and food exchanges, which will exceed Fr20 billion in 1981. There is only one way to do that; by developing our agriculture and our agricultural and food industries.

The second reason is that the increasing food deficit in the Third World countries and, in particular, our neighbors in the Mediterranean and Africa is alarming on the human plane as well as on the political plane.

Is it reasonable to envisage limiting the development of a wealth which is so vital for millions of people? Can North America alone be left with the opportunity to respond to this demand, which will only increase, and to capture the world market to its own profit?

This expansion can only take place within the Community framework. All the same, it is no longer possible to believe in the virtue of laboriously negotiated compromises alone for saving the Common Agricultural Policy and avoiding the progressive blockage of all its decisionmaking bodies under pressure from national egoisms.

One final word about the economic opening up of France to the world.

The penetration of our domestic market by foreign goods is taking on disturbing proportions. It has increased by nearly four percentage points for industrial products since 1978. In the face of international competition it is the government's duty, in consultation with our partners, to rapidly restore our economy's room to maneuver and its competitiveness.

This effort will be made with respect for our international commitments. Any abuse of border protectionism would be more harmful than effective for industry. But the government will be vigilant as regards unfair competition. It will make use of the consultation procedures which exist with our trade partners. Our attitude will be based on respect for strict reciprocity in trade and tariff practice. The attention of the United States and Japan has been drawn firmly to this matter.

Two priorities will be laid down within the framework of the 2-year plan:

The reduction of energy dependence;

The strengthening of our strong points as regards exports and the reconquest of the domestic market.

The government will propose a comprehensive energy program which will be the subject of a debate in parliament and then in regional bodies. We will not neglect any of the fossil fuel resources extracted from our own territory, provided that the cost of exploiting them remains acceptable in relation to world market prices.

An active research and development policy for the utilization of renewable energy sources will be implemented.

Finally, it is a question of pursuing a substantial but rational nuclear power program which takes account of the lower cost of this energy source but which avoids the headlong all-nuclear policy which was formerly promised us.

I repeat, it is through dynamism in indusrty, a coherent industrial policy and increased consultation among national producers and distribution networks that it is possible to make an effective reconquest of the domestic market and to improve our competitiveness in the industrialized countries' markets.

The economic and social modifications on which we are embarking will be carried out without France seeking to isolate itslef. Not only will it remain open to the world, it intends to keep a firm hold on its role in the diplomatic arena.

European Building and the Alliances

Our aim is to build a proud France; a France of human rights, a France resolved to promote a new international order. You are aware of the hope that has been aroused in many foreign countries by Francois Mitterrand's election. Drawing strength from this current of sympathy, the diplomacy which we will develop will embark resolutely on the quest for real solutions to the interantional economic crisis and to the grievous conflicts which are creating intolerable situations for many peoples. Only a worldwide effort of reorganization and solidarity can lessen the zones of tension and contribute to prosperity and peace.

For France, the surest way to create an environment in accord with the wishes I have just put forward is, first and foremost, European building.

The cooperation mechanisms at the Community's disposal already owe much to our country's actions. The government will strive to go further and, above all, to ensure that the considerable organizational capacity which these mechanisms offer the member states are fully utilized in the service of economic revival, employment, the elimination of inequalities and cooperation with the developing countries.

It is our firm intention to revive the spirit of the Community institutions and to settle--fairly and pragmatically--the current disputes. We are neither ideologists of supranationalism nor theologians of antisupranationalism. The restructing of the Community budget, the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy, the renegotiation of international arrangements like the multifibers agreement and the enlargement of the Community will be approached in a constructive spirit with a view of reconciling the definition of common positions and the safeguarding of France's interests.

But the real task facing Europeans is on quite a different scale. It is a question of facing up to the crisis, that is, to unemployment, to industrial restructuring, to the problem of energy supplies.

Well, in this new economic environment, the route of free exchange appears paralyzed. The new division of labor, to the advantage of the multinational companies, is taking place without Europe and even against it. Unless Europe shakes off its lethargy, it is to be feared that the member states may be forced to resort to substantial protectionist measures. Then European building would be threatened.

To take up the challenge, Europe must show itself to be active and voluntarist, ensure the development of industries which represent a strategic interest in international competition and strengthen ties of cooperation with the developing countries.

To take up the challenge, Europe must further extend the European dimension in the social sphere, as the president told his colleagues at the last European Council session in Luxembourg. The government will seek to rapidly give reality to the European social dimension by means of seeking a progressive harmonization of working conditions and working people's rights in the Community.

But the importance which the government attacnes to Community affairs does not mean that France will not hold on to its role in international relations.

Our diplomatic action will be based on certain imperatives. I would like to emphasis three of them: maintaining our place in the world; fighting for respect for right; promoting international solidarity.

We are responsible for a heritage which we must preserve and whose best elements we must augment. Out of respect for itself, France will honor all the commitments it has adopted and will not disappoint anyone who has found it a reliable partner. I am thinking in particular of all the African countries with which historical accident, but also generous impulses, have woven special bonds.

The same loyalty leads us to reassert the importance we attach to the networks of friendships or alliances which bind us to other nations throughout the world. Naturally, first among our allies are the United States and our other partners in the Atlantic alliance. This alliance is not only a means to collective security, in our view, it is also a human community which we have joined of our own free will and within which we intend to implement our domestic policy quite independently.

At the same time, France cannot keep its place in the world unless its independence, security and economic prosperity are guaranteed by its own efforts. That is why I wish to solemnly recall our commitment to all the efforts our country has made to obtain the means of independence, in particular, the military means. This effort will be pursued so that our defense policy, which is based on a national deterrent capacity, remains the ultimate guarantee of our sovereignty. In particular, France will accept no delay in the continuing technological race which is underway in this sphere.

Unfortunately, not all our reasons for anxiety have been dispelled. They relate in particular to the continuing growth in the Soviet Union's military potential, which is manifested today in the medium-range weapons directly threatening West Europe. We have stated that our European allies cannot yield to intimidation and that global strategic equilibrium must be.

The defense of peace lies not in neutrality but in the equilibrium of forces. If this equilibrium is disrupted, an additional effort must be made to restore it. Indeed, talks can only result in a situation of equilibrium. They must aim to lower the level of armaments.

We must also fight for the respect of right. That means that France will seek to adopt an exemplary attitude and deliberately reject compromise and the tyranny of short term interests so as to lead the way to respect for the fundamental principles of international life. It will firmly assert the peoples' right to control their own destiny, independence, sovereignty and security for states and the right to development.

Thus, together with our European partners, we come out in favor of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the exercise of self-determination by the Afghan people and against all interference in that country's affairs.

We hope that the dailogue between France and the Soviet Union will soon find new impetus in accordance with the traditional relations of friendship between our two countries , to which both paid a heavy tribute in the last world conflict.

In Poland where an effort toward revival and renewal is taking place in a peaceful manner and is giving rise to great hope, we are prepared to give assistance in conjunction with our partners. We assert our rejection of all foreign intervention and interference, whatever the motivation. Poland's problems must be resolved by the Poles themselves.

We advocate that in the Near East a negotiated solution should take effective account of the legitimate interests of all the region's states, including Israel, while recognizing their right to live within safe and recognized borders and guaranteeing the Palestinians the real right to a homeland.

We advocate that an independent Kampuchea, free from foreign military presence and free to choose its own government, should regain the dignity to which it has a right.

We advocate that in Latin American social progress should triumph within the framework of democratic institutions and without these changes being exploited from outside by being placed at the service of blind confrontations foreign to the aspirations of the peoples in the region.

We also advocate that all the African countries, in accordance with the principles laid down by the OAU, should be able to live in peace, safe from aggression and foreign interference. In this sphere, France will assume its responsibilities more fully than before while respecting the will and interests of its partners and the universal principles which I have just mentioned.

This leads me on to say a few words, finally, about our third imperative: promoting international solidarity.

The increase in oil prices, the instability of raw material prices, the disorganization of the international monetary system have most often aggravated the economic and social situation of the developing countries without the aid policy of the industrialized countries changing in the least.

The French Government, for its party, is resolved to strengthen bilateral and multilateral public aid to development and to achieve in full the objective of 0.7 percent of the gross national production.

In discussions with its partners among the industrialized and developing countries, the government will seek to promote new types of international cooperation, such as product agreements and the common pool of raw materials.

It is time for the industrialized countries to display in concrete form their will to strengthen trade relations with developing countries. The government fully subscribes to the declaration published at the end of the ministerial meeting of the OECD council 16 and 17 June. It regards the proliferation of exchanges with developing countries, stimulated by a voluntarist policy of aid and cooperation, as one of the chief instruments for restoring growth in the world economy. In forthcoming international meetings, France will seek to promote these ideas.

In all its actions, France will renew contact with its history, which largely explains its prestige in the world. No aspect of France's influence can be separated from its culture and its past. France abroad is first and foremost the France of the 1789 revolution, the France of audacity. Today once more France can offer an original model of society and can be creative. We want our country, in renewing contact with its traditions, to carry far and wide the values of human rights, fraternity and understanding of other peoples' cultures.

We will, therefore, devote great attention to the development of cultural exchanges, within the framework of the French language in particular. Wherever possible, we will develop the bonds of language and culture which transmit the form of civilization which we value.

Those, ladies and gentlemen, are the goals, the means and the timetable of governmental action. As you can see, there is no shortage of work, for you or for us. I thank you for your patience.

To implememt this program, the executive and the legislature must work in concert, in an atmosphere of honesty and trust. To seal our common will, a vote is essential.

That is why this morning I obtained the authorization of the cabinet to pledge the government's responsibility on this general policy declaration in accordance with Article 49 of the Constitution.

Ladies and gentlemen, thank you.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ABOLISHES STATE SECURITY COURT

LD171852 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] The State Security Court no longer exists. The deputies of the National Assembly voted in favor of abolishing it by a show of hands. This decision is intended to return to the ordinary law courts their power to review cases on attempts against the security of the state.

EMPLOYERS, TRADE UNIONS DRAFT PROTOCOL ON WORKWEEK

LD181315 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Summary] The National Council of French Employers (CNPF) and the trade unions have drawn up a protocol of agreement on work hours, a compromise solution which reduces the workweek from 40 to 39 hours and generalizes the fifth week of paid leave. The Force Ouvriere and the CNPF already signed the protocol; some trade unions, including those of the small and medium-size enterprises and the French Democratic Confederation of Labor want until 24 July to consider. The General Confederation of Labor, which has voiced strong reservations, will give its views in the next few days.

The 39-hour workweek will mean, in fact, a maximum of 40 hours, including overtime, as opposed to the former maximum of 50 hours. The maximum number of overtime hours every year will not exceed a ceiling to be established during negotiations within the branches; the ceiling will vary from one branch to another. This represents an attempt by the trade unions to make room for more jobs.

In exchange, the employers obtained greater flexibility in the work timetables to ensure profitable operation of the machinery in the face of reduced working hours. The employers' requests have been accepted by the trade unions but only in principle; the ways and means have to be discussed by the individual branches.

It is expected that the branch level negotiations will begin before 30 September. The conclusions will be made at a national level meeting to be held in December. Parliament will then be informed of the changes to be made in the law and the new program will undoubtedly come into force the beginning of this year.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER DETAILS BROADCAST REFORMS

LD162344 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Communications Minister Georges Fillioud gave the senate a few details about the role to be occupied by local radio services in the future reform of broadcasting in France.

The new statutes will open the way to local expression but not to anarchy. Authorization for broadcasting, breaking the monopoly, will not be granted to business undertakings or to new local monopolies whether they are financial, municipal, trade union or political monopolies. The only stations authorized to broadcast will have to sign terms of references which will impose on them the status of nonprofit making organizations or low-power transmitter monitored by (?TDF) [French television] and the transmission of original programs. These local radios will not be authorized to form networks and will have to comply with the requirements laid down in legislation which governs the press. Finally, the government and parliament will decide whether advertising will be forbidden either partially or totally.

MARCHAIS AGREES TO MEET WITH ITALY'S BERLINGUER

PM171440 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 11 Jul 81 p 6

[Text] At the meeting with PCF Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz on 1 July, Antonio Rubbi, PCI Central Committee member and international section chief, proposed on behalf of the PCI Directorate a meeting between Georges Marchais and Enrico Berlinguer in the near future. Georges Marchais accepted this proposal with pleasure. The date and place of the meeting will be set later by joint agreement.

PCF CADRES REPORTEDLY CALLED FOR GISCARD VOTE

PM171530 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] Alain Leygnier, a L'HUMANITE journalist (who wrote under the pseudonym Nicolas Prayssac), has sent the text of his letter of resignation to Leroy, editor of the PCF daily, to RENCONTRES COMMUNISTES-HEBDO, which Riszbin edits and which published the letter in its 3 July issue. Levgnier accuses the party leadership of "using doubletalk and the cynicism of omniscience" and says that after the PS success and PCF's failure in the first round of the presidential election, there was "open capitulation, shameful opportunism and even behavior paralleling the old workerism." Leygnier adds: "This was a capitulation which, however, was not without duplicity: The Central Committee called on people to vote for Mitterrand, but some cadres, both senior and middle ranking, and some L'HUMANITE journalists campaigned for a Giscard vote or abstention. Petty political maneuvering triumphed to the detriment of principled politics. The leadership bears collective responsibility for this blow dealt to the revolutionary current of the French workers' movement."

RED BRIGADES, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION LINKED

AU171943 Rome ANSA in English 1910 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 17 Jul (ANSA)--A top-secret document uncovering the link between the urban guerrilla Red Brigades in Italy and an "international organization" was reported here today to have been among the papers confiscated earlier this month from Maria Grazia Gelli, P-2 grand master Licio Gelli's daughter. The scoop will appear in the next issue of the ESPRESSO news weekly, whose editors confirmed today that the authenticity of the document has been proven. They said that no more than a dribble of leaks were available about the contents of the explosive document.

What is known, ESPRESSO disclosed, is that it has been kept under seal as top-secret material since its disclosures not only regard Italy, but other countries as well. There was no explanation as to how the fugitive P-2 grand mason got hold of the document, described as being of "very recent" writing.

All that ESPRESSO revealed was that it portrayed not-better-defined "big international organization" as somehow pulling the strings of leftwing terrorism in Italy. The weekly, which has made a reputation for itself with a long series of journalistic scoops, did not know the identity of the author of the document although it insisted that the existence of the document and its authenticity were indisputable.

Maria Grazia Gelli was stopped at Rome's Fiumicino Airport on July 4 as she was entering the country with a suitcase in which a series of documents pertaining to her father's secret Masonic lodge were concealed. The nature of these papers has not been disclosed to the press, although some of them apparently falsely accused the Milan judges investigating the P-2 scandal of corruption.

According to press leaks, another of the documents in the false bottom of Ms Belli's suitcase was a secret CIA report on Italian terrorism.

Whatever their nature, the magistrates in Rome investigating the case have disclosed that the documents were full of "sensational" revelations. The woman is under arrest on charges ranging from espionage and criminal association to aiding and abetting crime.

SPADOLINI GOVERNMENT MAKES ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Secret Service Officials

NC181715 Paris AFP in English 1644 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 18 Jul (AFP)--The government today replaced the heads of Italian secret service agencies, whose reputations were thrown into question in the recent scandal involving the secret Masonic lodge, Propaganda Due (P-2).

Emanuele de Francesco, 60, who served as police commissioner in Rome and Turin in the northwest, was named chief of Italy's internal security agency, SISDE. The police commissioner of Padua in the northeast, Orazio Sparano, 55, was appointed head of the secret service organization CESIS.

The nominations were announced following an inter-ministerial meeting today.

Mr Sparano replaces Walter Pelosi, who is under judicial investigation for "political espionage". He allegedly ordered a surveillance report of the socialist state participation minister, Gianni de Michelis, and sent a copy to the P-2 grand master, Licio Gelli. Mr Pelosi resigned his post while the heads of the two other agencies were put on "regular leave" for membership in the lodge.

Italy's secret services were reorganized in 1978 following charges that they were incapable of curbing Italy's surging terrorism. Following the neo-fascist bombing of the Bologna train station that killed 85 last August, they were again criticized for not forecasting the "reawakening" of Italy's extreme-right. Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini has said he will place the CESIS secret service under his direct control.

Military Chiefs

LD182139 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers has appointed the top military chiefs. Here are their names: Gen Vittorio Santini is defense chief of staff; Gen Umberto Capuzzo is army chief of staff; Admiral Monassi is navy chief of staff; Gen Lorenzo Valdi Tara is general commander of the Carabinieri; Gen Nicola Chiari is general commander of the Inland Revenue Guard.

Prefect Orazio Sparano has been appointed general secretary of the Interministerial Committee for Information and Security. Prefect Emanuele de Francesco is head of SISDE [the intelligence service]. The head of SISMI [military intelligence service] will be appointed at the next meeting of the Council of Ministers at the proposal of the minister of defense. [sentence indistinct].

Intelligence Officials

AU182004 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 18 Jul (ANSA)--The Italian Government announced a radical shake-up at the uppermost echelons of the nation's intelligence services--army, navy and finance police--today in the wake of the P-2 Masonic lodge scandal.

An interministerial committee today appointed two civilians to run Interior Ministry Intelligence Operations (SISDE) and the Liaison Office (CESIS) Emanuele de Francesco and Orazio Sparano respectively. An armed forces officer will be appointed in two weeks to head Military Intelligence (SISMI).

All of the new officers appointed today to take over the key posts of command in the armed forces were said by Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio to "fully meet the essential (?requirements) for the high offices they will cover."

Defense chief-of-staff General Vittorio Santini, who replaces Admiral Giovanni Torrisi.

Army chief-of-staff: General Umberto Capuzzo, replacing General Eugenio Rambaldi, who was retired because of age.

Navy chief-of-staff: Admiral Angelo Monassi, replacing Admiral Bini, retired because of age.

Commander of the "Carabinieri": General Lorenzo Valdi Tara, replacing General Umetro Cappuzzo, who was promoted Army Chief-of-Staff.

Commander of the finance police: General Nicola Chiari, who replaces General Oreste Giannini, a suspected P-2 member.

AVANTI ON PCI 'SUPERFICIALITY' ON SOCIALISTS

PM161405 Rome AVANTI in Italian 3 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Short-Sighted Analyses and Simplistic Assessments from PCI"]

[Text] Altogether the observations devoted to the Socialist Party have been rightly identified by almost all press commentators as the most narrowminded and disappointing aspect of the opening report to the Communist Central Committee meeting. We shall see whether such a shortsighted and hasty approach is corrected during the debate and in the conclusions, but there is little hope of this judging from the premises.

Meanwhile, we cannot fail to point out the superficiality of the analysis of Socialist policy, whose premises, motivation and formation are determined at the same time by the present and inalienable duties of governability; the requirements of regeneration, reform and progress; and a vigorous and proud thrust to the development of Socialist ideals and representation.

This superficiality reveals a mixture of incomprehension and hostility. On the one hand, one has the impression that the PCI is unable to extricate itself from the limitations of a comfortably and unproductively dismissive view of the role and potential of Italian Socialism while remaining content to pay belated and self-interested tribute to European Socialism. The new PSI, rooted in the left and in the free and modern popular awareness of contemporary Italy, and determined to deal with and surmount both the reasons for a lengthy decline and the many crises afflicting the country (not excluding the crisis of DC-PCI bipolarism) remains incomprehensible to the intelligence of PCI headquarters.

On the other hand, the very superficiality of an analysis backed by rambling observations and hasty assessments reveals a fundamental hostility toward the Socialists and toward the innovation that the Socialists represent (dear Comrade Natta, it is your pillars of Hercules [identified wtih Gibraltar, representing limit of human knowledge] and not our "search for the East by sailing West" that is in question; it is the narrow limits of your political culture, not our courage to explore and experiment, that are in question). This hostility reflects the still dominant tendency within the PCI; this hostility is incompatible with the unitary offers. Indeed, overall, it is precisely this contradiction that is paralyzing the PCI and shaping its policy in an ambiguous and sterile manner.

But it the report is ambiguous, there are even in the PCI some people who border on provocation when they talk about a government formed 3 days ago, a government with strong Socialist representation and headed by a non-Christian Democrat, as "alien" to and not the friend of the workers. We reply most clearly that the ones who are not friends of the workers are those who do not defend the autonomy and unity laboriously gained by their trade union organizations; those, indeed, who threaten the unity edifice from within because they are summoned and forced to perform this task from outside, by a party discipline that has become more demanding.

Moreover, it is no accident that the exacerbation of the tone of the antisocialism in the report and the Communist press over the last few days has gone hand in hand with a clampdown on internal debate and the insipid internal dissent, which are accused of "shortcomings in correctness and rigor of moral conduct" and "divisions," no less, which the author of the report graciously "consents to others, but not to us Communists."

Evidently at PCI headquarters speaking ill of the Socialists, splitting and weakening the trade union movement and normalizing the internal dialectic all boil down to the same thing.

COUNCIL OF REVOLUTION OPPOSES GOVERNMENT DECREE

LD180904 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 0815 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The Council of the Revolution today declared the government decree seeking to amend current legislation defining the boundaries between the public and private sectors of the economy as unconstitutional, thus opposing the views expressed on the matter by the constitutional committee which had endorsed the decree. This is the second consecutive time that the Council of the Revolution has gone against the constitutional committee's ruling on this matter.

According to ANOP, the ruling by the Council of the Revolution was approved by a large majority. Only Gen Lemos Ferreira, Adm Sousa Leitao and Lt Col Canto e Castro opposed the council's ruling.

Generals Melo Egidio and [name indistinct] were absent from the Council meeting. As usual, the president of the republic did not vote.

The Council's decisions will be made public in a communique to be released this morning and read by the Council's spokesman, Lt Col Vitor Alves. According to ANOP, the communique will be very harsh toward the government.

In a first reaction to the Council's ruling, which vetoes the government decree establishing a new demarcation line between the public and private sectors of the economy, leader of the Popular Monarchist Party [PPM] Goncalo Riberio Teles said it might have unforeseeable consequences since it harms all the government's efforts to overcome the country's current economic crisis. The PPM leader does not believe, however, that the Council's ruling could lead to the resignation of Pinto Balsemao, but he admitted a conflict between the government and the Council of the Revolution has now emerged, and it will be difficult to solve.

President on Decision

LD182350 Lisbon in Portuguese to Africa 2000 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Speaking to reporters today during a visit to Paredes, President Ramalho Eanes said he was certain that the decision of the Council of the Revolution would not cause any kind of an institutional breakdown.

[Begin Eanes recording] I take the view that democracy is a system incompatible with dramatic breakdowns; this being so, and ours being a democratic regime, it is obvious that the decision of the Council of the Revolution will not, in my opinion, cause any kind of a breakdown.

That was the first aspect I wanted to highlight. As to my personal position, it is well known; whenever this law has come before the Council of the Revolution I have come out against its being declared unconstitutional and have defended its promulgation.

I would like, however, to explain my position further so as to clear any possible doubts. I take the view that this law, in its present version, provides a general framework that would not directly cause any significant changes in our economic life. Secondly, I take the view that this law would not--even after it had been elaborated on in the revelant norms and regulations--lead to any major developments in the investments sector, because there is a revision of the Constitution coming up and this revision could always--in theory at least--change the law in question.

I would like to add that I understand the attitude of the Council of the Revolution--and respect it--in the light of the position it has adopted. Likewise, from a political standpoint I understand--and accept--the government's position. I am aware that the government has inherited an extraordinarily difficult economic situation. It is understandable that the government should seek to equip itself with all the instruments it deems necessary for carrying out its work--namely in the economic sector.

However, I repeat, there are no breakdowns in democracy; our democratic regime gives us solutions instead. The first possible solution would be the law's reappraisal by parliament by a specific parliamentary majority. In this case, as you know, the president of the republic would have no choice but to promulgate it.

The other possible solution is the revision of the Constitution, which could already have been carried out and will surely now take place rapidly. This revision could totally change the entire legal framework that regulates the country's economic life, in such a way that all its active components--and especially the private enterpreneurs--would have clear prospects before them, with clearly defined rules, enabling them to invest confidently and thus create the wealth indispensable for improving the country's situation.

I would also like to add that, in the light of what was said at the Council of Ministers' meeting in 1980 when it discussed the Council of the Revolution's latest veto on this law, I became convinced that this law would not crop up again. What convinced me were the statements made at the time by the then prime minister--which seemed totally reasonable to me--to the effect that there would be no further legislation on the matter before the revision of the Constitution, because after the revision matters would be much simpler and clearer. [end recording]

SAO TOME'S EX-LEADER TROVOADA RELEASED IN LISBON

NC141028 Paris AFP in English 1012 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Lisbon, 14 Jul (AFP)--Former Prime Minister of Sao Tome Principe Miguel Trovoada has been released by President Pinta do Costa on the sixth anniversary of independence from Portugal, the Portuguese socialist daily PORTUGAL HOJE reported today.

Mr Trovoada, who was a leading figure in the fight for independence, was arrested in December 1979 accused of destabilisation, economic sabotage and being a foreign agent.

Portuguese Socialist Party leader Mario Soares asked President do Costa to release Mr Trovoada on several occasions.

BRIEFS

PARTY DEPUTY RESIGNATION--Mario Raposo, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party, "today resigned from his post." In a statement to Lisbon Radio late this afternoon, Mario Raposo said that he tendered his resignation due to "disagreements with a number of criteria which are being adopted by the party's political executive" and which were reflected most recently in the "press statement made by the prime minister after the meeting of the Council of Ministers the day before yesterday." He added that his disagreement concerns basically the recently approved law on the parliamentary deputies' revised statute and the prime minister's stand on the document signed by a number of MP's undertaking to present a new amnesty bill to parliament explicitly covering militants of the Revolutionary Party of the Proletariat currently in jail. [Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1830 GMT 16 Jul 81 LD]

OPINION POLL SHOWS IMPROVED LABOR PARTY STANDING

PM171236 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 16 Jul 81 p 11

[Text] On the eve of the Warrington by-election, the voting pattern of the nation as a whole shows Labour's lead continuing to improve from eight per cent last month to 10.5 per cent this [month].

The most recent Gallup poll conducted exclusively for the DAILY TELEGRAPH also shows that approval of the government continues to decline with Mrs Thatcher's standing as prime minister at its lowest ebb.

Mr Foot's popularity has not improved in line with his party's, and Mr Steel remains the only major party leader with a majority approval.

With interviewing carried out while street violence was in the news, the number of people citing law and order as the most important problem rose from something like one per cent last month to 10 per cent last weekend.

This came a poor runner-up to unemployment as a problem, which was mentioned by 68 percent.

Replies to Gallup's normal voting question were:

	Today	June	May	Apr
Cons	30	29.5	32	30
Labour	40.5	37.5	35.5	34.5
Liberal	14.5	18	18	14
Soc. Dem	12	12.5	11	19
Other	3	2.5	3.5	2.5

Replies to Gallup's now standard second voting question, where respondents are reminded of the existence of the Social Democrats, as well as the other main parties, shows Labour at its highest point since this question was first asked earlier this year:

	Today	June	May	Apr
Cons	25.5	28	28	25
Labour	36	33.5	29.5	29
Soc. Dem	24.5	23	25.5	32.5
Liberal	11.5	14.5	14	12
Other	2.5	1	3	1.5

Despite Labour's improvement support for an alliance between the Social Democrats and Liberals increased as indicated in replies to Gallup's third question when such an alliance is put to those interviewed.

	Today	June	May	Apr
Conservative	25	27.5	28.5	25.5
Labour	33.5	33.5	28.5	28
Social Democrat-Liberal	39	37	40	45
Other	2.5	2	3	1.5

Labour has a narrow lead over the alliance among men, while the alliance is ahead among women.

The survey was based on a nationally representative quota sample of 965 electors in more than 100 districts between July 8 and Monday. The "don't knows" excluded from Gallup's standard voting question amounted to 10.5 percent.

Details of the standard "popularity" questions were:

"Do you approve or disapprove of the government's record to date?"

	Today	June	May	Apr
Approve	23	26	29	24
Disapprove	66	63	60	67
Don't know	11	11	11	9

"Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with Mrs Thatcher as prime minister?"

	Today	June	May	Apr
Satisfied	30	33	35	30
Dissastisfied	65	61	60	65
Don't know	5	6	5	5

"Do you think Mr Foot is or is not proving a good leader of the Labour Party?"

	Today	June	May	Apr
Is	25	28	26	21
Is not	52	48	52	54
Don't know	23	24	22	25

"Do you think Mr Steel is or is not proving a good leader of the Liberal Party?"

Is	56	61	63	60
Is not	20	18	17	20
Don't know	24	21	20	20

[Column headings in penultimate table are as published; final table has no column headings]

KIPRIANOU HOLDS NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING ON CYPRUS

NC162044 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] President Kiprianou presided over a National Council meeting that convened this afternoon.

According to an official announcement, at the meeting which lasted for about 3 hours, the president of the republic briefed the National Council members on the latest development on the Cyprus issue, including the consultations that President Kiprianou had with the Greek Government during his recent visit to Athens. An exchange of views began at the meeting which will be continued.

O AGON Comments

NC170748 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 17 Jul 81 p 2

[From the "Our Positions" column: "The National Council"]

[Text] The National Council, instituted by the unforgettable Ethnarch Makarios, proved until his death to be a very useful institution. A man of Makarios' stature considered that the critical moments through which the nation was passing dictated collective consultations and that the burden of responsibility for the necessary decisions was too heavy for his shoulders alone.

With the adoption of the institution, Ethnarch Makarios considered it expedient to invite members of the National and Ministerial Councils to collective consultations prior to the adoption of any decisions. Responsibility for the decisions and the decisions themselves, when the time came to take them, were his own. This, however, did not make him ignore the views of others. On the contrary, he asked for the recommendations of others and discussed with them both his own views as well as their recommendations. The result was that when he made his decisions there was no reaction and there was unity on the national issue. After Makarios' death, the institution of the National Council was debauched. It was altered from a body for consultation into a body to be informed after the fact. This led to its fundamental dissolution when it became useless.

The return of the Democratic Rally [DISI] to the National Council will, we believe, offer an excellent opportunity for its revitalization. The moments we are passing through are no less critical than those when Ethnarch Makarios considered it necessary to ask for the opinion of the masses. Nor is the burden of decision any less. There is, therefore, every reason for the National Council to function as it did at the time of Makarios--with the prospect that national unity on national issues will emerge.

O AGON: CONFUSION IN OFFICIAL POSITIONS ON TREASON

NC180806 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 18 Jul 81 p 2

[From the "Our Positions" column: "Where Do They Stand?"]

[Text] Government policy is, officially, expressed by the president of the state. The government's positions are those independently stated by the president despite the fact that other leading personalities of his own party express contrary views. Thus, when the president states that the case of treason remains open and that those guilty of it have not yet been punished, this means that this is what the government believes. This is why, only yesterday, we asked him to close the case by punishing those guilty without any further delay.

There is confusion, however, about the positions of his Democratic Party [DHIKO] on this issue. On the one hand, we have the "second in command," Chairman of the House of Representatives Ladhas, asking for the oblivion of the past, and the party's parliamentary representative, Galanos, taking a position against the investigation of those guilty, while on the other hand we have the leader of the party, Kiprianou, stating that those who think the case of treason is closed are wrong.

There certainly is confusion and lack of clarity on the party's position on this serious issue, and it should be cleared up.

Investigation Urged

NC180855 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 18 Jul 81 p 3

[From the "Independent" column: "The dossier and the government"]

[Text] All parties are agreed and make lengthy statements that the dossier on the treason in Cyprus should be opened so that the complete truth may become known and those guilty punished. The government does not disagree. It tells us, however, in the words of the president himself, that it is unable to open this dossier because all the basic facts are in Athens and that only the Greek Government is in a position to reveal them. In its turn, Athens argues that the national interest does not at this moment recommend such a move. It has not escaped our attention, however, that Nicosia has never, openly and officially, asked Athens to proceed with the opening of the dossier. So long as it fails to do this, it means that Nicosia also does not want this dossier opened. If it is to prove the contrary, all Nicosia has to do is to grasp the opportunity to use the forthcoming visit of Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and to ask, on behalf of Cypriot Hellenism, that upon his return to Athens he proceeds with the opening of this dossier.

USSR WANTS INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS TO CONTINUE

NC160744 Ankara YANKI in Turkish 13-19 Jul 81 p 13

[Excerpt] Views expressed by some parties during the election campaign in the Greek Cypriot sector to the effect that "Turkish Cypriots will make concessions after the elections" have led Western news media to talk about a NATO plan for Cyprus, which has caused anxiety and expectations in both the Turkish and Greek Cypriot sectors. The authorities concerned flatly deny these rumors.

The changing conditions in the Middle East, the importance of defending the Persian Gulf and the occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union have removed Western pressure on Turkey in connection with Cyprus. Now no one, not even the United States, talks about Cyprus and says "resolve this issue without further delay." Only occasional press reports on "NATO plans" or reports that the United States will be given a base in Cyprus for its Rapid Deployment Force for the Persian Gulf worry the political parties in the Greek Cypriot sector. Such reports worry Moscow, too. Moscow advises the communist party AKEL, which is growing in strength in Cyprus, to see that the intercommunal talks are not discontinued. Therefore, the dialogue continues. Now that the general elections in both sectors are over, Denktas will fly to Ankara for consultations as soon as a government is formed in the TFSC. Then the Turkish and Greek Cypriot intercommunal talks will be resumed in earnest. However, no one expects an early result. The Greek Cypriots as well as some Turkish Cypriots, who have been worrying about it, know now that it is wrong to expect the Turkish military administration to make concessions for the sake of resolving the Cyprus dispute. Consequently, the intercommunal talks will have to be resumed and continued on a more realistic basis.

PAPER SEES CONTRADICTIONS IN NICOSIA, ATHENS VIEWS

NC180756 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 18 Jul 81 p 1

[From the "My Opinion" column: "The New Contradictions--Different Estimates Between Athens and Nicosia"]

[Text] Unfortunately, we are once again obliged to point out new contradictions and differences in evaluations by official Athens and official Nicosia on the prospects of the national issue. These contradictions and differences, unfortunately, appear just after the president's visit to Athens and declarations about joint views and positions of the two governments on the Cyprus issue.

What are the clashing views and the absolutely contrary evaluations observable on both sides? The difference lies in the fact that the president of Cyprus says one thing while the Greek foreign minister says something different.

On two consecutive days, Mitsotakis proclaimed that he is certain the Turks will submit "realistic and specific" proposals on the territorial issue and stressed he has "controlled optimism," hoping for "positive developments" on the Cyprus issue.

On the other hand, President Kiprianou appears pessimistic and misses no opportunity to declare that statements from the Turkish side leave no margins for optimism on a favorable outcome of the dialogue. Only last night, Deputy Interior Minister Stilianou stressed that the provocative and incendiary Turkish statements leave no doubt about the content of proposals to be submitted by the Turks on 5 August.

This is not the first time that Nicosia says one thing and Athens another. This time, however, things are different. These clashing statements come only a few days after the consultations of President Kiprianou with the Greek Government, during which, as it was declared, "full unanimity of views" was established.

It is characteristic that during his last statement Mitsotakis said: "With Kiprianou we exchanged information that is approximately the same as ours and we agreed on the handling."

What kind of "unanimity of views" was achieved and how is it that "common information" was exchanged at a time when Athens concludes in advance that there will be a submission of "realistic and specific Turkish proposals" while Nicosia states that with his statement Denktas revealed the unacceptable character of these proposals? How is it that Athens is optimistic and Nicosia is pessimistic?

The people have every right to expect some sort of official explanation on this serious observable divergence in the evaluations of Athens and Nicosia. The people also expected that Kiprianou's visit to Athens would have cleared things up and would have set the foundation for a joint handling of new developments. It is with sadness that the people now see that confusion increases and that evaluations are completely different.

CYPRUS WEEKLY REPORTS ITALIAN MEDIATION EFFORTS

NC171105 Nicosia THE CYPRUS WEEKLY in English 17 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Rome--Italian Defence Minister Lelio Lagorio revealed here yesterday that the Italian Government was involved in quiet mediation between Greece and Turkey in an attempt to solve the Cyprus problem and Greco-Turkish differences over air space and Aegean sea rights. "The more we think about these issues and the less we talk about them the better," Lagorio told a news conference launching a monthly magazine on foreign and military affairs, ITALIA INTERNAZIONALE.

Asked whether Italy had volunteered to mediate or been asked, Lagorio replied "there was a convergence of intentions. Italy is carrying out without any clamour a task of dialogue and attention between Greece and Turkey on the (oil drilling) platform and on air rights," Lagorio said. He said the issue of Cyprus where Turkey maintains several thousand troops, since she invaded the island in 1974, was also involved. Lagorio refused to go into details except to say that contacts had been stepped up in the past few months.

Lagorio, a Socialist, said the efforts originated from a committee of the three nations to study problems of NATO's southern flank, the committee was created at a defence ministers' meeting a year ago. He said contacts were taking place among chiefs of staffs of the three countries because diplomatic talks between Turkey and Greece had been stagnant recently.

Disputes over rights for the seabed--believed to contain oil--and over air channels, have strained relations between the two nations since the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974. In 1980, in the first breakthrough between the two NATO nations, Greece, and Turkey, opened Aegean airspace to international civil aviation. As a result airline companies can now fly over the Aegean Sea instead of taking costly roundabout routes. Last year, Greece rejoined NATO, despite domestic opposition from leftwing parties.

PAPER ON EFFORTS TO EXPAND GOBBI'S ROLE IN TALKS

NC170655 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 17 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] According to information available to I SIMERINI, the Cyprus Government is seriously considering severance of the intercommunal talks and an appeal to the United Nations if Turkish proposals on the territorial issue are not specific and substantial. As reported, Turkish proposals on the territorial issue are expected on 5 August.

According to our information, the possibility of severing the intercommunal dialogue seriously concerns Gobbi, the special envoy of the UN secretary general in Cyprus, who is already making efforts to prevent a new deadlock. We have also been informed that a new formula is being studied aimed at expanding Gobbi's authority and at strengthening his role. The Greek side appears to accept the formula while the position of the Turkish side has not yet been defined. Finally, we are informed that, if necessary, Waldheim is determined to personally intervene in order to prevent severance of the intercommunal negotiations.

NORTH ASSEMBLY FAILS TO ELECT PRESIDENT

TA161407 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Communal Liberation Party [CLP] Gazimagosa [Famagusta] Deputy Ismail Bozkurt, who was proposed as the legislative assembly president at the assembly meeting this morning, did not obtain sufficient votes. The legislative assembly met at 1000 this morning and held four sessions. Speaking at the assembly, National Unity Party [NUP] secretary general and Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Energy Kucuk said that his party will not submit any candidates at this stage. CLP leader Alpay Durduran proposed party secretary Bozkurt as a candidate. Bozkurt could not obtain an absolute majority, namely 21 votes, in the first round of voting. Nineteen votes were cast in favor and 18 against, 2 deputies abstained and 1 vote was void. The legislative assembly will meet again at 1100 on 18 July to elect a president.

Nejat Konuk Elected

TA181042 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] According to a news bulletin, Democratic People's Party leader Nejat Konuk, who was a candidate for the assembly presidency, was (?unanimously) elected president of the assembly.

MITSOTAKIS GIVES FOREIGN POLICY NEWS CONFERENCE

NC162240 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Today, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis had a free discussion with the press representatives on issues of foreign policy over the ERT television. The foreign minister stressed that the government considers the results of the country's entry to the EEC as very satisfactory.

In answer to a question on the Cyprus issue and the Greek-Turkish differences, the foreign minister expressed as totally inaccurate the rumor about so-called Greek concessions in the Aegean so that Turkey will make concessions on the Cyprus issue. Greece, he said, has never connected the consultations that it holds with Turkey with its efforts to resolve the Cyprus issue in a friendly manner. It is foolish, he added, for one to think that exchanges can be made from one issue to another.

Referring to the Atlantic alliance, Mr Mitsotakis reminded that the entire military armament of our country is Western and, basically, American. The military aid that is being granted in order to bring our national defense to a high level, he added, is being granted within the framework of the Atlantic alliance. If Greece ever leaves the alliance, it is certain that we shall not have its support. It is natural for the alliance, Mr Mitsotakis pointed out, not to support countries that are not its members.

On the issue of the Greek-U.S. negotiations on the bases, the foreign minister said that the talks will be continued after the elections, based on a review of the old 1953 agreement.

Finally, he referred to his coming visit to Cyprus. The foreign minister said that he reserves cautious optimism for the coming developments of the Cyprus issue. There is hope, he added, that the Turkish Cypriot side will submit realistic proposals at the beginning of August, as the extension of suspense is not in the interest of Turkey. Lastly, he said that the visit that he will pay in a few days to Nicosia indicates the Greek government's increased interest in the course of the Cyprus problem.

AVEROF ANNOUNCES MEASURES TO IMPROVE ECONOMY

NC192023 Athens NEWS in English 19 Jul 81 p 12

[Text] Vice-premier Averof yesterday announced measures for the improvement of the economy. Among others, Mr Averof said that the investments program was under review and that the emphasis would be on financing big projects. It is hoped that in the next 4 months 5 to 10 billion drachmas will be saved.

All public service corporations will be asked to reduce expenditures by 2 per cent, Mr Averof said (those with deficits by 5 per cent) and there will be a freeze on public service hiring--except for hospitals, educational institutions and the security forces.

Other measures include the doubling of the amount banks can loan to small and medium businesses without collateral, doubling of housing loans and lengthening the "grace period," increasing the ATE [Agricultural Bank of Greece] program to 2 billion drachmas, simplifying the Agricultural Bank's loan-granting procedures, setting up a program of loans to graduates mechanical and electrical engineering and agricultural schools, and others.

GOVERNMENT REQUESTS EXTRADICTION OF AGCA FROM ITALY

TA191821 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] Justice Minister Cevdet Mentes has announced that Turkey has officially applied to Italian authorities for the extradition of the murderer of Abdi Ipekci, Mehmet Ali Agca. In a statement to the National Press Agency [UBA], Mentes said that the Turkish Government expects the Italian authorities to show understanding on this subject. Mentes said: We have officially applied to Italian authorities for the extradition of terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca. Agca will receive the necessary sentence from the Turkish courts.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS ISRAELI RAID IN LEBANON

TA181715 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] It has been announced that Turkey believes that the recent Israeli attack against Lebanon could create grave consequences in the region. The Foreign Ministry statement on the subject is as follows:

We have learned with grief that the recent air and sea attack by Israel against Lebanon on 17 July has caused great loss of life. Israel's dangerous and grave actions could increase the existing tension and create serious consequences by inviting new elements of instability to the region. Through this action, Israel will bear the responsibility of the mounting tension and escalation in the region. Turkey is following with concern those developments in the region that highly interest it.

CUMHURIYET INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN

NC170940 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 14 Jul 81 pp 1, 7

[Interview granted by Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen to CUMHURIYET correspondent Kenan Mortan in Izmir; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: In your address to businessmen in Izmir, you stated that political conditions must be favorable for full EEC membership. Can you expand on this?

Answer: In principle, Turkey has decided on full membership, but as you know, to be entitled to full membership we have to have an operating parliamentary democracy. We have informed the EEC that we would like to be full members. What we are trying to do now is to fulfill the obligations toward the EEC which Turkey has had to postpone. The necessary joint customs tariffs reductions will be made in 1982. You appreciate that full membership cannot be attained overnight. For this to happen, optimum political conditions are essential. As a matter of fact, by synchronizing our application for full membership with parliamentary democracy, we shall be expressing our faith in parliamentary democracy.

Question: Is there a favorable basis for intercommunal talks now that elections are over in the Turkish and Greek Cypriot sectors of Cyprus?

Answer: Certainly. Talks should begin in July [as published]. However, I think the main talks will begin in August. In the meantime, I hope that the political parties that come to power will act with a sense of responsibility.

Question: It is understood that Begin, who is in favor of a tough Israeli policy after the elections, is going to form the government. Is this likely to increase tension in the Middle East?

Answer: Naturally, implementing a tough policy is by no means auspicious for the region. But tension in the Middle East is caused by more than one factor.

Question: Will the peace mediation conducted by Turkey through Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu continue?

Answer: Yes, it will, but no great developments should be expected during the month of Ramadan. Turkey will undertake any and every effort which is likely to reduce tension in the region.

STATE MINISTER LEAVES FOR NORTH CYPRUS VISIT

TA171204 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] State and Deputy Prime Minister and Cyprus Coordination Council President Zeyyat Beykara has left for the TFSC. Baykara, who will attend the 20 July peace and freedom ceremonies, will also hold talks in the TFSC on economic and social matters.

A delegation comprised of representatives of relevant ministries and organizations is accompanying Baykara on his tour. Baykara and the delegation accompanying him will return to Ankara on 21 July.

TERCUMAN ON DENKTAS' INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS PROPOSALS

NC171633 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 16 Jul 81 p 3

[Report by Ozdemir Kalpakcioglu, AKAJANS correspondent, Ankara]

[Text] Intercommunal talks in Cyprus are expected to be intensified during August following the formation of a TFSC Government. It is reported that President Denktas will arrive in Ankara on 21 July, where he will be received by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and where he will have consultations with Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen.

According to information, obtained by the AKAJANS correspondent, the TFSC will be open to suggestions for land and border adjustments in specific areas instead of global talks involving specific percentages when the Greek Cypriot side brings up the question of Varosha as a priority issue. Sources say that the TFSC is ready for land adjustments in the south of Varosha and in Erenkoy (Kokkina), Avgona, Gaziler (Pyroi), Akincilar (Louroujina), and Duzce (Akhna) areas, but it is not prepared to discuss percentage suggestions concerning the whole of the island.

On the other hand, it is also reported that the TFSC will insist on Turkey remaining as a guarantor as in the 1960 constitution and that the future Cyprus Republic be founded on the basis of a bizonal system. It is further reported that the TFSC will make no concessions on its demand that its equal partnership rights be represented in all organs.

In the intercommunal talks, the TFSC will insist on the complete lifting of the embargo now being implemented against the Turkish Cypriot community. The TFSC will also want the recognition of the passport system currently being implemented in the Turkish Cypriot sector and it will insist on the ports being freely used by all ships as well as on allowing the passengers landing at Ercan airport to cross into southern Cyprus quite freely.

Observers say that the attitude of the Greek Cypriot side will determine the fate of the intercommunal talks which are expected to be intensified in August. They believe that if this attitude takes the form of intransigence, the TFSC may adopt important decisions concerning its future.

TURKISH-GREEK CULTURAL COMMITTEE CONCLUDES TALKS

TA171528 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] The Turkish-Greek cultural committee has concluded its activities in Ankara. The heads of the delegations, who held a joint news conference after the committee meetings that lasted 2 days, gave information on the developments. Head of the Turkish delegation retired Ambassador Turgut Menemencioglu said that the Turkish-Greek cultural agreement signed in 1951 was reviewed at the committee meetings. Noting that they had discussed steps that might be taken to develop cultural relations within the framework of this agreement, Menemencioglu added that the proposals on which a unity of views was reached at the meetings will be submitted by the delegations to their respective governments. The head of the Greek delegation and former Greek ambassador to Ankara said that the aim of the committee was to activate the 1951 cultural agreement.

ENERGY MINISTER VIEWS RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA

TA171300 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] It has been announced that as of next year, the electricity to be imported from Bulgaria will be doubled. Energy and Natural Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol answered our correspondent's questions on the talks held with the Bulgarian energy minister in Ankara a few days ago. Bingol said that currently Turkey is importing some 700,000 kilowatt hours of electricity annually from Bulgaria. Bingol noted that following the inauguration of the new transmission line being built between the two countries, this amount is expected to reach 1,200,000,000 [as heard] kilowatt hours as of next year.

Pointing out that cooperation will be conducted with Bulgaria on the enrichment of low-calorie lignite, which is produced in great quantities in various parts of Turkey, Bingol said that it will thus be possible to use this coal in industry and heating.

Bulgarian Minister Departs

TA181044 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Bulgarian Minister of Power Supply Nikola Todoriev, who arrived in Turkey some time ago, has left for Bulgaria. After concluding his official talks in Ankara, Todoriev visited historic sites in Izmir and Istanbul. He left Istanbul for Sofia by air this morning.

ARAYIS COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

NC161854 Ankara ARAYIS in Turkish 11 Jul 81 p 9

["Interpretation of Events" column: "Turkey, Libya and Saudi Arabia"]

[Excerpts] Libya provides Turkey with 2-3 million tons of crude oil every year. However, it is difficult to say that by supplying Turkey with crude oil, Libya is extending exceptional facilities to Turkey. When the example of Iraq and Iran are taken into consideration, particularly that of Iran in the past 2 years, one might say "Libya is behaving jealously."

Apart from crude oil, Libya's importance to Turkey's economy has greatly increased. A total of $95 million worth of exports, equal to 7.1 percent of the total $1.34 billion worth of goods Turkey exported during the first 4 months of the year, went to Libya. The value of goods Libya has expressed a desire to purchase from Turkey has risen to $650 million, and this amount is expected to rise to $1 billion. On the other hand, $3.5 billion of the $5 billion worth of construction work undertaken by Turkish contractors in the Middle East is in Libya.

It can be said that Libya is carefully trying to win Turkey's heart. It is, in fact, possible to talk about some Libyan success in this respect. For example, Libyan Air Force officers trained in Turkey are shown on Turkish television. If one can believe what the daily press says, one of the reasons West Germany postponed military aid to Turkey until September is that a few of the submarines obtained from Germany during the pervious aid period have been given to Libya.

It cannot be argued that from Turkey's standpoint, these developments carry much weight apart from the fact that they improve trade relations. Nevertheless, Libya, which appears to be isolated from the arena of external politics, is undoubtedly trying to prevent a rapprochement between Saudi Arabia and Turkey, which, despite its economic difficulties, is the biggest military power in the Middle East. Those who shape Libya's foreign policy believe that the protection of the interests of the Western powers in the Middle East is possible through the conclusion of a military pact between Turkey and Saudi Arabia. They also believe that later on Egypt and Israel will join it.

The Turkish authorities have clearly stated, whenever the question has arisen, that Turkey would not be a party to such a plan. But Libya appears to be acting cautiously in this respect. It is very closely watching efforts Turkey is making in Saudi Arabia to overcome its economic difficulties and increase its foreign exchange reserves. Turkey's efforts to maintain its economic and financial relations within certain limits without undertaking any political responsibility in the Middle East cannot be easily accomplished under the present circumstances.

MILITARY PROSECUTORS DEMAND DEATH PENALTY

Istanbul Command

TA161914 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Summary] The third military court of the Istanbul Martial Law Command has begun trying 24 militants belonging to an illegal extreme leftist organization accused of committing anarchic acts with the aim of overthrowing the existing order and replacing it with a Marxist-Leninist one. In his indictment, the military prosecutor demanded the death penalty for 5 of the suspects, who have not yet been captured. Prison sentences not less than 7 years each were demanded for the remaining 19 suspects.

The military prosecutor's office of the Third Army and Martial Law Command has filed a suit in connection with 39 members of the illegal Revolutionary Path Organization [Dev Yol] and the People's Liberation organization who were involved in numerous anarchic incidents in Rize. The prosecutor's office demanded the death penalty for 12 of the suspects and prison sentences ranging from 5 to 15 years for the remaining 27 suspects. The Aegean Army and Martial Law Command has filed a suit in connection with 25 militants belonging to an illegal extreme leftist organization who are accused of killing 6 persons, one of them a security forces official. The death penalty is demanded for 10 of the suspects.

Diyarbakir Command

TA161909 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] The interrogation of 162 suspects belonging to the illegal secessionist Rizgari and Alarizgari [secessionist Kurdish organizations] organizations has begun at the first military court of the Diyarbakir Martial Law Command. The death penalty is demanded for 11 of the suspects. The indictment, read by the military prosecutor, demanded prison sentences ranging from 8 to 15 years from the remaining 151 suspects. Interrogation of the suspects will continue tomorrow as well.

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Schmidt Interview

DW201143 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1930 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Reporter Schaff interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Ottawa; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Do you expect changes to emanate from the forthcoming summit meeting with regard to the U.S. interest rate policy, changes which could have a positive effect on our position?

[Answer] I have reservations and am skeptical with regard to that point. At any rate, we will clearly point out what effect the U.S. high interest rate policy has on the European national economies and what consequences we will necessarily have to draw for our national economies. Other countries also have drawn consequences, such as Canada.

[Question] One has the feeling that you now have more understanding for the U.S. high interest rate policy than you did a few months ago. Is this true?

[Answer] No, I would not put it that way. We have lower price increases than in America; we have had lower price increases for years. We accomplished this without such a high interest rate policy. We have used monetary policy means, wage agreements between trade unions and firms, state tax policy means and the state budget policy means--we have used all these instruments and have not relied just on monetary policy and interest rates.

One can hold the value of one's currency stable--we have demonstrated this in Germany--without this kind of a high interest rate policy. But the Americans have embarked on this path and it seems to me that they will continue to follow it for several more months. We will decide on measures in late July in Bonn to reduce debts by laender, the government and communities so as to create leeway for interest rate cuts by taking up less money from the capital market. These measures will be the necessary consequence we Germans have to draw because we do not want to experience the same high interest rates that have become usual in North America.

[Question] The Canadian prime minister has great plans for the Third World, such as a development plan for the Caribbean. Does he expect the Federal Republic to take part financially?

[Answer] No, I don't think that is expressed quite correctly. First, I would like to stress that the ideas of common development aid with Canadian, U.S., Mexican and Venezuelan financing may have occurred simultaneously to several people, but we in Bonn expressed it publicly some time ago. We have a certain copyright there.

The Federal Republic gives development aid to a great number of states in the Caribbean and on the Central American isthmus. We will continue doing this. If the four North and Central American states who are to be the main financial supporters of the new project, namely, Canada, the United States, Mexico and Venezuela, so desire, we will coordinate our development policy with theirs in this area. However, we do not intend, and it isn't even possible at the moment, to increase our financial aid.

[Question] Regarding the key word protectionism, all the countries represented here at the Ottawa summit conference have committed an increasing number of sins lately. Would a communique issued at the end of such a conference be credible if it expresses the desire to return to free trade?

[Answer] You are right. Almost every state has sinned. Some states of the European Community have very much sinned regarding steel, with the result that there have been bad social consequences for our steel industry. Yet I believe that it is urgently necessary for the seven greatest industrial democracies of the world to again promise themselves not to let trade protectionism, currency protectionism and credit protectionism develop any farther. If we let matters develop freely, we might possibly find ourselves in situations such as in 1931 or 1932. How beautiful the words of the communique are is not important; what is important is being able to trust each other in this matter.

[Question] How binding can such a communique be?

[Answer] The communique has no significance under international law, but I repeat: Personal confidence is very decisive.

Spadolini, Schmidt Talks

AU202020 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Ottawa, 20 Jul (ANSA)--Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt met this morning on the fringe of summit talks to discuss East-West relations and problems between the industrialized West and the Third World.

A communique said the two sides had identical views on all of the issues discussed. They confirmed their commitment to NATO's plans to modernize nuclear missiles in Europe, plans which are linked to the resumption of arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union.

The two government leaders also discussed developments in Poland, the Middle East and Afghanistan, disclosing that they had similar views on these issues too.

French Minister's Comments

LD201823 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] The summit meeting of the world's seven richest countries has opened in Ottawa. Since early this afternoon, Francois Mitterrand has been in session with his six colleagues. They have immediately tackled the main subject of the meeting, monetary problems, particularly the high U.S. interest rates which at times have had disastrous consequences for the economies of the U.S. partners. At Chateau Montebello in the Canadian countryside, Mitterrand has with him a specialist, Finance Minister Jacques Delors, who has explained the essence of the problem to our special correspondent, Bernard Vallette.

[Begin recording] [Delors] What has pleased me is that our German friends have shared our opinions; thus, the Bonn summit had its uses. In their own style, the Japanese, the Italians and the British also had the same criticisms.

[Vallette] So what happened then? Can one foresee in the medium term an American gesture, namely, a reduction of the interest rates.

[Delors] No, obviously, we are not on the same line as the Americans. Therefore, I have turned to a solution which is simple, because it corresponds with what has already been done, that is, separating the evolution of the dollar from the evolution of the U.S. interest rates. In other words, the Americans should regulate the value of the dollar. If we obtain only this much--not tonight but in the coming months--I believe we would already be making some progress in the fight against the world monetary disorder. However, we must understand that if this disorder continues for too long, we run the risk of seeing as dark a period as in 1928. [end recording]

Cheysson Remarks

LD210848 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] In Ottawa, the dialogue between the United States and its allies is difficult. Dispute centers on the unreasonable inflation of U.S. interest rates. The Europeans and France have calculated its effect. It equals that of a third oil shock. Reagan refuses to make promises but makes forcasts: According to the U.S. President, credit should be cheaper before the end of the year. The Europeans, however, are not satisfied with dregs. The arm twisting duel continues. Here is Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, who sums up clearly the position held by Francois Mitterrand.

[Begin recording] It is important that Reagan understand the repercussions of this policy. These repercussions include considerable suffering for his allies in Europe, allies whom he also asks--and we in France think that he does so quite rightly--to step up their defense efforts, to show in many ways their complete solidarity in the field of security. Reagan is now better informed on the contradiction that may appear between a unitary solidarity, unitary security between all our countries, and U.S. measures that would unsettle fundamental factors of the European countries in a way that would impair this security. [end recording]

I add that Francois Mitterrand submitted to his partners a five-point plan for better coordination of the fight against unemployment. This plan also deals with customs tariffs and trade with the USSR. Finally, the next summit of the seven industrial countries will be held in France next year if everybody agrees.

KREISKY COMMENTS ON DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS

DW200931 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Reporter Ernst-Dieter Lueg interview with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in the program "Report From Bonn"; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] According to your assessments and insights, do you think that disarmament negotiations will begin this year between both superpowers? And isn't some European interest involved in such negotiations because the new missiles will be deployed on European territory?

[Answer] I can only hope that the talks slated for this fall between the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister will eventually lead to negotiations. However, at the moment, such an atmosphere of mistrust exists between the big powers--more than in the past--that we are somewhat unsure.

[Question] Do you consider European interest in such negotiations logical and natural?

[Answer] Obviously, a major reason for the negotiations is to see whether we in Europe can preserve the policy of detente. This is the matter involved; we have seen the successes of detente policy and we want this policy to be continued here.

[Question] When you speak of mistrust between the superpowers, don't you consider a meeting of the two superpowers to be absolutely necessary and urgent?

[Answer] It always depends on, of course, what level such a meeting takes place. If it is a meeting of important personalities, naturally, it must be properly prepared because we cannot afford a debacle. It would be good if both foreign ministers talked to each other since they really are most experienced men and know what is involved.

[Question] Do you think that the German Social Democrats--aside from the fact that disarmament negotiations are not directly their business--that the German Social Democrats should play a special role here in the heart of Europe?

[Answer] I would like to see this although, in the end, negotiations will have to take place between the superpowers. But after all, our affairs also are involved. It would, therefore, be good for European politicians, not just Social Democrats but other politicians as well, to become involved with this problem and to make some preparations to the degree they can.

[Question] Do you think, Mr Federal Chancellor, that the Moscow visit of SPD Chairman Willy Brandt provides an example for stronger efforts by the Socialist International to become involved in this field?

[Answer] There is no reason at all for the Socialist International to become involved in this because it is a sort of clearing point for political ideas of various countries where the respective parties act. These problems naturally play an important role, particularly among the European member countries. The question of future developments in Europe is one which involved the European member parties very much.

[Question] Do you think that neutral states, countries such as yours, could develop particular initiatives and become involved in these international negotiations?

[Answer] Actually, I have no special hopes that neutral countries could make a useful contribution beyond the known limits. No, we can render good services if we are asked to, but we cannot make a substantial contribution on our own. That is a matter to be eventually negotiated between the two superpowers. We, however, are greatly interested in these negotiations taking place.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS SOVIET PROPOSAL AT CSCE

LD211046 Hamburg DPA in German 1007 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 21 Jul (DPA)--The Federal Government has rejected as unacceptable to the West the Soviet proposal at the CSCE followup meeting in Madrid on delineating the area for agreements on confidence-building measures in the military sector. Consequently, the efforts to reach a successful conclusion to the followup meeting before the end of July have regrettably been hampered, a foreign Ministry spokesman said in Bonn today, with regard to the Soviet proposal which aimed at including parts of North America. It is hoped that the Soviet Union will decide to reexamine its views.

The spokesman also expressed regret that the Soviet Union rejected in Madrid the U.S. proposal, supported by all the Western alliance partners, on the sphere of applicability of confidence-building measures. This proposal covered the entire European Continent in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act. It opened up opportunities for regulating at a European disarmament conference certain military activities in the bordering sea region and in airspace. In the view of the Federal Government and its alliance partners, this constructive proposal was a suitable basis for reaching a harmonious settlement by way of fair compromise.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE VIEWS NUCLEAR DETERRENCE

DW161343 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 16 Jul 81 p 1

[Adelbert Weinstein editorial: "The Great War Does Not Take Place"]

[Text] The discussion on the military part of NATO's dual decision has achieved its own dynamics. Fear of nuclear war tempts some people to conclude that Western counterarmament is a call for nuclear destruction. And there is fear of the countermove of the other side and the repeated demonstrative increase of Soviet destructive capacity.

That the modernization of the Atlantic arms arsenal is just a phase in a security policy is not considered even though this policy so far has stood the test. The great war has not taken place and it will not take place. The atom's penetration into military thinking has changed the principles of strategy. After 1945, it was a matter of mental adaptation from the waging of war to the prevention of war. The analysts of the nuclear age quickly realized that nuclear weapons could only be political weapons. Since the military use of the atom can destroy everything, the human mind turned nuclear weapons into a military element of a policy aimed at avoiding war. Since that time, the entire security policy is aimed at preserving a nonwar situation.

The Pershing missiles and the unmanned "cruise missiles" belong to this deterrence strategy. Arms systems are supposed to give signs. Thus, the other side is being shown the price it will have to pay if a certain line is crossed. The excitement over counterarmament, therefore, goes in the wrong direction. From a technical point of view, it is exaggerated. The improved quality of our nuclear weapons must be seen against the background of new military revolutions; in a decade, computer-controlled satellites could fire laser guns at strategic missile positions. In view of this future, the West's current efforts to reestablish the strategic balance are modest.

The strategic planners ought to trace the reasons for the emotional explosion in the so-called peace camp. The Soviet propaganda offensive alone cannot be held responsible.

The Kremlin has certainly initiated a perfect psychostrategic campaign, but actually the discomfort has been caused by insufficient information particularly on the part of the intellectuals with regard to the nature of nuclear strategy. There no longer is the great discussion that was conducted in the 1950's and 1960's by American analysts with their theses and antitheses. At that time, the public was informed in an outstanding way. In addition, the dialogue had a mute partner: the American interpretation of the deterrence strategy was adopted by the Soviet military and politicians. Both sides arrived at the conclusion that the use of nuclear arms would lead to destruction. But it is questionable today whether the East and the West mean the same when they speak of deterrence.

Agreement on the interpretation of deterrence strategy is the basis for the security of all. It must be worked out together because the deterrence theory is based on assumptions. It is just lastly related with classic strategy. Deterrence is based not just on reason, it also includes hope in its security system. In classic strategy, reality and facts are dealt with. This strategy is almost a version of mathematics. Deterrence, however, means moving conceptually only in the sphere of possiblities. Classic strategy looks for a decision, while deterrence strategy tries to avoid it. It must logically avoid it because one does not want to apply its crucial element--the nuclear inferno. The escalation theory must, therefore, be accepted by the West and the East. Both must read the same strategic script.

But the Soviets represent the thesis that a nuclear war can be waged and won, and that is a statement that can be disproved only by reality. The Americans, however, believe as always that the atom is militarily taboo. But unfortunately, they separate nuclear strength in their minds and have from the very beginning considered tactical nuclear weapons to be some sort of super artillery of their security concept. The American side could not silently ignore the Soviet challenge that a nuclear war could be won and the Pentagon had to make it clear that the West would also use nuclear arms for its defense and that it does not plan to use them only as a theoretical means of deterrence.

Both sides thus violate the "pure doctrine" of deterrence. Whoever considers the partial military exploitation of the atom to be possible divides the terror into a predictable military action and incalculable warning which emanates from strategic nuclear arms. This vagueness intimidates those powers which have no nuclear arms. The nuclear giants ought to newly define the strategy of deterrence. The impetus ought to come from the morally stronger party--the United States.

GOVERNMENT CITES OBJECTIVES FOR OTTAWA SUMMIT

Cabinet Communique

PM210805 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Jul 81 p 10

[Excerpts] The cabinet met at the Elysee Palace under Mitterrand's chairmanship on 15 July 1981. At the end of the meeting, the following communique was issued.

External Relations

In the past week, external activity has been largely centered on preparations for the Ottawa summit at which the French Government is determined to secure a frank and direct discussion of the major current problems, namely, the economic and social situation in the industrialized countries and the relations between them and the developing countries, stressing the unacceptable nature of unemployment in the industrialized countries and of the poverty and growing impossibility of any development in the Third World. The French Government will take this opportunity to stress the inappropriateness of some responses to the crisis now being proposed, such as the use of high interest rates, the sudden rise of some currencies and the sudden fluctuations in raw material prices.

These problems were discussed during the French-German summit. They also were discussed during the visits of the Ivory Coast and Niger heads of state. These visits made it possible to highlight the special nature of France's relationship with these two states, whose economic and social progress is to be continued and extended according to the lines laid down by their leaders. France will certainly contribute to that as far as its means permit.

Presidential Spokesman

PM210755 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] "France will make its voice heard with particular firmness in Ottawa," spokesman for the president Vauzelle stated on 16 July when he presented the French position prior to the summit.

After stating that "a Socialist president" had a "way of viewing world problems," Vauzelle continued: "The president already has said that 'we are living in a dangerous world,' not only because there are hotbeds of tension in the military sense or areas which might become hotbeds of tension in the future, but because there are social and economic problems in our societies which might one day lead to serious conflicts either between the developing countries and the industrialized countries or among the industrialized or developed countries."

Vauzelle then referred to Britain, mentioning "the very serious attacks and violence... which stem not only from racism... but from social factors." He continued: "The president stressed in Bonn that France's partners must realize that, unless they moderate some policies in the economic sphere, they will not find it easy to come and ask France, among others, and Europeans in general, to be political and military allies unless they make an effort to enable these good political and military allies to enjoy a tenable social situation. If the conditions on the international market are so harsh and savage that all are forced to adopt a more aggressive policy, we can expect the worst at social level.

"The president is going to Ottawa primarily to meet with partners and friends" and to "review the situation" with them, but he is not expecting decisions "which show marvelous and enthusiastic unanimity," Vauzelle added.

Picking Out Areas of Agreement

"There is no question of not being absolutely frank in order to encourage dialogue.... The time for talk and empty words is over. We are going to get to the roots of the problems. We intend to frankly explain our circumstances; we will say frankly what we think about U.S. policy, about the high exchange rates or the problems posed by an excessive imbalance between the dollar and the European Monetary System.

"At the same time, France will not be a divisive element but a country which will adopt a reasonable tone, asking others to see that nobody stands to gain from complete lack of cohesion and a return to national egoism. Everybody stands to gain from picking out areas of agreement in order to speak a common language and to adopt a minimum common stance.

"That will lead the Europeans to put a number of questions to the Americans in a very frank way," Vauzelle added. With regard to Japan, he said, the problems will also be "posed in a very frank way."

Regarding North-South relations, Vauzelle stated that here too "there is an American and a French way of viewing the situation" but there is also "an area of agreement." President Reagan has decided to attend the North-South summit in Cancun, Mexico, next fall "because he thinks there is something to be done and said.... The Americans may also think, as we do, that peace depends not only on the balance of forces between East and West but on a new way of viewing relations between North and South."

Energy also will be mentioned. Vauzelle stated in this connection: "Just because there is less pressure on the oil market, the industrialized countries should not abandon their study of energy supply and the search for new energy sources.... The problem will be raised again very soon." He then explained that "nuclear programs also will be discussed."

Vauzelle concluded: "The special characteristic of France's position is that it has specific ideas. Mitterrand is not an ideologue or somebody who adheres to doctrinaire stances...but somebody who is prepared to view problems with a great deal of pragmatism.... We think it conceivable that Ottawa might lead not to a list of declarations...which would correspond to the expression of national egotism and would disappoint everybody...but rather to a minimum common language which would be beneficial to peace and to all the partners."

MINISTER DISCUSSES FISHING, LAW OF SEA STANCES

PM161301 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Jul 81 pp 1, 10

[Francois Grosrichard interview with Louis Le Pensec, French minister for the sea; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Let us discuss fishing. Could you tell us, a few weeks before the resumption of negotiations in Brussels, what the government's stance will be with respect to the British, in particular and with respect to the European Community?

[Answer] First of all, I think we might ask ourselves about the firmness of the government in the previous 7-year term in negotiations on the common fisheries policy. The president himself raised the question during his debate with Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The current block is based essentially on what has become known as the problem of access to Community waters because of the claims of our British partner. My attitude toward Britain will be a combination of firmness and readiness for dialogue.

This firmness is essential since it is the basic interests of French fishing which are at stake. And it is justified since it is based on an incontestable legal position, as a decree of the Court of Justice in Luxembourg has just recalled.

The talks will be conducted with firmness and also in consultation with professionals who will be involved in the preparations and who will be represented on the French delegation.

Finally, in this matter, right is on our side by virtue of the provisions of the treaty whereby Britain joined the Common Market. The sea is and will remain the property of the Community. Firmness on this position doesn't mean rejection of dialogue. And we are prepared to define with our partners, without any discrimination, a regime of common management ensuring the protection of our fishing resources in the interests of all.

[Question] One final question on a subject that is close to you. I mean the Conference on the Law of the Sea, which is to resume in Geneva in August.

[Answer] The minister of the sea is entrusted with leading French delegations at conferences dealing with questions of the sea, in collaboration, of course, with the minister of external relations and the other ministers concerned--I am thinking of the industry minister in particular.

The work of the Conference on the Law of the Sea has been marking time since the first part of the 10th session, which met in New York in April 1981, because of the U.S. delegation's stance. The United States made it known that its government, before making its position clear, must conduct a reexamination of the draft convention as a whole. It asked for a postponement until the next session, in early 1982. At the request of the Group of 77, however, it was decided that work will resume in Geneva on 3 August for 4-5 weeks. But it is feared that this second part of the 10th session, in the absence of effective U.S. participation, notably on questions relating to the international seabed, will only be a repetition of the previous session.

[Question] In view of this situation, what is France's stance?

[Answer] Above all, we want to avoid postponing the talks and to promote the completion of the work. The external relations minister insisted to the U.S. secretary of state that the United States should determine its stance by the end of the year and should be capable of participating in a resumption of talks in Geneva this summer.

France is prepared to play a concilliatory role between the Third World countries on the one hand, which are anxious to obtain a convention on the Law of the Sea, and the United States and certain countries less keen to arrive at an international agreement on the hand. But this conciliatory role requires two conditions.

The first is that we should be actively present in the great adventure of polymetallic nodules, that is, in the exploitation of the seabed. It is up to my colleagues in industry and research to determine the means to urge French industrial groups to take their place.

The second condition is that, in the international sphere, we receive guarantees of the pursuit of our national industrial effort. Hence, our efforts to include an effective antimonopoly clause in the treaty. In the same vein, in view of American expectations, it is important to consider the protection of French interests. France must not bear the cost of attempts at obstruction by the Americans or by other European countries--this is a condition of its credibility, not only in the industrialized countries but as regards the Third World.

[Question] Aren't you afraid of being accused or protectionism?

[Answer] True, the Third World countries have on several occasions come out against the emergence of national legislation which could look like attempted blackmail on the part of the industrialized countries. But the current attitude of the new U.S. administration represents a new element, which all parties concerned, including the Third World countries, must now take into account. In this respect, the recent meeting of the Afro-Asian legal committee organized in Colombo revealed a clear evolution on this point since it seems that the developing countries admit that the industrialized countries concerned are arming themselves against American claims.

In view of the importance of this dossier, I intend to propose to the premier that an interministry committee be organized on this question of the seabed during July.

PCF SENDS MESSAGE TO NINTH PZPR CONGRESS

PM201359 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 16 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] The PCF Central Committee Secretariat has sent the following message to the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of your extraordinary ninth congress, the PCF sends your party, all communists and the Polish people its fraternal and warm greetings.

The bonds which have long united us have always led us to follow attentively the process of the reconstruction of your country which was devastated by the last world war and whose present difficulties cannot make us forget that Poland today has become a great developed country on the economic, social and cultural levels.

Adhering to the principle of noninterference, our party has kept French public opinion widely informed of the development of events in Poland. Since September 1980, Georges Marchais has asserted in the name of our party "that it is up to the Polish people, their government, the PZPR, and them alone, to bring to fruition the announced reforms, which will allow--we are convinced of this--the difficulties to be overcome and which will contribute to the strengthening of socialist Poland."

It is with great attention and interest that we have been following since then the process of economic, social and democratic renewal in which you are engaged.

The holding of the extraordinary ninth congress will be, we are sure, a decisive stage on the path you have chosen to ensure the development of socialist Poland--strong and sovereign.

At this important moment in the history of Poland, the PCF assured you of its sympathy and solidarity and renews before you its attachment to the bonds of friendship and esteem which have long existed between our two peoples and parties.

In this spirit, we wish to reiterate the importance we place on the development of cooperation between France and Poland and on the strengthening of these relations in all spheres on the basis of mutual interest.

For our part, relying on common traditions, we intend to do everything so that France and Poland work actively in favor of peace and disarmament on the basis of independence and security for all states.

We wish you complete success in your work and send you, dear comrades, our most fraternal greetings.

OFFICIALS HOLD MEETINGS WITH BRAZILIAN MINISTERS

PY162353 Paris AFP in Spanish 2130 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 16 Jul (AFP)--Brazilian Planning Minister Delfim Neto held a meeting here today with French Premier Pierre Mauroy and tomorrow he will meet with Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert. Neto also will meet tomorrow, Friday, with Economic and Finance Minister Jacques Delors.

Neto is now in Paris on his return from Moscow where he signed important trade agreements with the Soviet Union. Brazilian Transport Minister Eliseu Rezende also met here today with his French couterpart Charles Fiterman. The two ministers reviewed French-Brazilian cooperation in railroads, highways and air transport.

Rezende arrived in Paris on Wednesday on a 3-day visit during which he will sign financial contracts for the construction of the metropolitan railroad in Belo Horizonte.

LE MONDE REPORTS DETAILS OF BUDGET AMENDMENTS

PM161432 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Jul 81 p 27

[Text] How does the 1981 budget look after the changes made by the government on 1 July to the finance bill which will be examined this month in parliament?

The raising of the internal tax on oil products will bring in Fr900 million this year (Fr2.2 billion in a full year). This sum will be expended to support enterprises: 700 million in the form of supplementary loans from the economic and social development fund and 200 million in subsidies. This means that as the new spending is strictly covered by an increase in oil taxation the budget deficit is not changed.

By contrast, public spending for 1981 is globally increased. It now reaches Fr653 billion as against Fr617.9 billion in the original budget. It is divided up: Fr22.1 billion for already incurred liabilities, that is, accounting for spending resulting from decisions made before the change in government or from economic and financial development (Fr2 billion). An example of the loans: iron and steel (to remedy the poor situation in this industry)--Fr5.3 billion of supplementary spending resulting from the level of reserves on 3 June and Fr7.7 billion resulting from the measures decided on 10 June and 1 July.

In this budget package, the new credits going to industry alone are Fr390 million in subsidies and Fr5.3 billion in loans or Fr5.7 billion. If you add the Fr4.7 billion initially provided for when the 1981 budget was voted at the end of 1980, you come to a total of Fr10.4 billion for enterprises.

AGCA TRIAL OPENS; DEFENDENT MAKES ACCUSATIONS

AU201600 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 20 Jul (ANSA)--The young Turkish national charged with the attempted homicide of Pope John II, Mehmet Ali Agca, declared today in court that he had been tortured in Rome's Rebibbia prison and threatened to begin a hunger strike. The defendent made his charges on the conditions of his confinement during the opening session of the trial in the first section of the Rome criminal court.

Agca is also charged with the attempted homicide of two American tourists, Anne Odre and Rose Hall, who were wounded during the shooting in Saint Peter's Square on May 13 and with lesser crimes, including illegal possession of a firearm, the Browning nine caliber parabellum found at the scene of the attempt, and possession of a false passport.

Today's hearing got underway when the prisoner, wearing a white shirt and grey trousers, was led into the dock. He kept his eyes fixed on the floor while the six judges, two women and four men, took their places behind the bench then cast a cold look around the courtroom as photographers' strobe lights flashed and telecamera operaters filmed footage. An estimated three-hundred reporters, photographers and television units from Italy and abroad gained access to the courtroom.

After the judges were sworn in, the chief magistrate, Saverio Santiapichi, read out the charges filed against Agca and the Turkish translation of the charge sheet was read to the prisoner by one of the two court-appointed interpreters.

The court-appointed defense attorney, Pietro d'Ovidio, then made a motion to strike the proceedings on the grounds that the trial could be held only at the express request of the Italian Justice Ministry because the defendent is a foreign national and the crimes he is charged with occurred in a foreign state. Public prosecutor Nicolo Amato moved to deny the motion and the judges retired to their chambers to weigh the issue raised by defense counsel.

At the end of half-an-hour of consultation, the judges ruled that there was no need for a Justice Ministry request and that the trial could be conducted within the terms of the 1929 Lateran Pact which regulates relations between the Vatican State and Italy.

Mehmet Ali Agca, in his first appearance on the stand, refused to answer the questions asked by the judges. [words indistinct] the venue on the same grounds as those contained in the defense motion. The prisoner then declared that he had been tortured in confinement and aired his threat to begin a hunger strike. He also charged that: "In prison I am under pressure, I am oppressed and threatened with death. My condition and my physical appearance clearly demonstrate this". Agca alleged that he had been living in "inhuman conditions the past seventy days. I can't understand whether I'm in a medieval prison or in a democratic country", he said.

In his ten-minute appearance on the stand, the prisoner continued his statement by saying: "I protest before the eyes of the world the inhuman treatment applied to prisoners in this democratic country".

In his statement to the court, the prisoner said that in exactly five months, on December 20, "I will begin a hunger strike to protest the venue, which he included in "these injustices". He explained that, "On May 13, when I shot the head of the Vatican State, I was within the borders of that state and absolutely do not accept the jurisdiction of the Italian court.

"The Vatican is an independent state", Agca continued, "with its own borders, its own government and its own head of state. The existence of international law cannot be forgotten in one fell swoop. For what I have done I cannot be tried by a foreign state", he insisted. At this point, the defendent returned to his accusations of improper treatment in confinement and referred to "inhuman behavior" he has been subjected to.

After another reference to international law, he said, "I appeal also to the Vatican to eliminate the shadow cast over you by the Italian state" and urged the Holy See to give a show of "your independence, prove that you are really a state or once and for all cut your ties with foreign countries", he challenged.

He reiterated his charges of torture and improper treatment accorded him in prison, the [word indistinct] of international law and the "silence of the Vatican" and declared that he would wait five months for written briefs to be filed in response to his charges by the Vatican and Italy before beginning a hunger strike.

In conclusion, the prisoner said, "I feel at this point that my defense attorney no longer has anything to do and I do not accept him in my defense. The trial is over. I thank you".

LEADING FINANCIER SENTENCED FOR CURRENCY SMUGGLING

AU202030 Rome ANSA in English 1915 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Milan, 20 Jul (ANSA)--One of Italy's leading financiers, Roberto Calvi, president of the Banco Ambrosiano and the Centrale Holding Company, was sentenced to four years in jail and fined more than thirteen million dollars today for illegally smuggling large sums of capital out of the country. Two years of the sentence were suspended and Calvi was released on bail for the period leading up to his appeals trial.

RADICE SPEECH AT PCI CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

PM201353 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 3 Jul 81 p 6

[Report on Lucio Lombardo Radice speech at PCI Central Committee session]

[Text] The 23 June joint communique signed by the French Socialist and Communist parties, Lucio Lombardo Radice observed, outlines seven main points of European policy which have for a long time been a peaceful field of understanding between the PSI and PCI, at least in their official statements. In respect to agreement in outlook on the gradual elimination of blocs, commitment to the EEC, Afghanistan's right to self-determination and the withdrawal of Soviet troops, Poland's autonomous development, Israel's right to exist and the Palestinians' right to a homeland, the Italian Communists' and Socialists' positions correspond exactly to those expressed in the Paris communique. There are some differences regarding Euromissiles, to which I will return.

We can and must say with great satisfaction that, following some corrections by the PCF, we now have a joint program of the French and Italian leftwing forces that could be put forward as a joint program for the European left. There is a major difference, however, between the PS and PSI stances. I am saying nothing new when I say that whereas Mitterrand is reaping the rewards of consistent tough opposition to the Gaullist regime and its follower, Giscard, Craxi does not propose an alternative in terms of the elimination of the crisis-ridden DC power system. On the contrary, the "governability" thesis, which I find semantically incomprehensible, implies permanent backing for semigovernments or bad governments, as long as some government exists. So the basic issue concerns not the program but the strategic objective, and this objective must be an alternative to the DC regime, not an alternation within the DC regime.

To return to the issue of the Euromissiles, there is a need for negotiations that must "center precisely on the presence of Soviet SS-20 missiles and the decision to deploy U.S. cruise and Pershing-II missiles" (citing the Paris comminuque). The PSI seems unwilling to commit itself to the above-mentioned line. But even we, though our political stance is clear-cut, are not yet waging a battle among the public and the masses for a halt to Euromissiles and a start to European nuclear disarmament.

To advocate European nuclear disarmament "from Poland to Portugal" a major 1981 peace march, due to end in Paris on 9 August, "Hiroshima Day," is underway, supported by the Russell Foundation, which issued the first announcement of it back in May 1980. L'UNITA did indeed publish the appeal for Italian participation, with Giovanni Favilli heading the list of signatories. But that is not enough. There must be an organized mobilization of communist women, young people and intellectuals, a full-scale campaign and rallying of support.

July 19 marks the second anniversary of the Liberation of Nicaragua. This small country represents a great hope and is an original example of the path to socialism within freedom. It is no coincidence that Reagan and Haig would like to terminate its experience and prevent El Salvador and other Latin American countries from following this path. Do we wish to limit ourselves to a ritual celebration of the day or do we want to place solidarity with El Salvador, Nicaragua and struggling Latin America at the center of our ideological attention? For behind those liberation movements there lies a major regeneration of Christian thought, known as the theology of liberation. Little or no attention is devoted to it by non-Christian Marxist intellectuals in our party, the Gramsci Institute or the magazines. In general, the end of the prospects of a "historical compromise," in terms of a government with the DC, must not imply any indifference toward the Catholic world, which is something apart from the DC, which is increasingly impoverished intellectually as well. Let us try to understand the processes of conscience and thought which set apart so many believers--who remain believers--from obedience to the Vatican, as shown by the results on 17 May [referendum on abortion].

PCI'S INGRAO SPEAKS IN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES DEBATE

PM161515 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 11 Jul 81 pp 1, 14

[Giorgio Frasca Polara report on PCI floor leader Pietro Ingrao 10 July Italian Chamber of Deputies speech: "Hands Off Power System?"]

[Excerpts] Rome--Speaking in yesterday's lower house debate on Senator Spadolini's statements, Pietro Ingrao presented the PCI's verdict on the Spadolini government and its program. Ingrao proceeded from the Spandolini' cabinet's inherent innovation--a non-Christian Democratic prime minister--and pointed out that the Communists played an active part in pressing for this innovation. Together with the result of the abortion referendum and of the 21 June elections, the PCI's action and struggle against the DC's power system, the monopoly that it represents and its effects on the country have also exerted an influence.

The first criticism concerns the government's structure. It is not so much a matter of the number of ministers and undersecretaries. The fact is that there is no appreciable difference compared to previous cabinets, in the character of the ministries, their duties (and in this sense also their number) or relations among them. No attempt was even made at any kind of rationalization, let alone innovation, despite the fact, for instance, that the existence of the regional government for several decades urges and indeed demands a reappraisal of ministerial functions and duties. And what can be said about the choice (or exclusion) of individual ministers? Why, despite the promises, has there basically been a repetition of the old distribution of posts? It is not merely the arrogance of this or that party, but the abnormal party control of the state that is in question.

Another criticism concerns the characteristics and substance of the government program. The Communists expected a real choice of substance and timetable, an indication of priorities, a hierarchy among the things to be done. Spadolini has done the opposite. In the field of justice alone, he proposes 16 complex laws; and in some of them not a single line has yet been written. How long would it take to complete the entire program? The executive is weak, Spadolini complains. But an executive is strong if it takes decisions, provides guidance and gives precise pointers. Instead, there is such great and widespread confusion that the secretary of one government party, Social Democrat Pietro Longo, recently challenged a not unimportant point in the government program (concerning justice) and went as far as to accuse the prime minister of duplicity. Such an irreconcilable contradiction between the commitments made in the majority agreements and Spadolini's program statements call into question the PSDI's very vote of confidence....

Next, Comrade Ingrao dealt in detail with some of the program points mentioned or not mentioned by Spadolini; public spending cuts (but for what objectives, not only quantitative, but also productive and social); the south of Italy (the prime minister's exposition does not say enough about this and lacks any specific commitment, though, for instance, the southern development fund deadline is now only a few weeks away); the role of state-controlled industry (what is the government's position on the Fiat-National Hydrocarbons Agency pact?); the absence of any reference to the most strongly opposed options affecting housing, employment, the incomes policy, and so forth.

The basic point, therefore, is the absence of the specificity that continues the hub of a modern program. But this is no accident, as shown by the matter of the disputed measures to reform the public prosecutor's office (and the spectacular argument that broke out in this house). This is what happens when deals reached among the currents or the tactical requirement not to speak out clearly obscure or restrict the debate on the substance. What about ungovernability? This is where it stems from, these are its roots, and here it is exploding a mere moment after the government's formation.

The same applies to the foreign policy pointers. It is not enough to express the hope for and favorability toward negotiations. A great many difficult deadlines are approaching; what is Italy doing, what initiatives is it taking, how does it assess the new possibilities of negotiation? Nor is it enough to say that we belong to the Atlantic alliance, because this alliance includes both Thatcher and Brandt, whose assertions conflict; both Schmidt and Mitterand; the Dutch, who reject the deployment of missiles on their territory; and the British Laborites, who are even demanding unilateral nuclear disarmament. Is Spadolini really sure that an alliance's authority and legitimacy are strengthened if it demonstrates the impossibility of a dialectic within itself?

From current trends in Europe--how different from the time when some people believed that only the Thatcher-Strauss axis was making any progress in Europe!--Comrade Ingrao inferred the following basic indicative tendency: These are different processes and phenomena, some of which embody even harsh contradictions, but which reflect the existence of many and various forces that can no longer remain within the old social and political framework and which in one way or another are seeking an answer to questions and contradictions, including some new ones; employment and quality of work, housing, land, the environment, peace again, the removal of the threat of nuclear disaster, what meaning to give to life, and new relations with the Third World.

Therefore, even if many of these forces come from paths different from ours, we Italian Communists feel close to and are interested in them, they are related to us and need us and what Eurocommunism represents as an innovation in Communist tradition, as a major European factor that has prompted the world to talk about it and these forces are the sign of the resurgence of scope and the existence of major potentials for a social transformation--this is the most important factor--which will rest on broad foundations, take place within consensus and use various traditions, histories and cultures.

Of course, there is no point in statistically adding these forces together. Nevertheless, both a very open attitude and great consistency will be needed to encourage victorious aggregations and to build vigorous processes. This is the strong message of Mitterrand's victory and of his proposal to create a new social area in Europe. Is it perhaps wrong, Ingrao said, turning to the Socialists, to say that real, healthy rivalry within the left depends not on who gets the most votes but on seeing who can best promote these new and plural forms of aggregation, who can best understand other people's arguments too and can connect with this agitated, crisis-ridden and changing Europe? Italy now has no prospects of progress or independence outside or against Europe. Outside this battle for a new role and a new face for Europe and for a rallying of the advancing forces, for Italy there is only corporative decline and dependence on an empire. The national driving role will belong to whoever manages to conduct a dialogue and exchange views with and to build bridges to this crisis-ridden and changing Europe.

Leaving aside semantic complexities, the "democratic alternative" implies an awareness of this dimension, an awareness of the national role to be performed; it implies breadth and innovation in the bloc for regeneration that must be built. This is why there is no point in telling us communists to come into line with or adapt to the status quo, when in fact everything demands that we do not turn back but seek to innovate and move forward. This is the underlying reason behind Eurocommunism. The path to these developments is being barred by reexcavating the old trenches of the fifties and sixties, Ingrao said. Moro realized this before he was assassinated. Indeed, the old trench of the pramble [DC rightwing] failed to stand up and the DC and the Italian Catholic movement are again confronted by the entire problem which Moro perceived, but they are facing it now in a much weaker situation.

Of course, there is a difficult path to be pursued. But in France too it seemed that division would prevail, that the alternative was in pieces; a year ago there were even doubts about Mitterrand's candidacy. Then, however, there came the impact of political initiative, the consistency with which the alternative was pursued, the key elements which brought it to life and the steadfastness with which that target was kept in sight. Of course the alternative and its substance are different in Italy. But who will succeed in promoting and developing the initiative for the alternative in Italy? This is the major issue and a lofty national task. The Communists will devote all their skills and strengths to this very important task, which we consider decisive.

CALVO-SOTELO RETURNS FROM MEXICO, CITES AGREEMENTS

LD191908 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-**Sotelo** returned from his trip to Mexico at 1230 today. He said on arrival at Barajas Airport that the agreements reached with Mexico will be incorporated into a general cooperation agreement which will give relations between the two countries the privileged status they ought to have had all along. These relations, he said, have opened up for us since the king and queen's visit.

SPAIN ASKS FRENCH MINISTER TO POSTPONE VISIT

NC201609 Paris AFP in English 1557 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Madrid, 20 Jul (AFP)--Spain has asked French Interior Minister Gaston Defferre to postpone his visit here tomorrow because of his comments that Basque separatist militants were involved in "political combat," a diplomatic source here said today.

Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo asked his French counterpart Pierre Mauroy to postpone the visit in a telephone call shortly after the Spanish leader's arrival in Mexico City on a four-day official visit, a source close to the Spanish Foreign Ministry said.

"It was not the most opportune moment for such a visit," she said, adding that it would "have had bad repercussions in the media."

Madrid has been waiting for a French policy statement on the question of French cooperation in fighting terrorism in Spain.

In an interview in the French magazine LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR Saturday, Mr Defferre affirmed that France would not extradite Spanish Basque terrorists demanded by Madrid because their activities were part of a "political combat." France has traditionally had a policy of accepting political refugees.

His comments unleashed sharp criticism in the Spanish press, which accused Mr Defferre of "scandalous" interference in Spanish internal affairs and demanded a "firm" response from the Spanish Government.

The centrist newspaper DAIRIO 16 today said that French-Spanish relations "are at their lowest."

PSUC CONFERENCE CONFIRMS EUROCOMMUNIST STANCE

PM171605 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 12 Jul 81 p 9

[Margarita Saenz-Diez report: "Frutes Prepared To Enforce Party Rules Stringently"]

[Excerpts] The delegates at the Fourth Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] Conference yesterday confirmed by a majority of almost two-thirds the Eurocommunist nature of the party's policy. The second day of the proceedings passed in an atmosphere of tension as a result of a demonstration by a group of pro-Soviet members who assembled at the entrance to the Orfeo de Sants--a demonstration which included several booings of Eurocommunist members and personal confrontations with officials responsible for order, reaching the point of mutual physical aggression.

With respect to the ideological debate--which included, in addition to the confirmation of the Eurocommunist line, endorsement of the stance that the party should formulate its international policy independently and the discrediting of the stance that "the confrontation between the socialist countries and imperialism is one of the principal manifestations of the class struggle at the international level," among many other issues--this concluded with 133 votes in favor of the political theses formulated by the Executive Committee and the Central Committee, 67 against and 6 abstentions.

Result Without Surprises

Thus, the correlation of forces which has recently been occurring in the Central Committee and which it was forecast this conference would produce was repeated, although a mistake crept into yesterday's report with respect to this specific aspect--a mistake which made it difficult to know exactly the strength of each of the currents.

The triumph of the proposals is due to the fact that "Leninists" and "Euros" voted in unison, apart from a few exceptions. In the Executive Committee, there was 1 vote against and 3 abstentions, corresponding to leaders linked with the pro-Soviet sector.

This sector yesterday publicly demanded the holding of a congress as the only way to "correct" the violation, which it believes is taking place, of the decisions of the Eighth PSUC Congress held in January. A congress would certainly represent for them an attempt to win the support of some Leninists, which contributed to the success of some of their proposals at the January congress.

Congress for Two Strategies

In view of all this, it could be said that the appeal for unity made by Francisco Frutos on Friday did not produce the desired effect. At any event, the PSUC secretary general emphasized yesterday that it is now necessary to cease to discuss the party's political line and to study grave and specific problems which are confronting the left and society in general. He denied the desirability of holding a special congress and called on the delegates to shun the specters hinting at the permanent existence of traps and the dangers of social-democratization.

For their part, Eurocommunists--as LA VANGUARDIA has already reported--want a special congress to be held, although they did not demand this publicly yesterday. In that event, since Eurocommunism would very likely emerge confirmed in a manner very difficult to reverse, those who did not accept it would have to leave, thus ending from this viewpoint the coexistence of "two differing political blueprints" under the name of a single party.

Further Report

PM171508 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 14 Jul 81 p 7

[Excerpt] The Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] delegation which will take part in the imminent PCE congress will support the Eurocommunist strategy there, in line with what could be regarded as the principal conclusion of the Fourth PSUC National Conference, which concluded at the Orfeo de Sants on Sunday afternoon.

Comprising 170 delegates--the entire Central Committee plus six dozen members, several of whom hold posts in the institutions--in accordance with the proposal made with the Executive Committee, one of this delegation's tasks will be to stanch the wounds opened between the two parties as a result of the Fifth PSUC Congress. The correlation of forces within this delegation reflects the correlation maintained during the conference, as well as at the meetings which the Central Committee has been holding for several months, that is, about two-thirds is comprised by "Leninists" and "Eurocommunists," while the "pro-Soviets," who are also represented, are in a minority.

According to the political resolution approved at this fourth conference, the delegation "will express our will as one more delegation, taking part in a fraternal and constructive spirit in the formulation of the communists' policy at the level of the entire state, in the formulation of the PCE's policy, a commitment which also means accepting the policy which we will all determine democratically, sharing responsibility for this policy at the level of Spain."

Right to Self-Determination

This stance, which was decided on by a majority after studying the PCE's theses, will dispel the unease which the PCE leadership was displaying with respect to the Catalonians' presence, in the event of Eurocommunism not having been restored. According to reliable reports, it is very likely that a delegation which did not support the Eurocommunist identity for the two parties would have been excluded on the grounds that the PCE and PSUC rules stipulate that the two parties will maintain "the same principles," the same general policy and the same methods of organization." At any event, the Catalonian delegation will uphold the principle of the peoples' right to self-determination, specifically today, in the full implementation of the constitutional provisions concerning autonomy.

For his part, PCE leader Simon Sanchez Montero, who was present at the conference, forecast that his party's 10th congress will be the congress of its regeneration and of the proliferation of internal democracy.

Different Viewpoints

In the opinion of Secretary General Francisco Frutos, with this conference, the period of abnormality which the party was experiencing can be deemed to be over--a viewpoint which is shared only partially by the Eurocommunists and is rejected by the pro-Soviets who insist that the fifth congress' resolutions alone remain legitimate.

In the opinion of one of the most prominent representatives of the "Eurocommunist" sector--spokesman in the congress Jordi Sole Tura--"this conference has constituted a great step toward normalization, although this has not yet been fully achieved. Sole Tura, who, as LA VANGUARDIA reporter, had to be protected from the "pro-Soviet" demonstrators' jostling when he was entering the Orfeo de Sants on Saturday afternoon, added that the results achieved over the last few days "are perhaps not accepted by a section of the pro-Soviets, and so resignations could occur in this sector." With respect to his personal safety, he stressed that but for the perfect functioning of the body of officials responsible for order, he could have ended up in the hospital. He also pointed out that if the rules were stringently enforced, as had been announced, enforcement in his instance would mean the expulsion of those involved in the attack. This kind of decision rests with the Executive Committee.

With respect to the attack on Sole Tura, the dismissed chairman, Pere Ardiaca, stated on Sunday that the incident was exaggerated. "I went out into the street," he said, "to calm people down and I can assure you that I could see no attack." As far as his dismissal is concerned, he regards it as "retaliation for maintaining the demand that the fifth congress' decisions be fulfilled."

Some conclusions

Prominent among the many items approved by the Fourth PSUC National Conference, in addition to those which we have been reporting over the last few days, are the vigorous condemnation of the Reagan administration's arms policy, the confirmation of the PSUC's stance in favor of Spain's neutrality and in opposition to the existence of U.S. bases on Spanish territory and the assertion that the government has promoted political and legislative activity aimed at limiting citizens' rights (the law governing states of alarm, emergency and siege) and at cutting back the autonomies from a centralist viewpoint (the committee of experts, the bill on harmonization and the local government bill).

DENMARK

GOVERNMENT MAY BUY FRG SUBMARINES BUILT FOR CHILE

PM201352 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 3 Jul 81 part 1 p 2

[Report by "Auni": "Sogaard Looks at 'Cut-Rate' Submarines"]

[Text] According to press reports from Kiel, Danish Defense Minister Poul Sogaard has discussed the possibility of Denmark purchasing two almost complete submarines which the West German Government has "on offer."

The submarines, together with a third, were built for Chile, but after strong political pressure the West German Government has decided not to deliver them to Chile.

After seeing the submarines, Poul Sogaard said that he had not promised to help the West Germans to get rid of the submarines. The Danish Defense High Command in Vedbaek is working on a project to replace the three Danish Delphin-class submarines, and their work involves both West German and Swedish models.

A spokesman for the Defense High Command yesterday told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that the Chilean submarines are a little larger than the West German submarine model which was originally being considered. However, the Chilean boats are not too large for use in Danish waters and in the Baltic.

FINLAND

TROOPS WILL NOT JOIN MULTINATIONAL SINAI FORCE

LD201858 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Finland will not participate in the formation of the multinational force to be stationed in the Sinai Peninsula. This weekend, Egypt, Israel and the United States signed an agreement according to which troops will be sent to the Sinai immediately after the Israeli withdrawal from the area, in other words, by next April. The UN control office of the Ministry of Defense stresses that Finland has provided, and will continue to provide, peacekeeping troops only for the use of the United Nations. According to our current laws, Finland cannot make troops available for anyone other than the United Nations.

According to the 1979 agreement signed at Camp David UN troops should be sent to the Sinai Peninsula following the Israeli withdrawal in order to supervise the concerned parties' observance of the conditions of the withdrawal. However, the United Nations has refused to send troops.

MANZHULO VISIT LEADS TO FINNISH-SOVIET CONTRACTS

PM171100 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 10 Jul 81 p 11

[Text] Oy W. Rosenlew AB's process technology factory is to supply one cellulose sulfite and two cellulose sulfate evaporation plants to the Soviet Union. The value of the deal amounts to around 50 million markkaa. The contract was signed in Pori in connection with the visit to the town by the Finnish-Soviet economic cooperation commission.

The Soviet delegation was led by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister A.N. Manzhulo and the contract was signed for V/O Prommash-Import by General Director G.F. Rakhimbayev and Director Y.A. Pavlov and for Rosenlew's by Director in Chief G Rosenlew. The agreement is an extension of one to supply four similar cellulose sulfite evaporation plants. These considerably reduce the load on watercourses by utilizing waste alkali solids, which can later be used for burning in waste alkali tanks. The capacity of the cellulose sulfate evaporation plants ordered is 200 tons of evaporated water per hour and that of the cellulose sulfite evaporation plant 100 tons per hour.

The order will considerably ease the employment situation at the process technology factory and will give work amounting to one-third of the factory's annual capacity. Once this agreement has been concluded, Rosenlew's process technology factory will have supplied a total of 14 evaporation plants to the Soviet Union.

The Rosenlew metal engineering section exports combine harvesters for experimental agriculture concerned with plant breeding and improvement as well as process technology. In 1980, Rosenlew's exports to the Soviet Union almost trebled and they accounted for 44.2 percent of the company's total exports. Plastic and paper sacks are the most important export goods alongside metal engineering products.

Allmaenna Ingenjiorbraan has signed a construction and planning agreement with the Soviet Union worth 50 million markkaa. The agreement with the Soviet company V/O Soyuzvneshstroyimport was signed in June and covers the planning of an aluminum foundry in Pskov and the supply of the building materials. The building's floor area will total 10,000 square meters. According to the contract, materials will be supplied during November.

SWEDEN

PRIME MINISTER WELCOMES BREZHNEV ZONE REMARKS

PM020822 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 27 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] "I have not yet had the opportunity to study the text of the interview with Brezhnev," Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin said on Friday [26 June]. "If it is true that the Soviet Union is prepared to discuss the question of a restricted zone affecting Soviet territory bordering on a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries, this is a welcome factor," Falldin said. By "restricted zone" Falldin means the area in the western Soviet Union where today there are nuclear arms of various types. The Swedish Riksdag already requested the government to maintain contacts with the other Nordic governments to investigate whether there is a common foundation on which a nuclear-free north could be created.

CP LEADER URGES CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

PM131018 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 4 Jul 81 p 2

[Swedish Left Party-Communist leader Lars Werner "debate" article: "Issue Invitations for Conference on Nuclear-free Zone"]

[Text] "The prerequisite for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone is that the superpowers be prepared to give the guarantees which this would require.

"The information which we have so far is that the Soviet Government is not at all interested in discussing any such commitment" (Ola Ullsten in the Riksdag 3 June 1981).

"The Soviet Union is ready to guarantee that nuclear arms will not be used against the countries in a Nordic nuclear-free zone. The Soviet Union also is ready to discuss the question of certain other measures affecting our country where it borders on the nuclear-free zone" (Leonid Brezhnev in SUOMEN SOSIALDEMOKRAATTI 26 June 1981).

The Swedish Government has made the Soviet Government the principal obstacle to the establishment of a Nordic nuclear-free zone. Claims about the nature of the Soviet attitude also have been made to serve as an excuse for its own passivity. Thus, it is typical that the Soviet statement which has now been made is not a reply to a direct question from Ullsten or the government.

Since the question was never asked, the Soviet Union answered the question on its own initiative. If, for example, Ullsten had been more active and asked the question of the Soviet Government, a positive response probably would have come a lot earlier. But no one ever thought of the possibility of asking and the government has now been left even further behind. There is a risk that the Swedish Government will continue with its passive and clumsy approach and will allow the present opportunity to slip away.

The risk also exists that the government, because of bureaucratic stiffness, fear of losing prestige and doubt about the U.S. reaction, is consciously allowing the opportunity to slip away.

Despite the fact that the Soviet Union has expressed its support for a nuclear-free zone and the United States has declared its opposition to such a zone, Ullsten has made the Soviet Union the decisive obstacle. Who has heard him complain or even express regret about U.S. opposition?

This is not only tragic for the establishment of a Nordic nuclear-free zone, it is also extremely negative and dangerous for Sweden's international reputation as a neutral and nonaligned country. Ullsten and the Swedish Government must dispel all suspicions of this and immediately begin active work for the proposal for a Nordic zone.

The majority of the Swedish people supports the proposal for a nuclear-free zone and the Soviet statement has created improved opportunities for the establishment of one. The Swedish Government, therefore, should take the initiative for a conference with the Nordic countries and the superpowers to discuss such a zone. Regardless of the recent Soviet statement, such a conference is necessary. Partly to reach clarity concerning the ACTUAL [upper case denotes italics as published] requirements of such a zone and partly to set in motion serious negotiations between the parties involved.

In the past, Ullsten has said that conditions are not right for such a conference. He should now realize that such a conference is both necessary and unavoidable. Ullsten should also realize that the United States is the principal obstacle to the establishment of such a zone and must be pressed to change its negative stance. The only possibility of bringing about direct talks with the U.S. Government and of influencing it is a conference--or have Ullsten and the government better suggestions?

Act quickly with an initiative now, break out of the passivity, send out invitations to a conference and direct talks on the establishment of a Nordic nuclear-free zone.

IRAQ ORDERS UNDERGROUND SHELTERS FROM COMPANY

NC130920 Paris AFP in English 0911 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Stockholm, 13 Jul (AFP)--The Iraqi Government has ordered 500 million dollars' worth of underground shelters from the Swedish company Armerad Betong Vaegforbaettringer.

Installed in Baghdad and other cities they will be used in peacetime by the civilian population for various activities, the company said. Work will begin at the end of this year and last for four years.

RALLY MARKS COUP, TURKISH INVASION ANNIVERSARY

Kiprianou Remarks

NC202008 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Excerpt] A mass interparty rally was held at Elevtheria Square in Nicosia tonight to condemn the treacherous coup d'etat and Turkish invasion. President Kiprianou delivered a speech at the rally which was also addressed by the Greek Minister to the prime minister, Stefanopoulos, and by a representative of the union of Greek municipalities and communes.

Speaking at the rally, President Kiprianou declared the decision and determination of Cyprus Hellenism not to accept the legalization and consolidation of the results of the dual crime of the coup and the Turkish invasion. He said: We will never accept a solution that would mean the selling out of our people's rights. We want to secure an absolutely free and independent Cyprus that would be territorially integral, federal but united, a nonaligned Cyprus in which all its people will live happily and formulate a better future for the coming generations.

The president of the republic also said: We are pursuing an honest solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the UN resolutions and the summit agreements. Referring to the inter-Cypriot talks, Mr Kiprianou said the dialogue has thus far not brought about any result and this has been so despite the good will demonstrated by the Cyprus Government and the Greek Cypriot side. He said: The dialogue has always clashed with Turkey's intransigence because when holding talks with the representative of the Turkish Cypriots we are actually talking with the conqueror. What is necessary for progress to be made in the dialogue, Mr Kiprianou said, is a radical change in the Turkish policy, and substantive proposals should be submitted, particularly on the territorial aspect of the problem. Because, if such proposals are not submitted it is very difficult for the dialogue to survive, and when the dialogue fails the responsibility will fall entirely on the Turkish side. For this reason, those who lightly are interested in an early solution of the Cyprus problem, must now turn their attention and pressure on Ankara so that there may be a radical change in the Turkish stand.

President Kiprianou stressed: Although the Cyprus Government and the Greek Cypriot side possess good will and readiness for an honest solution, nobody should ever hope that the Cypriot people will allow conditions similar to those that have led to treason. He said: Anybody that might dare disturb tranquility, order or democracy will be crushed relentlessly.

In conclusion, the president of the republic said we are not alone in our difficult struggle. We have the support of all freedom-loving people in the world. We have the multifaceted and variable support and stregthening of democratic Greece--its government, political world and people. Kiprianou said: There should always be a differentiation between the junta, which brought Greece itself to the verge of destruction, and the present democratic Greece which is struggling with us for the restoration of our rights.

In his address at the rally tonight, the Greek minister to the prime minister, Stefanopoulos, declared the unreserved support of entire Hellenism for the Cypriot people's struggle.

The rally approved a resolution addressed to the UN secretary general. The resolution expresses the strong demand that the United Nations proceed with all necessary actions that would force Turkey to comply with the resolutions and decisions on Cyprus. The resolution also expresses the ardent desire that all Cypriots live peacefully and creatively in an independent sovereign, nonaligned, demilitarized, and well-governed federal state.

The resolution also expresses unanimous support for Mr Waldheim's efforts for a constructive and fruitful intercommunal dialogue that would lead to a just and lasting Cyprus solution. At the same time, however, the resolution denounces the filibustering tactics of the Turkish side that refuses to submit concrete, constructive and complete proposals on all aspects of the Cyprus issue.

Greek Delegation Attends

NC192339 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] At the invitation of President Kiprianou, Greek Minister to the Prime Minister Konstandinos Stefanopoulos and a seven-member interparty parliamentary delegation arrived from Athens this evening to attend the pan-Cypriot interparty rally to be held at Elevtheira Square in Nicosia tomorrow evening to condemn the coup d'etat and the Turkish invasion. Mr Stefanopoulos and the Greek interparty parliamentary delegation were welcomed at Larnaca airport by Minister to the President Katsellis, Greek Ambassador Zakharakis, party spokesmen in the House of Representatives and by Foreign Ministry Director General Pelayias.

In a statement at Larnaca airport, Mr Stefanopoulos said he himself, as representative of the Greek Government and the interparty delegation of the Greek Chamber of Deputies, came to Cyprus to express the unanimous and unreserved support of the entire Greek people in the struggle being waged by the Cyprus Government and Cypriot Hellenism for a just and honest solution of the Cyprus problem, a solution that the Cyprus Government is pursuing with consistency and sincerity. But in order for it to be vindicated, it also needs a response by the other side. Mr Stefanopoulos said: We hope the intercommunal talks will offer the opportunity for such really substantive negotiations that would accomplish the purpose we all pursue and hope for.

Stefanopoulos Comments

NC201201 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Greek Minister to the Prime Minister Stefanopoulos, who came to Cyprus to attend tonight's rally in Nicosia to condemn the coup and the Turkish invasion, met President Kiprianou today.

After the meeting, Mr Stefanopoulos stated that Mr Kiprianou had briefed him on the latest developments and expectations on the Cyprus issue. The Greek minister said that there was no need whatsoever to confirm for his benefit what constitutes the aim of his presence here, namely, the unanimous and unreserved support of the Greek Government and people. Mr Stefanopoulos expressed the hope that a just solution to this great national problem will be found soon which, he stressed, is in urgent need of resolution in the best and most rapid manner.

President Kiprianou stated that in his talks with Mr Stefanopoulos, besides the briefing on the latest developments and the exchange of views, he reiterated the Cypriot people's gratitude for the complete support of the Greek Government, politicians and the people in Cyprus' struggle for freedom and justice. Mr Kiprianou said: The hope of all is that this struggle be ended at the earliest possible moment so that the Cypriot people's drama may also end. Moreover, President Kiprianou reiterated that the content of the solution and not the time is of primary importance while the solution must be truly just and viable and be based on the UN resolutions and summit agreements. Mr Kiprianou concluded: Sooner or later justice and freedom must be restored to the whole of Cyprus. This is something that concerns not only Cyprus but also Greece and the whole international community.

Minister to the President Katsellis and Greek Ambassador Zakharakis accompanied Mr Stefanopoulos at his visit to the president. Today, Mr Stefanopoulos also met Minister to the President Katsellis, Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Archbishop Khrisostomos.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS ISRAELI RAIDS IN LEBANON

NC201849 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry issued the following statement: The Greek Government expresses its concern over the continued Israeli air raids against Lebanon. These raids not only cause severe damage to civilian housing and urban projects but also serious casualties among the population.

The Greek Government is convinced that no solution can be reached through acts of violence. On the contrary, such acts only make the situation in Lebanon more difficult to resolve and generally prevents progress toward a solution of the Middle East problem.

I KATHIMERINI REPORTS DENIAL OF ITALIAN MEDIATION

NC171628 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 17 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The Greek Government knows nothing about an Italian mediation between Greece and Turkey on the issue of the Aegean airspace. This statement was made last night by government sources and by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis following a statement by Italian National Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio that in the recent months Italy had mediated between Greece and Turkey on the Aegean issue. During a news conference, the Italian minister said that the mediation had taken place at the level of chiefs of general staffs and had been kept secret.

The statement of the government sources is as follows: "The Greek side has not asked for mediation nor is the Greek Government aware of any mediation." Also, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis stated: "The Foreign Ministry knows nothing."

YUGOSLAVIA'S DJURANOVIC PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

For Belgrade TANJUG and Athens radio reportage on the visit to Greece by a Yugoslav delegation led by Premier Veselin Djuranovic, see the Yugoslav section of the 20 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

KARAMANLIS NOTES ANNIVERSARY OF CYPRUS INVASION

NC192019 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] On the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, President Karamanlis made the following statement:

If 20 July is a sad day for the Greeks, for the Turks it must be considered as a day of dire shame as the extension of the drama in Megalonisos must also be considered as a sign of decline of the civilized world. The Cypriot people must be certain that Hellenism in its totality will stand by its side until the day of its vindication.

INSTITUTE REPORTS NEW URANIUM DEPOSIT NEAR DRAMA

NC192305 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] A new, large deposit of uranium has been located at the "Arkoudhorema" site in Drama, a short distance from the known deposit at the Paranestion site. According to the first indications, this is a very considerable deposit estimated at hundreds of tons. An announcement to this effect has been made by the Institute of Geological and Mineral Research.

NEW DEMOCRACY GOVERNMENT ISSUES PROGRAM STATEMENT

NC201220 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 19-20 Jul 81 p 7

["General framework" of New Democracy government program to be implemented in the next 4-year period--passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] The New Democracy policy has thus far succeeded in securing the country's integrity and independence, consolidation of democracy and functioning of its institutions, safeguarding political stability and social tranquility as well as restoring the country's international reputation. At the same time, the New Democracy policy has accomplished Greece's integration into the EC, economic stability and development and the realization of reforms that have brought us into the vanguard of developed societies.

However, this creative task has not been completed. The New Democracy program for the next 4 years aims at fulfilling this task. With this program, the New Democracy aims at:

--safeguarding the liberal sociopolitical system and its values;
--modernizing the administration of this system, that is, the renewal of its structures, methods and persons.

The main targets of the program area:

NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY

1. To maintain and safeguard our national sovereignty and national integrity.

The prerequisites for safeguarding and maintaining our national sovereignty and integrity consist of:

--the consolidation of democracy and functioning of its institutions at home.
--the exercising of an effective and multidimensional foreign policy which is strengthened by the fact that our country is an equal member of the European Community.
--the defense of the country based on the people's will and the strength of the armed forces for the defense of Greek borders.

The program of the New Democracy foreign and defense policy is based on the above principles.

FREEDOM AND TRANQUILLITY

2. To safeguard and further develop the present standard of spiritual and political freedom, social tranquillity and social progress.

Spiritual and political freedom is an autonomous benefit; it is the very foundation and essence of our sociopolitcal system. But if it is not safeguarded, social tranquillity cannot by secured or lasting. Social tranquillity constitutes the prerequisite for economic progress. Autocratic regimes that oppress spiritual and political freedom actually undermine social tranqillity and restrict the possibilities for economic development. The safeguarding of social tranquillity in an regime of individual and collective spiritual and political freedom is the basic and immutable goal of the New Democracy. Every program and every activity by the New Democracy aims at realizing this goal.

FREE ECONOMY

3. To safeguard the free economy, further devlop and consolidate the institutions that guarantee free economic activity to secure international competitiveness of Greek products which is the only way of attaining economic stability and progress.

The expansion of state intervention in sector of productivity has been exhausted. New Democracy will base the further development of economy on private initiative with licit profit as the fundamental incentive. The public enterprises must operate by the private economic criteria so as to improve their productivity and make the acquisition of shares attractive to those working in the enterprises. THIS IS TRUE SOCIALIZATION.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION

4. To modernize and reorganize the administration and economy by facing their structural and geographic weaknesses.

The public administration and management of our national economy have been planned and organized to meet the needs of an era and a level of development that we have surpassed long ago as a state. Today, it is necessary to adjust the administration and mechanisms of managing our economy to the needs of a new era; an era that demands very advanced knowledge, great speed of action, undertaking increased responsibilities and quick adjustability.

PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

5. To protect the environment from destruction and create a new, higher standard in the quality of life.

The natural environment belongs equally to all of us. Its careless destruction through pollution or its exploitation by gangsters are equally detrimental to all of us. The New Democracy is determined to protect and safeguard this common property that constitutes a prerequisite for the very survival of both ourselves and our children; however, it will do it with concrete measures and not with statements and demonstrations; in accordance with scientific findings and not in accordance with slogans; and by maintaining and not obstructing the country's economic development. The New Democracy will secure this balance of protection and development with a special program it has prepared.

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

6. To carry out a more just distribution of income and safeguard everybody's participation in the more general efficiency of society and economy.

The more just participation of all citizens in the national income has been the goal of New Democracy for the past 7 years. This goal will be expanded progressively through a variety of measures that cover the entire spectrum of state activity. Economic, taxation, social and agricultural policy measures will converge on the target for a more just participation of everybody in the whole social and economic efficiency of the system. The New Democracy attaches particular importance to the correct geographical distribution of income, and this is why it has concentrated and will concentrate its strength on an integrated attempt for regional development.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

7. To improve the quality and safeguard the reforming of education so that all citizens may acquire the necessary education that will allow them equal participation in our social system and equal opportunities for promotion in it.

Education is not only a means of securing vocational and social integration into a developed society. Spiritual cultivation and knowledge has always been an end in itself. This dual mission of education has guided up to now the most serious reforms in the history of the modern Greek state which the New Democracy has realized in the field of education. The New Democracy will continue, with the same principles, its efforts to improve the quality of our educational system so that the nation may not lose any spiritual capability or talent because of weaknesses in this system. Special efforts will be exerted to restore the smooth functioning of the senior educational establishments.

The unrest in the sphere of senior education, which was caused by the dictatorship and was prolonged by inadmissible incitement on the part of PASOK and KKE, has downgraded studies to a dangerous extent. However, without high-level science and technology, there is the danger of national subjugation and dependency. Only if we secure the unimpeded movement of ideas and protect the freedom of tutors and students in the academic spheres will the senior educational establishments again become nurseries for free intellectuals and qualified scientists who will be qualified for a professional career and successfully compete with their colleagues from the technologically developed states. With a series of measures, the new democracy aims at the flourishing of science and research in Greece again and at safeguarding equal participation in this effort for everybody.

WORK FOR ALL

8. To safeguard the prerequisites and create the conditions that would enable every citizen to find work in accordance with his qualifications.

Work is not only a means for earning a living. It is the functioning of man's creative participation in social and economic life. It is one of the procedures of fulfilling individual and social destiny. The New Democracy has succeeded in securing a high degree of employment at a time when unemployment is a scourge in all the developed countries without exception. With a series of specific measures of economic and social policy, the New Democracy will preserve a high level of employment and improve the terms and conditions both during work and in the free time of the working people.

EQUALITY OF WOMEN

9. To create the prerequisites for the equal participation of women in every activity of our society.

The equality of citizens is not exhausted in the political and legal equality or the common starting point of distinction for all the citizens. There should also be equality between the sexes. Any discrimination against one of the two sexes constitutes an infringement of the entire system of freedom, equality and justice. In addition to what it has already realized in this field, New Democracy will secure the possibility for women to acquire an equal place in all sectors of social life while, at the same time, recognizing her particular place as a mother.

PROTECTION FOR THE WEAK PEOPLE

10. To offer protection for the weaker members of our society and, in particular, to the children and the aged. The special protection for children and the aged is not and should not be regarded as a philanthropic obligation of the state. Protection of the children constitutes an investment for the country's future and the protection of the aged is due in return for their contribution to the development and prosperity of our society. If the New Democracy's slogan that will be realized as of 1 August was "Nobody uninsured," the slogan for the forthcoming 4-year period is "A decent pension for everybody."

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROVINCE

11. To create humane conditions of life for all those who live in the Greek provinces as well as in large population centers whether these are towns or quarters. Crowding in urban centers creates new problems, the pace and extent of which are greater than the possibilities for their resolution. Therefore, it is necessary to intensify the efforts to solve the problems that already exist as well as to chart a program for the prospective center to avert the creation of similar conditions. However, the best solution is to avert these problems by developing the Greek province that has always been the genuine expression of the Greek soul and by avoiding estrangement which is represented in urbanis. .

BULENT ULUSU, POLISH OFFICIAL ADDRESS CEREMONY

TA201231 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, Public Works Minister Tahsin Onalp, Energy and Natural Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol as well as officials accompanying them flew by helicopter from Izmir to Mugla today in order to participate in the cornerstone laying ceremony of the new Yenikoy thermal power station in the Milas district of Mugla province and the third additional power unit to be built at the Yatagan thermal power station.

Poland has provided a loan of $153 million for the thermal power stations which are scheduled to be completed in 1984, and will cost about 53 billion Turkish lira. The Yenikoy power station is expected to consume some 4 million tons of coal per year.

Speaking at the ceremony, Ulusu said that with the completion of the Yenikoy and Yatagan thermal power stations a rise of 25 percent was expected in the electric power production of the country. He concluded his statement by expressing his best wishes to the Turkish and Polish engineers and workers employed in the construction of the thermal power stations.

In a statement at the cornerstone laying ceremonies, Polish Under Secretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Ryszard Strzelecki recalled the long cooperation existing between Turkey and his country and added that the construction of the Yenikoy and Yatagan thermal power stations was a significant example of this cooperation. Strzelecki expressed his pleasure over his country's contribution to Turkey's development efforts.

Following the ceremonies, the prime minister and the delegation accompanying him flew back to Mugla by helicopter and attended a meeting in the office of the governor, in which he was briefed on the issues facing the province.

ARABS PRAISE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD ISRAEL

TA201852 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Arab mission chiefs in Ankara have assessed the reaction shown by Turkey in the face of the recent Israeli attacks directed against Palestine [as heard] and Lebanon as a positive attitude supporting Arab rights. The Arab mission chiefs today held a meeting in Ankara and discussed Israeli attacks against the civilian population in Lebanon. A statement issued after the meeting expressed the hope that the Turkish attitude will contribute to establishing an independent Palestinian state and to securing the right of the Palestinians to determine their own future.

BULENT ULUSU, TURKMEN SEND MESSAGES TO DENKTAS

TA201901 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has sent a message to the President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Rauf Denktas, on the occasion of Peace and Freedom Day. In his message, Ulusu said that the peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem will be beneficial to the Turkish Cypriot community as well as Turkey. Ulusu noted that the Turkish Cypriots favor the establishment of a bizonal, bicommunal, independent and nonaligned federal state based on the principle of the equality of the two communities. Ulusu added that Turkey is in favor of intercommunal talks reaching a solution directed toward this end.

Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, in a message to Denktas, expressed the hope that the Cyprus problem would be concluded in a just manner in line with the wishes of the Turkish Cypriot community.

CANADA

QUEBEC'S LEVESQUE, MITTERRAND AGREE TO MEET

PM201406 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Jul 81 p 3

[Bertrand de la Grange dispatch: "President Will Meet With Quebec Prime Minister 21 July"]

[Text] Montreal--Mitterrand and Quebec Prime Minister Rene Levesque will meet on 21 July following the summit of the seven industrialized countries in Ottawa. Levesque, who expressed the hope of "resuming personal contact" with Mitterrand in an interview to LE MONDE, confirmed that agreement on holding a meeting had been reached during a reception given by the French counsul general in Quebec to mark 14 July.

In keeping with a well-established tradition, the Elysee did not want to make a bilateral visit to Canada immediately after a multilateral meeting. Furthermore, the special relations which France has with Quebec complicated the organization of a visit to Canada since Mitterrand would have had to divide his time between Ottawa and the French-speaking province in order to accommodate both sides. It seems that Paris and Quebec have found a satisfactory solution by agreeing to hold a meeting "on neutral territory" in the French Embassy in Ottawa so as not to offend the federal authorities.

The French Government already has been called upon to specify its policy on Quebec during the June visit to Paris of Trudeau and Claude Morin, Quebec minister for intergovernmental affairs. Mauroy said that he hopes to go beyond the principle of "noninterference and non-indifference" defined in Giscard d'Estaing's day.

SWITZERLAND

9 JUNE GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR BOMBING

NC201737 Paris AFP in English 1728 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Zurich, Switzerland, 20 Jul (AFP)--Five people were slightly injured today by a bomb that went off in a parking area near a Zurich-Kloten airport entry hall, police here reported.

The bomb, the second planted on Swiss territory, caused about 40,000 dollars (270,000 francs) damage. Police do not yet know the explosive used.

Responsibility for the blast was claimed less than three hours later by the 9 June organization, which also had said it was responsible for the bombing yesterday of the Swiss parliament building.

Before yesterday, police had not heard of the group. On June 9, a man of Armenian origin was arrested in Geneva after a Turkish Consulate employee was shot dead.

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REPORTS ON INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS' OTTAWA SUMMIT

Spadolini Consultations

AU211646 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Ottawa, 21 Jul (ANSA)--Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini and American President Ronald Reagan consulted on relations between their two countries and East-West relations in a talk held on the sidelines of the industrialized nations economic summit here. Later in the day Monday, Spadolini met with the new French president, Francois Mitterrand in another bilateral encounter among the seven leaders participating in the talks at the Chateau Montebello, eighty kilometers from Ottawa.

Reagan and the Italian premier also reviewed the situation in Poland, the current state of the Middle East crisis and the problems connected to stability in the Mediterranean region. With reference to the North-South dialogue, Spadolini reconfirmed Italy's intention to work toward a revival of negotiations with developing countries and promote efforts to alleviate the problems of hunger, malnutrition and underdevelopment.

An Italian communique released at the end of the one-hour talk the premier had with Mitterrand disclosed that the leaders of the two neighboring states discussed their friendly relations as allies in the context of the East-West balance of power. The Italian note affirmed that the views of the two nations were very much alike on these matters. Spadolini and Mitterrand devoted special attention to Mediterranean problems and to events in the Middle East following the escalation of hostilities since the July 10 Israeli air assaults on Palestinian positions in densely populated areas of Beirut. The communique reported that the two men turned the final portion of their consultations over to the prospects for cooperation between the industrialized nations and the Third World against the background of the European initiatives outlined in the economic summit talks. The French president and the Italian premier, it was noted here, have known each other since 1958 when Mitterrand conducted a study trip to Florence.

FRG Spokesman's Comment

LD212115 Hamburg DPA in German 2006 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Ottawa, 21 Jul (DPA)--At the world economic summit in Montebello and Ottawa, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt spoke firmly against an "obligation to consult" in East-West trade. The disputed question of East-West trade relations occupied the seven heads of state and government right up to the final session which began this afternoon in the Ottawa parliament. Bonn Government Spokesman Kurt Becker stressed that there had been "no complete consensus" but also "no conflict."

According to Becker, the Americans expressed the desire to bring about in connection with East-West trade an agreement between the seven which would have formulated the concept of the export of strategic goods from the West and the import of raw materials from the East in such a way that in Schmidt's opinion "a considerable obligation to consult" would have arisen. At the same time, in the German view, the political importance which the Federal Republic attached to East-West economic relations would have been affected, he said. He said that at the summit Schmidt strove for a formula which would not change the continuation of trade with the Soviet Union and the GDR "in its substance as it exists to date." Becker stressed that the chancellor had not heard a word of criticism "from anyone" about his firm manner. It was intended to treat the topic, dealt with only briefly at the morning session in Montebello because time was short, in greater depth in the afternoon, together with the final formulation of the communique.

The West European-Soviet natural gas deal, which President Reagan and Schmidt already discussed privately, was brought up in this connection for the first time in the circle of seven. Becker again made it clear that the Federal Republic did not intend to drop the deal because it saw no political risk in it. But he also rejected press reports that there had been a "hardening in the mood."

LEADERS, MEXICO'S CASTANEDA DISCUSS CANCUN SUMMIT

AU201008 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 20 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] Vienna (APA)--Mexican Foreign Minister Castaneda had a long talk with Chancellor Kreisky on Saturday evening, which centered on the planned North-South summit conference to be held on 22-23 October in the Mexican city of Cancun. Castaneda, who has come to Vienna within the framework of a trip to Europe, also met with Foreign Minister Pahr.

NUMBER OF REFUGEES INCREASES; LANC COMMENTS

AU201425 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 Jul 81 p 2

[Summary] In the first half of this year, 7,403 refugees requested political asylum in Austria compared to 2,534 in the first half of 1980. As of 15 July 1981, the number of refugees requesting political asylum in Austria was 10,602. This total includes 7,302 Poles, 1,414 Czechoslovaks, 624 Hungarians, 622 Romanians, 52 Bulgarians, 36 Yugoslavs, 8 Albanians and 7 Russians, as well as 115 refugees from Vietnam and Kampuchea, 126 refugees from Latin America and 296 persons from other countries. About four-fifths of the Polish refugees would like to proceed from Austria to a third country.

At a Vienna news conference on 17 July, Interior Minister Lanc said that now that the United States has increased its imiigration quota for Poles by 2,400 persons, Austria is hoping for similarly favorable decisions by Canada and Australia by the fall. According to Lanc, Sweden and Norway, meanwhile, have also declared their readiness to help Austria cope with the refugee problem. Since the army has made available the Goetzendorf barracks for refugees from Poland, the situation will be somewhat improved and additional housing space and food will be provided for 2,500 refugees. In view of the fact that another 200 refugees are arriving daily from Poland, Lanc does not, however, expect that any large number of refugees can be transferred from their temporary accommodations in small hotels and inns to the Goetzendorf barracks.

Lanc pointed out that only about one-quarter of the refugees from Poland are political refugees while the others are "economic refugees." Persons recognized as political refugees are granted essentially the same rights as Austrians while the others remain foreign citizens or become stateless if they lose their original citizenship. Lanc added, however, that Austria would not send anyone back to his home country if he has to face punishment there.

HUNGARY REGRETS UNINTENDED AIRSPACE VIOLATION

AU201017 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] Through its ambassador in Vienna, the Hungarian Government has expressed its regret about what it calls the unintended violation of Austrian airspace caused by the crash of a Hungarian MIG 21 military aircraft in the Bergenland Seewinkel region on 7 July. According to a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Ambassador Friedrich Bauer, political director of the Foreign Ministry, accepted with satisfaction this statement submitted to him by Hungarian Ambassador Jeno Rande and declared that the Austrian side now regards the matter closed.

BELGIUM

ALBANIAN GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR ATTACK

LD151508 Brussels in French to Africa 1500 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Summary] An Albanian Croat organization calling itself HDF [expansion not known] has claimed responsibility for the attack committed yesterday on two members of the Yugoslav Embassy in Brussels. In a telephone call to the West German news agency DPA in Stuttgart, a man said that the organization seeks independence for Croatia and the return of Albanian territory currently under Yugoslav control. He also said the group is preparing further actions against other Yugoslav diplomatic missions and against Yugoslav immigrant workers.

NETHERLANDS

GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATIONS '90 PERCENT COMPLETE'

PM210803 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 17 Jul 81 p 1

["Own correspondent" report: "Christian Democratic Appeal and Labor Party Both Want Education"]

[Excerpt] The Hague--The manning of the Education and Defense Ministries are the most significant remaining problems in the government formation negotiations. Both the Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) and the Labor Party (PVDA) have demanded the Education Ministry. On the other hand, the Democrats '66 (D'66) and the PVDA both refuse to take on defense.

Despite these differences, the three negotiators from CDA,PVDA and D'66 have reached significant agreement on the contents of a government accord. On Thursday [16 July], they began to discuss the allocation of ministerial posts.

The plan drawn up at the end of June by negotiation leaders Lubbers and De Koning is still being used--the CDA and PVDA would each have six ministers and D'66, three. This distribution of posts no longer is contested by any of the parties.

On Thursday, the three negotiators made their detailed wishes known. At the end of the afternoon session, PVDA negotiator Den Uyl said that, as well as deputy prime minister, he also wanted to be minister of finance, which, he said, is a central position from which the whole of cabinet policy can be influenced. The CDA has no objections to this.

In the previous plan by negotiation leaders Lubbers and De Koning, the PVDA was given the Foreign Ministry and the D'66, the Defense Ministry. D'66 negotiator Terlouw objects to this--he demands the Foreign Ministry for his own party.

That would mean that the PVDA would have to accept defense in the so-called "foreign affairs triangle" (defense, foreign affairs and development aid) while the CDA would retain development aid. This possible swap with D'66 would cause the PVDA great difficulties.

The distribution of the ministerial posts in the social-financial-economic triangle seems to be firm--the PVDA in the Finance Ministry, D'66 in economic affairs (Terlouw has been mentioned as a candidate) and the CDA in social affairs.

The CDA also would man the Justice Ministry and present PVDA negotiation leader Van Thijn is a possible choice for the Internal Affairs Ministry.

The three negotiators will meet on Friday [17 July] to further discuss the allocation of ministerial posts. There also will be discussion of a few policy points. "But these are no longer the center of gravity of the negotiations; they are more than 90 percent complete," spokesmen for the negotiation leaders said. The CDA, PVDA and D'66 intend to look at these results at the beginning of next week.

BANKS RENEW NEGOTIATIONS TO FINANCE USSR PIPELINE

LD211820 Hamburg DPA in German 1527 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Duesseldorf, 21 Jul (DPA)--Soviet representatives met with representatives of German banks in Duesseldorf today for renewed negotiations on a credit line of DM10 billion for the financing of the planned pipeline for natural gas between the USSR and German industry. The Deutsche Bank, which heads the consortium of 14 financial institutions, confirmed that talks were in progress with the Soviets, but refused any comment on the status of the negotiations.

OFFICIALS, PAPER REFUTE U.S. CONCERN OVER GAS DEAL

Ruhrgas Head interview

DW220629 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG In German 21 Jul 81 p 7

[Gerhard Hennemann report on an interview with Klaus Liesen, chairman of the board of the Ruhrgas Corporation]

[Excerpt] Essen, 20 Jul--Klaus Liesen, chairman of the board of the Ruhrgas Corporation, believes that the U.S. President's apprehension about too strong a German dependence on gas supplies from the Soviet Union, which Ronald Reagan expressed to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt once again over the weekend, is based on an erroneous assessment of the dependency on the USSR. The planned third gas delivery contract which, according to Liesen, is by no means yet ready to be signed does not constitute a serious threat to German energy supplies even in the event of a politically motivated halt to gas deliveries.

As far as the head of the Ruhrgas Corporation--the number one gas importing company in the world--is concerned, the planned new gas pipeline deal with the Soviet Union is, contrary to the view of the U.S. Government, unsuited for political blackmail. On the occasion of the world economic summit in Ottawa, President Reagan once again expressly underscored this concern and suggested to Chancellor Schmidt in the presence of Ministers Genscher and Lambsdorff that the agreement with the Soviet Union be reconsidered--an agreement which has not yet been finalized. Reportedly, the Reagan administration is determined to insist, if necessary, that the steel pipes necessary for the delivery of the natural gas be put on the Cocom list of strategic materials which may not be delivered to East bloc countries.

The planned third gas delivery contract with the Soviet Union, which is intended to ensure annual purchases of about 12 billion cubic meters of natural gas through a new pipeline to West Europe after 1981, would increase the Soviet share in the consumption of primary energy in the Federal Republic from the present 3 percent to roughly 5.5 percent. As far as Ruhrgas head Liesen is concerned, this constitutes a virtually negligible quantity in the German energy balance in case of an emergency. Still, the import deal with the USSR also has been analyzed from the viewpoint of a total delivery cutoff, but this analysis produced completely undramatic results, Liesen told newsmen. Even now, more than 50 percent of the German gas requirements are covered by domestic and West European sources, completely ensuring the supply to private households and small industrial consumers.

Economics Minister Interview

DW211531 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0410 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Excerpts from reporter Heribert Schwan telephone interview with FRG Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] News agencies and the press are reporting discord between Reagan and Schmidt regarding the natural gas deal with Moscow. What is the situation? Is trouble in the offing?

[Answer] No, there is no trouble. Nothing has changed regarding existing positions.

[Question] America fears that the Federal Republic could become too dependent on Soviet natural gas supplies. Is this concern justified? Since when are the Americans so concerned about our energy sources?

[Answer] The concern is not justified. The cabinet decided a long time ago--it was probably more than 1 year ago--that a Russian natural gas supply of 30 percent of German consumption would not constitute a threatening dependence for us. The deal will be divided into two construction phases. In the first phase, the share of Russian gas will amount to 20 percent on our market. The opinion of the Federal Government remains that in no way does this risk a dependence of some sort. We have told the United States about this.

The United States considered this and invited us to take part in discussions. We gladly accepted this [words indistinct] whether cooperation will be possible in other fields regarding energy supplies to the Federal Republic--we discussed coal and cooperation in the nuclear energy field--I must say that we are willing to take part in all discussions. The Federal Republic is a country with practically no energy resources of its own. It must, therefore, be interested in obtaining as much energy as possible from as many sources as possible. We are always open for such talks.

[Question] In other words, the alternative offered by the United States, namely, American coal or liquefied gas, is no alternative for you at all?

[Answer] That is an additional offer which we will be happy to discuss. Liquefied gas, by the way, was not mentioned in the talks I held. No liquefying plants exist. The construction of such plants would take years.

[Question] All in all, does U.S. criticism of trade with the East--aside from the planned natural gas and pipeline deal--indicate a new political line?

[Answer] No, no criticism of trade with the East has been voiced so far. The issue will be on the agenda in a few hours, that is, on the agenda of today's conference. We know that the Americans want to be more reserved than before regarding the supply of [words indistinct] or militarily significant material to the Soviet Union. The Federal Government said in this respect after the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union that it does not want to obstruct a more strict handling of such supplies and that, quite the contrary, it wants to cooperate. I must say to my regret that work on these regulations has not made any progress so far. I say regrettably because it is important for the German economy to know clearly what can and cannot be supplied in this field. Procedures on so-called exceptional permits, which ran relatively smoothly in past years, now take time.

This situation is unpleasant for all involved. My discussion partners from the United States confirmed explictly today that they understand this criticism, that they share this opinion and that they will contribute to an acceleration of procedures.

[Question] We cannot avoid touching on the sore spot of the U.S. high interest rates policy. The U.S. President seems to be as inflexible here as the German chancellor when the natural gas deal is involved.

[Answer] It isn't a matter of the German chancellor or the U.S. President. All participants in the world economic summit pointed out that the high rates are a depressing burden for their economies. That is understandable in connection with high unemployment and low or even nonexistent growth rates.

The Americans explained their policy. They said that the high rates necessary to fight inflation in their country are a burden for them as well and that they hope to have lower rates in the foreseeable future. We said prior to Ottawa that we do not expect a change in U.S. economic policy to come about through the Ottawa talks. We will use the opportunity to point out to them our concern regarding this economic policy and its consequences [words indistinct]. The high rates naturally will bring influence to bear on the decisions we will have to make this week and next, namely, [words indistinct] cut down the German budget.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU Editorial

DW220605 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 21 Jul 81 p 3

[Juergen Klotz editorial: "Bad Russians and Dear Soviets"]

[Text] The following poor joke is being told by the managers of German natural gas firms: We buy crude oil from the dear Soviets, but we get a considerable part of our natural gas supply from the bad Russians.

The bosses react with such sarcasm to the massive reservations expressed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan regarding the planned deal to exchange natural gas for pipes. These reservations also are being listened to in this country and the project is doubtlessly well suited to being dragged onto the political stage. The exposure to blackmail that allegedly will result and the economic dependence on Moscow provide very welcome material for slogans for Cold War advocates on both sides of the Atlantic.

That the planned deal is enormous is disputed by no one. An annual supply of 40 billion cubic meters of Soviet natural gas from Siberia's Yamal Peninsula to West Europe is involved. Of this amount, some 12 billion cubic meters are supposed to remain in the Federal Republic, with the rest slated for Australia, Italy, France, Belgium and Holland. To begin exporting the gas, Moscow wants to buy pipe for the 5,000 km pipeline system, pumping stations and other equipment on credit. The loan will be repaid with the foreign currency received from the sale of the natural gas.

This somewhat complicated construction deal is not so unusual in East-West trade. The first natural gas deal in exchange for pipe was made with the Soviets as early as in the 1960's. Three natural gas supply contracts still exist. They will expire by the end of this century.

Within the framework of existing agreements, Moscow's natural gas exports cover about 17 percent of FRG gas consumption. Should the Yamal project be concluded, the share would increase to 30 percent. This admittedly high percentage irritages the U.S. President as well as some people in the CDU/CSU opposition.

One could say that natural gas is a "model energy source" because it is convenient for consumers and kind to the environment. However, its significance in connection with percentages of supply is limited and all experts agree that it will remain limited over the long run. It covers only 16 percent of the FRG's total energy consumption. Even if all the ambitious expansionist plans of the managers were to be fulfilled, this share would not increase by more than 3-4 percent by the beginning of the next century. This means that if this hotly debated project is concluded, Soviet gas supplies will not exceed 6 percent of our prime energy consumption. Against this background, it is hard to believe that the American barrage represents more than economic envy--provided that the above facts are known to the U.S. President.

But not even this seems to be certain. The alternative suggestions made by Reagan at the beginning of the Ottawa world economic summit meeting--more imports from Holland and Norway instead of the new deal with the Russians--completely ignore economic and political realities: economically because the Netherlands energy sources will be exhausted by the end of this century; politically because for understandable reasons Norway has set itself a limit of the equivalent of 90 million tons of hard coal regarding natural gas and oil production. Even though this limit has not yet been reached, the social changes created by the oil and gas boom already created grave domestic political problems for the Scandinavians. The European energy importers would, therefore, be well advised not to press Norway for an increase in quantity limits.

What makes the quarrel about the Yamal project so unpleasant is its opponents' undisguised play with the fear that Moscow could some day close the tap. Even if one considered this to be a theoretical possibility, the Federal Republic would be much less affected by it than by the absence of oil supplies from Libya. We don't want to compare the loyalty of Colonel Qadhdhafi to his supply contracts with the loyalty of the Supreme Soviet, but such a comparison would expose the content of arguments regarding dependence and exposure to blackmail.

So far, West European gas buyers and suppliers have had no reason to complain about the Soviets as a discussion partner. Since th partner also has a vital interest in exploring the enormous energy reserves east of the Urals while simultaneously receiving "hard" currency for it, any political resistance to the project seems unwise. The advocates of a hard course toward Moscow also fear that the oil resources in the Persian Gulf could be endangered; this fear would in no way become more unlikely if the current gas negotiations were discontinued.

AUSTRIA'S KREISKY VISITS BERLIN, DISCUSSES DETENTE

AU211034 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 21 Jul 81 p 2

[Summary] Berlin--Chancellor Bruno Kreisky arrived yesterday in West Berlin for a 2-day visit. He was welcomed at Tegel Airport by Mayor Richard von Weizsaecker. In the afternoon, Kreisky addressed a 20 July 1944 commemoration meeting of the Berlin Senat and city assembly. Last night, he attended a reception given in his honor by Mayor Weizsaecker. Today, the chancellor will meet with leading representatives of the West Berlin Social Democratic Party.

In his speech at the commemoration meeting, Kreisky declared that the events of 20 July 1944--the German resistance fighters' attempt on Hitler's life--showed that the struggle to regain lost freedom is much more dangerous and sacrificial than the determined struggle to defend freedom. "Kreisky used that as an argument to support his view 'that only the balance of armament, the balance of terror can guarantee calm in Europe.'" Regarding the discussion about complementary armament, Kreisky said that, despite all objections, it must be said that the policy of detente is only possible owing to this balance. Detente in Europe is always endangered when this balance is 'irritated, let alone, upset,' he said.

"The Austrian chancellor, therefore, emphatically advocated negotiations about supplementary armament, negotiations in which it cannot be ignored, however, 'what has been caused by anticipatory armament.' It is necessary to take seriously the 'peace-mindedness' that is now evident in Europe, he said, but nevertheless one must try to make people understand that this peace-mindedness alone cannot guarantee peace."

NEWSPAPER SUGGESTS NATO PERSONNEL CHANGES

DW220625 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 21 Jul 81 p 3

[Dispatch signed HA: "Credibility"]

[Text] Brussels--It is possible that the oft-stated credibility of NATO deterrence against an attack by the East is unshaken. What has been shaken in any case is the credibility of the alliance's political and military leadership. Following the 11 May meeting of the NATO military committee, a so-called press release "quoted" alleged remarks by Soviet party boss Leonid Brezhnev which dealt unequivocally with Moscow's blackmail options against West Europe after 1983, but which were based solely on the free invention of a local American newspaper the Boston GLOBE. In any event, this is where the tracks of the report end as determined by an investigation triggered by SPD Bundestag Deputy Georg Schlaga through an inquiry with the Federal Government.

It is necessary to make personnel changes as a result of this information debacle if NATO press releases are to draw serious attention in the future. Required in the first place is the resignation of the chairman of the NATO military committee, Canadian Admiral Robert H. Falls, even if he did not personally cause this mishap. Obviously, it is necessary to look into the question as to what extent other officials and military people share in the responsibility for this careless dissemination of most weighty contentions of political slander. NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns shares no responsibility for this mishap although his final replacement also would improve NATO's credibility with the Western public.

The Western alliance certainly doesn't become superfluous just because some military and civilian officials carelessly adopt propagandistic contentions from sinister sources for public dissemination. But it is very important for Brussels' full credibility with our public to be restored.

MITTERRAND PLEASED WITH OTTAWA UNEMPLOYMENT STANCE

LD220850 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The Ottawa summit is over. The seven heads of state and government of the main industrial democracies have just dispersed. Francois Mitterrand is returning to Paris. A success or a failure? In fact, Ottawa is like a Spanish inn where everyone found whatever he took with him. Reagan gave nothing away on the interest rates in spite of the pressure from France, Germany and Italy. The Americans are even asking the European governments to limit their budget deficits in order to put an effective brake on inflation. That is Washington being firm. On the other hand, Ronald Reagan did dilute his wine a little since he agreed that the final communique should put the fight against unemployment on the same level as the fight against inflation. This was the first reason for Francois Mitterrand to be pleased:

[Begin Mitterrand recording] I had the satisfaction of seeing that unemployment, the struggle against unemployment, was put down as a priority by the summit of the industrialized countries, not just by France. We discussed it and I stressed my reasons, in particular that all the best theories in the world didn't help and when a country has reached the threshold of intolerance on the unemployment of its workers, and especially the unemployment of its young people, you are faced with a social situation which disregards all the forecasts and all the nice theoretical economic policies, and this need has to be responded to, and urgently. I didn't go to the opposite extreme and claim that we would go into inflation. [end recording]

LE MONDE REPORTS ON GAS DEAL, TRADE WITH USSR

PM210920 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Jul 81 p 32

[Our correspondent Daniel Vernet dispatch: "Will the Unblocking of Negotiations on Siberian Gas Be Sufficient To Revive Cooperation?"]

[Text] Moscow--The 13 and 14 July, Moscow talks between Freyche, director of the Overseas Economic Relations Directorate at the Economy and Finance Ministry, and Patolichev and Komarov, respectively minister and first deputy minister of foreign trade, and Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, are the first official economic contacts between France and the USSR since the elections. It was a question of examining and concretizing the implementation of the long term cooperation program signed during Giscard d'Estaing's visit to the USSR in April 1979.

However, the talks dealt mainly with deliveries of Soviet gas to West Europe and the construction of a new gas pipeline from the Yamal Peninsula in the north of Siberia. It seems that the situation could be unblocked as far as the French are concerned if the two partners could reach a rapid agreement on the new scheme proposed by Paris. France is ready to purchase 8 billion cubic meters a year as from 1984-86, which would be in addition to the 4 billion which the USSR now supplies. This proportion represents one-fifth of the total contract as against the one-fourth envisaged at the outset. French enterprises would supply equipment for the gas pipeline, mainly compression stations and control systems, worth a total of Fr10 billion.

The price of the gas, in the more or less long term, will be aligned with world oil prices. The credit terms will be those envisaged by the financial protocol signed between France and the USSR in February 1980, which expires on 30 September, that is, an interest rate of just under 8 percent. To profit from this rate, which obviously bears no relation to the present conditions of the financial market in the West, the contract must be signed before the end of September. However, the Soviets must pay an advance of 15 percent although they requested credit for all the equipment orders.

If the gas deal is concluded, it will guarantee French-Soviet exchanges for several years, but it will increase the deficit at France's expense. Yet, since last year, exchanges between the two countries have been severely out of balance. In 1980, French imports from the USSR increased to 15 billion as against 10 billion in exports. This year, the deficit should still be in the order of 5 billion.

Changes in the structure of French sales are no less worrying. Agricultural products make up the principle item, with 45 percent of the total in the first quarter of this year as against only 32 percent during the corresponding period for 1980. The proportion of producer goods shows an appreciable drop: 13.5 percent as against 26 percent.

After a year which finished well (with a global package of contracts worth Fr5 billion), 1981 began badly. With contracts worth Fr600 million signed in the first quarter, France is scarcely doing better than Britain which has been paying for its poor political relations with Moscow for several years now.

Internal Soviet considerations (finalization of the 11th plan at sector level and priority for technology and local equipment) do not explain everything since the FRG, Italy, Japan and Finland have signed contracts worth several billions during the same period. And what is more, the Fr1 billion-plus deals envisaged in the subsidiary protocols of the long term French-Soviet program have fallen into the laps of West German firms.

Admittedly, political reasons may be at the basis of this poor performance. Preelection uncertainties and then the change of administration may have prompted the Soviets to turn to other partners. But we cannot rule out the possibility that Moscow wants to penalize Paris for its hesitation in the gas pipeline affair and it is not certain that the probable unlocking of this project will be sufficient to revive all the other contracts.

ELYSEE SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON LEBANON FIGHTING

PM211111 Paris LE MONDE in French 19-20 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] On Saturday morning, a formation of Israeli aircraft overflew Beirut without, however, dropping any bombs. This Saturday, Israeli Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori, however, threatened to step up Israel's "strikes" against the Palestinians in Lebanon if the Fedayeen shelling of areas in northern Israel did not stop.

At the Elysee, Pierre Beregovoy, secretarygeneral of the presidency of the republic, made the following statement late Saturday morning:

"The president is closely following the development of the situation in the Middle East. Innocent populations on both sides, to whom France is anxious to express its sympathy, are being severely affected. This can only postpone the hour of the necessary reconciliation among the peoples of the region. It is not by force that an equitable settlement will be achieved guaranteeing both Israel's security within secure and recognized borders, Lebanon's right to live in peace and the Palestinian people's right to have a homeland. Dialogue and negotiation between all the parties concerned are the only means of achieving a lasting solution. France, for its part, is prepared to encourage any effort to achieve this, but it wishes to warn anybody who might give way to the temptation of a further escalation in the violence."

LE MONDE EXAMINES MITTERRAND'S EAST-WEST POLICY

PM210931 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Jul 81 pp 1, 5

[Michel Tatu article: "Mitterrand and East-West Relations"]

[Text] Francois Mitterrand could well become a priority partner for the White House as the only representative of the European nations to have proved capable of reconciling God and the devil.

This opinion expressed by LE MATIN (26 June) has not been confirmed by the facts at a time when that same White House doesn't hesitate to assert that the presence of Communist ministers in the government will "affect" the two countries' relations. Things could change in this respect, but can it be supposed, as our colleague asserts, that the head of state now holds an "exclusive trump card" in the East-West confrontation since the Mauroy government "symbolizes the diplomatic expression of detente"?

True, the trump is indeed "exclusive" in the sense that France is alone in the world, alongside Finland and Iceland, in practicing this form of government and also in the sense that the coexistence of socialists and communists in the government can pass for a final reflection of what remains of East-West detente in international relations. In this respect, Mitterrand's gesture is clearly going against the stream. Just as the cooperation of the conquerors of Germany brought the communists to power in 1944-45, the Cold War polemics, Reagan's militant toughness and the alarmist approach of the Soviets (who do not hesitate to evoke the threat of a third world war) put us in the latter situation rather than in the former.

However, the analogy stops there. Unlike the situation in the late 1940's, the polemic is essentially between the United States and the USSR, each side's allies being more or less spared the other camp's attacks. Global tension results less from a real offensive unleashed against all bourgeois governments by a monolithic communist movement, as was the case 34 years ago, than from the increasing might of the USSR alone and the fears arising from classical expansionist conduct, illustrated in particular in Afghanistan.

In the West, on the other hand, the tone is set, as before, by the United States, which is engaged in a vast rearmament program. But in the economic sphere and even the military sphere, Europeans are far less dependent on their protector than they once were.

So this new situation gives French diplomacy more room to maneuver. All the same, since Mitterrand, as relayed by Cheysson, officially claims a position not between East and West but "in the West," marked by complete solidarity between the allies, it must be a question of a more or less difficult initiation into today's problems. And these problems are the same for the whole of the alliance.

1. Poland is perhaps the most urgent of these problems, but it is also the simplest. The PCF-PS agreement is unhelpfully ambiguous on this point, confining itself to expressing the "wish" that the Poles will themselves bring the renewal process to fruition. The Soviets have themselves been expressing the wish for some months that the Poles will take charge of their own affairs, even though the aim of the process is obviously not the same for them. A formula simply noting that the Poles "must settle their own" internal problems would have been preferable. But this nuance ultimately makes little difference. By signing the agreement on 23 June, Marchais made a moral commitment to condemn a Soviet military intervention in Poland, which explains his reticence. But if he rejected this, it is almost certain that the socialist government would, come what may, continue along the path of condemnations and sanctions. In other words, nobody wants to see government solidarity put to the test in this respect.

2. The Afghan problem is, despite appearances, the least controversial. Since no European government has taken upon itself to supply aid to the Afghan resistance--and in the case of France, this refusal goes back to Giscard d'Estaing (footnote--Mitterand, on the other hand, came out in favor of "recognition" of the Afghan resistance--LE MONDE, 31 July 1980)--the only thing the capitals of the old continent can do is to propose talks, without entertaining any illusions about their chance of success. That being so, the form of these talks is ultimately of little importance. It will be up to Moscow's good will to decide whether the conference on foreign interference is held, the plan of the Ten having the advantage of not inviting Karmal's government to take part in the debates at this stage and thus of delaying its recognition.

SS-20 and Talks

Apart from the diplomatic pressure which these various steps bring to bear on the Soviet leaders and the rejection of the fait accompli which they imply, it is no use expecting a political solution satisfying everyone for a very long time to come.

3. The question of the Euromissiles is much more complex. Mitterrand had been conspicuous, long before his election, for his interest in this question, which clashed with his predecessor's silence. But there are various ways of approaching it by virtue of the ambiguities of the decision taken on the subject by NATO in December 1979. Since that decision involved a "double approach," everyone in Europe can draw what he likes from it. Some people stress the military aspect--the deployment of 572 missiles in five NATO countries from the end of 1983--while others stress the diplomatic aspect--the opening of negotiations with the USSR on this type of weapons. In this second category, one can also distinguish between those who regard the talks as an inevitable byproduct of the military decision, without believing in their success, and those who, on the contrary, seize on them as an excuse for not deploying the missiles.

So, Mitterrand will have to decide on the degree of support he will give to the allied governments on this question since alignment with Bonn or with Brussels does not have the same significance as support for the U.S. position. He will have to assess the respective importance of the "deployment" and "negotiation" facets and, in the latter case, to specify what the talks should [illegible]ch on. The president and Cheysson hitherto have appeared to incline toward exchanging the future U.S. missiles forthe Soviet SS-20's, which accords largely with NATO's stance. But an ambiguity has emerged regarding the 23 June socialist-communist agreement sincethe formula signed by Marchais and Jospin corresponds largely to what Moscow wants: bearing "particularly" on present and future Euromissiles.

Naturally, people will interpret this definition as they please. It is well known that Brezhnev refuses in advance to exchange his SS-20's solely for the Pershings and cruise missiles; the only conceivable exchange, in his eyes, involves the U.S. forward-based systems in general, in other words, the network of NATO bases, aircraft carriers and even missile-carrying submarines already accounted for by SALT. As for France, it has good reasons for approaching such talks circumspectly: its deterrent force will sooner or later become the object of planned discussions--it should be recalled--between the two superpowers alone. Moreover, a Soviet-American agreement would bar the way to any change in the organization of the old continent's defense toward a more European orientation.

European Option?

Here, the remarks made by the head of state in these columns a year ago become very topical. Mitterrand demanded, in essence, a redefinition of the Atlantic alliance since, he said, "nobody knows what is its range, the reciprocal duties it entails and its degree of automatism." At the same time, he deplored the inadequacies of French strategic doctrine which "could in the long run draw the French into a kind of neutrality in world affairs, and particularly, with respect to our closest friends."

These remarks point to a problem of form, particularly today: After the reaction aroused in the United States by the admission of communists to the government, this could seem a bad moment to choose to launch a debate with Washington to redefine the alliance.

But after all, a first "shock" can be followed by another and it is a real problem: It is true that Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty is vague regarding the form of assistance which the allies will give each other in the event of war. (Footnote--This article assures us that an "armed attack against one or several of the parties will be regarded as an attack directed against all the parties" and that each one "will assist" the victim by "immediately adopting...whatever action it considers necessary, including the use of armed force." So, the assessment of the means to be used is left up to each government.)

People simply have become used to living with this equivocal situation for more than 32 years. Above all, the integrated NATO command system and the presence of 300,000 American servicemen in Europe, indeed, confirm the automatic nature of the response: The Americans will react, though it is not known to what extent. Paradoxically, it is France which, by withdrawing from the integrated command and maintaining its nuclear weapons within French territory, has remained closest to Article 3. Of all the allies, its commitment is the least automatic.

One way of emerging from the dilemna is to embark on the path of a more specifically European defense. Mitterrand was alluding to this in noting, in the interview already cited, that the Brussels treaty (concluded solely between Europeans' "Says rather more" about the allies' commitments. (Footnote--Article 4 of the Brussels treaty of 17 March 1948 [concluded at that time between France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom and enlarged in 1954 to include the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy] states that in the event of aggression against one of the parties "the others will give it...aid and assistance by every means in their power, military and other.") He seems to have grasped the real French dilemna by pointing to the "contradiction" between a strategy "based solely on the defense of national territory" and a "strategy based on alliance." At the same time, it is inconceivable for him to return to the American bosom and the NATO apparatus. So what better means of escaping the dilemna than to revive the European option, in the same spirit of frankness that characterized the new French approach at the Luxembourg Council?

Naturally, it will be necessary to reflect beforehand on another old dilemna which has blocked plenty of other European enterprises over the last 20 years: nothing is possible without a unified political authority, but such an authority, which already poses the problem of supranationalism, cannot emerge in practice without a common political will having been defined beforehand. An again, which should be supported: those who want to create the institutions first or those who consider it preferable to impose restraints which will lead little by little, to the emergence of those institutions?

Less than a year ago, Mitterrand was in the former camp. Recalling how, along with all the members of the Mendes-France government, he abstained during the vote on the European defense community in 1954, he added: "With hindsight, I can see what a good thing it was to reject that Europe of marshals. Nothing can be built without political power." However, with still greater hindsight, one may wonder whether that political power doesn't have better chances of arising, in the 1980's, from a European defense organization which would raise the question of the shared use of at least part of the French or British nuclear arsenals. In that case, the sense of real joint responsibility on the part of the European governments would be combined with the sense of a destiny also perceived as common, but hitherto received passively.

People will say that the uncertain state of opinion in many European countries is not favorable to initiatives of that kind and that this is a bad time to "raise dust" around such sensitive issues. But it is always a bad time to administer shocks. And a new presidency offers an opportunity to at last "shift" a few very old problems.

LE MONDE ON U.S. NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION VIEWS

PM211235 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Reagan and Nuclear Proliferation"]

[Text] After being delayed for a long time by the uncertainties of an inexperienced team and then by the attack on Reagan, the new U.S. Government's foreign policy is finally beginning to take shape. After the rather more specific statements made in Washington recently on arms control, aid to foreign countries and arms sales, the White House chief has just presented a statement on his nuclear nonproliferation policy. It is no coincidence that this subject, which concerns energy policy and relations with the Third World, was discussed on the eve of the Ottawa summit.

At the start of his election campaign, Reagan said that the desire shown by some countries to acquire nuclear arms was, after all, "not our business." His accession to supreme power was to lead him to quickly abandon that stance. But although he has come a long way, the U.S. President has maintained a less maximalist approach than that of his predecessor in the White House, who led the United States into serious setbacks on this front.

Indeed, Carter tried to do too many things at once. He wanted to "block" the production of nuclear explosives everywhere but, at the same time, wanted to limit supplies of conventional weapons to the Third World countries in the name of a more "moral" foreign policy. Although he was not personally hostile to nuclear power for civilian purposes, he allowed that industry to stagnate in his country and tried to pursue all the ramifications of the "plutonium economy" in the world without, however, fulfilling the rash promises he made (creation of a fuel bank, acceptance of other countries' waste). The result is that the United States has not been followed by its friends and allies and has lost its credibility as a supplier among its many clients.

As he has indicated himself, Reagan intends precisely to "become a reliable partner once again." He will not even try to prevent or delay "sensitive" processes such as reprocessing or the development of breeder reactors at least "in countries which have advanced programs and provided it does not constitute a risk of proliferation." Like Carter, however, he will insist on strict guarantees in this latter sphere, which remains a "fundamental objective." He will remain faithful to the nonproliferation treaty and will even ask that the atomic agency in Vienna have increased resources and staff. Finally, his policy on the supply of conventional weapons should, in his view, reduce the risk by creating the conditions for better regional stability--as he is at present trying to show in Pakistan.

This policy, as it has been spelled out, shows a more coherent approach but it still remains very vague. Only its practical applications will make it possible to assess how stringent it is. An initial test at the Ottawa Summit could be what attitude Reagan takes toward the plan to rebuild Baghdad's reactor during the exchange of views he will very probably have with Mitterrand on this subject.

PROSECUTOR ASKS FOR LIFE SENTENCE FOR AGCA

AU211730 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 21 Jul (ANSA)--Rome Public Prosecutor Nicolo Amato today demanded a life sentence for Mehmet Ali Agca for the shooting of Pope John Paul II and of the two American tourists also wounded in Saint Peter's Square on May 13, Ann Odre of Buffalo, New York, and Rose Hall, now living in West Germany.

In his charge, delivered on the second day of the trial of the 23-year-old Turkish national, the prosecutor also asked for twelve years for the lesser counts. These charges are illegal possession of a firearm, the Browning nine caliber parabellum used for the attempted murder, and possession of a false passport.

Amato recommended that, because the twelve-year sentence would run concurrently with the life sentence, Italy's maximum penalty, Agca should be kept in isolation during the day for the first twelve months of confinement.

The self-styled Turkish terrorist, who confessed in court yesterday to the attempt on the life of the pope, did not appear in the courtroom today.

After an hour-and-a-half delay, today's session got underway when presiding magistrate Severino Santiapichi informed the court that the delay was due to the defendent's decision to stay in his cell to protest holding his trial in Italy and not in the Vatican State. The magistrate then read to the court a report filed by the Italian military secret service, SISMI, on some phases of the investigation into the movements of Agca in a number of European countries before he came to Italy.

In his charge, the public prosecutor glossed over the technical aspects of the case and launched into a rhetorical flight covering religious matters and psychological aspects of the probable motive for the act committed by the defendent he depicted as "a man armed with the most delirious fanaticism". The prosecutor recalled that Agca was only 21 years of age when he murdered the Turkish journalist, Abdi Ipecki, in 1979, and escaped from a military prison in Istanbul with the aid of "strange and numerous" accomplices. After his flight from the country, Agca was sentenced to death in absentia for the crime by a Turkish court.

To sustain what he identified as the violent and evil character of the defendent, the prosecutor cited the evidence turned up during the investigation of Agca's projects to assassinate one or more internationally famous figures, including Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain, United States Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, the speaker of the European Parliament, Simone Veil, and Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff.

Speaking of Agca's movements in Europe as traced by police investigators, Amato conceded that very little evidence was uncovered to link the defendent with those who assisted him earlier this year in the months leading up to the May 13 attack.

Moving on to another phase of the investigation the prosecutor said that, "it was not possible to ascertain anything concrete on the real existence of the international plot which was spoken of".

With reference to a possible motive for the crime, Amato told the court, "personally, I feel that we must recognize an oedipal antagonism, a symbolic parricide in the act". In this area, the prosecutor also mentioned "a narcissic drive which does not stop for anything, for anyone".

After his request for a life sentence and the twelve-year sentence, the hearing was recessed until tomorrow when Defense Attorney Pietro d'Ovidio will deliver his summation.

Vatican Confirms Court Jurisdiction

AU211645 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Vatican City, 21 Jul (ANSA)--The Vatican today noted that on the basis of the Lateran Pact of February 11, 1929 the State of Italy has jurisdiction to "prosecute those responsible for crimes committed in the Vatican State" in reply to the protest made yesterday by Mehmet Ali Agca, the 23-year-old Turkish national on trial for shooting the pope.

In his statement to the court in Rome yesterday, the self-styled terrorist challenged the competence of Italy to hold a trial for the crime committed in Saint Peter's Square, within the Vatican State, on May 13.

The Holy See today said that the square is within the jurisdiction "and the powers of the Italian police and authorities" and added that a trial or proceedings against those responsible for crimes committed within the Vatican State are turned over to the State of Italy "by request or the delegation of the Holy See", as was the case for Agca.

The note also referred to press accounts according to which the death sentence was still on the books in the Vatican State and reported that capital punishment was removed from Vatican law on June 25, 1969.

DENMARK

JORGENSEN: SCANDINAVIANS TO 'TEST' BREZHNEV PLAN

PM210930 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 16 Jul 81 Part 1 p 5

[Text] Bonn--In Bonn yesterday, Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen received a direct request from former West German Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt to begin negotiations with the Soviet Union on a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. Brandt was speaking at a meeting of the Socialist International at which he reported on his recent talks with Soviet leaders. Together with a number of other West European leaders, Ankers Jorgensen is taking part in the meeting in West Germany.

Brandt said that Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev had given signs of several "new nuances" in the Soviet position on the NATO decision on the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe. At the meeting, Anker Jorgensen stressed that Scandinavia does in fact comprise a nuclear-free zone, but that the Scandinavian countries have plans to "test" what lies behind the Soviet proposals.

NORWAY

BRUNDTLAND REPLIES TO CPSU LETTER ON ARMS TALKS

PM210927 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Jul 81 p 18

[Text] "Negotiations on the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe must be held without prior conditions," a letter from Labor Party chairman, Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, to the CPSU states. The letter is a response to a request received 2 months ago by the party chairman from the CPSU Central Committee. The prime minister stressed in her reply that there is now a great need to begin negotiations between East and West on disarmament and arms control. The letter from Gro Harlem Brundtland stressed that the Norwegian Labor party attaches great importance to ensuring a constructive dialogue on the security problems in Europe, and that it considers the letter from the CPSU to be an expression of a similar attitude.

"It is now important," the prime minister wrote, "that we concentrate on the solution to the remaining problems. In these questions, Norwegian policy is a balance between consideration of our own security and an attitude of reassurance toward the rest of the world, and this policy will be pursued in the expectation that it will be met by corresponding restraint on the part of other countries."

The reply points out that the basis for this attitude of the Labor Party on the question of Eurostrategic arms is the desire to ensure stability through approximate military balance. It is now of the utmost importance that real negotiations be started to ensure that this balance remains at the lowest possible level, Gro Harlem Brundtland wrote. The negotiations must be held without prior conditions, and must in the first instance be concerned with the medium-range missiles, since it is these in particular which threaten peace and balance in Europe.

MINISTRY CONFIRMS TRADE MISSION VISIT TO LIBYA

PM211247 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 Jul 81 p 4

[Terje Svaboe report: "Norwegian Contacts With Libya Intensified"]

[Excerpts] Neither Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's internal policies in Libya nor his war on the neighboring state of Chad are enough to prevent under secretary Per Martin Olberg from leading a Norwegian delegation to Libya in August to discuss trade contacts.

According to information received by AFTENPOSTEN, civil servants in the foreign and trade ministries are puzzled that Norway with its limited resources is now electing to intensify its trade with Libya. The Foreign Ministry has approved the trip, the Trade Ministry informed AFTENPOSTEN.

Trade Ministry personal secretary Hanne Finstad told AFTENPOSTEN that Under Secretary Olberg will lead the delegation because Libya has what is described as centralized foreign trade. This means, Hanne Finstad said, that it is necessary for Norway to be represented by a deputy minister or similar if it wants to hold talks. She said that there is nothing unusual in this.

Hanne Finstad stressed that the trip has been approved by the Foreign Ministry and at the time of the decision, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's rule and his war on Chad were not used as reasons to call off the trip.

According to information received by AFTENPOSTEN, civil servants in both the Foreign and Trade Ministries are amazed that Norway is choosing to give priority to a trade delegation to Libya. AFTENPOSTEN was told that it would be easy to think of a number of other countries better deserving such attention.

The delegation, which leaves 9 August, will include representatives of the Foreign, Trade and Oil and Energy Ministries. There will in addition be representatives of a number of Norwegian firms which have trading contacts with Libya. The delegation will comprise more than 30 representatives.

Norway's Athens Ambassador Kuell Rasmussen will also make the trip. As soon as the necessary papers are in order, it is intended that he will also be accredited to Tripoli.

SWEDEN

GUSTAFSSON COMMENTS ON DEFENSE BILL, BUDGET

PM211427 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 13 Jul 81 p 6

[Erik Liden interview with Swedish Defense Minister Torsten Gustafsson; date and place not given]

[Text] "It is of the utmost importance that the Social Democrats are aware of their responsibility for the next defense bill and do not hold out for an indefensibly low budget for political and tactical reasons," said Defense Minister Torsten Gustafsson (Center Party) after barely 2 months as defense minister. He stressed that confidence abroad in our defenses and our security policy is great, not least because of the broad political agreement which has been reached on these questions over the years.

"Today, Sweden's willingness to defend itself is very great. People are concerned about rearmament and world conflicts. I know that the unrest in Poland worries many people. The Swedish people want strong defenses and the Social Democrats must take this into consideration since 50 percent of the voters support them. The support for voluntary defense forces is, I think, ample proof of defense willingness."

Torsten Gustafsson also pointed out that the savings plans being prepared by the Budget Ministry could have a serious effect on the defense forces. "If a large part of the 12 billion kronor to be saved affects the defense forces, we will find ourselves in an untenable position. In my work on the defense budget, I will remind people of the objectives outlined in the government's declaration--an unchanged economic level for the defense forces for the next 5 years. Precisely because next spring's defense bill will cover 5 years, it is important that the cuts remain small."

Gustafsson also stressed that the defense forces are the only state institution to rationalize and reduce staff numbers during the 1970's. For this reason, it is impossible to make equal cuts over the whole spectrum of state organs, he said.

"The two most important questions before the defense bill next May will be those of a new aircraft and of the defense forces peacetime organization. It is important that the broadest possible agreement be reached on these questions in the Defense Committee before 1 December when it must publish its recommendations. Even though there is a certain amount of worry in political circles that a defense bill is too sensitive to be decided before the election, we in the ministry are working for a decision next spring.

"As far as the question of a new aircraft is concerned, we are still a little unsure. However, it is clear that the Swedish JAS proposal would be too expensive in the present economic situation. The industries, which have done a fine piece of coordinated work, must simply do some pruning on their bids. I suspect that they feel sure that they will win the order and nothing could be more incorrect just now."

Gustafsson also is worried about the missile philosophy which is spreading in various sections of the army, where great efforts are being made to convince the Social Democrats of the correctness of investing more in missiles than in aircraft. "I simply do not believe in this. We need aircraft and it would be best if they could be produced in Sweden."

Gustafsson declared that on this question too the Social Democrats can have all the information they want so that as unanimous an agreement as possible can be reached. Party congresses and the Defense Committee will be very important this fall, he said.

"We do not enjoy going out and making cuts in the defense forces peacetime organization. However, this is necessary to arrive at a reasonable defense budget. There must not be a free-for-all in the Riksdag; instead, the agreement from the "death patrol" [section of the Defense Committee investigating cuts in defense forces in various parts of Sweden] should be preserved. This agreement is a very good sign as far as defense is concerned."

Gustafsson is a little concerned that defense willingness could be adversely affected by the disappearance of the traditional local regiments, which are what the man in the street thinks of a defense. "This is a risk we must take," he said.

In the international political context, the defense minister is disappointed that rearmament is continuing, that there seems to be no progress in disarmament talks and that the peace march is going to Paris.

"If it has to go anywhere, it should go to Moscow. I also hope that idealist forces are behind the march and not political speculation. We need something to stop the lunacy of rearmament and, for this reason, I support a European disarmament conference in Stockholm."

On the question of a nuclear-free zone, Gustafsson simply thinks that the Nordic countries should act in unison. He also pointed to the UN agreements signed by the United States and the Soviet Union which state that nations which do not acquire nuclear arms will never be attacked with such arms. "Thus, it is really my opinion that a new agreement concerning the Nordic countries is not necessary."

The Swedish defense industry is reassuring, Gustafsson said. For this reason, it was a disappointment that the U.S. company ITT recently won the order worth 570 million kronor for the new air force and the navy radar on grounds of cost. "Their bid was 20 percent lower than L.M. Ericsson's and we could not pass it by. However, 50 percent of the work will be done by ITT in Sweden and by other Swedish firms.

"I have had to make many major difficult decisions since I became minister. For some reason, there were many questions pending after the government crisis. I have never been afraid to make decisions--If I had been I would never have entered politics, still less accepted an appointment as defense minister."

FIRMS TO BE INDEMNIFIED FOR POLISH DEBT DEFAULT

LD171522 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 17 Jul 81

[By radio correspondent Goran Skaansberg]

[Text] Poland will be allowed a respite in paying back the 500 million kronor that it owes Sweden. The money was to have been paid back this year but it will now take until 1986 before the repayment is started. This agreement was signed 2 days ago in Warsaw. It is not the Swedish companies that will have to bear this loss but the Export Credits Guarantee Board which insured the deals. This means that the Export Credits Guarantee Board will run at a great loss this year.

Many of the companies that have traded with Poland have taken out insurance against the risk of not being paid with the state-owned Export Credits Guarantee Board. Therefore, it will now be the Export Credits Guarantee Board that will have to pay the companies the nearly 500 million kroner that Poland cannot repay this year. But the Export Credits Guarantee Board has only 140 million kronor in reserve to repay this money to the companies and, to be able to manage this, the board must now go to the National Debt Office and borrow money at high interest ot cover the Polish deals. The intention is for the Export Credits Guarantee Board to recover the money from Poland later, but if Poland cannot pay, then it will be the government and the taxpayers who will ultimately be responsible for the private companies' deals with Poland, the general director of the Export Credits Guarantee Board, Axel Wallen, says.

[Begin recording] [Wallen] In the end, the type of support involving this system of export credit guarantees means that the Swedish state and ultimately the Swedish taxpayers are prepared to take on the risks of Swedish exports. But this is seen as a necessary step to support Swedish exports and to bring exports to the markets.

[Question] But the Export Credit Guarantee Board's poor finances--in the space of a few years it has been hit by big losses, among others in North Korea and Turkey--will hit Swedish exports, above all as regards developing countries with a limited ability to pay, where the Export Credits Guarantee Board in the future must show great restraint. And this is hitting Swedish industry which often finds it difficult to arrest itself in new markets. Can't industry take part by paying more of the Export Credits Guarantee Board's costs through higher insurance premiums?

[Answer] We are very seriously considering different methods to strengthen our reserve position and it is my opinion that this load should primarily fall on the exporters and the bankers.

[Question] So there will be an increased premium for [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Whether it will be through increased premiums or through increased excesses or whatever, I cannot yet say.

[Question] But the intention is for the companies to bear part of these costs.

[Answer] It is quite clear that without deteriorated reserve situation the companies will have to bear further costs. [as heard] [end recording]

GOBBI LEAVES FOR NEW YORK; TALKS POSTPONED

TA211926 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] The meeting of the intercommunal talks scheduled for Friday has been postponed due to the departure of the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi, for New York. The Turkish Radio and Television center in Cyprus reports that Gobbi departed Cyprus today in order to have consultations with UN Secretary General Waldheim. The date of the resumption of the intercommunal talks will be determined following Gobbi's return from New York.

Gobbi-Kiprianou Meeting

NC211305 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] The UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, today departed for New York, where he will have consultations with Mr Waldheim on the intercommunal talks. Before departing, Mr Gobbi was received by President of the Republic Kiprianou. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, the Greek side's representative at the intercommunal talks Mr Ioannidhis, and advisers to the talks Mr Triandafillidhis and Mrs Souliotou. It is expected that Mr Gobbi will return to the island in a week.

NORTH SPOKESMAN DENIES REOPENING U.S. BASES

TA212102 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot spokesman has said that the U.S. stations in northern Cyprus which were closed down when the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC] was established have not been reactivated since then. The spokesman described as absurd and unfounded reports in the Greek daily APOGEVMATINI that an agreement was reached to provide facilities to the United States in the TFSC. The spokesman continued: There are no U.S. activities in any part of the TFSC. This ugly lie published by APOGEVMATINI is an effort to camouflage the irresponsible stand of the Greek Cypriot administration which permits the functioning of various foreign bases on its soil.

ROLANDHIS ON MISSING PERSONS COMMITTEE ISSUES

NC211811 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis today summoned to his office Mr Pilloud, the UN secretary general's representative at the investigatory committee for the missing persons, and announced to him a series of decisions adopted unanimously at meetings which Mr Rolandhis had today with the representative of the Greek Cypriot side in the investigatory committee, Mr Mikhailidhis, and with the Cypriot and Greek committees of relatives of missing persons and undeclared prisoners.

Mr Rolandhis announced to Mr Pilloud that the Cyprus Government and the committee of relatives of missing persons believe that the question of the manner in which the investigatory committee makes decisions has been settled satisfactorily following the statements by Mr Pilloud and Mr Mikhailidhis at the committee's initial meeting. At the same time, the government and the committee are satisfied with the arrangement under which the UN secretary general appoints an official of the International Red Cross as his representative in the investigatory committee as provided by the agreement.

Mr Rolandhis stressed to Mr Pilloud that both the official government side and the committee of missing persons insist that the agreement on the composition of the investigatory committee fully establishes the right of the representatives of the relatives of missing persons to participate in the meetings of the committee.

At today's meetings, it was also decided that, despite the Turkish Cypriot side's reneging on the question about participation of the committee of missing persons in the meetings of the investigatory committee, and in order to avoid any further delay in the work of the committee, the Greek Cypriot side will be represented in the investigatory committee only by Mr Mikhailidhis and one assistant. It was also decided that the committee of relatives of missing persons will not participate in the meetings of the investigatory committee--as a demonstration of protest against the Turkish Cypriot side's violation of the relevant agreement--until the issue is settled on the basis of what has been agreed upon. The government and the Greek Cypriot side are fully prepared to cooperate in starting a substantive investigation into specific cases of missing persons and, for this purpose, they call on Mr Pilloud to proceed without any further delay with the immediate activation of the investigatory committee.

The Government of the Republic will brief Mr Waldheim on the Turkish Cypriot side's reneging and the decisions made today.

MORE ON GREEK CYPRIOT 'INVASION ANNIVERSARY' RALLY

Greek Delegation Departs

NC211007 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Minister to the Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Stefanopoulos, who visited Cyprus to participate in the rally held to condemn the coup and the Turkish invasion, departed this morning for Athens. Stefanopoulos was seen off at the Larnaca airport by Minister to the President Katsellis, Greek Ambassador Zakharakis and other officials.

In a statement before his departure, the Greek minister expressed the wish that a correct and just solution to the Cyprus problem would soon be found so that the Greek Cypriot people and, more generally, all the people of the island may be able to live in a well-governed, independent, sovereign and territorially integral country. This wish, Stefanopoulos stressed, we shall not only express in words but it will be augmented with every possible effort by the Greek people, the political parties and the Greek Government. We shall augment it with the support that is unanimously and unreservedly being offered. I hope, the Greek minister concluded, that the next time we visit Cyprus, we shall be able to see that significant steps have been taken toward the pursuit of a solution which we all desire and seek.

In the morning, members of the Greek interparty delegation, who came to Cyprus to attend the rally condemning the coup and the invasion, also departed for Athens.

EDEK Statement

NC202000 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] A statement by the EDEK Political Bureau, issued on the occasion of the Turkish invasion anniversary, notes that the goal of Turkey and of those who sent it to Cyprus remains the imposition of a partitionist solution in the form of confederation. This solution would be used by Turkey toward its future conquest of all of Cyprus.

The EDEK statement goes on: In facing this threat, it is an urgent necessity to array an all-powerful popular front of national salvation. The statement adds: All patriotic, anti-occupation forces should rally to this front on the basis of a common, minimum program that would clearly define the targets and strategy for the liberation and reconstitution of a united, independent, sovereign, integral and nonaligned Cyprus Republic.

Denktas Response

TA211351 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] In reply to statements made yesterday by Greek Cypriot Leader Kiprianou and Greek Minister to the Prime Minister Stefanopoulos, President Rauf Denktas said today that the Turkish Cypriot community would not concede in the face of Greek Cypriot efforts to usurp the natural, lawful and undeniable Turkish Cypriot rights by hiding behind the concepts of the Cypriot state and the Cypriot Government.

Noting that, as they themselves also conceded, their statements were influenced by Cypriot Hellenism, President Denktas said that he had expressed the views on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot community. Thus, President Denktas added, the presence of two separate entities in Cyprus were acknowledged once more.

NORTH MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF TURKS' 'PEACE OPERATION'

TA200946 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] The seventh anniversary of the Turkish peace operation is being celebrated all over the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC] as the peace and freedom day.

In a statement at today's ceremonies in Lefkosa [Nicosia] President Rauf Denktas said: It would be wrong to assume that for the sake of a peaceful solution we shall bow to every Greek Cyrpiot demand, we shall let the Greek Cypriots be our masters, or we shall remove all frontiers to be administered by the Greek Cypriots. Recalling that the struggle is aimed at preserving the equal rights and freedom of the Turkish Cypriot community and at providing human conditions for the community, Denktas called on all concerned to acknowledge these realities.

Also speaking at the ceremony, Turkish state minister, Deputy Prime Minister and Turkish-Cypriot coordination council President Zeyyat Baykara said that there would be no return from the right to live peacefully in Cyprus under equality and freedom as well as with security of life and property which have been acquired in the struggle of 20 July through blood and sufferance. Noting that all good will is being exerted by the Turkish Cypriots in order to reach a real political solution that will guarantee all these rights, Baykara said that motherland Turkey would continue to support this stand. He added that such a real solution would be based on a bizonal system that would permit the peaceful living of the independent Turkish community under equality in which its rights and liberties are guaranteed.

Following the speeches a military parade took place at the end of the ceremonies.

DPP DENOUNCES ISRAELI RAIDS AGAINST PALESTINIANS

TA201625 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] The Democratic People's Party [DPP] issued a statement today denouncing the Israeli raids. The statement, issued by the DPP press spokesman, Ahmet Dagcioglu, said: The heavy Israeli air, naval and ground operations launched against the Palestinian refugee camps and settlements in Lebanon is increasing tension in our region and obstructing peace efforts. The DPP (?strongly denounces) Israel for these merciless and savage attacks against the Palestinian people. The statement added that the United States, which is supplying various types of arms to Israel, is equally responsible for the situation.

NEWS REPORTS AGREEMENT ON EARLY OCTOBER ELECTION

NC211713 Athens NEWS in English 21 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr Karamanlis, yesterday received in audience the leader of PASOK Andreas Papandreou. Mr Papandreou informed Mr Karamanlis about his recent visit to West Germany and also expressed his views on Greek internal and external matters. Later Mr Papandreou said that he was very satisfied with the results of the meeting which was held in a friendly atmosphere.

The president of the republic made no decision as to the exact date of the upcoming elections, but both he and Papandreou agreed to the possibility of an October 4th or 11th election. Reliable sources said Mr Karamanlis is expected to invite Mr Papandreou back in order to discuss the matter further. Mr Karamanlis is expected to meet with Prime Minister Rallis before that time.

It is believed that the prime minister will agree to the elections taking place in the first two weeks of October. Once agreement is reached, Mr Karamanlis will announce both the date of the elections and the date Parliament will be dissolved.

PAPER COMMENTS ON AMBASSADOR STEARNS' STATEMENT

NC211935 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 21 Jul 81 p 5

[Editorial: "The Institutions and the Contest"]

[Text] The recent statement by new U.S. Ambassador Stearns before the Senate, that Washington will cooperate with any government which will emerge from the Greek election. can be described as a positive step which also reflects the deeper feelings of the Greek people. Perhaps for the first time the Americans recognize that the election of their own government is the exclusive and inalienable right of the Greek people and is unrelated to direct or indirect interventions from their "allies." This fact alone deeply elates the Greek people, who view improvement of relations with the United States only from this optical angle.

We do not know to what degree this Stearns statement is a maneuver or a new U.S. foreign relations and strategy policy toward Greece. This appears to us to be "too good to be true." For the time being, we are obliged to accept it as a fact and to express our satisfaction, because this is something to which the Americans have not accustomed us to date.

Naturally, recognition of the right of the Greek people to elect their own government by themselves without intervention from anyone is a fundamental and inalienable achievement of the Greek people themselves. During the past 7 years, democracy has functioned in Greece in an exemplary manner not only for our own country--about which many foreigners and, unfortunately, many locals have had a low opinion--but also by comparison to many other western countries.

The maturity and wisdom demonstrated by the Greek people as a whole can never be overshadowed by isolated occurances which only have a marginal character in Greece. This marginal character only further confirms the Greek's faith in and respect for the democratic institutions.

We do not believe that comparison of Greece with other countries which recently emerged from dictatorship has much to say. A single glance at Britain, however, is convincing about the quality of democracy in our own country. All provocations, no matter from which side they may emerge are dealt with by the Greek people with an admirable widsom and calmness. Perhaps this is because their own experience during recent decades has been so rich that they no longer want to further enrich it.

Perhaps this is also due to the fact that during the entire 7-year period since the political change, the country's political forces have also demonstrated the same admirable wisdom. This is something which the whole nation has fully appreciated in demonstrating its preference for personalities who recognized the people's maturity the most.

Today there is no discernible sign on the horizon that the Greek people are lacking in maturity by comparison to the two previous elections. On the contrary, everything shows that the Greek people's maturity today is perhaps even greater because the election fever is at a much lower pitch and debate is conducted in a mild tone and without the tensions and quarrels so usual in the predictatorial period.

Democratic institutions and their smooth function are considered firmly established by the Greek people. This is why the Greek people do not feel the need for concern.

The democratic institutions are an achievement of the entire Greek nation and not of its isolated representatives. This is the reason we firmly believe the people's judgment and evaluation will turn toward party programs, toward the solutions they propose for the urgent problems of the country. This is the field in which the contest of the parties will take place.

MITSOTAKIS LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO ROMANIA

NC210954 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0900 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Beginning today, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis is paying an official visit to Romania in response to an invitation by his Romanian counterpart Stefan Andrei.

Mitsotakis departed for Bucharest at 0945 this morning.

EXPANDED ARMED FORCES TV NETWORK INAUGURATED

NC190753 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0400 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] National Defense Deputy Minister Avraamidhis yesterday inaugurated the new 40 kw Armed Forces Information Service [YENED] television transmitter, the strongest transmitter in Greece.

The French-made transmitter, situated in Athens, will cover the greater portion of central Greece by transmitting and retransmitting the television signal through relay stations to all parts of the country, including frontier areas.

Installation of the transmitter implements the special YENED development program which provides for installation of five more similar transmitters at Kerkira, on Pangaion Mountain, at Evros, Lesvos and Rodhos, as well as 70 relay stations of small, medium and great strength to provide television coverage over the entire area of Greece, including the frontier areas.

As stated by the chief of YENED, Air Force Brigadier General Vavarousos, the YENED development program aims at covering 88 percent of the geographic area of Greece and at providing television service to 98 percent of the population.

PART THREE OF PASOK GOVERNMENT POLICY DECLARATION

NC192219 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 19 Jul 81 pp 7-9

[Part three of PASOK declaration of government policy--sections three and four, headlined: "Education: The Foundation of Change" and "The Economic Policy" respectively; All capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] 3. EDUCATION: THE FOUNDATION OF CHANGE

88. Education is not only an investment commodity but it is also an end in itself for man. The acquisition of knowledge throughout man's life is a benefit that the state has absolutely no right to deprive from anyone. Nothing is too little for education which is a national matter and has a catalytic importance for the nation's progress. Education, as the total spiritual wealth of the nation, incorporates the nation's cultural conquests throughout the nation's progress through history. For us, education is the foundation of change.

89. Both education and training--in other words the systematic transmittal of knowledge--are connected to society, the economic structure and with cultural and scientific tradition. The basic education options are directly related to the national, social, economic and cultural options of a government. In other words, they are basic political options.

90. The political options of the rightwing and its philosophy are clearly evident in the anachronistic content and the low grade and structure of its education. Private tuition and education have filled the place of the government's lack of interest and have commercialized education while, at the same time, they reproduce unacceptable class distinctions. The teachers and professors, the pioneers of education, have fought against these options from the one-class mountain village schools to the inadequate teaching halls in Athens. They fought for proper education for the nation's children.

The universities were handed over to favor-mongering, party exploitation and nepotism. Because of their feudal structure, anachronistic methods of teaching, lack of laboratories, there is continual and insurmountable crisis. Technical and professional education was established arbitrarily under unacceptable international obligations and without a correct direction. It was degraded and was unable to play the role of creating the leading personalities required by scientific application, technology and professional specialization.

The new generation, the fatherland's future, is competed in its search for a position at the universities under an unacceptable testing system in which anguish and luck dominate. It seeks a way out in foreign universities with unbearable economic and social consequences for itself, its parents and the country.

PASOK'S BASIC POLITICAL OPTIONS FOR EDUCATION

91. Our primary goal is to change the values, content and trends in education and studies.

Faith in human values, in man himself, will dominate education. The content of studies will be connected to the productive and social process and will be adjusted to the country's development and social needs in accordance to the various educational steps. Right from the first basic steps there will be cultivation of free and creative investigation, of overcoming of distinctions, of equality of the sexes, of acquaintance with democratic institutions and the democratic process.

Emphasis on patriotism and national independence will be accompanied by cultivation of faith in peace and friendship among nations. Historic knowledge will be transmitted on a broad basis, objectively, without restrictions and without any superior ideology theories. There will be a gradual introduction of meanings and the importance of our cultural heritage, of the country's wealth-giving resources, of self-supporting economic and social development.

At the higher steps, scientific knowledge will be combined with analysis and criticism of positions on all philosophical trends in order to enrich tradition, to achieve proper utilization of resources and to improve the standard of living.

The establishment of continuous training and constant advanced training of the working people satisfies the need for the people's continuous learning; it bases new orientation upon employment and binds the spheres of learning and work together, thus reducing the contrasts between academic and manual labor.

The development of postgraduate studies will take place hand-in-hand with research and the country's needs. Postgraduate studies are the kiln in which knowledge will be forged with research and worldwide scientific investigation. Theoretical and applied research in all fields promotes knowledge in theoretical, social and applied sciences as well as in the arts; it contributes to the creation of a correct substructure for option, assimilation and gradual development of national technology.

A basic innovation will be the introduction at all educational levels of special curricula that match with corresponding social government or local self-administration programs (such as preventative medicine, environment, town planning and so forth). In the first grades, the meaning and nature of problems will be taught, whereas in the three-level education the active participation of students in implementing methods for the solution of the problems will be sought.

The success of social programs will be enhanced by research support in postgraduate studies and research centers as well as with the participation of the employees from the institution of continuous training.

Finally, there will be a broad briefing about the special social programs through the institutions of parallel education, that is the free open universities, educational television, parents schools and so forth so that they become the concern of the entire people.

92. Education is the concern of all the people but the care for training is the concern of the state.

The participation of education in the gross national product and the state budget will constantly increase. Expenditures for education and national defense are of top priority. Only with a decisive financial strengthening of education we will be able to secure:

--A material-technical substructure with acceptable quality and correct geographical distribution (schools, libraries, classrooms, laboratories, seats of learning, gymnasiums and so forth) as well as a satisfactory ratio of teachers and students at all levels.

--Elevation of the educationist's role and the safeguarding of decent salaries and working conditions.

--A truly free training for all the people which will safeguard and expand the constitutional right of Greeks through an increased number and level of scholarships, special care for the working people and free meals (and transportation) for those students with low economic standards.

Private education, paraeduation, schools for the privileged and Greeks studying at foreign schools is against the constitutional order and have no place in a democratic society. Our goal is to abolish private education and schools for the privileged through measures that would aim at their harmonious integration into the national system of education. The radical changes in the educational system and measures such as abolition of the lyceum examinations and the present pan-Hellenic entrance examinations for AEI [senior education establishments] will eliminate paraeducation. For the needy students, additional educational aid will be granted in public schools.

93. The contribution of educational organizations to the administration as well as to the formulation of studies will be decisive, and social control will be imperative.

The government charts the general framework of the education policy on the basis of democratic programming.

The regional organs implement the policy. The people, through their social organizations, control the implementation. A decisive role will be played by the national education council with the participation of the local self-administration working people's organizations, social and political organizations and, naturally, educational organizations, university staff and students. This institution will help in the radical change of the content of studies.

The establishment of regional education councils will also be of a determining significance at the regional level.

Teachers organizations, like other social organizations, will participate in the decentralized elements of education and will be related to elements of democratic planning.

Teachers associations will have a definitive say in the administration of schools in which representatives of local self-government, parents associations and so forth also participate.

The role of students' communities in the life and operation of the school will become more fundamental, according to the student's age.

We will proceed to deep democratization and modernization in the senior educational establishment and in higher education. Their self-administration and economic self-sufficiency will be established. Collective work within the framework of a sector (of study) and abolition of the professional chair will mean collective programming control and coordination of the basic academic unit. This control will not suppress creative initiative, freedom and the satisfaction of the spiritual needs of the university tutor.

Participation of all organizations of the university community in administration and operation will be on a basis of equality without destroying knowledge and objective understanding of problems. Utilization of the entire educational potential of the country's universities will be promoted on proper evaluation criteria and in accordance with the needs of the higher educational establishments. Conditions will be created for the utilization of Greek scientists either living in the country or overseas.

There will be an apparatus for controlling the rotation of university tutors so that elections may be freed from the system of favoritism, nepotism, party exploitation and arbitration. A considerable part will be played by the student's own evaluation. The quality of the body will be controlled on a pan-Hellenic level on the basis of evaluation of educational and research work.

94. Relations between teachers and students, methods of teaching and controls of learning will be radically changed.

Establishment of dialogue and cooperation between teachers and students in the search for and transmission of knowledge will replace monologue from the professorial rostrum. Respect for personality will prevail, together with respect for the capabilities of the students, so that teachers will be established at all steps as representatives of an educational process and not as representatives of a totalitarian enforcement of knowledge.

The present-day system of examinations which turn the high schools and universities into arbitrary testing centers will be replaced by democratic and creative methods of continual checks and evaluation of learning.

Within the senior educational establishment and higher education, stress will be laid on the evaluation of scientific judgement, of ability to handle scientific methods and of problem-solving instead of tests which simply and exclusively rely on a mechanical recitation of subject matter. Allocation of grades will be based on the evaluation of the total efforts of the student throughout the university year (6-month period.) The just but strict control of learning presupposes proper context of studies, a material-technical substructure, special measures for working students, a proper proportion of teachers and students as well as a permament and continual presence of the university tutors.

95. Strict compartmentalization between educational steps will be abolished, technical professional training will be improved, and the method of entry to the senior educational establishments will be changed radically, particularly in respect of entry to higher education. The basic principle which will dominate the new system will be that entry to the next higher steps will be available from all steps of the education process. After compulsory education, a special process will be made available for and professional training and passage to the production sector. A process will also be made available for movement and transfer between branches and specializations. Unlimited opportunities will be provided so that under a system of just evaluation, possibilities will be provided for the transfer--at any given time--of the high school or university student from a professional training career to the higher educational establishments and to higher education either from previous educational steps or from the production sector.

No decision in respect to young children should be irrevocable and binding for their future.

On the basis of these principles: the pan-Hellenic entrance examinations for the lycea will be abolished. Pan-Hellenic examinations for entry into universities and higher education institutes also will be abolished.

The new system will be based on the performance of students within the school, and particularly in the lyceum classes, and primarily upon the establishment and fundamental operation of the system of professional orientation. This system will be in full harmony with the structural changes within the economy and society. The full success of the system presupposes, on a long term basis, the total improvement of the standard of high school education in which the point system and the degrading of the school itself will be abolished. It also presupposes a rise in the standard of professional and technical training as well as a new structure for it. Establishment of self-supporting economic and social development, emphasis on research and the effort for gradual development of a national technology will considerably increase employment positions for young scientists as well as gradually permit the important increase in the number of students in professional training within the universities and generally in higher education.

Abolition of the pan-Hellenic examinations will, on a short term basis, be based upon a series of preparatory lessons within the lyceum program with unlimited possibilities of tests of judgment and evaluation in the education sphere.

96. The institution of university asylum for all representatives of the university community, without falsification, will be adopted by legislative measures. Establishment of this institution is an elemental democratic and safety valve for the free movement of ideas and for scientific research.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

97. The educational "reform," which at first was undertaken hesitantly and is now undermined by all sorts of falsifications, did in the end remain without any context. Certain improvements which were the results of the increasing pressure of the peoples movement during the first years of the political change such as the demotic language and 9-year compulsory education were either not completed or not even implemented. Illiteracy has not been hit at its roots.

Certain steps were completely ignored and the education system was never handled as a whole. Our own general political principles and basic political options as they have already been analyzed define our own positions and describe the quality and direction of measures on each special problem such as the following measures.

98. The demotic language will be established at all levels of the educational process. Spelling will be simplified and the monotone system of accenting will be introduced.

99. Preschool education will be generally adopted in all kindergartens incorporated in a unified comprehensive framework of children's homes, to be gradually established, and also will comprise nursery and kindergarten facilities. Senior schools within universities will be established to train nursery school and kindergarten teachers. Fast retraining of those existing today also will be implemented.

100. Sufficient and suitable public centers will be established to incorporate existing establishments which today host problem children. They will be staffed with specially trained personnel and special attention will be given to the subsequent transfer of problem children to regular schools so that the ghettos of isolation may be abolished.

101. Compulsory 9-year education will be enforced with the prospect of making it 10-year compulsory education with the ultimate goal of having 12-year compulsory education. The hiring of unemployed educators will, for this reason, be speeded up. Full coverage of the country's needs will start from the islands, mountains and valleys.

102. High school education will undergo radical changes. The mechanical and absolute compartmentalization, carried out under law 309/79, will be abolished. The necessary classification into cycle A (gymnasium) and cycle B (lyceum) must not break up the operational unity and the total revision of programs. Registration into cycle B will be voluntary.

The general and technical-vocational lyceum will be united into one composite lyceum with many directions. In the first grade, there will be a common curriculum with special emphasis on humanities. Through a special procedure, it will always be possible to change branches or trends. By studying an additional year of further specialization subjects, it will be possible for the lyceum graduates to safeguard professional direction.

The graduates of cycle A (high school) who do not want to attend cycle B (lyceum) can study in special technical and vocational schools. Their graduates are classified and safeguarded in a specific productive sector or can continue their studies on other levels through a special procedure.

The institutions of inspectors and supervisors are abolished and the institution of school counselor is established. The counselor cooperates, according to the type of school and group or cycle of subjects, with the corresponding association of educators and participates, together with a representative of the association, in the evaluation of the regional councils.

103. The measures aiming at the abolition of private education will secure this education for the working people and also will safeguard continued education for the students who are now attending. The just demands by the owners also will be dealt with in accordance with the Constitution.

104. An attempt will be made to unify the two large groups of general education tutors around an equal university standard and to provide constant and advanced training. In the first phase, senior pedagogical schools will be established and be placed under the universities.

105. New university schools will be established at the regional centers according to the needs of the area, and within the framework of decentralization and regional development.

Considerable efforts will be exerted for the development of school and university athletics. In this direction, special physical education academies will be established within the universities to replace the senior physical education establishments which will be abolished. Simultaneously, there will be provisions for the speedy retraining of physical education professors. The professors in the physical education establishments must not have any other duties apart from those periodically needed to serve the state or society as a whole and which, at the same time, assist in the relationship with the productive and social process. Leave without pay will be granted for as long as professors are involved in activities outside these schools. Special personnel will teach in their place for these periods.

106. Elevation of technical and professional education is a prerequisite for the total qualitative improvement of education to meet the needs of the production process and the services. Instead of the present technical training schools, new technical establishments will be set up for the applied sciences. The graduates of these special 3-year schools will be professionally trained and will have the opportunity for post-graduate studies or continuation of their studies.

107. Special emphasis will be placed on foreign language studies. The goal is to establish self-supporting foreign language schools in senior educational establishments and to introduce two foreign languages into the elementary and high school curriculum. One foreign language will be compulsory. An attempt also will be made to establish public centers for foreign languages with the gradual absorption of the personnel from private foreign language tutorial schools.

108. Parallel education will be institutionalized and strengthened through special programs for the illiterate with a basic function of educational television and strengthened local self-government to assist expansion of the institution of the local free open university.

109. A draft law on the senior educational establishments will be introduced, implementing the principles analyzed earlier which will take into consideration the views of university and community representatives.

4. ECONOMIC POLICY

A. FROM CRISIS TO SELF-SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT

110. PASOK's development strategy sketched in the first part will lead toward overcoming the economic crisis, to self-supporting development and to the reconstruction of the national area. The foundation of this economic and social development and cohesive steps to this end combined with strategic goals are the only answer to the country's deep structural crisis.

This specific task will start simultaneously in all sectors. Time will be required before results can be seen on the measures aimed at freeing the country from foreign dependence, at structural changes, at development of strategic sectors of the economy and at a new policy. There are, however, problems which cannot wait. It is urgently necessary to deal with these problems with concrete harmonized measures within the general strategy, if the downhill slide of the Greek economy is to be stopped.

111. Inflation and recession are the country's immediate problems. In the face of these problems, the rightwing is reeling. On one day, it attempts to fight inflation with measures which prevent the recovery of the economy and, on the very next day, it stimulates the economy with measures which intensify inflation. The New Democracy government lost all control over the economy long ago. Inflation is galloping at a rate twice or three times higher than that of other European countries. Unemployment is continually increasing and the inequality in the distribution of the national income and wealth increases. The people's savings, instead of being channeled into productive investments, feed consumption of luxury goods and the illegal export of capital.

Inefficiency and a wrong diagnosis of the situation are neither the only or primary causes for this. The crisis is structural. The deadlock facing the rightwing is unavoidable because to extricate the economy from the crisis it will have to touch upon structures which are also the structures of its own authority--it must strike at interests which it has set itself to protect and to serve. The representatives of these interests, monopolistic capital, middlemen and profiteers, all aim at preserving and increasing their profits despite the increasing crisis. They make a profit out of inflation itself, which is a way of redistributing revenue at the expense of the workers. Tax evasion and the escape of capital through the well-known over and underpricing only go to complete the vicious circle.

112. In vain, the government expected an increase in investments, as a result of beneficial grants to large-scale business and the decrease of inflation through compactment of low incomes. This antipeople's policy of unilateral austerity in conjunction with heavy taxation considerably cut the purchasing power of the people's classes and led the small-to-medium businessmen to lose hope and, thus, increased recession. The result of this policy is the cut in investments, increased inflation and increased unemployment.

This situation is made even worse by the bureaucratic apparatus of the administration, the operation of the banking system and by taxation organized in such a way as to serve the interests of the few.

Theoretically, incentives for investment are available to all but in reality they favor only large business. Credit restrictions are enforced only on the small and medium businessmen while large-scale businesses are able to utilize the people's savings without any restriction on their profiteering transactions.

113. New Democracy's recent pre-election opportunist policy, the "scorched earth" policy, accelerates further deterioration of the situation. The deficit in the regular budget is increasing dangerously. This development, in conjunction with the important deficits in state enterprises, lead to a further increase in the inflationary pressures.

This deficit is, naturally, also due to the great loss in state revenues which is the result of legal and illegal tax evasion and the continued drop in economic activity. At the same time, a deterioration in foreign transactions also led to a speedy drain of foreign exchange deposits.

Day by day, the margins are diminishing. What is needed is a radically different policy. Regaining control over the economy requires adoption of immediate measures, the broadest possible support of these measures by the productive classes and all the workers and the determined and unshaken implementation of these measures.

114. PASOK's government will proceed with simultaneous and coordinated action on many fronts. Combatting inflation, which appears to be an immediate and dire necessity, can only produce results through total and simultaneous handling.

The dilemma between inflation and recession, which faces the rightwing is not only not unavoidable for PASOK but on the contrary it is a nonexistent dilemma. Our country is being subjected simultaneously to the pressure of both inflation and stagnation which feed each other. It is not expansion of credit in itself which brings about price increases. This is rather due to the unproductive expansion of credit. What is important in dealing with inflation is a cut in non-productive investments and not the investments which finance production. A cut in these last investments leads to further price hikes because of the shrinking availability of goods.

Structural weaknesses, the confused credit and public finance policy pursued by New Democracy to date, the fundamental abandonment of price controls, and the check on profits only increase the rate of inflation.

115. On the basis of the foregoing, the PASOK government will implement the following:

A. Effective price control for basic products and services. In a first stage there will be effective price control of certain basic products of popular consumption. The new forms of cooperative organization and the organizations at the popular base will contribute toward increased productivity and to reduced production costs. Especially, combatting the parasites and the middlemen within the cooperatives is a considerable weapon in setting the prices at acceptable levels, and this weapon will be used right from the very first moment.

Price controls will be systematized. To combat profiteering, a special service for costing will be established at the Commerce Ministry which will not limit itself to a simple check of invoices, but which will also collect the necessary information both from overseas and at home in order to establish, in every given instance, the proper price level. Especially, prices in the monopoly sector of the economy will be checked. Measures will also be taken to ensure regular supply to the market in case private commerce creates difficulties in this supply of the market. Toward this end an intervention organization will be set up to control the import trade.

B. Effective control of public spending. Not only current expenditures but also investment expenditure will be placed under strict control in an effort to avoid expenditure of low economic and social productivity. In no other sector is the squandering of the Greek nation's resources so obvious as in the state investments sector.

C. Measures for a drastic control of tax evasion to combat tax evasion and abolition of the para-economy within the framework of a new taxation policy which will also play an important role in the redistribution of the economic burdens and income.

D. Effective credit control which will guarantee the productive use of credit and reduce losses through financing of profiteering activities. The socialization of the credit system and the new credit policy with the policy of incentives are basic development levels, which will decisively contribute toward dealing with both immediate and long-term problems.

E. Promotion of productive investments within the framework of the goals of the development program. Priority will be given to investments of immediate and high productivity which will promote:

--speedy increase in the supply of consumer goods that are not in sufficient production today.
--replacement of imports, increase of exports in order to improve the balance of payments.
--increase of employment positions.

A new policy of incentives will be implemented in order to encourage investments. This will be based on programmed agreements for fulfillment of goals in the development program.

F. Stimulation of productivity by increasing the purchasing power of the workers and particularly the low income classes--the primary consumers of local produce. The redistribution of income, which will be undertaken in conjunction with the taxation policy, discourages overconsumption of imported luxury products. At the same time, if necessary, measures will be adopted to control imports, particularly in affected sectors.

G. Cleansing out the businesses which have problematic heavy financial obligations.

This cleansing process provides for:

--investigation of their viability based on production cost, potential, market prospects, number of employees etc., irrespective of the financial structure of the business.

--radical reorganization to improve productivity and reorientation of production for those businesses which are considered viable.
--social control of the businesses after conversion of bank loan capital into shares with a decisive workers particiation.

H. Radical tests and operational changes in state-controlled enterprises which will lead to a cut in production costs. These changes presuppose a flexible administrative apparatus that follows private economic criteria of productivity, as well as abolition of uneconomical state interventions. There will, however, be social control both for preventive purposes through connecting the business to state programming, and qualitatively on the basis of results achieved. Establishment of democratic management, in other words, decisive worker participation in the administration, planning and operation, will decisively contribute to increased productivity and the cleansing of state-controlled enterprises.

I. Measures for the decisive control of monopoly operations, simultaneous with socialization of strategic sectors of the economy--which is an antimonopoly measure aimed against dependence--and liberation and strengthening of the initiative of small and medium business will decisively contribute to overcoming the crisis and to establishing a new development policy. The cluster of direct measures aims at tangible percentage goals for 1982, which will bring about a logical increase of the national product and investments, a cut in the inflation rate and control of the balance of payments deficit.

The percentage goals are based upon the regulation of the most favorable combination for altering the course of the economy in its most vital sectors. Without disturbing the general balance, we will create the necessary prerequisites for a continual improvement over the next years through effective results from institutional and structural changes.

Naturally, the people will not judge policy on the basis of its percentage goals, which will be easy to exaggerate, but on the basis of the forces upon which it is based, on the basis of the means to be utilized and on the basis of its orientation.

B. LIBERATION FROM FOREIGN DEPENDENCE

116. The course toward self-supporting development leads to national independence on the economic front. As analyzed in our development strategy, this course has nothing to do with economic isolation and the utopia of self-satisfaction. Equal relations, however, are one thing and subjugation is another.

Economic intervention in our country has the character of capitalistic exploitation of the area, aimed at transferring the social surplus to the metropolis. This is the reason why our country, like most countries in southern Europe and the Mediterranean, has been unable to achieve a self-supporting development level in strategic sectors and lay the foundations for an economy with its own decisionmaking center and its own planning.

Control of the economy by multinational companies has led to robbery of wealth-producing resources, to unequal commercial transactions and to foreign investments with unacceptable conditions of short-term legal and illegal exportation of capital. At the same time, the rightwing's policy of economic dependence has led to a continual increase in the deficit in current transactions, to increased foreign loans and to a decrease of the country's foreign exchange deposits.

A) ACCESSION TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

117. Accession means transfer of national sovereignty to foreign centers in respect to critical issues of national economy. For example, decisions taken in Brussels on the price of agricultural products or on the amount of our production of olive oil, tobacco or sugar, can be forced upon us by the strong members on the basis of their own interest.

Our economy is bound by the treaties of the European Community under the promise that it has to function in accordance with the apparatus of capitalist economy. There is no need to refer to the consequences of this accession. We already have the results. The Common Market itself admits that its apparatus functions at the expense of the less-developed areas of the Community and that despite the subsidy funds, the poor have become poorer and the rich become richer.

Within the framework of its policy of dependence and faced with the hopelessness in which it finds itself, the rightwing government feels more comfortable by transferring the burden of many decisions out of Greece. The truth is that accession not only fails to ease the burden of the Greek people but, on the contrary, creates new problems and makes already existing ones more acute. The people have already had a taste of what the Common Market means, both through Market meat prices and through sales prices allowed to the farmers. Production of sugar and steel has been cut down. Unemployment is gaining dangerous proportions.

The small and medium businessmen are in a panic when they see these problems.

The New Democracy government does not even utilize the processes and any provisions available under the treaty of accession in order to protect Greek interests. A characteristic example is to be found in the fact that the New Democracy government gave up its right to deny the uncontrolled installation of foreign banks in Greece.

118. In accordance with constitutional procedures, the PASOK government will demand the conduct of a plebiscite so that after an objective and full briefing, the people may decide freely whether they want to continue this accession or whether their interest dictates, as we believe it does, signing a special agreement with the Common Market.

So long as we remain in the Common Market we will fight with all our strength through the organizations and processes of the Common Market to reduce the negative effects of our accession upon our economy. In every given instance, however, we will not sacrifice any basic points of our economic and social program whenever these clash with Common Market regulations.

B) FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

119. It is not only the more general intergovernmental agreements which define the country's rate of economic dependence. Similar effects can be brought about by private business agreements. It is well known that our country has become the target and the field of operations for large multinational monopolies which, directly or indirectly, influence and direct the trends of the Greek economy.

Large portions of our industry today, and particularly strategic branches of it, are controlled by foreign capital. Many of the foreign businesses operate in our country under the protection of scandalous agreements and, under the system of overpricing imports and underpricing exports, they avoid any effective control. In this way they become the means for the loss of foreign exchange at the expense of our economy and they ensure huge profits for themselves.

PASOK admits that foreign investments can contribute to the development of the country, but only under the following prerequisites:

--that they concern true industrial units and not commercial businesses which hide themselves under the cloak of industry.
--that they import advanced technology which can benefit our economy through a correct absorption of this technology.
--economic administration must be open and the loss of foreign currency capital must be made impossible.
--they must be under strong fundamental Greek control.

C) FOREIGN LOANS

120. Another form of economic dependence, to which the government of PASOK will direct its attention, is the sector of foreign loans. Foreign loans are permissible when they fall within a complete program of economic development. We do not agree with contracting foreign loans aimed at covering up mistakes and omissions in economic policy. We accept foreign loans, however, when they have a dynamic development character. The notorious "credit ability" of the country, which the New Democracy government so strongly advertises, is not the basic problem.

The success of a foreign loan policy is judged upon the terms on with which it restricts itself. Continued foreign loans at high levels, like those of today, will create serious problems for the country's economy.

Necessary loans will be guaranteed from sources and under conditions which presuppose no other obligation, economic or political, apart from the repayment of the loan itself.

C. STRATEGIC GOALS OF SELF-SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT

A) ENERGY

121. The first concern of the PASOK government will be to work out a complete energy program, and it will plan its energy policy in conjunction with the main development goals. This policy will deal both with the production as well as with the consumption of energy and will basically aim at cutting down the country's reliance on foreign sources.

122. In reference to energy production, the PASOK government will exhaust every possible means for the utilization of known sources of energy and for the discovery of new ones. The country's hydroelectric potential will be utilized to the full through construction of dams which will be coordinated with irrigation projects, giving a dual benefit. The well-known lignite deposits and the hydroelectric power stations will also be fully utilized. Exploitation of the Thasos oil deposits will be intensified so that this source can increase its contribution to the country's energy source. Exploitation of the geothermal potential of the country will become the object of intensive study. In other words, we will systematically exploit even the smallest known source of energy available to our country.

123. PASOK does not view the question of local energy sources from a static position. It views it dynamically. Parallel to the registration of the country's energy resources, there will be an intensification of prospecting for the discovery of new ones. There are indications that the hydrocarbon deposits of the Greek area are more numerous than is known today. All the lignite deposits of the country are not yet fully known. The subsoil of the Helladic land and sea territory has not yet been systematically prospected and this is a grave responsibility of the rightwing governments, particularly in view of the unacceptable agreements it has in this sector with foreign multinational companies.

124. Research, however, will not be limited to the discovery of traditional sources of energy. The PASOK government will commence a systematic research program for the discovery of new sources of energy such as solar and wind energy. We will study and contribute to the scientific conquest in this sector by cooperating with research centers of other countries. Scientific achievements in the exploitation of new sources of energy will become the object of experimentation in order to establish the possibility of exploiting these sources under Greek conditions.

Guaranteeing supplementary raw materials for energy will be promoted through selective agreements. Coordination and technological cooperation between the countries of the Mediterranean basin are an immediate prospect interwoven with the prospects of the genuine, multifaceted foreign policy of PASOK and the close friendly relations it has with countries of the Third World and particularly the Arab nation.

125. Our position on the use or nonuse of nuclear energy is that, although nobody can deny the progress or the significance of intensified efforts for the utilization and exploitation of nuclear energy and technology, the installation of nuclear stations in Greece for the production of electric energy is not at present feasible for economic as well as for security reasons.

The upheaval of Greek public opinion over this question is justified. Under today's given facts of technology and cost for a fully secure installation of a nuclear power station, the seismological character of our country makes such an installation impossible.

For us there is the utmost priority for prospecting uranium bearing deposits and in the training of Greek technicians for basic research in nuclear technology.

126. PASOK's energy policy also covers the sector of supply and demand for energy. Our basic goals are to economize on the use of energy and the possible replacement of one form of energy by another, whenever conditions of supply and cost dictate it. Effective incentives will be offered for the industrial and agricultural uses of energy, aimed at decreased consumption of energy per unit produced. The factor of energy consumption will be a serious consideration in the selection and establishment of new productive units. The PASOK government will establish new insulation requirements in order to achieve energy economy in the heating area, both domestic and industrial. Utilization of solar energy in this direction will be encouraged through establishment of incentives.

Energy economy in the transportation sector will be pursued through development and modernization of mass transportation. This will also contribute toward solving the traffic problem. In this way, we will have a triple benefit; fuel savings, decreased pollution, and easier traffic circulation.

Decentralization and proper town planning will, on a long-term basis, play a decisive role to economy in energy consumption.

127. PASOK's energy policy will not be implemented through administrative measures but through economic incentives and discipline. Subsidies and a proper pricing policy will become the axis for economic incentives. The public will be sufficiently briefed on the advantages and methods of energy economy while simultaneous technical assistance will be provided to productive units for the same purpose.

B) MINERAL WEALTH

128. PASOK's policy is based upon the fact that the country's mineral wealth is a legacy of nature to our people and this is not renewable. This legacy belongs both to the current and to future generations. For this reason, there can be no robbing exploitation of our mineral wealth and there is no room here for narrow private-economic criteria. The cost of exploiting the mineral wealth is not only defined by the cost of production (mining) as is the case with other production sectors. It is also defined by the fact that deposits cannot be reproduced. A production process with such peculiarities cannot possibly be directed by private interests.

129. General trends.

--The basic goal will be socialization of the large-scale mining operations for our minerals. Units of lesser possible significance to our economy will operate within the framework of private initiative or on the basis of cooperative effort, but always under state control.

--Efforts will be made to establish a new institutional framework which will fundamentally classify mineral wealth as NATIONAL PROPERTY and will define the framework of cooperation with third parties for the supply of the necessary technology and the material-technical substructure with the national economic interest as the sole criterion.

130. The policy for the search and prospecting for mineral raw materials will have the basic goal of placing this search under national control.

The PASOK government will systematize the search for new deposits and will give considerable support to the projects or relevant reserach establishments. The goal will be a careful survey of the entire Greek territory and a detailed registration of the national mineral wealth. This search will not be strictly limited to the discovery of new deposits. It will be expanded to cover the entire spectrum of exploitation and processing for the purpose of promoting the country's self-sufficiency in this sector.

131. The policy of exploiting and utilizing mineral wealth is oriented toward serving heavy industry and to the development of new high technology industries. There will be promotion, organization and operation of those industries absolutely essential for the production of groups of products necessary for the development of industry.

Absolute control is essential over energy-producing minerals (oil, uranium etc.,) as well as over strategic small deposits (nickel, chrome, lead, etc.,) which must be used to strengthen our industry and in the acquisition of technology. Only minerals which exist in abundance will be placed on the world market in the form of raw materials for the purpose of helping our foreign payments balance.

Thus, instead of Greek minerals being exported in the form of ore, they will be processed into finished or semi-processed products for domestic use and for export. Increased foreign exchange benefits will not be the only gain from such a process. Decreased dependence upon industrial raw materials, development of technology, employment of scientific and other labor potential and the chain effects on other branches of the economy will have a special significance on the self-supporting development of the country.

C) INDUSTRY

132. The policy of dependence and of serving the interests of the economic oligarchy is strongly evident in the method of development of Greek industry. The absence of industrial capital equipment and of modern technology are basic structural weaknesses in the industrial sector. Our industry remains technologically dependent on overseas sources. This makes self-supporting development problematic.

Greek industry was not satisfactorily oriented toward the processing of our country's agricultural produce and mineral wealth. In this way, even today we have the sad phenomenon of exporting unprocessed raw materials which we then have to re-import as finished products at a much higher price at the expense of our foreign payments balance and at the expense of the labor potential of our country. In the sector of consumer goods production, Greek industry has basically remained static and it failed to respond to changes in demand.

Our industrial development was implemented without town planning and this led to overconcentration in the capital and to the destruction of the environment. The unplanned and uncontrolled industrial policy of the rightwing resulted in squandering valuable resources. Greek industry was further utilized as an easy channel for the escape of capital abroad.

133. The need for self-sufficiency and the structural weaknesses of Greek industry define PASOK's policy in this sector. The PASOK government will promote industrial development of the country on the basis of firm foundations and within the framework of national planning. The comparative advantages of the various industrial sectors will be studied in depth so that there can be development of those sectors which can contribute more to the continual and self-sufficient development of the economy.

134. The reorientation of industry will be carried out with the following priorities:

--To industries which have a chain effect on the entire spectrum of economic development.
-- to advanced technology industries such as electronics which require more human scientific potential and less capital or energy while they are at the same time key industries for national defense.
--to development of sectors such as the tool making industries which will support the effort to produce mechanical equipment.
--to industries which contribute to the strengthening of productivity and utilize local resources such as minerals and agricultural produce.

Support will be provided for the development of equipment related to social services such as education, public health, public transportation and construction.

135. The industrial policy of the PASOK government will be based upon a new investment policy, a policy of incentives and credit, on proper geographic distribution and regional development in full coordination with the energy policy and protection of natural resources and the environment.

136. Utilization of the human potential will play a decisive role in the achievement of goals under the proper prerequisites of pay, training and conditions of work, but also by the active participation of workers in large-scale industrial business.

137. Mobilization of the vast productive potential of the small and medium businesses, as well as close cooperation between the agricultural and industrial sectors, will have a decisive contribution to increased participation of the processing sector in earning the national product and will create new employment positions. The entire effort will be supported by research programs, technological development programs and continual training. Cooperation with developing countries and the promotion of joint programs of production will open up new horizons for our industry.

D) THE ROLE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESSES

138. A decisive role will be played in the achievement of the goals of industrial policy by small and medium businesses, which will offer a new dimension and revival to business acumen through utilization of new forms of organization and cooperation. The small and medium businessmen and artisans are together with the farmers and the laborers the backbone of the country's economic system. While they are basic factors of economic and social development, they have, today, also been abandoned to their fate and they seek some alternative solution for their survival.

In many cases the small and medium businesses have a high degree of productivity in the manufacture of a large number of products. A series of measures for active state support will be taken in order to solve their problems.

139. The opening of a banking system for the supply of investment and movement capital will be one such decisive measure. Apart from such capital, however, the small and medium businesses also require help in order to utilize this capital productively.

Our program for the social strengthening and economic and technical support of the small and medium businesses is based upon:

--promotion of various forms of cooperation such as cooperatives associations and so forth. We attribute special significance to the establishment of supply cooperatives for the purchase of products and raw materials at a low cost.
--provision of the essential modern technology.
--training of business and cooperative officials in joint training centers.
--provision of assistance in the preparation of technical-economic studies on new projects or for expansions.

E) THE ROLE OF BANKS

140. The credit system will be socialized.

The banks handling the savings of the Greek people will cease to be factors helping to amass wealth for a few privileged people, and they will acquire a dynamic development character. The criteria, which they use today and the method with which they grant loans, are more related to dictates of the ruling party than to the goals of economic and social development. Provision of guarantees for the loan in the form of real estate property is the only, in the best cases, criterion for the issue of a loan. In this way the people's savings are given to those who already have much so that they may acquire even more. PASOK will turn the banks into the main lever of development policy in the service of the people. It will stop the flow of loans toward profiteering activities aimed at enriching the businessman because it leads to the bankruptcy of the businesses.

The credit establishments will review the basis on which loans are given. Primary criteria would be the investment productivity and its social suitability. Comparing expenditures to profits will be done on the basis of a specific category of work and not on abstract generalities.

The closed self-supplying circuits of banks and borrowers will break and new channels will be opened for the socially productive use of the people's savings. Thus the banks will open their doors widely to the small middle class businessmen and will truly support partnership efforts and people's organizations. Certain establishments that give credit will be orientated and will specialize in serving specific sectors.

D. THE REVIVAL OF THE GREEK COUNTRYSIDE--AGRICULTURAL POLICY

141. The Greek province is the backbone of our fatherland and nation.

For decades, our farmer upheld the burden of any development of the country, nourished the inhabitants of the cities and gave the first and decisive present to all national liberational struggles of the fatherland. The farmers watered their fields with perspiration but also shed blood on the Greek soil for our freedom. They have paid, and are paying, the heavy price of the unacceptable development that the foreign and local oligarchy of wealth has determined for our country.

On the altar of personal profits, the rightwing also sacrificed the long-term interests of the country and of the Greek countryside as well. The province has always been the blood donor to the opportunists and uncoordinated industrial concentration in the big urban centers. The countryside was abandoned in order to secure cheap labor. There are also figures--the indicators of economy--that prove the situation that prevails in the agricultural economy. However, figures have little importance before the unacceptable situation felt daily by the Greek farmer.

The lack of state care, economic oppression, lack of social care, cultural abandonment, immigration and the demographic problem contribute to the withering of the countryside. However, this withering did not cause the final abandonment of the countryside. The farmer struggled without help against the profiteers and the middlemen. He struggled against the estate owners as in the past. With unprecedented dynamism, the farmer struggled for the development of agriculture under difficult conditions. He was forced to irrigate his land from his savings when the public expenditures, particularly for land development projects, were diminishing year by year. Moreover, the agricultural bank's meagre financial aid was also diminishing while the interest of the loans was increasing.

In the past 3 years the cost of production, animal feed, supplies, fertilizers and fuel increased greatly while for agriculture income remained the same.

Inflation diminishes the income of the farmer's family which, while facing tension, has no medical care. The rightwing government spends for every Greek farmer only one-eight of what it spends for someone who is insured at IKA [Social Insurance Foundation], which is not a model of social care.

At the same time, drought, frost and floods have become the regulators of the farmer's life owing to the lack of ensuring plant and animal capital.

Unacceptable and unhygienic living conditions--without baths, sewers or water taps--have lately deteriorated in many regions owing to the earthquakes. The damage caused to housing as well as to storage for produce were dealt with off-handedly and without caring. No arrangements whatsoever were made for the agricultural debts of earthquake-stricken farmers.

When the time comes for the farmer to retire, he faced a starvation pension. The so-called increases in pensions are ridiculous because they have already vanished with inflation while nothing is being done to find a system to solve the problem gradually but firmly.

Before this unacceptable situation, the New Democracy governments had tried to deceive the farmers by promoting the so-called EEC paradise. However, from the first days of EC integration, our farmers have learnt all about it. They became acquainted with the cemetery heaps of oranges as in the past for peaches. The farmers are compelled to cut down important cultivation as directed by the rightwing. The EEC increases in prices for agricultural products were very much lower than inflation. Bound to the interests that they serve, the New Democracy government does not want to and cannot resolve the problems of the farmers.

PASOK has the political will to proceed with agricultural reform because it represents the interests of the farmers as well as the other workers in the villages and in the cities. Our agricultural economy has a great potential for development. It can guarantee basic food supplies to the Greek people and support the local production of materials and equipment required by agriculture. With a suitable selection of exportable products in qualitative varieties and out-of-season produce, it is possible to avoid one-sided foreign orientation and to develop the multilateral commercial relations of the country.

Agriculture and agricultural industries, utilization and exploitation of forestry resources and fisheries could contribute decisively to the development of the Greek economy. This very balanced development of the field and factory as well as a new quality of life in the rural areas will assist the revitalization of the rural areas, and at long last alter the fate and life of the Greek farmer. It is in this way that we will be able to start the reconstruction of our national area.

143. An intensive and long-term effort will start on decentralization, which will be the basic lever for the development and strengthening of local self-government, with cleansing the cooperative movement and with democratic planning--in other words, with the participation of the Greek farmer in the planning process. This will be done along the following lines:

The agricultural sector will develop in harmony with the other basic production sectors. Competition between agriculture and industry will at long last cease. Agricultural industry will open up new vistas for the rural areas and for our entire economy.

Industry and tourism will stop competing and will support and be supported by agriculture. The resources of an estuary lake will not be destroyed by industries, which must and can be situated at proper and suitable sites after exhaustive study.

The exploitation of the forests presupposes a forest industry and forest roads, not just a simple protection of forests.

A general all-national plan of cultivation options will provide solutions to the distribution program and will be drawn up with the *participation of the farmers. It will be revised* at regular intervals after evaluation of the prospects and possibilities offered by the domestic and foreign markets. Alternative solutions will be provided in order to deal with the cultivation of single crops.

A battle will be waged to supply a substructure for agricultural productivity. The necessary land improvement, drainage, irrigation and flood control projects will be planned on the basis of a program in order to increase the productivity of the soil.

The regional development program, which will be prepared with the help of the farmers, will determine time priorities and the order of the projects. Entrusting the regional investments program to local self-government will make these projects a matter of popular concern and will considerably cut down both the time of construction and their cost. At the same time, regional development will diminish income differences and inequalities within the agricultural sector itself.

The national land registry office and the detailed registration of water and land resources will considerably help agricultural development.

Guaranteeing the country's self-sufficiency in basic food commodities will be a basic portion of PASOK's policy.

Full social insurance, guaranteeing the quality of life and work and cultural revival presuppose a continual and responsible effort, over and above measures for social justice, in order to keep the population in the countryside and in order to support the development policy.

144. The basic means for achieving the goals, the cornerstone of PASOK's agricultural policy, will be the productive agricultural and agricultural-industrial cooperative. It will offer new employment opportunities to the rural population, it will join the field to the factory and it will promote the development of the region. We will proceed to an immediate liberation and cleansing of the cooperative organizations with the implementation of a new law guaranteeing their democratic organization and structure as a first step.

There are two basic principles that will govern the cooperatives:

--sovereignty of the farmer over his land.
--voluntary participation.

The state and semistate expediency controls are abolished. The control for legitimacy is conducted only by the judicial authority. The cooperatives will actually undertake the entire task of acquisition of supplies, marketing of products, transportation and sales. There will be a decisive cooperation between the cooperatives and local self-administration at all levels so as to promote the broader interests of the village and the district and assist the cooperatives with the essential projects of substructure.

145. Within the framework of more general directions, there will be a first series of measures concerning social justice, foundation of the new agricultural development, reorganization of agricultural production and the utilization of land. Pensions, social care, education, cultural renaissance will be the first goals, primarily in Greek rural areas, and also in the rest of the country.

As PASOK has repeatedly declared, there will be a radical improvement of farmers' pensions and their amount will be adjusted to the cost of living. At the same time, a firm and lasting system of supplementary insurance will go into oepation with its own resources so the total pension will not be less than the pension of the other working people. The female farmer will acquire her own substantive and self-sufficient pension. The National Health Organization will start its efforts in the rural areas where medical services in the villages will be combined with district health centers. Special emphasis will be put on preventive medicine.

Priority will be given in meeting the educational needs in the mountains, valleys and islands. The PASOK government will care for the catering and transportation of students. The establishment of additional teaching aid in public schools for students who need it will reduce the present unequal treatment of the district youth.

The school will become the cultural cell of the village and will be linked with cultural centers and the free open universities of the local self-administration in urban centers. Literature, theater, music and art will reach every corner of the country.

PASOK will directly protect the true income of the farmer and help him to raise it. The securing of satisfactory prices with national subsidies is only one measure in this direction. At the same time, the farmer's income will be increased with measures to reduce production costs and increase productivity, thus contributing to the agricultural development in general. Decisive help toward this purpose will come from aid for agricultural equipment, agricultural machinery, fuel, pesticides, animal feed and fertilizers, as well as from constant guidance in the field by the agriculturist, forester and veterinarian.

The increase of productivity will also be assisted by public investments that will cover, to a certain extent, the electricity charges for irrigation as well as the maintainance of irrigation projects.

Finally, there will be full insurance of production as well as of the vegetal and animal stock and measures for preventive protection. A special organization under the jurisdiction of the Agriculture Ministry will undertake these insurance activities concerning the productivity of agriculture so that OGA [Farm Insurance Organization] may unimpededly be devoted to the social welfare of farmers. Agricultural loans, particularly for reorganization purposes, will be granted under favorable terms. Agricultural debts in disaster areas will be settled.

The agricultural bank will actually become a cooperative bank. In addition to cooperative organizations, its administration will also include representatives of local self-administration and the state as well as representatives of the working people. The bank's role in agricultural development will be safeguarded and strengthened.

The property of monasteries and privileged farms will be socialized and mainly utilized for common cooperative cultivation in conjunction with resolving the problems of farmers without land. The real estate of public arable land and of NPDD [Corporate Body of Public Law] will be utilized as model research and cultivation centers as well as for collective agricultural cooperative exploitation.

146. Training and research in senior educational establishments and special institutes will become the foundation stone for agricultural development. Specifically, the establishment of centers for agricultural training for the youth--as well as for older farmers--will open up new horizons for Greek agriculture. At the same time, parallel centers for practical specializations in various agricultural sectors (agrotechnology, tree husbandry, beekeeping and so on) will also operate. Cooperative training will also play an important role in the cleansing and development of the cooperative movement.

147. The farmers and the cooperatives will be supported by a genuine, uncontrolled, nonparty, mass unifying agricultural trade unionism. The established agricultural associations will not discontinue their operations. They will continue to claim and to defend the interests of the agricultural class, but at the same time and through democratic planning they will also participate in the development process for a development which will, at long last, alter the life of the farmer and the farming woman in vibrant Greek countryside, a beehive of creativity and civilization.

E. THE ROLE OF THE MERCHANT MARINE AND OF TOURISM

A) THE MERCHANT MARINE.

148. PASOK considers the merchant marine as one of the most dynamic sectors of the country and sets the speediest possible development of this sector at a policy goal. At the same time, however, it will try for its greatest possible connection to the national economy.

Our country, and Piraiers particularly, could become an international maritime center.

Our goal is to create a Greek maritime market and to deal with maritime credit and insurance within the framework of a joint insurance organization.

149. Priority will be given to the development of the ship repair industry with the small- and medium-size repair enterprises as the backbone. These businesses--which employ thousands of workers--could operate cooperatively and they will be assisted with credit measures. Bans against the installation of floating docks, which are the privilage of large ship-building industries, will be lifted.

It is of equal importance, however, to establish such units in different parts of the country--Salonica, Patrai, Volos, Kriti, etc.--so that there is geographic decentralization of their activities and so that the labor force is not concentrated in Athens and Piraievs, as is the case today.

Measures are also essential for the further development of industries parallel to shipbuilding, and the modernization of telecommunication stations.

The country's port installations will be fundamentally improved and the smooth transportation of commodities will be guaranteed together with satisfactory conditions of work for port workers.

It is also necessary to modernize and draft all provisions of maritime legislature. Special weight will also be given to the decisive improvement of maritime training.

150. PASOK attributes special significance to the solution of the multiple problems faced by workers in the merchant marine industry. The problem of crew shortages, which appears today among Greek crews, is related to the existence of insufficient incentives for merchant seamen--such as unhealthy accomodation on the ships, problems of remuneration, pensions and so forth.

There is also the probelm created by the bipartite agreements for the hiring of low paid alien personnel. For PASOK the hiring of aliens only has meaning when this concerns supplementary personnel, in other words, only when all possibilities of hiring personnel from our country have been exhausted. Toward this end it is essential to establish priority in the hiring of Greek crews through the establishment of suitable incentives.

PASOK has already proposed the establishment of a joint organization of employers and employees which will:

--propose suitable incentives.

--guarantee automatic priority in the hiring of Greek merchant seamen.

--promote the establishment of a special fund for the temporary relief of Greek merchant seamen who wish to be hired but who, for objective reasons, cannot be hired immediately.

B) TOURISM

151. The rightwing has dealt with tourism only as a source of foreign exchange and not as a sector with economic, social and cultural dimensions. At the same time, the true importance of the contribution of foreign exchange from tourists was not evaluated with the direct and indirect foreign exchange expenditures for services and for the importation of products used by the tourists or required by tourist installations.

Tourist development was carried out one-sidedly and often in competition with other productive activities, particularly with domestic tourism which was left on the sidelines. The large hotel complexes tie down huge investments and loan funds without creating a large number of employment positions due to their seasonal operation.

The multinational companies have penetrated the entire tourist sector--from the foreign travel agency, to the foreign airline company, to the foreign-owned tourist installation--with the result that a large portion of the benefits are transferred overseas.

At the same time, in many areas of the country there is no tourist development, while other areas rely exclusively, and dangerously, on tourism.

152. The basic trends of PASOK's policy are the following:

The tourist sector will be harmonized with the development of the other productive sectors of the economy. At the same time, it will be coordinated with the preservation and presentation of our cultural heritage.

Local tourism and group tourism will also be developed through incentives for vacations and a more productive scheduling of workers vacations.

An effort will be made to strengthen the substructure for the expansion of the tourist season, for development of winter tourism and for the geographically balanced distribution of tourist activities to the greatest possible degree.

A stop will be put to the uneconomical establishment of tourist behemoths, and private initiative will be strengthened--particularly in the form of tourist units for family use--together with the encouragement of municipal tourist enterprises with the participation of the workers.

A systematic effort will be undertaken to improve basic services for tourists instead of spending vast sums on shop-window projects which offer little and only embellish the local area. Particular emphasis will be given to the improvement of transportation and to the protection of native buildings and the cultural environment.

A special effort will be made to improve training in tourist services.

The role of local self-government in the planning, control and implementation of tourist policy will also be strengthened.

In conclusion, decisive measures will be taken to prevent the selling of Greek land to aliens.

GENERAL EVREN OBSERVES NAVAL EXERCISES NEAR ERDEK

TA211507 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Erdek, 21 Jul (AA)--Head of State Gen Kenan Evren was near Erdek Tuesday to observe naval exercises by a flotilla. Evren, accompanied by the other members of the National Security Council, watched from a gunboat as Norwegian-made "Penguin" rockets were used in shooting exercises.

ARAB DIPLOMATS THANK TURKMEN FOR LEBANON STAND

TA211829 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] The ambassadors and charge d'affaires of the 12 Arab diplomatic missions in Ankara paid a visit to Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen today to express their gratitude for the Turkish Government's reaction in the face of the recent Israeli attacks directed against Lebanon. The Arab mission chiefs expressed their hope for the continuation of this stand. Turkmen expressed Turkey's indignation in the face of the latest Israeli attacks on Lebanon and said that his government denounced these acts. Turkmen added that support on this issue to brotherly and friendly Arab countries would continue.

VILLAGE AFFAIRS MINISTER RETURNS FROM IRAQ

TA212042 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Village Affairs and Cooperatives Minister Munir Raif Guney, who was in Baghdad to participate in ceremonies to mark the anniversary of the Iraqi revolution, returned home today. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Guney said that he conducted constructive talks with Iraqi Government officials on the subject of further promoting the existing economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

DENKTAS ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL TALKS ON CYPRUS

TA212030 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT Jul 81

[Text] The president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC], Rauf Denktas, arrived in Ankara today for an official visit. Deputy Prime Minister and Cyprus Coordination Committee President Zeyyat Baykara, who was in the TFSC participating in celebrations to mark the anniversary of the Turkish peace operation, also returned home on the same airplane. President Denktas was received at Esenboga Airport with military honors. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen welcomed Denktas on behalf of Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. Other officials were also present at the airport.

In a statement at the airport, Turkmen said that during talks with President Denktas, views would be exchanged on the future developments of the intercommunal talks in Cyprus as well as the economic issues of the Turkish Cypriot community. Turkmen expressed his conviction that the talks, as in the past, would be beneficial for the common objectives.

In reply, President Denktas said that he was in Ankara in a bid to conduct an assessment of the Cypriot problem. Denktas continued: The essence of the problem is to formulate an agreement that will permit the two entities in Cyprus to live in liberty and equality in a climate that will not allow the dominance of one entity on the other. Both the Turkish Government and the Turkish Cypriot community have done their best in order to take constructive steps that would lead to this goal. Though the Turkish Cypriot community would continue to exert efforts with good will in order to reach such an agreement, Denktas said, this should not mean that concessions would be made from Turkish Cypriot rights. Denktas will begin tomorrow his official talks in Ankara.

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KREISKY SAYS BEGIN NOW 'PLAYING WITH FIRE'

AU221500 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 22 Jul 81 p 1

[Peter Pelinka report on interview with Chancellor Kreisky in Berlin 21 July]

[Text] Berlin (AZ)--"Begin is playing with fire." That is how Chencellor Bruno Kreisky commented on the latest armed clashes between Palestinians and Israels in Lebanon in an interview with ARBEITER-ZEITUNG: "That is a genuine war." Thus the painstakingly initiated attempts to stabilize Lebanon will be foiled.

Kreisky sees the main responsibility for this development in "Begin's very aggressive policy." Apart from all humanist objections to Begin's attitude, Kreisky said, it is also a completely nonsensical policy. "Certain Israeli circles have repeatedly turned against the UN peace forces or against the proposals contained in the Vance-Gromyko paper with the argument that they would also bring the Soviets more into this region. But if there is anything which has actually brought the Soviet Union into this region, if Soviet ships are now cruising off Syria, then this is the result of Begin's policy.

In the interview, granted shortly before his return flight from Berlin to Vienna, Kreisky reiterated his appeal to all Western states, featured on the front pages of Berlin newspapers, to make increased efforts for a peaceful solution of the Middle East conflict: "All democracies carry the most grave responsibility for the fact that an undeclared permanent war is being waged in the Middle East--they have not sufficiently succeeded in using all their weight to achieve a peaceful settlement."

PALESTINIAN GROUP SEEKING TO KILL CHANCELLOR

LD190839 Hamburg DPA in German 0708 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Vienna, 19 Jul (DPA)--The Austrian authorities are looking for eight members of the extremist Palestinian splinter group "Al-Asifah" who are believed to be determined to kill Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. In an interview with the Vienna news magazine PROFIL, prereleased to DPA, Austrian Interior Minister Erwin Lanc said: "We have believable but unproven information that Al-Asifah members have been in Europe, perhaps already in Vienna, since 18 June, and they are trying to become active." Their first target was Chancellor Kreisky, who is especially well guarded by security forces.

Another PROFIL article produces written proof as evidence for the claim that Moscow provides direct logistic support for the Abu Nidal group. According to PROFIL, the Soviet Union is not at all interested in a solution to the Palestinian problem in which it is not directly involved, and for that reason supports organizations competing with Fatah.

BRIEFS

NEW PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR--On 15 July Tomas de Melo Breyner Andresen, newly appointed ambassador of the Portuguese Republic to Austria, presented his credentials to Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in Vienna. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Jul 81 pp 1,2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO CAPE VERDE--Ambassador Dr Helmut Schurz, Austrian mission chief in Dakar, has recently presented the letter of accreditation which also accredits him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Cape Verde Republic to President Aristides Maria Pereira in Praia. [Text] [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 11 Jul 81 p 3 AU]

OUTGOING DANISH AMBASSADOR--Yesterday President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger received for a farewell visit Joern Stenbaek Hansen, ambassador of the Kingdom of Denmark, who will be leaving Austria soon. [Text] [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 11 Jul 81 p 1 AU]

GOVERNMENT CALLS ISRAELI AIR ATTACKS UNJUSTIFIED

LD221624 Hamburg DPA in German 1333 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 22 Jul (DPA)--The Federal Government expressed "extreme concern" today over the continued fighting across the Israeli-Lebanese border and again condemned all acts of violence in the Middle East. After a cabinet meeting in Bonn, government spokesman Lothar Ruehl told journalists that the government found Israel's air attacks on Beirut "in no way justifiable or acceptable." According to the spokesman, the government warned that further escalation of the clashes could have unforeseeable consequences for peace.

FOREIGN MINISTER REITERATES POLICY ON POLAND

LD221510 Hamburg DPA in German 1433 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 22 Jul (DPA)--With the conclusion of the Polish party congress, the Federal Government feels that its policies on Poland have been justified. Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher reminded the federal cabinet in Bonn of FRG hopes for a continuation of a moderate policy of reform, government spokesman Lothar Ruehl said at a news conference today.

Genscher emphasized the fact that German policy on Poland still stands. He reiterated the most important points: 1. Strict noninterference in Poland's internal affairs--this will also be observed by other states. 2. Economic support of Poland "within the framework of the possible" which must be continued in the interests of European security. 3. Positive establishment of an external framework for overcoming Poland's internal problems. This includes the use of East-West relations of all other European states as well as the constructive development of the CSCE process.

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT RETURNS FROM OTTAWA SUMMIT

LD222054 Hamburg DPA in German 2022 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 22 Jul (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt returned this evening to the Federal Republic from the Ottawa world economic summit. Schmidt left the Luftwaffe special plane at Hamburg-Fuhlsbuettel airport while the delegation accompanying him flew on to Bonn. Before leaving Ottawa, the chancellor announced as one of the results of the conference new thinking by the Federal Government as a consequence of the U.S. adherence to high interest rates. These measures include increased efforts to cut public spending and reduced state borrowing on the capital market.

SUEDDUTSCHE ZEITUNG EXAMINES OTTAWA OUTCOME

DW221017 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 22 Jul 81 p 4

[Commentary by correspondent Franz Thoma: "Between Discord and Accord"]

[Text] Ottawa--Anyone expecting something definite from the Ottawa economic summit instead of a particularly spongy communique will leave with disappointment. He may condemn the monstrous meeting and ask himself: Was it worth it? And what do the people who were isolated for days in the Montebello log castle know about real life anyway? These and similar thoughts miss the crux of the matter--unfortunately, we are tempted to add. This world is so incomprehensible because it has become so difficult and simple, patent recipes cannot be given from a summit either.

We must, therefore, limit ourselves to the concept that the coordination of the powerful of this world is the actual value of such meetings. Since the outbreak of the energy crisis and particularly since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, such meetings, which after all have caused some things and prevented others, have also become a forum of political coordination. This was demonstrated in Venice in 1980--and confirmed in Ottawa--when for example, the debate on NATO's dual decision resulted in Ronald Reagan's preparedness for arms control negotiations. But even so, he has sensed latent European mistrust because of his demand to limit exports of technology to the Soviet Union. Other topics were Namibia, Lebanon and considerations about what would happen if the Soviets intervened in Poland.

These issues were as important as fighting inflation and unemployment. French President Mitterrand did not succeed in changing the sequence, but he did succeed in attributing equal importance to all aims. This would be quite acceptable if it were not accompanied by thorough Socialist doubts regarding the validity of the most correct formula--expressed by Helmut Schmidt at the 1977 London summit--to the effect that inflation does not eliminate, but creates unemployement.

In the long run, particularly if France's budget reserves are exhausted some day, a new conflict potential is developing among the 7 here and the 10 in Europe, no matter how much the chancellor aims for tactical concessions. That serves cooperation with partner Mitterrand, who is rather determined regarding his development policy preferences, particularly the implementation of both parts of the counterarmament decision. It is a question of whether other "achievements" such as the European currency system, a logical miscarriage in itself anyway, will come off unscathed in view of the contradictory German-French economic philosophy.

But the final document contains a bitter pill for Mitterrand as well. What the participants in the summit meeting are doing is intruding directly in budget policy with their thesis that the industrial nations are experiencing an interruption in growth rather than a recession and that they must overcome this interruption with a shift of public spending from consumption to investments. The chancellor, incontestably the moderator of the Ottawa round, will be able to refer to this in the Bonn budget discussion as a valid argument against all those who incorrigibly, and in their failure to see the facts, still propose overcoming the economic slump, unemployment and the overall trade deficit by a policy oriented toward demand. The fact that in addition Reagan did not or could not promise to reduce the U.S. interest rates will even increase the move toward austerity and credit will remain expensive. To that extent, one may even be satisfied with the results of Ottawa, seeing it as being devoid of illusions.

This is less true for the concerted European wailing over the high exchange rate of the dollar attributable to the interest level, in which Schmidt seconded Mitterrand regarding Reagan "without any sharpness." Why have summit meetings been established, anyway? After all, they had their start at Rambouillet in 1975 with the concern of the Europeans over a declining dollar; at that time, President Ford was supposed to leave the banknote printing press alone. This is what Reagan has done. This and nothing else is the policy of a restricted money supply with its definitely high interest rates being the result. Now again, the Europeans do not like it. In this respect, they turn out to be quite shortsighted. Even after the Ottawa summit, there is no such thing as an economic policy of the industrial nations that is uniform or at least shows a trend following a basic scheme. The quarrel over the natural gas deal and Reagan's demand for intensified embargo policies toward the East at the very time when he himself lifted the U.S. grain embargo against the Soviet Union without any coordination with the allies are but two points substantiating this lack of uniform economic policy. Everybody is sinning, even where they, much to the joy of the Germans, conjure up lofty principles in the question of free world trade in which the Federal Republic is bound to be interested. But at least they will be sinning after Ottawa with an even worse conscience. Perhaps they will desist from one sin or another. This is in itself something, although not much. But whoever deems this to be too little must find a different world for himself.

MITTERRAND COMMENTS ON OTTAWA SUMMIT COMMUNIQUE

LD221358 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The end of the Ottawa summit--the leaders of the seven big industrial powers have now gone home and it seems that everyone is happy.

A short time ago President Mitterrand arriving back from Ottawa at Roissy also declared himself very satisfied:

[Begin recording] As far as the defense of France's interests are concerned, I can say that not a single element in the final communique detracts from our priorities and on most points, we are moving forward, sometimes not enough, but at least in the direction I would have wanted. So I have come home satisfied. But now we have to deal with and master concrete facts at home, together with the premier and the government. [end recording]

BUDGET MINISTER OUTLINES ECONOMIC, FISCAL POLICY

PM221517 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Jul 81 pp 8, 9

[Excerpt] On 15 July, the National Assembly began the debate on the adjusting finance bill for 1981.

Budget Minister Laurent Fabius stated: "The previous team was forced out of government because it was not always able to understand that, aside from dry figures, it is important to be concerned with people." He added: "Consequently, I would like the debate which is about to be started to open a period in which budgets will take on a more humane aspect." Fabius assessed the economic situation, stressing: "The results are very mediocre. Industrial production dropped by 8 percent during the first quarter of 1981 compared with the first quarter of 1980. Gross domestic production was down 2 percent. The number of people unemployed, however, increased by 200,000. Furthermore, the inflation rate reached 14 percent and although it slowed down during the first quarter of this year that was because the previous government had omitted to reflect the increase in energy costs and to adjust public service charges. Finally, in foreign trade, things are no better. We have seen an increase in the level of foreign industrial products entering our country."

Turning to the "auditing of past accounts," Fabius observed: "In the initial finance law, the deficit forecast for 1981 was set at Fr29.4 billion. When I took office, I did the accounts again. I observed that the sum of FR29.4 billion was really Fr51.3 billion. The additional amount was Fr22 billion." Expanding on this subject, the budget minister stated: "In the previous government's forecasts, the unemployment figures predicted for 1981 were exactly the same as the 1980 figures; from the viewpoint of benefits that resulted in an underestimation of around FR3.5 billion. Was that a mistake? Similarly, they 'forgot' to forecast FR650 million for the iron and steel convention which was nonetheless already in force. Was that a mistake? They also 'forgot' the donation of Fr900 million capital for the maritime navigation company and the state chemical company. I very much doubt whether that was a mistake!"

After listing the provisions included in the finance bill, he noted: "once this adjusting finance bill has been passed, the deficit forecast will be equal to less than 2 percent of gross domestic production. It will be essentially financed by borrowing and, as far as the rest is concerned, in conditions ensuring that the printing of money is less than the increase in gross domestic product." This law," he continued, "is an adjusting law on two counts: It adjusts an economic policy which, in our view, was not the right one. It adjusts a certain view of austerity which meant that the same people always bore the brunt of the effort."

Fabius then described the "economic factors which will prevail between now and the end of the year." In this connection, he stated: "According to the official figures put forward by the nation's accounts commission on 3 July, the rate of inflation will be around 14 percent, the increase in commercial gross domestic product should be a little more than 0.5 percent with a strong increase in the second half of the year; unfortunately, there will be 200,000 more unemployed people and the balance of current payments deficit will be around Fr30 billion. The way the situation developed in the first half of the year, in which there was a considerable recession, will be very different from the second half of the year in which industrial production will increase by between 5 and 6 percent.

The budget minister also stated that "our tax system is old-fashioned, unjust and plagued by fraud," adding: "We do not have any model to follow but one to avoid: that of the previous 7-year term or at least a great deal of what it did." He continued: "Gone are the days of legislation which is designed to be incomprehensible to ordinary people and can at best be assimilated only by the administration and also by those who wanted to thwart it." Fabius confirmed that in the fall session he will put forward a bill on wealth tax and announced that the government accepts the amemdment of gifts of property adopted by the Finance Committee. "Henceforth," he asserted, "any major fiscal law will come into force only after a test simulation" and the government will submit to the assembly a simulation report on a possible change in the way in which the labor tax is levied.

Turning next to tax fraud, he stated: "The attitude to tax fraud must be changed. Stealing taxes is robbing other people and such theft deserves no indulgence...but there is no question of establishing an inquisitorial system or of turning every taxpayer into a suspect. The taxpayers' guarantees will be scrupulously respected and the information available to them improved."

The budget minister called for a "real mobilization against unemployment" and stated: "We are told that our policy will be costly; people warn us to pay attention to the important balances and some of those who asked us to wait 500 days before judging their actions are not giving us 50 days before condemning ours.... Nobody can predict the social consequences which an increase in unemployment would have. Everybody is thinking about recent dramatic events like the eruption of violence in Britain and, going further back into the past, the terrible consequences which unemployment had on freedom elsewhere in Europe." "Mobilization for employment," Fabius concluded, "means mobilization for democracy and peace and everything else comes later. This finance law marks a first step in that direction. It isn't yet 'the' change but it is 'a' change."

COMMUNISTS CHARGE LEADERSHIP WITH 'OPPORTUNISM'

PM221018 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Jul 81 p 7

[Patrick Jarreau report: "PCF Participation in Government Generates 'Antiopportunist' Criticisms Within the Party"]

[Text] The policy pursued since 10 May by the PCF which, after campaigning for the legislative elections in the name of the presidential majority, signed a political agreement with the PS and joined the government, is generating criticisms within the party. A certain number of cadres, of party "functionaries" and militants were hostile to the appeal made by the Central Committee between the two rounds of the presidential election to vote for Mitterrand on 10 May. This hostility manifested itself at the section meeting which preceded the second round of the election (LE MONDE of 3-4 and 7 May) and -- among officials of the Central Committee in particular -- among certain officials of the Communist press (LE MONDE of 8 July).

The report delivered by Georges Marchais to the Central Committee, which met on 25 and 26 June, by criticizing the "form" of the unitarian path pursued by the PCF up till 1977 and by pinpointing this as the cause of the "serious reverse" which the party had just suffered, was in keeping with the positions of this kind of cadre and militant. At the same time, the belief that the PCF failure should be attributed to the antiunitarian line pursued for 3 years was rejected out of hand and the main spokesmen for this belief, that is, the prime movers of the Communist Encounters group, were censured.

Despite the gestures thus made by the leadership to the antiunitarian trend, the PCF participation in the government and the political bases of this participation are provoking reactions among the circles which have been fighting for a long time against what they consider to be the opportunism of the party leaders. Thus, the publication LE COMMUNISTE DES BOUCHES-DU-RHONE in its July issue condemns the PCF participation in a "bourgeois government." It says: "The PCF had its justification in the class struggle carried to its conclusion, in the dictatorship of the proletariat. As soon as that raison d'etre was abandoned, it was inevitable that this organization, deprived of its justification, would be put in jeopardy.... For the working class, it is a balance sheet of political bankruptcy from which all the consequences must be drawn."

LE COMMUNISTE DES BOUCHES-DU-RHONE adds: "The militants who understand that government participation is class collaboration must assume their responsibilities. To continue to resist in isolation in order to be beaten each in his own corner is the same as throwing in the towel. It is in their capacity to fight against the tide, to establish contacts and organize themselves in appropriate forms that the chances of reforming a real communist party depend." In this regard, the Marseilles opposition publication voices its interest in a "manifesto of veterans" dated 22 June and mailed to a certain number of Communists.

This text asserts: "The presidential elections of 26 April and 10 May and the legislative election of 14 and 21 June set the seal on one of the greatest defeats the PCF has recorded in France for 60 years. A policy is judged on its results. This then is the result of the policy of the 22d and 23d congresses. This setback tends to nullify the gains of the struggles waged, the efforts made and the sacrifices of the tens of thousands of militants who have fallen to make the PCF what it once was."

It adds: "If today tens of thousands of opportunists and reformists feel at home in the PCF instead of being in the PS, it is because the reformist current has seized hold of the party leadership.

"Contrary to what the party leadership asserts, the present crisis marked by unemployment, inflation and the increased threat of war is not merely the consequence of Giscardian rule but has its origin and development in the nature of capitalist society. Otherwise, how can we explain the 10 million unemployed in the EEC?

"In any case, the solution cannot be found in contemporary society, but only in the march toward socialism. Any participation in power in these conditions is a policy of class collaboration. It is aimed at asking the working class to accept the consequences of the management of capitalist society by social democracy and thus to suffer a policy of austerity which it ought on the contrary to fight with all its might. It is the consensus much sought by the bosses. The watchwords 'make change succeed' is no more than camouflage to obtain acceptance of ministerial participation and a new capitulation."

In conclusion, the authors of this manifesto (Note: The only reference given is Maurice Harmann, 139 Rue Pelleport, 75020 Paris) demand that the next PCF congress be prepared on the basis of two reports, "the report of the leadership and the report of the supporters of the Marxist-Leninist line."

PCF REFUTES AFP DISPATCH ON LEADERSHIP DIFFERENCES

PM230844 Paris LE MONDE in French 19-20 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] On 17 July, the PCF Press Office issued a statement describing as a "tissue of polemical lies" an AFP dispatch published 2 days previously, 16 July, and entitled "Dissidence Within the PCF."

The Press Office explains that Transport Minister Charles Fiterman's statement disputing the idea that the PCF's participation in government could have the effect of "binding it" the better to "weaken" it was not a reply to internal criticism but to journalists' commentaries.

The PCF Press Office then states: "There must be a radical change in the running--and probably also the status--of AFP." It adds: "It is unacceptable that AFP should publish lucubrations unworthy of professional journalists working in an agency whose vocation is so important... AFP employs 800 journalists in France and in the world. The vast majority of them undoubtedly want to shoulder their responsibility. It is, therefore, appropriate to create in AFP the conditions of independent management and administration which would enable them to do so in the best possible way."

The AFP dispatch stated that "pro-Soviet elements in the (PCF) leadership, notably, Gaston Plissonnier, Georges Gosnat and Maxime Gremetz, who were hostile to the entry of Communists into the government, might eventually demand their withdrawal." The PCF Press Office denies that these three leadership members (note: Plissonnier a d Gremetz belong to the Central Committee Secretariat and Gosnat, a Central Committee member and deputy for Val-de-Marne, is the PCF's treasurer) are the "leaders of a 'pro-Soviet faction'" and that they "opposed the participation of Communist ministers in the Mauroy government." "These are both complete lies," the Press Office states.

The Press Office then lumps together two separate elements in the AFP dispatch. The first was a reference to the communique published by the PCF after the meeting between Gremetz and Vadim Zagladin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section. The second element was a report on "several petitions signed by longstanding party members," which allegedly constitute "factional initiatives." The Press Office writes: "What is the factual basis for the assertion that the recent meeting between Maxime Gremetz and Soviet leadership member Vadim Zagladin is part of this 'pro-Soviet' current which is going so far as factional efforts within the PCF? None. It is invention, machination and extrapolation."

AFP's chief editor points out that he refuses to argue publicly with other press agencies.

PCF AIDE CRITICIZES ISRAELI BOMBING OF BEIRUT

PM220939 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 18 Jul 81 p 5

[Report on 17 July statement by PCF Politburo member Maxime Gremetz: "An End to the Israeli Aggression in Lebanon"]

[Text] "For several hours Lebanon has been subjected to an attack of unprecedented scale. Downtown Beirut itself has been bombed and several residential districts are burning. Hundreds are dead and wounded. While southern Lebanon is being savagely attacked, the air force, navy, artillery and every possible means are being used against the civilian populations and the country's economic potential. This is, therefore, a systematic attack," PCF Politburo member Maxime Gremetz said Friday evening. He added:

"First, I would like to express my emotion at this massacre and my solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, with the Lebanese national movement, the Lebanese Communist Party and the PLO. I also would like to express the PCF's indignation at these indescribable actions. I also would like to stress that they come at a time when a degree of detente could be expected in Lebanon and an initial agreement among the various forces seemed possible.

"Lebanon has just asked for an emergency UN Security Council meeting. We are bound to support this proposal which may end the attacks immediately and enable Lebanon to progress on the path of national understanding.

"Once again peace in the region is at stake; this therefore confirms our conviction of the need for an all-embracing settlement in the Near East which includes the Palestinian people's inalienable rights.

"I call on all democrats, all freedom and peace-loving men to express their indignation to the Israeli Embassy--an end to the Israeli aggression in Lebanon."

LE FIGARO VIEWS MITTERRAND'S EUROMISSILE STANCE

PM201542 Paris LE FIGARO in French 8 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Paul-Marie de la Gorce article: "France and Euromissiles"]

[Text] Everybody feels that the present debate in the Western countries on what are called the Euromissiles and in particular those which the United States wants to deploy in the European countries that are members of the Atlantic military organization (in other words, not in France, of course) is of considerable importance. But it must be said that the obscurity and technicality of the debate confuse the exchanges of ideas and arguments. Nonetheless, it is important to see the significance and consequences of this matter if only for a very recent reason: The new French Government feels it appropriate to become involved and to adopt a stance. And this, as will be seen, is bound to have repercussions on the country's political and strategic interests.

Some historical and technical facts should probably be recalled to clarify the discussion. We are talking about medium-range nuclear weapons, in other words, those which, launched from Soviet territory, would strike West Europe or, launched from West Europe, could strike European Russia. They were first and almost exclusively American. After the Thor missiles based in Turkey and northern Italy, which were withdrawn after the Cuban missile affair in 1962, came the F-4's and F-111's deployed in Britain and the aircraft carrying nuclear arms aboard the U.S. Mediterranean fleet. The U.S. lead was such that Washington refused for a long time to include this type of weapon in the SALT agreements, especially since they played a crucial role in the "graduated response" scenario which is, as everybody knows, NATO's official strategy.

From 1975, the Soviets began to deploy the SS-20 missiles. This missile succeeded the SS-4 and SS-5, which entered service in 1957 and were extremely inaccurate. This new mobile missile with a range of 4,500 to 5,000 km and packing 150 to 300 kilotons is principally effective by virtue of its accuracy. In a preemptive strike, this accuracy would enable it to destroy in one or two salvos the bulk of NATO's conventional forces and their logistical infrastructure, at least when the scheduled program has been completed. There are now 220 SS-20 missiles, two-thirds of which are deployed in the West.

In response, the Americans had NATO decide on 12 December 1979 to deploy 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles, the Europeans obtaining an agreement that this deployment would depend on the result of negotiations on all theater nuclear weapons--which heralded the current controversy.

Those are the bases of the debate. When all the facts of the debate are not known, mistakes occur. For instance, it is not true to say that the NATO decision would increase the alliance's nuclear potential because there are plans to withdraw 1,000 tactical nuclear weapons and as many Pershing I missiles as there will be new Pershing II missiles. On the other hand, nobody can seriously deny that the redeployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles brings about a strategic and even political change in Europe. Hitherto, the United States had never deployed on the European Continent missiles capable of striking the heart of Soviet territory. That, therefore, means an important change in the conflict scenarios.

In addition to this, there are the technical objections to the December 1979 decision. It is impossible to believe that the U.S. Euromissiles will really be mobile, in other words, invulnerable. In the highly urbanized and industrialized areas of West Europe--so much so that we already know the bases where they would be deployed in Britain. If these missiles are not fired "first," their efficacy will also be considerably reduced owing to the mobility of the targets which they would then have to hit since the Soviet forces would be on the move. In addition, the relatively slow speed of the cruise missiles give the Soviet air defense system a good chance.

Three new facts have now emerged, which complicate the controversy and make the outcome uncertain. First, the growing opposition: Belgium is still reserving its final agreement; The Netherlands' agreement is more than uncertain following its recent elections; the British agreement would be called into question by the Labor Party's possible arrival in power. In addition, Chancellor Schmidt only obtained the support of his own party by promising the announcement of Soviet-American negotiations on all theater nuclear weapons. Thus, he has made his position dependent on a decision by U.S. diplomacy, which, judging from some signs, doesn't yet seem to have made up its mind about such negotiations and over which he has no hold. But above all, the plan itself is being discreetly called into question by some U.S. military leaders who, according to reliable sources, are backing down in the face of the technical difficulties of perfecting the Pershing II missiles and are moving toward a sea-to-ground cruise missile.

French About-Face

It is in this general context that the French about-face should be placed and assessed. President Mitterrand has, in fact, decided to give French backing to the deployment of U.S. Euromissiles in Europe. His predecessor had not done so. The reasons were easy to understand: In so doing, France maintained a position apart in the controversy over the Euromissiles and maintained a margin for maneuver which would give it full freedom of action should it wish to intervene in general negotiations; it maintained its authority by not becoming involved in a quarrel in which, to say the least, not all the political, strategic and technical arguments were on one side; finally and most importantly, since it had a different strategy and was not to receive U.S. Euromissiles on its territory, it did not play the ridiculous role of the adviser who would not foot the bill.

The present government's behavior seems to be part of a new line which it is tempting to describe as more "Atlanticist" and which is also illustrated by its decision to reduce the level of French-Soviet relations and its agreement to Spain's membership in NATO.

Many people probably will be tempted to believe that this is an appropriate response to the present resurgence of international tension. Nonetheless, it is important to see what the new stance on the Euromissiles affairs could mean. It is not only an abandonment of the arguments and advantages which have just been mentioned, it is also the adoption of a stance by France in the framework of a strategy which is fundamentally a strategy of counterforce confrontations or nuclear war. It could be thought to be suited to the capabilities of the United States and the USSR. It is certainly not France's strategy.

Is this an initial, disguised attempt to call France's strategy into question? Nobody wants to cast this suspicion on the government but its attitude raises the question. Furthermore, by becoming involved in the question of theater nuclear weapons in Europe, it is likely to give a new argument to the Soviets who have always demanded that these weapons be included. This would not be in keeping with the interests of France which must be able to freely develop its research and to manufacture nuclear arms at a level sufficient to ensure its security.

These questions are too serious for public opinion not to be fully aware of all their implications.

MITTERRAND, NIGER PRESIDENT DISCUSS ECONOMICS

PM211614 Paris LE MONDE in French 12-13 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] Economic questions and development aid were the main points discussed at the meeting which Niger President Kountche had with Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee on 10 Jul.

The Niger president stated that the talks "took place in an atmosphere of confidence which will enable us to work together in our development action." "Relations between France and Niger are full of hope and promise," Kountche said. He is the second African head of state, after Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, to be received by Mitterrand. "We are aware of France's limits; it is not alone, and it has its own development problems even if it is one of the so-called developed countries," Kountche added.

Mitterrand, for his part, after paying tribute to Niger's efforts to ensure its economic stability, condemned the "threats" hanging over its economy, which are caused by "speculation in raw materials and the general imbalance in the international monetary system."

Mitterrand asserted that over the coming months and years relations between Paris and Niamey "can only be strengthened for the good of our two peoples."

LE MONDE: MAUROY PROGRAM 'IDEALISTIC GAULLISM'

PM171546 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial : "The Third Rose"]

[Text] Mauroy's government statement could not add many new elements in foreign policy after the relatively complete explanations given over the past few weeks by Mitterrand and Cheysson. At least the exposition has the advantage of putting forward an overall philosophy.

If we had to find one word to sum up the major concepts put forward by the premier it would be appropriate to talk of "idealistic Gaullism." The aspects of Gaullism which the government retains are attachment to the country's independence, the desire to "hold its place in the world," confirming this principle by a very clear pledge in favor of not only maintaining but constantly perfecting the deterrent force. The idealism is reflected in the emphasis given to human rights, to international solidarity and even to the "example" which France feels entitled to present to the world, on the basis of numerous historical precedents.

Certainly, General de Gaulle did not fail to "state what was right" and even to strongly reprimand his best friends and allies. But he did so frequently for the sake of "realpolitik"--a concept which he found appropriate in leading France amid what he called the "cold monsters" of the nation-states. His successors went further in that direction sometimes to the extent of giving the impression of a France which was egotistical and even petty in the defense of its immediate and frequently commercial interests. Mitterrand and Maurdy clearly intend to change that image.

Will they succeed? The emphasis placed on the need to improve employment and on the organization of a European "social area" herald difficult contests in the Communist bodies, not to mention the difficulties heralded by the expected "moralization" of arms sales.

It is probably a good thing to condemn the "egoism of the big industrial nations" which "keep billions of men in slavery." But it will be even more difficult to find the means of allocating 0.7 percent of the gross industrial product to Third World aid out of the resources of a crisis-ridden economy. Mauroy is right to warn that the declared aim of making these underprivileged nations into real partners will mean "harsh industrial or agricultural redeployments."

Finally, although there were no Eastern bloc refugees at the 21 May ceremonies--Latin Americans were invited--it should be noted that Mitterrand invited Mrs Shcharanskaya, the wife of the imprisoned USSR dissident, to the Elysee on Thursday, although Giscard d'Estaing had refused to meet with Andrey Amalrik. This audience comes at an appropriate time to illustrate Mauroy's appeal to all exiles and to "gagged men."

Although the premier reaffirmed the interest shown in Latin America and Africa, condemning foreign interference, the ambiguities which characterized the attitude of previous governments in some East-West problems have been fully dispelled, be it with regard to Afghanistan or Poland. This is a good start for "stating what is right" in Europe and making the "third rose" to which Mauory referred bloom.

LE MONDE CONSIDERS REAGAN LATIN AMERICAN POLICY

PM201540 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Washington and the South"]

[Text] The policy adopted by the Reagan administration from the day it took office toward the countries, powerful or small, of the southern hemisphere is an abrupt change from the previous team. The about-face was particularly spectacular in Central America where Carter's vacillation coincided with an escalation of tension. It was El Salvador, portrayed as a kind of bridgehead of Soviet-Cuban interference, that Reagan and Secretary of State Haig took as a test of their determination for change.

The military and economic aid supplied to the junta has certainly not produced all the desired results. The case, hastily drawn up, did not convince all U.S. allies, even in Latin America, and Washington was forced to admit that the "proofs" of "Nicaragua's intervention" in El Salvador were not sound. The U.S. military backing for the Duarte junta's forces (at least 50 "advisers") has so far not produced a reversal of the military situation.

A political solution is essential. The new French Government, which several times clearly criticized Washington's policy in Central America, is recommending an agreement between the parties involved to end the horrifying daily killing in this little country that is being crushed in a spiral of violence. In the United States itself, hostility to U.S. involvement in El Salvador is growing in the universities, in Congress and in business circles. In the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE on Thursday, George Ball condemned this return to the "Foster Dulles mentality" and the obsession of the Reagan administration, which is trying to blame the USSR for all the U.S. "troubles."

Nonetheless, Reagan is planning to revive this "hardline" policy in Latin America on two levels. First, he is planning a new diplomatic offensive on the "Salvadoran case" to try to counterbalance the adverse effects in the United States and abroad of the criticisms in some quarters of the justification for an involvement which, pushed to its extreme limits, could lead to a mini-Vietnam on U.S. doorstep.

Second, he is instructing Washington's representatives in the international development finance bodies, starting with the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, to approve plans for loans to four countries featured on Carter's "blacklist": Chile, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. Indeed, those four countries obtained considerable sums despite the former president's "instructions," which were feebly implemented. The same was not true when Washington wanted to "punish" regimes like those of Gen Velasco Alavarado in Peru or Salvador Allende in Chile. Reagan's lifting of the ban also will necessitate approval by Congress in Washington. But this decision, although in keeping with a policy aiming to reestablish contact with "friendly and allied" regimes even if they are apt to violate basic human rights, is already sparking off protests, especially in Congress.

LE MONDE SCORES BEGIN'S 'STATE TERRORISM'

PM211143 Paris LE MONDE in French 19-20 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "State Terrorism"]

[Text] There can no longer be any doubt that the fierce bombing of Beirut is a deliberate act of state terrorism rather than a reprisal operation. Begin himself virtually admitted as much when he stated, just a few hours after the bombing of the capital, that areas of civilian population in Lebanon would no longer be spared during Israeli operations against Palestinian targets.

There is reason to wonder what prompted the Israeli prime minister to decide on this operation. Was it necessary to avenge the deaths of three innocent Israelis in Nahariyya by organizing a positive massacre of equally innocent Palestinian and Lebanese civilians? Friday morning Jerusalem's newspaper editorialists, feeling some resentment of Begin's irresponsible action, expressed their fear of an "escalation" which was very likely to get "out of control," urging him to "keep a sense of proportion, not to stoop as low as the enemy" and to "rule out any operation which is not exclusively for security purposes." The Likud leader decided to act differently.

All indications are that Begin has decided to close the door to any reasonable political solution to the Palestinian problem. Hasn't he stated on many occasions that the only place he is prepared to meet with the "PLO terrorists" is on the "battlefield"? In addition, the prime minister seems to have interpreted his narrowly won election victory as a popular mandate to adopt a tougher policy toward the Palestinians, against the whole world and primarily against Washington which, despite the relative moderation of its reaction to Friday's operation, is not far from thinking that the raid on Beirut, carried out the very day there was to be an official announcement of the lifting of the embargo on the delivery four F-16 aircraft to Israel, constitutes a provocation by Jerusalem. Was Begin's intention to destroy what little credibility the U.S. Government still enjoys in some countries in this region after the Tammuz operation, carried out, like the Beirut raid, with aircraft supplied by the United States?

The Beirut raid also has embarrassed President as-Sadat who, despite the affronts regularly administered by his "friend Begin," is calmly pursuing the process of normalization with Jerusalem despite increasingly virulent internal opposition. Be it simple coincidence or Machiavelian intention, the agreement on the multinational force in Sinai, which "seals" the Israeli-Egyptian peace, was initialed in London a few hours after the fierce bombing of Beirut.

Indeed, the main political victim of Friday's raid could well have been the Camp David agreement, already moribund and which its Arab critics have always described as a smokescreen intended to conceal "Israel's aggressive intentions toward the Arab nation" under cover of the peace between Cairo and Jerusalem.

PREMIER SPADOLINI COMMENTS ON OTTAWA SUMMIT

AU221542 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Ottawa, 22 Jul (ANSA)--In his final remarks at the seven-nation economic summit here, Italy's premier, Giovanni Spadolini underscored that this year's parley coincided with one of the most serious periods in Western economy and after a series of leadership changes in some of the West's biggest nations. In a brief span of years, Spadolini said, the societies we have built have gone from the security of the certainty of their values to doubt and uncertainty.

The premier told the leaders of the other participating nations that "it is our specific responsibility to interpret and understand the perturbations of our society in order to restore vitality to our economic system, to broaden trust and consensus around our institutions and political democracy which are inseparable from economic stability and civic progress".

Spadolini went on to say in part: "We are convinced that there is no possibility of stable growth if the two monsters, inflation and unemployment, are not defeated.

"The Italian Government illustrated its anti-inflationary policy, aimed at a gradual and controlled containment of inflation through cutbacks in public spending and a labor-management accord. The summit also dealt with energy problems and North-South relations. We are aware that developing nations' debts have become unbearable. There is the urgent problem of supplying assistance to various nations so that their debts will not increase further.

"We must attribute suitable priority to harmonious development of North-South relations; otherwise, international policy will be weakened and we will renounce our specific responsibility towards nations dominated by hunger and underdevelopment".

In this light, Spadolini granted an interview to "ANSA" in which he announced that the Italian Government will promote, in cooperation with the European Economic Community and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) a series of concrete steps aimed at alleviating the problem of hunger in the world. The Italian Government leader said all the governments welcomed the Italian initiative.

Spadolini also told "ANSA" that the summit's positive results will make themselves felt in time.

"There are divergencies over monetary policies and we discussed them frankly. The United States expects that the success of its policy will make it possible to lower high-interest rates by the end of the year. This is the most that the joint European initiative achieved".

Turning to concerted European efforts to fight inflation, Spadolini said one of the key points is to contain public spending and draft a social pact which widens consensus on basic economic policy. With respect to east- est negotiations on nuclear weapons, Spadolini said that the Ottawa summit has given a "clear signal: the West wants to resume negotiations with the East and relaunch detente as long as the talks start from a basis of certain equilibrium of forces."

RED BRIGADES TO RELEASE CIRILLO FOR RANSOM

AU221716 Rome ANSA in English 1635 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Naples, 22 Jul (ANSA)--The Red Brigades urban guerrilla organization today announced it will release Naples Regional Councilman Ciro Cirillo who was kidnapped on April 27.

The announcement was contained in a leaflet found by a newsman of a local paper after he received an anonymous tip. The communique said "we are giving you back the hangman Cirillo".

The document also said that they have "expropriated" from Cirillo, his family and the Christian Democrat Party one billion 450 million lire (about one million two hundred thousand dollars). Should this be confirmed, this will have been the first time the terrorists have demanded a ransom for the release of one of their hostages.

Cirillo is a Christian Democrat councilman in the Campania region and a member of the Committee for the Reconstruction of Naples, which suffered considerable damage in the November killer quake. In the kidnapping nearly three months ago, the Red Brigades killed two of Cirillo's bodyguards and injured his driver.

As a condition for releasing Cirillo--who had been sentenced to death by the captors' "people's tribunal"--the Red Brigades demanded government-subsidized compensation for the unemployed in Naples and confiscation of all empty apartments in the area for those left homeless by the quake, as well as publication of their documents on the "Cirillo campaign".

The 31 thousand registrered jobless in Naples will receive unemployment compensation, six thousand lire a day (about five dollars), as soon as the Labor Ministry gets the procedure under way. The trailer camp which had been set up after the November earthquake for the homeless is being dismantled. The quake victims are being transferred either to requisitioned apartments or to prefabricated homes.

The decision to issue unemployment compensation and to dismantle the camp were taken before the Cirillo kidnapping, according to the city administration. Authorities have categorically denied that there have been any negotiations with the Red Brigades.

As for the captors' documents, they have not been published in their entirety in any major newspaper but have been summarized. The only paper to carry the documents unexcertped was the Socialist Party paper L'AVANTI and a leftist weekly. Excerpts of the "Cirillo trial" appeared in the French leftist daily LIBERATION.

Sandrucci To Be Released

NC221834 Paris AFP in English 1827 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Naples, Italy 22 Jul (AFP)--The Red Brigades terrorist group announced today they would shortly free two hostages, prominent Christian Democrat Party official Ciro Cirillo and Alfa Romeo motor car firm director Renzo Sandrucci. The announcement in Milan of Mr Sandrucci's release came soon after word here by the Red Brigades that they would shortly "turn over the executioner Cirillo", who was kidnapped on April 27. Mr Sandrucci was kidnapped on June 3. Both announcements came in communiques found after anonymous telephone calls.

It was not stated precisely that the politician, who had earlier been condemned to death by the Red Brigades after interrogation in his "people's prison", would be returned alive, but police believed the tone of the message indicated he would be. No sentence had been announced for Mr Sandrucci.

The Naples communique said the kidnappers had obtained a sum of 1,430 million lire (more than one million dollars) from Mr Cirillo's family and the Christian Democrat Party for his release, "which they would know how to put to good use."

The statement added: "The Cirillo campaign has opened a new area of strategic struggle; the reappropriation by the proletariat of the social wealth taken from it by the bourgeoisie." The son of the politician, Bernardo Cirillo, refused to comment on the announced ransom payment. The Milan communique relating to the Alfa Romeo director said: "The Sandrucci trial is over. The accused will shortly be provisionally released."

CRAXI ON TRENDS IN EUROPEAN LEFT, OTHER ISSUES

PM220836 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 5 Jul 81 pp 4-13

[Paolo Mieli roundtable discussion with PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi, philosopher Lucio Colletti: "The Italian Is Socialist and Now He Knows It"]

[Excerpts] Rome--Colletti: A few days before the latest elections, the following statement, not without an ironical allusion, emanated from PCI headquarters: "Italy's Mitterrand is Enrico Berlinguer." Before that, as deputy Craxi will undoubtedly recall, Berlinguer said, when the PCI's polemic with him and the PSI was at its height, that with its new leadership the PSI was in danger of placing itself outside the workers movement. Now, however, [PCI Secretariat member] Giorgio Napolitano is talking in terms of a "left-wing victory" in France (as if everything had gove well for Marchais too); while others are making observations from a unitary angle on the Italian election results too. Alberto Ronchey, on the other hand, has insistently and I believe rightly stressed the so-called "K factor," namely the fact that an alternative will only become possible if the Socialists advance and the Communists lose considerable ground. On the other hand, the call for leftwing unity obviously evokes the old concept of class unity. But the unity of the classes and even of the "working class" has been smashed by the development of modern industrial society, which has replaced the homogeneous 18th century "class" with a multiplicity of highly mobile social strata and stratifications which challenge the whole of classical Marxist analysis....

Craxi: Your first point concerned the identification with Mitterrand. In my opinion, people in our country must be judged and assessed, for better or worse, for what they are and not for what they could be compared to. If a competition is underway to nominate an Italian Mitterrand, I will not be taking part. I see in this competition above all a propagandist expedient to exploit the spectacular electoral success of a leftwing force in France by claiming some kind of shared ownership of it. Moreover, there is the old habit of the part of the Italian left afflicted with a kind of provincialism with ancient roots, which consists of seeking myths, symbols and guidance outside the national context. Sometimes, it is Stalin, next time Mao Zedong, another time Che Guevara, and now a pontifical role for Mitterrand is being envisaged. It is a habit which also affects groups regarded as critical and vanguard intellectual elites of the left. I am referring to the "manifesto" group, for instance.

With regard to the second point, there is a contradiction in terms in the PCI's stance. On the one hand, the Communists, especially Berlinguer, solemnly announce: "We are and will remain Communists" and claim their "specificity" as an original Communist pole, while rejecting or issuing a potentially very negative verdict on the European socialist and social democratic parties' experiences; on the other hand, and at the same time, they long to be a kind of alter ego of the French PS which, however--with its ups and downs, successes and defeats, vices and virtues--belongs entirely to the European socialist family; and has since the 1920 Tours congress.

The third point concerned the "united left" which won the elections. I will merely point out that in France there was in fact a victory for Socialist policy and a defeat for Communist policy. When Mitterrand stood as a candidate for the presidency of the republic bound closely to the Communist Party by a political and policy pact, he was defeated. Now, having adopted an independent stance openly challenged by the Communists, he has become the rallying point--in accordance with a non-Manichean view of social groups and ideological trends--for forces originating from profoundly different areas. Thus the French Communists, having lost a substantial share of their vote and having observed that Mitterrand was still in the race with Giscard, found themselves obliged to change their positions radically, from one week to the next.

As for Italy, we have seen that in the mid-election campaign the PCI reasserted the validity of the Salerno statement, a brief document published on 27 November (you see, I even remember the date) introducing the new "democratic alternative" strategy, without mentioning the PSI even in passing. An attempt was subsequently made to remedy this extraordinary omission. But it was enough to demonstrate what an enormous error of viewpoint and strategy and how much ideological and political ambiguity were inherent in this stance on the PCI's part.

The fourth point was the K factor. I have always believed and still believe that in Western Europe there is no possibility of a communist-led leftwing alternative. It would not even exist in Eastern Europe where, if it were possible to vote, the communist parties that have realized communism would risk being excluded. It is enough to recall the results of an opinion poll carried out by a French organization in Poland a few months ago, which gave the Polish communist party 3 percent of the vote. In Italy, the modification of the balance of forces within the left is certainly a precondition for eventually building an alternative, apolitical balance radically different from the one that has exercised hegemony in the country for over 30 years.

L'ESPRESSO: Meanwhile, what is the nature of PCI-PSI relations? [Colletti answer omitted]

Craxi: We do not presume to submit the PCI to examinations, just as we refuse to submit to them ourselves. Among all the current mistaken ideas, the most mistaken of all is that the Socialist Party can confine itself to an auxiliary role, subordinate to the Communist Party--or the DC, of course. A few months ago there was a very interesting PCI Central Committee meeting, which discussed relations with the Socialist Party. And it was precisely one of the people normally identified with the Communist Party's orthodox, unadulterated tradition, namely, Gian Carlo Pajetta, who made a just criticism of some of his party comrades. Basically, what Pajetta said was this: Forget the idea of being able to exert the kind of pressures that were once exerted on the Socialist Party or to split it internally so as to subjugate it; we must be realistic and strive to understand the new socialist reality. Like it or not, we must recognize it for what it is. Pajetta's remarks seemed to me the most realistic and honest observation to emerge from that debate and seemed designed to correct a line too heavily burdened by the negative canons of tradition.

Be that as it may, I repeat; we do not presume to submit the PCI to an examination. We are raising issues. For instance, when we raised the issue of Leninism we did not do so to prompt humiliating abjurations. We wanted to discuss the topicality and validity of the whole or part of this doctrine, which for decades formed the body of communist doctrine, so as to reach conclusions for the present and the future. I will not go into the question of the third path. I will leave that to Norberto Bobbio, who has already resolved it according to the old principle of the syllogism ["tertium non datum"]. In any case, I do not undervalue this quest for a different path that the Communists are talking about. I note that on one fundamental issue, the matter of power, the PCI is still influenced by the full weight of its traditional stance. The PCI has a manipulatory view of alliances; it moves from the tactical flexibility typical of Leninist revolutionaries, who are always ready to make any compromise to gain power, to violence, which is also typical of Leninist revolutionaries. I am referring, of course, to polemical violence in the approach to problems, the unscrupulous way in which relations with other political forces are trampled....

Colletti: Are you referring to the kind of polemic conducted against the DC and the manipulation of the scandals?

Craxi: Partly, but not only that. As I see it, democracy is a system of coexistence in which conflicts must always reflect some moderation. Especially in a democracy such as Italy's, which is a highly articulate democracy.

Another substantial vestige of communist tradition is the highly bureaucratized structure of the PCI's political organization. The party of directed or interconnected mechanisms embodies in itself the idea of a highly bureaucratized society. However, I repeat, we are raising issues and seeking a thorough revision in various fields not in order to gain a polemical advantage (there is always time for polemics, within certain limits) but because this is the principal desire of the progressive forces.

L'ESPRESSO: Let us talk about foreign policy. [Colletti answer omitted]

Craxi: Mitterrand has an absolute majority in the National Assembly and therefore fears no conditioning by the PCF. It was fairly logical and predictable that he would decide to settle his accounts with the Communist Party, which granted him its votes in the second round. In exchange, as you have pointed out, the PCF has stated its full acceptance of the PS foreign policy line, which is the clearest point in the French Socialists' platform. It must not be forgotten that on the most thorny issue, which has split and still splits even the European socialist movement, the PS adopted a line of clear support for the decisions adopted by us and the SPD comrades (even though the problem does not directly affect France, which has its own independent nuclear capability).

Be that as it may, in Italy the Communists entry into the government does not seem to be a very topical issue. Indeed, having changed its line, the PCI is pursuing--or so it says--a democratic alternative without the DC. And since in this Parliament, in the eighth legislative period, no majority can exist without the party with the relative majority, it merely remains to draw the conclusions and to state that the question of the PCI's government entry does not arise.

As for international issues, there is a fundamental line on which socialist and communists agree; everything must be negotiated. They differ, however, in their assessments of the various values involved. We Socialists believe that the USSR has a policy inspired by the principle of expansionism. It is enough to look back through history to see that it is (as even Marx observed) a constant characteristic of Russia, which has always been a major nation and which is now a major military power. Therefore, when negotiation time comes, we want Italy to place itself clearly on the Western side....

L'ESPRESSO: On the European or the U.S. side?

Craxi: Neither Europe nor the United States can negotiate with the USSR alone. Therefore, when I say on the Western side I mean that we must ensure that the Western alignment remains united and solid, taking into account each country's diversities, independence and autonomy and the need to surmount incomprehensions and conflicts.

ROME: AGCA FOUND GUILTY, GIVEN LIFE SENTENCE

AU221705 Rome ANSA in English 1630 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 22 Jul (ANSA)--The six-member jury of a Rome Court today found Mehmet Ali Agca guilty of attempting to assassinate Pope John Paul II and ruled for a life sentence. The prosecution had called for a life sentence for the Turkish national who on May 13 shot the pope in St Peter's Square. The young Turk was also charged with attempted murder of two American tourists who were in the Vatican square at the time. Agca admitted before the trial that he fired the shots that wounded the pope and the two women, but he refused to appear in court Tuesday because he wants to be tried in the Vatican City.

In his summing-up speech this morning, court-appointed defense lawyer Pietro d'Ovidio asked the jury to carefully consider the evidence which he said confirmed the defendant's paranoid personality both before and after the shooting, and asked for a lighter sentence.

Yesterday, state prosecutor Nicolo Amato described Agca as a "salesman of death" obsessed with killing the pope as a symbol of a system he hated.

PINTO BALSEMAO CRITICIZES COUNCIL OF REVOLUTION

PM230727 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jul 81 p 3

[Excerpt] Francisco Pinto Balsemao criticized the Council of the Revolution's activity in an extremely vehement manner in Aveiro yesterday, even maintaining that it is jeopardizing freedom, especially when, despite "not being a body elected by the people," it interferes in the activity of state bodies such as the assembly and the government, "which are elected by the people."

The prime minister, who at the time was speaking in his capacity as Social Democratic Party [PSD] chairman during a lunch commemorating the seventh anniversary of the party's founding in the Aveiro district, maintained that the Council of the Revolution vetoed the law delimiting the public, cooperative and private sectors solely for reasons of a political nature, accusing that state body, moreover, on the basis of the opinion it expressed through a communique making public the grounds for its rejection of that law, of raising the "specter of fascism when it says that the law would support a system maintained by the previous regime."

In the Social Democratic leader's opinion, the Council of the Revolution "exists solely for the defense of personal interests and to prevent the government from governing." For this reason, he issued a "condemnation," while paying tribute, on the other hand, to the four council members who voted against the veto.

In addition, again in connection with that law, Pinto Balsemao criticized the president for the stance which he adopted, comparing it with that of Pontius Pilate--"an historical figure and we all know why." Later, he also said that "the president's stance does not reassure us."

Democratic Alliance Does Not Relinquish Mandate

"We do not relinquish the mandate which we received from the people," the PSD chairman asserted at one point in his lengthy speech. He concluded: "We will not allow the Democratic Alliance's disintegration."

After maintaining that the holding of an interim election would constitute an "attack on democracy," Pinto Balsemao asserted that it is necessary to maintain the "Democratic Alliance's cohesion," warning immediately afterward that "critical support is not sufficient; we demand solidarity and commitment." "The offense of omission is as grave at present as that of opposition." he added.

But the prime minister issued further warnings when addressing the scores of Social Democrats taking part in the lunch. One of them apparently addressed some members of his party: If there is anybody who advocates holding an early election, let him say so clearly "since he will be expelled." "I am not agreeable to heading the party and the government while there are centers of indiscipline," he concluded.

Almost at the conclusion of his speech, Balsemao criticized Mario Soares and the activity of his governments, concluding that as prime minister and PSD chairman, "I will not desist from taking the vessel to its destination, even against the current."

In addition, Pinto Balsemao told DIARIO DE NOTICIAS that the cabinet will analyze the situation resulting from the rejection of the law delimiting the sectors on Tuesday, deeming it premature for this reason to say whether the government will put forward a new bill. The prime minister adopted a similar stance when urged to comment on the government's possible resignation.

PCP SENDS GREETINGS TO PZPR NINTH CONGRESS

PM221537 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 16 Jul 81 p 11

[Apparent text of 10 July PCP Central Committee greetings message to PZPR Central Committee]

[Text] Dear comrades, on the occasion of the holding of the Ninth Extraordinary Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Congress, the PCP Central Committee expresses to the PZPR Central Committee and, through it, to the communists, the working class and the working people of socialist Poland the Portuguese Communists' sentiments of fraternal solidarity.

The Ninth PZPR Congress is taking place in a particularly difficult situation for Poland. Exploiting mistakes and weaknesses in the PZPR's activity and the process of building socialism, internal antisocialist forces, enjoying imperialism's direct and indirect support, are attempting to destabilize the situation and intensify the crisis, to undermine the party's cohesion and prestige, to paralyze the authority of the people's power, to weaken Poland's ties of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries and to create a counterrevolutionary situation.

Expressing our solidarity to the Polish communists in their activity to correct the mistakes and shortcomings which have occurred, to strengthen the cohesion of their ranks, to strengthen the party's leading role and to intensify its ties with the working class and the masses, we hope that the Ninth PZPR Congress decisions will contribute decisively to surmounting the crisis confronting Poland, will isolate and defeat the antisocialist forces, dispel the counterrevolutionary threat and defend and consolidate socialism's gains.

The evolution of the complex and difficult situation in your country, as well as its repercussions on the international situation, have been followed by the Portuguese Communists and workers with great concern but also with a high sense of solidarity.

Socialist Poland enjoys great esteem and prestige among Portugal's Communists and workers. The sufferings and destruction inflicted on the Polish people by Nazi-fascist barbarism, the joy of liberation achieved with the Soviet Army's fraternal assistance, the heroic work of national rebuilding, socialism's historic successes and achievements and the role played by Poland as a staunch member of the community of socialist countries in defense of peace in Europe and in the world have not been forgotten.

In the days of the clandestine struggle against the fascist dictatorship and following the 25 April 1974 revolution, the Portuguese Communists always regarded the achievements of Poland and of the other socialist countries as an encouragement and a contribution to their own struggle. Today, the reactionary forces and their government, which are engaged in a dangerous offensive against the Portuguese revolution's gains, are seeking to exploit the events in your country to combat our party, weaken the PCP's influence and prestige among the masses, intensify the attacks on democratic freedoms and other workers' rights, justify Protugal's servile alignment with imperialism's warmongering policy and take an active part in international reaction's anti-Soviet campaigns and subversive activities. Facing up to these campaigns and activities, the PCP is asserting before the Protuguese people its principled internationalist stances snd expressing its confidence that the Polish communists and people, enjoying the fraternal solidarity of the international communist movement and of the progressive forces, will surmount the current difficulties and proceed along the path of building socialism.

The defense and consolidation of socialism in Poland is not only in the interest of the Polish workers and people and of the defense of your country's independence and territorial integrity but in the interest of the entire communist and revolutionary world movement and of all the anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces.

Because of their achievements, their economic and defense potential, the power of attraction of their example and their policy of peace and internationalist solidarity, the socialist countries represent a decisive factor for the defense of peace and the progress of the world revolutionary process. In the current situation, in which imperialism--and, in the first place, U.S. imperialism and NATO's most warmongering circles--is setting in motion an extremely dangerous militarist and aggressive counteroffensive, attacking detente and threatening peace, the defense and consolidation of socialism in Poland take on even greater political importance.

Imperialism and international reaction, which have always made the struggle against the socialist countries a principal target for their strategy, are seeking by all means--both the most overt and the most insidious--to exploit the economic, social and political crisis which your country is experiencing in order to undermine socialism's positions in the hope of changing the correlation of forces in their favor and of dealing the workers movement and the national liberation movement a severe blow. We express our confidence that this will not happen and that, as in the past, Poland will remain a staunch member of the community of socialist countries.

Dear comrades, once more we hope that your Ninth Congress' decisions will lead to the strengthening of the PZPR and of its leading role, to the surmounting of the difficulties and to the strengthening of socialism in your country.

Strong ties of friendship, cooperation and fraternal solidarity, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, were forged between the PCP and the PZPR in the course of many years of joint struggle. We will continue to work to ensure that those ties are intensified even further in the future, in the interest of the peoples' struggle for freedom, independence, peace and socialism.

Long live the friendship between the PCP and the PZPR!

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

EXPRESSO CITES CONCERNS OVER SPAIN'S NATO ENTRY

P"221141 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 11 Jul 81 pp 4-5

[Miguel Almeida Fernandes article: "Military and Political Parties Concerned About Spain's Entry Into Atlantic Alliance"]

[Text] On the day Spain decides to enter NATO (political observers believe that membership could occur as early as September), Portugal is in grave danger of finding its national independence threatened if it is not able to safeguard its own interests in advance.

It is sufficient to recall Article 3 of the treaty signed in 1976 between the United States and Spain to ascertain that we will be reduced to the status of a beach on the Iberian Peninsula....

Let it be emphasized that, according to that provision, Spain is responsible for controlling the joint intervention zone (sic) created at the time, which includes our waters in the exclusive economic zone and our airspace.

If we add to this situation the possible formation of a military command in Madrid to which Portugal could become subordinate and if we bear in mind that the neighboring country's military potential is greatly superior to our poor arsenal, the concern will be greatly intensified. Imagine, for instance, Spanish aircraft regularly flying through our airspace or submarines defending our ports....

But is Spain even prepared to join the Atlantic alliance? As is common knowledge, that country is deeply split on this issue. On the one hand, the PCE and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party support the continuation of a policy of nonalignment, while, on the other hand, the Union of the Democratic Center and Fraga Iribarne's [Democratic] Alliance are aiming at the NATO challenge.

But underlying the aiming at this challenge is the passport which Spain wishes to acquire at any cost for its total and complete entry into the EEC.

This is the quid pro quo: Will Spain join NATO if its entry into the Common Market is facilitated?

The answer to this question has, apparently, already been given with the French and FRG foreign ministers' recent visits to Madrid. They both declared themselves in favor of Spain's entry into the alliance and this makes the stance of the Spanish Socialists more difficult.

Moreover, the magazine CAMBIO 16 reports that the Spanish Government is firmly determined to seek entry, even if it is not to do so formally. The tactic to be adopted will be initially to send a message to the alliance so that the latter can extend an invitation. This invitation will have to be confirmed by the organization's 15 members, including Portugal, which has no alternative. If everything is confirmed, Spain will soon be the 16th state to join NATO.

The Portuguese Armed Forces and the principal political parties--specifically, the Social Democratic Center Party, the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist Party--are viewing Spain's likely entry into NATO with great concern.

This very thing was ascertained during a recent meeting held within the framework of the assembly, which was attended by various military personalities who showed themselves to be concerned about the prospect of the neighboring country's membership of NATO, because of the consequences which this could have. There was even somebody belonging to one of the Democratic Alliance parties who allegedly stated--when the Spanish military attache appeared at the meeting--that "the presence of a PCP delegation would be preferable." "At least," he said, "we would all be Portuguese." It is within this context that the armed forces and the political class view Spain's entry into the alliance.

The national authorities have outwardly declared themselves in favor of its entry, but actually they are well aware that this could pose grave dangers for our country and relegate Portugal to a secondary level on the international scene and, more specifically, within NATO.

It is to be emphasized that Portugal is currently an extremely important geostrategic area as a result of its geographical location, while at the same time the mainland-Azores-Madeira triangle makes it possible to control the major lines of communication across the ocean.

According to some Portuguese military personnel and deputies, national independence itself could be threatened if our country becomes subordinate to a command located at the center of the Iberian Peninsula--more specifically, in Madrid; a command headed, obviously, by a Spanish officer.

As if that were not enough, the 1976 agreements signed between Spain and the United States granted the neighboring country the right to control Portuguese airspace; something which imposes great restrictions on our air force.

Last, the situation at sea will not be very reassuring either since we are in danger of finding our ports defended by Spanish vessels, in view of the poverty of our fleet.

Thus, the situation with respect to Spain's possible entry is rather controversial, although nobody has in mind a new Spanish invasion of Portuguese national territory. "It is simply necessary," according to what an expert on defense affairs told EXPRESSO, "to follow the principle that prevention is better than cure" and to acquire the means to enable Portugal to secure the necessary infrastructures making it possible to resist any foreign threat.

Three Viewpoints in Armed Forces

Three viewpoints with respect to Spain's possible entry and the stances to be adopted have been particularly prominent among our armed forces. Each of the theories expounded has been upheld by each of the three services.

Thus, sections of the navy recently championed Portugal's Atlantic vocation, according to which our country should turn again toward the sea and hence, in 1981, the United States and the autonomous regions. This viewpoint could even cost Portugal's possible entry into the EEC (which would have to be abandoned) as a condition for preserving a relative independence from the neighboring country.

The historical justification for this viewpoint lies in the fact that Portugal has always maintained close relations with the colonized territories or else with Britain. "The only time we broke with Britain," they add, "and turned toward the continent, we lost national independence."

This theory is obviously out of keeping with the current situation since Europe and the world in 1981 are not the same as in the 16th century.

The air force and the army have a coincident stance on the matter, both of them pointing out the need for us to play a double game. On the one hand, these two services say, we should maintain our intention of joining the Common Market and, on the other hand, we should be an "open window" on the Atlantic at the edge of West Europe, preserving our contacts with the United States and the Atlantic islands.

For it to be possible for this theory to be confirmed--its proponents add--it is imperative for a program of reorganization of our armed forces to be intensified in the near future and really implemented and for Portugal not to become subordinate to an Iberian command based in Spain.

Spanish Demands

Spain's entry will necessarily pose a number of problems which could bring about significant changes in the Atlantic alliance's current organizational structure.

According to Spanish experts on the matter, Spain will demand as a quid pro quo (or the price for its joining) entry into the EEC without further delays, and, in strictly military terms, priorities are aimed at the setting up of a military command in Madrid or in its vicinity.

To this end, the neighboring country is prepared to demand the integration of the entire territory of the peninsula, including Portugal, into a single command within the framework of ACE [Allied Command Europe] under the commander in chief of allied forces in southern Europe.

Obviously, this command, headed by a Spanish officer, would have a serious chance of absorbing the Portuguese Army. This very thing was mentioned recently by a prominent officer in the Portuguese Armed Forces, who drew attention to the danger represented by Spain's entry into NATO.

This command also would include the IBERLANT and west Mediterranean areas.

Another of Spain's demands, which is highlighted, moreover, by commentator Sanchez Gijon, is the reintroduction of the west Mediterranean command, placing a Spanish admiral in charge of it. This command was eliminated with France's withdrawal from NATO's military structure. The matter was apparently already debated in the Western Europe union 5 years ago when its restoration and inclusion in the surveillance of the Strait of Gilbraltar were advised.

The third demand concerns the possibility of the command of the IBERLANT area, located in Oeiras, being assigned in rotation to Spanish and Portuguese admirals. In addition, the Spanish authorities advocate the formation of a command identical to the Madeira command for the Canary Islands area. This structure should also be headed by a Spanish officer.

It should be recalled that COMIBERLANT (Iberian-Atlantic Command) in Oeiras has a commander, a deputy commander and a chief of staff with the rank of general officer, the posts being assigned to admirals of U.S., Portuguese and British nationality, respectively.

This situation will be changed very soon since NATO has for the first time agreed that a Portuguese naval officer should become senior commander. With Spain's entry, a further change is expected, one of the most plausible hypotheses being that the senior and deputy commanders will be Portuguese and Spanish in rotation, the post of chief of staff being reserved for the Americans and British.

NATO Supports Command in Madrid

In the meantime, everything suggests that the NATO authorities in Brussels will approve Spain's demands. Reliable sources have discussed to EXPRESSO that the alliance's military commanders have received the neighboring country's demands favorably since they will make NATO's strength inthe Iberian peninsula more cohesive and effective.

Portugal Is Under COMIBERLANT

In NATO's present organizational structure, the mainland territory and the autonomous region of Madeira are under COMIBERLANT, which in turn is subordinate to SACLANT (South Atlantic Command). Only the independent mixed brigade, based in Santa Margarida, is under SACEUR (Central Europe Command) and the Azores are directly under Norfolk in the U.S. state of Virginia, which is SACLANT's base. Thus, it transpires that the NATO command in which Portugal has some influence does not cover the Azores archipelago and this has cuased some unease in relations between our country and the United States. In fact, that country has demanded since World War II that the Portuguese archipelago remain under Norfolk in view of its strategic importance. However, the national authorities have pressed NATO and the Reagan administration over the last few months for the situation to be changed, specially if Spain joins the alliance.

Portugal Could Be "Steamrolled"

It is within this context that Portuguese military personnel have expressed great reservations about the neighboring country's entry into NATO. In their opinion, Portugal could be "steamrolled," on the one hand, as a result of the disparity in the potential of the two states' armed forces, and, on the other hand, insofar as a change in the alliance's present organizational structure and the possible formation of a command in Madrid would reduce our voice and presence in the organization even further.

Various experts on national defense affairs have thus formulated some strategies aimed at strengthening our position. Prominent among these is Brigadier Firmino Miguel, currently in command of the southern military region, who asserts at one point in his book "Portugal, Spain and NATO" that "the Portuguese Armed Forces in absolute terms and in light of Spain's entry into the alliance, display grave weaknesses which could directly and immediately affect national independence."

It is therefore within the framework of the so-called Portuguese strategic triangle (Portugal, Azores and Madeira) that our country should--according to the military experts--strengthen its independence and unity.

Thus, there is an agreement of viewpoints among the various services concerning the importance which this triangle could represent. Specifically because it will make it possible to control the major lines of communication across the ocean. Moreover, its angles make possible the formation of bases of operations aimed at the maritime security of a vast area extending from Bermuda in the west to the Canary Islands in the south. In addition, this triangle provides platforms of logistic support and stopovers for aircraft refueling, despite the recent innovation represented by the KC-10's, which will make possible direct flights by the C-141's and C-5A's to West Europe.

The Lages base in the Azores also functions as a support center for U.S. security within its "forward defense" strategy.

With respect to mainland Portugal--which is included in SACLANT but responsible for its own defense--its area is of crucial importance for logistic support.

A general officer quite recently asserted that the three main aims for the mainland and for COMIBERLANT are "mine warfare; maritime patrol and antisubmarine warfare; air support for combat and search rescue."

However, the fact is that neither COMIBERLANT nor Portugal have operational means to enable them to take action with respect to those aims. "This situation," the above-mentioned general stated, "endangers one of SACLANT's priority concerns in the area--keeping the principal Portuguese ports and airports open and defended and ensuring access to them under conditions of security."

Portuguese Strategy

At any event, everything suggests that Portugal's strategy with respect to Spain's entry into NATO involves various demands, namely, "guaranteeing the retention of the current SACANT/SACEUR terms of reference and continuing to accept IBERLANT's subordination to SACLANT, creating an entirely Portuguese area, seeking to bring the Azores within that command; strengthening our armed forces' "equipment."

The retention of the current terms of reference will prevent Portugal from becoming subordinate to the land, naval and air commands to be set up in Madrid. To that effect and in the specific instance of the navy, IBERLANT's subordination to an Iberian naval command (to be set up), which would be headed by a Spanish officer, would be averted.

In addition, the Portuguese strategists deem it extremely important not to allow IBERLANT to be transformed into the zone of common interest stipulated in the 1976 agreements between Spain and the United States. Such an area would allow Portugal to be covered by Spain at peninsula level, largely reducing our navy's access to the Atlantic.

As for the setting up of an entirely national area, including the three services, which could be designated "COMPORTLANT," everything suggests that it may soon come after being suggested to NATO by the Portuguese authorities.

The setting up of that command would guarantee the defense of the national territory and would lend support to Portugal's demanding the recovery of the Azores from the United States. In fact, the formation of that command would pave the way for that autonomous region's being militarily subordinate again to the mainland and not to Norfolk, as is now the case.

The advantages of such an integration would be obvious in the event of the neighboring country's entry since they would be reflected in the strengthening of our territorial unity. And this could be the first step toward our authorities deriving possible dividends from Lages' geostrategic position.

In return, Portugal would be prepared, according to military sources, to contribute with greater consolidation of NATO.

End of Treaties Between Spain and NATO

Thus, the entire strategy mapped out by the armed forces is aimed at the defense of the national territory and at maintaining two air, sea and land areas in the peninsula, one belonging to Portugal and the other to Spain.

At any event, national experts believe that Portugal, to guarantee its sovereignty, will have to demand the revision of, or else opt for nonacceptance of, the treaties of friendship between Spain and the United States so as to prevent superimpositions of any kind with respect to the defense of the COMPORTLAND area to be set up for our territory.

However, the entire Portuguese strategy depends on the reequipping of the armed forces. Without that, it will be virtually impossible to ensure national independence with respect to a Spain committed to NATO.

TRADE UNION PLANS POSSIBLE STRIKE ACTION

NC221222 Paris AFP in English 1009 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Lisbon, 22 Jul (AFP)--The Social Democrat General Labour Union (UGT) plans "an early global offensive, possibly including strike action" later this summer, its Secretary General Torres Couto said.

The campaign would be designed "to make the government govern or resign," he said. The union, to facilitate labour negotiations, wants the government to reconsider some price rises it announced recently.

The UGT is the second largest in Portugal, and has so far not been publicly critical of the center-right government led by Pinto Balsemao.

But its secretary general said last night the UGT believes that the programme of the ruling Democratic Alliance coalition has failed, and that "the finance minister is protecting the interests of big business and not the workers."

He also attacked "the hegemony of the Communist Party" over the country's leading trade union, the Portuguese General Labour Confederation (CGTP).

PSOE'S GONZALEZ REPORTS ON PARIS MEETING

PM230848 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 19 Jul 81 p 9

[EFE report: "Problems With France Should Be Parceled Out"]

[Excerpt] Madrid, 18 Jul--"The date for my next meeting with Calvo-Sotelo has not yet been set. I believe that it will be soon since we wish to complete the planned negotiations on autonomy, municipal and administrative problems by 31 July, "Spanish Workers Party Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez stated on his return today from his journey to Bonn and Paris.

With respect to his meeting with the French premier, Felipe Gonzalez said that he visited Paris at Pierre Mauroy's invitation and that "yesterday I met with him for 4 hours, from 1900 hours to 2300 hours. We discussed on a private basis all the bilateral issues between Spain and France, also analyzing the situation in the two countries. We analyzed international policy, especially the situation in Africa and Latin America."

Concerning the meeting with Mauroy, he added that "I did not seek to hold a meeting to draw conclusions, in view of the meeting's unofficial nature. The impression which I had here of Calvo-Sotelo's visit, through the information which he himself gave me, was a favorable impression, like that which I received from the French Government."

Making Everything Clear

"I believe that the importance of the French stance with respect to Spanish policy," he stated, "lies in the fact that they sincerely want to place the problems on the table without excluding any of them, and to make them perfectly clear. They want to tackle them in a spirit of cooperation. This doesn't mean that there are no problems, but there is a new spirit in relations which should be taken advantage of by Spanish diplomacy and by the authorities in order to draft a joint blueprint for relations between Spain and France, both with respect to the problems of terrorism and to the bilateral problems of an economic and commercial nature, and indeed, with respect to Spain's entry into the Common Market."

"It would be a mistake," he asserted, "to parcel out the problems. They are prepared to work, but this does not mean that there will be no difficulties since France has very grave economic problems with Spain; we have even graver problems than they do and this is what I pointed out to Mauroy. And so, if it is a matter of defending each side's interests, we have graver and more serious interests to defend."

"I visited Bonn," he continued, "to attend a meeting of the Socialist International Presidium. An exciting topic--the North-South dialogue--was broached with the Cancun meeting, for which Lopez Portillo and Bruno Kreisky were preparing and from which Spain is regrettably absent."

SPANISH, MAURITANIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFER

PM220840 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 12 Jul 81 p 14

[EFE report: "Spanish-Mauritanian Talks"]

[Text] Madrid, 11 Jul--Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca met for 90 minutes this morning with his Mauritanian counterpart to analyze the consequences of the conclusions adopted at the latest OAU summit.

As will be recalled, in the course of the summit, held at the end of June, a resolution was approved which recommended a cease-fire in the former Spanish Sahara, the holding of a subsequent referendum and the setting up of a commission of wise men to monitor it which would comprise representatives of countries such as Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Tanzania.

In addition, the Spanish and Mauritanian foreign ministers analyzed the current state of relations between the two countries. The Mauritanian minister was accompanied at the meeting, which was held at the Santa Cruz palace, by his country's ambassador to Spain.

PSOE LEADER COMMENTS ON AUTONOMY DISCUSSION

PM211616 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 11 Jul 81 p 19

[Text] The prime minister and the leader of the opposition yesterday reaffirmed their desire to achieve a complete autonomy pact by 31 July, making the efforts necessary to surmount the difficulties which have arisen--principally in the electoral sphere--and tackling immediately the technical negotiations on the financing of the autonomous communities and relations between the central government and the local authorities.

In Felipe Gonzalez' opinion, the government and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] should sign the pact even if other political forces refuse to do so--a matter concerning which the socialist leader leaves it to history to prove who is right.

At the conclusion of the meeting at the Moncloa Palace with the prime minister, which was also attended by Professor Garcia de Enterria, Felipe Gonzalez emphasized the importance of having the autonomy problem completely resolved and the legislative timetable for it fully laid down for the next session.

He pointed out to journalists several times over the importance of reaching agreements on issues such as this "which make it possible to approach the time when the Spanish Government, of whatever complexion, will be able to devote itself to really governing without being perpetually obsessed by the very grave problems which are currently affecting its entire conduct."

Within this context, the PSOE leader commented that next year the government will have a legislative program for implementing the autonomy agreements fully laid down, as well as the reassurance that its contents have been studied with the Socialist Party and other political forces, "and thus it will have far more time for tackling the problems stemming from public order, terrorism and putschism." A considerable part of yesterday's conversation between Felipe Gonzalez and Leopolo Calvo-Sotelo was devoted to reviewing the current state of these issues and to exchanging information on the matter, although the PSOE secretary general was specifically reticent about what was discussed during this part of the meeting.

With respect to autonomy, Felipe Gonzalez gave a systematic account of what has been done so far and of the negotiations which have still to take place. The negotiations between commissions of the political forces and of the government, which have not yet resolved some problems stemming from the first Garcia de Enterria report, will be resumed next week; during the following week, study of the second report--on the financing of the autonomous communities--will begin and this should give rise to two kinds of negotiations, political agreements on that financing, and matters directly transferable to legislative measures, such as the interterritorial compensation fund and the bill on Spain's economic planning.

It is the latter which should guarantee "Spain's existence as an effective economic unit," Felipe Gonzalez said. Two complementary problems also will be broached over the next few weeks. Issues concerning the reform of the administration, which are unavoidable if there is a desire to achieve the autonomy pact, and the government's cooperation with local government.

MORE BOMB BLASTS ROCK LAUSANNE, GENEVA

Lausanne Department Store

NC211522 Paris AFP in English 1507 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Geneva, 21 Jul (AFP)--An explosion ripped through a department store in the Swiss city of Lausanne today, injuring several people, police announced. It was the third explosion in three days in various cities of Switzerland. The first two, at the Federal Parliament building in Bern and at Zurich's Kloten airport, were claimed by an apparently pro-Armenian group called the June 9 Organization.

On June 9 this year, a man of Armenian origin was arrested in Geneva after a Turkish Consulate employee was shot dead.

No one was hurt in the Bern blast Sunday. Five people were slightly injured in the Zurich explosion yesterday.

Geneva Station

NC221602 Paris AFP in English 1553 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Geneva, 22 Jul (AFP)--An explosion rocked Geneva's central railway station today, reportedly injuring several people in the fourth blast in as many days in various Swiss cities, police said. Twenty people were injured yesterday by a bomb that went off in a department store in Lausanne. A group called the June 9 Organization, believed to be pro-Armenian, claimed responsibility. The explosion took place in the baggage registry area, police here said.

Second Explosion at Station

LD221800 Hamburg DPA in German 1710 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Geneva, 22 Jul (DPA)--Almost at the same spot where four people were injured late this afternoon when a bomb exploded at the central station in Geneva, a second explosion occurred just 1 hour later. Police stated that no one was injured because the area had been sealed off. According to police, one of the four injured is in "almost hopeless condition."

Armenian Group Suspected

LD221654 Hamburg DPA in German 1608 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Geneva, 22 Jul (DPA)--An as yet unknown number of people were injured this afternoon when an explosive device went off at Geneva station. Police blocked off the area around the station. Many ambulances are at the station.

It is probable that this attack too was carried out by the Armenian 9 June Organization. On Sunday a bomb exploded at the headquarters of the Swiss Federal Government in Bern without causing damage. On Monday five people were injured at Zurich-Kloten airport when an explosive device went off. Fifteen injured people had to be taken to hospital on Tuesday after a bomb went off in a Lausanne department store.

The Armenian underground organization claimed responsibility for these three attacks.

On Wednesday they threatened to continue their attacks on Swiss establishments until the Armenian detained on 9 June in Geneva is released. He had shot a Turk in broad daylight.

DENMARK

EAST BLOC NAVAL ACTIVITIES REPORTED OFF COAST

PM220932 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 18 Jul 81 p 5

[Mogens Auning report: "Eastern Bloc Force in Danish Waters"]

[Text] As the political debate on the nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries continues, a Warsaw Pact naval force, which includes several units which could carry nuclear arms, has passed through Danish waters. It is the force consisting of Russian, Polish and East German ships which has been on exercises for a good 2 weeks around the Shetland Islands and the Faroes.

Yesterday a combat group consisting of an East German frigate with a Soviet admiral on board, and two Russian missile destroyers passed through the Great Belt and into the Baltic. It was accompanied by a support group consisting of a Russian tanker, a Polish tugboat and an East German supply ship.

On Thursday a third group [as published], consisting of a 16,000-ton Russian Sverdlov class cruiser, entered Aalbaek Bugt. Here the cruiser was refueled by the Russian naval tanker Yakhroma, before the group set sail for the Great Belt on Friday evening. In addition to this large exercise force, two large Russian Alligator class landing craft were on their way towards Skagen. These are ships which have hitherto been stationed with the Russian Black Sea Fleet.

The Danish Navy follows the passage of Warsaw Pact ships through Danish waters very closely. Navy operational command yesterday said that both naval cutters, surveillance ships, had been deployed to follow the Eastern bloc units when they passed through Danish waters.

NORWAY

OPPOSITION LEADERS COMMENT ON NORDIC ZONE ISSUE

PM211609 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 13 Jul 81 p 4

[Thorleif Andreassen report: "We Must Not Forget That We Are in NATO"]

[Text] "In today's situation there is special reason to stress that Norway must act within a coordinated NATO strategy on security questions. This was made clear in the joint statements from the Conservative, Center and Christian People's Parties commenting on the government's long-term program." Spokesmen for the three parties told AFTENPOSTEN in connection with Church and Education Minister Einar Forde's, talks in Moscow. "A guarantee that the Soviet Union will not use nuclear arms against a possible future nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries is totally without value," it was said.

Conservative Party Chairman Jo Benkow thought that it was remarkable that church and Education Minister Einar Forde should hold talks on a possible nuclear-free zone with Soviet leaders. He also said that he has trouble seeing how it would be possible to combine such negotiations with joint NATO action and consultations on a Nordic plane. "Despite everything, Finland's situation is special and Sweden is neutral. A major prerequisite for our security policy is the NATO alliance. Let us not forget that we are members of this alliance," Benkow stressed, saying that it is about time the government came to its senses.

"Brezhnev's demarche is due to nothing more that the fact that he wants a deadlocked situation, which would give him a considerable advantage. In other words, this is a natural attempt by Brezhnev to fish in troubled waters.

"Among socialist leaders it is President Francois Mitterrand and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt who have expressed the most realistic appoach to the zone question. Their statements reflect my views entirely," Jo Benkow said.

Christian People's Party Chairman Lars Korvald said that it was still unclear what the government and Labor Party position was on the problems surrounding a Nordic nuclear-free zone. "They say that work must continue to bring about an isolated Nordic zone, but that this must also be seen in a broader European context," Korvald said, strongly regretting the government's one-sided actions on the issue. He pointed out that there must be broad political agreement on Norwegian foreign, security and detente policy.

"It is only when the superpowers--those which have nuclear arms--reach agreement that the policy of detente can arrive at any meaningful results. A guarantee from Brezhnev in this connection is totally valueless. Norway is a member of the NATO alliance. This membership guarantees our security," Korvald pointed out.

Center Party Chairman Johan J. Jakobsen said that reports that the Soviet Union is willing to guarantee that they will not use nuclear arms against a possible future nuclear-free zone is nothing new. "It goes without saying that for Norway and the Nordic countries this is not satisfactory. Such a guarantee, as the only concession from the East, is of limited value since the Soviet Union has broken nonaggression pacts with other countries in the past. We have the invasion of Afghanistan fresh in our minds. It is of greater interest that the Soviet Union, according to its own statement, could consider including its own territory and Soviet nuclear arms," Jakobsen said, claiming that this was further support for the Center Party demand that a possible future nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area can only be considered as one phase of a broader negotiated solution to control and reduce the numbers of nuclear arms in Europe.

"In my opinion, the earlier Norwegian position on reciprocity, balance at the lowest possible strength levels, and preserved security for all countries must be absolute conditions in any disarmament measure," Johan J. Jakobsen said.

FRYDENLUND CONSULTS WITH NETHERLANDS COUNTERPART

PM221223 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 Jul 81 p 13

[Text] The proposal for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area was one of the topics discussed by Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund and his Netherlands counterpart Christoph van der Klaauw on Lofoten at the weekend. The visit was part of Norwegian contacts with the EEC countries in the field of foreign policy.

"We were both agreed on the enormous importance which must be attached to the negotiations which will soon begin between the United States and the Soviet Union on nuclear arms in Europe. At present the Netherlands' view of the nuclear-free zone is that it must be seen in a broad European context and is also a matter for consultations with the other NATO nations," Frydenlund told the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation's Dagsnytt program Sunday evening. The talks also touched on the situation in the Middle East and Afghanistan and on other foreign policy initiatives the EEC has taken recently.

OIL MINISTER SEEKS CLOSER CONTACTS WITH MEXICO

PM220836 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 10 Jul 81 p 9

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Johanson in Mexico"]

[Text] Mexico City, 9 July--Norway wants to have closer contacts with Britain and Mexico to expand cooperation in the oil sector, Norwegian Oil and Energy Minister Arvid Johanson said in Mexico City Wednesday.

Earlier in the day Johanson met Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

According to the Norwegian oil and energy minister, Norway and Mexico have common interests since both countries stand outside OPEC. Both countries would benefit from strengthening cooperation on prices and markets, he said.

Johanson did not want to be too categorical with regard to the oil market situation in coming years. But he pointed out that there is reason to expect increased demand for oil because of industrial trends in the Western nations.

SWEDEN

ECOLOGY-ORIENTED PARTY PREPARES PROGRAM

PM220931 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 17 Jul 81 p 6

[TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA report: "In Balance With Nature"]

[Text] Malmoe--Balance with nature. This is the rubric over the first item in the draft party program now ready for the future-and-environment party which will be formed in September.

One of the people behind the new party is former Liberal Party Riksdagsman Per Gahrton. The draft program will now be circulated among supporters for their consideration in preparation for the party's constituent meeting in Orebro, when the party will also choose a name.

The draft program is characterized by a belief in ecological balance, but does not deal solely with environmental questions; it covers the whole of the political field. "We will not be a one-issue party," Gahrton said when the program was made public in Malmo on Thursday. "There are now basic proposals for all areas affected by the political decision-making process."

The introduction to the party program makes much of crisis--both economic and political crisis. According to the program committee, Sweden is now facing threats to democracy, environment and world peace. "We are in a period of dissolution," Gahrton said. "The present political parties cannot manage the economic and political crisis and this could be catastrophic in the long term."

"We are deeply worried," said Eva Aakesson, who has also taken part in the work on the program proposal. "We have seen several danger signals and threats to the fundamental premises of our existence. It is sufficient to mention the arms race and the destruction of the environment."

The program states that people's mental and physical health should be given priority over material growth. Gahrton said that the party cannot be fitted into the tradition right-left spectrum. The program also contains several concrete proposals such as the establishment of directly elected regional citizens councils, 50-percent representation for employees on company boards, variations in the rates of value added tax, measures to promote small-scale ventures, new cooperatives and a successive transition to a 6-hour working day.

There is also a call for an immediate rundown of nuclear power. Contacts with environmentalist groups were made when the program proposal was drafted. But there has been no organized cooperation and Gahrton thinks that the new environmentalist groups will continue to be politically independent. The new party has as yet not made any particular efforts to recruit members and today has around 1,500. Only after the Orebro meeting on 18-20 September will the work for the 1982 election start properly.

MISSING PERSONS COMMITTEE HOLDS SECOND MEETING

TA221645 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] The joint committee which will investigate the issue of missing persons in Cyprus held its second meeting in Lefkosa [Nicosia] today. The committee, which is composed of the Turkish Cypriot representative Latife Birgen, the Greek Cypriot representative Fricos Mikhailidhis, and an International Red Cross official, met at the Ledra Palace Hotel. The Turkish Radio and Television [TRT] Cyprus bureau reports that the meeting lasted 2 and 1/2 hours. A statement issued after the meeting said that regulations regarding the committee's working system and the method to be followed were discussed. The committee will meet again on Friday.

CYPRUS MAIL Report

NC230805 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 23 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The investigatory committee for the missing persons held a meeting lasting two and a half hours yesterday morning. The three members of the committee--the Swiss representative of the U.N. secretary-general Mr Claude Pilloud and the representatives of the two communities, Mr Fricos Mikhailidhis for the Greek Cypriot side and Dr Latife Birgen for the Turkish side--took part without any assistants.

It was the first meeting of the committee after the Greek Cypriot side informed Mr Pilloud that despite the retreat of the Turkish Cypriot side from the agreement for participation of relatives of missing persons, it would like to see the investigatory committee start its work without delay. After that, Mr Pilloud had separate meetings with both sides and an early meeting was arranged.

It is recalled that the investigatory committee agreed that there will be no chairman and the meeting will be directed by rotation for one month by each member, it being Mr Pilloud's turn to direct the meeting during the first month.

KIPRIANOU ADDRESS AT 'INVASION ANNIVERSARY' RALLY

NC220833 Nicosia PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE in English 20 Jul 81 p 1

[Text of 20 July speech by President of the Republic Spiros Kiprianou at the all-party mass rally at Eleftheria Square in Nicosia to denounce the coup and Turkish invasion]

[Text] Unsubdued people of Cyprus, we have once again gathered at this historic square to denounce the twin crime committed against our country and our people seven years ago. We have gathered here to denounce the treacherous coup and the Turkish invasion and to declare once more our determination never to accept the legalisation and consolidation of the results of this twin crime.

Our people have gone through many hardships as a result of the treacherous coup and the invasion. Many were those who believed that Cyprus and its people would collapse. However, our people have not bowed, but with admirable endurance, perseverance, patience, dignity and determination are continuing their struggle. Neither the drama, nor the tragedy, nor the existence of so many refugees and missing persons, nor the blood that has been shed have made them bow. Our people within endurance march on the road of sacred duty, which is none other than the one leading to the restoration of justice and the rights of our people, the restoration of freedom throughout Cyprus.

I should like at this meeting the evening to deal somewhat more with the future. And I should like in particular to stress that we are inspired by good will and readiness for an honourable solution but one should never hope that the Cyprus people will ever allow the creation of conditions similar to those that have led to the treacherous coup.

I wish to state categorically that whoever dares to disturb peace and order and democracy will be stamped out mercilessly. There is need for unity and concord if we are to continue our course leading to the end of our struggle. However, when I speak of unity and concord I wish to make it clear that the unrepentant coupists and junta supporters have no place in our struggle. The coup dossier must certainly be opened. It is an imperative need for the present and coming generations to be informed of the crime committed against the Cyprus people, a crime comparatively unprecedented in world history.

In our difficult struggle we are not alone. We have the support of all freedom-loving peoples of the world. We have the undivided support and all-sided solidarity of democratic Greece, its government, its political world and its people. Distinction should always be made between the junta, which brought Greece itself to the brink of catastrophe, and the present Greece of democracy which is struggling with us for the resoration of our rights.

I welcome the presence at this gathering of the Minister of the Presidency of the Greek Government Mr Stefanopoulos, and the members of the all-party delegation of the Greek Parliament which shows the universal support of the government and the whole political world of Greece for the struggling Cyprus people. I also welcome the representatives of the Union of Municipalities and Communities of Greece. Their presence here this evening proves one thing, that is, that Greece is completely on our side in our sacred struggle.

Seven years of tragedy have gone by without any progress in the direction of an honourable solution to the Cyprus problem. This blame rests squarely with the Turkish Cypriot side. For a long time a dialogue has been conducted which unfortunately has led to no result so far, despite the good will shown by the Cyprus Government and the Greek Cypriot side. The dialogue has always come up against the intransigence of Turkey. For, when we speak with the representatives of Turkish Cypriots, we in reality speak with the conqueror. What is needed for progress to be made in the dialogue is a radical change in Turkish policy and submission of meaningful proposals, particularly on the territorial aspect of the problem. If no such proposals are submitted, it will be very difficult for the dialogue to survive. And if the dialogue breaks down, the blame will rest squarely with the Turkish side. For this reason let those interested in an early solution to the Cyprus problem turn their attention to Ankara and exert their pressures on it so as to change its attitude radically.

Parallel to the efforts we are making in the dialogue, we shall continue our efforts in all directions in order to create the appropriate international climate for the necessary pressures to be brought to bear on Turkey in order to abandon its expansionist and partitionist policy on Cyprus. We have no choice. We shall continue to knock on all doors to secure the necessary support for the restoration of our rights.

I wish to declare once more than we shall never betray the inalienable rights of our people and the right of the refugees to return to their ancestral homes, just as we shall not betray all other human rights and fundamental freedoms of all citizens. The Cyprus people and their leadership will never accept the faits accomplis or partition of Cyprus.

We want to have a completely free and independent Cyprus, a territorially integral Cyprus, a federal but united Cyprus, a demilitarized and nonaligned Cyprus, where all its people will live happily and be able to shape a better future for coming generations. This is our duty to our history, to our ancestors and the victims of the Cyprus tragedy. We have a duty towards those killed during the coup and the Turkish invasion to hand down to coming generations a truly prosperous Cyprus. It is not difficult for one to realise that only in conditions of unity of the state and the people could Cyprus become prosperous.

We are seeking an honourable solution to the Cyprus problem based on the United Nations resolutions and the high level agreements. Such a solution is possible, provided Turkey shows good will and takes the political decision to abandon its negative expansionist policy.

We shall continue our efforts in all directions for the maximum internationalisation of the Cyprus problem. I declare once again that at the right moment we shall press for an international conference because at such a conference it will be much more difficult for Turkey to use blackmail and act at the expense of Cyprus. I know that this is difficult and that there is opposition to such a proposal, but as long as it is necessary we shall continue to promote the proposal for the holding of an international conference on Cyprus until we succeed in doing so.

Faithful to the justice of our cause, let us declare once again our determination to resist any attempt to impose an inadmissible solution to the Cyprus problem. Let us declare once again that we want an early solution to our problem. However, what is of greater importance to us is the substance of the solution. No matter how long it will take and no matter how many more sacrifices will be necessary we shall continue our course until we achieve what we are entitled to, until we obtain for our people what other peoples are entitled to, until we obtain for our country and our state what other independent states of the world are entitled to. Let us declare once again our determination not to allow other treacheries and that we shall continue our struggle until we achieve our physical survival and find vindication.

Our struggle is not easy. We shall encounter obstacles, but as in the past, difficulties will not make us yield. We shall continue our efforts for the tracing of the missing persons, for the ensuring of the right of refugees to return to their homes, for the withdrawal of the occupation troops and for a truly free and prosperous Cyprus. If a bad solution is given to the Cyprus problem, this will have wider repercussions and will affect developments in the whole area.

I want you to know that we are handling the national problem with a deep sense of responsibility, with prudence, but with determination as well. I wish to declare what Ethnarch Nakarios used to declare from this platform in the first years after the invasion: Upright on the bastions we shall carry on and shall not yield, shall not bow and shall not capitulate, but united and undivided we shall continue our struggle for survival, until the whole world recognizes our just cause and makes Turkey abandon our sacred soil, so that our people, like all other peoples in the world, may live happily in conditions of democracy, justice and freedom. Long live the unsubdued people of Cyprus.

PAPER CLAIMS U.S. USES KYRENIA RADIO STATIONS

NC221244 Nicosia APOGEVMATINI in Greek 17 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Americans from bases in southern Turkey are regularly coming to and going from Kyrenia where they are silently working on their spying installations in Karavas which, in fact, it seems they are expanding. This is mentioned by authoritative reports from well-informed sources. At the same time, other reports speak about the frequent movement of Americans in the area of Xeros where the installations of C.M.C. [as published] are to be found. It seems that there is a tacit agreement between the Americans and the Denktas administration (naturally at Ankara's suggestion) for the use of the radio station at Karavas and for some other facilities.

Recently, the movement of American "technicians" in the area of Kyrenia has been more pronounced. The Americans arrived from Adana on the ferryboats. It is recalled that in the past, members of the U.S. Embassy in Ankara had gone directly to the occupied territories, something that caused an uproar and resulted in protests on the part of the Cyprus Government. At the time, it was stated that it concerned experts who had arrived to inspect the U.S. radio stations in Mia Milia, Yerolakkos and Karavas.

Supposedly after the invasion, the radio stations remained inactive, but there are reports that some installations with strategic significance in Karavas are being used to some extent--naturally for unknown reasons--by the Americans who come from the bases in Turkey.

Turkish Cypriot Denial

NC230818 Nicosia BOZKURT in Turkish 22 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] Nicosia--In a report published by the Greek Cypriot paper APOGEVMATINI on 18 July 1981, it is alleged that Americans stationed at the U.S. bases in southern Turkey keep entering and leaving Kyrenia quite freely, that they work at the monitoring station in Karavas and that the Americans are also engaged in intensive activity in the vicinity of Xeros. The report also alleges that the Americans have silently reached an agreement with the TFSC to operate the radio station in Karavas and also to be granted further facilities. Commenting on this matter, the TFSC spokesman said: "These allegations are totally ludicrous and unfounded. As is known, before 1974, the Greek Cypriots had authorized the Americans to establish and operate monitoring stations on the republic's territory. But when the TFSC fully established its sovereignty in northern Cyprus, it terminated the activities of all such stations in the north and did not permit them to operate. This ban is as valid today as it was on the day it was imposed. The report that other facilities are also being extended to the Americans in the north is a complete lie. The Americans are not engaged in any activity in any part of the north. This ugly lie must have been fabricated by APOGEVMATINI to camouflage the irresponsible acts of the Greek Cypriot administration which permits the use of the territory in the south as some kind of base by several foreign countries."

CSSR DEPUTY MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

NC201726 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Jablonsky has arrived on a 3-day official visit to Cyprus at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry.

During the talks held today between Mr Jablonsky and Foreign Ministry Director General Pelayias, they discussed the Cyprus issue, developments in the Middle East issue, various international and bilateral questions. The talks were also attended by the Czechoslovak Ambassador to Cyprus, Mr Hejc, and senior officials from the Foreign Ministries of the two countries.

The Czechoslovak deputy minister has given his country's assurances of unreserved support for the policy followed by President Kiprianou for just Cyprus solution based on the four guidelines of the Makarios-Denktas agreement and the relevant UN resolutions.

Meets Kiprianou

NC222022 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] The president of the republic today received the Czechoslovak deputy foreign minister, Mr Jablonsky, who is on an official visit to Cyprus. President Kiprianou also received the ambassadors of the Federal Republic of Germany and Israel, Mr Soehnke and Mr Gil'adi, who took their leave of the president in view of their departure from Cyprus.

SOVIET PROPOSAL ON CONFERENCE DEEMED 'UTOPIAN'

NC221126 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 22 Jul 81 p 1

[The "My Opinion" column by "The Observer": "The Proposal for an International Conference Is Destined To Remain on Paper"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's suggestion to convene an international conference on the Cyprus problem is correct and acceptable, but unfortunately it is also utopian and a chimera as it is destined to remain just an idea and can never be realized.

The reasons for this are very simple:

1. Supported by the West, Turkey refuses and will continue to refuse to participate in such a conference, and without Turkey's presence the decisions of such a conference, even if convened, will have no practical significance.

2. The Soviet Union, the author of the suggestion, is unable or does not want to pressure Turkey to the extent of compelling the latter to participate in such a conference.

3. Cyprus is unable to achieve the convening of an international conference. Furthermore, although Cyprus says and declares officially that it accepts the suggestion, in essence it seems not to be interested.

Consequently, the president's declaration at the rally 2 days ago that the Cyprus Government will promote the implementation of an international conference "at the proper time" is destined to remain a mere declaration and will share the fate of the suggestion, that is, both will reamin on paper.

It has been made clear repeatedly that an international conference on the Cyprus problem will aim at resolving only the international aspect because the internal aspect is being discussed and should be resolved through the intercommunal talks. But how can we promote the solution of the problem's international aspect at an international conference when the internal aspect remains unsolved.

It will be incongruous to seek the solution of the international aspect first and later the solution of the internal aspect.

Finally, it is not possible to have the international conference as an alternative for the intercommunal talks. The intercommunal talks precede the international conference. First, an effort must be made for an agreement on the internal aspects, and later an effort for the convening of an international conference to resolve the Cyprus problem's international aspect.

Consequently, we believe that instead of speaking grandeloquently and dealing with utopian suggestions, it would be more useful to deal with more tangible things and pursue means that in principle will allow a more substantive development of the intercommunal dialogue, or--if we fail in this--the promotion of the Cyprus problem through other practical means.

Unfortunately, judging by the president's statement on promoting the proposal for an international conference, we must reach the conclusion that no serious efforts are being made to rescue the dialogue and that there are no serious preparations for dealing with ensuing developments in case of a failure. We are fatalistically expecting the deadlock, countering this only with vague declarations for internationalization, convening of an international conference and recourse to the United Nations, while Denktas and Ankara already have their plans ready and follow specific programs seeking concrete goals. They are guiding developments and we are following. They know where things will be guided while we suffer in the dark and stop at declarations.

EDEK PARTY SPONSORS ANTI-ISRAEL DEMONSTRATION

NC212040 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] On the initiative of EDEK, a placard demonstration was held in Nicosia this afternoon to protest the Israeli bombings of refugee settlements in southern Lebanon.

The demonstrators passed a resolution condemning the bombings and expressing full solidarity with the struggling Palestinians and progressive forces of Lebanon. The resolution also expresses sympathy with the victims of the Israeli bombings. Finally, the resolution demands the closing of the Israeli Embassy in Cyprus.

NORTH ADMINISTRATION CONDEMNS ISRAELI RAIDS

TA221156 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] The Israeli attacks on Lebanon have been condemned by the Foreign Ministry of the Federated State. The spokesman of the ministry said that there had been an escalation in the recent irresponsible Israeli attacks in the area. He (thought) they would increase tension in the area, leading to a hot war. He called on Israel to immediately halt the attack.

AKEL LEADER DEPARTS FOR SOFIA, MOSCOW VISITS

NC192015 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou today left for Sofia and Moscow at the invitation of BCP and the CPSU. According to an AKEL statement, Mr Papaioannou will exchange views on the Cyprus issue and other international problems.

SOCIALIST PARTY EDEK LEADER DEPARTS FOR PARIS

NC211307 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Chairman of the socialist party EDEK Lissaridhis today departed for Paris, where he will have talks with the leadership of the French Socialist Party on various international issues, especially on the Cyprus problem. During his stay in the French capital, Lissaridhis will also have talks with government officials.

DENKTAS REPLIES TO GREEK CYPRIOT ALLEGATIONS

TA201652 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has sent a letter to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and has replied to Greek Cypriot allegations. In his letter, which he requested be circulated as a General Assembly document, Denktas said that the allegations made by the Greek Cypriot UN representative in a recent letter sent to Waldheim were unfounded. Noting that the Greek Cypriot representative criticized his various statements, Denktas added that he was forced to make the statements in questions following Greek Cypriot demands that Guzelyurt [Morphou] be returned to them and Greek Cypriot protests for purposes of propaganda--against the violation of their airspace by Turkish planes.

Noting that his statement to the effect that Guzelyurt cannot be returned to the Greek Cypriots reflects realities and Turkish Cypriot rights, Denktas added that in accordance with the population exchange agreement, Turkish Cypriots have been living in the area for the last 7 years.

Noting that the territorial issue is being discussed at the intercommunal talks, Denktas said that Greek Cypriot demand that Guzelyurt be given to them is creating unrest among the Turkish Cypriots who have thrice become refugees as a result of the enosis policy pursued by the Greek Cypriots. Denktas added that such allegations cannot be left unanswered.

Referring to unfounded Greek Cypriot allegations--for purposes of propaganda--that Turkish planes have been violating Greek Cypriot airspace, Denktas stressed that Turkish planes are flying within the Federated State airspace with the permission of the Federated State authorities. Noting that the Turkish Armed Forces are in Cyprus in accordance with the 1960 guarantor agreement and upon the invitation and as the protector of the Turkish Cypriot community, Denktas said that it would not be very difficult to guess what would happen to the Turkish Cypriot community had the Turkish Armed Forces not been on the island.

Drawing the secretary general's attention to Kiprianou's views that were expressed in the letter in question, Denktas said that the fact that Kiprianou denies the existence of the borders and the fact that he insists on regional autonomy is a provocation.

The letter in question described as a provocation a statement by Denktas in which he referred to borders to be set between the two regions. Denktas concluded by saying that the Greek Cypriot attitude is disrupting the atmosphere of the intercommunal talks.

Denktas Intransigence Scored

NC221040 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 22 Jul 81 p 5

[From the column: "Exacerbation of Intransigence"]

[Text] A fresh exacerbation of Turkish intransigence was noted these days by reason of the seventh anniversary of the Attila invasion in Cyprus. Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas appeared especially provocative and intransigent in a speech during celebrations for the achievements of the Turkish "pacifiers" when he spoke about "borders" which, as he said, will not be open to the Greek Cypriots.

We consider Denktas' statements to be inopportune because they are being made at a time when various efforts try to create an atmosphere that will enhance the intercommunal dialogue for the pursuit of a just and permanent solution of the Cyprus problem, and also provocative and intransigent, undermining every effort that pursues a solution. Because, when Denktas speaks about "borders" which will not be open, it means that he sticks to the faits accomplis of arms, and that he is in no mood to discuss, let alone accept, a solution that will upset these faits accomplis.

We denounce the Turkish Cypriot leaders' new unacceptable statements and ask the United Nations, under whose auspices the intercommunal dialogue is being held, to assume its responsibilities by asking Denktas to avoid torpedoing the effort for the pursuit of a just and permanent solution of the Cyprus problem by making such statements.

GUNMEN KILL 2, INJURE 50 IN PIRAIEVS ATTACK

NC221253 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Two dead and more than 50 injured is the result of the bloody incident that took place at 1130 today in Piraievs which has shaken the citizens of the country's main port.

According to press reports, two unknown persons armed with revolvers entered the shipping and tourist agency of Evyenia Angelikousi on the corner of Filon and Filellinon streets. After shooting dead the employee of the agency, Dhimitris Malandasi, 30, they disappeared in car driven by a third accomplice. Police patrol cars and ambulances arrived on the scene. But before their arrival, a strong bomb explosion occurred inside the tourist and travel agency office, almost destroying it. The owner of agency, Evyenia Angelikousi, was killed and more than 50 persons were injured, some of whom have been taken to the Tzaneion hospital in Piraievs and those slightly injured to the first aid station.

According to unofficial reports so far, the perpetrators of the attack are most probably Lebanese. The car in which they sped away had Lebanese number plates. It also appears that they used revolvers equipped with silencers. It has not yet been established whether the explosion was caused by a bomb or a hand grenade. No list of the names of those injured is available as yet. The police have not issued an official statement on the incident and the motives of the culprits are still unknown.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS HUNGARIAN STATEMENT ON SZABO

NC222010 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis at noon today summoned Hungarian Ambassador Dobos and handed him a strong, written protest from the government over the Hungarian Embassy's statement concerning assistant professor Kalman Szabo. Mr Rendis also asked for an explanation as well as the refutation of the inaccuracies contained in the statement. The Hungarian ambassador reserved to himself time to study of the text of the Greek protest. The Greek ambassador in Budapest has also made a similar demarche to the Hungarian Foreign Ministry.

MINISTER AVEROF ANNOUNCES NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

NC222028 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 19 Jul 81 pp 1, 14

[Excerpts] The government's first set of new economic measures was announced yesterday by Deputy Prime Minister Evangelos Averof-Tositsa. It aims at the economy's reactivation through loans to individuals and businesses and control of inflation through the curtailment of the public sector's expenditures.

The text of the deputy prime minister's statement reads as follows:

The administration of the whole economic sector will be retained by my always worthy colleagues, as I also retain the administration of the National Defense Ministry. However, since I have undertaken the general supervision of economic policy, I considered it my duty to appear before you, men and women of Greece, to say a few words on this issue, which greatly concerns us all.

The entire world is passing through a deep and peculiar economic crisis. Almost all countries are enduring this crisis with very serious upheavals, regardless of their socio-political regime. For the first time in decades, rich and advanced countries with an economic structure incomparably stronger than ours are suffering sizable unemployment, large foreign exchange deficits and interest rates, which from 3 and 4 percent, have reached or surpassed 20 percent.

They are suffering other phenomena that are shaking even public and private economy and causing great apprehension. It was natural that this crisis would also strike our country.

It is impossible to influence the more profound and international causes of this crisis. However, if we all, and above all the public sector, act carefully and with caution it will be possible to confront more dynamically the internal reasons which are aggravating the crisis in our country.

We can do it, provided we want to. The country's potential is such and the abilities of the Greek people so many that by being orderly, by avoiding waste--especially in foreign exchange--by making an increase in all our productive efforts, we may slowly-slowly curb inflation and, barring a serious international imponderable, overcome the repercussions of the international economic crisis.

Previously I said "slowly-slowly" because miracles do not happen in the economy's complex mechanism; quick spectacular results are not achieved. Only orderliness and small but many productive investments, which are the principal medicine against inflation, can overcome our difficulties, overcome them and lead us again into a strong ascending course like those we knew in more normal periods of the recent past.

With these convictions, after meetings under the prime minister, we decided together with my responsible colleagues for the time being to take the following measures:

1. The investment program has been revised in such a way that the financing of certain large projects (like, for instance, the Spata airport) be executed at a slower to thus facilitate the taking of some of the measures which I will mention subsequently. It is estimated that in the coming months credits between 5 to 10 billion drachmas will be saved.

2. For this purpose, within the coming days, all public services will be asked to reduce their expenditures (except for salaries and the servicing of loans) by 2 percent and state organizations and enterprises with deficits by 5 percent. Senior officials who within 2 months do not achieve these goals will be strictly censured.

3. With the exception of hospitals, schools, the security corps and strictly specialized scientific or technical projects, appointments to the civil service, organizations and state enterprises with deficits are banned. The ban includes those on contracts and on wages as well as those who would fill positions already approved by the competent government committee. No responsible official is allowed to pay a salary or wages to any appointee although he may fall within this ban. [sentence as published]

With the prospect of this decision, some days ago the National Defense Ministry postponed for 6 months a test for filling 140 approved positions.

4. Banks will be free, on the basis of banking criteria, to increase the financing of small- and medium-size merchants and professionals from 500,000 to 1,000,000 drachmas without supporting documents and from 2,500,000 to 5 million drachmas on the basis of turnover.

5. The basic limit for housing loans by the Greek housing organization will be increased from 600,000 to 1,200,000 drachmas and correspondingly in the other categories. Typically, I mention that with this increase, in the best of cases (that is, for the construction of a private building in the C zone for a citizen with four dependent children) the housing loan that will be possible will clearly exceed 2 million drachmas.

6. The grace period for housing loans is being extended by 1 year.

7. The Agricultural Bank, which in 1981 could give villages housing loans up to 4 billion drachmas, will have the facility of giving housing loans of up to 5 billion drachmas.

8. The program for the Agricultural Bank of Greece is being increased by 2 billion drachmas for loans to purchase land and transformation of rain watered farms into irrigated farms.

9. For 1981 the Agricultural Bank of Greece is being enabled to give loans to communities up to 1 billion drachmas for the execution of communal irrigation projects.

10. In order to accelerate the use of these especially useful loans, after consultations with my colleagues in the Agriculture Ministry, I requested the Agricultural Bank to specify simpler procedures for giving loans. The Agricultural Bank proposed the following procedures, which will come into effect on 1 August :

A. For loans to municipalities and communities, the quick procedure in force for cooperative organizations will be valid.
B. For loans up to the sum of 20 million drachmas to buy land and irrigate, only the signature of the bank's branch manager will be required without the intervention of the bank's head office, but in accordance with the general instructions which the head office will give to its branches by 1 August.
C. The ceiling for loans for cultivation to be given by bank branches has been doubled.

I am sure that people who make their living in agriculture will immediately understand the usefulness of these measures.

11. Loans (for 1981 up to the aggregate sum of 2 billion drachmas) are being introduced for graduate engineers and electricians, to graduates of agricultural schools and higher technical and vocational education centers and to engineers and electricians and agriculturists of higher educational institutes so they can establish their own businesses, provided these are established outside the Athens region. The conditions for the loans will be the same as those to small businesses.

12. With the decision by the monetary committee made on the 16th of this month and already published in the newspapers, financial incentives are being given to strengthen businesses that have suffered more from the consequences of the crisis but still continue to be viable.

The measures I have just announced are nothing spectacular. Our intention was not to be sensational. Our intention was through orderly means, through practical thoughts drawn from experience and from knowledge by technocrats to seek the following:

An enhancement of trust in the country's potential and the procedures of private economy; the relative curbing of inflationary pressures through the curtailment of some public expenses so that increased resources could be allotted to the private sector; the allocation of these resources in such ways that both the people to be served will be many and their productivity will increase.

In conclusion, through these measures we want to help our economy rebound.

Men and women of Greece. Economic crises do not pass away with spectacular leaps under any sociopolitical system. If you do not pay attention to them, if you do not resist, if within the euphoria of waste you expect miracles, you will be swept into a slide and the more your advance the more difficult it will be to stop.

If, on the contrary, you pay attention to the crisis in good time and accept that only through persistent and small but many efforts you can confront it, then it is absolutely certain that you will overcome it.

The government is convinced that through the measures I have announced to you it is helping for small but many, sure and serious steps to be taken in this direction.

Other measures are under study and will be announced as soon as we have reached positive conclusions.

Meanwhile, the government asks you to leave miracles to demagogues, great leaps to fanciful people, accusations to those people who do not take difficulties into consideration, and all of us look forward to the job with faith and optimism.

KKE SENDS CONGRATULATORY CABLE TO POLAND'S KANIA

NC221508 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 22 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The KKE Central Committee has sent the following congratulatory cable to Comrade Stanislav Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee:

Dear Comrade Kania: On the occasion of your reelection as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, the KKE Central Committee extends its congratulations and best wishes for a steady socialist future in Poland. The Greek Communists will also in the future stand on the side of the Polish Communists. [signed] KKE Central Committee

KKE-INTERIOR PAPER COMMENTS ON PASOK PLATFORM

NC211923 Athens I AVYI in Greek 21 Jul 81 p 6

[From " I AVYI" column: "The PASOK Program"]

[Text] The three parts of the PASOK government program which have been released thus far clarify that party's present positions on the most critical problems facing the country and the people. It is a detailed text which shows how the PASOK leaders realize not only how to overcome the deadlocks created by the rightwing policy but also how to reach the road to a deeper change.

Of course, we do not aspire to take a position, within the framework of a note, on all the problems tackled by that text. This is especially so since PASOK is numerically the strongest of all the forces supporting a change, and a discussion of its positions demands a specific analysis with all the necessary elements so that a constructive dialogue may be promoted before the people.

As a general observation on PASOK's government program, it can be said that the program consists of unequal parts. While it is very analytical in a series of issues that one could say--however serious they may be--concerns a better and more effective administration and management, the program is very general on critical issues that concern the detachment of the true power from the monopolistic urban class which is based on international imperialism. So, for instance, there is vagueness on the problems concerning the restriction of power and action of the monopolies (the relevant subsection actually remains a title without any content) or about those problems that concern our country's international position in the present world, given the fact of PASOK's hostile attitude (which is repeated in its program) toward the EEC and the prospects for European unity.

With all this, we do not like to underestimate the positive elements contained in the program, such as declarations of PASOK's intentions in the event it forms a government. One such positive element is the concept of viewing all changes in all fields based on the direct participation of the masses in the decisionmaking centers. One could say that such a promotion of the masses, to the extent that it might be realized in all sectors, constitutes a revolutionary change that would be effected progressively and deal in a revolutionary manner with all the problems of a democratic and socialist developement.

However, such an emancipation and promotion of the masses demands, in addition to declaring that it is necessary, appropriate application in all spheres. It demands the protection and safeguarding of the autonomy of mass movements and mass organizations in a front against any attempt at "suppression." It demands the development of a free and equal democratic dialogue without any party claiming absolute and "excessive" truth. It demands that those political organizations, which advocate the masses participation in the decisionmaking centers, themselves function democratically with an internal dialogue, a fact that is essential in establishing democratic relations with the broader people's masses.

We believe that PASOK, with all its practice thus far, is seriously lacking in realizing these demands. From this point of view, there undoubtedly exists discord between the declarations in its program and the trait it has shaped by merely calling on the masses to vote for it. Of course, the aim of putting the people at the decisionmaking centers is something much different from the aim of conquering these centers by the representatives of a party, whichever this party may be. Even with this meaning, the PASOK understanding that it is the only expression of the change does not jibe with the reality represented by the Greek people or their demand for free options in all sectors on the basis of an equal democratic dialogue. The march toward the development of democracy, toward a true socialism, is inconceivable outside the equal cooperation of the democratic and socialist forces which view the problems of the people and the nation autonomously and without any dependency, out of the procedure of incessant democratization in the internal functioning of the corresponding political organizations.

We are noting these indisputable truths for which the KKE-Interior has been struggling, not in order to conduct any polemic against PASOK, but to stress the need to strengthen in the next elections, within the framework of a more general democratic development, the forces of renewal with the KKE-Interior being the axis, as a decisive contribution to the cause of promoting the united people to power and of realizing the change.

DENKTAS BEGINS CONTACTS, MEETS PRIME MINISTER

TA221118 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] TFSC President Rauf Denktas has begun his contacts in Ankara. This morning, Denktas laid a wreath at the Ataturk Mausoleum and signed the special book. He later met with Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. State and Deputy Prime Minister and Cyprus Coordination Council President Zeyyat Baykara and Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen also attended the meeting. In a statement before the meeting, Ulusu said that the Turkish Government wants the intercommunal talks to be concluded in a way that will bring lasting peace to Cyprus.

In his statement, Denktas noted that the Turkish Cypriot community is waging a struggle in order to live in peace and said that the current atmosphere of peace was secured through Turkey's support. Denktas said: It is also our wish to live side by side in freedom and in peace with the Greek Cypriots within the framework of a settlement. Since we are struggling for peace, we cannot want anything other than this. Naturally, our entire concern is that peace should be balanced that all we have gained through great sacrifices should not be wasted under the banner of peace. Denktas will meet with Head of State Gen Kenan Evren in the afternoon.

Meets Evren

TA221644 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] The president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Rauf Denktas, who is holding talks on the Cyprus problem in Ankara, met with Head of State Gen Kenan Evren this afternoon. On his arrival at the Chief of the General Staff headquarters, Denktas was received by Deputy Chief of the General Staff Gen Necdet Oztorun with a military ceremony. In a statement before the meeting, General Evren recalled that this was Denktas' first visit to Turkey following his election as president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. Evren said that views will be exchanged on the Cyprus problem and that the policy to be pursued from now on will be discussed. Denktas said: I am especially happy that I was able to come on the week of 20 July, because during this historic week I found the opportunity to reiterate the heartfelt thanks of the Turkish Cypriot community to the glorious armed forces and the motherland. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen was also present at the Evren-Denktas meeting.

PAPER COMMENTS ON CYPRUS 'OPERATION' ANNIVERSARY

NC211420 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 18 Jul 81 p 2

["Putting It Briefly" column by Rauf Tamer: "The Seventh Anniversary of the Peace Operation"]

[Text] Seven years ago today we all turned our eyes to the young fatherland [Cyprus] by displaying an exemplary national unity and solidarity and by unanimously brushing aside all our resentments....

Not long afterward, we were confronted with an embargo. This was not a mere military embargo. An economic embargo was also imposed on us. Then a tourist embargo, a musical embargo and even a sports embargo followed, to say nothing of the martyrs we have suffered and the billions we have buried in Cyprus.

Why all this? Naturally, for the purpose of establishing a righteous and humane order in Cyprus, for the peace and comfort of our Cypriot brothers as well as for their independence and freedom. But we now see that Cyprus [the Turkish Cypriot community] has copied not our best but our worst characteristics.

Separatist slogans, dangerous emblems, plans, provocations and disgusting scenes pertaining to international communism...all these are now in Cyprus, where the minority [presumably the leftists] is dominating over the "silent majority" and where a small part of the game being played for the past 10 years is being repeated.

This was not the aim of our intervention in Cyprus. This is not why we suffered so many martyrs. We did not put up with embargoes only to face such an outcome. This is not why we have endured anti-Turkish campaigns.

We will not allow ourselves to be disillusioned at the place we got at such a high cost. We will not hand over the young fatherland to a handful of separatists. It is painful that we should have to write this on the seventh anniversary of the peace operation. But this is the most appropriate time for measures to be taken. These measures are:

To face as a nation all the ugly things, not to be intimidated or cowed, never to make concessions to the anarchists, the communists and the separatists, and finally, to enable the "silent majority" to maintain a firm, lively and vigilant stand. If Turkey has managed to survive after having stood at the edge of the precipice for years, this was the outcome of farsightedness and courage. There will be no problem if the young fatherland, which has copied our bad characteristics, decides to emulate our lofty characteristics instead. All these treacheries would then hit the bosom of the Turkish Cypriot community, which is full of faith and belief, and melt away.

We congratulate all our patriotic Cypriot brothers on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the Cyprus peace operation, and we invite them to exercise vigilance against all the intrigues being plotted against them. "Cyprus is Turkish and it will stay Turkish," but staying Turkish is not enough. It must also "protect the pride of the Turk."

DIRECTORATE CHANGES COLLECTIVE WAGE AGREEMENTS

TA221200 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Statement No 16 issued by the General Staff Martial Law Coordination Directorate]

[Text] 1. Certain collective wage contracts carry stipulations that vacations be declared on days other than the national holidays and the general vacation days and additional payments be made for these days.

2. In renewing the expired collective wage contracts in accordance with Law No 2364, the High Arbitration Council is not including such stipulations.

3. As the national holidays and general vacation days are clearly determined in law No 2429, no vacations will be declared outside these days and therefore no additional payments will be made.

COMMAND BEGINS TRIAL OF 81 RELIGIOUS MILITANTS

TA221912 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Summary] The trial of 81 administrators and members of the Vanguards and the Vanguard Youth [Akinci Gencler] associations has begun at the Ankara Martial Law Command First Military Court. The suspects are being charged with transforming legally formed associations into armed gangs with the aim of changing the constitutional system by force. The indictment said that the suspects were carrying out activities aimed at establishing in Turkey a state in which religious rules would be prevalent. The indictment added that the Vanguards and the Vanguard Youth, that was established following the closing down of the Vanguards, were supported by the National Salvation Party. Prison sentences no less than 10 years were demanded for the 81 members, 43 of whom are under detention.

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STUDENTS CREATE INCIDENT IN IRANIAN EMBASSY

AU240925 Vienna Domestic in German 0900 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] This morning, the Iranian Embassy in Vienna's third district on Jaurezgasse was the scene of a spectacular action by some 50 Iranian students. The Iranians wanted to cast their votes for today's presidential election in Iran. Subsequently, several of them refused to leave the embassy building. In that situation, at the ambassador's request, the Vienna police intervened. Requested to clear the building, the alert unit intervened. There was a scuffle and a shot was fired. It is not clear whether the shot was fired by an Austrian policeman or by an Iranian security officer. Eight people were injured, one man shot through the hand. Some 50 minutes ago, the Iranian Embassy was cleared by the police and 23 people were taken into custody.

Political observes point out that Iranian Ambassador (Junin) is considered to be a partisan of Shi'ite leader Khomeyni whereas the embassy personnel feel more in solidarity with deposed State President Bani-Sadr.

ARAB AMBASSADORS, PLO CRITICIZE AUSTRIAN MEDIA

AU230954 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 23 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] Vienna--On Wednesday, the Arab ambassadors in Vienna and the PLO delegate in Austria, Husayn, criticized the pro-Israeli reporting by the Austrian mass media.

A statement they submitted to APA says "After a series of Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon, Israeli aircraft launched further attacks on the Lebanese capital of Beirut. On this occasion, over 300 civilians were killed and more than 900 persons were injured, most of them children and women.

Rather than documenting the cruelty of the Israeli air raids which involve mass destruction of the civilian population, it seems that the Austrian mass media justify the attacks by depicting them as "retaliatory strikes." Thus, these mass media are taking over Israeli propaganda and are adopting a pro-Israeli and anti-Arab position.

It would, indeed, be interesting what attitude the Austrian mass media would take if Arab aircraft were to launch an attack on Tel Aviv, killing more than 300 civilians and injuring more than 900 persons--if they were to do to Tel Aviv precisely what Israeli planes did to Beirut, the statement says.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN SOLDIERS DEFECT--Two Hungarian border soldiers Wednesday night crossed the Hungarian-Austrian state border near Scharndorf in the Oberwart district, Burgenland. The two soldiers, both in uniform but unarmed, entered the first house they encountered on Austrian territory and asked for political asylum. They were taken to the Traiskirchen refugee camp. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 23 Jul 81 p 2 AU]

EAST BERLIN VISIT--Minister for Science and Research Hertha Firnberg is visiting East Berlin with an Austrian delegation from 20 to 22 July at the invitation of Prof Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister of university and technical school matters. Mrs Firnberg is scheduled to have working talks with Boehme, with GDR Science and Technology Minister Herbert Weiz and with GDR Minister of Culture Hans-Joachim Hoffmann. Yesterday morning, an Austrian-GDR agreement was signed on mutual recognition of secondary school graduation certificates. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 21 Jul 81 p 2 AU]

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT, NEWSPAPER VIEW OTTAWA SUMMIT

Schmidt Interview

DW231255 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1815 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Hans Albert and Friedhelm Ost interview with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Ottawa; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] You said prior to the conference that what matters most is the chance to get to know and understand each other. Was this, in retrospect, not too modest an expectation?

[Answer] No, this is not a modest expectation and it was not certain that even this would be feasible. Look, there is a new U.S. President, a new French president, a new prime minister in Italy and a new prime minister in Japan. It is, after all, not so simple to approach frankly and openly important people from important states at such a meeting and to tell them what one is thinking and then listen to what the other has on his mind. Being isolated from the outside world, as it were, makes this a bit easier because no camera teams, newsmen or news photographers are there. You have the feeling of not being observed and this also contributes to making things easier. But on the whole, our frank conversation about the gigantic problems in the relations between East and West; in North-South relations; in matters pertaining to the Middle East and the Near East, for example; and economic problems was quite successful. It was successful and I don't think it should be underrated. On the contrary, I value this quite highly.

[Question] Differences of opinion or divergent opinions cropped up in connection with East-West trade, the economic relations between the West and the East bloc and, above all, with the European-Russian gas pipeline deal. Did you, in this particular instance, succeed in convincing the U.S. President of the political and economic necessities of these economic relations between the West and the East bloc?

[Answer] I don't know whether we convinced the U.S. President, but he clearly realizes that the FRG, just as the other European states which wish to procure natural gas from the Soviet Union, considers this deal necessary for a number of reasons--it is in keeping with our economic interests and with our desire to share and distribute the political risks inherent in the procurement of energy supplies from foreign countries, be it oil, nuclear fuel or gas. In this respect, the imports from one single source must not be allowed to become too voluminous; that is clear. And we will see to that, just as the French will. I don't know whether we convinced President Reagan, but he surely no longer intends to dissuade the French, the Germans and others from this project.

[Question] Both the U.S. and German Governments regard trade with the East as a political instrument in addition to a purely business matter. You probably do so with the confidence-building network in mind. The new U.S. administration presumably does so as a means of pressure. Isn't this difference bound to cause great concern on your part?

[Answer] This is true; and I might add to the point you mentioned that we have a long term economic agreement with the Soviet Union and that economic cooperation has been devised on a long term basis. Besides, we are cooperating economically with the rest of East Europe in general and wtih the GDR in particular. And we have good reasons to do so, reasons which are not attributable to geography alone. After all, we are much closer geographically than are, say, Japan and Germany or Canada and the United States and Germany. We also have political and humanitarian reasons. You are right. We just could participate in making trade with our East European neighbors into a political instrument, as it were, or a sort of water faucet which you can turn on and off at will, depending on the prevalent political situation. On the contrary, the more uninhibited and the broader the development of the economic exchange is, the more justified the hope is that this also will elicit a positive response regarding political relationships.

[Question] With respect to the NATO dual decision, you have the word of the U.S. President that negotiations will be opened soon. Are you satisfied with that, considering that one could well have the impression that President Reagan approved of the schedule out of regard for the allies and their domestic situation rather than out of political conviction?

[Answer] All Europeans, including the French president, the British prime minister, the Italian prime minister and the German chancellor told him again what he already knew, namely, that negotiations are necessary and that they need to begin as soon as possible. We in Germany must not allow ourselves to be scared all the time by noises made by third, fourth and fifth-rate people in Washington. I have always relied on Reagan's word and I fail to see any reason why I should stop doing so. He has committed himself quite clearly.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, world economic perspectives were thoroughly discussed here. It was determined that high inflation rates and sometimes increasing unemployment can even lead to social unrest in some countries. Has a formula been found to lift the world economy from this low point or are we as helpless as before after the Ottawa summit?

[Answer] I think there is a difference between the word finding a formula and helplessness. This was the seventh world economic policy meeting in 7 consecutive years. Actually, they all were successful in a certain way. I believe that the Ottawa summit also will be successful in as much as the governments will withstand the temptation raised by parliaments, certain industrial branches, environmentalists or certain trade unions to take protective measures for their own trade, thus depressing employment in other countries, and to close their borders. If this had happened when we experienced the first oil shock, high unemployment figures would have quickly developed throughout the world and even more so when the second shock took place.

We succeeded in making it clear to each other here that this cannot be done. We developed so much mutual confidence that we all believe that no one will do this. This summit conference in Ottawa actually showed that the main differences in viewing the economic-political situation exist between the United States and France. The United States is under a very strong money supply influence--if I may say it that way--while France is very much under Keynesian influence--if I may use another term.

[Question] This means that the Americans will continue their high interest policy, which leads to an extremely strong dollar with consequences for other states, particularly in Europe. Were you somewhat disappointed that no change will take place and that you could not convince the U.S. President after all?

[Answer] All of us--the Germans, French, Italians, English, Japanese and Canadians--naturally would have welcomed it very much if the U.S. Government had said: Next month, another interest rate policy is in sight in our country. But we all knew that the U.S. Government could not do that. It has adopted a concept and is in the middle of implementing this concept. The United States cannot be expected to change and nobody really expected it to.

Prior to leaving Germany, I pointed out in several interviews that this could not be expected. But we now must draw the consequences from this fact. I believe that the Americans well understand that other economies are suffering from the high interest rates now prevailing worldwide. I learned from the U.S. President, by the way, that the U.S. economy is also suffering from the high rates.

[Question] A short question on another subject--many of us have wished for a long time for a strong U.S. President who could exercise leadership in office. Has this wish been fulfilled or maybe even overfulfilled?

[Answer] No. I feel that the U.S. President took part in the talks of the seven in what I would term an exemplarily fair way.

[Question] You said that we must draw the consequences. What will this mean specifically for German economic and finance policies once you have returned to Bonn? Will the high U.S. interest rate policy serve as a scapegoat for you for financial-political cruelties?

[Answer] I don't intend to commit cruelties and we don't need scapegoats. We will not make the Americans a scapegoat at all. It is correct, however, that the high interest rate policy has changed the situation for all budgets--the German federal budget, the German laender and communal budgets, the budgets of the entire world. It has changed the basic economic data, as the professors sav, the basic situation of the world where all this takes place. The high rates destroy market conditions and reduce employment levels. It is, therefore, urgently hoped that the high rates will be abandoned.

The Federal Bank will achieve some freedom for a downward development of rates only if fewer people ask for credit on the capital market in the future. So the state, the laender and communities must curtail somewhat their demand for credit. To do this, they must limit their expenditures because credits have been used so far to finance expenditures. This is how it all its together. If there were no policy of high interest rates, the budget problems my colleague Hans Matthoeffer must master in 1982 would be somewhat less grave than they are.

[Question] This means that everybody must tighten his belt?

[Answer] At any rate, it means restraint for everybody. I assume that we will succeed in involving really all people and not just a few. We expressed very clearly at this summit that we will draw this consequence because the high interest rate policy obviously will not be ended within the foreseeable future.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU Article

DW231431 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 23 Jul 81 p 3

[Rolf-Dietrich Schwartz Ottawa dispatch: "Much Wind, No Updraft"]

[Text] The West has a leader again. For years, the United States had to be pushed almost against its will into this role by its allies. The economic summit of the seven most important Western industrial states concluded in Ottawa on Tuesday has brought to light that old actor Ronald Reagan who cannot get enough of this leadership role. Gone are the times when U.S. Presidents like Gerald Ford or Jimmy Carter allowed the learned economist and government chief of the Federal Republic, which is a political middleweight anyway, to tell them how to do things right. The newcomer to the White House showed determination to turn the tables.

Granted, in the wooden palace in Canada's forests, this did not go so far as one of the participants calling the shots while the others obeyed orders. Yet, the far too simple approach to world problems by the old gentleman from California largely determined the topics at the summit: his interest rates will stay high so that prices will drop; trade with the East should be reduced so that the Russians will become angry; and funds for development should go to friends exclusively so that they will not desert to the enemy.

By painting this black-white picture, President Reagan made it easy for the other six summit partners to be in agreement, to react in unison. Even for the British governing lady, Margaret Thatcher, who is Reagan's ideological bridgehead in the old world, this simple pattern of politics was too much to take. She had words of praise for the middle line preferred by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The real difficulties in the economic relations, however, will actually come after Ottawa. Granted, the final protocol was totally tailored to cohesion and is intended to indicate harmony. Yet, in its flat fundamentalism, it leaves room for interpretation as to detail. All parties can recognize themselves: the United States with its high interest policy; Great Britain with its policy of supply; France with its policy of demand; Japan with its export policy and the Federal Republic, finally, with a conglomerate of all the above. However, it would be grotesque to talk about a common line as existed after the preceding six world economic summits. As far as the Federal Republic is concerned, this kind of harmony in the dreadful 7th year of the short history of the world economic summit meetings is cause for alarm, after all, more than every fourth job in the German economy owes its existence to the export business.

If the Reagan administration cannot think of anything better just before the conclusion of the gas pipeline deal with the Soviets than to clumsily offer bait to foil the project, every responsible person in Bonn must ask himself what else will come from Washington if the Federal Government sticks to its firm will to develop East-West trade. There are not enough Olympic Games for Bonn to boycott to demonstrate to the United States its loyalty to the alliance depsite the prosperous German-Soviet trade.

Not only in this country, but also in neighboring states, the United States is about to destroy much of the confidence in the farsightedness of its leaders with its monetary policy and obvious attempts to interfere. France's newly elected Socialist President Francois Mitterrand was most outspoken at the summit with his refusal to allow himself to be ruined in 1 year by the dominance of the U.S. economy.

So far, however, his attempt at detachment has not had the success with which he wanted unilaterally to develop demand in order to fight unemployment and to keep the borders open for free trade and capital exchange. If Mitterrand's experiment failed, it would entail not just the "end" of the European Monetary System and mean a grave burden for the Common Market, it also would have a negative influence on political relations with the United States. Reagan has "passed the buck" in Ottawa although this doesn't bother him because of his exaggerated self-confidence.

Schmidt also will be involved in this game that is dangerous for the West if he says--after his return home--that the painful cuts of state support were caused by people in the U.S. White House. Anti-Americanism by leftist intellectual circles about which the federal chancellor has complained recently would then be supported by people who cannot simply be ignored.

Not only Reagan but also experienced statesmen of the other summit countries demonstrate surprising shortsightedness by considering such a snowballing of feelings, touched off by the counterarmament decision, as some fashionable global foolishness. As long as Washington rules according to the formulas, "what is good for America is good for the West," compromises as at the Ottawa summit must substitute for real formulas on agreement. Only a little breeze remained in Ottawa from the summit upswing 7 years ago.

PAPER REPORTS REAGAN ASSURANCES TO SCHMIDT

LD231924 Hamburg DPA in German 1719 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Stuttgart, 23 Jul (DPA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan has now assured Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in a letter that the United States is very determined to negotiate with the Soviet Union on a limitation of medium-range weapons in Europe "between mid-November and mid-December." This is reported by tomorrow's edition of the STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN.

The newspaper said that it obtained a reliable report on the letter in Bonn. Schmidt already cited Reagan's written assurance at the end of the Ottawa economic summit, but without naming any date. In response to a DPA inquiry, the Federal Press Office said that the letter was "nothing new." Reagan told Schmidt in a letter: "I have made this decision personally and I want to take this opportunity to assure you in the clearest possible way that I have absolutely committed myself to the implementation of this decision." The letter was given to Schmidt immediately prior to the Ottawa economic summit.

In the opinion of the chancellor's office, this is an assurance "that could not be clearer or firmer," the newspaper says. Now absolutely no doubts can exist that Reagan personally stands behind the relevant statements made by U.S. Secretary of State Haig to the NATO states, it adds. The chancellor's office also considers it politically significant that Reagan expressly contradicts the suspicion that the United States could in its security policy be pursuing a course of detaching itself from the interests of the European allies and, for this reason, has little interest in successful talks with the USSR, the paper says.

According to the STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN, the most important passages of the Reagan letter, which begins "Dear Mr Chancellor," are:

"Secretary of State Haig informed the NATO foreign ministers in Rome in May that we wish to start negotiations on medium-range weapons with the Soviets by the end of the year. I made this decision personally and I want to take this opportunity to assure you in the clearest possible way that I have absolutely committed muself to the implementation of this decision. The fact that Soviet weapons systems which are concerned here can reach the European allies but not the United States in no way diminishes our determination to do our utmost, in a broader sense, to limit and to reduce the common threat. I am determined to guarantee thorough consultations between us before the start of negotiations. I believe that we will be in a position to begin formal negotiations between mid-November and mid-December. I have the greatest admiration and esteem for the courage, the firmness and the clarity with which you have publicly proclaimed your support for the decision of December 1979. For its part, the United States will implement both aspects of the decision of December 1979."

OFFICIAL DEFENDS PLANNED GAS PURCHASE FROM USSR

LD231546 Hamburg DPA in German 1311 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Jul (DPA)--The conclusion of the pipeline-natural gas contract with the USSR does not endanger the security of the Federal Republic, according to the president of the German Association of Chambers of Industry and Commerce, Otto Wolff von Amerongen. Wolff, who is also chairman of the East Committee of German Industry, said on Thursday in Bonn, with reference to the critical American voices during the Ottawa summit, that the trade with the East so far has created no special dependence on Moscow. He supports the opinion of the Federal Government that trade relations with other countries "should not be allowed to be degraded to an accessory of foreign policy, as a matter of principle."

Wolff expressly welcomed East-West cooperation in energy matters, including FRG dependence on the planned 12 billion cubic meters of natural gas from the Urals. This level of dependence would be acceptable. A withdrawal of the Soviet Union and with it unavoidably the other smaller East European countries from world trade neither makes economic sense nor is it politically desirable. The proposition that a reduction of trade with the East would brake the expansion of Soviet military power is not sound. In his words, the Cocom [coordinating committee] list banning delivery of strategically important goods has proved itself in an exemplary manner so far. It is necessary to warn of an overall limitation of whole areas.

At present, the negotiations of German banks with a Soviet delegation on the credits for the German deliveries of pipelines connected with the gas contract are running at full speed. Banking circles say that the changed form of financing--the bank credits reduced from DM10 billion to DM5 billion and the intended manufacturers' credit of the same amount--have increased the chances of success.

CABINET DEPLORES ESCALATED VIOLENCE IN MIDEAST

NC231607 Paris AFP in English 1534 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 23 Jul (AFP)--The French cabinet today deplored the escalation of violence in the Middle East and called for the United Nations peace-keeping force in Lebanon to "fully execute its mandate."

In an official communique, the cabinet said that it was determined to support the Beirut government in reorganizing its army and gradually regaining control of its territory.

A French medical team is on its way to Beirut, the communique said.

LE MONDE ON 'TIMID' U.S. REACTION TO ISRAEL

PM231043 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Punishment"]

[Text] For the time being, Israel will not receive either the six F-16 fighter bombers which were to be delivered on 21 July or the four other aircraft of the same type retained in the United States last month after the destruction of the Iraqi reactor in Tammuz. This decision, announced by Haig in Ottawa on 20 July, is the U.S. response to the Israeli raids on Beirut and southern Lebanon.

From a military viewpoint, the temporary lack of 10 aircraft will scarcely weaken Israel's capability. Some 53 of the 75 F-16's ordered by the Jewish state were delivered before June, not to mention 25 of the 40 even more powerful F-15's ordered. All the other current orders, notably for surface-to-air and surface missiles, will be honored normally. The Jerusalem leaders, therefore, have ample means with which not only to defend themselves against any Arab army but also to pursue their attacks on Lebanon and the Palestinians.

On the political level, there is ambiguity in the absence of a formal link between this sanction and "any specific action by the Israeli Government," as Haig said. Furthermore, by simply indicating that the delivery of aircraft will depend on the "degree of violence in the region," the secretary of state removed the possible precondition of a cease-fire in southern Lebanon. In so doing, he is supporting the position held by Begin who rejects that cease-fire in favor of a broader agreement.

Finally, it will be noted that Israel has been "punished" without being condemned; neither the United States nor its six partners meeting in Ottawa went any further than the customary calls for mutual "restraint," drawing no distinction between the five Israelis killed and the hundreds of civilian casualties in Lebanon.

Cheysson regretted that the "excessive" nature of the Israeli reprisals was not "more effectively emphasized." But neither the Quai d'Orsay nor the Elysee went further than urging against an "escalation" on Friday and Saturday.

The American leaders are, nonetheless, humiliated and embarrassed by the latest Israeli initiative. Begin is clearly doing his best to destroy the famous "strategic consensus" which, in Reagan's view, should mobilize Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab states against the Soviet threat. Instead, the Israeli prime minister wants to be recognized as Washington's only real friend in the region: Anything which makes the United States look like his accomplice and destroys its image among Arab opinion serves his ends.

The timid reactions of Reagan and the Western world as a whole should certainly not worry him too much.

LE MONDE: OTTAWA SUMMIT 'FRANKLY DISAPPOINTING'

PM231215 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "An Inconclusive Summit"]

[Text] The Ottawa summit's results were frankly disappointing in the economic and financial sphere, which is really the object of this type of meeting, and were more positive concerning political and military solidarity.

In view of the threat of a further aggravation of the recession which would increase unemployment and the growing tensions in the international banking system, the fact that the crisis is being tackled in disarray paves the way for dangerous conflicts.

It isn't surprising, therefore, that it was Mitterrand who most clearly expressed the desire to restore the balance of forces with the Soviet Union. This statement is in keeping with the new French diplomacy. The firmness with which it was made seems to have stemmed the vague fears which the left's arrival in power initially inspired.

Unfortunately, it is no more surprising that, despite the unshakable confidence Reagan has in his own program, the seven seem just as devoid of convincing means to overcome the difficulties they all denounce after the summit as they were before. It isn't enough to proclaim, in a spirit of compromise, that the struggles against inflation and unemployment must be given equal priority if a policy acceptable to all is to be drafted.

The U.S. Government chief certainly won a personal victory by warmly defending the action being taken by his administration and the Federal Reserve system to bring more stability to the United States, "which is in the interests of all." The text of the communique largely satisfies Washington's ideas and the central "monetarist" argument since it expressly recognizes that it is by taking direct action on the growth of the money supply (an amount which is, in fact, elusive until after the event) that the authorities will be able to control inflation.

There is also a recommendation, as is desirable, to reduce budget deficits. Bonn is to announce a very strict program to that end (which will certainly pose problems of adjustment with French policy). Meanwhile, the world will continue to experience very high interest rates, forcing governments to resort to fairly obvious subsidies to bolster falling investments, while the international market is the scene of unbecoming struggles, mobilizing vast amounts of capital, to gain control of a particular group. The prayers for "greater stability on the stock markets and financial markets" will not make up for the lack of any plan for an overall reform of the system.

While accepting the idea of a possible conference of GATT signatories, Mitterrand warned the Americans that the continuation of financial chaos would make the use of the bad solution of protectionism inevitable.

Thanks to Mitterrand's efforts and to the efforts of Schmidt, Trudeau, Suzuki and Spadolini, President Reagan agreed to launch a "mutually acceptable process of all-embracing negotiations" with the Third World.

RED BRIGADES RELEASE ALFA ROMEO EXECUTIVE

AU231920 Rome ANSA in English 1910 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Milan, 23 Jul (ANSA)--Alfa Romeo executive Renzo Sandrucci was a free man once again this afternoon after a close to two-month ordeal in a Red Brigades "prison." He turned up in a car parked outside a factory complex shortly after 1600 GMT and was taken to police headquarters for questioning.

Announce 'Clemency' for Peci

AU231544 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 23 Jul (ANSA)--The Red Brigades announced late last night that they would show "clemency" toward Roberto Peci, brother of Patrizio, the first leading member of the organization to turn state's evidence. The announcement came a few hours after two other communiques were found in Milan and Naples announcing the release of two other hostages, regional councillor Ciro Cirillo, a leading Christian Democrat figure in the Campania region kidnapped on April 27, and Alfa Romeo executive Renzo Sandrucci, who has been in their hands since June 3.

Peci, nabbed last month, was "convicted" as a "police spy" and sentenced to die by a so-called peoples tribunal while in captivity. The Red Brigades called on their sympathizers to pass judgement on the verdict.

The message announcing "clemency" said in part, "We believe that traditional revolutionary clemency can be applied to Roberto Peci, who has recognized his misdeeds and made a self-criticism before the entire proletariat."

In statements issued from captivity, Peci purportedly admitted that he had cooperated with police to secure his brother's arrest.

NEW PRIMATE OF POLAND ARRIVES ON PRIVATE VISIT

AU231644 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 23 Jul (ANSA)--Poland's new primate, Cardinal Josef Glemp, arrived in Rome today from Warsaw for a ten-day private visit. He was welcomed at Rome's airport by the rector of the Polish Pontifical Institute in Rome, Msgr Francis Maczynskie, and the diplomatic counsellor of the Polish Embassy to the Holy See, Rosalic.

Shortly after his arrival, Glemp said he came to Rome for "a period of rest" and hopes to meet with Pope John Paul II, who is recovering from surgery in a Rome hospital. The Pope appointed Glemp primate of Poland on July 7, after the death of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, who died on May 28.

L'UNITA SUMS UP RESULTS OF CCP DELEGATION VISIT

PM231239 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 13 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Rome--Yesterday saw the departure from Rome, following a 10-day visit at the PCI's invitation, of a CCP delegation headed by Comrade Peng Chong, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, and composed of the following comrades: Feng Xuan, Central Committee member and deputy director of the Central Committee International Liaison Department; Zhu Dacheng, chief of one of the same department's sections; and Su Zinan, Gu Linfang, She Meng Xiao and Zhang Zhi Yu, Central Committee aides.

The CCP delegation had a series of talks with a PCI delegation led by Comrade Gerardo Chiaromonte of the Directorate and chief of the Economic and Social Department, and composed of the following comrades: Aldo Tortorella, Directorate member and chief of the Cultural Activities Department; Antonio Rubbi, Central Committee member and Foreign Section chief; Roberto Vitali, Central Committee member and secretary of the Milan

Federation; Erias Belardi, Central Committee member; and Renzo Foa, L'UNITA foreign desk chief. It also met with Comrade Giorgio Napolitano, Directorate member and chief of the party problems department.

These Chinese guests had meetings with PCI Secretary General Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, who last year led the PCI dlegation to China--an event which marked the resumption of relations between the parties. During their stay in Italy, the Chinese comrades were received by President of the Republic Sandro Pertini, Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani and Lower House Speaker Nilde Jotti. The delegation also paid a visit to Milan, Venice, Bologna and Florence, during which--in its meetings with local PCI organizations, mayors and local administrators and with representatives of other political forces--it was able to extend its acquaintance with the Italian situation and the communists' work to extricate the country from the crisis.

Moreover, in Bologna the CCP delegation took part in a public meeting during which Comrade Peng Chong delivered a speech.

During their cordial conversations the PCI and CCP delegations were able to extend their mutual acquaintance, discussing a broad range of matters concerning the international framework and the situation in both countries. In particular the CCP delegation reported on developments in its own country and on the tasks being tackled by the party in accordance with the indications of the recent sixth plenum of the CCP Central Committee. With regard to the world situation, both delegations presented the respective foreign policy lines that they are pursuing and their own stances and assessments in the peace struggle.

At the end of the talks both parties agreed to continue to develop their relations on the basis of mutual autonomy and respect, with a view to helping safeguard peace and coexistence and facilitating the extension of relations between Italy and China and between the Italian and Chinese peoples.

PCI PAPER ON CONTACTS WITH INDIAN MARXIST PARTY

PM221402 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 17 Jul 81 p 12

[Text] Rome--Comrade Harkishan Singh Surjeet, member of the CPI (Marxist) Politburo and senator in the Indian Parliament, met yesterday at PCI Directorate headquarters with Comrade Antonio Rubbi, PCI Central Committee member and Foreign Section chief, and Comrades Laura Diaz and Remo Salati of the Foreign Section.

Comrade Surjeet provided a full report on the situation in India and on the development of the CPI (Marxist), which in recent years has further extended its influence among India's workers and people's masses, enabling it to increase its representation in the Indian Parliament to 49 members and to join the governments of three important Indian states: West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura.

The two parties' representatives also had an in-depth exchange of opinions on some of the major issues of international life. At the end of the cordial conversation, it was agreed to impart a new impetus to PCI-CPI (Marxist) relations.

SOARES TO VISIT YUGOSLAVIA IN AUGUST

LD232102 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] The secretary general of the Portuguese Socialist Party, Dr Mario Soares, will be paying an official visit to Yugoslavia on 10 and 11 August at the invitation of the Yugoslav president. On 8 and 9 August Soares will take part in a meeting of socialist leaders from southern Europe to be held in Rhodes and then go to Yugoslavia.

PAPERS REPORT EXPECTED GOVERNMENT CHANGES

LD232132 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Two Lisbon evening papers, A TARDE and A CAPITAL, reported this evening that the parliamentary group of the Social Democratic Party has confirmed, through statements made by Carlos Macedo, that there will be a major government reshuffle this August.

BRIEFS

ANGOLA ENERGY MINISTER--The minister of energy of the People's Republic of Angola, Pedro Van Dunem, left for Luanda early this afternoon after a week-long visit to Portugal. Speaking to the Portuguese news agency, Pedro Van Dunem stressed that the of the results visit had surpassed his expectations. He said he had not expected to find in Portugal the technical know-how and capacity which he found and which will make it possible to resolve several problems that have arisen in the energy sphere. The Angolan energy minister also stated that increasingly broader prospects for intensifying cooperation between Angola and Portugal are opening up, especially in the electrical energy sphere. He further stated that he is certain that yet another step forward has been taken in the process of improving relations between the two countries. [Text] [Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 11 Jul 81 LD]

DENMARK

PRIME MINISTER'S REMARKS ON ZONE ISSUE CRITICIZED

BERLINGKSE TIDENDE Article

PM231455 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 18 Jul 81 p 5

[Solveig Rodsgaard report: "Anker Jorgensen To Clarify His Views on Nuclear-free Zone"]

[Text] Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen will now explain to the Folketing Foreign Affairs Committee whether the Danish Government has changed its views on the desire for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries. This comes after the prime minister expressed at a meeting of the Socialist International in Bonn similar views to those of Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland on a nuclear-free north as an element in a long term European detente and disarmament plan.

The question of the Nordic countries as a nuclear-free zone was raised by the Norwegian Labor Party. And at the Socialist International meeting, the Danish prime minister said that he agrees with the Norwegian prime minister and that the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's antipathy was an expression of Haig's view alone.

Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Henning Christophersen, a former foreign minister, said that it is bound to cause uncertainty about Danish foreign policy when the prime minister independently makes an obvious change in Denmark's attitude toward the Soviet-inspired proposals for the Nordic countries as a nuclear-free zone.

"When the Foreign Affairs Committee meets next week, the prime minister will have to explain the government position on this question. The parties which for a number of years have stood alongside the Social Democrats in their support for Danish foreign and security policy have a reasonable right to ask for a clarification," Henning Christophersen said.

Folketing Defense Committee Chairman Palle Simonsen (Conservative Party) said that when Anker Jorgensen and Gro Harlem Brundtland seek to give their approval to the topic of a nuclear-free north "they give the so-called peace groups a lot of arguments of which to make further use."

"The peace groups want to use the debate to delay and obstruct the modernization of the tactical nuclear arms in West Europe so that NATO is weakened," Palle Simonsen said. He added that statements like those made by Anker Jorgensen are a danger to Denmark's reputation.

"With his statements, Anker Jorgensen is trying to conciliate the rebels in his own party. He knows very well that the question of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries is being used in both Norway and Denmark as a conciliation to these rebels. It makes it difficult to take Denmark seriously when such internal conditions exist within the Social Democratic Party. There is growing mistrust of what Denmark is doing, in part caused by the government's attitude toward defense."

Palle Simonsen is also of the opinion that the problems which really cause uncertainty and imbalance in the Nordic countries are the deployment of Soviet nuclear arms on the Kola Peninsula and the strong Soviet submarine force in the Baltic.

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE Editorial

PM231456 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 19 Jul 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Dual Personality"]

[Text] One of the recurrent problems for Danish security policy goes under the name of Anker Jorgensen. Whenever he feels himself called upon to do some yelling on the sidelines of the government's security policy the country is in danger.

The problem is that Anker Jorgensen is both prime minister and Social Democratic Party chairman. When as prime minister, he suddenly launches into changes of course in Danish foreign policy, it is often because there is something he wants to patch up as party chairman. One remembers his powerful intervention with a special Danish position when the NATO Council last winter was about to make the dual decision to strengthen missile defenses and simultaneously to offer missile negotiations to the Soviet Union. When everything was ready for the decision to be made, Denmark called for a 6-month postponement--to the amazement of all concerned--because President Brezhnev's peace offensive, with the withdrawal of troops from Berlin, had at the time made an impression on the Social Democratic Party's leftwing.

Brezhnev has once again started a letter campaign, inspired by the pacifist leftwing debate on a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries, in which he uses as bait the hint that it might be possible to make the zone even bigger. Straightaway, Anker Jorgensen proclaims from Socialist International headquarters in Bonn that this is something which Denmark wants to pursue. The fact that the U.S. secretary of state already indicated his government's concern that this could cause complications for the missile negotiations with Moscow, well, that can only be his own personal opinion. The idea is not dead simply because of this, and Haig, like everyone else, must note that this is something which Denmark is still interested in discussing," the party chairman said on behalf of the prime minister.

Anker Jorgensen should have taken a look around while he was in Bonn, ideally before he made any statements. There the Social Democrats have a party chairman, Willy Brandt, who can take care of the flower children on the party's leftwing with a few nuclear-free speculations, and a government head, Helmut Schmidt, who can look after the country's security policy. Things can be quite complicated when they both speak at once, giving different views on the same subject, but no one can mistake who is responsible for what. Anker Jorgensen has only himself to talk. When the party chairman says something about what Denmark wants, the rest of the world hears the prime minister say it.

It cannot seriously be Anker Jorgensen's serious intention to send Denmark on a picnic of Nordic talks about a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. This is a central alliance issue he is playing with, not a private concern for the Danish Social Democrats. And the sooner he makes this clear to himself and to the rest of the world, the better.

Party Spokesmen Comments

PM231457 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 20 Jul 81 p 5

[Solveig Rodsgaard report: "Anker Jorgensen's Statement Endangers Defense Negotiations"]

[Text] The important next round of defense negotiations risk running into problems as a result of Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen's statements on a nuclear-free north because, in the opinion of a number of the parties taking part in the negotiations, the prime minister is creating uncertainty surrounding Danish membership in NATO.

The defense negotiations among the Social Democrats, Conservatives, Liberals, Christian People's Party, Center Democrats and the Radical Liberals will continue on 7 August and this meeting is considered to be the 'make or break' meeting. The other parties in the negotiations also have noted that the statements are unfortunate because the Social Democrats seemed to show frankness in the last defense negotiation meeting.

Conservative spokesman Erik Ninn-Hansen said that the prime minister's statements cast doubts on Denmark's commitment to NATO and that it was the worst possible time to make them on the eve of the next round of defense negotiations.

Arne Christiansen, Liberal Party: "The prime minister's statements will damage Denmark's standing abroad. As far as the defense negotiations are concerned, I hope that these statements will not prove an embarrassment. I have high hopes of a clarification before the defense negotiations take place, both to the Foreign Affairs Committee and to the rightwing of the Social Democratic Party, which also has asked for a clarification. The defense negotiations on 7 August are important and I had the impression that progress was beginning to be made in the last round of talks."

Christian Christiansen, Christian People's Party: "The prime minister's statements have come at a very unfortunate time and they could wreck the negotiations. On the other hand, I see the reaction of the rightwing of the Social Democratic Party as something positive. It could perhaps mean that the Social Democratic Party will come to its senses and realize that we risk finding ourselves in a situation in which many people hold the view that we are on our way out of NATO. I find it impossible to understand how Anker Jorgensen could use a forum like the Socialist International to discuss the internal problems of his party. He must know that he speaks as Denmark's prime minister."

Rene Brusvang, Center Democrats: "The prime minister has chosen an unfortunate point in time for his statements and I hope that they will not embarrass the atmosphere of the defense negotiations. However, I don't expect the negotiations to break down."

Tomorrow the prime minister will clarify his statements on the nuclear-free zone to the Foreign Affairs Committee and there will also be a debate in the Social Democratic Folketing group, in which a number of rightwing members are nervous about the prime minister's method of pursuing foreign and security policy.

FINLAND

VALMET SELLS SMALL HEAT-POWER UNITS TO USSR

PM210955 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 5 Jul 81 p 10

[Text] The Valmet AB Linnavouri factory in Nokia has received an important order from the Soviet Union. It is for a total energy unit which simultaneously produces electricity and heat. The purchaser is the Soviet Mashinoimport, which arranged the deal with Valmet at the Finnenergia exhibition in Moscow.

A Valmet spokesman said that the value of the deal at present is relatively small; the price of one unit is a little over 200,000 markkaa. However, the importance of the deal as a breakthrough in the Soviet market is much greater. The Soviet Union already has shown interest in acquiring 150-200 units per year.

The electrical output of the total energy unit in question is 76 kw and its heat output, 107 kw. The unit has been especially constructed for Siberia's cold climate and can be started at temperatures as low as minus 50 degrees centigrade. The unit can be transported and used in extreme weather conditions.

NORWAY

PRIME MINISTER REPORTS ON TALKS WITH SCHMIDT

PM231214 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Jul 81 p 8

[Terje Svaboe dispatch: "Time for Reflection for Government on Zone Issue"]

[Excerpt] Bonn, 15 Jul--The time for reflection and summing up has come for the government on the question of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area. This seems certain after Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland's talks with West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Wednesday [15 July] and Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund's talks with his U.S. counterpart Alexander Haig in Washington. In an interview with Norwegian journalists today, the prime minister said that the government will now evaluate the objections to the zone proposal which have now been made. However, she rejected the suggestion that the proposal is now dead. Prime Minister Harlem Brundtland is in Bonn in connection with a meeting of the Socialist International.

In the course of the day, she also had a separate 40-minute meeting with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at which the two discussed the proposal for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area among other topics.

Schmidt has made it clear in the past that he has little enthusiasm for such a proposal, but the prime minister said in an interview with Norwegian journalists after the meeting that Schmidt had not spoken as strongly against the proposal as Secretary of State Alexander Haig had done to Foreign Minister Frydenlund.

Gro Harlem Brundtland said that, in the talks, Schmidt showed great concern over the total negotiating situation between East and West. In this connection, he mentioned both SALT and the CSCE in Madrid. Schmidt attaches great importance to the consideration that proposals which could harm these negotiations should not be put forward.

Harlem Brundtland stressed to Norwegian journalists that this is also Norwegian policy. She said it is most important for Norway that real disarmament negotiations start between East and West.

"We are behind this view and give it our full support, but our proposal for a nuclear-free zone must be seen as a supplement to it. I would like to stress that our position has always been that the zone question must be solved within a European framework," the prime minister said.

FRYDENLUND: WORK ON ZONE PROPOSAL WILL CONTINUE

PM231028 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 16 Jul 81 p 7

[Thor Viksveen report]

[Excerpt] After his return from New York, Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund stressed that work on the [nuclear-free zone] proposal will continue.

"The U.S. secretary of state was skeptical of the plans for a zone because he feared they could hamper the negotiations starting at the end of 1981 which are intended to prevent the deployment of new nuclear arms in Europe. Alexander Haig also feared that the zone affair could create problems for defense cooperation in NATO," Frydenlund said.

He stressed that the government in its further work on the zone proposal "will, of course, attach importance to views and objections from our allies."

"The government attaches very great importance to the coming negotiations and it is with great satisfaction we can now state that talks will begin. The outcome of these negotiations will be of crucial importance for continued security policy development in our part of the world," Frydenlund said, stressing that Norway would do nothing which might complicate this work.

"As far as the chances of enshrining a nuclear-free zone in a treaty are concerned, I have never suggested that this would be an easy matter. On the contrary, it is incredibly complicated because the question affects the vital security interests of other countries."

"Our basic motive for launching the proposal is to contribute to reducing the nuclear threat in our part of the world. Work toward this goal is a duty and it goes without saying that it is also perfectly legitimate work," Frydenlund told ARBEIDERBLADET.

POLITICIANS VIEW U.S. STAND ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

PM231033 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 16 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] Lars Roar Langslet, Conservative Party, Storting Foreign Affairs Committee member: "It is no surprise that the United States views the proposal with skepticism. The question has been handled unusually clumsily on the Norwegian side with little clarity about the actual objectives. It would have been an advantage if the government had discussed the question with our allies at an earlier stage rather than giving priority to talks with the Soviet Communist Party."

Kaare Kristiansen, Christian People's party chairman: "We should not be surprised that the U.S. Government has strong objections to the proposal. The government has handled the matter clumsily. When a country within NATO goes in for solo intitiatives while the alliance is busy with wide-ranging negotiations on much more important questions than nuclear-free zones, we run the risk that the Soviet Union might not be interested in participating in disarmament."

Berge Furre, Socialist Left Party chairman: "The fact that the United States does not want a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries is neither new nor unexpected. A nuclear-free zone is a crucially important matter for Norwegian security and for detente in the area. The government should now put Norway's interests and sovereignty before those of the United States and draw up a plan for the further pursuit of the proposal on a Nordic basis."

Johan J. Jakobsen, Center Party chairman: "It has long been known that the United States has a reserved attitude toward plans for a nuclear-free zone. Thus, the negative reactions are not surprising. The reactions show that at present the United States is giving priority to the imminent negotiations on medium-range missiles in Europe. When Norway's allies are critical of the proposal, we must not take bilateral initiatives with regard to the Soviet Union."

ARBEIDERBLADET Editorial

PM231031 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 16 Jul 81 p 4

[Editorial : "The Zone Affair"]

[Text] The negative U.S. response to the proposal for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area can come as no surprise. It would, of course, have been pleasing if the idea had aroused sympathy in Washington, but the opposition from the Reagan administration must not be an obstacle to continued work on the proposal.

The most important factor in developments in the area of security in the next few months will be the chances of reaching positive results in the coming negotiations on the nuclear arms in Europe. All other considerations must give way to this all-important objective. Unlike the United States, however, we cannot see that the work for a nuclear-free zone would complicate this.

NORWAY, MEXICO AGREE TO COOPDINATE OIL PRICES

PM230927 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] Norway and Mexico will begin cooperating to stabilize and raise the price of oil. In its initial phases, the cooperation will take the form of an exchange of information and experience on oil prices and marketing, Oil and Energy Minister Arvid Johanson told AFTENPOSTEN. He pointed out that if Mexico now succeeds in raising the price of its oil by $2 this could alleviate the pressure on the price of Norwegian crude oil.

"Today Norway and Mexico are the largest oil exporters outside OPEC and have a common interest in maintaining oil prices at a stable level," Johanson said. He said that a prominent official from the Mexican Oil and Energy Ministry will be coming to Oslo in the fall to discuss what forms the oil price cooperation will take.

[Question] Is this cooperation intended to be a sort of small-scale OPEC?

[Answer] No, it cannot be described as such. At present, the cooperation will take place at an informal level. The talks I had in Mexico took place just when the director of the state oil company, Pemex, was dismissed. The reason for this is that oil prices have fallen by $4. This is probably also part of the reason why oil price questions were central in the discussions I had with the Mexican oil minister, among others. [answer ends]

After his Mexican visit, Oil and Energy Minister Arvid Johanson traveled to the United States to brief U.S. Energy Secretary James Edwards on Norwegian oil policy. There was a certain amount of tension about this meeting because in June last year the Americans sent a letter to the Norwegian Foreign Ministry, criticizing the price increase on Norwegian gas from the Statfjord field. The Americans also previously criticized the rate of expansion of Norwegian gas production.

Oil and Energy Minister Arvid Johanson told AFTENPOSTEN that there was no criticism at the meeting of the Norwegian price for Statfjord gas. I have the impression that the Americans understand our view that there must be some conformity between gas and oil prices," Arvid Johanson said. He also said that the Americans take a positive view of the Storting's decisions to increase production of Statfjord gas.

DOWNED ARGENTINE PLANE FLYING SUPPLIES FROM ISRAEL

NC240942 Nicosia CYPRUS WEEKLY in English 24 Jul 81 pp 1, 28

[Excerpt] A gang of international gun-runners has been using Larnaca airport as an intermediate stop to fly military supplies from Israel to Iran, an avowed enemy of the Jewish state.

The CYPRUS WEEKLY discovered this important international development following inquiries about the mysterious crash of an Argentine-registered cargo plane inside the Soviet Union, close to the Iranian border, while on a flight from Tehran to Larnaca.

A Cyprus civil aviation official confirmed to the CYPRUS WEEKLY last night that the Argentine plane had carried out four flights earlier in the month, using Larnaca as stopover point between Tel Aviv and Tehran. The source said this was normal practise for aircraft flying from Tel Aviv to the Arab states or Iran, countries that do not reconise Israel and would not otherwise accept a direct flight from Tel Aviv to any of their own airports.

The gun-running involvement was revealed by reports that the only passenger aboard the crashed Argentinian plane was a mysterious Briton listed by foreign governments as an international arms merchant. The Briton's involvement in gun-running operations is currently being investigated by Scotland Yard, the CYPRUS WEEKLY learned from London last night. He and the three Argentinian crew aboard the plane were all killed, according to reports from Moscow.

Despite its publicly avowed pro-Palestinian and anti-Israeli stand, Iran's revolutionary government has been repeatedly charged by Iraq of receiving spare parts for its U.S. made jets and other military equipment, as well as other military supplies from Israel, to enable it to continue its 10-month-old war against its neighbouring Arab state.

The confirmation of the Iraqi accusations by the fact that a cargo plane has carried out several flights between Tel Aviv and Tehran will inevitably create a crisis between Iran and the Arab world, particularly the Palestinians and those anti-Iraqi Arab states like Syria and Libya that support it in its war against Iraq.

KIPRIANOU RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR FROM IRAQ

NC222032 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] President Kiprianou has stated that the Cyprus issue is going through a very delicate period, adding that despite the Greek Cypriot side's good will, there has been no progress whatsoever owing to the Turkish side's stand.

In accepting the credentials of the new Iraqi ambassador to Cyprus, Mr 'Abd ar-Razzaq Muhmmad Laftah, President Kiprianou expressed doubts that the Turkish side will submit, in accordance with the many promises given lately, substantive proposals on the very important territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem. He also remarked that Denktas' repeated statements are completely contrary to the promises given in various directions. Mr Kiprianou then said that if there is going to be a lasting peace in Cyprus, there must be a viable solution that will secure a completely independent country, without foreign interference and intervention, and ensure the territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity and the nonalignment of Cyprus. He also said that Cyprus must be completely demilitarized, stressing that this will be to the benefit of Cypriots and will contribute toward international peace and security.

President Kiprianou said that the Cyprus issue is not one of religion, but a clear problem of invasion, occupation and outside intervention.

This is why, he concluded, we firmly believe that the Greeks and Turks of Cyprus can live in a united state and prosper and work together for better days.

In presenting his credentials, Mr Laftah said that the Iraqi Government, faithful to the principles of justice, peace and what is right, does whatever it can to contribute in finding a solution to the Cyprus issue that would secure peace and the freedom of all the Cypriot people. Present at the credentials ceremony were Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Minister to the President Stavrou, and Foreign Ministry Secretary General Pelayias.

SPOKESMAN REAFFIRMS CLOSE COOPERATION WITH UN

NC231237 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Commenting on a press report, the government spokesman has stated that the Government of the Republic and the Greek Cypriot side are in close cooperation with the UN secretary general and his representative in Cyprus for the promotion of the Cyprus problem. The spokesman also stated that the government appreciates the continuous efforts that the UN secretary general and his associates are exerting under difficult conditions toward achieving progress in the Cypris issue which, he added, is and will remain within the UN framework.

TA NEA SEES PROPAGANDA WORKING FOR U.S. INTERESTS

NC220950 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 22 Jul 81 p 1

[The "Positions" column by Renos Prentzas: "The U.S. Interest"]

[Excerpts] This paradox happens in Cyprus: A systematic propaganda begins each time Western pressure and Turkish strategy drive the Greek Cypriot side into a corner compelling it to say "yes" or "no"--a "yes" that means new concessions or a "no" that acquires content and significance if it signifies the end of good natured indiffernce, inactivity and passivity--propaganda such as:

"Nobody cares about the Cyprus problem. The Americans do not care. They do not care what happens to Cyprus. They did us a favor by giving us the U.S. plan. Had we accepted it, they would have had a solution of their own. Had we rejected it they would have had a good excuse to cease caring. We did not accept it. They did not get the solution they wanted and they lost interest. Now we are at Turkey's disposal and nobody cares what happens. The Turk does not care either. Nobody is pressuring him and nobody is annoying him. He will do what he wants when he so decides."

But why this propaganda at a time when the Cyprus Republic is being asked or pressured to make critical and determining decisions? The answer is not difficult. The brains behind the propaganda know that by propagating it they are escalating a psychological war with two targets. The people's morale and the government that is prone to concessions.

We must reveal this propaganda to the people as it is actually another expression of the U.S. "interest" and at this particular time it is intense and compelling. It is intense and compelling because: PASOK is ascending in Greece, a junta cannot be perpetuated in Turkey, events are rapidly developing in the Middle East and dramatic developments are in the offing. Islamic processes inside Turkey and a burgeoning of Kurdish and Armenian resistance are creating an uncertain situation; Iranian internal developments are uncertain; the Persian Gulf is the focal point of tough competition; pro-American regimes in the area are tottering; and the Rapid Deployment Force needs bases and springboards.

This interest is "hostile" to Cyprus, and the people should know this and they should also know that this interest has never stopped--nor will it stop until such time when a subjugated Cyprus will suffer partition--covert or otherwise. Resistance to the U.S. "interest" is resistance to Attila.

KKE ISSUES ELECTION PROGRAM DECLARATION FOR 1981

NC192055 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 19 Jul 81 pp 3, 4

[KKE election program for 1981: The KKE must be stronger among the people and in the Chamber of Deputies; the KKE must be represented at the second distribution of seats--passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Excerpts] The 4 years between 1977 and 1981--4 years of administration by the rightwing--have been a period of subjugation to imperialist dependence, authoritarianism and unilateral austerity. Under the policy of subjugation to the imperialists, the rightwing, with its enslaving agreements, has been selling off the country's sovereign rights and national independence. Greek territory has been placed in the service in imperialist war adventures in the area and is becoming the field for a possible nuclear confrontation, with the danger of total annihilation.

At the same time, these 4 years were also years of struggle and mobilizations by the workers. The rightwing ignored the voice of the people. Its answer to the people's demands were special riot police and their armored cars, persecutions and dismissals, new restrictions on the freedoms and rights of the people, slander of the people's struggles, and intensification of anticommunism.

Changes of a historic significance, however, demand equivalent opportunities. They presuppose a powerful people's movement; they presuppose rallying, unity and a firm orientation of all the anti-imperialist antimonopoly democratic forces. The KKE is firmly dedicated to this line and offers all its strength to this end.

Today our people do have the possibility and the strength, through their vote, to put their own seal on the country's future developments and prospects. The election is a great opportunity and it must not be lost as it was lost in 1963 and 1967.

This election program is the basis of the program of the democratic government, because implementation of its basic measures and directives is a necessary prerequisite for a democratic turn in the country's life. Without this, the whole affair will be limited to a change in government within the framework of the present establishment. By presenting its program, the KKE asks for the people's basic support in the election.

GREECE NEEDS AN INDEPENDENT PEACE-LOVING FOREIGN POLICY

Patriots, men and women: More than ever before there is a need today to rid our country of the ties of Americanocracy, Atlantism and subjugation. It must completely and finally withdraw from NATO; all U.S. bases must be abolished; all agreements which violate its sovereign rights must be abrogated; the consequenses from its accession to the EEC must be combatted and it must be detatched from it. Only in this way will Greece's national affairs cease to be regulated from outside and in the interests of the imperialists.

The KKE demands the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from Greek territory and supports the proposal of Leonid Brezhnev for the signing of an agreement between the Soviet Union and our country against the use of nuclear weapons between them.

It fights against the installation of cruise and Pershing-II missiles in Western Europe and in Greece and for the conversion of the Balkans and the Mediterranean into zones of peace. It fights for the cessation of the armaments race for general and total disarmament, for the prevalence of the principles of peaceful coexistence in international life. It supports the proposals of the Soviet Union for averting the danger of a nuclear war, for easing international tension whch was created by the imperialists, for decreasing the armaments competition and for strengthening world peace.

The KKE will fight for handling the Aegean problem through peaceful processes without NATO and U.S. intervention on the basis of international law and practice with respect for territorial integrity and in accordance with the Final Act of Helsinki.

It is in support of an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, united and nonaligned Cyprus Republic; it supports the withdrawal of Turkish and all foreign troops and the demilitarization of the Megalonisos. The KKE was the first to ask and continues to ask for the opening of the dossier of treason. The KKE supports the solution of the Cyprus issue on the basis of UN resolutions.

OUR COUNTRY IS IN NEED OF A TRUE DEMOCRACY WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEMOCRATIC FREEDOMS AND THE RIGHTS OF ALL WORKERS

Democrats, by voting KKE you vote for:

The abolishing of all antipeople and antidemocratic laws and measures. The abolishing of dossiers and the certificates of social-political affiliations. The ending of police control and terrorism.
The ending of human rights violations.
The promoting of democratization and the decentralization of state machinery. The removing of junta elements from their key positions. The striking at bureaucracy. The dissolving of fascist and parastate organizations. The dissolving of TAE [Criminal Investigation Department].
The ending of state intervention in workers' and employees' trade unions, in the agricultural partnerships and associations and the other people's organizations. The reversing of democratization of the trade union movement.
The firm securing of the workers' participation in the administration of state enterprises and social organizations.
The establishing of the simple proportionate system as a permanent election system. The permitting of people to vote at the age of 18. The legal and practical securing of the right to vote of immigrants, merchant sailors and students abroad.
The revising of the constitution to abolish all the antidemocratic provisions and the president's superauthorities as well as the provisions that concede colonial privileges to foreign and local monopolies.

The KKE will struggle so that the Chamber of Deputies role becomes substantial, its operation democratized and so the antidemocratic discriminations against parties will be ended.

The people's and nation's interest requires the armed forces to become true defenders of national independence and the people's democratic freedoms. The KKE will strive to abolish the strict separation between people and army and to secure the Chamber of Deputies' substantive control over the armed forces. It rejects the determining of military expenditures on the basis of NATO's pursuits and aggressive plans. It strives for a truly national defense policy based on the safeguarding of the country's independence and integrity, the cutting down of the expenditures with the true needs of national defense as a criterion, and the diversification of the sources of armaments supply.

The KKE will struggle for the immediate modernization and democratization of military regulations and the whole system of training and educating the armed forces, so that the democratic rights and the personality of the soliders, noncommissioned officers and officers may be respected. [It will struggle] for the improving of living conditions and substantial increase of their incomes, for the stopping of anticommunist feelings in the armed forces, and for the diminishing of the length of service in the national service.

The KKE will struggle for the democratization of the structure, operation and the mission of the seucrity forces. It will strive for the abolition of special departments that persecute the people's movement, and the improving of the salaries and working terms of troopers and officers of the security forces.

The KKE will demand the democratization of the mass media means, the safeguarding of its equal use by all parties and the assurance that people are objectively informed. [It will demand] the abolition of any press restrictions and the ending of the democratic press persecution and assurance of its free circulation.

FOR THE HIGHER STANDARD OF LIVING OF WORKERS FOR THE ERADICATION OF MONOPOLISTIC IMMUNITY

The KKE calls on all workers to provide more than the minimum votes for its proposals so that its struggle for another economic policy may become more decisive and, thus, a control may be imposed on prices and profits. [It calls for] the combatting of inflation, high prices and the galloping increase in rents; for the lowering of taxes of goods consumed by the people; for adopting measures against profiteering; for the readjustment of the income tax scale toward easing the burden on people's income and increase the taxes on big incomes; and for the confining the antiproductive expenditures.

The KKE will struggle to develop our economic relations with all countries, particularly the socialist, Arab and other countries in our region, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. This would allow the increased problems on foreign trade and balance of payment to be dealt with and would help secure additional means for economic development.

The KKE will struggle to solve the burning problems of the working class, as related the people's homes and the sewage and transport systems that are connected with improving the quality of life of the working class.

The KKE considers it imperative to struggle: for the democratization of the country's economic sector and to broaden it by nationalizing the entire energy supply and other enterprises of national importance, in an effort to encourage substantial regional development; for a purge of public enterprises to attain productive handling; for creating the necessary conditions to develop local technology; for planning the country's industrialization by supporting heavy industry, particularly in the field of machinery production, metallurgy (nickel, aluminium, forged steel and others), chemical industry (petrochemical and others); as well as in achieving energy economy with the utilization of local energy sources and the country's ore riches. In general, it is important to create the necessary substructure for the productive employment of the population and the self-supporting economic development.

TO DEAL WITH THE IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

The KKE will demand: FOR THE WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES

--a general increase in salaries and wages to cover the needs of the families of workers and employees.
--automatic cost of living adjustment every 3 months.
--increase in pensions and fixing the lowest limit of pensions, equaling 80 percent of the wages of unskilled technical workers.
--lowering the age limit for pensioners to 60 years for men and 55 for women.
--utilization of deposited insurance funds to improve pensions.
--substantial general application of social aid.
--special measures to stop discharges from service, the combating of unemployment and the security of employment.
--expanding and increasing unemployment subsidies.
--preserving law 2112/20 and extending it to technical workers.
--preserving a 5-day work week of 40 hours for all, and 35 hours for the tenure and students.
--instituting protective measures for workers in all places of work and particularly in unhygienic industries.
--amending the workers' legislature to the interest of the workers and employees.
--respecting trade unions rights of workers and employees.
--abolition of the Organization of the Management of Labor Union Special Funds (ODEPES).
--free collective agreements.
--true respect for the right to strike.
--radical ammendment of laws 3239/55 and 330/1976.
--permanent employment of all special civil servants.

--expansion of all rights and gains of salaried workers in agriculture and those of foreign workers in our country.
--securing work to dockers and protecting them from unemployment.
--abolition of the "bipartite agreement for foreigners' and shipowners' privileges over dockers."
--improved medical welfare of families of dockers.
--training of merchant marine personnel under auspices of the education ministry.

FOR THE FARMERS

The KKE, consistent supporter of the farmers' interests, is struggling:

--to secure prices for all agricultural products based on the production cost and a reasonable profit.
--to preserve and extend subsidies as well as strengthening direct incomes to the farmers.
--cheap fertilizers, animal feeds, pesticides and other commodities.
--to suspend interest-free debts, particularly for farmers having suffered disasters.
--lower credits to the samll and medium sized households; similar credits to agricultural cooperatives.
--to accelerate production, processing and marketing of agricultural produce.
--to strike at profiteering by the middleman and capitalists.
--to secure full insurance of production as well as for agricultural produce and livestock in case of disaster.
--abolition of checks; payment in cash to farmers on delivery.
--to double the present pensions of farmers.
--abolition of the outdated tax for moving agricultural produce in favor of OGA [Farm Insurance Organization].
--progressive taxation on the net agricultural income.
--male farmers to receive pensions at the age of 60, females at the age of 55; equal pensions to both sexes.
--to distribute to non-land owners and small landowners private large areas of land, the land owned by monasteries and the church, and arid land.
--to construct the necessary irrigation projects and other land improvement projects as well as road construction projects.
--to abolish law 921/79 and a vote on a new one that would safeguard the democratic operation of the cooperative organizations.

FOR THE PROFESSIONALS, ARTISANS AND SMALL TRADESMEN

The professionals, artisans and small tradesmen are facing serious problems that are attributed to the domination of monopolies and the "New Democracy" policy. With integration into the EEC, these problems are increasing. The KKE supports and will do whatever it can to resolve their little-publicized specific claims by:

Participation in the distribution of financing in proportion to their role in production and employment; the strengthening of the forms of their cooperation.
Substantive protection of professional premises; suspension of evictions.
A minimum limit on pensions for the professionals, artisans and small tradesmen equal to 80 percent of the basic salary of private employees.
Fixing of a timetable without restrictions.

The KKE favors the general control of prices, particularly for professionals, artisans and small tradesmen. The KKE supports the control of prices and raw materials, whether imported or locally produced, as well as the correct determination of the profit percentages between the wholesale and retail trades.

FOR THE SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICAL EXPERTS

Today, our country has a notable potential in scientists and technical experts. In order that this potential can be utilized, it is necessary to take measures to secure permanent work--in contrast to their underemployment or part-time employment--for their balanced utilization and the continued renewal and raising of their scientific level.

FOR THE WOMEN

For women workers, employees, farmers, housewives, scientists and youth, the KKE will support equal rights at work, in education, in the family and in the society. This means:

Women will have equal opportunities with men in remuneration, in specializing and in professional careers. They will be able to harmoniously combine their duties as mothers, workers and citizens. They will have free time for social activities, rest and recreation. The building of state nurseries throughout Greece, preferably in the people's neighborhoods and especially in the countryside.

FOR THE YOUTH

The KKE is struggling so that the new generation may find a position in life commensurate with its expectations and worthy of its great struggles.

The KKE is asking for the vote and support of the youth in its program delcaration for:

Securing the youth's protection from unemployment with the creation of new jobs, the control of employment dismissals and the improvement of technical and professional training. Putting a stop to the unaccountable superexploitation of youths by the monopolies; abolishing discrimination against youths; safeguarding equal renumeration for equal work; taking protective measures for the youths' health stemming from unhygienic and difficult working conditions; instituting a 6-hour workday and leave for working students so they can take examinations.
Giving all youths the possibility of creative utilization of their free time; creating areas for sports and recreation; putting a stop to youths being corrupted by the so-called "American way of life."
Securing the equal and total participation of youths in social and political life.

FOR EDUCATION

The submission of education to monopolistic interests, its obsolete content and its authoritarian organization and operation have led to a deadlock. Our country's intergration into the EEC has brought new aggravations.

The KKE is struggling for the democratization and modernization of the content and organization of the educational system so that education may be in the service of the people.

The KKE is struggling to abolish class obstacles, to implement the unified 9-year compulsory education and to secure equal opportunities for educating all youths; to secure the necessary infrastructure in buildings and laboratories and in educational and other personnel.

The KKE will demand a substantial increase in state expenditures for education, all teachers not appointed be appointed and secure conditions that would safeguard the teachers' positions and would allow them to properly perform their duties.

PEOPLE'S HEALTH

The KKE will struggle: To reform the health system so that health may stop being the object of exploitation and secure true medical and hospital care for the people.

To improve the equipment in provincial hospitals and create new ones.

To organize medical care in the provinces; to improve existing medical outstations and build new ones supplied with the required equipment and personnel to deal correctly and in time with urgent incidents.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The issue over environmental pollution has reached a deadlock. Daily the seas are being polluted and the plant and animal wealth as well as the monuments are being destroyed. The people's health and life is in immediate danger.

The KKE struggles for the taking of substantive and radical measures for the protection and rejuvenation of the environment.

The KKE will particularly struggle for taking substantive measures to restrain and control environmental pollution by industry; for restricting the expansion of new industries in areas already badly polluted; for removing "dirty" industries from inhabited areas; for reorganizing transportation with the aim of lowering environmental pollution, for promoting solutions to the big problems of the cities, like the sewage, the green-belt and the town planning problems; for instituting limits for pollution in the sea, land and air and imposing strict sanctions on violating industries.

The KKE proceeds to the election battle with optimism because it relies on its inexhaustible, long-standing ties with the people. Life has taught it that: a vote for KKE means a vote for the most consistent defender of the people's claims. It means a vote for the most steadfast opponent of every antidemocratic deviation, for the most progressive and creative factor in the country's political life. It means a vote for the standard bearer of change, for the party whose active participation is essential to any specific change in favor of the people.

The only vote that will never be lost for the working class is the vote that will be cast for the KKE. This is more valid in these elections which, with the KKE's participation in the second distribution of seats, will guarantee the removal of the rightwing from government.

GOVERNMENT LOWERS REPRESENTATION LEVEL IN KABUL

TA231514 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Ankara, 23 Jul (AA)--Turkey will reduce her diplomatic mission in Afghanistan to charge d'affaires level when the Turkish ambassador in Kabul departs on July 29.

POLICE QUELL DISTURBANCE AT IRANIAN EMBASSY

TA241029 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] A fight broke out between two rival groups at the Iranian Embassy in Ankara today during the voting for the Iranian presidential elections. Security forces detained 49 Iranians who were involved in the fight. A Turkish Radio and Television correspondent has learned that a group supporting Bani-Sadr, the former Iranian president, began arguing with pro-Khomeyni officials in the embassy. The security forces requested by the Iranian Embassy to intervene in the argument which turned into a fight, detained 49 Iranians. Some damage was caused in the consular department of the embassy. The ballot box was broken and several persons were slightly injured.

A statement by the Foreign Ministry on the incident says: The Turkish Government's regrets in connection with the incident that occurred at the Iranian Embassy in Ankara have been conveyed to the Iranian charge d'affaires. All necessary security measures have been taken in Iranian missions in Turkey. Turkey has always expressed its opposition to such incidents against diplomatic missions and has denounced them.

GENERAL EVREN GOES TO ERZURUM FOR CELEBRATION

TA231226 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1200 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has left for Erzurum to attend the 62d anniversary of the Erzurum congress. General Evren will also attend the unveiling ceremony of the Ataturk monument and a conference at the congress building. Tomorrow he will observe in Askale the military exercise codenamed "Either Independence or Death" organized by the 3d Army command. He will then leave for Trabzon where he will inspect the 48th Infantry Brigade command and visit the Black Sea technical university. General Evren will return to Ankara tomorrow evening.

Gives Speech

TA231651 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Head of State Gen Kenan Evren's public address in Erzurum on 23 July on occasion of the unveiling of the Ataturk monument--recorded]

[Excerpts] I am very happy to greet you in Erzurum--the symbol of courage and valor and [words indistinct due to cheers]. As you know, 23 July, which was the first day of the Erzurum congress [in 1919], occupies an important place in our war of liberation.

Dear citizens of Erzurum: As I stated in my speeches over the radio and television on 12 September, in speeches I delivered in various parts of our country and in my statements made to members of the foreign media, we are implementing, step by step, our work to reestablish democracy within the framework of our program. If you notice, I did not say restore democracy, I used the term of reestablishing democracy. Since restoration would signify a return to the situation prior to 12 September, I did not use this terminology. The pain of those days still hurts our hearts. This nation suffered greater casualties than in the Sakarya battle [in 1921 during the war of liberation], until 11 September in the name of a degenerated democracy, only the name of which has remained.

Moreover, these casualties were caused by people who carry the same blood, live on the same soil, share the same religion and speak the same language killing each other. This nation does not want to return to that situation and live those terrible days. The blood of our citizens can only be shed in a bid to protect the integrity of the land or independence of the nation. Only then is it legitimate. The self-sacrificing mothers of the Turkish nation can only endure the bloodshed for these purposes and only such persons can [words indistinct]. This is why we are taking every step with care and precaution and we are not hurrying. As I noted in my Diyarbakir speech, if past mistakes are repeated and the country returns to the past conditions, then the nation will curse us. We are advancing with determination on the road that we and the nation believe is right.

As you all know, we took another step on this road and ratified the constituent assembly law. In the 13-month period prior to the date when the constituent assembly will assume its activities, we gave priority to security, tranquillity and peace in the country, and we were to a large extent successful in this. The medicine of that illness was the revitalization of the spirit of unity and solidarity and the restoration of the prevelance of law and order. We achieved these. Now, those who are uneasy about this are undertaking various detestable moves in a bid to weaken this administration. Naturally, we did not allow this and we will not do so in the future.

Dear citizens, the second priority was given to legislating the laws, which could not be enacted for many years, and amending the laws that do not comply with the needs of the present days. While enacting these laws, we were not plagued with the worry of losing votes. We implemented whatever was good for the future and the perpetuation of our nation.

Our next priority was to prepare the law on the formation of the constituent assembly. In accordance with my word of a soldier given to our nation, the ratification of the draft bill on the constituent assembly proposed by the members of the National Security Council constitutes another significant step in the establishment of genuine democracy in Turkey. As we stated in the preamble of this law and as I stated in my speech over radio and television on 12 September, we promised that the governing of the country will be handed over to a democratic and secular administration that will secure human rights and freedoms, accord priority to national solidarity, implement social justice, and be based on the rule of law. This will come after the preparation of a constitution that will prevent the degeneration of the democratic parliamentary system and that befits the Turkish nation, and after a law on elections and a law on political parties and all the procedures concerning these are concluded. Another phase of this promise has thus been fulfilled.

Dear citizens of Erzurum, education is one of our major efforts directed towards development. One of the most important reasons we have not yet reached the level of modern civilized countries is the fact that we could not sufficiently educate the nation. We can observe in our everyday life the big difference between the job performed by an ignorant person and the job performed by an educated person.

According to a recent decision, mandatory religious classes will be started in primary, secondary and high schools. Your children will receive their religious knowledge in these schools. Religious classes are given in most Western countries today. I declared on numerous occasions that secularism does not mean irreligiousness. We are not acting contrary to secularism by instituting obligatory religion classes on schools. In the past, our children could not acquire religious education or were abandoned in the hands of ignorant persons. This is why we will institute religious classes in our schools. However, we will struggle relentlessly against illegal Koran courses.

DENKTAS, TURKMEN HOLD JOINT NEWS CONFERENCE

TA231641 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1440 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Ankara, 23 Jul (AA)--President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Rauf Denktas said today they will submit new proposals to the talks underway with the Greek side.

In a press conference here today Denktas told reporters he was in Ankara to exchange views with Turkish officials on the attitude to be adopted in intercommunal talks. He said he was satisfied with his talks here, as the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish Government leaders were in full agreement. He stressed, though, that the proposals to be submitted will not mean they have abandoned their stand completely. "Our basic policy is well known" he said.

He also said the new proposals should not be taken mistakenly as they should depart from their basic policy line. "We have (?some) concrete proposals. We shall try hard to obtain positive results by altering certain former proposals and by making additions" he said.

Expressing hope that intercommunal talks would start in August, he said Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis' expected visit to (?the island) might prove useful to reach an agreement, and therefore he asked Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen to visit northern Cyprus at the same time. He said his invitation had been accepted.

On a question whether he is thinking of any concessions to the Greek Cypriots in the course of talks, he referred to his earlier answer that they were going to submit new and broadened proposals. If the proposals and counter proposals balance each other they could reach agreement, he said.

On Maras (Varosha) Denktas said they had made their view clear on the issue and the matter would be renegotiated. Denktas accused the Greek Cypriots, encouraged by the Greek Government, of stalling the talks.

Answering a question on the reported establishment of an arms factory in the Greek Cypriot town of Limassol, he reminded that the Turkish Cypriot Federated State had already lodged a protest. There are some elements among the Greek Cypriots who do not want peace in the island he charged. "If they disturb the peace in the island, they will not catch us unprepared. They must know that we shall not allow violation of peace," he added. Denktas said he was absolutely pleased with his talks in Ankara and in full agreement with the Turkish leaders on the future course he would take.

The Turkish Cypriot leader said that AKEL (Greek Cypriot Communist Party) should be taken into consideration. If Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou would reach an understanding with AKEL and then with the Turkish Cypriots only then would peace prevail.

On the formation of the new government, Denktas said a strong government should be established to solve problems. "If a strong government cannot be established, the problems will stay unsolved" he said, adding his National Unity Party is expecting and counting on the support of all parties whether in the government coalition or not, in order to attain success in intercommunal talks. "The formation of a coalition is in the (?goal) of the prime minister and I do not intend putting pressure on him" he said, adding, "but a national front government may comprise leftist, social democrats, and also the socialists, with the exception of Marxist-Leninists."

Asked to comment on a recent statement by Greek President Constandinus Karamanalis that "July 20 is a date of shame for Turks and a date of pain for Greeks" Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said it was rather (?distasteful) for a statesman adding "it is very well known in the world by now, to whom the shame belongs."

Turkmen said the Turkish Government and President Denktas of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus were in full agreement on all issues.

GOVERNMENT TO EXTEND MEDICAL AID TO LEBANON

TA231525 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Ankara, 23 Jul (AA)--The Turkish Government has decided to give medical aid to Lebanon for treatment of the people wounded in the Israeli air attacks, the Foreign Ministry announced.

The Ministry spokesman said the aid would be sent by Red Crescent organization as soon as possible and some of the wounded Lebanese children, women and elderly people would be taken to Turkey for treatment.

DIRECTORATE PUTS 4-WEEK BAN ON ISTANBUL MAGAZINE

TA221837 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Statement No 18 issued by the General Staff Martial Law Coordination Directorate]

[Text] The publication, distribution and possession of more than one of the magazine GIRGIR [fun and cartoons magazine] which is published in Istanbul, has been banned for the duration of 4 weeks starting from 18 July 1981.

AUTHORITIES BEGIN PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MILITANTS

TA231656 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Ankara, 23 Jul (AA)--Ankara martial law authorities started lawsuits against 115 persons affiliated with three leftist illegal organizations, namely, THKP-C. Partizan and TDKP. The prosecutor demanded death penalties for 20 of the defendants.

In the eastern province of Erzurum, a similar suit was started against 540 members of illegal "Dev-Yol" organization with the prosecutor demanding death penalties for 90 defendants, for trying to overthrow by force the constitutional order. In Istanbul, (?death) penalties were demanded for 9 defendants out of 23 against whom lawsuits were formally introduced today in the THKPC-Dev Yol (another illegal leftist faction) case for the same crime.

Meanwhile, in Ankara, the trial of Akincilar (The Raiders), youth organization of the Muslim fundamentalists, members charged with having tried to overthrow the constitutional order to establish religious order, started today.

In the southern province of Adana, security forces caught 34 Central Committee members of an illegal leftist organization called "Turkey's Revolutionary Communist Party", local authorities announced. The 34, in whose possession firearms and dynamite sticks were found, are being charged with wounding a lieutenant and staging unauthorized demonstrations.

MARTIAL LAW AUTHORITIES BAN CERTAIN BOOKS

TA221155 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Statement No 17 issued by the General Staff Martial Law Coordination Directorate]

[Text] The publication, distribution and possession of more than one copy of the following publications has been banned: name of the book, (Mem Uzim); author, (Ehmede Yani); name, Ogluma Hikayeler [Stories to My Son]; author, Yilmaz Guney; name, Temel Gorusler [Basic Views]; author, Alpaslan Turkes; name, Dokuz Isik [Nine Lights]; author, Alpaslan Turkes; name, (Risaley Nur Ve T.C. Mahkemelyn) [presumably religious publication].

VOTCP REVIEWS ROLE OF TURKISH TROOPS IN CYPRUS

TA230938 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Station commentary: "The So-Called NATO Solution for the Cyprus Problem"]

[Excerpts] The Western imperialist campaign of plots and aggression directed against the sovereignty and independence of Cyprus is continuing. The U.S. efforts are increasingly intensifying in a bid to transform this green island located at an important crossroad in the eastern Mediterranean into a NATO military base.

In demagogic statements made on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the invasion of northern Cyprus by the Turkish Armed Forces, the representatives of the military rule in our country and the Denktas clique tried to deny that they are involved in these imperialist plans designed to transform first the northern part and then the rest of Cyprus into a military base and espionage center against the national liberation movements in the Near and Middle East as well as against the Soviet Union, our greatest neighbor.

The celebrations taking place in the occupied regions of Cyprus to mark the so-called peace and freedom day are another clear indication of the military junta--the representative of the ruling Turkish bourgeoisie--intentions to prolong the invasion of northern Cyprus--a situation that completely contradicts the vital interests of both the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities. The message sent by General Evren, the National Security Council president, and the latest declarations by the junta State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyat Baykara in Cyprus, are the newest proofs of this fact.

What are the intentions of the U.S. imperialists and the NATO leaders in Cyprus? The answer to this vital question cannot be hidden behind racial and chauvinistic moves or words like peace and freedom, motherland, financial aid and support.

The reason Western countries seem to be interested in the fate of the Greek Cypriot refugees does not stem from their humanitarian feelings but rather from their wish to maintain the divided status of Cyprus and to eliminate the establishment of a unitary, sovereign and nonaligned Republic of Cyprus. The real aim of the Western imperialists is to provide for the occupied forces in northern Cyprus to remain there and to present these forces to the public as NATO forces. In this way, NATO, whose real boss is the United States, will de facto have the means of establishing a military base in the Turkish sector of northern Cyprus.

What will the stationing of the aggressive NATO forces in northern Cyprus and the establishment of a military base there mean? The reply to this question is obvious. This will in fact mean the stationing of the aggressive U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in Cyprus in a bid to serve the U.S. imperialism's Gulf policies consisting of plundering the oil and other natural resources of the region, and crushing the national and social liberation movements in the area.

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MBFR BEGINS SUMMER RECESS WITHOUT AGREEMENT

AU241512 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 24 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] The 24th round of the East-West negotiations on troop reductions in Central Europe, which have been going on since the autumn of 1973, ended Thursday in Vienna without any sign of progress. In a concluding press conference, representatives of both sides agreed only that the Vienna conference is at present making no headway. After a summer break of 2 months, the 25th round of talks will resume at the end of September.

As the speaker for the Eastern delegations, Polish Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak, who leaves Vienna with the end of this conference round, criticized the West for "inflexibility" and a lack of readiness for a constructive dialogue on disarmament. The question of troop strengths, played up by NATO, is based on an "overrating" of Eastern troop strength by the Western side and is considered by the East to be of only secondary importance, Strulak said. Proposals by the Warsaw Pact to first clarify the main points of future agreements and conclude an interim agreement on a mutual "freezing" of troop strengths have been rejected by the West so far. NATO's assignment of absolute priority to the question of troop strength has resulted in the deadlock in the Vienna conference, Strulak said.

Willem de Vos Van Steenwijk, head of the Netherlands delegation, who in a separate press conference discussed the West's viewpoint, was, however, of the opinion that an agreement would be suitable only if it can be based on "figures that have been agreed upon and that can be checked." The position of the Warsaw Pact nations that the information requested by the West for clarifying the discrepancy in the figures would reveal the organizational structure of the Eastern military alliance is not valid, De Vos stated.

De Vos said that the West has proposed new procedures for the discussion on troop strengths.

The Soviet delegation head, Nikolay Tarasov, charged the NATO countries in the final meeting of the 24th round--the 280th meeting since the start of the conference--with trying to conduct the negotiations from a "position of strength." The West is trying to force the Warsaw Pact nations to "unconditionally accept" its proposals, he maintained.

SPECIAL SECURITY PRECAUTIONS FOR PLO REPRESENTATIVE

AU241400 Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 23 Jul 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Vienna--There is a new turn in the affairs of the Arab killer team of chief terrorist Abu Nidal. The chief himself is in Europe. Abu Nidal's AL-'ASIFAH, as has been reported, has confessed to the Nittel assassination and has even threatened to assassinate Chancellor Kreisky.

But it is not only Austrian security authorities that have been alerted; in Romania, where the Abu Nidal group has charged President Ceausescu with having played a mediator's role in the Egyptian-Israeli peacemaking, it was possible only with great efforts to foil a terrorist attack against a large industrial complex.

Now a similar danger is also expected for Austria. In the opinion of security quarters, Abu Nidal, who can rely on a certain Arab regime, has completely lost all sense of proportion in his new terrorist campaign; he is threatening Ceausescu and Kreisky and now has put the Vienna PLO representative, Ghazi Husayn, at the top of a "liquidating list."

In the past few days the house of the PLO representative has been turned into a virtual fortress. Vienna Interior Ministry specialists have worked out a "defense plan." Electronic security devices have been installed. Units of the Austrian antiterror force, equipped with Israeli submachine guns, patrol the building. PLO chief 'Arafat has sent men from his personal bodyguard to protect his representative in Vienna and has also offered Kreisky similar protection.

Abu Nidal Said in London

AU241410 Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 24 Jul 81 p 3

[Excerpt] Vienna--Yesterday's KRONEN-ZEITUNG exclusive report about Arab chief terrorist Abu Nidal and his plans against Austria has now been confirmed by official quarters in Vienna. It has been learned from Austrian security police quarters that the matter is far more serious than had been assumed. Abu Nidal has declared a regular terror war on Austria.

The chief terrorist, who can rely on the support of the Syrian regime, has set up his headquarters in London, where he is allegedly undergoing medical treatment for heart disease. At any rate, Abu Nidal can be reached by telephone at a London hospital.

FOREIGN POLICY COUNCIL RAPS CSSR ON HODIC CASE

AU241343 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 24 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] Vienna--A session of the Austrian foreign policy council ended Thursday evening with unanimous condemnation by all three political parties represented in this body of the attitude of the CSSR Government regarding the Hodic case. The parties also fully approved the steps taken by the Foreign Ministry regarding this case to date. The session, chaired by Chancellor Kreisky, was convened at the request of the Austrian People's Party.

Commenting on the visit to Austria of CSSR President Husak, slated for this fall, Foreign MInister Pahr declared that it was necessary to wait and see how the relations between the two states develop until then. Should they be negative, one would have to ask oneself whether the appropriate prerequisites for this visit still exist, he said. People's Party Chairman Mock stressed that the party's demand for a firmer position regarding the provocative and unfriendly attitude of the CSSR Government has been met through the council's unanimous disapproval.

Austrian Socialist Party parliamentary floor leader Fischer declared after the council session that trials of so-called dissidents have been scheduled in the CSSR in August and September. At these trials facts could come to light that may not be without importance for the planned Husak visit, he said.

NETHERLANDS

PARTIES AGREE ON DISTRIBUTION OF MINISTRIES

PM241343 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 21 Jul 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Hague, 21 Jul--Negotiation leaders Lubbers, De Koning and Van Thijn last night arrived at an agreement for the distribution of ministerial posts and a policy program for a cabinet comprising the Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), the Labor Party (PVDA) and Democrats '66 (D'66). PVDA parliamentary group leader Den Uyl will take the post of minister of social affairs, and will also be given additional responsibility for job creation policy. He will be first deputy prime minister and "coordinating minister" for the social and economic sector and will also be responsible for Netherlands Antilles affairs. The Ministry of Education will go to the PVDA and finance to the CDA.

Van Agt and Den Uyl have declared their willingness to defend the draft accord for a new Van Agt cabinet at their parliamentary group meetings today. However, Van Agt has expressed one reservation about the defense paragraph in the document. The CDA finally seems to be prepared to give education to the PVDA if finance remains in the hands of the CDA.

D'66 parliamentary party leader Terlouw would not commit himself to accepting the accord. As a candidate for economic affairs minister, he has major objections to handing over job creation policy to the Social Affairs Ministry.

This morning Terlouw said he would first have to hold more detailed consultations with Den Uyl on the demarcation lines between their two areas of responsibility before his parliamentary group would be able to agree to the accord. On Monday night D'66 were given a third secretary of state as compensation and it was agreed that Terlouw would be second deputy prime minister.

This morning negotiation leader Lubbers said that the negotiation leaders found the accord a sufficient basis for the cabinet that is to be formed. "The way has been prepared so well that we can see no likelihood of failure," he said.

If the parliamentary parties approve the accord the negotiation leaders will advise the queen to appoint Van Agt and Den Uyl as the new cabinet's formateurs.

This afternoon Den Uyl said he was satisfied with the draft program and the allocation of ministerial posts, especially the PVDA's filling the Education Ministry. He thought that the program had been improved throught the dropping of the link between the deployment of cruise missiles and nuclear arms limitation and through the increase in the state's share of gas production.

The draft government accord's nuclear arms paragraph proposes that a decision be made by the end of the next government term on reductions in the six existing nuclear-armed units in the Netherlands. But this would be after consultations with NATO partners.

The passage from the negotiation leaders' original draft stating that such a decision would have to be taken "in the context of" the final decision on the deployment on Netherlands soil of nuclear cruise missiles has been dropped.

As far as this deployment decision is concerned PVDA negotiator Den Uyl has indicated that his party will reach a decision when the time comes "in the light of the election manifesto," which categorically rejects this deployment.

Today the negotiation leaders proposed that a decision on the deployment of the cruise missiles only need be made "if the course or the outcome" of the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles "make it necessary."

SCHMIDT UNDERLINES NEED FOR EXPENDITURE CUTS

LD261056 Hamburg DPA in German 1037 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 26 Jul (DPA)--Speaking to national and laender SPD politicians in Bonn on Sunday, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt underlined the need for drastic expenditure cuts to readjust the national finance situation. In a report on the Western economic summit in Ottawa and the lessons deriving from it for the Federal Government's finance and economic policies, the chancellor said that these cuts are connected with the continuing high U.S. interest rate policy. Schmidt spoke at the opening of a joint session of the SPD Executive, the executive of the SPD Bundestag group, the SPD laender heads of governments as well as the group chiefs from the regional parliaments. Next, Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoeffer explained the guidlines of his proposals for readjusting the budget.

The chancellor emphatically denied a report in WELT AM SONNTAG on the alleged resignation threat by Defense Minister Hans Apel and speculations about a split in the SPD/FDP coalition as a result of the cuts. It was learned that Schmidt referred to the newspaper report as "balderdash."

Discusses Austerity With DGB

LD261854 Hamburg DPA in German 1705 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 26 Jul (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt this evening met DGB Chairman Heinz-Oskar Vetter and other trade union leaders for a discussion on the proposed austerity measures designed to place the federal finances on a sound footing. His discussion represents part of a series of conferences in Bonn on the eve of SPD-FDP coalition talks on the cuts. In a letter to the chancellor some days ago, Vetter called on him to spare employees and families.

BANKER REPORTS CONCLUSION OF GAS DEAL TALKS

DW240945 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 25 Jul 81 p 21

[Ernst Eberens report on an interview with F.W. Christians of the Deutsche Bank]

[Text] Duesseldorf, 23 Jul--The German-Russian negotiations on financing the pipeline-natural gas deal will be concluded for the time being on Friday night with a boat ride on the Rhine and large-scale fireworks on the occasion of the "biggest town feast on the Rhine." F.W. Christians (Deutsche Bank), the spokesman of the consortium of German banks, said in an interview with SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG that he believes that the "modalities for a framework agreement" have now been found. Just 6 months ago when he visited Moscow, it still seemed as though the whole deal would fail because of the interest rate problem.

What is involved is for the Soviet Union to deliver 40 billion cubic meters of natural gas a year to central Europe--Austria, the Federal Republic, Belgium and the Netherlands--effective 1985 from a field yet to be opened on Siberia's Yamal Peninsula. For this purpose, however, the banks must grant considerable credits to finance the required pipeline network (5,000 km) including the compressor stations. In the beginning, there was talk of over DM20 billion of which the German group would provide 50 percent even though the German long-distance gas supply companies headed by the Ruhrgas Corporation in Essen intended to purchase just 12 billion cubic meters a year. The essential suppliers of the pipelines and compressors would be the Mannesmann, AEG, Salzgitter and Hoesch Corporations. But the Japanese also are involved in these deliveries and their advance financing.

Different Interests

Christians termed the whole planned transaction unprecedented in economic history. It is extremely complicated with respect to both technology and political aspects, as well as with regard to the logistics, meaning the reconciliation of the most divergent interests and trains of thought from Tokyo to Moscow, to Paris and Rome. German interests in the Siberian natural gas emerges from the absolute need to guarantee the security of energy supplies through the broadest possible dispersion of the supplier countries and the types of energy. Unfortunately, the Americans so far have been unable to comprehend this state of affairs becasue they are more self-sufficient in their energy supplies.

The "modalities for the framework agreement" are, to begin with, the fact that the whole deal with be stretched out and the costs will be only 75 percent of the original estimate. In keeping with this, only one pipeline will be installed for the time being, and using conventional technology. This means that the pipes will be designed for an atmospheric pressure of 75 kilograms/square centimeter and not, as earlier planned, for 100 kilograms/square centimeter. Consequently, the Soviets will not receive this "new technology" and, thus, an essential objection of Washington will probably be removed. The second pipeline will be isntalled as required.

Only 8 Percent Interest

Moreover, the German banks will provide a credit of only DM5 billion. It is essentially intended for the compressor stations and other projects. The pipe deliveries, in contrast, will be negotiated from one year to the next as to quantity, price and conditions, a Mannesmann spokesman confirmed when asked. It is in this field and within the pricing system that the interest rate difference will be absorbed with Christians estimated at 4-5 percent. At the beginning, the Soviets will be paying an interest rate of only 8 percent. It was particularly hard for the Germans and Japanese to make it clear to the Russians, in their rigid way of thinking, that they must not pay subsidized market rates. Being tied down to their 5-year plans, the Russians can reckon only in fixed interest rates.

The spokesman of the consortium of German banks in this interview with SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG called the talks, which had been going on since the beginning of the week, "reasonable and realistic again." Now it looks as if everybody is getting his money's worth in this hitherto unprecedented transaction.

GENSCHER COMMENTS ON DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS

LD251020 Hamburg DPA in German 0839 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 25 Jul (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has asked that the 1980's be turned into "a decade of disarmament." In an interview for Bavarian Radio on Saturday, Genscher underlined Bonn's special responsibility in this question, emphasizing that the FRG "out of its sense of responsibility must leave no stone unturned so that any conceivable contribution can be made toward a change in the area of security policy."

Genscher appealed to Moscow to improve the prospects for negotiations "not only through willingness to negotiate but also through willingness to disarm." According to Genscher, the USSR could make a contribution toward this by stopping further medium-range missile arming, by dismanlting armaments already set up and "above all" by declaring its willingness now to allow the negotiation results to be checked. Declaring the willingness now to allow the negotiation results to be checked mutually by the other side could be the Soviet Union's major contribution toward a positive influence on the negotiating climate and, thus, an important step toward confidence-building.

In view of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's willingness to negotiate, as stated once again in his letter to the chancellor, he asked the lower house parties to actively support the Federal Government in preparing the negotiations. Genscher once again underlined that the Federal Government has never doubted the Americans' attitude. He entertained the hope that Reagan's letter also will convince those who still have doubts in our country. It has to be admitted that a number of voices in the United States, indeed, had fed such doubts.

The interview was prereleased to DPA.

Appeals to CSCE

LD261242 Hamburg DPA in German 1147 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 26 Jul (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has appealed to the CSCE review member-states in Madrid to use the 3-month recess starting on Tuesday to try actively to bring the conference to a successful conclusion in late autumn. In particular, it would be necessary to set up a European disarmament conference. In a statement published by the Foreign Ministry on Sunday, Genscher emphasized that "constructive attitudes by all sides" are required in order not to disappoint the hope for effective and, hence, confidence-building disarmament measures. The Federal Government will do everything in its power to bring about such a conference success.

Genscher added that Bonn would have welcomed an earlier successful conclusion of the review conference in Madrid in view of the positive work done during the past months and toward which all participants from West and East and from the neutral and nonaligned states contributed. He expressed the hope that the negative first Soviet statement on the "constructive Western proposal" concerning the area of application of the confidence-building measures--which was a concession toward the Soviet Union intended to facilitate agreement on a disarmament conference for the whole of Europe--would not be Moscow's last word.

SPD EXECUTIVE GROUPS SUPPORT BRANDT'S USSR TRIP

LD262050 Hamburg DPA in German 1711 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 26 Jul (DPA)--The SPD Executive and Parliamentary Group Executive praised party Chairman Willy Brandt's mission to Moscow as an important contribution to the improvement of East-West relations at a difficult time. In a unanimous resolution which they adopted today after hearing a report from Brandt, both bodies said that such frank talks, in keeping with the serious situation, are valuable because they create trust and could help avoid dangerous misunderstandings. The impressions and assessment of Brandt and his deputy, Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, who went with him to Moscow, deserve a sober and meticulous examination to make use of possible points for progress in East-West relations.

The two executive committees discussed the proposed budget cuts. In their resolution, they attach great importance to President Ronald Reagan's letter to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in which Reagan committed himself to starting negotiations on European medium-range weapons this year. Regarding the massive CDU/CSU criticism of Brandt's visit to Moscow, the resolution says that the polemic from sections of the opposition shows that large parts of the CDU/CSU still do not support the treaty policy. It is clear once again that the Federal Republic would suffer if security policy were entrusted to people who are not prepared to argue factually.

With regard to medium-range weapons, Brandt told the two SPD bodies that the Soviet leadership expects new weapons to be deployed on the Western side unless negotiations produce an effective result. The Soviet Union already is considering countermeasures but is evidently prepared "to make a substantive offer in negotiations and to help secure a result acceptable to both sides."

DIE WELT VIEWS U.S. PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO SCHMIDT

DW240900 Bonn DIE WELT in German 24 Jul 81 p 1

[Bernt Conrad editorial: "A Clear Word"]

[Text] The written statement by Ronald Reagan that he has committed himself "absolutely" to starting negotiations with Moscow on medium-range arms this year is an extraordinary gesture. After all, the agenda for these negotiations was decided by the NATO foreign ministers conference in Rome and signed by Secretary of State Haig. If Reagan decided anyway to add to the binding decision a confirmation in the form of a letter to the chancellor, he must have had serious reasons for doing so.

These reasons are obviously rooted in the fear that public opinion in the FRG and other West European states could become so affected by Moscow's purposeful propaganda and by increasing pacifism and neutralism that the rug could be pulled out from under NATO's dual decision. This concern pertains particularly to the chancellors' party, the SPD, where there are politicians who believe Soviet accusations more than U.S. statements. They have received additional ammunition lately through contradictory statements from the ranks of the Reagan administration.

Now the President has clarified the situation in the strongest possible form. Those who still doubt his will to negotiate expose themselves as partisans to the Soviets.

One thing must not be forgotten in this connection--something on which two so differently structured politicians as Reagan and French President Mitterrand agreed in Ottawa--negotiations with Moscow on arms limitation and control must never be a purpose in themselves. They make sense only if the West simultaneously works to overcome its current inferiority and to achieve a state of military equality.

This means that NATO's counterarmament decision must be implemented as persistently as the wish for negotiations in the near future. Only the prospect of deploying Pershing II missiles in West Europe can cause the Soviets to prepare to negotiate and to make concessions.

CLAUDE CHEYSSON GIVES DETAILS ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD251351 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Francois Foucard report on an interview with External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson by the CENTRAL PRESS AGENCY; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] One can summarize Claude Cheysson's statements giving details on our entire foreign policy into four chapters.

1. The Ottawa summit: The first thing is to reiterate the elements of unity while at the same time speaking of the disagreements. Thus, Ottawa is not the Bible. Ottawa announced our common elements but we French are in no way limited by the results of the summit. We do not have to be aligned.

2. The Euromissiles: It would be interesting to see (?how long) the opening of genuine negotiations between the Americans and Russians will take. In the meantime, the fact of the existence of Soviet SS-20's has completely altered the stratgical balance and the Russians will not withdraw these missiles. The interesting question then becomes: when NATO in turn irreverisbly deploys the Pershing missiles, will that represent the right moment for negotiations?

3. French-Soviet relations are not normal at the moment because of the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Cheysson said: This, moreover, is why I did not go to Moscow when it would otherwise have been logical to do so. Also, someday there will perhpas be a summit meeting between Mitterrand and Brezhnev but the meetings which ought to occur normally and regularly cannot take place at the rate envisaged.

4. The Middle East: In Claude Cheysson's view, the Israeli Government is capable of anything at the moment because Begin is less sensitive then before to what is being said in the United States. The bombing of Tammuz while Francois Mitterrand had just come to power, the raid on Beirut, all these are new facts and we cannot see very clearly what the Europeans can do. As for France, it is particularly concerned about Lebanon and about what useful things we could do.

Cites 'European Dimension'

PM270730 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson addressed the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee on 16 July, stating that he would seek "the opportunity to use the European dimension in several new spheres of economic activity as well as in building a European social area. In this connection," he add, "it is important to involve public opinion more in European life, especially the trade union organizations." He advocated stepping up France's bilateral relations with its European partners.

PRESIDENT, SOCIALIST PARTY COMMENT ON LEBANON

PM241625 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] Mitterrand said on French radio channel 1 on 22 July that he took the initiative of including the paragraph devoted to Lebanon in the Ottawa summit communique. He said that "France is a friend of Lebanon and wishes to act and to contribute to any action that will enable Lebanon's unity to be restored and the Lebanese people's options to be established."

However, the president refused to take sides in the current crisis. "I do not presume to judge; I do not say: It was this side or that which started it; I don't blame the escalation on Israel or the Palestinians; I say that this escalation must be stopped or at least that its efforts must be attenuated," he said.

"It is necessary to prevent," he added, "the occurrence of events as tragic as the bombardment of Beirut, which reached a level that exceeds anything experienced in this part of the world in recent years. I want an end to this sacrifice of human lives, both in Israel and in Lebanon, among both the Israelis and Palestinians," he concluded.

The PS stated in a communique published on Wednesday evening that it "is assessing the extreme gravity of the confrontations presently taking place in Lebanon and on the Israeli border. It condemns bombings by whichever side and particularly deplores the very large number of casualties among the Lebanese civilian population." It "denounces the policy of refusing any dialogue being pursued by the Menahem Begin government. It joins all those demanding the immediate introduction of a cease-fire until Lebanon's security and sovereignty and, above all, the inviolability of its borders and airspace have been guaranteed."

Cease-Fire Lauded

NC242029 Paris AFP in English 2011 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 24 Jul (AFP)--The French Government today expressed its satisfaction over the cease-fire in southern Lebanon.

A government spokesman recalled that the cessation of hostilities there came in response to a Security Council appeal supported by France, adding that what mattered now was "that the return of calm be used for extending security to all of Lebanon, for the benefit of all Lebanese and those to whom that country is offering asylum"--the latter a transparent reference to the Palestinians.

"Taking advantage of these new conditions," the spokesman added, "the Lebanese Government should now be in a position to pursue its action towards the reestablishment of its authority over the totality of its territory so that the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon be respected."

"The French Government," the spokesman concluded, "recalls that it is ready to contribute its assistance to the legal Lebanese authorities with a view to reinforcing the means at the latter's disposal in accomplishing that task."

ASSEMBLY SET TO DEBATE SAHARA RECOGNITION

PM270728 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] The National Assembly will examine the question of recognizing the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] in the fall, Alain Vivien, PS deputy and chiarman of the study group on West Sahara problems, announced on 16 July at the press conference held by the Association of Friends of the SDAR.

Like Vivien, Jallaud, secretary general of the association, expressed the hope that the new French Government will act to restore peace by reconciling the two sides in the conflict. They also advocated the suspension of French military aid to Morocco. Jallaud suggested that a Polisario office be opened in Paris.

Finally, Salim Ka'id, who was representing the Polisario at the conference, reaffirmed his organization's desire to open direct negotiatons with Morocco as soon as possible.

LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, SECRETARY DEPARTS

NC231701 Paris AFP in English 1648 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 23 Jul (AFP)--Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turkayki arrived here today from Rome, two days after the arrival in France of Libya's other leading diplomat, Foreign Secretary 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi.

At-Turayki refused to make any comment about the purpose or duration of his visit, which was believed, according to a reliable source, to be merely a simple stopover. It was not known if he would have any official contacts while in France.

The minister is responsible for relations with countries where Libya still has conventional embassies, essentially in Africa and Eastern Europe, while Mr al-'Ubaydi is responsible for those where they have been transformed into people's bureaus.

The French Foreign Ministry today refused to make any statement on talks Mr al-'Ubaydi had yesterday with French Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot. Mr al-'Ubaydi left Paris today before Mr at-Turayki's arrival.

The French Government decided last week to ease commercial contacts with Libya, which had been perturbed, but demanded withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad and restoration of the French Embassy in Tripoli, sacked last year, as a condition for political normalisation.

SOVIET DIPLOMAT, FAMILY GRANTED ASYLUM IN FRANCE

NC241452 Paris AFP in English 1447 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 24 Jul (AFP)--Soviet diplomat Alekseyevich Pleshakov and his family have been granted political asylum in France, a well-informed source said today.

Mr Pleshakov, 42, has worked at the Paris-based Secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The request for asylum was made three weeks ago, the source said. During early June, Mr Pleshakov was given the order to return to Moscow. He then reportedly decided to seek permission for himself, his wife and his son to stay in France.

MITTERRAND NOTES PLANS FOR NEW NUCLEAR SUBMARINE

LD241548 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] There will be a seventh French nuclear submarine between 1985 and 1990, intimated Francois Mitterrand after his visit onboard Le Terrible at Ile Longue base near Brest. Hinting at the capability of this seventh nuclear submarine, Francois Mitterrand stated this would undoubtedly represent a sufficient deterrent force for France. He confirmed that a second nuclear attack submarine would be launched on 1 September.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS MINISTER TO VISIT POLAND

PM241615 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Jul 81 p 6

[Text] According to informed circles, External Relations Minister Cheysson has agreed in principle to a visit to Poland, which is to take place in the first 2 weeks of September, after the tour of Central America, which has already been announced, and before the start of the UN General Assembly in New York. It is the only visit to the Eastern bloc so far planned by the external relations minister who has stated that relations with Moscow cannot be considered "normal" while Soviet troops are in Afghanistan.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES BILL OUTLAWING SECRET SOCIETIES

AU241555 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 24 Jul (ANSA)--The Rome government approved legislation today outlawing secret societies like the Propaganda-Two Masonic Lodge, the issue of the biggest scandal in Italy's post-war history.

The bill approved by the government today, which becomes effective only after receiving Parliament endorsement, was once of the key points on Spadolini's platform, the part in which he pledged to clean-up the public administration.

According to the terms of the new law, anyone who has "promoted or directed" a secret society may be punishable with between one to five years in jail and will be barred from public office for the same period. The same sentence was also provided for members of secret societies or anyone caught proselytizing for them.

The bill specifically calls for the disbandment of the P-2 lodge and outlaws any attempts to recreate it once it is disbanded.

Justice Minister Clelio Darida disclosed today that the bill, once it is turned into law, will not be retroactive and therefore will not cover the suspected misdeeds of P-2 leaders or civil servants associated with the lodge.

POLISH PRIMATE SAYS RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT GOOD

AU251532 Rome ANSA in English 1513 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 25 Jul (ANSA)--The situation in Poland is very difficult but the Polish Episcopacy is faithful to the policy of Cardinal Wyszynski, to the gospel, to the holy father and to the teachings of the church, the bishop of Warsaw and primate of Poland, Msgr Josep Glemp, told the Vatican Radio today. The Polish Episcopacy, he added, "must look to the signs of the time to always be near the people of God and the working class."

Msgr Glemp, who is in Rome for a period of rest, also said that contrary to Wyszynski, who was well accepted by Polish authorities only towards the end of his life, he has "begun well, without difficulties. I am ready, however, to take the cross, because it is possible that this situation will change" Glemp concluded.

PSDI'S LONGO ADVOCATES FIRM STAND AGAINST SOVIETS

AU261935 Rome ANSA in English 1845 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 26 Jul (ANSA)--Italian Social Democrat Party Secretary Pietro Longo said Sunday that the latest Soviet proposal for a reduction of its SS-20 missiles confirms the validity of the 1979 NATO decisions.

Commenting on the proposal made by Soviet Marshal Dimitri Ustinov Saturday in PRAVDA, Longo said the call for a reduction in Soviet European theater missiles "confirms the validity of the decisions reached by NATO in 1979, that engotiations can be held with the Soviets only from a position of real strength." According to Longo, the Italian Government did well to constantly follow this line and reiterate it clearly at the recent Ottawa summit.

The PSDI secretary also launched a broadside at Italian Communists whom he charged accept the Soviet attitude without discussion. "Had it been up to them, the Soviet Union could have calmly continued to install SS-20 missiles and NATO would have fallen into the supine condition of passivity and dangerous inferiority, a serious risk for detente and peace in Europe," the secretary concluded.

ANGOLAN DELEGATION ARRIVES TO MEET WITH PCP

LD251540 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1300 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] A delegation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] has arrived in Lisbon at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP]. The delegation is headed by Lucio Lara, a leading member of the MPLA, who will be one of the main speakers at a PCP-sponsored friendship rally to be held at the Lisbon's sports pavillion tomorrow. PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal is also due to address the rally.

EANES REMINDS ARMY OF ROLE OF PEOPLE

LD251551 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1500 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Speaking at the headquarters of the Lisbon Light Artillery Regiment this morning at a ceremony marking army day, the president of the republic said that in times of crisis--whatever the crisis may be--it is the people who in the final analysis dictate the solution: [Begin recording] The Portuguese people have shown, against all the elitists in various political quarters who sought to call into the question the people's own political maturity, that they know what they want. Above all they have shown that they know that the power they delegate in the elections is temporary and can be revoked when necessary, in accordance with the constitution. [end recording]

President Ramalho Eanes also seized the opportunity to stress again that it is the armed forces' duty to take part in the democratic regime: [Begin recording] There is no more room, either in theory or in practice, for the military institution or any group of military men to claim the role of interpreter of the people's will when the people, in discernment of the democratic rules, find their own expression with no need for any intermediaries. [end recording]

SOCIALIST PARTY REJECTS PCP PROPOSALS ON TALKS

LD261120 Lisbon in Portuguese to Timor Macao and Australia 1000 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] The Socialist Party has rejected the Portuguese Communist Party's proposals for political negotiations on the grounds that the proposals were neither realistic nor acceptable since they were made, quote, for publicity purposes and were not based on democratic principles and constitutional provisions. According to a communique issued at the end of a meeting of the Socialist Party's national committee, the Communist Party's proposals to negotiate on a possible alternative to the present government were aimed at a monotonous repetition of slogans for exclusive consumption by the less enlightened sectors of the party's own political clientele.

The Socialist Party's national committee condemned on the other hand the campaign against the country's democratic and parliamentary institutions which has been waged from various quarters and not always with the same goals.

The socialists' communique also criticizes the government's economic policies, stressing the cabinet's weakness in the economic sphere and its inability to respond adequately to the present international situation and overcome successfully the legacy of the first government of the Democratic Alliance.

CDS TO CONTINUE WORKING WITHIN ALLIANCE

PM241117 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jul 81 p 3

[Excerpt] Freitas do Amaral asserted in Aveiro yesterday the absolute need for the existence of the Democratic Alliance, in which, he maintained, the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] has a leading and essential role. In addition, in a communique distributed at the conclusion of the national council meeting which took place in that city over the weekend, the CDS asserts its readiness and disire to continue to share the Democratic Alliance's government responsibilities.

Moreover, the centrist leader said in statements to Portuguese radio-television [RTP] that he has no doubts that "the Democratic Alliance alone is the solution for the 1982 local elections, the 1984 legislative elections and the 1985 presidential elections."

Speaking at a public meeting commemorating the CDS' seventh anniversary at the Aveiro theater, the Christian Democratic Leader said that, like his party, he is deeply committed to maintaining the coalition and unity of the three parties comprising the Democratic Alliance.

However, this public stance on the part of the centrist chairman did not prevent Freitas do Amaral's having unequivocally expressed his dissatisfaction with the current government's prime minister and activity during the national council meeting on the previous day. According to what DIARIO DE NOTICIAS learned from a prominent centrist leader who took part in the proceedings, the CDS chairman even disputed the line of argument of Basilio Horta, who earnestly defended the government.

Despite concluding after 0300 hours, the CDS national council meeting, which, as is known, took place on Saturday, did not get beyond debating the first item on the agenda--analysis of the political situation.

In a communique distributed at the conclusion of the meeting, the CDS national council states that it is aware of the need to respond to the Portuguese people's expectations, and acknowledges "the existence of difficulties--which the spirit of the Democratic Alliance requires be rapidly surmounted--believing that the Social Democratic Party, the CDS and the Popular Monarchist Party will commit themselves totally to this."

In addition to expressing "complete political solidarity" with the CDS parliamentary group, the national council "vigorously" condemns in the communique the Council of the Revolution's repeated rejection of the law delimiting the public and private sectors, maintaining that the council's stance "means in practice a grave abuse of power contrary to the people's will and the country's development."

The communique also states that that the national council decided to praise especially "the work, dedication and merit of the CDS members of the government."

For his part, Freitas do Amaral told RTP yesterday that the CDS "does not advocate electoral coalitions with third parties outside the Democratic Alliance, does not accuse its partners of adopting stances similar to those of the Communist Party, nor does it threaten government alliances with the Socialist Party to gain room for tactical maneuvering against its Democratic Alliance partners." In the Christian Democratic leader's opinion, the CDS' aim "is the maintenance, strengthening and expansion of the Democratic Alliance."

CARRILLO SURVEYS PROSPECTS FOR THE PCE CONGRESS

PM241618 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 19 Jul 81 p 11

[Article by PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo: "Eurocommunism Means Being More Communist and More Democratic"]

[Text] Two fundamental tasks confront the 10th PCE Congress:

The first is how to help to develop and consolidate the process of democratic change, that is, to tackle the economic crisis, the autonomy process, antiputschist and anti-terrorist action and the democratization of the state.

The second is how to strengthen the party, renewing it without losing its distinguishing features.

The debate on this set of issues is proceeding in the most open and free manner: so much so that the press has been able to convey the image of a communist party in a state of crisis, stemming from the traditional cliches which present us as hermetic, authoritarian and monolithic, although the experience of the transition indicates quite the contrary.

In my opinion it is beyond doubt that the 10th congress will confirm the Eurocommunist strategy, which means independence, pluralist and democratic socialism and full sharing of responsibility in the Spanish process of change.

The debate on the party will be more complex. Its real essence will not be the issue of more or less renewal or more or less democracy but that of what kind of party we are going to build.

A party which will be a reflection of the society in which we live, or a party which will be the political instrument of the working class and of the social sectors united with it which wish to transform society?

The choice which is made determines the rest. The idea of a party that is a reflection of society could cause a policy to be made by and for the sake of those at the top, in which the principal link between the party and the masses would be the elected officials and not the grassroots organizations and work in the mass movements; it could also lead to several distinct political groups--let them be called tendencies or currents--functioning within the party, while the great mass of members remain passive and remote, not taking part and acting at most as a mass of voters who vote for one or another group according to the circumstances, as happens in party-voter relations in society.

Obviously this concept contradicts the idea of a vanguard party in which all members are in varying degrees protagonists in a joint revolutionary blueprint with which we all identify; it creates a dynamic of internal confrontations whose consequences we have seen in the attack on Jordi Sole Tura in Catalonia, and which could cause splits; it brings into the party all the defects of the worst customary politics--behind-the-scenes pacts, logrolling and unprincipled agreements for sharing out power.

Under present conditions, the abandonment of our concept of a vanguard party would lead not so much to another kind of party as to the disintegration of the party which we have, shaken on the one hand by the attraction of power, luring it toward aligning itself with one of the big blocs, and on the other hand by what we might term the Mitterrand syndrome, or, in other words, the idea that the PCE is an instrument historically superseded by social democracy.

Hence if the issues concerning the party are not resolved, preserving its concept of a vanguard party, inspired by creative revolutionary Marxism--not by dogmas--which is the instrument of the transformation of society, with a great breadth of discussion and nuances, but without splitting up into subgroups and maintaining its cohesion and its discipline in action, it will be of little use for the general resolutions to repeat over and over again that we are Eurocommunists, because in fact we will be burying the possibility of a strong Eurocommunist party.

But, moreover, the phenomenon of the disintegration of the political parties of the constitutional spectrum in the midst of a society with the problems which Spanish society has would simply contribute under these circumstances to helping those who are nostalgic for the dictatorship and are dreaming of a coup.

The PCE is an essential component of the Spanish left. Its distinguishing features have deep historical roots: opposition to imperialist war, defense of the Great October Socialist revolution and criticism of social democracy, which, having attained power in many countries, had confined itself to being the faithful manager of capitalism. We fully accept these historical roots.

At the same time, the PCE's tradition confirms us as a party which has defended democracy by all means in changing historical situations and which has worked for unity between socialists and communists.

It is for this reason that our differences with the existing models of socialism center today on the problem of democracy, which for us is essential, and the concept that in order to effect the socialist transformation of society in industrialized Europe it is necessary to defend and enhance democracy and surmount the split in the working class, achieving unity of the left and among all the progressive forces, and that currently the essential aim is to maintain peace and head toward a new world economic order which will surmount the tremendous disparities bequeathed to us by colonialism and imperialism.

Another feature of our party is its organization, its militant nature and its fighting spirit, which are condensed in the principle of democratic centralism.

Without the component of such a party, the Spanish left would fall under the lethal influence of social democratic ideology.

I am confident that the 10th congress will confirm all these features; that is, essentially, those which make up Eurocommunism.

NO DETERIORATION SEEN IN RELATIONS WITH UK

LD231959 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1730 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] The diplomatic incident that has arisen between Spain and Great Britain as a result of the announced stopover by Prince Charles in Gibralter after his wedding will not mean a deterioration in relations between the two countries nor will it affect the negotiations for Spain's possible entry into NATO. Statements to this effect were made by the director of the Diplomatic Information Office, Inocencio Felix Arias, to EFE.

The Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman has forestalled newspaper reports that the incident could have an influence on the present negotiations on Spain's entry into the Common Market and the Atlantic defense organization.

Arias added that although it is hoped that neither bilateral relations for Spain's European aspirations will in any way be affected, it is clear that the gesture by King Juan Carlos not to attend the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana is completely justified and applauded by all Spaniards.

DENMARK

PARTIES ISSUE DECLARATION ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

PM241107 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 21-22 Jul 81 p 5

[Solveig Rodsgaard report: "Joint Conservative-Liberal Declaration on Nuclear-Free Zone"]

[Text] "There is nothing new. I only stated the views--which are the government's views--on the question of investigating the possibility of an expanded nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries in the broader European context. There were some questions about this and I answered them. I have nothing else to say. We have no concrete plans which we are about to launch. We are simply taking an interest in the matter and want to look at the possibilities which arise."

These few comments were made by Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen after a long meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee at which the prime minister clarified his statements on a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries.

The prime minister's statements are interpreted as an admission that the Social Democratic Party will continue to pursue foreign and security policy together with a number of parties in the Folketing, including the Conservatives, Liberals, Center Democrats and the Christian People's Party, all of whom have strongly dissociated themselves from the prime minister's statements at the Socialist International meeting in Bonn last week.

The Liberals and Conservatives are critical of the prime minister's remarks in Bonn because they are of the opinion that they create uncertainty about Denmark's attachment to NATO.

After the Foreign Affairs Committee meeting, the two parties issued a joint declaration which must also be seen as further underlining Liberal-Conservative cooperation as an alternative to Social Democratic rule. The joint declaration was issued by former Foreign Minister Henning Christophersen, who is also chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and former Defense Minister Erik Ninn-Hansen.

In their opinion, there is no need for a separate Danish initiative on the question of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries.

"The Nordic countries are already nuclear free and no one wants to change this. The question of the Warsaw Pact nations' nuclear potential in the areas around the Nordic countries must be raised in the talks to be held between NATO and the Warsaw Pact on limiting tactical nuclear arms in Europe," the declaration stated. It ended: "If the government wishes to take a separate Danish initiative or to take part in a separate Nordic initiative, this should not happen before the Folketing has had the opportunity to discuss the matter."

The prime minister's remarks in connection with Denmark's NATO membership also have caused concern among Social Democrats on the party's rightwing. This was reported in BERLINGSKE TIDENDE on Sunday [19 July) and Social Democratic Folketing member Jytte Hilden from the leftwing of the party's Folketing group has called on these party colleagues to make themselves known.

After the meeting yesterday, the prime minister was asked about the concern on the rightwing. He said simply: "Yes, BERLINGSKE TIDENDE reported this. I have not discovered any concern at all in the Social Democratic Party on this issue."

SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL VISITS RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS

PM240934 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 17 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] A representative of the Polish Solidarity trade union movement yesterday visited the Danish Red Cross headquarters where he was briefed on the aid hitherto sent to the Polish Red Cross. Revised lists of materials needed by the Polish Red Cross were presented at the meeting. The need for medicines was stressed and the Nordic countries' Red Cross organizations presently are preparing new consignments of medicines and bandages which cannot be obtained in Poland.

FINLAND

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH HAIG

LD241114 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0500 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen agreed with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig on cooperation, including cooperation in winter navigation. The talks also dealt with the Nordic nuclear-free zone. Haig confirmed in the talks that he still has a negative attitude toward the zone project. (Aarne Tanninen) reports:

This is Washington. Although the agreement is termed a cooperation agreement in the transportation sector, in practice, it concerns primarily winter navigation, matters related to the use, maintenance and technology of icebreakers. Icebreakers are, thus, once again included in Finnish-U.S. relations. This is how Foreign Minister Vayrynen described the effects of the agreement:

[Begin recorindg] Experts from our countries can meet, exchange information, acquaint themselves with each other's experiences and achievements. We believe that this will be of (?positive) significance to both countries and, in addition, we hope that better contacts and knowledge between authorities and experts deciding on icebreaker technology will create preconditions for exports of our icebreakers to the United States. [end recording]

The United States has a fairly large icebreaker fleet and plenty of know-how concerning the building of icebreakers. There has been talk of cooperation for a decade and, so far, this is the most tangible step forward. Finnish experts firmly believe that when Finland gets a chance to show its own technology, it will be able to arouse real interest here. In other words, the good stuff will sell itself once knowledge of its spreads. An opportunity will soon present itself for spreading information, for the first U.S.-Finnish expert seminar on icebreakers will be held in the early autumn.

The meeting with Secretary of State Haig was fairly long, lasting about an hour. I asked whether the question of a nuclear-free north was discussed.

[Begin recording] Naturally, it was discussed, particularly because there has been a lot of public talk lately about a Nordic nuclear-free zone. At this meeting, both sides explained their views and, in this context, nothing new was expressed. [end recording]

The United States already stated very frankly to the Norwegian foreign minister that it opposes the plan for a northern Europe free of nuclear weapons. This negative attitude has, thus, now been reiterated to the Finnish foreign minister, with the reasons for it. The reasons are that the debate alone may, so the [words indistinct] states, hamper the forthcoming talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on the so-called Euromissiles. The United States thus fears that its negotiating position will be weakened if this sort of debate continues among its allies. Whether the present U.S. Government really intends to start talks with the Soviet Union on arms limitation has been one of the central topics (?of dispute) in the foreign political debate in Europe and the United States.

This is what the Finnish foreign minister has to say on this matter:

[Begin recording] I received the very clear impression that the present administration is willing to have negotiations. The first high level contact will be in New York during the UN General Assembly session when Foreign Ministers Haig and Gromyko will meet and, in the future, there will be more contacts. Haig made this very clear and he assured me that this is also the stance of the U.S. President. They really do want to have talks, to negotiate and be in contact with the Soviet Union. [end recording]

NORWAY

POLL SHOWS MAJORITY FAVORS NUCLEAR-FREE NORDIC

PM270729 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 17 Jul 81 p 7

[Thor Viksveen report: "69 Percent in Favor of Nuclear-Free Zone"]

[Excerpt] More than two-thirds of those interviewed in an opinion poll are in favor of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area. Sixtynine percent are in favor, 14 percent are against. This is the result of an opinion poll carried out by the Norwegian opinion research institute for ARBEIDERBLADET. Six percent replied that it makes no difference whether such zones come into existence or not. Ten percent answered "don't know."

This is the first time this question has been asked in an opinion poll. The comments which ARBEIDERBLADET collected show that many people think that the support for the Labor Party's proposal is amazingly high.

Of particular interest is the fact that the proposal wins the support of a majority of voters in all parties. There is even a majority within the Conservative Party--57 percent--in favor of the nuclear-free zone proposal despite the fact that the party leadership has come out strongly against the idea. Twentythree percent of the Conservative voters interviewed are against the zone. The rest replied "makes no difference" or "don't know." Among Labor Party voters 75 percent say 'yes' to nuclear-free zones, 10 percent said 'no.' Support in the Socialist Left Party is total--100 percent. In the parties of the center, there is also a majority in favor of the proposal--86 percent in the Liberal Party, 67 percent in the Center Party and 61 percent in the Christian People's Party.

ARBEIDERBLADET WARNS AGAINST ANTI-AMERICANISM

PM221529 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 17 Jul 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Nuclear-Free Zones"]

[Text] At present, the Norwegian opposition is trying--not without a deal of schadenfreude--to make domestic political capital out of the cool reception given in several NATO lands to the Norwegian proposal for nuclear-free zones. An initiative which ought to unite people in joint exertions across party boundaries is now being used in the skirmishes leading up to the election campaign. In an age when the need for new ideas to help achieve control over the arms race is greater than ever, that peculiar Norwegian political provincialism once again comes to the fore. We must be content to express the hope that constructive contributions will soon come from the opposition.

The Labor Party's nuclear-free zone proposal has by no means been put aside. It is a point in its manifesto which will require the party's commitment for the whole of the coming Storting term. There will be many junctures in the work for international disarmament in the next few years, which will revitalize the proposal. The party has never bound the idea to a definite package solution. When U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig says that introducing the question at this precise moment in time could complicate the coming negotiations on nuclear arms in Europe, this doesn't necessarily mean that the proposal has been shelved and that it will not be possible to win greater sympathy for it from our allies.

The Reagan administration's foreign policy line has rightly frightened many people. However, very recently there have been signals that the U.S. Government--at least in the field of disarmament--is willing to choose another line than that of confrontation. The speech Alexander Haig delivered on the same day that Knut Frydenlund talked with him in New York has opened the door for disarmament initiatives in an otherwise ICY international atmosphere. The United States is willing to begin negotiations toward the end of the year aimed at preventing or reducing the deployment of new nuclear arms in Europe. Haig has announced support for the French proposal for a European disarmament conference and he has in principle indicated that the U.S. Government is interested in talking to the Russians once again about the SALT treaties.

Both Prime Minister Harlem Brundtland and Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund have pointed out that disarmament work is a continuous process in which many difference steps could lead to a halt in the arms race. The Norwegian zone proposal must be seen in this light. Nothing must be done which could create difficulties for the imminent negotiations on nuclear arms in Europe. If the zone proposal should turn out to have a disruptive influence on these negotiations instead of being a constructive and positive element in them, it goes without saying that no one is served by keeping the issue alive at precisely this juncture. However, the proposal could be raised with new weight in connection with a European disarmament conference, for example.

Regardless of which regime is in power in the White House, it would be be possible to realize the notion of nuclear-free zones without the understanding of the U.S. administration. Haig's current dismissive attitude must not lead us into a cliche-ridden anti-Americanism. It is now more important than ever before to continue influencing Washington to create greater understanding for the proposal.

It is also important that the growing peace movement here in Norway bears this in mind. The fact that so many people nowadays are united in their demand for a "no" to nuclear arms is precisely because they have succeeded in uniting in action across ideological boundaries. It is important that this unity should be preserved.

Today ARBEIDERBLADET publishes an opinion poll which reveals extraordinary high support for the zone proposal. A total of 69 percent support the proposal. And the majority of voters in all parties--including the Conservatives--are in favor of the proposal. The results are really a salute to the Labor Party because it has shown the capacity for rethinking on disarmament.

This breadth of support, which is an absolute prerequisite for success in future endeavors can only be preserved, however, if we make the same demands on and show the same openness to all involved in the work toward disarmament.

VOA CRITICIZED FOR ANTI-CYPRIOT PROPAGANDA

NC270706 Nicosia O ANEXARTITOS in Greek 27 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Once again the "Voice of America" radio station becomes the carrier of Turkish propaganda against the Republic of Cyprus. In last week's broadcasts, this radio station referred to Denktas' visit to Ankara and described him as "the president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus."

It stated, "Denktas, his official title is president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, was received..." etc. This is what the "Voice of America" reported.

This is not the first time that this radio station for U.S. propaganda strikes at Cyprus in an underhanded way. Earlier--once again after one of our denunciations--the U.S. administration apologized to the Government of Cyprus for the anti-Cypriot broadcasts of the "Voice of America."

This radio station relays its programs from Rhodes. In 1964, under the prime ministership of Yeoryios Papandreou and under the instructions of the minister to the prime minister of that time the present chairman of PASOK, Andreas Papandreou, the operation of this radio station was prohibited because at that time it had also conducted anti-Cypriot propaganda.

SPOKESMAN DENIES ARMS CARGO IN DOWNED PLANE

NC261123 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 26 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The Argentine plane which crashed into the Soviet Union a week ago had used Larnaca airport on its flights from Tel Aviv to Teheran, but not on its last flight, the government spokesman said yesterday.

The Soviet news agency TASS said that an "unidentified" plane had entered Soviet air space from the direction of Iran and ignored warning from Soviet air control and eventually collided with Soviet planes, crashed and caught fire.

Subsequently the Argentine Foreign Ministry had announced that the aircraft was a cargo plane on contract work and was on the Teheran-Larnaca route.

The government spokesman yesterday confirmed that the plane had first used Larnaca airport for refuelling, coming from Tel Aviv on its way to Teheran, and declared, according to documents, that it was carrying 6750 kgs of pipes. It used Larnaca airport again on July 13 and on the day after, July 14, declaring it carried no cargo.

The spokesman denied any knowledge about the plane carrying any arms cargo, as some press reports suggested. He explained that a civil plane belonging to a member state of the ICAO (International Aviation Organisation) needs no prior permit from the civil aviation of a country for special landing for refueling.

PAPER CLAIMS TURKISH MOVEMENTS ON GREEN LINE

NC251102 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 25 Jul 81 p 8

[Text] KIRIKAS has received a morning report from Turkish sources that, since last evening and all night, extended movements were noted of the Turkish occupation troops in the Turkish occupied territories. The movement was especially obvious in urban centers and, specifically, in Nicosia.

According to the same reports, only troops from Turkey were participating in the movements together with tanks which were patrolling the streets of Nicosia's Turkish quarters until the early morning hours today.

In fact, in some cases tanks moved in streets inside the green line despite the fact that it is considered a demilitarized zone and on the basis of the cease-fire both sides are bound not to move troops in these areas. In this connection, it is expected that the Cypriot Government will today submit a relevant demarche to the United Nations.

Spokesman Denies Claim

NC251105 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] An official statement has denied a report by an afternoon newspaper that last evening tanks of the Turkish occupation troops moved in the streets of Nicosia's Turkish quarter and along the so-called green line. The statement added that it concerned two tracked vehicles of the United Nations Peace Force that were carrying out a patrol along the green line.

DENKTAS RETURNS FROM TURKEY, MAKES STATEMENT

TA241354 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] President Denktas today returned to the Federated State after talks in Ankara with Turkish Government officials on the Cyprus problem.

In a statement at Ercan state airport, Mr Denktas described his talks as very constructive and useful. He said the Turkish Cypriot side would present to the Greek Cypriots meaningful and constructive proposals on the settlement of the Cyprus problem. He expressed the hope that the Greek Cypriots would act with similar intentions. He said, in connection with the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem, that a map was included in the proposals. The Turkish Cypriot negotiator at the Cyprus intercommunal talks, Mr Onan, and the Turkish ambassador in Cyprus, Mr Batu, who were in Ankara with President Denktas, also returned to the island.

Government Source Comments

NC241630 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 24 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The Turkish proposals for an overall solution of the Cyprus issue will be submitted on 5 August when a new meeting within the inter-Cypriot talks will be held. An authoritative government source stated this to I DHILINI today and added that yesterday's statement by Denktas has created an optimistic climate for progress on the Cyprus issue. The same source said: What is important now is the content of the Turkish proposals. He further said that these proposals must be truly constructive for the Greek side to accept them.

In answer to what is meant by "truly constructive" proposals, the authoritative government source stated: "First, the territorial percentage that the Turks submit must be proportionate to their population." The source added the proposals must be related to the viability of the two communities and not be confined to some barren areas.

Asked whether the Greek side is also ready to discuss the constitutional issue in conjunction with the territorial issue, the source stated: "We are ready to discuss anything as long as there is a spirit of good will and reconciliation."

Meanwhile, we have information from informed diplomatic sources that the Turkish side's proposals were prepared by Ankara within the framework of the promises that Mr Turkmen made to the UN secretary general, the Greek foreign minister and other of his Western counterparts.

According to the same information, U.S. Secretary of State Mr Haig has assured his Cypriot counterpart, Mr Rolandhis, that the Turks have promised him that the proposals that Denktas will submit will be constructive, realistic and substantive.

Many Western governments that have excellent relations with Turkey have given these same assurances to the Cypriot Government.

Last, information we have received indicates that the efforts of Western officials will be turned toward the starting of substantive negotiations on the Cyprus issue with either side making concessions to achieve a viable solution.

Press Reactions

NC250948 [Editorial report] The following Greek Cypriot Greek-language dailies for 25 July carry comment on Denktas' statement that the Turkish Cypriot side will submit fresh proposals when the intercommunal talks resume.

O AGON carries a commentary entitled "The Turkish Proposals" stressing that "the fact that Denktas promises he will submit proposals should not lead to great hopes and expectations, because critical questions still continue to exist. Precisely when the proposals will be submitted is one question, under what conditions he will submit them is another." The commentary goes on to say that "Denktas reiterated that the proposals they will submit will be based on certain criteria, and specifically mentioned economic viability. Only a few days ago he said that the territories currently occupied by the Turks 'are hardly enough' for the Turkish Cypriots. Consequently, in the best of cases, when the proposals have been submitted, what one should expect is that the Turkish intentions will become apparent which, judging by Turkish statements, are not encouraging."

TA NEA carries a commentary entitled "The Deinternationalization" which notes "the fact that he will 'bring a new set of proposals which will not differ much from the other proposals and so forth' as Denktas stated the day before yesterday once again shows the intentions and the ways he follows in the procedure of the dialogue, something that this column has repeatedly stressed. The transfer of the date for the proposals or of the 'set' is quite obvious." The commentary explains that the delay in submitting the proposals puts the government in the position of "merely making official the withdrawal of the Cyprus problem from the United Nations" and that "the government seems to have lost a sense of time without understanding that the loss of time is used by the Turkish side extortionately and retroactively."

I ELEVTHEROTIPIA carries a front-page editorial entitled "Expectation and Prudence," stressing that "Denktas' statements mark a new phase which naturally is delicate and critical for the Cyprus problem and that there is an imperative need on our part to manifest supreme national responsibility." The editorial goes on to say: "Denktas said something and did not say something else. Soon it will be clear what he wanted to say, what he is proposing and what he is asking. Let us wait, avoiding hasty movements. We should be ready for the moment when the other side will clarify its position." The editorial concludes by noting that the government knows how to handle our problems prudently, "but it should be helped by the necessary cooperation of all. The confrontation of developments through a narrow party yardstick should be avoided; it should not be repeated. Cooperation, prudence and patriotism are currently needed."

ELEVTHERI KIPROS carries a commentary in its "Elevtheri Kipros" column, noting: "We do not know to what extent these proposals will differ from previous ones. But we do not believe the changes will be substantive and constructive unless the Turkish stance has changed so much--something we desire--that at last it wants a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem."

KIPRIANOU MAKES STATEMENT, DEPARTS FOR LONDON

NC241602 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] President of the Republic Spiros Kiprianou departed for London this afternoon to attend the wedding of the heir to the British throne, Prince Charles. Our correspondent reports:

[Begin recording] In a statement prior to his departure for London, President Kiprianou said:

[Begin Kiprianou recording] I am leaving for London today to attend, on invitation, the wedding of the heir to the British throne. On the occasion of my visit to London, I will meet with British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher, with whom I will exchange views on various matters of joint interests. I will have the opportunity to present our views on the Cyprus problem, particularly of the current delicate phase.

I will also meet the secretary general of the Commonwealth, in view of next September's Commonwealth conference in Australia. We will discuss various matters that will be dealt with at the conferences--many of which are very serious matters--including the Cyprus issue.

I will also have the opportunity, I hope, to meet with various other heads of state and heads of government who will be in London for the same reason.

In London, I will attend various observances organized by the Cyprus community, and I will speak at some meetings being organized on the occasion of my visit.

I will return to Cyprus next Thursday. [end Kiprianou recording]

The president of the republic was seen off at Larnaca Airport by Chairman of the House of Representatives Ladhas, by members of the cabinet, the British high commissioner, the chief of the National Guard, the chief of police, the Larnaca district commissioner and other officials. [end recording]

CSSR DEPUTY MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

NC241755 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Jablonski departed this afternoon after a 5-day visit to Cyprus. Prior to his departure, he visited with Acting President of the Republic Ladhas.

MISSING PERSONS COMMITTEE MEETS IN NICOSIA

TA242108 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] The committee in charge of investigating the missing persons issue in Cyprus has concluded its first round of meetings. According to a report by the Turkish Radio and Television Bureau in Cyprus, the committee, which is composed of a Turkish Cypriot, a Greek Cypriot and an International Red Cross representative, held its third meeting at Ledra Palace today. A statement issued after the meeting that lasted for about 2 1/2 hours said that rules regulating the committee's work were discussed.

The committee will begin its second round of meetings on 12 August.

KARAMANLIS COMMENTS ON DEMOCRACY RESTORATION DAY

NC241932 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] On the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the restoration of democracy in Greece, President of the Republic Karamanlis is giving a great reception at the presidential mansion this evening. On arriving at the site of the reception, the president of the republic replied to questions by Greek radio-televison contributor Kostas Serezis.

[Begin recording] [Question] Good evening, Mr President, and many happy returns.

[Answer] Greetings.

[Question] Every year on this evening, Mr President, you say something concerning this great anniversary. This year...

[Answer] I would prefer that others spoke about this day and not I.

[Question] Have you anything to say to us?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] this day has been linked with my name.

[Question] Today, Mr President, when democracy is 7 years old, how do you assess its course thus far?

[Answer] Satisfactory. Democracy in Greece was not restored painlessly. It has functioned thanks to the moderation and prudence of our people during the following years, and I would say by comparison with the past in a [word indistinct] manner.

[Question] How do you see democracy's future, Mr President?

[Answer] With optimism. Of course, it is understood that democracy's course will depend on the behavior of the parties and especially of the people.

[Question] That is, you see the future of democracy to be certain. Mr President, we insist a little on this point.

[Answer] I do not think that democracy can now be threatened by subversive forces. However, it can be weakened if the people do not protect it from excesses and demagogy.

[Question] In any case, Mr President, we do not conceal the fact--since you have referred to the people--that the people believe that your presence in the presidency constitutes a guarantee for democracy.

[Answer] The people should know that the responsibility for the future of this country and the cause of democracy is to be borne by them and not by me.

[Question] Thank you very much, Mr President, and again many happy returns.

[Answer] In any case, democracy's course so far allows us to be optimistic about the future. [end recording]

The reception is being attended by the country's political and military leadership, representatives of the intellectual world and the productive classes and representatives of various other social groups.

MITSOTAKIS STATEMENT UPON RETURN FROM ROMANIA

NC251836 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1100 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis returned satisfied from his official visit to Romania at noon today. Deputy Foreign Minster Rendis received him at the airport. In Romania, Mr Mitsotakis was received by President Ceausescu, and discussed bilateral and international issues with his Romanian counterpart, Mr Andrei.

Speaking to journalists after his arrival, Mr Mitsotakis said that his visit to Romania will result in the further development of the two countries' relations which, of course, are excellent. He said: Cooperation between the two countries is not only developing in the economic sector. I was given the opportunity to exchange views with my counterpart, Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei not only on bilateral and Balkan issues but also on general world problems. Mr Mitsotakis added: Our talks were cordial, friendly and frank. We exchanged views on these issues, each of us from his own point of view, each of which is of course different since we represent two countries with different political, social and economic systems. However, this does not prevent both our countries from being inspired with the desire to help in the efforts for detente and peace. Mr Mitsotakis stressed: This, in a few words, is the significance of my visit to Romania.

I must also add, the foreign minister continued, that we have frequent contacts on all levels with Romania. We also hold consultations on official levels for special issues, like the sea laws, the Madrid conference, meetings at the ministerial and prime ministerial levels, and particularly meetings of the two presidents, Mr Karamanlis and Mr Ceausescu, who were the first to inaugurate the policy of the Greek-Romanian friendship. It is characteristic that five such meetings have been held so far and probably a sixth visit will take place, with Mr Ceausescu visiting Greece next year.

Answering a question on whether inter-Balkan cooperation was discussed and how he sees its development, Mr Mitsotakis said: Of couse I discussed it, because it is one of the fundamental problems. I would say that the Greek policy of opening up toward the socialist countries, and particularly the Balkans, within the framework of a multifacted foreign policy serves a basic a[illegible], that is, to change the Balkans, which historically were a disturbed region with many pockets of anomaly and danger, to a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation among their countries. This policy was inaugurated by Konstandinos Karamanlis after the restoration of democracy, and Mr Ceausescu was one of the first that embraced this policy. Mr Mitsotakis continued: This policy is not only based on good bilateral relations but also on an effort toward multilateral cooperation which has been underway and is being continued.

Recently we had a meeting in Sofia where we dealt with transportation matters. There is an identity of views on continuing this effort with a meeting in Bucharest next year where energy and raw materials issues will be discussed. I want to point out that the Romanians agree specifically with us in the inter-Balkan cooperation. They firmly support our efforts, and they are our first ally toward this direction.

In answer to a question on whether he intends to go abroad on other visits, Mr Mitsotakis replied: Today a foreign minister has many obligations. I have a large program of visits. But because summer is already here and the elections will follow, I am obliged to confine them to the minimum. Thus, I will definitely go to Cyprus next Friday for a visit that we all in the government consider very improtant. In September I am compelled, for many reasons, to go to the yearly UN Assembly where I will meet with, as has already been agreed upon, Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen.

Mr Mitsotakis continued: As for the rest, the day after tomorrow we expect French Deputy Foreign Minister on European Affairs Mr Chandernagor on a 2-day visit to Greece. FRG Foreign Minister Genscher will definitely come at the end of August on an official visit.

Most probably French Foreign Minister Cheysson will come in the middle of September. These contacts, of course, are not few but are taking place exactly because I limit my time. Moreover, I will take this opportunity to tell you, Mr Mitsotakis said, that a foreign minister is compelled today to make at least a monthly visit to Brussels to follow the international conferences of NATO and the United Nations, and he is compelled particularly to preserve contacts concerning bilateral relations. Because our country has good relations with the world, with all of Europe, with all socialist countries irrespective of political system, a foreign minister is compelled to visit and receive visitors.

He concluded: I would like to tell you that personal contacts help much in exercising foreign policy. It is very different when one holds direct talks with one's counterpart than when one communicates with documents that are cold and souless. Thus, with this significance, any foreign minister of any country, and particularly of a country like Greece, is compelled to make many visits abroad.

SPOKESMAN REPLIES TO TURKMEN ON TURKISH INVASION

NC242220 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] In an interview, Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen has expressed regret and surprise because President of the Republic Karamanlis stated that 20 July, the date of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, is a shame for Turkey. Turkmen added that despite his respect for the office and the personality of President Karamanlis, he is obliged to state that the entire world knows for whom the events of July 1974 are shameful.

Replying to Turkmen's statement, a government spokesman tonight made the following statement in Athens: The crime committed by the Greek junta is not an excuse for the crime committed by Turkey.

GOVERNMENT DENIES PERMISSION TO REPAIR SOVIET SHIP

NC251628 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 25 Jul 81 p 9

[Text] The government, fully conceding to NATO's demands, has definitely canceled the repair of the Soviet oceanograph ship (?Aitandor) at Khalkis shipyard. The ship had remained outside Khalkis for over a month awaiting permission for repairs. Permission was not granted and the Soviet ship left Wednesday night.

THREE TURKS SWIM RIVER, SEEK POLITICAL ASYLUM

NC250928 Paris AFP in English 0915 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Salonika, northern Greece, 25 Jul (AFP)--Three Turks swam a river into Greece in the middle of last night and asked for political asylum, saying they were fed up with living under the military regime in Turkey, police said today.

The two men and one woman, all in their 30's and all from Istanbul, crossed the Evros river into Grecian Thrace late last night.

They told authorities that in addition to their grudge against the military regime, which took over in a coup last September, they wanted to live in western Thrace because the Moslems of the region were "their brothers".

SOVIET FREIGHTER COLLIDES WITH LOCAL FERRYBOAT

TA251450 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1448 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Istanbul, 25 Jul (AA)--A Soviet freighter collided with a local ferryboat off the European shore of Istanbul Saturday morning. The Soviet freighter "Tanya Karpinskaya" was sailing across the Sea of Marmara toward the Bosporus when it hit the passenger ferry "Harbiye" on its way from the Galata bridge landing to the resort isle of Buyukada off the Anatolian shore of the city.

A large number of passengers were injured, but no deaths were reported. The Turkish ferry, damaged in the bow and starboard, was pulled ashore while the Soviet vessel anchored near the scene of collision pending investigation.

More on Collision

TA251533 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Istanbul, 25 Jul (AA)--Six passengers of the local ferry which was hit by a Soviet freighter south of the Bosphorus this morning were treated for slight injuries without being hospitalized.

Some of the passengers on the ferry, carrying weekend holiday-makers to Buyukada, put on life-jackets and jumped into the water following the collision. Port officials said the Soviet freighter had not requested a pilot for its passage up the Bosphorus.

GENERAL EVREN OBSERVES ERZURUM ARMY EXERCISE

TA241208 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] The exercise codenamed "independence or death," which was planned by the chief of the general staff's office and which was held near Erzurum's Askale district by the 3d Army command, ended today. Today's final part of the exercise was observed by head of state Gen Kenan Evren, National Security Council members Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer and Gendarmerie General Commander Gen Sedat Celasun as well as NATO Southeastern Allied Ground Forces Commander Gen Sedat Guneral.

During today's maneuvers, red units were parachuted down and blue units thwarted this operation and conducted a counterattack with the use of live ammunition. The shots fired by warplanes and the coordination between commando units and airborne units in mountainous terrain were successfully concluded.

Foreign military representatives and citizens from the surrounding settlements also observed the "independence or death" exercise.

Evren will leave Erzurum for Trabzon on the afternoon. Evren will address the public in Trabzon.

Addresses Public in Trabzon

TA242013 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Head of state Gen Kenan Evren's speech in Trabzon on 24 July--recorded]

[Excerpt] Dear citizens of Trabzon, my fellow countrymen: As has been the case in every region of our beloved country which we have visited, this meaningful audience you have created has renewed our determination to continue on the road to the goals which we promised to attain on 12 September.

This lofty nation has always embraced and encouraged those who have served it in the right manner. You are encouraging us. You are giving us strength. With this strength derived from you, we will deliver to the new administration a country that has been purged of anarchy and terror, that has based its economic development on strong foundations and that has attained a democratic parliamentary system.

However, I would also like to point out that, while doing so, we will not be rushed into doing things inadequately. I know while saying this that there will be adverse propaganda both inside and especially outside Turkey. Traitors, who have deserted their country and taken asylum in foreign countries and who have united with others of their ilk to form organizations at the expense of the destruction of their country, will use this as a means for propaganda as they use all other issues. They will say that we have not announced the program concerning our activities aimed at reestablishing democracy and that we have not announced the date of normal elections. Our friends also ask us the same question. This is the reply we give: We will announce it when the time comes. We will return to a democratic parliamentary system but we will not do it because you want it. We will return to democracy because this nation wants it and because it is an administrative system which best suits the nation. The second floor of a building is constructed after the first one. Do you know about their strongest desire? They want us to announce our plan now so that they can prepare their treacherous plans accordingly. We will not allow them to prepare such a plan. An army which is planning an attack does not announce the date and venue of its attack a few days in advance. We also are faced with an enemy. We will not announce our plan of attack in advance. We will announce it when the time comes and we will prevent them from preparing their plans. We are advancing with steps toward our goal within the framework of the plan and program which we announced in the beginning. These steps are always going forward. We have never taken any steps backward and we will not do so in the future either. We are sure of it.

Because some people have not lived through the tragic situation and because they were informed only through the brief news carried in the press and on radio and television, they cannot imagine what this nation has suffered. We know that many of our friends are giving various advice with the aim of helping us. We are much obliged. However, we want them not to believe the members of organizations who reside in their country. We want them to listen to the voice of the 45 million citizens living in Turkey. Fire burns where it strikes. Today it struck us. Tomorrow it may strike you. We do not wish it to strike you but, if it does, you will see how it burns its surroundings. If they do not wage an effective struggle against this anarchy and terror and if they are tolerant toward every illegal act committed, thinking it is a prerequisite of democracy--as was the case in our country--I am afraid this fire will burn them as well.

On this occasion, my dear fellow citizens, I would like--here, in your presence--to call on our patriotic citizens abroad. Do not pay any heed to attempts to continue destructive activities in the press, on the radio and television against the lofty Turkish nation and our beloved country. I call on you not to be affected by these disruptive voices until the country is transferred to an administration that will come to power through elections within a free democratic system to be established in accordance with the wishes of our nation and Ataturk principles. Our citizens in Turkey are not affected by this. However, our citizens abroad can be affected because they cannot see the daily occurences here. Therefore, I felt the necessity to call on them from here.

It is imperative to continue martial law throughout the country for a while longer until anarchy and terror are eradicated and until security is ensured in the whole of the country. I would like to clearly point out that martial law activities being carried out in accordance with the historic sense of responsibility of the Turkish Armed Forces are not the major duty of our armed forces. I have pointed out this fact many times in the past.

I am repeating it now and I will continue to repeat it. This is not our duty. It is our intention to transfer this duty to the normal security forces when the time is ripe. One fact should not be forgotten: The martial law administration--as stipulated in our Constitution--has had to [words indistinct] with forceful measures to fully ensure state security. The period of detention will be reduced in the near future.

More on Speech

TA251446 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1430 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Excerpts] 25 Jul (AA)--Head of state General Kenan Evren announced the 90-day detention period without appearance at court would be reduced soon. He made the announcement in a public address at the Black Sea port of Trabzon Friday, before returning to Ankara later in the evening.

With regard to the 90-day detention period without a court hearing, Evren said over the past 9 months in all of Turkey, only 1,500 out of a total of 49,000 detainees had been kept under custody for the full 90 days. Evren denied rumors that judges and public prosecutors would not be allowed to retire before the age of 65, and promised salaries for the judiciary would be improved.

The campaign against inflation had caused stagnation in some sectors, Evren admitted, and the government was taking measures to alleviate the situation for the worst-hit industries such as housing and the motor vehicle industry. One way to fight unemployment was to reduce the rate of population growth, which stood at 2.5 percent annually. The current population of 45 million was more than adequate for Turkey, and family planning was desirable, with two children per family a desirable goal.

SOURCES COMMENT ON DOWNED ARGENTINE CARGO PLANE

TA241707 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1648 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Ankara, 24 Jul (AA)--Sources close to Turkish authorities say the Argentinian cargo plane which crashed in Soviet airspace last Saturday had deviated from its authorized route over Turkey. The same sources acknowledged the aircraft had asked for permission to fly through Turkish airspace but had deviated into Soviet airspace as it was flying along the Turkish-Iranian border.

DENKTAS DEPARTS ANKARA AFTER TALKS ON CYPRUS ISSUE

TA241352 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] TFSC President Rauf Denktas, who arrived in Ankara on 21 July for talks on the Cyprus issue, concluded his contacts and returned to Cyprus today.

In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport before his departure, Denktas said an assessment of the Cyprus intercommunal talks was made during the talks in Ankara and that the economic and social problems of the Turkish Cypriot community were also discussed in detail. Noting that he is pleased with the outcome of the talks, Denktas said the results will also be evaluated in Cyprus. Denktas expressed the wish that the outcome of the talks in Ankara will prepare the ground for a settlement for the two communities in Cyprus and that they will bring peace.

In his statement, State and Deputy Prime Minister and Cyprus Coordination Council President Zeyyat Baykara said that all the problems concerning the two communities in Cyprus were discussed in detail during the meetings in Ankara and that a definite identity of views has been reached with regard to all matters. Baykara noted that the Turkish Government is confident that Denktas will resolve the problems in a positive manner.

Later, Denktas was seen off by Baykara to Lefkosa [Nicosia].

IRANIANS IN TURKEY VOTE AT EMBASSY, FAVOR RAJA'I

TA251546 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Ankara, 25 Jul (AA)--Seventy out of 86 votes cast by Iranians in Ankara were for Prime Minister 'Ali Raja'i, Iranian Embassy officials said.

The polling was held Friday afternoon after Turkish police removed a group of Bani-Sadr supporters, who raided the embassy grounds in the morning.

Eight of the votes were cast for 'Abbas Sheybani, while the remaining ballots were void, embassy officials added. The results were transmitted to Tehran.

ERBAKAN, NSP COLLEAGUES RELEASED; TRIAL CONTINUES

TA241912 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] At today's hearing on the National Salvation Party [NSP] case, a decision was made to release leader Necmettin Erbakan and mine of his colleagues who were being tried while in detention. The following suspects have been released together with Erbakan: Suleyman Arif Emre, Oguzhan Asilturk, Fehmi Cumalioglu, Sevket Kazan, Recai Kutan, Mustafa Yazgan, Thair Buyuk Korukcu, Temal Karamollaoglu and Ahmet Oguz.

A suit had been filed at the Ankara Martial Law Command 1st Military Court against Erbakan and 34 of his colleagues for attempting to transform the Republic of Turkey into a state based on religious principles, and for engaging in various activities toward this end. Some of the suspects were released some time ago.

The trial of Erbakan and his colleagues will continue without the suspects being under detention.

ABOUT 130 POLITICAL PRISONERS BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE

NC242036 Paris AFP in English 2021 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Ankara, 24 Jul (AFP)--About 130 jailed political extremists have begun a hunger strike over alleged torture by prison authorities, and about 19 are hospitalized in states of extreme weakness, reliable judicial sources said today.

The protest began in Mamak prison here on July 6 when 60 members of the Marxist Leninist Acilciler group refused to take food, sources said. Prosecutors are demanding the death sentences for 29 of them on terrorism charges.

News of the strikes emerged today in military court when five strikers did not appear as scheduled. A prisoner in court then told the judges about the strike.

Sources said the militants have vowed to fast "until death." Reports said they are denouncing "torture inflicted regularly during incessant interrogations." They also said that they have not been able to consult documents or take notes in preparing their defenses, sources said.

Those already hospitalized are in the Gulhane military hospital in Ankara. Besides the Acilciler group, the members belong to alleged terrorist groups such as the leftist Dev-Sol and Dev-Yol movements. An estimated 5,000 political prisoners are in three blocs of the military prison.

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FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

DW271337 Munich Bayerischer Rundfunk Network in German 1645 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Heinz Baeuerlein interview with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The last days of July, Mr Genscher, are generally calm politically. This is not the case this year; you have just returned from the Ottawa world economic summit meeting and are starting the negotiations on the 1982 budget. This alone is enough to be able to speak of high political activity. A third topic now has been added to all this: the letter addressed to the Federal Government from U.S. President Reagan in which the President assures that negotiations with the Soviet Union will open before the end of the year. Mr Foreign Minister, have you been hoping for this letter or, to phrase my question differently, have you also had difficulty so far in considering the U.S. attitude to be unequivocal?

[Answer] As far as the Federal Government is concerned, the U.S. attitude has always been unequivocal. We never doubted that the U.S. Government regards the negotiating as well as the counterarming parts to be indispensable components of the dual decision of 1979. But I do hope that the letter which the U.S. President sent the chancellor also will convince those in our country who have been harboring doubts, although it is certainly necessary to concede that some voices from the United States definitely nourished such doubts. But as I said, as far as the Federal Government is concerned, there has been no doubt at any time because as early as at the NATO foreign ministers conference in Rome, the U.S. receptiveness to negotiations was expressed quite clearly. In any event, I for my part very much welcome the fact that the United States wants arms limitation just as we do and that it also wants disarmament just as we do.

We in the FRG, and by that I don't mean just the Federal Government but all democratic parties, should now concentrate on ensuring that the manner of negotiations is also in keeping with our German security interests. Even if it is up to the United States alone to conduct these negotiations, we have nevertheless ensured that the European NATO partners will be comprehensively and equally engaged in determining the negotiating mandate and in observing the negotiations. You will probably recall that based on a German motion, a disarmament committee in NATO was set up in 1979 which at the time laid the groundwork for the dual decision, above all, with respect to the part involving negotiations. This disarmament committee now faces an additional and, at the same time, more important task in that it will, jointly with the United States, phrase the negotiating mandate and act as an observer at the negotiations.

In this connection, it is necessary to say that the three countries of Europe which have already declared their readiness to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles--the FRG, Great Britain and Italy--will play a special role in preparing the negotiating mandate and in observing the negotiations. I discussed this with my Italian and British counterparts, Colombo and Lord Carrington, in Ottawa. What we plan to do is to ensure close cooperation in this project so that our interests will be fully protected.

I believe that the German parties now have two levels on which they can actively support the Federal Government: first, by extending support in the preparations for the negotiations and the conduct of the negotiations; and second, by extending support to the Federal Government in its appeal to the Soviet Union to improve the chances of negotiations not only by its receptiveness to such negotiations but also by a readiness to disarm.

[Question] Reportedly--and you just said so--Reagan announced something in his letter which was already definite. Why is it that the U.S. President came out in such clear terms only now? Did this clarity develop in Washington only as time went by and were you and the chancellor able to contribute something in this regard in Washington?

[Answer] I must make it absolutely clear that while I was in Washington in March, the U.S. President expressed this to me in the same clear terms. I said so in public at the time. The same was done toward the chancellor in May and the same happened at the NATO conference. Still I believe that the letter is significant because it documents this once again and surely it will have an impact on public opinion, not only in the FRG but in Europe as a whole.

[Question] I am sure that you also expect Reagan's message to have some impact on domestic policy in Bonn as well. Will this make the so-called dual decision less prone to attack now and will it make the decision easier to promote? After all, the opponents of missile counterarming and the skeptics surely will say that it isn't enough to fix a date for negotiations, but that the will to achieve success is required.

[Answer] It is, after all, the Soviet Union which already has medium-range weapons while the West plans to deploy such weapons in 1983 at the earliest. In this connection, I wish to state quite clearly that the peoples on both sides naturally desire nothing more strongly than a mutual zero option, meaning the mutual renunciation of medium-range missiles. This is our negotiation objective in the alliance as well.

We call on the Soviet Union to contribute to the accomplishment of this objective of negotiations, first, by a halt to any further medium-range armament since any additionally deployed medium-range missiles renders the negotiations more difficult; second, by its receptiveness to the gradual reduction of its medium-range arms lead; and third, by the readiness to declare its assent--as the West has--to the verification of the implementation of agreements reached. I think that a statement now on allowing each side to carry out such verification on the other would constitute an essential contribution on the part of the Soviet Union to a positive influence on the climate of the negotiations and would thus be an important step toward building confidence.

I would like to state clearly once again that we are standing by our position--and by saying we, I mean the West--that negotiations must be conducted without any preconditions by either side. But it goes without saying that negotiations would be facilitated if the Soviet Union made up its mind and declared that it will halt the medium-range armament and gradually dismantle the weapons in place, but even more so if it would state even now that the implementation of the results of the negotiations can also be verified. After all, all of us know that distrust is the worst enemy of any reliable arms limitation agreements and of effective disarmament.

Consequently, really allowing the verification of whether the agreements are observed is foremost among the confidence-building measures. Any step in this direction constitutes an important step toward building confidence.

[Question] What you just said largely corresponds to what opposition leader Helmut Kohl said in defining his stance on Reagan's letter. Kohl said, or demanded, that following Reagan's definite promise, the Federal Government should at long last leave the Americans alone and turn to the Soviet Union with the purpose of stimulating Moscow's receptiveness to negotiations. To what extent would you be inclined to agree with the CDU? And moreover, didn't Willy Brandt already start this prodding in Moscow?

[Answer] I believe that from this aspect; too, it was quite appropriate and useful for Brandt to go to Moscow and to conduct talks there. After all, what he did there was draw attention to our concern. And the parties of the Bundestag do act on a common basis. I would like to remind you of the 25 May 1981 Bundestag resolution which states once again that results negotiated between the United States and the Soviet Union would be easier to accomplish if the Soviet Union would discontinue the construction and deployment of additional SS-20 missiles and gradually reduce the existing medium-range missiles. The resolution further states that the Bundestag supports the request on the subject submitted to the Soviet Union by the Federal Government.

What really matters now is for us, on the Western side, to complete the negotiating mandate and then conduct the negotiations without any interruption under equal cooperation by the European partners as observers of the negotiations and that we jointly appeal to the Soviet Union--the very country which has caused the problem by the forward deployment of its medium-range weapons--to contribute to the success of the negotiations by halting the medium-range armament as the first step and by the gradual reduction of its forward-placed armament with simultaneous receptiveness to verification as the second step.

The broader the political basis for this in our country, the better. I am firmly convinced that the discussion must now turn to these important elements of our security policy. I would like to add at this point that it must always be our objective to work toward a zero solution on both sides, that is, toward a mutual renunciation of medium-range weapons. As members of the government, we have no illusion in this respect. We are aware indeed how difficult this problem is and what obstacles need to be overcome. But I believe that, because of its responsibility, the FRG Government must leave no stone unturned to make any conceivable contribution to a change in security policy, a change which I would be inclined to interpret to mean that we will succeed after all in turning the 1980's into a decade of disarmament. We are willing, and by that I mean not only the Federal Government or the democratic parties in the Bundestag irrespective of their affiliation with the government or the opposition, but all partners in the Western alliance. And this adds up to a strong moral force.

The Soviet Union should realize that true readiness for peace and negotiations prevails over here and that a response to this readiness to negotiate would mean a great opportunity for the peoples of the world because if we succeed by these negotiations in halting medium-range missiles, the vicious circle of advance armament and counterarmament and renewed advance armament, this would encourage headway in other fields as well. You know that I said after the NATO foreign ministers conference in Rome that a signal had been sent there, the signal of Rome. This was and is a signal of the will for peace and cooperation and for detente and disarmament. I can definitely state that any indications of a positive response will be received constructively here.

COALITION PARTIES PREPARE FOR BUDGET TALKS

LD271150 Hamburg DPA in German 1034 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 27 Jul (DPA)--SPD and FDP Parliamentary Groups this morning in Bonn prepared to begin talks this afternoon on reorganizing federal finances.

Speaking to the SPD Parliamentary Group, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt again stressed the need for drastic economic measures, but also advocated using the investment part of the budget to reduce unemployment.

Speaking to his party's Parliamentary Group and Federal Executive, FDP Chairman and Vice Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher said it is necessary to stimulate investment in the interest of improving the labor market situation.

Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoeffer (SPD) presented to the Social Democratic deputies his plans for the 1982 federal budget with savings on the expenditure side, in particular in the social sector, of some DM11 billion, the appropriation of Bundesbank profit amounting to some DM5 billion and the increasing of revenue by raising taxes. His proposals involve a total overall expenditure of some DM21 billion and would lead to the desired goal of limiting new indebtedness to around DM26 billion and the total budget of from DM241 to 243 billion. It is reported that the FDP wants to achieve the same aims almost exclusively by reducing the expenditure side. It has considerable reservations about higher taxes.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE VIEWS SOVIET GAS DEAL

DW271405 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 27 Jul 81 p 9

[Commentary signed Vr.: "A Political Deal"]

[Text] Economics and politics often are so close together that the one cannot be separated from the other. Grant', the gas pipeline deal between European companies and the Soviet Union is, above a , a matter concerning the companies involved and economists surely were right in demanding that people desist from intruding into the economic realm with political arguments. Yet, on the other hand, the last negotiations make it quite clear that this deal will be possible only with considerable interest subsidies (through the ceiling of the Federal Bank). True, jobs will be safeguarded or created, desolute companies will be put on more solid ground, yet this will be done under conditions which are in keeping with other yardsticks than laws of the market. If exporters and other bank patrons now get excited and say that they are denied similar assistance, one must indeed ask: Aren't they right?

At the summit meeting in Ottawa, the Americans, for the last time, warned against this transaction. Their concern is backed by the hard political core that a country which becomes 30 percent dependent on Soviet deliveries in its natural gas supply is prone to political blackmail. This argument has an explosive penetrating force. All attempts at refuting it so far have failed to be convincing. This newspaper has always drawn attention to the fact that the Soviets, at least, will hold a remarkable threatening potential. Maybe a bit of political leeway of action is being surrendered in return for an economic advantage which is hard to be offset against it, especially since it is not supposed to be attained at market conditions.

Satisfaction will now prevail in the upper management floors of companies participating in this deal. This is comprehensible because there they have to have the well-being of the individual company in mind above everything else. But anybody viewing the well-being of the citizens in a comprehensive political way will be unable to push apprehensions aside.

FRANCE, MEXICO AGREE ON OIL TRADE RESUMPTION

PM270906 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Jul 81 p 26

[Text] The French Oil Company will resume its oil purchases from Mexico beginning in August. This is the result of talks on 16 July at the French company's headquarters with the directors of the Mexican state company Pemex. Late on Thursday morning, there was talk of the "adjustments" which will be necessary between now and August if the contract between the two companies is to be implemented on the best terms. As is known, the dispute relates both to the Mexican prices, which are regarded as too high, and to the quality of the oil supplied. This meeting, which took place in a "friendly" atmosphere, came 24 hours before the Mexican foreign minister's arrival in Paris.

PRESIDENT SENDS BANK DIRECTOR ON GULF MISSION

PM270746 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] Manama--Ironically, the president has chosen a director of a bank which is likely to be nationalized as his envoy to the Gulf leaders. Carrying a verbal message on economic questions, Claude de Kemoularia, adviser for international affairs at the bank of Paris and The Netherlands, but also a personal friend of Mitterrand, is on a mission in the region which has taken him to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates and which is to take him to Oman and Qatar.

Of course, the presidential envoy has been received by top political leaders such as Prince Fahd in at-Ta'if and the emirs of Kuwait and Bahrain, but he has chiefly had talks with those countries' financial and monetary authorities. For instance, in Saudi Arabia, he had talks with Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, who is finance minister and governor of the Saudi Central Bank, and, in Kuwait, with the finance minister and officials from the Kuwaiti investment funds such as the Kuwait International Investment Company.

On month ago, the French president sent an envoy--Andreani, ambassador in Cairo--to hand the Gulf leaders a message explaining the new regime's Arab policy. But while that mission was announced, De Kemoularia's mission is surrounded by the utmost secrecy.

The reason for this is that the total sum of Arab assets in France is estimated to be Fr30 billion. Although there have on the whole been no massive withdrawls of Gulf capital, according to banking circles, there is no doubt that the rate and amount of deposits and investments from public institutions in the Gulf have been seriously reduced. Of the countries in the region, Qatar seems to be the one which has most reacted to the new French political situation, going as far as to make some withdrawals after the presidential election, according to several good sources. It is true that Watar is the most pro-French Gulf country and the oil state has interests in France, such as the Northern Petrochemicals Company (Copenor) in which Qatar has a 40-percent holding and CDF Chemicals in which it has a 60-percent holding.

According to one Gulf diplomat, the attitude is still "wait and see." But, he continued, "there are indicators. The Luxembourg meeting is a bad sign: Europe is now backing down from the Venice statement and that change is Mitterrand's work."

Nonetheless, there has been no slowing down in commercial transactions. The Aerospactiale Company has won the $135-million deal for the supply of three communications satellites to Arabsat, whose headquarters is in Riyadh, and the joint French-Bahraini and French-Watari commissions, which held meetings in June, registered no decline in economic cooperation. The United Arab Emirates-France commission will hold a meeting in September.

But there is no doubt that Arab-French relations are playing a major part in the discussions among political andeconomic leaders during these long evenings which characterize the month of Ramadan--primarily a political month. One indicator to be watched is the readiness with which the Saudi authorities grant visas to French businessmen in the coming months.

SPOKESMAN ON CENTRAL AFRICAN DEVELOPMENTS

PM270705 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] On 20 July, authoritative sources in Paris expressed "surprise" at the decisions taken by the Central African Government last Saturday to dissolve the two opposition parties, arrest their leaders and set up an emergency court.

"We are wondering," these circles state, "about the significance of these measures and would like to take this opportunity to recall that during his visit to Paris last week, Central African Prime Minister Simon Narcisse Bozanga stressed the democratic nature of the experiment now being carried out in the Central African Republic and expressed his government's desire to continue the experiment in a multiparty system."

In reply to a question, the External Relations Ministry spokesman stated: "We condemn the cowardly attack perpetrated on 14 July, which is bound to jeopardize the Central African Republic's already difficult economic and political recovery." He then added: "We are wondering about the significance of the decisions taken by the Central African Government."

ENVOY LEAVES FOR TALKS WITH CHAD PRESIDENT

AB271836 Paris AFP in English 1756 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 27 Jul (AFP)--A senior French diplomat, Jean-Pierre Campredon, left here today for Chad as the first envoy of the new French Government to have talks with President Goukouni Oueddei, a reliable source said. Mr Campredon is a former ambassador to Sudan and Madagascar.

Last month Ahdat Acyl, foreign minister in Chad's transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT), gave a message from Mr Goukouni to French Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot for President Francois Mitterrand.

The French foreign minister also indicated France's readiness to contribute in humanitarian fashion to the reconstruction of war-torn Chad in order to alleviate the difficulties and suffering of the Chadian people.

FRENCH, LEBANESE CP SECRETARIES MEET IN PARIS

PM270908 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 22 Jul 81 p 5

[Excerpt] Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz had a meeting at PCF headquarters on 20 June with Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Karim Marwah. During this warm meeting, Maxime Gremetz reaffirmed the PCF's strong condemnation of the Israeli terrorist raids and its solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, the Lebanese national movement, the LCP and the PLO. He described the efforts being made by the communists to increase the expression of the French people's solidarity with Lebanon against the Israeli aggression.

LE FIGARO COMMENTS ON OTTAWA 'ECONOMIC FAILURE'

PM271027 Paris LE FIGARO in French 22 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Alain Vernay commentary: "Opening Our Eyes"]

[Text] The rhetoric of the Ottawa communique, which is neither better nor worse than previous summits' communiques, will soon fade away. What the seven agreed to say, behind the words, is that the constant increase in unemployment, the persistence of an inflation rate in double figures, the doubling of the price of money in 1 year and the developing countries' increasing indebtedness are due not so much to the decisions of individual participant countries, whatever their responsibilities, as to a kind of big, prolonged and perverse social and economic crisis that is causing world disorder. They also hinted that there is some reason to believe that things will improve next year provided fratricidal quarrels are avoided and all the disruptive forces of unemployment and inflation are combated.

In other words, this summit, which began without illusions, ended with no more tangible result than that of having contributed to the reciprocal education of the heads of state and of government, who sometimes have not only limited experience of multilateral meetings but also insufficient awareness of the interdependence of their countries.

In addition, the summit probably made it possible once again to attain the minimal but essential goal which Chancellor Schmidt, the most pessimistic or frankest of the seven, set before the summit began when he said that at best he expected it to "postpone by another year an economic, monetary and commercial war between the participant countries." That is notable, but very little.

This leaves one question which cannot be avoided: Will the cordial failure of the Ottawa summit--at economic if not political level--be useless or profitable? It would be useless if the seven wrongly attributed the failure of the Ottawa meeting to the very form of the summit, which has real advantages--16 hours of discussion among the top leaders--even if it calls for complementary meetings. For instance, there is the possibility, which was apparently envisaged in the corridors, of forming a "standing group" comprising representatives of the United States, France, Germany and Britain to enable emergency meetings to be held in case of strategic necessity with possible additional participation by other countries directly concerned.

It would also be a mistake to attribute the lack of progress to the personalities of leaders incapable of overcoming their differences owing to their ideological concerns. In fact, as was noted, leaders and ideologies have changed in Britain, the United States and France but the problems remain and are even growing worse.

On the other hand, the failure of the summit will not have been in vain if it actually helps the participants to become aware of the overall deterioration in the economic and social situation, which is disguised sometimes by an improvement in the situation of one fortunate country and sometimes by the temporary disappearance of some major source of anxiety, as is the case this year with the difficulties in obtaining oil at a steady price owing to the reduction in demand.

Indeed, the obvious fact which emerges from the summits held so far is not only that the industrial countries cannot overcome their problems by solitary economic recovery--always at the expense of the strength of military and political alliances--but also that their prosperity and their overall security are inconceivable in the context of the disintegration and decline of the oil-importing developing countries. The latter are both the sole reserve of demand and growth for the industrialized world--clients as well as vital suppliers--and, on the other hand, in the event of disturbances, the ferments of major wars.

However, many of these countries, which are preferential partners for Europe and major partners for the United States and Japan, are on the brink of bankruptcy owing to the increase in interest rates, which has increased their debts out of all proportion. So much so that they are likely to carry away part of the private banking system in their misfortune one day--a system which has so far been functioning very well thanks to the short circuits between OPEC petrodollars and the big Western banks, which have now taken the risk of being the Third World's main creditors.

Will 1981, like 1931, be a year in which the curtain is raised on a new stage in the world crisis? Some people will make rather too hasty a comparison with the Roosevelt era, when the great Keynesian remedies were not wrongly used, as they now are. The present crisis follows the excessive use of such methods, notably in Britain under the Labor Party and in the United States under the Democrats. It was only after that that the opposite extremes were used. It is possibly also advisable to forget references to the Marshall Plan, which was conceived to rebuild countries that already had strong structures and did not leave a large part of the production capacity unused.

The best solution now would probably be a return to the Bretton-Woods spirit which gave rise to both the Internatinal Monetary Fund and to the World Bank. For the main failure of these past 10 years, during which the "discontent index" (in other words the unemployment rate added to the inflation rate) has more than doubled in the industrialized countries, is primarily the bankruptcy of an alternative; the replacement of the imperfect system of fixed but adjustable exchange rates by the worse system of floating exchange rates; the latter encouraged extreme currency fluctuations and then, by way of remedy, interest rate fluctuations and gave increased speed and destructive force to the movements of floating capital seeking protection as much as, or more than, profit.

Did the seven finally realize in Ottawa that the solution to the crisis depends above all on a return to a less laxist monetary system? Only some stabilization would make it possible to consolidate the price of money, the Third World's debts and, hence, to restore growth in international trade--the only way to development.

Will this course be adopted? Or will it be impossible to prevent the new leaders like Ronald Reagan and Francois Mitterrand from first trying to attain their national objectives by their own methods, whether it be reviving the economy in France by means of and for employment, which only harms France, or by stabilizing the market in America by hammering inflation, which harms everybody?

Whatever happens, the biggest risk is once again that of forgetting interdependence. Will seven summits have been enough to make the seven heads of state and of government realize that the search for a solution depends on international cooperation--first monetary and then economic cooperation? Will they realize this and accept the challenge of hope without restricting themselves to a somewhat cynical attempt to flee open confrontation. Long live Ottawa's economic failure if it has prompted the powers of this world to open their eyes.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS MINISTER SUBMITS RESIGNATION

LD272152 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Summary] The office of the prime minister confirmed tonight that Carlos Macedo has submitted his resignation as social affairs minister for political reasons.

SOARES ADDRESSES OPORTO DISTRICT CONGRESS SESSION

PM241547 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jul 81 p 3

[Excerpt] "It is inevitable that the Socialist Party [PS] will return to the area of government in the medium term and we must not make the same mistakes as in the past," Mario Soares asserted at the closing session of the third Oporto district congress, at which his viewpoints triumphed. Just as in the northern capital, the Socialist leader saw his position strengthened at most of the 22 federation congresses held over the weekend.

Several main features shaped Mario Soares' speech: the need for unity and internal pacification following the clarifications of the national and district congresses, with the aim of creating conditions to enable the PS to "turn outward"; criticism of those who want an immediate definition of the policy of alliances, which, in his opinion, should rest with the grassroots members; and a return to power only after another election.

However, the PS leader emphasized that he was not "demanding an early election." According to the Socialist leader, the international situation is extremely favorable "to democratic socialism" as is highlighted by Mitterrand's recent victory.

Broaching internal problems, Mario Soares stressed that "the political line is clearly defined for all PS members alike, at both national and district level." Hence, "we are now in a position to transcend the stage when we were turned inward on ourselves and to project ourselves outward." He rejected "entrenchment in superseded positions," pointing out that "the majority respects the minority but there must be party discipline."

Lack of internal organization and the need for grassroots participation "in the party's daily activity and in the major political decisions" were two other matters broached by Soares. With respect to the policy of alliances, he reaffirmed that "the PS leadership will scrupulously respect the opinions and wishes of the grassroots."

Afterwards, he took stock of PS activity in 1974-75 and at the time of its presence in the government, recalling that the governments headed by him "balanced the country financially and created conditions for development." But then "came the Democratic Alliance governments," whose "restrictive and conservative policy of defending the priviledged is leading the country toward a grave crisis."

In Mario Soares' opinion, the model for the present cabinet "is that of Mrs Thatcher and we can see where that has led."

The Socialist secretary general also asserted that "before the vacation everything will increase and after the vacation everything will increase, except workers' wages and social benefits."

"We no longer know what the Democratic Alliance's blueprint is," he added, "nor is there agreement among the parties comprising it. There is even a deterioration in relations." In an indirect reference to the law on sectors [of the economy] rejected by the Council of the Revolution, Soares states that "the government is arranging pretexts for shirking its own responsibilities to the country."

After emphasizing nonacceptance of a return to power without an election, Mario Soares also stressed that "we will not accept shady deals behind the electorate's backs for the formation of hybrid governments." He emphasized that "if there were an election today, the Democratic Alliance would not have a majority for governing."

Again in connection with the same issue, the PS secretary general said: "If, for instance, Dr Balsemao were to say at Tuesday's cabinet meeting that he no longer wished to be in power, the new government would have to be found within the Democratic Alliance because it is still the majority. And if this were not the case, it would have to acknowledge to the country its inability to govern."

At the international level he urged East-West dialogue and the need for an understanding between the industrialized and the poor countries in order to avert "a world catastrophe."

GOVERNMENT, PS REACT TO VETO ON ECONOMIC LAW

PM271510 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jul 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Yesterday's most important political development was the government's "reply," which was previously prepared at a meeting of Social Democratic Party [PSD] ministers, to the Council of the Revolution's veto on the law delimiting sectors [of the economy], which it regards as an "attack on the most elementary rules of democracy." Subsequently, the Socialist Party [PS] reacted critically to the government's stance, describing it as "childish and improper" and aimed essentially at "conducting a publicity operation for whose implementation it has neither courage nor leadership."

The government's stance was learned in the early afternoon through a communique issued by the cabinet, which condemns the fact that a state body not elected by the people has prevented "on exclusively ideological grounds the coming into force of a law approved by parliament and proposed by the government."

After emphasizing its intention not to "enter into polemics with the Council of the Revolution's Marxist wing, since it interprets its constitutional functions differently and with a different dignity," the government says that it does not, however, forgo registering its "repudiation of the insulting accusations which the same Marxist wing has leveled against the assembly, the government, the majority of the Constitutional Committee themselves and, apparently, the president."

At the same time, the communique asserts: "The government, which emanates from a majority freely chosen by the people, does not accept lessons in independence and political uprightness from a body which never submitted itself to the ballot box and on whose urgent elimination the system's full democracy depends."

After stating that "it is well acquainted with the criticisms of the Council of the Revolution's Marxist wing, since it has already heard them countless times from the communist party's benches," the cabinet announces it intention of excluding all nonessential productive investments from the public enterprise sector's investments program "to ensure maximum utilization of public resources in the social sectors."

In addition, it considered adopting measures which may appear appropriate for alleviating the "grave consequences" for the country of the Council of the Revolution's veto.

This note was studied the evening before last at a meeting of PSD ministers and won the "total" agreement of the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS], which was represented by Basilio Horta with whom Pinto Balesmao held a separate meeting.

The meeting aroused considerable expectation since there were people who suggested the possibility of the government's resignation being discussed at it--a hypothesis immediately denied by an official source which asserted that "the PSD and the CDS are in agreement; the government is not resigning."

However, reports were regarding as certain the resignation of Social Affairs Minister Carlos Macedo. Following several denials, Carlos Macedo himself confirmed that resignation, which, however, was withdrawn even before the meeting of PSD ministers, after an exchange of views with Pinto Balsemao during which "there was agreement on many points."

PS Against Government Note

For its part, the PS reacted unfavorably to the government communique on the Council of the Revolution, describing it as "childish and improper" and aimed essentially at "conducting a publicity operation for whose implementation it has neither courage nor leadership."

In the PS opinion, the government leveled "threats" against the public enterprises, which, "if they are realized, will drastically affect the very private sector whose champion it claims to be but whose gravedigger it is proving to be with the restrictions on credit and the lack of real support for investment and exports."

Continuing in the same tone, the PS maintains that, after cutting the enterprises' current budget by 10 percent, the government, under the pretext of the Council of the Revolution's decision, is taking the opportunity to announce the stifling of the public sector's investment potential, in accordance with the economic viewpoint which the CDS has been imparting to government activity."

The consequences for the workers which will result from the "government's antisocial policy" also are mentioned by the PS, which also says that it finds that Pinto Balsemao "is striving to mass produce political developments for the consumption of the weekly press, but the only political development which it is succeeding in making clear in the eyes of the Portuguese people is that of the collapse of the image of the government and of the Democratic Alliance."

Last, "it refrains from commenting on the improper manner in which the government refers to the exercising of constitutional powers by a state body whose existence in the current Constitution also was legitimized by the very party of which the prime minister is chairman."

PSOE'S GONZALEZ VIEWS EFFECTS OF FRENCH POLICIES

PM280659 Paris LE MATIN in French 21 Jul 81 p 10

[Jacqueline de Linares interview with Spanish Socialist Workers' Party Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez in Paris weekend 18-19 July: "Spanish Socialists Still in Favor of Extradition"]

[Text] LE MATIN: You have come here for a private meeting with government leader Pierre Mauroy, whom you know well. What changes could there be in Spain with a leftwing government in France?

Gonzalez: It could have two positive effects. One for the Spanish left of course. The other for democracy in general. We are witnessing a radical change in the situation without any upheavals in society or in the institutions, in a France which has lived under the right's domination for almost 25 years. It is very important for Spain to be able to witness this experience. We will have to wait some time before a serious assessment of the socialist administration can be made, but in principle there will already have been 18 months of French experience when we have our elections in 1983.

LE MATIN: What effects will there be on Franco-Spanish relations?

Gonzalez: There have always been communication difficulties between France and Spain. But relations will improve because I believe they will be based on a new principle--frankness.

LE MATIN: Yes, but there is this problem of the Basque extraditions which Spain has requested of France. The French Government is not very favorable to that. Is your position on extraditions still the same?

Gonzalez: Yes, of course. We are still calling for extraditions. For example there are some extradition requests concerning an affair connected with the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE]. One of our comrades was killed. He was really killed in order to provoke the PSOE. Imagine the same situation in France. Imagine somebody killing comrades allegedly for political reasons. The socialists have always been for democracy and against dictatorship. There is also the question of emotion, but basically it is a matter of political analysis.

LE MATIN: If the French Government, which is a socialist government, turns down the extraditions, don't you think the Union of the Democratic Center will try to exploit that against the socialists, against you?

Gonzalez: Of course the right has always behaved in the same way. If relations with France are going well the Spanish Government takes credit for it. If things are not going well, it is the socialists' fault.

LE MATIN: If there are no extraditions, how will you persuade Spanish opinion to accept that?

Gonzalez: It will be very difficult to make people accept that, especially since people say democracy is sometimes not reliable in Spain. But one of the weaknesses of democracy in Spain is precisely the terrorist attacks. In Spain there is at least as much freedom as in the other democratic countries. For instance the extent of freedom of speech can be seen in the press. It ranges from the intolerable fascist extreme right to the terrorist extreme left.

LE MATIN: You are putting forward exactly the same argument as Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo when he said before his visit to France, "Nobody can teach us anything about democracy...."

Gonzalez: I have used that argument with him.

LE MATIN: With regard to the policy of consultation with the Spanish Government which you have been following, particularly since 23 February, you have been criticized for aligning too frequently with the Spanish Government's positions, no longer expressing any criticisms and, all in all not playing your role as an opposition party....

Gonzalez: It is a fair criticism. It is an easy criticism. It is true that we are pursuing a course which cannot be described as an opposition course. I believe the definition of a stable democracy is a democracy in which the executive can govern even if other parties might oppose its measures. We have not reached that stage in Spain.

LE MATIN: But you think you are going the right way about achieving that?

Gonzalez: There is still an authoritarian, centralist state apparatus in Spain. The priority in Spain should be its transformation into a democratic apparatus. Democracy is won with time. Time is crucial for democracy.

LE MATIN: The Spanish courts have just released Saenz de Ynestrillas, a colleague of the putschist Tejero and suspected of hatching another plot. Does that not worry you? Do you think the putschists are going to give you time to "win" democracy?

Gonzalez: In Spain the enemy was usually the left. I was subjected to court proceedings until 1976. It is very difficult for a judge to understand that the enemy is also the violent extreme right. This is an objective explanation of the attitude taken by the judges. Nonetheless I am optimistic about the future. There are plots. There will be plots. Above all there will be plots by civilians who mislead the armed forces--civilians more difficult to pinpoint because they are behind the scenes. But I think democracy rests on a very broad social base. The opinion polls have demonstrated that 74 percent of people want a democratic regime and only 4 percent support the putschists. Spanish civilian society is fragile but there is this social base for democracy.

10TH CONGRESS OF SPANISH CP OPENS IN MADRID

LD280950 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The 10th congress of the Spanish Communist Party just began in a Madrid cinema. Executive Committee Member Simon Sanchez Montero greeted those attending. The next item on the agenda will be the job of electing the officials to preside over the congress until the new Executive Committee is elected on 31 July.

Following the election of the congress officials, Santiago Carrillo will deliver a report on his activities as party secretary general since the last congress. The political observers and the 2000 delegates are awaiting this report with great interest.

DENMARK

NAVY COMMANDER STRESSES NEED FOR PATROL FORCE

PM270704 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 21 Jul 81 p 3

[Poul Moller report: "Navy Could Not Manage Surveillance With Fewer Ships"]

[Text] An unusually large number of Eastern bloc warships passed through Danish waters last week, perhaps the largest in recent years, and it was necessary to redirect several Danish naval units to follow the East German, Russian and Polish ships.

Naval operational command chief Rear Adm Sven Thiede told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that it can be difficult on weekends and at other holiday times to make the navy's resources go far enough.

"I think what happened recently emphasizes that there is a need for a watchdog force to monitor Danish waters, so that we can be on the spot to ensure that the regulations concerning Danish sovereignty and passage through Danish waters are observed. This is not something which can be done from a radar station or an aircraft," Rear Admiral Thiede said. "The navy can just about manage this now," he went on, "but if a new defense bill made cuts in the number of ships in the navy--as has been suggested--then we could not watch over Danish waters in a satisfactory manner."

The Eastern bloc ships passed in three groups. It was necessary to use the inspection ship Vaedderen, which was on its way from Frederikshavn to Copenhagen, to follow the ships, and to withdraw two missile torpedo boats and two other patrol vessels from other duties.

The Eastern bloc's ships which passed through Danish waters were of types which could carry nuclear arms, but it is not possible for the navy or any other Danish military force to ascertain whether on this or any other occasion they were carrying arms with nuclear warheads.

The naval operational command chief did not want to comment directly on Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen's recent statements about the Nordic countries as a nuclear-free zone--this is a political question, he said--but militarily it is clear that Denmark is at present a nuclear-free zone, and if the whole issue is to have any meaning it must involve the other parties--the Eastern bloc powers--in removing their nuclear arms from ships in the Baltic and from the Kola Peninsula in the north, for example.

AKTUELT: SOVIET TROOPS MUST LEAVE AFGHANISTAN

PM270831 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 21 Jul 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Stabilization"]

[Text] "Life in Afghanistan continues to stabilize, and social reforms are beginning to bear their first fruits to the benefit of the people in the young republic," official Soviet commentator Dmitriy Ardamatskiy wrote in AKTUELT.

The stabilization of which Ardamatskiy spoke is built on almost 80,000 Soviet invasion troops, who as far as we know have fewer enemies in Afghanistan than previously--in part because around 2 million Afghans have fled the country. Some of them visit their country now and then. In the Soviet version they are called "bands of terrorists." Others call then Afghan guerrillas, fighting for their country.

Ardamatskiy's interpretations of the situation in Afghanistan and of the Soviet Union's Afghanistan policy are possibly an example of how Soviet citizens are kept informed. In Denmark, this form of information does not stand a chance, partly because people here have better all-round information than the Soviet citizen.

Therefore, the Danish Government--and the Danish Folketing--give their support to the position that one of the conditions for general detente in the world is Soviet withdrawal of its army of occupation from Afghanistan. And also because "stabilization" is a torment for the Afghan people.

NORWAY

DEFENSE MINISTER ON ABSENCE FROM NATO EXERCISE

PM260657 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 23 Jul 81 p 8

[Oslav Trygge Sotrvik report: "Norwegian 'No' to Major Naval Exercise"]

[Excerpts] On a bilateral basis the United States and 13 other Western nations will begin in August this year the biggest naval exercise since World War II. The exercise has been discussed within NATO, but Norway has declined to take part on reasons of principle, Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg told AFTENPOSTEN.

According to the U.S. Atlantic Command, SACLANT, in Norfolk, Virginia, 120,000 men, 250 ships and more than 1,000 aircraft will take part in the exercise, NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA reports. The starting date is 1 August and the exercise, which has been christened "Ocean Venture 81," will last until October.

Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg pointed out that the chief of the U.S. Atlantic Command who is organizing the exercise has two functions. He is supreme U.S. commander of all naval forces in the Atlantic and supreme NATO commander for the North Atlantic. "We have said 'no' to taking part in this exercise since it covers geographical areas which obviously lie outside NATO's area of responsibility. I think that it is important here to maintain clear distinctions, both geographically and on matters of principle. This exercise raises the fundamental question of the alliance's activities outside its original area of responsibility. I think this will be a central problem in the coming years and any attempt to extend NATO's area of responsibility is unlikely to unite the alliance, but could in the long term lead to a split," Stoltenberg said. "The position we have adopted is also connected with the whole of our North-South policy, for in the final analysis a failed North-South policy could lead to a situation in which military forces would be used. It is precisely to avoid this that we have gove in for the North-South policy that we have today."

[Question] Could we not have taken part in the part of exercise which will take place within NATO's area of responsibility?

[Answer] Yes, that is true. But it could have created military and political confusion which in the longer term could damage the alliance. We have an area of responsibility we agree on and if we step outside it I believe that disagreement could arise which could seriously damage our defense cooperation in the area we agree on. I think an example of this is to be found in the reports from the Ottawa summit, where the disagreement which did arise chiefly affected North-South question.

[Question] But Denmark is taking part in this exercise. Is there a difference between the Danish and Norwegian views here?

[Answer] At any rate they know what we think, because this has been discussed within NATO. [answer ends]

AFTENPOSTEN COMMENTS ON NORWEGIAN POLL RESULTS

PM270903 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 18 Jul 81 p 2

[Editorial: "For or Against"--upper case denotes italics as published]

[Text] You get the answer you deserve. If you ask people whether they are FOR peace and AGAINST the use of nuclear arms, there can be no doubt at all about the answer. It is really pretty obvious. It is quite easy to think of a long list of questions to which the answers are known in advance.

In an opinion poll carried out by the Norwegian opinion research institute for ARBEIDERBLADET, the following question was asked: "Proposals have been launched advocating the Nordic countries and parts of Europe as nuclear-free zones. Are you for or against the establishment of such zones?"

As the question stands, it seems natural to answer it positively. For the Nordic countries DO already constitute a nuclear-free zone and none of them has any plans to acquire such arms. So it is hardly surprising that 69 percent of those interviewed answered 'yes' to ARBEIDERBLADET's question. But when the government's mouthpiece presents the opinion poll results under the rubric "No Nuclear Doubts in Public Opinion," this is all too wide-ranging a conclusion to draw on the basis of the material available. The opinion poll contains no question on what should and must be the conditions for a Nordic nuclear-free zone enshrined in a treaty. And it is precisely on this point that the controversy exists.

The Labor Party and the government have presented the affair in such a way that doubts have arisen as to how the zone proposal should be understood. The Labor Party itself designed this lack of clarity. The party has chosen words which consciously avoid concreteness.

Undoubtedly, the opinion poll gives an adequate picture of people's natural dislike of nuclear arms. But the answers tell us little about how the majority of Norwegians view the zone proposal in the broader security policy context. Would, for example, the majority accept an isolated Nordic solution if it were established that such a solution would undermine our own security? Would the majority of the Norwegian people accept an arrangement independent of NATO as a whole, a solution which would mean that Norway's NATO membership would be turned into a mere illusion?

We do not doubt the answer. Nevertheless, we ask these questions because they have the greatest bearing on the political reality of the zone proposal. The debate so far has created dangerous notions about nuclear-free zones and we can only voice our regret that the government and the Labor Party have allowed doubt and uncertainty to proliferate. Precisely because we all are frightened of war and conflict, we must avoid taking panic action. No one benefits from experiments which could create imbalance and uncertainty and thus increase the danger of war.

SWEDEN

SVENSKA DAGBLADET CRITICIZES NORWEGIAN POLL

PM271420 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 21 Jul 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Zone Fraud"]

[Text] Genuine concern for nuclear rearmament is one thing. This is quite natural. But it is a completely different matter to attempt to manipulate this concern for one's own ends. The opinion poll published in the Social Democratic ARBEIDERBLADET in Oslo the other day and which attracted much attention to Sweden is an example of this kind of manipulation.

ARBEIDERBLADET published the results under the headline: "No Doubts in Public Opinion--Massive Support for Zone." According to the poll, 69 percent of those interviewed supported the idea of nuclear-free zones, while only 14 percent were opposed to such zones. Six percent thought that the question was immaterial and 10 percent "don't know."

For the Labor Party, which seems to be on its way toward an election defeat this fall, the results must have seemed promising. The Norwegian Social Democrats' performance on the zone issue has been deeply divided and the eager, if somewhat contradictory actions on this issue, have the additional goal of attempting to paper over the cracks on the eve of a fateful election party.

However, anyone who takes a closer look at the opinion poll soon realizes what limited value it possesses --It turns out that director Bjorn Balstad of the Norwegian public opinion research institute--which carried out the poll--warned ARBEIDERBLADET of the seriously oversimplified question the newspaper wanted to ask. The institute considers the question altogether too general for the responses to give a correct picture of people's opinions. At this point, ARBEIDERBLADET declared that the newspaper itself would be responsible for the form of the question.

Thus, the question was put in the following terms. "Proposals have been put forward for the Nordic countries and parts of Europe as nuclear-free zones. Are you for or against the establishment of such zones?"

With this question, it is--as some Norwegian commentaries have put it--almost surprising that not more than 69 percent answered positively! In the first place, the Nordic countries today are already a nuclear-free zone, apart from the Soviet submarines in the Baltic. And in the second place, the question doesn't concern a Nordic zone as a first step but refers quite clearly to the old idea of a considerably larger area.

It would seem that it was most important for ARBEIDERBLADET not to take any risks at all--but rather to achieve the right results with as vague a question as possible. What would the results have been if the question had asked, for example, whether the Norwegians were willing to accept a Nordic nuclear-free zone even if it meant the first step away from NATO membership?

It is natural for ARBEIDERBLADET to interpret the results of the poll as support for the Norwegian Social Democrats and the Gro Harlem Brundtland government. But what happiness lasts forever?

For one of the interesting points here is that on the same occasion exactly the same people were asked what government Norway should have after the fall Storting election. Some 52 percent wanted a nonsocialist government and only 40 percent wanted a Social Democratic cabinet. These figures also accord well with the average of the three polls on Norwegian political sympathies carried out in June.

The presumptive government parties--the Conservative, Christian People's and Center Parties--in June had 50.1 percent of the voters behind them against 41.6 percent for the Labor Party and the Socialist Left Party together.

If ARBEIDERBLADET now claims that its zone question was relevant, then the government mouthpiece also will be forced to admit in the name of consistency that the Norwegian people want a nonsocialist government to assume responsibility for the question after the election. So it goes!

KIPRIANOU CONFERS WITH RAMPHAL IN LONDON

NC271612 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] President Kiprianou today met in London with Commonwealth Secretary General Ramphal and briefed him on the latest developments in the Cyprus issue, particularly referring to the expected Turkish proposals. President Kiprianou stressed that the further stand of the Cyprus Government and Greek Cypriot side will be determined in light of these proposals. He also stressed to Mr Ramphal that the Cyprus issue should be discussed at the next Commonwealth conference to be held in Melbourne, Australia, next September as one of the most serious international problems that should be of interest to the Commonwealth.

Mr Ramphal stated after the meeting that the Cyprus issue is one of the questions being considered by the Commonwealth Secretariat, which also looks to the Melbourne conference and means by which it can help. Mr Ramphal said that the two sides will continue their contacts this week to brief each other.

UN ENVOY RETURNS FROM NEW YORK CONSULTATIONS

NC071740 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, returned this afternoon from New York, where he held consultations with Mr Waldheim on the intercommunal talks. Mr Gobbi will begin his contacts tomorrow with the parties concerned.

I DHILINI COMMENTS ON COMING INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

NC251122 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 25 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Reports from authoritative sources, which have been checked, mention that at the intercommunal talks table the Greek Cypriot side will insist that the territorial aspect be discussed first, regardless of whether or not the written proposals the Turkish side is expected to submit concern all aspects of the Cyprus problem.

According to the same reports, our side is ready to discuss any issues the other side raises, provided a spirit of conciliation and good will exists. Also, the Greek side does not preclude the discussion of the territorial aspect in conjunction with the constitutional aspect.

Meanwhile, according to authoritative diplomatic circles, the Turkish side's stance on the various issues that will be discussed at the negotiations table will be guided by Ankara through the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor's adviser. And because constitutional professor Soysal, who is considered chauvinistic and intransigent, performs the duty of adviser to Onan, it is contemplated that he will be replaced with another, moderate constitutional expert.

According to the same circles, the Turkish side's proposals were prepared in Ankara and Denktas was called to the Turkish capital to make the suggestion to him that he should adopt them and carry them to Cyprus to be submitted at the inter-Cypriot talks table without any reservations.

The same diplomatic circles confirmed reports by I DHILINI that it was stressed to Denktas not to undertake any initiative or take any action on the Cyprus problem before briefing Ankara and obtaining its approval.

TA NEA Remarks

NC230946 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 23 Jul 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Diplomatic circles yesterday told TA NEA that the huge gap between the two sides' positions will continue to exist even after submission of the "Turkish proposals on the territorial aspect," about which there has been so much clamor. At this moment, the UN secretary general and the competent government authorities in four capitals (Nicosia, Athens, Ankara and Washington) are actually occupied with the deadlock, which is considered as a certainty, the same circles added.

These appraisals were directly confirmed yesterday by President Kiprianou who, speaking at the presentation of credentials by the new Iraqi ambassador, referred to "various recent reports that the Turkish side would keep its promises about a constructive stand on the territorial issue." Mr Kiprianou's statements yesterday also clarify the reasons for the sudden recall of Mr Gobbi to New York for consultations with Mr Waldheim. These reasons are nothing else but to consider alternatives in rescuing the intercommunal dialogue.

Western diplomatic circles are also working in this direction and in the form of "advice" or "urgings" they suggest to the official Greek Cypriot side that:

--It should not hasten to reject the Turkish proposals, no matter how wide the gap between them and the Greek Cypriot positions, because these proposals could probably constitute the starting point for discussion.

RAPPROCHEMENT COUNCIL CHAIRMAN MAKES REPORT

NC241610 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Speaking at a news conference today, the chairman of the Central Council for the Rapprochement of Greek and Turkish Cypriots, member of the House of Representatives Galanos, underlined the need for a rapprochement between the two communities within the framework of efforts toward a solution of the Cyprus problem.

Galanos underlined the negative position of the Denktas regime toward efforts for rapprochement and stressed that if this rapprochement is not carried out as soon as possible, there are foreign and local forces, as well as interests, which will work for the final partition of our country. He added the Council's work parallels and assists the work of the interlocutor at the intercommunal talks. He called on the Turkish Cypriots to cooperate in the joint struggle for the salvation of the joint fatherland.

In conclusion, Galanos mentioned that among other things the Council will promote the announcement of the measures established by the government, will ask for the preparation of a charter of intent which will be the social-political and economic contract for the Turkish Cypriots and will plan a pan-Cyprian conference of Greek and Turkish Cypriots, if conditions allow, to discuss the country's future.

EDEK PARTY CHAIRMAN RETURNS FROM PARIS VISIT

NC261712 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] The chairman of socialist party EDEK, Lissaridhis, has returned from Paris where he had talks with government officials and with the leaders of the Socialist Party that governs France.

A statement released by the EDEK press office says that Lissaridhis' talks covered the Cyprus issue, the latest Mediterranean developments, other international issues and cooperation between the two parties.

KLIRIDHIS INTERVIEWED ON PRESIDENTIAL RACE

NC261043 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 26 Jul 81 pp 1, 8

["Text" of Democratic Rally Chairman Kliridhis' interview with Khristoforos Papastilianou in the Nicosia weekly newspaper SINKHRONI POLITIKI on cooperation among parties and proposals for the solution of the Cyprus problem--date and place not given]

[Text] In reply to a question about whether a possibility exists for his party to suggest, following an agreement with any other party or parties, a third person acceptable to the majority of the Cypriot people for the office of president of the republic in the next presidential elections, chairman of Democratic Rally Glafkos Kliridhis let it be understood, in an exclusive interview with the new weekly newspaper SINKHRONI POLITIKI, that he does not preclude such a possibility provided certain indispensable prerequisites exist.

Kliridhis considers the most important prerequisite to be the achievement of an agreement among the parties that will cooperate for this purpose on a common political line both for dealing with the national problem and the internal problems.

The full text of the interview that was given to Khristoforos Papastilianou is as follows:

Question: Mr Kliridhis, since the issue that occupies the Cyprus people after last May's parliamentary elections is the presidential elections of 1983, the following burning question arises: Will you submit your candidacy, and thereby endanger your own political office in the House of Representatives, or is there a possibility that after an agreement with any other party or parties, your party will recommend a third person who will be acceptable to the majority of the Cypriot people?

Answer: First, I must mention that these things are very fluid. For such an agreement to be achieved, an agreement must first emerge on a program for the handling of the many problems the country is facing. If it concerns an agreement with parties merely for the apportioning of positions, then this will not be an agreement. Such an agreement can be made with one or two parties, provided an agreement on a common political line can be made both for dealing with the national problem and the internal problems. Otherwise it would be an electoral cooperation agreement for the apportioning of positions.

Question: Do you consider it improbable for such an agreement to be made and then one for a government of national unity?

Answer: No, I do not consider it improbable, but I put it as a prerequisite for the existence of an agreement.

Question: In such case will you personally or any other DISI [Democratic Rally] cadre participate in a government of national unity?

Answer: Yes, provided there will be a common program. If elections are merely held and everybody has his own positions and then we have disputes, it will not be right. This would mean a deception of the people.

Question: We speak vaguely of the unity of the right. What prerequisites do you believe should exist to achieve this goal?

Answer: The first prerequisite is whether the parties which do not belong in the area of the left can agree on a political program that will concern the handling of the national problem, economic policy, social policy and other essential issues.

Question: Can this goal be achieved in the near future?

Answer: I do not preclude it. However, the will for it should exist and the parties of the right should not merely politicize the issue of the positions. The will can exist if there is frankness that we have a common program. If, however, we only want to see who will be the presidential candidate or the ministers and so forth, that will not be enough to unite the right. Because even if it unites it, it will be a temporary unification. In view of the disagreements on basic issues, division will follow.

Question: You speak about the govenrment's weaknesses. Do you believe that if Makarios were living, the Cyprus problem would be more advanced and there would be the achievement of some solution of the problem in the first stage?

Answer: If Makarios were living, I believe there would be a stronger government and there would be a greater internal unity in the handling of the Cyprus problem.

Question: Many people have claimed that if you are a candidate in the 1983 presidential elections and fail, you will withdraw from political life because of your age.

Answer: I am not in politics because I seek offices and I have proved this since 1976. I am in politics because I love my country. I believe that I can contribute to my country and my position is not influenced by whether I am politicizing or not, whether I shall succeed in attaining office "A" or office "B". From the aspect of how old I am, age is not a yardstick. If someone who is 65 or 67 maintains his powers to the degree that he can contribute, that is, if he is 62 and withdraws from politics when he becomes 67, this is not enough of a yardstick. It depends on how that person feels at the time. For instance, whether he is suffering from fatigue, whether his memory no longer helps him and his nerves are shattered, or he is suffering from one ailment or another. One may be very healthy and robust at 57 and at the same time be exhausted from the aspect of spiritual power, judgement, thought, and so forth. Consequently, my yardstick is not how old I am but the physical state in which I am at a certain period.

Question: What will the Democratic Rally's stance be if there is a plan for the solution of the Cyprus problem within the UN framework or if the Turks submit proposals on a map?

Answer: Great significance is attached to whether the Turks will submit proposals on the territorial aspect or not. This is something, but this in itself does not mean that we are on the threshold of a solution. It all depends on whether these proposals will be reasonable.

In case any third country submits any plan for the solution of the Cyprus problem, we, as a party, will not examine the origin of the plan and if it is Eastern we reject it or if it emanates from the nonaligned we are not interested. We shall examine the content of the plan to see whether it guarantees a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem, based on the principles agreed to between Makarios and Denktas--that is, on the four guidelines. We would greet the submission of some plan for the solution of the Cyprus problem from the Eastern countries, and we would examine with objectivity whether such a plan would guarantee a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem, and whether it would be based on the guidelines. We do not examine who proposes the plan but rather the plan's contents, and then we discuss them.

Question: What would you do if there were such a plan?

Answer: I believe that if any plan is proposed by anyone, not matter what its origin is, the government, after it has studied it and after it has heard the viewpoints of all parties, must either accept or reject it and explain the reasons to the people for its rejection or acceptance.

CAGATAY CONTINUES COALITION FORMATION IN NORTH

TA271635 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] National Unity Party [NUP] leader and Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay has said that (?his contacts) directed toward forming the government increased the possibility of the formation of a coalition government. Cagatay met with Democratic People's Party [DPP] leader and Legislative Assembly President Nejat Konuk at the Assembly this morning. Cagatay also met with Turkish Unity Party leader Ismail Sezer at the Prime Ministry this morning. Cagatay later briefed President Rauf Denktas on his contacts.

Replying to reporters' questions after the talks, in which the formation of a government was discussed, Cagatay said that the contacts he has made up to now have been positive and that he will be able to announce the result of his talks by the end of the week at the latest. In reply to a question, Cagatay said that there are no problems within the party but there are various views of deputies, which is natural. He added that it is the duty of the party to assess these views, to regard them as the views of a majority and to determine a mode of action in line with these views.

Noting that aside from contacts concerning the Legislative Assembly Presidency, he had not held contacts with the Communal Liberation Party and the Republican Turkish Party regarding the formation of the government, Cagatay recalled that the parties in question had reached a decision on forming a government outside the NUP, and added that he could not hold any contacts with them on forming a government so long as this decision was valid.

In reply to a correspondent who recalled a press release by Sezer that he wanted the Interior and Housing Ministry to support the government, Cagatay said that Sezer did not make such a request and that he adopted a positive attitude.

DPP Rejects Coalition

TA280915 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The Democratic People's Party [DPP] has decided not to form a coalition with the National Unity Party [NUP].

Legislative Assembly President and DPP leader Nejat Konuk held a news conference at the Assembly today and announced his party's decision on this subject. Konuk said that the DPP Party congress made the decision not to form a coalition with the NUP unanimously.

BRIEFS

NEW ELDYK COMMANDER--President Kiprianou yesterday received ELDYK [Greek Forces in Cyprus] Commander Brig Gen Epaminondhas Kirkilis, who bid him farewell on his departure from Cyprus. Brigadier General Kirkilis presented to President Kiprianou the new ELDYK commander, Col Dhimitrios Galatas. [Text] [Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 24 Jul 81 p 8 NC]

PFLP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR PIRAIEVS ATTACK

NC272301 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] One of the Palestinian organizations late tonight claimed responsibility for the attack on 22 July against the Angelikousi travel office in Piraievs, as a result of which the woman owner of the office and one of her employees were killed.

A statement released late tonight in Beirut by the organization Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] says a commando unit of the organization carried out the attack and executed Angelikousi and her employee because, as the Palestinians claim, the office was an Israeli espionage center which aimed at destroying the Palestinian movement. The popular front's statement further says that this Israeli espionage center--as it describes the Angelikousi office--had murdered a Palestinian commando on 18 July 1978 in Glifadha.

The Palestinian organization's statement adds: We informed the Greek authorities about the true perpetrators of that murder and, moreover, that they wrongly had arrested two Palestinians as responsible for the murder. Unfortunately, our warning was not taken into consideration and, following that, we were compelled to undertake ourselves the operation of clearing the den of this Israeli espionage, the statement concludes.

UK WEDDING INVITATION TO KING PROMPTS PROTEST

NC271702 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 27 Jul 81 p 1

[Yiannis Andrikopoulos dispatch]

[Text] London, 27 Jul--A big political issue that is threatening to disturb Greek-British relations has been created by Queen Elizabeth's invitation to the "King of the Hellenes" Constantine to attend the wedding of Prince Charles the day after tomorrow. President Karamanlis is also among those who have been invited to the wedding.

The Greek Government has already asked the British Government to revoke this insult to the Greek people. Constantine is deposed--Ambassador Evstathios Lagakos stressed to the Foreign Office--and the only title he can be given is the title of former king.

Under pressure from the palace, the Foreign Office has rejected the Greek protest, alleging that there are no grounds for a protest since Constantine is addressed as "King of the Hellenes" and not "The King of the Hellenes"!

This differentiation, which has caused laughter among Greeks here, has not satisfied the Greek Government, whose stance is expected to be determined in Athens today.

This is the second incident that has taken place in the past few days between Britain and a foreign country. One week ago, King Juan Carlos of Spain turned down Elizabeth's invitation to attend the wedding in protest over Charles' decision to visit Gibraltar, which Spain claims.

The entire international gang of the "crowned" ones, including the "kings" of Bulgaria and Romania, has been invited to the wedding.

The British claim that the invitations to the "kings" are dictated by tradition and protocol. This tradition and protocol was formulated by the reactionary and interventionist policy of their deceased empire, which of course, continues to be a weapon in their interventionist policy.

In this particular case, they have offered the monarchical knife, which our British "friends" are craftily stabbing in the back of the young Greek republic.

According to an earlier announcement, Karamanlis should be expected here tomorrow. All the Greeks here with whom I have talked would welcome the cancellation of his visit as an appropriate answer to the interventionist policy of British imperialism.

Karamanlis Not To Attend

NC271916 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] The president's office has released the following announcement: President Karamanlis will not attend the wedding of the heir to the British throne, Prince Charles, owing to a slight indisposition. Prime Minister Rallis will represent the president at the wedding.

FRENCH DEPUTY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

NC271940 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Andre Chandernagor, French minister delegate to the foreign minister charged with European affairs, arrived in Athens at 1930 this evening on a 2-day official visit. Foreign Minister Mitsotakis received the French minister at Ellinikon Airport.

Tomorrow morning the French official will be received by Prime Minister Rallis, and he then will have talks with Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. As is known, Mr Mitsotakis will explain to Mr Chandernagor the development of Greek-Turkish relations and, particularly, the Cyprus issue. They will also discuss EEC issues, particularly the agricultural policy and the budget. The talks will also deal with international issues.

PAPANDREOU REPLIES TO WASHINGTON POST ARTICLE

NC271840 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 27 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] The suspicious article in yesterday's Washington POST concerning PASOK's policy prompted an immediate reaction from Andreas Papandreou, who made the following statement to ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Kerkira late last night:

"Of course, journalist David Broder has the right to express his views on my policy and PASOK's positions. However, he has no right to distort and render to me statements that I have never made.

"Specifically, what he says about the country's armed forces and PASOK's accidental cooperation in the Chamber of Deputies that will arise from the 1981 elections constitute a figment of his imagination. The question that remains is: What aims are served by distorting PASOK's positions?"

In his article, Broder wrote that PASOK Chairman Papandreou had told him:

Papandreou also said "that his silent alliance with the militarists has shaped his political strategy. He expressed the conviction that PASOK will come first in the elections and categorically ruled out cooperation with communists if he does not secure a majority in the Chamber of Deputies."

Broder added that Papandreou also told him:

"While the army accepts PASOK, its cooperation with the communists would undoubtedly lead to army intervention. Moreover, I would not be able to accept cooperation with the communists, because they would daily pressure for the immediate implementation of PASOK's policy program, which cannot be implemented in 10 or 15 years."

It is worth mentioning that the U.S. journalist met Papandreou around 15 April at a social gathering and that his article was published 3 and 1/2 months later.

PASOK ADVISERS MEET TO PLAN ECONOMIC MEASURES

NC261912 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 26 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Andreas Papandreou and a staff of economic advisers are meeting under his chairmanship in Kerkira and are preparing measures for an "emergency plan" to recover the ailing (according to government and opposition confessions) Greek economy. Already, as it arises from statements made yesterday by the leader of the official opposition party, the first measures that PASOK will undertake have been planned, and today, Sunday, this planning is being completed.

It is evident that this is about the planning of "emergency plan measures" that must be implemented immediately when PASOK, as Papandreou stressed, becomes the government. Obviously, these "first aid" economy measures, envisage the creation of conditions that would allow the implementation of PASOK's policy but are not part of PASOK's government policy.

Papandreou's statement yesterday that the budget deficit would ultimately more than double that envisaged by the present government gives the measures of the existing situation that must be faced urgency.

On the other hand, the leader of the official opposition party, speaking yesterday on the outcome of the discussions of PASOK economists, stressed that:

"...We came to the conclusion that in 1982 a quite considerable decrease in inflation will be feasible." But he added the situation that has been created is such that systematic work and probably its escalation in the years 1983 and 1984 will be necessary so that inflation in Greece may fall to the levels of the EEC countries.

However, no extensive statements were made yesterday on PASOK's immediate economic "urgent need" measures, not only because they will be completed today, but also because, as Papandreou stressed, the work of the economic staff in Kerkira goes beyond that of a published PASOK declaration. It is for internal use. (meaning it is evident that the draft measures of PASOK's "immediate action" are still being determined).

It should be remembered that in this conference in Kerkira, the following participate and meet under Papandreou: M. Arsenis (director of the UN assembly for trade and economic development), D. Koulourianos (World Bank official) Y. Papanikolaou (lecturer of Queen Mary University in Britain), L. Katseli (lecturer assistant professor of Yale University in the United States), as well as the chairman of the PASOK Planning and Analysis Committee, Professor Ap. Lazaris and Mr Gr. Varfis (former direction of the Ministry of Coordination) and I. Roumeliotis (former director of the Ministry of Coordination for Greek-EEC Relations.)

Despite the fact that the planned urgent measures at the Kerkira conference are for "internal use and not for public release," Papandreou in his statements yesterday gave certain information on the nature of these measures and their immediate goals.

Specifically, AS HE STATED:

--A broad economic policy is being planned to increase the gross national product by 3 percent in 1982.

--A "very significant simplification in the structure of loan interest," is being planned which will be coupled with a close watch on investments for which loans will be given so that there will be no profiteering.

--A selective policy will be implemented on credits, both in the sectors of economy and according to districts in the country. ("We simplify the system but with control," Papandreou stressed, adding that the Monetary Committee will be abolished).

"The Monetary Committee, Papandreou stressed, is a collective organ whose goal is (basically to erase responsibilities and violate general decisions.... Namely, it is a mechanism for violating the credit policy and its rules, a violation that takes place collectively and nobody is responsible. It is also the remnant of the presence of a foreign force. Once the British and then the Americans used the Monetary Committee as a means of controlling the credit policy of the Greek state.")

--The whole credit system will be restructured. (Papandreou said: "It is very old and as far as rendering is concerned, it is the worst in the West, bureaucratic, scared of responsibilities and dependent on the enterprises that it provided credit and which truly can blackmail the lender with the threat of closure and the sacking of employees," Papandreou added:) [punctuation as published] "All this must be radically confronted with very considerable changes in structure."

Papandreou explained that yesterday afternoon's session of the conference was specifically devoted to the specific measures on the credit system, while this morning's session dealt with the specific measures on the incomes and prices policy that PASOK will implement.

--Control of all public investments under implementation to determine which are worth continuing and which should be terminated. "Our position is to give credits to Nomes [district--FBIS] for area projects." The organizations that will do the work will be either public or private.

Papandreou also explained yesterday that there are other "technical" issues (like the tax evasion problem) with which subcommittees of two to three persons will deal.

TURKMEN INTERVIEWED ON CYPRUS, U.S. RELATIONS

TA271514 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1435 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Ankara, 27 Jul (AA)--Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen believed a turning point was about to be reached in the Cyprus issue.

He made the statement in an interview published in the Istanbul daily "TERCUMAN" Monday. The Turkish Cypriot side would be making "concrete and constructive proposals" on "both consititutional and territorial questions" for the first time, and if the Greek Cypriot side responded, concrete progress toward a settlement could be envisaged during August, the foreign minister noted.

If the Greek Cypriot side adopted an adverse attitude and chose to break off negotiations, he warned, then the responsibility for blocking off all possibility of a comprehensive settlement in Cyprus would lie with them.

Greece

With regard to relations with Greece, Turkmen did not believe all of Turkey's disputes with Greece could be settled in the short run, but considered it possible to find "satisfactory solutions for both sides" on some items.

"Above all," he said, "it is important to establish an atmosphere of confidence and dialogue between the two countries." Despite Turkey's continued efforts to this end, however, the attitude of Greece was "inconsistent" in this respect. Nevertheless, Turkey would continue to be "reasonable and restrained" in her policy.

Turkemen did not expect any major progress toward a settlement of disputes at his New York meeting with Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis scheduled for September, noting Greece was going into a pre-election period which would make any understanding on bilateral issues highly impossible.

He did not want to comment on statements concerning Turkey made by Greek opposition leader Papandreou but preferred to wait and see who would come to power in Greece after the elections.

Middle East

Foreign Minister Turkmen was critical of Israel for following a policy that tended to disrupt efforts for a settlement in the Middle East. "The policy of faits accomplis, aggression and intransigence obviously cannot contribute to peace," he commented. He hoped other arrangements toward domestic peace and order in Lebanon could follow the implementation of the U.S. security resolution for a cease-fire.

Turkmen suggested there should be (?no resort) to brute force [words indistinct] all parties, including Palestinians, should join negotiations for a political settlement.

Turkey, as well as several other countries, was clear on the main contents of a future settlement which should include Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands occupied in 1967, and recognition of Palestinian rights. Unfortunately, Israel has failed to accept these principles so far, Turkmen added.

Any increase in tension in the Middle East was a threat to Turkey, Turkmen believed, for it disrupted stability in the region, and increased the possibility of outside intervention and of war.

He was satisfied with the strengthening of economic ties between Turkey [words indistinct] countries since November 1980, as well as of feelings of confidence.

U.S.

Turkey's relations with the U.S. had been revitalized after the lifting on the arms embargo, Turkmen noted. He described current U.S. policy toward Turkey, which "derived from NATO solidarity," as "constructive." Turkey desired to strengthen such solidarity, he said, and hoped to upgrade economic and military ties with the U.S. both bilaterally and within NATO.

TERCUMAN on Cyprus Issue

NC241404 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 22 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Fahir Armaoglu: "Denktas in Ankara"]

[Text] TFSC President Denktas' contacts, which are due to begin this morning, are full of various problems. These contacts will constitute turning point in the Cyprus dispute.

For one thing, let us point out that the territorial issue in Cyprus is at a crossroads. All signs indicate that the Turkish Cypriot side will present definite territorial plans at the intercommunal talks due on 29 July. Turkey has pledged to the Western powers to submit a "meaningful" plan on the territorial issue. The Turkish foreign minister has also repeated this pledge to his Greek counterpart in their latest meeting. In response to Turkey's territorial proposals, the Greek Cypriot side is expected to submit proposals on the constitution on 5 August. Although Kiprianou told a Greek magazine "the fate of the dialogue will be determined on 29 July," it is understood that there is a general understanding between Turkey and Greece and Turkey and the Western powers that the extent of the territory to be retained by the Turkish Cypriot side should be 28 percent. When this proportion is fixed, what would be of real importance is the way in which the Turkish Cypriot--Greek Cypriot borders will be determined.

There is no doubt that a federal system has been accepted in principle in respect to the constitutional issue. However, as in the case of the territorial issue, so also in the constitutional issue, the important factor will be the details and the implementation of the federal state. When these two factors are determined, it would not be illogical to expect both sides to embark on serious negotiations on both these issues without rejecting each other's proposals.

We must admit that these developments do not wholly conform to the nature of President Denktas or to his views concerning a settlement. The divergence of views between the present Turkish Government and President Denktas is such that it cannot be belittled. But it is up to Denktas to eliminate this divergence, because the internal policy of Cyprus shows an anti-Denktas development. At this moment, he is not in full control of even his own party, the National Unity Party. As is seen in the election of Nejat Konuk, leader of the Democratic People's Party as president of the Legislative Assembly, the leftist parties are dominating internal policy in Cyprus. The game which the Turkish Government was trying to play in Cyprus in 1979 has materialized. It is highly probable that the new government will be formed by the leftist parties--in fact this seems the only way out. Under such circumstance, Denktas will be on one side while the Legislative Assembly and the government will be on the other. This will compel Denktas to resort to a lot of maneuvering and manipulation in order to be able to extricate himself from the Cyprus issue.

MILLIYET DISCUSSES POLICY TOWARD ISRAEL, PLO

NC241418 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 21 Jul 81 p 2

["Viewpoint" column by Prof Mumtaz Soysal: "A Turkish Policy Which Goes Beyond 'Expressing Anxiety' Is Needed Toward Israel"]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry statement on the latest attacks against Lebanon has, as usual, stressed that "Turkey is watching the developments in this area--which is of close concern to it--with deep anxiety."

The statement had also stressed that Israel's grave and dangerous acts are capable of ushering in new elements of instability in the area and also of increasing current tension and entailing serious repercussions.

So far so good. No one can object to this part of the statement. Israel, which is, in a way, spoiled by the attitude of the Reagan administration and which takes advantage of the helplessness of the West, has carried its "grave and dangerous acts to preposterous dimensions in boldness and audacity."

But this escalation cannot be interpreted as insane behavior. There is probably some scheme behind it, a scheme which would serve the interests of the "hawks" in the Pentagon, which has failed to convince even its own allies of the existence of the "Soviet threat." This escalation probably aims at creating a worldwide crisis in the Middle East in order to implement the "Rapid Deployment Force" plan. In other words, it is a plan which plays with a keg of powder right under Turkey's nose which could blow up the entire world.

It is for this reason that Turkey cannot confine itself to merely expressing "anxiety" over Israel's behavior. This does not have to be in the form of complete severance of diplomatic relations, as this would be an unconstructive and sterile move. As a matter of fact, what was needed to be done in this direction has been done. By closing down the Turkish Consulate in Jerusalem and by reducing our diplomatic relations to the minimum, we have completed the "gesture" part of the affair.

Now Turkey, the only member of the Islamic Conference which continues to have diplomatic relations with Israel, even though on a minimum scale, should use these relations in a positive manner and formulate an "Israel policy" independent of Washington. To put it briefly, Turkey, as a state of the region, has to explain to Israel what it can and what it cannot tolerate. Such action would simultaneously be accompanied by a "settlement plan" independent of Washington.

However, the first step should be to get Israel to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as a "valid interlocutor." As observed in the Camp David plan, nothing would be more nonsensical than to attempt to solve the Palestine cause with the help of the Egyptians and Americans. This is where Turkey's efforts can be effective and convincing.

Forgetting the past of its own prime minister, Israel views the PLO as a mere terroristic organization and refuses to sit at the same negotiating table with the representatives of an organ it does not deem legal. This is an unacceptable justification which serves to make things more difficult. The Palestine issue can be resolved only by the Palestinians themselves.

When one comes to think of it, in Cyprus, both administrations consider each other as "illegal", but the Turkish side has agreed to sit at the negotiating table with the Greek Cypriot administration which it accuses of trampling on the Constitution and of attempting to form a unilateral republic.

Turkey, which knows where to stop when force has to be used for the settlement of disputes, is in a position to pursue an active policy which would convince Israel to abandon its efforts to crush the PLO through reprisals and bombardments and to sit around the same table as a valid interlocutor. But this is not a matter that can be resolved through simple recommendations and superficial efforts.

The most important trump card in Turkey's hands is its good relations with the PLO and the Islamic countries as well as with the socialist bloc and the Soviet Union. It is a little difficult for begin to oppose a Turkish initiative which carries the weight of such relations. It is even more difficult than listening to some well-meaning Americans, because the United States is too far away from Israel, while Turkey is very close to it, and a nation of 45 million can no longer tolerate watching the impertinence of those who play with a keg of powder right under its nose.

CANADA

QUEBEC'S LEVESQUE MEETS WITH FRENCH PRESIDENT

PM271134 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Jul 81 p 6

[Text] Ottawa--Mitterrand and Quebec Prime Minister Levesque had a 30-minute meeting at the French Embassy Tuesday, 21 July. Answering journalists' questions, Mitterrand said he did not wish to pay an official visit to Quebec and Ottawa in the wake of the summit because of the "many protocol difficulties which there would have been." "I would like to go to Quebec but I do not want to make a hurried visit," he stated. The president did not say much about the content of the meeting but he gave a few details on the policy he intends to pursue toward Quebec. Rejecting the negative double formula ("noninterference and nonindifference") used by his predecessor at the Elysee, Mitterrand said he prefers to talk of a "policy of friendship and fraternity with the people of Quebec" and of respect for Canada's sovereignty. Cooperation between the two French-speaking communities will be continued and "we will continue with renewed vigor," Mitterrand said, but he showed no enthusiasm for the creation of a "French-speaking commonwealth," proposed by Senghor and supported by Trudeau. Mitterand found the juxtaposition of these two terms awkward to say the least and said he thinks there are other ways of bringing together the French-speaking countries and that "any opportunity would be a good one." He recalled that there is already a cultural and technical cooperation agency in which Quebec participates and which should be "reactivated."

Leveque said that he felt a "warm continuity in French-Quebec relations" since the Socialist victory. After recalling that the Quebec delegation in Paris would be celebrating its 20th anniversary in October (an official visit by Levesque on that occasion has not been ruled out but nothing has been decided yet), he expressed the hope that relations with France will be "further strengthened."

UNITED KINGDOM

MISSILE DESTROYER RAMMED BY SOVIET CRUISER

PM271135 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 27 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] The 4,100-ton missile destroyer Glasgow has been rammed by the Russian missile cruiser Admiral Isakov, 7,600-tons, while shadowing Russian exercises in the Barents Sea north of Norway. The Glasgow suffered no casualties and only minor damage to her guard rails and upper deck fittings. It is thought damage to the Russian ship was also minimal.

A protest has been made to Moscow by the Foreign Office but a Ministry of Defence spokesman said he could not say what response had been received from the Russians. The Russian cruiser's intentions became clear when it was observed that men on her upper deck had been ordered below and doors and hatches were closed. She then struck the Glasgow a glancing blow, presumably attempting to dissuade her from continuing to watch the exercises, in an area which the Russians have come to regard as their private "lake" although it is in international waters. The Glasgow's surveillance of the exercises was partly in retaliation for many years of tailing of British and other NATO warships by the Russians but it also undoubtedly provided important intelligence material. The prime minister had to approve the Glasgow operating north-east of the Lofoten Islands. This is at least the second time the ship has operated in the Barents Sea as she was there watching Russian exercises last year. Numerous photographs were taken by the Glasgow's Lynx helicopter, particularly of the new Russian nuclear-powered battle cruiser Kirov, 25,000 tons. This is believed to be the first collision between British and Russian warships since 1970 when a Kotlin-class destroyer cut across the bows of the carrier Ark Royal when she was operating aircraft off Malta.

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POLICE ARREST BLACK BLOC TERRORISTS IN FRANKFURT

LD281720 Hamburg DPA in German 1451 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Frankfurt-Karlsruhe, 28 Jul (DPA)--In a swoop on the Black Bloc terrorist association in Frankfurt this morning, the Federal Prosecutor's Office arrested several members. The examining magistrate at the federal court issued arrest warrants for "six or seven" people, the authorities said this afternoon. According to the Federal Prosecutor's Office, the apartments of many suspects were searched on the strength of warrants issued by the judicial authorities. The office said there was no connection with the evacuation of federal post office premises in Frankfurt today when several people were detained and five of them handed over to the Federal Prosecutor's Office.

The aim of the Black Bloc, set up in May 1980, is said to support the terrorist organization the Red Army Group and action against "political and social conditions in the Federal Republic by acts of terror such as arson and bombings." According to the Federal Prosecutor's Office, members of the Black Bloc are strongly suspected of carrying out attacks on two U.S. Army helicopters in Buedingen on 2 January 1981, on the regional court building in Darmstadt on 6 April 1981 and on the Offenbach office of the Darmstadt prosecutor's department on 6 May 1981. During today's apartment search, instructions, materials and components for bombs, stolen air guns and air pistols, other stolen goods and documents on cases of arson and bombings were found.

This morning, Frankfurt police cleared federal post office property occupied by squatters. Five of the 47 squatters who were detained were handed over to the Federal Prosecutor's Office in Karlsruhe because they were on the wanted list. By court order, police using water cannons and an armored bulldozer cleared the administrative building of the former federal railway repair plant which had been occupied by squatters since 11 April. The Frankfurt postal authorities asked for the clearance in order to start work on a new telephone exchange.

DIE WELT: ANTITERRORIST COMMANDS SET UP IN EAST

DW280707 Bonn DIE WELT in German 27 Jul 81 p 7

[Werner Kahl article: "East's Fear of Terrorism"]

[Excerpts] At international meetings where the causes for and the warding off of terrorism are discussed, new faces have appeared the last few months. Among the newcomers are taciturn men who attract attention just because they only appear together.

The newcomers in the circle of Western antiterror experts are coming from East Berlin and Moscow. The Soviets and "GDR" Germans, who are identified as scientific collaborators, are looking for an exchange of information with Western counterintelligence professionals and for the know-how of "capitalist" technology.

At a nonpublic round of talks on terrorism in Geneva among experts from Europe and overseas, the security department of the East Berlin party leadership recently was sitting at the table in the guise of three observers. On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the comrades busily took note of every word. Their participation signals the fact that the terrorism germ furthered by communist intelligence services under various cloaks--alias liberation movements in the Third World--is starting to infect their own system.

With refined defensive methods, the communist security services are seeking to check the growing unrest which becomes manifest in ever more imaginative and more desparate attempted escapes from East bloc states. This, above all, includes aircraft hijackings. Only recently, Polish security authorities once again had to put up with reproaches from the Soviets in the Warsaw Pact's supreme command after a passenger plane of the state airline LOT for the fourth time was hijacked to the West and landed at the Tempelhof military airport in the American sector of Berlin.

When another hijacking attempt occurred in Poland, the Polish counterintelligence was better prepared. Early this year, the Polish mini "GSG 9" [German Federal Border Police Special Detachment 9], which had been set up in great hurry, stood its first test. During a stopover, security officials disguised as mechanics and service attendants overpowered four hijackers of a passenger plane on the Katowice-Warsaw route, which also was to be forced to change course for the Tempelhof airport in West Berlin.

Deterrent Effect Through Penalties

According to the pattern of the Bonn GSG 9 and the British SAS (Special Air Service), the communist security authorities now are organizing mobile operation commands with sophisticated technical equipment.

Though the widely fanned anarchist-terrorist scene is not yet threatening the Soviet-dominated sphere, plots committed by opponents of the regime lately have caused concern. The authorities fear that streamlets of resistance might rapidly form a stream.

This is why the Saxonia district court in Plauen recently sentenced two "GDR" citizens to 2 years and 1 year and 4 months, repectively, because of bomb threats. The West Berlin Information Office reports that the sentences apparently were supposed to have a deterrent effect. Police in the "GDR" recently have been confronted with repeated bomb threats. According to the sentence of the Plauen district court, the two convicts in anonymous phone calls to the people's police and to other institutions repeatedly threatened "acts of violence" to evoke "unrest and insecurity" and to impair the police's and fire department's readiness for action.

Bomb Constructors in the Cellar Workship

Meanwhile, the East Berlin regime proper is confronted with fighting terrorist activities, which are being kept secret from the public, so as not to encourage imitators. Some months ago, police discovered a small workshop for explosives in the cellar of a new apartment building in the Lichtenberg city district located close to the intelligence headquarters of the Ministry for State Security (MFS). This was reported by former prison inmates who were deported to the West. The bomb builders intended to blow up with self-made explosives the Jannowitz bridge in the eastern part of the city over which railroad traffic runs in an East-West direction.

Western security authorities are of the view that official disclaimers cannot alter the fact that a bomb was discovered on the compound of the headquarters of "GDR" Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffman. Statements conveyed to Western news agencies that this was a "nonsensical" rumor were not carried by the SED central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND.

PAPER CRITICIZES BUNDESWEHR'S AUSTERITY MOVES

DW281021 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 28 Jul 81 p 1

[Adelbert Weinstein editorial: "Armed Forces in Financial Crisis"]

[Text] The Bundeswehr is just a quarter of a century old, yet its structures have grown rigid. The military apparatus is guided by a bureaucracy which leaves an individual little leeway for initiative.

A prominent victim of this system is the defense minister. The man in charge of the Tornado project did not have a chance to inform the political leadership in due time about the financial disaster which was taking shape. The table of organization at Hardthoehe made it too difficult for the expert to report directly to the responsible minister. The Waterloo that Apel suffered was inflicted on him by his own apparatus.

Roughly 3,000 civilians and soldiers are working directly under the minister. His ministry is made up of 371 departments. The executive alone consists of 30 departments. They failed to create a leadership instrument but instead set up a "top heavy" administration. The latter produced tensions which are the result of conflicting trends of will. Thus, while the eight departments of the planning staff are supposed to do "planning work," they are considered a "counterforce" to the planning groups of the inspectors. One of the three state secretaries is definitely superfluous. The growth in power on the part of these "princes" is in proportion to the loss of influence by the inspector general.

But the military departments are inflated as well. How should the 3 and a 1/2 dozen departments of the leadership staff of the armed forces be coordinated? Besides, a great deal is tangled up by party interests and hopes for promotion. Plans for changes have been kept in drawers for years. But the proposals of former inspectors general Zimmermann and De Maiziere, who allowed an effective restructuring, have been forgotten.

This ministry must be reformed from top to bottom. No strategy can be handled with an apparatus which suffocates individual suggestion--the elixir of the art of leadership--and which has become a confusing carousel of functions. This is shown particularly by the result of the secluded conference which was characterized by the Tornado panic. The austerity pencil was applied without any regard to strategic requirements and the operational mission of the Bundeswehr was not kept in mind above everything else. All that mattered to the political top was to correct the red figures, with the result that fiscal rather than strategic thinking prevailed. This then cut out the organizations of a leadership system by which the utilization of the available weapons systems could have been increased 60 percent. This example applies to many others.

In his austerity program, the defense minister dared to go as far as paralyzing the armored, mechanized and airborne components, without the "apparatus" stopping him. Nobody seriously questioned whether the mammoth ministry should be thoroughly examined as well. Nobody asked whether the Bundeswehr academies are really necessary. Millions are spent there to create a type of officer whose availability for use in the rank and file is subject to justified doubt. In addition, why hasn't the disproportion of one civilian for every two soldiers been eliminated? The Bundeswehr has 180,000 civilian employees compared with a personnel strength of 495,000 soldiers. The Bundeswehr administrative office as the supreme authority has six defense area administrations which cooperate with six defense area commands. Granted, modern armies cannot do without large-scale administrative organizations. There are 2 million military and civilian items that need to be distributed and a skilled personnel of every branch must relieve the forces. But in the case of the Bundeswehr, thr troop and garrison administrations, the military recruiting headquarters and the defense areas are highly inflated. Operations units also are overstaffed. A corps staff has so much excess personnel that it is impossible to carry out any "relocation" move with it. The savings should be done here and not with funds whose lack would jeopardize the combat readiness of the Bundeswehr.

But even the most radical incision in the present structures would not solve the financial dilemma of the armed forces. All parties involved must change their line of thinking. What matters is to organize the troops with less expenditure. As long as the money kept coming in abundantly, there was little cause to object to the technical high-efficiency army. Surely, the Bundeswehr must also be measured by the standards of quality of its U.S. ally. It must put up something equivalent to the power of the heavily armored Red Army. Such yardsticks are always valid. What is referred to as "arms mixture," however, must be newly defined. It is necessary to add the strength of infantry to the strength of armor. The soldier can substitute for weapons systems and missiles can take the place of ships and airplanes.

But in no case must the Bundeswehr be turned into a "cadre" army for the sake of austerity. Nor must the inventors of the strategic heterodoxy of area defense prevail. (What they propose is filling up the depth of the Federal Republic with lightly armed troop units.) Forward defense must remain the motto of the Bundeswehr. Meanwhile, the computer-controlled, electronic and excessively technicalized army--whose future had already begun--is past history because there is no way of paying for it.

DIE WELT DISCUSSES PLANS FOR MIRV'ED PERSHINGS

DW281345 Bonn DIE WELT in German 28 Jul 81 p 2

[Commentary by correspondent Cay Graf Brockdorff: "Three Warheads and One Answer"]

[Text] Moscow is arming at a speed which leaves insiders in the West breathless. At intervals of 5 weeks, a new Soviet submarine is launched. Every 5th day, Moscow sets up another SS-20 missile as though it were important to bomb the world to oblivion before New Year's Eve. At the moment, 250 SS-20 launching pads are under construction or completed. Horst Ehmke returns from Washington with the finding that the Soviet Union in all probability will deploy far more medium-range missiles than has so far been assumed.

And yet, it cannot be ruled out that the news on the option of MIRVing some or all of the 108 Pershing II missiles of the counterarmament program will again send the militant "friends of peace" out into the streets. Some of them know what they are doing. The majority follow because they do not realize that atomic weapons serve the purpose of preventing the firing of infantry guns.

The option of MIRVing the Pershing missiles is reassuring. NATO has committed itself to introduce 572 new systems, but this has happened at a time when such speed in Soviet arming still was considered impossible. With the--still theoretical--possibility of increasing the number of warheads but not that of the systems, new negotiating assets and a strategic option accrue to the alliance: One can counter the boundless Soviet arms this way without having to deploy additional missiles.

Thereby, one simply follows suit--the Soviet action. The Soviets, after all, not only were the first to introduce these far-reaching medium-range systems but they also MIRV'ed these systems. Unfortunately, the Western "friends of peace" did not protest effectively in time, so that NATO now must think up a technical response.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU WEIGHS U.S. LEADERSHIP ROLE

DW271505 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 25 Jul 81 p 3

[Horst Schreitter-Schwarzenfeld dispatch: "Leadership--in Which Direction?"]

[Text] Washington--The United States isn't doing much; the United States no longer offers any leadership. This complaint was heard in Europe over the past several years.

Its foreign policy is confused; the President is following a zigzag course. And inside and outside the United States, the impression of weakness spread--justly or unjustly--an impression which Jimmy Carter was never able to shed.

Now everything is different. It does exist again, this painfully missed U.S. leadership role, or at least a claim to it. It was with this claim that Ronald Reagan and his political friends came into power, promising to halt the trend of deterioration, be it the alleged deterioration of military strength, that of the dollar or that of the U.S. world prestige. They simply promised to make America "great again." And they are in the process of converting this promise into policy.

Washington is displaying self-confidence again and it is showing ambition to be "number one." It wants to be the first to cross the finish line; victory is permissible again. The very "arrogance of power" with which Jimmy Carter took critical issue has ceased to be a bad word. What, they wonder, is so bad about using power if it benefits America? Doesn't it, by the same token, benefit the world? It isn't just the Russians, the "enemy," who have found out about Washington's new determination. The Ottawa summit showed that the United States will not be "pushed around" anymore, even by its friends.

The Reagan government did not yield one inch from its widely criticized high interest policy and even presented new demands to the Europeans, following the motto that offense is the best defense. What is involved is trade with the East in general; but in particular, it involved the natural gas pipeline deal between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union. Generally speaking, the following became clear after just a few months of Ronald Reagan: Readiness to yield to German or other West European desires is minimal in Washington. Bonn had to learn this not only in regard to interest rate plicy but also in connection with its timid attempts to accelerate a bit the opening of the missile negotiations with the Soviet Union. Reagan smiles--and remains adamant--and the Germans submit to their fate with the sigh: "There is no hope anyway."

At the beginning of the summit meeting, Reagan reportedly stated that he intends to handle everything in all fields differently than did his predecessor. Naturally, such intentions throw insecurity into the operation of the world. Schmidt, obviously in defense of Reagan's announcement, used the term "convoy" with which the Western alliance must be compared. What is the destination of the convoy now that the captain has been changed again as a result of the U.S. elections?

It is impossible to answer this question. What alone is clearly discernible is the goal applicable to Reagan's America. It is: restoration of the former world position. Since the Soviet Union is the only power which could contest the "number one" role of the United States, the thrust of the entire foreign policy is aimed against Moscow. The United States will defend the Persian Gulf because it fears conquest of the oilwells by the Soviet Union. The United States will support any regime in Latin America and elsewhere in the Third World if and when it offers even a slight guarantee against communist seizure of power and, thus, against a foothold by Cuba and the Soviet Union. The United States will conclude an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union only if that agreement will not impose any unjustifiable restrictions on the efforts toward the modernization of U.S. nuclear weapons.

Is this the "strong hand of Washington" which the Western alliance believed to have been missing for years? Is this the "leadership" for which they called? Are the interests of the United States as a world power not different from those of the European states? What, for instance, is America's interest in the maintenance of the visitor traffic between the Federal Republic and the GDR?

In principle, there is no objection to the U.S. leading role in the Western alliance--especially since the absence of this role has always been lamented. Yet, the time is drawing nearer when "leadership" will have to be redefined. A U.S. Government tackling things entirely in its own national interest, with self-awareness and aggressive confidence, veritably demands a counterpart in Europe. Otherwise, we will some day be led to where we do not want to go.

PAPER COMMENTS ON REAGAN LETTER TO SCHMIDT

DW271553 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 25-26 Jul 81 p 4

[Commentary signed Mes: "Reagan Pledges His Word"]

[Text] Ronald Reagan did not write his latest letter to Federal Chancellor Schmidt for him to read it and then just put it away in a drawer. As to the American agreement regarding negotiations with the Soviets, there was no need to make Schmidt believe in this; he and Foreign Minister Genscher have been convinced of this for a long time. Within the SPD, however, growing doubts about U.S. intentions could be perceived and it was the intention of the written message from Washington to counteract this mood. Small wonder that the chancellor decided not to conceal the message from the public.

In the months to come, Helmut Schmidt will be able to make the most of this opportunity. The suspicion that the Americans might possibly take pleasure in getting the German federal chancellor into increasing domestic trouble through delaying tactics can be removed. Schmidt linked his political fate with the implementation of the section on negotiation in NATO's dual decision and now Reagan has pledged his word. This creates additional clarity between the governments and also contributes to removing public distrust which had threatened to assume characteristics of anti-Americanism.

However, as far as the subject at hand is concerned, not all potential for conflict between Washington and Bonn has been removed. Only the course of the negotiations on European medium-range weapons will show whether there is a common denominator in German and American interests: After everything that has been publically stated so far, it may be assumed that Washington in no way considers as an ideal goal a negotiation result which might allow a renunciation of Western counterarmament. The fact that the key to this is above all in Moscow's hands renders Bonn's position even more difficult.

CHEYSSON QUERIED ON LEVEL OF PLO REPRESENTATION

PM281008 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] In the National Assembly on 15 July, Gantier (UDF deputy for Paris) asked whether the recent visit to Paris by PLO Executive Committee member Qaddumi was made in reply to "an official invitation" and whether the level of the Palestinian Organization's representation in Paris is "to be raised" and expressed concern at the plan to transfer its office to a location "50 meters from the state primary school in Rue des Belles-Feuilles."

Saying that Qaddumi had not made an "official visit," Cheysson replied: "I met with him, as my predecessors had done, because we want to maintain contacts with an organization which has been recognized by France for years. It is representative but it has not been recognized, nor will we recognize it, as the sole representative of the Palestinian people who have not had the opportunity to choose it as such. On 31 October 1975, the French Government announced its decision to allow the opening of a "PLO information and liaison office" which does not have diplomatic status and enjoys no privileges.

"Since a PLO representative was murdered in August 1978, that office has been given special protection. It has decided to move from the Arab League headquarters in Rue Merimee (16th arrondissement) and it is entitled to do so; it has signed a private lease.... We are anxious to protect its leader.... That protection also will cover his neighbors, including the school. He comes under private law and can reside where he wants. We cannot prevent him from doing that."

MITTERRAND COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR SUBMARINE PLAN

PM281214 Paris LE MONDE in French 26-27 Jul 81 p 6

[Jean-Yves Lhoumeau report]

[Excerpts] The president visited the strategic ocean force's operational base at Ile Longue on the Crozon Peninsula near Brest on 24 July.

Questioned on the possible decision to construct a seventh missile-launching nuclear submarine, Mitterrand said: "This decision has already been made in my mind." The head of state said he considers it "reasonable" to think that this vessel could be operational 5 years after the L'Inflexible, the sixth nuclear submarine, in other words, in 1990. "The decision," he stressed, "cannot be delayed too long."

"This will enable three submarines to be constantly at sea and to be capable of acting if necessary. That probably represents an adequate capability for France at present. This is particularly true since we are also gaining in range, accuracy and communications.... I cannot give all the details but, for the time being, I think that that will be adequate."

The seventh missile-launching nuclear submarine will "necessarily be different" from the previous ones, he said, "since technology has changed in the space of a few years. But it mustn't change too much. It is better to follow the technological course already begun. Otherwise, it would be necessary to change things so radically that it would be beyond our means to do so and, on the military plane, might prove imprudent."

The "essential point," the head of state added, "is always to remain above the deterrence threshold.... The essential thing is that any potential adversary should be sure of being in a difficult situation if he should ever launch an aggression or an attack or take the initiative in an offensive."

Mitterrand then watched Le Terrible get underway as it prepared to leave Brest for a 2-month mission at sea.

PRESIDENT ACCEPTS KREISKY INVITATION FOR CANCUN

AU271130 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 25 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand has sent to Chancellor Kreisky the following letter: I gladly accept your honorable invitation and will personally participate in the international meeting of state and government chiefs in Cancun, Mexico, on 22 and 23 October 1981. I am firmly convinced that the problems of cooperation and development should be given priority treatment at the highest political level. France also will participate in the preparatory conference of ministers, which will be held early in August in Cancun.

LEADERS MEET WITH SINGAPORE'S LEE KUAN YEW

NC281648 Paris AFP in English 1600 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 28 Jul (AFP)--France has not yet indicated whether it will sit on the consultative committee on Cambodia established earlier this month, Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said today after meeting here with French leaders.

But France and Singapore will soon sign a financial, cultural and technical agreement. The announcement came after a meeting between French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and Mr Lee Kuan Yew.

Mr Lee Kuan Yew "stressed the profound satisfaction felt by Third World countries" over the election of French President Francois Mitterrand, a communique said. The Singapore leader expects a "determining role" from France "in the pursuit of the North-South dialogue," it added.

He later told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that France should play a larger role in a settlement of the Cambodian affair, stressing an invitation by Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) members to Paris to sit on the consultative committee created by the international conference on Cambodia held in New York 13-17 July. Singapore and other ASEAN members have called for a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

Mr Lee Kuan Yew also met with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson.

Mr Lee Kuan Yew is to leave Paris this evening for London to attend the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana. There he will meet with French President Francois Mitterrand, who will be in London for the wedding as well.

The meetings today with Mr Cheysson and Mr Mauroy each lasted one hour.

Trade between France and Singapore tripled during the last five years. France had a surplus last year, but its deficits were common during the late 1970's. France imports electronic equipment and textiles from Singapore, and exports electrical equipment, cognac and luxury goods.

The talks today with Mr Cheysson covered opportunities offered by the North-South dialogue, Mr Lee Kuan Yew said.

Some observers here said that the ASEAN countries currently are divided into a camp resolutely anti-Soviet and favoring dialogue with China (Thailand and Singapore) and a camp equally opposed to Beijing and Moscow (Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines). But Mr Lee Kuan Yew said that these differences are just small details that in no way harm ASEAN's unity.

LE MONDE ON 'INCOHERENCE' OF U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

PM280656 Paris LE MONDE in French 26-27 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Dangerous Uncertainties"]

[Text] The full details of the cease-fire which came into force on the Israeli-Lebanese border on 24 July are not yet known. One thing is certain: It was only under great pressure that Begin's government finally abandoned--temporarily, of course--its plan to destroy the Palestinian Fedayeens' operational capabilities.

The pressures exerted by the U.S. Government--and by a section of the Jewish community in the United States--were probably the determining factor rather than world opinion moved by the massacre of civilians, especially in Beirut. However, even this pressure is just the tip of the iceberg--the decision to suspend delivery of fighter-bombers to Israel--but the possibility that Washington sent Jerusalem an "ultimatum" has not been ruled out.

Some Israeli leaders, clearly embarrassed, are portraying the cease-fire as a "success." Rightly or wrongly, they maintain that a "secret" clause in the agreement forbids the Palestinians to strengthen their positions in southern Lebanon and that, should that clause be violated, the Jewish state would resume its freedom of action.

Nonetheless, the Palestinian network on the Israeli borders remains virtually intact. Even more important is the fact that, despite all the verbal precautions taken by Begin and Habib, the agreement constitutes "de facto" recognition of the PLO. Indeed, it was necessary to negotiate with the Fedayeen "organization" and clearly to offer it adequate guarantees to obtain its agreement on ending the fighting.

Nonetheless, the Israelis are not resigned to taking an additional step--decisive in this case--toward a political solution. They repeat that they will never negotiate with the PLO. In fact, all the statements made after the cease-fire came into force indicate that they are awaiting an opportunity to justify resuming hostilities against the Palestinians.

The support of the latter for the cease-fire is no less superficial. Indeed, they cannot abandon all military activity indefinitely without denying their raison d'etre and without losing all possibility of being included in a peace process. Even if the PLO wants a temporary disengagement, various uncontrollable Fedayeen organizations will make sure the fire is relit.

The United States could have encouraged a negotiated peace had it really wished to do so. Experience has shown that it had the means of moderating its allies' demands or passions when it felt its interests were really threatened. The 24 July agreement bears witness to that. The U.S. administration is, in fact, torn by conflicting forces. It fears that the extension of the Israeli-Arab conflict might alienate conservative Arab states, especially Saudi Arabia. But it opposes recognition of the PLO for fear that it might bring the Soviet Union back onto the Near East stage.

In the final analysis, the incoherence of U.S. policy is doing as much as the Israeli intransigence to maintain dangerous uncertainties in the region.

POLICE IDENTIFY RED BRIGADES COMMANDO MEMBERS

AU281600 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 28 Jul (ANSA)--Naples investigators have identified the members of the Red Brigades commando which on April 27 kidnapped Campania Regional Councillor Ciro Cirillo, killed two of his bodyguards and injured another.

Investigating magistrates have issued 57 arrest warrants on charges of participation in an armed gang. Sixteen of the warrants were issued against members of the commando and they include some of the best known members of the Red Brigades wanted by police--criminologist Giovanni Senzani, believed to be one of the masterminds of the group, Antonio Savasta, Emilia Libera, Marina Petrella, and Pietro Vanzi.

Of the fifty-seven wanted, 21 are already under arrest.

Cirillo was released on July 24 after 87 days in captivity, the longest kidnapping in Italian terrorist history.

PCI AIDES CONFER WITH FRENCH LEFT OFFICIALS

PM270959 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 23 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Paris--A PCI delegation composed of Secretariat member Comrade Gerardo Chiaromonte, Central Committee members Comrades Romano Ledda and Eugenio Peggio and deputy to the European Parliament Comrade Carla Barbarella visited Paris 19-22 July for contacts with the French leftwing forces. An exchange of opinions was held on the new political situation, with special reference to economic and social issues.

The delegation met with Maxime Gremetz, PCF Secretariat member and foreign relations chief; Philippe Herzog, PCF Politburo member and economic section chief; Jean Poperen, Jean Pronteau and Didier Mochtane, PS secretaries; and delegations of the two trade union confederations; the CFDT, headed by Secretariat member Albert Mercier, and the CGT headed by Secretary Henri Krasucki.

The communist delegation was received by Minister of State for Planning Michel Rocard (Socialist), Transport Minister Charles Fiterman (Communist), Agriculture Minister Edith Cresson, and Claude Esthier, deputy chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee.

BERLINGUER CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO PZPR'S KANIA

PM270701 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 21 Jul 81 p 1

[Report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer congratulations telegram to Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) First Secretary Stanislaw Kania]

[Text] Comrade Enrico Berlinguer has sent the following congratulations telegram to Comrade Stanislaw Kania:

Please accept the heartfelt congratulations of the PCI and myself personally for your election as PZPR first secretary. I wish you success in your very responsible tasks. We hope that your people and your party will positively surmount the present difficult phase, consolidating the socialist renewal process within a framework of European and world detente and peace.

BERLINGUER DISCUSSES WOMEN'S ROLE, POLAND

PM270702 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 20 Jul 81 pp 1, 5

[Georgio Frasca Polara report on PCI, Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer's 19 July speech in Venice: "Women a Decisive 'Young Force' for Progress and Moral Reform'"]

[Excerpts] Venice--Yesterday evening, Enrico Berlinguer closed the national women's festival, drawing the attention of the party and of all the political forces to the pressing need to resume the political initiative with respect to the major social and civil issues that led to the holding of and the victory in the 17 May referendum against repealing the abortion law. The PCI secretary general emphasized the great innovative element introduced into political life, economic approaches and ideological and cultural attitudes both by matters regarding women's emancipation and liberation and by the necessary action to understand and satisfy the human and social needs expressed by the women's masses. Having recalled the specific achievements in this direction attained by leftwing administrations, Berlinguer discussed the connections linking the aspirations of the women's masses, the morality issue and the democratic alternative.

The existing achievements of the leftwing administrations and the pointers deriving from them demonstrate that the Italian communists do not restrict themselves to talking about a distant future socialism whose characteristics still remain entirely to be defined; but that they are beginning to identify--through the specific experiences (though still incomplete) of the institutions and the masses--elements in a form of socialism that has the following three characteristics; it advances within democracy and must be based on democracy; it adopts a new approach ot the problems of economic life in an era of major and rapid scientific and technological innovations; it sets in motion a process of change in the quality of life, establishing new hierarchies and priorities in the assets and values to be asserted, attained and guaranteed.

All this constitutes an innovative effort by the PCI, which is distinctive within the context of the varied forces of the parties that invoke socialism and communism. Taking advantage of the positive and negative experiences accumulated historically by the socialist countries and the entire European and world workers movement, the Italian Communists, the party secretary said, are seeking to really surmount the limitations and inadequacies (and not to repeat theoretical and practical errors) that have hitherto led to outright constrictions in the worldwide development and expansion of the cause of socialism, i.e.; on the one hand, in many countries where a form of socialism has already been realized, the distortions of power constituted by the restriction of a full democratic life; and, on the other, in several capitalist countries, the constiction constituted by the inability of social democratic-type experiences to transcend capitalist structures and logic.

But in both these different situations, quests and attempts are taking shape, in a direction motivated by the attainment of the objectives which we consider a solution, to surmount both the shortcomings of social democracy and the shortcomings of the countries where socialism has already been realized. Indeed, in the major European socialist and social democratic parties a vigorous debate is in progress precisely on how to emerge from capitalist forms so as to guarantee forms which will achieve a real change in the quality of life; and it is no coincidence that women and young people are often among the most vigorous forces stimulating research in this direction. In the Eastern bloc countries there is the instance of Poland--a country where, amid the turmoil and difficulties of a crisis that began a year ago following an initiative that came directly from the working class, new forms of democratic life are being found and tested in society, the state and now even the party.

CALVO ORTEGA SEES NO 'CRISIS' IN CENTER PARTY

PM280658 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 12 Jul 81 p 11

[Mary Merida interview with Union of the Democratic Center Secretary General Rafael Calvo Ortega: "I Cannot See UCD Crisis Anywhere"]

[Text] It was being rumored that about now former Prime Minister Suarez would define his stance in the UCD and what his policy for the future will be. At least that is what would please those who support him unconditionally inside and outside the party and would like to secure the votes of the "apparatus," depriving Martin Villa of that opportunity, who is not ruled out as being charged with bringing together and uniting the group again. The fact is that the UCD is still experiencing--apparently uninterruptedly--severe internal tension, and its crisis has not yet begun to be resolved.

Even the continuation of its current chairman, Rodriguez Zahagun, is being questioned, and the possibility of Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo also taking over the chairmanship of the ruling party is being emphasized. However, these solutions and measures are rejected by a considerable section of the UCD, which believes that this would be tantamount to denying the authority of the Palma de Mallorca congress.

The ruling party's local conferences, which will elect the delegates who in turn will appoint at the provincial congerences the political councils and executive committees which will be entrusted with drawing up the lists for the next general election, are continuing. This renewal of cadres is once more giving rise to the personal battles and struggles of all the party's currents and sectors to predominate, and of course this is weakening it further as a political group. The apparatus appears to be winning the posts, and party Secretary General Rafael Calvo Ortega commented on this fact in this way: "We have not concerned ourselves about winning anything, but there has been a massive participation which has mobilized many members, and we are very satisfied with this degree of participation. Moreover, all electoral processes have an obvious competitiveness, but that is the very essence of democracy."

With respect to the persistent talk about the UCD's crisis and possible collapse, he said: "There has been talk about the UCD's crisis since 1977, and we are in the second half of 1981. It would be absurd to say that we have no problems, because there is no political will to resolve them. This very massive holding of local conferences demonstrates the party's vitality. And the fact that there are two or three lists at these conferences, contrary to what people may believe, is positive and this electoral struggle is good not only for the party but also for the country as a whole."

[Question] Is it true that, as matters stand, Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo could decide to hold the UCD chairmanship as well?

[Answer] I only know the rumor, and this rumormongering has generally never been borne out by reality. I sincerely believe that these are unfounded rumors. In all the statements he has made, Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo has always come out in defense of the party.

[Question] However, you will not be unaware that moves are being attempted to change the party leadership by sectors which disagree with the current team?

[Answer] The UCD is an organization with rules and a code by which it is governed. Its leadership bodies are not changed every day, and what a party congress approves can be canceled only by another congress. So I believe that what is happening is that the media are exaggerating the UCD's problems. Look, we are immersed now, as I was telling you earlier, in a very important electoral process, considerable participation in which demonstrates the party's intense vitality, and, moreover, our principal activity is centered on the implementation of our program in its various aspects of the family, small enterprices, emigration, the economy and culture.

[Question] But the rumor of tension and internal crisis does not stem solely from this electoral process.

[Answer] So where are the symptoms of a crisis? Because I cannot see the crisis which is being talked about anywhere. We do not wish to stifle disagreements, and it is possible that in giving them free rein this is being interpreted as a crisis; but the fact is that there is none.

[Question] To what extent could what happened at the congress with the divorce law, for instance, affect the UCD?

[Answer] A session cannot be judged by what happened with the divorce law. We were already expecting that this law would create those problems, because there are different and very conflicting opinions and different stances and problems of conscience concerning it. But as I said earlier, the political parties are organized with a constant tension, and, for whatever reasons, we have still not become accustomed in this country to knowing what a real political party is. What is happening in the UCD happens every day in all the parties of all the democracies in the world. It puzzles me that people should believe that a party must be calm for there to be no internal crisis in it.

[Question] Do you still believe that it is better to continue with a one-party cabinet and governing alone? Does not the situation prove to you that it would perhaps be advisable to broaden that base by allying yourselves with other political forces, whether rightwing or leftwing?

[Answer] We made a statement at the proper time in which we reaffirmed our stance as a center party, and it is that idea and that stance which we continue to maintain. I personally believe that this government is tackling the problems confronting the country with obvious effectiveness and realistically, and a coalition either with the right or with the left would give us no more strength, because we believe that the center option is the important and valid option now and in the future.

CARRILLO'S LEADERSHIP CHALLENGED AT PCE CONGRESS

LD282140 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1730 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The 10th congress of the PCE today began with a strong internal response to the leadership headed by the secretary general, Santiago Carrillo. For the first time at a PCE congress there are four organized tendencies; from left to right they are the "Afghans," the out-and-out defenders of the policy of the Soviet Union; the Leninists, who uphold the thesis of the dictatorship of the proletariat; the Eurocommunists, the group that supports and is supported by Carrillo; and the so-called "renewalist" Eurocommunists, who support the idea of changing the party leadership.

None of the dissident groups is formally proposing the replacement of Carrillo, but they do want the formal approval of currents of opinion or organized tendencies within the PCE. In his opening speech to the congress, the secretary general expressed his total opposition to the formation of groups within the party. The congress has thus become a direct confrontation between supporters of the official line and dissidents to their left and right.

For Carrillo in particular, the PCE could overcome its internal quarrels if it purges itself of factions--and this purge could include expulsions. This is precisely one of the congress's biggest unknown quantities--whether it will be able to maintain a unitarian leadership and whether, at the same time, this will mean a series of expulsions or resignations from the PCE. The tough tone employed by Carrillo to confront the dissident groups did, however, become one of moderation when he spoke of communist policy past, present and future.

On international policy, and together with a call for cooperation from the European left, Carrillo stressed above all his opposition to Spain's membership in NATO and the military policy of blocs. In his analysis of the Spanish transition, he underlined the conquests made by democratic reform. The fundamental conquest emphasized by Carrillo was, of course, the constitution--a constitution which, in his words, allows an important increase in freedoms for all citizens and even permits a leftwing policy or government in this country. And, of course, he insisted on his offer of a government of national consensus because, and here we quote him, it tends to achieve areas of power for the working class, reduces the hegemony of the oligarchy, and ensures a more progressive orientation on the part of the government.

Other positive aspects of the transition were the Moncloa pacts, which in his words were not fulfilled by the government, and the leftwing pact in the town councils. With regard to recent months, and in spite of stressing the drift to the right in the policies of Calvo-Sotelo, Carrillo, in his moderate tone, also set out positive aspects of recent policies:

[Begin Carrillo recording] The divorce law, (?with which we are) becoming bogged down, has been passed; the suspected perpetrators are being prosecuted; the communist parliamentary proposal for the legal defense of those arrested has been taken into consideration; a brigade was formed to pursue rightwing terrorists. It is also true that the left, including the PCE, has moderated its opposition to the government and has given its cooperation in several cases. The recovery of the authority of civil power and the need to forestall the (?so-called attempts) at public demoralization required this. [end recording]

On the internal organization of the party, Carrillo proposed an important reduction in the members of the Central Committee the internal establishment of safeguards against conflicts of interests by party leaders and greater coordination between the territorial organizations and the national organization.

It has to be stressed again that the basic dispute at the congress is centered on the legalization of internal currents, and the first test of this today meant a defeat for the present leadership. After a very tight vote, any group that wins 25 percent of the votes will be able to defend its positions before the plenum. If this majority is maintained in the later votes on the statutes, the PCE will cease to be a unitarian party. This could even mean Carrillo's resignation after 20 years as secretary general although this is not very likely.

PCE PAPER ANALYZES POLISH PARTY LEADER CHANGES

PM271520 Madrid MUNDOOBRERO in Spanish 24-30 Jul 81 p 18

[Pedro Olmedilla commentary: "Democratization Within Socialism"]

[Text] The election of the new [Polish party] Central Committee has been described by some people as a "surprise." It took place on 17 July. Only 18 members of the Polish communists' former leading body were reelected, and only 4 of the 11 Politburo members (the present prime minister, General Jaruzelski, Kania, Barcikowski and Olzowski).

Surprising? Not very. It was not even unexpected, since the previous leadership had split into radically opposed groups on the question of what stances to adopt with respect to the profound political and social crisis affecting the country, and a large proportion of Central Committee and Executive Committee members were directly implicated in past responsibilities and were the subject of fierce criticism not only from the public, the trade union organizations and workers assemblies, but also from the United Workers Party.

The so-called conservatives or hardliners were eliminated from the Central Committee, receiving votes as low as those of some liberals. However, Olzowski (a conservative who apparently changed in time) and Rakowski, whose congress speech was one of the most applauded, were elected to the Central Committee. The latter, however, is not among those elected to the Politburo.

Let us emphasize Kania's victory. Hitherto the first secretary has managed to maneuver skillfully and successfully since he replaced Gierek as party leader. Described by some as "a typical product of the party bureaucracy," without mentioning any facts other than those concerning his party career and the fact that he was in charge of the state security services, Kania managed to tackle the crisis that flared up in the Baltic shipyards by means of negotiation. As he did later, he imposed negotiation with Solidarity's new leadership structures and with the hierarchies of the church--a strong national political party in Poland. Moreover, Kania is surmounting the difficult external crisis due to the opposition, reservations and suspicions with which Poland's process of change is being watched by Moscow.

Some observers have noted that whereas Brezhnev's previous messages to Kania began with a "dear comrade," the greetings message on his election replaces the "dear" with a more diplomatic "esteemed." These may or may not be intricacies perceptible only to "experts." The specific fact is that Kania has clearly and steadfastly supported the rectification and punishment of past errors. And the PZPR has supported him. Kania has supported the new course in the PZPR's policy. And he has defined his function as that of "organizer of the Central Committee's collective wisdom." These important words are strengthened by Kania's opinion that he is not sure whether the party needs leaders, implying providential leaders--because the Polish party, state and people have recently felt acutely the need for representative leaders.

Other observers regard the new PZPR leadership as the result of a balance of forces. They cite the election to the Central Committee and Politburo of Albin Siwak, foreman in a construction concern, an intense and uncompromising speaker and adversary of the liberal Rakowski in the congress debates. Nevertheless, this trade unionist from the setup which has entirely ceased to represent the workers, is fairly isolated in the new leadership. Other new members of the leadership include other trade unionists, members of the PZPR and Solidarity, such as Sofia Grzyb, foreman in a Radom footwear factory, born in 1928, a communist since 1949 and a member of the previous Central Committee.

The leadership elected by the congress should be regarded not so much as a "balance of forces" team but as representing, in its large majority, a positive and open response to the requirements of democratization within socialism and the need for the PZPR to resume contacts with the real situation in Poland, not to yield to destruction of the socialist foundations, to reactionary conspiracies or to the nihilism of desperation, or to outside pressures.

PLO DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR PIRAIEVS ATTACK

NC281850 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] In a statement it issued today, the PLO Liaison and Information Bureau in Athens said that the organization had nothing to do with the dramatic events of 22 July 1981 in Piraievs. The statement stressed: We assure that the steady and unchanged policy of our organization is the confrontation of the Zionists only in our territories occupied by Israel. We condemn all actions that endanger the lives of innocent people, and we are certain that the Greek-Palestinian friendship will remain unchanged and will develop steadily. Once again, we stress that we express our gratitude to the friendly Greek people, who support the just struggle of the Palestinian people in achieving their legal national rights.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES KING'S INVITATION PROTESTED

NC281722 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 28 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Reliable government sources stressed yesterday that there was no misunderstanding between the Greek and British Governments because of the invitation to former King Constantine to attend the royal wedding.

Answering a question on a press report yesterday (in ELEVTHEROTIPIA) that a problem has been created by the invitation to Constantine, the same sources stressed that: Once it was clarified that the former king had been invited and will attend as a relative of the British royal family, the government was not disturbed nor will it interfere in matters of protocol at Buckingham Palace.

With regard to the same issue and because of the same press report, the Foreign Ministry has given the assurance that the Greek Embassy in London made no demarche to the British Government. It has been clarified that, 15 days ago, Greek Ambassador in London Mr Lagakos merely asked the Foriegn Office to be informed if Constantine was invited to the wedding and in what capacity.

The answer was that he had been invited as a close relative of the British royal family and with the title, in accordance with Buckingham Palace protocol, "King Constantine," which is used for former kings, and not as "The King Constantine," which is used for kings who are exercising their duties.

Therefore, the Foreign Ministry has stressed, the relevant press report is inaccurate.

Rallis Leaves for Wedding

NC281848 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1100 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] President Karamanlis, owing to a slight indisposition, will not attend the wedding of the heir to the British throne, Prince Charles. The president will be represented at the wedding by Prime Minister Rallis, who left for London at 1300 today.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONSULTS WITH FRENCH DELEGATION

Rallis Receives Minister Delegate

NC281045 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] At 0930 today, Prime Minister Rallis received Andre Chandernagor, French minister delegate to the foreign minister, charged with European affairs, who is in Athens on a 2-day official visit as of yesterday.

At 1015 Chandernagor had a private meeting with Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. A large-scale Greek-French meeting followed at the Foreign Ministry, attended, in addition to the two ministers, by Coordination Minister Paleokrassas and Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis; Greek Ambassador to Paris Stathatos and French Ambassador to Athens Rebeyrol, and other officials. The meeting covered international and bipartite issues as well as EEC matters related to agriculture and communal budget issues.

Chandernagor Visits Papandreou

NC281930 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Andre Chandernagor, minister delegate to the foreign minister charged with European affairs, paid a visit to the leader of the official opposition party and PASOK chairman, Andreas Papandreou, at his home in Kastri at 1700. Their talks lasted about an hour. Their discussions dealt with the problems of EEC countries and, particularly, Greece. They also examined matters that concern Greek-Turkish relations.

PART FOUR OF PASOK GOVERNMENT POLICY DECLARATION

NC261633 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 26 Jul 81 pp 7-9

[Part four of PASOK declaration of government policy: sections 5, 6 and 7, respectively, entitled "Social Program," "Quality of Life, Development," and "Levers and Methods for Change"--passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] SOCIAL PROGRAM

SOCIAL JUSTICE--REDISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL INCOME

153. Under today's conditions of economic crisis, the state has the imperative duty to implement social justice in order to protect the workers who are faced with a survival problem. Naturally, our basic goal is to redistribute the national income in favor of the masses which, as analyzed in our development strategy, is an element of progress toward social liberation and, on a short-term basis, contributes to a way out of recession.

154. Under the rightwing's policy, the redistribution of income is always undertaken in favor of the oligarchy of wealth. Inflation functions as an apparatus for sucking off the worker's income. At the same time, the unjust distribution of burdens, undertaken under the antipeople's taxation system, deteriorates the position of the weaker masses. Indirect taxes, which directly strike at these classes, comprise three quarters of the tax revenue, while direct taxes on individuals are primarily based upon the income of the wage earners and pensioners. Any nominal pay increases granted to the wage earners are evaporated both by inflation and by the higher income tax brackets into which their incomes are artifically led. At the same time, legal and illegal tax evasion by the high income earners deprives the state of huge sums of money, favors the further enrichment of the oligarchy and transfers additional taxation burdens upon the wage earners.

The unacceptable financial policy of the rightwing governments is not exclusively confined to the antipeople way in which it raises revenue but also affects the quality and distribution of budget expenditures. The thoughtless increase of expenditures and beneficiary incentives only go to support inflation and cut down the margins for social allocations and the satisfaction of collective needs which could contribute to a redistribution of income in favor of the people's classes.

PROTECTION OF WORKER'S INCOME

155. For the purpose of protecting worker's incomes, on a short-term basis, PASOK will proceed with implementation of an automatic adjustment of worker's remuneration on the basis of the cost of living index, including the income of pensioners, at regular intervals.

A permanent committee will be established, with the participation of all interested parties, to define the method and apparatus for implementing this measure. This committee will also examine and will make recommendations on probable differences in the implementation of automatic adjustments based on the cost of living index.

Automatic remuneration adjustment on the basis of the cost of living index is a regular defense measure for the workers. The widest possible participation of the workers in sharing the national income and strengthening the position of the low incomes and the weaker people's classes remain a permanent strategic goal.

DISTRIBUTION OF BURDENS--TAXATION POLICY

156. PASOK's government will extensively reorganize the taxation system in order to favor the workers in its redistribution function, distribute burdens more justly and increase the state's revenues.

The basic goals of our taxation policy are: suppression of tax evasion; exemption from taxation of incomes which permit only a tolerable standard of living; easing the taxation burden of the middle incomes; and readjustment of the taxation scale based on the cost of living index. Proper coordination of the readjustment of remuneration on the basis of the cost of living index and the tax scale will also assist the protection of workers' incomes. Pensions will not be taxed, naturally, up to a logical level.

The state will stop making gifts of money. All exemptions which have no social or economic purpose will be abolished. Tax facilities will be approved after a proper selection to ensure correct utilization of funds under strict supervision, in order to contribute to the goals of economic and social development.

The code of taxation criteria will be radically readjusted and taxation services will be reorganized. The tax official will be bound to the methods of proof while the "taxation basis" he will be using will not be inviolable.

The value added tax will be introduced gradually by sector to the degree permitted by technical prerequisites, the briefing of the public and the avoidance of inflationary pressures from an untimely implementation. A crusade to inform the public will also be undertaken to develop a taxation conscience so that the role of taxation is widely understood, particularly in reference to improving social allocations and improving the quality of life.

EMPLOYMENT--CONDITIONS OF WORK

157. Employment opportunities for all Greek men and women is a basic component and goal of the social and economic policy and change advocated by PASOK. The gradual creation of new employment positions will be the result of testing or readjustments in the economy and the rate of self-supporting development.

158. Within this framework and in order to cope with the direct problem of unemployment, a direct criterion for the utilization of investments will be the creation of new employment positions. Incentives will be adopted for the creation of such employment positions, primarily within small and medium businesses. Particular care will be devoted to the investigation of opportunities of employment for youths. At the same time emphasis will be given to the policy of regional development, particularly in areas which have a large rate of underemployment or unemployment.

The policy for establishing agriculture-industrial complexes, craft cooperatives and organizations at the people's base, as well as the increased involvement of local self-government in the economic and social sectors (municipal enterprises, people's housing, etc) will also increasingly contribute toward employment.

159. Establishment of self-supporting development will help solve employment problems resulting from dependence on foreign technology. Every imported commodity or piece of machinery as well as any option or decision which come from overseas involves work and processing by foreign scientists (technicians, economists etc), technicians and workers who virtually replace the human potential of our fatherland.

160. Within the general development program there will be the preparation and implementation of medium-term and long-term programs for professional planning; the organization for the utilization of labor potential and employment offices will be radically reorganized.

CONDITIONS OF WORK

161. PASOK's basic political, social and development goal will be to improve work conditions for all workers.

Unlimited strengthening of the trade union movement and the participation of workers in the adoption and control of decisions will have a decisive contribution toward implementation of this basic goal.

PASOK's government will proceed toward adoption of the 5-day work week and toward increased vacation time. After dialogue with all interested parties, it will proceed toward a gradual decrease of total employment hours. This decrease will be coordinated to increased productivity through improvement of working conditions, productivity relationships and technology.

Decisive measures will be adopted to protect health against pollution, noise and so forth, at places of work, and to prevent accidents. Toward this end there will be a detailed definition of the maximum permissible limits for the presence of dangerous chemical substances at places of work, and strict safety regulations will be implemented. There will be effective control and punishment of violators. Representatives of the workers will participate in labor inspection operations.

HEALTH--SOCIAL CARE

162. Protection of the people's health and social care are basic prerequisites for the state and are at the center of priority in PASOK's policy.

163. The rightwing state ignored this basic duty of the state. The people's health was virtually treated as a commercial commodity. It became the object of exploitation and of competition. Medical and social care are dominated by the commercial transaction in urban centers while they are insignificant or nonexistent in the Greek countryside. The geographical division of hospital beds and their concentration in the urban center is unacceptable. Approximately 40 percent of hospital beds belong to private clinics which in most cases have a hotel-like character. Every Greek family has experienced the low grade of available medical and pharmaceutical care. It has come face to face with the unacceptable system of admission to hospitals, and some member of each family has suffered under the inhumane conditions of the "wards" and the corridors where "treatment" is available.

Through individual initiative, hospital personnel attempt to meet the needs of the patients, but they do so without any equipment, deficient training, without the necessary and required specialization, and with serious shortages in hospital staff.

Despite the statistical adequacy of the number of doctors available, their unequal geographic distribution creates great shortages in the countryside. A small number of doctors are getting rich with the tolerance of the state while for the rest, and particularly for the young, the conditions of work and remuneration continue to be discouraging. Medicinal preparations have become the field of exploitation of the people by capital manipulators and constitute one third of the total expenditure for health. This expenditure, in any eventuality, barely amounts to 3 percent of the gross national income and is squandered unequally and without a plan.

GENERAL TRENDS IN PASOK'S POLICY

164. We aim at a socialized health system where health is not the subject of profit. Every citizen, regardless of his social and economic position and regardless of his place of residence, will have the equal right to high quality treatment and social care. Medical and pharmaceutical care will cover all sectors from prevention to the recuperation stage. Realization of the goals is the responsibility of the state. The citizen, however, decisively participates in the establishment of options on health policy and its control and implementation.

NATIONAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION

165. To fulfill our goals, to be able to overcome the deep structural and institutional weaknesses, we will proceed with responsible steps and by stages toward erecting a new system. Under a unified framework of principles for the provision of medical and social care, a national health organization will progressively take over implementation of this policy. Its characteristics will be administrative decentralization with its function at the central, regional and local levels, and it will have people's representatives in health councils at each one of these three levels.

Both the decentralized administration and the people's representation will proceed in parallel and will be coordinated to the broader decentralization of the state and the corresponding organizations of local self-government and democratic planning.

166. The entire country will gradually be covered by a dense network of health and social care centers. Every center will incorporate sections of social care, preventative medicine and treatment and will be operationally connected to the nearest hospital. Their distribution geographically and on the basis of population will be carried out harmoniously so that they will cover even the most distant agricultural area and will provide equal opportunities for treatment. The whole effort will start with this priority. The current agricultural medical centers will be strengthened directly and will then be incorporated into the health centers, and their operations will be coordinated.

167. Adoption of the institution of the family doctor will be another basic function which will complete the operation of the health centers. Operationally, the family doctor will belong to the health center and he will be freely chosen by every Greek citizen.

Every Greek will be supplied with a medical care identity card which will facilitate provision of care by any center whenever he finds himself out of the area in which he resides.

HOSPITAL CARE

168. Our basic goal is to decentralize hospital care. This will be carried out after full planning for the development of modern regional hospitals. At the same time, an effort will be made to modernize and improve the quality of hospital units through a program of building improvements, supply of adequate modern equipment and administrative reorganization of services.

Another basic goal will be to cover the entire urban and agricultural population with emergency medical units with the proper admission procedure and special support facilities.

169. It is certain that the quantitative and qualitative improvement of hospital care will require much time and heavy expenditures. It has, however, been established that protection of health is among the priorities of our government policy. In every given instance we will emphasize quality. Decentralization of care, which is a basic qualitative goal, will contribute effectively both to the coverage of the region and to the decongestion of the units in the capital.

The decisive participation of the workers in the administration of the hospitals will guarantee the harmonious operation of the units as well as the proper conditions of work which are both prerequisites for improving the standard of services offered.

170. Until their final and gradual incorporation under the national health organization the private clinics will operate under strict standards. The granting of loans to these private clinics for expansion will cease, and no more permits will be issued for establishment of such private clinics.

171. Special emphasis will be given to the pregraduate and postgraduate training of doctors as well as to the training and specialization of nursing and administrative personnel. Our goal is to create a medical school in every region and a school for nursing in every hospital. Working conditions will be improved and remuneration will be increased. Exclusive and full employment of doctors at the hospital will be established. Our direct goal will be to strengthen the human potential of the regional hospital.

172. A special program for social care will be established for the children, mothers, the aged, the bodily and mentally handicapped and for all susceptible groups of the population.

PHARMACEUTICAL CARE

173. Our goal is to create a socialized pharmaceutical industry which will gradually develop all the processes for the establishment of a national pharmaceutical industry for the processing of raw materials.

Control of the movement of medicines and adoption of a national prescription policy will defeat proliferation of medicines and will result in the economy of considerable resources which are being squandered today on the altar of private profiteering.

Medical and medicinal care will be coordinated with the social security system and will be made available to all Greeks without distinction.

SOCIAL SECURITY-PENSIONS

174. PASOK believes that the cohesion, solidarity and, in the end, the quality of a society is to be judged by the security provided by the state to the workers and to their families. This is security for old age, to cover accidents and to bring up children. Social protection is an inalienable right of the veterans of labor, of the handicapped, of susceptible groups of the population and of large families. It is our goal to give basic context to this right for security in life and for dignity in old age.

175. The social security system as it has been developed by the rightwing and the method in which it is functioning results in the degrading of our country and is an insult to the Greek citizen. The pensions of a large proportion of the population, like the farmer's pensions are nothing but starvation pensions. The inequalities between various classes of pensioners are unacceptable. The method in which the system is being administered and the quality of the services it supplies are a provocation to the workers. The aim of our policy is to progressively guarantee prerequisites for a national system of social security.

The reorganization of the system will be one of the primary goals of PASOK's government. With speedy and decisive steps we will eradicate the injustices, whether these affect the amount of pensions and family allowances or the prerequisites for their payment.

176. Basic coverage of the entire country and of all categories of workers so that there will not be a single Greek without social security will be our direct goal. The purchasing power of pensioners will be effectively protected through implementation of an adjustment of their pensions on the basis of the cost of living index within the framework of implementation of the measure for all workers.

At the same time, the tax exemption of all pensions up to a logical level will be implemented. The basic goal of our government will be to establish the lowest level of pension which, within the framework of the country's potential, will guarantee a dignified old age for all.

Equally basic will be our goal to make pensions amount to 80 percent of active remuneration after 35 years of social security, and this will also be limited by a maximum logical level.

Specifically, for farmers the goal of PASOK's government will be to overcome the unacceptable difference between their pensions and those of the urban sector. At the same time, we will meet other unacceptable inequalities such as those of the Greek craftsmen's and tradesmen's insurance fund (TEVE) and others.

Simultaneously, we will strive to grant an independent and adequate pension to the farming wife and to underage children of insured members of pensioners of the Farm Insurance Organization (OGA).

177. Differentiations related to the prerequisites for the gradual pensioning of people will cease to exist except in cases where they are justified by the nature of the work. The PASOK government will thus recognize the right to a pension at 55 for those people who work in hard and unsanitary professions. It also will take special measures to protect those who work seasonally and do not have the possibility of completing the required period of work for a full pension after 35 years (construction workers, waiters, hotel employees and so forth. The recognition of the right of continuous insurance coverage will be immediately settled and generalized so that pensions can be calculated on the total working life of the insured.

178. Currently, in the organizational sector, a chaotic and fickled situation prevails in the existence of 380 agents, which fall under various ministries, and a variety of judicial states. The PASOK government will proceed gradually but steadily in reconciling the pensioning and insurance charters without impinging on the acquired rights stemming from workers' contributions.

The participation of genuine workers' representatives to the decisionmaking process that concerns workers will be an immediate measure. The people's elected representatives will form the majority in the administrative councils of insurance agents.

This substantive change, together with the government's other organization measures, will allow an administrative purge and a significant reduction of the operating costs of social insurance, which are unprecedented for European conditions.

179. In addition to substantive controls to avoid waste and circumventions, the current scandalous use of insurance agents' reserves will be ended. The large reserves of the various funds for principal and ancillary insurance have been committed to and invested, in their greatest part, in low interest deposits and have been used for the financing of large capital instead of for the improvement of insurance payments, which is their purpose.

The utilization of reserves for the improvement of insurance protection and the enhancement of projects for the development of social policy connected with the insured will be promoted. For this purpose, a study will be made on the establishment of a credit foundation with the decisive participation of insurance agents.

180. Finally, the PASOK government will examine the issue of the distribution on contributions for social insurance among workers, employers and the state. Our position is that in a truly complete policy of social insurance it is necessary to increase the contribution of the public sector, which currently is the smallest in Europe, although contributions from workers' emoluments are among the highest.

181. The capitalist structure of the economy and the patriarchal viewpoints which define the structure of the family and the organization of society make up the problem of the double oppression of women. For PASOK, no meaning exists in social liberation without the liberation of women.

Socialist transformation, as PASOK envisages it, will eradicate every form of oppression. The goal of the PASOK government will be the implementation of the principle of equality among the sexes at all levels of the country's political, social, economic, family and cultural life. It is together, hand in hand, step by step, that men and women will wage the battle for the great change.

182. Right from the first days, the PASOK government will proceed toward all those institutional changes which promote equality. It will specifically abolish all those legal provisions, particularly family law, which institutionalize the disadvantageous position of women in society. They will be revised on the basis of equality between the sexes. Measures will be taken for educating the family on matters related to its structure and its function. Toward this end, the government, local self-government, people's organizations and the mass information media will all be mobilized.

Equality between the two sexes will comprise one of the basic axes of the new context of education so that education no longer will perpetuate the stereotypes of distinction between the sexes. The institution of parallel education (schools for parents, free open universities, educational television and so forth) will help in this effort.

The equal treatment and remuneration for men and women at places of work, which is the goal of PASOK's measures for the workers, is not in itself enough to achieve true sex equality at work. In addition, there will be a speeding up of the abolition of discrimination of professions into male and female professions and an increase in the participation of women in the labor market will be promoted.

Within the framework of PASOK's social policy, measures will be adopted for the social protection of woman in aid for motherhood (pregnancy, postnatal care, breast feeding), in the upbringing of children (nursery centers), in family planning, social insurance and in protection against abuse. These simultaneously will help promote equality. The broadest and most basic participation of women in decisionmaking centers is, for PASOK, an imperative prerequisite not only for equality between the sexes but also for the very cause of change itself.

183. In an effort to guarantee the implementation of the principle of equality in all sectors, there will be a legislative revision on sanctions in case of infringements and a special organization will be created to oversee the proper implementation of equality. This organization will be responsible for preparing the national program and for informing public opinion.

FOR THE NEW GENERATION

184. Our fatherland's new generation is the guarantee for the future. Its enthusiasm and drive, its militant spirit and rich method of thinking and its progressive orientation make up firm foundations for a sure and creative course toward a better tomorrow.

185. This new generation, our people's future, was condemned by the rightwing through its policy and its raising of obstacles which created dead ends. Unemployment among young workers, exploitation of their labor, unacceptable discrimination, social insurance and obstacles to education oppress the working and studying youth.

Deprivation of the democratic rights of the new generation, the tactics of the ruling class toward enforcing a planned cultural change, the limited prospects of creative utilization of free time and cultural expression only lead to uncertainty about the future They often lead to anxiety, to dead ends, to escape and to the search for "solutions" which irreparably injure the personality of the young person.

186. Having already shown all its trust and respect toward the new generation through the equal integration of youth in its organization, PASOK will deal with the new generations's problems through a complete policy.

The PASOK government will advance the consolidation of the right of young people to vote at 18. At the same, it will proceed to a reduction of the military service period, a reduction, however, that will be in tandem with maintaining the armed forces fighting ability. At the same time, conditions will be created for a constructive term of military service that respects the personality of young people.

At the same time, PASOK will tackle the problem of underemployment and unemployment for young people by implementing a special policy for hiring young people in new jobs. Simultaneously, it will promote the creation of professional guidance services and will establish the participation of responsible young people in social agencies so that their issues can be dealt with effectively and in good time. Furthermore, special possibilities are to be provided for further training of new workers (6-hour workday, night school and so forth) and work and homes to be guaranteed for new couples.

PASOK will confront with determination the spread of narcotics through decisive measures and an enlightenment campaign. At the same time, all causes of crime by young people will be substantively combated.

Local self-government will be encouraged to improve and expand youth centers and to create new ones especially in the countryside. Furthermore camping centers with suitable advanced training programs will be established for young people. Possibilities and prerequisites will be examined for the free expression of cultural creativity and for positive recreation for young people's free time, especially in the countryside.

A coordinated effort will be made, within the framework of the educational program, to stop the loss of students to countries abroad. However, students already abroad will be guaranteed the completion of their studies (deferment of military service for all countries, readjustment of amount in foreign exchange for students, etc.)

A comprehensive medical, medicinal and hospital care scheme will be established so that studying youth can be fully covered.

The establishment of a new ministry for the new generation and the utilization of free time for sports will open up new horizons for people.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SPORTS

187. The establishment of this ministry will help the development of sports and the way sports are viewed by people, in accordance with the athletic idea. Of course, sports concern youth and all ages.

PASOK considers sports to be a basic factor in the education, health and cultural elevation of the Greek people, the correct utilization of free time and a means to friendship among peoples.

Finally, the PASOK government will help in the solution of serious problems in all sectors which the unacceptable policy of the government of the right created for the overwhelming majority of sportsmen.

FOR THE EMIGRANTS

188. PASOK's policy goal ultimately is the return of Greek emigrants and their harmonious social, economic and cultural reintegration into the motherland. However, immediate measures will be taken to create specific prerequisites that will favor return. The development policy to be implemented by PASOK will encourage and certainly accelerate the return process.

The repatriates' problems, however, will be immediately confronted. At the same time, efforts will be made to improve working and living conditions of those who remain and work abroad. Also the struggle of the emigrants to maintain their national and cultural identities will be strengthened in all ways.

189. The right, which after all is responsible for the hemorrage of emigration, didn't care to help this dynamic part of Helenism tackle the multiple problems connected with unequal treatment, difficulties in adjustment to the social environment of the country of work and the education of children.

190. The PASOK government will immediately proceed into a dialogue and negotiations with the countries in which there are emigrants so that bilateral agreements may be concluded to protect the individual, political and social rights of emigrants on the basis of the principles of the agreements and "recommendations" of the International Labor Organization and other international organizations.

At the same time, Greek authorities will be activated for the immediate solution of problems falling within the jurisdiction of the Greek state, for example, the promotion of appropriate educational and cultural programs, taking into consideration the objective living conditions and the social environment of the country of work, the granting of legal help and information on their rights.

The immediate measure to be taken by the PASOK government to protect the right to vote in Greece's parliamentary elections from the emigrants' place of work will be to put an end to their unacceptable political and national detraction.

191. The policy on repatriation will aim at the emigrants' reintegration (finding work, recognition of diplomas and professional specialization, financial facilities, etc) and at solving all the problems of social insurance and adjustment (for instance, education of children, military service). [This concludes section 5 of part four of PASOK declaration of government policy. Sections 6 and 7 will be published in subsequent DAILY REPORTS.]

GOVERNMENT REJECTS REQUEST TO EXTRADITE 50 IRANIANS

JN281202 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Ankara, 28 Jul (INA)--The Turkish authorities have turned down an Iranian request to extradite 50 Iranians who occupied the Iranian Embassy in Ankara last Friday.

Citing a responsible source at the Turkish Interior Ministry, the INA correspondent said Turkish law does not allow for extraditing the Iranians or putting them on trial as the charges against them are not considered serious.

Turkish press sources pointed out that Khomeyni does not enjoy any constitutional jurisdiction abroad and that the Iranians' tearing of his pictures in their country's embassy does not warrant any charge being made against them.

The Iranians had earlier occupied the embassy and seized the ballot boxes in which they found ballots bearing the name of Iranian singer (Kukush) instead of Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, although only Khomeyni's supporters were allowed to cast votes. The Turkish authorities detained the Iranians and later released them.

COURT ARRESTS BOTH CAPTAINS OF COLLIDING VESSELS

TA271638 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1605 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Istanbul, 27 Jul (AA)--An Istanbul court decided to arrest the captains of a Turkish ferry and a Soviet freighter which collided off the southern entrance of the Bosporus Saturday. The expert's report to the court, submitted by a pilot from the port of Istanbul, found negligence on the parts of both the captains, assigning more than half the fault to the captain of the Turkish vessel "Harbiye," and less than half to the captain of the "Tanya Karpinskaya."

PRIME MINISTER SPEAKS ON EXPORTS, ECONOMIC MEASURES

TA241338 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Ulusu has said that Turkey's exports during the first 6 months of 1981 have increased by 57 percent compared to the same period last year. Ulusu, who is visiting Erzurum, participated in a meeting at the office of the governor, in which he was briefed on the problems facing the province as well as the integrated Erzurum rural development plan. During the meeting, the Erzurum governor pointed out that special efforts were being made in order to complete projects still under construction.

In a statement at the meeting, Ulusu said Erzurum and vicinity have great agricultural and forestry potential and he added that foreign loans would be used for the implementation of the integrated Erzurum rural development plan scheduled for 1982. He added that 16 billion lira would be spent for the realization of this plan. Recalling that similar plans were already being implemented in Cankiri and Corum, Ulusu said the plan would help the development of agriculture and livestock breeding in the area and would contribute to the economic growth of the country.

Ulusu said that, along with measures to ensure public order and security in the country, important steps were taken to promote the national economy. Recalling that no more complaints were received in weekly economic reports from governors in the provinces for lack of goods, Ulusu stressed the importance of an economic mobilization to increase exports. He noted that exports during the first 6 months of this year had increased by 57 percent compared to last year. Ulusu added that the export of industrial goods had increased by 97 percent and said efforts must be made to reach the same results in the export of agricultural products. Ulusu continued: Our intention is to meet our oil needs by selling grain.

On the subject of inflation, Ulusu said the government would avoid measures that would escalate inflation. He added that, through its tax policies and tight financial policies, the government was trying to control inflation. He appealed to the governors to pay close attention to measures to cut expenses.

Noting that problems had emerged in the field of labor, Ulusu said that a gap had emerged among workers. Ulusu said efforts would be made to bridge this gap. He recalled that from the day his government took office, work was being carried out to solve the problem of wages. He added that legislation on the wages of government employees had reached its final shape. Ulusu said university graduates would be obliged to serve in the eastern regions and government employees, particularly those working in the health or technical fields, would be sent to all parts of the country for a definite period.

From the office of the governor, Ulusu went to the Erzurum municipality for talks with the mayor. Later, Ulusu visited a police housing construction project and a public housing project for 12,000 families currently living in shanty towns, as well as a shoe factory, a coal installation and meat and fish processing installations.

Ulusu Attends Wedding

TA271122 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu departed Ankara today for London to attend the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer. Ulusu, who will represent Head of State Evren in the ceremonies, is expected to conduct some bilateral contacts during his stay. He will return home on 31 July.

General Evren received Ulusu today before the latter's departure for London. Evren handed Ulusu a message of good will to be delivered to Queen Elizabeth II.

Meets With Carrington

TA281614 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu is in London to participate in the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana. MEDITERRANEAN NEWS AGENCY [AKAJANS] correspondent Ovul Sezisler sent the following report from there:

[Begin recording] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, who is in London to attend the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer, met today with British Secretary of Foreign Affairs Lord Carrington at the Turkish Embassy for talks on bilateral relations between the two countries. Turkish Ambassador to London Rahmi Gumrukcuoglu was also present at the talks. The political and economic situation of Turkey as well as the latest developments in the Middle East were discussed during the talks which lasted 1 hour. It has been announced that the Cyprus problem was also taken up during the meeting.

Later, Prime Minister Ulusu went to the House of Commons to meet with the joint British parliamentary delegation. It has been announced that the Turkish prime minister briefed the British parliamentarians on Turkey and replied to their questions. The British parliamentarians were especially curious to know the calendar of Turkey's return to parliamentary democracy.

NATIONAL SALVATION PARTY LEADER RELEASED FROM JAIL

NC242102 Paris AFP in English 2048 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Ankara, 24 Jul (AFP)--Necmettin Erbakan, head of the right-wing religious National Salvation Party, and [word indistinct] other party leaders were released from jail today, it was learned from official sources here.

Mr Erbakan was put in jail last September 12, the day of the military coup. He was accused, along with 35 other party leaders and supporters, of having formed an organization whose aim was to submit the laws of the lay state to those of religion.

Military prosecutor had asked, at the opening of his trial in April, that Mr Erbakan be sentenced to between 14 and 36 years in prison, and requested up to 10 year sentences for the other party members. Further legal actions can still be expected against Mr Erbakan and the others, observers said.

ARAYIS EXAMINES PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTY ROLES

NC280935 Ankara ARAYIS in Turkish 25 Jul 81 pp 5, 6

[Editorial of the week: "Ordered New Clothes"]

[Excerpts] The points of junction in the constitutional life of Turkey are the years 1908, 1923, 1946 and 1971. These dates are recorded in history as closing certain eras and opening others and also as important junctions defining the structure of the years that followed. On these dates, the measurements for the clothes they want the community to wear in the future were taken. Models were chosen and tailors were ordered to make them.

There is a question usually asked by many at this juncture: what kind of community? The answer to this question has not always been the same for each of the dates given above. The answer to this question in 1908 was "a freer society." Various strata in society had then begun to seek a partnership in the palatial administration which centuries had ossified.

Needed in 1923 was "a brand new society," to put it more explicitly, "the introduction of a state structure." A national state was thus emerging within the framework of the national pact from an empire scattered on three continents.

The multiparty political life, which began in 1946, showed a tendency to derail between 1950 and 1960 and the foundations of a freedom-loving democracy whose institutions were assured by the 1961 Constitution were being laid. In this sense, with the basic rights and freedoms ushered in by the 1961 Constitution, Turkey had taken an honorable place among the Western democracies.

The period which began on the morning of 12 September 1980 is of a fairly different character compared with those of 1960 and 1971. Twelve September came at a time when economic crisis in Turkey had assumed enormous proportions and at a time when human beings were disgusted with terrorism which had escalated in a conscious manner.

The difference between 12 September 1980 and the 1971 period is the complete absence of a parliament. The existence of a parliament is, above all, of great importance at a period when measurements for the clothes of the future are taken. For instance, during the 1971 period, the parliament had, despite pressures, refused to accept a presidential candidate whom they were trying to impose on it. The parliament had chosen to exercise its own free will. But now the situation is different. Not only is there not a functioning parliament, but the work of the political parties and other organizations also has been banned. None of the communal forces which have assumed an organized form in recent years have any chance of being represented at the Consultative Assembly. Under the circumstances, the model of the clothes which the Turkish community will wear in the future will be determined by other forces, without consulting the community.

In other words, they will be behaving like a father who would force his now adolescent son to wear clothes which were tailored for himself. But what about the acrimony a mature young man is bound to feel after being treated like this?

Above all, the exclusion of political parties from the Consultative Assembly and even from the constitutional discussions indicates that "there are serious complaints" about these institutions.

The political parties are frequently criticized for failing, even under most critical conditions, to reach a compromise. (We must point out the injustice of putting all the political parties on the same scales when this accusation is made. At least one political party and its leader is known to have worked hard to secure, through several appeals, a common ground for a compromise.

Now it is understood from the speeches made and from the procedure adopted in connection with the drafting of the Constitution that these complaints will be taken into consideration in the establishment of a new political order.

To put it more clearly, adjustments will be made to eliminate complaints concerning the concept of party discipline which the Turkish communal development has introduced, that is, party discipline, which is viewed as the cause of the failure in the past to reach a compromise--is to be eliminated. Efforts are being made instead to develop an assembly, as in the United States, which, far from party discipline, cares for the protection of the interests of specific places, personalities or classes.

To what extent are these speculations valid from the Turkish community's point of view? Will lifting the pressure of party discipline on the National Assembly deputies enable them to render better service to their country?

Such an adjustment is, first of all, contrary to political party traditions in West European countries as well. To some extent, political life becomes meaningful through traditions. It is one of the prerequisites of democracy that political parties should prepare their programs, appear before the people and obtain their approval and that the parties should expect their members to comply with the standing rules, which are the basic means of implementing the party program.

Another prerequisite of "organized behavior," which is the basis of democracy, is the ability to control the extent of loyalty to common principles. And yet, won't the adjustment, which we think they are seeking to implement, destroy the foundations of this kind of common behavior? This gives the impression that we are heading for a fragmentary and loosely organized political life.

An assembly where every deputy "sings a different song" and where various interests based on personal positions and perceptions and not on the interests of the public can only possess an anarchic structure. An assembly devoid of party discipline is as unthinkable as an army without discipline.

When this fragmentation or slackening in political life is combined with restrictions on the work of the syndicates and associations, we form the impression that Turkey's future clothes will be tailored according to an unorganized model. It is observed that we are heading toward a society, every sector of which is deprived of the right to get organized or whose existing organizations are being slackened, spoiled or fragmented.

What will the name of such a system be? In view of the fact that democracy is the name of a regime under which basic rights and freedoms can only be protected in an organized manner, we cannot help being seriously worried about the clothes meant for Turkey in the future.

Trusting the Turkish nation, which is mature and determined enough to reestablish democracy in the true sense of the word, and enabling the various communal forces which comprise the nation to make their voices heard in an organized manner is the healthiest path that can be followed in the period ahead.

[The Turkish court rejected the plea by the Ankara republican prosecutor to remove this issue of ARAYIS from circulation.]

NETHERLANDS

CDA TELLS VAN AGT TO REOPEN TALKS ON COALITION

PM280655 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 23 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The Hague--On Wednesday evening the Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] second chamber group jeopardized the formation of a cabinet comprising the CDA, the Labor Party (PVDA), and Democrats '66 (D'66). The group wants the agreement on the distribution of ministerial posts and on the government program to be reopened on three important points. The D'66 parliamentary group also wants some renegotiation of the proposals put forward by the negotiation leaders. The responsibilities of "coordinating minister" in the field of social and economic affairs would have to be transferred from social affairs (Den Uyl) to economic affairs, for which group leader Terlouw is the most important candidate.

CDA leader Van Agt was instructed by his parliamentary group to bring three subsections of the agreement "closer to the CDA program." On Wednesday evening Van Agt said these covered the sections on social and economic policy and defense and the question of the distribution of ministerial posts in a possible cabinet.

PVDA negotiator Den Uyl, whose parliamentary group approved the agreements reached under the leadership of the three negotiation leaders, said he was "dumbfounded, bewildered and amazed" by the CDA's response. "My parliamentary group has given me no more room for negotiations," said Den Uyl, who doubts whether new negotiations under the negotiation leaders are really possible.

Fail To Reach Agreement

PM281558 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 25 Jul 81 p 3

[Excerpt] The Hague--The parliamentary leaders of the Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), the Labor Party (PVDA) and Democrats '66 (D'66) failed to reach agreement on Friday on the so-called "loose ends" which must still be tidied up before the creation of a center-left coalition. But it seems certain that negotiation leaders Lubbers, De Koning and Van Thijn will wind up their activities aimed at forming a CDA-PVDA-D'66 cabinet on Tuesday.

PORTUGAL

CAPE VERDIAN PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS EARLY FOR MOSCOW

LD282118 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Pedro Pires of Cape Verde, who arrived in Lisbon last night for a 2-day private visit en route to Moscow, left unexpectedly for the Soviet capital today due to a change in the schedule of Aeroflot, without being able to complete his two engagements, one with President Ramalho Eanes today and another with Prime Minister Pinto Balsemo tomorrow. A handful of Soviet officials were the only ones who saw him off at Lisbon airport as, according to a spokesman at the Cape Verdian Embassy, only they know of the flight change in advance.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS VOICE LOYALTY TO BALSEMAO

PM281520 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jul 81 p 3

[Excerpt] Democratic Alliance leader Basilio Horta has challenged the Social Democratic Party [PSD] to decide "once and for all" its stance on Pinto Balsemao's leadership: "If it is favorable, let them support him; if it is not, let them replace him." The reply was given indirectly yesterday by the Social Democrats' standing committee, which states in a communique that Pinto Balsemao was elected at a congress and, at least until the holding of another congress, "he fully exercises both functions for which he has the party's loyalty and solidarity."

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KREISKY DISCUSSES ENERGY, FOREIGN POLICY PROBLEMS

AU291344 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 29 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Thomas Chorherr report on interview with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on domestic and foreign policy issues in Vienna--no date given]

[Summary] Vienna--In view of the dramatic development in the energy sector, the Austrian Socialist Party [SPOe] will undertake a new initiative in the fall to have the mothballed Zwentendorf nuclear powerplant put into operation. "In his DIE PRESSE interview, the government chief drew attention to what he called 'terrible problems' in the energy supply sector which, he said, make it necessary to reconsider the situation. According to Kreisky, the coal deliveries from Poland could not be implemented to the extent originally agreed upon, deliveries from other countries would involve higher transport costs, nuclear power is much cleaner than coal as a fuel, there is growing resistance from ecologists against additional hydropower projects and the costs of these projects are constantly increasing."

In the chancellor's opinion, the competitive situation of Austria's industry is deteriorating because the share of energy costs in total production costs are continually rising and in the long run there will be no getting around a discussion of the nuclear energy problem. Kreisky warned nuclear power opponents that the other side also could mobilize emotions, but he left no doubt about keeping the promise that the law banning nuclear energy production in Austria would only be abolished with a two-thirds majority in parliament.

Kreisky pleaded for the earliest completion of the Rhine-Main-Danube canal in view of its eminent importance for fuel transport costs. He took a dim view of the general economic prospects but expressed the hope that sooner or later a prosperity phase would spread from the United States to Europe.

Kreisky also commented extensively on foreign policy questions. The facts that Foreign Minister Pahr was elected chairman of the UN Kampuchea conference and that he, Kreisky, was chosen as cochairman of the North-South summit meeting to be held in Mexico in October can be regarded as recognition of our country's international position, the chancellor said. He added: "'For the first time, leading statesmen from 22 countries will talk about the North-South problem and they will do so without just reading statements prepared in advance. There will be an opportunity for Thatcher to inform us of her views and President Reagan, as I have gathered from the letter he wrote me, will give us his opinion. And with a little bit of luck, there will be a climate which, although not lacking a certain tension, will also be conducive to the forming of friendships. The world needs such an event especially in these times.' Kreisky said that the only regrettable aspect is that the Soviet Union sees no need to attend the meetings: 'But this time, I think, that will be to its own detriment.'

"The chancellor described Austria's relations with its neighbors as good, but added: 'Only in the CSSR there are a few people who think they know all the answers.' The Hodic case, he said, overshadows the relations with Prague. He said he still does not believe that this man was planted as an agent: 'No agent would move out the way he did!' Perhaps the man 'who is no giant as far as character is concerned has been turned round,' the chancellor said."

In this interview, Kreisky commented for the first time on the personal danger reportedly threatening him from radical Palestinians, emphatically rejecting the narrowminded view that he would not be threatened now if he had not meddled in Middle East affairs.

"I claim credit for the fact that for years I have familiarized my colleagues in the West with the Palestinian problem." "This problem is the key to the whole Middle East problem. I had a mission to fulfill which I regarded truly as a matter of conscience--and that is known in the world." As to the question of his being personally endangered, he said that no one was safe in life, not even a famous pop star.

The chancellor is worried about the developments in Lebanon: "'Should there be an open Israel-Syria confrontation tomorrow, then it also will be a confrontation with Syria's ally, the Soviet Union,' he said, adding that there was nothing the superpowers would like less than a confrontation in the Middle East that might touch off developments which could no longer be controlled." Regarding his own role, he said that he had never regarded himself as a mediator because a mediator must enjoy the confidence of all sides. "And I am a thorn in the side of all extremists, that goes for the Palestinians as well as for the Israelis. Nevertheless, I will continue to advocate my views because it is contrary to my world outlook when young people again and again fall victim to intransigence and doctrinairism!"

In connection with the term intransigence, Kreisky mentioned Israeli Prime Minister Begin. "Only 2 years ago, everyone sneered at my frankness regarding this man. I said at that time that he lacked the greatness to recognize the full dimensions of As-Sadat's policy. Today, the world knows that I was not wrong. This is being felt primarily by Israel's friends and eventually it also will make itself felt for the people of Israel!"

In conclusion, Kreisky commented once more on his personal situation, arguing that being a prominent figure involves the overcoming of some feelings, including personal fear--which has nothing to do with courage. He added: "Were the times today safe and good, I should find it easier to retire. As it is, I am going to carry on."

NEW AUSTRIA-CZECHOSLOVAKIA TENSIONS EMERGE

AU292018 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] New tensions have emerged between Austria and Czechoslovakia. The Prague party paper RUDE PRAVO, in a sharp article today, charged Austria with taking no action against the anti-Czechoslovak activities of emigres in Austria. After the affair involving CSSR agent Hodic, the stiff sentence passed on regime critic Rudolf Batek in Prague yesterday and after the CSSR's refusal to transport postal packages from Austria to Poland, this newspaper article has been the most recent item thus far in an evident exacerbation of the climate between Prague and Vienna, above all if one thinks of the visit to Austria by state-party head Husak, planned for this fall. The Foreign Ministry in Vienna has not yet responded to the newspaper article. However, several organizations in Austria today sharply protested the verdict--7 and 1/2 years prison--passed on regime critic Rudolf Batek.

This morning in Vienna, slogans in support of Charter 77 and Rudolf Batek were sprayed on the Czechoslovak Embassy building.

FRG SUPPLIES POLAND WITH DM100 MILLION IN FOOD AID

LD291634 Hamburg DPA in German 1345 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 29 Jul (DPA)--According to the Ministry of Agriculture in Bonn day, supplies of food worth some DM100 million so far have been sent to Poland. The supplies include 20,000 tons of butter, 4,000 tons of beef, 5,000 tons of sugar, 5,000 tons of barley and some 10,000 tons of the agreeed 12,000 tons of pork. Delivery of 1,200 tons of corn groats and 2,000 tons of baby food have begun. Contracts are being prepared for the supply of a further 8,000 tons of pork.

Further supplies will include 2,000 tons of butter, 25,000 tons of sugar, 3,000 tons of beef, 1,000 tons of hard cheese and 10,000 tons of rye. On the basis of EEC decisions, the food is being sold at prices 15 percent below world market prices. The cost of supplying at this reduced price is being borne by the EEC budget. The total value of EEC deliveries to Poland amounts to some DM1 billion.

EXPERT ADVOCATES CONCERTED ACTION AGAINST DOLLAR

DW291225 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 29 Jul 81 p 13

[Article by Prof Wilhelm Hankel: "Reagan's Economic Policy--a Sort of U.S. Gaullism"]

[Excerpts] People in the Federal Republic have hardly taken note of, or even understood, two developments which are unparalleled in U.S. postwar relations with Europe: To begin with, it is the "second" and real election victory of a President whose program wasn't considered serious even by most of his friends in the business world. This program is one of financing massive increased state expenditures on unproductive armaments by drastically cutting the social budget, which is not particularly lavish anyway, to avoid jeopardizing the desired balanced budget. After 200 days in office, however, President Reagan is as popular as have been few of his predecessors.

What is not understood, in the second place, is that the declared precedence of combatting inflation over social security and full employment is but a code for a far more ambitious and fundamental objective, that is, safeguarding the new U.S. "leadership" in the world not only with arms but also economically or, to be more specific, monetarily--by means of an "eternally strong" U.S. dollar. Few people know that President Reagan, the former governor of California and Hollywood actor, is a learned economist and knows more than many of his adversaries and partners about the interactions among military, political and economic strengths. His target is not the Soviet Union--a military giant and economic midget--let alone the Federal republic, which has failed to derive political profit from its economic strength even in Europe; his model is not Roosevelt but rather De Gaulle who wanted to crown and safeguard the leadership role pursued for France in West Europe with a strong franc (equal to the German mark).

The question which concerns the entire West is this: Is President Reagan aware of the risks of his policy, risks which are not just of an economic nature? The risks for the United States itself are obvious. The concentration of government spending programs on the military-industrial complex will even further and more profoundly disrupt the U.S. economic cycle. While the arms industries and their suppliers prosper, the rest of the branches will become further depressed. Moreover, the small budget reserves will be used up by arms policy before the end of this year.

Thus, in view of the inevitable followup requirements of the arms and arms conversion programs already adopted, a budget gap of as much as $10 billion or more is already taking shape for the 1982-83 fiscal year. It doesn't matter which ideas the administration might develop: inflation and unemployment will go up, not down. The relief to currency policy--meaning the high interest policy--by means of a financial policy aimed at a balanced budget, as conjured up in Ottawa, will not materialize either this year or during this term of President Reagan.

Granted, the United States is not England or France. But nobody dares visualize what might happen among the disillusioned unemployed people in the slums of New York, Chicago, Buffalo and other industrial centers in the event of a continuation or even aggravation of the crisis. In comparison to what could happen, the events in Liverpool and Brixton in 1981 and in Paris in 1968, which swept De Gaulle, no less, out of office, might merely be harmless gusts of wind.

The removal of the U.S. dollar as the "binding" currency system, a decision made at Bretton Woods in the spring of 1973 (6 months prior to the oil price escalation by OPEC), as an act of European self-awareness--a move which the protagonists of that time might secretly regret now--actually made the "disturbing" upward surge of the U.S. dollar possible. To this extent, also from the U.S. viewpoint, it is somewhat ironic that by his strong dollar policy, President Reagan is doing exactly wha short-sighted Europeans demanded of his predecessor and fellow party member Nixon 8 years ago, namely, to remove the U.S. dollar from European support actions. The Europeans, who at the time wanted to dissociate themselves from the inflation imported through the weak dollar, must now defend themselves against depression imported via the strong dollar which forces them into a highly undesired high interest policy. Was the exchange worthwile?

Definitely it was not and it would be naive to believe that it would be easier to conclude a currency agreement or even an interest rate agreement with the incumbent administration than it would perhaps have been with the Carter administration which Chancellor Schmidt did not particularly like. For the time being, Reagan's neo-Gaullism leaves but one option: European self-help. Its core is (or would be) the European currency system (ECU) created 2 years ago. Instead of a unilateral or bilateral policy of intervention against the dollar by the so-called European currency system currencies, it allows a joint intervention policy: a concentrated floating of all European currencies vis-a-vis the U.S. dollar which is considered to be too strong. This would lead to a better distribution and mitigation of the devaluation pressure of individual European currency system currencies, for instance, of the German mark vis-a-vis the dollar, without entailing internal tensions within the European currency group. With respect to interest rate policy, Europe could disengage itself from the U.S. level and wage its own crusade against investment lethargy, crisis escalation and unemployment--whatever the intentions of U.S. economic, exchange rate and interest rate policies might be--after the model of "happy" Japan which, relying on its secure domestic and foreign markets, has been drastically underbidding the U.S. interest rate level for quite some time, without any negative effect on the external value of its yen. In fact, the opposite has been the case.

CHEYSSON RULES OUT EXTRADITION OF BANI-SADR

LD292100 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Now that the religious extremists are all-powerful in Iran, former President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr has, in his turn, requested and obtained political asylum in our country. As you will hear, the first words he said to French journalists this morning were very political ones. If I am here, he said, it is to help my people resist the dictatorship of the ayatollahs.

Apparently, Bani-Sadr's statements have not been greeted favorably by the Quai d'Orsay. An official from the Foreign Affairs Ministry went to see him a short time ago in Cachan to ask him to be a little more discreet. Bani-Sadr immediately canceled the news conference he was to hold this afternoon.

For the moment, the French Government is turning a deaf ear to Tehran's threats. There is no question of extraditing Bani-Sadr. External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said so very clearly, speaking to (Annette Ardisson):

[Begin recording] There is no extradition for political motives, for political offenses or for political crimes. Once again, there isn't one rule for the Basques, one rule for the Iranians, one rule for the Cambodians: The attitude we adopt is a general one. We only extradite for common law crimes, recognized by us as common law crimes. There is a general French position which is that France recognizes the right of asylum for political refugees. Bani-Sadr requested asylum; asylum was granted to him on the condition, of course, that he abstain from all political activity in France and coming from France. This is a general rule and is not only for Bani-Sadr. There are other political refugees: Coumba from Central Africa, a number of Basques, Cambodians and others. There is a general rule: There is no Bani-Sadr rule. And if he doesn't make any political statements, Bani-Sadr is free in France. But if he makes a political statement, he will be contradicting the commitment he made and even signed this morning. [end recording]

PCF'S GREMETZ CRITICIZES REAGAN MONETARY POLICY

PM291451 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 24 Jul 81 p 4

[Report on French TV statement by PCF Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz]

[Text] PCF Politburo member Maxime Gremetz was questioned on the 1300 hours news program yesterday about the big seven capitalists powers' conference just held in Canada.

He emphasized that "the Ottawa summit fully illustrates the depth of the crisis facing the capitalist world and the obstinate refusal, to say the least, on the part of Reagan to modify in any way his monetary policy, the high interest rates and the domination of the dollar. In short, he is showing his determination to make other countries and nations bear the brunt of the pernicious effects of his economic policy. This is totally counter to the interests of our country."

Recalling the satisfaction expressed by Reagan, the PCF Central Committee secretary said: "He found great understanding among his partners and full support for his international policy, which may properly be described as one of confrontation, a policy which turns its back on detente.

Reagan seeks to control commercial transactions and international cooperation between countries, both with socialist and developing countries. This is an extravagant claim and it also ignores the interests of our country and international cooperation. With its desire for change, expressed so widely on 10 May, France has every interest in developing broad cooperation internationally and with the socialist countries, both with the developing countries and with all countries of the world, on the basis of mutual interest. At the same time, it has every interest in pursuing a broad, active policy of detente, peace and disarmament."

OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS WITH CONGO'S SASSOU-NGUESSO

AB281505 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Today is the third day of President Sassou-Nguesso's official working visit to France. This visit is devoted to holding talks with French officials, politicians and businessmen. On this third and last day of his visit, his schedule still remains tight, the most important item being his meeting with President Francois Mitterrand, who received him in audience at the Elysee this morning at 1030. This private discussion was followed by a working lunch during which each head of state was surrounded by his close associates. We are sure that the talks centered on an exchange of views which we suppose was fruitful.

Since his arrival in the French capital, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso has had a very heavy schedule at the Triangle Hotel and the audience with the president took advantage of the opportunity presented by the recent changes in France in the past few months to review bilateral cooperation and to further strengthen it. The meeting at the Elysee also falls within this context. The common desire to strengthen this cooperation exists both in Paris and Brazzaville. In short, the Congolese and French delegations are meeting in Paris to achieve this objective.

This is what the secretary general of the French Communist Party, George Marchais, declared after his 1 hour audience with President Denis Sassou-Nguesso. Before this, the head of state recived Edem Kodjo, the OAU secretary general. The head of state this afternoon will receive the managing director of the ELF-Aquitaine oil company, Albin Chalandon, and French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

Presidents Address Newsmen

AB291650 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Presidents Francois Mitterrand and Denis Sassou-Nguesso expressed their feelings of satisfaction yesterday at the Elysee, at the end of a 3-hour face-to-face talk at state level. The French president was the first to address newsmen:

[Begin recording] We have just ended a long conversation which continued during our lunch together. This talk with the president of the Republic of the Congo enabled me to appreciate some facts as they are presented and also to have some exchanges which I believe are beneficial to our two countries. The talk also enabled me to review with several ministers a series of projects in the most interesting fields. We can say that our talk was held in a very cordial and friendly manner and it's just normal that we think about the past and the present, that is [words indistinct] I must speak the truth and express my happiness at receiving the president of the Republic of the Congo at the Elysee. [end recording]

Replying, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso recalled the Congo's interest in and expressed his happiness about the change which occurred in France. Then the head of state expressed his satisfaction over his Paris talks.

[Begin recording] You know that we have already made our views known over the changes which occurred in France and we have already welcomed the victory of the French left. We have already had the opportunity to state that this new situation should bring about a happy development in the relations between France and the Congo. We have just had fruitful talks with the president, with members of the government, and we think that these talks clearly demonstrate the views we have already expressed. With the president himself and the French authorities, we said that the ties between France and the Third World countries should be given a new orientation and we have just noted that. We think that together we will work toward peace, the development of our countries and freedom for the people of the world. We can say that we are satisfied with our talks. [end recording]

GABON PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR WORKING VISIT

AB291800 Paris AFP in French 1709 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 29 Jul (AFP)--The president of the Republic of Gabon, Omar Bongo, arrived late this afternoon in Paris for a 3-day official working visit during which he will be received by the French head of state, Francois Mitterrand.

The Gabonese president was greeted on arrival by Michel Jobert, minister of external trade, and Guy Penne, adviser to the president of the French Republic on African affairs.

President Bongo simply stated that he is visiting France at the invitation of President Mitterrand with whom he will examine matters related to bilateral cooperation as well as current urgent African issues.

During his stay in France, the Gabonese head of state will hold talks notably with External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson; Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot; and the Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac.

He will be given a luncheon on Thursday by Louis Mermaz, president of the National Assembly. On Friday morning, he will hold talks at the Elysee with President Mitterrand who will later give him a luncheon. Finally, on Saturday morning, he will receive Premier Pierre Mauroy at the Gabonese Embassy in Paris.

President Bongo will leave Paris for home on Sunday morning.

FRENCH MINISTER TRIES TO 'CLEAR AIR' ON TERRORISTS

LD292030 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Summary] Interior and Decentralization Minister Gaston Defferre talked with his Spanish counterpart, Juan Jose Roson, in Madrid today in a difficult atmosphere resulting from Spain accusing France of being too lenient on Basque refugees in France and from France's recent refusal to extradite Basque terrorists to Spain.

In an attempt to clear the air, Defferre proposed that a squadron of mobile riot police should be permanently stationed along the common border; the submission of all Basque refugees who exceed the right of asylum to the French authorities; and, finally, with the exception of border departments, the confinement to their residence of certain separatists who have sought refuge in France and who are reputedly dangerous.

Communique Issued on Talks

LD292032 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Spanish-French communique issued in Madrid after 29 July talks between Spanish Interior Minister Juan Roson and French Interior Minister Gaston Defferre--read by unidentified Spanish Interior Ministry spokesman--live]

[Text] Following the visit to Paris by Spanish Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo and the talks he had with the French President Mitterrand and Premier Mauroy, Interior and Decentralization Minister Defferre today visited Madrid at the invitation of Spanish Interior Minister Roson.

The two ministers jointly studied the problems within their jurisdiction in the framework of Spanish-French relations and they examined in particular the problems of terrorism in the respective countries. Roson explained the importance for Spain, and the defense of its democratic regime, of an effective struggle against terrorism, and its justification in a system which fully assures the protection of the rights of man, the political freedoms of citizens and the pluralistic representation of different political options. He also stressed the importance that the Spanish people and Government attribute to the solidarity of other democratic countries, and especially to the cooperation of France, in the struggle against terrorism.

For his part, Defferre said that he fully understands the importance which the struggle against terrorism has for the defense of democracy in Spain and he conveyed the resolute decision of the French Government to give the Spanish authorities all its support in the belief that this struggle is compatible with respect for the principles of human rights to which the French Government is fundamentally bound. Defferre informed the Spanish minister of the specific measures which are already in effect or which are to be set in motion by the French Government to ensure better control of the border and of the illegal activities which have been carried out on French territory.

The two ministers (?agreed) that this first meeting should be confirmed at the level of the leaders of the two administrations in August to coordinate the action by the two governments.

REPORTAGE ON 10TH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

Lertxundi Hits Carrillo Report

LD292148 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Roberto Lertxundi, secretary general of the Communist Party of Euskadi, today launched a fierce attack on the report delivered yesterday by Santiago Carrillo.

He first gave a positive evaluation of the first part of the report but then went on to attack harshly Carrillo's view of a new [word indistinct] of the party. As far as this is concerned, he said, we have regressed since the last party congress. Speaking of the period of the transition, he said that the Communists have made some mistakes. He criticized the support given by the Communist parliamentary group to the antiterrorists because the way in which it is being applied in the Basque country is violating human rights rights, Lertxundi said. He also spoke out to forestall some rumors to the effect that he might leave the party. Roberto Lertxundi told the plenary session: Nobody is going to leave this party. In the vote on Santiago Carrillo's report, the majority of Euskadi Communists will abstain. A certain stir was caused in the auditorium also by the speech made by (Antonio Romero), secretary of the rural branch of workers' commissions, speaking on behalf of the Andalusian majority, who attacked the party's intellectuals, accusing them of lack of militancy. As he spoke, a number of them left the hall. So, this lively and sometimes merciless debate on Carrillo's report continues [words indistinct].

Delegates Appeal for Unity

NC291656 Paris AFP in English 1646 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Madrid, 29 Jul (AFP)--The delegates to the 10th Spanish Communist Party Congress here today launched an appeal for unity and conciliation to prevent the possible break-up of the party. Most of the representatives of the different regional organizations criticized the "intractable" and even "Stalinist" tone of a report by Secretary General Santiago Carrillo in which he menaced party "fractionalists" with expulsion.

The Basque representative, Roberto Lertxundi, was particularly applauded when he shouted: "The doors of the party must be opened to welcome back brothers who have left, not to shove others out." Lertxundi also said that Basque Communists would respect party discipline and accept the decisions of the 10th congress, provided that no one was expelled from the party for his or her ideas.

While a majority of delegates are aginst formal recognition of the various groups in the party, which the Eurocommunist "innovators" want, they do wish a large measure of democracy within the party and complete freedom of expression. Mr Carillo's report will probably be approved by the congress, but with many abstentions. A large majority of delegates approved Mr Carrillo's Eurocommunist strategy in the first part of his report, but could not swallow the kind of party proposed in the second part, which excludes, they claim, real liberty of expression. Marcelino Comacho, secretary general of the pro-Communist worker commissions union and very close to Mr Carrillo, conceded later that the party chief had gone too far in his attacks on the innovators, and that he would have liked him to have used a more conciliatory tone. Most of the representatives of the 1,213 delegations did not hide the serious weaknesses of the party: a wide gap between leaders and the members, and between intellectuals and workers, besides the loss of "the feeling of brotherhood" that characterized the party in the past. Tomorrow the delegates will discuss their leaders' ideas and put the secretary general's report to a vote.

Cubans Receive Ovation

FL292020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] More than 1,000 delegates to the 10th Congress of the Spanish Communist Party underway in Madrid gave a lengthy ovation to the Cuban delegation invited to the important political meeting. The delegates got to their feet to express their sympathy, solidarity and support for our country and its revolution when the presence of the Cuban representative was announced. Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo and a member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat, is leading the Cuban delegation attending the PCE congress. Representatives of Nicaragua's Sandinist National Liberation Front, El Salvador's Revolutionary Democratic Front and of the Communist Parties of Chile and Uruguay also were applauded when introduced.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS RESUMED; STATEMENTS ISSUED

NC292030 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] A new meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks was held this evening. A communique mentions that a general exchange of views took place during the meeting, from which it emerged that for the time being neither side wishes to add anything to what it has previously been declared in connection with the practical measures and the constitutional aspect of the Cyprus problem. The communique adds that during the next meeting, which will take place on 5 or 12 August, the territorial aspect of the problem will be discussed.

In a statement before today's meeting, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, said that in the talks he had in New York with Mr Waldheim he had received instructions on ways to deal with the new phase of the inter-Cyprus talks. The new phase, he added, will be very constructive.

When asked what he meant by the term very constructive, Gobbi said: When I say constructive I mean new developments, new proposals, new discussions and a more courageous approach to the problem. Replying to a question on the date for the submission of the Turkish proposals, Gobbi said he is not sure, but added that on 5 August a meeting will be held on the Cyprus problem's territorial aspect and that he hopes everything will develop as foreseen.

Regarding the content of the Turkish proposals, Gobbi said that he has an idea of the proposals. Replying to a question on what he bases his optimism regarding the progress of the dialogue, Gobbi said that perhaps on the idea he has about the proposals' content. Finally, replying to a question on whether the UN secretary general has in mind the possibility of a total settlement of the Cyprus problem, Gobbi said that Waldheim has certain ideas and recommendations. However, he added, for the time being these new ideas and recommendations have not been propounded.

The Greek Cypriot side's representative at the talks, Mr Ioannidhis, stated that he has been informed that at the next meeting, Wednesday, 5 August, the Turkish Cypriot side will submit its proposals on the territorial aspect. Mr Ioannidhis said in reply to a question that he does not know the content of the Turkish proposals. Replying to a question on whether the proposals the Turkish press had published are constructive--provided they reflect the truth--Ioannidhis said: We are holding secret talks. If the proposals the press has published are the same as those to be submitted at the talks, then their publication was not constructive.

Replying to another question, Ioannidhis said that with the meeting on 5 August the seventh round of the inter-Cypriot talks would be completed. He added that the procedure to be followed in the future would depend on the content of the Turkish proposals. We hope, he said, that we shall have constructive proposals so that we may conduct a constructive dialogue.

The Turkish Cypriot side's representative at the talks, Mr Onan, declared that the date for the submission of the Turkish proposals will be fixed during today's meeting and added: On the day the proposals are submitted, I shall show you the map too, but not its content. Onan made it clear that he will submit a map for all of Cyprus and not for certain areas. Replying to a question on whether the map will be a map for a united Cyprus, Onan said: do not forget that we seek a federal solution. I assure you our intention is not partition.

Replying to another question, Onan said that the Cyprus problem's territorial aspect is linked with the constitutional aspect and that both sides have agreed on this.

DENKTAS BRIEFS GOBBI ON HIS ANKARA CONTACTS

TA281206 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] President Denktas today briefed the United Nations special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, on the points reached in Ankara by the president with regard to the Cyprus problem and on a plan for a comprehensive peace in Cyprus. Mr Gobbi returned to the island yesterday after consultations in New York with United Nations Secretary General Waldheim. The meeting, which lasted nearly an hour, was also attended by the Turkish Cypriot negotiator at the intercommunal talks, Mr Onan, and his advisor, Mr Ertekun.

In a statement afterward, Mr Denktas said that the Turkish Cypriot side had been making every possible sacrifice for the beginning of comprehensive negotiations. He announced that tomorrow's session of the intercommunal talks will take place as planned and will deal with practical measures.

DENKTAS DENIES RUMORS OF NATO BASE IN NORTH

TA291255 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] President Denktas has categorically denied rumors to the effect that a base would be granted to NATO in the Karpas [Karpasha] area. In a statement to the TURKISH NEWS AGENCY, TAK, Mr Denktas said a base was out of the question because Cyprus would remain an independent and nonaligned country.

Referring to the package of proposals he recently brought from Ankara, Denktas said they were not contrary to the legislative assembly resolution of 5 November 1976. He gave an assurance that the new proposals would be presented to the assembly as soon as they were finalized.

KHARAVYI: TURKEY BOLSTERING DENKTAS' AUTHORITY

NC261103 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 28 Jul 81 p 3

[From the "Views and Commentary" column: "It Should Be Seriously Borne in Mind"]

[Text] According to news agency reports, the Turkish military government of Ankara is intervening with determination in order to bolster the shaking authority of Denktas over the Turkish Cypriot community. This Turkish-Cypriot politician barely managed to survive as "president" during the recent "elections" and managed this only with the vote of the colonists from Turkey. His party suffered a crushing defeat. Neither terror, chauvinist demagogy nor the propaganda support from the colonists were able to gain the confidence of the Turkish Cypriot community and turn it toward the Denktas circles. Now it is proved that only with the support of foreign intervention and pressure is it possible for these forces--which only a short time ago were all-powerful and could silence any opposition voice--to remain in control of the Turkish Cypriot community.

It is obvious that important changes are taking place within the Turkish Cypriot community. Chauvinism, intercommunal hatred and partitionist trends are all weakening. The forces that support rapprochement, peaceful coexistence and understanding between the two communities are gaining in strength to such a degree that the domestic aspects of our problem could be settled on the basis of a solution agreed upon by the Cypriots themselves. This very evident truth has vast significance for the future of the intercommunal talks and for the developments of the Cyprus issue. In no case should this be underestimated or even ignored by our own side. On the contrary, this should become a basic factor in laying down our strategy for the purpose of achieving a solution through negotiation on the basis of the jointly accepted summit agreements.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON KARAMANLIS' LONDON VISIT

NC271936 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The government spokesman has made the following statement:

The interpretation made by some of the press on the cancellation of President Karamanlis' visit to London is arbitrary. If there were a political reason for this cancellation, neither would the prime minister, who will attend the wedding at the request of the president of the republic, have gone to London.

FRENCH DEPUTY MINISTER CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

News Conference

NC281952 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Andre Chandernagor, minister delegate to the foreign minister charged with European affairs, gave a news conference at the Grande Bretagne Hotel at 1330 today. Among other things, Mr Chandernagor said that France is in favor of expanding the EEC as long as the Community first achieves greater domestic cohesion. If this does not happen, he stressed, then the EEC by expanding will dissolve. He also said that only if there are new needs would an increase in the member states contributions be necessary.

In answer to a question on the Middle East, he said that the Camp David agreement constitutes progress. The PLO is a significant representative of the Palestinian people, but it cannot be recognized as the only representative before the principle of self-determination is implemented. France, he added, has common views on these issues with the Greek Government. On Cyprus, Mr Chandernagor said that the middle solution is the intercommunal dialogue under UN auspices. It must succeed, he said, because the developments since 1974 are unacceptable.

The French minister said that he could not reply on certain issues. This could possibly be considered interfering in the domestic affairs of our country. He clarified that his meeting with Mr Papandreou took place within the framework of politeness that earlier aquaintanceship imposes. Our relations with Greece, he added, are determined on the state level, irrespective of government changes.

Departure for Home

NC291845 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Andre Chandernagor, French minister delegate to the foreign minister charged with European affairs, left for his country this afternoon at the end of a 3-day visit to our country. The French minister was seen off at Ellinikon Airport by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. The French minister, accompanied by Mr Mitsotakis, visited Khania, Crete, at noon and laid a wreath at the Venizelos family tombs and was shown around the archaeological museums.

ROMANIAN, HUNGARIAN SEEK ASYLUM, PASSAGE TO U.S.

NC282157 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] A Romanian and a Hungarian have asked for political asylum after entering Greek territory through the Yemisti outpost, in Evros, and being arrested by the Serrai gendarmery. The Romanian is (Alesey Gunder), 26, and the Hungarian is (Dervard Karoli), 27. The two fugitives arrived this afternoon at the Greek border by swimming from Turkey and asked the Greek authorities to be allowed to go to the United States.

RALLIS, PAPANDREOU EXCHANGE COUNTERCHARGES

NC282046 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 28 Jul 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] The government and the official opposition party yesterday exchanged strong countercharges. Rallis charged that PASOK "with its policy program will change the social structure and will dangerously create an uncertain development for the country;" Papandreou charged that the government with "its orchestrated attack is eliminating the calm political climate and undermining the political dialogue."

Specifically, Prime Minister Rallis yesterday, in closing his round of meetings with New Democracy deputies for the better organization and the intensification of the pre-election campaign of the governing party, stressed:

--The New Democracy program is designed to secure the safe course of the Greek way of life by safeguarding the democratic institutions and immutably defending our national interests and rights. On the contrary, if the PASOK proposals are implemented, serious dangers will be created for the country. Its social structure will be altered and the country's development will be dangerously uncertain.

The prime minister also stressed his certainty that the New Democracy will have a wide margin of victory at the forthcoming elections, as indicated by combining the so-called "undecided voters" with the classes of the governing party, a fact stressed by many deputies from all districts in the country.

In summarizing the outcome of the meetings with New Democracy deputies, Rallis pointed out the following:

--The effort to enlighten the people is a primary duty, because they must be fully briefed so they can make a responsible selection.
--The response that New Democracy has obtained guarantees that the great front will receive the majority vote, and even a larger one, at the elections. Thus it will form a self-supported government, which is necessary for implementing the New Democracy government's program for the next 4 years.

A self-supported New Democracy government is also the guarantee of a government political stability. This is particularly necessary with the present difficult international conditions.

"Thus," Rallis concluded, "the great election victory of New Democracy will also guarantee that the country will escape a dangerous wavering and uncertainty in the party's course."

The PASOK chairman's statement reads as follows:

"It has been noticed recently that New Democracy officials, with Prime Minister Rallis in the lead, have escalated a multifront, orchestrated attack against PASOK that is undermining the political dialogue and eliminating the calm political climate.

"It is very obvious that by attempting to create tension, polarization and bogeys the New Democracy officials are trying to create a convincing alibi to overcome their party's decay and division, and to promote the reconstitution of the so-called 'National Rightwing Front' within the embodiment of the junta-royalist rightwing. However, behind the aggressive tone, backstage movements and rumour mongering lie defeatism, insecurity and New Democracy's fear of facing and adjusting to the apparent election results. However, the Greek people know and have already decided and will compensate New Democracy at the ballot box in according with the 'deeds and times' of a complete and continuous 7 years of governing. PASOK, with its 7-year course and its policy program, has shown with deeds that it has the guarantee for normal conditions, peace, democracy and the country's economic development. The Greek people know it and correctly value it."

A government source, in reply to Papandreou's statement, said: The PASOK chairman has been warned that his attacks will not go unanswered. On 24 July, on the anniversary of the restoration of democracy, he thought that he could attack New Democracy.... The necessary reply was given to this attack. Appropriate replies to every attack that aim at provoking aggravation will also be given in the future.

PAPER COMMENTS ON TURKMEN'S TERCUMAN INTERVIEW

NC291747 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 29 Jul 81 p 5

[Editorial: "Provocation and Distortion"]

[Excerpts] All that Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen said in his interview with a Turkish paper on Greek-Turkish relations and the Cyprus issue is interesting. These statements are interesting not in themselves but more from their "contradistinctive" point of view, that is, the mentality and all else that they reveal and indicate contrary to what has already been said.

Mr Turkmen said that there are certain problems between Greece and Turkey which are not easy to solve. Certainly they are not easy to solve because it is a matter of Turkey's designs and claims on Greek territories, islands, seas, seabeds and airspace; or it is a matter of disputing Greece's legal and vested rights based on international laws and treaties. The responsibility is exclusively borne by Turkey. Because it is Turkey alone that, since 1974, has suddenly disputed the legal and other status of the Aegean basin.

The Turkish minister also added that it is very important that an atmosphere of trust and dialogue be created between the two countries and claimed that Turkey..."is doing whatever depends on it in this direction," whereas "in Greece we do not see a corresponding stand." Mr Turkmen has a poor idea both about the awareness and comprehension of the public to whom he addressed himself. Because he himself knows better than anyone else that the reality of the situation is just the opposite. It is sufficient to recall--merely as the most recent occurrence--the successive, consecutive and deliberate Turkish provocations of last April and early May which involved repeated violations of Greek airspace by the Turkish Air Force.

It is obvious, however, that these statements are intended for domestic consumption, on the one hand, and to serve, on the other hand, as "arguments" and "alibis" for the well-known "claqueurs" of Turkey on either side of the Atlantic. At the same time, Mr Turkmen also spoke about the Cyprus issue and said that within the next few days the Turkish side will submit for the FIRST [capitals denote boldface] time concrete proposals on the constitutional and territorial aspects of the Cyprus problem at the intercommunal talks which are being held--or rather dragged on--in Nicosia. The Turkish minister admits that for 7 years now and after so many "rounds" of intercommunal--by euphemism--talks, the Turkish side has not submitted any proposal, but just now it will.

Why? Has anything substantive changed in Turkey's stance and goals? We are afraid the answer--negative--is directly included in Mr Turkmen's additional statement that "Mr Kiprianou's propaganda activities in international forums will not be very successful." Ankara wants to prevent discussion of the Cyprus issue at the UN General Assembly and other international organizations, because their decisions are painfully felt by Turkey even though, thanks to its strong "patrons," it does not implement them.

So, we are afraid that, even if the proposals to be submitted appear negotiable, they will not have a practical continuation and will merely aim at preventing discussion of the Cyprus issue at the United Nations under the "pretext" that "constructive negotiations" are being conducted. This is so, because Turkey's true goals--territorial and population partition of Cyprus--have not changed since the grid of circumstances that created these aims has not (as yet) changed. So, we hope we will be proved wrong....

PART FOUR OF PASOK GOVERNMENT POLICY DECLARATION

NC261633 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 26 Jul 81 pp 7-9

[Completion of part four of PASOK declaration of government policy: sections 5, 6 and 7, respectively entitled "Social Program," "Quality of Life, Development," and "Levers and Methods for Change"--passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] QUALITY OF LIFE, DEVELOPMENT

192. Environment and home are perhaps two of the most immediate problems faced by Greeks in towns and in the countryside. Naturally, they are not the only ones and they are not separated from a number of other great problems connected with the quality of life. Regardless of the immediate measures that will be taken for the protection of the environment, and naturally measures will be taken, they will not produce final results unless there is a correct town planning policy that will humanize the city and will revive agrarian settlements.

Above all, the dangers which threaten our cultural identity magnify the multilateral crisis through which our national area is passing. The regrouping of our national area is the first goal of independent economic, social and cultural development.

A. TOWN PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT

193. In every manifestation of their daily life, Greeks are experiencing the results of a total spatial crisis which borders on a national calamity. The polluted atmosphere, town planning and traffic anarchy, noise, life in cities without trees, all undermine our physical and spiritual health. The landscape is thoughtlessly damaged, forests, beaches and the very few areas of trees are being turned into building plots. The coast is being turned into a basin for the pouring of sewage and garbage, and sea resources and natural resources are being destroyed. To crown it all, a poisonous cloud has established itself over the capital to threaten our very own life.

The destruction of the Greek environment shows the form of "development" that the right imposed, in pursuit of profiteering and serving the interests of the foreign and local oligarchy. Industries, services and labor potential have concentrated excessively in Athens, while in the Greek countryside, the labor and productive potential have been disorganized, and Greek regions have been dislocated and have lost their vitality. The dormant countryside has been accompanied by the suffocation of the cities and the now dangerous pollution of the environment.

194. For PASOK, the formulation of a complete zoning policy connected with the development model that is being sought constitutes a basic priority. The aims of the zoning plan--how the various economic, social and cultural activities will be distributed and given priorities--are coordinated with our broader goal of regrouping the national area and rebuilding the regions so that everyone can satisfy his basic economic, social and cultural needs within the area of the place he lives, that is, in every small society of the national area.

So that this goal may succeed, we will seek to fully develop local productive forces, guarantee the vitality of the environment and natural resources, demographically stabilize every region and have the people themselves under social control. For us, this is regional development.

Within the framework of this policy for regional development, priority will be given to guarantee a satisfactory level of life to problem areas, to substantive decentralization and to the revitalization of the countryside. In order to bridge the gap between the city and the village, we shall combine the development of a network of urban centers and agrarian settlements in the area toward a common agrarian-industrial direction.

Special development measures will be taken for villages that can develop into local centers of production and the serving of a province. Zoning laws will be radically revised and a national agency for a zoning policy on natural resources and the environment will be created. The staff activity of this agency will deal with decentralization and the operation of the various degrees of self-government and democratic planning.

ZONING--ENVIRONMENT

195. Immediate and radical measures are required in order to deal with the current environmental crisis. Above all else and right from the very first day, we will start with a long-term policy in an effort to prevent further deterioration and to establish firm foundations for the protection of the environment and the reverse the destructive trend followed until now.

PASOK's policy will be based more on prevention than on cure. Correct zoning for the new units or, in other words, siting on the basis of environmental criteria, and avoiding the squandering of natural resources and energy--primarily through recycling of raw materials--are the basic trends of our long-term policy. The harmonization of development with the environment, and the elevation of man himself as the regulator of the environmental balance inspire and lead our policy. Thus, the policy of decentralization and balanced development will deal with contamination on a long-term basis.

There will be an immediate decrease of pollution caused by industrial production through a batch of measures such as: mandatory installation of apparatus for purification of gases and liquid effluents, replacement of technologies which contaminate or pollute to an excessive degree, systematic control of the implementation of specific provisions, and strict sanctions.

Industries which strongly pollute or contaminate the environment will be removed for residential or congested areas. The permanent and basic solution of the traffic problem, particularly improvement in mass transportation means, and the total solution of the drainage problem will also contribute toward protection of the environment.

Creation of an "ecologic" conscience through objective education of the public will decisively support the policy for protection of the environment. The transfer of decisive responsibilities to local self-government will also transfer control and protection of the environment to its natural functionary.

An emergency plan will be implemented on certain acute problems such as atmospheric pollution--the cloud--coordinated with measures falling under general policy. Every measure that protects the health and life of the inhabitants will be enforced without hesitation. Protection of the environment is a right of the citizen but an obligation of the state.

TOWN PLANNING AND HOUSING

196. Unchecked profiteering and exploitation of land and housing followed the deliberately unplanned super-centralization in large urban centers.

The rightwing and large-scale capital served their interests by simultaneously cultivating the confusion that everyone is responsible for the state of our cities--from the large-scale industrialist, from the profiteer to the homeless "illegal" tenant. In our fatherland, housing has never been dealt with as a social benefit, but only as a commercial commodity. Despite any building boom of the past, the housing conditions of the people's masses continue to remain unacceptable. In the cities and particularly in the villages there are still households without basic services (no electricity, no running water, no drainage.)

The last earthquakes in Thessaloniki, in Athens and the other regions all added to this state of affairs. They also proved the lack of any vestige of an anti-earthquake policy.

OF THE CITY, THE VILLAGE AND PEOPLE'S HOUSING

197. A new institutionalized town planning framework will be promoted through responsible briefing and participation of people's organizations and through local plebiscites. It will strengthen town planning and preparation of regulatory rules. Within the framework of local self-government, an organization will be established in every town responsible for the development of town planning and for controlling the price and use of urban land.

A new housing law will provide for the economic and institutional strengthening of local self-government and the urban development organizations in order to create a land surplus. Levies on housing will be scaled according to the size of property and of land use while small property owners will be exempted from excessive taxation on land and money.

Measures will be adopted and incentives established for improving downgraded areas and to prevent the desertion of city centers. Illegal building will be incorporated legally within a humane town planning environment with the necessary social services and technical substructure.

Preservation of traditional housing will be coordinated to the possibilities of its development and with human conditions of life. Measures will be taken to protect national land, forests and the coasts.

198. Our strategic goal is for every Greek family to have its own residence in accordance with its needs.

Today our immediate goal is to guarantee satisfactory housing conditions for all, in the countryside and the city, without excessive cost.

Direct measures will be adopted to combat profiteering on land and building materials, to cleanse the cycle of planning-supervision-construction, and to protect the employed scientific and technical-labor potential.

We will also implement an organized anti-earthquake defense, a new flexible town planning organization, strict regulations and sanctions with materiel checks and checks on planned construction. Basic substructure plans will be made available with the supervision of the state. Representatives of local self-government will head the collective responsibility for the substructure projects (town planning, water supply, drainage, flood control) while anti-earthquake defense will be undertaken by a special organization.

Self-building will be assisted through low interest loans for all those who are truly in need of housing and of loans. At the same time, there will be promotion of specially organized housing programs in every municipality or region to facilitate the purchase of housing by individuals or by independent organizations, or for the rental of such housing (social housing program.)

At the same time, there will be effective rent control (duration of lease, rental, adjustment on the basis of the cost of living index, etc.) and guarantees for professional premises.

Special incentives will be adopted to encourage the acquisition of housing by Greeks established overseas, by emigrants and merchant seamen.

A staff organization at the national level will be established in order to implement these programs and in order to plan their financing. Town planning organizations at the large city level in the provinces, acting within local self-government limits, will also proceed to implement these programs. Homeowners will actively participate and the establishment of cooperative groups of construction workers will be encouraged within local self-government.

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

199. Cultural development is inseparably linked with the need for a more general, radical change for our country and people. It is linked with the attainment of our national independence. To the "cultural" policy of the right, PASOK counters with a diametrically opposed line for the formulation, the maintainance and the enrichment of our national identity.

For us, cultural development means a harmonious and multilateral utilization of man's creative abilities. It means citizens capable of creating and able to enjoy the spiritual and cultural creations of humanity without the danger of losing their national identity. It means that from within their own forces the people form their values and way of life.

Genuine cultural development is the people's creation and cannot but rely on dialogue, freedom of expression and creation, free movement of cultural qualities and open cultural education.

200. The current cultural reality which the government of New Democracy is bequeathing to our country is marked by the deep crisis of our national cultural identity, the result of the policy which the right has followed for many decades.

The transformation of all material and spiritual qualities and values into merchandise, their subjugation to the law of profit, constitutes the principal criterion and goal of this policy. The entire cultural education has been left to the exploitation of private businessmen. For instance, in the entire country, there are only two public theatrical schools but more than 50 private ones, a state conservatory, a public ballet school and no school for cinematography and television.

The alientation of our cultural character through the invasion of foreign consumer and cultural models leads to ways of life that are foreign to Greek reality. A look at television programs and advertisements proves this truth.

Specifically the Greek countryside, although fed with these foreign models, is culturally languishing because it lacks any artistic activities that exist in Athens.

The concentration of our cultural infrastructure and the musical comprehension of our tradition and heritage intensify the crisis of our national identity, destroy the roots and whatever useful things our people have created through history. Cultural manifestations favored by the establishment are decorative elements for the embellishment of the country's display window. It is typical that the organization most heavily financed for cultural activities is the Greek tourist organization while the Ministry of Culture has the smallest budget among all ministries. (not even a half percent of the entire budget.)

As the traditional ways for expression and creation are quickly disappearing, a deep gap is opening between a small minority that has the facility of communicating with people of the intellect and the arts, and a people who remain passive spectators and consumers of cultural subproducts.

For many years the right has been appearing as the "guardian of tradition." It was only the jailer of our peoples' cultural expression.

201. In society we envision that the people will at last become the recipients and the advocates of modern cultural creation. The people will be helped to develop their own creative forces in order to give them the expression that befits their own sensitivity, the wealth of their ideas and feelings, the variety of their pursuits and their creative imagination.

Cultural independence within a national framework does not mean cultural self-sufficiency. The struggle for the enrichment of our cultural tradition and its adjustment to new social realities advances in tandem with international cultural creation. Relying on our own roots, we assimilate anything creative that modern cultural currents can offer to us.

Cultural polyphony and polymorphy, pluralism of ideas and viewpoints, and respect for creators' contributions constitute elements of our ideology and define our policy. Cultural decentralization, open cultural education and the consolidation of creators' work will constitute the new cultural reality with the people as participants and protagonists.

202. Our first goal will be the genuine cultural revitalization of the Greek region. We shall support the expression of local cultural values. In the village and the city, celebrations and festivities will be revived and original popular creations will be unleashed. At the same time, we shall help cultural communication among our country's regions. Through variety and polymorphy of expression a new cultural unity will be formed.

In municipalities, communities, and neighborhoods of large cities, cultural centers with the necessary infrastructure (libraries, record libraries, exhibition and lecture halls, athletic grounds) popular theaters and so forth will be created.

203. The establishment of an open cultural education is the foundation stone of cultural development. The creation of cultural life and movement presupposes the harmonious marriage of artistic education and upbringing. Cultural lessons will be integrated in all rungs of education, and at the same time senior schools of arts with pedagogic departments will be created for the manning of artistic education in all Greek schools. Specifically for the arts, which require long training, medium state schools will be established. Universities, conservatories, artistic schools, cultural centers and schools will be linked to social life. In addition to their educational task, they will be centers of artistic life and propagation of the arts through creative tasks (performances, concerts and so forth) and scientific tasks (research, collections, editions, recordings and so forth).

The operation of television and radio on new bases and the correct orientation of recreational and educational programs will decisively contribute to the correct and open cultural education of our people, an education that will also be based on the strengthening and elevation of the theater and the cinema.

204. Measures are envisaged within the framework of our cultural policy for the protection, preservation and utilization of cultural treasures, monuments, works of art and traditional settlements. Research in all sectors (archeological, literary) will be enhanced. A new scientific orientation and unitary planning will be required in the archaeological service, and, at the same time, the decisive role of foreign archaeological companies will be restricted. Museums will be increased. Their operation and organization will be adjusted to contemporary possibilities through the preparation of new programs and methods for their publicizing, maintenance and protection. Their true educational role in political life will be strengthened. In our effort to create the new cultural reality for our country, we shall preserve our civilization's traditional creative elements which are currently abandoned.

205. In conclusion, the basic goal of our cultural policy is to protect and encourage every true creator and to promote his work.

Immediate measures will include full abolition of every form of censorship on artistic and intellectual works and participation of the creators themselves in the administrative bodies of cultural organizations. Measures will also be taken to cleanse the distribution methods for creative products (e.g. exhibits, film production, records and tapes etc.)

The guarantee of salaries, pensions and social insurance for creators are provided for under the general government measures which affect every worker. We will, however, also adopt a series of specific measures to improve both the conditions of work of the creator, and his communication with the people.

Such measures, for example, are: assiting the distribution of books, publication of books, libraries, tax exemptions for the theater, the decisive strengthening of local cinematographic production, establishment of an organization to protect the copyrights of composers, verse writers, actors and others.

206. Our people's cultural movement, self-supporting, decentralized and with a mass character, is a form of struggle toward change. Through their daily presence and development, the people will also define the fundamental context of the values of the new society. Man's cultural liberation, like social and economic liberation, will be the work of the people themselves.

207. Our vision for an independent, democratic and socialist Greece is the vision of a society of free people based upon self-administration. It will be a genuinely democratic society, against bureaucracy, in which the citizen actively participates in all decisions which affect him. Change affects the institutions and forms of organization of our social life. It creates a new climate and a new way of life. It is a cause which affects every worker, the entire nation. It is a matter of daily effort and struggle. The democratic way toward socialism is exactly based upon such an effort and is inspired by the essence of this struggle.

PASOK's government will have the full responsibility to institutionalize and actively support the people's participation and to guarantee the people's consent and acceptance. Trade unionism, the mass movement in places where the people live, work and are educated, is a decisive lever for change.

State planning to implement and control development policy, in contrast to a lack of planning or bureaucratic centralized planning, will be the key for a new institutionalized policy.

Within the framework of fundamental decentralization, local self-government, self-administration at all its levels, will progress with self-sufficiency toward solution of local affairs, at the same time participating--through democratic planning--in the total economic and social development effort.

Through democratization, decentralization and the support of local self-government, through its incorporation in these decentralized levels, public administration will become the supporter of the people as well as a lever in the promotion of change.

In this way, over and above any strategic value of these institutions of change, public administration will also be cleansed through democratic administrative measures, and it will become creative and productive for the development and serving of the people and not of the oligarchy. Within this framework, the socialization of strategic sectors of the economy will also make its contribution toward this end.

LEVERS AND METHODS FOR CHANGE

DEMOCRATIC PLANNING

208. Democratic planning constitutes the guideline and regulating organ of our economic and social policy. It is the guarantee of unity in the aims of national goals, maintenance of general balance, and harmonious development of the economy; the link between the central government and local self-government as it is between our economy's state and private sector.

Democratic planning constitutes an organ of government policy and a method for its implementation, inseparably linked with the character, goals and the course of PASOK. On the one hand, it substantiates the people's active participation in choices and the implementation of development policy and, on the other, it establishes and protects foresight, prevention and democratic administration. Through their elected representatives, the people actively participate at all levels at all stages and in all processes, from planning the programs to the control over the projects that are implemented within the programs' framework.

209. A popular base, on which planning will rely, is the substantive content of change. Without decisive popular participation, planning could become an instrument for the pursuit of antipopular goals and the serving of privileged classes. With a popular base, planning supplies the answer to the needs and will of the people as expressed by them. The democratization of planning is an essential factor in the process of socialist transformation. This is so because such a process is nothing else but the implementation of planned structural changes, ultimately aiming to guarantee popular control over economic and social developments.

Popular participation in planning will begin from grassroots development organizations which, in cooperation with other planning organs and from within local self-government at the level of villages and cities, will publicize local aims and goals and the genuine expression of popular opinion on the country's more general development goals.

DECENTRALIZATION-LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

210. Our entire program is pervaded by the concept of decentralization and the role of self-government in all sectors of the country's social, economic and cultural life. PASOK considers local self-government one of democracy's three pedestals.

211. This institution has been suffocated by the right. Without substantive responsibilities, without resources, under devastating controls by appointed representatives of the central administration, the elected representatives, leaders in municipalities and communities, are struggling to respond to huge popular problems. However, in the place of state abandonment, local self-government has found support from the people themselves. Daily, the people have begun to establish a mass movement of support and claims around municipalities and communities. Popular participation and initiative are coming into being.

212. The basic goal of the PASOK policy is to acknowledge municipalities and communities and decentralized organs of democratic power in order to support the mass movement around local self-government and utilize its development potential.

213. Our basic aim is that every problem in a given area be solved by the elected representatives in that area, that is, to be solved at the lowest possible level of self-government. Decentralization is our basic democratic choice, in complete contrast to overcentralization, inordinate government growth and the current state bureaucracy; in complete opposition to every form of power monopoly by the central administration.

Decentralization is implemented by enhancing local self-government's political and social structures. Thanks to this enhancement, the people can decisively influence, through their active presence, local self-government's actions and programs. Through local self-government, inhabitants will decide what they judge to be best for the community in which they live, and will administer responsibly their affairs in the places they work and in things that concern them and their environment.

214. The PASOK government will give substance and significantly expand the current powers and authority of communities and municipalities, and will guarantee them administrative and economic independence. At the same time, it will proceed with the establishment of a second and third degree of self government at the level of province and region. Communities, municipalities, provinces and regions will acquire their own independent organization, technical manning and administrative machinery.

A new institutional framework and a democratic code for municipalities will consolidate the independent and democratic operation of communities and muncipalities. Local self-government's economic independence will be guaranteed through its own resources. These resources will be transferred from the central administration in conjunction with the transfer and substantiation of responsibilities. In the short term, there will be state support for local self-government to confront immediate problems. The regional program of public investment will become the responsibility of local self-government. At the same time, the establishment of municipal businesses will be promoted and strengthened.

215. Every level of self-government, within the framework of its independence, will creatively and responsibly carry out the part of the program that concerns it, while at the same time it will coordinate the proposals of the immediately lower level of self-government to the program. Furthermore, it will independently decide on the implementation of projects which by their nature cannot have repercussions on the balance of the region with a higher level of local self-government.

General goals and development frameworks will be defined at the country level, common directions will be charted, national specifications will be enacted, the implementation of projects of national significance will be decided, and the proposals of regional self-government will be coordinated and integrated in the program.

For the greater consolidation and independence of local self-government, the regional and provincial services of the plan will not administratively fall under the central government but under the local self-government of the corresponding level.

216. This concept will be gradually completed.

The draft law on local self-government, which will outline the progressive activation of the provincial institution, will be prepared as soon as possible. The nome will be the basic link between the central government and local self-government until the draft law on local self-government has been ratified. During the transition stage, the central government will retain responsibility for planning and control at the levels of region and nome. It will exercise these responsibilities through decentralized services.

The transfer of responsibilities from the center to the regions, if the service under which they fall does not change, in itself constitutes a technical act for the transfer of services. Its political significance depends on whom this transfer serves. For the PASOK government, decentralized services must undertake a new significant mission; they must be the advanced organs for a link and coordination between the central government and local self-government, with the duty not of raising barriers to the responsibilities and initiatives of the latter but of serving and helping it. The aim will be the integration of the decentralized services to the greatest extent possible in local self-government.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

217. Under the PASOK government, public administration will function under new conditions and directions, new institutions and new methods.

It is a fact that the success of the effort for the great change depends to a great extent on a public administration that is sound, contemporary and creative. In diametric opposition to the governments of the right, PASOK has the political will and the means to create the prerequisites for any effective public administration.

218. True, public administration is evidently the seriously ill patient of our country. It is, however, equally true that the disease is transmitted by those who administer and orientate the administration apparatus. The governments of the rightwing dare refer to the bad organization and operation of publi administration as an excuse for their failures, to attribute these failures to the public administration's personnel while responsibility is exclusively theirs. Public administration, like the public sector more generally, reflects the anxiety and the decline of the state of the rightwing. It is this state which has turned public administration from an organization in the service of the citizen, as it ought to have been, into a transaction organization and a brake to economic progress instead of it being a lever for such progress.

219. One of the first battles we will wage will be to strike against the unbearable and excessive concentricity of the state apparatus. We all know that the signatures of many ministers are necessary for the construction of even a minor road in the most distant village. This concentricity is a deliberately set up apparatus so that the administration can easily be controlled by the local and foreign establishment. Concentricity is not a chance phenomenon. It is historically related to our country's dependence on the policy which serves the oligarchy instead of serving the ordinary Greek citizen.

Another battle will consist of the blow against bureaucracy which is expressed, on the one hand, through the officials' fear of responsibility and, on the other hand, through the oppression and belaboring of the citizen. We all know how many certificates of all forms and types are necessary to have even the simplest and most understandable request considered.

We will proceed with determination and directly with eradication of partisanship which is the greatest scourge in the operation of public administration and with suppression of corruption. The undermining of a member of the administration, the reliance of his career to favoritism from the member of parliament, the party boss or the bribe from the private citizen or the businessman are the result of the partisan state of the rightwing.

220. Decentralization is our basic weapon. It will be a geographic decentralization as analyzed in the chapter on local self-government but also a vertical decentralization, in other words, the transfer of responsibilities from higher to lower levels, so that each official will have his own sphere of responsibility and his own decision. Revision of the organizations of public services will give each operational unit the ability to take immediate decisions for the solution of citizen's problems on the basis of priority of submission of the cases. This will end the phenomenon where dozens of signatures are required at all levels of the hierarchy for even the simplest certificate. This will enable the senior administrative echelons to devote themselves to staff and coordination tasks. All the various committees, apart from the absolutely essential ones, will, in conclusion, be abolished.

221. Simplication, to the greatest possible degree, of the context of administrative procedures will be an important factor in the improvement of the function of public administration.

Easily implemented and unified processes which will be systematically codified, will take the place of the chaos of regulations prevailing today which create overlaps, confusion and clashing authorities. Clarity and lucidity will be the characteristic of public administration operations.

Modern technical equipment, computers, microfilming, etc which is imperative not only for process simplification, better and faster communication or completion of cases but also for the collection, processing and checking of all facts necessary to establish requirements, goals and generally for the function of an effective administration, will be extensively used.

222. The democratization of public administration will decisively contribute to the improvement of its function. It will affect both the administration's relations with the citizens and the control of its actions at all levels. The democratization of public administration means that citizens will no longer be categorized as A and B according to their party affiliation. An element of democratization will be publication of public administration acts. The current mania for secrecy constitutes a means for covering up arbitrary acts and stems from the intention to keep officials as far away and out of sight as possible from procedures that concern them. Citizens will have access to all documents and information that concern them when these are not connected with defense, security and the country's foreign policy.

223. Our basic goal is to raise the employee from his formal and passive role to the role of the public functionary who acts responsibly, is remunerated satisfactorily and knows he is not wronged.

Just as there will no longer be A and B category citizens, likewise, there will no longer be A and B category public functionaries.

Democratization means the restoration of homegeneity in public administration. Categories of permanent, temporary, special, contractual and free lance employees cannot coexist. All will have the same possibilities for a career in the civil service. The PASOK government will take all measures to guarantee an unimpeded career so that the public servant will not be converted into a victim of the party boss, the deputy or the minister. Parallel to the restoration of homegeneity, public administration will acquire greater flexibility and ability to adjust and, consequently, a more open system concerning recruitment, appointments, transfers and promotions. At the same time, the legal and substantive prerequisites for the impartial implementation of the system will coexist. From the date of recruitment until retirement, the public servant must feel that he is secure, that the state treats him justly and that it offers him the possibility and the opportunities to advance to the hierachy's highest offices.

The current very low productivity in public administration is the result of the insecurity in which public servants find themselves and the unfair treatment to which many are subjected. To purge the administration, control over productivity will be strengthened together with the imposition of strict sanctions on those few employees who possibly may forget their mission and duty. The institution of outside inspectors will be established within the framework of this goal.

Systematic further training and accelerated education in the country's universities for the acquisition of specialities or for the reorientation of people engaged in the state machine will be organized. At the same time, special programs for study in administration and a corresponding postgraduate course will be promoted in higher education institutes.

SOCIALIZATIONS

224. Socializations are the basic lever for the radical reorganization of the economy and the implementation of the new strategy for economic and social development. At the same time, they constitute an element of our antimonopolistic and antidependent policy.

The socialization program of the PASOK government concerns key sectors of the economy and its implementation constitutes a prerequisite for the protection of the policy of change from the undermining of the local and foreign oligarchy.

We shall socialize: the credit system, the insurance companies, energy and utility businesses, mass transportation and communications, large export and import trade, large businesses for the exploitation of mineral wealth, large shipbuilding yards, steel industries, cement industries, fertilizer industries, the medicinal industry and all units that directly concern national defense.

For the sectors that currently are state controlled or nationalized, socialization means that the yardstick for their goals, organization, operation and administration will be serving the social aggregate and not the large private interests as is the case now. The element that will decisively contribute to the implementation of this goal is the participation of the workers and the representation of local self-government and social agencies in the administration of businesses.

PASOK policy precisely aims at passing the control of these basic sector levers into the people's hands to guarantee the society's desired pace of operation and to implement the long term aims of development strategy.

TRADE UNIONISM--MASS MOVEMENT

225. Trade union activity in working places and places of education is in the vanguard of the daily struggle for the purpose of improving life and achieving the change.

The mass movement also will be at the frontline of the battle for the consolidation and establishment of the great change after the PASOK victory in the elections. For PASOK, trade unionism constitutes a pedestal for democracy. The free participation of the worker and the employee, the farmer, the artisan, the scientist, the young man and woman, of every Greek citizen in the trade unionist activity constitutes an inalienable right. However, it also constitutes an indispensable prerequisite for popular sovereignty and lever for the change that leads to social liberation.

226. The labor movement that has offered so much to the struggles for national independence and democracy has endured the greatest attacks by the ruling class and the governments of the right. Persecutions, dismissals and antilabor stifling framework are accompanied by direct government intervention, by the government's trade union movement which adulterates and muzzles genuine trade union expression. At the same time, the right has deliberately created organizational chaos while it has imposed the current false leading group of labor bosses through deletions, nonregistrations of associations and other illegitimate interventions.

There are similar conditions in all sectors of trade unionist expression where the peculiarities of every area have determined the degree of government intervention and its results.

In every case, the mass movement has waged decisive fights, many times victorious but, above all, it has attained a high degree of self-knowledge. This self-knowledge and dynamism of the mass movement constitutes a guarantee for the future course.

227. PASOK's primary goal is the creation of all prerequisites that will allow genuine trade union representation for the entire working class. The genuine protection of free activity and the development of a class, politicized trade union movement without dependencies and guardianship from the state, the employers and the parties will be promoted instead of the current antilabor and antipopular institutional framework [laws 330 and 643 and so forth).

Uninterrupted development of trade union activities at places of work will be safeguarded and development of factory trade unionism will be supported. Trade union officials will be effectively protected by law in their trade union activities. Immediate measures will be taken to restore all those persecuted for trade union reasons. Free time will be guaranteed under institutional safeguards, for performing their trade union duties.

Participation of workers in decisions that affect them, creation of new institutions and organizations, will give new dimensions to the trade union movement that struggles for, claims and attains goals but also participates in the development drive.

Participation in the administration by special organizations that directly concern the workers such as social insurance funds, the labor hearth and the workers housing organization as well as operation of those organizations on new basis to serve the true needs of workers and employees also will be decisive.

228. There will be immediate disassociation of the GSEE [General Confederation of Greek Workers], the ADEDY [Supreme Administrative Committee of Civil Servants] and their member organizations from government trade unionism. And representation of the ODEPES [Organization for the Management of Labor Union Special Funds] and others that facilitate interventionalism will be abolished.

In addition, the records of organizations will be purged of all rubber stamp associations and antiassociations, as a first step and all real and truly existing organizations of the GSEE and the ADEDY will then be registered.

All necessary measures will be taken to restore the legal status of trade unions.

Adoption of these measures will facilitate the convening of extraordinary pan-Hellenic GSEE and ADEDY congresses for the election of genuine representative organizations of the country's working class and fulfillment of the mature trade union goal for a radical reorganization of the movement's organizational structure. Efforts dictated by the general demand of the working class for establishment of one association, of one federation, of one labor center, of one general confederation will be supported so that the trade union movement may escape the fragmentation and the organizational chaos which is its characteristic today.

Within the framework of unification and tightening of the trade union movement, an effort will be made in the future for a unified presence of organizations in the private and public sectors of the economy.

229. Additional training of trade union officials at all levels of trade union activity will be supported and trade union training for workers, without tutoring or dependence, will be promoted.

230. Collective negotiations and collective labor legislation are more generally identified today with intensive state intervention, legal rigidity and operational inefficiency. We will proceed to a radical reorganization, modernization, improvement, simplification and codification of the collective labor legislature, decrease of state paternalistic jurisdiction and strengthening of the institution of collective negotiations. The possibility of negotiating with second and first level organizations which are genuinely representative and adoption of the institution of voluntary arbitration will give a new dimension to negotiations and will promote without falsifications and delays the resolution of workers' problems.

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS IRANIAN AIRCRAFT OVERFLIGHT

TA291507 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Ankara, July 29 (AA)--The Turkish Foreign Ministry confirmed an Iranian aircraft had entered Turkish airspace toward midnight.

The statement from the ministry's information department said: An Iranian aircraft entered Turkish airspace before midnight last night, and established contact with the traffic control center at Ankara's Esenboga airport, stating it wanted to [word indistinct] Turkish airspace over Antalya.

Turkish authorities were not informed of the identity of (?those) aboard the plane, except the crew. The aircraft left Turkish airspace at 1.08 hours (local time) this morning.

Iranian authorities have also informed Turkish authorities an aircraft had been hijacked from Iran.

TERCUMAN INTERVIEWS TURKMEN ON MIDDLE EAST

NC290930 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 27 Jul 81 pp 1, 14

[Report on interview granted by Foreign Minister Turkmen to TERCUMAN correspondent Nur Batur in Ankara; date not given]

[Text] In evaluating events in the Middle East, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said that the Turkish Government characterized recent attacks by Israel as "an extremely grave development" and added: "We observe that Israel is pursuing a policy that undermines efforts being made to find a settlement to the Middle East problem. It is obvious that faits accomplis, attacks and intransigence cannot contribute to peace. The implementation of the UN Security Council's cease-fire resolution is of great priority. Following that, efforts must be made to adopt measures which will ensure internal peace in Lebanon.

"If the Middle East is to be rescued from being an open wound, it must be ensured that no force and violence are used. A common ground must then be found for negotiations by all the parties concerned for the purpose of finding a long-term political solution. Turkey's attitude toward the principles of such a form of solution is clear. First, Israel must withdraw from the territories it has occupied since 1967. Second, the rights of the Palestinians must be recognized and they must be allowed to participate in the negotiations. There are many countries like Turkey supporting this view. But Israel has so far refused to comply."

In response to a question on what dangers could create tension in the Middle East from Turkey's point of view, Turkmen said: "Every source of tension in our region is a danger to us. Stability in the region is upset, outside intervention in the area increases and the possibility of a hot war becomes greater. We are watching this situation with anxiety."

Referring to views that Turkey should take the initiative for establishing peace in the Middle East, Turkmen drew attention to the fact that the United States is adopting certain procedures toward the creation of common ground for talks, that the Soviet Union was suggesting a conference and that the EEC was making certain soundings between the Arab states and Israel."

Foreign Minister Turkmen then stated that the progress made in relations between Turkey and the Arab states since November 1980 were gratifying, and added that along with economic and trade relations, mutual confidence had also been strengthened.

Responding to our question whether "the settlement of the outstanding issues between Turkey and Greece could be expedited in view of the tension in the Middle East," Foreign Minister Turkmen said: "We all know that the solution of the problems between Turkey and Greece in a short time is not feasible. We probably can find solutions to some problems in a short time that would satisfy both sides. However, there are some problems that will prove difficult to resolve. Nevertheless, it is important to create favorable conditions for mutual confidence and a dialogue between the two countries. We have done what we could in this respect. But we do not see a consistent Greek attitude in this direction. At times they act in a manner that indicates that they attach as much importance to our relations as we do. But at other times they act with complete inconsistency. We are, however, determined to continue our reasonable and dignified policy. We believe that [both sides] should refrain from utterances and behavior that might spoil the atmosphere between the two countries."

Foreign Minister Turkmen stated that he did not expect important developments toward the settlement of the outstanding problems at the meeting he is going to have with Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis in New York in September, but he added that the furtherance of the dialogue has proved useful to Turkish-Greek relations. Turkmen drew attention to the fact that Greece is on the threshold of general elections and added that an understanding on fundamental issues cannot be expected during this period.

When asked to comment on whether Turkish-Greek relations would be affected in the event of Papandreou emerging stronger from the Greek elections, Turkmen said: "We are watching Papandreou's utterances on Turkey. I see no reason at this moment to make any comment on these utterances. We shall wait and see who will come to power in Greece after the elections and we shall watch the attitude of the new government toward Turkey. It would be wise for us to adjust our attitude toward Greece accordingly."

Foreign Minister Turkmen expressed these views concerning the future of the intercommunal negotiations in Cyprus: "For the first time, the Turkish Cypriot side will be presenting tangible and constructive proposals on the territorial and constitutional issues during the next few days. From the Cyprus issue point of view, we are entering a turning point. If the attitude of the Turkish Cypriot side receives positive response, some tangible progress may be made in August toward the settlement of the Cyprus dispute. I do not think that, in face of the constructive attitude of the Turkish Cypriot side, Kiprianou's propaganda activities on the international platforms will be very successful. However, if the Greek Cypriot side adopts a negative attitude toward the Turkish Cypriot proposals and chooses to disrupt the negotiations, then responsibility for shutting out the possibility of reaching a comprehensive solution will rest on the shoulders of the Greek Cypriot side."

Foreign Minister Turkmen also attempted an evaluation of Turkish-U.S. relations in view of the present Reagan administration. Turkmen stated that particularly after the lifting of the embargo, there is liveliness in the relations with the new administration, and he added: "The general attitude and approach of the United States toward Turkey is extremely constructive. This attitude draws its inspiration from the solidarity in NATO. We appreciate the U.S. policy.

Turkey attaches great importance to this solidarity. Turkey is directing its efforts toward strengthening this solidarity. We are maintaining extremely important relations with the United States in the economic and military fields, both bilaterally and within the framework of NATO. We wish to see these relations rise to an ever higher level."

ENERGY MINISTER DESCRIBES OIL EXPLORATION WORK

TA251509 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Adana, 25 Jul (AA)--Energy and Natural Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol said five foreign companies were currently prospecting for oil in Turkey, with a sixth due to start drilling in the Gulf of Iskenderun in September, and 15 others having applied for joint exploration with the Turkish Petroleum Corporation (TPAO). Bingol gave the figures during an inspection tour of drilling going on near the Adana-Ceyhan road in southern Turkey.

The Cukurova area around Adana was the second most promising region for striking oil after southeastern Turkey, Bingol announced. There were oil deposits in Turkey, experts were sure, but very deep drilling was needed. The current prospecting well had gone down to 3,400 meters at the moment, he added.

A total of 1,500 wells had been drilled by prospectors for oil so far, with 70 new wells to be drilled in 1981. Current daily production stood at 17,000 barrels.

COURTS TRYING CASES FROM ANTITERRORISM CAMPAIGN

Murder Case

TA291918 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Summary] The trial in connection with the murder of Gun Sazak, the deputy leader of the Nationalist Action Party, has begun at the Ankara Martial Law Command 2d Military Court. The death penalty is demanded for Levent Babacan who, it has been determined, was involved in the killing of Sazak. Prison sentences ranging between 5 to 15 years are demanded for the other two suspects, Sadik Zafer Ozcan and Cem Oz, members of the illegal Revolutionary Left organization.

Death Sentence Demanded

TA271846 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Summary] The military prosecutor has demanded the death penalty for 13 of the 29 members of an illegal leftist organization who are being tried at the Aegean Army and Martial Law Command 1st Military Court. In his indictment, the military prosecutor said that the 13 suspects had engaged in various anarchic incidents in Balikesir and its vicinity at various dates with the aim of changing the consitution by force, had killed two persons and wounded another four. The military prosecutor demanded prison sentences ranging from 7 to 20 years for the remaining 16 suspects who are accused of involvement in murder and wounding incidents, illegal possession of arms and writing slogans on walls.

Death Sentence Invoked

TA291902 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] The Aegean Army and Martial Law Command 1st Military Court has sentenced to death three terrorists who were being tried in connection with the incidents which occurred in Izmir's Gultepe district last year and which resulted in the deaths of three policemen and the severe wounding of 10 persons, 6 of them security officials. The court sentenced to life six other terrorists. An additional 41 persons who were being tried in connection with the same incident were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 1 to 20 years. Thirty-one suspects were acquitted.

The incidents broke out last year in protest against the searches conducted by the security forces at the TARIS [Agricultural Sales Cooperatives Union] installations.

Death Sentence Ratified

TA281852 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The high military court ratified today the death sentence passed on Fahrettin Faki, a member of the illegal Revolutionary Path [Dev-Yol] organization. Faki is accused of being involved last year on 26 December in an armed attack on security forces together with his accomplices Hasan Kaplan and Mehmet Dogu in the Vezirkopru district of Samsun. Two policemen, Fahrettin Kayacan and Cemil Korkmaz, were killed in the incident and Ahmet Turna and Cebbar Aslan were wounded. The 3d Army's 1st Military Court condemned Faki to death and his two accomplices to 24 years in prison. The high military court ratified today both the death sentences and the prison sentences.

MILITARY ANNOUNCES CAPTURE OF LEFTIST LEADERS

TA271848 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Summary] The press and public relations office of the VI Army Corps and the Adana, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman, Hatay and Icel martial law command has issued a statement saying that 19 militants of the illegal Turkish Revolutionary Communist Party, most of them Central Committee members, have been captured following operations conducted by security forces in Gaziantep and Kahramanmaras. During the suspects' interrogation it was determined that they were involved in murder, armed raids, wounding incidents, extortion, the Kahramanmaras incidents, publication and distribution of pamphlets and other anarchic acts.

VOTCP MARKS DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF DISK LEADER

TA230844 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Station commentary: "The Killers of Kemal Turkler and Their Accomplices"]

[Excerpts] Who ordered the killing of Kemal Turkler, the leader of Turkish Mine, Metal, Metal Works and Machine Industry Workers Union [Maden-Is], as well as the founder and first leader of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK], on 22 July 1980, a Tuesday morning? Everyone knows that it was Turkes, the leader of the fascist Nationalist Action Party [NAP]. The indictment read by the military prosecutor in the NAP trial revealed that Turkes gave the necessary orders to this effect from his mansion in Yakacik, the summer resort in Istanbul.

It is the NAP and its leader Turkes that engaged in armed attacks on officials of the class trade unions in addition to killing Kemal Turkler. The fascist NAP has been the main tool used to terrorize the worker class and the working movement. Still, the trial against the NAP is progressing at a slow pace. Efforts are being made to slow the proceedings of the trial against the NAP--the main organizer of terror and the killer of numerous trade union militants, including Turkler, and thousands of other progressives. However, hundreds of thousands of workers affiliated with DISK and the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] want the killers of Turkler, and their accomplices, namely the blood-stained NAP and its gang leader Turkes to account for their crimes.

The terror against the working class has taken a new turn. A trial imposed by the collaborationist and monopolist bosses--that then supplied financial aid to the NAP--is underway against the DISK leaders. DISK as well as trade unions affiliated with it are being accused of being involved with terror while all they did was consistently defend the syndical rights of the working class. Those who support the death sentences demanded by the military prosecutor against 52 DISK officials are those who favor the continuation of terror along the lines of the NAP.

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PEOPLE'S PARTY SPOKESMEN CRITICIZE CSSR

AU310930 [Editorial Report] Vienna WIENER ZEITNUG in German of 31 July carries a report citing Austrian People's Party [OeVP] foreign policy spokesman Steiner as saying: "Developments in the CSSR make it clear that, once again, political forces which are not interested in good neighborly relations with Austria are getting the upper hand, and for that reason provocations are committed against our country." The paper notes that Steiner rejected Prague RUDE PRAVO's latest attacks on Austria as "completely unfounded," and depicted the CSSR's attitude on the espionage activity of Dr Hodic as a "clear violation of our country's national sovereignty and thus as an activity that was directed against international law and against the Helsinki Final Act."

Austria must adopt a firm and unequivocal attitude toward the CSSR regarding this issue, Steiner said, according to WIENER ZEITUNG, and added: "Should the CSSR undertake more provocations against Austria, then it would seem most urgent to reconsider CSSR President Husak's planned official visit to Austria."

Vienna Socialist ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German on 31 July carries a SOZIALISTISCHE KORRESPONDENZ/ APA report headlined: Battek Sentence Violates Human Rights. The paper quotes Karl Blecha, deputy chairman of the Austrian Socialist Party [SPOe] as having told a visiting Swedish Socialist students delegation that "the SPOe firmly condemns the sentence passed on Social Democratic CSSR regime critic Battek."

According to ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, Blecha called the trial a "violation of human rights" and a "flagrant breach of the Helsinki Final Act," and stressed that "arresting and sentencing people is no proper way to deal with socialist criticism." For this reason, the paper says, Blecha "appealed to the CSSR leadership to release Battek from detention." ARBEITER-ZEITUNG also notes that on Thursday evening in Vienna "Charter 77 signatories living in Vienna staged a silent march under the motto 'help overcome the repression against democratic forces in the CSSR.'"

The communist Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German on 31 July carries a commentary criticizing OeVP spokesman Steiner's attacks on the CSSR. In Steiner's opinion, the CSSR should simply put up with the "anti-CSSR activities of the emigrees' clique in Austria," with the "rude attacks by the Austrian radio and television service's 'East Europe experts,'" and with the "smearing of the CSSR Embassy in Vienna with swastikas," VOLKSSTIMME says. It depicts Steiner's statement as an indication that "in Austria forces are pushing into the foreground which want to bury detente--because that is what pleases Washington at the moment."

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH USSR--The Austrian-Soviet working group for patents and licenses within the framework of the joint Austrian-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held its 10th regular session in Vienna from 8-10 July 1981. The negotiations, which were held in a friendly climate, dealt with a program of cooperation between the Austrian Patents Office and the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, based on the pertinent agreement between the Austrian Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry and this USSR state committee, and with an exchange of information on Austrian and Soviet inventions. Moreover, the sides discussed mutually protected inventions and mutually registered trade marks. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 29 Jul 81 p 2 AU]

FINNISH PREMIER'S VISIT--Finnish Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto will pay an official visit to Austria 14-16 September. [Text] [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 30 Jul 81 p 1 AU]

CABINET DISCUSSES FEDERAL BUDGET PLANS FOR 1982

LD302200 Hamburg DPA in German 1610 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 30 Jul (DPA)--The federal cabinet decided in Bonn today on a package of DM240 billion made up of a reduction in spending and an increase in income, with the only tax increase being on tobacco duty, in order to restore health to the economy. In the words of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the government and the coalition have thus achieved their budgetary aims and expect positive results on the state of the economy and the interest rates from their decisions.

As Schmidt explained to the press, the federal budget for 1982 is to be restricted to the sum of DM240.85 billion (1981; 231.1) and borrowing to DM26.49 billion (33.8). The structural improvement of the budget amounts to DM18 billion. This is supplemented by DM6.1 billion from the profit of the Bundesbank.

The CDU/CSU opposition in the federal parliament, organizations and parts of the trade unions have severely criticized parts of these measures. CDU leader Helmut Kohl called them a "declaration of bankruptcy of the chancellor's policies."

No final decisions have been made on an additional program to strengthen investment and to reduce unemployment, according to the chancellor, and thus also on the tax increases on employees and businesses, which have been much debated in the coalition discussions between the SPD and the FDP. Nevertheless, the coalition wants to try to achieve clarity on this matter by the time of the federal cabinet's final decisions on 2 and 3 September.

Schmidt stressed that the coalition and the government had tried to "distribute the burden on all shoulders." No single part of the population has been exempted, but those who could carry more have been given a heavier burden. "I am very satisfied with the overall result," the chancellor said. In agreement with Bundesbank President Otto Poehl, who took part in the cabinet meeting, he expressed the expectation that the financial decisions would contribute to reducing the deficit in the German balance of payments, to strengthening the international value of the German mark, to going easy on the capital market, to lowering the high interest rates and thus also to giving the state of the economy in the Federal Republic useful support.

Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoeffer, who today began talks to set up the exact federal budget, agreed to have a draft of the basic figures ready for the cabinet in September.

Schmidt Statement to Press

DW311012 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1550 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Excerpt from statement by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the press in Bonn on 30 July--recorded]

[Text] On the spending side, we will cut DM9.5 billion by law. Likewise, we have decided on savings in the budget procedure, that is to say, where it is important to reduce budget estimates. This will amount to another DM2.5 billion so that all this will add up to savings of DM12 billion.

We will attain an improvement by DM1 billion on the revenue side by cutting all sorts of subsidies or tax privileges. Added to this will be an increase in the tobacco tax effective 1 July next year by roughly DM1.4 billion so that the 1982 budget has been structurally improved by DM14.5 billion.

We have endeavored to spread out the austerity measures on as many shoulders as possible. If I see it correctly, this does not make an exceptionof any group of our people. Greater burdens will be imposed on those who also are capable of bearing greater burdens than others. This is a decisive aspect of what we are dong. I would like to emphasize this point to the press here as well.

Further Report on Statement

DW311029 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Excerpt from statement by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the press in Bonn on 30 July--recorded]

[TExt] As far as the extra levy is concerned, I will not withold my opinion. I think I told some of the colleagues about it yesterday or the day before following a meeting of the Bundestag faction. As far as I am concerned such an instrument is eligible only if it is not intended to fill up budget gaps or relieve the budget, it is eligible only if, and to the extent that, it serves potential extra economic development and structure improvements 'mprovements in the economic cycle and in employment. Though this has been disc...d, no decision has as yet materialized. The decision on thi is scheduled for 2 September, depending on the preparatory work which is under discussion here and how. To make myself absolutely and clearly understood: what is under discussion on general principles is a special levy which--were it to materialize--would be applicable to any and all groups of earners, to any and all incomes, be they small or large.

Defense Cuts Cited

LD302204 Hamburg DPA in German 1634 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 30 Jul (DPA)--Labor Minister Herbert Ehrenberg and Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff expressed satisfaction with the discussion at the press conference with Schmidt. Ehrenberg, who has been given the task of making a comprehensive reform of health insurance by the cabinet with the aim of reducing costs, stressed that unemployment benefits are not to be cut and that an increase in the contribution toward health insurance would be avoided.

The cabinet considered especially carefully, as Schmidt explained, the unavoidable cuts regarding the Bundeswehr, faced with the burden on all the other groups. The defense budget is to be increased by the same amount as the overall budget, that is, 4.2 percent, the cabinet decided unanimously. Thus Defense Minister Hans Apel will only receive approximately DM1.7 billion instead of the DM3.9 billion which he wanted. According to Schmidt, Apel explained in detail to the cabinet how he will deal with this.

In Schmidt's view, this defense budget will cover the security policy needs of the Federal Republic sufficiently, even if there will be difficulties. There is risk regarding the fuel costs of the Bundeswehr, since new rises in the price of oil have not been planned for.

DIE WELT Commentary

DW311050 Bonn DIE WELT in German 31 Jul 81 p 2

[Ruediger Moniac article: "The German Three Percent Pledge Is Broken"]

[Excerpt] The coalition's savings decisions, as incomplete as they may be, are absolutely clear on one point: The financial foundation of the Bundeswehr threatens to crumble. The SPD and FDP decided to tie down the defense budget's growth rate to the increased overall budget for 1982 at a nominal 4.2 percent.

This shows that the Bonn government coalition no longer has the political strength of securing the country's defense capability in the framework of NATO. The armed forces are being made subject to social budget considerations. Schmidt and Genscher are yielding to the increasing display of power by their parties' leftwings. Hans Apel, who after circumstantial excuses has become aware of the dangers arising for the army and tries to prevent them, stands helplessly in between.

Prior to the budgetary consultations, the Bundeswehr inspectors belonging to the "military leadership council" had explained to the defense minister once again that the armed forces would need at least DM2.4 billion more next year to procure what is needed most for the maintenance and renewal of the armed forces. The generals, who have made a habit of reducing the financial demands commended by military considerations in an almost excessively emphasized attitude of compromise, termed this amount "rock bottom." Now this amount is not even achieved. What is lacking is the amount of at least half a billion marks, if not more.

A number of consequences result from this: First, the gap extending between the Federal Government's claim of persuing a reliable defense policy and its implementation can no longer be overlooked. Second, it can be taken for granted that the United States, which, notwithstanding all irritations, time and again was pursuaded of the Federal Republic's loyalty to the alliance, will begin to doubt the reliability of the Germans. Bonn breaks its three percent pledge. As a result, voices may be heard again in the United States (as before in the Mansfield era), recommending military withdrawal from Europe. Third, the economizing imposed on the Bundeswehr affects essential parts of the armed forces.

SOLIDARITY SUPPORTERS SEND LETTER TO CPSU

DW301317 Bonn SOZIALDEMOKRATISCHER PRESSEDIENST in German 14 Jul 81 pp 6-8

[Undated open letter of reply to the CPSU's letter to the Polish leadership prior to the PZPR party congress by "Solidarity supporters in the Federal Republic," signed by Heinz Brandt, journalist and former editor of the trade union paper METALL; Peter Brandt, college teacher; Ingeborg Drewitz, writer; Ossip K. Flechtheim, college teacher; Helmut Gollwitzer, college teacher; Jakos Moneta, former chief editor of METALL; and Peter von Oertzen, member of the SPD Executive Board]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee:

We, who as trade unionists in an appeal for "Solidarity with Solidarnost" have come out against any revanchism that might call the Oder-Neisse border in question and who hope to avert the deployment of additional NATO missiles in West Europe, are deeply shocked by your letter to the PZPR Centaral Committee.

You yourselves state "quite frankly" that "some tendencies in the development of the Polish People's Republic, especially in ideology and in the economic policies of the former leadership, have caused you concern for several years now." True, you discussed this with "the top levels of the (Warsaw) leadership." Yet you fail to say why you withheld your concern from the Polish people, from the Polish workers class, from the trade unions and from the members of the PZPR. You did this even though you surely are aware that it is an important principle of Leninist policy to tell the people the plain truth. Even now, you don't say what the nature of your concern was and what caused it!

You talk about concessions made to "antisocialist forces and their demands" under whose pressure the PZPR "yields to its internal counterrevolution which receives support from foreign imperialist centers." Do you really think it is possible that following the PZPR's rule of more than 30 years, more than 80 percent of the entire workers class, who set up an autonomous organization for themselves in "Solidarity;" millions of small farmers who formed an autonomous federation; and hundreds of thousands of students who were born after the social transformation in Poland and now have created for themselves organizations which they themselves determine--do you think it possible that these have moved over into the camp of counterrevolution?

And all this is supposed to have happened in a country where 99 percent of the people elected the PZPR candidates in secret ballot a short while ago? But if--which is obviously the case--the establishment of these autonomous organizations represents a protest against the former policy of the PZPR, which you yourselves are condemning, aren't elections which only allow the option to vote for one single party a farce? Doesn't this experience rather say that it would be better to register several parties on the basis of the collectivist conditions of ownership stipulated by the constitution so that the people and the workers class "might freely decide which of the proposed roads to socialism they prefer? Wouldn't errors committed be recognized and corrected much more quickly that way?

After all, you cannot have forgotten the fact that following the October Revolution, only those parties were banned which had taken the side of the counterrevolution with arms, or which supported counterrevolution. Have you forgotten that Lenin always stressed that the civil democratic liberties would be restored after the victory of the revolution and that they would even be enhanced by the direct democracy of the Soviets in which the workers class was supposed to exercise its rule.

Just a few days ago the French Communist Party, which is one of your most loyal followers and which has the longest record of absolute obedience to you, concluded an agreement with the French Socialist Party, in which it expressly undertakes to advocate "the guarantee and enhancement of liberties, the development of the rights of the workers and the democratization of public life." Can you explain to us why the French workers class and why the French people are allowed to enjoy such guarantees by the Communists whereas the Polish people are not? Why are our colleagues of "Solidarity." male and female, suspected of being counterrevolutionaries when they don't demand anything more in the workers state of Poland than what the new Socialist-Communist government in France guarantees the workers class in that country?

You talk of the support by "foreign imperialist centers" without, regrettably, naming names. Do you seriously believe that the Polish workers class, the overwhelming majority of the colleagues of Solidarity, are prepared to sell out to private capitalists the enterprises which they with sweat and tears and even with the blood of the sacrifices they made on your side in the campaign against the Nazi army after the attack on the Soviet Union? [sentence as published] And even if this really were the case--and we fail to see even the slightest hint of this--wouldn't this mean a devastating verdict for the PZPR's rule of more than 30 years?

You say: "If Poland were deprived of the protection of the socialist community" (why, by the way, should you want to deprive it of this protection?) and "if enemies of socialism were to come to power, the greedy hands of imperialism would immediately reach for it" and "nobody" could then "guarantee the independence, sovereignty and borders of Poland as a state."

Yet, there are only three states with common borders with Poland, and all three of them--together with Poland--are members of the Warsaw Pact. These are the GDR, the CSSR, and the Soviet Union. Why should their hands be "greedy" to call Poland's borders in question?

You warn the PZPR that the battle will not be decided to its advantage "as long as the press, radio and television are not working for the PZPR but for its enemies." But haven't all these information media been available almost exclusively to the PZPR for 30 years without ultimately succeeding in preventing millions from rebelling against PZPR policy? Does the communist party have such little confidence in its own arguments that it shrinks from facing open and free discussion in the Polish media?

You claim that an extremist wing of Solidarity joined the professional trade union to drag the workers into a criminal plot directed against the people's power, but in the "discussion theses" on the "directives for the activities of the independent, autonomous trade union Solidarity" you can find the following definition of position: "Being trade unionists, we have no intention of replacing the government and its tasks but of representing the interests of the working people. This is why we will defend the human rights, the civil rights and the rights of workers. At the same time, we do not evade responsibility for the destiny of our people and state."

You remind the PZPR leaders that they promised "to enhance the authority of the pillars of public order and of the army and to defend them against the ambitions of the counter-revolutionary forces." Yet, the material, armed, military power has indeed not been transferred to the workers class, to the autonomous organizations of the workers, farmers and students. It is still being held by the party and state leadership.

Hence, you obviously are just afraid that those who exercise this material power on behalf of the state and, above all, on behalf of the party might be contaminated by the moral force inherent in the gigantic movement of the Polish people for conquering its democratic rights (the right to freedom of speech, meeting, congregation, strike, and freedom of the press). The PZPR leadership always stated that the army, the police and even the secret police were taking the side of the people and existing for the protection of its rights. And this time they may in fact be right in saying so. Could it be that you are afraid of that?

You stress in your letter that S. Kania, W. Jaruzelzki and other comrades shared your viewpoint in the discussions they had with you. Aren't you afraid that you do them an ill service by your praise for them because you arouse the impression that these comrades merely embarked on a different tactical course to reach the same goal that you obviously have. Paralyzing the will of the Polish people which at long last would like to put into practice what Karl Marx deemed a foregone conclusion--that the emancipation of the workers is up to the workers themselves.

You complain about the growing anti-Sovietism in Poland. But didn't you ask yourselves how "anti-Sovietism" can emerge despite the joint victory over Hitlerite fascism, despite the gigantic industrialization process in Poland which also went to your credit, despite the grandiose options which the Common Market, the common planning of the CEMA states could have opened once democratic control from the basis would have tamed bureaucratic slovenliness, extravagance and organized irresponsibility? Isn't it perhaps attributable to the fact that wherever the workers class rose to conquer its rights to democratic liberties--such as in East Berlin in 1953, in Hungary in 1956, in the CSSR in 1968, in Poland and in several large-scale strike movements--it was Soviet threats, Soviet soldiers, Soviet tanks and Soviet intrusion which destroyed their hopes for socialist democracy?

If you think that we, who are posing all these questions to you, are counterrevolutionaries as well, then please explain to us why it happens that the greatest communist parties of the capitalist world--such as those of Italy and Spain and now also that of France--join us in condemning any intervention in Poland on your part. The common platform of the French Communist and Socialist Parties reads in part: "Both parties have dealt with the development of the situation in Poland and they desire that this country and its people may by themselves wind up the process of economic, social and democratic renewal which they have triggered."

This is exactly what we also want, and we hope that you will live up to what you write in the final passage of your letter: "We will not allow socialist Poland to be touched nor will we desert a fraternal country in misfortune." We expect you not to let this fraternal country be touched by your own armies and you may rest assured that if the process of democratic renewal of a socialist Poland will, in fact, be completed, socialism will again become to the workers class in the capitalist states what it once meant: a great hope and the goal of its aspirations and struggles.

We share your fear of the terrible consequences of the mad nuclear armament and, therefore, in conclusion, we would like to draw your attention to the devastating consequences which an invasion of Poland by Warsaw Pact troops would have for the world peace movement, to the propaganda weapons which you thereby would provide to all reactionary forces in the capitalist states. Ultimately, however, this would also considerably intensify the dangers threatening yourselves.

We would welcome it very much if you could give us an answer which we will publish no matter what it might be like.

We set our hands hereto with socialist and trade union greetings as members of "solidarity with Solidarnost."

POLL SHOWS POPULARITY DECLINE FOR SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

DW310944 Bonn DIE WELT in German 31 Jul 81 pp 1-3

[Peter Philipps dispatch]

[Text] Bonn--The SPD is on rock bottom as only 34 percent of the citizens would vote for the Social Democrats. In contrast, the CDU/CSU opposition has profited from its relatively cohesive appearance. If the Bundestag were to be newly elected next week, it would attain the absolute majority with 50 percent of the votes. The FDP at the moment has a share of 9.2 percent while the Greens might for the first time gain Bundestag seats with 5.7 percent of the votes. This is the result of a public opinion poll among 1,300 FRG citizens carried out by the Allensbach Institute for Public Opinion Polling in May for the journal CAPITAL.

To 59 percent of the people interviewed, the SPD at the moment is a party which "promises much that it cannot fulfill." On 35 percent, it makes an "impression of internal dissension." In contrast, 51 percent are convinced that the CDU/CSU has "outspokenly proficient politicians."

Despite the decreasing SPD rating, however, the "popularity of Helmut Schmidt is nearly undiminished." According to Allensbach chief Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann, it was always true, from Adenauer over Erhardt up to Brandt, that whenever "the party's rating dropped that of the chancellor dropped as well." As many as 48 percent of the people interviewed are still satisfied with Schmidt. Thirty percent would elect Helmut Kohl chancellor.

According to Noelle-Neumann, "an economic pessimism never observed since the beginning of public opinion polling" coincides with the poor SPD ratings. In May, 44 percent of the people interviewed believed that the Federal Republic's economic development would go even further down in the next 6 months. Just 13 percent took a bright view of the economic future. The development of the next several yesrs is anticipated with skepticism by 41 percent.

Yet, despite these feelings which Allensbach terms the "sounding board for political tensions," certain political tendencies do not find any support in the Federal Republic of Germany. Thus, no "increase in anti-Americanism" can be noted. Noelle-Neumann says: The "great, unshakable friendliness toward the United States" remains unchanged. Of the people interviewed, 55 percent desire the continuation of the alliance being made the basis of German foreign policy whereas just 31 percent came out for neutrality--this rating increasing to 45 percent, however, among the people below 30 years of age. Fifty-six percent of the Germans even wish to work toward an "even closer cooperation" with the Americans. For comparison: In an Allensbach poll of May 1973, this rating still amounted to a mere 36 percent. Only 28 percent, however, are inclined to back the foreign policy of the United States without reserve.

Yet, even though the basic attitude toward the United States is positive in the Federal Republic and, as Noelle-Neumann put it, even though the Germans regard "the Americans as cousins," there is "no indication of Nibelungen loyalty:" only 28 percent of the people interviewed wanted to back the foreign policy of the Western leading power without reserve. A great majority of 65 percent prefers to make up their minds "from case to case," this being 9 percent more than a year ago.

At the same time, however, "confidence in the leadership role" of Washington has increased from 34 to 42 percent after the change in the presidential office from Carter to Reagan. And in reply to the question whether the United States is "again heading for Cold War and making the world insecure," 53 percent of the people interviewed said no and only 27 percent said yes.

The followers of the Greens alone seem to be "anti-American to a high degree:" 26 percent of them dislike the Americans.

A "peace movement" also cannot be defined by opinion polling: while in 1976 and 1979 as many as 52 percent considered it most important to avoid war, this rating has now dropped to 48 percent. Simultaneously, the number of those who accord the defense of democracy priority number one rose from 23 percent (1979) to 27 percent.

Noelle-Neumann stressed yesterday that the "fear of being incapable of defense" can be observed today as maintaining the same intensity as it has been showing since the 1950's. While 46 percent see a superiority of the East, only 6 percent perceive greater military strength in the West.

Correspondingly, nearly 80 percent advocate the Federal Republic's NATO membership and 53 percent approve of the NATO dual decision "all in all." But only 39 percent welcome the potential consequences of a counterarmament with medium-range missiles in West Europe while 35 percent reject these consequences.

The Allensbach pollers hit upon a phenomenon when they compared their own data with a poll made by the Gallup Institute among Americans. Noelle-Neumann: "In part, basic American feelings fundamentally differ from German feelings." Thus, in the United States, 89 percent answered in the affirmative the question: "Should authority be given greater respect in the future?" In Germany, only 53 percent were receptive to this and 30 percent took a negative stand. And answering the question whether work should become "less important" in life, 69 percent in the United States said no as against a mere 42 percent in the Federal Republic.

PAPER ON U.S. SUBSTITUTES FOR SOVIET NATURAL GAS

DW301535 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 30 Jul 81 p 8

[Commentary signed R.H.: "Late and Little"]

[Text] In Washington, Haig loudly voices the hope that the German-Soviet natural gas deal will not get underway. The Americans want to make compensation offers, as announced already by Reagan at Ottawa, so as to talk the Germans out of their intention.

The accompanying commentary conveyed out of the American mouth that this came too late and was too little can hardly be contradicted. Reagan's commendable undertaking of curing his country of economic dirigism, in this particular case, certainly has been too successful. For since everything is to be left to private initiative, the energy supply of the United States now develops in a way which completely disregards any considerations related to peace strategy as well as to war strategy. The search for increased supplies from indigenous sources (such as oil shale and liquefaction of coal), which at the same time could be for the benefit of the allies (inasmuch as the market would be unburdened), is no longer supported by the state. The attempt at talking the Europeans over to cheap American coal will not be very successful. For on the one hand, they already provided themselves with it, while on the other hand, they are aware of the limits of this possibility. Washington will have to go to much trouble to offer something enticing. This, however, doesn't alter the fact that doubts remain.

PRESS REACTS TO REAGAN'S CONGRESSIONAL SUCCESS

DW310841 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 31 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE notes: In Germany, efforts are being made to protect the proliferated state of benefits against gross retrogression by hiking taxes again after all. In the United States, in contrast, the President's daring proposal of making a try at tax reduction wins victory beyond the party limits. Despondent Europe which no longer draws a clear differentiating line between providence and effeminacy is facing a United States which resorts to the old virtues of its ancestors, definitely including their hardness toward themselves and toward others.

Freiburg's BADISCHE ZEITUNG states: U.S. President Reagan has accomplished what the German chancellor must yet achieve in a struggle of some time. Reagan has prevailed with his economic and financial crisis management program and may now wait and see whether it will prove its worth. The manner in which Reagan won Congress and the public over to his side commands admiration. It is a different question whether the radical change in course railroaded through by the Republicans will bear the desired fruit or whether it will merely end up in the intensification of the social differences in the United States which already are gross enough.

The Essen NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG comments: Reagan's victory means two things: To begin with, nobody doubts the President's dominant role in both the administration and Congress. Secondly, Reagan now has railroaded through his entire economic program. This marks a historical turning point: The New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt with emphasis on the concern over public welfare is dead. The men backing Reagan's policy advocate the classical position of leaving the initiative to the individual rather than to the state.

HERNU LIKELY TO VISIT MURUROA NUCLEAR TEST AREA

NC301915 Paris AFP in English 1809 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 30 Jul (AFP)--French Defense Minister Charles Hernu's inspection tour of French Polynesia, announced today by the Army Information Office, will probably take him to the Mururoa nuclear testing center, according to scientific authorities here.

Mr Hernu leaves Thursday night for Polynesia where, according to scientific authorities, a summer series of underground nuclear tests may be about to begin. This possibility, however, has not been confirmed by the Defense Ministry.

The last explosion in the 300-meter (900-foot) deep facility in volcanic rock was recorded on 7 March by scientific stations in Wellington, New Zealand.

Mr Hernu recently said that "for technological reasons, France should continue its studies and research on the neutron bomb, without necessarily going so far as to manufacture it."

The Mururoa tests, held thrice yearly, concern not only the neutron bomb. It was at Mururoa that the nuclear warheads of the new "M-4" missile were perfected, and where work on the miniaturization of medium-range missiles and warheads for Mirage 4 and Mirage 2000 warplanes by 1985 is going forward.

Mr Hernu's reported visit to the Pacific center is another sign of the French Government's interest in developing and modernizing its tactical and strategic forces.

President Francois Mitterrand showed the way last week when he visited the Ile Longue nuclear submarine base and announced that a seventh nuclear submarine would be put into service by 1990.

CONSTRUCTION OF 5 NUCLEAR STATIONS SUSPENDED

NC301730 Paris AFP in English 1433 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 30 Jul (AFP)--The French Government today decided to suspend construction of five nuclear power stations until parliament has debated the programme in the autumn.

The recently installed Socialist government also intends to consult the public about problems affecting safety and the environment.

Another nuclear power plant project at Plogoff in Brittany was abandoned shortly after the presidential election in May. But work on some plants opposed by ecologists is to go ahead.

The decisions are in line with election promises by Socialist President Francois Mitterrand who said his government would complete plants under construction but would not start work on others until the programme had been debated.

The government, which favours "moderate" use of nuclear energy, wants to increase energy savings by such means as leaving air conditioning plants out of new buildings. It also hopes to develop other energy sources such as solar, biomass and wave-power systems.

It is a delicate matter for the government as the centre-right opposition has used the nuclear question as a spearhead for attack with warnings that the Socialists are endangering France's future independence on energy questions.

Defeated President Valery Giscard d'Estaing frequently noted that he had given France one of the most developed nuclear power programmes in the world. His programme envisaged that 70 percent of the country's electricity would be provided by nuclear plants by 1990, and that this output would be equivalent to the nuclear power production of Japan, West Germany and Britain combined.

The conservative daily LE FIGARO estimated today that by 1990 France could fall 50 percent short of Mr Giscard d'Estaing's projections for nuclear power production.

But the government's decision to suspend work on the five nuclear facilities is also opposed by the Communist Party which has four ministers in the leftist administration. The party newspaper L'HUMANITE commented today that "any delay in work already underway will endanger our technological advance."

The Communist-led CGT union federation also wants to see work continuing on the nuclear programme, if only to protect jobs. More than 2,000 people were employed on preparatory work for the suspended projects, and many more would have been taken on as construction went ahead.

GOVERNMENT SET TO EXPAND POLITICAL ASYLUM

NC301747 Paris AFP in English 1623 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 30 Jul (AFP)—France's new Socialist government will be extending asylum to any person "persecuted or in danger" in his country of origin, the French junior minister in charge of immigration said today.

Francois Autain, whose title is state secretary for immigrants, made this declaration during a visit to a suburban transit center for refugees from Southeast Asia.

These refugees would be admitted in greater numbers than under the previous government, the official said, in recognition of an emergency situation having developed in the refugee camps of Thailand overflowing with 200,000 Indochinese refugees.

But the same asylum now granted the Indochinese will also be granted to the persecuted from other regions of the world, and notably Latin America, Mr Autain stressed.

Recently, a humanitarian aid association, Terre des Hommes, had charged that there was a de facto ban on the admission of certain nationalities into France and notably of refugees from Haiti, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Zaire and Ghana.

Secretary Autain pledged today that France would henceforth be admitting any person choosing to come to this country because he has been "persecuted for his ideas, race or religion," in deference to a principle inscribed in the preamble to the French Constitution, he recalled.

FRENCH-ISRAELI TALKS CENTER ON EEC EXPANSION

PM301240 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] French-Israeli economic talks, centering on the EEC's expansion to include Spain and Portugal and its consequences for Israel, took place at the Quai d'Orsay on 23 July. The Israeli delegation, which was chaired by Eliashiv Ben-Horin, a senior Foreign Ministry official, was received by Jean-Claude Paye, director of economic affairs at the Quai d'Orsay. These talks were general and informative, the Quai d'Orsay stated, pointing out that since Israel has signed agreements with the EEC all negotiations on Community problems fall within Brussels' competence.

PRESIDENT, OAU HEAD HOLD 'POSITIVE' TALKS

PM301241 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo was received by Mitterrand on 23 July. He described the talks, which related to African problems in general, as "fruitful and positive."

PCF OFFICIALS CONFER WITH GUADELOUPE COMMUNISTS

PM301058 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 24 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] A delegation from the Communist Party of Guadeloupe, comprising Secretary General Guy Daninthe and Politburo members Claudie Chipotel and Enest Moutoussamy, had a meeting yesterday with Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz, Central Committee associate Jean-Charles Negre and Deputy Jean Brunhes.

The talks, which were held in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, allowed a broad exchange of views on the new situation created by the victory of the left. The two delegations decided to strengthen cooperation and collaboration between their two parties in all fields.

LE MONDE SEES OTTAWA CONSENSUS ON EAST-WEST TIES

PM301255 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "East and West After Ottawa"]

[Text] You have to look a long way back into the history of international relations, to the postwar period, the good old days of the French-British-American tripartisanship which vanished in the mid-1950's, to find so much harmony between Paris, London and Washington, at least regarding relations with Moscow.

The most conservative leaders in the Western world agree on this. After Reagan, who told the NEW YORK TIMES: "Mitterrand said the same as I," Thatcher, speaking to the House of Commons, welcomed the French president's "passionate and robust" stance on defense and Paris' commitment to the Atlantic alliance. "This attitude is shared by the FRG," the "iron lady" added, seizing the opportunity to condemn her Labor opponents, the only socialists in Europe, she said, who want to avoid the "fundamental duty" to defend the country, flirt with neutralism and approach possible negotiations with the USSR "completely naked."

It is not surprising however that the Soviet APN and TASS news agencies should describe as "hypocritical" and "barren" the passages in the Ottawa final statement devoted to East-West dialogue, international terrorism and North-South relations. Nor is it surprising that L'HUMANITE is starting to gnash its teeth and stress that "U.S. leadership" is "uncontested" or that PCF Politburo member Maxime Gremetz should accuse Reagan of "turning his back on detente" and call for France to adopt a policy of "broad cooperation" with the socialist states.

It is true that Mitterrand adopted a particularly clear stance not only at the Ottawa table but in public. Discussing the eternal question which was at the heart of the Cold War and which is now behind East-West tension and the West's internal controversies, especially in the European leftwing parties--should we arm (in other words, in current terminology, restore the balance of forces) to negotiate or negotiate to avoid arming?--the president replied categorically: "Balance first."

Is he bluffing? Probably, but this is always how foreign policy is conducted. After Ottawa the West should not be long in discovering whether a firm line pays. Hitherto it paid off in the most difficult moments in East-West history: on various occasions in Berlin, during the German rearmament in 1954-55 and later in Cuba. In any case, since the program to "modernize" NATO's armaments was not being questioned, Reagan confirmed before the Ottawa summit that he is prepared to open "serious" negotiations with Moscow on the Euromissiles between "mid-November and mid-December."

The ball is now in the Soviet court but it will be noted that, despite criticism of the Ottawa summit, USSR Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev welcomed the conclusion of "big contracts" with the West on Thursday.

Since a firm line seems to be the new style in French diplomacy, it will be up to Mitterrand to implement it on all sides, if necessary toward Ronald Reagan's United States--and in this respect Ottawa's results are still vague--and toward Thatcher's Britain when the European Community's reorganization is examined.

PSI, L'UNITA DISCUSS BERLINGUER INTERVIEW

AU300845 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 30 Jul (ANSA)--The Italian Budget and Treasury Ministers will be spending August trying to link the demands of organized labor, the government and big business into a mutually-acceptable chain of events capable of holding down inflation.

Budget Minister Giorgio la Malfa and Treasury Minister Beniamino Andreatta were given the thankless assignment for the traditional Italian vacation month after three days of talks in Rome between Premier Giovanni Spadolini and labor leaders.

The upshot of the meetings was that the coalition government will have to give a "tangible" sign that it was willing to move at least part of the way on labor's demands for tax and utility rates breaks and lower prices if it wanted to set a ceiling on wage hikes.

The government-labor talks ended just in time to turn the Italian political stage over to the Christian Democrat Party (DC), which starts a two-day national council session in Rome today.

While the DC's highest decision-making body makes its entrance onto the center of the political stage, the rest of the arena was still in a flutter today over an interview that Communist Party (PCI) Secretary Enrico Berlinguer gave Tuesday.

The PCI newspaper, L'UNITA, voiced surprise today at the virulent reaction the interview got from the Socialist Party (PSI).

The PSI smugly dismissed Berlinguer's remarks in its own press organ yesterday, branding the interview "cheap propaganda" and its message a product of "sheer sectarianism" and "an hallucinated vision of Italian politics."

With more finesse but nonetheless offensive, the Communist daily voiced regret that the Socialists had "lost another occasion for debate on problems and issues of utmost importance."

The PSI threw out the occasion by "nervously cutting off the dialogue opened by Berlinguer with a sequel of epithets," said L'UNITA.

The party newspaper also explained that Berlinguer's attack was aimed at "the Christian Democrat Party's occupation of the state and the asphyxia it has created in the democratic system."

The PCI simply "did not understand why (PSI Secretary Bettino) Craxi got so heated up over a stand like that."

The DC newspaper, IL POPOLO, chimed in today with the sarcastic comment that it did not understand "how Berlinguer could call on leftist parties to get together in an anti-DC alliance after saying that all the parties on the Italian political scene except his own were going to pieces."

Not to be left out, the Social Democrat Party (PSDI) daily L'UMANITA charged the Communists of "occupying the state" as much as the DC, with the only difference that it wielded its "hegemony" and "patronage" on the local level.

Republican Party (PRI) spokesman Adolfo Battaglia asserted that the Communists "shared some of the responsibility for the degeneration of many political parties."

In an article in today's VOCE REPUBBLICANA, Battaglia did however welcome Berlinguer's acknowledgement that there was no more sense pursuing a "welfare policy" now that Italy's spell with prosperity was over.

CONTINUATION OF 10TH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

Carrillo Report Voted

LD301422 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] The vote on the report delivered by Carrillo on the first day of the PCE congress has yielded the result: 689 in favor, 64 against and 266 abstentions. So his performance at the head of the PCE in the last 3 years has earned 67 percent of votes in favor, approximately 7 percent against and 26 percent in abstention. This 26 percent in abstention corresponds to the "renewalist" sector which in this way is demonstrating its disagreement with the performance of Carrillo and his team at the head of the party during the past 3 years. Another interpretation of these figures could be an abandonment of the idea of monolithic views and of unwavering support for the PCE leadership.

In his speech this morning, Carrillo said he will be making no pacts with any of the sectors although he took a conciliatory attitude throughout and did not adopt an excessively hard line.

We can add that the first of the party theses has now been approved. This was the thesis relating to international affairs. In this sphere, the PCE advocates a Spanish foreign policy of nonalignment with military blocs and it declares itself opposed to joining NATO. The second thesis dealing with the period of the transition also was approved.

Carrillo Response to Vote

LD302112 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Correspondent Luis Pintor dispatch from PCE Congress in Madrid]

[Text] The plenary session of the PCE congress today approved the report on the activities and policies of the Central Committee which was delivered by Santiago Carrillo. Out of 1,019 delegates, 689 voted in favor, 64 voted against and 266 abstained. As expected, the negative votes were cast by the group known as the Afghans, out-and-out defenders of Soviet policies. The abstentions came from the renewalist sector, which favors official recognition of pluralism within the party. The degree of opposition to Carrillo's policies--approximately 32 percent--is something totally unheard of in the history of the PCE.

Closing the debate on internal matters, Carrillo once again underlined the PCE's Eurocommunist policies and his unmistakable will for democracy. On the great internal debate about currents of opinion and tendencies, Carrillo was quite definite: The PCE recognizes the right to unhampered freedom of expression, but when full decisions are to be made, everyone must go along with the policy decided on by the majority. He said: If we do not check these steps toward the organized setting up of tendencies, the party could destroy itself. The PCE cannot devote itself to internal battles unless we want democracy to go to hell--and those were his very words.

But at the same time as he was emphasizing his rejection of tendencies and of federalist ideas, Carrillo took a clearly moderate attitude toward the dissident groups. Thus, having affirmed that the only possible pact is one of respect for the majority view, he stressed that there should be no vengeance toward, or purges or bans of, opponents. This permits one to imagine that some representatives of the renewalists might be in the next Central Committee although almost certainly at a level less than the 30 percent they obtained in the vote.

Finally, the congress has begun examining the theses in plenary session. The first two, dealing with foreign policy and the role of the party in the political transition in Spain, have been approved unopposed, and almost the same thing has happened with the third, entitled "Unity of Action of the Left for a Government of National Cooperation," suggesting unity of all the constitutional parties in the old Communist proposal for a government of national unity.

More on Dissent Vote

NC301734 Paris AFP in English 1615 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Madrid, 30 Jul (AFP)--The Tenth Congress of the Spanish Communist Party today adopted the political report of its secretary general, despite many abstentions by reformist members who said the proposed party structure allowed too little freedom of expression. A total of 689 of the 1,019 delegates who took part in the vote supported the report, while 64 voted against and 266 abstained. Thus a third of the congress registered dissent with the views of party chief Santiago Carrillo.

Mr Carillo said that minorities can say what they wish inside the party, but once a decision is taken, all members must show a common front. "In no other communist party... could debate have been as open as during this congress," Mr Carrillo asserted.

Party "innovators" said they would ask for a permanent public forum in the party press where all points of view could be heard.

Mr Carrillo, in rejecting proportional representation for the innovators on the Central Committee, and party federalization asked by Basque and Aragonese members, said he could lead the party if elected with the 67 percent that had voted for his report. "I'm not used to unanimity," he said. Mr Carrillo, who has led the party since 1960, is expected to be re-elected Friday.

Carrillo Pre-Congress Interview

PM301323 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 26 Jul 81 p 15

[Joaquin Prades interview with PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo: "Whoever Fails To Observe Conclusions of 10th Congress Will Be Expelled From Party"]

[Text] Question: You face prospects of a very lively congress this year....

Answer: Well, yes, but the possible opposition to me is not my main worry. As far as I am concerned, there is something much worse than that, namely that, bearing in mind how fragile Spanish democracy still is, if we parties project a picture of internal power struggles, we run the risk of the public believing that the party system is worthless and that therefore democracy is no good. Because, obviously, it is not the same as such things happening in the rest of Europe, where they are accepted as normal within the system; here in Spain, on the other hand, where people become accustomed to a single party for 40 years, this is not so clear. We have achieved a good balance by basing political life on four major nationwide parties and two nationalist ones, but if we now return to a multiplicity of parties and minor parties, we will be embarking on a destabilizing trend. I believe that for a time, while democracy is becoming consolidated, there should be more lion tails and fewer mouse heads.

Question: When you mentioned a multiplicity of parties, were you actually thinking that the PCE could break up at this congress?

Answer: Well, that danger always exists. That is obvious; you only have to look at the example of Catalonia where no sooner was a platform established than a fight broke out. Such a trend always leads to disunity and therefore ruptures.

Question: But have things in the PCE reached the stage of what you call disunity?

Answer: I do not believe so. I do not believe there will be any rupture, by which I mean a breakaway by a sector of a party. However, it is quite possible that uncomfortable personal situations will occur after the congress, which would create situations of conflict.

Question: Might these conflicts be resolved by means of expulsions?

Answer: Well, in Catalonia the Executive Committee proposed the expulsion of nine people for the attack on Deputy Sole Tura. These are necessary measures, and if similar occurrences happen elsewhere, administrative measures will have to be taken.

"Transition Has Engendered Much Dissatisfaction"

Question: Do you believe that the 10th congress will end in blows?

Answer: No, I do not believe that it will come to that. But if it does, we would do the same as in Catalonia; and if there is a disciplined attitude toward congress decisions there will be no administrative measures. Voting in favor of particular currents does not constitute a violation of discipline, but to persist with one line after the congress has approved another is a different matter.

Question: So if the majority of the congress does not accept the existence of currents of opinion but the minorities continue to demand them, will expulsions occur?

Answer: Of course. Those who fail to observe the congress' decisions cannot remain within the party.

Question: The opposition that has arisen around you seems to reflect more a widespread dissatisfaction than a political option different from the one that you advocate. Why are these people dissatisfied with the PCE?

Answer: The fact is that the political transition has left many people dissatisfied. Indeed, there is a failure to question the substance of policies within the PCE. Now even the dogmatists have their own option, but to avoid this dissatisfaction, our party would have had to have as many deputies as the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE]. I can understand the crisis experienced by some people in our party during the transition; they, who had sacrificed themselves to the antifascist struggle, are not in parliament, whereas their contemporaries who spent the entire clandestine period without lifting a finger, are now socialist deputies. In short, it is a situation which I greatly deplore, but the PCE is what it is and, let there be no mistake; our progress will be slow.

Question: Is the PSOE waiting for these dissatisfied people who have not managed to become deputies?

Answer: Well, I don't know about that. Be that as it may, I do not believe that any Communist sector will be leaving. Perhaps some will leave individually.

Question: You said the other day that the present struggle within the PCE is basically sociological.

Answer: Yes, because there is a current that wishes to represent one sector of society and does in fact reflect a particular middle class social sector.

I do not deny that the members of this current are communists, but their political ideas are conditioned by the social environment in which they live. You journalists have discussed the outcome of the voting in which currents of opinion were approved at the Madrid [provincial PCE] conference, but failed to notice that 20 percent of the delegates were absent during the vote.

Question: Where were they?

Answer: At home, asleep. You can form your own opinion of what it means to introduce this vote at 0300 Monday morning after 2 nights of debate. If a worker has to be in his factory at 0700, why should the poor fellow suffer another night without sleep? I will not go into the matter of whether or not the extension of the debates was coincidental, but this is a fact, and I mention it because it could indicate the sociological representation that I mentioned before.

Question: Some professional people and renovating Eurocommunists are complaining that you used them during the municipal elections to see whether it was possible to attract the middle class vote, but since these votes went to the PSOE it now seems that you have abandoned them and that they do not interest you.

Answer: No. Not at all. That is not so. The proof of this is that I took no part in drawing up the electoral lists. If, for instance, the people complaining are from Madrid, I could tell them that their list was drawn up exclusively by Tamames and ratified by the Central Committee. Tamames included whoever he wanted and nobody interfered in their work. Moreover, if they believe that they are no longer of any interest to the party, they are very much mistaken, among other reasons, because I have never believed that they should not again stand as candidates at the next elections. Consider even the case of Eduardo Mangada (one of the renovating Eurocommunists). When Tamames left, leaving his post vacant in the council, it was I who suggested that the architect Mangada take over the post.

"Veterans Will Leave Central Committee

Question: Mr Carrillo, you say that things will be changed at this congress. What specifically will change?

Answer: First, the reduction of the Central Committee to 61 members will constitute a renovation of personnel. A door will be opened for the admission of young people and this will inevitably imply the departure of other more elderly people, though it will not necessarily depend on age. Moreover, it is strange that people have the image of a gerontocratic PCE, because apart from Simon and myself, all the party's other spokesmen are young--Sole Tupa, Tamames (until he left), Perez Royo, Curiel, Nicolas Sartorius and others. But the system of work will also be changed. At present, there are too many committees, and they will be reduced to four or five main areas, one of which will be exclusively devoted to organizing the work in the associations.

Question: The malfunctioning of the grassroots associations has been indicated both by yourself and by your opponents as the main error committed by your party since the ninth congress. What have been its repercussions?

Answer: The first result of this error has been a decline in membership. There are many members who still hold 1978 membership cards, not because they have left the party but because nobody in the association has taken on the task of renewing them. What has also happened is that the grassroots have not been very aware of what was being done higher up in the party, because in view of our country's level of education, the best form of information is by word of mouth and of course, since we do not have our own television service, one of our comrades should visit the local associations and tell people the reason for this or that political decision.

And discuss topics with people so they can express suggestions and anxieties. Such visits have been made, of course, but perhaps only once a year, and clearly....From now on all this will change. There will be much more interrelation between the grassroots and the upper echelons.

"I Am Not in Command"

Question: Why have you not tried to remedy this before?
Answer: I became aware of this some time ago and suggested, for instance, a detailed study to discover the real reasons for the decline in membership; but I am not in command, despite what journalists think, and although I insisted I was not heeded.

Question: But Mr Carrillo, I do not know whether people will believe that you insisted that something that you consider fundamental be done in your party but that nobody heeded you.

Answer: Well, it is true. I can understand that it is difficult to believe, because you have the idea that all I have to do is push a button and everybody jumps to attention. Well, no, that is not how it is. There are not many of us here and, moreover, we have too much work to do. And I can say something and for one reason or another it is not done.

Renovators With Stalinist Habits

Question: Does the present PCE still retain any Stalinist habits?

Answer: Well, yes, of course there are still certain habits, but the noteworthy point is that there are Stalinist traits not only among the dogmatists but even among the so-called "renovators," since in some Madrid associations some 40 percent of the votes were won by Euroocommunists and 51 percent by renovators, but not a single Eurocommunist delegate was able to attend the conference. That is Stalinism.

Question: One has the impression that the PCE is going to accentuate its character as a working class party, perhaps so as to define electoral areas.

Answer: No, that is an erroneous impression. At the Madrid conference not even 30 percent of the delegates were workers, even though 80-85 percent of our grassroots are composed of workers. For instance, the Madrid Secretariat has lost a worker (Simon Sanchez Montero, a baker) and gained a physical engineer (Adolfo Pinedo).

Question: Who in fact are the PCE's voters?
Answer: The workers, some intellectuals and the lower middle classes.

Question: The PSOE could give the same answer to that question.
Answer: Yes, but the difference is that the PSOE has a more rightwing sector than I have. I believe that the PSOE can play a major role in the transformation of Spanish society, but unless there is a truly strong Communist Party at its side, the PSOE will make no socialist transformations.

Cuban, French Delegations Meet

FL302050 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2015 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Delegations of the Communist Parties of Cuba and France have held a fraternal meeting in Madrid, Spain, at which they discussed current aspects of the international situation. Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo and member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat, is heading our party's delegation [to the 10th congress of the Spanish Communist Party]. Maxime Gremetz, member of the French Communist Party Politburo and secretary for foreign relations, is heading the French delegation. Among other important topics discussed were matters of interest concerning relations between the two parties.

DENMARK

MINISTER TO RECONSIDER NATO EXERCISE PARTICIPATION

PM281522 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 26 Jul 81 p 5

[Tasmus Nielsen report: "Awaiting Norwegian Reply on Naval Exercise"]

[Excerpt] "We will reconsider the question of Danish participation in the 'Ocean Venture 81' naval exercise when I have received on Monday or Tuesday [27 and 28 July] my Norwegian counterpart's reasons for Norway's nonparticipation," Danish Defense Minister Poul Sogaard told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE.

He continued: "It has been known for 3 or 4 months that naval forces from Latin American countries also would be taking part in the exercise so there is every reason for Norway to explain why it has only just withdrawn from the exercise," the Danish defense minister said. He did not want to predict what other motives the Norwegian Government might have for dissociating itself from the U.S.-organized naval exercise.

But according to the London newspaper the GUARDIAN, the Norwegian Government was alarmed by information given to the Norwegian Foreign Ministry by anti-apartheid groups. These groups said that the South African Navy will cooperate in the naval exercise's communications phase when the fleet is in the southern Atlantic.

OFFICIALS, NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON ZONE ISSUE

NATO's Luns, Politician

PM281517 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 26 Jul 81 p 5

[Excerpt] NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns said on Saturday [25 July] that NATO's central authorities have no idea of what the Nordic countries' prime ministers mean and want when they talk about "the Nordic countries as a nuclear-free zone." He added that NATO hasn't reached a decision on the nuclear-free zone and that NATO has still not received any official Nordic proposal to allow the question of a Nordic nuclear-free zone to be part of the disarmament negotiations between the East and West.

"Discussing the question of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries with the other Nordic countries is clearly within the range of present Danish security policy," Single Tax Party political spokesman Ib Christensen said at his party's summer meeting in Vejle yesterday. "The government should not give the Liberals and the Conservatives a right of veto in defense and foreign policy," Ib Christensen said.

AKTUELT 21 Jul

PM280820 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 21 Jul 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Nuclear-Free Zone"]

[Text] The Norwegian Labor Party has succeeded in setting light to the international debate on detente with its proposal for a "nuclear-free zone" and Leonid Brezhnev with an "offer" in SUOMEN SOSIALDEMOKRAATTI has succeeded in creating suitable doubts about what the whole thing is basically about.

A Norwegian opinion poll supports the idea. Some 69 percent support a "nuclear-free zone" and 14 percent are against it. If the Norwegians had been asked if they presently are interested in world disarmament, there might have been a slim chance of getting 100 percent support.

However, it is large-scale disarmament which is the important issue here. The Nordic countries are already nuclear-free. This is the result of the policies of the Nordic countries. The Soviet Union can be quite sure that there are no nuclear arms in the Nordic countries.

It makes no difference at all whether this situation is formalized in as many treaties as you like. The Nordic countries would not have any more safety or security—it world rearmament continued unabated.

In addition, the nuclear-free zones are not a matter between the Nordic countries and the Soviet Union. But for NATO members Norway and Denmark, they must be a NATO matter, which could possibly be connected with general disarmament efforts. And in reality, this is all that has been said.

AKTUELT 27 July

PM301042 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 27 Jul 81 p 2

[Editorial: "They Are Outside"]

[Text] The Soviet APN has turned out the lights and stopped all further speculation on the debate on the nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries.

There is absolutely no foundation for Willy Brandt's, the Finnish Social Democrats' or any one else's expectation that a deal can be struck with the Soviet Union. APN stated that the idea of nuclear-free zones is now ripe for realization, but speculation on the extent to which the Soviet Union would take part "have been artificially inflated." APN dismissed the idea that the Kola Peninsula could be included in a zone.

The Soviet Union's nuclear arms are part of the "global military balance" and do not affect conditions in the Nordic countries!

Well then, the whole matter has been cleared up—as it was before discussions began on such a diffuse foundation. The Soviet Union states that nuclear arms are a topic for discussion between the Warsaw Pact and NATO and Brezhnev's hints that this country was suddenly well disposed toward negotiations were a damp squib.

But to return to the Nordic countries—our isolated situation is not a problem. We do not have nuclear arms, we have never had them—and we do not want them!

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE 26 July

PM281527 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE In Danish 26 Jul 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Set a Steady Course"]

[Text] We could hope that the last word on the nuclear-free zone was said with the prime minister's statement to the Folketing Foreign Affairs Committee this week. "We have no concrete plans on the slipway," Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen said after the closed meeting, and this hopefully can be interpreted as a farewell to a Danish initiative on the matter. Of course the government has both the right and duty to take an interest in the deeper meaning in President Brezhnev's vague hints. But ideally it would be a long way from this to active consideration of a fundamental change in Danish security policy.

A nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries enshrined in a treaty would contain so many elements that neutralize the Nordic region that it would be synonymous with Denmark and Norway leaving the Western defense system. Perhaps it is precisely this which makes the idea attractive for those who dream of retiring from the world and making themselves comfortable on the sly. But a policy of neutrality is not a policy of security for a country with Denmark's strategic position at the exit from the Baltic. The country learned this during the last war, and the lesson was learned by the Social Democrats in particular. It was under Social Democratic rule that Denmark chose to secure its defenses in the Western alliance.

It was not a difficult choice for the large nonsocialist parties, but it was a decision of major importance for the Social Democrats. It brought and brings the party much honor that it chose the right policy, even though this involved a break with its own past. The awareness of responsibility this represented has been a contributory factor in making the Social Democrats the major government party for so much of the period since the last war.

This fact contains a commitment. The present Social Democratic leaders should realize that they should remain true to it.

It is a commitment to lead the party calmy and clearly with firmness and consistency in those questions affecting Denmark's security. This is by no means easy, for the Social Democratic Party is a broad party with many internal movements, and it might seem politically comfortable and justifiable to swim with the tide. But it is important for the country for the Social Democrats to hold a steady course in security matters. In the broad context we are a small country making a modest contribution to joint defense in proportion to our capacity. But this contribution would be further reduced if there were doubts about our intentions and suspicions about our willingness. It has been part of our strength in the eyes of the world that we have always united around our commitments in foreign and security policy. Let it be so again, and let it continue to be so.

FINLAND

CP LEADER CRITICIZES NATO NAVAL EXERCISES

LD271012 Helsinki International Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] The chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, Mr Aarne Saarinen, this past weekend described as "provocative" NATO plans to hold naval exercises in the Baltic Sea this autumn. In a statement to the Communist and people's democratic newspaper KANSAN UUTISET, Mr Saarinen said that the provocative nature of the exercises has been increased by NATO's inclusion of naval forces from what he describes as a number of reactionary South American states. He regarded as positive the decision by Norway not to take part in the exercises. The Communist Party which Mr Saarinen heads is included in Finland's four-party central-left coalition government as a member of the People's Democratic League.

U.S., NORDIC VIEWS OF ZONE ISSUE OUTLINED

PM241101 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 18 Jul 81 p 2

[Jan-Magnus Jansson Editorial: "Rejection in Washington"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's rejection of the plans for a Nordic nuclear-free zone has attracted a good deal of attention. Nevertheless there is nothing especially surprising in the U.S. reaction. However, it would seem that the opportunity was taken to make the U.S. view clear in a more brusque way than in the past, something which indeed harmonizes with the new political leadership's tough general approach. However, the United States has at no time indicated that it would take a directly favorable view of the project, though the position hitherto has rather been discreetly negative. When Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund sought a clear answer, it meant in a way that the United States was provoked into expressing itself in plain language.

Instead of asking what causes the United States to take such a negative view of the zone plans, it would perhaps be more logical to pose the question: What could motivate a positive U.S. approach to it? In such an important issue every state can only be led by what is to its own advantage.

Politically the most important element in the plan for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries has so far been the fact that a treaty would prevent the deployment of nuclear weapons in Norway and Denmark. The Norwegian and Danish governments' standard argument that their countries are already nuclear-free hardly has much relevance here. Without underestimating the two countries' desire not to have nuclear installations on their own territory, it is obvious that unilateral declarations by two minor NATO allies would not carry the same weight as an international agreement, which would obviously be guaranteed by the superpowers. And precisely this, one could say, is the principal reason for the opposition in the West to an agreement. The option must be kept open.

A permanent denuclearization of the two small NATO nations would mean a limitation on U.S. freedom of action in particular. Washington is naturally asking what it would get in return. In this context Sweden can be ignored. It is unthinkable that Sweden would allow the deployment of foreign nuclear weapons and the Swedes are hardly likely to start constructing their own bomb. (It can also be pointed out here that all the Nordic countries have ratified the nonproliferation agreement.)

As far as Finland is concerned, the peace treaty of course forbids us to "possess, manufacture or conduct experiments with any form of nuclear weapon." This does not exclude the possibility, at least in theory, that some other state could place nuclear weapons on Finnish territory. This possibility would only dissappear if Finland were part of a Nordic nuclear-free zone. It is possible that the United States could see this strengthened guarantee of a nuclear-free Finland as a gain. But in all probability Finland plays such a small role in U.S. calculations that this would not compensate for the denuclearization of Norway and Denmark. The deployment of land-based nuclear weapons in Norway in particular could have a revolutionary effect on the situation in northern Europe.

In addition there are probably U.S. fears that the example could be contagious. The fact that the plans for a Nordic nuclear-free zone have been connected, by the Norwegian Labor Party in particular, with more wide-ranging arrangements in Europe is in many ways double-edged. It means that if the Americans heed the Nordic countries' arguments they could easily find themselves burdened with demands for the denuclearization of central Europe.

The report on the discussions between Haig and Frydenlund does not say how the Americans react to Brezhnev's offer to discuss "measures" in contiguous areas of the Soviet Union in connection with the establishment of a Nordic nuclear-free zone. The offer, which Brezhnev obviously repeated to Willy Brandt, is probably only of marginal significance for the Americans, who are more interested in the central nuclear arms balance. In any case it is really the only new feature in the discussion in recent months and should not be dismissed untried.

Finally, as a background factor in all U.S. thinking, there are the imminent negotiations with the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles. Haig said initiatives for a Nordic nuclear-free zone could "complicate" the missile negotiations. This should perhaps be understood to mean that the Americans are determined not to appear "soft" on any point but are intent on going to the negotiating table (if they go) with maximum determination to assert their position.

The question of the nuclear-free zones was also raised at the Socialist International meeting in Bonn. However, it was clearly only a marginal element in the discussion there. The international appealed to the superpowers to start negotiations on nuclear arms in Europe by November at the latest.

A few days earlier Europe's present most prominent socialist, President Mitterrand, stated in Bonn that the Euromissiles should be produced before a start was made on disarmament negotiations. It is difficult to suppress the reflection that what two Social Democratic government heads say to each other carries greater weight than what is said at an ideological forum like the international.

However, as far as the Nordic nuclear-free zone is concerned, it must be pointed out that the interests of the Nordic states should not be too divergent on this point. For Finland a nuclear-free north and Nordic detente as a whole are a national interest, and our country has been extremely consistent on this. Norway, our most important "opposite number," must also be interested in a situation in which in wartime it is at best possible to be confident that there will be no nuclear attacks and in peacetime the Nordic countries can remain a region of relatively low tension.

What Anker Jorgensen, Gro Harlem Brundtland and Mauno Koivisto stressed when they left Bonn--that the discussions on a nuclear-free zone will continue--is quite reasonable. The exact contents of Brezhnev's offer in particular should be investigated. But Finland should not hope for rapid developments. In the balancing act between the United States and the Soviet Union which is part of Norwegian politics, the United States is more important. Thus Norway will be wary of attitudes which might offend the United States and cause it to adopt a cooler approach to Norway's defense problems than in the past.

Of course, the fact that the Nordic nuclear-free zone has now primarily become an issue for the Nordic Social Democratic parties is a separate complication. From the diplomatic sphere in which Kekkonen introduced it, it has become a matter for meetings and demonstrations. This can be a strength but also a danger. The extremely cool reaction from the Swedish Foreign Ministry recently to the recent events shows this. And in Norway itself it is probable that a possible future nonsocialist government would be less inclined to pursue the idea of a zone than the present Labor Party government.

BRIEFS

PORK EXPORTS TO POLAND--Pork deliveries from Finland to Poland will begin this week. The deal negotiated by Finnish exporters in Poland last week covers a total of 3 million kg of pork. Of this amount, 2 million kg will be exported frozen and 1 million kg fresh. The exports to Poland will begin after the Polish purchasing organization has opened a letter of credit in a French bank or paid a part of the sum agreed on. The payment will be in dollars. The opening of the first letter of credit was confirmed today. It is believed that the pork exports will facilitate the marketing situation for beef. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 27 Jul 81 LD]

SWEDEN

NUCLEAR ZONE CALLED 'MEANINGLESS CONCESSION'

PM270740 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 16 Jul 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Vacillation in the West"]

[Text] In a speech in New York, Secretary of State Alexander Haig has said that he hopes the United States and the Soviet Union will be able to start negotiations in the fall on the limitation of both defense alliances' nuclear weapons in Europe.

This was the first time a member of the U.S. administration has spoken out on this question, which is of vital importance for European security and stability.

It has been only a week since President Reagan let it be known that this was something that should not be talked about, and in doing to he gave fuel to widespread suspicions that the Americans were taking the whole question of arms control lightly and could not envisgage negotiations on the subject without linking them to other considerations of the Soviet Union's actions in international politics.

Assuming that the secretary of state will not be repudiated again by others in the U.S. leadership, what he said hopefully can be taken as an indication that the U.S. administration has finally succeeded in deciding on a course of action in its foreign policy.

The lack of clear information on where the Americans stand has created great uncertainty in Western Europe and contributed to the confusion which the emotional--and sometimes politically tactical--discussion of the modernization of the Western alliance's defenses and of the possibility of a nuclear-free zone on occasion has reached.

But the question is whether the U.S. clarification did not come too late to restore calm within the Western alliance, which is in danger of being driven into its most serious crisis to date.

In West Germany dissension within the leading government party, the SPD, has grown worse since party chairman Willy Brandt thought he heard "new emphases" in one of Brezhnev's dinner speeches. It is true that the government in Bonn has given the former chancellor a pat on the back for "throwing new light on Brezhnev's way of thinking," but at the same time it also claims that Brezhnev has done nothing to change the actual situation. Instead Moscow's latest demarche is seen as an attempt to make Soviet missile superiority permanent by arranging a moratorium. The most powerful support Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has been given has come from France's new socialist president. Mitterrand has stated quite clearly that modernization of the Western alliance's nuclear weapons is necessary before negotiations with the Soviet Union are begun.

Schmidt needs all the help he can get, since Brandt is continuing to pursue his own political line outside the government and is also aiming at pursuing it internationally after calling a meeting of the Socialist International in Bonn.

The international can also be expected to discuss the latest demarches on a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries, and here socialist leaders from various countries have an opportunity to try to steer the discussion onto a more realistic path.

The fact that Moscow has once again been able to breathe life into this oil idea must not simply be described as a propaganda offensive. The Russians feel surrounded, and Brezhnev has every reason to worry about the incredibly sharp increase in the cost of arms. But as long as he gives no further details of what Moscow itself could offer, it is natural to see the proposals for such a zone as a test for Soviet tactics which could be used as a model for bringing about a similar debate affecting Western Europe.

It is not surprising that Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund met with tough opposition when he discussed the Nordic zone in Washington. No leading NATO nation has shown any enthusiasm for such a zone, whereas Moscow, by playing on politicians without government responsibility like Brandt and the Norwegian social democrat Einar Forde can promise guarantees not to use nuclear arms against-free zones. But no guarantees are given free. The only guarantee that gives us any security is the disappearance of nuclear arms. Their withdrawal from certain areas is--bearing in mind today's missile technology--a meaningless concession.

KIPRIANOU RETURNS FROM LONDON, DESCRIBES MEETINGS

NC301715 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] President of the Republic Kiprianou returned from London this evening. In a statement he made when he arrived at Larnaca airport, the president said that during his short stay in London, where he attended the wedding of the heir to the British throne, he had a private meeting with British Prime Minister Thatcher with whom he discussed various issues of common interest and especially the Cyprus issue. On this issue, he said, I expressed our views to Mrs Thatcher in detail. Also, he added, we discussed issues related to Cyprus' association with the EEC, and we discussed the issue of compensation for the use of the British bases and facilities. We also discussed issues that will occupy the next Commonwealth conference in Australia. On this issue, he said, I had a long talk with Commonwealth Secretary General Ramphal. It is expected that, depending on the developments in the Cyprus issue, a corresponding discussion will be held at the Commonwealth conference.

The president added that during the various events he had the opportunity to meet with many state leaders and stressed that his meeting with French President Mitterrand had been especially interesting. During my stay in London, Kiprianou concluded, I attended events sponsored by the Greek Cypriot community in London, and I had meetings with delegations from the community with whom we discussed various problems of the community.

The president was received at Larnaca airport by House of Representatives President Ladhas, who deputized for him during the president's absence, members of the Council of Ministers, the British high commissioner in Cyprus, the chiefs of the National Guard and the police and other officials.

SPOKESMAN DENIES REQUEST FOR INCREASED U.S. ROLE

NC292034 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] An official statement describes as inaccurate the report that a Cypriot official, in an urgent message, has briefed the U.S. State Department and Secretary of State Haig personally concerning everything that was said at the conference held in Athens on the Cyprus problem, and that he has asked for a more active role by the United States so that the procedures connected with the Cyprus problem do not go outside the intra-allied network. The truth, adds the official statement, is that Foreign Minister Rolandhis, acting on the basis of a decision made at the conference, sent Haig a letter, not to brief him on what was said and the decisions that were made, but to ask the United States to exercise its influence for the success of the efforts that are being made for a just solution of the Cyprus problem. The statement stressed that this does not concern a new line or approach by the Cyrpus Government, because it has been repeatedly declared that the United States, in view of the aid it is giving to Turkey, is in a position to contribute to a change in the intransigent Turkish policy on the Cyprus problem.

The effort to convince the United States or other countries to aid in a just solution of the Cyprus problem, concludes the official statement, in no way contradicts the government's fixed line that the Cyprus problem should remain within the UN framework and be solved through procedures foreseen by the international organization's relevant resolutions.

Rolandhis, Haig Exchange

NC310854 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 31 Jul 81 p 8

[Text] The government spokesman has stated that the content of Secretary of State Haig's reply to Foreign Minister Rolandhis' letter, in which Rolandhis called on the United States to exert its influence for the success of the efforts being made toward a Cyprus solution, will not be released for publication.

Answering a question, the spokesman said that such documents are not released for publication.

With regard to Rolandhis' letter, the spokesman said that the essence of its contents has already been announced, but that the full text is not intended to be released for publication.

Finally, in answer to another question, the government spokesman said all indications are that the Turkish Cypriot side will submit proposals on territorial and other aspects of the Cyprus issue.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN REPEATS ARMS CARGO DENIAL

NC311042 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 31 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The Cyprus Government has repeated its denial of any knowledge that the Argentine plane which crashed on Russian soil on July 18 was engaged in the carriage of arms from Israel to Iran.

At the same time it dismissed as fantastic reports about agreeing to the landings against the payment of extra money and appealed for an end to unfounded publications "which can only cause harm to the republic and tend to disturb relations with friendly countries or cause harm to its international position."

The government had earlier this week acknowledged that an Argentine cargo plane has used Larnaca airport three times for refuelling on its way from Tel Aviv but the last time it used Larnaca was on July 14, that is, four days prior to the incident in Soviet air space.

A Swiss businessman claimed that the Cyprus Government was aware of the fact that the plane was engaged in carrying arms, but both Israel and Iran denied reports about the despatch of arms from Israel, and Nicosia said that the plane crew had declared they were carrying pipes.

Yesterday, however, the Greek Cypriot daily TA NEA revived the story about the Cyprus Government being aware of the Argentine plane being engaged in carrying arms and equipment.

The paper, in its report yesterday, said that the Scottish pilot, Allan MacPhertie, who negotiated the landing with the Cyprus Government, had obtained permit for 20 landings and the government demanded a fee of 20,000 Cyprus pounds for each,but agreed in the end to 10,000 Cyprus pounds, i.e., it would collect 200,000 Cyprus pounds in all.

The paper says further that the government knew the plane was to carry in all 360 tons of arms spares and equipment worth 28 million dollars. It is now known if the money agreed has been paid to the Cyprus Government by the pilot who was among the crew killed when the plane crashed, it says.

An official statement from the public information office said the allegations are "totally unfounded" and that the pilot only paid the amount prescribed by the regulations namely 65 Cyprus pounds and 100 mils for each landing it effected. "Such unfounded publications cause damage to the Cyprus Republic, tend to disturb relations with friendly countries, and harm Cyprus' international position," the statement said.

Rolandhis Statement

NC311118 Nicosia CYPRUS WEEKLY in English 31 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Following last week's world scoop by the CYPRUS WEEKLY that Larnaca Airport was being used as a transit point for gunrunning between Israel and Iran, the Cyprus Government is taking steps to ensure such incidents do not happen again.

This was stated to the CYPRUS WEEKLY yesterday by Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandhis. "We will have to make sure that we are more vigilant in the future," he said.

After the publication of our story, Cyprus Government spokesman Kipros Psillidhis confirmed that an Argentine cargo plane had transited through Larnaca on July 11, 13 and 14. But the Cyprus Government could not confirm that it had been transporting weapons and other military equipment, he said.

Psillidhis said the pilot of the plane reported his cargo was 6,250 kilos of "pipes" on the first occasion and that his aircraft was flying empty on the subsequent two.

The spokesman, as well as Cyprus civil aviation officials, explained that it is normal practise to accept the declarations made by an aircraft captain about his cargo when they request to transit through Larnaca for refuelling. There is no physical verification of these reports unless the government receives information that the captain's report is false, or if there are other suspicious circumstances, these officials said.

Rolandhis agreed that the very fact the Argentinian plane was flying from Israel to Iran, a country at war with Iraq, and a country technically at war with Israel--as well as Iran's own publicly-proclaimed enmity toward the Jewish state with which it does not maintain diplomatic relations--should have raised doubts as to the accuracy of the captain's report.

"We want to avoid becoming involved in such matters, or to allow the impression to be created that we are encouraging gunrunning," Rolandhis said.

The foreign minister also stated that there had been no protests from Iraq about this incident. This was seen as an indication the Arab state, with which Cyprus maintains very close relations, was satisfied the Cyprus Government was in no way a party to the Argentine aircraft's gunrunning operation.

PRIME MINISTER BRIEFS JOURNALISTS ON CYPRUS ISSUE

TA301515 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 30 Jul 81

[AKAJANS Correspondent Ovul Tezisler report from London on Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu's news conference there on 30 July]

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that Beitain approved and supports Turkey's view on the Cyprus issue. He also denied reports to the effect that foreign powers had reached an agreement among themselves on the solution of the Cyprus problem as soon as possible, and that a NATO base would be established in the Karpas region. Ulusu, who is in London to attend the wedding ceremony of Prince Charles and Lady Diana, talked to Turkish reporters at the Turkish Embassy this morning and briefed them on his bilateral contacts in London.

Noting the main issue discussed during his meeting with Lord Carrington, Ulusu said:

[Begin Ulusu recording] The main issue was the Cyprus issue. I expressed views on the issue which were quite satisfactory. Of course, it concerns a negotiation between the two communities. At the moment, Turkey does not interfere in the issue. A decision will be reached through negotiations between the two countries. However, we discussed with Denktas the current stage of the negotiations. We got the impression that Denktas--on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot community--will exert every possible effort for a suitable solution of the problem. He will submit a comprehensive solution--and not a fragmented one--which will include the territorial, constitutional and security issues. This is a very positive step from the Turkish Cypriot viewpoint. As you know, until now, fragmented proposals were submitted. This depends on the attitude of the other side. Our observation is that the Turkish cypriot side will not be intransigent. Time is running against both communities. In other words, time is running against both the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities. Our most sincere wish is that both communities realize this fact.

I expressed these views to Lord Carrington. He showed understanding. As a matter of fact, Britain has from time to time expressed the belief that the problem should be solved as soon as possible through peaceful means. He expressed this view to me as well. At yesterday's reception, Honorable Thatcher first talked about this problem. This means that the British administration (?wishes) the solution of the Cyprus problem. The Turkish administration is sure that the Turkish Cypriot community will exert every possible effort with good will regarding the issue. We hope that an auspicious result will be achieved. Our talks with Lord Carrington [words indistinct]

[Unidentified journalist] I would like to ask you a question with your permission. The Cyprus issue is being extensively covered by the British press. There are recent reports that the superpowers, the United States, Britain, Turkey and even Greece, have reached an agreement on the Cyprus issue. How true are these reports? There are even reports that a NATO base will be established in the Karpas region. How true is this?

[Ulusu] A [word indistinct] by foreign powers is out of the question. Britain is a guarantor state. The actual problem concerns the two communities. The two communities will sit at the negotiating table and reach an agreement. However, maybe certain assumptions may be necessary for the two communities to reach an agreement. This is the essence of the negotiations. The question is the prosperity, happiness of the two communities and their coexistence within the framework of a federation. This is the question. Otherwise, this problem has nothing to do with NATO. A NATO base is out of the question. The negotiations will continue within the framework stated previously.

[Unidentified journalist] Britain also supports Turkey in the solution of the Cyprus problem through the intercommunal talks. Isn't that so?

[Ulusu] Yes, this is so. Britain also shares the view on the solution of these problems through negotiations between the two communities. [end recording]

RESULTS FROM GOVERNMENT ANTITERRORISM OPERATIONS

Leftists Apprehended

TA241952 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Summary] The press and public relations office of the Army VI Corps and Adana, Icel, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adıyaman and Hatay Martial Law Command has issued a statement saying that 31 militants belonging to five illegal leftist organizations have been captured in Icel's Tarsus district following operations conducted by security forces in the region. The five illegal leftist organizations are: the Progressive Youth Association [IGD], the Turkish Communist Party [TCP], KAVA [Kurdish Secessionist Organization], the Turkish Worker Peasant Liberation Army [TIKKO] and the Revolutionary Left organization [Dev Sol].

Dev Yol Militants Captured

TA251458 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Izmir, 25 Jul (AA)--Fifty-seven militants of the illegal organization "Dev-Yol" (Revolutionary Path) were captured by security forces in Izmir and vicinity together with a number of firearms. They were charged with several cases of assault and robbery.

The militants caught were trying to revive the terrorist organization after it had largely been disbanded, with a number of terrorists captured, a statement from Izmir police said. The detainees included 10 teachers, 17 students and 16 workers. Eight more militants were still wanted.

Rightwing Terrorists Arrested

TA291820 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Istanbul, 29 Jul (AA)--Eighteen right-wing terrorists, charged with the murder of 10 persons and attacks on 8 others, have been apprehended, Istanbul police said. A retired army doctor and a lawyer were among their victims.

TCP SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO BULGARIAN PARTY

TA290831 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee secretary general Bilen's condolence message to the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades: We learned with deep sorrow about the unexpected death of Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture. Turkish Communists and all Turkish progressive forces knew Comrade Zhivkova as an active communist. Zhivkova contributed significantly to the construction of socialism in Bulgaria, the development of Bulgarian culture and the strengthening of goodneighborly relations between Turkey and Bulgaria.

The TCP Central Committee shares the grief of BCP Central Committee Secretary General Todor Zhivkov and extends its condolences.

[Signed] With communist greetings, TCP Central Committee Secretary General I. Bilen

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SCHMIDT DISCUSSES SPAIN'S ENTRY INTO NATO, EC

LD020950 Hamburg DPA in German 0833 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 2 Aug (DPA)--According to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, modern Soviet SS-20 missiles also represent a threat to Spain. In an interview with the Spanish news agency EFE, published by the Federal Press Office today, Schmidt said in reply to a question that "the great majority of these missiles are targeted on West Europe and, on account of their range, also represent a threat to Spain."

Concerning Spain's entry into NATO, Schmidt said that this was first and foremost a decision to be made by Spain itself and one "which we do not wish to influence at all, one way or the other." However, the Chancellor added that Madrid's entry into alliance would be "definitely a gain" for the majority of West Europe. But Schmidt says he does not believe that this will change the balance of power in East-West relations since Spain, by virtue of its contractual alliance with the United States, is already considered part of the Western security system.

Schmidt expects Spain's entry into the EC to have positive effects on European Middle East Policy. Due to its historical close relations, Spain could probably bring the EC still closer the the Arab world. The European Middle East policy, which centers on the realization of the right of self-determination by the Palestinian people and the safeguarding of Israel's right to exist within the framework of a comprehensive peace mutually agreed upon, would be given "valuable impulses," the chancellor said.

CHANCELLOR COMMENTS ON AUSTERITY DISCUSSIONS

DW301053 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1235 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Bonn correspondent Gerhardt report]

[Text] When the doors of the SPD Bundestag faction opened, Chancellor Schmidt stepped out. When asked what decisions had been made and about the reaction of the faction, he only gave a somewhat brief explanation of the potentially higher taxes we might have to pay in the form of an extra levy:

[Begin recording] The catchword of extra levy is poorly chosen. After all, what matters is not levying new taxes but fulfilling two goals: First, balancing the federal budget, if possible on a level of DM240 dr DM241 billion; second, not letting the borrowing requirements for that purpose exceed DM26.5 billion.

This means that austerity is indicated to protect the credit markets and the interest rates in Germany. After all, the high interest level is one of the principle reasons for the currently recessive development. Interest rates must go down. This can be attained only if all levels of government--the laender, the communities and also the Federal Government--do less borrowing. This is the purpose of the austerity action.

There is no sense in achieving austerity by inventing a new tax, the extra levy. This extra levy would have an entirely different purpose. If it is introduced, it will be valid only for a limited number of years, for a few years, to provide financial stimulus for employment and investments. This whole thing makes sense only in this connection.

I will not place my signature on any special levy which would be aimed at, say, filling gaps in the budget. I will not be a party to anything of this sort. But neither has this intention been introduced in the negotiations. [end recording]

FRG FIRM DENIES SUPPLYING MISSILES TO SYRIA

NC021342 Paris AFP in English 1330 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 2 Aug (AFP)--A spokesman for the West German firm Otrag today denied that the company has signed a contract with the Syrian Government to supply missiles and fuel.

Frank Wukasch, technical director, made the denial following a report in the Israeli nespaper MA'ARIV about the alleged deal. Mr Wukasch said Otrag had no military ambition and had not signed a contract with any country, not with Syria, Libya or Saudi Arabia. The first makes rockets at cheap prices and has a site in Libya where it is experimenting with a launching ramp, following its expulsion from Zaire, but Mr Wukasch said: "Otrag rockets cannot be used for military purposes."

He said rumours about a deal had been circulating for eight months, but the report made no sense and there would never be a contract of that nature. The report, he added, had been dreamed up by the Israeli secret service. He said the reason Otrag was brought into it could have been because it was testing its rockets in Libya after having to leave Zaire.

NAVAL OFFICIALS WARN OF SOVIET FLEET BUILDUP

LD021252 Hamburg DPA in German 1028 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Hamburg, 2 Aug (DPA)--The massive strengthening of the Soviet fleet in the Baltic region with some of its biggest battleships is causing increasing concern to NATO.

Senior officials in the German fleet command at Glueckburg near Flensburg see the military balance in the Baltic region being upset by this demonstration of power and the rapid expansion of amphibian units of the Warsaw Pact navies, including hovercraft. This provocative appearance, it was said over the weekend, has been exacerbated by the fact that apart from units of the Soviet Black Sea fleet, ships of the Soviet north fleet are being moved to the Baltic Sea. It seems that extensive landing maneuvers are planned for the coming months. Smaller exercises were held in April on the Polish and GDR coastlines, apparently against the background of the then rather uncertain situation in Poland.

ANTI-KHOMEYNI STUDENTS OCCUPY EMBASSY IN BONN

LD030854 Hamburg DPA in German 0811 GMT 3 Aug 81

[TExt] Bonn, 3 Aug (DPA)--Some 150 Iranian students this morning temporarily occupied the Iranian Embassy in Bonn. They protested with banners and slogans, which they painted on the building, against the Khomeyni regime and against mass executions in Iran. Police forced the students out of the embassy.

DEFENSE MINISTER INSPECTS NUCLEAR TEST FACILITIES

Cites Larger Military Budget

LD012200 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] According to Defense Minister Charles Hernu who is now in Papeete, Francois Mitterrand wants the next military budget to be larger, reaching 4 percent of the gross national product. Hernu also said that the 6-month national service advocated in the common program would be dropped because it would mean increased unemployment in view of the economic situation inherited from the previous government.

Comments on Neutron Weapons

BK020218 Hong Kong AFP in English 0203 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Papeete, Tahiti, 2 Aug (AFP)--It is quite possible that France will test neutron weapons, Defence Minister Charles Hernu said here today before inspecting France's nuclear test blast facilities at Mururao atoll in the South Pacific.

France has been conducting studies and research on those weapons, but the new leftist administration has not yet decided whether such arms should be "part of the French panoply," Mr Hernu said at a press conference.

He said that his government will follow past French policy of refusing to issue any information about the test blasts. "But I can tell you that when I board a plane (to leave Tahiti) in four days, the last test in the present series will be finished," he said jokingly.

The nuclear test center in Polynesia will be indispensable to France "until the others start to disarm," the minister asserted. The islanders sent thousands of protest letters when he temporarily suspended test blasts to see if security conditions were adequate, he said. The Polynesians were fully aware that the test center accounted for 30 percent of French Polynesia's income, he explained.

When asked about the new policy on arms exports, Mr Hernu said it would be indecent to sell arms to some countries. He said that a total embargo has been clamped down on French deliveries to South Africa and "on several hundred street-fighting tanks intended for Chile. As for Libya, no Mirages (fighter planes) will be delivered."

PRESIDENT MITTERRAND MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD312107 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The Soviet ambassador to France, Stepan Chervonenko, was received today in the afternoon at the Elysee Palace by President Mitterrand. This is the first contact since the election of the French president and relations between Paris and Moscow are, let us say, delicate.

QUAI D'ORSAY NOT CONSIDERING TEHRAN EVACUATION

LD311823 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] The Quai d'Orsay is following events in Tehran very closely, but without dramatizing them. It is considered that the current situation can in no way be compared to that which led to the taking of hostages at the U.S. Embassy in November 1979. There is no question at the moment of evacuating French diplomats working in Tehran.

Restricts Bani-Sadr Contacts

NC022004 Paris AFP in English 1958 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 2 Aug (AFP)--Measures have been taken to prevent reporters from having any contact with ex-Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Mas'ud Rajani, leader of the leftist Iranian movement people's Mojahedin, the French Foreign Ministry announced today.

The measures, which were not divulged, were taken "out of consideration" of some 140 French citizens still in Iran, the ministry said. The ministry also reminded the two Iranians, who have been in the country since Wednesday, of the conditions under which they were granted political asylum.

Mr Bani-Sadr signed a statement promising to refrain from any political activity while in France, and the French Government has been miffed that he made a number of statements to reporters.

Mr Bani-Sadr was free to come and go as he wished, the ministry said.

The former president moved from his apartment in the Paris suburb to Cachan late last week to a home in Auvers-sur-Oise, in the Paris region, where it was apparently easier to impose security measures.

Sources close to Mr Bani-Sadr indicated that it was a ministry decision to prevent journalists from contacting him.

In a major interview in the London SUNDAY TIMES today, Mr Bani-Sadr indicated that once the present wave of anti-French feeling dies down in Iran, France may relent on its conditions barring all political activity. If not, Mr Bani-Sadr may go to Sweden or Austria to continue his fight against the current Islamic regime in Iran, the paper said.

Up to about 5,000 Iranians converged on the French Embassy in Tehran last week to protest against France granting the ousted president asylum following his daring escape.

Deplores Iranian Center Attacks

LD012308 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] The French Government deplores the attacks carried out by Iranian nationals against their county's cultural center in Paris. A Foreign Ministry communique points out that France will take every step necessary within the framework of French law to prosecute those who have committed these attacks. Students who oppose Ayatollah Khomeyni this afternoon ransacked the premises of the Iranian cultural center in the 6th district of Paris.

THREE CONTRACTED GUNBOATS DELIVERED TO IRAN

NC021917 Paris AFP in English 1914 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 2 Aug (AFP)--Three French-built gunboats ordered by Tehran in 1974 under the shah left France yesterday for Iran, a Defense Ministry communique announced today.

The three vessels, of the Combattante-III type, were delivered under the new Socialist government's policy of fulfilling existing international contracts, the communique said.

The original French-Iranian gunboat contract was for the construction of 12 such vessels by the Amiot shipyards of Cherbourg, Normandy.

Six units were delivered prior to Iran's Islamic revolution in 1979 and three more in the course of that year. The last three units had sat in Cherbourg harbor for the past 18 months, blocked by a European embargo in support of the liberation of the 52 American hostages held in Tehran.

After that embargo was lifted last 25 January, no obstacle remained to delivery. Following the May election here of Socialist President Francois Mitterrand, the new government make it known it would honor all contracts signed by the previous administration of conservative Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The gunboats are equipped with Ottomat missiles with a 100-km (60-mile) range. Their delivery had been preceded last July by the dispatch from Cherbourg to Iran of 37 tons of spare parts for their servicing aboard an Iranian Air Boeing 707 cargo plane.

PREMIER CITES GENERAL POLICY IMPLEMENTATIONS

LD022144 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Correspondent Francois Vicart report]

[Text] Addressing the National Assembly today, Pierre Mauroy thanked the deputies for accepting an exceptional workload during the extraordinary session and gave a first account of the implementation of the pledges he made 3 weeks ago in his general policy statement. He confirmed that the reduction of working hours is proceeding along the right lines and that the fifth week of paid vacation can be generally applied. He then stressed the fact that this policy must contribute above all to the fight against unemployment. Pierre Mauroy said that the amnesty has been broad and generous, that the state security court no longer exists and that the supplementary credits to the budget now allow the implementation of social measures decided before the legislative elections. As to decentralization, the premier said that its discussion is far from finished and this has led him to call for another extraordinary session before the fall session to be convened on 8 September. The debate on the abolition of the death penalty also will take place in September. Pierre Mauroy will present a strict budget in the fall, a very active budget for the expansion of economic activity and for the fight against unemployment. Discussions on nationalization, on the new statute for radio and television and on energy policy also will be held. As you see, parliament will have plenty to do and the premier is already envisaging a third extraordinary session for March.

LE MONDE: MITTERRAND PLANS 'AUSTERITY BUDGET'

PM311340 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Jul 81 pp 1, 22

[Paul Fabra report: "Mr Mitterrand Calls for Austerity Budget"]

[Excerpt] It is as if the new government had reserved the pleasant measures for the first weeks of its administration (and before the parliamentary elections). In addition to the increase in the minimum wage (10 percent), the government at that time announced a one or two-stage increase in the most important social benefits (family allowances, rent allowances, minimum old age pension and so forth). A policy was being formulated which was intended to be moderate and reasonable, which was likely to encourage consumption and which was expected to produce a recovery in economic activity, although no figure was set--out of prudence. The head of state is now speaking a considerably different language on his return from Ottawa.

At the cabinet meeting on Wednesday, at which the 1982 finance bill was discussed, Mitterrand launched an undisguised call for austerity. While it is true that next year's budget should mark the French people's "new political orientations," the resulting effort in public finances "presupposes," the head of state added, "that other legitimate aspirations will have to wait for a while."

Regarding investments, there will be a large increase in the credits allocated to research (they had been increased by more than 20 percent in the last Barre budget) while two categories of measures for direct aid to industry will be taken; probable continuation of the previous government's decision to deduct 10 percent of investment spending from taxable profits and, above all, a very substantial increase in the economic and social development fund's various credits in the form of subsidies or low rate loans, according to the individual case. It should be noted that the tax deduction which was expected to produce such marked effects will probably not prevent a new drop in the volume of investment in 1981.

Regarding additional jobs in the civil service, the aim is apparently to create around 50,000 new jobs in addition to the 54,000 opened up by the July 1981 finance bill. Mitterrand had promised to create 210,000 public jobs. There will, therefore, still be a large margin for the following financial years. "Account must be taken of the Civil Service Department's real ability to absorb new staff," the Elysee is saying, pointing out that these figures represent a change of course from the very restrictive policy previously followed.

As for the "defense of the standard of living," which the head of state discussed, the Elysee is saying that this expression must be taken in the strict sense, notably as regard civil servants' wages. Regarding wages, the "legitimate aspiration" will, therefore, have to "wait for a while."

From the fiscal viewpoint, there will be two innovations, as is known: the wealth tax, whose "levels should not be punitive" as has been confirmed (which nonetheless leaves plenty of room to maneuver), and setting a ceiling on tax relief for dependents. Apparently, there is to be no increase in the income tax scale but the progressive increases will very probably be made worse by an unequal, and in any case incomplete, adjustment for inflation.

In all, the government would like to limit the budget deficit to 90 billion, in other words 2.5 percent of the national product--a percentage which strikes it as acceptable but which has no significance in itself. The main thing is to know how it will be financed.

MAUROY DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH GABON PRESIDENT

AB011502 Paris AFP in French 1102 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 1 Aug (AFP)--Pierre Mauroy, the French premier, asserted in Paris on Saturday at the end of a 45-minute meeting with President Omar Bongo of Gabon that France would like to step up cooperation with Gabon.

According to Mauroy, who was at the Gabon Embassy, the meeting was very cordial, very friendly. I told President Bongo that we would increase our cooperation with Gabon. We examined economic problems, Mauroy continued, and I had the opportunity to congratulate President Bongo and his government for the rather outstanding economic recovery his country has made and also to tell him that we would like to help Gabon financially in this regard.

After saying that he and thr Gabonese head of state examined several projects including the completion of the second phase of the trans-Gabonese railway and various industries, Mauroy stressed that the meeting took place in an excellent atmosphere. We will have the opportunity to meet again, he added. I believe it is important to examine our problems in this manner, especially our economic problems, in order to increase cooperation and development.

President Bongo will leave Paris on Sunday morning for Libreville at the end of his 3-day working visit.

RED BRIGADES ROB OFFICE, ANNOUNCE EXECUTION

Raid on Telephone Building

AU301538 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 31 Jul (ANSA)—The Red Brigades held up the Italian state telephone network's central office in Rome this morning, getting away with an estimated 750 million lire (about 625,000 dollars) after penetrating the building with a truck painted to look like one of the company's own.

The raid also involved a shoot-out in which two clerks employed by the company (SIP), a watchman, and a passerby were slightly injured. Respousibility for the robbery was claimed by an anonymous telephone call later.

The office is situated at Rome's Piazzale Ostiense in a rundown, low-income zone out of the city center. The SIP building is a handsome structure in glass and cement.

Once inside the building, the ten or so urban guerrillas opened fire before snatching the money. They fled aboard several automobiles, their retreat covered by at least three back-up vehicles and a scattering of three-pronged nails to puncture the tires of would-be pursuers.

Almost at the same time of the raid, Rome's central police station received a telephone call announcing a bomb at the state electricity board, ENEL, near the SIP office. The bomb was in fact found and defused. Police sources said the charge was probably only intended as a diversion.

Inside the small truck used to get into the SIP building, investigators found a Red Brigades banner with their traditional five-pointed star.

This is not the first time that the urban guerrilla organisation has used armed robbery to finance its operations, but its competitors have used this technique more often.

Messages on Peci, Fiat

AU311936 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 31 Jul (ANSA)—The Red Brigades announced today that they were going to go through with the "execution" of Roberto Peci, their hostage since June 10. They also announced that the target of their next guerrilla offensive will be the Fiat Industrial Group in Turin.

Two documents from the Red Brigades were picked up by a reporter in a trash can in Naples on a tip-off from an anonymous caller.

Peci, the brother of a renegade guerrilla who turned states evidence after his arrest, was sentenced to die by his kidnappers after being "tried" and found guilty of "police spying" in what they call a "peoples trial." "We are carrying out the death sentence against Roberto Peci because he is a traitor and traitors have to be destroyed," the message about Peci said.

"The execution of Roberto Peci is an essential and irrevocable action on the rough path towards building a fighting communist party."

The message, full of invective against "sell-outs" from the guerrilla movement, appeared to mark the end of the kidnappers hesitation during recent weeks.

Peci has been sentenced to death twice, was granted "revolutionary clemency" in between, and his fate hung for awhile on the verdicts solicited from various factions of the revolutionary "proletarian movement."

The kidnappers have received a few responses, mostly for clemency, and asked today that other groups hurry up with their verdicts.

The second document on the Fiat offensive was entitled, "Spring-Summer Campaign 1981," giving the impression that the organization's "intensive concentration" on the auto giants companies was about to start. It was signed by both the Red Brigades "prison front" and their "Naples column", while the one about Peci was just signed by the "prison front".

Peci was the fourth kidnap victim of the spring. One, Montedison executive Giuseppe Taliercio, was slain, and the other two, Campania Regional Councilman Ciro Cirillo and Alfa Romeo executive Renzo Sandrucci, were released.

FOREIGN MINISTER SCHEDULED TO VISIT SOMALIA

AU011529 Rome ANSA in English 1501 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 1 Aug (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo is slated to arrive in Mogadishu Tuesday after intermediate stopovers in Cairo, Jidda and Djibouti to begin two days of consultations with Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre, diplometic chief Jama Barre and other Somali Government officials.

The upcoming trip follows a visit the Italian foreign minister conducted in Addis Ababa in April in a bid to broaden Italian and European relations with Ethiopia.

Though Colombo has consistently rejected a label of mediator in the Ethiopian-Somali conflict over the Ogaden territory and Italy has maintained a stance of absolute neutrality towards the dispute, the Italian Government's desire for a negotiated settlement in line with the procedures mapped out by the Organization of African Unity represents a link between the foreign minster's visits to the neighboring states.

In the political portions of his consultations in the Somali capital, Colombo is expected to push for a peaceful solution to the long-standing conflict which will allow the two Horn of Africa nations to channel their resources into development programs and open the way for a settlement of the enormous problems connected to refugees in the Ogaden.

Much of the foreign minister's talks in Mogadishu will be taken up by economic issues and the Italian Government project to map out technological assistance for a three-year period. One of the specific areas which might be defined during Colombo's visit is that of Italian participation and financing for a dam at Bardera for the irrigation of the Juba valley, the fertile southern lands watered by the Juba River where forty percent of the Somali people live.

Colombo and the Somali Government officials are also expected to review the entire picture of Italian technical assistance. For the current year, Italy has allocated 50 billion lire, about 45 million dollars, for technical aid for Somalia.

L'UNITA COMMENTS ON ZAGLADIN VIEW OF CP UNITY

PM310950 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 25 Jul 81 p 13

[Text] In a PRAVDA article reported Thursday by TASS, Vadim Zagladin again suggested the need to close ranks, basing it on the following two arguments: first, that one precondition of the peace struggle is the strengthening of the socialist camp and that it therefore demands a specific choice of alignment from all communist parties; and, second, that parties unconvinced that international communist conferences are the best way to extend the alignment of peace and progress to forces of differing political and social approaches are not working for peace.

These are not new arguments. However, one is struck in the Soviet exponent's assessment by the logic that prompts him to state that "certain comrades" who pursue a line different from the one that he presents and who regard the socialist countries' specific experiences critically have fallen into the hands of imperialist propaganda and are, therefore, harming the peace struggle. It would be enough to remind Zagladin that criticisms much more virulent than ours have been heard from the Soviets themselves at the 20th congress and a few days ago from the Polish United Workers Party congress. Was this imperialist propaganda?

This way of thinking and debating extends well beyond an open comparison of political stances, which is what we want, while naturally acknowledging the Soviet comrades' right to criticize our positions. However, it is quite another matter to establish a precise demarcation line based on a Manichean view of the world. This is what is unacceptable about Zagladin's article--the definition of a limit beyond which communists who think differently from the CPSU fall into the hands of imperialist propaganda. Are those who think differently from the CPSU on the intervention in Afghanistan playing into the imperialists' hands? What would Zagladin say if in the future the CPSU were to acknowledge that it was a mistake? History is full of self-criticisms and radical turnabouts of this kind: the latest instance is Poland. So let Zagladin permit us to form our own assessments and even to make our own mistakes.

Be that as it may, clearly it is difficult to conduct a discussion in a context such as the one outlined by the Soviet exponent, which consists more of accusations than of arguments. In fact, the common ground--the only such ground among communists--is a serious reflection on the real movements that are changing the world, seeking all possible ways of supporting the progressive forces and the cause of peace and of directing masses of all leanings toward objectives of arms reduction and international cooperation.

Appeals for a closing of ranks around a bloc do not act in this direction. We believe that, in the present specific historical conditions, they hinder a peace movement which, in view of the accumulation of such dangerous arsenals, can and must aim to reduce military balances to the lowest possible level by means of negotiations. Any other way would only introduce elements of division among the peace-loving and progressive forces and would raise barriers between forces of differing approaches, from communists to socialists and Catholics.

A return to the practice, if not the theory, of the communist movement as some kind of mega-party with a political and organizational center would mean the same thing. Therefore, we do not consider opportune the continuous proposal of international conferences which every communist party should feel dutybound to attend. We are in principle not at all opposed to meetings of various kinds, whether bilateral or among several parties (we ourselves have suggested them), but we remain convinced that every party has a duty and a right to assess their purpose and opportuneness, to formulate different proposals and to decide independently whether to attend them, without risking suspicions of heresy.

In any case, it has been seen that no result was achieved at the latest meeting of this kind in Paris last year, which was not attended by several communist parties, including the PCI. That conference could not achieve positive results precisely because the logic behind it was a bloc alignment which prompted participants to center their attention more on one single side's missiles than on negotiations. Such sterile and desultory approaches can only lead--and did lead--to a negative outcome.

FORMER MINISTER CALLS FOR BALSEMAO'S OUSTER

LD022322 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Eurico de Melo, who was minister of internal administration in the Sa Carneiro government, said today that the current government must be replaced and that the solution to the government's problems lies not in a reshuffle but in the departure of Pinto Balsemao and his team.

[Begin recording] I believe that the reorganization of the government must essentially entail the replacement of the prime minister. Any partial solution by replacing a few ministers would give the impression that the basic reason for the crisis lay with the ministers replaced and not with those who would remain. I was very surprised by his excellency the prime minister's recent statements in Mirandela. Because I am not afraid to answer for my attitudes and will not tolerate anyone's threats, I have decided to take a very clear stand. I believe that right now the resolution of the government's problems and of the problems of the parties in the Democratic Alliance calls for an alternative to the present government, above all, an alternative to the present prime minister. [end recording]

CAP WITHDRAWS SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE

LD292132 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] In a telephone call received only a few minutes ago, we were told that the Confederation of Portuguese Farmers, CAP, today decided in Curuche to withdraw its support from the Democratic Alliance.

PORTUGAL RESTRICTS PARTICIPATION IN NATO EXERCISE

LD311111 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Chief of the Armed Forces' General Staff Gen Melo Egidio confirmed today that Portugal will participate only in the Ocean Venture 81 military maneuvers which take place within the NATO area. The exercises, the largest since World War II, were planned by the United States and include maneuvers within the NATO framework. Portugal will participate only in the second and fourth stages of the said exercises with 1 submarine, 2 frigates and 400 men.

MPLA AIDE ARRIVES IN LISBON AT PCP INVITATION

PM311323 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] "Relations between the Portuguese and Angolan presidents are very good," Lucio Lara of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Central Committee said on arriving in Lisbon at the PCP Central Committee's invitation. Lara also maintained that relations between our country and Angola "are outwardly normal, but there seem to be forces which are opposed to their complete normalization."

Lucio Lara also referred to South Africa's attacks on Angola, asserting that "since the beginning of the Reagan administration the South Africans have begun as escalation of greater destruction, encouraged by the U.S. President's statements."

According to statements made to ANOP by the MPLA Central Committee member, "the increasing violence of South Africa's attacks is due soley to the U.S. administration's encouragement," since, he said, "the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola is a purely South African force and has no support on Angolan territory."

Lara also established a relationship between the increase in South African attacks and the difficulties currently existing in the normalization of Portuguese-Angolan relations. However, he acknowledged that interenterprise cooperation between the two countries has been increased and stated that Angolan authorities are not hostile to Portuguese business enterprises "and are interested in facilitating it, as far as possible."

The MPLA leader also referred to the situation of Luis Cabral, former president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, and expressed concern over his fate. "The MPLA's concern over Luis Cabral's fate was demonstrated at a meeting held in Angola shortly after the political changes in Bissau," he said. "At that time," Lucio Lara continued, "assurances of his early release were given, but we are still waiting."

Lucio Lara's visit to Lisbon falls within the framework of the intensification of relations between the PCP and the MPLA and no contacts between the Angolan leader and other Portuguese political forces are envisaged. Lucio Lara will take part tomorrow in a friendship rally organized by the Portuguese Communists at which Alvaro Cunhal will speak.

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONCLUDES 10TH CONGRESS

Statutes Adopted

LD312018 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Luis Pintor report]

[Excerpt] The PCE congress approved new statutes at its final session today. As anticipated, both the formation of tendencies within the party and attempts to arrive at a federal structure in the PCE have been banned. The only concession made to the so-called "renewalist" sector is the provision of space in the party press for dissidents to express their opinions. Formally, however, both those belonging to the "renewalists" tendency and those in the pro-Soviet group will henceforth not be able to defend their positions that oppose the leadership outside the party confines, in public debates, in the press or in the media. Nevertheless, some party members have already announced that they are going to continue their opposition to the Carrillo leadership's policies while continuing as PCE members and otherwise accepting its discipline.

Leadership Reelected

LD010836 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Early this morning, the PCE brought its tenth congress to an end. The new Central Committee contains 12 "renewalists" and has the same historical figures in its leadership: president by a unanimous vote, Dolores Ibarruri; with one abstention, as secretary-general, Santiago Carrillo.

Further Report

NC011425 Paris AFP in English 1349 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Madrid, 1 Aug (AFP)--Santiago Carrillo re-emerged today as the Spanish Communist Party's leader after a bitter, indecisive struggle with internal factions desiring a more open structure and broader representation in the leadership.

Mr Carrillo, who has been firmly in the camp of independent--even anti-Soviet--Eurocommunism, was beset with criticism over his "Stalinist" methods in internal matters. But Mr Carrillo maintained that the Spanish party could disintegrate without his brand of "democratic centralism."

Reformers at the party congress, ending today, pressed unsuccessfully for a system of proportional representation that would have put delegates from the party's various factions on the Central Committee. But they achieved a victory in their demands for more varied viewpoints in Communist publications. The debates at several points threatened to erupt into fist fights.

The Eurocommunist orientation of the party was not an issue, as both the reformers and Mr Carrillo are firmly committed to this.

Pro-Soviet delegates to the congress, mostly from Catalonia, represented just five percent of the 1,214 delegates and did not gain a single seat on the 104-member Central Committee. The party's Central Committee was finally composed early today after six hours of debate in an extremely tense climate.

Santiago Carrillo Junior, son of the secretary general, was installed as a member, as were 15 "reformers."

One "reformer" said that bitter discussions had shown that "the era of unanimity within the party is over." The challenge to Mr Carrillo's governing style and structures led him to threaten the dissidents with expulsion last Tuesday. Observers said the internecine disputes are likely to continue.

But the party in fact has achieved wide agreement on policy matters, reaffirming its criticism of Soviet foreign policy and the lack of personal freedom in the Eastern bloc. It also reiterated its opposition to Spain's entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which purportedly "would upset the military balance in Europe."

The party also said that the risk of a coup d'etat was not over for Spain, alluding to the abortive take-over of the Spanish parliament by rebel Civil Guards last February.

The Communist policy of cooperating with other more conservative political forces was upheld, and the party came out in favor of a centrist-socialist coalition that would rely on Communist Party support while excluding it from the government.

Some observers saw this alliance as crucial for Spain's continuing transition to democracy, and the Catholic newspaper YA saw a key role for Mr Carrillo in this. YA expressed the fear that the Mr Carrillo's fall from power would have endangered the policy of collaboration.

But several other papers maintained that Mr Carrillo's future as leader is dim. He has held the post for 21 years.

The party has lost 100,000 members since 1977, and the reformers believe that a liberalization of its structure would bring many back.

MITSOTAKIS ON VISIT, ATTENDS MAKARIOS MEMORIAL

Rolandhis Previews Visit

NC302046 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis has stated that Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis' official visit to Cyprus will constitute a significant Greek presence in Cyrpus during difficult times. In a statement to the ATHENS NEWS AGENCY on the occasion of Mitsotakis' visit to Cyprus tomorrow, Rolandhis added that the Greek foreign minister symbolically brings Greece with him and reminds us that the Cyprus problem is not only a Cypriot issue but an issue of all Hellenism.

It has been promised, Rolandhis' statement continues, that on the day Mitsotakis departs [from Cyprus], that is 5 August, the Turkish proposals, which have been awaited for many months, will be submitted at the negotiations table. I express the hope, Rolandhis added, that these proposals will be reasonable and positive, so that the dialogue can emerge from its quandry and a new era will dawn for all Cypriot inhabitants—Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

Finally, Rolandhis mentions that all possibilities will be discussed and examined with Mitsotakis. We are quite ready, he stresses, to extend a hand of friendship to the Turkish coinhabitants, provided we see them return the gesture sincerely and with the desire that we all cooperate for the creation of acommon prosperous country.

Mitsotakis' Arrival Statement

NC311932 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis arrived this evening in Cyprus on an official visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Rolandhis.

Speaking on arrival at Larnaca, Mitsotakis stressed that the meaning of his visit is to note through his presence in Cyprus—actually during a decisive moment—Greece's determination support for Cyprus. The people and the democratic Greek Government, he declared, support and will help with all their forces the struggle waged by Cypriot Hellenism. I want, Mitsotakis added, to say to all Greek Cypriots that your problem is our problem and your struggle our struggle. Then the Greek minister mentioned that the inter-Cypriot talks are entering a stage which perhaps may prove to be decisive. Thus far, he added, the dialogue has not produced results, because of the Turkish Cypriot side's position. Currently, however, a hope appears--according to official assurances--that proposals on the territorial aspect will be submitted that will allow the dialogue to enter a substantive phase.

Mitsotakis said he wants this to happen. However, he stressed that in case this doesn't happen, it will not be possible to perpetuate a dialogue without an object, and the responsibility for the failure will be borne by the Turkish side. Mitsotakis recalled that he came to Cyprus 4 years ago to attend Ethnarch Makarios' funeral and paid tribute to Makarios' memory and to the memory of the heroes and martyrs of the Cypriot struggles.

Welcoming Mitsotakis, Foreign Minister Rolandhis stressed that Mitsotakis' presence at this time stresses once more Greece's support for Cyprus, strengthens our positions and hardens our will to struggle courageously until our struggle is fully vindicated. Rolandhis said that Mitsotakis' visit is essentially the first official visit by a Greek foreign minister to Cyprus. Precisely the fact, he added that we are presently expecting new proposals by the Turkish Cypriots on the national issue gives special significance and importance to Mitsotakis' visit. Mitsotakis was also received by Greek Ambassador Zakharakis, Cypriot Ambassador in Athens Khatzimiltis and other officials.

Interview on Arrival

NC011002 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 1 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Interview with Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis on arrival in Cyprus 31 July]

[Text] Question: Mr Minister, can you tell us what you will discuss at the meeting you will attend?

Answer: As you know, we are in constant contact with the Cyprus Government on the course and prospects of the Cyprus issue. In a way, my visit is a reciprocal one to the many visits paid to Athens by President Kiprianou and Mr Rolandhis. Here we will do what we have done in Athens, that is, we will review the issues, we will exchange views and we will discuss the future course to be followed. These are the basic aims of the talks here in Cyprus.

Question: At a news conference a few days ago, Turkish Prime Minister Ulusu said that he did not play any role in the possible submittion of Turkish proposals. Owing to the fact that you have met with the Turkish foreign minister, what are your comments on this statement?

Answer: I did not know about this statement, nor can I confirm it. What I will say is that in all the meetings that I have had with my Turkish counterparts, I have always stressed the need to find a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus issue. When I say this, I mean a Cyprus that will be united, nonaligned and independent that can set is own course and in which all the people can live in harmony and happiness.

Question: Mr Minister, do you have any comments on the Turkish proposals leaked through the Turkish press?

Answer: I have no comments because I do not know if there are proposals, or rather, I know that there are no proposals yet. I hope that the proposals will be submitted on 12 August. They will not be delayed much longer. I cannot comment now on the proposals.

Kiprianou Condemns Protest Incidents

NC312022 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] During Mitsotakis' departure from Larnaca airport, certain persons demonstrated against him. Tonight president Kiprianou made the following statement:

I unreservedly condemn the incidents that occurred during Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis' arrival at Larnaca airport. The organizers of these incidents only damage Cyprus' national cause through such unacceptable activities. [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek at 0700 GMT on 1 August identifies protesters as "mainly EDEK members."

Meeting With Kiprianou

NC011302 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, who is on an official visit to Cyprus, this morning visited President Kiprianou at the Presidential Palace accompanied by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Greek Ambassador to Nicosia Zacharakis, Foreign Ministry Director General Pelayias and Cypriot Ambassador to Athens Khatzimiltis. Afterward, President Kiprianou had a private meeting with the Greek foreign minister.

A broad meeting then followed at the Presidential Palace on the Cyprus issue attended by President Kiprianou, Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. The Cypriot side was represented by: Mr Ioannidhis, the representative of the Greek Cypriot side at the intercommunal talks; his advisers at the talks Mr Triandafilidhis and Mrs Souliotou; the Foreign Ministry director general; and the Cypriot ambassador to Athens.

The Greek side was represented by: the Greek ambassador to Nicosia; the director of the Political Office of the Foreign Ministry; Ambassador Sekeris; Ambassador Serpos, who is an expert on Cyprus issues; Counselor Nezaritis; and the counselor to the Greek Embassy in Cyprus, Mr Sandis.

In a statement following the approximately 2-hour long meeting, President Kiprianou described the meeting as very useful from every aspect. Mr Kiprianou said that the Cyprus issue was discussed in view of the fact that, as has been promised, very soon the Turkish side will submit proposals on the territorial aspect of the issue. He added: At the meeting we exchanged views, information and assessments, and we reached certain conclusions regarding the further handling of the issue. The president remarked that since the Turkish proposals are not yet known, it is impossible to express views on them. President Kiprianou reiterated that the contacts with Mr Mitsotakis are within the context of the close cooperation between Greece and Cyprus. We are determined, he stressed, to safeguard this cooperation, because it is one of the necessary prerequisites for the success of the struggle of the Cypriot people for freedom and vindication.

Mr Mitsotakis confirmed what President Kiprianou said and stressed that the discussions were very friendly, sincere and useful and within the framework of the continuous contacts that exist around the handling of the national issue. The Greek minister said that the meeting dealt with a review and assessment of the Cyprus issue and that it reached certain conclusions on the tactics that should be followed when the yet unknown Turkish proposals are submitted. When the proposals are submitted, he added, the Cyprus Government will examine them and will make the necessary decisions.

Following the meeting at the Presidential Palace, Mr Mitsotakis visited the Foreign Ministry, where he met with Mr Rolandhis. Under the leadership of the two ministers, talks between the to delegations then followed.

Mr Mitsotakis is now attending a luncheon that Mr Kiprianou is giving in his honor at the Presidential Palace. This afternoon, Mr Mitsotakis will lay a wreath at the prison cemetery and at the military cemetery at Makedhonitisa. Later, Mr Mitsotakis will visit House Speaker Ladhas and will have private meetings with representatives of organizations, committees and personalities.

Kiprianou, Mitsotakis Luncheon Speeches

NC011856 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] President of the Republic Kiprianou has stated that the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem, on which the Turkish side is expected to submit proposals, constitutes one of the most serious aspects of the Cyprus problem and that this has considerable affect on the problem's solution. Addressing Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis during a luncheon that was given in Mitsotakis' honor, Kiprianou expressed the hope that the Turkish side will keep the promises it has given to various sides and will indeed submit constructive and substantive proposals, specifically on the territorial aspect.

The president said that regardless of the time that will be needed, our efforts will continue to the end, which is the guarantee of all necessary prerequisites for the survival of the country and the people and the restoration of their rights. In this difficult struggle, he added, we have Greece as our main support and the Cypriot people are grateful for Hellenism's support of their difficult struggle. After mentioning that the Cyprus problem is currently passing through a delicate and critical stage, which possibly may determine future developments, Kiprianou stressed that, for us here in Cyprus, it is a fact that all of Greece—the government, political world and the people—supports our difficult struggle for survival and freedom. He also said that Mitsotakis' visit to Cyprus testifies to Greece's intense interest in Cyprus' struggle for vandication and freedom.

In reply, Mitsotakis said that united and indivisible Greece wholeheartedly supports Cyprus Hellenism's struggle. We have, stressed Mitsotakis, placed the Cyprus issue on the front line of national priorities.

My visit to Cyprus, he added, has this precise purpose--to stress that currently, more than ever, we stand by you. Mitsotakis agreed with President Kiprianou's statement that the Cyprus issue is entering a critical, determinative and decisive stage. Currently, he continued, more than ever before, unity is needed, among Greeks, especially among Greeks in Cyprus, Greeks in Greece and Greeks everywhere. I hope, Mitsotakis said, that the Turks will keep their promises and will submit concrete and realistic proposals on the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem, something that is a prerequisite for breaking the dialogue's deadlock. If the dialogue fails, he said, then the responsibilities will be even heavier and the decisions that will be made perhaps more difficult. What I want to express as a hope and a need, Mitsotakis concluded, is that with Greece's support Cyprus should continue to walk decisively down the correct road, the only road that will lead to vindication.

The luncheon was attended by the president of the House of Representatives, members of the Council of Ministers, the Greek Cypriot side's representative at the intercommunal talks, the Greek ambassador in Nicosia and the Cypriot ambassador in Athens, members of Mitsotakis' entourage, the chief of the National Guard, the advisers to the talks, the deputy minister to the president's office, the director general of the Foreign Ministry, the chief of the police, the commander of the Greek Army contingent in Cyprus and other officials.

Tonight, Mitsotakis will meet with UN Secretary General Special Representative in Cyprus Gobbi at the house of Greek Ambassador to Cyprus Zakharakis. The meeting is taking place at Gobbi's request.

Rolandhis, Mitsotakis Dinner Speeches

NC020742 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0415 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Last night, Foreign Minister Rolandhis held a dinner reception in honor of Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis.

Speaking during the dinner, Mr Rolandhis said that Mr Mitsotakis' official visit to Cyprus continues a tradition of 3 and 1/2 years of Greece-Cyprus ties and that Cyprus has been enlightened with the Greek spirit and civilization for centuries. The Cypriot people, Mr Rolandhis said, receive and greet Mr Mitsotakis and isolate those sacrilegious people who have tried to strike at them and their national cause who form a sad and a very small minority. Mr Rolandhis praised the Greek support and promotion of the Cyprus issue by the Greek Government and by Mr Mitsotakis as the first issue in Greek foreign policy. He also referred to the crucial days that we are going through and expressed the hope that the Turkish Cypriots will cooperate for the creation of a joint, independent and sovereign fatherland for Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

In reply, Mr Mitsotakis said that his arrival in Cyprus stressed once again Greece's support, which will continue until the Cypriot people's vindication. He again reassured that the Cyprus issue is the first issue in Greece's foreign policy. Mr Mitsotakis also referred to the latest developments in the Cyprus issue and said that Greece and Cyprus will jointly face the coming developments of the next few days and weeks. The Greek foreign minister expressed hope for the vindication of the Cypriot people's struggle and stressed that the whole of Greece will always be at Cyprus' side.

Present at the dinner were the House president, members of the Council of Ministers, the Greek Cypriot interlocutor, the Greek ambassador to Nicosia and Mitsotakis' entourage, other member of the diplomatic corps, the president and members of the Supreme Court, party representatives and other officials.

Mitsotakis Speech at Memorial

NC021432 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0820 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Speech by Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis at a memorial service for former President of Cyprus and Archbishop Makarios at Kykkos Monastery on 2 August--live]

[Excerpts] I feel profound emotion at this devout gathering here in the Monastry of Kykkos where all of us have gathered like a family, brothers from Cyprus and brothers from Greece, to remember a great person and pay a minimum tribute to the memory of the unforgettable Makarios 4 years after his death. Four years have already passed from the moment these imposing mountains, the cradle and tomb of Makarious, embraced his body.

Like every year, this year too we have gathered again, I as the representative of the Greek state, to commemorate the memorial service of the always remembered Makarios. However, the best memorial service is to respect his memory, respect the heritage he has bequeathed. Today, I, a humble worshipper at his tomb, have come here to honor his memory and to be able to assure the Cyprus people, as I did when I first arrived at Larnaca airport, that all Greek people and their democratic government are supporting their struggle. Your struggle is our own struggle and your problem is our own problem. Hellenism and official Greece will not ignore the debt they have toward the Greek Cypriot people, and for this reason the help we are determined to give will be constant, great, without calculations and reservations. [applause]

Your beatitude, we shall support your course without reservation. I would also like to add that it is certain that after Makarios died he left behind him a great gap. I would say in fact that he died by tragic coincidence at the moment when he was needed more than ever. It is not enough to say that we follow his advice. In order to be able to fill the great gap that he has left, we need true unity, both in Cyprus and in the broader field of Hellenism, because all of us are one thing, unity with Greece and unity with Greeks living abroad. [applause]

Unity cannot be an empty word, it should have substance and content. Within the framework of the free Cyprus Republic, through the legal procedures and through a democratic dialogue which thank God is taking place in Cyprus which currently is an exceptionally democratic state, decisions should be made for handling the Cyprus problem because distance should not be an issue when it concerns goals, and on its part the Greek Government is ready to give its opinion and support, something we have never evaded and will not evade in the future.

Your beatitude, at this moment I want to assure you that Cyprus may trust Greece. We shall never abandon you unaided, and we shall never forget to discharge our duty toward the Greek Cypriots. [applause] At this formal moment, I consider it my duty to make this declaration clearly and categorically. We feel this to be our obligation toward Greek Cypriots, and feel this as our obligation to the memory of the unforgettable Makarios.

Kiprianou Speech at Memorial

NC021410 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0800 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Speech by President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou at a memorial service for former President of Cyprus and Archbishop Makarios at the Kykkos Monastery on 2 August--live]

[Excerpts] This year too we have gathered under this church's sacred cupola to pay tribute to the great leader we lost 4 years ago. We have gathered again this year to honor his memory and to be re-christened in the springs of his teachings and example. We have gathered here today not to remember him, because we always remember him, but to honor his memory.

After a short stay in exile, Makarios returned to Cyprus at the head of his people to continue the struggle for an honest solution of the Cyprus problem that would restore freedom, protect democracy and restore the people's rights. On returning, Makarios found 40 percent of Cyprus under foreign occupation; he found one-third of our population to be refugees, thousands of missing persons and thousands of people in enclaves; and he found destruction. But through superhuman efforts and careful planning he tried to create from the debris that which we currently see in Cyprus' free areas. At the same time, he continued the struggle for an honest solution of the Cyprus problem. Makarios advanced, and he made various decisions. Among the various decisions on which he supported his policy were included the UN resolutions, which most certainly even today are the basis of our policy, which now also includes the summit agreements, the one Makarios held and the other of 19 May 1979.

Within this framework, which has all the elements of an honest solution, we are all asked to work honestly, consistently and responsibility, because when the country is passing through such critical moments there should not be division and conflicting aims and goals. There may be differing views regarding the manner in which the issue should be handled and there may be differing views regarding tactics, but these things existed even when Makarios was alive. However, the same goals and the same aims always existed then and now, as well as the same orientations. We have not departed even one iota from those goals. Thinking about how to implement Makarios' policy is the best possible and most effective way, a policy we are handling and continuing responsibly.

Most certainly consensus and unity are needed, and most certainly everyone should place the national interest above partisan or other criteria in a democracy that is operative in practice, something of which we are proud. There may be differences of viewpoint on all issues and there may be recriminations, disagreements and differences, but on the national issue concensus is needed. One more thing, the national issue should not be the object of any form of exploitation. Nor does anyone have the right to toy with the people's pain, but only to try to struggle for the people's vindication. We are struggling honestly and with full cognizance of our responsibilities, people and leadership, in an effort to guarantee those things which Makarios dreamed of and made his goal. It will be the best memorial service we can offer him if today, here at his cenotaph and later at Throni, we reiterate the promise that, regardless of the difficulties we may pass through, his goals are our goals and his aims our aims, and we shall continue his struggle to its vindication, until freedom is achieved and Cyprus has attained those things it is entitled to, which all the people of the world, all free states are entitled to.

I would like to add something else, too. It is not enough to make certain ascertainments concerning some of our weaknesses. Everyone, from his position and with the means at his command, should try to remedy these weaknesses. It is not enough to make ascertainments; what is needed is to really contribute to the strengthening of our internal front and never allow the recurrence of those conditions that preceded the creation of the situation of 1974. I categorically declare that the state is quite ready and determined to strike anyone who attempts to disturb democracy, whose vigilant guardian and great banner bearer Makarios was.

In my opinion, at this period we are passing through a critical stage of determinative significance for future developments. I sincerely believe that the dialogue has been correctly conducted and is still being correctly conducted, and that we should correctly exhaust it to see if there are margins for an honest solution of the Cyprus problem. Of course, if there are none, then most certainly we shall not continue with a sterile dialogue, that is, play Turkey's game. However, what I want once again to declare is that, regardless of the procedure that is being followed, the goal remains the same--an honest solution.

A partitionist solution cannot be an honest solution. A partitionist solution cannot be a viable solution. Everyone wants and is shouting for a viable solution. Yes, a viable solution, but in order for a solution to be viable, in addition to all other things, it must guarantee the state's unity, and guaranteeing the state's unity means there should not be borders, there should not be partition, and there should be no confederation or anything else that would divide the state and the people in two. We accepted federation and we want a true federation that will function with the rights of all citizens without exception protected. There may exist developments of a determinative form in the next few days, and for this reason, I responsibly ask all to ponder their responsibilities and watch the developments prudently without resort to demagogy and defeatism because demagogy, defeatism and surrender are the worst advisers of a people who are struggling for their freedom. This is one of the great teachings of the always remembered Ethnarch Makarios.

TA NEA CRITICIZES ROLANDHIS' APPROACHES TO HAIG

NC311405 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 31 Jul 81 p 5

[From the "Positions" Column: "The Letter to Haig"]

[Text] Finally the government has accepted: Foreign Minister Rolandhis has asked his U.S. counterpart Haig that "the United States exert its influence for the success of the efforts that are being made for a just solution of the Cyprus problem."

It has been some time since various circles from the government and the president's party began to orientate themselves toward what Democratic Rally [DISI] has made--and still makes the mainstay of its policy.

Of course, if there is anyone who can solve the Cyprus issue it is the West--obviously with the United States at the head. There is no doubt whatsoever that the United States can do a lot....it has already done enough in the past. It is also greatly responsible for today's tragedy. The people remember--despite the fact that some officials pretend they forgot. It is therefore, not necessary to reiterate that even since 1964, their imperialist policy has pursued the partitioning of this country....

Therefore, the United States "can", but what is their goal? A solution contrary to the interests of the Cypriot people, a solution adapted to the need of its own strategy in the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East. And the "needs" of the imperialist strategy are in no way identical with those of the Cypriot people because, simply, they aim at their subjugation.

Our people (Greeks and Turks) want a unitary, independent, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus, a Cyprus free from foreign dependency, a Cyprus for its people and democracy. What does the United States want our country for? It wants it subjugated to the West, to U.S. and NATO strategies, and as a springboard for imperialist aggressiveness against the Middle East people and the national liberation movement of the area, as an espionage center and as a stand from which to control the oilproducing countries.

Thus, Rolandhis' "invitation" to Haig for a "more active involvement in the Cyprus issue"--even though the government brings up the excuse for a just solution--unavoidably means two things:

--Either the government is not in a position to evaluate the goals of the U.S. policy;
--or knowingly it agrees with this policy's goals...

Rolandhis' "invitation" to Haig to "exert U.S. influence" involves dangers to the Cyprus issue. Because, if at this moment Rolandhis can maintain that "he asked him to exert pressure on Turkey," tomorrow it will be the Cyrpus Government's turn to sustain pressures. This country has bitter experiences from U.S. interventions, "mediations" and "arbitration" as well as envoys....

However, there is another side to the coin. The foreign minister said that "he acted on the basis of decisions adopted during the Athens conference." Where are the Cypriot politicians, political forces and parties? Have they been erased? What then is the use of a National Council and its sessions? Is it for a posteriori "briefing"

EDEK Statement

NC011156 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 1 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt] With regard to Rolandhis' letter to Haig, the press office of the socialist party EDEK in a statement says that the initial effort to conceal the action and the attempts by the National Council to hide the fact and the secrecy of the political leadership increases the questions and the people's concern over the government's policy and ineptness.

The text of the socialist party EDEK's statement reads as follows:

"First the Cyprus Government pretended being ignorant and then it confessed that it wrote to the U.S. secretary of state to ask for his intervention in the Cyprus issue.

"The government says that it asked Mr Haig to exert pressure on Turkey. Why did it then pretend, at first, that it was ignorant of the fact? And why did it make this move to the United States only? Why did it not also ask the Soviet Union, the European countries or the nonaligned countries, to which Cyprus belongs?

"When today the government ignores these countries and by choice asks the United States only to exert pressure on Turkey, how will it ask tomorrow for their support at the United Nations? Perhaps it has decided not to go again to the United Nations. Does the internationalization of the Cyprus issue end at the United States?

"With whatever good intentions it may have had, the Cyprus Government's action cannot be characterized as anything but scandalous and damaging. The initial effort to conceal the action raises many questions. But the continued attempts by the National Council to hide the facts and the secrecy of the political leadership increases the questions and the people's concern over the government's policy and inability."

CAGATAY ON PRESENTING CABINET LIST FOR NORTH

TA310922 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] National Unity Party [NUP] leader and Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay has said that the government list will be submitted to the assembly after the holiday. The NUP Council met last night and discussed the formation of a new government. It granted Cagatay complete authority to form a minority government if necessary. Speaking after the meeting, Cagatay said the NUP will definitely form the government and that activities on the issue are continuing uninterruptedly. He said: We are in search of a government model which will best answer the current expectations of the community.

CONTINUATION OF NEW DEMOCRACY PROGRAM STATEMENT

Part Two

NC311845 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 21 Jul 81 p 8

[Part two of New Democracy government program to be implemented in the next 4 years--passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] 2. SMALL-MEDIUM ENTERPRISES--CRAFTSMANSHIP

The New Democracy government has always recognized and continues to single out the particular importance of small- and medium-sized enterprises and self-employed people. The development of this significant and vital section of our country's economy, which employs about 400,000 people (in units employing up to 50 persons) of whom about 170,000 persons are self-employed, will be assisted because its existence constitutes the best guarantee for free economy.

The New Democracy efforts will tend to create a comfortable "environment" in which the small- and medium-sized enterprises will be able to exist, "live" and--if they desire--grow. In order to accomplish all this, the government plans, among other things, to abolish red-tape formalities such as most of (almost all) the licenses issued by the Ministry of Industry as well as the well-known commissions for craftsmanship loans.

At the same time, plans have been prepared for a special organization to grant loans to craftsmen and for new, important incentives (taxation, and so forth) for the amalgamation of small- and medium-sized enterprises. It is better, however, to see in detail what has been and will be done so that the small- and medium-sized enterprises may prosper and play a leading role--the role they deserve--in the efforts for economic development.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

In the 6-year period that has elapsed:

--The 1421/66 decision of the monetary committee was amended and there was an improvement in the terms, prerequisites and amounts for the financing of craftsmanship. Specifically:
--The total amount of financing increased from 12 to 40 million drachmas, of which 30 million were from the "special fund" and 10 million from bank reserves.

--Greek state guarantees for loans to craftsmen were established as follows:

--For up to 1 million drachmas, 100 percent guarantee.
--For up to 2 million drachmas, 80 percent guarantee.
--For up to 30 million drachmas, 60 percent guarantee.

Also, for the amount up to 10 million drachmas there is a Greek state guarantee without the need for collateral or other security.

--The direct granting of loans from banks to the craftsmen increased from 600,000 to 3 million drachmas without the mediation of the committee for credits to craftsmen.
--The list of craftsmen entitled to be financed was completed with a considerable number of new activities in their trade.
--The Greek state guarantee for inventors increased by 100 percent, from 1 to 2 million drachmas.

It is worth noting that almost nowhere else is the financing of small- and medium-sized businesses covered by such state guarantees.

--The financing of individuals was established for the construction or rearrangement of multistory craftsmanship buildings for the sole purpose of installing craftsmanship units.
--A huge craftsmanship program began which includes the construction of standardized craftsmanship buildings within the industrial areas of the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank [ETVA] as well as the distribution of small building sites from 1 to 8 donums for the self-housing of craftsmen.

The establishment and expansion of the joint venture institution was pursued. Two joint venture companies, composed of 40 businesses for readymade clothes and 14 businesses for knitwear, have already been established and are operating with ETVA capital.

--Craftsmanship and artisan products are advertised in both domestic and foreign publications at state expense and with the initiative of the Ministry of Industry and EOMMEX [expansion of acronym unavailable].

--Through EOMMEX, lectures and seminars are held during gatherings at chambers of industry for the vocational education and briefing of craftsmen.
--The first four schools for alternate training were established.
--The development laws 289/76, 849/79 and 1116/81 also apply to small businesses.
--The expediency licences [adhies skopimotitos] have also been abolished for the small business units.
--The free importation of second-hand machinery was established.

GOALS--AIMS

New Democracy believes that the small- and medium-sized enterprises--either as a nursery of future industry or a satellite of present industry--constitute the best guarantee in safeguarding free economy and developing the inventiveness of the Greeks.

For these reasons, New Democracy will help the establishment of development of small- and medium-sized businesses in all sectors. New Democracy's primary care will be to considerably simplify and facilitate the establishment of new businesses, reduce their cost and increase their competitive power as much as possible.

More specifically, New Democracy will implement the following measures:

--It will considerably simplify procedures and reduce the taxation burdens imposed on mergers, integrations, and so forth.
--It will further strengthen the institution of branch exhibitions for the distinction of products by small- and medium-sized businesses. It will establish exhibition centers and help in activities that aim at advertising their products.
--Various identical or related small- and medium-sized businesses will be strengthened through taxation and financing incentives in order to form joint ventures for the supply of raw materials and organization of their exporting endeavors or their organization into vertical trusts.
--EOMMEX will be strengthened so that it may offer more effective help.
--The strengthening of the institution of craftsmanship centers and the development of craftsmanship areas will continue.
--Almost all licences of the Ministry of Industry will be abolished.
--The institution of leasing will develop and thus allow newly-established businesses or those with weak capital reserves to acquire equipment on a long-term leasing without binding a considerable part of their capital.
--Financing through the banking system will be speeded up and procedures will be simplified.
--The commissions for loans to craftsmen will be abolished.
--A special organization for the financing of craftsmanship will be established.

Part Three

NC312100 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 22 Jul 81 p 5

[Part three of New Democracy government program to be implemented in the next 4 years--passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

3. SECTORS: LABOR-FISCAL-HOUSING

A. LABOR

The New Democracy program that has been prepared for the period immediately facing us aims at the further raising of the standard of living and improvement of working conditions of Greek workers. It is a program that is absolutely realistic with clear measures that have already been specified for its implementation.

The basic aims and goals of the policy in the labor sector for the coming period are:

1. The guarantee of full employment to workers in a way that will enable employment to be compatible with the qualifications and expectations of the worker.
2. Expansion of workers' participation in the decisionmaking process.
3. Increase in true income.
4. Creation of more comfortable working conditions.

Specifically, the full employment of the labor potential will be guaranteed at the level of the economy as a whole and in every geographic region and every branch of the economy. However, at the same time, measures have been envisaged so that full employment will not mean merely any employment for the worker, but employment that will be compatible with the workers' qualifications and expectations. Thus, first, the graduates of higher and senior educational institutes will find employment compatible with their qualifications and, second, those people who lose their jobs, after many years of work, because of decline in a branch of work, after suitable training will be able to find another dignified position in a more dynamic branch of work.

The expansion of the workers' participation in decisions that concern them will take place both in the public (decisions made by the state) and the private sector (decisions to be made by the businesses which employ them, that is, workers in an industry will participate in the decisionmaking process of that industry on issues that concern them).

Regarding the increase of true income and after negotiations with the workers, a system will be found that will guarantee the purchasing power of salaries and wages. The emoluments of all workers will increase in accordance with the rate of increase of productivity and true national income while, at the same time, the redistribution of the national income will operate in favor of the economically poorer classes.

Finally, working conditions will be created that will guarantee not only the safe performance of work but also employment in a modern, comfortable and pleasant environment.

For the implementation of these aims, which will elevate workers, New Democracy has prepared a short-term program with specific and detailed measures. For the 1982-84 period, New Democracy undertakes the commitment toward the Greek people to seek the implementation of the following basic measures:

--Reduction of weekly working hours from 42 to 40 within the next 2 years.
--The further increase of the minimum annual leave days taken by workers for rest and vacation so that gradually we should reach the EEC countries' level.
--Revision of laws on collective labor agreements on the basis of the practice followed by EEC countries.
--Exemption from taxation of business profits that are distributed (through a vote) in the form of shares to employees with the owner's name inscribed.

--Legal protection for the bilateral committees of health and security in large enterprises.
--Introduction of the institution of safety experts and working doctors in large enterprises.
--Extension of the period for the payment of unemployment benefits and further increase of the relevant benefit.
--Possibility for the payment of unemployment benefits to the employer in case it is ascertained that the business provides seasonal work or that it is facing economic difficulties on the condition that it will continue the full employment of workers.
--The organizing of professional training programs in laboratories and applied practice in businesses for young people of 15-25 with theoretical education.
--The granting of systematic services for professional orientation especially to students in the last two classes of secondary schools.

This is not the end of the measures. There are many more as there were many and significant achievements in the labor sector from 1975 to 1980 by the New Democracy governments.

The following can be mentioned as examples:

--Constitutional protection of both the right to work and the right to strike.
--A significant true increase in emoluments, like the trebling of monthly emoluments of employees in industries, the increase by 350 percent of weekly emoluments for workers, the granting of benefits, the increase of the maximum amount of compensation in the case of dismissal of civil servants and so forth.
--Reduction of the working period from 48 to 42 hours weekly.
--Introduction of the 5-day working week in the civil service, banks, most utilities, insurance companies, oil businesses, communications, hospitals and generally in many branches of industry.
--Increase in the days of annual leave for workers and those employed in small businesses with a parallel extension of leave benefits to cover new categories of workers.
--An improvement in the position of the working woman through the equalization of emoluments and so forth.
--Strengthening of the family (increase of more than 400 percent of family benefits and so forth).
--Extension of unemployment insurance to young people over 15 years and to people over 65.

The table of achievements does not end here, since there are still the special measures for working young people who continue their studies, for newly married people and so many others.

B. FISCAL POLICY

Tax ememptions, reduction in the tax scale, simplification of tax control and procedures, further curtailment of tax evasion, introduction of social care for the deserving, incentives for the acquisition of professional premises are, among other things, the basic measures new democracy will take in its effort to:

--Restore even greater tax justice.
--Modernize our tax system.

Specifically, policy in the tax sector aims, as in the past, not at increasing by all means public revenue but at promoting the country's economic development. Taxation will be used as incentive for work and increased productivity. The extent and distribution of tax burdens will be such that tax obligations will not discourage an individual's tendency for work and the undertaking of entrepreneurial activity or deduct the greater part of increased productivity by workers and businesses. At the same time, the effort for the simplification of our tax system will continue so that disputes may be avoided, an atmosphere of cooperation and sincerity be created among the citizens and the state and the harassment of taxpayers and tax services be avoided.

The specific measures which the New Democracy government will take for the implementation of these goals are as follows:

--Even greater reduction of taxes on low and medium incomes and especially on salaried people, pensioners, workers, farmers and small- and medium-sized businesses.

--Enactment of a special social fund for the payment of special aid by the state to certain categories of deserving citizens.
--Exemption from income tax, to a certain extent, of pensioners' pensions from ancillary funds.
--Increase of the tax exempt sum saved by living in one's own house and of the tax exempt sum earned by renting one's own house.
--Further reduction of inheritance and donation taxes, especially in the case of close relatives, and increase of the tax exempt sums for farmers inheriting agricultural property.
--Exemption from the property transfer tax of the first professional premises to be purchased according to the model for the purchase of the first home.
--Simplification of tax controls on small businesses and automation of the system for calculating taxes. Systematization and extension of tax controls on large businesses.
--Introduction of the value-added tax and abolition of numerous indirect taxes (turnover tax, revenue stamps for invoices, salaries and wages tax, industrial and small business' tax and so forth).
--Perfection of the Ministry of Economic's machine accounting to provide an opportunity for the immediate checking of the information given by taxpayers to further restrict tax evasion.
--Gradual implementation of the general accounting plan in businesses for the effective curbing of tax evasion.
--Completion of the codification of laws on all tax objects--something that has already begun--so that the briefing of citizens can be made more effective.
--The granting of the right to businesses to readjust the value of their immovable properties at a very low tax burden so that the capital of businesses can reflect reality and their relation to foreign capital be improved.

It should be mentioned that the fiscal policy of the years 1975-80 is characterized by the implementation of significant tax reforms. The New Democracy governments, with decisions decisions they made:

--Increased the sums taxpayers deduct from their taxable income for themselves, their wives and other dependents from 100 to 400 percent. At the same time they expanded by 20 percent all income tax brackets.

--Trebled the untaxable amount that is deducted from salaries and pensions (from 40,000 to 125,000 drachmas). Salaried people and pensioners living in border areas have been granted additional exemptions up to the sum of 100,000 drachmas and thus the total untaxable amount in these cases has risen to 225,000 drachmas.

--increased the untaxable amount for independent professions from 12,500 to 35,000 drachmas.

--The untaxable amount of the presumptive income from living in one's own house has been raised to 60,000 drachmas from the 36,000 it was for everybody while at the same time a law has been passed providing for increasing the amount by 12,000 drachmas for every dependent.

--The purchase of a first home by any married person has been exempted from the property transfer tax up to the sum of 1.5 million drachmas with an additional amount of 500,000 drachmas for every dependent child and by 10 percent if the home is within the boundaries of the Attiki and Thessaloniki nomes [districts].

--Increased by 150 percent untaxable amounts on inheritance, donation and dowry taxes and reformed the tax scale to significantly reduce the teax burden.

--Furthermore, the untaxable amount of gross income from agricultural businesses has been increased sevenfold, from 140,000 to 1 million drachmas.

--At the same time the exemption of agricultural cooperatives' profits from income tax, which during the dictatorship has been abolished, has been restored (with retroactive validity from 1972).

--Agricultural and stock breeding properties up to 40 donums with a value of 75,000 drachmas per donum have been exempted from inheritance, donation and dowry taxes, provided each donum's value does not exceed 200,000 drachmas.

A similar exemption was enacted for the transfer tax. At the same time, untaxable amounts for inheritances, donations and dowries valid for the other categories of taxpayers mentioned above have been doubled.

--Agricultural implements imported or produced locally have been exempted from customs duties, revenue stamps, turnover taxes and other taxes, and contributions to the farm insurance organization for exported unprocessed agricultural produce have been abolished.

--Special care has been taken to reduce the tax burden on families. Specifically: A) for people married for the first time, taxes for the year when the wedding took place have been reduced by 10,000 drachmas for the husband and by 10,000 drachmas for the wife. B) for people who have a child, taxes have been reduced by 10,000 drachmas for the year of the child's birth. A sum of up to 36,000 drachmas is deducted from a working mother's income (received from her work) for her first underage child up to the age of 6, and 6,000 drachmas are deducted for every additional child.

--With laws aiming at development, strong incentives were given (interest free loans, subsidies to investments, tax-free deductions from profits and so forth) for investments in the country's provinces and especially in border and island areas.

--Finally, various objective criteria were enacted to limit tax evasion in direct taxation and checks over the movement of produce was generalized to control and curtail tax evasion in indirect taxation.

C. HOUSING

In the 1975-1980 period, more than 900,000 new homes were constructed. In the same period, a significant improvement was noted in the quality of housing and the quality of life. This significant task will be promoted even more in the coming period through the implementation of the new housing policy of New Democracy. The aims of New Democracy's housing policy are:

A. The expansion of programs for social housing (workers' and people's homes) and agricultural housing.
B. The liberalization of the system of housing loans and the further improvement of their distribution by zones.
C. The quick promotion of the institution of housing regions and active town planning.
D. The compression of the cost of construction of houses.
E. The improvement of the quality of houses and of the housing environment.

The principal direction of the housing policy is the housing of all people in acceptable conditions as soon as possible.

In our country the percentage of privately-owned homes is very high and it is forseen that this percentage will increase even more in the coming years. At the same time, however, a great demand exists for rented homes in various areas of the country and such construction is developing at a fast pace in order to fill the housing needs of the mobile labor potential. For this reason, special housing agents (public enterprise for town planning, housing and shelter; National Land Bank of Greece; NEPOL [term unknown] Greek housing organization and so forth) in cooperation with municipalities and communities will construct complexes for rental apartments in various developing areas of teh country. These apartments will be rented to workers at rents that will be compatible with their incomes.

In addition to these measures, through the liberalization of the banking system, housing credit will be generalized and will be exercised by all banks. The first step will be taken by the investment banks and not only by the special housing agents. In order to promote the generalization of housing credit, the institution of building loan associations will be strengthened, special property shares will be issued and mutual fund companies investing in land will be formed.

The liberalization of the banking system also means that the organized builders of homes will be able to receive financing from banks on strictly banking criteria. This will have significant favorable consequences both on the progress of work for the construction of homes and on the cost of the construction.

The system of differentiated conditions for housing loans according to the region, which was implemented in 1981, will be consolidated as an institution, of course, with the prospect of new improvements that will be considered necessary. Also, the higher limits per beneficiary for financing new couples to acquire homes in housing areas and in zones of organized housing will be consolidated.

Within the framework of the more general town planning policy, the basic aim of the housing policy will be the establishment in a short period of more housing areas and housing units of organized building so that at the end of the next 5 years at least 50 percent of new homes will be built within this framework. A similar policy will come into effect for the second (summer) home, not only for the benefit of Athens and Thessaloniki inhabitants but for the benefit of the inhabitants of large provincial towns in the country. Some homes in these housing units will be given to beneficiaries of social housing at controlled selling prices.

This complex of measures for a housing policy together with other parallel measures of an administrative, organizational and fiscal nature, like the coordination of the activities of all responsible agents, the simplification of procedures for the issuance of licences, the great participation of agents of local self-government in the decision-making process and the implementation of the measures, will create the new modern housing environment.

CLOSING STATEMENT FOR PASOK POLICY DECLARATION

NC021558 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 1 Aug 81 p 21

[Message by PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou at the end of the publication of the PASOK policy declaration: "The People Will Implement the Change"]

[Text] "With a feeling of responsibility we presented the framework of our government program, a democratic proposal of PASOK power, to the people so that they themselves may implement the change. After all, our entire program looks forward to this possibility.

"This program is solidly bound with the struggles of the past, current conditions and future prospects. It expresses the people's faith in the change and their decision to wage the battle for national independence, democracy, and socialism and to win.

"In the coming elections, the people will give an overwhelming victory to PASOK. With an independent PASOK in government, the people will be omnipotent in power.

"With the participation of all the people and a pannational effort, we shall begin the long-term course, the peaceful and democratic road which leads to social liberation and the ability to build:

"A Greece where decisions will be made by its people themselves without foreign dependence, influences and interventions; a just society where man's exploitation by man and man's alienation from the product of his toil will cease--a man who will be intellectually and culturally complete and who will develop constructively his initiatives in a truly free society without anxiety and oppression.

"With this vision in mind and with their inexhaustible forces, the people themselves will implement the change."

MINISTRY STATEMENT LAUDS HELSINKI FINAL ACT

TA010930 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] In a written statement to mark the sixth anniversary of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe signed in Helsinki, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said that this constituted a fundamental document for the realization of detente.

The statement goes on to say that though the Helsinki Final Act was not able to eliminate the basic differences of view between the East and West, it contributed to the solution of existing problems. Recalling that difficulties have been faced in the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act since it was signed in 1975, the statement adds that the signatories of the act should be loyal to the principles stipulated in it during the conduct of their foreign relations, but they have not always been so.

The statement concludes by saying that Turkey attaches equal importance to all the provisions of the Final Act and assesses the detente process as being a whole. The statement expresses the hope that the Helsinki Final Act will be a guide for the future not only in the relations between the East and West but in all international relations.

ULUSU RETURNS FROM LONDON, CITES TALKS

TA311702 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, who was in London to participate in the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer, returned home today. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Prime Minister Ulusu said, that during his visit to London, he had the occasion to meet with numerous foreign officials. He added that issues of common interest to both countries and the Cyprus problem were discussed during his talks with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. Recalling that he also briefed at the House of Commons members of the Turkish-British Friendship Association, Ulusu said that the British administration--and particularly the British Government--has a very understanding attitude toward Turkey's problems. This stand was expressed at various occasions, Ulusu added.

Ulusu said that bilateral issues as well as the Middle East problem were discussed in his talks with Jordan's Prince Hasan. He concluded by saying that his talks with the Italian prime minister and Greek Prime Minister Rallis were conducted in a very constructive atmosphere.

SPOKESMAN REPORTS MEDICAL AID REACHES LEBANON

TA311540 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Ankara, 31 Jul (AA)--Ten million Turkish liras worth of medical supplies sent by Turkey for victims of Israeli air raids on Lebanon have reached Beirut, Foreign Ministry spokesman Amb Oktay Iscen said.

Turkey has also earmarked 150 beds in Ankara hospitals for possible treatment of any women, children or aged persons injured in the Israeli attacks, but no patients have yet been sent from Beirut, Iscen added.

FINANCE MINISTER ERDEM CONFIRMS NEW LOANS

TA311659 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Finance Minister Kaya Erdem said that a $125 million loan has been received from foreign trade banks on the basis of the IMF loans due to be released in September and October. In a written statement in Ankara today, Erdem said that an additional loan of $75 million will be received next week from the same sources.

The statement adds that a loan of $100 million being granted by a group of 10 Arabian trade banks—including banks which will grant a loan to Turkey for the first time—will be received at the beginning of next week in accordance with an agreement signed between the Turkish Central bank and these banks. The statement concludes that as a result of these loans, the Central Bank will expedite the transfer of foreign exchange transfers to foreign banks and will try to implement them on a daily basis.

APPEALS COURT REFERS DISK TRIAL TO LABOR COURT

TA310930 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] The Supreme Court of Appeals has decided that the trial in connection with the closing down of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK[will be referred to the Labor Court. The Supreme Court of Appeals has annuled the decision to refer the trial to the Martial Law Command Court and has decided to refer it to the Labor Court. This decision has been termed as positive. On the other hand, the facts that Military Prosecutor Suleyman Takkeci has leaked to the press a concocted indictment concerning DISK and that such an indictment does not actually exist have caused much reaction. Reactions to unfounded accusations against DISK also have increased.

GUNAYDIN ON NORTH CYPRUS POLITICAL SITUATION

NC010747 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 29 Jul 81 pp 4, 12

[Resat Akar report from Nicosia]

[Text] It is now clear that the National Unity Party [NUP] founded by Rauf Denktas, will not be able to form a government. Nejat Konuk, leader of the Democratic People's Party [DPP], which holds the key to the formation of a government, held a news conference in Nicosia at which he stated that his party does not want ministries to agree to a coalition with the NUP. He said that the DPP has only asked for assurances on some issues. He added that his party will not agree to a coalition because no agreement has been reached on these demands. Upon this, NUP leader Mustafa Cagatay is expected to report his inability to form a government [to the TFSC president]. The other alternative is the formation of a coalition government by the Communal Liberation Party [CLP] which holds 13 seats, with the Republican Turkish Party [RTP], which is extreme leftist and has 6 seats, and the Democratic People's Party, which has only 2 seats in the legislative assembly. Political circles say that a minority government cannot last long and that the failure to form a government a month after the elections is a bitter development. These cricles believe the DPP should make a definite decision to forestall a government crisis.

AUTHORITIES CITE APPREHENSION OF LEFTIST MILITANTS

TA011430 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1410 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Adana, 1 Aug (AA)--Eighteen militants of an illegal leftist organization were apprehended in southeastern Anatolian Provinces recently for killing a policeman in 1980, hiding culprits and distributing political leaflets, martial law authorities announced today.

CP Members in Istanbul

TA311859 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Summary] The Istanbul Security Directorate has announced that 10 members of the illegal Turkish Communist Party Marxist-Leninist [TKP-ML] organization have been apprehended in Istanbul. The apprehended suspects are members of the temporary coordination committee of the organization. The militants were involved in various cases of murders, woundings, armed clashes and robberies.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

Vol VII No 149

4 August 1981

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ARRESTED PLO MEMBERS EXPELLED FROM COUNTRY

Apprehended at Airport

AU311653 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Tomorrow's KURIER carries the headline "Armed PLO Detachment Apprehended at Vienna's Airport; Five Submachineguns and Six Handgrenades in Luggage" KURIER says Austrian security officers have struck at Schwechat Airport. Last Wednesday they arrested a PLO team coming from Beirut. An entire arsenal of weapons, handgrenades, submachineguns in pieces and ammunition were found in the luggage of the two men. Seized were 1 submachine gun, 4 assault rifles, 19 magazines with 525 rounds of ammunition, 6 fragmentation grenades and 6 detonators. The men carried South Yemeni and Iraqi passports. They were handed over to the court.

Details of Arrest

AU311924 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The terrorists had come to Vienna aboard an Austrian Airlines plane from Damascus via Beirut. They carried an entire arsenal in their luggage: Czechoslovak Scorpion submachineguns, four Soviet Kalishnikov assault rifles, 500 rounds of ammunition and six fragmentation-type handgrenades. A few minutes ago Interior Minister Erwin Lanc confirmed to us by phone that the two arrested Arabs worked for the Abu Nidal group. Even though they enjoyed a certain legitimacy through the PLO representative in Vienna, Ghazi Husayn, they looked suspicious to the Austrian authorities. In general passengers coming from Arab states are now being checked particularly strictly by Austrian authorities. The two arrested persons are being interrogated. It still is uncertain whether they were really planning an attack on the Austrian chancellor or also against Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, who plans to come to Austria on 10 August.

To Be Met by Husayn

AU030714 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0506 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] After the detention of two Arabs at Schwechat Airport last week, Interior Minister Lanc has demanded that Vienna PLO representative Ghazi Husayn be recalled. Husayn had gone to the airport to meet the two Arabs, who carried numerous arms and who possibly planned an attempt against Chancellor Kreisky or Egyptian President as-Sadat--who will come to Austria soon. He had introduced one of these two men on an earlier occasion to Austrian authorities as a "Palestinian contact man."

Lanc believes the two terrorists belong to the Abu Nidal group, which has claimed responsibility for the assassination of Vienna city councilman Heinz Nittel. Thus there would be plenty one could ask Ghazi Husayn about, but he refused an interview. However, a VIENNA PLO Bureau spokeswoman read the following brief statement [by Husayn]:

[Begin recording] I am astonished at this campaign, and I am convinced that the Interior Ministry knows the truth. I will submit today to the Interior Ministry, to the Foreign Ministry and to the Chancellery a memorandum on this issue on orders of my leadership. I have nothing to do with this matter, and assume that certain circles are interested in my recall. I stress that I never had any relations with the Abu Nidal group or with other radical groups, nor will I have any such relations in the future. [end recording]

Lanc, Kreisky Comment

AU031029 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 3 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Vienna (APA)--The fact that Dr Ghazi Husayn, head of the Vienna PLO Bureau, was present when the two heavily armed Arabs were detained at Schwechat Airport and had obviously been in contact with them seriously impairs the relationship of trust that has existed. This was stated by Interior Minister Lanc.

Since a liberation movement must also be interested in a relationship of trust, the PLO can be expected to recall its present representative because it surely holds the same view, Lanc added.

The Minister admitted that Husayn need not necessarily have known about the weapons the two Arabs had with them, but on the other hand one of the two men had been in Vienna before and had then been presented by Husayn to Austrian security authorities as a potential contact man. Lanc declared that he had received from the PLO leadership the assurance that it had known neither directly nor indirectly of the planned arms shipment.

The activities, some of which could be uncovered by the detention of the two Arabs, according to our own observations and information received, are connected with the activity of the Abu Nidal group or an organization collaborating with it, Lanc declared.

Chancellor Kreisky declared in a television interview that the two Arabs had certainly come to Vienna to prepare acts of terrorism. However, it would be premature and wrong to connect them with the PLO. The situation is much more complicated, Kreisky said. He also stressed that the source of the danger is a group outside the PLO, a group that could also become dangerous to the PLO.

Should the Palestinians recognize that the democratic world cannot succeed in influencing Begin, it will not be possible to prevent new acts of violence, Kreisky said. Asked about a potential danger to himself, he said he would not change his behavior and would continue to move among the people.

Sentences Issued

AU031835 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Summary] "The affair of the Palestinian terrorist team has dominated Austrian domestic affairs. Hardly an hour ago the sentence was passed with surprising speed on the two Palestinians who were apprehended, heavily armed, at Schwechat Airport last week." Harry Sychrowsky and Hans Kostler sum up the events:

"As early as this afternoon, the two arrested Arabs were sentenced in summary proceedings. There was one acquittal and one sentence to 9 months in prison, suspended on probation. The two individuals were handed over to the police and expelled from Austria. The sentence is surprising because of its leniency, but it is necessary to apply legal and not political criteria."

Sepp Rieder, spokesman of the Justice Ministry, replied to Sychrowsky's question of how such a sentence was reached: "I believe this certainly is not a routine case, even though there has been comparable handling of such cases by authorities not only in Austria but also in other countries. The handling by judicial authorities is in absolute conformity with the role of justice in this connection. Undoubtedly the security aspects are the central issues, though they are not germane in criminal proceedings. There is no evidence of the intended use of the imported weapons. This is all more or less a matter of speculation, and speculation is not the subject of criminal sentences. The sentences, as well as the acquittal in the one case, are in accordance with the legal situation."

To the question of how there could be an acquittal in such a case, Rieder replied: "In this specific case, the acquittal was explained by the fact that it could not be proved that the persons concerned participated culpably in the illegal arms transport. Hence what was proved was only actual participation, though not the culpability required by law."

FOREIGN TRADE DEFICIT DROPS IN FIRST HALF OF 1981

AU031405 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 1 Aug 81 p 7

[Summary] In the first half of 1981 Austria imported 163.06 billion schillings worth of goods and exported 120.29 billion schillings worth. Compared with the corresponding period in 1980, imports went up 4 percent and exports 10 percent. The foreign trade deficit declined 9 percent, to 42.77 billion schillings. Despite a 5-percent decline of oil imports in terms of quantity, the value of imported crude oil went up 34 percent.

Imports from the European Community totaled 95.96 billion schillings, or 59 percent of Austria's total imports, while exports were 64.73 billion schillings, or 54 percent of Austria's total exports. At 31.26 billion schillings, the import surplus was 14 percent below the corresponding 1980 figures. In trade with EFTA countries, Austria achieved a favorable balance of 2.1 billion schillings.

KREISKY MEETS WITH SINGAPORE'S LEE KWAN YEW

AU031210 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 3 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Salzburg (APA)--On Saturday Chancellor Kreisky and Singapore's prime minister, Lee Kuan Yew, had a talk lasting several hours at the Oesterreichischer Hof Hotel in Salzburg. They exchanged opinions on international politics and on bilateral relations. Chancellor Kreisky declared after the talks that he had outlined Europe's position especially toward the Middle East problem, while Lee in turn had informed him about Far East problems.

BRIEFS

FOUNDRY FOR HUNGARY--A steel foundry supplied by the Austrian Andritz machine factory in Graz has now been completed in the south Hungarian city of Oroshaza. The 150-million-shilling project was carried out by the Andritz company with a Swiss partner, Ingenieurbuero Ableidinger, which supplied the knowhow, worth 15 percent of the total order. The Oroshaza foundry has an annual capacity of 5,000 tons of small and medium castings needed for valves, pumps and fittings. [Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 30 Jul 81 p 1 AU]

CENSUS FIGURES--According to the tentative results of the 1981 census, Austria's population totals 7,546,200, nearly 90,000 more than in the census 10 years ago. While most provinces showed population increases, there was a decline in population in Vienna and Styria. [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 21 Jul 81 p 2 AU]

CROP DAMAGE--This year's wheat, barley and rye crops are expected to be 20-40 percent below last year's figures, and the quality this year is also expected to be lower than last year's as a result of the prolonged drought in the spring and the recent floods. Average grain yield per hectare is estimated at 3.5 tons this year, as against a 5-year average yield of 4.27 tons. The wheat crop is expected to be only 850,000 tons as against 1.2 million tons last year. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 28 Jul 81 p 1 AU]

VIENNA DRUG SCENE--Vienna health authorities have noted a drastic increase in the number of drug addicts lately. The number of drug abuse cases registered in Vienna has gone up from 206 in 1972 to 1,033 in 1980, and figures for the first half of this year are estimated to exceed last year's annual total. There is a marked trend toward hard drugs, while hallucinogenics use is declining, and 20 percent of the addicts are in the 14-18-year age group. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 22 Jul 81 p 5 AU]

SPOKESMAN REJECTS U.S. CRITICISM OF DEFENSE CUTS

LD031516 Hamburg DPA in German 1335 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 Aug (DPA)--Government spokesman Lothar Ruehl today in Bonn rejected criticism by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger concerning cuts in the German defense budget as "inappropriate in form and matter." Ruehl stressed the "very good to exemplary" combat readiness of the Bundeswehr and described it as "highly unlikely" that the U.S. criticism will lead to the cancelling of economy measures already decided upon.

The Federal Government has so far found no reason to concern itself with the criticism coming from Washington regretting the cuts in the German 1982 defense budget. Such criticism of defense contributions between NATO allies is, however, "nothing new," Ruehl said. Disputes of this kind on the level of alliance contributions have "not been unusual" in many years.

Ruehl described the NATO decisions of May 1978 as "a common goal" in which the members intend to strive for an annual growth in their defense budgets of 3 percent in real terms. The Federal Government, with an average 2.6 percent real growth, according to recognized NATO criteria, in the past 12 years, has not only come close to achieving this annual goal but has done so considerably earlier and more consistently than many other allies.

The spokesman quoted NATO staffs which assessed the state of the Bundeswehr as "very good to even exemplary in essential sectors." The planned decrease in expenditure will not impair this overall state. Large-scale projects remain unaffected. The Federal Republic is thus behind the United States and France, but ahead of Great Britain, in the alliance's top group. It has to be made clear that "our backlog demand is less than that of the other allies," Ruehl said.

There will be no change in the rapid combat readiness and in the fact that the Bundeswehr can be brought up to emergency strength within 72 hours. It can be deduced from this that it is "impossible to measure a country's defense contribution only in terms of money."

Ruehl said that up to the present the federal chancellor's office has no knowledge of U.S. Ambassador Arthur Burns' requesting a talk to make clear personally his government's complaints.

Press Comments

DW031018 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 3 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes: Of all that has already been heard from Washington in the way of reaction, a new tone is remarkable. It seems as though they plan to call things by their proper name in public. On the one hand, there is the concern that Bonn's example might have the effect of a signal on the rest of the European alliance partners. Because if the Federal Republic refuses to hike its defense spending by 3 percent a year as promised, namely up to 1986, why should anyone else? Weinberger's remark that the impression must be prevented that NATO commitments can be taken lightly contains a harsh criticism of the chancellor, which would have been inconceivable a short while ago. This change is not soley attributable to the fact that Reagan and his team are governing in Washington. It also expresses a change in the security facts.

The daily DIE WELT states: Expecting the Americans to bear the load of growing defense all by themselves would mean risking Atlantic alienation and thus a fatal erosion of one's own security. This is why Washington's disappointment must be taken seriously.

What good does the socially just distribution of burdens do if we run the risk of ending up under the pressure of a most profoundly unsocial and undemocratic system of rule because of lacking defense capability? The Federal Republic's security must not be impaired by Bonn's austerity decision. This part of the coalition decision must be corrected.

The editorial of NUERBERGER NACHRICHTEN says: The reaction from Washington was bound to come. Almost in unison the White House, the State Department and the Pentagon said over the weekend that they are concerned and disappointed about the considerably decelerated growth of the German defense budget next year. What has been paraphrased with diplomatic politeness means, when decided, nothing less than that President Reagan as well as his Secretary of State Haig and his Secretary of Defense Weinberger are quite irritated. Bonn cuts down its defense spending at the very time when the Americans set up an arms program going into billions. The 4.2 percent by which Hans Apel's budget is allowed to increase, as is the entire federal budget, in truth boils down to a reduction of the funds for Hardthoehe.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes: In truth, Bonn's 1982 defense budget is not cut but increased. It will increase by more than DM1.7 billion to roughly DM44 billion. This is the equivalent of 4.2 percent more than this year--granted, supposing an inflation rate of 5 percent plus the NATO target of a real budget increase by 3 percent will not be attained. To that extent, Washington is right, technically. Besides, the Reagan administration can also refer to its own example and even to France's announcement of appropriating more funds for defense purposes. But these comparisons are lame. Reagan proposes to make up for neglects and to reclaim for the United States its old position of predominance. France is inflating its whole budget for reasons of domestic policy. The Federal Republic, in contrast, at long last must save and quit living in debts. In that case, the defense budget must not be absolutely taboo.

KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER notes: Washington's disappointment over the slight increase in the 1982 German defense budget cannot be simply dismissed. At a time when the United States drastically increases its arms expenditures, the austerity of one of its most important allies may have the effect of a disengagement. Bonn must clear this up: The yardsticks applied over here and over there are different.

WEHNER ADDRESSES SPD DEPUTIES ON PEACE POLICY

DW040856 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 3 Aug 81 p 20

[Excerpt from letter by SPD Bundestag floor leader Herbert Wehner to the SPD Bundestag deputies, date of letter not given]

[Text] Dear friends, seldom before in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany have peace and the preservation of peace occupied the people in our country more than they do in these weeks and months and surely no clairvoyance is needed to predict that the readiness of the citizens to participate not only passively but also actively in the discussion on peace policy and to advocate the preservation of peace will even intensify in view of the decisions which we will be facing.

I am convinced that the security and peace policies may well be blanketed temporarily by topical problems--what I have in mind, for example, is the budget and finance discussions just ahead of us--but that they will ultimately be the central topic of the next few years. Much of what will be carried into the peace discussion here and there definitely cannot meet with our approval because the unconditional desire for peace alone does not yet provide a solid foundation for a practicable policy aimed at preserving peace.

Nevertheless, two positive aspects of the broad peace discussion seem to be particularly noteworthy: In a society which not only calls itself democratic but wants to live democracy through the active participation of the citizens in the political doings, such discussions, waged intensively and also controversially, should be taken for granted as a democratic process.

The second aspect seems to me to be even more important: Probably never before in German history has the longing for peace been more deeply rooted in our people than it is now. It is a visible expression of a change in spirit, reflecting the turn away from aggressive military thinking which more than once inflicted great sorrow on our own people and on others.

The longing for peace on the part of the overwhelming majority of the people in this country and their will for peace probably are part of the most valuable achievements and of the most encouraging developments which democracy has produced. It is important to preserve this in the future as well.

Whenever the CDU/CSU talks about peace and safeguarding peace, it really means "armament" exclusively--including the prefixes "pre" and "counter" for armament. As for the CDU/CSU is concerned, the oft-cited NATO dual decision has long ceased to matter. It merely serves as a vehicle for an essentially farther reaching policy which can only be termed fatal in its consequence should it ever prevail.

What the union parties pursue is the fundamental turn away from, and destruction of, peace policy and the return to a political way of thinking and acting which generally is summed up under the label "policy of strength."

The CDU/CSU claims that it adheres to the NATO decision. This isn't true. In reality, the union parties have long abandoned the dual decision.

In a so-called argumentation aid "for the topical peace discussion" issued by the CDU leadership in May, the authors exclusively camp up with "arguments" for massive counter-arming but with none concerning the sense and usefulness of negotiations. The news magazine DER SPIEGEL (issue No 26 dated 22 June 1981) in phrases well befitting this particular case characterized the spirit of this evil concoction. "At some points it reads like an instruction sheet for psychological warfare dating back to the 1950's and 1960's."

Nobody who objectively and soberly analyzes the realities will be able to deny that a new situation has emerged as a result of the Soviet Union's SS-20 missile armament and that many people is Germany and in Europe are concerned by this new arms potential, and justly so, because they feel threatened.

How credible anyway are politicians who try to make us and others believe that the defense readiness of the young people will be enhanced if one tries to make them believe that there are good and bad missiles--we, of course, having the good missiles and the communists the bad ones--instead of convincing them of the concept of our defense policy?

The foreign and security policies of the CDU/CSU, which are hostile to detente and solely based on armament and the pursuit of power, not only testify to a shocking lack of imagination but also contribute to the jeopardy rather than to the preservation of peace. This policy is incapable of peace.

For all of us together, it must be one of our most essential tasks in the immediate future to make it clear to the citizens, to a greater degree than heretofore, where the actual adversaries of a peace policy aimed at understanding and detente are to be found in our country.

Anyone dodging this task must be prepared even now to share in the responsibility for the consequences that might emerge from their activity or, better yet, from their inactivity.

Cordial greetings to you, Herbert Wehner.

STUDENTS OCCUPY IRANIAN CONSULATE IN BERLIN

LD040916 Hamburg DPA in German 0839 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Berlin/Bonn, 4 Aug (DPA)--The Iranian Consulate General in Berlin was occupied this morning by about 30 Iranian students opposed to the regime. Several telephone callers to DPA said this was done in protest against the executions in Iran and at the same time in support of the "national resistance council." After about an hour, the police cleared the building, the interior furnishing of which is said to have been completely devastated, and took most of the occupiers into temporary custody.

The occupiers, who are apparently members of the Cisnu student organization and the Muslim student organization, threw furniture into the consulate garden. From outside, where 80 more Iranians had gathered, stones were thrown at the walls and windows.

At the time of the occupation, six members of the consulate were in the building. Five of them shut themselves in a room. At first, the students announced that they had taken Consulate General Iraj Taqizadeh hostage.

Of the 105 Iranian students arrested in Bonn yesterday, following the occupation of their country's embassy, 9 are still in police custody today.

MAUROY, KENYAN VICE PRESIDENT DISCUSS TIES

PM031427 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Jul 81 p 8

[Text] On 27 July, Pierre Mauroy received Mwai Kibaki, Kenyan vice president and finance minister, who is heading his country's delegation to the World Bank consultative group meeting in Paris 28 through 30 July. The premier's office indicated that this "particularly fruitful and warm" meeting provided an opportunity for a broad review of the future of French-Kenyan relations and the pursuit of the North-South dialogue.

"Cooperative relations between the two countries," the Hotel Matignon explained, "will be strengthened both at the financial and at the cultural and technical levels."

Regarding the North-South dialogue, the Kenyan vice president was anxious to stress the "wave of hope" which Mitterrand's election aroused in Africa.

According to Kibaki, "in Ottawa (at the industrialized countries' summit) France was regarded as the developing countries' spokesman and it is expected to play a decisive role at the meeting which will be held shortly in Cancun, Mexico" (preparatory ministerial meeting for the North-South summit).

Finally, Kibaki was anxious to point out that his country "intends to remain faithful to the principle of respect for the existing borders in Africa."

CONGO LEADER GRANTS INTERVIEW, MEETS WITH MARCHAIS

LE CONTINENT 28 July

PM031455 Paris LE CONTINENT in French 28 Jul 81 p 2

[Lucien Ahonto and Mohamed Maiga interview with Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso in Paris; date not given]

[Excerpt] LE CONTINENT: Some sources recently mentioned the possibility of a Soviet military base in the Congo. What are the facts?

Denis Sassou-Anguesso: The People's Republic of the Congo signed a treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union during our official visit to that great friendly country. This treaty is not a secret document. It has even been published. The Congo houses no foreign bases on its territory and the Brazzaville authorities firmly maintain that situation. There will be no foreign bases now any more than in the past.

LE CONTINENT: Is the left's arrival in power in France likely to speed up a rapprochement between Paris and Brazzaville?

Denis Sassou-Nguesso: The left's arrival in power is a crucial event in France because it fulfills the long expectation of the vast majority of the French people and will certainly alter the political context of French-African relations. It will undoubtedly provide a new basis for cooperation between our two countries and we have great hopes that it will be extremely fruitful.

LE CONTINENT: Are there some points on which you will concentrate during your discussions with the French authorities?

Denis Sassou-Nguesso: No special points. We will discuss cooperation as a whole to see what new directions it could be given in view of the fact that the French authorities have expressed the strong determination to have a new type of cooperation with the Third World. Therefore, no special points will be raised.

L'HUMANITE 29 July

PM031529 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, who is on an official visit to Paris, had a meeting with President Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee on Tuesday [28 July]. After the lunch, he said that the talks confirmed the French Government's new line.

President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, accompanied by several of his ministers and by the ambassador of the People's Republic of the Congo in France, also met with PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais.

The very warm talks related in particular to the new prospects for cooperation between our two countries opened up by the political change in France.

On that occasion, Georges Marchais recalled the PCF's proposals in favor of a new world economic and political order and expressed the French Communists' solidarity with the efforts being made by the Congolese people for their independence and development.

PCF'S GREMETZ MEETS WITH PCP LEADER CUNHAL

PM031658 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal had a meeting on 27 July with PCF Politburo and Secretariat member Maxime Gremetz and Central Committee member Jean-Claude Lefort. The PCF representatives also met with PCP Political Commission and Secretariat member Joaquim Gomes and Central Committee member Albano Nunes.

These talks provided an opportunity for an exchange of information on the recent development in the political situation in France and on the two parties' activities. Topical questions relating to the international situation also were raised. The PCP and PCF representatives reaffirmed their mutual solidarity with the struggle waged by the two parties and expressed the will to continue to act to strengthen the fraternal ties of friendship, cooperation and solidarity which unite them.

L'HUMANITE ASSESSES OTTAWA SUMMIT OUTCOME

PM031016 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 24 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Martine Bulard commentary: "American Leadership?"]

[Excerpt] "We took an understanding attitude but we did not make concessions." This assessment by Mr Allen, adviser to the U.S. President, sums up perfectly the results of the Ottawa summit.

The United States did water down some of its general statements of intent, but in practical terms, it made no step forward. It will pursue its policy of expensive credit and a high dollar rate, extorting its tribute from its partners' economies and stifling the developing countries financially.

It stepped up pressure on the six to close ranks behind it and to form a bloc against the socialist countries. It obtained broad satisfaction.

Reagan is, therefore, satisfied. And he intends to say so loud and clear with two aims--to show those on the international stage who might have doubted it that the balance of forces remains intact and U.S. leadership undisputed, and to try to extend his political base in his own country where the increase in the military budget, the cuts in social spending and the fall in purchasing power are likely to pose serious problems.

It is in this international and national framework that we should place his postsummit statement to the NEW YORK TIMES and Washington POST that he was "surprised by the determination (of F. Mitterrand) regarding the Soviet threat. His statement on the present and future position of his country (in this connection) might have been made by myself or somebody else."

That is a matter of personal opinion.

What is certain is that the joint foreign policy communique retains that idea of a so-called "Soviet threat" so dear to the Americans. It is regrettable that, in its first international conference, France did not assert its original path in this sphere too, its intention to reject any alignment with any power--including the United States--as, moreover, F. Mitterrand's election program stipulates.

As for the interest rates and the dollar, it was obvious from the start that the Americans would not bend their policies. It would have needed adequate pressure from the other countries present. However, the difference in the economic goals pursued by the FRG, Britain and France are too great for the Europeans to respond with the necessary energy.

PCF POLITBURO REVIEWS POSTELECTION SITUATION

PM031346 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 30 Jul 81 p 3

[Text of PCF Politburo communique issued 29 July: "Using Every Opportunity To Progress"]

[Excerpts] The PCF Politburo published the following communique yesterday.

The Politburo has assessed the situation in France 5 weeks after the parliamentary elections, the PCF-PS government agreement and the start of a new policy.

We have a constructive attitude in this unprecedented situation. Our activity at all levels is directed toward one goal: to fulfill the French people's aspirations, to successfully bring about change. This positive behavior reflects our fundamental policy: to use every opportunity to progress toward the economic, social and democratic changes necessary to our nation. Such opportunities now exist.

In this spirit, the Communist ministers are participating in the goverment, helping to draw up and implement the policy which reflects the majority options expressed during the presidential election. The Communist deputies are behaving seriously and responsibly as a full component part of the majority.

In this same spirit, all Communist militants are setting themselves the task of helping working men and women to take part in social, economic and political life and to intervene in the affairs which concern them. This is their raison d'etre. They are trying to do this, on the one hand, by activity with the workers on very diverse spheres, thanks to each cell's initiatives. And, on the other hand, they are trying to do this by making as big a contribution as possible to action by the trade unions, organizations and associations. In all cases, they are trying to ensure that the workers' needs and aspirations are expressed as well as possible and are fulfilled.

The Communists want the nationalizations to be carried out without delay, in keeping with the pledges made. They are taking part in the debate on decentralization with a view to giving this great reform its full democratic context.

The Communists are cooperating in drafting a new law on radio and television. Indeed, it is imperative to establish a responsible, equitable and truly pluralist media. This requires special short term measures to immediately end the discrimination which, for 25 years, has prevented pro-Communist journalists from taking part in radio and television news.

PCF MINISTER 'PERFECTLY AT HOME' IN GOVERNMENT

PM031007 [Editorial report] Paris L'HUMANITE in French on 27 July 1981 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word Jean-Luc Mano interview with Anicet Le Pors, minister for public office and administrative reforms, one of four PCF ministers in the French Government. Le Pors describes the criteria on which he based his choice of staff for his Ministry, the current wage dispute with the civil service trade unions and his department's role in the decentralization policy. Asked whether he feels free to act or whether he feels like "a hostage within the government," Le Pors replies:

"It would be a misunderstanding of our party and, in any case, a misunderstanding of me personally to think that I might one day be anybody's hostage. Of course, there may be discussion on this question. But the Communist ministers are full ministers. There is no problem in that respect. I think that all the Communist ministers would say: We are perfectly at home. At the present stage, no policy problems exist although that is not to say that there are no conflicting ideas, alterations, explanation--in short, a government's ordinary work. As far as I am concerned, I repeat that I am perfectly at home in the government."

LE MONDE VIEWS GRANTING OF ASYLUM TO BANI-SADR

PM031030 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Price of Asylum"]

[Text] By coincidence, Bani-Sadr requested asylum in France, where he spent many years in exile during the shah's reign, at the same time Defferre was explaining French policy on the Basques in Madrid.

The French Government can pride itself on not selecting the people it welcomes on the basis of their political opinions. Persecuted people from the Eastern bloc countries, from Southeast Asia or Latin America have long found refuge in France on the same terms. Moreover, the broader and more varied the spectrum of political refugees who find asylum on French soil, the easier it will be for the government to justify its protection of the adversaries of a particular regime.

It is a matter of principle, as Cheysson asserted on 20 June in a premonitory statement: "We will be intransigent," he told the French diplomatic press. "Yes, France is the homeland of human rights. We will never hand over a political refugee, whatever happens. If Bani-Sadr comes here as a political refugee tomorrow, he will, of course, be protected."

However, the French Government must make sure that the ousted president's airplane was not hijacked. If Bani-Sadr and his friends used violence or threats to make the crew fly the airplane to France, he would have a nonpolitical charge against him and the French Government would be in a tricky position.

France already has welcomed Bakhtiar, the shah's last government chief, and, above all, Imam Khomeyni, who, it is true, was not "technically" a refugee since he was in possession of a regular Iranian passport. Hence, he did not feel bound by the reserve which France asks refugees to observe on its territory and was not slow to call on his compatriots to revolt.

For a country to be sought after as a place of asylum is an honor which has some drawbacks. The host governments are, moreover, now better equipped to face this situation. Until recently diplomatic relations arrogantly disregarded human rights. They were relations between governments and did not have to take account of regimes' human quality. This amorality--if it can be so described--in relations has been attacked since the last world war by the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the creation of the European Council's Human Rights Commission and Court and the CSCE.

The implementation of these statements and the action of these institutions, however, often conflict with the obligations of "noninterference" in internal affairs which were proclaimed at the same time. The democracies, which all too often pay for the shortcomings of jurisprudence in this sphere, would benefit from reminding all kinds of dictatorships of their international humanitarian pledges.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL SET TO VISIT CHAD

PM031118 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] Ambassador Jean-Pierre Campredon, a senior official in the External Relations Ministry, soon will visit Ndjamena, according to a good source in Paris. This mission, the first by the French Government since Francois Mitterrand was elected, will make it possible to establish direct contact with President Goukouni Queddi. Contact was first established between the Chadian National Unity Transition Government and the new French Government in June when Chadian Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat handed Jean-Pierre Cot a message from President Goukouni Cueddi to President Mitterrand.

RED BRIGADES MURDER HOSTAGE ROBERTO PECI

AU031555 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 3 Aug (ANSA)--The body of Red Brigades hostage Roberto Peci, the last of four the urban guerrillas kidnapped this year as part of what they described as their "spring campaign", was found on the outskirts of Rome early this morning after anonymous phone calls to ANSA's central office and a number of Roman dailies.

Peci, brother of Patrizio, the first leading Red Brigades member to turn states evidence, had a white cardboard placard with the words, "death to the traitors", lying next to him. The body was found just before 0500 GMT in a broken-down house near Rome's Capannelle race-track, about fifteen kilometers south from the city's center. Peci's body was face up with his hands handcuffed on his chest and his eyes blindfolded. Caliber 7.65 cartridges were found nearby, leading investigators to believe that he was slain with a pistol or a sub-machinegun.

The first impressions of the coroner imply that he was killed only a couple of hours before the body was found. The first phone-call was made just after 0400 GMT.

Peci was kidnapped on June 10. On April 27, the Red Brigades kidnapped Campania regional councillor Ciro Cirillo, a leading Christian Democrat notable, slaying two of his body-guards. Cirillo, whom the urban guerrillas accused of masterminding plans to relocate thousands of poor Neapolitans after last November's earthquake, was released 88 days later.

On July 23, the Red Brigades released Alfa Romeo executive Renzo Sandrucci, but Montedison executive Giuseppe Taliercvio was killed and his body left at Mestre near Venice on July 5. Taliercvio was claimed by the Red Brigades to have refused to cooperate in his "peoples trial". Peci was slain even though he apparently collaborated.

The death-sentence was announced even though, following Red Brigades' requests to hear the views of their imprisoned leaders, organizations of unemployed workers and workers in struggle, the general verdict was that he should be released. The decision to execute him was announced Friday. "The execution of Traitor Robert Peci is a fundamental and irrenounceable act in the tough path towards building the combatant communist party", said the statement found in Naples.

According to the Red Brigades, and the version of events narrated by Roberto Peci from his imprisonment, he came under heavy pressure from the police when arrested for radical leftist activity not linked to the Red Brigades. According to this tale, he agreed to collaborate with the Carabinieri in bringing in his brother who was allegedly already showing signs of wanting to emerge from clandestinity.

According to Roberto Peci, his brother was picked up in a negotiated arrest in Turin, at the end of 1979 and, after settling on terms with anti-terrorist Chief Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, was sent back into the field to provide more information. His final arrest, or first arrest if the official version is correct, was in February last year.

One of the Red Brigades demands was that the acts of Roberto Peci's questioning, including a videotape, should be carried in full by Italian newspapers and other information media. The only press organs which agreed were the Socialist Party daily, AVANTI, the new left spokesman, IL MANIFESTO, the radical left paper, LOTTA CONTINUA, and some of the information channels controlled by the small Radical Party.

Even if with some delay, Patrizio Peci and his lawyer issued a statement denying Roberto's version of the events, and their sister, Idfa, yesterday did likewise in an open letter. Peci's testimony,, which led to the arrest or slaying of scores of urban guerrillas, earned his special treatment under legislation passed with his case in mind and designed to encourage other people in a similar position to "repent".

Spadolini Reaction

AU031610 Rome ANSA in English 1543 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 3 Aug (ANSA)--Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini greeted the slaying of Red Brigades hostage Roberto Peci today as indicating that the urban guerrillas have regressed to the "tribal stage of family vendetta."

"The new Red Brigades homicide confirms their vocation to death and their rejection of all the rules of mankind and reason," he added. "The state can never negotiate with murderers and torturers", he said. "Its response will always be a battle without quarter to re-establish democratic order, to defend the right to life and the liberty of its citizens".

Spadolini also confirmed that he hopes further steps will be made towards encouraging urban guerrillas to turn states evidence, as Roberto Peci's brother, Patrizio, did. Spadolini said he hoped the government and Parliament would proceed further in "strengthening the legal defenses for those who leave armed gangs, ensuring clemency and the concrete protection of the state" on a "guaranteed path of return to legality."

BOND SET FOR DAUGHTER OF P-2 MASONIC LODGE LEADER

AU011546 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 1 Aug (ANSA)--A Rome court today ruled that the daughter of Licio Gelli, the fugitive venerable master of the secret Propaganda Two Masonic lodge, can be released on bond. In its ruling today, the Rome court fixed bail at 100 million lire, about 85 thousand dollars.

PCI'S BUFALINI COMMENTS ON EUROMISSILE ISSUE

PM310945 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 26 Jul 81 pp 1, 16

[PCI directorate member Paolo Bufalini article: "Euromissiles and SS-20s; There Are New Proposals, So Why Do You Not Negotiate?"]

[Excerpts] I read in a Bonn dispatch yesterday that Willy Brandt had made a relatively reassuring statement concerning the possibility of a resumption of the East-West dialogue to limit medium-range missiles in Europe. Apparently he said that following the Ottawa summit, Reagan's assurance that the United States will start negotiations with the USSR to this end as soon as possible was likely to dispel uncertainties and eliminate mistrust. We appreciate Brandt's efforts to restore the East-West dialogue and nurture confidence in the possibility of halting the current arms race; however, we do not feel at all reassured by Reagan's statement and remain worried by the Ottawa conclusions.

Indeed, we are convinced that the negative elements, albeit amid substantial contradictions and deep-rooted opposition, which characterized this recent meeting of the governments of the world's seven most highly industrialized countries, must be denounced and made known to the peoples masses and to all those concerned about the future of peace, because only a mobilization of the public and a struggle by all peace-loving forces can succeed in reversing the present trend and ensure a new start to the detente process.

It must be stressed that when Brandt expressed his cautious confidence, he was referring primarily to his recent talks with Brezhnev, from which it seems that he derived his conviction that the Soviets sincerely want the objective of the limitation and balanced reduction of weapons to be achieved. Indeed, as far as the European theater missiles in particular are concerned, Brezhnev apparently outlined to Brandt the possibility of a kind of moratorium that would constitute a major new step forward.

The proposed moratorium would work as follows: As soon as negotiations begin, both sides would cease deploying new missiles in Europe. It would only affect deployment. There is no stop on the manufacture the missiles or on the construction of launch sites, however. It is known that as far as the U.S. "Euromissiles" (Pershing and cruise missiles) are concerned, they have only just started to be manufactured and that they will certainly not be ready for 2 years. The Soviet Union, however, can deploy one SS-20 every week. Therefore, the kind of moratorium that Brezhnev apparently discussed with Brandt would halt the deployment of Soviet missiles while U.S. missiles would continue to be manufactured. Therefore, according to rudimentary logic, the ritual formula repeated by our own prime minister, among others, that "the moratorium proposed by the USSR is unacceptable because it would increase the imbalance in the USSR's favor" is incomprehensivle. Exactly the opposite is true!

It is well known that we Italian Communists have adopted stances and acted in connection with all major international issues in a spirit of absolute objectivity, not hampered by any ideological preconceptions. When we have had disagreements with the Soviet Union we have expressed them clearly; we condemned the intervention in Afghanistan.- With regard to the alleged imbalance in the USSR's favor in European Theater missiles, we have pointed out that it is a very complex issue that cannot be separated entirely from the U.S. forward based missile system and from many other military and political factors. However, neither have we denied that the specific problem of a possible imbalance in this field might arise. Therefore, we have urged immediate negotiations to achieve a balance at the lowest possible level. This remains our position. The aim must be both to dismantle the number of Soviet SS-20s that constitute an imbalance, and to halt the deployment of the Euromissiles--as the first step toward the liberation of the whole of Europe from nuclear weapons, toward the destruction of all nuclear weapons and toward a balanced reduction of all weapons.

But it is necessary really to want and to facilitate negotiations, both by adopting a political strategy aimed at peaceful coexistence and cooperation among states with differing social systems and by abandoning all objectives of supremacy, and through statements and deeds designed to reduce tension, to reassure the other side and to restore a climate of trust. But the Reagan administration is doing the opposite. Its strategy is summed up in the following objective: a United States that is stronger than anyone and that dominates everyone else. It is true that Reagan claims to want to begin negotiating with the Soviet Union by the end of the year, but meanwhile he is issuing peremptory enjoinders to it.

Unfortunately, in Ottawa, Europe yielded in almost everything to the U.S. demands (with the exception of Schmidt's downright refusal to cease trading with the Soviet Union). Europe had to submit to the continuation of the U.S. economic and monetary policy that is exporting inflation and unemployment to our countries. With regard to the Middle East, it backtracked from last year's Venice statement, which was itself unsatisfactory, but which did acknowledge the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the need to involve the PLO in negotiations. And, most serious of all, there was a basic acceptance of the following stance presented by the United States and France negotiations with the USSR can only start when the West "has restored the military balance with the USSR." This is an illusory and harmful line (partly because meanwhile the USSR would not remain idle in the face of a threatening United States aiming to lay seige to it.)

P.S. I now read that the USSR's defense minister has written as follows in PRAVDA: "If the NATO countries deploy no new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the USSR is willing to reduce the present number of medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in its Western areas. We are willing to sit down at the negotiating table tomorrow, if you like and, observing the principle of equality and equal security, to negotiate the limitation (or, still better, the reduction and even a substantial reduction) of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe." This is another step forward, another gesture of detente by the Soviet Union, which confirms my previous remarks.

PCI SENDS MESSAGE TO SPANISH COMMUNIST CONGRESS

PM040848 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 28 Jul 81 p 11

[Text] Rome--The PCI will be represented at the Spanish Communists' congress by Directorate member Comrade Pietro Ingrao and Central Committee member Comrade Giuliano Pajetta.

The PCI Central Committee has sent the PCE the following message. "On behalf of all Italian communists, the PCI Central Committee sends its warm and fraternal greetings to the 10th PCE Congress. The ties between our parties are long standing and profound and have been strengthened through shared major struggles against imperialism, for peace and for the development of democracy, to build new roads for democratic advance to socialism.

"We hope that these friendly relations between our parties will be increasingly strengthened on the basis of the principle of the independence of every communist party. We are now facing a burdensome crisis which is affecting even the Western capitalist societies that in past decades achieved a considerable economic development and improvement in the working masses' living conditions. The conservative forces are trying to recover full freedom of action to attack the gains wrested by the workers, to make them bear the cost of the crisis and to stifle the new demands for freedom and power that have emerged amid major popular struggles. Over Europe looms the attack by the new U.S. leadership which is acting to restore its economic and political supremacy, to subordinate the European economies to its own interests and to impart a new thrust to the arms race, while tensions between the United States and the USSR are being exacerbated.

"In our country, we are struggling to defeat the conservative offensive, for a European initiative to facilitate negotiations between the superpowers for an arms reduction based on a balance on the European Continent and for thorough structural reforms and changes in production that will create new and satisfactory sources of work and use science, technological innovations and the natural environment to satisfy profound human needs. We are fighting for a reform of the state that will democratize the public machinery, deal a blow to the old and new patronage nurtured in our country by the DC power system and impart effectiveness and honesty to democratic life.

"This transformation of the state structure is needed also to defeat antidemocratic subversion, to eradicate terrorism and violence and to give the democratic institutions the power of attraction.

"We are convinced that for this struggle to succeed the role of the people's Europe must increase. The major swing to the left in France, the strong recovery in several European countries by peace movements opposed to a nuclear disaster, the critical debate that has opened up within many European socialist and social democratic forces and the great victory achieved by the progressive alignment in Italy against the clerical forces in the 17 May referendum and the overall advance by the left and decline of the DC in our country's 21 June elections are in our opinion all events that demonstrate the major potentials that exist. We have also hailed with great interest the troubled renewal process that has begun in Poland and are watching attentively and sympathetically the action of the new Polish United Workers Party leadership to tackle and surmount the serious difficulties and the errors of the past, on the basis of the workers' consensus and involvement.

"In this harsh and difficult situation, which present a wealth of opportunities, however, we believe that a major role belongs to the West European communist parties in achieving multifarious and pluralistic forms of unity and convergence among the democratic and leftwing forces and building tools and policies for the democratic and leftwing forces and building tools and policies for the democratic planning of the economy and an advance to socialism, based on making the most of the workers' participation in the government of society.

"The subversive conspiracies, the spreading violence and the corrupt methods and apportionment of the state pursued by the old ruling classes threaten to cause a crisis of confidence in democracy even among broad strata of the people. We consider it more necessary than ever to struggle for democratic institutions capable of transforming social relations, combating the bureaucratism and inefficiency of the public apparatus and connecting parliament's central and national tasks with a broad network of autonomies and widespread grassroots democratic organizations. In this way, we are trying in our present struggles to embody the principle that a socialist society must be based on the people's consensus, on broad and profound political and civil freedoms, on a free dialogue among a plurality of political forces and social bodies and on respect for every country's independence.

"In view of the complex transformations in the capitalist societies, we believe that the success with which working class' leading role is established depends on the extent to which it remain in contact with the new demands expressed by the young people, women and new intellectuals of our time. We draw from all this a strong confirmation of the validity and topicality of Eurocommunism, a stimulus to a dialogue with the most vigorous forces of the Catholic world and of the European left and the need to work for a strong internationalism based on every country's independence, on solidarity among the peace-loving and progressive forces against imperialism and against all power politics and on a constructive response to the tragic problems of famine and Third World development.

"These are the reasons for our watching your work and your struggle very sympathetically and attentively. When a coup was attempted to deal a blow to Spain's young democracy, our people very forcefully expressed their outrage and their profound friendship toward popular and democratic Spain. We are in favor of Spain's full participation in the EEC and of Spain's increasingly strong and independent involvement in building a democratic Europe committed to defending its independence, to acting for peace, negotiation and the development of positive relations of trade and cooperation between East and West and to laying proper foundations for North-South dialogue. We are convinced that Eurocommunism can and must play a major role in building this Europe. Good work, comrade delegates. Long live the friendship between our peoples. Long live the PCE."

COMMUNIQUE ON PCP MEMBERS' VISIT TO MONGOLIA

PM031046 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 23 Jul 81 p 3

[Apparent text of 12 July Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party-PCP joint communique]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal, accompanied by PCP Central Committee Candidate Member Antonio Orcinha Rodrigues, paid a friendly visit to the Mongolian People's Republic [MPRP] 9-13 July 1981.

During their stay in the MPR Comrade Alvaro Cunhal and the comrade accompanying him took part in rallies devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution and had the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the Mongolian people's successes in building socialism.

Meetings and talks took place between comrades Alvaro Cunhal and Yu. Tsedenbal in which Comrade Antonio Orchiha Rodriguez, candidate member of the PCP Central Committee, Comrade D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, and Comrade T. Balhaajab, member of the MPRP Central Committee and chief of the MPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Section, took part.

In the course of these meetings and talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and fraternal solidarity characterizing relations between the two fraternal parties, comrades Alvaro Cunhal and Yu. Tsedenbal exchanged views on issues of the international communist and workers movement and of current world developments.

The Portuguese communist leader informed Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal about the PCP's struggle in defense of and for the consolidation of workers' rights, democratic freedoms and other gains of the April 1974 revolution which overthrew the fascist dictatorship in Portugal, for the consolidation of national independence and against Portugal's entry into the EEC and against the deployment on Portuguese territory of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles.

Comrade Alvaro Cunhal expressed high esteem for the Mongolian people's historic successes in building socialism, as well as for the MPRP's foreign policy efforts, aimed at strengthening the MPR's unity and fraternity with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and at the consolidation of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal expressed high esteem for the PCP's tireless efforts to organize and bring into the struggle the working class and the people's masses, to unite the democratic forces in defense of the constitutional system, ensure Portugal's economic development and political independence and strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers movement and of all anti-imperialist forces.

At the same time the two leaders expressed satisfaction at the great successes achieved by the workers and peoples of the entire world in the struggle for democracy, national independence, socialism and communism. They expressed their deep concern about the current international tension caused by the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialist circles and of NATO's militarist clique, who are intent on dragging the world toward a nuclear catastrophe.

The two sides ascertained that the acceleration of the arms race, the unbridled increase in military budgets and the intensification of the militarization of economic life and of interference in other countries' internal affairs demonstrate that imperialism's most aggressive forces are launching a new offensive with the aim of preventing the development of the workers and peoples' liberation struggle, of blocking the path of national independence and social progress chosen by an increasing number of states and of curbing the successes in building socialism and communism.

Within this framework the two sides vigorously condemn the decision to place U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of the Western European countries--a factor imperiling peace and security in Europe and the world.

The PCP and MPRP leaders expressed their deep concern about the broadening of political and military cooperation between Washington and Beijing, whose leaders arbitrarily arrogate to themselves the right to proclaim various regions of the world as areas of their "vital interests" or to "teach lessons" to other countries. The PCP and MPRP leaders emphasized the dangers of the Chinese leaders' hegemonism and expansionism.

The two sides believe that the Soviet proposals put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and confirmed by the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World." Corresponding to the fundamental interests of all peoples and to the aims of strengthening peace and international security constitute a sound basis for negotiations aimed at concluding agreements on limiting an ending the manufacture of the incessantly accumulated weapons of mass destruction, as well as on their abolition.

The PCP and the MPRP believe that there are no more important and urgent tasks within the current context of the international situation than ending the arms race. Implementing real disarmament measures, dispelling the threat of a nuclear war and immediate commitment to a constructive and peaceful dialogue on contentious issues of international life.

The PCP and MPRP leaders find that the current international situation urgently requires that the communist and workers parties of the entire world and all progressive forces make further efforts with a view to preventing another world war and to safeguarding the peoples' peaceful future.

The two parties emphasize that the peoples' struggle for democracy, social progress and national independence constitutes a valuable contribution to barring the way to imperialism's aggressive policy and to defending peace and international security.

The PCP and the MPRP express gain their internationalist solidarity with the struggle of the peoples, the fraternal parties and the progressive forces subject to oppression by fascist and reactionary dictatorships.

They express their internationalist solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for freedom and national independence and against the aggressive maneuvers of imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and Zionism. They declare themselves in favor of a political solution to the problems concerning the Near and Middle East, the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

They express their solidarity with the people of Namibia, who are struggling for their independence, with the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique, which are the victims of acts of aggression by the South African racists, and with the Palestinian people and the people of El Salvador.

The two sides declare their support for the April revolution in Afghanistan, whose people are waging a courageous struggle for their genuine freedom and for national independence against the intervention in their country's internal affairs by imperialist reaction and the forces of hegomonism and expansionism.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with the heroic struggle of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which are resolutely defending their people's revolutionary gains and their sovereignty and territorial integrity against the Chinese militarist clique's attacks.

The PCP and the MPRP express their conviction that the communists and the patriotic forces of the Polish People's Republic will be able to extricate their country from the crisis situation, repel the forces of internal counterrevolution and international reaction and strengthen the socialist system.

The two parties believe that the unity of the international communist movement and friendship, cooperation and mutual solidarity among the major revolutionary forces (the socialist countries, the working class in the capitalist countries, the national liberation movement and the progressive countries) are of crucial importance for the success of the struggle for peace, democracy, social progress, national independence and socialism.

The two sides ascertained with deep satisfaction that relations between the PCP and the MPRP are developing and broadening yearly, in the interest of the strengthening of the unity of the world communist movement and of the joint struggle waged against imperialism.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS—The following diplomatic staff transfers are published in today's issue of the official gazette: Dr Carlos Simoes Coelho, current assistant director of the Foreign Ministry Economic Affairs Sector, has been appointed ambassador to Denmark; Dr Antonio Baptista Martins, currently head of the diplomatic mission in Kinshasa, is transferred to Prague; Dr Francisco Moita to be the new ambassador in Tokyo. He has been at the Foreign Ministry in Lisbon. Luis Quartim Bastos, currently head of the Foreign Ministry's press services, becomes head of the diplomatic mission in Kinshasa. Finally, Dr Francisco Knopfil, currently ambassador to Sao Tome and Principe, is to be head of the diplomatic mission in Havana. [Excerpt] [Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 3 Aug 81 LD]

JUSTICE MINISTER RETURNS FROM PARIS TALKS

LD032338 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Spanish Justice Minister Fernandez Ordonez, on his arrival back in Madrid from Paris, where he held talks with his French counterpart, said that on the question of terrorism the new French Government has an overall attitude that is totally different from that of its predecessor; it has now become clear to the French Government that they have to help us in this matter.

Fernandez Ordonez said it still remains to be decided exactly how far that help will go and what areas it will cover.

The Spanish minister handed his French counterpart a document outlining the legal bases of the Spanish position.

Fernandez Ordonez' impression after his meeting is that the French position with regard to extradition remains as it was at the start; that is, it will be decided by the French Government and President Mitterrand once a close examination has been made of the Spanish applications.

GOVERNMENT QUESTIONED ON 'SECRET U.S. BASE'

PM040816 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 29 Jul 81 p 12

[Text] Madrid, 28 Jul--Socialist group deputy Jesus Fuentes Lazaro has submitted a question to the government concerning the possible existence of a secret base in the locality of Sonseca (Toledo).

The deputy states that according to a magazine there could be a secret U.S. base disguised as a meteorological station which is in fact engaged in monitoring underground nuclear explosions conducted by other powers.

Fuentes Lazaro asserts that this report has not been denied by the government and echoes the unease and anxiety among the inhabitants of Sonseca, and for this reason believes that a clear reply is imperative.

Because of all this, he put the following questions to the government:

Is the existence of a secret U.S. base in the town of Sonseca a fact?

If that is the case, why has this information been concealed from the inhabitants? What dangers would the presence of a secret base entail for the town's inhabitants?

If that is not the case, why has the report not been denied to avoid alarming an entire town?

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH U.S.—The minister at the Prime Minister's Office has passed to the Congress of Deputies the government's decision to authorize signing of the Spanish-U.S. protocol relating to exchange of date for the mutual development of weapons systems. This is published today in the official Cortes gazette. The text of the agreement has been passed to the Congress Foreign Affairs Committee. [Text] [Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1730 GMT 3 Aug 81 LD]

THATCHER, AS-SADAT BEGIN ROUND OF OFFICIAL TALKS

NC031354 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] The official talks between President Anwar as-Sadat and British Prime Minister Thatcher began at 1230 today at the British prime minister's headquarters in London. The talks were attended on the Egyptian side by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister of State for Presidential Affairs, Culture and Information Mansur Hasan, Foreign Ministry Frist Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz and Egypt's Ambassador in London Hasan Abu Sa'dah.

The British side was represented by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Douglas Hurd, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary George Brown, the assistant Foreign Ministry under secretary and Britain's Ambassador to Cairo Michael Weir.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said before the talks that they will deal with the international situation in general and the Middle East problem in particular, especially the Palestinian problem, which is the essence of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The talks also will deal with the external threats to the region and relations between the two countries.

The talks began with a 1/2 hour tete-a-tete meeting between President as-Sadat and Mrs Thatcher, following which members of the Egyptian and British delegations joined the talks.

The president had arrived at the prime minister's headquarters on Downing Street at 1215. He and his wife were welcomed by Mrs Thatcher. President as-Sadat was accorded an official welcome. The band played the Egyptian national anthem. His excellency then reviewed the honor guard which had lined up to greet him. Discussions followed the reception ceremony.

Mrs Thatcher will host a luncheon in honor of the president, his wife and the accompanying delegtaion.

As-Sadat: 'Splendid' Discussions

NC031624 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] The discussions President Anwar as-Sadat held today with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher ended at 1530 Cairo time. A 1-hour closed meeting was held between President as-Sadat and Mrs Thatcher followed by a meeting of the two delegations.

President as-Sadat described the discussions as splendid, saying that he has often described Mrs Thatcher as an iron lady.

Following the meeting, Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz made a statement in which he said: All subjects on the agenda were discussed at these meetings. The most important issue discussed was how to achieve tangible progress, especially regarding the Palestinian question, on the premise that we must steadily proceed toward a comprehensive settlement, particularly in light of the events that recently have taken place in the region, including the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese cities and the cease-fire that followed among Israel, Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance.

Asked whether there were new ideas concerning the role of the European Council in settling the Palestinian issue, Dr al-Baz said: The discussion dealt basically with the hope for the continuation of the active European role. Pointing out that the United Kingdom is now the chairman of the EEC ministerial council, he said that there were no definite ideas and that this matter is being debated by the Europeans. However, he added, what is important is that the European role should remain active and should develop, particularly after the Venice and Luxembourg declarations.

Dr al-Baz also said: We consider the European move a positive factor. We hope the Euorepan activities in this respect will intensify because the European states are qualified to perform an active and constructive role in achieving a rapprochemnt among the various sides and in working for a comprehensive settlement.

Thatcher Luncheon Speech

NC031720 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Excerpt] London, 3 Aug (MENA)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher described President Anwar as-Sadat as a world political leader and as a great president. She said that President as-Sadat is the best example of a leader. She pointed out that he is the leader of Egypt which is the leader of the Arab nation and which has an ancient history and a bright future.

Margaret Thatcher was speaking at the luncheon she gave in honor of President Anwar as-Sadat this afternoon.

Mrs Thatcher said: I welcome our honorable guest, President as-Sadat, who is visiting us after a long absence. We have always wanted to meet with you and we hope that you will visit us again soon. It gives us pleasure to see a world political leader in our country. Mr President, you are on your way to the United States to meet with our friend President Reagan and we hope your meeting will be an historical one.

Mr President, we welcome you not only because our two countries are bound by historical ties, not only because you are the president of a country that is the leader of the Arab nation and not only because you are the president of a country with an ancient history and a bright future, we welcome you because you are a great leader. Mr President, you have become a world reality. When we in the West talk about leadership, we cite you as an example and say: This is leadership.

Mrs Thatcher added, addressing President as-Sadat: Mr President, you are struggling for peace. Peace, Mr President, is worthy of struggle. We on our part wish you great success and we promise you that we will do all we can, in cooperation with the United States, to assist you in this task.

Mr President, we hope you will realize your hope for peace quickly. Allow me also to welcome the great lady, Mrs Jihan as-Sadat, and to wish her success in realizing all her aspirations and a prosperous future.

As-Sadat Luncheon Speech

NC032208 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] London, 3 Aug (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat emphasized Egypt's extreme interest in the maintenance of world peace and security. He also affirmed Egypt's desire to work relentlessly to end misery and injustice in the world.

In a speech he delivered at the luncheon held in his honor today by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, President as-Sadat said: We are determined to create a new spirit of cooperation and detente among states.

The following is the text of President as-Sadat's speech:

I thank you very much for your kind speech and your warm reception. I am glad to meet with you again and to exchange views with you in a friendly atmosphere.

I also am glad to say that our talks covered many subjects. This is because we have mutual interests and commitments. Like you, we are extremely interested in the preservation of world peace and security. We are committed and we are working relentlessly to end misery and injustice in the world. We are determined to create a new spirit of cooperation and accord among states. We realize that the real challenge in this age of ours is to combat hunger, injustice and insecurity in all parts of the world. This is an international challenge that requires international confrontation. We are grateful to the people of the United Kingdom for their invaluable assistance in our move for the sake of peace in the Middle East. Under all circumstances, you have remained committed to your principled stand and honest to the ideals in which you believe.

You are clearly aware of the goals we are seeking to achieve and the historical change we are embarking upon. You are also aware of the strong link between peace and stability in the Middle East and prosperity and security in Europe. This is emphasized by the role you have played within the framework of the EEC, as well as when you responded positively to our call for mutual and immediate recognition between Israel and the Palestinians, thus proving your firm commitment to peace and justice in the area.

While paving the way for the resumption of the peace process, we expect the United Kingdom to play an effective and active role. Your presidency of the EEC is regarded as a further reassurance and reason for optimism.

Mrs Thatcher, we admire your sincerity and determination. Every Egyptian truly values your contribution to the cause of peace and friendship among nations. We are sure you will continue to play this constructive role in the coming years for the sake of the welfare of your country and all humanity. We look forward also to strengthening the ties of cooperation and friendship between our two peoples.

Dear friends, allow me to congratulate all you citizens on the occasion of Prince Charles' wedding, hoping that this occasion will bring more happiness and joy to every heart.

Egypt's 'Ali Comments

NC031942 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] In an exclusive statement to our radio team in London, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that today's discussions between the Egyptian and British delegations dealt with issues related to the question of peace in the Middle East and with giving impetus to the efforts for reaching a settlement. He added that the Palestinian question and the issue of peace received top priority at these discussions, which also dealt with relations between Britain and Egypt.

'Ali added that the European role was discussed in general in full coordination with the United States. He further said:

[Begin recording] Undoubtedly, the exertion of efforts by all states vis-a-vis and Middle East question is of special importance to the question of giving impetus to the process of peace. Here lies the role of the European Community in its quest for establishing peace and stability throughout the region. In view of the interlinkage of the interests between West Europe and the United States, the discussions have actually assumed dimensions of possible cooperation to give impetus to the peace process. [end recording]

The foreign minister added that the discussions also dealt with the Lebanese problem within the framework of a comprehensive settlement in the area. He said that what has been achieved by Philip Habib, the envoy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, constitutes a good beginning toward the comprehensive settlement, starting with a cease-fire between Israel and the Syrian forces in Lebanon and between Israel and the PLO in Lebanon.

In conclusion, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that views were identical on most of the opinions expressed and that there was agreement on the concept of peace in the area.

UK Sources on Talks

NC031756 Paris AFP in English 1744 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] London, 3 Aug (AFP)--The British Government will push ahead vigorously with a European Middle East initiative, informed British sources said here today following talks between visiting Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

The three-hour talks, followed by lunch, reportedly dealt mainly with a possible resumption of Palestinian autonomy talks between Israel, Egypt and the United States.

Both British and Egyptian officials believe it necessary for Palestinian representatives to take part in overall Middle East peace talks, but that such negotiations should take place in a framework creating "a climate of confidence" for all parties.

The European Economic Community's (EEC) Venice declaration remains at the basis of any European initiative in the Middle East, official British sources added.

This declaration called on Arab countries to recognize Israel's right to "safe borders," and on Israel to recognize Palestinian rights, including their right to self-determination.

Informed sources here said that Lord Carrington, current president of the EEC's Council of Ministers, might be ready to meet Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat on condition that such a meeting would help further negotiations in the Middle East.

Lord Carrington might also visit the Middle East, but not before clarification of Israel's and the United States' positions, sources said.

President as-Sadat is now waiting for next April's final Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai desert, under the terms of the September 1978 Camp David agreements with Israel.

According to British sources, the United States no longer believes it can win over Arab countries to the Camp David peace process.

A British initiative in the Middle East could only prove effective if carried out in conjunction with U.S. diplomatic action. Both the British and the Egyptians are reportedly ready to approach Washington with a view to obtaining agreement on Palestinian participation in peace talks.

Lord Carrington reportedly intends to ask EEC foreign ministers next month to agree to several new measures on the Middle East. Britain would like the EEC to actively support the Lebanese Government, including military aid, and would like Israel to grant greater freedom of movement to people in the occupied territories, and end Israeli settlements in the occupied Jordan West Bank.

No mention was made of military sales to Egypt, but observers here noted that Cairo seemed interested in buying British tanks and naval units.

President as-Sadat is expected tomorrow in Washington for talks with President Ronald Reagan. He is also due to meet with representatives of Jewish organisations in New York, before travelling to Plains, Georgia, for talks with former President Jimmy Carter. On his return home, he will stop over in Vienna for talks with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

As-Sadat Meets Fraser, Others

NC032228 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2018 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] London, 3 Aug (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat this afternoon met successively at his place of residence in London with Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, British opposition leader Michael Foot and London Mayor Ronald Gardner-Thorpe. President as-Sadat met afterward with former British Prime Minister James Callaghan and with members of the British-Egyptian parliamentary group, which consists of a group of members of the British House of Commons that holds contacts and coordinates its activities with a similar group of members of the Egyptian People's Assembly. The president then met with Lord Sieff, a senior British businessman and a delegation of British businessmen led by British Foreign Trade Ministry Under Secretary Roy Williams.

Following these meetings, Mansur Hasan, minister of state for presidential affairs, culture and information, told Egyptian journalists that at his meeting with the Australian prime minister, President as-Sadat explained the Egyptian view on the Middle East peace process, what has been achieved so far and the future of this process, as well as ways of bolstering it with a view to achieving a comprehensive peace.

Mansur Hasan added that during his meeting with Fraser, the president explained that it is necessary in the next stage to concentrate on the essence of the problem--the Palestinian question--and that Egypt welcomes the cease-fire which was reached after the recent crisis in Lebanon because it considers it as a very important event in the region that could be exploited to take positive steps along the path toward a comprehensive peace in view of the fact that the cease-fire has been reached between the two main parties to the problem--Israel and the Palestinians.

The Egyptian minister of state for presidential affairs, culture and information said that the discussions at the meeting also dealt with the question of the multinational force. Hasan asserted that Australia fully supports Egypt's peace efforts and that it shows great enthusiasm for whatever may lead to fruitful results.

In his statement, Hasan also said that the efforts to form a multinational force were explained. It also was made clear that we invite all states which support the peace process and have an interest in its establishment, particularly the free world states, to contribute according to their resources to this process.

Asked what took place at President as-Sadat's meeting with the mayor of London, Hasan said that this was a courtesy visit during which the mayor welcomed the visit by the president in his name and on behalf of the British masses. He also expressed his own appreciation of the president's efforts to achieve peace in the region.

Concerning the president's meeting with James Callaghan, Hasan said that there was an exchange of information and views on the situation in the Middle East and on the Palestinian question.

On the president's meeting with British opposition leader Michael Foot, the Egyptian minister of state said that the president explained to Foot the situation in the region, his views about the forthcoming steps and the topics which he discussed with the British prime minister this morning. Hasan added that the president emphasized to Foot and to all those he received today that, regarding the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, the peace process is proceeding very seriously and that all parties are sincerely implementing their commitments in the treaty on schedule. He also emphasized that the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai will take place in April 1982 and that we must continue our efforts afterward to attain the final goal--comprehensive peace. This requires the unification of all efforts, particularly by the United States and the West European states.

Concerning the president's meeting with the chairman and secretary of the Egyptian-British parliamentary group, Hasan said that the discussions dealt with the same topics. He added that the peace process on the Egyptian front has been fully completed. He said that concerning the other Arab rights, the Camp David agreement is a great achievements as far as the drawing up of the broad lines (?of a solution) to the problem is concerned.

Hasan further said that the president emphasized that Egypt's aim is to achieve a comprehensive peace and to find a just solution to the Palestinian problem. The president also emphasized that Egypt is ready to discuss any serious plan that could be an addition to what has been agreed upon in the Camp David agreement and would achieve the ultimate goal sooner and that Egypt will support any move by any state, including the Arab states.

To a question on the president's meeting with Lord Sieff, Hasan said that Lord Sieff briefed the president on many economic projects in food security and clothes manufacturing in Egypt, which many companies are now discussing in Egypt itself. Lord Sieff told the president that the total sum of the reports which the companies' experts submitted so far indicate that there are huge potentials for (?agricultural) production in Egypt and that the experts are currently carrying out studies that would achieve an increase in production not only in the new lands but also in already cultivated lands. Their studies, he went on, state that it is possible to increase the yield of Egypt's cultivated lands, particularly of the exportable products.

Hasan further said that the president met with a group of the chairmen of the boards of directors of major British companies that are currently conducting various projects in Egypt and that each chairman reviewed the project which his company is contributing to and the present stages of implementation.

Leaders Attend Banquet

NC032152 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2045 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Excerpt] London, 3 Aug (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat this evening attended a dinner banquet given by Egyptian Ambassador to Britain Hasan Abu Sa'dah on the occasion of President as-Sadat's current visit to Britain.

The banquet was attended by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, a large number of prominent British personalities and the members of the official Egyptian delegation accompanying President as-Sadat on his visit to Britain.

ARCHBISHOP ADDRESSES MAKARIOS MEMORIAL SERVICE

NC021310 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0728 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Speech by Archbishop Khrisostomos at a memorial service for former President of Cyprus and Archibishop Makarios at the Kykkos Monastery on 2 August—live]

[Excerpts] Mr President, this year too we are honoring the memory of the always remembered Ethnarch Makarios. We have again come to this sacred place to worship piously and with hearts that are bleeding from agony and pain we have ascended the high mountaintop of Kykkos, which holds within it, as a sacred amulet, the remains of that great leader. We are also here to lay on Makarios' tomb scented laurels showing our respect and appreciation as well as our love and gratitude. We have come again this year to relive his lofty visions, to be re-christened in his spirit, to be identified with him for a short time and together to ascend the high spirits of his majesty.

Four years have passed since his passing and we feel that we have lost our orientation, perhaps because we have not remained faithful to his counsel, some deliberately and some perhaps in good will. We have torn the banner of his militant course and everyone has taken and is waving the piece that fits his own position and his own interests.

The darkness is great and the agony shocking, because 7 years have passed since the tragedy of the Turkish invasion and its consequences have not changed. The enemy is continuing to hold our lands, our uprooted brothers have still not returned to their ancient homes, the relatives of the missing persons are continuing to burn inside the cauldron of their pain and drama, and all of us, at least those who do not care about what we shall eat and drink today but for the future of this country and people, seeing and realizing the situation that has been created among our people since he left us are spiritually shocked. There is no longer a militant mood anywhere; there is no intention for offerings and sacrifices. There is inactivity, passiveness and indifference at all levels toward events. In our political life, intense partisanship and personal aspirations are dividing the people's unity and undermining and destroying the foundations and institutions of our struggle. In our daily life, unbounded materialism and the pursuit of transient affluence are daily plunging the people increasingly deeper into forgetfulness of their duties and responsibilities. The false euphoria that is created every now and then by the impressions cultivated by foreigners, and unfortunately by our people too, regarding an alleged good atmosphere at the intercommunal talks, about an alleged Turkish intention and mood to solve our problem through the submission of constructive proposals, suspends all our activities in the international arena, nourishes delusions and puts to sleep our people's interests and destroys irreparably their militant spirit. Furthermore, and even worse, the impressions absolve Turkey of guild and elevate it before the eyes of international society.

In view of this tragic situation, as the leader of Apostle Barnabas' Church, our orthodox church which in times of flood has been the ark for the nation's rescue, I address myself to everyone, to men and women, to responsible and irresponsible people—if currently it is permissible to have irresponsible people in such tragic events--and ask them to wake up, to activate themselves, to join a campaign and to rally. We ask them to realize the deadly dangers that the continuation of the Turkish occupation and the presence of the invader's armies on our island entail, and together with us to ponder the responsibilities and the duties we have toward the motherland; toward our national, physical and spiritual survival; toward those people who maintained this land intact and delivered it to us intact; toward our fathers; toward our children; and furthermore toward all Hellenism.

First of all, by sweeping aside our differences and placing as our primary concern not our partisan or personal interests but the vindication of our struggle, we are asked to rvise this struggle's tactics and to ponder again its aims.

Is or is not our struggle for the liberation of our enslaved lands; is or is not our struggle for the recovery of our ancient homes; is or is not our struggle for the return of all refugees to their ancient homes, as at least we are declaring; is or is not our struggle for equal citizenship throughout the island for all citizens? If you answers are yes, and if these are the goals of our struggle, then we should stop deceiving the people that through the intercommunal talks, which are held under the presence of the well-armed legions of the invader and from time to time and at periods in order to deceive us and put us to sleep and deceive international public opinion, we shall be enabled to achieve these goals.

In our struggle and its development we must stop depending on the procedure of the intercommunal talks, because the goals of our struggle are different. Our struggle--if it is what we have said--aims at the liberation of all our land, aims--as we claim--at the return--I stress--of all displaced persons to their ancient homes [applause], while the intercommunal talks aim, and should aim, at the cultivation of a good atmosphere of mutual trust between the two communities and the pursuit of ways for smooth coexistence.

Otherwise, if our struggle continues to hinge on the outcome and the course of the intercommunal talks, we shall be deluding ourselves, we shall be accomplices to Turkey's policy, which by presenting the Cyprus problem as an intercommunal dispute succeeds in justifying both its invasion and the continuation of its presence in Cyprus and makes permanent and consolidates the results of the invasion, that is, occupation and parition.

It is time to understand that we must separate the procedure of the intercommunal talks from the substance of our issue, which is the invasion and occupation, from our struggle, which as I have said aims at the restoration of freedom and justice over all of Cyprus. Otherwise, the intercommunal talks will begin whenever Turkey wants, will stop when it does not need them and will continue without results when Turkey wants to foil the issue's internationalization until every bastion for struggle we have in Cyprus or abroad has been destroyed or rendered useless.

Greek Cypriots, shake off the lethargy into which the temporary solution of life's economic problems has possibly plunged you. Close your ears to the sirens of inactivity and seemingly rational defeatism. Do not accept the valium tranquilizers which the heralds of the heartless logic of realism offer you [to suppress] your apprehension of the future. Stand on the bastions like indomitable fighters, as Makarios wanted you to, in order to save the fatherland, for the national survival of our people. Open your hearts and your thoughts to the voice of duty, to the voice of logic that is clear and free of ulterior motives, because if our passive stance continues, if we allow defeatism to destroy every militant bastion, if we delude ourselves into thinking that we shall liberate our lands and regain our rights through smiles and talks with the Turkish Cypriots, if we think that by constantly conceding we will win the support of foreigners and persuade Turkey to come to its senses, then you should never expect to see the liberation of our enslaved lands, you should never expect to see the recovery of our ancient homes, you should never expect to see the roads reopen for the return of our displaced brothers, and you should never expect to see our churches in the north reopen and hold services. They will remain mute, deserted and desecrated to testify with their silence and emptiness not so much to the barbarity of the invader but to our own worthlessness, our own cowardiece, our own shame and the cowardice and shame and humiliation of all modern Hellenism.

Even if we are persuaded to accept a solution that directly or indirectly will give Turkey the possibility of creating a bridgehead in the north, then woe to us because not even the south will remain free, and one day we or our children, uprooted from this land of our fathers and dragging with us the rags of our shame and worthlessness, shall seek refuge in another land inorder to weep from that land over our lost fatherland. This is why the revision of the struggle's tactics is imperative, this is why it is imperative to join a campaign and rally all our people's forces, all the nation's forces, every group and every citizen who does not want to see Cyprus become Turkish.

Everything else should be swept aside, should be put at a lower priority. The struggle for the liberation of our enslaved lands, for Hellenism's survival on this island that was bequeathed to us by our fathers comes above all.

All of us should become soldiers here in Cyprus, every inch of our land should be transformed into a castle and into trenches of resistance. And abroad, we should draft all Hellenism's forces whenever they may be. We should draft all the peoples and men who are struggling for the same goals we are, who are struggling for freedom and justice, draft them into a world crusade for the restoration of justice in Cyprus by using and transforming every rostrum offered to us into a bastion for a struggle for the projection, the clear, militant projection, and demand for our rights.

Let us not forget that the people who are currently strengthening Turkey for their own interests have the same interests in Greece. Through a nationally dignified stance, Hellenism must force those people to comprehend that these interests cannot continue as long as the injustice against Cyprus' Hellenism continues. For this reason, we demand that official Greece make the solution of Cyprus Hellenism's dramas the first issue in its national policy. We also ask that it not wonder who will expel the invaders from Cyprus, but that it realize that it has a duty and debt to do so both as the motherland and as a guarantor power.

We stress this specifically today because we have the honor of having with us his excellency the Greek foreign minister Mr Konstandinos Mitsotakis. We welcome him warmly to our country, we thank him because he has not considered Cyprus to be very far away and has come and visited us to attend this memorial service for Ethnarch Makarios and pay tribute to him with us.

KHARAVYI Rejects Speech

NC040944 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 4 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Inadmissable, Provocative Speech"]

[Excerpts] At a crucial and historic turn of the Cyprus issue, while our people are anxiously awaiting developments in intercommunal dialogue, at a time when prudence and sang froid are necessary because our people's future depends on the correct or wrong handling of developments, Archbishop Khrisostomos once again made an inadmissible and irresponsible speech, creating confusion and division among our struggling people.

While speaking at the memorial service for late President Makarios; while praising with words Makarios' personality as a courageous fighter, a "calm, persevering friend of peace" and a "realist," Archbishop Khrisostomos attacked in harsh words the line charted by Makarios in 1977 and openly supported that "the revision of the struggle's tactics is imperative." He violently attacked the intercommunal talks, which he described as a "mockery of the people," silently passing over the fact that the procedure of talks commenced under Makarios' leadership following the decision of the national-ministerial council. Moreover, he ignored that the intercommunal talks are being conducted in accordance with the UN decision and under the guidance of the UN secretary general. He also intentionally ignored the fact that Makarios and Denktas signed the four guidelines for a Cyprus solution in addition to which there is also the 10-point [May 1979] summit agreement, which determines the procedure and targets of the intercommunal talks.

The archbishop's speech was provocative and insulting for all the patriotic forces struggling on the basis of the Makarios line and resisting the imperialist plans to partition Cyprus and convert it into a NATO base. The archbishop claims that "we lost our orientation" after Makarios' death.

It appears that the archbishop is preparing to head all those forces militating against the Makarios line and the 1977 line of the national-ministerial council. We cannot find any other interpretation.

If he follows this course, we warn him that he will find himself in the same bloc with those who undermine the state foundations of the Cyprus Republic; with those who do not desire a solution through the United Nations but with the intervention of the imperialists. However, the archibishop's place is somewhere else; by the side of the patriotic, pro-Makarios forces in support of patriotic unity. This unity can be achieved only on the line that Makarios courageously charted in 1977 taking into consideration the tragic situation created by the coup d'etat and invasion. He charted that line not because of defeatism but because of political realism and deep patriotism. We do not benefit by denying reality. An untenable policy leads to absolute destruction.

EDEK ISSUES STATEMENT ON MITSOTAKIS VISIT

NC031846 Nicosia O ANEXARTITOS in Greek 3 Aug 81 p 1

[2 August statement issued by the press office of the socialist EDEK Party]

[Text] Mitsotakis was invited to Cyprus at an inopportune time, before the Greek elections.

Cyprus Hellenism considers the brotherly Greek people to be their principal mainstay, and warmly welcomes their representatives. Unfortunately, however, Mitsotakis' record on the Cyprus problem has justifiably created uneasiness, and the people went to the airport to express this justified uneasiness.

We greet this decision of the people and consider it an honor to have participated in the expression of this uneasiness.

Irresponsible elements threw eggs at Mitsotakis' car, something we condemn. At the same time, however, we stress that genuine manifestations of uneasiness, because of Mitsotakis' entire stance, were indispensable and necessary.

Even before starting an investigation, the police leadership attributed the incidents to EDEK followers.

The question arises: At whose suggestion was the "police" contention made?

And it is being ascertained that:

The "brain" behind the "police" contention has supplanted judicial authority and is secretly judging and sentencing citizens.

Following the advance condemnation, the police naturally confined their investigation to EDEK.

Certainly the police will be asked to justify their "contention" and the government its stance.

Through its position, the government's journalistic organ has precharted the stance of the police, despite the publication of photographs presenting a different picture.

The goal is to ease the people's justified uneasiness, both because of Mitsotakis' various statements and because of the official Cypriot side's stance, specifically on the secret--even from the National Council--contacts with Haig and Mitsotakis' inopportune invitation on the eve of elections in Greece, and Cyprus' resultant involvement in Greek affairs, perhaps owing to the fear that PASOK will assume power and will put an end to the secret NATO talks.

The government is exposed both because of the timing of the invitation and the handling of the entire issue. Following the government's stance, which tends to convert Cyprus into a police-party state, the citizens do not feel secure.

O AGON URGES UNIFIED GREEK POSITION ON CYPRUS

NC090906 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 4 Aug 81 p 1

["My Opinion" column by the observer: "Two Voices, Two Lines"]

[Excerpts] Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis watched last Sunday (over Ethnarch Makarios' grave) the squabbles between the Cyprus state and the Cyprus church over the policy that should be followed on the national issue.

Moreover, he heard two voices, expressing two different lines, disputing over which is the correct course for the Cypriot people's salvation. Mr Mitsotakis heard the archbishop calling the intercommunal dialogue a "mockery" and demanding a revision of the struggle tactics. He also heard President Kiprianou defending the dialogue and saying that the government will continue with the dialogue until the last hope is exhausted.

Last Sunday, Mr Mitsotakis saw and heard a great deal; certainly, he must have realized much more and, as a result of the contacts he will have with party leaders, he will see most clearly that:

—Everybody here has his own line and policy on the Cyprus issue and his own "prescription for salvation," which is different in substance from the line and prescription of the others. Mr Mitsotakis will realize most clearly that everybody in Cyprus goes his own way and THERE IS NO COMMON LINE OR COMMON GOALS, NOR DO WE KNOW EXACTLY WHAT WE ASPIRE FOR. [all capitals denote boldface as published]

We say one thing and we mean another; we declare one thing and do something different. One cannot find two coinciding views. We say we want a substantive dialogue and yet we are conducting a parody of the dialogue. We say the dialogue should be abandoned, but we do not know what to substitute for it. We declare that only the United Nations and internationalization will save us, but we later ascertain with disappointment that resolutions and moral support cannot by themselves save us. We orient ourselves toward a militant struggle but, finally, we ascertain it will result in losing the whole of Cyprus.

Therefore, we believe that Greece's main and primary concern at this time is to assist and contribute toward an endeavor to chart a common line in Cyprus on the Cypriot issue.

Because the leadership here has refused to move in this direction, since it has shown indifference and underestimated this element, Greece should undertake the initiative. Greece should ignore any reaction and summon all the political leaders around the same table to try and agree on a common line on the national issue. Because, if there is no cmmon line or unity among the Greeks on the national issue, it is futile to expect that we will be able to make the necessary decisions to reach an agreement with the Turks....

GREEK EMBASSY CLARIFIES MITSOTAKIS-GOBBI MEETING

NC040927 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0700 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] The Embassy of Greece has issued the following statement in connection with the meeting held between Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus:

In order to put an end to relevant speculations, the Embassy of Greece would like to state categorically that Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis' meeting with UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus Mr Gobbi, was arranged on 15 July at the request of Mr Gobbi. The fact that the meeting was not mentioned in the program for Mr Mitsotakis' visit--which, does not specify any private meetings of the foreign minister but only mentions the times of such meetings--is at the request of the organizers, to enable as much flexibility as possible for the program so as to satisfy more requests for meetings.

I SIMERINI SAYS TURKISH PROPOSALS RELEASED

NC020924 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 2 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] According to information received by the I SIMERINI correspondent in New York, the Turkish side's proposals are already ready and have been given to UN Secretary General Waldheim, the U.S. administration and the governments of the guarantor forces, Greece and Britain.

The Turkish proposals are expected to be released to the Greek Cypriot side on Wednesday, 5 August. However, it has not been ruled out that Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, who arrived in Cyprus the day before yesterday, will preliminarily brief the Cyprus Government on the content of the Turkish side's proposals. Moreover, according to information from diplomatic circles, Mr Mitsotakis' visit to Nicosia is directly related to the issue of the Turkish proposals.

These sources assess that this is evident by the fact that Mr Mitsotakis is being accompanied by a group of high Foreign Ministry functionaries responsible for Cyprus affairs.

Meanwhile, both the United Nations and the others that were notified of the Turkish side's proposals describe these proposals as "serious."

According to our New York correspondent, a UN representative stated privately to him: "The Cyprus Government must be careful not to adopt a negative stand, because this will hurt it diplomatically."

The UN representative further said that if the new effort to break the deadlock fails, then the Cyprus issue will enter a new, long-term deadlock and will be frozen.

ALITHIA BELIEVES ONLY WEST CAN HELP CYPRUS

NC030937 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 3 Aug 81 p 3

[From the "Judgments and Comments" column: "Will the Government Understand This?"

[Text] The fact that the Cyprus Government and specifically Rolandhis asked the United States to play a more active role in the Cyprus question was not to the communists' liking. They are besides themselves and screaming because they know very well that U.S. intervention can bring about positive results and prove in practice that the Western factor can help in the settlement of the Cyprus problem, if we ask it to, as opposed to Moscow which gives us help and support only in words.

Now the question is: Will the government understand that Cyprus' true interest dictates a change in our foreign policy and our turn to the West and that in serving this interest it should insist on Western intervention and ignore the croaking of the red frogs which is so detrimental to the country?

CONTINUATION OF NEW DEMOCRACY PROGRAM STATEMENT

Part Four

NC011600 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 24 Jul 81 p 5

[Part Four of New Democracy government program to be implemented in the next 4 years--all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] 4. SECTORS: INDUSTRY, ENERGY, MINERAL WEALTH

A. INDUSTRY

The development of industry primarily belongs to private initiative.

This philosophy is expressed by the policy that is being followed by the government as well as by the policy that has been planned by New Democracy for implementation in the coming years. As much as is possible, industrial development must be left to the private sector, and the greatest possible use of resources for investments in the industry, particularly small- and medium-sized enterprises, must be pursued. This is because freedom of the individual is broadened through the free economy system and a better return is achieved. The state's active intervention takes place, and it is imperative that it must take place, in those isolated cases where the private initiative is absent or insufficient, or in cases where favorable conditions--the foundation--for the sector's development must be created.

New Democracy has not left these principles as a document devoid of content. It has promoted them for implementation. The laws on incentives (since 1976 and after), the activation of investing organizations and the implementation of other institutional and administrative measures, mobilize the sector (by securing work for tens of thousands of people, saving foreign exchange and so forth) despite some stagnation in investments. If this stagnation in investments continues, it will lead to decline and downgrading of production with aftereffects on the employment sector. The results would be painful if development laws were not implemented, laws which were to lead simultaneously to decentralization and regional development. It is characteristic to note that there are signs of "fatigue" (because of generally unfavorable economic conditions in the international field and for other reasons, even reasons within the enterprises themselves) in old family industrial enterprises in Attiki. On the other hand, enough potential is noted in the new industrial areas of the country that have been established as a result of the incentives for regional development.

In order to continue and step up industrial development on a healthy foundation, in addition to the complex of measures already in operation, New Democracy has defined the basic directives of the policy which it will implement in this field during the coming years as follows:

From the viewpoint of infrastructure, the ETVA [Hellenic Industrial Development Bank] program for industrial regions (nine such regions are already operating) will be continued at a decisive and faster pace compared to the past. Gradually, a considerable number of industrial regions will be put into operation; the ones which are already full will be expanded wherever possible.

Moreover, a sales network for foreign markets will be organized to assist exports, while joint warehouses will be established in foreign countries to store exportable products.

From the point of view of state initiatives, state activities will be solely limited to those fields where the dangers and the great size of investments surpass the possibilities of private initiative; the efforts already taking place shall be continued.

Specifically, there will be intensification of the efforts for research of the country's subterranean wealth; this could lead to the establishment of new industries or the discovery of more oil deposits; there will be promotion of the procedure for the further manning and development of defense industries which serve the basic goal of maintaining the country's defense capability and at the same time save valuable foreign exchange resources by replacing imports and by creating important prospects for exports for which provision is made by the programs of ETVA and ELEVME [Greek Industrial and Mining Investments Company] (petrochemical, metallurgical and so forth).

The above new aims also serve the goal for the development of high technology industries in our country. Such a development will gradually reduce the dependence of Greek industry on foreign industry in the field of technology and will correspondingly create opportunities for the export of technology from our country to third countries. In order to strengthen this possibility, strong incentives have already been approved and will be implemented for the development of applied research in Greek industry.

In connection with the reformation of the monetary-economic, administrative and business structures of our industry, it has been decided to create a special system to assist those (problematic) industries which are faced with monetary-economic problems, and thus strengthen the basis of their capital and reduce monetary-economic expenses. Beyond all this, the necessary incentives will be created to achieve the following goals that would improve the financing of industrial enterprises:

1. Specifically, the government will revise the law on the merging of industrial enterprises to broaden existing incentives, particularly for the establishment of major units.

2. The government will encourage, as much as possible, the establishment of joint enterprises with multiple effect; strengthen the capital position of the enterprises, secure the conveyance of technology under favorable conditions and the opening of new markets.

On of the most important factors for the reformation of our system of finance is the money market. Every effort will be exerted to develop a healthy money market; thus, law 876/78, which has not yet been effective because its implementation coincided with a period of strong anti-inflationary policy, will be strengthened. By drawing capital from the money market, we will both achieve financing benefits, and also effect substantive administrative changes, such as the creation of capable cadres for the administration of enterprises, particularly for administrations that do not control the majority of shareholders.

This New Democracy policy steadily leads the industry to the hands of private initiative. It strengthens the industry and precludes "socialization" which is imminent from elsewhere. This most clear policy is mutually supplemented by law 1116/81 which, among other things, directly finances the enterprise which wants to invest as much as 60 percent of the total value of the investment.

B. ENERGY

The securing of the necessary quantities of energy at the lowest social cost, so that the country's rapid economic development will not be interrupted, will continue to be the basic goal of the New Democracy energy policy for the next 4 years. To implement this goal, plans have been prepared to carry out the following in the following fields:

Oil Policy:

By 1984 additions and improvements to the state oil refinery will be completed. Thus, the state oil refinery will be internationally competitive. At the same time, there will be further decrease of lead in the gas and of sulphur in diesel oil. Sufficiency in oil products has been fully secured by means of interstate or other agreements which have been signed, as well as because of our excellent relations with the Arab states.

Local Energy Resources;

The mere fact that 500 billion drachmas will be invested during the 1980-1989 period for the construction of new stations operating on lignite and of new hydroelectric stations reflects the magnitude of the work being carried out to further utilize our own energy resources. Analytically:

1. Lignite: the use of lignite for the production of electric power will rapidly increase during the 1980s. It is expected that the annual output of lignite will reach 75 million tons as compared to about 20 million tons in 1980.

Thus: By 1990 the total power of stations operating on lignite will be tripled. The contribution of lignite to the production of electric power will exceed 76 percent by 1990, as compared to 46 percent in 1980.

Along with this, plans are being prepared to utilize small lignite deposits for other uses of lignite (central heating systems in small cities, supply of plants and so forth).

2. Waterfalls: During the next 10 years, 26 new hydroelectric units will be put into operation and thus the total power of these units will be more than doubled. With the construction of these projects, agricultural economy will benefit considerably, since 4,340,000 donums of land will brought under irrigation by 1990, compared to 860,00 donums in 1980.

3. Oil: All necessary credits will be provided to intensify the suberranean exploration for oil deposits by the DEP [Public Petroleum Corporation] itself or in cooperation with foreign firms.

4. Other forms of energy; Geothermal electric power stations will be established on the island of Milos. The research for the location of geothermal fields will be intensified (Lesvos, Evvoia, Macedonia and so forth).

The installation of solar collectors will be expanded so that by 1985 we shall be able to meet 2 percent of our energy needs through the use of solar collectors. Thus, improvement of the necessary incentives is being considered. Research program for the use of wind energy will be developed to establish units at Cyclandes.

The completion of research work where promising radioactive metalliferous deposits have been noted in Macedonia and Thrace will make clear the exploitation of the deposits; however, the commencement of their exploitation will depend on the decision to establish nuclear stations. In any case, research work will be carried out in both central and southern Greece to locate similar deposits. The final decision to introduce coal and nuclear energy as medium-term substitutes for oil will be made without delay, but not lightly, and after weighing Greek and international factors and in accordance with the country's interests.

The removal of the natural gas plant from the center of Athens and the establishment at the Aspropirgos oil refinery of units for the production of city gas from naptha, along with the compulsory installation of networks in the new buildings to be constructed, will decisively contribute to the combating of environmental pollution and at reducing the use of other forms of energy. Whether natural gas will be introduced, or not, will depend on the development of the question of international prices.

Saving energy: In view of the fact that in the long run the energy crisis will become more acute, it is necessary to continue the drive to save energy. Thus, the following will be pursued: recycling of energy; utilization of the cheapest form for every use; introduction of new technology to improve the degree of performance and systematic maintenance of energy consuming machinery and installations.

The policy for the next 4 years in the field of energy is a continuation of the one which has been recently defined and which has resulted in limiting to as little as possible the consequences from the international oil crises. The consequences from these oil crises would have been disastrous if measures were not taken during the 1975-1980 period. These measures were the following:

The modernization of the state refinery.
The revision of agreements.
Further utilization of lignite deposits.
The operation of six new hydroelectric stations and the planning of others.
The introduction of mild forms of energy (such as solar energy collectors).
The pumping of the Thasos oil, following the improvement and revision of the pertinent agreements. The Thasos deposit will meet 13 percent of our oil needs, while research work is continuing in various parts of the sea and the land; credits spent for this purpose solely during 1980 total 2.6 billion drachmas.

C. MINERAL WEALTH

There cannot be rapid economic development of the country without the proper utilization of the natural resources. Precisely for this reason, the New Democracy governments have proceeded both with the strengthening of the programs for the extraction of ores and minerals, and with the development of industrial units for concentrates and for the metallurgical processing of the extracted raw material. Thus:

The mine and the plant for the production of asbestos fibers was inaugurated (April 1981) at Kozani with the total investment of 3.5 billion drachmas. The foreign exchange benefit to the country as a result of the operation of this plant will exceed $65 million per year. The foundation stone for the ferrochrome plant at Almiron, Magnisia, was laid (March 1981), with a total investment of 3 billion drachmas. The plant will become operational in 1984 and will utilize the chrome deposits at Vourinos, Kozani.

A metallurgical complex is about to be built in eastern Macedonia to utilize the deposits of lead and zinc found at Evros, Kilkis and Thasos. A sulphuric acid plant and a unit for valuable metals (gold and silver) will be included in this complex. The total amount of investments is 15 billion drachmas.

A study is being prepared for the establishment of an alumina plant with an annual capacity of 1 million tons to utilize the large deposits of bauxite in the country. A semi-industrial unit will be established at Epirus for phosphorite concentrates. A unit for iron ore concentrates is planned at Serifos.

At the same time, the research to locate new deposits and to increase the potential of the ones already known is being intensified. It is worth noting that during 1980, 861 million drachmas in credits were spent solely through the Institute for Geological and Mineral Research, as compared to 54 million drachmas in 1974; a total of 64,000 meters of borings were carried out in 1980 as compared to 7,280 in 1974. The state and quasi-state organizations which have been established to utilize the mineral wealth have studied and have been carrying out investment programs the cost of which exceeds 20 billion drachmas.

For the 1982-1985 period, New Democracy has prepared an ambitious program for intensive mineral research that will absorb an average of 2.5 billion drachmas per year. This amount does not include the equally important expenditure for oil research. Borings will exceed an average of 100,000 meters every year. As a result of this research, which is taking place throughout the country, it will become possible to establish the exploitation feasibility of various minerals, such as gold, copper and so forth, and to locate new deposits (such as lead, asbestos, phosphorite). One should note in the research field the activities being planned by DEP [Public Petroleum Corporation] (research for oil), by DEI [Public Power Corporation] (research for new lignite deposits and geothermal fields); and by EEAE [Greek Atomic Energy Committee] to locate radioactive minerals.

Part Five

NC011915 Athens I KATHIMERINI In Greek 25 Jul 81 p 5

[Part five of New Democracy government program to be implemented in the next 4 years--all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] 5. SECTORS: FINANCING-TRADE

A. FINANCING

New Democracy's basic goal in the financing sector is to set it free from all detailed controls and regulations by the monetary committee. At the same time, the sector's adjustment to the principles of a free democratic economy will be completed. The measures for this adjustment have been studied, in fact, in detail. The implementation of this policy has been announced through the policy statements of the current government, but, as has already been stressed, its complete implementation will be made as soon as economic conditions permit. Specifically:

1. In addition to bank financing, other forms of financing will be developed, and competition in the banking sector will be strengthened through the development of more banks of various forms and specialities.

This means that every Greek will have the right to obtain credit financing, and, at the same time, he will be able to choose among various institutions and forms of financing.

2. Current restrictions for the financing of certain activities will be abolished. By inference, all legitimate economic activities are considered productive, and they will be financed within the limits of the credit expansion specified by the monetary authorities.

3. The financing of the activities of the state and of public enterprises will be guaranteed, but not through the compulsory redistribution of financing resources.

These activities will be sufficiently financed, either by special credit organizations or by the special money market in which the state, public enterprises, credit institutions and any other organization will dispose their shares of various forms.

4. Interest rates will be freed and other restrictions on our banking system will be abolished.

The role of the monetary authorities will be limited to the supervision and control of the economy's general fluidity, the establishment of regulations that will guarantee the credit worthiness of banks and other credit organizations, and the more general supervision of the money market's operation, so that the interests of both depositors and borrowers can be absolutely guaranteed. Monetary authorities will give special care to the guarantee of competitive conditions in our financing system.

Within the new system and under the pressure of competition, banks will have the facility to exercise true bank credit, that is, negotiate with their clients conditions for loans and rely on the evaluation of the work's productivity and not on real collateral.

5. The financing of agriculture will be guaranteed through specific measures.

Through the transformation of the agricultural bank into a credit agent, in which cooperatives will in fact participate, credit facilities provided by the EEC will be better exploited, and through the bank's appropriate reorganization, an effective and low interest financing will be offered to farmers. Within the framework of the new system, farmers will be able to receive financing freely from other banks.

6. Great facility will be given to the financing of small- and medium-sized businesses under favorable conditions.

For this purpose a special financing organization will be established which will deal with:

--The long-term financing of small businesses with sufficient capital and favorable confitions.

--The granting of technical and organizational help and information on all aspects of its activity.

--The organizing and economic strengthening of supply and export joint ventures by small- and medium-sized enterprises.

--The construction of multistory buildings which will be leased or sold under favorable terms to small- and medium-sized businesses.

--The financing of small- and medium-sized businesses for the leasing of modern capital equipment.

At the same time, all banks in general will deal with the financing of artisans and small- and medium-sized businesses and it is envisaged that they will organize special branches or special services whose exclusive task will be to serve artisans' credit needs.

7. Housing credit will be expanded.

In this connection it is envisaged that housing credit will also be exercised by the existing investment banks or those that will be established. The financing of this sector will also be based on the issuance of special property bonds and on the establishment of mutual funds for land. Plans for these innovations are already ready and will be implemented as soon as the necessary legal arrangements have been made.

8. Consumer credit will be increased.

To serve consumers, consumer credit will be substantively expanded and generalized through various systems so consumers may be supplied with more goods without becoming the objects of exploitation. Thus, many parasitic and paramonetary circuits operating on the economy's fringes will be eliminated. Specifically, the installment system of sales and the system of credit cards, which will be issued both by credit institutions and by businesses, will be generalized and an impetus will be given to the development of new forms of consumer credit.

9. A comfortable financing of exports will be guaranteed.

Plans have been made to reorganize radically the system for the financing of exports so that it may be adjusted to the new economic conditions. Emphasis will be given to the true financing of exports, that is to the granting of export credits, which also constitute a strong means for the promotion of Greek exports, while the financing system will enter a new framework. In the first stage, a system will come into force for export credits that will be similar to those in force for small businesses, which will be fed by special attachments on bank deposits. To promote exports and especially to support the activity of technical companies abroad, the institution of the capital for the guarantee and promotion of exports will be expanded and reorganized to make it an effective and flexible organ for the promotion of our exports and their insurance against political and other dangers.

10. Foreign exchange restrictions will be eliminated.

In the foreign exchange sector, Greece's integration to the European monetary system will be promoted, something that entails significant advantages, since it has been proven in practice that the drachma has been effectively linked to the European monetary unit. At the same time, the abolition of all foreign exchange restrictions will be promoted so that the influx of capital may be significantly enhanced and Greece may develop into a regional EEC center for brilliant financing in the Middle East area.

11. The capital market will be activated.

In the capital market sector the incentives, which were established through the special law enacted in 1978, despite the fact that they are considered satisfactory, did not function effectively because the rise in the interest rates for deposits, which are tax free, to levels that are unprecedented for our country, almost exclude investment in shares. It is believed, however, that when interest rates return to more normal levels, the incentives will again function and the capital market will be strengthened.

Through the above measures, the Greek economy will acquire a sound system of circulation with many arteries and with a variety of blood infusions.

The effort for the improvement and reform of our banking system began after the change in regime, and thus far several institutional and administrative changes have been made. These include the establishment of an intrabank money market; the setting free of interest rates and other deposits in foreign exchange; the issuance of bank bonds; the linking of the drachma with the European accounting unit; the negotiation of the drachma at the Paris exchange; the operation of an intrabank market for foreign exchange; the simplification of procedures for the opening of banks' and the increase in credits for housing, exports, small businesses, agriculture and investment.

TRADE-DISTRIBUTION

The restoration of conditions that will allow the unimpeded operation of market forces and the creation of rational systems for distribution and trade constitute the basic direction of government policy in the trade sector. It is a policy that has begun being implemented and will be completed in the coming period.

The implementation and promotion of this policy will be based on the following measures:

--The strengthening of the financing incentives for the unification of mercantile enterprises and their completion through tax incentives and other institutional measures that will guarantee the establishment of large mercantile units.

--The strengthening, with similar measures, of the establishment of supply and consumer cooperatives.

--The enactment of special incentives and a new institutional framework for the development of trading companies [last two words printed in English] which will operate principally in international trade and will specifically promote Greek exports.

--The creation of a complete and rational system for the distribution and trade of agricultural produce. The first step in the creation of this system will be the establishment of eight local markets that will come into operation very soon. In these markets, the producers will be able to bring and sell their produce directly to wholesale merchants. The program will be completed through other special measures which will promote the standardization and packing of agricultural produce as well as its advertising.

--The reorganization of the operation of central markets for wholesale trade in large consumer centers so that the establishments of monopolistic situations inside them can be precluded.

--The strengthening and expansion of the institution of people's markets.

It should be stressed that all these measures have already been studied and are either on the way toward implementation or the necessary preliminary preparation, and the relevant draft bills are ready for advancement in the near future.

In addition to the above-mentioned institutional measures, the New Democracy government will immediately complete the liberation of the market from the remaining controls after it has replaced the necessary organs, which influence the market, with controlled imports or other economic measures of intervention for the consumers' protection. The market forces will operate freely and trade will be controlled only in order to avoid excessive profits in instances where oligopolistic and monopolistic situations create such temptations.

In what specifically concerns this point, New Democracy has already created the necessary institutional framework and the state services which supervise the creation of monopolistic situations and intervene with very strict sanctions wherever such phenomena appear. Trade is a vital operation for the economy and inside it the merchant the producer and the consumer must have the feeling of just treatment.

However, an indispensable element for the existence of these prerequisites is freedom of the market. It is not possible to have lower prices through state control over trade and even worse through nationalization or "socialization." Trade is the specific sector in which it is necessary for market forces to operate unhindered to close the gap between the producer's price and the price the consumer pays. The state's role should be limited to the guarantee of competition and to the aiding of the cooperative movement so that it may play an active role in the distribution and trade of agricultural produce.

Currently in Greece a large gap exists between the prices the producer enjoys and those paid by the consumer both for agricultural produce and for industrial products. In addition to other things, this phenomenon is due to the excessive number of shops (we have as many shops as Britain whose population is five times and national income eight times larger) in conjunction with the small size of commercial units and the system of administrative interventions by the state. Consequently, since administrative interventions are already being restricted within the framework of the policy for the liberation of market forces (without abandoning the consumer's protection), and the measures which have been planned for the creation of large and competitive forces are being promoted toward implementation, the gap in prices between producer and consumer will be limited to the internationally accepted standards.

GUNAYDIN DETAILS PROPOSALS FOR CYPRUS TALKS

NC011230 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 25 Jul 81 pp 4, 8

[Resat Akar report]

[Text] It is now certain that the intercommunal talks intended to seek a solution to the Cyprus issue will gain impetus and that the parties concerned will submit new proposals in August. It is reported that the Western powers, which favor an immediate settlement of the Cyprus issue in view of the serious development in the Middle East, are bringing pressue to bear on the Turkish and Greek leadership. It is also reported that for the first time the Greek Government has been putting extremely heavy pressure on Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou.

On the other hand, it is persistently rumored that Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, who will be visiting the Greek Cypriot sector at the beginning of August, and Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen, who is expected to visit the island some time during the same period, will hold a meeting at the Ledra Palace and discuss the final form of the proposals. It is alleged that importance is being particularly attached to the territorial proposals that the Turkish side is submitting as part of a package deal, that the touristic section of Varosha will be opened to settlement under the surveillance of the United Nations and that about 30,000 Greek Cypriots will be allowed to settle in areas where border adjustments will be made. It is thus thought that the Turkish Cypriots will be allowed to retain only 32 percent of the land. It is further reported that the proposals package to be submitted by the Turkish Cypriot side includes the following demands. A biregional federation is to be established.

The security of the Turkish Cypriot community will be guaranteed and the Turkish Cypriot community will be administered by the Turkish Cypriot administration and the Greek Cypriot community will be administered by the Greek Cypriot administration. The question of freedom of movement will be discussed at a future date.

The "equal" rights and powers of the Turkish Cypriot community will be recognized in the federal government to be formed. The economic embargo being imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people will be lifted. The Turkish Cypriot community will benefit from foreign aid. The Nicosia international airport will be run jointly.

The Turkish Cypriot community's security will be guaranteed by the Turkish fatherland. It has also been learned that the proposals to be submitted by the Greek Cypriot side will insist on freedom of movement and that they stipulate that the Turkish Cypriot side should retain only 28 percent of the island.

CANDIDATES APPLYING FOR CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

TA011102 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Excerpt] So far a total of 3,394 persons have applied for candidacy to the consultative assembly, which will be a wing of the constituent assembly. A Turkish Radio and Television correspondent has learned that 1,535 persons have applied for provincial representation while the rest have applied to the office of the National Security Council [NSC]. In Ankara the number of applicants has reached the record number of 207 applications, followed by Istanbul with 203 applicants and Izmir with 92 applicants. No applications were received so far in the province of Hakkari.

The application period for membership will end on 15 August. The governors will return the names of 360 candidates--among which 120 members of the consultative assembly will be appointed--to the NSC by 15 September 1981. The NSC will appoint 40 more members to the consultative assembly from among applications made to it directly. The constitutuent assembly will convene in Ankara on 23 October 1981.

TERCUMAN CRITICIZES SECURITY COUNCIL'S SECRECY

NC011148 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 30 Jul 81 pp 1, 14

[Editorial by Nazli Ilicak: "A General Appraisal..."]

[Excerpts] The legal reforms undertaken since 12 September are being carried out in strict secrecy. Newsmen are exerting great efforts to obtain some information concerning "the universities law," "the associations law," "the trade unions law" and other laws, but most of the information appearing in the press is incomplete and inaccurate. It would be extremely gratifying if all problems could be discussed comprehensively without having to face faits accomplis. For instance, the use of the Turkish Radio and Television Network for this purpose would be very appropriate.

However, the principle of secrecy has been chosen. Ministries draft laws on which the National Security Council Secretariat may hold different views, in which case the draft is amended by the Secretariat. Then the matter is again referred to the Security Council and certain sections are reviewed. While all this is being done, we have to act as mere onlookers.

A consultative assembly allowing publicity for discussions could throw some light on the issues and enable the masses to watch events from close quarters. This would be a significant step on the path to democracy. The accumulation of the pre-12 September events compel the administrators to restrict rights in various fields. But as we have already stated, failure to discuss issues adequately because of adherence to the "principles of discretion and secrecy," hinders the softening of the reaction to conform to the realities of Turkey. The legal order of Turkey is probably being reconstructed, but several groups are unfortunately being excluded from these efforts. They are being treated as mere onlookers.

VOTCP ON PRESS REPORTS OF COMMUNIST ARRESTS

TA010831 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, lately the extremist reactionaries have intensified their aggressive campaign against the democratic and progressive forces. Reports by reactionary press organs claim that 2,000 progressives and antifascists have been arrested in the last 6 months. As part of an extensive slander campaign, the reactionary press organs identify those arrested as the members of the Turkish Communist Party. Their aim in doing so is to accuse them of illegality and to facilitate their conviction. Heavy torture has been used to force the arrested democrats to sign false confessions to being communists.

It will be remembered that not long ago a progressive patriot, who committed suicide in Golcuk, wrote in a letter he left that he had been forced under torture to sign false declarations and that others were being submitted to the same ordeal.

What are the reasons that have led to the intensification of this slander campaign? One reason is that the day of the trial against the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] members is approaching, and the office of the military prosecution has found out that the NAP committed all its murders hiding behind the lie of the communist threat, preparing for an armed uprising. The lie of 2,000 communists being arrested and the demand by Takkeci, the military prosecutor and a mafia man for the death sentence of 52 Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions officials are efforts to prepare the grounds for the defense of murders committed by the NAP and to save the chief murderer Turkes and his accomplices from the gallows.

Another reason for the intensification of the campaign of pressure and blackmail is that the U.S. imperialists are attempting to transform our country into a tool of their adventurous foreign policies in order to use it as a base of aggression against the socialist countries and the neighboring Arab countries.

During his visit to Ankara, Komer, a CIA agent, exerted efforts overtly in a bid to transform hostility against the Soviet Union into official foreign policy and to portray the Soviet Union as the supporter of terrorism. All these statements were published in the bourgeois press organs.

It is as a result of all this--encouraged by the Pentagon--that the extremist reactionaries began their aggressive campaign against the democratic forces. In a bid to find false evidence for the Pentagon lies of Soviet support to terrorism and for stories told by CIA agents, thousands of persons are being subjected to torture.

An end must be put immediately to this crusade organized against the democratic forces; tortures must stop, and the thousands of countrymen being detained for no reason at all must be released. In a bid to intimidate the democratic forces, the reactionaries are openly proclaiming before the public that 2,000 persons have been arrested for being communists. However, just because of this, the progressives, democrats and decent and just people should not keep quiet in the face of this insolence. To express its solidarity with all detained antifascists and democrats and to resist pressures and aggressions is the unquestionable and major task of the democratic forces.

TCP'S BILEN GREETS BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

TA040728 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Congratulatory message by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen to Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee on the latter's 90th anniversary]

[Text] Dear comrades: On behalf of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee, all Turkish Communists and our country's working class, I would like to send my revolutionary struggle greetings and my congratulations to the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] on its 90th anniversary. The BCP, which is the continuation of the old Social Democratic Party, has played a leading role in glorious and difficult struggles that brought the Bulgarian toilers and people to their present position. Today the Bulgarian people still cherish the ideas and principles of people like Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov.

Our country's working class, its peace-loving and democratic forces, are pleased to observe the neighboring Bulgarian people's achievements on the path of socialism. They highly appreciate the efforts exerted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria for international peace and cooperation in the Balkans and Europe.

The TCP attributes great importance to the promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between Turkey and Bulgaria. The links between the TCP and the BCP develop within the framework of principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We wish the 90th year of the BCP to be a year of further gains in the cause of peace and socialism and of further advancement in the building of a developed socialist society. With our communist greetings.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilan [dated] 3 August 1981

BELGIUM

SFRY EMBASSY CLERK SHOT DEAD IN BRUSSELS

NC040913 Paris AFP in English 0911 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Brussels, 4 Aug (AFP)--A Yugoslavian Embassy clerk was shot dead here today and a guard slightly wounded by a man with a pistol, police sources said. Stoian Djieric died on his way to hospital, a Yugoslavian source said. The guard, Redzo Zuko, took over from Franc Spindler, an embassy guard killed in an attack on the embassy on July 14. A Yugoslavian Embassy spokesman complained to Belgian police today that the mission had not been informed of last night's shooting until today. The exact circumstances of the incident were not clear.

SWEDEN

MINISTRY SAYS NO POLITICAL ASYLUM FOR BANI-SADR

LD031104 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] The former president of Iran, Bani-Sadr, cannot be granted political asylum in Sweden. This was noted by the Foreign Ministry. Bani-Sadr can be granted asylum in Sweden only on the condition that he does not apply himself to any political activity. He has intimated that he may be compelled to leave France in order to continue his fight against the regime in Iran. He plans to move to Sweden or Austria.

CANADA

BRIEFS

REACTOR FOR ROMANIA--Canada has announced the sale of a second Candu nuclear reactor to Romania. The deal is worth hundreds of millions of dollars. In making the announcement, the minister of energy, Marc Lalonde, said sales prospects for the Candu are extremely encouraging. He says Mexico, Japan and Yugoslavia have expressed revewed interest in the Candu. The Canadian nuclear industry has been 3 years without a major reactor order. The last Candu was ordered by Romania in 1978. [Montreal in English to Europe, North America and the Caribbean 1900 GMT 27 Jul 81 LD]

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GENSCHER REJECTS USSR CRITICISM ON DISARMAMENT

LD041634 Hamburg DPA in German 1522 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Bonn/Moscow, 4 Aug (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has emphatically rejected the latest Soviet criticism of the Western attitude to disarmament negotiations. A Bonn Foreign Office spokesman said today that this criticism shows once again "the frantic Soviet efforts to sow mistrust between the European NATO partners and the United States." If the Soviet Union wants to make a contribution, it "had better stop its medium-range weapons buildup against West Europe and reduce it instead of engaging in polemics."

This morning, the TASS agency said that the U.S. Government and NATO only seem to be prepared for negotiations with the Soviet Union in order to "break" the "surge" of protests in Europe against the deployment of American medium-range weapons.

PRESS ON U.S. VIEW OF DEFENSE CUTS, DOLLAR SURGE

DW041024 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 4 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Freiburg's BADISCHE ZEITUNG editorializes: An old conflict has erupted again between Bonn and Washington: U.S. concern about the German defense efforts is conveyed to the Federal Government in rather blunt terms. Bonn may justly be amazed at the forms in which this is done but not so much at the contents because the coalition is perfectly aware that by its decisions on the increase in the defense budget, it is lagging behind the growth rate of a real 3 percent promised in 1978. Yet, the Federal Government has good reasons for its decision. One should not make it too easy for oneself by immediately deducing a decrease in defense capability from the moderate growth rate now envisaged. After all, not all expenditures for the Bundeswehr ultimately are a contribution toward defense. Apart from that, Bonn has long been the model child in the alliance without this having any exemplifying effects on the rest of the partners. The Federal Government need not be distracted from its course by the U.S. criticism thus far.

RHEINISCHE POST of Duesseldorf stresses: The U.S. haste is not in keeping with the German yardstick. During the past few years, the buildup and the improvement of the Bundeswehr has been continued with a high financial expenditure whereas the United States is just past a shocking reduction of its armed forces combined with a tangible quality loss in the individual branches of service. The United States is in the process of correcting past mistakes. The Bonn budget for 1982 is not yet final. It will be necessary to do some reconsidering, despite all strong words uttered yesterday. But, what can be railroaded through parliament with respect to external security in view of the basic feelings prevalent in the biggest government party? This is the crux of the matter.

The editorial of FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU says: To anybody staring as intensely on military growth rates as does the U.S. Government, Bonn's intention not to allow the FRG defense budget to grow without limitation must appear like treason. But experience teaches that the defense budget, like all budgets, contains some rotten wood that can be cutaway without any danger to defense. Still, behind all this is also a fundamental difference in social philosophy. The Federal Republic's austerity measures are an attempt to save in the most balanced way.

The U.S. Government in that respect makes it easier on itself. It can better afford to invest a lot of money in new armaments because it does not even pursue that budget balance. As a consequence, the social network in the United States, which is large-meshed anyway, will become even looser. Granted, we cannot prescribe to the Americans their social policy, yet we here in Europe at large, and in Germany in particular, should stick to a good tradition.

In conclusion, some editorial comment on the development of the dollar exchange rate: FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes: The strength of the dollar has turned into a signal for the political assessment of the Reagan administration and for the steadfastness of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board with respect to stability policy. No matter what degree of skepticism toward Reagan's home economy might be indicated, at the moment, especially after the passage of the tax reduction schemes, the U.S. Government is accorded a good will bonus which finds expression in good assessment of the dollar in external economics. Beyond all financial causes of the movement of the exchange rate, this exchange rate also reflects the assessment of the policies of both the government and the Federal Reserve Board. It is not exaggerated to talk of a Reagan dollar.

MUENSTER WESTFAELISCHE NACHRICHTEN writes: Yesterday's dollar shock clearly shows how precisely the foreign exchange markets react to an overall political climate because the jump over the sound barrier of DM2.50 is attributable to two major causes: on the one hand, the strict Reagan policy strengthens worldwide confidence in the U.S. economy and, on the other hand, a strong currency always profits from crises in other countries--such as in Poland just now. There were times--albeit long ago--when the German mark also was traded in keeping with these criteria and counted among the world's strongest currencies. But ever since the record overall trade deficit, the record state indebtedness and last but not least the record interest rates resultant therefrom have pushed the former economy makers off their pedestals, the German mark is going downhill.

KIELER NACHRICHTEN comments: The experts widely disagree in their assessment of the increase in the exchange rate. They list many individual factors. They talk of super interest rates as well as of the crisis in and around Poland and of allies in Japan and the Federal Republic who are reluctant to live up to their defense tasks. Yet, political crises so far have always benefitted the material values. In the event of the danger of war, one bought gold instead of currencies. Why should this be different now? Without any proof, and based solely on a pure advance confidence bonus on the international level, the dollar must be considered overrated.

PAPERS COMMENT ON U.S. LAW OF SEA STANCE

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG

DW041133 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 4 Aug 81 p 4

[Commentary signed HVB.: "Billions at the Sea Bottom"]

[Text] In Geneva, 163 nations are making a renewed effort to save what is perhaps the most important diplomatic treaty of the postwar era; it had been threatened with collapse in March by an abrupt change of stance on the part of Washington under the Reagan administration: the maritime international law for two-thirds of the terrestrial surface which is to replace 4 centuries of classical Law of the Sea. The Law of the Sea Conference had been expected in March to wind up its treaty after 8 years of negotiations when it was caught unaware by the U.S. announcement. Washington terminated the position adopted under four preceding presidents, desiring to review hundreds of clauses again.

What Reagan promised for the resumed round of conferences is mere consultations, not true negotiations. The background of these delaying tactics is rather transparent. An internal power struggle has not yet been settled. The core of the new Law of the Sea contains an element of dirigisme to which big U.S. corporations like Lockheed, U.S. Steel and Kennecott Copper have always raised objections. They want to reserve for themselves the extraction of the deep sea minerals with their billion dollar profits. The future of the treaty now depends on the strength which these private capitalist forces wield under Reagan.

The industrial nations led by the United States have granted to the developing countries a structure of partial dirigisme in the ownership of the sea treasures to be extracted, to obtain in return the rights of passage and overflight on a worldwide scale which are essential for the nuclear deterrence strategy of the Western superpower. This is also the reason why the Pentagon is bound to advocate a success of the Law of the Sea Conference, hence, what will be shining through in Geneva is the status of this paradoxical controversy between America's capitalists and military people.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE

DW041151 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 4 Aug 81 p 9

[Commentary signed K.V.: "Troubled Law of the Sea Conference"]

[Text] Storm is threatening at the international Law of the Sea Conference which has been continued in Geneva this week. At this conference, the Third World is nervous and impatient because the new U.S. Government intends to review the existing text of the negotiations from top to bottom. Washington primarily objects to the evisaged regulations of dirigisme for deep sea mining. True to his economic policy, President Reagan demands as much private economic initiative as possible for the opening of the rich ore deposits at sea bottom as well.

The majority of the conference participants, in contrast, urges an international authority management. Entirely new forms of protectionism are to be tested because the raw material countries on the continent wish to be protected against maritime mining. Furthermore, a controlled economy is envisaged in such a way that the entrepreneurs and countries who have developed an efficient maritime technology are supposed to cede that technology at a discount rate. In that way, the legal claim of the developing countries to the forcible transfer of technology would be anchored for the first time. The right to property would be grossly disregarded by such an international convention.

So far, the Federal Government has opposed such a sea bottom regime to no avail. Now it has a strong ally: the United States. The developing countries are wrong if they believe that their salvation lies in economic dirigisme. They should allow themselves to be convinced that their demands for more equality of chances can be better fulfilled in a market-economy system--this applying to deep sea mining as well.

DIE WELT: U.S. COMBATS COMMUNISM AT DOORSTEP

DW031219 Bonn DIE WELT in German 3 Aug 81 p 2

[Manfred Beuber commentary: "At the Doorstep"]

[Text] The patience of the elephant does not last forever if he is tantalized to the quick by mosquitos--this is what Hemingway might state today in a parable on Cuba.

Under the heraldic figure of the Republicans, the United States no longer puts up with the harassments which are being intensified at the very time Moscow is accusing the United States of aggression and lacking receptiveness to talks everywhere.

The Reagan administration intends to show, at its own doorstep, how serious it is about containing communist influence in the world. Nicaragua is so painful that El Salvador must be saved under all circumstances. Washington no longer acts out of the defensive but now prepares in U.S. public opinion a political offensive against the subversive incubator Cuba.

The State Department is considering an intensification of Havana's boycott and a strengthening of the military presence in Florida and on the U.S. base of Guantanamo on Cuba. Other governments of the Western hemisphere are urged to again keep their distance from Cuba as Brazil has done already. Washington plans to counteract the deportation of criminals from Cuba to the United States by means of forcible repatriation; they have a "Radio Free Cuba" in mind and diplomatic initiatives aimed at causing the withdrawal of Cuba from Angola and other areas of intervention.

And they want to give exiled Cubans more rope. Brezhnev may well learn that his slogan of "peaceful coexistence" not preventing the support of "liberation movements" can work both ways.

GDR SERGEANT 'NOT TO BE ARRESTED' IN FRG

LD050844 Hamburg DPA in German 0744 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpt Goettingen, 5 Aug (DPA)--The 24-year-old GDR soldier Roland Hoehne, from Wolfen, near Bitterfeld, who is alleged by GDR authorities to have shot the GDR Sergeant Klaus-Peter Braun during his escape over the border fortifications in the area of Duderstadt (Goettingen Kreis) on Saturday, is not to be arrested in the Federal Republic. In the decision of the first bench of the Goettingen regional court, made known on Wednesday, the appeal of the Goettingen state prosecutor against a decision by the magistrate's court was rejected.

ARREST WARRANTS ISSUED AGAINST SIX IRANIANS

LD050920 Hamburg DPA in German 0832 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 5 Aug (DPA)--A Bonn magistrate has issued arrest warrants against six Iranians who took part in the occupation of the Iranian Embassy in Bonn on Monday on charges of breach of domicile, grievous bodily harm and resisting arrest. However, five of the demonstrators have been exempted from detention. Conditions for the sixth are still being examined.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR 'EVASIVE' ON ELYSEE MEETING

PM041354 Paris LE MONDE in French 2-3 Aug 81 p 14

[Text] Chervonenko, USSR ambassador to France, was evasive 31 July when he left the Elysee after his first meeting with Mitterrand since the latter's election.

"Our attention was focused on the question of security in Europe," the ambassador said. It is known that the Moscow press presently is leveling a growing number of criticisms at French policy on defense and security in Europe and especially at the statements made by External Relations Minister Cheysson who is accused of encouraging the arms race.

The ambassador evaded journalists' questions on a French-Soviet "crisis." "I am leaving," he said, "with the view that the president is concerned that the balance in Europe be maintained. I gathered that France will make efforts in this direction.... I am leaving the Elysee with the hope and even the assurance that the joint efforts of France and the USSR will contribute to solving the most acute problems in international life, although we have different viewpoints on some questions." However, Chervonenko did not specify which problems.

Asked whether France had modified its position on the balance of forces in Europe since Mitterrand has been in power, the ambassador replied that he had not observed any change. "That does not mean," he added, "that we must not seek a path toward balance."

Questioned on bilateral relations, Chervonenko said: "We must consider the way in which French-Soviet relations will develop now that the left is in power in France. It seems to me that the national interests of France and the Soviet Union will converge on the path of friendship and cooperation."

No plan for a summit meeting was mentioned, he said. "It will take time to plan some things," he said. "This subject will be discussed when the time is right."

Chervonenko specified that supplies of Soviet gas to France would be discussed at the next meeting of the French-Soviet grand commission in Moscow in November. "We hope that relations will expand since that corresponds to the national interests of France and the USSR," the ambassador concluded.

The Elysee has made no comment on this meeting.

L'HUMANITE REPORTS PCF MESSAGE TO PCE CONGRESS

PM041403 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 30 Jul 81 p 6

[Text] The PCF delegation, headed by Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz and comprising Central Committee member Jean-Claude Lefort and Roger Trugnan, had lunch with Santiago Carrillo on Wednesday afternoon. In the morning, the PCE congress heard the French Communists' message. Following are excerpts from it:

"Your congress is being held in a complex situation. Indeed, imperialism is trying to revive bloc politics, maintaining seats of tension and zones of war and making use of the arms race. In our view, this counteroffensive, which is also being waged inother spheres, still cannot disguise the world's evolution in favor of the social, national and human liberation forces. The scale of the peoples' struggle for peace and disarmament in particular bears witness to this. It is shown by the extent of the demonstrations and stances in many European countries against the decision to deploy new nuclear missiles on our continent and in favor of immediately opening negotiations on all medium-range missiles and the reduction of all armaments. In your country, it is seen in the people's opposition to Spain's entry into NATO."

After stressing the new situation created in France by the left's victory and the Communists' intention to work to successfully bring about the democratic change chosen by the French people, the message states: "Resolutely pursuing the strategy of our 22d and 23d congresses, we are struggling for a social transformation which will push democracy further forward than it has ever gone, to the stage of self-managing, democratic socialism. In our view, this choice constitutes the modern and realistic answer to the needs of French society. To this end, we are taking action to unite all the people's forces in struggle and union, drawing support from each step forward and progressing toward our objectives.... Ties of solidarity forged long ago exist between Spanish and French Communists. Our heartfelt wish which, we are convinced, reflects the wish and hopes of the workers and democrats in our countries is to strengthen them in mutual respect, in the interest of our two peoples, of peace, social progress and democracy."

TWO OF BANI-SADR ESCAPE CREW SEEK ASYLUM

NC041152 Paris AFP in English 1128 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 4 Aug (AFP)--Two of the four members of the air crew which flew former Iranian President Bani-Sadr to France have asked for political asylum, a reliable source said today.

No details about the men have been revealed. All that is known is that they have left Evreux, west of Paris, where their aircraft landed on 29 July, for an unknown destination. The other two crew members have asked to go back to Iran. They are now at the Iranian Embassy in Paris, the same source said. On their arrival the airmen told French authorities that they had been ordered to fly to France. They asked to go home as soon as possible.

The Boeing 707 which was used for Mr Bani-Sadr's escape is still standing on a runway at the air base, where a close watch is being kept on it.

The Iranian Embassy here later today denied that two of the four crew members who flew Mr Bani-Sadr to France were currently at the embassy. The embassy spokesman gave no further details on the whereabouts of the crew.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT AS-SADAT'S 2-DAY LONDON VISIT

News Conference

NC041228 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1040 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] London, 4 Aug (MENA)--Today at about 1210 Cairo time, President as-Sadat held a news conference at the Egyptian Embassy in London where he replied to newsmen's questions.

Also attending the news conference were Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister of State for Presidential Affairs Mansur Hasan, Minister of State for Health Dr Mamduh Jabr and Egyptian Ambassador in Britain, Hasan Abu Sa'dah.

The president started the news conference, saying: In the name of God. I would like to say a few words before we begin. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude for the pleasant meeting with and the gracious invitation extended by the prime minister. I am grateful to the people of the United Kingdom.

I wanted to come here so I can express my gratitude to them for the understanding and sympathy expressed daily by them through the letters I receive in Cairo.

In addition to that, the queen has graciously asked me and my wife for lunch after our meeting here today. Therefore, I would like to express my deep gratitude to the queen, to the prime minister and the people of the United Kingdom. I also wish to thank you for coming here.

Question from a British journalist: Your talks referred to the EEC's initiative concerning the Middle East. What chance does this initiative have?

Answer: I visited the EEC Parliament last February and delivered a speech in the Parliament in which I asked that all the efforts exerted by the EEC and the United States be coordinated so as to make the Palestinians and the Israelis sit together and exchange mutual recognition at one and the same time.

This is the correct way to resolve the whole problem. Before I arrived here, a great event took place when a cease-fire was attained between the Israelis and the Palestinians for the first time in 48 years--when the state of Israel was established. This cease-fire has been attained through the United States and Saudi Arabia.

I consider this to be a turning point and I believe that the correct way is to build on this cease-fire the next step which I mentioned to the EEC Parliament, namely, mutual recognition between them. This will pave the way for the overall settlement we all desire.

Question from the BBC: What is the role that can be specifically played by Britain in this initiative?

Answer: I discussed this question yesterday with Prime Minister Thatcher and Lord Carrington. As you heard a short while ago, this time it is not only the United States that is required to exert the necessary efforts but the 10 EEC countries and Great Britain which will be heading the EEC for the next 6 months. When I met with Lord Carrington earlier this year, in January, he was already well informed of all details relating to this problem in addition to its vast dimensions. Therefore, it is a very fine thing that he will be heading the EEC for the next 6 months. As I told you, we have also studied the great event embodied by the attainment of the cease-fire, how it was attained as well as the possible alternatives that can be added to the peace process, namely, the United Kingdom, because not only are U.S. efforts required during the next phase but those of the EEC as well.

Question from the American television representative: It seems that Saudi Arabia will be a party to the Camp David accord. Am I correct, and will this suprise us in the coming months?

Answer: Until this moment they are against me and Camp David. However, what we have already ahcieved is what we are all seeking for the sake of peace. So I will frankly say in the United States that the step which has been reached, namely, the cease-fire, and the efforts made by Saudi Arabia enjoy our souport and should be supported by all of us, and we have to specify the coming stage, namely, mutual recognition.

Answering a question from a BBC correspondent on Begin's intransigence and his undermining of the peace efforts, President as-Sadat said: You are right in using the word "undermining", because this is what I mean. Three days after our meeting in Sharm Ash-Shaykh, the raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor took place. Then came the raid on Beirut and the victims and the dead. All this was a tragic and sad act carried out by Israel. However, all this should not dishearten us. On the contrary, it should enhance the efforts to achieve peace. I believe that it has been proved now that the only alternative is peace.

Question: Will you pressure President Reagan to get him to condemn those Israeli actions and suspend the delivery of the F-16 aircraft to Israel?

Answer: I will discuss the problem and the entire peace process. I will leave it to him to choose the course of action. However, I will ask two things: First, that the United States continue to play the role of a full partner, as was the case during the term of President Carter. Second, that the time has come for the United States to change the conditions set for not contacting the PLO, conditions that Israel put in the second disengagement agreement. There is an important reason for this, namely, there is a cease-fire between the Israeli and Palestinian sides, although Begin insists that the cease-fire is not between him and the Palestinians but between him and the Lebanese. However, the essence is that there is a cease-fire between them and that it is logical for the United States to continue to contact the two sides.

Question: What is your chance in the United States of convincing President Reagan to open lines of communication with the PLO, and what about Israel's influence in Washington at the present time?

Answer: It is up to Reagan to choose the way. However, I have stated my opinion, which will reach him before my arrival there.

Question: The Israelis feel that Europe has taken an unsympathetic attitude toward Israel. These is also the fact that the PLO is continuing to practice terrorism, as well as the Soviet role of providing the PLO with many weapons?

Answer: In my opinion, the Israelis have no right to complain about the question of weapons because Israel is not only in a superior position but it is also fully armed. Israel has the most sophisticated weapons. However, when I ask the Europeans to join the United States in the coming step, I say that this is very important in order to give Israel security, not only from the United States but also from Europe, and remove its feeling of insecurity.

Question: By your request to Reagan to open lines of contact with the Palestinians--do you mean the PLO? And have you asked Britain to do the same?

Answer: Yes, the PLO must not be excluded. However, it is not the only party with which a dialogue must be held. I have informed Thatcher and Carrington of my views and I have left it up to them to decide.

Question: Some commentators have said that your meeting with Begin in Sharhm Ash-Shaykh before the Israeli elections helped him win the elections?

Answer: No, not at all, I did not help him and I did not aim to help him. He invited me to visit a part of my country, Sharhm Ash-Shaykh, which I had not seen before. You know there is a personal relationship between Begin and myself. I believe the election results are a proof of this because Begin lost the elections. In the previous elections he won 52 seats, while this time he won 48 seats. In the previous elections, the Israeli Labor Party won 42 seats, while this time it won 47 seats.

Question: Are the Americans reluctant about the EEC stand toward the Middle East? And will you convince Reagan of the usefulness of allowing the Europeans to participate in the peace process?

Answer: From what I know from my personal contacts, I do not subscribe to your view that the Americans want to exclude other efforts. On the contrary, from what I have learned about recent meetings, the United States welcomes any effort that is in line with the Camp David agreement. This is what I know and I believe it is correct.

Question: What is your view of Lord Carrington's proposals for conditional recognition of Israel by the Palestinians and does this mean the Palestinians of the PLO?

Answer: I do not want to involve myself in what the Palestinians say. All I can say is that a great event has taken place for the first time since 1948, which is the cease-fire between the Palestinians and Israel. The Palestinians say they will respect the cease-fire. The two sides must sit down together. This can take place through the United States or Saudi Arabia, which contacts the Palestinians and the Syrians, and through the United States, which contacts Israel. Let them arrive at this.

Question: Do you speak about the PLO specifically or about the Palestinians in general?

Answer: There is a resolution stipulating that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinians. However, when I visited Jerusalem I met at the Dome of the Rock with hundreds of Palestinian women who complained to me that for 10 years no one had cared about their suffering and that their husbands, brothers and sons were in Israeli prisons. In any case, the PLO is not the sole representative of the Palestinians. There are also the Palestinians who are living under the yoke of Israeli occupation.

Question: I would like to draw your attention to your other neighbor, Libya. What role is Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi playing at the present time?

Answer: You know that there were contacts initiated by Al-Qadhdhafi when I met with his cousin in my native village, Mil Abu al-Kawm, on Christmas. I then met again with his cousin in Paris during my visit to the European Parliament. A month ago, I received a message from Al-Qadhdhafi through a third party, a European head of state. In all these contacts, I explained my viewpoint to Al-Qadhdhafi. I clearly said that we are against his attempts in Chad. He sent me a recent message about the spheres of influence, but I totally rejected it.

Question: The autonomy talks on Gaza and the West Bank are currently suspended. Do you believe that you should go beyond the framework of the Camp David agreement to get these discussions resumed?

Answer: Let me tell you and my colleagues in the Arab world and Saudi Arabia, which I hail because it did the right thing regarding the cease-fire between the Palestinians and Israel and I hope it will do more for the sake of the question of peace, that the Saudis and the others rejected the Camp David accords even before reading their provisions. They started their opposition before accords were signed at the White House. They started their opposition when we returned to Washington from Camp David, even before the agreement was declared.

They are now talking about another initiative or another trend that they will support. I attach no importance to this. Quote me as saying that if there is an alternative to what we have committed ourselves--comprehensive peace--then I am ready to debate and approve it if it is proved that it will lead to comprehensive peace. But I say no to the mere demand of setting aside the Camp David agreement without an alternative to it. If there is something better than the Camp David agreement, then I will not object to it and I will declare my position. I sincerely declare that the Camp David agreement as a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel is the only reality prevailing in the region, where rapid changes have been taking place in the last few years.

The emirates in the Gulf, the problem of energy, the problems between the emirates and the United States, the Iranian revolution, the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Lebanese tragedy and what happened in Mecca constitute a big change, but the only prevailing reality is the Camp David agreement and the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. If we cannot find anything better, then let us decide to stick to this.

President as-Sadat added: Time passes and the time factor should be taken into consideration. However, when facing a difficult problem like the one we are trying to solve--a complicated and difficult problem to this extent--I believe that we need patience and perseverance as we did following my visit to Jerusalem. Several campaigns were launched during the 10 months that followed my visit to Jerusalem and until the holding of the Camp David meeting. But in the end, we sat at Camp David and reached an agreement. The matter might need some time. This time, all Europe is with us and so is the United States.

Question: Since the autonomy talks will be resumed, could you, Mr President, tell us what is the major obstacle and how would you overcome it? What will take place after the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and how can an agreement on autonomy be reached?

Answer: As for the first part of your question, there is a gap between us on the interpretation of the provisions of the agreement or its framework, but I cannot declare this publicly. What I would like to say is that we have learned a very important lesson: Even when we differ, we should sit together to discuss our differences as civilized people.

As for the second part of the question, President as-Sadat said: Egypt has a historical role in the Arab and Islamic world. This does not mean that the final Israeli withdrawal next April will make us change our stands, adopt a hard line or return to the Arab slogans. Egypt will continue the way it is. There is no problem between me and Israel regarding Sinai or the final withdrawal. The problem relates to a comprehensive peace and the Palestinian question. We recently signed in London the agreement on the multinational force.

Our delegates, that is, the delegates of Egypt and Israel, will meet on 20 August to agree on the measures for the final withdrawal. There is no problem between Egypt and Israel, but we have a responsibility. It is our responsibility to achieve a comprehensive settlement and proceed in the right direction with the Palestinian question, through full autonomy which we agreed upon in the Camp David framework.

Question: What are the chances of changing UN resolution 242 and the role of the United Nations in the Middle East process"

Answer: I do not advise this at all because resolution 242 is the basis of the Camp David agreement. Why should we shake this basis now? We have gone past this resolution and the cease-fire between Israel and the Palestinians in a great achievement which has gone beyond this.

Concerning the mutual recognition between the Palestinians and the Israelis, his excellency said: I believe that if they continue, as I ask, to achieve the next important step, which is similtaneous mutual recongition, then they will reach the same conclusion we reached in the Camp David agreement. It would then be possible for the Palestinians and Israelis to sit together and this would be very good.

Question: Do you believe that Begin is prepared to reach a comprehensive settlement?

Answer: I cannot talk on behalf of my friend Menahem Begin, but I can say that we have committed ourselves to this and until now he has not retreated from this step between him and myself.

Question: Concerning Begin's establishment of more settlements and calling the West Bank Judea and Samaria, do you believe that there is any indication that Begin will change his mind?

Answer: Let me tell you that before my initiative in 1967, I visited Ceausescu in his capacity as my friend and the friend of Begin and asked him the following two questions: Is the man serious about achieving peace and is he strong enough to face the Knesset and Israeli public opinion? Ceausescu convinced me that the man was serious about achieving peace and that he was very strongf. He has actually proved this. Until something to the contrary happens, we will continue our efforts and will remain patient and perseverant.

Address to Egyptian Community

NC041956 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] London, 4 Aug (MENA)--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has affirmed that with the October war, we proved ourselves and restored the world's confidence in us and our Arab nation, which they have classified as the sixth power.

Directing his comments to the Egyptian community in Britain and Ireland, President as-Sadat said: You have the great duty of bearing the trust and assuming the responsibility of completing Egypt's reconstruction with science and faith, so as to make up for what we have lost. We will build Egypt with only Egyptian hands. He added: Egypt is above everything. It is above parties, leaders, selfishness and rancor. Here follows the text of the president's address at the meeting:

In the name of God, brothers and sisters, the Egyptian family in Britain and Ireland: It gives me the greatest pleasure to meet with you here today and to bring you greetings from your kith and kin in Egypt, who are hopeful that you will carry out the task for which you have come here. You are aware that we are preoccuped with reconstruction, and we are almost starting from zero because in the past we lagged behind the technology of the world around us. We must make up for what was lacking in our ambitious programs and that is why your learning and knowledge of modern technology must be ambitious, in order to enable us to complete the programs we have started.

Your heard me say before that we will build Egypt only with Egyptians hands and that we do not need anyone from any country whatsoever. We do not need anyone from any country whatsoever to build our country. You also heard me say in my conversations with the Soviet leaders when I met with them four times in 1 year, I used to start by saying: I do not want any non-Egyptian soldiers to fight our battle. I have also said the same thing to the Americans. I have said that we do not want any foreign soldiers to fight our battle; we want arms only, and we will undertake to defend ourselves. The battle of reconstruction is no less significant, because in it the Egyptian man is aiming for his peace and security in the interest of, and for the whole of Egypt.

Your task is very great. You must return to us equipped with the most modern things of the world in order to make up for the backwardness we have lived in in the past. I fully support the son who spoke from Ireland about throwing light on all the issues of the hour. I want this session to be a dialogue instead of delivering of speeches. The dialogue might be more useful through the questions the sons will raise on the various stands or any stand that may not be completely clear. I fully believe this will be a better procedure. In conclusion, I hope you will return soon to us equipped with the weapons of science, because the state we are building is a state of science and faith.

Let us restore the trust to Egypt which is above everything, above parties, leaders, selfishness and rancor. More than this, may Egypt continue to exist--Egypt, which is working hard so that we will succeed in putting it in a position befitting it in today's world.

I thank God that the world, after the October war, got to know Egypt and fully appreciated all of Egypt's steps. I tell you that wherever I go, every person I meet volunteers to give us anything we ask for instead of the look of pity that used to be directed to us before. We have proved ourselves and we have regained the world's confidence in us and in our Arab nation, which they have classified as the sixth power. You have a big responsibility to perform: To bear the trust and the responsibility, because our generation has only a few years left and you have to assume the responsibility in order to complete the reconstruction and so that with science and faith you will build Egypt and make it dignified, proud and strong in today's world. Thank you.

The students then addressed questions to President as-Sadat. Zayn al-'Abidin ash'Sha'rawi, a student in the United Kingdom, asked: Two years after the Camp David agreement, what is your concept of the final stage of the agreement in light of the changes in Europe and the United States and before your visit to the United States, and your opinion of the changes between Israel and the Palestinian resistance?

The president answered: We signed the Camp David agreement, as you remember, in September 1978. They will be 3 years old in 2 months, and they are divided into two parts. The first part concerns Egypt and Israel and relations and peace between us. The second part concerns Palestinian autonomy. In implementation of the first part relating to Egypt and Israel, we regained 80 percent of Sinai in the first 6 months after the signing of the agreement and the treaty in March 1979. We will retrieve the remaining 20 percent next April. After we return from our tour, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will hold a meeting in Cairo to agree on the details of the final withdrawal, which will take place on 25 April 1982. Some might doubt that this issue is the subject of argument or discussion. The first part of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel is proceeding very normally. Neither we nor Israel have any complaints at all. You have heard about the multinational force which will guard the borders between the two countries. The Israeli parliament has endorsed it and Reagan has sent it to the Congress and the Senate. We have sent it to the People's Assembly. It was approved by an overwhelming majority in Israel. There are no problems in this regard.

We are ready to discuss anything. The two sides are fulfilling all their commitments. In line with the political methods and concepts here, the Western world imagines that after Egypt takes over the second part of Sinai, we will either adopt a new stand and a hard line toward Israel or we will return to the Arabs and enter the Arab nation's whirlpool of Arab unanimity. Egypt's line and your line stems from Egypt. The final withdrawal from Sinai on 25 April will not change anything in Egypt's line. Egypt has an Arab and Islamic responsibility.

Therefore, the final withdrawal and the restoration of all of Sinai will not change Egypt's stand or make us adopt a hard line and return to the Arab slogans. Egypt has a historical Arab responsibility. I gave an example of this when I addressed the University of Alexandria. When the Arabs wanted to establish the Arab League, they went to King Faruq. He was not a progressive or favorite leader, but he represented Egypt. They could not establish the league before they all went to him and signed the agreement. Egypt will always be the one to make the decision.

Could anyone else have been able to nationalize the Suez Canal at a time when two great empires had emerged victorious from a war? When the United States insulted Egypt, the counteraction was not only an answer to the insult but it was a blow to imperialism as well.

The Arabs possess petroleum, but they only spoke about increasing production and prices after I adopted the decision to start the October war. The price of petroleum increased 11 fold, from $3 to $33. Who has been making the decisions since the days of Faruq and 'Abd an-Nasir? I adopted the war decision in April 1973 and I told Hafiz al-Asad in Burj al-'Arab in April 1973: If you don't enter the war in 1973, I will do so alone and I will not outbid you. Who adopts the fateful decisions? Egypt's responsibility will not end when all of Sinai is recovered. The problem ended when the Egyptian flag was raised in al-'Arish. A plane takes 25 minutes to cover the distance between Cairo and al-'Arish and only 7 minutes to cover the distance between al-'Arish and Lod Airport. Sinai has been restored and we do not have a problem. We are exercising our leading role without doing any wrong to anyone. The first part of the Camp David agreement has ended. Regarding the second part, which concerns autonomy, the Arabs began opposing it even before reading the Camp David accords. When we went to the White House to sign the accords, the opposition began. They have not read the contents of the Camp David accords. Some allege that we speak for the Palestinians, that we have undertaken their responsibility and are negotiating on their behalf. This is not true. Others say that we have assumed the role of the Arab nation to determine the fate of Palestine. Neither the one nor the other allegation is true.

The second part of the Camp David accord stipulates that the Israeli occupation will end after 5 years, that the Israeli military government will fall the day the results of the autonomy elections are announced, that Israeli civilian rule will end and that Israel will withdraw to positions of security and not occupation in the West Bank and Gaza sector. The Arab political prisoners will return to their relatives and the Palestinians will rule themselves for 5 years and will sit with Egypt, the United States, Israel and Jordan after 3 years to determine their future.

Instead of being permanent, the occupation is fixed by a 5-year transition period. Furthermore, when sitting with us after 3 years, the Palestinians will have the right to veto anything in the self-determination process that will be discussed later. Egypt does not speak about the Palestinian question nor on behalf of the Palestinians. No one has the right to do so. I stated at Camp David that not Carter, Begin, myself or Egypt have the right to determine anything for the Palestinians in their absence. We are ending the permanent occupation, and they have the right to oppose anything. We have never tackled the essence of the Palestinian question because no one other than the Palestinians has that right. I have not assumed the role of the Palestinians nor that of the Arab nation.

A very important event took place last week. A cease-fire was declared between Israel and the Palestinians for the first time since Israel's inception. The initiative was American and it was the Saudis who exerted the efforts. Let us be just. The Saudis are against us and they have not read the Camp David accords. They have been hard on us, but what happened last week is very significant. It is the first time since Israel's establishment that the Palestinians announced that they will accept a cease-fire and respect it.

This is the result achieved in the 3 years since the Camp David agreement was signed. The Arab nation is paralyzed and fragmented and Egypt, which they wanted to isolate, is the one to act. Yasir 'Arafat says he will respect the cease-fire. Saudi Arabia carried out its role. Our other brothers deal with the Palestinians and the Syrians in the way they understand--they provide the check. What happened last week is a glorious action and a turning point. I discussed it with Mrs Thatcher and Carrington. The almost impossible step has been taken. Let us proceed to the next step. Let the Palestinians assume their own issue. Let them come to al-'Arish with Israel and simultaneously declare mutual recognition. The door to a comprehensive settlement will be opened because the solution of the Palestinian problem will open the door to ending the entire Arab-Israeli conflict.

It does not embarrass me to say that the effort exerted by Saudi Arabia is one that no one else could have exerted. Let Saudi Arabia continue on that road so that they may embark on the second step--simultaneous mutual recognition between the two sides. Let the Palestinians then hold their own destiny in their hands, as the Algerians had done, and negotiate with the Israelis to take back their land and discuss their question. No one but the Palestinians can do this. We will not permit anyone to deal with the Palestinian question in their absence. This is the picture of the entire situation.

Departure for U.S.

NC041634 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1622 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] London, 4 Aug (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat and the delegation accompanying him left London for the United States at 1800 Cairo time, concluding a 2-day official visit to Britain.

During his visit, President as-Sadat held discussions with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, dined at the table of Queen Elizabeth of Britain, met with Egyptian students in London and held a news conference.

As-Sadat was seen off at the airport by the British foreign secretary's special representative, Edwin Arozmis, Egyptian Ambassador in London Hasan Abu Sa'dah, Egyptian Embassy staff and sons of the Egyptian community in London.

UK DECLARES SOVIET DIPLOMAT PERSONA NON GRATA

LD042148 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1901 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] London, 4 Aug (PA)--A Russian diplomat was today ordered out of Britain by the Foreign Office, who would not say whether it was in connection with espionage. Viktor Lazin, second secretary at the Soviet Embassy in London, has been declared "persona non grata" and given seven days to leave.

The Soviet charge d'affaires, Vladimir Keline, was summoned to the Foreign Office earlier today and told Lazin was engaged in "activities incompatible with his status as a diplomat."

Mr Lazin is the first Russian to be ordered out since 1971, when 105 officials went in a government showdown on spying and a ceiling of 47 was placed on embassy diplomatic staff. Then, Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home warned the Soviets that any future officials found involved in cloak and dagger work would lead to staff at the embassy being further reduced. The Foreign Office said in accordance with that policy the number of staff was now being reduced by one to 46.

A spokesman added: "We cannot comment further on the facts of the case."

There has so far been no response from the Russians but the Foreign Office said: "We hope they will not react in a way which may prejudice the development of our relations."

Mr Keline was seen by acting permanent under secretary at the Foreign Office, Sir Edward Youde, and the meeting was cordial and brief. Lazin, who sometimes spells his name Lazine, has been in Britain for four years. He is married and lives in an exclusive house owned by the embassy in Earl's Terrace, Kensington.

His job at the embassy is not detailed in the Foreign Office list of foreign diplomats in London. He is listed simply as a second secretary.

In the big clearout of spies from Britain in 1971, relations with Russia plunged to a icy low. A spokesman at the Soviet Embassy said "We cannot make any comments." But the Foreign Office is awaiting possible reprisals, such as tit-for-tat expulsion by the Soviets of a member of the British Embassy in Moscow.

Soviet Ambassador in London Mr Victor Popov is not in Britain at the moment, otherwise he would have been summoned to the Foreign Office to be given the news instead of his charge d'affaires.

SECRETARY OF STATE CITES ULSTER MAJORITY VIEWS

PM041546 Paris LE MONDE in French 2-3 Aug 81 p 2

[Henri Pierre interview with British Secretary of State for Northern Ireland Humphrey Atkins; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Why have the British, who succeeded in settling the difficult Rhodesia problem, still not found a solution for Northern Ireland?

[Answer] Because it is an entirely different problem...Some 60 years ago, 1.5 million inhabitants of Northern Ireland decided, by a substantial majority, to remain in the United Kingdom. The inhabitants in the southern part of the island think that Ireland should be a single political entity, hence, the remaining difficulties.

[Question] You seem to intend to revive the power sharing solution (sharing political and administrative power--LE MONDE note) which failed in 1974. Do you think that it has more chance of succeeding today?

[Answer] I don't know. In 1973, the government managed to convince the leaders of the Protestant majority of the need to share powers with the Catholic minority. Unfortunately, their troops opposed that. The experiment only lasted 6 months. It is possible that power-sharing was not acceptable in the form in which it was proposed in 1973 but that it might be acceptable in different forms.

Involving the Catholics in the Administration

[Question] Hasn't the time come to seek a solution which would take account of what is called the "Irish dimension?"

[Answer] No, because two-thirds of the inhabitants of Northern Ireland are passionately determined to remain in the United Kingdom. They will never agree to hand over power to what they rightly regard as a foreign country. But the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland should be able to reach a better understanding than in the past. That is why the London and Dublin prime ministers are holding regular meetings. But that in no way alters the essential fact that the vast majority of people in Northern Ireland do not want to join the republic. Democracy requires that we respect their view.

[Question] So you are maintaining a status quo which is not producing results and about which the Catholic minority is complaining?

[Answer] The status quo is what the majority wants and it is working well. The difficulty is that there are not enough locally elected representatives involved in running affairs. The minority complains that it has been excluded from power by a majority exercising its authority in an unjust way. I don't know whether that is true. At present, the British Government is directly running local administration and is doing so in a just way.

[Question] But doesn't the guarantee given to the Protestants that no constitutional change could be made without the population's approval amount to giving the majority the right of veto, enabling it to oppose any change?

[Answer] That guarantee, given and confirmed by all governments, is simply the right of peoples to self-determination. It would be undemocratic to disregard it. But we certainly do not want to restore the system of government which existed between 1921 and 1971, dominated by the Protestant majority, in which the minority had no chance of gaining power. That created problems and aroused a feeling of injustice. The government would like to find a way of involving Catholic representatives in the running of public affairs.

Bobby Sands' Election

[Question] With regard to the Belfast prisoners, international opinion thinks that the British have been intransigent. Wouldn't a little flexibility on their part have made it possible to avoid the present painful situation?

[Answer] In keeping with the recommendations of the Human Rights Commission in Strasbourg, we carried out 12 changes in the prison system last summer, improving the prisoners' living conditions. Not only did the protesters not take account of that, but they took a regressive step in starting the hunger strike. In what way have we been instransigent? The government is prepared to change the prison system still further, not under constraint, but respecting the basic principle that a crime is a crime even when it is inspired by political motives. Moreover, that view is held by all the Western governments and by the pope.

[Question] But surely this hard line has enabled the IRA to score points in world public opinion?

[Answer] Yes, it probably has. The unfortunate deaths of the hunger strikers are attracting media attention and the IRA is taking advantage of that to spread its propaganda.

[Question] Didn't Bobby Sands' election in Fermanagh in the spring destroy the British Government's argument that the IRA is isolated within the Catholic community?

[Answer] No, because given the limited choice between a republican Catholic and a Unionist Protestant, the Catholic voters--who form a clear majority in that constituency--preferred the former. That was predictable.

NEWSPAPER CONTRASTS UK-SOVIET NAVAL STRENGTHS

PM041158 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 4 Aug 81 p 4

[Desmond Western report: "Russian Fleet Signals Danger in Baltic"]

[Text] The concentration this week of the largest Russian amphibious forces yet gathered in the Baltic is seen by NATO as a grave danger signal for the West.

It is part of a process in which Russia is increasingly flexing her muscles at sea.

Russian naval activity is expected to grow significantly over the next four years and by the mid-1980s her fleet will have reached its peak strength. In the latter part of the decade it will get smaller as some ships become obsolete.

All Western governments have been warned by NATO and their own defence planners that 1985-86 is a time when Russia will have attained the peak of her military power and the threat to world peace will be greater than ever before.

The period of greatest Russian strength coincides with that when the Royal Navy will be at its weakest. By the end of 1983 a total of 19 ships including 13 missile destroyers and frigates will have been scrapped or sold--a third of the total in full commission today. But the first of the planned type 23 frigates is not expected to be fully operational much before 1990.

Similarly, the building rate for nuclear submarines, currently one order every 15 months, will not be stepped up. There will be 12 fully-operational nuclear submarines by 1966.

In the Commons defence debate last month it was stated that the first order for a type 23 frigate would be placed by 1983. But a fortnight later, in the navy debate, Mr Goodhart, under-secretary for the armed forces, said it was hoped to order the first by the middle of the decade.

The concentration of Russian amphibious ships in the Baltic now includes their largest, the 13,500-ton Ivan Rogov, which arrived there for the first time yesterday. This ship is designed to operate both helicopters and hovercraft and with her arrival the Russian ships are thought to have practically a complete division of marines embarked, along with tanks, armored cars and other weapons.

The Russian force also includes the 42,000-ton aircraft carrier Kiev. She too, has never operated in the Baltic before.

MITSOTAKIS DEPARTS AT END OF OFFICIAL VISIT

NC050740 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0700 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis departed for Athens this morning at the end of his 4-day official visit to Cyprus. In a statement made at Larnaca airport prior to his departure; Mr Mitsotakis expressed satisfaction with the contacts and talks he held with the Cypriot people's representatives and with all that he had ascertained. The Greek minister stressed that he had ascertained that Cyprus has the courage, self-confidence and militancy that constitute the major strength with which to wage the struggle and achieve victory. Mr Mitsotakis expressed the conviction that the Cypriot people's struggle will be vindicated. He also stated that he was leaving Cyprus much more convinced about this than he was before visiting Cyprus.

CAGATAY PRESENTS NEW GOVERNMENT CABINET TO DENKTAS

TA041027 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] National Unity Party (NUP] leader Mustafa Cagatay has announced the ministers of the new Turkish Cypriot Government. The Turkish Radio and Television office in Cyprus reports that president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC] Rauf Denktas today at 1030 received Cagatay, who was designated to form the new government following the 28 June elections. Cagatay submitted the list of the new government members to the president for approval.

In a statement after his meeting with the president, NUP leader and Prime Minister Cagatay said the president had approved the new cabinet. Cagatay's new government is composed of the following ministers:

Prime minister: Mustafa Cagatay
Public works, reconstruction and communications minister: Mehmet Bayram
Interior, foreign and defense minister: Kenan Atakol
Housing and rehabilitation minister: Ozel Tahsin
Agriculture, natural resources and cooperatives minister: Nazif Borman
Education, culture and youth minister: Hakki Atun
Economy and finance minister: Salih Cosar
Trade and industry minister: Esber Serakinci
Health, social affairs and labor minister: Irsen Kucuk

All the ministers of the new government are members of the NUP which has won 18 seats in the 40-seat Turkish Cypriot Communal Assembly. According to the Turkish Cypriot Constitution, the government program must be presented to the Assembly within a week. There is no confidence vote needed for the government; however, seven members of the Assembly can sign a petition for a censure motion against the new government.

'No Confidence' Vote Sought

TA041624 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] The Communal Liberation Party [CLP] and Republican Turkish Party [RTP] leaders, Alpay Durduran and Ozker Ozgur, have each issued a press release in connection with the establishment of the new government. Durduran said in the press release that the CLP would submit a motion for a vote of no confidence with a view to ensuring the establishment of a government that could enjoy the confidence of the legislative assembly, instead of the National Unity Party [NUP] government which the CLP believes cannot serve the people. Durduran said the party's authorized bodies were already taking the necessary steps and that the decision to do so was made very quickly. RTP leader Ozgur said the opposition holds more than 20 seats in the assembly and that it was the duty of the opposition members to topple the NUP government through a no confidence motion. Ozgur said that he was calling on the parties outside the NUP to carry out their duties with solidarity and cooperation.

Cagatay Addresses Cabinet

TA051342 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Cagatay, has said that the concrete and substantive Turkish Cypriot proposals would be handed to the Greek Cypriot side at the Cyprus intercommunal talks this afternoon. Mr Cagatay was speaking at this morning's first meeting of the new cabinet. He said the Cyprus problem was in a sensitive and critical phase in the search for a solution. He added that the Turkish Cypriot community was continuing its approach to a solution of the problem with good will. He expressed the hope that the Greek Cypriot response to the concrete Turkish Cypriot proposals would open the way for a solution of the Cyprus problem.

PAPER EXAMINES TURKISH CYPRIOT PROPOSALS

NC050713 Ankara YANKI in Turkish 3-16 Aug 81 p 8

[Article: "Proposals for 12 August"]

[Text] Both President Reagan and Foreign Minister Turkmen have expressed hope. Reagan said: "We can begin hoping that the Cyprus issue is heading toward a just, realistic and lasting settlement." Turkmen, on the other hand, said: "We are about to enter a turning point in the Cyprus dispute. If the attitude of the Turkish Cypriot community is reciprocated, there can be tangible progress toward the settlement of the dispute during the month of August."

Rauf Denktas, who had cooled off a little on his way to Ankara [in his capacity as the leader of] the unfortunate "nationalist fronts," has reached an identity of views at the capital [Ankara] on "submitting tangible proposals on the territorial issue." But in the proposals which Turkey [as published] will submit to the Greek Cypriots on 12 August, no mention will be made of either territorial concessions or the percentage of the territory to be ceded.

It can be said that Turkey is planning to return to the Greek Cypriots certain small parts on the present frontier, particularly the village of Akincilar (Louroujina) a village near Nicosia and the village of Yesilirmak (Limnitis) in the west. Some observers, assisted by experts, reckon the extent of the land to be ceded by "Turkey to the Greek Cypriots to be about four percent."

If the Greek Cypriots accept the Turkish proposals, Turkish Cypriots living in the areas to be returned will have to be resettled in the north.

No one is curious to know how the Greek Cypriots will react to the view that "Turkey is going to provide a map concerning the territorial changes and that this is an important step." An observer who is closely watching the events said: "Naturally they will consider nothing to be adequate."

Not only the territorial issue but the all-important constitutional matters too will be taken up during the 12 August negotiations. Last week, the BOZKURT newspaper, a Turkish Cypriot daily, carried an eight-point list of proposals to be submitted by the Turkish side. Most of these eight points were already known. BOZKURT had not touched at all on the territorial issue. The following were among the points disclosed: The division of the island into two regions; adherence to the principle of equality; postponement of the question of the freedom of movement to a later date; Turkey continuing to provide security for the Turkish Cypriot community on the island; the lifting of the economic embargo imposed on the Turkish Cypriots; joint management of the Nicosia International Airport; and the Turkish Cypriots benefiting from foreign aid.

RIGHTWING GROUP SETS FIRES; EMERGENCY DECLARED

NC042142 Paris AFP in English 2119 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Athens, 4 Aug (AFP)--Strong winds rapidly spread fires possibly set by right wingers north of the Greek capital today. A state of emergency was declared tonight. In the suburbs Greek Vice President Evangelos Averof was in charge of units battling the blazes.

Mr Averof, the defense minister, said on television it was a great disaster. Although a number of houses have been destroyed, no casualties were so far reported. A spare of fires across the country which began yesterday and left a West German tourist dead prompted Prime Minister Yearyios Rallis to appeal for public calm after a special cabinet meeting here. Earlier today, Greek authorities said a total of about 100 fires had broken out both on the mainland and in the islands.

At dawn today a previously unknown organisation calling itself "Blue Archer" claimed responsibility for starting a number of fires. Tonight the group threatened to light more blazes unless leaders of the 1967-74 military regime were amnestied quickly. In a later statement to newspapers here the organisation threatened to blow up the Greek Parliament and the capital's Hilton hotel too.

Mr Averof said there was no proof the suburban fires were set deliberately but that their simultaneous spread was suspicious.

More on Fires

NC042208 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Many houses and large areas of forest are being destroyed by large fires which broke out early this afternoon in the northern suburbs of Athens and which have spread because of violent winds. The fires have spread from Boyiati to Melissia and to Ne Apendeli. The area of eastern Attiki has been declared in a state of emergency by order of the Ministry of National Defense. The prefect for Attiki appeals to owners of water tankers to help put out the fire.

The army has undertaken the general effort to combat the fires. The coordination council for help, which is at the National Defense General Staff, is taking measures designed to help in the immediate discovery of fires throughout the country. The army and air force are participating.

PCF DELEGATION HAS TALKS WITH KKE LEADERS

PM041100 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 28 Jul 81 p 6

[Text] Athens--A PCF delegation consisting of Maxime Gremetz and Jean-Claude Lefort met on 25 June [as published] at KKE headquarters with a delegation consisting of KKE General Secretary Kharilaos Florakis, Politburo member Antonis Ambatielos and Orestis Kolozov member of the Central Committee and chief of the International Relations Section. The meeting, which took place in the atmosphere of warm comradeship which typifies relations between the two parties, allowed an exchange of information on their activities. Kharilaos Florakis gave a full description of KKE activities and the latest political developments in Gree, while for his part, Maxime Gremetz revealed the new conditions under which PCF activity is developing following the victory of the left and the participation of communist ministers in the French Government. The exchange of views also touched on certain aspects of the international situation, in particular the vital issue of peace and disarmament. The two delegations emphasized their parties' common wish to strengthen their relations further and to expand cooperation.

CONTINUATION OF NEW DEMOCRACY PROGRAM STATEMENT

Part Six

NC021825 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 26 Jul 81 p 9

[Part six of New Democracy government program to be implemented in the next 4 years--all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] 6. NEW ERA FOR OUR AGRICULTURE--PRINCIPAL GOALS OF AGRICULTURAL POLICY

The great change in Greek agriculture is our entrance into the EEC. It is typical that 1 year has not passed since we entered the Common Market and the Community's help has become substantive with an improvement in our farmers' income as the direct result. The payment of the EEC subsidies for oil has begun and it is foreseen that 2.15 billion drachmas will be paid to us for this purpose. Subsidies for our grains, vegetables and fruits will be paid beginning in the next few days. Payments to inhabitants of mountainous and island areas also will begin within the month. This payment per family will fluctuate according to the case from 26,000 to 100,000 drachmas per year. In addition to this, the EEC will finance various infrastructure projects for the trade and distribution of our agricultural produce.

Currently, our agricultural policy is exercised within the EEC framework. This framework is not unflexible and it is formed with our active participation since our country is an equal and full member of the European Community which has a market of about 300 million consumers. Thus, together with the declared support of other states which face similar issues, the Common Agricultural Policy will be guided toward even greater strengthening of Mediterranean produce (as ours are), strengthening of the incentives of the structural policy which concerns us (like reorganizations) and strengthening of development programs for problematic areas.

The principal goals of our basic internal agricultural policy remain for the coming period:

1. Reduction in the price the producer enjoys and the consumer pays.

2. Increase in productivity.

Regarding the first goal, we will seek to close the gap from the current ratio of one to three to a ratio of one to two as it is in most EEC countries. This means that intermediaries will be abolished and trade in produce will be carried out by the producer himself. As a result of this change, the producer's income will be substantively increased without imposing on the consumer.

First, this change will be achieved through the creation of the necessary infrastructure. The special regional programs that have already been announced will be implemented. In the first stage, 8 slaughter houses, 20 packing houses with the necessary storage and cold storage areas, storage areas of 465,000 cubic meters, wineries and wine storage tanks, oil storage tanks and drying halls will be constructed and especially the system of local authorities will become operable beginning with the first eight (Ierapetra, Mesara, Khania, Rethimnon, Preveza, Ilia, Messinias and Lakonias), the construction of which will be inaugurated late in 1981. Through the local markets, the foundation stone has been laid for purging the system for the distribution of agricultural produce, abolishing intermediaries and reducing the gap between the prices of the producer and the prices the consumer pays. Every local market is a complete complex with storage areas, areas for the movement of cars and areas for the sale of produce by auction and so forth, where the produce comes into direct contact with the wholesaler or the cooperative. The system will be completed with well-organized central markets and with the establishment of organizations for the advertising of agricultural produce.

REVOLUTION IN THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The sector, however, where a true revolution will take place will be in the radical reform--transformation one could say--of our agricultural development's agents. Thus far, our cooperative movement has been operating within the limited boundaries of our agrarian policy which has been characterized by strong state intervention and control. Within the EEC framework, cooperatives acquire another dimension since instead of narrow trade unionist organs, they clearly become development agents with a strong role in these sectors: distribution of the various supplies and agriculture needs (fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, animal feed etc); exercise of commerce and distribution of their produce in all stages from packing to sale to retailers; exercise of industrial-agricultural and consumer credit--at this point, it also should be mentioned that the Agricultural Bank of Greece will be converted into a joint state and cooperative agent with multilateral and obvious profits; the supply of consumer goods which serve farmers; and the professional education of farmers.

However, the basic element for the development of the cooperative movement within the EEC framework is freedom. If they so desire, farmers can operate within the cooperative framework. But they can also operate as individuals if they ascertain that it is to their interest. Thus, farmers and cooperatives in our country also will operate within a harmonious aggregate without the coercion of free farmers into predetermined forms that are based on foreign models and do not fit at all the feeling of personal liberty and independence of the Greek farmer. Cooperation is again optional in the more specific sector of collective cultivations. It can take place through the free participation of the farmer and his land without expropriation of his property, whether permanent or temporary.

Furthermore, additional incentives will be given to cooperatives so that they may merge and unify, if they so desire, and thus constitute live units that will be able to conquer new markets abroad and expand in all relevant necessary activities (commerce, transport, processing, exports and so forth).

HUMAN FACTOR

The New Democracy program attaches special significance to the role of the human factor in agriculture and the following have been planned in this sector: a program to encourage the farmers' stay in agricultural areas, especially young people; a radical review of the system of social insurance for farmers which within the next 5 years will approach the protection enjoyed by the large majority of workers in urban areas; during peak periods, seasonal work in agriculture will be served by individuals whose main profession is not agriculture; an intensive program for the development of agrarian tourism; and a program for agricultural further training and briefing, the main burden of which will be borne by cooperative organizations.

To increase productivity, which is the second principal goal, the program of land improvement projects will be promoted with emphasis on small irrigation projects and the participation of farmers. The goal is to irrigate an additional 1.1 million donums in the next 5 years. The most important projects will be: Maritsa River, Argolis valley, Pinios Potamos and Alfios Potamos, Pirgos, Drama, Preveza-Thesprotias and western Crete. In the second stage and after the completion of the feasibility study, depending on its result, the project for the diversion of the waters of Akheloos Potamos to the valley of Thessaly, which is of historic significance, will begin. The effort in this field will be completed with systems for the improvement of irrigation techniques and with the expanded program for the reorganization of cultivation that has already been announced. Furthermore, programs aiming at the enlargement of agricultural plots, the restoration of landless farmers, the avoiding of the fragmentation of agricultural lands and the strengthening of group cultivations will continue.

Within this framework, industrial fruit groves will be established to reduce the production cost of fruit. Agriculturists regularly (and extraordinarily if there is need) will visit all villages in the country, while visits by Greek farmers to agricultural and cooperative centers in various European states will be organized so that experience and personal understanding may be acquired on issues of development of production and productivity.

The decision that the producer should sell in any market he desires without a special license is also significant. Special branch programs like those of the development of flower growing, apiculture, cattle breeding and so forth will contribute to an increase in productivity.

The price of electricity for all agricultural uses will be reduced for the immediate reduction of production costs and agricultural businesses will be exempted from contributing to the Greek radio-television and to the other charges which burden the cost of electricity. Consideration also is being given to extend support to agricultural production through a reduction in the cost of fuel. Finally, the issue of finding the most suitable ways for providing low interest loans to the various sectors of agriculture is being examined.

Finally, the New Democracy program gives emphasis to the organizing of the exploitation of the country's closed bays (Amvrakikos Kolpos, Vistonis Limni, Kalloni, salt marshes and so forth) which, in conjunction with environmental protection, can be transformed into centers for the production of thousands of tons of fish and crustaceans.

BIG STOPS FOLLOWING THE CHANGE IN THE REGIME

The Greek farmer constitutes the steady foundation and support of every Greek effort. New Democracy and its governments have manifested with all means their affection and care for the development of the agricultural sector and the increase of farmers' income. Typically, only the following will be mentioned which have taken place during the exercise of agricultural policy in the period after the change in the regime to date:

--Payments and subsidies totaling 251 billion drachmas have been given to support agricultural income during the 6-year period of 1975-80. This sum was transferred to agriculture from the economy's urban sector and represents 30 percent of the urban income's increase.

--At the same time, the government significantly increased the prices of agricultural produce so that currently these approach--with a small difference--corresponding communal prices or in certain cases have exceeded them.

--During the same period, pensions by the farm insurance organization were significantly increased so that, taking into consideration the 50 percent increase that was recently given, pensions have reached a level that is eight times higher than 1974.

--About 5 billion drachmas will be spent on agricultural housing in 1981 as against 158 billion in 1974.

--The untaxable amount of gross income from agricultural businesses has been increased from 140,000 to 1 million drachmas.

--The exemption of agricultural cooperatives from income tax has been restored, retroactively from 1972.

--Agricultural and stock breeding plots up to 40 donums with a value of 75,000 drachmas per donum have been exempted from inheritance, donations and dowries tax.

--Tax on property transfers of up to 40 donums have been abolished.

--Irrigated areas have been increased from 8.4 million donums in 1975 to 9.1 million donums in 1980. It is foreseen that in 1981, 250,000 donums will be added to irrigation. The entire effort is taking place through a significant international financing by the European Investment Bank and the World Bank which, on the one hand, support a number of great irrigation projects (Arta, Maritsa River, Serrai, Alfios Potamos, Ierapetra, western Crete and so forth) and, on the other hand, support unitary programs for the execution of small irrigation projects by producers.

--Programs for the utilization of pasture lands, the improvement of animal stock and, more generally, strengthening of stock breeding have been promoted again with the help of communal resources.

--Incentives have been given for the enlargement of businesses, the possibility for the utilization of expanses that have been abandoned and significant exemptions to landless farmers who participated in previous land distributions.

--About 1.2 million donums have been given to landless farmers.

--A law has been passed to strengthen cooperatives and the education of cooperative cadres has been economically strengthened.

--Agricultural implements have been exempted from taxes and custom dues.

--The special charge for the transfer of agricultural plots has been abolished.

--Eight markets for fruits and vegetables have been established.

--Special programs for the development of mountainous districts have been prepared.

--The implementation of a special program for agricultural tourism in mountainous areas has begun.

--Extensive programs are being implemented (10.55 million donums) for forest development and afforestation has been increased (220,000 donums).

--Fish breeding has been strengthened and the renewal of fishing ships' mechanical equipment has been subsidized and fish resources have been protected.

--In conclusion, it should be noted that the aim of the New Democracy agricultural program is to let Greek agriculture enter a new era. In income, pensions, cultural opportunities and, more generally, standard of living for Greek farmers will approach workers in towns, while cooperative organizations will be literally transformed into collective organs for the development of entrepreneurial activity, provision of education and technical and entrepreneurial advisers, distribution of agricultural supplies, organizing commerce for agricultural produce and, more generally, into a more effective, vital system of organizations that will aim at one, and only one, goal: the elevation of the farmers' living, social and cultural standard.

Part Seven

NC030600 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 28 Jul 81 p 8

[Part Seven of New Democracy program to be implemented in the next 4 years--all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] 7. SECTORS: HEALTH-WELFARE-SOCIAL SECURITY

Health, welfare, and social security are the sectors to which the New Democracy governments have given and continue to give special importance.

A characteristic of this interest is the fact that public expenditure on health has been increasing at a pace much higher than the increase in the national product, as well as the increase in state expenditure in other fields. And this policy will be continued until the level of provided services covers everyone in the best way and without causing any hardship to the citizens. It is in the light of these principles that the New Democracy program has been planned for the next period.

The goals and measures have been specifically determined as follows:

A) HEALTH

1. The medical services, through further promotion of decentralization, will be properly assigned throughout the country and high-level services will be available outside the major urban centers as well. Therefore, transfer to major urban centers will take place solely in exceptional cases. The framework for achieving this goal as well as those cited further below is included in the law on "measures for the protection of health" that has already been prepared.

2. Special emphasis is put on primary health care, that is, the prevention of diseases, the offer of medical advice, timely diagnosis and treatment on the spot.

3. Medical and pharmaceutical treatment will be improved within the framework of the policy to elevate medical services. To carry out these goals and thus so that every Greek may enjoy full medical treatment whenever needed, New Democracy will proceed with the following arrangements:

HEALTH CENTERS

There will be radical reformation of outpatient treatment. This will be achieved within 5 years through the establishment of about 150 health centers. Every health center will have four to nine doctors and corresponding hospital and auxiliary staff and will be supplied with the basic equipment for a physician's office, with an x-ray machine, an electrocardiograph, a small septic hospital, a microbiological laboratory and an ambulance.

It is expected that every health center will have eight satellite clinics--the existing rural clinics will be used as basis for the satellite clinics. In this way, the whole country will be covered by these 150 health centers. Thus: A) there will be one center for every 8,000 to 20,000 people and one doctor and one nurse for 2,000 to 3,000 people; B) these people will be able to get to a health center within a 30-minute maximum, and every health center will have direct contact with or connection with a major general hospital, which will not be more than 40 minutes away. Every health center will be visited regularly, twice a week, by specialist doctors from the regional general hospital. All the health centers will operate on a 24-hour basis and their mission will be to provide local treatment and to follow up patients, to carry out basic laboratory and clinical tests, to give first aid and to follow up those who leave the hospital.

The establishment of these health centers aims at the following:

--to avoid inconveniencing the citizen because of frequent and unjustified movements to hospitals of urban centers.
---to avoid overloading these establishments.
--to achieve preventive medicine and medical enlightenment through frequent and direct contact of the population with medical staff.
---the prevention of diseases: local treatment; introduction of the family doctor for every Greek family.

During the first phase in the next 2 years, 1,800 hospital beds will be added through the establishment of three major hospitals at the regional medical schools operating at Ioannina, Patrai and Iraklion. At the same time, an additional 1,000 beds will be provided in the rest of the country and more beds will become available at existing hospitals due to better organization.

A gradual reduction is planned in the number of patients per ward and the replacement of low-capacity state and private hospitals with others of higher capacity. A state medications organization will be created to control the entire medications preparation, marketing and importation organization.

The incentives given for the movement of medical personnel to areas which lack the necessary personnel will be increased. Thus, among other things:

--A full tax and import duty exemption will be given for the purchase of a physician's office and pertinent equipment. Doctors who work outside big urban centers will easily obtain financing.

--The untaxable income of doctors and nurses living in cities with a population up to 10,000 will be doubled.

The effort to elevate the educational and professional standards of those who work with health establishments will be continued. There are plans for the continuous training of doctors. Special measures will be adopted to simplify and improve medical care for public servants (for example, abolition of bureaucratic procedures and of confirmation notes by the doctor in charge along with the introduction of complete machine accounting for the institution). The procedure required today for the departure of an insured person from the country and his admission to a hospital abroad will be simplified.

Welfare

The program envisages the permanent flow of social services to all those population categories that need state assistance, namely, working mothers, orphans, handicapped persons, the aged, the earthquake stricken and others. To achieve this, the following will be implemented in the future:

Special geriatric clinics will be built at major general hospitals during the next 2 years.

There will be a family planning center in every district in 5 years, as well as a center to fight thalassemia in 2 years. These centers, together with the special units for prenatal diagnosis, which are now in operation and will be expanded in Ioannina, Patrai, Iraklion and Alexandroupolic, will help decrease the number of children born in our country with incurable diseases.

Within 2 years, premature and newborn intensive care units will operate in all provincial university centers, and within 5 years in the district capitals.

The housing of all refugees will be completed within the next 3 years. A total of 17,000 exchangeable agrarian plots will be given free to the farmers who cultivate them.

The farmers' debts for exchangeable plots given to them will be canceled.

C) SOCIAL SECURITY

The New Democracy program envisages the expansion, improvement and simplification of the social insurance system. The pension of all Greeks will follow the cost-of-living increases and will be improved in buying power, while, at the same time, the whole system will operate efficiently without inconveniencing the citizens. The following has been planned for the social security sector in the coming years:

From the day of his birth and throughout his life the citizen will be insured. A national insurance system will be chartered which will do justice to the weak and safeguard the rights gained by the insured and pensioners and which will consolidate an insurance policy for all people, without discrimination or privileges.

Medical and nursing care will become a simple and easy possession of the insured with an improved substructure and increased coverage.

There will be fairer distribution of pension payments brought about by reducing the gap between small and large pensions. The lowest pension limit for all insurance organizations will be considerably improved. The coverage of the entire employed population with a second auxiliary pension will be completed.

The transfer of the insurance scheme from the private sector to the public sector will become a reality.

State insurance will be expanded to cover the clergy.

Insurance coverage for agricultural production damage caused by adverse weather conditions and other fundamental dangers not covered today (animal capital, beekeeping, flower growing and others) will be expanded.

The remaining social resources will be transferred to TEVE [Greek Craftsmen's and Tradesmen's Insurance Fund] to help this fund improve it grants.

The procuring of insurance coverage for the problem groups of the population (handicapped people and so forth) who are not covered by any [insurance] establishment will be completed so that these fellow citizens, who have been unfortunate in life, may be able to cope with their living expenses.

There will be full utilization of the insurance organizations' capital reserves so that they may bring about greater profit that will help improve the organizations' economic effectiveness and the position of the insured people.

A bank of working people will be established with the funds of the insurance organizations so that they may be better activated.

The unification of services for the medical treatment of insured and retired people living in the countryside--this would make simpler and fuller the provision of services to them--will be carried out.

The procedure for machine accounting of insurance organizations data will be completed; the introduction of modern methods will provide immediate services to the people concerned.

What Has Been Achieved Following the Change in Regime

The achievements in the fields of health, welfare and social insurance during the 1975-1980 period constitute a guarantee for the implementation of the measures which have been cited and which will be carried out in the next [4-year] period. During the past 6-year period, among other things, the following have been accomplished in the health and welfare fields:

--Pharmaceutical treatment to the rural population has been expanded.
--The health booklet for children has been introduced.
--Doctors serving in rural areas have been placed on the permanent establishment.
--Special programs for blood donation, inoculation and for briefing the people on various questions (smoking and so forth) have been introduced.
--There has been improvements of medical services, and it is worth noting that the rate of infant mortality has dropped.
--New hospitals have been built--such as those at Khalkis and Verroia; a number of hospitals at Kardhitsa, Rethimnon and Khalkidhiki are under construction. Along with all this, the procedure for the establishment of big university hospitals at Patrai, Ioannina and Iraklion has been completed.
--The drive for administrative decentralization has been advanced so that medical services may be as close to the patients as possible.

--Benefits to prolific families and to families with four children have been expanded since 1979. Thus, the number of families receiving benefits has been doubled--from 19,000 to the current 40,000.
--The monthly bonus paid to 149,000 children has been increased by 50% for the fourth child of the family and by 100 percent for the fifth child and for every additional child.
--The monthly bonus paid to 18,000 children not cared for has been increased by four times.
--Numerous (about 130) children stations and children welfare centers have been established in the cities and the countryside. These stations can care for 8,500 children below the school age. The construction of many more children stations is continuing.
--The ban on the employment of handicapped people by the government, the corporate bodies of public law and by public utility organizations has been lifted.
--A special institution has been established in Magnisia for children facing serious problems. A national institution has been established for the reinstatement of handicapped persons. An institution for deaf and dumb people has also been established in Thessaliniki.
--A program to protect elderly people has been implemented for the first time. This program provides for medical care, entertainment, and occupational therapy for these people. Special institutions for elderly people have also been established.
--Financial assistance of many million drachmas, drugs, tents and so forth have been granted to families hit by acts of God. For the first time a monthly bonus was paid for the lease of houses by families hit by the earthquakes.

In the social insurance field, among other things, the following have been carried out:

--The insurance grants to the rural population have been increased several times. Thus in 1974 OGA [Farm Insurance Organization] paid a total of 4.5 billion drachmas in the form of pensions and compensation; in 1981 this amount will total 45 billion drachmas. Because of the increase in this expediture by 10 times, it has been possible to do, among other things, the following:

A. During the last 7 years, the payment of pensions to rural citizens has been increased by eight times; recently a separate pension was paid to 185,000 peasant women.

B. The number of peasants receiving a pension from the OGA has risen to 730,000 people. In addition, free medical, pharmaceutical and hospital treatment is provided to the entire rural population.

--Insurance for the entire active population has been completed and elderly people who were not covered by social insurance have been paid pensions for the first time. The IKA [Social Insurance Foundation] has been expanded throughout the country to cover workers and employees of all categories. As a result of recent measures, another 10,000 working people have been provided with insurance coverage.

--The minimum amount of pension paid has been considerable increased. For example, the minimum amount of a pension paid by the IKA in 1974 was 2,100 drachmas. In 1981 this amount has been increased to 9,000 drachmas. The TEVE pension which was 1,250 drachmas has reached 6,000 drachmas.

--The 35-years-service period has been introduced for the retirement of people employed in the private sector. This means that an IKA pensioner can now retire 9 years earlier than before.

--A policy readjusting the pension drawn by IKA pensioners has been adopted and has been based on the wages paid to unskilled workers.
--An auxiliary insurance fund for salaried employees has been established. This means that working people will be able to draw a second pension.
--A total of 200,000 old IKA pensioners have been promoted by 3 grades without extra payments by them.
--The whole system of insurance funds by branches (Drivers Retirement Fund, TEVE, Merchants Insurance Fund) has been revised and, as a result, the grants to those insured with these organizations have been increased.
--Transfer of state insurance to the private sector has been introduced.

OFFICIAL SAYS STATISTICS SHOW IMPROVED ECONOMY

TA042046 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Recent statistics show that the Turkish economy is improving. The president of the state statistics institute, Nihat Guner, held a news conference in Trabzon where he said that besides the improving economy there was a parallel growth in the gross national product. He said exports have been on the increase since last September, and that this year's exports through June were 92 percent more than the corresponding figure for last year. Guner noted that exports this year reached $1,957 million. Of that amount, 54 percent were industrial exports, 20 percent were agricultural exports and the rest were metallurgy and other exports.

Guner pointed out that the inflation rate had dropped to 35-40 percent this year. He added: We believe the inflation rate will remain at this level.

VOTCP: TCP GREETS SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNISTS

TA310950 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen's message to the South African Communist Party Central Committee on occasion of the party's 60th anniversary--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades: On behalf of all Turkish communists and the Turkish working class, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee sincerely congratulates and extends its revolutionary struggle greetings to the brotherly South African Communist Party on occasion of the 60th anniversary of its establishment.

The South African Communist Party, established under conditions of a strenuous class struggle, has resisted all enemy attacks under difficult conditions despite the harshest persecution and the sacrifice of thousands of members and leaders. During its 60-year history, the party has never made any concessions from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It has always greatly valued solidarity with the party and country of the great Lenin. It has organized the struggle of the masses. Today, together with the African National Congress, it is in the frontlines of the struggle waged by the South African people against imperialism, its tool which is the Botha regime, racism and racial discrimination. It is forming the unity of the most extensive anti-imperialist forces.

We, Turkish communists, would like to reiterate our brotherly solidarity with the struggle of South African communists on this glorious birthday.

Comrades, U.S. imperialism and NATO sovereign circles have increased their pressure on our country which is being administered by a military dictatorship since 12 September 1980. Pressure and blackmail aimed at making Turkey the aggressive tool of imperialism against neighboring socialist countries and the Arab peoples is mounting. The anticommunist attacks of the most reactionary, pro-American and fascist forces within and outside the armed forces and the junta against the Turkish working class and its organizations is increasing. The TCP is struggling under strenuous conditions to form a single front by all national democratic forces for peace, national independence, employment, bread and freedom, and against imperialist pressure, the exploitation of monopolies and dependence on NATO.

On its 60th anniversary, we wish the South African Communist Party great success in its arduous struggle. With our communist feelings.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen, 30 July 1981

NETHERLANDS

QUEEN NAMES TWO CABINET FORMATION NEGOTIATORS

NC042254 Paris AFP in English 2247 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The Hague, 4 Aug (AFP)--Queen Beatrix tonight designated two men to undertake negotiations to form a cabinet to fill the void existing since the right-of-centre coalition of Liberals and Christian Democrats lost its majority in the May 26 parliamentary election. The negotiators are Johan Kremers, Christian Democratic governor of Limburg Province, and Ed Van Thijn, Socialist member of Parliament. One of the main differences remaining to be resolved during the cabinet negotiations will be the disagreement over whether American nuclear weapons capable of reaching the Soviet Union should be deployed on Dutch soil. The Socialist Party is opposed to this.

FINLAND

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE DENIES EARLY RESIGNATION REPORT

LD041510 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] The Office of the President denies without comment the conjectures put forward today by the Swedish paper DAGENS NYHETER concerning President Urho Kekkonen resigning before the end of his term. According to the president's office, conjectures of this nature have not aroused any official comment in the past either. DAGENS NYHETER published an article today by its Helsinki correspondent which hinted at the possibility that President Kekkonen would resign before the end of his current term. The paper did not mention any sources.

AUSTRIA

TALKS ON POLAND'S DEBTS START IN VIENNA

AU041326 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 4 Aug 81 p 7

[Excerpt] Talks are starting in Vienna today between a working group of Western banks and the Polish Handlowy foreign trade bank. Procedures for the postponement of payment of Polish debts to Western banks, worked out in Zurich on 22 July, will be discussed. The Creditanstalt Bank is hosting the meeting. It is the only Austrian bank in this working group of the "task force" which has been created for settling the non-state-guaranteed Polish debts.

The Bank Fuer Arbeit und Wirtschaft, the second Austrian institute participating in the work of the "task force," will not be represented. The Western banks--apart from the Creditanstalt, the Dresdner Bank, the Schweizerische Bankverein, Bank of America, Citicorp, Barclays Bank International, Lloyds Bank International and the Banque Nationale de Paris--have, according to informed circles, no mandate in the negotiations and would thus have to pass on the possible wishes of Poland to the "task force".

CANADA

ANTI-KHOMEYNI STUDENTS TAKE OVER EMBASSY

NC042135 Paris AFP in English 2132 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Ottawa, 4 Aug (AFP)--Iranian students opposed to the regime of religious leader Ruhollah Khomeyni seized the Iranian Embassy here early this afternoon and were holding six employees as hostages. The 30 students in the building issued a statement that they were demonstrating against "a reactionary regime, devoid of popular support, engaged in black terror against the Iranian people."

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TALKS BETWEEN WESTERN, POLISH BANKS POSTPONED

LD051516 Hamburg DPA in German 1434 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Vienna, 5 Aug (DPA)--The talks between a working group of seven Western banks and the Polish foreign trade bank, Bank Handlowy, which started on Tuesday in Vienna and were to last several days, were postponed on Wednesday without any comment. The participants in the talks remained silent about the course and the results of the talks.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT CANCELS VISIT TO SALZBURG

AU051108 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1058 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Egyptian President as-Sadat will not come to Austria next week. He has called off his visit to Salzburg during which he was to have met with Chancellor Kreisky. As-Sadat will return directly to Cairo from Washington.

Nothing is known yet about why he cancelled his visit. Austrian authorities declared that they had not been informed--nor did the Egyptian Embassy give any details to the Austrian radio and television service.

MINISTRY ADOPTS 'WAIT-AND-SEE' ATTITUDE OVER PLO

AU051210 Vienna KURIER in German 5 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] Vienna PLO representative Ghazi Husayn declared on Tuesday that he does not intend to leave Vienna as long as he is not officially asked to do so by Austrian authorities or recalled by the PLO.

The Vienna Foreign Ministry has adopted a "wait-and-see" attitude for the time being--obviously hoping that 'Arafat's PLO will settle the matter itself by recalling Husayn.

FRG TO 'CAREFULLY EXAMINE' IRANIAN DEMAND

LD051654 Hamburg DPA in German 1536 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 5 Aug (DPA)--The Federal Government will "carefully examine" the Iranian Foreign Ministry's demand that it name the persons who occupied the Iranian Embassy in Bonn and the Iranian Consulate in Berlin. The Iranian Government wants the names of all dissidents who, to protest the executions in their country, occupied the Iranian Embassy in Bonn on Monday and the Iranian Consulate General in West Berlin on Tuesday. The Bonn Foreign Office said today that the Iranian foreign minister called for the disclosure of the names when he saw the German ambassador in Tehran on Tuesday.

MISSILE FIRM SEEKS ADDITIONAL LAUNCHING SITES

LD052010 Hamburg DPA in German 1608 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Munich, 5 Aug (DPA)--Otrag, the Munich firm whose missile tests in Libya have been looked at askance by the Federal Government and other governments, is seeking additional launching sites for the missiles. The head of the firm, Frank K. Wukasch, said today that it is interested in launching sites in a belt between 20 degrees north and 20 degrees south around the equator. The sites are needed for its altitude research rocket department which was set up last year. In the region around the equator the [word indistinct] provided by the earth's rotation could best be exploited.

Otrag will continue its tests, lasting 3 to 4 weeks at a time, at its testing ground in Libya. It does not propose to relinquish this site provided by the Libyan Government. There has been no obstruction by the authorities. Otrag was commenting on a New York HERALD TRIBUNE report which said that it is going to withdraw from Libya and shift its testing ground to South America, probably to an island off Argentina.

PAPER EXAMINES DELAYS IN U.S. ARMS DECISIONS

DW060945 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 6 Aug 81 p 8

[Commentary signed Ein.: "Up to the Year 2000"]

[Text] Details always cause the trouble and this also holds true for strategy. The Reagan administration proposes to spend many billions on military armament. Congress, which usually insists on austerity, is prepared to make great financial sacrifices. But neither the President nor the Pentagon nor the State Department have as yet made up their minds as to which large-scale strategic projects should have precedence. Expressing it in more simple terms: They don't know how the available money should be spent. What is the so-called MX system to be like and, most important, how should it be based? Three planning schemes exist for the strategic missiles envisaged for this project, but no decision has yet been made. This is because once the decision is made, huge sums of money will be tied up for the next 10 years. Another decision delayed involves the bomber which the U.S. Air Force is to build. There is also no accord concerning the number of tanks for the army. Does this indicate leadership weakness on the part of the President? Lack of decisionmaking by the Pentagon? Reserve on the part of congressional security bodies? No, it is a struggle with the future by the responsible people. What they set forth now will determine U.S. security up to the year 2000.

ENVOY TO IRAN RECALLED; NATIONALS URGED TO LEAVE

NC051744 Paris AFP in English 1734 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 5 Aug (AFP)--France today urged all its nationals home from Iran--in the wake of the arrival here last week of ousted Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr--and recalled Ambassador to Tehran Guy Georgy for consultations.

(In the Iranian capital, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said on national radio that Ambassador Georgy had been ordered to leave the country because France had ignored Iran's extradition request for Mr Bani-Sadr and the man who helped his escape, extreme leftist leader Massud Rajavi.)

In Paris, the presidential palace said that affairs at France's Embassy in Tehran would be carried out by a reduced staff, and that the French Government had informed Iranian officials of the measure.

A palace statement said that demonstrations had been held recently outside the French Embassy in Tehran which, if they continued, "could lead to uncontrolled acts which could endanger French nationals in Iran."

Departures From Tehran

LD161050 Paris Domestic Service in French 1030 GMT 6 Aug 81

[From news headlines]

[Text] The 61 French people who were to leave Iran this morning will be able to depart next Monday, in principle, on board an Iranian plane. The 50 other people still remaining in Iran will be able to leave next Wednesday. French Ambassador in Iran Georgy just announced these details.

FRANCE SENDING EMERGENCY SUPPLIES TO POLAND

LD051354 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Aid to Poland was discussed at this morning's session of the Council of Ministers. Francois Vicard reports:

As far as this aid is concerned, I can tell you that Pierre Mauroy was very clear. All the problems have now been solved and the aid for Poland is going to consist essentially of 300,000 tons of wheat; 15,000 tons of beef; 3,000 tons of sugar and medicines. Pierre Mauroy indicated that all means will be implemented. Moreover, he is assembling a cabinet council meeting at 1700 this afternoon to take all the necessary measures to transport to Poland what it needs as rapidly as possible. You may recall that yesterday the ambassador said: I hope that it will not be a question of months or even weeks. Pierre Mauroy confirmed to us that it is only a question of hours since as far as the medicines are concerned, for example, they are scheduled to be sent via an airlift. Ship, trucks, trains, everything possible will be used. As for the problem with the banks, you know that originally Poland was supposed to pay 15 percent of the sum, then it was only 5 percent. Pierre Mauroy said they do not have the means, so much the worse, we are granting 100 percent.

Tomorrow, on the other hand, there will be a European meeting to allow Poland to borrow $500 million as it wishes. France is very much in favor of this and, of course, will make its contribution.

[Paris Domestic Service in French at 1200 GMT on 5 August carries a similar report on French aid to Poland, but refers to 7,000 tons of beef and 15,000 tons of sugar in contrast with the above-mentioned quantities.]

MINISTRY CONFIRMS POLISARIO STATEMENT ON VISIT

NC060935 Paris AFP in English 0924 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 6 Aug (AFP)--A delegation from the Polisario, whose guerrillas are fighting Moroccan troops in the disputed western Sahara, has visited the French Foreign Ministry, the ministry said today.

A ministry spokesman confirmed a statement about the visit issued here by the front's Foreign Relations Committee. The statement said the delegation was led by Mansur Omar, a member of the Polisario's Political Bureau.

The Foreign Ministry said the Polisario representatives were received by an aide to Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson "at their own request." "We heard them out," the ministry spokesman said.

PRESIDENT SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO PANAMA

PA052207 Paris AFP in Spanish 1045 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 4 Aug (AFP)--French President Francois Mitterrand today sent a condolence telegram to Panamanian President Aristides Royo following the death of Gen Omar Torrijos in a plane accident on 31 July.

"He struggled like a patriot. He made his the causes of independence and peace within the respect of democratic principles," the French president said in his message.

"His name will be an example not only for the Panamanian people but for all men who desire dignity," Francois Mitterrand said.

SAKHAROV INVITED TO ADDRESS PEN CLUB IN PARIS

NC051020 Paris AFP in English 1016 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 5 Aug (AFP)--Dissident Soviet physicist Andrey Sakharov has been invited to address the 45th international convention of the Pen Club, an international writers' group created to defend the free circulation of ideas, the president of the group's French section said today.

Section President Rene Tavernier said the group would make Mr Sakharov a guest of honor "in absentia" if he could not attend the convention, due to take place in France from September 21 to 25.

Delegates at the meeting are to discuss the value of literature in "a world in crisis."

Mr Sakharov, 1975 Nobel Peace prize winner, is currently in exile in Gorki, about 350 kms (210 miles) east of Moscow, for having expressed his dissident views.

Mr Tavernier's invitation said the Pen Club would welcome any statement from Mr Sakharov defending "the principle of free circulation of ideas." The letter was sent to Mr Sakharov on July 1 but no reply had been received, Mr Tavernier said.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON AFRICA, MIDDLE EAST

AU031630 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 3 Aug (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo denied here today that the Rome government's moves on the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia could be described as "mediation", but he confirmed Italian interest in a solution of the problems existing in the Horn of Africa.

Stopping here briefly on his way to a three-day visit in Somalia, Colombo told reporters that it would be "improper" to speak of "Rome's mediation" between Somalia and its northern neighbor over the disputed Ogaden territory.

"But if Italy can use its friendship with the countries involved to make a contribution to resolving the problems of the Horn of Africa, it will do so willingly", he added.

He also noted that the latest political moves on this region were taken at an "inter-African level" during the recent Organization of African Unity summit.

"As regards Italy," said Colombo, "whenever it has had the chance, it has continued making its moves, whether in direct talks with the countries involved or in the appropriate international forums.

"But it should be noted that we are still a long way from any correspondence between declarations of good will and facts, though we understand that each country has its difficulties."

In other points, Colombo said that the European Community's moves in favor of the Palestinians had been discussed at the recent EEC summit in Luxembourg with the participants noting the "not negligible" results already achieved.

"The EEC's duty chairman, Lord Carrington, was asked to continue the efforts already undertaken, not certainly in contrast with, but as a completion of, the Camp David agreements", the Italian diplomatic chief added.

"In all forums", he said, "we Europeans continue, not just making declarations, but working for a correct solution to the Palestinian problem, which is essential for a lasting peace (in the Middle East)".

He also stressed the ever-improving relations between Italy and Egypt and said Italy would like to see a rapprochment between Egypt and the "other moderate Arab countries, since it thinks that a re-discovered harmony within the Arab world can only play in favor of world peace."

Concludes Mogadishu Visit

LD052248 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo's official visit to Mogadishu ended after 3 hours of talks with Somali President Siad Barre. The most salient fact found by Colombo was the will expressed by President Siad Barre and other Somali leaders to resolve the dispute with Ethiopia over Ogaden through negotiations. However, there was no other element to encourage the optimism of the Italian minister, who had to admit that the situation in the Horn of Africa continues to be very difficult.

POPE CONDITION 'GOOD' AFTER SECOND OPERATION

AU051601 Rome ANSA in English 1515 5 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 5 Aug (ANSA)--Pope John Paul II was reported in good condition here today after undergoing a second, final operation to close up a colestomy performed on him after as assassination attempt on May 13.

The operation this morning lasted a little less than an hour and was intended to restore full function to the pope's lower intestines, bypassed during emergency surgery after he was shot.

The head of Rome's Gemelli hospital, where both operations took place, Professor Emilio Tresalti, said that John Paul was expected to remain in the hospital for around 10 days more. Theoretically, the pope could leave for his summer residence in Castel Gandolfo, some 20 miles outside Rome, by August 15, the doctor said.

Tresalti said that today's operation presented no difficulties and that the pope woke up about an hour afterward, recognized and smiled at his doctor.

The operation was a complete success and the pope was in good condition, according to a medical bulletin that Tresalti read to newsmen 2 hours after the surgery was completed.

SRI LANKA PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON PRIVATE VISIT

AU050930 Rome ANSA in English 0837 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Rome 5 Aug (ANSA)--The president of Sri Lanka, Junius Richard Jayewardene, arrived in Rome last night for a private 5-day visit. Jayewardene will visit Naples and the Amalfi coast in addition to Rome and the Vatican City. He will not meet with Italian officials during his visit.

BERLINGUER CITED ON DOMESTIC, POLISH SITUATIONS

PM030921 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 28 Jul 81 pp 2-4

[Eugenio Scalfari interview with PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer: "Where is the PCI Going?]

[Excerpts] Rome--[Question] I do not see any major differences between what you say and what a committed European social democrat might believe. But you regard it as an insult to be compared to a social democrat.

[Answer] Well, there is a substantial difference. Social democracy (I am talking about the real kind, of course) has always concerned itself very much with the workers and working people organized in trade unions, but little or not at all with underprivileged, the lumpen proletariat and women. Indeed, now that the former scope is exhausted for a capitalist-type development which permitted a social democratic policy, now that the problems which I mentioned earlier have erupted throughout the capitalist West, there are signs of crisis even in the German SPD and the British Labor Party, precisely because the social democratic parties are facing situations hitherto unknown to them or ignored by them.

We have centered our policy not only on the interests of the actual working class and of the workers masses as a whole, but also on the interests of the underprivileged strata of society, starting with women, young people and the elderly. To resolve such problems, reformism and excessive recourse to the welfare state are no longer enough; there must be a thorough change of approach and in the way that the system is organized. This is the objective direction to move in and this is our policy, our commitment.

In fact, the Swedish Social Democrats are also moving in this direction, and half of the German Social Democrats (especially the women and young people) are now also of the same opinion. Mitterrand won on the basis of a program that is in some respects similar.

[Question] You see, you have no reason to be angry if I say that there are no major differences between you and a real socialist party.

[Answer] I am not angry in the least. We just need to agree on the meaning of the adjective "real," which for us means understanding and analyzing the historical, ideological and political reasons why we came to formulate and pursue the strategy of Eurocommumism (or the Third Path, as the French Socialists, among others, call it), which is a field within which a rapprochement and cooperation can take place between the socialists' and communists' stances.

[Question] So you are a real socialist party....

[Answer] Inasmuch as we really want to build socialism....

[Question] But in the 21 June elections, Craxi's Socialists fared much better than you. How do you explain that?

[Answer] The Socialists have certainly grasped some of the new demands emerging in the country. Not always clearly , but in any case perceptibly, they are issuing signals to strata of the bourgeoisie and even the upper bourgeoisie. The profound crisis that has hit the DC has also influenced the PSI's gains, as well as those of the Social Democrats, Liberals and Republicans. There is a weary attitude toward the DC and a widespread desire for change. On 21 June the majority of the votes lost by the DC crossed to the secular and socialist area. For the time being that is what has happened.

[Question] Do you consider it a positive phenomenon?

[Answer] On the whole, yes, since it is accompanied by losses on the part of the fascists of the Italian Social Movement and a confirmation of our recovery with respect to 1979.

[Question] Are you displeased or worried that the PSI is, as you put it, issuing signals to bourgeois sectors of society?

[Answer] No, it does not worry me, the middle classes and the productive bourgeoisie are major sectors of the country and their political and economic interests, when legitimate, must be adequately defended and represented. If these social groups transfer part of their votes to the secular parties and the PSI, abandoning the traditional DC protection, one can only be pleased--but only on one condition. This is that, with these new votes, the PSI and the secular parties demonstrate that they can pursue a policy and implement a program that will constitute a real and thorough change from the past and from the present. If, however, it means a mere transfer of patronage to strengthen, under new labels, the former and present state of relations between the parties and the state and the parties and society, with the resulting lamentable methods of government and administration, then I see no reason why we and the country should declare ourselves satisfied.

[Question] In your opinion, is such a change of methods and policy taking place or not?

[Answer] Frankly, no. Can you see it, by any chance? Are the people aware of it? Look at Sicily, for instance; you will see that on the whole there has been a transfer of patronage.

I do not mean that the same always applies everywhere. But I do say that the Socialists and Social Democrats have not yet given any sign of wanting to start the reform of the relationship between the parties and the institutions--which, after all, is no more than a correct restoration of the constitutional requirements--without which no regeneration can be started and without which the morality issue will remain entirely unresolved.

[Question] You have said on numerous occasions that the morality issue is now at the center of Italy's problems. Why?

[Answer] The morality issue is not confined solely to the fact that, since there are crooks, corrupt men and grafters in the upper echelons of politics and the administration, they must be rooted out, charged and put in jail. According to us Communists, the morality issue in Italy today is indissolubly linked with the occupation of the state by the government parties and their associates and with their conception of politics and government methods, which must simply be abandoned and eliminated. This is why I say that the morality issue is the nub of Italy's problems. This is why the other parties can only try to be forces for real regeneration if they tackle the morality issue thoroughly, starting with its political causes.

[Question] Tell me one of the political causes that have prompted this moral decline.

[Answer] I will tell you the one that I consider the primary and decisive cause; the discrimination against us.

[Question] Does that not seem excessive to you, Mr Berlinguer? Does it all stem from that fact that you have not been admitted to the country's government?

[Answer] I do not wish to be misunderstood. I am not saying that it all stems from the fact that we have not been admitted to the government, as if our entry would suddenly mark the start of a "golden age" (in any case we have never begged to be admitted). What I am saying is that our entry would put an end to a distortion and limitation of our democracy, of the democratic dialectic and of the life of the state; I am saying that it would end the situation whereby for the past 35 years one-third of Italians have been discriminated against for political reasons and have never been represented in the government. The situation has remained frozen and there has been no change in the ruling class and no change of methods and plans. The game has been artificially restricted to 60 percent of the elected parliamentary representatives.

[Question] Do you regret it?

[Answer] It seems to me like a rigged game, apart from the fact that it remains to be seen how the PSI uses this key position which it enjoys partly thanks to our exclusion. For instance, it could use it precisely to remove the prejudice against us. If so, the possibilities of change, that is, of a real alternative--and, in the same context, of rotation--would be possible, would be of general benefit and, I believe, of benefit to the PSI itself, inasmuch as it too is a party with its own irreplaceable role in the country's regeneration. Or the Socialists might use their position to increase their party's strength in the splitting up and sharing out of the state. In that case, the Italian situation could only deteriorate even further.

[Question] Tell the truth: you believe that the Socialists are pursuing the latter path rather than the former.

[Answer] Well, it is not only that I think so, it is the facts that show it. In 1977, the Socialists pledged to remove the DC's prejudice against us. In 1978, they confirmed this undertaking, but the first time the DC issued a veto, they accepted it as an unchangeable fact.

Note that I am not saying that they should have done so for our sake. If the fundamental problem of Italian democracy is the absence of any change in the ruling class capable of starting a real and thorough regeneration, they should have done it for their own sake and for the sake of the country. Moreover, in 1980 they went as far as to reverse their line and moved from a timid request for an end to the anticommunist prejudice to an alliance with the DC rightwing, the "preamble," the sector representing the most stubborn discrimination against us and the splitting of the workers movement. The Socialists believe that they can grow faster in the shelter of a line such as that of the "preamble." I do not believe that this will be the case.

In my case, the real concern should be the country's future. If things continue like this in Italy, democracy is in danger of shrinking instead of expanding and developing; it risks drowning in a swamp.

[Question] Craxi maintains that the main problem is not so much a change in the ruling class and the government but a change in the balance of forces on the left, between Socialists and communists. Craxi says: Give me strength, more strength; give the PSI 18-20 percent. In that case, the Socialist area, including the Social Democrats, would be more or less equal to the Communists and it would then be possible to ally with the PCI, because then we Socialists would name the game and guarantee the rules. Craxi invokes the example of Mitterrand, who won because he became stronger than the Communists. I believe that that is his objective. Only then, and not before, will he be ready to ally with you.

[Answer] Yes, I know that some people in the Socialist Party think that way. But since the subject of Mitterrand has been raised, I would like to point out that Mitterrand joined the French section of the Workers International [SFIO], the old French Social Democratic Party, when the SFIO had only 6 percent of the votes, whereas the PCF had over 20 percent. Well, Mitterrand transformed the SFIO, discarded the old bureaucratic apparatus and opened it up to organizations, trade unions and Catholics--but above all he immediately sought a unitary line on the left with the PCF, although the PCF was, admittedly, a somewhat different party from ours.

Mitterrand did not wait until he was stronger than the PCF before seeking an alliance with it. During the recent presidential elections, in the television debate with Giscard, Mitterrand said: I will never exclude from the government the French working class and a party, such as the PCF, which represents part of it. That is what he said and that is what he has done. And, as we saw, he responded with dignity to the Americans. I say that this is precisely why the French Socialists' strength has grown to the extent of securing a majority within the left.

[Question] Mitterrand's stance was partly obligatory, necessitated by the French constitutional and electoral system.

[Answer] No, that is not true at all. Until recently, Rocard was proposing an entirely different line; he proposed a kind of center-left, an alliance with part of Giscard's centrists. The French PS won on the basis of Mitterrand's line, not Rocard's.

[Question] But as soon as Mitterrand was elected he hastened to deliver a speech expressing unqualified pro-Atlanticism. In particular, in connection with the Euromissiles issue, he said that he was in favor of their deployment. You have never said anything like that. Could it be that one of the traits of your "different" nature is a tendency toward European neutralism, which the European Social Democrats, however, reject en bloc?

[Answer] Now you are shifting the comparison of the French and Italian Socialists' and our own policies into a different context, that of foreign policy. But I am quite willing to follow you.

I will tell you that I am not convinced by Mitterrand's latest statements, but that we Italian Communists can agree with the statement on Euromissiles contained in the new French Government program, which was signed by both the PS and the PCF. Basically, it does not ask the United States to stop producing its Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, that is, the most modern Euromissiles, which it wants to deploy in Europe from 1983. But in the meantime, it requests an immediate start to negotiations to reduce missiles in Europe--indeed, to remove them completely--and that the USSR stop deploying its SS-20 as soon as negotiations begin. I would add that it is necessary to act quickly, because if the race to see who can build the most--and the most sophisticated--missiles and who can deploy the most continues, the slide toward a war of extermination in Europe would become uncontrollable.

This is the stance that emerges from the agreement between the French Socialists and Communists, and the German SPD's stance seems similar, and so is ours. I would like to know whether it is the Italian Government's and the Italian Socialist comrades' position, too. In any case, Italy's support for the plan approved by NATO in December 1979 (when the decision on the Euromissiles was taken) was in fact subordinated to the immediate resumption of negotiations. That decision was ratified by the Socialists, among others. Now the possibility of negotiations--and without preconditions--exists. What is being said and done by the government and the parties that support it, in view of Reagan's stubborn refusal to start negotiations with the USSR?

[Question] Deputy Berlinguer, I would like you now to talk to me about the state of your party. Is it losing momentum? Is it losing influence?

[Answer] I would say that we have turned the corner and are now recovering again. Frankly, following the 1979 general elections we risked suffering a defeat that could have brought us to our knees. Not so much because of the loss of votes, which was serious, as because of another factor; under the National Unity governments we lost our direct and continuous relations with the masses. Some of the things those governments did were valuable; we don't deny it. They contained inflation; in foreign policy they took some good initiatives; the antiterrorist struggle was waged steadfastly and even yielded some results. Then there was a turnabout and the agreements with us were violated. But the fact remains that, partly because of our own errors of domination by the party leadership [verticismo], bureaucratism and opportunism, our relations with the masses were weakened during the experience of the broad solidarity majorities. We realized it in time. I can assure you that we will never again repeat such an experience.

[Question] Did the breakup of the National Unity majority cause conflicts within the party leadership group?

[Answer] There were differing opinions and the debate lasted a long time.

[Question] Later, a few months ago, you launched the democratic alternative line. May I remind you that you and your party's leadership group were stubbornly opposed to any mention of an alternative, until your sudden "conversion." Why?

[Answer] Perhaps there was some tardiness. But I would point out that we had for some time been defining the objective of the alternative as a "democratic alternative" to distinguish it from a simple "leftwing alternative," the conditions for which do not yet exist. I could add that we also set our sights on the possibility of the DC really renewing and changing itself, altering its methods and its policy and deciding to rise to the country's real problems.

It is no problem to me to admit that we were mistaken on this point, or rather that the methods used failed to achieve the aim. When we realized it, we confronted the DC and said that, with a DC like that, it was impossible to direct the necessary task of reform and regeneration and that it must stand aside. We consider the democratic alternative a tool that can also help renew the parties, including the DC.

[Question] Deputy Berlinguer, what is your verdict on the Polish Communist Party congress?

[Answer] Very positive. The Polish comrades have shown themselves capable of grasping the thrust for renewal emanating from the whole of Polish society, especially from the working class and from its renewed trade union organizations, and they have conducted this delicate operation courageously, wisely and cautiously. Nevertheless, the situation remains very difficult and complex, and I believe it will continue so far a long time.

[Question] To elect the party Central Committee the Warsaw congress held a secret ballot and granted full freedom of choice. There were no prefabricated lists....

[Answer] You see? The major factors of renewal do not always come from the West. In this case, important indications for the development of workers parties all over the world are coming from the Eastern bloc.

[Question] Perhaps because in the Eastern bloc they are virtually starting from scratch when it comes to democratic renewal. The point is this; the voting method used in Warsaw was much freer not only then those of all the other Eastern bloc communist parties but even than the PCI's. Do you not believe that the time has come to move in the same direction?

[Answer] We have a complex, but extremely democratic, procedure for electing the Central Committee, and among other things it envisages a secret ballot. Our rules stipulate that a secret ballot is obligatory if requested by only one-fifth of delegates. But secret ballots are frequently used to elect our organizations' leadership bodies.

[Question] Do you not believe that this should become the norm?

[Answer] I would not rule it out at all, and I believe that it could be discussed. But why are you asking me this question? Are you aware that the other Italian parties normally vote at their congresses for closed lists presented by their currents?

[Question] I know, but that does not seem to me a good reason for copying them. It would be excellent if you differed from them in this too.

[Answer] I accept the recommendation. I would like to end by making an observation. There was a great deal of talking about Poland in Italy--and rightly so--when a Soviet intervention was feared. Now that the socialist renewal process is underway in Poland, albeit amid so many difficulties, and there has been no intervention, it seems that the subject of Poland has ceased to be of interest to much of the press and to many politicians and political commentators. Why? Can the "Polish case" no longer prompt polemics in our country? How many prejudices, errors and taboos still remain! One journalist once urged people to hold their noses and vote DC. Has the time not come to change and to build a society that is not a garbage heap?

AVANTI Editorial

PM051600 Rome AVANTI in Italian 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Depressing Splittism"]

[Text] The PCI secretary general's marathon interview granted to the daily LA REPUBBLICA is unlikely to leave much of a mark. It opens no debate, puts forward no new ideas and points to no political prospects other than in the form of gloomy and, on the whole, cheap propaganda.

What is striking about it, however, is the almost hallucinatory view of the Italian political situation as one in which everything is so rotten, corrupt and degenerate that the only hope is of a tragic dawn of general purification.

Unfortunately, the rest seems to confirm a specific desire for radicalization, apparently representing a sect rather than a major party properly pursuing its desire for a policy of movement, committed not to the quest for isolation but to the identification of specific targets and paths of political struggle and convergences among forces and efforts, in accordance with the rules and characteristics of the democratic dialectic.

Moreover, all the emphasis is deliberately placed on "diversity"--not of the political or ideological kind that has its well-defined traits but a supposed moral diversity whereby good and evil are placed on opposite sides, with the exceptions and qualifications decided on by the properietor of what is good.

We are talking about moral diversity with all that entails, namely, contempt for anyone different, opposition without respect and censure. Such an attitude and such language would make one shudder if one lost for a moment the awareness and confidence of living in a free, secure (fairly secure) and democratic society.

Apart from this depressing splittism, the other thread that runs through Berlinguer's lengthy interview is a characteristic all-embracing and stubborn hostility toward the Socialists. It is nothing new; if anything, it constitutes a confirmation that should be reflected on more by others than by us.

It should be noted that these factors of exacerbation, distoration and polemic, which stem from a highly erroneous method of viewing and assessing the major force for renewal which we represent, are spreading and multiplying. This cannot fail to cause great concern among us too, because of the political consequences they are bound to have.

CALVO-SOTELO HIGHLIGHTS DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

PM051510 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 1 Aug 81 p 9

[EFE report: "Statutes Have Ambiguities Which Autonomy Pact Will Resolve"]

[Excerpts] Madrid, 31 Jul--The prime minister appeared before the media in what is now the customary background--roses on the table, the Spanish flag and a gray curtain. He was accompanied by Secretary of State for Information Ignacio Aguirre.

Calvo-Sotelo began by saying that this is the last news conference before the beginning of the vacation, "which will be short for ministers since there will be another cabinet meeting 20 August. For my part, I will visit Mallorca in the middle of the month to confer with his majesty the king."

"This very day," the prime minister said, "the autonomy agreement resulting from the committee of experts reports was completed. These agreements principally comprise political pacts by which the new statutes of autonomy will be governed, a draft organic law on the organization of the autonomy process and some economic and financial pacts for the autonomous communities." He added that these agreements will put in order the building of the state of the autonomies and "are aimed at placing the development of the autonomous communities and of the state within a framework of greater rationality."

"Only a strong state can hold autonomies which are also strong." "I believe," he said, "that these agreements, signed by the government and the largest opposition party, are a decisive step toward bringing greater stringency and order into national political life, comparable only to the agreements on employment."

The prime minister recalled that both the agreement on employment and the agreement on autonomies were two essential agreements which he predicted in the speech of investiture and which have been realized. "In both," he said, "the government has taken the initiative and set down aims which were achieved in cooperation with other political forces. They are two instances of how the government governs within the democratic context of our parliamentary monarchy."

"Economic Indicators Are Favorable"

Calvo-Sotelo added that "the economic indicators are favorable: Unemployment is falling and it is foreseeable that it will continue to fall; prices are holding exceptionally well, not having increased over the last month; exports have increased by 40 percent in pesetas and 6 percent in dollars; labor disputes have decreased by 60 percent; and the stock market remains steady with an index of 137."

"It is true," the prime minister concluded, "that we are experiencing difficult times, but it is also true that we are resolving the problems confronting us. I am not in favor of taking stock and the summer does not justify a rendering of accounts, but I believe that these two previously mentioned agreements can and should be presented as the most important aspect of our government task."

He concluded: "I would also hope--in this instance it is for you to say--to have brought over these months and calm, security and tranquillity which the government feels."

There Will Be Official Note on Arrests

During the question-and-answer session, the prime minister in discussing the latest arrests of extreme rightwingers said that there will be a note from the Interior Ministry and that he believes that they had no connection with the putschist plot, "although the judiciary has the last word."

Asked by a Venezuelan journalist about the possibility of another coup in Spain, Calvo-Sotelo replied: "Those possibilities or probabilities occupy and preoccupy me as head of the government, but I do not believe that there is any danger of a military coup in Spain, or even that it is possible. The objective circumstances do not exist and it is certainly not the principal issue of concern for the government and its prime minister."

Asked about the internal differences in the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] the prime minister asserted that "those differences are no greater than in any other political party located at Spain's political center. The fact is that the UCD is the ruling party and hence more attractive to criticism, especially since there is more openness in the UCD than in any other political party. The government is supported by the centrist parliamentary group and that support has been staunch and will remain so to enable the government to perform and continue with the task entrusted to it."

Relations With France

Asked by a foreign journalist about the police measures which France will adopt against Spanish terrorists and whether the Spanish Government feels satisfied with those measures, Calvo-Sotelo replied that "in these instances the utmost discretion in specifying the measures promised by the French Government is usual." "At any event," he added, [French Interior Minister] Deferre's promises during his visit to Madrid are in line with those which President Mitterrand and the French premier made to me during my official visit to Paris, that is, that France will not serve as a base for terrorist actions against neighbouring countries, especially Spain."

He highlighted the justice minister's 3 August visit to Paris and coming talks between security chiefs in Spain and France and concluded: "I hope that these measures will make good France's promise that its territory will not be a base for terrorists."

NATO

Asked specifically whether the government has now decided when and how it will propose Spain's accession to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, he stated: "The government has not yet decided when it will propose the relevant parliamentary debate. I hope that the timetable for the parliamentary debate which the government will propose to the congress of deputies will be established at a coming cabinet meeting."

Satisfied With Government

Asked whether he was satisfied with his government's work and whether he intends to effect a crisis soon, the prime minister said: "On the whole, I am satisfied with the conduct of the government I head--a government which was not inherited but formed by myself and made up of responsible and competent people. I do not mean by this that I am entirely satisfied with all that has been accomplished since we must exert ourselves and move onward. I can perform that task with the team which I have. And it would not be good, in view of the circumstances, to add another factor of uncertainty which a ministerial crisis always creates. There is a government for quite a while."

Allusion to PNV and CU

He later asserted that the autonomy pact would have been stronger if the Basque Nationalist Party and Convergence and Union had taken part in the negotiations on that pact--a pact which, as time will demonstrate, will not hold up the autonomy statutes of the Basque country and Catalonia, although those statutes have ambiguities which could be affected by the autonomy pact.

The prime minister emphasized that the building of the state of the autonomies is something of great significance and importance which should go ahead, even if not all the political forces are involved. "But the fact that the UCD and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, which are the two main state parties, are prepared to carry out the pact is something important and sufficient and it will entail no cutbacks or dead stops in the autonomy statutes approved."

"Army in Its Place"

Answering another question, Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo said: "The army is in its place and the statements by people who have been arrested and are presumably connected with extreme rightwing activities, even if they are military personnel, must in no way be confused with the tribute made by Lt Gen Fernandez Posse. These are two distinct kinds of statements, since the latter has retracted and given public explanations, leaving things in their place and the army in its place."

At another point in the news conference, Calvo-Sotelo stated that Spain's entry into NATO and the EEC are different problems. "Spain's entry into the communities poses difficulties, but Spain is already in the EEC de jure, as is demonstrated by its foreign trade, and it will become de facto. In no event has the government contemplated withdrawing Spain's application to join the EEC."

The head of government described as "inopportune" the decision that the prince and princess of Wales should visit Gibraltar on their honeymoon, which caused His Majesty King Juan Carlos to cancel his presence at the wedding. "His majesty the king's reaction to the gesture has earned the praise not only of the Spanish people," Calvo-Sotelo emphasized, "but of the foreign press and of part of the British press. However, there the matter rests, without greater significance. Simply, the occasion of Prince Charles' wedding was advantageous for Spain in that the Gibraltar issue could be expressed in very clear terms by Spain and this could create some advantage when the Spanish-British talks on the Rock are resumed in September."

WEEKLY ALLEGES KING INVOLVED IN FEBRUARY COUP

NC051808 Paris AFP in English 1801 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Madrid, 5 Aug (AFP)--A document implicating King Juan Carlos in the military coup attempt last February has been circulating among Spanish military barracks, according to a newspaper report here today.

The weekly SABADO GRAFICO published several passages from the document, which charged that Spain's domestic situation had declined since the failed coup d'etat because of "the incapacity of the ruling class."

The document said General Alfonso Armada, who was charged in the coup attempt, had asked a group of experts to study the legality of the constitution and the possibility of dissolving parliament and rewriting a new constitution. The general then reportedly handed over the study to the king.

The document also implicated Spain's military hierarchy, charging that 17 lieutenant-generals had met in January 1980 to consider the necessity for military action. The 17 officers were then supposed to have had a "very tense" meeting with the king, the report said.

Since the February 23 coup attempt, the extreme right has circulated several similar documents, sources said.

CARRINGTON, NORWAY'S FRYDENLUND DISCUSS ZONE ISSUE

PM060907 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 24 Jul 81 p 8

[Aasmund Willersrud report: "Carrington 'No' to Nordic Nuclear-Free Zone?"]

[Text] London, 23 Jul--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington expressed clear objections to the proposal for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries during talks with Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund in London on Thursday [23 July]. Carrington said that an investigation now of the this demarche would complicate the NATO alliance's efforts to reach an agreement on nuclear arms in Europe.

Lord Carrington also stressed that the proposal for a Nordic nuclear-free zone not only affects the Nordic countries but also greatly affects the whole alliance. He has warned in the past against demarches which could contribute to weakening NATO's joint action in all important questions, especially those to do with nuclear arms, before negotiations with the Soviet Union are started.

Foreign Minister Frydenlund told AFTENPOSTEN that he gave an account of the Norwegian proposal and he stressed that Norway would not take any further independent steps without consulting the other allies in NATO. But he stressed that this is a question which also affects the other Nordic countries.

[Question] The proposal for a Nordic nuclear-free zone has now been discussed with a number of our most important NATO partners and has been met everywhere with only little understanding. Is it possible that Norway will abandon the proposal?

[Answer] I have never concealed the fact that this is a very difficult question and that there is strong skepticism in other countries, but you must remember that it is a proposal included in the Labor Party's manifesto for the next 4-year period and it is also included in the government's long term program. It is clear that the Labor Party will treat seriously all the things included in the manifesto. [answer ends]

When asked if he still thought it possible to have the proposal included in the talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on arms limitation, as the prime minister has hinted in the past, Frydenlund said that the mere fact that negotiations between the superpowers will be starting will contribute to a general improvement in the international atmosphere, which will create greater understanding for proposals such as the present one.

Frydenlund stressed that he had not traveled to London to hear Lord Carrington's views on the proposal for a nuclear-free zone--he knew them beforehand. The visit was part of the arrangement Norway has with the EEC, according to which Norway takes the initiative for contacts with the incoming chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers. The aim is to discuss important foreign policy questions which are included on the agenda.

During the talks in London on Thursday, the two foreign ministers discussed the Middle East, among other things, and both sides expressed serious concern over developments there. Frydenlund also expressed his full support for Lord Carrington's plan for a peace conference for Afghanistan.

NEW SESSION OF INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS HELD ON 5 AUG

Preliminary Comments

NC051840 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] A new meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks began at the Ledra Palace Hotel a short while ago. In a statement before the meeting, Turkish Cypriot interlocutor Onan said that he was going to submit comprehensive proposals for a Cyprus solution to the meeting; that the proposals refer to the territorial and the constitutional aspects of the problem and to the questions of security and guarantees. Mr Onan added that the proposals of the Turkish Cypriot side are accompanied by a map.

The representative of the Greek Cypriot side, Mr Ioannidhis, said in a statement that within the framework of the inter-Cypriot talks, the seventh round will be completed at today's meeting with the discussion of the territorial aspect. During today's meeting, he added, we expect to receive the other side's concrete positions on the territorial aspect.

In reply to a question as to whether he expected proposals on the constitutional aspect, Mr Ioannidhis said that this depended on the other side.

The UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, said that with today's meeting we are entering a critical stage in the intercommunal dialogue. Replying to questions, Mr Gobbi said that he does not have a clear understanding of the Turkish proposals. The parties, he said, will assess whether these are positive or negative. However, he added, I would like to reiterate that the submission of the proposals is in itself, a positive event that contributes to keeping the negotiations moving.

Replying to another question, Mr Gobbi said that by nature and rationally he is optimistic, because he believes there is movement. Before the meeting, the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor was asked whether, taking into consideration the Greek proposals on the territorial and constitutional aspects, he could say that a common ground existed, to which he replied: I believe that common ground can be found. At first perhaps we may not have common ground on the constitutional aspect, but I am sure that in many instances we shall find common points on which to agree.

Mr Onan also said that the map relating to the territorial aspect does not contain percentages.

Replying to another question, he said that the procedure that will be followed in the future will also be discussed at today's meeting.

UN Communique

NC051852 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] A UN communique [on today's intercommunal meeting] released a short while ago says that the Turkish Cypriot side submitted comprehensive proposals for a Cyprus solution, including a draft constitution, as well as territorial proposals on maps, one of which defines the proposed borderline between the two constituent members of the proposed federal republic while the other particularly refers to Varosha.

The UN communique adds: The Turkish Cypriot proposals also refer to arrangements on security matters. The next meeting will take place on 19 August.

National Council Meeting

NC061050 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Today the government said that the National Council will meet next week in order to discuss the Turkish proposals. The spokesman added: In the meantime, President Kiprianou will have separate meetings with the members of the National Council to brief them in connection with the proposals.

This morning the Council of Ministers held an extraordinary meeting under President Kiprianou's chairmanship; House President Ladhas also attended the meeting. Interlocutor Ioannidhis briefed the members of the Council of Ministers on the Turkish proposals. A preliminary exchange of views took place during the meeting.

O FILELEVTHEROS Comments

NC060737 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 6 Aug 81 pp 1,12

[Excerpts] Yesterday the Turkish Cypriot proposals were presented along with a map. It has been learned from diplomatic and other sources that the proposals refer to the territorial and constitutional aspects of the Cyprus problem, to questions of security and guarantees, and to the question of Varosha, a question which, however, the Turkish side does not give priority to. According to the same sources, the Turkish proposals connect and make mutually dependent the territorial and the constitutional aspects and provide for a package deal.

It has been learned from the same sources that in the case of the territorial aspect, the proposals provide for the return of territory equal to 3 percent of the entire area of Cyprus, mainly within the region of the villages along the old Nicosia-Famagusta highway, so that about 40,000 Greek Cypriots may be able to return to their homes.

On the basis of the Turkish proposals, the villages which are expected to be freed, thereby allowing their inhabitants to return to their homes, are the following: Asha, Vatili, Lysi, Kondea, Makrasyka and Athna. The territorial readjustments will entail the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Louroujina and from Limnitis in the Lefka area and from some parts of the Morphou region.

The Turkish troops will not withdraw from the area around Tymbou because the Turkish leaders cite security reasons for the Tymbou airport.

Although no details regarding the Varosha proposal have become known, according to the Turkish proposal it is estimated that about 30,000 Greeks will be able to return to their property.

It is expected that in the event of an agreement on the territorial aspect, the area of the present buffer zone, which is estimated at 3 percent of the land, will be returned to the Greeks.

In connection with the territorial aspect, the Turkish leadership does not insist on a 50-50 ratio of equal representation in the government, but rather proposes a 4 to 2 ratio. However, the Turkish leadership insists that the president of the state should by rotation be Greek and Turk.

As for the right of freedom of movement, it is suggested that orginally the question must be taken up by a special committee which will be set up, so that freedom of movement would be gradually implemented.

The assessment of the diplomatic sources, which have provided the above information, is that the Turkish proposals are very far apart from the Greek Cypriot proposals of 1977. And thus they expect that considerable time will be expended on hard negotiations.

FOREST FIRES NEAR ATHENS BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL

NC051215 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] After nightlong superhuman efforts, the last fire at Pendeli Mountain was put out at 0900 today. Two firefighting aircraft participated in fighting the fire since 0700 today. The small fires that were burning early this morning at Ekali, Kokkinaras and Melissia were also put out.

At noon today, the Ministry of National Defense announced that inhabitants of the eastern part of Attiki area that was hit by the fires can safely return to their homes because there is no danger from the fires.

Damages in the northern suburbs of Athens are heavy but no complete assessment of the catastrophe has been made as yet. First figures on the damage are expected to be announced in the evening. However, many houses have been destroyed and many others have been damaged.

MITSOTAKIS RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT IN CYPRUS

NC051222 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis returned to Athens this morning from Cyprus where he had paid an official visit.

CONTINUATION OF NEW DEMOCRACY PROGRAM STATEMENT

Part Eight

NC031950 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 29 Jul 81 p 5

[Part eight of New Democracy program to be implemented in the next 4 years--all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE--ADJUSTMENT TO THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEOPLE'S EXPECTATIONS

The next 4 years will be a period of institutional changes. The New Democracy program for the coming period foresees significant changes in all sectors. Through the measures that will be implemented in the civil service, the state will become the organ to collectively represent and serve the citizens. The civil service absolutely will respond to the spirit of the times and to the citizens' expectations.

The New Democracy program aims at: modernizing the civil service and increasing its productivity; raising the level of services; changing the mentality and behavior in relations with citizens; drastically reducing the jurisdiction and intervention of the civil service in the exercise of the citizens' productive and social activities.

Some basic directions emerge from these relevant goals of the civil service's various sectors which constitute the means that will bring about the radical reorganization and elevation of the civil service: First, the total number of publications, documents, regulatory degrees and legislative acts issued by all civil services will be examined from the outset, through the procedure of starting from zero. It is believed that easily and without any damage to the civil service's effectiveness, two-thirds of them can be abolished, something that will rid the civil service of a great burden and automatically will lead to a vertical increase in productivity. Second, a gradual reduction in the number of employees in the civil and state services will be considered, while conversely a radical increase in the number of employees dealing with the provision of social services by the state, especially in the sectors of education, health, welfare and culture, will be considered.

DECENTRALIZATION

Third, a true decentralization of administration will be implemented. This means that the central services, which will be radically reduced in power, will have no executive competency. They will exclusively perform staff work. The executive work will be undertaken by services that will be decentralized, at least at the district level. Interdistrict services will be abolished unless they are exclusively engaged with staff work. At the same time, the machine accounting of services will be promoted so that all regional civil services can be interlinked through electronic centers (terminals) with the central services. The decentralization of jurisdictions should proceed from district services to lower levels, that is, to local self-government, through the establishment of a second degree of local self-government. The goal in this instance is: The citizen should be served for most of his needs by the civil service in the village or town in which he lives and only for exceptional cases in the district in which he lives. It is not permissible for a citizen to have to go outside his district for any service except for higher education, supreme justice and the provision of specialized health services.

Other basic goals for the coming period are:

—The radical revision of the system of the organization of public services and the way of recruiting, promoting and paying civil servants.

—The raising of the level of civil servants, first through recruiting by region based on the graduation grades from lyceums in accordance with the needs of the local authorities and second through higher levels of compensation for positions of increased responsibility and through promotions based on production;

--Newly recruited employees will serve for 3 years as intraministerial employees in order to acquire all-round experience and will be made permanent employees after a substantive procedure with objective criteria.

Thus, both productivity will increase and the administration will be manned by experienced cadres. Specifically, in this sector the aims are to: guarantee the operation of a yardstick of the employee's productivity as the basic criterion for promotion; expand the institution of prizes to employees who are distinguished for their productivity; intensify and multiply programs for additional training and postgraduate education for employees in cooperation with the responsible services; and establish incentives for employees who serve in provincial towns with a high cost of living index.

PLANNING

Certain basic goals also exist in the sector of the administration's supervision and the training of cadres. We seek:

--To organize a more systematic and stricter supervision for the good operation of state services and employees' behavior toward citizens and their affairs. We can also entrust certain other jurisdictions to the former supreme council of civil services.

--To organize a similar system for the supervision of public enterprises and public organizations. The purpose of such supervision will be to coordinate the programs and activities of organizations with governmental directions and to examine the public's complaints on their operation.

--To help ministers increase the effectiveness of their work through the formation, in every ministry, of a ministerial staff office manned by scientific personnel with a high-level of competence enjoying the ministers' complete trust.

--To strengthen the elevation of the qualitative level of administrative cadres through the implementation of our plan for the establishment of a school for national administration. At the same time, branch schools will be established for large specialized branches like tax collection, customs and so forth.

In addition to all this, the basic prerequisite for the effective operation of the state mechanism and the civil service will be the planning and coordination of their activities. The various relevant programs, like the programs for public investments, the programs for the manning of public services and the corresponding program for public enterprises and organizations, will fall harmoniously within the complex of the plan for social and economic development which begins with the national plan and ends with the district plan.

These measures, which could have already modernized public administration to the standard of current demands, would have been taken and implemented earlier if New Democracy had not been compelled by the state of affairs since the change in the regime to have dealt, according to priority, with the restoration and consolidation of democracy, the defense of the country, the achievement of economic stability, the accession to the EEC and the raising of educational standards.

Yet despite these problems, significant steps were taken during the 1975-80 period in the public administration sector. Typically, it is mentioned that in the sector for the improvement of the human factor the 5-day work week was established, the advancement of the personnel's wage scale was made independent of the existence of organic positions and the sector for training employees was organized. In the sector of decentralization, decisive responsibilities were transferred to nomarchs, the preparation of nomarchy programs was decentralized, the country's planning regions were established, jurisdictions for irrigation and sewage projects in municipalities and communities were decentralized and steps were taken to abolish that responsibilities, new organizations were implemented in ministries, many sectors of the public administration changed to machine accounting, the compilation of the budget starting from zero began being implemented, productivity was increased and the state established a company which, among other things, is proceeding with the implementation of a plan for housing ministries in their own buildings.

Part Nine

NC032238 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 31 Jul 81 p 5

[Part Nine of New Democracy program to be implemented in the next 4 years--all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] 9. SECTORS: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT-TOWN PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT

A) REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT-TOWN PLANNING

The improvement of the standard of living of the people in the regions so that it will rank with the living standard of those in urban centers has been the basic policy followed in the field of regional development. For the first time, there has been coordination of a very broad program of technical and social infrastructure projects by introducing strong incentives to activate private initiative directed toward the regions; the results have been more than impressive. Continuation of the effort that was started in the past 6-year period is the basis of New Democracy's policy for the coming period, as well as achieving economic, social and cultural homogeneity from one end of the country to the other. The population of the Athens area will not increase at a rate faster than that of the rest of the country during the 1981-85 period; it will remain stationary during the 1986-90 period, and the ultimate goal is its reduction.

At the same time, the country's economic development will almost entirely come from the regions. In order to implement all this, there must be a complete network of health and entertainment services in the regions as well as cultural centers, the epicenter of which will be the university units which already exist or which will be established.

At the same time, the administrative decentralization and communication linking of the regions will proceed so that cumulative development forces can expend their dynamism throughout the broader regional area, deemphasizing the already developed large urban centers. In order to guarantee the success of this policy, the state's generous presence must be complemented by the undivided cooperation of local populations. For this reason, development of individual regions will be pursued through detailed programs that will befit the regions' peculiarities and comparative advantages, and will be based on broad popular participation for their preparation and implementation.

THE CENTERS FOR INTENSIVE PROGRAMS AND DEVELOPMENT

In this effort to confront regional problems, priority will be given to the productivity center's role. Each of the six centers for intensive development programs will be used as a focal point for the development of the corresponding region. At the same time, the development of many smaller urban and rural centers will be promoted if they show possibilities for developing and concentrating the population. The six existing productivity centers and the new ones that will be established for the remaining regions will be adequately equipped with technical, economic and social infrastructures, and will become places where priority is given to decentralizing of the administrative machinery and guiding private initiative to new investments.

In order to effectively promote the composite aims of regional development and town planning, as in all EEC countries, the policy of development by sector of activity (agriculture, industry, tourism, transport and so forth) will be followed by an evaluation that will create stable employment. Of course, an exception to this rule will be made for border areas, whose income will be strengthened and population maintained at the necessary size. The most basic of the relevant institutional, economic, administrative and other measures that will be taken will be:

--Banning the establishment of new industrial and other "bothersome" activities in the Athens area.

--Completing administrative and economic decentralization, at both the nomarchy and local self-government levels.

--Compared to the past, making greater use of the program for public investments and of the program of investments by public organizations, for the quicker implementation of regional and town planning goals.

--Increasing the strength of industrial areas.

--Establishing new independent hospital and university units and increasing the effectiveness of existing units so that a high-level socio-cultural infrastructure can be created in the provincial area.

--Granting economic incentives to new scientists to set up in regional areas.

--Strengthening domestic craftmanship in order to increase and stabilize family income, an element that will create strong tendencies for repatriation and permanent establishment in regional areas.

--Creating favorable bank financing of businesses established in regional areas.

--Operating mixed economy institutions to utilize the development potential of the various areas whenever sufficient private interest will not be manifested or whenever the mixed economy institutions are appropriate for this kind of activity.

--Completing town planning programs that already are being prepared for the six centers of intensive development programs that have been selected and promoting the procedure for the preparation of such program for the whole country.

These measures are a continuation of measures that were taken during the 1975-80 6-year period to deal with the regional problem. They aimed at creating the suitable institutional organs of administration and planning at the Regional level: at preparing and carrying forward special development programs; and at passing legislation on development, making provision for strong incentives for the country's private business potential. In this connection, the measures taken for timely dealing with the regional problem since the change in regime are the following:

--Planning bureaus were established in seven provinces; the central as well as the nine special services for regional development were reorganized and strengthened.

--Special development programs were prepared for nine problematic provinces (Evritania, Cyclades, Grevena, Rethimnon, Evros, Dhodhekanisos, Lesvos, Samos, Khios) and for six areas (Kalavrita District in the Akhaia Province; Falaisia in Arkadhia; Gortinia in Arkadhia; Elasson in Larisa; Sindiki in Serrai; Nevrokopion-Paraktion in Drama); the state contribution in investments has been strong.

--Along with all this, special programs were prepared for the development of rural settlements in 14 provinces (Voiotia, Fthiotis, Fokis, Florina, Korinthia, Lakonia, Messinia, Kardhitsa, Trikala, Kavala, Thesprotia, Ioannina, Xanthi, Rodhoppi); programs were also prepared for the development of 9 forest housing centers in 9 provinces (Evritania, Fthiotis, Kastoria, Pella, Florina, Grevena, Kardhitsa, Trikala and Ioannina) both in order to utilize the existing resources and to better organize the services for the population living around the viable rural and forest settlements.

--In order to promote infrastructure projects of local importance, a considerable part of the public investments program (15-20 percent) was utilized through the provincial program chain.

--A special effort has been made for the development of Evros Province through the financing of the World Bank.

--Laws 289/1976 and 849/1978 approved increased incentives aimed at encouraging and promoting private investments in nationally desirable areas; with the recent law 1116/81 the incentives system has been drastically improved.

--A special program for the regional development of the country for the 1981-85 period has been prepared. This program has already been accepted by the competent village organs as the basis for free aid from the European Regional Development Fund. It is noted that during the current year, 1981, aid from the European Regional Development Fund is estimated at 11.5 billion drachmas.

B) ENVIRONMENT

Better quality of life: This is the principle that defines the policy to be intensively implemented in the coming period by New Democracy.

Particularly for Athens, the basic goal is that the problem of atmospheric pollution be solved within 5 years. In order to trace the pollution sources, the stations that measure pollution will be increased from 5 to 20 within 1 year. By exercising strict control over automobile emissions, by improving the quality of fuel and by replacing all old buses, automobile pollution will be considerably reduced. Along with this, the problem will be solved through the compulsory adoption--in the field of industry--of suitable antipollution installations; strong incentives have been approved in this connection. Should it be necessary, industrial installations that cause serious pollution will have to be removed from Athens. Finally, by exercising strict control on central heating burners in buildings, this source of pollution will also be combatted.

Moreover, the natural gas plant will be removed [from Athens], and a special laboratory will be established to check on central heating burners. An effort will be made to import automobiles with emission control systems, with a corresponding reduction in import duties, so that their price will not be affected.

A similar program to combat atmospheric pollution is already at the stage of implementation for Thessaloniki. Similar programs will be carried out by 1985 in all the centers of intensive development programs. The institutional framework is ready and the experience gained from Athens will help much.

Beyond all this, considerable amounts will be spent to carry out sewage networks and installations to clean waste water in the capital and large urban centers. The full implementation of the program will cost 400 billion drachmas and will take at least 10 years to complete because of the size of the expenditure involved.

As for preventing degeneration of the environment, environmental education will be introduced in schools and more than 10 million trees will be planted in the next 3 years; at the same time, a special study will be prepared for every public and private project that could affect the environment.

THE NATIONAL CENTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND OF POLLUTION CONTROL

In the meantime, in order to control and forecast environmental problems, a national center (institute) of environment and pollution control will be established. Networks to watch all environmental conditions will be developed; special emphasis will be put on air quality, on internal and ocean waters and on household systems. Finally, the environmental services will be strengthened and organized, and reserach on environmental questions will be assisted. In order to protect the manmade and cultural environment, incentives will be approved for the development and protection of traditional settlements (tax exemptions, long-term loans, subsidies, special building terms); parks will be established in urban centers and trees will be planted, and sites for recreation will be developed (open air theaters, grounds for children's games, walkways). The old city quarters (Plaka, upper city of Thessaloniki, upper Siros, Rethimnon, the old Khania harbor) will be developed; the monuments and the sites around them will be protected. Finally, there will be continuous control over the closed gulfs (Saronikos, Pagasitikos, Thermaikos) and in general of all the sea areas which suffer from increased pollution (Patraikos, Evvoikos, the Gulf of Kavala); the establishment of new industries in some areas will be banned.

In order to protect nature, national forests will be manned and sea parks will be established (Vorio Sporadhes, Koufonisia, Arki-Lipsoi, Armathia of Kasos, Gavdhos, Paximadha of Crete); care will be taken for the protection of recreation areas, areas of special interest, exceptional coastal sites, sites at river mouths, in mountainous areas and so forth.

The environmental problems were taken up by the New Democracy governments immediately after the change in regimes, when a policy for the protection of the environment was formed. This policy has become a reality and its results will soon be seen.

Specifically, the foundations have been laid for an institutional framework, and measures have been taken. Some of these measures are characteristic:

A number of laws for the protection of the environment have been passed. The most important of these laws refer to city planning and environment; the control on agricultural chemicals; the industrial areas; the protection of marine environment; the settlement areas; the protection of forests and of forest areas; irrigation and sewage. The entire environmental program was accepted, and so were the pertinent EEC acts, and a series of international agreements referring to environment were signed.

In order to prevent and combat sea pollution, special antipollution vessels and aircarft to locate filth were purchased.

A service to control industrial pollution of waters has been set up and has been operating; strong incentives have been approved to build installations to clean waste water. The construction of sewage works and of installations to clean waste water has been promoted in order to protect water against pollution in both the area of the capital and in areas suffering from an acute pollution problem.

Particularly in order to scientifically establish and measure the extent of atmospheric pollution in the area of the capital, five monitoring stations have been established. In order to combat pollution, the following measures have been taken:

--The establishment of new industries within the capital has been prohibited.
--The use of Mazut for heating buildings has been prohibited.
--The presence of lead in gas has been reduced from 0.7 grams per liter to 0.4 grams, so that it may be one of the lowest in Europe--East and West.
--The operation of the big electric power station at Keratsini has already been stopped.
--Oil with a lower sulphur content has been bought, and it is already available in the market to meet the needs of the capital.
--Although no other kinds of incentives have been provided for the industry in the capital, as an exception, incentives have been provided for the installation of systems that reduce pollution.
--About 1,000 old thermic buses have been replaced by new ones and 150 new electric buses have been put into operation.
--Uneven crossings are already being built at the intersection of central thoroughfares, this will contribute to the easing of traffic congestion and the reduction of automobile pollution.

Part Ten

NC041250 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 1 Aug 81 p 5

[Part 10 of New Democracy program to be implemented in the next 4 years--all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] 10. SECTORS: TRANSPORTATION-COMMUNICATIONS-MERCHANT MARINE-TOURISM

TRANSPORTATION

This sector's achievements in the 6 years--from 1975 to 1981 are particularly important as are the New Democracy plans for the period to follow. The basic policy goals for the next 5 years are:

(A) A coordinated development of the transportation system so that it contributes effectively toward the goals of economy and regional development, simultaneously lowering transportation costs for passengers and goods.

(B) Connecting the country with the Common Market countries in a complete network of land, sea and air transportation, which would neutralize our geographical distance from the EEC countries and boost the country's role as a link between Europe and Middle East.

(C) Maximize saving in energy consumption by increasing the use of more energy-efficient transport means.

(D) The use of transport means in such a way that the environment is protected.

--In the sector of land transportation: In view of the great importance in linking the two large consumer and urban centers with the important economic development centers, the government will proceed to build highways as well as regional access roads. Among these will be the Turkish border-Igoumenitsa highway, connecting the country's most productive agricultural centers with the transport link to EEC countries, the central Greece-Ipiros highway and the Corinth-Kalamata highway.

The system will be augmented with other road nets of secondary priority. Building these highways will demand tremendous expenditures, to be financed by international organizations and by levying tolls. This will be the goal in the next 10 years.

--The emphasis given to the railway sector during the 1975-80 period will be continued during the next 5 years with a series of projects for improved passenger service and goods transport by rail. It also envisages a series of institutional and organizational measures to attract passengers and goods transport by rail. The basic two-way electrical Athens-Thessaloniki railway line to be built will ultimately shorten the distance by 4 hours. The cost of the project is estimated at 70 billion drachmas. Projects to improve part of the Thessaloniki-Idhomenis railway line have also begun.

--In the sector of sea transportation, the goal is that even the smallest island will have a communication service 4 times per week, while there will be connection with the bigger islands at least once daily. There will be fast boat connection with each group of islands. In order to achieve this, coastal communications will continue to be served by private initiative but it will be organized in six operational groups; Cyclades, Dodecanese, Aegean Islands, Crete and Ionion Islands, while the sixth group will consist of the ferryboat routes of short and medium distances that will continue their usual operation. In the first five groups, utilization of the communication routes will be unified in partnerships or in another form of group utilization that will guarantee a rational distribution of routes and use of ships as well as fuel economy. In this way it will be possible to introduce the fastest possible access to transport by fast ships and aircraft. The resources of unproductive routes will be used to realize these goals. Connection of islands within the same group, particularly that of the Cyclades and Dodecanese groups, and interconnection between the various groups themselves will also be pursued.

--Air traffic will be improved and further developed by interregional connections as well as interconnection of islands with big airports. When the building of the new airport at Spata begins, the air traffic system will be modernized with EEC financing the project.

A special effort will be made to solve urban transportation problems, particularly in the metropolitan area, where problems cause bitterness and adversity because of the high construction costs. Specifically, in the metropolitan area it is envisaged to build 12 elevated crossings, at a cost of 1,700 million drachams, as well as new roads, roundabouts and wider roads. In order to improve and maintain the transport network of the capital, it is envasaged to spend 3 billion drachmas in 1981-1982. At the same time, the work on the first priority subway line will be speeded up; 700 buses and 60 trolley will be added and an electronic control system for bus routes installed. The government gives special priority to solving the Athens communications problems to achieve smog abatement.

Similar arrangements will be made for Thessaloniki to prevent the problems facing Athens. A request for a feasibility study for a subway in Thessaloniki will be made.

B) COMMUNICATIONS

The basic goals in the telecommunications sector in the next years are:

A) Linking all homes to the country's automatic overseas network. B) The quantitative and qualitative improvement of the international telephone and telex system. C) Satisfying the demands of all citizens in urban areas for installation of telephones and D) The improvement of the radio communication for seagoing ships.

In order to fulfill the above goals in the 1981-85 period a very important telecommunications development program has been drawn up. This program is already being implemented and includes the following projects:

--The necessary installations to increase telephones by 1 million (new lines). It is noted that during this period efforts will be made to increase the number of telephones in the provinces.
--The installation of underwater telephone cables in 1981 between Greece and Syria, Greece and France and Greece and Cyprus. In 1983 it is envisaged to complete the installation of underwater telephone cables between Greece and Egypt.
--The installation of two international electronic telephone centers by 1983.
--The installation of a third earth satellite station at Thermoplyae for completion by the end of 1982.

When the above projects are completed, the capacity of the installations serving international communications will have more than doubled, making Greece an international telecommunications center, which will have particular importance for making Piraievs into an important international shipping center.

The basic goal in the postal sector is the speediest possible despatch of letters. Studies are already underway for the modernization of the whole system and in the next 2 months a special plan will be implemented to improve postal service.

C) MERCHANT MARINE

Thanks to the human factor's long experience we, by comparison, enjoy an important advantage in shipping. This advantage along with the size of our merchant marine makes shipping a strategic field within our national drive for greater economic development. This fact, as well as the changing conditions in sea transportation, make certain adjustments imperative; they dictate New Democracy's shipping policy. This policy is conveyed by the following guiding principles:

1. Continued assistance to shipping in order to develop it to international standards.

2. To improve and augment shipping with better telecommunications, fuller technical servicing, faster refueling and, generally, with all necessary facilities.

3. To utilize our EEC participation. This means that we will actively participate in drawing up a joint shipping policy, based on joint interests and freedom of transportation, and that we will move a greater amount of EEC trade than before.

4. To develop coastal shipping communications and reform the pertinent routes to achieve energy economy and improved communications between the mainland of Greece and the islands.

5. To exert systematic efforts to attract Greeks for manning Greek vessels on which foreigners are now serving because there is not sufficient response by Greeks. For this purpose, the following measures are under study and will soon take the form of more concrete legislation:

--The service on board ship will be considered as military service and can, therefore, substitute for the latter.
--The time of service necessary for a seaman to receive a pension will be reduced.
--The training of seamen will be conducted in short stages and the theoretical education will be combined with the possibility of salaried employment.

6. We will pursue the utilization of our experience in the maritime field with the aim of granting technical assistance to Middle East countries and establishing joint companies.

7. Regular lines of sea communication will be established with the countries and ports to which a significant part of our exports are directed.

8. An organization for research in maritime issues will be established with the participation of employers, seamen and the state.

D) TOURISM

Basic directions in the policy of tourism will be the further increase of touristic potential and the improvement of its distribution according to areas and composition, as far as the size and type of units are concerned; to improve the quality of services rendered, and the establishment of the necessary structure particularly concerning sewage, waste treatment and irrigation.

Therefore, it is expected that the number of beds will increase by about 12,000 a year with emphasis on areas that are comparatively advantageous and have not as yet developed to the saturation point under present conditions of substructure and superstructure. Specifically, efforts will be exerted so that at least 2/3 of the new beds will be established in western Greece, western and southern Peleponese, Crete and the eastern Aegean Islands. In the latter area, two international airports are being developed that will constitute the necessary substructure.

Also, for the development of tourism, generous incentives will be given to areas with considerable tourist resources--but that have a low level of development--in order to maintain and utilize traditional housing and buildings for tourist purposes.

In accordance with law 1116 of 1981 on development, emphasis is given to small- and medium-size units of family character--which contribute toward regional development in a more profitable manner--in order to reduce to the minimum the problems of viability faced by the big units in less developed areas.

Another basic aim is to develop tourism through competitive incentives as compared with other sectors of economy in order to safeguard the viability of units.

Our country possesses cultural and natural resources in a great variety and dimension, that are also very sensitive to big touristic congestions, whereas the substructure and manpower potential are very limited. Therefore, a basic goal of our policy on tourism is the selective attraction of a relatively limited touristic wave of high financial level and specialized categories (such as sea tourism, cultural-spiritual tourism) that do not raise problems of a change in our environment or our cultural inheritance.

BRIEFS

SOVIET ENVOY HOLDS TALKS--Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis yesterday met with Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Kaboshkin to exchange views on various international problems. According to some reports, Comrade Kaboshkin briefed Mr Rendis on the proposal for the demilitarization of the Pacific Ocean, which the USSR will submit at the next UN session, and asked for the Greek Government's support. [Text] [Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 29 Jul 81 p 1 NC]

TERCUMAN REPORTS DELAY IN FRG MILITARY AID

NC051010 Istabul TERCUMAN in Turkish 30 Jul 81 p 4

[Nur Batur report from Ankara]

[Text] It has been learned that representations have been made to the German Government for the early implementation of German military aid to Turkey. Upon the postponement by the German parliamentary commission until September of the decision to extend 130 million marks worth of military aid to Turkey within the next 18 months, Turkey has informed the German Government that it deplored this decision of the German parliament and urged the signing of the agreement which will make the use of the aid possible.

Commenting on the decision of the German parliamentary commission to which Ankara has reacted strongly, a high-ranking official said: "This attitude of Germany has disillusioned us."

According to information received, upon this reaction from Turkey the German Government too has characterized the German parliament's decision as deplorable. German Government officials have pledged to work hard for the acceptance of an agreement concerning the approval of military aid worth 130 million marks due in September.

However, observers draw attention to the fact that the suggestion for the postponement of the aid decision was made to the commission by German Foreign Minister Genscher himself. These observers believe that the German Government has acted in this manner in order to prevent a further decision from being taken by the German parliament against Turkey.

The German parliament is expected to reconsider its military aid to Turkey some time in the middle of September. On the other hand, while the aid to be extended to Turkey is being postponed, it is reported that agreements concerning military aid to Greece and Portugal are going to be signed today.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that following Turkey's representations, the German ambassador to Ankara has gone to Bonn to participate in the talks.

TRIAL OF NAP OFFICIALS SLATED FOR 19 AUGUST

TA041542 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Ankara, Aug 4 (AA)--The trial of Nationalist Action Party [NAP] officers, including party leader Alpaslan Turkes, will start in Ankara on August 19. Some 674 NAP members will appear before a martial law court as defendants.

Measures are being taken to facilitate coverage of the trial by foreign and Turkish correspondents, informed sources said.

PRISONERS REPORTED ON HUNGER STRIKE IN ANKARA

NC041754 Paris AFP in English 1650 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Frankfurt, West Germany, 4 Aug (AFP)--About 500 prisoners at Ankara's Mamak prison have been on hunger strike for 29 days and the condition of six of them is serious, a Turkish exile group said here today. The Frankfurt-based "Turkish Committee" said the prisoners were protesting ill-treatment at the prison.

The group added that emergency services were under full alert at a military hospital in the Turkish capital, where 350 people were being held after maltreatment by Turkish soldiers.

PORTUGAL

PINTO BALSEMAO RECEIVES PSD VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

LD052218 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The meeting of the Political Committee of the Social Democratic Party (PSD), which convened to clarify the party's internal situation, ended a few moments ago. At the end of the meeting, the party's spokesman, Jose Vitorino, read the following communique, which was approved by a majority--only Carlos Macedo voted against it.

[Begin recording] Having met today, the party's National Political Committee approved, with one vote against, the following communique:

1. The National Political Committee decided to express its full support for and solidarity with Dr Pinto Balsemao in his capacity as chairman of the PSD and prime minister of the Democratic Alliance's government.

2. The National Political Committee firmly condemns the attitude of those PSD militants who, in total disrespect for the democratic procedures which must be followed within the party and in breach of the significantly majority wish expressed both in the latest congress and in successive National Council meetings, have been publicly voicing an antidemocratic opposition to the National Political Committee, namely, to its chairman and prime minister and have even gone so far as to demand his resignation from both posts.

3. The National Political Committee is certain that the party militants will prove capable of continuing to remain fully clam and that the competent bodies will, once again, be equal to the prestige and responsibilities of the largest Portuguese party.

SWEDEN

SWEDEN, USSR TO DISCUSS NORDIC NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD060944 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0500 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Sweden and the Soviet Union are to start talks on the Nordic nuclear-free zone on 9 September when Leif Leifland, permanent under secretary of state, visits Moscow at the invitation of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Zemskov. The talks between Leifland and the Soviet leaders also will deal with other international issues and the work for disarmament.

According to today's SVENSKA DAGBLADET newspaper, Leifland will try to find out more about the views expressed by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev about the nuclear-free zone some time ago. Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union may consider measures concerning Soviet territory in questions connected with the Nordic nuclear-free zone.

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CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

DW070923 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1840 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Reporter Schroeder interview with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt--live]

[Text] [Question] Don't you think that more growth would help solve a large part of the tax and unemployment problems?

[Answer] Basically, I hold the view that we should have more growth than we actually have at present. Just as with the economies of some other countries, we have the opposite of growth--a decline in the overall production of goods and services. We must have positive growth again because otherwise the unemployment problem cannot be solved. By the way, this is a problem we have to cope with just like almost all other countries. Strictly speaking, we are better off than almost every other country because unemployment here is lower. Nonetheless, it worries me very much.

[Question] It is bad luck in that this high tax debt occurs at a time when growth, as you said, leaves much to be desired internationally. But doesn't this mean that, besides the economy program you want to pass in September, investments should also be boosted considerably?

[Answer] I would like to do both at the same time, but as you said in the film you just showed--a film containing many right and many wrong things--doing both things simultaneously meets with criticism. In all the criticism of the Federal Government's economy measures, I have only heard complaints. I haven't heard that anybody is satisfied. I have read in the newspapers that we don't economize enough. Now you are asking me if we aren't possibly economizing too much because this could affect economic activities in general. But you totally forget that the decisions made by the Federal Government last week also envisage tax allowances for the purchase of mobile economic goods, for instance. The term mobile economic goods is somewhat misleading, but it is the technical term. It means machinery and automobiles and other installations for factories, industrial enterprises and commercial enterprises. Depreciation allowances for new equipment are meant to promote the purchase of more new equipment. This will then lead to orders in the machine building industry or even in the industry manufacturing office furniture, and this will create jobs. By the way, significant depreciation allowances are involved. Within 3 years, these depreciation allowances will result in decreased tax revenues which will not be offset by tobacco taxes. The increased tobacco tax revenues will then be smaller than the loss of tax revenues as a result of depreciation allowances.

[Question] You talked about criticism. Is it new for you to allow yourself to be dissuaded by massive criticism from pursuing a course that, properly speaking, you consider right?

[Answer] No, I am sticking to it. I only wanted to mention this criticism. It is my impression that the people have a high degree of understanding for the fact that in the summer of 1981, the international situation is much less positive than a year ago and that we now have to act accordingly. We just don't want to have the high taxes, interest rates, unemployment and prices that the United States has, for instance. Therefore, people feel positively that it would never be right to simply copy U.S. economic policy. Regrettably, we cannot just copy the French economic policy either. These are the two extremes in the West today. The French who raise more loans for the state to be able to spend more money and the Americans who lower taxes--and, therefore, must also raise high loans, by the way--and hope they will boost the economy in this way, but in so doing have to put up with very high interest rates. As you know, both in Washington and in Paris the interest rates are much higher than here in the FRG. If we copied what our two partners are doing, our interest rates would rise considerably. This would substantially hinder economic activities in trade, industry and the construction industry.

[Question] You said you have talked with the people and found out that they don't much like to pay very high taxes. Who does anyway? Therefore my question: Will there be a special levy, an additional tax, or will you reject this?

[Answer] That's hard to predict at the moment. Basically, our tax burden has changed very little in 30 years. It has always been roughly 24 percent of our gross national product. It is similar today. In principle, I am against the tax burden being increased. An additional tax payable by all for a limited time would be possible. It would be used to finance additional jobs. This is being discussed, but it is too early to give an answer. As for me, I want to repeat that it is out of the question for me to increase taxes just to fill gaps in the federal budget or in the budgets of the laender, municipalities and communities.

[Question] You have left the question of the special levy open, but I must ask you an additional question. In the Federal Republic, we have talked for a long time about the fact that we have reached the limits of taxation and that the will to produce may decline as a result. Is the government aware that the will to work would possibly decrease even more, that public disaffection would grow and, above all, work to avoid taxes--work which experts estimate at DM50-80 billion--would increase if such a complementary tax were to be imposed?

[Answer] As for work to avoid taxes and illegally hired labor, the Federal Government will pass a law on 2 September which will prohibit such abuses. By the way, I don't believe that the will to produce will necessarily decrease if a special levy were to be imposed temporarily--for, say, 2-3years. We had such a special levy once, as you know. It was introduced in 1967 when Strauss was finance minister. It was in effect several years and it certainly did not dampen the will to produce. As I said, a basic requirement is for the 24 percent limit of our gross national product not to be substantially exceeded, but I am not advocating such a special levy. What is more important for me is for the dynamics of our economic activities to be set in motion again. The improvements I mentioned regarding depreciation on new machinery serve this purpose. I also consider tax allowances for depreciation on new buildings possible--multistory apartment houses, for instance, and factory buildings.

[Question] Considering the present labor market situation and the figures we heard yesterday, we could imagine that more must be done for investments than you have indicated thus far.

[Answer] We predicted the present unemployment figures. We are far behind other countries in this respect. Unemployment in the FRG is roughly 5 percent, a bit more recently. In other countries, in America, it is about 8 percent, and in other states 10 percent. I don't want to name them all. We were aware that we would be dragged into this wake of high interest rates. Therefore, the recent unemployment figures are no surprise to the Federal Government. On the other hand, our export figures are rising, as President Geiger said in an earlier interview. This is a good sign. The balance of payments, more precisely, the balance of German payments abroad and of the payments we receive from abroad developed much better in the second quarter of 1981 than in 1980 and in the first quarter of 1981. This is a positive development and as annoying as the steep rise of the dollar may be--this is connected with the high interest rates paid in New York--I am equally happy that the German export economy is taking advantage of its opportunities and that the economic activities of exporting industries are growing at present. This gives them a chance to create new jobs in the future although jobs always come later than orders from abroad.

[Question] You made some decisions by the end of July, but haven't new developments taken place recently, as shown by various data, which possibly could lead to new considerations in September--unemployment which has grown too much, the dollar which has risen too much and the end of the illusion that the U.S. interest rate might go down this year, which would give our Federal Bank some leeway of action so as to lower our interest rates and thus boost our economy?

[Answer] Mr Schroeder, we predicted the present unemployment. As I said, after the Ottawa world economic meeting in the last week of July, we know that the U.S. interest rates will remain at over 20 percent. We waited for that meeting to take place before we met for our own decisions in Bonn. Assuming that in America 20 percent continues to be asked and paid, in France 22-23 percent and in Italy 26-27 percent, then we do not want to be dragged into this wake. Therefore, the state is reducing its borrowing. This means that it will cut expenditures so that it does not need so much money and does not have to borrow so much. The less money the state borrows, the more credit is available for other purposes and the easier it is for us to keep our interest rates at a low level and hopefully to even lower them in the coming months. For reasons of growth and employment--just think of the building industry--we are interested in low interest rates. I am very confident that our economic policy will generally also do better in 1982 than some of our partners and neighbors I mentioned earlier.

[Question] You aren't considering uncoupling the German mark from the dollar?

[Answer] The German mark and the dollar are not coupled and have not been since the early 1970's. I was finance minister at the time. That is almost a decade ago. At the time, Federal Bank President Poehl was state secretary in the Finance Ministry. All this was long ago. The present rise of the dollar is very easy to explain. In New York, you pay more than 20 percent interest. When somebody in the Arabian peninsula has made money with oil, he wants to invest and get interest for his money. If he gets 20 percent in New York, but only 12-13 percent in Frankfurt, he will invest a large portion of his money in New York because it yields more interest there. Therefore, the dollar is strong because all those who want to invest in liquid assets internationally will invest in the dollar. Nonetheless, there are a lot of people who invest their money in German marks, even though they receive less interest, because they know that in the long run the German mark is a very stable currency. This will remain so.

[Question] Can we expect the package to be ready and made public early in September?

[Answer] As far as I'm concerned, it is ready now. But on 2 and 3 September, it will be given legal form. This is necessary. For instance, if there are trials somewhere, everything must be carefully written down and have proper legal form. But you can definitely expect to have the results on 3 September.

FEDERAL BANK HEAD VIEWS FINANCIAL SITUATION

DW061301 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 7 Aug 81 pp 15, 16

[Rudolf Herlt interview with Karl Otto Poehl, president of the German Federal Bank--place and date not given]

[Text] ZEIT: The chancellor has quoted you as having assessed the Bonn austerity decisions and revenue increases for the consolidation of the federal budget as follows. You said that the overall result will exert a positive influence on the future development of the German mark's external value and of the credit markets. Are you really serious about this? After all, the self-chosen goal of the Federal Government to ensure relief of roughly DM21 billion for the budget has by far not been reached. Besides, a final result cannot be expected before September.

Poehl: I think that we ought to appreciate the efforts of the Federal Government and the coalition parties to reduce the budget deficit. This is an extremely difficult task in view of the revenue losses attributable to the economic cycle and in view of the additional expenditures, for instance on unemployment benefits. If they succeed in limiting the federal budget deficit to DM26.5 billion and an increase of slightly more than 4 percent and if the laender and communities also follow the example of the Federal Government, then I think this will indeed have a positive effect on the DM exchange rate. But the introduction of a special levy for the purpose of financing an economic development program would surely spoil this positive effect.

ZEIT: Do you believe that the decisions will be seen as confidence-building measures abroad and will find expression in a more solid exchange rate of the DM?

Poehl: The Federal Bank has always maintained that what matters is for financial policy to also contribute to the adaptation process in which the German economy now finds itself. I have criticized often enough the fact that the development of public spending in the current year and the high deficit have aggravated the adaptation process. After all, expenditures by the Federal Government, the laender and the communities increased much more than originally envisaged.

By the way, the high deficit is attributable in part to the tax cuts adopted last year by all parties. The deficit in the public budgets would have been much smaller this year if the tax reductions and the higher children's bonuses had not been adopted last year. With smaller budget deficits, the overall trade deficit would also have been smaller. What I mean to say is this: The different governmental levels did not contribute to the adaptation process to the required degree. This is what the council of experts also made clear through its special expertise.

In this connection, the latest Bonn decisions at least constitute a step in the right direction. I hope they will contribute to an improvement in our external economic situation as well. Such an improvement is then bound to have an impact abroad and on the foreign exchange markets.

ZEIT: What is the overall economic deficit that the Federal Bank recently calculated for 1980?

Poehl: The results of the past few months show that there has been a gradual improvement in our overall economic balance. During the first quarter of 1981, the deficit seasonally adjusted, amounted to roughly DM10 billion whereas in the second quarter of 1981 it came to slightly more than DM5 billion. This means that the deficit in our overall economic balance has been practically cut in half.

You can also figure this another way: If you consider 2 months at a time, then the deficit came to DM3.5 billion in December-January, DM2.5 billion in February-March, but to DM1.5 billion in April-May. This tendency also continued in June, if we omit special factors that tend to distort the picture. In June, our trade balance showed a surplus of DM1.7 billion, with the second quarter surplus totalling DM7 billion. This is a clear improvement. For 1981 we are counting on the overall economic deficit being slightly smaller than last year.

Due to the high deficit in the first quarter, we already have an overall economic deficit of nearly DM15 billion for the first half year. Yet the trend is definitely positive and this is what counts. It may well be that we are past the worst stretch.

ZEIT: People who deserve to be taken seriously support the view that our overall economic balance will be back in shape by 1983. Supposing that another oil price shock does not occur, would you venture a forecast?

Poehl: A normalization of the dollar-DM exchange rate--I think an exchange rate of DM2.50 is abnormal--definitely would exert a favorable influence on our overall economic balance because our oil bill, for instance, would then be correspondingly smaller while our exports would not be affected in any considerable way. It is very difficult indeed to venture a forecast on exchange rates because they depend on many factors beyond our control, for example on U.S. interest rates or developments in Poland. Keeping all these restrictions in mind, there is a certain degree of probability that our overall trade balance deficit will be considerably reduced by 1983--with the proviso, of course, that there is not another oil price explosion.

ZEIT: Does this mean that the German economy's adaptation to more expensive energy has already begun?

Poehl: We have indeed made considerable progress toward adapting to the changed external economic situation. We have had considerable success in reducing energy imports. Oil consumption during the first half of 1981 dropped by 12 percent and that of gasoline by 6 percent. This is attributable partly to the weak economic growth in the Federal Republic and partly to the notable efforts to find substitutes for and to conserve oil.

Since fall last year, our exports have been developing in a very favorable way--happily especially those to the OPEC countries. Thus, seasonally adjusted our exports to these countries during April-May 1981 increased by no less than 23 percent over those of February-March: and during February-March they were 11 percent greater than in the preceding period. At the same time, our imports decreased.

What does concern us, of course, is the oil bill, which has increased enormously. Because of higher oil prices, but also because of the worsened exchange rate of the DM, we will have to spend as much as DM95 billion this year on energy imports, that is, roughly DM20 billion more than last year. This constitutes a great blood-letting. What also plays a considerable role is the spending abroad by German tourists, although the worsening of the DM exchange rate and the strong price hikes abroad surely have had a dampening effect on the eagerness to travel. Nevertheless, I figure that German tourists this year will spend foreign exchange worth about DM40 billion on travel in foreign countries. Compared with the first half of 1980, our money transfers to the European Community increased from DM2 billion to well over DM3 billion. The money transfers transacted by the guest workers this year will amount to about DM7 billion. We need an enormous increase in exports to finance all these expenditures.

ZEIT: The Federal Bank is being charged with disturbing this adaptation process by its high interest policy because energy-saving investments and innovations can be financed only at great expense and, as a result, are possibly being neglected. What do you have to say about this charge?

Poehl: This charge is particularly foolish because if anybody tried to promote this adaptation process, it definitely was the Federal Bank which has been drawing attention to the need for this assimilation for a year and a half. Restrictive monetary policy is an inevitable prerequisite for the successful continuation of this process.

By the way, what do you mean, high interest policy? Viewed historically, the interest rates of the Federal Republic are high, granted, yet viewed internationally they continue to be relatively low. At the moment, we have an interest rate difference for dollar investments on the Euromarket that amounts to more than 6 percent to the advantage of the dollar, and also at the long end of the market we have a considerable difference between our interest rates and the dollar rates. Together with Japan and Switzerland, the Federal Republic has the lowest interest rates among all the most important industrial countries.

It goes without saying that we cannot completely isolate ourselves from the worldwide interest rate environment, much less as a deficit country. But this interest rate difference, which is favorable for the Federal Republic and for the DM, indicates a sort of advance confidence bonus for the DM which we, however, must earn over and over again.

ZEIT: It cannot be denied that the high interest rates are not particularly useful in domestic economy. Industry can help itself a little better by incurring short term debts in the hope of better refinancing later on. But the construction sector is getting the ax again. Instead of a continuous level, it shows an erratic and expensive up and down development. Is the Federal Bank willing to put up with that?

Poehl: The high interest rates do have their effect, of course. But the effects are not as clear as people often claim. It is wrong, for example, for large companies to be less affected than smaller companies. Big and small--this is not the proper criterion. The proper criterion for judging the effect is whether a company shows a profit and whether it has debts. A company which doesn't make a profit and has large debts is naturally hit much harder by the high interest rates than is a company which achieves high profits from which it can deduct interest rates as operational expenses and which perhaps does not have any debts but assets and therefore, even profits from the high interest rates. There are such companies, big and small. Our findings so far show that the high interest rates to date have not had an excessively negative effect on investment activities, although I do admit that considerable problems may emerge for many companies if the high level of interest rates continues.

As far as the construction sector is concerned, I believe that the poor business, especially in underground construction, but also in building construction, is only partially the consequence of the Federal Bank's policy. It is, presumably, much more attributable to the massive cuts in public orders and in part to the recent cost explosion in that particular sector and in the real estate business. The high interest rates are one factor--though not the only one--responsible for the situation in the construction market, which is indeed not very satisfactory.

ZEIT: If the process of the DM's expected recuperation begins, the Federal Bank would gain a certain leeway to reduce interest rates at least on the capital market. How large would you estimate this leeway in view of a net borrowing of DM26.5 billion by the Federal Government alone anticipated for 1982--borrowing which would be less than that of the current year but still very high?

Poehl: The credit financing of public spending is in fact one of the reasons for the current level of interest rates. A reduction in borrowing surely would have favorable effects on the capital market. But I feel that the decisive result would be found in foreign trade development. If, for instance, changed exchange rate expectations for the DM were to occur as a consequence of a reduced overall economic deficit and perhaps due to other developments beyond our control--then this would create pressure on the interest rates.

We saw that last year. The interest rates at the time dropped considerably when the DM was temporarily relatively solid. There is a close interconnection between exchange rates and capital market interest rates. Naturally, a change in the exchange rate expectations would also enhance the leeway of the Federal Bank. But all these considerations are subject to the highly insecure condition that such a change in the exchange rate expectations for the DM will occur at all. As for myself, I am rather optimistic, but it also depends on the development of the interest rates in the United States. A forecast in that respect is extremely difficult to make.

ZEIT: In reply to the U.S. money market policy which has resulted in record interest rates, the Federal Bank developed a policy made up of two objectives: the overall economic deficit was supposed to be financed by imported capital if it was not eliminated by the economy's adaptation and the domestic hotbeds of inflation were supposed to be kept under control. Both objectives were pursued with the high German interest rates. At the time, a policy of purposeful DM devaluation was rejected. These objectives were inadequately attained. Devaluation could not quite be avoided, whereupon inflation was imported and the inflation rate kept increasing despite high interest rates. Suppose you were facing the same situation, would you pursue the same policy with today's experiences?

Poehl: Experience is the best teacher, to be sure. But I believe that all told, our policy has been rather successful. We have succeeded in preventing the dramatic worsening of our overall economic deficit from becoming a vicious circle of devaluation and inflation which we have observed in many other industrial countries. Despite the massive increase in the oil prices and despite pressure on the exchange rate of the DM and a strengthening of the dollar, we have succeeded in preventing an inflationist process. I may be allowed to point out that we continue to have the lowest inflation rate of all industrial countries. Today, we have an inflation rate which is even lower than that of Switzerland. This alone I would call a success, also attributable to the policy of the bank of issue.

Granted, we failed to prevent the DM from losing just about 30 percent of its value against the dollar since the fall of 1980. However, we have prevented the DM from being equally devalued in comparison with other currencies. On the contrary, since 19 February, the DM has been the strongest currency within the European Currency System again. In view of our economic potential and our relatively low inflation rate, this is not surprising, though I may be allowed to recall that just a few months ago some people suggested that we carry out a devaluation within the framework of the European Currency System--an especially foolish suggestion because this would have most severely shaken the confidence in the DM.

It is also a success of our policy, as I said earlier, that we have an essentially lower interest rate level than most other countries. This reflects the confidence of foreign investors in the long term development of the DM. During the past few months, we have, in fact, succeeded in importing more long term capital than exporting such long term capital. This surplus in the capital balance is a very positive sign.

Would I pursue the same policy again? Well, generally speaking, yes. But seeing what the present state of affairs is like, I might say that the measures we adopted on 19 February 1981 (drastic increases in interest rates--DIE ZEIT) should have been taken earlier. Perhaps we hesitated a bit too long because such hard decisions certainly cannot be easily made with a clear conscience in view of the situation on the labor market. But what remains valid in retrospect is this: The decision was inevitable and appropriate. I would recommend it any time.

ZEIT: During the past 10 months in which the DM-dollar exchange rate decreased, the Federal Bank occasionally intervened to the advantage of the DM. How much in dollar reserves did the Federal Bank spend to support the DM?

Poehl: Even though we are rather reserved with regard to dollar interventions, our dollar expenditures since the beginning of the year have nevertheless reached the equivalent of about DM9 billion. At first glance, this amount may seem quite large but it must be seen in relation to the massive money and capital movements with which we are dealing nowadays.

ZEIT: You have no choice in the European Currency System; you are obligated to intervene there.

Poehl: We do have intervention commitments there. Especially prior to, and after, the French presidential elections, we bought a considerable amount of French francs--about DM14 billion worth. We also intervened to the advantage of the Belgian franc. From these propping operations, we currently still have demands in ECU (the accounting unit of the European Currency System--DIE ZEIT) against the European Currency Fund which amount to the equivalent of DM9.5 billion. But I must say that developments took an opposite course up to 19 February. Until then, we had been debtors in the European Currency Fund. It was through our intervention that we first of all repaid our debts.

ZEIT: Unusually high profits accumulate at the Federal Bank from the high interest revenues and the sales of dollars. Do you think it is right for the federal finance minister to insist on the letter of the law on the Federal Bank and to propose to use it for filling the gaps in the budget?

Poehl: We would have preferred to see the finance minister put less than DM6.1 billion in his budget. Then a reserve could have been created for years in which the Federal Bank would not make such great profits. But we have to respect the decision of the government. In this respect, the law on the Federal Bank is quite unequivocal. Besides, the payment of profits of the bank of issue to the government is common practice in other countries as well, for instance in the United States. But it goes without saying that we will make allowances for this profit transfer in our monetary policy. This does not mean at all that state expenditures are financed by creating additional money. Nothing will change in the pursuit of our policy of strict money supplies.

ZEIT: What repercussions for the Federal Republic do you anticipate from President Reagan's program which has now passed the Congressional obstacle?

Poehl: What we see in the United States right now is a fascinating experiment in economic policy. Opinions about its outcome are divided. Some people fear that massive tax cuts and additional arms expenditures will cause an acceleration of inflation, an increase in budget deficits and a worsening of the overall economic balance, and thus probably also lasting high interest rates. Others, and they probably constitute the majority in the United States now, regard this policy as the overture to a new economic policy era which will lead to an economic rebirth of the United States. Time will tell who is right. But no doubt the outcome of this experiment will also have far-reaching consequences one way or another for Europe in general and the Federal Republic in particular. We cannot do anything but try to keep our own house in order.

MITTERRAND HOLDS CRISIS MEETING ON FRENCH IN IRAN

NC061333 Paris AFP in English 1330 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 6 Aug (AFP)--President Francois Mitterrand today headed a five-hour crisis meeting at the Elysee Palace called to discuss the plight of French nationals blocked in Iran.

Elysee spokesman Michel Vauzelle said afterwards that Mr Mitterrand had established the "French position" and was following the situation minute by minute along with his Foreign Ministry.

An Air France plane was meanwhile standing by to leave Paris for Tehran to collect the nationals, "if conditions allow," the spokesman said.

The French Embassy in Tehran announced earlier that the 61 nationals due to leave Iran today would be allowed out on Monday, and another 50 would fly home on Wednesday.

Today's meeting was attended by Elysee Secretary-General Pierre Beregovoy, Deputy Secretary-General Jacques Fournier, Chief of General Staff Jean Saulnier and technical adviser Hubert Vedrine.

An Elysee statement issued afterwards said Iranian authorities pledged yesterday to put no obstacle in the way of any French person wishing to leave Iran, and that exit visas were accordingly issued.

The pledge was made in Tehran to French Ambassador Guy Georgy and presidential envoy Paul Depis, the statement said.

The Iranian charge d'affaires in Paris was meanwhile summoned today to the director of the office of the External Relations Ministry.

According to the statement, President Mitterrand decided the following moves on Tuesday morning after consulting Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy:

--The offer of transport home to French nationals in Iran.

--The recall for consultations of Ambassador Georgy.

--The maintenance at the French Embassy of a skeleton staff to ensure continuity of French representation.

--The dispatch to Iran of Mr Depis, Middle East deputy director at the External Relations Ministry.

An earlier Elysee statement issued last night announced Mr Mitterrand's decision "to invite French people living in Iran to return temporarily to France and to recall the French ambassador for consultations."

Paris Notes 'Iranian Joke'

LD061456 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Excerpt] We know partially why Islamic militants opposed the departure of a first group of 61 French people at Tehran airport this morning. The spokesman from the Iranian Foreign Ministry explained that the 4-day delay in the departure of our compatriots was due to inquiries into the legal and financial backgrounds of those who want to leave Iran. It is only when these inquiries are completed and the Iranians are sure that the French are not leaving behind debts that the green light will be given.

The spokesman from the Iranian Foreign Ministry also pointed out that the French were invited by Francois Mitterrand to leave the country. The Iranian Government, he added, has never demanded such a thing from France, and concluded: The French are our guests and they can remain in Iran in complete security, as in the past. This is doubtless an Iranian joke.

Tehran Passengers Checked

NC061749 Paris AFP in English 1743 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 6 Aug (AFP)--All Iranian passengers aboard today's regular incoming flight from Tehran were kept at Charles de Gaulle airport north of here for close to four hours for minute identity checks, questioning and searching their luggage.

The unusually thorough controls were enforced on special orders from the Interior Ministry, reliable sources said. For each passenger, a special card was made out with each person's motive for coming here, duration of stay and address of residence in this country.

The plane, a Boeing 747, had been sent to Tehran to bring back 61 French nationals, including French Ambassador Guy Georgy. But they were prevented from boarding the plane at the last minute by Iranian officials.

French President Francois Mitterrand yesterday advised all French nationals to leave Iran pending settlement of the crisis between the two countries over the granting of asylum here to Iran's ousted President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

According to Italian and Belgian passengers aboard the plane, the Boeing left Tehran airport after a three and a half hours delay. The French group had already registered their luggage, which was waiting on the tarmac to be loaded. Then uniformed Iranian officials suddenly separated the French from the other passengers.

A Belgian industrialist said controls at Tehran airport had been particularly stringent, perhaps to make sure no one got aboard who was French. "They even made me take off my socks," the Belgian recalled.

An Italian national said the French initially thought they were being separated from the other passengers "for some special formalities."

In fact, as was learned later from the French Embassy in Tehran, an Islamic judge had suddenly turned up when all normal formalities had been completed with the announcement that no French national was to leave before establishing that he or she did not owe money in Iran.

One Iranian passenger here, after finally being allowed to leave the airport, said that the current resentment felt among Iranians for the French over the Bani-Sadr issue was nothing compared to "the hatred of the Iranian people for the Americans."

Fifty-two Americans were held hostage at Tehran's U.S. Embassy by Iranian revolutionary guards for about 15 months.

Bani-Sadr Reminded of Pledge

NC061814 Paris AFP in English 1810 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 6 Aug (AFP)--Two French Foreign Ministry officials today visited former Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at his residence just outside Paris and recalled to him the "undertakings" he had made when he received asylum here nine days ago. Mr Bani-Sadr had undertaken not to engage in any political activity or make any political statements while in France.

The visit came as the Iranian authorities delayed the departure of French residents who wished to leave Iran following a call by French President Francois Mitterrand.

Sources close to Mr Bani-Sadr said the ousted president wished to make no statement on the current crisis between the two countries as he did not want to embarrass the French Government.

FRENCH, SPANISH MINISTERS CONFER ON EXTRADITION

PM061531 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 4 Aug 81 pp 5-6

[Pedro S. Queirolo dispatch: "Fernandez Ordonez in Paris--France To Examine Every Extradition Case"]

[Excerpt] Paris, 3 Aug--Spanish Justice Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez had a 3-hour conversation today with his French counterpart Robert Badinter on the subject of the extradition of Basque Fatherland and Liberty terrorists. According to the Spanish minister, the atmosphere of the meeting was good on the personal level since the French minister is a very pleasant person with whom it is very easy to conduct a dialogue.

Because of the delayed takeoff of the Spanish minister's plane owing to fog in Paris, the two ministers and their aides started by lunching together at the French Justice Ministry in Place de Vendome, rapidly proceeding to discussions, first between the two ministers and then between the delegations.

Consignment of Spanish Document

Next, a joint communique was released which states that Fernandez Ordonez handed the French minister a document laying down the bases of Spain's position on extradition and also expressing the seriousness with which both the Spanish people and Government regard the problems.

Fernandez Ordonez stressed "the destabilizing effect that terrorism could have on democracy." For his part, Badinter pointed out that the French Government is well aware of the full gravity ofthe problems voiced by his Spanish counterpart and that it would therefore carefully examine the document delivered to it and would issue a reply soon. Badinter also confirmed to Fernandez Ordonez the French authorities' desire to "search in France for the authors of any crimes committed on French territory in connection with crimes committed on Spanish territory." The Spanish minister explained to journalists that this would include the "revolutionary tax" [extortion by terrorists] which both governments consider an economic offense.

The two ministers envisaged the possibility of drawing up a new extradition convention to replace the French-Spanish convention of 1877 and to deal more effectively with the new requirements of the struggle against modern common law crime. The two justice ministers also examined some measures for civil and commercial legal cooperation to improve the transfer of legal decisions and to simplify formalities.

One paragraph in the joint communique states that, "with regard to the extradition requests presented by the Spanish Government, the French Government will carefully examine every case and will make its decision in accordance with its principles regarding extradition."

Very Frank Dialogue

Speaking to Spanish correspondents, our minister commented that as far as he was concerned the conversation had been "extraordinarily frank" and that he had explained his position to the French minister "without any kind of reservations," also explaining to him the position of the Spanish Government and public on this subject, and that "help in the anti-terrorist struggle is help in the freedom struggle, because terrorism is a spiral which encourages fascism and the struggle against freedom."

With regard to the existing extradition agreement, which has been in operation for over 100 years, the Spanish minister said that "it is sad that at this moment when Spain is a democratic country with no constitutional death sentence, which has ratified article 25 of the Council of Europe's Human Rights Convention--which is something that France has not done--which has a judicial system with a degree of independence that France's has not and which has statutes granting a very high degree of autonomy--it is sad, I repeat, that all these problems are emerging at this moment."

"We believe," Fernandez Ordonoz added, "that the general rule in the extradition convention is that these cases be dealt with, that the general rule must not be confused with the exception, and all we are asking is that, since separate decisions have been reached by French courts in Paris, Pau and Aix-en-Provence that certain offenses were common rather than political crimes, the French Government should respect the decisions reached not by our courts but by its own. Be that as it may, in view of all this, it has been suggested that the extradition convention itself be revised to clarify the situation."

The Spanish minister believes that the subject of extraditions cannot be examined in isolation, in other words, that it is only one part of a comprehensive agreement reflecting the French authorities' cooperation in the antiterrorist struggle. "What concerns us is that France must not become a refuge for terrorists, which is one point on which France's determination is very resolute."

FIRST FOOD AID SHIPMENT HEADS FOR POLAND

NC061636 Paris AFP in English 1618 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 6 Aug (AFP)--Trucks containing meat for Poland started moving out of Brittany, northwest France, today, with a minimum of 1,200 tons to be delivered by next week, it was announced here.

A total of 5,000 tons is to be delivered to the meat-starved country this month and 11,000 tons by the end of September under a plan for food aid to Poland announced yesterday by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

The meat, mostly beef and veal, had already been in refrigerated stores after being taken off the French market to maintain prices.

MITTERRAND AIDES BEGIN AFRICA TOUR 4 AUGUST

PM061015 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] Guy Penne and Regis Debray, respectively adviser on African and Malagasy affairs and presidential envoy, are leaving Paris on Tuesday, 4 August, for a 7-day tour of Africa during which they will visit in turn Niamey (Niger), Cononou (Begin), Libreville (Gabon), Brazzaville (Congo), Luanda (Angola) and Maputo (Mozambique). In each of these capitals, Penne and Debray plan to have meetings "at the highest level." Two short stops in Lusaka (Zambia) and Djibouti also are planned. President Mitterrand's two envoys are due to return to Paris on 10 August.

SPADOLINI INDICATES EARLY ELECTIONS NOT LIKELY

AU070825 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 7 Aug (ANSA)--Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini, the first non-Christian Democrat government leader in postwar Italy, today ruled out the possibility of early general elections and said forecasters of a government crisis in the autumn are "adventurers" in an interview appearing in today's issue of the Rome daily LA REPUBBLICA. "This is not a government which can be ousted by a crisis created by the party apparatus; those who want a crisis will have to openly vote against us in Parliament," the premier said.

Political observers interpreted this statement as a direct reply to recent forays of Social Democrat Party Secretary Pietro Longo who has voiced doubts about the duration of the government and Spadolini's ability to solve the nation's most impelling problems. Speaking of the latter--inflation, terrorism and the moral issue--Spadolini pointed out that his cabinet is "an emergency government which must cope with and possibly resolve serious issues which could virtually jeopardize the stability of Italian democracy's institutions should we fail."

With regard to terrorism, Spadolini said that the government is aware of the new wave of violence sparked by the Red Brigades which want to become a "worker's bargaining force, a kind of armed reformism" in northern Italy.

In reply to criticisms levelled by Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer on the make-up of his government, Spadolini admitted that he had hoped "to do more in the sense of renewal, but there has been some renewal and it will continue." He concluded by saying that he does not believe that "the current legislature must, as some believe, end ahead of schedule."

PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE P-2 LODGE

AU060841 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 6 Aug (ANSA)--An Italian parliamentary commission will open an investigation into the secret Propaganda-2 (P-2) Masonic lodge headed by fugitive venerable Master Licio Gelli. The new commission slated to probe the affair, which brought down the government headed by Christian Democrat Premier Arnaldo Forlani at the end of May, will be made up of twenty senators and an equal number of lower house representatives and will have 6 months to investigate the links between the lodge and political and economic centers of power in Italy and abroad.

In one of its last acts before the summer recess, the Senate also approved legislation based on Article 18 of the constitution which virtually outlaws secret organizations in the nation. Both bills will be sent over to the house when it reconvenes on September 7 for final passage into law. The legislation has already been approved in the house but the few points modified in the Senate will require definitive passage by the chamber. The two laws will not ban Freemasonry in Italy but will disband P-2, under investigation in Rome and Milan as an alleged occult center of political and economic power and key link in a wide range of criminal activity.

In another development in the case this week, Argentine authorities have agreed to act on the Italian request to open an investigation there into the activities of the venerable master of the P-2 lodge, wanted in Italy to face charges of criminal association, conspiracy and military and political espionage, a crime which carries a sentence of fifteen years in prison. Argentine authorities have also been asked to take Gelli into custody on the international warrant signed for his arrest. The P-2 venerable master, who was the economic councilor for the Argentine Embassy in Rome until the scandal surrounding his lodge broke in the spring, has apparently not set foot in Italy this year and is thought to be living in a South American country.

PCP SENDS GREETINGS TO 10TH PCE CONGRESS

PM061400 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 30 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] PCP Central Committee Secretariat member Jorge Araujo left for Madrid on 27 July to represent the PCP there at the 10th PCE Congress.

The 10th PCE Congress takes place in that capital from 28 through 31 July. The PCP Central Committee sent the PCE the following greetings message:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 10th PCE Congress, the PCP Central Committee conveys to the PCE Central Committee, the delegates at the congress and the Spanish communists and working class the Portuguese communists' fraternal greetings.

The heroic sacrifices made in the past by the communists and workers of your country are well known in Portugal.

Today, when we are witnessing in Spain the recrudescence of terrorism and of fascist putchism, when the working class and the working masses are being severely affected by the Union of the Democratic Center government's reactionary policy and when Spain's entry into the aggressive NATO military bloc is being prepared, we wish to reaffirm to the communists, the working class and all the peoples of your country our feelings of fraternal solidarity with their struggle in defense of democratic freedoms, for social progress and in defense of national independence.

The final defeat of the fascist attempts, as well as the defense, consolidation and broadening of democratic freedoms and workers' rights, are not only in the interest of the peoples of Spain, they serve the cause of peace and social progress in Europe and the world.

U.S. imperialism and NATO's most warmongering circles, attempting at all costs to oppose the vigorous development of the revolutionary process and to impose their hegemony in world affairs, have launched a dangerous aggressive counteroffensive which is threatening peace and the peoples' security; it must be resisted vigorously, resolutely and confidently.

However, the international situation continues to be characterized essentially by the consolidation and strengthening of the socialist countries, in contrast to the deep and widespread crisis in which capitalism is struggling because of the broadening of the struggle of the workers in the capitalist countries against the policy of the monopolies and for peace and because of the successes of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle for national and social liberation. In Europe, the influence of the proposals of the USSR and of the other countries of the socialist community in favor of detente and disarmament is increasing, the camp of the supporters of peace is broadening and large-scale mass actions against the deployment of the new U.S. missiles are taking place and a reversal of the trend in political evolution in a direction favorable to the democratic forces is becoming clearer.

To curb and finally defeat imperialism's counteroffensive, the cohesion of the international communist and workers movement, the soundest foundation of the unity of the revolutionary forces of our era--the socialist countries, the progressive countries, the working class in the capitalist countries and the national liberation movement--is of fundamental importance.

Comrades, some 7 years after the historic people's and military uprising of 25 April, the Portuguese revolution, despite the violent attacks for which it has been a target and the severe blows which it has sustained, remains alive in the nationalization measures, the agrarian reform and other democratic gains, as well as in our people's firm determination to defend them.

The reactionary forces, which today have at their disposal the government and the majority in the assembly of the republic, are persisting in their subversive plan and seeking to eliminate the constitution and to restore the power of the monopolies and the big estates. For this, they enjoy the support of U.S. imperialism and of the EEC monopolies. However, they are finding themselves confronted by a powerful people's mass movement.

Firmly combating the antipeople and antinational policy of the reactionary "Democratic Alliance" government, the PCP constantly directs its activity toward the mobilization of the working class and of the people's masses and toward unity among the democratic forces--specifically, between communists and socialists--despite the socialist party leaders' persistent rejection. With the narrowing of the "Democratic Alliance" government's social and political support base and the deep crisis which is raging in the reactionary alliance, the conditions are being created for the ouster of the current government and for a democratic alternative which will be in keeping with the interests of the workers and of the people.

The PCP, guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, continues to swell its ranks and to strengthen its social and political influence, appearing today, with 187,000 members, as an essential force for the defense of democracy and for the resolution of the people's and the country's problems. It is within this difficult and complex context that the Portuguese communists find real grounds for confidence in the defense and victorious continuation of the April revolution.

Dear comrades, wishing you successes in the proceedings of your 10th congress, which are aimed at defending the interests of your country's working class and workers. We reaffirm to you our desire to continue to work for the development of the relations of friendship and solidarity between the PCP and the PCE, in the interest of our two peoples and countries, the unity of the international communist movement and the common cause of freedom, progress, peace and socialism.

Long live the fraternal friendship between the communists of Spain and Portugal!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

CALVO-SOTELO, GARAIKOETXEA CONFER ON AUTONOMY

PM060957 Madrid ABC in Spanish 29 Jul 81 p 5

[Excerpts] The meeting at the Moncloa Palace yesterday between Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo and the head of the Basque autonomous government Carlos Garaikoetxea lasted less than 2 hours.

Garaikoetxea stated on his way out: "We discussed very diverse problems connected with overall state policy, especially the state problem concerning the organization of autonomy, which is being handled in a very peculiar manner."

After stating that he discussed the university autonomy bill with Calvo-Sotelo, Garaikoetxea emphasized: "We expressed our disagreement concerning the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process."

Asked about the autonomy agreements, the Basque country premier said: "They have been reached in a very peculiar manner, since whereas the desirability of our tackling state problems is mentioned, it happens that problems which affect us directly are handled between the government and the four main parties." "The prime minister," he added, "asked me to authorize somebody to take part in the autonomy meetings, but this participation was confined solely to information."

In this connection, Carlos Garaikoetxea stated: "We requested of the minister of territorial administration that he invite us to take part in the autonomy meetings, but the response was ambiguous. It is paradoxical that when our participation is mentioned so frequently we should subsequently not be invited to take part."

Asked whether the agreements reached between the government and the parties could alter the statutes, Garaikoetxea exclaimed: "It would be the last straw if it were said that the agreements alter the statutes." "We did not discuss the contents of the law on the harmonization of the autonomy process," he said later, "since it is scarcely 48 hours since we received it and we have not as yet been able to study it."

After stating that the work carried out by the joint transferences commission had been highlighted, the Basque country premier added that, concerning the autonomy agreements, "making amendments now arouses no optimism since there are 60 points on which agreement has been reached. What we will do is to continue to assert our disagreements."

As far as the law on the harmonization of the autonomy process is concerned, the Basque country premier asserted: "We disagree with a law on harmonization since this is anti-constitutional." He also stated that Calvo-Sotelo reiterated his desire to have exact information on all these issues.

Last, referring to petitions of unconstitutionality, Garaikoetxea stated: "There is a desire on both sides not to bother the constitutional court."

For his part, the government's representative in the Basque country, Marcelino Oreja, stated at the conclusion of the meeting: "There are many issues which have been resolved although some remain to be resolved." "The outstanding issues have been virtually resolved." Concerning housing, he said, "agreements have been reached in which there are neither victors nor vanquished."

"There are still no agreements on issues such as the regulation of employment and social security, but progress has been made on both issues since there is a will to make progress on both sides."

Next the government representative stated that Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo made it clear that those issues which are clearly defined in the statutes will undergo no alteration, "but it will be necessary to clarify the ambiguous aspects."

As far as the law on the harmonization of the autonomy process is concerned, Oreja stressed: "It is a matter of a bill, and so it is not closed. We are awaiting comments from the Basque government."

Last, Oreja stated: "The Basque government was invited to specify in what way it wished to take part in the negotiations."

UCD SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES MODERATE PLATFORM

PM070841 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 28 Jul 81 p 13

[Joaquina Prades interview with Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) parliamentary group spokesman Miguel Herrero de Minon: "I Do Not Foresee Approval for Signatories of Moderate Platform"

[Text] Question: What is your aim in presenting the moderate platform manifesto?

Answer: To form a current of opinion within the UCD to regenerate centrism in three ways: by regaining and increasing our voters' confidence; by reasserting the undertakings we made to our voters in 1979, to which end we have tried to establish priority topics, last, by guaranteeing the Calvo-Sotelo government's stability.

Question: Do you hope to meet with spokesman of the UCD's other currents to examine this proposal jointly?

Answer: Yes, I trust that we will be able to meet soon to help draw up a joint program embodying certain priority topics and a timetable for resolving these major issues within a more or less fixed period.

Question: You said before that the UCD needed to be regenerated. In your opinion, what is it that has degenerated within the governing party?

Answer: Well, for any political movement to function properly it must regenerate itself continuously, and we have observed from very recent opinion polls and from the outcome of the recent regional elections, so negative for the UCD, how far we are from our electorate. The UCD has lost in the two latest electoral contests, not because the Spanish Socialist Workers Party has improved but because a large proportion of our voters stayed at home. Well, we must restore hope and lost confidence to this large body of abstainers.

Question: To what do you attribute this entrangement?

Answer: There are various causes. In the first place, we have disenchanted people because of many things which we promised and which have not been realized, such as, free basic education. That was an issue which stirred our electorate and it is still waiting. Then we have acted rather negligently over some issues. To take one instance, the Spanish civil service does not know right now what will become of it or where it is going. A civil service law remains to be enacted, the administration is paralyzed and the incompatibilities law has not been drafted, either. Finally, they do not even know--with the autonomous communities--to whom they will be subordinate.

Question: But you once opposed the incompatabilities law.

Answer: Yes, but I opposed it because article 15 of the law on budgets did not specify how much it would cost to implement the law nor was there study on how many people or whom it would affect. If that law had entered into force last 1 January, the situation of rural health and of the officials with intermediate posts would have been critical by now. What I did was to ask that these things be checked and this is what the committee is doing. Moreover, it is not only that which has estranged us from our electorate; we have handled a mass of laws in parliament whose general significance was very relative, and I am not referring to the divorce law.

Question: So what, in the moderate platform's opinion, are those priority issues on which the UCD should reach agreement?

Answer: In the first place, the autonomies. Right now the state is in doubt. It has not been formed and that is a grave matter. Next, public security and economic security, and that implies security at work, security in savings and security in investment. Nowadays it seems that those who spend their money on prawns pay less to the state than those who save to invest in the creation of new jobs. But of course, nobody invests today because people find it more profitable to keep their money in a bank for a fixed term or to spend it.

"Current Television System Is Irrational"

Question: You have declared yourselves to be unconditional Atlanticists.

Answer: Yes, of course. The fact is that Spain's entry into NATO was already in the 1979 election program.

Question: And don't you believe that the population could be consulted by means of a referendum, preceded by a national debate?

Answer: No, I do not believe so because the people who voted for us already knew what our stance was and we are representatives of the people's will. There will be sufficient debate in parliament; the referendum seems to us unnecessary.

Question: In your manifesto, you demand the right to set up private television networks. Do you demand this because you do not like the existing television network?

Answer: Of course, I do not like the existing network because it seems to me very inconsistent. It is not that this television system is centrist, leftwing or rightwing; it simply is unpredictable and, therefore, irrational. I would require of the current television system only that it be objective and in tune with the general awareness of Spanish society, instead of distorting it. But it is not only for that reason that we are demanding private networks. The fact is that we believe that it is a constitutional right which citizens cannot be denied.

Question: Why do you believe that the moderate platform represents the electorate better than other UCD families?

Answer: We do not believe that at all. Our program represents our electorate and that is what we wish to reaffirm. Somebody had to take the first step, which, moreover, I will tell you is no pleasure but the performance of a duty, despite the personal harm which it will do some of us.

Question: There are those who believe that you will use the moderate platform as a political launching pad.

Answer: Every politician must be prepared to accept government responsibilities, but a politician's real mission is to influence public affairs, Every politician who is not a self-seeker must know that. Look, political posts, including that of parliamentary spokesman, are not held to keep them but to use them in the service of what you believe. I have always distinguished very carefully between my institutional activity as group chairman and my specific ideas as a deputy. But the idea of using the moderate platform for vaulting toward power is untrue: We wish to use it as a platform for promoting the essential values of the UCD and its electorate.

Support for Calvo-Sotelo

Question: If the Executive Committee decides to penalize you at its meeting today, how will you respond?

Answer: I don't know how we will respond because we do not believe our stance offers any ground for penalization. We are not an organized tendency within the party, but a current of opinion, and we believe that a mature democratic system functions around currents of opinion and not around positions of power. Moreoever, we have expressed our desire for unity through the established hierarchical channel. We have reaffirmed the UCD's election program and we have proclaimed our loyalty to the prime minister. So there has been no indiscipline or conspiracies or anything of the kind. We are so little aware or unaware of any indiscipline that I cannot imagine that we will be penalized for using the constitutional right of freedom of expression.

Question: And what is Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo's opinion of all this?

Answer: We have expressed our full support for the prime minister. We have not acted on his instructions or sought to involve him in the least.

Question: Since most of the signatories of the platform are Christian Democrats, is it to be believed that you will be a confessional current?

Answer: No, because it is not true that the majority are Christian Democrats. Only 19 of the 39 signatories can be so described.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES NATO ENTRY

PM051545 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Spanish Defense Minister Alberto Oliart rejects the hypothesis that Spain's entry into NATO implies the setting up of a single command of that organization in the Iberian Peninsula.

Interviewed by the IPS news agency in Santander, Oliart said that "although the Iberian area is a single geographic and possibly strategic areas, Spain's entry into NATO should be effected respecting the two countries' sovereignty and individuality because the good neighborliness and good friendship between Spain and Portugal are based precisely on that." He added that "any other formula could bring into crisis or affect that relationship."

Oliart maintained that his country's entry into NATO "does not presuppose changes in Spain's current relations with the Warsaw Pact countries," but emphasized that "there would bound to be changes in relation to the United States because the dealings with the United States include a number of agreements which, in fact, would no longer be necessary."

'BLUE ARCHER' SPOKESMAN DENIES SETTING FIRES

NC061706 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The mysterious organization "Blue Archer"--which on the day preceding the great fire had telephoned a demand to the newspapers for a general political amnesty up to 15 August--indignantly denied that it has the slightest connection with the arson. On the contrary, a person claiming to be the leader of the unknown organization phoned MESIMVRINI yesterday and attributed the fires to leftist elements.

RIZOSPASTIS ON NATO EVALUATION OF AEGEAN ISLANDS

NC061742 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The Aegean complex which is composed of many rocky islands can offer ideal bases for the launching of intermediate-range nuclear missiles after suitable military installations have been constructed.

This evaluation has been put forth by NATO staff officers in their analyses of the military situation of the Atlantic alliance's south wing. NATO military commander General Rogers expounded similar positions at the recent meeting of "the group of experts of the highest level" which took place in Brussels.

One of the meeting's basic issues was to plan the installation of the new U.S. missiles of the "cruise" and "Pershing-2" types on West European territory in conjunction with the special political difficulties that have arisen concerning the implementation of this plan [the Netherlands case).

More recent reports confirm that the area of the Mediterranean basin has been chosen as an alternative solution in case the installation of the missiles is prevented in one or more of the five NATO-member countries that were originally selected (Britain, FRG, Belgium, Netherlands, Italy). In fact, at the Brussels meeting the view was expressed that "strategic reasons" dictate the installation of U.S. "Euromissiles" in NATO's southeastern sector regardless of the position (positive or negative) of the five previously-mentioned countries.

According to the same reports, General Rogers spoke at the review of the military situation of the Atlantic alliance's various sectors about the "downgrading" of NATO's "defense" system, compared to the current strength of the Warsaw Pact, and correlated this "downgrading" with the reluctance of certain member countries to align themselves with the new nuclear doctrine of the U.S. Pentagon and the NATO military leadership.

General Rogers specifically referred to the significance the "strong shielding" of the Aegean area has which--he said--constitutes the basic defense mainstay in the eastern Mediterranean.

According to the evaluation of NATO staff officers, currently only the Aegean islands can offer "effective nuclear protection" to the Turkish Straits and furthermore to Turkey's hinterland in the event of a general conflagration in the Atlantic alliance's southern sector. The Western staff officers are paying special attention to the northern Aegean islands which lie, at the same time, in Ankara's focal point of "claims." This "coincidence" of Turkish demands with NATO's strategic expediencies in the area provides an additional explanation for the reasons why the Atlantic leadership persists on the reorganization of NATO forces in the Aegean.

CONTINUATION OF NEW DEMOCRACY PROGRAM STATEMENT

Part Eleven

NC050830 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 4 Aug 81 p 5

[Part 11 of New Democracy program to be implemented in the next 4 years--all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] 11. SECTORS: EDUCATION-SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH-CULTURAL ACTIVITIES-SPORTS

A) EDUCATION, FREE AND CREATIVE CITIZENS

The New Democracy policy on education strives for:

--forming people who are free of will and thought, that respect the decency of others as well as their own; people who look forward to a better character within a civilized society and are faithful to the nation's long-lived traditions.

--creating citizens, that is, persons, who are conscious that they belong to a social aggregate and have the duty to improve it, because only under total prosperity will they too benefit.

--developing creative persons in all sectors of economic, social and cultural activity who would explore something original and new, the prototype, the benefactor to all. By correctly assessing his aims, every creative person will be devoted to the work that suits his temperament best and that, at the same time, is useful to the social aggregate. Thus he will respect his work and that of the social aggregate, and he will feel happy and will only be ashamed of inactivity, indifference and laziness.

On the basis of these principles, New Democracy believes that education constitutes the basis not only of a person's character and mental cultivation but also of the nation's social, economic and political development.

This New Democracy belief desires more and better education without prejudice, but with a feeling of responsibility, daring and effectiveness.

FOR BETTER QUALITY OF EDUCATION

In the next 4 years, New Democracy, on the basis of substantive educational reform, will offer to all the Greek people a better quality of education. Educational planning has determined the following goals in this direction:

1. Complete the school housing program with the provision to build 16,000 new classrooms while making a rational distribution of school units in accordance with the regional education map of Greece that has already been prepared. Thus, it will be guaranteed that all schools will operate in the morning in modern, fully equipped buildings, and that the prescribed number of students for every class will not be surpassed, that is, 30 for elementary schools and 35 to 40 for high schools and lyceums.

2. Create and fill 15,000 new positions.

3. Renew programs and books for all traditional studies and introduce new contemporary lessons in all classes and levels. Working groups have already begun preparations. The process will become more practical, specific and attractive.

4. All children of 3 and 1/2 to 5 and 1/2 years of age to be accommodated in public nurseries.

5. Special care in teaching foreign languages. This teaching will be reorganized on new bases and will be strengthened in such a way as to gradually extend to the last two grades of the elementary schools, to cover the entire secondary education sphere and be introduced as an optional subject in lyceums.

6. Preferential strengthening of Technical Vocational Education (TEE) to guarantee the uninterrupted and full operation of its units. Simultaneously, the development of such education will be completed on a pan-Hellenic scale, resulting in at least a full KETE [Center for Vocational Technical Training] operating in every district and a KATEE [Higher Technical and Vocational Education Center] in every geographical region of the country [a total of 16, including the new KATEE of Kalamata, Lamia, Ipiros and Thrace), particularly, will encourage the degree of participation of enterprises and industries in executing alternate programs in technical-vocational education and practical training that will be held in their installations. Lastly, the special TEE 5-year development plan will be implemented at a cost of 14 billion drachmas which envisages:

--Equipping of school laboratories with modern instruments and machinery for the fuller consolidation of theoretical knowledge of the laboratory students.

--Modernizing education and analytical programs of higher technical and vocational schools aiming at raising the educational level and the following scientific and technological developments.

--Determining and legal safeguarding the professional rights of graduates of technical and vocational schools by creating positions at private and public enterprises for absorbing the new graduates.

7. To bring about a socially desirable flow of student forces through sound vocational guidance, approproate psychological molding of public opinion and legislating a network of movements.

8. To improve the institution of pan-Hellenic examinations as follows:

--by adding a third group of optional subjects for candidates of economic schools.
--students, who will not pursue higher studies to be free to choose three subjects from the master list of subjects without having to take the pan-Hellenic examinations.
--transmission of the examination questions by means of "telecopying" so as to reduce waiting time for the students to the minimum.

9. The goal for the children of Greeks in the diaspora is to strengthen their national identity and at the same time ease reexamination on the basis of our country's educational system provided they return to the motherland.

10. Youths between the ages of 18 and 25, who are outside the educational system and who do not possess any vocational qualifications, will be socially and vocationally cared for. Special programs will be organized for them at public centers for accelerated vocational training. Such programs will function in every province.

11. There will be exceptional care for special categories of children whose education or vocational qualifications require adjustment to special needs. Thus, for physically or mentally handicapped children, who cannot attend ordinary schools, the recent law on special education and special vocational training will be applied with the goal of having at least one fully equipped and manned special school in every province within the next 4 years.

12. Better utilization of the 5-day work week at schools through the organization--on a voluntary basis--of athletic and cultural activities for the students on Saturdays.

13. Strengthening of parents-teachers cooperation because New Democracy believes that education is a matter that concerns everybody and not exclusively the state.

14. Improvement in the quality of education by reforming the system of basic and postgraduate education. Thus, the basic qualifications of all teachers will be at university level. For this purpose, the operation of pedagogical academies, schools for kindergarten teachers, the national physical academy and the school for domestic economy will be terminated. Instead of these, a pedagogical university will be established with faculties in Athens and Thessaloniki; a domestic economy section will operate within the highest school of agriculture in Athens. The programs for our university professors will also be revised, and practical and pedagogical training will be introduced before they take up employment. A system of continuous refresher training will be introduced for the teaching personnel at all levels of education.

15. Methodical reassessment of teaching, and separating teaching from administrative work; duties not falling within teaching will be restricted while increasing the administrative staff at schools. In order to prepare the staff that will exercise in the future managerial or supervisory duties, the schools for secondary and elementary education teachers will be converted into training schools for educational administration.

16. Educational reforms will be implemented by legislating a framework for highest education. This legislation will seek to reform the institutional status of operating universities, consolidate a liberal class of scientists and restore the prestige of this category. Along with this, freedom to exercise the right to teach and learn will be safeguarded; flexible forms of administration and planning will be legislated in order to replace the professor's chair by the sector and the operation of the supreme education council, which will consist of university professors and which will be the competent body for planning and unified development of all the highest educational institutions of the country.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM FOLLOWING THE CHANGE IN REGIME

During the past 6-year period, the structure and the content of education have undergone fundamental changes which have already produced positive results.

Although the reform measures and their content are now well known to all, it is necessary to cite the main measures because for decades they were the Greek people's visions and aspirations. These reforms constitute the elements of peaceful revolution in the field of education.

--Introduction through legislation of 9 years compulsory education by adding 3 years of general secondary education to the 6-year elementary schools.

--Solution of the language problem through the introduction of modern Greek language for us in education and administration.

--Constitutional introduction of free education, free allocation of school textbooks for all levels of education.

--Abolition of the unilateral general education with emphasis on the turn toward technical education; establishment of lyceums for technical and vocational education that will be of equal standard and value.

--Separation of the old type of 6-year gymnasium into 2 independent school units--the 3-year gymnasium and 3-year lyceum.

—Reformation of the school programs and their expansion by means of new institutions: such as school-vocational guidance; technological subjects; athletics; educational television; optional subjects.

—Renewal of almost all textbooks.

--Abolition of entrance examinations for the highest educational institutions and introduction of a better and fairer system of options.

--Introduction of the 5-day work week in all schools.

Now these measures are the property of the people and it is certain that their beneficial effect will decisively affect the future course of the nation.

--The new structure of education--with its flexible form--not only does not block and does not lead to deadlocks but also attempts to rationally face the current reality in education. At the same time, it seeks to protect the youths from wrong orientations and psychological injuries which could result from failure in their career or from wrong guidance. Thus, the current educational system provides for the following:

--It has moved the first option of subjects to the end of the 9-year compulsory education.
--It enables a change in the education field if the student changes his initial decision.
--It provides the possibility to opt from among the various lines of education offered by the lyceums of secondary education.
--It gives everyone the possibility to cross over to the subsequent steps of education.
--It opens the gates to the labor market more easily.

It is obvious that carrying out the goals of our education policy is dependent on the improvement of the infrastructure of our education. Thus, although we are amid a period of international economic crisis which has forced all OECD countries to restrict their expenditure on education, despite being burdened with increased defense expenditure, in the field of education we have sought a continuous increase in expenditure. Thus, total public expenditure on education, which was about 14 billion drachmas in 1974, has reached 53 billion drachmas in 1980 and will reach about 66 billion drachmas in 1981. These amounts, viewed as percentage of the national revenue, show an increase of about 24 percent during the same period. Public expenditure for new buildings, which in 1974 was 3.3 percent of all investments, will reach 11 percent in 1981. As a result of this policy, there was spectacular improvement in crucial fields of education, such as school buildings and education personnel.

During the 6-year period 1975-1980, a total number of 14,200 class rooms were built compared to 4,300 classrooms during the 1965-1974 period. In 1981, another 3,000 new classrooms will be built. Thus, the number of classrooms built during the last 7 years will be more than the number of classrooms built during the last 1 and 1/2 centuries.

The numbers of teachers, which in 1974 was 54,235, had in 1980 increased to about 80,950. In the intervening period between school year 1976-1977--when the reform of education was begun--and school year 1980-1981, the following improvements were effected:

--The number of kindergartens was increased by 43.9 percent and the number of children by 39.4 percent; the number of kindergarten teachers was increased by 68.6 percent. Thus the average number of children per teacher dropped from 27.7 to 22.9.

--In elementary education, although the number of elementary schools and schoolchildren did not change, the number of teachers was increased by 17.9 percent; the average number of schoolchildren per teacher dropped from 30.2 to 25.

--478 new gymnasiums were established; as a result, the 9-year compulsory education became a reality since the 98 percent of the corresponding age group continued to attend gymnasium this year.

--Secondary school teachers, numbering 17,378 when law No. 309/76 was passed, now total 29,590, a 70 percent increase, lowering the number of students per teacher in high schools from 27.8 to 22.7 percent and in lyceums from 23.3 to 17.9 percent.

--For secondary technical education 129 technical high school, 121 vocational high school and 114 technical and vocational schools were established, while the number of teachers increased by 95.1 percent.

--At the higher technical and vocational education level, six new KATEE (Florinis, Kozanis, Serrai, Kavalas, Khalkidhas, Mesolongion) were established as well as SELETE [School for Teachers in Trades and Technical Education] annexes at Thessaloniki, while the number of students and teachers increased rapidly and the ratio between them improved.

--During the same period, the number of tutorial books, free to students of elementary and secondary education, has increased from 15,167 million in 1974 to 23,496 million books in 1980. There was an equal distribution in technical-vocational, higher and highest education books.

HIGHEST EDUCATION

In the highest education sector, the presence of student youth injured by the 7-year dictatorship and the efforts of the leftist parties to exploit them politically, and the world crisis in highest education, have dictated a particularly careful and studied approach to the problem. Committees were formed and have undertaken to work our legislation to reform the highest education, resulting in the draft bill recently submitted by the government to the Chambers of Deputies. Retrogressions and the final negative stand of the opposition did not facilitate the passing of the bill.

Together with the effort to shape the appropriate draft bill, substantive measures were adopted to improve the highest education with particular emphasis in the political development of the regional universities. Thus, during the last 5 years, the organizing and operating of the universities at Patrai, Ioannina, Thrace and Crete advanced considerably with new faculties, new sections, new seats and new scientific directions.

The following were also built: the polytechnic of Crete, medical schools in all regional universities (Patria, Ioannina and Iraklion), an annex of the Thessaloniki medical school at Alexandroupolis, 20 new sections at existing highest educational schools, and 13 centers, institutes of studies and sections of postgraduate studies.

Moreover, the teaching personnel in all categories increased during the period 1974-1980 by 20 percent and the funds for the highest education increased in such a rhythm that it cost a student 105,00 drachmas in 1980 compared to 36,000 drachmas in 1974. Lastly, the projects to complete the Athens university city and the expansion of the universities at Patrai, Ioannina, Thrace and Crete and the Athens polytechnic city proceeded satisfactorily with the relevant increase of credits.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

New Democracy is also the forerunner in this sector. It was the first to legally promote scientific research, and proceeded in creating a special organization (scientific research and technological service) for promoting the pertinent subjects.

Scientific research will be promoted even more in the next 4 years. The increase of the relevant credits (from 0.27 percent of the gross local produce, the credits will reach 0.5 percent in the next 4 years) has already been decided upon. Also, industry will be encouraged to develop initiatives in the research sector in cooperation with the educational establishments and other research centers. Of particular importance is also the fact that the new development law (1116/81) provides for a 40 percent subsidy to establish, expand and otherwise improve laboratories and applied research. Research personnel will also receive subsidies.

At the same time, a special effort will be made to simplify procedures in order to develop a modern and improved mechanism of exact orientation and fast promotion of scientific research and technology.

C. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

During the 1975-1980 period, an effective policy in the cultural field was implemented; thus, great and substantive progress was made for the promotion of cultural activities. This policy will be intensified during the coming 4 years, with the ultimate goal to make our country a center of cultural brightness. The New Democracy program provides for a multifaceted strengthening of cultural activities in the countryside and the safeguarding of the most important cultural elements of our national heritage.

State activities will be mainly manifested as follows:

--Accelerating the program to save the Acropolis and to build the Acropolis museum. Continue excavations throughout Greece and particularly in central Macedonia.

--The establishment of archives for monuments in the entire country; the preparation of an inventory for all church treasures and works of art; this will be done in cooperation with the church.

--Promoting the construction of the Athens cultural center which will meet the capital's cultural needs.

--Continuing financial assistance to local and regional clubs and to associations engaged in cultural activities; this will be done following the appraisal of their contribution.

--Continuing assistance in every way to local cultural gatherings which are repeatedly held and which are already becoming a tradition.

--Reopening important libraries in the countryside and supplying them of books, personnel and so forth by IPPE [acronym unknown].

--Along with the roving theater, experimental programs will be introduced in major rural centers in order to host Greek and foreign groups of artists as well as individual artists.

--Securing suitable sites for cultural activities and recreation; these sites will be leased or built by the state in all urban and major rural centers.

With the increase in cultural activities in the countryside, encouraging private initiative to participate in these manifestations and safeguarding the elements that constitute our cultural identity, our cultural standard will be elevated and there will be healthy economic development.

D. ATHLETICS

The New Democracy program for the coming 4 years in the field of athletics includes radical goals which aim at the following:

--Including athletic activities in the 3 top grades of elementary education.

--Establishing centers outside and around major cities so that "everyone may occupy himself with sports."

--The creation of sports facilities at places of work and residential areas.

--The establishment of a unified organization which will promote athletics both inside and outside schools.

--The further activation of organizations or private initiative so that all the rural centers may participate in contests and in as many sports as possible.

--Greater contribution to and supervision of athletic federations for the sake of greater distinction in international events.

As to what has been achieved in the athletic sector, this can be clearly concluded from the following:

In 1974, 50,000 athletes were registered with athletic clubs; in 1980 the number rose to 400,000. To this number one should add 500,000 students who, because of the introduction of sports day in gymnasiums, are actively engaged in sports.

In 1974 there wree 1,600 sport clubs; now 3,600 such clubs are functioning.

Compared to 1974, today many athletic installations are functioning. The most important of them are the following; 53 swimming pools as compared to 8; 67 closed sports grounds versus 10; 10 sports grounds with soft surface versus 2; 12 skiing centers versus 2. During the last 6 years, the following sports grounds were built; 400 soccer fields; 440 track fields; 1,620 sports grounds and more than 200 closed halls.

With the construction of these athletic projects, athletic centers have been established in towns and communes in which there are colleges and lyceums and include soccer fields, track fields, sports grounds and in bigger towns also include gymnasiums and swimming pools.

Along with this, there are also under construction:

--The Athens Olympic stadium, an architecturally and technologically perfect project with a capacity of 80,000 spectators, whose operation will coincide with the big athletic event of the 1982 pan-European field games in Athens.

--The Palais de Sport in Neon Faliron with a capacity of 12,000 spectators.

Both these big projects, which were needed in Athens, will enable us to undertake the organization of any big athletic activity at European or international levels.

It is finally noted that, with President Karamanlis' proposal that the Olympic Games find a permanent home in Greece, our country is playing a leading role in the struggle to preserve the principles of the Olympic spirit.

STATEMENT BY CYPRUS TALKS NEGOTIATORS ANNOUNCED

TA052037 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Speaking today after the intercommunal talks held at the Ledra Palace Hotel in Lefkosa [Nicosia] which lasted 2 hours, Greek Cypriot negotiator Ionnidhis said that the proposals made by the Turkish Cypriot side would be carefully examined. He added that whatever the essence of the Turkish Cypriot proposals, the fact that such proposals were submitted to the Greek Cypriot side was a constructive development in itself.

Also speaking following the intercommunal talks, Turkish Cypriot negotiator Umit Suleyman Onan said the Turkish Cypriot side had submitted comprehensive proposals for the solution of the Cypriot problem and was ready to negotiate all issues relating to the solution of the problem.

TERCUMAN Comments

NC070840 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 5 Aug 81 p 8

[Nur Batur report from Ankara and AKAJANS correspondent Ahmed Senova report from Athens]

[Text] Either today or on 12 August the Turkish Cypriot side will bring to the negotiating table a package of proposals aimed at providing a decisive and fair settlement to the intercommunal talks which have been uninterruptedly trying to resolve the Cyprus issue.

The most important characteristic of the package of proposals to be submitted by the Turkish Cypriot side is a map which will, for the first time, mark the frontiers of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot regions. According to this map, which has been prepared by taking into consideration the security and the economic viability of the Turkish Cypriot community, the villages of Akincilar (Louroujina), Yesilirmak (Limnitis) and Erenkoy (Kokkina) will be ceded to the Greek Cypriot side through a line of demarcation to be drawn from the west to the east. Again, according to this map, the buffer zone occupied by the United Nations over an area 7 to 20 kilometers wide, and which constitutes 3 percent of the entire area of the island, will be completely lifted. Under these circumstances, if the map is accepted by the Greek Cypriot side, the TFSC will have control over an area of only 28 to 30 percent. At present, the area occupied by the TFSC is 34.6 percent.

Kokkina is a coastal village in the northwest area of Cyprus completely surrounded by Greek Cypriot villages. Its communication with the Turkish Cypriot community and the outside world is maintained by sea. The village of Louroujina too is surrounded by Greek Cypriot villages on all three sides.

The new package of proposals takes up the question of Varosha together with the territorial issue. The proposal put forward in November 1980, which stipulated the administration of Varosha by a tripartite committee, has now been withdrawn and the present map envisages the handing over of the tourist installations of Varosha to the Greek Cypriots. This proposal has been drafted in such a way so as not to endanger the security of the Turkish Cypriot community and the Famagusta harbor. In the event an agreement is reached on the entire package of proposals, the Turkish Cypriots living in the areas to be ceded to the Greek Cypriots will be resettled in the Turkish Cypriot areas.

The map which has been prepared and the territorial proposals, which have been drafted on the basis of the security and economic viability of the Turkish Cypriot community, will depend on the acceptance of the principle of equal rights for both communities in the legislative and executive organs of the constitution. The solution of the constitutional issue will carry much weight as it is directly linked with the territorial issue.

According to the Turkish Cypriot proposals to be submitted to the Greek Cypriot side on the constitutional issue, the president of the prospective republic will be elected for 5 years, but a rotation system will be implemented between the Turkish and Greek Cypriots in presidential elections. For instance, if a Turkish Cypriot becomes president during the first term of 5 years, a Greek Cypriot will assume duties as president for the next 5 years. If the president is a Turkish Cypriot he will have a Greek Cypriot vice president and if the president is a Greek Cypriot he will have a Turkish Cypriot vice president.

In accordance with the principles agreed upon earlier by Denktas and Makarios, the prospective Cyprus Republic will consist of two regions and two communities, and it will have a federal central government. The number of ministers in the federal government, which will represent the Cyprus Republic in the international arena, will be equal. The kind of ministries to be undertaken by the Turkish Cypriots in the federal government will be determined by the committees to be set up.

If a basic agreement is reached on the composition of the federal government, the committees to be set up will be able to specify the distribution of the ministries and report to the leaders of the two communities. Another committee could be set up to prepare a new electoral system. It is reported that, taking into account that the work of the committee may last a year, the present system may be temporarily preserved.

Another factor among the constitutional proposals which the Turkish Cypriot side is going to submit is the number of government employees and policemen to be employed by the federal government.

The Turkish Cypriot proposals stipulate that 50 per cent of the employees and policemen should be Turkish Cypriots. These proposals also envisage that the two federal states should have their own independent economic units.

Matters concerning the freedom of circulation and property ownership in Cyprus will materializewhen complete confidence is established between the two communities.

Another important aspect of the Turkish Cypriot proposals is the question of international guarantees. As in 1960, the signing of a treaty of guarantee is envisaged which will stipulate that Turkey and Greece will be guarantors again. Britain is not expected to act as a third guarantor state this time.

According to diplomatic circles in Ankara, if the Greek Cypriot administration adopts a positive approach, the present procedure of intercommunal talks could be changed and daily sessions could be held until a solution is found.

There is widespread anxiety as to whether Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou, who has already introduced the presidential system, will cooperate in efforts to find a serious solution to the Cyprus issue.

On the other hand, Greece is expected to support the Greek Cypriot side in the search for peace and for a righteous solution that will satisfy both communities.

Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, who has been having talks with the Greek Cypriot leaders since last Saturday, addressed Greek Cypriot refugees in Nicosia and Famagusta and said: "the intercommunal dialogue in Cyprus has reached a very sensitive point. The settlement of the Cyprus dispute includes in principle the settlement of the refugee problem as well. This is the most discussed point in the intercommunal talks. The Greek Government and nation will do whatever is possible for a decisive settlement of the Cyprus issue through peaceful methods. The struggle of the Greek Cypriots is also the struggle of Greece."

On the other hand, Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis said yesterday that "after meetings and talks wtih Mitsotakis, the Greek Cypriot administration is ready to evaluate the proposals which the Turkish Cypriot side will submit tomorrow or on 12 August."

CABINET RATIFIES TRADE PROTOCOL WITH PRC

TA061533 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Ankara, 6 Aug (AA)--Turkey will export to China cotton, tobacco, hazel nuts, borax, olive oil, chrome ore, ferrochrome, mohair and a number of industrial products under a 2-year trade protocol ratified by the Council of Ministers today. Turkey, in her turn, will buy Chinese industrial products, chemicals, dies, pigments, petro-chemical products, raw material for pharmaceutical products, medical equipment, machinery and tools. Under the protocol, the two countries would take measures to facilitate and develop bilateral trade.

LOAN AGREEMENT WITH NETHERLANDS SIGNED IN ANKARA

TA061536 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Ankara, 6 Aug (AA)--Turkey will obtain a 43 million florin Dutch credit within OECD's aid to Turkey under an agreement signed here today winding up 2 days of talks with officials of the Dutch External Aid Department (N.I.O.)

The credit will be repayable in 15 years including a 5-year grace period at an interest of 7.125 per cent, and will be used to finance purchases of Dutch products.

PROSECUTORS DEMAND DEATH SENTENCE FOR MILITANTS

Eskisehir Military Court

TA051710 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Summary] The office of the Eskisehir Military Court's public prosecutor has filed a suit against 70 militants belonging to the illegal Revolutionary Path [Dev-Yol] association. The prosecutor asked the death sentence for 22 of the accused for subversive activities, and various prison sentences for the others.

Security forces have captured 27 rightwing militants in Adana. They are accused of killing 16 persons, wounding others and engaging in armed robberies. The security forces seized 2 submachine guns, 12 pistols and 655 rounds of ammunition in the operation.

A statement by the Aegean Martial Law Command says that in operations conducted in Antalya and vicinity, 769 members of illegal leftist organizations have been captured. Of these, 471 have been arrested following their interrogation. These suspects are accused of being involved in armed clashes, organizing unauthorized rallies and of wounding several persons.

Istanbul Command

TA060531 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Istanbul, 6 Aug (AA)--Martial law prosecutor demanded today the death penalty for 43 defendants out of 80 in the "THKP-C Warriors of Revolution" case for attempting to overthrow by force the constitutional order. The other members of the illegal leftist organization are facing prison sentences of one to 36 years.

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ISRAELI EMBASSY IN VIENNA BOMBED; ONE INJURED

AU100655 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] In the close vicinity of the Israeli Embassy in Vienna there was a bomb attack shortly before 0100 today. In the neighboring garden two bombs exploded, one 4 minutes after the other. A woman living in the house suffered slight injuries from glass fragments. Numerous windowpanes burst from the explosions. A similar attack occurred shortly before midnight near the Israeli Embassy in Athens. The Israeli airline El Al's office at Rome airport was also the target of an attempt yesterday. A Palestinian group has claimed responsibility for this attempt [in Rome].

PLO ARMS SMUGGLERS DEPORTED TO BEIRUT

AU100903 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] The two [as heard] Arabs who have been sentenced in Vienna for arms smuggling were deported to Lebanon via Geneva yesterday. The two men had faced a court trial in Vienna on Monday. One of them drew a suspended sentence of 9 months imprisonment; the other was acquitted for lack of evidence. The fact that the two Arabs were met at the Vienna airport by Vienna PLO delegate Husayn led to sharp controversies in Austria over the country's security policy last week.

HANDLING OF PLO, AS-SADAT SITUATIONS CRITICIZED

AU071303 [Editorial Report] All Vienna dailies on 6 August give prominence to reports on criticism of the handling by the government of the attempted smuggling of arms into Austria by two PLO members, and in connection with the cancellation by Egyptian President as-Sadat of his scheduled visit to Austria.

WIENER ZEITUNG on page 2 carries a report on a Vienna press conference 6 August by People's Party security spokesman Robert Lichal. According to the paper, Lichal criticized Foreign Minister Pahr's inactivity regarding PLO delegate Husayn, arguing that "a sovereign state cannot wait for the PLO to take action in such an affair," and that--considering that Husayn was not delegated by any state which could recall him--it was "up to the government to act." KURIER on page 2 highlights what it calls "sharp attacks" by Lichal on Interior Minister Lanc and "massive criticism"of Chancellor Kreisky. According to the paper, Lichal criticized Lanc for having "failed to fulfill his tasks as a cabinet member," Kreisky for "endangering Austria's security through his Middle East policy," and Pahr for having failed to take any sanctions against Husayn.

In a front-page story, DIE PRESSE notes a Cairo AL-AHRAM report that As-Sadat cancelled his visit to Austria on the strength of information received by the Austrian Government regarding a conspiracy against Chancellor Kreisky. DIE PRESSE stresses that it was unable to obtain any comments on this report from Kreisky, Lanc, Vice Chancellor Sinowatz, Minister of Justice Broda or Pahr. It claims Lanc visited Kreisky in Woerishofen, Bavaria, where the chancellor is on vacation, and that it was agreed there "not to comment on the AL-AHRAM report." The paper adds that "meanwhile, the Austrian security police have denied that there had been any plot to assassinate Kreisky."

ARBEITER-ZEITUNG on page 1 highlights a statement by Chancellor Kreisky in an interview on radio and television on 5 August that "he expected PLO representative Husayn "to be recalled from Vienna in the near future." According to the paper, the chancellor stressed that Lanc had "acted correctly" and that charges by the opposition were "untruthful."

OFFICIALS REACT TO U.S. NEUTRON WEAPON DECISION

Government Spokesman

LD090944 Hamburg DPA in German 0853 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 9 Aug (DPA)--The question of the deployment of U.S. neutron weapons on German territory and the necessary consultations are, in the opinion of the Federal Government, "of no immediate concern," government spokesman Lothar Ruehl said in Bonn on Sunday.

Ruehl confirmed, in this first reaction by the Federal Government to the American decision to start the production of neutron weapons, that the Federal Government had been informed following this decision. The production decision was the exclusive concern of the U.S. Government which, for that reason, had not consulted Bonn beforehand.

The Americans said that the weapons are to be stored "exclusively on U.S. territory," ' far as the Federal Government knows, there are no American plans to store the weapons in Europe.

The intended storage of neutron weapons in the United States also was emphasized by American Embassy circles in Bonn. Production of the individual component parts was never stopped. Washington's decision referred to the assembly of the weapon which is primarily an antitank weapon and intended to offset the Warsaw Pact's considerable superiority in this area.

SPD's Egon Bahr

LD100955 Hamburg DPA in German 0645 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 10 Aug (DPA)--Egon Bahr, foreign policy expert of the SPD Bundestag Parliamentary Group, expects a fresh round of arms buildup following the decision by U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the manufacture of the neutron weapon. The SPD politician said today on Deutschlandfunk that the Soviet Union will now certainly start manufacturing neutron weapons. However, he thinks it unlikely the East-West talks on reducing medium-range missiles, scheduled for November, will be endangered.

Bahr said he fears that the manufacture of neutron weapons will lower the threshold of a nuclear war. He continues to reject the stationing on German soil.

DER SPIEGEL SAYS GDR OFFERS CONSULTATIONS

LD081644 Hamburg DPA in German 1556 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 8 Aug (DPA)--According to the magazine DER SPIEGEL, the GDR wants to offer the FRG regular consultations and economic partnership if Bonn abandons the NATO rearmament. DER SPIEGEL writes that East Berlin is preparing a detailed plan, discussed with the Soviets, for a possible meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker. Apart from abandoning rearmament, or at least helping Washington and Moscow to reach an acceptable compromise in all the negotiations on medium-range missiles, Bonn would also have to recognize the GDR in international law.

As the magazine further reports, a GDR diplomat pointed out during a visit to the chancellor's office in Bonn that the communique on the meeting of the Soviet head of state and party, Leonid Brezhnev, with Honecker in the Crimea contained an interesting signal for East-West relations. The diplomat also stressed that speculation on an early intra-German summit could only be harmful.

GENSCHER ASKS MOSCOW TO HELP OVERCOME TENSION

LD081444 Hamburg DPA in German 1317 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 8 Aug (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) proposed that Moscow make active contributions toward overcoming East-West tension. In an interview with West German and North German radio, Genscher emphasized on Saturday that now the time has come for the USSR to indicate by means of realistic steps whether it intends to contribute toward overcoming tension. The Soviet Union "is able to do that," the minister underlined. Such steps would include a halt to Soviet medium-range missile arming in order to make negotiations with the United States easier, which would prevent placing additional strains on these negotiations through the intervening deployment of further missiles.

The USSR also could make a constructive contribution by accepting the European Community which strives for a political rather than a military solution in Afghanistan. Genscher also mentioned the possibility of Soviet participation in the North-South summit conference in Cancun (Mexico) which starts in October. Finally, Moscow could consent to the "urgent desire by the peoples of Europe" for a European disarmament conference.

At the same time, Genscher underlined the unity with which the Federal Government and the opposition backed NATO's dual decision. In September, the first meeting between the new U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko in New York will see the beginning of "an extraordinarily important period." The objective is limitation of medium-range missile arming "and if possible--and this is our ideal objective--the so-called zero solution."

SOVIET NAVY REHEARSES LANDING OPERATIONS

LD071246 Hamburg DPA in German 1141 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Flensburg, 7 Aug (DPA)--About 50 landing ships of the Soviet Navy rehearsed a landing operation on the East Prussian coast north of Baltiysk in the USSR at midday today. This was stated by a spokesman of the fleet command of the Federal Navy in Glucksburg. All units taking part in the landing exercise were Russian ships.

The spokesman, whose statement was based on "information of officers" of the Federal German Navy, mentioned a total of about 50 landing ships and landing craft consisting mainly of units of the Baltic fleet and reinforcements which arrived from other sea areas in the past few days. One of the units was the 'Ivan Rogov,' the biggest landing ship [words indistinct] in the red fleet.

According to the spokesman, German naval quarters regard the landing exercise as a preliminary to a larger maneuver. "The landing is very likely intended as a preparation for a similar operation," the spokesman said.

The powerful Soviet naval formation with the 37,000-ton aircraft carrier Kiev, two missile mounting frigates of the Krivak class and at least six of the biggest landing vessels entered the Baltic via the Danish straits at the Skagerrak in the past 2 weeks.

The spokesman said this afternoon that the exercise involved all the landing ships of the Alligator, Ropucha and Polnochniy classes of the Soviet Baltic fleet as well as the seven Soviet landing ships which entered the Baltic from the northern fleet and Black Sea fleet since the middle of last month. To this must be added the Ivan Rogov which arrived in the Baltic from the Indian Ocean.

POLISH MINISTER SEEKS TALKS WITH GENSCHER

LD081688 Hamburg DPA in German 1622 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Hamburg, 8 Aug (DPA)--According to the magazine DER SPIEGEL, Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek wants to have talks in the middle of August with his German counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, on further economic aid for his country, which is highly in debt. The FRG Foreign Ministry would not deny this on Saturday.

According to the magazine, the plans for further aid initially envisage a bridging loan by the bank for international settlements on DM500 to 700 million up to the time when, at a later date, the Eastern bloc country becomes an IMF member.

DETENTION CAUSES 'UPSET' IN FRG-IRAQI RELATIONS

LD071251 Hamburg DPA in German 1050 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 Aug (DPA)--According to the Federal Government, the arrest of an employee of the Federal Press and Information Office [BPA] has resulted in a "noticeable upset" in relations with Iraq. Government spokesman Ruehl disclosed today that Iraqi citizen Jakob Petros, employed by BPA for the last 11 years, was arrested on his arrival in Baghdad on 11 July and has been in custody ever since. At the invitation of the Iraqi Government, Petros was accompanying a group of German journalists attending the ceremonies marking Iraqi's national holiday.

The Federal Government, Ruehl said, made "continuous efforts" through diplomatic channels to secure the release of its employee. These have only brought to light the fact that Petros is regarded as a "serious legal case" although there is no indication that Petros' name was on any Iraqi wanted list.

EDUCATION MINISTER DEPARTS FOR TALKS IN PRC

LD092055 Hamburg DPA in German 1942 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Frankfurt, 9 Aug (DPA)--Federal Education Minister Bjoern Engolm (SPD) tonight left by air for Beijing on a 10-day official visit to the People's Republic of China. At the invitation of Chinese Education Minister Jiang Nanxiang, he will have talks from 10 to 20 August on vocational training, technical colleges, secondary school and university training.

He also is to meet Vice Premier Fang Yi. His program includes visits to colleges in Beijing, Xian and Wuhan and to a people's commune in Beijing. Professor Wolfgang Knies, the Saarland minister of education, representatives of the DGB and federation [words indistinct] are accompanying him.

ROMANIAN PILOT SEEKS ASYLUM IN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

LD081351 Hamburg DPA in German 1211 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Frankfurt, 8 Aug (DPA)--A 31-year-old Romanian aircraft pilot, Georghe Hirsovescu, intends to remain in the Federal Republic and to apply for political asylum, the International Society for Human Rights [IGFM] has stated. IGFM announced in Frankfurt on Saturday that the pilot landed at Frankfurt airport on Friday with an airliner belonging to the Romanian airline Tarom. The 31-year-old gave as his reasons personal motives and the "desire to live in a country which respects human rights." IGFM will try to see to it that his wife and 9-year-old son will be able to join him in the Federal Republic from Romania.

CHEYSSON 'NOT SURPRISED' BY NEUTRON DECISION

LD092123 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Claude Cheysson, external relations minister, commenting on the announcement by the Americans of the manufacture of neutron bombs, he says that this has not come as a surprise. For the time being, the minister said, the matter does not concern France directly as the Americans have announced that they will not be deploying the weapon. Cheysson has said on a number of occasions that several countries have mastered the manufacture of the neutron bomb but they have avoided publicizing the news.

FRANCE TO DELIVER AMX-13 LIGHT TANKS TO LEBANON

NC071517 Paris AFP in English 1459 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 7 Aug (AFP)--France will deliver 13 AMX-13 light tanks to the Lebanese Amry in September and five forward armored vehicles in October as gifts in the framework of French aid to Lebanon, the Defense Ministry said here today.

The statement confirmed reports from reliable sources in Beirut yesterday that French and Lebanese authorities were developing a program of political aid from France aimed at reinforcing the Lebanese Army.

Sources said the program included four major points:

--The speedy delivery, as gifts, of 18 armored vehicles.

--A loan of 100 million francs (17 million dollars), as agreed under a previous accord.

--New financial aid for which, according to the French Defense Ministry, a sum has not yet been set. Sources in Beirut said the aid might be in the vicinity of 500 million francs.

--An increased number of intensive training programs in France for Lebanese officers.

However, the Defense Ministry here said today that it was still too early to give full details of the planned French aid to Lebanon.

FOREIGN MINISTER SET TO VISIT LEBANON 29 AUGUST

LD071326 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Faced with the aggravation of the situation in Lebanon, the French external relations minister will go there on 29 August. Claude Cheysson will pass through Amman, Beirut and Damascus.

OFFICIAL BANI-SADR EXTRADITION REQUEST UNRECEIVED

NC071622 Paris AFP in English 1616 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 6 Aug (AFP)--The French Foreign Ministry has still not received formal notification of Iran's request that ousted President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr be extradited, according to official sources here.

Documents relating to the extradition demand have been handed over to Guy Georgy, the French ambassador in Tehran, and were to be sent to Paris by diplomatic courier. But the diplomatic pouch has been held up by Iranian authorities, officials said today.

LE MONDE WEIGHS IRAN AUTHORITIES' MOTIVES

PM071117 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Toward a Trial of Strength"]

[Text] The Iranian authorities' behavior over the past few days immediately raises a question: Did they want, as they stated, to secure the extradition of Bani-Sadr and Masu'd Rajavi or to use this incident as a pretext to start a trial of strength with France?

Up to today, Thursday 6 August, in other words 9 days after the arrival of the Iranian political refugees, the Tehran government has still not sent Paris the file enabling it to support its argument that Bani-Sadr and Rajavi are "common law criminals." Indeed, the convention between the two countries on this matter excludes the extradition of political oppositionists.

Of course, the Islamic republic's grievances were not all unfounded. Several prominent Iranians who fled their country after the revolution are using French territory to plan the overthrow of the Khomeyni regime.

It is certainly also possible to hold the view that Bani-Sadr and Rajavi have abused the hospitality they have been shown by making many statements to the press calling on the Iranian people to revolt. But the Paris government did not wait for Tehran's protests before forcing these two leaders to remain silent.

Moreover, the French government was certainly not reluctant to hold negotiations which could and should have been extended to all the points of disagreement separating the two countries since the monarchy's fall.

In this respect, Mitterrand has made many good will gestures. Last Saturday, he authorized the departure of three missile-launching patrol boats which were ordered by the shah's regime in 1974 and held in Cherbourg since the Islamic republic was established.

Monday he sent a particularly warm message to Raja'i, Bani-Sadr's successor as president of the republic. In addition, the French authorities have indicated that they would not oppose the departure of Iranian refugees who might obtain political asylum in other countries.

The Iranian leaders replied to this readiness with insults and intimidation. For 3 days, the French Embassy in Tehran has been besieged by noisy demonstrators chanting slogans hostile to France, its government and its president. There was real reason to fear for the physical safety of Guy Georgy, the ambassador, and his staff who had no protection other than two dozen "revolution guards."

Goergy has been treated with a disturbing lack of respect. Despite his repeated requests for a meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister Musavi for discussions on the very problem which was worrying the Tehran authorities, he was received by a mere assistant secretary of state, who could do no more than repeat the accusations which anybody could read in the press.

France's socialist government, which is acutely aware of the Third World's aspirations, could be a valuable partner for any state seeking to ensure its economic development in independence. For mysterious reasons which have yet to be explained, the Islamic authorities prefer to launch a trial of strength which would only have the effect of aggravating their "splendid isolation" on the international stage.

CHEYSSON COMMENTS ON CENTRAL AMERICA TOUR

PM071420 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Aug 81 p 3

[Francis Pisani dispatch]

[Text] Mexico--"My impression is that all the elements of an explosive mixture are present in Central America," Claude Cheysson stated on Wednesday, 5 August, at the end of a 3-day visit to Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras. "It is a fact that the countries in the region each have their personality, that the regimes are different and that they have friendly relations with different foreign countries. In this context, if incidents are settled violently, we will witness an arms race and an increase in forces of which the first signs can already be seen. The countries concerned will be forced to resort to foreign aid, in other words, to the great powers. Thus, we are likely to reach a situation similar to the one in the Near East--an explosive situation. That is what we want to avoid."

In this context, Cheysson's concern is to contribute to the efforts to ensure that Central America does not become a stake in the East-West confrontations. He thinks that France and Europe can help in this direction. Cheysson, who stressed that this is also the Mexican leaders' concern, also defined what France's policy might be. "Mitterrand," he said before his departure, "does not believe in French initiatives to settle the Third World's problems. When two or three Central American countries have an idea on a plan, we will be happy to support them but it will be their plan and it is for that reason that I have made this trip to the region." On his return to Mexico, the minister, questioned on what practical steps France could take, first expressed the view that "each of the Central American peoples must have the right to determine their future and to choose the political model which suits them."

In the case of the Salvadoran war, Cheysson said he thinks that France should "encourage dialogue among the political forces so as to avoid foreign intervention." He thinks that this dialogue should take place "as soon as possible" and that it will then be possible "to hold elections throughout the country."

In addition Cheysson thinks that economic aid could help develop the region and that it should first be given to countries engaged in democratic processes and anxious to settle their conflicts with their neighbors peacefully. "This is true of Honduras," he stated, "and that is what I told the officials of that country." The minister emphasized the fact that this economic cooperation could be implemented both at bilateral level and at the level of relations between the European Community and the countries concerned.

Cheysson regretted the fact that he was unable to visit Panama but thinks he will be able to do so in the near future. Finally, he stated that the aim of his trip was to show "the French government's and people's interest in the peoples of the region and their desire for independence."

LE MONDE Editorial

PM061327 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Cheysson in Central America"]

[Text] Cheysson, who represented France at the ministerial conference in Cancun, Mexico, arrived in Costa Rica on 2 August--the first stage of a Central American tour which is to take him to Nicaragua and Honduras.

If a tragic coincidence, the first official visit to this particularly troubled region by a French external relations minister started as news came through of the accidental death of Omar Torrijos, the "strong man" of Panama since 1968 and the patient and reasonable architect of the treaties on the new status of the canal zone. For many reasons, Panama plays an important role in this sector stretching from the Mexican border to the canal and which the United States regards as crucial to its strategic and political interests.

Torrijos' Panama, a symbol for the whole of Latin America of a difficult struggle against American omnipotence in the name of national dignity and sovereignty, sided clearly with the people's movements in Central America, which are also struggling against Washington's direct or indirect interventions.

After being ignored by diplomats for a long time, Central America is now one of the world's "hotbeds of tension." There are massacres and guerrilla warfare in Guatemala, open warfare in El Salvador, growing tension between pro-American Honduras and Sandinist Nicaragua which has just celebrated in perplexity and anxiety the second anniversary of the fall of Somoza, Washington's liege man, social unrest in Costa Rica and Malaise in Panama where General Torrijos' death might revive the polemics on the implementation of the 1977 treaties.

Reagan's America--but the analysis was not very different in Carter's day--tends to explain this generalized unrest by Soviet-Cuban intervention. Since 1959 the USSR has shown constant interest in the evolution of this region and has shown that it is prepared to exploit to its advantage any mistake by Washington. The Cubans are not absent from the scene either, although they have adopted a very cautious approach in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

But the roots of the instability in Central America predate the "Kriegspiel" between the superpowers. Marginalization, political, economic and cultural underdevelopment, shameful exploitation of the poorest people, the ruling classes' blindness and obstinacy, constant U.S. interventions since the beginning of the century in support of the tyrants maintaining order--all are factors in a complex and tragic crisis.

The Reagan administration hopes to remedy the situation by energetically reviving the offensive against Cuba, by increasing military aid to the "allied" regimes and by canceling economic aid to "adversaries" like Nicaragua. Cheysson and the new French Government, on the other hand, rightly think that no country in the region should be penalized and that the solution is primarily political. In any case, if there is a sphere in which Washington and Paris differ radically, it is certainly on the burning Central American issue.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE MITTERRAND REVEALED

LD071933 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Surprise follows surprise in the Aurio mass murder and the Civic Action Service [SAC] affair: After the interrogation in Marseilles this afternoon of Angle Poletti, one of the suspects, more details are coming to light about the reasons police inspector Jacques Massie and his family were killed. Jacques Massie reportedly learned about a plan to assassinate Francois Mitterrand during the president's visit to Avignon on 10 July. Jacques Massie reportedly decided to reveal the plan and show documents to prove it. This explains the use of the word "treason" by some of the suspects when describing the inspector's attitude. In fact, the police have proof that members of the Marseille SAC met several times in Avignon to prepare the attempt on Francois Mitterrand's life.

PAPER VIEWS EFFECT OF RISING DOLLAR ON FRANC, EMS

PM100823 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Dollar and Europe"]

[Text] For the first time in history, the dollar went over Fr6 in the exchange rates this week. This means that there has been a 50-percent rise on the Paris market in 12 months.

This is a general trend: On all the markets where it has fallen greatly over recent years, the American currency is back at levels which have not been seen for a long time; this is the case in Frankfurt, where it has reached its highest level since September 1976. Can the Europeans afford to continue a passive attitude?

The factor which has held them back from acting so far is what could be called the paradox of the European Monetary System [EMS]. This system was set up with a view to protecting intra-European exchange rates from the fluctuations caused by the dollar's up's and down's. It is true that since the system came into force in March 1979 this objective has more or less been attained.

The franc-deutschmark exchange rate, the most important of all within the EMS, in particular has remained remarkably stable during this period, belying most forecasts made on that subject. However, although it has thus been possible to form an area of relative stability among the countries on the European continent, the main reasons for this is that they tacitly agreed to...ignore the dollar's movements against the unit they now form. In other words, they left it to the market to determine the dollar's value.

It is as if the discipline which the Europeans have introduced into their mutual currency relations had been won at the price of abandoning any common policy toward other countries.

In the past, none of the attempts made to define a concerted policy toward the dollar was successful. The conditions then were very different because on most occasions they were facing a falling dollar.

But since March 1979, the American currency has been rising, aside from short periods in which it fell back (during) the summer of 1980 in particular. In other words, the European currencies are tending to decline collectively against it. Since it is easier to descend a slope together than to climb it together, the EMS has not found it too difficult to maintain its cohesion.

This result is likely to be called into question by the growing speed of the dollar's rise. It is very true that the present trend of the market gives the French Government an additional motive not to devalue the franc within the EMS; it does not want to add the inflationary effects of a revalued Deutschmark to those of an expensive dollar.

But the German authorities are now wondering whether they ought to remain passive in the face of the hitherto irresistible rise of the American currency. They are tempted to counter it by increasing interest rates, which have remained unchanged (at around 12 percent) in Germany since last February.

If they were to give in to that temptation, France would have no alternative but to increase instead of lowering its interest rates as it is now doing (cautiously), or else to give up defending the franc's value, with all the consequences such a decision would involve when the government is going to be forced to announce a record budget deficit for 1982.

LE MONDE EDITORIAL URGES MORE AID FOR POLAND

PM071552 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Vital Aid"]

[Text] The food shortage in Poland has just revived the crises which was launched a little more than 1 year ago: for the first time, the Poles are taking to the streets en masse and demonstrating their discontent "Western-style," strikes are again breaking out here and there without the most moderate Solidarity leaders being able to do anything about it.

These new developments, which bring new dangers, provide a complete contrast to what is happening in several West Europen countries where excess production is again leading to the destruction of various agricultural products.

This is the time that Polish ambassador to France Kulasa has chosen to ask Mauroy to speed up deliveries of 300,000 tons of wheat and some 10,000 tons of meat which France promised 4 months ago. Indeed, these supplies were blocked by the banks concerned which were refusing to take additional risk--even though small--in a country whose debt is already more than $25 billion.

These supplies will certainly not solve Poland's food problem even if they are followed by a new French-Polish agreement on the supply of Frl billion-worth of food products from the 1981-82 harvest. Nonetheless, France has just shown the right course to take by breaking the deadlock on this matter. The EEC Commission, for its part, is finally taking action to start supplies of reduced-price grain, powdered milk, meat, sugar, oil, cheese and butter granted last April and still awaiting delivery. Even Japan has just made a gesture. Indeed, on Tuesday, Tokyo decided to supply Warsaw with 20,000 tons of rice for which payment will be deferred.

The Western countries undoubtedly ought to further increase their effort to help Poland and the EEC, in particular, should review the matter without delay. Nonetheless, the Warsaw authorities inability to introduce any economic reform is not making it easier to solve the problem. Intermittent aid gives Poland a few weeks or even a few months grace. However, the solution of this serious crisis cannot be envisaged without a clear political determination of the part of the leaders. Only such a clearly displayed intention would, in fact, make it possible to restore the vital climate of confidence between the majority of the Polish people and their leaders.

It would also create a more favorable atmosphere atmosphere in which to approach the negotiations which take place regularly between Warsaw and the Western banks to draw up a new timetable for repayment of the enormous Polish debt. Western financial circles increasingly feel that this operation will ultimately be to their detriment, hence the growing difficulties which are appearing on their side. The Polish leaders hitherto have not even deemed fit to reply to their expressions of anxiety and to announce their intentions.

But it is chiefly Moscow's menacing silence which is hindering any medium-term solution. To be able to tackle effectively the task facing it, Warsaw must be able to reply on a minimum of autonomy. It is precisely this autonomy which the Kremlin is refusing Poland, as if it had decided on a policy of seeking the worst in order to take advantage of it.

PARLIAMENT APPROVES MISSILE DEPLOYMENT SITE

AU071543 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 7 Aug (ANSA)--The Italian cabinet, acting today on approval in Parliament for the plan to deploy NATO intermediate range nuclear missiles in Italy, settled on the site of the military airport of Magliocco in Comiso, in Sicily, for the installation of the new American-made cruise and Pershing-II missiles.

Approval in Parliament for the NATO project came in December 1979.

The cabinet also approved a measure earmarking the equivalent of $352 million (440 billion lire) for the modernization of the technical equipment and the purchase of new equipment for the paramilitary Carabinieri police, the public security police and for the revenue police. The allocation will be spread out over the 3 fiscal years 1981, 82 and 83.

"This is a measure," Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni said at the end of the meeting, "which fits into the framework of 1977 legislation as broadened by 1979 legislation."

Negative Reactions

AU081540 Rome ANSA in English 1507 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 8 Aug (ANSA)--The Italian Government's announcement yesterday to deploy NATO medium-range cruise nuclear missiles on the island of Sicily has immediately triggered negative reactions in the left and among Sicilian autonomists.

Communists, radicals, the Proletarian Unity Party and the National Sicilian Front have announced they will mount a firm opposition to installation of new nuclear theater missiles in Italy.

The Communist Party has said it will fight with "the utmost determination" to create "a broad unitary movement to press for immediate negotiations, the end of the arms race and the establishment of military at the lowest possible level."

The radicals will call on the government, when Parliament resumes after the summer recess, to suspend construction of bases for the cruise missiles.

The Proletarian Unity Party has announced it will promote a regional demonstration against the installation of the new missiles.

The demonstration should take place in Comiso, near the military airport chosen to host the 112 missiles.

Sicilian autonomists of the National Sicilian Front said that "Sicily is becoming the tool of aggression and, as such, the target of the aggression of others.

"This is the umpteenth episode of colonialism which sanctions the principle according to which the life of Sicilians is worth less than that of Italians."

The problem of the island's security was tackled by Socialist Senator Falco Accame who said that "what is important is to assure an adequate anti-atomic civil defense to the entire area."

The mayor of Comiso stressed that "the people in the area are divided over the missile problem. There are those firmly opposed to their installation but there are also those who see benefits for trade and employment."

TWO INJURED IN EL AL OFFICE BOMBING AT AIRPORT

AU091852 Rome ANSA in English 1845 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 9 Aug (ANSA)--A bomb went off Sunday in the El Al office at Rome's Fiumicino Airport, gutting the Israeli airline facilities and slightly injuring two people.

The only El Al agent on the premises at the time of the blast, Gaetano Prosperi, was slightly injured and a woman waiting for a flight in the airport's departure area was treated for shock in a nearby hospital.

The explosion set the airport into panic and all traffic was halted for an hour while police evacuated the departure area for security reasons.

No organization had announced planting the device as of this writing.

IRANIAN FREIGHTER SEIZED FOR UNFULFILLED CONTRACT

AU100825 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Ravenna, 10 Aug (ANSA)--Italian authorities have seized an Iranian freighter believed to belong to the Islamic regime in Tehran as damages for an unpaid agricultural job completed by an Italian firm between 1977 and 1980.

The Iran Kalane was seized over the weekend at the port of Ravenna on an attachment from a Ferrara court.

The claimant was the Ferrara-based "Zanzi SRL" farm engineering outfit and the unpaid bill was for five million dollars, including interest and currency valorization adjustments.

The job was undertaken on a contract from the late shah's family and was completed last year on behalf of the new Islamic fundamentalist regime.

"Zanzi" requested the ship's attachment on the grounds that a normal suit from an Italian civilian court would hold no weight in Iran.

The Iran Kalane belongs to the "Iran Shipping Lines", which is believed to be directly controlled by the Tehran regime.

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS PLAN 24-HOUR PROTEST STRIKE

AU080020 Rome ANSA in English 1925 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 8 Aug (ANSA)--Italian air traffic controllers will be joining their American counterparts tomorrow while they idle all Jumbo 747, Airbus and 727 Alitalia international departures during a 24 hour strike.

The strikers belong to the non-affiliated ATV union, which called the walkout to protest the stalemate in negotiations for the renewal of a contract that expired 11 months ago.

Their major demands are a curtailment of maximum working hours from 11 to 10 hours and average yearly wage hikes of some $5,000.

Only five intercontinental Alitalia flights will be taking off tomorrow, two for Latin America (a Rome-Dakar-Buenos Aires flight and a Rome-Caracas flight), two for the United States and one for Canada. The only other international flights scheduled for regular departure tomorrow will be those flown on DC-9's headed for European capitals.

Domestic flights will be practically normal, except for the cancellation of eight Rome-Milan-Rome flights.

Bargaining between the union, Alitalia and the state-holdings management syndicate Intersind have ground to a standstill. All government mediation efforts have failed to break the deadlock on wage demands.

Italian air controllers were members of the airforce until recently, when they managed to get their status de-militarized after a long and heated labor struggle with the government.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM 3-DAY SOMALIA VISIT

AU070820 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 7 Aug (ANSA)--Italian foreign minister Emilio Colombo returned to Rome yesterday evening from a three-day visit to Somalia and a stopover in Djibouti.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS $50 MILLION LOAN TO POLAND

AU081526 Rome ANSA in English 1524 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 8 Aug (ANSA)--Italy has announced its decision to grant a $50 million low-interest loan to Poland in view of its plummeting economic situation. The loan is in addition to previous credit lines opened for the Warsaw government for a value of $350 million.

The Italian Government will also supply Poland with food aid in addition to a European Economic Community food package.

Italy will also assure its participation in a voluntary multilateral emergency operation of the central banks of European credit nations for immediate currency aid for the Polish Central Bank. These measures are in addition to the refinancing of Poland's foreign debt, in which Italy is taking part within the framework of agreements reached by Poland's creditors.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU061803 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Ankara, 6 Aug (ANSA)--Italy's new ambassador to Turkey, Bartolomeo Attolico, today delivered copies of his credentials to the Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen. The diplomat will soon present his credentials to Head of State General Kenan Evren, Foreign Ministry circles in Ankara said today.

The Turkish side noted the rapidity with which Attolico, who just arrived in Turkey, was received by the foreign minister and said this was an indication of the importance Turkey attaches to its relations with Italy, especially withint the framework of the Atlantic alliance and the European Economic Community.

The two men had a lengthy talk which was said to have touched on a wide range of international problems. Emphasis was placed on Mediterranean issues, the intercommunity negotiations on Cyprus and a solution for the Greco-Turkish dispute.

Attolico said the Italian Government wished to encourage efforts for rapid and decisive progress towards settling these problems. He noted Italy and Turkey's common interest in achieving security and stability in the Mediterranean and in promoting ever more fruitful bilateral economic cooperation. The Italian ambassador also underscored the importance of the constitutional process underway in Turkey.

PSD ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON BALSEMAC RESIGNATION

LD100386 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0300 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Final communique issued on 10 August on the session of the Social Democratic Party National Council held in Lisbon 8-9 August--read by Dr Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida]

[Text] A) The National Council of the Social Democratic Party [PSD] met in Lisbon on 8-9 August to analyze the party's political situation.

B) After the debate, a motion was submitted and subscribed by the chairman of the congress steering committee and of the National Council, Dr Nuno Rodrigues Dos Santos, by his first deputy chairman, Dr Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida, and by the chairman of the party's National Jurisciction Council, Dr Antonio Santos Lemos. The motion read:

1. In view of the fact that PSD Chairman Francisco Pinto Balsemao has placed his functions of prime minister at the disposal of the party's National Council assembled on 8-9 August, this council has decided to request him to remain in the exercise of the said functions.

2. The National Council takes the view that the PSD chairman should, jointly with the party's National Political Committee, summon those party activists whom he may deem suitable for an indepth analysis of a number of problems of political strategy raised in the couse of the debate.

3. The conclusions of this analysis will be considered at a future meeting of the National Council for deliberation and subsequent submission to a summit of the Democratic Alliance with a view to the resolution of the problems affecting the three parties of the coalition.

C) Having been put to a vote, the above motion was approved by 37 to 15, with two abstentions.

D) In the light of the above results, Party Chairman Dr Francisco Pinto Balsemao took the view that the numerical expression of the vote, despite the substance of the motion, makes it impossible for him to continue in the post of prime minister.

E) He has, consequently, announced his intention--immediately after meeting with the cabinet--to submit his resignation to the president of the republic.

PCP COMMISSION CRITICIZES DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE

PM071212 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 30 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] The following is the text of the PCP Central Committee Political Commission communique distributed to the news media late last Thursday afternoon.

1--Having carefully analyzed the political, economic and social situation, the PCP Central Committee Political Commission deems it necessary to warn all democratic parties and organizations of the gravity of the current situation.

The crisis is deepening. The "Democratic Alliance" Balsemao government of the Popular Democratic Party [former name of Social Democratic Party] and the Social Democratic Center Party, carrying out the "Democratic Alliance's" subversive plan against the people, against democracy and against the country, is multiplying its attacks on legality and the democratic institutions, the gains of April [1974], workers' rights and freedoms and the interests of the broadest sections of the Portuguese population.

As a loyal servant of the monopolies, the "Democratic Alliance"/Balsemao government is opening the doors to Portuguese and foreign private big capital, violating the Constitution, attempting by all means to restore the economic and political power of the big capitalists and landowners, subordinating the country to imperialism's and economic and strategic aims, gravely jeopardizing our independence and sovereignty and endangering the Portuguese people's security, tranquillity and peace.

In this antidemocratic, antipeople and antinational policy, the "Democratic Alliance" and its government are meeting increasingly with the resistance of the Portuguese people, who are jealous of their political, economic and social gains, with the workers' resolute struggle, with the small and medium farmers' vigorous protests and with the opposition of the country's democratic and patriotic forces.

The deterioration of the crisis and the growing popular and patriotic resistance to the "Democratic Alliance" government's policy place on the agenda its replacement by a democratic government and a political turnabout which will restore the essential values and gains of 25 April.

2--The gravity of the current situation is obvious from the "Democratic Alliance"/Balsemao government's active measures over the last few days.

With the new attempt at imposing the unconstitutional law delimiting the public and private sectors--which the Council of the Revolution once more did not approve--the "Democratic Alliance"/Balsemao government again attempted to impose an anticonstitutional legal basis for destroying the nationalization measures and for returning to private capital the basic sectors of the national economy.

The legal reorganization which the "Democratic Alliance"/Balsemao government attempted to impose would have been the culmination of a vast offensive of dismantling and dissolving the most profitable public and nationalized enterprises, aimed at restoring monopoly control over the nation's principal production activities.

With the recent economic measures, gravely damaging to national interests, which were put forward by the government as a form of retaliation against the declaration of the unconstitutionality of its law delimiting the sectors, the "Democratic Alliance"/Balsemao government is threatening cuts in investments in the public sector and new facilities for investment companies, demonstrating once more its overt commitment to defending the interests of a minority of privileged people at the cost of grave blows against the nationalized sector and the national economy.

With the recrudescence of the offensive against the agrarian reform and the promulgation of constricting laws against the collective production units--such as the new cork law--the "Democratic Alliance"/Balsemao government wishes to complete the sinister work of destruction, begun by the Socialist Party [PS] government in 1976, of the finest gain of the April revolution, which a Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries swamped by the "smoke" and flames of corruption--of which the GOULAO, EPAC and AGA affairs are the best known instances--is implacably carrying out.

With the scandalous manipulation and exploitation of the major state-owned news media--specifically television and radio--the "Democratic Alliance" and its government have in fact established the reactionary parties' antidemocratic monopoly over them.

With the offensive against democratic local government, the "Democratic Alliance"/Balsemao government and its parliamentary majority are attempting to make impossible the local authorities' solvency and financial standing, with the theft of over 36 million contos and with measures which affect the local authorities' administrative autonomy.

With the granting of bases and new concessions and commitments to U.S. warmongering and militarist circles--specifically in the issue of the deployment of nuclear missiles and weapons in Portugal and the stationing of troops and nuclear warships on national territory--the "Democratic Alliance"/Balsemao government is gravely endangering the national territory and the peace of the Portuguese people.

The Balsemao government's dismissal and its replacement by a democratic government will be an essential step for the defense and consolidation of the Portuguese people's democratic gains and of national independence itself.

The "Democratic Alliance's" rapid deterioration and the exacerbation of its internal struggles and contradictions are the result of the conflict between the government and its subversive political blueprint and the Portuguese people's will and resistance.

The "Democratic Alliance"/Balsemao government is carrying to unacceptable lengths the institutional guerilla warfare against the state bodies which it does not control--specifically the presidency of the republic and the Council of the Revolution.

The "Democratic Alliance" has no right to impose the destruction of legality and of the democratic institutions. The votes which 5 October gave the "Democratic Alliance" a parliamentary majority and the right to govern were cast by less than half the voters.

This right was strongly disputed and denied in the 7 December election. Since then the carrying out of a subversive "Democratic Alliance" plan against Portuguese democracy and its own plan for "revisions" of the Constitution, which is, above all, a plan for the destruction of the 1976 democratic Constitution, have finally deprived it of any right.

"Government for 4 Years" has no right to continue to run the country and should be removed as an elementary requirement of the defense of the democratic system.

4--The need for a democratic alternative government and policy to the "Democratic Alliance" and its government is a national imperative incumbent on all forces, organizations and individuals interested in defending the heritage of freedom and the gains of April.

The "Democratic Alliance"/Balsemao government must be dismissed within the framework of the appropriate constitutional machinery.

The dissolution of the assembly, the calling of an early election and the formation of a caretaker government could be one of the institutional means for replacing the "Democratic Alliance"/Balsemao government soon and finding a solution to the grave problems confronting the country.

The continuation of this government and of its parliamentary majority is aggravating the Portuguese people's suffering and gravely endangering the democratic system and 25 April; its elimination is a necessary step for the defense of freedoms and the revolution's other great gains and for restoring democratic legality.

5--Conditions are favorable to a democratic change; it is possible if the democratic parties and organizations and all patriots, democrats and antifascists, whether belonging to parties or independent, converge in their efforts to find a solution to the current crisis.

The Central Committee's Political Commission reaffirms that the PCP remains prepared to examine without preconceived ideas with other political forces--specifically, with the PS, the Union of the Left for Socialist Democracy and the Independent Social Democratic Association, which are members of the Republican and Socialist Front, and with the Portuguese Democratic Movement, its ally in the United People Alliance, and other democratic groupings--the joint prospects of a democratic alternative government and policy to the Balsemao government and the "Democratic Alliance's" policy.

The PCP Central Committee Political Commission issues a solemn appeal to all democratic forces, organizations and individuals for the formulation of a viable joint proposal, aimed at a solution to the current crisis in line with the higher interests of democracy, the people and the country.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS COMMUNISTS-MPLA COMMUNIQUE

LD072040 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1830 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Portugal has conveyed an official protest to the Angolan authorities in connection with the joint communique simultaneously released in Lisbon and Luanda by the Portuguese Communist Party and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party at the end of Lucio Lara's visit to the Portuguese capital.

In a statement released to the media, the Council of Ministers said that demarches have been undertaked with a view to conveying the Portuguese Government's surprise at the joint communique. According to an official source, these diplomatic demarches are confidential [words indistinct], but the Portuguese news agency ANOP managed to establish that the Angolan ambassador to Lisbon has been summoned to the office of the secretary of state for foreign affairs and that the Portuguese ambassador to Luanda has protested to the Angolan authorities.

ANOP recalls that the joint PCP-MPLA-Labor Party communique accused the Portuguese Government of "subjection to U.S. imperialism with regard to Angola," which prompted the Portuguese protest.

A semiofficial source also quoted by ANOP said that there is no crisis in the relations between the two countries. On the contrary, the sources added. The prospects are very good, particularly in the economic and trade spheres.

ATTACKS ON SPANISH TRUCKS IN FRANCE PROTESTED

LD081912 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] According to a note issued this afternoon by the diplomatic information office, the Foreign Affairs Ministry expressed verbally to the French charge d'affaires in Madrid the Spanish Government's protest at the attacks suffered by trucks carrying Spanish goods in the south of France. The note says:

Following instructions from the minister of foreign affairs, the secretary of state for relations with the European communities this morning verbally expressed to the French charge d'affairs the firmest protest, anger and alarm of the Spanish Government at the latest incidents which occurred yesterday in the south of France when groups of farmers attacked trucks carrying Spanish goods.

In conjunction with other Spanish ministries and with the French authorities, the Foreign Affairs Ministry is going to suggest that alternative and changing routes be used while calm is restored in the southern French departments and while the authorities of the neighborly country put into effect--in accordance with their promises--surveillance and control measures capable of bringing an end to the attacks carried out with impunity by uncontrolled groups of farmers and agitators.

The French authorities once again reiterated that the payment of compensation due to the injured parties is being dealt with urgently. The French charge d'affaires in Spain was also summoned by the Foreign Affairs Ministry and handed a protest note which contains details of the latest violations suffered by the transporters of Spanish products.

Perez-Llorca, Thorn Discuss Issue

LD082315 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Spanish Foreign Affairs Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca had a meeting this afternoon with the president of the EEC Political Commission, Gaston Thorn, in Calella de Palafrugell, Gerona Province, to discuss the new attacks on Spanish trucks in France. Perez-Llorca and Thorn will meet again next Tuesday to discuss the same issue.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH EGYPTIAN COUNTERPART

LD072216 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Foreign Minsiter Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca this afternoon received Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali. Perez-Llorca interrupted his vacation on the Costa Brava to meet his Egyptian counterpart who arrived in Madrid at 1700 from Mexico.

Minister Ghali had intended to stay in Madrid for 2 days but he received orders from Cairo to return immediately. He will stay tonight in Madrid and leave for his country tomorrow morning.

PSOE PLANS CAMPAIGN AGAINST ENTRY INTO NATO

LD092202 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Socialist sources said that the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] is now preparing a campaign against Spain joining NATO. The campaign will get underway at the end of this month and will reach its highest level of intensity in September. At the moment, they are working primarily on the technical aspects or organizing the campaign. At the end of the month, various publications will begin to carry articles by socialist leaders explaining the PSOE's stance.

In September, public meetings will be held in various parts of the country. Finally, the socialist group will make the party's attitude known in parliament and will insist that any decision relating to Spain joining NATO should be made by a referendum or following an election campaign in which the different groups would explain their ideas concerning this matter.

PCE'S AZCARATE CRITICIZES SPANISH FOREIGN POLICY

FL081805 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0155 GMT 8 Aug 81

[By NOTIMEX correspondent Tito Drago]

[Text] Santander, 7 Aug (NOTIMEX)--Deptuy Manuel Azcarate, the most prestigious leader of the renewal current of Eurocommunism, told NOTIMEX that "with Spain's absence from the Cancun conference, we are removing ourselves from a situation that could give Spain a world role." Azcarate, secretary for international affairs of the Spanish Communist Party (PCE), came to this city to take part in a seminar at the Menendez Pelayo International University.

Speaking to NOTIMEX, he harshly criticized the regression of Spanish foreign policy which he accused of lacking an international policy and of acting by isolated steps and following guidelines drawn by the Ronald Reagan administration.

He described Spain's neglect of the North-South dialogue to the point that it was not invited to attend the Cancun meeting as "deplorable". "This is the result of a concept voiced by Calvo-Sotelo in his inauguration speech when he said that the country should not have an international policy but rather a foreign policy and that it should limit itself to matters outside Spain that have direct bearing on us. In an interdependent world as today's, this is not possible," Azcarate said.

He said that on subjects such as western Sahara, "Spain has broken off the positive moves it had begun to make with Adolfo Suarez trip to Algiers." In regard to the Middle East, "it has halted initial steps begun with Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Madrid." Concerning the nonaligned, "it has stopped the moves begun with Spanish participation in the nonaligned conference in Havana."

"Likewise, with our absence from Cancun, we are removing ourselves from a situation that could give Spain a role not only in the world but also in Europe. For reasons of history and culture, Spain is in a privileged position to contribute to the dialogue with the Third World," Manuel Azcarate said. Now, "instead of playing the role we should and which would also help us to solve other foreign policy problems, Spain is leaving that role and showing total ineptness in foreign policy."

Asked if there has been a regression in the change from Suarez to Calvo-Sotelo, he answered: "Undoubtedly, what with the serious breach in what should be customary in a parliamentary state. The parties here have not been consulted. They have not even been informed. The Foreign Affairs Committee in congress knows nothing about the negotiations with the United States or anything about the important Cancun conference."

FINLAND

U.S. NEUTRON BOMB DECISION SHOWS HARDENING LINE

LD101054 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0820 GMT 10 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] AAMULEHTI writes today about the U.S. decision on the neutron bomb. President Reagan's decision to begin production and stockpiling of the neutron bomb, a weapon with a disastrous radiation effect, is a manifestation of hardening measures. Jimmy Carter's similar plans aroused much commition and opposition among the United States' Western allies and he decided to shelve them. They included siting neutron bombs in Europe. A White House spokesman has stressed that the intention now is to stockpile them in the United States, at least for the time being.

The paper notes that this has not been an easy decision for Reagan, as the government was not unanimous on the issue. It will be interesting to see what consequences this disagreement will produce. Can Reagan make his company toe the line, or will the bomb decision lead to a government reshuffle? This was what AMMULEHTI said today.

SWEDEN

MINISTER, EXPERT REGRET NEUTRON WEAPON DECISION

LD092020 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Interview with disarmament expert Inga Thorsson and Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten by unidentified reporter--recorded; date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] President Reagan has decided to manufacture the neutron bomb. Swedish disarmament expert Inga Thorsson comments on the decision:

[Thorsson] It is a great disappointment and a deep anxiety over what is to come.

[Question] What does this mean to disarmament in the world now?

[Thorsson] This is a continuation of the same trend we have regrettably observed for several years, because the debate has been very strong and the criticism of this weapon quite fierce and we had hoped that it would not be produced. When Weinberger spoke about these weapons some months ago and wanted to have them he was reprimanded by Secretary of State Haig, who said this could only take place after consultations with the U.S. allies in Europe.

[Question] What do you think caused this change now?

[Thorsson] There is constant pressure for the development of new types of weapons of this kind because of the prevailing mood in America. But I have never been able to understand the military value of these weapons in Europe.

[Question] What makes them so undesirable and dangerous?

[Thorsson] I believe this will very considerably lower the nuclear weapons threshold and with that the risk of a nuclear escalation will increase if any kind of war should break out and such a weapon were to be used.

[Question] It may thus happen more easily that a nuclear war could break out?

[Thorsson] There are those who claim that the war threshold itself would be raised through the neutron weapons, but if a war should break out it means that the nuclear weapons threshold is lowered. [Word indistinct] it would be quicker and easier for a nuclear war to start.

[Question] How should Sweden react to this decision now in your view?

[Thorsson] Well, we must react as we have done all the time, with deep protest and great anxiety over the future. I am known for expressing my skepticism over protests against various unpleasant phenomena, but unfortunately I do not believe that when a decision has been taken, it has been taken. The only ones who can now protest with any effect are the European allies, who have expressed their deep concern earlier and who clearly have not been consulted now, as the news bulletins report that the allies are now to be informed.

[Question] Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten, what is your reaction to the American decision?

[Ullsten] I regret it as it means a further escalation of the nuclear weapons arsenals in the world and of the risk that they will be used.

[Question] Why is it that the neutron bomb in particular has aroused such strong opposition?

[Ullsten] I think all nuclear weapons arouse strong opposition, but naturally one becomes particularly concerned over development which increases the risk that nuclear weapons will also be used, and this is the idea behind the neutron bomb, which is considered to have certain advantages and be more acceptable in a war. Thus the so-called nuclear weapons threshold has been lowered, and this is the great danger with this type of weapons.

[Question] Will the Swedish Government react officially to this decision?

[Ullsten] I did so today.

[Question] What did you say?

[Ullsten] I issued a statement in which we say that we regret the decision and that we think it is (?depressing) that this summer, which has been marked by peace marches and statements for disarmament, the only think the big powers come out with are big military maneuvers such as the Soviet exercise in the Baltic, or with decisions on new armaments, such as this American decision now.

GREEK CYPRIOT REACTIONS TO TURKISH PROPOSALS

Greek, Cypriot Contacts

NC070817 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0700 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] In a statement, the Greek Embassy denies the report published today in a Cyprus newspaper that a telephone call was made yesterday by Greek Prime Minister Rallis to President of the Republic Kiprianou and Democratic Rally Chairman Kliridhis in connection with the submitted Turkish proposals. The Greek Embassy's statement stresses that no telephone communication took place between the above officials.

Government Spokesman

NC071155 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Replying to a question whether from the study made thus far of the Turkish Cypriot proposals, the government can make any assessments, the government spokesman stated that the government's assessment and reaction will be manifested at the table of negotiations.

In reply to another question, the spokesman said that, in addition to the usual procedure for studying the Turkish proposals, the government is making use of all responsible ministries for every specific issue.

Replying to a question, the spokesman said that in the event the study of the Turkish proposals indicates that the president of the republic should go to Athens for consultations with the Greek Government, a pertinent official statement would be issued.

In another statement, the government spokesman described as inaccurate a press report published today that in a telephone communication with President of the Republic Kiprianou and Democratic Rally Chairman Kliridhis, Greek Prime Minister Rallis had recommended to avoid statements or activities in any form that would give the impression that the Turkish proposals have been rejected.

Press Reactions

NC070856 [Editorial Report] With the exception of TA NEA, all other Greek Cypriot morning papers on 7 August carry commentaries on the submission of the Turkish Cypriot proposals on the territorial, constitutional and other aspects of the Cypriot problem.

KHARAVYI in a front-page editorial, "Collectively and Responsibly," notes that "the Turkish proposals on the territorial and constitutional aspects of the Cyprus problem were in the hands of the Cyprus Government and the Greek Cypriot leadership since the day before yesterday. This fact opens up a new phase in our political issue." The editorial continues with the suggestion, "The Turkish proposals must be given immediately to the responsible leaderships of all political parties to be studied. Then the National Council, the Cabinet and the country's entire leadership should study them jointly, and decide further on the delicate and careful handling that could advance our case.

"The new situation should be studied collectively and responsibly and the most correct decisions should be made collectively and responsibly."

O AGON carries a comment headed "A Period for the Study of Problems," pointing out that "the Turkish proposals are now in our hands. But submitting them, the Turks acquired the advantage of a start. Now they will await our reaction and meanwhile they will, unencumbered, be able to declare that they have submitted proposals, not only on the territorial aspect, as we had been demanding, but also on the constitutional and other issues."

Furthermore, the comment notes: "Consequently, not only must our side study and reply to the Turkish proposals, but it must also take a position on the issue of procedure that has indirectly been put forth, because procedure is no less significant than substance, given the fact that it indirectly influences developments."

The comment concludes: "The proposals and the procedure should constitute the objects of a serious and deep, but mainly collective, study and decisionmaking."

O FILELEVTHEROS carries a comment entitled "New Phase" stressing; "Nobody disagrees that with the submission of the Turkish proposals, the Cyprus problem enters a new phase. At this moment, it is unknown where this new phase will lead. However, things have been set in motion. The ball is in our court and it is our duty [to decide] how to deal with it." Further along the comment notes: "Haste would be a bad adviser that would also prove fickleness. We should confront the Turkish proposals with special attention and assess the consequences of our reply to them from the political, social, economic, military and any other viewpoint.

"Another factor to be dealt with is the reaction that can be expected from the masses of the Turkish Cypriots to our stance toward the proposals that have been submitted." The comment urges: "Our decision should weaken the policy of intransigence and strengthen the policy of wisdom and moderation among the Turkish Cypriots. These and other things should also be taken into consideration so that the Cyprus leadership can carry out its heavy and responsible duty; evaluation of the Turkish proposals."

I ELEVTHEROTIPIA carries a comment under the headline: "Turkish Proposals," nothing that "undoubtedly the submission of the Turkish proposals constitutes a positive event from the viewpoint that development and movement have come to the intercommunal talks which for months now were characterized by stagnation." The comment continues: "What is currently needed in connection with our problem is responsible handling, not only by our government which repeatedly has proven how correctly and responsibly it is handling our national issue, but by all parties and political leaders, who at this critical moment should rise to the circumstances that characterize the Cyprus problem."

I SIMERINI carries a comment headlined: "The Fact" noting that "the submission of the Turkish proposals is now a fact which creates a new situation that the Greek Cypriot side must evaluate within its correct diminsions." The comment continues: "Wrongly some newspapers hastened to take a position. The proposals--for the time being--are exclusively in the government's hands. The government has the responsibility for dealing with them. It is to be hoped that it will handle the issue with the required prudence and seriousness so that the mistakes of the past--which led to the setback of our issue instead of its advancement--are not repeated. "

Finally on its front page, O KIRIKAS carries a long editorial "On the Marks of the Nails" noting, "at last the Turkish side has submitted the proposals everyone has been expecting." Then it continues: "We take it as a fact that the Turkish proposals will not satisfy us." The conclusion is: "We are compelled to protect the procedure of the talks. We are compelled to continue the dialogue. We do not have alternative solutions, we have no other choice. We disagree radically with the content and philosophy of the Turkish proposals, but we shall discuss them at the negotiation table hoping that we can improve on them. We cannot blow up the dialogue because the shrapnel will boomerang and hit our own side, irreperably damaging our national case. We have ended up being the wronged, the Turks currently being the vindicated wrong-doers."

More From Spokesman

NC081020 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] The government spokesman stated today that President Kiprianou will convene a joint meeting of the Council of Ministers and National Council next Friday to exchange views on the Turkish proposals. The government spokesman also said that the president of the republic intends to summon the leaders of the parties not represented in the National Council in order to brief them on the Turkish proposals.

At the same time, referring to reports in a section of the press criticizing the president of the republic for not making any public statement on the contents of the Turkish proposals, the government spokesman stated that the president of the republic is handling the entire matter with responsibility and, certainly, he will make public statements at the suitable time. The spokesman added: The president of the republic is fully conscious of the seriousness concerning the handling of the national issue and, after he has listened to the views of the members of the National Council and Council of Ministers, he will not hesitate in undertaking his responsibilities, having always in mind the national interest and people's rights but not any other expediency.

Justice Minister Comments

NC092138 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] The proposals submitted by the Turkish Cypriot side on the territorial aspect of the Cyprus issue are not substantive but give some kind of movement to the intercommunal dialogue that has been stagnant thus far. This is the first Cypriot Government comment on the Turkish proposals.

Specifically, the Cypriot Justice Minister, Mr Dhimitriadhis, has stated:

These proposals, despite the fact that at first sight they do not appear to be substantive, are being studied responsibly and carefully by the Cypriot Government to certify their positive and negative elements. Simultaneously, the leaders of the parties represented in the House have been briefed on the content of the Turkish proposals which, without fail, lead the intercommunal talks to a stalemate. Mr Dhimitriadhis has added that the Turkish proposals will be discussed soon at the Cypriot National Council. Lastly, he stressed that Cyprus is not alone in its struggle. It has the support of all the freedom-loving people of the world and, particularly, of democratic Greece which, at this moment, is the main mainstay of the Cypriot people.

O ANEXARTITOS STATES ROLANDHIS SHOULD RESIGN

NC101006 Nicosia O ANEXARTITOS in Greek 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] While the Greek Government's opinion regarding the "Waldheim ideas" on the Nicosia airport and linking it with the Famagusta issue was that they should have been rejected, the foreign minister of the Republic of Cyprus informed the political leadership at the time that Athens advised their acceptance!

This scandalous act by the foreign minister was revealed recently and caused dismay among Nicosia political circles, who have already lost all confidence in this minister. We remind that the "Waldheim ideas" were submitted last December after propaganda for a favorable acceptance was made.

The originator of these "ideas"--as EDEK accused and a pertinent Waldheim report confirmed--was the Cypriot minister who discussed them with Waldheim in New York about a year ago.

The "ideas" envisaged the reopening of the Nicosia airport under UN control with separate customs offices for the Republic of Cyprus and the occupation regime. This deed would have legalized occupation, the passports of the occupation regime and the marketing of produce from properties usurped by the invader.

The reaction caused by the revelation of these "ideas" has led to their temporary abandonment.

It is expected that this issue, as well as other issues concerning the personal policy and behavior of the foreign minister, will be dealt with at the National Council's next meeting unless, in the meantime, the minister submits his resignation.

O KIRIKAS CLAIMS UK-TURKISH DEAL ON DHEKELIA BASE

NC090744 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 9 Aug 81 p 1

[Special dispatch]

[Excerpts] London--Reliable diplomatic sources in the British capital have revealed that a secret agreement has been reached between the British and the Turks according to which, within the framework of a possible final agreement on the Cyprus issue, one of the two British bases in Cyprus should be in the Turkish-controlled part of the island. Specifically, the Turks have demanded that the Dhekelia base be included in the territory of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus."

According to the same diplomatic sources, the Turkish demand was made during consultations on the preparation of the Turkish proposals, which have already been submitted.

By the way, it should be noted that as a result of this Turkish demand, which is not new, there has been filibustering and failure until now to resolve the issue over British compensation which the Cyprus Republic offers to Britain.

It has also been disclosed by the London diplomatic sources that some unidentified quarters have suggested that Dhekelia be included in the "Turkish territory" and that this base be transferred to the north; Boghaz, near Trikomo, has been recommended as the site for the base.

It is noted that in such an event, if such an agreement is reached within the framework of a final Cyprus solution, the present area of the Dhekelia base will be returned to the Republic of Cyprus as provided in the 1960 treary.

PAPAIOANNOU RETURNS FROM BULGARIA, USSR VISITS

NC071705 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] An AKEL statement says that party Secretary General Papaioannou has returned from his visits to Bulgaria and the Soviet Union where he had meetings with Bulgaria's president Zhivkov and CPSU Central Commitee Secretary Ponomarev. The statement further says that Mr Papaioannou, during his meetings, obtained reaffirmation of the warm support of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria to the just struggle of the Cypriot people.

AKEL RECEIVES COPIES OF ROLANDHIS, HAIG LETTERS

NC081028 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 8 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] According to reliable information, AKEL has requested and received copies of the letters exchanged between Rolandhis and Haig. AKEL's demand to be informed of the two letters content was submitted to President Kiprianou when the existence of correspondence between Mr Rolandhis and the U.S. secretary of state became known.

It was Mr Rolandhis who first wrote to Haig after President Kiprianou's visit to Athens and the talks on the Cyprus issue held there in Rolandhis' presence.

After the existence of Rolandhis' letter was revealed, the foreign minister spoke about it and said he had asked Mr Haig for U.S. intervention inthe Cyprus issue. He also said he had received a reply letter from Haig.

The contents of the two letters were not released. Thus, AKEL asked Mr Kiprianou that it be fully briefed on the contents of the two letters. Mr Kiprianou satisfied the demand of AKEL, whose reaction has not been learned.

AKEL Reaction

NC081030 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 8 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] According to reliable information, AKEL has asked for a copy of the letter U.S. Secretary of State Haig sent to his Cypriot counterpart, Rolandhis.

According to the same information, after studying the letter (which was first reported in I DHILINI on 4 August 1981), AKEL expressed its satisfaction over the views of the U.S. side without, however, issuing a statement.

We are in a position to know that AKEL sought from the first moment the intervention of the U.S. side in the Cyprus solution, but without making any official statement.

At the same time, AKEL even urged Mr Rolandhis to reply to Mr Haig--without, of course, AKEL's position becoming known again--also asking for his intervention so that the Turkish proposals would be submitted as soon as possible.

TURKISH CYPRIOTS REPORTED READY TO DECLARE REPUBLIC

NC100842 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 8 Aug 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] Nicosia (SPECIAL)--It has been learned that should the Greek Cypriot administration refuse to take up seriously the package of proposals submitted by the Turkish Cypriot side on the settlement of the Cyprus dispute, and should it again adopt a negative attitude, an independent Turkish Cypriot Republic will be proclaimed without any further delay.

It has been stated that the Turkish Cypriot proposals make fairly generous concessions, particularly in respect of ceding territory, and that in the event an agreement is reached, 80,000 Greek Cypriot refugees can be resettled in the regions to be ceded. Against these Turkish Cypriot concessions, the proposals stipulate certain constitutional rights and security guarantees for the Turkish Cypriot community.

It is reported that the Turkish Cypriot side has stated in the proposals that it is prepared to return to the Greek Cypriot side the tourist area of Varosha and the villages of Kokkina, Louroujina, Avlona, Akhna, Pile, Tourilli and Limniti as well as Kouklia, Archos and Makrasika. However, the Turkish Cypriot side has stated that ceding Lefka, Morphou and Famagusta harbor will never become the subject of bargaining.

Opposition Views

NC100850 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 8 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Nicosia, AKAJANS--The two major opposition parties in the TFSC have stated that they will not shoulder any responsibility for the outcome of the intercommunal talks.

In statements they have issued, Communal Liberation Party [CLP] leader Alpay Durduran and Republican Turkish Party leader Ozker Ozgur have criticized the government's policy and stated that they were briefed on the proposals at the same time that the Greek Cypriot side was given them. Alpay Durduran said: "We have never been consulted nor have our views been sought. I leave it to public opinion to judge what this means. The CLP has nothing to do with the proposals given to the Greek Cypriots. Successful or unsuccessful, the responsibility will rest on the government's shoulders."

ATAKOL DISCUSSES PRESS REPORTS ON PROPOSALS

TA071630 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Interior, Foreign and Defense Minister Kenan Atakol has said that press reports on percentages concerning the Turkish Cypriot proposals submitted to the Greek Cypriot side are imaginary and totally based on speculations. In a statement in connection with local Turkish and Greek Cypriot press reports, Atakol said that the proposals that were submitted to the Greek Cypriot side on 5 August 1981 were prepared within the framework of the agreements in principle reached between Denktas and Makarios and Denktas and Kiprianou. Noting that especially the four principles reached during the Denktas-Makarios meeting were taken into consideration for the essence of the proposals, Atakol added: As you know, the Turkish Cypriot side has always believed that the territorial aspect can be solved in accordance with (?specific criteria). Again as you know, it has [words indistinct] the principle of secrecy at the intercommunal talks. It is out of the question for the Turkish Cypriot side to disregard this principle. However, there have been recent Turkish and Greek Cypriot press reports on percentages. I think it is sufficient to say only this on the issue: Reports on these percentages are imaginary and totally based on speculation. Atakol stated that there was nothing more to add to the UN statement issued after the intercommunal talks held on 5 August which said that the Turkish Cypriot side submitted comprehensive proposals.

I ELEVTHEROTIPIA LAUDS PAPANDREOU'S CYPRUS POLICY

NC101025 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 10 Aug 81 p 5

[From the column: "Greek Support"]

[Text] We fully agree with the position of PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou that Greece has the right and the duty to actively support the Cypriot people's struggle. We note with satisfaction this repeated declaration of this position. It gives us the courage to continue our struggle until final vindication.

The statements on the Cyprus issue, made the day before yesterday by both the leader of the official opposition party of Greece and KODISO Chairman Pezmasoglou, reflect the Greek people's deeper sentiments and thoughts for Cypriot Hellenism and certify Greece's active and undivided support. At the same time, we find their views on the ultimate outcome of the Cyprus issue very constructive and it will certainly help the Greek Cypriot side to maintain the correct line toward the Turkish proposals as well as toward developments in general.

We are convinced that the active and undivided support of all Greek parties to our struggle will continue to the same degree, thereby providing our basic mainstay. During this period, perhaps an even closer cooperation between the Greek Cypriot and Greek politicians is necessary, so that we may face developments more effectively.

TWO BOMBS EXPLODE AT ISRAELI EMBASSY IN ATHENS

NC100650 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Two very strong successive explosions occurred shortly after midnight outside the building that houses Israel's diplomatic representation at the cross roads of Kifisia Avenue and Katekhaki Street. The explosions were caused by home-made bombs placed by unknown persons. The first bomb to go off was located at the back door of the building housing Israel's diplomatic representation and the second was at the entrance of the building next door on Marathonothromon Street. The first bomb went off at 0013 and the second at 0015. The first bomb damaged the back iron gate of the building, while the second bomb did not cause any damage.

So far, no organization has claimed responsibility for these explosions. High officers of the Gendarmerie, headed by its chief, Lieutenant General Rizas, and bomb disposal experts, went to the spot where the explosions occurred. The regional security force is carrying out investigations to apprehend the culprits.

NEW DEMOCRACY REJECTS TIES WITH NATIONAL PARTY

NC091755 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 9 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Cooperation between New Democracy and the National Party is failing due to serious differences in views.

According to a statement released by Mr Theotokis' party, during discussions on possible election cooperation between New Democracy and the National Party, the National Party recommended that the two parties cooperate in the election and that New Democracy choose how the collaboration would be publicly demonstrated, while New Democracy countered with a refusal of any cooperation or collaboration with other political parties. Thus, the absolute impossibility of approaching either view was confirmed.

Moreover, the leader of the National Party, Sp. Theotokis, in a related statement said:

"I believe that the dominating factor is the need to impede the Marxist front from occupying more ground. And with the view that the salvation of the parliamentary democratic system--the foiling of the danger against the Greek people's freedoms--is of a greater importance than our existing, important differences with the governing party, we accepted the discussions. Of course, we intended no deviation whatsoever from our principles. The National Party represents a section of a healthy-thinking people which places the national interest above all party exigencies. And it was decided that this interest would be served better if election cooperation were achieved. The fact that this dialogue has made no progress does not put at fault the National Party, which, in this case also, wanted to serve the national interest.

Now, each party undertakes its responsibilities. The National Party will carry on its struggle without departing in any way from its principles. And these principles are known. I have repeatedly and publicly declared them.

SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL SHUFFLES SECURITY POSTS

NC081247 Paris AFP in English 1234 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Ankara, 8 Aug (AFP)--The Turkish Supreme Military Council has shuffled top security posts, appointing General Necdet Urug, commander of the 1st Army, secretary-general of the National Security Council, a reliable source said here today. The source said that outgoing Security Council secretary Haudar Saltik would take over the 1st Army and General Urug's other post of commander of the state of siege in Istabul. The Security Council is presided over by Head of State and Head of General Staff Kenan Evren.

The source said the shuffle came under yearly promotions and appointments decided at a meeting that opened here on Wednesday. This year's meeting is especially significant as the first to take place since the military seized power here on September 12 last year. Observers commented today that the creation of the Security Council after the coup had blocked the routine cycle of promotions and retirement, with the commauders of the three branches of the armed forces and the paramilitary police chained to their jobs.

Traditionally, as the longest serving general, General Urug would have taken over sooner or later as army commander-in-chief from General Nurettin Ersin. However, this was prevented under Turkish law as General Urug was not a member of the Security Council. The shuffle was believed decided to get round this problem.

The command of the prestigious 1st Army was also a promotion for General Saltik, who had never held a top command post, being appointed to the council only a matter of days after command of the 4th Army last year. Meanwhile, an official source said that 33 generals and admirals had been promoted under this week's arrangements, while 19 others had been retired.

Decides Promotions

TA081437 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1415 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Ankara, 8 Aug (AA)--The list of top-ranking officers of the armed forces who have won promotions effective on 30 August has been released by the General Staff Secretariat.

The promotion of 33 generals or admirals to a higher rank, of 42 colonels or navy captains to general, or commodore, and a 1-year extension of service in the same rank for 8 others was decided upon at this week's session of the Supreme Military Council, which met from Wednesday through Friday.

The names of 19 generals or admirals who were retired have not been released yet.

In the army, the three lt. generals have been promoted to generals are: Ismail Hakki Akansel, Mehmet Buyruk and Ragip Ulugbay.

In the navy, Vice Adm. Zahit Atakan has moved up to admiral, while Lt. Gen. Nusret Toroslu has been promoted to general of the Air Force.

GUNAYDIN SPECULATES ON DENKTAS' TRAVEL TO UK

NC080814 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 6 Aug 81 pp 1,4

[Resat Akar report from Nicosia]

[Excerpt] The sudden departure of TFSC President Rauf Denktas for London when the intercommunal talks have been resumed and strenguous bargaining is going on for the settlement of the Cyprus issue has led to widespread speculation.

Denktas, who said he was going to London for about 10 days "because he was expecting a grandchild," stated that the Cyprus issue is going through a very critical phase. Denktas added: "The Turkish Cypriot side has prepared a package of proposals. Now we shall wait and see the reaction of the Greek Cypriot side without speculating." On the minority government formed by Cagatay which he has approved, Denktas said: "In fact, I wanted to see the formation of a government by technocrats and elements outside the legislative assembly. The present government is a minority government. However, my colleagues who have been elected to the assembly opposed this idea and formed such a government. I hope it will turn out to be a good one."

Political circles commenting on Rauf Denktas' departure from the island at this very critical moment have drawn attention to the fact that bargaining for the solution of the Cyprus issue will be very strenuous and that various pressures will greatly increase during this period. Thus, they said, Denktas has chosen to go into exile in order to avoid these pressures and in order to prevent the Turkish side from adopting a soft position.

U.S. APPROVAL SEEN FOR TURKISH CYPRIOT PROPOSALS

TA071504 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1425 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Ankara, 8 Aug (AA)--The new Turkish Cypriot proposals for a settelement of the Cyprus question presented to the Greek Cypriot side Wednesday have met with general approval at the U.S. and other diplomatic circles abroad, informed sources in Ankara said.

The comprehensive proposals, aimed at a peaceful and just settlement, could lead to a speedy solution of the Cyprus issue if the Greek Cypriot side adopts a constructive approach, the same sources said.

The next meeting in intercommunal talks, to be held in Lefkosa [Nicosia] Wednesday, 19 August, will consider the procedure to be followed in future.

GOVERNMENT DENIES REPORT ON IRANIAN REFUGEES

TA071429 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1420 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Ankara, 7 Aug (AA)—Foreign Ministry officials have denied a newspaper report which alleged 120 Iranians opposed to the Islamic revolution in Iran were hiding in Turkey. The report, based on an item published in an Iranian paper on which Radio Tehran broadcast a commentary, was "entirely groundless and false," officials said.

WHEAT IMPORTS FROM U.S. TO ARRIVE IN SEPTEMBER

TA080823 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0700 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] The first part of 200,000 tons of wheat to be imported from the United States is to arrive in Turkey in September. The general director of the Soil Products Office, Halil Ceken, announced that wheat imports will continue to arrive on a monthly basis until a steady grain market is ensured in the country.

Meanwhile, during the 1981 purchase campaign, the Soil Products Office bought a total of 1,096 million tons of grain from the farmers and paid them a total of 17 billion Turkish liras. Of this grain, 455,000 tons is wheat, 638,000 tons is barley and the rest is rye and oats.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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PLO DELEGATE HUSAYN LEAVES VIENNA FOR DAMASCUS

AU101112 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1058 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] The PLO representative in Vienna, Husayn, has left Vienna today from Schwechat Airport for Damascus. Officially it was declared that he went on a vacation. However, Husayn purchased only a one-way ticket and took a lot of luggage with him.

After the discovery of the attempt by two Arabs to smuggle arms to Vienna, their detention and their deportation yesterday, Sunday, the Vienna PLO representative--who had been present when the two men were detained at the airport--was exposed to sharp criticism. He was expected to be recalled in the near future.

Interior Minister Comments

AU102000 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Hans Besenboeck interview with Austrian Interior Minister Erwin Lanc in Vienna 10 August--passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Summary] Asked whether the departure of the PLO representative to Vienna, Dr Ghazi Husayn, from Vienna today was tantamount to his recall, Minister Lanc stated: "I stick to what I said on Sunday a week ago: The narrow basis of confidence would seem to me to recommend that those people who sent him to this place recall him. I cannot say whether or not this is an act, a beginning, in that direction."

Asked whether Dr Husayn would be permitted to reenter Austria after completing his vacation, Minister Lanc stated: "We will consider these problems when they arise, and the question of how we will handle can only be answered on the basis of certain facts that must be available at that time."

Asked about the dangerousness of the PLO team, Lanc stated: "I can only stick to the facts. They certainly did not need three suitcases with weapons as a lunch box."

To speculation about his reticence concerning the affair and criticism of his actions by the opposition, Minister Lanc stated: "I will not deal with speculation that is being made here. I must act in view of the security interest of my country and of the people living here who could be endangered by any attacks, regardless of whether they are foreigners or Austrians. Such are the handicaps to the course of my actions, and not statements made by opposition politicians aroused from their summer rest who are acting out of an understandable mania to gain status."

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN-HUNGARIAN POWER EXCHANGE--The current electric power exchange agreement between the Austrian Federal power company and the Hungarian MVMT power company will be extended by another 3 years until 30 April 1986. That is the result of talks held at the end of July between Director Fremuth of the Austrian Federal power company, Hungarian Secretary of State Kapoly, MVMT Director General Schiller and other representatives of the Hungarian power industry. Under the power exchange agreement, Austria supplies power from hydropower plants to Hungary every year between May and August, and imports from Hungary an equivalent quota of electric power from thermal power stations in the period October to March. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 5 Aug 81 p 7 AU]

FERROCHROME PLANT FOR INDIA--The Voest-Alpine corporation has concluded with the state-owned Indian Orissa mining corporation a 250 million schillings contract providing for delivery by the Austrian company of a plant for the production of highly carburized ferrochrome. The annual capacity of this plant is to be 50,000 tons. It is to be completed within 3 years. [Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 5 Aug 81 p 4 AU]

GENSCHER OUTLINES 'REALISTIC POLICY ON GERMANY'

LD101312 Hamburg DPA in German 1138 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 Aug (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today called for an increase in intra-German cooperation. In an extensive statement on German policy published in Bonn, Genscher refers to the importance of intra-German relations during times of tension and advocates a continuation of the dialogue between the two German states "on all issues, if possible at all levels, and without preconditions." The FDP chairman wants both sides to contribute to reducing tension and in this connection warns the Federal Republic against complicating intra-German relations through overinterpreting its own legal positions."

Genscher outlines five points of a "minimum program for a realistic policy on Germany during times of tension:"

1. What has been achieved during the past decade between Bonn and East Berlin must not be put at risk. The agreements must be strictly adhered to and the two states must prove themselves to be reliable treaty partners. The GDR's raising of the minimum currency exchange requirement contradicts this kind of policy.

2. Intra-German relations should be kept open for further developments and not be put under strain as a result of maximum demands. The two states must therefore not continue to pursue unfulfillable demands, such as that for international legal recognition of the GDR.

3. No additional strains on East-West relations must emerge from the intra-German relationships. This binds both states above all "to strict adherence to the principle of moderation inside and outside Europe." Both sides should abandon the policy of nitpicking.

4. With regard to the intra-German dialogue, Genscher welcomed the reference contained in the Brezhnev-Honecker Crimea communique to the usefulness of political contacts between representatives of states with differing systems. This reference could, if it were to act as a guideline for political action, become an "interesting starting point." Even if the GDR and the Federal Republic cannot make any bilateral arms limitation or disarmament agreements, "talks between Bonn and East Berlin on issues of particular controversy between East and West are necessary at this time." The talk which Genscher will have in New York in September with GDR Foreign Minister Fischer "can therefore in this connection be of a nature altogether different from that of earlier meetings."

5. Both states should regard it as a common aim to achieve the greatest progress in realizing the Helsinki Final Act in all its parts in comparison with the other signatory states. The opportunities offered by the basic treaty are, for example, far from being fully utilized. This treaty demands, according to its spirit, that relations between the two German states be developed. "It is not aimed at stagnation, but at dynamism."

Genscher stresses that the FDP will put this minimum program at the center of its efforts for a policy on Germany. He called on the GDR "not to dodge the obligation to retain the progress made in the 1970's in relations between our states, not to mar anything and to tread paths with us which can lead to a further normalization of the intra-German relations in the interest of all Germans and to securing peace in Europe."

OFFICIALS, PRESS REACT TO U.S. NEUTRON DECISION

Wischnewski Statement

LD101132 Hamburg DPA in German 1020 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 Aug (DPA)--The SPD said in Bonn today that it is deeply disappointed that the European NATO partners were not consulted before President Ronald Reagan made his decision on the production of the neutron weapon.

SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski said in a five-point statement that he fears this will supply fresh arguments to the forces in the Federal Republic which are fanning anti-Americanism. The SPD expects the Federal Government to take steps in the NATO alliance to oppose the siting of the neutron weapon in Europe. Wischnewski stated:

"1. The U.S. Government's decision was made without its European alliance partners. This causes deep disappointment in Europe, especially since the European governments had received assurances from the new U.S. Government that they would be consulted in good time on all issues concerning Europe.

"2. Coming as it does immediately before the scheduled meeting between the foreign ministers of the United States and the USSR, Haig and Gromyko, on the prospects for negotiations between the two great powers on questions of arms limitation, this American decision cannot but lead to a strain on these vital negotiations.

"3. The SPD takes note that this is a U.S. decision and that no siting of the neutron weapon in Europe is contemplated. The Federal Government is requested to urge in the necessary negotiations within the alliance that a posture against the deployment of this weapon in Europe be adopted.

"4. The SPD notes with regret that the U.S. decision has affected the Federal Government's initiative on a comprehensive disarmament program, an initiative which the United States expressly welcomed.

"5. The SPD fears that the American decision will supply fresh arguments to those in the Federal Republic who leave no stone unturned to fan anti-Americanism. The new U.S. Government is obviously not yet familiar with the situation in Europe to the extent urgently required.

Egon Bahr Interview

DW101525 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1448 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Excerpts from reporter Proempers interview with Egon Bahr, SPD disarmament expert, date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] When Jimmy Carter in 1977-78 for the first time considered building this weapon, domestic discussion in Europe contributed to his decision not to build the weapon for the time being. You, Mr Bahr, at the time described the weapon as a "symbol for the perversion of thinking." You then asked whether mankind is up to becoming crazy? May I ask you the same question today?

[Answer] Of course, I am still of this view. Nothing at all has changed for me since then in assessing the neutron weapon from a moral-ethical point of view. And I don't see the slightest reason to abandon my view. Now as before, I admit that one also might have quite different ethical and moral considerations with regard to this weapon, but this actually is something different. I stick to my view. As a matter of fact, the ethical issues in connection with the neutron weapon at the time were vehemently discussed.

Hardly anything at all was discussed then with regard to the military aspect of the neutron weapon. And it is this discussion which we will have to start now. We will have to start with the fact that though this weapon is a "marvelous" defensive weapon, it is likewise a "marvelous" offensive weapon. It is as effective for the aggressor as it is for the defender.

[Question] Does this mean that you, in your view, are lowering the threshold for a limited nuclear war?

[Answer] It is an absolutely senseless intention to station the neutron weapon in the center of Europe. The U.S. President is fully in a position to decide at any time as to which weapons he wants to produce in America. We have the duty and responsibility of deciding whether it is to be deployed over here. I am against it.

[Question] What are the reasons?

[Answer] Miniaturizing of weapons lowers the threshold of war or the atomic threshold. That cannot be in our interest.

[Question] Unlike his predecessor Jimmy Carter, the U.S. President in this particular case has not consulted the European allies, but merely informed them after he made his decision, as was learned in Bonn. Is this a new style, is this a new burdening of the German-American relationship?

[Answer] He must have had reasons to act like this. And he believes that this is in line with his interests. That is legitimate. And we must do the same, that is to say, that we must think of our interest, all the more so since we do not live in this world with the Americans alone. There actually exists another country, named the Soviet Union. And I may be allowed to recall that at the time, after Carter's decision, Brezhnev stated that the Soviet Union will not build this weapon as long as the Americans do not build it. In the event that Brezhnev now recalls this, the Soviet Union now also will start building the neutron weapon.

[Question] Does this mean that you are reckoning with the beginning of an additional round in rearmament?

[Answer] Yes, this can be anticipated.

[Question] You were in Moscow late in June. Do you fear that in addition to the decision, which presumably will be made with regard to building the neutron weapon over there, too, the disarmament talks in November will be jeopardized?

[Answer] No, I do not believe that the disarmament talks in November will be jeopardized, that is to say, the talks on medium-range weapons. The neutron weapon does not belong to them. It, in the true sense of the word, is a theater weapon.

Government Spokesman

DW101910 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0544 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Reporter Proempers telephone interview with government spokesman Lothar Ruehl--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Has the fact that U.S. President Reagan did not consult but merely informed the German allies resulted in a deterioration of German-U.S. relations?

[Answer] No because the Federal Government did not expect to be consulted. Consultations can only be held on joint projects within the alliance. Agreement on such a joint project would have to be achieved or sought if such weapons, elements or ammunition or new weapons systems, including neutron warheads for missiles of the U.S. artillery, were to be stationed in Europe including the Federal Republic, and were to be used by U.S. troops in their combat training here. Since the U.S. President did not announce such a plan, such consultations were unnecessary. We have not received an American request to stockpile these neutron warheads or Lance missile warheads with neutron elements for possible use in a war in Europe in the Federal Republic.

[Question] Such a weapon makes sense only--if we can say so at all--if it can be stockpiled in Europe because, being an antitank weapon, it can only or at least primarily be used in Europe. Egon Bahr in an interview with Deutschlandfunk this morning rejected the stationing of such a weapon. What stance will the Federal Government adopt?

[Answer] The Federal Government naturally reserves its stance because the stockpiling of such neutron warheads with U.S. nuclear missile artillery units in Europe would first have to be discussed and resolved by the alliance bodies. You will remember that former U.S. President Carter in 1977-78 made the introduction of neutron warheads for Lance artillery missiles and possibly later also for heavier U.S. field artillery subject to the approval by the European NATO partners and an alliance decision. After having obtained in the consultations the consent in principle of the European NATO partners, including the Federal Republic, he made the implementation of his plan dependent on further arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union, particularly in the nuclear field. He then linked his decision to the Soviet SS-20's although these two weapons systems cannot be compared. But after he had done this, he announced that he would not have the neutron warheads produced. This also made the alliance decision superfluous to stockpile them in Europe at U.S. request. So such a decision does not exist anymore. The allies would have to discuss and agree on it again. But for the time being, this is out of the question because, as I said, President Reagan ordered the production of the technically developed neutron elements for these warheads. President Carter also pursued this course. This was known to the allies, including the Federal Government, but the U.S. President has not asked the allies to agree to their stationing. Therefore, the problem is of no immediate interest for the Federal Government and the other allied European governments.

[Question] But this no longer is an open question because the Norwegian Social Democratic prime minister has rejected such stationing, Denmark has signalled something similar and the Netherlands foreign minister-delegate also has voiced considerable objections. How will the Federal Government negotiate with its European allies?

[Answer] To begin with, what the Norwegian and Danish Governments say in this respect does not affect the decisions of other alliance partners because when Norway and Denmark became members of NATO they declared that they would not allow any nuclear arms to be stationed on their territory. This decision has applied for more than three decades now so that the statements don't mean a change in Denmark's and Norway's attitude and, thus, in the effect of the Danish and Norwegian policy on the other allies in Europe. I cannot anticipate the Federal Government's opinion forming. I can only say that the Federal Government will always carefully study all allied plans and that the question as to how the nuclear armament of the allied armed forces can be modernized and adjusted to military as well as security and arms control requirements is a question that concerns the alliance.

The modernization of the allied armed forces' nuclear armament since 1978 has been part of NATO's defense improvement program and long term defense program, so that the allies will have a chance to look after their interests and to try to find a common denominator in the common interests. By then, the Federal Government will be able to form its opinion on this matter as soon as this is possible under concrete conditions for an assessment of our interests.

[Question] There have been initial tough reactions from Moscow and the East bloc. Do you anticipate difficulties for the planned disarmament talks in November?

[Answer] I don't see a connection between the two aspects except that the Soviet Government and Soviet propaganda have always established a connection between all Western arms and particularly nuclear arms modernizations and made them the object of campaigns by their media as well as of diplomatic actions warning against and denouncing such plans. But we must not ignore the fact that the Soviet Union in recent years has consistently and considerably advanced the nuclear and chemical armament of its armed forces in Europe, not only in the Soviet troops on German soil, and that the number of Soviet nuclear arms in central Europe has been substantially increased. There are also plans to station nuclear and chemical artillery missiles of high accuracy in eastern central Europe, particularly in Germany and Bohemia which are targeted on military objects and have a range of several hundred kilometers. Therefore, it would be wrong to only look to the West in this discussion, to U.S. nuclear arms and to NATO's armament and to leave out the fact that the Soviet Union not only is very much superior in conventional arms, particularly in armored forces and theater mobile armored artillery, but also strengthens and improves its tactical nuclear arms. In addition, the Soviet Union introduces long range nuclear missile systems of a continental strategic effect and importance which are complemented by other longer range missile systems that can be introduced in all the other Warsaw Pact states so that the older nuclear armament which comes from the Soviet Union is being rapidly modernized there. Only those who see both sides will gain a sensible view of security and arms control policy and be able to see the situation as it really is, instead of politically reacting on the basis of an imaginary situation.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG

DW101055 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 10 Aug 81 p 4

[Commentary signed SZA: "Reagan Lacks Sensitivity"]

[Text] Ronald Reagan seems veritably bent on showing the world how little foreign policy tact his government has: People all over the world remember the misery which U.S. nuclear bombs brought down on Hiroshima and Nagasaki; the Federal Republic, praised as the most important partner, presents a concept for a comprehensive disarmament program in Geneva; many Europeans doubt that the United States seriously wants to negotiate with the Soviet Union on medium-range weapons--and Washington announces the construction of the neutron weapon.

When Reagan's predecessor Jimmy Carter in 1978--to the astonishment of Bonn which had indicated its agreement after regrettable domestic controversies--waived the construction of the radiation weapon for the time being, the West linked some hopes for corresponding Soviet concessions to this act. It may be that the United States feels disappointed. Serious attempts to make the new weapon the subject of negotiations have so far not been noticed, at least not by outsiders. Moscow's initial reaction shows that the climate for talks on medium-range weapons has not improved. In 1978, Brezhnev also kept open the "option" of building neutron weapons. After Reagan's decision, the arms spiral might, therefore, continue to turn.

The Europeans, being confronted with faits accomplis, still find consolation in the promise that they would be consulted prior to deployment; they are not affected by the stockpiling in the United States. Yet, for the United States, the neutron weapon makes no sense. After all, Soviet tanks, whose advance this weapon is supposed to stop, will hardly be rolling over there. Consequently, the demand that the warheads be brought across the Atlantic will soon be forthcoming. Considering the controversies which marked the domestic policy scene 4 years ago, we cannot but anticipate trouble. Even now the slogan of the "arms party" is followed by the charge of "civil war agitation."

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU

DW101133 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 10 Aug 81 p 3

[Commentary signed HHG: "The Spiral Turns"]

[Text] When U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger recalled a few weeks ago what a fine and useful achievement the neutron bomb was, it was not just "background noise" or the noncommittal talkativeness of even high-ranking officials, according to U.S. President Reagan, but a test. The neutron bomb eliminates human beings but leaves nonliving material, for instance buildings and tanks, largely undamaged.

So now it is official: the new U.S. Government wants this weapon as well. Reagan's predecessor Jimmy Carter postponed its construction after he felt that it met with too many objections among the European allies. The neutron weapon, to be exact, is no worse than the other mass destruction weapons. But its speciality of making a fine distinction between man and material provides it with a special quality of deterrence—to begin with in our own camp.

Reagan's decision, Washington sources stress, is a matter concerning the United States alone. The weapon is intended to be stationed only at home. This is appropriate to be sure, but once the neutron weapon is in serial production, this may well change quickly. Pressure on the allies to avail themselves of this handy weapon as well is bound to come and since the Soviets will react to this development, the many European advocates of the new armament will then have arguments to intensify internal pressure. The spiral keeps turning.

DIE WELT Commentary

DW101323 Bonn DIE WELT in German 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Cay Graf Brockdorff commentary: "Higher Threshold]

[Text] President Reagan has made a decision of great importance. He has decided to produce the neutron bomb. Moscow has been given a political signal. The United States will no longer allow the Soviet Union to poke its nose into U.S. armament, which is so easily possible in the open social system of the West, whereas the closed social system of the East can secretly produce any weapons system at will without any public debates.

At best the West's will for self-assertion has been reclaimed. Reagan's decision considerably reduces the danger of war in Europe--in the event it really does exist and has not been merely talked into existence.

The neutron weapon paralyzes the onslaught of armored units and makes dispersion over the terrain compulsory. Thereby, it prevents the buildup of concentrations. Yet, the aggressor must build up these concentrations if he wishes to achieve success. The existence of the neutron weapon alone forces the adversary to behave on the battlefield as though it had already been used.

This is exactly where its war preventing effect is to be found, which contributes so much to the refutation of the philosophy of attack for modern mechanized units. The significance of the neutron weapon lies in the psychological sphere. Like any other neclear weapon, its use will trigger nuclear warfare. The nuclear threshold, however, is not lowered as a result of this weapon but rather raised in practice because it generally makes an armed clash absurd.

With hysteria rather than with rationality the Europeans have created a barrier against the neutron weapon for themselves. This is why it will stay in the United States for the time being because it cannot be made to prevail against lacking political sense.

In times of tension--even in the extremely bad case NATO proceeds from a warning period of at least 48 hours--it can be airlifted to Europe within a few hours. The Soviet general staff reckons with that, even if Moscow and others will now talk of war danger.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE

DW101325 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Commentary signed R.H.: "Not Inner-American"]

[Text] Once again the neutron bomb is occupying peoples' minds. In 1977 when Chancellor Schmidt had already decided to give his approval, Egon Bahr discovered what is so very horrible about this nuclear weapon and spoke of the "perversion of thinking." As a result, the matter was nearly "talked to death" (as is the unfortunate SPD routine). But it was Carter who later caused the greater irritation when he, having saddled the Europeans with the burden of this subject, suddenly changed course and revoked the decision to produce the weapon.

Consequently, Reagan's decision now will elicit in Bonn some curses that can hardly be suppressed. It comes at the wrong time and with the wrong arguments. The advocates of this decision in Washington probably failed to consider the side effect on the German theater. Even though the government has trouble enough in unwaveringly weathering the counterarmament discussion through to one of the two possible options, a second attack is now to be directed against the defense concept of the government. People will not talk about the fact that Mitterrand's France will arm itself with the neutron weapon and the Soviets, too, will have it some day. They will pick out the horrifying effects and make them the main theme while simultaneously seizing Washington's argument and pounding on it. Wienberger says that the West has but 12,000 tanks against the 47,000 tanks of the East and thus the neutron weapon must be obtained. But it is no longer possible to make it clear to the masses how this conforms to the maxim of the flexible response and German experts are horrified by the argument that the neutron weapon is to be for swarms of tanks what DDT is for flies. The Federal Government (and the opposition as well) will hardly be able to catch enough breath to say that the neutron weapon can indeed have a mission in the arsenal of deterrence.

The decisions of the Reagan government require the understanding of the Europeans and, therefore, they should be substantiated by a detailed definition of what this is really supposed to represent--nuclear threshold and graduated deterrence. Otherwise, even the majority of the people who support defense will waver in its determination.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON U.S. NEUTRON DECISION

NC101540 Paris AFP in English 1531 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 10 Aug (AFP)--The Soviet Union has tested a neutron bomb, French Defense Minister Charles Hernu said today.

In a communique released here, Mr Hernu, commenting on the U.S. decision at the weekend to proceed with production of a neutron bomb, noted that France was continuing research into such a weapon, but had made no decision regarding its eventual manufacture or deployment. The basis of France's defense system, he stressed, remained "strategic nuclear dissuasion."

"The Russians," he said, "have themselves tested such a weapon. Given this speedup in the arms race, there is no question of disarming France. Instead, we must try to prevent the fatal imbalance of the big powers and propose to them, as President Francois Mitterrand did recently, a progressive disarmament policy."

The U.S. decision, he noted, was "ambiguous in that he said he would both manufacture the weapon and confine it to U.S. territory." He observed that the neutron bomb was obviously a "tactical theater weapon" of potential use in Europe. "Although France is not a member of NATO and thus is not directly concerned, France is in Europe and cannot remain indifferent," Mr Hernu said.

Paris Radio Interview

LD102245 Paris Domestic Service in French 1720 GMT 10 Aug 81

["The Phone Is Ringing" program on U.S. decision to manufacture neutron bomb; French Defense Minister Charles Hernu interviewed by unidentified announcer and by correspondent Ralph Pinto--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Minister, good evening. Thank you for being with us and for giving us a moment from your short holiday. I should explain perhaps that the quality of the line between you and us may not be perfect. What comment does the French defense minister have on the U.S. decision--is France concerned in any way by it?

[Answer] Well, I would like to say two things. First, France is not concerned since there are five countries in Europe that are members of NATO and are directly concerned. France not being a member of the military structure of the Atlantic alliance, it is true that we are not concerned. But since France is in Europe--excuse this truism--we have an interest in Europe and its future and in peace or war in Europe. And it is in this respect that the U.S. decision by President Reagan interests us.

In theory, the neutron weapon [word indistinct] the idea that the United States and the Soviet Union could undertake a forward battle, a nuclear war which would be a limited battle on European territory. Thus, I say that President Reagan's decision is ambiguous in that when he says that the weapon will be confined to U.S. territory, I do not think the Americans are threatened on their territory or that this weapon could be used by them on U.S. territory. This could bring the Americans to propose to NATO countries that they stock the weapon. This is a supposition on my part.

Then, we must understand that in the FRG, for our friends the Germans, this must cause a very great reaction. Why? Because when President Carter, in the brutal way which (?we know about), announced he would not assemble the components of the neutron weapon, we must remember that at the time Helmut Schmidt--this was in 1977--had succeeded in gaining acceptance for the idea of its deployment in the FRG. He had obtained an agreement. Then President Carter said: No, we will not assemble it.

Now President Reagan has made this decision and simply informed the FRG and the other NATO member countries without consultation. I guess that, in a way, this rather freezes the NATO countries, particularly regarding the important issue of our partners in the alliance and for those in NATO--and this is a real problem, the installation of the SS-20, the problem of the Euromissiles, the problem of negotiations on Euromissiles. So Reagan's choice shouldn't excite us too much. We must keep a cool head. By this, I mean that President Reagan's decision must not obscure the real debate, which is that of the installation of Euromissiles in Europe, which directly threatens us Europeans.

As for the Soviet Union, I don't believe that it possesses the neutron weapon, but I think its capacity to make it is beyond doubt. And I (?offer) as proof, if this is proof, the article in today's PRAVDA, of which little is being said. PRAVDA says today that the Soviet Union will reply or can reply to the U.S. challenge. So one may wonder as to this neutron device whether the Soviet Union is technologically capable of assembling components. I don't think that there have been any explosions, but no one can say whether there have been tests in the Soviet Union.

[Question] Mr Minister, when you were in Tahiti a few days ago, you said the French Government favors continuing research on the neutron bomb. You have made no decision on its inclusion in the nuclear panoply and this is a political decision.

[Answer] As of today, there has been no French political decision to construct this enhanced (?radiation) weapon. This falls within the competence of the president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand, and the Defense Council. As of today, this decision has absolutely not been made.

[Question] But you hinted, while you were in Tahiti, that there could be experiments with this neutron weapon. Now, could this be in the near future and perhaps on the Pacific testing ground?

[Answer] If there are to be experiments, they will take place, but there can only be studies and experiments. From there to getting the components together, assembling them and then constructing a weapon, a long period of time would be necessary, but nothing can begin without a political decision by the French Government. And I repeat to you that this decision has not yet been made.

[Question] Mr Minister, scandalmongers claim that President Reagan has already concluded that by 1983 the Europeans, first of all the West Germans and then perhaps also even the Italians, the British, Netherlanders and the Belgians, will not want Pershing or cruise missiles and that he is making the decision now to offer them the neutron bomb, knowing also that the polemic will start up all over again, that bad conscience coupled with Moscow propaganda will begin functioning, that, at the limit, there will be no installation either of these 380 Lance missiles and neutron shells. These same scandalmongers then conclude that the U.S. President would remind the Europeans of their responsibilities, saying: Whichever way one turns, you do not want a nuclear umbrella. You must give me your answer now. Do you believe in a Machiavellian theory of this kind?

[Answer] I have no way of knowing the gods' secrets and even less the secrets of President Reagan's mind. But your question is interesting since it is certain that at present, in a certain number of European countries that are members of NATO, faced with these announcements of arms deployment, there is a certain upsurge of neutralism. In France, it should be noted, but it's precisely because France does not belong to NATO. [sentence as heard] Confronted with this upsurge of neutralism, the United States may be thinking --I stress may be--of a new strategy or of other proposals. But this is a supposition that you are making and I cannot reply on this subject.

But what I can tell you is that France and the other European countries, we who are in the Atlantic alliance, must seek to redefine the links of this Atlantic alliance in which we are partners, in order to learn what exactly are the guarantees and security because there should be an end to the days when the two great powers, and they alone, can get on together sometimes as comrades, sometimes as adversaries. Today things are heating up as if they were adversaries.

I mean that the destiny of the French and of the Europeans should be in our hands and that, in this debate, the disarmament debate--today, alas, that of the increase in armaments--the Europeans should have their say. If that is what you meant, then I agree with you.

[Question] Do you expect the Soviets to turn to you and take you as an example, saying that thanks to the independent diplomatic and military policy of France it is to be hoped that the others will do the same? Do you in the French Government expect to be quoted as an independent model in the West by the Soviets, in relations to all those who are likely to be the rascals and the friends of the Americans and accept the new neutron weapon without saying anything?

[Answer] Until the last few days, the tone of the Soviet press with regard to France was not the most agreeable. Despite what you say, and I do not know if the Soviet Union will give French policy as an example, but I say that it could, since, after all, here is a country, France, which is a member of the Atlantic alliance, which is not a member of NATO, which is thus not one of the countries concerned by the installation of Pershings or the neutron weapon and which has its freedom of decision. [words indistinct] we are loyal partners of the United States. By this I mean that one cannot leave an alliance which we belong to historically without (?constituting) another. Here it is necessary for peace to make enough progress to define a collective security pact in Europe. I am not inventing this collective security pact in order to reply to you. It really is part of what the Socialists have been confirming and requesting since the congress in Epinay.

57 ARRIVE AT ORLY; 87 CITIZENS STILL IN IRAN

LD101836 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Exactly 31 minutes ago, the Iran Air plane from Tehran via Frankfurt landed at Orly. On board was the first group of 57 French people to leave Iran. On the spot at Orly were members of their families and even more journalists. There too, on the official side, were Paul Depis, President Mitterrand's special envoy, who negotiated their repatriation, and Jacques Fournier, the deputy secretary-general of the Elysee.

Only 87 French people now remain in Iran. Fifty-seven of them will be repatriated on Wednesday. Thirty French people, mostly religious, decided to stay.

PREMIER'S OFFICE ISSUES NOTE ON NEUTRON BOMB

AU101523 Rome ANSA in English 1515 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 10 Aug (ANSA)--The Italian Government learned of American President Ronald Reagan's decision to put neutron weapons into full production only a few hours before the announcement made by a White House spokesman Saturday. A note released by the premier's office today reported that, "the Italian Government also understands that the American decision does not, in any way, on the basis of NATO treaty obligations, involve the transfer or the deployment of the neutron warheads outside United States' territory.

"Italy, in close association with the other European countries united in the Atlantic defense alliance," the note affirmed, "will continue to exert all efforts so that suitable activities can be started up in competent quarters as soon as possible for the conclusion of balanced and verifiable agreements for the reduction at the lowest level possible of all types of nuclear armaments."

In an earlier section of the note, it was disclosed that "the decision of the United States Government to continue the production and to proceed with the assembly of the neutron bomb components was made autonomously and without the prior consultation of the allied governments. "This was communicated during a talk, held at the urgent request of the American Embassy, only a few hours before the official White House announcement."

The note added that at that time, the Italian Government was informed that, "the components assembled for the neutron bomb will remain stockpiled in United States territory and that this is not a matter, therefore, of proceeding with the deployment of these weapons. The Italian Government, for its part, has noted that the decision is the exclusive concern of the United States and, as such, falls within the sovereign sphere of that country," the note said.

PALESTINIAN GROUP CLAIMS ROLE IN EL AL BOMBING

AU101530 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 10 Aug (ANSA)--A self-styled "May 15 for the Liberation of Palestine" group in Beirut has claimed responsibility for the bomb which went off Sunday in the El Al office at Rome's International Fiumicino Airport, cutting the Israeli airline facilities and slightly injuring two people. Police investigating the incident here apparently give little weight to the note turned up in the Lebanese capital which said that the act was planned "in retaliation against the savage operations aimed at the annihilation of the Arab and Palestinian peoples."

At the airport today, police eliminated the trash baskets from the departure lounges to avert a repetition of an explosive device planted in one of these containers and limited passenger access to these areas in a security clampdown.

In another related development, the Israeli Embassy in Rome released a statement which recalled that a Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) representative said here last February 12 that Italy must not become a terrain for the conflict between the PLO and its enemies within the terms of an agreement between the organization and Italy. The embassy note also referred to an interview of the PLO foreign relations chief recently published in a West German weekly in which he affirmed that Israel must never be allowed to live in peace and total security. Also mentioned in the note was the arrest last week of two armed Arabs at the Vienna airport. The pair was apparently waiting for a PLO representative in Austria.

The only El Al agent on duty at the time of the blast, Gaetano Prosperi, was slightly injured and a woman waiting for a flight in the departure lounge was treated for shock at a nearby hospital. The explosion sparked panic in the airport and all traffic was halted for an hour while police evacuated the departure area for security reasons.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON BALSEMAO'S RESIGNATION

LD102140 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] The prime minister's office this evening released a communique accusing certain figures of the Democratic Alliance of being behind Pinto Balsemao's resignation.

The decision to resign, the communique states, was due to the systematic and public opposition generated against Pinto Balsemao since the government took office by certain members of the Democratic Alliance, the identity of whom everyone is now aware.

The resignation, the communique adds, is aimed at not raising obstacles to an alternative government which the critics, even though in the minority, are now politically dutybound to present to the country.

PSD Deputy Chief Resigns

LD110205 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The National Political Committee of the Social Democratic Party [PSD] held a meeting this evening during which PSD First Deputy Chairman Carlos Macedo formally tendered his resignation from his post, thus carrying out the intention he announced last week.

Carlos Macedo, who left some 40 minutes after the meeting began, said that he does not regard himself as a member of the so-called group of Balsemao critics, but added that it is obvious that he is not a supporter of the Social Democrats' leader.

The meeting, which ended at about 2200, produced a final communique which was read by PSD Secretary General Antonio Capucho:

[Begin recording] The PSD National Political Committee, in a meeting chaired by Francisco Pinto Balsemao, has analyzed the political consequences of his resignation from post of prime minister. The instability provoked by certain people who are clearly in a minority has created a grave situation. The consequences for the country, its government and the resolution of its problems thus are evident. They cannot be blamed on the party chairman or on the National Political Committee.

It has been decided to convene an extraordinary session of the party's National Council on 14 August with a view to debating and approving a nomination for prime minister of the Democratic Alliance government.

The National Political Committee expresses its full personal and political solidarity with its chairman, Francisco Pinto Balsemao, for his disinterested attitude to power, for his defense of party unity--evident in the various conciliatory proposals that on several occasions he initiated or supported--and for the high sense of responsibility he has shown. [end recording]

Speaking to reporters after reading the communique, Antonio Capucho stated:

[Begin recording] The party's National Council must come to terms with the fact that there have been public statements by members of the minority group that there are alternatives available to replace Dr Pinto Balsemao. Many of the members of the so-called critical group have publicly named the alternatives. Let them come forward and let the National Council give its opinion.

[Reporter] At the next session of the National Council, if the critical group stands by its all or nothing attitude and if there is a clear majority that thinks otherwise, will the majority continue to allow this interference by a minority that is destabilizing the country?

[Capucho] I am glad that such a question is on the public's mind for it most certainly is on the party's mind. The party is finding it increasingly harder to understand, the party activists are finding it increasingly harder to understand what lies at the root and what the ultimate aims are of such an attitude. They will draw their own conclusions and will bring about the necessary steps to bring such a state of affairs to an end because this is truly an untenable state of affairs which, as the Political Committee communique points out, has grave consequences not only for the PSD but also for the Democratic Alliance and the country itself. [end recording]

CDS Discusses Situation

LD110220 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS]--the second largest party in the government coalition--has met to discuss the consequences of Pinto Balsemao's resignation.

Following the discussion, the committee stated that it feels that the decision on whether the prime minister should remain in office or be replaced is for the Social Democratic Party alone to decide. At the same time, the committee once more reiterated its loyal and solid commitment to the Democratic Alliance and voiced the hope that the alliance will be capable of resolving the present crisis.

The Christian Democrats [CDS unofficial designation] further expect the Democratic Alliance to stand by its responsibilities to the electorate as a guarantee of political stability, the modernization of the country and the improvement of the living standards of the Portuguese.

ARCHBISHOP OF BRAGA CRITICIZES POLITICIANS

LD091032 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 0815 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The archbishop of Braga, Msgr Eurico Dias Nogueira, yesterday took part in a public ceremony in Fajao, Pampilhosa da Serra, in which tribute was paid to the artist Father Augusto Nunes Pereira, who was born in that locality.

The archbishop asked: Faced with such gloomy prospects, what are the politicians doing to discourage this impoverishment in human wealth and to serve the nation from which they received their mandate? Nothing or very little. He added: The Legislative Assembly keeps itself busy debating and voting fabulous salaries and a privileged status for its deputies; the cabinet degrades itself in internal strife and over issues of minor importance instead of courageously tackling the country's major problems; the anachronistic Council of the Revolution neither does nor lets others do anything; and the more responsible political parties attack each other.

He concluded: This is the suffering and disenchanted Portugal of April which is increasingly moving away from a progressive Europe only interested in the skilled labor which the emigrants have to offer. Being part of this continent due to its geographic location, Portugal is, however, getting increasingly stuck in its backward position due to the apathy of its politicians.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES NOTE ON NEUTRON WEAPONS DECISION

LC102014 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] In the wake of the decision by the United States to manufacture the neturon bomb, the Spanish Government has issued a note through the Diplomatic Information Office, which says:

1. At the present time there are no nuclear devices of any type deployed on Spanish territory.

2. It is the government's firm intention, in any eventuality, to preserve this situation in the future.

AIR CONTROLLERS ASSOCIATIONS SUPPORT U.S. STRIKE

LD102210 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 2100 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Beginning tomorrow, no flights will be able to take off from Europe for the United States, we have learned from a joint communique issued by the Spanish Federal Association of Air Controllers and the Trade Union Association of Air Controllers of Catalonia. The Spanish air controllers are joining the action of their Canadian and Portuguese colleagues in solidarity with the Americans.

PCE NAMES FIVE NEW SECRETARIAT MEMBERS

LD082250 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] There are five new men in the Secretariat of the PCE Central Committee. At this afternoon's plenum, the number of Secretariat members was reduced from 13 to 11, and the Executive was reduced from 45 to 24 members. The new Secretariat members are: Nicolas Sartorius, Adolfo Pinedo, (Ignacio Latierro), Juan Francisco Pla and (Leopoldo Alcaraz).

According to party sources, there reductions were decided in order to cut down on the bureaucracy in the directive bodies and to enable them to reorganize and facilitate their internal work. Two of the new Secretariat members are top leaders of workers' commissions.

BRIEFS

MILITARY POST TRANSFERAL--Gen Leon Pizarro is transferred to the arms or corps posting group in accordance with a royal decree from the Ministry of Defense published today in the Official State Gazette. Gen Leon Pizarro was replaced in his post as chief of the Maestrazgo No 3 Motorized Infantry Division in Valencia as a result of the events of 23 February. The major general later served 2 months' detention and was released at the end of April. When the events occurred Jose Leon Pizarro was about to be promoted to Lieutenant general. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 8 Aug 81 LD]

TOXIC PNEUMONIA TOLL--The death today of a 24-year-old woman at the Ramon y Cajal center in Madrid brings the number of deaths as a result of toxic pneumonia to 85. At the moment 1,100 people are hospitalized over the whole country. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Aug 81 LD]

FINLAND

GOVERNMENT 'CONCERNED' OVER U.S. NEUTRON DECISION

LD101512 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] The Finnish Government is concerned over the U.S. decision to start manufacturing and stockpiling neutron bombs. A government statement issued today notes that the decision can step up the arms race between big powers and thus have a harmful effect on the entire international climate. The Finnish Government once again appeals to all sides to do everything possible to stop the arms race. The statement points out that the big powers naturally carry the main responsibility, but that all countries should actively support and contribute to efforts to achieve this aim. The statement emphasized that Finland has always consistently opposed the testing and use of all new types of nuclear weapons as well as the proliferation of nuclear arms.

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH USSR--An agreement on further construction at the Kostomuksa mining plant with Finnish labor is ready to be signed. Finn-Stroi OY and the Soviet foreign trade company V/O Promashimport have agreed on the execution of the industrial plants of Kostomuksa and the second and third stages of the town. A contract concerning the project is due to be signed in the next few weeks in Helsinki. The value of the contract is about 2 billion markka and is somewhat smaller in extent than the first stage, which is currently under construction. About 1,200 Finns are currently working in Kostomuksa, which lies in Soviet Karelia at the latitude of Kainuu. [Excerpt] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 7 Aug 81 LD]

SWEDEN

NORDIC COUNTRIES SUPPORT AIR CONTROLLERS STRIKE

LD071408 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Swedish air traffic controllers today decided to go along with sympathy measures in support of the striking American air traffic controllers which the International Federation of Air Traffic Controllers Association recommended yesterday. As from 1100 today Swedish air traffic controllers refuse to give flight permission to planes due to enter American airspace. This also applies to the air traffic controllers in the other Nordic countries and Western Europe. The sympathy measures are explained by safety reasons. The Swedish air traffic controllers think the staff now supposed to maintain American air traffic can no longer guarantee the planes' safety.

NO SEPARATE TALKS WITH USSR ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD061522 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Sweden stresses that mutual agreement between the Nordic countries is a prerequisite for a nuclear-free zone in the north. According to Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten, Sweden will not start separate talks on the zone with the Soviet Union. Ullsten, who returned home from Mexico today, denied a Swedish press report that the northern nuclear-free zone would be discussed during the visit of Leif Leifland, permanent under secretary of state, to the Soviet Union next month. The Swedish Riksdag has entrusted the government with conducting unofficial talks with the other Nordic countries on the nuclear-free zone. Ullsten stressed that the Swedish Government cannot undertake anything else in the matter.

LABOR LEADER, PAPERS COMMENT ON NEUTRON BOMB

Foot 'Condemns' Decision

LD090904 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0913 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Labour Party leader Michael Foot today condemned the decision by President Reagan to produce and stockpile the neutron bomb. He said in a statement: "The Labour Party is deeply hostile to the development of the neutron bomb, and it does appear that President Reagan has decided to proceed with its development without any proper consultation with governments in Europe, many of which expressed their opposition when the issue was previously discussed.

"The announcement could hardly be expected to help the disarmament discussions between East and West, to which the United States Government has agreed and for which the Labour Party, along with many others in Western Europe, have been urgently pressing.

"One of the most dangerous and nauseating features of the neutron bomb is that it lowers the nuclear threshold, and could lead us further towards the maniacal idea of a form of so-called limited nuclear warfare."

TELEGRAPH Lauds U.S. Move

PM101419 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 10 Aug 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Reagan's Nettle"]

[Text] President Reagan has acted with characteristic courage and leadership in ordering the construction and stockpiling in America of neutron anti-personnel warheads for battlefield weapons. There is, of course, no question of the weapon being deployed with American forces in Europe without the consent of the governments concerned. All the same, Mr Reagan has shown that he considers the advantage of the neutron option to NATO and also perhaps to America in other possible conflict areas, worth the intensified renewal of the furore that raged until Mr Carter backed down on this subject in April 1978. Six months later Mr Carter sanctioned the production of non-warhead components of the weapon.

Since the Russia's continued military expansion, highlighted by Afghanistan and the accelerated deployment of SS-20 missiles aimed at Europe, has emphasized the need for the widest possible range of counter-measures. At the same time however, Russia, encouraged by the unprecedented success of her anti-neutron campaign, has unleashed an even more ambitious propaganda "blitz" backed by military intimidation, for unilateral European nuclear disarmament. In the same way as she stopped the neutron deployment she counts on thwarting NATO's plans to deploy cruise and Pershing missiles in response to the SS-20s. The effect on European public opinion, and through it on governments, has given her much encouragement and shows no signs of flagging. Is this, the timorous will ask, the time for Mr Reagan to re-open the neutron wound?

Yet the military advantages of the neutron weapon are so compelling, as are indeed the political ones by any rational judgment, that Mr Reagan's decision to produce it must be applauded. It is deplorable that the Russian description of the weapon is one that "kills people and spares property" has become so unthinkingly accepted in the West. The "people" it is intended to kill are the crews of invading tank hordes, while the property it would spare is West German houses and factories. Its radiation is also short-lived. It is grotesque that Russia should condemn the weapon on moral grounds when its power is about one-hundredth of that of her battlefield weapons and one-thousandth that of each SS-20 warhead.

Europeans must decide whether they want to defend themselves and be defended, or whether they want to be drawn into the orbit of a decaying Soviet economic and political system and go through what Poland is going through. Mr Reagan has shown his faith in them to realise that effective deterrence is the only safe, sane and honourable path.

MORNING STAR Urges Reaction

PM101420 London MORNING STAR in English 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Nuclear War Is Not Winnable"]

[Text] When President Carter wanted to introduce the neutron bomb, that most cynical of nuclear weapons, the collective horror of ordinary people forced him to retreat. But President Reagan has unilaterally announced that the world will now be taken several steps closer to final annihilation. At a sickening meeting on the thirty-sixth anniversary of the destruction of Hiroshima he decided to order full-scale production and stockpiling of neutron warheads.

It is not enough to condemn this weapon and the decision to produce it; mass action to defeat Reagan's decision is now vital for survival. The neutron bomb is part of a madman's scheme for a nuclear war in which Europe will be deliberately sacrificed. The U.S. has decided that a nuclear war is not out of the question, no longer unthinkable. It plans an aggressive, but what it calls "limited" war. This will take place on European soil against the Soviet Union. The neutron bomb and cruise missile are to make up its nuclear armoury. They are the end product of research to produce "acceptable," and so useable, nuclear weapons. But the people of Europe must unite to defeat both weapons, not just for their own survival, but for the world's. For, a limited nuclear war is not possible--only escalation to full-scale nuclear obliteration. And that remains unthinkable. Nuclear bombs, shells and missiles can never be made acceptable. But with supreme arrogance the U.S. has announced such a decision is its own affair. The key to the destruction of the world is to be its prerogative.

The New York TIMES has reported the President no longer feels constrained by European political concerns. Yet the neutron bomb is intended for use in Europe. It has been designed for use in Europe. It is not a defensive weapon. It is not an anti-tank weapon. It is the weapon of the aggressor. It is a weapon for bludgeoning the way forward of an advancing invading force, slaughtering the population, but leaving bridges, towns and industries intact. It is the weapon of an aggressor that has decided to strike first in a nuclear war on someone else's soil. The cruise missile is a first-strike nuclear weapon. And presidential directive 59 was the U.S. admission that it is prepared to strike with nuclear weapons first.

So, it is nothing less than a bare-faced lie for the U.S. to claim this vile weapon will be stored on U.S. soil and is its business alone. And it has shown complete contempt for the international community with talk of its concern for the SALT arms limitation talks while it has schemed this announcement. While rejecting the Soviet call for a mutual renunciation of neutron bombs, it has either bullied or connived with its European allies for the introduction of these bombs into Europe. The forces of peace must have no illusions. Western European governments--and certainly Mrs Thatcher's--will introduce neutron bombs on to European soil, that is, if they can get away with it. Like that time they must be stopped in their machinations by the power of mass public horror. The first chance will be the next campaign for nuclear disarmament national demonstration in London on October 24.

PAPANDREOU ATTACKS GOVERNMENT IN RHODES SPEECH

NC092130 Athens KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 9 Aug 81 p 2

[Text of PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou's speech at Rhodes on 8 August—passages rendered in all capitals indicate boldface as published]

[Text] People of the Dodecanese, tonight's majestic, unequaled gathering on your border island, the great crowds and the great emotion constitute a catalytic confirmation of PASOK's sweeping course to the government of the people, to power. Maritsa River, Komotini, Xanthi, Sparti, Rhodes constitute milestones in the indestructible PASOK current of power which increases day by day and guarantees the crushing defeat of the right in the approaching elections.

Our people feel that the coming elections constitute their decisive, determinative appointment with history, because they will definitively end the right's autocracy, because they will bury in history's filing cabinet the policy of dependence and Hellenism's shrinking, the policy of one-sided austerity, austerity for the many and luxury for the few, autocracy, undermining of popular sovereignty, because they will open the road--with PASOK in power and the people in authority—for the Greek people's national social and cultural liberation.

Of course, the right knows that it will suffer a catalytic and total defeat in the coming elections, as it knows that there is no longer the deus ex machina—the usual lifebouys that in the last 30 years saved it, violence, falsefication coups—they all belong to its sinful past. The people--in a brotherly relationship with the country's armed forces—are advancing with knowledge, self-conviction, calm determination to the confrontation with the forces of conservatism and obsecurism, to confrontation and victory so that the foundations of a democratic course toward change can be laid.

Naturally, the New Democracy leadership has been seized by panic, a panic that leads it to morally and politically indescribable tactics that are dangerous for the country's economy. First of all, there is a systematic effort to distorty and falsify PASOK's policy statements. The prime minister himself has unilaterally and at his own initiative upset democratic dialogue within the framework of a mild atmoshpere. The usual reply to PASOK's policy statement is invective and slander. Second, there is unrestrained lying. For the government, the only guarantor of the nation, peace and democracy is the right. What right? The right of the royal coup in July 1965, the coup on 21 April 1967, of Attila in the summer of 1974, of the shrinking of the nation's sovereign rights in the Aegean?

THE MATCH BETWEEN NEW DEMOCRACY AND THE LOYALIST-JUNTA FOLLOWERS

Until recently, New Democracy had been claiming that it had stopped being the continuation of the sinful ERE [National Radical Union], that it had been Europeanized, that it had become the party of radical liberalism. No more. The match between New Democracy and the royalist-junta National Party is almost a reality. With New Democracy's slide to the "right", with its return to its old and sinful self, the nature of the elections of 1981--which will be a milestone in the contemporary political history of our country--the people are claiming power from the right, claiming it from the political expression of the local and foreign economic oligarchy, from the forces of conservatism and obscurantism. The people are claiming power through their militant activation in all parts of Greece, claiming it with the sober certainty of their crushing victory, the victory of the forces of change.

Naturally, New Democracy's expansion toward the royalist-junta right which is taking place following the resounding failure of expansion toward the center, has already led New Democracy to disintegration and defeatism. With an opportunistic political identity, without visible leadership, with the knowledge that the end of its autocracy is approaching, the right is being led to its final and determinative Waterloo.

PASOK replies to New Democracy's alarmism with its program that was recently published in summary form in the declaration of the PASOK government policy. For the first time in our country's political history, a party is offering the framework of its governmental policy months before the elections and at the same time inviting the people into a dialogue for the improvement of the party's government policy. PASOK guarantees not only democratic normality but also social and political pluralism. It also guarantees a foreign and defense policy that will consolidate the country's national independence and territorial integrity, a foreign and defense policy that makes it clear to everybody that although Greece does not claim an inch of land that does not belong to it, it does not intend to concede even 1 inch of land that belongs to it. Only such a policy guarantees peace in the Aegean, a policy that is diametrically opposed to the policy of concessions, retreats and nationally detrimental compromises--New Democracy's policy--a policy that emboldens Turkey and creates the atmosphere that aids a clash.

WE SHALL FIND EMPTY SAFES

Only a few weeks remain to the elections, to New Democracy's crushing defeat, to the evident and historical victory of the forces of change. Meanwhile, in the economic sector the policy of the scorched land, the policy of unprogrammed, conflicting, self-defeating measures, the opportunistic and irresponsible policy of payments, through which the government vainly hopes to avoid the inevitable, continues and will be intensified. The appointment of the national defense minister to the deputy prime ministership has made official the policy of the scorched land or as the people call it the policy of empty safes, because Averof's 12 commandments recall the sales of shops that are preparing to close down--despite his advice for "orderliness." All the people and the productive classes know that the antipopular and at the same time irresponsible New Democracy policy has led the country's economy into a deadlock. Since 1979, inflation has been galloping at more than double the rate of the EEC countries' average.

The gap in the balance of payments is shaping up to $2.5 billions for 1981 while reserves are shrinking. This year the deficit of the public sector will approach 300 billion drachmas--an unprecedented level for our country. Meanwhile, there is complete stagnation in productive investments--public and private, while, for the first time, unemployment is becoming painfully perceptible--especially among young people and women. About 3,000 businesses (according to LA MONDE) are on the threshold of bankruptcy, while the true income of the workers and small businessmen is shrinking by the day.

The confrontation of this dangerous economic crisis requires a responsible government and a plan for immediate and short-term measures, measures which will simultaneously aim at the gradual reduction of inflation to the European level and the economy's rebound within the framework of a foreign exchange policy that in the first stage will contain and in the short-term will reduce the deficit in the balance of current exchanges. Naturally, the immediate measures include the effective protection of workers' true incomes from inflation and the taxation of imaginary incomes. PASOK has formulated such a full and complete plan of immediate measures for the confontation of the deadlock into which New Democracy's antipopular and fickle economic policy has led us. Of course, this plan falls within the PASOK development program as it has been summarily presented in the declaration of its government policy.

PASOK is not only the agent for radical change. At the same time it is the only guarantee for a way out of the profound crisis plaguing the country. For this reason, the expulsion of the right from power and the assuming of government responsibility by PASOK are the prerequisite both for overcoming the economic crisis and for laying the foundations of the change.

Tonight I am especially joyful that our gathering is honored by the presence of the leaders of south Europe's socialist parties. This is our fourth meeting in 1 year: Corfu, Lisbon, Paris, Rhodes. Our meeting in Rhodes has the distinction of taking place after the recent triumphant victory of Mitterrand and the French Socialist Party and before the expected catalytic PASOK victory in the coming elections. It is our common assessment that these two catalytic events are leading to a radical change in the European stage. The socialist forces in southern Europe--as we had foreseen in the past--are destined to lay the foundations of a new European course, a genuinely democratic and socialist course, a course that finally will lead to the weakening and dissolution of both military blocs and to the consolidation of peace on the European Continent.

Close friendly relations among brotherly socialist parties in southern Europe and the coordinated pursuit of common goals give a special dynamic character to our cooperation that decisively affects the formation of political reality in Europe, a reality that is characterized by the wind of change which is blowing over the Mediterranean European countries with the Socialist change in France as the focal point.

We are proud that, with only 7 years of life, PASOK has been acknowledged in the European and Mediterranean political area, and its acknowledgement and acceptance as an agent of change with a range that surpasses our country's borders has been general. PASOK's role in the Mediterranean, Europe and the Balkans, the role of the catalyst of peace and disarmament, is shaping the day. In the broader European and Mediterranean areas PASOK is truly the movement of national independence, peace, democracy and socialism.

EUROPE IS UNITARY

We shall formulate a new orientation for our country's European and Mediterranean policy within the framework of Greek independent foreign policy on the basis of the following principles: 1) Europe is unitary. It is not composed solely by the EEC countries but by all those countries which do not participate in the EEC (for instance, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, Spain, Portugal, and so forth) and by those of Eastern Europe. PASOK's European policy concerns all the European countries. 2) Our European policy cannot aim at the creation of a new superpower. Its goal is a general transformation that will lead to the creation of a confederated Europe, a Europe of the people that will include the Western and the Eastern countries. This is the PASOK orientation--this is our vision--regardless of how distant it may seem at present. 3) Already many European states are taking a position or undertaking initiatives with more or less serious departures from the line of political-military blocs. Within this framework, the serious reactions that are manifesting themselves in Western countries toward plans for the installation of new nuclear weapons on their territories acquire important significance for the discontinuance of the arms race. These reactions are due to the evaluation that with these new weapons, possibilities will increase that Europe will be not only the principal but perhaps the only victim of a possible nuclear war. 4) In the Mediterranean area our policy's goal is the withdrawal of foreign fleets and nuclear weapons and the disengagement of coastal countries from political-military blocs. 5) Our policy for the Balkan area is parallel; withdrawal of all foreign troops and bases as well as of nuclear weapons from the Balkan countries and disengagement from political-military blocs.

The formulation and implementation of a new national strategy require time and effort. The road is not strewn with flowers, but it is possible. Persistence, prudence, maneuvers, international support without dependence are required and, above all, the broadest possible consent to foreign policy and national consensus on defense policy.

The unidimensional and unilateral policy of dependence which the right has followed and the tactics of constant concessions, under pressure from the "allies" and Turkey's aggressive claims, have led the government to the acceptance of settlements and adjustments—especially in the Aegean airspace, that have resulted in the downgrading of our defense capability against the Turkish threat.

Among other things, I refer to unilateral concessions--"gestures" like the restructuring of our air corridors in the Aegean, the abolition of Greek firing ranges, the limitation of Limnos' terminal area to facilitate Turkish (civil and military) aviation. I also refer to the Rogers agreement (agreement for the country's return to the NATO military wing) within the framework of which with the establishment of the Larisa headquarters, the boundaries of the Greek Air Force's operational responsibility to the east have been put under question and negotiation. The government's de facto adjustment to Turkey's demand, either not to submit plans for the flights of its military aircraft when entering the Athens Flight Information Region or, if submitted, to be immediately accepted by the Greek authorities without question or discussion, is especially revealing about the way in which it deals with Turkish claims and "allied" pressures. Finally, I refer to the government's inexplicable and unacceptable stance not to suspend its negotiations with Ankara even when Turkish planes violate en masse the national airspace--to thus stress that they do not accept the 10-mile limit that has been established since 1931.

DISSOLUTION OF THE TWO BLOCS

In addition to the issue of principle—that PASOK'S strategic orientation is the weakening and, at the final stage, the dissolution of the two blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Pact--our country has had a peculiar relationship with the Atlantic alliance. We are the only NATO-member country that is actively threatened by another NATO-member country. The alliance is unable (because it does not want) to guarantee our borders--air, sea, underwater, land--from the Turkish menace. The Turkish Armed Forces are armed and modernized by the "alliance," while both Turkey's claims in the Aegean and its violations are dangerously escalated. It should be stressed that a significant part of the arms that are given to it by the "allies" do not concern Turkey's defense in case of Soviet intervention, but Turkey's attack in the Aegean. How else can we explain that there is the Aegean Army--a force that exceeds 100,000 men and that includes a large number of landing craft?

It is clear that, although the Atlantic alliance considers Greece a significant link in its "defense" system in the eastern Mediterranean, it is promoting a new status in the Aegean. The characteristics of this new status are Greek-Turkish cosovereignty under U.S. overlordship. It is clear that no Greek Government can accept such a development that will lead to the concession of our national sovereign rights in the Aegean--a concession that in the long term will include also the islands of the eastern Aegean. Under such circumstances it is difficult for one to understand how a Greek Government participates in an alliance--actually in its military wing--when this "alliance" not only does not guarantee our country's borders but, on the contrary, undermines them.

Usually government circles reply that if Greece withdraws from NATO then the "allies" will fully and exclusively arm Turkey so that the balance in the Aegean will tilt decisively against Greece. This--in plain Greek--means blackmail. They tell us, either you accept cosovereignty (or partition) in the Aegean by remaining in NATO or if you withdraw, cosovereignty and other additional losses in the Aegean area will be imposed on you.

For Greeks, for a Greek Government, the dilemma is not acceptable, because in no case is it possible for a country--this is especially true for our country and its people--to cede inalienable sovereign rights under the threat that it will compelled to do so one way or another "through violence."

However, one way or another, the threat is without content, because in the current dangerous situation--on a worldwide scale and especially in the eastern Mediterranean--the "allies" will not risk a clash in the Aegean that will have catalytic consequences not only for peace in the area but for world peace.

For this reason, it is of huge significance that a Greek Government be found that not only will make it clear but also credible to the Atlantic alliance that never and under no pressure will it surrender even an inch of Greek soil.

Our positions on our country's participation in NATO, the nuclear warheads that are stored in Greece and the U.S. bases in our country, have been expressed with crystal clarity in the declaration, and I see no reason to tire you by repeating them. I would like to stress only this: "With regard to the measures PASOK will take to implement its national defense and foreign policy, repercussions on the armed forces' fighting ability will be taken into consideration. In no case and with no step will PASOK allow the downgrading of the readiness of the country's armed forces to defend us from foreign designs.

"THE CYPRUS DOSSIER" WILL OPEN

For the Greek nation, Cyprus is a primary issue. At the same time, it is a critical international issue because of the continuing military occupation of a large segment of an independent, nonaligned UN member state. However, as a guarantor power, Greece has a legal right and duty to actively support the Cypriot people's struggle for the withdrawal of the foreign troops and bases, the return of the refugees to their homes and the formulation of a constitution that while protecting the unity of the Cyprus Republic will grant equal rights and the same obligations to all its citizens--both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

The constantly repeated reference by the New Democracy governments to the principle that "Cyprus decides and Greece supports" constitutes an unacceptable alibi by the right for the essential desertion of Cyprus' sacred cause. The PASOK government will undertake a crusade to familiarize international public opinion with the issue and internationally activate all the forces that are in a position to contribute to the promotion of a just solution of the Cyprus problem.

The intercommunal talks in Cyprus under UN auspices have meaning only concerning the formulation of the new constitution of the Cyprus Republic, and they can produce results only after the withdrawal of the foreign troops from the Megalonisos [Cyprus]. Talks held under the current circumstances will not lead to anything but the stagnation of the Cyprus problem and the final recognition of the de facto partition of Cyprus, because the interlocutors are on the one side of the Cyprus Government while on the other side there is Ankara (and not the Turkish Cypriot community), whose principal negotiating weapon is the occupation forces.

The PASOK government will not accept any solution that constitutes a recognition of the faits accomplis, and it will support with all its forces Cyprus Hellenism's struggle for national survival. At the same time, it will not hesitate to open the Cyprus dossier so that at last Hellenism and the Cyprus people can learn who are the people responsible for the Cyprus tragedy.

It is now clear that the great, recent and unprecedented cases of arson were principally politically motivated. It is difficult for one not to conclude that both the perpetrators and the instigators of these heinous crimes against the Greek people and the fatherland come from the royalist-junta right. Of course, their target is the democratic institutions and the country's political leadership.

But, as I have already stressed, democracy in Greece is indestructible. It is guarded by the people and the country's armed forces, which are dedicated to their supreme duty--the protection of our national independence and of our fatherland's territorial integrity.

CULTIVATION OF ALARMISM

I am profoundly sorry that the government has once again proved that it is completely unable to strike the fully organized terrorist activities against the country within the framework of an all-round strategy with effective coordination among the state services. However, the New Democracy government is equally to blame for other things. Not only has it allowed but it has also contributed to alarmism, which of course serves the circles of anomaly.

However--what is most significant--is that in its effort to save itself from its now certain floundering, it is proceeding into a political alliance with the extreme right. The prime minister's duty is to immediately suspend negotiations for unification--so that the pernicious elements which offer political cover to the agents of anomaly and violent actions against the country's tranquillity and public order can be held in national isolation. This is the duty of New Democracy's chairman--his duty to the people and the democratic institutions.

Currently, there is only one way out for the country and democracy. Resignation of the government, immediate dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies and recourse to a new popular verdict so that at last a government can come into existence capable of dealing with both the economic crisis and those undermining the economy, so that at last a government can come into existence that will solidly lay the foundations for the change which currently, more than ever, constitutes a prerequisite for the nation's survival.

People of Rhodes, people of the Dodecanese, we invite, PASOK invites, the underprivileged Greeks, the working people of our country, the workers, the farmers, the salaried people and the professionals, small businessmen, women, proud youth and honored senior members of society, we invite them within the framework of national populist unity to rally under the PASOK banner and wage the victorious battle in the approaching electoral confrontation. The people will win, change will win so that at last Greece may belong to the Greeks.

Government Spokesman Rebuttal

NC092150 Athens KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 9 Aug 81 p 2

[Passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] Commenting on PASOK Chairman Papandreou's speech at Rhodes, the government spokesman stated the following:

"The text of Papandreou's speech at Rhodes has caused the people general surprise and indignation. He has dared accused New Democracy of violating the mild political atmosphere while it is known to all that with his speeches Papandreou has exceeded all limits of sharpness and has even resorted to personal invective. Even the text of his speech at Rhodes is full of unacceptable characterizations which lower the level of democratic political dialogue.

"Papandreou also dares accuse the government of falsifying his policy statements, but which of his policy statements? The PASOK chairman has a habit of changing policies according to the season and the audience he is addressing. He himself changes, transforms and falsifies his statements. The government will cite his texts at [various] times, which, unless he renounces them, we are entitled to cite.

"In any case let Papandreou forget circumventions and reply clearly to the following:

"Some time ago the prime minister asked Mr Papandreou certain questions about his foreign policy and has repeatedly asked him to clearly define his party's positions. Unfortunately, the prime minister's questions remain unanswered, despite the fact that they are connected with our national issues, and thus PASOK avoids briefing the Greek people.

"We think that, in addition to the Greek people, several of the representatives of Western socialist parties two are currently in Greece would like to be briefed on PASOK's foreign policy. As is well known, in the past, Papandreou has described these Western socialists as 'servants of U.S. imperialism and international monopolistic capital, because the socialists in question happen to follow the same policy as the New Democracy governments on basic international issues (EEC, NATO and so forth).

"Today we shall repeat the foreign policy questions to afford Papandreou one more opportunity to at last make clear his positions. Since, however, the PASOK chairman expounds in his policies vague positions--that can be considered dangerous--we are compelled to ask him to answer certain important questions on the economic policy field as well, because the things he has stated at times have created confusion and apprehension in public opinion.

QUESTIONS ON FOREIGN POLICY

"Papandreou denounces the government for the dialogue it is conducting with Turkey to achieve a peaceful settlement of existing differences without national concessions and within the framework of the common defense alliance.

"The question is: First, with what specific policy does Papandreou intend to replace the dialogue? Perhaps with the policy of 'sink the Hora' [allusion to a slogan used by Papandreou when the Turkish seismographic vessel Hora was conducting exploration in the Aegean] a policy he announced from Alexandroupolis before he had been briefed by the government at the time? A policy he subsequently tried to cover up with allegedly national reasons, letting it be understood that it was known to the then prime minister although it has been fully proven that it was not?

"Second, what stance will he maintain toward the EEC? Will he remain, will he withdraw, will he seek a plebiscite, will he continue to violate Greece's obligations as a member, or will he withdraw, seeking the 'special relationship' of a third country with certain worse conditions than equal members?

"Third, what is his stance on European missile defense?

"Papandreou has opposed the installation of U.S. defensive missiles in Europe, while installation has been accepted by West Germany, Britain, Italy and the Netherlands. The policy of Mitterrand--whose electoral victory Papandreou celebrates as if it were his own--on this issue is: abolition of the Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at Europe, installation of U.S. missiles in Europe, and at the same time Mitterrand aims at the maintenance of France's independent nuclear force. Finally, the policy of Social Democrat Chancellor Schmidt is the same, and if the issue was discussed during Papandreou's recent visit to Bonn, then the meeting, which he publicizes so much, must have not been at all pleasant for him.

"Fourth, What will Papandreou's stance toward NATO be? Will he remain in it or will he withdraw? And if he withdraws, on what will he support the strengthening of our country's defense? On exclusively Greek potential for arms? Or on the support of the 'nonaligned countries' which are the exclusive victims of all military clashes that took place after World War II?

"Papandreou constantly brandishes the Turkish danger. Nevertheless, he supports political positions that monopolize to Turkey's benefit all the advantages that our association with the Western alliance provides.

"I regret—the prime minister concluded--that Papandreou's positions—to the extent that they have become known—are dangerous for Greek interests, and I am sure that these positions will be rejected by the Greek people at the next elections."

QUESTIONS ON ECONOMIC POLICY

"First: Papandreou tells the Greek people that in addition to the banks, insurance companies, utilities, large export and import trade 'the large businesses for the exploitation of mineral wealth, large shipbuilding yards, steel, cement and fertilizer industries' the medicinal industry and all units directly connected with defense will be socialized.

"We ask Papandreou what does he mean by the word 'socialization?' because he has nowhere made it clear. Will he buy all the shares of these businesses or will he simply try to acquire control, taking the shares of the great capitalists who control them without buying the shares of the many small shareowners?

"Where will he find the colossal sums that are needed at least for buying out the big capitalists? As a good economist he must have studied the issue in depth and consequently he should know that the total of the current value of these businesses amounts to 390 billion drachmas. Obviously, such huge sums are beyond the limit, not only of the annual budget but of the budgets of 10 years. Consequently, Mr Papandreou what will you do? Why don't you honestly say to the Greek people that you intend to confiscate these businesses?

"However, let us pass over this colossal problem for the time being and let us suppose that 'socialization' has been effected. The question is: Who will manage these businesses and what incentive will there be for increasing their production? The only thing you have said to the Greek people is that workers and local self-government will participate in the management of the businesses. This, however, does not constitute a solution but rather a complication. Why don't you say to the Greek poeple, Mr Papandreou, that the socialization of industrial businesses most probably will lead to their disappearance? A disappearance that will unemploy at least 150,000 workers currently employed in the country's hundred largest industrial businesses, of course provided Papandreou limits [socialization] to them. In the best of cases, socialized businesses will survive, but it is certain that they will create deficits of hundreds of billions of drachmas which immediately will lead to galloping inflation. At least this is what you yourself tell us when you criticize us for the deficits in public businesses.

"Second: The PASOK 'program' speaks of 'independent and decentralized development' and in other places it has accused us of not succeeding in recent years in achieving an increase in the gross national product that exceeds 5 percent. But it does not explain how it would achieve these ambitious goals? How will it increase Greek production at such rates? And since PASOK does not tell us, we shall say, because it is obvious. Such rates of production increases cannot be achieved on the basis of the Greek market alone. They can be achieved only through mass exports, and exports presuppose high competitiveness and, consequently, investments. Papandreou is asked: Does he want investments or not? If he wants them, who will invest? Will it be the socialized businesses which will be in debt because of the colossal sums needed for buying them up? Or will it be the state budget which certainly will be in a tragic deadlock as can be proven by the next question? Of course, you should not expect even 1 drachma of investment from the private sector or from foreign capital which, in any case Mr Papandreou, you consider will result in dependence and subjugation. One solution remains; the foreign socialist capital which, because it has red or green color, in your view, does not lead to dependence but to 'freedom' through hateful political exchanges. The Greek people have only to see how the investments that are taking place in Afghanistan, Angola or Ethiopia 'liberate'...

"Third: The PASOK program speaks of social justice and redistribution of income and promises to workers 'implementation of the automatic adjustment of the emoluments of workers and pensioners at regular periods' and furthermore a permanent committee for the definition of the system.

"First of all, we would like to observe that our incomes policy in practice has been much braver than the sloganeering of your cost of living adjustment. In the 7 years that we have governed, Mr Papandreou, we have given to the Greek worker 7.3 percent more than the cost of living index, and, thus, the Greek worker's participation in the urban income has increased from 47 percent in 1974 to 56 percent in 1980. From the urban sector we have transferred to the rural sector, in the same period, the sum of 251 billion drachmas to strengthen rural income. We have increased fivefold the lowest limits of the social insurance foundation and Greek craftsmen's and tradesmen's (insurance) fund pensions and have increased eightfold those of the farm insurance organization. Therefore, who is telling the truth, Mr Papandreou? We, who have turned into deeds these things or you who very pompously state in your program that 'with the right's policy the redistribution of income is always to the benefit of oligarchy and wealth'?

"Let us come, however, to the PASOK positions. PASOK states that 'at a fast pace it will close the unacceptable difference between the pensions of farmers and the Greek craftsmen's and tradesmen's (insurance) fund and those of the urban sector.'

"The question arises: What do you mean by 'fast pace?' Because, after all, in the framework of your government program you do not undertake any commitment either concerning quantity or period. We suppose you have calculated that 70 billion drachmas are needed for the 600,000 pensioners of the farm insurance organization and the approximately 200,000 pensioners of the Greek craftsmen's and tradesmen's (insurance) fund to receive pensions that will reach the current lowest limits of the social insurance foundation. Where will this money be found and which social group will bear the burden?

"In the chapter on taxation justice and redistribution of income, PASOK promises the reduction of the tax burden of medium income people, cost of living adjustment of the tax scale and exemption of pensions from taxation, naturally up to a reasonable limit, which is, we who do not avoid numbers estimate, a reduction in taxation revenue of about 50 billion drachmas.

"To the above burdens of the budget one should also add the loss of 60 billion drachmas that are calculated to be EEC payments in 1982 for the support of agricultural produce prices, regional development and the loss of 390 billion drachmas needed to buy out businesses (naturally if you do not confiscate these properties). Mr Chairman of PASOK, where will these 570 billions be found to fulfill the above obligations which constitute only part of the promises contained in the 'contract with the people?' Will they be found in the 100 billion drachmas of tax evasion, if there are so many? Where will the remaining 470 billions be found? That is an entire budget. Whom will you tax except the masses of the workers, because we do not believe you will seriously claim that you will draw such a huge sum from the 'economic oligarchy' which meanwhile you will have socialized. There is only one reply to all these things, that if you had the slightest hope of winning the elections you would not sign such a 'contract with the people.'

"The French Socialists, who are distinguished for their seriousness, courageously say that their budget for 1982 will be short 100 billion francs, that is 1 trillion drachmas.

"Fourth: Certainly agriculture is one of the Greek economy's most dynamic sectors which directly concerns almost one third of the country's population. However, in this vital sector, the PASOK program really exceeds itself in vagueness and verbosity."

"The only specific things it mentions, in fact in heavy type, are farmers' pensions, where 'a radical improvement upward will take place that will be adjusted according to the cost of living index. At the same time, a stable and permanent system for complementary insurance will begin with its own resources so that total pension will not be less than the pension of other workers.' 'The farm woman will have her own substantive and independent pension.' This last measure we have already implemented and we wonder why it is included in the PASOK program, since we announced it on 27 June when the PASOK program was still being concocted. Regarding the first part of the statement, what do you mean 'with its own resources'? Do you mean contributions that will be imposed on farmers? If yes, say so in order that they may know.

"The second specific point referring to the agricultural sector is the socialization of monasteries' properties and of feudal estates and the utilization of state arable land and of land belonging to corporate bodies of public law for model research and cultivation centers and group exploitation.

"However, you should know that the state arable land that has not already been distributed to landless peasants does not exceed 10,000 donums and it is being utilized at a very quick pace precisely for model cultivations or for distribution to landless peasants, while arable land owned by monasteries hardly exceeds 10,000 donums. That is, we are speaking in all of 20,000 donums of arable land held by the state and the church, that is 0.5 percent of the country's arable land. Indeed, it seems that the PASOK program diligently chooses those few points in which it is specific.

"We ask Papandreou, at last, what is this thing that will bring about a revolutionary change in agriculture? Will it be 'the cornerstone of the PASOK agricultural policy, the productive, agrarian and agrarian-industrial cooperative,' which 'will unite the farm with the factory and will give impetus to development in the regions?' We believe, Mr Papandreou, that these cooperatives exist. They are the cooperatives which compose our worthy cooperative movement which, specifically in the last 5 years, has invested billions of drachmas in modern vertical agrarian-industrial exploitations, unless you mean something else, and then you should say so for the people to understand.

"However, we have one last question: Where will PASOK dispose of the hundreds of thousands of tons of agricultural produce that we currently sell to the EEC, especially after the entry of Spain and Portugal? Then the 'burial grounds' which currently are operating at EEC expense for a few tens of thousands of tons of peaches, which have remained unsold because of the unprecedented weather conditions in Europe, will be operating all through the year, naturally at PASOK expense, to bury the entire Greek agricultural production."

Rallis Reply

NC102013 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Text of Prime Minister Rallis' statement dated 9 August in reply to Papandreou's Rhodes speech]

[Text] "As the patricide of the anecdote lamented when he asked the court's leniency because he had become an orphan, so Papandreou yesterday appeared before the public lamenting the upsetting of the mild political atmosphere. "In fact, he went so far as to accuse me of using invective. But I defy him to mention even one of my statements containing abusive characterizations. I held myself and, in my reply, I used the mien that befits me even when--angry at the success of my Cretan tour--he went so far as to personally abuse me in a manner that provoked general indignation. Consequently, he is totally to blame for the violation of the mild atmosphere.

"In his speech he even accused me of cooperating with the 'royalist-junta right,' and a newspaper close to PASOK referred to my 'flirting with the royalist-junta right.'

"I do not allow anyone to give me lessons on democratic behavior because through my policy I have proven that I defend democracy in good, difficult and bad moments.

"However, I ascertain with regret that, in this land, humility has ceased to be considered a virtue but is considered naivete. For this reason, I am compelled to refer to a part of my personal democratic struggles.

"I am compelled to recall that I, who had never declared--like others--that in case of a menace against democracy I would lead 500,000 citizens to Constitution Square [Athens Square] to foil any attempt at a coup, at dawn on 21 April 1967 tried at Marousi [Athens suburb] to set in motion--through the wireless of the gendarmerie's immediate action corps--the third army corps against the coupists. I will also recall that the current deputy prime minister, Evangelos Averof, was present and had participated in my attempt.

"I will also recall that during the dictatorship I was arrested thrice, put in jail and exiled. I was forced to close down my lawyer's office and ask for a pension because, of course, nobody dared to appear as a client in a lawyer's office that was constantly watched by the dictatorship's organs.

"I am compelled to also recall that in order to be allowed someday to travel abroad--I had not encountered help or support by any official or unofficial foreigner--I was forced for an entire year to wage a personal struggle with recourse to the state council in order to succeed in getting a passport, which the dictators were illegally refusing to grant me. Therefore, those people who want to give me lessons on democracy have knocked on the wrong door.

"New Democracy's ideology is well known. We believe in parliamentary democracy, which the Constitution of 1975 has protected, and we reject the socialist constitutions of Marxist philosophy, like the PASOK draft constitution. We also reject every attempt at the illegal and anticonstitutional review of the current constitution.

"However, we are not prepared to describe all the voters, who during the referendum of December 1974 voted for a republic with a king, as 'followers of the dictatorship.' After all, these voters have nothing in common with the dictatorship since, as is well known, monarchy was first abolished by the colonels.

"Undoubtedly these citizens are law abiding, and we seek to bring back to our political faction all of those citizens who deserted us between the elections of 1974 and 1977. I think we have achieved this to a great extent, as it is also certain that we have succeeded in absorbing a large segment of voters from the center."

"It is known to all that all these citizens believe--as we do--in a bourgeois and not a socialist democracy. They also believe--as we do--in the need for cooperation with the parliamentary republics of the West and not in Papandreou's various chimeras. In yesterday's improved version of his foreign policy, he visualizes the cooperation of the Western European democracies with countries of the Eastern bloc. Therefore, in order not to be compelled to take a position between East and West, he has united the East with the West although it is well known that neither the East nor the West accept such a union.

"I will note that Soares who, like the other Western socialists, as opposed to PASOK, supports the EEC, NATO and so forth. In his interview yesterday he silenced PASOK's tightrope walking on foreign policy.

"In yesterday's speech at Rhodes there is another point that should not go unanswered. They accuse us of spreading alarmism, but the people know very well that the PASOK chairman and his staff officers, not we, are spreading alarmism. They are spreading alarmism on national issues and democracy; they are spreading dangerous alarmism on the economy. And even the day before yesterday, they tried to attribute all the fires to political motives, although it is certain that a great number of the fires are due--as is proven every year--to criminal negligence or to accidental events. Right now, large expanses in Portugal and Italy are burning because of similar causes.

"I do not think that I need to specifically stress that the fires about which there is some suspicion of arson are being investigated scrupulously by the responsible state security services and that a magistrate is present at the relevant interrogations.

"Certainly I do not need to specifically stress that we do not distinguish between suspicious persons according to the extremist ideology they follow. As I recently mentioned in the Chamber, for us the various extremist terrorists differ among themselves only with respect to color, while their goals are the same since their common aim is democracy's abolition.

"Finally, I am compelled to recall that in their effort to arm the state with the laws which are necessary for combating terrorism, the New Democracy governments have included in the antiterrorist draft bill a provision allowing for exile--of course through legal guarantees--of people suspected of terrorist activity. This provision was deleted from the draft bill following a strong struggle waged by PASOK in both the Chamber and the columns of its friendly newspapers.

"Experience has shown how right we were. For this reason, we declare that after the elections--which we shall certainly win--in a special draft bill we shall bring back the provision envisaging the exile of people suspected of terrorist activity. This time we shall seek with all our forces the passing of the provision so that the country may not suffer from terrorists of any color."

Papandreou Reply to Rallis

NC102140 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Papandreou has replied to the prime minister's statement as follows:

"Mr Rallis has forgotten that the junta of Papadhopoulos was sworn in as a government by Konstandinos [King Constantine] who, regardless of his differences with the rough alien dominated junta, protected it and tried to give it international legality. I wonder whether on the altar of rescue of the already dead New Democracy, Rallis is attempting to utilize his capacity as a king's man. However, nothing will help Rallis and New Democracy. They will definitely founder in the coming elections and the new Chamber that will emerge from the elections will not have the opportunity to pass any of their draft bills.

"Finally, I must stress that the people are distressingly impressed by the fact that Rallis avoided referring to my challenge that he submit his resignation to the president of the republic so that an end can be put to the economic disintegration into which the New Democracy government has led us."

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BELGIUM

CP CONDEMNS TRIAL OF CZECHOSLOVAK DISSIDENT

PM111039 Brussels LE SOIR in French 31 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] The Belgian Communist Party [PCB] secretary issued a communique Wednesday expressing his disapproval of the Czechoslovak court trial of Rudolph Battek, a founder member of the Committee for the Defense of Unjustly Persecuted People.

According to the PCB secretary, this constitutes prosecution for a crime of opinion, which violates respect for democracy and human rights. "Indeed it seems difficult to attach great importance to a trifling incident which allegedly occured between Battek and a policeman over a traffic violation. Similarly the sentence passed--7.5 years' imprisonment plus 3 years' internal exile--bears the stamp of moderation [as published]. Such methods are not likely to give a socialist regime the image it ought to have the PCB adds.

NETHERLANDS

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH USSR ON PIPELINE COSTS

NC120908 Paris AFP in English 0713 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Amsterdam, 11 Aug (AFP)--The Dutch AMRC and ABN banks have reached an agreement with a Soviet delegation on most of their share of the loans to the Soviet Union for the financing of the planned Soviet-European pipeline.

The agreement covers more than 3 billion guilders ($1.5 billion), which represents 85 percent of the Netherlands' share.

The agreement came as Moscow was reportedly speeding up its efforts to clinch the deal because of Washington's opposition.

A spokesman for ABN (Algemene Bank Nederland) said the eight-year load will be guaranteed by the Dutch state and will be furnished by a group of banks under the direction of ABN and AMRO, with an interest rate of 7.8 percent.

He added that details will be worked out in later talks.

The accord was reached after two days of talks between banks and the Soviet delegation headed by Viktor Ivanov, deputy minister of foreign trade. The Netherlands, with confirmed gas reserves of 1.53 billion cubic meters, is envisioning the import of 5 billion cubic meters a year for 20 years, beginning in 1985.

The 5,000 kms (3,000 miles) long pipeline would transport 40 billion cubic meters of Siberian gas a year from western Siberia to Western Europe

Revenue would be used to reimburse Western loans provided for the construction of the pipeline.

MARCHERS PROTEST NEUTRON BOMB, POLICIES

NC111035 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The Hague, 11 Aug (AFP)--About 50 demonstrators today barred the entrance to the United States Embassy here in protest against a U.S. decision to produce neutron bombs.

The demonstrators, participants in an international march for demilitarization, held several banners, one of them reading: "The neutron bomb--a simple arm for the extermination of people."

Police were watching the demonstrators, but did not intervene.

The protest followed a smaller march yesterday in front of the embassy in which 30 youths expressed opposition to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision, announced on Saturday.

Other demonstrators assembled in front of the French, West German, Italian, Soviet and Spanish embassies to protest military policies in those countries.

The Netherlands Government has said the decision to produce the bomb was an internal U.S. matter.

But former Defense Minister Max van der Stoel said he regretted the decision, and noted that the Netherlands Parliament last February opposed deployment of the weapons on Dutch territory.

CDA, PVDA, D'66 AGREE TO FORM GOVERNMENT

PM120739 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 5 Aug 81 p 3

[Excerpt] The Hague, 5 August--The parliamentary groups of the Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), the Labor Party (PVDA) and Democrats '66 (D'66) yesterday decided to participate in the formation of a new cabinet comprising the three parties despite their differing interpretations of the final recommendations made by negotiation leaders Lubbers, De Koning and Van Thijn.

The CDA parliamentary group is sticking to its demand that there must be further negotiations on the paragraph covering socioeconomic policy. The PVDA group attached no conditions to its acceptance of the final recommendations, but gave its own interpretation of the most important passages in the paragraph covering nuclear arms.

D'66 refused to enter the next phase of the cabinet formation negotiations on the basis of the final recommendations. [Party leader] Terlouw said he did not agree with the negotiation leaders' final conclusions and for this reason adhered to the draft of 28 July. The negotiation leaders had agreed to this draft, with the exception of the defense paragraph.

Yesterday the CDA group left undecided whether the formation talks would have to be held on the basis of the final recommendations.

Yesterday the PVDA group gave its full support to the final recommendations, although around 10 group members did advocate some conditions. However, Den Uyl told the group that it would have to be "yes" or "no." Now that the negotiation leaders' work is finished there is no other alternative, because there is no one to whom to address reservations, he said. Den Uyl also said those unable to agree to the final recommendations must have the courage not to enter the next phase of the cabinet formation process.

On the subject of nuclear arms, the PVDA group included a number of more detailed "statements" in a declaration to be sent to all the parties involved. According to the PVDA, the final recommendations make no connection between the deployment of the cruise missiles and the reduction of the number of nuclear units in the Netherlands. According to Den Uyl, such a connection is made.

According to the PVDA, the text of the final recommendations also states that the Netherlands' allies will be informed this fall why it has not made a positive decision yet on the deployment of cruise missiles. A decision will have to be made in the term of the next cabinet, and the PVDA made the third point that a cabinet containing the PVDA will never be able to vote for deployment of the cruise missiles. According to party chairman Van Den Berg, the PVDA also wants its ministerial candidates to commit themselves in advance to this position.

Cabinet Defense Split

PM101218 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 6 Aug 81 p 3

[Excerpts] The Hague--Kremers (Christian Democratic Appeal) [CDA] and Van Thijn (Labor Party) [PVDA] intend to form a center-left cabinet comprising the CDA, PVDA and Democrats '66 [D'66] in a matter of weeks. However, they have not yet formed any opinion about the way they will resolve the problems which have exacerbated in the last few days.

Especially on the subject of the defense paragraph and the social and economic policies formulated by Lubbers, De Koning and Van Thijn there remain considerable differences of opinion between the CDA and the PVDA. This was made abundantly clear in an exchange of letters between CDA Chairman Van Agt and his PVDA opposite number Den Uyl yesterday.

Yesterday Kremers said he considered that the time in which it would be possible to form a cabinet was a "question of weeks, not of months." But he added that despite his "born optimism" he did not want to make any predictions about the success of the formation attempt. Kremers, the Limburg provincial governor who assumed his first formateur mission yesterday, and Van Thijn are basing their approach on the final recommendations put forward by the three informateurs.

Together with Van Thijn, Kremers yesterday drew up a timetable according to which the distribution of the parliamentary under secretaryships (seven for the CDA, seven for the PVDA and three for D'66) will be discussed today. There will also be negotiations on ministerial candidates, who will be received by the formateurs on Friday and on Saturday morning. In addition on Tuesday the formateurs will receive the advice they have asked for from employers' and workers' organizations and from Netherlands Bank President Zijlstra and Central Planning Bureau Director Van Den Beld.

The Limburg governor totally excluded the possibility that he could himself be a candidate for the premiership of the center-left coalition. Thus he contradicted speculations which have been circulating in The Hague that Van Agt has little inclination to fill the premiership in this coalition and for this reason would like to push his confidant to the fore. Van Agt would then be able to become the queen's commissioner in Limburg, a post to which he seems to aspire. "We are working on a cabinet of the CDA, PVDA and D'66 with the chairman of the CDA parliamentary party as intended prime minister," Kremers said.

Defense Post Doubt

PM111338 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 7 Aug 81 p 3

[Excpert] The Hague, 7 Aug--Mr H. Van Mierlo, the Democrats '66 [D'66] candidate for defense minister, is only prepared to accept the post if a number of conditions are met. He is supported in this by the D'66 parliamentary group. He will present his conditions to the formateurs on Monday.

The D'66 candidate defense minister demands first that clarity be reached over the interpretation of the nuclear arms paragraph in the draft goverenment accord. Van Mierlo, together with the D'66 parliamentary group, is apprehensive of the Labor Party's interpretation, which would seem to indicate that a negative attitude would be the only one possible for Labor Party ministers in a decision on the nuclear arms modernization program.

Van Mierlo's second condition is that satisfactory agreement will have to be reached with the foreign minister about the extent to which the defense minister can concern himself with arms control questions.

If both conditions are not met, Van Mierlo will withdraw his candidacy, D'66 circles predict.

OFFICIALS', PRESS VIEWS ON NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

Genscher, Colombo Joint Stand

LD101308 Hamburg DPA in German 1211 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 Aug (DPA)--The foreign ministers of the two NATO member states, Italy and the Federal Republic, today discussed the U.S. decision to manufacture the neutron weapon. Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had a telephone conversation with his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo. During the talk, the two foreign ministers agreed on a joint stand, the Foreign Ministry in Bonn said.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU View

DW111131 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 11 Aug 81 p 3

[Pierre Simonitsch dispatch: "Reagan's Tact"]

[Text] Geneva--There is one thing which one cannot hold against the incumbent U.S. President; inconsistency in military policy. Devoid of any capability to fathom the psychology and the problems of allies and adversaries alike, he stubbornly pursues the goal of reclaiming for the United States the hegemony which it has allegedly lost. In doing so, Reagan jettisons the old truism that reserve is the real strength of the powerful.

The decision to start serial production of nuclear weapons with enhanced radiation effects, ("neutron bomb") is intended to scare the Soviets and simultaneously to wipe out a political disgrace. It was indeed moral objections of the West Europeans acclaimed by Soviet propaganda rather than military considerations which prompted President Carter in 1978 to pack the neutron bomb away again.

The conservative politicians and the NATO establishment took this retraction as a painful defeat. The feeling emerged that the Soviet Union had succeeded in foiling a Western arms project via the detour of public opinion in the democratic states--and without any return concession to boot. This frustration largely explains why they are sticking with such persistence to the NATO decision of December 1979 on "counterarming" in the field of nuclear medium-range weapons.

Viewed from a purely military angle, there is no doubt that the neutron bomb is an effective weapon. It can halt a massive tank attack without causing total devastation.

A tactical nuclear weapon of the previous design fired from a distance of 120 kilometers would cause serious destruction in a circle of about 1 kilometer diameter. Large areas would be polluted by radioactivity for quite a while. The pressure and heat waves of the neutron weapon, in contrast, reportedly cause total damage only within a radius of 400 meters. But the radiated neutrons destroy all human life up to a circumference of 1,200 meters. The special type of radiation penetrates armor plate, but is rapidly volatile so that the area under fire can be occupied by one's own army.

Noted politicians who can hardly be counted among the "pacifists" deem this weapon, which kills people but leaves objects intact, a "perversion of thinking." So far, it has been martial law to disarm the adversary but to spare his life. But basically all killing machines are perverted, in particular the mass destruction weapons. Viewed from this angle the neutron bomb is but another turn of the mad arms spiral. Dying by poison gas, napalm, fragmentation bombs or "ordinary" nuclear bombs is not in any way nicer, either.

The invention of the neutron bomb is not as trailblazing as to provide the West with a lasting military advantage. The blueprints of an atomic charge which converts 50 percent of its energy into neutron irradiation have been in the drawers of the Pentagon since the sixties. But the efforts of the military people were aimed at developing "clean" bombs, if possible, which would allow "surgical cuts" in the adversary's territory. They believed that the East bloc's great superiority in combat tanks could be neutralized by means of tactical combat arms, nuclear mines and armor-piercing ammuntion.

The introduction of the radiation weapon by one of the superpowers will have the consequence that the other will follow soon. The French, who are also working on the neutron bomb demonstrate as an example that this is not magic. But, with or without the neutron bomb, all calculations concerning the feasibility of victorious nuclear war are sandtable games by people gone mad. Reagan's decision in compliance with the urging by his Secretary of Defense Weinberger and apparently against the advice of Secretary of State Haig will strengthen the suspicion in Europe that the United States would like to restrict a potential fight with the Soviets to the old continent. The promise that the neutron bombs would be stockpiled in the United States does not in the least dispel this suspicion, because the new weapon has been tailored exclusively to the conditions prevalent in Europe. Where else could the Soviet Union make use of its huge armies of tanks that would have to be fended off?

After a clumsy tug of war, President Carter had taken a loss of prestige when the allies showed a negative reaction to the offer of deployment of neutron bombs. Having such regard is alien to the new team in Washington. Therefore, the next crisis in the Western defense alliance has been programmed already.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE Editorial

DW110853 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 Aug 81 p 1

[Delbert Weinstin editorial: "On the Horizon: the Neutron Bomb"]

[Text] The U.S. President has made a historic decision. The United States will place the so-called neutron bomb in serial production. At first the world public reacted with amazement. Then, depending on political shade, ideological trend and ties with Washington, came reactions of irritation, protest and ambigous statements. No government--except the U.S. Government--feels quite at ease. Meanwhile, this development is not so surprising at all. Talleyrand would have said that what is involved is a bit of news rather than an event.

This bit of news is first of all addressed to the Russians. What Reagan is doing is responding to very diversified Soviet challenges: Afghanistan, pressure on Poland, excessive armament and the SS-20. The announcement must also be understood as the technical supplement to the diplomatic concession of the new U.S. Government in the question covering arms control negotiations. Haig and Gromyko will establish unitial contacts in the early fall. The United States is prepared to talk about arms limitations with the Soviets. For this purpose, Reagan needs a psychologically firm position.

The mass production of neutron bombs is thus a political act. It fits into a comprehensive strategy of mutual deterrence. The neutron weapon is part of a defense policy which is based on the balance of terror. The United States is overcoming a disadvantage. Armament should swing to a point of "stability."

The production of shells and missiles loaded with "neutron explosive charges" also has a military-technical, tactical and operational side. What is referred to as simply the neutron bomb is called an "enhanced radiation weapon" by experts. It is being passed off as a "clean" nuclear weapon, "clean" because it releases more neutrons and less radioactive "fallout" than do other nuclear theater weapons.

The duration and intensity of the neutron radiation are less than those of "standard" nuclear weapons. It is wrong to simply contend that the neutron weapon saves equipment, houses and weapons but kills the soldiers. The destructive capacity of the neutron weapon also exceeds the power of imagination of those who are unfamiliar with the subject. It is true that tanks bombarded by neutron weapons can keep functioning mechnaically while their crews are dead. It is also conceivable that neutron polluted terrain can soon be crossed again by one's own troops in counterattack. The weapon offers the advantage of limiting damage for the purpose of one's own military activity. But it is strong enough to destroy enemy troops, above all those of the armored units.

Technically, the neutron weapon is a waste product of the hydrogen bomb. Its production would have been possible even a generation ago. Politically, its "existence" dates back as far as the McNamara era. Kennedy's secretary of defense was seeking a technical substitute for NATO's deficient divisions. The tactical nuclear weapons existing at the time--and kept in readiness even today--were too heavy, unwieldy and too big for his liking. Nearly all of them had ratings of destruction equal to those of the Hiroshima bomb. McNamara deemed their use in Europe in general and in the Federal Republic in particular psychologically impracticable. The neutron weapon was supposed to push the "big" tactical nuclear systems aside because it caused less damage.

But in the end, McNamara made a different decision. He feared that the reduced damage capability might induce politicians and generals to start early with the escalation of the nuclear retaliation potential. McNamara retained the old tactical nuclear theater weapons systems but demanded in return that the conventional armament of NATO be increased.

NATO, however, did not grow any stronger conventionally. In the meantime, 19,000 Soviet tanks along the European central front are faced by a mere 6,000 NATO tanks. A total of 40,000 Russian-made tanks threatens the Western alliance which has no more than 12,000 tanks. The neutron bomb could correct that imbalance somewhat. The central idea of a defense with neutron weapons is this; Soviet tanks may well penetrate quickly and deeply into the Western defense system because this system has gaps everywhere. These pentrations first would have to be blocked by massive neutron fire and the tanks destroyed afterwards. The Soviet fight in three stages, with the successive waves of tanks creating a heavy concentration. These would be the targets of NATO's "neutrons."

But should this take place on German territory? Posing this question means raising the crucial political question. The threat which the neutron bomb represents to the Soviet tank concentrations cannot be argued. The hazard run by the Germans in the event they decide to introduce this weapon as a means of defense is also evident. Granted, the "normal" nuclear weapons are even more destructive, but who wants to hear of this, anyway? So far Reagan has not offered us the neutron bomb. Yet, the start of its production is the beginning of a strategic development which will be hard for us to evade.

SPD Stance

DW111245 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 11 Aug 81 p 3

[Commentary signed HHGM: "Self-Preservation Urge"]

[Text] The "profound disappointment" of the SPD over the lone decision of U.S. President Reagan to produce the neutron weapon is a different term for rage held back with an effort. The 5-point statement by SPD Deputy Chairman Wischnewski, at any rate, in its clarity goes to the very brink of diplomatic courtesy.

The great government party has every reason to become clearly outspoken; so far it has only very inadequately succeeded in containing the widespread skepticism in this country, despite all U.S. promises, that the U.S. Government does not seriously intend to negotiate with the Soviet Union on arms limitations. Reagan's decision just a few weeks prior to the scheduled opening of the U.S.- Soviet talks in any event is bound to make these doubts flare up again.

The chancellor himself has linked his political destiny with the assurance that no marked deck would be used in this game. It may be that a downfall of the Social-Liberation coalition in Bonn over the quarrel involving armament and disarmament would only suit some of the new bosses in Washington; but there is no guarantee that the North Atlantic pact could be saved by a different government in Bonn if President Reagan continues to act as he does. There may indeed be some unpleasant surprises.

The justification used for the surprise tactics of the Americans shows how underhandedly the neutron-weapon deal at least is being worked. Since the neutron weapons for the time being are supposed to be stationed in the United States, the Europeans did not indeed have to be consulted, technically. Yet, the neutron weapon is primarily intended for the defense against packs of tanks; but to go by the planning games, these packs of tanks would hardly appear in Arizona but, in keeping with all logic, in the northern German lowlands. Even the layman knows where the weapon, once available, has to go as otherwise it would be standing around somewhere in absolute uselessness; to central Europe, to the Federal Republic.

The SPD in its 5-point statement now calls on the Federal Government to ensure that this weapon will not be deployed in Europe. This is tantamount to a call for a sort of subsequently open disobedience toward the leading power. Yet, the Bonn people probably must put up with it out of the urge for self-preservation.

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT TO VISIT ITALY IN SEPTEMBER

LD101945 Hamburg DPA in German 1745 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 Aug (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will pay a working visit to the Italian Government on 11 and 12 September. Schmidt has been invited by Premier Giovanni Spadolini. According to the federal press office in Bonn today. the visit is part of the regular contacts between the heads of government of the two countries.

SOVIET NAVAL BUILDUP IN BALTIC SEA REPORTED

LD111032 Hamburg DPA in German 0944 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Flensburg/Kiel, 11 Aug (DPA)--The Soviet Union is apparently gathering more and more warships in the Baltic region, thus building up the maneuvers fleet--now consisting of 50 units--off the Soviet part of the East Prussian coast. According to the fleet command of the Federal Navy in Gluecksburg, near Flensburg, today, the 17,000-ton helicopter carrier Leningrad which is part of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet, is meanwhile also on a northwesterly course at the entrance to the Dover Straits. It is accompanied by the Kreska class cruiser Admiral Isachenkov (8,000 tons). Also at the ready in the North Sea is a Soviet supply vessel of the Boris Chilikin class.

According to observations by the federal navy, the strong Soviet fleet unit in the Baltic has concluded its "preliminary exercise" north of Pillau. "The major maneuver units are at present at anchor or in port," said a spokesman for the fleet command in Kiel. One of the actions noted was air target practice from onboard an Alligator landing vessel carrying antiaircraft missile tanks.

The Federal German fleet command believes this maneuver was a preliminary exercise prior to the main exercises soon to begin. The fleet unit, consisting largely of landing vessels from the regular Soviet Baltic fleet, has been considerably strengthened during the past 2 weeks by units of the North Sea and Black Sea Fleets. Also in the Baltic, for the first time, is the 37,000-ton aircraft carrier Kiev, followed by the Soviet fleet's biggest landing vessel, the 11,000-ton Ivan Rogov.

The Kiev and several of the landing vessels had earlier taken part in landing exercises with Syrian units in the Mediterranean. The Ivan Rogov is normally stationed in the Indian Ocean and can transport up to 700 soldiers, 40 tanks and artillery.

GENSCHER ASKS USSR TO HELP EASE TENSION

DW101447 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1100 GMT 8 Aug 81

["Excerpts" from reporter J. Denso interview with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] You are certainly going to have a hot fall and not just a hot summer. What will be at the center of things is the stationing of American medium-range missiles in Europe. Is this a subject that will divide the government?

[Answer] No, because the decision in favor of the dual decision is borne jointly by the Federal Government and the opposition.

I, indeed, hold the view that the fall of 1981 will be an extremely important period for foreign policy. First, during the meeting of the UN General Assembly--in which I, too, will participate--there will be a meeting of the U.S. secretary of state with the Soviet foreign minister. It is the objective of the West that agreement is reached at this meeting on the opening of negotiations regarding medium-range missiles.

Second, the CSCE followup meeting in Madrid is to be continued in the fall of 1981. One of the most important goals of this conference actually is the convening of a disarmament conference for Europe.

Third, also during the session of the UN General Assembly, there will be meetings of the EC foreign ministers with the Soviet foreign minister. One important point of discussion will certainly be the EC initiative aimed at achieving a political solution to the Afghanistan issue.

Finally, in October 1981, a summit conference of 22 states will be held in Mexico, which will deal with North-South issues. This, in our view, is an important event because national and government leaders and foreign ministers from the states of the North and the South will get together with a view to bringing about a climate for progress in the North-South discussion through a constructive dialogue. We consider this to be an important contribution to the securing of world peace because the complex problems that exist between North and South are social ones with worldwide dimensions. They are so explosive that they can only be compared with the social issues that arose in the industrialized states of the North at the end of the last century. Unfortunately, the Soviet Union so far has not decided to participate in this significant conference.

I believe that the four subject mentioned here represent a test for the West as well as the East, a test of the will to contribute to world stabilization and to an improvement in East-West relations. It is quite evident that the West is taking a constructive stand on these four subjects. It is now up to the Soviet Union to contribute to stabilizing the East-West relationship. And nobody is more interested in this than our people because they would be the ones to suffer most from a relapse into cold war. I believe that the time simply has now come for the Soviet Union to make it clear whether it wants to contribute to reducing tension between West and East through visible, sensible and realistic steps. It is in a position to do so. It can do so by facilitating negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on medium-range missiles through putting an end to its advance arming of medium-range missiles so as not to burden the negotiations through any additionally deployed missiles.

It can make a constructive contribution by accepting the EC proposal to introduce a political solution for Afghanistan, instead of continuing the military one; it can make a contribution by deciding to participate in the summit conference in Mexico and by no longer evading this great task of world peace aimed at overcoming social tensions between North and South; and it can make its contribution by agreeing to what the peoples of Europe so urgently desire, namely, a disarmament conference.

There actually is a joint position of the parties of the Bundestag with regard to the subjects I just mentioned. I do not want to conceal that I am concerned that words like "Moscow faction" or "lacking peace capability" are being exchanged between the CDU and the SPD. This could obstruct joint action rather than facilitate it. I want to appeal to the CDU and the SPD to remove from the political discussion such terms and instead to cooperate so as to contribute, with regard to these subjects through cooperation between the parties of the Bundestag, to enable our country--by acting on a broad political basis--to make its contribution to stabilization and to securing peace in Europe.

CROATIAN GROUP CLAIMS CREDIT FOR STUTTGART ATTACK

LD101452 Hamburg DPA in German 1421 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Stuttgart, 10 Aug (DPA)--A "Croatian Revolutionary Cell, Bruno Busic Department" has claimed responsibility for the attack on the R.S. Schulz publishing house in Percha on Lake Starnberg. An anonymous caller told the DPA office in Stuttgart today that the "revolutionary cell," which claims to have its headquarters in Paris, had detonated on Sunday 1 kg of dynamite, brand name "Mark 2." The explosive was of Swiss origin.

The caller said further that if the Tito memoirs are published by Schulz, then a further 2 kg of explosives would be detonated next week outside the publisher's home. The caller denied suggestions that the explosives were stolen from the Bundeswehr.

According to the anonymous caller, the "Croatian Revolutionary Cell" is an "organization working internationally" which is said to publish, among others, an illegal paper entitled HRVATSKA REVOLUTIA [CROATIAN REVOLUTION]. The movement is fighting the "unjust regime" in Yugoslavia. The caller emphatically denied any connection with the recent trouble in Kosovo.

According to the Stuttgart crininal investigation department, no organization of that name is known.

DER SPIEGEL ON POSSIBLE SCHMIDT-HONECKER TALKS

DW112005 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 10 Aug 81 pp 19-21

[Article: "Bait From the Crimea"]

[Text] A GDR representative disturbed the vacational quiet in the chancellor's office in Bonn. On Wednesday last week, an East German diplomat turned up there suprisingly and complained about the West German press. The envoy said his government was "not happy about speculations" published following the summer meeting of Soviet state and party boss Leonid Brezhnev and State Council Chairman Erich Honecker.

The emissary gave the Bonn people an instruction for reading the communique that the two top communists issued following their Crimea talks early last week. Brezhnev and Honecker stressed in it "that in the present complicated situation, a broad international exchange and active political contacts between the statesmen of countries with different social systems are particularly valuable and necessary."

The GDR diplomat said: "This is an interesting signal," but reports which precipitately speculated on a German-German summit in the near future could only be harmful. The Bonn people think that the SED chief's odd warning shows how much Honecker still fears that the Polish unrest will extend to his citizens. East Berlin is concerned that, like with Willy Brandt's visit to Erfurt in 1970, a spectacular visit of the chancellor would provoke the East Germans to spontaneous demonstrations-- an imagination bound to give the SED leadership nightmares in the present unstable situation.

Twice in the last few months, Honecker gave Klaus Boelling, Bonn's permanent representative in East Berlin, to understand that he absolutely wants Schmidt to visit the GDR, but his visit must be inconspicuous and modest. Under no circumstances must the program be as grand style as was envisaged for Schmidt's trip in 1980 which was called off by the chancellor at the last minute because of Poland.

Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl said on the message from the Crimea: "The light is yellow. But we should be aware that this yellow is not followed by red but by green."

How much value Honecker attaches to receiving the West German Government chief in the opinion of Bonn's Germany politicians is also shown by the fact that there is something missing in the communique. Contrary to the East's practice in recent months, the Crimea text does not contain any polemics against the Federal Republic in general and Moscow's least popular men in Bonn, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in particular.

Brezhnev and Honecker obviously have realized that they will by no means reach their main goal of preventing the deployment of U.S. missiles in Eastern Europe against Schmidt and Genscher but, they reckon, perhaps with them.

According to information obtained by DER SPIEGEL, East Berlin is preparing a detailed plan for the German summit which has been discussed with the Soviets.

To begin with, the GDR will offer Bonn more economic cooperation. East Berlin has a dual interest in such a cooperation. On the one hand, the SED leadership wants to warm the climate which has frozen considerably after the increase in the mandatory exchange rate for GDR visits; on the other hand, independent of Bonn's further tactics in the counterarmament issue, it needs to have more foreign exchange, given the permanent supply crisis in the East bloc.

In addition, the GDR speculates on an extension of traffic routes, above all, railway communications to Berlin and city railways in Berlin, as well as an expansion of intra-German trade. It also hopes Bonn will be accommodating when the interest-free overdraft credit (swing) in intra-German trade will be renegotiated this autumn.

What is more, East Berlin wants to have credits from Bonn for a number of large projects, after East Germany had to give up hopes for financial aid from Japan. GDR economic planners at present are working on a concrete wish-list.

To cause the Federal Government to oppose NATO's counterarmament--and this is the second stage of the GDR concept--Honecker, with Brezhnev's blessing, in addition may offer a big bait. To begin with, he will offer permanent consultations between Bonn and East Berlin in all important foreign-political questions, and finally, he will even beckon with a German-German economic community. The 1972 basic treaty, the SED says, is far from being exhausted.

But to force Bonn to move, the GDR has linked these offers with tough conditions. It demands that the Federal Government first abandon NATO's counterarmament or at least help Washington and Moscow reach an acceptable compromise in the negotiations on medium-range arms. In addition, Bonn will have to recognize the GDR internationally, as demanded by Honecker in Gera last year.

As unrealistic and unfeasible as the demands are, they do show how much Moscow is concerned about the threatening missile counterarmament.

When Honecker will surprise the Federal chancellor with his offers; whether he will do that prior to our following Breshnev's visit to Bonn by the end of November, was not said in the Crimea talks. The GDR leadership does not at all want to give the impression that its boss must ask the Kremlin's permission for a meeting with Schmidt.

The SED wants to show that it pursues its own policy and therefore will at least announce the German summit prior to the Brezhnev visit.

The chancellor has repeatedly let Honecker know it recent months that he, too, is interested in talks. In this way, Schmidt wanted to disprove his critics who like SPD chairman Willy Brandt and SPD Bundestag Party Chairman Herbert Wehner charged that the government chief had precipitately cancelled his GDR visit last year and then had failed to undertake intensive efforts for holding such talks.

Shortly after the Bundestag elections, Brandt said in an interview with DER SPIEGEL (46/1980) that the Federal Government must "undertake more efforts and give more thought to the question of how the relationship between both German states can be given more political substance." Above all, he said, Bonn must discuss with East Berlin what role the two German states could play within NATO and the Warsaw Pact in the East-West dialogue on nuclear armament in Europe.

In the spring, Brandt then demonstrated what he understands by normalcy in dealings between Germans in practice when he met French Socialist leader Mitterrand in the GDR and went with him from Weimar to the border.

Schmidt, under pressure, wants to remove any doubt about his wish to hold a dialogue with East Berlin. Minister of State Gunter Huonker, in charge of Germany policy in the Chancellor's Office, said: "They are aware that the chancellor is willing to hold talks. If they make a proposal, the matter will take its course."

It is true, the chancellor continues to be suspicious of the "attempts at constraint by communist propaganda" (Schmidt), no matter whether they are presented as a Soviet proposal to suspend the deployment of further missiles or possibly as an offer from East Berlin to set up a German-German economic community.

But Schmidt is also aware that he can no longer dodge a dialogue with Honecker, unless he wants to risk another conflict with his party. The deputy SPD chief, exhausted enough by the lasting quarrel about counterarmament, cannot afford such a conflict.

At the Munich SPD congress in April next year, at the latest, Schmidt wants to prove that, for all his loyalty to the United States and NATO, he will enforce the specific European and German interests and stick to the policy of detente. For this the chancellor needs to hold talks with Honecker as well as the meeting with Brezhnev in Bonn by the end of November.

Schmidt is proud of having wrested from U.S. President Ronald Reagan prior to the Ottawa world economic summit the written pledge to resume disarmament negotiations with the Soviets by the end of the year.

The chancellor was tough when business and the defense budget were discussed. Despite all warnings from Washington, the government chief kept to the German-Soviet billion-mark business on the supply of Russian natural gas for German pipelines. He also refused to grant the Americans the right to veto Bonn's technology exports into the East bloc.

Finally, Schmidt also offered resistance when Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger insisted the weekend before last that the Germans would have to increase their 1982 defense budget by the agreed 3 percent in real terms.

According to Bonn's economy measures, Hans Apel will receive a mere 4.3 percent more (a total of DM 43.7 billion), which means less money for men, arms and equipment, given a prospective rate of inflation of over 5 percent.

Schmidt even attacked the Reagan administration, charging that it was also responsible for Bonn's financial difficulties. The chancellor said: "After all, we didn't make the U.S. high interest rate policy." He made his spokesman Ruehl state that U.S. criticism, above all, by Weinberger, was out of place. It was "very unlikely" that Bonn would change its stance.

The chancellor hopes that his persistence will be honored by the comrades. The discussion within the SPD on NATO's dual decision is still confined to the question of whether and when Moscow and Washington will start negotiations on medium-range missiles.

But after Willy Brandt in July found out that Leonid Brezhnev is willing to hold talks, more and more Social Democrats have reflected loudly on whether counterarmament with U.S. Pershing-2 missiles and cruise missiles is dispensable at all.

Schmidt has not indicated so far whether he like Brezhnev's ideas. It was only at great effort that he allowed himself to be urged to give a positive assessment of Brandt's visit. The critics of counterarmament could soon be encouraged by another top comrade. In the first week of September, former negotiator with the East Egon Bahr will meet Politburo member Hermann Axen, in charge of foreign policy, in East Berlin. Their subject: the nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe.

Initial information about Bahr's lone action already alarmed the government. By the middle of June, Bahr visited East Berlin's representative Ewald Molot in Bonn. The Social Democrat asked whether Germans and Germans couldn't talk about disarmament outside the official government channels. Being the chairman of the parliamentary disarmament committee, Deputy Bahr felt competent; "where is it written that such talks are the exclusive business of governments?"

It was only by chance that the Chancellor's Office heard about the plan--not from Bahr, but from the GDR representation in Bonn. Minister in the Chancellor's Office Huonker anticipated a sensation, because Friedrich Ruth, envoy of the Foreign Ministry, announced that he would visit East Berlin in early July for an exchange of views on disarmament issues.

Bahr soothed Huonker saying that he did not plan to visit East Berlin before the late summer. Anyway, his subcommittee was having probing talks in Washington, Moscow, Geneva, Vienna and Brussels, and the GDR must not be excluded in this respect. As Bahr said: "We just can't start being hysterical when a deputy goes there to inform himself."

Meanwhile, Bahr sees his competences in a more relaxed way. True, as before, he is for deepening contacts between parliamentarians in East and West Germany. But he simply wants to talk to Axen as somebody who "has the advantage of being a generally political individual and at the same time a disarmament expert."

Above all, he wants to find out about "counterarmament of counterarmament" (Brandt). The SPD Chairman had brought information from the Kremlin that the Soviet Union would deploy new SS-23 missiles in the GDR. These missiles are more accurate and have less explosive force than the SS-20's. Therefore, experts believe, they are more suitable that the present missiles with high explosive force for an accurate use against military targets. Thus, the threshold of nuclear war would be lowered further.

Bahr wants to make it clear to the SED official that Bonn and East Berlin must have a fundamental interest in reducing the degree of the threat. The Social Democrat does not believe that by his visit to the GDR he might get into the chancellor's way; "Why shouldn't I be allowed to talk about it to our immediate neighbor?"

CHEYSSON REACTS TO SAUDI REMARKS ON ISRAEL

LD111143 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Saudi Arabia has caused a small diplomatic storm by proposing that the Arab countries recognize the state of Israel on condition that the Jewish state returns to the pre-June 1967 border situation. Riyadh is considered to be a hardline capital because it firmly supports the Palestinians, and its new proposal has been greeted with such interest. For example, Mr Claude Cheysson [minister of foreign affairs] has just said here that it could be very important.

FURTHER FOOD AID ON WAY TO POLAND

LD120836 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Summary] Various countries, including France, are sending food aid to Poland. Yesterday the government decided to buy up nearly 500 tons of surplus fruit produced in Drome, and this will leave the region by train tomorrow evening for Warsaw.

MITTERRAND ACTED 'IN HASTE' ON FRENCH IN IRAN

PM111346 Paris LE FIGARO in French 8-9 Aug 81 p 1

[Serge Maffert article: "France-Iran: False Maneuvers"]

[Text] The crisis between France and Iran seems to be in abeyance awaiting the crucial day of Monday. It is then that an initial group of 60 French nationals is to leave the country in response to President Mitterrand's appeal. Will they be able to leave or will some new event occur to prevent them from doing so?

This sudden tension has highlighted an intra-Iranian conflict between advocates of economic realism and the zealots of devil-may-care orthodoxy. The former wanted to limit the damage to relations with Paris. The latter have decided to throw fat in the fire. Once again the outcome will depend on Imam Khomeyni's mysterious decisions. Do he and the men surrounding him need a new satan to denounce, the American satan having perhaps been too effective among Iranian opinion? Part of the answer will be given on Monday.

But above all it is necessary to examine the adequacy of the French approach since the affair began; in other words since Mr Bani-Sadr's arrival in Paris. When he came to take refuge in Neauphle-le-Chateau in February 1979, Ayatollah Khomeyni enjoyed the broadest political facilities and it was from his French headquarters that he led the start of the Islamic revolution against the shah. In August 1981 this same Khomeyni is apparently afraid that Mr Bani-Sadr might be able to play a similar role, this time against him. The fact that the ousted president lived for a long time in France and has many friends here possibly encourages the hypothesis of a plot more or less supported by Paris.

France could not refuse the right of asylum, which it makes matter of principle to grant to all political refugees, but it should have assessed the risks it was taking in welcoming the voluntary exile. The French authorities lost control right at the start: the specific instructions regarding discretion given to Mr Bani-Sadr were not respected by him, by his French visitors or by the media. All that was predictable.

The decision to allow three patrol boats ordered by the Iranian navy to leave did not ease the tension: it was interpreted less as a sign of good will than as the start of bargaining.

Finally the Elysee's sudden announcement of the recall of some 140 French nationals living in Iran gave a dramatic turn to a crisis which was almost exclusively taking place at verbal level. There are two possibilities: either the French Government had information that the French colony was in danger of serious maltreatment, or else the aim was to show French opinion that a tough line could be taken. In both cases the inappropriateness of the decisions is clear: The French nationals were unable to leave Iran quickly. Whereas their departure could have been arranged secretly and at the proper time, Paris has had to negotiate their departure with Iranians who are attracting attention to themselves by saying they are prepared to detain them.

Until Thursday our nationals did not seem to be seriously threatened. Who can now say whether or not they are threatened?

If this crisis ends well, it will at least have taught our leaders that haste does not necessarily mean efficiency.

70 To Leave 12 Aug

LD111654 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Seventy French people are to leave Iran tomorrow, and their departure should take place under the same conditions as the first group, which arrived in Paris yesterday evening.

CHEYSSON NOTES TIES WITH SPAIN, LATIN AMERICA

PM110718 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 5 Aug 81 pp 3-4

[Excerpt] Paris, 4 Aug (EFE/EUROPA PRESS)--French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson stated in San Jose, Costa Rica, Monday that France will not grant the extradition of political persecutees and that he hopes Spain will soon join the EEC.

The minister specified that "France is a land of asylum for political refugees; that is, France will never grant extradition for political offenses and even for political crimes."

"We have never talked about Basque Homeland and Liberty [ETA] in particular," Cheysson stated in reply to a question by EFE concerning the policy the new Socialist government will pursue in relation to members of the Basque terrorist organization who take refuge on French territory.

Cheysson emphasized that he was making no special statement but a statement "of a completely general nature."

As an instance of French policy on the matter he cited the case of former Iranian President Bani-Sadr, "who without belonging to ETA is causing the Mitterrand government many problems."

With respect to Spain's entry into the EEC, Cheysson stated that it is clear that Spain belongs to the same civilization and the same group of countries as the other EEC members.

"We really do want Spain to join the same communities as the French, such as the Atlantic alliance and the Economic Communities, and for us to have the same very close relations and the same understandings in the agreements concerning the Mediterranean," Cheysson added.

The French minister added that "France's new interest in Central America and the Caribbean is a further reason for rapprochement with Spain."

CCLOMBO INTERVIEWED ON NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

AU111555 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 11 Aug (ANSA)--The general impression among West European diplomats is that the Reagan administration's move to go ahead with the neutron bomb "might affect the resumption of (arms limitation) talks" with the Soviet Union, according to Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

"For our part," said Colombo in an interview in today's IL CORRIERE DELLA SERA daily, "the aim is to negotiate an agreement that guarantees security through balance."

With carefully measured words, Colombo explained how Italy was informed of Washington's decision to manufacture the deadly atomic weapon whose radiation kills people without doing any damage to property.

Neither Italy nor Washington's other European allies were consulted before the decision was taken.

On Saturday, an American Embassy official in Rome informed the head of the Italian Foreign Ministry's political affairs department, Bruno Bottai, about the announcement that U.S. President Ronald Reagan was about to make just a few hours later. U.S. embassies in other West European capitals more or less used the same procedure, Colombo reported, saying that he had gotten on the phone with his European counterparts after learning the news.

The IL CORRIERE interviewer said Colombo displayed disappointment over the way the communications were handled.

To the question, "What repercussions will the development have on East-West nuclear balance"? Colombo replied:

"The American point of view since the Carter administration, shared by NATO, is that the neutron bomb would not alter the existing balance because it is a substitute, and not an addition, to other weapons of the same power.

Colombo went on to answer questions about NATO's plans to deploy new generation nuclear-warheaded theater missiles in Western Europe. (The Italian Government has just picked the site for new cruise installations in Comniso, Sicily--ed. note) According to the Rome government official, the "so-called two-lane policy (of installing the missiles and promoting arms limitation negotiations) is going as planned.

"The European stand was accepted by the U.S. during the last NATO council session in Rome.

"(U.S. Secretary of State Alexander) Haig will be meeting with (Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei) Gromyko at the United Nations in the fall to arrange procedures and a timetable for the theater nuclear forces talks.

"In the meantime, NATO's high-level group--United States, Britain, Italy and West Germany--is at work drafting a possible negotiations platform."

ANNOUNCEMENT ON CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT'S VISIT

AU111545 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 11 Aug (ANSA)--West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will be making a working visit to Rome on September 11-12 at the invitation of Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini, an official announcement said here today.

The visit, which is one of the periodic consultations between the two heads-of-government, will be used for an extended exchange of view on the major issues of common interest, the statement from the Prime Minister's Office said.

GOVERNMENT WITHHOLDS COMMENT ON NEUTRON WARHEAD

LD112134 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The Portuguese Government declined to comment on President Reagan's decision to give the go-ahead to production of the neutron bomb. However, an official spokesman stated that the government's position is identical to that already expressed by the Mitterrand government.

The spokesman stated that, since the decision concerns the United States' internal affairs, the Portuguese Government has no comment on the matter.

PREMIER BALSEMAO EXPLAINS RESIGNATION DECISION

LD111522 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Late this morning, Dr Pinto Balsemao went to Belem Palace to submit to the president of the republic his request to resign from the post of prime minister.

[Begin Pinto Balsemao recording] Today I presented to the president of the republic my request to resign, in the wake of the decision I took last Sunday at the Social Democratic Party National Council session. The president of the republic will issue a statement on the matter later today. I based my decision on the fact that since the beginning of my premiership there has been a systematic and sustained opposition by personalities and minority sectors forming part of the Democratic Alliance. These personalities have been saying, and more especially in recent times, that once my resignation was presented some alternatives would emerge. It now befalls these personalities and sectors to assume their political responsibilities and put forward these alternatives. I am confident that my party, the Portuguese Social Democratic Party, will know how to find the most suitable solution for this crisis, in the interests of the nation, for the commitments assumed by the Democratic Alliance, for democracy in general and always to do everything with respect for the party's program. The government will continue to operate calmly until a solution is found. At this moment, the Council of Ministers is in session, and that is where I am now going. Speaking as prime minister and without prejudice to statements which as leader of my party I intend to make, as prime minister I shall maintain the silence I have maintained so far. The functions of prime minister are state functions. The state and the national interest demand, demand that this silence, this standing aloof, are important when considered necessary. [end recording]

Dr Pinto Balsemao did not reply to my questions, although it is natural that questions will remain, at least until the communique from the presidency of the republic is issued. The decision of the Social Democratic leader was made known at the session of the party National Council. On that date it may be known who will succeed Pinto Balsemao. It may even be that the new prime minister will again be Pinto Balsemao.

President Accepts Resignation

LD112044 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The president of the republic has accepted the resignation tendered by the prime minister earlier today. The meeting between the two lasted some 90 minutes and it was only in late afternoon that a presidential spokesman confirmed that the resignation had been accepted, reading out the following communique:

[Begin spokesman recording] The president of the republic today received in audience the prime minister, Dr Francisco Pinto Balsemao, who submitted his resignation on grounds that are already public knowledge.

Despite the fact that the president of the republic had not withdrawn his political confidence in the prime minister, and that no no-confidence motion had been passed in parliament, the president of the republic decided to accept the prime minister's resignation in the light of the reasons offered.

The resignation will take effect on 14 August after consultation by the Council of the Revolution, as stipulated in the constitution, during the Council's customary Thursday session.

After the resignation becomes effective, the members of the government will remain in office to ensure the continuity of the administration with the powers conferred upon them by the constitution.

On Monday, 17 August, the president of the republic will initiate the necessary demarches for the formation of a new government. To this end, he will receive representatives of the parliamentary parties, thus permitting the normal evolution of the political circumstances that have led to the prime minister's resignation.

The president of the republic expresses the hope that the sense of loyalty and the national awareness of the duty that befalls the parties chosen by the electorate to bear the responsibilities of government will make it possible to effectively and reliably surmount the real obstacles now standing in the path to the adequate resolution of the country's problems. [end recording]

Further Comment

NC111025 Paris AFP in English 1014 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Lisbon, 11 Aug (AFP)--Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao, due to hand in his formal resignation today to President Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes, has accused members of his own centre-right coalition of sabotage.

In a statement issued by the prime minister's office, Mr Pinto Balsemao said that "identified members of the Democratic Alliance, which groups his own Social-Democrats, the Centre Democratic Social Party and the monarchists, should now bear the "political responsibility of suggesting an alternative government.

Mr Pinto Balsemao said that he hoped that "the Portuguese and their democratic institutions will overcome this grave crisis with calm," in order to safeguard his government's values of "freedom, dialogue and tolerance."

The outgoing premier was to meet President Eanes, who has cut short a brief holiday in his home town of Alcains, at 1000 GMT. Last night Mr Pinto Balsemao chaired an emergency meeting of his party's political committee.

In the opposition camp, the Communist Party has called for general elections, but the Socialist Party has not yet commented. Party Secretary Mario Soares has decided not to cut short an official visit to Yugoslavia.

PORTUGUESE AIR CONTROLLERS TO SUPPORT U.S. STRIKE

LD102158 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Beginning midnight this Saturday, Portuguese air traffic controllers will refuse to deal with flights bound for the United States as an act of solidarity with their U.S. colleagues.

The decision was taken today at a plenary meeting and comes in the wake of the replacement of U.S. air traffic controllers by unqualified personnel.

FINLAND

PAPER VIEWS U.S. PRODUCTION OF NEUTRON BOMB

LD111042 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0820 GMT 11 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] HELSINGIN SANOMAT writes about the neutron bomb with a certain coolness in its leading article today. There was already a violent dispute about the neutron bomb some 3 years ago. As this weapon, a kind of lesser hydrogen bomb, destroys life but spares structures, it has been described as inhuman and capitalistic. But the fact is that all nuclear weapons send off neutron radiation. Both superpowers have in storage great amounts of explosives whose neutron radiation exceeds in energy many hundreds of times that of the neutron bomb. Nuclear explosives that destroy both life and property are hardly any more human or socialistic. It has also been feared that the neutron bomb will lower the threshold between conventional and nuclear war. According to HELSINGIN SANOMAT, such claims are questionable. It is not likely that anybody would start using the neutron bomb without being aware that the opposing side can retaliate with more destructive nuclear weapons.

Washington was able to foresee that the new decision to produce neutron bombs would arouse opposition, HELSINGIN SANOMAT goes on. To do away with the opposition, it is noted that as neutron bombs for the time being are to be stockpiled in the United States only, the decision is an internal affair of the United States. This explanation does not reassure anybody. The neutron bomb has been developed expressly as an antitank weapon. Nobody can launch an extensive tank attack against the United States. On the other hand, the European NATO countries must take the possibility of such an offensive seriously. In the opinion of many experts, the neutron bomb is more suitable for a propaganda war than for actual combat. To correctly utilize its characteristics--accuracy, short range and comparatively weak power--it should be used at division level, which, HELSINGIN SANOMAT points out, is not sensible for economic and other reasons.

DENMARK

IRAN 'HIJACKS' DANISH SHIP BOUND FOR IRAQ

LD112052 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The Iranian authorities hijacked a Danish cargo ship bound for Iraq in the Persian Gulf, reported the Danish news agency RITZAUS BUREAU this evening. According to the Iranian authorities, the ship carried dynamite, which Iran regards as contraband because of the war with Iraq. According to the Iranian authorities, the nine-member crew of the Danish ship will be allowed to leave with their ship when the cargo has been unloaded. According to the Danes, the dynamite was intended for construction companies operating near the Iraqi capital of Baghdad.

NORWAY

IRANIAN DEMONSTRATORS TAKE OVER OSLO EMBASSY

NC111402 Paris AFP in English 1350 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Oslo, 11 Aug (AFP)--Some 30 Iranian demonstrators here took over their embassy here today. The building was surrounded by police. The demonstrators, mostly young, burned documents and wrote anti-Tehran government slogans calling for a halt to the executions of left-wingers in Iran on the embassy walls.

The embassy's first secretary, Parwiz Khazai, and his family normally live inside the building. Police did not say if they were inside when the demonstrators arrived.

SWEDEN

LEADERS CRITICIZE U.S. NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

PM111349 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 10 Aug 81 p 5

[Excerpts] The U.S. decision to begin producing the neutron bomb came as a surprise to [Swedish Prime Minister] Thorbjoern Faelldin, DAGENS NYHETER's correspondent Kaa Eneberg reported from Nairobi, where Faelldin is taking part in the UN energy conference.

"It is difficult for me to say anything off the cuff about the decision, but my spontaneous reaction would be to say that what the world most needs is a reduction in the number of nuclear arms and not an increase," Thorbjoern Faelldin said.

According to TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRAA, Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten made the following comments on the U.S. decision: To produce the neutron bomb means yet another dangerous and deeply worrying escalation of the arms race between the superpowers in recent years.

In the past the Norwegian Government has always opposed the neutron bomb. This view, which has broad support in Norway, is unchanged, Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland said in comments to NORSK TELEGRAMBYRAA.

In the other Nordic NATO nation, Denmark, Reagan's decision was met by unreserved criticism, DPA reported.

"The decision is particularly surprising because the two superpowers are about to start important negotiations on limiting the so-called Eurostrategic arms," Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen said.

MORE SOVIET WARSHIPS ON WAY TO BALTIC

LD111842 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The Soviet Union is concentrating ever-increasing naval units in the Baltic. According to reports from the West German navy, several Soviet warships are now on their way from the North Sea and the Black Sea to join the 50 or so ships which have already gathered in the Baltic. The Soviet Union has never before had so many warships in the Baltic. At the same time Czechoslovak, East German and Polish troops are carrying out military exercises on the border between Poland and East Germany.

PAPER REJECTS REAGAN'S DECISION ON NEUTRON BOMB

NC111125 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 11 Aug 81 p 5

[From the I ELEVTHEROTIPIA column: "The Ill-Considered Decision"]

[Text] We cannot but express our concern over the U.S. President's order to begin production of neutron warheads for "Lance" missiles and 200-mm artillery shells. We believe that this decision will lead to an intensified nuclear arms race and that the outcome will be an increased danger to world peace, something that mankind faces with terror.

We find President Reagan's decision totally ill-considered and we stress our strong objection to it. With the arms race, mankind is under continual danger and the production of nuclear warheads will increase this danger even more. Every freedom-loving person should always work to confine this danger. We want to hope that the United States and all freedom-loving people will strongly express their reaction to President Reagan's decision and force him to cancel the production of neutron warheads. At the same time, we hope that the other countries that are in a position to proceed with producing such war materiel dangerous to mankind will show self-restraint and refrain from reprisals.

OFFICIALS CONCLUDE RADIO, TV AGREEMENT WITH USSR

NC111700 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1545 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Today, President Kiprianou received a delegation from the Soviet state radio and television which is in Cyprus for talks with CBC [Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation] officials. The talks have resulted in an agreement which provides for an exchange of radio and television programs. The agreement was initialed by the director of CBC, Mr Khristofidhis, and the leader of the Soviet delegation, Mr Yevstaf'yev, a deputy minister and vice chairman of the Soviet state radio and television committees [as heard]. The agreement will be formally signed during the forthcoming visit of President Kiprianou to Moscow this autumn.

JUSTICE MINISTER REFERS TO TURKISH PROPOSALS

NC101143 Nicosia DHIMOKRATIA in Greek 10 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] The government refrains from making any public statements and comment on the Turkish proposals other than: President Kiprianou "will speak at the right moment." But Justice Minister Dhimitriadhis, in a speech yesterday, describes the Turkish proposals as "not substantive at first sight."

Speaking yesterday at the memorial service of 2d Lt Sotiris Marathevtis at Letimbou, Justice Minister Dhimitriadhis referred to the noted developments saying:

For the first time the Turkish side has now submitted proposals on the territorial issue of the Cyprus issue accompanied by a map and, irrespective of their content, this cannot fail to put some kind of action into the talks, which for months have been characterized as stagnated. Despite the fact that the proposals at first sight appear to be not "substantive," as promised by the Turks previously, they are nevertheless being studied responsibly and carefully by the government to ascertain their positive and negative elements.

What is necessary today is that all parties face the new developments responsibly and express their views and criticism not with petty partisan intentions and demagogy, but in a constructive serious spirit. We must face developments with prudence and a cool head without being led astray by patriotic agitations nor by the spirit of defeatism and submission.

Adhering to the course of finding a peaceful solution, we will struggle to convince the Turkish side and the world that keeping the Cyprus issue in abeyance and insecurity in the eastern Mediterranean is to the interest of no one. However, at the same time, we must once more emphasize to everyone that we are not prepared to sacrifice the essence of the issue for the sake of time and in any event we do not intend to recognize the faits accomplis of the treason and the crime. We will never sacrifice the fundamental human rights of our people or mortgage our country's future.

Government Comment

NC110918 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 11 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Commenting on Justice Minister Dhimitriadhis' 9 August speech delivered at a memorial service, the government spokesman made the following statement yesterday:

"What Mr Dhimitriadhis said are general remarks. The government's position on the Turkish proposals will be defined after completion of all preparations."

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON WALDHEIM'S AIRPORT PROPOSAL

NC110910 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 11 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The foreign minister has given a verbatim account to President Kiprianou of the Greek Government's views on Waldheim's ideas on the Nicosia airport and the resettlement of Varosha. This was stressed in an official statement which denies the allegations published in yesterday's O ANEXARTITOS.

The full text of the official statement is as follows: "The O ANEXARTITOS report on the 'Nicosia Airport-Varosha Resettlement" surprises no one. It is simply a continuation of the malicious lies and EDEK's spiteful belligerence against the foreign minister.

"Regarding the above issue, it has been clarified that Mr Rolandhis gave a word-by-word account to President Kiprianou and the Council of Ministers of the Greek Government's views. Greek Ambassador Zacharakis gave Mr Rolandhis this information over the telephone in the afternoon of 31 December 1980. This information was:

"The Greek Government has studied Waldheim's ideas on the Nicosia airport and the Varosha resettlement and believes that these ideas must be seriously and positively studied, always within the framework of a more general settlement of the Cyprus issue whose final form must not be prejudged. Moreover, Ambassador Zacharakis personally briefed President Kiprianou--with whom he has regular contacts--on the Greek Government's views."

These views were expressed to President Kiprianou, Mr N.A. Rolandhis and Mr Y. Ioannidhis during their 11 January 1981 visit to Athens.

"Later, in February, when Waldheim's initial ideas were amended, the Cyprus Government in agreement with the Greek Government rejected these ideas in their new amended form. The National Council was informed accordingly at all stages. The foreign minister has nothing else to add. He simply leaves the pitiful distorters of truth to the scorn of the Cypriot people."

On the other hand, the Greek Embassy gave a statement on the same report, according to which the Greek Government had suggested to reject the return to Varosha in exchange for reopening Nicosia airport.

It stresses that: "When the Greek Government was asked by the Cyprus Government to give its views on the ideas, as initially presented, it replied that the possibility of a middle-way agreement would be expedient if it were to be studied seriously and in a positive spirit, always within the framework of a more general settlement of the Cyprus issue whose final form should not be prejudged."

Later, however, the statement concludes, these initial ideas were amended and changed the content. This compelled the Cyprus Government, in agreement with the Greek Government, to reject the ideas.

CUMHURIYET REPORTS ON TURKISH CYPRIOT PROPOSALS

NC111212 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 8 Aug 81 pp 1, 7

[Izzet Yalin report from Nicosia]

[Text] The map which has been submitted to the Greek Cypriot side for the first time, and which contains territorial proposals, envisages ceding about 20 villages and 6 regions. The six regions--Pergamos, Lysi, Limnitis, Louroujina, Kokkina and Avlona--as well as the strategically unimportant parts of the buffer zone are in the south. Three of these regions comprise whole villages. A large portion of Varosha, which constitutes the sixth region, and Dherinia are shown on the southern part of the line which is being made available for resettlement of Greek Cypriot refugees.

Among villages to be ceded to the Greek Cypriot side are large villages such as Pergamos, Limnitis, and Louroujina which are inhabited totally by Turkish Cypriots who have never moved to other areas. We have been unable to ascertain whether these Turkish Cypriot citizens will be moved to the TFSC areas or whether they will stay in the Greek Cypriot region.

The Turkish Cypriot proposals suggest two units which will constitute the federal republic, and the following areas will remain outside the TFSC borders:

1) Nine villages in the Pergamos-Lysi region;
2) Eight villages in the Limnitis region, and
3) Two villages in the Louroujina region, a total of 19 villages.

It is observed that a large area in the form of a crescent in the Pergamos region, which is actually a border enclave, is being left out of the TFSC borders for the first time. The border line in this area starts at the British base of Dhekelia and in the northeast of Akhyritou, then it runs below Gaidhouras, Sinda, and Vatili, and forms a straight line, leaving out the village of Lysi. In this area there are completely Turkish villages such as Pergamos and Louroujina whose residents had never been moved until the 1974 operation when they were transferred to Lysi, Ayios Vasilios and Akhyritou. This area also embraces the villages of Kondea, Kouklia, Kalopsidha, Athna, and Makrasyka. In addition, the village of Pyla which has a mixed population and which is on the British base, will be cut off from the Turkish Cypriot region.

The Louroujina region, an enclave from which most of the population was transferred to Lysi and the village of Pyroi and the main Nicosia-Larnaca road which has been under the control of the Turkish units, and over which the Greek Cypriots have unsuccessfully tried to gain control, are now being ceded to the Greek Cypriot side.

A sharp line stretching off Xeros and Kambos toward Ambelikou, that is, from the north to the south, and the whole of the Limnitis region is being left outside the borders of the TFSC. The following villages are included in this area: Limnitis, Amadhies, Selemani, Xerovounos, Ambelikou, Loutros, Varisha and Galini.

The Avlona area to the southeast of Katokopia, and the Kokkina area which has been defended by a handful of fighters, remain south of the line which divides the two units of the Federal Republic.

In Varosha, the area which was suggested in 1978 for resettling the Greek Cypriots, appears expanded on the map and a large area is given to the Greek Cypriots starting from Dimokratia Avenue, leaving out a vast part of the Varosha city and Dherinia, reaching as far as the southeastern part of the British base of Dhekelia. Turkish Cypriots also live in certain parts of the region south of the border line.

No percentage is mentioned in the Turkish proposals, but it is about 5 percent in these six regions. It is believed, however, that with the buffer zone included, it will rise to 6 percent.

According to our Ankara bureau on the other hand, highranking political circles support the view that the package of proposals submitted by the Turkish Cypriot side for the purpose of finding a solution to the Cyprus issue, should be seriously considered by the Greek Cypriot side.

According to official circles which cherish this view, "by presenting these proposals to the negotiating table, the Turkish Cypriot side has ushered in a positive atmosphere and has shown the necessary flexibility. From now on, the Greek Cypriot side must seriously consider the proposals and reciprocate responsibly."

Again, the same circles recall the agreement reached in principle that the Cyprus issue should not be referred to international forums while the intercommunal talks are continuing, and they express the hope that this will not be done this year when the UN General Assembly meets in September.

Meanwhile, according to authorities in Ankara, first reactions from various capitals to the Turkish Cypriot proposals are positive. The UN communique, which is on official record, is quoted as an example. The communique in question describes the Turkish Cypriot proposals as "comprehensive."

NEW GOVERNMENT IN NORTH SUBMITS PROGRAM TO ASSEMBLY

TA111404 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The program of the new government, which was established by National Unity Party [NUP] leader and Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay, was read today at the legislative assembly. The legislative assembly convened at 1030 under the chairmanship of assembly Deputy President Ekrem Ural.

Addressing the meeting, Cagatay read the program of the new government pointing out that because it was not possible to cooperate with the other political parties, and in view of the grave situation of the Cyprus problem, the NUP formed a minority government. Cagatay explained the goals of the new government as follows: With this understanding, the performance of the new government will be completely free of partisan considerations; it will follow a method unifying—not dividing—the community and striving to resolve problems without avoiding them.

Further noting that the economic crisis originating from the [word indistinct] crisis is still continuing, Cagatay said that the government will take this fact into consideration and endeavor to seek solutions to economic difficulties, secure a just distribution of income, establish justice in the tax system, and thus try to raise the standard of living of the Turkish Cypriot community.

The prime minister stated that the basic goal of the government consists of establishing closer cooperation with Turkey in every field. He noted that planned program will be implemented to achieve economic development and efforts will be exerted to increase agricultural production and solve other economic problems. Cagatay said that the system of cooperatives will be instituted and supported, efforts will be made to increase the share of tourism in the national economy, and a more liberal system will be stressed in the commercial field. Pointing out that the government will adopt effective measures in order to eliminate the existing problems regarding electricity, public works and transportation, Cagatay said that the new government will try to secure the better functioning of health services and in the field of education.

It will apply the principles of equality and (?generality) and that the principles of democracy and Ataturk nationalism will constitute the fundamental aspects of national education.

Explaining that the government will deal with cultural development and the problems of the youth in a serious manner, the prime minister said that improved services will be offered concerning employment security, and that necessary measures will be taken to render more efficient the public economic enterprises.

On the subject of foreign policy, Cagatay noted that efforts will be made to explain the Turkish Cypriot viewpoint to the world, care will be taken to establish closer relations with Islamic countries, the EEC and other neighboring countries, and that efforts will also be exerted to seek a solution to the Cyprus problem by establishing an independent, nonaligned, bizonal and bicommunal state.

In the field of labor, Cagatay said that improved conditions will be secured for the workers, the property compensation system will be implemented soon, and efforts will be made to provide better social services to the people. He said that a more efficient civil service will be formed and the necessary measures will be taken to raise the standard of living of the employees.

No Confidence Motion Submitted

TA111325 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Following the submission of the government program by Prime Minister Cagatay, the leader of the Communal Liberation Party, Mr Durduran, addressed the legislative assembly and tabled a motion of no confidence. Later the secretary general of the Democratic People's Party, Mr Kotak, called for a general debate on the government program. The acting president of the assembly said that this call would be considered and closed the session. The next meeting of the assembly is to be at 1030 on Thursday morning.

Tripartite Government Proposed

TA111619 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Republican Turkish Party [RTP] leader Ozker Ozgur has issued a statement in connection with the motion of no confidence tabled against the government today. In his statement, Ozgur noted the necessity to accelerate work toward the establishment of a coalition government by the RTP, the Communal Liberation Party [CLP] and the and the Democratic People's Party [DPP]; in other words, toward the formation of a strong (?alternative) against the minority government of the National Unity Party [NUP]. Noting that a coalition government to be formed by the CLP, the RTP and the DPP should be ready to take over as soon as the minority government is overthrown, Ozgur reiterated that his party is ready to take over together with the CLP and the DPP and stressed that work should be intensified to form a tripartite coalition government.

NAVAL FORCES COMMANDER LEAVES FOR U.S. VISIT

TA112028 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Naval Forces Commander Adm Nejat Tumer has left Turkey for the United States. Admiral Tumer will visit the United States as the official guest of U.S. Naval Forces Commander Admiral Hayward. During his U.S. visit, Admiral Tumer will discuss with Admiral Hayward issues concerning the naval forces of the two countries. He will also visit U.S. naval forces command units and installations and will return to Turkey on 20 August.

VOTCP DECRIES U.S. DECISION ON NEUTRON BOMB

TA111002 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, it was announced last weekend that the U.S. administration has decided to produce the neutron bomb. This decision provoked reaction throughout the world and is continuing to do so. Apart from clearly showing that, despite all its deceptions, the U.S. administration is not in favor of resuming talks with the Soviet Union on reducing nuclear arms, this decision by the Pentagon exposes the increasing belligerency of U.S. imperialists and their ruthless intention to drag the human race into a hell of nuclear war.

Moreover, Washington made this barbaric decision on the anniversary of the atom bomb on Hiroshima as if boldly mocking all the forces in favor of peace and detente and announced it to the world on the anniversary of the atom bomb on Nagasaki as if it were a victory. Thus, the U.S. imperialists are acting as if they are proud of causing the death of hundreds of thousands of people and crippling an even greater number. They wish to spread fear to the world. If this is not barbarism, then what is it?

The decision by the Reagan administration to produce the neutron bomb is based on the illusion that all international problems can be solved through the use of force and that U.S. imperialism can regain its lost positions throughout the world by using force. However, this illusion is dragging the U.S. imperialists into adventurism--into a savage adventurism that brings the entire human race to the verge of annihilation.

Dear listeners, the Washington decision to produce the neutron bomb again demonstrates the basically different characteristics of the two opposite lines in global politics. On the one hand, there is the realistic, constructive and peaceful line of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries that express the interests of the entire humankind. On the other hand, there is the policy of tension and confrontation followed by the U.S. administration preparing to transform the world into an inextinguishable blaze overnight in a bid to safeguard the interests of the arms monopolies. The recent neutron bomb decision forces all human beings to make a choice between these two lines. This is a choice between life and death. Every government, organization or individual is obligated to make this choice. There are two paths: Either this warmongering and death-dealing policy of U.S. imperialists will be supported for the sake of blind and narrow interests and in order to secure the interests of a handful of collaborationists; or this policy will be opposed together with all the peace forces in the world. Nuclear rockets and neutron bombs do not discriminate between persons.

Dear listeners, some people may choose to ignore a danger that doesn't affect them personnally. They may wonder how Turkey could be related to the neutron bomb. However, let us recall that the Pentagon files include plans to deploy this bomb in Turkey. The U.S. Government will pressure our country on this subject as well.

Our country needs peace and friendship with all its neighbors. It does not need nuclear weapons. In this case as well, two lines emerge; the Soviet Union has clearly stated that it will not use nuclear weapons against countries that do not deploy them on their soil. The United States is trying to deploy more nuclear weapons in Turkey. One of these lines paves the way for friendship and cooperation that benefits both sides and the other line sets a death trap. Life compels everyone to make a choice. It is not possible to stay outside the worldwide struggle.

The junta government cannot defend peace by applying pressure on the peace forces. On the contrary, pro-Americans such as (Korkun) and those who trade in the business of dragging the country to the brink of annihilation benefit from this atmosphere of pressure. The struggle against the production of the neutron bomb and the attempts to deploy the neutron bomb in our country is therefore an urgent task today as well. This is a necessary condition of patriotism and the wish to live.

MILITARY EXERCISES END ON GELIBOLU PENINSULA

TA101449 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1400 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Istanbul, 10 Aug (AA)--Two days of military excerices, codenamed "Hero of Anafartalar 81," ended on the Gelibolu Peninsula Monday, First Army headquarters announced in Istanbul. The second part of the maneuvers included repelling action at Anafartalar by a division, including armored units, against hostile forces which had simulated a landing at Suvla Bay on the first day.

Head of State Gen Kenan Evren, the other members of the National Security Council and several foreign military attaches who observed the exercises later crossed the strait to Canakkale.

IRAQI DELEGATION ATTENDS 3-DAY ECONOMIC MEETINGS

TA081702 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] The new round of meetings of the joint Turkish-Iraqi economic committee have begun in Ankara. The Turkish delegation at the talks is headed by Foreign Ministry Deputy Secretary General Amb Oktay Iscen and the Iraqi delegation is headed by Iraqi Trade Ministry Under Secretary (Mehdi Muhsin Oda). The possibilities for increasing the commercial, economic, cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries will be discussed during the talks, which will last 3 days.

IRAQI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

TA120504 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2100 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan arrived on an official visit in Ankara this evening. At Esenboga Airport, Ramadan was received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. In a statement at the airport, Ramadan expressed the hope that his visit to Turkey will further develop the good relations between the two countries. Ramadan said that there are strong historic ties between the two countries and that they have great roles in the Middle East.

Ulusu said that he was happy to see the deputy prime minister of friendly, brotherly and neighboring Iraq in Turkey. Noting that the relations between the two countries go back to the depths of history, Ulusu added: We are determined to advance the dimensions of our relations deriving our strength from this tradition. Iraqi-Turkish joint economic committee meetings are being held in Ankara. These committees [as heard] have made developments in the field of commerce, industry, tourism, banking, energy, natural resources technology, culture as well as contracting.

Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri arrived together with the deputy prime minister. Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Serbulent Bingol, Minister of Commerce Kemal Canturk, the governor of Ankara, the martial law commander, the mayor and the Iraqi ambassador in Ankara were also at the airport to receive the visiting ministers.

MILLIYET CRITICIZES MITSOTAKIS REMARKS ON CYPRUS

NC111124 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 7 Aug 81 p 8

["Telex" column by Teoman Erel: "An Untimely Threat"]

[Text] It is maintained that if the intercommunal talks do not yield the expected results, the Greek Cypriots will not be responsible for it. This [statement] was concocted when the Turkish Cypriot side submitted to the Greek Cypriot side proposals covering territorial concessions, and the author is Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. He decreed, even before examining the Turkish Cypriot proposals: "You either comply with our demands or you will be responsible [for the consequences]."

This is a negative attitude which justifies pessimistic speculations about the peace talks which have entered a new phase following territorial concessions by the Turkish Cypriot side. Many are those who believe that the Greek Cypriots and Greece do not intend to favor a reasonable compromise. Very few, even of those who actively participated in the preparation of the proposals are optimistic about the outcome. They say: "They will ask for three times as much as we can give them. On the question of the constitution, they will not in any way approach our demands..."

This impression prevails widely among the Turkish Cypriot authorities as well as in Ankara. By proclaiming in advance--and also in a sort of panicky way--at this stage that responsibility for the failure of the talks will rest on the Turkish Cypriot side, Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis is in a way contributing to the stiffening of pessimism at the start of the intercommunal talks. Responding to a question as to what is going to happen if no agreement is reached, Mitsotakis says:" The struggle will continue in a different way."

We can afford not to take too seriously this camouflaged threat by the foreign minister of the Greek Government which is facing a critical general election. At this moment, Athens resembles a disaster scene. Terrorists who support the rightist members of the junta have been setting the capital of Greece on fire. The rightists in the Greek Cypriot sector of Cyprus have scored as much success as the communists while anti-democratic agitation has increased in Greece. The attempt to topple the government, which has also been confirmed by Defense Minister Averof, is still fresh in memory. Therefore, the threat uttered by the Greek Foreign Minister against the Turkish Cypriot side sounds more like whistling in the dark. Nevertheless, we have to watch Athens carefully and make realistic appraisals. For, the party in power in Greece may, for the purpose of softening the internal issues, which are assuming a critical character, decide to change its attitude toward Turkey and resort to certain escalations in its tactics. It may even compete with the chauvinist main opposition in displaying animosity toward Turkey....

We do not think that apart from propaganda and international intrigues, the struggle of the Greeks and the Greek Cypriots will take on a new "form." They will increase their past propaganda and tactics. They will try to exasperate Turkey through the pressure of Western allies and thus concentrate on their efforts to isolate Turkey completely. They will reiterate their argument that "the Turkish Cypriots do not want a settlement. They are only applying delaying tactics."

Under these conditions, neither Ankara nor the Turkish Cypriot administration need develop unnecessary complexes. No excessive concessions must be made so as to prove to the United States, to our other allies and to the world opinion that the Greeks and the Greek Cypriots do not intend to reach an understanding with ut.

The Greek Cypriots register every mellowing of the Turkish Cypriot side at various stages of the talks as points of no return and use the tactic of asking for more. They have been using this tactic for years. By ceding territory amounting to 9 percent [as published] of the island, the Turkish Cypriot side aims at starting "meaningful negotiations." The Greek Cypriots, on the other hand, seem to be planning to say "you had already accepted this percentage. We want more." They will also put these concessions on record and then carry on with their long term struggle.

We hope that the talks resumed on the island will disappoint the pessimists and that a just peace will be achieved. But when we look at the behavior and the speeches both in the Greek Cypriot sector and in Athens, we think it highly probably that a political marathon rather than a peace understanding is going to materialize eventually.

ARAYIS URGES BREAKING RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

NC111146 Ankara ARAYIS in Turkish 1 Aug 81 p 9

["The Interpretation of Events" column: "Kill a Turk and Relax"]

[Text] In a statement at a press conference he held after the bombing of the nuclear station in Baghdad, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin said: "Kill a Turk and relax." In reality, these words epitomize Begin's, that is, Israel's, that is, Zionism's political outlook: Kill a Turk, a Palestinian, a Libyan, an Iraqi, in short, whoever prejudices your interests, and relax.

We could afford to interpret these words as "the nonsense of a demented person" who has been denounced by world opinion and forget them. But Begin turns his eccentric views into militant actions and indulges in killing, bombing and attacking in order to relax. When this is an indication that Israel seeks to relax over the dead bodies of innocent people, Begin's utterances should be taken seriously.

Begin is playing a dangerous game. The other day, Ankara was shown among the targets that Israeli aircraft could strike. And now Begin says: "Kill a Turk and relax." As social progress is increasing in Turkey, as the Turkish nation is gradually grasping international realities and taking its place on the side of the just, oppressed and destitute, and as it is learning how unjust the contemporary international order is, it is bound to win millions of friends and naturally a few enemies. Those who wish to further the order of oppression and exploitation and those who wish to "confine Turkey to an oxygen tent" powerless are now including the Turkish people among their targets.

Turkey, which passionately rose against imperialism and the fascist administration set up in Cyprus in 1974, has been subjected to many treacherous traps since then. Our people have had to surmount all sorts of obstacles in their effort to reestablish their historic ties with their Muslim brethren in the Middle East. Those who aspire to force Turkey into acting as the gendarme of their secret interests in the Middle East and the Arabian Gulf are enraged when the Turkish people resist their plans and so wish to intimidate Turkey. Begin's statement concerning Turkey must be assessed within this context.

Despite all this, Turkey is still continuing its diplomatic relations with Israel. What is more, Turkey is the only Muslim country that maintains diplomatic relations with Israel. This is what we said in our 23d issue: "The representative of the Turkish people must be withdrawn from Tel Aviv. For, as Yasir 'Arafat said one day; 'There is in every Turkish home at least one person who feels in his heart the hardships that the Palestinians are suffering. 'If we are not to add pangs of conscience to these hardships, diplomatic relations with Israel must be severed."

We reiterate this call: Turkey must sever its diplomatic relations with Israel. It is the most natural right of our people to demand that the sharpest reply be given to Begin's audacities, which include our country too among Israel's targets.

UNITED KINGDOM

FOREIGN OFFICE, ITALY CONFER ON NEUTRON DECISION

LD111336 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1303 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Britain and Italy have had brief consultations over the American decision to produce the neutron bomb, the Foreign Office confirmed today, without giving details of the nature of the dialogue. It appears the Italians telephoned the Foreign Office from Rome shortly after the American decision was announced. Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour, who is in charge of the department in the absence of Lord Carrington on holiday, took the call and gave an indication of Britain's initial reaction.

It is accepted in Whitehall that the American decision will cause acute difficulty for its European allies, particularly with the growth of anti-nuclear feeling in some European countries. The Italian Prime Minister's Office, in a non-committal public statement, said the decision to produce the neutron bomb was one for the U.S. since the weapons would be stored there, and this was in line with the initial reaction by the British Government. The response of European leaders has so far been notably muted, with no public indication of approval or disapproval.

EGYPTIAN MINISTER TO DISCUSS MILITARY AFFAIRS

NC111750 Cairo MENA in English 1740 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] London, 11 Aug (MENA)--Egyptian Minister of State for Presidential Affairs and Minister of Culture and Information Mansur Hasan arrives here tomorrow night from Washington. He is due to leave here Thursday for Zurich. Egyptian Minister of Defence Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah will arrive here on the same plane from Washington for a three-day visit to the United Kingdom. He will have talks with senior officials in the British Defence Department that will focus on stepping up cooperation between the two countries in the military field. Both Mansur Hasan and Abu Ghazalah were among the official delegation accompanying President as-Sadat on his recent visit to the United States.

GREECE

MARCH ON U.S. EMBASSY PROTESTS NEUTRON DECISION

NC112307 Paris AFP in English 2301 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Athens, 11 Aug (AFP)--Some 5,000 demonstrators marched through Athens to the U.S. Embassy tonight in protest against President Ronald Reagan's decision to go ahead with the neutron bomb. The generally pro-left protesters chanted anti-American and anti-nuclear slogans, and handed in a petition at the embassy. Police reinforcements were on duty during the march, but they did not intervene.

BOMB THREAT FORCES BELGIAN JET TO LIMNOS

NC111902 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] A plane of the Belgian airlines Sabena, flight 201, with 63 passengers aboard, was notified this evening while on a flight from Brussels to Tel Aviv that a bomb had been placed on board. The pilot discontinued the flight and landed the plane at Limnos' Myrina Airport. Bomb experts and other specialists conducted a search of the plane, but ascertained that no bomb was on it. A check was made of the passengers' baggage and it was ascertained that no bomb had been placed there either. After all checks had been completed, the pilot started the procedure for takeoff at about 1930. During this procedure, however, one of the plane's engines malfunctioned. Following this the pilot canceled the flight. Olympic Airways will offer technical support to the Belgian plane.

SPAIN

PCE SPOKESMAN SCORES U.S. NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

LD111716 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The announcement about the neutron bomb has already provoked numerous reactions throughout Europe, and in the last few hours in Spain, too. Here is the opinion of the PCE, as expressed by its information spokesman:

[Begin recording] Our view is that the U.S. President's decision has come as no surprise to us, given his reactionary and aggressive policies which have been fully demonstrated since he took over at the White House. (?This is going to be good for other former presidents). It is becoming clear that U.S. foreign policy is (?moving even further to the right). This is perhaps an indication of its impotence in the face of the advance of the left and of the forces of reason in the civilized countries, for instance, in France, and so on. This new measure could provide an argument for the escalation of the arms race by the other great military bloc and create a climate of mistrust and hostility which would be totally negative. [end recording]

CUBA'S MONTANE MEETS WITH COMMUNIST LEADER

FL011751 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] A delegation of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] headed by Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and Secretariat, has held talks with Santiago Alvarez, member of the Executive Committee of Spain's Communist Party. The meeting, in which Javier Ardizones and Julio Ballesta, chief of section and an official of the Foreign Relations General Department of the Cuban party, respectively, participated, was held within the framework of the 10th Spanish Communist Party Congress, which ended early today.

Meeting With Carillo

FL031445 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Madrid—Santiago Carillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, has received a PCC delegation led by Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and a member of the party Secretariat. During a fraternal meeting at the headquarters of the Spanish Communist Party, the two parties discussed matters of mutual interest, as well as international issues. The PCC delegation was a guest at the 10th Congress of the Spanish Communist Party that ended in Madrid Saturday.

AUSTRIA

OPEC SOURCES CONFIRM 19 AUG GENEVA MEETING

NC111412 Paris AFP in English 1405 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Vienna, 11 Aug (AFP)--A special OPEC conference to deal with the world oil glut will take place Aug 19 in Geneva, sources at OPEC headquarters said today. The announcement confirmed earlier reports from Kuwait and Iraq about such a meeting.

BRIEFS

PLANTS FOR PRC--A contract providing for delivery by the Austrian VEW Steel Corporation of a 200-million-schilling plant for the production of insecticides to the PRC is expected to be concluded in the very near future. The Chinese side intends to place orders for another 10 plants of the same type with the Austrian company. The Voest-Alpine Steel Corporation is hoping to obtain a 7-billion-schilling PRC order for a coal liquefaction plant. These deals were prepared not by the company managements but by VEW shop council chairman Rechberger, who made a trip to China in March in an attempt to secure orders from the PRC. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 3 Aug 81 p 7 AU]

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OPEC MEETING ONLY FOR 'GENERAL CONSULTATIONS'

AU121027 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] OPEC is going to hold a consultative meeting in Vienna [as published] on 19 August. This was confirmed officially by OPEC spokesman (Hamid Zaheri) in Vienna yesterday.

According to (Zaheri), the meeting will only be in the nature of general consultations, but the oil ministers "may at any time start special price negotiations if they so desire." The meeting will probably last 1 or 2 days.

STARIBACHER TO VISIT USSR 14-15 SEP FOR TALKS

AU121351 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] Austrian-Soviet economic talks scheduled to be held in Moscow 14-15 September will probably map out the development of economic relations between the two countries for 1982 and 1983. Trade Minister Staribacher will go to Moscow for a session of the joint commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The Soviet delegation will be headed by Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev. It was he who wanted the session to be held in Moscow rather than in Vienna. The main purpose of the talks is to complete work on a series of measures designed to make specific a cooperation program within the framework of the Austrian-Soviet cooperation agreement.

DOMESTIC EXPLOSIVE USED IN ISRAELI EMBASSY BOMB

AU121345 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 12 Aug 81 p 10

[Summary] Vienna/Beirut--While in Beirut an obscure "15 May organization," which to date had been completely unknown to Austrian police, claimed responsibility for the bomb attacks on Israeli institutions in Vienna, Athens and Rome, police experts in Vienna have made some progress: They have established that the explosive used in the Vienna attack Monday was gelatine-donarit, presumably produced by the Sankt Lamprecht explosives factory in Styria. The type of explosive and the expert way it was handled have convinced police that the attackers were not amateurs.

"Otherwise no progress whatever has been made toward clearing up the case, and even after a detailed analysis of the explosive there are virtually no chances of throwing light on the background to the bombing. However, Austrian security authorities are at least satisfied that the attackers were not able to get closer than 30 meters to their actual target, the Israeli Embassy, and that they had to confine themselves to a 'demonstrative explosion.'" They feel that this is to the credit of the efficient security precautions taken by the Austrian police.

NETHERLANDS

EUROPEAN VIEW ON N-BOMB 'CAN ONLY BE NEGATIVE'

FM121226 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 10 Aug 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Neutron Bomb"]

[Text] The Reagan administration advances two arguments for its decision to produce the neutron bomb and to stockpile it on U.S. territory. First the decision is a "sovereign" one by the United States. Second it is "a logical step in the process begun in 1978."

Both arguments are correct formally and factually. Washington does not need to ask permission of any of the powers to make the neutron bomb. In addition it was President Carter who made the decision in 1978--after fierce West European opposition to production and deployment of the weapon--that parts for the neutron bomb would be manufactured in the meantime.

However, there are some flaws in these arguments. First and foremost: The Reagan administration claim that this is a "sovereign decision" would hold water if the neutron bomb were being produced for the defense of U.S. territory. The last thing feared by the Americans is that the Russians might land on U.S. territory. Even less can one assume that the U.S. Government would use the neutron bomb to combat internal disturbances in the country.

The fact of the matter is that from the very beginning of the neutron bomb question it has been stressed that the weapon amounts to an effective defense against large-scale Warsaw Pact tank attacks in Central Europe. Thus the final destination for the neutron bomb is Europe and not U.S. territory.

It would be logical then if the Western European allies had been consulted about the Reagan administration decision to produce the neutron bomb anyway. Defense Secretary Weinberger promised something of the kind in an interview with U.S. CBS television in March: production of the neutron bomb would happen only after full consultations with the allies.

There are various arguments as to why Washington has not kept its word. First--as the New York TIMES suggests--Bonn's decision to make defense spending cuts has convinced the Reagan administration that pigs will fly before the Europeans agree to introduction of the neutron bomb.

The extension of this is that no NATO decision is necessary for the introduction of this weapon. In the final analysis the deployment of the neutron bomb is a question between the governments of the United States and those countries that are prepared to deploy the neutron bomb on their territory. In this respect the test of relations between West Germany and the United States is approaching its culmination.

U.S. Government spokesman Larry Speakes has called the Reagan decision "a logical step in the process begun in 1978." This suggests that Carter cut the Gordian knot and that Reagan is only making a decision of lesser import. This is incorrect. The Reagan administration bears full political responsibility for the neutron bomb decision.

This means that the philosophy of "logical steps" is nonsense. To follow logic, the next "logical step" is that the neutron bomb be deployed in Western Europe, since this is its logical place in U.S. strategy. The final "logical step" is that the neutron bomb be used in Europe. This is unacceptable, since this weapon contributes to the idea that it is possible to wage nuclear war on "a limited scale." Europe's answer to the U.S. decision can thus only be negative.

'Objections' to Weapon

PM121123 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 10 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] The Hague, 10 Aug—"Although at the moment it is simply a matter of stockpiling in the United States, this does not alter the fact that Europe is the first place considered for the deployment of a weapon like the neutron bomb." Second Chamber deputy M. van der Stoel (Labor Party) [PVDA], who will become foreign minister if the present government formation attempts are successful, said this morning in reaction to President Reagan's decision to begin producing this weapon. For Van der Stoel the most serious reservation about the neutron bomb is that it obscures the boundary between conventional and nuclear arms. He also pointed out that not only the Netherlands but also other NATO partners have clear objections to introduction of the neutron bomb.

In a coalition cabinet of the Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA], the PVDA and Democrats '66 [D'66], the Foreign Ministry will once again play a central role in the field of security policy and thus also in the question of nuclear arms. In recent months there has been talk of shifting responsibility from the Foreign Ministry to the Defense Ministry. Both PVDA and D'66 circles have criticized the idea of this transfer repeatedly. It is therefore assumed that in the life of the next government it will primarily be Van der Stoel who will determine Netherlands nuclear arms policy and policy with regard to the U.S. decision to begin production of the neutron bomb.

This morning no reaction to President Reagan's decision could be obtained from Foreign Minister van der Klaauw, who is still on holiday. In view of the cabinet formation negotiations, it is unlikely that he will be expressing any definite views on the matter. Government circles assume that The Hague will follow the same line as Bonn and London, namely one of clear reserve toward President Reagan's decision.

Van Mierlo Views

PM121415 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 7 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] The Hague, 7 August--Mr H. van Mierlo, the probable Democratic '66 [D'66] candidate for minister of defense, is a member of the Advisory Council on Defense Questions (ADA). In the last advice offered by this council on the question of the modernization of medium-range nuclear arms (October-November 1979) he was the only member to adopt a position between the majority of declared supporters of this modernization and the minority which rejected modernization. The ADA advice was presented in the month before the NATO nations decided on the modernization of the nuclear arms with a simultaneous offer to the Soviet Union of negotiations on such arms.

Van Mierlo's view in this ADA advice was that in SALT III the negotiations between Washington and Moscow on arms including those like the Russian SS-20's and the NATO cruise missiles must begin "with NATO's express statement that the allies have already declared themselves to be prepared to allow new medium-range arms on their territory and that these systems would soon be manufactured if the question of these arms were not quickly settled."

The following clarification accompanied this statement: "To begin with, this could be achieved by asking the U.S. House of Representatives now to approve an appropriation and authorization of the money necessary for production of the arms systems.

"However, as yet no authorization should be given for production itself. This authorization could be given by the U.S. President after consultations with the alliance, if within a still to be decided period--thoughts immediately turn to the date when the protocol of the SALT II agreement runs out (the end of 1983)--negotiations with the Soviet Union have not led to any positive results. Then the allies would have to state their willingness to allow the deployment of these systems on their territory.

"'Positive results' should not only be taken to mean the final results of the negotiating process, but also the development of a situation in which the prospect of a favorable outcome would be strengthened.

"Indications of this latter possibility could be the freezing of the production and then numerical reduction of the medium-range systems on the Soviet side. Depending on the situation at the time, the West could in such circumstances begin to reconsider its decision of December 1979.

"The possibility can in no way be excluded that the West may have to introduce a certain number of medium-range systems to fill a gap in the deterrent balance.

"The option put forward here would have the advantage that the decision to introduce new arms could be dependent on a process of negotiation instead of on a unilateral decision to which the other side's reaction cannot be predicted. The possibility still cannot be excluded that a decision made by the West not to produce and introduce new missiles would cause the Soviet Union to react with the introduction on their side of new arms systems alongside the continued or escalated production of existing systems....

"It should be stressed that the Soviet Union cannot be allowed to gain one-sided advantage by delaying the negotiations. If there are any indications of this, the December 1979 decision must be implemented.

"In the form described here, this option could be characterized as a combination of determination and self-control in the sense that on the one hand cohesion within the alliance is guaranteed--an indispensable prerequisite for favorable progress in the arms limitation negotiations--while on the other hand no actions are taken which could frustrate the final goal--restraint on the part of the Soviet Union in its production of medium-range systems--but on the contrary the Soviet Union would be given ample opportunity for positive reaction."

REACTIONS NOTED TO REAGAN'S NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

Strauss Voices Support

LD121712 Hamburg DPA in German 1400 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 12 Aug (DPA)--In the view of CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss, the neutron weapon should be available to the Bundeswehr. The Federal Government said on Wednesday that it thought it unimaginable that the United States would make use of its formal legal possibility of stationing the neutron weapon on German soil without political consultation with Bonn. Leading SPD politicians again sharply criticized President Ronald Reagan's decision to construct the weapon.

In an interview to be published tomorrow in DIE WELT, Bavarian leader Strauss said that the production of the neutron weapon would make sense only "if the Americans, and in my view also the allied forces, have these weapons available under U.S. control wherever they are in danger of having to deal with massed Soviet armored units." The Federal Government's statement that the stationing of the neutron weapon of German territory was out of the question at present is, in Strauss' view, due to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's fear of his own party and of Brezhnev.

Government spokesman Lothar Ruehl said in Bonn that the introduction of the weapon for U.S. forces in the Federal Republic is "a clear case for consultations." Such an introduction is not only a legal but above all a political question. It is "unimaginable" that elements of the United States forces would be equipped with new weapons without the agreement of the Federal Government, he said. He said it was unimaginable that, in such an important question, Washington would make a unilateral decision on formal legal grounds. The government spokesman reiterated that the Federal Government's attitude had not changed since 1978 when the chancellor said that the East-West balance of forces required further development of nuclear battlefield weapons including the neutron weapon.

The minister-president of Hesse, Holger Boerner (SPD), said today that the U.S. decision showed "a remarkable lack of consideration for the interests of its European allies." In a statement, published in Wiesbaden, he said that the unilateral decision to build the neutron bomb could start developments which might shake the foundations of the alliance. Reagan's decision made harder the job of everybody who is working for a lower level of armaments in the East and West.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG Commentary

DW111157 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 11 Aug 81 p 4

[Dieter Schroeder commentary: "Reagan's Frivolous Decision"]

[Text] A vehement public discussion on the neutron bomb will hardly be avoidable though the Federal Government thoughtfully seeks to diminish the political fallout of the decision made by Reagan. Its political instincts must command it to act appeasingly and soothingly; for such a debate inevitably is bound to encroach also on the discussion on the counterarming and to jeopardize the government's freedom of action. Already before, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt felt compelled to link his political fate with that of NATO's dual decision. With new propaganda ammunition, the opponents of the decision more than ever will leave no stone unturned to question the Americans' will to peace and to prevent a stationing of the neutron weapons in Europe later on.

The political reasons against the decision to produce the neutron weapon now were well known to Reagan. Upon the advice of his secretary of defense the President has brushed them off the table because he does not want to give the Europeans a "veto" over U.S. defense-political decisions. The argument well befits a man who simply fires unruly air traffic controllers and who impresses his voters with doing what he had promised. In the domestic respect, Reagan thereby has won a "victory" which may enhance his popularity. But it is another question if it will benefit his foreign policy in the long run. The Europeans are aware now that it is the very conservative wing around Secretary of Defense Weinberger and not their "friend" Haig, who is in power in Washington. They also know about how this group assesses the role of the Europeans in the Atlantic alliance--namely as that of people receiving orders, who need not even be consulted.

There is no need for consultation anyway as long as the neutron weapons are not to be stationed in Europe. By leaving the issue of the stationing out of consideration, Reagan at least showed regard for the domestic difficulties of his partners. But since the weapon is suitable for deployment on the European Continent only, the Europeans must gain the impression that they simply are to be faced with faits accomplis. This can have only adverse affects on the already weakened cohesion of the alliance. Reagan wants to enhance NATO's deterrence power; but at the same time he destabilizes the alliance and the steadfastness of several European governments. Politically his decision came at the wrong moment.

Creating new rifts in the alliance is an all the more inept move since tension between the superpowers now will increase, too. The climate for arms control talks becomes more frosty and it will be more difficult to confine the negotiations between Moscow and Washington, scheduled for the fall, to the subject of medium-range missiles in Europe. Though the neutron weapons have nothing directly to do with these missiles, it is hardly conceivable that one will be able to achieve agreement in one field if ever new imbalances are being created. The Soviets will not put up with setting off their tanks against the neutron weapon, but will build the neutron bombs, too.

As can be seen from its initial reaction, Moscow likewise will not miss its opportunity to diabolize the Americans and to exploit for its own purpose--namely for sowing even more distrust between Europe and Washington--the aversion of many Europeans to a weapon considered to be immoral. Its first great propaganda success achieved against the neutron weapon will strengthen it in this intention. In 1978, President Carter postponed the manufacture of these weapons because the European governments, in the face of angry public opinion, were not willing to give him any guarantee for their stationing on their territories. He, however, connected his temporary renunciation with the hope that Moscow would honor his decision by exercising restraint in the construction of SS-20 missiles and new tanks.

This hope has been profoundly disappointed. That is why the Soviets can hardly be surprised that Reagan no longer wants to rely on their good will. Nevertheless, it would have been enough now to threaten the manufacture of the neutron weapons in the event that the envisaged negotiations will bring about no results. The introduction of these weapons should have been an ultimate step only, even more so since the required psychological preparation then would have been easier. Egon Bahr's word of the "perversion of human thinking" still has a jamming effect, though there hardly exist moral distinctions between nuclear weapons. The Soviets are denouncing the "cannibal-like instincts" of the United States, as though they were manufacturing their own atomic weapons for the arms museum only, and they are operating with the fear of "threshold," though everybody in Europe ought to know that in the case of a Soviet attack, NATO must rely upon atomic weapons in good time.

Seen from the military angle, the effect of the neutron bomb as a tank-breaking weapon may have even increased deterrence and raised the threshold of war, but regarding the political aspect, it was, above all, irresponsible.

Weinberger Interview Reviewed

DW120947 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 12 Aug 81

[From the press review on the interview granted to German television by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger]

[Text] The Duesseldorf WESTDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes: The attack on Bonn by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger in which he suggests that Bonn must blame itself for the neutron bomb because of its cuts in the defense budget, is but another proof of the irritation of the U.S. Government in its dealings with the Federal Republic. The Americans and Germans are alternately disappointing and antagonizing each other. The anti-Americanism developing in this country as a consequence of a peace campaign meets with an echo beyond the Atlantic in the shape of fatigue regarding Europe together with signs of isolationism.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG makes the following comment: Washington's Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who always likes to needle, did not miss the opportunity to link the construction of the U.S. neutron bomb directly with the cuts in European defense budgets, especially that of the FRG. He should not do this so readily because just recently his colleague Alexander Haig professed the formula that the defense readiness and combat potential of NATO armies cannot be measured by figures and percentages alone.

The Kassel HESSISCH-NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE declares: Secretary of Defense Weinberger lets the cat out of the bag when he says that the United States intends to evade the endless debates on the deployment of neutron weapons in Europe. His calculations in this respect are wrong, of course, because Reagan's decision has not only triggered vehement discussions on the value or lack of value of nuclear destructive potential, but has also shaken the alliance's basis of confidence.

The editorial of SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG says in part: The reaction of some politicians in our country to the news that the United States proposes to place the neutron bomb in serial production was exceeded in shrillness only by the communist East. This is understandable, if only because the current hysteria with which any strengthening of the U.S. military power is criticized in our country--military power which has been neglected for years. Naturally, all this has not escaped the attention of the Reagan administration, which thinks and acts in keeping with the motto that you cannot please the Germans anyway. Correspondingly, the White House acts with little regard for German sensitivities, including those of the chancellor. The Reagan team does not like the trend Bonn is following, and thinks that much of what is still official Bonn policy toward the East today is simply weak pussyfooting around.

FEDERAL MINISTERS NOTE BERLIN WALL ANNIVERSARY

LD121244 Hamburg DPA in German 1144 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 12 Aug (DPA)--According to Federal Minister for Intra-German Relations Egon Franke, the Federal Government will continue to utilize all opportunities to achieve an understanding with the GDR. Franke stated in Bonn today on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the erection of the [Berlin] Wall that 13 August 1961 marked the absolute low point of relations between the two German states. During the past 10 years, however, progress has been achieved in practical cooperation with the GDR, Franke said. "The Federal Government will not let itself be diverted from this policy," he said. Neither would it accept the drastic increase in the compulsory minimum exchange rate.

Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher described the building of the wall as "the oppressive symbol of German division"; however, the Federal Government will continue to make efforts toward overcoming the present situation using peaceful means. Despite all the differences on political and legal issues, the Federal Government is trying to achieve settlements with the Eastern side in order to make the wall more passable.

Deputy CDU/CSU parliamentary group chairman, Alfred Dregger, stated in the Cologne EXPRESS (Thursday's edition) that the GDR is profiting from its economic links with the FRG and the EEC. This should not be granted for nothing.

Since the building of the wall, the central registration office of the regional justice administration in Salzgitter has registered 115 killed at the GDR border with the Federal Republic, not counting the cases in Berlin. Apart from this, it registered 26,000 acts of violence on the GDR border and in the GDR. Among these are more than 4,000 serious cases with self-triggering firearm devices, mines and the use of firearms. Among the acts of violence were also 597 cases of mistreatment, 1,704 cases of political allegations against people, 2,585 arrests as well as 16,975 political sentences, among them 9,506 with inhuman severity.

Further Comments

LD121504 Hamburg DPA in German 1411 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Bonn/Berlin, 12 Aug (DPA)--The Berlin Wall, erected 20 years ago by the GDR was judged to be a "symbol of division" at the meeting of the Federal Cabinet on Wednesday.

Social Democratic Party Chairman Willy Brandt expressed the view in an interview with North German Radio/West German Radio that in order to reach agreement on unresolved German questions a "closer mutual approach by the Europeans in East and West" is an important precondition. Only if things change decisively between the parts of Europe over and above the practical relations which currently exist "will there be a chance that the Germans can settle their affairs differently."

The leader of the opposition in Berlin, Hans-Jochen Vogel, demanded that "superficial emotion and pathos without perspective" be foregone in connection with the anniversary of the building of the wall. Speaking to Berlin journalists, he included in this the "violins in the background" accompanying the rally to Berlin planned by the International Society for Human Rights. Manfred Schmidt, the president of the Association of Central Germans, is of the opinion that in the Federal Republic, too, it is necessary to dismantle a "wall of ignorance and indifference" toward the people of the GDR.

According to the latest official statistics of the West Berlin police, there has again been more shooting at the wall. Since August 1980, 26 cases have been registered when GDR frontier troops fired their weapons. In past years the frequency of such incidents was sometimes considerably lower. Since the building of the wall in 1961, 71 killed escapees, escape-helpers and West Berliners have been registered. There were also 112 people wounded by shots from the Eastern side.

SUPPORT FOR U.S. URGED AT LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE

DW121109 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 12 Aug 81 p 2

[Erich Reyhl dispatch: "Hard Confrontation"]

[Text] Geneva--The Federal Republic of Germany will now have to show its hand at the Law of the Sea conference. So far, the Bonn delegation in Geneva had been hoping that the United States alone would eliminate those parts of the draft Law of the Sea treaty which are also at variance with German interests. What is primarily involved are regulations on the future exploitation of the seabed and the transfer of technology.

The developing countries are now trying to isolate the United States. In their joint statement, they pretend that the United States is the only participant which wants to reopen the matter of the compromise agreement. They do admit that many other countries also disagree with this compromise as well, in particular also the developing countries, but they say that practically everyone has reconciled himself to not only making profits but also suffering heavy losses in the whole business.

In the interpretation of the Third World, the world's seas and coastal regions have already been distributed, with or without a Law of the Sea treaty. The Third World declares even now--prior to the conclusion of a treaty--that the potential exploitation of seabed resources by the United States or any other country would be "illegal." Granted, the spokesman of the group of developing countries conceded to the United States the right to stay out of the treaty, yet he said any unilateral action aimed at exploiting the seabed would be "at variance with international law." In no uncertain terms, the United States has been strictly denied any reopening of negotiations on those parts of the treaty already adopted. The developing countries wish to wind up the "costly negotiations" of many years and adopt a treaty text during this 10th meeting which is to end no later than 4 September.

Judging by what can be learned, the developing countries are serious. They have learned that the United States can be overruled without any serious consequences, despite its great political and economic weight. In their joint statement, they did not leave open any easy ways out of the hard confrontation. This is why the United States now urgently needs support from another side which wields weight internationally. This would be the European Community, for example. But since the EC, "in violation of contract," failed to come to terms regarding a common policy on the Law of the Sea, it would be up to EC members, Belgium and the Federal Republic to go on record alone if they are dissatisfied with the draft treaty. In doing so, they will take the risk of being overrun as well. This means that the German delegation is being asked to undergo a veritable test of courage.

In view of the rather unanimous position of all Bundestag parties toward the Law of the Sea treaty, it ought to be possible, however, to intervene actively in the course of events. The course has been outlined. The European Community must be mobilized even if it is already late. A Law of the Sea treaty unilaterally dictated by the developing countries could hardly be put into practice without the financial contribution of the United States (25 percent of the budget of the Law of the Sea authority) and without the contributions of the EC countries.

After all, the example of the Law of the Sea treaty shows quite clearly that even words with no legal force can very well create precedents of great political and economic weight. In the future, it will be necessary to be more careful and not reach the point where the whole thing ultimately becomes too big to handle. What remains in such cases is simply the option of rough blocking maneuvers, as shown by the Law of the Sea conference right now.

PAPERS COMMENT ON REAGAN'S NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

L'HUMANITE Editorial

PM121011 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Yves Moreau editorial: "A Dangerous Threshold"]

[Text] In announcing his decision to start manufacturing the neutron bomb, President Reagan took care to accompany it with comments aimed at reassuring public opinion. For instance, the White House spokesman said that it is an "internal U.S. affair" and that there are no plans "at present" to deploy the neutron bomb outside the United States.

Some consolation!

A new generation of nuclear weapons will start with the neutron bomb. How can anybody maintain that this does not concern mankind as a whole?

How can anybody imagine that the stocks of these bombs would remain for long on U.S. territory alone when, on the Pentagon's own admission, these weapons would be mounted only on short-range weapons such as the Lance missiles or 155mm artillery shells? Unless of course, the Washington strategists are planning a war on Canada or Mexico, it is difficult to see the point of neutron bombs which would be deployed only on U.S. territory.

Indeed, everybody knows that they are intended for a possible European battlefield.

The characteristics of these weapons are that they have only a minimum destructive effect, but have deadly enhanced radiation. In other words, they spare the buildings, industrial installations and equipment but destroy all life. This is a modern version of the famous "death ray" of science fiction novels. They are mass extermination weapons.

They are miniaturized and are highly transportable and maneuverable.

All these properties dangerously increase the ease and consequently the temptation of using them.

The neutron bombs would increase the probability of a nuclear war even more than the Eurostrategic missiles such as the Pershing II, cruise or SS-20 missiles. In other words, they would lower the nuclear threshold to such an extent that the irremediable step would be likely to be quickly taken. Moreover, even before the United States has equipped itself with the neutron bomb, U.S. theoreticians are spreading the insane idea that, thanks to this new weapon, "limited" nuclear wars could henceforth be launched. This crazy illusion is based on the scenario of a conflict in which Europe would be laid waste while America would remain an untouchable sanctuary.

According to yesterday morning's New York TIMES this is the kriegspiel dreamed of by Mr Caspar Weinberger, defense secretary in the Reagan administration. According to the hypothesis which he has just imposed, the Europeans' anxieties should in no way affect U.S. military decisions.

It will be remembered, however, that in April 1978, Mr Carter, Mr Reagan's predecessor, was forced to take account of opposition from European opinion and postpone the manufacture of the neutron bomb. Unfortunately, in France the Giscardian government immediately took over and decided to actively study the enhanced radiation bomb. At that time we stressed the full gravity of such a decision.

The decision which Mr Reagan has just taken should be energetically combatted. No weapon is more inhumane, in the full sense of the word, than the one whose production he is ordering.

No country yet has neutron bombs. Mr Reagan's initiative is aimed at breaking the existing arms balance in favor of the United States. It will undoubtedly spark off countermeasures in the Soviet Union. Thus the escalation in the death race will move a step further forward.

In this situation, France's international action should be aimed at halting before it is too late the terrible process which Mr Reagan is threatening to launch.

In order to prevent a dangerous break in the balance, why should our country not propose a final and universal rejection of the neutron bomb? Would this not be a way of starting the vital negotiation on all so-called Eurostrategic weapons and finally to move forward along the path of gradual disarmament instead of allowing the apocalypse race to be stepped up?

FRANCE-SOIR View

PM121402 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 10 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Benoit Rayski editorial: "A Political Bomb"]

[Text] At last here we have this terrible weapon which, before it was even produced, struck fear into the trembling cohorts of the self-righteous advocates of neutralism and pacifism.... Here is this weapon which, when still in limbo, mobilized such peace-lovers as Leonid Brezhnev and the marshals of the Soviet Armed Forces.... Here is this weapon whose name just had to be mentioned to draw cries of indignation from Western communist parties....

What is so terrible, abominable and atrocious about this neutron bomb whose production has just been announced by President Reagan? Nothing, except that it is American and that its effects are likely to prevent the unleashing of Soviet tanks across Western Europe (it can annihilate tank crews without destroying the equipment, and its use would not necessarily draw a nuclear response). Nothing, except that the USSR does not have this sophisticated weapon although it has so many others. Nothing, except that instead of being stamped with the red star--perfect proof for some of inoffensive moral and political purity--it will carry the stars of the American flag.

Let us make ourselves clear: The fact that the neutron bomb is American does not give it any special worth in our eyes. A weapon is a weapon. A weapon is intended to kill.... Of course, there is reason to fear that Reagan's decision could prompt the USSR to revive the arms race. But, in our view, the debate raised by the neutron bomb is such that it partly removes it from the conventional strategic-military implications dear to the general staffs. For this debate is essentially and strongly political.

Carter's decision to revoke his decision to manufacture this weapon was political; the man who was then U.S. President showed by his about-face either that he feared the Soviet protests or that he hoped for a concession from Moscow in return (he was wrong in both hypotheses). Reagan's decision to restart work on this weapon is political; the new U.S. President is thus showing his intention not to bow before the Soviet Union and his determination to challenge it if necessary (and after the invasion of Afghanistan and the deployment of Soviet missiles threatening Western Europe, this was probably rather necessary).

This is probably the most important effect of the neutron bomb. And it is by no means the worst....

LE MONDE Editorial

LD121354 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Mr Reagan's Neutron Bomb"]

[Text] The assertion made in PRAVDA this Monday 10 August that Mr Reagan's decision to start production of the neutron bomb constitutes "an extremely dangerous step" in the arms race must be wholeheartedly approved, but we must equally agree with French External Relations Minister Cheysson's reaction when he said that the U.S. decision "is no suprise" and that the United States is merely announcing what others are doing without admitting it.

In loudly bewailing the horrors of the arms race, whose future dangers and present economic consequences cannot be overemphasized, the CPSU organ merely forgets to add: "Whose fault is it?"

It is rather too easy to gloss over the past and rewrite history as it suits you. Who built up an enormous arsenal of Euromissiles which, it cannot be said too often, the Atlantic allies will at best only start to obtain in 1983? Who sent tanks to fight in Afghanistan close to the West's energy resources and vital routes? Who will pretend to believe that these Soviet challenges did not make a major contribution to Mr Carter's defeat? The latter--has this been forgotten too--openly announced in 1978 that, while having the technology to produce the neutron bomb, he was not authorizing the U.S. arsenals to use it to produce weapons.

Mr Reagan's election was the logical consequence of Mr Carter's foreign policy disappointments; the Republican President's arms program, of which the neutron bomb is, moreover, just one element, is the logical consequence of that election.

Nobody doubts that Soviet scientists, like the French and all those who have the appropriate means, are working on 'enhanced radiation' just like the U.S. researchers, under an even stronger veil of silence. Moreover, nobody can criticize them for doing so. Moral responsibility rests elsewhere, in the political decisions.

It is at this level, and not that of popular emotions, however, justified they may be, that the military powers great and small must pull themselves together. While militarism does not lead to peace, neither does pacifism. Between the two world wars the memories of the horrors of the 1914-1918 period led the democracies to follow in various forms--the Maginot Line in France, appeasement in Britain, and isolationism in the United States--policies which led straight to Munich and to the slaughter which followed. The greatest danger which could be created by Mr Reagan's decision is that it could be misunderstood in Europe, and especially in the FRG, and could encourage the tendencies toward a neutralism from which, to the French Socialist leaders' satisfaction, France is at present spared.

To avert the dangers of the present crisis--the most serious crisis between the superpowers since the Cuba affair, as UN Secretary General Waldheim rightly said--it is now up to Mr Reagan to adopt an open policy. Having shown his determination, he and the rest of the world with him have everything to gain from so doing.

PRESS ON LEFT'S ATTACK ON NEUTRON BOMB, MISSILES

AU121600 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 12 Aug (ANSA)--The issue of nuclear armaments has taken over the editorial pages of the Italian press in the wake of the two sensational developments in Rome and Washington which have shaken the country out of its traditional mid-August lull.

The Rome Government's recent decision to install a "cruise" missile base in Sicily for NATO's new-generation nuclear theater weapons and Washington's announcement that the neutron bomb was in production has completely swayed attention from local political issues.

Many newspapers today pointed out that even the pressing problem of installing local governments in the cities and provinces where elections were held June 21 seems to have fallen by the wayside in the nuclear flurry.

As Turin's LA STAMPA daily put it, "The Euromissiles in Comiso (Sicily) and the announcement about the "N" bomb is keeping politicians and party newspapers busy taking stands, analyzing and commenting...."

The nation's leftist parties and the radical party are "on the attack," LA STAMPA reported, giving the following account of their anti-nuclear moves:

The Communist Party (PCI) is demanding an emergency meeting of the Senate defense commission....

"M.P. Lucio Magri (Proletarian Unity Party) wants the lower house foreign relations commission to meet....

"Adelaide Aglietta (Radical Party) is calling on the Communists to endorse a petition for an extraordinary lower house session, which requires the support of three parties...."

The Communist response did not take long in coming, LA STAMPA noted. PCI lower house floor leader Fernando di Giulio formally asked the speaker to call the house back into session earlier than scheduled for debates on the missile installations in Comiso and the "N" bomb.

Di Giulio stressed in his request that he "may hope" that the goverenment and the other parties agreed that Parliament's summer recess should be cut short in the face of the two developments.

Yet, LA STAMPA had the impression that the focus of the debates was drifting from "the primary objectives" and moving in on "the usual target--Italian politics."

Rome's rightwing IL TEMPO daily dwelt today on the "tough" response the government coalition had to the communist protest.

"Mainly," the daily asserted, "that the West's determination to negotiate (arms limitation) has been undermined by moves necessitated by Soviet policy."

The Reagan administration's decision to build the neutron bomb, according to Rome's wide-circulation IL MESSAGGERO, has strained relations between Premier Giovanni Spadolini and the Communists.

The issue, the daily added, "is overshadowing the 'special attention' that Spadolini hoped to instill in relations with the Communist opposition."

"So much so," IL MESSAGGERO said, "that the kind words Spadolini had for (PCI Secretary Enrico) Berlinguer in a recent interview has embarrassed and worried the coalition allies."

IRAN WARNS AGAINST OFFERING BANI-SADR ASYLUM

AU121549 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 12 Aug (ANSA)--The Iranian Embassy served notice on Italy today that it would not be a good idea for this country to consider offering asylum to former President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr.

"We judge our friends by the way they behave towards us," said embassy spokesman (Hassan Ghadiri). "We are nice to friends, not to whom protects Iranian criminals."

"Bani-Sadr is a criminal," (Ghadiri) charged in remarks to reporters here today, "and that is why we have requested his extradition from France."

The embassy spokesman said that relations between Italy and Iran were good at present and "it was not even imaginable that the ousted president could find hospitality" in this country.

(Ghadiri) also said he had no idea of how many Italian workers were currently in Iran, stressing more than once that, however many they were, they were considered "friends" by the Iranian people "at this time."

Although Italian-Iranian relations were "satisfactory," the embassy press chief added, there was still room for improving them.

The possibility that Bani-Sadr might seek asylum in Italy was reported in the press as his own idea shortly after his flight to Paris.

"If France gives Bani-Sadr back, relations may return as before," said (Ghadiri); "otherwise, they'll precipitate even further."

According to the diplomatic press officer, Bani-Sadr was in league with "terrorists," did propaganda against the revolution, and was plotting to overthrow the Islamic republic "for which we had more than 70,000 martyrs."

The proof (Ghadiri) provided that Bani-Sadr was in cahoots with "terrorists" was that he fled Iran in the company of leftwing guerrilla leader (Massud Rajavi).

"(Rajavi), like Bani-Sadr, is a criminal," exclaimed the spokesman. "That he should find asylum in a civil country is inconceivable."

"France better give him back immediately," (Ghadiri) warned, "otherwise we'll stop acting like friends."

BRIEFS

MILITARY REGION COMMANDER--The new commander of the Southern Military Region has been appointed. He is Gen Giacinto Antonelli, who directed the rescue operations at the Salerno operations center in the areas affected by the earthquake last November. General Antonelli was born in Bari Province in 1924 and had been deputy commander of the Southern Military Region. [Text] [Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 12 Aug 81 LD]

CDS PARTY LEADER COMMENTS ON POLITICAL SITUATION

Press Interview

PM101130 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] In statements made to DIARIO DE NOTICIAS yesterday, [Social Democratic Center Party (CDS) Chairman] Prof Freitas do Amaral denied that the CDS is prepared to accept a Social Democratic Party single-party government, as we stated in reports published in yesterday's edition. We transcribe those statements below:

1--It is not true that the CDS is prepared to accept the formation of an exclusively Social Democratic government, which it would support in parliament. That hypothesis has never been debated in any party body and is directly ruled out by the nature of the Democratic Alliance, which, moreover, is a government coalition.

2--The statement that the CDS regards as "collaborationists" its members who are in the government and that it is not prepared to "take up arms" for them is untrue and unjust. The CDS has always formally expressed its esteem for the members holding posts in the current government, as well as for the activity which they are carrying out, and maintains full support for each and every one of them.

3--It is untrue that the CDS National Council made any suggestion in Aveiro about the government's resigning. An official communique with an entirely different purport which is common knowledge emerged from that meeting.

4--It is true that there neither has been nor is any "rapprochement" with Belem Palace on the part of the CDS or its chairman. But is is untrue to say that there is an atmosphere in the CDS favorable to the resumption of close relations with the president of the republic or a strong current which advocates ending the guerrilla warfare; first, because there has been no guerrilla warfare and, second, because nobody has yet proposed in any party body the possible alteration of the policy which has been pursued in relation to Gen Ramalho Eanes.

5--I deeply regret that one or more CDS members have apparently made the above-mentioned statements to DIARIO DE NOTICIAS--a newspaper of recognized prestige and impartiality--thus causing it to publish gross errors. Next week I will order an enquiry to discover those responsible.

6--In view of the distrubing evolution of the political situation and the increasing multiplication of false reports and unfounded speculations, I intend to make a public statement in the next few days on the CDS' stance on the current political crisis.

Editorial note--DIARIO DE NOTICIAS reaffirms that the report published on its front page yesterday was based on statements made to a journalist of this newspaper by a prominent CDS personality, and so we confine ourselves to recording with due prominence the clarification made by Prof Freitas do Amaral.

TV Statement

PM120852 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Aug 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Freitas do Amaral said on television yesterday that it is not surprising "that the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] should adopt no stance now on the prime minister's retention or replacement, since that problem, as was the case with the prime minister's appointment last December, rests essentially with the Social Democratic Party [PSD].

And in connection with this viewpoint, the Christian Democratic leader added: "The Portuguese people did not take this view. Ramalho Eanes' victory compels us, of course, to respect him as president of the republic until 1985.

In an address which was previously announced and awaited with great expectation in political circles, since it would constitute the disclosure of the Christian Democrats' stances on the current situation--following their Executive Committee's meeting--the CDS leader also stated that his party "remains prepared--as since the beginning of the crisis--to seek with its Democratic Alliance partners in the spirit of sincere cooperation which has always existed among them all the solutions most capable of eliminating the causes of the crisis and of paving the way for a new stage of hope and tangible achievements, for the benefit of the Portuguese people."

Causes which, moreover, the Christian Democratic chairman set out--"Resolution of the PSD's crisis; reconciliation of the government with the parliamentary majority; cabinet reshuffle; redefinition and dynamization of the Democratic Alliance and relaunching the political activity of the government and the democratic alliance"--ranking them and suggesting that "the resolution of the current crisis [words apparently dropped in newspaper] on the above-mentioned five points.

First, the CDS chairman recalled the circumstances which led to the setting up of the Democratic Alliance, stressing that at that time "the political situation in Portugal was characterized by the existence of a socialist and communist leftwing majority in the Assembly of the Republic, by a succession of presidential governments, by a collectivist economic and social system, by a constitution with a Marxist tenor which was marked by the democratic system's subordination to a nonelected body of military tutelage, by local government dominated in most municipal councils by the Socialist Party and the PCP, by a strategy of confrontation between Lisbon and Madeira and the Azores, by an economic policy of reducing citizens' purchasing power and, last, by a foreign policy composed of ambiguities and unclear in its commitment to the West."

He added: "It was against all this that we rose up and it was in order to offer the Portuguese people a new policy--emphatically democratic, modern and European--that the PSD, the CDS and the Popular Monarchist Party decided to combine their efforts in a joint blueprint which was aimed not merely at sharing out and exercising power; but to transform society, rebuilt the state, secure full democratization of the system and offer the Portuguese people better living conditions."

And after stressing that "the Portuguese people understood the message and endorsed the blueprint, citing as proof of this viewpoint the Democratic Alliance's victories in the 1979 and 1980 legislative elections, Freitas do Amaral, while acknoweledging that Democratic Alliance is undergoing a difficult crisis," asserted, however, that the reasons which led to that coalition's formation remain.

He emphasized further: "Certainly, none of our voters wishes to return to the socialist and communist majority or to the presidential governments, or to maintain the Council of the Revolution, the economic backwardness, the social injustices or the uncertainty about Portugal's position in the world."

Regarding as a prime cause of the current difficulties "the events which deeply affected us in December 1980," Freitas do Amaral also said that "the defeat of General Soares Carneiro and the victory of General Ramalho Eanes are having negative repercussions on the implementation of the blueprint put forward to the electorate by the Democratic Alliance."

He said: "When we witness today the Council of the Revolution's fourth veto on the law on the public and private sectors; when we observe the exasperating slowness of the revision of the constitution, and when we watch with concern the crisis in which the two largest Portuguese democratic parties are struggling, perhaps we realize better how essential victory for General Soares Carneiro was to democracy and to the Democratic Alliance's blueprint."

However, it does not compel us to agree with him or to support him. At the institutional level, the president of the republic is a state body with which it is necessary to cooperate; at the political level, General Ramalho Eanes is not an ally of the Democratic Alliance but an opponent."

He continued: "I have never advocated nor do I advocate any institutional guerrilla warfare. But neither will I fail to criticize the president whenever I deem that criticism just and opportune."

Democratic Alliance Has No Valid Alternative

After citing what he regards as "the principal causes of the Democratic Alliance's current crisis" and without failing to emphasize that "it would be dishonest on our part to omit mention of the Democratic Alliance's own mistakes, which, however, have been made," Freitas do Amaral asserted that the CDS regards the current ruling coalition "as a lasting solution which must not end in 1981 and should not expire in 1984." "In our opinion," he added, "the Democratic Alliance is a natural alliance and has no valid alternative in the country. The CDS is therefore wholeheartedly in the Democratic Alliance--for good times and bad."

At another point in his address, Freitas do Amaral said that that those who "prophesy that if the electoral prospects were bad for the Democratic Alliance, the CDS might detach itself from the Democratic Alliance" are mistaken, stressing that his party is in the coalition "in order to win, but will not desert it if it loses," then dwelled on a matter "in which the CDS cannot take part"; that is, "in resolving the PDS's crisis." "And it cannot because it must not," the centrist chairman emphasized.

He said: "That crisis is a private problem of the PSD in which nobody outside should interfere, whether it be the other parties or the president of the republic."

Within this context, however, the Christian Democratic leader, after expounding his party's stance on the prime minister's retention or replacement, stressed that "the issue of a possible search for alternatives to the current government and its prime minister can only be considered, at least in the first place, by the Democratic Alliance's majority party."

Posts of Greater Importance

As an epilogue to his statement, Freitas do Amaral declared himself to be "as committed as at the outset to the Democratic Alliance's blueprint and determined to struggle for its strengthening and dynamization." "I have sought to help resolve the crisis," he said, "with the utmost loyalty, and therefore vigorously reject any occusations of conspiracy or similar, which have not the slightest foundation and are offensive in themselves."

And after asserting that "it would be the last straw at a time when the president of the republic is meeting with former ministers of Salazar, if I could not meet with former ministers of Sa Carneiro," and also before expressing a final wish "that the Democratic Alliance will be able to surmount rapidly the difficulties which it is experiencing in order to devote itself wholly and exclusively to urgently resolving the nation's major problems," Freitas do Amaral stated:

"The Democratic Alliance is something which is too important to be discussed merely among two or three people; we are all needed to resolve its crisis."

And he continued: "As far as I am concerned, I am prepared to consider, within the framework of the overall resolution of the current crisis, the possibility of holding in the near future a post of greater importance in the Assembly of the Republic or in the Democratic Alliance's coordinating structure, if that is deemed advantageous for the Democratic Alliance itself. However, I am anxious to state that I have no demand for posts or people to put forward, just as I had none in December 1980, either."

DENMARK

JORGENSEN EXPLAINS NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE VIEWS

PM130757 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 3 Aug 81 p 2

["Viewpoint" article by Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen: "The Nuclear-Free Zone Debate Must Not Isolate the Nordic Countries"]

[Text] Part of this summer's political debate has revolved around the deeply serious problem that continued nuclear rearmament poses for mankind. The debate became particularly heated when we discussed this problem at the Socialist International meeting in Bonn in July. The debate here in Denmark has especially concerned the role of the Nordic countries in nuclear arms trends.

The Nordic countries are nuclear-free and wish to remain so. The debate on a nuclear-free zone therefore has not come about as a reaction to a wish for the introduction or production of nuclear arms in our countries. No one cherishes such a wish, not even any of the nonsocialist parties in Denmark. Thus it would be superfluous to discuss the situation in the Nordic countries in isolation.

A nuclear-free zone including the Nordic countries as well as other countries and areas connected with it, is, however, a new and important idea. But this would only be of interest if it could cover areas in both the East and West in a reasonable and balanced way. Such a zone would represent a concrete step in the direction of nuclear disarmament in Europe. On the basis of our experiences in the Nordic countries, we believe this would be a positive development for the countries involved and for the detente process as such. And what is good for the Nordic countries could also be good for Europe.

During an official visit to Finland the press put to me the question of making the Nordic countries into a nuclear-free zone. It was in this context that I said that I could not be bothered to discuss the question in that way. What the question is really about is to extend the Nordic nuclear-free zone to larger areas of Europe. And at the same time I said that this is only of interest if such an extension embraces both sides of the line that divides Europe. In its usual way, LAND OG FOLK misunderstood this statement. Since then the paper has quoted me at regular intervals as having said I could not be bothered to discuss nuclear-free zones, and the paper "forgets" to add what I also said--that the question should be seen in a broader European context. This has been the government's policy the whole time.

Some critics of the government's policy on this question--on both our right and left--consciously single out either one or other of the elements contained in the government's position.

A polemic which has only one of these elements as its point of departure is without value. Indeed it could be harmful for our endeavors to achieve results, for it will be interpreted as if we are trying to separate the problems from reality. The government is not playing cat and mouse in international power politics. It must, therefore, be with the greatest possible sobriety and realism that we demonstrate openness toward any possibility of detente, no matter how small.

We cannot create detente alone, but we can perhaps make a contribution which would lead us away from a trend which could otherwise mean the destruction of the human race. Therefore we will not abandon the idea that the Nordic experience of nuclear-free status could contribute to the solution of the problems in a broader context.

Our region has not been beset by major crises or episodes which have been an immediate threat to peace. This is why it is an obvious thought for us that a more restrained role for the nuclear powers in larger areas of Europe could be an advantage.

I admit it could be difficult to extend the nuclear-free area. So far there has been no success in removing nuclear arms from the areas where they have been deployed. We also know that the Soviet Union is still producing and continuing to deploy SS-20s. A new missile every 5 days.

From the military viewpoint, strategy in both East and West rests on the nuclear arms' supposed detterent effect. This is what we call the balance of terror. Some people think this is the best we can hope to achieve. They think it is unrealistic to make attempts at arms reduction by means of extended nuclear-free areas.

After the meeting of the foreign affairs committee on 21 July 1981, the Danish liberal and conservative parties issued a joint statement which almost put a gag on the government and the Social Democratic Party. They want to make the subject taboo. The same parties claim the government has altered its foreign policy. If this is the case, it is remarkable that they have not voiced these views before now, for what we have been saying corresponds closely with what we have always said, including what we have said in answer to questions from Folketing members.

If we are not to live in the shadow of the balance of terror forever, we must consider how best we can reduce the importance of nuclear arms. Why should the experiences of the Nordic countries not be able to contribute to this?

Unfortunately we are still a long way from being able to do away with nuclear arms. We must make do with welcoming each endeavor to limit nuclear rearmament and perhaps even endeavors to reduce stockpiles. For this the government is of the opinion that talks, debate and good will are needed. By good will I mean we must take each other's views and motives seriously. Otherwise talks are meaningless.

Good will is not irreconcilable with each side's adoption of the self-defense measures it considers necessary. The government continues to attach the greatest importance to NATO. This alliance serves the dual purpose of preventing acts of war and promoting the detente process. For this reason, during the whole of the period of its membership in NATO, Denmark has always supported negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament with a view to achieving balance and stability at the lowest possible level.

It is this policy we want to continue and develop. In the field of nuclear arms, the SALT and TNF negotiations are of great importance. The question of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries can therefore be seen in the context of these. In the imminent TNF negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union we will hopefully be given a clarification of the superpowers' positions on the question of halting nuclear rearmament in Europe.

The rest of us who will not be participating directly in these negotiations must make use of all the opportunities we have to ensure the broadest possible foundation for the negotiations. Thus when the Soviet Union's president makes statements which can be interpreted as willingness to discuss nuclear arms on Soviet territory too, it must be right to test the scope of these statements. The signals that have come have not been uniformly unambiguous, but it cannot be a matter of indifference that the seemingly most positive signals have come from the president himself.

Let me stress that it must be up to the Russians themselves to make clear what it is they mean. There can be no question of Nordic-Soviet discussions on this issue. A nuclear-free zone as the government envisages it is not only an affair between the Nordic countries and the Soviet Union. That the Soviet Union is in agreement with this is shown by the fact that the Soviet Union has all along contemplated a nuclear-free zone guaranteed by the nuclear powers. Thus is it is not only the zone, but also the debate about it, which must be seen in a broader context.

FINLAND

BRIEFS

USSR NATURAL GAS COSTS--Neste is having talks on a revision of the price of natural gas from the USSR, with the aim of bringing the price down. Finland and the Soviet Union have agreed on deliveries of 1.4 billion cubic meters of natural gas per year. [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 12 Aug 81 LD]

NORWAY

PARTICIPATION IN NATO NAVAL EXERCISE VIEWED

PM121547 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 24 Jul 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Norway and the Naval Exercise"]

[Text] Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg will undoubtedly find broad political support in Norway for the view that Norwegian naval vessels should not take part in naval exercises with South American vessels or in their waters, and also that NATO ought not to undertake any extension of the alliance's geographical area of responsibility. But it is a lot harder to understand why Norway is not taking part when our most important allies--Danish, Dutch, British, West German, American and French--will meet in the late summer and fall for a naval exercise just off our own coastline. We are dealing here with a comprehensive exercise stretching over many months and over large areas of sea and which is of the greatest importance for the forces and the waters involved in the defense of Norway.

Important considerations in respect of our allies, the effects on Norwegian public opinion and of the interpretations in Moscow mean that the government must be extremely careful not to give the impression that Norway is attempting increasingly often to find the minimum solution for its involvement in NATO cooperation--as in the nuclear-free zone affair--or that we take part as much out of consideration for the interests of others as for our own. It is this latter impression that is reinforced when the defense minister says Norway's "no" to the exercise is meant as a warning to our allies, primarily the United States, not to extend the NATO area.

Norway is by no means alone within NATO in its opposition to an expansion of the geographical area of responsibility, which is not actually a current policy, but we will win little or no understanding from our partners if we are opposed to individual countries in NATO having military involvements outside the NATO area. Not only the United States but also Britain, France and to a certain extent West Germany do this--especially in the areas around the Middle East, where vital Western economic and political interests are at risk. Norway too would be hard hit if, for example, oil supplies from the Middle East to Western Europe and the United States should break down. And it is difficult to see the logic when Norway--as Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland did in a speech in Oslo in May--even expresses its opposition to countries which involve themselves outside Europe also meeting in small groups to discuss their policies.

We have similar difficulties in seeing the connection when Defense Minister Stoltenberg links Norway's refusal to participate in the naval exercise with disagreement over North-South policy, as was expressed at the Ottawa summit this week. It is quite clear that in its first 6 months the Reagan administration has been relatively dismissive of the idea of negotiations between the world's large and small nations on a "new economic world order." But is this to have any real influence on our security policy cooperation with the United States? Should we for this reason refuse to take part together with our allies--whom we need as much as they need us--in exercises off the Norwegian coast less than a year after we agreed on the contingency stockpiling of U.S. military materiel in Norway? Today Norway, NATO and the United States face security policy tasks that are sufficiently difficult for us not to make more difficult by mixing issues that should be treated separately.

BRUNDTLAND MAINTAINS OPPOSITION TO NEUTRON BOMB

PM121029 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 10 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] "The Norwegian Government has opposed neutron weapons in the past. This view, which has won broad support in Norway, remains unchanged," Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland told NORSK TELEGRAMBYRAA in commenting on the U.S. decision to begin production of the neutron bomb.

The prime minister said it is important now for all parties to give the highest priority to negotiations covering nuclear arms in Europe, and therefore not to do anything that could make these negotiations more difficult.

"We have informed the U.S. Embassy directly of the points I have mentioned and have stressed our conviction that negotiations on nuclear arms in Europe must be the most important consideration and that we view anything that could upset the possibilities of such negotiations' starting with the greatest concern," Prime Minister Brundtland said. She also expressed the fear that it could now turn out to be more difficult to get such negotiations started after Reagan's demarche. The prime minister did not want to comment when she was asked if the government intends to take any steps to protest the U.S. decision.

The government was informed of the U.S. decision Saturday, and Gro Harlem Brundtland said one would have expected such an important decision to be announced and discussed in greater detail than was the case.

Per Hysing Dahl, chairman of the Storting Defense Committee, said the decision to produce the neutron bomb is a U.S. affair. "We must get to know more of the background to this decision and, together with the Americans, assess how they see these arms being deployed. If the United States sees neutron arms being deployed in Europe, then it is clearly a question for NATO and its member nations," Hysing Dahl said.

SWEDEN

DEFENSE CHIEF QUESTIONED ON USSR BALTIC EXERCISE

LD121734 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] The commander of the Swedish Defense Forces, Lennart Ljung, thinks antagonisms and confrontations will increase between the big powers during this decade. In an interview in DAGENS NYHETER, Ljung sees the increase in military exercises as an example of this. Ljung does not regard the Soviet naval exercise underway in the Baltic as exceptional, although there is uncertainty in Sweden so far about its purpose. According to Ljung, the number of ships involved is capable of a fairly big, geographically limited attack, but not of a landing. Jari Lumikero reports from Stockholm:

[Lumikero] The period of detente in the seventies is now over; in the eighties we can expect considerably tougher stances, antagonisms will increase, and so will confrontations between the big powers on various issues. These are theses put forward by the commander of the Swedish Defense Forces in an interview granted to DAGENS NYHETER. According to Ljung, the aggravation of tension is also to be seen in an increase in military exercises. Increasing military forces must be exercised and they must also be displayed as a demonstration of power. Commander Lennart Ljung notes that the Soviet naval exercises in the Baltic (?have) a target for comparison, for a big NATO exercise is underway in the Atlantic.

As regards the Soviet naval exercise in the Baltic, Ljung does not regard this as exceptional in any way. At least so far. At this stage the Swedes do not know what kind of exercise is ultimately to be held here. Its nature may become clear only later. According to Ljung, some 50-60 ships are on the move, which is as many as in the exercises of the Warsaw Pact's Baltic fleet some 3 years ago. The difference now is that this time only Soviet vessels are taking part in the exercise; they have (?gathered) in the Baltic from the Black Sea, the Far East and the Arctic. Most of the vessels taking part in the exercise belong; however, to the Baltic Fleet.

Three years ago a landing exercise was held, and General Ljung thinks this time they may want to exercise various units, ships and artillery to coordinate, which will be needed "some time, somewhere" as Ljung says.

The Swedish Defense Forces have to some extent increased their readiness on account of the Baltic naval exercises. Planes and warships were transferred and a naval visit to Britain was reduced to half of what was planned.

What would the fleet gathered in the Baltic be capable of in military terms? To this question by DAGENS NYHETER, the commander of the defense forces replies: It would be capable of a fairly big, geographically limited attack, but not of a landing. For this, reinforcements would be needed, of which we have not yet seen any sign, Ljung says.

ULLSTEN STATEMENT ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE PRAISED

PM120956 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 7 Aug 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The Zone Debate"]

[Text] It did some good for Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten in a statement Thursday to make it clear that the current debate on a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries is oversimplified because it does not even describe the difficulties connected with reaching a situation in which negotiations with the superpowers would be possible.

Ullsten also deserves some recognition because he, unlike Olof Palme with his sweeping statements, made it clear that the possibilities of disarmament are today unfortunately small and that we should rather accustom ourselves to the idea of rearmament.

On its news pages Thursday, SVENSKA DAGBLADET was able to report that Permanent Under Secretary Leif Leifland will travel to Moscow on 9 September at the invitation of Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Zemskov. It is, as Ullsten quite rightly said, a routine visit. Since there are no regular contacts between Sweden and the Soviet Union at a higher level, meetings like this take place for orientational talks.

The Riksdag has instructed the government to conduct informal discussions with the other Nordic countries on the zone question. This fixes the framework for the government's authority.

Talks of the type we are dealing with here cover both Swedish-Soviet questions and international questions in general. Within this framework we cannot escape the fact that Sweden has declared its interest in hearing the Soviet Union's clarification of what its own commitments would be in the event of the establishment of a nuclear-free zone. In a much-reported statement in SUOMEN SOSIALDEMOKRAATTI a while ago, Leonid Brezhnev said the Soviet Union did not "exclude the possibility of discussing other questions (than guarantees), including measures affecting our own territory in the areas bordering on the nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries."

It is natural that during Leifland's visit Sweden should try to gain a clear picture of what the Soviet Union is contemplating, if this is possible.

Sweden is a nonaligned nation. There could never be any question of a settlement with one of the superpowers. The informal talks Ullsten had a few days ago with his U.S. counterpart, Alexander Haig, once again stressed the negative U.S. attitude and Washington's concern that the debate on the zone question will make the coming U.S. negotiations with the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles more difficult.

Copenhagen and Oslo have taken note of this. One cannot, of course, expect the most vociferous advocates of the zone in Sweden to do so. However, responsible politicians, like Ullsten, should.

NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE DEBATE SEEN COOLING

PM121458 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 2 Aug 81 p 2

[Axel Waldermarson "Political Perspective" article: "The Zone--Back to the Rules?"]

[Text] It could be time to stem the debate on the Nordic countries as a nuclear-free zone, which flared up recently. The time is suitable precisely because the meeting of the Socialist International in Bonn a few weeks ago in fact acted as a watershed, although this may have been unintentional. In both Denmark and Norway the and question, which in these countries constitutes political dynamite of unusual force, is in the process of returning to normal. At the same time proposals have been made which are an alternative to the call for unilateral Nordic measures and which also facilitate greater support for the two countries' NATO involvement and give further urgency to the zone question.

Norwegian opposition leader Kaare Willoch has formulated the alternative in the following words: "Thus the nonsocialist parties have stressed that we do not want such a treaty between the Nordic countries and the Soviet Union. On the other hand we could be party to a treaty between the NATO nations and the Soviet Union."

It is primarily the contradictory statements by prime ministers Anker Jorgensen (Social Democrat) and Gro Harlem Brundtland (Social Democrat) in connection with the talks in Bonn which have made the international's meeting a watershed.

The two prime ministers' statements led to demands at home for unambiguous clarifications. Have the Social Democrats in the two countries broken the foreign and security policy truce which has existed for some time now? Are the two parties on their way to setting a course which would finally lead to departure from NATO?

Let me begin with Denmark, where the conservatives and the liberals put Anker Jorgensen on the spot and demanded a special session of the Folketing--if what was happening really was a change of course in security policy. However, a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee was enough.

Jorgensen explained to this committee that his government had no plans at all for a Danish initiative in the zone affair. From the prime minister's statements the conclusion was drawn generally that the Social Democrats will in the future continue to pursue foreign and security policy in harmony with the conservatives and liberals.

Former foreign minister and Folketing speaker K.B. Andersen also warned in a statement against pursuing the zone question as propaganda against the only security policy alternative Denmark has- NATO.

However, the split in the party remains. Folketing member Jytte Hilden from the party's leftwing has called on the party's rightwing to enter into an open debate on the zone question. In reply, K.B. Andersen said this would hardly be fruitful since Hilden wants Denmark to leave NATO and there is no alternative to attachment to the Western defense alliance. In any case the two factions will meet eye to eye when the Social Democratic Folketing group meets on 11 August to discuss security policy.

In Norway the zone question is discussed the whole time with the immient Storting election and the Labor Party's record-low opinion poll figures as background. It is also difficult to find any othe rparty or any other government that has found itself caught up in so self-destructive a security policy debate as the Labor Party and the Harlem Brundtland government.

What the party sketched in the spring, ministers are now free to discuss--even in Moscow. The government is under constant attack from the leftwing faction, which appeals to the pacifist groupings that have been strong traditionally in the party. At the same time there is always the nucleus in the party which mounts a strong guard on NATO membership and views with concern every attempt to soften this up.

The meeting of the full Storting Foreign Affairs Committee on 21 July was, however, less dramatic than had been expected. It became clear that there was broad agreement that any future negotiations on the Nordic countries as a nuclear-free zone must be pursued within NATO and as part of NATO's disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Union. By all accounts the government gave a clear undertaking that there can never be any question of bilateral negotiations between the Nordic countries and the Soviet Union. Willoch had every reason to be satisfied.

However, this does not mean that the government has gagged itself or chosen passivity. But the zone question has been completely subordinated to the coming superpower negotiations. The prime minister stressed this most recently on Thursday in ARBEIDERBLADET. At the same time she emphasized that the zone question is not about an isolated unilateral solution but would have to involve counterconcessions within the framework of a broader European solution.

However, the Labor Party is still faced with the problem of closing its ranks. But it can stand its youth organization's loud lamentations.

Of course it is bad enough that Anders Aune (Social Democrat)--former Storting representative and now provincial governor in Finnmark, which borders on the Soviet Union--has indicated in a newspaper article that the Labor Party deputy chairman, Minister of Church and Education Einar Forde, is no longer following the party line after his recent visit to Moscow but is really striving to bring Norway out of NATO.

However, it is even worse that Ambassador Jens Evensen, just as he did on the question of EEC membership, is taking no account at all of his party and on his own initiative has now declared that he is willing to draft the text of a treaty for a Nordic zone. The text could be a bomb in the election campaign.

The otherwise clumsy Soviet diplomacy has been both smooth and successful on the zone question. The Labor Party's strategists were playing a dangerous game when they believed that a softening of Norwegian attitudes was not particularly dangerous since the Soviet Union would nevertheless not be able to agree to its territory being affected by a Nordic zone. However, with his statement in SUOMEN SOSIALDEMOKRAATTI, Brezhnev has given them something of a dilemma despite his noncomittal wording.

The crux of Brezhnev's statement is as follows: "The guarantee not to use nuclear arms against the zone in the prime and undoubtedly most important commitment the Soviet Union is willing to make. But it does not exclude the possibility of discussing other questions, including measures affecting our own territory in the area bordering on the nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries. The Soviet Union is prepared to discuss such questions with interested nations."

Will not the alternative--negotiations through NATO--gradually come to seem to the Soviet Union more constructive than reliance on public opinion, which flares up quickly but also cools just as quickly?

LEADERS', PRESS REACTIONS TO NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

Papandreou Opposition

NC121527 Athens NEWS in English 12 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] Opposition leader Andreas Papandreou last night issued a statement condemning the Reagan decision to go ahead with a neutron bomb buildup.

Mr Papandreou stated that the stockpiling of neutron bombs is a new, extremely dangerous option for the course of mankind.

The decision, stated the head of PASOK, is based on a vital misassumption--that the neutron bomb could be used against conventional Soviet forces in Europe, without leading to an immediate and total nuclear confrontation between the two superpowers.

"A limited nuclear war is unthinkable," declared Mr Papandreou. "Undoubtedly the neutron bomb is being produced for use on the European Continent and it is indicative of the role which the United States has laid out for Western Europe, that the nations of Europe were not even informed of the developments which concern the survival of their peoples."

The statement goes on to stress the U.S. decision has immediate consequences on world peace, adding that nuclear disarmament talks, particularly concerning nuclear weapons in Europe, have been torpedoed by the U.S. decision while encouraging at the same time immediate arms buildup.

"The government of the United States must be made to understand by the leadership of the Western European nations, that they will not tolerate neutron bombs on their land, even if the U.S. persists in its decision and proceeds with the production and stockpiling of the bombs, despite the international outcry. This obviously is the duty of the Greek Government as well," he said.

Meanwhile, according to reliable sources a demonstration took place outside the U.S. Embassy in Athens last night protesting the Reagan administration's neutron bomb decision.

Press Reactions

NC122057 [Editorial Report] The Greek press on 11 and 12 August carry comments on the U.S. decision to produce the neutron bomb as well as reaction to this decision from both Western Europe and the Eastern bloc, particularly from the Soviet Union. However, none of the Greek progovernment papers--with the exception of AKROPOLIS of 12 August--offer any comment on the neutron bomb.

The 12 August edition of AKROPOLIS carries in its "Laconic" column a comment headlined "Prudence Must Prevail," saying that undoubtedly all this noise about the neutron bomb causes fear, but we all knew that we would arrive at this point since wars have never ceased. The paper adds: "While we were reading for many years that the arms race had never stopped, that huge amounts were spent on the Pershing and cruise missiles, that fighting was raging in Lebanon, Israel, the Persian Gulf or in Afghanistan--we should not have cherished futile hopes that we would not end up with the neutron bomb." In conclusion, the paper stresses: "At this crucial phase, with world war III hovering over us, prudence must predominate in the judgment of the leaders of the great powers before a total nuclear disaster marks the end of the world."

The 11 August edition of the liberal paper TO VIMA reports that the Political Bureau of KODISO--Party of Democratic Socialism--issued a statement on 10 August stressing that "U.S. President Reagan's decision to proceed with the production of the neutron bomb causes justified uneasiness among the world public and Greek people."

The KKE paper, RIZOSPASTIS, on 11 August reports on its front page a statement by KKE Secretary General Florakis--presumably made on 10 August--condemning the neutron bomb decision and adding that the U.S. decision is directed against Western European countries, which will be destroyed or sacrificed in the event of a nuclear war. Florakis' statement concludes: "We call on the government of our country--if it is even slightly sincere with its declarations about peace--to condemn the U.S. decision. Thus, it would not again lag behind other Western European governments which disassociate their position from and criticize the new criminal action of U.S. imperialists."

The pro-KKE-Interior paper I AVYI of 11 August carries on its front page a statement by the KKE-Interior Central Committee released on 10 August stating that President Reagan's decision "constitutes an extremely dangerous action on the part of U.S. imperialism that increases the danger of nuclear disaster for all of mankind, thus leading to a new arms race, although the people have been demanding detente and disarmament." The statement condemns the decision and calls on the Greek Government "to denounce this escalation, bearing in mind that Europe will definitely be the first victim in the event of a showdown between the superpowers, just as the first reaction from many European countries shows."

The leftist paper ELEVTHEROTIPIA of 11 August comments on "the neutron provocation" and states that foreign governments should not have been surprised because if the Reagan government had not proceeded with this action it would have been betraying itself. The paper adds that the West European countries of NATO rightly protest because they have been disregarded by the "leading power." The paper says that European military experts have disclosed that the neutron bombs will be used in Europe in order to strike at vital Soviet targets. It stresses: "Thus, the U.S. Government intends to have them in Europe, whose opinion it even refuses to seek, as if Europe were its protectorate."

In a frontpage editorial headlined "Decisive Reply," RIZOSPASTIS of 12 August describes the great catastrophe that the neutron bomb can cause and adds that Western Europe is awakening and that governments and every political power are called upon to make responsible decisions. The paper stresses: "The New Democracy government, being incapable of adopting a bold stand of resistance to the pressure by the cold war circles and being a captive of its own policy, states that it will study the question and will give its reply 'in due course.'" The paper concludes by stating that the people throughout the country have protested against the criminal Reagan plan from the very beginning, and that they will continue their struggle in order to foil the criminal plans of U.S. imperialism.

In a comment entitled "Insanity" I AVYI of 12 August states that although millions of people living in the countries of the Third World have been dying of starvation, huge funds are spent on the arms race in order to achieve military supremacy, which is being sought by U.S. imperialism, which has suddenly decided to produce the neutron bomb. The paper stresses: "Whatever the excuse is for the bomb and regardless of the angle from which one would view it, it is clear that this decision bears the seal of either callousness or insanity."

CONTINUATION OF IRAQI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER VISIT

Meeting With Ulusu

TA121131 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, who is currently in Ankara on an official visit, has begun his contacts. The visiting deputy prime minister was received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu this morning.

In a statement during the meeting, Ulusu said that Turkey wishes to further develop relations with Iraq. Ulusu noted that work is being done to develop the relations between the two countries in accordance with the instructions by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. Pointing out that Turkey also wishes to entertain good relations with all the Islamic countries in the Middle East, the prime minister said: Working for the establishment of peace in the Middle East is an inevitable goal and task for Turkey as well as for the sake of world peace. On this subject, we are waiting for the early solution of the Palestinian problem. Turkey will exert every effort both as an individual and within the Islamic Peace Committee in a bid to secure a just, urgent and comprehensive solution to the Iran-Iraq war, which we have been following with sorrow for a long time. We are at the disposal of the two neighboring, friendly and brotherly countries regarding this matter.

In his statement, Ramadan said that Iraq wants to further advance the relations between the two countries and serve as an example to Third World countries. Noting that all the foundations are present for the establishment of good relations between the two countries, the Iraqi deputy prime minister stated that the good relations between Turkey and Iraq would include not only the two countries, but all the other countries in the region as well. Referring to the war between Iran and Iraq, Ramadan said: We would like to point out that we have no desire whatsoever for Iranian soil. The war has been continuing for 11 months. Even if it continues forever, unless the Iranians admit and acknowledge our rights, we must continue the war. Ramadan added that Iraq is ready to cooperate with all the good will delegations working to put an end to the war between the two countries.

The meetings of the joint Turkish--Iraqi economic and technical committee also began at the Foreign Ministry with the participation of the Turkish and Iraqi delegation respectively headed by Ulusu and Ramadan.

In a speech before the meetings, Ulusu noted that Turkey attaches great importance to the friendship and cooperation with Iraq. He continued: I would like to point out that within NATO--in which Turkey as a member with the aim of providing maximum guarantee for its foreign security--Turkey does not follow a bloc policy. Turkey exerts efforts to prevent a complete break in the process of detente despite everything and Turkey always gives priority to the interests of the region.

Ramadan said that Turkey and Iraq share common interests and that the measures that can safeguard these interests in the long term must be taken. The talks between the Turkish and Iraqi delegations are expected to end today. A protocol in the fields of trade, natural resources, oil, transportation and culture is also expected to be signed between the two countries at the end of the talks.

INA Report

JN121140 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Ankara, 12 Aug (INA)--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and deputy prime minister, met here today with Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. The Iraqi official praised relations between the two countries, expressing confidence that the two neighbors truly desire to promote these relations in the service of their interests.

Ramadan said the promotion of these relations will positively affect relations among the countries in the area. The first deputy prime minister said Iraq wishes that Muslim Turkey would play a more advanced role with regard to the Palestinian issue.

Alluding to the recent Zionist attack on Iraq's nuclear installations, Taha Yasin Ramadan said this act is further proof of the Zionist entity's desire to extend its attacks to the entire area. He asserted that the only thing that can deter the Zionist entity is the cohesion of the states in the area of which Turkey is an important state.

Dealing with the Iraqi-Iranian struggle, Ramadan said Iraq's stand is firm on regaining all of Iraq's rights and ending the war imposed by the Iranian regime. He reiterated that Iraq does not covet Iranian land and that it will not give up its legitimate rights even if the war goes on for several years.

Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu praised relations between the two countries, stressing the need to promote them to the fullest. He pointed out that his country is endeavoring to establish peace and security in the Middle East area, for these are two inevitable matters for the world at large. He said Turkey aspires to finding a solution to the Palestinian problem. He added that his country will exert efforts either unilaterally or within the framework of the Islamic good offices committee to find a just and lasting solution to the Iraqi-Iranian struggle, asserting his readiness to proceed with this step should the two countries approve.

In another development, Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, RCC member and oil minister, met with Turkish Energy and Natural Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol and Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk to discuss bilateral relations and the means to develop these relations in the economic fields. Ramadan and his delegation arrived here last night on a visit of several days to Turkey.

Joint Committee Meeting

JN121202 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1110 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Ankara, 12 Aug (INA)--The joint Iraqi-Turkish committee held its first session here this morning. Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister headed the Iraqi side, which included RCC member and Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali. The Turkish side was led by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and included Energy and Natural Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol and Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk.

Addressing the session, Ramadan said that Iraq is ceaselessly working to increase its cooperation with Turkey in all fields, asserting that the two countries' capabilities and resources are complementary and can positively affect the entire area. He added that Iraq is working to draw up solid foundations for long-range integrated cooperation so as to establish permanent confidence and reassurance between the two neighbors.

The deputy prime minister reiterated Iraq's principled and firm position toward ending all problems among countries through negotiations and mutual understanding, pointing out that Iraq is sincerely working to end the Iraqi-Iranian struggle through peaceful means and without harming Iraq's historical and national rights over its land and waters. He said that upon Iran's recognition of Iraq's legitimate rights, Iraq will withdraw from the Iranian land on which the Iraqi Army is positioned.

Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu said his country attaches great interest to Iraq's development, for this affects Turkey. He pointed out that the establishment of peace in the area would greatly benefit world peace and security. He stressed the need for ending the Iraqi-Iranian war, adding that his country will continue its endeavors to this end.

Ulusu Gives Dinner

TA122038 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that a new phase has opened in Turkish-Iraqi relations and that important and hopeful steps have been taken in connection with the future. Ulusu gave a dinner in honor of Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, who is on an official visit in Ankara, at the Prime Ministry this evening. In a statement at the dinner, Ulusu noted that the cooperation between the two countries has greatly developed in recent years and added that Turkey's exports to Iraq, which was $10 million a few years ago, is expected to reach $500 million this year. Noting that despite the speedy development of Turkish-Iraqi cooperation, the two countries have not fully exploited the existing opportunities, Ulusu said that the highway and railway connection between the two countries are insufficient, and that direct communication has not yet been established. Ulusu added, however, that great steps hopeful for the future have been taken.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

JN121957 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1925 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Ankara, 12 Aug (INA)--An agreement on economic, technical and cultural cooperation between Iraq and Turkey was signed at the Turkish Prime Ministry this evening. At the signing were Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister, and Bulent Ulusu, Turkish prime minister.

It was signed for Iraq by Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, RCC member and oil minister, and for Turkey by Serbulent Bingol, minister of energy and natural resources.

In a speech after signing the agreement, Tayih 'Abd al-Karim pointed out that the Iraqi and Turkish leaderships and governments have a sincere and strong desire to promote their bilateral relations in all fields to the level of their historical and religious relations and ties. He stressed that Iraq will very seriously and effectively follow up and implement what has been agreed on for the sake of serving the two peoples' interests.

In a reply speech, the Turkish minister of energy and natural resources expressed his government's satisfaction with the signing of the agreement, highly evaluating its importance in developing and consolidating bilateral relations and in effectively promoting them in various domains.

In a speech on this occasion, Taha Yasin Ramadan praised the efforts exerted by the two sides to draw up the joint bilateral cooperation agreement. He also praised the Turkish friends' positive attitude toward finalizing and signing the agreement. He stressed that through President Saddam Husayn's directives, Iraq will carry on with the same efforts and desire along the path of developing and expanding bilateral cooperation for the sake of attaining the progress and properity of the two neighborly Muslim peoples.

Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu extended his government's thanks and appreciation to the Iraqi president, government and people for their positive stands toward relations with his country and for their serious viewpoint toward developing and deepening these relations.

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PAHR CRITICIZES DECISION TO BUILD N-WEAPONS

AU131232 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1049 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Roland Machatschke interview with Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr--recorded, date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Pahr] Austria's basic attitude toward armaments in general and toward nuclear armament in particular also applies to the neutron bomb. However, in our opinion the production of the neutron bomb marks the beginning of a new, very regrettable and very dangerous development, a development that amounts to a new step toward a new arms race. Indeed we have already reached a point where qualitative armament is more important and more dangerous than quantitative armament. We are confronted here with a new weapons system that will undoubtedly lead to new weapons system on the other side too. And thus all endeavors to bring armaments under control have been foiled. As to the dangerousness of the new weapon, I think there is no need to go into detail.

[Question] Mr Minister, would you then say this new U.S. decision has dealt a serious blow to detente and that thus the talks due to be held some time or other--especially on disarmament in the medium-range missile sector and on the SALT II agreement, which the United States still has not ratified, and on a potential SALT III agreement, that is, agreements concerned with strategic nuclear arms limitation--would you say all this is now virtually doomed to failure?

[Pahr] It can be said at any rate that the decision to produce the neutron weapon is a blow to the endeavors to continue the policy of detente, because the whole policy of detente would fundamentally cease to be credible if new weapons systems were constantly developed. I would not like to say a priori that all endeavors to halt armament have been foiled by this move, but they will at any rate become much more difficult. Certainly the armaments problem must be viewed as a whole, and if new weapons systems are developed, armaments will simply shift to another sector. We have seen that already in the case of SALT, where attention was concentrated on intercontinental weapons while the Eurostrategic weapons, the medium-range missiles, were disregarded. As a result, we are faced today with the problem of the medium-range missiles.

INTERNATIONAL KURDISH STUDENTS CONGRESS OPENS

AU131237 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 13 Aug 81 p 5

[Excerpt] The 22d annual congress of the Association of Students of Kurdistan Abroad opened in Moedling, near Vienna, yesterday.

BANK TO END SUPPORT FOR FAILING EUMIG COMPANY

AU131248 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Aug 81 pp 1, 7

[Summary] Laenderbank director general Vranitzky yesterday announced that his bank was no longer willing to finance recovery programs for the ailing Eumig electric appliances and metal goods company, which has incurred losses totaling 2.1 billion schillings since 1978. Vranitzky said insolvency proceedings for the company are unavoidable. The company still has about 3,000 people on its payroll. Vice Chancellor Sinowatz said he regrets the bank's decision since numerous jobs will be endangered. He declared that the government will make every effort to support at least a partial continuation of production and subsidize projects aimed at providing alternative jobs for the workers.

Kreisky Interrupts Vacation

AU131249 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 13 Aug 81 p 1

[Summary] A meeting was held yesterday morning by Vice Chancellor Sinowatz, Trade Minister Staribacher, Social Administration Minister Sallinger and Laenderbank director general Vranitzky to consider a number of measures to mitigate the consequences of the Eumig insolvency. Chancellor Kreisky will interrupt his vacation at Bad Woerishofen to chair a second meeting, scheduled for Friday.

EGON BAHR WARNS ON RETURN TO 'STRENGTH' POLICY

LD131106 Hamburg DPA in German 0729 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Hamburg, 13 Aug (DPA)--SPD politician Egon Bahr has warned against a return by the Western powers to a policy of strength. In an interview with NORDDEUTSCHER RUNDFUNK today, Bahr recalled the behavior of the Western powers after the erection of the [Berlin] wall 20 years ago. "Those who today again talk about a policy of strength must find it strange" to remember that "both the Western powers and, more particularly, the Federal Government were made to eat humble pie" even though Western military superiority was then far greater than today.

Bahr described the behavior of the Western powers in the following terms: "It took 36 hours to persuade the allies to send a few patrols to the sector border. The Berliners felt abandoned. Another 72 hours passed before the capitals of the three Western powers issued a fairly mild protest in Moscow." At the time, the specific interests of the Germans had been ignored, because "the three powers felt our rights are not in jeopardy."

According to Bahr, the result of the wall is that it is no longer sufficient "to invoke our rights and to make proclamations," but if we want to make the wall more penetrable the Federal Government cannot avoid "discussing this with those who hold power, and in this cast it is the GDR Government."

Referring to his planned talks with GDR politicians in September, Bahr stressed he would talk about the range of problems pertaining to arms control. The objective is not that Bonn and East Berlin should play a preparatory role for the superpowers. Bahr said: "It would be sufficiently interesting and important if the two German states were to uphold their interests, become aware of their interests and defend them with regard to their respective leading powers."

DIE ZEIT ARTICLE ON NEUTRON WEAPONS ISSUE

DW131329 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 14 Aug 81 p 1

[Theo Sommer article: "Muscle or Tact?"]

[Text] It was just what the harassed West European NATO members needed--for Ronald Reagan to dig up the neutron weapon again and thus additionally complicate the counterarmament debate, which is difficult to begin with. It will not be just in the Federal Republic alone where such an extra push is bound to excite the agitated minds even more. Even those people in this country who do not have any criticism regarding the object of the decision are shaking their heads at its justification, and particularly at the timing of the decision and the manner in which it was announced.

In any event, most of the common arguments against the "neutron bomb"--in reality, missile warheads for the Lance missile and shells for NATO howitzers--might as well be forgotten.

First, neutron weapons are definitely "more humane" than the 6,000 tactical nuclear weapons stockpiled in the Federal Republic right now (quite apart from the fact that tactical weapons with low power already develop more neutron radiation than explosive force). All things being equal, neutron weapons would, in case of hostilities, not only cause less destruction to buildings, bunkers and vehicles, but would also claim fewer human lives.

Second, the contention that the introduction of the neutron weapons would lower the nuclear threshold cannot be proved. Rather, there is every indication that the categorical difference between conventional and nuclear weapons would remain even with lower detonation ratings.

The danger of an escalation up to a nuclear clash between the United States and Russia can never be removed; any use of nuclear weapons, even tactical weapons, would conjure it up. The idea that nuclear war could be "localized" remains absurd. This is why the argument that neutron bombs make nuclear war feasible cannot convince anybody.

Third, it cannot be denied that neutron weapons, which above all threaten the aggressor's armored forces, may well help prevent a war. The value of deterrence is enhanced because a weapon destroying primarily Soviet armor is a more reliable deterrent than a weapon which first of all devastates the defender's territory. A potential aggressor may well believe that he will not get anywhere with his aggression, and, therefore, will prefer to forget it from the outset.

More Emotion Than Analysis

Let us not hesitate to state how matters stand. The excitement of the neutron critics stems from emotional insecurity rather than from a clear analysis. The broadsides of Soviet propaganda cannot be taken seriously anyway. After all, every week the Russians deploy one SS-20 missile whose three warheads have an explosive force 20 times that of 1 neutron weapon (for Lance missiles, 380 warheads have been envisaged, as have 800 shells for the artillery). As far as the much-abused differentiation between human beings (who are killed) and material which remains undestroyed is concerned, this likewise applies to the thousands of chemical weapons which the Soviets have stored in their arsenals, which are also stockpiled with their troops in the GDR and which they have repeatedly tested in large-scale exercises. In Moscow, the tricks of agitation and propaganda are supplanting analysis.

Consequently, the actual problems caused by Reagan's decision must be sought elsewhere in the military sphere, on the one hand, and in the psychological-political sphere on the other.

CDU defense expert Marx says that neutron weapons are "classic defensive weapons." But can we be so sure about that? The Soviets have been working on neutron weapons for a long time (as have the French, by the way). The West will not retain its monopoly for long. But once both sides have the new war implement, the defender will lose his advantage and might even be at a disadvantage. After all, the defender must inevitably concentrate at fixed points and along specific lines. His defense positions would be just as vulnerable to radiation weapons as would the aggressor's armored spearheads. An aggressor who would like to ensure that his armored spearheads can break through under any conditions would probably not shrink from a preventive strike against the places where neutron weapons are stockpiled. In the end, the balance of terror would merely be shifted to a higher, more costly level--and would be much more unstable than before.

It is probably time anyway to again ponder the basic problems of the theater nuclear forces. What good does a "gradated deterrence" do if it just means the escalation of any conflict to the nuclear Armageddon? On the one hand, would any U.S. President really be prepared to use weapons against a Soviet tank advance of 20 kilometers into West Germany if this use might spell the American nation's annihilation?

On the other hand, when U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger nonchalantly states that the neutron weapon helps in view of the balance of 47,000 East bloc tanks against 12,000 NATO tanks, even the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, which is above any suspicion of idea that "the neutron weapon is for swarms of tanks as DDT is for flies."

There is still something else. The scene has changed fundamentally since April 1978 when Jimmy Carter decided to discontinue the production of neutron weapons (which an embarrassed Federal Government at the time succeeded in transforming into a decision to continue production of the individual components, but not to assemble them for the time being.

Since then, the new equipping of the Bundeswehr has started which will fill up our arsenals with 100,000 antitank weapons alone, and the development of modern precision arms has made tremendous progress. We do not need the neutron weapons for antitank purposes just as the Israelis did not need them in the Yom Kippur war of 1973 when they stopped 1,200 Syrian Russian-made tanks on the Golan Heights with one-hundredth of the combat strength which the West has in Central Europe, and at an affordable cost. One neutron weapon costs as much as 50 antitank missiles.

Symbol of Disturbed Relations

Thus there are conventional alternatives. They are also adequate, for there is no danger of war in Europe today. The degree of readiness of the Eastern armies is low and their reliability is dubious. In view of the fermentation process in Poland, Brezhnev could not sound the bugle for an attack against NATO even if he wanted to.

What remains is the psychological, political and diplomatic aspect of Reagan's surprise coup. Let us leave aside the fact that what the President did was merely make a production decision--and at the moment the new weapons are not supposed to come to Europe, what Reagan orders to be produced in the United States is, in fact, his own business. However, where should the neutron weapons be stationed if not in Europe? What this inevitably adds up to is this: For the weapons to be, stationed here, further information will not suffice, nor will any superficial consultation; what is required is the concurrence of the countries where deployment is planned.

This is a foregone conclusion. Should it not also have been self-evident that the allies shouldn't be surprised--especially the most important ally in this particular case, the Federal Republic--with a thunderbolt out of the clear blue sky? Ever since the days of erratic Jimmy Carter, the neutron weapon has seen the symbol of troubled German-American relations. When U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger once again brought up the subject in February, his colleague in the Cabinet, Secretary of State Haig, passed the word to the allied governments that they should not worry about it; when Helmut Schmidt was in Washington in May, he was told that the matter was not topical. Is that the way a President deals with allies whom he promised more consultation and cordial cooperation?

Fear of the Arms Race

Reagan has taken Weinberger's side against Haig. He should not be surprised if on this side of the Atlantic the fear now prevails that an uninhibited arms race will now begin with Europe as the primary victim. He should not be surprised if the question is loudly raised as to whether he really knows how to set priorities--counterarming in the medium-range sphere first, and then we will see what happens--or whether all that matters to him is gesticulating. He should also not be surprised if the military-industrial complex in Moscow takes the Washington decision as a mere pretext for increasing the arms spiral even more.

The neutron decision is an ersatz action. It cannot gloss over the fact that so far Reagan and Weinberger have not made one single concrete strategic decision--they propose to solve their defense problems with money, but they do not know how. The decision cannot make people forget that they do not have any arms control concept except conservative skepticism of all efforts toward disarmament--all they want is to arm; more, more, more. They are the victims of a fatal mistake. They consider a lack of tact the proof of muscle.

Ultimately they will in this way strengthen the very anti-American and blindly pacifist resentments in the old world which they, after all, propose to counteract. That's all that Helmut Schmidt needed--and the Dutch, the Belgians, the Italians and the British as well.

POLAND'S CZYREK TO HOLD TALKS WITH MAUROY 17 AUG

NC131922 Paris AFP in English 1916 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 13 Aug (AFP)--Polish Foreign Minister Josef Czyrek is to hold talks with French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy here on Monday, a French Government spokesman confirmed today.

The talks are likely to centre on Poland's continuing political and economic crisis as well as French food aid to Poland. France has begun sending grain, meat, fruit, medicines and other relief supplies to Poland.

Mr Czyrek is due to relinquish the Foreign Ministry portfolio at the next meeting of the Polish parliament in accordance with the reshuffle agreed to at the recent Polish ruling party congress.

MORE REPATRIATES, AMBASSADOR ARRIVE FROM IRAN

LD121920 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Summary] The Iran Air Boeing from Tehran carrying 50 French people being repatriated from Iran landed at Orly Airport 2016. Just as those who were in the first group repatriated on Monday, they are all surprised about the fuss being made about them. Also on the aircraft was French Ambassador Guy Georgy, recalled for consultations by Francois Mitterrand. There now remain about 30 French people in Iran, 4 of whom are at the French Embassy.

Additional Flight Reported

LD121016 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] I have just heard that the second group of 50 [figure as heard] French people have left Tehran for Paris on board an Iran Air Boeing as planned. Thus, a perfectly normal departure for this second group of French people exactly 9 minutes ago from Tehran.

Ambassador's Statement

NC131626 Paris AFP in English 1436 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 13 Aug (AFP)--Guy Georgy, France's ambassador to Iran, said today that the situation in Iran was "extremely tense and extremely violent", and the slightest incident could turn it into drama. Mr Georgy, who returned to Paris yesterday with the second and last group of French people flown home from Iran, was speaking in support of the repatriation.

Asked during a French television station [as received] whether the evacuation was really necessary, he said the French nationals' safety had been threatened by the instability of authority in Iran. Sudden actions could be taken by the mullahs after a passionate Friday sermon in a mosque, he said.

SOVIET TECHNICAL EXPERT SEEKS ASYLUM IN FRANCE

NC121126 Paris AFP in English 1047 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 12 Aug (AFP)--The head of the Soviet scientific station on the French-ruled Indian Ocean islands of Kerguelen has asked for political asylum in France, the External Relations Ministry announced here today. Vladimir Sankowich would be able to take advantage of a French law of political refuge, the ministry said.

France has sovereignty of the Kerguelen Archipelago, in the southern part of the ocean. By agreement, the Soviet Union has a weather research station there, manned by nine engineers and technicians.

Mr Sankowich applied for asylum on August 6, the day before a Soviet vessel was due to arrive to take him off.

Mr Sankowich is the second Soviet civil servant to seek asylum in France in two months. At the beginning of July, Alexievitch Plechakov, a diplomat attached to the UNESCO Secretariat and a specialist in oceanography, was granted asylum.

PAPERS COMMENT ON REAGAN'S NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

LE FIGARO Article

PM131452 Paris LE FIGARO in French 10 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Paul-Marie de la Gorce article: "The Supreme Tactical Weapon"]

[Text] The production of neutron bombs poses no difficult scientific, technical or industrial problem, but it nonetheless has a strategic significance which must be realized and political implications which must be foreseen.

Let us recall that it is an "enhanced radiation weapon" (ERW) characterized by a reduction in the heat and blast effects which it would produce for the same kilotonnage and an increase in the radioactivity effects. This warhead can be fitted to ordinary 155 or 203-mm artillery shells, and President Reagan has explained that it will be fired by 8 inch guns. In short, it is a weapon which causes little collateral destruction but which on penetrating armor and fortifications can decimate enemy forces' personnel. Furthermore, a strike involving neutron bombs can be envisaged very close to any friendly troops since the safety margin which the latter have to comply with is smaller than in the case of an ordinary nuclear bomb.

This is why the neutron bomb has essentially been devised for the destruction of concentrations of armor. Consequently, its advocates have always described it as an essentially defensive and tactical weapon; to such an extent that two of the most famous of them--the American Samuel Cohen and the Frenchman Marc Geneste--have reached the conclusion that the defense of West Europe can solely be ensured exclusively be a more or less deep curtain of neutron bombs with would neutralize any offensive by enemy armor like a new Maginot line.

In any case, belief in the effectiveness of neutron weapons against armor was sufficiently general to convince us during our initial talks with representatives of the Reagan administration in February 1981 that the U.S. administration would soon decide to have them built.

The first conclusion which can be drawn from this is that, President Reagan's decision to stockpile neutron bombs on U.S. soil cannot be deemed final. Obviously, it is a question of diplomatic caution with respect to NATO countries, whom the United States has already found very difficult to persuade on the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles on their soil, decided in December 1979, and who fear that an increasingly large number of nuclear arms at the sole disposal of the U.S. President is to be stockpiled on their soil.

If it really is a question of effective weapons against tank offensives, these weapons must be concentrated where such offensives could theoretically take place, that is, on European soil. Their transfer from one side of the Atlantic to the other at a time when everything would largely be over would hardly make sense.

It should be added that the hypothesis is mentioned to justify the building of neutron bombs, namely the hypothesis of a large-scale general tank offensive, is questionable to say the least.

In fact, why should the potential enemy, that is, the Soviet Union, engage in exactly the type of conflict expected from him and willingly expose his tanks to action by U.S. "enhanced radiation" weapons especially designed to destroy them?

Public opinion in Western countries should be the more heedful of these question, since it has now been sensitized to the problem posed by the Soviet SS-20 missiles. One of the features of those missiles, which are the most effective--that is, the most accurate--anti-personnel weapons known, is that they are able to destroy with one or two salvoes the main body of NATO military structures and conventional forces, including the depots in which some 7,000 U.S. tactical weapons have been stored in Europe. If you take this threat seriously, it is quite clear that any territory could be occupied following such preemptive launchings, which would be aimed first of all a concentrations of guns fitted with "neutron bombs."

The conclusion that can be drawn from all this is that the U.S. administration is gradually turning onto a path which all general staffs throughout the world are urging on political leaders, that is, a solution which can make a "nuclear war," that is, a conflict in which nuclear arms would support conventional forces, plausible, rational and winnable; on the assumption that the superpowers would forgo the use of their strategic nuclear arms which enable them to destroy each other as if by committing collective suicide.

Another, probably more comforting, observation must be made. The decision to build neutron bombs has followed the decisions not to ratify the SALT II agreements and to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe, prior to starting the production of B-1 bombers, MX missiles, and, possible, new antimissile systems. Therefore, it could lead to a general renegotiation of an agreement on arms limitation in which the United States would talk--or would believe that it was talking--from strength, with the Soviet Union giving up the idea of entering so many races simultaneously.

Obviously, France could only be in favor of such a resumption of dialogue between Moscow and Washington, provided it doesn't limit its freedom to develop is own forces. The president of the republic has confirmed the decision made by his predecessor to continue the tests of enhanced radiation weapons, either with a view to developing a tactical weapon which could be utilized in the same way as the present tactical nuclear arms--as an integral part of the strategic deterrent and as a preliminary to it--or with a view to developing a new generation of strategic arms. Be that as it may, the reason for France's decision to continue its tests is different from the reason behind the U.S. decision simply because France's strategy is different from that of the United States since it implies a national nuclear deterrent against any aggressor instead of the prospect of nuclear war.

L'HUMANITE Views

PM130852 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 11 Aug 81 p 7

[Article by PCF Central Committee Secretary Gaston Plissonnier: "No to the Neutron Bomb"]

[Text] On the 36th anniversary of the Nagasaki tragedy President Reagan announced the U.S. decision to manufacture the neutron bomb. The neutron bomb is designed as a battle-field weapon. Its characteristics as a miniaturized tactical weapon justify its use, in the imperialists' eyes. It will therefore increase the risk of a nuclear war.

The neutron bomb, whose aim is to kill people, should make possible a limited nuclear war on the European Continent, in the U.S. leaders' view. Europe would thus be the hostage of U.S. strategy. The manufacture of the neurton bomb would mean a formidable revival of the arms race whose burden weighs so heavily already. Reagan's decision is unacceptable.

It will be remembered that, 2 years ago, Carter was forced to abandon such a plan in face of indignant world opinion. Today a vast protest movement is emerging throughout the world against President Reagan's recidivism.

We communists are anxious to make our contribution to anything which safeguards peace and preserves life. We will step up our initiatives to do so.

We consider that France can, by its action, help to curb this fearful course by proposing, for instance, a final and universal renunciation of the neutron bomb.

Wisdom and good sense show that France, throwing all its authority into the service of peace, could make an effective contribution to the necessary arms deescalation in which security for all would be guaranteed at each stage of the reduction in forces and arms.

LE MATIN Editorial

PM131305 Paris LE MATIN in French 11 Aug 81 p 2

[Editorial: "A Cold War Logic"]

[Text] "The most effective deterrent against overwhelming Soviet superiority in infantry and tanks in Europe," according to U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, and "mental aberration," according to German SPD expert Egon Bahr--the neutron bomb, with which President Reagan has decided to endow the U.S. Army, is continuing to keep polemics alive. It has led to a profound change in the strategic concepts on which the balance of forces between East and West has been based. How can you decide who is right: Those--the experts, diplomats and political leaders--who believe that it represents the best way of deterring the Soviet Union from any ground intervention in Europe, or others of the same kind who, however, take the opposite view, believing that it renders the use of nuclear arms more likely? The neutron bomb is like Mr Prudhomme's sword--it can be used just as effectively to maintain peace as to make war. However, have all nuclear arms not played such a role in the balance of terror for the past 30 years?

Therefore, tactical considerations seem of almost secondary importance in view of the symbolic significance of the U.S. President's decision. It is quite obvious that what it means is that the policy of detente has come to an end and will probably not be resumed for a long time to come. A policy which, as a result of a series of international events in recent years--from the entry Soviet troops into Afghanistan to the deployment of SS-20 missiles in East Europe and U.S. Pershing II missiles in West Europe and including the breakdown in SALT negotiations between the United States and the USSR and U.S. plans for selling arms to China, not forgetting Poland, whose situation has created an additional and permanent factor of psychological tension--has become a mere memory.

It is true that the detente-global nuclear deterrent tandem has not prevented regional conflicts from multiplying during the two past decades. It is even possible to take the view that in the Cold War era the two big powers confronting each other were naturally inclined to stick to their positions whereas detente may have, as it were, encouraged the Americans and the Soviets to seek to extend their zones of influence since both sides were virtually insured against the risk of an extension of any marginal conflict. But at least it must be said to its credit that detente averted, a priori, any direct confrontation between the United States and the USSR. President Reagan's gesture seems to signify that he believes that this chapter in world history has not been concluded, that the kind of hot peace which has hitherto prevailed no longer seems to him acceptable and that he has readopted the Cold War Logic. Henceforth, speeches on disarmament can only be deemed tantamount to empty words or hypocritical statements--Cold War logic means arms race.

IRANIAN EMBASSY ISSUES WARNING ON BANI-SADR

LD121526 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1500 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] An indirect appeal and warning to Italy not to grant political asylum to the deposed President Bani-Sadr was issued this morning by the press office of the Iranian Embassy in Rome. The statement described the former Iranian president as a criminal.

Further Iranian Message

AU131621 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 13 Aug (ANSA)--Iranian Foreign Minister Hoseyn Musavi stressed the good relations that exist between Iran and Italy in a message to his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo. The message was in reply to Colombo's recent message in which he congratulated Musavi on his recent appointment.

L'UNITA DESCRIBES BERLINGUER KOMUNIST INTERVIEW

PM121027 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 1 Aug 81 pp 1, 14

[Text] Belgrade--The League of Communists of Yugoslavia's weekly KOMUNIST carries a lengthy interview with Enrico Berlinguer on the Italian situation and the PCI's strategy.

With reference to the Italian crisis, within the framework of the international crisis, Berlinguer states that it has taken on the structural and political traits of the complete exhaustion of the ruling class and the kind of economic development and social order that have existed for the past two generations. This decline is manifesting itself in tragic and disturbing ways. There is a combination of negative economic and social phenomena--both inflation and recession, a balance of payments deficit, increasing numbers of young people, women, elderly people and inhabitants of southern Italy being excluded from productive work.

If we pass from the "structure" to the "superstructure," Berlinguer points out, we notice that an acute ideological and cultural crisis is underway; that there is a fall in political intensity, though the level in Italy is still higher than in other capitalist countries; that corruption is spreading in the governing parties and in public life; that the governing parties' power, patronage and electoral mechanisms are growing, causing serious harm to the efficiency and prestige of the state bodies and the public administration.

Next, the party secretary general explains that all this indicates a crisis not at all in the institutional order of the state, but in the kind of political relations based on anticommunist discrimination that brought about what Togliatti called a "lame democracy." Hence the need for a democratic alternative. It is inconceivable to govern in Italy today, that is to resolve the huge problems assailing it, without a bold and rigorous policy of regeneration, without ending what we have called the DC's power system, which is supported by its government allies. Broad masses of people and even business circles now find incomprehensible the insistence on solutions that are still contained within the closed circle of parties that have been in the government over the past decade. Since the DC and its allies have shown their inability to lead a process of moral reform and regeneration of the state, it is up to the PCI to act as the driving force behind, and major guarantor of, a new government embracing the best forces of Italian democracy.

With regard to the latest government solution, Berlinguer points out that the non-DC prime ministership constitutes a novelty but not yet an innovation. The novelty lies in the fact that the continous succession of DC premierships has been broken.

The Communists were the first to fight for it--steadfastly, and alone at first. But there has been no innovation, because to date it cannot be said that the arrival of a non-Christian Democrat has sparked off a turnabout with respect to the past. In particular, Berlinguer identifies a number of contradictions between the desire and aims announced by the present prime minister and the specific demands and conduct of the governing parties, as well as the existence of conflicts within the majority, already.

A large part of the interview is devoted to the historical sources, formulation of theory, political strategy and internal characteristics of the PCI. In particular, he said: As far as the formulation of policy and theory are concerned, the points that they have reached are fairly well known, with regard to matters concerning new internationalism, the autonomy of the various communist and workers parties, the different paths to socialism, the relationship between democracy and socialism, freedom of culture and research, pluralism, and so forth. While it is necessary to further extend our study on these points, we are also trying to tackle with greater involvement other issues that have forcefully emerged from the developments in domestic and international, social and political life. I could cite the following for instance: the problems of disarmament; the problems of the new international economic order and, in connection with them, of the social structure and lifestyles of the advanced capitalist countries; the problems of the relationship between planning and a market; the problems posed by the advance of the womens' emancipation and liberation movements; and the problems posed by the increasing phenomena of isolation, especially in the major urban areas.

Other topics broached in the interview include the bond between the party and the people, the swing to the left in France, internal party democracy and relations with the Yugoslav comrades.

POPE RECOVERING, EXPECTED TO LEAVE HOSPITAL

AU131547 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 13 Aug (ANSA)--Pope John Paul II has successfully completed his post-operative hospitalization, according to a medical bulletin released by the pontiff's doctors today.

The bulletin, the twenty-ninth since the pope was shot in the abdomen on May 13 in St Peter's Square, said that the pope "no longer needs hospital care".

His convalescence, however, will last "at least until the end of September, after which he can gradually resume all his normal activities", his doctors forecast.

Despite his complete recovery, the pope will not leave the hospital today as had been announced previously.

Vatican spokesman Father Romeo Panciroli said, however, that "starting tomorrow, any day is good".

It is believed that the pontiff will finally leave the hospital tomorrow morning.

The pope's doctors have ordered him not to appear in public or grant general audiences until September 30. He has been given permission to take walks and even swim in the pool at the papal summer residence at Castelcandolfo, about thirty miles south of Rome.

GOVERNMENT SAYS IRANIANS SEIZE BOATS IN CADIZ PORT

LD140832 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] The Diplomatic Information Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a note in which it explains the attack yesterday on the tugboat Salazon based in Cadiz. Apparently, the attackers were people of Iranian nationality who had hired the vessel for a pleasure trip round the bay of Cadiz. They destroyed the communications equipment on board and forced the Salazon's skipper to come alongside a boat that turned out to be one of the three Iranian boats that had been in the military port of Cadiz since 7 August.

The note from the Diplomatic Information Office ends by saying that once the incident was discovered, units from the navy and air force immediately put to sea to locate the Iranian boats, observing that two of them had anchored in Algeciras and a third had entered the port of Tangier.

AZADEGAN Claims Seizure

NC140951 Paris AFP in English 0946 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 14 Aug (AFP)--A Paris-based Iranian opposition movement today claimed to have captured three French-made gunboats bound for Iran.

The claim was made by the "Iranian Liberation Forces" (Azadegan) group in a telephone call to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, shortly before news came from the Spanish Foreign Ministry that at least one of the three vessels had been seized.

All three captured gunboats are now at Casablanca, according to Behruz Kia, spokesman for Azadegan, which claims loyalty to Iranian General Nehram Aryana.

"A commando of three armed men, members of the forces of liberty, on the morning of Thursday, August 13, captured the three gunboats, which are now in Casablanca," Mr Kia said.

(The Spanish Foreign Ministry announced today that its aircraft had spotted one gunboat heading for Tangiers and two others moored at Algeciras, southern Spain.)

The Azadegan spokesman said at least two of the vessels had been captured in international waters off Gibraltar, but would give no details on the fate of the third. He refused to give details of the operation.

He also revealed that an Azadegan member yesterday flew a plane from Iran to Oman, without giving any details about the aircraft.

(An Iranian military plane with 16 people on board yesterday touched down in Oman despite a refusal by Omani officials to grant permission to land, according to reports from Manama.)

The Azadegan spokesman said his movement had gone over to the offensive in action against the Teheran government. "I am virtually certain there will soon be a general uprising against the government of (Ayatollah Ruhollah) Khomeyni," he added.

He also said that Gen Aryana, former chief of the Iranian imperial army, had left Paris three weeks ago to lead insurgents near the Iranian border.

DENMARK

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT LEADER CRITICAL OF NEUTRON PLANS

PM131317 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 11 Aug 81 p 2

["Viewpoint" article by Lasse Budtz, Social Democratic foreign affairs and defense committee chairman: "The Nuclear Arms Race Has Been Escalated to the Detriment of the Missile Negotiations"]

[Excerpts] No matter how you look at President Reagan's decision to begin production of the neutron bomb, there can be no doubt that it is a new escalation of the nuclear arms race. The Social Democratic Party is opposed to any furthere development of nuclear arms, just as all our sister parties are. It might be correct, that in a purely technical sense it is an internal U.S. matter, since the President has announced that the neutron bombs will be stockpiled in the United States, and that requests will not be made to have them stationed in any European country. Nevertheless it remains doubtful whether one can really assert that it is exclusively a U.S. affair.

First, everyone knows that the neutron bomb is not being produced for use in the United States but for use in combatting a possible tank attack in Europe.

Second, we know that production of such tactical nuclear arms may rightly give rise to suspicions that the so-called nuclear threshold is being lowered and that certain circles in Washington are considering the possibility of a limited nuclear war in Europe--a possibility numerous experts both in the United States and Europe dismiss as absurd.

Third, it is obvious that a decision at the present time on production of the neutron bomb damages the imminent negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on limiting the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe--a problem that became important when the Russians began to mass-produce and deploy the completely new, long-range, multi-warhead SS-20 missiles.

We have not only the Kremlin's not-unexpected words to demonstrate that the negotiation climate has been worsened by Reagan's decisions we know this from no less a person than U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

In his discussions with the President and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger before the decision was made, Haig declared, according to U.S. sources, including the New York TIMES, that production of the neutron bomb would have serious consequences for U.S.-European relations, that the Europeans would have the feeling that the United States would be ready to fight a nuclear war, but on European soil, and that the decision was particularly unfortunate in a period when there was growing opposition in Western Europe to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles on European soil.

Both Reagan and Weinberger have said that it is not the Europeans who will decide, and that the Europeans do not have the right of veto over U.S. arms decisions. This would seem to be confirmation that the U.S. President wants to pursue a U.S. and not an allied or Atlantic foreign and security policy. If this trend continues, it would be unavoidable that it would damage the relationship between the United States and Western Europe.

The decision to begin production of the neutron bomb also clearly affects the possibilities of detente. Thus it is not only an internal U.S. affair. Any action that increases tension is our business too. And in addition there is the absurd dimension that in the opinion of many military experts the neutron bomb is perhaps not strategically necessary at all.

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE Editorial

PM131014 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 11 Aug 81 p 8

[Editorial: "The Neutron Bomb"]

[Excerpts] It was already clear after the strongly emotionally charged discussion in 1977-78 on the so-called neutron bomb that the last word had not been said. Now President Reagan's decision to produce a certain number of neutron warheads for short-range missiles and artillery will set off the debate again.

The logic behind the U.S. decision is unassailable and the U.S. right to make this decision is indisputable. Soviet superiority in tanks has grown even stronger in the last few years, and neutron weapons, with their radiation effect, are a peculiarly effective response. It would be less logical if the neutron warheads were to remain in the United States, for it is in Europe that there is a use for them. But while the U.S. allies in Europe neither can nor want to attack the U.S. right to produce and stockpile them, the Europeans of course have the final say concerning their deployment in Europe.

There is a parallel here to the similarly heated debate on the decision about the U.S. medium-range missiles. It was not forced on the Europeans by the United States, but arose from European worries about the lack of missile balance in Europe as a result of the deployment of the Soviet SS-20 missiles. These worries were expressed most clearly in a speech in 1977 by Federal Chancellor Schmidt.

The debate onthe neutron bomb gives the impression that this weapon is worse than other nuclear arms. But the effects of all nuclear arms are terrible. The extremely vehement Soviet reaction is easily explained as the expression of anger that the Soviet Union's tank superiority, achieved through enormous spending, will to some extent be neutralized. The moral indignation is pure hypocrisy.

The fear of nuclear war on the other hand is genuine, and it is felt in both the East and West. But the neutron bomb is not a suitable weapon of attack, while the tank is. The U.S. decision could help make a nuclear war in Europe less likely--provided that the Western Europeans do not endanger their alliance with the United States by opposing it in condemnatory terms and allow the Russians to confirm and strengthen their military superiority.

FINLAND

SOVIET DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES

LD132124 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1900 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] The first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, N.D. Komarov, arrived this evening on a 5-day visit to Finland. During Minister Komarov's visit an agreement will be signed between Finn-Stroi of Finland and the Soviet side on the contract for the second and third stages of the Kostamus mining company. Minister Komarov will meet President Urho Kekkonen Friday.

BRIEFS

USSR BORDER TRADE--Border trade between Finland and the Soviet Union has grown favorably. Last year's trade amounted to about FM430 million and this year it is expected that a total value of over FM480 million will be reached. This was noted at a meeting of the border trade working group of the Finnish-Soviet economic cooperation commission, which ended in Helsinki today. The growth of border trade is partly due to the fact that the Soviet Union has extended the area of the border trade. [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 13 Aug 81 LD]

COAL DELIVERY--The biggest coal shipment ever brought to Finland--nearly 43,000 tons--arrived in Inkoo today on the Norwegian vessel Nordvard, which is the biggest coal ship ever to visit Finland. The American coal is to replace the Polish coal deliveries which have lately been suspended. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 13 Aug 81 LD]

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS BY TURKS

NC131113 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis has instructed the Cyprus UN permanent representative, Mr Mavrommatis, to lodge a protest with UN Secretary General Waldheim on the airspace violations of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkish military planes on Tuesday, 11 August. At the same time, the Foreign Ministry's director general, Mr Pelayias, summoned Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, to his office to protest the violations.

North Reaction

TA132002 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Minister of Interior, Foreign Affairs and Defense Kenan Atakol has said that Turkish planes can fly in the skies of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus whenever they want. He was replying to reporters' questions about the complaint lodged with the United Nations by the Greek Cypriot administration about the so-called violation of Cypriot airspace by the Turkish planes. Atakol said: Only the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus is responsible for the skies of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. We are responsible for our seas and our skies. Turkish planes will fly in these skies whenever we want and they will carry out every kind of military exercise. No one has the right or authority to complain about this or to say anything about it.

Atakol stated that the complaint lodged by the Greek Cypriot administration was a new example of the long-lasting and antiquated Greek Cypriot policy of not seeing the realities.

MITSOTAKIS, ROLANDHIS MEETING TO STRESS CYPRUS

NC120854 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 12 Aug 81 p 1

[Athens correspondent report]

[Text] The Greek Government considers the Turkish proposals as comprehensive and feels that they must not be rejected despite the fact that they do not offer what was expected. At the same time, the Greek Government believes that at present the Turks are being pressured by the EEC and the United States and that they will make further concessions in the future.

Our correspondent, Mimis Konstandinidhis, reports the following from Athens: Authoritative government sources in Athens have informed me that the Greek Government has at hand the packet of Turkish proposals on the territorial aspect of the Cyprus issue and they are being studied unhurriedly in a serious and thorough manner so as to draw positive or negative conclusions. These government circles have stressed that the Turkish proposals--although they do not offer what was expected--nevertheless should not be immediately rejected as they are comprehensive.

In any case, they offer grounds for future settlement of the issue with the prerequisite, as they characteristically stressed, that the Turks must put "water in their wine" and make further concessions on particularly vital points of their present proposals. The sources have told me that the Turks seem to have the ardent desire to boost the Cyprus issue following a thwarting pressure by Western allies and particularly by the EEC and the U.S. administration. The sources believe that most probably the Turks will make further concessions, particularly on the percentage of territory to be handed over. Finally, the government sources stressed to me that the Greek and Cyprus Governments are making separate studies of the proposals. On 19 August, Foreign Ministers Mitsotakis and Rolandhis will meet in Athens to exchange views and probably decide on the stand to be taken by the Cyprus Government--accepting or rejecting the Turkish proposals or decide to refer our national issue to international forums.

IRAQI MINISTER COMPLETES OFFICIAL TALKS, DEPARTS

Meeting With Evren

TA130826 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren received Iraqi Deputy Prime Ministe Taha Yasin Ramadan at the Cankaya mansion at 0900 today. In a statement during the meeting, Evren expressed satisfaction over the fact that the joint Turkish-Iraqi economic committee meetings were concluded in accordance with the interests of both countries. Pointing out that the development of the relations between Turkey and Iraq benefits both countries, Evren asked that these relations be further developed.

In his statement, Ramadan expressed pleasure over the satisfactory conclusion of the talk between the two countries. Noting that Turkey's stability and internal security closely concerns Iraq as well, the Iraqi deputy prime minister wished Turkey health and happiness. Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim and Iraqi Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri also attended the meeting.

Leaves for Istanbul

TA131032 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, who concluded his official contacts in Ankara, left for Istanbul today. Ramadan was seen off at Esenboga Airport by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. a statement before the departure of Ramadan, Ulusu said that the talks held in Ankara between the two countries yielded positive results. He said that these talks will be continued in Ankara and Baghdad on various levels. In his statement, Ramadan pointed out that Israel intensified its attacks in the region and especially in Lebanon following its expansionist policy and said that Turkey is following a positive attitude in this matter.

Press Release on Visit

TA131537 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Ankara, 13 Aug (AA)--Following is the press release on the just-completed visit of First Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq Taha Yasin Ramadan to Turkey: In response to an invitation extended by the Government of the Republic of Turkey, Mr Taha Tasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, paid an official visit to the Republic of Turkey from 12 to 13 August 1981. He was accompanied by a high-level delegation comprising Mr Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and minister of oil, Mr Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and minister of trade, and a number of specialists.

The first deputy prime minister and his delegation were accorded a warm and cordial reception by Mr Bulent Ulusu, the prime minister of Turkey, in expression of the sentiments of friendship linking the governments and peoples of the two neighbouring countries.

Gen Kenan Evren, the head of state, received Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, who conveyed the greetings of Mr Saddam Husayn, the president of the Republic of Iraq, which express the common desire to develop and deepen the relations between the two friendly neighbouring countries. The first deputy prime minister held discussions with the prime minister of Turkey which covered various economic, commercial, technical and scientific fields of interest to the two countries, they expressed satisfaction over the development of these relations in a positive manner, and stressed their resolve to expand and deepen the scope of cooperation between the two countries on the basis of mutual respect and common benefit. Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister, extended an official invitation to Mr Bulent Ulusu, prime minister of Turkey, to visit the Republic of Iraq. The invitation was accepted and its date will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

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SPD'S BAHR ON NEUTRON WEAPON IMPLICATIONS

DW141123 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 14 Aug 81 p 4

[Theo Sommer interview with Egon Bahr, SPD disarmament spokesman; date and place not given]

[Text] ZEIT: When the neutron bomb first became the subject of discussion in the summer of 1977, you termed it a "perversion of thinking" and called it "obscene." Is that still your attitude toward this weapon today?

Bahr: Yes, exactly the same, because considering man as the central figure, I just cannot believe it is progress to have a weapon which harms man more than it does objects. At the time, we had a discussion on the ethical question in this connection. However, I do not hesitate to say that other arguments in favor of the neutron weapon may indeed be advanced. But I stick by my judgment.

ZEIT: But isn't there a bit of ethics in the purely pragmatic argument that the neutron weapons--if they were already existing and their use on German territory were necessary--would do less harm to people and material than would the nuclear weapons slated for that purpose today?

Bahr: No, because the deterrent value of the neutron weapon is less than that of larger nuclear weapons.

ZEIT: What do you think of President Reagan's decision to produce neutron weapons in the United States now?

Bahr: I consider this a mistake, both politically and militarily. I think it is a mistake in the military respect because neutron weapons naturally are not exclusively defensive weapons, but might also be of interest to a potential aggressor.

ZEIT: What you mean is that if the Russians follow suit and use neutron weapons in a potential attack, the defender will be more at a disadvantage because for defense he must concentrate at specific points.

Bahr: I proceed from the premise that the Russians read newspapers. If they do, they will read that they must kindly attack with large numbers of tanks against which we will use neutron weapons. Surely they will not be that foolish. Much rather, an aggressor will be inclined to use neutron weapons to clear the area he wants to conquer of defenders, if I may use this expression, so as to gain possession of the production facilities with the least possible damage. This means that neutron weapons are highly interesting offensive weapons as well. This implies that if the Soviets also have this weapon, the balance will be restored only to the disadvantage of the Germans--and at the price of lowering the nuclear threshold.

ZEIT: This is the point where the military-strategic debate starts. Let us leave that up to the military people for the time being. How do you assess the political effects of the U.S. decision?

Bahr: The first point, naturally, is for us to recall the statement by the Soviet Union that it would not manufacture or produce this weapon as long as the Americans do not produce it. The U.S. experts said in 1978 that the Soviet Union's lag time in the production of this weapon was 6 months. This length of has now passed six times. Thus we cannot but assume that the Soviet Union likewise will start producing neutron weapons, with or without an announcement. This equals further escalation of the arms race in the nuclear field, especially regarding the so-called mininukes whose value is controversial anyway. This is the first negative conclusion. To this we must add the negative political impact of the U.S. decision which, in a situation where the discussion involves medium-range missiles, additionally burdens that discussion. The issue is emotionalized without any sense being included.

I consider it to be a political mistake. Either we trust what the Americans have said on this occasion, namely, that they do not intend to deploy the neutron weapons in Europe--and wonder about the sense of producing the weapon--or we come to the conclusion that some day certain pressure will be applied on the European countries to deploy these weapons on their territory. Consequently, it is my view that after considering the overall situation and our interests, there is but one option, namely, giving a clear "No" to the deployment of such weapons.

ZEIT: How do you justify this "No"?

Bahr: It cannot be in German interests to lower the nuclear threshold and to introduce weapons into our country--after all, they would have to be introduced in the Bundeswehr if they are to make any sense--to which the counterweight exists on the other side already from the beginning. It would be tantamount to another step in the direction of isolating the European war theater along the lines of a dissociation or in the sense of nuclear war being possible alone in Central Europe; and this cannot be in our interests.

ZEIT: Mr. Bahr, what you termed the first negative consequence was that the Soviets will follow suit. In second place, you said that the counterarming negotiations will be aggravated. Do you believe that the Soviet receptiveness to negotiations will decrease after the U.S. neutron decision? Or will the Soviets pursue negotiations in the same way they did before?

Bahr: I believe that the Soviets continue to be interested in negotiations on the medium-range missiles. The justification is that the missiles can reach the Soviet Union, while the neutron weapons cannot.

ZEIT: Do you believe that the psychological basis for these negotiations has been weakened in Western Europe by Reagan's decision? Do you think that the peace movement will new impetus by it? Are you afraid that the leftwing in your own party will intensify its opposition to the counterarming decision?

Bahr: I believe on the whole that the skepticism about the objectives of U.S. policy will grow. After all, it is a bit too much all at once to reject the option of contractually ensuring or expanding the denuclearized zone existing in northern Europe; to plan the introduction of cruise missiles andPershing-2 missiles in East Asia, in Japan and in South Korea; and at the same time to make a decision which starts Western advance armament toward a new weapons system. This is quite a lot for 1 week.

ZEIT: As early as in 1977 you asked: "Is mankind about to go crazy?" Do you fear this all the more now?

Bahr: Much to my horror, I only see that the constant escalation of the constantly more sophisticated armament ends up in the well-known result of continuously further jeopardizing, rather than enhancing, security. This must stop. This may well lead to a point, too, at which individual states will simply say: We are quitting.

ZEIT: Could you imagine that the Federal Republic would belong to these states?

Bahr: Not at the moment.

ZEIT: Is it conceivable that the Americans will introduce the neutron weapon merely into their own arsenals in the Federal Republic and that they will not deliver them to the allied armies?

Bahr: Juridically and theoretically this is possible. In the juridical respect it is possible because of the troops treaty. Theoretically it is possible because the Americans, after having produced the neutron weapons, could unload them at their airports in the Federal Republic. In the practical and political respect, however, I consider this impossible.

In the practical respect for the following reason: If the weapon is supposed to be a defensive weapon, then it makes sense to have it in the center of Europe only if not only the Americans but also all the others are equipped with it.

ZEIT: It is above all, the defenders who are supposed to build up the defence at places where tank advances can be anticipated most likely.

Bahr: In north German lowlands--exactly. I consider it impossible in the political respect because it is bound to burden the alliance nothing short of breaking it up. Such weapons cannot be introduced without the approval of those on whose territories they are to be stationed.

ZEIT: Thus the armament concept must be an alliance concept which must not rely on the absolute command of the allinace's leading power?

Bahr: That's correct.

ZEIT: There are Bundeswehr officers who believe that the introduction of neutron weapons is nothing but a necessary step for modernizing obsolete atomic arsenals in the Federal Republic. There are other Bundeswehr officers who consider this an advance in armament and who prefer to rack their brains so as to find alternatives. How do you see this?

Bahr: I am of the view that neutron weapons are a new category of arms, the military sense of which I fail to see. And I am of the view that the West, if it introduces them, will be the one who starts turning the armament screw. This means that we would do what we are blaming the Russians for in the SS-20 field. I would not be surprised on principle if the Eastern side, viewing it from the angle of equilibrium, would urge for negotiatons in this field as well. This could give the West quite a bit of trouble because there is a great superiority in the field of tactical nuclear weapons on our side, as is known.

ZEIT: Would you be in favor of the very defense mission which conceived for the neutron weapon being assumed by other non-atomic weapons?

Bahr: I believe that the allince's degree of deterrence remains great enough for the near future. The risk for the aggressor still remains uncalculable even if it has been reduced. This ought to be enough, all the more so since the defense capability of the Bundeswehr, in particular against tank attacks, in the past few years has been increased systematically and enormously.

SCHMIDT REPORTEDLY CABLED HONECKER ON RELATIONS

LD151024 Hamburg DPA in German 0926 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Frankfurt-Bonn, 15 Aug (DPA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt sent a personal letter to GDR State Council chairman and SED chief Erich Honecker about 2 weeks ago, FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU reported today, quoting Bonn government circles. The report is unconfirmed.

According to the paper, Schmidt tried to persuade the GDR State Council chairman to avoid a general deterioration in the political climate between the two German states in the light of current international difficulties.

The letter is said to contain no concrete proposal concerning the GDR meeting between the chancellor and Honecker which was postponed last year; Schmidt also does not mention any deferred negotiating topics or suggestions. All that is known about the contents of the letter is that the chancellor made a friendly suggestion to Honecker not to break the lines of communication between the two German states.

IRANIAN GROUP IN PARIS CLAIMS GUNBOAT SEIZURE

Paris Report

LD141040 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] In the past hour we have obtained a few more precise details about the hijacking of the three patrol boats from Cherbourg which France finally delivered to Iran only a few days before the return of the first contingent of French people from Tehran.

In fact, contrary to what was believed, only one of the missile-launching patrol boats was intercepted. It is now in the Moroccan port of Tangier. The other two patrol boats managed to escape and reached Algeciras in Spain. The commando group, which mounted the whole operation very carefully, belongs to the Iranian Liberation forces, an anti-Khomeyni movement led in Paris by former general in the Iranian Imperial Army, General Bahram Aryana. This group has just claimed responsibility for the capture of the Iranian patrol boat.

Everything was perfectly prepared. A group of Iranians hired a tugboat yesterday in Cadiz, officially to make a pleasure trip. When the three patrol boats heading for Iran were off the coast of Spain, the commando group caught up with the leading patrol boat and boarded it. Threatening the crew with their weapons, the Iranians forced them to lie down on the deck, with their hands behind their heads, and headed the vessel southward. It was then that the two other patrol boats managed to escape toward the Spanish coast. Warned by radio, Spanish naval vessels pursued the hijacked patrol boat, while Spanish fighter aircraft watched it right up to the entry to the port of Tangier. The deputy director of the Spanish Foreign Ministry and the charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in Madrid are, of course, at Algeciras to investigate.

For the monarchist circles in exile, the operation is a half success or a half-failure, as you like, but they affirm that this blow against the Khomeyni regime is part of a larger offensive against the present Iranian Government.

Bani-Sadr Statement

NC141908 Paris AFP in English 1835 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 14 Aug (AFP)--Ousted Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who sought refuge here late last month, today termed the capture of an Iranian gunboat off the Spanish coast a "normal" reaction on the part of anti-Khomeyni forces.

In a statement to the Paris-Press Agency, Mr Bani-Sadr said that "when one despotism is replaced by another, groups of all sides await any chance to topple the new tyrant. The ground for such actions was laid by the leader (Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni)," Mr Bani-Sadr added.

Iranian Exiles 'Communique'

NC152024 Paris AFP in English 2020 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 15 Aug (AFP)--The Iranian gunboat hijacked Thursday by commandos of the Azadegan group opposed to the Tehran regime is now "the first seat of the national government of Iran," according to a communique quoting Azadegan leader General Bahram Aryana.

A spokesman for the Paris-based opposition group said the French-built boat had left the region of Morocco and was now in international waters. "She passed far off the Moroccan coast and never went alongside Morocco," the spokesman said, adding that the vessel had no precise itinerary. The gunboat was hijacked off the coast of Spain on its way to Iran.

The spokesman said the commando consisted of 40 people, 20 military and 20 civilians, including one woman. He said the "Tabarzin" gunboat had no fuel supply problems yet.

Gunboats Described

NC141257 Paris AFP in English 1250 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Cherbourg, northern France, 14 Aug (AFP)--The three French-made gunboats, which a Paris-based Iranian opposition group claimed to have captured today while they were en route to Iran, received authorization to leave this north-west port city on August 1, three days after ousted Iranian President Abolahasan Bani-Sadr was awarded political asylum in Paris. The three--the Kanjar, the Tabarzin and the Neyzem--left here for Iran each with a crew of about 30 Iranian sailors.

France was viewed as trying to appease French-Iranian relations, strained by Mr Bani-Sadr's presence in this country, by giving the go-ahead for the three ships to be delivered. They were part of a fleet of 12 ships ordered in 1974 by the since deposed regime of the former shah. The other nine were delivered between 1975 and 1978, but delivery of the final three was held up by the Islamic revolution, the seizing of the American hostages in Iran and a number of financial questions.

The three rapid patrol boats, 49 metres (yards) [as received] long, were each to have been armed with 76-mm and (?40-mm) cannons and four Otomat missiles with a range of 160 kms (100 miles). But none of the missiles was in place when the ships left Cherbourg on August 1, it was reported here today.

The three, weighing 280 tonnes, can travel at a speed of more than 30 knots (49 kms) an hour. A cargo ship was supposed to have delivered the three gunboats, all completed in 1978, but no vessel large enough to make the delivery had been found. The three ships were apparently similar to five ships ordered by Israel, which slipped out of Cherbourg at Christmas in 1969 despite a French Government ban and were "hijacked" by their Israeli crews.

IRAN'S BANI-SADR DENIES PLAN TO LIVE IN EGYPT

NC170945 Paris AFP in English 0931 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Paris, 17 Aug (AFP)--Ousted Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, living in exile here, today denied press reports that he has accepted an invitation from President Anwar as-Sadat to go and live in Egypt. "It is a false news item deliberately sent out by the official Iranian news agency PARS. The item is a lie. I have never contacted President as-Sadat and he has never contacted me," he told the evening newspaper France-Soir in an interview published here.

Mr Bani-Sadr, interviewed in a country villa near Paris, said that he preferred to remain in France, where had lived in exile for 16 years, until he returned to Iran. "At the present moment I have no plans to go anywhere. I plan to stay here."

FRANCE-SOIR asked him whether "you were mistaken about Ayatollah Khomeyni. You believed in him once."

Mr Bani-Sadr replied: "I was mistaken over Khomeyni's weaknesses. I had not seen them. He proclaimed principles of liberty and national independence. He said that he would never interfere with state affairs. Unfortunately he gave in to his tendency to be a personal dictator. I never thought that he was so weak."

LE MONDE WELCOMES NEW U.S. PLEDGE ON ARMS TALKS

PM141132 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "For American-Soviet Negotiations"]

[Text] Confirming the statements made by Mr Haig in New Orleans on 11 August, the State Department has reiterated through his spokesman, Mr Fisher, the U.S. "firm pledge to begin by the end of the year full negotiations with the Soviet Union on the control of theater nuclear arms" (Euromissiles). The U.S. decision to produce neutron weapons, Mr Fisher explained, has in no way modified this pledge whose objective is to achieve "balanced and verifiable accords with the Soviet Union." Mr Fisher also referred to the fears entertained on this side of the Atlantic that the new weapon may enable the United States to "limit any nuclear war to European territory." "It is ridiculous to envisage," he stated, "any nuclear conflict in Europe in which the United States would not be involved."

The aim of this explanation was to dispel the unease which the U.S. decision has magnified, especially as far as West German and Italian public opinion is concerned, and counter the U.S. press criticisms with respect to its timing. "A good decision militarily but a disastrous one diplomatically," the New York TIMES wrote on Wednesday. There is no "logical reason" why NATO should deprive itself of an "effective antitank weapon," the paper added, which, however, as a result of "years of Soviet propaganda" has become an "explosive question for friendly governments." They should have been "asked for their views as to the timing of the decision," as Secretary of State Haig recommended. This lack of consultations is not surprising. All new U.S. presidents make promises in this respect, which they virtually never keep.

Nonetheless, Mr Schmidt and Italian Prime Minister Spadolini will find it hard to "thwart" those who harbor the hope -- or the illusion -- of being able to allow their countries to opt out of an East-West confrontation. Obviously Mr Strauss, whose reputation as a firebrand is established, will not help the West German chancellor contain neutralism by demanding -- as he did last Thursday -- that neutron weapons be stockpiled in Europe.

Now as to the main point: During the latest Atlantic meeting the Reagan administration promised that, while the "modernization" of the allied nuclear force was taking place, it would initiate "by the end of the year negotiations with the Soviet Union on the limitation of theater nuclear arms within the framework of SALT."

But is the Soviet Union prepared to engage in dialogue? A TASS commentary on 11 August suggested that it is, but no definite conclusion could be drawn from it.

You cannot disarm unless you are armed. No unilateral disarmament has ever ensured, at least in Europe, peace and security. Furthermore, any reduction in the balance of forces to the lowest level -- a formula favored by the French Government (which, by the way, has kept its cool and remained discreet with respect to this controversy, despite the presence of some Communist ministers) -- presupposes a desire to negotiate.

DEFENSE MINISTRY COMMENTS ON MURUROA NUCLEAR TEST

PM170929 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Aug 81 p 20

[Text] The Defense Ministry announced late in the morning of Tuesday 4 August: "In the framework of France's defense policy, which is a policy of peace, an underground nuclear test, the last in a series planned for several months, has just been carried out on Mururoa."

SPADOLINI INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD162315 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0600 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini interview by (Sandro Ponto de Leon); place and date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] We are in the middle of August, a month of new international tensions and rough polemics. As the UN secretary general said, the world is passing through a serious crisis, perhaps more dangerous than that of 1962. Against the background of cold war signals and dialogue, relations between East and West are aggravating and deteriorating. Between the industrialized countries and the developing countries there is a kind of cumulative effect. Do you agree with this diagnosis and how do you think our country can make an original contribution to international detente?

[Answer] The Italian Government will do its utmost in close agreement with its own European allies to favor the process of unavoidable global negotiations between East and West with a view to attaining, under conditions of mutual security, a balanced and verifiable reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons at all levels. After the recent tensions there are many signs of some openings, both in the U.S. initiatives and in the latest Soviet initiatives. A Europe integrated in NATO can and must make an original and unique contribution to this process. We must perform with scrupulous coherence our own (?duties) in the Atlantic alliance in order to reestablish the equilibrium of military forces which has been modified to the advantage of the Warsaw Pact. At the same time, we must carry out all indispensable diplomatic initiatives within our power to induce the United States to explore in every way possible the Soviet Union's readiness to halt the arms race.

Fully aware as Italians and Europeans of the danger inherent in the search [words indistinct] of nuclear superiority, in a world that is changing rapidly and often (?stormily), relations between the industrialized countries and the developing countries are no less important than traditional East-West relations. It was not by chance that this theme dominated the latest Luxembourg and Ottawa summits. Both these relationships play a relevant role in the definition of world (?equilibria) and therefore in safeguarding peace against the horror of atomic catastrophe. Very strong pressure proceeds from all the emerging countries toward the European governments--and Italy is particularly sensitive here--to orient ourselves to lower levels of balanced and controlled [passage indistinct] armaments.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] As regards terrorism, we find that it now obeys new rules compared with those in existence a few months ago in the sphere of what I recently called negotiated violence. There has been a sinister and disquieting evolution in the sense that today the terrorists aim at political objectives. They exploit social deprivation such as we find in Naples and put forward requests of a [words indistinct] or populist nature, exploiting the most desperate social situations in order to widen the consensus around their own actions. That is how it started 6 months ago with the proletariat of the prisons during the Durso case. It measures to defeat the armed bands which aim at usurping the [words indistinct]. I do not believe that social inequalities are the causes or detonators of terrorism. I believe rather in the will of the terrorists who were prevented 7 or 8 months ago by the resolute and effective actions of the forces of order from exploiting new and peculiar situations for their subversive ends. The government, which has taken measures to normalize the secret services and has made all (?necessary preparations), must have an adequate response. The government is preparing to introduce at the next cabinet meeting new norms for those who repent. The fight against terrorism should engage all political forces; it is certainly not the task of just the parties in the government.

[Question] Your government, Prime Minister Spadolini, is the first postwar lay government [words indistinct] stability and alternation have been the great hope of these last years. Your advent to the Palazzo Chigi has been an important signal of alternation. But looking ahead, are alternation and stability a prospect within reach?

[Answer] The government over which I preside is based on a comprehensive equilibrium of lay and Catholic forces. This is something new and in a certain way exceptional: to have a lay presidency which places among its objectives the task of rebuilding on a more solid basis the essential relationship between laymen and Catholics which has characterized the three republican decades. Without neglecting anything from the past, without bringing any prejudice to future evolution, [words indistinct] however we are aware of the complexity of our history and are against all formulas which are [words indistinct] or simplifying. As for the prospects, I wish to recall what the socialist secretary, Craxi, said in his important speech in Rhodes at the conference of the Mediterranean socialist parties; Italy needs a period of stability. Alternation and stability are in fact not contradictory.

KIDNAPPED ROME BUSINESSMAN MANASCI RELEASED

NC150859 Paris AFP in English 0852 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 15 Aug (AFP)--Kidnapped Rome businessman Cesare Manasci, 32, has been freed and admitted to a clinic here after being held 12 weeks, police said today. Doctors were treating him for injuries received at the time of his capture on May 22.

His release last night still leaves two Rome people in the hands of kidnappers--Mirta Corsetti, 13, abducted near Rome on July 17 and Giovanni Palombini, 80, held since April 17.

PCI ASKS GOVERNMENT TO HALT NEW MISSILES BASE

PM141613 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 9 Aug 81 pp 1, 14

[Excerpt] Rome--What a prompt parliamentary initiative. The PCI has asked the government "not to start construction of the Comiso missile base." The request is contained in an urgent interpellation addressed to Prime Minister Spadolini and Defense Minister Lagorio presented by several Communist members of Parliament, including several from Sicily--La Torre, Rubbi, Baraccetti, Ahgelini, Spataro, Rossino, Rindone, Bottari and Pernice--which states that the "major decision" taken by the government on Friday "seems particularly unjustified following the latest positive Soviet offers for an immediate start to negotiations on a nuclear moratorium in Europe." "This being the case," the interpellation continues, "Italy must play its own positive role by aligning with the European governments exerting pressure on the U.S. administration for immediate negotiations."

For this reason, the Communist deputies "voicing the unanimous protest of the population, the local goverment authorities, the democratic parties and the chairman of the Sicilian Regional Council, call on the government not to go ahead with the construction of the missile base in Comiso."

This is the PCI's first intiative after the announcement, made by the government in mid-summer with Parliament in recess. For his part, PCI Foreign Section Chief Comrade Antonio Rubbi said: "The decision taken by the government to build a base for cruise missiles in Comiso is a serious and disturbing decision, and it is no accident that it immediately aroused energetic opposition from all the island's political forces and its population.

"This was bound to happen," Rubbi said, "and the statements made by the defense minister are in no way reassuring. Such a decision is part of the logic--reiterated recently at the Ottawa summit without the Italian Government's putting forward at that summit the many proposals contained in yesterday's Defense Ministry note--of negotiating from a position of strength and restored balance. This logic, which the government's decision follows, does not contribute either to opening negotiations or to the possibility of a positive conclusion to negotiations; but it objectively encourages the line followed by those who want to prolong, further than the 20 months already wasted, the period of negotiation and instead speed up the production and deployment of the missiles, thus stepping up the nuclear arms race. This definition also takes on a negative meaning compared with the new Soviet proposals and the concrete terms in which they are put forward to offer a constructive basis for negotiation.

"It is therefore completely laughable," Rubbi added, "to try to assure the Sicilian population, who realize the extreme danger of becoming a nuclear target, that this decision would not involve any risk, and it is misleading to put forward the mirage of the resulting benefits for the local economy, which needs very different action. It is therefore necessary to oppose this grave decision with as much determination as possible, creating a broad unitary movement demanding immediate negotiations, an end to the nuclear arms race and the establishment of a military balance on both sides at the lowest possible level. The Communists will throw all their effort into this struggle, which is decisive for the future of security and peace in Italy and Europe."

SENATE, HOUSE TO DISCUSS MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

AU141053 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 14 Aug (ANSA)--The Italian Government decision to deploy 112 intermediate range nuclear cruise missiles in Sicily and the intention of American President Ronald Reagan to move into full production of neutron weapons will be discussed in Rome on August 21 in a joint session of the lower house Foreign Affairs and Defense Commissions.

The announcement of the special joint session of the house commissions was delivered in the evening, one day after the Premier's Office put a joint meeting of the Senate Foreign Affairs and Defense Commissions, for an examination of the same issues, on the calendar for August 20.

The government decision on the site for the American-made missiles, to be installed beginning in 1983, was made last Friday on the basis of parliamentary authorization for the deployment of these missiles on Italian territory which was accorded in a vote in 1979.

A total of 572 American cruise and Pershing Two medium range nuclear missiles are scheduled to be deployed in a number of European NATO countries in response to the Soviet buildup of their SS-20 nuclear missiles in Eastern European countries.

This announcement, coupled with the White House decision to go into neutron weapons systems production, made public last Saturday, has dominated political debate on the national level at a time when the press and political figures are usually in the midsummer Ferragosto holiday doldrums.

In the intervening week before the four parliamentary commissions get together for their two joint sessions to debate the issue of the Euromissiles sitting and the neutron weapons, debate among the political parties is expected to continue, in somewhat more moderate tones however.

The small Radical Party, in a statement released Thursday, criticized the Socialist president of the Sicilian Regional Assembly, Salvatore Lauricella, for his vote in Parliament in favor of opening the door to the deployment of the intermediate range nuclear missiles in Italy. This vote was taken on December 6.

"Now (Lauricella) is contradicting the ballot he cast a year-and-a-half ago with so much diligence and conviction," the Radical statement insisted.

The Radical Party, along with the major opposition force, the Communists, and the Proletarian Unity Party, led the drive to convene a joint session of the Senate Foreign Affairs and Defense Commissions for debate on these matters.

The Social Democrats, a minor partner in Premier Giovanni Spadolini's five-party coalition, lashed out against the Communist Party again in the latest of their series of statements on the nuclear issues.

Deputy Secretary Ruggero Puletti said Thursday that the views of the government on the neutron bomb are expressions of the Social Democrat Party's position. He affirmed that these views "cannot be modified nor presented in a distorted fashion by appealing to more or less illusionary popular movements.

"There is no doubt," the Social Democrat leader added, "that in today's conditions, it will be difficult for the Italian Communist Party to recreate the old partisans for peace movement."

The Socialist caucus in the Senate, members of another government party, have filed a formal query with the premier and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo seeking information on: "What initiatives we have undertaken or intend to promote in international quarters, within NATO and in other quarters for the purpose of an immediate resumption of negotiations between the superpowers to avert a progressive return to rearmament."

Though no official word has been pronounced as yet, many members of Parliament have said that the September 7 date for reconvening the lower house after the summer recess may be set forward for full scale debate on the nuclear issues.

PCI PAPER HITS GOVERNMENT'S N-BOMB STANCE

PM141228 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 11 Aug 81 pp 1, 12

["An.C. report: "Italian Government Embarrassed and Evasive"]

[Excerpt] Rome--It took 24 hours after the announcement that the Reagan administration had given the go-ahead for the deadly neutron bomb for the Italian Government finally to express a view on an act which increases the threat to peace to an incalculable extent. This long delay did not, however, make for a clear stance but seemed to have been dictated solely by the temptation to play for time and wait for some indications on the attitude adopted by the other European allies.

The statement finally issued from the Palazzo Chigi is embarrassed and evasive, and does not even touch on the crucial problems raised by the dangerous U.S. decision: It is difficult to say whether this is due more to the traditionally submissive role toward the allied power or to an internal maneuver aimed at playing down and portraying such a serious matter to Italians almost as an ordinary administrative decision.

Hence, we find no answer in this initial Italian Government stance to the questions asked by the PCI in its immediate political response. In a question to the foreign minister, our comrades Senators Bufalini, Valori, Vechietti, Procacci, Pieralli, Calamandrei, Gerbez, and A. Milano ask--while the Communist group at the Villa Madama is seeking an extraordinary meeting of the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission--for immediate answers on three essential points:

1--"Is there any truth in the reports that the Italian Government was given advance warning by the U.S. Government of the latter's decision to manufacture the neutron bomb?"

2--If so, "what were the Italian assessments and reactions to an initiative which, because of its intrinsic gravity, was likely to seriously damage negotiations between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries on balanced arms reduction in Europe?"

3--Finally the Communist senators want to know "whether the government intends immediately to declare its absolute unwillingness to agree to neutron weapons being received and deployed in our country."

No clear indication on these three problems is contained in the note issued by the Palazzo Chigi yesterday morning (while some government members like Deputy Defense Minister Scovacricchi, of the Italian Social Democratic Party, thought the U.S. decision completely natural). The main characteristic of the note is embarrassment. It is obvious that the U.S. announcement on the neutron bomb caught the Spadolini government off balance when it was already facing a wave of criticism over its decision to give the go-ahead for the missile base at Comiso. In addition to this, there is some sign of irritation in the passage of the note which states, in contrast to the information given from U.S. sources, that the U.S. decision "was taken autonomously and without previously consulting the allied governments."

Palazzo Chigi also maintains that the "relevant communication" supplied by the U.S. Embassy to the Italian Government preceded "the official White House announcement by only a few hours," and what is the Italian reaction to such a serious "communication" accompanied by a vague assurance that the new weapons will remain stored on U.S. territory?" Its reaction is simply to "note" a decision which--the prime minister's office maintains, and this is certainly the gravest aspect of its attitude--"is exclusively the concern of the United States and as such comes under that country's sovereignty."

That observation is simply an alibi for the lack of an effective reaction. It is universally known that, owing to its characteristics, the neutron bomb is a tactical weapon with a limited range, such that it seems to be designed precisely for use in a nuclear conflict in the European "theater." Faced with this fact, the Italian Government--according to the note--merely "points out" that the U.S. decision "in no way involves, under the terms of the NATO treaty, the transfer or deployment of the neutron warheads outside U.S. territory." And that is all.

The repeated assertions that Italy "in close association" with the other European countries in NATO, "will continue to make every effort to start appropriate action as quickly as possible and in the competent bodies, aimed at concluding balanced agreements which can be monitored for a balance in every type of nuclear weapon at the lowest possible level," are, however, becoming a ritual.

First, it should be remembered that similar and equally vague assurances were given by the Cossiga government when the Euromissiles were accepted without any practical effort following. But, above all, it is impossible to believe that the Italian Government is not aware of the close link which exists between the possibility of real negotiations on the Euromissiles and the U.S. decision to construct the neutron bomb. How can it maintain that this action "concerns" the United States "alone" when it is precisely the United States which should be the protagonist in the negotiations with the USSR on "theater" nuclear weapons in Europe, in other words the Euromissiles?

SECRETARY AT USSR NUCLEAR CENTER DEFECTS IN LISBON

LD161241 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1200 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] A Soviet citizen yesterday asked for political asylum at Lisbon airport. Her name is Anna Mikhaylovna [name indistinct]. She is 26 years old and worked in the USSR as a secretary at the nuclear reserach institute at Dubna. She was traveling in a Aeroflot airliner that stopped over in Lisbon yesterday on a flight from Havana to Moscow. She said she was "on a forced trip" to Moscow.

During the stopover in Lisbon she managed to escape and immediately approached Portuguese authorities and asked for political asylum and protection.

At Portela Airport, Anna Mikhaylovna initially approached an official of TAP-Air Portugal and expressed her intention of not (?continuing her journey). The TAP official took her to the customs office at the airport.

She then said she had joined her husband in Cuba about 2 months ago after prolonged demarches carried out both in the USSR and Cuba designed to secure permission for them to be reunited. It was then that, for no apparent reason, the Cuban authorities withdrew her residence permit and forced her to return to Moscow.

For fear of what might happen to her back in the USSR, and almost certain that the chances of her being allowed to join her husband again were slim, Anna Mikhaylovna decided to stay in Portugal. She plans to leave later for the United States in order to join her mother and relatives of her husband.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR BALSEMAO

LD161018 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 0815 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] A round of applause, heard outside the room where the meeting was held, marked the end of the session of the National Council of the Social Democratic Party, PSD, early this morning. The ovation underlined the outcome of the secret vote on a consensus motion subscribed by district committees which points to the resolution of the crisis within the PSD with the obvious reflections it will have on formation of a new government. Shortly after the end of the proceedings, the steering committee of the National Council gave a news conference. It was 0555 when Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida read the following communique:

[Begin recording] Having met in Lisbon on 14 and 15 August and after discussing in depth the matters on the agenda, the National Council of the PSD debated and voted, as the only document, the following motion:

1. Considering that the prime minister tendered his resignation because he considered he did not have the political support and the collaboration required from all party militants;

2. Considering that the National Council should express publicly its appreciation for the loftiness of his gesture;

3. Considering that after the debate was opened in the party's appropriate body, neither the political nor personal alternatives put forward by some members of this National Council nor those put forward in public by party militants and bodies were adopted;

4. Considering that the national political committee cannot be blamed for consensus solutions not having been found in the previous meeting of the National Council;

5. Considering that a party with the responsibilities of the PSD cannot be party to the deterioration of the country's situation and democratic institutions nor allow the creation of internal conditions liable to paralyze the expression and execution of the political decisions of the majority, without prejudice to the respect for the rights of the minorities;

6. Considering that the PSD is the largest Portuguese party and that it cannot, nor must, abdicate this mandate on pain of betraying the expression of the will, hope and confidence of the electorate;

7. Considering that the party's line approved at the eighth national congress must be reaffirmed and that this is the political line of the entire party;

8. Considering that all militants owe, under the party statues and at all levels, their political and personal collaboration for the pursuit and implementation of the party's options;

9. Considering that one cannot accept that the right of opinion and criticism on the part of leading members and militant should be exercised outside the party's appropriate bodies and with harmful consequences to the party, and that the exercise of such right and duty should be circumscribed to the said bodies, the National Council has decided:

(a) To express its confidence in Francisco Pinto Balsemao for the performance of his duties as prime minister and, consequently, to nominate him for this post;

(b) To suggest at the next meeting of the National Council and in keeping with the wishes of both the PSD chairman and the National Political Committee that the party's ordinary congress be brought forward;

(c) Finally the National Council appeals to the unity of all Social Democratic leading members and militants and to their availability for a dialogue at all levels, for the enhancement of the PSD and furtherance of the ideal of social democracy. This motion was approved by 58 votes to 1 with 13 absentions. [end recording]

That was the final communique of the meeting of the PSD National Council. What will happen next? For an assessment of the situation, here is a report by Jorge Cubanco and Miguel Lemos, who have followed the proceedings since 2200 on Friday:

[Begin recording] [Lemos] Pinto Balsemao will naturally now be invited to take up his post as prime minister.

[Cubanco] This in fact seems to have already been decided, because--as a member of the National Council told us--the terms of the motion, the outcome of the vote and the fact that it was subscribed by the members of the National Council, including Helena Roseta and Pedro Santana Lopes, to mention a few of Balsemao's opponents, are believed to have been some of the conditions set by Pinto Balsemao (?to) accept moves for him to take up the post of prime minister. Hence the fact aht the steering committee of the National Council--which was entrusted with the task of contacting him--will only do so sometime today, Sunday, or even tomorrow, since Pinto Balsemao is already fully aware of the outcome of the National Council meeting. [end recording]

MILITARY REPORTS ON STATUS OF IRANIAN BOATS

NC141400 Paris AFP in English 1354 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Algeciras, 14 Aug (AFP)--Two Iranian gunboats were anchored in this Spanish port city under heavy security today following the hijacking of a third vessel by a paramilitary group opposed to the Tehran regime, military sources here said.

Sources said that after yesterday's seizure of the gunboat "Tabarzin," the two other French-built ships, the "Khanjar" and "Neyzem," were escorted into Algeciras by the Spanish military. The hijackers had claimed to seize all three ships.

Navy divers followed the vessels into the port's north basin, where they were still moored today under heavy guard by Spanish marines, the sources here said.

They said the divers will escort the two boats as far as the limit of Spain's territorial waters when they are ready to leave, most likely today.

Details of Capture

NC141627 Paris AFP in English 1600 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Cadiz, 14 Aug (AFP)--The commandos who hijacked an Iranian gunboat off the Spanish coast had assistance from troops aboard the seized vessel, the skipper of the tugboat used in the operation said today.

Antonio Zajara, commander of the tugboat "Salazon," said that four or five uniformed men on the gunboat "Tabarzin" helped the commando unit to board the French-built vessel yesterday while it was en route for delivery to Iran.

Spanish sources said earlier the hijackers had to have had some inside help in the operation, which pitted about 15 commandos in a tugboat against some 30 crew members of an ultra-fast gunboat equipped with 76-mm and 40-mm cannons.

Zajara said the commando unit was composed of 15 or 16 people, including a man about 50, who appeared to be the leader, a woman and the rest men in their 20's. Other reports put the figure at up to 40 people.

The commandos had taken the tugboat on a cruise in the Bay of Cadiz the day before hijacking one of three gunboats heading from Cherbourg, France, for Iran. They returned yesterday for another go.

"They asked to do the trip again and when we pulled abreast of the gunboat it all happened," the tug skipper said.

He said that the commandos, who brought aboard wine, liquor and food, threatened the crew of the tugboat with guns and broke the vessel's radio before launching their operation to seize the "Tabarzin."

Zajara said that the commandos threw a mooring rope to the gunboat and quickly jumped aboard, forcing the crew of the military ship to lie flat on their stomachs under armed guard. They left behind a bottle of whiskey for the tugboat crew, he said.

The tug captain said that although his radio was smashed, he was able to alert the authorities over the radio of a passing German yacht.

Navy Report

NC141136 Paris AFP in English 1125 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Algeciras, 14 Aug (AFP)--The commando that captured an Iranian gunboat off southern Spain probably had accomplices on board, sources close to the Spanish navy said today.

A gunboat would be much faster than a tug, and well armed. Without help from on board it would be practically impossible for a tug to capture it, the sources said.

The accomplices apparently kept the speed of the vessel down while holding part of the crew at bay, it was said. Otherwise the gunboat would have been able to easily outrun the tug.

Moreover, it had weapons, including torpedo launching equipment, which would have enabled it to repulse an attack by men armed only with light weapons.

Departure From Algeciras

LD141616 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] The Iranian patrol boats Tanjar and Nijey, which had taken refuge in the Bay of Algeciras after the Iranian patrol boat Tabarzin had been seized by a commando unit who took it to the Moroccan port of Tangier, left the port of Algeciras shortly after 1500.

ANDALUSIAN SOCIALISTS OFFER SUPPORT TO PSOE

LD131727 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Alejandro Rojas Marcos has said in a recent statement that the Socialist Party of Andalusia [PSA] would be prepared to enter into a pact with the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] by which the PSA would support the PSOE in forming a government, and specifically would support Felipe Gonzalez as prime minister in exchange for the inclusion of political measures in the government program aimed at achieving equality for Andalusia with the other developed peoples of Spain.

These words by Rojas Marcos have been interpreted in political circles as an initial step toward the PSA's joining the PSOE. The PSA has forestalled this by saying that what is being discussed is merely a strategy agreement between two parties of the same ideological tendency and not a potential integration, which is not considered possible at the moment.

FINLAND

KOIVISTO ON NEUTRON WEAPON, NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD161534 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] In the view of Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto, the U.S. decision to produce neutron weapons will further aggravate the international climate. Koivisto, who spoke in Kemioe today, expressed the opinion that as a new weapon the neutron bomb will lead to countermeasures and thus accelerate the arms race. The threat of war seems almost as real as in the days of the cold war, Koivisto said. According to Prime Minister Koivisto, this international development has made public opinion more favorable to a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. Koivisto said that the Nordic countries at the moment already form an actual nuclear-free zone and this situation should be made permanent.

NORWAY

PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON MISSILE ISSUE

LD151420 Hamburg DPA in German 1352 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Hamburg, 15 Aug (DPA)--In the opinion of Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe would have to be part of a comprehensive settlement on nuclear arms in Europe. A separate agreement would be unbalanced, Mrs Brundtland said in an interview for the news magazine DER SPIEGEL. Norway's attitude in this question had not changed.

The head of government said short-range missiles deployed in northern Europe's immediate neighborhood should be reduced. This applied also to medium-range missiles, such as the SS-20, which are capable of reaching northern as well as western Europe from deep in the Soviet Union. This is one main reason why the Norwegian Government is forced to regard a possible nuclear-free zone in northern Europe as part of a comprehensive East-West settlement on nuclear arms in Europe.

Mrs Brundtland emphasized that Oslo has no intention of "negotiating bilaterally with the Soviet Union on our security." Bilateral agreements between Norway or the Nordic countries and the Soviet Union are not intended. Obviously agreements could be the outcome of East-West negotiations. Even then Norway's protection through NATO remained decisive. "There is the justified fear that we will lose control of developments should the arms race not be stopped," Mrs Brundtland said.

GREEK CYPRIOT REACTIONS TO TURKS' TALKS PROPOSALS

National Council Discussion

NC142028 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] The National Council met today under the chairmanship of President Kiprianou and, during a session that lasted many hours, studied the recent Turkish proposals. An official statement says that following a detailed and constructive discussion, the meeting reached concrete conclusions concerning the further handling of the issue. The EDEK Party expressed reservations about specific matters of policy.

Participating in the meeting were House President Ladhas, AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou and Assistant Secretary General Fandis, Democratic Rally Chairman Kliridhis, Democratic Party parliamentary spokesman Galanos as well as EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis and Secretary General Khatzidhimitriou. Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Greek Cypriot representative at the inter-Cypriot talks Ioannidhis and advisers at the talks Triandafillidhis and Mrs Soulioti also took part in the meeting.

Councils' Reactions

NC171010 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 17 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The National and Ministerial Councils held their first meeting last Friday and unanimously decided that the submitted Turkish proposals do not lead toward a Cyprus solution. The two councils will also hold another meeting to study a detailed document of the Cyprus Government which will be submitted at the negotiating table analyzing the Greek side's views about the unacceptable proposals.

At the same time, the Greek side will submit proposals on the constitutional aspect and preserve the dialogue in order to establish if there are any possibilities for Turkish concessions. EDEK was the only party that was against the continuation of negotiations.

In the meantime, intensive diplomatic intervention by Western and nonaligned quarters for the preservation of the dialogue and submission of Greek proposals was developed both before and after the National-Ministerial Council meeting at government level and in the direction of the parties.

According to reports from foreign diplomatic circles, further pressure will be exerted on the Turkish side which is creating the impression that with the "return" of four percent of occupied territory, it wants to buy--at a very low price--the political partition of Cyprus and the abolition of the state.

The legal analysis of the Turkish proposals made at the National Council has shown that the Turkish side is pursuing confederation and not federation by creating from now the prerequisites for the detachment of the Turkish "state" and its possible union with Turkey so that the remainder [of the state] will be compelled to unite with Greece (double enosis).

Diplomatic quarters are trying to dispel the anxiety of various Greek elements by promising that there will be Turkish concessions in the central government with a ratio of six Greek to four or two Turkish ministers. These circles anticipate this concession to be made during some Camp David-type negotiations within the EEC framework of under the umbrella of UN Secretary General Waldheim. At the same time, they also promise further territorial adjustments.

However, the Greek side still unanimously affirms that the Turkish proposals are negative and expresses disappointment over the fruitless intervention by Western quarters. Any possibilities for progress will become apparent from moves instigated after submission of the Greek side's document.

Center Union Rejection

NC131758 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] A statement released by the Center Union says that the party's General Secretariat has studied the Turkish Cypriot proposals and considers them, both with regard to the territorial and the constitutional aspects, unacceptable to serve as basis for the intercommunal dialogue. Nevertheless, the Center Union says that it does not object to the continuation of the dialogue in order to explore and establish in time whether or not there is room for substantive improvement of the Turkish proposals.

TURKISH CYPRIOTS COMMENT FURTHER ON PROPOSALS

Denktas Statement

NC140909 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 11 Aug 81 pp 1, 12

[Faruk Zapci report]

[Text] London--In an exclusive statement to HURRIYET, TFSC President Rauf Denktas, who arrived in London soon after the Turkish Cypriot proposals were handed to the Greek Cypriots, said: "The proposals were given to the Greek Cypriots after we had reached full accord in Ankara."

Saying that it would be wise to drop Britain as a guarantor when a new agreement is reached, Denktas added: "The Greek Cypriots carried out the 1963 attacks by taking shelter under this guarantee, and managed to continue these attacks for 11 consecutive years. Even now, Britain insists on recognizing the Greek Cypriot administration as the legal government of Cyprus, and in doing so it discriminates against the Turkish Cypriot community by depriving it of the rights which law and justice had guaranteed."

Referring to the proposals, Denktas made this statement to our newspaper: "We were asked to put our territorial proposals on the negotiating table for the purpose of resolving the issue. We have maintained constant touch with Ankara and we have sincerely put forward our views in this respect. When I paid an official visit to Ankara soon after the elections, our cause was examined again in all its ramifications and an assessment was made. Identity of views was reached and proposals regarding territory were put down in black and white and submitted to the Greek Cypriot side, together with a map, in accordance with the agreement reached in Ankara. We are now expecting their reply. Some of the areas proposed on this map were also proposed in 1976, areas which the Greek Cypriots rejected. I do not know what their reaction will be. If we wait a little we shall know. I have a few words to say to those living in villages which are likely to be turned over to the Greek Cypriots: They should not worry that their investments in these areas, which since 1976 have been considered areas likely to be surrendered to the Greek Cypriots, will be wasted. If an agreement is reached in this respect with the Greek Cypriots, then the entire Cyprus issue will have to be resolved before such an agreement can be implemented. This takes time. If we eventually arrive at such a happy point a new settlement will be provided for our people in these villages with all the necessary amenities--water supply, electricity, new buildings, gardens, water pumps, and business places for small artisans. The funds necessary for this purpose have been examined and we have been given guarantees. We shall thus have a sector which will be defensible and self-supporting in every respect. Our rights and status will once again be registered through international agreements. No one can dispute the fact that those who have liberated the land and given it to us will always have the right to speak on the territorial issue.

"We believe that our proposals are of an acceptable nature. Their rejection involves serious responsibility which will not rest on us. It will belong to the Greek Cypriot side."

Denktas was told that the peace package suggests the dropping of Britain as a guarantor, and he was asked if the British had shown any reactions. Denktas replied: "I have made no contact with Britain. I am here on a private visit. It will be wise if Britain is droped as a guarantor. Had Britain refused to recognize Makarios' blood-stained and illegal administration, the Cyprus dispute could have been rapidly resolved in accordance with the principles of justice."

Referring to his departure from the island on the day the proposals were handed to the Greek Cypriot side, he said he had not contacted anyone so far and added: "This is the first time in 28 years that I have found an opportunity to be concerned with the life and health of my child. As a matter of fact, since the Greek Cypriot reply will be delivered on 19 August, I felt the need to relax during this period and to make a good assessment of the situation. This is what I have done."

Ankara Reaction

TA131720 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] It has been announced that the press reports about the recent comprehensive and concrete Turkish Cypriot proposals submitted at the intercommunal talks--which aim at finding a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem--are not based on official sources and that the maps printed on the same issue are based on guesswork.

Replying to a question by ANATOLIA on the press reports and maps about the content of the Turkish Cypriot proposals, the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate issued a statement recalling that the Turkish Cypriot community and Turkey believe that the principle of secrecy of the intercommunal talks must always be upheld. The statement says that at this stage of the intercommunal talks, it is necessary to respect the principle of secrecy for the successful outcome of the talks. That is why, it adds, it is impossible to make any statements about the proposals.

The statement goes on to say that because of all these reasons, the press reports are not based on official sources and the maps about the Turkish Cypriot territorial proposals carry no value beyond guesswork.

UN DENIES WALDHEIM INVOLVED IN TURKISH PROPOSALS

NC141616 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1550 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] The UN spokesman in Ankara has issued a statement concerning an inaccurate report in the Istanbul daily HURRIYET which alleged that Secretary General Waldheim participated in the preparation of maps accompanying the Turkish proposals. The spokesman said the UN secretary general was not involved in the preparation of the Turkish Cypriot proposals nor did he have any advance knowledge of the maps submitted by the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor. The secretary general's function in the intercommunal talks is to provide his good offices to facilitate the negotiations between the parties directly concerned.

ROLANDHIS TO VISIT GREECE, FRANCE 18 AUGUST

NC151212 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Next Tuesday the Republic's Foreign Minister Rolandhis will go to Athens for talks with the Greek Government. Next Wednesday Rolandhis will pay a visit to Paris where, on Thursday, he will meet with the French Government's minister for European affairs, Chandernagor, with whom he will exchange views on Cyprus' relations with the EEC. Rolandhis will return to Cyprus next Friday.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON NEUTRON BOMB

NC131835 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 13 Aug 81

[13 August government communique]

[Text] Just like the other allied governments, the Greek Government was simply briefed on the U.S. Government decision to proceed with the production of neutron bombs and their stockpiling exclusively on U.S. territory. At least at this stage the decision solely concerns the U.S. Government, since in the event of deployment of this weapon in another country the latter's consent would be needed. Of course, for Greece there has never been, nor is there now, question of deployment of neutron bombs on its territory nor even of Euromissiles, medium-range nuclear weapons. The Greek Government remains firmly devoted to the principle that only through controlled balance of armament--preferably at the lowest possible level--would international peace and stability be secured.

KKE Reaction

NC141535 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 14 Aug 81 p 1

[13 August Statement by KKE Central Committee Press Bureau]

[Text] The government's communique on the neutron bomb tries to mislead the Greek people. The government shifts the huge question of neutron bomb production, which pushes mankind to the edge of nuclear destruction, to a question of territory for stockpiling purposes.

It is well known to all that the inhuman neutron bomb, which the Americans are now producing, cannot be used in the Atlantic Ocean, because of its very operational task [as published], but on continental territories, mainly in Europe. The submissive government policy pushes Greece to the front line of nuclear threat. During these crucial moments, the Greek people will defend, with their struggle and their vote, their children's lives and futures. They will remove the rightwing [from power] and they will open the road toward a Greece that will be free from nuclear arms and foreign bases, toward an independent and peace-loving Greece.

ATTEMPT TO BURN KKE OFFICE IN THESSALONIKI

NC131508 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 13 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Thessaloniki, 12 Aug (from our correspondent)--An attempt to burn the KKE office of the Thessaloniki party organization took place shortly before Tuesday midnight. The culprits are still unknown. The attack was well planned and organized and it took place few minutes after the departure of the building guard at 50 Venizelos Street, where the KKE office is housed. The terrorists threw an incendiary bomb a few meters away from the building's entrance. Fortunately, the bomb crushed and was destroyed before exploding. The damage is insignificant. After this, the culprits ran away and left behind a jerrican full of gas.

At noon on Wednesday, a delegation of the Thessaloniki party organization, comprising Comrade Ilias Stramboulidhis, secretary of the Thessaloniki City Committee, and KKE Deputy Comrade Mitsos Sakhinis, made strong representations to the Ministry of Northern Greece. The delegation reported to Secretary General Papayeoryiou the attempted arson and handed him a memorandum. The Thessaloniki party organization of the KKE has issued a statement addressed to the city's working class and the democratic people denouncing this criminal act, stressing that the same--local and foreign--dark circles who are responsible for the burning of department stores and for the recent huge forest fires are behind the "unknown" culprits. The Thessaloniki party organization calls the workers and all working people, as well as the city's mass organizations, to take the safeguarding of democratic development into their hands; to block the criminal plans of the circles of anomaly and to struggle with all their power for democratic change.

MINISTRY PROTESTS TO FRG ON SEIZURE OF CHANCELLERY

TA161607 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] Ankara, 16 Aug (AA)--Turkey has deplored the seizure of the Turkish chancellery in Cologne by a group of terrorists for about an hour yesterday.

The information department of the Foreign Ministry said today that about 80 people, half of them acting as citizens applying normally and half entering the building from basement windows, seized the Turkish Chancellery in Cologne for about an hour.

The masked group unarmed the police at the entrance before taking over the building. Two officials of the chancellery escaped as the German police forces surrounded the building. Only three of the terrorists were captured.

The Federal German charge d'affaires in Ankara was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and a protest was lodged over the [word indistinct] incident which took place in Cologne. The Foreign Ministry said they expect severe punishment for those responsible for the attack and that the right to indemnity is reserved if there were material losses.

APPLICATION PERIOD ENDS FOR CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

TA161740 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] A total of 11,125 persons have applied to become members of the consultative assembly. The application period began on 15 July and ended yesterday. Our correspondent has learned that, during that period, 6,132 candidates applied directly to the National Security Council Secretariat General while 4,993 candidates applied to governors. There were 725 candidates from Istanbul, 610 from Ankara and 304 from Izmir. Some 208 women applied as candidates.

Under the Constituent Assembly law, the governors will select 360 candidates from among the 4,993 who applied to them. The names of the 360 will be submitted to the National Security Council by 15 September 1981. The National Security Council will select 120 out of the 360 to be members of the consultative assembly. Another 40 members of the consultative assembly will be selected from among the 6,132 persons who applied directly to the National Security Council Secretariat General.

The consultative assembly will hold its first meeting on 23 October. In the assembly, Istanbul will be represented by 9 members, Ankara by 8, Izmir by 5, Adana and Konya by 4 each and Bursa, Samsun and Zonguldak by 3 each. The following provinces will each have two representatives at the consultative assembly: Afyon, Antalya, Aydin, Balikesir, Corum, Denizli, Diyarbakir, Erzurum, Gaziantep, Hayay, Icel, Kahramanmaras, Kars, Kayseri, Kocaeli, Malatya, Manisa, Ordu, Sivas, Tokat, Trabzon and Urfa. The remaining 37 provinces will each have one representative in the consultative assembly.

ARAYIS COMMENTS ON NEW SECURITY ORGANIZATION LAW

NC150844 Ankara ARAYIS in Turkish 8 Aug 81 pp 5,6

[The editorial of the week: "On the Special Security Organization Law"]

[Excerpts] "The Law Regarding the Protection of Certain Establishments and Institutions and Maintaining Their Security." This law, which was accepted by the National Security Council on 22 July, has been implemented quietly.

This law ushers in a radical change in the concept of internal security in Turkey. According to this law, "special security organizations" will be set up; these organizations will be entitled to use the powers of the official state security forces in many ways.

If we have to put it more explicitly, from now on, with the exception of the military and security forces, establishments and institutions will be protected by these special security forces. In other words, with this law, a special force "parallel to the police organization" is being created alongside that of the official state security forces.

It is understood that certain events of the past are still fresh in the minds of the people and have played an effective part in formulating this law. The sight of Turkish soldiers on duty outside the ever-increasing bank branches was disturbing to both our public and our armed forces.

However, despite this apparently justified situation, do all these complaints and views constitute an adequate reason for abandoning security work, which is one of the fundamental responsibilities of the state, to private organizations? Unfortunately, neither law and history nor sociology and psychology and not even the science of politics can possibly provide a positive answer. It is not so much the details of the law as the principle which it adopts that is worth examining. In every age and period the protection of life and property has been accepted as a "fundamental and untransferable duty" of the state. This is the path logic and history shows us. Law No 2495, which in principle can hardly be identified with the concept of the "social state," tends to cause anxiety when it is evaluated in the light of special conditions prevailing in Turkey. In defining the duties and powers of the special security organization, the law says that this organization will be assisting the "police force" and the "civil defense organization," which means state forces. The concept of "assisting the state forces," as stipulated by the new law, is still a bleeding wound in the minds of the Turkish people who had experienced the hardships of recent history. The Turkish people are more aware than any other people about how inhumane crimes and other acts can be committed under the pretence of assisting the state. The same drama is now being experienced by the peoples of Bolivia and El Salvador in Latin America. It is a fact that lawyers have great difficulty in understanding a law that allows the organization of private security forces at a time when certain persons and organizations are undergoing trial in court for assuming duties of "assisting the state," with the prosecution demanding serious punishments for them.

It should not be forgotten that leaving the entire economy in the hands of private enterprise is essentially a matter of political and economic preference. But it should also be remembered that there are duties which the state cnanot assign to anyone else.

MINISTRY NULLIFIES ORDER BANNING ARAYIS ISSUE

NC121040 Ankara ARAYIS in Turkish 8 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] From the editorial staff: The decision on the confiscation of the seventh issue of ARAYIS has been nullified. As our dear readers will remember, that issue of our magazine was removed from circulation because of the leading article "Torture" written by the Honorable Bulent Ecevit.

In the meantime, the Ankara press prosecutor has sought permission from the Justice Ministry to take legal action against both our publications advisor and chief editor, Honorable Bulent Ecevit, and our publications director, Nahit Duru, in accordance with section 150 of the Turkish penal code.

However, the Justice Ministry decreed that legal action against the Honorable Ecevit and our publications director was unjustified and it rejected the request by the prosecutor's office, adding that there were no grounds on which prosecution could be justified.

Meanwhile, the Ankara press prosecutor resorted to the Court of Justice of the Peace and asked that the seventh issue of ARAYIS be confiscated. The court approved the confiscation of our issue, which contained the leading article "Torture." Our lawyers appealed to a higher court to nullify the decision and to order that the copies of the seventh issue be returned to the proprietors of the magazine. The Court of the First Instance upheld the appeal of our lawyers and nullified the confiscation order of the court of peace.

In the meantime, legal action has been taken against our publication director for violating section 312 of the Turkish penal code in publishing the "editorial of the week" under the headline "The Ordered New Dress" which appeared in the 23rd issue of ARAYIS.

BORDER DEMARCATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH IRAQ

TA141527 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Ankara, 14 Aug (A.A.)--A protocol has been signed between Turkey and Iraq for the re-demarcation of the common border. A statement from the Foreign Ministry in Ankara said a draft protocol had been initialled following negotiations between Turkish and Iraqi teams in Ankara last March, with a few points yet to be agreed upon. These minor differences were settled during the visit to Ankara earlier this week of Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan and the protocol was signed by the heads of the Turkish and Iraqi negotiating teams.

The protocol, which provides for a joint committee to supervise border demarcation by modern techniques, will be submitted for ratification to the competent authorities of both states.

INA Report

JN131126 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Ankara, 13 Aug (INA)--Iraq and Turkey signed here last night a protocol to redemarcate their common border in accordance with modern technical methods. It was sigend by Dr Riyad al-Qaysi, chief of the Legal Department in the Iraqi Foreign Ministry, and (Asab Eyhan), ambassador in the Turkish Foreign Ministry.

According to the protocol, an Iraqi-Turkish joint committee will be formed to demarcate the border over the next 3 years on the basis of the Iraqi-Turkish border treaty of 1926 and the maps and documents of the Iraqi-Turkish border commission of 1927. The committee will also rebuild the old border signs, erect new ones, conduct an aerial survey, draw up new border maps and maintain the border signs.

UNION PROTESTS ICFTU SUSPENSION OF MEMBERSHIP

TA141722 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] The Administrative Council of the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] has decided that the decision by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions [ICFTU] to suspend Turk-Is membership in the confederation is prejudiced and contrary to procedures, and that activities will continue to rectify the situation. The Turk-Is Administrative Council met in Ankara this morning and issued a statement on the issue during the meeting, noting that Turk-Is is an establishment that respects the principles of democracy and Turkish unionism and which believes that securing them is its duty. The statement added: Turk-Is, acting from a sense of responsibility, will continue--under the current difficult conditions--to safeguard with sensitivity the high interests of the country in general and the working sector in particular as it has done in the past and is doing at present. The unanimous Turk-Is intention and aim is to continue its relations with the ICFTU within the framework of previously mentioned principles despite the confederation's regrettable decision.

KONUK ARRIVES IN ANKARA FOR CYPRUS TALKS

TA160535 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] President of the TFSC Legislative Assembly Nejat Konuk arrived in Ankara last night. Konuk was received at Ankara's Esenboga Airport by Interior Minister Selahattin Cetiner. According to ANATOLIA news agency, in a statement at Esenboga Airport, Konuk said that he will hold contacts concerning the problems of the TFSC during his stay in Ankara. He noted: The Turkish Republic constitutes a material and moral support in every field for the Turkish Cypriot community. Turkey has made invaluable contributions to the development of the Turkish Cypriot community.

PRIME MINISTER ULUSU HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

TA151606 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1415 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Ankara, 15 Aug (A.A.)--Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu announced the 90-day period which may now be applied to detainees before they appear in court would be reduced within a week or two.

Answering a question during his press conference Saturday, Ulusu pointed out the 90-day period of detention had been born out of necessity, to enable law officers to complete investigation of certain cases, but "only a few" detainees were kept the full 90 days in any case.

In his prepared statement, Ulusu had the following to say about the rule of law and the restoration of democracy:

Rule of Law

"While establishing peace and security, the rule of law and order has always been given due attention. Extraordinary courts have not been set up, and trials are carried out by independent judges. This fact must not be ignored. We hope that the politicians of friendly countries will adequately evaluate this important matter."

Law on Constituent Assembly

The law No 2485, 29 June 1981, and the decree No 53 of the National Security Council dated 10 July 1981 on the Constitutent Assembly explicity prove the determination of the present administration to turn over the power to the representatives elected by the people [illegible] restoring the democratic order within a specified program. Despite all of these, certain circles continue their premeditated propaganda activities against Turkey.

However, I once again would like to stress here that, 12 September administration is loyally attached to the rule of natural [word indistinct] and principle of independent court. Arrests and custodies are being carried out totally in accordance with the existing laws."

Trade Unionists

"No leading member of any trade union has been taken under custody or arrested due to union activities. Some trade unionists are taken under custody due to their involvement with anarchic and terrorist activities. At present only 20 trade unionists are under custody and 195 unionists are under arrest and all these have been based on the decision of independent courts. 242 unionists who were under custody have later been released. As I have already underlined, certain circles who do not want a politically and an economically stable and strong Turkey, persist on their unfounded allegations.

Our aim is to achieve rapidly and completely political and economic stability and restore healthy and genuine democracy in our country. To achieve this aim, we rely upon the sound judgement and trust of the Turkish nation."

Reports of Fraud

The prime minister confirmed his government was following up any reports of alleged fraud or other irregularity, but complained that certain reports seemed to be made "merely to obstruct" the functioning of certain institutions by persons of ulterior motives. "We will not be fooled by such intentional false reports," he said. But added genuine irregularities reported would be prosecuted.

Campaign Against Terrorism

Comparing figures about terrorist activity in 20 provinces where martial law was in effect prior to 12 September 1980 with figures for all of Turkey during the 11 months since then, Ulusu noted armed attacks had been reduced from 9,085 to 623, numbers of those injured from 10,417 to 669, and the number of persons killed from 3,710 to 459.

Fifty-five members of the army and the security forces had been killed in line of duty since 12 September 1980, Ulusu announced in the process of protecting peace and safety for citizens.

As for authorized firearms confiscated, the total number for the 20 provinces under martial law for 21 months prior to 12 September 1980 was 29,907 while the number of weapons, including infantry, automatic and hunting rifles, pistols and submachine guns, seized since 12 September had reached 570,404.

To this figure should be added over 160,000 weapons handed in by citizens themselves, plus 21 rocket-launchers, with 77 shells, 5 antiaircraft machine guns, all of which could easily meet the requirements of a field army, the premier noted.

Education

Ulusu believed the draft law on higher education submitted to the National Security Council would prepare Turkish youth to meet the requirements of modern science, and that the law would be enacted in a form suitable to the requirements of Turkey. A draft law on children in need of special training and protection, now on the agenda of the Council of Ministers, would provide better training and employment opportunities for the handicapped.

Courses on Religion

Ulusu said plans to include religion as a required course of instruction in schools would not be put into effect in 1981-82, but only after the curriculum, instructors and other details had been worked out in detail so that school children would have a knowledge of their own faith. Such courses would "not violate the principle of secularism" he believed, which "does not mean agnosticism" in any case.

Ulusu added:

"Religious teaching and education, which is a need for the family and society, will be introduced in schools on a regular basis under the asupices and control of the state.

"Activities of associations originally founded in accordance with the law No 1630 but later channelized towards clandestine religious education, will not be permitted.

The main function of the state is to ensure fully the freedom of religious belief and worship. However, we shall not be mere spectators to the exploitation of our citizen's religious beliefs by some malicious organization and persons through taking advantage of these liberties."

Literacy Campaign

"In the first part of the literacy campaign which started on 23 March 1981 (?55030) literacy courses were introduced and 1,185,310 illiterate citizens attended these courses. Certificates of literacy were given to those who had successfully finished these courses. According to preliminary estimates, 70 percent success rate is expected out of these literacy courses."

Foreign Capital

The prime minister announced his government welcomed foreign capital in all fields, including petroleum or mineral exploration, provided it served the basic goal of increasing production. In this sense, his government did not discriminate between the public or private sector, or domestic and foreign capital, he said.

Return to Collective Bargaining Untimely

He found the proposal by the Turkish Confederation of Labor "Turk-Is" for a return to the collective bargaining process untimely, and believed the Hign Arbitration Council renewing labor contracts was necessary at this time.

The question of convening the labor council was being "studied" the Prime Minister said, but declined to give a specific date. He wanted to assure all concerned that his government was paying continued attention to the question of fair wages according to the principles of "equal pay for equal work."

Price Increases

Ulusu admitted additional price increases for petroleum and petroleum products should be expected in future if the rate for the dollar continues to rise. The important thing was to keep up and increase production, he noted, and experience showed you could not reduce prices through police measures. The government was trying to control increases in prices of food and other essentials, he noted.

Economic Policy

Ulusu made the following statement on the economic situation and his government's economic policy:

It is fact that over the last few years the economic situation in our country had become synonymous with economic crisis. There were domestic and external causes for this situation.

Over the last 20 years, particularly these last 10 years, superficial and unrealistic practices in some policies pursued by developed and industrialized countries and the oil crisis have led to an economic order beset by complicated problems. The Turkish economy has suffered intensively over a long period from these external developments.

However there is another reason why our problems reached such a dimension when compared with other countries. The measures which would have enabled our economy to adjust itself promptly to the changes in the international economic situation were not taken at the proper time. Also, certain inconsistent policies which led to disorders in the economic life were pursued.

Palliative measures instead of lasting solutions have only delayed the problems for a short while. The misleading appearance of prosperity achieved by the injection of inflationary rather than the real income has lasted only momentarily.

The past economic policy of extreme subsidizing and protectionism which was based on suspect economic and social premises disrupted the production and consumption pattern.

It increased even further the balance of payments bottlenecks, created difficulties in financing the (?budgeted) and public enterprises, and prevented the conduct of monetary and credit policy on a sound basis.

Stability Policy Pursued

For this reason we will devotedly follow a comprehensive stability policy in accordance with government program.

The policy of economic stability is not a substitute for the economic development policy. It is not an objective by itself either. The main objective of economic policies is to promote the prosperity of society, namely investment and production.

However if economic development is facing bottlenecks as a result of shortages of some critical factors such as hard currency and financial resources stemming from both internal and external imbalances, stability emerges not as substitute for economic growth but as prerequisite for the establishment of the conditions for a return of economic growth.

As a society we cannot go beyond our capabilities. We are obliged to adapt our consumption to what we produce. This is the essence of our economic policy.

We attach great importance to improve the efficiency in public expenditures and to develop the foreign currency yielding areas in the economy. Our goal is to ensure an economic structure which can maintain its growth relying on its own resources.

Exports

"Today, we are fully mobilized for increasing our exports. The creative capacity and the industrious character of the Turkish nation have started to bear fruit in the area of exports.

Despite the recession observed in the industrialized countries, our exports which have largely increased are now channeled to new markets and are rapidly detaching from their traditional agricultural character. In the first half of 1981 our exports reached 2 billion dollars which corresponds to a 50 (?percent) rise when compared with the same period of last year. The rise in the exports of industrial products is 96 percent. The share of the industrial products in total exports has increased from 35 percent in 1980 to 48 percent in 1981.

Remittances by Turkish Workers Abroad

In the same period according to provisional figures foreign currency earnings from Turkish workers abroad have increased by 27.5 percent on U.S. dollar basis and 55 percent on Deutsche mark basis. Comparing June 1981 with the same month of last year, the foreign currency earnings from the Turkish workers abroad have increased by 33 (?percent) on U.S. dollar basis and 78 on Deutsche mark basis.

The amount of the foreign currency brought to Turkey by the Turkish workers abroad in June 1981 is 206 million dollars. We estimate that this amount will largely increase in July and August.

Contractors Abroad

"A new and rapidly developing source of foreign currency is the construction works undertaken abroad by Turkish contractors. The contracts undertaken in the first half of 1981 amount to 5.7 billion dollars. Together with the contracts of which the official formalities are underway, this figure will rise to approximately 7 billion dollars.

Imports

Despite certain delays observed this year in the utilization of external credit facilities, imports are maintaining throughout a constant increase owing to these extremely favourable developments which are achieved by our own foreign currency resources. By the end of May 1981, the amount of imports is 3.7 billion U.S. dollars. The share of crude oil imports in this figure 1.3 billion U.S. dollars.

National Income

National income, which has decreased for two consecutive years in 1979 and 1980 according to initial estimations, is expected to increase by 3.6 percent this year which surpasses the planned rate of increase. One percent and 5 percent of increase is expected in agriculture and industry respectively.

Inflation Curbed

Inflationary rate was widely curbed, price increases were also decreased from the rates surpassing 100 percent to below 40 percent, although a new trend of price increases beyond the usual one appeared last June. We expect to have moderate trend in the coming days. The real net income secured for the savers has increased the total deposits of the banks by 111 percent at the end of June.

Future Policy

We are committed to maintain the anti-inflationary policy. We also have to keep export activities as a profitable economic field. We are deliberating upon the necessary measures to be taken in order to ensure the rational functioning of the public enterprises. One of our main objectives is to eradicate the causes of injustice among workers, which discourage them while taking into consideration the general equilibrium of the economy.

Energy Policy

The energy issue remains to be a major problem for all the world. Frequent fuel price increases in particular cause bottlenecks in the development efforts of developing countries. In view of this situation it is indeed a must for us to concentrate on thermal generators based on lignite, on one hand, and to rapidly develop our hydropower resources while also installing nuclear generating capacities, on the other. While from a total of 15 billion kw/h of electricity generated in 1975, 17.2 percent was obtained from lignite fuelled generators, 31.5 percent from oil-fuelled generators, 52.7 percent hydropower stations and other generators; in 1980 a total of 232 billion kw/h electricity was generated, 21.5 percent being from lignite fuelled generators, 22.4 percent from oil-fuelled generators and 56.1 percent from hydro and other power stations.

Lignite Resources

Appropriate plans are being drawn up to increase the share of the lignite fueled power stations to 52 percent and to decrease the share of oil fueled power stations to under 7 percent in the total electric consumption in Turkey by (?1990). One of the main principles of our energy policy is to utilize coal instead of oil wherever possible.

Oil Exploration

We are determined to take all the available measures to encourage oil exploration activities in Turkey and to mobilize each and every source both domestic and foreign to that end. In the meantime, all measures to accelerate oil exploration activities of the Turkish Petroleum Corporation are being taken. In fact while in 1980 the oil production of the Turkish Petroleum Corporation was 3.8 million barrels. In the first 7 months of 1981 the same figure reached 3.9 million barrels.

Nuclear Power Station

In order to meet the increasing electricity demand it is necessary to give a major place to nuclear power stations in energy generation. Thus, it is foreseen that by the year 2000, a total of 7,700 mw of nuclear generating capacity would be installed. The Akkuyu nuclear power station which is expected to generate 600 mw from the said amount is to be completed in 1990.

Site selection activities for the second nuclear power station planned to be constructed are also under way.

Tourism

Distinguished members of the press.

Short, medium and long-term measures are being taken in the legislative, administrative and financial fields in order to profit (?and to maximize) the possibilities of foreign currency revenues and employment creation function of tourism, indeed a major potential source for the development of our economy through the establishment of the necessary infrastructure by the government and the superstructure to be constructed and operated by private entrepreneurs with government backing and encouragement.

We are paying special attention to measures aiming at encouraging tourism investments. All necessary facilities will be given to the investments of domestic and foreign capital owners in the tourism sector.

The draft of the law on incentives to tourism, the law on travel agencies and travel agents union, and the law amending the bill on the tourism bank of the Turkish Republic have been adopted by the government and submitted to the National Security Council.

Social Security and Labour Relations

Every effort is being spent to assure a more just remuneration for our workers from the increase in our national income and from our economic development.

To prevent any ill effect on our workers because of the temporary suspension of trade union activities due to social necessities, new responsibilities were given to the high arbitration council through the law enacted on 24th of December 1980 and as you know, since the beginning of the activation of this council until last of August 1981 the collective labour contracts of a total of 403,477 workers employed in 3801 plants were reactivated.

Bilateral Social Security Agreements

Some of the social security agreements signed to preserve and improve the social security of the Turkish workers abroad will be renewed, amended and improved. New rights and advantages were insured for our workers and the members of their families in Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands. Activities also continue at the technical level to [word indistinct] the social security agreements signed with the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, France and Libya.

Diplomatic efforts are pursued for the enactment of labor and social security agreements with those countries where a concentration of Turkish workers exist such as in particular the countries of the Middle East.

Similarly, diplomatic contacts continue in Romania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Greece in order to remunerate the periods spent working in these countries and to protect the previous social security rights acquired therein by the Turkish immigrants from these Balkan countries.

Farmers Cooperatives

Inducement of cooperatives are one of the main instruments of our national development. Special care is shown for the support and success of the agriculture-oriented cooperatives according to the realities of the rural areas. Seventy-eight village development cooperatives received 329 million Turkish lira state assistance by the end of July 1981.

Housing

The new law on collective housing envisages the following (?points) in order to encourage house construction: Paying encouragement premiums to the savers, amounting to 25 percent according to the inflation rate in order to stimulate the savings of the citizens for housing.

--Placing credits with a 20 years term of payment and an interest as low as 5 percent at the disposal of citizens who need domiciles, from the public housing fund.

--Allocating medium term investment management and equipment credits to industrial and construction companies which manufacture construction materials.

Price Increases for Petroleum

Since the beginning of 1981 there have been increases in the value of the U.S. dollar resulting in increase of our Turkish lira outlay for oil, price of which is paid by U.S. dollars in the market.

Finally the U.S. dollar has appreciated at 6.56 percent in the period between 26 June-31 July 1981. Consequently, a price increase of 6.56 percent has been introduced to the oil prices on 6th August 1981.

When an increase of 1 Turkish lira on U.S. dollar value is not reflected on the domestic oil prices a financial burden of 4 billion TL would be created for the treasury.

We have witnessed in the past that when reasonable price adjustments are not made in time later increases of about 50 percent were required to be imposed resulting in [word indistinct] consequences.

Therefore we must make necessary price adjustments in time for the successful implementation of the economic measures. Otherwise, it would be necessary to cut down the investments, in other words, to build fewer factories, fewer electric power stations or to finance the gap be resorting the sources of the central bank for deficit financing.

HUNGER STRIKE AT ANKARA MILITARY PRISON ENDS

NC151245 Paris AFP in English 1225 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Ankara, 15 Aug (AFP)--Meanwhile, the hunger strike which has been going on for nearly a month at the Mamak military prison in Ankara was called off during the week, a well-informed source said today.

More than 180 prisoners belonging to left-wing movements had started refusing food to protest against prison conditions, torture and restrictions on legal representation. They gave up the hunger strike of their own free will without their demands being met, an authoritative source said.

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Western Europe

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KREISKY GETS PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM AS-SADAT

AU170941 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 17 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Bad Woerishofen (APA)--In his Bavarian vacation resort of Bad Woerishofen, Chancellor Kreisky has received a personal message from Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. Through this message, Kreisky, as the only West European politician, has been directly informed about the results of as-Sadat's latest talks with U.S. President Reagan.

The message was brought to Kreisky by Mansur Hasan, Egyptian minister of state for culture and information. Both refused to disclose any details of their talk. Shortly before his meeting with Mansur Hasan in Bad Woerishofen, Kreisky had repeated and confirmed his invitation to as-Sadat to visit Austria in an interview with the Egyptian television service. "I hope to be able to see him soon in Austria; that would give me great pleasure," the chancellor said.

The meeting between Kreisky and Mansur Hasan took place as long ago as last Thursday, but it was kept secret for security reasons until the departure of the Egyptian delegation from the FRG.

PAHR MEETS WITH BRITAIN'S CARRINGTON IN SALZBURG

AU171228 Vienna KURIER in German 17 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Pahr had a meeting with his British counterpart, Carrington, in Salzburg on Sunday. The main topic of their talk was probably the European Community's attempts to include the Palestinians in a peace dialog in the Middle East. In the past few months the British foreign secretary has provided a few stimuli in this respect--a meeting by Carrington with PLO chief 'Arafat is expected for this fall. This would put Kreisky's talks with the PLO on a broader European basis.

RECORD DEFICIT IN CEMA TRADE EXPECTED FOR '81

AU141040 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 14 Aug 81 p 9

[Summary] Vienna--Austria's trade with CEMA countries, which used to be marked by large favorable balances, has been giving rise to serious concern lately. In the first half of this year Austria incurred a deficit of 4.9 billion schillings in its trade with CEMA countries, more than in the whole of 1980. According to the Austrian Institute for Economic Research, a deficit of about 10 billion schillings is to be expected in trade with CEMA countries this year if the current trend continues and Austria's share in the CEMA market continues to decline.

Although some success has been achieved this year in raising exports to the USSR, imports from this country--mainly fuels--have gone up still more so that Austria's deficit in trade with the USSR in the first half of 1980 was 6 billion schillings. Exports to Poland in this period were 30 percent below the corresponding 1980 figures, while exports to the GDR were 43.5 percent higher. In view of the foreign currency shortage of the small CEMA countries, the only way for Austria to reduce its deficit in trade with CEMA countries is to increase its exports to the USSR.

POLAND'S CZYREK ARRIVES AFTER 1-DAY POSTPONEMENT

LD161026 Hamburg DPA in German 1011 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 16 Aug (DPA)--The meeting between Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Polish counterpart, Jozef Czyrek, has been postponed for a day. The Foreign Office in Bonn said today that the Polish foreign minister, who was originally expected on Monday, will not arrive until Tuesday.

Meeting With Genscher

LD180904 Hamburg DPA in German 0851 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Bad Reichenhall, 18 Aug (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today received his Polish opposite number, Josef Czyrek, for a working visit at the Bavarian spa of Bad Reichenhall. The topics of this meeting, which was arranged at short notice, include the economic situation in Poland; the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, questions of international politics and bilateral cooperation.

Genscher will brief Czyrek on the state of German considerations on economic aid for Poland. The Federal Government would approve of this Eastern bloc country joining the IMF. Such a step would facilitate the granting of future credits. Genscher stressed that Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko has not indicated any opposition to Poland's joining the fund. So far, Romania is the only Eastern Bloc country to be a member of the IMF.

Czyrek is to return to Bonn this afternoon but no further government talks are planned there.

ALLIED FORCES IN BERLIN PROTEST 'WALL' PARADE

LD131530 Hamburg DPA in German 1508 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Berlin, 13 Aug (DPA)--The allied defense forces in Berlin have protested the parade in East Berlin. In a declaration they said the parade represented a breach of the demilitarized status of the city laid down in treaties and agreements of the Four Powers. The occasion was to be regretted all the more in that it celebrated "the illegal and inhuman building of the Berlin wall, which ignored fundamental human rights."

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT MEETS WITH ENVOY TO GDR

LD161122 Hamburg DPA in German 0946 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 16 Aug (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt received a detailed report Saturday in his holiday home at Brahmsee from State Secretary Klaus Boelling, chief of the Federal Republic's permanent mission in the GDR. A government spokesman in Bonn, announcing the meeting today, said current questions of German policy were discussed.

DPA has learned that Schmidt spoke with Boelling in particular on the assessment of the Honecker-Brezhnev communique, which promised contacts with the Western world. There are, however, still no definite signs, and there is still no reply to the federal chancellor's letter which Boelling personally delivered in East Berlin. The talk at Brahmsee dealt essentially with the principles of inner-German policy, at the forefront of which could be the demonstration once again of willingness to talk.

The chancellor's letter to Honecker mentions no details such as proposed dates for a meeting. Government circles state that the federal chancellor did not want to invite himself, and there is at present no reason to dramatize the development.

BAHR WARNS AGAINST SUBSERVIENCE TO SUPERPOWERS

LD161755 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] Egon Bahr, the SPD deputy and disarmament expert, has stressed the Federal Republic's vital interest in having a voice in the introduction and deployment of new nuclear weapons. At a Berlin SPD ceremony to mark the 20th anniversary of the wall and the 10th anniversary of the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin, Bahr said that the non-nuclear states must not become the hostages of the superpowers. Washington should not degrade the consent of its partners to a mere formality or political cosmetics.

U.S.-USSR MISSILE TALKS EXPECTED IN FALL

LD151056 Hamburg DPA in German 1006 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Stuttgart, 15 Aug (DPA)--With the United States building the neutron weapon, Bonn, in the opinion of government spokesman Lothar Ruehl, expects that U.S.-Soviet negotiations on an agreement on the limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles will "be launched this autumn." Ruehl, in an interview for South German Radio in Stuttgart today, warned against opening a rogues gallery on this subject which contains nothing but American nuclear rogues.

Ruehl also said all reasonable people had to reject the idea that once the public had been frightened, it is being shown the great Russian peace bazaar, where the dulcet sounds of peace are bandied about. It is contrary to historic fact that propaganda should try to give the impression that the Soviet Union demands arms control negotiations and the Americans do not.

The government spokesman again stressed that the deployment of neutron weapons on federal territory is out of the question as far as the Federal Government is concerned. Although in 1978 Bonn in principle declared its willingness to allow introduction "under certain conditions" of the neutron weapon among the allied armed forces in Europe, these preconditions did not and have not materialized. An editorialized version of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON REAGAN, BREZHNEV CONTACTS

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU Commentary

DW171345 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 15 Aug 81 p 3

[Commentary signed ZER: "Poker and Chess"]

[Text] Alternating baths is an old recipe. It is doubtful, however, that this is as helpful for international politics as for weak circulation. Ronald Reagan, the U.S. President, seems to be of a different opinion. Having shocked some days ago not only the Soviet leadership but also his European allies with the surprising statement that the United States will build the neutron bomb after all--contradicting a decision of his predecessor--he left to relax at his California ranch. There the cold shower was followed by a hot bath.

President Reagan announced--without mentioning a date--that he has written a letter to Soviet party chief Brezhnev, offering a talk on disarmament problems. The aim should be "eliminating the nightmare of the world created by strategic arms." Leonid Brezhnev made a most similar suggestion some time ago. If the leaders of both world powers are serious about it, they could actually meet in the near future.

That much is certain; it cannot be denied that the policy of the U.S. President reminds one of poker. After all, poker is a national game in some parts of the United States. Next to good nerves and the ability to keep one's features under control, quite some luck is necessary to play that game because it does not suffice to just bid on good cards. Sometimes one can win most by bluffing one's partners.

It would be good to know whether Ronald Reagan with his policy of hardness and his passion for more and more new arms just wants to shock the Soviets in order to make them more willing to negotiate. It could then be called a foreign political poker game and one would wish the President good luck. It is just too bad that no poker but chess is a national game in the Soviet Union. The one sitting at the chess board with its 64 squares sees a long-term danger behind every move of his opponent. It has nothing in common with poker.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE View

DW171215 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 15 Aug 81 p 1

[Commentary signed G-N.: "Good Understanding"]

[Text] The U.S. President mentioned most casually in Santa Barbara that he has offered a meeting to Soviet state and party chief Brezhnev. The offer was made at some time in past months for an indefinite time in the future. So it was a general statement of preparedness and not a suggestion. Reagan spoke of it not like somebody who thinks very much of "summit diplomacy." It is the first time in a long period of time that a Western government chief does not feel pressured by expectations that peace demands urgently that the leaders of the most important powers of the world must learn to "understand" and appreciate each other.

They understand each other quite well on the basis of their actions. The president indicated that a summit conference needs preparation by the foreign ministers, and that their negotiations need clarity with regard to the aims of disarmament. Obviously, the president does not intend to get the disarmament talks going through a summit conference and to create a promising mood. If at all, he wants to put down with his partner/opponent from Moscow the results of negotiations or preparatory negotiations.

It does not mean, however, that the big powers do not talk to each other. They do it constantly through their diplomats. They will do it next month at the meeting of Secretary of State Haig and Foreign Minister Gromyko. The talking is not limited to the exchange of words. Actions speak for themselves. Reagan wants to see that Brezhnev really wants to disarm. He explained in Santa Barbara that he sees instead Soviet rearmament as never before, further delay and insincere disarmament suggestions of Brezhnev, such as, for example, the production stop for medium-range arms and a ban of neutron arms. It seems that the Moscow leadership does not understand at all that the West wants disarmament for the purpose of a balance. Production stops for medium-range arms are not required but the elimination of these arms; a mere arms ban is not required either, but an exchange deal between tanks on one side and neutron warheads on the other. Reagan understands very well what Brezhnev means by absolutely refusing to understand this.

DIE WELT Speculation

DW171115 Bonn DIE WELT in German 15/16 Aug 81 p 1

[Enno Von Lowenstern commentary: "On a Pointed Nail"]

[Text] They are wailing, said the President in amusement, as if they were sitting on a pointed nail. This is how Ronald Reagan characterized the sad situation of Soviet policy in view of his decision on the neutron weapon: "Because we are showing the world that we will not allow things to reach a point where they might put the ultimatum to the Free World; surrender or die." And: It is "painful" to the Soviets that their [illegible]l superiority in the field of armor is spoiled by the radiation weapon.

The Soviets, however, have yet another reason to wail, even if these complaints in all probability remain restricted to soundproofed conference rooms. What Reagan has done was offer them a summit meeting with Brezhnev, too.

The Kremlin has always gladly accepted such meetings because they were lucrative. For years, presidents had made concession after concession, in the case of the wall and o SALT, for instance, because they wanted to "bring something home" and suggest to the voters that they know how to handle the Soviets. Khrushchev already bragged to Kennedy in Vienna that he had abetted Kennedy in 1960 by his attitude and driven "the son of a bitch Nixon" into election defeat; Kennedy did not argue.

But now such a meeting has a different business basis. Reagan is not expected to bring back any good marks from the Soviet leaders but good results.

It will be a president who will tell his interloctuers to their faces the facts of Soviet armament, who will call these facts by their proper names and will have experts present accounts on them; a president who will not stay silent in the face of lies or threats for the sake of the "good climate;" a president who may well, in his matchlessly friendly manner, suggest that his statements be verified on the spot whenever and wherever they are not accepted.

They will get down to business; certain alarms sounded by European pacifists will go up in smoke. How do we deal with a statesman of the Free World who will not be bluffed? This is the question which may induce the Moscow leaders to leaf through the works of Lenin in great concentration.

FURTHER REACTIONS TO NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

Politicians' Views

LD161953 Hamburg DPA in German 0908 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] Frankfurt, 16 Aug (DPA)--In the view of DCU Deputy Werner Marx, the neutron weapon is primarily a political instrument. In a Hesse radio broadcast today, he said that he expected the decision to build the weapon to promote Soviet readiness to negotiate. To that extent the neutron weapon would ultimately tend to prevent war He blamed the Federal Government for the "hysterical reactions" and "silly anti-Americanism" among sections of the public. The Federal Government has failed in the past to bring home to citizens the realities of the weapons situation.

In the same program, Egon Bahr, the former SPD manager, expressed the hope that despite Reagan's decision the Soviet Union would remain interested in negotiations to reduce theater nuclear forces. He recalled that, since the beginning of the seventies, Socialist-Liberal coalition had 'enormously increased' the Federal Republic's conventional defense potential.

FDP General Secretary Guenter Verheugen said he respected everybody who had sleepless nights over the course of events. The introduction of the neutron weapon blurred the boundary between conventional and nuclear warfare. DPA received an edited version of the three men's statements on Hesse Radio's "Frankfurt Conversation" program.

Radio Panel Discussion

DW171009 Frankfurt Hessischer Rundfunk Network in German 0930 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Excerpts from roundtable discussion on the neutron weapon by SPD Disarmament Spokesman Egon Bahr, CDU defense expert and chairman of the Bundestag defense committee Werner Marx and FDP Secretary General Guenter Verheugen, with Raimund Klinkhammer as moderator--recorded]

[Text] [Bahr] Supposing that an attack by the West would be absolutely out of the question, and further supposing--which I must--that the Soviet Union also has the neutron weapon and might produce it now, the question arises whether the Soviet Union could use this weapon for offensive purposes. All I can say is that if we go by the sandtable games of NATO which proceed from the premise that the Soviet Union would attack--as these are the only circumstances under which NATO strategy works--it is absolutely clear that for the Soviet Union the use of neutrons is an ideal weapon for clearing the terrain of defenders and later occupying it by its own task forces as intact as possible, especially since this terrain will not remain polluted for long.

[Klinkhammer] The same would be true for NATO in the event the case of defense occurs. NATO could inactivate the Soviet armored units and occupy the territory.

[Bahr] Yes, this is applicable to both sides. Hence, it is a weapon for both, defense and offensive. And since the potentials will then be balanced I fail to see any particular advantage, least of all for us in the Federal Republic or for Germany as a whole.

[Marx] I do want to point out that as far as I and the CDU/CSU are concerned--and I think the West as a whole--weapons of this nature are above all political weapons. The Soviet Union has so many offensive weapons that it is necessary for this very reason to have the capability of deploying a classical defensive weapon, for example also against the massive conventional threat which we are facing. Preventing war from breaking out is one of the most important contents of military policy and of the use of this weapon.

[Verheugen] I agree with you that the deterrent effect of the neutron weapon against armored units is enormous, to be sure, and I recall from the discussion of 1977/78 that the problem then was assessed in such a way--and there is no way of dodging it--that the borderline between a conventional and a nuclear conflict threatens to be obliterated and that, therefore, the problem of a transition from a conventional to a nuclear clash does exist. I am quite alarmed by what the U.S. secretary of defense has added to the justification of the decision on the production of the weapon when he--in what I consider a somewhat nonchalant way--said that if the Europeans are no longer capable of making a decent defense contribution, we ought to be allowed to do what is necessary to equip our troops stationed in Europe in such a way that they cannot be attacked. What this means in the vernacular is that he proceeds from the premise that the conventional defensive potential of the alliance is not at all sufficient anymore for fending off a conventional attack and that the response then must come in the very first stage by using this weapon, the risk of what the other side would then do being absolutely incalculable. Unfortunately, all that we argue with regard to the strategy and tactics of the alliance suffers from the terrible shortcoming that we do not know exactly what the reaction of the other side would be in case of hostilities. I would have preferred a discussion on ways of enhancing the conventional effectiveness in Europe.

[Bahr] Very clearly, in 1970, and quite purposefully the Social-Liberal coalition enormously enhanced the defensive capability of the Bundeswehr against armored attacks. Actually, we have the most modern small antitank missile capabilities. Many thousand times over we have verified in the Bundeswehr what we have seen in the last Middle East war, namely, that even the small Israeli army, equipped with this type of defense weapons, stopped more than 1,000 tanks--of Soviet make, by the way.

I fully agree with you, Mr Verheugen, in this point by the way; if the Americans say that they intend to equip their 203-mm howitzers with neutron grenades, then we are dealing with a range of an average of 20 kilometers, which means that the decision must be made very quickly lest these weapons fall into the hands of the enemy and conventional warfare cross the nuclear threshold almost imperceptibly. This constitutes a serious danger.

[Klinkhammer] It began with a firm commitment of the Americans that negotiations on medium-range missiles will take place in November.

[Marx] I was content that the Soviets gradually gave up their apodictic refusal to negotiate at all. I believe that the decision in connection with the neutron weapon will activate the wish of both sides to negotiate on existing arms. In this respect I believe that in this field, too, the idea of serious negotiations has been activated, although I do not know exactly with what negotiation methods this weapon will be handled. I say explicitly that it seems most important to me to think all these components through in order to then see in what form this can be negotiated. I am not so certain that we should be happy about a negotiation result that would eliminate some Soviet missiles while definitely confirming Soviet superiority.

[Bahr] Well, the neutron weapon will not reach the Soviet Union while the missiles will reach the Soviet Union. I conclude--and I hope it is not premature--that the Soviet Union will remain interested in negotiations on medium-range missiles. On principle, I take a positive view of including neutron arms and other arms in the new negotiations.

[Verheugen] I believe that negotiations will begin, but we should not have any illusions. It will take a long time and I am not very optimistic that reductions will be achieved very quickly. I would be somewhat more optimistic if the Soviet Union had taken some respective action after its statements, such as, for example, stopping the further production of SS-20 missiles. But they still produce and deploy them. This ought to be pointed out possibly because we like to criticize our own alliance partners.

[Klinkhammer] What about our people? The news about the neutron bomb has caused much disturbance among our people. One has the feeling of almost facing the next world war.

[Marx] I believe that the government neglected in past years to explain to the people the real positions, so that it is being considered as most irritating to be awakened from friendly dreams and illusions. I greatly fear--and Mr Verheugen indicated it in a sentence--that the almost hysterical reaction of some people, while the government still keeps quiet, results indeed in a foolish anti-Americanism. I think it is very bad if our best ally is being more and more exposed to slander. I consider it a most dangerous development because I know that the American populace is more and more irritated by such statements coming from Europe. Some day it will have an effect on political decisions which will not be to our advantage.

[Bahr] As regards America, I must say that a person like Rowny, who headed the disarmament talks, said about the neutron weapon that he would reject it if he were in Europe. If important Americans say that it can be rejected, we Europeans can do that also.

[Verheugen] I believe that people in our country should be understood who cannot sleep because of all this. They see that we are talking for decades about disarmament, that we agree that disarmament is of greatest importance, but that for many, many years there is actually more armament in Europe and in the whole world including, unfortunately, all kinds of weapons.

POLAND'S CZYREK, MAUROY HOLD TALKS IN PARIS

LD171546 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 17 Aug 81

[From news program in German for tourists]

[Text] In Paris today the Polish Foreign Minister briefed French Premier Pierre Mauroy on the present situation in Poland after the Warsaw leadership's consultative talks with Soviet state and party chief Brezhnev. Foreign Minister Czyrek is expected in Bonn tomorrow.

French Aid Pledged

NC171919 Paris AFP in English 1914 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 17 Aug (AFP)--Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy today pledged continued French aid to Poland following a two-hour meeting here with Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek. Speaking to reporters, Mr Mauroy added that Paris would "strive along with its partners in the European Community" for supplementary aid to Poland if it proved necessary and that France was still actively working for the allocation of a 500 million-dollar joint loan to Poland from several Western countries.

Expressing satisfaction at the meeting, Mr Czyrek said it had confirmed "the good relations between the two countries." He said he had renewed an invitation to President Francois Mitterrand to visit Poland next year.

Mr Mauroy said that he too would be visiting Poland shortly at the invitation of Warsaw.

Mauroy Comments

LD171850 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow took advantage of the weekend to take things in hand again. On the banks of the Black Sea, in the Crimea, Leonid Brezhnev announced to the Polish number one, Kania, that the USSR will settle or will try to settle, Warsaw's economic problems, beginning with deliveries of cereals. The chance arrangement of timetables has come into play and France is the first Western country to be informed directly about the results of the Crimea summit. The Polish minister of foreign affairs, Jozef Czyrek, is paying a lightning visit to Paris. He was received a short while ago by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy at the Hotel Matignon. Mr Mauroy confirmed the seriousness of the situation. He didn't hide it when he spoke to Philippe Legres.

[Begin Mauroy recording] We listened with seriousness to what was said to us about Poland's very difficult situation in the economic field. Very difficult, and not only in the sphere of food but also in the industrial sphere. (?It is said that the whole of) the Polish economy is in difficulty, and it is not a matter of a few weeks or a few months. Poland will need some years to recover its full capacity. Well, I confirmed to him that during that period of French Government intends to help Poland. We have helped Poland in the area of food, you know how and with what speed the cereals, meat, fruit and sugar were transported to Poland, and also pharmaceutical products. [end recording]

GABONESE PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH MITTERRAND

PM171318 Paris LE MONDE in French 2-3 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] Mr Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, who is due to return to Libreville on Sunday 2 August at the end of a 3-day visit to France, had talks with Mr Pierre Mauroy on Saturday morning.

The Gabonese head of state, who had been Mr Mitterrand's guest at lunch on Friday, stated: "I can assure you that Franco-Gabonese cooperation is in a good state and President Mitterrand gave me every assurance on it....our main concern is to extend and strengthen this cooperation in friendship, sincerity and fidelity, beyond our personal relationship."

For his part, Mr Mitterrand said: "Gabon and France have maintained good and sound relations for a long time. Everything we said can only help to maintain and extend them.... We have many plans. We will have the opportunity to meet each other soon at the Franco-African summit which will probably be held in France in October. I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate the importance I attached to discussing our common interests with President Bongo."

During his talks with the French head of state, Mr Bongo mentioned Franco-Gabonese relations (France is Gabon's leading trade partner) and problems of security in central Africa. Indeed the president thinks that there is a serious risk of destabilization in this region, and especially in Gabon "owing to the threat from the Soviet Union, using other countries as intermediaries."

GOVERNMENT OFFERS ASYLUM TO OUSTED CHILEAN LEADERS

PY150201 Paris AFP in Spanish 1502 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 14 Aug (AFP)--The French Ministry of Foreign Relations today confirmed that France has offered to receive the four Chilean political leaders who were expelled last Tuesday by the Santiago, Chile authorities.

The Quai d'Orsay stated that it still did not know if the four exiles, who are in Mendoza (Argentina), would accept the French offer, which was publicized by the French Embassy in Buenos Aires. Other countries had also stated their willingness to accept them.

Those concerned are the president of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, a former leader of the Christian Democratic Party and minister of justice during the presidency of Eduardo Frei, Jaime Castillo Velasco; two ministers in the deposed government of Salvador Allende, Orlando Cantuarias and Carlos Briones; and a former senator and leader of the Christian left before Pinochet rose to power, Alberto Jerez.

For his part, Castillo Velasco expressed his intention to go to Venezuela.

'FIRST 100-DAYS POLL' EVALUATES MITTERRAND JOB

NC151819 Paris AFP in English 1806 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 15 Aug (AFP)--One hundred days into the term of Socialist President Francois Mitterrand, 44 percent of French people polled in a recent survey said they felt his presidency had been "positive" so far.

Another 35 percent of 1,000 people questioned in the poll, published in the weekly JOURNAL DU DIMANCHE, said they felt his term had been mainly negative.

The most positive innovations of the Mitterrand presidency, according to those polled, were the higher minimum wage and increased family and old age benefits. Government decentralization, nationalization of key industries, and appointment of communist cabinet ministers also scored well.

However, the survey found that other measures were less popular, including the release of minor offenders from prison and elimination of the death penalty. Plans to allow immigrants to vote in local elections were particularly unpopular, according to the poll.

PCI'S RUBBI RECEIVES VISITING POLISARIO LEADER

PM171232 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 1 Aug 81 p 13

[Text] Rome--Polisario Front Politburo Member Comrade Homar Mansour, accompanied by the front's representative in Italy Omar Ali, was received yesterday at PCI Directorate headquarters by PCI Central Committee Member and Foreign Section Chief Comrade Antonio Rubbi.

The Polisario Front representative expounded the resolution adopted at the recent OAU Assembly meeting and the Sahran Democratic Arabic Republic's nine-point plan for a referendum in the western Sahara to ratify the Saharan people's right to self-determination.

Comrade Rubbi confirmed the commitment of the Italian Communists, together with all the country other democratic forces, to carry out actions displaying solidarity in support of the Polisario Front's struggle for a prompt and peaceful solution whereby the west Saharan people's national rights would be recognized.

PCI'S BUFALINI INTERVIEWED ON DISARMAMENT

PM141504 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 9 Aug 81 pp 1, 14

[Renzo Foa interview with PCI secretariat member Paolo Bufalini: "Bufalini: Arms Race Must Be Stopped Now"--date and place not given]

[Text] What can be done to speed up negotiations capable of breaking this dangerous arms race? This question was put to Paolo Bufalini the day after the Italian Government's decision to choose Comiso as the base for the cruise missiles.

[Answer] The Italian Government's decision to choose Comiso as a site for the NATO missiles is a serious matter. I would like to make myself very clear on this. It is in fact true that the moratorium proposed by Brezhnev in his talks with Brandt makes provision only for the suspension of the deployment on European territory of the missile by both sides and not of the manufacture of these weapons; but this moratorium would take place on the hypothesis that the negotiations which the USSR has repeatedly proposed between NATO and the Warsaw Pact begin and, obviously, that they are serious negotiations. However, the Italian Government's decision goes much further because it initiates construction work on the base for the cruise missiles and constitutes a grave political act in that it once again replies with a fait accompli to the USSR's avowed readiness for negotiations and agreements.

But it is also a grave matter for another reason: The same government communique says that there is no hurry, that it will take years and so forth. So what need was there to take this action so hurriedly on the eve of the August vacation period, with parliament in recess and while efforts are being made to remove the strong resistance to the start of negotiations? The intention was obviously to give a political sign which goes in the opposite direction from the one which is necessary and which the government itself swears it wishes to take.

As regards the choice of Comiso, this is a challenge to the Sicilian people's desire for peace, shown so many times in the most unitary and combative ways, and it is an attack on its autonomy which is chiefly the autonomous region's right to take part in decisions which affect the island's fundamental vital interests. Back in May we Communists--and I took part in it personally--staged a great people's demonstration for peace in Comiso; we will continue and step up the protest and the struggle.
[answer ends]

Thus the decision to base the cruise missile in Comiso was the starting point of the conversation with Bufalini who, together with Gianni Cervetti, was in Moscow recently at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee to attend the opening of the avenue which the Soviet capital has named for Luigi Longo and to exchange views at this very delicate--and possible crucial--time in international relations.

[Question] With what impression did you return after your talks with Ponomarev and Zimyanin, two of the most important CPSU leaders?

[Answer] The meeting produced a generally positive result. This was chiefly for one precise reason: Our Soviet comrades fully confirmed the proposals on the start of negotiations on missiles in Europe and on the moratorium on the deployment of the missiles themselves. This confirmation was accompanied by a request for negotiations to start as soon as possible.

[Question] In short, you found a positive climate?

[Answer] I have no doubt about the sincerity of the Soviet proposals and desire to negotiate not only to limit but also to consistently reduce nuclear and conventional armaments in Europe.

[Question] That is a very binding assertion. But you are not the only one to have returned from Moscow and to stress the opportunities now open. There have already been Brandt, Palme and Lord Carrington, and the results of their missions inspired trust.

[Answer] Yes, I would like to stress this result because in Italy there is controversy based on misinformation and distortion precisely of these Soviet proposals. During the senate debate on confidence in the government, Spadolini said that the idea of a moratoruim could not be accepted because it would freeze a situation of military imbalance. The DC newspaper went so far as to write not only that the assurances given by Brezhnev to Brandt could not be given serious consideration but even that Brandt had been taken for a ride.

[Question] Before leaving for Moscow you wrote an article in L'UNITA in which you controversially asked why the West does not take account of the new proposals from the East, specifically the moratorium, but also the article in which Defense Minister Ustinov put forward specific proposals on the possibility of nogotiations to guarantee security in Eruope.

[Answer] There is a tendency to cling to the false idea that the moratorium freezes a situation of Soviet superiority. The USSR's proposal--I explained this in my article and am reiterating it--is the following: As soon as negotiations are opened, the deployment of missiles should stop. In my article I openly stated that it is, therefore, a unilateral moratorium since the Pershing II and cruise missiles are still under construction, while the SS 20 missiles have been deployed for some time already. Therefore, as soon as negotiations open, the Soviets will be the only ones to suspend deployment, while production of the American missiles will continue. The fact that this is the correct interpretation is proved by the fact that PRAVDA for 1 August gave prominence to my article.

[Question] This action by PRAVDA made your meetings even more useful.

[Answer] This latest clarification is another positive result of general interest to all those who are convinced that negotiations must be started immediately if this new and terrifying race for new arms is to be stopped. There are possibilities of doing so.

[Question] You say: Immediately. The note in which the Defense Ministry explained the choice of Comiso for the cruise missiles on Friday was also--paradoxically--the first official Italian document which gave a partly positive assessment of the Brezhnev's proposals to Brandt and of Ustinov's Proposals.

However, it centered on the argument that there is time, because the American missiles will not be deployed in Europe for another 2 years. But is time now on the side of negotiations or the arms race?

[Answer] It is obvious that time is on the side of the arms race. So far, the Reagan administration has shown its desire to play for time precisely to increase the arms competition. The very speed with which the Italian Government chose the cruise missiles base shows how serious and threatening the delay in negotiations is per se.

[Question] Did you gather other elements of information in Moscow which are prompting you to emphasize the urgency of negotiations?

[Answer] I read Ustinov's article very carefully. It contains a series of interesting proposals, ranging from extending confidence-building measures (mutual monitoring of military manuevers) to questions of missile balance. On the one hand Ustinov said that the USSR is prepared to negotiate the reduction of its own medium-range missiles in Europe and also, as he states, a considerable reduction, provided, of course, NATO pledges not to deploy the Pershing II and cruise missiles. In other words, he is proposing to establish a balance in the European theater in the medium-range missile sphere, reducing them to the lowest possible level and even removing from their ramps the Sovies missiles whose strength alters the balance of forces. On the other hand, however, Ustinov asserts, with arguments worthy of consideration, that the deployment of the Pershing II missiles in Western Europe would alter the intercontinental strategic balance since these devices can strike the USSR's strategic bases in 5 to 6 minutes, whereas a Soviet response would reach the bases on the American continent in a much longer time. The conclusion which Ustinov draws is this: Unless agreement is re hed through negotiations on reducing these armaments in Europe, the Soviet Union will have to equip itself with more missiles and new weapons, with the result that the two sides would follow each other in seeking a balance at a higher not a lower level.

[Question] This is precisely what we call the arms race.

[Answer] As you know, we have never denied that the balance in the European theater might have been altered in the USSR's favor, nor have we been able to assert the opposite with certainty, as others have done with, I would say, prejudiced and simplistic confidence. Instead we have always maintained that the question was very complex since it was necessary to also take account of the U.S. forward bases around the USSR, of the connection between the balance on the various theaters and the overall strategic balance and also of many other military and political factors. For this very reason we immediately called for negotiations as the only way of avoiding the new surge in the arms race and of attaining a controlled balance at the lowest possible level.

[Question] What can be done to encourage negotiations?

[Answer] I am convinced that it would not only be serious and dangerous but would also demonstrate a blind and narrow factionalism not to pay attention and take notice of the USSR's clear readiness for negotiation. There have been many good-will gestures aimed at instigating negotiations. There was the meeting between Brezhnev and Schmidt 1 year ago, then Brezhnev's proposals at the 26th CPSU Congress, then a meeting between Brezhnev and Brandt, and now Ustinov's proposals. Of course, let it be clearly understood that we do not want there to be missiles on either side, neither SS-20s nor "Euromissiles," because, among other things, we are not so naive as to think that it is possible to request and secure unilateral arms limitations or reductions from either bloc. However, I must emphasize that this is a crucial and dramatic time. Tensions, conflicts and threats are increasing with particular acuteness in some areas, from the Middle East to the Gulf and also in Europe. Today it is even clearer that the alternative to nego iation is a quantitative and qualitative increase in arms.

[Question] Is it enough to call attention to the urgent need for negotiation? In your article in L'UNITA, which we mentioned previously, you launched an appeal for mobilization. Our party grew in the struggle for peace. Today we hear criticism of passivity and reluctance. Is that fair criticism?

[Answer] We msut make ourselves clear on this point. There has been no shortage of demonstrations in Italy by our party as well as united demonstrations (some of them very big demonstrations like the one in Florence last year). It is also important to bear in mind that our party is such a big force in Italy that even from opposition ranks it exerts pressure on the government and has a major influence in the debate with other political forces. Nonetheless I would like to add that the party Directorate is repeating its appeal to all organizations to overcome the tendency to underestimate the great international problems and the safeguarding of peace. Orientation defects must also be corrected. But above all the action must be organized energetically.

There is one question I would like to emphasize in conclusion: Recently action for peace and on international problems has been carried out sectorially in the party through the efforts of comrades who devote their attention especially to these questions and do so more in terms of study and theoretical work than in mobilization. This is not enough. Today peace is a dilemma which must directly concern the party's leadership bodies, at central level, in the regions, provinces and sections.

I think there has been confusion over the idea expressed so strongly by Togliatti, who said that the advent of nuclear weapons has changed the world and hence the fundamental conditions governing the strategy of the class struggle, peoples' emancipation and socialism. Therefore we must regain full awareness that the struggle for peace is the supreme task for mankind's salvation and hence the fundamental basis for our struggle.

BALSEMAO ASKS DELAY ON RESIGNATION DECISION

NC161608 Paris AFP in English 1547 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] Lisbon, 16 Aug (AFP)--Social Democratic chief Francisco Pinto Balsemao, who resigned last week as prime minister, has asked to be given until Wednesday to decide whether or not to reserve his decision, a Social Democratic spokesman announced here today.

The announcement came after Pinto Balsemao met this morning with a party delegation which told him that the party's National Council, meeting this weekend, was virtually unanimous in wanting him to continue as prime minister.

Pinto Balsemao, according to the spokesman, said this represented a "significant change" in relation to the previous meeting of the National Council, whose lukewarm support had led him to submit his resignation as prime minister.

Details of Speech

LD150117 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Teresa de Sousa report]

[Text] We have a few details of the speech delivered a short while ago by resigning Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao. The four main points of the speech were that his resignation was the only way to put an end to the well-known strategy pursued by the minority opposed to him; that the situation in the Social Democratic Party [PSD] is one of confrontation; that it is necessary to rethink the Democratic Alliance's blueprint, which should be viewed as a dynamic blueprint; and finally, Pinto Balsemao reaffirmed that he will not agree to be the prime minister of the next constitutional government when it is formed, although he remains at the party's dispos[illegible] find a solution to the crisis [passage indistinct].

A last-minute report indicates that Vasco Pulido Valente has resigned as member of the National Council of the PSD. In a letter presented to the council, Pulido Valente defended the Democratic Alliance and reiterated his disagreement with Pinto Balsemao.

DENMARK

MULTIPARTY DEFENSE ADVISORY GROUP ESTABLISHED

PM171041 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 30 Jul 81 p 6

[Text] Members of the Liberal, Conservative, Center Democrat and Christian People's parties have formed a "multiparty defense group" with Folketing Member Bent Honore (Christian People's Party) as chairman. The majority of members of the group are either former or current members of their respective parties' defense committees.

An announcement from the defense group said the group is striving for close contact with, and offers its support to, the four parties' members on the Folketing Defense Committee, defense policy negotiators and the parties' own defense committees.

The group will work to reintroduce conscription and said that the armed forces, like all other public sectors, must be guided by the politicians. The group suggests an annual defense debate to check on the progress made on political decisions about the development of the defense forces.

The group has been formed just as the Liberals, Conservatives, Center Democrats and the Christian People's Party, together with the Radical Liberals, are about to start decisive negotiations with the Social Democrats for a new defense settlement. The meeting for these talks will take place on 7 August.

FINLAND

FOOD EXPORTS TO USSR AT RECORD LEVEL

PM171510 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 6 Aug 81 p 10

[Text] Exports of foodstuffs and agricultural produce to the Soviet Union were running at a record level in the first half of this year.

In the first 6 months of the year exports totaled 675 million markkaa. The corresponding figure for the same period last year was 214 million markkaa. Exports have thus more than trebled.

Finland and the Soviet Union have agreed that the total export quota for this year will be 1 billion markkaa. Over two-thirds of the quota has already been filled.

The largest group of exports comprised meat and meat products. The value of meat exports totaled 194 million markkaa.

Milk products and eggs worth 171 million markkaa were exported, and also sugar, sugar products and honey worth 113 million markkaa.

NORWAY

WEST'S ROLE IN HELPING POLAND EXAMINED

PM171445 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 3 Aug 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Poland Needs Help"]

[Text] The weekend's clear warning from the Politburo in Warsaw about the dangers of a major Polish conflict comes as new confirmation that Poland is now teetering on the brink of economic--and subsequent political--catastrophe. The special party congress that ended less than 2 weeks ago probably did clear up a number of questions, but it has not solved any of the urgent problems in Polish society. These are first and foremost economic. A terrible atmosphere is created within and beyond a country's borders when "hunger marches" pass through large cities in the heart of Europe. This is exactly what happened in Poland, and even in the country's second largest city, Lodz, last week.

ne Politburo is probably right when it declares in its warning that no one is threatened wit[illegible]vation in Poland today, but this is cold comfort for Poles who must spend nearly all their free time in food lines in order to ensure that they get enough food--and end up with a menu just enough to fill them without providing what is considered a minimum balance between various nutritional elements.

Nevertheless Poland is not alone with its problems in Eastern Europe. Today the Americans and Russians begin negotiations in Vienna for large new Soviet grain purchases, now that it is already clear that this year's production in the Soviet Union is once again far below the planned targets. Other Eastern European countries are expecting a below-average harvest. But at the same time it is obvious that these countries have had to make hefty contributions to keeping Poland's economic head above water. In the first 6 months of this year the Soviet Union has lost so much of its foreign currency reserves that the only explanation can be that Moscow has given more support to the Polish economy than has hitherto been supposed. The Eastern Europeans are receiving far less Polish coal than their plans envisage--Poland's exports to its CEMA partners sank by 14 percent, while imports from them rose by 5.4 percent in the first 6 months of this year. The whole of the Eastern bloc economic system is creaking at the seams, and the key question today is whether the Kremlin will--or CAN--attempt to reestablish former conditions through the use of military force, or whether the Eastern bloc will adapt itself to the Western world's economic rules.

This is where the Western nations' credits totaling 160 billion kroner come into the picture. Western governments have delayed capital and interest repayments on over 14 billion kroner, and private banks in the West have agreed to a postponement of repayments--but do not want to abandon their interest. Private financial institutions have different considerations to take into account here than governments which carry supreme political responsibility. And this responsibility says that Western governments should be actively involved in ensuring the refinancing of Polish debts, to help the country's economy to get moving again, avert a catastrophe and--above all--prevent the Polish liberalization experiment from dying an economic death. Norway also has a role to play here. The Polish authorities must in their turn help by giving all the necessary information for, and about, credits. As a matter of urgency they should seek membership in the IMF and put all their efforts into the work for thorough economic reforms in Poland.

SWEDEN

OBSERVATORY REPORTS ANOTHER SOVIET NUCLEAR TEST

NC171207 Paris AFP in English 1150 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Hagfors, 17 Aug (AFP)--The Soviet Union has carriedout its sixth underground nuclear test of the year, the Swedish military seismological observatory reported today.

The test, which took place Friday near Semipalatinsk in south-central Siberia, about 550 km (300 miles) from the Chinese border, registered 5.3 on the open-ended Richter scale.

MINISTRY TO INVESTIGATE WALLENBERG INFORMATION

PM171117 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 11 Aug 81 p 6

[Text] The Foreign Ministry views the new reports which have come to light in Israel in the Raoul Wallenberg case with great skepticism. However, the Foreign Ministry intends to seek out the new witness, Yaakov Menaker, in Tel Aviv.

Permanent Under Secretary Leif Leifland has personally instructed the Swedish Embassy in Tel Aviv to look for Menaker and to request that specialists from the Foreign Ministry be allowed to come to Israel to hear his views. Leifland stressed that the new reports are considerably different from earlier testimony and documentation. He said this contributes to the skepticism.

However, the Wallenberg affair is so well known internationally that all new reports are checked carefully by the Foreign Ministry.

As soon as the embassy give the go-ahead, the Foreign Ministry will send an official to Tel Aviv.

Menaker's testimony is briefly that as a lieutenant in the Russian army during the war, he was in contact with the officers who arrested Wallenberg. According to the report, Brezhnev was the chief responsible for the unit in Budapest. He has dscribed how one by one these officers were rendered harmless or lost their posts, all so that the Wallenberg affair should be hushed up. He does not explain why he has waited till now to publicize his knowledge.

New Facts Noted

PM140838 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 11 Aug 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The Wallenberg Affair"]

[Text] "AFTONBLADET'S revelations that Leonid Brezhnev organized and led the unit the Red Army that arrested Raoul Wallenberg in 1945 will inevitably give the whole affair a major political perspective...."

This was how AFTONBLADET began its editorial on Monday in which it demanded definite information about Wallenberg's fate.

For many long years Sweden tried to keep its efforts to clarify Wallenberg's fate as a separate Swedish-Russian affair. Many consider this a great mistake. With a tougher attitude from the very start and with the support of a large body of public opinion, the prospects of having Raoul Wallenberg set free would have been much much greater The policy of patience has had no results.

In a couple of interesting, not to say sensational, articles AFTONBLADET now publishes new facts on the Wallenberg case.

One of them claims that Brezhnev was head of the 18th Army political section when Wallenberg was arrested and taken away by Soviet troops. One of Brezhnev's duties was to decide which people should be arrested and which not. The Wallenberg Committee has also had the same verbal reports from independent sources in Moscow. However, these reports have been kept confidential in order not to make the committee's work more difficult.

The second report comes from a new witness, Yaakov Menaker, who tells how friends of his in the 18th Army arrested Wallenberg.

Over the years the Foreign Ministry has collected an impressive body of material concerning the Wallenberg case. Nevertheless these two reports are new to the Foreign Ministry.

In one important respect the reports do not create any new clarity. The Soviet Union has admitted that Wallenberg was arrested by Russian troops and taken to the Soviet Union to die later in the notorious Lubyanka jail.

Thus the arrest is beyond all doubt. It is what happened to Wallenberg after this which has been impossible to clarify in any way. Sweden has not received any reports here that clearly confirm that Wallenberg could still be alive.

TURKISH CYPRIOT BAYRAM PROTESTS AIRCRAFT INCIDENT

TA161539 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] Greek Cypriot air traffic controllers at Larnaca Greek Cypriot airport failed yesterday to prevent a Swiss airplane from making a landing at Ercan state airport. The plane had been dispatched to pick up a seriously ill French woman from the Turkish sector of Nicosia. Greek Cypriot air traffic officers tried, by various lies, to make the plane's pilot land at their airport. However, a British pilot and a Cyprus Turkish Airways pilot intervened and the Swiss airplane landed at Ercan state airport and picked up the patient. After refueling, the plane departed for France.

The minister of communications, works and tourism, Mr Mehment Bayram, is understood to have protested the Greek Cypriot action. Mr Bayram said that Ercan state airport is fully equipped according to international standards.

GOVERNMENT TO REACT TO TURKISH CYPRIOT PROPOSALS

NC171426 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] In reply to a question, the government spokesman said that at the intercommunal talks to be held the day after tomorrow, the Greek Cypriot side will give its first general reaction to the proposals of the Turkish Cypriot side. The spokesman added: At a later stage, the Greek Cypriot side will express in writing its observations and comments.

PAPER DESCRIBES ATHENS' APPRAISAL OF PROPOSALS

NC171035 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 17 Aug 81 p 8

[Telephone dispatch by Dh. Zannidhis]

[Text] Athens, 16 Aug--The Greek Government does not share the optimism of Turkish officials in Ankara that soon there will by no Cyprus issue. (Editorial note: A relevant statement has been made by Mr Turkmen.) This is so, because the submitted Turkish proposals are not seen as auguring an early settlement. Besides, it is believed that the Turkish proposals, submitted under Western pressures, aim at preserving the dialogue so as to give the impression to the West that Turkey has made concessions and any stalemate should be attributed to the Greek side's intransigence.

The Athens position, which has been conveyed to Nicosia, is that the Turkish proposals on the territorial issue actually constitute a political partition unless they are dissociated from the constitutional aspect of the problem and should be rejected in their entirety.

According to available information, the Turkish Government has sounded out the Greek Government on whether the latter would be prepared to exercise its influence for the consideration of the Turkish proposals in a spirit of understanding. At the same time, Ankara let it be understood that it would gladly accept consultations with Athens which would be of assistance to the Greek Cypriot [as published] dialogue.

The Rallis government has rejected this idea, stressing at the same time that it is not prepared now to discuss and undertake any commitment related to the Cyprus issue. It has also stressed that the entire issue should concern the new Greek Government, which will result from the forthcoming parliamentary elections, and which would have the people's most recent mandate and increased authority to discuss the Cyprus developments. Nevertheless, certain Western circles have attempted to persuade the Rallis government that a sensational manifestation in the Cyprus issue would help the New Democracy party in the forthcoming elections.

According to these Western circles, Turkey is prepared to assist in such a manifestation because it is concerned over the election results and fears Papandreou's assuming power because "he has declared nationalistic and intransigent positions on the Cyprus issue."

PASOK circles have said that in the even the party assumes power, Papandreou's policy on the Cyprus issue would be summed up as follows:

1. Opening of the Cyprus dossier.
2. Interruption of any Greek-Turkish dialogue referring to the Cyprus issue so long as the Turkish troops do not withdraw from Cyprus.
3. Internationalization of the Cyprus issue.

In the meantime, it is reported that certain ideas concerning Greek-Turkish relations, including the Cyprus issue, will be conveyed from Washington by the new U.S. ambassador in Athens, Mr Stearns, who has earlier served in Athens and was deeply involved in Greek-Turkish affairs.

MILLIYET SAYS WALDHEIM INVOLVED IN NEW PROPOSALS

NC180916 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 11 Aug 81 p 1 & 13

[Text] Nicosia (HURRIYET)--While the Greek Cypriot side is continuing to study the Turkish Cypriot proposals, the first official statement on them has been made by the Greek Cypriot minister of justice. Speaking at a memorial service of an EOKA man, Justice Minister Dhimitriadhis stated that the Greek Cypriot administration is carefully studying the Turkish Cypriot proposals. He added that "the Greek Cypriots will not make any concessions on the essence of the issue and that they will never accept faits accomplis."

The Greek Cypriot newspaper I DHIMOKRATIKI, on the other hand, has published a report based on British Foreign Office's sources to the effect that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has promised that a "give-and-take" method will be implemented and that "the Cyprus question will be resolved through mutual flexibility."

On the other hand, the new Turkish Cypriot proposals, which are accompanied by a map and which have been submitted on condition that "the entire issue will be settled simultaneously in all its aspects", have caused a silent struggle between Greece and the Greek Cypriot administration. Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis has pointed out the "method used in preparing the Turkish Cypriot proposals" and exerted great efforts in Nicosia to avert their "hasty rejection."

Since the divergence of views between the Greek Cypriot administration and himself deepened, Mitsotakis was compelled to "extend" his stay in Cyprus by 2 days.

Kiprianou, who continues to be in power with the support of the communist party, AKEL, which advocates "the settlement of the Cyprus issue at an international conference," informed Mitsotakis that the Turkish Cypriot proposals are unacceptable. Upon being told this, Mitsotakis responded by pointing out that by rejecting the Turkish Cypriot proposals, the Greek Cypriot side would be placing itself "in an indefensible position" in the eyes of the pro-Greek Cypriot Western states and some Islamic and nonaligned countries.

The Greek foreign minister drew attention to the way "the territorial map"--which has led the Greek Cypriot side into an impasse--was prepared. According to information we have obtained, the outline of "territorial map" was prepared by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim upon the "recommendations" of President Carter, Britain, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and other members of the EEC.

At a secret meeting at which TFSC constitutional adviser Professor Mumtaz Soysal was present, Kurt Waldheim worked on the map with his own hand and, since the Turkish Cypriot authorities "showed no reaction" to this preparatory work, he signed the map and filed it "as a UN document."

Since UN Secretary General Waldheim "consulted the Governments of the United States, Britain, the FRG and Canada as well as Greece and obtained their "approval," the Turkish Cypriot proposals thus also carry the approval of these states. Diplomatic circles say that the proposals are a great victory for the foreign policies of Turkey and the TFSC and that for the first time since the peace operation they have created the impression of being "the side which sincerely hopes for peace."

The new Turkish Cypriot package of proposals provides "a territorial map" and "an expanded map of Varosha" as well as approaches to constitutional matters, practical measures and security issues. The new territorial adjustments, which include Varosha, will enable about 50,000 Greek Cypriots to return to their old homes. The map that had been submitted earlier, and the principles of "provisional administration" have been dropped. The southern border of Varosha has been moved from "Ayios Memnon" Avenue as far as the "buffer zone" near Dherinia village. The area that is defined as "the buffer zone" which stretches from east to west and which has a width of 1.5 to 2 kilometers is being ceded to the Greek Cypriots.

Also ceded to the Greek Cypriots are Kokkina and Louroujina as well as the part of Xerovounos that is 3 kilometers west of Limnitis, overlooking the Pyrgos Bay. In return for these "territorial concessions," which are in the form of "territorial adjustments" in the Turkish Cypriot proposals and which reduce the land in the hands of the Turkish Cypriots to about 29 percent, the Greek Cypriot side is expected to display "an approach based on good will" in matters concerning the "constitution," practical measures and "security."

The Greek Government has given "assurances" to the Western countries, to the United Nations and to Turkey that the necessary flexibility will be displayed in these matters.

In matters concerning the constitution and the Turkish Cypriot demand for "equality," the "right of veto" is being suggested in all federal decisions, including the appointment of officials. In the Federal Republic of Cyprus, which will consist of "two zones," the independent Turkish and Greek Cypriot administrations will enjoy "extensive powers" and all federal organs will be rearranged.

Regarding "the state presidency," the Swiss model is being adopted, as provided in the structure of the federal system. According to this model, the state presidency is to be based on a rotational system, that is, a Greek Cypriot and a Turkish Cypriot each year will alternate as president.

On the question of security, importance is attached to guarantees in addition to territorial adjustments. As far as the Turkish Cypriots are concerned, "it is guarantees by Turkey," and they are not prepared even to discuss it.

The procedure to be adopted for the intercommunal negotiations will be determined at the intercommunal talks to be held on 19 August. It is reported that it will take at least a year for decisive results to be obtained from the negotiations after the procedure is determined.

KIPRIANOU GIVES 16 AUG SPEECH ON DIALOGUE

NC162042 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1640 GMT 16 Aug 81

["Text" of 16 August address by Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou at Astromeritis gathering of Morphou refugees--read by announcer]

[Text] I participate at this gathering today with particular emotion, and I extend to all of you warm, struggling greetings. Simultaneously, I would like to express my admiration because our uprooted people, who are the vanguards of the struggle for survival and vindication, have shown, beyond any doubt, the excellent virtues of our people--the stamina, dignity, patience, courage, militancy and the insistence on their rights.

The Turkish troops entered Morphou and the other villages in the area 7 years ago today. This is a day to remember this tragic event. The conspiracy of the treacherous coup and the barbarous invasion resulted in the uprooting of thousands of persons from their homes and the land where they were born. Today is a day we must all pay respect to those who fell and to recall all the difficulties through which our people have passed and are passing and, particularly. those of our uprooted brothers.

Today's gathering is symbolic, because it is not only a gathering of the inhabitants of the Morphou area, but, simultaneously, it also expresses the demands of the refugees and, to a wider extent, all of our people. Today's gathering falls during a critical period for the Cyprus problem. This is why our people, particularly the refugees, must be familiar with the developments, to follow closely the situation and to support its leadership whose only aim and goal is the vindication of our struggle.

We are going through a very delicate phase, and various voices are being heard. The country's leadership, however, is determined to handle the issues with all the responsibility that is needed. Various voices are being heard, for example, that supposedly the Cypriot leadership and the politicians are willing to accept the faits accomplis, or that supposedly they are led toward discussing the acceptance of the faits accomplis. This is an insult. As we have repeatedly declared, we will never accept the faits accomplis. The national cause and our people's interests are not served by rhetoric and irresponsible demagogy, but with responsible handling and firm goals. The handling depends on the developments, and the leadership must responsibly take into consideration the developments, both domestic and the international, and to determine accordingly its position in promoting its aims that constitute the goals and aims of all the people.

This is the easiest period for demagogy. But, simultaneously, it is also the period when all must undertake their responsibilities. At this point I must stress that the country's leadership is completely aware of its responsibilities toward our people who have passed through an unprecedented drama in world history.

A dialogue is being held and within this dialogue's framework, after a very long time, the Turkish side recently submitted certain proposals. I do not hesitate in speaking freely and saying that the proposals which were submitted cannot constitute the basis for a solution of the Cyprus problem. At the same time, however, the responsible handling of the national issue dictates the continuation of the dialogue so that the possibilities for the achievement of progress can be fully made. This is something that the national interest dictates from whatever side one looks at it, either from the domestic or the international aspect.

In continuing the dialogue, of course, we strive for an honorable solution that will be based on the summit agreements and the UN resolutions. We strive for a solution that will secure total independence and safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and the nonalignment of the Cypriot state. We strive for a solution of the Cyprus problem that will secure the inalienable rights of all citizens and definitely the right of the refugees to return to their paternal homes.

We do not undermine the international factor. On the contrary, we give tremendous importance to it, as we do not also undermine the need of continuous internationalization of our problem so that Turkey may feel the international pressure even stronger. Many efforts are being exerted toward this direction in a planned and responsible way, but without fanfare. These efforts will be continued, but the dialogue itself will contribute in the greatest possible degree in the internationalization, because the dialogue will soon show if there are margins of progress, something that we hope, or if there are no such margins, then of course the voice and our argumentation will be better heard in the world and the results will be much more significant. This is why I repeat that it is not the right time for uttering rhetoric but for responsible handlings.

I call all the refugees to have absolute confidence in the country's leadership, because it will never sell our fatherland and our people's rights. The country's leadership will responsibly proceed to the appropriate measures imposed by events.

As I have already said, our goals are immutable. We want a solution based on the summit conference and the UN resolutions which provides all the guarantees and the necessary elements for an honorable and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem. As has been correctly said many times, the system of a true federation can very well secure all the citizens' rights. We accept a federation but not a confederation or two separate countries. This will mean partition, something that we will never accept. As always, with good will and in a constructive way, we will exert every effort to closely and responsibly explore all the possibilities of achieving progress in the dialogue. If there is no progress in the dialogue, the responsibility will not fall on our side but entirely on the Turkish side.

In parallel with our efforts in the intercommunal dialogue, we will also continue every effort in the internationalization sector by putting forth, more categorically than in the past, the demand for an international conference. Simultaneously, we will prepare the climate, as events necessitate, for our future actions in the international arena. We are ready for a quick solution of our problem as long as it is honorable and acceptable, but simultaneously we are also ready, in the same way, for continuing the struggle regardless of the time that will be needed to achieve our goals for a Cyprus which is truly independent, without foreign troops and intervention, a place where happiness and serenity will reign for all its citizens, a Cyprus that will constitute a bridge of peace in this very delicate region of the Mediterranean.

Unity of goals and aims is necessary. I believe that nearly all have realized the need for responsible handling regardless of some having reservations on certain issues of procedure and tactics. At this moment the right struggling atmosphere exists, as well as the responsible atmosphere among our people that strengthens the leadership in its multifacted and very difficult task.

Regardless of what position we hold, we must, during this period, be prudent in what we say and declare. Of course, everyone is free to express his views. But the various views must be expressed responsibly. I believe that speeches like the one delivered yesterday [referring to Archbishop Khrisostomos' speech] can only cause confusion to the people, because they suggest nothing and they are nothing but rhetoric and negative statements. Responsibility is not something bad and it must not be the object of ridicule. On the contrary, responsibility is the quality that most characterized Ethnarch Makarios. No one has the right to doubt the patriotism of the country's leaders, because this does not serve any foreign or local interests. The leaders work and struggle with the people for their survival and vindication.

What I can promise you is that we will exert every effort by handling the events according to developments and always in accordance with the national interest until we secure a solution that will safeguard in Cyprus serenity, calm, peace and, particularly, freedom, democracy and justice.

ARCHBISHOP'S ADDRESS AT KYKKO MONASTERY SERVICE

NC151129 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0640 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Speech by Archbishop Khrisostomos at Kykko Monastery at service on the Virgin Mary's Assumption Day--live]

[Excerpt] We are gathered here both to honor the Virgin Mary and to appeal for her favor and help. At this time we need this favor and help. We need this strength that is given through religious faith especially now because, on the one hand, materialistic and godless theories are seeking to destroy inside of us the edifice of spiritual values, of moral and religious principles, in order to create chaos and destruction. On the other hand, the continuing Turkish invasion of our fatherland constitutes a mortal danger for the survival of Hellenism, of our people on this island.

When people are in danger they pore over their history and tradition to draw from them teachings and examples that will help them find the road that leads to salvation. And our history and tradition teach us that although foreign aggressors may have enslaved us many times, inside of us we never accepted subjugation, we never accepted signing the renunciation of our ancestral homes, we never accepted legalizing predatoriness and injustice with our signature. Currently many people, foreigners and our own people, are asking us--allegadly in the name of logic and prudence and in view of our inability to deal with the invader--to sign the renunciation of our ancestral lands--that is, to sign our fatherland's betrayal and the uprooting of our people from their ancestral homes. This is, they say, a demand and a request by the logic of prudence.

However, let us not forget that cowardice, defeatism and not infrequently, treason hide behind the shield of prudence and cite and exploit this prudence. With sacred indignation we reject the invitation for the ignominious act of renouncing our lands; we decline to become the accomplices and followers of this logic of prudence. We ask those people who, perhaps out of good will cite this prudence, to be wary and reponder the problems. They should learn to distinguish between the logic of prudence, which is needed in economic activities and commercial transactions, and the logic of prudence which is recommended in the struggle for the liberation of our ancestral lands and for our people's national survival. Our ancestral lands and survival are not commodities to be haggled over and sold to justify the give and take valid in commerce. No; all those people who view national issues the same way they view their commercial transactions; all those people who view national issues through the lenses used by foreigners or even more through the lenses of commercial, partisan and political interests and aims; all those people who have not felt inside them the flame and the majesty of the struggle for the fatherland's freedom to burn and guide them--these people cannot understand this kind of logic and truth. These people should understand that they cannot hold a responsible position on the bastions of such a struggle because they carry on their foreheads the seal of failure and will irreparably destroy the struggle.

For this reason, we invite the president of the republic, who served long under always-remembered ethnarch and fighter Makarios, to turn a deaf ear to the specious arguments of defeatism, to reject any pressure, whether from abroad or from the domestic front, and to do that which is dictated by national dignity, that which is dictated by the duty to the enslaved land of our fathers, that which is dictated by the duty to our uprooted brothers, to this island's Hellenism and to all Cypriot people.

We know we are not strong but we must not become traitors because of this. We have been implicated in barren and detrimental procedures. We must attempt to extricate ourselves as soon as possible. The attempt will not be easy. We shall pass through dangerous moments until we achieve this, until we again find the right road. But we must not hesitate. It is better to temporarily pass through difficult moments, rather than completely destroy and lose our people's rights.

Many times we, along with other people, have spoken about unity, a rally and a common drafting of the people's forces; but we are not achieving either unity or a rally or a common drafting, because everyone views this unity through different lenses and pursues it for different purposes. The church has no partisan aims or political aspirations. The church's only aim and aspiration is to save its flock, the people that is, and free our country. For this reason the church calls the people to unite for this goal; the liberation of our enslaved land and the restoration of our people's rights which are being violated by the Turkish invasion. The church is ready to work with all its forces and with all means at its disposal to achieve the required unity for such a goal and such a struggle.

However, if the unity we are seeking is in order to support other goals or to impose the logic of prudence, which aims at the renunciation of our ancestral homes, then the church will reject such a unity because it constitutes collusion for the abandonment of our people's rights and for Hellenism's uprooting from this island.

So that no margins for the exploitation of the logic of prudence are left, we again declare that which we have said many times: When we speak of a struggle for the liberation of our enslaved land it does not always and necessarily mean an armed clash with the invader. We are aware of our strength and weaknesses in comparison with those of the invader. However, if our enemy has superior forces, it does not mean that we must surrender. There are huge margins and many possibilities for a struggle outside an armed clash which we have either not used before they are rendered useless by the lack of planned action, by inactivity, passivity, barren, endless and unproductive intercommunal talks.

My Greek brothers: Both our political leadership and the press say that the current days are exceptionally useful for the development of our national issue because the Turks have at last submitted proposals. We do not know the proposals and perhaps we should not influence those people who profoundly ponder them. However, if the proposals are those that have been published in Greek and Turkish newspapers, then we too understand the criticality of these days, not because the Turks have submitted proposals but because, despite all the respect we have for our political leadership, both it and our press have unfortunately through their stance cultivated illusions among our people and have strengthened and supported the rampant Turkish propaganda that it has allegedly submitted constructive proposals for the solution of the Cyprus problem. They say that we must study the proposals in depth. However, we are afraid that this slow, indepth study will ultimately leave us in the even deeper and more obscure waters of Turkish propaganda and will make it very difficult for us to again emerge to the surface.

If the proposals the Turks have submitted are essentially those that have been published--and nobody has denied this--then these proposals are not new, they are the very same proposals Turkey submitted when it started the second stage of Cyprus' invasion. They are the same proposals which on 15 August 1974 the then acting president and current chairman of the Democratic Rally, Kliridhis, placed before us at that renowned conference in Nicosia, during which we were faced with the dilemma either of signing the Atilla line in order to save ourselves, or otherwise have Turkey occupy all of Cyprus. Then both we and others, and the majority of our people, including those who cite patriotic forces, reacted in the same manner that official Greece reacted.

Perhaps at the time we were immature and unable to penetrate the impenetrable present day prudence and understand its messages. Greek brothers: Pay attention. That which they are currently asking from us is that we make permanent and legalize the Attila line. The things they are ready to return to us were at the time outside the Atilla line, but the Turks took them, both because we abandoned them, and for negotiating purposes.

This is what they are asking from us. Therefore, if at that time surrounded by tragic conditions, bombings, slaughter, desolation, the panic that was created, we stood unbowed and had the courage to reject outright and describe the acceptance of the Atilla line as treason, then why should we currently accept or even discuss these proposals which envisage the same things? Has the acceptance of the Atilla line ceased to constitute treason? We shall let our political leadership and our people and the votaries of the logic of prudence give the reply. What we currently want to draw our people's attention to and to ask them to think seriously about is the fact that the goal of the 15 July 1974 coup is heading to its completion in 1981 because of our own toleration and our own acceptance.

As you know, the coup's target was not Makarios. It was Cyprus' partition by the Atilla line. Makarios was the obstacle to the partition and for this reason he had to be removed in order to give the opportunity and the reason to Turkey to invade and achieve its work.

Greek brothers: This is what we had to tell you today and we invite you to ponder it. Ponder it, using not the logic that is used for commercial transactions, but the logic that is dictated by the national struggle for our country's and people's salvation, the logic dictated by the struggle for freedom and Hellenism's survival on this island. And even more, we invite you to ponder not only the present but also the future of this country and people. We know that many people will not like what we have said and many others will criticize us. We shall regret this but the church will not stop struggling for our people's salvation and for our fatherland's freedom, even though it may be constantly abused and despised. Throughout its history, the church has known many persecutions but it has not shirked its principles and the execution of its duty. Therefore, it will continue to struggle under the most terrible of thunders without expecting approval.

Many prelates have climbed the scaffold or have been killed for the freedom of their people and country. Taking an example from them, we assure you, Greek brothers, we shall never, never, become collaborators for the implementation and completion of the coup's plan. [applause]

Those of you who share our thoughts, who do not want to cooperate in the legalization of the coup's plan, who do not want to see our fatherland Cyprus become Turkish--you Greeks, join us in a common struggle for our fatherland's freedon [applause] and the God of justice and most holy Virgin Mary will be our helpers and supreme generals in this just struggle.

ULUSU ON FOREIGN POLICY; REJECTS NEUTRON BOMB

TA151702 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Explaining his views on foreign policy at a news conference today, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu said that Turkey attaches importance to its cooperation within NATO and that activities by the United States and other NATO countries aimed at contributing to Turkey's defense power and its economic development have been observed with satisfaction. Noting that Turkey takes care to develop its political and economic relations with the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and its neighbors, based on the principles of mutual respect and interest, Ulusu recalled that close relations are continuing with Middle East and Muslim countries. Ulusu added that Turkey has been completely impartial regarding the war between Iraq and Iran and that it is out of the question for Turkey to extend aid to either country on the issue of war.

Referring to the Cyprus problem, Ulusu expressed the wish that the intercommunal talks enter a process that will bring a final solution to the problem. He expressed the belief that the proposals submitted by the Turkish Cypriot side constitute a very important step toward achieving that final solution. He added that Turkey sincerely wishes to maintain friendly relations with Greece. In reply to a question, Ulusu said that the U.S. decision on the production of the neutron bomb concerns that country and that any move to deploy the neutron bomb to Turkey as well is out of the question.

TERCUMAN INTERVIEWS TURKMEN ON CYPRUS ISSUE

NC171100 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 14 Aug 81 pp 1 & 13

[Interview granted by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen to TERCUMAN correspondent Ertugrul Aytac in Marmaris--date not given]

[Text] Question: It is reported that the Turkish Cypriot proposals contain important concessions both on the territorial as well as on constitutional issues. Will you kindly comment?

Answer: The Turkish Cypriot community has submitted extremely substantive proposals both on the territorial and constitutional issues. These proposals have been welcomed by world opinion as being quite positive. The Turkish Cypriot community's proposals both on the territorial and constitutional issues. These proposals have been welcomed by world opinion as being quite positive. The Turkish Cypriot community's proposals are considered as an important contribution to the settlement of the Cyprus dispute. If the Greek Cypriot side respond in the same spirit ot the constructive attitude of the Turkish Cypriot community, important ground may be covered toward a comprehensive solution.

Question: What kind of trump cards has the Turkish Cypriot side in their hands with a view to probable developments?

Answer: As you know, to reach an agreement we need two sides. It is also quite natural that the Greek Cypriot side may come up with some counterproposals. But the Turkish Cypriot side does not have to accept them. Weighing and considering a specific negotiating position is useful. What is important is that the essence of the duly weighed and considered negotiating position should not be altered during the period of negotiations. The side that conducts negotiations in this manner always wins. The Turkish Cypriot community is on this path now.

Question: What do you think of the dispute echoed in the press between the Greek Cypriot aide and Greece after submission of the Turkish Cypriot proposals?

Answer: Naturally I do not know anything about the dispute you are referring to. I do not know what has happened between them. Only, according to what we have seen and heard, the Greek Government allegedly urged the Greek Cypriot administration to examine the Turkish Cypriot proposals fully as they were worth weighing and considering carefully. If the Greek Government is acting in this manner, we can say that it is behaving constructively.

Question: How do you assess the first reactions of world opinion to the Turkish Cypriot proposals?

Answer: Extremely positive. According to information I have been receiving, it is believed that the Turkish Cypriot proposals will greatly contribute to peace in Cyprus. This is how the Turkish Cypriot proposals are being evaluated.

Question: Denktas says 'Britain must be dropped as a guarantor.' What is your view?

Answer: As you know, when we talk of a comprehensive solution to the Cyprus problem, we are thinking of three factors: the territorial issue, the constitutional issue, and the security measures. Current subjects under discussion within the framework of the negotiations are the territorial and the constitutional issues. Matters concerning security will be taken up later. I do not wish to make any comment on this matter now.

Question: What is your view regarding Reagan's decision on the production of the neutron bomb?

Answer: The limitation or banning of arms either individually or collectively will not upset the balance of power or impair security [as published]. It is possible to resolve issues between countries through international meetings. There is therefore no sense in concentrating all attention on one single weapon. Naturally, the production of a certain type of weapon depends on the discretion of that country. As far as we know, there are no plans to use the neutron bomb on other countries.

Question: Would you kindly sum up Turkish foreign policy regarding Polish events?

Answer: We hope that Poland will eventually find ways of resolving its own problems. If peace and stability are to be established in Europe, countries should settle their own problems. This is what we hope to see.

KONUK BEGINS CONTACTS ON CYPRUS TALKS ISSUES

TA171152 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] TFSC Legislative Assembly President Nejat Konuk, who arrived in Ankara on 15 August, has begun his contacts. This morning, Konuk visited state and deputy prime minister and Cyprus Coordination Council President Zeyyat Baykara and conferred with him. In a statement before the meeting, Konuk expressed satisfaction overholding contacts in Ankara at a time when the Cyprus intercommunal talks have reached an important stage.

In his statement, Baykara noted that this kind of exchange of views is beneficial for solving the problems of the TFSC.

MINISTRY PROTESTS GREEK TELEVISION SHOW ON CYPRUS

NC180810 Instanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 15 Aug 81 pp 1 7 12

[Ozgen Acar report from Athens]

[Text] It has been learned that the Turkish Embassy in Athens has delivered a note to the Greek Foreign Ministry protesting a program televised on 12 August by the Greek State Television Network (ERT), on the occasion of the anniversary of the second peace operation in Cyprus.

On the evening of 12 August, the Greek television network carried a program entitled "The Front Page" which depicted the story of Papadhakis, a Greek Cypriot who is alleged to have escaped from a Turkish prison camp and to have taken shelter in a cave for about a year where he was found and freed through Denktas' mediation after the Denktas-Kiprianou talks. The Greek state television is reported to have uttered various words and to have televised certain scenes.

Televising such a program at a time when the intercommunal talks in Cyprus have reached a critical stage and when a positive dialogue is being conducted, provoked this representation by the Turkish Embassy in Athens in the form of a note delivered to the Greek Foreign Ministry.

While Turkish Embassy officials have refused to disclose the contents of the note, certain Greek newspapers have brought the matter to public attention, stating that the Turks criticized this film which cast a shadow on the positive atmosphere prevailing in Turkish-Greek relations. These papers stated that "the Turks are afraid of the truth," adding that "this matter is not within the Foreign Ministry's sphere of responsibility."

EDITOR GIVEN PRISON TERM FOR COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

TA121627 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Istanbul, 12 Aug (A.A.)--An Istanbul martial law court sentenced editor Orhan Tagi of the journal "PARTIZAN" to 7.5 years in prison for conducting communist propaganda through the printed word.

RIGHTIST LEADER TURKES SUFFERS HEART ATTACK

NC171925 Paris AFP in English 1917 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Ankara, 17 Aug (AFP)--Alparslan Turkes, an extreme rightist leader in Turkey who was to go on trial tomorrow, was hospitalized today after suffering a heart attack, informed sources here said. Mr Turkes, 64, risked a possible death sentence along with 219 other directors and militants of the National Action Party (NAP). He is a former president of NAP, and also former Turkish deputy premier and a retired colonel. Sixty-seven others faced prison terms from two to 30 years in the trial.

Authorities have blamed NAP for much of the political violence that killed some 20 people per day before the military coup on September 12. The indictment against Mr Turkes charged him with personally ordering the execution of a police chief and a leftist union director.

He has been confined to a strictly guarded military hospital in the Ankara suburbs. Observers here doubted he would be able to attend the trial opening tomorrow.

NEWSPAPERS' REACTIONS TO NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

NC141500 [Editorial Report] Istanbul Turkish dailies on 11 and 12 August carry commentaries on President Ronald Reagan's decision to manufacture the neutron bomb, as follows:

On 11 August, MILLIYET carries an editorial by Mehmet Barlas on President Reagan's decision that the United States should go ahead and manufacture the neutron bomb. The writer wonders whether this bomb will ever be used. He says: "But this decision is bound to provoke political demonstrations and militant protests in the capitals of the Western countries." The writer recalls that president Carter had to suspend production of the neutron bomb in 1978 following reactions from the Western powers, which were almost as strong as the Soviet Union's. He adds that in those days French President Giscard d'Estaing announced that also France was experimenting with a similar bomb.

The writer stresses the destructive power of the neutron bomb. He continues: "This brilliant achievement of the U.S. and French scientists makes us shudder with horror. These 20th century scientists, who are unable to find a cure for influenza let alone for cancer, have managed to invent this effective weapon against mankind and thus proved their superior capabilities. But how and where will radiation stop when the neutron bomb is used? There is no answer to this question. Unlike President Carter, President Reagan--who takes decisions without consulting his allies--has once again confirmed the general impression about him. We wish he had continued to make cowboy and gangster films and never entered politics."

On 11 August, CUMHURIYET carries an article by Ugur Mumcu on the neutron bomb. Mumcu says: "President Reagan, who has attached great importance to the arms race ever since his election as President, has now ushered in great worldwide tension by ordering the production and stockpiling of the neutron bomb missiles." The writer expresses fear that this decision will lead to a "cold war," which can adversely affect the future of almost all countries and regimes in the world. The writer continues: "To put it briefly, the world is drafting toward a new and dangerous tension, the consequences of which are unpredictable."

The writer then tries to explain the reasons which lead big powers to develop such devastating weapons as deterrents and concludes: "Will the United States use this bomb or will it not? If it does, none of us will be around to discuss its advantages or disadvantages. But before it is too late we can assert ourselves against the arms race and the neutron bomb which is capable of annihilating all of mankind. 'This is a humane duty.' For those who are loyal to Ataturk's principle of 'peace at home, peace abroad,' this decision is seen as an extremely erroneous and perilous adventure for free mankind. Former actor Reagan is playing the worst and probably the bloodiest role of his life!"

On 11 August, GUNAYDIN carries a dispatch from Ankara which quotes Turkish Foreign Ministry authorities' comment: "Turkey's attitude in this matter is clear. It will not allow this bomb to be installed on Turkish territory. All other matters concern the United States more than any other country."

GUNAYDIN then quotes reactions from other countries including the Soviet Union which is quoted as describing the neutron bomb as: "Cannibalistic, barbaric, and inhumane," saying that "this is a very dangerous step toward the third world war."

On 11 August, HURRIYET carries an editorial by Oktay Eksi: "The Clean Bomb." Eksi deplores the attitude of certain "progressive" and peace-loving" circles in Europe and in Turkey toward the neutron bomb and ridicules their idea that the neutron bomb--which only kills--is worse than the bomb which both kills and destroys. Eksi says: "When the Soviet Union or the Warsaw Pact countries implement a program to enhance their military strength, these circles consider this harmless. Afghanistan has been occupied but all these circles do is express a superficial denunciation. Hasn't Czechoslovakia been utterly crushed by the Soviet troops? Yes, but they argue that this was necessitated by the 'Brezhnev doctrine.'"

The writer then strongly criticizes those "progressive and peace-loving" circles in Europe and in Turkey for not objecting to the installation of SS-20 missiles on Soviet territory in Europe, whereas they raise hell when it becomes necessary to install "Pershing-2" and "cruise" missiles on Western European territory for the purpose of maintaining a balance of power.

Oktay Eksi concludes: "This is a strange tableau. When one hears such voices, one feels the need to ask: 'on whose side are these people?' Yes, we consider that Reagan's decision to have the neutron bomb manufactured is reasonable. We say the decision is reasonable on these grounds: At present, peace in the world can be protected not through a feeling of mutual confidence but through a mutual strength of threat. For this reason, whichever country invents a more effective weapon, it immediately manufactures it and tries to enhance its ability to threaten. This is in fact what the Soviet Union is doing. So, the real issue at stake is not whether the neutron bomb will or will not be produced, but how a stop can be put to the 'nuclear arms race' which threatens the entire world."

On 12 August, TERCUMAN carries an editorial by Nazli Ilicak "The Neutron Weapon." Nazli Ilicak says: "The most accurate evaluation of the neutron bomb has been made by Red China which said: 'The neutron bomb is being manufactured in order to counter a tank attack on Europe.' The writer also quotes France's Socialist defense minister sa saying 'that the United States is an advanced country, that it can manufacture the neutron bomb, and that the Russians too are making similar preparations.'"

Referring to Turkish press comments of 11 August, Ilicak says: "Oktay Eksi is the only writer in the Turkish press who factually evaluated the question of the neutron bomb and in a knowledgeable manner." The writer refers to Eksi's editorial in HURRIYET of 11 August: "The Clean Bomb," referring to those who, influenced by the ruthless Soviet propaganda, argue knowingly or unknowingly that the neutron bomb is "savagery, that mankind would perish while the buildings stay intact, and that through his crazy acts, Reagan has proved once again his cowboy capabilities." Nazli Ilicak says that neutron is radiation, not a bomb, and that because of its short range, it can be used on the battlefield without doing great harm to the civilian population.

Rejecting arguments that the neutron bomb will turn the world into a powderkeg, Nazli Ilicak contends: "Let us also look at the other side of the coin: The presence of the neutron bomb in Europe is the most effective assurance and the greatest deterrent against an attack by armored units." Ilicak continues: "Those who say 'it is better to be Red than dead,' should not forget this simple truth.

Nazli Ilicak concludes: "Before we oppose the neutron bomb or the Pershing and cruise missiles, we must remember the conditions that necessitated the establishment of NATO. Free countries got together after World War II in order to check Soviet expansionism. They had agreed to participate in the defense pact. Upon request of the European countries, the United States agreed to take part in the defense system. Those who appreciate the fact that NATO is a military alliance established for defensive purposes, consider neither the neutron bomb nor the Pershing and cruise missiles as sources of danger, because these weapons will be used only for defensive purposes. The West sincerely believes in peace."

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION--The deputy director general of the Turkish Petroleum Corporation, in a statement to the Turkish Radio and Television [TRT] has said that crude oil production for the first 7 months of 1981 has reached 3,900,000 barrels. Noting that the same pace is expected until the end of the year, he added that, together with the 9 new oil wells that will become productive in the south Dincer oil production region, oil production is expected to reach some 7,286,000 barrels this year. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 17 Aug 81 TA]

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YOUNG COMMUNISTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST N-WEAPONS

AU181355 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Two members of the Austrian Communist Youth chained themselves to lampposts in front of the Amerika-Haus in Friedrich-Schmidt Square Monday opposite the Vienna city hall. According to a press release, the Young Communists wanted to protest the "irresponsible course of the U.S. Government, which in effect amounts to preparation for a nuclear war." The release states that the demonstrators are ready to use all means at their disposal to ward off this threat to life and to the future.

KREISKY CALLS PAHR N-BOMB COMMENT 'OPINION'

AU181108 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 18 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Bad Woerishofen/Vienna--In a talk with DIE PRESSE, Chancellor Kreisky declared that the present time was "extremely unsuitable" to comment on President Reagan's decision to produce the neutron bomb. Asked whether he too shared Foreign Minister Pahr's opinion that this decision was a "blow against the policy of detente" and whether Pahr had expressed the opinion of the Austrian Government or just his own personal opinion, Kreisky replied: "That was the foreign minister's opinion, and I feel he is entitled to express this opinion." He, Kreisky, did not want to say anything about this publicly.

Kreisky added that the crux of the matter was that the United States' allies were of the opinion that the question of the neutron weapon should have been discussed with them. "However, we are not an allied state and it is not for us--nor is it for me--to make any comment here," Kreisky declared. The foreign minister can say something, Kreisky said, defending Pahr, because he has much more to do with disarmament problems. At any rate, Kreisky added, he did "not want to criticize Pahr on that account; he is certainly judging these things very well and correctly."

Pahr's statement, which had been played up by the Communist Party organ VOLKSSTIMME and had drawn favorable comment from that paper, has been criticized by the Austrian People's Party foreign policy spokesman, Ludwig Steiner. He said Pahr's statement "regrettably was quite in the style of communist propaganda slogans." It was not that the decision endangered the policy of detente, but it was the decline of detente which accelerated the armament spiral, he said, adding that one-sided accusations of the United States were not in neutral Austria's interest. From an Austrian foreign minister it should be expected that he is aware of how much the balance of conventional weapons in Europe has been distributed to the detriment of one side. Austria must take an interest in preserving an equilibrium of forces which is of primary importance for Europe.

Genuine disarmament measures require political decisions, Steiner said, and added: "Unfortunately it is a fact that the decision adopted years ago by U.S. President Carter to renounce production of the neutron weapon has neither improved detente nor led to genuine disarmament measures."

BERNADINER NAMED TO BECOME NEW ARMY CHIEF

AU181308 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 18 Aug 81 p 4

[Summary] Defense Minister Roesch has nominated Maj Gen Ernst Bernadiner to succeed General Spannocchi as chief of the Austrian Army on 1 October. "Bernadiner is close to the Austrian Freedom Party but enjoys the trust of the Austrian Socialist Party." He served in World War II as commander of a German paratrooper company in Russia and Italy, worked for the U.S. Military Government as an interpreter, joined the Austrian army when it was established in 1955, received his general staff training in France and served as military attache in Paris and as chief of staff and commander of various units before being appointed chief of staff.

GENSCHER ON NEUTRON BOMBS, DISARMAMENT TALKS

DW171308 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0905 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Excerpt from Karl Donat interview with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, date and place of interview not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What actually is the feeling of the foreign minister and FDP chairman when he now, during his well-deserved vacation, following the heated discussion in the country on the neutron bomb as well as the dogged tug-of-war between the coalition parties with regard to the stabilization of the federal finances?

[Answer] Well, there is no such vacation in the sense that one can bid farewell to problems. I want to say quite frankly that I consider it a very special task of the government's policy to find a solution to the budgetary issue and to the economic issues we are faced with.

And as far as the other discussion is concerned, meaning that on the American decision to produce the neutron weapon, I would like to see an objectivization of the discussion. This involves objective information about the effects of the weapon. It includes objective information about the East-West ratio of strength, that is to say also about the strength of Soviet tanks and Soviet chemical weapons in Europe. And it also involves the effects of this U.S. production decision on possible arms control negotiations. I believe that what is important to know is that the production of the weapon indeed is--as noted by the government spokesman--solely a U.S. decision, that the introduction of the weapon into the alliance is a decision of the alliance, in which we must participate along with the other alliance partners, and that finally the stationing of the weapon in certain member countries of the alliance is a decision of these countries proper. This means that nothing regarding any further possible stages is going to happen without the Federal Government's approval. It likewise must be noted that for the time being neither the U.S. Government nor the Federal Government have the intention of introducing the weapon into the alliance or of even stationing it.

I believe that it will be important that this discussion is held in an objective manner in our country and also back and forth across the Atlantic. It must by no means be something that could be termed anti-Americanism. One must be able also among partners and friends to express one's views on decisions and political consequences, without any anti-American feeling resulting from it. And in this respect I would have wished that some of the tones I have heard in the last few days--particularly from the SPD quarter--had been more objective.

[Question] Mr Minister, in 1978 the Federal Government had advocated the development of the neutron weapons above all in the face of the enormous Soviet superiority in the field of tanks, and it had also approved of their stationing on the territory of the Federal Republic later on. Now the spokesman of the Federal Government has stated on behalf of the government--and you repeated it--that their stationing on the Federal territory is out of the question for the time being. The argument now is that the general situation in the alliance and in Europe does not necessitate such a stationing for the time being. Has the situation actually changed since 1978? Or does the sole change exist merely in the fact that the Soviet Union has stepped up its armament even further?

[Answer] It is correct that the Soviet Union did not respond to the signal set by President Carter in 1978--that is to say A) through renunciation of the B-1 bomber and B) through renunciation of the production and stationing of the neutron weapon. I should have said that it had not responded positively. Carter at the time actually had expressed the expectation that the Soviet Union exercise a certain restraint. This has not happened. It is, above all, the Soviet Union's armament in the field of medium-range missiles that has assumed a threatening magnitude for Europe since then.

What has changed, to be sure, since then--and this is new--is that there is the decision on counterarming and the offer for negotiations made by the Western Alliance in 1979. This is why I believe that it is absolutely correct that the U.S. Government does not intend any stationing of the weapon in Europe for the time being.

[Question] Mr Minister, you wouldn't like to define the term "for the time being" more exactly?

[Answer] No, this would be absolutely wrong, for I am proceeding from the premise that all these issues and problems naturally will become matters to be discussed at the East-West talks. It is well known that the Federal Government attaches great importance--and this is in conformity with our alliance partners, not only in Europe, but also in the United States--to achieving an equalibrium. But we want this balance to be at the lowest possible level of armament. What we do not want at any rate is to start an arms race on our part. Perhaps some people in our country ought to pay more attention to the fact that the U.S. President only recently once again has expressed the determination of the United States to arrive at a realistic disarmament policy. And this applies not only to medium-range missiles and to the talks which Secretary of State Haig and Foreign Minister Groymyko will be holding this fall in New York, but it also holds true for the entire spread of the armament spectrum on the Western and on the Eastern side.

I think one must realize that the willingness expressed by President Reagan to meet with General Secretary Brezhnev makes it clear that the Americans are looking for a dialogue with the Soviet Union. This certainly was not merely a statement made out of vacationist's mood, but what actually has been announced had already been subject to an exchange of view between President Reagan and General Secretary Brezhnev. I consider this very significant. It, by the way, also shows that some of the boasting we have witnessed in our country--where the view was expressed that one had to overcome what was termed the "speechlessness" of the two big powers--was actually rather unfounded. I always held the view that the dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union is more intensive than some people over here want to admit or are able to realize. I believe that what matters now is that the East-West dialogue is held very objectively and that all problems which distress people in the world and in Europe become topics of these talks.

There can be no doubt at all that people over here in Europe, in the United States, in the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe do not desire anything more than arms control and disarmament. It is now the task of those politically responsible to give emphasis to this desire. But this also requires that the Soviet Union, too, makes its contribution to this end. And I believe that the Soviet Union is absolutely in a position of making constructive contributions in the weeks and months ahead, which really would entail an immediate and positive change in the political climate of the world.

The Soviet Union could show signs of its good will, for many of our concerns at the moment are concerns emanating from the Soviet policy of power expansion--like in Afghanistan--and from Soviet armament policy. What then could be such signs of good will? The Soviet Union could help to improve the international political situation, over night, so to speak, if it were to respond objectively to the initiative of the European Community which provides for a political solution to the Afghanistan issue, for the occupation of Afghanistan and the war against the Afghan people--and it is a bloody war that is being waged there--simply burden the international situation and international relations.

A second step of good will could be that the Soviet Union at long last agrees without any ifs and buts to a European disarmament conference with confidence-building measures for the whole of Europe--that is to say from the Atlantic to the Urals--because confidence-building actually is the inalienable prerequisite for any improvement of the East-West climate. Confidence-building naturally also is a very important element for the preparation of comprehensive disarmament negotiations.

Third, the Soviet Union could respond positively to the comprehensive disarmament program submitted by the Federal Government and the other allied states in Geneva, which could make a great aspiration of the people in the world come true, if it would be continued realistically. As a matter of fact, this disarmament program of the Federal Government has met with a very broad echo. It would be a good thing, however, if the Soviet Union were to respond positively to this program.

Then--fourth--we would welcome it very much if the Soviet Union were to facilitate, through a stop to its armament in the field of medium-range missiles, the negotiations on medium-range missiles which are to be started after the Gromyko-Haig meeting in New York.

And, finally, Moscow should think it over once again--and this is another proposal for improving the international climate--whether it would not be right, after all, that the Soviet Union participates in the North-South conference this October in Cancun, Mexico, where problems of the Third World are to be discussed. This certainly is not a West-South task only but also an East-South task. This is why it was not surprising at all that the states of the Third World reacted to the Soviet Union's refusal to partake with great disappointment, for its participation would offer a great opportunity for cooperation. And this, too, would build confidence.

I think that the points I mentio here should b pondered very thoroughly in Moscow, so that steps will be possible whic ould serve an improvement of the East-South relationship and thereby also the overal international situation.

[Question] Mr Minister, you yourself have directly linked the neutron weapon with disarmament negotiations, as a return service and a barter object--if I am permitted to say so--in the face of the immense superiority of the Soviet Union in the field of chemical weapons and tanks. Now the deputy chairman of the SPD on behalf of his party has said no, very harshly and--as I feel--in a rather unlimited way. At the ame time, he has called upon the federal government to also induce the European allies to say no to the stationing of the neutron weapon. Do you feel that you are taken to task by the SPD?

[Answer] I believe that the government will have to decide in full responsibility only then when such a decision would be commanded. This is not the case for the time being for the aforementioned reasons. But I think that one ought to pick up one of the ideas of what you have said, Mr Donat. I believe that on the part of those who do not agree with the U.S. Government many false reactions exist which do not become expressive in objective discussion, but rather in very emotional statements. I am of the firm conviction that in an alliance like NATO--meaning an alliance of free, sovereign and independent states, which are allied with one another on the basis of equality--it must not only be allowed but it must be also necessary for the internal cohesion of the alliance, that issues are discussed on which there are different opini s. This is needed. It forms part of the self-confident safeguarding of the national and European interests. Nonetheless, the European states will also have to take into account the fact that Europe today does not wield the weight which it actually deserves, owing to its historic development, its dimension, its resources and owing to what its people are able to do and to effect, but that this is not the mistake of the Americans--it also is not the mistake of the East--but the problems are lying in Europe proper, in the European Community. I am firmly convinced that the great expectations placed in the European Community by the people throughout the world--Europe after all is suffering from being inwardly underrated and outwardly overrated--and also the safeguarding of European interests seem to require that we use the current world situation for an hour of self-consideration. European unity has been stimulated always then when we found ourselves in a serious international situation. We are in such serious international situation now, and I am convinced that this is the hour in which we must take serious steps toward political union, toward European union, in which we will also arrive at closer cooperation in the field of security issues and closer cooperation in the cultural field, so as to give stronger utterance to European identity.

This free and democratic Europe has its place not in between the United States and the Soviet Union but as part of the West--this must be said quite clearly. It could become a self-confident and equal partner of the United States also for looking after the European interests. And in so doing it quite certainly would not contribute to weakening the West but rather to strengthening it. Such a stronger Europe, more capable of acting and deciding, will be much more in a position to safeguarding its functions in the North-South relationship, in improving cooperation with the East and within the Western alliance.

[Question] Mr Minister, this is a new initiative you developed, a new impulse. In this initiative you are speaking of the aim of letting Europe act as an equal ally of the United States. Equal--what does this mean? This surely means: Equal rights and equal duties. Wouldn't the Americans be right then to ask as to whether we are ready, too, to assume equal duties?

[Answer] I am undoubtedly of the view that Europe must assume the same duties, for our security interests naturally are our very own. European security cannot be safeguarded without U.S. security. Both belong closely together. I believe that a united Europe can play a very important part in the constructive shaping of East-West relations. And there cannot be any doubt that we in the Federal Republic of Germany actually have the central goal of pursuing an active policy for securing peace. The policy of the Federal Republic, the essential basic elements of which are also supported by the opposition, is aimed at improving East-West relations because it proceeds from the realization that the German people, who live in two states, would suffer most from a relapse into cold war. This is why it is also quite self-evident that we as the Federal Republic of Germany will always play an active role in European unity, in the safeguarding of Western security but also in improving the East-West relations. For this reason, Moscow ought to take everything quite seriously, everything we address to the Soviet side with the demand that also the Soviet Union make its contribution to improving East-West relations.

BAHR, USSR'S ARBATOV COMMENT ON NEUTRON WEAPON

LD181105 Hamburg DPA in German 0922 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 18 Aug (DPA)--The U.S. technological ability to transport nuclear weapons to Europe within hours only if the worst came to worst could gain important significance, SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr writes in the Social-Democratic weekly VORWAERTS. In the latest edition of the weekly Bahr expresses the view that if this were the case, there would be greater chances for the so-called zero solution, desired by the SPD, in the announced talks on reducing medium-range missiles.

In his calculations, Bahr is going by the announcement by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to the effect that the neutron weapon could be flown to Europe within a few hours. "This, of course, also applies to the cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles--provided for in the counterarming part of the NATO's twin decision," the SPD deputy writes. We should be grateful to Weinberger for opening up this dimension "which ought to be used constructively in preparing the talks." The U.S. announcement of the decision to produce the neutron bomb, however, has shown "unscrupulousness and a lack of consideration," a source of increasing concern "on the part of our people toward America."

In another article, VORWAERTS publishes a warning by Georgiy A. Arbatov, member of the Supreme Soviet, of Moscow's countermeasures to U.S. neutron weapon production. The foreign policy adviser to Soviet party leader Brezhnev writes that his country "will possibly deem it necessary to adopt additional defense measures in the European arena." The U.S. decision resulted from the "clear intention of making nuclear war more conceivable and more probable." After all, West Europe already possesses approximately 200,000-300,000 highly modern antitank weapons.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS ASYLUM TO IRANIAN GUNBOAT CREW

LD182320 Paris Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] France has proposed granting political asylum to the members of the commando who seized the Iranian patrol boat Taberzin. The government wants to avoid any violence and hopes, through dialogue to secure the departure from Marseille of the Iranian patrol boat. The members of the commando made it known during the day that they were unable to leave due to a shortage of fuel. It has just been heard, less than an hour ago, that the patrol boat Taberzin is heading out to sea pulled by the oceangoing tug (L'Alsacien). The patrol boat is reported to be on its way to Toulon.

CHEYSSON REPORTEDLY TO MEET 'ARAFAT IN BEIRUT

NC181248 Paris AFP in English 1244 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 18 Aug (AFP)--French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson will meet Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat during an official visit to Beirut next week, a highly reliable source said here today. The Foreign Ministry declined to comment on the report, but the Palestinian question is known to rank alongside the Lebanese conflict on Mr Cheysson's agenda.

A ministry spokesman said that Mr Cheysson would be in Amman on Aug 28 and 29, flying to Beirut on the 29th, and on to Damascus for two days on Aug 30. Last month, Mr Cheysson met senior PLO official Faruq Qaddumi on a trip through Paris.

IRAQ'S AZIZ IN PARIS FOR TAMMUZ NUCLEAR STATION

NC181250 Paris AFP in English 1241 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 18 Aug (AFP)--Iraqi Vice-Premier Tariq Aziz, who arrives in Paris today, is expected to formally approach France to reconstruct the Tammuz nuclear research station, bombed by Israel on June 7. Iraqi Embassy sources here said yesterday that President Saddam Husayn was anxious to obtain new French assistance in the project.

Mr Aziz will meet both President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, in the new Socialist administration's first top-level contact with Iraq. The visit is expected to prompt a detained explanation of French policy in the Middle East.

Iraq has clearly hinted that the French decision on Tammuz will have a far-reaching effect on future relations and cooperation with France, which until the Iraqi-Iranian war cut production, bought a large share of its oil supplies from Iraq. Mr Aziz will also meet External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson and, singificanctly, Research and Technology Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement and External Trade Minister Michel Jobert.

Last month, President Husayn expressed concern that French statements on nuclear cooperation with France were vague, and anger at what was seen in Iraq as an over-tolerant reaction to the Israeli raid. The French side has vigorously rejected these charges, reiterating that France's position is unequivocal and based on two points: the right of developing nations to nuclear technology, and maximum guarantees that this is not used to military ends.

After the Tammuz bombing, Mr Cheysson said that France was prepared to reconstruct, but called for guarantees in the first 1973 contract to be boosted. This is where the two sides might well differ. Before construction got underway at Tammuz, Iraq rejected a French plan to replace the highly enriched uranium to be used in the reactor with a less sophisticated type. President Husayn has hinted that if France backs down now, Iraq will turn elsewhere to continue its project, with predictable consequences on trade with France.

COLOMBO RESPONDS TO HAIG MESSAGE ON ARMS TALKS

AU181603 Rome ANSA in English 1500 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 18 Aug (ANSA)--Italy thinks it is indispensable to achieve a "quick start" to East-West negiations on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and also wants "further talks" between the NATO allies before the negotiations start, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said today in a message to American Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The message, which was released by the Foreign Ministry later, repeated the Italian position that the negotiations should achieve "re-equilibrium" of the nuclear forces in Europe "at the lowest level."

Colombo was replying to a message from Haig which gave assurances that the Reagan administration remains equally committed to both modernizing theater nuclear arms in Europe and starting talks with the Soviet Union on controlling them before the year is out.

In view of these conversations, Haig added, Washington is currently finalizing its strategy, "on which it will hold prior consultations with Italy and the other allies."

SENATE TO DEBATE NEUTRON BOMB, CRUISE MISSILES

AU190857 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 19 Aug (ANSA)--There is a great deal of expectation in the Italian political world for tomorrow's joint session of the Senate Defense and Foreign Affairs Committees to debate the Reagan administration's decision to build the N-bomb and plans to deploy cruise missiles in Sicily. Questions, statements made by members of the various political parties presage a heated debate.

The deputy whip of the Radical Party in the lower house Roberto Ciciomessere said that the decision to begin building a base in Sicily to store cruise medium-range missiles "falls under a policy which places European nations before a fait accompli." According to the Radical Party leader, the decision obstructs the possibility of holding talks with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms limitation.

Alfredo Biondi, the deputy secretary of the right-of-center Liberal Party, which is one of the government coalition partners, said that the Italian Parliament "must strengthen the requirement, which everyone feels, to not favor the arms race on either the real or notional level." According to Biondi, "The road to negotiations must be responsibly chosen."

Within the ranks of the Socialist Party, also a government partner, several senators presented a question to Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio asking "on the basis of what logistical, strategic and military criteria was the Comiso (Sicily) base chosen for the cruise missiles and how will the costs to equip the base be divided between Italy and the United States."

The senators also asked the ministers if "there is truth to the claim made by N-bomb inventor Samuel Cohen that the United States could send the weapon to its European bases without consulting and without the consent of its allies."

On Friday, the debate on the N-bomb and cruise missiles will shift to a joint session of the lower house Defense and Foreign Affairs Committees with Colombo and Lagorio on hand to reply to questions.

UK'S CARRINGTON, PEREZ LLORCA, DISCUSS GIBRALTER

LD171216 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington had talks yesterday in Madrid with his Spanish couterpart, Pedro Perez Llorca, accoring to official sources. Carrington was staying for a few days in Spain on vacation. The British minister expressed his interest in holding this meeting with Perez Llorca, which took place yesterday evening following the speedy return by the Spanish minister, who was vacationing on the Costa Brava. After the talks, Perez Llorca invited Lord Carrington to dine at the Viana Palace. According to the same sources, the two ministers made an analysis of the international situation and relations between Spain and Britain. They also spoke about the subject of Gibraltar within the framework of the talks which the two countries have been holding over the last few months. In political circles it is said that this meeting took place at the initiative of Lord Carrington, the head of the British diplomacy, which is being interpreted as a positive sign in the context of the talks to find a solution to the serious problem of the British colony of Gibraltar.

GOVERNMENT NOTE ON HIJACKING OF IRANIAN VESSEL

LD181046 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] The Spanish authorities wish to voice their most resolute condemnation of this act of piracy. These words are taken from a note issued by the diplomatic information office of the Spanish Foreign Ministry in connection with the hijacking of an Iranian patrol boat on 13 August in waters off Algerias, Cadiz Province.

On this subject, the Iranian Government has expressed its thanks to the Spanish Government for its actions and assistance given in connection with the incident. It has done this via a senior diplomatic official. Mr (Sorush), **who arrived** in Madrid yesterday and along with the Iranian charge d'affaires in Madrid was received by Robles Piquer, secretary of state for foreign affairs. Robles Piquer passed on to him the information the Spanish Government has and also explained what actions it had taken with regard to the matter.

LA VANGUARDIA EDITORIAL ON NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

PM190830 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 11 Aug 81 p 5

[Editorial: "If You Wish Peace..."]

[Text] According to the most recent studies, the Soviet Union has considerably overtaken the United States in its military means--both in personnel and in weapons--over the last 5 years. The Americans still have a small superiority in strategic nuclear warheads--7,192 against 6,302--but have been greatly overtaken in all the other arsenals; the Russians have 753 more nuclear missiles, 250 more submarines, 45 more large warships, 37,000 more tanks, 13,000 more artillery pieces, almost 1,000 more aircraft and personnel exceeding those of the United States by 2.5 million.

President Reagan's decision to order the assembly of the neutron--its manufacture was already ordered by Carter--was therefore the consequence of a policy of rearmament to restore the balance of deterrence, to whose maintenance--it should not be forgotten, however bitter it may be--the existence of world peace since 1945 is probably due. Nobody moderately well educated was surprised by the decision, just as the reaction provoked internationally--restrained in the West and more fiery and manipulated in the Soviet sphere of influence, including the democratic countries where no protest is made when Moscow acts as it pleases without giving explanations to anybody--was expected.

Of course, Moscow does so in defense of peace while capitalism, as is well known, only acts in accordance with the basest class interests....

The neutron bomb, which was already studied by the Russians 30 years ago and tested by the Americans in 1963, has a prime application in stopping mass offensives by armored vehicles as a result of the ease with which the neutron radiation penetrates steel. The consequent result that it is capable of destroying living organisms and not gravely affecting objects appears to be its most vulnerable aspect for any supposedly humanitarian polemic, although so far none of its opponents has taken the trouble to explain what "beneficial" difference there could be between dying as a victim of the neutrons and dying as a victim of what have come to be termed "conventional" nuclear explosions.

At any event, the fact is the world is sailing the highly dangerous seas of an intense militarism and we are skirting the most terrible of abysses. The USSR is practicing a very clear policy of military supremacy, and the Americans do not wish to lag behind. In the middle is our alarmed and frightened world. The implacable struggle should be stopped, but what the moral authority could be which would impose a reasonable understanding which would rule out violence and death as a solution cannot be discerned. The people of the 20th century refuse to accept that the only way to secure peace is to prepare for war, and yet....

CARRILLO SPEECH CONCLUDES 10TH PCE CONGRESS DEBATE

PM181550 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 7-13 Aug 81 pp 19-23

[Speech by PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo at 30 July 10th PCE Congress: "A Party Regenerated and United After Congress"]

[Text] I believe that we can say, not without pride, that at this congress a free and open debate is proceeding, that this debate is being conducted with complete openness toward the press and society and that at this congress and in this party there is no dark corner and no shadowy area which is not illuminated by publicity and by the most complete openness. I believe that it has also been possible to see that--as Comrade Pinedo was saying yesterday--in this party everybody thinks with his own brains.

There have been many criticisms of the report which I submitted, and I wish to emphasize something that was said yesterday, namely that that report is not a personal report of my own; it is a report which was debated, approved and corrected in part at the party Central Committee plenum, and that although my fallible hand participated in its drafting, the ideas expressed in it are not ideas which I invented in a vacuum, isolated from the party as a whole; they are ideas which we formulated in comparisons and exchanges of ideas and in debates, and which, in short, are the product of a collective formulation.

The report has been criticized for not being apparently oriented toward society and its problems. I believe that a careful reading of the report, outside the rather emotional atmosphere of the congress, would make it possible to see that even the internal criticism and self-criticism have a very direct bearing on the requirements posed by the need to conduct politics and to do so effectively within this society. Of course, there is the examination of internal problems, and these could not fail to exist, because for some time criticism has been occurring in the party of its leadership and internal functioning, and if we had not raised these issues, doing so with a self-critical approach, the congress would have been right to say that we were avoiding problems with which we had been confronted and that we were attempting to evade our responsibilities by raising only the problems of a general political, social and economic nature which Spanish society has today.

Those internal problems must be resolved, and they must be resolved precisely in order to be able to tackle current political issues more effectively and vigorously.

Question of MUNDO OBRERO Daily

The report has even been criticized because I did not refer in it to what happend to MUNDO OBRERO daily. I must say that nobody in the Central Committee--nobody--intervened to say that it was necessary to pay attention to the question of MUNDO OBRERO daily here. But since it has been raised here, I wish to say that MUNDO OBRERO daily was a long-standing project. While a section of the leadership was still in exile, we launched the 200 million pesetas campaign for MUNDO OBRERO daily. There was already a desire to equip the party with a daily newspaper when we regained legality. And it must be said that those 200 million pesetas were collected to that end, but it should also be said that most of the sums collected domestically, in Spain, during that period were spent here on the party organizations' work and never reached the MUNDO OBRERO fund. This MUNDO OBRERO fund was in fact composed mainly of the emigrant comrades' aid.

I believe that when we decided in the Central Committee to undertake publication of MUNDO OBRERO, we were too subjective, and I for my part accept the principal share of responsibility for that subjectivism, both when the 200 million pesetas campaign was proposed in Paris and when I supported and maintained here the need for MUNDO OBRERO to be published daily. The fact is that we did not yet possess at the time when we launched it the material basis necessary for maintaining a daily newspaper and that in that we were mistaken. And on that we spent money which had been collected for MUNDO OBRERO daily.

I accept my responsibility and that of the entire Central Committee in this matter, but I at least do not relinquish the idea of the party's having again a MUNDO OBRERO daily some day. The conditions must be created without impatience for this to happen.

It is true that the party press is very difficult to maintain, but the communist parties in general have demonstrated that they are capable, with great sacrifice, of maintaining communist daily newspapers, and they need them, because this is the only way to have a voice which objectively and directly expresses their opinions and judgments about the problems of the country's life.

Eurocommunist Strategy

Entering now into what is the essence of the report, I believe that the Central Committee report propounds and defends the party's Eurocommunist strategy, and that there are no doubts or uncertainties about this strategic line which is advocated in the report: A strategic line which asserts our independent stance, our democratic and pluralist attitude and our stance in favor of what has been termed the revolution of the majority, supported, I would add, by the majority and corrected by the majority when the revolution does not proceed along the path desired by the majority.

And hence the issues of alternation in power, the issue of political support in society and the possibility of dismissing a government through the ballot box.

Obviously that is the essential issue in the report, and many issues are missing; in fact the issue of emigration is missing, the specific issue of women or of young people is missing, an enormous number of issues are missing, but when we drafted it we believed that it was necessary to concentrate on the essential issues posed today in this party and this country. And the essential thing was and is to assert the party's Eurocommunist strategy, and in this respect it can already be asserted that the party congress will not disappoint. The Eurocommunist line will be confirmed with many nuances, comrades, which should shock or alarm nobody, because they reflect a reality of our party.

Military Pacts

During the debate on the report it was asked why in international policy we approach the socialist countries, asking them for a specific initiative concerning the military pacts. And I ask: Whom could we approach, asking for that, except the socialist countries?

Could we approach the United States? We already know that the United States would pay no attention, of course, to a request which we made to it. But we are also approaching the Socialist International, requesting solidarity, so that if it is planned to take Spain into NATO without consulting the people, that solidarity will be exercised with Spain and with the Spanish people. Of course, we are launching that initiative, but we hope that the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] comrades will join in it, since it is they who may have greater influence among the Socialist International parties.

The problem of NATO and of the bases has also been raised. The fact is that we did not embarck upon a campaign against entry into NATO previously because we attempted to prevent that problem coming before parliament and being raised, and to ensure that that problem was frozen, and because we did not wish to ideologize with an exclusively communist initiative an issue which, as I explained in the Central Committee's report, is a national issue which would have been ideologized and turned into an issue no longer of the left but of the extreme left if we had embarked upon an individual campaign concerning this issue.

Although I must say, because this is the truth, that there has been no party rally, no round table and no opportunity--for instance, even when discussing other issues on television--when we have not introduced the issue of our oppositon to entry into NATO, and what is involved now is to conduct this campaign of collecting signatures.

We were hoping that during this congress we would already have the signatures heading an appeal for a referendum. I hope that we will still have it, because we want that appeal to be headed by personalities who as far as possible will reflect a spectrum of Spanish public opinion which is not especially leftwing. And as far as the bases are concerned, as we have said, we will oppose the bases as long as the bases are an element in the government's strategy of beginning participation within NATO.

As regards the issues of Eurocommunist policy and of Eurocommunist strategy, I will not refer to other aspects. I do wish to say that I deem it totally unjust to say at this congress that we have endorsed the policy of no changes in the state apparatus and that we have not defended human rights. I regard this as totally unjust, and I believe that it reflects a viewpoint which is so biased, so specific and so particular that it does not require my entering once again just now into the exposition of the viewpoints, the facts and the details which demonstrate that we have defended human rights and that if the laws approved in parliament are no worse and have been improved in those respects, that is due to the communist parliamentary group's activity.

The Conception of the Party

It seems to me that, with the vast majority of us being in agreement on the Eurocommunist strategy, I repeat, with nuances which exist in the reality of the party and which nobody could propose to delete with one stroke of the pen, the issue concerning which the debate at this congress has essentially been polarized is, rather, the issue of the conception of the party. This involves what party we wish to build, what party is the right party today for implementing the Eurocommunist policy and what party we will reach agreement on now; and we will debate this issue, I am convinced--as Comrade Lertxundi was saying here yesterday--with the intention on everybody's part to heed the resolutions adopted by this congress on this and on all other issues.

It has been said here that we need another party, that we are maintaining the party model of the Third International, that we are maintaining the traditional model. In contrast with this it has been argued, and not incorrectly, that certain contributions and certain innovations reflect the model of the former Second International, but to the comrades who maintain that we are reproducing the model of the Third International and that we are maintaining the traditional party model I would say: "It is obvious, comrades, that you have not known the traditional party model.

Or, if you have known it, you have forgotten it, because who could imagine a debate such as this in the traditional model, and, I would say, moreover, who could imagine today in many communist parties--and I do not say this rhetorically--a debate such as this?" Who could imagine in the traditional party model a precongress preparation such as we have had?

This party no longer has anything to do with the traditional model of the days of the Third International, and only those who have not known this model could assert such a thing. In our party there is broad debate and a comparison of different stances, and at this congress we are not only maintaining different stances in the debate, we are maintaining them in statements to the mass media. At this congress there is a freedom and a clarity which I believe must be maintained and preserved and which is what is characteristic of the party of a new kind which is inspired neither by the model of the Third International nor by that of the Second International.

Return to Associations

That is what must be preserved and developed, but together with that, comrades--and I emphasize what was advocated in the Central Committee's report--party democracy, in order to be full, requires that we communists return to the associations to revitalize them, that we communists ensure that this debate takes place throughout the party, and that our associations penetrate, work on, create and develop mass movements. I am convinced that if we do this, the doors of our party will indeed not open for anybody to leave, although we cannot deny anybody the right, either, to leave if he disagrees with the party.

The doors of our party will open so that those who have left can return and to admit many people who are still in a position to join the party and who will join it when our party's internal life revives and develops with that policy of strengthening the grassroots organization.

What is hampering a more general agreement at this congress, in my opinion, is a certain conception concerning the party which is wanted. No sooner is there talk of currents and tendencies than there is talk--and, for my part, this is the first time that I have heard this expression--of "pluralism within the party." Comrades, it may be that this business about pluralism in the party means nothing unusual or alarming, but in any event, if we take what pluralism means literally, I frankly do not see a monolithic party, but neither do I see a pluralist communist party, and let those who speak of pluralism not accuse me of Manichaeism when I said that there were those who advocated a party which would be a reflection of present-day society, because in fact that conception of pluralism is identified with a party which is a reflection of present-day society.

The Minorities and Unity of Action

There is also talk of the right of the minorities, and I believe that terrible confusion is being created in which we will end up by not knowing very clearly what we are discussing, although in fact and at bottom there are those who know very well what they are discussing and what they want.

I believe that the rights of the minorities are fully guaranteed at this congress, and that the minorities are being able to express and defend their stances. The minorities are acting with complete freedom, and nobody could say that the right of the minorities is being denied here; but, comrades [it is a question of the] right of the minorities until the debate ends and until the debate results in specific decisions, but after the debate results in specific decisions, can the minorities continue to defend their minority stances publicly against those of the majority?

Seemingly, a formal democratic viewpoint would appear to say "yes", and it would be "yes" if this party and this party's decisions were for the purpose of constructing canals, roads, bridges, buildings, and, in general, conducting politics, and politics are conducted by writing and speaking, in addition to organizing and working, and if after the congress the minority continue to defend their stances in the press and verbally outside the party, what is clear is that the minority will be conducting a policy which is not that on which the congress decided, and that, comrades, is not democracy [sentence as published].

What is democratic is for the minority to give way to the majority, and when they raise again in another precongress process or at a party congress or Central Committee meeting issues which are contentious, fine; everybody reassumes his stances in that debate, defends them, and again, when the debate ends and resolutions are adopted, everybody implements the policy determined by the majority.

Otherwise, comrades, this would not be one party; it would be two or three parties, and this is what we said in the Central Committee's report; three different parties can never coexist within a single party. Does that mean that there are no permanent free forums and that on matters of theory, of theoretical formulation, there is no freedom and a permanent debate without bounds, without limits, within the party? No, we are not in favor of such a permanent debate without bounds and without limits within the party.

However, I believe that the great problem of our theoretical formulation is not only whether we will be a party with tendencies or factions; I believe that Eurocommunism, Spain's multifaceted situation, social and economic problems and the prospect for progress toward socialism require many theoretical formulations which unfortunately do not have today the place which they should have within the framework of our party's theoretical activity.

I believe, comrades, that we must say clearly that this is the majority opinion of the outgoing Central Committee which I am expressing and defending here; we must say clearly that if we do not stop the steps which have been taken toward the organized formation of tendencies--and I am not threatening anybody here; I am saying this to everybody, to all those who in one way or another have taken part, consciously or otherwise--if we do not stop this, if all of us are not determined to end this, so that there will be freedom of debate, so that there will be debate, but not factions, this party could destroy itself within a very brief space of time.

Process of Disintegration of Democratic Forces

I am not attempting to impress anybody, but I tell you that in the democratic forces of this Spanish society we are witnessing a process of disintegration which coincides with a process of recomposition of the extreme rightwing forces, which are venturing to make public statements such as those which we heard a very few days ago from the lips of a current military authority, and we are not countering the processes of disintegration which are taking place in Spanish society, and if we communists do not set an example against those processes of disintegration, we will be objectively contributing to our country's turning back, and to the possibilities of a coup, of a regression, being confirmed. We must be aware of this, and I am not using it as a means of pressure but as a fact which exists and which we must bear in mind if we do not wish democracy in this country to go to hell.

After this congress we must all strive to ensure that with a conscious attitude on the part of each of us--and I am speaking of those who are on one side and those who are on another--we end factions, currents and groups in this party.

Autonomy Initiatives

It has been stated in a criticism of the report that a specific treatment of the issue of the state of the autonomies is necessary.

Concerning this issue, I wish to say that we are in favor of the parties of the nationalities and regions having the fullest autonomy in formulating and implementing their policy in the regions and nationalities in which they operate, and what is at issue more really is not that there has been a centralist pressure from Madrid to determine the policy of this or that party in this or that nation or region; but, rather, that the parties of the nationalities and regions--although not all of them--have not yet thoroughly used that real autonomy which they have had, which they have, from the party. In some instances we have encouraged political initiatives which had nothing exactly to do with party policy at the state level and which took into account the peculiarities of a nationality or region. I believe that that capacity for initiative for political decisionmaking and for adjusting communist or Eurocommunist policy is the same; nobody will call its nationalities or regions into question in the PCE. But at the same time, we want a PCE which will have a personality as such and a capacity for decisionmaking as such, and not a federation of parties which would place us in a position of inferiority in this country's political life and would achieve nothing.

The tone of my speech has been criticized. It has been said that it was a rally-type speech, and this has been said in a rally-type manner, likewise. Comrades, I know my own shortcomings; at least, some of them. I am not a kind of paternalist chairman in this party who spends his time flattering everybody, applying balm to everybody's wounds, reassuring everybody and attempting to agree with everybody.

I am not like that; I am a man who makes decisions; I am a man who has ideas and who defends them. That I have done and that I will do throughout my life, and in defending them I express the passion which I am bound to express. And here we are conducting a debate of ideas--at least, as far as I am concerned, what is being conducted is a debate of ideas--but afterward I am capable of working jointly, without any bitterness and resentment, with those who have opposed me, provided that we both accept the decisions and cooperate sincerely in that work.

I am not a man for bitterness; I am not a man who consigns to a ghetto or to Hell somebody because he has disagreed with me at some point; but at the same time I am not a man for pacts within the party. On behalf of the party I may make pacts with the union of the Democratic Center, with Democratic Coalition or with the PSCE; I may make pacts with other parties, but I do not make pacts within the party, because I believe that the debate here is a debate of ideas and the only pact possible is respect for the decisions of the majority and cooperation afterward to implement the decisions of the majority.

There has been a great deal of talk about respect for the minorities, comrades. It sometimes happens that under the pretext of respecting the minorities, the minorities are flattered and buttered up, and that is what is happening in the party today. When some people hold a majority somewhere, they flatter the others and allow them a small say, but they keep, and remove, them from any party representation.

I would appeal to all those who adopt one stance or another and those who agree with the stances which the Central Committee is upholding also; I would appeal to them all that the minorities should really be respected and those who talk most about respect for the minorities should not be those who are paving the way for a split in the party through a sectarian stance which is in fact the most flagrant violation of the minorities' rights.

A Regenerated and United Party

We will emerge from this congress with a regenerated party, with a party which will really advance along the path of its democratization, but if the outgoing Central Committee's stance has a majority, with a party which will not experience factions, tendencies or groups of any kind. We will emerge with a party in which we have passionately, vehemently and vigorously argued, and polemicized, sometimes even having gut reactions, but I believe that nobody among our opponents should build up false hopes.

We will emerge with a united party and we will emerge with a party which will open its doors so that former members can return and new members can enter, and which will not close them if somebody does not feel at ease, treating him with the utmost respect. A party which will become stronger and a party in which, I hope, those who have seen us polemicizing here, sometimes passionately, will see us again, at least in most instances, working together and cooperating to implement this congress, decisions and to make a Communist party which will remain a factor of consolidation, which is greatly needed, of democracy in our country. A Communist Party which will remain a guarantee of progress and of advance in this society toward the resolution of the people's masses; grave and acute problems; a party which will create hope of a socialist and communist society in Spain.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORT TO 10TH PCE CONGRESS

PM140826 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 28 Jul 81 pp 13-40

["PCE Central Committee report to 10th PCE Congress" to be delivered by PCE Central Committee Secretary General Santiago Carrillo on 28 July 1981]

[Excerpt] Mistakes in the Work of the Party and of its Leadership

Does this mean that we have had in our conduct no grave mistakes, inadequacies and shortcomings to subject to severe criticism and self-criticism?

We have indeed had them. But we must define and identify them clearly, because in this way the criticism will result in a strengthening of the party and in progress which must be made. And we believe in fact that our fundamental weakness--on which the self-criticism, which we ourselves conduct, and many of the criticisms leveled against us agree--has been a pronounced inclination to conduct politics at the top and upward.

That mistake has been made by a party whose traditions of clandestinity were precisely the contrary; to conduct politics at the grassroots, in the mass movements, downward and not upward, and to have thus achieved a social penetration which no other opposition force achieved under Francoism.

This mistake did not stem from any change of conception about the party's mass nature; the idea of territorialization was aimed precisely at developing that nature. The mistake stemmed from a practice which has been gaining acceptance and against which we have not known how, or been able, to react in time. The origin of that practice--its objective cause--lies in the change of tasks from clandestinity to legality and in the persistence of certain leadership methods of the clandetine era.

On becoming legalized, in a relatively brief period, the party needed to move hundreds, thousands, of cadres hitherto involved in the mass movements to parliamentary, autonomy and municipal tasks, either directly or to provide help and assistance.

At the same time, the trend toward large leadership bodies at all levels has continued, if not intensified, encouraging by this means also the cadres' upward flight.

The only mass movement which has not suffered this flight is the trade union, which had very important active functions and a personality and tradition of its own. But other movements, without the direct presence of the people who had encouraged them, have languished, lost strength and, in some instances, almost disappeared.

This has also been influenced by the change in the nature of the mass movements' work when democratic legality came about. It is clear that in the period of clandestinity, many associations performed, together with their specific functions, functions characteristic of the party organization; there were no very pronounced boundaries in the anti-Francoist struggle.

I believe that one of the shortcomings of our formulation has been a failure to foresee the change which was bound to occur in the activity of those organizations, to the effect of making them genuinely independent of the party, broadening their composition and centering them on the formulation of their specific demands and mass mobilization to achieve them, as centers of democratic participation in social life. The failure to define the mass movements' new tasks and styles, except in those which were most deeply rooted, probably also caused the withdrawal of not a few activists.

Nevertheless, the gravest aspect was the abandonment of the associations caused by this upward flight. The party's grassroots organization thus lost vitality, dynamism and political influence. The principal instrument through which the party is linked with the masses--the grassroots organization--failed. Such a practice modified de facto, although not de jure, the party's communist conception, which is different from that of the bourgeois, and even social democratic, parties. By this I mean that communications between the party and the masses have been taking place principally through parliamentary, autonomy or municipal representation; in a nonorganizational manner in which we will always be outdone by other forces which have more extensive use of the mass media. And I do not underestimate the importance of this level of relationship; what I am saying is that in our conception the essential thing is the more organizational and deeper level of contact through the party organizations with the mass movements, which, I would add, is crucial for our influence and our deep penetration in the social fabric.

We have heard so many complaints about the associations' defective functioning, but how few of those who complained have used their intelligence and ability in the associations' work, striving to turn them into a political and cultural center for the local workers and working population, thus helping to build the party--and at the same time, the mass movements--by training new members and cadres politically and even culturally.

The view which we had at the Rome Central Committee plenum [presumably dating from the clandestine period] concerning the associations' prospects is correct, provided that we change the practice of this period. We said at that time that:

"...The association meetings will make possible a richer political exchange than that of the cells.... The party line will be able to reach them more directly, through comrades holding responsible posts. A more lively dialogue will be able to develop between leaders and members which will have repercussions on the quality of political life.... At the meetings dozens of propagandists, capable of clearly explaining the party's policy to the masses, will be trained."

But we cadres have largely deserted the associations; we have concentrated in the high representative political spheres and in the higher committees, and in fact there are very few cadres who spontaneously decide to work in the associations.

Either this 10th congress will be the congress of the cadres' return to the grassroots and of the strengthening of their presence in the associations, or else the continuation of the current practice will lead us toward a kind of party which will have very little to do in its structure--and indeed, in its substance--with what a communist party is.

A bourgeois or social democratic party has, above all, voters, not members. A communist party has members and voters. If communist parties preserve their membership, it is because of the existence of a kind of relationship between cadres and members which occurs at the level of their organizations and which enables members not to be mere followers and mere voters but coparticipants in the activity of the party as a whole--political protagonists. This is the real meaning of democracy in the party and of participation, far more than political duels among very small groups of cadres whose faces are sometimes not seen in the associations, except at the meetings on the eve of a congress.

And until we surmount this, there will be a loss of membership, even if we win new voters; the party will grow weaker, becasue our members do not with to be spectators; they wish to take part.

There has been a great deal of talk in the party about the issue of loss of membership. But no serious inquiry has as yet been conducted to discover the real causes of the loss of membership--an inquiry among those concerned. And one will have to be conducted after this congress. And we will have to see where this phenomenon has occurred to a greater or lesser extent and why, since there are considerable differences between some places and others. It has been very easy in some circles to attribute it to rejection of the leadership and of its policy, even when loss of membership coincided with an increase in our voters.

I am not convinced that, if there had been a different practice, a greater concentration of our cadres' efforts on the associations and direct attention to their work, the party, despite a certain democratic ebb, would virtually not have lost members [sentence as as published]. Moreover, I believe that if there is a change in the style of work, it can win them back, secure the return of those who left and swell its ranks.

The situation in the associations, the crisis in other mass movements for the reasons which have been set out--and, I would add, the trade union's organizational weakensses which the confederation's second congress has set out to surmount--have decisively influenced our ability to mobilize the masses. It is not that there has been a conception opposed to mass mobilization in the party; it is that mass mobilization has also been conceived as something which is resolved from above, with decisions and appeals. The Asturian comrades have a valuable experience; the demonstration in defense of the Asturian economy, which they began by calling alone, as regards the other organizations and parties, and for which they prepared meticulously for many months at meetings of associations and local meetings, with the participation of all the party's leading cadres, creating a mass atmosphere which led to the biggest demonstration there has even been in Asturias, supported ultimately by the groups which were initially opposed to it.

The ability to mobilize has also been affected by this inclination to conduct politics at the top.

This practice which we are criticizing--and which is directly a self-criticism of our shortcomings as a leadership--entails other dangers which are no less grave; that with the activities of the leadership bodies and elected representatives as our almost essential link with the masses, with the weakening of the organizational ties between the elected representatives and the party and with the dwindling of the latter's political life and organization, our party will end up by becoming an exclusively electioneering and administrative party, and cease to be a revolutionary party; a party in which the struggle for leadership at this or that level supplants the debating of ideas, and in which the aim is power in its less noble sense, and not the triumph of the emancipating ideal of communism.

The fact that the party pays great attention to parliamentary, autonomy, provincial or municipal work, or that it mobilizes itself actively with respect to elections, regarding them as essential political battles, does not mean falling into electioneering, but attaching to elections all the importance they have in a democratic path toward socialism.

But the danger of electioneering arises when the deputy or councillor, once elected, virtually severs the direct link with the membership; regards himself as the party's spokesman without taking the membership into account, and end up by feeling that he is invested with an authority which is to some extent independent of the party bodies which proposed him for the posts which he holds.

Real power could thus shift from the party's members and bodies to the elected people, and at the end of a practice of this kind, we could be confronted with a situation like that which the leftwing is attempting to correct in the British Labor Party. That is, with the parliamentarians and elected people leading the party, we would then have a kind of party with the characteristics of the Second International.

In this connection, I believe that although we are in time to correct it, our current practice is leading to a distancing between elected people and the party. Allow me to generalize, although there may be exceptions. It seems to me that we deputies do not inform the party sufficiently about our work. And if this is true of the deputies, whose work becomes known in one way or another, it is even more true of the councillors. We have not been able to institutionalize a method whereby the councillors in each place will regularly inform the party aktiv, receive its suggestions and criticisms and discuss their conduct with that aktiv. It is not merely a matter of being honest and efficient administrators; it is a matter of acting in contact with the people, and the first link for that purpose is contact with the party members.

Concerning the Party's Leadership Bodies

But the trend toward an upward flight is manifested not only with respect to the state bodies, but in the numerical composition--excessively large--of the leadership bodies at very different levels which makes them ponderous and lacking in agility and which, moreover, contrasts with the lack of cadres for the grassroots organization.

This is to some extent a legacy of the clandestine era, when the size of the leadership bodies to some extent offset the objective obstacles to the party organizations' democratic functioning. But when legality came, that practice continued, and participation in the leadership bodies, instead of following a criterion of efficiency and internal democracy, has become akind of distinction or status within the party, if not a dividing up of influence.

It is sometimes said that there are veteran comrades who may find it distressing to leave leadership posts at this or that level, but that very thing is the case with very many nonveteran comrades, full of strength and vigor, who would give the party much more and enrich their own experience by asserting themselves as leaders heading an association rather than as titular members of this or that higher committee.

This also encourages the accumulation of posts which led us to raise the problem of incompatibilities in Cordoba, albeit with scant effects (of course, the Cordoba proposals remain unimplemented). It also impedes the necessary homogenization of the party which, in order to be real, needs to pass through the sieve not only of a debate but also of actual work in the depths of the party.

The leadership bodies which we have at various levels are today also an obstacle to the party's proper functioning because of their size and because of the accumulation of responsibilities by their members. We have complained, from various angles, of grave shortcomings in the Central Committee's work. But, irrespective of this or that shortcoming, the basic problem is that we do not have a real PCE Central Committee.

How is the PCE Central Committee's role to be understood? I believe that it can be understood in two ways. One of them would be how it functions now; that is, as a body which meets from time to time, discusses these or those issues well or not so well and then disperses, with everybody devoting himself to his duties as an elected person, leader in a nationality, region or province or as a trade union leader, without any responsibility or direct obligation as a PCE Central Committee member at the level of the country as a whole, attending or not attending the plenums as the case may be, depending on what his own duties at other levels allow.

Another way would be a necessarily smaller Central Committee in which, apart from a number of members in their own right, apart from the secretaries of the nationalities or regions and some other comrades whose participation in mass movements at the national level or whose political authority justified it, the remainder, even though living in the outskirts, would devote 30 percent of their time to the Central Committee's own work, not only attending the plenums but working on its specific tasks with the organizations in this or that part of the country, irrespective of their origin.

I believe that this second way, which is that which the current blueprint for the statutes seems to define, would make possible more frequent meetings and more direct and lively contact between the Central Committee and the party as a whole; direct knowledge of the latter's reality--and not merely that of one sector or area--and hence fuller information and more fluid communications and movement of ideas between grassroots and leadership.

I believe that this means that the post of Central Committee member should cease to be an honorific distinction and become merely a working post, and that removal from it should cease to appear to be a defenestration and take on the nature of a redistribution of the party's strength, taking into account its needs and application of the criterion of incompatibilities.

This conception should be extended to the party's leadership bodies at various levels as a whole, with which I believe we would also have taken a step toward a genuine democratization of our functioning.

In so doing, it would be necessary to make an effort to change something which today is very frequently a negative fact. People outside our ranks have the idea that the communist party functions with a strong centralism, guaranteed by acceptance of the rule of democratic centralism.

The fact is that the centrifugal tendencies in our midst--and perhaps, together with them, the remnants of the compartmentalization which was necessary during the clandestine era--are so strong that frequently the intermediate leadership bodies act as a barrier instead as a link between the central leadership and those below, and in certain areas as a barrier between the higher leaderships in that area and those of the associations. In this connection there is sometimes an exasperating bureaucratism which impoverishes collective political life and which turns some sections of the party into contons. This must be ended by means of political work and, when necessary, through antibureaucratic administrative measures.

These tendencies are an obstacle to organizations such as the Communist Party of Andalusia or the Communist Party of the Basque country becoming really established, and to there being a more fluid relationship between the Central Committee bodies and the organizations; with the result that frequently in this supposedly centralized party, everybody goes his own way and lack of communication rather than autonomy occurs.

I will mention an extreme instance, in a field to which sufficient importance is not yet attached--that of finances. Every time there is an election campaign, a referendum or some other political campaign, we encounter the same obstacle--the party's poverty. And yet, in fact, the party is not so poor. Many associations or local sections have their own nest egg; that is, their savings bank account, which is sometimes large and for which they receive a tiny amount of interest. If the amounts in these nest eggs were put together, it would total hundreds of millions of pesetas. The Central Committee could deposit it in a bank account with a far higher interest rate. The nest eggs would grow and the associations and sections would be richer and could withdraw in case of need the sums theyrequired through the Central Committee. But that capital which today is underutilized would also enable the Central Committee to conduct broader political campaigns and give financial assistance to the organizations which needed it.

Thus as a result of that dispersal the party is far poorer than it would be in fact if there were less localism than there is today.

Of course, in all this situation there is a responsibility on the part of the party's central leadership. At the Cordoba plenum we raised and formally resolved very important issues, but we did not have the ability to put them into practice.

Concerning the Party Apparatus

In this connection, it is inevitably necessary to refer to the party apparatus. There is a good deal of talk about the apparatus and there is even the black legend about the party apparatus.

I believe that in a political party today the apparatus is made up of the party's full-time officials in its leadership bodies, in the bodies representing the people (parliament, the municipalities and so forth), in the mass movements, in its press or in its enterprises, if it has any. The full-time officials as a whole comprise the apparatus. There is no bourgeois or workers' party which has no apparatus. Strong parties usually have strong apparatuses; moreover, they need strong apparatuses. The demagogic criticisms of the apparatuses and "bureaucracy" deliberately disregard the complexity of a political party's functioning nowadays.

Sometimes parties which are in power use the state apparatus to enlarge and develop their own; in other countries the state apparatus and that of the ruling party merge and form a single apparatus.

Under these conditions, the apparatus can constitute a factor restricting internal democracy, an instrument for the leading group's remaining in power. And that can also occur in communist parties.

But is it possible to speak in those terms of the PCE's apparatus and bureaucracy as certain comrades demagogically do who sometimes form part--and even a privileged part--of that apparatus without apparently realizing it?

One of the consequences of what is still the PCE's weakness and at the same time a factor which intensifies that weakness is that its apparatus, the core of full-time officials in one form or another, is still very small.

The fact is, we do not possess the financial resources to have the apparatus which would be necessary to guarantee for the party as a whole extensive and open information and, vice versa, for conveying information, opinions and initiatives from the party's grass-roots to the leadership. There are entire provinces which lack a single full-time official. And in those in which there are full-time officials in elected posts, it has not proved possible in many instances, for probably justified reasons, for them to take part in the work of extending the party's organization and propaganda.

The leadership elected at the 10th congress will have to tackle as one of its tasks the organizing a genuine party apparatus. Today the problem is not that there is an apparatus which is crushing party democracy; it is that there is no apparatus.

And the confrontation and the polemics in the party lie, rather than in the party as a whole, within the apparatus, among the elected people, the trade union cadres, the full-time officials and leadership aides and councillors. The political debate in the party is largely a debate within the apparatus, the comrades in the apparatus, full-time party officials and councillors. The sectarian and dogmatic stances in Catalonia are headed primarily by a group of full-time officials, either in the party or in the trade union movement--that is, pure apparatus.

On the other hand, many members do not understand very clearly the real significance of these battles among those whom they regard as their leaders, and are even indifferent toward them. I say all this in order to assert two truths: first, that we need a stronger and better apparatus; second, that today the apparatus does not represent unconditional support for the leadership which stifles internal democracy; in many instances it represents opposition to the leadership, and this is not a party apparatus' function, either.

The Trade Union Front and the Cultural Front

On the trade union front, the party leadership has made mistakes connected mainly with the working method in it.

Before the legalization of the party and of the workers commissions, we concerned ourselves seriously with the issue and helped formulate a clear line of transformation of what was a movement into a trade union. There the party leadership played the role which rested with it.

The mistake lay in the fact that in seeking to guarantee the trade union's independence, we agreed that, in view of the number and quality of the communist cadres working in it, a permanent body attached to the leadership to deal with trade union policy was not necessary. We wished to shun traditional methods connected with the conception of the trade union as a driving belt.

And the result was not satisfactory. In not developing methods which would provide the communist trade union cadres with a party forum for discussing their problems, there was ultimately no trade union policy consistently accepted by everybody, and we passed on our confrontations to the trade union.

These confrontations intensified when the crisis and its consequences worsened. At that point, the party leadership did intervene--effectively, I believe--organizing a broad debate which culminated in a Central Committee meeting whose decisions have had a positive influence.

It is possible that more systematic attention, effected by a general committee body, would have made it possible to foresee and avert conflicts which have arisen, although not, I believe, completely.

At the Central Committee meeting to which I refer, it was decided to set up that body--a decision which we have not yet implemented, with the intention that the new Central Committee should do so, and because there were not the people necessary for this task in the Central Committee which is now resigning--not because of a shortage of comrades with trade union experience but because they are all engaged in tasks difficult to abandon. Of course, I wish to state that the party is identified with the trade union line approved by the confederation's second congress and that it will fully support it.

Another front on which we have demonstrated serious weaknesses is the cultural front.

One of the tragedies of the political change that has occurred in our country is that in the cultural field, in the broadest sense, there has been no real change, there has been a continuing lack of official concern for and interest in culture, and the basic aim of the cultural policy that has been pursued has been to adapt to the new forms what existed in Spain in previous years.

Do we have a responsibility for this situation? My answer is: Yes. And what is our responsibility? Of course, I will only provide a general answer to this question. I believe that we have drawn up good platforms for each sector. I believe that we have taken initiatives in parliament and expressed just criticisms of the government, but I also believe that we have committed two serious errors in the work of the party and its leadership.

First, we have failed to encourage the formulation of an updated joint program designed to be discussed by the various forces of culture, in the broadest sense, so as to encourage these forces' independent action in the democratic process. In other words, we have failed to take up this matter as a party as a whole.

Second, we have not devoted ourselves seriously to forming a strategy for the cultural forces, and more specifically to discussing it with the cultural forces with a view to reaching an autonomous solution on the part of these same forces that would dispel the inertia of our stance during the Francoist period.

Thus our initiatives in the various sectors and our short-term initiatives on matters of culture, in the broadest sense, have not been followed up by general, far-reaching action by the party as a whole so as to revitalize and, I would say, to restructure and convert the front of cultural forces. This seems to me to be the party leadership's main responsibility in this process of change in which, as far as culture is concerned, little has changed and sometimes certain things have changed for the worse.

I believe that this is one of the reasons, the main reason, for the intellectuals' disenchantment not only with change, but with our party itself.

Apart from this, some influence might have been exerted by the effects of the territorialization, in which connection we have failed to bear in mind the need to maintain certain sectional organizational activities on that front. But I believe that this has been a secondary factor compared to the previous one, because the decline in membership has occurred even in the associations that remained sectional.

I also believe that our position among professional people has been influenced negatively by the fact that hitherto it has not been possible to form in some of their sectors unitary trade unions independent of the confederations and capable of rallying support for their own demands from both politicized and nonpoliticized members.

Development of Party Democracy

The development of internal democracy is a vital necessity for the party's growth within society. An active democratic life means that there can be more and more communist party members capable of actively spreading communism. It means the free expression in the party of varying opinions influenced by social or cultural origin ; differing viewpoints on the issues that now split the international communist movement; differing viewpoints on theoretical issues under debate; and differing opinions on short-term stances in connection with day-to-day political matters.

We are entirely in favor of the broadest freedom of debate in the party.

At present, this diversity is freely expressed in our party, in its own and other press organs, in the precongress debate and before this debate. I remember reading in the daily MUNDO OBRERO articles accusing party leaders of being "Stalinists," and nobody issued any indignant rejoinders or took any measures. Frankly, I know of very few communist parties that have gone as far as this. I cannot imagine a L'UNITA article calling Berlinguer, Pajetta or Bufalini Stalinists--outside of the precongress debate, and, moreover--remaining unanswered.

But party democracy is something more and also different from what some comrades are demanding. The prime task of party democratization demands the return to the associations--and not only when conferences and congresses occur, but in a permanent manner, by taking part in political tasks and also current work--the unfamiliar and unselfish work which is often carried out only by modest comrades whom some people in fact regard as the party's infantry.

Party democracy demands that well-educated comrades carry out training and encouragement work in the associations, that they strive to improve the party's political standard, broader involvement in debates and a simple and specific form of debate that will provide scope for the involvement of those who are not at present involved and who limit themselves to internal debates. I consider serious and significant the low attendance of party members of preparatory meetings for the 10th congress and sincerely wonder whether we chose the right kind of theses drawn up by the Central Committee; whether we are not straying dangerously from the party's general cultural standard, which is a reflection of the standard that exists among the working class and broad strata of the people. Because this could be a road to an estrangement between the leadership and the grassroots and between the party and the masses and therefore to a reduction of internal democracy and the party's democratic capacity.

In our party, leaders are now elected by secret ballot--at all levels, I believe--and, moreover, with an opportunity to amend lists sumbitted by the electoral committees by including candidates rejected by them. I do not believe that any political party elects its leaders more democratically.

At our conferences and congresses the positions not only of the marjorities but also of qualified minorities are defended and voted on.

In view of these points that have already been achieved, a real democratization must be aimed at increasing the involvement of the party as a whole in its internal political life and in mass political activity.

The Central Committee rejected by a large majority the idea of organizing currents, tendencies, factions or whatever you wish to call them. Lenin is often invoked to justify the authorization of these forms, but Lenin himself proposed their prohibition at the Bolshevik Party's 10th Congress. And let us not forget that he had to proceed from an existing situation.

Starting in 1917, the Bolshevik Party was a conglomeration of several parties and factions of various origins and histories--Trotskiyist, social [as published] revolutionary, Menshevik, Bogdanovist, and so forth--who united on the eve of or during the October revolution, though maintaining ties and points of agreement within each of them continued to distinguish them. It was impossible to surmount this real diversity, which stemmed from what had been a recent merger, by means of formal measures.

Our party's formation was different. It was not a merger of several different political groups. We could create this if we authorize the formation of currents, and I refuse to accept that this is any kind of democratic progress. We have developed the idea of a new kind of political group in which parties with socialist aims, class trade unions and mass movements can converge while maintaining their own organization, recognizing the philosophical and political pluralism that exists among those struggling for socialism, and that must be respected in a socialist society as we see it. But within this new kind of group the PCE must maintain its own philosophy, its revolutionary Marxist character and its own organization. The PCE msut not be a caricatural microcosm of this new political group.

Some comrades who support the authorization of currents claim that the PCE must be a mirror of society. Clearly this is another view of the party that is not Eurocommunist, inasmuch as we believe that Eurocommunism is simply the way to be a revolutionary Marxist communist at the end of the 20th century in industrialized European society. It is something different from Eurocommunism. The party is above all an instrument of the working class, of Marxist intellectuals and the working people's masses for transforming society; if anything it is a reflection of the shared interests and ideas of the exploited class and sectors--not accidentally or automatically, but by rallying its members around its ideology and policy. In other words, by transforming their spontaneous currents into revolutionary awareness.

In our view, the authorization of currents would in effect mean introducing the parliamentary interplay that exists in society--and that is fully understandable because of society's composition--into a party that has been and intends to continue to be a vanguard of society, in other words, a highly active and collectively active part within it.

We would have several authorized currents seeking the support of a passive mass of members, virtually mere voters, and competing with each other for this support. But this conception is radically different from the concept of a vanguard party, a collective vanguard party.

Also we would recreate in the party organization the procedures which, in their criticism of the leadership, some members condemn as one of the defects of parliamentary politics--the policy of consensus, pacts, compromises and underhand arrangements. If we took the authorization of currents to its logical conclusion, namely electoral proportionality, we might bring into the party another phenomenon that sometimes occurs in society--the latter's ungovernability because of the distribution of power among opposing currents.

I can understand why members of ruling communist parties in countries where other parties do not function and where consequently, since the single party is identified with the state, it should indeed be the reflection of society, advocate the authorization; it is the only way of offsetting the absence of pluralism. In our country, however, there are several parties and groups from which to choose.

I would add that those who advocate the creation of precongress platforms within the party are, consciously or otherwise, opening the way to the creation of currents, tendencies or factions. How can a congress platform be created unless prior horizontal contacts and political relations outside the regular party bodies exist? Like it or not, a platform is the foundation and program of a faction. And if it needs prior contacts before the precongress period to take shape, why should it disband after the congress?

I believe we must be clear about this: Let whoever wants to authorize currents within the party propose it openly. It is no crime. We would all then know what we were voting for.

Some say that "the party must authorize what already exists." Indeed, it cannot be denied that within the party there are groups linked in one way or another on a local or even widespread level and that there are "clandestine" horizontal contacts about which everyone has now heard.

But this is in fact polluting the atmosphere within the party, creating tensions and dangers of splits and, in fact, instead of increasing democracy, it is reducing it. It was thus that in Catalonia the situation was gradually reached whereby a dogmatic and sectarian group was acting more and more as a separate party opposed to the PSUC, mobilizing its followers against the meetings of the party's leadership bodies and insulting, threatening and even attacking its leaders. When such an extreme situation is reached, any provocation is possible, and any provocateur can infiltrate. And a choice presents itself: either those elements leave, or it becomes an inevitable necessity to expel them. The regrettable thing is that in these crisis one also loses sincerely revolutionary members blinded by the frictions of a splittist trend. If possible, we must separate them from the splittists; if we do not manage to do so, in time they will realize that this is their party and will return. [sentence as published] But by cleansing itself of factions the party can surmount internal disputes and at last pursue a policy in defense of the working people's interests, binding itself to their broad masses and mobilizing them. [Item to be continued in a subsequent DAILY REPORT.]

NORWAY

BRUNDTLAND INTERVIEWED ON NUCLEAR ZONE ISSUE

DW181137 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 17 Aug 81 pp 93-95

[Interview by editors Wolfgang Mallmann, Wulf Kuester and Herman Orth with Premier Gro Harlem Brundtland in Oslo]

[Excerpt] SPIEGEL: Do you support the deployment of neutron weapons in Europe?

Brundtland: Our position is absolutely clear in this respect. We are against the production and deployment of these weapons.

SPIEGEL: But you are for a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, as suggested by Brezhnev?

Brundtland: The initiative for a nuclear-free zone in this region did not come from Brezhnev but from the Norwegian Social Democratic Party. The suggestion is part of the party program for the next 4 years.

SPIEGEL: For more than 20 years Norwegian governments have rejected all Soviet suggestions in this respect.

Brundtland: In all these years we have maintained the view that a nuclear-free zone in the north should be part of a comprehensive settlement on nuclear arms in Europe. A separate agreement would be unbalanced. Our approach to this problem has not changed.

SPIEGEL: But the Soviet position seems to have changed.

Brundtland: President Brezhnev indicated for the first time--I repeat indicated--that one could also discuss certain measures affecting the Soviet side. He did not explain these measures in detail, but in principle this is new in that it did not exist in this form previously.

SPIEGEL: Shortly thereafter the Soviet press agency NOVOSTI stated the opposite: Soviet territory is not under discussion because the Kola Peninsula is "part of the global strategic balance of power between the United States and the USSR..."

Brundtland: Which is correct. I have pointed out repeatedly that one cannot just take a compass, draw a circle around the Soviet Union on a map, and then say, "We will now create a nuclear-free zone which will include this part of Soviet territory." This does not mean, however, that we should not work toward agreements to reduce certain arms systems on Soviet territory as part of a comprehensive agreement between the East and the West.

SPIEGEL: What should the concrete aim of negotiations be?

Brundtland: We must reduce the number of short-range weapons deployed in the immediate neighborhood of northern Europe, including medium-range weapons such as the SS-20, which can reach northern and western europe from within the Soviet Union. This is the main reason why we must consider a possible nuclear-free zone in northern Europe as part of a comprehensive East-West agreement on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe.

SPIEGEL: The idea that one can incorporate Soviet territory and Soviet arms into such agreements was termed as "dangerously naive" by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger. Last months in Washington your foreign minister found "not the slightest understanding" for Norway's approach. How does that fit into your concept?

Brundtland: Without referring to alleged remarks, I would like to say the following: We will seriously and responsibly examine the serious reactions and opinions of our allies. We could not expect a new and rather complicated concept to be approved immediately. All negotiations and agreements on arms limitation presuppose the possibility of actual reductions or limitations on both sides. This concept cannot be termed naive.

SPIEGEL: Do you feel misunderstood by the United States?

Brundtland: No, I would not say that. We had consultations with our allies and they have voiced their opinions and initial criticisms. I am not at all certain, however, whether the fears are really directed against the concept developed by us or much rather against the earlier suggestions of separate agreements, which we continue to reject.

SPIEGEL: The Soviet Government paper IZVESTIYA has stated that Moscow will not make any further statements on the nuclear-free zone which would belong to the actual negotiations. When will you begin to negotiate?

Brundtland: We do not intend to negotiate bilaterally with the Soviet Union on our security. We expect explanations from them--gradually and when the time is ripe within the general context of East-West negotiations.

SPIEGEL: But you have already held bilateral talks with the Soviets.

Brundtland: If Leonid Brezhnev, who is the president of a neighboring country, comments officially or indirectly or makes suggestions, or if general opinions are being voiced by the Soviet side, these are political facts. We cannot pretend to have heard nothing. When Minister Forde was in Moscow--not to discuss this issue, but as minister of culture within the framework of an official visit--this point was brought up by the Soviets.

They said they were interested in examining measures that could include Soviet arms and Soviet territory. It does not mean we have taken up bilateral negotiations. It simply means that an opinion was voiced to a Norwegian Cabinet member.

SPIEGEL: Did the Soviets tell Mr Forde about their opinion regarding the incorporation of Soviet territory?

Brundtland: They made some indications. As I said, these signals must be explained in due time.

SPIEGEL: If this zone really should be created, your country as a NATO member would be in an extraordinary situation: Important elements of your security would not be guaranteed by the Western alliance but by the Soviet Union. Does that worry you?

Brundtland: We are not searching for guarantees involving just our country or those countries which could form a possible nuclear free zone. Bilateral agreements between Norway or the Nordic countries and the Soviet Union are not intended. We work on the strengthening of the general system of guarantees existing for nonnuclear states within the framework of the nonproliferation treaty. Agreements naturally can be also the result of negotiations between the East and West. Even then Norway's protection by NATO would remain decisive.

EDEK PARTY REJECTS TURKISH CYPRIOT PROPOSALS

NC182124 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] The socialist EDEK party's political bureau, in a statement released after its meeting on the developments following the submission of the Turkish proposals, rejects these proposals because, as it stresses, they violate international principles, democracy, human rights and the summit agreements. The EDEK statement adds that a detailed reply to the proposals must be given which will indicate their unacceptability along with a statement that continuation of the dialogue will only be possible if the Turkish side abandons its racist philosophy and submits proposals that will accept as a basis the equality of the citizens' rights and democracy.

The EDEK statement further says: At the same time, the immediate preparation for turning to the United Nations must begin and should be achieved under any prerequisites. The sending of delegations to as many countries as possible should begin now in order to explain both our line and the untenable Turkish proposals, the need for a new form of activity from the international organization, and to present the issue as one of occupation and usurpation.

Last, the EDEK statement says the Turkish proposals must be denounced immediately and calls for a turn toward international forums with a comparison of the two proposals, while the people must be made aware of all proposals and play a substantive role in handling their cause.

FOREIGN MINISTER ROLANDHIS LEAVES FOR ATHENS

NC181454 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] President Kiprianou had a working session this morning with Mr Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot representative at the intercommunal talks. President Kiprianou also had a working session with Foreign Minister Rolandhis, who left this afternoon for Athens, where he will hold talks on the Cyprus developments.

This evening Mr Rolandhis will meet with Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and then with Greek Prime Minister Rallis. Tomorrow morning Mr Rolandhis will attend a meeting at the Greek Foreign Ministry together with Mr Mitsotakis, Mr Khatzimiltis, Cyprus ambassador to Athens, Mr Zakharakis, the Greek ambassador to Nicosia, and other officials. Mr Rolandhis will also meet with representatives of the opposition parties.

Mr Rolandhis was received in Athens by Mr Mitsotakis, ambassadors Khatzimiltis and Zacharakis, and other officials. Tomorrow Mr Rolandhis will go to Paris, where he will discuss with Mr Chandernagor, minister in charge of European affairs, issues related to Cyprus' association with the EEC. The minister will return to Cyprus on Friday.

GOBBI HOLDS TALKS ON INTERCOMMUNAL SESSION

TA181714 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi, today held a meeting with Turkish Cypriot negotiator Umit Onan and Greek Cypriot negotiator Yeoryios Ioannidhis concerning tomorrow's session of the Cyprus intercommunal talks. Onan's advisers Necate Ertekun and Rustem Tatar, also attended the meeting. After the meeting, Onan said an exchange of views had been conducted regarding tomorrow's session of the intercommunal talks. Procedures to be followed after the submission of the new Turkish Cypriot proposals were also discussed.

During tomorrow's intercommunal talks, the Greek Cypriot side will (?respond) verbally to the concrete and comprehensive Turkish Cypriot proposals.

ROLANDHIS ARRIVES IN ATHENS FOR TALKS ON CYPRUS

NC181458 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1400 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Cyprus Foreign Minister Rolandhis, who arrived shortly before 1600 in Athens, will have talks with the government and the country's political leadership; the talks will be of a briefing nature. Specifically, Rolandhis will brief the government and political leaders on the recent proposals submitted by the Turkish Cypriot side for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

The Cypriot foreign minister will meet with Prime Minister Rallis at the political office at 1800 this evening and, later that evening, he will meet consecutively with representatives of EDIK [Democratic Center Union] and KODISO [Party for Democratic Socialism]. Tomorrow morning at 0930, Rolandhis will meet with Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, and later he will visit the leader of the official opposition, Papandreou. He will also meet tomorrow with the other party leaders or their representatives. The Cypriot foreign minister will then depart at 1315 tomorrow for Paris where he will have talks on Cyprus' relations with the EEC.

Rolandhis was welcomed today on arrival at the Ellinikon Airport by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, Greek Ambassador in Nicosia Zakharakis and Cypriot Ambassador in Athens Khatzimiltis, and other senior diplomatic employees.

Meetings Continue

NC190930 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0900 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] This morning, Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis concluded their talks. Following their meeting, Mr Rolandhis stated that the recent Turkish Cypriot proposals are not satisfactory, and that they cannot serve as a basis for the solution of the Cyprus problem. However, in any case, he said, despite the unacceptability of the Turkish Cypriot proposals, the exploration and the dialogue will continue at the present stage in an effort to promote a solution.

Mr Mitsotakis stated that the Greek Government's views coincide with the decisions of the Cyprus National and Ministerial Councils. He added that the proposals submitted by the Turkish side are not the ones that were expected. He continued: I think it was wrong on the part of the Turks to proceed so timorously, particularly since they had given the impression that they were to proceed at a much more decisive pace.

Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis then met with Greek official opposition leader and PASOK Chairman Papandreou, whom he briefed on the latest Cyprus developments.

MEETING SCHEDULED IN ATHENS WITH TURKISH OFFICIALS

NC171947 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] According to press reports, the secretaries general of the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministries, Rousos and (Gurun), will meet in Athens on 7 September. This will be the ninth meeting of the two countries' secretaries general during which the issues of the airspace and the Aegean continental shelf will be discussed. At the same time, Rousos and (Gurun) will evaluate the decisions that were made during the work of the Greek-Turkish committee on educational issues which convened in Ankara.

OPPOSITION SEEN TO NEUTRON BOMB DEPLOYMENT PLANS

NC181010 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 15 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Report by Muammer Elveren]

[Text] Brussels--It has been learned that as a priority, the United States intends to install the neutron bomb in two countries, Germany and Turkey. As is known, U.S. President Reagan announced to the world at the beginning of this week that his country would begin producing the neutron bomb and communicated this officially to all allied countries, including Turkey.

The United States has announced that, for the time being, it intends to stockpile the neutron bomb on its own territory. However, it is reported that at the next NATO session the U.S. authorities will try to secure a decision which will make it possible to install the neutron bomb in European countries as well. If this decision is reached at the NATO meetings, it will be determined in which countries the bomb will be installed. NATO's strategy experts and the well-known British Strategic Sciences Institute have announced that the two most suitable countries for the installation of the neutron bomb are Germany and Turkey. It is reported that this view is still valid and that the United States intends to install the neutron bomb in Germany and Turkey as a priority. Experts, who state that the neutron bomb is being produced to counteract the Soviet threat, feel that Germany and Turkey are first in line to be used as depots for the neutron bomb.

The Turkish Government has already announced its opposition to the installation of the neutron bomb on its territory. Although no such request has been received from the United States, Turkey has thus implied its opposition to the likely request. In the past, when the Carter administration planned to manufacture the neutron bomb, it communicated the situation to all its allies, including Turkey, and asked for their views. When in 1977 Turkey communicated its views on the matter, it expressed its opposition to the arms race and also implied its opposition to the neutron bomb. Meanwhile, the Greek Government issued a statement yesterday saying that it will not permit the installation of the neutron bomb on its territory.

CYPRIOTS' KONUK CONCLUDES TALKS IN ANKARA

TA181918 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] TFSC Legislative Assembly President Nejat Konuk concluded his contacts in Turkey and returned to Cyprus today. Konuk was seen off at Ankara's Esenboga Airport by Interior Minister Selahattin Cetiner. Replying to reporters' questions at Ercan airport in Cyprus, Konuk said he held very beneficial talks in Ankara on political and economic issues. He said material aid to be extended by Turkey will greatly contribute to the strengthening of the Turkish Cypriot economy.

TERCUMAN EDITORIAL POINTS UP AMBIGUITY IN NEW LAW

NC181134 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 16 Aug 81 pp 1, 14

[Editorial by Nazli Ilicak: "Decision No 52"]

[Text] We believe that decision No 52 taken by the National Security Council on 3 June should be reviewed. This decision bans the following:

1. Making an oral or written statement about any political party, workers' organization, professional institutions or associations under investigation or under trial.
2. Discussing the practices of the martial law command.
3. Furthering political party skirmishes, and
4. Expressing an opinion about the past and future political structure of Turkey. (This ban refers only to members of the political parties.)

Making written or oral comment on a case being tried in court in a manner likely to influence the judicial authorities has always been prohibited. Therefore, we can say that the first section does not add any new restrictions but merely clarifies the situation.

On the other hand, although current conditions may require us to refrain from discussing the practices of the martial law command, it is difficult to determine the limits of the ban. For instance, our fellow journalist Gungor Yerdes was kept in custody for 44 days without appearing before a judge. Now, does criticizing this fact come within the scope of decision No 52 or doesn't it? In view of the fact that it is not against the law to criticize the provision which allows a person to be kept in custody for 90 days without trial--providing concrete examples for the criticism should not be considered as an offence either. As a matter of fact, as far as we are concerned, decisions regarding the period under detention are linked directly with the judicial function and not with the actions of the martial law command.

"The ban on the continuation of political party skirmishes" is based on some sound justification. It is necessary to wipe clean the slate of the past and put bandages on the wounds of Turkey, where the people want peace. And yet, in practice certain difficulties crop up. Let us cite a recent example: Faruk Sukan [deputy prime minister in the Ecevit government for some time] leveled some charges against [former Prime Minister] Bulent Ecevit. All papers reported Sukan's allegations quite extensively. Doesn't Ecevit wishes to reply to those charges? Surely he does...probably he has already expressed such a wish. But decision No 52 deprives Ecevit of the right to vindicate himself, whereas Sukan is left free to carry on with his slander and impudence. When the consultative assembly begins to function, we are going to witness similar situations.

It is not possible to prepare a constitution without screening the past and without criticizing the activities and functions, political parties and their members. Since talks will be carried out publicly, criticisms will be reflected in the press but those being criticized will be deprived of the right to reply. True, decision No 52 prohibits both praise and criticism of politicians, but in the long run it is bound to become lopsided. But then the limits of eulogies are not defined either. For example, at a gathering, [singer] Gonul Yazar looked [former Prime Minister] Demirel in the eyes and sang the song called "Who Knows, Will This Journey Have a Return?" Is this song within or outside the scope of decision No 52?

The most important point we criticize in decision No 52 is the fact that politicians are being kept out of political and legal discussions concerning Turkey. A text prepared, without the participation of the politicians or even by opposing them, will most certainly be a subject for discussion when Turkey enters a normal period. Another fact is that blackening the politician in this manner will adversely affect the coming generations and this will create great timidity and even disgust with politics. If decision No 52 is not repealed before a referendum is held, it will even cast a shadow on the legality of the new constitution. The inability of the political parties and their leaders, as those who will determine the direction of the electorate, to express an opinion, will continue to remain as a point weakening the legality of the constitution.

During this period, when efforts are being exerted to take the best and most correct action to rapidly correct mistakes, decision No 52 should be reviewed, revoked or at least mitigated.

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PAHR, CARRINGTON QUESTIONED ON N-WEAPONS

AU191030 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1950 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Ursula Stenzel interview with Foreign Minister Pahr and British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington in Salzburg 18 August--recorded; Carrington's answers in English with German translation superimposed]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister Pahr, your position on the neutron bomb has been criticized by the opposition. Even if one does not agree with this criticism, many people are wondering whether Austria is maintaining the necessary distance between the superpowers. We have not heard shrill tones like those you used about the United States vis-a-vis the Soviet Union lately, although that country has also stepped up armament massively.

[Pahr] It would seem that you have not heard what I have said with regard to Afghanistan, with regard to Vietnam and Kampuchea. As far as the question of the neutron bomb is concerned, what I said was by no means an official Austrian statement on this subject. We have always maintained that we do not issue statements on such subjects. I expressed my own opinion in reply to a journalist's question, and I pointed out that my objections were primarily caused by the fact that I see here the danger of a new escalation of the arms race. For today the danger lies not so much in the quantative as in the qualitative aspects of of armament.

[Question][to Carrington] Your Excellency, President Reagan's neutron bomb decision has been criticized by many allies, but not by Great Britain--why?

[Carrington] Well, I think you've got to consider the problem of Western defense in two ways. The object of Western defense is to prevent an outbreak of war. If you allow a potential enemy to acquire military preponderance, you run a risk of getting a war by mistake, through unfortunate accident or through blackmail. That is why the West should never allow the Soviet Union to have too much of a preponderance.

[Question] How long can the West Europeans afford to criticize the Americans, at the same time cut their defense spendings, and nevertheless expect the Americans to defend them?

[Carrington] We have said that we are going to increase our defense expenditure by 3 percent in real terms because of the Soviet prepondance. We are doing that although it is extremely difficult for us. We are trying to cut government spending, to balance our budget, and we are in the middle of a worldwide recession. Great Britain is one of the few countries which cannot be criticized for not spending enough on defense. Certainly Britain is not one of them.

[Question] But how about the FRG? Does it not feel left alone?

[Carrington] It is not for me to criticize other countries as regards cutting their defense expenditures. But if you take a look at the defense expenditures of the FRG over the past 5 or 6 years, they have gone up in terms of real value. The FRG Army is probably the best equipped in the West. That is why I think it should be difficult to criticize the Germans in this respect.

[Question] Now there also seems to be a paradoxical situation within the East bloc, within the Moscow hierarchy. On one hand all endeavors to promote detente as far as concrete issues are concerned--for example in Afghanistan and in Kampuchea--have been rejected by the Soviet Union. On the other hand the Soviets seem anxious to negotiate with President Reagan about disarmament, although he is showing muscle. What conclusions can be drawn from that?

[Carrington] I believe you are never going to get any kind of detente unless a mutual arms limitation can be achieved and trust can be built up on both sides. And of course one must say that the Soviet attitude in Afghanistan has shaken that trust in a way which must make detente very much more difficult.

EGYPT'S AS-SADAT SENDS MESSAGE TO GOVERNMENT

LD192008 Hamburg DPA in German 1234 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Munich, 19 Aug (DPA)--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, through his information minister, has sent a message to the Federal Government on his recent, initial meeting with U.S. President Reagan. Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Munich today received Mansur Muhammad Hasan. Delegation circles afterwards said that as-Sadat attaches special importance to informing Federal Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher about his meeting because the Federal Government had made special contributions to the European efforts for a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that as-Sadat's statements in the United States showed that a rapprochement between Egypt and the other Arab states might become possible. The spokesman refused to elaborate on the contents of as-Sadat's message.

SPD'S WISCHNEWSKI INTERVIEWED ON CZYREK VISIT

DW191437 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0535 GMT 19 Aug 81

["Excerpts" from reporters Hansen and Krabbenhoeft interview with Deputy SPD Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Could you give us any details about the nature of the stopgap loan for Poland?

[Answer] We said that we would support the Federal Government if it were prepared to help Poland further, particularly with regard to stopgap credits. That is of most decisive significance, particularly now after the Polish talks with the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union's readiness to help Poland's development.

[Question] What were the main points of your talk with Polish Foreign Minister Czyrek?

[Answer] We talked about the nature of developments in Poland. We talked about relations between the People's Republic of Poland and the FRG. But naturally we also discussed the current international situation. These were the three most important issues.

[Question] I assume that you discussed the announcement by President Reagan to build the neutron weapon. Did Minister Czyrek comment on it?

[Answer] Yes, Minister Czyrek commented on it. He expressed a very critical judgment of this matter. No wonder, since the People's Republic of Poland is part of the Warsaw Pact, and Mr Czyrek's assessment was made accordingly. The Poles are particularly interested in beginning East-West or West-East talks, that is talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, as soon as possible. The Poles take a critical view of everything that could disturb such talks.

[Question] How does the Polish foreign minister assess the danger of a military intervention by the Soviet Union in Poland?

[Answer] Well, first there were the Crimea talks. I don't believe I heard any concern regarding the issue you have touched on. On the contrary, I believe that the Polish side is most content with the course of the Crimea talks.

[Question] Couldn't the mere plan of admission to the IMF be considered by Moscow as an attempt to secede from the Eastern economic community and thus as a cause for conflict?

[Answer] It goes without saying that this is a highly important problem for Poland. Poland has definitely made no decision yet on that issue. The Poles have every reason to consider the matter with great care. Nobody can predict what the decision will be. Poland is perfectly aware what it means for future economic cooperation. But this is an important political factor as well. Poland will not make the decision on this issue easy for itself.

[Question] You say other east bloc countries are members as well. [sentence as heard] Only it is Poland that has been going through a special situation for several months now.

[Answer] Yes. It is absolutely undeniable that this must also be viewed in this connection. Poland is interested in achieving long-term economic cooperation with partners in the West as well.

[Question] In conclusion, could you sum up the results of your talks with the Polish foreign minister?

[Answer] To begin with, these talks took place in an excellent atmosphere. Mr Czyrek is positive in analyzing Polish developments. We see the development of our relations in a favorable way. However, both sides are aware indeed that very difficult problems still need to be overcome. Objective and good cooperation between our two countries and between West Europe and Poland after the Crimea talks--and I stress this--is of immense importance for developments in Poland.

Comments on Neutron Issue

LD191116 Hamburg DPA in German 1044 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 19 Aug (DPA)--Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski has stressed the need to defend German interests vis-a-vis the United States. But Wischnewski emphatically rejected on Wednesday the accusation of the CDU/CSU to the effect that anti-Americanism is spreading in the SPD.

The SPD politician expressed concern, saying that the decision of the U.S. administration on building the neutron weapon "rather complicates" the opening of negotiations between Moscow and Washington on limiting medium-range weapons in Europe. Referring to the question of the deployment of the neutron weapon on German territory, Wischnewski stressed that this could only be done in "complete agreement" between the Federal Republic and the United States. He strongly insisted on German codecision and not only consultations on this issue.

The SPD deputy chairman said that his party is interested in good relations with the United States, and that it is making a strong effort in this direction. The SPD knows that the security of the Federal Republic depends on the United States.

ARREST WARRANT ISSUED FOR LEADER OF BANNED GROUP

LD192124 Hamburg DPA in German 1424 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Nueremberg/Erlangen, 19 Aug (DPA)--The Erlangen local court has issued arrest warrants for Karl-Heinz Hoffmann, the leader of the banned Wehrsportgruppe Hoffmann, and his girlfriend Franziska Birkmann in connection with the murders of Shlomo Levin and Frida Poeschke. Hoffmann and Birkmann are already in custody on other charges.

On 19 December 1980, Shlomo Levin, a 69-year old Jewish publisher and teacher, and 57-year old Frida Poeschke, the widow of a former mayor of Erlangen, were shot dead in Levin's home in Erlangen.

The federal prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe has taken over the investigations in connection with Hoffmann. It said that it was taking charge in view of the return of right extremist suspects from Lebanon.

Hoffmann is alleged to have recruited and trained them in Lebanon from May 1980 for their return to the Federal Republic. According to the Bavarian Ministry of Justice, Hoffmann is suspected of other offenses as well.

The paramilitary Hoffmann group, formed in 1974, at one time had reportedly up to 600 members. It was banned throughout the Federal Republic in January 1980. Investigations in connection with the bombing of the Munich October beer festival in 1980 showed that contacts between group members had not completely stopped even after the ban. The Bavarian Ministry of the Interior found that Hoffmann had shifted his activities mainly to the Near East. During a search in June of his base, Schloss Ermreuth, which belonged to Birkmann, a hidden explosive device, 1,500 grams of TNT and counterfeit U.S. dollars were found.

FURTHER REACTIONS TO NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

Union Chairman Criticism

LD161942 Hamburg DPA in German 1607 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] Osnabrueck, 16 Aug (DPA)--Metal Union Chairman Eugen Loderer has called for a worldwide ban of the neutron bomb under international law. In an interview with NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG (17 Aug issue) he said that the struggle for world peace and against frenzied arming had always been a trade union aim and that was why the unions supported to the best of their ability the Federal Government and the parties sustaining it in their pursuit of peace and detente.

Loderer sharply criticized U.S. President Reagan's decision to build the neutron bomb. Loderer thought that it would complicate successful U.S.-Soviet negotiations to reduce theater nuclear forces in Europe. Although the worsening of East-West relations had been caused by the USSR invasion of Afghanistan, the building of the neutron bomb threatened to become another link in a chain of events which tended to endanger Europe and the world.

Petitions Begin

LD182152 Hamburg DPA in German 1718 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Bremen, 18 Aug (DPA)--Hans Koschnick (SPD), the mayor of Bremen and until just 2 years ago vice-chairman of the SPD, is one of the first signatories of a petition launched by the Bremen SPD against the building of the neutron weapon. The Scleswig-Holstein SPD has announced a similar petition.

The collection of signatures began today. The petitions say that the U.S. Government's decision to build the neutron weapon must meet with the "determined resistance of all democrats". Among the first signatories are the Bremen SPD deputies to the Bundestag, Claus Grobecker and Ernst Waltemathe.

Politicians' Statements

LD191728 Hamburg DPA in German 1513 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Munich, 19 Aug (DPA)--Vice chairman of the SPD Party Council, Juergen Boeddrich has accused the CDU/CSU of an uncritical approach to the "intention of U.S. President Reagan and his power-intoxicated" administration, which "seriously infringes and calls into question" the Federal Republic's autonomy. CDU Chief Helmut Kohl and CSU Deputy Graf Huyn even called for the Bundeswehr to be equipped with the neutron weapon, says a statement issued by Boeddrich in Munich today. The party council is the highest SPD body between party congresses.

Bonn: Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl said today that the question of consultations between the allies on the neutron weapon should be seen and handled in political terms and should not be viewed only in terms of international law. A case in point is the cooperation of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group, he told journalists in Bonn. He was replying to questions about whether the existing conventions on allied forces entitled the Americans to station nuclear weapons in the Federal Republic without consultation.

Bonn: FDP Deputy Helga Schuchardt expects a majority in her party to oppose the introduction of neutron weapons. In an interview published by the SPD press service today, she expressed the fear that this weapon would lower the nuclear threshold. She strongly attacked the view that criticism of U.S. arms measures implies a basically anti-American attitude.

Hamburg: In an interview to be published in tomorrow's edition of BILD ZEITUNG, CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl said the neutron weapon is defensive. "That is why the European NATO partners asked the Americans in the spring of 1975 to produce this weapon." "Former President Jimmy Carter deferred his decision as a guesture of good will toward the Soviet Union. It is clear to the CDU/CSU, Kohl said, that peace in Europe could not be preserved without close partnership with the United States and the Western alliance. The Kohl interview was prereleased to DPA.

LAMBSDORFF HOLDS TALKS WITH SRI LANKAN OFFICIAL

LD191738 Hamburg DPA in German 1553 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Colombo, 19 Aug (DPA)--The Federal minister of economics, Count Otto Lambsdorff, who arrived in Colombo yesterday, today conferred with the Sri Lankan minister of trade and shipping, Lalith Athulathmudali, on closer economic cooperation between both countries. The two ministers also discussed problems relating to the export of textiles from Sri Lanka to the Federal Republic and the European Community as well as shipping questions; the North-South dialogue and the financing of projects by the Federal Republic.

With the acting foreign affairs minister, Tyronne Fernando, Lambsdorff discussed the problem of the influx of people from Sri Lanka seeking asylum in West Berlin. Fernardo assured the German minister that returning refugees would not be harrassed or prosecuted. According to a Colombo Foreign Ministry spokesman, Lambsdorff expressed his satisfaction that the flow of refugees had ceased.

On Thursday, Lambsdorff will meet President Junius Jayawardene and Prime Minister R. Premadasa.

BRIEFS

HEROIN CONFISCATION--Berlin, 17 Aug (DAP)--Officials of the police customs joint narcotics investigation unit confiscated 2 kg of heroin and detained two Germans and three Turkish dealers in another stike against the Berlin narcotics scene. Warrants were issued for their arrest. The police today put the wholesale value of the herion at DM240,000. The officials last Thursday found 1.2 kg of heroin in the home of one of the Turks and another 600 grams in his car. The other Turk and the two Germans each had 50 grams on them. The four men confessed to having stolen the heroin from the third Turk who was also detained stated the police. Last week, the officials made the biggest heroin find to date in Berlin of 4.1 kg. This year the city's police so far confiscated a total of 12 kg of heroin. The figure for 1980 was 17 kg. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1444 GMT 17 Aug 81 LD]

GOVERNMENT ACTIONS ON IRANIAN BOAT HIJACKING

Ministers Council Decisions

LD191158 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The Iranian patrol boat issue has been discussed in the Council of Ministers, thus showing the importance of this affair since the odyssey arrived in French waters.

A short time ago, following the Council of Ministers meeting, Pierre Beregovoy, secretary general of the Elysee, announced the measures decided upon by the government.

[Begin Beregovoy recording] Instructions have been given concerning the following point: There will be neither a boarding by force nor refuelling. It is necessary to avoid being confronted with a situation which would end with a kind of bargaining and to avoid a situation which would have resulted in--with the patrol boat in the port of Marseille--allowing those controlling it to possibly, I say possibly, but we had to think of this, indulge in blackmail, or a kind of blackmail.

With regard to what will happen--I have just told you what the position is at the moment--the members of the commando group who are going to stay in France will be treated in conformity with our laws. This means that they will neither be extradicted nor expelled. With regard to the crew, the contacts we have made with the charge d'affaires show that we intend to facilitate the return to Iran of those who wish this. [end recording]

Communique on Gunboat

NC191424 Paris AFP in English 1425 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 19 Aug (AFP)--The hijacked Iranian gunboat Tabarzin has passed under French Navy control, an Elysee Palace communique said here today. All people aboard the gunboat have been taken ashore, it said.

"When all necessary controls have been carried out, the gunboat will be handed back to Iranian authorities," the communique added. Members of the commando who seized the gunboat will have their security guaranteed and will be subject to French law, the communique said.

Iranian nationals wishing to return to Iran have been put in contact with the Iranian charge d'affaires, the communique added.

Commando Group 'Installed'

NC200814 Paris AFP in English 0800 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Versailles, near Paris, 20 Aug (AFP)--The 22-member commando which seized an Iranian gunboat off Spain last Thursday, and surrendered to French authorities yesterday, has been "installed" in a secret property east of Paris, reliable sources said here today.

The commando was flown last night with four members of the crew of the French-built gunboat, the Tabarzin, from Hyeres in southern France to Paris' Le Bourget Airport.

The commando surrendered to French naval authorities yesterday morning after being taken in tow by a French naval tug near Marseilles and anchoring near the French naval base of Toulon.

The property where the members were now installed was in the Val de Marne region east of Paris, the sources here said. The property was not that of ex-Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who had taken refuge in France and is now living in the same area, the sources added.

Iranian Officials Arrive

NC201002 Paris AFP in English 0952 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Toulon, southern France, 20 Aug (AFP)--The Iranian gunboat Tabarzin, anchored off the French naval base here after being surrendered by its hijackers yesterday, will leave for Iran "as soon as possible", reliable sources said today. French Navy technicians who checked the gunboat said some repairs were necessary before the departure for Iran, the sources added.

The French-built gunboat was hijacked off the Spanish coast last Thursday, while being delivered to Iran with two other similar craft.

Navy officials refused to comment on the arrival here yesterday of two high-ranking Iranian officials. The Iranians were not in uniform but arrived in a French military vehicle. Reliable sources here also said a woman belonged to the commando unit which seized the gunboat.

MITTERRAND, IRAQ'S 'AZIZ CONFER ON NUCLEAR PLANT

NC192110 Paris AFP in English 2102 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 19 Aug (AFP)--France and Iraq will shortly start talks on guarantees concerning French help in rebuilding the Iraqi nuclear power centre at Tammuz, destroyed in an Israeli raid on June 7, informed sources said here today. The engagement came in talks between visiting Iraqi Vice-Premier Tariq 'Aziz and French President Francois Mitterrand following Baghdad's request that France rebuild the power plant.

France is insisting that the rebuilt power station be for purely peaceful uses. Israel maintained that Iraq was using the Tammuz plant to construct an atom bomb. The subject was at the center of an hour-long talk the deputy premier had with President Mitterrand today, the sources indicated. An official version about what was discussed only referred to "cultural, economic and technical questions" of interest to both countries.

The line taken by the French president was, according to the same sources, that there was no reason for France to refuse material and technical assistance to Iraq that it afforded other countries. Iraq is an important French trading partner, both as a buyer of technology and a supplier of oil. Guarantees sought on the non-military use of the rebuilt Tammuz plant will serve to reassure the Israelis, the sources suggested.

After the talks, Mr 'Aziz expressed his satisfaction "with the deep comprehension" shown by Mr Mitterrand. Tomorrow, Mr 'Aziz is scheduled to meet French Premier Pierre Mauroy, Foreign Realtions Minister Claude Cheysson, Defense Minister Charles Hernu and Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert.

Mr 'Aziz handed Mr Mitterrand a personal message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on relations between the two countries. The precise contents were not disclosed.

Last month the Iraqi president said that he would consider France's attitude on rebuilding Tammuz the touchstone for future relations between the two countries. It was France that built the original Tammuz plant. The question raised here was would the Iraqis be ready to furnish new guarantees against a military use of the center. The fact that conversations on this question were agreed on today by Mr 'Aziz appeared to point to at least some flexibility on this on the part of both.

LE FIGARO ON N-BOMB IMPLICATIONS FOR EUROPE

PM193919 Paris LE FIGARO in French 17 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Paul-Marie de La Gorce commentary: "The Neutron Bomb: Political and Strategic Realities"]

[Text] The neutron bomb now tends to arouse controversies which strangely cloud any serious discussion and any objective consideration of it. Some people regard it as the incarnation of absolute evil, its exceptional immorality stemming from the fact that it is reputed to kill much more and destroy much less; but the truth is that any weapon is designed to reduce an adversary's resistance and it is ludicrous to establish a scale of horror for weapons. Other people think that the "neutron bomb" is some kind of miracle in that it kills but without causing too much damage and that there will thus be less for which to pay reparations later....In his Atlanticist enthusiasm one "scientific" commentator on our television even went so far as to say that it would only kill combatants--enemy combatants of course.' Would it be possible to point out to him that the radioactivity released by the "neutron bomb" over a 1-km radius does not distinguish between the people it kills according to whether they are wearing battledress or a suit?

So, let's try to discuss the matter as carefully as possible, without giving way to propaganda suggestions or being fashioned by them. The "neutron bomb" comprises a fission initiator yielding several tenths of a kiloton, triggering a mini fusion bomb of 1 to 2 kilotons--some people say more. It would produce blast and heat effects 10 times lower than those produced by thermonuclear weapons of the same power, but not zero effects, and would produce more radioactivity. According to its promotors, the aim would be to use it essentially against an offensive launched by large numbers of tanks.

Let's repeat that this is the least probably scenario since it is very unlikely that a potential adversary would launch a conflict which is, literally, vital for him and for the world with such dubious means.

It is even less likely, since the Soviet Union has, with SS-20 missiles, a weapon which, in a preemptive strike of one or two salvos, could destroy the bulk of NATO's infrastructures and military forces including, possibly, stocks of "neutron bombs" and the guns which fire them.

However, let's take the hypothesis of a possible antitank action by the "neutron bomb." In practice, the bomb would be fired at a range of 15 to 20 km. It should explode at a given altitude (at ground level the effects of the radioactivity would become formidable) and hit a mobile target (a formation of moving tanks) situated within a radius of around 1,000 meters from the point of explosion. First it should be noted that if these tanks are in a village, a suburban district or, more especially, in the center of a city, there will probably be a large number of civilian victims. But for our present purposes the main problem is that of the weapon's efficacy.

Is it possible to protect yourself from the "neutron bomb"? For protection against gamma rays it is a question of thickness and density, but against neutrons concrete would be most effective. It is obviously difficult to protect tanks against them without excessively increasing their weight and size. Thus, work has been directed at a protective capsule inside the tank, the crew being reduced to three--as for the Soviet T-72 tank--and carrying out its work by remote control, television and so forth--which presupposes a major increase in the cost of materials. Nonetheless, this is a plausible prospect which leads to consideration of the "neutron bomb" being more effectively used against light mechanized forces (troop transport, for instance).

That leaves the problem posed by the mobility of the target. If you consider that preparation for firing takes 5 minutes--that is a very optimistic estimate and presupposes that aerial observers are available--then armored vehicles traveling at 15 km per hour cover 1,250 meters or 1,660 meters at 20 km per hour in that time. This suggests that there will be more neutralizing fire than precision firing, that would be even more likely to be the case against light mechanized forces.

All this means that, in the hypothesis of vast armored offensives involving thousands of tanks--the Soviets have 40,000 tanks in Eastern Europe--massive numbers of "neutron bombs" would, in fact, have to be fired, using hundreds if not thousands of them. Aside from the effects of the resulting radioactivity on vast expanses of land and on their populations, that would pose a major political and strategic problem. This gigantic release of nuclear fire would be the decision of the field command, even at a relatively low level. In any case the political authority--in this case the U.S. President--should take responsibility for it and it is known that he has so far never delegated the decision on the use of any type of nuclear weapon.

This last remark leads us to the root of the matter. What is at stake is the possibility of waging a conventional war, in other words with reasonable possibilities of victory after winning battles, but by resorting to nuclear weapons. All the efforts of the general staffs and the arms experts they inspire or from whom they draw inspiration are usually aimed at that end. Since the United States is the only Western country to have the industrial and technological capability to adopt this course, it is natural that its strategy reflects that.

In its view, the problem is still the same; given that American and Russia can destroy each other several times over, and hence neutralize each other, is it possible for them to wage wars--possibly between them--at a lower level by using nuclear weapons but without going as far as mutual suicide? The strategy of the "graduated response" or "flexible" response, conceived in the days of President Kennedy and McNamara, was an initial positive reply to that question. Under the Nixon and Ford administrations the Schlesinger doctine of "adapted response" went in the same direction, by introducing the possibility of using nuclear forces against other nuclear forces at different levels of a possible conflict. But whatever the paths explored and their doctrinal trappings, which are often confused and disputable, the aim is still to make a "nuclear war" "playable," in other words rational, plausible and winnable. The "neutron bomb" is one of the most significant methods of doing that. That is the root of the matter.

And this is the fundamental reasons for the split which regularly and inevitably appears between Americans and Europeans on this essential theme. However it is presented, the point is to make the NATO countries accept what they are unwilling to face but what is nonetheless indisputable; since the United States cannot defend them with its strategic nuclear weapons--which would destroy the Soviet Union--on pain of being destroyed itself, it can only cover them with nuclear weapons by adopting the prospect of a nuclear war which would turn Europe into a nuclear battlefield.

It is quite clear that America's European partners cannot accept this prospect and that, in any case, the governments cannot make their peoples accept it. There is no point deploring their "pacificism" or storming against what is strangely termed their "neutralism," as is now the fashion, because it is Western Europe's political and strategic situation which locks it in this conflict and sparks off the reactions we are seeing. As is known, France has dissociated itself from this by choosing a strategy of national nuclear deterrence, and events show just how vital it is to adhere to this. But the other European countries must still face the consequences of the strategic options with which they are now confronted.

LIBYAN SPOKESMAN ON CLASH WITH U.S. PLANES

AU200840 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 20 Aug (ANSA)--A Libyan military spokesman telephoned a statement to ANSA last night with regard to the Wednesday clash between U.S. and Libyan planes over the Mediterranea.

The spokesman said that as of Tuesday morning U.S. military planes had violated Libyan air space and territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra as part of "the American decision to systematically proceed with its aggression against the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah."

He claimed that two Libyan planes flying reconnaissance missions in Libyan air space and over Libyan territorial waters were attacked Wednesday at 7:12 local time by 8 U.S. fighter planes.

"Libya and the people of Jamahiriyah are ready to defend our territorial integrity and the values of our revolution," the caller continued.

The spokesman also indicated that for the past two days the U.S. press had openly provoked Jamahiriyah by flouting the fact the American Sixth Fleet was in the Mediterranean "to probe the reactions of the people of Libyan Jamahiriyah."

Circles at the Italian premier's office have stressed here that any episode that disturbs the peace in the Mediterranean is cause for deep concern on the part of the Italian Government.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger yesterday said that U.S. Navy planes shot down two Libyan jet fighters which attacked them in international airspace over the Mediterranean that morning. He said the attack was entirely unprovoked and took place more than 60 miles from land.

Libya claims territorial boundaries up to 200 miles from its coast, but the U.S. has rejected the claim and has conducted exercises in the area in recent years, in part to assert its right to do so.

However, the defense secretary denied that a U.S. naval exercise which led to Wednesday's incident had been intended by the Reagan administration as a challenge to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

IRAN TO REQUEST SPAIN'S MEDIATION ON HIJACKED BOAT

LD191928 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1730 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Iran will ask Spain to mediate with France in the case of the patrol boat Tabarzin which was hijacked on 13 August near Algeciras in Cadiz province, according to a statement today by the Tehran government's special envoy to Madrid, (Abbas Sorush). (Sorush) himself added at a press conference that he would take charge of formulating a request to this effect via a meeting with the Spanish secretary of state for foreign affairs, Carlos Robles Piquer.

He also said that the chief of the commandos which hijacked the Iranian patrol boat is one of the CIA agents who are fighting to overthrow the government of Imam Khomeyni. He added that this can be shown with documents which the Islamic students took from the U.S. Embassy in Iran.

PCE NAMES NEW SECRETARIAT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE

PM190907 [Editorial Report] Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 14-20 August 1981 publishes a report on the election of the new PCE Executive Committee and Secretariat at the 8 August Central Committee meeting. Their membership is as follows:

Executive Committee members: Felipe Alcaraz, Julian Ariza, Manuel Azcarate, Marcelino Camacho, Francisco Frutos, Ignacio Gallego, Juan Galan, Jose Maria Gonzalez Jerez, Angel Guerreiro, Antonio Gutierrez Diaz, Gerado Iglesias, Robert Lertxundi, Jordi Sole Tura.

Executive Committee members also belonging to the Secretariat: Leopoldo Alcaraz, Jaime Ballesteros, Santiago Carrillo, Enrique Curiel, Anselmo Hoyos, Ignacio Latierro, Juan Francisco Pla, Adolfo Pinedo, Francisco Romero Marin, Simon Sanchez Montero, Nicolas Satorius.

PCE CRITICIZES ACCORD ON AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS

PM191011 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 7-13 Aug 81 p 4

[4 August PCE Statement]

[Text] The autonomy negotiations are culminating in agreement between the government and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] on the exclusion of the PCE and the Popular Alliance and the absence of the Basque and Catalonian nationalists; and the PCE states:

1--The exclusion of the PCE on the initiative of the government and the PSOE was accounted for by nonacceptance of our proposal for separating the draft organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process from the rest of the political and economic agreements.

2--This stance on the part of the PCE is beaed on well-founded objections concerning the constitutionality of the law on the harmonization of the autonomy process and on its harmonizing nature which was not envisaged in the Enterria report and is contrary to our viewpoint, since it alters the statutes which have already been approved. We also believe that the discussion of a bill of this nature requires, in order to be effective, the participation of the majority forces of Catalonia and the Basque country and strict respect for the legislative function which belongs to the Spanish Cortes.

3--With respect to the issues concerning the compositon of provincial councils and particular aspects of the autonomy of the Canary Islands, as well as everything concerning the quantification of the economic issues, and, in particular, of the interterritorial compensation fund, the PCE finally had no opportunity to express its opinion on the proposals agreed separately by the government and the PSOE.

4--The PCE maintains its viewspoints, which coincide with those agreed and propounded well in advance by our party concerning the autonomy map of 17 communities, the timetables of approval of the statutes by January 1983 and the planning of transferences [of powers from the state of the autonomous communities], as well as concerning the removal of the provincial councils in the single province communities.

5--Last, we express our unfavorable opinion on the way the government and the PSOE have approached, conducted and completed these negotiations. If they had been conducted from the outset on an equal basis among all the forces concerned--including Basque and Catalonian nationalists--the process would not have proved lengthier and would have made it possible to achieve results which would be sounder politically and legally more respectful of the constitution and the statutes.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORT TO 10TH PCE CONGRESS

PM140826 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 28 Jul 81 pp 13-40

[Continuation of the "PCE Central Committee report to 10th PCE Congress" to be delivered by PCE Central Committee Secretary General Santiago Carrillo on 28 July 1981]

[Excerpt] Who is behind these dogmatic groups? I no not want to issue any gratuitous accusations, but in any case they are in one way or another motivated by a policy different from the one that we have independently adopted; they are motivated by the model of a party that does not tolerate factions or dissent and that eliminates them drastically a model of socialism that will not do fo us. Therefore, it is surprising, to say the least, to see some of them agreeing with others who ideologically seem at the opposite pole, in an attempt to establish within the PCE the factions, tendencies or currents rejected by their inspirational models. We believe that this agreement is designed to achieve not more democracy but the weakening of the PCE, which they are trying to destroy, since they have been unable to win it over.

But what must be clear is that the process pursued by the dogmatic currents could be pursued by any other group. This is the dynamic of platforms, currents and tendencies; this is what it leads to sooner or later, and instead of facilitating free collective discussion by the entire party--the enriching debate--what it does is crystallize group stances which impoverish, split and break up the party.

Extending party democracy means reinvigorating its associations, linking them with the masse and their movements, making these associations bring under control the economic and political problems that exist around them and that affect men, women and young people, and turning them into centers or polular culture in all fields.

Extending party democracy means that leadership bodies at all levels must be agile, responsible and sensitive to the heartbeat of the workers and the people. It also means having a free debate that will ideologically and politically form and homogenize the party, with the best people being elected to the leadership bodies by secret ballot and members having the freedom to criticize leaders at all levels without fear of reprisals.

Extending party democracy means that during periods of debate there are no restrictions on anyone in the free expression of opinions, but that when the time for action comes there must be unity and that discipline is the same for everyone.

In the party we have reached a situation in some cases in which unity of action and discipline have been violated, even in the leadership bodies. Unless this congress establishes order in this and other fields, the Communist Party, which has the opportunity of increasing its strength, including its electoral strength, despite the by no means easy objective conditions under which we are developing, would embark on a process of crisis and of suicidal self-destruction.

What is in no way connected with democracy is tolerance toward those who attack the party's strategic outlook, the absence of steadfastness toward those who try to lead it down different paths, and leniency toward those who, though within its ranks and even its leadership bodies, at the same time devote themselves to publicly denigrating the party.

Party Regeneration

This congress must constitute a further step toward the regeneration of the party and of its leadership bodies. It is a fact of life that on the whole the party has taken into account. Regeneration means adapting the party to the growing complexities of political action on two planes--as a revolutionary party of struggle and as a party of government. As a party that must remain linked with the masses, defending their day-to-day interests and trying to formulate solutions to state problems, with a sense of responsibility for the country's future, though still in a minority, because it aspires one day either to form the majority or to be a member of it. This is why the party needs the involvement of the factory worker, of the peasant who works the land and of the intellectual capable of helping it resolve the state's most difficult problems.

Regeneration also means promoting young cadres, new leaders, to replace those no longer able to continue leading because they have lost their energies through old age or because, though still young, they have not proved equal to their tasks. It means to redistribute responsibilities, moving people from one position to another according to their abilities, not allowing themselves to be led by inertia and routine, by stagnation; and to do so while maintaining the necessary political balance, without unnecessary ruptures and without breaking continuity.

The regeneration task is always difficult. There are communist parties, including some of the most authoritative ones, which provide us with the example whereby leaders always die in office. I do not consider this a good example. There are other experiences, other methods, based on rotation, but where this is used, however much rotation there is, the people are always the same in one post or another, with their own specific personal influence, whatever their role.

We believe that at this congress there must be a thorough regeneration of the Central Committee, even more thorough in the Executive Committee and more thorough still in the Secretariat, which must be a very active and dynamic body, in view of the functions entrusted to it. One or more deputy secretaries-general will also have to be appointed if the provisions of the party rules are approved.

Much attention will have to be devoted to the leadership's bodies' collective work, to make the leadership team broad, representative and prestigious and to ensure that relations of loyalty and shared responsibility exist within it.

When new leaders are promoted there are always risks of either not chosing the most capable people or of not chosing the most reliable ones. Capability and reliability--or, rather, steadfastness--must be the decisive qualities. It is a bad example when a party leader leaves the party, and we must try to ensure that selection spares us the slightest surprises of this kind.

Having said that, I entirely refuse to accept that regeneration means the indiscriminate elimination of what, to use a very overworked word, we could call the party's "old guard." The experience of other parties shows, as an observer as wise as the Pole Adam Schaff recently stressed, that the party's bureaucratization begins with the elimination of the old guard. In saying this, I am sure of defending the party's interests, its future and also its distinguishing features.

It is no disgrace for a party when alongside cadres from later generations there are still in its ranks and its leadership men who took part in the armed struggle against fascism.

It seems incredible to have to say this in the PCE, but unfortunately it is inevitable when there are people within our own ranks who reproach us for having fought the war, forgetting that if the PCF is the party of the policy of national reconciliation and Eurocommunism, it owes this to a large extent to the open and innovative spirit demonstrated by this "old guard."

Similarly, it is no handicap to have charismatic leaders. At present, it seems fashionable to deny the leaders' role, in the name of party "democracy." Of course, the party was wasting its time when for so many years it strove to promote natural leaders within the workers movement and the mass movements...!

Anti-elitist demagogery forgets one essential point; namely, that one of the links between any party or organization and the masses are the leaders, that all mass strength is generated by leaders and at the same time generates leaders, and that without revolutionary or other movements there are no leaders, while without leaders these same movements will not progress.

Marxism has always acknowledged the role of the individual in history, and when I say individuals, I am not talking only about a few great men, but about the multitude of more modest leaders who headed the mass struggle to change the world at various levels.

But it is unnecessary to turn to the authoritative testimonies of Marxist theoreticians; it is enough to see how, in our country, parties with a history which lost their traditional leaders and parties with no history have hastened to manufacture leaders using marketing methods, because it is their organizations, but also their leaders, that create the contact between the party and the masses, between the ideas and the people.

Those who speak out against the leaders generally aspire to be leaders themselves. But it is not the post that confers the role of leaders; it is the masses themselves that grant it under specific historical conditions.

Let us not destroy the natural leaders that we have at various levels! Let us encourage the emergence of new leaders, demanding that they do not become tyrants and that they implement in a disciplined manner the policy jointly decided by the party!

In this connection, the new Central Committee will have to find the necessary resources for organizing training work within the party, which has been neglected. We must train hundreds and thousands of new cadres, creating a team of teachers, training centers, courses and abbreviated courses at all levels.

Eurocommunist Policy in the Coming Period

The 10th congress must confirm the PCE's Eurocommunist strategy. A major contribution to this will have been made by the decisions of the recent conference of the PSUC and of its Central Committee. Some comrades reject Eurocommunism because they have fallen into the trap laid by those who, with unquestionable malice, present a caricature of it as an approach inspired by imperialism and social democracy. Others claim to be Eurocommunists but are not, and strengthen the dogmatists and splittists by the stances that they hold.

Being a Eurocommunist now simply means being a communist in the late 20th century, in an industrialized Europe in which political democracy has acquired a great development and where the workers movement wields powerful sociopolitical influence. Being a Eurocommunist means being a communist in an era when revolution can no longer be the solution to a world war, partly because of the development of mass-destruction weapons. It means being a communist when the socialist transformation of society implies not a confrontation between the blocs but their elimination; it means being a communist when there exist a large number of countries that have smashed [as published] the world imperialist system and at the same time and partly for this very reason there is no longer any world revolutionary center.

Being a Eurocommunist means being aware that as a result of the effects of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the development of the production forces and the crisis in the economic structures and cultural superstructures of imperialism, conditions are being created in the world today to attract very broad forces to the cause of socialism--even forces motivated by philosophical ideas that differ from ours and which feel the need for progressive and peaceful solutions similar to the ones that we communists and real socialists advocate.

Being a Eurocommunist means recognizing that the existing model of socialism requires democratic changes, not so as to backtrack to capitalism, but to attain a full implementation in our ideal, and that we will contribute to this through an independent policy that will enable us to advance in what is now the capitalist world.

Being a Eurocommunist means regarding democratic freedoms not as a formal stage but as something lasting that must be extended and developed by bringing democracy also to the economic area, to the area of the ownership of the basic means of production and of change.

Being a Eurocommunist means acting to facilitate communist, socialist unity, the unity of the left and of the progressive forces in Spain, Europe and the world. Being a Eurocommunist also means understanding the historical need for a revolutionary Marxist Communist Party, that is, among the forces aiming at socialism, the ideological and political vanguard, a guarantee against the social democratic backtracking and hesitations of others.

It means having a party spirit or, if you prefer, party "patriotism," regarding it not only as a temporary necessity but as a long-term instrument that must serve the cause of liberation of the working class and working people and the building of a new and socialist society.

We do not deny the role of other parties and groups of socialist and progressive leanings; what we are saying is that their role is not interchangeable with the PCE's that the PCE is a historical necessity, a necessity that would only cease to exist if the PCE were unable to update its strategy without consequently losing its distinguishing features.

Our Distinguishing Features

What are our basic identifying features?

Looking back at history, the break away from a social democracy that fell into the mire of cooperation with the various bourgeoisies during World War I, thus violating international working calss solidarity and abandoning all plans for the transformation of society. Our distinguishing features also stem from the unconditional defense of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia against those who opposed it in one way or another;

From our support for all national and social liberation movements against imperialism;

From our conception of the party not exclusively as a government party that is active only under democratic conditions and dozes when they disappear, but as capable of struggling for democracy and socialism with every available means and under all conditions, with a political consistency and discipline based on the principle of democratic centralism;

From our adherence to the theories of creative revolutionary Marxism;

And at present from our resolute determination to defend peace and to avert a Third and nuclear world war, as the inalienable precondition for the socialist transformation of the world.

Our distinguishing features are completed now by the corrections that we do not hesitate to make. At the Rome Central Committee plenum we said:

"Have we Communists become more democratic than we used to be? This question might seem simplistic, and doubtless it is. But simple people ask simple questions and we must not refuse to answer them. It is true that the PCE has always struggled for democracy. But it is also true that 40 years of fascist dictatorship have prompted us to form a much loftier assessment of democratic freedoms even that at previous times. Moreover, the negative experience for socialism constituted by the violation of democracy in certain countries and particularly the Stalinist phenomenon have taught us that the absence of democracy is fatal to the thriving of socialism.

"Thus the simple answer to this simple question is that we communists have indeed become more democratic and now regard democracy as fundamental."

We believe that this is an aspect that we must emphasize, because there have been parties within the communist movement that have gained power and transformed the ownership system but have failed to develop democracy and have experienced degenerative processes.

Elsewhere, social democracy has acceded to government and has respected democratic freedoms, but has not transformed the social system.

We advocate a different path, which we consider possible in the industrialized countries--a path that will transform society while preserving and extending democracy.

To achieve this we believe it is necessary at this time to seek scope for unity with the socialists within these parameters. We also believe that by resolutely pursuing this path it is also possible that the socialists will move in the same direction. Confidence in this path, which is not without difficulties, stems from the objective and increasingly apparent need for socialist solutions to the problems now facing mankind.

Under Spain's conditions, knowing that it is not a plan that will be carried out overnight, that it will be difficult to implement and that there will be varying mediations in it, we are in favor as we have said before, of moving toward a new political group in which all the components of this country's socialist movement--political parties, trade unions and social movements--would participate, while maintaining their own personalities and organizations.

Crisis, Autonomies, Terrorism and Threat of Coup d'etat

To end this report, we would like to sum up some of the guidelines for our policy in the period ahead.

First, our stance on the crisis and its effects.

It is very easy to say: It is a crisis of capitalism. Let them resolve it!

Those who say that are forgetting that the working class and working masses live not outside this society but within it and that it is they who are suffering the most direct consequences of this situation. By acting as an isolated group, we Communists could deliberately place ourselves outside the real situation, awaiting capitalism's judgment day, offering to turn the earth into paradise on that day.

But meanwhile, what will happen to the unemployed, the women and young people who can find no place in production?

If we consider this problem we must also consider others. What will happen to the small and medium enterprises, that are inexorably disappearing? What will happen to the industries that must be converted unless we want them to succumb under world competition?

What will happen to the unjust agricultural ownership structures, which so pressingly demand reform? What will happen to the pensioners, disabled and other broad sectors who are also suffering as a result of the crisis?

We of the party and the trade unions must tackle these problems of the crisis as topical problems and our problems. We must put forward national solutions--I mean national in the social sense--and we must put forward national solutions not because we are abandoning the class concept but out of loyalty to it, because we are the ascendant class and this ascendant class can only triumph when it manages to embody the interests of the nation.

To come to more specific formulas, the Spanish left will not achieve hegemony until it shows itself capable of resolving the national problems which the center-left is unable to resolve.

We must show the people by means of a national policy that big capital and its political spokesman must be replaced in power by the representatives of the working and cultural forces so that in Spain there is work for everyone, prosperity, more equality, justice and freedom.

Consistent with this idea, we Communists support the national employment agreement signed by the confederation of [line apparently dropped] the workers commissions and the general union of workers. The national employment agreement does not resolve all the problems of the crisis, or anything like it, but it is an act of solidarity between those who are at work and those who are unemployed. If it is implemented properly, moreover, it will have favorable secondary effects on the economy. We must struggle to ensure its implementation and the party must devote all its forces to this end, alongside the workers.

But what if the government fails to implement it, under pressure from the employers? We must prevent this from happening. But if it does happen, we workers must not respond by kicking ourselves for having signed it, but by condemning the conduct of those who fail to honor something necessary to the political and social stability of Spanish democracy, thus turning it not into a failure on our part but an experience that will help to extend the people's awareness of the need for the working class to gain positions of power; so that the PCE and the left will be supported by the majority of the country and that there will be a punitive vote for those who failed to honor it.

Of course, the national employment agreement is not enough; it is merely a partial measure and there must be a plan to rebuild and modernize the economy and to reform agriculture, whose guidelines must be laid down at this congress, as the conclusion of the debate on the theses. Such a plan must not be solely technocratic; it must be social at the same time and must not lose sight of medium-term objectives, such as those set by the leftwing government in France; retirement at 60 and a 35-hour working week, which though proposed by the left, are necessitated basically by the development of the production forces which, without measures of this kind and irrespective of whether or not there is a crisis, would expel more and more millions of workers from production, would create a mass lumpen proletariat of young people and would destroy any blueprint for society.

Along this path, and as conditions evolve, we must present proposals for the centers of economic power held by the oligarchy to pass to social ownership.

We must tackle all these economic problems from within society, not from outside, because we would be in limbo outside it. I say inside, because it is only from there that society can be transformed.

At present a Eurocommunist policy is also prompting us to participate in the political agreement on the autonomies.

If we reach an agreement it will be based on observance of the constitution and of the approved statutes, the rationalization of the autonomy process and a policy of solidarity aimed at surmounting the terrible regional imbalances that now exist and at safeguarding democracy.

Our strategy is diametrically opposed to terrorism. We are in principle opposed to this method, which has nothing to do with Marxism or Leninism. Terrorism could have some justification in the presence of tyranny, but even then not in the name of Marxist and Leninist ideology. We must condemn the attempt to disguise terrorism with a proletarian ideology as a usurpation that plays into the hands of the right. ETA and Grapo have nothing to do with Marx or Lenin or with the Third World peoples' anti-imerpialist armed struggle.

Be that as it may, there is no excuse for terrorism in a democratic system in which there is freedom for all parties, including ones that declare themselves separatist.

The parties and social forces must conduct political action against it but there must also be police action. For it to be efficient it must be directed by officers loyal to the constitution and supported by the people.

This raises the issue of the democratization of the state apparatus. It is intolerable for the far right to remain untouchable even when the government does overcome its timidity and take measures, because there are certain sectors that act with scandalous complacency.

The political and social forces must tackle the socioeconomic problems and the problems of the autonomies. But we demand the same involvement in examining the responsible and pondered but steadfast measures needed to avert the possibility of a coup d'etat.

Until the measures are adopted, Spain and the constitutional and parliamentary monarchy will not be secure. Whatever we may do will amount to building on sand. And the constitutional forces must undertake to ensure, supported partly by a popular mobilization, that the changes of policy made in this country are the ones decided on by the people via universal suffrage. This must always be the rule for everything.

The constitution envisages general elections in 1983. We believe that it would be counterproductive to hold them any sooner. If the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] is unable to govern until then, it must make its mind up once and for all to form a coalition government with broad parliamentary support. Spain cannot bind its fate to the UCD's internal problems and the UCD has no right to perpetuate a weak government with the sole aim of ensuring its monopoly in government posts.

A government which is strong by virtue of its parliamentary and social support is essential to surmount the threats hanging over democracy.

We will continue to work toward improving and developing cooperating with the socialist comrades and would support their presence in the government if that government's program is consistent with ours. Otherwise, we would adopt a stance of constructive opposition.

At the 10th congress, the PCE finds itself at a crossroads, at which decisions will be made concerning its continued existence; its chances of transforming itself in the medium term into a party with considerable electoral strength capable of wielding increasing influence within the left or within the sphere of national politics or of declining either into a dogmatic sector or into an exodus toward another party. Two factors could cause such a decline; the inclination to align with one of the major blocs through the attraction of power and of the abstract formulation of what we might call the "Mitterrand syndrome," the idea that the communist party is a historically obsolete instrument.

In Spain's historical situation, such an event would have very dangerous connotations for democracy. If one adds to the crisis of the UCD and the other political groups the crisis of the PCE and if the political parties on which the democratic system is now based present the people--who largely interpret such phenomena as petty struggles for no less petty portions of power--with the spectacle of their inconsistency, we will be providing ideal scope for the potential instigators of a coup d'etat.

And unless we abandon all sense of responsibility, we must not ignore the fact that in the near future this threat of a coup will be the main obstacle to be overcome to guarantee democratic freedoms.

I am convinced that the PCE is still a historical necessity. But we need a PCE that will democratize and regenerate itself continuously, without losing its distinguishing features; capable of acting as a genuine revolutionary Marxist vanguard of the creative masses and critical within the historical bloc that we must forge, and of its political, social and economic forms--a party in which there is broad circulation of ideas, but a homogeneous policy, not a conglomeration of sub-parties competing for the votes of a passive tank and file; leadership teams within which various comrades can express themselves differently, but within the framework of mutual cooperation and loyalty. A party whose aim is to win over the people, which is not the same as a party shaken by the pressures of society's ruling strata or by the powers of this world.

I am sure that we will emerge united, strengthened and regenerated from this 10th congress. This is the responsibility of those of us in this room authorized to speak and to vote.

DENMARK

ARMED FORCES MANPOWER CUTS EXPECTED THROUGH 1985

PM190949 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 14 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The new defense settlement will reduce the present strength of the standing forces in the Army, Air Force and Navy by a total of 995 men from 1 January 1982 to 1 January 1985.

The figure must be seen in the context of the original government offer in March of a zero-solution, which would have reduced the standing forces by a total of 1,900 men in the three branches of the armed forces.

Thus the defense settlement has reduced the cuts in the standing forces to half those proposed by the government in the zero-solution.

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE has arrived at these figures on the basis of Defense Minister Poul Sogaard's final zero-solution demarche on 18 March. Sogaard then announced that a zero-solution would reduce the Army, Air Force and Navy standing forces by 800, 400 and 700 men respectively from 1982 to 1985. The new defense settlement reduces cuts in the army by 360 permament staff personnel and 300 conscript man-years (400 conscripts for 9 months). Thus the net reduction in the Army will be 140 men. Navy cuts will be reduced by 25 men (for Sea Lion, the motor torpedo boat), and will thus total 375 men. Air Force cuts will be reduced by 325 men (for the Hawk missiles) and will therefore remain at 480.

It was not possible yesterday to receive official confirmation of the figures from the Defense Ministry because Defense Minister Sogaard is away.

At group meetings yesterday the four nonsocialist parties--the Liberals, Conservatives, Center Democrats and the Christian People's Party--approved the settlement with the government and the Social Democrats.

SWEDEN

PAPER VIEWS EMERGING U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

PM181605 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 14 Aug 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Haig Sets the Tone"]

[Text] Secretary of State Alexander Haig's speech Tuesday can be seen as the first foreign policy statement from the Republican administration in Washington. It was about time one was presented.

During his first months as President, Ronald Reagan, fully occupied with the economy, has shown only halfhearted interest in the rest of the world. A certain lack of coherence and subtlety has characterized the official statements on foreign policy questions, and the disagreements on these questions in the administration's wings also seem to have been considerable at times.

Judging by all the signs, the Reagan Government will give foreign policy higher priority in the future, and Haig's speech--which is said to have been cleared in advance by both the White House and the Defense Department--should therefore have great importance ascribed to it.

This speech did not contain any real surprises. However, what was new was the balance which characterized the statement, and this is bound to be welcomed by the U.S. Western European allies, who, while it is true that they appreciate the U.S. Government's firm approach, have at times felt concern in the face of the saber rattling and the insufficient willingness to negotiate.

The reestablishment of U.S. military strength and self-confidence takes priority over everything else. This is what the Reagan government has made clear from the very first, and Haig did not give an inch on this position. However, he claimed that the decisions on an increase in U.S. defense spending and for the acquisition of new arms--such as the neutron bomb--should improve relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, not worsen them.

Washington is willing to negotiate with Moscow but not without conditions, Haig indicated. From the Soviet Union the United States demands greater restraint in power politics and increased respect for the independence of other nations and for international agreements, including the Helsinki agreement.

If the Soviet Union shows some compliance on these points a new relationship could, according to Haig, be established between the superpowers which would offer both sides great advantages: A reduction in military tension which is so expensive for both the East and the West, diplomatic alternatives to change through force, balanced agreements on arms control, improved trade opportunities and greater access for the Soviet Union to Western technology.

We will not find out today or tomorrow how the Russian leaders react to this message. At present there is in the Soviet Union a strident campaign against the U.S. decision to produce the neutron bomb, and the official Russian attitude seems implacable.

However, Western diplomats in Moscow think that strong forces are drawing Brezhnev to the negotiating table. There is no doubt that there is every reason for the leaders in the Kremlin to listen to Haig's arguments with attention.

The arms burden is greater on the Soviet Union than on the United States. In recent years U.S. military spending has amounted to an average of 5 percent of GNP. Reagan's rearmament plans will raise this figure to around 7 percent. According to foreign calculations the Soviet Union's military spending has amounted for more than a decade to between 10 and 15 percent of GNP.

In the long run this must mean an intolerable burden on the Russian economy, which is showing obvious signs of stagnation. The need to give priority to civilian production is clear. The shortage of goods is a great problem, and developments in Poland have made the Russian authorities aware of where the discontent among citizens standing in lines can lead.

On Thursday it was reported that this year too the Soviet Union will reap a miserable harvest--probably less than 190 million tons against the planned 236 million tons. This more than anything else underlines the country's economic vulnerability.

Somewhere--and not even the best Kremlin watchers know where--there is a limit at which the Soviet leaders will be forced to think again. Haig's speech radiates the conviction--or at least the hope--that the Soviet Union is approaching this limit.

If this is the case, the new U.S. policy of strength could pay off. Even when you are using strength against strength you should, however--as proven experience shows--give your antagonist the opportunity for an orderly retreat without loss of face. Firmness must be combined with diplomatic finesse.

Up to now such finesse has not been a characteristic of the Reagan government's actions, but Secretary of State Haig's speech gives rise to certain hopes that it is beginning to learn.

INTERLOCUTORS' STATEMENTS BEFORE 19 AUG MEETING

NC191930 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Another meeting was held this afternoon within the framework of the intercommunal talks. At this meeting, the Greek Cypriot side expressed its first general reaction to the Turkish Cypriot proposals.

In his statement prior to the meeting, Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, said he continues to be optimistic and added he would admit defeat only when the talks collapse. He said: The fact that the government has made an assessment of the Turkish Cypriot side's proposals is not the end of the road. He also said that, despite the fact the government has said the proposals cannot constitute the basis for a Cyprus solution, the dialogue is continuing.

Mr Gobbi added that there is movement and, as long as there is movement there is hope. He also said the dialogue is at a creative stage and the fact that proposals have been made, even if they are not satisfactory, constitutes a positive indication. Mr. Gobbi said that the procedure to be followed was to be discussed at today's meeting and expressed optimism at the results.

Mr Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot side's representative at the talks, stated that at today's meeting procedural matters were to be discussed. He also said he would convey the [Greek] Cypriot side's initial reaction to the Turkish Cypriot proposals. Ioannidhis said: We are continuing the talks on the basis of the two summit agreements and the UN resolutions on the Cyprus issue.

Answering a question whether the talks will be interrupted in mid-October, Ioannidhis said: On the contrary, the speeding up of the talks will be pursued. At the same time, he also stated that priority on the Varosha issue should be maintained in accordance with the agenda.

Mr Onan, the Turkish Cypriot side's representative at the talks, said that procedural matters were to be discussed at today's meeting but refrained from answering a question as to whether he would object to a proposal by Mr Ioannidhis to speed up the talks. Answering a question about priorities, as defined in the UN secretary general's opening statement, Mr Onan said both sides have their reservations on that statement. He added, however, that both sides could make arrangements for the continuation of the talks.

Asked to comment on President Kiprianou's statement about the Turkish Cypriot proposals, Mr Onan said everyone may have his views. He further noted that Mr Kiprianou's reference to the internationalization of the Cyprus issue is not very helpful for the continuation of the talks. He added: The Turkish side has prepared its proposals with good will and with the intention of settling the Cyprus issue. There may be certain points on which there is no agreement, particularly on the constitutional aspect, but we will continue the talks and the proposals are open to negotiations and discussion.

Today's meeting was also attended, on the Greek Cypriot side, by advisers to the talks Triandafillidhis and Soulioti, constitutional expert Mrs Palley and counselor Poliviou.

A UN statement says that during the meeting procedural matters were discussed and it was agreed that in the future the four topics of the agenda would be discussed alternately at each meeting. The statement adds that the Greek Cypriot side outlined its initial reaction to the Turkish Cypriot proposals. The statement concludes: The substantiated views of the Greek Cypriot side will be given at a later stage.

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday.

MITSOTAKIS, ROLANDHIS STATEMENTS AFTER TALKS

NC191815 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] This morning there was a meeting at the Foreign Ministry to examine the Cyprus problem in light of the recently submitted Turkish Cypriot proposals. The meeting was attended by Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, Cyprus Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Greek Ambassador to Nicosia Zakharakis, Cyprus Ambassador to Athens Khatzimiltis as well as other officials.

After the meeting, Mr Rolandhis made the following statement:

Yesterday we made an indepth study of the Turkish Cypriot proposals with Prime Minister Rallis and today we discussed them with Mr Mitsotakis at the Foreign Ministry. As we have already said, these proposals are far from the impressions that the Turks themselves had made before they were in fact submitted. The proposals are not satisfactory, and they cannot constitute a basis for a solution of the Cyprus issue. The Greek Government's views coincide with the conclusions of the National Council and the decisions of the Cyprus Council of Ministers, and I have already conveyed them to the president of the republic.

In Athens I have contacted political party leaders whom I have briefed on the latest developments of the Cyprus issue and our positions in relation to the Turkish Cypriot proposals.

Mr Mitsotakis then made the following statement:

On my part, I confirmed what Mr Rolandhis had to say and added that his visit to Athens was very useful for it gave us the opportunity to exchange views and determine a line at the crucial juncture that our Cyprus national issue is going through. The Greek Government's assessments and views coincided with the decisions of the Cyprus National Council and the Council of Ministers.

Mr Mitsotakis then said: As I have said, total harmony prevailed at the talks. We concurred in the assessments and prospects regarding the ways of handling [the issue]. The Cyprus Government is now expected to make its final decisions. In fact, the proposals submitted by the Turkish side were not those that were expected. I think that it was a mistake on the part of the Turks to proceed in such a timid way. They had given us the impression that they were going to proceed with a much greater step. In any case, the reactions of the Greek side will be responsible and serious and will take a specific form after the final decision by the responsible Cyprus Government.

Mr Mitsotakis further said: I would also like to add that I am particularly happy because Mr Rolandhis had the opportunity to come in contact with representatives of all the Greek political parties. The view of the government is that the Cyprus national issue is not a partisan but a national issue. All parties should see it in this light. Consequently, the first duty of the governments is to brief all the parties so that both Greece and Cyprus--all Hellenism--can chart a unitary national political line on the Cyprus issue.

In reply to a journalist's question whether after the submission of the Turkish Cypriot proposals the dialogue will be continued, Mr Rolandhis replied that the decision, despite the unacceptability of the Turkish proposals, is at the present stage to continue the exploration and the dialogue in an effort to achieve progress on the Cyprus problem.

Before the meeting at the Foreign Ministry, the Cyprus foreign minister had met with Mr Mavros, chairman of Center Union Party; Mr Iliou, Chairman of EDA [United Democratic Left Party]; Mr Kaloudhis, the KKE representative; and Mr Kirkos; representative of KKE-Interior. He briefed them about the Cyprus Government's views on the recent developments of the issue.

At 1100 this morning, Mr Rolandhis visited the leader of the official opposition party, Mr Papandreou, at Kastri. He also briefed him on the contents of the Turkish Cypriot proposals and the Cyprus Government's views. Mr Rolandhis departed Athens at 1315 for Paris where he will meet with French Foreign Minister Cheysson. He will discuss issues dealing with EEC.

SOVIET OFFICIALS RECALLED IN 'GALINA' CASE

NC200910 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 17 Aug 81 pp 1, 14

[Irfan Ulku report]

[Text] Mikhail Orlov, Soviet consul-general in Istanbul, has been recalled to Moscow and punished. It is also reported that he has been replaced by a new consul-general named Savastony. It has been learned that in addition to Mikhail Orlov, also certain other Soviet diplomats in Ankara and Istanbul have been recalled. According to some diplomatic circles, beautiful ballerina Galina of the Bolshoy ballet, who sought asylum at the U.S. Consulate-General in Istanbul and who was flown to the U.S. airbase in Frankfurt, is the cause of these developments.

It is claimed that the Soviet administration rendered Orlov and some other diplomats inactive and also punished them for failing to keep Galina under adequate control and for letting her take refuge in the West. Again, according to some reports, Galina's escape to the U.S. Consulate-General was not an ordinary case of 'taking refuge' but a plotted affair. This argument is based on the fact that the beautiful Galina's father (Valery Korchnoy) is deputy defense minister and head of the air defense section of the ministry [as published] Diplomatic observers point out that Galina's escape to the West, a daughter of a highly-placed Soviet administrator, could not be interpreted as a mere case of "seeking asylum" in the West. They suspect that there are other angles to this affair.

GENERALS' ASSUMPTION OF ASSIGNMENTS ANNOUNCED

TA191713 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Ankara, 19 Aug (AA)--The new commander of the Turkish peace force on Cyprus, Lt Gen Kaya Yazgan, will be taking over the post from his predecessor, Lt Gen Dogan Kromors, Monday, 24 August.

Brig Gen Fikret Bilgilier, who has been promoted to Lt Gen effective 30 August, will take over as chief of staff for the NATO Land Forces Command at Izmir Thursday.

The outgoing chief of staff at Izmir, Lt Gen Ragip Cicek, has been appointed as commander of the 8th Division in Thrace.

FINANCE MINISTER EXPECTS BALANCING OF 1981 BUDGET

TA181731 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Finance Minister Kaya Erdem has said that revenue for the fiscal 1981 consolidated and general budget is expected to reach at least the estimate in the budget law and that the revenue is expected to cover estimated budget expenditures.

In a statement to the Turkish News Agency, Erdem noted that the total consolidated budget revenue for the 4-month period ending in June increased by 84 percent compared with the same period last year and reached 412.5 billion Turkish liras. Erdem said tax revenues increased by 64 percent and reached 341 billion Turkish liras.

Recalling that the consolidated budget revenue for fiscal 1981 was envisaged at approximately 1,558 billion Turkish liras in the budget law, Erdem added that this amount is expected to be exceeded by 46 billion Turkish liras by the end of the fiscal year.

COUNCIL APPROVES EXECUTION OF TWO MURDERERS

TA200940 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Mustafa Ozenc and Ismet Sahin, whose death sentences were approved by the National Security Council have been executed.

Mustafa Ozenc had escaped from prison where he was serving a prison term for various crimes. He was apprehended in a forest near Icel's Tarsus district on 7 January 1981 bearing a false identity, and was taken to the district Gendarmerie company command. Drawing a gun he was hiding, Ozenc martyred Gendarme NCO's Hasan Huseyin Ozcan and Nihat Ozsoy, Gendarme Private Saban Ozturk and forest guard Hayri Simsek and fled. Ozenc was apprehended on 2 March 1981 and was sentenced to death by the Army VI Corps and Martial Law Command First Military Court.

Ismet Shain was tried for several murders [in absentia] and the security forces raided a house he was hiding in with his brother, Omer Sahin. While trying to escape, Ismet Sahin and Omer Sahin martyred private Mustafa Celemli and seriously wounded another soldier. The suspects were then apprehended and tried by the Istanbul Martial Law Court Third Military Court. Ismet Sahin was given a death sentence while Omer Sahin received a 30-year prison term.

The two death sentences were approved by the military court of appeals and by the National Security Council. Mustafa Ozenc was executed in Adana and Ismet Sahin in Istanbul early this morning.

TRIAL OF NAP OFFICIALS BEGINS IN ANKARA

TA191703 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] The trial in connection with the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] and the idealist organizations has begun at the Ankara Martial Law Command first military court. The death penalty is being demanded for NAP Leader Alpaslan Turkes, 15 NAP administrators and 204 other suspects. The trial began with a roll call of the suspects and the lawyers. Later the suspects were identified. A majority of the 585 suspects were identified at today's hearing. The trial was then postponed until tomorrow. At tomorrow's hearing, after the rest of the suspects are identified, the 945-page indictment prepared by the Ankara Martial Law Command military court prosecutor's office is expected to be read. The trial is being followed by many Turkish and foreign press officials.

Turkes Excused Temporarily

TA191710 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Ankara 19 Aug (AA)--Nationalist Action Party leader Alpaslan Turkes was allowed to leave the courtroom where 587 NAP members are on trial at the afternoon session Wednesday on account of his recent ailment. The military court granted a plea by a defence lawyer for Turkes who asked that his client be allowed to leave the courtroom which had become very hot, as Turkes had suffered a minor ailment recently.

A note was intercepted by a courtroom guard during the same session as it was flying through the air from the back rows toward the front. Read by the judges, it (?was found) to contain a message from a defendant to others about the statements they should make about certain buried weapons.

COMMUNIST PARTY GREETS CASTRO ON 55TH BIRTHDAY

TA130923 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Message by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen to First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Fidel Castro on the latter's 55th birthday; 13 August 1981, place not given--recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, on behalf of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee and on my behalf, I sincerely congratulate you on your 55th birthday and I extend the revolutionary struggle greetings of all the Turkish Communists.

The Turkish Communists know you as a fiery patriot and a distinguished fighter for the international communist movement. The Cuban revolution and the success of the Cuban people in the socialist construction have a special place in the consciousness and heart of the progressive forces of our country.

The Turkish revolutionary forces consider it their inalienable duty to uphold their anti-imperalist solidarity with the people of Cuba, an island of freedom flourishing and developing right next to U.S. imperialism.

Our party wishes you and the Cuban people success in the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the 2d congress of the brotherly Communist Party of Cuba. We are pleased to note the constant development and strengthening of the relations between our two countries--relations that are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Dear Comrade Castro, we wish you success in your responsible duties and a long, healthy and happy life. Please accept our communist greetings.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen, 13 August 1981

VOTCP: TCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT

TA161214 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Statement Issued on 12 August 1981--read by announcer]

[Text] The Turkish Communist Party (TCP) Central Committee plenum has convened and has discussed the international situation and the political developments in our country since the military coup on 12 September [1980]. It approved the report by the Politburo and the party's policy, and determined the urgent tasks of the struggle against the reactionary military dictatorship. The plenum reviewed the measures to protect the cadres in the conditions of attack currently facing the party. Decisions concerning all the problems on the agenda were unanimously ratified.

The meeting of the Central Committee plenum--under conditions of deep secrecy and the threat of massive arrests--is the revolutionary reply of the Turkish working class to the anticommunist attack. The Leninist unity of the Central Committee was enhanced more than ever. The plenum will secure the further strengthening of unity among the party ranks and it will make party members look forward and not backward through revolutionary optimism. The plenum has stressed that, despite all the losses it suffered, our party is capable of taking a new and powerful leap forward. It strengthened the administration of the party. It proved that the TCP is able to convene as congress even under these difficult conditions. The plenum charged the Politburo with the task of completing the preparations for the 5th congress.

The Central Committee plenum convened at a time when the world is experiencing a very critical stage. The human race is facing the problem of peace or war. The Soviet Union and the socialist bloc is leading the struggle for peace and disarmament. The Central Committee plenum announced that the concrete peace proposals that emerged at the 26th congress of the CPSU reflect the interests of the Turkish people as well. On the opposite side, there are the imperialists, who are accelerating nuclear armament, and particularly the U.S. imperialists and the Reagan administration that have started producing new nuclear missiles and the neutron bomb. These forces are straining the international situation. A thermonuclear war can annihilate the entire humankind. Turkey, too, will not remain outside this. Even now, our people are bitterly paying for the burden resulting from dependence on NATO. Unemployment, poverty and tyranny are primarily the consequences of dependence on U.S. imperialism and a pro-NATO policy. The struggle for peace is closely linked to the struggle for general national interests, for democracy and for social progress. The plenum presented the party with the task of recruiting the widest circles to the peace movement.

The Central Committee plenum convened at a time when the rightist military dictatorship unusually intensified its pressure on the progressive forces. During a period of almost 1 year, the junta failed to solve any national problem. It is becoming clearer every day that the sovereign forces were not able to overcome the crisis even through the force of the bayonet. In its basic direction, the stand of the junta is reflecting the interests of imperialism and the monopolistic and collaborationist bourgeoisie. This policy is, on the one hand, creating grave consequences for the millions of toilers, the middle classes and the nonmonopolistic capitalists. On the other hand, this policy is providing the local and foreign monopolies with excessive profits. This policy is strengthening the position of the most reactionary, militant and pro-American elements within and outside the junta.

The economic crisis is continuing. The pressure applied on our country by imperialists, and particularly by the United States, is increasing. The pressure is continuing to use our soil for the U.S. rapid deployment force within the framework of NATO's new strategy of tension.

Terrorism, which is provoked by imperialists and the most reactionary, collaborationist and monopolistic circles, has no doubt been curbed to a great extent. However, the junta is increasingly intensifying the pressure on the progressive forces. Torture, massive arrests and measures that are characteristic of fascism are being implemented against these forces.

The Central Committee plenum strongly criticized the attacks directed against labor parties such as the Turkish Labor Party and the Turkish Socialist Workers Party. The RPP, democratic Kurdish organizations, worker, peasant and teacher organizations such as the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK], the Turkish Teachers' Unity and Solidarity Association [TOBDER] and the Union of Cooperatives for Village Development and Other Agricultural Goals [KOY-LOOP] and against youth and women movements like the Progressive Youth Association [IGD], the Young Vanguards Association and the Progressive Women's Association [IKD]. The public is well aware that these patriotic organizations and parties are in no way connected with terrorism.

The plenum determined that the so-called constituent assembly to be convened by the junta is not a democratic assembly. The junta is engaged in an attempt to legitimize the reactionary dictatorship it has established and to disguise it with a parliamentary cover.

The pressure applied by imperialists and the collaborationist and monopolistic bourgeoisie is creating differences within and around the junta. The most reactionary elements in the junta and their supporters are trying to drag our country into adventures led by U.S. imperialism. Reactionary circles are intensifying anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

They are accelerating their efforts to exacerbate the deep poverty of our people for the sake of the interests of a handful of monopolistic profiteers. The fascist NAP, which is stained with the blood of thousands of citizens and which attempted to seize power in a bid to suffocate the country in fascist darkness, is being defended by the reactionary press.

On certain issues, specific sectors in and around the junta are not implementing fully the demands of U.S. imperialists and collaborationist monopolies. They are following a policy vacillating between that of the reactionaries and that of the liberal bourgeoisie. This situation is reflected in the contradictory and (?imbalanced) policy pursued by the junta.

The TCP, which has not for a day renounced the struggle even under conditions of the military dictatorship, has been subjected to a new reactionary attack. The plenum discussed and criticized the shortcomings and errors in the implementations of the party. It determined the ways to eliminate them. Our party organizations were damaged. The failure to fully follow the principles of working under a ban facilitated the attack by the police. The leftist opportunist Worker's Voice [Iscinin Sesi] group, which attacked the party, also prepared the grounds for the arrests. From the beginning, the leaders of this group exposed the party secrecy and betrayed the party. Thousands of progressive persons are being forced--through extreme torture--to admit to membership in the TCP. There are attempts to try patriots in accordance with fascist Articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish penal code after the patriots were subject to gross anticommunist provocations. The reports that are being leaked to the bourgeois press--which are usually false--are only aimed at confusing party members and shaking their confidence. However, the junta has not achieved its purpose in the attack launched against the TCP. It has not been able to eliminate the administrative cadres and strong nucleus of the party. The TCP is still alive despite the most barbaric attack by the reactionaries. No force can destroy the TCP, which is tied to the Turkish proletariat in spirit and blood. No force can cause the collapse of the TCP--the most consistent defender of national interests.

The Central Committee plenum emphasized that the junta regime can be eliminated through the unity of all the national and democratic forces. It noted the necessity to form a national, democratic, provisional and revolutionary government, democratize the state and implement anti-imperialist and antimonopolistic provisions. It announced that elections can be held for a democratic constituent assembly with such a government. The plenum drew the attention of all party cadres to the problems of forming a united front of anti-imperialist, antifascist, antimonopolistic and antichauvinistic forces. The most pressing task facing the working class, the toilers and all our people consists of uniting the widest national and democratic forces. Even today, a significant force is emerging capable of struggling against imperialist pressure, the ruthless exploitation by the monopolies and the pressure by the junta for peace, democracy and social progress. Among the masses, support in the face of the 12 September coup is being replaced by hesitation and hesitation is being replaced by discontent. The plenum advised circles that are hesitant in opposing the junta's attack against democratic rights and freedoms to reconsider their positions. Moreover, it criticized persons who describe the present military dictatorship as fascist (?but who refuse) to take advantage of the conflicts within or around the junta and regard the conflicts as unimportant.

Today, there are possibilities of unity of action with Ataturkist forces that adopt a hesitant stand regarding the junta, reformist circles and with religious and anti-imperialist sectors. It is possible to recruit certain sectors of the Kurdish national movement to unity of action. While discussing the problems of a united front, the plenum developed the views of the party regarding Kemalism, the army and religious circles. It stressed the importance of an alliance between the patriotic officers and the people's movement.

The plenum expressed the wish to enhance the unity of action especially with the labor parties, and work toward political unity.

Unity between the members of the Confederation of Revolutionary Workers Unions [DISK] and the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] is at the top of the agenda of the labor movement.

The task of creating an anti-imperialist, democratic and wide-ranging youth movement is facing progressive youths who are resisting the junta through sacrifices.

The TCP is supporting those who struggle to foil the U.S. rapid deployment force plan and NATO's missile policy and those who struggle to abandon NATO and eliminate the nuclear stockpiles and the imperialist bases of aggression on our soil. The TCP is in solidarity with those who struggle in order to prevent a handful of collaborationist monopolies and local and foreign industrial and banking capitalists--who work together--from obtaining absolute sovereignty over the entire state. The TCP is in solidarity with persons who struggle to improve the living conditions of the toilers. The TCP extends a hand to all those who struggle to forestall the junta's pressure on the progressive forces and secure the reopening of unions that were closed. The TCP supports all persons struggling for the lifting of the ban on all political parties opposed to fas ism and the release of all patriotic and democratic detainees and seeks a genuine democracy. The TCP struggles together with these persons.

The Central Committee plenum analysed the condition of the party. Above all, it adopted measures necessary to protect its organizations and cadres and to develop the types and methods of the struggle tools suitable to the new conditions. It (?determined) the steps that must be taken to erase all the traces of [word indistinct] from party life and to improve the work style of communists among the masses. Communists must be active in all places--even in the most reactionary mass organizations--and organize the masses in the places.

A principled [words indistinct] policy, the most wide-ranging alliance system, correct working procedures among the masses and the protection of party organizations and cadres constituted the main points of the discussions. The plenum charged all our agitation and propaganda organs with instilling this Central Committee line among the masses and cadres in a more successful and active manner.

The TCP Central Committee plenum greeted with fiery communist feeling all our comrades who protect the honor of our party and of the Turkish working class in prison dungeons and under torture as well as the thousands of patriotic and progressive friends who are in prison charged with being members of the communist party. It expressed thanks to all the brotherly communist parties and to all the international progressive forces that are in solidarity with these most heroic sons of our people.

The TCP Central Committee plenum defended the unity of the world communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It stressed, once again, the great importance of holding a general meeting of brotherly communist and worker parties at this stage of international developments.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee, 12 August 1981.

NATO

COUNCIL TO DISCUSS U.S.-LIBYAN AIR CLASH

AU191605 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Brussels, 19 Aug (ANSA)--The NATO Council, made up of the permanent representatives of the fifteen NATO countries, will meet in special session later this afternoon to consider this morning's clash over the Mediterranean between two Libyan SU-22 tactical fighter planes and American F-14 fighters in which the Libyan aircraft were shot down.

The scheduling of the NATO Council special session was officially confirmed here this afternoon.

The NATO permanent representatives, convened on an American request, will reportedly be briefed by the American delegation on the incident, which occurred at 0520 GMT over international waters in the Mediterranean during maneuvers conducted by the fighter wing on board the American aircraft carrier Nimitz.

UNITED KINGDOM

EMBASSY CULTURAL ATTACHE EXPELLED FROM MOSCOW

LD200300 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0050 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Mr John Gordon, cultural attache at the British Embassy in Moscow, has been asked to leave in retaliation for the expulsion from Britain of Mr Victor Lazin, said the Foreign Office early today.

"There are no possible grounds for such action against an innocent member of the embassy's staff. We deplore the Soviet reaction, which is being considered carefully in Moscow," [as received], said a Foreign Office spokesman.

Three weeks ago Mr Lazin, a second secretary at the Soviet Embassy in London, was declared "persona non grata" and told to leave Britain.

It was said that his activities were "incompatible with his status as a diplomat."

The Foreign Office spokesman said later: "The Soviet Union has said that Mr Gordon's activities were unacceptable, but we are taking it that this has been imposed in retaliation."

Of the fact that Moscow was expelling a first secretary after we had expelled a second secretary, he said: "I don't think we would regard it as an escalation. There is nothing unusual about it."

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SPD'S EPPLER TO HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD210920 Hamburg DPA in German 0629 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Aug (DPA)--SPD Presidium Member Erhard Eppler began talks today in Moscow with the CPSU Central Committee. He first met the Central Committee's disarmament expert, Vadim Zagladin. This was to be followed by a meeting with the former Soviet ambassador to Bonn and state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev's present foreign policy adviser, Valentin Falin.

Eppler, who intends to brief himself above all on Soviet views on disarmament questions, arrived inthe Soviet capital last night.

After his talks with Central Committee officials, which are to be concluded today, the SPD politican intends tomorrow to visit the Russian Orthodox center in Zagorsk and then travel on to North Korea on Sunday.

PAPERS VIEW EFFECTS OF U.S.-LIBYAN AIR CLASH

'Clear Message'

DW201025 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Friedhelm Kemna commentary: "Bitter Lesson"]

[Text] The Americans definitely did not plunge rashly into the confrontation over the Gulf of Sidra. The risk has existed since 1973 when Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi unilaterally extended his country's territorial waters beyond the internationally recognized zone to 200 nautical miles off the coast. Since that time Libya has been the only Mediterranean country which has defended the usurpation of international waters with militant threats against any "intruders." What the Libyans have been doing is not just warning but also shooting; and yesterday was not the first time, either.

What happened for the first time yesterday, however, was that the fire was returned. Two of Al-Qadhdhafi's fighter-bombers, which are sluggish as interceptors, were sacrificed to a self-appointed guardianship against "imperialist aggression." Meanwhile, al-Qadhdhafi should have know that the times are past when U.S. naval maneuvers in the Mediterranean could be impeded without punishment. A lack of American response to the challenges by the regime in Tripoli could not longer be anticipated since May, when Reagan, in a frontal position against international terrorism, kicked Libya's diplomats out of the country.

It goes without saying that the two jets from the carrier Nititz could have withdrawn, as have other U.S. planes which were attacked before. But this should have appeared out of the question to anybody when the President ordered the maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra. It is part of Reagan's program to restore the credibility of U.S. presence throughout the world -- including the presence of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean. The unilateral extension of Libyan territorial waters 7 years ago -- and of the airspace above them -- was a consequence of the doubt to which this credibility had been subjected, and not just in the eyes of the Libyans and their ruler.

Viewed this way, the order of the President to return the fire this time reaches far beyond the battle site. The message is clear: The liability for risks with which the Americans had been saddled without any hazard for years--and not just by Libyan challenges -- is being returned to the challengers.

Libyan Motives

DW200953 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Commentary signed G-N: "What Does Al-Qadhdhafi Want?"]

[Text] The downing of the two Libyan fighter planes over the Gulf of Sidra is obviously not an "incident" caused by an unfortunate misundertanding. In all properly led armed forces, the use of arms (except in self-defense) takes place only when ordered, and not without the orders of the political leadership. There is more room for "trigger happiness" in novels than in military reality. The case must be viewed politically.

Why did the Libyans open fire on the American planes? According to American statements, the air battle took place "more than 60 nautical miles" from the closest shore in the northwestern part of the Gulf of Sidra in "international" waters" on the high seas. The Libyan Government maintains, however, that it occurred in its national airspace. Libya claims in fact a 200-nautical-mile strip of the Mediterranean as national waters--a demand which not only goes far beyond the rules of the classic rights of maritime nations, namely 3 nautical miles, but also beyond the 12-nautical-mile coastal zone negotiated but not yet agreed by the Law of the Sea conference. The U.S. naval exercises 60 nautical miles off the Libyan coast are taking advantage of the common right of all nations to free seafaring, a right which can be preserved only through repeated use--and if need be, in a demonstrative way. One day before the air battle, the Libyan news agency had "warned" the Americans against manuevers in the waters it claimed.

What further developments can be expected now? In any event there won't be any help from the Soviet Union for its client Al-Qadhdhafi in a conflict which is supposed to help implement a claim for a 200-nautical-mile coastal zone. The Soviet Union is a naval power and in problems related to coastal seas it is a silent partner of America. The United States to has no reason to make more of the incident than it really is: A violation that had to be warded off. One must ask what Al-Qadhdhafi and in mind in trying to start a conflict with America. Does he need a great foreign enemy? The selection of the adversary and the method--provocation in the field of recognized international law--is reminiscent of the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

'Questionable' U.S. Reaction

DW201229 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 20 Aug 81 p 3

[Commentary signed ZER: "Not Always Coincidences"]

[Text] It could be that two particularly hot-headed Libyan Air Force pilots wanted to intercept the American planes by force more than 100 kilometers off the shore of their country. It is also feasible that the attacked American pilots fired their rockets too quickly to tell them what is what in the American way.

Incidents of this kind have often had consequences in history, whether they were coincidences or not. Responsible policy, therefore, is committed to keeping opportunities for armed incidents as small as possible. In the case of the Libyan-American dogfight, both sides may have disregarded these rules.

When Libyan chief of state Al-Qadhdhafi, probably the most unpredictable man in international politics, unilaterally announced 8 years ago a 200-mile zone along Libya's coast, most people did not take it very seriously. The Mediterranean is too narrow for such claims. Libya's zone would include the Greek island of Crete as well as independent Malta. One can surely contest such demands without hseitation. It is more than questionable, however, whether it must be done as U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger did, who gave explicit orders to the U.S. 6th Fleet to hold maneuvers off the Libyan coast--even if the ships remained more than 100 km away.

GOVERNMENT FREES HIJACKERS OF IRANIAN VESSEL

LD201824 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] The 22 members of the Tabarzin commando force were freed this evening. They have just arrived at the headquarters of their movement, the Knights of Azadegan, in Paris. They are free, it seems.

Philippe Bourdin, one of our reporters following the affair, saw them leave Vinceness, where they were being questioned by French authorities, and go back to the headquarters of their movement in the 16th Arrondissement. It was known that there would be no action against the members of the commando group.

All Declared Iranians

NC201914 Paris AFP in English 1908 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 20 Aug (AFP)--The Foreign Ministry tonight announced that all members of the commando that hijacked the Iranian gunboat Tabarzin were Iranian nationals.

The statement was in response to an Iranian Foreign Ministry communique, quoted on Tehran radio, expressing suspicion that French nationals had been involved in the hijacking.

The French announcement said the members of the commando had been questioned by police and their identities verified.

Allowed To Stay

LD201553 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] I have just heard from a dispatch of the central press agency: The members of the commando group of the Tabarzin patrol boat have been allowed to stay in France.

I will read you the communique of the Interior Ministry which has just been issued: The persons who were on board the Tabarzin patrol boat and who came ashore at Toulon yesterday were brought to Paris in the evening. Following careful examination of their situation with regard to French law, they have been allowed to stay on national territory. That is what is stated in the communique of the Interior Ministry.

FRANCE, IRAQ TO CONTINUE NUCLEAR COOPERATION

Government Statement

JN202052 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2010 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 20 Aug (INA)--The French Government issued a statement here tonight on the visit Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, paid to France 19-20 August.

The statement stressed that the talks focused on general problems regarding the situation in the Middle East, to which the two sides attach importance, and on bilateral issues. The statement pointed out that the talks were characterized by the desire to clarify the bases for continued Iraqi-French cooperation in all fields based on friendship and frankness.

Regarding the nuclear field, the two sides agreed to continue their cooperation program, taking care to guarantee its employment for peaceful purposes.

The talks also dealt with the situation in the Middle East and Lebanon as well as the struggles raging in the region. The discussions stressed the need to work for solutions to the region's problems based on freedom and justice, for which the peoples aspire.

Regarding Lebanon, the two sides were in agreement on the need to safeguard its security and territorial integrity as well as the need to respect its constitutional authorities. The talks also demonstrated that Iraq and France hold identical views on the Third World states' economic and social development.

The statement pointed out that France shares with Iraq its adherence to the major intrinsic principles in this regard, that is, safeguarding national independence and the peoples' right to social justice, self-determination, freedom to have the political system thay want and freedom to choose their form of development, in addition to their right to safety and security.

'Aziz Conveys Message

JN191627 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1605 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 19 Aug (INA)--French President Francois Mitterrand met this afternoon with Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council Member and deputy prime minister. The meeting, which lasted 1 hour, was attended by Iraqi Ambassador to France Isma'il al-Ways and French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson.

In a statement to journalists after the meeting, Tariq 'Aziz said he is visiting France on a friendship mission and added that he had conveyed to the French president an oral message from President Saddam Husayn. He said that after this meeting he can stress that his talks were cordial and characterized by deep understanding. He said he would continue his contacts with senior French officials today and tomorrow.

To Rebuild Reactor

NC201326 Paris AFP in English 1309 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 20 Aug (AFP)--France will help rebuild Iraq's nuclear reactor--destroyed in an Israeli air strike on June 7--once both sides agree on new control measures to insure that the plant is not put to military use, informed sources said here today.

Their comments followed initial talks here between French leaders and Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz. Mr 'Aziz conferred on his arrival yesterday with President Francois Mitterrand and had further talks today with Defense Minister Charles Hernu and External Trade Minister Michel Jobert.

Later he was scheduled to lunch with Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and complete the round of talks with Froeign Minister Claude Cheysson, the sources said.

Though just a month ago Iraqi President Saddam Husayn seemed cagey over French stipulations for tighter guarantees that a rebuilt reactor at Tammuz would not be used to make nuclear weapons, Mr 'Aziz's visit appears to have cleared the air, the sources said.

Iraq is now prepared to accept the stiffer controls the French expect in exchange for rebuilding the Osiris reactor, which the Israelis charged was being used to develop nuclear weapons for Iraq.

French presidential palace sources said yesterday that follow-up talks would open shortly to work out these control measures.

At the same time the sources gave no sign that Iraq might be prepared to accept medium-enriched uranium for the reactor--useless for military purposes--in place of the fully enriched uranium that fueled the reactor destroyed in the Israeli raid.

According to observers here, Mr 'Aziz may also have used the visit to sound out France's new socialist administration on the possibility of selling Iraq conventional war materials.

Formerly supplied exclusively by the Soviet Union, Iraq is now turning to other markets. It recently took delivery of four French Mirage fighters--first of 60 that it ordered under the administration of former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing--as well as several hundred light armoured vehicles.

The presidential spokesman reiterated yesterday that the present government intends to honour all civil and military contracts with Iraq entered into before it took office this spring.

Jobert To Visit Baghdad

LD201906 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Another thing that is not going to improve Paris-Tehran relations is the visit to France by the Iraqi number two, Tariq 'Aziz. Iraq is still at war with Iran and the Ayatollah Khomeyni does not appreciate seeing one of his enemies flirting with France. And yet that is what is happening. After being received yesterday by Francois Mitterrand, Tariq 'Aziz lunched today with Premier Mauroy. Then this afternoon he met Foreign Minister Cheysson.

Iraq is asking France to rebuild the Tammuz nuclear power station, which was badly damaged by the Israelis. The French Government has agreed in principle but is asking for guarantees on the strictly civilian use of the Tammuz reactor. The minister of state for foreign trade, Michel Jobert, will go himself to Baghdad on 3 and 4 October to negotiate all that on the spot.

'Aziz Departs

JN201940 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1825 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 20 Aug (INA)--Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and deputy prime minister, met here today with French Foreign Relations Minister Claude Cheysson. He told reporters that friendly and fruitful discussions were held on all political issues that concern Iraq and France. Viewpoints were exchanged in an extensive and deep manner, he added.

Tariq 'Aziz announced that his meeting with the French foreign minister completes his official visit to France. He said: I can assert that the visit was successful and contributed to consolidating and developing French-Iraqi relations.

Asked whether Iraq has extended an invitation to French officials, 'Aziz said: The French president, premier and ministers can visit Iraq whenever they want and they will be welcomed. The ministers can visit Iraq whenever they want and they will be received as friends.

In a statement to reporters on seing Tariq 'Aziz off, Claude Cheysson expressed his thanks for the visit made by the deputy prime minister. He said: The interest attached to this visit and Tariq 'Aziz's reception by President Francois Mitterrand, Premier Pierre Mauroy and the ministers indicate the depth of relations between France and Iraq.

Cheysson Comments on Talks

NC201855 Paris AFP in English 1839 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Paris, 20 Aug (AFP)--France and Iraq are agreed on continuing cooperation "in all domains," French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said today following a meeting with visiting Iraqi Deputy Premier Tariq 'Aziz.

Mr Cheysson said that both governments had "the same concern for developing modern technologies for peaceful ends, including nuclear technology." This will be the point of departure for talks between experts on how this development can be achieved, not only in the nuclear field, but in other sectors as well, Mr Cheysson added.

MINISTRY DENIES MEDIATION ATTEMPTS IN AFRICA

AU201628 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 20 Aug (ANSA)--For the moment, the French Government has proffered no mediation plan to the nations in conflict in the Horn of Africa, according to a spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Ministry here.

He was replying to insistent rumors about a possible French mediation role in the Horn of Africa.

These rumors doubtless sprang from steps taken by the governments of former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing beginning in 1978 with a view to getting Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya and Djibouti around a peace table.

Only Ethiopia rejected the plan for a conference, at least up until last April when then French Foreign Under Secretary Stirn made a visit to Addis Ababa and obtained an agreement in principle from Ethiopian leader Haile Mariam Mengistu.

The conference was to have simultaneously dealt with a search for ways to end the conflicts in Ogaden and Eritrea and to settle the Somaliland controversy between Somalia and Kenya.

The Quai d'Orsay spokesman today said that if a French mediation effort was to emerge, it would certainly not be a dusting off of the previous regime's efforts.

Any French plan to help the Africans solve their disputes would be thought out and drafted by the new government using criteria consonant with the program and spirit of socialist foreign policy, the spokesman added.

No Move on Chad

AB181332 Paris AFP in French 1229 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 18 Aug (AFP)--Jean-Pierre Cot, minister delegate to the Ministry of Cooperation and Development, stated on Tuesday that France is not dealing with Libya in the Chadian affair.

Interviewed during the Channel 2 television news program, the minister pointed out that France's efforts will, on one hand, consist of humanitarian aid to reconstruct Ndjamena and on the other hand, diplomatic efforts to create conditions for the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad. This move is also aimed at ensuring the implementation of the OAU resolution calling for the setting up of an inter-African force.

The implementation of the OAU resolution, Mr Cot continued, is primarily the responsibility of the African states themselves and the Chadian leader. France, through its foreign policy, encourages the African states to set up the inter-African force which is the necessary condition for the withdrawal of the Libyan troops, the cooperation and development minister stated in conclusion.

COLOMBO ADDRESSES SENATE ON NUCLEAR MISSILE ISSUE

AU201955 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 20 Aug (ANSA)--The Italian position in favor of the "absolute necessity" of installing nuclear-tipped Euromissiles in Western Europe while resuming talks with the Soviet Union on the balanced and controlled reduction of nuclear arms in Europe was renewed by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo here today.

Colombo, who was followed to the speakers podium by Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio, was speaking to a joint session of the Rome Senate's Defense and Foreign Affairs commissions.

Tomorrow, the two ministers will be briefing the lower house's Defense and Foreign Affairs commissions on developments over the Euromissiles and the Reagan administration's recent decision to make and deploy the neutron bomb.

The debate was urged by all the Italian parties after the government's decision to start building launching sites for 112 cruise missiles sometime in the coming months at the NATO base at Comiso near Ragusa in southern Sicily.

The Italian position as stated by Colombo today was approved by both houses of the Italian Parliament towards the end of 1979, meaning that the debates today and tomorrow will be followed by no vote since the earlier vote cannot be reversed.

On the N-bomb, Colombo, a Christian Democrat, said Italy supports negotiations with the Soviet Union which would make "deployment of neutron warheads in Europe" superfluous "but an eventual deployment in Europe cannot be put into effect without prior consultation and consent from the European allies, according to the rules of the Atlantic alliance, an alliance which is made of free and sovereign states," Colombo stressed.

In his turn, Lagorio, a Socialist, said that without installation of the Euromissiles there would be no talks with the Soviet Union on a reduction in nuclear arms, "because the West would not know what to negotiate with, seeing its current military inferiority."

According to Lagorio, the link between modernization of the nuclear arsenal and the advancement of neogitations is essential.

Waiting for the eventual positive conclusion of the negotiations would make the military gap unbridgeable and the negotiations themselves "misleading and hypocritical," Lagorio claimed.

He also told the Senate that the estimated cost of the Comiso missile base would be about 200 billion lire (about 170 million dollars).

The work should last six years and the first cruise launching pads be operational by 1984, he added.

Predictably, the opposition benches, and above all the Communists, spoke out against the missiles and the N-bomb.

Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini's ruling coalition groups the Christian Democrats and the Socialists with the Social Democrats, the Liberals, and Spadolini's own Republicans.

BALSEMAO AGREES TO STAY ON, FORM NEXT GOVERNMENT

LD201958 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Dr Pinto Balsemao this afternoon told members of the permanent committee of his party that he has accepted the nomination as prime minister of the next government.

Tomorrow leading members of the Social Democratic Party will call on the president of the republic to inform him that the choice made by the party's National Council last weekend has now been confirmed, since Pinto Balsemao has now decided to stay on as prime minister.

This weekend or this coming Monday at the latest Gen Ramalho Eanes will again receive the parties represented in Parliament to tell them the name of the prime minister of the eighth constitutional government, precisely the same as the present prime minister. Later the president of the republic will consult the Council of the Revolution, after which he is expected to immediately designate the new head of government.

After the communique announcing the designation of the new prime minister has been released, there is no constitutional provision laying down the deadline for formation of the government, but this should take place (?without) major difficulties as it is admitted that the new cabinet might be sworn in at the end of next week or in the first days of September.

It will be recalled that Dr Pinto Balsemao accepted nomination to the post of prime minister even before centrist leader Freitas do Amaral's final decision on whether or not to participate in the next government had been made known.

The evening paper A TARDE says today that the chairman of the Social Democratic Center Party [Freitas do Amaral] has already told Pinto Balsemao that he will accept the nomination as deputy prime minister, although Freitas do Amaral said yesterday after an almost 2-hour-long meeting with Pinto Balsemao that only this Saturday would he make a definitive decision after having heard the views of his own party's Political Committee.

Freitas do Amaral's reluctance to serve in the new government stems from a pledge he personally undertook before Democratic Alliance voters during the campaign for the legislative elections in October last year, according to which he would not return to the government if Gen Ramalho Eanes were reelected president of the republic, which in fact happened on 7 December.

Insistence has been expressed within the Social Democratic Center Party itself that Freitas do Amaral Should withdraw his pledge as it is virtually certain that he will be the deputy prime minister of the eighth constitutional government.

GONZALEZ ON ALLEGED PSOE LINKS WITH MOSCOW

PM201546 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 15 Aug 81 p 11

[Joaquina Prades report: "Continuation of Consensus Depends on UCD's Denying Our Alleged Agreement With CPSU"]

[Text] Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez yesterday sent a letter to Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo in which he expresses his opinion on the publication in a Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) internal bulletin of alleged agreements signed in December 1977 between the PSOE and the CPSU in which, among other things, the Socialists undertook to oppose Spain's entry into NATO in return for "the Soviet Union's tangible support for the PSOE, to enable it to attain power in Spain as soon as possible."

This action by the UCD has aroused such indignation on the part of Felipe Gonzalez that at a press conference in Madrid yesterday he did not hesitate to describe its authors as "deliberate liars," and warned that his party has already begun a legal study to determine the criminal liability which might result from its publication, and that if the government persists in this course of action, "the consensus will be gravely threatened."

The conflict between the PSOE and the UCD over these alleged agreements arose 3 days ago, when those in charge of the ruling party's internal information office decided to insert in a bulletin intended for its members and leaders a report in the magazine CARTA DEL ESTE--a publication with a very small circulation and financed, according to what was disclosed at the press conference, by "those U.S. services which also subsidize Radio Liberty and other similar propaganda media." Felipe Gonzalez' annoyance is due to the fact that it is a report which was published in the first issue of CARTA DEL ESTE, of 16 February 1978, which, in his opinion, has not the slightest credibility.

In fact that magazine published on its front page a report datelined Moscow and signed by nobody (only the phrase "private correspondence" appears) concerning those secret agreements. These were signed--according to the pamphlet--during a visit Gonzalez paid to the Soviet Union, and the person writing the report cites as his source "rumors persistently circulating in the Soviet capital, specifically in the small Spanish community." The fact that the UCD reproduced a report which is so unreliable, in the PSOE's opinion, and above all th moment chosen for this, were the causes of the indignation of the Spanish Socialists' secretary general, who has interrupted his summer vacation specifically in order to clarify what he does not hesitate to describe as "insults, slanders and libels launched by a group of liars."

This "group of liars," "whoever they are, and the PSOE will discover the identity of all those involved in the maneuver," are already "absolutely discredited," in the opinion of Gonzalez, who added emphatically: "These people do not exist politically, as far as I am concerned. Therefore I will never take part in any conversation, agreement or negotiations in which they are interlocutors."

Gonzalez appeared to be particularly surprised by the gestation of this process: "The first time these agreements were mentioned was during a seminar on Spain and NATO," He said: "On that occasion," he continued, "a certain frivolous UCD personality mentioned these agreements. It was 11 July, and the whole process of the autonomy negotiations with the government was underway. I told Calvo-Sotelo at the time that we would sever our relations immediately if the government allowed such lies in its party." Continuing with Felipe Gonzalez' account, just a few days after the signing of the UCD-PSOE agreements on autonomies, the above-mentioned report was published in the UCD bulletin.

"I do not know if they are starting to sever relations between themselves and us in order to begin a dirty war. I know many things about the UCD which I have not disclosed so far, nor do I intend to do so, because that is not my political style. What I really cannot understand is how the government, if it really believes that we have jeopardized Spain's sovereignty by reaching an agreement with the USSR, dare sign the autonomy agreements. Of course I would be unable to sit down at the same table with individuals of such a moral character. And yet they did so." "Is it not the case," Gonzalez asked, "that the government knows that all that is a lie? So why do they publish it in that event?"

For the Socialist leader the answer is clear: It coincides with the PSOE's announcement that it will begin a campaign against Spain's entry into NATO and to seek a public debate and a popular referendum. "There is the key to the libel," he said, "because that has made them very nervous." But, he commented, another two factors have influenced the ruling party's attitude: "The UCD must not be able to swallow the fact we will be holding our congress in October in the midst of calm, and is attempting to spread confusion in our midst." And the other factor, which is of greater political significance: "They cannot accept that the latest opinion polls and enquiries should demonstrate the extent to which popular support for the PSOE has increased. And they cannot accept that this is due to our ability and political responsibility, and so they must launch campaigns of deception."

In addition to that, Felipe Gonzalez added: "What I find most unspeakable is that they chose precisely a moment when the extreme right is launching another campaign of deception against the parties and democracy in order to spread libel. And in the midst of the leaking of the indictment concerning 23 February [date of coup attempt], which is when we ought to appear before public opinion more united than ever, it emerges that it is people belonging to the UCD Parliamentary group itself who are playing into the putschist extreme right's hands."

Therefore, in his opinion, "the government is obliged to stop this base confrontation which basically is gravely harming democratic stability," since the continuation of the consensus which was initiated between the two major Spanish parliamentary parties in the wake of Tejero's abortive coup "is gravely threatened if the government's stance is not one of totally ending these dirty political methods."

He also described as "absolutely untrue" reports recently given by "a centrist personality" to EUROPA PRESS concerning other PSOE agreements, this time with the UCD, with respect to the setting up of private television networks.

Guerra Remarks

PM201558 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 13 Aug p 9

[Excerpts] Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Deputy Secretary General Alfonso Guerra yesterday threatened to propose to his party's leadership the severance of every kind of relation with the government if the latter does not issue a denial concerning the allegation of a secret agreement between the PSOE and the CPSU disseminated among the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] leaders by means of a report to which the EUROPA PRESS news agency had access.

Guerra described this allegation as a "contemptible libel" on the part of the UCD, and stated: "I hope it is the government itself which denies it, because the UCD does not exist." He warned that if the government does not do so, he will propose to the Socialist leadership the severance of all relations with it, as a result of which it would be very difficult to implement the autonomy pacts which have just been signed "and which we will not repudiate."

Guerra asserted that the origin of the "contemptible, immoral and shameless" libel is an internal document known as the Igalso Document, of July 1981, of the UCD Secretariat for Organization. UCD Secretary for Organization Jose Ramon Caso for his part expressed surprise at Guerra's reaction

TURKISH PROPOSALS CANNOT FORM BASIS FOR SETTLEMENT

NC210930 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 21 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The Greek Cypriot side is going to present its "reasoned views" on the Turkish Cypriot proposals at next week's meeting of the intercommunal talks on Wednesday.

Reliable sources yesterday indicated that the Greek Cypriot side, despite its disappointment over the "poor show" of the proposals, does not intend to abandon the conference table before all possibilities are explored.

The presentation of "reasoned views" by the Greek Cypriot side showing where and why the Turkish proposals cannot form the basis for a settlement will be the first step towards helping clarification of the situation.

The sources confirmed that a detailed study of the map proposed by the Turks indicates that the area from which the Turks propose to withdraw amounts to only 2.83 percent of the island's surface and another 0.75 percent ceded by the Turks is in the buffer zone. So altogether the Turkish concessions do not exceed 3.5 percent.

Contrary to the heavy advertising of the proposals by the Turks before their presentation, these allow a maximum of 31,000 Greek Cypriots to return to their homes out of the 200,000 displaced persons, and of these 15,000 will be in the Varosha areas that are proposed for handing over.

It is understood that at last Wednesday's meeting the Turkish side indicated that their proposals on the constitution--which are said to be an exact copy of their previous proposals--are "negotiable" but did not explain which are the areas which could be expanded.

However, on the question of territory, the Turkish side appears tougher and this is confirmed in their document accompanying the maps in which they say that the Turkish side has shown "maximum flexibility" in determining the regions to be abandoned.

Informed sources indicated that the feeling of disappointment and disenhancement [as published] about the narrowness of the Turkish proposals is shared by most Western governments, and this tends to confirm reports that Ankara had given the impression that much more generous proposals would be forthcoming to allow more hope of progress.

As the Greek foreign minister, Mr Mitsotakis, stated in Athens, "it was a mistake on the part of the Turks to advance so timidly especially when they had given the impression that they would take a much more resolute step."

The Greek Cypriot side hopes that the next meetings of the intercommunal talks will show whether there is a chance of a real improvement, otherwise the Cyprus Government would be compelled to take its case to the UN General Assembly.

Already the new procedure agreed, of taking all four items of the agenda at each session, and not simply one item at each sitting, is expected to speed up the anticipated clarification of the situation.

The new procedure also leaves unaffected the agreement on priority for Famagusta (Varosha), so that in case there is commendable progress it could be possible to pursue this issue independently of the overall negotiations.

It is emphasized, however, that the priority for Famagusta does not in the least imply abandonment of the basic rights of movement, settlement and ownership for all the people and this of course includes the right of refugees to return to their homes, a point on which the Greek Cypriot side insists whereas the Turkish Cypriot side tends to see it in a restricted sense.

"We can only hope that the Turks will acknowledge our goodwill for a true federation and will cooperate in establishing conditions for a federal structure which would take care of the local circumstances and lead to a better life for all citizens," a Greek Cypriot official said.

Timetable Proposal

NC191100 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The Cyprus Government will propose a timetable for the talks during today's inter-Cypriot meeting. The timetable will be for the period until the middle of October, and if there are no positive developments the talks will be interrupted and the Greek Cypriot side will seek recourse to the UN General Assembly.

This decision was made by the National Council during last Friday's meeting following the rejection of the Turkish proposals. The National Council will probably meet again next Friday in order to study the document being prepared by the government on the Turkish proposals and to be submitted at the negotiating table.

In any case, the Cyprus Government does not believe that the Turkish side will submit fresh proposals on the territorial aspect.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA202028 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen arrived in Cyprus this evening as the official guest of President Rauf Denktas. At Ercan state airport Turkmen was received by Denktas, the Turkish ambassador in Lefkosa, Inal Batu, the commander of the Turkish Cypriot peace force, Lt Gen Dogan Kromors, Legislative Assembly President Nejat Konuk, Assembly Deputy President Ekrem Ural, Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay, various ministers, the commander of the security forces, Brig Gen Kemal Yavuz and other officials.

Speaking at Ercan state airport, Denktas recalled that Turkmen had visited Cyprus many times in the past in other capacities and that he was very happy to see him in Cyprus as foreign minister. He expressed the belief that this visit would have beneficial results. Turkmen said he visited Cyprus many times but that he is very happy to be the first Turkish foreign minister to visit the island. He added: The sole aim of this visit is to stress the solidarity between Turkey and the Turkish Federated State, to further consolidate the existing ties and the unbreakable relations and to seek ways to advance our joint cause more effectively. To assess the information I will obtain from the president, the prime minister and the foreign minister will be an exceptional opportunity for me.

Turkmen replied to questions by newsmen. On whether or not a statement will be made in connection with the initial Greek Cypriot reaction to the Turkish Cypriot proposals concerning the Cyprus problem, Turkmen said he would be briefed by Federated State officials and that he would be informed on how they assessed the Greek Cypriot attitude. Turkmen said: As far as I can see, the Greek Cypriots have not yet submitted their counterproposals. Upon being reminded that their initial reaction had been negative, Turkmen said: It is early yet to [word indistinct]. I believe it will be appropriate to wait a while longer. In reply to a question on whether he thought the intercommunal talks should expand to include Turkey and Greece in a future phase, Turkmen said: No, we by no means think so. The intercommunal talks have a determined method. These talks are being held under the auspices of the UN Secretary General. We are convinced that this is the best method. This issue should be discussed between the two communities. This has always been Turkey's stand.

On being reminded that there are claims to the effect that the recent Turkish Cypriot proposals are not of a nature that can solve the Cyprus problem, Turkmen said: We claim the opposite.

6 ALBANIANS SEEK POLITICAL ASYLUM IN NORTH

NC202123 Paris AFP in English 1957 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Salonica, northern Greece, 20 Aug (AFP)--Six Albanian nationals today crossed into northern Greece and asked for political asylum police, said here. Their request for asylum has been submitted to the Foreign Ministry.

TURKISH CONSUL IN COUNTRY SAID TERRORIZING EXILES

NC201520 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Thessaloniki, 20 Aug--There is already the question of dismissal of Aziz Yakin, Turkish consul general in Thessaloniki, following the leak from his office of a document in which he is said to be involved in the campaign to terrorize Turkish defectors living in Thessaloniki.

Specifically, Mr Yakin has sent a letter (bearing his signature) to more than 50 defectors, threatening that "they will bear all the consequences if they continue to participate in gatherings directed against the Turkish Republic."

Indicative of this issue is the case of Turkish pacifist Al. Balikci, who was attacked the other day by unknown persons outside his house. Balikci has sent a letter to the newspapers stressing, among other things, that "these acts of terrorism are intensified while world opinion strengthens its support for the Turkish people who are oppressed by the junta."

WORKERS AT U.S. BASES WANT LOCAL LAWS APPLIED

NC201435 Athens NEWS in English 20 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] Greek staff at the American bases will go ahead with scheduled protest action if their American employers persist in refusing to apply Greek laws and the decisions of industrial tribunes, the administrative committee of the Union of American Bases Staff told Minister of National Defense and Deputy Prime Minister Averof yesterday.

Having recognized the fairness of the union's demands, Mr Averof ordered legal processes to safeguard all base staff's professional security to be set in motion. A bill to this effect is shortly to be drafted in Parliament.

Mr Averof said that all Greeks are equal and the law must be applied in the bases as well, and gave instructions for this to be carried out.

15 LEFTIST MILITANTS CAPTURED IN ISTANBUL

TA191705 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Summary] Fifteen members of the Revolutionary Liberation Organization have been captured in Istanbul. According to a statement issued by the Istanbul security directorate, it has been determined that the suspects were involved in various armed robberies in the city with the aim of reviving and reorganizing the illegal organization.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN LOAN--Ankara, 18 Aug (AA)--Turkey and Canada signed an agreement Wednesday in Ankara for a loan of 7.2 million Canadian (6 million U.S.) dollars under OECD auspices. The loan is to be repaid at 5 percent interest over 20 years, with an initial grace period of 5 years. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 18 Aug 81 TA]

ALUMINUM EXPORTS--During the first 6 months of this year 37,000 tons of alumina were exported to the Soviet Union and 400 tons of aluminum sheeting were exported to Albania from the Etibank aluminum works in Konya's Seydisehir district. Foreign currency revenues equivalent to 980 million Turkish liras were generated through these exports. An additional 33,000 tons of alumina will be exported to the Soviet Union by the end of the year. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 Aug 81 TA]

CITRUS EXPORTS--Mersin, 18 Aug (AA)--Ninety percent of Turkey's lemon crop for export will be shipped to countries of the socialist bloc, according to a spokesman for the Citrus Exporters Association of Turkey. The Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Poland will get 90 percent of the 150,000 tons to be exported in the 1981-82 season, while 10 percent will be sold to free currency countries. Turkey's total lemon crop for next season is estimated at 300,000 tons. [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 18 Aug 81 TA]

NIGERIA TRADE--A meeting has been held in Izmir with the aim of developing economic relations between Turkey and the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Addressing the meeting, Minister of Industry and Technology Sahap Kocatopcu said Turkey is striving to become an industrialized country and to balance its exports and imports. He added that Turkey's aim was not only to sell its goods but to help the industrialization of friendly countries that began this process later than Turkey had. Also speaking at the meeting, the Nigerian charge d'affaires in Ankara said increasing Turkish-Nigerian economic cooperation would benefit both countries. He added that cooperation can be achieved especially in the textile field and the purchase of cement in exchange for oil. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Aug 81 TA]

RESIGNATION OF PARTY SECRETARY--Communal Liberation Party Secretary General Ismail Bozkurt has resigned from his post. Turgut Mustafa was appointed in his place. Also, new members were elected to the party executive council. [Text] [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 13 Aug 81 TA]

FINLAND

TALKS SET WITH USSR ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

NC201957 Paris AFP in English 1832 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Helsinki, 20 Aug (AFP)--Finland hopes it will get more information on the Soviet proposal to discuss "measures" involving the Soviet territory bordering a proposed Nordic nuclear-free zone, a high-ranking Finnish Foreign Ministry official said here today.

Keijo Korhonen, secretary of state for foreign affairs, said that the question of the prospective creation of a nuclear-free zone will be taken up at the regular meeting between senior Foreign Ministry officials of the Soviet Union and Finland. The meeting will be held in the near future, Mr Korhonen (?said).

The question will also be taken up at a meeting of Nordic foreign ministers next month, Mr Korhonen said. In June Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev said in an interview in Finland's Social Democratic Party newspaper that the Soviet Union was ready to discuss "measures involving our own territory bordering on a Nordic nuclear free zone".

Earlier Soviet leaders and commentators had resolutely rejected any ideas of extending the proposed zone to Soviet territory or to the waters around the Nordic countries.

Finnish President Urho Kekkonen has repeatedly advocated the idea of the Nordic nuclear-free zone since 1963, and the discussion has recently started again in other Nordic countries as the Nordic sea areas have become more attractive to the superpowers for their strategic operations.

Both Sweden and Norway have taken a more favourable attitude towards the idea but both would like to see the Nordic zone as part of a more comprehensive zone which should also include most of central Europe.

CANADA

PRC WILL PAY COMPENSATION FOR COMPANIES' CLAIMS

LD210951 Montreal International Service in English 1900 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Excerpts] China has agreed to make compensation payments to Canada for goods and property seized in the revolution in 1949. The Canadian Government has been negotiating with Beijing for several years on behalf of individuals and companies who have made claims.

The agreement was announced by Canada's external affairs minister, Mark McGuigan, at the end of a 4-day visit to Beijing. Mr McGuigan also said that Canada is ready to sell China many types of defensive weapons.

The external affairs minister announced the Chinese have agreed to hand over a lump-sum payment of $340,000 to cover all compensation claims since 1949. This represents just over one-third of the million the Canadian Government has been asking for on behalf of Canadian companies and individuals whose property or goods were expropriated after the communist revolution.

Although McGuigan was vague about who would benefit from the settlement, Canadian officials said the Bata shoe company was one of the major claimants.

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POLISH AIRLINER LANDS AT TEMPELHOF, BERLIN

LD221750 Hamburg DPA in German 1729 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Berlin, 22 Aug (DPA)--A Polish airliner landed this evening at Tempelhof Airport in Berlin. A U.S. spokesman confirmed that it touched down at 1709 GMT. Further details as to whether this is a hijacking are not known. Tempelhof Airport has a civil and military section and is in the U.S. sector. As soon as it landed, the plane was surrounded by military police.

The Berlin police have confirmed that the Polish LOT airline which has landed had been hijacked. There are reportedly 39 people on board the plane. The plane was hijacked on an internal flight from Breslau to Warsaw.

Hijacker Surrenders

LD221856 Hamburg DPA in German 1841 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 22 Aug (DPA)--For the second time within 5 weeks an airliner of the Polish LOT Airlines has been hijacked to West Berlin. It touched down just after 1700 GMT at Tempelhof Airport in the U.S. sector. The presumed hijacker at once surrendered to the U.S. authorities. This was announced by an official quarter. There were 39 passengers and a crew of 4 on board the plane which was on a domestic flight between Wroclaw and Warsaw.

The Antonov-24 airliner, bearing flight No 726, touched down at 1707 GMT, according to the U.S. authorities. It was the fifth time a Polish airliner has been hijacked to West Berlin since 1969. It is not clear how the hijacker forced the pilot to change course and land at Tempelhof. U.S. military police at once ringed the plane. West Berlin police have been posted around the airport.

Two Passengers Request Asylum

LD222358 Hamburg DPA in German 2338 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Berlin, 22 Aug (DPA)--Two Polish passengers of the LOT airliner which was hijacked to West Berlin on Saturday evening have asked for political asylum at Tempelhof Airport. They are two men aged 19 and 22, the [words indistinct] of the West Berlin police said shortly after midnight local time. The hijacker of the twin-engined airliner, 25-year old Jerzy P. from Warsaw, has been turned over by the U.S. authorities to the West Berlin police, who will make further investigations.

It is expected that the hijacker will appear on Sunday before an examining magistrate, who will issue an arrest warrant. U.S. and German sources said that there are two U.S. citizens among the passengers; all the others are Poles. The Polish plane, which took off at 1745 local time from Wroclaw for Warsaw, is to fly back to Poland on Sunday. Different figures were given about the number of persons on board. While the Berlin police assumed there were 39 persons, including the hijacker, the U.S. authorities spoke of 41 persons. Shortly after the plane landed, the number on board was given as 43, including 4 crew members.

Airliner Returns to Warsaw

LD230256 Hamburg DPA in German 0049 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Summary] Berlin, 23 Aug (DPA)--The hijacked Polish airliner took off from Tempelhof Airport on its way back to Warsaw at 0117 this morning, according to West Berlin police and the U.S. authorities.

West Berlin police said that 36 persons, including the crew, were on board for the return journey. The arrested hijacker has remained in Berlin, as have two Polish passengers who have asked for asylum.

Hijacker Explains Action

LD230850 Hamburg DPA in German 0049 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 23 August (DPA) The 25-year old hijacker of the Polish airliner forced to land in West Berlin on Saturday evening has told the West Berlin investigating authorities that his reason for the hijacking and flight to the West was dissatisfaction with the conditions in Poland. The man, who lives in Warsaw and has been identified as Jerzy Dygas, is a messenger by trade. In 1979, he had made an abortive attempt to escape to the West via third countries, as DPA was told early on Sunday by the police state security force. The hijacker stated that the Polish authorities had forbidden him permission to leave after this abortive escape attempt.

The man stressed that he definitely wanted to remain in the West. He will today appear before an examining magistrate on strong suspicion of "attacking air traffic" and after an arrest warrant has been issued, will have to appear before the West Berlin Regional Court. The authorities stressed that the questioning of all the passengers and crew and the investigations as a whole went "without difficulties and complications". The 25 year-old Dygas confessed immediately.

SCHMIDT URGES GREATER CARE IN U.S. STATEMENTS

NC231513 Paris AFP in English 1503 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Aug (AFP)--West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today said that the United States should constantly measure the impact of its political statements on Europe to avoid further upsetting citizens there.

In an interview on West German television, Mr Schmidt was questioned on "surprise" decisions by Washington, such as President Ronald Reagan's recent announcement that he had authorized production of neutron bombs.

The White House should avoid a situation where "the Italians, Dutch, Scandinavians and Germans believe one day that the USSR is more willing to negotiate and reduce its arms than their own allies", the chancellor said.

It is thus necessary that U.S. politicians and journalists, as well as their European colleagues, understand that the people of Europe should not be disturbed further. "They must be given a certain security regarding the possibilities the future could have in store for us," he said.

SCHMIDT ON BREZHNEV VISIT, MEETING WITH HONECKER

LD211334 Hamburg DPA in German 1218 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 21 August (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has refused, before the Federal Cabinet's final decisions on 2 and 3 September, to commit himself publicly in the coalition dispute over the financing of an employment program. But in an interview today with "ARD--Topics of the Day" [television program] Schmidt hinted at a possible compromise.

In the interview, the federal chancellor thought a meeting between himself and GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker conceivable at a date "in a relatively short period of time" after the visit to Bonn by Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev. For Brezhnev's visit, a date in November was being sought.

On the question of neutron weapons, Schmidt referred to the attitude adopted by the Federal Government in 1978 according to which stationing in German territory was only conceivable if the alliance together decided on stationing in other countries and if the arms control negotiations to be held should remain fruitless.

Comments on Neutron Bombs

NC211730 Paris AFP in English 1729 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 21 Aug (AFP)--West Germany will allow neutron bombs to be stationed on its territory only if "very specific conditions" are fulfilled, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said here today. In a television interview, Mr Schmidt reiterated Bonn's position of 1978, when then U.S. President Jimmy Carter was considering manufacture and deployment of the neutron bomb in Western Europe--a project that met with opposition among U.S. allies.

Without giving any details of the conditions that had to be met, Mr Schmidt noted that West Germany had given "very exhaustive and serious" attention to the issue in 1978. "I see no reason why the German Government should change its stance fundamentally at this time," he said.

Mr Schmidt suggested that attention now be turned to how the neutron bomb could be included in a comprehensive policy of arms control and be made a topic of negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union. There was currently no question of deployment of such a weapon on West German territory, he said.

"At the time, it was not just a matter of German territory, but also of other territories if the (Atlantic) alliance decided in that direction and only if negotiations on arms control (SALT-2) failed," Mr Schmidt said. "In order to dispel any confusion," he added, "I would like to say that this question has nothing to do with the talks scheduled in September between (U.S. Secretary of State Alexander) Haig and (Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey) Gromyko aimed at opening formal nego ions of mutual arms limitations."

The neutron bomb, he held, amounted to "artillery ammunition and warheads for short-range rockets with which one cannot hit Soviet territory."

Meanwhile, Mr Schmidt confirmed that the West Germans were hoping for a visit in November by Soviet Leader Leonid Brezhnev. "I would not like to mention a date because we are still making arrangements," he said. "We are doing our utmost to see that it takes place in November, and I can easily imagine a meeting with (East German Leader Erich) Honecker a relatively short time later."

GOVERNMENT STATEMENTS ON N-WEAPON, HAIG VISIT

Weapons Stationing Discussed

LD211122 Hamburg DPA in German 0958 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 21 Aug (DPA)--The Federal Government knows nothing of an alleged intention by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger to urge the British Government to station neutron weapons with the Rhine Army. Government spokesman Lothar Ruehl told DPA today that he ruled this out and considered it to be politically absurd that the United States intended with London's aid to exert certain pressures on the Federal Republic.

Ruehl stressed that the possible introduction of neutron weapons in the alliance would first require a decision by the alliance. Then there would have to be consultations with the countries in which the weapons would be stationed--in this case with the Federal Republic--in order to arrive at a joint decision.

Haig's Berlin Trip

LD211138 Hamburg DPA in German 0945 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 21 August (DPA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig will make an "important political statement" on the United States' special relationship with the divided city during his forthcoming first visit to Berlin. Government spokesman Lothar Ruehl today told the press in Bonn that Haig himself had expressed the wish to visit Berlin. The U.S. secretary of state wanted to underline the U.S. rights and obligations for the security and freedom of Berlin.

Haig is expected on 13 September on a 2-day visit to Bonn, where talks with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher are on the program. As a part of this visit he also intends to fly to Berlin.

Neutron Weapon Endorsed

LD221143 Hamburg DPA in German 1107 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 22 Aug (DPA)--Government spokesman Lothar Ruehl has endorsed the neutron weapon which, in his words, is to replace "only other" nuclear weapons already existing and available today. On Radio Free Berlin on Saturday, he also said "it should replace them, since it would cause fewer losses and less devastation for both country and people than the nuclear arms existing on both sides."

Ruehl clearly criticized the discussion surrounding this new weapon which made less mention of Soviet nuclear arms targeted on the Federal Republic than of opportunities to improve NATO's nuclear armament for the preservation and strengthening of deterrance, and thus of disarmament negotiations. In the interest of a common policy with the allies, German public discusson should be prevented from sinking "into the abyss of absurdity" which opens up "when the German people are taken for a ride on a ghost train of war which only has U.S. nuclear ghosts on board." Following the ghost train ride, the frightened public was then led to the market square where "the great, magnificently painted Russian peace bazaar" was located. Under such conditions there could be no reasonable political arrangement with the allies and "no reasonable political arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union," the government spokesman emphasized. The interview was prereleased by the federal press office.

CDU'S KOHL SUPPORTS NEUTRON WEAPON DECISION

LD211624 Hamburg DPA in German 1558 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Mannheim, 21 Aug (DPA)--CDU chairman and opposition leader in the Bundestag Helmut Kohl has come out without reservation in favor of the neutron weapon decisions. In view of "Soviet excess arming" Kohl, in an interview with MANNHEIMER FORGEN (Saturday edition) saw no reason to repeal the agreements made in 1978 and 1979 on the deployment of neutron weapons.

The CDU chairman emphasized that there are things one can criticize about the American alliance partner, but this is no reason to revile the Americans "like a trooper and in a degrading manner" as done today by leading Social Democrats. These critics are "either foolish or incapable of recognizing that they are playing the role of useful idiots for the other side." The impending visit of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to Berlin shows "that our American friends continue to stand by us." An editorial version of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

BANI-SADR'S WIFE, SON ARRIVE ON AIR FRANCE FLIGHT

OW220540 Hong Kong AFP in English 0524 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 22 Aug (AFP) -- Osra Bani-Sadr, wife of deposed Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, arrived here today on a regular Air France flight from Beijing via Karachi, and was later delayed at the airport, airport sources said. Mrs Bani-Sadr and her eight-year-old son 'Ali were welcomed by Firuze Bani-Sadr, daughter of the former president who was already in France, when they arrived at 6:30 a.m. (0430 GMT).

Mrs Bani-Sadr was reported not to have a visa to enter France and immigration officers were seeking a decision from the External Relations Ministry on whether to allow her to join her husband who is living in exile here after fleeing from Iran late last month.

Comments on Flight

NC221949 Paris AFP in English 1943 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 22 Aug (AFP) -- Osra Bani-Sadr, wife of deposed Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, arrived here today to join her husband in exile and said she left Iran because she was afraid for her eight-year-old son.

"The terror that reigns in Iran now is even more terrible than that under the regime of the shah." Mrs Bani-Sadr said in a telephone interview from her husband's home in a Paris subu

The ex-president's wife, who arrived with her son on a regular Air France flight from Karachi, refused to give details of her journey out of Iran. But she made it clear that she only recently left her homeland where, she said, "some people are thinking regretfully about the past and even the shah." The current situation was very difficult and Iran could become a theater of conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union, she said, though she felt the current regime was playing both sides.

Mrs Bani-Sadr, who has obtained official permission to live in France, said: "Many Iranians are disappointed with the revolution and wish for change. I will only return to Iran if the situation changes."

The couple has been married for 18 years, she said, but she hoped soon to find a house which would shelter her from the journalistic and political gang surrounding her husband.

IRAN COMMANDO CHIEF WILL TAKE ON MORE 'MISSIONS'

NC211641 Paris AFP in English 1636 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 21 Aug (AFP) -- The head of the commando which last week seized an Iranian gunboat off the Spanish coast, former Admiral Kamal Habibollahi, today announced he would soon be leaving France to undertake "new missions".

At a press conference at the Paris headquarters of the Azadegan organisation, the former admiral said the 22-member commando had achieved its intended goals in hijacking the Tabarzin--to give publicity to the nationalist opposition and show that the struggle continued against the Tehran regime. The former admiral, who was the last navy chief under the deposed shah, did not say whether other commando members would be leaving the country with him.

During his stay here, he would place himself "under the protection of French laws and would abide by them", he said.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHEYSSON DEPARTS FOR INDIA

NC221237 Paris AFP in English 1221 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 21 Aug (AFP)--French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson left here today for a two-day visit to India where he is to meet with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and other Indian leaders. The trip aimed to expand French-Indian relations and redefine France's policy in Asia, French diplomatic sources said. It also came within the context of the new French Socialist Government's desire for policies more sympathetic to the Third World, the sources said. They noted that Mr Cheysson recently visited Mexico and Algeria which, along with India, he considered key Third World nations. Mr Cheysson's talks in India will cover bilateral cooperation, major international problems, the southeast Asian situation and development.

CHEYSSON COMMENTS ON PROVIDING REACTOR FOR IRAQ

LD211106 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] France agrees to rebuild the Tammuz reactor, but on the other hand the Iraqis must guarantee it will be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. In other words, negotiations between the two countries will be continued to define the security conditions under which work will begin on the new installation. Speaking to (Marc Crepin), the details from Claude Cheysson, who took part, of course, in the meeting with the Iraqi number two, Tariq 'Aziz.

[Begin recording] [Cheysson] The visit was a very full one. I would also underline that it is exceptional for the president of the republic, the prime minister and five or six ministers to see one envoy from a foreign country. That demonstrates the close connections between Iraq and France.

[Question] What guarantees does the government expect about the use of the Tammuz reactor for peaceful purposes?

[Answer] The Iraqi Government shares our concern for the development of modern technology, including nuclear technology, for peaceful purposes. That is the starting point for discussions which will take place between the experts, the specialists, to see how this peaceful development is carried on, not only in the nuclear field but also in other areas. [end recording]

'AZIZ SAYS FRANCE TO BOOST ARMS SALES TO IRAQ

NC211506 Paris AFP in English 1435 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 21 Aug (AFP)--France is willing to boost its sales of arms to Baghdad, Iraqi Vice Premier Tariq 'Aziz said here today after winding up a three-day visit to Paris for talks with French leaders. But Mr 'Aziz also said in an interview with the newspaper LE MONDE that no agreement had yet been signed for reconstruction of the French-built nuclear reactor at Tammuz that was destroyed by Israeli jets on June 7. "We kept to generalities," the Number Two Iraqi said of his talks here. "I am not a nuclear technician. Experts from our two countries will finalize the details of our cooperation."

The new Socialist government in France has said that it will honor all outstanding civil and military contracts with Baghdad. Asked about sales of new arms, French foreign minister Claude Cheysson said last night: "All areas of cooperation will be pursued." In talks with French Defense Minister Charles Hernu, Mr 'Aziz expressed Iraq's desire to buy new weapons from France, particularly Mirage-2000 or F-1 combat planes. France has already signed a number of military contracts with Baghdad, including two for the supply of 60 Mirage jets. The first four were delivered at the beginning of this year.

FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE ON U.S. MANEUVERS OFF LIBYA

AU221930 Rome ANSA in English 1920 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 22 Aug (ANSA)--Italy was informed on Friday, August 14, of the plans of the United States Navy 6th Fleet to conduct maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra, in the Mediterranean off the Libyan coast, a Foreign Ministry note disclosed today in response to an editorial appearing in today's edition of the Rome newspaper, LA REPUBBLICA. The information on the maneuver was conveyed by the American ambassador to Rome, Maxwell Rabb.

The REPUBBLICA editorial, over the byline of managing editor Eugenio Scalfari, insisted that the ambassador failed to explain to the Italian foreign minister, Emilio Colombo, that the fleet maneuver was viewed by Washington as a "show of strength" for Libya. To support this idea, the editor referred to the fact that President Ronald Reagan was closely involved with his navy chiefs in the planning of the fleet exercise and gave a precise order on the procedure to follow in case of an "incident" with Libyan air force planes.

According to the Foreign Ministry note, the maneuver which led to the shooting down of two Libyan SU-22 fighters by U.S. Navy F-14's early Wednesday morning cannot be considered as anything other than routine maneuvers "as was declared in the of icial communique of the Washington government to the United Nations Security Council and confirmed in Brussels by the Americans on the NATO Council," the note said.

To refute the REPUBBLICA claim that the site of the maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra was chosen to challenge Tripoli, the Foreign Ministry note recalled that American fleets conducted exercises in these waters "in July 1977, in March, July and September 1978, in April and July 1979 and, finally, in June and September 1980."

Addressing itself to Libya's unilateral proclamation extending its territorial waters out to a 200 mile limit, the Foreign Ministry said that Italy has shown considerable reserve since October 1973, reserve reconfirmed one year later within the United Nations."

The note added, "the Italian position coincides, moreover, with that of many other nations, including for example, the Soviet Union which, in December 1973 informed Italy that it had given Libya the understanding that it was not willing to recognize the legitimacy of this unilateral measure."

FOREIGN, DEFENSE MINISTERS DISCUSS NEUTRON WEAPON

AU211550 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 21 Aug (ANSA)--Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo told a joint meeting of the house Foreign Affairs and Defense Commissions today that the Soviet Union has 250 SS-20 missiles already installed, making a total of 750 nuclear-tipped warheads already in place. Moreover, the number of such missiles installed increases at a rate of one every five days, the minister continued.

Colombo and Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio were briefing the lower house commissions on developments over Euromissiles and the Reagan administration's recent decision to make and deploy the neutron bomb. They reiterated the positions already set forth yesterday before the Senate's Foreign Affairs and Defense Commissions.

The foreign minister today, as yesterday, reiterated the Italian Government's commitment to promote negotiations with the USSR for a balanced reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe. He left more purely technical and military matters up to the defense minister to outline. Colombo stressed that Italy's urgings to negotiate had been balanced and directed to both the superpowers.

Colombo said he plumped for the opening of negotiations from the moment of his first encounter with members of the Reagan administration last February and just a few days ago sent a letter urging disarmament talks to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Towards the USSR, Italy has kept up a steady insistence that Moscow overcome its position of reluctance to engage in negotiations. This Italian pressure was especially felt in the three encounters that Colombo had with his Soviet colleague Andrei Gromyko over the past year. The two foreign ministers are to meet again shortly in New York within the framework of the U.N. Assembly meeting there. "This will give me a further chance to push in this direction" Colombo said.

Referring to the U.S. decision to produce and deploy the neutron bomb, Colombo insisted on the need for the ten European Economic Communisty states to deepen their political cooperation, extending it to include matters of security, with a view to reestablishing a balance of force between East and West.

The Libyan-American air clash Wednesday over the Mediterranean was called "extremely troubling" by Colombo. He said that Italy was actively working to lessen and if possible eliminate tensions in the area. Colombo added that the Libyan Government was "keeping in contact with us." However, Colombo called "arbitrary" the Libyan decision to consider the Gulf of Sidra as encompassing its territorial waters. This decision has always been met with serious reservations by the Italian Government.

Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio, speaking specifically of military matters linked to government decisions, stressed the need to reestablish a balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact nations. This balance has been broken by Soviet deployment of SS-20 missiles, he said. Lagorio insisted on the need to quickly open negotiations that would make the manufacture of new weaponry superfluous.

He stressed that there could be no talks with the Soviet Union on a reduction in nuclear arms without installation of the Euromissiles, because the West would not know what to negotiate with, seeing its current military inferiority. According to Lagorio, the link between modernization of the nuclear arsenal and the advancement of negotiations is essential. Waiting for the eventual positive conclusion of the talks would make the military gap unbridgeable and the negotiations themselves misleading and hypocritical, he claimed.

The current debate in the House and Senate commissions was urged by all the Italian parties after the Italian Government's decision to start building launching sites for 112 cruise missiles sometime in the coming months at the NATO base at Comiso in southern Sicily.

The Italian positions as stated by Colombo before the joint sessions yesterday and today was approved by both houses of the Italian Parliament in December 1979, thus the present debates will not be followed by voting since the earlier vote cannot be reversed.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SOMALI MINISTER'S VISIT

AU221542 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 26 Aug (ANSA)--Italy and Somalia "have a lot of things to do together," according to a statement issued today following a meeting in Rome between Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio and his Somali counterpart Omar Hagi Mohamed. The communique said the two men reiterated "the friendship and the spirit of cooperation" characterizing relations between their countries.

Hagi Mohamed and Lagorio reportedly discussed problems connected with bilateral technical cooperation matters. The Somali minister invited Lagorio to visit Mogadishu.

PAPER: KIPRIANOU'S MOSCOW VISIT MAY BE CANCELED

NC221125 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 22 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt] According to information received by I SIMERINI, the date of President Kiprianou's visit to Moscow has not yet been fixed; government circles are again expressing fears that Moscow will probably renege again. We were specifically informed that Ankara has exerted diplomatic efforts to convince the Soviet Union to again cancel Mr Kiprianou's visit to Moscow.

As it is already known, Mr Kiprianou was invited to visit Moscow in May 1979, but the visit was canceled at the last minute following a unilateral decision by Moscow, which did not furnish any explanations. According to unconfirmed reports, Moscow's unilateral decision to cancel Mr Kiprianou's visit to the Soviet Union in 1979 was due to diplomatic representations by Ankara.

Spokesman Denies Cancellation Deport

NC221130 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Today the government spokesman stated that President Kiprianou has given the party leaders a copy of the Greek Cypriot side's draft reply to the Turkish Cypriot proposals. He also stated that President Kiprianou will receive the party leaders, most probably the beginning of next week, in order to exchange views in connection with the reply [to the Turkish proposals]. Answering questions, the spokesman said there is no information about a visit to Cyprus by FRG Foreign Minister Genscher. He also said he does not want to comment on Mr Genscher's statements in Athens in connection with the Cyprus problem.

Requested to comment on a report that the president's visit to Moscow might be canceled, the spokesman stressed that the visit will definitely take place in autumn.

ROLANDHIS RETURNS FROM ATHENS, PARIS TRIP

NC211740 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis returned this evening from his visits to Athens and Paris. In the Greek capital, Rolandhis, together with the Greek Government, reviewed the Cyprus problem in the light of the Turkish Cypriot proposals. In Paris, the minister discussed with French Minister for European Affairs Chandernagor issues concerning Cyprus' relations with the EEC and, specifically, the issue of the implementation of the second stage of the agreement for Cyprus' association with the EEC.

TURKMEN ACTIVITIES ON VISIT TO NORTH CYPRUS

TA211607 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is in Cyprus on an official visit, began his contacts today. He laid a wreath and paid his respects at the Ataturk monument in Lefkosa [Nicosia] this morning. He was then received by President Rauf Denktas. The delegation accompanying Turkmen in Cyprus and the Turkish Ambassador to Lefkosa, Inal Batu, were also present at the meeting. Later, Turkish Embassy officials, Turkish Cypriot negotiator at the intercommunal talks Umit Onan and his advisers also attended the meeting. Turkmen continued to hold meetings in the afternoon. He met legislative assembly Speaker Nejat Konuk, Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay and the Minister of Interior, Foreign Affairs and Defense Kenan Atakol, in that order.

Turkmen also went to the Karaoglanoglu martyrs' cemetery and paid his respects. He also held a meeting with the commander of the Turkish Peace Forces in Cyprus, Lt Gen Dogan Kronors. Turkmen is now in a meeting with the opposition party leaders [words indistinct].

KARAMANLIS, RALLIS MEET ON DATE FOR ELECTION

NC241020 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] After completing his contacts with the parties, President of the Republic Karamanlis received at 1100 this morning Prime Minister Rallis to whom he made known his decision regarding the date for holding the elections. According to press reports the elections will be held on 18 October.

Agreement on 18 October

NC211710 Athens NEWS in English 21 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Yeorgios Rallis and official opposition leader Andreas Papandreou have agreed on October 18 as the date for new Greek general elections, an authoritative source said yesterday. According to a REUTER report, President Konstandinos Karamanlis was given the news in separate meetings with the two men Wednesday and Thursday, the source said.

In mid-September, the source said, Parliament would be dissolved and Mr Rallis would be told by the president to form a new government for the election period.

After an agreement between Mr Rallis' New Democracy Party and Mr Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), the source said, the new Rallis government would include new ministers of Interior, Justice and Public Order, as demanded by the PASOK leader. The changes, which are provided for in the constitution, were made to ensure the impartiality of ministries directly involved in the elections, the source noted.

The vote for a new 300-seat Parliament will come a month before expiration of the four-year term of the present body, elected on November 20, 1979. The October date was seen as a bid to beat the winter weather which substantially reduces the number of voters in mountain villages.

Prime Minister Rallis presided over a Cabinet meeting last night and expounded New Democracy Party directives in the light of the forthcoming elections.

FRG'S GENSCHER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Received by President

NC211050 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Athens at 1115 today on a 2-day official visit. At 1215, Mr Genscher was received by President Karamanlis at the Presidential Palace. Then, Mr Genscher called on Prime Minister Rallis at the Political Office.

The FRG foreign minister was welcomed at Ellinikon Airport by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. In their statements, the two ministers stressed that Greek-FRG relations are constantly improving. According to the program, at 1800 today the official talks between Genscher and Mitsotakis will open at the Foreign Ministry. The talks will oover questions of interests to Greece and West Germany, the situation in the Mediterranean and Middle East, the Cyprus issue as well as other international issues.

At 1930, Mr Genscher will give a press conference and at 2100 he will attend a dinner to be given in his honor by foreign Minister Mitsotakis.

At 1000 tomorrow, Mr Genscher will have another meeting with Mr Mitsotakis. Prior to that meeting tomorrow, he will lay a wreath at the German military cememtary and at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

Press Conference

NC211941 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Shortly before 2000, at the Grande Bretagne Hotel, Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and FRG Foreign Minister Genscher held a joint press conference. At the beginning of the press conference, both Mr Mitsotakis, who spoke first, and Mr Genscher, who spoke next, stressed the excellent Greek-German relations and the absolute agreement between the two countries on the questions discussed during Mr Genscher's meeting with President Karamanlis, Prime Minister Rallis and Mr Mitsotakis.

Answering questions by Greek and foreign newsmen, Mr Genscher said that he considers Greece's integration with the European Communities as a fact of historical and at the same time of determinative importance for the future.

Answering a question on the Cyprus problem, Mr Genscher said that West Germany is particularly interested in stability and the restoration of trusting relations in the southeast Mediterranean region. Rapprochement of views on the question of Cyprus would constitute an important step which would have positive repercussions even beyond the circle of the directly interested parties. For this reason, he said, we watch with particular attention every hopeful effort that takes place within the framework of the Cypriot talks. Mr Genscher stressed that the interested parties must take advangage of the present opportunity to dare proceed with the move for a definite solution. The FRG foreign minister voiced the certainty that this goal will be advanced and expressed the hope that the interested parties will show willingness for conciliation and that it will soon become possible to work out a compromising solution that would avert the partitioning of the island.

Answering another question, Mr Genscher said that Greece is an important link with the countries of Africa and Asia and expressed the certainty that out of this fact fresh prospects will open for the European Community and the Western industrial countries.

In his opening address, among other things, Mr Mitsotakis said: [Begin Mitsotakis recording] This is the first visit of the FRG foreign minister to our country following Greece's integration with the European Community. And this visit takes place at a period when many and major questions, which are occupying us, are at a crucial and always interesting turn.

As it was natural, we had the opportunity to talk with Mr Genscher--to start with--about problems of interest to the two countries. As you know, Greek-German relations are excellent; there are no problems between our two countries. There is solely a permanent and firm goal to broaden still further our cooperation which is taking place in all fields. And, naturally, as of 1 January when Greece became a member of the European Community we must regularly exchange views on the problems of the Community as well--the general problems and problems particularly of interest to Greece.

But as is natural, we have discussed with Mr Genscher, and we shall continue our talks on, major world problems of today, on the Middle East problem which is of special interest to our country because of our proximity to and special relations with these countries; about the problem of Poland and the problem of East-West relations, the Madrid Conference, about all the problems which are occupying the entire world right now. [end recording]

Next to address the newsmen was Mr Genscher.

[Begin Genscher recording in German with superimposed Greek translation] I find myself in the very pleasant position, a position, however, that should not cause absolutely any surprise, to fully stress that I fully agree with the positions of my Greek counterpart.

I am very pleased to be in Greece, the first visit since Greece's integration with the European Community. The talks which I had today again proved how much both government's agree on all the current international problems, on our appraisals concerning the issues that currently face the world. And I am glad because this is not the first time that this has happened. We had previous discussions within the European Community, within the Western defense alliance, and we again arrived at the conclusion that both Greece and West Germany set off from [words indistinct] seeking common goals, something which in my opinion constitutes valuable enrichment of the goals of the European Community and of the Western alliance. [end recording]

DPA Account

LD212238 Hamburg DPA in German 1911 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Athens, 21 Aug (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, speaking to journalists in Athens on Friday evening, has praised the great sense of responsibility with which the Greek Government, during the present difficult phase, is trying to contribute towards solving the Cyprus question.

Genscher said it is very important for the dialogue about the Cyprus question not to be disrupted now. The Federal Government is very interested in a solution to the Cyprus question since it involves friendly and allied countries. It believes that its most effective contribution would be to underline to all parties involved its concern in a speedy and just solution.

The minister underlined the valuable contribution made by Greece as a member of the European Community, and the part which Greece as a link between the Community and the states of the Middle East and Balkan Peninsula could play.

Prior to his talks with his Greek opposite number, Konstandinos Mitsotakis, which will be continued on Saturday morning, Genscher met in Athens also the socialist opposition leader Andreas Papandreou for a talk on European and international questions.

Dinner Addresses

NC212209 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] At noon, President of the Republic Karamanlis received FRG Foreign Minister Genscher with whom he had a talk for 1 and 1/2 hours. Later, the FRG minister visited Prime Minister Rallis and had a long talk with him. In the evening, Genscher and Mitsotakis began their talks on bilateral and international issues and then gave a press interview. In the interview the two ministers noted the excellent Greek-German relations and the identity of views on the issues that were discussed with both the president of the republic and the prime minister.

Replying to questions by Greek and foreign journalists, Genscher said that he considers Greece's entrance into the EEC a fact of historical and, at the same time, determinative significance for the future.

In reply to a question connected with the Cyprus problem, Genscher said that his country is especially interested in the stability and the restoration of relations of trust in the area of the southeastern Mediterranean. For this reason he said we follow with special attention every effort that is taking place within the framework of the Cypriot negotiations. The interested parties, he added, should take advantage of the current opportunity and dare the movement for a permanent and definitive solution, avoiding the island's partition.

In reply to another question, Genscher said that Greece can constitute a significant connecting link with the Arab world and Asia and expressed the certainty that this fact will create new prospects for the EEC and the industrial countries.

This evening Mitsotakis gave an official dinner in honor of Genscher, during which the FRG minister referred to the very close and friendly relations between the two countries. These relations, he said, are based on common values and aims; like man's dignity, human rights, the state of law and democracy. After mentioning that the spiritual roots of Greece are to be found in ancient Greece he noted that currently the EEC is undergoing a decisive test. Either it will achieve a new dynamic start to consolidate and strengthen its identify, or Europeans will remain bound to an obsolete nationalistic egoism and will not be able to deal with internal problems; with the result that the Community will then be threatened by stagnation and perhaps by advancing dissolution.

The FRG minister noted that currently dynamic political decisions are needed. Periods of international tensions and crises, like the current one, in the past gave new stimuli to the European idea. Europe currently should reach practical conclusions. Europe, he went on to say, constitutes a part of the democractic West. The guarantee for its security is its participation in the Atlantic alliance. Genscher mentioned that his country has hailed Greece's return to the alliance's military wing and said that only a strong alliance capable of acting makes our policy credible, a policy which aims at maintaining peace.

Federal Germany, he said, is especially interested in the stability and the restoration of relations of trust in the area of the southeastern Mediterranean. The approximation of viewpoints on the Cyprus issue, he stressed, would consitute a significant step that would have positive repercussions beyond the circle of the directly concerned parties. For this reason, Bonn following with special attention every hopeful effort that is taking place within the framework of the inter-Cyriot negotiations.

Genscher proposed to all interested parties to take advantage of the opportunity and dare move toward a definitive solution of the problem. Finally, the German official expressed the certainty that political courage and insight will contribute to the promotion of this goal.

Addressing the FRG minister, Mitsotakis, among other things, mentioned that the proposals on the Cyprus problem, which the Turkish Cypriot side recently submitted, had been especially disappointing. They do not at all correspond to the expectations that had been created prior to their submission. Nevertheless, he continued, the dialogue has not been discontinued, thanks to the political ability of the Greek Cypriot leadership and, he said, we shall support it in the hope that finally it will lead to the problem's just solution. Mitsotakis also ascertained that the disturbed international situation and tension should not deter us from the pursuit of ways for the salvation of detente.

Referring to EEC issues, he said: We support the effort that is being made to improve political cooperation with political unification as the ultimate goal.

DPA Report

LD211254 Hamburg DPA in German 1145 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Athens, 21 Aug (DPA)--The Europeans should be "mindful of their own identity and develop thedetermined will for the capacity to act economically, politically and in security policy" in order to deal with the still difficult international situation. This view was put forward by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at a dinner today in Athens given in his honor by his Greek opposite number Konstandinos Mitsotakis.

Genscher described the present discussion on questions of security policy as an expression of the lack of a European capacity to act in the tense relationship between West and East. He warned against cheap anti-Americanism and stressed that Europe's place was not between the two great powers but that it was part of the democratic West.

In this connection, Genscher welcomed Greece's return to NATO military integration in October of last year, promised that German defense aid to Greece would continue, and backed the Greek Government's efforts to reach an agreement with Turkey. Genscher said that an accommodation on the Cyprus question would be an important step for the stability and restoration of trusting relations in the southeast Mediterranean region.

Athens Talks End

NC221054 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0900 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Following a long private meeting with Foreign Minister Mitsotakis this morning, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher concluded his talks in Athens. Today the two foreign ministers made a general review of the questions--on both bilateral and international issues--which they have discussed. They particularly dwelt on Common Market and the Cyprus questions.

At noon, Mr Mitsotakis will attend an official luncheon to be given in his honor by Mr Genscher at the Grande Bretagne Hotel. This morning Mr Genscher laid a wreath at the German military cemetery in the Dhionisos area. Later, accompanied by deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Rendis, Mr Genscher laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

Final Interview

NC231941 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] After his 2-day official visit to Athens, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher began a 3-day holiday in Greece. With EEC Executive Committee Chairman Gaston Thorn and Spanish Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo, he is on a cruise in the Aegean Islands. Before departing, Genscher gave an exclusive interview to the Greek Radio Television News Service.

In reply to a question on conclusions he'd reached from the talks he had with the Greek Government, Genscher said: Once again I have been impressed by the very broad coincidence of views between Greece and Germany on international issues, issues of common interest and on issues that concern the strengthening of the EEC's ability for political action to enhance Europe's protagonist role.

In reply to a question on the significance of Greece's position in the EEC and NATO, he said: I always believed that Greece's entrance into the EEC was a gain for the EEC, not only because of your country's intellectual, artistic and cultural tradition, but because of the great respect Greece enjoys internationally and, furthermore, because Greece has good relations with the countries of your area, the Balkans, and with Middle Eastern and Arab world countries. In any case, for us Greece's entrance into the EEC means good cooperation with the Arab countries. And this is significant for the rest of West Europe.

In reply to the question on his personal opinion of the FRG's new partner in the EEC, after the 7 months since Greece's official entry, Genscher said: Greece is a creative partner, and this constitutes a gain for the community.

Then the FRG foreign minister replied to a question on the importance of the Greek emigrants' community in his country. The Greeks who live in our country, Genscher said, are not only likable, they are also welcome as cooperative people for the further development of the FRG economy.

The Greek emigrants, he added, are good ambassadors for the excellent relations between Greece and Germany.

Finally, in reply to the question of the international problem which occupies him most as a politician, Genscher said: I believe that the most important thing is to adopt a constructive mentality in order to stop a new arms race. Thus [word indistinct] and despite prophecies we shall guarantee from now, the beginning of the decade, a decade for the limitation of military arms. We must work to guarantee peace.

PAPANDREOU STATEMENT ON U.S.-LIBYA INCIDENT

NC211705 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 21 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] In connection with the U.S.-Libyan air battle, PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou, and the party's Executive Bureau have made the following extremely cautious statement in which they neither condemn the United States nor support Al-Qadhdhafi:

"We express deep concern over the consequences which might result for world peace from exercises and from the provocative presence of superpowers, particularly in delicate regions such as the Mediterranean and the Baltic Seas."

PAPANDREOU ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF USING BRIBERY

NC221544 Athens NEWS in English 22 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Late last night PASOK Chairman Papandreou issued a statement charging the government with preelection bribery and attempts to "terrorize public servants" with unfavorable transfers. The government was also indulging in persecutions of syndicalist leaders, Mr Papandreou said.

Claiming that some high-ranking career public servants were "contributing" in the implementation of the government's "vain plans," Papandreou warned same that even though his party had no intention of introducing the spoils system after the election, nevertheless "we demand today and will require tomorrow the most ardent declaration to duty" on the part of public servants.

Public service legality will be restored after the election, Mr Papandreou said, and all those who lost their jobs for political reasons will be reinstated.

Meanwhile, the PASOK Party newspaper EXORMISI yesterday said Mr Papandreou will abolish the Ministry of Coordination, Commerce, Industry and Energy when he comes to power.

ALBANIAN GREEKS CROSS BORDER, SEEK ASYLUM

NC211732 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 21 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] According to reports, seven Greeks from northern Epirus [southern Albania] and one Albanian have managed to escape, under dramatic conditions, from Albania to Greece, where they asked for political asylum. They secretly crossed the border near the border villages of Dhipotamia of Kastoria and Pogoniani and surrendered to the police.

This is the first time a mass escape of Albanians into Greece has taken place. Their request for political asylum has already been conveyed by the police stations at Dhipotamia and Pogoniani to the relevant authorities. The police authorities did not give any other information in connection with the northern Epirotes and the Albanian, nor have their names been released.

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PLO'S 'ARAFAT ON RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT

AU221413 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Television Service in German at 2000 GMT on 21 August 1981 carries, as part of its weekly "Politics on Friday" program, an 8-minute undated "exclusive" interview given in Beirut by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to Austrian Television correspondent Antonia Rados. In the recorded interview, which is conducted in English with superimposed German translation, 'Arafat first stresses that the Palestinian issue is the "crux of the Middle East crisis" and the Palestinian people's right to set up an independent state. He then commends the role of the Saudi King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd in bringing about the cease-fire in Lebanon, saying that the two "did their best" and that "we are very grateful for what they have done." Asked about the PLO's response to Egyptian President As-Sadat's recent trip to Washington and his efforts to resolve the Palestinian problem, 'Arafat merely states that "we have no information about it" and goes on to reject the Camp David agreement as "a new slavery."

Having noted the "crimes" committed against the Palestinian people and their suffering in both "diaspora" and "under occupation," 'Arafat refers in the next part of the interview to the Palestinians' "many friends in the West," singling out "our friend Kreisky" as being "at the top of them."

Commenting on the "PLO affair in Vienna," which involved the arrest on 29 July and the subsequent deportation of two Palestinians who attempted to smuggle arms into Austria and who were in contact with the PLO representative in Vienna, Ghazi Husayn, 'Arafat says that "the issue is being exaggerated" because "some sources are trying to spoil the very good relationship between us and Austria and especially His Excellency Chancellor Kreisky." "As soon as we were informed about what had happened," 'Arafat goes on to say, "we immediately withdrew our representative, with the Austrian Government's approval." Ghazi Husayn is now "under interrogation" and the "investigations" of the affair continue, according to 'Arafat. He calls it a "mistake" that the PLO representative "contacted these two persons."

The excerpt from the interview with 'Arafat mentioned in the first referent item, which Vienna Television broadcast on 20 August, included an additional passage of 'Arafat's interview not broadcast on 21 August, in which the PLO chairman commented on the successor to Husayn as PLO representative in Vienna. Asked whether the PLO had already selected someone to fill the vacant post, 'Arafat says that "the procedures come first." Explaining the nature of the procedures, 'Arafat says that "I have to send a list of names and the government in Vienna has to accept one of them."

AL-'ASIFAH THREATENS AUSTRIAN AUTHORITIES, PRESS

AU211014 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 21 Aug 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Insolent Threat"]

[Text] A Palestinian group calling itself "General Command of the Al-'Asifah Forces" warned "the Austrian authorities and press" against "the consequences of cooperation with the reactionary forces and Zionism" on Wednesday.

The communique sent to the press names "the murderer Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad--chief of the PLO Secret Service) as one of the leaders of these "reactionary forces." It will be remembered that the "Al-'Asifah" movement, in leaflets disseminated in Damascus, claimed responsibility for the assassination [on 1 May 1981] of Vienna City Councilman Heinz Nittel. This group has also threatened on several occasions to assassinate Chancellor Kreisky. The communique, moreover, speaks of slanderous information to the effect that the two Arabs, who were arrested at Schwechat Airport on 29 July for the illegal importation of weapons, were "members" of the "Al-'Asifah" organization. The press release concludes with the threat to use force of arms against the Austrian authorities and against the press.

POOR WHEAT CROP MEANS LESS WHEAT FOR POLAND

AU211238 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 21 Aug 81 p 16

[Summary] As a result of this year's bad wheat crop--25 percent less than last year and of very poor quality--Austria will only be able to export 200,000 tons of wheat at the most to Poland this year, as against a skeleton treaty quota of over 300,000 tons. According to a Chamber of Agriculture spokesman, over 0,000 tons of wheat are of such poor quality that it can only be used as animal fodder. To avoid major income losses for the farmers concerned, subsidies will be paid in the amount of the difference between bread grain and fodder grain. On the other hand, Austria will have to import less fodder grain this year, the spokesman declared.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO LIECHTENSTEIN--Dr Karl Ingmar Roman Fischer, since 1979 head of the foreign minister's secretariat, has been appointed Austrian ambassador to the Principality of Liechtenstein. The Liechtenstein Government has approved the appointment. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 20 Aug 81 p 3 AU]

POWER IMPORTS--The Federal Power Company has concluded contracts providing for power imports next winter totaling 1.14 billion kilowatt-hours. Power imports from East European countries will be substantially lower than last winter: The CSSR will not export any electric power to Austria at all, and Hungary has cut its export quota to Austria by 2/3 and will supply only 180 million kilowatt-hours, owing to domestic fuel shortages in these countries. Poland, however, has committed itself to supply to Austria the full contracted quota of 400 million kilowatt-hours. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 20 Aug 81 p 7 AU]

TOURIST TRADE PROCEEDS--In the first half of 1981 gross foreign currency proceeds from tourist trade totaled 36.41 billion schillings, 10.3 percent more than during the corresponding 1980 period. Foreign currency spending by Austrian tourists ad went up 12.3 percent to 16.12 billion schillings. Net proceeds from tourist trade in the first half of 1981 were at 20.29 billion schillings, 8.8 percent higher than a year ago. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 17 Aug 81 p 7 AU]

BELIGUM

OCCUPIERS EVICTED FROM IRANIAN EMBASSY

PA250930 Brussels Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The occupation of the Iranian Embassy in Brussels is over. It was 1015 when gendarmes and police burst into the building to oust about 20 students opposed to the regime of the Ayatollah Khomeyni. Apparently no staff members or diplomats were on the premises during the occupation by these Iranian students, who were shouting slogans hostile to Khomeyni and who had hung a banner from the embassy balcony with the words "Down with the facist and bloody regime of Khomeyni."

The occupation was peaceful, without incident, and lasted 75 minutes. The Iranian students declared that they support the National Iranian Resistance Council led by former President Bani-Sadr, currently a refugee in France. There was an identical embassy occupation this morning in The Hague. All this is part of the demonstrations by Iranian students in Europe who are protesting the daily executions in Iran of leftist militants.

SFRY ENVOY'S RECALL FROM BRUSSELS CONFIRMED

NC250944 Paris AFP in English 0937 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Brussels, 25 Aug (AFP)--Yugoslavia has recalled for consultations its ambassador in Brussels, Esad Cedric, in protest at a wave of attacks in Belgium on Yugoslav nationals [word indistinct] a Belgian diplomatic source confirmed today.

The recall was reported in the Yugoslav press a week ago but not acknowledged in Brussels.

The source said that the government was studying the Yugoslav protest and would give a formal reply very soon.

In the latest incident, two Yugoslav diplomatic employees were shot outside the embassy on August 14. Ten days earlier, another employee, Stojan Djierec, was shot dead by a Yugoslav national from the autonomous region of Kosovo.

NETHERLANDS

QUEEN ASKS FORMER MINISTER TO FORM GOVERNMENT

NC211229 Paris AFP in English 1229 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] The Hague, 21 Aug (AFP)--Queen Beatrix has called on a former Christian Democratic interior minister, Wilhelm de Gaay Fortman, to look into the possibility of quickly forming a government out of the feuding factions in the States-General (Parliament), the queen's secretary reported today.

Fortman was named after a tentative center-left coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, and Neo-Liberals fell apart Tuesday over government spending proposals.

The outgoing Christian Democrat and Liberal coalition, led by Christian Democrat Premier Andreas van Agt, lost its majority in the lower house during legislative elections on May 26. It now only controls 74 of the 150 seats, two short of majority.

After the proposed coalition fell apart on Tuesday, political observers here said that only a right-center coalition would be able to form a government. But Mr Fortman has previously said he supports a left-center coalition, and can be expected to try to strike a compromise between the Christian Democrats, the Socialists and the Neo-Liberals.

Background on Budget Dispute

PM250838 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 14 Aug 81 p 3

[Excerpt] The Hague--Now that the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy has refused to cooperate over next year's budget, Prime Minister van Agt has proposed to government formation team members Kremers and Van Thijn that firm agreement should now be reached that next year a cabinet comprising the Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA], the Labor Party [PVDA] and Democrats '66 [D'66] will make budget cuts of 4.5 billion guilders. This figure corresponds to the inheritance from the now outgoing Van Agt-Wiegel cabinet.

CDA parliamentary group chairman Van Agt has in the last few weeks been insisting on renegotiation over the economic paragraph of the government accord for the intended cabinet. The PVDA and D'66 are opposed to this, but have now been confronted with the fact that the outgoing cabinet has a 4.5-billion guilder budget deficit by Van Agt. He is now trying to entice the two coalition partners in the new cabinet into an agreement that the 1982 budget will contain cuts of 4.5 billion guilders.

Progress in the talks Thursday evening between CDA, PVDA and D'66 parliamentary group chairmen Van Agt, Den Uyl and Terlouw on this point was slow. Neither Den Uyl nor Terlouw would consider renegotiation of the previous agreements, but the PVDA leader is prepared to help to find a solution to the budget problems for next year. However, Den Uyl wants to avoid any agreement now that there will be a minimum 4.5 billion guilders in cuts next year without an agreement that this would happen within the framework of a program to combat unemployment. The PVDA position is "no blank check."

If the new cabinet is formed in time, this accord could then be used for the presentation of the provisional budget legislation on 15 September which is required by the constitution. This would save Van Agt embarrassment that his outgoing cabinet had failed to produce results in the field of social and economic policy. On the other hand the PVDA and D'66 have little inclination to make definite arrangements during the government formation talks about the drafting of the budget (a purely cabinet matter). On Thursday Terlouw pointed out that the parliamentary parties now involved in the government formation talks could not accept any direct responsibility for the budget.

POLICE PREVENT TAKEOVER OF IRANIAN EMBASSY

NC250928 Paris AFP in English 0924 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The Hague, 25 Aug (AFP)--A commando of Iranian students briefly occupied the Iranian Embassy here today, but police quickly brought their anti-Khomeyni protest to an end.

Seventeen people were arrested. An official spokesman said. He said the unarmed group, who came from West Germany, had got only as far as the entrance hall after six staff members present barricaded the other doors. When the students refused a police request to end their action, the door was forced and the demonstrators dislodged, the spokesman said.

A spokesman for the 17 said the occupation was the work of members of the Iranian Peykar leftist group as a protest against Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's regime in Tehran. A Dutch Foreign Ministry official said the posts of ambassador and charge d'affaires at the Iranian Embassy had been vacant for 18 months.

Police kept a permanent watch on the front of the embassy, but the duty officers had been taken by surprise by the speed with which a sort of procession had infiltrated the embassy, he added.

SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON PARTY, POLICY PROBLEMS

DW241307 Cologne ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Reporter Friedrich Nowottny interview with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Brahmsee; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Are the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats really in a position now to master the difficult and complicated domestic and foreign policy problems together?

[Answer] I see no reason why they should not be. The word "really" indicates that it is more difficult to agree now than it was before.

[Question] It looks that way.

[Answer] Well, I would say that it is being made to look that way. This is not the case. It was never simple to agree on problems of budget policy. Even if one party ruled alone, it would not be easy because it is impossible in problems of budget and economic policy to do justice to all interests. As regards economizing measures, the opposition finds that in general not enough economizing is being achieved, but then it sharply attacks and criticizes each individual measure. The opposition does not say, however, what it would do itself.

[Question] Is the impression wrong that the Free Democrats are drifting farther and farther away from the Social Democrats with regard to current problems?

[Answer] I don't believe this is so. This could admittedly be the subject of wishful thinking on the part of some individual members of the FDP, but it certainly does not apply to the FDP leadership and the majority of FDP voters. I see that when I look at the charts reflecting the opinions of FDP voters on Mr Strauss or Mr Kohl or, on the other hand, on leading Social Democrats.

[Question] Do you consider the social-liberal coalition to be fully able to act on the difficult problems facing you?

[Answer] This is not the first time that we have faced difficult problems in this coalition, which has governed the country for 12 years now--it is not the first time that we are facing difficult problems in our cooperation. Together we have mastered a number of difficult economic problems. We have also mastered together very difficult foreign policy and arms control policy problems, as well as military strategic problems. I have no doubts at all that together we will decide on the current economic problems. One country by itself cannot master current economic problems. France, England, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy or Germany can't do that, and it remains important for us to act together and not against each other. We depend too much on world markets, not only with regard to the import of oil and raw materials, but also with regard to the export of our products.

[Question] Do you want to bring about an all-party government to solve the budget policy problems?

[Answer] No, I do not want that. I need CDU votes in the Bundestag to change certain laws, but I am far from an all-party government. No, I just wanted to indicate with my remark how far the CDU/CSU is from feeling a sense of responsibility for what is going on in Germany.

[Question] You mentioned the CDU, but maybe you mean the FDP which most definitely has different ideas regarding the balancing of the budget as well as the employment program and its financing?

[Answer] No, I don't mean the FDP. We already discussed the FDP and the coalition.

I really mean the CDU and I mean the opposition leader in the Bonn Bundestag, but I gladly exempt someone such as the Schleswig-Holstein minister president. I talked to him when I was on leave and I definitely gained a more positive impression of him.

[Question] You believe you can manage together with the FDP until 1984?

[Answer] I am proceeding from that assumption.

[Question] The question regarding the financing of the employment program remains unanswered. Will this employment program come, must it come?

[Answer] I believe that here, too, one must clearly see the international interrelationships. A year ago nobody thought that America would have interest rates of more than 20 percent for more than 1 year now. The oil exporting countries that achieve great surpluses today want to invest the money at as high an interest rate as possible. If a rate of 12 percent is paid in say, Frankfurt on Main, Duesseldorf or Hamburg and 22 percent in New York, the money flows to New York. Whoever needs money in Europe for his national economy must pay even higher interest rates than in New York--take France or Italy, for example--rates that are clearly higher than 20 percent, higher than in the United States.

We in Germany pay much lower interest rates than in the United States, and yet our interest rates are too high. That is one of the reasons for the weaker economic activity and for the decline in the economic situation in Germany--rates are too high. If the Federal Bank lowered the interest rates on its own, too much money would probably float abroad where higher rates are paid. It is, therefore, necessary for fewer people to demand credits on the German credit markets. Therefore, we are cutting state credit demands, and this will have a great effect on land budgets also. In this way some leeway will be created to lower German interest rates. But we do not have completely unlimited leeway in this respect.

[Question] Do you mean to say that you are rejecting an employment program because the market is exhausted?

[Answer] No, definitely not. Let me add that we do not have full freedom of action regarding the achievement of much lower interest rates as long as we have such a large deficit in our balance of payments because of the oil price hikes or, to be more specific, as long as we have such a large deficit in our balance of current foreign trade transactions. This is why it is very important to close this gap. The overall development looks quite promising, and we are making great efforts to contribute to this end by reducing oil consumption. But at the same time we must try to do something to strengthen the competitiveness of our economy and to strengthen investments, and this means doing something for employment. To this extent we differ quite clearly from current U.S. economic policy. A certain parallel can be found with French concepts, but on the whole you can only say that we are traveling a middle course between the two extremes being pursued in Paris and Washington.

[Question] When the question of how to finance a program to create jobs was raised, there was always talk about a surtax on wage, income and corporation taxes. Mr Genscher, your coalition partner, considers this matter dead; SPD spokesmen, in contrast, deem it indispensable. What do you think about it?

[Answer] So far I have resisted adopting a definite position on this issue in public, and I will do so today as well. But let me repeat one thing. A surtax which, after all, would be effective only for a very limited period of time--a maximum of 2-3 years--such a surtax for the purpose of financing the normal budget is absolutely out of the question as far as I am concerned.

[Question] Also for the financing of a program to create jobs?

[Answer] A program to create jobs must not necessarily be financed at this time. Measures on employment policy are conceivable which only need to be financed later. If orders are placed today, for example, no financing is yet necessary. It is required only when the capital equipment is delivered and must be paid for. This is done at a later time. What the discussions this summer have completely overlooked is the fact that measures to create jobs are conceivable which do not essentially require the financing of concrete projects but which stimulate economic activities in general by tax alleviations and depreciation on new investments, for example. This is conceivable for movable commodities just as it is for buildings, including apartment houses--not particularly for one or two family homes, but for multistory apartment buildings.

[Question] What you mean to say is: no special funds, no surtax for financing to create jobs.

[Answer] Without committing myself, I drew your attention to various options. What I did was bring about a cabinet decision in late July which instructed the ministers of economics and of finance to submit proposals in this field by 2 September. I am not one of those people who lay down stipulations in interviews ahead of time. I would like to wait and see what the two ministers propose. I have received an advance oral report from Federal Minister Matthoefer--Federal Minister Graf Lambsdorff is currently on a tour abroad. But the two gentlemen will get together soon, the groundwork having been laid by their staffs. I am quite sure of one thing, though; something purposeful must be done to strengthen investment activities. In this field the cabinet has already given a clear clue, more than just a clue in fact. It actually provided a decision on principles with respect to German steel production.

[Question] Do you too also consider the discussion of cuts in unemployment compensation to be finished?

[Answer] No, as far as I am concerned the discussion is not finished on anything. However, while I do not believe that it is necessary at the moment, if anybody in the Federal Government brings up such a subject, it will have to be discussed.

[Question] The discussion topic of foreign policy that pervades everything is--as we might rightly say--the coup with which the United States announced the production decision for the neutron bomb. Is this the proper way of dealing with friends?

[Answer] You phrased it quite appropriately when you said: announced. For in reality something was publicized which had been going on for quite some time and about which the Federal Government had been informed a long time ago. The Federal Government itself dealt quite explicitly and carefully with the question of the so-called neutron weapon in 1978. What is involved, by the way, is artillery ammunition and warheads for short-range missiles.

[Question] This meaning that they are usable primarily on European, specifically German, soil?

[Answer] Correct. In any event, arms with which Soviet territory could be reached are not involved. I would like to emphasize this in no uncertain terms. So, in 1978, we dealt with this issue quite carefully and said in the Federal Cabinet at the time that the decision to produce such a weapon must be an American one--a decision by the nuclear power, or by the French or British Governments.

[Question] It has really become just that.

[Answer] Well, leaving this aside for a moment, I would like to make the second element of the Federal Government's judgment of that time quite plainly understood.

The second element was that if such an American decision were made, it would be necessary to look into the question of how this could be utilized for, or introduced in, arms control policy which, after all, is part of general security policy; as well as how negotiations between the two world powers on this new neutron weapon could be attained. I add here parenthetically that developments in this field also exist in France. There is no production yet, but definitely research and development. In the third place, we said at the time, in 1978, that we can visualize deployment on German soil only under very specific conditions--deployment which at this time is not at all topical and which at present is not the subject of negotiations. What we meant was not just on German soil but also on other territories, and then only if the alliance would so decide and only if the arms control negotiations to be conducted in that context remain abortive. This was in 1978. Actually, I fail to see why the Federal Government should fundamentally change its attitude. To play it safe, I might add once again that this has nothing to do with the Euro-strategic or medium-range weapons which Foreign Minister Gromyko and Secretary of State Haig will initially discuss in September for the purpose of initiating formal negotiations on mutual arms limitation. This is something else; these are short-range weapons.

[Question] How did the deep irritation and indignation develop to the point in your party, the SPD, where the opposition believes it can interpret it as an anti-American attitude on the part of many Social Democrats?

[Answer] I find that this reaction is somewhat exaggerated on both sides. I find it understandable, on the one hand, that due to the American announcement some people in Germany feel discriminated against and forced in a certain direction. On the other, however, I understand that there are people who say that we must give the Americans a free hand and not interfere in such decisions. But you must not attack the Americans with the claim that they are the ones who are promoting the arms race, nor should you do what the opposition is doing, namely to pretend that this weapon will eventually offset the Soviet conventional superiority in the number of tanks and soldiers. This is nonsense. You should never believe in the long run that you can develop a weapon while the other side cannot. The other side can do it too. And this is not just a purely defensive weapon. It can naturally also be used for an attack, as can most weapons in the world. Also, a tank is not just an offensive weapon; it can be very well used for defensive purposes.

[Question] Is the exaggerated assessment of the opposition not completely wrong when they say that the Social Democrats are showing great anti-Americanism in this discussion?

[Answer] German Social Democracy is neither anti-American nor anti-Russian; much rather it seeks the best for the German people. It seeks to preserve peace for the German people. We must urge everyone who bears responsibility in German policy not to link himself unilaterally to decisions of another government, but to look after the interests of his own people and state. This is the standard to be applied.

[Question] Doesn't this mean a step away from the alliance?

[Answer] I just wanted to say that the Americans are not the commanders of the alliance. Command is exercised by more than a dozen states joined in the alliance, and we are one of these states.

[Question] Does Mr Weinberger know this?

[Answer] I am most certain that he knows it. But you can address your rhetorical question also to Helmut Kohl.

[Question] You received Klaus Boelling, the Federal Republic's representative in the GDR, here and you discussed the letter to the GDR state chairman with him. Did he bring you an answer or a signal from East Berlin?

[Answer] No, not really. We discussed the world situation very carefully as viewed by the East Berlin government. For example, we examined the situation as viewed through the eyes of State Council Chairman Honecker, and discussed the problems and the dependence he has to consider. Naturally we tried to contrast this with our assessment of the situation. There is, I am convinced, a point we have in common.

I believe that the SED Politburo and Mr Honecker himself are most interested in not allowing the tensions between both world powers to have a large impact on relations between the GDR and the Federal Republic of Germany. We here in West Germany have exactly the same interest. We also do not want tensions that have come about between the world powers--due to the invasion of Afghanistan, the SS-20 or NATO's dual decision--to have a large impact on relations between both German states. It is in the interests of the German people for us not to be taken in tow by agitators over here and over there. We must not be taken in tow or become involved in additional aggravation or tensions.

[Question] Is there a date in sight for your visit to the GDR?

[Answer] I would like to leave that open for the moment. We will try first to set a date with the Soviet side for Brezhnev's visit to Bonn; we will try to set a date in November. I can very well imagine that a meeting with Mr Honecker could take place relatively shortly thereafter. I say that I imagine it can, but at the moment there are no discussions on the matter.

COLUMNIST STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF U.S. PRESENCE

DW250809 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 25 Aug 81 p 10

[Article signed Ein.: "Strategy, not Ideology"]

[Text] The formulation used by Egon Bahr is not just hateful, it is politically dangerous. He said in a television discussion something to the effect that the Americans are treating the Federal Republic in the military policy field as if it were a protectorate. The remark was made in connection with the neutron bomb. Other socialists in Bonn call us a nuclear colony of America. What a distortion of reality! The Americans are our best equipped military partners. To be sure, their military presence in Europe protects the strategic countercoast of the Fortress America, but we enjoy the main political benefits. What is termed forward defense cannot be implemented without the Americans. In order to hold a strategic bridgehead, the Americans would not necessarily have to have divisions east of the Rhine. In the age of long-range weapons, we could very well imagine them keeping just symbolic troops in Berlin and the Federal Republic. They could have their 7th Army and their Air Force units stationed in Portugal, for example, using Spain and France as a military buffer. Does Bahr want that? If not, the neutron discussion must become more factual. Strategy is not ideology.

SPOKESMAN EXPLAINS NUCLEAR WEAPONS REMARKS

LD241544 Hamburg DPA in German 1358 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 24 Aug (DPA)--Deputy government spokesman Lothar Ruehl has said that he has not advocated the introduction of the neutron weapon. Today he explained to the federal press the remarks he made in an interview at the weekend, and stressed that stationing of this weapon in the Federal Republic is not at present being considered. His remarks were not at odds with the attitude taken by the Federal Government. He simply wanted to set out the arms realities in the East and West and to point out that the neutron weapon also had to be included in considerations on arms control policy.

Ruehl felt it important to state that in his weekend interview on the problems of the neutron weapon he had simply made a "series of different points." He had said that NATO, for its part, had considered neutron weapons as complementary to its revaluation of its nuclear arming in Europe; and not as a preparation for a limited nuclear war on the European Continent, but rather to strengthen general deterrent p[illegible] He had also pointed out that chemical weapons were "roughly comparable" with the neutron weapon in their effect on human life. Moreover, what the chancellor had said was true. The latter h[illegible] confirmed that its possible stationing on German soil was only conceivable if the NATO alliance decided on them jointly for other countries and if the arms control negotiations to be held remained fruitless.

Olof Palme, the Swedish Social Democrat Party chief and chairman of an international "Independent Commission for Disarmament and Security Questions," put forward the view in the SPD party organ VORWAERTS that the U.S. decision on building the neutron weapon was "not a good opening for negotiations" with regard to medium-range missiles. The neutron weapon could "very well be viewed as an isolated problem." Palme spoke "basically very positively" on the suggestion of a nuclear weapons-free zone in northern Europe, but there were certain difficulties arising from Norwegian and Danish membership in NATO.

SOVIETS EXPRESS INTEREST IN RAIL-FERRY LINK

LD221702 Hamburg DPA in German 1545 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Luebeck, 22 Aug (DPA)--The Soviet Union is "greatly interested" in setting up a rail-ferry link between the Federal Republic and the USSR. The Soviet minister of the maritime fleet, Vladimir I. Tikhonov, said on Saturday in a DPA interview in Luebeck while visiting the port facilities that the development of trade output between the Federal Republic and the USSR during the past years showed a link of this kind to be practical and economically advantageous for both countries "because it would also save time and costs."

A ferry link between Luebeck and Memel is being discussed. But in the Federal Republic the ports of Kiel, Hamburg and Bremen are also being considered as possible sites for such a ferry link. Tikhonov said that the basic decision on setting up the ferry link could, he thinks, be made this year in talks between German and Russian experts. The German and Soviet sides have in mind a total of four train ferries, two under the Soviet and two under the German flag, to travel regularly in both directions. The Soviet minister of the maritime fleet sees "no problem" in solving the technical questions arising from difference in gauges between the West European and Soviet railways. Tikhonov pointed to the trouble-free rail-ferry traffic, now in its sixth year, between Luebeck and Finland which also "has the Russian broad gauge."

GOVERNMENT REACTION TO HONECKER VISIT TO MEXICO

LD241618 Hamburg DPA in German 1440 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Aug (DPA)--Bonn has reacted with distinct reserve to the visit to Mexico which Erich Honecker, the chairman of the GDR Council of State, is planning next month. Nothing has come of an official visit by Helmut Schmidt in connection with the North-South summit conference due in Mexico in October. Bonn government circles were clearly embarrassed by Honecker's trip since the chancellor had vainly tried to arrange a visit with Mexican President Lopez Portillo.

Government spokesman Lothar Ruehl told a Bonn press conference today that, in view of the presence of 22 heads of state and government in Cancun, Mexico, on 22-23 October, no convenient date had been available for Schmidt's visit, yet the Mexican president has invited French President Francois Mitterrand to pay an official visit after the summit. However, that only happened after Mexican contacts with the chancellor had been put aside, Ruehl said.

PREMIER MAUROY PROMISES CONTINUED AID TO POLAND

PM241305 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] On Monday 17 August France decided to continue its aid to Poland at a time when the Soviet Union, while warning the Polish Government against "forces hostile to socialism," has just promised increased aid to Warsaw too. "We will continue to aid Poland unconditionally," Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy stated after a meeting with Polish Foreign Minister Josef Czyrek which lasted more than 150 minutes.

The head of the French Government also revealed that France will continue to play its role as Poland's "advocate" to the other Western capitals. For instance, he specified that France is "working constantly" to win Warsaw a $500 billion loan from the West. Back at the beginning of the month France reported the "very strong pressures" it was exerting on its partners to attain this.

Mr Czyrek said he was "very satisfied" and invited Mr Mauroy to visit Poland. No date has been fixed, but the prime minister announced his desire to visit Warsaw "soon." Mr Czyrek also reiterated the Polish Government's invitation to Mr Mitterrand who, according to a good source, intends to visit Poland at the beginning of the year. It will be remembered that Mr Cheysson is due to visit Poland in the first 2 weeks of Ocotber.

(According to a source close to the Hotel Matignon, the talks related solely to the problem of aid, the Polish debt and Poland's economic situation. Mr Czyrek apparently carefully prevented the conversation moving onto the problem of Polish-Soviet relations after the Kania-Brezhnev meeting in the Crimea last week. He apparently merely reiterated that there is "room in Poland for the state, the Communist Party, the Church and Solidarity." Mr Czyrek, who left Paris Tuesday morning, nonetheless apparently said some harsh things about Solidarity. Contrary to the advice of some experts, Mr Mauroy apparently did not deem it right to warn Mr Czyrek against possible political repression in Poland.--LE MONDE note)

FOREIGN MINISTER CHEYSSON PROCEEDS WITH INDIA VISIT

For Delhi Domestic Service coverage of the visit to India of French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, including talks held with Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao, see the India section of the 24 August South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CHEYSSON SAID TO PLAN MEETING WITH 'ARAFAT

PM211605 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] We learned from a very good source in Paris Tuesday that External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson will meet with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat in Beirut next week during his official visit to Lebanon.

Mr Cheysson will be in Amman 28 and 29 August, in Lebanon 29 and 30 August and in Damascus 30 and 31 August. The good source also specified that negotiations are continuing between Paris and the PLO on where the meeting with Mr 'Arafat will be held. Paris would like the meeting to take place in the French Embassy in Beirut while Mr 'Arafat would like Mr Cheysson to visit PLO headquarters.

Last month the head of French diplomacy received Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO's Political Section, during one of his stopovers in Paris. Mr Qaddumi returned to Paris Tuesday 18 August.

The first meeting between Yasir 'Arafat and a member of a French Government--Jean Sauvagnargues, then foreign minister--took place in Beirut 21 October 1974.

Meeting Plans Denied

NC241403 Paris AFP in English 1402 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 24 Aug (AFP)--No plans have been made for French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson to meet Palestine Liberation Organization Chief Yasir 'Arafat in the Middle East later this week, the Foreign Ministry said today. Mr Cheysson is to tour Jordan, Lebanon and Syria between Friday and Sunday. Last week, the ministry refused to confirm or deny reports that Mr Cheysson was to meet with Mr 'Arafat in Beirut.

CHEYSSON ON USSR, SOUTH AFRICA, ISRAEL RELATIONS

NC231338 Paris AFP in English 1315 MGT 23 Aug 81

[Text] London, 23 Aug (AFP)--Paris is concerned about a deterioration in relations with Iran because of French acceptance of Iranian political refugees, but will not change its "tradition of political asylum," French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson said today.

Mr Cheysson, speaking during a wide-ranging interview with the British independent television network ITV, added that French foreign policy concerning the Soviet Union and Israel would not be substantially modified. But he said changes would be made in policies towards South Africa. Because of its apartheid policies, Pretoria will receive "not one pistol, not one rifle, one part of a rifle" from France, he said. He added that a nuclear power plant being built there with French help resulted from a commitment by former president Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

On the Soviet Union, he said: "We want to have the same relations with the Soviets as any (of our) predecessors. But these relations cannot be the same as long as there are Soviet troops in Afghanistan. It's as simple as that."

On Israel, he said that "a friendly relationship" had developed "between Israel and my party and we want to keep that....We feel this would be an asset at a time when a peace settlement is getting closer."

CHEYSSON NEWS CONFERENCE ON MOROCCO VISIT

PM210745 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Aug 81 p 5

[Roland Delcour dispatch: "Cheysson Thinks Morocco Will Not Be Sacrificed in Franco-Algerian 'Reconciliation'"]

[Text] Rabat--At the end of his short visit to Morocco, which he left on the evening of Monday 10 August, External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson gave a press conference after signing three legal and consular conventions and after being received by King Hassan II in his palace at Skhirat. The minister did not reveal anything about his talks with the king.

Questioned in particular on a possible meeting between President Mitterrand and King Hassan II, he replied: "The king of Morocco did not discuss a meeting with the president of the French Republic but there is reason to think that these two prominent leaders will meet in the next few months." Talking next about Algeria the minister asserted with great conviction: "That is a very special case. The emotional element in relations between France and Algeria has been intensified. We get along even better with the Algerians because we have the same views on domestic policy. The French and Algerian heads of state have met in the past but the results have been limited, expecially when the French head of state visited Algeria. We are anxious for a spectacular reconciliation. A meeting between the French and Algerian heads of state is planned for November. It could even take place in Paris. King Hassan II has already visited Paris several times.

In reply to this lyrical statement, a Moroccan journalist asked the minister: "Is Morocco not going to be sacrificed on the altar of Franco-Algerian reconciliation?" "What is the point of that question," Mr Cheysson retorted. "When King Hassan II visited Paris you did not wonder whether Algeria was being sacrificed. In recent history only one French head of state has visited Algeria, so there was an imbalance. France and Morocco have had very close relations. France has had distant relations with Algeria. Relations with the latter will be strengthened."

In addition to these fairly revealing statements which will certainly spark off many bitter comments here, the minister outlined the results of his visit to Rabat, which he regarded as positive, but he linked and compared them once again with the results of his visit to Algeria. First Mr Cheysson reiterated that this was the first visit by a Socialist minister since the change of majority in France. "I was invited by Morocco," he said. "For my part, I draw fruitful conclusions from my visit. There are different kinds of subjects to be discussed between Morocco and France. There are the great projects in the Moroccan 5-year plan, but there are also very urgent matters. For instance, we supplied 800,000 tons of wheat under a special contract in addition to cash purchases. We intend to add 200,000 tons of wheat. We are going to start discussions on a food agreement for the 1981-1982 agricultural year--a year which promises to be very difficult because the drought in Morocco this year was even more serious than last. There are observations on the Maghreb, the Mediterranean or the Near East. It will take longer to assess their significance."

Very Intensive Cooperation

"In Algeria and Morocco, the two countries which I have just visited," the minister said, "France is determined to pursue very intensive cooperation. This is the case with the three Maghreb countries which are linked to France by so many geographical, historical and other ties. France's future partly depends on this, as does development in this part of the world, understanding among our partners is essential. I am bringing this message as a Socialist and as a Frenchman continuing French policy. I hope that the Moroccans understand that."

As regards the West Sahara, Mr Cheysson expanded on what he had said on his arrival in Rabat by indicating that the Algerian and Moroccan Governments had noted with interest France's readiness to make a possible contribution to the development produced by the Nairobi conference but only provided it was asked to do so. "At present," he said, "we have not yet reached that stage."

On two occasions, during a speech delivered Sunday evening after a dinner given by Mr Boucetta, his Moroccan counterpart, and during his press conference, the minister stressed the French Government's intention to give foreign workers residents in France the environment, especially cultural environment, to which they are entitled, up to and including possible participation in local elections. He described as "shameful" the incidents at the beginning of the year involving a Maghreb family ostracized by the population (allusion to the incidents provoked by the communist municipality of Montigny-les-Cormeilles in February 1981).

With regard to relations between Morocco and the EEC, the minister maintained that France "would not accept the community's expansion until the latter has put its affairs in order and ended the imbalance which leads it to finance the production of hothouse tomatoes which other countries associated with the EEC can produce in the open."

As regards the Near East, Mr Cheysson referred to the EEC position, describing the PLO as a "representative organization" but refraining from regarding it as the only such organization as long as the Palestinian people have not had the opportunity of expressing their views. Mr Cheysson compared this situation with the one he experienced in free France: "As long as General de Gaulle," he said, "was not in Paris, the British, Americans and allies recognized him but not as France's sole representative. For this it was necessary to wait until General de Gaulle returned to Paris. I have been explaining this to Faruq Qaddumi (PLO external relations chief) for 6 and 1/2 years without managing to convince him. But this is nonetheless the position held by France and the EEC."

IRANIANS ON PARIS AMNESTY OFFICE HUNGER STRIKE

NC241907 Paris AFP in English 1902 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 24 Aug (AFP)--Eight Iranians opposed to the current Tehran regime, who have been occupying the Paris headquarters of Amnesty International for the past five days, today began a hunger strike to push their demand that the human rights organization "condemn the wave of executions and torture in Iran."

The eight, who claim membership in an "independent patriotic organization of Iranian students abroad," said in a communique today that they would pursue their strike until their demand was met. Contacted today, an Amnesty spokesman said that his organization would refuse to comment "under pressure."

LE MONDE VIEWS IRAN TIES AFTER GUNBOAT INCIDENT

PM241523 Paris LE MONDE in French 16-17 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Another Grievance Against Paris"]

[Text] The new and spectacular "affair of the Cherbourg patrol boats" constitutes the first important operation staged by monarchist officers against the Imam Khomeyni's regime.

Even though it was an action of marginal importance which will in no way change the situation in Iran, this spectacular action is bound to improve the morale of many adversaries of the Islamic republic who have been fretting in their enforced exile while waiting for a hypothetical overthrow of the Tehran government.

It is significant that the boarding of the ship, an operation prompted solely by monarchist circles--Gen Bahram Aryana has claimed responsibility for it and Admiral Habibollahi, one of the shah's ablest officers, has carried it out--has not been condemned by former Iranian President Bani-Sadr who was until quite recently responsible for the anti-Iraqi war effort. From his Auvers-sur-Oise retreat the former head of state merely stated that "it was only natural for members of the anti-Khomeyni opposition to participate in such operations."

Despite certain incompatibilities, differences of opinion among the Iranian opposition in exile are beginning to gradually blur in view of the common desire to bring to an end once and for all the Imam Khomeyni regime. Even those who at one time planned to soft-pedal their propaganda against the leader of the Islamic revolution in order not to hinder the national war waged against Iraq have abandoned their ideas about conciliation and desire nothing except opening new fronts against the Tehran Islamic citadel which is being besieged from all sides and undermined as a result of its internal dissensions. In any case, General Aryana announced in July his intention of leaving Paris for "a country bordering on" Iran in order to fight against the Khomeyni regime. As for the Tehran regime, it will undoubtedly see in the Cadix operation yet another proof of the "collusion" which, according to is, exists between all opposition organizations without exception and the various "imperialist satans," whether big or small. Tehran's relations with Paris, which have already been gravely strained as a result of the arrival of Messrs Bani-Sadr and Rajavi in France, could well deteriorate still further. During Friday prayers in Tehran the faithful were again urged to chant slogans hostile to France, which has "become a traitors' refuge."

The fact that one of the headquarters of General Aryana's movement has been established in Paris has strengthened Tehran's belief that the French leaders have been playing a "double game."

An increasing number of people in Iran have been advocating the breaking off of relations with the "French satan" who, according to them, looks forward to the overthrow of the Islamic regime.

PARIS DAILY TO SWITCH TO WEEKLY PUBLICATION

PM211115 Paris LE MONDE in French 16-17 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] LE CONTINENT, the daily newspaper devoted to African problems, stopped publication on Wednesday 5 August and will become a weekly publication beginning 19 September. Under the heading: "To our readers, see you 19 September," Justin Vierya, LE CONTINENT's editor, stated Tuesday that the distribution of the newspaper had encountered "serious obstacles as regards transport, censorship and so forth.... In any case, transport costs are high. Their effect on the newspaper's price made it an expensive daily--too expensive for many Africans who would have liked to read it regularly."

NEW AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS TO PRESIDENT

PM210744 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Aug 81 p 4

[Summary] The following new ambassadors to France presented their credentials to President Francois Mitterrand on Thursday 30 July: Nigerian Ambassador Ogo Okwoche; Gabon Ambassador Samuel M'baye; Maltese Ambassador Leslie Agius; Sri Lankan Ambassador Nadarajah Balasubramaniam and People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Ambassador Ahmad Salah Hajib.

SPADOLINI GIVES INTERVIEW ON DOMESTIC ISSUES

PM211321 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 7 Aug 81 p 3

[Eugenuo Scalfari interview with Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini: "Berlinguer Is Right: There Is Some Decay in the Italian Parties...."]

[Excerpts] Rome -- [Question] Would you say, Prime Minister, that, after you, there can only be early elections?

[Answer] It really is not for me to make forecasts of that kind. All I can say is this: the government which I have the honor to lead in the product of a profound political crisis. It is the first example of rotation in the country's leadership. Berlinguer said in his interview with your newspaper that he expected greater innovations and that the distribution of ministerial posts continued as before. I must admit that I too hoped to be able to do more in the direction of regeneration, but nevertheless there has been some regeneration and there will be more. A non-Christian Democrat at the Chigi Palace -- and I refer to what [PSI Secretary] Craxi said in the parliamentary confidence debate -- is itself a very significant innovation. The fact that the top military and security services appointments were made without any interference or influence by the parties is another entirely new factor. The same can be said of the rigor which we have adopted from the outset with regard to the P-2 affair and all that aberrant phenomenon represents in Italian life. Are these perhaps matters of secondary importance? I do not believe that the present legislative term should end prematurely, as some people are forecasting....

[Question] You did not select your ministers as prescribed by the constitution and as the public expected. Why was that, Mr Spadolini? Did you not consider your colleague Bruno Visentini's proposal [for a government of "experts"] feasible? Do you not agree that it would have been a real step forward in releasing the institutions from party tutelage and a return to the constitution?

[Answer] Do not forget that I am, by training and by habit, a historian. Therefore, I do not allow myself to be easily misled by schemes. Visentini's proposal is in principle correct and largely approvable. I too believe that we should soon reach a more flexible method of forming governments. But let us now look at the real situation confronting us when this government was formed. The DC is experiencing a profound crisis, of which not even its most authoritative leaders made and make any mystery. The divergence with the Socialists was at its peak and relations between the majority parties and the PCI were very bad. As I have already said, under such conditions the non-DC premiership was an obligatory solution. I would say, moreover, that the appointment of a Republican as prime minister was an obligatory solution. Ours is not a party that sets its sights on an alternative. Our sights are set on a particular program and whoever supports it supports it; the alignment, the parliamentary majority must stem from the program, not vice versa. Thus the secular and Republican premiership. Pertini chose this solution, as he did the La Malfa solution in 1979, to prevent early elections. But the fact that this was an obligatory choice does not mean that it was a painless one for the DC. Could I have added to the mortification of the non-DC premiership the error of ignoring the internal balances of the party with the relative majority? Could I have formed a presidential-type government, when the head of state himself ruled out such a solution? Berlinguer is not being realistic when he reproaches me for being timid in my choice of ministers.

[Question] You fully accepted the Cencelli manual [defining composition of DC factions], that is, the share-out among parties and currents.

[Answer] I asked the parties to supply me with lists of names....

[Question] Were they broad lists containing new names?

[Answer] Not very broad, it is true. But after all, I did reject one or two DC candidates and tried to put a very prestigious independent in charge of economic policy, and the DC agreed to it. If I failed in this, it is because the independent did not accept the post....

[Question] Do you not regard the morality issue as a serious one?

[Answer] Unfortunately the morality issue is manifest to everyone and I agree with what the PCI secretary general says about the parites' responsibility and their decline. But it should be noted that this stems from the fact that the parties have become weaker, not that they have become too strong; their interferenes are due to weakness, not arrogance.

[Question] Nevertheless, the result is the same.

[Answer] Yes, but the real danger is not so much the parties' decline as the existence of hidden centers of power. Let us look at the P-2 affair. if the parties had been strong, what need would generals, admirals and high-ranking bureaucrats have had to seek hidden forms of support rather than open forms?

[Question] Prime minister, this is a broad subject, but allow me to say that these hidden centers emerged and prospered as a result of the laxity of certain parties, racketeering and patronage as a system of power....

[Answer] Well, I am here to eliminate such phenomena. Just 2 days ago the Senate unanimously passed the law dissolving the P-2 lodge and appointing a parliamentary committee of inquiry. Two such significant measures were approved in a single day. Why despair when signs of a regeneration are beginning to emerge?

[Question] I do not believe that you can be equally optimistic about the subject of inflation and negotiations with the trade unions....

[Answer] But I am optimistic. First, I would like to clarify the following point; only a madman could have imagined that the negotiations with the trade unions and the Confederation of Industry could be completed by the end of July after just 4 days of talks. Other governments have devoted themselves to that task for years and in some cases their parliamentary majority included even the PCI. Listen: In just 4 days you cannot resolve problems such as labor costs, the escalator, fiscal policy, public spending cuts and utilities charges.

[Question] So, Mr Prime Minister, what is the timetable for the negotiations? Will we wait months? Years? While inflation devours the nation's wealth and social imbalances increase alarmingly?

[Answer] You are right to demand speed. This is my timetable: during those 4 days in July we broached the subject. We even drafted a joint document with the trade unions--and that was the first time that it had happened in many years. In September the trade unions and Federation of Industry will discuss the problems of labor costs together. Meanwhile, the government is already preparing its plan to cut inflation....

[Question] Do you mean that there will be a plan to implement even if the trade unions do not agree with it?

[Answer] We will present the plan to the social partners and open the debate on it. But I will do my utmost to secure the trade unions' consent. I mean all the trade unions, including the Italian General Confederation of Labor [CGIL], which is apparently the most balky.

[Question] Lama [head of CGIL] even rejects the term social contract....

[Answer] But I am not proposing a social contract. Mine is an emergency government and inflation at 20 percent is an emergency phenomenon. What I am proposing is an anti-inflation fact. Nothing more, nothing less. They must answer me on this point.

COLOMBO COMMENTS ON NEUTRON BOMB, U.S.-USSR TALKS

AU221553 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 22 Aug (ANSA)--Italy's "urgent interest" in sticking close by the United States was stressed here today by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo in connection with the deployment of cruise missiles on Italian soil as well as Washington's decision to produce neutron warheads.

In a radio interview, Colombo said that the Rome government's decision to pick the site for NATO's new medium-range nuclear-tipped missiles "gave credibility to the avowed desire of NATO members to go through with nuclear modernization plans." He stressed, however, that the move was just a premise for negotiations, adding "now it's a matter of pushing for the talks."

Recalling Italian moves to promote such disarmament talks, the minister pointed to the recent message he sent to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig urging him to meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, which he will be doing in September. That meeting, Colombo commented, will be "decisive" for passing on to an effective negotiating phase.

At this time, now that Washington has announced plans to manufacture the neutron bomb, Italy's relations with the United States were said to be "particularly important and urgent." By the same token, he added, Italy has also tried to convince the Soviet Union to negotiate without posing any pre-conceived conditions that would jam the talks.

Colombo insisted that there would be serious trouble if Europe tried to play a "separate role" in the negotiations or in preparations for them. "This would mean breaking up the alliance and leading Europe toward a neutralist stand, like some parts are asking," he asserted.

In the Rome government's view, "our solidarity with the United States must be resolute" while Italy, within the realm of the Western alliance, promote negotiations.

The Italian foreign minister ruled out the possibility of the neutron bomb being employed in Europe without the consent of Europeans, or of the state in which it was used. At this time, he said, there is no such consent, mainly because "it has not been asked of us."

The government official pointed to the seriousness of this week's dogfight between Libyan and American jet fighters over disputed waters off the North African coast to show the "prudence" with which the United States, the Soviet Union "and even Libya" behaved. This means," Colombo concluded, "that in the face of a situation which could upset the international balance of power, everyone stops to reflect."

BERLINGUER HAILS LEGALIZATION OF TUNISIAN CP

PM241529 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 29 Jul 81 p 11

[Text] Rome--PCI Secretary General Comrade Enrico Berlinguer has sent the following message to Tunisian Communist Party [PCT] Secretary General Comrade Mohamed Harmel and to the PCT Central Committee:

"Dear Comrade Mohamed Harmel, we send you and all Tunisian communists our most heartfelt good wishes and congratulations on your party's legalization.

This act, which grants your party its due, with a clear acknowledgement of its major contribution to the national independence struggle, will make a fundamental contribution to extending and strengthening the foundations of democracy and national unity in your country and will increase its international prestige and its role within the alignment of nonaligned countries. Renewing our good wishes, which we extend through you to the Tunisian people, we hope that relations between your party and ours will be intensified and strengthened in the interests of both our peoples, who are bound not only by historical and cultural traditions and by the antifascist and anticolonial struggles but also by current and pressing objectives of cooperation and peace."

FORMER OFFICIALS CLEARED OF CHARGES IN BOMBING

AU241647 Rome ANSA in English 1505 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 24 Aug (ANSA)--The Italian Parliament's panel of inquiry today acquitted two former premiers and a former defense minister of cover-up and perjury charges in connection with the 1969 bomb massacre in Milan's Banca Dell' Agricultura.

The three, former premiers Giulio Andreotti and Mariano Rumor (Christian Democrats) and former Defense Minister Mario Tanassi (Social Democrat), were cleared of suspicions of having protected a former intelligence agent convicted for the massacre and subsequently acquitted in appeal. Sixteen were killed and some one hundred injured in the blast at Milan's Piazza Fontana, the first of a series of bomb attacks generally believed to have been part of a strategy of neofascist terror.

After years of investigation, the courts convicted the former spy, Guido Giannettini, and two neofascists, Franco Freda and Giovanni Ventura, of having masterminded the massacre and gave all three life sentences. Their sentences were suspended by the Catanzaro Appeals Court in March 1980 on the grounds that there was not enough evidence to prove their involvement in the bombing.

The parliamentary impeacement panel cleared Andreotti, Rumor and Tanassi at dawn this morning after an all-night session in which another former government official, Mario Zagari, the Socialist justice minister in office at the time of the investigations, was also vindicated of suspected misdeeds.

But not all of the former ministers exonerated by the panel may be sure that their troubles with the law are over. Neither Andreotti, nor Rumor, nor Tanassi got the required four-fifths majority of acquittal votes to make the dismissal of the perjury case against them final.

According to parliamentary rules, the two houses may be summoned into joint session to debate the case if at least one third of their members, a total of about three hundred MP's, and senators, endorse a petition for a public hearing. On the cover-up charges, Rumor and Tanassi got no more than a simple majority of eleven out of twenty acquittal votes, so they are both liable for further hearings on that charge too.

The only irrevocable rulings the panel made last night were those acquitting Andreotti of cover-up charges and Zagari of abuse of office.

In another ruling, the commission decided to refer the case against eight other suspects--all high-ranking secret service officers--to the courts.

The panel had been asked to determine whether the eight, including Generals Vito Miceli and Gianadelio Maletti and Admiral Eugenio Henke, had provided cover for Giannettini. The 50-year-old journalist and former intelligence agent released from jail after the 1980 appeals verdict spend a period of time in hiding in Argentina before giving himself up at the Italian Consulate in Buenos Aires in 1974.

BALSEMAO DESIGNATED TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

NC251235 Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Lisbon, 25 Aug (AFP)--Francisco Pinto Balsemao, who resigned as prime minister of Portugal on August 10, was today officially invited to form the 14th government since the April 1974 revolution.

The appointment, by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, had been certain since Mr Pinto Balsemao's confirmation on August 17 as head of the Social Democratic Party. It followed a 90-minute meeting between the president and the outgoing prime minister at the Belem Presidential Palace here today.

Following the meeting, Mr Pinto Balsemao (44) said he had accepted the invitation and would start consultations at once.

A minister in the last government said the new cabinet might be formed at the beginning of September. It would be presented to Parliament to obtain a vote of confidence, which would undoubtedly be given as the Democratic Alliance (Social Democrats, Christian Democrats and Monarchists) held 134 of the 250 seats.

It will be the third centre-right government since 1979, when the alliance first wrested a majority in Parliament away from the left.

CDS Chairman To Join

LD222252 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The Political Committee of the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] met for 5 and 1/2 hours today to discuss the extent of the party's participation in the eighth government currently being assembled by Pinto Balsemao.

The primary question was whether CDS Chairman Freitas do Amaral would accept a cabinet post. About 30 minutes ago Freitas do Amaral himself announced his willingness to participate in the next government:

[Begin recording] To this end I received pressing requests and appeals from many voters. The leaders of the Social Democratic Party and the Peoples Monarchist Party conveyed the same message to me, as did the CDS's executive and political committees. I think, therefore, that it is my duty to accept.

I may be accused of contradiction, but the charge I do not want to see leveled at me is that of desertion. The Democratic Alliance needs to be strengthened and must honor the responsibilities it has assumed to the Portuguese people. I cannot and must not deny them the contribution being asked of me. [end recording]

Council Accepts Balsemao

LD221444 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1400 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Excerpts] At a meeting held this morning, the Council of the Revolution did not raise any objections to the nomination of Pinto Balsemao for the post of prime minister. This was announced by the council's spokesman, Lt Col Vitor Alves.

[Begin recording] The council was consulted and did not raise any objections to the nomination of Dr Pinto Balsemao. [Passage indistinct] once the Council of the Revolution and the parties represented in Parliament have been heard, the final decision rests with the president of the republic. [end recording]

This morning's meeting of the Council of the Revolution signals the beginning of the legal procedures leading up to the formation of the new government. This Monday General Ramalho Eanes will receive the parties represented in Parliament. The following day, Tuesday, Pinto Balsemao will call at Belem Palace to be designated by the president of the republic to the post of prime minister and will be charged with forming the new government--the 14th since 25 April 1974.

FINLAND

AUTHORITIES NOT TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGED SPY

LD241346 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Finnish security authorities are not going to take any measures concerning the espionage story published by the West German weekly WELT AM SONNTAG. Chief Commissioner Erkki Korhonen, from the Ministry of the Interior, says Finnish authorities are not cognizant of anything in connection with this matter that could motivate any steps whatever.

WELT AM SONNTAG wrote yesterday that the Bulgarian-born commercial director of Tampella, Atanas Tilev, is an agent of the Soviet secret service, KGB. According to the West German weekly, Tilev's task was to collect information in the circle intimate with the acting chairman of the Bank of Finland, Ahti Karjalainen. Tilev is Karjalainen's son-in-law. Tilev has categorically denied the allegations of the West German weekly.

SWEDEN

IRANIANS SEIZE AMBASSADOR IN OFFICIAL RESIDENCE

Conditions for Release

LD241034 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] About 30 Iranian students this morning occupied the residence of the Iranian ambassador in Lidingo, just outside Stockholm. The students seized Ambassador 'Abdol Rahim Govahi and his wife. An hour later Lidingo police cordoned off the area around the residence.

At an improvised press conference outside the residence an Iranian declared that the action was caused by the fact that since 21 June 600 persons have been executed in Iran. This cannot go on, the spokesman said.

The occupants demand to be allowed to hold a press conference inside the ambassador's residence. They want to appeal to the Swedish Government to contribute to the sending of an international commission of jurists to Iran. The students say they will release the ambassador and his wife and leave quietly if they are allowed to hold their press conference.

The occupiers of the ambassador's residence belong to Iranian leftist organizations Peykar and Feda'iye Khalq.

Police Storm Building

LD241138 Stockholm International Service in English 1125 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] A news bulletin on the occupied Iranian ambassador's residence just outside Stockholm:

Just after half an hour ago Swedish police stormed the residence and forcibly removed the 30 unarmed occupiers. All the occupiers, students and all members of two leftwing groups, were demanding a press conference at the residence before they released the ambassador, his wife and another embassy official.

The 30 said they wanted to condemn the fascist executions in Iran, as they put it. That's the end of the special bulletin.

EDEK PROTESTS SHOOTING DOWN OF LIBYAN AIRCRAFT

NC230808 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 23 Aug 81 p 10

[22 August statement by the socialist party EDEK]

[Text] The Central Secretariat of the socialist party EDEK strongly condemns the violation of Libya's sovereign rights and the shooting down of two Libyan aircraft by airplanes of the U.S. 6th Fleet.

This U.S. action constitutes an aggressive action against the people of Libya as well as against all the small countries, particularly the Mediterranean countries, and it is proof of the threat against the Mediterranean people because of the U.S. military presence in this sea. The aggressive U.S. action against Libya stresses the need for the mobilization of all the peace-loving forces in the Mediterranean and the world for the withdrawal of all the imperialist fleets and of all the imperialist troops, for the dissolution of foreign bases in the Mediterranean region, and the conversion of the Mediterranean into a sea for peaceful cooperation among its people.

The central secretariat of the socialist party EDEK declares its anti-imperialist solidarity with the people of Libya and their leadership, and states that it will intensify its struggle against the aggressive U.S. policy, and for national independence, people's sovereignty, human dignity and for a people's peaceful and free Mediterranean.

AKEL Protest

NC230814 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 23 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] In connection with the shooting down of two Libyan aircraft by the U.S. Air Force over Libya's territorial waters, the AKEL secretary general has sent the following cable to the UN secretary general:

"The Cypriot people strongly protest against the provocative gangster-like shooting down of two Libyan planes by the United States. This aggressive action imperatively raises the question: What are U.S. warships doing thousands of miles away from the United States? The people of the Mediterranean demand the removal of the U.S. fleet from the Mediterranean and its conversion into a sea of peace and cooperation among people."

I ELEVTHEROTIPIA ON REPLY TO TURKISH PROPOSALS

NC230758 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 23 Aug 81 pp 1, 10

[Text] While the preparation of the Creek Cypriot side's aide-memoire to the Turkish side--which will give a written and detailed reply to the Turkish proposals--is in its final stage so that it may be delivered at the next meeting of the intercommunal talks, reports from authoritative sources say the following: In its reply, the Greek Cypriot side will stress the need for the withdrawal from Cyprus of all the settlers [from Turkey] within the framework of "security" for the inhabitants of Cyprus that the Turkish side has been overstressing.

Our information specifically says that our side's reply to the Turkish side will approximately stress the following:

"The best security for all the inhabitants of the island is the unity of the state, the establishment of a strong and effective central federal government, the securing of human rights for all the people, the demilitarization of Cyprus, the withdrawal of Turkish troops together with the settlers, and the ensuring of sufficient international guarantees. It will be stressed that this would be the best security for the inhabitants of the island for peaceful coexistence and happiness."

It is understood that the Greek Cypriot side's aide-memoire will not accept "the principle of security" which is referred to in the Turkish proposals, but will stress that this "principle" is in no way included in the two summit agreements or in the UN resolutions on Cyprus.

The government spokesman stated that the president of the republic has given the party leaders a copy of the Greek Cypriot side's draft reply. The spokesman also stated that the president of the republic will receive the party leaders, most probably at the beginning of next week, in order to exchange views in connection with the reply to the Turkish Cypriot proposals.

In the meantime, our information reiterates that our side's aide-memoire to the Turkish side will explain the reasons for which the Turkish proposals have been found to be unsatisfactory and unfeasible in serving as basis for negotiations for the solution of the Cyprus problem. In this connection, it will be stressed that the acceptance of the Turkish proposals would mean an advance acceptance of a solution for a confederation of two states--such a thing would frequently bring about deadlocks and fresh problems between the island's two communities.

Our reply will also reject "the principle of numerical equality" which the Turks suggest and will stress that their territorial concessions are insignificant.

A large part of the aide-memoire will be devoted to a critique on the Trukish proposals; that is, it will cite our conclusions and appraisals in connection with the study of the Turkish proposals, and their unacceptability will again be stressed.

Among other things, the critique is expected to refer to the following:

About Famagusta

In connection with the question of Famagusta, according to the 19 May agreement it should be given priority as a gesture of good will. On the contrary, there is no such provision in the Turkish proposals.

The Turkish proposals provide for the return of only 29 percent of the city. In this area, only 16,190 Famagusta refugees would be able to settle; this figure does not represent even half of the city's population. Moreover, this area would be deprived of a basic infrastructure and essential services--such as a hospital, police and fire stations, installations of the Cyprus telecommunications authority and the electricity authority of Cyprus, the harbor, the administration's buildings and so forth.

Moreover, the same area would only include 21 percent of the city's industrial installations, which would make it possible to only employ 18 percent of the city's labor force. The area would also include only 52 percent of the hotels, a very small part of the orange groves and would leave out archeological sites and, in general, tourist sites.

General

According to the Turkish proposals, the number of refugees who would not return [to their homes] would be 150,000, while the Turkish side would keep 33 percent of the territory.

The Turkish side would actually include 70 percent of the resources and 57 percent of the coast. All on this despite the fact that the percentage of Turkish Cypriot ownership is--according to land registry figures--hardly 12.3 percent of the territory of the republic.

ALITHIA REPORT ON GENSCHER TALKS IN ATHENS

NC241025 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 24 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Telephone dispatch by ALITHIA correspondent in Athens Dh. Zannidhis]

[Excerpts] Athens, 23 Aug--FRG Foreign Minister Genscher made specific recommendations to the Greek Government for the continuation of the inter-Cypriot dialogue.

At the same time, Athens stressed to the FRG minister that Ankara had acted deceptively because Turkmen had assured Mitsotakis that the Turkish side would submit a different form of proposals than what it finally submitted.

Karamanlis stressed to Genscher that Greece as a guarantor power and an interested country, would not cosign a settlement of the Cyprus problem that was based on proposals of such a form and that, in any case, it would not accept any faits accomplis. He also recalled to his interlocutor the Turkish invasion and the presence of Turkish troops on the island, and stressed that Greece would not remain disinterested in a new provocation.

Characteristically, Karamanlis is reported to have said to Genscher that "1974 was a different era."

During his talks in Athens, the FRG foreign minister admitted that the Turkish Cypriot proposals had put the Cyprus Government in a difficult position, and he not only insisted on the continuation of the dialogue but also promised diplomatic initiatives toward Ankara on an appropriate revision of the proposals that would lead to a satisfactory solution of the Cyprus problem. The Federal Republic of Germany will undertake this initiative with the support of the EEC as has been done in the past.

Genscher recalled the Schmidt formula for the Cyprus problem which envisaged a settlement with the Turkish community whereby it would keep 28 percent of the land. Ankara had discussed that formula at the time of the U.S. [arms] embargo. Turkey was receiving arms from the FRG and for this reason was amenable to West German pressures.

The Schmidt formula had been rejected by Makarios, who had insisted on the percentage being reduced to 24-25. It is believed that the FRG initiative will be manifested in the middle of September. Genscher will not go to Ankara but he will meet with his Turkish counterpart at the NATO meeting in Brussels.

The FRG arguments to Turkey will be similar to those expressed to Greece, but there will be the added argument of a possible government change in Greece and the assumption of power by a government that would view the Cyprus problem from a different perspective.

GREEK COMMERCE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

NC232012 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Greek Commerce Minister Aristidhis Kalantzakos arrived in Cyprus this evening on a 20 day official visit for talks related to Greek-Cypriot commercial and economic relations. Kalantzakos was received at Larnaca Airport by Commerce and Industry Minister Kittis, Greek Ambassador Zakharakis and other officials.

In a statement at Larnaca airport, Kalantzakos said he brings warm greetings from Prime Minister Rallis to the people of Cyprus. His visit, he added, reconfirms the unlimited interest of the Greek Government in the development of commercial and economic relations between the two countries.

Kalantzakos expressed satisfaction over development of commercial transactions between Greece and Cyprus which have showed considerable progress during recent years. The entrance of Greece into the European Community, he continued, opens great possibilities and prospects for the expansion of commercial relations between Greece and Cyprus. Kalantzakos added that during his stay in Cyprus he will have the opportunity to confer with Commerce Minister Kittis on matters of joint interest, and that together they will seek ways and methods for utilizing the new European economic frontiers of Greece.

In his statement, Kalantzakos also wished for the fulfillment of the desires and expectations of the Cypriot people.

Addressing his Greek counterpart, Kittis mentioned that during his visit to Athens in November 1980 he established the strong interest of both Kalantzakos and the Greek Government to assist and contribute toward the balanced development of commercial transactions between Greece and Cyprus. We had agreed, he added, that what was needed were the practical methods and processes which would utilize this interest. In the meantime, Kittis added, the entry of Greece in the EC has introduced certain processes which require more complicated apparatus and more delicate manipulations in order to achieve the goal set by the two sides. Kittis said that all repercussions will be discussed at a first stage and all commercial relations generally will follow, in an effort to establish the sectors where more handling is necessary to bring about the set goal.

GUNAYDIN ON GREEK CYPRIOT REJECTION OF PROPOSALS

NC211014 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 19 Aug 81 p 12

[Resat Akara report from Nicosia]

[Text] It has been reported that the Greek Cypriot side, which has rejected the meaningful and comprehensive Turkish Cypriot proposals for the settlement of the Cyprus dispute, will soon seek recourse to the United Naitons again.

Commenting on Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou's statement that "the Turkish Cypriot proposals cannot form the basis for the intercommunal negotiations, but we shall continue the intercommunal talks and at the same time participate in international conferences," foreign observers say: "The Greek Cypriot side's continuing to attend intercommunal talks is only tactical. Because they believe that when the Greek Cypriot side resorts to the United Nations, the Turkish Cypriot side will object to this and probably discontinue the negotiations. This would give the Greek Cypriot side a chance to argue that it was the Turkish Cypriot side that has walked out. This will form a basis for propaganda."

On the other hand, whereas all the political parties in the Greek Cypriot sector as well as the press media have adopted a common attitude in suggesting the 'rejection of the Turkish Cypriot proposals," the Turkish Cypriot side is having extensive discussions.

However, following Democratic People's Party leader Nejat Konuk's statement that "if the Greek Cypriots reject our proposals, we may take new decisions," it is believed that this party--which holds the key to the settlement of the government crisis--will submit a motion to the TFSC legislative assembly for the "declaration of independence."

TURKMEN NEWS CONFERENCE ENDS VISIT TO NORTH

TA241158 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen has said that the constructive attitude of the Turkish Cypriot community and the comprehensive proposals submitted to the Greek Cypriot side has created a positive impression on world public opinion.

Mr Turkmen was speaking at a press conference this morning before his departure for Ankara at the end of a 4-day official visit to the federated state. He repeated that the main aim of his visit was to further strengthen the solidarity between Turkey and the Turkish Federated State. He stated that his contacts in the federated state with government officials and opposition party leaders had been very beneficial. Mr Turkmen said that, as his visit had coincided with the turning point of the Cyprus intercommunal talks, he had also exchanged views on them. He stressed that if the other side also showed the same constructive attitude shown by the Turkish Cypriot community, the solution to the Cyprus problem could easily be found. Mr Turkmen expressed pleasure at also being able to have a beneficial exchange of views with the UN special representative in Cyprus, Mr Hugo Gobbi, during his visit.

Asked what he meant by a turning point, Mr Turkmen recalled that the Turkish Cypriot side had submitted comprehensive proposals on all aspects of the Cyprus problem in good faith and was now awaiting the Greek Cypriot response to make an assessment of the situation. When reminded that in their recent statements, the Greek Cypriots had mentioned a crusade against the Turkish Cypriots and whether a new status for the Turkish Cypriot community was being considered, Mr Turkmen repeated that the comprehensive Turkish Cypriot proposals had informed the world of the good faith of the Turkish Cypriot community and no propaganda could wipe out this impression. He added that the talks had reached a critical phase and it would be better to make an assessment of the situation after seeing the formal reply of the Greek Cypriot side to the Turkish Cypriot proposals. Replying to another question, Mr Turkmen said that the Turkish side was not afraid of the Cyprus problem being brought to the United Nations General Assembly. He added that such an action by the Greek Cypriot side would not conform to the principles they had accepted for the continuation of the Cyprus intercommunal talks and that this would be seen by all.

When asked to comment on press reports that he had given certain undertakings to Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, Mr Turkmen said that they had both given such undertakings and these were to make all efforts for the constructive continuation of the intercommunal talks. Mr Turkmen leaves for Turkey about now.

TURKISH CYPRIOTS BEGIN DEBATE ON PROGRAM

TA211543 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Today the legislative assembly began its debate on the government program. The assembly convened under Speaker Nejat Konuk. First, a general debate was held on the government program. Democratic People's Party [DPP] Secretary General Ismet Kotak and Communal Liberation Party [CLP] leader Alpay Durduran expressed their views about the government program.

The legislative assembly also decided to place on its agenda no confidence in the government proposal submitted by the CLP. The decision was adopted with 21 votes cast by the deputies of the CLP, the Republican Turkish Party and the DPP in favor against 17 negative votes cast by the deputies of the National Unity Party and Turkish Unity Party. The next legislative assembly session will be held at 1100 on Monday 24 August.

NEW COMMANDER TAKES OVER TURKISH CONTINGENT COMMAND

TA221134 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] General Dogan Kromors handed over his command of the Turkish Peace Force in Cyprus to General Kaya Yazgan at a military ceremony held this morning. General Kromors, who has completed his 2-year term of service in Cyprus is expected to leave for Turkey on August the 26th.

KARAMANLIS SETS ELECTION DATE FOR 18 OCTOBER

NC241926 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] President Konstandinos Karamanlis has accepted a prime ministerial recommendation for holding the parliamentary election on 18 October. The presidency issued the following statement on the matter:

The president of the republic today received Prime Minister Rallis, who presented a letter explaining the reasons the government recommends idssolution of the Chamber of Deputies and the speeding up of the forthcoming election. After also listening to the verbal presentation of the prime minister's views, the president stated that he accepts in principle his recommendation and that within the day he would make known to him his answer in writing. This was done this afternoon. The texts of the two letters are as follows:

To his excellency the president of the republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis, Presidential Palace, Athens:

Mr President, in accordance to the provisions of the constitution and the election law, the next election must be held during the second half of December and, specifically, on 20 December. This period, however, is totally unsuited to the conduct of an election, both because of weather--a considerable proportion of the voters would be prevented from coming to the polls--and because the coincidence of the election with the holidays would affect the commercial and economic transactions of the country which are particularly at a high level at this period. To this must be added the fact that a lengthy preelection period would have adverse effects on the functions of the state, particularly at a time when pressing problems await solution.

For all these reasons, Mr President, the government believes that the election must be speeded up, and it considers the third Sunday of October as the most suitable date. If this recommendation is accepted, the government, in its effort to facilitate the conduct of the authority vested in you by Article 38 of the constitution, intends to submit its resignation at the beginning of September. Consequently, it would be best that the date of the election be announced now to facilitate the parties in the comfortable conduct of their election campaign.

With respect, Yeoryios Rallis.

The president of the republic sent the following letter to Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis:

Dear Mr Prime Minister, I considered your recommendation for the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies and the proclamation of an election with particular attention. I appreciate the reasons you give for speeding up the election, particularly since they are also supported by other parties and particulary by the official opposition party. Consequently, I accept your recommendation for holding the elections on 18 October.

It is also known that the president of the republic, in accepting the resignation of the government in accordance to Article 38 of the constitution, has a duty to appoint a new government and to give it the mandate to either dissolve the Chamber of Deputies immediately and to conduct an election or to present itself to the Chamber and to ask for its confidence. Selection of one of the two provided solutions is the prerogative of the president of the republic. Because, however, in the given instance, the second solution is impossible in itself, it is my intention to entrust you with the mandate to form the new government for the dissolution of the Chamber and the holding the elections, particularly since you continue to enjoy the avowed confidence of the Chamber of Deputies. Consequently, I request that you submit to me the resignation of the government by 15 September so that the election may be held on 18 October and within the time limit provided by Article 41, paragraph three of the constitution.

I am certain, Mr Prime Minister, that the election will be conducted in a way which will confirm the smooth function of our democratic institutions. If, as I believe, high tempers and excesses are avoided, because they benefit nobody and harm the country, if the election is held with the necessary responsibility from all sides, this will prove the effectiveness of our democratic institutions and the political maturity of our people. All of us, parties, the press and the people, have a lengthy and painful experience from the past, both recent and more distant, and we consequently know what we must do and what we must avoid to protect the democracy, security and progress of our country from new adventures. If we ignore this bitter, as I have said, but also valuable experience, we certainly will not need any ameliorating excuse that we were mistaken.

With particular esteem, Konstandinos Karamanlis.

ATHENS PRESS REACTIONS TO U.S.-LIBYAN INCIDENT

NC241153 [Editorial Report] The Greek-language Athens press for 20-21 August comments on the U.S.-Libyan air clash over the Mediterranean.

On 20 August, I AVYI carries a KKE-Interior statement on its front page "unequivocally condemning the new provocative, aggressive U.S. act against Libya" that was "manifested through the downing of two Libyan planes a few miles from their country's shores." The statement concludes: "We express our solidarity with the Libyan anti-imperialist stance and once again stress the need for the withdrawal of the U.S. fleet and foreign bases from the Mediterranean."

RIZOSPASTIS on 21 August notes in a front page editorial "The Arsonists of War," that "the new act of gangsterism by the U.S. imperialists,in the Mediterranean this time, has raised an international hue and cry." The editorial points out that "they organized a provocative display of military force in an area that Libya considers its own--to 'test its reaction' as the U.S. NEWSWEEK previously reported.'" The editorial concludes: "And what about us? What should we do when war's abominable shadow moves so close to our country? Shall we accept our country to be the anchorage of the contemporary pirates? The first casualty of adventurist operations? No, and again no, even though the right may persist on its short-sighted ancestral subjugation. There is no other road for Greece; out of NATO. Greece [should be] nonaligned, actively pacific."

On 21 August, I AVYI carries another frontpage editorial "Arsonists in the Mediterranean" noting: Why did the U.S. imperialists provoke Libya? There is no doubt that it is a provocation." "Furthermore," the editorial continues, "the provocation does not concern Libya only. It concerns the Soviet Union too, with which Libya maintains close relations, and it concerns all of the Mediterranean people who are struggling for their independence." "Consequently, we should not view the downing of the Libyan planes as an isolated incident but as a calculated movement by the U.S. imperialists aimed at Libya and the antiimperialist struggle of the people who have risen against the neutron bomb."

On 21 August, AKROPOLIS carries a commentary "The Fear of War" stressing that "the dynamic policy President Reagan has inaugurated has made Al-Qadhdhafi and the pro-Soviet people understand that in the future it will not be possible to ignore the world's primary power which is no longer prepared to accept provocations without protest." "It is obvious that from now on America will not be a spectator of events but will defend the Western world's interests when these are in danger. This delicate and fragile situation that has been created in the Mediterranean area demands self-restraint and moderation by all sides in order to avoid the creation of dangerous complications. However, nobody doubts that from now on a dynamic U.S. policy will 'mark' the international atmosphere."

MESIMVRINI carries a commentary on 21 August in the "positions" column on the front page which notes that the "relief from having avoided worse developments does not imply an automatic dispelling of apprehension, because both humiliation (which Libya must be feeling as intensely as it used to display its cockiness) and arrogance (into which America can easily fall through the use of its overwhelming strength) are bad advisers." The commentary concludes by noting that. "Perhaps the lesson that was taught over the Mediterranean was useful in supporting international legality and repulsing provocativeness. However, it would be criminally preposterous if, instead of instruction, any side were to attempt to draw benefits beyond that."

On 22 August, the PASOK newspaper EXORMISI in its "Political Issues" column carries a commentary headed "A Provocative U.S. Act." The column points out the "U.S. decision to organize navy exercises on Libya's boundaries--in the Gulf of Sidra--and to down the Arab country's two military planes which were following the exercises, certainly constitutes a blatant provocation not only for the Libyan people but for the pacific people of Europe and the Mediterranean." In addition, the column notes that "this act is also dangerous when it takes place in an area that already is a seedbed of clashes owing to the bellicose policy followed by Israel in the Middle and Near East.

"Obviously, in order to consolidate detente and peace, the superpowers must end their provocations--whether these take place in the Mediterranean or the Baltic. They should respect the rights of little sta es. As regards the Mediterranean, it can become a sea of peace and progress only through the withdrawal of fleets and the dismantling of all military bases. This is the goal of all progressive forces in the area. Only then will the peoples of the Mediterranean live without the fear of destruction."

LIBYAN PILOTS COMPLETE TRAINING AT IZMIR BASE

TA211752 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Summary] "Turkish and Libyan pilots who completed their flight training today were given their diplomas at a ceremony in Izmir. The commander of the Cigli 2d Main Jet Base Command, where the ceremony was held, said the training was in accordance with and sometimes higher than Western standards."

Speeches were delivered on behalf of the pilots and by Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, who said "the Turkish Armed Forces had instructed and trained others throughout its history and its doors would continue to be open to its friends and allies."

HURRIYET QUESTIONS OPTIMISM ON CYPRUS TALKS

NC250705 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 22 Aug 81 p 3

[Editorial by Oktay Eksi: "Hoping in Vain for a Positive Development..."]

[Excerpt] Although in his message to the Congress in July 1981 President Reagan had stressed that "the Cyprus issue was progressing toward a settlement," and although Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen and Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis have made statements stressing the "good will" of both Turkey and Greece and that they were desirous of finding "a settlement for the Cyprus dispute"--yet we cannot say we can be too hopeful of the outcome. We cannot share the optimism that the intercommunal talks this time will be able to bring a final solution to the Cyprus issue.

We say we cannot share the prevailing optimism mainly because the concrete, substantive and comprehensive proposals of the Turkish Cypriot side have not been submitted to people who would wish to study them carefully and reach an understanding. But rather they were submitted to a shifty and unreliable man, like the head of the Greek Cypriot administration, Kiprianou. All he is planning to do now is to explore ways and means of dispelling the positive point the Turkish Cypriots have won throughout the world because of their proposals and to instigate world opinion against the Turks in the September session of the United Nations."

The fact that Kiprianou has been unable to say "we reject these proposals" soon after examining them, indicates that he has been cornered this time. But his statement that he would oppose these proposals being adopted as a basis in the intercommunal talks proves once again this time too he is devoid of good will.

However, there is one point which Kiprianou has to assess very seriously: The Turkish Cypriot community is now in a position to declare its independence. This may prove to be costly both for the Turkish Cypriots and for Turkey. But undoubtedly, the Greek Cypriot side's loss will be much greater.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES TOUR OF NORTH CYPRUS

TA221657 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said today that the Turkish Cypriot community must view the future with confidence. Turkmen, who is continuing his tour of the TFSC, today visited the mass graves of our kinsmen who were killed following the Greek Cypriot massacres in the villages of Murataga [Maratha], Sandallar [Sandalaris] and Atlilar [Aloa] in 1974. According to the Turkish Radio and Television bureau in Cyprus, in a statement during his visit to the Murataga and Sandallar martyrs cemetery, Turkmen said: The Turkish Cypriot community is no longer oppressed. It will continue to live in freedom and security. Turkman and the delegation accompanying him will return to Ankara on 24 August.

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SCHMIDT VIEWS ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

DW241420 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Reinhard Appel interview with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Brahmsee; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] You are governing in the so-called unlucky seventh year.

[Answer] No, in the eighth.

[Question] In the eighth, sorry. Then the picture is wrong. But I am still going to ask my question. When things become explosive in domestic and foreign policy, do you sometimes consider resigning?

[Answer] No, I don't. By the way, the unlucky seventh year is over. We crossed that threshold some time ago, at least 3 months ago.

[Question] The letter which FDP Chairman Genscher sent to his fellow party members and in which he expressed specific demands creates the impression that the coalition might fall apart because in this letter he also uses the formulation crossroads.

[Answer] The letter also contains other formulations and expressly recognizes the seriousness of the efforts of his Social Democratic partners in the talks that have been held so far. But I think you shouldn't assess the letter the way you have. Mr Genscher and I have worked together for 12 years, and we cooperate closely with mutual respect and trust. If Mr Genscher tried to find a way to end the coalition, he would certainly do it in a different way and would not send an open letter to the members of his party's leading bodies. I definitely reject what you just said. But I think that this misunderstanding which you are under is a general misunderstanding which has spread in the German media in recent days, as if the FDP and its Executive Board today had more room for action with regard to Social Democracy and the federal chancellor. This is an error. I have studied the famous opinion poll very closely.

[Question] It was published earlier this week and has enhanced this impression above all with your fellow party members and voters.

[Answer] That may be. I think the one who published it has rendered his own party, the FDP, a disservice because the opinion poll is based on as few as 1,000 persons. This means that 80-90 FDP voters were asked to give their opinion about the desired coalition partner. With 80-90 persons interviewed, there is thus a 15 percent margin of error for all of the Federal Republic. But even excluding the margin of error, only a good 25 percent of these FDP voters said that they would prefer a CDU coalition for the FDP. Almost 75 percent of the FDP are for the SPD coalition. This was so, this is so at present. Considering the great respect expressed by FDP voters in other opinion polls for the present federal chancellor and the much lower respect for certain leading CDU personalities--let alone the CSU chairman--this entire structure of thought about more room for action collapses. In addition, I in no way see the FDP leaders seeking such room for action. The whole thing is a result of the summer theater. As my friend Minister of State Huonker has said, somebody has made a mountain out of a molehill. No, it is even being blown up and will soon burst.

[Question] Expressing it more concretely, what do you think about the tough controversy--I am not talking about between Mr Genscher and Mr Schmidt but between the SPD and the FDP--over the special levy or the much more delicate issue of unemployment benefits?

[Answer] None of these subjects have been commented on by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt and SPD Bundestag faction Chairman Herbert Wehner. I haven't commented on them either. For us the matter itself is the most important thing and not public polemics and journalistic tactics. I have no intention of joining in. The most important thing for me is the goal of enabling the Federal Bank to gradually lower interest rates in Germany, if the foreign trade area is ready for this, meaning, if our balance of payments problems decline. They are declining at present. Exports are increasing and the deficit is decreasing. If we, the state and above all the laender and the communities--not just the state--make fewer demands on the credit markets, interest rates will be reduced despite the incredibly high U.S., French and Italian interest rates which are giving us so much trouble and which are the main reason for the economic difficulties we are all in.

[Question] But, Mr Federal Chancellor, the United States not only keeps us busy as a result of its high interest rates but also because of some other tough decisions, I would say. For instance, the decision on the production of the neutron weapon is at least irritating. Or do you find the signals coming from the United States soothing?

[Answer] No, I don't find them soothing. I think we should recommend to our American friends that they always keep in mind what effect political statements made there have on Europeans. We must not reach a point where the Italians and the Dutch, the Scandinavians and the Germans some day believe that the Soviet Union is more willing to negotiate and more willing to reduce its armament than our own allies. We must watch out lest such a totally lopsided and misleading conclusion offers itself. It is also necessary for U.S. politicians and U.S. journalists, as well as their European partners, including important sections of the Bonn CDU/CSU opposition, to become aware that what matters is not to increase the fear of the Europeans but to give them more security against possible future eventualities.

[Question] The opposition leader charges that you as the chairman of the Federal Government's Security Council approved the decision on a possible deployment of the neutron weapon in central Europe.

[Answer] If Mr Kohl said it that way, it is wrong. He is at least wrong, if not worse. The Federal Government and the Federal Security Council dealt in 1978 with the neutron weapon problem. At that time we put down three points for good reason:

First, the question whether such arms shall be produced must remain a sovereign decision of the Americans or the French--who pursue such developments--or the English. It cannot be that the FRG and its Federal Government will have a say with regard to production. It would mean for us to pretend to be a nuclear power. For God's sake, we may not do that. It would be fatally dangerous for us to create the impression to be a nuclear force with a say on the production of nuclear arms.

Second, we said: If the Americans or somebody else in the alliance.

[Question--interrupting] The French.

[Answer] That is possible--decided to produce such arms, it is necessary to introduce the nuclear weapons in arms control negotiations between the West and the East. Arms control or arms limitation is an important part of security policy.

Third, this point of the common 1971 decision was the following: If no decision on mutual limitation should be achieved after a U.S. decision to start production and after arms control negotiations, the Federal Government would consider deployment in Germany under two prerequisites, two further prerequisites.

These are: One, it must be a common decision of the whole alliance; and two, not only the Federal Republic of Germany must be considered as the country of deployment.

In other words; if we stick in an unchanged way with these three points, and I see no reason why we should not, it would mean that deployment in Germany would not at all be considered at the moment.

[Question] It could in no case be considered against our will; also not with regard to the troop stationing treaty?

[Answer] The troop stationing treaty is a very old document that has come about under completely different conditions. It still smells a bit of the occupation statute. No, I am most certain that deployment against the will of the Federal Government would certainly not be considered, certainly nobody would consider that seriously.

[Question] What effect do the neutron production decisions have on arms limitation negotiations?

[Answer] U.S. policy tries to give the impression of utter determination to reestablish the balance. I myself do not see that the balance is actually upset on principle. I am for maintaining the balance. I am for it for more than 20 years. But I would be strictly against it if the West wanted to produce superiority. I am against superiority of the Soviet Union, but I am equally against superiority of our own alliance.

USSR PIPELINE CONTRACT STILL BEING NEGOTIATED

LD251224 Hamburg DPA in German 1040 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Duesseldorf, 23 Aug (DPA)--The mixing up of two different contracts was evidently the reason for a sharp rise for a short time in Mannesmann shares at the stock exchange. A TASS report led dealers to assume that the spectacular pipe deal between Mannesmann and the Soviet Union, known as the Yamal project, had been settled. According to a Mannesmann spokesman, it is only the order for 550,000 tons of pipes, concluded with the Soviets in April, that has been signed. This order is not connected with the Yamal deal. Deliveries under the order now signed are already on their way to the Soviet Union.

Mannesmann has for years been delivering between 500,000 and 1 million tons annually of large diameter pipes to the Soviet Union. Since 1970, it has fulfilled contracts for over 7 million tons.

Negotiations have not been concluded about the much quoted natural gas pipes deal, to be financed by a German credit originally of DM10 billion. It provides for the construction of a new 5,000 km gas pipeline from the Yamal Peninsula in western Siberia to Western Europe, and is to supply 40 billion cubic meters of gas annually to various countries in Western Europe, including 12 [billion] cubic meters to the Federal Republic. Since the Soviets refuse to pay interest at the rate demanded by the Western side, the financing of the project is still open. So is the price of the gas to be supplied by the USSR in payment of the pipes and associated equipment.

Failing agreement on the rate of interest, the "meat" was taken out of the project by excluding the pipes so that the deal is worth only DM5 billion. The quantity of pipes and finance are to be negotiated annually. Negotiations on the equipment have still to take place. AEG/Salzgitter has submitted an offer as well as Mannesmann. Foreign firms are also interested. The overall project, including the pipes, depends on whether the customer for the gas, Ruhrgas AG, and the suppliers of the material can provide an offset for the lower interest rate desired by the Soviet Union, if necessary by setting their prices accordingly.

CHEYSSON STATES WILLINGNESS TO MEET WITH 'ARAFAT

NC251941 Paris AFP in English 1932 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 25 Aug (AFP)--French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said today that he would "gladly" meet Palestine Liberation Organization Chief Yasir 'Arafat during his forthcoming visit to Lebanon. Interviewed on French television, Mr Cheysson said, "If I have the chance to meet Mr 'Arafat, I will do so gladly."

He noted that France had been increasing its contacts with the Middle East. President Francois Mitterrand is to meet Jordan's King Husayn and Qatar head of state Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani tomorrow, and Mr Cheysson is scheduled to make stops in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon during a tour beginning later this week.

The minister reaffirmed that France recognized the PLO "as being representative of the Palestinian people, but not as the representative of the Palestinian people. This is the longtime position of France and all European countries," he said.

ELYSEE DENIES COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ANGOLA VISIT

PM251322 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] France's "sole concern is to attain full and urgent implementation" of UN "Resolution 345" in favor of Namibia's independence, according to an Elysee communique issued in the afternoon on Tuesday 11 August. This explanation confirms, as the Quai d'Orsay had stated the previous day, that Mr Guy Penne and Mr Regis Debray, respectively adviser to and envoy of the president of the republic "signed no joint communique with their Angolan interlocutors during the visit they made to Luanda on 8 August."

During their African trip, the Elysee envoys were received by the heads of state of the countries they visited, with the one explanation of Angola, where they only had talks with Mr Carlos Fernandes, presidential secretary for external relations, in the presence of Mr De Almeida, Angolan ambassador to France. Mr Fernandes apparently handed the national press a document of which his French interlocutors categorically deny any knowledge and which the Angola agency presented as a "joint communique."

This document, which condemns the support given by "the Reagan Administration and some Western countries" to the South African regime, which is described as "arrogant and intransigent," caused particular surprise since it was not worded according to the traditions of French diplomacy. Mr Guy Penne told us that no joint communiques had been issued after his visits to the other African capitals.

L'HUMANITE: POLAND'S CZYREK MEETS WITH PCF

PM251537 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 19 Aug 81 p 6

[Text] After talks with Pierre Mauroy in Paris Monday, Polish Foreign Minister Josef Czyrek had a meeting with PCF Central Committee Secretary Gaston Plissonnier. This meeting reportedly took place "in the spirit of fraternal cooperation which exists between the PZPR and the PCF," and concerned relations between the two parties. Josef Czyrek informed Gaston Plissonnier of the work and decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress.

LE MONDE VIEWS GOVERNMENT'S BUDGET PLANS

PM251052 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Aug 81 pp 1, 21

[Paul Fabra report: "A Revival To Be Ensured Through Big Increase in Budget Expenditure"]

[Excerpt] It is through a big increase in budget expenditure that the government intends to ensure economic revival and combat unemployment. It was decided at last Wednesday's Cabinet meeting to increase it approximately 23 percent compared with the 1981 budget.

In order to make it easier for a number of enterprises to resume their activities in the postsummer break period, which is likely to be difficult, the government intends to continue to seek to reduce the interest rate. It believes that it could reduce it further--by 1.5-2 percentage points--compared with its present level.

The 1982 budget is to provide for a much faster increase in public expenditure than in the GNP expected next year. Compared with the 1981 finance bill (FR617.9 billion), the increase is to amount to 27-28 percent, raising the new total to some FR790 billion. It has been stated in official circles, however, that the 1981 budget has been underestimated and it would, therefore, be more appropriate to compare the 1982 budget with the finance bill plus the extraordinary credits voted in July (FR34.3 billion), to which will be added the smaller extraordinary credits traditionally voted in December, which the government will not forgo.

Compared with the 1981 budget as actually implemented, the increase is to amount to some 23 percent, a figure much higher than the expected GNP growth rate of 15.5-15.8 percent. The way in which this growth rate has been calculated may be seen as rather unrealistic since it relies on an increase in the volume of the GNP amounting to 3.3 percent (compared with a probable 0.5 percent increase this year) and a price increase of only 12.5 percent (compared with a probable 13.5-14 percent increase for 1981). The 12.5 percent figure, which seems rather an underestimate even to official experts, has been arrived at, these experts add, on the basis of all the econometric calculations made on the government's behalf.

As for the structure of the expenditure, it will be oriented, as we know, in accordance with the imperative recalled by the head of state on the occasion of the 23 July Cabinet meeting--priority for employment. Consequently, priority has been given to expenditure whose "boosting effect," the government experts assert, should be the biggest possible without pressing too heavily on the overseas balance of payments. This is why the biggest efforts will be made with a view to saving energy, as well as to research, and especially aid in the investments sphere. However, it is also necessary to take into account increases in operational costs and some other spheres in which increases are automatic. In particular, this applies to the servicing of the national debt, whose cost is to increase some 50 percent.

Under such conditions, the experts admit, it will be difficult to limit the deficit to the FR90 billion which the government had originally in mind. The figure mentioned in the finance bill will be of the order (see our yesterday's edition) [as published]. This sum is to amount to approximately 2.8 percent of the GNP (compared with 2.26 percent this year), that is, a figure similar to the German percentage. This means that the deficit planned for 1982 is to be nearly twice as big as the deficit planned for 1981 in connection with the July extraordinary credits (FR56.8 billion). It is to be three times as big as the 1980 deficit.

LE MONDE COMMENTS ON LIBYAN AIRCRAFT INCIDENT

PM260743 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Desire To Show Determination"]

[Text] The incident in which U.S. aircraft were pitted against Libyan aircraft in international airspace is a consequence--a logical one, as it were--of the state of exasperation which has marked U.S.-Libyan relations for some months. At least in the official sphere, since the oilmen and businessmen who live in Libya seem to be able to work there without being molested in any way. However, even though they have not broken off diplomatic relations, the two governments have reached a stage close to hostilities and consequently the smallest incident could degenerate into an open conflict at any moment. This is what happened during maneuvers held by the U.S. 6th Fleet off the Libyan coast to "test" Tripoli's reaction.

What strikes you about the U.S. version of the incident is an imperturbability stemming from the Americans' belief that right is on their side--U.S. fighters are attacked; far from avoiding any fight, they respond forcefully; far from getting excited, Washington waits several hours before informing the President about the skirmish, as if the F-14 aircraft had performed a routine mission in accordance with some quite precise instructions. Everything has happened as if Washington has henceforth adopted the doctrine that any challenge with which it may be faced, wherever it comes from, must immediately be taken up. Making all due allowance, Mr Reagan has acted in a similar manner to the U.S. air traffic controllers, who were ordered to resume work within 48 hours. When they failed to comply, they were immediately dismissed and it is even possible their trade union will lose its "license."

We may have to wait for more examples before we can be quite certain that the time of Washington's vacillations is really over and that Mr Reagan is determined not to let anyone "push him around" and even not to avoid any trial of strength. He believes that to restore U.S. power--the primary objective of his election program--it is, first of all, necessary to show that the United States will not hesitate to use its power wherever anyone seeks to challenge it. Jimmy Carter's hesitations and scruples have been consigned to the attic. However, this does not necessarily mean that the United States has gone back to a policy of intimidation. The difficulties which it has encountered in its efforts to formulate an overall foreign policy involving something more than massive anti-Sovietism have shown that it has still not made up its mind with respect to a number of issues. What is certain, however, is that henceforth no one will provoke it with impunity, even if this means laying oneself open to provocation.

Reactions to the air incident last Wednesday are bound to encourage it in this course. It appears that foreign capitals have accepted the U.S. version of a case of "legitimate defense." So far, neither Moscow nor Algiers has reacted violently. As for Europeans, they seem to be secretly pleased to see that the Americans are prompt in response. This may be rather a far-reaching conclusion to draw from one contest between fighter aircraft which ended to the Americans' advantage but it was certainly a lesson in "dissuasion" which Washington meant to teach both international opinion and any government which might still have doubts about the United States' willingness to take strong action if it believed that either its interests or its security were at stake. It remains to be seen whether such a permanent "alert" will not go wrong some day and lastingly replace diplomacy.

COLOMBO STRESSES EUROPEAN UNITY IN SPEECH

AU242019 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Rimini, 24 Aug (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, in a statement to open the second day of work of the meeting for friendship among peoples underway in this Adriatic resort town, declared that, "Europe cannot fail to become a protagonist in debate on the balance of nuclear forces in the world and on East-West relations."

Colombo also warned that Europe cannot afford to be uninvolved "in the security problems with bearing on neighboring areas" like the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. "On the ground of the European presence in international policy, especially in coming to terms with the tensions which disturb the present balance and threaten peace, there will be a measure of the urgency of pushing forward with political unity and of the capacity to relaunch European unity."

The foreign minister said that, "in Europe there is a reality beyond that on the national level and this reality is represented by the European Community. The ten nations of the Community have a precise responsibility to their peoples and to other Western democracies bound by duties of solidarity for world balance and peace in these countries and, especially, in the emerging nations which look to Europe as the single point of reference aside from the two superpowers"!

The foreign minister again stressed the urgent nature of "relaunching a united Europe" and cautioned against the advice of those who "recommend a united Europe distanced, if not opposed, to the United States and other Western democracies. This is a negative characterization of the European identity," Colombo said, "which fatally slides towards neutralism and inevitably leads to transforming Europe into an area of confrontation for the big powers and not an active subject in policy and history. We do not share in this view."

LIBYAN GOVERNMENT RETURNS TWO IMPOUNDED TRAWLERS

AU251948 Rome ANSA in English 1902 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Mazara del Vallo (Trapani) 25 Aug (ANSA)--Two Italian trawlers intercepted by Libyan patrol boats and impounded by Tripoli port authorities in July 1980, have been turned back to their shipowners, the Libyan envoy in Palermo announced today. The "Poseidone Primo" and "Argonauta" were seized along with their 23 crewmen while plying the waters of the Sicilian canal, the strip of the Mediterranean between Sicily and Tunisia.

Twenty-one mates were sentenced by a Libyan court to one year in jail but were pardoned by Libyan strongman Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi shortly thereafter, in September 1980. The two captains, Vincenzo Russo and Francesco Perlotti, were sentenced to two years and were pardoned in March 1981. Local sources said today that the Libyan Government had not requested a fine in return for the two vessels.

LA REPUBBLICA REPORTS CONTACTS WITH YUGOSLAVIA

PM251614 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 12 Aug 81 p 4

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio, who is on vacation in Yugoslavia, has had a meeting with his Yugoslav counterpart Nikola Ljubicic in Dubrovnik. The two aides had a long and cordial conversation during which they examined problems of security in Europe and in particular in the Mediterranean area. Lagorio and Ljubicic stressed that Italy and Yugoslavia, despite their differing international positions, have similar interests as regards stability in Europe, the balance of forces and arms control.

L'UNITA: MOSCOW STREET NAMED FOR PCI'S LONGO

PM251040 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 31 Jul 81 p 11

[Text] Moscow--A fine, spacious Moscow street in the verdant Sokol area of Leningradskiy Rayon has been named for Luigi Longo. The ceremony took place yesterday morning and was attended by a large crowd. Paolo Bufalini and Gianni Cervetti attended the event at the CPSU Central Committee's invitation. The CPSU was represented by R. Dementyeva, secretary of the Moscow City Committee, (Enrico) Smirnov of the Foreign Affairs Committee [as published] and other leaders.

Until yesterday, Luigi Longo Street was called "Peschanaya Ulitsa." Now alongside the old name plate there is a brown and gray marble tablet (by the sculptor A.K. Tikhonov) carrying the following inscription: "Luigi Longo Street, named in 1981 in memory of the eminent leader of the Italian and International Communist Movement and PCI chairman, 1900-1980." Beneath the tablet, Young Pioneers and Komsomol girls placed large bunches of red and white roses and carnations. During the ceremony, the following spoke in memory of Longo: P.P. Afanasyev, Secretary for Leningradskiy Rayon; A.D. Pedosov, deputy director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism; L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of APN and board member of the USSR-Italy Society; V.S. (Zemichin), worker; and Gianni Cervetti, of the PCI Central Committee.

Cervetti thanked the CPSU leaders and the Moscow municipal authorities for this significant act of recognition dedicated to Luigi Longo, and stressed the role which Longo played in the long years of his Communist Party membership, emphasizing how he managed to combine his action in defense of national interests with the action motivated in him by his consistent internationalist spirit. Internationalism and an original quest for national paths for developing democracy and socialism, the defense of the autonomy of the PCI and of every country's working class political groups and a consistent struggle against the threats of war; these are the elements, supported by profound links with the ideals of the October Revolution, which characterized the Italian Communist leader's entire life.

PCI MESSAGE ON BULGARIAN CP'S 90TH ANNIVERSARY

PM251340 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 2 Aug 81 p 15

[Text] Rome--The PCI Central Committee has sent the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee the following message:

"Dear comrades, on your party's 90th anniversary we ask you to accept the Italian communists' congratulations and warm greetings. During its long journey your party, which was also the party of such unforgettable comrades as Blagoev and Dimitrov, has succeeded in achieving major gains for Bulgaria's independence and progress and setting your country moving along the path of building a socialist society. We follow with very close interest the activity that your party is carrying out in all fields of political, economic and social life to strengthen and develop socialist Bulgaria. We wish you increasingly advanced achievements along this path for your people's sake and for the cause of peace and friendship among the peoples. On this significant occasion we wish to confirm to you our desire to develop fruitful relations between the PCI and BCP and to facilitate the expansion of relations of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Italy and between the Bulgarian and Italian peoples."

CALVO-SOTELO CHAIRS ARMED FORCES COUNCILS MEETING

LD211538 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, the Supreme Councils of the Army, Navy and Air Force met this morning at the headquarters of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The meeting was also attended by the foreign minister, the minister of defense and the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, according to a note issued to EFE by the Secretariat of State for Information.

At the joint meeting of the Supreme Councils of the three armed forces the prime minister explained the reasons for the decision adopted at yesterday's Council of Ministers' session to ask the Council of State to draw up a report on Spain's entry to NATO for subsequent study in parliament. The ministers of foreign affairs and defense respectively explained the technical-diplomatic and defense aspects involved in Spain's accession to NATO. The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff said for his part that the Supreme Councils of the three armed forces support this decision by the government and said that it could count upon the collaboration of the armed forces on this matter of such importance for Spanish policy.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA BANS ENTRY OF SPANISH PAPERS

LD222018 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1900 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] The authorities of Equatorial Guinea today banned the entry of Spanish newspapers into its national territory and are preparing a decree which will limit the activities of correspondents and journalists in this former Spanish territory. Any Equatorial Guinean citizen found in possession of a Spanish newspaper or magazine will be sentenced to 6 months in jail and fined 50,000 to 250,000 pesetas. The step appears to have been taken because, according to official circles in Equatorial Guinea, the foreign press and the Spanish press in particular, have been publishing reports which are described as tendentious and defamatory against the country's institutions.

PEREZ-LLORCA VIEWS GIBRALTAR, EQUATORIAL GUINEA

LD251454 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Hector Arenas report from Barajas airport]

[Text] Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca returned to Madrid this afternoon at the end of his summer vacation. He made a statement in which he did not deny that the Spanish Government has in the past few days proposed to the British Government that Gibraltar be turned into a NATO military base as a way of finally resolving the problem once Spain has joined the Atlantic alliance. Perez-Llorca said that there is no contradiction between joining NATO and a final settlement to the problem of the rock. I pressed him to say whether this statement meant that Spain has made such a proposal.

[Begin recording] [Arenas] Do these first words on Gibraltar mean that Spain has indeed proposed... [interruption by another journalist]..that Gibraltar be turned into a military base?

[Perez-Llorca] I have merely been announcing a matter of principle, namely that the two issues--joining the Atlantic alliance, and the problem of Gibraltar--do not, from the Spanish point of view, enshrine any contradictions. On the contrary, they are complementary. It is now a question of making the most of this. On the more specific questions, the government will inform parliament in due course. [end recording]

Apart from the Gibraltar question, we also asked Minister Perez-Llorca what repercussions there might be to our relations with Equatorial Guinea following that country's ban on the Spanish press.

Perez-Llorca replied that the problem is on the way to being totally resolved and that relations with Equatorial Guinea are good.

Foreign Ministry 'No Comment'

LD241310 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] The possibility that Gibraltar could be turned into a NATO base has met with a "no comment" from the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Foreign Ministry denies the report published by the Sunday TIMES.

The statement by Claude Cheysson, the French foreign minister, in support of Spanish entry into NATO and the Sunday TIMES report on the installation in Gibraltar of a NATO military base highlight the NATO issue.

Precisely this issue has been silenced by the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A spokesman told national radio: We are not commenting, we have nothing to say.

Sir Joshua Hassan, the chief minister of Gibraltar, told us a few minutes ago that the Foreign Ministry has categorically denied the report in the British newspaper. Then he added:

[Begin Hassan recording] What is clear is that Spain's intention of requesting membership in NATO must raise [word indistinct] the question of Gibraltar, the question of the frontier fence, the question of [word indistinct]. All this must be raised in this context and, therefore, I suppose that any idea which is put forward will be given all due attention.

JAILED BASQUES REPORTEDLY BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE

NC260600 Paris AFP in English 2226 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Cadiz, Spain, 25 Aug (AFP)--Ninety accused members of the ETA Basque separatist organization today began a prison hunger strike in Puerto de Santa Maria near here, according to an authoritative source. The prisoners demanded, among other things, that they be transferred from the southwestern Andalusian region to their home area in the north.

TERRITORY MINISTER ON AUTONOMY PROCESS PROBLEMS

PM251511 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 7 Aug 81 pp 1, 7

[Vladimir de Semir interview with Spanish Minister of Territorial Administration Rodolfo Martin Villa: "Some Catalonians Must Surmount Feeling of Constant Offense"; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Has the zigzag in the autonomy process ended?

[Answer] I believe that we achieved the autonomy agreement for some purpose; precisely in order to end what you term a zigzag. The fact is that it was extremely difficult from the outset to act correctly in this issue. The political transition took place, and in Catalonia it took place to the sound of that slogan about "freedom, amnesty and an autonomy statute...." It was known very clearly what lay behind the first two, but perhaps not so clearly what lay behind the third. In any event, autonomy was presented as the panacea. This caused an agreed formulation of the constitution, which in itself had to be rather ambiguous, to be far more so in Title VIII, concerning the autonomies, and caused people to have an unclear idea, apart from sentiment, of what the autonomy setup should be like.

Then the drafting of the statutes took place at a specific time in Spanish political life, and their contents did not avoid another dose of ambiguities; and even the more recent process of transferences abounds in these ambiguities and a failure to delimit areas of jurisdiction. Therefore, organization of the autonomy process was absolutely necessary, both for those Spanish peoples still awaiting the drafting of their statutes, and for Catalonia, the Basque country and Galicia.

Idea of Governability of State Imperative

[Question] From a Catalonian--and Basque also, of course--political viewpoint, it has been believed on the basis of historical reasons that autonomy here should have a certain preferential treatment, so to speak. It seems to follow from the recent agreement that the autonomy ceilings will be very similar when the final stages are reached. Is there cause for Catalonia feeling aggrieved?

[Answer] Preferential treatment has occurred; the constitution already lays down a special system for handling the statutes. Moreover, the peculiarities will remain...; those differences and peculiarities which we have all recognized; those stemming from an individual culture and language, different from that which is expressed in Spanish--a matter which principally concerns Catalonia--and those others of a foral [concerning the "fueros"--local privileges] nature with an individual economic system--principally in the Basque country--and others which are clear because of geography, such as those of the islands. But you must realize that the state must function and, of course, a certain homogenization at the end of the process is essential. In this respect, the idea of the governability of the state is imperative.

Reach Bottom of Truth

[Question] And yet, accusations of "depersonalization of the autonomies" and reaffirming of "traditional Spanish centralism" have been leveled....

[Answer] In a society which is becoming increasingly complex--and as is its administration, therefore--it is natural that there should be certain homogenizing principles. Let us bear in mind that we are heading toward the Common Market, as a result of which Spain's own sovereignty will be limited to some extent, since certain decisions will be made within the context of Community decisions. We are engaged in that process, and so to speak of internal autonomies is to go against the current when even Spain's sovereignty will be reduced in part. This is at the economic level; at the cultural level, it is obviously necessary to aim at equality for all the country's cultures. To this end I want all Spanish children to be taught the same history, which is perhaps not the history which you and I were taught, but should be a history which will include all the contributions of all of Spain's peoples. I would like some Catalonian sectors to surmount the feeling of constant offense. Some people have the idea that the conflicts between the two administrations--that of the Generalitat [Catalonian Government] and that of the state--constitute an offense or wrong--as you mentioned earlier--to Catalonia. When a decision of mine is disputed, I have no cause to say that this is an offense to Spain; in any event, it will be a decision or criticism against a Spanish leader. As soon as a decision of the Generalitat of Catalonia is disputed, this is regarded as an offense, when it is merely the disputing of a decision of Catalonia's leaders. It is not an affront. This is a matter which is sometimes exploited excessively, because while today offenses are "decreed," within a fortnight it is "decreed" that those offenses have diminished in order to continue to boast of having influence in Madrid. And this is detrimental to the Catalonians' own dignity. It gives the impression that there is constant manipulation, and so it is necessary to clarify ideas and objectify the issues. This is what the autonomy agreements mean, and I am prepared to accept any dialogue with the Catalonian politicians to reach the bottom of the truth.

MILITARY APPOINTEES TAKE UP NEW ASSIGNMENTS

TA251518 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Istanbul, 25 Aug (AA)--Outgoing commander of the First Field Army and martial law commander for the Istanbul area Gen Necdet Urug turned over the post to his successor, Gen Haydar Saltik in Istanbul Tuesday. Gen Saltik is expected to turn over Wednesday the post of secretary general of the National Security Council to Gen Urug, who will also serve as deputy commander of the army at the same time.

At a similar ceremony, Major General Kemal Yuksel took over as security and garrison commander for Istanbul from Brig General Naci Sekerefeli, who has been assigned to command the Ankara garrison.

In Eskisehir, retiring Lt general of the Air Force Tevfik Alpaslan turned over the command of the First Tactical Air Force and of the martial law region covering Eskisehir and two adjoining provinces to Lt General Yusuf Ozer, while at the naval base in Golcuk, Admiral Zahit Atakan took over from retiring Vice Admiral Nejat Serim as commander of the fleet.

NEW LAW PRESCRIBES 4 YEARS SERVICE FOR PHYSICIANS

TA251528 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Ankara, 25 Aug (AA)--Doctors of medicine will be required to complete a total of 4 years of government service after graduating from medical school, according to a new law published in today's Official Gazette..

Newly graduated general practicioners as well as graduates in applied professions such as pharmacology, biology, psychology, chemistry and veterinary science, will be asked to serve 2 years in a public health post assigned or approved by the Ministry of Health, but may postpone the remaining 2 years of service until after they have completed training as a specialist.

The law exempts from compulsory service the Armed Forces medical corps, coronary, and those who study medicine or specialize in a branch of medicine abroad in their own financial resources, while it does not consider as part of compulsory service time spend as a draftee or to fulfill other obligations to various institutions. Doctors who have not completed the 4 years of compulsory service will not be allowed to set up private practice. The Ministry of Health is to issue regulations to implement the new law.

DEATH SENTENCE DEMANDED FOR 141 LEFTISTS

TA241720 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] The Istanbul Martial Law Command military prosecutor has started legal proceedings against 425 members of the illegal Revolutionary Left organization. The prosecutor is demanding the death sentence for 141 of the 425 suspects.

The martial law military command military prosecutor, Col Suleyman Takkeci, held a news conference in Istanbul where he explained the indictment for the trial. He talked about the establishment and activities of the organization which is called Dev Sol for short. He explained that the organization was set up by Dursun Karatas, Pasa Guven, Huseyin Karci, Irfan Yavru, Bulent Uluer, Abdullah Aksakal, Huseyin Solgun and Celalettin Can in 1978. Colonel Takkeci said that Dursun Karatas, who was the leader responsible for Turkey, divided Turkey into six main regions and planned the organization's activities in accordance with the regional division. The prosecutor said that an underground activities committee had been set up which, through cooperation with the important leaders of the underground world, undertook smuggling activities as well as illegal dealings involving foreign exchange.

He also explained that the organization's other sources of income were from smuggling and selling narcotics, robberies, several businesses and the people's consumption cooperatives.

Colonel Takkeci stated that the Dev Sol's aim was to divide the state and assume power and then establish a socialist order which would bring a proletarian dictatorship. Noting that the organization had relations with the Palestine People's Liberation Front [PPLF], the military prosecutor disclosed that the Dev Sol leaders had reached an agreement with the PPLF representative in Istanbul under which the PPLF would supply them with 1,000 14-mm pistols, 300 Kalashnikov rifles, 300 automatic pistols, 500 hand grenades, 200 smoke bombs, 20 silencers, 10 small radios, 10 small missile launchers, ammunition and other equipment.

Colonel Takkeci said that the Dev Sol militants against whom legal proceedings were started had carried out 303 activities at various dates, including 87 murders, 54 attempted murders and wounding incidents, 44 robberies, 77 explosions and shootings and 41 placard hangings.

The prosecutor said he was demanding the death sentence for 141 of the militants for trying to change the constitutional order by use of force and prison terms ranging from 5 to 15 years for the remaining 284 suspects for collaborating with this crime, for setting up an illegal organization, for being members of an illegal organization, for aiding armed gangs, for premeditated murder and for carrying weapons.

MINISTER OZAL DISCUSSES IMPROVEMENT IN ECONOMY

TA221535 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said that the economic policy being implemented in Turkey is beginning to yield results. In a speech at a meeting in Istanbul today, Ozal noted that the GNP, which had been decreasing for the past 2 years, is expected to rise by over 4 percent for the first time this year. Pointing out that total exports for this year are also expected to increase by some 50 percent and reach $4.5 billion, which is above the target figure, Ozal noted that exports of industrial products increased by 96 percent compared with last year.

Ozal said the rate of inflation will be kept below 40 percent in accordance with the planned target and added: We will continue to view this as our most important problem. Ozal also expressed the hope that loan interest rates will decrease following the decrease in the rate of inflation and the increase in savings.

NAVY COMMANDER RETURNS FROM U.S. OFFICIAL VISIT

TA221700 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer, who concluded his official visit to the United States, returned to Turkey today. In a statement to Turkish Radio and Television in Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Tumer said that his tours of U.S. Navy bases and installations were very beneficial. Noting that he appreciated seeing various technological developments during his visit, Tumer said he held useful talks in order to enable the Turkish Navy to acquire new technology. Tumer then flew from Istanbul to Ankara.

GOVERNMENT REGRETS U.S.-LIBYAN CONFRONTATION

TA252026 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] It has been announced that Turkey regrets the air battle which occurred between U.S. and Libyan fighters in the Mediterranean last week. Replying to questions by an Ankara news agency correspondent on the issue, the culture and information deputy secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Nazmir Akiman, described the battle as a regrettable incident. He added: It is our sincere wish that such incidents do not recur.

ARAYIS CALLS FOR COMPREHENSIVE CYPRUS SOLUTION

NC251015 Ankara ARAYIS in Turkish 15 Aug 81 p 21

[Article: "The New Proposal Package"]

[Excerpts] The TFSC submitted a package of proposals to the Greek Cypriot side at the beginning of this month for the purpose of securing a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus issue.

We gather from the press that the new package of proposals is similar to the one submitted in 1978, which can be summed up as follows: The Cyprus issue should be viewed comprehensively. If it is going to be resolved, it will have to be resolved as such. "Solutions" which suggest a fragmentation policy do not in fact contribute to the settlement of the dispute in a righteous and lasting manner. They can only further deepen the dispute in Cyprus, which is situated in a strategic position of the eastern Mediterranean, and make the relations between the two communities living on the island more complicated. They may even lead to new complications.

In his report to the Security Council last May, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim too had recommended that the Cyprus issue should be tackled as a whole for a comprehensive settlement. This is a very realistic approach and if the United Nations as well as those who are, in one way or another, concerned with Cyprus wish a just and lasting solution they must identify themselves with this realistic approach.

Meanwhile, Greece too seems to be taking an active interest in the settlement of the Cyprus issue. The recent visit which the Greek Foreign Minister has paid to Cyprus is fairly significant. As a matter of fact, if a just and lasting solution is to be found to this issue Greece must act as constructively as Turkey and it must try to influence the Greek Cypriots. But, for such a solution to be found, the Greek Cypriots must, before everything else, accept living peacefully with the Turkish Cypriots under the roof of a federal state built on a bicommunal and bizonal basis. The Greek Cypriots must see this reality and they must abandon their dream of establishing a unitary Greek Cypriot state over the entire island. Greece can help the Greek Cypriots to appreciate this reality. In this respect, Greece bears a great responsibility.

So long as the Greek Cypriots do not change their general attitude it is impossible to expect a positive result from the intercommunal talks. The Greek Cypriot side must abandon their policy of gaining land from the Turkish Cypriot community by installments.

The most important point to be taken into account in efforts to find a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem is the structure of the federal state--in other words, the federal constitutional order to be introduced. The public is completely in the dark as to what the new Turkish Cypriot proposals envisage regarding the constitutional issue. The peaceful coexistence of the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities under the roof of the same federal state depends on the federal constitutional order to be established and on the security to be provided in this respect. Those who experienced the bloody events between 1963 and 1974 must draw a moral lesson from those events and they must dwell seriously on this important issue.

MILLIYET ON KONUK'S ANKARA VISIT, CYPRUS ISSUE

NC211122 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 19 Aug 81 p 8

[Nilufer Yalcin report from Ankara]

[Text] Nejat Konuk, president of the TFSC Legislative Assembly and leader of the Democratic People's Party [DPP], completed his 3-day visit in Ankara and has returned to Cyprus, after having called on Gen Necdet Oztorun, deputy chief of General Staff, last night, and Gen Haydar Saltik, secretary general of the National Security Council, this morning.

During these contacts, certain aspects of the political crisis in the TFSC were frankly discussed. Political circles in Ankara now have the impression that "this crisis has been solved at least for the next 3 months and that no internal skirmishes will take place in the Turkish Cypriot sector during this most important stage of the intercommunal talks."

The minority government of the National Unity Party [NUP], the former party in power, after the elections, stands a chance of remaining in power a bit longer despite a "no confidence" debate scheduled for the first week of September. If both Konuk and Kotak of the DPP or only one of them, refrain from taking part in the voting, the opposition cannot muster the 21 votes necessary to topple the government.

Military and civilian authorities in Ankara unite on the following point: "Free and democratic elections have been held in the TFSC, and NUP, emerging as the biggest party, has been asked to form the government. It is natural for the opposition parties to perform their duties as members of the opposition and even to seek to topple the government so as to form a multi-party or a tripartite coalition government. However, the outcome of such a crisis cannot be determined and no one can say how long such a crisis will last, or what internal skirmishes and friction it will provoke. The TFSC and Turkey have, for the first time, brought comprehensive and positive proposals to the negotiating table for the decisive and just solution of the Cyprus issue. The Greek Cypriots are worried because these proposals cannot easily be rejected. It appears that they are having difficulty in determining certain new tactical and strategic moves. The greatest hope of the Greek Cypriots at this moment is the continuation of the political skirmishes and divisions as well as continued divergence of opinion among the Turkish Cypriot side which will weaken the adversaries. Such a government crisis will serve no purpose other than securing certain advantages for the Greek Cypriot side. For example, during the first few days when the Turkish Cypriot proposals were submitted, Kiprianou had said that "the proposals are such that it won't be easy to reject them," but the other day he changed his mind and argued that "these proposals could be discussed but they could not form the basis of intercommunal talks."

"The more the political skirmishes protract in the TFSC the more the Turkish Cypriot community stands to lose. Therefore, the best thing to do is for the political party leaders to act responsibly and with tolerance, brush aside futile skirmishes, maintain unity and soidarity and take care of their cause during the settlement of this extremely vital issue."

Kiprianou's statement of the other day on the Turkish Cypriot proposals did not surprise Ankara. This confusion on the part of the Greek Cypriot leadership, which so far has rejected each and every proposal, is considered as natural and it is believed that instead of submitting detailed counterproposals, the Greek Cypriot side may concentrate on procedural issues.

COMMITTEE WITH BULGARIA SIGNS TRAVEL PROTOCOL

TA211550 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1450 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Istanbul, 21 Aug (AA)--A protocol signed between Turkey and Bulgaria at the close of the joint committee session on tourism provides for new measures to ensure smoother travel over International Route E-5.

The committee, meeting 18-20 August, decided to put up more signs in the Latin alphabet and to build new parking places and accommodations along the international route. The protocol signed also provides for combined tours of both countries and closer cooperation between their travel agencies, with a joint group meeting every 2 months.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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BANI-SADR FOLLOWERS TO BUY ARMS 'SECRETLY'

AU251239 Vienna KURIER in German 25 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Iran's exiled ex-President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr is obviously preparing a putsch against Khomeyni--and a substantial part of the arms for it are to come from Austria.

As KURIER has learned exclusively, representatives of Bani-Sadr posing as businessmen are secretly trying to buy arms in Vienna. They have offered to pay hundreds of millions of schillings.

The exiled Iranians are interested primarily in weapons that are particularly suited for underground struggle: revolvers, pistols, sniper rifles, handgrenades, antitank mines, antitank grenade launchers and mortars.

Since the arms buyers cannot directly approach Austrian firms--primarily the "Voere," "Steyr" and "Assmann" companies--they are trying to contact producers through a trade agency (its name and address are known to the KURIER editor), and through arms dealers.

Last week Bani-Sadr's brother (at present exiled in Paris) is said to have been in Vienna to speed things up. A KURIER reporter was witness to a telephone conversation in which details of the arms deal were discussed and the amount to be spent on the planned arms purchases was fixed.

To date the prospective putschists have not, however, found any arms dealer in Austria who would be willing to circumvent the Austrian regulations. Since the fuss over Austrian arms deliveries to Syria and South America, arms dealers obviously cannot be enticed every by the prospects of fat profits.

ROESCH, PAHR COMMENT ON 'CSSR SPY' HODIC CASE

AU251522 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 25 Aug 81 p 4

[Summary] Vienna--In reply to a parliamentary inquiry submitted by Austrian People's Party deputies, Interior Minister Roesch declared that CSSR spy Dr Josef Hodic, who had been granted Austrian citizenship and who later returned to his homeland, had been given access only to "open" material at the National Defense Academy. "Whenever Hodic showed up at the academy, special security procautions were observed. He used only materials to which other scientists also had access. The contacts with him were confined to military-scientific topics connected with his work for the Austrian Institute for International Politics," Roesch said.

The minister pointed out that the Defense Ministry saw no reason to recommend priority action on Hodic's naturalization, but that in May 1980 the government endorsed the Foreign Ministry's opinion that Hodic's scientific work was highly important and was to be regarded as an extraordinary achievement, as required under the provisions of the naturalization act as a prerequisite for preferential granting of Austrian citizenship.

"Foreign Minister Pahr declared in reply to an inquiry--submitted by Socialist Party floor leader Heinz Fischer--that his ministry regarded the CSSR authorities' statement that Hodic's activities were not directed against Austria but were merely for the purpose of observing Czechoslovak emigres, as completely unsatisfactory and therefore refused to accept it. The fact that the CSSR Government to date has not been ready to clearly dissociate itself from the activities of its secret service on Austrian territory, which are contrary to international law, overshadows the relations between the two countries, Pahr stated."

KREISKY: U.S. SHOULD SOLVE NUCLEAR WASTE PROBLEM

AU261345 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 26 Aug 81 pp 3-4

[Chief Editor Manfred Scheuch interview with Chancellor Kreisky in Bad Woerishofen--date not given]

[Excerpt] Kreisky: I am not considering the question of a coalition government at all, least of all in connection with our energy policy. I deliberately broached this question [the need to start up the Zwentendorf nuclear power plant] before the summer because I felt, and still feel, that many people in Austria are not aware of the situation in which we find ourselves. Out of sheer political demagogy the Austrian People's Party [OEVP] is arguing against Zwentendorf although it was originally an OEVP government which initiated Zwentendorf and which praised that as a step into the next millenium.

I am saying this because people in Austria should realize that the major part of our energy supply consists of Soviet gas, Polish coal and Arab oil, and that to renounce an alternative form of energy such as nuclear energy further increases our dependence. Regarding deliveries of Polish coal, we depend on whether Polish miners are sufficiently supplied with food and whether they produce enough. Regarding deliveries of Soviet gas, we are dependent on the good will of the USSR. Regarding deliveries of Arab oil, we are dependent on whether things are quiet in the Gulf and no open conflict has broken out. Yes, the people must certainly be informed about this in good time so that they can eventually fully recognize the whole irresponsibility of the OEVP policy.

In this context, however, I would like to say onething very clearly: I believe the people are entitled to demand that we come up with an answer to the question of the final storage of nuclear waste. And there is no denying that I believe that if the American side now criticizes the European states for this dependence on energy imports, the United States should also come up with an answer to our question of how the nuclear waste storage problem can be solved, and we should ensure that we have some say in this matter.

Second, the United States has gigantic hard coal reserves. Hence it should make these tremendous energy reserves available to Europe to a larger extent than in the past, on the one hand by modernizing American mining and on the other hand by modernizing the American ports; and third by making available a sufficient tonnage to permit shipments to Europe on acceptable conditions. That is something one has to tell our American friends very clearly and, incidentally, all that could become a source of new economic prosperity for the United States.

Finally, we know that tremendous progress has been achieved in the field of coal processing in South Africa, a country with whose political system we are not very happy. South Africa, which owing to the boycott of the Arab oil suppliers was compelled to tackle coal liquification on a large scale, is already meeting 60 percent of its entire gasoline requirements in this manner. Three more large plants are about to go into operation, and very soon the country's entire gasoline requirements will be met from domestic production. And I have been assured that coal processing in this manner causes far less pollution.

CHOLERA OUTBREAK SUSPECTED IN ROMANIA

AU260948 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 26 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] Vienna (AZ)--About 1,000 tourists on the Romanian Black Sea coast have fallen ill with diarrhea, presumably a variety of cholera. To date 5 Romanian citizens have died. The disease has mainly affected tourists staying at the "Neptun" Hotel. So far the Romanian authorities have neither officially informed the World Health Organization nor the home countries of the tourists concerned.

GENSCHER CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN ANGOLA ACTIONS

LD261333 Hamburg DPA in German 1308 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 26 Aug (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today condemned the South African invasion of Angola as "unacceptable," the Bonn Ministry of Foreign Affairs said. The Federal Government's view was communicated to the South African ambassador, who was summoned to the Ministry today. Genscher advised him of the Federal Government's expectation that South African troops would be withdrawn from Angola "without delay." Already last night, Genscher had telephoned U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig on this question.

The South African invasion, which according to unconfirmed reports extended up to 300 kilometers into Angolan territory, was evidently the main topic of Genscher's talks today with an OAU ministerial delegation. The delegation, led by Kenyan Minister of Foreign Affairs Robert Ouka and including representatives from Algeria, Nigeria, Tanzania, Rwanda and Zimbabwe, is touring Europe and the United States.

GENSCHER, SOVIET ENVOY MEET IN BONN 26 AUG

LD261444 Hamburg DPA in German 1358 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 26 Aug (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today had a broad exchange of views on current international issues with Soviet Ambassador Vladimir S. Semonov. The Bonn Ministry of Foreign Affairs said afterwards that the talks also served to prepare for the meeting to be held in New York next month between Genscher and his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko.

Genscher welcomed U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's proposed talks with Gromyko and expressed the expectation that the talks would lead to the early opening of negotiations on the deployment of medium-range missiles. Genscher also welcomed President Ronald Reagan's expressed readiness for a dialogue with Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev. The federal foreign minister spoke of the importance which the Federal Government attached to the early adoption of a "precise mandate" for the calling of a conference on disarmament in Europe. Genscher also explained the Federal Government's attitude on the neutron weapon as expressed in recent interviews by the federal chancellor and himself. Other topics of his talks with Semenov were Afghanistan and economic aid for Poland. The conversation reportedly took place at the Soviet ambassador's request.

PAPER NOTES FEASIBILITY OF NATURAL GAS FROM U.S.

DW261109 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 26 Aug 81 p 19

[Helmut Maier-Mannhart article: "Natural Gas From the United States--a Promising Deal?"]

[Excerpts] Munich, 25 Aug--At the Ottawa summit, President Reagan made vague and noncommittal remarks about U.S. energy supplies for Europe as an alternative to additional Soviet natural gas imports. But these remarks were enough to make the German gas industry aware that a glance to the other side of the Atlantic would be really worthwhile because there is a growing volume of natural gas in the United States and also a number of firms which would like to make such a deal. Forecasts therefore indicate that by the end of this decade, U.S. natural gas will be available in Europe.

Reagan's suggestion that Europe make use of U.S. energy resources instead of doing further business with Moscow had a very political aspect. In his view, the natural gas agreement which will be concluded shortly will make Western Europe too dependent on the East for energy, even though the deal will not have the originally planned volume.

Irrespective of the fact that Bonn would like to see the supply contract with Moscow signed and that considerable economic interests of the enterprises concerned like Mannesmann (pipes) and AEG (compressors) are connected with it, we should be aware that natural gas from the United States could be an interesting alternative or supplement to the volume of German purchases. Unlike several years ago when strict price controls for natural gas paralyzed exploration activities, there is plenty of natural gas in the United States today. The rapidly growing drilling activities have had an effect.

Experts in the gas industry say that a considerable part of the infrastructure for gas exports already exists. At Cove Point, Maryland, a complete natural gas terminal was built some time ago. There the tankers were to dock which were to bring liquefied gas from Algeria to the United States. This deal, which was not completed because of Algeria's exaggerated demands, dates back to the time when gas was in short supply in the United States. These terminal installations which are now mothballed would be the ideal starting point for supplies for Europe, if they are supplemented by a liquefaction plant. As a rule, such supplies start being profitable when they reach a level of 10 billion cubic meters per year.

The Ruhrgas Ag in Essen, the biggest European gas importer, reportedly has thought little of buying natural gas in the United States. However, this could change in the next few years because Ruhrgas apparently is n[illegible] too happy with the planned treaty with the Soviet Union. Its reserved attitude was [illegible]nalled by remarks of the board to the effect that the deal with Moscow was not [illegible]ge[illegible]y needed for the German energy supply. In addition, in connection with the profitability of natural gas purchases, the following rule applies; up to a distance of some 3,000 km, the costs of transport by pipeline is more favorable, but for longer distances the transport by liquid gas tankers is more advantageous. Considering that the projected pipeline from Siberia to West Europe will be roughly 5,000 km long, it can be concluded that compared to possible U.S. supplies, Soviet natural gas is not the best alternative regarding cost.

German gas industry circles say that a probable deal with the Soviet Union does not rule out the purchase of U.S. natural gas in the years to come, at least not as far as the market is concerned. In the nineties, some contracts will expire for which replacement contracts should be concluded soon. This could be the moment for natural gas imports from the United States.

DIE WELT COMMENTS ON U.S. MILITARY BUDGET CUTS

DW260937 Bonn DIE WELT in German 26 Aug 81 p 2

[Horst-Alexander Siebert commentary: "Seven Percent Is Not There"]

[Text] After 7 months in office, President Ron[illegible]d Reagan is being increasingly confronted with true economic facts, as the social-liberal Walter Eucken called it. The U.S. stock exchange market has plummeted because investors no longer believe that the federal budget can be balanced by 1984 or that interest rates will soon decline enough to make investments attractive.

Wall Street stares at the budget deficit which can be reduced in the coming fiscal year by $42.5 billion only if defense expenditures are also cut. Actually, $10-$20 billion should be cut annually. Social security, public health and other welfare programs cannot be the only ones to bear the cuts.

A decision may be made today when Budget Director Stockman, Secretary of Defense Weinberger and Reagan's right hand man, Meese, meet for talks in Los Angeles. At any rate, the President cannot continue with his wish to increase the military budget in real terms by 7 percent annually, that is, in addition to inflation.

Stockman apparently is considering not starting out as planned with the 1982 budget which envisages $222 billion for defense purposes. The basis will rather be Jimmy Carter's 1981 military budget which is about $30 billion lower.

If you calculate all that, America's real defense expenditures would increase next year by only 2-3 percent in real terms. The deficit brings Reagan under pressure to make a move. Politically, he can hardly allow the Dow Jones index to drop to 850 points.

PAPER DISCUSSES EUGENE ROSTOW'S DEFENSE IDEAS

DW250735 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 22 Aug 81 p 1

[Commentary signed R.H.: "Compulsion To Be Reasonable"]

[Text] Arms control as a necessary goal to be aimed for, but not with wild confusion--that was the issue of a talk between this paper and Eugene Rostow, the arms control expert of the Washington government. Rostow leaves nothing unclear about the cold formula of this aim: Both superpowers must agree on how to keep armaments under control. It is not just a matter of preserving peace, it is also a matter of economic necessity. The material battle of a world war is being fought not only abstractly, but with the expenditure of enormous means in peacetime, and both giants are interested in reason and in turning back prior to reaching exhaustion.

Rostow insists on the argument of compulsion to be reasonable. Most of all, he sticks with the demand that negotiations on "medium-range arms" must be included in the SALT round, which means that they will not be transferred from the thus far undiscussed gray zone to a special field of negotiation. It also means a limitation of the Europeans' say in the matter, let alone the utopian suggestions that the topic can be evaded at the main front of confrontation between both superpowers. If the matter is included in SALT, however, it would mean negotiations would last for a long time. The European peace movement's pressure for time serves only the war of nerves unleashed by Moscow, and Moscow can also then create better basic positions for long bargaining. Rostow also confirms a German conception that the disclosure of data on both sides is the prerequisite for firm agreements on arms control to stabilize peace again. As regards the argument presented with demagogic intensity that the Americans could wage "limited" nuclear war in Europe, (a "scenario" not presented by the doctrine of the Soviet side), Rostow maintains irrefutably that the presence of highly developed nuclear arms in Europe increases the hostage function of the U.S. forces stationed in Europe.

Rostow's statements are just the beginning of necessary U.S. efforts to supply a proper basis for the European will for defense and peace amid a flurry of discussions. The visit by Secretary of State Haig to Bonn ought to contribute to further consolidation.

KING HUSAYN OF JORDAN ARRIVES IN PARIS 26 AUG

NC261500 Paris AFP in English 1448 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 26 Aug (AFP)--King Husayn of Jordan arrived here today on what was described as a week-long private visit. He will have dinner tonight with President Francois Mitterrand and during his stay will have talks with External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, Defence Minister Charles Hernu and External Trade Minister Michel Jobert.

Initial Meetings

JN261644 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Paris--His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur arrived in Paris this afternoon on a visit of several days. During his working visit to France, King Husayn will meet with French President Francois Mitterrand and other senior officials. Talks between the two leaders are due to begin this evening during a working dinner banquet President Mitterrand intends to host in honor of His Majesty King Husayn.

Their majesties were welcomed by French Minister of Communications Georges Fillioud, a representative of President Mitterrand and a number of senior French officials. Among those who also welcomed their majesties were Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim and Jordanian Ambassador in Paris Tahir al-Masri.

Talks With Mitterrand

JN270712 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Paris--His Majesty King Husayn met in Paris last night with French President Francois Mitterrand. They discussed the latest developments in the Middle East and current international issues. Later, his majesty expressed his pleasure at this meeting and said that talks with President Mitterrand were useful.

His majesty is scheduled to meet today with Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations, and Michel Jobert, minister of state for foreign trade. King Husayn arrived in Paris yesterday on a working visit to France.

MINISTER CHEYSSON TO VISIT EGYPT 28-31 AUG

NC261354 Cairo MENA in English 1230 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 26 Aug (MENA)--French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson will pay a visit to Egypt shortly after the end of his current tour of Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, it was announced here today. The visit is expected to take place from August 28 to 31.

Mitterrand Comments

NC261843 Paris AFP in English 1632 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 26 Aug (AFP)--French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson will visit Israel and Egypt shortly, although the exact dates have still to be decided, it was announced here today. Meanwhile, President Francois Mitterrand said that when Mr Cheysson visits Jordan, Lebanon and Syria at the end of this week, he will be seeking "ways of peace in the respect of the traditional friendships" in the Middle East.

He added that the Cheysson visit will be concerned "to guarantee the security of the state of Israel in its recognised frontiers and to recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people." It was a question, Mr Mitterrand said, of "preserving a careful balance between antagonisms and to retain the confidence of both sides in this region."

MITTERRAND MEETS WITH AMIR OF QATAR 26 AUG

NC261856 Paris AFP in English 1624 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 26 Aug (AFP)--The amir of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, met with French President Francois Mitterrand over lunch here today for talks on the Middle East and bilateral relations.

The amir, who is on a private visit to France, said afterward that the discussions focused on the Palestinian problem and the Saudi Arabian plan for a Middle East settlement. He said the Saudi proposals reflected the desire of Arab states for "a just and durable peace conforming to international laws and charters and to United Nations resolutions." He said the two heads of state and their entourages, which included French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, also discussed the "positive role that France could play" in the area.

Mr Cheysson leaves on Saturday for a tour of Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.

The amir said the talks included "the security of the Gulf which must remain an area of peace, security and stability", as well as North-South dialogue and bilateral relations between France and Qatar. The amir, who arrived in Paris on Saturday from Geneva where his son took part in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) conference, returns home at the end of the month.

Amir Press Statement

GF261846 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The amir, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, met with French President Francois Mitterrand at 1530 today. Following the meeting, the amir, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, made the following press statement:

I am very pleased at the meeting with President Francois Mitterrand. We exchanged views on the international situation and bilateral relations. Our discussion dealt with the Middle East situation in general and the Palestinian issue in particular, which is the crux of the dispute in the region. We believe that it is the responsibility of the international community as a whole to work immediately for a just solution in accordance with the principles of right and justice. This solution must guarantee Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, and the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish an independent state in their homeland.

The amir added: The discussion also dealt with the Saudi initiative, which reflects the Arab nation's genuine desire to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in accordance with international agreements and UN resolutions. It also dealt with the important and positive role France can play in establishing this peace. We also discussed the issue of Gulf security. I stressed its importance to the Gulf countries and to the entire world. I also emphasized that the Gulf should remain an area of security, peace and stability. Our talks also covered the current North-South dialogue and the need to support all efforts being exerted to cement mutual cooperation among the industrialized countries and the Third World. We also discussed the necessity that this cooperation establish bases that will help achieve further progress and prosperity for humanity. I am pleased to say that my talks with the French president were useful and constructive.

They were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and frankness, which reflects the close relations linking the two countries in various fields.

PS CONDEMNS 'BRUTALLY REPRESSIVE' IRANIAN REGIME

PM261400 Paris LE MONDE in French 16-17 Aug 81 p 2

[French Socialist Party communique: "The PS 'Condemns the Acts of So Brutally Repressive a Regime'"]

[Text] The French PS published on Friday, 14 August, the following communique: "The dramatic development of the situation in Iran, one of whose consequences has been the deterioration of the relations between France and the Iranian authorities, has caused concern to the PS. The process which has led to the removal of President Bani-Sadr and the appointment of his successor has been marked with a sudden increase in executions. Among the people executed have been both young, male and female, activists and people who were imprisoned and tortured under the shah. This process has also been marked by an increasing number of attempts on the lives of political personalities. Iran, which is waging war against Iraq and, at the same time, is engaged in an internal fight against the aspirations of certain national minorities, especially the Kurds, is now faced with the possibility of a civil war. And, finally, diplomatic isolation has been compounded by serious economic difficulties.

"Political and religious intolerance has greatly disappointed hopes for freedom and justice, for which the Iranian people have been fighting for so many years. This situation can in no way justify the theses of the champions of the imperial regime, which can largely be blamed for this negative development. But the PS, which consistently denounced the shah's dictatorship, wants to state clearly that it condemns the acts of so brutally repressive a regime.

"The PS," the communique concludes, "is concerned over the risks to which this tension may expose peace in that part of the world, and it restates its commitment to a strict respect for international principles."

LE MONDE HITS VACILLATING U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

PM270741 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Mr Reagan's Shillyshallying in the Near East"]

[Text] The decision to lift the U.S. embargo on the supply of F-15 and F-16 aircraft to Israel which was announced Monday 17 August was predictable and even expected. Indeed, since Washington refrained from officially condemning the raid on the Tammuz power station and the bombing of Beirut, the "sanction" constituted by the embargo was bound to have merely a symbolic and hence temporary nature. The moral pressure which Israel exerts on the United States either directly or through the U.S. Jewish community has once again proved stronger than that which U.S. policy is capable of exerting on the Jewish state. Hence the latter has no hesitation in presenting Washington with faits accomplis.

It will have taken an exceptional combination of circumstances for the United States to finally impose on Jerusalem a cease-fire between Syrians, Palestinians and Israelis in Lebanon, but the success of Mr Habib's mission does not imply that Washington is prepared to act as arbiter between the Israelis and Arabs.

Nonetheless, this is the role which Egypt and Saudi Arabia, the two most faithful U.S. allies in the Near East, would like to see it play; these two countries maintain "special relations" with the United States and these relations are playing a growing part in the balance of forces which Washington must take into account.

Cairo is now counting solely on U.S. intervention to break the deadlock in negotiations with Israel on autonomy for the occupied territories. For its part, Prince Fahd's plan proposing the establishment of a Palestinian state bordering on Israel whose peaceful intentions would be confirmed by an international guarantee, although deemed unacceptable by Jerusalem, bears witness to Saudi Arabia's desire to make its voice heard in the Israeli-Arab uproar.

But whether it is a question of autonomy or independence, the objectives to be attained presuppose that the United States should at some stage talk to the PLO. However, it has sworn not to talk with the Palestinian organization until it has openly recognized Israel's right to existence. This attitude may not rule out the possibility of sounding out the situation indirectly through intermediaries, but at present this has no chance of leading to dialogue while Washington remains dependent on Jerusalem's "go-ahead." However, Mr Begin is less prepared than ever to recognize the PLO as an interlocutor.

Therefore, there is complete stalemate. The United States may be using this as an excuse in that the Israeli veto absolves it from thinking up an original solution to the problem. Had it not hoped, so to speak, to drown the problem in the anti-Soviet "strategic consensus" which Mr Haig went to propose to the Gulf countries this spring? The failure of that attempt at diversion could have given Washington food for thought, but in light of recent events, it seems that Mr Reagan prefers to confine himself to shortsighted empiricism.

Moreover, the tougher Israeli line reflected in the recent Knesset elections would require a considerable effort by the United States if it were to play the role of mediator, but as time passes, it will be more difficult to obtain from Israel concessions which might open up prospects of a lasting settlement in the Near East.

ISRAEL'S NAVON RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM MITTERRAND

TA251757 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1750 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Jerusalem, 25 Aug (GPO)--President Yitzhaq Navon today received a message from French President Francois Mitterrand, in which the latter thanked Navon for the congratulations he had sent him on his election as the French president. Among other things, Mitterrand wrote:

"I would like to ensure you that my most sincere desire is that friendly and open relations develop between our two nations. You are well aware of my desire to make a substantial contribution to a just peace in the Middle East. In order for such peace to be long-lasting, it must guarantee security for Israel within secure and recognized borders founded on guarantees, as well as the right of the Palestinian people to have a motherland the shape of which it will decide upon by its own choosing. The president of Israel will, of necessity, play a significant role in this aspiration toward peace. Please accept my most noble respects and sincere wish for the well-being and prosperity of the people in Israel."

Mitterrand concluded his message in a warm personal greeting to President Navon, which he added in his own writing.

DEFENSE MINISTER LAGORIO ON CRUISE MISSILES SITE

PM261314 Rome LA REPUBBLICA inItalian 9-10 Aug 81 p 2

[Giorgio Battistini interview with Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio: "Lagorio Discusses the Cruise Missiles"; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Minister, why was Sicily chosen? Why Comiso, near Ragusa on the island's southernmost tip? Is this a gun aimed at the most turbulent areas of North Africa?

[Answer] The program was decided in December 1979 by the Italian Parliament in conjunction with NATO to remedy the East-West imbalance of forces which had arisen. The work will take from 1981 to 1986. The cost will be 200 billion, paid for by the U.S. Treasury and NATO and hence by Italy, too. Of course, these missiles are a deterrent. The key to a system of peace lies in the balance of forces. By restoring this balance, a mechanism is set in motion which could lead us to detente in a framework of mutual security.

[Question] Yes, but Moscow recently announced that it is prepared to reduce its nuclear warheads in Europe in exchange for the NATO countries' agreement not to deploy new missiles. Is the choice of Comiso Italy's reply?

[Answer] After the NATO decision in 1979, we gradually witnessed a thaw on the Soviet Government's part; just as it had previously been inflexible and in some cases even threatening, its position now became gradually more flexible, up to the recent PRAVDA article by Defense Minister Ustinov. The most significant aspect was probably the meeting between Brezhnev and Brandt, who visited Moscow in his capacity as chairman of the Socialist International. On that occasion, Brezhnev suddenly put forward the idea of a moratorium in the following terms; the USSR would suspend production of its SS-20 missiles and hence freeze the situation; the Western countries would proceed with production of the U.S. cruise missiles, they would prepare bases in Europe, but only the outcome of the negotiation would establish whether, on what scale, when and where these missiles can be deployed. These are, therefore, objective conditions which give no reason to despair of negotiations, and the Italian Government attaches particular importance to these glimmers of light.

[Question] But meanwhile, let's deploy missiles in Sicily....

[Answer] I think it is necessary to examine history and see what happened in our country when the naval bases were constructed in La Spezia and Taranto, what happened in the early sixties when the Jupiter missile ramps were installed in Puglia. Fortunately, shortly after that a period of detente began and the devices were withdrawn and destroyed.

[Question] Thus, while awaiting negotiations, with America pressing for rearmament, urged on by a resurgent arms industry, we are deploying 112 nuclear missiles in Sicily, turning the island into a target for nuclear attacks. Moreover, we are allowing the Americans to have the final word on the use of these devices.

[Answer] No, just a moment. From 1962, Italy has always secured the double-key principle. The use of the bases does not depend exclusively on the U.S. command but on a joint agreement by the Italian and U.S. authorities. Of course, if conflict breaks out, the final word falls to the commander in chief of all the forces. As for the dangers, it has been said that the base is a target for possible reprisals. From the military viewpoint this is not the case. In a crisis period, the base moves immediately and the squadrons of the cruise units move over a very vast area, dispersing like needles in a haystack. Why do you think we chose an airport as a base? The missiles are cylinders 5 meters long and 50 cm wide, fit perfectly into aircraft and can be mounted on a truck. From the military viewpoint they do not increase the risk for the population. This base is less exposed than others.

Additional Lagorio Comments

PM261417 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 23-24 Aug 81 p 3

[Paolo Guzzanti interview with Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio: "What Do You Think of Reagan?"]

[Text] Rome--[Question] Mr Lagorio, what do you think of Reagan? Do you approve of the way in which the U.S. President challenged Al-Qadhdhafi?

[Answer] There are different ways of doing things. Last year I too sent warships into the waters that Al-Qadhdhafi claims to have annexed....

[Question] That was to defend the Italian ship Saipem, was it not?

[Answer] Yes. Libyan aircraft were buzzing it and I sent two of our warships to that part of the sea. Then the company which owned the Saipem, Texaco, decided to withdraw and to submit the matter to the court at The Hague.

[Question] So you approve of using the tough approach with Al-Qadhdhafi?

[Answer] I repeat; there are different ways of doing things. It is a matter of degree. President Reagan is quite right to defend the principle of the freedom of the seas, which has facilitated relations among the peoples. But having said that, the golden mean should always be observed. Would you light a cigarette in a powder magazine? You are entitled to smoke, but not to cause an explosion.

[Question] Did the Americans warn you that an element of risk existed?

[Answer] On this occasion, the Americans simply notified us of the exercises. This is normal practice.

[Question] But Italy is also the country which hosts the 6th Fleet....

[Answer] Yes, but that adds nothing, from the legal viewpoint. We also have dealings with countries that send their warships into the Tyrrhenian Sea, close to our territorial waters, and they do not inform us at all. Soviet warships often pass between Elba and Corsica. Now in the case of the 6th Fleet, we are dealing not with a legal problem but a problem of intentions.

[Question] As defense minister, were you informed by the Italian admirals and generals of the special nature that this U.S. exercise might have?
[Answer] Definitely not.

[Question] Reagan has said that he put the Libyans to the test. The word "test" conflicts with the expression "routine exercise." Were you and the Italian Government at least advised of the intention to carry out this test?

[Answer] Reagan said that he resumed a practice that had been dropped at some point by the Carter Presidency.

[Question] When?
[Answer] I do not know exactly, but I believe last year.

[Question] According to a Foreign Ministry note, Carter had no less than seven exercises held in those waters and vetoed two.

[Answer] Precisely: Reagan said that his predecessor suspended the practice of those maneuvers and that he decided to reintroduce it.

[Question] So there was an intention of reintroduction, or whatever you want to call it. The Italian Foreign Ministry was not informed or it and neither were you nor the top military echelons. Is this so?

[Answer] The commander of the NATO naval forces in the Mediterranean is an Italian, Admiral Monassi. I did not hear anything from him either, but you could ask him whether or not notification of the exercise was sent to him too. And whether or not he perhaps drew any political conclusions from it. Perhaps he too thought that beyond 3-12 nautical miles the waters are international.

[Question] The fact remains that you, the Italian defense minister, were kept in the dark.

[Answer] The Foreign Ministry was informed. The most senior authority, the foreign minister, was kept in touch.

[Question] Informed or misinformed? The U.S. notification spoke only in terms of "routine."

[Answer] It could not have been otherwise, since the exercise took place in international waters. Whether or not behind this there an tention on Reagan's part to sound out the Libyans' reaction, it was certainly not notified to the Foreign Ministry.

[Question] Did you discuss it with Minister Colombo?
[Answer] No, he knew nothing of such intentions, either.

[Question] So, according to what President Reagan said after the incident, you and Colombo were not informed of the U.S. ally's political intentions.

[Answer] I believe that the Americans merely went too far in a situation in which they were in the right. I myself behaved not very differently when Saipem II's drilling operations were being disturbed by Libyan ships; I sent an Italian frigate and corvette.

[Question] We risked an incident at that time.
[Answer] Nothing happened; some Libyan submarines appeared but there were no clashes.

[Question] Why do you say that Reagan is lighting a cigarette in a magazine?

[Answer] Because in my opinion there is an error of tone, of excess, of defiance, albeit in defense of an absolutely legitimate right, namely to sail in waters recognized as international.

OFFICIALS REPORT SEIZURE OF LEBANESE HASHISH BOAT

AU261618 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Bari, southern Italy, 26 Aug (ANSA)--The 33 quintals (over 36 tons) of hashish seized Tuesday aboard the Lebanese motor vessel, Lucas Sky, moored in this Adriatic port city, were earmarked for the Dutch, West German and French markets, port authorities reported today. They also disclosed that along with the huge cargo of hashish, one hundred liters of hashish oil was found by customs police searching the holds of the ship.

The value of the illegal cargo was put at some 25 million dollars and investigators speculated that these earnings would have been used to pay for weapons for a European terrorist organization.

Police and magistrates here were reportedly convinced that the Lucas Sky, sailing under another name, was the ship which unloaded the Soviet-made rocket launchers at another Adriatic port two years ago found in the possession of a leader of the ultra-leftwing Autonomia Operaia (Workers' Autonomy), Daniele Pifano.

According to the initial investigation into the movements of the ship, the Lucas Sky developed motor trouble in the Otranto Channel, between Italy and Albania, and the captain abandoned ship aboard a lifeboat after instructing the Italian first mate to radio for a tug to tow the vessel to the port of Bari.

Earlier this week, customs police turned up a number of irregularities including a Spanish flag flown by the vessel of Lebanese registry when the ship was underway, and incomplete identification documents for the six members of the crew. Police confirmed today that these crewmen were under arrest and identified them as Moussa Malko Moussa, 25 years old, and two more Lebanese nationals, 31 year-old Youssef Hanna Fouad and 24-year-old Georges Boutros Sanir, Turkish national Jellou Daoud, 55, and two Italians, Diego Superina, 24, and Giuseppe Savino, 32.

The thirty-three quintals of hashish were wrapped in waterproof packages and were apparently prepared for shipment so that the packages could be tossed into the sea, if the need arose, and later recovered.

TRADE DELEGATION GOES TO LIBYA FOR MEETINGS

AU261958 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 26 Aug (ANSA)--An Italian delegation led by Undersecretary for Foreign Trade Baldassare Armato is currently on a visit to Tripoli to prepare for the planned third session of the Italo-Libyan mixed commission. During the meetings there, the major topic will be bilateral trade with special reference to petrochemicals, energy problems, and banking cooperation.

Another major issue will be the precise identification of projects which could be executed by Italian companies in the Libyan development plan. This will involve discussing ways of promoting the transfer of technology to the North African state, as well as openings for joint ventures both there and in Italy.

PCI OUTVOTED ON BOLOGNA CITY HALL RESOLUTION

AU270833 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Bologna, 27 Aug (ANSA)--The Italian Communist Party (PCI) was still reeling here today from the blow of having been outvoted for the first time in the city hall it has ruled for thirty-five consecutive years. The blow was dealt by the Socialist Party (PSI), which sided with the neofascist MSI Party and its own four central government partners--the Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals--on a document decrying Soviet "rearmament" and "military aggression."

The resolution was pushed through with a 28-21 vote.

It was the PCI which summoned the special city hall meeting into session with an agenda calling for talks on the problems of world peace and the arms race. This model city in central Italy has become something of a European showcase for communists administrative talent.

LA REPUBBLICA VIEWS ON U.S. POLICIES, REAGAN MOVES

Commentary on N-Bomb

PM250823 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 11 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Sandro Viola commentary: "A Very Dangerous Confrontation"]

[Text] Barely 7 months after Reagan's installation in the White House, the communist world seems to be facing the strongest pressure experienced from that quarter in 20 years. Indeed, in a relatively short time, there have been two events which in recent years would have been considered pure hypothesis by some U.S. experts--a hypothesis which, if put into practice, would have returned America to the levels of political and military power it enjoyed in the fifties and placed the USSR in an extremely difficult position.

What are these two events? The first, prior to Reagan's election, was the unleashing within the borders of the "Soviet empire" of a wave of social and political agitation (the Polish case) capable of spreading to the other communist countries. The second was the U.S. launching of an arms race of such scale and intensity that the USSR is now forced to make agonizing decisions; either it decides to keep pace, in which case it will set back the standard of living in Soviet society by 15 years, or it abandons the race and hence accepts the restoration of U.S. superiority in the world.

The White House's announcement of the decision to proceed with assembling the neutron bomb is merely another move to speed up the U.S. race toward the deterioration of the Soviet economy and consequent military superiority. In this, as in other spheres, Reaganism is showing undeniable consistency.

First, the new administration decided to double the defense budget between now and 1985, increasing it from $158 billion to $336 billion, with an increase which in the first year (1981-1982) will be around 30 percent. Thus, it has started work on a series of impressive projects; increasing the battle fleet from 150 to 600 units; the new Stealth bomber; the Trident type nuclear submarine; the new MX intercontinental ballistic missile system; the resumption of projects on ABM antimissile missiles, and now, the neutron bomb.

Accompanied by appropriate political stances (the refusal--hitherto--of any dialogue with the USSR, the decision to sell offensive weapons to China), the U.S. rearmament and, more generally, the "Reagan line" have now produced their first results. The USSR seems uncertain, extremely worried, and even seems to be backing down already. You only have to look at the Euromissiles question; starting from an intransigent position (no negotiations on the nuclear balance in Europe unless NATO abandons the decision to deploy the new generation of missiles), an initial concession was made in February (the proposal for a moratorium), and the Kremlin now seems prepared to negotiate while production of the ershing II and cruise missiles is in progress. For around 2 months, one monotonous message has been coming from Moscow (talk, negotiate) and the message becomes more anxious with each week that passes.

The result of this is that the image of Reaganism is now more than that of a rising star. The strength which the new administration has shown at every level (full control of Congress, the toughness in relations with the Soviets, the spirit of authority with which the air traffic controllers' case has been handled) has now struck the West's imagination as an authentic American rebirth. It is not simply because of high interest rates that capital is flowing into U.S. banks. It is not for purely monetary reasons that the dollar was quoted at 1,271 lira yesterday. Reagan's America seems energetic and secure; the crises of confidence which the country had experienced for a whole decade is clearly over.

However, the impression is that applause for this "new" America might at present only be American applause. Indeed, Reaganism brings with it two serious consequences for the European allies and for the international balance. On the one hand, there is the extremist attitude toward the Soviet Union; on the other hand, there is the lack of consideration and ill-concealed arrogance toward Europe.

From this viewpoint, the decision to manufacure the neutron bomb within 6 to 8 months is very negative. Indeed, as regards relations with the USSR, it is important to remember that the announcement on the neutron bomb came at a time when there was a little less than a month to go before what was to be the first real resumption of U.S.-USSR contacts, in other words, the Haig-Gromyko meeting at the United Nations. If there was a way of creating the worst possible situation for this meeting, it has been found. From this, the conclusion that has to be drawn is the confirmation that the U.S. Government is at present not really interested in the idea of negotiations with Moscow likely to reduce (once the recent advantages had been acquired) an international tension which has now reached dangerous levels.

But let's turn to relations between America and Europe. The decision on the neutron bomb provides a whole series of indications in this sphere.

1--Though Reagan spoke of the need for continuous consultation with the European allies in his first few months in office, it must be pointed out that this consultation does not exist. The statement which Prime Minister Sapdolini made yesterday in which he explained how and when the Americans informed him of the neutron bomb revealed the acute discontent of a man faced with a fait accompli.

2--The statements that, once manufactured, the neutron bombs will remain in the United States and that the decision is hence a purely internal matter are excessively glib. The neutron bomb, a weapon to be used as a response to a ground attack, would be entirely useless, an inordinate expense, if it were not intended to be deployed on European territory. In this context, the story of an "internal decision"--which concerns the United States alone and not its allies--borders on arrogance.

3--There is equally disturbing indifference to the European governments' political problems. When Schmidt is facing a wave of neutralist feeling and is trying to maintain control over an SPD in which rejection of the new missiles is widespread; when the Italians have just learned that the inhabitants of Comiso are now a target for the Soviet S-20 milliles; when governments in Belgium and the Netherlands are being formed and collapsing over the Euromissile problem, Reagan's arms race could have been conducted with more consideration for these difficulties, with more caution.

In short, Reagan's America is a success, is going full steam ahead, but is showing a little too much interference. It is asking everything of the European allies. It is asking them to put up with the dollar's rise, with all the damage it is causing to the old continent's economies, and at the same time to increase military spending. It is asking them to reduce trade with the communist world and now to prepare to receive on their territories a type of nuclear weapon on which that there has been no consultation.

The Washington government seems rather more considerate toward its own citizens. When the new MX missiles (intercontinental missiles) were going to be deployed in Utah, the Mormon Church made a great fuss and the Pentagon then began to study the possibility of keeping the MX on board special aircraft. However, there is no sign that the Pentagon might accept the protests of Comiso's priest tomorrow.

Comment on Libyan Incident

PM261047 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 20 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Sandro Viola commentary: "Another Show of Strength"]

[Excerpt] Should it be inferred that the shooting down of two of Al-Qadhdhafi's aircraft constitutes the first step in a U.S. intervention in Libya?

Probably not: We have not (or not yet) reached this point. But what is certain is that the incident in the Gulf of Sidra is revealing increasingly clearly a tough image of Reagan's United States. Diplomatic cautions seem to have been set aside and the dominant impulse is still to "show the flag," to demonstrate U.S. global strength.

Nor is this happening only in the Mediterranean. The recent visit to Latin America by Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, showed very clearly the mental attitude behind the policy of the "New America." Fidel Castro, Mrs Kirkpatrick says, is "a subject for psychological examinations," whereas General Pinochet is perfectly acceptable and indeed "our two governments are perfectly on the same wavelength." So the U.S. friends and clients are on one side (even when they are people whose presence would be embarrassing for any civilized person) and its adversaries on the other.

But the incident in the Gulf of Sidra does not only bear witness to this policy or roughness toward whoever is not friends with the "New America." Indeed, it has at least a couple of other worrying aspects. First, it constitutes another blow to the prestige of the USSR, which, though not an ally, is certainly friendly--and how--with Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya. The Kremlin will almost certainly not (according to its practice) react openly to the shooting down of the Russian-manufactured aircraft. But its leaders will regard the events as another U.S. show of strength, a further deterioration in the international climate, yet another obstacle to the attempts to resume the East-West dialogue.

Second, the not entirely innocent encounter between the Nimitz and the Forrestal in the waters overlooking the Libyan coast cannot leave the U.S. European allies, and particularly Italy, indifferent.

Rightly or wrongly, the Italian Government has maintained good relations with Al-Qadhdhafi, prompted in this attitude by the sizeable interests of our industries in Libya, and by the presence of a very large Italian community. How will our government react to what now seems like a definitive break (and perhaps the prelude to an intervention) between our major ally and the Tripoli regime?

What is certain is that many serious difficulties face the Spadolini government in this regard (as was apparent from the lengthy and unsettled talks among Colombo, Spadolini and Pertini on the one hand, and between the Italian Foreign Ministry, Paris, Bonn and London, on the other. Therefore it is legitimate to ask the following question: Does the hard line adopted by Reagan's United States take sufficient account of its allies' interests?

Of course, considerations regarding events in the Gulf of Sidra and possible U.S. responsibilities must not make one forget who Al-Qadhdhafi is and what he has represented over the years--as a factor of instability, as the instigator of absurd and most dangerous adventures--in Africa and the Mediterranean. But yesterday's events are worrying above all as an indication of the new U.S. line. Because, of course, it is possible that Washington's version of events, namely that the U.S. aircraft were attacked by the Libyan ones, is true. Naturally, anything is possible. But according to military experts, SUKHOI 22's (the Libyan aircraft) cannot attack U.S. F-14s unless they are piloted by Kamikazes, and memories of the "Tonkin incident" teach us to remain suspicious.

More on Libyan Incident

PM261447 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 23-24 Aug 81 p 3

[Paolo Guzzanti report: "Americans Lied"]

[Text] Rome--The questions raised by LA REPUBBLICA yesterday have been answered today by the Foreign Ministry in a note released to news agencies. Before reproducing the text of the document, let us sum up some of the questions raised by our paper, for readers' convenience.

Did or did not the U.S. Embassy notify the Italian Government of President Reagan's intentions before the Gulf of Sidra incident in the same terms that the President used after the event? Was the NATO Command for Southern Europe informed? If so, in what terms? Were Italian NATO officers informed of the real nature of the initiative? Did they in turn notify the Italian Defense Ministry? Why did the Americans assure the Italian foreign minister of the "purely routine" nature of the exercise, which, however, according to Reagan's subsequent remarks should have been regarded as a military test of Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya?

The Foreign Ministry has specified as follows: "1--prior notification concerning the exercises was in fact supplied on 14 August; 2--the normal nature of the air and sea exercises, as stressed by the U.S. Embassy in Rome, is confirmed in the Washington government's official communication to the UN Security Council, in the part that mentions 'routine peaceful naval exercises' and has been confirmed in Brussles by Americans within the NATO council; 3--previous U.S. exercises in the same area took place in July 1977; March, July and September 1978; April and July 1979; and June and September 1980.

"With regard to the international legal status of the waters in which the U.S. maneuvers, which were national--not NATO--maneuvers," the Foreign Ministry note continues, "in accordance with the foreign minister's statements to the lower house on 21 August, attention is drawn to the fact that, in October 1973, Italy expressed the greatest reservations concerning the legitimacy of Libya's unilateral measure to extend its territorial waters, which reservations were repeated in January 1974 in the United Nations. Moreover, this stance coincides with that of several other states, including the USSR, for instance, which in December 1973 informed Italy that it had communicated to Libya its unwillingness to recognize the legitimacy of such unilateral measures."

We asked the U.S. Embassy in Rome in what form and what terms the Italian Government was notified of the imminent holding of the exercises. We learned that Embassy First Secretary John Willet visited the Foreign Ministry on 14 August and delivered the communication to official Moscato. The text of that communication explicity uses the word "routine." Mr Willet also announced that the Libyan Government had been informed through the usual channels. The U.S. Embassy repeats that the expression used is the same as the one used by Secretary Weinberger and states that it is not aware of any other political or military interpretations of the events.

So much for the versions of events supplied by the Italian Foreign Ministry and, informally, by the U.S. Embassy. They confirm the good faith of our foreign minister, Colombo, when he stated that he was informed of the routine nature of the notorious exercises.

But the accounts supplied by the Foreign Ministry--and even more so by the U.S. Embassy--are more than incomplete. Indeed, the U.S. account seems openly false, by omission.

Why? What factors make it possible to question the credibility of the word "routine" contained in the diplomatic notification of the 6th Fleet's naval maneuver? Let us see.

1--No mention is made of the fact that in July a U.S. Security Council meeting took place at the White House, attended by Reagan and commander of the 6th Fleet Vice Admiral Rowden, during which an examination and careful assessment was made of the possibility of reintroducing the entry (abolished by Carter) of the U.S. fleet into the waters claimed by Al-Qadhdhafi.

2--During the meeting, not only was Vice Admiral Rowden ordered to cross that line, but an examination was made of what measures should be adopted in the event of the Libyans risking a military response. On that occasion, President Reagan said that any attack must be countered without hesitation.

3--The U.S. Embassy fails to mention, or feigns ignorance of, the fact that last Thursday, speaking at Republican Party headquarters at Costa Mesa in California, near Los Angeles, President Reagan said verbatim: "For the last couple of years, for whatever reason, our navy has been ordered to hold its maneuvers but to stay on the other side of that line and not challenge that."

He continued as follows: "The exercise properly requires crossing to a certain extent that line and I approved that we would do that." [Reagan's remarks quoted in English and followed by Italian translation]

This quote is taken from yesterday's HERALD TRIBUNE, under the headline: "Reagan Says He Knew Risk of Libyan Exercise."

4--The importance of this statement is clear; Reagan says that Carter, his predecessor, abolished "for various reasons" [as published], the practice of holding exercises in the waters claimed by Al-Qadhdhafi. He goes on to say that he decided to resume that practice, thus breaking away from his predecessor's custom.

We have also seen that to assess all aspects of this innovation, Reagan decided it was advisable to convene a special Security Council meeting.

One is therefore prompted to wonder what significance to attach to the two statements hitherto confirmed--one claiming that this exercise was purely routine, and the other duly listing the air and sea exercises "in that area" over the past 2 years.

Unless President Reagan is lying (and one cannot see why he should be), the exercises held over the past 2 years by the 6th Fleet under Carter's presidency must, according to the note issued by the Foreign Ministry yesterday, be regarded as taking place "on that side" rather than "on this side" of the demarcation line illegally defined by Al-Qadhdhafi.

The conclusion is obvious. We are talking not about whether or not Reagan was right to challenge Al-Qadhdhafi's claims, but about whether or not he lied to his allies (and primarily Italy, which hosts his fleet) by passing off as "routine" a military operation involving "a calculated risk" that could have involved the members of the alliance. It seems to us that proof of the lie on this point has been reached beyond any reasonable doubt.

BALSEMAO BEGINS CONTACTS TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

LD252122 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Pinto Balsemao, already designated by President Ramalho Eanes to head the eighth constitutional government, has told reporters that he will start contacts immediately with a view to putting his cabinet together. Balsemao was speaking after a 90-minute meeting this morning with the president of the republic. In the afternoon the prime minister-designate received Christian Democratic leader Freitas do Amaral, the third such meeting since Balsemao was chosen by the Social Democratic Party to lead the eighth government.

MINISTRY CONDEMNS S. AFRICAN ANGOLA ACTION

LD262030 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] The Portuguese Foreign Ministry issued a communique this morning setting out the Lisbon government's official stand on the South African military actions against Angola, in which it stated: The Portuguese Government expresses its clear repudiation of South Africa's action, regrets the loss of human lives, reaffirms the right of the People's Republic of Angola to its sovereignty and territorial integrity, (?voices its support for) the ban on resorting to armed force in keeping with the UN spirit and, in this case, its support for the independence of Namibia provided for in Security Council Resolution 435.

Condemnation of South Africa's attack has already been voiced by the PCP, the Popular Monarchist Party, the Independent Social Democratic Association, the Popular Democratic Union and the Union of the Left for Socialist Democracy.

Eanes Contacts Dos Santos

LD262040 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Joaquim Letria, spokesman for the Presidency, today read the following communique:

[Begin Letria recording] The president of the republic today sent a cable to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos firmly condemning the military attack carried out by the Republic of South Africa against the integrity of the People's Republic of Angola. The president also condemned the South African aggression and expressed his deep solidarity with the Angolan people. He further condemned the use of violence and the violation of territorial integrity of states. In a telephone call to President dos Santos, the president also voiced his concern over the situation now created in South-West Africa (?as a result of) this military action on the part of South Africa against Angola.

Four basic reasons prompted the president to take these steps: First respect for the principles of peaceful coexistence and justice in relations between states; second the special nature of the relations between Portugal and Angola arising from the links between the two peoples established in the course of a centuries-old relationship; third the need to contribute to reinforcement of the stands adopted by the present Cabinet while it is in office in a caretaker capacity; fourth defense of Portugal's interests in Angola and in southern Africa.

The president continues to watch closely the development of the military situation in Angola as well as the various reactions which South Africa's armed action are prompting in Portugal and in the rest of the world. [end recording]

PRIME MINISTER ON ALLEGED PSOE-CPSU PACT

PM251526 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 20 Aug 81 p 9

[Text] Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo said on his arrival at Barajas Airport Tuesday evening at the end of his vacation that his party--the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD]--acted thoughtlessly in leaking the alleged agreements between the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] and the CPSU. "I do not believe a secret agreement with the CPSU can seriously be attributed to the PSOE," Calvo-Sotelo said. "That attribution seems to me an indiscretion, and reproducing it in a news bulletin another indiscretion."

According to news agency reports, Calvo-Sotelo learned of the letter sent to him by opposition leader Felipe Gonzalez in connection with these alleged agreements when he returned to his office yesterday morning, although the letter was sent 14 August. Felipe Gonzalez had stated that he would seek from the government a public denial of the UCD report, which stated that the PSOE and the CPSU had signed secret agreements whereby the Soviets would support the Spanish Socialists in attaining power in return for the latter's frontal opposition to entry [by Spain into NATO].

The Soviet paper PRAVDA and the director of the APN agency in Spain have denied the alleged secret agreements. The PSOE has threatened to begin an antigovernment campaign if such assertions concerning the alleged agreements are not denied.

UCD SECRETARY GENERAL DENIES FACTIONS IN PARTY

PM251238 Madrid ABC in Spanish 7 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] Logrono--"The 31 senators are prepared to cooperate in the party. That is what they said at the Executive Committee meeting, and I do not believe they intend to do the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] any harm; they are party comrades who adopt a stance of support for the prime minister and in favor of fulfilling our election commitment, and I do not believe the matter goes beyond that."

These were [UCD Secretary General] Rafael Calvo Ortega's words when an EFE journalist asked him about the UCD's stance on the signing by 31 UCD senators of a telegram sent to Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun in which they support everything endorsed by 39 deputies in the manifesto termed the "Moderate Platform."

As regards his party's overall situation, he said that "the UCD has problems like any other party, and ours is no exception; we have the political will to resolve them and we intend to go ahead with the pledge we made to the Spanish people."

With respect to the differences existing in the UCD, he stated that "the Executive Committee discussed this at its latest meeting, and the signatories of the document themselves formally stated that it is not a matter of an organized faction. Our rules ban these groups or factions."

The UCD secretary general added that the party is experiencing a stage of growth, with a very strong intake and setting up of local committees, and there are the normal problems. "In the democratic parties which recognize a certain internal pluralism," he said, "that internal democracy leads them into major internal debates, but that is not negative; a democratic party must be like that and not otherwise."

"The UCD's internal problems," he stated, "like those of any party, are surmounted by enhancing democracy, but it seems to me that too much importance is being attached to the UCD's problems when all the parties have the same problems; ours are less than they have been on other occasions."

Calvo Ortega concluded by asserting that "there is no secret coalition government; they are merely autonomy pacts, but nothing else. I can also state that we will not go so far as a federation of parties."

Calvo Ortega visited Logrono to attend the burial of UCD Youth Executive Committee member Juan Carlos Martinez, who was killed in a road accident in Corunna. Party Chairman Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun also went to Logrono.

U.S. N-BOMB DECISION USHERS IN 'REAGAN ERA'

PM241428 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 13 Aug 81 p 3

[Ismael Lopez Munoz article: "Where Are You Going, Reagan?"]

[Excerpts] The truce that seemed to have been reached between the two major powers with the disappearance of the previous U.S. President, Jimmy Carter, has been broken. The Reagan era is making a violent start this August 1981 with revival of the neutron bomb on the basis of a so-called "integrated battlefield strategy" which the Pentagon is formulating to assuage, on one hand, the appetites of the powerful U.S. military industry and on the other the political fears of an administration that wants to demonstrate to its Soviet rivals its readiness for any contingency and to maintain its world supremacy.

The Kremlin, which in 1978 succeeded by means of intensive and powerful propaganda to restrain an indecisive Carter, who ordered the manufacture but not the assembly of parts of the neutron bomb, has now been surprised by a decision that affects it mainly in its economy, since it must devote a large proportion of its resources to production of the weapon, which it has already tested, and once again neglect the light industry needed to improve the living standards of its citizens.

The Soviets felt humiliated in 1979 in their relations with the other major world power because the SALT II agreements, which seemed to have such excellent prospects following the kiss between Carter and Brezhnev in Vienna, never reached a satisfactory conclusion. NATO decided to deply 562 medium-range missiles. A few days before the end of the year the Soviets compensated for these displeasures with its coup in Afghanistan, leaving the U.S. President indecisive. His only response was on the domestic plane: a grain embargo and opposition to the Olympic games. The grain shortage was offset by purchases from other countries, mainly Argentina and Brazil and, via third countries, even from the United States. The Olympics maintained a high standard despite the absence of U.S. athletes, who in fact suffered the most.

With respect to last November's elections, Moscow backed Reagan; despite his being "reaction's" representative, its experiences with Carter disposed the Kremlin toward the newcomer, from whom it was hoping for a steadier negotiating stance than that displayed by the previous administration. In the first few months of Reagan's term a flirtation on both sides began which aroused hopeful speculation. But Reagan is using the summer to begin his era. The manufacture of the "N" bomb deals detente a mortal blow. There is now, since 6 August, a renewal of the arms race, a return to the umpteenth cold war and preparation for a nuclear confrontation. In a word, coexistence has been lost.

Now it will also prepare its neutron bomb to deploy it in the Warsaw Pact countries, just as the Atlantic alliance countries will have theirs. As an initial measure it is possible that the tense situation in Poland will be resolved by means of "convincing" measures. In this duel begun by the old Western movie hero, the worst thing is not "who shoots first"; what is certain is that the faster man will cause some deaths which are not in the screenplay. But the pro-NATO Europeans seem to like this version. At least they accept it. So the question is not "Where are you going, Reagan?" but "Where are you taking us?"

NORDIC PAPERS COMMENT ON U.S.-LIBYAN CLASH

PM261315 [Editorial Report] Nordic newspapers of 20, 21 and 22 August comment in their editorial columns on the incident between U.S. and Libyan aircraft in the Gulf of Sidra. Much is made of the international legal background to Libya's claim to 200 nautical miles of territorial waters--a claim which all the newspapers reject as unreasonable. The remaining discussion is devoted to speculations about the motives of the countries involved and the possible consequences arising from the clash.

Helsinki's HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish of 21 August publishes a Rafael Paro editorial which speculates on the reasons for the U.S. action: "The interlude in the Gulf of Sidra was an indication of a new U.S. determination, and this signal was addressed to many parties.

"It can be presumed to have had the greatest impact in the Middle East and in the countries around the Mediterranean. There are many governments which have either openly or more discreetly hoped for a tougher U.S. policy in the area than President Jimmy Carter displayed. These are governments which have feared communism, Arab socialism, Islamic fundamentalism and other movements inimical to the West. These government circles will probably also be prepared to applaud Reagan and his pilots--although discreetly.

Other newspapers concentrate more on the role of Libya in the incident and see this as an example of the "expansionist" policy pursued by Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi. Copenhagen's BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish of 22 August writes: "On the African Continent the Libyan expansionist endeavors have created fear and concern in many countries. The large desert nation with its tiny population and its many petroleum billions has beome one of the world's most dangerous troublemakers under Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's leadership. The episode in the Gulf of Sidra is just one of several examples of this."

Stockholm's SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish of 21 August warns, however, against giving Al-Qadhdhafi a satisfying role to play: "Al-Qadhdhafi might seem to be a suitable object on which to demonstrate a new, tougher U.S. foreign policy. He is a man with few real friends, but with all the more enemies. His expansionist ambitions have given rise to great concern in Africa. It is true that Libya receives arms from the Soviet Union, but relations between the two countries are hardly intimate. The ideological differences are too great.

"Despite this, the outcome of the continued propaganda war between the United States and Libya is by no means certain. Playing David against the U.S. Goliath could turn out to be a rewarding role for Al-Qadhdhafi."

Oslo's AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian of 21 August voices concern over further developments: "The drama in the Gulf of Sidra has led to considerable international diplomatic activity, which indicates how explosive the situation is that has now arisen. Further developments will primarily depend on Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's reactions, and he is an unpredictable and unbalanced political leader with ruthless ambitions and eccentric views."

Stockholm's DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish of 20 August warns of the dangers of letting the interlude assume inflated proportions: "Armed interludes between two countries are sometimes events outside the control of the governments involved. Both sides can nevertheless later choose between allowing the situation to escalate or relaxing the tensions. They determine themselves how they will exploit what has happened. It would be madness on their part to allow Wednesday's air battle to be the overture to a major new dangerous armed confrontation in the Arab world."

DENMARK

GOVERNMENT REACHES AGREEMENT ON DEFENSE SETTLEMENT

PM251515 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 13 Aug 81 p 1

[Christian Broendum and Lisbeth Knudsen report: "Defense Settlement Completely Home"]

[Text] After the recently agreed defense settlement, the government has a completely free hand in the negotiations with NATO on Denmark's depot and reinforcement policies. This is clear from the final text of the defense settlement, on which agreement was finally reached last night by the Social Democrats, Liberals, Conservatives, Center Democrats and the Christian People's Party. The settlement will be presented to the parties' Folketing groups for their approval today.

The text simply states that "the parties give their support to the government's reply of 7 May 1981 to the supreme commander of NATO forces in Europe about the latter's second draft for a reinforcement plan, stating that on the basis of the existing groundwork the government is ready to try to fix the conditions which will apply to receiving and supporting the troops which were proposed for our area in the plan."

This draft, to which the text of the settlement refers, does not mention proposals for depots in Denmark but leaves this question to bilateral negotiations between the donor and the receiver nations. These negotiations are only in their initial stages.

One of the parties involved in the settlement, the Christian People's Party, yesterday congratulated the prime minister that the Social Democrats had returned to the grouping within the Folketing, "which is needed to create stability surrounding defense and security policy." The prime minister replied: "We are also very glad that we were successful. But I would also like to express my satisfaction that some others who had moved far from us have returned to the path of reason."

Folketing Group Discussions

PM251516 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 13 Aug 81 p 2

[Editorial: "A New Settlement"]

[Text] Poul Schlueter [Danish Conservative Party Folketing group leader] had no choice in the lsst round of talks on a new defense settlement, and he was honest enough to say "we want influence. That is why we are saying 'yes'." And so he had to accept the government's "final offer."

Especially after the discussion of the matter in the Social Democratic Folketing group, it was clear that the limit had been reached. The defense budget will increase by between 365 and 369 million kroner in the next 3-year period, and this is a considerable figure in a time of savings, but there has also been talk of making the defense forces credible and of introducing rationalizations, which could be the beginning of a necessary restructuring.

NATO's budget wish was for a 3-percent annual increase. The defense settlement will mean around a 1.5-percent increase. The last nonsocialist attempt to put pressure on the government involved an average annual increase of 2.7 percent--rising to a 4-percent increase in 1984. Of course, the total defense budget is a burden for a hard-pressed state exchequer, but it is also a consequence of the wish for continued NATO membership in a worrying time. The settlement represents what was politically possible in the present situation. Now the defense forces must show that they can live up to expectations.

FINLAND

COOPERATION PROGRAM CONCLUDED WITH BULGARIA

PM250921 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 20 Aug 81 p 9

[Text] Economic cooperation between Finland and Bulgaria will be expanded in the next few years, especially in the fields of forestry, mining, the construction industry and tourism.

The framework for all this is contained in the long-term program signed in Helsinki on Wednesday by Bulgarian deputy government head Andrey Lukanov and Finnish Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola.

The cooperation program, which will remain in force until 1985, makes particular mention of agriculture, the food industry, the chemical industry and cooperation on electricity supplies.

"The cooperation agreement offers excellent possibilities for more effective cooperation," Lukanov said.

According to him, the agreement means that, compared with today, trade between the countries will at least double.

Lukanov also said that at present negotiations are being held between companies covering several important cooperation projects. These include the construction of a pulp and paper factory, a copper foundry and other projects in the mining industry.

Lukanov also said Wednesday that negotiations are going on for the construction of holiday villages in Bulgaria. Apart from this, efforts are being made to increase tourism, for example, by opening an air route between Finland and the areas by the Black Sea during the season.

The new cooperation program is unusual in that Finland has no comparable program with any other country, apart from the Soviet Union. The program includes all current cooperation projects between Finland and Bulgaria. Within the framework of the agreement, it has also been decided that Finland and Bulgaria will look into the possibility of cooperation projects in third countries.

Trade between Finland and Bulgaria has doubled in the last 2 years, and it looks as if this swift growth trend will also continue this year, Foreign Ministry Foreign Trade Department Chief Pauli Opas said.

The value of Finnish exports to Bulgaria amounted last year to 61 million markkaa, while imports totalled 67 million markkaa.

On Wednesday it also became clear that the deliveries of equipment for the copper foundry mentioned in the agreement will begin this fall. The value of the deal is around 200 million markkaa.

Deputy government chief Lukanov has been paying an official visit to Finland at the invitation of Rekola. During his visit, Lukanov has met with Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto, Foreign Minister Paavo Vaeyrynen, and Finnish Bank Director in Chief Ahti Karualainen. Lukanov returned home Wednesday evening.

NORWAY

FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT TO VISIT NORWAY 28 AUG

LD220959 Helsinki International Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will pay an official visit to Norway from Friday next onwards [28 Aug]. This visit, at the invitation of the Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, will be the fourth yearly meeting between the prime minister of Norway and the German chancellor. Last September, Mr Schmidt met then Prime Minister Odvar Nordli in Federal Germany.

ARMY TO BUY SWEDISH ANTIAIRCRAFT MISSILES

PM251020 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Jul 81 p 5

[Olav Trygge Storvik report: "Antiaircraft Missiles in the North for 130 Million"]

[Excerpt] The army has just signed a contract for the purchase of Swedish RBS-70 low-level antiaircraf missiles for a total of 130 million kroner, Maj Gen E. Jorgensen of the Armed Forces Supply Command announced.

The contract signed with the Swedish firms Befors and L.M. Ericson will also mean reciprocal purchases from the Kongsberg Vaapenfabrikk factory in Narvik worth 50 million kroner. This time the purchase is of the minimum amount of antiaircraft equipment needed for a brigade, that is, one battery, and for a smaller coastal artillery unit. Last year, Swedish low-level missiles worth 100 million kroner were bought from Bofors. They have already been supplied to the north Norway brigade and the artillery regiment's college and exercise unit at Haslemoen. It has still not been decided where the new battery will be deployed. The head of the Armed Forces is still looking into the question. But, according to AFTENPOSTEN's information, both Bardufoss and Andoeya airfields are being considered.

The Swedish RBS-70 missile has a short range, limited to 5 km. The missiles are fired at attacking aircraft from the ground and are steered towards their targets manually with the help of laser beams and a gyrostabilized optical sight. The firing unit with its missile can be dismantled and can be carried by three men.

The agreement which has been reached means that the Swedes will have to make reciprocal purchases worth 50 million kroner from the Kongsberg Vaapenfabrikk factory in Narvik, Major General Jorgensen said. The army is very interested in building up technical competence at this factory for reasons of combat readiness, but regional employment policy considerations have also played a part in awarding the contract to the Narvik factory.

SWEDEN

IRANIAN STUDENT ARRESTS PROTESTED IN STOCKHOLM

NC251619 Paris AFP in English 1607 GMt 25 Aug 81

[Text] Stockholm, 25 Aug (AFP)--About 100 Iranian students demonstrated outside Stockholm Central Prison today to protest the arrest of 35 anti-Khomeyni Iranians who occupied the home of Tehran's ambassador here yesterday.

Iranian ambassador to Sweden 'Abdol Rahim Govahi and his wife were freed unharmed by police yesterday after being held for six hours in their suburban villa by the group of unarmed Iranian leftists.

The students, who were still being held by police today on charges of violating diplomatic property and destroying dossiers, had condemned the "massive executions" in Iran and called for the creation of an international commission to probe the fate of political opponents of Iran's Islamic regime.

Commenting on the occupation, Swedish Foreign Minister Ota Ullsten said in a radio interview today that "the expeditive verdicts and executions taking place in Iran are incompatible with the Swedish idea of justice." He added, however that Stockholm could not tolerate occupations of diplomatic missions.

Iranian students have been occupying their country's missions in various foreign capitals to protest the strongarm regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni. Brief occupations of the Iranian Embassies in Brussels and The Hague were staged today in the latest such actions.

Hunger Strike Reported

NC261208 Paris AFP in English 1207 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Stockholm, 26 Aug (AFP)--Thirty-six Iranian dissident students arrested after occupying their country's diplomatic mission here on Monday and holding the ambassador and his wife prisoner for six hours, have gone on hunger strike, their lawyer said today. He said the strike was to protest against the conditions of their detention in Stockholm's penitentiary, where they were being held in isolation without being allowed to see one another.

The students, who were unarmed when they staged the embassy raid to draw attention to mass exeuctions and persecution of the Iranian opposition in their homeland, are likely to be tried for illegal restraint of the ambassador and his wife, the lawyer indicated.

DAGENS NYHETER URGES 'STORM OF PROTEST' ON N-BOMB

PM251522 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 11 Aug 81 p 2

[Olof Santesson editorial: "Reagan's Bomb Gambit"]

[Text] The U.S. decision to manufacture the neutron bomb is both depressing and worrying. But it should come as no surprise. President Ronald REagan has in no way concealed the fact that one of his most important objectives is the rearming of the U.S. combat forces. The promises of new arms were an important part of the picture he tried to give of himself as presidential candidate, the image with which he also quite rightly was able to triumph over Jimmy Carter.

We are forced to accept that no weighty voices of U.S. protest will be raised after the disclosure about the neutron bomb. The atmosphere in the United States today is not exactly favorable for disarmament endeavors. The political opposition to Reagan's line, which nevertheless exists, is at present almost paralyzed by his successful domestic policy maneuvering.

The new hard-boiled attitude which in the present situation permeates the U.S. security policy debate is of course fueled by the actions of the major U.S. antagonist, the Soviet Union.

The different disarmament demarches from Soviet President Brezhnev are seen--especially in the United States--as pure propaganda gestures, which to a large extent they are. But they look all the more closely at what he's doing--the SS-20 missiles and the aircraft known as the Backfire in the West are the most important examples of the fact that enormous Soviet rearmament is taking place, year after year, in the field of nuclear arms and in the field of so-called conventional military weapons.

Not even Reagan and his closest advisers can be unaware, however, that the neutron bomb in particular has become a controversial nuclear weapon. They cannot even agree among themselves.

The background to the new U.S. decision is one of the most sensitive chapters in an increasingly messy tale of the relations between the United States and its allies in West Europe. Jimmy Carter made things difficult for other Western governments by originally deciding to invest in the neutron weapon. He hardly made things easier for them when through a similarly one-sided decision he later suddenly abandoned the idea of producing any neutron bombs. Pressurized West European statesmen simply could not keep up with the swings in the arguments.

Many champions of peace and disarmament imagined that it was a strong body of popular opinion which caused Jimmy Carter to back off.

Among all the varieties of nuclear weapons, the neutron bomb, to use Olof Palme's commentary, appears to be an "unusually repulsive weapon" with its effect of a slow death through radiation. One ghastly point of the device, which is not a "bomb" but an artillery shell or a warhead on a rocket, is that with its intensified radiation at a given strength, it kills people without the same gigantic material devastation as other nuclear weapons. (it is absolute rubbish that no damage at all is done to houses and plants.)

The inventors of the neutron bomb have always stressed its suitability as a counter for a side inferior in conventional arms (the West) to steamrollering tank attacks (the East). For with such a weapon the nuclear threshold is lowered in a horrifying way. This prospect has made not only broad popular groups react vehemently. Even a number of establishment figures in the West have attacked the whole of the senseless thinking behind the neutron bomb and other short-range arms--the notion that it would be possible to fight limited wars with them without ending up in an armageddon.

Unfortunately, there is also a myth among more or less pronounced hawks in the West that it was not Western public opinion which made Carter retreat, but rather a skillful Soviet campaign. In propaganda terms, the Soviet Union has mobilized enormous resources against the neutron bomb--this much is true. When a U.S. President now brings back the neutron bomb, it is presumably intended as an indication of the political strength Western leaders looked for in Jimmy Carter. It is to make it clear that it is too late for the Soviet Union to try to launch a psychological counteroffensive.

The United States stresses that it is a question of a U.S. decision. The announcement seems to have taken place before the allies were informed. Some governments, the Norwegian and Danish, have expressed the same well-founded criticism of this foolish new arms gambit as representatives of Swedish opinion. Others are mumbling, possibly relieved at not having to accept some of the responsibility. As usual, when new arms systems are concerned, the Americans are also saying that it could help to force new arms limitation agreements, if the Soviet Union only becomes sufficiently alarmed.

In the twisted world of the superpowers, armaments can sometimes work in this way. For the hosts of peace marchers, and others who ardently hope for some sort of rethinking over the weapons of lunacy, however, Reagan's announcement is a cold shower.

The originator himself has gone on vacation. At the present moment, he is politically strong enough to make the most fateful decisions without any great reflection or concern for tomorrow. But all the difficult questions surrounding arms and the survival of the world will still be there when he returns. Ronald Reagan has no solutions to offer other than the policy of strength. The self-preservation instinct forces people to find other paths to the security we all seek. May a new storm of protest break loose.

S. AFRICAN AMBASSADOR SUMMONED OVER INCURSION

LD261340 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1300 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Excerpts] South Africa's ambassador to London was summoned to the Foreign Office today and told his country's troops should be withdrawn immediately from Angola. The ambassador, Mr Marais Steyn, saw a senior official, Sir Leonard Allinson, who is responsible for African affairs. In a ten-minute meeting Britain made its displeasure apparent at the South African action in sending troops into Angola.

A statement issued afterwards said Britian deplored the South African action, "the consequences of which could be highly dangerous for stability in southern Africa." "We trust that the current action will be terminated and South African troops withdrawn immediately from Angola."

The statement said Britain could not confirm precise details of reports of the fighting, "but it is evident that military activities have escalated in the last two days, and that there has been a substantial South African incursion into Angola." It recalled that Britain had repeatedly condemned violence in the region, from whichever quarter it came, and that Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour told the South African ambassador two weeks ago of Britain's concern at the escalation of military activities in the area.

TELEGRAPH PRAISES U.S. RESPONSE TO LIBYANS

PM261048 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 26 Aug 81 p 12

[Editorial: "Lesson From America"--passages within slantlines denote boldface as purblished]

[Text] President Reagan's decision that naval exercises should be resumed in the Gulf of Sidra and that American aircraft should return fire if attacked was a calculated and confident act of leadership of a kind to which the world must learn to become accustomed. The impact was dramatised by the fact that two Libyan aircraft were foolish enough to make such an attack--according to Col al-Qadhdhafi without orders to do so, although there have been several instances of similar ineffectual but unpunished attacks in the past. The underlying momentous import for the free world was further obstructed and trivialised by the grotesque concentration of much of the American media on such subjects as the exact time at which Mr Reagan cleaned his teeth before retiring at night.

There was also, from the same quarter, a barrage of scepticism about what really happened which spread around the world and, even in allied Europe, was too often and too eagerly taken at its face value and embellished. Did the Libyan pilots /really/ shoot first? In any case, did Mr Reagan deliberately /invite/ trouble, strolling down Gun Alley rarin' to show he is the fastest gun in the Med? Didn't the Tomcat pilots tempt the Libyans by pretending to be asleep? This unique combination of legitimate probing and malicious innuendo has by now been swept aside for all reasonable people. Col al-Qadhdhafi admitted, nay, claimed, indeed boasted, that his men shot first. Mr Reagan's "Why wake me when the other fellows were shot down?" restored a sane perspective. The remarkable press conference on the Nimitz clinched the matter.

Mr Reagan was doing more than making a very necessary assertion of international rights in the Gulf of Sidra. He was also warning not only the maniacally ambitious Al-Qadhdhafi but also Russia, who continues to pile up sophisticated arms in his Libya, to "watch it." Russia's relative reticence over the whole affair reflects a healthy caution about involvement in support of her unstable client. Mr Haig has been quick to pass the general message on to Castro. But above all Reagan has signalled the end of an era, personified by the pre-Afghanistan Mr Carter, when "power" was a dirty and shameful word and its use, for whatever purpose, however legitimate, was considered immoral. America is back in legitimate power politics under enlightened, resolute, democratic management. We should all be deeply grateful.

IRAQ, IRAN EXCHANGE PRISONERS AT LARNACA

NC251040 Paris AFP in English 1035 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Nicosia, 25 Aug (AFP)--Iran and Iraq exchanged prisoners captured in the Gulf war at Larnaca airport here today under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Forty-five Iraqis arrived aboard a Swiss plane. They were swapped for 40 Iranians.

The Iranian prisoners were reticent after their liberation, but the Iraqis clearly showed their joy to be free again. Today's exchange was the second at Larnaca during the 11 months of fighting between Iran and Iraq.

GREEK COMMERCE MINISTER DEPARTS, MAKES STATEMENT

NC251540 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Greek Commerce Minister Kalantzakos has left Cyprus where he had a 2-day official visit at the invitation of Mr Kittis, the republic's commerce minister.

In a statement at Larnaca airport, Mr Kalantzakos stressed that during the talks with Mr Kittis, the joint decision for cooperation was renewed aimed at boosting bilateral commercial and economic relations. The Greek commerce minister said: During the examination of the problems we explored the possibility of encouraging private initiative in the private investment sector and the creation of joint enterprises to develop Cypriot productivity aimed at the Arab countries.

Mr Kalantzakos further said: We examined the possibility of establishing sea transportation among Greece, Cyprus and Arab countries. We also discussed Cyprus' association with the EEC, and we jointly decided to maintain close contact to deal with the issues arising from Greece's entry into the EEC. Mr Kalantzakos also said that it was decided to organize exhibitions in Cyprus where the Greek products will be introduced and corresponding exhibitions in Greece where the Cypriot products will be exhibited. Mr Kalantzakos further said: We also considered it imperative to organize seminars where the prospects that are being set forth for the two countries' economic and commercial development will be studied. A joint Chamber of Commerce committee has been recommended toward this aim. Lastly, the Greek commerce minister addressed to the Cypriot people greetings of love and admiration and wishes that their aspirations and expectations may be vindicated.

Mr Kalantzakos was seen off at the airport by Commerce Minister Kittis, Greek Ambassador to Nicsoia Zakharakis and other officials.

GREEK CYPRIOT SIDE SUBMITS VIEWS ON PROPOSALS

NC262026 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] A new meeting was held this afternoon at the Ledra Palace Hotel within the framework of the intercommunal talks. During today's meeting, Greek Cypriot side's representative Ioannidhis delivered to Turkish Cypriot interlocutor Onan an aide-memoire explaining the Greek Cypriot side's views on the Turkish Cypriot proposals.

A UN communique says that the Turkish Cypriot side will put forward its comments on the Greek Cypriot side's views at a suitable time. The communique also says that, during the meeting, all four questions on the agenda were discussed in rotation--that is, resettlement at Varosha; initial practical measures; and the constitutional and the territorial aspects. There will be another meeting next Wednesday at 1700. In a statement prior to today's meeting, Mr Gobbi, UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, said that because the talks are in a very delicate phase, he would not like to make any comment at present.

He added: Sometimes my comment has been misinterpreted; even my optimism has been considered as a misleading factor.

The only thing I would like to stress, Mr Gobbi said, is that I had a very constructive dialogue with Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen and I believe that he favors an indepth discussion on all aspects of the Cyprus problem, and he hopes for progress in the talks. Asked whether he has discussed with Mr Turkmen the question of the presence of Turkish troops in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi said: As I said at the beginning, I am not going to make comments at the present stage.

Mr Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot side's representative at the talks, answering a question as to whether the Turkish Cypriot proposals provide a basis for negotiations, said he could not comment on them publicly. Asked whether the Greek Cypriot side has prepared counterproposals, Mr Ioannidhis again said he could not disclose anything. Asked whether he ruled out the possibility of submission of counterproposals, Mr Ioannidhis said: I do not rule it out; everything is possible during the talks.

In his statement, Turkish Cypriot interlocutor Onan said that during today's meeting he expected to hear the views, comments or even the proposals of the Greek Cypriot side on the proposals which the Turkish Cypriot side submitted on 5 August. Answering a question, Mr Onan said that the Turkish Cypriot leadership had an indepth discussion on developments with Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen, and added that there is nothing new. He added: The way in which Mr Turkmen approaches the problem is that we must do everything we can until a Cyprus settlement is achieved.

Answering another question, Mr Onan said that the proposals which he has submitted on the territorial and the constitutional aspects of the Cyprus problem are open to discussion. Asked to what extent the proposals are open to discussion, Mr Onan said that he was going to discuss this question with Mr Ioannidhis, after listening first to the Greek Cypriot side's view.

SPOKESMAN REFUTES TURKMEN CLAIM ON UN RECOURSE

NC260809 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 26 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, the government spokesman avoided commenting on Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen's statement made 2 days ago on the Turkish Cypriot proposals on the Cyprus problem and other relevant issues. The spokesman stressed that the Cyprus Government's views on the Turkish proposals are well known and have been put forth by President Kiprianou.

The spokesman denied Turkmen's claim that there is agreement that the Cyprus Government will not seek recourse to the United Nations. Finally, the spokesman reiterated that contacts made by the Cyprus Government's with foreign governments prove that they are not satisfied with the Turkish proposals.

Turkmen-Gobbi Conversation

NC260852 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 26 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen has assured Waldheim's special representative in Cyprus Ambassador Gobbi that the Turkish side considers all the aspects of the Cyprus problem, including the territorial aspect, as negotiable at the table of the intercommunal talks, and that the Turkish proposals mean this.

Two days ago Turkmen and Gobbi had a private meeting during the Turkish foreign minister's visit to occupied northern Cyprus. This was revealed yesterday by Gobbi in a statement to O FILELEVTHEROS editor Mikhalis Pandelidhis. Gobbi added that his talk with Turkmen on Cyprus developments was useful and constructive.

Gobbi avoided referring to details but it is understood that in the meeting Turkmen referred to the philosophy inherent in the Turkish proposals and to the economic and security criteria which will have a determinative influence in defining the extent of and the areas each side will have under its control.

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IRANIAN ENVOY WARNS AGAINST BANI-SADR ASYLUM

AU271221 Vienna KURIER in German 27 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] As KURIER reported exclusively on Tuesday, representatives of overthrown Iranian President Bani-Sadr are currently trying to buy secretly several hundred million schillings worth of arms in Austria.

Indications of a possible putsch against Khomeyni obviously worry Mohammad Keiarishi, representative of the Iranian revolution in Vienna:

Because "for me, there can be no doubt that Bani-Sadr will get those arms," says the bearded diplomat; "and he is a power-hungry man who will risk everything to prove himself." He adds that the overthrown leader was getting the millions of dollars for the purchase of arms from exiled Iranians who, because of business interests, would like to see Khomeyni deposed: "But these people will never bring us to our knees, because the Iranian people are standing behind us."

Today the ambassador is "sure that Bani-Sadr was never really our president. His present attitude shows to which category he belongs."

Keiarishi believes he could do nothing against the arms purchases of the prospective putschists in Austria; "but should Bani-Sadr be granted asylum here, I promise there will be difficulties."

The Revolution Guards allegedly have no intention of making any attempt against Bani-Sadr in Paris: "We want to take him to court," Keiarishi declares unperturbed in his Vienna residence, and adds: "Hence we need him alive."

Lanc Rejects Threat

AU271223 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1059 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Interior Minister Lanc today sharply rejected the threat by Iranian Ambassador Keiarishi that there would be difficulties should Austria grant asylum to overthrown Iranian President Bani-Sadr. The interior minister said he absolutely would not stand for the Iranian ambassador's uttering vague threats against Austria. Austria does not need to listen to advice from the representative of a state where day after day people are executed because of their political views, Lanc declared.

BUCHAREST EMBASSY DENIES REPORTED CHOLERA OUTBREAK

AU271234 Vienna KURIER in German 27 Aug 81 p 13

[Text] "It is not cholera; merely gasteroenteritis," Austria's diplomatic representatives in Romania declared on Wednesday in a teletype message to KURIER. FRG newspapers had played up reports on an alleged cholera epidemic on the Romanian Black Sea coast at Mamaia and Constanta in which five people were said to have died. Actually no one has confirmed the reports of these deaths--including returning tourists, who merely complain about an "ugly diarrhea." FRG newspapers reported thousands of persons taken ill. According to reports by tourists, the epidemic is already under control: Romanian health authorities have disinfected some areas on the Black Sea coast, they declare.

NETHERLANDS

PAPER CONCERNED AT 'MAMMOTH' U.S. ARMS PLAN

PM261625 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 17 Aug 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Knock Knock"]

[Text] The world has scarcely had time to get over the shock of the U.S. decision to begin production of the neutron bomb when reports come from Washington of a plan by Defense Secretary Weinberger which could give the nuclear arms race an even grimmer countenance. It is a truly mammoth plan aimed at a complete modernization and escalation of the U.S. strategic nuclear potential.

There is little that is not contained in Weinberger's nuclear shopping list. A new air fleet will have to be built for the mobile MX intercontinental missiles: He advocates production of a new version of the B-1 bomber, which was scrapped from the defense program by President Carter in 1978; development of the Trident 2 missile, which will be submarine-based, is to be accelerated; even the reintroduction of the antimissile-missile (ABM), which disappeared from the nuclear arsenals 10 years ago thanks to the SALT I agreement, is recommended; finally the command and communiations structure on which the nuclear apparatus rests is to be reorganized and refined.

If the scope of this plan makes you giddy, the most worrying thing is the inclusion of what Pentagon officials advocate without batting an eye; namely that by around 1990 the United States will once again have an indisputable nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union. No matter how many objections there are to the medium-range missiles and the neutron bomb, both weapons systems were at least still defended with the agreement that they fill a "gap" in Western defenses. But Weinberger's plan breaks with the thinking in terms of nuclear parity and sets against it the strategy of nuclear superiority. This is extraordinarily dangerous.

Fortunately it still has not been said that this plan will be quickly implemented in full. It is also meeting resistance within the Reagan administration. Another question is whether the funds can be found for all of this and if Congress would then be willing to grant them. But the mere fact that the Reagan administration is discussing matters on this wavelength gives rise to the most serious fears about the attitude with which Washington will come to an understanding with Moscow in the coming months--primarily under pressure from its European allies.

A first illustration of this was the light-footed way in which President Reagan announced last week that he has proposed to his Russian counterpart Brezhnev that they hold--at a later date, which according to his staff will be postponed until even later--a summit on the preservation of world peace. Bearing in mind the arms policy of the Reagan administration, this announcement reminds one strongly of the detective film in which John Wayne as a fearless detective kicks the door in and then says, "Knock knock."

But perhaps there is still hope to be drawn from the knowledge that Moscow has a weakness for John Wayne movies.

SPD OFFICIALS DISCUSS EUROPEAN SECURITY ISSUES

LD271518 Hamburg DPA in German 1249 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 27 Aug (DPA)--In a discussion with supporters of various peace movements, leading SPD politicians have reaffirmed the party's security policy and have defended themselves against the accusation that the SPD's attitude is endangering peace in Europe. At a "peace forum" at SPD Party headquarters in Bonn today, Federal Minister of Defense Hans Apel and disarmament expert Egon Bahr expressly adhered to NATO's twin-track decision--with its arming and negotiation sections, expressed support for the continuation of the policy of detente and stressed the need for an approximate military balance in Europe that is linked with a credible deterrent.

However, Apel noted that those who relied solely on balance and deterrence were "building on sand." Therefore, the SPD supported efforts for arms control and confidence-building measures as a further element in a security policy. Like Bahr, Apel rejected as unrealistic the peace initiative demands for the Federal Republic to leave the Western alliance and flee into the "idyll of neutrality."

The representatives of the peace movements, with whom the SPD intends to continue discussions at the district level, strongly opposed further Western arming, especially in the field of medium-range missiles and the neutron bomb.

Bahr stressed that joint security could only be reached in the foreseeable future with the existing East-West alliances--not against the potential adversary, but with him. Anyone who wanted to withdraw from the NATO decision would torpedo negotiations between the United States and the USSR and the only apparent way to more joint security. The first aim of these negotiations must continue to be the striving for the so-called zero option. Any such agreement must include all medium-range systems affecting Europe. Bahr said he was convinced that the SPD Party Congress in 1982 would stick to its "No" to the deployment of the neutron weapon in the Federal Republic. He called upon the peace movement to cooperate with the SPD because it was harmful to the aim of security when the two forces went their separate ways.

The chairman of the German Society for Peace and Conflict Research, Prof Karl Kaiser, noted that the system of nuclear deterrence had led to the longest period of peace in Europe and could not simply be abandoned. He said that the view that there was a secret understanding between the United States and USSR superpowers to conduct a war only in Europe was not credible. Alfred Mechtersheimer, peace researcher at the Max-Planck Institute in Starnberg and a CSU member, said the West had developed no clear concept for an arms control policy. There was no compromise betwen the two positions that counterarming was either necessary or harmful.

Rudolf Bahro, the critic of the system who was deported from the GDR, said that the SPD could not at present be described as a "party of peace." He called for the Federal Republic to leave the Western alliance and for an "ABC weapon-free zone from Poland to Portugal." Bahr described this as a "fantastic illusion." He said the Federal Republic was strong enough to destroy stability in Europe by leaving the alliance, but not strong enough to guarantee peace in Europe.

SPD federal manager Peter Glotz said by way of introduction that the SPD saw its task to be helping citizens to make a decision through an open and public dialogue with the peace movements. The attempt must be made to "get beyond the relentless confrontation of unalterable agruments." The SPD was ready for an unprejudiced discussion and did not want to "simply capture and integrate" movements that had arisen spontaneously.

DIE ZEIT ARTICLE ON ANTI-AMERICANISM IN GERMANY

DW271127 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Theo Sommer article: "Is Everything Anti That Is Criticism?"]

[Text] Is it anti-Americanism if, notwithstanding all dislike for the boisterous eccentric Al-Qadhdhafi, one is intiially suspicious of the U.S. version of the air incident over the Gulf of Sidra, having been made wise by the Tonkin incident in 1964 when a falsification ultimately caused America's fatal involvement in the rainy jungles of Vietnam?

Is it anti-Americanism if people lament the aspirations of the Reagan administration to nuclear superiority ("policy of strength") and instead prefer to insist on the concept of balance?

Is it anti-Americanism if people, unlike Reagan's security adviser Allen, do not regard arms control as a mere supplement to counterarmament but as a potential and even desirable alternative? If they want to talk prior to arming, and not vice versa?

Is it anti-Americanism if people, also under Ronald Reagan, hold the thesis of his Republican predecessor Ford according to which inflation and economic stagnation are public enemy No 1 and not the Soviet Union and the Red Army? Is it anti-Americanism if we remind U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger of the passage which his fellow cabinet member, Secretary of State Haig, signed next to Hans-Dietrich Genscher in March; economic stability and social justice form the prerequisites for maintaining defense spending at the planned level?

No other term has been the subject of so much nonsense lately as has the term anti-Americanism. The former president and the chancellor, the foreign minister and the opposition leader threw it around like handgrenades; the lower ranking echelons are even more careless with it. Meanwhile, it would be important to describe things carefully and in a differentiated manner to prevent the existence of what nobody in this country really wants; the breakdown of the developed German-American friendship. Now then, what are the facts?

To begin with, anti-Americanism is no mass pehnomenon. It can hardly be substantiated statistically. All serious public opinion polling institutes are agreed that the affinity of the Germans to the Americans is unbroken. The popularity of the United States ("I like it") according to figures provided by the Allensbach Institute has remained amazingly constant over a quarter of a century 40 percent in 1957; 58 percent in 1966; 50 percent in 1979. In 1954 about 62 percent advocated good relations with Washington, the corresponding figure for 1979 was 63 percent and for 1981, 65 percent. Forty percent wanted the alliance with the United States in September 1961, 88 percent in July 1980.

Therefore, there is no such thing as a change in the attitude of West Germans toward Americans. There is no wild anti-Americanism; calls of "Ami go home" occur much more seldom than in the fifties and sixties; nowhere are Molotov cocktails or even tomatoes hurled at Amerikahaus U.S. cultural institutions.

Differences and Divergences

What cannot be denied is something entirely different--the elitist criticism of the United States by a minority made up of young people, university graduates, church people and environmentalists. By its origin this minority is rather apolitical, nearly anti-political. It is primarily of a cultural revolutionary nature and is not particularly alliance-cracking. Three lines of motivation converge.

The first is an unequivocal antimodernism-- against the growth craze, against the throwaway society, against the technological civilization--in short, against everything that generally stands for the "American way of life."

The second line of motivation is antinuclearism. The followers of the new movement are against nuclear weapons and nuclear reactors alike. The United States, being the leading nuclear power in both fields, in this case automatically ends up in the line of fire.

The third line of motivation is pacifism. Willy Brandt recently said that the world has seen worse Germans than those adopting a pacifist attitude. It is not just the peace movement which regards the endless armament in the East and West as a bad investment; these funds could be put to better use, they could help turn the world into a place more worthy of living in and more likable to billions of hungry and miserable people. Many people are angered by the very idea that social benefits must be cut just for the sake of stepping up armaments. They also distrust disarmament negotiations in which, to begin with, further armament margins are negotiated.

To be fair, it should be pointed out that such thinking is not completely foreign even to the majority which supports defense, is loyal to the alliance and is inclined toward growth. Some 60 percent of the people consider the consumer and throwaway society of the Americans a bad example. Granted, 53 percent deem the centerarming decision to be a good thing, but 20 percent reject it and 29 percent are undecided. As many as 48 percent maintain that what matters most is to avoid war (27 percent: defend democracy even at the cost of nuclear war; 26 percent, impossible to tell).

At this point, a connecting line can be drawn to a phenomenon which is only too often passed off as anti-Americanism. This phenomenon also cannot be denied. There are differences and divergences at the governmental level between the United States and the Europeans. These differences and divergences likewise have nothing to do with anti-Americanism. They emerge from a number of world political developments which have destroyed the transatlantic consensus of the past. Consensus can no longer be ordered by Washington; it must be obtained in laborious discussions. There is no such thing anymore as an identity of interests from the outset; it can only be the result of consultation and harmonization.

Such divergences have been recurring all the time, and U.S.-European disagreements are nothing new. As the European partners grew more powerful and important, they demanded to be heard--and the Americans became increasingly cross. In economic issues, harmony ceased as early as in the beginning of the seventies. Disputes recurred at regular intervals over strategy and armament, and the extra-European world constantly provided cause for frictions in the Suez crisis, in Algeria and in Vietnam. The situation was worst under President Carter whose "government by epilepsy" drove the Eruopeans mad. But there are plenty of areas of friction under Ronald Reagan as well.

Different Mentalities

This begins with the fact that the mentality of the public is radically different in the United States and in West Europe: In the new world it reflects putting one's foot down ideologically and aiming at calculated confrontation; in the old world it reflects pragmatism, moderation and receptiveness to conciliation of interests. The different basic mentalities result in different political mandates, and the different political mandates entail divergent political objectives.

This is particularly true for the East-West relations. The Europeans will not dodge confrontations if the Soviets impose them on the Europeans; but otherwise they wish to keep the prospects of cooperation open which alone offer the chance of overcoming European partition. It is important to them that the dialogue between the superpowers be continued especially in difficult times. What they desire above all is continuation of the arms control dialogue between Moscow and Washington, and they regret that Washington time and again creates the impression that it is dragging its feet in this area and that it does have an arms policy but no disarmament policy. Europeans do not like the idea of arms-racing the Soviets to death. They also warn against regarding the Third World primarily as an arena where the great powers can settle their rivalries. In their view, the South of this world must be helped for its own sake.

Europeans continue to consider its problems as being of a domestic rather than geopolitical nature, and thus they prefer to support reforms instead of uniforms--like in El Salvador.

All these are not specifically West German Government views but widely shared general European assessments. What the Europeans also have in common is the suspicion that that it was the Americans rather than the Europeans who have lost their nerve. The chancellor reportedly said recently that he does not have any inferiority complex vis-a-vis the Soviets. Does Reagan have such a complex? He talks about Soviet communism being at the verge of collapse, but acts as if the Russians were 10 feet tall.

Not everything is anti that is criticism of America. The present world situation being what it is, alliance loyalty cannot mean everlasting loyalty. Unquestioned subordination without complaining has been replaced by a critical solidarity which alone makes real partnership possible. Europe has ideas and interests of its own which do not solely spring from holy egoism but which often enough can be an essential and necessary contribution to the American way of thinking and to the definition of U.S. interests--in short, to an integrated Western policy.

Keeping one's mouth shut and remaining steadfast is not the only proof of alliance loyalty. Arguing at times is the best way of getting along with one another. But even such arguments do not mean any "anti" attitude. Let us be careful in using the multipurpose label of anti-Americanism.

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES U.S. FOR FLEXING MUSCLES

DW241109 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 22 Aug 81 p 3

[Werner Holzer editorial: "Cravens and Muscle Men"]

[Text] The relationship between Europe and the United States this year is like the weather. One Atlantic low is followed by another. And if a high-pressure zone suddenly slips in, it is mostly only short-lived. In the meantime, the transatlantic turbulences have been reaching a strength which harms the Western alliance even though nobody wants to see it called in to question.

Anyone who assumes that it is simply anti-American feelings which are behind the increasing European criticism is, however, badly mistaken. In the Federal Republic, for instance, the criticism is seldom based on a form of national animosity. What is alarming people is not "the Americans," but the policy of the Reagan administration.

It has become fashionable among U.S. politicians and military men to accuse Europeans in general, and the West Germans in particular, of having turned into well-fed cravens who are prepared to exchange their freedom for a slice of buttered bread or for Soviet natural gas.

Obviously, none of these critics has considered the self-evident idea that these Europeans as a whole--unlike the Americans--must live with the memory of a long series of murderous wars on their continent and that they have sufficient examples in their history which demonstrate that patriotic military muscle flexing often has terrible consequences and cannot be confused with a clear and even determined policy.

This much is definite: U.S. policy at the moment either is operating with inadequate knowledge about European affairs or is extremely clumsy in presenting its own political aims. In any event, despite Afghanistan and despite massive armament, in the eyes of many people in West Europe, the Soviet Union--definitely no model of arms limitation and international restraint--last year succeeded in presenting itself as less willing to take risks than the United States. This is attributable to Washington's constant threatening gestures as seen, for example, in the unilateral surprise decision to build the neutron weapon after all.

What is important in this context is not whether this weapon is particularly "perverted" because allegedly it only kills human beings while leaving material objects undamaged. Lethal weapons are perverted in any event, particularly so in the nuclear age. What caused the dissension between the two sides of the Atlantic--apart from the impossible American style--was the question whether certain new, smaller and more accurate nuclear weapons theoretically make nuclear war "practicable" and thus more conceivable.

In this decisive question, the nuclear hawks and the nuclear doves have developed oddly enough a certain parallel way of thinking. While some arms-racy military people seem to believe in all earnestness that even the massive use of neutron weapons against an armored attack would not trigger an escalation in the fighting, the nuclear doves are convinced that the use of these weapons is as good as definite if for no other reason than some military people are thinking about it.

To date, however, there are no indications either in Washington or in Moscow that either side would be prepared to simply tolerate any kind of nuclear first strike. The terrible, but hitherto effective, principle of mutual deterrence, therefore, continues to be valid. For this reason, a clear and unequivocal statement by President Reagan to the effect that as far as the United States is concerned, this principle remains valid without reservation, would be much better than the lot of talk about hardness and the constant announcement of new arms in the United States. Anything else is bound to arouse, in Europe at least, the suspicion that Washington is still pondering the question of how a potential conflict might be kept away from home.

Such thinking would be humanly understandable but also fatally illogical. No use of U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe could be so "insignificant" in the view of the Soviet Union that the response would not be a retaliatory strike with the next higher caliber nuclear weapon. Any hope for a different reaction on Moscow's part is nothing but a nearly suicidal illusion. Thus, if this is the case, the responsible people in Washington must not be surprised that an active antiwar movement is constantly growing stronger in West Europe.

The uninhibited arms race of the two world powers only creates new risks. Meanwhile, the economic and technological lead of the United States indeed is big enough to allow Washington to enter into serious arms control negotiations with self-assuredness even now. If this is done credibly, the transatlantic turbulences will disappear again.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ON REAGAN'S AWACS POLICY

DW271405 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 27 Aug 81 p 10

[Commentary signed Ein.: "Reagan and AWACS"]

[Text] Reagan's leadership style is patriarchal. When things become difficult, the President takes over like the father of the family. An example: Reagan informed Congress personally about the government's intention to supply AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia. Secretary of Defense Weinberger and Secretary of State Haig remain in the background. They just supply the negotiating material. So Reagan places many phone calls, involves many senators in talks on special subjects while simultaneously exchanging personal memories. And approaches representatives of Jewish organizations at a party. He will handle the ticklish issue with patience and charm, and he will not shy away from risking a defeat. To be sure, he has strong arguments for his initiative. Politics consist of give and take. He lifted the ban on the supply of modern fighter planes for Israel. Now something is to be done for Riyadh because the Saudis need AWACS. Important oil wells and installations of Saudi Arabia are located just 20 minutes by air from the borders. Every Middle East state maintaining connections with the West must reckon with surprises a la Al-Qadhdhafi.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN CONTINUES VISIT IN PARIS

Dinner Meeting With Mitterrand

JN271125 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 27 Aug (PETRA)--French President Francois Mitterrand last night held a working dinner at the Elysee Palace in honor of His Majesty King Husayn during which they reviewed international issues and bilateral relations.

King Husayn asserted that Jordan and the other Arab states reaffirm their commitment to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East based on Israel's total withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1967, beginning with Arab Jerusalem and the recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination under the leadership of the PLO.

His majesty affirmed that Middle East instability resulting from continued Israeli aggression against the Arab nation is directly affecting world peace and security. He added that France and the other European states are therefore called upon to consolidate their efforts and contribute toward developing prospects for peace in that sensitive part of the world.

King Husayn pointed out that Israel's resort to the logic of force in its attempt to dominate the region can only further aggravate the situation and lead to new dangers extending beyond the Arab world.

His majesty invited the French president to visit Jordan. President Mitterrand accepted the invitation and a date for the visit will be set later.

The meeting was attended by Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations; the secretary general of the Elysee; Marwan al-Qasim, minister of foreign affairs; and Tahir al-Masir, Jordanian ambassador in Paris.

Meeting With Cheysson

JN280637 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Paris -- His Majesty King Husayn received French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson in his residence in Paris last night. Following the meeting, His Majesty King Husayn expressed hope that Europe and France would continue their efforts to seek a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

In a statement to French television, his majesty stressed that the peace process sponsored by Israel and Egypt through the Camp David accords would not help to solve the basic issue in the region; the Palestinian people's issue, which is suffering from an unforgivable injustice. His majesty added: The Palestinian people should determine their future and establish an independent state on the soil of their homeland.

His Majesty King Husayn expressed his belief that the Saudi peace plan is only one initiative among others to reach lasting peace in the Middle East. This plan will be included in the agenda of the next Arab summit conference.

In a statement to reporters, Cheysson asserted that Jordan enjoys an important status in the Middle East and is important to France in view of its stability and wise administration. He said that His Majesty King Husayn's talks with the French president have provided an opportunity to become acquainted with the Jordanian viewpoint on the situation in the region and to form a clear idea on what France can do in the field of bilateral relations.

Meets Qatar's Amie

GF271705 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] The amir, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al-Thani, met with Jordan's King Husayn in Paris today. During the meeting, they discussed Arab issues in general and the Middle East and Palestinian issues in particular. They also discussed measures to achieve the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people so they can determine their future and establish an independent state. The meeting also dealt with bilateral relations.

The amir and King Husayn met with President Francois Mitterrand yesterday. The French president held a working banquet in honor of the amir at the Presidential Palace. He also held a working banquet for King Husayn that evening. The Middle East and the Palestinian issue were the central issues of discussion at the two banquets.

Jordan Foreign Minister Interview

JN271845 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1725 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim is accompanying King Husayn on his visit to Paris, which began yesterday. Yesterday evening, the Jordanian monarch met with French President Francois Mitterrand. Our colleague Nabil Darwish met with the Jordanian foreign minister and had the following interview with him:

[Begin recording] [Question] Your Excellency Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim: You are accompanying King Husayn on his current visit to France. Tell us about the talks you are holding with the new French administration.

[Answer] The first meeting was held in the Elysee Palace yesterday evening between His Majesty King Husayn and President Francois Mitterrand. It was a chance and occasion for His Majesty King Husayn to clarify the Jordanian and Arab stand toward the region's issues.

This particular time is one of the most important and serious times in the region. We are quite confident that if the dangers exacerbate in the region, they will certainly go beyond the Middle East region to other areas. Therefore, his majesty has reaffirmed that the Arab world and the Palestinian people are people who are demanding their rights, which are recognized by all the world's countries except the aggressor and those supporting him. Therefore, we (?think) that yesterday's meeting had positive aspects in clarifying this Arab stand toward the region's issues.

I believe that the main factors for a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East region, as communicated by his majesty the king to his excellency the president, are based on Israel's total withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and the Palestinian Arab people's right to self-determination under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. By means of these factors, we believe that peace may be achieved in this particular region.

[Question] This, then, is some of what King Husayn said to President Francois Mitterrand yesterday evening. What was President Francois Mitterrand's reply?

[Answer] There was an understanding of this Arab stand as explained by His Majesty King Husayn. The king's words had a certain effect on the French president, especially since France is a state that has an old history and relationship with man and the peoples' national rights as well as a just way of viewing human rights.

[Question] Under your chairmanship of Jordanian diplomacy, you have been aspiring--at least as in your diplomatic activities--to see Europe exert pressure on the United States. Do you believe this is possible? What about the French stand in the European group?

[Answer] Jordan has always sought and is still seeking all possibilities for peace. Jordan has responded to the international efforts to establish peace in the region. This peace, as I said earlier, must be based on the principles which guarantee its continuation. In its constant moves since 1967 toward dialogue with Europe and other states as well as the United States, Jordan has wanted to achieve peace for the region and its people. We believe that Europe has vital interests and has important contacts and relations in the Middle East region that make it incumbent on it to play a role that may lead to or help achieve success toward the desired peace. Due to its proximity to the region, its historical, cultural and commercial relationship and its increasing dependence on dealing with the region's states, Europe must be aware or must have become aware of the repercussions entailed by the continued deterioration of the Middle East situation. Therefore, it had to (?adopt) a new stand, through which it must try to [word indistinct].

[Question] The Jordanian monarch has for some time been criticizing--sometimes very strongly--U.S. policy in the Middle East. Can one understand this criticism to be an invitation to the Arabs who can exert pressure on Washington to do so?

[Answer] In light of the recent Israeli attacks against some fraternal Arab states, there had to be contact with the U.S. administration to explain the Arab stand, particularly the Jordanian stand, toward the continuation of these attacks. The repeated Israeli attacks try to destroy any slight possibility for peace that may exist. Hence, there was need for contacts wtih the United States, which greatly helps and guarantees the prominent Israeli (?reply) in the Middle East region. For instance, Israel could not have been able to attack the nuclear reactor in Baghdad if it had not gotten sophisticated U.S. weapons. There was need to draw attention to the fact that the concept of Israel's security, which Israel has always pointed out, has become a justification for Israel to strike at any Arab installations, whether these are a nuclear reactor aimed at developing Iraq economically or whatever. What guarantee does any Arab country have to avoid a future Israeli aggression if Israel wills it?

[Question] Despite the attack against the Iraqi Tammuz reactor and the raid against Beirut, the United States resumed its aircraft shipments to Israel. How can the Arabs confront these U.S. measures and decisions?

[Answer] In fact, we must admit that the Arab world alone possesses the key to defend the Arab nation's dignity, character and honor. I must stress that regardless of any contacts with friendly states--whether Western states or otherwise--dependence must be first and last on Arab capability. Once the Arab capabilities, as I have said, are fully mobilized, there will be [words indistinct] in several stands of the states that may contribute to the process of peace in the Middle East region.

USSR TO BUY FRENCH OFFSHORE PROSPECTING HARDWARE

PM251237 Paris LE FIGARO in French 1-2 Aug 81 p 14

[Text] The maritime expertise company [Comex] has won a new commercial victory and will supply several pieces of underwater intervention equipment, particularly for offshore oil exploitation, to the USSR before the end of the year.

The contract is for the supply of a Moana IV observation submersible, a diving system for depths of less than 300 meters, an SM370 diving bell and a remote-controlled underwater device. The contract is worth a total of FR35 million. All the equipment will be placed on board a support ship now being constructed in Finland's shipyards. The contract also makes provision for training Soviet divers in Comex's hyperbaric installations in Marseilles and initial technical assistance in using the equipment.

Comex is one of the big companies which specializes in underwater work. It supplies both services and equipment. For instance, it constructed entire diving installations for the Swedish navy, supplied exploration submarines to China and so forth. Moana IV is a submarine for observation and work at depths of less than 400 meters. It has a three-man crew and can operate autonomously for 4 hours. It was [tense as published] brought to the diving area on board a support ship.

The system for diving to less than 300 meters is simply a pressure turret which is lowered to the indicated depth by cables played out from the accompanying ship. The turret enables three divers to operate under water for long periods since they have food, beds, sanitary equipment and so forth on board. It is constantly connected to the surface vessel by guide cables, electric and telephone cables, a pipe supplying the air and so forth. The SM370 diving bell with a crew of two pilots and three divers enables the latter to go out into the water for various operations on the heads of oilwells, pipelines or any other target. The submersible can operate autonomously for 8 hours. Finally, the remote-controlled device is a "fish" equipped with an electronic eye, in other words, a camera which permits observation at depths of less than 300 meters.

U.S. WARNING TO USSR IN GULF OF SIDRA INCIDENT

PM260920 Paris LE MATIN in French 20 Aug 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Reagan's Twofold Warning"]

[Text] Ronald Reagan's decision 10 days ago to equip his army with the neutron bomb lay within the context of a cold war logic. Yesterday's serious U.S.-Libyan air incident seems like a further illustration of the U.S. President's desire to seek an international balance based on a show of U.S. strength. Of course, the U.S. government asserts that it was the Libyan aircraft which attacked first in the Gulf of Sidra. Without wanting automatically to question Washington's good faith, it will be agreed that in the absence of any witnesses apart from the parties involved it is very difficult to know for certain what happened.

Be that as it may, looking back at the origins of the incident, namely the presence of units of the U.S. fleet in an area over which Libya claims sovereignty, Reagan's desire to challenge Libya's President al-Qadhdhafi can hardly be doubted. This is confirmed by the weekly NEWSWEEK, which disclosed last week that the U.S. maneuvers were designed precisely to counter Tripoli's claim to regard Libya's territorial waters as extending 200 miles, whereas the United States regards them as limited to 3 miles, in accordance with the old law, the only one that it recognizes. Moreover, Libya has recently been condemning what it regarded as a planned U.S. provocation. In short, even if the United States is not directly responsible for the incident, it clearly did nothing to avoid it.

The U.S. fleet's maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra could therefore be interpreted as a show of strength designed to demonstrate that the United Sates is determined not to yield in anything, but doubtless this demonstration was not aimed only at Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. It is logical to believe that it was also aimed at the Soviet Union, whose relations with Libya have this year taken great strides forward with Al-Qadhdhafi's April visit to Moscow followed by Libyan No Two 'Abd as-Salam Jallud in June. On the former occasion, Leonid Brezhnev assured the Libyan head of state of the USSR's solidarity "in view of the blackmail and threats of the imperialists and their lackeys" and the final communique on the talks stressed the safeguarding of peace "in this sensitive area, the Mediterranean." On the latter occasion, when the Soviet press was talking in terms of a conspiracy against the Al-Qadhdhafi regime, the topic for discussion was greater aid from the Soviet Union, which planned to step up its arms supplies to Libya. This being the case, it seems clear that the missiles that brought down the Libyan SU-22's are also a warning to the Kremlin designed to dissuade the USSR from strengthening Libya's military potential...and thus its own presence in the Mediterranean. The second cold war is well underway.

COLOMBO DEFENDS U.S. ACTIONS AGAINST LIBYA

AU271548 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 27 Aug (ANSA)--The decision of the United States Navy fleet to conduct missile-firing exercises in the Gulf of Sidra last week, the maneuvers which led to the downing of two Libyan warplanes by American fighters on August 19, was a matter "exclusively up to the United States" Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo told the Milan daily, IL GIORNALE NUOVO.

In his interview, published in today's edition of the Milan paper, Colombo covered much the same ground as that American position on the naval maneuvers and air clash.

He said that the procedure adopted by Wasington in dealings with Libya was normal and correct. He asserted that this conduct was, "identical to that of other occasions" and quickly added, "different, possibly, because of the main reasons for the changed climate in which the exercises were held due to the worsening relations between the United States and Libya, as between Libya and other Western countries.

The Italian diplomatic chief then referred to the Tripoli government's unilateral extension of Libyan regime and recalled that Italy has advanced reservations "on precise Libyan policy initiatives in Africa and in the Mediterranean."

In reply to a question on whether Italy had received advanced information on American intentions in the Mediterranean, the foreign minister said that, "there was no contradiction" between what the Washington government told Italy, and other countries, including Libya itself, and what happened afterwards.

Also the accounts of the two sides involved in the brief air clash, according to Colombo, substantially confirm that the aircraft carrier USS Nimitz, whose F-14's shot down the Libyan SU-22's, conducted maneuvers just as it had on earlier occasions with the single exception of the exercises held in 1980.

The foreign minister wound up by explaining that, "this has already been clarified in a Foreign Ministry note in which it was recalled that back in 1973 Italy referred to the problem of the Libyan extension of its territorial waters and that this unilateral extension had been challenged even by the Soviet Union.

PCI'S MINUCCI COMMENTS ON SUPERPOWER RELATIONS

PM260757 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 19 Aug 81 p 2

[Mino Fuccillo interview with PCI Secretariat member Adalberto Minucci: "Yes USSR Has Erred Too, But Reagan Is Playing With Fire"]

[Excerpt] [Question] People are talking openly now about a war limited in both time and space, lasting a few weeks and with Europe as its battlefield. At other times the PCI would have organized massive demonstrations and filled the squares with people.

[Answer] Yes, there is an attenuation of the peace movements; the myth of an irreversible detente is lessening people's alarm, but it is not true that they are uninterested or indifferent. You do not get thousands of people gathering to talk in a city square 16 August unless it has to do with matters of profound concern to the people's interests. You do not witness the formation of a European pole of opinion in clear disagreement wtih the United States for the first time in 35 years unless the interests of peace are at stake.

[Question] And yet people maintain that there are weapons capable of averting a conflict or of making one unlikely.

[Answer] I want to be quite clear about this: [LA REPUBBLICA Editor] Scalfari is quite right to identify elements in a new military and political strategy that could lead to a war in Europe. Even under the Carter administration, broad dissatisfaction was apparent with the so-called bipolar balance whereby the USSR and the United States were the two interlocutors active on every chessboard on the basis of essential parity. Now limited areas have been identified in which one power could humiliate the other or dictate its conditions. It is a dangerous game because when it comes to the crunch nobody would accept the loss of even a limited military confrontation; rather they would resort to the strategic arsenals. It is cynical because it is played at other people's expense. However, there is one point on which I do not agree with Scalfari, and that is when he attributes a basically defensive and deterrent role to the neutron bomb. Indeed, the neutron bomb threatens to constitute the first opening to an extreme familiarization with nuclear weapons, the first in a long line of increasingly compact, sophisticated and usable devices, which increases the risk of war rather than diminishing it.

[Question] However, Reagan has broken the bipolar balance--which in any case has not seemed to constitute a panacea for the world's ills--after the Red Army's appearance in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and following Angola and Nicaragua.

[Answer] The USSR has not managed to formulate and implement a disarmament and detente policy and has laid itself open to U.S. rearmament ambitions. We condemned [what happened in] Afghanistan. However, we cannot accept the logic that prompts the U.S. administration to describe all liberation movements as "international terrorism" irrespective of where and in what form they exist. Be that as it may, the USSR has displayed difficulties and shortcomings. For this very reason we want others, including Europe, to undertake to maintain peace, and not just the two superpowers.

[Question] This implies a European initiative in line with Mitterrand, Schmidt and Palme. What about the PSI?

[Answer] I have said that I do not believe that all Italian socialists can identify with the defense minister's positions. For the first few days after the Comiso announcement [to site new missile bases there], there was silence from the PSI, then a few voices of dissent, mainly from the grassroots. But what is important is the official party stance. If, when it comes to the crunch, this is the same one that Craxi expressed in a recent interview, namely "Yes" to the Euromissiles for the sake of the balance between the blocs, it would be a very serious stance, especially for the PSI, which would thus be eliminating a pacifist tradition for the sake of substantial support for rearmament. If so, the Socialists' "new course" would be undermining something very profound.

[Question] Is another rift about to open up between the PCI and the PSI?

[Answer] A few days ago some remarks by [PSI Directorate member] Claudio Martelli appeared in L'ESPRESSO, reflecting a clear desire to justify a rupture with the Communists. Martelli no longer invokes the state of emergency that prompts the PSI to keep the PCI out of the government because of the DC's unwillingness. Martelli theorizes and rediscovers in the two leftwing parties' history the reasons for a diversity which, I repeat, would supposedly justify the anticommunist discrimination. This is something more than the tacit DC-PSI agreement whereby the PCI has hitherto been excluded. The Communists are reproached for having been the ones most committed to the armed antifascist struggle. It is forgotten that in 1947, illegal discrimination was practiced in the factories and public offices. Berlinguer is attacked because he criticizes the parties, envisaging their possible regeneration; the argument is put forward of the opportuneness of surmounting this democracy of the parties in favor of a democracy of rights and interests, similar to a "democracy" of pressure groups. I hope that not all Socialists agree with [Defense Minister] Lagorio, and I hope that not all Socialists agree with Martelli.

COUNCIL OF STATE GIVES GO-AHEAD ON NATO PLAN

NC271643 Paris AFP in English 1637 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Madrid, 27 Aug (AFP)--The Council of State today gave the go-ahead to a government plan for the approval by the Cortes (parliament) of Spain's joining the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

The council, Spain's highest consultative body, said the government's procedure was constitutional. The way is now open for [word indistinct] expected to be submitted to [word indistinct] on September [words indistinct] an application by Spain for NATO membership.

If the bill is passed, as is expected, the 15 NATO members will then issue a formal invitation to Spain.

The Socialist and Communist Parties, which are opposed to NATO membership, want the question to be decided by a referendum.

Meanwhile, informed sources said talks on the treaty providing American use of five Spanish bases will probably be suspended for several months to give Spain time to join NATO and possibly reap higher compensation for the bases from the U.S.

Spanish negotiator Carlos Robles-Pique has suggested that Washington "would be more generous" if Spain were part of NATO. The U.S. budget calls for $159 million a year, up from $144 million during the previous agreement. Spain says the $159 million is not enough.

The treaty runs out on September 21.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON JOINING NATO. GIBRALTAR

PM270950 London AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 24 Aug 81 pp 32, 33

[Interview granted by Spanish Defense Minister Alberto Oliart to Dr 'Abd al-Latif Yatim in Madrid--date not given]

[Excerpts] AD-DUSTUR: What are the advantages and complications resulting from Spain joining the NATO alliance?

Oliart: I have already discussed the advantages and complications resulting from Spain joining NATO. In my view the complications are more imaginary than real, particularly if we presume that a nuclear war will take place. But, as I have already said, in view of the Spanish-U.S. treaty and of our strategic geographic position, as well as in view of the broadening of the terrestrial area of modern warfare, in which missiles, satellites and so forth are used--all these factors make it impossible for us to remain remote from any international conflict, particuarly if the future theater is Europe or North Africa. There are other complications as well, which is the restriction on the sovereignty of any country joining a multilateral alliance such as the NATO alliance.

Naturally, all the existing alliances, such as the alliance between us and the United States and between us and France, mean a restriction on sovereignty. This is an inevitable result of the desire of any state to ally itself with any party for a common objective.

One of the advantages of joining the alliance vis-a-vis this relative restriction of sovereignty is that decisions are taken unanimously in this alliance, which is a very important thing; as has happened in the case of France, which withdrew from the organization but remained within the alliance.

There are, of course, other advantages as well. Today we live under the danger of an attack on Europe. The NATO alliance is not now in a good position to confront an invasion of NATO European member states because of the imbalance of power in the nuclear weapons available to both camps. A balance which is in favor of the Warsaw Pact. Therefore, we consider NATO a defensive alliance to defend the systems of these nations, their economic and social systems which are the same as that which exists in Spain and which Spain chose for itself. More clearly, it is the democratic system.

AD-DUSTUR: What in your opinion will be the effects on Spain's foreign policy and what developments will occur in this policy after you join the NATO alliance?

Oliart: In my view Spanish foreign policy will witness something very positive because Spain will play its role as a European power, a role which it has not played since the war of independence in 1914.

This does not prevent Spain from playing roles in Latin America, North Africa and the Arab world--with the countries to which it is linked by common history, such as Morocco. This is another subject. But Spain cannot remain any longer without playing its European role. In Europe lies the secret of its strength as a state, as a society and as a nation.

AD-DUSTUR: How will Spain's membership of the alliance affect the question of Gibraltar in particular?

Oliart: It is a difficult question which today has become more complicated because of the desire of the inhabitants of Gibraltar to live as an independent society in the form of semiautonomy.

I believe that no Spanish Government, whatever its nature may be, can ever stop demanding the return of Gibraltar to Spanish sovereignty. This is a constant position to our foreign policy as well as our economic policy on which we cannot go back.

There is no doubt that there are some who believe that as a matter of principle we must link our joining the alliance to solving the problem of Gibraltar and returning it to Spanish sovereignty, but I do not share this view. This is a matter of dispute between Britain and Spain. I believe that the principles reached recently in Lisbon between Spain and Britain could lead to the problem being solved. These must be discussed at the same time as we discuss our joining the alliance.

In the event that we join the alliance we must discuss our final access to it in the light of what is happening in Gibraltar in exactly the same way as we discuss it in the light of what is happening in the European Common Market.

This is another issue: Joining the alliance is one thing and the form of joining it is another. For example, will the Spanish forces be placed under the command of the NATO armed forces and will NATO bases be established here and there? This is yet another matter.

I can say more than this: Spain's membership of the alliance will not be a negative factor hindering negotiations with Britain but rather could facilitate these negotiations and solve the problem of Gibraltar.

AD-DUSTUR: Is it likely that nuclear weapons will be deployed in your country when Spain joins the NATO alliance?

Oliart: No. As you know, there are European countries that have refused to have nuclear weapons on their territories and I am not a supporter of nuclear weapons in Spain.

PAPER REPORTS USSR SPY ACTIVITIES IN CANARIES

LD280230 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] The evening paper DIARIO DE LAS PALMAS today published an interesting investigative piece by (Sergio Gil Socorro) on Soviet espionage on the Canary Islands. The article says that on 17 December 1978 the Soviet oceanographic vessel Mikhail Somov arrived in the port of Las Palmas. One hundred and eight people on board the ship registered with the harbor police. However, there were actually 109 on board. It is understood that the traveler who did not register with the police was the captain, (Valentin Vladimirovich Lysenko), who disembarked on the island with false documents in the name of a German citizen, (August Manfred) from Bonn. This putative German settled in the tourist area of Grand Canary Island, and in December of the same year moved to Tenerife where he made contact in the (Plaza de Teget) with (Yuriy Bykov), the former director of Sovhispan who was later expelled for espionage. The purpose of this mysterious meeting was to obtain information on some military planes which frequently passed through the islands on their way to the Azores. The author of the article also adds that after the events of 23 February more than 100 KGB agents were detected in our country.

(Sergio Gil Socorro) concludes his report with the following: I have written and spoken on many occasions of the possible connection between the nationalist groups in the Canaries with the Soviet intelligence service on the islands. There is apparent confirmation of some cases involving people--individual sailors who are sympathizers and of militants who serve in ports within the state administration in the Canary archipelago--who have handed over political, economic and industrial documents to Soviet intelligence.

BASQUE GOVERNMENT NOTE REJECTS AUTONOMY PACT

PM270743 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 18 Aug 81 p 8

[EFE report: "Basque Government Rejects Autonomy Agreements"]

[Text] San Sebastian, 17 Aug--The Basque government today announced its rejection of the autonomy agreements signed in Madrid between the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], and expressed its desire to carry out all initiatives aimed at making clear the people's will which endorsed the statute of autonomy.

At the meeting held by the Basque government in San Sebastian today, the autonomy agreements were studied in depth, and a lengthy note explains the reasons for rejection, and describes the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process as antistatute and anticonstitutional.

The Basque government's note states that the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process is not an organic law or a law of harmonization. "It is not organic, since the concept of an organic law is limited and of restrictive interpretation. It is not a law of harmonization, because the autonomy statutes are not 'measures of the autonomous communities' but laws of the state. The recourse to the idea of an organic law or law of harmonization conceals a real evasion of the law, and renders the law anticonstitutional."

The Basque autonomous government criticizes the procedure used in the signing of the agreements, and believes that "it was desired to exclude those who represent the majority opinion of the autonomous community."

"In the Basque country it is obvious that, in view of the absolutely minority position of the signatories of the agreement, that agreement has no political force, apart from legal and other considerations."

The Basque government asserts that from a legal viewpoint both the agreements and the rules in which it is planned to embody them are in no way capable of amending the statute, whose manner of revision is specifically stipulated in it. "Any law, even an organic law, has legal status inferior to the statute and cannot validly contradict or alter it."

With respect to the economic aspects of the agreements signed by the UCD and the PSOE, the Basque government believes that they not only violate the statute and the [economic] agreement, but as far as the powers are concerned, even infringe a historical right whichthe Francoist regime itself respected on the part of the territory of Alava.

"The so-called economic and financial agreements openly contradict the concept of an autonomous treasury laid down in Article 40 of the statute."

The final section of the Basque governments's note cites the problems posed by the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process, including that of the reduction of the Basque parliament's legislative powers to interpreting unilaterally basic concepts, basic rules or basic legislation, conferring regulatory and even executive power on the central administration.

In the Basque government's opinion, the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process does not resolve the problem of the so-called national bodies of officials and disregards the autonomous community's powers in this matter, while the role of the joint committees becomes that of formalizing decisions by the sectional committees at state level.

"An attempt is being made," the note adds, "to justify the organic law's nature by the need to guarantee the supremacy of state legislation over community law. The aim is unconstitutional, when, as the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process does, an attempt is made to say that state law prevails even in matters which are exculsively the province of the autonomous communities."

Lastly, the Basque government's note emphasizes the Basque government's determined intention "to defend by all means within its power the broadest possible interpretation of the statute, opposing all unilateral rules or interpretations of it which contravene its potential autonomy content or clearly conflict with the spirit or procedure which governed its drafting."

FOREIGN MINISTRY SCORES SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION

LD271900 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] The diplomatic information office at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has just released a note expressing our government's rejection and condemnation of the latest incursions by the South African Army into Angola. According to the note, the government also expresses its deep concern at the negative consequences such aggression produces for peace and stability in southern Africa. The note issued by the diplomatic information office says it is hoped that an immediate end will be put to such acts of force, which constitute a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and endanger world peace and security.

DENMARK

OLESEN CONFERS WITH LUXEMBOURG FOREIGN MINISTER

PM271102 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 25 Aug 81 p 5

["Kjol" report: "Agreement between Denmark and Luxembourg"]

[Text] Denmark and Luxembourg are agreed that the fundamental principles in EEC agricultural policy should be adhered to in the coming talks on the EEC commission's proposals for structural changes in the Community published 2 months ago, Luxembourg Foreign Minister Collette Flesch said at a press conference in Copenhagen yesterday after talks with Foreign Minister Kueld Olesen.

Colette Flesch, who arrived in Denmark yesterday for an official visit, also discussed the international situation with Kjeld Olesen, and after the talks it emerged that Luxembourg does not share Denmark's tough condemnation of President Reagan's decision to begin production of the neutron bomb. After the meeting, Colette Flesch said that there are differences between the two countries' views concerning the bomb. Luxembourg's view is that the issue is primarily a NATO affair if there is any likelihood of deployment of the bomb in Europe.

SOGAARD EXPOUNDS DEFENSE PLANNING PHILOSOPHY

PM270934 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 22 Aug 81 p 2

[Defense Minister Poul Sogaard "Viewpoint" article: "The Future's Defenses--Total Defense With Civilian-Military Cooperation"]

[Text] What do we want from our defenses? The negotiations covering the defense forces' economic framework for the next 3 years have now been concluded, but it still remains for the actual planning for the defense forces to be fixed. The point of departure for these plans is still a target which attaches importance to surveillance, warning, protection of sovereignty, collaboration with West Germany in the Baltic, and reinforcements. The structure of the defense forces must therefore be primarily concentrated on solving these tasks, which means that there will be changes and adjustments in a large number of areas in the next few years.

If anyone thinks that with the arrangements on which we have now reached agreement Denmark is rearming, then they are barking up the wrong tree; on the contrary, cuts are being made in the defense forces. For a number of years the defense forces have had excess capacity in their support structures (barracks, air bases, and so on). This excess capacity has been an economic burden, and it must be removed, but at the same time consideration must naturally be given to the personnel, civilian and military, who could find themselves in difficuly here. In addition we must also adapt the system--in both the personnel and materiel respects--to a slightly lower level but thoroughly better standard, if at the same time we take the question of training into consideration.

What still remains to be done is that a new bill for the defense forces' organization--to succeed the old bill for 1973 to 1977--needs to be drafted, and a Home Guard bill and a personnel bill. The political point of the bills must be the consideration not to commit Danish society to a future with a defense bill, including a Home Guard bill, which would be too inflexible and which would not leave any scope for development trends, which through normal social development and debate must form part of the thoughts and ideas about future defenses.

To a large extent our defense forces have been built up on the notion that they should have a preventive effect, and everyone knows that our principal defense objective must be to work for realistic detente initiatives, but also to admit the current demands made on us as a society with regard to our security.

Our military defenses are a part of this, but general developments now indicate that the traditional norms for a division into military defenses and civilian defense are in the process of changing.

No one should doubt that the future's defenses will not only be military defenses but must to a great extent be influenced by ideas of how civilian society could pull through a situation which would be the product of a war or a crisis. From the point of view of resources, future total defenses must be a field in which collaboration between civilian and military authorities must be shaped in the most effective way.

No country's military defenses would be able to survive for very long if civilian society broke down. This is one of the reasons why the next few years must in part be used to evaluate new courses to follow, including the course of nonviolent defense.

The extremes in the views of what Denmark might have to face in a war situation must be seen as extremes. Neither the prospect of total nuclear war nor the World War II situation well-known to Denmark can be any more than extremes in this connection when we have to evaluate our chances of survival.

Historically, we still live at something of a "geographical corner" in world military history, and our objective must continue to be to keep our country free from undesired situations which come from outside, so that we can preserve a social form embodying the right of self-determination to the greatest possible extent.

Those who consider that by disbanding our military defense forces we have found the patent solution to our security problems are very short-sighted. Unwanted political influences from outside and, in certain situations, acts of war could nevertheless come about, and would be even more probable without a total defense system, which partly has a preventive effect together with our allies, and which in part could deter acts of aggression.

The level of spending for such a system of total defenses will be able to be held at what we are used to today for our defense forces. Here it is important to involve civilian society in discussions and possibly in planning, and to see the resources we intend to devote to this end in the perspective of total defenses, which is often seen in a special light.

But it is a large step from discussing thoughts and ideas about the organization of Denmark's total defenses to seeing it implemented in practice. We can use the next 3 years for this, so that the lines for a revised policy in this field can begin to emerge in the eighties.

FINLAND

SHIPYARD CONTRACTS TO BUILD 13 SHIPS FOR USSR

PM270927 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 15 Aug 81 p 9

[Report: "Thirteen Special Ships from Valmet to the Soviet Union"]

[Text] In the next 3 years, Valmet will deliver ships worth a total of 800 million markkaa to the Soviet Union. The contract for the ship deliveries was signed Friday and will cover a total of 13 vessels. They will be built at the Valmet shipyard in Pansio and at Valmet's subsidiary of Laivateollisuus AB in Turku. A large part of the newly ordered ships are intended for the Soviet Union's Gas Ministry. They will be used within the framework of the Soviet program to exploit Arctic natural resources.

Laivateollisuus will deliver five specially constructed sea exploration ships, three of which will be at the disposal of the Gas Ministry, one at the disposal of the Estonian Academy of Science and one at the disposal of the Geology Ministry.

The ships will be based on a series of five hydrometeorological research vessels which are being built in the shipyard at present, but each will be specially equipped for its particular purpose. The vessels, which will be adapted for Arctic conditions, will be used in charting the continental shelf in the Arctic Ocean and will be equipped with considerable computer and measuring equipment.

Laivateollisuus' deliveries also include four so-called offshore maintenance vessels, which are used in maintenance work during oil drilling and also for the transportation of drilling equipment, water, cement and other materials. The vessels are somewhat larger than the maintenance vessels the shipyard delivered to Norway during the seventies. Their maximum length is 68 m, beam 15 m and draft 5 m. Their engines comprise two 1,800 kilowatt and 2,900 kilowatt diesel engines coupled to two adjustable propellors.

The Pansio shipyard will build four living-quarters vessels for 394 persons. The vessels are a direct continuation of the units which have already been built at the Helsinki and Pansio yards, 55 of which have already been delivered since the 1960's.

These new vessels will be so equipped as to meet the most recent international requirements for environmental protection and fire safety.

Valmet Director Rauno Ilves said that the order will have great significance for employment. It means that there will be full employment in the yards up to the middle of 1984.

NORWAY

FRG'S SCHMIDT ARRIVES IN NORWAY FOR TALKS

LD280908 Hamburg DPA in German 0824 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Hamburg, 28 Aug (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Schmidt flew from Hamburg to Norway this morning for talks on security policy. Schmidt's visit marks the continuation of his regular consultations with the partners of the European alliance. At midday the chancellor will meet Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland near Oslo.

According to Bonn government sources, Schmidt and Mrs Brundtland will mainly discuss the situation within the alliance and in the Baltic, particularly as regards Poland. The Soviet proposal on a nuclear-free zone in north Europe is believed to be a further topic.

Tomorrow Chancellor Schmidt will fly on to Copenhagen for another working visit with Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen.

NEW NAVY COMMANDER APPOINTED FOR SOUTHERN DISTRICT

PM270817 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 22 Aug 81 p 14

[Excerpt] Commodore Haakon Buorn Ellingsen has been promoted by the Cabinet to Navy rear admiral and appointed commander, naval forces, southern Norway. The appointment will take effect from 1 September and will last for 2 to 5 years.

TRADE UNION INVITES LECH WALESA FOR VISIT

PM261529 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 22 Aug 81 p 7

[Excerpt] Solidarity leader Lech Walesa has been invited to Norway by the Norwegian Trade Union Federation. At the same time it is now clear that a Norwegian trade union delegation led by Chairman Tor Halvorsen will travel to Poland this fall to be present at the Solidarity Congress.

It has also been decided that Norsk Folkehjelp [Norwegian Aid Organization] will begin a collection to purchase goods for needy and disabled children in Poland. This aid will be channeled through Solidarity. The Norwegian Trade Union Federation also intends to expand its cooperation with Solidarity in other fields. The proposals for cooperation were discussed with a delegation from Solidarity which has been the guests of the Norwegian Trade Union Federation this week.

SWEDEN

ULLSTEN VIEWS ON SECURITY, NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

PM261505 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 7 Aug 81 p 3

[Aake Ekdahl report: "Neutrality Must Not Be Endangered"]

[Excerpt] "Swedish neutrality must never be jeopardized for a treaty for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries," Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten (Liberal Party) said on his return from Mexico Thursday. "The Swedish debate on a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries has in part been oversimplified, because no trouble is taken to put forward the difficulties that beset our path," Ullsten said, giving support to his parliamentary undersecretary, Inga Thorsson (Social Democrat) who shook the Social Democratic Women's Association the other day.

For the last week, Ullsten has been preparing the summit to be held in Cancun in Mexico 22 and 23 October and which is intended to breathe new life into the fading North-South dialogue, that is, relations between the rich industrial nations and the poor developing countries. There Ullsten met among 21 other foreign ministers U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who expressed his intense disapproval of the debate which has flared up in Sweden on a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries.

"U.S. leaders are concerned about this debate because it could complicate the imminent negotiations with the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles," Ullsten said. Ullsten expressed clear support for Inga Thorsson's line, "She makes a distinction between what is politically desirable and what it is possible to achieve," Ullsten said.

When asked if an agreement with other states for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries would have an effect on Swedish neutrality policy, Ullsten replied: "We would never put ourselves in a situation where we would be dependent on other states as far as the formation of our foreign policy is concerned. This is one of the limitations on the possibility of bringing about a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries. We would have to discuss security policy questions with countries which are part of difference security policy constellations from ours."

Ullsten asserted that there is no risk that Sweden would jeopardize its policy of neutrality for an agreement covering nuclear arms in the Nordic countries. The government and the Riksdag have no intentions of starting talks on such agreements. "But a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries would require a superpower guarantee. We must give serious consideration to the question whether we should enter into such negotiations with the superpowers at all. Today the main task is to investigate the political possibility of and the interest in a nuclear-free zone. This is part of the efforts to create disarmament. We could never enter any agreements which would reduce our freedom of action or undermine confidence in Swedish nonalignment and neutrality," Ullsten said. He also dismissed reports that permanent under secretary Leif Leifland would begin negotiations for a nuclear-free zone on his visit to Moscow. "Leifland will hold general security policy talks with the Russian leaders," Ullsten said.

TURKISH CYPRIOTS ISSUE CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS

NC271350 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 24 Aug 81 pp 1, 9

[Izzet Riza Yalin report]

[Text] Nicosia--"The Constitutional Proposals," submitted to the Greek Cypriot side on 5 August 1981 by the Turkish Cypriot side, stipulates the formation of a "Federal Parliament" composed of a "Federal Senate" and a "Federal House of Representatives" with 10 Turkish Cypriots and 10 Greek Cypriots in the 'Senate' and 15 Turkish Cypriots and 15 Greek Cypriots in the 'House'. It is suggested that a "Federal Council," composed of three Turkish Cvpriot and three Greek Cypriot ministers, undertake the executive powers and functions of the Federal Cyprus Republic. In addition to their ministerial functions, Turkish and Cypriot members of the Federal Council will perform the duties of the president of the Federal Republic to be chosen alternately on a yearly basis.

At the end of the constitutional proposals, it is stated that the "1960 treaty of guarantees" and the "1960 treaty of alliance" to which it is said both sides can make amendments, will remain as indivisible parts of this constitution.

Before the concrete territorial proposals, submitted by the Turkish Cypriot side, can be considered as valid in a final agreement, the Turkish Cypriot side sets agreement on the constitutional and security problems as a prerequisite. Moreover, it is stated that these constitutional proposals which should be considered as linked with the territorial aspect of the Cyprus issue are debatable.

"The Turkish Cypriot Draft Constitution" is 40 pages long and contains 52 sections. The introductory section states: "Before drafting the Turkish Cypriot proposals, we consider it useful to enumerate the main characteristics of the Federal Cyprus Republic's Constitution." It points out that this constitution is bound to be different from the constitutions of other countries and from the constitutional amendments implemented in such countries.

The first part of the constitution submitted to the Greek Cypriot side contains "General Provisions." The first section of this part states that the "Federal Cyprus Republic has been created with the free will and understanding of the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities and that it is a federal state embodying the Turkish Cypriot and the Greek Cypriot Federated States in an independent, sovereign, bicommunal, bizonal and nonaligned system." Moreover, "the annexation of Cyprus to another state--either wholly or partially"--is precluded. It states that the "bicommunal character of the federation and the unity of the state" form the foundation of the independent republic.

The constitution also precludes total or partial union of Cyprus with another country or any option for an autonomous independence.

The official language of the Turkish Federated State will be Turkish and that of the Greek Cypriot Federated State will be Greek. Both language will be considered the official languages of the Federal Republic.

According to the Turkish Cypriot constitutional proposals, "the Federal Republic will have its own flag and national anthem, which will be chosen jointly by the heads of the federated states. The Federal Republic authorities and public institutions or public service establishments created by the Federal Republic and its laws will be entitled to hoist the flag of the federal state. They will also be entitled to fly the Turkish or Greek Cypriot flag simultaneously."

The second part of the constitution contains "Basic Rights and Freedoms." Article 12 of the constitution and section 6 of the second part refer to "the freedom of entry, settlement and circulation in the island" for which the proposals stipulate that each federated state will be entitled to regulate itself. The Greek Cypriots are reported to have reacted strongly to this section.

Powers concerning such matters as A) foreign affairs; B) banking, foreign exchange and monetary affairs; C) customs, consumer goods, taxes and tariffs; D) federal budget; E) tourism and information; F) postal services and telecommunications; G) federal health and veterinary services; and H) weights and measurements, patents, copyright and trade marks; all come under "Federal Matters." These powers are vested in the federal state; all other powers and functions will be exercised by the federated states.

The Turkish Cypriot constitutional proposals deal also with such matters as "federal economic aims and financial provisions."

One of the important sections of the Turkish Cypriot constitutional proposals is the one devoted to the "Composition of the Federal Parliament." Subsequent sections are devoted to the "Federal Council," "Federal Administration" and "Federal High Court." The last few pages of the constitution deal with "Final Provisions" and "Provisions Concerning the Transition Period."

According to the "Federal Parliament" section, the legislative powers of the Federal Republic will be exercised by the "Federal Parliament" which will be composed of a Federal Senate and a Federal House of Representatives.

The "Federal Senate" will be composed of 10 Turkish Cypriot and 10 Greek Cypriot members. The members of the Federal Senate will be elected every 4 years by the legislative assemblies of their own federal state. The president and the vice president of the Federal Senate will not be elected by the same community. All the Senate committees will be composed of equal members from each community. All laws and decisions will be adopted by the majority of each communal group in the Federal Senate.

The Federal House of Representatives will be composed of 15 Turkish and 15 Greek Cypriots. Members of the Federal House of Representatives will be elected by each community separately for 4 years in accordance with the electoral law of the federal state concerned. The president and the vice president of the Federal House of Representatives will not be elected from the same community. All committees of the Federal House of Representatives will be composed of equal number of members from each community. All laws and decisions will be adopted by the majority of each communal group in the Federal House of Representatives.

The draft constitutional proposals stipulate that all disagreements between the Federal Senate and the Federal House of representatives should be resolved by a four-member committee.

Members who will represent both communities on the committees will be elected by the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot groups from among the members in the Federal Senate and the Federal House of Representatives.

KIPRIANOU ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT IRAQ

NC262021 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] It has been announced that President Kiprianou has accepted an invitation from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to visit Iraq during the second half of December. The invitation has been conveyed by Iraqi Ambassador 'Abd ar-Razzaq Muhammad Laftah, who was received today by President Kiprianou. Accepting the invitation, the president of the republic conveyed his thanks to the Iraqi president.

TURKISH MILITARY EXERCISES IN NICOSIA 27 AUG

NC272035 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] The UN authorities have notified the authorities of the republic that Turkish troops are holding exercises this evening in the Turkish quarter of Nicosia, near the Ayios Pavlos area.

DENKTAS CALLS FOR 'CONSOLIDATION OF DEMOCRACY'

TA271201 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] President Denktas has said that he was doing all he could for the consolidation of democracy in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. The president was replying to a question from a correspondent of the TURKISH CYPRIOT NEWS AGENCY, TAK, that opposition papers in the federated state were claiming that he wanted a presidential system of government in the federated state. President Denktas said that the constitution had not been prepared by him but by a constituent assembly. He recalled that in the period prior to the acceptance of the constitution, the Turkish Cypriot community had gathered round the Turkish Cypriot vice president who had been elected in accordance with the 1960 constitution which granted the vice president certain limited rights.

He stressed that in this period, the community had applied the regime which had suited it and had adopted the new parliamentary constitution prepared by its representatives in the Constituent Assembly by a referendum.

President Denktas stressed that he was respecting this constitution which was democratic and was working for the full consolidation of democracy in the federated state.

TURKISH CYPRIOT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LIBYA

TA271159 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus delegation which is to attend an international solidarity conference and the Libyan independence day celebrations in Libya on 1 September left Nicosia today. The delegation, led by the president of the legislative assembly, is composed of two representatives each from the National Unity party, the Communal Liberation Party and the Republican Turkish Party, and one representative each from the Democratic People's Party and the Turkish Unity Party. The delegation is expected to return to the Turkish Federated State on 2 September.

GENERAL URUG INSTALLED AS NEW NSC SECRETARY GENERAL

TA271245 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Gen Necdet Urug has assumed his post as presidential and National Security Council secretary general and deputy commander of the Ground Forces. He arrived at the Ground Forces headquarters this morning. He was received by the Ground Forces staff general, Lt Gen Mehmet Buyruk, with a military ceremony. General Urug met the officers in the headquarters and inspected the guard of honor.

At 1030, General Urug went to the Turkish Grand National Assembly where he was handed over the post of presidential and National Security Council secretary general by Gen Haydar Saltik, who was appointed commander of the 1st Army.

A military ceremony was held upon General Urug's arrival at the Turkish Grand National Assembly, where he was received by General Saltik. After meeting the military and administrative officials who attended the ceremony, Gen Necdet Urug inspected the guard of honor. General Urug and General Saltik then held a meeting.

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Talks Agenda

TA261630 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Ankara, 26 Aug (AA)--Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja of Indonesia arrived in Ankara today for a 3-day official visit at the invitation of his Turkish counterpart Ilter Turkmen. In an airport statement, Turkmen said the two countries had traditional friendly, spiritual and cultural ties. Turkey appreciates Indonesia's policy which contributes to peace and stability in the area, Turkmen said, adding that he had no doubt talks in Ankara would further strengthen bilateral relations. "We will have a highly useful exchange of views," he said.

Prof Kusumaatmaja said in his turn, that the two countries cooperated in various fields including their common work at the Islamic Conference at the U.N. He agreed that his visit would serve to further develop bilateral relations and added that studies were being made to promote cooperation.

The minister is accompanied by Director General of Social and Cultural Relations (G. Rusli Noor) and head of the Department of African Affairs (A.G. Unadirdja).

Topics To Be Discussed

During the talks, the two sides will exchange views on a number of bilateral and international issues with special emphasis on following topics involving trade relations:

--Development of trade and economic cooperation under an "economic, industrial and technical cooperation agreement" to be signed.

--Amendment of the trade accord dated 1959 to suit it to modern needs, and examination of prospects for increased trade, speeding of exchanges of technical know-how.

--Examination of prospects to facilitate transportation between the two countries.

Meeting With Ulusu

TA262027 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that even though they are geographically distant, Turkey and Indonesia have always had friendly relations. The prime minister received today the Indonesian foreign minister, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who arrived in Ankara for an official visit, and conferred with him for some time. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen was also present at the meeting.

In a speech before the meeting, the prime minister said that Turkey was pleased about the development of its political, economic and cultural relations with Indonesia. He added that the Indonesian foreign minister's visit would greatly contribute to this development.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Kusumaatmaja pointed out that the two countries had common interests in many fields. He stressed that Turkey and Indonesia should actively contribute to international relations. The official talks between Turkish and Indonesian delegations will begin in Ankara tomorrow.

Official Talks Begin

TA271233 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Official talks between Turkish and Indonesian delegations began in Ankara this morning. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen is heading the Turkish delegation and Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who arrived in Ankara yesterday, is heading the Indonsian delegation.

In a speech preceding the official talks, Foreign Minister Turkmen said Turkey wanted its relations with Indonesia to be developed further. He added that the goal was to bring about such development. He expressed the hope that beneficial talks, within this framework, would be held with the visiting Indonesian foreign minister.

Kusumaatmaja pointed out that his country wanted to increase its positive relations with Turkey. Noting that political relations between the two countries are now better than ever before, Kusumaatmaja said Turkey and Indonesia are engaged in close cooperation in the international area. The official talks between the delegations of the two countries started after these speeches. An economic, industrial and technical cooperation agreements is expected to be signed at the end of the talks. Also, the delegations are discussing ways of updating the existing trade agreement between the two countries.

Meeting With Evren

TA271658 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren received Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja who is currently in Ankara, at 1700 today in his Cankaya mansion. The visiting minister gave Evren a message from Indonesian President Suharto expressing good wishes and commenting on the relations between the two countries. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, the Indonesian ambassador to Ankara and the Turkish ambassador to Jakarta were also present at the meeting.

SYRIAN ATTACHE KILLED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

TA252035 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The military attache at the Syrian Embassy in Ankara, Colonel (Salim Pala), has been killed in a traffic accident near Hatay's Dortyol district.

His wife was seriously injured in the accident. The private car driven by the attache himself rolled over the bank of the highway near Dortyol around 0830 this morning. The attache was on his way from a vacation in Syria. The colonel died at the scene of the accident. The wife of the attache, (Halime Pala), who was seriously injured, is being treated at the Iskenderun state hospital.

GUNAYDIN QUOTES TURKMEN STATEMENT ON CYPRUS ISSUE

NC271254 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 24 Aug 81 p 3

[Resat Akar report from Nicosia]

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has stated that the Turkish Cypriot proposals, with which the Greeks and the Greek Cypriots are so disenchanted, have reinforced Turkish foreign policy.

Pointing out that the proposals were "substantive and comprehensive," Ilter Turkmen made the following statement to GUNAYDIN on his views on the attitude of the Greeks and the Greek Cypriots: "With the proposals we have submitted we have proved that we harbor good intentions and that we want peace. The attitude of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus has secured worldwide sympathy."

Commenting on Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis' words that "the problem of Cyprus has become an unbearable burden, and that the foreign ministers of all countries are exercising pressure on Turkey because of the Cyprus issue," Turkmen said: "We are not under any pressure whatsoever on account of the Cyprus issue. Moreover, by submitting our proposals we have fully convinced the world opinion that we are inspired by good intentions. Therefore, I do not share the view that the Cyprus issue has become an unbearable burden on Turkey."

PRESS REACTION TO U.S.-LIBYAN INCIDENT

NC261420 [Editorial Report] The Turkish language Istanbul press for 21-23 August comments on the U.S.-Libyan air clash.

On 21 August, TERCUMAN carries a commentary by Fahir Armaoglu, "The Mediterranean Crisis." Armaoglu refers to the already strained U.S.-Libyan relations, which resulted in the closure of the Libyan Embassy in Washington, and says: "Whether or not this will turn into a Mediterranean crisis depends on which attitude Al-Qadhdhafi will adopt and on his reaction. In any event, this incident will have legal and political consequences." Referring to Libya's unilateral extension of its territorial waters to 200 miles, Armaoglu adds: "This narrows down international waters considerable in this part of the Mediterranean and restricts the freedom of movement of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean." The writer then refers to a televised statement by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, saying: in a way, the event appears to have been planned by the United States. Haig stated that they were in fact expecting such an incident. This means that the maneuvers of the 6th Fleet of the coast of the Gulf of Sidra were expressly designed for such a development. This being so, it means that the United States has specific plans." The article concludes: "Let us not forget that this incident has occurred at a time when an anti-American agreement--the contents of which are not yet known--was signed in Aden between South Yemen, Ethiopia and Libya. The Sidra incident, on the other hand, has followed the Israeli attacks on Baghdad in June and on Beirut and Lebanon in July. Considering all this in a broader context, we cannot easily say that they contribute favorably to peace in the Middle East."

On 21 August, MILLIYET carries a commentary by Sami Kohen, "The Policy of Defiance," saying: "Disagreement on the air space and territorial waters issue is in fact the superficial reason for the air clash. At the root of it all are the everincreasing ideological and political frictions between the United States and Libya.

"Ever since Reagan came to power, the U.S. policy toward Libya has toughened. According to Reagan, Al-Qadhdhafi is behind international terrorism. He is having dreams of expansionism in the Arab world and even in Africa. He is one of the characters who could endanger Western interests. For this reason, Reagan has recently opposed Libya with a view to 'chastizing' Al-Qadhdhafi and he has supported Tunisia, Sudan, Egypt and Chad against Libya. Finally he expelled Libyan diplomats from the United States. Al-Qadhdhafi, on the other hand, has always looked upon the United States as an imperialistic state trying to place the Mediterranean and the Middle East within its sphere of influence."

The editorial continues: "Putting it briefly, there has been animosity between the United States and Libya which can actually be traced to national interests and political differences. This is the main reason behind the recent air clash." After stating that the Americans were aware of a warning by Al-Qadhdhafi, Sami Kohen writes: "But they ignored the warning. They either thought Al-Qadhdhafi was bluffing or they believed in its truth and they wanted to teach him a 'lesson.' There is no other explanation for deliberately holding maneuvers in the disputed area of the Gulf of Sidra. Looking at it from this angle, it cannot be argued that the Libyans are unjustified in considering this act as provocative.

"True, it can be argued that the arbitrary extension of the territorial waters to 200 miles is not 'legal.' But it should not be forgotten that there is not any international agreement on this matter."

Sami Kohen concludes: "The mutual policy of defiance being implemented by Reagan and Al-Qadhdhafi will undoubtedly become more heated after this incident."

CUMHURIYET on 22 August carries an article by Ali Sirmen, "Conflict over the Mediterranean." Sirmen writes: "It appears that the incident has occurred following an attack by Libyan planes on the planes of the 6th Fleet, but both Haig's statement that they had expected this attack and the fact that these exercises had been carried out by the 6th Fleet only 60 miles off the Libyan coast indicate that the Americans were involved in an act of provocation."

The writer then continues: "According to NEWSWEEK, in holding the Egyptian-U.S. maneuvers, the Pentagon and the State Department planned to test Libya's reaction. Had Libya remained indifferent to the Egyptian-U.S. maneuvers, Al-Qadhdhafi's decision on Libya's territorial waters would have become meaningless. With its latest action, the United States has cornered Libya and forced it to intervene." Ali Sirmen further writes: "As soon as Reagan came to the White House and hawk Haig entered the State Department, the United States decided to bully Libya and to subdue Al-Qadhdhafi after the continuous complaints of its privileged partner As-Sadat of Egypt--not only to subdue but even to do away with him. Through his policy of brute force and through the support of this submissive Middle East leader, Reagan is trying to establish a new equilibrium in the Middle East. In fact, Reagan has stated that he would act likewise in disputed waters, thus making it known that he would pursue his policy of brute force right to the end." "If Reagan keeps his promise, everyone will have a chance to see in the days ahead what serious consequences such a policy will entail."

Ali Sirmen concludes: "We understand from the statements made by both sides that neither side is willing to go any further for the time being. However, this does not mean that the Reagan-Haig duo have changed their intentions about Al-Qadhdhafi and Libya. The White House is determined to get rid of Al-Qadhdhafi by any means. On the other hand, both Al-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan people are aware of this plan by Washington and they appear to be prepared to resist the U.S. and Egyptian plans to the bitter end."

On 23 August, HURRIYET carries an editorial by Oktay Eksi "A Cowboy in the Mediterranean." After referring to faulty and arrogant actions by former Presidents of the United States at the Bay of Pigs in Cuba in 1961, in the Dominican Republic in 1965, and later in Kampuchea, Eksi says: "Just like Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, who destroyed the nuclear station in Baghdad in order 'to secure more votes in the general elections,' and who organized attacks on the inner parts of Lebanon and killed hundreds of women and children just because they are Palestinians." Eksi concludes: "It is impossible to justify the shooting down of planes. The United States, which raises hell when it discovers even a small arms cache in Cuba, organizes military exercises 60 miles off the Libyan coast, which Libya claims to be its territorial waters according to the rules of naval law. This is 'sheer provocation for a quarrel.'

"The United States argues that the Gulf of Sidra is 'open sea' and no one can obstruct military exercises there. What would President Reagan say if the Russians decided to hold similar exercises in the Gulf of Mexico?"

READING OF INDICTMENT CONTINUES AT NAP TRIAL

TA271539 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Ankara, 27 Aug (AA)--The trial of 587 members and affiliates of the Nationalist Action Party (NAP) continued today with the military prosecutor reading another section of the indictment. The prosecutor pointed out NAP ties with a number of legal and illegal rightist "Ulkucu" (idealist) organizations, party leaders' instructions to those subsidiary organizations, financial support for them as illustrated on NAP documents and half-burnt seals seized in the party headquarters following the Sep 12 military takeover.

During the search at the party headquarters, security forces found systematic lists of public officials, their addresses and their religious beliefs and political convictions as well as those of scholars, he stressed. He listed the names of schools which were dominated by NAP snd its affiliates from which even nonattending pupils wanted by the police were able to obtain diplomas automatically and referred to a test allegedly in NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes' handwriting telling his followers leftists should be knifed to death one by one silently at night on deserted streets. "Exterminating two or three communists a night should be an easy job," the text went on to say, according to the prosecutor.

SECURITY APPREHENDS 172 TCP MEMBERS IN ADANA AREA

TA271742 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Statement by the Press and Public Relations Department of the Army VI Corps and Adana, Icel, Kahramanmaras, Adiyaman, Gaziantep and Hatay Martial Law Command]

[Text] Following the long, careful and joint work and operations conducted by the security forces, the organizational structure of the clandestine Turkish Communist Party [TCP], which is active in the area under the jurisdiction of the Army VI Corps and the martial Law Command, has been totally uncovered.

A series of operations were conducted following the seizure on 1 May 1981 in the city of Mersin of numerous microfilms, microcameras, the party statute, the party program and party documents and the capture of the TCP regional secretary and the party's leader for the Cokurova region. During these operations in the provinces and districts of Adana, Icel and Hatay, 172 members of the TCP were arrested. Among those apprehended are 1 assistant professor, 4 lawyers, 1 doctor, 7 engineers, 32 teachers, 17 civil servants, 18 professionals, 4 housewives, 46 workers, 3 unionists, 20 students and 19 unemployed persons. Another 68 persons, who are currently at large and whose identities have been determined, are being sought.

As a result of their interrogation, the suspects were established to have committed the following offenses:

1. Being a member of the illegal TCP, which aims to partially or totally change the existing constitutional order or eliminate it and to establish the supremacy of one social class over another or eliminate a social class by totally eradicating the country's economic and social institutions;

2. Registering members in the party;

3. Establishing secret cells in order to ensure that the state is governed by a single class, contrary to democratic principles;

4. Receiving training and education in a foreign country at certain intervals in accordance with the TCP goals and returning to Turkey to engage in propaganda in line with the party statute and program;

5. Leaking--via the party--the political, cultural, military, economic and legal secrets of the state to foreign countries and establishing contact with these countries;

6. Forcing the workers to hold illegal strikes in certain factories and places of work in accordance with party orders in a bid to undermine and destroy the economic strength of the state, conducting slow-downs or stoppages;

7. Collecting membership fees or donations for the TCP from party members and certain other persons;

8. Conducting activities in the form of providing material and moral support for every type of extremist leftist faction and to seccessionist and destructive extremes with the aim of increasing the dimensions of anarchy and terrorism in Turkey;

9. Infiltrating certain political parties, associations, unions and various organizations and establishing worker, youth, civil servant committees and participating in administration in a bid to direct it in line with the party policy.

The necessary legal proceedings are being conducted in connection with the suspects. Operations are also being continued in the other provinces of the martial law command.

PROSECUTOR SEEKS DEATH PENALTY IN LEFTISTS' TRIAL

TA271656 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Summary] Of the 28 militants being tried at the Ankara Martial Law Command Second Military Court in connection with the illegal Turkish Revolutionary Communists Union trial that began today, 10 are facing death penalties. The military prosecutor said in his indictment that the suspects undertook various actions in order to establish a Marxist-Leninist order. He demanded the death penalties for actively attempting to change the constitution and the basic order of the state. The military prosecutor demanded various prison terms for the remaining 18 militants.

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POLICE NAMED ALLEGED ATTACKERS OF SYNAGOGUE

NC300914 Paris AFP in English 0838 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Vienna, 30 Aug (AFP)--Police today arrested a Syrian student at an address found on one of the three presumed authors of yesterday's attack on a synagogue here that left two dead and 18 injured. Police identified the man as Muhsin al-'Ashur, 35, but did not say whether he was suspected on involvement in the attack.

In another development, police said the alleged terrorist who was wounded in the attack had identified himself as 'Ali Yusuf, and said he was an Egyptian. But they reportedly were unconvinced by the statement.

Police said they had discovered few new elements in their investigation, but several newspapers reported that the attack was a new episode in a battle between the Palestinian group Al-'Asifah and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The PLO has denied responsibility for the incident.

Six Arrested

NC301858 Paris AFP in English 1827 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Vienna, 30 Aug (AFP)--Six people, most of them believed to be Palestinians, were arrested here today at a flat said to be the home of 'Ali Yusuf, one of two Arab suspects arrested after yesterday's attack on a synagogue here, in which two people were killed and 17 hospitalized, police said. Police said 'Ali Yusuf had probably been living here for more than two months.

'Ali Yusuf, wounded in the attack, is now in hospital. Police said he claimed to be Egyptian, but acknowledged that his name was an alias.

Kreisky Comment

NC291957 Paris AFP in English 1923 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Vienna, 29 Aug (AFP)--Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said he was convinced there was a link between today's attack at a synagogue here in which two people were killed and 17 wounded and the May 1 killing of a municipal councillor who headed an Austrian-Israeli friendship society.

"Now, we must be even more careful," the chancellor said on television in a phone interview from Spain where he is on holiday.

A radical Palestinian group in Damascus had claimed responsibility for the killing of Councillor Heinz Nittel and threatened to kill Mr Kreisky. According to television here, one of the two gunmen arrested confessed to belonging to the Al-'Asifah dissident Palestinian organisation.

Further Kreisky Remarks

NC301905 Paris AFP in English 1852 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Vienna, 30 Aug (AFP)--Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said today that Israel's "intransigent policy" was netting "the grapes of wrath." Commenting on yesterday's attack on a Vienna synagogue by Arab gunmen, the chancellor declared that "this deed was committed by extremists seeking to jeopardize an evolution that has awakened the conscience of the democratic states and has led them gradually to understand the problems of the Palestinian people."

Such acts, the chancellor added in an interview with Austrian television, are "directed (against) the policy of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has nothing to do with that sort of attack." Mr Kreisky gave his interview in Spain where he has been vacationing. He is scheduled to return to Vienna later today.

Israeli Envoy Summoned

TA301227 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] The Austrian Government today summoned the Israeli charge d'affaires in Vienna to explain the condemnation made in Jerusalem about Austria. This refers to the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement that the attack on the Vienna synagogue is a result of Austria's conciliatory policy toward Palestinian terrorism.

Ambassador's Statement

TA301242 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Remarks by Israeli Ambassador Yisakhar ben-Ya'aqov to correspondent 29 August--recorded]

[Text] I regret to say that Palestinian terrorists have felt quite comfortable in Austria because basically the policy of the Austrian Government has been conciliatory and appeasing toward them. To cooperate with an organization which is determined to destroy Israel cannot in any way help a peace solution in the Middle East, and this we shall explain here, certainly in view of what happened last night.

KREISKY AGAINST ANTI-AMERICANISM, FOR DIALOGUE

AU281341 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 28 Aug 81 p 3

[Chief Editor Manfred Scheuch interview with Chancellor Kreisky in Bad Woerishofen--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The opposition has attempted to use the events around the attempted arms smuggling and PLO representative Husayn for a propaganda campaign marked by bourgeois narrowmindedness and resentfulness. Have Austria's, and its chancellor's, relations with the PLO been affected by these events?

[Answer] What is involved is a question of principle, and that has long ago been answered. If one recognizes the fact that the Palestinians are a people with the rights of a people, then one will also have to recognize sooner or later its political representative, the PLO. Naturally such a movement cannot act in the same way as a government of a normal, consolidated state. And on the periphery of such a movement there are extremists. However, there are also extremists in the FRG, in Great Britain and even in such staunch countries as Switzerland.

Thus one cannot make the fact that there are various groupings within the Palestinian camp the reason for denying the central representation of this people the recognition it needs. And therefore I will continue to advocate recognition of the PLO as the political representation of the Palestinians, regardless of concomitant developments.

[Question] You received a letter recently from Egyptian President as-Sadat, which was said to be confidential. Could you nevertheless say whether it was on account of these PLO threats that As-Sadat canceled his visit to Austria, or were there other reasons?

[Answer] First of all it must be said that the visit was never intended as a political one, but As-Sadat wanted to relax for a few days in Salzburg on his way back from the United States. He loves Salzburg, and he expressed this wish. If someone expresses such a wish, one tries to comply with it as far as possible. Now he has changed his mind, because of certain events in his country but also because he felt that it was hardly worthwhile to take such security precautions as would have been necessary in the circumstances merely for the sake of 3 or 4 days' vacation. But his visit has only been postponed.

[Question] Do you regard the confrontation recently between the United States and Libya as actually endangering the Middle East situation or rather as a mere incident?

[Answer] I do not regard it as a danger.

[Question] How do you assess the situation between the two superpowers? Are there better chances for detente now that the Reagan Administration has taken over?

[Answer] One has to realize, above all, what one wants in politics. And if one knows that the two superpowers will eventually have to come to negotiations, which I am convinced they will actually do, then it is necessary to consider what prerequisites for that exist in the Soviet Union and what prerequisites exist in the United States. The Soviet Union is certainly worried, irritated about the attempt of a global encirclement, which begins in China and goes through Japan and the United States, and extending to Europe. This is quite a serious matter, especially now when a certain close relationship exists between China and the United States.

On the other hand the Americans have been irritated by the military defeat in Vietnam. It was a highly sacrificial war even for the United States and it ended with a military defeat, the first in U.S. history. Second, the American people regarded the taking of hostages in Iran as a severe humiliation. And now a turn has taken place in the American people's consciousness, whether we like it or not. The new U.S. President believes the best way to overcome this feeling of humiliation is to announce a policy of strength. I myself have declared repeatedly that such a policy can at best be expressed by certain symptoms, such as the downing of the Libyan planes or the autonomous decision on production of the neutron weapon. On a wider scale, however, the policy of strength has failed in the past. One can hardly make greater war efforts anywhere than those that were made in Vietnam, with more weapons or more people. And one cannot have more agents in any Latin American country than were in Iran, simply because there are no suitable conditions for that.

Ultimately, the superpowers will have to talk with each other because their potential for destroying each other and the world is so tremendous that there is no other way. And we must clearly realize what we want. We want Americans and Russians to come to the conference table. That cannot be achieved if one incessantly insults and abuses the Americans. This can only be acheived by holding a quiet, reasonable dialogue with the Americans using arguments which can convince even them. That is, at any rate, a method which I think preferable. However, by demonstrating against the Americans, by insulting and hurting them, nothing will be achieved apart from total destruction of any military equilibrium, without which peace in the world cannot be preserved.

[Question] Do you regard the fact that Social Democrats are in government in both large countries of the Western alliance system, the FRG and France, as a certain guarantee for such a European policy pursuing a course of its own?

[Answer] That is altogether the great event of our time. How does the democratic world look today? On one hand we have Reagan, who adheres to a kind of neoconservativism, an Americanism dating back far earlier than Roosevelt. This policy is at the moment meeting with the approval of the majority of the American people, and we have to accept that. And by his side, from the viewpoint of political ideology, we have Great Britain's prime minister, Thatcher, who, however, clearly no longer has the sympathy of the majority of her people. Her economic concept has led to impoverishment, unemployment, insecurity and revolts on a scale unprecedented in England. That is the one side. On the other side we have for the first time in history at the same time a Socialist president in France and a Social Democratic chancellor in the FRG. This political fact has touched off a dialectical process in the democratic world--as I believe, a highly desirable one--which will lead to the development of a dialogue, to a situation where no side can push through its policy alone but where one has to talk, negotiate, where one has to contemplate matters. This process between the two large world outlooks which are predominant in democratic Europe today, the democratic-socialist on the one hand and neoconservativism on the other--that is the reality.

[Question] What chances do you see under these world political aspects for the North-South summit in October in Mexico, of which you have been one of the initiators?

[Answer] Here we have a typical example of what can be achieved by reasonable argument. In the past President Carter accepted an invitation only very reluctantly--indeed the invitation was never really accepted. The new President was certainly very skeptical from the very outset, and so were his advisers. But gradually we have managed to bring about a change of mind in that respect.

And in a letter President Reagan has sent me, he expresses views about what should be discussed in Cancun which, as formulated by him, could certainly provide a basis for the talks.

Naturally a world problem of this dimension cannot be resolved at such a conference in 2 days. However, we will certainly endeavor at least to somewhat narrow the wide gap existing between the views of the so-called southern camp and the northern camp, and perhaps to even build a moderate bridge. In that respect, I have certain hopes.

I repeat that here is unequivocal proff that despite all differences of our ideological prerequisites it was possible to convince the U.S. President of the usefulness of participating in that summit--even if it were only to serve the purpose of exchanging opinions on problems of such eminent importance.

That is why I regret most deeply that the Soviet Union does not make use of such an opportunity, if only for the personal contacts that develop at such meetings.

FOREIGN MINISTER REBUFFS IRANIAN THREAT

AU311235 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 29-30 Aug 81 p 2

[Georg Possanner report on interview with Foreign Minister Pahr in Vienna--no date given]

[Excerpts] Vienna--After Interior Minister Lanc, now Foreign Minister Pahr has also taken a stance on the threat of the Iranian charge d'affaires that there would be "difficulties" should Austria grant asylum to exiled Iranian President Bani-Sadr. "We might go to the extreme of asking for his recall," Pahr threatened in a talk with DIE PRESSE regarding consequences that would follow in case of a recurrence.

Pahr declared that the present Iranian charge d'affaires was received by the head of the Middle East Department at the Foreign Ministry, Tschofen, who "gave him an appropriate briefing." Asked whether he intended to make any reference to the executions in Iran in his speech at the forthcoming UN General Assembly, Pahr declared that to date such appeals have been avoided. "However, should others decide to broach the topic, we will certainly follow suit."

In the interview Pahr also specified his plans for visiting the United States: He will arrive in Washington for an official visit on 26 October. On the other hand, the visit to Austria by Secretary of State Haig, scheduled for the first half of September, will not take place.

BOMB EXPLODES OUTSIDE NATO'S RAMSTEIN HEADQUARTERS

LD310822 Hamburg DPA in German 0805 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Kaiserslautern/Ramstein, 31 Aug (DPA)--According to still unconfirmed reports, a bomb explosion this morning outside the NATO headquarters at Ramstein airport near Kaiserslautern has injured 15 people. The airport has been sealed off by the U.S. authorities.

All that is known so far is that the bomb exploded inside a car. Other reports mention an explosion inside a building. Due to a suspected terrorist link, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Karlsruhe is involved in the investigations and has asked the Federal Criminal Investigation Department in Weisbaden for support.

SCHMIDT VIEWS PROTESTS AGAINST U.S. BASES

LD301414 Hamburg DPA in German 1314 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 30 Aug (DPA)--Thousands of people have been demonstrating in several FRG cities against rearmament and for maintaining peace in European cities. At the same time, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl criticized biased sections of the peace movement and advocat a realistic security policy. In interviews on the Second German Television Program nn Perspectives," the two politicians today rejected the view that parties in the Fede l Republic acted slowly in initiating the discussion about peace and disarmament.

According to police estimates, some 5,000 people protested in Pirmasens on Saturday against the stockpiling of chemical weapons in U.S. depots in the Palatinate. The demonstrators demanded the closure of a U.S. poison gas depot near Pirmasens which, civic campaigners claim, are said to contain 2,000 tons of nerve gas. The demonstrators also rejected the deployment of new nuclear missiles in the Palatinate. At the final rally, ecologists' national chairman Petra Kelly said that the Federal Government is "untrustworthy". Although it had officially spoken out against the stockpiling of chemical mass destruction weapons in the Federal Republic, it is not doing anything against U.S. poison gas stockpiles. In Berlin, about 30,000 people Saturday attended a rally which demanded a ban on the neutron weapon and condemned the NATO rearmaments decision. Police said that about 3,000 mainly young people on bicycles demonstrated in Bremen on Saturday for maintaining peace in Europe. In Hanover, some 1,500 people demonstrated on Saturday against NATO armament.

Chancellor Schmidt, viewing the participation of communists in the peace movement, said that something cannot be wrong merely because it is supported by communists. The "Krefeld appeal," which the organizers claim has so far been signed by about 1.2 million FRG citizens, "is nevertheless biased against NATO and the Federal Government's policy. It contains not a single word of criticism about the Soviet Union." The greatest peace movement, Schmidt said, is probably the German Trade Union Federation, followed by the SPD. He underlined that peace goes with an approximate balance of the means of deterrence.

Kohl pointed out that in the Federal Republic peace and freedom have been maintained over the past 38 years through the Federal Republic's participation in the Western alliance. The CDU chairman said that the fear of any citizens is understandable, but a slogan such as "peace without arms" belongs in the (?realm) of dreams.

SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the German attack on Poland on 1 September 1939, has affirmed the SPD's will for a policy of safeguarding peace. In a statement published in Bonn on Sunday, Brandt said that the SPD is directing "expectant and critical eyes" on forthcoming U.S.-Soviet negotiations on limiting Eurostragegic nuclear arms.

On 1 September, antiwar day, the German Trade Union Federation [DGB], for the first time, is to expound its ideas on "peace through disarmament" at a central rally in Dusseldorf. At the same time, the DGB has started a nationwide petition demanding immediate arms control negotiations.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES CONGRESSMAN LES ASPIN

DW280937 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 28 Aug 81 p 10

[Commentary signed Ein: "Understatement"]

[Text] U.S. Congressman Les Aspin tends to make understatements. He finds the concern overstated that the Soviets could overrun central Europe with a "massive assault." Les Aspin's thesis is based on intelligence findings. According to this information the Red Army is said to have difficulties in mobilizing its reserve units. Les Aspin concludes that the Atlantic alliance would not have to immediately use tactical nuclear arms to stop an assault by Russian tank units. This argumentation is surprising because Les Aspin is considered an expert. It is not new that there are "differences in preparedness for action" among Russian divisions. Second, he ought to know that nuclear combat arms are an element of deterrence. One can only speculate about their military use. The threat regarding NATO does not emanate from the Soviet Union's ability to mobilize. The present active units bring strategic influence to bear on our security. These are 20 Russian spearhead divisions in the east of Germany and about 30 armored divisions in the European part of Russia. They can--supported by a modern air force--act almost without advance warning.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES 1982 BUDGET FIGURES

LD301112 Hamburg DPA in German 1021 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 30 Aug (DPA)--The 1982 federal budget will comprise expenditures of DM240.1 billion which is DM700 million less than was agreed between the SPD/FDP coalition on 30 July. This emerged from a federal Finance Ministry document published in Bonn on Sunday which will be discussed at the final deliberations of the Federal Cabinet starting on Wednesday.

According to this document, the incremental rate is just 4 percent compared with 1981, against the originally planned 4.2 percent. The net borrowing requirement of DM26.5 billion planned for 1982 is unchanged.

DEUTSCHE WELLE TO INCREASE TRANSMISSIONS TO U.S.

LD281602 Hamburg DPA in German 2247 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Summary] Cologne, 27 Aug (DPA)--From 6 September Deutsche Welle will increase its daily English language broadcast to the U.S. from 20 to 50 minutes. Director General Klaus Schuetz told DPA that Deutsche Welle wanted to explain the German position more fully to the Americans, especially in connection with the recent increase in "turbulences in German-U.S. relations".

VIOLENT EXPLOSION AT PARIS INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL

NC292012 Paris AFP in English 2009 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 29 Aug (AFP)--A violent explosion ripped through the Intercontinental Hotel here today, firemen said. First reports said several people were injured at the hotel across from the Tuileries Gardens in central Paris.

Firemen later said 14 people had been injured. Most of them were cut by pieces of flying glass in the restaurant. Witnesses said the blast was caused by an object thrown into a meeting room on the ground floor. A powerful blast knocked down many glass partitions.

Further Report

NC292237 Paris AFP in English 2335 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 29 Aug (AFP)--A bomb badly damaged the ground floor of the Intercontinental Hotel here tonight in the fashionable shopping district close to the Louvre and the Place de la Concorde. Fourteen people were sent to hospitals, mostly cut by pieces of flying glass in the restaurant. Four others had very slight cuts.

None were in serious condition, firemen said, although the powerful blast knocked down many glass partitions, caused several false ceilings to collapse, and pulverized chandeliers. A fire broke out and burned some furniture, but was quickly extinguished. Several witnesses said the blast seemed to come from a package that a man left in the hotel lobby, though there was an initial report that the bomb was thrown into the lobby. Police experts found some fragments of an explosive device.

The hotel is in the Rue Castiglione just a few steps from the arcaded Rue de Rivoli and the Place Vendome, where the Ritz Hotel is located. Before being purchased by the Intercontinental Hotel chain in 1968, it was called the Continental Hotel. Inaugurated in 1878, it is the oldest of the luxury hotels in Paris. A majority of the clients are affluent foreigners.

The explosion took place shortly before 10 p.m. (2000 GMT). Guests clustered outside for a while discussing the puzzling attack. But by 11 p.m., most of them had retired to their bedrooms. Police said nobody staying at the hotel was likely to have been the intended target of the bomber, judging by initial scrutiny of the guest register. None of them [word indistinct] police protection, a reliable source said.

The injured people [words indistinct] leave the hospital shortly after midnight following treatment, police headquarters announced. Some of them had not been cut but were momentarily deafened by the blast.

CHEYSSON HOLDS MEETING WITH AS-SADAT ENVOY

PM281053 Paris LE MONDE in French 23-24 Aug 81 p 12

[Text] Usama al-Baz, Egyptian first secretary of state for foreign affairs, had a meeting with Claude Cheysson on the afternoon of Friday 21 August. The Egyptian diplomat said that this interview was not "directly connected" with the trip which the French minister for external affairs is to make 28-31 August to Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, or with his projected meeting with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. (LE MONDE 20 August).

Al-Baz also gave Cheysson a message from President as-Sadat for Mitterrand. After the meeting, the number two of Egyptian diplomacy said that he had stressed the need to consolidate the cease-fire in southern Lebanon, and to "very rapidly" make "substantial progress in the search for a solution to the Palestinian problem." He said that the Saudi "peace plan" must be "encouraged" by Europe.

CHEYSSON LEAVES ON MIDDLE EAST TOUR 28 AUG

LD281048 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The minister of external relations will spend one weekend in the Middle East. Claude Cheysson leaves Paris this morning for Jordan. Then he will go to Lebanon and Syria. The purpose of the visit is to gather information and to reassure the Arab world which is worried by the socialists' pro-Israeli position. A central point of the talks will be the Palestinian fate. Mr Cheysson may meet with the PLO leader, Yasir 'Arafat.

Meeting With 'Arafat

LD301420 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Unexpectedly, and despite doubts by the French delegation, the meeting between Claude Cheysson and Yasir 'Arafat is taking place at this moment. It opened 10 minutes ago in the office of the Lebanese prime minister. Claude Cheysson made a point of preserving the official character of his visit to the Middle East; this is why he refused to go to PLO headquarters.

GOVERNMENT, MEXICO RECOGNIZE EL SALVADOR LEFTISTS

LD282040 Paris Domestic Service in French 2026 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] France and Mexico are recognizing tonight, at the same time and in the same terms, the representative nature of two political movements in El Salvador, two leftist organizations which are fighting with arms against the military junta in El Salvador. This is an important development. At the same time, General Haig is accusing the same insurgents of practicing pure terrorism.

IRANIAN GUNBOAT TABARZIN LEAVES TOULON 28 AUG

NC281130 Paris AFP in English 1122 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Toulon, France, 28 Aug (AFP)--The Iranian gunboat Tabarzin, hijacked off Gibraltar on August 13 and brought to this southern French seaport six days later, left early today for an undisclosed destination, maritime officials said. The vessel cast off with an all-Iranian crew, and was given enough fuel to allow it to reach its destination. It was also checked thoroughly before leaving, the sources said.

GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT TUNISIA IN CASE OF ATTACK

LD290734 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 29 Aug 81

[From the News in English segment]

[Text] French Defense Minister Charles Hernu says France is ready to increase military cooperation with Tunisia. He says he has assured Tunisian leaders of French support in the event of an attack like the one last January by guerrillas coming from Libya.

ISLAMIC HUMAN RIGHTS CONFERENCE TO MEET IN PARIS

NC291747 Paris AFP in English 1641 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 29 Aug (AFP)--An international conference on human rights in Islam countries will be held on September 19 at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris, it was announced here today.

The conference, sponsored by the Islamic Council for Europe, will lead to the proclamation of a so-called universal Islamic statement on human rights, Islamic Council for Europe Secretary-General Salim 'Azzam (Egypt) said. The document would serve as a "spiritual guide to contemporary Moslems in their struggle to preserve the rights that were given to them by God," Mr 'Azzam said.

The statement, which has already been composed, presents human rights "as they are clearly defined in Islam," in the Koran and the "traditions of the Prophet Mohammed," Mr 'Azzam said. Its contents were not released.

Participants in the conference will include former Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella, Saudi Arabian Prince Muhammad al-Faysal, former Sudanese Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi and Mohammed Tofil, the head of Pakistan's Islamic League, Mr 'Azzam said. The London-based Islamic Council for Europe, created five years ago, has observer status in the Islamic Conference.

MITTERRAND GETS 45 PERCENT APPROVAL RATE IN POLL

NC292244 Paris AFP in English 2238 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 29 Aug (AFP)--Forty-five per cent of the respondents to a poll for a major French news magazine have approved of President Francois Mitterrand's performance in his first 100 days in office, it was announced here late today.

Thirty per cent of those contacted disapproved, and 25 per cent did not express an opinion in a poll commissioned by LE POINT, a weekly news magazine, and conducted by the French Institute of Public Opinion (IFOP).

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy registered a higher approval rating than Mr Mitterrand, with 47 per cent of those interviewed happy with his performance.

Fifty per cent of the respondents believed that the left would remain in power for a long period, while 30 thought it would not. Twenty per cent did not express an opinion.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing remained in the public eye, with 31 per cent of those interviewed saying they felt "close" to him. Some 55 per cent felt "far" from him.

LE MONDE INTERVIEWS PLO REPRESENTATIVE AS-SUS

PM281044 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Aug 81 p 22

[Text] The PLO believes that the European peace initiative in the Near East is "over" and from now on it is only interested in "the stance of each European country separately."

This is the PLO's stance vis-a-vis France as given in an interview with the central press agency by the PLO's representative in France, Ibrahim as-Sus, a few days before the possible meeting in Beirut between Claude Cheysson and the PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. "This is to be confirmed by the French," is all the PLO, which is putting on a show of indifference toward such a meeting, is saying.

"France's position has been encouraging at times, but we notice that there is a slight regression," Ibrahim as-Sus said before enlarging on this "regression." According to him, "the French authorities talk too much about Israel's security and no longer respect the priority of the principles for a settlement in the Near East, the priority of the Venice and Luxembourg summits." Moreover, "Cheysson said in some statements that the PLO is the representative but not the sole representative of the Palestinian people." "These two stances are a retreat from what we expect from France."

"Having said that," Ibrahim as-Sus nonetheless recognized, "the picture is not so black." The PLO representative in France cited in particular the official welcome given to Qaddumi, chief of the organization's political department, in Paris in July. According to him, Cheysson said on this occasion that France is very anxious for there to be an independent Palestinian state. There is another encouraging aspect: "We know," As-Sus says, "that President Mitterrand is anxious to play a balanced role in the search for a political solution to the Palestinian problem. Because of his friendship for Israel, this will perhaps be easier for him than for Giscard d'Estaing."

"So," he intimated, "We expect that in a short while France will shift in this area, because it is time that it recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. I can see no obstacle to this, and the form does not matter; a public statement or a change in the status of the PLO office in France. In short, something concrete. We believe that this must be clearly defined.

"But," the PLO representative continued, "we are not prepared to wait indefinitely. Earlier, the prospect of a possible European initiative was held out to us. Let's have no more talk about that, it is over.

"Now we are interested in the stance of each European country separately," he added. "The Council of Foreign Ministers of the Arab League countries is going to meet in Tunis on 5 September. We are going to ask that the Arab countries judge the European countries separately according to their stances vis-a-vis us."

Finally, on the international level, Ibrahim as-Sus believed, the PLO's position is "good" and "it is in the process of gaining ground. One thing which would be useful now," he concluded, "would be to broach the Palestinian problem at the level of the UN Security Council in order to get a resolution adopted that speaks in precise terms of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people."

L'UNITA: 'WORRYING' RUDE PRAVO ANALYSIS OF 1968

PM271513 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 22 Aug 81 p 13

[Text] Prague--The Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] organ RUDE PRAVO has commemorated in worrying terms the 13th anniversary of the military intervention that put an end to the "new course." According to agency reports, the commentary is based on three points. First, the "international assistance of the USSR and the other socialist countries saved Czechoslovakia from disaster from the bloodbath planned by domestic and foreign counter-revolution." The second point concerns the present: "The enemies of socialism are not abandoning their plans to eliminate or at least weaken socialism and are trying to implement them wherever favorable conditions occur throughout the world. The destabilization process in Poland is further proof of this." The third point is particularly worrying, since it can be interpreted as an indirect reference to Poland; the 1968 events and the lessons drawn from them by the CPCZ "have an international validity acknowledged by many communist and workers parties."

Clearly the parties referred to by RUDE PRAVO do not include the PCI, which since 1968 has never ceased repeating and developing its assessment of the "new course" and the military intervention.

PCI'S PAJETTA RECEIVES JAPANESE PARTY LEADER

PM271514 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 21 Aug 81 p 11

[Text] Comrade Tomio Nishizawa, deputy chairman of the Japan Communist Party [JCP] Central Committee and JCP foreign policy chief, has met with Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta of the PCI Directorate. Tomio Nishizawa is starting a visit to Europe which will take him to Yugoslavia, Romania, the Scandinavian countries and the EEC countries, and during which he will have meetings with the leaders of communist and leftwing parties. During their conversation, Nishizawa and Pajetta briefed each other on JCP and PCI positions, noting significant convergences of opinion on the international situation and on the need for contacts and good relations with all communist parties, bar none. At the same time, confirmation was given of both parties' commitment to the detente and peace struggle and of the need for broader mobilization of democratic forces in view of the dangerous resumption of the nuclear and missile arms race.

Within this framework, the need was expressed to surmount the obstacles that exist in Japan, too, to more solid relations among leftwing forces--a precondition for the advance of the processive and peace-loving forces.

PCI FLOOR LEADER IN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES DIES

AU291536 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 29 Aug (ANSA)--Fernando di Giulio, 57, Communist Party floor leader in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, died Friday of a heart attack. Di Giulio was a member of the Central Committee and Communist Party leadership.

During the resistance in the Second World War, he fought with the "Garibaldi" Partisans Brigade in Tuscany. He was a member of the provincial national liberation committee in Grosseto (Tuscany).

He was elected provincial councillor in Rome on the PCI slate in 1956, and entered the Central Committee in 1951. He became a member of the party leadership in 1966 and was elected to the lower house in 1972. He was elected party whip in the lower house in 1979.

DENMARK

FRG'S SCHMIDT, PRIME MINISTER HOLD TALKS ON ARMS

LD291912 Hamburg DPA in German 1726 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 29 Aug (DPA)--Following a political exchange of views with Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen on Saturday, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt sounded a warning about exaggerated talk of fear in Europe. Speaking to journalists at Marienborg Castle, the chancellor said that he considered this to be dangerous. "Fear is also a dangerous counsellor for a politician." Following his talks with Jorgensen, Schmidt reiterated his assurance that without the unanimous agreement of European allies the neutron weapon would not be sited in Europe. The Federal Republic only tolerates this weapon on its soil if other countries also site the neutron weapon on their soil.

Schmidt was opposed to agreeing to a moratorium in the arms debate. Every week the Soviet Union is installing a new SS-20 missile. About 200 of these missiles with a total of 700 warheads are now in position. Even if one were to vote for a moratorium now, there would be no equilibrium of any kind, the chancellor said. This equilibrium has to be established. The deterrent potential in the West is, nevertheless big enough to deter Moscow from taking injudicious steps. And on this account too fear is without foundation, Schmidt said.

His greatest concern at present is for world economic problems, in particular for the unemployed whose number is growing everywhere. Schmidt and Jorgensen during their 3 hours of talks also discussed the subject of a nuclear arms free zone in northern Europe. His view was, Schmidt said, that this could be an interesting proposal. But it stems from a power which, for its part, has not met its obligations so far. As opposed to the Federal Republic and Denmark, Moscow for instance has not signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. On the contrary, the USSR is a power which continually increases its nuclear weapons and therefore, is not qualified to call upon others to do even more. The entire discussion about a nuclear arms free north is, in Schmidt's view, premature at present. What is at stake now is that Eurostrategic weapons in central Europe be brought into a state of equilibrium.

The federal chancellor who came to Copenhagen from Oslo after talks with Norwegian Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, will leave Copenhagen after a dinner with Jorgensen and return to Hamburg tonight.

NORWAY

FRG'S CHANCELLOR, BRUNDTLAND HOLD TALKS 28 AUG

LD281445 Hamburg DPA in German 1310 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Hamar, Norway, 28 Aug (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland today discussed European security policy and questions of European cooperation with Norway, which is not a member of the EEC. Schmidt was received for a working visit by the Social Democrat head of government at the state-owned estate of Staur near Hamar, north of Oslo. The chancellor stressed the routine nature of these annual consultations, which contrary to Norwegian press reports should not be seen as having any connection with the parliamentary elections in mid-September.

Government circles said the detailed talks would also include discussion of plans for intensified bilateral cooperation, including technology transfer, particularly in the energy sector, and the submarine project. The techniques and procedures for Norwegian supplies for a possible series of 10 submarines to be build in German shipyards are still not clear.

The chancellor prepared a briefing on the Ottawa world economic summit and German policy at the forthcoming 22-nation North-South summit conference at the end of October in Mexico. Joint discussions and assessments of the situation in the Baltic region and in Poland were also on the agenda.

It was noted in Hamar that the Soviet offer on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe was hardly mentioned, in contrast to the important topics of economic and political cooperation. It was said that the chancellor has a negative attitude toward the project.

The small German delegation, in which Schmidt was accompanied by the head of the foreign policy department in the federal chancellor's office, Ministerial Director Otto Van der Gablentz, also expected the Norwegians to show a clear interest in prospects for the continuation of the German policy of East-West detente.

29 Aug Meeting

LD291224 Hamburg DPA in German 1027 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Hamar, 29 Aug (DPA)--A "strong interest" in close economic cooperation was stressed today by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the end of his talks with Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland. At a press conference at the state-owned Staur estate near Hamar, Schmidt referred to the promising areas of energy, military development and joint research. The Norwegian prime minister too, emphasized her great interest in deepening these economic talks in "close cooperation".

At the end of his 2-day working visit in Norway, the federal chancellor welcomed the Norwegian parliament's decision to lay a natural gas pipeline to Emden. In the field of military development, the construction of 10 submarines in German shipyards is under discussion; however, the extent of the Norwegian contribution still has to be settled.

Federal Minister of Research and Technology Andreas von Bulow will travel to Oslo this autumn for further talks on cooperation. The wideranging talk on international issues also resulted in complete agreement between Schmidt and Mrs Brundtland.

On the U.S. decision to build neutron weapons, both the social democratic heads of government stressed that the stationing of this weapon was not vital at the moment, and could only be considered if all NATO members reached a unanimous decision on this. Schmidt added that stationing the weapon in Germany alone was out of the question.

The second important political discussion on the Soviet offer of establishing a nuclear arms free zone in northern Europe also led to agreement; first, not to negotiate separately with Moscow; second, to wait for details; third, to let such talks, as Schmidt said, become part of the arms limitation talks. In any case, he was "not enthusiastic" about the suggestion.

The chancellor acknowledged that the new U.S. Government under President Reagan had given the American people a new "feeling of self-confidence" during the first 7 months of being in office. "I hope that this will continue", Schmidt said. In this connection, he rebuked the Soviet Union for saying in its propaganda that the willingness to negotiate on Eurostrategic weapons had always been part of its policy when, in fact, it had just begun negotiations this year.

The federal chancellor left Norway after lunch at the state-owned Staur estate and flew to Copenhagen for talks with the Danish prime minister. Schmidt would like to return to Hamburg this evening.

VENIAMIN WARNS AGAINST TURKISH PROVOCATIONS

NC311037 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 31 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, Interior and Defense Minister Khristodhoulos Veniamin warned the UNFICYP [United Nations Force in Cyprus] that today National Guard vehicles will drive through Mikhalakis Karaolis Street in the Ayios Pavlos quarter in order to take supplies to National Guard posts even though the Turkish invaders try to prevent them, and he warned the United Nations to take measures.

This [warning] follows serious provocations by the invaders (who are manning posts there) who, last Saturday morning, fired shots in the air and prevented National Guard vehicles from taking supplies to posts in the area as they used to do. The UNFICYP failed to persuade the Turks to change their mind and to withdraw, and asked for time until this morning in order to try to settle things.

Interior and Defense Minister Veniamin has conferred with the National Guard command and it was decided that today National Guard vehicles should cross as they have been doing until now, regardless of the Turkish reaction. Mr Veniamin told us: "We cannot allow such a prohibition because it would be tantamount to conceding more of our rights."

The Mikhalakis Karaolis Street in the Ayios Pavlos quarter touches on the buffer zone; the southern side of the street is inhabited but there are only a few houses on the northern side which borders the invaders' positions. Following last Saturday's incident, the UNFICYP blocked the entrance to the street with barrels and thick barbed wire. There is tension in the area and it appears the Turkish action is probably connected with their exercises.

KIPRIANOU AFFIRMS REJECTION OF TURKISH PROPOSALS

NC291058 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Cyprus President Kiprianou has reiterated that the proposals recently submitted by the Turkish side cannot become the basis for a solution of the Cyprus problem.

Speaking last night at Stroumbi where he opened the fourth regional "Dhionisia" festival, Kiprianou stressed, however, that we will exhaust all limits and that we will continue a dialogue with good will but not an unproductive and endless dialogue. "I hope," President Kiprianou continued, "that very soon it will become clear whether there is a possibility for progress." Kiprianou mentioned that every possible effort is being made to guarantee some sort of progress toward the discovery of an honorable and just solution of the Cyprus issue based on the summit agreements and the UN resolutions, which include all necessary prerequisites for such a solution.

"Our side," he said, "is ready for a speedy solution provided it is honorable and restores true freedom, the unity of the state and the just cause of our people. If," Kiprianou continued, "we cannot manage this soon, then neither time nor difficulties can bend our determination to continue our efforts and our struggle to the end for restoration of our peoples' just cause." In his speech, Kiprianou also referred to local problems and assured that the government will continue every possible effort within the framework of the state's economic possibilities for the development of all regions and particularly the agrarian regions, with the goal of solving the farmer's problems in the best possible way.

Further Comments

NC292001 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Excerpt] This afternoon, President Kiprianou inaugurated the new Theletra settlement and handed the house keys to their new owners.

Speaking during the ceremony, Mr Kiprianou said that the government's goal is to improve living conditions in the countryside in order to stop urbanization.

Referring to the national question, Mr Kiprianou said that we are seeking an honorable solution which will be based on the summit agreements and the UN resolutions. He added: For this reason we have been exerting continous efforts in this direction. The Cyprus problem, he said, is passing through a crucial phase these days with regard to the course of the inter-Cypriot dialogue. Sometime ago the Turkish side submitted proposals for a Cyprus solution. However, these proposals in no way can serve as basis for the solution of the Cyprus problem. The president said: These proposals are of a partitionist nature; they run contrary to the summit agreements and the UN resolutions; they violate human rights and basic freedoms, and in fact provide for the establishment of two separate states and not of a united federal state, as envisaged by the summit agreements.

President Kiprianou stressed: Despite the Turkish side's attitude thus far, national interest requires that all dialogue limits be exhausted, because if there is possibility for substantive progress, so much the better, but if not, Turkish intransigence would be uncovered in an indisputable way and this would assist our efforts for the internationalization of the Cyprus problem. He added: We will systematically continue our efforts until we weigh the procedure of the dialogue; however, we are not inclined to hold a fruitless and endless dialogue. I believe that in the near future it will become obvious whether there are prerequisites for substantive dialogue. The actions on the national question are the ones that are dictated by developments and the national interest.

NORTH'S CAGATAY CRITICIZES GREEK CYPRIOT VIEWS

TA281214 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Cagatay, has said that the Greek Cypriot views on the comprehensive Turkish Cypriot proposals constituted another proof that the Greek Cypriot side intended to continue its usual intransigent attitude.

Commenting on the Greek Cypriot views submitted to the Turkish Cypriot side at the last session of the Cyprus intercommunal talks, Mr Cagatay said that the whole world had believed that the Cyprus problem and reached a positve stage for a solution by the submission of comprehensive proposals by the Turkish Cypriot side, but the intransigent approach by the Greek Cypriots had created disappointment. He stressed that at every stage of the efforts for a solution of the Cyprus problem, the Turkish Cypriot side had adopted a peaceful attitude in good faith to meet its commitments and that this had gained the Turkish Cypriot side the praise of world public opinion.

Mr Cagatay pointed out that the Greek Cypriot intransigent attitude was so inflexible that it could adversely affect the national communities in the island, who were yearning for peace and security, and the motherlands of these communities, as well as world peace. He stressed that the Turkish Cypriots, who were peace-loving, were finding the Greek Cypriot attitude difficult to understand.

Mr Cagatay said that a dialogue could only be continued if the two sides made proposals and that agreement could be reached only then. Mr Cagatay said that the meaning and context of the Greek Cypriot views did not only form a negative reply, but was also adversely affecting the continuance of a dialogue. He stated that the interested countries patiently awaiting a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem could not assist if the interested sides did not make counterproposals.

Mr Cagatay concluded by saying that the Turkish Cypriot side would continue its efforts in good faith in spite of all difficulties for a solution of the Cyprus problem, which would guarantee a life in peace and security to the future generations in the island. He added that he was expecting all countries to give the necessary advice to the Greek Cypriots to change their intransigent attitude.

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PLO SPOKESMAN INTERVIEWED ON SYNAGOGUE ATTACK

AU010835 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1950 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Alfred Stamm telephone interview with PLO Spokesman (Mahmud Labadi) in Beirut--in German, recorded]

[Text] [Question] As to those who pulled the strings of the dreadful attack on the Vienna synagogue, we are dependent here in Austria only on conjectures. Your organization declared in a statement on the attack that it had nothing to do with the attempt, but the two terrorists have claimed to be PLO members. Now it seems reasonable to assume that the perpetrators come at least from the periphery of the PLO.

[Answer] I have to tell you that we in the PLO had nothing to do with this attack. We already issued a communique on the first day which sharply condemned it.

[Question] Then how do you explain the fact that the terrorists declared after their arrest that they were PLO members?

[Answer] I really cannot say anything about that. All I can say is that these perpetrators have nothing whatsoever to do with us. They have nothing to do with the PLO as a PLO organization, nor do they do not come from PLO circles.

[Question] Don't you think there are certain splinter groups and organizations within the PLO which do not want to have anything to do with official PLO policy?

[Answer] These people do not belong to PLO splinter groups either.

[Question] Do you actually believe the people in Europe, especially at a time like this, show that they understand the need to distinguish between PLO splinter groups and official PLO opinion?

[Answer] The Europeans, the European peoples, and here specifically the Austrians, are perhaps having some difficulties in understanding this problem. Many do believe the PLO is against such attacks and that the PLO is opposed to attack on synagogues, churches and mosques, and that we as the PLO respect all religions. It is not our policy to attack any religion or religious community, be it in Europe, the Middle East, America or wherever. We respect all religions and all religious communities. Our resistance is not directed against synagogues but against the occupation of our fatherland, and the people who commit such attacks perhaps have an aim--namely, to discredit the face, the true face, of the PLO--in other words, to harm the PLO.

[Question] Austria has now been the scene of attacks for the third time. What is your organization actually doing to ensure that there is no recurrence of such attempts, to prevent such attempts by Palestinians?

[Answer] We are doing our best to prevent such attacks, and we had already established contacts with the Austrian authorities, actually long before this attack, to bring about cooperation and to prevent such actions.

[Question] The PLO calls itself an umbrella organization of the Palestinians, from which again and again splinter groups emerge. This gives rise to the question: What power does PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat still have today? Is he more or less a chairman without power within the PLO's own organizations?

[Answer] Well, you might like to see it like that, but it does not apply. The chief, Yasir 'Arafat, is chief of the PLO and elected leader of the organization and is respected and so on and so forth. But of course he cannot control all secret services in the world. That cannot be done by the Austrian Government either. I believe the Austrian Government cannot control all Austrians, and there are many Austrians who cooperate with one or the other secret service.

Thus, I can say that the Austrian Government does not control all Austrian people, either. But of course you cannot come to us with such arguments.

[Question] These were only questions, Mr (Labadi).

[Answer] Well, these were only answers, Mr Stamm.

KREISKY: NO CHANGE IN ATTITUDE TOWARD PLO

AU010655 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 1 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] Vienna (AZ)--After his arrival at Schwechat Airport on Monday afternoon, Chancellor Kreisky again declared that the irreconcilable attitude of the Israeli Government was one of the causes for the attack on the Vienna synagogue on Saturday. In the Arab camp a strong polarization is taking place at present, he said, and Austrian policy will not change, "certainly not now, when the world is recognizing the problems of the Palestinians."

"I cannot imagine that a cabinet minister with a sense of responsibility can make such a foolish statement," Kreisky declared after his arrival from Bad Woerishofen regarding the reproach by Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir that the terrorist attack was made possible because the Austrian Government had adopted a "conciliatory attitude" toward Arab terrorists. Kreisky drew attention to the fact that terrorism exists in other countries as well: "One can hardly adopt a tougher attitude than in Israel, and there terrorism is virtually an everyday affair." Kreisky rejected criticism by the Austrian People's Party as "evil demagogy."

Kreisky said he did not want to make the same mistake as the Israeli Government and generalize, but it was a fact that Israel did not do anything against the injustice that has been done to the Palestinians. He added that he made his statement about the partial responsibility of the Israeli Government for the terrible terrorist attack only after Israeli media had blamed him in an unseemly manner for the attack.

Austria will continue to serve as a transit country for Soviet Jews, Kreisky said in conclusion, "but the decision where they go from here must be left to them. We will not tolerate endeavors to alter that." In reply to the question whether he meant by that the "Jewish Agency": "If you ask me directly, yes."

Pahr Rejects Israeli Criticism

TA311431 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr today rejected Israel's protest about Chancellor Kreisky's remarks. Speaking to our envoy in Vienna, Tzvi Lidar, the Austrian minister said this constituted interference in Austria's internal affairs. He expressed the hope that relations between the two countries, which are currently undergoing a deep crisis, would soon improve. He said Austria's policy is aimed at bringing about peace in the Middle East and that Austria does not agree with Israel's position that the accomodating [noha] policy toward the PLO encourages Arab terrorism in Vienna. The minister said he could not yet reply to a question about whether the PLO office in Vienna would continue to operate.

DETAILS OF SYNAGOGUE ATTACK, KREISKY REACTION

AU311530 [Editorial Report] All Vienna dailies and the domestic radio on 30 and 31 August carry extensive reports on the attack by Arab terrorists on the synagogue in Vienna on 29 August.

According to KURIER of 31 August, on pages 11-12, the two arrested terrorists had never met before the attack but had received instructions separately from an unidentified "control officer." According to KRONEN-ZEITUNG of 31 August, page 5, this "control officer," whom "police believe to have already left the country," is "a member of the ultra-radical Al-'Asifah Palestinian group based in Syria."

KURIER says the two terrorists first met at a corner near the synagogue, where they expected some 200 persons to emerge at 1130 after the regular service. They were not aware that a bar mitzvah was scheduled for after the service and that no one left the building. When one of the waiting terrorists--who later gave his name to police as 'Ali Yusuf from Egypt--was accidentally addressed by a passer-by, he lost his nerve and hurled a handgrenade toward the building entrance, which wounded one of the two Austrian policemen on duty there. The second terrorist--subsequently identified as 21-year-old Iraqi student (Husham Mohammad Rajih) immediately opened fire with a submachinegun, hitting the second policeman. A driver-bodyguard of a local businessman, who was in the synagogue, returned the fire and hit Yusuf, who collapsed and was arrested. (Rajih) tried to escape, emptying his Polish-made PN-63 submachinegun and throwing another two handgrenades before he could be arrested. Two persons were killed and 20 injured, including the two policemen.

Vienna Domestic Service in German at 1000 GMT on 31 August says police released six Arabs who lived at the Vienna apartment of one of the terrorists at 51 Engertstrasse and who had been detained after questioning them and checking their alibis, since no connection with the attack could be proved. According to a police official interviewed by the radio, the two terrorists are still being questioned but so far police have not been able to establish who was actually behind the attack. A ballistics test to establish whether one of the terrorists' submachineguns was used in the assassination on 1 May of Vienna councilman Heinz Nittel is still underway, the official said.

Vienna Domestic Service in German at 0500 GMT on 31 August carries a recorded telephone comment by Chancellor Kreisky from Bad Woerishofen, where he was on vacation. Kreisky said: "The attack is an action committed by extremists who want to prevent and stop a process which leads to growing understanding in the democratic states for the problems of the Palestinian people. They do not want that; it is to be prevented. This is precisely directed against the policy of the PLO." Kreisky goes on: "I am firmly convinced the PLO has nothing to do with this." Asked about MA'ARIV's contention that there is no reason for Kreisky to distinguish between the PLO and the Abu Nidal group, Kreisky said: "Well, all that does not matter to me, because it is Israel's policy that is to blame for such excesses, do you hear? The irreconcilable policy of the Israelis toward the Palestinians has led to such excesses." Vienna Domestic Television Service in German at 1730 GMT on 30 August carries an additional passage from the same Kreisky interview, in which he adds that Israel "is harvesting the grapes of wrath of its attitude toward the Palestinian people."

Vienna Domestic Service in German at 0500 GMT on 31 August carries a recorded interview with Interior Minister Lanc, who answers in the negative a question as to whether he believes there are other potential terrorists who, like (Rajih), are living apparently peacefully and inconspicuously in Austria and could be "activated" for acts of terrorism at any time by their organization.

DIE PRESSE on 31 August, page 1, quotes Kreisky as having told the paper in an interview that it was "tremendously mean" of Israel to link the terrorist attack with Austria's Middle East policy. "That is the thanks Austria gets from having taken upon itself the burden of making possible the emigration of Russian Jews to Israel." On the other hand, he added, according to the paper, "it is quite clear that Austria cannot under any circumstances tolerate attacks by radical Arabs, and that Austria will, with all the means at its disposal, seek to prevent such radical activities on Austrian soil."

DIE PRESSE on 31 August, page 10, reports that a third Arab, Muhsin al-'Ashur, a 26-year-old Syrian, was arrested at an apartment whose address had been found on Yusuf. Police do not yet know if or to what extent he was involved in the attack on the synagogue.

NETHERLANDS

VAN AGT EXPLAINS RESIGNATION AS PARTY CHIEF

PM271213 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 25 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The Hague--On Monday [24 August] Prime Minister Van Agt resigned his post as leader of the Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] parliamentary group. In a letter to the CDA group in the second chamber, Van Agt wrote: "In the present situation I am unable to function meaningfully and properly as party negotiator [in government formation talks]." In his letter Van Agt emphasized that he is still available for the post of prime minister in a CDA-Labor Party [PVDA]-Democrats '66 [D'66] cabinet, provided that the coalition "is based from the start on aggreements which offer a clear prospect of economic recovery, industrial resuscitation and the consequent maintenance of social welfare facilities and the expansion of employment opportunities. At present no such point of departure exists."

Deputy parliamentary group chairman Lubbers is the obvious choice of successor to Van Agt. In his letter Van Agt stated emphatically that Lubbers was in fact prepared to say "yes" to the question from former government formation team Kremers and Van Thijn whether the government formation process could be rounded off on the basis of the existing texts.

Last week Van Agt advised the group to say "no." However, 12 group members decided to say "yes," although Van Agt had announced that he would resign if the group decided to say "yes." Sixteen other group members, including Lubbers, were prepared to say "yes" but finally decided not to do so because Van Agt would draw conclusions from this.

In his letter on Monday to the CDA group Van Agt stated: "...In the publicity surrounding this affair the overwhelming impression has been that 28 members of our group were in favor of a 'yes' to the government formation team's question and only 19 supported a negative reply. Parliamentarians from other parties are turning this impression to their own advantage. In short, my position as negotiator in possible future talks with the PVDA and D'66 has been greatly weakened. This fact is of great political importance."

After thus asserting that Lubbers' vote last week at the group meeting had contributed to the weakening of Van Agt's position as negotiator, Van Agt also touched on the position of government formation negotiator De Gaay Fortman. Van Agt did not want to "subtract a syllable from" the respect he has for Mr W.F. De Gaay Fortman or from the friendship he has had for him for years. But he wished to attach "great importance" to the fact that De Gaay "last Tuesday expressed strong criticism of the actions hitherto of our group and especially of its chairman." In addition, the negotiator had "clearly adopted a position in favor of the formation of a coalition between the CDA, PVDA and D'66.

In his letter, a copy of which has been sent to the party's executive committee, Van Agt defended his actions in the last few weeks by referring to the criticism the group had always voiced, particularly of the socioeconomic paragraph in both the final report of negotiator Lubbers, De Koning and Van Thijn; and that of formation team Kremers and Van Thijn. Last night the CDA Party executive and parliamentary group were facing the question of how far Van Agt's arguments with regard to the context of the government accord are to be taken into consideration when appointing a new CDA parliamentary group chairman and negotiator.

The CDA parliamentary group will meet today to decide what is to be done now.

Lubbers Replaces Van Agt

PM281109 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 25 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The Hague, 25 August--Former government formation talks coordinator Lubbers will be the new Christian Democratic appeal negotiator in the cabinet formation negotiations, now that Van Agt has informed his parliamentary group that he is resigning as group leader. This afternoon the group appointed Lubbers as negotiator.

Van Agt would have preferred to see De Koning as the new negotiator, but both the CDA executive committee and De Koning himself were opposed to this proposal.

In their next meeting the CDA parliamentary group will also elect Lubbers as their new leader. He has been proposed by the party executive as the only candidate. De Koning had little inclination to succeded Van Agt, because he had not been informed in advance of Van Agt's decision to resign as parliamentary group leader.

Van Agt reached his decision after having concluded that he "could no longer function meaningfully and properly as negotiator in the present situation." However, he will remain available for the post of prime minister in a new cabinet "provided there are sufficiently clear agreements reached on the policies to be pursued."

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN GOVERNMENT FORMATION BID

PM281309 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 27 Aug 81 p 3

[Excerpt] The Hague--Negotiation coordinator De Gaay Fortman will today ask the parliamentary group leaders of the Labor Party [DVDA] and Democrats '66 [D'66] whether they are prepared to start new policy negotiations, which would lead to the formation of a center-left coalition. The Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA], which stated Wednesday [26 August] through its new negotiator Lubbers that it was willing to work toward a cabinet comprising the CDA, PVDA and D'66, wants new talks, especially on the socioeconomic conclusions which were reached in an earlier phase of the government formation process.

Depending on the outcome of today's talks De Gaay will draw up his strategy in greater detail. It is still possible that he might call together the three negotiators for talks, but it is also possible that he will want to hold separate talks with parliamentary group leaders Den Uyl and Terlouw, and CDA deputy parliamentary group leader Lubbers.

During the government formation attempt by formation team Kremers (CDA) and Van Thijn (PVDA), the PVDA and D'66 have consistently rejected the proposal that the whole of the section of the government accord covering financial, social and economic policy be renegotiated. However, they were prepared to discuss the addition of corrections in minor areas.

Lubbers, who was received by Le Gaay Fortman on Wednesday, has been instructed by his parliamentary group that the advice of the Netherlands Bank and the Central Planning Bureau must be included in the draft government accord. In addition, he must also see to it that "clear and easily understood" agreements are reached on the 4.5-billion-guilder cuts in the 1982 budget. If he does not succeed in doing so, the CDA second chamber parliamentary group's and CDA party executive's desired candidate for the post of prime minister, Van Agt, is not available for this position.

SCHMIDT ON NEUTRON ARMS DEPLOYMENT IN COUNTRY

DW311109 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1800 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stated today that deployment of the neutron weapon only on FRG territory is out of the question. On the occasion of his visits to Norway and Denmark, Schmidt discussed arms limitation in particular with Prime Ministers Brundtland and Jorgensen. He said in a Norwegian television interview in Hamar that he was not an advocate of the neutron weapon. Production is a matter for the Americans, he said. Schmidt went on to say:

[Begin Schmidt recording] Second, we were of the opinion, and I am of the opinion, that if such weapons exist, they must be incorporated in arms control negotiations and this must be done seriously.

Third, if all this should fail, such arms can be stationed in Europe only if this is preceded by a common unanimous decision of the alliance we both belong to. I must say for my own country that we do not intend to deploy such arms only on German territory. We do not want to maneuver ourselves into an isolated position. [end recording]

CHANCELLOR VIEWS DOMESTIC OPINION ON MISSILES

LD311103 Hamburg DPA in German 1015 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Hamburg, 31 Aug (DPA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has once again expressed his concern that the fear of nuclear weapons in Europe could spread. In an interview for HAMBURGER ABENDBLATT (Monday edition) the chancellor said he is worried "that so many people are frightening each other." Schmidt repeated what he already said on Sunday in Copenhagen: "Europe is too timid." The threat from the Soviet medium-range missiles is "no reason to talk oneself into the idea that war is breaking out next year." The chancellor thought that there was an unfortunte craze during the past few months when "some people who fear such developments did everything to communicate this fear to as many people as possible."

Schmidt emphasized that the "balance of deterrance" is "functioning well," inasmuch as the Soviet side takes seriously the "defense possibilities of the Americans and the entire NATO alliance" and "nobody in the West" is "mad enough" to attack the Soviet Union. "This is not the best kind of peace, but it is the peace which we have known since 1945," the chancellor said. "A clear word must be spoken," he said, referring to his contribution made in a televised discussion in a Hamburg church. "I shall undoubtedly also repeat this in the German Bundestag," Schmidt said.

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT COMMENTS ON PEACE MOVEMENT

DW311259 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1710 GMT 30 Aug 81

["Bonn Perspectives" feature: Hans Joachim Reiche interview with Chancellor Schmidt; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, the parties are paying increasing attention to peace movements. The SPD discussed this issue just a few days ago. Has the peace movement become so strong that it has possibly slipped away from the influence of the parties and maybe even by the parliament or cabinet?

[Answer] No, I don't think so, Mr Reiche. I see no danger at all for the sovereignty of the Bundestag or the federal government's freedom of decision.

My own party, the SPD, debated and discussed for a whole day at a federal congress in late 1979 the concrete reasons which form the bases of various peace movements today, specifically the concrete reason of the so-called NATO dual decision which is, on the one hand, based on the great superiority of the Soviet Union regarding medium-range weapons, while offering negotiations to the Soviet Union on the mutual limitation of such arms. This decision, on the other hand, contains the intention of catching up with the arms lead of the Soviet Union.

[Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, the peace movement emanating from the Krefeld appeal is numerically the strongest. A great number of communists are involved there who exert considerable influence. Do you think that this casts a certain shadow on the peace movement, and reduces its moral quality?

[Answer] Basically, nobody can be stopped, for example, from rejecting the death sentence because it is also rejected by the communists. A matter cannot be all wrong simply because the communists support it. Speaking of the death sentence, it would be very good if the communists were to eliminate the death sentence everywhere in the world where they are in power. Regarding the Krefeld peace appeal, it was preformulated by the German Peace Union, which is one of the many groups around that are established with strong communist influence. Many people are members of the Peace Union as well as of the Communist Party. I have great reservations about taking this too seriously. Just look at the text of the Krefeld appeal: It is unilaterally against the North Atlantic Alliance and against the policy of the federal government. There is not a word of criticism against the Soviet Union. It is clearly an instrument that is most pleasant for the Soviet Union. It comes in very handy and is being treated in a friendly way by the Soviet Union.

[Question] This peace movement has gained considerable significance in the country and exists in various organizational forms. What influence, Mr Federal Chancellor, can emanate from this movement with regard to German foreign policy, as well as foreign assessment of the federal republic's reliability and its loyalty to the alliance.

[Answer] Judging by the number of members, I would say that the DGB is the greatest peace movement. Then comes the SPD. It is not just by chance that I am a member of a DGB trade union as well as of the SPD; I have always considered myself as an exponent of the efforts aimed at or the movement toward peace. However, that must not be misunderstood or viewed very onesidedly. Peace cannot be established by rendering yourself defenseless with regard to the arms or threats of others.

[Question] Peace and freedom belong together, Mr Federal Chancellor.

[Answer] Peace and freedom belong together, and peace and balance also belong together. We need an approximate balance. That was confirmed to us by the Soviet general secretary when he was here in May 1978. We will resume the talks we continued later on in Moscow; we will resume them on German territory. Peace and balance thus belong together. There must be an approximate balance also with regard to determent possibilities.

Since nuclear arms exist and since they have not been abandoned so far although both superpowers committed themselves in the nonproliferation treaty to reduce their nuclear armament--and we have a right to demand that this commitment implemented--it is inevitable that if one side adds arms to its potential, the other must do the same, unless a common lower level is agreed on.

Cooperation and talking to each other are the second important components of peace. When the SPD held its great discussion at the 1979 congress, which I already mentioned, I predicted that the Soviet Union would be prepared to negotiate although it strongly refused to at that time. I predicted that the Americans would be prepared to negotiate, although a new president 1 year later stopped to take stock of the situation. But I will be right on that point too.

Naturally, we Germans will not only bring the strongest influence to bear, as before, for negotiations to take place; we will also bring strong influence to bear regarding the material content of the negotiations.

We want the content to lead to a decrease on both sides. We believe that the current level of armament, including nuclear armament, is being carried much too far in Europe and that this level is not necessary for maintaining peace.

CDU OFFICIAL ON POSSIBLE SCHMIDT-HONECKER SUMMIT

LD311736 Hamburg DPA in German 1543 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Kiel, 31 Aug (DPA)--In the opinion of the deputy chairman of the Inner-German Committee, Olaf von Wrangel (CDU), a possible German summit meeting between Schmidt and Honecker ought "to be prepared in such a way that agreements are ready for signature." He expressed this opinion through his party's press service in Kiel today following a 3-day tour of Mecklenburg by CDU members of the Bundestag from Schleswig-Holstein.

He said that in talks with official representatives in Rostock and Schwerin, "all topics affecting the intra-German sphere had been discussed frankly and plainly." He said that these included "the Soviet arms drive as well as the compulsory exchange amount [of foreign currency for visitors], the inhuman demarcation line, the neutron bomb and nuclear energy." If the federal government now wants to set the inner-German dialogue in motion it must "persistently link all future economic and financial agreements with humanitarian concerns."

REPRESENTATIVE SUMMARIZES DISCUSSION WITH HONECKER

LD311316 Hamburg DPA in German 1238 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] East Berlin, 31 Aug (DPA)--GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker today presented to State Secretary Klaus Boelling, head of the FRG permanent mission in East Berlin, (?his reply) to the letter from Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Boelling said after the 75-minute talk that questions of mutual interest were discussed during the meeting.

He assessed the exchange of letters as confirming what the two sides believe is the need for the two German states to try for a constructive dialogue even in difficult times. Boelling is to hand the letter to Chancellor Schmidt. No details were given about the confidential talk between Honecker and Boelling.

GENSCHER ON ANNIVERSARY OF NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

LD311358 Hamburg DPA in German 1214 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 31 Aug (DPA)--On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the first conference of nonaligned countries in Belgrade, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in Bonn on Monday, has paid tribute to the objectives of that movement. "The nonaligned states rightly resist any attempts to communicate East-West antagonism to the Third World," Genscher noted. The foreign minister underlined the principles of German foreign policy which determine Bonn's relations with the nonaligned states: respecting the autonomy and independence of these states as well as a willingness to cooperate on the basis of equal partnership.

JORDAN'S HUSAYN CALLS FOR NEAR EAST CONFERENCE

PM011122 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Eric Rouleau 28 August interview with King Husayn of Jordan in Paris: "Europe Could Encourage the Convening of an International Conference Leading to a Definitive Solution to the Israeli-Arab Conflict"]

[Text] "I came to meet President Francois Mitterrand to find out what possibilities France has--along or with its European partners--for taking practical initiatives to promote a just and lasting peace in the Near East," King Husayn told us immediately. He added that, although he has not had time to tackle this subject in detail, he would like to see the Paris government make approaches in at least two directions:

"Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 are clearly incomplete and ineffectual," he stated. "First Europe could propose an amendment or a new resolution which would complete the earlier ones by explicitly confirming the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. In addition, Europe could take action to convene an international conference to draft an all-embracing and definitive settlement between Israel and all the Arab parties involved in the conflict without exception. Around this roundtable there would of course be the Palestinians, but also representatives of the United States, the USSR, Europe and the Third World. Indeed, the conflict concerns not only the Near East countries but the entire international community, in that it constitutes a threat to world peace. Europe would be the first to suffer the consequences of an explosion in view of its proximity to our region and the traditional close links it maintains with us. In my opinion, only an international conference of this kind could lead to peace."

[Question] However, a similar conference which was to be held in Geneva in the fall of 1977 did not take place....

[Answer] It had every chance of succeeding, but it could not take place because of President as-Sadat's unexpected visit to Jerusalem, which resulted in an Israeli-Egyptian agreement.

[Question] It was explained at that time that the Egyptian head of state took that initiative to prevent the USSR, which he deeply distrusts, taking part in drafting a settlement.

[Answer] President as-Sadat said nothing about that to me during my visit to Egypt a few days before he took that initiative. Moreover it is ridiculous to try to exclude the USSR from the peace process. The Soviet Union is a great power which ought to shoulder its responsibilities in maintaining world peace; in any case, it is present and involved in Near East affairs. Furthermore, its attitude to the Israeli-Arab conflict is positive and is similar to that of most West European countries.

The Dispute Over Camp David

[Question] In this connection, do you not think that France's wish to guarantee Israel's security "within secure and recognized borders" coincides with your own concept of the terms of a possible settlement?

[Answer] Israel's repeated attacks, particularly the recent attacks against Lebanon and Iraq, clearly prove that it would be necessary to include provisions likely to guarantee the security not only of the Jewish state but also, and more especially, of its neighbors. Moreover, borders in themselves do not constitute a guarantee of security. No country in the world can aspire to lasting peace if it imposes its desire for expansion on its neighbors. In this respect, the international community should remind Israel that Security Council Resolution 242 bans any acquisition of territory by force.

[Question] You rejected the peace process outlined by the Camp David agreements which the French Government, for its part, has accepted. Do you not think that such a difference of opinion might be an obstacle to Franco-Jordanian agreement?

[Answer] Whatever assessments are made on this subject, the facts will ultimately prevail: It is now obvious that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty has not solved the fundamental problem of providing a homeland for the Palestinian people. The talks between Mr as-Sadat and Mr Begin on the subject of autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza are doomed to failure. It is quite impossible to exclude the PLO from the peace process.

[Question] Although the French Government agrees with this last assertion, it nonetheless thinks that Mr 'Arafat's organization alone cannot represent the Palestinian people.

[Answer] Who else could speak on the Palestinians' behalf? I do not see anybody else. Even Mr Begin has failed to name any interlocutor who would find favor in his eyes. I hope that the French Government will realize that the PLO has been recognized worldwide as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

Mr Mitterrand's "Political Intelligence"

I have drawn President Mitterrand's attention to the urgent need for a solution. The aggressive policy followed by Mr Begin's government, the support of a broad section of Israeli opinion for this policy which the recent election showed, the increasing number of faits accomplis in the occupied territories, and the humiliation and despair felt by the Arabs, are creating an explosive situation and threatening the very stability of the regimes in the region. We are in danger, I told him, of quickly reaching the point of no return, and it will then be too late to speak, as we are now speaking, of Israel and the PLO recognizing each other, of peace and peaceful coexistence between the Jewish state and all its neighbors. [answer ends]

King Husayn then paid tribute to the "political intelligence, sensitivity, understanding and friendship" which President Mitterrand showed during their 26 August talks.

"We were already acquainted somewhat through correspondence," the king stated, "but our meeting enabled us to gain a better understanding of our respective positions. We have decided to have frequent contacts in future. President Mitterrand has accepted my invitation to visit Jordan as soon as he has time."

King Husayn will visit the United States next November, but he clearly does not expect President Reagan to show as much understanding.

"The American leaders are mainly concerned with their domestic problems and do not understand that by giving Israel unlimited support in all spheres they are merely encouraging the Begin government's aggressiveness and intransigence.

"Furthermore they do not understand that we are not primarily worried by what they describe as the Soviet threat but by the persistence of the Palestinian conflict which, I repeat, threatens the existence of the Arab regimes and world peace. Hence, I think that the Americans should not regard us as insignificant or think that we are forced to follow their policy. . . ."

Additional Husayn Remarks

JN281944 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has expressed the hope that France and Europe will continue their efforts to attain a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

In a statement to French television in Paris yesterday, His Majesty King Husayn said that the Palestinian problem is the Palestinian people's cause and their right to their own soil. His majesty expressed the belief that Israel has no desire to reach an agreement with the Palestinian people. When we say that the Palestinian people may choose between two things, his majesty added, we mean that this choice is dependent upon the existence of a free atmosphere and the respect of UN Resolution 242's principles.

His majesty added that the Palestinians must determine their own future and that this cannot be achieved by resorting to the logic of force. As for Jordan's stand, his majesty added, we support the Palestinian people and their just cause. His majesty asserted that neither Israel nor any other side can dissuade the Palestinian people from bringing peace to their own land.

His majesty said that a state of instability exists in the Middle East because of the continued Israeli occupation of the West Bank, Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip and the rest of the occupied Arab land. His majesty added that the Palestinian people are suffering from an injustice which should not continue any longer, and that if nothing is done to bring about a comprehensive peace based on the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination over their own soil, then the entire issue will remain pending.

Husayn Concludes Visit

NC311247 Paris AFP in English 1239 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 31 Aug (AFP)--King Husayn of Jordan and French Defense Minister Charles Hernu agreed in talks here today to work toward strengthening bilateral relations.

Jordanian Ambassador Tahir al-Masri said after the meeting that the talks had centered on means of improving Franco-Jordanian relations. In particular, Jordan would continue to "ask for and obtain new military equipment" from France, he said.

In 1979, Jordan ordered 36 Mirage F-1 fighters, the first of which were scheduled to become operational this year. King Husayn arrived in Paris last Wednesday on a private visit. He previously met with External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson and Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert.

Mr Hernu said the meeting was "extremely friendly." King Husayn and his wife later left Paris by air for Las Palmas in the Spanish Canary Islands.

ISRAELI, PLO REACTIONS TO CHEYSSON-'ARAFAT MEETING

LD311536 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] After the Cheysson-'Arafat meeting, two reactions are to be noted. The first one is that of Me'ir Rosenne, the Israeli ambassador to Paris, who says that Francois Mitterrand is still Israel's personal friend, despite the displeasure caused by this meeting. On the other hand, Ibrahim as-Sus, the PLO representative in Paris, is of the opinion that France must override every legal obstacle to recognize the PLO.

Claude Cheysson is still in the Middle East, in Syria now, where he is due to be received by President al-Asad this afternoon at his summer residence. He already had two working meetings with the Syrian prime minister. Political dialogue between France and Syria is possible even if their positions differ, the French minister of external relations said.

PREMIER MAUROY INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC POLICY

PM281100 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 25 Aug 81 p 2

[Richard Liscia 24 August interview with French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy: "Mauroy: 'For employment, we are preparing measures which will cause surprise'"]

[Excerpts] Question: In banking circles, people are wondering why credit must be nationalized at any price, since in any case, these circles say, interest rates are determined by the Banque de France. Do you think, Mr Prime Minister, that this observation could persuade the government to postpone or to give up the nationalization of credit?

Answer: No. Once again, I repeat, we will stick to our committments. In particular, the nationalization of credit. What is it really a question of? First of all, it is a question of the implementation of a reform which was intended, since the Liberation, by General de Gaulle. The deposit banks had been nationalized, but it was planned to do the same with the investment banks which were, for instance, authorized to accept deposits.

As for credit, you cannot think solely in terms of interest rates. It is at least equally important to know which activities credits are oriented toward. And it is impossible to conduct an economic policy without having control of this aspect.

How can we ensure the country's development and support agriculture, business and industry if the necessary financial flow results only from the sum of fragmentary decisions and if the state, as guarantor of the national interest, does not express its will? The money saved by French people should be utilized in the best possible way in productive investments. Since we intend to restore the French economy, ensure its revival and launch real planning, we must give ourselves the means of acting. The industrial nationalizations which we are going to carry out would be illusory if we did not take control of credit.

Question: We have been told so often that the Western economies are interdependent that today everyone is wondering how the French Government's economic policy--which is diametrically opposed to that of the U.S. administration--can succeed?

Answer: The interdependence arises from the growing commercial exchanges between different countries. This interdependence does not imply similar political and economic options for each country. Otherwise, you could not have relations between, for instance, East and West, or between the industrial countries and those in the process of development.

On the other hand, it is true that if one of our chief partners is the victim of a recession, we suffer from the repercussions, and vice versa. It happens that our policy is based on revival. I note that certain U.S. experts are afraid that their new President's choices may result in recession. Time will tell who has chosen the best path. For the present, it must be noted that liberal experiments have failed. If they had turned out well, we might have doubts. But look around you, particularly in Western Europe, and you will see societies ravaged by unemployment, undermined by inflation, and incapable of planning for the future; their crisis is that of the liberal system. What our experiment is intended to find is new paths, a future.

It is true that liberal policy is continuing to do damage, and I deplore that fact. Thus U.S. monetary policy is helping to prolong and accentuate the current disorder in economic and trade relations and is weighing very heavily on all West European countries. Similarly, the European Community appears incapable of organizing and protecting its market and is submitting passively to attacks. France will seek to modify this situation, in particular, with respect to countries which are flooding us with their products without a thought, in trade exchanges, for a rule of reciprocity.

We are not protectionists. But Europe must protect itself, on our common borders, from the international economic disorder. If it fell down seriously on this duty, France would be justified in taking its own steps to safeguard itself. We do not accept the free exchange of disorders.

Question: We have a very general idea of that the 1982 budget will be like; a substantial deficit, an ambitious growth rate, a high inflation rate. But we do not know what impact such a budget could have on employment. Do you not think, Mr Prime Minister, that under this plan many sacrifices are made for the sake of employment, without the least guarantee that these sacrifices will be useful?

Answer: I will talk more fully on this subject next month, when Parliament is in session again. For the present, I can tell you that we do not intend to be satisfied with a high inflation rate. The minister of economy and finance has said so, and I confirm it.

The concept of a budgetary deficit is worth clarifying. We expected to find a deficit of the order of FR30 billion, but it has proved to be about twice that. And, I will say, this deficit is passive. It results, in effect, from the very slow--not to say negative--growth in France during the first half of 1981. We have decided to implement a policy of revival. We have therefore turned this passive deficit into what I will call an active deficit, which will permit us to speed up investment and thus create jobs.

Moreover, I will recall that in recent years Western countries with high achievement levels, like Federal Germany and Japan, have tolerated deficits higher than the one we foresee with a view to revival.

When the draft finance law is published you will see that the budgetary priorities resulting from the judgements I have made tend to permit the relaunching of economic activity. Substantial efforts have therefore been authorized in research and technology, energy-saving policy, industrial investment and the construction and modernization of housing. All these sectors create jobs, and are therefore priorities for us.

Many other, still more specific, measures are under preparation and will be announced later. Some will cause surprise. We have, in fact, inherited 2 million unemployed; and a number of enterprises were artificially kept alive before the elections and are necessarily disappearing today. Everyone can understand that it is not enough just to wave a magic wand to reverse the trend. It will take us 12-18 months to stop the increase in unemployment and start reabsorbing it.

Everyday we do something more to win this supreme battle, which is at the center of the debate between the liberal society and the society we wish to build. Indeed, if our predecessors failed in the sphere of employment, it is certainly because their choices implied unemployment. They saw it as one more means of regulating the economy. A means which failed, moreover, not only because inflationary pressures were not reabsorbed, but above all because the production machinery became dormant and investment dried up.

We do not accept the view that technological evolution, systematically replacing men by machines, is implacable. Such an evolution, if not controlled, would simply lead to a false prosperity, regained for a few people, being staked on the marginalization of several million unemployed. We do not agree to pay such a human price or to impose such a financial burden on French society. The left intends to make the right respect labor, which is the only means of giving everyone autonomy within society. So we have oriented our entire economic policy toward reabsorbing unemployment.

Let us add that in France today unemployment is not only the result of the economic situation, of a means of organizing the production machinery. It is also the consequence of social changes characteristic of our society. First, demographic disruption, with the arrival on the labor market of whole classes born in the years following World War II.

In recent years, the influx of these young people into the educational machinery has already swamped educational establishments and universities. Today, they are older, and are causing the job market to burst at the seams.

Women's legitimate desire to gain a new form of independence through work is also intervening. This means that a policy of combating unemployment cannot be implemented solely in the economic sphere. This justifies the measures we will announce in the next few weeks.

Question: You are aware of the general criticism of the government's initiatives in the sphere of the media: People might think that the government has replaced the old leaders of radio and television networks, who, rightly or wrongly, were regarded as friends of the old regime, with new journalists who seem to be entirely in favor of the present government. Do you not think it would have been right to place at the head of television and radio networks people chosen solely for their professional qualities and not for their personal political orientation?

Answer: I do not know what the newly appointed heads of radio and television networks wuld think of your question. You seem to know more than I do about their political views. I do not want to answer in personal terms, but it seems to me that the women and men chosen have had opportunities, in the past, to prove their strength of character and independence French people still remember, for instance, an attempt made 11 years ago to put new life into television news.

In the media, we asked confirmed professionals and independent figures to help us make successful changes. We gave them no political directive. They can testify to that. The only government instructions are to create radio and television services which respect pluralism, democracy and freedom of expression; good quality radio and television, encouraging creativity. In the law on the media now in preparation, we will take care to ensure that the link of subordination which we have just broken cannot be revived, and that the country's radio and television will finally grow up, that is, that government officials wll no longer have to answer this kind of question.

Question: What are your relations with the communist ministers? Do these relations conform to a special protocol arising from the sometimes stormy relations which the PS and the PCF have had in past years? Or, on the contrary, are they really relaxed and do you feel there is no distinction, within the government, between Communist ministers and Socialist ministers?

Answer: There is only one government, with one policy. All its members are in agreement, and I can make no distinction between them. When you see ministers and secretaries of state at work, do you feel some are less autonomous than others? Of course not. All exercise their functions without restriction, in full and with complete responsibility. It would be inconceivable for things to be otherwise.

True, Socialists and Communists are different. Everyone knows that. But we have made a contract together to serve the country's working people, to serve France. During the first 100 days of the 7-year term, this contract has been scrupulously respected. The same will be true, I am convinced, in the future.

EL PAIS INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER CHEYSSON

PM261600 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 23 Aug 81 pp 4-5

[Feliciano Fidalgo 21 August interview in Paris with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson: "There Have Been Unacceptable Excesses in France in Affair of Spanish Truckers"]

[Excerpt] Question: How is French diplomacy taking shape, 100 days after the Socialists' accession to power, which is regarded as a symbol? Is it possible to speak of a French model?

Answer: I do not like the word "model." The French are already vain enough by nature. Moreover, you cannot speak of a model in foreign policy. Diplomacy today is simply an external translation of policy. What I would speak of is what is, let us say, characteristic of our diplomacy.

First, I would emphasize our desire for independence. It is a French tradition. We French are rather like our national Asterix [allusion to cartoon character]. We have our customs, our shortcomings or virtues, our towns or villages, our civilization, and we wish to preserve them. A Frenchman will tell you that he likes you, but if you tell him what he must do, he will not accept it. The Spanish people are also like that, and that is why we are sometimes so unbearable for our friends. Second, our diplomacy recognizes that same right for all peoples of the world. Third, we take into account the fact that there is no clear separation between domestic and foreign policy. The current internationalization of the economy demonstrates this fact. Medium- and long-term planning taking only French interests into account is no longer possible. And last, all this means that our diplomacy is not solely the task of diplomats and foreign affairs experts; it concerns the entire population. There is no longer a foreign policy; there is an external translation of our policy and an external impact on our policy.

Question: What do you understand today by a modern, progressive diplomacy with respect to the Third World, in particular, and taking into account the existence of the two blocs led by the United States and the USSR?

Answer: A modern diplomacy today is one which brings into play all the state's forces; that is, one which is not solely a matter for diplomats. As a result of this, our diplomacy is inspired directly by our needs. We are bound to the United States by a common underlying conception of society, of man's place in society and of the human--humanist--aim of the development of society. That is, we are bound by a common rejection of all forms of totalitarianism. For the rest, we have different interests, even for objective reasons, such as the different geographies, potentials and geographical areas. And we are not a great power. For this last-mentioned reason, in order to maintain our independence, we must support that of the other countries which strengthen our independence within the Atlantic alliance. But concerning this issue, the Americans should accept diversity. This is the gravest matter at issue with the United States. For some people, the alliance means a column of twos, and everybody must move in the same direction, with the same uniform and at the same pace. That is when we say: "That does not interest us."

For us, the alliance means the joint defense of some essential elements with some--also joint--means of defense. After that, everybody proceeds as he pleases. We have our specific nature, and the American cannot represent us. For instance, the United States is the most important military power, and this gratifies us. But they must accept that we have our own capabilities and our particular interests.

As far as the USSR is concerned, it is a continental neighbor. That is a fact. And it is allied with European countries with the same political orientations. But we feel that those countries are close to use through their history, for religious reasons, through their origins--sometimes, linguistic origins--and through their way of life. Hence, our capacity for contact with these countries and the fact that we should support their desire for independence. I am referring to cultural, not military, independence. That is their affair. This action of ours in East Europe cannot be the same as U.S. action, either. An instance: The United States cannot be moved as we are at the survival of Polish Catholicism under the Red flag.

"In Third World Not Even 10 People Believe in Marxism-Leninism"

Question: How do you analyze the international communist movement today?

Answer: That is an exciting topic. I am old enough to remember how Marxism-Leninsm meant everything to tens or hundreds of millions of people at the end of the resistance.

Communism was the driving force of the USSR--one of the great world powers--and represented a form of social organization which brought rapid progress. Communism was the method of liberation for the weakest peoples and people. Over the last few years, I have traveled throughout the Third World as an EEC commissioner, and I have found not even 100 or 10 people who believe in Marxism-Leninism. There are indeed people who are convinced of the advantages of an alliance with the USSR for defending their peoples. I believe that throughout the world there are no longer many people alive who believe in Marxism-Leninism as a method of economic takeoff. I would like to know how many believers are left even in the socialist countries.

Question: Despite attempts to create other world focuses, East-West relations--that is, the dialogue between Washington and Moscow--dominate the world's future in almost the same way as they did the day following the Yalta shareout. Does French diplomacy accept this situation?

Answer: East-West relations are our survival, our condition of existence. If there is no balance between East and West, we are certain of nothing. But when there is a balance, when stability is achieved, whether through detente or through cold war (I prefer the former), East-West relations are no longer the central issue of diplomatic life. Currently the sectors in motion are the protagonists, but for some time attention has been centered so much on East-West relations that some people are forgetting those sectors, which for their part are continuing to move [sentence as published].

Is there really an imbalance in the present-day world? I do not believe so as yet. But I believe that there are threats of imbalance, and for this reason we are adopting firm stances on the East-West issue. What I do believe is that a change in the nature of the balance is now taking place as a result of certain Soviet initiatives, such as the introduction of a new generation of theater nuclear weapons (the SS-20 missiles), and also as a result of brutal interventions--specifically, one brutal intervention. This worries us in France. Otherwise, there is stability in East-West relations. That is not the case in the North-South issue. There everything is continuing to move.

"France Will Have To Model Itself Largely on Spain"

Question: What impression did you receive during your recent tour of Central America, and, in addition, do you regard any kind of Franco-Spanish cooperation in that region of the world as feasible?

Answer: First of all, I must say that I am something of a novice in Latin America; I scarcely know it. And concerning what must be done in Central America, it would be better for the French to ask the Spanish, who have always maintained an intelligent view of this matter. The Spanish have been repeating for a long time that countries must be judged not by their political language but by their culture and personality. France will have to model itself largely on Spain. I will summarize my impression following the tour: In the first place, I was surprised by the diversity of those Central American countries. That diversity is creating disputes. And the danger of linking up those disputes with the East-West conflict seems to me to be dramatic. This is what some people currently desire in Central America, exaggerating the threat which each country represents to its neighbor. A disturbing increase in the stakes is occurring in the field of the weapons with which each is threatening the other. That is how interventionism, illustrated by the United States on several occasions, comes about.

This is my great fear in that region. My strategy? To encourage these countries to work together among themselves and to turn toward the outside world--toward the EEC, for instance--and, second, to create a zone of peace, exchanging information of every kind, beginning with that concerning arms. And the countries in the best position for achieving this are those of the region. That is why I first of all visited Mexico, which I informed of our readiness to take part in any project devised by a country of the area.

Question: You also visited the Maghreb a few days ago. What is France's policy in that region? And, more precisely, does it intend to intervene in the West Sahara conflict, as the Polisario appears to desire?

Answer: France wishes to adopt no stance on the Sahara, because we are bound to those peoples by many ties, and any stance would be important. If the parties concerned want our help, they can rely on it in advance, but they must seek it formally. There was an important problem--that of self-determination--and this has been approved by the OAU. For the rest, the most important visit was that to Algeria. Henceforth, all the bilateral problems with Algeria are in the process of being resolved. President Mitterrand will visit Algeria; France will contribute to Algeria's development. Second, Algeria has some authority in the North-South problems, in the Arab nation and in Africa. And so we are presented with a field of cooperation with Algeria which previously did not exist. In the case of Morocco, continuity has been confirmed, but with considerable prospects of development if the Sahara problem is resolved on the basis of the prospect of self-determination outlined by King Hassan II in Nairobi.

Question: How do your coming meeting with 'Arafat and your tour of several Near East countries next week square with pro-Israeli French Socialism?

Answer: I personally have more friends in the Arab world than in Israel. With other Socialist comrades, the reverse is the case. France has relations and interests with the Arabs and with Israel, and that is positive. As far as the basic problem is concerned, I would recall the right of peoples to a fatherland, to a state. It is the right of the Israelis and the Palestinians. But pending a comprehensive solution, it is important to make progress, such as, for instance, at present, by helping to maintain Lebanon's unity.

"I Want France To Cooperate in Guinea's Development"

Question: It is suspected in Spain that France is not very interested in consolidating the state of Equatorial Guinea. If it came to be dissolved into the French-speaking area, this would suit France economically. What would you say?

Answer: Your question makes sense, because I have not heard of Guinea since I became a minister. As a Frenchman, I want France to cooperate in Guinea's development. There is a terrible lack of skilled personnel in that country. And those whom they have were trained by the Spanish, so they understand each other better. But there is no objection in principle to France's taking part in Guinea's development.

Question: Let us now leave world issues and consider the Franco-Spanish conflict in the light of recent statements by your Madrid counterpart Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca. According to him, "the French authorities' passivity with respect to the attacks on the Spanish truckers verges on the intolerable, not to say criminal." He added that "France must recognize that antiterrorist cooperation must be achieved and that we are entitled to join the Common Market."

Answer: First of all, I reject the word "conflict." There are disputes and differences, but "conflict" is something very strong. Let us now consider all the rest. "Spain is entitled to join the Community." It is a positive sign that Spain wishes to join the EEC. This proves that that difficult exercise of the Community has considerable political value.

As far as I am concerned, I want Spain to join, and to join as soon as possible. But the EEC must deal with problems of its own to ensure that Spain's entry will not immediately create a dangerous situation. The EEC must deal with certain agriculture matters to prevent Spain's membership creating insurmountable problems, both within the Community and in other countries with which there are agreements, and with this I am referring particularly to those of the Maghreb.

The issue of terrorism: We are as committed as anybody else--that is, as the Spanish--to the struggle against terrorism. I believe that my colleagues Defferre and Badinter have impressed their Spanish counterparts to that effect. This is absolutely categorical. What has complicated matters is the fact that for some time our stance on extraditions of refugees for what we regarded as political reasons and the struggle against terrorism were confused. But, I repeat, cooperation against terrorism must be enhanced as far as possible.

Question: Mr Minister, your antiterrorist firmness seems to contradict to some extent the categorical statement by Interior Minister Gaston Defferre, in whose opinion the struggle of Basque Homeland and Liberty's military wing "is political." This would alter the description of the actions which are the consequence of that struggle.

Answer: Terrorism brings characteristic problems: The organization of gangs, possession of weapons, clandestine action. And all this must be combated in every possible way.

Question: Please, you were going to speak about the issue of the Spanish truckers attacked by the French.

Answer: There have been excesses in France; that is true, and that is unacceptable, you are right. There is a problem in organizing the fruit market which must be dealt with, which has not been tackled so far and which the two ministers of agriculture will attempt to resolve. In my opinion, the fruit producers are those who are most responsible, but, I repeat, this does not justify the attacking of the trucks.

Question: Mr Cheysson, when you recently visited Spain, your statement in favor of Spain's entry into NATO caused surprise, especially bearing in mind that the Spanish Socialists are opposed to that initiative on the part of the Madrid government.

Answer: I am not a Spanish Socialist. I am a minister of the French Government. I believe in the unfortunate need for the Atlantic alliance. I believe that it is necessary in order to defend a certain kind of civilization. And in the interest of the alliance, as it now exists, it is necessary for Spain to join it. As soon as Spain so decides, it will enjoy France's warm support.

Question: In conclusion, what is your opinion concerning two current issues which have caused a certain sensation in world political and strategic circles--that is, the manufacture of the neutron bomb by the Americans and the incident between Libya and the United States?

Answer: I do not really understand the neutron bomb business. There was a U.S. statement which I deem neither opportune nor necessary. All of us already presumed that the Americans are manufacturing the bomb. Then they say that they are manufacturing it for themselves, but I cannot understand how they are going to use it on their territory. I do not understand very clearly, and for the present the matter does not concern us.

The incident of the Libyan and U.S. aircraft makes me wonder, what happened? How did they come to open fire? This is what seems to me to be deplorable. When the point of violence is reached, I become alarmed. Were there ulterior motives on either side? I do not know, and I wonder who could know. For the rest, international reaction is restrained for the present, and there is a desire to limit the incident; that is, there is a desire to see only an incident and not a political demonstration. I will also take it as an incident.

DEFENSE MINISTER LAGORIO ARRIVES IN MALTA

AU311548 Rome ANSA in English 1515 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] La Valletta, 31 Aug (ANSA)--Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio arrived here today for talks with Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff on implementation of the recent Italo-Maltese pact for technical, military, economic and cultural cooperation.

Talks With Mintoff

AU311919 Rome ANSA in English 1910 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 31 Aug (ANSA)--The situation in the Mediterranean and efforts to make peaceful coexistance prevail in full respect of laws and rules of international relations were the central topics of talks here today between Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff and Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio in La Valletta, an Italian Foreign Ministry communique announced here.

"In the course of the long and cordial talk, the state of implementation of the recent Italo-Maltese pact for technical, military, economic and cultural cooperation was examined.

"An Italian military mission has been in Malta since the end of July and contributes to carrying out civilian public works and training of Maltese Armed Forces personnel," the communique concluded.

RADICAL PARTY LEADER FRANCESCO RUTELLI ARRESTED

NC300956 Paris AFP in English 0931 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 30 Aug (AFP)--Francesco Rutelli, the general secretary of Italy's Radical Party, was arrested yesterday on charges that he incited soldiers to disobey orders to take over an area near a nuclear power station, political sources said today.

Mr Rutelli surrendered to authorities after several hundred people demonstrated yesterday in Foceverde, 60 kms (36 miles) south of Rome, to protest the use of a part of the coast near Anzio as an artillery firing range. Expropriation proceedings for the land, which is near a functioning nuclear power plant, are to begin on Tuesday.

To protest the military plans, Mr Rutelli allegedly distributed leaflets asking troops to "disobey the laws that oblige them to defend with their arms the illegal work of the Defense Ministry," the sources said.

The same leaflets, distributed outside a military barracks, acknowledged that "according to the fascist penal code in effect, whoever incites a soldier to disobey is subject to heavy penalties." The Radical Party has a small contingent in the two houses of Parliament, with three per cent of the vote. It has led an increasingly vocal anti-nuclear campaign for several years.

DC PARTY TO HOLD NATIONAL ASSEMBLY IN NOVEMBER

AU310816 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Trento, 31 Aug (ANSA)--The Christian Democrat Party will hold its national assembly November 25-29 with the aim of "redefining the role and presence" of the party in the current decade. The decision was reached here Sunday by the party leadership. The national assembly is not a statutory organism of the party.

PCI'S NAPOLITANO VIEWS RELATIONS WITH SOCIALISTS

PM271431 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 21 Aug 81 pp 1, 12

[PCI Secretariat member Giorgio Napolitano article: "Why Togliatti's Example Is Essential"]

[Excerpt] Ferments and Contradictions

In view of the combination of difficulties and negative factors, one can understand the spread within our ranks of indiscriminate reactions, attitudes of mere condemnation, pessimistic outlooks and even forms of bewilderment--especially when one witnesses increasing maneuvers aimed at a prejudiced exclusion of the PCI from the government area, while putting the blame perhaps on the PCI itself and systematically distorting its stance. But in fact the Italian situation now manifests other aspects and a great complexity of ferments and contradictions--even on the strictly political plane. There is a possibility of broad unitary movements and major convergences, chiefly on the delicate and crucial issues of the defense of peace, negotiations and agreement on a balance at the lowest possible level between the two blocs in Europe and worldwide. As far as political alignments are concerned, it is a fact that a new and more serious crisis has opened up within the DC; that significant shifts have taken place among the electorate; that almost 3 years after the negative conclusion of the democratic solidarity experiment the need for a change in the country's political leadership arises again, though several forces translate it into ambiguous or petty formulas. Therefore, the building of an alternative is not merely a vital necessity for imparting a new impetus to the democratic political system, but a real possibility, however weighty the resistance to be surmounted and however arduous the problems to be resolved.

To exploit and improve these possibilities, it is of decisive importance to proceed in accordance with the method taught us by Togliatti; the method of "differentiated analysis," which averts the serious error of "the inability to distinguish among different things" or of placing or forcing into the same context forces that should be "kept separate." It is also of decisive importance to put to advantage, under present conditions, the major Togliattian option of the "new party," as a party that "does not restrict itself to criticism and propaganda" but which puts forward solutions, promotes combative and constructive mass involvement and action, and carries out a "political initiative" capable of modifying negative stances and factors.

This applies in particular in relation to issues such as the regeneration of the parties. As far as we are concerned, apart from condemnation--and the same applies to all forces with a sense of state and of public morality and an awareness of the gravity of the defects corroding Italian democracy--we can and must formulate precise reform objectives and commitments, seeking and indicating solutions even to the most delicate problems of relations between the parties and the state and of the administration of public affairs.

Our criticism of other parties' modes of conduct, political activity and government is motivated by a most keenly felt anxiety prompted by the scope created for what Togliatti called "clearly reactionary" trends aimed at indicating and eliminating the role of the political party so as to replace it with "a system of pressure groups." In view of the deteriorations that have occurred in public life, we do not merely stress our dissociation from those phenomena and forms of conduct; we do not isolate ourselves in a haughty reaffirmation of our "diversity," but intend to use our party's "special characteristics" to contribute to a correct restoration of the role of the parties as a whole as an indispensable element in the continuity and development of democratic life. Moreover, we know that the crisis of relations between the parties and society and the crisis of democracy are connected not only with degenerative phenomena but also with very complex problems and processes with which our party too is struggling to come to grips.

We discussed all this as the January Central Committee session, but differing opinions and tendencies persist which should be discussed more openly.

Unitary Outlook

The necessary polemic with other parties and anxiety regarding their dubious conduct must not, however, obscure our unitary outlook, especially with regard to the quest for an understanding with the parties that represent social forces wanting change and committed to the need for a new and progressive leadership for Italian society. One acute and enthusiastic scholar of Togliatti's works, our dear Comrade Ernesto Ragionieri, has pointed out how difficult it was for Togliatti, before the creation of the "new party," to reach the "recognition of the need for this alliance in political, and not only social terms;" and how the origins of this difficulty should be viewed "in relation to the radical critique of all the other Italian parties"--from the old Socialist Party to the Catholics' new political organization, the Popular Party, under which banner the Communist Party emerged in Italy--"and in relation to the long duration of a situation which seemed to justify rather than confute that critique." It is necessary to reflect again on this lesson of the past, too, to avoid backtracking on that fundamental gain of Togliatti's.

Elucidative Dialogue

A harsh rivalry is under way at present within the Italian left, prompted mainly by the PSI's legitimate desire to secure a more prominent and autonomous role, together with increased strength. However, we feel that we must express--and we must not omit to do so--serious reservations concerning the forms and aims of this rivalry; hence our polemics and, in any case, the objective need for an elucidative dialogue. A dialogue that will proceed from the problems and needs of the workers movement and the country, from the most pressing Italian and international political issues, looking ahead to the future; that will proceed from the current experiences of cooperation among Communists, Socialists and other leftwing and secular forces, especially from those whose full political potential has not yet been realized in the government of the regions, major cities and local authorities. It is essential that we succeed in encouraging and conducting this dialogue with the same untiring unitary persistence, with the same impetus of a major national political force and with the same open attitude to change which Togliatti evinced with respect to the advent of the center-left. The Togliatti who urged the party to "enter and act within the reformist context" instead of trying to combat reformism with "mere verbal opposition" or "empty invective" and who ratified our adherence to an outlook of gradual development toward socialism and extolled the Yugoslav Communists' "fortunate error" of "having introduced innovations into the doctrine and practice of the struggle for socialism." This is the example that must inspire us, in the presence of unprecedented problems and necessarily ambitious objectives such as those now facing us, so as to establish ourselves still more as an essential force of the Italian and European left and to contribute to its regeneration.

AVANTI Reaction

PM271450 Rome AVANTI in Italian 22 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Silvano Labriola article: "Isolation and Dialogue Among Communists"]

[Text] Not often has a commemorative political article such as Giorgio Napolitano's on the anniversary of Togliatti's death seemed so little concerned with the past and so much more so with the present and (maybe) the future. It is an interesting and significant fact.

To talk right away in terms of a split within the PCI leadership group could doubtless be an exaggeration and inaccurate. The various policies pursued recently by that party have not given rise to any substantial debates within its leadership group either when first announced or when subsequently implemented.

However, it is necessary to acknowledge two important new elements in this article. This must be done by the Communist Party, to which the signal is principally addressed, and it can be done by anyone else, especially us, because of our specific interest as a leftwing force.

First, there is a realization of the sterile nature of the current line prevalent in the PCI, and an implicit demand for its elimination is issued by invoking the political and cultural visor possessed and imparted by the Togliatti leadership.

If a major leftwing force with a sizeable popular following continues to shut itself off in splendid isolation--still less credible following the most indiscriminate overtures of the historical compromise--its prospects are a withdrawal from politics and a loss of contact not only with the other political forces, especially of the left, but also with the country's new emergent realities.

A leadership group that no longer addresses the outside world and whose internal dialogue is apparently steadily decreasing--and this, moreover, at a time of crisis of ideologies--neither ensures itself any real driving force nor strengthens its own political representation and that of the party that is leads.

So much so that the new policy initiated in a speech by the PCI secretary general has remained in mid-air, the logical and inevitable outcome of an alternative proposed in the most harsh and obstinate polemic toward the future necessary allies in such an alternative.

The pointer to a way out of this isolation by autonomous initiative embodies some significant points which we acknowledge as such, particularly since they correspond to opinions that we have held for some time, with at least as much steadfastness as Comrade Giorgio Napolitano now urges, in general.

These are two essential points, albeit presented in oversimplified form.

The first concerns a different attitude toward the Socialist Party, with regard to its image, its policy and the role that it plays. This implies an innovation of tone, perhaps of awareness, with respect to a leftwing force and what it represents and expresses within the leftwing social and cultural area and with respect to the policy that it pursues which is not forced on it by anybody -- only by the real situation that it consciously represents.

The left is composed of its differing manifestations, all of which have an equal right to represent it. Among them, dominance will be achieved not by the one convinced that it will prevail but by the one that carries shared social interests furthest forward by means of its policy.

The second element is the one that invokes the need for a dialogue on specifics, on specific issues, on political convergences, albeit partial.

Quite right, too, we have been demanding this for a long time, in the belief that it will benefit the sector in favor of the country's regeneration, and that it is the only way to attenuate the conflicts within the left, or at least to confine them to the context of a civilized dialogue, which has too often been abandoned when, as a result of errors of political leadership, a free hand has been granted to saboteurs. If these are roses, they can start flowering in September.

PCI'S INGRAO ON N-BOMB'S IMPLICATIONS FOR ALLIES

PM241505 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 12 Aug 81 pp 1, 12

[Commentary by PCI Directorate member Pietro Ingrao: "Do Sovereignty and Independence Still Have a Meaning?"]

[Text] The argument used by the Reagan administration is the following: The decision to manufacture the neutron bomb concerns the United States alone since the neutron bomb will not be "exported" but will always remain on U.S. territory.

The argument seems to be officially accepted. But is it really true? I would like to deliberately leave aside the serious doubts put forward regarding the credibility of the pledge to restrict a bomb like the neutron bomb to U.S. territory--a bomb which is known to have been desigend and made specifically for "export" to European territory and to other possible similar theaters of war. This is not the only point at issue. There is another one, a more fundamental question.

Italy is linked to the United States by military ties which are today reflected in the extremely practical and material presence on our territory and in our waters of the U.S. armed forces. Should we have forgotten it, we were reminded of it by an impressive and curious coincidence on the eve of Reagan's announcement, with the decision to deploy cruise missiles in Comiso. In these circumstances, how can anybody fail to see the vast implications which the U.S. decision to manufacture the neutron bomb has for Italy now? How can anybody say that the matter does not concern us?

The assertion that the USSR already has the neutron bomb was attributed to French [Defense] Minister Hernu (by television newscast No 1). If this were the case, it certainly seems strange that neither Carter nor Reagan should know it, or that, knowing it, they refrained--for some unknown reason--from revealing it when they could have used it to justify the U.S. decision to manufacture the bomb.

But there is a more credible interpretation of Hernu's statement: In other words, that the USSR might be capable of producing the neutron bomb now. But in such a case, would the implications of the U.S. decision not be even more serious, since it is capable of immediately drawing this kind of response from the Soviets? Is it not even more surprising that this decision was taken without any consultations with allies, who act virtually as the outpost of the NATO military network? And does this not make a decision like the one taken for Comiso even more serious since it involves us even more deeply in such a race, such a spiral? In short, for those who act as the outpost in such a terrible confrontation, any action which, instead of slowing down, speeds up the race, is even more serious in its implications. Some people argue that these risks are necessary because otherwise we would be at the mercy of the Soviet superpower, of its decisions and its weapons. But what does this argument mean in the age of nuclear weapons?

Let's examine the question for a while. Passively accepting its logic, it means that a growing range of countries, big and small, developed and underdeveloped, cannot do anything but accept dependence on the decisions of one of the two nuclear superpowers; or rather of both nuclear superpowers, since the possible movements of one now strongly influences the decisions taken by the other. What decisions they are! We have seen them in the past few days; the terrible revival of the nuclear arms race, the construction of weapons which raise the techniques of destroying life to a new level, the adoption of tools and strategies which make it even more possible and "practicable" to instigate nuclear war, and even to overcome what has been called the balance of terror. Thus, according to the argument which I have cited, billions of human beings (this is the figure which must be mentioned) would be able to note the implications of actions which now call into question the very future and duration of life on this planet.

When Reagan asserts that the neutron bomb decision rests with him, in other words with the United States, he is making an outrageous statement. He is throwing this fact in our faces; that terrible decisions concerning the nature of life, the fate of the environment, the use of colossal resources, the course of decisive scientific sectors are increasingly likely to be controlled by a limited number of top people who never even have discussions with the allied countries which serve them as an outpost.

What meaning do words like democracy and the people's power have in this context? In what do the independence and sovereignty of states consist if they exclude any influence on such important decisions? What meaning do concepts like equal rights, alliance, and Europe's atonomy have? How will we define these words in the future? Nobody wants to walk around with his head in the clouds or to ask the impossible. But in the face of the U.S. action, it is terrifying to read statements by Italian politicians which do not contain so much as a hint of these questions. I know how difficult it is to give an answer. But do these questions exist or not? Do they or do they not relate to the real and profound things in our lives, the country's real future? Is it possible that DC leaders, who talk of finding "Christian inspiration" again, are not horrified at such developments, on these essential questions and the course this world is taking? What does "Christian inspiration" mean in that case?

But I am broadening the question: What point is there to politics today unless they are capable of tackling such questions? I am not saying it should be possible to solve them all but at least to start to identify them, become aware of them and assess their scope.

I do not know how many young men and women were clearly aware of Reagan's announcement on the neutron bomb. I know that there is reason to be ashamed of the way in which the public radio and television stations informed them of this fact. But what crude stupidity it is to think that all this does not have a heavy price: for Italian democracy, for all the problems raised, for everybody! How irresponsible it is to think that it is then possible to call for effort and sacrifices (in the name of the "common interests" or the "future") from young people who see that a few powerful people can decide how and if to change the way of life in the world with nuclear weapons! Why express surprise, weep and put on mourning because there is a bloody trail of violence through so many of our cities?

Some experts are now questioning the right and legitimacy of taking "majority" decisions like those relating to nuclear questions which attack future generations. Is this humbug? Is it a doctrinaire attitude? I know that there are cries of alarm about the crucial questions raised; these are signs of growing awareness.

How irresponsible it is to turn a blind eye to these questions. Is it possible that the new rise of pacifist movements in Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Britain are insignificant? Is it possible that people do not realize the urgent need, not to accept everything the USSR says (nobody is asking such a ridiculous thing), but to try any possible path of negotiation, every possible germ of deceleration in the dreadful race?

Take care; because in a nuclear race between the two it is not just peace which is at stake but ideas which form the basis of modern history--democracy, independence, equality, the possibility for the ordinary man to rely on true and decisive things. Is it conceivable that ideas like this, which are most instilled in the hearts of billions of men and women, can be trampled underfoot and destroyed without devastation, dreadful disunity and revolts? Is it conceivable that this complex world, in which whole continents are painfully making their entrance on the stage, could calmly allow itself to be strangled in the hands of a few "supermen?" These are the difficult questions raised by the recent news. It is a good thing to know that for those who are not prepared to bow their heads these are questions which call for struggle.

PAPANDREOU INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC SOCIALIZATION

NC291720 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 29 Aug 81 p 8

[Interview with PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou by EXORMISI; date not given]

[Text] Question: Will PASOK encourage private initiative and in what ways?

Answer: PASOK not only does not intend to discourage private initiative but, on the contrary, aims at directing it to serve national development strategy--with credits, a new policy of incentives and, of course, public investments as levers. The harmonious integration of private enterprise within the framework of the national development program constitutes a necessary prerequisite and a guarantee for private enterprise's unimpeded development.

As we have repeatedly stressed, special attention will be paid to the utilization of the enormous productive potential of small and medium-sized businesses which New Democracy had essentially elbowed out through its credit policy, thus causing huge damage to the national economy. In Articles 138 and 139 of the [PASOK] declaration, we have defined the role of small and medium-sized businesses in the country's economic development.

138: To serve the goals of industrial policy, small and medium-sized businesses will play a decisive role to give a new dimension and renewal to entrepreneurial activity by utilizing new forms of organization and cooperation.

Small and medium-sized professional and artisan enterprises, together with farmers and workers, constitute the backbone of the country's economic system. Although they are basic factors for economic and social development, they are currently being abandoned to their fate, and they are seeking an alternative solution for their survival. In many cases, small and medium-sized businesses have a high degree of effectiveness in the production of a great number of products. To successfully deal with their problems, a number of measures of active support by the state will be taken.

139: A decisive measure will be the opening of the banking system for the supply of capital for investment and turnover. However, in addition to capital, small and medium-sized businesses need help to be able to use it productively.

Our program for social strengthening and economic and technical support of the small and medium-sized businesses and of craftsmen is based on:

--The promotion of various forms of cooperation, like cooperatives, unions and so forth. We attach special significance to the establishment of supply cooperatives for the purchase of goods and raw materials at lower cost.
--The guarantee of the necessary modern technology.
--The training of entrepreneurial and cooperative cadres by common advanced training centers.
--The establishment of artisans' associations for the standardization and sale of products.
--Facilities for the preparation of technical and economic studies for new projects or extentions [of existing projects].

Question: How will PASOK deal with the issue of public enterprises, their operation and their deficit balance sheets?

Answer: Currently, public enterprises operate inefficiently, offer a bad quality of services and have huge deficits that foster inflation. PASOK will implement radical structural and functional changes in public enterprises. These changes presuppose a flexible administrative machine that will follow private economic yardsticks for effectiveness and abolition of inefficient state interventions.

(Wherever a departure from private economic yardsticks is necessary, a procedure for compensation by the state budget will be provided for.) However, regular checks will be implemented both preventively, by linking the enterprise with national programs, and as a restraint on the basis of accelerated results. The establishment of democratic administration, that is the decisive participation of the working people in the administration, planning and operation, will decisively contribute to an increase in effectiveness and to the purge of public enterprises. (Declaration, Article 115, subparagraph H).

Question: What measures does PASOK intend to take for many large enterprises with debts of many million drachmas that are not able to meet their obligations?

Answer: An extremely significant category of large enterprises exists that is described as "overindebted." Overindebted enterprises are those where the capital itself is only a small percentage of the total capital and which, at the same time, are in no position to meet their obligations to the banking system.

PASOK will take the following measures for these businesses:

A) Investigation of their viability on the basis of evidence regarding cost structure, productive potential, market prospects and number of employees regardless of the finance structure of the enterprises' credit.

B) Radical reorganization and reorientation of production for those businesses that will be judged viable.

C) The capital such businesses have borrowed from banks will be converted into shares either completely or partially.

Question: What procedure would be followed in the case of the socialization policy, particularly in the banking field?

Answer: The PASOK socialization policy aims at securing social control over basic fields which could be described as key fields (or fields of economic infrastructure) to safeguard the policy of change and to more effectively mobilize all the productive forces of the country. This policy is of antimonopolistic and antidependent character. Not only does it not affect private initiative as a whole, but it also strengthens it by promoting the interests of small- and medium-sized enterprises which are being undermined by the immunity of the big monopolistic capital.

Within the framework of this policy, PASOK will proceed with the immediate taking of measures for effective control (socialization) and for the developmental orientation of the entire banking system. To a considerable extent, the goal is to render more substantive the present typical state control over the largest part of the banking system. An important factor for rendering more substantive the social control over the banking system would be the participation of working people in the administration of banks.

There will be strict control over foreign banks so that their operation may not negatively affect the country's credit, monetary or exchange policy. The socialization of the banking field will provide the most decisive lever for the implementation of the country's development program. The insurance companies belonging to banks will be merged into a unified insurance organization which will be under strict social control to reduce cost and decisively to improve the quality of services.

Question: Which concrete fields of the economy will be socialized?

Answer: The envisaged socializations include energy; public utility enterprises; mass transportation and communications; major enterprises for the exploitation of the mineral wealth; big shipbuilding yards; the steel, cement and fertilizers industry; and the pharmaceutical industry, as well as units that directly concern national defense.

The criterion regarding the goals, organization, operation and administration of the fields--which will be socialized and which are already nationalized or under national control--would be to serve the society as a whole and not the big private interests as is the case now.

The element which would make a decisive contribution to the carrying out of the development goals would be the participation of the working people and the representation of local self-government and of social organizations in the administration of the enterprises.

In most of the fields, the socialization procedure will be advanced, following a careful study of the special conditions in each case. It must be noted that this procedure is being followed today by the Socialist government of France. It would be necessary to establish and operate special committees for the evaluation of property data and for compensation, for the holding of deliberations with professional organizations and with interested enterprises, and for defining the capital of parent and affiliated enterprises.

The question of compensation will not be arbitrarily dealt with, but, on the contrary, in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the constitution. As it is concluded from its provisions, this procedure is very strict; decisive legal guarantees are provided for the enterprises to be socialized. Of course, there is an alternative solution: The conversion of bank loans into shares--when the amount of these loans is higher than the capital itself--in which case there would be decisive bank control over the operation and structure of enterprises.

Question: What measures will PASOK take concerning the import trade and the medicinal industries?

Answer: 1) Regarding the import trade, to bring it favorably and immediately under social control, a social agent should be established capable of direct intervention in the commercial procedure when conditions for the supply of the market dictate this and to protect consumers from arbitrary cost increases.

2) The following procedure will be followed for the socialization of the medicinal industry: At the first stage, a national industry will be established which will obtain essential raw materials through direct agreements with international firms for the manufacture of brand preparations and other pharmaceutical products, while at the same time, the technological foundations will be laid to guarantee the supply of essential raw materials from local production. The national medicinal industry will be combined with the establishment of a national medicinal depot and the establishment of a national prescription index.

Concerning existing medicinal industries which, as a rule, essentially occupy themselves with the mere packing [of preparations], their role, position and usefulness will be examined in conjunction with the speed of development and prospects of the national industry. It should be noted that the PASOK policy in this field consists of the full guarantee of the quantity and kind of pharmaceutical products at such price that will guarantee the function of the new health system to be implemented by PASOK.

Question: Does PASOK accept foreign investments and under what prerequisites?

Answer: PASOK accepts that foreign investments can contribute to the country's development under the following prerequisities:

A) They should concern true industrial units, not commercial enterprises using an industrial cloak.

B) They should import advanced technology from which the economy can benefit by correctly assimilating it.

C) The economic administration should be transparent and the outflow of capital should be impossible.

D) They should be under substantive Greek control (Declaration Article 119).

Question: How will the agricultural-industrial cooperatives, which PASOK has announced, operate?

Answer: The basic means for the achievement of the goals, the cornerstone of PASOK agricultural policy, is the productive agricultural and agricultural-industrial cooperative. It will provide new employment opportunities to the people of the countryside, will unite the farm with the factory and will give an impetus to regional development. We shall proceed with the immediate liberation and purge of cooperative organizations, with the first step being the promotion of a new law that will protect democratic structure and operation.

Two basic principles will govern cooperatives:

--the farmer's ownership of his land.
--voluntary participation.

State and quasistate usefulness controls will be abolished. Legality control will be made only judicial authority. Cooperatives will essentially undertake the entire task for the supply of resources, processing, production, transport and trade.

A decisive cooperation between cooperatives and local administration of all levels should exist for the simultaneous promotion of the broader interests of villages and provinces and to aid cooperatives with the necessary infrastructure work.

The Greek economy's enterpreneurial structure--as we presented it above--aims at the achievement of a decentralized, independent economic development within the framework of a democratic decentralized planning, that is, aims at formulating a development course that will serve not the interests of the economic oligarchy but of the working Greek people.

Government Spokesman's Reponse

NC291817 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 29 Aug 81 p 1

[Statement by the Greek Government spokesman on PASOK chairman's interview; date not given]

[Text] We understand the difficult position to which the PASOK chairman has been led because of the prime minister's disclosures on what the country and the people would be subjected of it what Mr Papandreou calls "socialization" were ever to be carried out.

As for the claim about distortion of the PASOK chairman's positions, the issue is very simple: New Democracy always makes use of Mr Papandreou's written statements which he has never denounced as yet. And, of course, New Democracy is not to be blamed for Mr Papandreou's repeated inconsistency and "changes."

MINISTRY DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN ANTI-IRAN ACTIVITIES

TA282025 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has stated that a report in a U.S. daily that Turkey, in cooperation with other countries, has engaged in activities against Iran is unfounded. The Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General statement on the issue says:

It has been learned that an article in the Washington POST today by Jack Anderson claimed that the CIA--in cooperation with certain other countries--is planning secret actions against Khomeyni. The article also mentioned Turkey, saying that Turkey and Egypt will be used in these activities. From the viewpoint of Turkey, this report is totally unfounded. Turkey has traditionally never permitted its territories to be used against other countries. It has been stated on various occasions that our policy toward Iran is based on friendship and fraternity.

TERCUMEN CRITICIZES REAGAN ATTITUDE ON LIBYA

NC311417 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 26 Aug 81 p 2

["In the Light of Day" column by Ahmet Kabakli: "Digesting Grandeur Is Difficult"]

[Excerpts] President Reagan is reported to have said: "I was informed of the shooting down of the two Libyan planes over the Gulf of Sidra by U.S. planes 6 hours after the incident. Had the planes shot down been American, I would have been awakened soon after the incident. But since it was the Libyan planes that were shot down, why should I wake up?"

These are rude, unintelligent and merciless utterances which do not befit a strong leader and a world state. If big states do not act and speak out prudently, world peace suffers setbacks. Apart from the fact that this is bad for their own state and nation, it makes finding a reliable and truthworthy power in the world difficult.

Reagan says: "I ordered that Libya be taught a lesson." Apart from not showing the slightest remorse, he says: "I do not know why they refrained from entering these areas before. I specifically ordered maneuvers to be held in the Gulf of Sidra and fire to be opened on any intervening force. We won't leave that gulf to Libya." In other words, he seeks to assert his valor against Libya--a small and developing country of only a few million people--on behalf of the United States, which is the greatest power in the world, with a population of 250 million.

This bragging proves that Reagan, like some other state leaders, have not yet attained moral maturity, because true leaders do not behave like wrestlers. Neither excessive valor nor cowardice befits them. The world expects them to exercise dignity and care. Although it is natural for them to have the interests of their state at heart, the world expects them to be impartial, fair and trustworthy. As al-Gadhdhafi put it: If Libya now continually attacks the 6th Fleet with all the planes at its disposal, and shoots down a few U.S. planes, even at the risk of starting World War III, we wonder what the consequences will be. Responsibility for World War III will belong to the United States, and no one will blame a small country for it.

I repeat, digesting grandeur is difficult. The leaders of the big powers must not attempt to lead the world before they have digested this grandeur. Those who attempt to do so should be warned against it. In the same way that the Soviet Union, bearing the stigmas of Afghanistan and Poland, cannot talk of peace and order, and is not entitled to dictate peace to the world, neither can the United States--which attacks Libyan planes and shoots them down without first exploring ways of coming to an understanding--claim world leadership. Like the pot calling the kettle black, how can the United States inspire either the Afghani fighters to fight for their religion and state or the oppressed Poles, who seek justice and welfare?

Energy Minister to Libya

TA312019 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Energy and Natural Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol will represent Turkey at the 12th anniversary of the 1 September revolution in Libya. Bingol, who has already left for Libya, will also hold talks on oil and energy. He is expected to complete his visit Thursday.

TURKISH ATTACHE'S OFFICE DAMAGED IN BEIRUT BLAST

TA291645 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] One person was killed and two persons were seriously wounded in an explosion at the Iran radio and television bureau in Beirut, Lebanon. The explosion also damaged the Turkish commercial attache's office, which is in the same buidling. The Foreign Ministry has announced that there was no one at the attache's office at the time of the explosion and that the explosion damaged the office's ceiling and walls.

No organization has claimed responsibility for the explosion at the Iran radio and television bureau in Beirut this morning.

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES CONTACTS

TA281520 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1435 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Ankara, 28 Aug (AA)--Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaya flew to Istanbul Friday morning after completing his visit to Ankara with a call on Head of State Gen Kenan Evren.

Foreign Ministry (?sources) in Ankara said the talks held with the team accompanying Dr Kusumaatmaja would be followed up by a session in Ankara of a joint trade committee set up under a trade agreement dating from 1959.

The Indonesian team had received favorably a draft economic cooperation agreement submitted earlier by Turkey. The actual signing of the agreement would probably take place during the future visit of Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen to Indonesia at the invitation of his Indonesian colleague.

The two foreign ministers had also conferred on several international issues, including East-West relations, the north-south dialogue, the Iran-Iraq war and Cyprus, the same sources added. The visiting foreign minister will leave Turkey Saturday.

MINISTRY CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN ACTION IN ANGOLA

TA281522 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Turkey has condemned the South African attack against Angola. Foreign Ministry spokesman Nazmi Akiman has made the following statement on the issue:

We view this attack as an incident which might have grave consequences and which might lead to developments endangering peace and stability in the South African region. We condemn this attitude by South Africa.

The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus has also condemned the attack by the South African Republic against Angola. The interior, foreign and defense minister of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Kenan Atakol, in a statement in Lefkosa condemned the apartheid and colonialist policy pursued by the South African Government in the region. Atakol called on the apartheid white minority administration in South Africa to withdraw as soon as possible from Namibia and Angola.

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INVESTIGATION OF SYNAGOGUE ATTACK CONTINUING

AU011351 Vienna ARBEITER-ZIETUNG in German 1 Sep 81 p 2

[Summary] Vienna (AZ)--The two terrorists arrested in Vienna last Saturday have already been transferred to the custody of the Vienna provincial court pending trial. Their "control officer," however, is probably far away by now. That emerged from the interrogation which continued on Monday. According to police, it has been established that 'Ali Yusuf, whose real name is now believed to be (Hasan Marwan), had a second hideout in Vienna, in the Meidling district. He told police he had lived for some time in Spain, Portugal and Switzerland before he came to Austria 2 and 1/2 months ago.

Police are now trying to put together a complete picture of his contacts in Vienna but are faced with great difficulties: At present more than 4,500 Arabs of various nationalities are living in Vienna, including several hundred Palestinians. It is difficult to establish the actual number of them, as many of them have come to Austria with other citizenships, being displaced persons.

The third detained Arab, 26-year-old Muhsin al-Ashur, who was arrested in terrorist (Husam Mohammad Rajih's) apartment at 10 Gablenzgasse in Vienna-Ottakring, is now being detained pending deportation because he has no valid visa. To date police have not been able to find any evidence he was involved in the attack.

Ceremony for Victims

AU011422 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 1 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Summary] Over 2,500 people participated in yesterday's memorial ceremony for the victims of the attack on the Vienna synagogue, which passed without incident. Police had taken extensive security precautions. The participants--among them Foreign Minister Pahr, Vice Chancellor Sinowatz, Finance Minister Salcher, Interior Minister Lanc and prominent representatives of the Vienna city administration and leading figures of the political parties--gathered in front of the synagogue in Vienna's first district, marched toward Schwarzenbergplatz and from there proceeded by bus to Vienna's central cemetry.

KREISKY REAFFIRMS POSITION ON JEWISH EMIGRES

AU011216 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1045 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Report on press conference by Chancellor Kreisky following 1 September cabinet meeting]

[Excerpt] It was an Israeli radio and television journalist who induced Chancellor Kreisky today to take another stance on the political dispute following the bloody attack of last Saturday. The journalist asked whether it was true that Austria had threatened to shut down the transit camps in Austria for Jews emigrating from the Soviet Union. Kreisky's clear reply:

[Begin Kreisky recording] That is an impudent lie. It is not the first time I have heard such things, but it is part of the atrocity propaganda obviously put out by the Israeli media. All I said was that I will not allow, and that the Austrian Government will not allow, Jewish emigrees from the Soviet Union to be forced to proceed from here to a particular country. From the moment they arrive in Vienna they have the right to choose where they want to go. Please take note of that.

[Question] Has there been any pressure in this respect?

[Answer] We know certain things are wanted in this respect by the Jewish Agency, and it has again and again been demanded of us that we channel emigration in a particular direction, but we are not ready to do so under any circumstances whatever. They will have to cope themselves with the problem that the number of emigres in the past 10 years has exceeded the number of immigrants. [end recording]

Kreisky defined his position that it was a consequence of Israel's attitude toward the Palestinians that such attacks occurred at all. But the impression that he only criticized Israel while sparing the other side any criticism is not correct, the government chief said.

[Begin Kreisky recording] I would like to say here expressly that on Saturday, only to give you an example, when inspecting the camp in Seville--no, on Friday actually--I called especially on the Histadrut youth, and had a very pleasant talk there--just as I have very good relations with many leading Israeli personages, and they know that themselves, too--only I am an opponent of the current intransigent policy. However, in that respect I am not alone; I have many colleagues in other governments. That is the reason. But of course I am not against Israel--quite the contrary. This Abu Nidal group--to which the two perpetrators clearly belong and as followers of which they have declared themselves--this Abu Nidal group actually holds it against me that I am, so to speak, indirectly acting for Israel. Thus I am under attack from both sides, which under normal circumstances need not be unwelcome but in this case is unpleasant. [end recording]

Austria's, or his, policy vis-a-vis the PLO, the chancellor said, has at any rate brought the following results for the country: First a high reputation in the Middle East, second international recognition also in Europe, and third the best relations with the Arab countries, better than those of any other country.

PAHR REGRETS 'POLEMICS' OVER SYNAGOGUE ATTACK

AU011321 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 1 Sep 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Vienna (AZ)--Continuing the Israeli Government's sharp criticism of Austria's Middle East policy in connection with Saturday's attack, Israeli Foreign Minister Sh[illegible] reiterated the view that the attack on the Jewish community center in Vienna became p[illegible]ible because the Austrian Government adopted a too "conciliatory" attitude toward terrorists. On Monday Foreign Minister Pahr received the Israeli ambassador and rejected Jerusalem's criticism. The Arab ambassadors in Vienna sharply condemned the attack.

In a talk with Ambassador Ben-Ya'aqov, Pahr declared that he regretted the fact that an abominable crime which led to the tragic deaths of two persons had been made the cause of "unpleasant political polemics" by Israeli politicians. A protest by Jerusalem against statements by Chancellor Kreisky was rejected by the foreign minister as an attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of Austria.

Interior Minister Lanc separately will inform the security spokesman of the three parties represented in Parliament. Like other political figures, Lanc conveyed his deep-felt sympathy in a telegram to the Vienna Jewish religious community. The Arab ambassadors in Vienna condemned the attack as a "criminal act" and stressed that the synagogue was repsected by the Arabs as a place of worship. At the same time, however, the ambassadors warned against an intensified campaign against the Arabs. They declared that the attack obviously served the aims of those who are opposed to the objective policy regarding the Palestinian cause that is pursued by the Austrian Government under the leadership of Chancellor Kreisky.

On Monday, various opposition spokesman protested the statements by Chancellor Kreisky, who had drawn attention to the Begin government's partial responsibility for the radicalization in the Palestinian camp. Austrian People's Party Deputy Schwimmer even called for the closing of the PLO office in Vienna.

On Monday the Iraqi Embassy in Vienna very sharply condemned the attack. Moreover it announced the start of a thorough investigation to establish how one of the two perpetrators--who is now known at the embassy as an Iraqi citizen--obtained an Iraqi passport.

NETHERLANDS

POLL REVEALS MAJORITY OPPOSES CRUISE MISSILES

PM261627 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 15 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The Hague, 15 Aug--A 55-percent majority of the population of the Netherlands thinks that the small-scale use of nuclear weapons in a war in Europe would lead to a world war. Forty-nine percent think an increase in the number of nuclear weapons in Europe makes the chance of a war greater (while 32 percent disagree with this view). Fifty-eight percent of the population is opposed to the deployment of nuclear-tipped cruise missiles in the Netherlands.

These figures appear in the results of an opinion poll the Amsterdam firm Veldkamp and the Institute for Sociological and Economic Research (ISEO) conducted in May, around the time of the most recent elections, with a sample of around 2,500 persons above the age of 15. The poll, whose results were presented to an international conference of market researchers in the capital at the end of last week, has the title "Opinions of Nuclear Arms."

One of the results of the poll was that 48 percent of those interviewed agreed with the slogan "Free the world of nuclear arms, beginning with the Netherlands." Thirty-two percent disagreed. Around one-third of those interviewed (36 percent) seemed to be totally opposed to nuclear arms, no matter where they were deployed. A 60-percent majority thought no nuclear arms should be allowed in the Netherlands.

On the possible deployment of cruise missiles in the Netherlands, 58 percent of those interviewed thought it was out of the question, with 14 percent in favor. Twenty-one percent would be able to accept the deployment of fewer than the proposed 48 cruise missiles, while 6 percent had no opinion.

Finally, those interviewed were asked what they thought the Second Chamber would finally decide about the missiles. The answers showed that 55 percent thought such a decision would be different from their personal views. The investigators concluded that a majority of those interviewed were against the deployment of cruise missiles in the Netherlands, but that a majority assumed that the Second Chamber would agree to the deployment of fewer missiles than the 48 proposed. Thirty percent would change their vote if the party they voted for in May adopted a position on the nuclear question different from the personal views of the interviewees; 61 percent would not change their vote. In other words, for almost two-thirds of those interviewed the nuclear arms platforms of the different political parties was not an important consideration when voting, the poll stated.

NATO MUST DISCUSS N-WEAPON BEFORE DEPLOYMENT

PM011040 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 28 Aug 81 p 3

[Excerpt] The Hague--"It is clear that the Netherlands Government does not want the introduction of the neutron bomb," Foreign Minister Van der Klaauw stated Thursday morning in the Second Chamber in response to questions from chamber members De Vries and Ter Beek of the Labor Party and Walmans of the Radicals. However, Van der Klaauw did not think it reasonable to state that The Hague would accept the neutron bomb "under no circumstances." That would be "blocking everything," the minister said.

The Netherlands Government's point of departure is that at the present moment the United States bears sole responsibility for the production of this weapon. But it is The Hague's opinion, in accordance with the view of West German Chancellor Schmidt, that discussion and consultation are necessary within the Atlantic alliance before any future decision can be made about the possible deployment of neutron weapons in Western Europe.

FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS BERLIN AGREEMENT 'DECISIVE'

LD021016 Hamburg DPA in German 0908 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 2 Sep (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said in Bonn today that the Berlin agreement signed 10 years ago is "decisive for the stabilization of the situation in and around Berlin." He stressed that "in the interests of Berlin's flourishing development the possibilities created by the quadripartite agreement must continue to be exploited, and this includes strict observance and full application of the agreement." He said the agreement proves that the realistic policy of detente has withstood the test in Berlin, especially in difficult times.

PRESS COMMENTS ON RAMSTEIN BOMB EXPLOSION

DW011059 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 1 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In connection with the Ramstein bomb blast, STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN points out: Many things indicate that successor organizations to the Baader-Meinhof gang were involved. These are terrorist groupings which are heavily involved in reorganizing and in planning new acts of violence. These are the groups that tried to become involved in the occupation of houses in Berlin so as to recruit new members there. Many things now indicate that a similar motivation of Red Army Faction successors was the background of the Ramstein blast. The bomb attack would be part of a terrorist plan to lead one segment of the disarmament movement through acts of violence so as to create new sympathizers.

NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG of Essen notes: Terrorism is not dead in our country. The repeated warnings of the Federal Criminal Office may have been considered by some people as a routine matter. However, the bomb in the Volkswagen in front of the Ramstein headquarters speaks its own bloody language. Some 20 people, Americans and Germans, were severely injured--victims of senseless violence. Bombs are no arguments. This is part of our country's basic convictions and goes beyond all party boundaries. It would be, therefore, absolutely wrong to somehow link the bomb in the VW in front of the American headquarters with the current political discussions on German-American relations. The bomb planters have no support in our country. They bombed themselves out of our society long ago. The bomb in the VW, however, is a warning as well as a reminder to maintain the highest vigilance.

WESTFAELISCHE NACHRICHTEN of Muenster stresses: The Ramstein bomb explosion cannot be simply discarded as the first dangerous sign of a new anti-Americanism which uses violence after a campaign with arguments failed to castigate America as an alleged arsonist of the world, as a rearmer and as a peace preventer. There are enough blind fanatics, crazy peace supporters and ideological radicals--including those who let themselves be misused through a new dimension of violence. An offensive against America is for them the defense of peace. In doing this, they do not notice that Moscow is smiling in the background.

SCHWARZWAELDER BOTE of Oberndorf states: A bloody trail stretches from Vienna via Paris to Ramstein. The aims of a series of attacks against U.S. installations in the Federal Republic is not quite clear at present. But there is probably something to the experts' speculation.

In view of the increasingly louder campaign against American armament policy, the terrorists believe they can count on a certain understanding or even secret agreement with acts of violence against U.S. military installations. We can only hope that those who are currently criticizing the United States will clearly dissociate themselves from this. Being against the neutron weapon or NATO's dual decision is one thing; throwing bombs at American soldiers is something completely different.

SUEDWEST PRESSE of Ulm concludes: Those now claiming that the pacifists want to achieve their aims through bombing are acting out of ignorance or at least negligence. It seems that such claims simultaneously discriminate against the many forms of the peace movement. Instead, indications are that members of the terrorist world of revolutionary cells want to cling politically to the peace movement. It is part of the strategy of these cells to associate disputed issues with their own actions to achieve acknowledgement and to mobiliz sympathizers. An hysterical reaction to the Ramstein attempt would suit the bomb planters.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE

DW010923 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 1 Sep 81 p 10

[Commentary signed J.B.: "Environment Conditions"]

[Text] The bloody bomb attack in Ramstein stirs memories--even though it is not clear who the culprits are--of an earlier phase of terrorism in the Federal Republic. At that time, there were spectacular, murderous actions against American military installations in Frankfurt and Heidelberg. Unfortunately, however, a differentiation was made later on between generations of terrorists, with the crimes of the so-called first generation being graded differently because they were aimed against the Vietnam war. The recent action suggests an attempt to create a linkage. The hysterical verbal argumentations of the leftists, reaching as far as the Bundestag, are an attempt to monopolize progress and humanity by means of accusations against U.S. policy. This encourages the terrorists by showing them--although unintentionally--a supposed way back to a kind of support. Such uncontrolled fanning of moods has its consequences. Whoever speaks of "an occupied country" or a "terrible president" must realize with what changes of surrounding conditions he is now involved. The surrounding conditions were always named as mitigating factors during the first trials of terrorists, and nobody contested it.

DIE WELT Commentary

DW010943 Bonn DIE WELT in German 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Friedhelm Kemna editorial: "Ramstein"]

[Text] The bomb in Ramstein holds a special position in the balance of terrorism. This statement is valid regardless of the identity and motives of the still unknown culprits or culprit. Whoever claims the sad glory of this action for himself can be certain to receive repercussions far beyond the place of the crime. That is because of the timing of the explosion. It was not just any kind of bomb and its size in any event makes it more than routine. There have been quite a few terrorist attacks against American institutions and military installations on German territory--and not just during the time of the anti-Vietnam demonstrations. But the effect of this explosion points to the embarrassing proximity of something which some people like to call the spirit of current times.

It would be naive or malicious to maintain that democratic criticism of U.S. foreign and security policy has intentionally fanned a climate where anti-Americanism can develop. It is a natural democratic right in this country to consider the policy of Ronald Reagan and his country to be wrong and to fight it politically, if one wishes. However, there is a great difference between using this right and using the "argument" of violence, even if the demonstration of terror claims for itself the emotional field of political confrontation.

It is obvious, however, that statements of democratic politicians have an effect on changing this field of emotions and thus the political climate. Whoever implies that the U.S. President deals with the German allies as if they were "Helots" or "ascarids" must know that he is fanning a mood—a mood that after all can be easily taken advantage of by those who want to bomb America out of Europe.

There is no bridge from the democratic forces of this country to the shores of violence. One ought to consider, however, that for the first time since the early 1970's violence against America seems to be escalating.

DIE WELT VIEWS SCHMIDT REMARKS ON PEACE MOVEMENT

DW311307 Bonn DIE WELT in German 31 Aug 81 p 2

[Manfred Schell commentary: "Obviously Very Pleasant"]

[Text] As a comment on the "peace forum" of his party, in which he did not participate, Federal Chancellor Schmidt gave some appreciable clarifications. He objected to "fear" slogans and he clearly stressed the Soviet influence brought to bear on the "Krefeld appeal".

In doing this, he tried to strengthen one of his cabinet members. Defense Minister Apel was abused by former Gen Gerd Bastian on the occasion of the "peace forum" because one of the booklets of his ministry impressively outlined Moscow's influence exerted on the Krefeld appeal participants. Apel cut a rather poor figure when he replied.

"This is obviously an instrument that is most pleasant for the Soviet leadership. It comes in very handy and is being treated in a friendly way by the Soviets." What Schmidt said about the "appeal" naturally is also valid for such prominent persons as Bastian. But it does not explain why these kinds of people are being upgraded by the SPD as discussion partners as if they had access to reasonable and honest arguments.

The deputy party chairman did nothing against it. That is more than a matter of style. The party is slipping from the control of the chancellor. If he does not want to be forced to announce his resignation under shameful circumstance, he must launch a much tougher counteroffensive--regardless of how appreciable his message Sunday night was.

CORRECTION TO COMMENTARY ON CONGRESSMAN ASPIN

In the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 31 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT, page J 2, item entitled "Commentator Criticizes Congressman Les Aspin," the sourceline should read: "...Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 28 Aug 81..."

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON CENTRAL AFRICA EVENTS

Defense Minister

LD011734 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Interview granted by French Minister of Defense Charles Hernu on 1 September to special correspondent Henri Vincent on events in the Central African Republic--recorded]

[Text] [Hernu] First, what happened in the Central African Republic is purely a Central African affair; second, French troops are confined to their quarters; and third, French troops would only have to intervene if there were a risk to French citizens in the republic. It is purely a Central African affair.

[Question] I believe there is a French expeditionary corps (?in) Central Africa.

[Answer] Oh, an expeditionary corps--how rash you are. There are troops there under the leadership of Colonel (?Legaine). These troops are assistance troops carrying out major services for the population, for example, looking after children. These troops are in the Central African Republic with the full agreement of that government. But these troops are not an expeditionary corps; France no longer has any expeditionary corps to my knowledge.

[Question] Are the (?French people) in the Central African Republic currently in danger?

[Answer] According to my information, absolutely not.

Cooperation Minister

NC020808 Paris AFP in English 0757 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 2 Sep (AFP)--The coup in the Central African Republic was an "internal political problem" and France should not meddle in it, Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot said here today.

Mr Cot, in a radio interview, added however that "it does concern us, and a takeover by the military is always an admission of defeat--defeat for the Central African Republic and defeat for the process of democratisation which was underway."

The minister said that President David Dacko, who was forced to resign by his Chief of Staff General Andre Kolingba yesterday, had fallen ill and "withdrew in circumstances which are not yet clear to us. The constitution, which allowed for him to be replaced by the prime minister, was not applied. The constitution has been suspended. We always regret it when a democratic process has been interrupted."

MITTERRAND ADDRESSES UN DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

NC011117 Paris AFP in English 1015 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 1 Sep (AFP)--French President Francois Mitterrand opened a United Nations conference on the least developed countries here today with a call for aid aimed not merely at ensuring the survival but also the development of the world's poorest nations.

France, he pledged, would take specific steps to that end and would, by 1988, devote 0.7 percent of its gross national product to public aid, in line with UN recommendations.

Not limiting himself to the agenda of the conference, Mr Mitterrand evoked the North-South dialogue and proposed "concrete help" to the least favored nations in dealing with the "acute problems" they encountered in covering skyrocketing energy costs.

He stressed the need for "more stability and more continuity" in income for poorer countires, saying: "To be able to anticipate income is the sine qua non of development."

But efforts to promote a better life, he cautioned, "should be accompanied by an attempt to preserve the identity of peoples and to promote communication."

"Solidarity for development with the whole of the Third World is, to me, both the key to our common future and a necessity for us. Helping the Third World amounts to helping oneself emerge from the crisis," he said. To this end, he said, France intended to pledge "a non-negligible share of the total of public aid to the least developed countries."

"The war against poverty is bogged down in the trenches," he said. "On the one hand the rich are managing their crisis with the faint-heartedness of eternal convalescents, going from setback to slight improvement before coming down with a new ailment.

"On the other hand, the poor must, each day, tame their distress and wrench from the earth enough merely to start all over again tomorrow."

He expressed the hope that the conference would signal "the beginning of true hope."

At least five heads of state, including those from Nepal, Rwanda, Kenya and Cape Verde, were among the some 2,000 people from most countries of the world attending the meeting.

The conference is intended to decide and adopt a program of action for the LDC's for the next 10 years, with money the main issue.

The French president asked the distinguished assembly: "How can we build for all an international economic order both equitable and efficient, which makes development a top-ranking priority for all?"

Growth, he stressed, was a necessary condition to conquer unemployment and poverty, and it depended on "joint prosperity." New markets and exchanges were needed, "for who can survive today without exporting," Mr Mitterrand asked.

Referring to the October summit scheduled in Cancun, Mexico, Mr Mitterrand said he hoped those talks would promote a commitment toward global negotiations leading to concrete action. "A spirit of shared responsibility," he said, "should replace mistrust and indifference" in North-South relations.

Report on First Session

NC011744 Paris AFP in English 1610 GMT 1 Sep 81

[By Ann Duncan]

[Text] Paris, 1 Sep (AFP)--The first-ever United Nations conference on the world's 31 poorest countries opened here today with appeals from French President Francois Mitterrand and UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for greatly increased aid to those countries.

Saying that the "war on proverty is bogged down," Mr Mitterrand promised a five-point plan of action that included a pledge to allocate 0.7 percent of France's gross national product to aid by 1988. The promise, in keeping with UN recommendations, would about double France's current level of aid and Mr Mitterrand said a "significant share" would go the least development countries (LDC).

"For 10 years, the less developed countries have been marking time and watching their economic growth barely keep up with their population increases," Mr Mitterrand said in his first speech in a UN forum. "We must furnish them with the outside aid which will enable them not only to survive but to develop, in other words, reason to hope," he said.

Mr Waldheim warned that the "intolerable" situation in the world's poorest countries "ultimately poses a threat to world peace and stability."

He called assistance to the world's poorest "very disappointing so far," saying it had only at best checked the continued deterioration of the economies of the least developed countries.

Developing and under-developed countries immediately heralded Mr Mitterrand's speech as a pace-setter for the conference and a major step in the right direction.

"The speech couldn't have been better," Bangladesh Finance Minister Saifur Rahman, head of his country's delegation, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

"Inspiring," said a Sri Lankan delegation member. The speech showed that the French Socialists would stick to their campaign promises of becoming a spokesman for the Third World, he said.

UN sources and observers also said the speech was highly significant because it contained four pledges which are opposed by the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

These are French support for a common fund to provide stability to about a dozen basic world commodities, support for the proposed energy affiliate of the World Bank, a firm commitment to global negotiations in reshaping relations between the world's rich and poor countries and the specific target for aid.

American officials have recently indicated that the U.S. is not fully committed to global talks.

The U.S. position at the conference is seen as key if a concrete programme of action to help the about 280 million poorest of poor is to be developed and have sufficient funds to make it work.

The "Group of 77" developing countries want aid to LDC's to be increased from 6,000 million to 24,000 million by 1990 to implement a new programme of action that is to be negotiated at the conference.

Neither Western industrialized countries nor socialist-bloc nations have proposed any figure for increased aid, and conference sources expect that the U.S. is not prepared to greatly increase its multilateral aid to the LDC's.

Peter McPherson, head of the U.S. delegation at the conference, was recently photographed by an American paper holding a 28-million-dollar cheque, which was to have gone to aid programmes but was not spent and went back to the U.S. Treasury.

Following the opening speeches, French Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot was elected by acclamation as conference president. Mr Cot called for a minute's silence to mark the deaths of Iranian President Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Prime Minister Mohammad Javad Bahonar, who were killed Sunday in a bomb blast in Tehran.

Mr Cot, who was nominated by Peru, said that the 31 LDC's must leave the conference knowing that something would be done to help their desperate plight.

Mr Mitterrand today honoured four fellow heads of state attending the conference with a lunch at the presidential Elysee Palace.

The four were King Birendra of Nepal, President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda, President Aristides Maria Pereira of Cape Verde and Kenyan President Arap Moi, also chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

Twenty-one of the 31 LDC's are in Africa.

TECHNOLOGY MINISTER VIEWS NUCLEAR POWER PROGRAM

PM270815 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Aug 81 p 20

[Text] The sixth international conference on the mechanism of structures applied to the technology of nuclear reactors opened at the Paris Palace of Congresses on Monday, 17 August, with a speech by Jean-Pierre Chevenement, minister of scientific research and technology. Some 1,100 people from some 30 countries are expected to participate.

The minister wanted to "dispel some false ideas which may still be rampant here and there" with respect to French policy. Recalling that choices have to be made which must be democratically discussed and denouncing the "authoritarianism of the previous government," he justified the recent decision to continue construction of power stations now being built and not to proceed with the construction of others--the latter decision not being irreversible--by asserting that "democracy is indeed worth a few months of delay."

According to Chevenement, the main problem is not the debate between the supporters and opponents of the nuclear program but the question of the nuclear program's role in the sphere of energy production, which will change as certain resources are exhausted and new sources of energy are developed. Quoting Pascal, he asserted that the government was not tempted by angelism ("whoever wants to become an angel becomes a beast") and explained that he "would assume the human condition, which involves risks which are limited as much as possible but are nevertheless accepted."

Referring to some more precise points, he stated that any decision on breeder reactors has to be postponed since none can be made prior to a study of the functioning of the super-Phenix, which will become operational in 1984. As far as the question of reprocessing is concerned, he stated that research will be continued, that the installation already existing at La Hague will be improved if the debate in the assembly shows that this is necessary, and that "France will abide by its international commitments, both those which it was assumed in the past and those which it may assume in the future."

FRANCE LAUNCHES SECOND NUCLEAR ATTACK SUBMARINE

NC011755 Paris AFP in English 1645 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Cherbourg, north France, 1 Sep (AFP)--France today launched its second nuclear attack submarine le Saphir (Sapphire), which will enter active service in 1984.

It is to be armed with (?four) torpedo tubes, for mine-laying or for launching weapons of 533.4-mm calibre against surface targets, and an underwater-launched missile with a range of 50 kilometres (32 miles).

The Saphir, weighing 2,670 tons and powered by a 48-megawatt nuclear engine, will be able to stay under water for 40 days.

France plans to have five strike submarines by 1988. The first, le Rubis (Ruby), should be operational next summer.

Defence Minister Charles Hernu was present at today's launching.

IRANIAN STUDENTS OCCUPY EMBASSY TO HOLY SEE

AU011528 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 1 Sep (ANSA)--Twenty-one Iranian students today occupied for three hours the Iranian Embassy to the Holy See. The students, who oppose the clergy-led Iranian Government and spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said they belong to the Peykar (Muslim Protest) sect.

They entered the embassy building at 1000 local time and took it over after they immobilized the personnel. The students then staged a demonstration against the Ayatollah regime chanting "Iran Mojahedin", the name of the nation's largest opposition group.

The students peacefully ended the demonstration three hours later and were taken to police headquarters. Similar occupations have taken place in the last week at the Iranian embassies in Belgium, Holland and Sweden.

Foreign Ministry Note

AU020853 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 2 Sep (ANSA)--The Italian Foreign Ministry "strongly deplored" the occupation of the Iranian diplomatic representation to the Holy See in Rome Tuesday and reported in a note released in the evening that the Iranian students responsible for the incident would be answerable to magistrates. The Foreign Ministry note explained that the students, who claimed to belong to the Peykar (Muslim Protest) group, gained access to the embassy offices by telling personnel they had consular matters to discuss.

After they began their three-hour occupation of the premises, the demonstrators shouted slogans expressing their backing for the Iranian leftwing movement Mojahedin. The Mojahedin are thought to be responsible for the Sunday night bomb blast which killed Iranian President Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Premier Mohammad Javad Bahonar and for the June 28 bombing in which Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, the number two man in the revolutionary regime, and some seventy other leaders were killed.

Similar demonstrations involving the occupation of Iranian diplomatic representations in Belgium, the Netherlands and Sweden were staged on August 24 and 25.

IRAN DISSIDENTS, EUROPE TERRORISTS HOLD CONTACTS

NC012019 Paris AFP in English 2003 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 1 Sep (AFP)--Twenty one Iranian students occupied the Iranian Embassy here for nearly 90 minutes today before giving up to authorities, police said. All were later detained by police and jailed.

After Italian police surrounded the embassy building, the students left in single file with their hands up, were handcuffed and taken to a nearby police barracks.

The students were charged with occupying a public building, willful damage and other charges.

Meanwhile, the Tehran spokesman in Rome, Hassan Ghadiri, today said he had notified the Iranian Foreign Ministry that "high-level contacts" had been made between Fedayeen and Iranian Mojahedin and the Italian Red Brigades and the German Baader-Meinhof terrorist groups.

TRADE DELEGATION TALKS IN LIBYA ON OIL, COOPERATION

AU011533 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 1 Sep (ANSA)--Italo-Libyan cooperation and oil supplies were the key topics of talks between and Italian delegation chaired by Foreign Trade Under Secretary Baldassarre Armato and Libyan Economic Under Secretary (Shakschuki) during the delegation's recent visit to Tripoli. The delegation included representatives of various Italian firms and state-owned institutes--Fait, ENI, IRI and Montedison. The talks involved broadening and improving Italian cooperation in Libyan development projects.

The Italian delegation briefed its hosts on the possibilities offered by Italian industry in infrastructures, particularly in the construction of the Serir aqueduct whose cost is estimated at seven billion dollars.

During this month, Libyan heavy industry minister Al-Muntasir is slated to visit Rome for talks on speeding up payment of Italian supplies and better safeguards for Italian workers in Libya.

COLOMBO CALLS FOR 'MEDITERRANEAN LOME CONVENTION'

AU01 054 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Naples, 1 Sep (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo has called for a "Mediterranean Lome Convention" to reduce tensions in the area. He made the proposal Monday during the first day of study here of the European People's Party, a seminar sponsored by the European Economic Community.

Colombo's call for a Mediterranean Lome convention was to be seen in the framework of efforts to promote cooperation and reduce tensions among countries bordering on the vast inland sea.

The Italian minister outlined various problems that beset the Mediterranean basin and nearby geographical areas. He also voiced keen concern for the situation in Iran which was a destabilizing factor that went beyond any local, regional influence, he said.

Colombo also recalled the ties of friendship between Libya and Italy, but voiced concern over the level of Libya's arms. Colombo said it was a duty to keep open a dialogue between the two nations, especially given the political value this relationship can and must have. Other nations would do well to follow suit, he added.

He said he understood the legitimate concerns of the U.S., but that tensions should be reduced and relations clarified. Colombo called for greater cooperation in the Mediterranean area and advocated a policy of nonalignment for other nations in the area where Libya operates.

TRADE UNION HEADS TO ATTEND SOLIDARITY CONGRESS

AU311552 Rome ANSA in English 1505 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 31 Aug (ANSA)--Italy's three major trade-union leaders confirmed here today that they will be attending the first national congress of the independent Polish trade union, Solidarity, later this week. The congress will open in Gdansk on September 5 and last till September 7.

Luciano Lama of the communist-led CGIL labor federation, Pierre Carniti of the primarily Catholic CISL, and Giorgio Benvenuto of the Socialists-Social Democrat-Republican UIL, will leave for Poland on Friday. They will be accompanied by the heads of the foreign bureaus of the three labor organizations.

PCI AIDE CRITICIZES N-BOMB, CRUISE DECISIONS

PM261512 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 10 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Report on PCI Secretariat member Adalberto Minucci 9 August speech in Pesaro: "Immediate Action Against Rearmament"]

[Excerpt] Pesaro--"The U.S. President's decision to give the go-ahead for production of the neutron bomb casts an ominous shadow over the entire world situation. The latest rearmament measures threaten to envenom to the bounds of tolerability the already tense relations between the two opposing blocs, giving way to a spiral which, unless halted in time, could soon lead to the threshold of a war of extermination." This is how PCI Secretariat member Comrade Adalberto Minucci opened his speech at the L'UNITA provincial festival in Pesaro. Other speakers at the extremely well-attended and lively meeting included Joze Bucar, secretary of the LCY City Conference for Ljubljana, who headed an authoritative delegation of Slovenian comrades hosted by the Communists of the Marches.

We need more than ever, Minucci said, action for peace at all levels, which will unite the forces in Italy and Europe which believe in the possibility of negotiation and which therefore, on the one hand, will impart an impetus to the forces in the United States itself which oppose Reagan's options and, on the other, help the socialist countries to reach positive solutions to the existing contradictions in their international strategy.

Next, Minucci pointed out that the plan to build the neutron bomb was suspended some years ago by then President Carter following protests from world public opinion. It is not only a deadly weapon, the speaker said, but a monumemt to the inhumanity and cynicism of the modern advocates of the arms race; indeed, its producers envisage annihilating all traces of human life over a broad expanse of territory while leaving objects and material assets intact.

"The fact that Reagan is now returning to Carter's decision and definitely deciding on the production of the bomb constitutes an outright provocation and indicates the direction in which the new U.S. administration is moving. Forced by the majority of its European allies to accept the principle of negotiation on the Euromissiles, the U.S. administration is not only maneuvering to dangerously delay the start of negotiations but it also introducing new and very serious obstacles designed to sabotage them and nullify their outcome at the outset."

Within this framework, Minucci continued, the Italian Government's decision to choose the municipality of Comiso in Sicily as the site where the cruise missile base is to be constructed assumes, if possible, an even graver significance than before. By acting as "teacher's pet", the five-party government risks granting a dangerous political endorsement of the most extremist NATO circles which are openly aiming at the failure of the negotiations. Following Reagan's decision on the neutron bomb, the assertions of the defense minister and other government representatives, according to whom once the base has been constructed there will be time to reconsider and reexamine matters, sound even more hypocritical.

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE REPORTS NEW CABINET LIST

LD020209 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Excerpt] According to the prime minister's office, the cabinet list submitted today to the president includes the following 14 ministers:

Deputy prime minister and minister of national defense	Diogo Freitas do Amaral
Assistant to the prime minister	Fernando do Amaral
Ministers of:	
State for quality of life	Goncalo Ribeiro Teles
State for finance and planning	Joao Salgueiro
Internal administration	Angelo Correia
Foreign affairs	Andre Goncalves Pereira
Justice and administrative reform	Jose Meneres Pimentel
Education and universities	Vitor Crespo
Labor	Antonio Queiros Martins
Social affairs	Luis Barbosa
Agriculture, trade and fisheries	Basilio Horta
Industry, energy and exports	Ricardo Bayao Horta
Culture and scientific coordination	Francisco Lucas Pires
Housing, public works and transportation	Jose Viana Baptista
Secretaries of state:	
In the prime minister's office	Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa
Assistant to the prime minister	Jose Alfaia Pinto Pereira
Assistant to the prime minister	Antonio Capucho
Assistant to the deputy prime minister	Jose Ribeiro e Castro
Assistant to the minister of state for the quality of life	Joao Vaz Serra e Moura

AZORES INITIATES STUDY ON MILITARY BASES

LD282212 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] The Azores regional government today began a study of existing foreign military bases in the archipelago. A communique issued by the presidency of the regional government, which met yesterday and today in Ponta Delgada, states that a comprehensive and extensive study of international matters concerning the region, namely, the existing military bases in the archipelago and the exclusive economic zone, has been initiated.

In addition to NATO fuel depots on Sao Miguel and Santa Maria Islands, currently in the Azores are a U.S. military detachment at the Lajes airbase and a telecommunications station on Flores Island.

JUSTICE MINISTER RESIGNS OVER DIVORCE BILL

NC011055 Paris AFP in English 1046 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Madrid, 1 Sep (AFP)--The Spanish cabinet ha undergone a minor reshuffle following the resignation late yesterday of Justice Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, it was announced in the STATE GAZETTE today.

Mr Fernandez Ordonez is replaced by 58-year-old jurist Pio Cabanillas, minister to the Premier's Office, while that post has been filled by Assistant Secretary of State to the Premier's Office Matias Rodriguez.

Named justice minister last September by then Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, and retained by Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo who succeeded to the premiership, Mr Fernandez Ordonez was under growing criticism from his conservative colleagues in the ruling Union of the Democratic Center for his bill to allow divorce in Spain.

The first divorce courts open for business today.

Mr Fernandez Ordonez had also expressed reservations at the government's haste in taking Spain into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

His successor has held several government posts since taking office in Prime Minister Arias Navarro's first cabinet in January 1974 as minister for information and tourism.

Mr Matias Rodriguez, 33, had been assistant secretary of state since September 20 last year.

Other Officials Follow

LD011540 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Following the departure of Justice Minister Fernandez Ordonez, all senior officials at the Justice Ministry have resigned, namely, the under secretary, Enrique Linde, the secretary for relations with the administration of justice, Javier Moscoso, the chief of the technical staff, Jose Cavero, the director general for penal institutions, Enrique Galavis and the director general for religious affairs, Luis Apostua.

Sources at the ministry have said that in the cases of Linde and Cavero, the letters of resignation were sent first thing this morning.

REQUEST FOR NATO ENTRY SUBMITTED TO CORTES

LD010654 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] The government's official request for the Cortes to authorize Spanish entry into NATO today was brought into the Congress of Deputies. The government's request will be considered by the officials of congress and by the board of spokesmen, possibly on 8 September. Parliament will examine the government request in the Foreign Affairs Committee, after which it will pass to a plenary session of the chamber around 24 September. It will then go through exactly the same procedure in the senate.

The request submitted by the government expresses the decision to apply for Spanish membership in the Washington treaty under Article 94 of the Constitution, which stipulates that agreement by the state to commit itself to treaties or conventions will require the prior authorization of the Cortes in the case of treaties or conventions of a military nature. Following this course, the government will require, both in congress and in the senate, only a simple majority to win the day on the subject of NATO.

CALVO-SOTELO DISCUSSES NATO, UCD, ELECTIONS

PM271529 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 25 Aug 81 pp 3-4

[COLPISA and EFE report: "There Is No Shadow Cabinet in UCD"]

[Excerpt] Athens, 24 Aug--Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo does not appear to regard Adolfo Suarez as an enemy within the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD]. Nor does he believe that the former prime minister is interested in promoting a "shadow cabinet" within the centrist party's Executive Committee. And in any event, Calvo-Sotelo would not be prepared to allow it.

That is what seems to follow from an informal conversation with the prime minister onboard the aircraft which took him to Athens to begin a 1-week cruise through the Aegean.

NATO issue

The prime minster is certain that the government's stance in favor of entry into NATO will secure a majority in parliament, but under certain conditions. After all, membership in the Atlantic alliance can take many forms. For instance, Spain could join while rejecting the deployment of nuclear weapons on our territory. And for that purpose, the neutron bomb is just another nuclear weapon. It doesn't matter if the FRG is considering the possibility of accepting the neutron bomb on its territory; it seems clear that Spain will not do so. He already has said that there will be no referendum on Spain's entry into the Atlantic alliance, and there will be none. He will fulfill his pledges in his investiture speech and will, therefore, bring the issue before parliament.

The international situation in the UCD does not appear to worry the prime minister too much. "There is,"--he is emphatic about this--"no shadow cabinet in the party's Executive Committee. Nobody has planned for its existence and even if somebody did plan this, I would not allow it."

"There Will Be No Early Election"

It is asserted that former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez is privately criticizing the foreign policy conducted by the current government. But that is not Calvo-Sotelo's impression. And he has good reason to be well informed because Suarez himself apparently denied to him leveling such criticisms.

The prime minster does not appear to see grave internal confrontations in the UCD. Calvo-Sotelo does not regard even the moderate platform as a problem but as the expression of a current of opinion within the UCD.

No major changes in the centrist party appeared to be foreshadowed in the course of the informal conversation with Calvo-Sotelo. He does not appear to foresee an imminent entry into the UCD of personalities such as Jose Maria de Areilza, Alfonso Osorio or Antonio Garrigues Walker. Nor does he appear to discount this hypothesis outright; he merely believes that the 1983 general election is still a long way off. Bring forward the election? Not by any means. Calvo-Sotelo deems it his duty to complete the legislative term, and that will take place in 1983.

DENMARK

6-MONTH DEFENSE PURCHASES ABROAD REPORTED

PM271103 Copenhagen BERLINSKE TIDENDE in Danish 24 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] In the last 6 months the Defense Forces have signed contracts for new materiel worth 462 million kroner, a report from the Defense Ministry to the Folketing Finance Committee shows. A clause in all the contracts states that there must be compensatory purchases of Danish goods for part of the value of the contract.

The list of new acquisitions includes the purchase of British and U.S. aiming and navigational equipment for aircraft worth a total of 139 million kroner, the purchase of missiles and missile equipment from the United States worth 80 million kroner and the purchase of 10 Harpoon missiles for the navy worth 54 million kroner. These latter will be delivered in 1985.

In addition a contract has been signed with the French firm Thomsen/CSF for a new control and information system for the navy's operational command worth 130 million kroner. The system will be supplied in the period from September 1983 to March 1985.

In addition Denmark is participating in a NATO project to develop a mechanical antimissile device. The development work is expected to be finished in 1983.

NORWAY

SCHMIDT ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE, N-WEAPONS ISSUE

DW310903 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1710 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Statement by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Norway; date not given--recorded]

[Text] There is no disparity of views in the security policy field between the Norwegian Government and the German Federal Government. Three subjects are involved: First, regarding the so-called NATO dual decision, there is no disparity of views. There is also no disparity of views regarding a Scandinavian nuclear-free zone as suggested by the Soviet Union. I welcome very much the fact that the government here does not intend to enter separate talks or negotiations with the Soviet Union. We belong to a common alliance and we are protected by this alliance only through maintaining mutual solidarity.

The whole idea brings up the problem of which territory the Soviet Union wants to make nuclear-free so as to comply with the commitments of the Scandinavian states. It also raises the question of how the Soviet Union can ensure--nuclear-free zone or not--that the Scandinavian countries will not be threatened by Soviet Eurostrategic arms deployed somewhere else. We have a similar basic attitude to these issues. It can well be that such issues will gain acute significance later on in the course of arms control negotiations between the East and West.

Third, we also agree that neutron weapons at present cannot be considered an acute problem for Europe.

PAPER REPORTS ON NAVY COMMITMENTS OVERSEAS

PM311440 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 31 Aug 81 p 5

[Desmond Wettern report: "Navy To Show Flag Overseas Despite Cutback in Ships"]

[Text] The government intends to increase the navy's commitments overseas next year, despite planned reductions of a third in the number of surface ships during the next four years.

Mr Nott, defence secretary, is anxious to increase the number of flag-showing visits, and has ordered that the practice of deploying a sizeable task group of eight or nine ships east of Suez should be resumed.

The sailing of a task group was cancelled this year, because it was impossible to find the ships needed without depleting the navy's contributions to NATO exercises.

The navy also has to keep four destroyers or frigates on patrol at all times in the Gulf of Oman watching over international tanker traffic.

The Oman patrol will be a year old in October and by then 16 destroyers and frigates, a third of the number in full commission, will have been involved.

There is no indication that the government means to wind up the patrol, which is now seen by the navy as an "open-ended" commitment.

In finding more ships for next year's east of Suez task group, the naval staff has fewer ships to draw on, as eight destroyers and frigates are to be scrapped during the next 16 months as part of the government's initial cuts in the navy.

In addition, it has each year to provide two destroyers or frigates for NATO's multinational standing naval force Atlantic, while one is based at all times at Gibraltar as guardship.

Two frigates will also have to be kept in the West Indies. Under the independence agreement with Belize, Britain will continue to be responsible for external security, which includes keeping a guardship off the coast.

Although it is the government's intention to cancel all major modernization programmes this will not materially increase the number of ships in full commission, which will be reduced through premature scrapping. This will bring the total of destroyers in commission down from 60 to 40 by 1985.

Allowing for refits, repairs, crew leave and time in transit it has been calculated that to keep one frigate east of Suez at any time requires four ships.

LIBYAN, ARAB MISSIONS MEET; CONDEMN U.S., ISRAEL

NC011015 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 1 Sep 81 p 8

[Text] In a joint statement released on 31 August, the Arab missions in Cyprus called on the Cyprus Government (and the people and parties) to withdraw its recognition of Israel and not to give any military facilities to the U.S. rapid deployment forces. The statement was released after successive meetings of the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau with the leaders of the Arab missions in Nicosia.

In the statement, the Arab missions in Nicosia said:

--Condemn the attack against the Libyan people and the violation of Libya's air space and the territorial waters by the U.S. Sixth Fleet, and express full support to the Libyan brotherly people in their struggle against provocations and conspiracies from wherever they may come.

--Call on the Arab people and their governments, and particularly on all the peace-loving peoples in the world to express their solidarity toward the Jamahiriyah's people, and to condemn the conspiracies and provocations of the U.S. administration against the Arab Libyan people and its revolution leader.

--Call on the peoples of the Arab nation to resist U.S. interventions in the area and to join ranks with the Palestine revolution aimed at overthrowing the Camp David conspiracy and the confronting of the Zionist and imperialist arrogance headed by the United States.

--Call on the Cypriot people, government and parties to support Jamahiriyah's people and to condemn the attack; praise AKEL and EDEK, as well as all other Cypriot parties in general, for their stand in favor of the Arab nation and the Palestinian cause, as well as for their courageous condemnation of both the attack and the U.S. conspiracies against Jamahiriyah's people.

--Also call on the Cypriot people, government and parties to end the presence of the Zionist enemy on Cyprus and withdraw its recognition of the Zionist state that occupies Palestinian territories, and to refuse to provide military facilities to the U.S. rapid deployment force that endangers the Arab people in the area and their relations with the brotherly Cypriot people.

--Praise the members of the resistance and steadfastness front for their courageous and progressive stand, support the Syrian-Libyan union as a basis for Arab unity and appreciate the efforts of the leaders of the resistance and steadfastness front in uniting the progressive forces of the Arab nation against the shameful imperialist attack.

--Finally, strongly condemn the Zionist and reactionary alliance and conspiracies of the Camp David agreement under the leadership of the archimperialist the United States, and condemn the as-Sadat-Begin meeting and their conspiracies against the Palestinian issue, Egyptian people and the Arab nation.

CUMHURIYET DISCUSSES TURKISH CYPRIOT PROPOSALS

NC310850 Istanbul CUMHURIYET In Turkish 25 Aug 81 pp 1, 9

[Izzet R. Yalin report]

[Text] Lefkosa [Nicosia]--In the introduction section of the constitutional draft, which is part of the comprehensive Turkish Cypriot package proposals submitted to the Greek Cypriot side, it is recalled that "Denktas and Makarios had agreed on four principles on 12 February 1977 and that Denktas and Kiprianou in a meeting on 19 May 1979 had reached agreement, approving these four principles."

In addition, the following principles concerning the Turkish Cypriot constitutional proposals were the outcome of those two agreements; the foreign and finance ministries shall not be chosen from the same community. The observance of the following principles are considered as prerequisties: The constitution will have a federal and bicommunal character. The two communities will have a federal character. The two communities will have their own territory. The unity of Cyprus will be protected by these two zones, and the rights and basic freedoms of the Cyprus citizens will be respected.

In the constitutional proposals, it is pointed out that in the negotiations held so far, no complete identity of views had been reached on the question of federation and the unity of the federal republic. So, that is why it is essential to clearly define the term "federal republic" referred to in the first principle of the 12 February 1977 agreement. In this respect, the Turkish Cypriot constitutional proposals say: "Unless such terms are defined differently, they should be accepted in their ordinary meaning. In its ordinary sense, 'federation' means the establishment of a federal state through the unity of two or more federated states. In joining such a federal state, the federated states retain their autonomous status.

Each federated state has its own territory, people and government. As a matter of fact, in accordance with second principle of the 12 February 1977 accord, it was agreed that both communities should administer their own territory. The term 'territory' used here possesses a meaning different from the word 'land' in legal terms. The word 'territory' means the land, the air and the sea under the administration of the federated state."

The Turkish Cypriot constitutional proposals subsequently go on to say that the unity of the federated states in the form of a federal state should not be taken to mean a unitary state. The proposals continue: "It is impossible to reconcile the concept of federation, which is a form of decentralized administration, with the concept of a unitary state which is, in fact, a centralized administration."

Through these proposals, the Turkish Cypriot side stresses the contrast between these two concepts, and concludes that a "unitary federation" is out of the question.

The fourth principle of the 12 February 1977 accord states that the terms 'unity' and 'integration' used in the ninth section of the 19 May 1979 accord could not be interpreted to mean a 'unitary state.' In conclusion, it is said: "The Federal Republic to be established shall be based on two federated states run under a decentralized form of administration."

The Turkish Cypriot constitutional proposals assign the executive powers and functions of the Cyprus Federal Republic to a Federal Council. It is envisaged that the Federal Council should be composed of three Turkish Cypriot and three Greek Cypriot members to be elected from the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communal groups of the Federal Senate for 4 years. Any vacancy in the Federal Council shall be filled through the same procedure, within 2 weeks from the day the vacancy occurs.

On the other hand, Foreign Minister Turkmen has stated that the Greek Cypriots will never be able to squeeze Turkey into a corner. He added: "Recent history has shown that Turkey can never be squeezed into a corner." Turkmen concluded by saying that Turkey is not worried about the Cyprus issue being referred to the United Nations.

OFFICIALS PROTEST AGAINST TURKISH PROVOCATIONS

Defense Minister Statement

NC011331 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0330 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] In a statement on the Turkish provocations last Saturday to stop the supplies for National Guard posts near the Nicosia race course, Defense Minister Veniamin said that the issue is being dealt with by the general staff of the National Guard which will brief the government. Mr Veniamin reiterated that the government's position remains the same--namely, that this Turkish provocation cannot be tolerated and that the United Nations must take the necessary measures.

Rolandhis Protest

NC011223 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis today contacted Gobbi, UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, to lodge a protest on the Turkish occupational troops action in preventing the transport of supplies to National Guard posts at Mikhalaki Karaolis Street, Ayios Pavlos [a Nicosia suburb].

LIBYAN REPRESENTATIVE SUPPORTS UNITARY CYPRUS

NC011942 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Speaking today at a press interview on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the Libyan revolution, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Nicosia 'Abdallah az-Zubaydi stated that his country supports a unitary and independent Cyprus rid of foreign troops and with its people united. A divided Cyprus, he said, is not to the interests of the area or of Cyprus itself. Az-Zubaydi also referred to the steady development of relations between the two countries and said that Cyprus' minister of commerce will visit Libya later in the year while President Kiprianou has accepted an invitation to visit Libya at a date to be fixed later. Az-Zubaydi added that his country will give priority to imports from Cyprus and that a group of Libyan students will come to Cyprus to study in the hotel school.

AKEL SCORES PLANNED U.S. EXERCISES NEAR CYPRUS

NC011940 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] In a statement, the AKEL Central Committee has expressed opposition to the United States and its allies holding exercises near Cyprus. It also asked for the abolition of the bases in Cyprus, the island's demilitarization and the conversion of the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and cooperation among peoples.

KIPRIANOU SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO AL-QADHDHAFI

NC011150 Nicosia Domestic Serivce in Greek 1030 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the Libyan revolution, President Kiprianou has sent Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi the following congratulatory cable:

On behalf of the Cypriot people and myself I send you the warmest congratulations and best wishes for your personal happiness and the progress and prosperity of the friendly Libyan people.

PAPANDREOU OPENS PASOK ELECTION CAMPAIGN

NC311740 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 31 Aug 81 p 13

[Speech by PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou at 30 August meeting of cadres at the Sports Club stadium opening PASOK's election campaign]

[Text] Comrades: I wish to start by stating that our meeting today has an exceptior important significance for all of us who have worked for 7 years to create a battlewor. y organization. The presence here today of 3,000 of the movement's cadres is a milestone in PASOK's advance toward the government and the people's advance toward authority.

Today PASOK officially proclaims the start of the election battle, the last stretch leading to the crushing people's victory on 18 October and the commencement of another creative task by the people at the side of PASOK's government for the great change.

Seven years have passed. They have been years of struggle and creation. In 3 or 4 days it will be 7 years since the historic declaration of 3 September. During these 7 years--militant and creative years--a movement has been created. It started originally around the slogan for people's self-organization and today it is one of the most important political organizations ever known in our country.

You, the 3,000 cadres, the 100,000 members, the many hundreds of thousands of PASOK's friends, with one voice we all ask the nonprivileged Greeks--the workers, the farmers, the wage earners, the small- and medium-sized businessmen, the women and the new generation--to unite their forces in the great struggle for the nation's survival. Today we proclaim, here and now, the identification and unification of the "I can" and the "I am able" in the struggle for victory.

In our founding declaration--a document that will remain in our fatherland's history--we sowed the seeds of a great vision. Today these seeds have flowered and they have born fruit. In 1974, with 13.5 percent of the electorate, we were the visionaries. In 1977, with 25 percent of the electorate, we were the credible claimers of authority. Today, in 1981, as of 18 October, we will be the founders of a new democratic and socialist society.

Seven years of struggle and creation--the founding declaration, the Panhellenic conference, the resolutions of eight congresses of the parliamentary committee, parliamentary and non-parliamentary action, the strategy of national people's unity--all these guarantee the people's and PASOK's crushing victory in the coming election.

In this way today we are able to state that PASOK does have a history, that PASOK is making history and that PASOK promises more history.

Socialism

It is difficult for me and many colleagues to forget the first days after PASOK's founding. The word "socialism" was considered by many as a dangerous novelty, something that would lead PASOK into a corner, into isolation, making it a small party club for ideological debate. This vision of a socialist Greece, however, found response in the souls of the Greeks who for so many decades have fought for social liberation and for fundamental social, economic and political democracy.

PASOK was not a chimera. On the contrary, today it is the only alternative solution, a tangible solution, the only solution that promises a course which is nationally proud and socially just for the people. It is today's promise, the only political promise that has a tangible and visible chance of becoming fact. We are a movement that is genuinely born of the people, at a truly critical time in the history of our country and also in the history of Europe and perhaps of the world.

We are the movement that once again has restored the lost historic identity to the democratic and progressive forces of the country. For so many generations the peoples' progressive forces have battled, have touched on authority, but have never enjoyed the change. The reasons are well known to all: The unprecedented deviations of the right-wing and its patrons who under an artificially erected party state have managed to strangle the people's will for so many times.

At the same time, however, we must also stress that the leaders of the progressive people's forces committed critical historic mistakes and that they were not worthy of the times. It is for this reason that our responsibility to history, the people and the nation is vast. We here, the 3,000 cadres, shoulder the responsibility for leading the people toward victory. We have no right to fail.

Three Generations

We have declared and created the conditions for a broad, equal alliance of the non-privileged of our fatherland--the workers, the farmers, the wage earners, the small and medium businessmen, the new generation and the women. At the same time, we are also the movement within which three generations have unified and marched together for the first time--the generation of the national resistence movement, the national resistence movement which will be officially recognized by PASOK, the generation of the two implacable democratic struggles and, in conclusion, the generation of the resistence movement during the 7-year alien-instigated dictatorship.

At the same time PASOK expresses the hopes of a generation that wanted, could, but was not able, the faith of a generation that learned and matured, the dream of a new generation that struggles and demands and which this time will succeed, will be victorious.

The right and its political representation, New Democracy, in 1974 tried to wear a new cloak, the cloak of a conservative but basically liberal European party so that we might forget its incredibly sinful past, the violence and the falsifications, the royal coups, the betrayal of Cyprus, the concessions in the Aegean, the harsh 7-year alien-instigated dictatorship. So New Democracy became the party of liberal radicalism. And everything was fine until it felt, it saw, until the right recognized that this time, in these elections, for the first time power is at stake.

Naturally the frightened right has shed its cloak of radical liberalism and again donned its old clothes and proceeded to alarmism, which in the past, under the shadow of the civil war, was the danger of communism and currently is the danger of Marxism; the policy of intolerance, the division of Greeks into infected and uninfected; the policy that identifies the nation, the state, with the right, which was and still is the organ of dependence and of the interests of local and foreign oligarchy. The right's lifebuoy is again political apprehension, alarmism and polarization. However, the current leadership of the right, its political representatives, have been severed from their popular forces and they are alone in facing the struggles of the popular masses.

The Right Is the Minority

Our task in this electoral struggle is to isolate the right, the intolerant right, from the Greek people and to show its true dimensions of a small minority among the Greek people. It is our duty within the framework of national popular unity to free the right's popular base from the bonds which decades of rule by the right forged for it.

As we said in Sparta, rightist, centrist or leftist wages do not exist for PASOK. PASOK is in solidarity with all the working people. We are united with them by their social origin, even though until now we had been separated from them by their party preferences. We open wide our hearts, thoughts and doors to all Greeks who work, whose permanent interests are represented by only one movement like PASOK, which leads to socialism and democracy.

For this reason, we shout "no" to the message of intolerance, no to the seeds of division and "yes" to the message of unity and conciliation of our people, because our policy, the policy of PASOK, is not the policy of "strength" but the policy of solidarity and brotherhood.

Today from this stadium we address a warning to the New Democracy leadership to put an end to blind fanaticism and to the slide toward extreme rightist positions which are dangerous for the country. However, at the same time we inform them that the conscripted children of the people, our country's armed forces, are in brotherly union with the people in the common cause for defense of national independence and democratic institutions.

We also inform the right that PASOK will not fall into the trap of the skilfully escalating provocations, polarization and alarmism. At the same, we also denounce them for the irresponsible policy of preelectoral economic pyrotechnics which do not buy the consciences of the working Greeks but which undermine the country's economic course through a "scorched earth" policy.

Independent in Power

Since our establishment in 1974, the choice has been clear and fixed--contest the elections independently. The big issue of power arises in these elections. As we have said, 18 October will be the meeting point of the people and the nation with history. Our people have already realized that "the people in power" means PASOK in the government with an independent majority. Only thus, without falsifications, without concessions, without inopportune leaps will we be in a position to implement the program that will lead to our society's social transformation.

PASOK rejects every narrow or broad preliminary agreement for cooperation among parties and fronts because summit agreements change goals and, at the same time, contain seeds for division at the top.

Through the strategy of national popular unity, through its government program, PASOK is advancing toward socialism with guaranteed democratic institutions for the implementation of the historic change.

National popular unity is not an opportunistic strategy. It is the only strategy for power. This is so because it aims at rallying popular social forces against the right, the economic oligarchy and the system of dependence.

National popular unity constitutes a new historic, social alliance for power. Through national popular unity, PASOK addresses itself to the overwhelming majority of Greeks. It invites them to outgrow their party dependencies and the deliberately cultivated psychoses and to rally round the popular, patriotic movement for national independence, popular sovereignty, democracy and socialism.

We do not underestimate or oppose the other political forces which belong to the democratic opposition. We do not ignore either their role or their specific weight in the struggle for the removal of the right and the laying of the foundations for change. However, at this hour these forces must realize that the historic lot and responsibility for the implementation of the historic change has fallen on PASOK.

In the coming weeks, the duty of all PASOK cadre will be to convince the people in every part of our land that PASOK's goals are feasible and that its strategy will be victorious. We should realize that no PASOK goal will be implemented or converted into action unless it becomes a part of the people's conscience, unless the people themselves participate in the conquest of the movement's goals.

The PASOK program is not the product of technocrats, is not a readymade formula for the solution of all problems. On the contrary, it is only the framework for action for the PASOK government, for the popular masses in the struggle, the course toward the great change.

For us, citizens are not objects. They are the subjects of history. They are the subjects of the PASOK program. Citizens act, criticize, control and defend their goals and conquests. And this is a point that needs attention.

We have our strategic goals which have been expressed in the declaration of establishment of 3 September. We have immediate and intermediate goals. The PASOK government policy, the policy of PASOK in government, is the set of immediate and intermediate specific goals which constitute the prerequisite for the further development toward the vision of a socialist Greece.

The PASOK declaration that has just recently been published constitutes PASOK's starting point toward government and of the people toward power. The declaration gives the answer to what we will implement, how we will implement it and when we will implement it. This sequence of measures will give flesh and bones to the course for national independence, popular sovereignty and social transformation.

The intermediate goals are not independent and they are not an end in themselves. They constitute a transitory situation within the framework of a strategy which, because of its internal logical sequence, will lead to the great change.

For us, for PASOK, this all-or-nothing attitude leads to the negation of the only feasible course for the implementation, the substantiation of our goals. We are not miracle workers. We are not magicians. And this is something we should always tell the people.

What we promise are steps, and sometimes leaps, which will be firm and consecutive, which will not permit a return to the past and which will unify the broad people's masses, whose participation is a prerequisite for the implementation of PASOK's program.

Now a few words about the notorious calm climate during this election confrontation. For PASOK, the active support of the constitution--under any and whatever reservations we may have expressed because it still remains the constitution today and we move within its framework and we consequently respect it--and the active support of democracy and freedom in no way abrogate our promises and progress toward socialism. On the contrary, the democratic framework strengthens and guarantees progress toward socialism without backtracking or adventurism.

PASOK provides a new, richer content to the relationship between democracy and change. Without a doubt, the parliamentary regime, with the presence of parties which support opposite positions, the parliament and party pluralism are one of the basic foundations of democracy and people's authority.

At the same time, however, there is also the direct participation of the citizen within the framework of local self-government at the first, second and third levels, without the activization of which there can be no fundamental and basic function of democracy.

In addition, there is also the operation of trade unions by the employees, the workers, the farmers and the wage earners. The independent trade unions should not have guardians. They should be free and politicized, but nonpartisan. And they should enjoy the government's guaranteed respect of the inalienable rights of the workers whose interests it will at long last serve. With our policy, PASOK's policy, we will continue to contribute toward strengthening, guaranteeing and expanding the democratic institutions for the completion of democracy and people's authority.

Within this framework, democratic dialogue during this preelection period means a calm climate. A calm climate, however, does not mean tolerance. It does not mean giving up positions. It means confrontation and ideological juxtaposition based upon party programs and not personalities and based on ideas and not on the personal history of our opponents.

We Will Make History

I believe that during this election, we, the cadres of PASOK, must make history. We must establish a level of struggle that, although hard, must be democratic and decorous. We must at long last establish these processes so that we may put an end to petty politics and petty political party affiliations.

This is why, once again and at this meeting, we denounce the rightwing's irresponsible, undermining and antidemocratic campaign of lies and danger-mongering propaganda against us.

We must realize that the direct goal of the people is to oust the rightwing. This is the vision of decades, because since the civil war to date--I do not want to go further back to 1932--the rightwing has virtually governed by identifying the state with the party, by identifying foreign interests with our interests. There have been one or two short periods of democratic centrist administration, but they barely touched upon authority.

These were soon overthrown so that the rightwing might again prove that pluralism, parliamentary democracy and the citizen's freedom are permissible only to the degree and so long as the rightwing maintains authority. The time has now come, the time for which our people have waited for decades, to at long last lead the rightwing to its Waterloo and to the "pensioning off" of its personalities.

Today we have a dominant bipolar confrontation. It is a confrontation between the forces of change and the forces of conservatism. This political polarization reflects the social polarization. It reflects the fact that the people's masses have been freed from the traps of the rightwing and, united, they are now marching toward the realization of their great vision.

Only Against the Rightwing

It is for this reason that the primary and true toal of PASOK's criticism and confrontation will be none other than "New Democracy" and the rightwing as it is now and was in the past, for the last 7 years.

We are not going to start a multifront struggle, a struggle against the other parties of the democratic opposition, because both a bifront as well as a multifront struggle would save the rightwing's life.

Naturally, we have the duty to defend our ideological identity when it is questioned by a party in the democratic opposition. This, however, always remains at the level of ideological and political confrontation and does not constitute a clash.

There are basically two fundamental characteristics in our preelection struggle: One--the presentation of PASOK's program, informing the Greek citizens from one end of the country to the other, in the villages and the cities, the offices and the field; and Two--the exercise of criticism--implacable criticism--of the achievements and the times of the rightwing, but not on its program because one never existed. There is always its history, which the people will condemn at the polls on 18 October.

PASOK's organization and the role of organization today and tomorrow is for us, for me personally, a prerequisite for the development of PASOK and a guarantee for the victorious outcome of the people's struggle.

At today's historic phase, the role of organization both before and after the election will be definitive. Before the election, it will be the lever for informing, briefing, mobilizing and confronting. After the election, and through the involvement of organization in all social areas, it will become the pole for the unification and cohesion of the mass movements in the joint progression toward change.

The election battle requires diligent conscription. All of us must understand that this battle we are waging is not a narrow party affair; it is an historic milestone for the people's movement of our country, and it is for this reason that our goal is a self-supporting government. This is not simply our own choice, it is a people's choice.

For this reason, and within the framework of our large and battleworthy organization, we always condemn the spirit of sectarianism and of party self-sufficiency, because our own party organization is not separated from the social forces which it represents, it is not an end in itself. It is the means the people have chosen toward the great change. The organization is not the bulwark of the initiated ones, but a bastion of a vital political struggle.

To the Deputies

And now for our parliamentary representatives who are 94 today and will become 184....

During the past 4 years, our parliamentary group has waged hard, successful and victorious battles in the Chamber of Deputies. The term "victorious" has nothing to do with draft laws we have had approved. It does, however, have to do with the clashes and confrontations which considerably helped form the people's movement and which to a great extent briefed our people in their struggle for the implementation of change.

I would, however, like to stress two things: For a party like PASOK, a socialist party--either in the form of opposition or a progovernment party--the parliamentary group is not a coalition of independent personalities supported by an electoral base, in the same way that the election result is not a sum total of the election successes of our individual deputies.

As fighters, our candidates, our deputies, do have their own titles of honor--militant titles of honor--and most certainly they do enjoy the confidence of a large section of the people in the nomes in which they are elected.

For a socialist movement, however, it must be clear that representation in the parliament is in itself also a tool of the movement which battles on specific bastions.

At this point, I would also like to speak of something else. In the past, one of the ways in which the establishment, both foreign and domestic, undermined the course of the people was through the disruption of parliamentary groups. Such a disruption is not feasible within the framework of the panhellenic socialist movement. This means that whenever there is a manifestaion--either today or in the future--of any effort to create splinter groups, this will be hit hard by our people.

This is the basic characteristic of a parliamentary group within the framework of a socialist, a people's movement.

The time has arrived; the time has arrived for the great historic confrontation. The battle will be waged here and now. The rightwing will suffer its crushing defeat here and now. It is here and now that the people's forces will win, so that the people may take up authority in their own hands so that Greece may belong to the Greeks.

ARAB COUNTRIES' ENVOYS CONDEMN U.S. POLICIES

TA281553 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Ankara, 28 Aug (AA)--Ambassadors and envoys of Arab countries stationed in Ankara, except Egypt, have condemned the U.S. attack on Libyan aircraft in the Bay of Sidra. The Arab diplomats, joined by the ambassador of Pakistan, met in Ankara to declare that the attack, which confirms the aggressive and imperialist mentality that dominated the White House and intended to "intimidate and degrade" the Arab nation.

It was clear, the Arab diplomats said, that the attack was conducted to prepare the ground for a "scheme" that would "enforce the American solution to regional problems," and constituted a new link in the chain of provocative acts by the U.S. against the Arab nation and its just cause. They noted the U.S. had demonstrated it was the instigator of international terror by preventing a UN member from protecting its own territorial waters of 3 miles, while the U.S. itself shipped its fleet and claimed rights over thousands of miles of international waters, and then turned around to charge with terrorism the Arab Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah, which represented the vanguard of the Arab campaign against [word indistinct] and imperialism.

The chief of Arab embassies and legations in Turkey protested the U.S. insistence on protecting the Zionist existence in the Middle East as a proxy for itself, and on trying to turn the regime in Egypt into a second U.S. proxy in Africa and the Arab world in order to protect American interests. They reiterated their intention to maintain to the end effective resistance to this policy of aggression, threat and terror.

FINANCE MINISTER SAYS NO DEFICIT IN 1981 BUDGET

TA311726 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Finance Minister Kaya Erdem said today that state revenues have reached a level where they can meet expenses and that there would be no deficit in the 1981 budget. Erdem was speaking at a meeting organized in Ankara by the Ankara Chamber of Commerce to honor the successful businessmen, taxpayers and exporters of the year. Erdem said maximum care was being taken to spend the state funds prudently.

Trade Minister Kemal Canturk said the high inflation rate of the past 5-6 years had disrupted Turkey's economic growth. He stressed that the inflation rate had been brought under control during the past year. He also stated that savings would play a great role in the speeding up of investments which constituted the basis of Turkey's economic growth.

Speaking at the ceremony, Central Bank Director Osman Siklar said Turkey's exports, which had been estimated at $3.5 billion this year, were expected to reach $4.5 billion and remittances from persons working overseas would reach $3 billion.

MILITARY PROSECUTOR INVESTIGATES 'FALSE' REPORTS

TA011556 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Istanbul, 1 Sep (AA)--The military prosecutor attached to the martial law commander for Istanbul has started an investigation on the editors of two Istanbul dailies for false reports about the ongoing Nationalist Action Party trial [words indistinct].

The item in the daily "TERCUMAN" entitled "Proceedings Started Against Those Who Cited RPP's Unsal as a NAP Member," and the item in "SON HAVADIS" entitled "Turkes Says the Indictment Cannot Be Taken Seriously" were considered as violations of article 16 of the martial law code No 1402 by giving news that is "false, and of a nature that would cause undue public consternation," a statement from the prosecutor's office said.

Responsible editor Aydogdu Ilter of TERCUMAN and Responsible editor Yuksel Bastunc and correspondent Muserref Seckin of SON HAVADIS will face legal action by the military prosecutor.

More Columnists Cited

TA281504 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1425 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Istanbul, 28 Aug (AA)--Three columnists and an editor from the Istanbul daily "TERCUMAN" were asked to deposit statements with the military prosecutor attached to the martial law commander of Istanbul in connection with certain statements published in their columns. The columnists who were released after the deposition were: Mrs Nazli Ilicak, Ahmet Kabakli, and Rauf Tamer.

SECURITY DIRECTORS APPOINTED IN 13 PROVINCES

TA281202 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] New security directors have been appointed in 13 provinces. According to a decision published today in the Official Gazette, Nihat Kaner was appointed in Bursa; Osman Guvenir, Kars; Semsettin Sayiner, Malatya; Hakki Arikan, Balikesir; Kemal Kologlu, Sivas; Nejat Acikalin, Canakkale; Serafettin Gokceoren, Edirne; Kadriye Basokur, Tokat; Cetin Silahsor, Cankiri; Halit Karabulut, Biricik Hasan Saygili, Tunceli; Ismail Cetin, Mardin; and Fehmi Cortelek, Mus.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS ROUND UP TCP CELLS, MEMBERS

206 in Ankara Area

TA281516 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Statement issued by the Press and Public Relations Department of the Army IV Corps and Ankara, Cankiri and Kastamonu martial law command]

[Text] The cells and members in the command area of the secret and illegal Turkish Communist Party [TCP], which aims to establish a Marxist-Leninist order by forcefully changing the basic system of the Turkish Republic, have been uncovered. The Kirikkale cell of this organization, which has been reorganizing itself since the mass arrests in 1951, was first spotted and discovered on 24 March 1981 and 206 members of the organization, who were positively identified following the evaluation of the information obtained from suspects' statements and other evidence, were captured by security forces.

Of these 206 members, whose investigation is being conducted by the martial law military prosecutor's office, 172 were arrested by the military court where they appeared for a hearing. Of the captured suspects, 90 are civil servants--including 28 teachers and 19 engineers--38 are workers, 24 are unemployed, 22 are unionists, 17 are students and 15 others are of various professions.

From the statements made by the organization members and other evidence obtained, it was learned that certain foreign centers protected and organized their activities, that they formed central party archives in a foreign country, organized training sessions in foreign centers through a union affiliated with the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] and conducted intelligence work in certain important state establishments in a bid to send it abroad. It was thus possible to expand the operations throughout Turkey.

The media campaign launched against our command through their radio and press organs, that are directed by certain foreign centers, during the initial period when the work of the security forces was conducted in secrecy has confirmed the accuracy of the captures and the blow to their detestable activities aimed at dividing and destroying our state.

The true face of this organization, which has also prepared the grounds for the emergence of the armed action organizations that have been disrupting the tranquillity of the great Turkish nation--although it does not deserve unrest--through their subversive and secessionist activities, will be displayed before the judiciary.

259 in Marmara Region

TA291055 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Statement issued by the Press and Public Relations Department of the Fleet and Kocaeli, Sakarya, Zonguldak, Bolu, Bursa and Bilecik Martial Law Command--read by announcer]

[Excerpt] Following operations conducted in the area under the jurisdiction of the Fleet and Martial Law Command since March 1981, 259 members of the illegal Turkish Communist Party have been caught. The party's regional secretary for Marmara region, its provincial committee secretary, its leaders for the various quarters and party members tied to them are among the 259 captured persons. Another 47 persons who have been identified are being sought. Interogations are continuing and a statement will be issued in due course.

34 in Istanbul Area

TA011802 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Statement by the Press and Public Relations Office of the 1st Army and Canakkale, Edirne, Tekirdag, Kirklareli Martial Law Command--read by announcer]

[Excerpt] Thirty-four persons have been captured as a result of an operation against the illegal Turkish Communist Party [TCP]. The operation began on 5 May and is still continuing in the Istanbul region. Of those captured, one is a Central Committee and Politburo member in charge of Turkey, another a Central Committee member and the secretary of the Marmara region, a third a Central Committee member and the Kocaeli provincial secretary, 3 more are in charge of financial affairs, 15 are active party members and the remaining are party supporters.

The following have been found in searches conducted in the residences and offices of the captured: forged passports and identity cards believed to be compiled from material obtained from abroad; microfilm of directives sent to Turkey from the party headquarters abroad; microfilm containing military, economic and political information on Turkey compiled by party members to send abroad; negatives of the April 1981 issue of the illegal party organ sent from abroad to be published in Turkey; the material necessary for the publication of the illegal party organ; photographs and electronic equipment used in the filming, development and reading of the microfilm; special microfilm reading equipment; a slide projector; a film projector; different types of bags with concealed compartments used in the transportation of material; secret compartments in fixed places; a car belonging to the party; offices and handwritten documents belonging to the party.

As a result of statements by the suspects and the evaluation of the documents, it has been determined that the TCP is organized as follows: The TCP Central Committee; the Politburo; the person in charge of Turkey; regional committees; provincial committees; district committees; subdistrict committees and cells. It has also been determined that Turkey has been divided into regional committees. The members of these units have been (?determined).

Eleven of the suspects were sent to Ankara and other provinces, depending on the venue of their crime. The goal is to expand the anti-TCP operation throughout the country and cast light on operations in other provinces. Following the statements of the suspects it has also been determined that many publications published in Turkey and abroad are distributed and financially supported by the party and that many party members are sent abroad for training.

UN Communique

NC021920 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] A UN communique on today's meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks says that during the meeting there was an unofficial exchange of views and that all four questions on the agenda were discussed in rotation, as agreed 19 August. The communique adds that the UN secretary general's special envoy and the two interlocutors expressed their thanks and appreciation to Mr Schlitter-Silva, the UN secretary general's deputy special envoy, who is returning to UN Headquarters. The next meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks will take place on 9 September, at 1700.

DEFENSE MINISTRY STATEMENT ON AYIOS PAVLOS SITUATION

NC021652 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] A Defense Ministry statement on the issue over a National Guard vehicle being prevented from moving within the buffer zone at Mikhalakis Karaoli's Street [Ayios Pavlos quarter] in Nicosia says that since the incident it has been made clear to the UN peace force that the blocking of this street is an issue between the republic and the peace force and that no change in the status of the area will be condoned.

The statement adds that all necessary measures have been taken and that a strong stand will be assumed if the status quo is not restored at the earliest. The statement says the peace force commander was summoned by the defense minister and that this stand was made clear to him. In conclusion, the statement says that the peace force commander asked for time to make the necessary arrangements, adding that the whole issue is in a state of development.

TWO SAID SEEKING POLITICAL ASYLUM IN NORTH

TA020548 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Two persons claiming to be Greek Cypriots have sought political asylum in the TFSC. The information office of the TFSC has issued the following statement on the matter:

Two persons--(Andreas Canaris) and (Yeoryios Mavros)--claiming to be Greek Cypriots sought political asylum in the TFSC on 1 September after having fled Cyprus. It is noteworthy that the Greek Cypriots have recently been attempting to portray these persons as smugglers. The authorities are conducting the necessary investigation and a detailed statement will be issued soon.

SPOKESMAN DENIES ALL-PARTY GOVERNMENT FORMATION

NC311146 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Asked about the formation of an all-party government, the government spokesman stated that if the president of the republic deems ipso facto that such a government would serve national interests he would not hesitate to do so. The spokesman added: However, the president of the republic cannot underestimate the substantive difficulties that might ensue and which, in the final analysis, could possibly make such a government a government of division and not one of unity.

For this reason, the spokesman said, the late Ethnarch Makarios introduced the institution of the National Council instead of an all-party government--an institution that still exists and is functioning in a particularly useful way at the present time.

Asked whether the president intends to make the National Council institution stronger, the spokesman said he is not aware of any change in the composition or the functioning of the council.

INTERCOMMUNAL SESSION HELD IN NICOSIA 2 SEP

NC0217/58 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] During a meeting today at the Ledra Palace Hotel within the framework of the intercommunal talks, the discussion in rotation of all four questions on the agenda was continued. These questions are the resettlement of Varosha, the initial practical measures and the constitutional and the territorial aspects.

On arrival at the Ledra Palace Hotel, Mr Cobbi, the special envoy of the UN secretary general in Cyprus, said he did not wish to make any comments. He simply said the discussion in rotation of the four questions on the agenda at every meeting was agreed on by the two sides.

Mr Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot side's representative at the talks, stated that during today's meeting the discussion in rotation of the four questions on the agenda was to be continued. He added that the Turkish Cypriot side probably would comment on the Greek Cypriot side's reasoned views on its proposals. He said: We are studying our positions and we will probably put forward our views next week at the negotiation table. I hope, he added, that we will be in a position to express our views in a way that will help the dialogue, in accordance with our wish to hold substantive and constructive talks.

Mr Onan, the Turkish Cypriot side's representative at the talks, stated that he was waiting for the Greek Cypriot side's counterproposals. We have submitted, he added, our own concrete proposals, and it is time for the other side to put forward its views on both the territorial and constitutional aspects. He said: Then there will be a constructive rapprochement of our effort for a solution.

Referring to the Greek Cypriot side's reasoned views on the Turkish proposals, Mr Onan said they repeat the old views and he said he did not want to comment. He added: I have nothing to discuss today. I shall simply await the other side's counterproposals, so that the dialogue may be continued.

Bayrak Report

TA0217/25 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot negotiator at the intercommunal talks, Umit Onan, has said that the Turkish Cypriot side has already submitted its proposals and it is now the turn of the Greek Cypriots to submit proposals.

The intercommunal talks, which aim at reaching a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem, were held this afternoon. Replying to reporters' questions before the meeting, Onan said the Turkish Cypriot proposals were out in the open and that the Greek Cypriot side was now expected to submit its own proposals. Replying to a question on the recently submitted Greek Cypriot views and the reasons for the views, Onan stressed that they were nothing but a repetition of old views. He added that it was possible for the Greek Cypriots not to like the Turkish Cypriot proposals but that they had to submit counterproposals if the talks were to continue.

In a statement before the meeting, Greek Cypriot negotiator Ioannidhis said the Greek Cypriot side was waiting for the reaction of the Turkish Cypriot side to the Greek Cypriot views. Replying to another question, he said a second document explaining the Greek Cypriot stand could be submitted to the Turkish Cypriots next week. He charged that this document would express the Greek Cypriot stand in a way that could facilitate the continuation of the dialogue. Asked whether this second document would include proposals, Ioannidhis refused to comment.

The UN secretary general's special envoy to Cyprus, Hugo Cobbi, refrained from making any statements before the meeting.

At today's meeting, the sides are discussing items on the agenda, namely the issue of Maras [Varosha], basic practical measures to improve relations, mutual trust and return to normalization between the two communities and the constitutional and territorial issues, in that order.

The latest set of Italian allocations for good aid was announced in Ottawa by Premier Giovanni Spadolini at the summit of the world's seven most industrialized nations in July.

IFAD, established in Rome in 1978, extends low-interest loans for projects in the poorer countries of the Third World. The one billion dollar fund must be refinanced before the end of the year. Over the next few days, Colombo will hold other meetings with United Nations agencies with headquarters in Rome, beginning with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).

IRANIAN SPOKESMAN WARNS OF MOJAHEDIN ACTIONS

AU0209J9 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 2 Sep (ANSA)--Ties between leftwing terrorists in Italy, the Red Brigades, West Germany's Rote Armee Fraktion, and the Mojahedin in Iran exist and can be demonstrated, according to the spokesman for the Iranian Embassy in Rome, Hassan Ghadiri.

The spokesman levelled his allegation to persons who came to the embassy on Tuesday to add their signatures to those who deplored the Sunday night bombing in Tehran in which Iranian President Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Premier Mohammad Javad Bahonar were burned to death. The Mojahedin, thought responsible for the June 28 bombing which killed Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti and some seventy other leaders of the revolutionary regime, are also considered behind the Sunday blast. Hassan Ghadiri also warned that the Mojahedin could conduct terrorist acts in Italy.

The embassy spokesman went on to comment on the three-hour occupation of the Iranian mission to the Holy See in Rome on Tuesday by some twenty Iranian students claiming to belong to the Peykar (Muslim Protest) group. Ghadiri said that the demonstration, staged to protest the Tehran regime, was an act in support of terrorism and affirmed that the students failed in their objective of laying hands on and "destroying the diplomatic archives." The spokesman said that the occupation of the embassy offices did not last long because the protesters "were frightened of the arrival of Iranian students loyal to the Islamic revolution."

'POLITICAL DEBATE' STILL 'RAGING' WITHIN PCI

AU3108A5 Rome ANSA in English 0823 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Rome, 31 Aug (ANSA)--The political debate raging within the Italian Communist Party has been further fueled with an interview in the Rome daily LA REPUBBLICA with former speaker of the lower house, and one of the key figures in the PCI, Pietro Ingrao.

In a long interview Sunday, Ingrao dealt polemically with the problem of the PCI's identity, its role within the left and, more generally, political methods which now prevail in Italy. The interview came only a few days another PCI leader, Giorgio Napolitano, criticized party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer. Ingrao only partially picked up Napolitano's assertions and broadened the issue to crucial theoretical problems.

Ingrao started off from the so-called "communist tradition" deeply felt by his party's rank and file, warning communists against "schematizations." He went on to say that "within that tradition there is the guide--party and monolithism... A mechanistic and providential view of the working class has a compact and (linear) protagonist of general emancipation (which) has been challenged and criticized by events. And with it, the idea of the party as exclusive interpreter and guarantor of this mission has been dealt a blow."

Ingrao continued saying that "in place of that mythology there is, however, all that force accumulated by the concrete working class, with its enormous difficulties but also with its powerful and consolidated organizations, with its mass culture and its effective or potential alliance..." Turning specially to the issue of the PCI's relations with the other political parties, and particularly with the Socialists, Ingrao s[illegible] e fears a political confrontation "which is cut off from the reality of society a[illegible] [illegible]urdly reduced to a competition between 'bodies' whose job is politics, in a separa[illegible] political elite."

PREMIER'S OFFICE, COLOMBO REACT TO LIBYAN THREAT

AU0209152 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 2 Sep (ANSA)--Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's threat to bomb the nuclear arsenals in Sicily, Crete and Turkey and thereby trigger an international atomic catastrophe should the United States once again attack the Gulf of Sidra has caused "deep surprise" in the Italian Government.

The premier's office issued a statement today which underscored the "gravity of these statements, should they be confirmed, and the absolute unacceptability of such threats" aimed at Italy.

Speaking last night at a celebration for the twelfth anniversary of the Libyan revolution, Al-Qadhdhafi had said. "If the United States again attacks the Gulf of Sidra, we will counterattack and hit nuclear arsenals" in Sicily, Crete and Turkey. On August 19, two Libyan Soviet-made jetfighters were downed by American Tomcats over the Gulf of Sidra where the Sixth Fleet was carrying out naval manoeuvers.

The Italian Government statement went on to say that "these threats are in flagrant contrast with the Italian Government's commitment to maintaining cooperation and good neighbor relations with Libya, a nation with which there are strong economic, as well as historical, ties.

"On a more general level, Italy is in favor of safeguarding rules of peace and coexistence in the Mediterranean and will react firmly to any unilateral initiative or gesture aimed at upsetting or breaking the balance in this region."

The Italian Foreign Ministry has summoned the Libyan representative to Rome to give him the government statement and to point out that military bases in Italy fall within the framework of Italy's membership in a purely defensive alliance and have never presented a threat to Libya or any other country in the Mediterranean or elsewhere.

Colombo Statement

LD021746 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1200 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] We have the first official Italian reaction to the threats uttered yesterday by the Libyan leader al-Qadhdhafi to attack NATO nuclear bases in Sicily, Greece and Turkey in the event of new incidents with the United States such as those that occurred in the Gulf of Sidra. Foreign Minister Colombo, who is at the friendship festival in Trento, made the following statement to our correspondent Salvatore d'Agata:

[Begin Colombo recording] We have noted with surprise the threats uttered by Libyan President al-Qadhdhafi. We have arranged for the summoning of the Libyan representative to Italy to make it clear that if these threats have indeed been expressed, then they are to be regarded as unacceptable by Italy. We regard these threats as being in flagrant contradiction of Italy's moderate position which she has always adopted in this area. Italy's action has been not to increase tension and not to fan disputes. We believe we (?must tell) President al-Qadhdhafi that the military installations located in Sicily are installations of a defensive alliance. They are not directed against anybody and are not directed at attacking anybody. Their aim is to guarantee the country's security [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

COLOMBO MEETS SAUDI DEVELOPMENT AID OFFICIAL

AU0209057 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 2 Sep (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo met Tuesday with 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Sudairy of Saudi Arabia, chairman of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), for consultations on the Italian contribution to the fight against hunger and malnutrition in the world.

[Answer] If France rebuilds Tammuz after receiving sufficient assurances on the use of the installations for peaceful purposes, who can doubt this? But the reality will still remain that sooner or later many countries in the world will master nuclear technology which has become commonplace. All they need to do is to train or recruit 200 nuclear scientists.

[Question] Strictly from the viewpoint of what they consider to be their political interest, didn't the Israelis attack the wrong target when they bombed the Iraqi reactor?

[Answer] It is not my role to distribute praise or to blame but simply to state the real state of affairs yet again: The Near East is in a state of war, the countries there are at war either endemically or overtly. You cannot understand anything of what is happening in the Near East if you view events in terms of peace. They must be seen and assessed in terms of war. Thus, the raid on Tamur is an act of war and anything done in reply or in revenge would also be an act of war. It is more important to understand the real reasons for this state of war and these are to be found for the most part outside the Near East.

LE MONDE COMMENTS ON FRENCH-MEXICAN STATEMENT

PM0211466 Paris LE MONDE in French 30-31 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Demand for Justice"]

[Text] To demonstrate in a startling way the strength of his convictions toward the Third World and the new directions of foreign policy in his 7-year term, President Mitterrand has chosen an initiative which breaks with the practices of conventional diplomacy. Indeed, in its relations with governments at grips with rebel movements, Paris is not accustomed to the terms used by the 28 August joint French-Mexican statement on El Salvador.

Nonetheless, in this affair, the president has repudiated none of the opinions he was known to hold and which he frequently expressed before taking office. He had given clear support to the o yanizations which are struggling, sometimes with arms, against the repressive regimes of Central America. During his recent tour of Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras, Claude Cheysson echoed the Elysee's concerns. "The fact that a country's armed forces are powerful doesn't mean that the solutions they propose are just," the external relations minister stated, adding that, in his view, the tensions in Central America stem "all too often from injustice, unacceptable social development, the system of agricultural ownership and the concentration of wealth." The French-Mexican document takes up this argument by invoking "the need for fundamental changes in the social, economic and political spheres" in El Salvador. The situation was deemed serious enough to disregard the taboo against expressing, at least in an official way, an opinion on the reforms which should be introduced in a sovereign country.

The French-Mexican approach, although not in keeping with international rules, nonetheless has commonsense on its side. Nothing can stop the civil war in El Salvador unless there are negotiations with the main protagonists--the leftwing rebel organizations--and unless the structure of agrarian ownership is changed.

The underlying analysis behind the French-Mexican statement is, in fact, diametrically opposed to the one emphatically proposed by the Reagan administration since it came to power. Ostentatiously rejecting the "Carter doctrine" which highlighted support for the democratic movements in Latin America, Washington is stressing security questions almost exclusively. At the very moment when Paris and Mexico were revealing their positions, U.S. Secretary of State Haig was asserting that the Salvadoran guerrillas had chosen a strategy of "pure terrorism" whose only victims were innocent civilians and that they were receiving "increased aid" from Cuba. In Washington's eyes, the civil war in El Salvador should in fact, primarily be interpreted as a demonstration of "interventionism" by the USSR and its "stooges" in the region, namely, Nicaragua and Cuba. The American reaction to the French-Mexican initiative, however, has initially been relatively moderate so as not to pointlessly damage the delicate relations with two important allies.

This demonstration of Saudi Arabia's power indirectly benefited the West. There is no certainty that Saudi Arabia will be able to pursue this policy to the end. And even if it is able to it will obviously utilize its control over its partners' production level and unity of price to increase the latter with a view to gradually making good, first, the effects of inflation and, second, the financial resources which oil can secure for it. Saudi Arabia has made huge investments. It is now confronted with considerable operational costs and it will have to pay them. This means that the situation which has prevailed in recent years--when there was a surplus of oil money waiting to be invested--likely could not last much longer.

[Question] We tried at one time to establish closer ties with Iran and more recently with Iraq based chiefly on the transfer of nuclear technology, which could be a problem....

[Answer] As far as I am concerned, I never thought that we could establish a policy of contracts with that country. Others thought so and they were wrong, as events have proven. Today, Iran does not want to accept the imbalances provoked in the country by a gigantic development which has upset its structures, including social structures. That is its own affair.

As for Iraq, we continue to exchange so-called strategic products. But we must be clear: The news, the press and contemporary thought have long admitted that there are several sources of energy, nonrenewable and renewable energy. We are still living in an age of nonrenewable energy (petroleum, coal, nuclear energy). Several states have been actively engaged in diversifying their sources of energy production (of electricity), and many have considered producing nuclear energy. This is all very commonplace today. Any state--like Brazil, which has no petroleum--can aspire to hydroelectric generation or to alcohol from sugarcane or to nuclear electricity. There is no need to be alarmed by all that. We are part of a civilization which has discovered the atom and which intends to use it.

[Question] With the risks of proliferation which this entails?

[Answer] Indeed. In certain areas, the countries which possess civilian nuclear technology hesitate to build power stations and to establish a nuclear capacity for other countries on the pretext that the latter might use this civilian energy for military purposes. But this nuclear capacity lies less in the material than in the men. Who will or will not have a nuclear team? That is the question. Israel passed from one zone to the other long ago; it did not sign the nonproliferation treaty. Iraq signed this treaty. Monitoring by the Vienna agency or anyone else cannot absolutely guarantee that people will not make the switch from civilian to military technology. The switch is made, at any rate.

Let's be quite clear about this: Is it possible that a certain number of countries really believe that they will prevent other countries from providing themselves with the human infrastructure necessary to master nuclear technology? That is the only question which matters. Does Pakistan have this human infrastructure? The same question applies to Iraq, India, Brazil and South Korea. Don't you think that Germany today, given its state of industrial development, is capable of making its own bomb if it ever makes up its mind to do so? Don't you think that South Africa, Brazil and Argentina are capable today, if only in an elementary way, of constructing a military nuclear capacity?

[Question] If France rebuilds Tammuz, can it then be satisfied with assurances from its client and the monitoring of the Vienna agency?

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER DISCUSSES ENERGY SITUATION

FM2812Z4 Paris LE MATIN in French 26 Aug 81 p 6

[Henri Lauret interview with French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Are we still threatened with a third oil shock despite the fact that oil is now plentiful?

[Answer] We are still threatened with a third shock for a fundamental reason--oil shocks have occurred only because world inflation has become galloping inflation. The fall of the dollar, which has accelerated since 1971, much more than the Near East conflicts, has led to the oil war which we have experienced and which, in essence, has reflected the desire of a certain number of countries to establish their political power on a solid economic basis and their determination not to allow the resources which they could derive from the sale of their oil to deteriorate.

[Question] What kind of relations with oil states do you advocate? Agreements with individual states similar to those which you initiated in 1973? Or, on the contrary, would it be better to let market forces be freely expressed?

[Answer] It isn't a question of dreams, emotion or theory. Whenever oil is in short supply, everybody deems a policy of long term contracts between individual states as excellent since it simultaneously resolves the problem of production on the one hand and that of supplies on the other. And then as soon as the market situation eases, you see 12 or 15 international operators rule the roost, and some people are pleased that market forces have come into play again. I have just mentioned two possible attitudes and I believe that they must coexist because year by year one of these two solutions prevails, depending on the political, economic and monetary situation--but only for very short periods.

This means that the philosophy of oil agreements can be justified on a factual basis. Furthermore, as far as most of the production is concerned, oil has become the property of individual states. It is natural, therefore, that production is subjected to state regulations, hence agreements on a state-to-state basis. You require no extraordinary imagination but merely a modicum of commonsense to be able to recognize one of the features of the times in which you live. This is what I sought to do when I assumed some responsibilities in 1973 and even before.

[Question] In your view, have these features become permanent?

[Answer] They are bound to become increasingly so. Despite a relative glut of oil on the market at present, the situation will not last. If the present galloping inflation continues--and none of the overall causes of it has changed--a third oil shock is bound to occur. I have no idea when this will happen but it would, in fact, happen within a few months. Especially since in view of very high interest rates, oil stockpiling--the cushion which the West has been padding in recent months--has become much more costly and, as a result, a certain number of major companies have quietly been discarding it.

[Question] Aren't you afraid that another deterioration in the Near East situation could indirectly be invoked as a pretext for yet another price increase?

[Answer] The tensions which exist in the Near East and the decisions made--political decisions--could well lead to great internal political difficulties in several oil producing Near East states--Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates. We would be well advised to take a very close look at this since the absence of an oil shock at present is a result of a deliberate production policy pursued by Saudi Arabia, which has decided for purely Saudi political reasons to establish control over the price of oil produced by all its partners.

And once again, the bomb planters select a target that is the object of criticism also outside their close circle. That was the case during the Vietnam war when the bombs of the Red Army Faction exploded in Frankfurt and Heidelberg. A similar situation is developing now.

Those critics of U.S. policy who have to be taken seriously will have to suffer for this in the end; the blind followers of U.S. positions are already trying to "call the critics to order," indicating that one ought to pick one's words carefully and examine whether they could serve to create understanding for the bomb terrorism against U.S. installations. Justified protest must not be muzzled that way.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE

DW0209\3 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 2 Sep 81 p 1

[Commentary signed G-K.: "Damage to the Alliance"]

[Text] Not much fantasy is needed to imagine what effect the Ramstein and Wiesbaden bombings will have on American soldiers stationed in the Federal Republic and their dependents. Some of them may fear that someone is trying to drive them out of the country. There will be more, however, who will ask themselves why they should perform their service in Europe if those who profit most from that service don't appreciate it. The effect the explosion and fire attacks will have on these Americans' fellow citizens must be taken more seriously than the damage to buildings and cars.

An alliance is as good as the degree of agreement between the members of the allied states. Alliances also have a spirit that must be cared for. Now and again, the nature of most important interests must be remembered. Three generations of Germans owe much to the Americans--we are tempted to say almost everything that counts politically: freedom, help in material need and security in foreign affairs. The democratized Germans of 1945 experienced in the early postwar years the strength of American idealism and the extraordinary preparedness of the American nation to help. The American promise of protection made at the time was the most important foreign political basis of the Federal Republic. Nothing much has changed in this regard since the Berlin blockade.

Is that about to be forgotten? In recent months, an amazing tone of indifference, doubt and gradual defamation of U.S. foreign and alliance policies has spread among some of the top politicians of the leading government party and among some papers, radio programs and the weekly political and news magazines. They seem to have no idea that good will is also a foreign policy factor. Years ago the Germans had the foolish fear that America could distance itself from Europe. Now some Germans are foolish enough to have no fear at all about detaching Europe's security from that of America, especially in matters of nuclear policy where America has put its own security at stake for that of Europe.

A letter dated 31 August and signed "Red Army Faction" sent to the DPA office in Giessen says: "Today, with the Sigurd Debus commando, we attacked the headquarters of the U.S. Air Force Europe in Ramstein." The attack was part of the strategy of "war on the imperialist war."

The 38-year-old terrorist Sigurd Debus died on 16 April following a 2-month hunger strike in a Hamburg hospital.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON RAMSTEIN BOMBING

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU

DW0212\9 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 2 Sep 81 p 3

[Gerhard Ziegler editorial: "Enemy Images"]

[Text] The culprits who attempted to burn down the party building of the Hesse-South SPD organization in Frankfurt clearly indicated what was involved. They sprayed the following on the wall of the building: "The SPD, together with the U.S. Government, is implementing nuclear armament and waging war against resistance." A day before, the U.S. base in Ramstein was bombed. No calling card was left behind there as in Frankfurt, but the location of U.S. Armed forces in Europe, namely, in the palatinate community of Ramstein, has a symbolic character: The bomb assassins wanted to strike at "aggressive American imperialism." That much can be said now without waiting for the results of the investigations.

It also happens that those who view the slightest criticism of U.S. policy as "destructive anti-Americanism" believe that a spiritual background exists for a new wave of violence, namely, the "peace movement." Once again, as so often before, the "spirit of the times" is being quoted. This pattern is known and it has been demonstrated too often. After it was vehemently stressed that "democratic" criticism of U.S. foreign and security policies naturally is permissible and legitimate and that it would be malicious to claim that a direct line must be drawn between the bombers and those exercising the right to criticize (no, that can not be done in any case), the following was said: But it still makes you wonder that particularly now....

To make everyone realize what must be concluded from this, some helpful hints are being put forth. Strong statements by politicians are being cited, such as Willi Piecyk, chairman of the Young Socialists, who termed U.S. President Ronald Reagan "a terrible president." Or one thinks out loud about receiving U.S. Secretary of State Haig with a protest demonstration in West Berlin. In this way, it is being systematically suggested that this is exactly the climate where violence develops and bombs explode.

Unfortunately, however, the U.S. alliance partner has contributed to fanning the mood in this direction. It was stressed in a DIE WELT report that AFN, the American forces network, reported on the Ramstein bombing with the additional remark that this happened "against the background of a growing neutralist mood in the Federal Republic." Thousands of Germans were said to have participated last weekend in protest actions against U.S. medium-range missiles and the neutron bomb. We have been sufficiently supplied with our own outstanding examples of the methods of political defamation. It is regrettable that assistance is now coming from an area where the rights of citizens hold such a high position--assistance to discredit the right to demonstrate.

All that can be condensed into a brief formula: Whoever does not consider U.S. foreign and security policies as extraordinary and convincing and calls them into question is pursuing anti-Americanism--and anti-Americanism stimulates and produces violence. This is absurd but it also cannot be denied that the atmosphere created by Reagan's policy and the defensive reaction in Europe does not promote just rational argumentation. Terrorism, which lately had been maintaining a waiting position, now has a clear image of the enemy again.

EPPLER REPORTS SOVIET VIEWS ON ARMS CONTROL

LD021320 Hamburg DPA in German 1126 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 2 Sep (DAP)--During his visit to Moscow, SPD Presidium member Erhard Eppler was told that not all Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles have three warheads. At a news conference in Bonn today, Eppler pointed out that Moscow had thus for the first time publicly joined in the debate on medium-range missiles with new information.

In his talk with Central Committee Department Chief Vadim Zagladin, Eppler was also told that the explosive power of the individual warheads is not, as hitherto presumed in the West, 250 kilotons, but "considerably less." Eppler gained the impression that the explosive power of the warheads is possibly only about 25 kilotons (Hiroshima size) and is thus intended for use against targets that could be precisely pinpointed.

Eppler, who was in Moscow on 21 August and then continued to North Korea, also said that Moscow is more or less reconciling itself to the inevitable and expects the implementation of the NATO counterarming decision in Europe, especially as it views the peace movement's chances of success with considerable skepticism. However, the Kremlin is preparing itself quite seriously for the forthcoming arms control negotiations with the United States.

Eppler said that he had not "been able to detect any visible agitation, not even over the decision to produce the neutron bomb." But according to information given him by Zagladin, Soviet counterarming with powerful warheads is inevitable if the counterarming generation of Pershing II and cruise missiles is introduced into West Europe.

Eppler said that the DPRK desire for closer relations with West Europe without preconditions was made clear during his talks with President Kim Il-song. Eppler spoke of the astonishing independence and nonaligned stance of the country which holds views contrary to those of its powerful neighbors, the Soviet Union and China.

FRG SUPPORTS SOUTH AFRICAN WITHDRAWAL FROM ANGOLA

LD021635 Hamburg DPA in German 1337 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 2 Sep (DPA)--The Federal Government regrets the lack of uniformity among the Western countries in the voting in the UN Security Council on the South African military action in Angola. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker reported from today's Bonn Cabinet meeting that, in his report on the Security Council debate, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had noted that Bonn, if it had been a member of this body, would have voted with France for the unconditional withdrawal of the South Africans from Angola.

The relevant resolution, which also envisaged the payment of compensation to Angola by South Africa and the sending of a UN investigative commission, was blocked by the U.S. veto. Britain abstained, whereas France and the other 12 Security Council members voted for the draft resolution.

RED ARMY CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR RAMSTEIN BOMBING

LD021658 Hamburg DPA in German 1420 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Giessen\Ramstein, 2 Sep (DPA)--Various extreme leftwing groups have claimed responsibility for the bomb attack in Ramstein on Monday and the arson attack on the SPD building in Frankfurt yesterday.

BECKER: BREZHNEV VISIT SET FOR LATE NOVEMBER

LD021352 Hamburg DPA in German 1250 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 2 Sep (DPA)--The visit to Bonn by Soviet state and party head Leonid Brezhnev has now been definitely set for the end of November. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker told a press conference in Bonn today that the date had been set and confirmed by both sides in mutual agreement.

Becker stressed that the date of the visit, upon which there had been speculation for several weeks, had thus been confirmed. In accordance with diplomatic practice, the exact date will be announced later simultaneously in the two capitals. Becker noted that the setting of a date for the trip has killed speculation that the recent personal attacks on the federal chancellor by the Soviet news agency TASS could threaten the planned visit.

[Hamburg DPA in German at 1827 GMT on 2 September 1981 reports that 23 and 24 November are the dates named for the Bonn visit of the Soviet general secretary and that official sources refused to confirm this, pointing out that the exact dates will be made known jointly later.]

PRESS VIEWS TASS 'ATTACK' AGAINST SCHMIDT

DW021303 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 2 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] The attack by the Moscow news agency TASS against Federal Chancellor Schmidt is discussed by STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN: Whoever bears the drum beats with which Moscow is attacking Federal Chancellor Schmidt will scratch his head in amazement: What had things did the chancellor say?

Then Schmidt's television interview this weekend will be remembered. He made a clear statement regarding the so-called peace movement--seriously, carefully and without provocation. Schmidt said plainly, for example, that the Krefeld appeal against NATO's rearmament was very much supported and directed by the German Communist Party and also that this appeal was directed against NATO. Moscow has something else in mind with its propagandistic accompanying music, namely, fanning the peace movement even more.

BERLINER MORGENPOST notes: There are statesmen and politicians who allow roses and manna to rain on countries they plan to visit in the near future. Leonid Brezhnev is not one of them. The strong attacks launched by TASS yesterday against Federal Chancellor Schmidt are hardly suitable to create a good mood in official Bonn regarding Brezhnev's visit in November. The attacks were launched with such heavy guns that doubt could almost be raised about the intentions of the Kremlin chief to visit.

The direction in which Moscow is directing its thrust is more than clear. It is aimed directly at the rifts that have opened in security policy problems between the social-liberal Federal Government and one wing of the SPD that is shaken by pacifist expectations.

NORDWEST-ZEITUNG of Oldenburg says: Moscow obviously expected too much of the so-called peace movement because the hardest accusations rain on Schmidt because of this movement. The accusations are such that Schmidt could be proud of them. If the Soviets confirm that he has clearly acted in an anticommunist way, the Bonn opposition has been deprived of much argument.

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DEBATE CONTINUES ON PURCHASE OF INTERCEPTORS

AU0212Z2 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 2 Sep 81 p 2

[Excerpt] Vienna (AZ)--The question "if and which type of interceptors will be bought for the Austrian Army" continues to be open. Chancellor Kreisky stressed on Tuesday after the cabinet meeting: "The government will first of all have to decide on whether any interceptors will be bought at all."

Then the offer submitted by France (Mirage 50) and the not-yet-submitted offer from the United States (F-16) would have to be examined as to their expediency and economic efficiency. "Then we will see." Moreover, the chancellor indicated--he used the term prophesy--that next year's budget would not include any funds earmarked for interceptors. In view of the grave burden which the purchase of interceptors would constitute, Kreisky said that he is fully relying on the finance minister's judgment.

The chancellor pointed out that the National Defense Council before the summer suddenly made a "basic decision" in favor of the French Mirage, the producers of which offered extensive barter transactions. The American side, he said, indicated that it would be annoyed if U.S. firms were not given an opportunity to submit a similarly detailed offer like that of France. The chancellor stressed that to date he had not received any materials from the United States and that the U.S. offer was to be submitted to him by 15 September.

SYNAGOGUE TERRORIST SUSPECTED OF NITTEL MURDER

AU0210Z0 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 2 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Summary] Police are continuing their intensive investigation into the background of the terrorist attack on the Vienna synagogue, at the same time following up leads pointing to connections with the assassination [on 1 May 1981] of Vienna City Councilman Heinz Nittel. Police are concentrating their efforts on finding out where the injured terrorist (Hasan Marwan), alias Yusuf, was at the time of the Nittel murder. "So far, it could not be clarified where he was in the 3 weeks from 1 to 23 May." (Marwan) has been successfully operated on and will be transferred to the Vienna provincial court prison as soon as possible.

Commenting on rumors that the terrorists might be deported to a foreign country, a Justice Ministry spokesman stressed that there is no legal basis for such a deportation. He said he was sure that, in the event of their being sentenced, such sentences would have to be served in Austria.

SPAIN

FOREIGN MINISTRY RESPONDS TO LIBYAN THREAT

LD0222Z0I Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1730 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Excerpt] An official spokesman for the Spanish Foreign Affairs Ministry said that it will pay no attention to the Libyan threats to attack U.S. bases in Europe because, as far as Spain is concerned, those bases are there under a bilateral treaty signed in 1976 which presently is undergoing renegotiation and that Spain maintains relations with any foreign country by virtue of its sovereignty, for which reasons--and in spite of the good relations which Spain has with Libya--it will not accept in any instance any foreign country telling it what it has to do or not do. The fate of the Spanish people, concluded the spokesman, will be decided here in Spain by the Spanish people. Spain can establish pacts with whomever it wants.

ATHENS TALKS WITH GREEK OFFICIALS SET FOR 7 SEP

TA0217Z1 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] The Turkish and Greek foreign ministry secretaries general will resume their talks in Athens on 7 September. Turkish Foreign Ministry Secretary General Kamuran Gurun and Greek Foreign Ministry Secretary General Stavros Roussos will discuss all aspects of the problems between the two countries. Gurun will return to Turkey on 9 September.

The Turkish and Greek foreign ministry secretaries general meet in Ankara or Athens at times and discuss problems between the two countries.

DEATH SENTENCE DEMANDED FOR 30 LEFTISTS

TA3117Z7 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Summary] The Aegean Martial Law Command 3d Military Court prosecutor has demanded death sentences for a total of 30 people involved in two cases. The persons are militants belonging to an illegal leftist organization. The prosecutor charged that the 96 suspects in the first case had murdered five persons, including a security official and carried out several bombing, shooting and similar incidents. He added that 23 of these 96 should receive the death penalty for actively trying to change the constitutional order by force. He demanded prison terms of up to 20 years for the remaining 73.

The prosecutor demanded the death penalty for 7 of the 29 militants being tried in the second case. He charged that these suspects had murdered three people for political motives, wounded 13 persons and carried out other acts of terrorism.

NATO SECRETARY GENERAL LUNS ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA0217Z9 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns arrived in Turkey this evening. In a statement to reporters at Yesilkoy Airport, Luns said the fact that his visit to Turkey fell on the Ataturk centenary carried additional importance. He said: We in the West respect Turkey and its liberator, Ataturk.

Expressing his pride at seeing Ataturk's principles at work in today's Turkey, Luns said: NATO is pleased to see the positive developments in Turkey's economic situation. We appreciate the Turkish armed forces' efforts in this field. The Turkish soldier is famous throughout the world.

Luns noted that he would meet Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen in Izmir and would discuss with him especially Turkish-Greek relations and other international issues. Luns will go to Izmir tonight. We will leave Turkey on 5 September.

BRIEFS

AUTO EXPORTS--Bursa, 31 Aug (AA)--Over 2,300 automobiles have been exported by the firm Oyak-Renault from its Bursa factory in the first 8 months of 1981, officials of the firm announced. Eighty one million French francs were earned in return. Importers of Turkish-made Renaults were Egypt, Libya and certain West African countries, paying a total of 81 million French francs in foreign currency. The factory also exported over 3,800 gear boxes to France for a total of 90 million francs. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1450 GMT 31 Aug 81 TA]

Rallis appears to have a different opinion, believing that in order to be useful he must avoid becoming unpleasant before the election. Thus the current prime minister wages the election battle from a position of strength, since he is in authority and he actually blocks the ability of PASOK to make promises and grants.

In other words, on this point also, we have a reversal of the positions of the two parties. Papandreou, "New Democracy" circles observe, who successfully waged two election campaigns under a slogan against "one-sided austerity," using the tactics of illogical satisfaction of every social and labor demand in his promises, is now forced to denounce the government for "a preelection campaign of grants," as well as for "a scorched earth policy" and "squandering of public funds."

In addition to this PASOK's chairman this week called on his candidate deputies to avoid making promises about the satisfaction of economic demands and not to bind the party without the knowledge of its leadership.

In the ideological-political confrontation between the two parties the weaknesses of PASOK are centered in the very sectors in which the majority party is the strongest. Specifically, "New Democracy" very easily uses candidates from the center and national front areas in preparing its election slate and the only reaction apparent at this moment is not due to ideological motives but to certain petty party estimations or local personalities.

Papandreou, by contrast, although he knows that in many areas he will have to demonstrate actively the center support he claims, is not permitted by internal party reaction to utilize the available center personalities in his slates.

Papandreou's statement last Sunday that PASOK will rely exclusively on the following his party has in the center mass of voters without "resorting" to the use of personalities not connected with the movement's struggles, is interpreted as a direct admission of this weakness.

All these observations and conclusions give a new and unexpected dimension to the preelection struggle. The withdrawal of PASOK to defensive positions and the parallel offensive initiative of "New Democracy" most definitely, and in a first stage, does influence the psychological climate within the two opposing camps. If this phenomenon is not temporary, its repercussions will most probably be extremely important for the election confrontation and its outcome.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR PRESENT CREDENTIALS--The new U.S. ambassador in Athens, Stearns, presented his credentials to President Karamanlis today before noon. The presentation ceremony was attended by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and Secretary General of the Presidential Office Molivlatis. The new Indian ambassador, (Ramesh Cesere Roda), had earlier presented his credentials to the president. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 2 Sep 81 MC]

I KATHIMERINI VIEWS ROLES OF MAJOR PARTIES

NC3010625 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 30 Aug 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Stamos Zoulas: "New Democracy's Campaign Centers on PASOK's Lack of Credibility"]

[Text] There are clear, recent indications on the reversal of roles by the two leading parties. "New Democracy," fortified behind the defense positions of the past 4 years, appears to be clearly taking the aggressive role while PASOK is forced into a position of defense. There are numerous reasons for this reversal which, if completed, will possibly influence the outcome of the election in a positive way. They are mostly based on the fact that "New Democracy" at this moment appears to have greater ease to maneuver, compared to PASOK, within the areas selected by the two parties in their effort to expand their electoral base.

PASOK's basic difficulty is attributed to the delay as well as to the hesitant way it attempted to revise its fundamental ideological and political positions in its effort to claim an important percentage of conservative votes.

This attempt is now under concerted fire from "New Democracy," aimed not at pushing PASOK back to its former extremist positions but at proving lack of political credibility, ideological insignificance and generally the dangerous and contradictory course adopted by the official opposition party.

As can be seen from Papandreou's reactions, this campaign appears to be extremely painful for PASOK because it cultivates a feeling of uncertainty, mistrust and insecurity among the electorate. It is a fact that leading PASOK personalities believe it would be preferable if a different campaign scheme were adopted, targeted either against the leftist positions or against the more moderate changes which the official opposition party is attempting. The same person observed that attacks on the Marxist identity of the party, for example, would have preserved unity within the leftwing of the party and, at the same time, could have been countered by suitable political maneuvering which could have had more important effects among the more conservative voters.

A "New Democracy" campaign exclusively aimed at denouncing and undermining PASOK's over-[illegible] toward the center could have been dealt with just as easily. This is because "New Democracy" criticism would confirm such an "overture" and could have helped the official opposition party's leadership, which would not be forced to "supply proof of conservatism toward the rightwing while at the same time giving promises of devotion to the original proclamations to the leftwing of PASOK."

In other words the context of "New Democracy's criticism, which now questions every single position declared by PASOK--whether toward the rightwing or toward the leftwing--appears to have created problems for Papandreou in his selection of a specific policy.

"New Democracy" circles consider it very indicative that Papandreou continually waves the white flag of truce, calling for a calm climate--particularly at the very start of the election campaign.

At the same time, for the first time in the postdictatorial period, Papandreou is face to face with the superiority of strength available to all parties which wage an election battle from a position of authority.

As mentioned in the past, the Karamanlis dogma, "I much prefer to be useful than pleasant," prevailed during two previous election campaigns. While he was prime minister, the current president of the republic not only refused to adopt measures which could be considered pre-election measures but, on the contrary, was forced to adopt measures on the eve of elections enforcing austerity, taxation and consumer restrictions.

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Genscher Remarks

DW040847 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Reporter Heinz Metlitzky interview with Foreign Minister and FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn on 3 September--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Since you take such a positive view of everything, do you also believe that the FDP-SPD coalition will last until 1984?

[Answer] I believe that a positive decision [on the government's austerity program] and the expected positive effects on economic development also will strengthen cooperation.

[Question] When you say strengthen cooperation, do you mean the coalition should last until 1984?

[Answer] Yes, yes.

Brandt View

DW040843 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Reporter Heinz Metlitzky interview with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt in Bonn 3 September--recorded]

[Text] [Brandt] A situation had arisen where one could have the impression that the coalition was drifting apart. I think that this has been overcome.

[Question] Was there some sort of unofficial reconciliation between the individuals involved--such as between you and Mr Genscher?

[Answer] There was nothing between me and Mr Genscher...

[Question] So you predict the happy continuation of this coalition until 1984?

[Answer] Happy or not--the situation is not such that we can always speak of happiness; but I consider it as quite possible--and this would be in line with the mission given to us by the electorate--that this coalition will be able to continue its businesslike cooperation until the next federal elections.

Budget Compromise Cited

LD031704 Hamburg DPA in German 1550 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 3 Sep (DPA)--Discussions between the SPD and the FDP to overcome budgetary problems also bear on "the continuation of the coalition," according to SPD Chairman Willy Brandt. With these words, Brandt justified the budget decisions of the coalition and the cabinet in a letter to SPD members published on Thursday in Bonn.

Brandt stressed that political opponents are waiting for the coalition to irrevocably split. In spite of some important "sociopolitical differences of opinion," however, the SPD and FDP found the strength for a compromise "which harms neither partner and was not achieved at the cost of our fundamental convictions." But Brandt admitted that his party had to face problematical decisions and "painful corrections."

A "significant process" for the SPD is also the interim abandonment of an additional program to support the economy. The intervention of the Social Democrats is necessary, however, to preserve the course of the peace policy and to secure the welfare state. Altogether, the savings are socially manageable and probably some details of the budget will still be amended in the debate in parliament.

EPPLER REPORTS SOVIET VIEWS ON ARMS, U.S. POLICY

DW030853 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1115 GMT 2 Sep 81

["Excerpts" from Heinemann interview with SPD Presidium member Erhard Eppler; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] As a result of your talks there, what does the Soviet Union think about the possibilities for a round of talks and negotiations on limiting medium-range missiles in central Europe?

[Answer] It is not news that the Soviet Union is extremely skeptical about one point, namely, U.S. interest in such negotiations. Yet I have the impression that they are making intense preparations and that they will try to make the best of these negotiations. The Soviets told me that a balance exists not only with regard to delivery means but also to warheads. That must be discussed with them and then they will have to really show their hand.

[Question] Should we assume that the Soviets are already considering the implementation of so-called measures to catch up in armament?

[Answer] It has been clear for a long time that the Soviet Union will take countermeasures the instant mobile medium-range missiles are deployed here--missiles which could destroy the Kremlin in 5 minutes. These countermeasures could well be aimed at the large-scale destruction of our republic. It was not expressed that way to me, but there were such indications.

[Question] You think you have found insecurity in the Soviet assessment of U.S. foreign policy. Why?

[Answer] It is based on the fact that very different statements have come from the United States, very militant statements. A discussion is underway in the United States as to whether the United States is already pursuing a clearly formulated foreign policy. Naturally, this is also being discussed in Moscow.

SCHMIDT MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF BERLIN AGREEMENT

LD031336 Hamburg DPA in German 1214 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 Sep (DPA)--In the opinion of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the quadripartite agreement on Berlin signed 10 years ago must be strictly observed and fully implemented. It must not be infringed upon by unilateral measures taken by the GDR, such as the increase in the amount of foreign currency that must be exchanged.

In a statement today on the 10th anniversary of the signing of the agreement, Schmidt recalled the words of the then federal chancellor, Willy Brandt, who had seen the real significance of the agreement as being the acknowledgement that there ought to be no more Berlin crises. "Ten years have passed and one can say that there has not been a Berlin crisis. The agreement is accomplishing its purpose," the chancellor said.

In addition to thanking the three Western protecting powers for their guarantees, the chancellor stressed that close understanding with these powers is "the core of our Berlin policy and, in fact, the core of our entire overall policy."

MITTERRAND, DIOUF DISCUSS SENEGAL'S ECONOMY

NC040728 Paris AFP in English 0622 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 4 Sep (AFP)--President Abdou Diouf of Senegal and President Francois Mitterrand discussed Senegal's economic and financial situation and current African problems when they met at the presidential palace here today. Mr Diouf said the talks, their first since Mr Mitterrand's election last May, had been "extremely fruitful." They had also covered cooperation between the two countries in depth, he added.

MINISTER ADVOCATES INCREASED THIRD WORLD AID

PM031538 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Sep 81 p 8

[Gerard Viratelle interview with French Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Generally speaking, there is a degree of skepticism with regard to major international meetings. Minister, what is the specific importance of a conference on the least developed countries [LDC]?

[Answer] The conference was launched under the previous government and in a way we have boarded the train while in motion. This concept, even the very concept of LDC, is criticized by a number of states, both because the category is defined in rather an arbitarary way, at least regarding the limits of the category, and also for fear that it will be impossible to see the forest for the trees--that the 31 LDC which will be studied with solicitude might distract attention from the problem of underdevelopment as a whole and that, at a time when a number of states have announced their intention to cut their public development aid, it may in a way serve as a useful pretext to show that they are not completely indifferent to the fate of the most unfortunate people. There is a rather patronizing aspect to this affair, which could be dangerous.

At the same time, however, it is true that there are enormous disparities among the developing countries and that some of these countries are in particularly difficult situations not only because of the difficulties their citizens are experiencing but also, and perhaps more importantly, because these countries cannot find the resources which would enable them to get off the ground. This is the reason for the desire within the UN and UNCTAD framework to treat the LDC as a special case and to launch this conference.

[Question] What is the new government's attitude toward this conference?

[Answer] Since this conference is taking place, we think it must succeed because we think that specific aid measures should be defined for the LDC, which could in a way pave the way for other efforts affecting all the developing countries. Hence, in this respect, defining measures for a limited group of countries which are suited to development problems as a whole could serve as a precedent and an example.

Moreover, we think that it is important for this conference to succeed because of the time at which it is being held, after Ottawa and before the North-South summit in Cancun, Mexico, and in view of the possibility of launching all-embracing negotiations. At this stage, it is important that we should try to reopen the special dialogue which the Paris conference constitutes.

For these reasons, the French Government is determined to do everything necessary to ensure that this conference is a success or at least to ensure that it is not a failure.

This will not be easy. The Manila precedent (the fifth UN conference on trade and development in June 1979) is hardly encouraging. In view of the preparatory meetings, I must say that there seem to be emergent signs of a political will to succeed and that, now that the conference is being convened again, we are in a rather better situation than we might have hoped.

Specific Measures

[Question] What does the success or failure of the conference mean?

[Answer] The success of the conference in view of what I [apparent line drop] means the adoption of a number of specific resolutions which can be implemented. The main criticism leveled at the Manila conference was that its rhetoric did not lead to any action. The program of immediate action for the 1979-81 period in particular never really got off the ground although it was an emergency program.

If this happens again, adding a second disappointment to the first, I think we will be able to talk about a failure. It is important that the Paris conference should succeed in adopting a program of action which comprises measures which are practical even if modest, ensuring for the LDC that their affairs will be pursued and improved in the next few years and comprising the structures to be established. I believe, therefore, that the test will lie in some materialization of political will.

The conference will be characterized by a second element: the unilateral pledges which will be made or announced. In a period of recession in public development aid, they could mark a desire to give new impetus to the North-South dialogue. What the various countries say will be important.

Finally, the third indicator of success or failure will lie in the participants' readiness to continue this dialogue. The result will be seen in Cancun and at the UN General Assembly.

Increasing French Aid

[Question] The objectives which UNCTAD is submitting to the conference refer in particular to doubling the volume of transfers to the LDC between now and 1985 and quadrupling them by 1990. Is that the main objective? Isn't there also good reason to attach great importance to the nature of aid and the methods of supplying it?

[Answer] The important thing is to have objectives which can be attained. I am not sure that grand proclamations about doubling or quadrupling aid are very realistic. It might be an incentive. So much the better. But past experience of global objectives does not inspire optimism. I hope that we might emerge from the conference with more specific achievements independent of these general statements. In particular, anything which relates to methods of supplying aid could be important as could the followup to the decisions.

In other words, LDC will be successful if problems are tackled by methods and procedures which will have been decided at least generally by the conference if development projects are able to find an outlet and if the aid procedures outlined become effective. The highly practical aspect of methods of supplying aid is an aspect on which results can be obtained. Of course, the LDC will fix their attention on the more general problem of the transfer of resources. Unless something is done in this sphere the rest will be generally seen as hypocrisy. But I cannot be very optimistic on this point, at least not in a general sense. Although some states or groups of states might announce greater efforts on this occasion, President Reagan's position is symbolic.

[Question] France is about to solemnly announce that it will pledge to increase its aid to the LDC to 0.15 percent of its GNP. Is the amount of aid devoted to other countries not going to be reduced in order to do this or will there be an overall increase in French aid?

[Answer] The French position is a confirmation of the objective of 0.7 percent of the GNP, excluding overseas departments and territories, which means doubling total aid and within this objective, there is a secondary objective which has a date and also means doubling the present level which is around 0.08 percent. This means that in the framework of the major increase in public aid, preference will be given to the LDC but not to the detriment of the other countries.

[Question] Will this apply to both bilateral and multilateral aid?

[Answer] Yes, both. In addition, it is vital that aid to the LDC should be given priority since they have very little capacity for self-sufficiency. This financial and administrative aspect of aid is probably the main importance of the LDC category.

[Question] France is sometimes criticized for giving too important a place to tied aid?

[Answer] The notion of common interest must back up the notion of LDC, otherwise we will not overcome the crisis. Aside from the theological problem, the policy of aid to the Third World must have repercussions for France. This is a precondition for its implementation. I say this openly and unashamedly. Generous talk about aid leads to recession.

[Question] Since the aim is to "eliminate hunger" and seek "self-sufficiency" in food, shouldn't a large part of the aid be devoted to agricultural development?

[Answer] There is no doubt that rural development aid must be given priority, but at the same time it is one of the most difficult types of aid to implement because it is very diverse; it is only meaningful if it is accompanied by a training and education effort.

No "Differences of Opinion" With Cheysson

[Question] You have stressed the need for "self-centered" development. Does this mean that many of the agricultural economies have been gradually directed toward exports to the detriment of food crops?

[Answer] The notion of self-centered development is widely held. To a large extent it is the philosophy of the developing countries themselves. The French position simply backs up an existing concept in order to support its application. The difficult thing is to move from rhetoric to policy in this sphere.

[Question] Do you think there is a place for private investment in the LDC?

[Answer] It is true that the LDC are less "attractive" to world trade and investment by industrialized countries than the countries which have resources. There are, nonetheless, interesting sectors: the development of small enterprises. A whole sector of small and medium-sized enterprises, for instance, could certainly contribute to launching similar enterprises in the LDC. It is just that the investments differ from the type of heavy operations which are profitable in states which have considerable resources.

[Question] What role does France intend to play in view of the attitude adopted by some Western countries toward the Third World?

[Answer] I don't know whether it will be possible to bend the American position because this position is at least as philosophical as it is political.

When it is a question of dogma, things become more difficult. What we should do, both with regard to our partners and to our public opinion, is to tirelessly demonstrate that the Third World's development coincides with our own interests and that it is only by establishing a new international order that we will solve our economic problems.

We began to demonstrate that in Ottawa, we will continue to do so in the French stances at the Paris conference and, above all, will reaffirm it strongly in Cancun and afterwards. We will try to show our partners that it is a mistake to limit commitment to public development aid in the hope that the money saved will provide a new impetus to overcome the crisis. However, it isn't easy to demonstrate this. In a period of crisis and austerity, it is never easy to plead for an increased financial effort. Furthermore, the results of development strategies have hitherto not been very convincing.

Parallel to the effort to explain things, we must develop in more detail our ideas on an effective development strategy, in other words, a strategy directed at satisfying fundamental needs but forming part of the search for a new international economic order. The fight for this order is also a fight for a new national order. None of this is a matter of indifference to people and produces a frank dialogue which can at times be extremely unpleasant.

[Question] You and Cheysson sometimes seem to differ in your views of development and relations with the Third World.

[Answer] I do not think that there are any differences of opinion on this subject. I simply think that we both agree on the need to approach the problem from both angles. In practical terms, this means that we must have a development strategy which is appropriate to the country and that at the same time this strategy can only have a chance of succeeding if it is part of a world trade strategy and falls within the framework of a new international economic order. These two strategies must not conflict or they will both fail. They must, therefore, be complementary. This is not always evident in the way priorities are established, but it is vital.

LE MONDE LAUDS CHEYSSON MIDEAST TRIP RESULTS

PM040814 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Sep 81 p 5

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Cheysson Has Won Over His Interlocutors Without Any Essential Concessions"]

[Text] Damascus--Claude Cheysson has some reason to be satisfied with the tour which has taken him to three Near East capitals in 3 days. In Amman, Beirut and finally Damascus, which he left on 31 August, he was able to directly assess the facts and the analyses of officials--like the Lebanese and Syrian presidents--who rarely have the opportunity to go abroad. In addition, he had the opportunity to explain the French Government's Near East policy both to the leaders and to public opinion. He thus has succeeded in removing the misconceptions and distrust of Paris' impartiality and to make some progress in clearing the ground for the conciliation mission which President Mitterrand hopes to give the whole European Community.

Without making any essential concessions, Cheysson has won over his interlocutors--judging from various official and unofficial commentaries--by the directness of his speeches and by his sincere tone. His stances in favor of self-determination for the Palestinians were accompanied by constant reiterations of France's attachment to the existence and security of Israel--an essential precondition to any settlement.

Following a banquet Sunday evening given in his honor by Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam, the head of French diplomacy spoke of the Jewish state with the active support of the international community. This reparation, he explained, engendered another injustice, this time suffered by the Palestinians who, in turn, are involved in the Lebanese tragedy. Hence, the urgent need, he added, for a compromise based on justice, which would end the sufferings of all the peoples concerned and would establish a lasting peace in the region.

Cheysson said exactly the same to President al-Asad with whom he had a meeting lasting almost 2 hours in Al-Ladhiqiyah where the Syrian head of state was resting.

The French minister attacked the myths which are still current in some parts of the Arab world. It is necessary, he said, that diplomacy should "stick to simple and concrete facts, "namely, that two peoples--the Israelis and Palestinians--exist and hence have the right to a homeland, to a state, otherwise it would be impossible to establish peace.

Damascus' Position

Mr Cheysson's Syrian interlocutors told him in reply that they too ardently want a settlement. However, they could not help observing that the situation produced by the Camp David agreements, far from constituting a "step forward," as the French minister believed, had increased sources of tension. The division of the Arab world--a source of extremism--caused by Egypt's "defection"; the exclusion of the Palestinians from the peace process; the increasing number of faits accomplis in the occupied territories under cover of the treaty concluded between Cairo and Jerusalem and with Washington's blessing; the aggravation of the imbalance in favor of Israel whose "arrogance" was bolstered by massive U.S. aid.

The Damascus leaders pointed out that Israel's air strength, compared with the strength of its armed forces as a whole, was proportionally 20 times higher than in the United States, which, they claim, demonstrates the Begin government's "aggressive intentions." If that were not the case, what explanation would there be for the increase in U.S. arms supplies despite the peace treaty signed between Israel and Egypt, the most powerful of the Arab states? What is even more serious in the eyes of the Syrian leaders is the fact that the Camp David agreements have encouraged U.S. military implantation in the Middle East, thus introducing an additional explosive element connected with the direct implication of the states in the region in the East-West confrontation. The Damascus government's conclusion is that France, and also Europe, must help to neutralize these negative factors so that negotiations can be opened and can succeed.

The Quai d'Orsay chief was favorably impressed by the attitude taken by President al-Asad and Khaddam toward Lebanon, which he had described as the "central point" of his trip. Far from regarding that country as a Syrian preserve, they assured Cheysson that they shared France's concern to preserve the country's "unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity." Syria, they repeated, has no territorial ambitions. In return, Mr Cheysson told the press before leaving Damascus that the Lebanese were an integral part of the "Arab nation" and that "all communities" should hence adopt a common attitude toward external problems. This was probably a way of saying that he disapproved just as much as the Syrians of the ties with Israel maintained by some Lebanese factions.

Despite these areas of agreement, the external relations minister was anxious to tell the Arab people that France will refrain from taking any initiative before consulting the other party in the conflict. It was at Damascus airport that he announced to the press that he intends to visit Israel "as soon as possible."

LE FIGARO VIEWS MITTERRAND'S FOREIGN POLICY

PM030919 Paris LE FIGARO in French 31 Aug 81 p 1

[Serge Maffert editorial: "Different Approaches"]

[Text] No crisis or tension exist between France and the United States but there are subjects of disagreement or, as it is said in Franglais, different "approaches" on problems which are important but not vital. The innovation in the French-Mexican statement issued on Friday evening lies in the fact that it is a direct and public intervention by France regarding the internal situation in El Salvador, a Central American state. This intervention is aimed at giving priority to the search for a political solution and not for the military solution to which Washington seems to give preference.

Mitterrand's foreign policy is taking clearer shape as the weeks go by. It falls essentially into two main sections:

On all matters relating to East-West relations, France ostensibly adopts the American viewpoint, be it on the strategic balance, arms negotiations with the USSR or the firm line invoked with regard to Afghanistan or Poland.

On all matters relating to what is called North-South relations, in other words, relations with the Third World and the solutions which might be envisaged to solve its desperate problems, France, however, is resolutely going it alone, not only with regard to the United States but also with regard to its main European partners.

Although he is not saying so and possibly does not intend to do so, Mitterrand is clearly adopting the same outlook as General de Gaulle: France has a great role to play with regard to the billions of men who inhabit regions which are the poorest either for climatic reasons as in Africa or because of an inherited political burden as is the case in Latin America particularly and also in a large part of Asia.

It can play this role to the benefit of these countries and also to its own benefit, provided it obstinately defends the "human cause," in other words, it isn't easy to follow such a course of action. It requires a great deal of conviction because you automatically encounter many interests, and worse still, many preconceived ideas. It also requires material means because everything is ultimately translated into aid--financial, technological, food and so forth.

Theoretically, the East-West and North-South axes of French policy are not inconsistent but this combination or this juxtaposition must be seen with Cartesian and Latin logic. When he meets with President Reagan in October, Mitterrand will be faced with a different kind of logic, as confident as his, which consists of reducing all world problems to a single dimension--the Soviet threat. Later, at the Cancun conference in Mexico, he will be in a position to check to what extent his own views coincide with those of President Lopez Portillo and those of the delegations to this international development conference. This will be an initial test for his policy and possibly will be easier than the American visit.

PERTINI OPPOSES PARDONING 'REPENTANT' TERRORISTS

AU031600 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 3 Sep (ANSA)--Italian chief-of-state Sandro Pertini came out today against granting pardons to "repentant" terrorists one week after Premier Giovanni Spadolini's government coalition drafted legislation designed to encourage terrorists to desert their ranks by assuring them special legal treatment.

"There are two groups of people whom I would never pardon," Pertini told LA REPUBBLICA commentator Giorgio Bocca, "drug pushers and terrorists."

"The pardons I grant are for convicts who have served decades in jail on a life sentence," said the 85-year-old Italian president, adding "twenty-five or thirty years in jail are enough to atone for any crime."

"I am familiar with jail life," Pertini noted with reference to the years he spent in jail under Benito Mussolini's fascist dictatorship, "and remorses which come about in jail are not convincing." In a reference to the problem of terrorism in Italy, Pertini stated in no uncertain terms, "if anyone thinks the presidency will take care of the shortcomings and contradictions of others by handing out pardons, he is mistaken."

The government-sponsored legislation calls for giving terrorists who repent for their actions and collaborate with the law in cracking down on guerrillas their freedom and safety in hiding. One of the most controversial innovations of the government bill is designed to give investigating magistrates the power of releasing renegade terrorists during the hearing stage, before the case even comes up for trial.

LAGORIO: COUNTRY CAN REPEL ANY LIBYAN ATTACK

AU031534 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 3 Sep (ANSA)--Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio claimed today that Libya did not have the technological or military power to go through with reprisals against Italy, Greece and Turkey.

"Al-Qadhdhafi's military strength does not qualify him to infer a great deal with respect to Italy and other countries threatened, like Greece and Turkey," Lagorio remarked in an interview published in Milan's IL CORRIERE DELLA SERA today. The most he could do, in Lagorio's opinion, is a demonstrative action pulled off by commando units, special forces trained in Libya for sabotage raids.

The Rome government's defense chief indicated that every Libyan armed forces battalion has such specially trained "special forces" in its ranks. He gave assurances that "Italy would be able to defend itself even from an unconventional, insidious form of attack."

Papers on Al-Qadhdhafi

AU030930 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 3 Sep (ANSA)--The five political parties making up Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini's ruling coalition in Rome all discarded today Libyan strongman Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's latest threats as "delirious" and "hysterical" but not without apprehension about the effects the North African leader's policies may have on world peace.

Al-Qadhdhafi's threat to blow up nuclear arsenals in the Mediterranean if the United States tried to "attack" the Gulf of Sidra again drew inflamed reactions from the party newspapers of the five groupings. The Christian Democrat (DC) mouthpiece IL POPOLO called Al-Qadhdhafi's "a delirious challenge." LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican Party) "the delirium of impotency," the Socialist Party's (PSI) AVANTI "hysterical threats" and the Social Democrat Party's (PSDI) L'UMANITA "hyperbolic threats." The fifth party in the coalition, the small Liberal Party (PLI), does not have a press organ, but its leaders ha[illegible] statements to the same effect.

None of the parties underestimated,however, the danger of Al-Qadhdhafi's speech Monday commemorating the twelfth anniversary of the Libyan revolution.

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA, the daily of Spadolini's party, voiced the hope that the Soviet Union "would not put world peace in danger for a dish of lentils," an Italian metaphor for money. The paper warned that Al-Qadhdhafi's threats "should not be taken lightly" since "small obsessed (people) often cause unreckonable damage."

The organ of the DC, whose leaders have shaped Italian foreign policy since shortly after World War II, stressed "the extreme correctness" with which the Rome government has handled relations with the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The paper called for "a calm realistic analysis of the situation" in order to shape appropriate "diplomatic actions." Tripoli was openly described by the DC daily as "the recognized epicenter of de-stabilization politics in the past few years."

The PSI newspaper noted that the danger of a clash between the super-powers in the Mediterranean would hardly be averted with "threats and provocations" and stressed the need to "de-fuse the dangerous wandering [as received] mines infesting the (area)." L'UMANITA insisted that, however delirious, the presence of "an irresponsible (leader) who might light the fuse of a third world war, whether acting on his own or for others, was still a problem."

TENSIONS RISE BETWEEN RIVAL IRANIAN GROUPS

AU030918 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 3 Sep (ANSA)--Tensions between rival groups of Iranians in Italy were at a peak here today following the anti-Khomeyni occupation earlier this week of Tehran's consulate in Rome.

The Iranian students who took over the office, housed in the Iranian Embassy to the Holy See, for two hours Tuesday morning were questioned by an Italian judge in Rome yesterday. The youths, who belong to the Peykar Muslim protest group and support the leftist opposition Mojahedin organization in Iran, are being held in a Rome jail on indictments for occupying a diplomatic office, kidnap and vandalism. Three Italian defense attorneys were on hand for Wednesday's hearing, during which the students appeared particularly worried about losing their study visas and being forced to return home, either to jail or a firing squad.

Meanwhile, opponents of the ruling Islamic fundamentalist regime filed a libel suit in Rome yesterday against Iranian Embassy spokesman Hassan Ghadiri for his allegation that the Mojahedin had links with the Italian Red Brigades.

Tensions between the rival groups were particularly high in Perugia, site of the Italian university for foreign students. Pro-Khomeyni students set fire to the car of a medical student, Meherdad Sejed Sadighi, a sympathizer of the Mojahedin guerrillas.

VATICAN RADIO QUOTES PRAVDA ON ATHEISM DRIVE

AU031936 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Vatican City, 3 Sep (ANSA)--The Vatican Radio station today took the unusual step of broadcasting ample extracts from an editorial in the Soviet party daily PRAVDA in which the official Soviet mouthpiece admitted shortcomings in the drive for atheism in some Soviet regions. The passage which the Vatican's programmers found most striking said it would be a mistake to suppose that religious beliefs would disappear "spontaneously under the mere influence of the socialist way of life and technical-scientific progress." According to PRAVDA, whose comment was entitled "Educating Convinced Atheists," "systematic atheist work" was also needed to achieve the extinction of religion.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN EXPLAINS RECOURSE TO UN

NC031836 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Referring to an article in a newspaper today, the government spokesman explained that the Cyprus problem was not struck off the UN General Assembly agenda last year, but discussion on it was postponed in view of the fact that the intercommunal dialogue was in progress. The spokesman added that the government arrived at this decision after weighing all factors and after listening to the views of the National Council, and that its policy enjoyed the full and unreserved support of the nonaligned contact group.

The spokesman added that the policy which was followed does not constitute concession of rights and said the government will continue in the future to shoulder its responsibilities for the charting of the necessary line for a sound solution of the national problem.

CYPRUS EMBASSY IN LIBYA UNDER CONSIDERATION

NC040747 Nicosia THE CYPRUS WEEKLY in English 4 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] Cyprus is considering setting up an embassy in Tripoli, Libya, and a definite decision is expected to be taken by next year, according to Mr 'Abdallah az-Zubaydi, secretary of the Libyan people's bureau in Nicosia.

Cypriot businessmen, especially clothing manufacturers, have been pressing the government for such a move to facilitate Cyprus exports to Libya, as well as transactions and visits in general.

"The government has assured us that a Cyprus Embassy will be set up by next year", Az-Zubaydi said. A decision could be announced on the occasion of President Kiprianou's visit, on a date to be fixed later.

The possibility of a direct air link between the two countries is also being discussed, Az-Zubaydi said.

He announced other moves to strengthen relations between Libya and Cyprus:

--The ministers of labour and commerce, Mr Stavrinakis and Mr Kittis, will be visiting Libya later this year.

--A Libyan cultural centre will open in Nicosia towards the end of this month.

--A group of 40 Libyan students will be coming to Cyprus to attend the Hotel and Catering Institute in Nicosia.

Az-Zubaydi said Libya would be giving priority to imports from "friendly" Cyprus. Last year Libya imported Cyprus goods worth $15.5 M and has been buying large quantities of Cypriot clothing in the last few months.

Az-Zubaydi, speaking at a press conference to mark the 12th anniversary of the September 1 1969 revolution that brought Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to power, reaffirmed his country's stand for a "united Cyprus, free from foreign troops and bases."

"It is important for us to have a truly independent Cyprus, with the people united. A divided Cyprus would not be in the interest of the area or of Cyprus itself," he said.

The 1969 revolution led to the overthrow of the "reactionary and corrupt" regime under the monarchy and to the dismantling of British and American bases in Libya. Then in 1973 there was the "people's revolution" that transformed the political, economic and social system of the country.

Asked about reports that Libya was spending too much of its oil revenue on armaments, Az-Zubaydi said: "We plan to have the entire population of our country under arms. They will receive training in the use of modern weapons, not just rifles, in order to be able to defend their country. So we have to get everything we need. We cannot have too many weapons."

He spoke of threats and conspiracies by "imperialists" and some neighbouring countries against Libya.

INFORMATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

NC021804 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Cyprus and Yugoslavia today signed an agreement at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for cooperation in the field of information. The agreement was signed by Minister to the President Katsellis and by Yugoslav Ambassador Job.

Speaking after the signing of the agreement, Katsellis said the new agreement, as well as the recent agreement for cooperation between the Cyprus and the Yugoslav broadcasting institutions, constitute additional proof of the very close relations between the two countries, as well as of their desire to strengthen these relations in the fields of information still further. In the case of Cyprus, he added, information and communications constitute the most important weapons in our struggle to make our cause known and thus secure support for our efforts to achieve a fair and peaceful Cyprus solution.

In his reply, the Yugoslav ambassador stressed the importance of the new agreement and spoke in favor of a new world information order and of a balanced flow of information between the developed and developing countries.

KITTIS LEAVES FOR ALGERIA, GDR, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

NC021702 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Commerce Minister Kittis today left for visits to Algeria, the GDR and Czechoslovakia at the invitation of those three governments. The commerce minister will visit the Algiers and Leipzig fairs, in which Cyprus is participating. He will also visit the Brno fair in Czechoslovakia. In all three countries he will have talks with his counterparts aimed at promoting Cyprus' trade relations with them.

BRIEFS

LISSARIDHIS RETURNS FROM BELGRADE-- EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis has returned from Yugoslavia, where he attended a roundtable conference on the Nonaligned Movement. Speaking at the opening of the roundtable conference, Lissaridhis extolled the importance of the Nonaligned Movement and analyzed the Cyprus problem. [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 2 Sep 81 NC]

GREEK MINISTER'S VISIT--Greek Minister for Culture and Sciences Andrianopoulos arrived in Cyprus this evening on a 3-day official visit at the invitation of Minister of Education Konomis. Andrianopoulos was welcomed at Larnaca airport by Konomis, Greek Ambassador Zakharakis and other officials. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 31 Aug 81 NC]

MITSOTAKIS 'AMAZED' AT AL-QADHDHAFI REMARKS

NC031729 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Answering questions on the recent statements by Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, according to which Al-Qadhdhafi said he will strike at U.S. bases in Sicily, Greece and Turkey if Libya is attacked in the Gulf of Sidra by the United States, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis stated the following:

We are amazed at the statement and we fail to understand its logic. The allied installations in Greece are of a defensive nature, within the framework of the alliance to which we belong, and within the framework of the foreign policy which our country has been following and which also includes the policy of friendship and cooperation with the Arab world.

Appropriate representations have been made to the director of the Libyan bureau here, who was summoned to the Foreign Ministry.

AKROPOLIS Comment

NC031830 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 3 Sep 81 p 2

[From the "Laconic" column: "Who Is Acting ?"]

[Text] So Billy Carter's friend and financer Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has more or less threatened that he will sink Crete and that he will not hesitate to provoke...a third world war; and he will do all this if a second U.S. "attack" like that of 19 August happens in the Gulf of Sidra. With bombastic language that reminded us of the renowned Duce. The "Caesar of Libya" released his bombs against all. "We warn the peoples of Sicily, Crete, Turkey and all Mediterranean states that if the United States attacks the Gulf of Sidra again then we shall attack the nuclear arsenals in these countries and create world catastrophe..." Of course his big-mouthed threats were made in safety, when he had already learned a hard lesson from the United States and a "taste" of President Reagan's dynamic policy. The fact is that with the Mediterranean extending toward the Persian Gulf, it has become the hottest sea in the world today. Al-Qadhdhafi is not the only one who has impudently come out "with the sword of Islam" to the sea plowed by the two superpowers, but he is the only one who has believed that he could threaten his Mediterranean neighbors. But he chose the worst way to do so. In his agitating speech the Libyan leader, among other things, said: "Reagan has failed as a film star and is now failing as a president."

Political observers believe that after the defeat Al-Qadhdhafi sustained in the Gulf of Sidra, he realized it is difficult to confront Reagan's political dynamism. Rhetorical attacks are easier. In this particular case the "Colonel of the Desert" is the film star.

CUBAN CP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ATHENS 2 SEP

NC031802 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Following an invitation from the KKE Central Committee, a delegation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee arrived in Athens at noon yesterday. The Cuban delegation is composed of Comrade Raul Valdes, member of the Central Commitee, and Comrade Dennys Guzman, member of the General Department of Foreign Relations. The delegation of the brotherly Cuban Communist Party was met at Ellinikon Airport by Comrade Nikos Kiriakidhis, alternate member of the KKE Central Committee Political Bureau, and by Comrade Orestis Kolozof, Central Committee member in charge of the International Relations Department.

Today the Cuban Communist Party delegation will have meetings with a KKE Central Committee delegation.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS AL-QADHDHAFI REMARKS

TA031635 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Representations have been made in connection with Libyan chief of state al-Qadhdhafi's statement that if there is a clash between Libya and the United States, Libya would not hesitate to attack U.S. military installations in Turkey, Greece and Western Europe. According to Turkish Radio and Television's correspondent, the secretary of the Libyan people's bureau in Ankara was summoned to the Foreign Ministry today to explain Al-Qadhdhafi's statement.

In a speech marking the 12th anniversary of the Libyan revolution, Al-Qadhdhafi said a clash similar to the one which occurred in the Gulf of Sidra last month could result in an international disaster. In the event of such a clash, Al-Qadhdhafi noted, Libya would not hesitate to attack U.S. military installations in Sicily, Crete, Greece, Turkey and Western Europe.

NATO'S LUNS INTERVIEWED ON AID, NUCLEAR ARMS

TA031516 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Husni Kaptan interview with NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns--recorded]

[Text] [Question] There is no doubt that a militarily and economically strong and stable Turkey would serve the deterrent aspect of the alliance if one also takes into account the current events in Turkey's region. What are your views on whether the level of efforts and contributions of the member countries on this matter are sufficient?

[Answer--in English with translation superimposed] As you know, the NATO countries took the initiative years ago to extend economic aid to Turkey. The military aid was extended by NATO and the economic aid was extended paticularly by OECD organizations. Since then, Turkey has received large amounts of aid. Unfortunately, during the same period all the Western European countries were the victims of economic stagnation. Certain countries, such as Britain, were forced to adopt economic measures. However, much aid was extended to Turkey, this could have been greater. Turkey now seems to have recovered economically. This of course, pleases the NATO allies. However, I am convinced that financial aid to Turkey will continue.

[Question] How do you evaluate the reactions in Western opinion against the NATO ministers' decision of 12 December 1979 on the deployment of (?operational) nuclear arms in Europe?

[Answer] There is no reason to be so worried about reactions in Western public opinion. I would like to point out that NATO's decision to modernize its tactical weapons is intended to develop the defense capabilities of the alliance. It aims to secure peace and, therefore, such reactions are emotional and do not benefit efforts for peace. The governments, on the other hand, are adopting a more positive attitude in this matter.

On Libya, Iran

TA031615 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Asked to comment on a recent statement by Libyan leader Muammar al-Qadhdhafi, the NATO secretary general expressed the belief that Al-Qadhdhafi's bark was worse than his bite. He added, however, if Libya attempted to carry out his threats, it would be exposing itself to danger. The NATO secretary general noted further there were no American bases in Turkey, but only Americans serving on Turkish bases.

Iran was not a NATO member, Luns pointed out, but added, although developments there were Iran's domestic affair, NATO was still following them closely. If the disturbances [word indistinct] they would constitute a threat to the region, which included Afghanistan and the Gulf countries, and to NATO, he explained.

AUSTRIA

PAHR DISCUSSES PLO, SOUTH AFRICA, HUSAK VISIT

AU031234 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1037 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Report on press conference by Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr on 3 September in Vienna]

[Excerpts] At his press conference, Foreign Minister Pahr took a stance on three current issues of international politics. First, he commented on the consequences of the attack on the Jewish center in Vienna. Since it was proved that the PLO was not connected with the attack, Pahr said, there will be no negative consequences for Austria-PLO relations. The appointment of a new PLO representative, made necessary when the former representative Ghazi Husayn was recalled in connection with the arms smuggling affair, will not be delayed, Pahr said. He added that to date, however, the Palestinians have not named anyone.

As far as Austria's relations with Israel are concerned, Pahr said: The dispute, the discussion with Israel--I hope--is over. You know that we have rejected this protest but that we have noted that these various statements by Israeli politicians are not to be regarded as the official opinion of the Israeli Government. You also know that I have told the Israeli ambassador very clearly that I regard it as rather regrettable that this dreadful attack--against Austrians, in Austria--was turned by Israel, by Israeli politicians, into a cause for launching polemics and a campaign against Austria and Austrian politicians.

Pahr reaffirmed Austria's condemnation of South Africa's invasion of Angola. Austria, Pahr said, would have liked a tougher stand by the world Security Council--there, as you know, the demand for sanctions against South African was blocked by a U.S. veto.

In conclusion, Pahr said, regarding the planned visit to Austria by CSSR chief of state Husak this fall, that a decision would be made by mid-September and that it would depend on a number of conditions on which the three Austrian political parties had reached agreement. He said: We have agreed to study this question in mid-September, in light of the development of relations between Austria and the CSSR. That includes not only humanitarian questions, not only questions of human rights, but also other issues such as border crossing procedures and nuclear powerplants close to our border. Whether the visit should take place at this or at some other time will be assessed in light of these aspects. But let me add one thing to preclude any possibility of misunderstanding: Visits on a high and the highest level not only serve to sing one another's praise, but they primarily serve the purpose of discussing conflicts and problems. In other words, we are not pursuing only a course of good weather diplomacy but contacts are particularly important and valuable when there are conflicts and disputes.

SPAIN

DEFENSE MINISTER ON NATO ENTRY, GIBRALTAR

LD040852 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Defense Minister Alberto Oliart told Madrid radio's "Spain at Eight" news program this morning that the Spanish Government will not ask NATO to recognize in advance Spanish sovereignty over Gibraltar as a condition for our country's entry. The minister said that Spain will claim military command over the Straits of Gibraltar, including the Gibraltar military base.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTERS STRESS INITIATIVE ON AFGHANISTAN

NC062029 Paris AFP in English 1948 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] London, 6 Sep (AFP)--European Economic Community (EEC) foreign ministers today stuck with their proposal last July for a two-phase international conference on Afghanistan, intended to obtain the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

In a separate move, the ministers agreed in principal to strengthen political cooperation by creating a permanent three-diplomat team to assure continuity in this realm. But the ministers, who met at Brocket Hall in suburban London, stopped short of setting up a more structured, formal secretariat to handle these matters.

On the Afghan question, British Foreign Office spokesman Nicholas Fenn said the EEC foreign ministers agreed over the weekend to maintain previous positions during UN General Assembly debates later this month.

He said the EEC would seek a firm resolution at the United Nations, designed to bring international support for its position. He also pointed out that British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington will meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in New York.

In July, Moscow and Kabul in effect rejected the EEC plan, noting that it involved the Kabul regime in only the second stage, not the first. In the second stage, Afghan rebel representatives would also be involved.

Mr Fenn said that the goal of the European initiative was also to continue expressing international discontent over the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Referring to the effort to improve political cooperation, Mr Fenn said that the three diplomats' efforts would bring a modest improvement in these matters. He said the agreement in principle to form the team would go before a EEC meeting in London in mid-October.

He said the three diplomats will come from the two countries previously holding the chairmanship of the Community and the present office holder. They will have their headquarters in the country serving out the six-month chairmanship.

The move resulted from a British proposal to deepen political collaboration and perfect the instruments for it, he said.

The ministers also discussed the following matters, according to Mr Fenn:

--They noted with interest the Saudi plan put foward on August 8 for a settlement of the Middle East situation, which Mr Fenn said included numerous points in common with the EEC initiative in this regard.

--They discussed Poland's third request for aid, and reached a general consensus that food shipments could be sent without demanding in advance a cash payment of five per cent of the shipments' value. There were however reservations in some delegations, born of concern about the size of Poland's foreign debt, put at more than 25,000 million dollars.

--French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson also presented the Franco-Mexican position in favor of recognizing the political importance of Salvadoran leftists--a stand that was coolly received by Washington and criticized by a number of South American countries.

Mr Fenn also said that there was a short informal discussion between Lord Carrington and Irish Foreign Minister Jim Dodge on Northern Ireland.

SCHMIDT REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO U.S. ALLIANCE

LD041426 Hamburg DPA in German 1247 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 4 Sep (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Schmidt regards the restoration of the military equilibrium between the blocs as an "absolutely necessary condition for peace in Europe." In an interview with Danish TV today, the chancellor said that "some people in the SPD" have become irritated "by exaggerated utterances" coming out of the United States. But the alliance with the United States will continue to be an "indispensable necessity", and not only for the Federal Republic. However, this does not mean that there must be agreement on all questions. Schmidt warned against the illusion that U.S.-Soviet negotiations on arms control might produce "results by next Easter."

Regarding international economic developments, Schmidt thought that a lowering of U.S. interest rates, which could have a favorable effect on the world economy, is "still some months away."

BAHR DEMANDS FRG SAY ON U.S. MILITARY EQUIPMENT

LD061028 Hamburg DPA in German 0945 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 6 Sep (DPA)--Egon Bahr, in an interview with the trade union paper METALL, has demanded the Federal Government's right to have a say in the equipment of U.S. troops stationed in the Federal Republic. However, the SPD politician granted that the United States, in purely legal terms, could deploy any weapon in the FRG as it saw fit, including the neutron weapon. Nevertheless, Bahr emphasized that he thought it was politically impossible for "former occupiers to fall back on the occupation statute or to believe that it could be revived." The United States and the Federal Republic had become partners.

According to Bahr, the Federal Republic's political and economic responsibility has grown, but its right to self-determination regarding the use of nuclear arms has not grown at all. This is unsatisfactory in the long run. For this reason, the issue of the Federal Republic's political participation prior to a possible confrontation between the two nuclear powers would have to be minutely examined. "We have the unrelinquishable right to codetermine the question of our existence."

The text of the interview was prereleased to DPA by the paper on Sunday.

APEL DISCUSSES AUSTERITY PROGRAM EFFECTS

DW071245 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1710 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Reporter B. H. Hauser interview with Defense Minister Dr Hans Apel in the program "Bonn Perspectives"--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, will the 1982 defense budget touch the substance of the Bundeswehr?

[Answer] Certainly not. One thing is clear, however. We will be able to carry on only with strictest economization measures. We can finance the great procurement projects with the current economic means. If fuel prices don't increase too much, we will be able to buy about the same quantity of fuel as this year. But many desirable and also necessary things cannot be financed and must be forgotten.

[Question] Can you guarantee that you will be able to make both ends meet with the available money or must one expect a supplementary budget?

[Answer] In coordination with the finance minster, we were reckoning with an average exchange rate of DM2.39 for $1 wherever we have to make our payments in dollars. Originally, we had reckoned with a much lower exchange rate. We reckoned with mid-August gasoline prices. As regards the Tornado fighter plane, we reckoned with a price level of mid-1982. We made provisions wherever we could. But naturally, nobody knows how the exchange rate of the dollar and gasoline prices will develop.

[Question] How can economization take place now but could not before?

[Answer] We economized considerably this year. Just keep in mind what economization measures must take place during the exercises in the next 3 months. The economization process has set in strongly in the Bundeswehr this year and it will be continued next year.

[Question] Must one expect division of labor among individual branches of the armed forces of the alliance to save money?

[Answer] Such a debate is certainly necessary for the alliance, but it will not lead to economization measures. Our armed forces branches are being "renovated" as we call it. There will be new frigates, tanks and planes. This indicates that such a project is a long term project which will have an effect in the 1990's at the earliest.

[Question] A final question: Can you stand your ground in the alliance with the 1982 defense budget?

[Answer] I am firmly convinced that I can. It is important for our alliance partners that we have continued to develop the new structure of our field army, that we will have gasoline--not much but enough--always under the prerequisite that gasoline prices will not explode and that the new generation of arms can be financed. Gaps will remain with regard to research and in other fields. But if one must economize everywhere, last but not least due to the high interest rates set by America, we must also economize.

[Question] What do you think of the criticism coming from America?

[Answer] I listen to it and I will answer it. One answer is quite obvious: We have an army of conscripts representing a particularly high defense value not just because of the reservists involved. A professional army creates considerably different grave problems. You see, one argument follows the other.

EQUIPMENT, PERSONNEL REDUCED FOR MANEUVERS

LD071310 Hamburg DPA in German 1225 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Ulm, 7 Sep (DPA)--A Bundeswehr spokesman announced today that, in connection with the Federal Republic's economy measures, 800 soldiers, 150 vehicles and 50 guns less than orginally planned will be used in the Bundeswehr's largest maneuver this year, "Sharp Blades," which will be held from 14-18 September in southern Germany. In addition, a number of smaller exercises on transporting damaged equipment will be cancelled. These cuts were ordered after consulting with the inspector of the army because of restricted funds due to drastically increased fuel costs.

REPORTAGE ON BAHR-HONECKER TALKS IN EAST BERLIN

Spokesman's Reaction

LD041848 Hamburg DPA in German 1748 4 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 4 Sep (DPA)--The Federal Government regards the talk between Bahr and Honecker as a further sign that the GDR, despite the known difficulties, intends to continue the dialogue, a Federal Government spokesman said in Bonn tonight. Apart from that, Bahr being accompanied by Boelling was "quite a normal procedure."

Bahr Interview

DW071325 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1810 GMT 4 Sep 81

[East Berlin correspondent Fritz Pleitgen interview with SPD Bundestag Deputy Egon Bahr; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Egon Bahr coordinated his East Berlin visit with the chancellor's office, the Foreign Ministry and the SPD leadership. Bonn's permanent representative in the GDR, Klaus Boelling, also took part in today's talks. The exploratory talks are not a secret affair and not some bold action of Egon Bahr. Did the talk encourage you with regard to an improvement in German-German relations?

[Answer] I believe at any rate that the will exists--as far as it is possible with regard to the limited power of both states--to see to it that relations will not deteriorate but improve if possible. We do not sit on an island and we depend, naturally, on general developments between the East and the West. I think improvement is possible within this framework.

Security Concerns Noted

LD042108 Hamburg DPA in German 2016 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] [No dateline received] In an interview on "Heute-Journal" of ZDF television, Egon Bahr tonight referred to the Federal Republic's and GDR's common security concerns. The GDR on account of its geographic situation, just like the Federal Republic, is interested in the avoidance of a conflict between the military blocs. There can be no unilateral security.

According to Bahr, the room to maneuver by the two German states is greatest when relations between the United States and Soviet Union are determined by a prodetente attitude. In the opposite situation or if there was a possible conflict between the great powers, the respective leading powers would give the orders and "all others would listen and, if need be, die." Between these two extremes, it would have to be the objective of the two German states to make use of the remaining latitude.

The SPD politician emphasized that he had heard new views and arguments during his talks.

BECKER SAYS SCHMIDT-HONECKER SUMMIT EXPECTED

LD071446 Hamburg DPA in German 1330 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 Sep (DPA)--Like GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, the Federal Government firmly expects a summit meeting to be held soon between the SED leader and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the GDR, Government Spokesman Kurt Becker told the press in Bonn today. Preparations, however, are not yet underway for such a meeting.

Moreover, Becker endorsed Bonn's view that the date of the chancellor's visit to the GDR would probably be after Soviet state leader Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn scheduled for the end of November. The government spokesman once again drew attention to the view of the chancellor and Federal Government that there were no preconditions for an intra-German summit. The recent correspondence between Schmidt and Honecker has not changed this. At the same time, however, Becker stressed the Federal Government's view that relations between the two German states have been placed under a strain as a result of the increase in the minimum compulsory exchange rates and that this subject should be included in the issues to be discussed. SED leader Honecker was informed of the Federal Government's attitude.

Federal minister for intra-German relations, Egon Franke said that a meeting between Schmidt and Honecker before the end of this year would make sense. In an interview with Deutschlandfunk, Franke said that the question of minimum exchange rates for Western visitors is an important topic. In Franke's view, the GDR currently is trying to broaden its scope for more talks.

LEADERS COMMENT ON BUDGET TALKS, COALITION

Schmidt Interview

DW041133 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1900 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Reporter Heinz Metlitzky interview with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn on 3 September--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, you are in such a good mood this afternoon. It is certainly not just due to the blue sky over Bonn. Is the result of the talks such that you, your party and the trade unions could be in the same happy mood?

[Answer] Nobody will be happy, but I have a very clear conscience.

[Question] Did you give more in order to stay in the government than did your governing partner?

[Answer] I consider that an improper question--a question that certainly has been asked by journalists in past weeks and that has been answered, unfortunately, by politicians from both government parties. It is not a matter of somebody gaining or yielding more or abandoning some pet projects. There are people on both sides--more as well as less important people--who must abandon some of the pet projects they have been advocating in public. We agreed that we will jointly implement those matters on which we jointly agree.

[Question] Do the matters you have agreed on offer the guarantee that the current government coalition will continue to rule until 1984?

[Answer] As you have phrased it, I cannot give an unambiguous answer to this question. There is no guarantee that all the measures will have a positive effect by next spring and summer. Oil prices come from outside and the interest rate increases come from outside--from America. Rates are 4 - 4.5 percent higher in America, France and Italy than in our country. If they should increase there, ours will go up somewhat too. That will have a negative effect on our economic development. If that happens, we might have to look at the whole matter once again and make new decisions. Guarantees do not exist. But I am most certain that the coalition will emerge strengthened by the decisions that have been made today.

[Question] You are certainly aware that your personal relations with Mr Genscher have been called in question after these negotiations. Is there something to this from your point of view?

[Answer] I would clearly say no.

[Question] The coalition has left disputed problems out, with notations to that effect, in the protocol of the Council of Ministers. Does this mean that if these disputed problems have to be discussed again, we must count on greater difficulties?

[Answer] If they are brought up by one side or the other, it will certainly not be a simple matter. A coalition always has internal difficulties, even if one party has a Bundestag majority. Don't think that such decisions have been achieved without large disputes in just one of the government parties. Different opinions exist now in the FDP as well as the SPD on various problems.

SPD-FDP Officials

LD061238 Hamburg DPA in German 1114 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 6 Sep (DPA)--A few days after the cabinet compromise on the savings measures for the 1982 federal budget, these planned measures are being increasingly criticized from within the SPD and clear doubts about the continuation of the SPD/FDP coalition are being expressed.

SPD leader Willy Brandt said at a SPD regional meeting in Nordenham, Lower Saxony, on Sunday that he could not guarantee that the coalition would last until 1984.

Meanwhile, FDP General Secretary Guenter Verheugen accused the SPD on Saturday of having answered factual arguments with personal attacks on FDP politicians. The FDP leader, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, admonished the coalition partners on Saturday to get down to business again.

In the words of Brandt, the FDP stretched to the limit what was possible in the budget discussions. He, too, was not satisfied with the budget compromises, but there had been no alternative. Although it was worth many sacrifices not to let the responsibility for the government in Bonn slip away, the limit of Social Democratic self-respect had been reached, he said. The SPD has the good will to keep the coalition going, but "if it collapses" there should be no doubt as to who is responsible.

Press Reaction

DW071109 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 7 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes: The leaderships of both coalition parties, the SPD and the FDP, have made it clear this weekend: The austerity agreement, as patchwork-like as it may be, cannot be changed any more. Too many efforts were involved and the political consciousness, worried about the agreement of the voters, has been strained too much. The SPD and the FDP indicated clearly that if any party wants to make changes to its advantage, the coalition would be endangered, which would be the worst. It is a coalition where both parties can have one most beautiful experience: the ability to continue ruling.

HESSISCHE-NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE of Kassel states: The social-liberal community is facing its most severe test and it looks as if not enough glue can be found in the whole republic to patch up the rifts in a lasting way. The cabinet's sealing the decisions will not end the quarrel at all. On the contrary, the compromise created the longing in wide sections of the SPD to march back into the opposition. The SPD must either live with the liberals or give up. The SPD is at the crossroad.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG is of a different opinion: One must not be a prophet to be able to predict that the Social Democrats will give in again. Some of them will complain loudly and almost all of them will clench their fist in their pockets, but nothing will be changed any more. There will be a week of displeasure and many Social Democrats will realize that they have been condemned by their party leadership to help the preservation of power.

ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG of Mainz writes: Basically, just the following problem is involved: Will the Bonn consolidation concept just channel financial streams to the economy or will social power be simultaneously "returned to private ownership?" If that were so, Willy Brandt's vision of the Social-Liberal alliance coming to an end prior to 1984 could soon become reality. The heated discussions in the SPD, but not just there, make one fear that the forceps delivery of Bonn's austerity concept will be followed by a long afterbirth.

BREMER NACHRICHTEN notes: If a prize existed for the most miserable public relations work, the still existing SPD-FDP coalition in Bonn would have won it. The fact is worth mentioning in this connection that the coalition parties are able to shoot each other from the saddle and that they are not forced by a strong opposition to give up. The opposition continues to maintain restraint, looking on how the SPD and the FDP pull the carpet from under each other.

SCHMIDT: NO BIGGER EC CONTRIBUTION SHARE

NC041732 Paris AFP in English 1659 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 4 Sep (AFP)--West Germany is prepared to remain the major contributor to the European Community's budget for the foreseeable future but its payments must not grow any bigger, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has said.

His remarks, in an interview given a week ago to Danish television during a visit to Denmark, were released here only today.

Mr Schmidt declared: "It is not true that we want to pay less...We would like only not to have to pay more each year."

He recalled that in 1980 Germany contributed 5,000 million marks (2,000 million dollars) to the Community budget, and that this would reach 6,500 million marks this year. If the trend continued, the payment next year would be 8,500 million dollars.

FRG URGES SOUTH AFRICA TO WITHDRAW FROM ANGOLA

LD071458 Hamburg DPA in German 1310 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 Sep (DPA)--The Federal Government today called on South Africa again in the strongest terms to withdraw immediately from Angola. The Federal Government is "dismayed" that its 26 August appeal for South Africa's withdrawal has not been successful. Despite this and other international warnings, South Africa is still maintaining "considerable troop units" in southern Angola.

"The Federal Government notes this with dismay and strongly urges the government in Capetown to immediately end this absolutely unacceptable violation of the sovereignty of a neighboring country," stated foreign office spokesman [name indistinct] at a federal press conference in Bonn.

GENSCHER MEETS WITH DJIBOUTI FOREIGN MINISTER

LD041620 Hamburg DPA in German 1529 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 4 Sep (DPA)--The tensions in the Horn of Africa region were at the center of an extensive talk between Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the foreign affairs and cooperation minister of Djibouti, Moumin Bahdon Farah, at the Foreign Ministry today.

The two foreign ministers agreed on the difficulties posed by the "presence of a great foreign power in Ethiopia," which has hampered solving the problems. Genscher and Moumin Bahdon Farah thus referred to efforts by the Soviet Union to establish bases in that region.

Diplomatic circles underlined the clear pro-Western foreign policy of the small and strategically very important Republic of Djibouti, which gained independence only in 1977.

MUNICH PAPER EYES U.S. MILITARY BUDGET CUTS

DW021057 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 2 Sep 81 p 4

[Commentary signed Th.: "Reagan's Armament Budget Cuts"]

[Text] President Reagan's economic policy, correct in its aims and setup, contains two considerable risks, mainly in that there is a certain radical change of course. In 1 or 2 years, Reagan could face a new socially explosive situation in the country if the economic motor, ignited by tax reductions, budget cuts and a positive change of mood, has not properly sped up the economy. Then those fruits of the economic boom, which could more than offset the consequences of cutting $35 billion, would be missing, particularly from social expenditures.

Whether the desired upswing takes place will depend on the cuts in the arms program. Amazingly enough, the presidential advisers seem to have realized this only now. The arms program of $1.6 trillion over the next 5 years has such enormous dimensions that more seems to be at stake than just the balanced budget promised by Reagan. This strong armament action would tie up many finances, raw materials and experts. The American private economy has shown concern for quite some time about such reduction in the availability of resources. A recent Wall Street weakness was the first overt expression of such concern.

The landslide of Reagan's armament billions would bury efforts aimed at stabilizing the dollar through high interest rates, particularly since arms have no effect on the market. It is, therefore, most likely that U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger will experience cuts in his budget--some $20 - $30 billion in 1982 and $75 billion in the two following years. The NATO partners, who all have their financial problems and who are being pressured by Weinberger, may look on this with some pleasure.

Criticizes Reagan Policy

DW071031 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 5-6 Sep 81 p 4

[Commentary signed Jr: "Reagan's Urgent Invitation"]

[Text] The determination of the Americans not to take any nonsense any more--neither from the Russians, from Khomeyni or the European allies--was the main force that brought Ronald Reagan to the White House. The U.S. President has made little decisions while in office, but it is nevertheless not difficult for him to make his voters feel content with his promises to reestablish America's greatness and superiority. The helplessness and humilation experienced during Carter's presidency have hit the Americans so hard that Reagan probably will be able to rule with promising words instead of action.

In the tough world of realities, however, intentions look quite different. The daring arithmetic aimed at an enormous increase of defense expenditures simultaneously with tax cuts--this calculation does not seem to work. It cannot work, even if cuts in the social field are made, if the deficit is not balanced by newly printed money. Secretary of Defense Weinberger is also expected to economize now; it is being said that his budget will be cut by $30 billion. It seems that the arms race is laboriously starting on the American side, while Reagan is warning the Soviets against becoming involved in it because they would be the losers, saying that "a new chip is on the table."

Let us assume that America's science and economy could stand such competition; the problem is, however, what other problems would ensue. George Kennan maintained for a long time that both superpowers are ruining themselves through the arms race, making their societies unstable--but they have not realized it yet. Reagan did not want his warning vis-a-vis Moscow to be considered a threat; in such a case, his Chicago speech can only have been an urgent invitation to take part in negotiations.

COMMENTATOR SAYS BREZHNEV WANTS TO MEET REAGAN

DW031233 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 3 Sep 81 p 10

[Commentary signed Rm.: "Seeing Schmidt First"]

[Text] Brezhnev is seeking a meeting with Reagan. Since the end of the Stalin era, the Soviet leaders have wanted to become personally acquainted with Western world leaders. This world is foreign to them and they fear they will miscalculate unless they know from their own experience how Western statesmen react in talks. Moreover, the Soviet leaders want to use the opportunity to shock the American President and made him feel insecure. Khrushchev succeeded in doing this with young Kennedy. Brezhnev's chances are not that good with regard to Reagan--but why not try it?

But that lies still in the future. Brezhnev's visit to Bonn is closer. Moscow has just roughly attacked Schmidt and Genscher. PRAVDA reports that the party chief is adhering to his travel plans. Is that surprising? No, it is natural. Brezhnev expects a concession from Bonn just for talking with Schmidt and Genscher in a normal tone and he is particularly hoping to encourage the FRG "peace movement" which he likes very much. Let us wait and see whether the "peace friends" will organize a torchlight parade for him.

COLUMNIST VIEWS POLITICAL EFFECT OF MANEUVERS

DW071005 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 7 Sep 81 p 12

[Commentary signed Ein.: "Maneuver Time"]

[Text] Military maneuvers are taking place in the East and in the West. Such large exercises are prepared for many months in advance. No side is surprised by them. But whenever the maneuvers begin, they have a political effect. It isn't only due to the fact that the moving of army units, naval units and air force squadrons makes one's fantasy work: a connection with war is established subconsciously. Times are turbulent. The concentration of more than 100,000 Russian active soldiers and reservists in Belorussia cannot serve as merely a test of the Red Army's preparedness for action. Like the Red Fleet, operating off the Lithuanian coast, the troops could also be directed toward Poland within a very short time. A political and a psychological mission are, therefore, hidden behind the military mission. It is, therefore, good that the West can also use military power as a psychostrategic means. The series of "Autumn Forge" maneuvers keeps the political and military balance stable in Europe for months.

PRESIDENT MITTERRAND COMMENTS ON ARMS SALES

NC080737 Paris AFP in English 0714 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] London, 8 Sep (AFP)--French President Francois Mitterrand said in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) that he does not think that at the moment there was a leader anywhere in the world mad enough to take the risk of an atomic war.

In the interview to be broadcast tonight, Mr Mitterrand stressed that "the entire world" should be aware of his intention at all times to seek peace, but the world must also know that he was prepared to accept his responsibilities.

Asked about French arms sales abroad--France is the world's third largest arms manufacturer after the United States and the Soviet Union--he said that France would "carry out" all current contracts. He noted that the French Army could not be equipped with modern weapons if France did not have a flourishing arms export market. He pointed out that, in any case, if France dropped its overseas arms sales its place would be quickly filled by "the United States, the Soviet Union and many others."

Asked about the developing countries, he said that the general policy of the United States showed no commitment to the Third World, and only seemed interested when it came to military strategy. In this regard he gave South Africa as an example, saying Washington was getting closer to Pretoria without caring too much about what was going on in the rest of the black continent. He said that the United States was thinking more of military might than the world economic problem.

Asked about how he viewed Britain on the eve of the British-French summit on September 10-11, he said that he respected Britain's role in World War II. He was struck by the energy, character and temperament of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, but considered that her understanding of the world and society was a long way from his own. While he thought she was mistaken, he realised that she was English and had to work in England while he was French and had to work in France.

The interview was conducted by leading French journalist Olivier Todd.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES PLANES FIRED ON BY LIBYA

NC061124 Paris AFP in English 1112 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 6 Sep (AFP)--The Defense Ministry today denied a Paris newspaper report that a French reconnaissance plane had been attacked by Libyan fighter jets off the disputed Gulf of Sidra, where United States jets shot down two Libyan aircraft last month.

The denial was in response to a story in the JOURNAL DU DIMANCHE, which said two Libyan SU-22 fighters attacked a French Breguet-Atlantic reconnaissance plane "after a short chase." The newspaper gave no date for the alleged incident.

Two Libyan SU-22 fighters were shot down on August 19 by two U.S. F-14 jets that were attacked during maneuvers over the Gulf of Sidra, which Libya claims as part of its territorial waters.

GOVERNMENT PLEDGES AID TO POOREST COUNTRIES

NC041144 Paris AFP in English 1123 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 4 Sep (AFP)--France today became the first major Western industrialized nation to plan to allocate 0.15 percent of its gross national product by 1985 to aid for the world's 31 poorest countries.

French Finance Minister Jacques Delors made the announcement during debates at the first-ever United Nations conference on the least developed countries (LDC).

The 0.15 target figure is one of the key demands, put forward by the Group of 77 (developing countries), for improving aid to the world's most destitute nations. According to the latest U.N. figures, only the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands have met the suggested target figure.

The United States, West Germany and Japan are among the richest countries which, according to conference sources, are reportedly against setting specific aid targets and Canada has warned that such sub-targets would not make any practical sense in certain circumstances.

For 1981, France would increase its aid to the 31 to 0.10 percent of the French GNP, an increase of 30 percent over the past three years, Mr Delors said.

Mr Delors said that there would also be an increase in the quality of French aid.

He reiterated his government's concern over the effects on the world economy of the "brutal and massive" increases in U.S. interest rates and the rise in the dollar, comparing their effects on the two previous oil crises.

"There is no individual solution to the crises," Mr Delors said, and urged the international community to commit itself to a "vast contract of solidarity" to help the 280 million people living in the least developed countries.

Meanwhile, West German Cooperation Minister Rainer Offergeld warned that his country could not continue to increase at past rates to the LDC due to economic difficulties, but said that overall development aid would be increased. Noting that West Germany was at present the biggest aid giver to the LDC, Mr Offergeld said he hoped that oil exporting countries and industrialized socialist countries would increase their aid efforts to the world's most destitute nations.

FRANCE NAMES CHARGE TO HEAD MISSION TO LEBANON

NC051549 Paris AFP in English 1504 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 5 Sep (AFP)--The French Government today named a new chief diplomat to head the Embassy in Beirut after the assassination yesterday of Ambassador Louis Delamare by unknown assailants in an ambush and kidnap attempt.

(The diplomat, Marcel Guillemant arrived at Beirut today on the same plane as the family of the murdered ambassador. The ambassador's body is to be flown home tomorrow night on a French Air Force plane, for a funeral at his hometown, Trouville-sur-mer, in northern France.)

Mr Guillemant will hold the rank of charge d'affaires.

MINISTER CONFIRMS MITTERRAND VISIT TO ISRAEL

LD041330 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] It is now confirmed that Francois Mitterrand will go to Israel. This was stated by the external relations minister but the date of the visit has not yet been set.

L'HUMANITE REPORTS CEAUSESCU-GREMETZ MEETING

PM071549 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] Romanian Communist Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu had a meeting 27 August with PCF Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz who is visiting Romania at the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee's invitation. Maxime Gremetz handed Nicolae Ceausescu a message from Georges Marchais.

During the meeting, the two interlocutors expressed satisfaction at the good relations existing between the two parties and expressed the hope that they and French-Romanian cooperation will be extended.

The meeting, which took place in a warm atmosphere, gave Nicolae Ceausescu and Maxime Gremetz a new opportunity to firmly advocate the need to halt the arms race and, in particular, the production of the neutron bomb and the deployment of new nuclear missiles and weapons on the European continent and throughout the world.

POLL SHOWS CONFIDENCE IN SOCIALIST LEADERS

NC041519 Paris AFP in English 1500 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 4 Sep (AFP)--Most French people still have confidence in their newly-elected Socialist leaders despite a fall-off in support over the past month, according to a poll published by the LE FIGARO MAGAZINE.

The poll, conducted by the SOFRES Institute at the end of August, showed that 62 per cent of those polled believed that President Francois Mitterrand was doing a good job--down from 71 per cent in July.

But the previous poll was taken in the balmy post-election days just after Mr Mitterrand's Socialists swept into power, and the new poll followed publication of mounting inflation and unemployment figures.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy also fared well--68 per cent of those surveyed felt he was doing a good job.

All recent polls have ranked Mr Mauroy at the head of politicians the French would like to see play a major role in the future, ahead of Planning Minister Michel Rocard, a popular figure who last year was seen as a possible challenger for the presidency.

COLOMBO COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

AU080828 Rome ANSA in English 0814 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 8 Sep (ANSA)--Italian foreign minister Emilio Colombo has denied that tensions in the Mediterranean were at the point of crisis and confirmed that the Rome government wanted "loyal and good" relations with Libya. "It is improper to speak of a crisis," said the Italian diplomatic chief in a televised interview Monday night, "and we hope we'll never have to speak of one, even if there are some tensions."

Colombo, who discussed recent developments in the Mediterranean with his EEC partners in informal talks in London over the weekend, said the European Ten had a unified stand on the issue. Bilateral relations between Italy and Libya were said to be developing well in economic and trade terms. On a political level, Colombo stressed, Italy wants to keep up "a loyal and positive" relationship, stemming from frank explanations.

On East-West relations, Colombo complained that it was not fair "to talk about peace and disarmament in unilateral or instrumental terms...just to accuse the other side of not wanting peace." The Rome government's stand, he stressed, was based on a "two-way, simultaneous quest for security and dialogue."

The Italian diplomatic chief gave an account of his talks in London with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson on the "wine war" going on between the two countries. Both sides, he said, realized that a perpetration of the present situation was bad for their countries.

LIBYAN ENVOY EXPLAINS AL-QADHDHAFI'S STATEMENTS

AU051607 Rome ANSA in English 1500 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 5 Sep (ANSA)--The Italian Foreign Ministry protest against what was perceived here as a threat to Italy launched by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on September 1 was based on an incomplete and garbled text of Al-Qadhdhafi's (El Taggazi). [as received] The Libyan leader's speech was reported to have contained a threat to bomb nuclear arsenals in Sicily, Crete and Turkey and thereby trigger an international nuclear catastrophe if the United States again attacked the Gulf of Sidra, the scene of the August 19 American-Libyan air clash.

In an interview slated for publication in the Monday edition of the Italian weekly, ESPRESSO, (El Taggazi) said, "the leader's speech was misunderstood. He threatened no one, much less Italy, which we consider a friendly country. "The Italian Foreign Ministry protest," the chief of Libyan diplomacy in Italy continued, "was based on an incomplete and confused text of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's speech."

According to the ambassador, Al-Qadhdhafi was seeking to make other Mediterranean countries aware of a real danger and warned them of what would happen if American or NATO bases were used against Libya. There was "no reference to retaliation against Italian territory" El Taggazi insisted and added, "I repeat, we are interested in maintaining good relations with Italy, which we see as one of the countries most highly involved in settling the serious problems in the Middle East and guaranteeing peace in the Mediterranean.

"For this reason," the ambassador concluded, "we were surprised when, following the aggression over the Gulf of Sidra, the American pilots held a press conference aboard the USS Nimitz at anchor in Italian territorial waters."

BALSEMAO, EANES ADDRESS SWEARING-IN CEREMONY

LD050437 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Dear listeners, the swearing-in ceremony of the eighth constitutional government took place at Ajuda Palace. It ended a few moments ago and was presided over by the head of state. The head of the eighth constitutional government, Dr Pinto Balsemao, began his speech:

[Begin recording] At every moment in the life of the state, the Portuguese are entitled to know its exact condition and the reasons behind the actions of those who govern them. The first duty of those who carry out a mandate on their behalf is to speak the language of truth, the only language compatible with a policy that is also a policy of truth, capable of defining and consolidating the democratic regine.

I would like therefore on this occasion to throw some light on the extent of the government change taking place today in the aftermath of the end of the previous cabinet resulting from the resignation I saw fit to tender to the president. The program of this government, supported by a majority vote of the assembly, was not then in question and the government solidarity reaffirmed once again by the Council of Ministers with regard to my decision to ask, under the terms of the constitution, to be relieved of my duties as prime minister, was never weakened or blurred either. Nor can any doubt be cast on the dedication and lofty sense of national interest displayed by all members of the previous government. I wish to emphasize that here and now. And at the same time, I wish to recall particularly the competent action taken in priority spheres for the Portuguese, such as that taken in the fields of financial and foreign policies and European integration on the one hand and in social and labor policies on the other.

The government now being installed in office is taking up the legacy of the two administrations that preceded it over the last 2 years, with the resolve of a government starting a new stage along the same road, committed to the same political program that lay at the root of the creation of the Democratic Alliance and received the vote of a clear majority of the Portuguese people in the 1979 and 1980 elections.

The real reason for the government crisis that this installation in office has now definitevely overcome lay in the awareness of the fact that, with the country needing and expecting the implementation of the Democratic Alliance election program, it did not seem right that doubts of any kind should exist about the firmness of the commitment of all the alliance's members to the alliance's government.

In strictly formal terms, the political confidence of the president and of the assembly suffice to ensure the constitutional survival of any government, but in terms of substance, the government needs the clear, unequivocal and constant political support of all those politically committed in the eyes of the Portuguese people to the program pledged by the government.

My attitude, based on ethical criteria by which politics must always be guided, prompted a thorough rethinking and debate about these matters and was caused by the need to protect the efficiency and credibility of the government for the implementation of a courageous program of renewal for the effective transformation of Portuguese society.

We have gone deeper into the alliance's program. The other leaders of the Democratic Alliance are now more directly involved in government activity. The government now taking office comprises a set of personalities of recognized ability and prestige. These facts alone are the best evidence that the delay has been worthwhile because the Portuguese can now decidedly count on a sounder and more stable political solution for the future. This government is, from the outset, in a better position to change Portugal. [end recording]

Dr Pinto Balsemao then continued his speech with a reference to the main guidelines on which the government's program is based. Describing them as evident, the Democratic Alliance, he said, remains faithful to the often reaffirmed ideals of structural change and liberation of civilian society from the often stifling tutelage of the state, of speedier economic development and greater social justice, of promotion of cultural, scientific and technological progress, of integration in Europe--to which we belong--of regional autonomy in the Azores and Madeira and of administrative decentralization.

The implementation of part of this project, Pinto Balsemao said, entails the participation of other sovereign organs, namely, the assembly which is the most appropriate body for the revision, without excessive delays, of the constitution, so as to make it consistent with our country's essential and permanent conditions and also to promote the subordination of the armed forces to the democratically elected political power. Bearing in mind this latter goal, the government has amalgamated the functions of deputy prime minister and minister of defense in order to enhance their availability for the drafting of legislation appropriate for the transition which, he said, one hopes will quickly take place. The assembly, he stressed, is the appropriate organ for the definition of a legislative framework propitious to the recovery of the Portuguese economy and the revitalization of the initiative of the citizens and their representative bodies in the economic, educational, professional and social spheres.

Further on, the head of government said that the government that has now been installed rests on three principles which he defined as follows. It wants, first, to promote economic recovery; second, to improve the social situation; third, to implement decentralization.

In this news bulletin, we also give coverage to statements made by the president. In his speech, Gen Ramalho Eanes stated.

[Begin recording] The events which have taken place over the 8 months following the installation of the previous government have not substantially changed the electoral imperatives and formal conditions on which the expression of my political confidence in Your Excellency was based, allowing you to take up the post and assume the responsibilities of head of government. In spite of the current crisis and the effect it naturally had on public opinion, no new political conditions have formally emerged.

There is at present a coalition of parties ensuring a parliamentary majority and no political shift decisive for the continuation of the government or likely to call into question this parliamentary majority and its support for the cabinet has occurred. Having examined the political alternatives put forward, I took the view that there were no grounds to resort to elections. I therefore reiterate what I said to you 8 months ago when I outlined the reasons for my institutional solidarity with you, a solidarity on which you can always count and which you will continue to receive in the continuation of your work as prime minister; I reiterate what I said then, convinced that you will perform your duties with respect for the democratic relationship among the sovereign organs and committed to the defense of the established legality.

Few changes in formal political realities have occurred over the last few months. However, some negative aspects of our political life have continued to manifest themselves and have hindered the full realization of the national potential. Signs persist that politics has not improved in terms of quality and efficacy and that its main task of creating and consolidating conditions for progress and understanding among the Portuguese remains unfulfilled.

Many and varied reasons have prevented the reversal of the worsening of concrete problems that are becoming chronic and are blocking the expectations of broad social groups. This has served to reinforce our historical habit of resorting to individualistic solutions and schemes that fail to consider the national interest and favor the proliferation of pressure groups that erode the state and threaten democracy.

These are not new facts but they are nevertheless grave. We must recognize in full conscience that many of the promises and demands of democracy have so far gone unfulfilled. We have wasted time on minor issues and have allowed hopes and enthusiasm to die out. We must recognize that the encouragement created by electoral promises has not yet been translated into concrete political achievements which are only possible through the conscious commitment of all Portuguese.

It is useful for electoral propaganda to clearly show the differences among the various political tendencies and for its exaggerated manner to define their most important traits in a way that makes the electorate's choice clearer. But the euphoria and enthusiasm characterizing electoral periods then given way to the responsibility of governing the country, leading to a greater need for a serious and real analysis of the problems and for a (?better definition), without demagogy, of the issues concerning all Portuguese, making it possible to find the solutions capable of justifying and satisfying the need for the interested participation of all, with the courage to refrain from raising false expectations. [end recording]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS, APPROVES PROGRAM

LD042335 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Three hours after the swearing-in of the new government, the Council of Ministers met in Lisbon and approved the principles underlying the formulation of the government's program to be submitted to the assembly within the next 10 days.

Under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao, the Council of Ministers began by examining aspects pertaining to the government's structures and the functioning of the council itself, which is to meet again next Thursday to appraise the program of the eighth constitutional government.

CUNHAL PROMISES TO PROVOKE CRISIS IN GOVERNMENT

LD070252 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] The official Communist Party stance vis-a-vis the third Democratic Alliance [AD] government was made public by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal in a speech today at the Avante festival.

Alvaro Cunhal was not sparing in his severe criticism of the new government, describing it as the result of a vulcanization job with plenty of rubber from the Social Democratic Center [CDS] and adding that, the bigger the job, the louder the bang when the tire blows out.

In the communist leader's opinion, the formation of the new government will in no way contribute to resolving the economic, social and political crisis that in his view is gravely affecting the people's living standards and will instead make it more acute in the near future.

Alvaro Cunhal's criticism of the Socialist Party [PS], the president and the Council of the Revolution were also extensive, although the last two were let off more lightly. In the PCP secretary general's opinion, the crisis in the Democratic Alliance could have been used to bring about a change of government.

[Begin Cunhal recording] The crisis of the AD and its government crated a great opportunity for removing the AD from office and bringing about a democratic solution to the crisis. A similar opportunity had arisen immediately after the defeat of the AD in the December presidential elections. But on that occasion, as at other crucial moments when the forces of reaction, weakened by serious setbacks, could have been defeated once and for all, certain democratic forces and the state institutions consigned themselves to the defensive, allowing reaction to recover from the setbacks, regroup, regain ground and go over to the offensive again.

[Words indistinct] If the PS had united with the PCP and other democratic groupings, the way would have been paved for a democratic solution to the crisis. But what did the PS and its secretary general, Mario Soares, do? PS commander in chief Mario Soares did his utmost to see that such an opportunity was wasted, to allow the formation of a new AD government, to prevent the opening up of prospects for a democratic alternative.

At the same time, other organs of sovereignty, specifically the president and the Council of the Revolution, may perhaps have failed to weigh correctly the new and serious threats posed to democracy by the failure to fully exploit such an opportunity. And it will not be long before facts prove the correctness of this assessment.

Mario Soares and other PS leaders uphold the false theory of the erosion suffered by parties in government. The socialists claim that the new AD government will not last long, just another 4 or 5 monts. But if this is so, then why wait another 4 or 5 months--4 or 5 months of huge deprivations and suffering for the people? Why wait to bring down the AD government and finally achieve a democratic solution to the crisis, when this could be done now?

The truth is, just as we had forecast, that Mario Soares and other PS leades threw a life buoy at the AD just as it was beginning to go down.

And what about the future? We, for our part, will resist the policies of the new government and we are certain that many other democrats, including some socialists, will join us.

For our part, we will do our utmost to provoke a new crisis in the government and in the AD. And when such a crisis comes about, we will do our utmost to ensure that the new opportunity--which may not rise again if the understanding, resolve and courage of many democrats and of the institutions continue to fail them--to ensure that the new opportunity will be exploited without the slightest hesitation by all the democrats and by the democratic institutions so as to kick out the AD once and for all and form a democratic government. [applause]

We challenge the view that the AD is in a position to govern for 4 years because it gained a parliamentary majority in the 5 October elections. To begin with, the democratic nature of those elections was seriously compromised by the abuses of power, by the violations of legality, by the monopoly of the state-owned mass media, by the use of millions of contos' worth of public funds for demagogic and electorialist measures by the Sa Carneiro-Freitas do Amaral AD government, which thus managed to prevent the expression of the true political will of the Portuguese people. [applause]

Secondly, since the whole of the AD's presidential election campaign was based on the complete identification of candidate Soares Carneiro with the AD and its government, the defeat of Soares Carneiro by General Eanes on 7 December, thanks to the votes of socialists, communists and other democrats--and even of people who had voted AD on 5 October--signified a clamorous defeat for the AD and, to a large extent, the rectification of the results of the 5 October elections.

Thirdly, you cannot recognize legitimacy in a government that violates the constitution and democratic legality every day, that wages war on other organs of sovereignty, that ruins the economy, that dooms the people to poverty, that plunges the country into debt, that destablizes institutions, that nurtures plots in the armed forces and proclaims its deliberate intention to liquidate the democratic regime in whose framework it holds power. [end recording]

UNIFIED COMMAND FOR IBERIAN PENINSULA REJECTED

LD080418 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] The defense minister today confirmed Portugal's rejection of a unified military command for the Iberian Peninsula, adding that he understands from the foreign affairs minister that the Spanish Government's stand on the matter remains the one expressed by the Spanish defense minister, that is, that Spain has no right to set up a unified military command for the peninsula, even on an annual rotation basis.

Freitas do Amaral said there are three basic reasons for Portugal's stand: The first is of an historic and political character. National independence must be safeguarded. The solution in question would not be positive from this point of view. Second, it is important that we maintain and develop the best possible relations of friendship, neighborliness and cooperation in all spheres with Spain, and the solution in question might be detrimental to this goal.

Pointing out that the third reason is of a strategic nature, the defense minister said Portugal's specific role within NATO is to contribute primarily to the defense of the Atlantic zone, whereas Spain is better equipped to contribute to the defense of the European continent and the Mediterranean area. The forced merger of these two differentiated vocations under a single military command would be an artificial and dangerous solution.

In conclusion, Freitas do Amaral expressed the view that the Iberian Peninsula should be divided into two geostrategic regions, one turned to the Atlantic flank and the other to the continental and Mediterranean area.

MINISTRY RETURNS SOVIET MEMORANDUM ON NATO

LD080852 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] At about 2100 last night, the EFE agency transmitted an urgent item under the headline: "Unacceptable Interference by the Soviet Union in Spanish Domestic Political Debate." The text of the item is:

Madrid. Late this afternoon Soviet Charge d'Affaires Ivanov handed over at the Foreign Affairs Ministry a memorandum purporting to warn the Spanish Government about the negative consequences, as the Soviet Union sees it, which would derive from Spain's joining NATO. EFE learned from reliable sources that the ministry returned the memorandum, seeing in both its tone and contents an unacceptable interference in Spain's domestic political debate.

The agency report is more or less the only hard fact we have at this moment. The Foreign Affairs Ministry has given no further information on the matter. The only thing we have been able to find out is that the so-called Soviet memorandum to the Spanish Government on the NATO question--this warning document which goes beyond all diplomatic usage and custom--runs to just over a page.

The document was handed over personally by Ivanov to the director general for European affairs at the ministry. The Soviet ambassador in Madrid, Yuriy Dubinin, is currently in his own country. The director general passed the memorandum to Minister Perez-Llorca, who returned it immediately to Ivanov for the reason cited in the agency dispatch--"unacceptable interference in Spanish domestic political debate."

The memorandum's delivery and its immediate return do not do much for relations between Spain and Soviet Union, relations which are referred to in a broader way by Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca in ABC today. Among other things, he says: I am convinced that joining NATO will help to clarify positions, which will simplify our relations with the Soviet Union. In my view, the minister says, the Soviet Union has now accepted that Spain is to join NATO. That makes matters clearer. There is still a propaganda battle ahead, but I believe that the Soviet Union has accepted the fact. Whatever the case, Spanish Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca says further on: We cannot rule out the possibility of the propaganda campaign being heated up with some sort of [word indistinct] diplomatic gesture. But Spanish foreign policy is conducted through the competent democratic institutions. Furthermore, on the question of the letters which Brezhnev was reported to have sent to Suarez and to Marcelino Oreja, warning about the negative effects membership would have for Europe, Perez-Llorca says: The USSR continues with its habit of sending people lengthy messages though I must stress that (?this has no effect) at international forums or on the attitudes expressed in the press or in communiques.

GRAPO LEADER KILLED IN SHOOTOUT WITH POLICE

NC051109 Paris AFP in English 1104 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Barcelona, 5 Sep (AFP)--Enrique Cerdan Calixto, 31, head of the far-left October 1 Anti-fascist Resistance Group (GRAPO), died today after a gun battle with police who had found his hideout, official sources said. Several dozen police officers in civilian clothes surrounded the Barcelona apartment early this morning and ordered him to surrender. Calixto refused, jumped from his window to an inside courtyard and opened fire, police said. He was shot numerous times in the ensuing shooting. Police said they found a machinegun, a pistol, 750,000 pesetas (7,500 dollars), two counterfeit identity cards and various documents and plans for future terrorist attacks inside the apartment. Calixto has been sought since a double attack last May 4, in which General Andres Gonzalez de Suso, a leading military official, and a national police officer were killed in Madrid and two civil guards (paramilitary police) were murdered in Barcelona.

DENMARK

ROK PRIME MINISTER NAM ARRIVES FOR VISIT 3 SEP

Meets With Jorgensen

NC032243 Paris AFP in English 2234 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Copenhagen, 3 Sep (AFP)--South Korean Premier Nam Tok-u who arrived here today on a four-day visit met with his Danish counterpart Anker Jorgensen. "The political evolution in the Korean Republic appears to be heading in the right direction," the Danish prime minister said after the meeting. "There are always things to criticize in this Far Eastern country, but I noted that Prime Minister Nam Tok-u gave me an open account of conditions in his country and that the Korean delegation, during its visit to Copenhagen, is ready to meet with representatives of Amnesty International," Mr Jorgensen said.

Several left-wing political parties have protested the visit, arguing that South Korea "oppressed political opponents". Mr Nam, for his part, called on all well-meaning governments to act individually or collectively to help renew negotiations between North and South Korea on the country's reunification.

Further Meetings

NC052222 Paris AFP in English 2216 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 5 Sep (AFP)--Visiting South Korea Premier Nam Tok-u has accepted to meet tomorrow with representatives of Amnesty International, the Nobel-prize winning humanitarian organization, it was learned today. Amnesty intends asking the premier to obtain the liberation of all political prisoners held in his country. Particular stress, it was learned would be put on the cases of imprisoned opposition leader Kim Tae-chung and four other so-called prisoners of conscience "adopted" by Amnesty's Danish section. According to the organization, an estimated 2,000 to 3,000 South Koreans are being held for political reasons, about 340 of whom have been identified by name.

Mr Nam's program here included a private audience with Denmark's Queen Margrethe at Amaliemborg Palace yesterday, followed by a visit to the A.P. Moeller Shipping Company, a discussion with Danish businessmen at the Chamber of Commerce, a lunch at City Hall and a reception at the parliament by Speaker Knud Borge Andersen.

Today, the premier and his delegation visited the Danish provinces, and notably the birthplace of Denmark's great writer of fairy tales, Hans Christian Andersen, at Odense and the internationally know Lego toy makers at Billund. Following his meeting with Amnesty, the South Korean party, which arrived here from Sweden, will go on to Finland, and from there to Belgium, for talks with the European Economic Community.

Amnesty International Meeting

NC061501 Paris AFP in English 1309 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 6 Sep (AFP)--South Korean Deputy Foreign Minister Kim Tong-hui today promised here that an Amnesty International delegation would be given permission to visit his country. He gave the undertaking during a two-hour meeting with members of the Danish section of the world human rights organization. An amnesty representative said afterwards that he hoped a delegation could leave for South Korea as soon as possible. Amnesty estimates that there are 2,000 to 3,000 political prisoners in the country. Amnesty's spokesman, Henning Glahn, said he understood today's talks took place only at the insistence of Denmark's prime minister, Anker Jorgensen.

The spokesman said Mr Kim had denied that there were political prisoners in South Korea, but agreed that his country put state security before human rights.

South Korean Prime Minister Nam Tok-u, who is on an official visit to Denmark, did not take part in the talks, although he had a free day today. Mr Nam and his entourage are due to leave here tomorrow for Helsinki--the third stage of a European tour which will afterwards take him to Belgium.

FINLAND

ROK PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN HELSINKI 7 SEP

NC071406 Paris AFP in English 1357 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Helsinki, 7 Sep (AFP)--South Korean Prime Minister Nam Tok-u arrived here today on a three-day official visit mainly aimed at strengthening economic ties between Finland and the Republic of Korea. Mr Nam's host here is Social Democrat Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto. He had been scheduled to meet Finish President Urho Kekkonen as well, but a spokesman said today that the president was ill and had cancelled the meeting. Official sources said that talks would focus on economic issues, but Finnish authorities were also expected to ask to be briefed on the current policies of the South Korean regime, which last year called out troops to put down a mass uprising.

Finland and South Korea established formal diplomatic relations in 1973, and trade between the two countries has steadily increased, reaching some 50 million dollars last year. Korean products exported to Finland include electronics, ships, machinery, textile and other consumer goods, while Finland exports machinery, pulp, cardboard and paper machines.

Mr Nam arrived here from Denmark after stops in Copenhagen and Stockholm. He is due to leave for Belgium on Wednesday.

MINISTERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON ANGOLA, OTHER ISSUES

LD040942 Helsinki International Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The Nordic foreign ministers have condemned South Africa's incursion into Angola. In a communique issued on Thursday [3 September] at the end of their 2-day meeting in Copenhagen, the foreign ministers of Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Finland called for binding economic sanctions against South Africa. The ministers also took up for the first time the issue of a Nordic nuclear weapons-free zone and they intend to continue talks on this initiative.

In their final communique, the five Nordic foreign ministers also expressed a joint stand on a number of other issues. They condemned Israel's policy of allowing Jewish settlements on the occupied West Bank and advocated a peaceful solution in Lebanon. They also called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

On the Polish situation, the ministers expressed confidence in the Polish people's ability to solve their country's problems. Although the five Nordic foreign ministers expressed disappointment over the lack of progress in disarmament, they did say that they are happy to note that arms control talks between the Soviet Union and the United States will resume this year.

SPOKESMAN DENIES YUGOSLAV ROLE IN BORDER DISPUTE

NC061025 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 6 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] According to the government spokesman, the Yugoslav ambassador in Nicosia, Mr Job, has not undertaken any role in the issue over Michalis Karaolis Street on the "green line" nor has he conveyed any pertinent views in any direction. The spokesman stated this when he was asked about Mr Job's visit to Michalis Karaolis Street in Ayios Pavlos [a Nicosia quarter], after the Turkish action of stopping supplies to Greek Cypriot border posts through the street. The spokesman added: Mr Job made the visit at his own initiative in order to familiarize himself with the situation.

Meanwhile, the situation on the disputed street continues to be stable. It is closed with barrels and barbed wire. The spokesman stated that efforts are being exerted to settle the issue.

ARMS CACHE FOUND AT NICOSIA TECHNICAL SCHOOL

NC050948 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 5 Sep 81 p 8

[Text] Late last night, by order of a warrant, the police arrested and detained Andreas Yeoryiadhis, aged 43, from Lefka and now living in Nicosia, regarding the discovery of a quantity of weapons at the Nicosia Technical School, which is being investigated. Yeoryiadhis is a woodworking teacher at the technical school.

According to a police report, the weapons that were found are: 1 automatic Kalashnikof, 1 automatic Thompson, 1 automatic Skorpios, 1 Colt pistol, 1 Favazia pistol, 1 38-mm pistol, 299 cartridges of various calibers, 17 cartridge belts and 5 leather cases for automatic cartridges.

Court Proceedings

NC061510 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 6 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Mystery clouds the issue of the finding of the weapons cache at the first technical school in Nicosia, opposite the Hilton Hotel, at noon on Friday and the arrest of Andreas Yeoryiadhis, the woodworking teacher at the school. According to information obtained by I SIMERINI on the finding of the weapons, the headmaster of the technical school was the first to ring the police, who said: "Come immediately, as there are some suspicious objects here."

Mr Yeoryiadhis, who was arrested by the police after the discovery of the weapons, is a member of a big family from Lefka. His brother Y. Yeoryiadhis is working at the Cypriot Embassy in Athens, while his brother Savvas Yeoryiadhis was a candidate for deputy of Mr Tasos Papadhopoulos' Center Union Party. According to some unverified information, fingerprints were found on the weapons.

Meanwhile, Andreas Yeoryiadhis was brought before the Nicosia district court yesterday, and an order was issued remanding him to custody for 4 days for possessing unlawful weapons and explosives found the day before yesterday at the woodworking shop of the first technical school in Nicosia. Specifically, the weapons found are: Three automatic guns, two pistols, one revolver, a great number of cartridges of various calibers, and cartridge belts for the guns.

The chief of the Likavittos criminal investigation department, Police Inspector Nathanail Papayeoryiou, who brought Yeoryiadhis before the court, said: "There is evidence against the suspect that creates reasonable suspicion he is implicated in the present issue." Mr Papayeoryiou further said that certain written notes found at the cache throw reasonable suspicion on the suspect of being implicated.

Mr Papayeoryiou has described the offense as "serious" and advocated that the "suspect's release might influence testimony." Finally, Mr Papayeoryiou said that the suspect has given testimony, that its contents are being investigated and that over 15 other testimonies will be taken.

Mr Lambros Pelekanos, the lawyer defending Yeoryiadhis, has not protested the suspect's detention "in order to help the work of justice." The court order was issued by Mr Yeoryios Nikolaou.

PAPER CITES ARAB CONCERN OVER FOREIGN BASES

NC070755 Nicosia DHIMOKRATIA in Greek 7 Sep 81 p 3

[From the "Democratic" column: "The Bases"]

[Text] Ever since its founding, the Nonaligned Movement has been against the presence of foreign bases on the territory of its member states. This opposition was expressed in the historic declaration of the founding conference of the movement held 20 years ago in Belgrade. Yet foreign bases and foreign troops exist in Cyprus. From time to time during these past 20 years, strong concern was expressed over their presence by neighboring Arab states, against which armed attacks were launched in the past with the bases of Dhekelia and Akrotiri as the starting points.

Now for the first time there is a joint and specific demarche by the Arab states against this foreign military presence in Cyprus. In their recent joint statement, with which they condemned U.S. provocations against Libya, the Arab diplomatic missions in Cyprus called upon the people of Cyprus and the Cyprus Government not to grant military facilities to the U.S. rapid deployment forces which--they underline--directly endanger the Arab peoples in the area and their relations with the brother people of Cyprus. At the same time, Libya directly requested the closing of the British bases in Cyprus.

We will not reiterate what this column has repeatedly stressed in the past in reference to NATO bases in Cyprus and the plans for their expansion as the cause which led to the Cyprus tragedy. Nor will we reiterate what this column has stressed in reference to the horrible dangers which the presence of these bases creates both for neighboring peoples and the people of Cyprus, as well as for peace in the area and internationally. Neither will we reiterate what this column has revealed in reference to those responsible, and their failure to respond to the necessity of a decisive struggle for the abolition of these bases. We will, however, underline that the joint demarche of the Arab diplomatic missions in Cyprus as well as that of Libya on the one hand, and the now overt aggressive activities of the U.S. imperialists in the area on the other hand, leave no margins for our continued well-being and reliance on misleading statements like the ones the British High Commission and the military authorities of these bases often resort to.

SPOKESMAN DENIES KIPRIANOU-IOANNIDHIS RIFT

NC060746 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0700 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Referring to a report published in a morning newspaper today, the government spokesman has said that he is authorized by both President Kiprianou and interlocutor Ioannidhis to deny as totally false what the paper has written about a crisis in their relations. The spokesman added that cooperation between the president and interlocutor is absolutely harmonious.

MITSOTAKIS RETURNS FROM LONDON EC TALKS 6 SEP

NC061931 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis described the 2-day unofficial meeting of EC foreign ministers, held in London, as particularly important, useful and constructive. In a statement prior to his departure for Athens, Mitsotakis said all burning international problems, including internal EC issues, were examined during the meeting.

We discussed Africa, the Middle East, Central America, Afghanistan and Poland, he said. We also laid the foundations for institutionalizing political cooperation between EC states, a fact which I consider particularly important. Mitsotakis added the 10 ministers had an extensive discussion on the Middle East issue and that the French foreign minister briefed them on his Middle East visit and his contacts with 'Arafat. The European initiative on the Middle East issue, Mitsotakis added, is active. It goes beyond the Camp David agreement and has all prospects of offering a solution to the problem. Mitsotakis also said he had contacts with many of his Euroean colleagues whom he briefed on the progress of the Cyprus issue. Mitsotakis arrived in Athens tonight.

Receives Cyprus' Rolandhis

NC071213 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Cyprus Foreign Minister Rolandhis arrived at 1100 today in Athens where he spent a few hours. Mr Rolandhis had a brief meeting with Foreign Minister Mitsotakis who met him at the airport. Mr. Mitsotakis stated that he had the opportunity to meet Mr Rolandhis during his stopover and, as always, they had an exchange of views and information on the course of the joint issue.

On his part, Mr Rolandhis said that he had a brief stopover in Athens on his way to New York where he will participate in the special UN session on Namibia. The Cypriot foreign minister said that in New York he will meet with the foreign ministers of the nonaligned group and will meet with the foreign ministers of the nonaligned group and will discuss with them the international aspects of the Cyprus problem. He also said that he will discuss the latest Cyprus developments with UN Secretary General Waldheim with whom he will exchange views on the current phase of the problem. Finally, he said that he had a very useful exchange of views with Mr Mitsotakis. Mr Rolandhis left for New York at 1300.

RENDIS RECEIVES ARAB ENVOYS ON U.S.-LIBYA INCIDENT

NC071907 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] At noon today, Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis received the ambassadors of Jordan and Kuwait, Al-Matada and Al-Mudhut, who expressed the concern of the Arab countries over the U.S.-Libyan incident over the Gulf of Sidra. They also handed to him the text of a pertinent statement to press by the Arab ambassadors in Athens.

LIBYAN ENVOY EXPLAINS AL-QADHDHAFI REMARKS

NC071922 Paris AFP in English 1759 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Athens, 7 Sep (AFP)--A Tripoli official today denied that Libyan Leader Col al-Qadhdhafi threatened an automatic attack on (?American) bases in the Mediterranean--of which four are in Greece--if there was another air clash like that of August 19 over the Gulf of Sidra. 'Ali Maris, [word indistinct] (?of) the Libyan People's Bureau (Embassy), told a press conference here that Col al-Qadhdhafi had nevertheless warned (?countries hosting) bases that "Libya would have the right to attack them" if they cooperated in fresh aggression by the U.S. Sixth Fleet, planes from which shot down two Libyan fighters in the Gulf of Sidra incident.

Last week Col al-Qadhdhafi was reported as saying that Libya would deliberately attack American nuclear missiles and bases if the U.S. attacked Libya in the Gulf. Mr Maris, quoting Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, said today that Sicily, Crete, Greece, Turkey and Western Europe knew well that they were threatened by the fact of the bases' existence.

Mr Maris reproached Western "mass media" for giving "inexact" reports of the Libyan leader's remarks after the August 19 clash. Col al-Qadhdhafi's reported comments had caused surprise in the Greek capital, and Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis, who has stressed frequently that Greece aims to promote the Arab and Palestinian causes, said that allied military installations in Greece were defensive.

He has summoned the Libyan representative to reiterate the viewpoint and Greece's wish to continue friendly cooperation with the Arab world. Libya is one of the principal oil suppliers to Greece.

Press Reactions

NC070838 [Editorial Report] The Greek-language Athens press for 3-7 September comments on Al-Qadhdhafi's threats against U.S. bases in the Mediterranean.

Athens RIZOSPASTIS on 4 September, carries an article under the headline: "New Democracy, Captive of its Atlantic Policy--Mitsotakis Defends U.S. Aggressive Bases in Our Country." After quoting Mitsotakis' statement, the paper continues: "It is, however, well known that U.S. bases have absolutely no relation to Greek national defense. Like the bases in Crete, they are nothing but bases for attacks against the progressive regimes of the Middle East and North Africa. The recent gangster attack in the Gulf of Sidra is a self-evident example of this trend."

The paper then states that the Greek Government's statement that it follows a policy of friendship and cooperation with the Arab world "is a direct contradiction of reality because such a policy is absolutely impossible at a time when Greek territory is full of aggressive U.S. bases. The base of Souda in Crete, particularly, has become the attack base of the piratical 6th Fleet, which instigated the gangster provocation against Libya." The paper concludes: "From yesterday's statement by Mitstotakis it can be deduced that the 'New Democracy' government, being captive of its Atlantic policy, does not understand the seriousness of the danger from nuclear holocaust endangered by the presence of aggressive U.S. bases in our country."

Athens I AVYI in a commentary on 4 September states: "The concern created in various Mediterranean countries by the recent statements of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is understandable and explainable." After referring to Mitsotakis' statement, the paper continues: "In respect of the logic behind Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's warnings we must, at the outset, recognize it is within the general logic enforced upon international relations by the aggressive and totally piratical policy of the Reagan administration. It is such a policy which leads to acts like that threatened by the Libyan leader against U.S. bases in the Mediterranean in his effort to stop the developing aggressive U.S. policy against his country. Mitsotakis' concern, consequently, should be concentrated on the jungle climate created by U.S. imperialism in international relations." After rejecting the description of U.S. bases in Greece as "defensive," the paper continues: "Reality demonstrates that the existence of U.S. bases in Greece creates a permanent danger for the country. At a time when U.S. acts of buccaneering and provocations increase, the existence of these bases sucks us in--as elements without a will--into the whirlpool of the multiple consequenses of aggressive U.S. policy." The newspaper then recommends the abolition of the U.S. bases.

Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA, on 5 September, carries an article by Columnist L. Dhanos in the "Events" column, under the headline, "Revival of Detente Is the Duty of the Greeks and the Arabs."

Dhanos deals with Mitsotakis' "surprise" over Al-Qadhdhafi's warning that "he will strike U.S. bases in Italy, Greece and Turkey in case of new U.S. provocations," as well as with "New Democracy's" dedication to Atlantism and continues:

"New Democracy's eagerness to guarantee a supply of arms from this 'protector' of the world [U.S.] in order to maintain even 'some sort' of balance in the Aegean, and that it is nearly, if not absolutely, certain that the present government will be willing to comply to any encouragement from Uncle Sam, thus sacrificing, absolutely and irrevocably, all vestiges of Greek-Arab friendship.

"Naturally, this in no way means that tomorrow's government, PASOK's government, will be able to deal with and solve the problems of our foreign policy from one day to the next. It simply means there will be a change in priorities, not only in the goals but also in the methods we choose for their attainment. It means, for example, we will not cede our sovereign rights for the sake of any policy of 'dependence', but that we will seek and find new methods to strengthen our national independence and territorial integrity. This means that we will cease to give in to blackmail from Washington...."

After dealing with Washington's new "line" which consists of three parts: Strike mercilessly at its enemies; arm without limit all its friends; let the others make up their own decisions, Dhanos concludes:

"We, the Greeks, belong to these 'others,' the progressive forces of Europe, for example, which fight to enforce a new course, the one leading to revival of detente and coexistence, the Final Act of Helsinki.

"The Arabs also belong to these 'others.' Because we need them to the degree that they also need us, because they, like us, have undertaken an effort to protect their independence and territorial integrity together with peace itself, we have the duty--even today--not to insult their intelligence by selling them 'sentiments of friendship' which do not, and we know they do not, exist in the political actions of New Democracy."

TURKEY'S GURUN ARRIVES IN ATHENS FOR TALKS 5 SEP

NC051157 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Turkish Foreign Ministry Secretary General Gurun arrived in Athens today. Gurun will have talks with his Greek counterpart, Ambassador Roussos, secretary general of the Greek Foreign Ministry, within the framework of the Greek-Turkish dialogue on Aegean questions. The two secretaries general will hold their first meeting on Monday morning at the Foreign Ministry in order to explore, as we have been informed, the questions that are being discussed and to carry on with the dialogue. On Tuesday morning, the Turkish diplomat will call on Foreign Minister Mitsotakis.

Talks Begin 7 Sep

NC071133 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1100 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] The secretary general of the Greek Foreign Ministry, Mr Roussos, and the secretary general of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, Mr Gurun, met at 1100 today in Athens within the framework of the Greek-Turkish dialogue in order to discuss pending questions between the two countries. The two secretaries general will meet again tomorrow morning.

Mitsotakis Receives Gurun

NC071714 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] This morning, the Greek and the Turkish secretaries general, Roussos and Gurun, reviewed the questions pending between the two countries. This afternoon, the Turkish official called on Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, and at 1100 tomorrow he will be received by Prime Minister Rallis.

Roussos and Gurun continued their talks in the afternoon as well. During their talks today they reviewed bilateral relations and the problems pending between the two countries in view of the meeting which the two foreign ministers will have in New York toward the end of September.

Ankara Reports Meetings

TA071536 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Turkish radio and Television correspondent Ozgen Acar report on 7 September meeting between the Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministry secretaries general in Athens--recorded]

[Text] The ninth round of talks between the Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministry secretaries general was held in Athens today to discuss problems between the two neighboring countries. No concrete results are expected from this meeting because the Greek general elections are scheduled for 18 October. The Turkish side was represented by the Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Kamuran Gurun; the ambassador to Athens, Tahir Alacam; the Foreign Ministry under secretary, Erhan Tuncel; the chief of the Foreign Ministry's Greek desk, Unal Marasli; and other Foreign Ministry officials. The Greek side is represented by Greek Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Stavros Roussos, Greek Ambassador to Ankara Yeoryios Papoulias and officials of the Foreign Ministry.

Ambassador Gurun will be received tomorrow by Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. In a statement before the meeting, the Turkish Foreign Ministry secretary general recalled that discussions between the two countries were always a welcome development. Also speaking before the meeting, Ambassador Roussos noted that no agenda existed for the talks and added that the aim of the discussions was not to dwell on a specific question or to settle specific problems. All existing differences between the two countries would be taken up generally without any limitations and discussions would be directed toward resolving differences.

During the talks which are expected to continue tomorrow, the Turkish side stressed the violation of the legal rights of the Turkish minority living in western Thrace. The Aegean airspace and the continental shelf problems were superficially discussed. Recent incidents in which Turkish citizens illegally crossed into Greece are also expected to be discussed. In fact, Turkey has officially asked Greece to provide for Turkish Consulate officials to meet with these people in a bid to determine whether any were involved in terrorist incidents in Turkey.

It has been announced that decisions reached at the meeting of the secretaries general will be submitted to Turkish Foreign Ministrer Turkmen and Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis when they meet in New York on 27 September. The two foreign ministers will be there to attend the UN General Assembly sessions.

NATO'S LUNS COMMENTS ON STABILITY, U.S. PLANS

TA041125 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns has said that NATO favors a strong Turkey and that it will make use of all its possibilities to support such a Turkey. At a news conference in Izmir, Luns said that NATO is especially satisfied with the stability and development in Turkey's economic situation and added: There are many advantages to having a strong Turkish army. A strong, happy, developed and modern Turkey is the guarantee of peace and security in its own region.

Referring to various international problems, Luns recalled that the Reagan administration is being criticized for arms modernization, the strengthening of the U.S. army and the neutron bomb. Luns said: The Soviet Union generally attaches great importance to the strength factor in international relations. No doubt, the Soviet Union is following the decisions made by the United States and is assessing them. In my opinion, these decisions, this U.S. determination and its stability policy, will create a great stability in East-West relations and will be a deterrent factor. These decisions will greatly contribute to insuring peace and security.

In reply to a question at the news conference, Luns said that the military instability between NATO and the Warsaw Pact has not yet been completely eliminated and that the recent decisions made by the United States are an important development in eliminating this instability. Luns added that the NATO decisions on the modernization of the tactical nuclear arms in Europe made on 12 December 1979 also play an important role in the elimination of the instability. He said: Had we not made these decisions, the agreements on disarmament and on arms limitation could not have been realized. Today Luns is visiting tourist sites in Cesme. This evening he will attend the NATO day organized at the NATO pavillion at the International Izmir Ataturk Fair.

Travels to Istanbul

TA062036 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns arrived in Istanbul today after completing his visit to Izmir. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Luns expressed his pleasure over his visit to Turkey which coincides with Ataturk's centenary. He added that his impressions of the visit were very constructive. Noting that now there was peace and calm in Turkey and that its economic situation had improved compared with the past, the NATO secretary general said: Steps have been taken in Turkey toward a better and brighter future. I consider them as a good and constructive development not only for Turkey but for NATO as well.

Luns said that he would brief Turkish businessmen he will meet tomorrow on NATO's situation, on the problems the organization faces and on Turkey's role in NATO. The NATO secretary general will depart Turkey tomorrow.

Concludes Visit

TA071735 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Excerpts] NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns has said that significant progress achieved by Turkey in the economic and social fields was a welcome development. Luns was speaking at a luncheon given in his honor in Istanbul today by the Turkish industrialists and businesssmen's association.

Noting that Turkey isthe country that has received the largest loan extended to a member country by the treaty organization, Luns said this still was not enough to provide for the solution of the country's economic problems. He added that the NATO aid to Turkey would continue. The NATO secretary general departed Turkey today at 1830.

KUWAIT CHIEF OF STATE TO BEGIN VISIT 8 SEPTEMBER

TA051022 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] The amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, will arrive in Ankara on Tuesday, 8 September, on an official visit. A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General says that the amir of Kuwait will be the guest of Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and will remain in Turkey for 3 days. The visit will be within the framework of the traditional friendly relations between the two countries. The amir of Kuwait will be accompanied by the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, by the finance and planning minister and by the commerce and industry minister.

Turkmen, Ozal Comments

TA071726 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that the furthering of cooperation with Kuwait in all fields would be significant for the region's stability and security. In a statement which appeared in an Istanbul magazine in English, Turkmen said that both Turkey and Kuwait supported the establishment of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East. He added that an identity of views existed between the two countries on the issue of fundamental problems for the settlement of this issue.

Noting that the two countries shared similar views on international issues as well as regional ones, Turkmen added: It is within this framework that the first official visit to be paid by the amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, constitutes a historic point in our traditional relations and cooperation between our country and Kuwait as well as the Gulf area.

In a statement to the same magazine, State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said that it was imperative to devise a plan to promote Turkey's relations with the Gulf countries, particularly with Kuwait. Ozal said all details of Turkey's cooperation with these countries should be included in the plan.

SCIENCE, CULTURE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

TA041657 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] A scientific and cultural exchange program between Turkey and Albania has been signed in Ankara. The program was signed by the cultural and information affairs assistant to the Foreign Ministry secretary general, Amb Nazmi Akiman, on behalf of Turkey, and by the chairman of the committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries, Amb Javer Malo, on behalf of Albania. Speaking at the signing ceremony, Akiman expressed the belief that the program will contribute to the development of bilateral relations. In his speech, Malo said that the relations between the two countries will be further strengthened in this program.

The Turkish-Albanian scientific and cultural exchange program envisages mutual introduction of the two countries' language, literature, culture and art, cooperation between scientists in various fields, scheduling of conferences and development of bilateral contacts. The program covers the period from 1981 to 1983.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SECRETARY GURUN LEAVES FOR ATHENS

TA050948 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry secretary general, Ambassador Kamuran Gurun, left for Athens today to hold a meeting with his Greek counterpart there. Ambassador Gurun left Istanbul for Athens by air.

The meetings between Ambassador Gurun and the Greek Foreign Ministry secretary general, Ambassador Stavron Roussos, will begin on Monday. The problems between the two countries will be discussed with all their details at the meetings. The Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministry secretaries general hold meetings at certain intervals in Ankara or Athens and discuss bilateral issues.

WESTERN NEWS AGENCIES DISTORT RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

TA051019 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Station commentary: "The Deliberately Disruptive Activities of the American and British News Agencies and NATO"]

[Text] Without checking the sources, the Turkish dailies printed reports to the effect that "Al-Qadhdhafi said he would the bomb the U.S. bases in Turkey. "

Al-Qadhdhafi's remarks were deliberately distorted by AP of the United States and REUTERS of Britain with a view to harming relations between Turkey and Libya. This was announced by the Libyan Government's press spokesman. The Libyan representation in Turkey informed the junta government of that. However, Turkish Radio and Television [TRT] is ignoring this announcement. It is inconceivable that the junta government or the big dailies forgot the recent AP report--which gave its source as Ankara--which aims at harming the relations between Turkey and Libya. Such a stand serves only the interests of those who want to damage the relations between our country and neighboring and friendly countries. Earlier, the junta felt obliged to deny the AP reports, but now the TRT continues to base itself on the reports of these imperialist news agencies. This shows that junta continues to adopt its stands based on lies and on distorted reports. This serves the interests of those who want to damage the relations between our country and friendly countries and brotherly peoples.

In fact, without even bothering to think where he was, on whose land he was, NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns immediately began to insult the brotherly Libyan people and their leader. In this way, Luns tried to further poison the atmosphere of artificial tension created by the news agencies. This is certainly not a coincidence. Such deliberately disruptive actions by the Western imperialist news agencies and by the reactionary newspapers in the NATO countries, their lies and slander campaigns are planned at NATO headquarters. NATO spreads the propaganda material of a series of deliberately disruptive activities aimed at poisoning the international atmosphere--activities such as halting the peace struggle, declaring national liberation movements acts of terrorism, portraying the Soviet Union as the supporter of terrorism and spreading the CIA's false reports as proof of such lies. These efforts try to conceal the aggressive aspect of NATO and of U.S. imperialism. All this is verified by the U.S. and British news agencies spreading of lies and of distorted news. This is proved by the fact that the United States and NATO display their aggressive aspects from behind the Israeli Zionists and South African racists. It is proven by their direct attack against Libya. It will be further proved too. They cannot conceal their aggressive aspects because they are imperialists. Their essence is brute force. Their essence is to loot the peoples' national riches through colonial or neocolonial methods. Their essence is a monster which will not refrain from any act of barbarism in order to keep the world under its hegemony.

Their decision to manufacture the neutron bomb on the anniversary of the days they burned hundreds of thousands of people to ashes in Hiroshima and Nagasaki is a sign of this monster, of this craziness.

NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns is the representative of the U.S. arms monopolies. He is the master's voice. It is the U.S. and NATO bases set up in our land and Turkey's membership in NATO that give this old nazi remnant the opportunity to bark, on our own land, against the brotherly Libyan people and their leader. Unless we get rid of these bases and end our NATO membership, we cannot eliminate the dangers created by them.

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EEC NATIONS SHOWING COMMON LDC AID POSITION

NC081626 Paris AFP in English 1608 GMT 8 Sep 81

[By Ann Duncan]

[Text] Paris, 8 Sep (AFP)--The 10 countries in the European Economic Community (EEC) have arrived at a common negotiating position for some demands for aid to the world's 31 poorest countries, according to secret documents obtained today by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

But key issues of precisely how much aid should be increased and specific aid targets for the Least Developed Countries (LDC) were not included in the documents, a basis for private negotiations that got under way today at the first UN conference on the LDC's.

According to the documents, the EEC proposed that all donor countries reaffirm their commitment to the UN objective that 0.7 percent of those countries' gross national product be allocated to aid. At present, industrialized countries give on an average some 0.3 percent of their GNP to aid.

But the documents made no mention of the developing countries' (Group of 77) demand that 0.15 percent of the donor countries' GNP be specifically allocated to aid for the LDC's.

The EEC countries also did not respond to the Group of 77 demand that aid-giving countries double their aid to the LDC's early in this decade. LDC's now get some 6,000 million dollars U.S. in assistance.

France, Belgium and other countries have reportedly been lobbying hard during late night sessions for the EEC to arrive at a common position during the conference.

But Britain has reportedly dug in its heels against accepting the 0.15 percent subtarget, viewing the figure as arbitrary and expressing concern that aid could be siphoned away from such developing countries as India.

Conference sources have also reported that Britain is worried about taking a position too distinctly different from the U.S. position. The U.S. has never accepted the 0.7 percent target, which if met would call for a substantial increase in American aid.

West Germany is reportedly waiting for Britain's final position on the subtarget issue before making up its mind.

Earlier today Italy and Luxembourg added their names to the growing list of EEC countries that have publicly accepted the 0.15 percent target, with Italy saying it hoped to surpass the figure but giving no indication of when.

Meanwhile a Canadian delegation member said that Canada, considered a liberal aid donor, was in dead centre between the two main camps of industrialized donor countries.

Canada has also called the 0.15 percent subtarget "arbitrary" and warned that it could make aid giving rigid.

But Canada wants to see some sort of increase in aid to the LDC's, the official said. Canada has not publicly indicated what would be an acceptable increase.

CSSR PRESIDENT HUSAK'S VISIT POSTPONED

AU081817 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] The visit by CSSR President Husak to Austria, planned for the beginning of October, has been postponed by mutual agreement until a later date. An official reason for this has not yet been announced. Unofficially, however, reference is being made to relations between Austria and the CSSR, which have been tense since the case of the informer Hodic and the trials of civil rights activists in Prague.

TRADE UNION FEDERATION INVITES LECH WALESA

AU081140 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 8 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Vienna (APA)--Karl Hummel, international secretary of the Austrian Trade Union Federation, who attended the Gdansk Solidarity congress, has invited Solidarity leader Lech Walesa to visit Austria. In an interview for the Austrian radio and television service, Hummel declared in Vienna on Monday that Walesa had accepted the invitation but that a date could only be fixed at a later time. Hummel stressed that he was highly impressed by the democratic proceedings at the Solidarity congress.

USSR MANEUVERS TO BE DISCUSSED WITH NEUTRALS

AU081200 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 8 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Vienna--While the Soviet maneuvers on the Polish border continued on Monday with wide-ranging regroupings of the 100,000 men participating in the exercise, the Vienna Foreign Ministry has been studying how Austria will react to Moscow's failure to announce in time the number of participants in the exercises. According to the Helsinki act, when more than 25,000 soldiers participate in maneuvers, the scale must be announced.

Vienna does not want to act alone, however, but will study the question within the framework of the so-called "N and N" group, which consists of the neutral and nonaligned participants in the European security conference.

At a special NATO Council session, this organization has expressed concern over the scale of the maneuvers, which became known only through a TASS report. Several countries, including the FRG, the United States and Belgium, have officially inquired in Moscow about details and the reason the Soviet Government failed to comply with the Helsinki stipulations.

Western observers in Moscow expressed astonishment at the scale of the maneuvers after it was announced by the official news agency and described them as the largest since the 1940's.

Analyzing film reports on the maneuvers, Western military experts noted that the Soviet general staff employed World War II tactics. This might be an indication that rapid mobilization procedures were being tested, especially as regards the quick call-up of reservists and requisitioning of vehicles, as well as coordination among the different branches.

In this context a suggestion made by the Austrian Foreign Ministry to the editors of domestic newspapers is noteworthy. In its release the ministry suggests that Austrian newspapers intending to report on Poland inform the Polish Embassy press attache. The ministry advises that this should be done "for the purpose of avoiding difficulties on the part of Polish border authorities." At the same time it is pointed out that compliance with this suggestion would be advisable "irrespective of the fact that in principle no visas are required for travel between the two countries." This certainly "does not constitute any progress in the spirit of the Helsinki act," a Foreign Ministry spokesman told DIE PRESSE. However, he said, allowance should be made for the Polish authorities' "very great nervousness" at the present time. Moreover, he added, the Polish side regards such an attitude by Austrian journalists as "expedient."

JEWISH OFFICIALS ATTACK KREISKY'S PLO POLICY

AU041255 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1037 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Josef Brokhal report]

[Excerpts] Many high-ranking politicians expressed sympathy and solidarity with Austria's Jews after the attack on the synagogue in Seitenstettengasse. This was reported in the opening statement of the press conference held today at the Jewish community center, only a few meters from the site of last Saturday's terrorist attack, but the voice of the Austrian chancellor sounded louder and clearer through all the mass media: With all the weight of his office and with the full authority he has acquired over the years in Austria and in the world, Kreisky depicted the terrorist attack as a predictable and virtually inevitable consequence of Israel's intransigent policy. Then the vice president of the Vienna Jewish community, Edmund Reiss, said:

[Begin Reiss recording] We maintain that, for example, statements by the chancellor and his foreign minister in that fateful hour, when expressions of sympathy and solidarity with the victims were drowned out by attacks on Israeli politicians, create a climate favorable for the terrorists. We cannot understand it. We regard it as condemnable if one allows the alleged increase of Austria's reputation and its economic interests to outweigh the endangering of human life.

Ladies and gentlemen, we would like to be understood correctly: This press conference is not designed to bring about a controversy with our chancellor. It is rather the result of a development which has led to a point where we Austrian Jews have come to regard ourselves as the first victims of this policy. We do not want to be a pawn of this policy. [end recording]

Another speaker, Dr Daniel Charim, declared that Chancellor Kreisky's Middle East policy was actually far less successful than has been frequently asserted. The chancellor's friendly relations with the PLO made it impossible for him to act any longer as a mediator between the two sides in the conflict. [Begin Charim recording] But the crux of the matter is not only that the chancellor--and this applies primarily to him personally-has turned Austria's foreign policy in a certain direction, namely, that there can be peace in the Middle East only if the PLO is recognized as representative of the Palestinians, but that he has done that in such a way that he has actually placed himself in an offside position because one side, the Isreali side, no longer accepts him today. [end recording]

There was also some criticism of Austrian security measures taken in the past for protecting Jewish citizens and institutions. Experiences in many countries has shown, it was argued, that security could be better ensured by stricter surveillance of potential perpetrators. But this was badly neglected in the past, possible because it did not seem opportune for political reasons, it was declared at the press conference today. However, it was added that the authorities had now given assurances that Arabs living in Vienna, as well as those coming to Austria, would be watched more closely and controlled more strictly.

Ballistics Tests Inconclusive

AU041328 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Summary] The ballistics tests carried out by police on the two submachineguns used by the Arab terrorists in last Saturday's attack on the Vienna synagogue to establish whether one of them was used in the assassination [1 May] of Vienna city councilman Heinz Nittel have failed to produce any definite results. Despite extensive tests, police experts can neither confirm nor exclude the possibility that one of these weapons was used in the Nittel murder. A particular problem in the ballistics test was the deformation of the projectiles retrived from Nittel's body and the fact that no ejected shells were found after the Nittel murder.

BELGIUM

ROK PRIME MINISTER IN BRUSSELS FOR EC TALKS

NC091118 Paris AFP in English 0936 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Brussels, 9 Sep (AFP)--South Korean Prime Minister Nam Tok-u arrived here today for a three day visit--the last of four stops on a tour of Western and Northern Europe. Arriving from Finland, he was met at Zaventem airport by Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb.

During his stay he will have talks with the president of the European Commission, Gaston Thorn, and other senior members of the organization. The working visit will be mainly concerned with study of trade between South Korea and the Common Market countries, whose trade deficit with Nam's country doubled from 1979 to 1980, reaching $1 billion.

NETHERLANDS

PAPER SCORNS GOVERNMENT FORMATION 'BREAKTHROUGH'

PM080917 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 2 Sep 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Paper"]

[Excerpts] The text of the accord so widely hailed answers almost no single question, and certainly not the question why the dramatic tussles of the last few weeks were necessary. Nor could the negotiators involved shed much light on this. According to the PVDA and D'66, the old agreements have been reaffirmed with somewhat different wording. There is nothing to be found in the text to contradict this. CDA negotiator Lubbers spoke cheerfully of "consolidations" and "tougher preconditions" for a policy of budget cuts and attempts to improve the budget shortfall situation. Obviously this is an accord which can easily be populated with dreams.

The greatest puzzle is--still--Van Agt's attitude. He torpedoed the grand coalition and whipped up true CDA popular anger against Lubbers and informateur De Gaaij Fortman Sr. Yet now that these two have produced a new text, which says very little, with the complete agreement of Den Uyl and Terlouw, the phenomenon [reference to Van Agt] even seems to actively desire a cabinet on such a solid and confidence-building basis, under his leadership.

Hopefully his frenzied rank and file is now pleased with "consolidated preconditions." Otherwise there will once again be unpleasant talk of insufficient support in society for the Cabinet. Van Agt himself put the CDA supporters' minds at rest on television on Tuesday evening with a completely misleading representation of affairs. He presented sections of the earlier accord, which he had previously rejected in the most violent manner, as the gains of recent weeks.

The most probable explanation for this surprising turn of events in favor of the grand coalition is a change in the political "preconditions" within the CDA itself, which may have taken place behind the scenes but which least of all point to any consolidation. Perhaps Van Agt--although it does sound a little rich--has realized that there is no practicable alternative, even after pressure is exerted on others.

Given this formation and the abundant distrust between the coalition partners and their rank and file, it is doubtful whether this Cabinet will be able to develop great strength or effectiveness. Even the possible lifetime of this Cabinet has a bigger question mark than ever over it, considering the political chances the CDA's rightwing could expect from the collapse of the coalition and new elections. This is another reason why there is little cause for happiness at Tuesday's "breakthrough."

SPD CHAIRMAN COMMENTS ON ARMAMENT ISSUES

DW031015 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 1 Sep 81

["Excerpt" from Jochimsen interview with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Frank Barnaby said 4 years ago that the most dangerous thing about the neutron bomb and the entire new generation of radiation weapons is that a nuclear war is considered more acceptable because it can be won and that, therefore, a nuclear war is more likely than before. This also is the main argument of the critics and opponents of the neutron bomb today. Is all this just panicmongering and mere hysteria?

[Answer] No, I don't think so. I believe these are very understandable and largely justified concerns, especially because many realize that it would be dangerous illusion to believe that one side--in this case the West--would use small and, as some people say, less dangerous nuclear arms and that the other side would not respond with a much heavier strike. If you look at the situation and see where and how we Germans, the Germans in both German states, live, you must instead conclude that those who say that the use of these smaller and supposedly less dangerous weapons would lead to heavier strikes and to a large-scale nuclear exchange, at least in Europe and thus in the two parts of Germany, could be right.

[Question] You say that this apprehension is understandable. Are you also afraid?

[Answer] That depends on what you mean. I am not afraid for myself. Why should somebody my age be afraid? I think I have never been afraid, not even in dangerous situations involving my own life. But I am afraid for mankind and for my own people. I am afraid that something is being started here that no one can stop--something that could destroy entire nations, at any rate, our people, the divided German people.

[Question] Is something being started now? Something we want to stop, but perhaps can't. How sovereign is the Federal Republic in this situation?

[Answer] As things have developed, we are part of the Western, the Atlantic alliance. I don't see any other position for the FRG. In my view, the only chance to get out of the present difficulties is for the two big powers, which are identical with the two big nuclear powers, and the two alliances to arrive at a new relationship and to more clearly embark on the road to arms control and arms limitation. Recently, the course has much rather been in the opposite direction. Since we have been part of the Western alliance for some time, we have to work within it and together with it. This would mean a limitation of our sovereignty even if we were a nuclear power and had the same status as the French. But we don't want this. This has been a firm line in German politics for many years. We don't have such aspirations.

Nonetheless, we don't allow anyone else to believe that things can be done with Germany and on German soil without our consent, things that have been thought out at desks or in laboratories elsewhere. This also played a role regarding the neutron weapon. Nobody can dispute that on principle the United States can produce whatever it wants to at home. The Russians do that, too. But the idea that this also means that these weapons can be stationed in Germany is unacceptable. It should be made quite clear--as has been done by various sides--that this is impossible without the Germans themselves having a say.

[Question] Some well-informed people who have closely studied the status of forces agreement say that it contains not a word about our really having a say in this matter. Thus, they say, we can't refuse to allow the neutron weapon to be deployed in the Federal Republic.

[Answer] You can interpret the troop status of forces agreement in various ways. Seen politically, it is inconceivable for a power, no matter how big and friendly it is, to believe that in 1981 and subsequent years, it can simply treat the Germans as it wants. True, we lost the last war, but such a conclusion cannot be drawn from this fact. Actually, during those years for which I can speak--when I held government responsibility and after the status of forces agreement had long been concluded--it had become customary and unwritten law that in all fields connected with nuclear arms the principle of consultation--not just informing the other side, but mutual consultation--was applicable.

[Question] Is this the point where we should insist on our stand with a new self-assuredness and--let me repeat--sovereignty, which must not be equated with anti-Americanism, and say no or make our interests clear and plain?

[Answer] I would like to take up what you said about our own interests. If what I said about our position in the Western alliance is true--and I think it is roughly true--we must gain understanding there, we must win European and, above all, American support for our stand. The best way to do this is not to say that we are exceptional or to show a sort of German self-assuredness in the sense that we know better than everyone else. But we are affected differently, or at least more, than the Americans. They would not be necessarily directly affected by the Russian counterstrike we discussed earlier. We would be, and probably other Europeans as well. We would be affected at any rate. The fact that the largest number of weapons, unprecedented in history, is stockpiled on German soil and that the dangers of a nuclear exchange in Europe would materialize most terribly on German soil, gives us the right to say with self-confidence--but without arrogance--and determination what in our view is and isn't possible. Above all, we naturally have the right to make our paramount interest in negotiations clear--our interest in the two big powers talking about whether and how armaments can be reduced and controlled.

By the way, this is also part of the concept--no matter what people may think about it--the concept which was decided in Brussels in December 1979. It says that in the light of negotiations it will be decided what steps NATO will take now that NATO has determined that the Soviet Union has done much more than previously in the field of medium-range nuclear missiles, the SS-20's. Almost all responsible people hold the view that this has created an imbalance in medium-range weapons in Europe.

POLL SHOWS DISAPPROVAL OF U.S. NEUTRON DECISION

DW081220 [Editorial Report] Mainz ZDF Television Network in German at 2130 GMT on 7 September carries the results of an undated and unspecified FRG opinion poll concerning President Reagan's decision to build the neutron bomb. The number of those questioned in the poll is not given. The results are:

	Decision Is Correct	Incorrect
Overall	37 percent	60 percent
SPD members	28 percent	71 percent
FDP members	20 percent	76 percent
CDU members	54 percent	45 percent

Regarding relations between the United States and the FRG, 66 percent of those questioned considered them to be good while 32 percent characterized them as bad.

PIECYK VIEWS PLANNED ANTI-HAIG DEMONSTRATIONS

DW081209 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0420 GMT 8 Sep 81

["Excerpts" from reporter Heribert Schwan interview with Willy Piecyk, federal chairman of the FRG Young Socialists; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What has prompted you to demonstrate against Haig's visit to Berlin?

[Answer] I think quite a number of good reasons exist to demonstrate on the occasion of Haig's visit. After all, it was Haig who said shortly after assuming office that there are more important matters for him than peace. Under this slogan, everything developed differently in the new U.S. Government than we thought it would. Everything developed toward armament, armament and armament up to the latest decision to produce the neutron bomb. It would, therefore, be quite proper to say on the occasion of this visit: You can't do this to us!

[Question] Your appeal for a demonstration against Haig says that U.S. policy is characterized by big power mania and merciless hardness. Could you explain these serious accusations somewhat?

[Answer] I don't know the text of the appeal, but I would say that big power mania is correct. If you viewed all statements by U.S. politicians--by leading politicians--you would see that they claim all spheres of influence throughout the world for themselves, all spheres which lie outside the Soviet sphere of influence. When I look at what is going on in the Gulf area or in Latin America, the term big power mania is quite proper in many respects.

[Question] The Berlin SPD Land Executive Board considers your action wrong and harmful.

[Answer] That is a matter for the Berlin SPD Land Executive Board. It can hold a different opinion, but after all, it is not prohibiting the demonstration by Young Socialists there and it respects the right to demonstrate. I think that is fine.

[Question] The Berlin police and the Berlin Senat fear that serious brawls will take place on Sunday. Can you guarantee a peaceful demonstration?

[Answer] I am certain that the Berlin Young Socialists and those who are involved in the demonstration will do everything to guarantee a peaceful course of events. My Berlin friends will certainly carry out the demonstration in a proper way because the demonstration is intended to be peaceful and to serve peace.

[Question] The demonstration against Haig is an example of the great rift between the Young Socialists and the SPD. How would you describe this rift?

[Answer] Actually, I do not see a great rift. I think that the SPD will find other ways to express its displeasure. The Young Socialists must have the right to state plainly what they don't like when problems of existence are involved and when peace is involved. It isn't unimportant matters that are involved here, but the danger of war and how to avoid this danger by criticizing erroneous policies in this connection.

We see at present that NATO, headed by its leading power, the United States, is not continuing along the detente policy course; it instead is steering toward confrontation and lowering the threshold of nuclear war by such decisions as the recent one on producing the neutron bomb. I believe it is necessary to state this quite clearly in view of the situation of the Federal Republic and of divided Germany. The SPD may be of a different opinion. But I believe that the stand and the fear one has regarding such measures must be clearly stated in public.

[Question] Leonid Brezhnev is supposed to come to the Federal Republic, to Bonn, in November. Demonstrations by the Young Union and other groups are expected to take place then. Will you join some of these demonstrations? Afghanistan will be involved there.

[Answer] If you follow the demonstrations by the Young Socialists, you will see that Afghanistan is always named in connection with the danger of war. We are not one-sided, but we do not hold special demonstrations for or against Afghanistan. Our ideas, which have been put down in writing, indicate that we must pursue a policy of peace and we must use every opportunity to make this world more peaceful. All the violations of international law and arms exports are criticized in our writings, regardless of which country committed them--Afghanistan is mentioned as well as El Salvador. You can be sure of that.

[Question] Who loves peace more, do you think, the Soviet Union or the Americans, or neither?

[Answer] I consider both superpowers to be equally dangerous; I consider both blocs to be equally dangerous. I believe that one must say this and exert pressure to make the two get together again, negotiate and reduce existing potentials. Naturally, both have their big power attitudes. Therefore, we must address both of them. The DKP or the Communists say it to just one side, the Union says it to the other. So we feel, therefore, quite good in saying it to both sides.

PAPER SAYS CDU/CSU GETTING U.S. ENCOURAGEMENT

DW081043 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 8 Sep 81 p 4

[Commentary signed Jr: "Reagan Bets on Kohl"]

[Text] The CDU's Konrad Adenauer Foundation organized the conference that induced Richard Allen to come from Washington to Bonn. CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl had to play the role of host for the security adviser of the U.S. President. After being informed by the opposition leader about the situation in the Federal Republic, Allen also made his way to the federal chancellor and the foreign minister. He could easily have saved himself one visit--if the Bonn coalition had fallen apart and if Kohl had been the federal chancellor. And Kohl, if he held the top spot in Bonn, would be in an even better position during his October visit to Washington to meet President Reagan.

It can be clearly sensed that the CDU/CSU is getting all kinds of encouragement from Washington. Reagan's aides are even trying to make the West Germans realize this fact very clearly. Things did not really "click" between the SPD and the respective Washington governments: Nixon and Kissinger viewed Brandt's Ostpolitik with mistrust and envy because it seemed to be ahead of their own policy; Carter and Brzezinski also had reservations regarding Bonns' policy, although for other reasons, and Reagan clearly has indicated to Schmidt who sets the political Guidelines on the transatlantic level.

Reagan is betting on the Bonn opposition which is beyond suspicion regarding anti-Americanism now that leading SPD politicians, taking the mood at the base into consideration, have made criticism of the United States their speciality and now that the Young Socialists are preparing to give a hot reception to Secretary of State Haig in West Berlin. The Americans, who are used to sharp political criticism in their own country, have become sensitive when this criticism comes from Europe and particularly from the Federal Republic. In Bonn they are frankly playing up to the old new allies.

STATE SECRETARY DISCUSSES INTRA-GERMAN TRADE

LD081322 Hamburg DPA in German 1249 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Leipzig, 8 Sep (DPA)--Opportunities continue for expanding intra-German trade, according to both sides. Following a 1-hour discussion with GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle during the Leipzig fair, State Secretary Dieter von Wuerzen of the Federal Economics Ministry said today that a not unexpected pause in growth occurred during the first half of 1981.

Trade is characterized by very stable basic business which also offers opportunities for the future. During the first half of this year, intra-German trade increased by 4 percent to a volume of almost 6 billion marks, whereby exports to the GDR increased by 6 percent and imports to the Federal Republic, by 3 percent. In the previous year, on the other hand, an unusually high increase of almost 19 percent took place.

Von Wuerzen stated with regard to this development that there is a solid basis for German-German trade but new beginnings must also be sought. The state secretary also said that he drew attention during his meeting with Soelle to the GDR's strong pressure for offset deals which, in view of the GDR's surplus in pure goods trade, was not quite understandable.

As Von Wuerzen confirmed, the subject of "swing" was not discussed. The present agreement on interest free credit on overdrafts, whose upper limit is currently 850 million units of account and which the GDR extensively uses, expires at the end of this year. If no new agreement is concluded, the "swing" would automatically revert to 200 million units of account.

The state secretary merely said on this subject that both governments are aware of the situation. He drew attention to the Federal Government's statement last October, shortly after the drastic increase in the compulsory exchange rate for Western visitors to the GDR, saying that the "swing" problem is also part of the overall context of political relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR.

NEWSPAPER CITES NEED FOR U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE

DW031427 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Adelbert Weinstein editorial: "A Macabre Vision"]

[Text] "Treaties wither like roses and young girls." With this lyrically formulated thesis, De Gaulle justified his decision to set up the force de frappe. The French chief of state did not believe that Europe could rely always on the nuclear protection of America. Moreover, he considered it unlikely that the great overseas ally would keep a whole army for an unlimited time in the French operative forefield, the Federal Republic. That was contradicted by all historic experiences, he claimed. De Gaulle, therefore, did not reckon with NATO's continuity. So Paris embarked logically on its own regarding armament.

Did reality disprove De Gaulle and his mistrust? The Americans continue to be militarily present in Europe. President Reagan indirectly even offered reinforcement of nuclear defense: The neutron bomb is being produced with a view to European security needs. So NATO is not "withering."

Not yet. The European allies make it difficult for the strongest partner to comply with the commitments of the alliance. The Norwegian and Danish allies toy in Scandinavia with the Soviet idea to set up a nuclear-free northern region.

Belgium, the Netherlands and, somewhat behind them, also the Federal Republic come up with always new arguments to prevent the execution of the military part of NATO's dual decision. In rejecting the neutron weapon, Bonn is heading the field of inner-Atlantic adversaries of American military-political initiatives. What would happen if the responsible people in Washington became tired of stepping in for Europe which does not want to be defended by America?

After all, governments are not immediately insulted if their decisions are being critically viewed. The frank word belongs to an alliance of democratic states. Military withdrawal of the Americans from Europe would be an historic event; such decisions are not being made overnight. But the Europeans seem to have forgotten that there was always the latent preparedness of the United States to clear the old continent. It has cost great efforts through many years to ward off the thrusts of Senator Mansfield. He demanded with amazing doggedness the withdrawal of several American divisions. The Federal Republic had to pay many an additional dollar to make the operative U.S. units stay. It has spent enormous sums on armament orders in the United States just to make the American soldiers stay.

The attempt of American military experts had to be warded off with much skill over and over again to move the forward defense line backwards.

All that seems to be eliminated from the memory. One takes it for granted that the Reagan government will not correct its Atlantic policy. It has gone even so far that the currently present good will of the Americans to reinforce the so-called forward defense is not being appreciated. General Meyer, the commander in chief of the U.S. Army, suggested moving the American divisions located in the Kreuznach-Mannheim area to a location east of the Rhine. The Bonn government reacted only halfheartedly to the ideas of the U.S. general. First, because of fears over the costs with which one would have to cope (they are too high). But mainly because the idea does not fit into the Ostpolitik concept of leftist Social Democrats. Moving American brigades into a forward position would improve not only the operative mobility of the NATO front, the military move would be a stabilizing element of the whole pact. It would be the most convincing evidence that the Americans want to defend Europe in a wide forward position. Such a transfer would demonstrate to the Soviet Union that the 7th Army and its air force units and the dependents are voluntarily prepared to enlarge their so-called hostage role in Germany. Washington cannot demonstrate more clearly that it wants to link its fate with that of the Germans.

But instead of partnership-like appreciation there are quarrels. Psychostrategically, Europe shows a lack of feeling in how to deal with the American allies. The British are an example. The French, too, show strategic understanding. Both have a more clear view than Germans, Belgians, Netherlanders and Norwegians regarding the consequences of an American withdrawal. Even the withdrawal of parts of the American units, the transfer of divisions and air squadrons to England or Portugal, would cause the collapse of the conventional defense system in Europe. France's military border would begin at the Rhine; the buffer zone Federal Republic would be gone. Great Britain would lose its maritime forefield in the North Atlantic, because without the middle front Norway could not be defended. It would mean that England and Scotland would become the most advanced frontline of Soviet air raids. The Federal Republic and the Benelux states would lie there unprotected and exposed to political blackmailing just like Finland. A macabre vision? It is still up to us to prevent it from becoming reality.

MITTERRAND MEETS WITH SAUDI ARABIA'S PRINCE FAHD

NC081539 Paris AFP in English 1510 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 8 Sep (AFP)--Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd had a "long and cordial" talk here today with President Francois Mitterrand, External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said after the meeting.

Neither the prince nor Mr Mitterrand made a statement after the 45-minute talk, but Mr Cheysson said it notably concerned the visit the French president is to make to Saudi Arabia at the end of the month.

Observers said that apart from Mr Mitterrand's forthcoming trip--his first official journey abroad since taking power in May--the meeting had been expected to focus on the Saudi plan for peace in the Middle East, which Riyadh proposed early last month.

STOCK EXCHANGE STOPS TRADING ON CERTAIN COMPANIES

NC091038 Paris AFP in English 1026 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 9 Sep (AFP)--The Paris stock exchange today suspended dealing in shares of companies threatened with nationalisation, on the orders of the Ministry of the Economy.

Quotations were suspended as soon as the exchange opened this morning. The suspension will continue until the parliamentary bill on nationalising an estimated 11 major firms has been debated in the National Assembly later this month. The measure is aimed at speculators dealing in the shares of these firms, mainly in the aviation, petrochemical and arms sectors.

The share suspension covers nine major industrial firms, 20 financial houses and France's three main banks which are already nationalised--Banque Nationale de Paris (BNP); Credit Lyonnais; and Societe Generale.

The nine industrial groups are: Dassault Aviation, Matra, Compagnie d'Electricite, Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann, Rhone-Poulenc, Saint Gobain, Thomson-Brandt, USINOR and SACILOR.

LE FIGARO DISCUSSES FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY

PM040930 Paris LE FIGARO in French 27 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Paul-Marie de la Gorce article: "Atlanticism and Third Worldism"]

[Text] As soon as he returned from his visit to India, Cheysson, our minister of external relations, started preparing for a visit to the Near East. Since he became minister, he has made long tours and everyone of them has enabled him to meet people and make speeches, remarks and statements. Undoubtedly, his strong personality has enabled him to set a special imprint on these activities, but since he has certainly expressed the president's views and since the latter has already had several opportunities to divulge his options and orientations, it has been possible to detect in them some indications of France's foreign policy.

The satisfaction shown by the United States with respect to French foreign policy's new orientations is an essential--or at least most spectacular--fact. This satisfaction is the greater because it contrasts with the concern first shown about the appointment of some Communist ministers whose aim may also have been to encourage the French Government to prove that its foreign policy would not be affected by this. Be that as it may, this satisfaction shows--in the American press, official statements and, especially, unofficial confidences and talks with American leaders. Obviously, it can be explained by a whole number of French stances consistent with Washington's wishes.

The French Government has made some most intransigent statements on Afghanistan and has let it be known that as long as the Red Army remains there it will not resume "normal" relations with the Soviet Union. Unofficial newspapers--they are numerous enough to compete for this title--have explained, anyway, that this means that, unless some major changes occur, there will be no more French-Soviet "summits." And Cheysson, who has met several dozen foreign ministers, has not yet met Gromyko--and he will not see him before the coming UN session. All this has ended for the time being the special relationship between France and Russia which has so long given rise to U.S. distrust and ill humor.

Furthermore, by publicly supporting--unlike his predecessor--the idea of deploying American Euromissiles in Europe, President Mitterrand has placed his authority and influence at the service of a venture of whose success Washington is not yet quite certain. In addition, he has on his own initiative practically put an end to the "European initiative" aimed at ensuring a comprehensive settlement in the Near East by letting it be known that he disagreed wtih some of its points and that he, on the other hand, approved of the "step-by-step" policy and the Camp David accords. This is what the United States has always wanted. And all this applies even to Iran where, as a result of a sequence of events, France has found itself, side by side with the United States, among the present regime's implacable enemies.

Presented in this way, French foreign policy seems to be marked with the seal of a long-forgotten Atlanticism. However, the government's supporters and spokesmen object to such an assessment. They assert that French policy has above all been marked by its bold and generous orientations with respect to the Third World. They recall the indeed solemn and lucid statements by the president on the importance of new relations between rich and poor countries and the emphasis placed on special relations with certain key Latin American, African and Asian countries, that is, Mexico, Algeria and India. They recall the categorical tone used by the government to condemn South Africa and to demand a rapid settlement in Namibia. And finally, they emphasize the significance of Cheysson's visit to Central America where he indeed was able to find the right words to show France's understanding for peoples who are seeking--often by radical means--to achieve economic and political liberation.

Does this mean that there is a French policy which is both Atlanticist and Third Worldist and corresponds in some ways to the old trends in the late French section of the Workers International and to the policy which it supported under the Fourth Republic, and later, against General de Gaulle, and in some other ways to some newer factions of the PS both on its right and on its left? If this is the case, this policy could well soon appear contradictory and imbalanced.

Imbalanced, because it shows the very narrow limits of this "Third Worldism." There is nothing new in the statement that no more arms will be sold to South Africa--such a decision was made at the beginning of Giscard d'Estaing's term of office. And when Francois-Poncet was in charge, the Quai d'Orsay was already impatient with American diplomacy's wavering and vaccilation with respect to settling the Namibian problem. Mitterrand's predecessor also visited Mexico, Algeria and India and it was, in fact, on the occasion of his meeting with Mrs Gandhi that his foreign policy was formulated most clearly. Since we have criticized here some of the French military interventions in Africa, we were bound to approve of the new government's desire to devise a new type of French-African cooperation. However, it has maintained our expeditionary corps in Central Africa and, rightly or wrongly, all Africans believe that by doing this it has enabled President Dacko to hold on to power. Francois-Poncet had already mentioned the need to find a "political solution" to the El Salvador problem and this obviously meant that he was not in favor of the purely military solution which the United States wanted. And if we were to allow ourselves to be ironical about such subjects, we could observe that even though Giscard d'Estaing showed much understanding with respect to the Iranian revolution, Socialist France has allowed monarchist organizations to operate on its territory....

In fact, the limits to French policy with respect to the Third World have not escaped the attention of France's interlocutors, especially in relation to a problem as serious as that of the Near East, where France has suddenly abandoned the role of leader and pioneer which it has played for so long. But perhaps Cheysson's visit there at the end of the week will provide an opportunity for restoring things to their proper order. And it is true that the tensions and crises which have been erupting in Africa, Asia and Central America have become challenges to a policy which, even though it is supposed to be settled and consistent, must face up to daily events.

The most serious question which arises with respect to it is that pertaining to its contradictions. For the French policy's authority and effectiveness in the Third World has always been and will always be a function of its independence. Now in our times, independence is determined in relation to the two superpowers, the freedom of action which can be preserved with respect to either of them and the special relations with are maintained with each of them. Three successive presidents, with no ideological affinity with the Soviet Union whatever, have established and maintained special relations with it because they have been conscious that a state which does not keep its options open and does not take advantage of them cannot have any autonomous existence in the present system of international relations. And experience shows that this rules out neither serious divergences with Moscow nor considerable convergences with Washington.

It must be said that the trends which have prevailed in the past 3 months are different and that this has jeopardized all the efforts which have rightly been made to give French policy a certain image in the Third World. Obviously, we would like to believe that we are unduly pessimistic in this respect and that this is merely a transitional stage or phase for, in fact, no foreign policy can be assessed after 3 months, and it will be possible to express and shape that of France more clearly in the future. It can only be hoped that this will be so since it must be said, disregarding any partisan prejudices, that it is of capital importance that the country preserve its role and stature in the world.

MITTERRAND SET TO MEET WITH CHAD PRESIDENT

LD021100 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Francois Mitterrand will receive Goukouni Oueddei, the president of the Chadian Transitional Government, on 17 September. This meeting confirms the resumption of relations between France and Chad.

DEFENSE MINISTER ANSWERS AL-QADHDHAFI THREATS

AU081615 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 8 Sep (ANSA)--Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's September first threats against Italy, Greece and Turkey are being taken seriously by the NATO command and by Italy's defense officials.

Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio (a socialist) has granted several interviews on the subject over the past week.

Today CORRIERE DELLA SERA published another Lagorio interview which outlined Italy's defensive military strategy with great clarity. The minister said that while Al-Qadhdhafi's threats were not theoretically impossible to carry out it was so difficult as to be virtually unfeasible. He said the task of Italian defense was to create conditions whereby any such attack would be far too costly for Libya in all senses.

The installation of 112 cruise missiles in Comiso, Sicily, is party of Italy's modernization of its defensive system aimed at discouraging any offensive action by others. Another part of this scheme will be a strengthening of the air force squadrons in the south, and improved military training. Lagorio noted in this context that land, air and sea exercises are planned in Sicily and in the Ionian.

The defense minister also revealed that Italian arms supplies to Libya are about to come to an end, that the radar system in the south would be bolstered and that a civil and military lightning intervention force would become operative in 1983 at a cost to the state of 650 billion lire (around 500 million dollars).

IRAQI ENVOY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF MIDEAST CONFLICT

AU051429 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 5 Sep (ANSA)--The Iraqi ambassador to Rome, (Taha Ahmad al-Dawud), has stated that his country is forced to continue a war that it does not want even though it is certain of victory.

The diplomat was speaking at a press conference organized here yesterday to mark what he called the first anniversary of the start of the Iraq-Iran conflict. He said that it was Iran to open the hostilities on September 4 of last year and not on the 22nd as Tehran maintains. [as published] He stressed that it was time to find a negotiated solution to the conflict.

The ambassador also said that civil war was rife in Iran which had become "a coffin of corpses."

POPE CALLS SOLIDARITY CONGRESS 'IMPORTANT EVENT'

AU071500 Rome ANSA in English 0930 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Castelgandolfo, 7 Sep (ANSA)--Pope John Paul II Sunday said that the congress the independent union Solidarity is holding in Gdansk is an important event in the life of Poland.

He also said he was deeply moved to learn that a cross taken down during Stalinism had been returned to its spot in one of the city's squares.

John Paul made these remarks to a group of Polish pilgrims here prior to reciting the Angelus.

A crowd of over 15,000 persons filled the courtyard and square in front of the pope's summer residence in Castelgandolfo, some twenty kilometers south of Rome. The pope appeared before the crowd for over half an hour, and his words were also heard by another 10,000 people in St Peter's Square in Rome which was hooked up with the summer residence by radio.

Turning to speak to two groups from Solidarity, the pope said he could not forget the important events that occurred a year ago in Gdansk, Szczecin and in other parts of Poland. "Nor can we forget the Solidarity congress which has begun in these days, the anniversary of the events of last year," he added.

He also said that he was moved to learn that a cross has been replaced at Westerplatte, one of the first points along the Polish border violated by Hitler 42 years ago.

Recalling the six million Poles who died during the Second World War, the pope said he was convinced that this sowing of so much death hau strengthened the people's will and right to live as a nation with its own culture, its own individuality and its own way of seeing social issues. He said taht these six million dead were the Polish people's contribution for their right to independence and the sovereign existance of their state.

He said he spoke of this a year ago and repeated this now in the context of the events of September 1, 1939. He concluded by saying that "respect for the right of our nation, like that of any other, is a condition for international harmony and world peace."

CASAROLI MEETS WITH ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER

PY072104 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] A meeting was held between Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion and Cardinal Agostino Casaroli in Venice.

At the end of the meeting, the Argentine foreign minister told journalists that it had been a pleasant talk on the mediation being carried out by his holiness.

During the 2-hour meeting, the two authorities reviewed the state of the negotiations on the border conflict in which the Vatican is mediating.

NOTE REJECTS SOVIET PUBLICATION OF MEMORANDUM

LD091222 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] The Soviet Union's publication of the memorandum, on which we reported yesterday and through which the Soviet charge d'affaires expressed his country's attitude toward Spain's joining NATO, has further complicated relations between the two countries. Spain immediately returned the document, considering it to be an intrusion into our country's internal affairs. The Diplomatic Information Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a note rejecting the publication of the document because it represents another and more flagrant attempt by the Soviet Union to interfere. The note also says that by publishing the document the Soviet Union is trying to influence Spain's decision, while there is no possibility of Spain taking a similar action in the Soviet Union.

The Spanish note also says that Spain does not believe that its membership in NATO will represent any danger to the Soviet Union and it restates the Madrid government's attitude of opposition to any foreign intervention in matters that are the sole interest of our country.

CONGRESS OF DEPUTIES DEBATES NATO ENTRY PROCEDURE

LD042345 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1730 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The officers of the Congress of Deputies have failed to reach the necessary unanimous agreement to allow the government's request for Spanish entry into NATO to be dealt with procedurally by the Foreign Affairs Committee. Therefore, in accordance with congress rules, the congress plenum at its first session--which is expected to take place on 15 September--will decide on the procedure to follow.

It is possible that in this debate the socialists will demand a ruling from the constitutional court on whether accession to NATO should be by ordinary or organic law and whether, therefore, it will require a simple majority of the deputies present or half plus one of the total number of congress deputies.

MINISTER WARNS OF NONRENEWAL OF U.S. TREATY

LD091120 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Perez Llorca is quoted as saying that Spain will not renew its friendship and cooperation treaty with the United States if it does not join NATO. The statement was made at a meeting in Madrid for foreign correspondents only. The report has been issued by AFP. In the view of the agency, this warning from the Spanish minister that there will be no bilateral pacts outside NATO [as heard] is aimed at Spanish public opinion and at European governments of the same political persuasion as the main opposition party in the hope that they will put pressure on Felipe Gonzalez [general secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party] to accept the government's pro-Atlantic policy. We repeat that this judgment and the report itself comes from the French agency AFP.

SOCIALISTS EXPLAIN STANCE ON NATO, U.S. TREATY

PM030936 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 29 Aug 81 p 11

[Excerpt] Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Deputy and Congress Defense Committee Deputy Chairman Enrique Mugica told the EFE news agency yesterday that the socialist party could reconsider its current policy of support for the renewal of the agreements with the United States for "strict reasons of patriotism and national security."

Enrique Mugica stated that the PSOE had declared itself in favor of the bilateral treaty with the United States provided that it remained independent from the NATO issue, but now, in view of the international policy of the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD], "which is characterized by pretense and deception," and in which it has been pointed out that the bilateral treaty is subordinate to entry into NATO, the socialist party could change its stance on the bilateral agreement with Washington.

Deputy Mugica also stated that the PSOE had set special conditions for the agreement with Washington, such as equal rights in the negotiations, the guaranteeing of the defense of Ceuta and Melilla, the modernization of Spanish arms, absolute primacy of Spanish jurisdiction and nonutilization of the bases in conflicts with third countries.

In addition, PSOE Secretary for Organization Carmen Garcia Bloise stated in Oviedo yesterday that if the UCD takes Spain into NATO, the socialist party, "when it governs," will decide in the light of international and national circumstances whether it will maintain Spain's presence in NATO. This assertion amends a previous assertion by Felipe Gonzalez in parliament, in which the opposition leader categorically stated that if the UCD government forced through entry into NATO with a vote in parliament approved by a simple majority, the socialist party would also take Spain out of NATO by a simple majority if it attained power.

CARRILLO DENIES SOVIET INFLUENCE ON NATO POLICY

LD081531 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Excerpts] A press conference held this morning at the headquarters of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] dealt with some of the major subjects of current interest in the country. It was called just a matter of hours after the plenary meeting of the PCE Executive Committee. Our colleague (Jordi Garcia Candal) was there. Here is his report:

There were two main subjects at the press conference which Santiago Carrillo gave at midday today: toxic pneumonia and Spanish membership of NATO. Santiago Carrillo said that his parliamentary group intends to ake a tough but responsible attitude at the congress plenary session on 15 September, which will debate the subject of the adulterated rapeseed oil which has caused more than 100 deaths.

On the question of Spain's joining NATO, Santiago Carrillo said that the Democratic Center Union [UCD] is pushing for membership in the Atlantic bloc in a hasty, shadowy and furtive way:

[Begin Carrillo recording] Our opposition to Spain's joining NATO is not so much opposition to NATO as defense of what we regard as national interests and the interests of the cause of peace. Some publicists have tried to identity our position with that of one of the [word indistinct] powers, with the Soviet Union. However, I should like to say that our position has nothing to do with the position of the Soviet Union. We said at our congress that the class struggle in the international arena is not waged through the confrontation between the two blocs existing in the world today but rather through their abolition. [end recording]

Santiago Carrillo stressed yet again that such an important decision as this requires that the people should be able to express their view in a referendum. For the PCE secretary general, if the UCD goes ahead with taking Spain into NATO without a referendum, a policy of accord between government and opposition will be impossible. Carrillo also criticized the Basque Nationalist Party and the Convergence and Unity of Catalonia for trading concessions for their respective communities for votes in favor of joining NATO, Finally, Carrillo said that if scapegoats are to be sought for the government crisis, if indeed there is a crisis, then the whole government ought to resign.

DENMARK

OLESEN REJECTS SITING N-WEAPONS IN COUNTRY

NC052307 Paris AFP in English 2235 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 5 Sep (AFP)--Denmark will "never authorize the deployment of neutron bombs on Danish territory," Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen told a Social-Democratic Party rally at Aalborg tonight. The Danish minister criticized the U.S. decision to produce the enhanced-radiation weapon and suggested that the nuclear-free area should be extended in Europe. "It is a fact that the north (of Europe) is a denuclearized region, but this zone should be enlarged on both sides of the dividing line which runs between Eastern and Western Europe," Olesen said.

In a footnote addressed to both Moscow and Washington, he said Denmark "does not accept that the Soviet Union should automatically blame the United States for all the ills of the world, but on the other hand we cannot agree with (U.S. Defense Secretary) Caspar Weinberger when he suggests that the goal should be to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Nuclear Policy Paper

NC061227 Paris AFP in English 1218 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Copenhagen, 6 Sep (AFP)--Danish Social Democrats have agreed to delete the words "in time of peace" from an existing written policy opposing the deployment of nuclear arms in Denmark. Meeting yesterday for their anual conference in Aalborg, members of Denmark's ruling party decided to replace the phrase with a statement that the Social Democrats henceforth "wish to work for the non-deployment of atomic weapons on Danish soil."

Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen had cautioned against the move, warning that the deletion could be interpreted as meaning that Denmark would refuse to accept atomic weapons even in wartime. Jorgensen, who is also party leader, said he did not want a categorical statement because "no one knows how the world will be in five years, ten years or twenty years." He added that the question of a nuclear-free region would be discussed in the coming year.

JORGENSEN BLAMES USSR FOR EAST-WEST TENSION

PM071552 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 2 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen, in his role as Social Democratic Party chairman, yesterday dismissed Soviet attempts to throw doubt on Western leaders' willingness to disarm, at the same time stating that Soviet rearmament is one of the most important causes of the deterioration in the international situation.

In a letter to the CPSU Central Committee, delivered to the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen yesterday, the prime minister replied in his role as Social Democratic Party chairman to the 18 May letter from the Central Committee to the Social Democratic Party. In his letter Jorgensen said: "It is wrong of Soviet circles to cast doubts on the motives of Western leaders, because they have pointed to Soviet rearmament as one of the most important reasons for the deterioration in the international situation. The dialogue must take place in an atmosphere of mutual respect." Jorgensen also wrote that the Social Democratic Party is a supporter of continued dialogue between nations, "the necessity of which is further underlined by the considerable difficulties which have characterized the relationship between East and West since the end of 1979." That period saw the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

FINLAND

ROK PRIME MINISTER DEFENDS DOMESTIC POLICY

NC081312 Paris AFP in English 1255 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Helsinki, 8 Sep (AFP)--South Korean Prime Minister Nam Tok-u, here on an official visit, today defended his government's internal policy and claimed the Cabinet has already "made some progress in the human rights issue." Referring at a press conference to the "incidents" in Kwangju, the southern city where South Korean troops put down a mass uprising in May 1980, Nam said that all but one arrested in the city have already been released.

Commenting on his talks here with his Finnish counterpart, Mauno Koivisto, Nam said that the discussions had been "very frank and useful". According to government sources, the talks had focussed on economic issues.

Last night some 50 people held a demonstration near the government banquet hall where Koivisto gave a dinner in honour of Nam. This afternoon Nam paid a visit to Parliament and had talks with the speaker, Johannes Virolainen. Nam, who arrived here yesterday from Denmark after visiting Sweden, is due to leave tomorrow for Belgium.

BRIEFS

STUDY OF CONTINENTAL SHELF--Finland and the Soviet Union hope to cooperate in the study of the continental shelf of the Soviet Union's Arctic Ocean regions. At a meeting in Moscow of the Finnish-Soviet scientific-technical cooperation committee, a special working group was appointed to study and speed up cooperation. Oil and gas prospecting as well as production on the continental shelf are subjects of interest. [Excerpt] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 8 Sep 81 LD]

NORWAY

HAMRE URGES EXTRA DEFENSE BUDGET FUNDING

PM041015 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Aug 81 p 8

[Knut Falchenberg report]

[Excerpt] Kongsberg, 28 Aug--"If the defense forces are to be able to maintain their activities at today's level we will need additional funds of 225-250 million kroner in the present year," Defense chief Sverre Hamre told AFTENPOSTEN. Price rises are the reason why cracks are appearing in this year's budget.

At the final session of this year's national conference of defense force representatives being held at Heistadmoen, the defense chief touched on the economy. He said price rises this year had been greater than the defense budget had allowed. Present estimates now indicate that the budget's purchasing power in 1981 will be considerably reduced, Hamre said.

"Obviously the probability of full price compensation is limited, but naturally I hope the government will propose additional funds that will protect the defense forces," Hamre said, pointing out that in the revised national budget for 1981 the government stated that as part of its tighter financial policy it would only grant additional funds to compensate for price rises to the smallest extent possible.

Gen Sverre Hamre told AFTENPOSTEN that the defense forces would have to reduce their activities unless a significant level of compensation for price rises is achieved.

KIPRIANOU COMMENTS ON MISSING PERSONS COMMITTEE

NC041855 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] In a statement today on the question of missing persons, Republic President Kiprianou underlined: We are not prepared to become implicated in an intermittent dialogue on procedural matters at the missing persons committee, which would lead the most important humanitarian aspect of the Cyprus problem into a deadlock.

Kiprianou mentioned that right from its first meetings the committee found itself face to face with a number of procedural problems and that despite its 10 meetings, it unfortunately was unable to reach an agreement on these procedural problems so that it might proceed to the fundamental task, which is to search for and trace the fate of missing persons.

The president said that a satisfactory solution of procedural problems is an imperative condition if the committee is to start its fundamental task. Kiprianou also expressed disappointment, because, unfortunately, it was impossible to solve these problems despite the continual efforts being made on our part, undertaken with patience, good will and a spirit of cooperation.

Kiprianou stressed: We will continue to make every possible effort and we will exhaust all available possibilities for cooperation to find the indicated practical solutions which will quickly open up the way toward commencement of the investigation of the fate of missing persons in a convincing and total manner. The president, however explained that the other side must also demonstrate a similar spirit of cooperation and understanding.

PROTEST TO UNFICYP ON ROAD USE BY GREEK CYPRIOTS

TA051107 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] The Greek Cypriots' attempts to forcefully use Karaolis Street in Ayios Pavlos, in Lefkosa [Nicosia], a road unused for 7 years, were protested at UNFICYP [UN forces in Cyprus]. Following the protest launched by the Turkish Cypriot side, UNFICYP did not allow the Greek Cypriots to use the road.

The Turkish Cypriot Security Forces Command issued a statement today in connection with this Greek Cypriot action which created tension. The statement says: A protest has been launchkd with UNFICYP in connection with the Greek Cypriot attempts to use Karaolis Street in Ayios Pavlos. Talks to prove that we are justified continue with UNFICYP.

The Greek Cypriots had tried to use Karaolis Street a while ago under the pretext of bringing food to the Greek Cypriot positions in the area. However, following a Turkish Cypriot protest, UNFICYP did not allow the Greek Cypriots to use the road. Despite that, the Greek Cypriot National Guard continued with the provocations and threatened to use the road by force.

DENKTAS TO LONDON, NEW YORK ON NORTH'S PROPOSALS

TA081214 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] President Denktas leaves Cyprus tomorrow for visits to London and New York. In London, he will be having talks with officials of the Foreign Office, and in New York he will have contacts at the United Nations. He is expected to stay there until September the 29th. Later this month, he will be joined in New York by the foreign minister, Mr Atakol, and a delegation from the legislative assembly. In a statement, Mr Denktas said that he aims to explain that the recent Turkish Cypriot proposals on a Cyprus settlement were constructive.

Denying that he would have a meeting in New York with the Greek Cypriot leader Mr Kiprianou, he said that he would be having further contacts in Europe on his way to Cyprus. He said: If the Greek Cypriots decide to break off the intercommunal talks and take the Cyprus problem to the United Nations again, no one would consider this to be a good-will gesture. Describing the Turkish Cypriot proposals as fair and comprehensive, President Denktas said: The proposals suggested a framework which would not allow the repetition of the persecution of the Turkish Cypriot people by the Greek Cypriot leadership during the years from 1964 to 1974. Referring to the tension created by the Greek Cypriots with regard to Karaolis Street in the buffer zone in Nicosia, Mr Denktas said that it was a matter which should not be exaggerated by the Greek Cypriot side. It was a question of maintaining the status quo there and negotiations were continuing within that framework.

PAPER SCORES LUNS STATEMENT ON STRONG TURKEY

NC060905 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 6 Sep 81 p 3

[From the "Freely" column: "But Also a Factor of Oppression"]

[Text] In a statement at Smyrna, NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns said that a strong Turkey is a stabilizing factor in the eastern Mediterranean. From his point of view, Mr Luns is not at fault. But a strong Turkey is also a factor of oppression against Cyprus. It is a factor that tries to arbitrarily impose its views on a solution of the Cyprus issue.

As the highest NATO official, Mr Luns should know that with whatever the Turks have done in Cyprus, they have violated the first article of the statute of the alliance of which he is the head. Is this what the NATO members and leaders want? Let them tell us, so we will become aware of it. They should do and support what they say.

AKEL LEADER CITES OPPOSITION TO NORTH'S PROPOSALS

NC051749 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Addressing a meeting of party cadres on current developments of the Cyprus issue, AKEL Assistant Secretary General Fandis explained AKEL's position on the latest Turkish proposals. He said the AKEL Political Bureau, after studying the proposals, established that they do not assist the conduct of a substantive and constructive dialogue and they cannot be a basis for a proper, just and viable solution to the Cyprus issue.

Consequently, he added, they cannot be considered satisfactory. He stated that the principles which rule the Turkish proposals and the structure of federation as it is defined by the Turkish side violate the four guidelines and specific points of the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement, the UN resolutions and the Waldheim formula of 9 August 1980.

Fandis stated that the AKEL Political Bureau also resolved that it would not be correct tactics on our part to limit ourselves to the submission of a written document and to attach continuation or suspension of the talks to the intent of the other side. For this reason, he added, in parallel with the submission of our reasoned views, our side must also make it clear that it remains devoted to the process of intercommunal talks which must be substantial and constructive, and that it is willing and determined to make a positive contribution in this direction by expanding and analyzing our proposals and, wherever necessary, improving them both on the constitutional and territorial issues.

In reference to an appeal to the United Nations, the AKEL assistant secretary general said that his party's position on insistence on substantive and constructive talks in no way excludes a parallel preparation for such an appeal which must be presented to the UN at the suitable moment, and, he concluded, we can state that such a preparation is already in progress.

O AGON CRITICIZES AKEL POSITION ON TALKS ISSUE

NC080823 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 8 Sep 81 p 1

[From the "My Opinion" column by "Observer": "Improvement for Whom?"]

[Text] AKEL will have to furnish an explanation on its new position to improve the Greek Cypriot proposals on the constitutional and territorial issues, because what Fandis said leads one to certain conclusions which, in themselves, raise questions.

Fandis spoke about an expansion and analysis of our 1977 proposals and, to a degree, this position is most certainly clear and understandable. He, however, went beyond this and also spoke about improving the proposals without explaining what he means about the term "improving." We ask: Improvement for whom? Improvement for our side or for the Turks? It is on this very point that AKEL has to supply an answer because the most logical explanation--also accepted by most people--is that with what he said, Fandis has fundamentally introduced the question of new concessions by the Greek Cypriot side. Apparently AKEL asks for a readjustment of our 1977 proposals--described by Makarios himself as "painful concessions"--for the worse, or it asks for the submission of new ones--under the excuse of improving the old ones--which, however, will be even more painful than the Makarios proposals.

When does AKEL make such a recommendation? It makes it at a most unsuitable and inopportune moment. It makes it at a time when Turkish intransigence and provocation are climaxing, at a time when the Turkish side, as AKEL itself admits, submits unacceptable constitutional proposals which provide for partition and two separate states and territorial proposals--a fallacy--which return a percentage of territory amounting to only 2.85 percent.

We are realistic enough to understand that a time will come when we will have to consider some sort of amendment to certain points of the Makarios proposals. The time, however, cannot be today. This issue will arise when the Turks decide to submit debatable and logical proposals both on the constitutional and the territorial issues. It is only then that we will also consider whether it would be useful to take a step beyond that which we took in 1979. Today, however, every step toward crossing the safety margins set down by the Makarios proposals would be out of the question, untimely and dangerous.

We very clearly declare that we strongly oppose any new concession on our part, whether small or large, before the Turks make similar concessions. We cannot retreat simply in order to satisfy and allegedly convince the foreigners as some people argue we must. While the foreigners are neither satisfied nor convinced by our concessions, such a policy, by contrast, only benefits Denktas, who slowly pushes us, with the tolerance of some people on our side, into the corner he wants us in.

We will recall the statement of a Greek mainland politician who is well versed in Turkish diplomatic strategy: On every point of dispute, he said, the Turks never or very rarely proceed to submitting their own proposals. Under various pretexts, and with different maneuvers, they force the other side to submit one proposal after another and to proceed from concession to concession until such proposals approach the Turkish positions. The difference is then resolved in such a way that it conforms to Turkish views.

This is the trap that Denktas is setting for us today. Without submitting any debatable proposals, without retreating a single step from what he demands, he wants us to submit proposals which he then rejects as unacceptable and asks for new concessions from us at a time when we have absolutely nothing more to give--until he leads us where he wants to. We, or some of us, play his game and we recommend new concessions in order to satisfy and allegedly convince the foreigners, as if the degree to which the foreigners will be satisfied depends on the degree of our concessions instead of on the firmness of our support for certain positions and principles which will guarantee our natural survival on the land where we were born.

O KIRIKAS ON DISAGREEMENTS WITHIN COUNCIL

NC081346 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 8 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The National Council met yesterday under President Kiprianou and exchanged views on the further handling of the Cyprus issue. The 2 and 1/2 hour meeting, which will be continued today, was attended by Papaioannou and Fandis of AKEL; Kliridhis and Matsis of the Democratic Rally; Lissaridhis and Khatzidhimitriou of EDEK; Poskotis and Galanos of the Democratic Party; Interior Minister Veniamin, acting for the foreign minister; Interlocutor Ioannidhis; and advisers M. Triandafillidhis and Mrs Stella Souliotou.

According to authoritative reports available to O KIRIKAS, the meeting extensively examined views on: one--the necessity of submitting or not submitting a second document or counterproposal to the proposals of the Turkish side; and, two--in case of such a submission, the exact content.

According to our information, the socialist party EDEK was against the submission of any counterproposal to the Turkish side because this would constitute "a new and painful concession" by the Greek Cypriot side. EDEK insisted on the further internationalization of the Cyprus issue and to a new direct resort to the United Nations, an eventuality which would restore the Cyprus issue to its proper dimensions.

AKEL, in constrast, although it described the Turkish proposals as unacceptable, strongly insisted on the preparation and submission by the Greek Cypriot side of new "improved" proposals for the solution of the Cyprus issue. Analytically, AKEL argued that the Greek Cypriot side must prepare an integral constitutional plan on the constitutional aspect of the Cyprus issue and to considerably improve proposals on the territorial aspect.

As we were informed, an intensive discussion was carried out on this point between the leaders of AKEL and EDEK, the chairman of which at one point asked: "Who is going to prepare the new map? Who will give away our territories?"

According to our information, the leader of the Democratic Rally, Kliridhis, appears to favor the submission of counterproposals to the Turkish side, but with particular emphasis on the question of priority to the resettlement of Varosha. Kliridhis argued, as he did on the first document, the memorandum, in favor of a special and convincing reference to the second document submitted to the Turkish side on the question of Varosha.

The position of the Cypriot Government, and particularly that of the president, remains totally unclear because during yesterday's meeting Kiprianou was satisfied to "listen" rather than to "talk," simply arguing that the handling [of the issue] should be on the basis of developments. According to reports available to O KIRIKAS, Interlocutor Ioannidhis strongly disagrees with this position and insists that there must be a perpetual study and planning of each one of our moves so that we may act in advance of developments instead of moving after developments.

According to our information, Ioannidhis supports a detailed preparation of our proposals on the constitutional issue, but rejects the submission of new proposals on the territorial issue. Ioannidhis insists that on the territorial issue we must in no way deviate from the proposals already submitted to the Turkish side.

It is, in conclusion, mentioned that the Turkish side, as underlined by Turkish Interlocutor Onan at the last meeting of the intercommunal talks, will wait for Greek counterproposals in order to continue the dialogue. Otherwise, as he let it be understood, the dialogue could not be continued. It is recalled that during the Vienna talks of March-April 1977 the Turks had rejected our proposals both on the constitutional and the territorial issues, particularly describing the map submitted by us on the two regions as a snake.

LIBYAN ENVOY COMMENTS ON AL-QADHDHAFI STATEMENT

NC081716 Athens NEWS in English 8 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] The secretary of Libya's Bureau in Athens 'Ali Maris reiterated his country's oft-declared traditional friendship with Greece and said that the recent statement made by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the U.S.-Libyan aerial clash were misinterpreted. A strong confirmation of friendship for Greece was also re-stated in an announcement by the council of Arab ambassadors accredited to Athens.

Addressing a press conference at the Holiday Inn hotel yesterday, Mr 'Ali Maris explained that at his recent meeting with the Greek foreign minister no protest had been made. The minister had only expressed his surprise at the reported words of the Libyan leader, which, said Mr 'Ali Maris "were distorted by the mass media."

He stressed that Col al-Qadhdhafi had made no threats, as widely reported by the media, and quoted the Libyan leader as saying that "if American bases in Western Europe and the Mediterranean Sea take part in...(a future) attack by the U.S. Sixth Fleet...(then) when it attacks us, or if NATO backs it we will have the right to attack these bases."

He further quoted Col al-Qadhdhafi as saying: "Let Sicily, Crete, Greece, Turkey and Western Europe hear that America places these peoples in danger." He said this should be considered as the official reply to the Greek Foreign Ministry statement.

GREEK-TURKISH TALKS IN ATHENS CONCLUDE 8 SEP

NC081125 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1100 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] At 1100 today, Prime Minister Rallis received at his political office Turkish Foreign Ministry Secretary General Gurun and had a 20-minute talk with him. According to press reports, Mr Rallis and Mr Gurun reviewed the entire range of questions concerning relations between the two countries.

Earlier, the talks between the Greek and the Turkish Foreign Ministry secretaries general, Roussos and Gurun, were resumed and concluded. It was later learned that a joint communique on these talks will be released today.

Joint Communique

NC091226 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] The following communique was released today on the talks conducted in Athens by the secretaries general of the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministries on 7 and 8 September:

The secretaries general of the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministries held their ninth meeting on 7 and 8 September 1981. During the meeting, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, the two secretaries general, Roussos and Gurun, reviewed the work conducted since their previous meetings. They noted with particular satisfaction the results of the recent meeting of the permanent joint committee, held in Ankara, in accordance with the 1951 Greek-Turkish cultural agreement. They also had a useful exchange of views within the framework of the continuing dialogue between the two countries for the purpose of preparing the next meeting of the foreign ministers of Greece and Turkey scheduled for 27 September in New York.

During his stay in Athens, Gurun was received by the prime minister and the foreign minister. The next meeting of the two secretaries general of the foreign ministries will be held in Ankara on a date to be established through diplomatic channels.

NAVAL EXERCISE IN AEGEAN TO COMMENCE 9 SEP

NC081917 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] A large-scale naval exercise will be held in the central and northern Aegean from 9 to 15 September. The exercise is code-named Hurricane 2-81. All naval units--destroyers, submarines, missile boats, torpedo boats, troop carriers, helicopters, naval cooperation aircraft and other auxiliary units--are participating in the exercise under the command of the chief of the navy. The purpose of the exercise is the preservation of the level of the combat potential of the navy, the tactical use of modern weapons systems and means recently acquired by our navy, and the further development of the cooperation of the three armed forces branches.

MESIMVRINI CRITICIZES LUNS IZMIR STATEMENT

NC051635 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 5 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Joseph Luns' Dutch Jokes"]

[Text] Mr Joseph Luns, who has been for many years NATO's secretary general and who sometimes is very talkative and sometimes behaves like the Sphinx, is not always fortunate with his statements. Although he is an experienced statesman with noteworthy honors from his past democratic activities (including his disgust for the Greek dictatorial government at the time when he was foreign minister of the Netherlands), it has been quite sometime since he has made statements which are not tantamount to nonsense or which are not infuriating.

In his most recent statement--yesterday's statement--made on Turkish territory (his Ismir press conference) Mr Luns has copied the legendary Marquis (de la Palisse) who used to repeat himself: "Greece's position in NATO will depend on the attitude of the new Greek Government which will come out of the elections," he said.

And he completed his view with an equally important remark which is obvious to free people: "Since we are not in a position to know who will win the elections in Greece, I am unable to predict anything on this question." (That is, the relations between Greece and NATO). However, Mr Luns' hosts could not be enthusiastic with this reply. The Turks, who systematically embark on NATOite zeal, would like Greece to be a partner of secondary importance, since they had tried for so long to prevent it from rejoining the military wing of NATO.

Answering a question about a likely mediation mission by him among Greece, Turkey and Cyprus to solve the Cyprus problem, Mr Luns says: "Both Turkey and Greece are members of the same alliance. Therefore, such a mission should enjoy the consent of both countries. In any case, the alliance has been watching Greek-Turkish relations very carefully."

Should one recall to Mr Luns, who is now watching Greek-Turkish relations "very carefully," that when Ankara was launching in Cyprus Attila II, he failed to respond to Greece's application for the immediate convocation of the NATO Council to deal with the question, with the notorious excuse that all the members of the Council were absent because of the ... summer vacations! During the same press conference, Mr Luns seized the opportunity to stress that he noted that the majority of the Turkish people(!) "are much more optimistic" now than what they were prior to the 12 September military coup.

This recent high note proves why Mr Luns is unfortunate with his statements. For the sake of the "realpolitik" which he has been following, he does not feel ashamed even when he appears to be ridiculous. Indeed, how could the guest of the Turkish dictatorial government, who is on summer vacation, be able to find out the beliefs of the majority of the Turkish people who have been gagged by the Turkish military regime?

BOMB ATTACK REPORTED ON EMBASSY IN BEIRUT

TA081602 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1550 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Ankara, 8 Sep (AA)--It has been announced that yesterday explosives were thrown into the garden of the Turkish Embassy in Beirut but that nobody was killed or wounded in the explosion.

The Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General issued the following statement today in connection with the incident:

Dynamite was thrown into the garden of our embassy in Beirut at 1900 yesterday evening. Nobody was killed or wounded in the explosion. The damage amounted to four broken windows on the ground floor, two broken windows on the second floor and one broken window on the embassy chancery floor. The necessary representations have been made in Ankara and Beirut for increased security measures.

KUWAITI AMIR ARRIVES FOR VISIT; MET BY EVREN

TA081058 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Kuwaiti Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah arrived in Ankara today as the guest of Head of State Gen Kenan Evren. The visiting amir was welcomed at Ankara's Esenboga Airport with a state ceremony. The private plane that transported the Kuwaiti amir and bore the Kuwaiti and Turkish flags on either side of its cockpit landed at Esenboga Airport at 1123.

As-Sabah was welcomed at the stairs of the airplane by Evren and Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. The Kuwaiti amir and Evren proceeded to the platform reserved for them at the place of the ceremony and listened to the Kuwaiti and Turkish national anthems. A 21-gun salute was heard at that time. The Turkish Air Force jetplanes, which accompanied the airplane of the visiting amir from the time it entered Turkish airspace, flew over Esenboga Airport at the same time. The Kuwaiti amir then reviewed the honor guard and greeted the soldiers. As-Sabah was introduced to the members of the National Security Council and the other members of the welcoming delegation, which consisted of Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer, Gendarmere General Commander Gen Sedat Celasun, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, certain ministers and other officials.

The Kuwait amir and Evren rested for some time at the VIP lounge at the airport. Later they arrived in the city.

In the afternoon, as-Sabah will lay a wreath at the Ataturk mausoleum and sign the special book. The official Turkish-Kuwaiti talks will begin at the Cankaya Mansion at 1600. Tomorrow, the official talks that will be continued as bilateral contacts between ministers will be concluded with a meeting which will be attended by Evren and the visiting amir.

Official Talks Held

TA081733 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Kuwaiti Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah arrived in Ankara today as the guest of Head of State Gen Kenan Evren. Turkish-Kuwaiti official talks began this afternoon.

The visiting amir was received at Esenboga Airport by General Evren. National Security Council members, the prime minister and certain ministers were also present at the reception ceremony. In a written statement at Esenboga Airport, Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah conveyed the greetings of the Kuwaiti people to the Turkish people, two peoples which have historic and religious ties, he said.

He stated that the Kuwaiti people had deep love and respect for their religious brothers. He stressed that this visit would be a valuable opportunity to know the Turkish people closely and to witness the successful developments. He expressed his great happiness about this. Noting that Kuwait attached great importance to Turkey's friendship, the amir said that he was visiting Turkey to further strengthen this friendship and to look into ways of cooperation that would serve the common interests of the two brotherly nations. He expressed the hope that his visit would make significant contributions toward the achievement of this goal.

Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah laid a wreath at the Ataturk mausoleum in the afternoon. In the guest book he wrote that Turkey reached the level of modern civilization under the guidance of Ataturk.

The official Turkish-Kuwaiti talks began at Cankaya Mansion at 1600. The Kuwaiti amir was received at the mansion by General Evren. The Turkish delegation at the talks was headed by General Evren and the Kuwaiti delegation by Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. The Turkish delegation included State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, Finance Minister Kaya Erdem, Trade Minister Kemal Canturk, Industry and Technology Minister Sahap Kocatopcu as well as other officials of the Foreign Ministry. The Kuwaiti delegation included the minister of industry and commerce, the minister of finance and planning and other officials.

Today's session of the official talks ended a short while ago. The talks will continue tomorrow at the ministerial level. General Evren will host a dinner in honor of the visiting amir at the Cankaya Mansion this evening. The amir will go to Istanbul tomorrow morning. He will leave Turkey on Thursday morning.

Delegation Goes to Istanbul

TA090734 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0700 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Kuwaiti Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, who arrived in Ankara yesterday as the official guest of Head of State Gen Kenan Evren, has left for Istanbul. The Turkish-Kuwaiti official talks have ended. The visiting amir and his delegation will tour the historical and touristic sites of Istanbul. The Kuwaiti amir was seen off at Ankara's Esenboga Airport by State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyat Baykara. Certain other ministers were also at the airport.

ANKARA REPORTS CONCLUSION OF ATHENS TALKS

TA081656 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] The talks held in Athens between the Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministry secretaries general have ended. The problems between Turkey and Greece were discussed in detail during the talks which lasted 2 days. Our correspondent in Athens, Ozgen Acar, reports that the ninth meeting of the secretaries general, which was held within the framework of the Turkish-Greek dialogue, was conducted in an atmosphere of mutal understanding.

A joint communique on the talks is expected to be issued tomorrow. Foreign Ministry Secretary Genral Kamuran Gurun and his delegation will return to Turkey tomorrow.

EVREN SPEECH CALLS FOR FRIENDSHIP WITH GREECE

TA090936 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has said that he wants the Aegean Sea to be a sea of friendship bringing Turkey and Greece closer together and not a sea provoking enmities.

In a speech at the ceremony marking the anniversary of Izmir's liberation, Evren noted that both Izmir and the other cities that were occupied by the enemy suffered great pain. However, the wounds were later healed and the two neighboring countries became friends in accordance with Ataturk's principle of peace in the world. Evren said that Izmir's liberation day is being marked to ensure that the same suffering is not experienced again, and not in order to renew enmities.

Referring to anniversary ceremonies held prior to 12 September, Evren said that those ceremonies were not commemorations; they were merely a show of force by all the political parties and rightist and leftist factions. He said: Those painful days are behind us. You will celebrate your liberation days forever under our flag.

PRESS REACTS TO AL-QADHDHAFI THREAT AGAINST BASES

NC081130 [Editorial Report] The Turkish-language Istanbul press for 3-6 September comments on Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi's threat to bomb U.S. bases in Turkey and other Mediterranean countries.

On 3 September, HURRIYET quotes various news agencies reporting from Tripoli that Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi threatened to attack U.S. bases in Turkey. HURRIYET carried the banner headline: "Without the Slightest Provocation, Al-Qadhdhafi Has Maligned Turkey."

On 3 September, MILLIYET carries an editorial "Meaningless Attitudes" by Mehmet Barlas, who says: "Frankly speaking, it is quite possible to understand Al-Qadhdafi's fury. Supported by the funds he obtains from oil, the Libyan leader is seeking to fill the vacuum created by late Egyptian President 'Abd an-Nasir. He believes that such principles as 'the Arab League,' 'Islamic solidarity,' and 'anti-imperialist solidarity,' have remained unclaimed. Inspired by such beliefs, Al-Qadhdhafi instigates various militant movements. It is even said that he supports some international terrorist organizations by providing them with funds and arms."

Barlas then says that the Gulf of Sidra incident is the first really serious issue Al-Qadhdhafi has so far encountered and adds: "The U.S. behavior is based on various reasons. One reason is that President Reagan seeks to prove to the American public 'the image of the tough and uncompromising man' through such displays. The second reason is that the relations which Libya has established with the Soviet Union in the past year or so has seriously disturbed various American sources. However, surely the way to resolve international disputes is neither through such utterances by Al-Qadhdhafi as: 'I may bomb the U.S. bases' nor through shooting down any and every plane it sees in the air, as done by the United States."

Barlas then quotes remarks made by former U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, who said: "Is the present U.S. administration trying to prove that it is weaker than the Soviet Union and stronger than Libya?" The writer concludes: "On the other hand, Al-Qadhdhafi should know that the welfare and happiness of the Libyan people is a more serious pursuit than kindling sparks of disputes in the international arena."

On 4 September, HURRIYET carries an editorial by Oktay Eksi, "Is He Furious or Crazy?" which refers to the threats uttered by Al-Qadhdhafi against the U.S. bases in Turkey and other Mediterranean countries. Eksi contrasts the friendly behavior of the Turkish Government toward Libya with Al-Qadhdhafi's speech on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the Libyan revolution in which he threatened to bomb U.S. bases in Turkey and continues: "And yet, yesterday's papers carried reports not about the Libyan revolution, but about the threat uttered against Turkey by Al-Qadhdhafi, the unbalanced leader of the Libyan revolution. Al-Qadhdhafi is quoted as having stated in Tripoli the following in the presence of Turkish Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Serbulent Bingol who attended the ceremony on behalf of Turkey. 'We warn the peoples of Sicily, Crete, Turkey and other Mediterranean countries that if the U.S. launches another attack on the Gulf of Sidra, we may attack the U.S. bases in these countries and cause an international disaster.'"

Referring to various short-lived alliances Al-Qadhdhafi concluded with such countries as Egypt, Tunisia and currently with Syria, Eksi says: "Such a man cannot be considered normal. While, on one hand, we laugh at such absurdities as 'attacks on the U.S. bases in Turkey,' on the other hand, we have to be cautious since we cannot trust this gentleman's mental faculties."

Oktay Eksi concludes: "Someone must get hold of this 'strange' leader and tell him: 'All those bases you are talking about belong to Turkey, not to the United States. The brave lad to attack these bases--particularly a lad called Al-Qadhdhafi--has not yet been born. If such a warning is not given, it is impossible to guess what stupidities this crazy fellow may commit "

On 5 September, MILLIYET carries an article by Mumtaz Soysal "Al-Qadhdhafi and the Mediterranean." Soysal refers to a seminar held last week in the Italian town of Bellagio and "the security of the Mediterranean" at which 2 professors from the University of Pennsylvania submitted a joint statement. According to this statement, the presence of the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean had provoked the Soviet Union into building a second fleet in the Black Sea, which has been flying the flag of the Soviet Union in the Mediterranean since the sixties. Soysal then quotes the final part of this statement which calls on both the United States and the Soviet Union to withdraw their fleets from the Mediterranean, and continues: "Looking at the situation from this angle, when Al-Qadhdhafi says 'both superpowers should withdraw their nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean and allow this sea to become a lake of peace' he is not actually saying anything different from what the 2 U.S. professors are saying."

Turning to Al-Qadhdhafi's speech on the 12th anniversary of the Libyan revolution, Mumtaz Soysal says: "Probably the man leading Libya is not capable of making refined speeches like those Western diplomacy is used to, and probably in trying to express what he believes, he says things that are capable of hurting even his closest friends. But, in essence, what he says is correct. Therefore, Turkey stands to gain a lot if it takes Al-Qadhdhafi seriously and enters into a serious dialogue with him, since it is under the double pressure of nuclear weapons in the Mediterranean. Turkey stands to gain nothing if it considers Al-Qadhdhafi's words as mere rhetoric for the purpose of distracting his people's attention from the several troubles he has brought upon himself."

On 6 September, CUMHURIYET carries an article by Ali Sirmen "An Important Discussion." Referring to the Turkish Foreign Ministry's reaction to Al-Qadhdhafi's words that U.S. bases in Turkey could be a target of attack, Ali Sirmen says: "We should consider Ankara's reaction to such a speech absolutely natural. It is also natural for Ankara to say that such utterances do not befit Turkish-Libyan friendship."

Ali Sirmen then continues: "The issue at this moment is being discussed by the foreign ministers of both countries. The Libyans persistently reiterate that it is out of the question for them to attempt to intimidate or threaten Turkey. We wish to repeat the fact that we justify our Foreign Ministry's reaction--if such a statement was made--and to concentrate on the essence of the matter. Turkey is a member of NATO. Apart from this, our country houses certain other U.S. bases on its territory.... Unfortunately, the U.S. foreign policy, which has been seized by the hawks soon after Ronald Reagan established himself in the White House, tends to increase the political and military dangers for Turkey."

Finally, Sirmen says: "Under present conditions, the first victims of the Reagan policy will be the overseas partners of the United States."

SECURITY COUNCIL CUTS SUSPECTS DETENTION PERIOD

NC051756 Paris AFP in English 1747 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Ankara, 5 Sep (AFP)--The Turkish National Security Council has cut from 90 to 45 days the maximum detention of suspects held under the country's state of siege laws. However, the new measure, to take effect on Monday, will not be applied retroactively, sources said.

Several European Parliament missions to Turkey over the past year had denounced Turkey's severe detention laws, which raised the detention period from 30 to 90 days after the military takeover in September one year ago. Observers noted that the cutback in preventive detention anticipated the start of parliamentary talks in Bonn on Wednesday on proposed major West German aid to Turkey.

Allocation of 460 million Deutsche marks (145 million dollars) in economic aid and 130 million Deutsche marks (52 million dollars) in military aid is to be considered by the West German Bundestag after it reviews a report on the economic and political situation in Turkey.

Law Amended

TA070545 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] The law reducing the time of detention--as stipulated in the law on martial law--from 90 to 45 days has gone into effect. According to the law, which was published in the Official Gazette today and which amends Martial Law No 1,402, suspects can be detained for 30 days until it is determined whether or not they should be referred to a military court and arrested. However, in view of the fact that it could take time to investigate and determine the evidence, this period can be extended to a maximum of 45 days.

According to a temporary provision added to the law, which went into effect today, those who are currently detained for 35 or more days must either be brought before an authorized judge or released within 15 days. The temporary provision stipulates that the total time of detention, including the time allowed for the necessary procedures, not exceed 90 days under any circumstances.

CENTRAL BANK DIRECTOR ON INFLATION, CREDIT POLICY

TA071043 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Central Bank Director Osman Siklar has announced that prices for the first 7 months of 1981 increased by 14.5 percent. In a meeting of banks in Istanbul today, Siklar said that sufficient funds to enable the economy to grow have been secured, but the tight-credit policy is being continued out of necessity, as inflation has not been curbed completely. He said: Actually, it is not right to try to further reduce the rate of inflation in such a short time.

Siklar noted that export loans, which amounted to 48 billion Turkish liras at the end of 1980, increased by 79 percent and reached 86 billion Turkish lira as of 21 August 1981. He added that exports increased by $1.85 billion compared to the first 7 months of previous years.

In his statement, Turk Ticaret Bank Director Behset Tuncer, who organized the meeting, expressed the belief that the decisions most suitable to the needs and conditions of economic life will be made. The representatives of 44 banks are attending the meeting. The various problems of banks and the capital market are being discussed at the meeting.

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KREISKY QUESTIONED ON HUSAK VISIT POSTPONEMENT

AU091253 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1032 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Edgar Sterbens report]

[Excerpts] The initiative for postponing the Husak visit to Austria came not from Vienna but from Prague, according to Chancellor Kreisky. The affair last summer around CSSR agent Hodic, who snooped in CSSR emigre circles in Austria and whose testimony was used as evidence against Prague regime critics--this Hodic case certainly played some part in this, Kreisky said, but he did not want unduly to dramatize the ensuing deterioration of the climate of Prague-Vienna relations. In reply to a question about the official explanation for canceling the visit, the chancellor said:

[Begin recording] [Kreisky] We actually need not give any explanation, but as far as I know there have been deliberations in Prague as to whether it would not be better, in view of the various events, to postpone the visit. On our part certainly no initiative was taken. Presumably it was felt in Prague that it would be better to wait until the climate was a little better.

[Question] Do you expect an improvement of the climate in the near future?

[Answer] Well, in relations between states it is always necessary to proceed from the working hypothesis that when relations deteriorate, they will improve again.

[Question] Do you expect Prague to give some signal for such an improvement?

[Answer] I believe we have to leave most of this to time. Time will probably bring about an improvement in the climate. You see, ladies and gentlemen, we cannot pick and choose our geographical position. We are where we are, next to us is Czechoslovakia, we are situated next to it, and we have probably the longest borders with it or at any rate very long borders. And for reasons of commonsense, regardless of sympathies for a system or antipathy toward a system, we have to see to it that we are good neighbors. That is the only reasonable course in such a situation. And if some minor clouds appear in the sky one simply has to wait until they pass again. Then the whole thing will look quite different, you see? [end recording]

KREISKY EXPECTS 'NEW WAVE OF TERRORISM'

AU091110 Vienna PROFIL in German No 36 7 Sep 81 pp 28-31

[Helmut Voska interview with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] PROFIL: Mr Chancellor, owing to your wise policy--as you always say--"no other country in the world has better relations with the Arabs than Austria." Do you believe Ulrike Kohout, Nathan Fried and Heinz Nittel would share your view if they were still alive?

Kreisky: I know how Heinz Nittel felt. He was the only one who expressed cautious objections to my policy in the party executive board. He was always moderate in his criticism. I can actually even turn your question around. There are hundreds of people who are alive today because we have pursued this policy. Aren't you forgetting what a burden we took on ourselves when we declared our readiness to allow entry and transit for Russian Jews?

PROFIL: But this is certainly a matter of course, is it not?

Kreisky: Yes, but the fact that to date there has not been a single death--though I do not know what the future will bring--I attribute to the fact that this good relationship with the PLO has existed.

PROFIL: Are you afraid of the future? Do you now also expect terrorist attacks against Jewish emigrees?

Kreisky: The reason I am greatly worried about the future is that it appears at present that terrorism by extremists is strongly increasing, not only in our country but everywhere. We are standing at the beginning of a new wave of terrorism. I am not seeing ghosts...

PROFIL: But Palestinian terrorists?

Kreisky: No. I see a great destabilization concept. The strings are not being pulled in any one place but in several places.

PROFIL: But you yourself have declared repeatedly that only the big powers can enforce peace in the Middle East. Having realized so clearly the hopelessness of your mission, why has neutral-nobody Austria exposed itself in such a way?

Kreisky: Because Austria too would be affected by the world catastrophe threatening in this region. It goes without saying that our oil supply will be eminently endangered if a war breaks out in this region. The fact that I recognized Austria's and Europe's dependence on the Middle East for energy--beyond my socialist views--has induced me to become active. Meanwhile, everyone has realized that. In fact there is no difference between my views and those of Lord Carrington, the French foreign minister and the president of the European Community. This is what I actually wanted to achieve: that the basic nature of the problem be recognized worldwide at long last.

PROFIL: Thus your task would have been fulfilled?

Kreisky: Yes. That is why I have attempted repeatedly to withdraw from the whole affair. Only the Americans, who are the only ones not to recognize this, not yet to recognize it, are depriving themselves of the great opportunities they would have in the Arab World. If the Americans were able today to have a balanced relationship with both Israel and the Arabs, the doors of the Arab World would be wide open to them. It is a piece of luck for the Soviet Union and for the extremists that the Americans do not realize that.

PROFIL: With the conclusion of the cease-fire between Israel and the PLO after the Lebanon conflict, the situation has obviously also changed for the Americans?

Kreisky: Quite right. This treaty has given the PLO a new de facto status. The PLO has struggled for years for recognition as a belligerent party--which does not preclude the possibility of its making peace. This happened as a result of a predicament: Neither the Soviet Union nor the United States was interested in escalating the Lebanon conflict, for example, to a Syrian-Israeli war, which would automatically have involved the two superpowers. In this new situation for the PLO, it is in the interest of certain circles that this process does not continue.

PROFIL: And we are experiencing that now in Austria.

Kreisky: Not only in Austria, we are experiencing it everywhere.

PROFIL: Since 1 May, three people have been killed and several have been injured in Austria....

Kreisky: Things developed in such a way in Austria because somehow people felt that the understanding for the [Palestinian] problem emanated from Austria. Even among the Palestinians there are people who do not want any solution, even if it were the best one conceivable--if such a solution were possible at all. To live as a professional Palestinian....

PROFIL: As a professional killer....

Kreisky: ...is extraordinarily profitable for some people in view of the tremendous wealth of the Arab states.

Nor must it be overlooked that some states want to buy themselves out of responsibility. It is amounts running into millions of dollars that are involved here.

PROFIL: On which your friend 'Arafat's PLO, too, has been living for years.

Kreisky: The PLO must be defended. It understands that such acts of terrorism in Europe are doing it more harm than good. It would indeed be nonsensical to struggle to win over European opinion and at the same time to antagonize it in the extreme.

PROFIL: In your opinion is the PLO too incompetent or too cowardly to proceed against the radical Palestinian splinter groups such as the Nittel murderers, who actually are also threatening your life?

Kreisky: No, I do not think so. I know there is a certain amount of cooperation with our authorities.

PROFIL: But only a certain amount. That should not satisfy you. With whom have you entered into relations here, Mr Chancellor?

Kreisky: The PLO has given concrete proof that it is combating these terrorist activities. I received a leaflet today from the Abu Nidal group from Istanbul in which the cooperation between the PLO and the Austrian security police is branded as "treacherous." I can even claim that there have been some things that we were able to prevent because of this cooperation.

PROFIL: Can you give any specific details?

Kreisky: I cannot do that, for understandable reasons. But the fact that we were able to uncover the arms smuggling attempt is certainly evidence. In this case, [PLO delegate Ghazi] Husayn was at the airport to meet the two Palestinians. Normally the authorities do not interfere in such a situation.

PROFIL: But that raises the question of the quality of your personal friendship with 'Arafat. What has he told you about the further fate of Husayn and the two arms smugglers? Are they not at large again and can plan new attacks in Austria, on Syria's orders?

Kreisky: I have been told that the two have been arrested and are being interrogated. The former PLO representative in Vienna has been summoned too.

PROFIL: Has it been ensured that the arms smugglers will actually be punished?

Kreisky: I believe at any rate that the two of them have to reckon with some punishment. Don't forget, Dr Husayn has powerful sponsors in Syria. The PLO and 'Arafat are at the moment under terrible pressure. One has to understand that.

PROFIL: In other words, we should consider the possibility that in the near future the two arrested Palestinian murderers will be blackmailed out of Austrian prisons, that they will be seen off by the interior minister with a handshake and will get ready to commit new murders?

Kreisky: Well, I cannot preclude that. Such things have happened again and again, not only in Austria but all over the world, even in Switzerland.

PROFIL: Minister Lanc has announced officially that "the perpetrators named the Austrian Government's Middle East policy as the motive for their attack." Can it really be justified to risk the life of even a single Austrian for this policy, which to date has not brought any tangible results?

Kriesky: It was not I who initiated the peace process. All I did was express my opinion as to what the crux is of the Middle East problem. That has nothing whatever to do with endangering the life of Austrians. The terrorists would have found dozens of other reasons to become active in Austria, in the same way as they are active in other countries.

PROFIL: Thus you will continue to stick to your policy?

Kreisky: Of course. One cannot, so to speak, let the terrorists have their way and allow oneself to be intimidated by them. It is necessary to stick to a correct policy even if this involves certain dangers. There is no getting away from that.

PORFIL: You will not submit to further terrorism in Austria?

Kreisky: I will not submit; I do not yield to force.

PROFIL: What will happen in the Western democracies, in your opinion, if the process that has begun in the Middle East does not continue?

Kreisky: The European states, all of them, have serious budget problems at the moment, some because they have hundreds of thousands of unemployed, others--such as Austria--because they have to preserve workplaces for hundreds of thousands of people. Nearly all of us have deficits that need to be financed. As a result of the high oil prices, the European states have large balance of payments deficits. In the oil countries the corresponding surpluses are accumulating. These states are channeling part of these petrodollar billions back into the European capital circulation. And now I ask you: Does any reasonable person really think it is possible in the long run to ignore the Arab World, which today possesses the world's largest capital amounts and largest oil resources? It is known, on the other hand, that all these countries are most deeply interested in a solution to the Palestinian problem.

PROFIL: Is Ronald Reagan a reasonable person?

Kreisky: Reagan also knows all this, and I am convinced that America's policy will take it into consideration sooner or later. France and the FRG have raised billions worth of loans in Saudi Arabia. Many of our banks and European banks are working with Arab money.

PROFIL: All this smacks a little of opportunism.

Kreisky: I am not saying we have to indulge in a particular opportunism, but we have to take reality into account, just as we have to take into account the reality that America is the world's most powerful and biggest nation.

PROFIL: Thank God.

Kreisky: Thank God for this--I say so too. It is only necessary to see that a dialogue comes about, that there are not too many misunderstandings between Europeans and Americans. It is certainly one of the great tasks of the European democracies to bring about a better relationship between Americans and Arabs. The moderate Arab states, on which America too relies so much, will only be able to hold their own if they can prove that they have achieved a greater understanding for the Palestinian problem through their close relationship with the West. I have been told that repeatedly by the leading statesmen there. Unless they succeed in that respect, these states will not remain much longer. I would like to draw attention to a phenomenon that many have not noticed. Nearly all Arab states have sent condolences messages and have publicly dissociated themselves from the Vienna synagogue crime, as they specifically called it...

PROFIL: Cheap words...

Kreisky: No. No. The PLO and the West Bank mayors have also sent condolences messages. True, that does not bring the dead back to life, but as regards its effect on the Arab World it means that the Arabs have described as a crime what the Arab extremist group has done. And now compare that with the eloquent silence that reigned in the Arab World on the occasion of such terrorist attacks as recently as 10 years ago. There has been a development here that must be recognized: namely that nearly the entire Arab World is letting us know how much it regrets this crime and the fact that it occurred in Austria of all places. That is a fundamental change and at the same time a great hope.

U.S. FIRM SAID OFFERING JOBS FOR F-16 ORDER

AU091213 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Special report by Andreas Unterberger]

[Text] Vienna--In the bidding for the planned purchase of 24 interceptors by Austria, a new offer has come from the American side: In contrast to earlier quoted figures, General Electric now intends to guarantee investments providing 6,000 jobs in Austria in the event Austria buys planes (F-16's) partly produced by this company.

As learned from a well-informed U.S. source, the company would at present even be satisfied with a basic decision in favor of this type interceptor. According to Finance Minister Salcher, the 1982 and 1983 budgets cannot provide for such expenditures. So far the French Dassault company (Mirage) has been in the lead, as the National Defense Council already made a basic decision in its favor before the summer.

BRIEFS

OIL IMPORTS--In the first half of this year Austrian consumption of oil products declined 7.4 percent compared to the same period in 1980. Crude oil imports were 5.2 percent lower and imports of oil products 22.5 percent lower than a year ago. Despite the lower imports in terms of quantity, the value of crude oil imports in the first half of this year was 34 percent higher than a year ago--16.9 billion schillings, compared to 12.6 billion schillings--as a result of the higher dollar exchange rate. [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 1 Sep 81 p 8 AU]

EXPORTS TO BULGARIA--Austrian exports to Bulgaria in the first half of 1981 were 800 million schillings, 7.4 percent higher than during the same period last year. These exports consisted mostly of semifinished goods such as iron and steel, paper and cardboard, nonferrous metals and refractory products. Bulgarian exports to Austria in the first half of 1981 went up 100 percent to 367 million schillings. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 2 Sep 81 p 8 AU]

SCHMIDT CITES READINESS TO TALK WITH HONECKER

LD091328 Hamburg DPA in German 1106 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 9 Sep (DPA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has spoken in favor of an "unconditional readiness to talk" with regard to his planned meeting with Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State. In an interview in the SPD weekly VORWAERTS, published in Bonn today, the chancellor said that he was not pleased to read that "the newspapers are already taking up the subject for the third time and are now guessing again, if you please, at all that must result from a talk between Mr Honecker and me. This is an attempt to place hurdles in advance."

Among mutual German interests, the chancellor included the fact that a war must not break out in Europe because, predictably, in a war, the territory of the two German states would be the main theater. He said that Germans as a whole are interested in setting the conditions which would keep the risks of future wars as low as possible. Consequently, both German states have to contribute to the balance of military threats and counterthreats and military deterrence and counterdeterrence.

The chancellor warned against expecting too much from the first meeting between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in New York at the end of this month. He said the theme of this talk is not only the Eurostrategic weapons but also world conflicts. Schmidt also stressed that the process of making efforts for [words indistinct] balance with regard to these weapons, which he has been encouraging for 4 years, "is experiencing important progress now in September 1981," but a result would still be a long time in coming.

FDP CHAIRMAN COMMENTS ON BUDGET PROBLEMS

DW090923 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1705 GMT 8 Sep 81

["Excerpts" from reporter Fides Krause-Brewer interview with Foreign Minister and FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] During the past few weeks, did you and Graf Lambsdorff negotiate somewhat harder and riskier than some people of the faction would have liked?

[Answer] It became obvious during the faction session that all our colleagues were aware that the government coalition together achieved a great deal. We do not want to contribute to talking this achievement to pieces -- an achievement jointly made for our country and for the our citizens, as well as particularly to overcome unemployment.

[Question] Do you think that the personal frictions involved can be removed?

[Answer] I don't know what you mean by personal frictions. We did not contribute to any such thing. We presented our position in a businesslike but firm manner. It isn't our political style to personally attack other politicians.

[Question] The budget certainly will contain some risks. There is talk of DM1-2 billion still needed. In filling these gaps, should we expect the entire fight with the SPD to start over again?

[Answer] If there are predictable problems, we will -- as far as we are concerned -- handle them in the same businesslike way we handled what is now considered the common achievement.

[Question] Do you stand by your absolute "no" regarding tax increases to fill budget deficits?

[Answer] We have said that we don't think much of a special levy or of a heating oil tax.

GERMAN-POLISH CONSULTATIONS CENTER ON DISARMAMENT

LD091333 Hamburg DPA in German 1213 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 9 Sep (DPA)--Disarmament problems, particularly those connected with medium-range missiles, were at the center of German-Polish consultations at the Foreign Ministry in Bonn yesterday. The ministry said that at the talks, which have been taking place regularly since 1977 and which are also held with other East bloc states, "all relevant worldwide and specifically European themes in the disarmament sphere" were discussed. The emphasis was on medium-range missiles. The German side stressed the West's interest in achieving agreement at the Madrid CSCE followup on the convening of a European disarmament conference.

PRESS CRITICIZES PLANNED ANTI-HAIG DEMONSTRATION

DW090927 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 9 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] RUHR-NACHRICHTEN of Dortmund deals with the announced protest action against U.S. Secretary of State Haig slated to take place in Berlin on Sunday: The Young Socialists have frequently embarrassed their mother party. This time, however, the matter is particularly embarrassing. A demonstration against U.S. Secretary of State Haig must seem to the party leadership to be rather uncalled for. The fact that this demonstration of antipathy is supposed to take place in Berlin when the American visits the divided city is being rightly considered a scandal by sober-minded Social Democrats.

ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG of Mainz notes: It certainly does not indicate a sense of reality when one wants to cut off the branch on which one is sitting just because of some momentary irritation. The Berlin Young Socialists pretend that the old capital of the Reich is a city like all others in the world and not the place where freedom and democracy depend directly on the guaranteed protection of the world power America. A demonstration against the U.S. secretary of state on the Spee River assumes a completely different quality than one taking place in the streets of Rome or Athens.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE

DW091037 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Commentary signed Rm.: "That Is What Our State Is Like"]

[Text] Mass violence could erupt when the demonstration announced by the Young Socialists takes place on the occasion of U.S. Secretary of State Haig's visit to Berlin. But obviously, no one is considering prohibiting the demonstration. Berlin's Senator of the Interior Lummer just announced that restrictions will be placed on the organizers if need be. You can imagine what would become of such restrictions. It is already questionable whether the Young Socialists would abide by them even if they wanted to. More than 20 other groups plan to take part in the demonstration including communists.

Do the years of experience with leftist extremists really allow the expectation that they would, in a law-abiding way, really not do what the police forbid? This seems to be why Berlin's senator of the interior is not considering issuing a ban; he doesn't think it can be implemented. It may be that the police in Berlin, which cannot be assisted by police units from other federal laender--would reach their limit if they had to dissolve a banned demonstration on Sunday. But if a ban is abandoned too early, it will become unusable later on. The whole affair is a horrifying segment of our reality. The constitutional state has deteriorated so much that it does not dare counteract the mass violence threatened by political extremists.

The state feels helpless. But the party leaders were the first to fail. The Sunday plan is the work of "the Young Socialists of the SPD." It is not a kindergarten attached to the SPD nor is it a group of Social Democratic youths. One-third of the SPD belongs to it. The Berlin Land Executive Board has condemned the planned demonstration, but it did not set any consequences for the participants. SPD Chairman Brandt strongly advises against participation, but that is all. SPD Federal Manager Glotz reprimands the chairman of the Young Socialists, who can ignore it. The SPD has been led in this way for many years, with the result that party functionaries can go unpunished in urging the denunciation of our most important ally.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG

DW100825 Munich SUEDDUETSCHE ZEITUNG in German 10 Sep 81 p 4

[Commentary signed RL: "Beyond Acceptable Criticism"]

[Text] If one recalls how visiting American politicians have been jubilantly greeted in earlier times, the planned Berlin demonstration of Young Socialists against U.S. Secretary of State Haig seems to introduce a changed era. In fact, however, both welcoming attitudes are rather close to each other: The earlier ovations and the current shrill rejection are also connected with the complexes Germans have whenever they feel particularly self-confident.

Reagan's policy gives ample reason to feel concerned. It must be possible to criticize the U.S. Government without being considered an adversary of the American nation. (After all, people in the United States also have ideas differing from official policy.)
The initiators of the anti-Haig demonstrations, however, lose the claim for differentiation between serious criticism and mere anti-Americanism due to the shallow polemics of their phrases. Haig is certainly not a saint, but denouncing him as a warmonger with the help of a distorted quotation lies far beyond the limit between criticism and propaganda. Haig merely said that peace should not be bought for the price of subordination to the ideological adversary. As a pacifist, one may criticize even that. But what is natural for every kind of self-defense and territorial defense must not be twisted to appear as the personal perfidiousness of Haig--if one wants to be taken seriously politically.

Those who want to demonstrate in Berlin against American policy must not be so foolish or bold as to forget that they can do so there simply due to the presence of the Western allies--regardless of who happens to be the secretary of state in Washington. This fact is more concrete than the slogans of Young Socialist or democratic activists who have no historical background.

PAPER: GOVERNMENT 'GOOFED' ON LAW OF THE SEA

DW091303 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 8 Sep 81 p 1

[Guenther Gillessen editorial: "The New Law of the Sea Is Not Good Enough"]

[Text] The probably penultimate round of the UN Law of the Sea Conference has come to an end in Geneva. The next round will offer the last opportunity for improvements. A redistribution of the earth is taking place in the form of negotiations on a new law, the rule of states is being extended over the sea, its treasures and the land under the sea. This last conquest is accompanied by some wrestling about the future world economic order and rules of international raw material trade.

These exciting developments, however, do not seem to interest the government, parliament and the public of the Federal Republic. The Germans have not learned in their national history why greatest political attention must be given to changes of the Law of the Sea. Their geographic location taught the Germans to consider themselves a land power despite their coasts. In the meantime, they long ago became an industrial nation, importing raw materials and paying for them through exports. But in this "second educational development," they have not realized what value the freedom of the seas and the dominating idea of the classic law of seafaring nations ought to have for them since the states with long seacoasts do not defend them any more, seeking their greater advantage in nationalizing the sea and closing the free sea. The Federal Republic has goofed in this matter. The government left its diplomats very much to themselves. The matter was hardly mentioned in the Bundestag.

Two events of the recent round of negotiations must be assessed for the further course to be followed by the Federal Government on this conference. One is the selection of Hamburg as the location of the International Court of the Sea which is to decide on quarrels related to the interpretation of the future convention. The selection of Hamburg is a prestige success; it means little for the Federal Republic. The weight carried by Bonn in the United Nations is being determined by completely different factors than by being the host of one of its organs. But the Federal Government should not be irritated by the selection of Hamburg. The location of the court is not worth a concession in the matter. Only if the Federal Republic will be able to keep its decision to join the Law of the Sea convention open in a credible way, can it hope to improve the draft.

The other event is the changed attitude of Washington. It has become doubtful under President Reagan whether America will join the convention. Maybe it will demand additional negotiations. All other states must ask themselves about the value of a new Law of the Sea if the world's most important naval power will not accept it. In such a case, all other states would have to examine their earlier decisions on the draft of the convention. Some feel that too much of the high seas will be sacrificed to the claims of coastal states. Others maintain that their gains are not big enough. Others again will hold that the achieved compromise cannot be improved any further and that it could be lost in case of new negotiations. There also are states who feel that deep sea mining is too handicapped in the current draft; others, in turn, feel that there is not enough curtailment, different interests are being fanned by American hesitation. This contains a danger but also a chance.

The Federal Republic has reason to be rather discontent with the current results of the Law of the Sea Conference, particularly for two reasons. The establishment of extended "economic zones" under national control must be viewed with suspicion. Some day they could become a national coastal sea. The greater part of German high seas fishing has already become a victim of the beginning of such developments. Naval research and navigation must fear being handicapped.

Deep sea mining is the other issue. Dirigism and market economy are involved here as well as the danger of creating an intended shortage of raw materials; also involved is an opportunity to keep the few nations able to technically perform deep sea mining, with the help of the convention, from breaking up cartels of raw material producers.

Completely parallel interests exist in this matter between America and the Federal Republic. It is regrettable that France and England stay on the sidelines but it is due to the fact that they have great advantages because of their long coasts and that they want to preserve them for later exchange deals. Under Mitterrand, France is even less willing than it was under Giscard to become involved in a dispute with the Third World.

It is urgently necessary for Bonn to reconnoiter whether the Americans really want to have additional negotiations on the almost ready convention. Bonn ought to prompt Washington to see to it that economic zones should legally be formed more in the sense of the high sea so that future nationalism of economic zones will be firmly halted.

Chances for additional negotiations are not so good, but they are not bad either. A new Law of the Sea hardly can be implemented if resistance is organized among the five most important industrial states. In this connection, very much will depend on America and the Federal Republic.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU SCORES REAGAN POLICY

DW040949 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 4 Sep 81 p 3

[Commentary by Washington correspondent, signed Ter: "Reagan's Melody"]

[Text] Reagan came to power with the promise that he would "make America strong again." The Republican Party platform adopted at Reagan's nomination demands the reestablishment of U.S. strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. The government has not used the term "superiority" in its official language, but the world illustrates very well the mood under which the change of power took place in the United States.

If insufficient money is now available for American armament, this will have a devastating effect on the internal credibility of the government. The economy is not reacting as planned by the Reagan government ideologists. According to their dogma, tax cuts would practically finance themselves through the cranked up economy and the accompanying higher tax revenues. This is probably not quite the case. The defense budget has been increased despite tax cuts and now there is a gap in the budget.

A rather sensational withdrawal is in the offing. To cover up the political withdrawal, Ronald Reagan will double his rhetorical output. The President's recent remarks have already established the tune--Moscow should not think that the United States can not do what it wants to do. Naturally, it would win any arms race, that is clear.

Doesn't this give the impression that threats are being made with a big stick that can't be bought at the moment because debts still exist?

CABINET APPROVES DETAILS OF NATIONALIZATION BILLS

NC091816 Paris AFP in English 1811 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 9 Sep (AFP)--Bills to nationalise nine major industrial groups, 20 banks and 16 finance houses were approved in most details by a cabinet meeting here today, a presidential spokesman said.

The expected announcement coincided with a decision by the Economy Ministry to suspend quotation of shares in the companies involved until the final draft is put before parliament. Observers said this was a move to forestall speculation in some of the stock.

The presidential spokesman today detailed the range of nationalisation, methods of compensation and the future organisation of the companies.

Under the bills five of the industrial groups will come under full state control. They are the Companie Generale d'Electricite, Saint Gobain (glass and chemicals), Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann (chemicals), Rhone-Poulenc (pharmaceuticals) and Thomson-Brandt (electronics and arms).

On the Dassault aviation firm, talks have begun to permit state participation of 51 percent immediately and 100 percent within five years. A 51 percent stake in the Matra arms division is also being negotiated, the spokesman said.

The USINOR and SACILOR steel firms will be nationalised by simple conversion of large state credits into shares.

Talks on capital restructuring are being held with shareholders of the Roussel Uclaf, CII-Honeywell Bull and ITT firms which have large overseas interests.

The nationalisation of the credit sector will affect 36 large finance houses--but as promised, 136 foreign banks or houses controlled from abroad, and 65 French mutual (co-operative) banks will be left untouched.

The spokesman stressed that the government has agreed on a "fair" system of compensation for shareholders, based on an exchange of shares against bonds repayable over 15 years carrying an unspecified interest rate.

The meeting also agreed on measures affecting immigrants and private local radio. The previous administration's law controlling immigration since 1980 has been abrogated, and so-called "administrative expulsion" will be used only against foreigners seriously threatening public order. Those who are illegally in France will be taken to the frontier only on the decision of a court.

A bill legalising private local radio should preserve the media and avoid domination by financial or political interests, the spokesman said. Advertising will not be permitted as a source of revenue.

MINISTER DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL TRADE ISSUES

PM090906 Paris LE MATIN in French 27 Aug 81 pp 6-7

[Henri Lauret interview with French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] LE MATIN: East-West relations were discussed in Ottawa. As minister of state for foreign trade, you are one of the people most interested in the development and nature of the major trends in international exchanges. It now appears that Europeans do not completely share U.S. views on relations with the Soviet Union?

Jobert: As far as the Ottawa meeting and East-West relations are concerned, everything is clear. Six of the partners informed the seventh that they had no intention of depriving themselves of any contacts in general, and trade contacts in particular, with the Soviet Union. This is irrespective of the U.S. desire that they either be ended or reduced. Obviously, the aim of the American tactics is to group the six partners together under U.S. auspices and then to embark on a bilateral dialogue with the Soviet Union and to negotiate an exchange balance with that country to the benefit of the two superpowers. If I were American, I would, doubtless, be making the same moves. But since Ottawa, I would have more doubts about the possibility of pressuring my partners to persuade them to join in the old game of undivided power.

LE MATIN: Was the Europeans stance expressed as clearly as you say?

Jobert: Communiques always present an agreeable, acceptable version of reality. But the reality is that the Europeans--Germany in particular--do not intend to restrict their freedom and ability to hold a political and economic dialogue, above all, with the Soviet Union. In particular, I am referring to gas questions. The USSR is potentially a gas exporter; Europe is a substantial gas consumer. If we want detente to exist, it can only exist on the basis of established ties. Since Europe's dependence on Soviet gas is not great, why should European countries deny themselves this resource? I do not really think the United States is capable of ensuring that Europe receives the quantities of coal, oil and gas it needs for its development. Moreover, this would mean substituting real tutelage for the threat of tutelage. European heads of state and government are well aware of all this....

LE MATIN: Can one speak of divergence from Washington?

Jobert: Policies must adapt to each other and will do so. I spoke of feelers. Indeed, the United States is putting out feelers in the direction of its industrial allies so as to find out exactly what they will accept and what they will refuse. To this end, the allies have to express their views!

LE MATIN: Touching on our relations with the USSR, Claude Cheysson has said, in essence, that they cannot be normal as long as the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan persists.

Jobert: To counterbalance the remarks you cite, I will say that relations between states are generally abnormal and seldom normal. True, the Soviet Union's occupation of Afghanistan has created a situation which many states cannot endorse.

LE MATIN: Is our trade with the Soviets suffering as a result?

Jobert: Our relations with the Soviet Union, as we conceive of them, are necessarily suffering.

LE MATIN: Rightly or wrongly, people expect much more of a socialist government with regard to relations with the developing countries. But it is one thing to speak of the need for new North-South relations. It is another matter to put these attractive ideas into practice....

Jobert: True. But this is nothing new. I remember that one of my difficulties with Kissinger, in 1973, was to make him understand that the policy adopted by France in the Near East had nothing to do with the "tentative political steps" he was taking at the time to bring Egypt closer to the United States and to Israel. A policy whose results were necessarily limited. And I tried to make him see that our vision was one of long-term codevelopment between countries which were complementary in their economic activity, in Europe, Africa and the Near East. This was a very difficult task to carry out and would necessarily develop into an incoherent mass of means and intentions.

But that was our vision. And I think that today, when we talk of North-South dialogue, or of Euro-African-Arab dialogue, we are talking, first, of countries which are complementary in the economic sphere, second, of countries which are close at hand--and proximity facilitates complementariness, and third, of countries which need to support each other politically in order to exist. The political vision results from this desired economic unity. It is no easy task because it can only develop either on the margin of dominant commercial factors--this is true of the Lome convention--or in the face of the system of exchanges which prevails today on the basis of international finance which is entirely dominated by the power and the actions of the United States, and on the basis of a concept of exchanges which, in the name of freedom, favors those who are in a position to benefit virtually completely from it.

LE MATIN: North-South dialogue means, to some extent, rejecting imposed ideas...?

Jobert: In the first instance, it is essentially a reaction against two well established systems: the international monetary system and the international commercial system. That is to say, not everybody likes to see groups of countries making moves--albeit only in the form of preliminary talks--toward planning their development and, in the initial phase, trying to even out differences in living standards which can manifest themselves not only in suffering for some people, but in tensions for everyone.

True, it is necessary to create the means, particularly monetary means--stable outlets for products, sufficient remuneration for the output of the least advanced countries. If people are reluctant to take a close look at these matters, if people stick to polical talks alone, it is clear that the North-South dialogue has no chance of getting underway. World talks on this subject will meet two obstacles: international finance and international trade. It is vital, and good practice, to encourage regional unions. Groups of countries must feel themselves to be linked by the living reality of their needs and their exchanges, as happened as a result of the Lome convention--and that was only a beginning. It is true that there is a major step to take before launching the North-South dialogue. This step must remain marginal to realities, unless it disrupts them. But in that case, the end of the road would be failure. There will come a time when this marginal step will become the main direction. We have not yet reached that point.

An approach which is both realistic and prudent is the best that can be tried today. There is the Cancun meeting at the end of October. Twenty-four countries will meet there to decide on the need to revive the dialogue. World equilibriums depend on this reality of a rapprochement between a suffering world and a world of high technology and considerable intellectual gains (but for which it is absolutely necessary that the other world respond through its own development). France hopes that this reality will make itself felt. The doors are now open.

LE MATIN: You have not answered me on the subject of ways and means. One has to be realistic...

Jobert: Being realistic also means that you must not always think of the market, and nothing but the market, from day to day, but that you must sketch the long term development of societies. Commercial agreements exist. Bilateral or multilateral development plans also exist. These are directions where it is possible to be rapidly effective, even with limited ambitions. Well, all these limited ambitions taken together will mean that one day it will be possible to raise the question of international trade and international finance without anger and without failure.

LE MATIN: Do you feel that some of our European partners are sensitive to this approach and are inclined to subscribe to it? And if so, which?

Jobert: They will have to get used to it. It is very difficult to change the predominant way of thinking. Thus, it is hard to ask certain countries--I am thinking, for instance, of Germany, which has based all its prosperity, past (since Bismarck's day) and present (in Chancellor Schmidt's day), on a philosophy of free exchange- to believe, all of a sudden, that a world of planned exchanges, oriented toward greater well-being, is now the right solution. One can understand the interest and convenience of the former theory. But when you look at the real and potential dramas which are being created and will be created by mankind's life, you realize that applying theories--however convincing they may be--is not the best attitude.

MITTERRAND SET TO VISIT ALGERIA IN NOVEMBER

NC032159 Paris AFP in English 2155 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 3 Sep (AFP)--French President Francois Mitterrand is to pay an official visit to Algeria in November, it was announced here today.

The decision was announced following a visit to the Elysee Palace by Algerian Ambassador Mohamed Sahnun.

Mr Mitterrand will notably meet with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

ENVOYS COMMENT BEFORE 9 SEP INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

NC092005 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 9 Sep 81

[From the newsreel]

[Text] A new session within the framework of the intercommunal talks was held at the Ledra Palace Hotel this afternoon. In a statement before the meeting, Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, said that he expected encouraging developments at today's session. In answer to a question on the basis of his statement concerning encouraging developments, Mr Gobbi replied that he had certain information which, however, might not be accurate. In answer to another question, Mr Gobbi did not rule out the possibility of his going to New York for consultations with UN Secretary General Waldheim.

In a statement, Mr Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot side's representative, said that, as it is known, the Greek Cypriot side submitted at the initial meeting, within the framework of the intercommunal talks, in October 1980 specific and detailed proposals for a comprehensive solution of the Cyprus problem as well as specific proposals on the priority issue of the resettlement of Varosha. He added: These proposals were within the framework of the two summit agreements and the UN resolutions. Today, Mr Ioannidhis continued, we will expand our positions with the submission of further proposals for a just solution of the Cyprus issue in our desire to pursue a just and viable solution of the Cyprus problem.

In answer to a question on what he exactly meant by the term "further proposals," and if these are new proposals or counterproposals, Mr Ioannidhis replied: There is no significance in what one calls these proposals. This is about further proposals. In answer to a question about whether today's document was the last one that the Greek Cypriot side will submit in reply to the Turkish proposals, Mr Ioannidhis clarified that during today's session he will submit a set of documents.

In answer to another question regarding Denktas' recent statement that the Turkish Cypriot proposals constitute a significant step toward a comprehensive solution of the Cyprus issue, Mr Ioannidhis replied: What I can say is that the Turkish Cypriot proposals on the constitutional issue are the same as those submitted by the Turkish side in January 1981. On the territorial issue, on the other hand, their proposals were considered by the Greek Cypriot side as totally insignificant and as not constituting the basis for a solution of the Cyprus problem.

In a statement, Mr Onan, the Turkish Cypriot representative, said that during the session he expected the expanded proposals or counterproposals of the Greek Cypriot side to the proposals that he himself submitted on 5 August. The issue is, he added, whether the proposals that will be submitted will truly be counterproposals that will lead to a substantive dialogue in the pursuit of a solution.

Communique Issued

TA092058 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] In today's session at the intercommunal talks held in Lefkosa [Nicosia], the Greek Cypriot side submitted documents and counterproposals concerning the constitutional and territorial issues of the Cyprus problem. The intercommunal talks aimed at finding a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem were held in the Ledra Palace Hotel today.

The Turkish Radio and Television center reports that a UN communique was released following the talks. The communique says that the Greek Cypriot side has submitted documents and counterproposals concerning the constitutional and territorial aspects of the Cyprus problem and that other issues included in the agenda were also discussed during the meeting.

The communique adds that the Turkish Cypriot negotiator at the talks disclosed his preliminary views on the documents submitted by the Greek Cypriot side. Final views on these documents will be expressed following the examination of the proposals. The intercommunal talks will resume next Wednesday.

SPOKESMAN CITES PLANS TO 'INTERNATIONALIZE' TALKS

NC092001 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] The government spokesman today stated that the government is exerting every possible effort to promote a solution of the national issue and that it is in contact with both the nonaligned and socialist states as well as with the Western countries.

The spokesman stressed that despite the sensations that were initially created by the submission of the Turkish Cypriot proposals, today the world has generally become aware that these proposals cannot constitute the basis for a solution of the Cyprus issue. The spokesman further stressed that the Cyprus Government has silently exerted tremendous efforts toward creating the correct impressions.

The spokesman added that the effort to internationalize the Cyprus issue has not been abandoned because a dialogue is still in progress. He added that in connection with the UN efforts, systematic plans have been laid in the event that no substantive progress takes place in the dialogue. The spokesman said that within the framework of the internationalization, the president of the republic plans a series of high-level visits and contacts, including participating in the Commonwealth summit conference, during which he will have the opportunity to discuss the Cyprus issue and explain our position to 41 country leaders.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ADOPTS IOANNIDHIS' PROPOSALS

NC100842 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The National Council rejected an AKEL suggestion for the submission by the Greek Cypriot side of fresh proposals on the territorial aspect at the present stage of talks, but it decided to adopt fresh improved proposals which were prepared by interlocutor Ioannidhis and his advisors to the talks.

According to authoritative information, the fresh constitutional proposals which Mr Ioannidhis already submitted to the Turkish Cypriot side yesterday provide for the following:

1. The president of the republic will be Greek Cypriot and will be elected by the entire population of Cyprus.
2. The vice president will be Turkish Cypriot and will be elected solely by the island's Turkish Cypriot community.
3. The members of the upper house will be 70 percent Greek Cypriots and 30 percent Turkish Cypriots.
4. The members of the lower house will be elected on the basis of the proportion of the population in the various constituencies.
5. The Greek Cypriot side is ready to discuss broadening of the authorities of the two separate administrations provided that the central government will exercise increased authorities so as to ensure the unity of the country and the sovereignty of the state.
6. The same standard of living and per capita income will be ensured to both communities.
7. The increased participation of Turkish Cypriots in the executive authority is accepted but this should always be within the security limits of the federal state.

The fresh constitutional proposals of the Greek Cypriot side are always in agreement with the concept of a federal state and of a united country.

In connection with the territorial aspect, with the document which it has submitted, the Greek Cypriot side stresses that it will be flexible but it does not submit fresh proposals because the side which is to return territory is the Turkish side.

Council Disagreements

NC091600 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Disagreements"]

[Text] A few weeks ago the thinking portion of the people wondered: Will there be progress in the Cyprus issue? For a few days, prior to the submission of the Turkish proposals, there was a relative euphoria over the fact that the Turkish side could possibly demonstrate an elemental spirit of concession. After the proposals this euphoria evaporated. No thinking persons today considers that there can be progress during the present phase of the talks. It is certain that the talks will fail officially in the same way that they failed in practice.

The National Council is now in session. Under pressure of developments it is called upon to decide what will be done... will our own side submit its own plan for the solution of the Cyprus issue? Will it submit a plan only on the constitutional aspect? Will there be "improved" counter-proposals on the territorial aspect? Will there be inaction based upon the argument that our proposals were submitted in the past and that we have nothing new to propose? These are the questions facing the National Council. Naturally, no answers are likely to be given....

It is being said that approximately three positions are being supported at the National Council:

1--The Turkish proposals are not proposals but only counterproposals to our proposals. They are unacceptable. They merit no discussion. Consequently, we must return to the United Nations and to internationalization....
2--Our own proposals or counterproposals on the territorial issue must be avoided and specific positions must be presented only on the constitutional issue....
3--There must be a complete constitutional plan and our former proposals on the territorial aspect must be improved....

It becomes obvious that there is no unanimity on either the essence of the matter or on the procedure. Lack of unanimity is not a negative element. On the contrary, disagreements could lead to indepth examination and more correct probable decisions. In the final analysis, the disagreements are not related to examination. These disagreements incorporate an excessive dose of party expediency together with an even more excessive dose of fear of responsibility. In other words, who will be the first to dare tell the bitter truth to the people, the bitter truth which is being examined, discussed and accepted by the group of political leaders who, however, are afraid to present this to the people.

This particular situation makes the discussions of the National Council tantamount to political prattling and identifies them as political vagueness. Each and every one of the political leaders is afraid of his colleagues and apparently all together they are afraid of the people. Leaders, however, are only those who lead the people, who can even disagree with the people and who often clash with the people over serious issues. Leaders are only those who say and do what in their opinion is correct and will save the people, but not those who nourish false expectations among the people. True leaders are only those who, by sacrificing their own popularity, embitter the people, even if only temporarily, in order to save them in the end.

The people can have doubts on many things. The people can hold their political leaders responsible for all the slogans, promises and declarations directed at them during the past 7 years.

The people, however, cannot have doubts about the leader's lack of willingness and even fear to speak openly to the people. The people understand what their leaders are afraid to express. In the last analysis, the bitter truth is that these people are not being prepared either for war or for peace.

We need no reference to the history of older times and to other people. The history of the Greek nation and the recent history of Cyprus both show that what is being done today may be correct and a salvation but may be wrong and calamitous tomorrow. They also show that, for the past 25 years--without a shadow of a doubt--time has worked against the struggles of Cypriot Hellenism...the superficial and uncalculated slogan of the inactive long-term struggle was the main blow against the current phase of the Cyprus issue.

The National Council can lose itself in discussions on federations and confederations. It can be unable to shoulder its own responsibilities. It can reach unanimous decisions on painless conclusions and disagree on necessary decisions. It cannot, however, forget that only a few years ago we had both international interests as well as the embargo; a plan for the solution of the Cyprus issue; democracy in Turkey; and a strong government in Greece. Today none of any of these things exist. Consequently, the future is obviously much murkier. The National Council should look at both the present and the prospects, and it ought then to adopt its...strictly advisory decisions, since the last analysis it is only the Kiprianou government which decides and Greece supports....

FOREIGN MINISTER ROLANDHIS' 9 SEP UN SPEECH

NC092236 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis spoke this evening at the UN General Assembly's special session on Namibia. Mr Rolandhis stressed: Cyrpus fully supports the UN plan on Namibia's independence which provides the only peaceful process to settle the issue with negotiations. Mr Rolandhis stressed that we recognize SWAPO as the only and authentic representative of the people of Namibia and hope that the struggle's outcome will soon result in an independent and territorially integral Namibia.

In his speech, Mr Rolandhis also referred to the Cyprus issue and stressed that the developments are rather gloomy and that a substantive, qualitative and quantitative improvement of the other side's proposals is imperative if there is to be progress.

MINISTER VENIAMIN OUTLINES DEFENSE PROGRAM

NC081603 Nicosia Domestic Serivce in Greek 1400 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Defense Minister Veniamin has stressed that the government is exerting every possible effort to strengthen the island's defense shield, adn to create an effective local defense cognizant of its responsibilities and always guided by the mandates of national interest.

Referring to critical comments by part of the local press, Veniamin added that much is being done in the defense sector and no uneasiness is justified either concerning the effectiveness of our defense or the relevant efforts and work by the government.

I wish to reiterate and stress once again, Veniamin added, that the government is handling and dealing with the defense issue with the necessary responsibility and prudence. We shall not, he stressed, be swept into a noisy dialogue around this serious issue regardless of how much some people may desire an open discussion. He also observed that such a discussion will only cause damage to our national issue and only damage is caused by irresponsible publications and comments on our defense.

We have repeatedly stressed, Veniamin added, that the delicacy of the national defense issue--in the critical circumstances we are passing through--does not allow irresponsible verbosity and forbids a purposeless and dangerous furor. Concluding, Veniamin said that although some people are able to understand the issue's seriousness, yet they persist in exploiting the government's appropriate silence and behaving like demagogues undermining the efforts and work of the country's leadership in the defense sector.

DENKTAS COMMENTS ON RECEPTION OF PROPOSALS

NC100740 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 7 Sep 81 p 12

[Text] Lefkosa [Nicosia]--After a long silence, TFSC President Rauf Denktas commented for the first time on the Turkish Cypriot proposals and on the attitude of the Greek Cypriots. Inaugurating the festival in the Yeni Iskele [Trikomo] area, he said the Greek Cypriot side had not yet definitely rejected the Turkish Cypriot proposals "but," he said, "they are looking for a pretext to do so. They should clearly know that they will not be able to grab our land and our rights from us through certain constitutional intrigues." Denktas then reiterated that the TFSC will never forgo Turkey's guarantees and added that he would leave for London in the next few days where he will conduct serious talks on the Cyprus question.

Further Remarks

TA091026 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas spoke to reporters this morning. Upon being reminded that Greek Cypriots are making various interpretations because they are suspicious of his international contacts, Denktas said: Naturally, the Greek Cypriots do not want us to take any initiative concerning our national cause. This is their wish. Our duty is to do everything that we consider is right and deal with this cause as a unified force.

In reply to another question, Denktas said that it is very regrettable that an opposition leader claimed that his departure from the island is connected with the no confidence motion to be tabled at the legislative assembly. Denktas said: I am on my way to defend our national cause. I have an appointment in London on 11 September. I can leave today, at the latest, and prepare for my meeting. This is in no way connected with assenbly voting strength. It is not right to render the president incapable of conducting international contacts through such [word indistinct] statements. It is not beneficial to our cause, because such contacts will intensify in the coming months.

In reply to reports that the Greek Cypriots will avoid submitting proposal on the territorial issue, Denktas noted that whatever will be submitted to the negotiators will be seen today. He said: Our agreement consists of both sides submitted to each other comprehensive proposals. If the Greek Cypriot side doesn't submit a proposal on the territorial issue, it will have evaded this agreement. However, let us first see what they do, and then make an assessment accordingly.

Departs for London, New York

TA091239 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Excerpts] President Denktas left the Federated State today for London and New York for contacts. President Denktas will first fly to London via Istanbul for talks with British Foreign Office officials. He will then go to New York for talks with the United Nations secretary general, Mr Waldehim. In New York, President Denktas will be joined by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Atakol, and a parliamentary delegation. After completing his contacts in New York, President Denktas will pay a visit to the capitals of several European countries.

When it was pointed out that defense minister of the Greek Cypriot administration, Mr Veniamin, had said that the Greek Cypriot defense had been strengthened, President Denktas said that the Greek Cypriot side could arm themselves as much as they liked because no one would attack them, but if the Greek Cypriots attacked the Turkish Cypriot side they would be making a big mistake.

Commenting on Greek Cypriot claims that the representative of the United Nations secretary general on the missing persons committee was following an anti-Greek policy, President Denktas said that this was a usual claim by the Greek Cypriot papers. He said that anyone who acted neutrally and not in a pro-Greek way faced the attack of the Greek Cypriot papers. He said that this was not right and the Greek Cypriot side should stop its obstructions of the work of the missing persons committee and from making such accusations.

Asked whether the AHEPA delegation, which will be visiting southern Cyprus, would also be invited to the north, the president said that this was an organization which has been working in the United States for the union of Cyprus with Greece; and in past visits they have been invited to the north and shown the Greek Cypriot brutality on the Turkish Cypriots, hoping that they would be humanely affected, but no such effect had been seen. He stressed that the organization had continued to act in its usual aims. He described AHEPA as a Greek and Greek Cypriot propaganda organization who would never speak of the realities.

Statement on Departure

TA091510 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Statement by Rauf Denktas on 9 September before departing Cyprus for New York--recorded]

[Text] It is in a bid to make some contacts during the coming UN General Assembly sessions, to meet with UN Secretary General Waldheim and to brief all those concerned on the well-intentioned and comprehensive proposals we submitted to the Greek Cypriot side that I am departing the island for New York. I am planning to stop in London to have talks with British officials on my way to the United States. On my return, I will stop in certain European countries for talks.

As it will be recalled, we have already submitted to the Greek Cypriot side our well-intentioned and comprehensive proposals for the solution of the Cyprus problem which has continued since 1963. These proposals concern the territorial, and the constitutional aspects of the problem as well as other aspects. As far as we can learn from reports in the Greek Cypriot press and from other official sources, though the Greek Cypriot side is ready to discuss our proposals on the constitutional aspect of the problem, it will refrain from making any proposals on the territorial aspect. We would consider such a stand far from being good-willed. The Greek Cypriot side must draw a map encompassing its territorial proposal.

Arrival in Istanbul

TA019759 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1610 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Istanbul, 9 Sep (AA)--The president of the TFSC, Rauf Denktas, who is on his way to London for talks with British officials and New York for a meeting with the UN secretary general, arrived in Istanbul today.

In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Denktas said: During my contacts abroad I will brief officials on the content of the comprehensive proposals we have submitted to the Greek Cypriot side in a bid to prove that the Greek Cypriot propaganda on this issue is not valid. I will also explain that we are now expecting comprehensive proposals from the Greek Cypriots and that they must come up with meaningful proposals particularly on the territorial issue.

After recalling that he would reach New York on 20 September and that a Turkish Cypriot parliamentary delegation would meet him there, President Denktas said he was expected to meet with UN Secretary General Waldheim and would have talks with the UN representatives of various countries.

In reply to a question, Denktas said his trip abroad, which would last a month, was misinterpreted. He denied allegations to the effect that his aim was to delay a noconfidence motion against the government by opposition parties in the Turkish Cypriot legislative assembly. Such a thing is definitely out of the question, he said. Government and state affairs are conducted with care, he added, and said a head of state will not cancel all his appointments abroad just because a vote is to take place in the assembly.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO VISIT MEXICO, CUBA

NC081159 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] An interparty delegation from the Cyprus House of Representatives left today to attend the 68th Interparliamentary Congress being held in Havana. The delegation is made up of members of the House of Representatives Galanos, Savidhis, Matisis and Omirou. The congress, among other things, will also examine the Middle East issue, the situation in South Africa, human rights. the disarmament issue and the energy problem. Before going to Cuba, the delegation will visit Mexico on an invitation from the Mexican Parliament.

KKE DENOUNCES U.S. ENVOY'S REMARKS ON ELECTIONS

NC092026 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 9 Sep 81 p 1, 9

[Text] Washington has attempted a new, undisguised intervention in our domestic affairs, in view of the elections and the prospect of the right's defeat, with provocative "advice" to the Greek people.

In the first interview he has given since assuming his duties as the new U.S. ambassador in Ankara, Robert Strausz-Hupe stated in connection with the Greek elections and their possible "repercussions" on the area and NATO that "he does not know what the election results will be." But he added: "The issue's most important aspect is the fact that Greece, too, is a part of NATO and I believe--he continued--that the great majority of the Greek people are very attached to their bonds with NATO."

Presenting our country's participation in the Atlantic alliance as an "irreversible fact," he added in the same provocative tone: "We are all in the same boat. This boat happens to be NATO, and I think this fact should be decisively taken into consideration in the formulation of Greek policy, regardless of who the prime minister will be."

Strausz-Hupe's "suggestions," which revive the era of the notorious Purifoy [U.S. ambassador in Athens in the postwar era], are already being practically expressed through the U.S. exercises that have been planned in the Aegean for the eve of the elections. Such activities by Washington only aim at exercising psychological blackmail on conservative voters to prevent their flight to progressive quarters.

In a statement yesterday, the KKE Central Committee press office stressed that:

"The statement of the U.S. ambassador in Ankara on the Greek elections constitutes an unacceptable and blunt intervention in our domestic affairs. The Greek people know very well what NATO is, what role it has played in the imposition of the dictatorship, the Cyprus problem and the country's other hardships, and they do not need the recommendations of U.S. officials. This new U.S. provocation, which has taken place in the preelection period, in conjunction with the conduct of U.S. exercises in our area, stresses the need for the Greek people to give their reply, through their votes and struggles, to the regime of NATOcracy and to the impertinence of the Americans, who exercise the role of an overlord in our country. We call on the government and the democratic parties to denounce this unacceptable U.S. intervention in our domestic affairs."

CPSU, CUBAN DELEGATIONS TO ATTEND YOUTH FESTIVAL

CPSU Delegation Arrives

NC051601 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 5 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Following an invitation from the KKE Central Committee, a CPSU Central Committee delegation arrived in Athens at noon yesterday. The delegation is composed of Comrade V. Konotop, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and of the Supreme Soviet, and his wife; Comrade A.M. Poplavskiy, Central Committee alternate member, and his wife; and Comrade L.A. Lunkova.

The Soviet comrades were met at the Ellinikon Airport by Comrade Kharilaos Florakis, KKE Central Committee secretary general, and by Comrade Andonis Ambatiellos, member of the KKE Central Committee Political Bureau. Soviet Ambassador Comrade Kaboshkin was also at the airport to meet them.

The Soviet guests will have a few days rest in our country and will attend the seventh festival of the Greek Communist Youth.

PCC Visitors Begin Talks

FL041932 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Raul Valdes Vivo, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], heads the PCC delegation that has begun talks in Athens with representatives of the Greek Communist Party. The Cuban delegation will participate in the Greek Communist Youth Festival to take place from 10 to 13 September.

KKE-EXTERIOR'S FLORAKIS INTERVIEW ON GOALS

Part One

NC071650 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 7 Sep 81 p 7

[Part one of interview by KKE Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis with Stratis Zakhariadhis at the offices of the KKE Central Committee in Athens; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question One: According to your forecast, what would be the KKE stand toward developments after the elections? You have definitely made some forecasts on which you have based your election goals and your tactics.

[Answer] One cannot possibly determine as of now the concrete stand of the party regarding tomorrow since one cannot precisely know what the developments after the elections would be. However, one can lay down general directives by depending on some forecasts which are definitely expected to materialize, to become facts. And one such important fact would be the defeat of the rightwing in the elections and the gaining of parliamentary majority by the forces which have been advocating change. Under such conditions, the problem would be how a democratic government should come about, on whom it should rely and how it should be supported in order to promote the change needed by the country. In these conditions the KKE will seek to contribute to the opening of the road to change by simultaneously acting toward two directions.

On the one hand it will contribute, through its increased parliamentary strength, to the appointment of a democratic government which would depend on all the forces of change and on a powerful popular majority. As part of the new democratic majority, the KKE, being firm with the positions toward change, would embark on action within the framework of the government activities so that a program is promoted that would respond to the people's expectations for real change. We think that this is the solution that would serve the cause of change and would definitely require the cooperation of all the forces that favor change.

On the other hand, the KKE which will be still stronger after the elections, will exercise decisive influence on the development and the sound orientation of the popular movement which would be the moving power for the promotion of changes. Of course, what will happen in this country after the elections will not exclusively and solely depend on the stand of the one or the other party, nor solely on the election results or the plans of the rightwing and the Americans. It will primarily depend on the people's unity, on the power and the participation of the people's movement.

Thus, in order to make absolutely certain and as deep as possible the defeat of the rightwing, in order to stop the robbing of parliamentary seats by the rightwing through the gangster-like elections law, and therefore in order to ensure the election of a democratic parliamentary majority, we have set as the goal the participation of the KKE in the second distribution of parliamentary seats. With our election tactics we also wish to clarify what should be done, what kind of change the country needs, what means should be employed in order to carry out the change.

Question Two: You have set 17 percent as your goal. Do you believe that this is feasible at a time when the development of some international questions--such as the crisis in Europe, the Polish and the Middle East questions--could dynamically upset any one of the static forecasts? For example, what would happen if the situation in Poland deteriorates?

Answer: Definitely, international developments influence elections. But first of all we think that they do not play any determinative role in connection with the outcome and, secondly, they do not exclusively influence one direction. To start with, what are the international developments which directly and vitally concern the Greek people? It is the cold war craziness of the U.S. leadership which proceeds with the most dangerous arms race ever known to mankind; which promotes the Euromissiles; which has gone as far as the production of the most wicked weapon, the neutron bomb; and which threatens to lead Europe--particularly Greece which is full of bases--to nuclear holocaust. They are the U.S. adventurous activities in the Middle East, their provocations against Libya, their pressuring for a NATOite partitioning of Cyprus and the continuation of Turkish occupation.

As for the everyday bombarding that we are being subjected to by all the imperialist mass media about Poland, we must say that this is being done to strike at the socialist ideals. The goal of this unprecedented campaign is to disorient the people; to conceal the cold war policy of armament and of the counterrevolutionary interventions of imperialism; to conceal the British crimes in Ireland and the Israeli crimes in the Middle East, the murders of Turkish patriots by the U.S.-guided junta, the military invasion of Angola by the racist pro-American regime of South Africa, the crimes of the fascists and of the U.S. agents in El Salvador and so forth; and, of course, to defame out popular movement.

But in the Greek elections it is not the one or the other view on the causes of Polish crisis that would be judged. In these elections, the Greek people will vote to remove the rightwing from the administration of the country and to put our country on the road for national independence, democratization and economic development for the benefit of the people. Our people will vote for the Communist Party because they know that this party has been most consistently struggling for the realization of the people's aspirations.

Question Three: The victory of Mitterrand's Socialists--although numerically it was won at the expense of the Communists--has created a new reality through the "consent" between Socialist and Communist Parties. In accordance with the view prevailing in the West, the French Communist Party, gave certain things "in exchange," like, for instance the NATO and the Afghanistan issues. How would the KKE deal with such a possibility?

Answer: First of all, the Communist participation in the French Government reveals the changes that are taking place in the world to the benefit of the socialist forces, the possibilities for the rejection of the U.S. guardianship and of the well-known doctrine: the communist left "to the wall." It is being confirmed that in our era, without the participation of the communists, there can be no way out of the crisis and an opening of the way toward progress and change.

Precisely in order to deprecate this fact, imperialism presents the French Communist Party as having given enormous and unacceptable things "in exchange." I did not have in mind such things given in exchange. Specifically, the Afghanistan issue is being declared with fanfare as being such an issue. The substance, however, of the positive position of the agreement between Communists and Socialists is that a political solution be found that will guarantee the withdrawal of the Soviet troops together with the cessation of foreign interventions in Afghanistan. Does this position differ much from the Afghan Government's corresponding proposal? Or since you have mentioned the NATO issue, has France's return to the NATO military wing and the installation of U.S. bases in France been decided upon?

Naturally, the basis of the Communist-Socialist agreement and, generally, the government's program, are not as adequate as the Communists want it to be and as France needs. One can reliably say that had the French Communist Party emerged stronger from the elections, certainly the agreement between Socialists and Communists and the French Government's program would have more fully corresponded to the need for more substantive steps being taken down the road of change, and that active peace-loving initiatives be taken by France for the promotion of detente and the arrest of the U.S. cold war attack.

As regards your question how we shall deal with such issues, I can state that we seek cooperation with the other forces of change on the basis of a minimum common program which in each case should serve to guarantee national independence, peace, democratization, improvement of the people's lives and planned economic development through the eradication of monopolistic unaccountability. That is, we shall not say: this is our program; either you accept it in total or nothing can be done. We shall discuss things, we shall find common points and, especially, we should agree on the burning problems of the country's course and people's lives. Naturally, this minimum program should not close the way to a radical change, and, consequently, it should afford the possibility for substantive steps to be made to take us out of the current quandary.

Question Four: Let us make ourselves more clear. Do you contemplate the issue of your participation in a postelection government?

Answer: Listen, we are a political party that is struggling for the interests of the people and the country. We are a party that has political aspirations concerning our country's socialist transformation. We are a party that has sacrificed much in its struggle for the defense of the interests of the working class and all working people, for national independence, democracy and social progress. What other party has contributed so much for so long in the struggle for our country's progress? Therefore, we naturally claim and have a right to participate in the country's government. However, the fact that we claim participation in government responsibility does not mean that we can participate in any government. This will be decided by specific factors of the postelection period and, especially, by whether there is a possibility to formulate a government program that will promote change.

Question Five: Do you not think that--since you too have officially declared it--for the world of the left the top priority is to remove the right from power? Consequently, why does change, views from the KKE perspective, run contrary to change as seen by PASOK?

Answer: Your phrase "the top priority for the world of the left is for the right to be removed from power" does not give the precise meaning of the struggle by the forces of the change and the left nor the people's profound expectations. As a matter of fact, it allows margins for disorientation regarding both goals and tactics by the forces of change. The phrase "the right must go" should be supplemented with "... and the change should take place."

Otherwise, without a substantive change, the "departure of the right" can end in a change of persons in government. KKE positions and its constructive criticism of other democratic forces on what changes the country needs (issues of NATO, bases, democratization, and so forth) and how these changes should be attained, that is, the need for common action by the forces of change instead of the position and the logic of "independence," spring from this point.

Precisely, this position and KKE tactics reveal that the change it proposes runs contrary, exclusively and substantially, to the right and its antipopular policy and expresses the need for the substantive change expected by the people.

Question Six: The problem of "socializations" has become the focus of the preelection campaign. How do you view socializations? To what extent and form?

Answer: Certain concepts finally become vague, because of too much and bad use. Socialization is such a case. Socialization is not the nationalization as implemented by the right, nationalizations which in the final analysis in many ways help monopolies and constitute bureaucratic appendages of the state. Also, socialization is not the case when monopolies load their bankrupt enterprises on the state and receive huge compensation. Socialization is not simply converting the loans received from banks by monopolistic enterprises into shares, leaving intact monopolistic control over the enterprise. Socialization is not the participation of the working people in the management of the enterprises--something painless for the monopolies, since the ownership and the enterprise's policy essentially remains in the hands of the monopolies.

Socialization concerns the abolition of the large capitalistic ownership, the means of production and exchange and their planned management for the benefit of the whole of society, something that will be implemented in socialism.

As one understands, this is not what we ask to take place immediately after the elections--that is a socialization with the above socialist meaning. The urgent and necessary thing is that a democratic government take immediate measures for the abolition of monopolist unaccountability and curbing of inflation and unemployment, improvement of workers' incomes, increase of production and so forth.

Our party believes that within the framework of these measures the nationalization of certain monopolies will be needed. This is not dictated to us merely by our ideology, that is it is not demanded of us merely because of a general socialist intent, but as an imperative and extraordinarily necessary measure to get out of the current crisis.

Question Seven: With the present situation in public administration and the international state of affairs, further expansion of the public field is in the danger of becoming--if it has not yet become--a still more decisive factor for the fall of productivity. What is your stand toward this crucial question?

Answer: Earlier I cited the reasons for the plight of the present public field and how it should become productive. But we must say that the noise about the public field is being raised by those who are responsible for its crisis, for its deficits, that is, by the monopolies and the rightwing.

In any case, the problem is there. And we, together with the changes in the economic field, we propose substantive changes in public administration based on democratic principles, on actual democratic decentralization, on modernization and on efficiency. Within this framework, there will be eradication of time-consuming bureaucratic procedures, of the covering up of one service by the other, of the plutocratic interventions, of favoritism, of the phenomena of corruption, and so forth.

The success of these changes in administration requires the participation and sense of responsibility of public servants who must acquire actual rights and whose role, training and remuneration should be improved.

Question Eight: How would the likely collaborators with the KKE agree with all this? And on this occasion, with whom have you discussed so far cooperation in the elections, under what prerequisites and what is the outcome?

Answer: The goals which we propose as the program for change have matured in the conscience of the majority of the Greek people. Even a large part of New Democracy voters adopt or can adopt goals such as the abolition of the bases, restricting the immunity enjoyed by monopolies, improvement of the people's life, and so forth.

The goals have been declared in one way or the other by other forces of change. They have been projected within the mass popular movement by trade unions, associations, local self-government, and so forth. Therefore, there could be queries only by those who would refuse to cooperate in this direction.

As for cooperation in the elections, you know that a basic force, PASOK, has declared that it will go to the elections on its own. In connection with the other parties and groups, we have not ruled out cooperation with some of them, while others have an anti-communist basis and there cannot be any talk. Our party has stated that it will include in its voting tickets important enough personalities from the broad leftist-progressive region who want to contribute to the definite defeat of the rightwing through the participation of the KKE in the second distribution of parliamentary seats. And there will be such cases, and they will be announced soon. It is obvious that in such cases we do not lay down as a prerequisite for participation the full acceptance of our platform or disregard ideological or other differences, or rule out the special presence of the cooperating [personalities] after the elections. Nevertheless, it is necessary that there should be agreement on basic platform points regarding national independence, democratization of the country and economic development for the benefit of the people; that is, we will have one voting ticket for the battle to bring about change and not an opportunistic election gathering.

KUWAITI AMIR ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT, DEPARTS

TA100934 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Kuwaiti Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, who visited Turkey as the official guest of Head of State Gen Kenan Evren, departed Turkey today. The Kuwaiti amir was seen off at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport by General Evren with a ceremony. The national anthems of both countries were played during the ceremony and a 21-gun salute was fired. Aircraft of the Turkish Air Force flew over the airport in honor of the guest. The Kuwaiti amir left Turkey by air after inspecting the honor guard. Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, Istanbul Governor Nevzat Ayaz, 1st Army Commander Gen Haydar Saltik, as well as Commander of the War Academies Gen Ismail Hakki Akansel and other officials were also present in the ceremony.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM ATHENS

TA091708 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Turkish Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Kamuran Gurun returned home today after attending talks with his Greek counterpart in Athens. In a statement to journalists upon his arrival at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Ambassador Gurun said the Greek authorities would carefully deal with the issue of Turkish citizens who requested asylum in Greece. He added that the Turkish Government would offer the necessary cooperation with Greece on this issue.

FRG'S BUNDESTAG APPROVES AID PROGRAMS TO TURKEY

TA092103 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] The FRG Bundestag has approved DM460 million in aid to Turkey that the FRG has undertaken within the framework of the OECD. Turkish Radio and Television correspondent Turham Dikkaya reports from Bonn that the Bundestag also approved DM130 million military aid to Turkey within the framework of NATO.

In a statement at the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Bundestag, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher said that the latest developments in Turkey made a constructive impression on the NATO countries and added that economic and military aid to Turkey should continue. The agreement concerning the FRG's economic and military aid to Turkey, which amounts to about DM600 million, is expected to be signed in Bonn during the coming week.

PROSECUTOR ASKS DEATH SENTENCE FOR NAP MEMBERS

TA091649 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] The military prosecutor has finished reading his indictment against the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] and the Idealist [Ulkucu] organizations affiliated with the NAP. The military prosecutor asked the death sentence for 220 of the accused including Alpaslan Turkes, the NAP leader.

The indictment claims that the NAP's understanding of nationalism is different from Ataturk's nationalism as well as nationalism as defined in the constitution. The indictment says that the members of the NAP and the Idealist organizations tried to gain influence and strength by creating the image that they were fighting against supporters of a communist order.

The indictment says that radio receivers seized during searches conducted at the NAP headquarters were used to listen to transmissions of the Interior Ministry, National Intelligence Organization, the Directorate General of Security and the Central Military Garrison. The indictment claims that certain documents and seals in NAP headquarters had been destroyed and burned before the search began. The indictment concludes by saying that the NAP and the idealist views expressed by Turkes called for the use of both legal and illegal organizations to violate constitutional principles and laws concerning public order.

The indictment asks the death sentence for 220 of the accused, including Turkes, for arming and inciting people to kill each other and for aiming at seizing the state administration by the use of force. The military prosecutor asked for various prison sentences for 367 others. The trial will resume on 15 September.

TCP SCORES JUNTA REGIME, CALLS FOR TERMINATION

TA080843 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee statement; "To Our People"]

[Text] The rightist military dictatorship has been in power for 1 year. Our people have become poorer in this year. Unemployment and the high cost of living were further exacerbated. The destruction of the peasants and the small shopkeepers and bankruptcies have accelerated. A handful of local and foreign monopolies realized excessive profits.

The bayonet of the generals could not solve any of our country's national problems. The crisis is deepening. Our people's discontent is mounting every day. Terrorism has been quieted down and the fascist NAP members are facing trial. However, the most reactionary forces within and outside the junta are exerting intensive efforts in a bid to clear the fascist murderers. On the other hand, tens of thousands of progressive patriots, who are in no way connected with terrorism, are being subjected to torture and thrown into dungeons. The leaders of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] are under arrest. The labor parties and the democratic mass organizations have been closed down. An intensive campaign of attack and provocation is being waged against the Turkish Communist Party [TCP], which is struggling for the wishes of our working class and people and for our national interests. However, the sovereign circles will never attain their goals. On its 61st anniversary, the TCP is living within our working class and people and in their struggles.

The security of our people and our country is currently being threatened more than ever before. The United States is dragging the human race toward the danger of annihilation in a nuclear war. Under these circumstances, it is necessary to make a definite choice between the peaceful future of our country and the pressure by the Reagan administration. Terrorism cannot be eradicated without checking the crisis, purging the army and the state of fascists, chasing the CIA agents from our country and dismantling the U.S. bases on our soil.

Our people do not consent to being squeezed between the junta's bayonet and terrorism; nor do they consent to a political system with a parliamentary disguise that violates their livelihood and freedom. True democracy cannot be established unless the junta regime is terminated. Our people are in favor of real democracy. They want peace, national independence, freedom, food and employment. The TCP is the most persistent defender of these demands. With this purpose, it calls on all anti-imperialist, antifascist, antimonopolistic and antichauvenistic forces to unite in action and form a united front.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee, 7 September 1981.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

EEC COMMISSION APPROVES FOOD AID TO POLAND

AU100830 Rome ANSA in English 0823 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Brussels, 10 Sep (ANSA)--Poland's third request filed with the European Economic Community for food aid has been approved by the EEC Executive Commission. The final decision on the matter is expected to be made next week after the request is examined by the representatives of the ten governments in Brussels and commission experts. Informed community sources said in the evening that Poland was seeking 150,000 tons of barley, 250,000 tons of feed grains, 600,000 tons of soft wheat, 20,000 tons of rice, 60,000 tons of rape seed, 50,000 tons of lemons, 50,000 tons of meat, 20,000 tons of lard, and 30,000 tons of butter. The community will give Warsaw a discount of an average of fifteen percent on world market prices.

FINLAND

S. KOREAN PRIME MINISTER NAM CONCLUDES VISIT

LD091328 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] South Korean Prime Minister Nam Tok-u concluded his visit to Finland today. The visit lasted 3 days. The official talks during the visit dealt with economic cooperation between Finland and South Korea. Prime Minister Nam Tok-u had talks with Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto and met Diet speaker Johannes Virolainen, among others. The prime minister flew from Finland to Brussels as the guest of the European Economic Community.

ITALY & THE VATICAN

FOREIGN MINISTRY PRESENTS LETTER TO GROMYKO

AU091914 Rome ANSA in English 1905 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 9 Sep (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo has urged his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko that the willingness the Soviet Union has shown towards armaments reduction be carried out with the opening of negotiations with the United States on reduction of nuclear theater weapons in Europe. The request was contained in a letter presented to Gromyko today by the Italian ambassador to Moscow, the Italian Foreign Ministry announced here.

The Foreign Ministry said that the letter refers to the meetings that Colombo will have with Gromyko and Gromyko will have with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig at the United Nations General Assembly later this month. The message stressed the Italian Government's concern for problems of peace and international security. "Peace and security, in the current conditions, can be based only on balance of forces--and Italy fulfills its obligations to its alliances--but it is necessary to seek effective measures aimed at general and complete disarmament both in the field of conventional armaments as well as in that of nuclear weapons," the letter said.

SPAIN

MALAYSIA'S MAHATHIR ARRIVES ON PRIVATE VISIT

NC051953 Paris AFP in English 1937 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Barcelona, 5 Sep (AFP)--Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir bin Mohamad arrived here today on a private visit, official sources said. No details were given on how long he would be staying in this Spanish north eastern coastal city.

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Western Europe

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S. KOREAN PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH THORN

NC101351 Paris AFP in English 1322 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Brussels, 10 Sep (AFP)--South Korean Prime Minister Nam Tok-u today met European Commission President Gaston Thorn and the commissioners responsible for industry and the community's external trade to discuss the ten's growing dificit with South Korea. An EEC source said that Mr Thorn, Etienne Davignon and Wilhelm Haferkamp reiterated concern expressed to Seoul's foreign minister [as received] Kim Tong-hui in March. The deficit topped $1 million last year, virtually ten times the 1975 figure of $144 million.

Considering the rapid development of South Korea with the average per capita income leaping from $115 in 1961 to $1,500 in 1979, the ten want Seoul to step up imports from the community and to accept a reduction of trade privileges. Seoul hold that it is up to Europe to show more energy to penetrate the South Korean market.

Two specific issues are copper imports and television sets. South Korea heavily taxes imports of processed copper, but by selling the processed metal at rates well above world levels on its domestic market can offer producers prices way above the market. The EEC is also investigating charges that Seoul has been "dumping" black-and-white TV sets on the European market. South Korea is anxious to conclude a cooperation treaty with the ten, similar to that the community signed with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN: Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Philippines) last year. The EEC is however treading warily, reportedly for political reasons.

Before the meeting Mr Nam who is on the last leg of a tour of northern European nations, placed a wreath on a monument to soldiers killed in the Korean war.

Meets Press

NC102258 Paris AFP in English 2125 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Brussels, 10 Sep (AFP)--South Korean Prime Minister Nam Tok-u, who met today with top officials of the European Economic Community (EEC) here, has predicted a revival of production and exports from South Korea and a drop in inflation from 20 to 10 per cent. The prime minister made his remarks at a press conference following meetings with European Commission President Gaston Thorn, Vice President Etienne Davignon, who holds the industry and energy portfolio, and Commissioner Wilhelm Haferkamp, who is in charge of external relations.

President Thorn pointed to the trade inbalance between the 10 Common Market members and South Korea, which more than doubled last year to some 1,000 million dollars. Mr Thorn gave his assurances that the European Commission was fighting against protectionism, but declared this struggle must be supported by actions to lessen the trade inbalance.

Mr Nam responded that South Korea had already liberalized regulations on 75 percent of imported goods, and that this percentage would increase to 90 percent in 1986. Mr Nam said his country had its own foreign trade problems, with a 1980 balance-of-payments deficit amounting to 5,000 million dollars, much of that with Japan.

The group of South Korean businessmen who accompanied the prime minister have made many contacts with Belgian counterparts. Among the deals worked out was a contract for the Belgian subsidiary of the Bell Telephone Company to install some 850,000 lines in South Korea and train 200 Korean technicians in Belgium.

NETHERLANDS

VAN AGT TO HEAD CENTER-LEFT COALITION CABINET

NC101130 Paris AFP in English 1055 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] The Hague, 10 Sep (AFP)--Prime Minister Andreas van Agt today announced the formation of a 15-member center-left coalition cabinet, composed of six Christian Democrats, six Socialists and three members of the neo-liberal Democracy 66 movement.

The new ministers could be sworn in early tomorrow before Queen Beatrix, a Prime Ministry spokesman said.

Cabinet List

NC101256 Paris AFP in English 1229 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The Hague, 10 Sep (AFP)--Following is a list of members of the incoming cabinet, with their ages and party affiliations:

Prime Minister: Andreas van Agt, 50, Christian Democrat
Deputy prime minister, minister of social affairs, coordinating minister for economic and social sectors and minister of Antilles affairs: Joop den Uyl, 62, Socialist
Deputy prime minister, economic affairs: Jan Terlouw, 49, Democracy 66
Foreign minister: Max van der Stoel, 57, Socialist
Finance minister: Fons van der Stee, 52, Christian Democrat
Housing and land management minister: Marcel van Dam, 43, Socialist
Cooperation and development minister: Kees van Dijk, 50, Christian Democrat
Education and science minister: Jos van Kemenade, 44, Socialist
Public health and environment minister: Til Gardeniers, 56, Christian Democrat
Agriculture and fisheries minister: Jan de Koning, 55, Christian Democrat
Culture, recreation and social welfare minister: Andre van der Louw, 48, Socialist
Defense minister: Hans van Mierlo, 50, Democracy 66
Justice minister: Jacob de Ruiter, 51, Christian Democrat
Interior minister: Ed van Thijn, 47, Socialist
Transport and navigable waters minister: Henk Zeevalking, 59, Democracy 66

The new government also has 17 secretaries of state, one of whom, Hans van de Broek, 36, a Christian Democrat, is in charge in European matters.

GENSCHER DISCUSSES DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

DIE ZEIT Interview

DW101145 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 11 Sep 81 p 3

[Interview by editors Theo Sommer and Rolf Zundel with Foreign Minister and FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher; place and date not given]

[Text] ZEIT: SPD Chairman Willy Brandt said recently that he could not guarantee that the coalition would last until 1984. Could you guarantee that?

Genscher: I said it last week and I say it again: I am convinced that this coalition will be continued up to the end of the legislative period. We want that at any rate. We are asking ourselves, however, and we mean statements made not just by one leading Social Democrat, why doubts have been expressed regarding the continued existence of the coalition. I prefer the appeals of the SPD chairman, urging us not to forget the things we have in common.

ZEIT: You wrote to your party friends in late August that our people are standing at the crossroads. Do we still stand there?

Genscher: Last week's decisions clearly indicated that switches have been clearly set in the direction I indicated in the letter. We need a clear turn toward more individual responsibility, toward stronger promotion of private initiatives, toward recognized performance in order to handle the challenges faced by our country--and not only by ours.

We have changed framework conditions of world economy, clearly characterized by increased participation of Third World countries in the world economy. We cannot ignore this change because we have initiated it.

ZEIT: Does this mean that "Operation 82" will be just the beginning of further operations? Graf Lambsdorff has written that the problems of tomorrow cannot be solved by just a few changes of the budget and of social law.

Genscher: I believe that in facing a challenge, the people must realize the significance of the task. I hope that I have made a contribution, with my letter and the ensuing discussions, to creating awareness of this problem in our country.

ZEIT: One didn't have the impression in past weeks that this was the dominating approach.

Genscher: The struggle for the right employment policy was dominating for me. For me, it is part of a decent human society that those who can and want to work should have the opportunity to do so. That is part of self-identification in the liberal sense. I consider, therefore, overcoming labor market problems the central task of our society.

ZEIT: Part of this has been understood differently by the public. One believes that curtailment of payments to the unemployed--suggested by you to overcome unemployment--would be punishment for those directly suffering from unemployment.

Genscher: There is certainly no "punishment" involved. It is a question of obtaining the means to regain leeway for state action. Additional taxes and dues levied on income and gains should not curtail investments and the will to make gains, on the contrary.

ZEIT: The SPD voiced a lot of criticism at the party of the "economic count." Behind it was the accusation of being reactionary. How was it really? Did all the "reactionaries" really side with the FDP in the long weeks of negotiations? Or were there unclear fronts?

Genscher: If somebody on our side intended to impede cooperation with the Social Democrats, he could have paid them back in the same coin. But we do not deal with our partners on such a level and in such a style. Those who observed the discussions in past weeks, including August, will have noted that the FDP did not utter one word of criticism with regard to the SPD or leading SPD personalities. This attitude will remain.

Problems related to the fate of our country are involved here in the true sense of the word. Whether we create jobs or whether more jobs are endangered, this is a critical matter for everybody involved as well as for our country and our society as a whole. If such problems are involved, a discussion can be held only in a businesslike way and not to a view which one of the parties has implemented more than the other. I reject that on principle.

ZEIT: Does this mean that the packages you decided on cannot be altered and that every change by the SPD faction, for example, would cause a breach of the coalition?

Genscher: We intend to implement the package as it is. Everybody knowing the realities of politics also knows that if something is changed in one place, something else will begin to slip elsewhere--w also have ideas on how matters could be improved. We will cause no slides, particularly because no one knows where this might end.

ZEIT: Your party speaks of the "beginning of a change," indicating that it will continue. Where, how and when will it continue?

Genscher: I believe that the initiated policy will lead in the right direction, namely, to more private investments and more individual responsibility. An improvement of our economy's ability to compete is the best policy for the workers and employers.

ZEIT: Isn't there a basic limit whenever the necessary increase of the ability to compete destroys social peace, which must have an effect on the economy? Isn't there a limit, for example, when a general cut of payments for the unemployed causes deteriorated solidarity between the working and the unemployed?

Genscher: I consider social peace in our country most important. Social peace in our country was very much created by the existing social justice--which was achieved, last but not least, in the period of the government coalition between the FDP and the SPD. This should not be questioned

Regarding our decisions involving the federal labor office and prerequisites to be met to obtain unemployment insurance benefits, one must listen to what is going on in the plants and one will see that considerable agreement prevails with regard to FDP plans. We have made structural suggestions serving the interests of those unemployed through no fault of their own, after having paid their unemployment insurance contributions for years. But I don't want to add insult to injury as regards the SPD.

ZEIT: Is your basic statement that the economy should have leeway again...

Genscher: No "again."

ZEIT: ...Well, then, should have leeway for developing the initiative of businessmen. Is that more important for you than the preservation of the coalition?

Genscher: I want to implement the right policy in the coalition. The government coalition has implemented a number of social achievements to strengthen social peace in the past few years of its governmental activities, achievements I still consider correct. The opposition has no reason to complain because it agreed to them and because it prided itself in this connection during the election campaign.

Realizing in a changed world economic situation that one must react to the changes does not mean abandonment of earlier decisions. It is instead the ability to demonstrate foresight and to adapt to changed conditions. That is called political leadership.

It is now necessary to prepare the citizens for these necessities, to show these necessities to them. I believe that the insight of our citizens with regard to these necessities is stronger than some of those poeple who are making loud statements at the moment believe.

If it turns out that the current government coalition is unable to pursue a policy that is necessary for the future, the voters might give the majority to others. Some people find it hard to vote for the CDU. But they will do it if this coalition doesn't show that it is able to master the situation. I don't want to bring about a CDU majority according to the motto: "Close your eyes, take CDU."

ZEIT: What domestic and foreign political developments can we expect to come from this coalition in the coming 3 years, if it exists that long?

Genscher: The implementation of the federal chancellor's government statement given in November last year. We are the party guaranteeing it. We will stick with it.

ZEIT: Egon Bahr recently stated that if the United States or the FDP should deviate from the jointly agreed balance policy accepted by the East and the West, the SPD would be unable to cooperate.

Genscher: Since we are known as people who implement what we have promised to the voters and to our partner, we will achieve what we have jointly planned in the government in this respect: contribute through negotiations to active disarmament and arms control and to the achievement of a balance on as low a level as possible. I am asking myself what Mr Bahr intends by saying that another approach could be possible.

ZEIT: What does the foreign minister aim for in the counterarmament negotiations?

Genscher: I have never left any doubts that I would prefer a zero solution.

ZEIT: In this respect, you agree with Egon Bahr.

Genscher: I am not so certain whether he means a bilateral zero solution as I do. I mean--and that was put down in my party's Bundestag election program--renunciation on both sides, not a unilateral zero solution but "the" zero solution. I just heard about the statement of a high-ranking Soviet military official who said that the Soviet Union rejects a zero solution on its part.

ZEIT: "Zero solution" would mean that NATO renounces the deployment of the 572 medium-range weapons provided that the Soviet Union...

Genscher: ...abolishes its advance armament.

ZEIT: Is this to say that it removes all its SS-20's?

Genscher: That's correct.

ZEIT: What can be imagined to be a realistic negotiating objective in the face of what you quoted a Soviet general as saying?

Genscher: In NATO's counterarming decision this is defined in the way that the counterarming requirements will be decided on and can also be corrected in the light of concrete progress achieved in the negotiations. The key to a reduction or to entirely avoiding the counterarming does not lie in Washington, not in Bonn, but it lies solely in Moscow.

ZEIT: Do you trust that the present American administration will hold the negotiations with the required seriousness and energy?

Genscher: Yes, I have said this already on various occasions. In addition, we have seen to it that we will be much more involved in the preparations for and the coordination of the negotiations than has been the case on other such occasions.

ZEIT: The continuation of arms control actually is only one--though a very important--part of East-West relations. Will it be the main discussion subject when Brezhnev visits the Federal Republic in November? Or will the perspective of a long term cooperation also come up for discussion once again?

Genscher: We say yes to a long term cooperation. But what regards the East-West relationship and therewith necessarily also the subjects of discussion with Mr Brezhnev, it would, indeed, be wrong if we were to narrow our energies and attention to the significant issue of negotiations on medium-range missiles. For me, the current Madrid CSCE followup has a very high rating, on the one hand, because of the broadness of the subjects under discussion there, and on the other, because of the special topic regarding the holding of a European disarmament conference. I would see an important element, also for the stabilization of East-West relations, if such a conference would agree on confidence-building measures for all of Europe, meaning from the Atlantic Ocean to the Urals. Such a stabilization is what matters.

Third, I want to mention the great subject of moderation in international relations, of self-restraint and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. In this respect, a positive approach by the Soviet Union to the European Community's proposal regarding a peaceful and political solution to the Afghanistan issue, for instance, would be of an extraordinary high symbolic value, in the sense that it would bring positive influence to bear on the East-West climate. We, as Germans, could make an important contribution to this through animating the German-German dialogue. It is, after all, a positive experience gained precisely in the last few months that in the difficult international situation it is not additional tensions that are emanating from the German-German situation but rather stabilizing effects.

ZEIT: In contrast to what is heard in European capitals, this kind of policy presently does not meet with loud applause in Washington.

Genscher: What kind of policy?

ZEIT: The attempt at continuing, irrespective of Afghanistan, what was called "detente" before which is also aimed at overcoming Afghanistan, or the confidence-building continuation of trade relations--such as the natural gas deal with the Soviet Union.

Genscher: The United States has lifted the grain embargo. This is why we certainly will not introduce a pipe embargo.

ZEIT: So the natural gas deal is progressing irrespective of what Washington says in this respect?

Genscher: Yes, but we will succeed in convincing our allies.

ZEIT: Next Sunday, your American colleague Haig will come to the Federal Republic. You will accompany him to Berlin. He will deliver a speech there, which reportedly is to be a significant one. What does the federal foreign minister wish to be the content of the speech?

Genscher: A reiteration of the joint policy of actively securing peace.

ZEIT: The active securing of peace also comprises the endeavor to continue the dialogue with the East.

Genscher: Yes.

ZEIT: And also to intensify the dialogue?

Genscher: Yes.

ZEIT: Despite the East-West differences, which continue to smoulder?

Genscher: Not only despite these differences but also because of them.

ZEIT: Recently you have warned repeatedly against any anti-Americanism. Where and in which form do you see such anti-Americanism?

Genscher: I believe that it is self-evident in an alliance of free states that all issues are being discussed frankly with one another.

ZEIT: Does this mean that one can hold a different view?

Genscher: Yes and this we have always done. This is nothing new. There are some people who say that we now must advocate our own interests. I've been a member of the Federal Government for 12 years now. I would not have been its member for a single day if I had not been of the view that it had always, up to 1981, advocated the national interests of our country. Since 1949, all other governments have done so too.

Nevertheless, there can be different views on the best way to represent these interests.

In our relationship with the United States, it must never be overlooked that it is common security interests and common ideas on values which unite us. This is being ignored in some of the criticism voiced of the United States. Sometimes the impression is created that the Federal Republic is located here -- it is not Europe of which the majority of critics are speaking -- and the United States exists somewhere else, about the same distance from us as the Soviet Union. This, I think, is an inadmissable simplification which distorts reality.

If you compare certain starting positions of the American Republicans prior to the elections, from 1980, between the elections and the taking of office and from after the taking of office, then it becomes evident that the U.S. Republican leadership more and more has come closer to the joint positions taken on these issues.

There are always fields of discussion which remain unsettled. But this has occurred in the past as well. The only question is whether different positions are discussed among friends in this or that place or described almost greedily, so to speak, as a proof for unbridgeable differences whereas utmost restraint is exercised -- let alone -- comforting friendliness shown toward the Soviet Union.

ZEIT: In the event that the social-liberal coalition irrespective of your own will is going to break and that you have to take the reins with the CDU, would you prefer a particular person or would you serve under any CDU chancellor?

Genscher: I have never dealt with speculations but only with real objectives, which I have mentioned before, namely, to make my own contribution to the action capability of the government formed by the FDP and the SPD. One does not thoughtlessly throw away the capital of trust yielded or the multitude of objective conformity shown in the many years of cooperation with the federal chancellor.

ZEIT: The year 1984 has an ominous Orwellian ring. In 1984, the present coalition will have been in office 15 years. Do you consider it possible on principle that your period in office could be extended? Or are you of the view that after 15 years the citizens and politicians should call for a change?

Genscher: Governments which are not in a position to undergo change by themselves will be replaced and changes will be assigned to others. We want to avoid this. This is why I am asking myself whether the SPD is well advised if it now says that a change is not possible.

ZEIT: Do you remember in this respect the traditional role played by the FDP, which several times interfered as the spirit-of-the-age agent to bring about a change?

Genscher: Just let us disregard the spirit of the age. I assess the FDP's mission much higher and say that it has to see to what is required for securing our country's chances for the future. And I ask you, please, not to let this serve as fresh food for coalition speculations. It is meant quite objectively, for what is at stake for us is the matter alone.

ZEIT: Judged by such an approach, some people envisage a Federal Chancellor Genscher. Could you imagine such a solution a la Reinhold Maier [the late prime minister of Baden-Wuerttemberg and former federal chairman of the FDP] during the years to come in the Federal Republic?

Genscher: No.

Bundestag Security Debate

LD101238 Hamburg DPA in German 1008 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 Sep (DPA)--In today's Bundestag debate on security, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressly welcomed U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visit to Berlin as the visit of an "ally and friend." He said that the campaign planned against Haig's visit harms the city and German interests. In his condemnation of demonstrations, "irrespective of which political camp they come from," he also included members of his own party who had announced their readiness to participate.

Genscher strongly rebuffed opposition claims that the Helsinki Final Act so far has "achieved nothing." He said that the existence of these accords signed by 35 states has prevented "international tensions from having a stronger effect on Europe." The key issue for the current, second CSCE followup meeting in Madrid is holding a "conference on European disarmament." Regrettably, the Soviet Union has so far not agreed to the U.S. proposal to extend confidence-building measures to the whole of the European Continent.

Genscher said he is convinced that all Germans in both states cherish "no exaggerated hopes" regarding Brezhnev's visit to Bonn in November. However, the Federal Government will not fail to make every possible attempt to achieve cooperation in the West-East dialogue and this also applies to relations with the GDR.

Genscher asked for understanding concerning the need for security felt in the Soviet Union on account of Hitler's attack in 1941. A need which, he said, is exaggerated by many people there. It is true that this need for security changes nothing in the military imbalance which favors the East, but it also cannot be ignored. The Federal Government wants to work with all its strength to enlighten the Soviet Union about German convictions. "A war must never again start from our soil." Genscher explained, while expressing determination to continue working on the CSCE process. Genscher accused the Soviet Union of having let slip historic opportunities, for example, when the Americans took unilateral arms control measures such as halting production of the B-1 intercontinental bomber and abolishing compulsory military service. But Moscow can still rectify matters and seize these opportunities.

YOUTHS TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST HAIG 'COME WHAT MAY'

LD100846 Hamburg DPA in German 0815 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep (DPA)--The Berlin Young Socialists intend to hold their demonstration during the visit by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig "come what may." Their land chairman, Andreas Wehr, said today on North German radio that it is not the Young Socialists' intention to demonstrate against the American presence in Berlin or against the role of the United States as a signatory to the quadripartite agreement. The action is directed only against "quite specific points of the present Reagan administration."

Press Criticism of Action

DW101345 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 10 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG comments: The demonstration planned by the Young Socialists against Haig's visit to Berlin is not just void of political instinct and foreign political responsibility--it is politically highly dangerous as to its possible consequences. It is easy to figure out the reactions. Public reaction will necessarily bring influence to bear on U.S. policy and that is most dangerous. Almost every responsible politician in the Federal Republic of Germany clearly realizes that. The SPD top echelon must be blamed for shying away from drawing consequences for party members who take part in the demonstrations, shying away although they realize the possible effects of this. That is reckless inconsistency.

NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG of Essen writes: Despite massive protests of the Berlin workers, the SPD leadership did not succeed in prompting the Young Socialists to give up their protest. The trade unions, however, have clearly shown their opinion. They have no sympathy for any kind of anti-American slogans in Berlin. All that makes one think, first, times are gone when the democratic parties of Berlin agreed on the assessment of America. Some 20 years ago, an American president stood next to Adenauer and Brandt in a convertible, driving through Berlin under the cheers of more than 1 million people. Second, the Berlin SPD that has stood in the frontline of Berlin's fight for freedom under Ernst Reuter, Luise Schroeder and Willy Brandt, is today able to give only lukewarm pro-American demonstrations. Its youth organization is acting boldly against the main protective power. Third, peaceful protests without violence are hardly possible in Berlin. And yet, there is no reason to be hysterical. But there is reason to ponder. Everybody bearing responsibility for German policy must know that action is taking place in connection with Haig's visit against the vital interests of Berlin and thus of the Federal Republic.

SCHWAEBISCHE ZEITUNG of Leutkirch states: The alibis have been established, the hot Sunday can begin. JUSO Chairman Piecyk stated hastily that he will urge all protesters to abstain from violence. He does it guilelessly, pretending that rioters have taken JUSO promises into consideration. SPD Chairman Brandt, one-third of whose party consists of Young Socialists, joins in, begging all members to abstain from activities which could do some harm to Berlin. He says it naively, pretending that Young Socialists have not demonstrated for quite some time as they have wanted, violating party bans and joining forces with leftist extremists. But if violence erupts after all on Sunday in Berlin, the SPD has done its duty with words, words permitting the conclusion that one will find some guilty party, be it the visitors or the provocative guest, whose uniformed compatriots safeguard demonstration rights in Berlin. The term "perverse way of thinking" really fits in here.

NEWSPAPER VIEWS SCHMIDT-HONECKER MEETING

DW091049 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 9 Sep 81 p 12

[Commentary signed Fk.: "Only for Talks Between Bosses"]

[Text] A meeting between Schmidt and Honecker is not as unproblematic an event as official statements like to claim when they say it is some sort of German commitment. On the other hand, it has a certain flanking character if one bears in mind the Polish situation. So such a visit may be useful after all. But East Berlin's revived preparedness for talks has more to do with counterarmament and the effort to keep this issue boiling politically--an issue that is so important for the Kremlin. The federal chancellor indicated that he wants to discuss at least the minimum exchange amount and travel in Germany. The GDR seems to have in mind an interesting aspect of the Leipzig fair talks: The key word "swing" (an overdraft credit without interest) in interzonal trade has not come up there, although the 850 million agreement which is advantageous to the GDR will expire by the end of this year. It is probably not an issue to be discussed by Foreign Trade Minister Soelle but only in "talks between the bosses." A concession regarding the minimum exchange amount could then be traded for a concession regarding the swing. It seems that preparations are being made for this.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ON LIBYAN THREATS

DW040939 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 4 Sep 81 p 10

[Commentary signed Ein.: "Threats"]

[Text] Is it a monstrosity or helpless stammering? How should the statements by Libyan chief of state al-Qadhdhafi be interpreted? Al-Qadhdhafi went so far as to issue an unusual warning. He said that if the Americans again "attack the Gulf of Sidra," he will bomb American nuclear bases in Mediterranean countries. So U.S. allies are being taken as a sort of hostage. The Americans' freedom of action is to be curtailed because they have to consider their friends. Despite the fact a megalomaniac is making unrealistic claims--a 6th Fleet carrier has more destructive power than did the entire U.S. Pacific Fleet in World War II--Al-Qadhdhafi's boasting is informative. The so-called peace movements are seeing a demonstration of what "power projection" can be--the transformation of military strength into political action. The Libyan makes an open threat with his few hundred planes, although the one who is being threatened is militarily strong. Just imagine what the political situation would be like in an unarmed and nuclear-free Federal Republic.

LE MONDE EXAMINES CENTRAL AFRICA COUP

PM100836 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Sep 81 p 3

[J.-C.P. report: "The Elysee Allegedly Knew of Mr Dacko's Consent to a Transfer of Powers 'Scenario'"]

[Text] Was the coup d'etat in Bangui--where things were completely calm this Thursday morning, 3 September, as our special envoy reports--in fact simply a "transfer of power" from the "deposed" president to his chief of general staff in keeping with a scenario fixed in advance? According to very good sources in Paris, Dacko, who was ill, aware of the impossibility of "stabilizing" his regime and subject to attacks of depression, organized his own departure "under constraint," knowing, moreover, that France would do nothing to prevent him from doing this. The former head of the Central African state apparently preferred to hand over power to the armed forces chiefs, with whom he was in agreement, rather than to his political adversaries.

Was the Elysee informed of Dacko's intentions 1 week in advance, as LIBERATION maintained this Thursday morning? It is difficult to be certain. Nonetheless, according to reliable sources, the Gabonese head of state seems to have telephoned President Mitterrand last week after a conversation with President Dacko's son about the president's intentions.

A few weeks ago, President Bongo approached Dacko to urged him to take the "democratization" measures desired by Paris. The Central African president did so, lifting martial law and authorizing the existence of opposition groups once again. These measures were, of course, welcomed by the French Government. At the same time, Dacko was to reverse his decision and abandon the firm line he took following the attack on a Bangui movie theater on 14 July.

"Preferential Relations With Paris"

Following the cabinet meeting on Wednesday, the Elysee secretary general stated that "France is not involved in the Central African situation either directly or indirectly." "The French Government's concern," Beregovoy explained, "is to see the Central African Republic return to normal democratic life as soon as possible."

Referring to the events and seeming to fear the possible consequences, Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot stated on Radio France International on Wednesday: "The Dacko government has given way to a military government and handing power over to a military government is always an admission of failure and, hence, is a source of anxiety for us French."

In Bangui, General Kolingba stated on Wednesday that he intends to "restore order" before contemplating handing power back to civilians. Referring to the latter, he said: "Let them keep quiet for the moment and not make any move. When order has been restored, I will see what can be done to hand power back to them."

For the time being, France, whose new Ambassador Couturier was received by General Kolingba on Wednesday, does not seem to be envisaging recalling even some of its troops stationed in Central Africa where they are still confined to barracks.

Moreover, the Military Committee for National Recovery [CMRN] has published a list of the 23 ministers, all officers, who comprise this body. Gen Andre Kolingba, for his part, who is head of state and of government, chairman of the CMRN and minister of defense and of veterans, expressed the wish to maintain "preferential relations" with Paris and described as "completely untrue" the rumors that the Americans incited him to oust Dacko. The UPI agency believes that former head of state Dacko and his close aides are under house arrest but has no confirmation of this report.

COLOMBO DISCUSSES RANGE OF INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

AU101546 Rome ANSA in English 1536 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 10 Sep (ANSA)--Certain Libyan initiatives, not least of which is unilateral maritime claims which helped spark the Sidra Gulf incident, cannot help but give cause for concern, according to Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo in an interview to the weekly "LA DISCUSSIONE (DISCUSSION)" magazine. And of course, threats, especially totally ungrounded ones, must be rejected, Colombo added.

In giving a rundown on foreign policy, Colombo dwelled at some length on Libyan-Italian ties, stressing that economic cooperation between the two countries has been mutually advantageous and that Italy is always ready to enter into a sincere political dialogue in which the two sides make an effort to understand the positions of the other.

Several weeks ago Libyan and U.S. planes clashed over the Sidra Gulf. Later, Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi threatened to attack missile sites in Sicily, Crete and Turkey should this ever happen again. The Italian Government has said such threats are totally unacceptable and in the interview published today Colombo said that Tripoli must come to realize that respect for international rules is in the interest of everyone.

Keeping his focus on the Mediterranean, Colombo also turned to the problem of Malta. By guaranteeing the island's neutrality and urging others to do so, Italy seeks to contribute to the stability of the Mediterranean, he said. This goal could be better achieved if other states, especially those of the region, extend their guarantees to Malta, on condition of course, that Malta keeps scrupulously to its own statement of neutrality, Colombo went on.

Turning to his recent mission to Ethiopia and Somalia, the minister said Italy was not seeking the role of a mediator as the conflict in that area was between African states. In Italy's view the problem should be dealt with at a continental level, within the framework of the Organization of African Unity, and without the interference of powers outside Africa.

Italy would continue patiently to work for the settling of disputes through normal diplomatic channels rather than through military confrontation among neighbors who could more fruitfully join forces to combat the common enemy: underdevelopment, Colombo said.

As to East-West ties, Colombo said that Italy has reconfirmed its political will within the Atlantic alliance to help carry out the agreed upon programs of common interest, to work for serious and effective disarmament and a restoration of that balance that has been unfortunately compromised due to the unhappy initiatives of others.

With regard to specifically European problems, Colombo said that Italy would work to reopen the Community, which was stretching ever more toward the Mediterranean, to a common vision of true integration and to a truly political commitment like the one envisioned at the time of the EEC's foundation. Bureaucratic encrustations and myopic nationalism which slow their process down must be eliminated, he said. Italy is working hard for the gradual achievement of true European union, he concluded.

CALVO-SOTELO DENIES PLANNING CABINET CHANGES

PM101457 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 8 Sep 81 p 11

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo told EL PAIS yesterday he has no plans to make any changes in his cabinet. "Neither now nor in the near future," was what he said as he entered the VIP lounge of Barajas airport, where he took off for Palma de Mallorca for official talks with King Juan Carlos at the royal summer residence, Marivent Palace.

Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo stressed that there will be no government crisis and that the subject was not included in the agenda for his talks with the king, with whom he intended to discuss "current business." Asked whether he was in favor of the inclusion of non-Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] politicians in a future ministerial shuffle, Calvo-Sotelo said that "this possibility will be examined when the time comes."

The prime minister's denial, following persistent rumors of an imminent government crisis, was first given at his meeting with civil governors from all over Spain in the morning. "They are unfounded speculations," Calvo-Sotelo said, "because there will be no such crisis in the near future."

EL PAIS has discovered that the postponement of the crisis could be motivated by Calvo-Sotelo's desire to admit to the government not only Garrigues' "Independents" but also representatives of the Catalan and Basque minorities. According to Center sources, both Catalan and Basque spokesmen agree that a precondition for their government participation should be the addition of a further clause to the agreements signed by the UCD and Spanish Socialist Workers Party on 31 July, stating that the agreements "will not affect the existing statutes."

This condition set by the Nationalists could be accepted by Calvo-Sotelo, though it seems that the Basques have also demanded a solution to the dispute over the command of the autonomous police force and prior agreement on the size of the quota that the Basque country will have to pay the Spanish state over the next 5 years within the framework of the economic agreements. According to the autonomy agreements, the final quota should be considerably higher than this year's provisional figure.

With regard to the possible inclusion of Catalan minority leaders in the government, Miguel Rocas said: "We are always willing to guarantee the governability of the state and we do not refuse to shoulder our responsibilities, but I do not believe that things are moving in this direction at present." Ramon Trias Fargas, chairman of the Catalonian Democratic Convergence, Roca's party, said that "convergence is always willing to cooperate with the UCD in government." This remark is particularly significant since Trias Fargas has always seemed unenthusiastic about this integration into the government on previous occasions. The rivalry between Trias and Roca to secure a ministerial post is well known.

Manuel Sarraga, secretary general of the Catalonian Centrists-UCD, said in this connection that "this subject was examined a little more than a year ago and was rejected. Converegence must now concern itself primarily with governing efficiently in Catalonia and only then think about cooperating in governing in the rest of Spain."

Antonio Garrigues Walker, leader of the Liberal clubs, denied in an interview published by DIARIO 16 yesterday that Calvo-Sotelo had offered him any ministerial post, but confirmed that "this subject was discussed at my recent meeting with him." Garrigues Walker, who is rumored to have been offered the Justice Ministry following Fernandez Ordonez' resignation and who could have negotiated the deputy premiership for economic affairs for the next cabinet shuffle, nipped in the bud the criticisms within the UCD itself by the possibility of the inclusion of independents in the cabinet.

ANTI-NEUTRON BOMB DEMONSTRATION AT U.S. EMBASSY

NC102006 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] A procession was held this afternoon in Nicosia to protest U.S. President Reagan's decision that his country will build neutron bombs. The protesters went to the U.S. Embassy, where they staged a half hour sitdown protest. The demonstration was organized by the Nicosia group of the Committee against the Neutron Bomb and the Armament Race. AKEL, DHIKO [Democratic Party], EDEK, PAME [Pan-Cypriot Revitalization Front] the Center Union, the Pan-Cypriot Refugees Committee, the Pan-Cypriot Peace Council and other organizations and associations were represented.

UN STATEMENT ON 9 SEP INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

NC092007 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Another session of the intercommunal talks was held this afternoon at the Ledra Palace in Nicosia. An official statement after the meeting said that at today's session, all four items on the agenda were again taken up in rotation as agreed on 19 August 1981. The Greek Cypriot side presented a set of documents, including further proposals on the constitutional and territorial aspects of the Cyprus problem. The Turkish Cypriot side expressed its initial reaction to the above documents and stated that it will present its considered views in due course. The next session will be held on Wednesday, 16 September.

AKEL LEADER COMMENTS ON ISSUES IN TALKS

NC102124 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou, speaking today at a party meeting in Nicosia, referred to the Turkish proposals and said that they are not at all satisfactory because they cannot constitute the basis for a resolution of the Cyprus issue. He said: On the territorial issue, the percentage of territory that they have proposed in insignificant, while on the constitutional issue the proposals' entire philosophy is based on a confederation and not on a federation.

Mr Papaioannou said that the Greek Cypriot side has, nevertheless, not closed the door on the continuation of substantive talks based on the UN resolutions and the summit agreements. Indeed, in its effort to contribute toward this direction, the Greek Cypriot side has decided to submit counterproposals based on the summit agreements and the UN resolutions.

The AKEL secretary general said that the sonner the idea of a confederation is abandoned and proposals for a federation are made, the sooner the intercommunal talks will be able to deal with the basic issues and details that concern the structure and the power of the various organs for a biregional federation.

Mr Papaioannou called on the Turkish Cypriots to exercise all their influence to abandon the idea of a federation [as heard], and said that it is time that both the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots resolve their differences and unite against the true common enemy, imperialism.

O AGON ACCUSES PILLOUD OF PRO-TURKISH STANCE

NC091529 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Pilloud's stance at the meetings of the Investigatory Committee for Missing Persons is unacceptable and provocative. His stance is clearly pro-Turkish and already relevant demarches have been made to the competent sources. The Pilloud issue will be clarified in the next few days.

The missing persons committee has asked for the replacement of the UN representative for missing persons, Pilloud, whom it has accused of maintaining a hostile position toward the Greek Cypriot side during the committtee's meetings.

The committee has sent a telegram, accusing Pilloud, to the UN secretary general and denouncing the Turkish Cypriot side for the negative stance it maintains on the missing persons issue.

Yesterday, the committee had a meeting with the UN special representative in Cyprus, Gobbi, whom it briefed on the missing persons issue.

According to our reports, the Cyprus Government will not attend negotiations for the missing persons unless the agreement existing between the two sides is adhered to.

The missing persons issue will be discussed early next October at the Council for Human Rights.

The Council will also discuss Cyprus' recourse concerning the trampling of human rights by Turkish occupation troops.

SPOKESMAN CLAIMS ADOPTION OF AKEL PROPOSALS

NC110720 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 11 Sep 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] Most certainly it was AKEL which recommended to the National Council to submit to the Turkish Cypriot side a concrete proposal on the territorial aspect of the Cyprus issue.

This answer was given by the spokesman of AKEL in answer to our question on yesterday's report in the newspaper O AGON that "the National Council rejected a recommendation by AKEL for submission of new proposals on the territorial issue."

The spokesman added that AKEL always respected the confidential character of deliberations by the National Council because this was a unanimous decision of its members and because this is proper. Since, however, certain personalities and certain newspapers make "revelations" particularly in a manner which may lead to wrong impressions, AKEL cannot remain silent.

The spokesman observed that as a responsible and serious party, AKEL never hesitated to accept its responsibility vis-a-vis the people's problems, nor is it inconsistent like some others, who on one day denounce the country's leaders for not submitting concrete proposals and the next day recommend nonsubmission of proposals and discontinuation of the dialogue.

The AKEL spokesman added that submission of a concrete counterproposal by the Greek Cypriot side on the territorial issue would force the Turkish Cypriot side both to submit a new proposal and to prove whether it is prepared to abandon its present position, which is considered totally unacceptable not only by us but also internationally. If the Turkish Cypriot side fails to do this, then it will remain exposed.

If, he added, we avoid submission of a concrete proposal, then Denktas will proclaim that we remain immovable on our 1977 proposals and that we do not wish to end the deadlock.

The philosophy beind AKEL's position, the spokesman added, is that our side must make every possible effort for a fundamental dialogue which would disclose all the "cards" of the Turkish Cypriot side and prove whether there are any prospects for rapprochement and agreement. This is why AKEL advised that we should recommend 22 percent for the area under Turkish administration instead of the 20 percent recommended in 1977.

The spokesman also pointed out that it is mainly thanks to AKEL's insistence that a draft constitution was prepared and submitted to the Turkish Cypriot side. Everyone remembers the furor created by the irresponsible and by the demagogues against AKEL when it recommended the preparation of a constitutional draft. Now the National Council agreed that the drafting and submission of a constitution with specific proposals on the participation of the two communities in central organs and with other provisions was a necessary action. It is only in this way that the Greek Cypriot side could prove--and it now does prove--that it wants to create a true federation, at the same time rejecting the allegations of Denktas that we want to return to the pre-1974 status and subjugate the Turkish Cypriot community.

In conclusion, the AKEL spokesman said that the effort of those who want to play with words, and interpret them in their own way, demonstrates lack of honesty and bad faith, to say the least. What is important is not how a proposal is worded but what it contains. AKEL believes that our side must go whatever is possible for a fundamental negotiation, but always within the framework of the summit agreements for a true federation and not a confederation. All the other insinuations come from those who either refuse to accept responsibility or who--as always--strive for buccaneering adventures.

NO CONFIDENCE MOTION FAILS IN NORTH LEGISLATURE

TA110910 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly has rejected a no confidence motion by the Communal Liberation Party against the government headed by the National Unity Party leader and Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay. The assembly met today under Deputy Speaker Ekrem Ural. Nineteen deputies voted in favor of the motion while 17 voted against it. The voting was made by the showing of hands. According to the Turkish Cypriot constitution, 21 votes are needed to topple the government in a no confidence motion. Three deputies were absent during the voting.

GENERAL EVREN COMMENTS ON VISIT OF KUWAITI AMIR

TA101047 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has said that Turkey was trying to conduct bilateral relations without discrimination, with its neighboring countries and with all the Arab world. This view, General Evren said, forms the basis of our foreign policy. General Evren made this statement at a ceremony on the departure of Kuwaiti Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, who was in Turkey for an official visit. General Evren returned to Ankara after the ceremony.

In his statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport before his departure to Ankara, General Evren recalled that the amir's visit was the first such contact at this level. Expressing his pleasure over the visit of the Kuwaiti amir, General Evren said: I can say that our discussions have been a beneficial preparation for the further promotion of our bilateral relations, and particularly for finding the economic fields in which we can cooperate with Kuwait.

Noting that in a bid to cast a shadow on relations between the two countries, some circles misinterpreted the fact that official talks with the Kuwaiti amir lasted for a short time, General Evren said that the visiting amir told him: We have reached agreement so quickly that we have been able to complete our talks in a day. That will give us the chance to visit Istanbul. General Evren added: In fact, our talks which lasted a day have ended with complete agreement. I can say that such contacts will continue between the two countries.

General Evren said that the Kuwaiti amir invited him to visit his country and that he would do so as soon as possible. Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen returned to Ankara with General Evren.

Joint Communique

TA101211 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] The joint communique on Turkish-Kuwaiti talks was released in Ankara today. The communique says that the two heads of state express their pleasure over the continuous development of bilateral relations between the two countries and reiterate their determination for the further promotion and strengthening of cooperation. Noting that the two sides are concerned with the negative developments in international relations, the communique says that respect for global peace and security, independence, sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries are indispensable in international relations.

The communique further notes the concern of the two sides on the escalation of the arms race in the world, and calls for arms limitation and for the strengthening of efforts to create an atmosphere of positive cooperation among countries.

On the Palestine issue, the communique says that no just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem will be found until the right of Palestinians to form an independent state on their land is recognized, and until Israel withdraws completely from the occupied lands. The communique adds that the PLO must be a party to these efforts. The communique notes that Kuwait appreciates the just Turkish stand on this issue and its support for the Arab cause. After denouncing Israeli attacks on innocent people in Lebanon and Israel's interference in the affairs of Lebanon, the communique says that all efforts to establish peace and stability in the country must be supported.

The communique adds that the two sides express their determination for the development of cooperation among the Islamic countries on various fields and for the continuation of efforts in a bid to strengthen the Islamic Conference Organization.

The communique expresses great concern over the continuing war between Iran and Iraq and says that all efforts by the Islamic Conference Organization to find a peaceful solution to this problem in a short time are supported.

The communique states that the Afghanistan problem must be solved in a way based on respect for that country's sovereignty and independence.

Pointing out that the insurance of peace and security in the Gulf area is the responsibility of the Gulf countries, the communique calls for the prevention of foreign intervention in the area. The communique notes that Turkey supports efforts for the strengthening of relations among the member countries of the council of cooperation among the Arab countries of the Gulf.

Stressing the importance of extending aid to developing countries, the communique appeals on all developed countries to actively participate for the establishment of a new world economic order.

On the issue of economic relations between the two countries, the communique notes: The two sides have reached an agreement to devise a general framework that will create an atmosphere suitable to increase trade, tourism, service and investment enterprises in a way that will serve the mutual benefit of the two countries and to engage in new activities that will promote cooperation between them. The communique expresses the belief that such a framework would provide new dimensions in joint ventures in the fields of agriculture, petrochemical industries, communication, transportation, infrastructural constructions, tourism, as well as other fields of service both on the bilateral level or with cooperation with interested third parties.

The communique points out that all contacts among businessmen, industrialists and representatives of relevant private or state enterprises will be encouraged. Meetings will be held in a short while in a bid to examine possibilities for investments in joint projects, banking, financial activities, transportation facilities, and to reach agreements in these fields.

The communique concludes by noting that Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah has invited Head of State General Evren for an official visit to Kuwait and that this invitation has been accepted.

MINISTRY STATEMENT ON SYRIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS

TA101639 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] It has been announced that in connection with Syria's decision to extend its territorial waters from 12 to 35 nautical miles, Turkey reserves all its rights granted to it by the international law regarding these territorial waters.

The Syrian parliament extended its territorial waters in the eastern Mediterranean to 35 nautical miles and the relevant decision went into effect 2 days ago. A statement issued by the Foriegn Ministry Information Directorate General on the issue says: The necessary information in connection with Syria's decision is being collected. The necessary analysis and assessment will be made in the light of this information. At this stage, Turkey reserves all its rights granted to it by international law regarding these territorial waters.

ISTANBUL COURT GIVES DEATH SENTENCE TO 8 LEFTISTS

TA041636 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Summary] The trial of 16 terrorists belonging to the illegal revolutionary sympathizers union in the path of the Turkish People's Liberation Party Front [THKP-C] has begun at the Second Military Court of the Istanbul Martial Law Command.

The suspects are charged with undertaking actions in order to change the constitutional order by force. Death penalties are being demanded for eight of the terrorists.

In his indictment, the military prosecutor noted that the organization intended to overthrow the constitutional order in Turkey through an armed people's revolution and replace it with a Marxist-Leninist system. The prosecutor explained that the organization has a central structure with a single cell and was involved in numerous incidents including murder and armed robbery.

MINISTER OZAL REPORTS INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS

TA050643 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said that according to figures at the end of July 1981, the share of industrial exports in total exports rose by 11 percent from last year and reached 47.5 percent. Speaking at a meeting organized by the Istanbul Chamber of Trade, Ozal pointed out that even though the rate of inflation was slowed to a very significant degree, it remained one of Turkey's most important problems. Ozal said: Turkey's balance of payments is improving. According to figures at the end of July 1981, the share of our industrial exports in our total exports rose by 11 percent from last year and reached 47.5 percent. The second important development concerns the workers' remittances and the invisible (?columns). Significant progress is being made here. The balance of payments will further improve in 1 and 1/2 years.

Ozal stressed that it was an important development that the tax revenues and the budget were balanced. He said that for the first time the 1981 budget would be balanced, or maybe with only a very small deficit.

Also addressing the meeting, Finance Minister Kaya Erdem explained that, following the implementation of the tax law, domestic financing was being carried out without resorting to central bank sources and that this was an important factor in reducing the rate of inflation. He stressed that at a time when developing countries were cutting down on their imports in order to fight inflation, Turkey had increased its exports and that this was a sign of success.

Trade Minister Kemal Canturk told the meeting that investments must be accelerated for Turkey's economic development. He added that the state would help investing companies.

COMMUNIST PARTY CLAIMS UNDIMINISHED STRENGTH

TA081125 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Station commentary: "The Turkish Communist Party Is the Voice of the Masses"]

[Excerpts] The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] will be 61 years old on 10 September 1981. It has been living within our working class and our people for 61 years. It is struggling together with our people. Our working class and people have been concealing it for 61 years against the attack by the sovereign forces. They are donating their most enlightened, brave and self-sacrificing sons to the ranks of the TCP. The TCP does not have anything to hide from our people. It has no special interest except the interests of the working class and the toilers. The TCP is the brain, the honor and the conscience of our working class and people. Its cause is synonymous with the cause of the working class. As the voice of millions of workers who do not want to be exploited, the TCP defends a system devoid of exploitation, namely socialism.

The goal and program of the TCP consists of the wishes, interests and liberation of our people. This is why the TCP has nothing to hide from our people. It is not our people who are scared of the TCP, it is those who fear our working class, our people and their wishes and aspirations who are scared of the TCP. The sovereign exploitative forces' fear of the TCP is the fear that the people will become enlightened and organized. This is why they have not allowed the TCP to operate legally for the past 61 years. The TCP is not hiding from our people. It is the sovereign forces who are trying to conceal the TCP from our people. Those who exploit the people to the bone, who abandon our national economy to the mercy of the likes of the IMF, and our national security to the mercy of NATO and who terrorize the people are the enemies of the TCP. The enemies of people are naturally also the enemies of the TCP. Every time they violate the livelihood and freedom of our people they also attack the TCP. The same thing is happening now. The reactionary military dictatorship, which is forcing our people to tighten their belts under the threat of the bayonet and which is violating freedoms, is also striking at the TCP. The military administration, which has demonstrated that it is not capable of finding deep-rooted and lasting solutions to any of the people's problems, is torturing and imprisoning progressive and patriotic persons, whose only crime consists of defending the people's cause, on the grounds that they are members of the TCP.

The junta is thus attempting to intimidate our people, whose dissatisfaction is swelling by the day, and the hundreds of thousands of workers and their families, whom it plans to abandon into hunger and unemployment through massive dismissals. As though this were not sufficient, the most reactionary forces are reverting to incomprehensibles lies and slanders in order to belittle communists and the TCP in the eyes of our people. As an additional measure, they are trying to create desperation among our people and are embracing the lie that they caused the collapse of the TCP. The working class gave the necessary revolutionary answer to this by convening the TCP Central Committee plenum.

The TCP has experienced numerous such attacks, slanders and lies. It progressed for 61 years by confronting such attacks and disproving the lies. Many civilian and military governments have come and gone. The assailants have long since occupied the place they deserve in history; but the TCP remained. It emerged from every attack more consolidated and more expert. Our people heeded its voice and defended it more and more every day. Why was this? This was because the TCP has always been right and its conscience is always clear, and because it is the voice of the working class--which is increasingly gaining strength--and our people who are becoming more and more enlightened. The TCP is a party which is nurtured on this fertile land and whose roots extend to the very core of the masses. The TCP is the property of our people. The voice of the TCP cannot be silenced because it is the voice of our people. It cannot be destroyed because it relies on our people and our people rely on it. The TCP cannot be destroyed because our working class and the masses cannot be eliminated. The TCP will develop and become stronger because the future belongs to the working class and our toiling people.

COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER GREETS BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

TA081822 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen's message to Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General and State Council Chairman Zhivkov on the latter's 70th birthday, 7 September]

[Text] Very dear Comrade Zhivkov: On behalf of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] and Central committee and myself I sincerely congratulate you on your 70th birthday and convey to you the revolutionary greetings of the Turkish working class.

The communists and progressive forces in our country know you as a distinguished fighter for the Bulgarian working class and for the international communist movement. They are familiar with your valuable contributions to the class struggle in prerevolution Bulgaria, with your heroism in the struggle against fascist attacks and against the local collaborators, with your responsible duty in the 9 September antifascist popular revolution, with your success in your responsible duties in the front ranks of the Bulgarian Communist Party, which leads socialist construction in Bulgaria.

People in our country attach great importance to the (?experience) of socialist Bulgaria for the protection and development of peace in the Balkans and the world. It especially considers of great value your efforts for the development of relations between our two neighboring countries, the Turkish Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Very dear Comrade Zhivkov: On your 70th anniversary we wish you success in your duties and a healthy and happy long life. With communist greetings,

[Signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen, 7 September 1981

TCP CONGRATULATES BELGIAN PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

TA051211 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen's message to the Belgian Communist Party Central Committee on the latter's 60th anniversary--dated 4 September 1981, read by announcer]

[Text] To the Belgian Communist Party [PCB/KPB] Central Committee: Dear Comrades, on behalf of all the Turkish Communists and workers of our country, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee sincerely congratulates you on the 60th anniversary of the PCB/KPB. Since the day it was founded, the PCB/KPB has always been in the foremost ranks of the struggles for the interests and demands of the working class and broad worker masses in Belgium. It struggles to weave the unity of the broadest leftist forces against the domination of the monopolies. It defends peace, detente and disarmament against the aggressive and adventurist policies of the U.S. administration and of the NATO ruling circles. It fights in the foremost ranks of the struggle against the new U.S. missiles planned to be placed in Western Europe and against the neutron bomb.

Comrades, the rightist military dictatorship which assumed power in Turkey on 12 September 1980 continues to direct the sharp point of its attacks against the Turkish working class, against its political and syndical organization and against the progressive and patriotic forces. We thank you once more for the solidarity and patriotic forces. We thank you once more for the solidarity you have displayed with the Turkish Communists and progressive forces opposing the imperialist demands and struggling against exploitation by the collaborationist monopolies, against Turkey's dependence on NATO and against the attacks by the miliary regime.

The TCP is linked with the PCB/KPB with brotherly ties based upon common struggle ideals and internationalist solidarity. We wish you success on the 60th anniversary of the PCB/KPB. With our communist greetings.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen, 4 September 1981

BRIEFS

FRENCH LOAN AGREEMENT--A loan agreement within the framework of the OECD whereby France will extend to Turkey 480 million francs has been signed in Paris. According to a statement issued by the Finance Ministry, France, which earlier agreed to extend a loan of 420 million, has increased this loan by 60 million. This loan, which will be in the form of state loans and state guaranteed commercial loans, will be used to finance imports from France for energy projects and industry. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 3 Sep 81 TA]

AUSTRIA

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO PLAN HUSAK VISIT

AU100934 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The Austrian Foreign Ministry announced yesterday that the visit to Austria of CSSR President Gustav Husak, planned for October this year, was postponed by mutual consent. The preparation of this visit had been delayed especially by the Hodic affair. Under the current circumstances, a successful implementation of the visit would not be ensured. To prepare the now postponed official visit by President Husak, a meeting between the Austrian and the CSSR foreign ministers is planned. This meeting presumably will take place before the end of this year.

FINLAND

PRESIDENT KEKKONEN ILL; ENGAGEMENTS CANCELED

NC110910 Paris AFP in English 0905 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Helsinki, 11 Sep (AFP)--Finnish President Urho Kekkonen, 81, the world's longest serving elected head of state, is suffering from an infection of the respiratory tract and has cancelled all engagements for the next 30 days, it was announced here today. Dr Kekkonen, who has been president for 25 years, was unable to meet visiting South Korean Prime Minister Nam Tok-u this week. Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto will take over the duties of president.

UNITED KINGDOM

MITTERRAND ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH THATCHER

LD101520 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1459 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] President Mitterrand of France arrived at Northolt airfield for the start of the Anglo-French summit. He was met by Mrs Thatcher.

TUC VOTES FOR UNILATERAL NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

LD101806 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1747 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The TUC today threw its weight behind the left-wing of the Labor Party by voting overwhelmingly in favour of Britain's unilateral nuclear disarmament. Delegates to the annual conference in Blackpool called on the next Labor prime minister to ban nuclear weapons from British soil. If this happens it will mean an end to all nuclear bases in this country--both American and British.

In a motion calling for an "unequivocal policy declaration" in Labor's next election manifesto, TUC delegates demanded:

--The closure of all nuclear bases in Britain.

--No siting of cruise or Trident missiles in Britain or the neutron bomb in Europe.

--A cut in arms spending.

--Opposition to any British defence policy "based on the use or threatened use of nuclear weapons."

--Government aid for alternative work for those who lost their jobs through these policies.

--Full support for the world disarmament campaign.

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SCHMIDT DISCUSSES EUROPEAN MISSILES, PEACE EFFORT

LD140922 Hamburg DPA in German 0804 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 14 Sep (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that the Federal Government will do everything in its power to spare Europe and its peoples a "missile race" between East and West in European nuclear medium-range weapons.

Schmidt said in an article published on Monday in the GEWERKSCHAFTLICHE MONATSHEFTE that it is the firm intention of the Federal Government and of the parties supporting it to strengthen, at a time of change in the international climate, the policy of balance and cooperation beyond borders by means of a purposeful negotiations on arms control and disarmament. "Anyone worried about the continuation of a policy of safeguarding peace and of detente in Europe can rely on the fact that the Federal Government will continue its efforts to safeguard peace all the more resolutely if these efforts are subjected to strains for which we are not responsible."

Schmidt again criticized Soviet arming with modern medium-range missiles, which was not provoked by the West and to which the NATO dual decision is the "inevitable response." He emphatically opposed the Germans' turning away from "the two equal parts" of this decision--negotiation and arming--because the Soviet Union could not otherwise be moved to negotiations. Nor did Schmidt rule out the possibility of abandoning the so-called NATO counterarming. If the Soviet Union's leadership decides in the course of negotiations to reduce its new SS-20 missiles directed against the West, "then there is a chance of the often referred to 'zero option,' that is, the United States does not set up any new systems." Schmidt advocated military equilibrium in Europe at the lowest possible level. "With the same seriousness with which we point out to the Soviet Union that counterarming on the Western side can be neither abandoned nor lifted if the Soviets persist in their advance arming. We will make it clear that it cannot be the aim of the West to seek military superiority," he said.

CLASHES, ARRESTS OCCUR AT ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATION

LD131416 Hamburg DPA in German 1336 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (DPA)--Following a peaceful demonstration against American foreign and security policy, which was attended by about 50,000 people, large-scale clashes occurred in Berlin this afternoon. Police spoke about numerous disruptive groups who with excessive militancy opposed police in the side streets around the Schoeneberg Winterfeld Square. More than 100 persons were arrested. Some of the militant demonstrators were carrying axes. One foodstore was looted and a large number of windows were smashed. Several cases of arson occurred. Many cars were damaged by rocks. The attempt by a large group of demonstrators to enter the closed off area 1 mile around Schoeneberg townhall was frustrated.

The meeting between U.S. Secreary of State Alexander Haig and governing Mayor Richard von Weizsaecker took place at the townhall this afternoon. Eyewitnesses to the clashes reported that police were proceeding indiscriminately also against peaceful demonstrators who merely watched the event.

POLITICIANS WELCOME SECRETARY HAIG REMARKS

LD131648 Hamburg DPA in German 1621 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Excerpts] [No dateline received] The remarks made by the U.S. secretary of state have won the approval of the CDU opposition in Bonn.

CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl welcomed Haig's affirmation of the American commitment to Berlin and shared his view that political events in East and West should no longer be judged by double standards.

Alois Mertes, the CDU/CSU parliamentary spokesman for foreign affairs, welcomed in a statement to DPA the fact that Haig has credibly affirmed American determination to strike a balance between the ability to secure peace by deterrence and its readiness to enter into East-West negotiations on arms limitations with undiminished security.

Berlin SPD Thanks

LD131750 Hamburg DPA in German 1715 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (DPA)--The Berlin SPD has thanked U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig for his clear words on his visit to Berlin today and sharply condemned the disorders following a peaceful demonstration against U.S. foreign and security policy. A press release by Lothar Loeffler, vice chairman of the Berlin SPD, says that Haig told Berliners that this basis of their freedom will remain inviolable. American friendship with and commitment to Berlin are undiminished as is American resolve not to flag in their efforts "for our protection."

The SPD regretted the fact that "the mob used this demonstration once again to carry violence and unrest into the streets of Berlin." The SPD's sympathy goes out to the many injured police officers. The demonstration has shown that "one cannot credibly demonstrate for peace if extremist groups turn the streets into a battlefield."

EXPLOSIVES THROWN AT U.S. CONSUL GENERAL'S HOUSE

LD131414 Hamburg DPA in German 1350 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Frankfurt, 13 Sep (DPA)--The private home of the American consul general in Frankfurt was the target of an incendiary attack during the night of 12-13 September. Minor damage was caused. A police spokesman said that three explosive devices, two of which did not detonate, were thrown at the house. One ended up on the front lawn and another between double windows. The third one exploded on a carpet. Prompt action by those inside the house prevented a fire.

FRG AGREES TO FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR U.S. TROOPS

LD121200 Hamburg DPA in German 1042 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 12 Sep (DPA)--The Defense Ministry intends to continue its financial support for American troops in the expansion and guarding of their depots on FRG territory. The Foreign Office confirmed to DPA today shortly before the visit by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig that Bonn had replied to the so-called "Stoessel demarche" in this spirit.

The former U.S. ambassador to the FRG, Walter Stoessel, had submitted Washington's corresponding wishes to Defense Minister Hans Apel last autumn. This involves payments for "host nation support" in the form of German forces supporting American troop reinforcement logistics. It has been reliably learned that the Federal Army is prepared during the coming years to provide about DM1 billion for this project. About DM150 million are earmarked for storage of U.S. equipment in 1982.

In case of war, six American divisions will be brought into the Federal Republic as reinforcements. According to current plans, about 2,000 Germans are to maintain and guard in peacetime the U.S. stockpiles of arms and equipment.

The Defense Ministry does not believe that the other U.S. concepts submitted by Stoessel concerning financial "host nation support" during peacetime are its province. This is a matter for the Foreign Office and Finance Ministry, it said.

This involves, above all, for Bonn to provide considerable funds for the renovation of U.S. barracks and accommodations as well as other improved living conditions for American soldiers and their families. The cost of such a program is estimated to be far in excess of DM6 billion.

Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel, during his visit to the American capital in March, made it quite plain that he is unable to provide funds from his budget.

It also was learned that Bonn continues to be opposed to recent Washington plans for the transfer of U.S. troops to the GDR frontier. In view of the precarious financial situation, the German side is unable to help finance such an expensive enterprise.

Political circles in Bonn today did not try to conceal that the Americans may well be somewhat disappointed. The only thing which the Federal Republic appears to be able to offer at the moment is the readiness to continue talks about the financial problems with the American ally.

PAPER DECRIES NUMERICAL CUT IN ARMED FORCES

DW110921 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 Sep 81 p 1

[Adelbert Weinstein editorial: "For a Present Bundeswehr"]

[Text] The current Bundeswehr has become too expensive. The defense minister seeks another solution. A "commission for long term planning" has the task of working out suggestions by the end of this year. One plan aims to rigorously cut the numerical strength of our armed forces. The Bundeswehr's 495,000 men are supposed to be reduced by approximately 280,000 soldiers who would not be available for action. These men reportedly are supposed to be some sort of flexible reserve. They could join the active troops within 72 hours.

This roughly outlined draft indicates that one cannot simply "invent" strategic concepts just like that. Even though military planning is only a means of assisting security policy, it must fulfill a strategic condition: It must be in accordance with respective current realities. These demands are not fulfilled by the "shrinking model." All considerations aimed at curtailing the presence of our units are unfruitful thoughts. They ignore our political situation in the alliance, the geostrategic situation and the military difficulties resulting from partial mobilization.

It is assumed that several hundred thousand men could be integrated into the active forces within 3 days. Where is the apparatus able to organize it? Who can be certain, particularly now, that people will follow induction in a crisis situation? Assuming even that the technical organization of returning to the barracks would function, there would still be the transport problem. The reinforcement of cadre units would run parallel to the operative movements of the allied armed forces. This action could become necessary only in an alarming crisis.

In such a case, however, the Belgians and the Netherlanders also would have to be mobilized and they would have to reach their assembly areas in long marches. American units also would be moving from west to east. This hectic traffic of vehicles would be crossed by supplies transported from North Sea ports to the south. The current forward defense strategic concentration plan seems already rather unrealistic and the backflow of thousands of soldiers to their barracks would lead to chaos.

Those who want to cope with that cannot contradict the macabre predictions of Belgian General Klose. According to his calculations, the Soviets could reach the Rhine in 48 hours. This former NATO general bases his thesis on the assumption that the alliance would not have any warning time because the Russian divisions would make a sudden assault. Why shouldn't they do it if the planning of the strongest conventional army envisages numerical cuts and if the cadre troops will need 1 week--that would be a realistic assumption--to become full-fledged units again?

Such a decrease of presence would leave only the U.S. 7th Army as an Atlantic unit with the striking power in the first hour on the possible theater. The British Rhine Army--a professional unit--would be available to a certain extent. This means that the general planning of the central European front must be changed. The Americans would lower the nuclear threshold for their own security reasons. They cannot avoid the consideration of keeping access to Atlantic ports open with tactical nuclear strikes. The British would have to act similarly. One cannot reckon any more with the possibility of French units moving into the forward defense front. Paris was always interested in using the French 1st Army in the Frankfurt-Kassel area for the defense of the "Moselle Gate." Such planning is senseless if the "Bundeswehr buffer" doesn't fulfill its function in the Federal Republic as a buffer area.

Political reservations are even more grave than operative and tactical reservations. Our security policy is aimed at the prevention of war. A nonwar situation is to be preserved through military presence. Our divisions and air squadrons are elements of the deterrence strategy. The contradiction that our armed forces must be able to fight although they should not can be understood. They must be, therefore, credibly strong. The stronger they are, the less of a risk will exist that the other side might try to enforce political solutions with military power. Another reality also exists: If the presence of conventional forces is strong, the nuclear threshold will be high.

One more argument against lowering the military presence: We would be giving away a trump card in the great MBFR poker game without getting anything for it. One should quickly forget the plans aimed at decreasing the military presence. They should not even be discussed.

PRESIDENT LAUDS TALKS WITH UK PRIME MINISTER

LD111716 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Francois Mitterrand has returned from London. Rarely has there been so much cordiality at a French-British meeting. The decision to begin the examination next month of various projects for constructing a tunnel under the channel is considered to be symbolic of revived cooperation between the two countries.

Francois Mitterrand and Margaret Thatcher have reached agreement on a large number of the questions discussed, with the exception, of course, of the European problem. But on this subject too, they are ready to continue discussions in order to reduce and overcome differences, and this alone is already a success.

Francois Mitterrand stressed that the talks at 10 Downing Street permitted the establishment of a line of action for the revival of Europe through intensified bilateral cooperation.

Mitterrand Comments

LD111822 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Summary] Despite differences of views between the Socialist French president and the Conservative British prime minister, the French-British summit ended under the sign of entente cordiale. The climate was described by both sides as excellent. Francois Mitterrand explains that problems are there to be solved. The essential thing is to keep in touch and discuss matters.

[Begin Mitterrand recording] The matters discussed between us show that by this method we will arrive at reducing differences and overcoming them. I also had to point out that one cannot separate the problem of surpluses from that of imports, imports coming from outside the community which create competition and internal tensions. True, specific problems or matters of dispute exist between our countries. In this respect, there is the British claim as far as fisheries is concerned and there is the French position which says that commitments were made and one is keeping to them. Our own position, the French position, is never to close the door but one has to be reminded in simple terms and as precisely as possible of our main points and if need be of our decisions. [end recording]

CHEYSSON PLANS FIRST MEETING WITH GROMYKO

NC111924 Paris AFP in English 1908 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 11 Sep (AFP)--Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson will make the first high-level contact between the administration of President Francois Mitterrand and the Soviet Union late this month, meeting Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at the United Nations General Assembly session in New York.

The Foreign Ministry here said today that the French diplomatic chief plans 18 meetings with foreign government officials during his stay in New York. The talks will include meetings with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Israelo Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek and Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, the ministry said.

Mr Cheysson is to arrive in New York on September 20 after stopping in Brussels for a Common Market foreign ministers meeting and in Copenhagen for talks with Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen. He is to address the General Assembly on September 23.

FOREIGN MINISTRY RESTATES STANCE ON ANGOLA

PM140858 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Sep 81 p 4

[Excerpt] On Monday, 7 September, the French Government announced that it has "every reason to think that, despite the international community's urgent appeals, the South African troops are still operating on the territory of the People's Republic of Angola." "At a time when efforts are being stepped up to lead Namibia to independence," the Quai d'Orsay communique continued, "the South African military action must be ended." It concluded by expressing "once again" France's "grave concern" and by recalling "the urgent need for an immediate and full withdrawal of the forces operating on the other side of the Cunene River."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES DECENTRALIZATION BILL

NC120814 Paris AFP in English 0809 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 12 Sep (AFP)--The National Assembly today approved a decentralisation bill by 329 to 129 votes as the first step in the Socialist government's self-proclaimed "grand design" to modernise France's institutions, many dating from Napoleon.

The complex list of articles, which deal with the new powers and rights of regions, departments and communes has still to go through parliamentary committees and the senate before returning to the National Assembly for final approval. But there seems little doubt that decentralisation will become a new feature in French political life, judging by the speed with which this bill was treated in the National Assembly, where the left has an overwhelming majority.

The bill was piloted through the assembly by Interior Minister Gaston Defferre, who set the date of September 15 as the goal for the approval of its first reading. It was approved just after midnight today. The vote is looked on as a triumph for Mr Deferre, who insisted on marathon sittings to debate the bill's 450 different articles, and almost as many opposition amendments.

The most spectacular change will be the reduction of the traditional powers of France's 95 prefects, heads of police functioning as departmental governors implementing policies made in Paris. Even the name "prefect" will be changed to "commissioner of the republic." But the "commissioner" will no longer have the prefect's authority and executive role in departmental affairs.

The opposition violently opposed the bill, mainly on the grounds that it "threatened national unity" and that it would "mean the return of feudalism." Opposition Gaullist Deputy Charles Millon spoke for many when he said: "We support a realistic decentralisation but not one full of idealistic dreams."

Mr Defferre, replying to criticism that decentralisation would lead to France breaking up, said: "With us national unity is not brought about by armed force, but by man's conviction."

Parliamentary observers noted that there was still an immense amount of work to be done before the measure became law. Thorny problems would be the financial aid the central government would give to departments, and the degree of autonomy enjoyed by the new local and regional bodies.

MARCHAIS: COMMUNIST MINISTERS 'HERE FOR GOOD'

LD121824 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Communist ministers are not in transit in the government; they are here for good. This is what Georges Marchais said this morning at the L'HUMANITE festival at La Courneuve.

The first secretary of the Communist Party was replying to questions from television journalists. This was a sort of political comeback after a month on vacation. For Georges Marchais, the changes now taking place must continue and the class struggle must continue to defeat those who oppose change. He is, however, not always compassionate and is not surprised that some of Francois Mitterrand's electors are disappointed. They have voted for the left but would have preferred, in his opinion, the Communist program.

[Begin Marchais recording] There are people who voted for the left, who voted for Francois Mitterrand and who now feel a certain disappointment and this does not surprise me. There are people who voted for the left but for a different policy. [end recording]

But Georges Marchais values for the changes that are going on and supports them fully. The Communist ministers are proof of this and they are not here temporarily.

[Begin Marchais recording] We are in the government--as far as we are concerned--and are determined to do everything successfully. Consequently, if there are people who believe that we are here for a few months or for a year or 2, they are mistaken. We do and we will do everything to progress in the right direction. [end recording]

DIFFICULTIES DELAY FOURTH ARIANE LAUNCHING

NC112000 Paris AFP in English 1929 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 11 Sep (AFP)--Technical difficulties will delay the fourth launching of the European Ariane rocket from mid-November probably until early December, informed sources said today.

Specialists were not yet able to specify the launching date from the space center of Kourou, French Guiana.

Several months of problems have already been reported in trying to iron out difficulties with the one-ton maritime telecommunications satellite "Marecs" that Ariane was to launch into space. The latest delay results from its continued malfunctioning in ground tests, the report said.

Reports said there were no problems with the functioning of the rocket itself, which will be shipped to French Guiana as planned at the end of September.

Two successful Ariane launches have already been made in December 1979 and on June 19.

The fifth Ariane launching, which will involve the European telecommunications satellite "ECS-1", planned for April or May 1982.

SPADOLINI, FRG'S SCHMIDT HOLD TALKS IN ROME

AU112002 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 11 Sep (ANSA)--West German Chancellor Helmut Schimdt and Italy's Premier Giovanni Spadolini met today for a round of talks on East-West balance of forces, European construction, the situation in the Mediterranean and in the Middle East.

Schmidt arrived in Rome at 1400 GMT. The two government chiefs were later joined by West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich and his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo and, later, by their economic ministers Hans Matthofer, Nino Andreatta, Giorgio la Malfa and Rino Formica.

In discussions on their respective economic policies, Schmidt showed "great interest" in the Italian Governments program for reducing inflation by stages. Both Italy and West Germany have set the same percentage cutback in their budgets (two percent of the GNP).

Spadolini and Schmidt reiterated their conviction of the need for a rapid inversion of the United States policy of high interest rates. Schmidt, disclosed, however, that the state of the West German currency is "good" and that inflation stands at 5-6 percent annually.

An Italian spokesman said later that Schmidt and Spadolini acknowledged "identity of views" in international politics, particularly their joint positions on the need for both Europe to carry out, in total respect of its alliances, actions of its own to promote a resumption of East-West detente as well as the basic condition of "parity of forces" between the two blocs to begin negotiations on arms reduction.

This exchange of views was considered useful also in view of next Sunday's meeting in Bonn between Schmidt and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and scheduled talks between the West German chancellor and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in Bonn in November. Schmidt also showed interest in Italy's moves to strengthen the battle against hunger in the world and appreciation for Italy's role in the Mediterranean.

The Bonn Government is particularly interested in Malta's neutrality and it is possible that West Germany will associate itself with Italy to guarantee the island nation's neutrality.

The same "identity of views" on main international issues emerged in the talks between foreign ministers Genscher and Colombo. They both reiterated they want to promote Europe's defense and the need to reopen East-West talks.

The same positions emerged on the issues of disarmament, Middle East, Namibia and Cyprus, and both sides insisted on the need for a "new dynamic in political Europe", capable of presenting a single image of the ten community partners to the rest of the world.

Tomorrow, the Spadolini-Schmidt talks will resume and the chancellor's visit will wind up with a joint press conference. Schmidt will then pay a visit to President Sandro Pertini and will have a private audience with Pope John Paul II at the papal summer residence at Castelgandolfo before returning to Bonn.

Further Talks

AU121518 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 12 Sep (ANSA)--West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt returns home later today after a final round of talks with Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini and meetings with chief-of-state Sandro Pertini and Pope John Paul II.

Schmidt and Spadolini were in full agreement yesterday about the need to resume the East-West detente process, to pursue the West European unification process and to approach European-United States relations on an equal footing when it comes to discussing economic policy matters as well as detente and world peace.

The visiting West German Government leader promised Bonn's support for Italian efforts to bring down inflation to below the ten percent mark by the year 1984. Both men also agreed that conditions were ripe for pursuing negotiations with the Soviet Union for the construction of the long-planned gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe.

After today's talks, Schmidt and Spadolini will meet the press to give a more detailed account of their meetings and display the prospects for closer cooperation between Italy and West Germany within the realm of the European Community and the international scene in general.

Aside from his official talks with the Italian permier Friday, Schmidt met in a private capacity with the leaders of the five political parties partnered in the Rome government coalition. These included Spadolini, who is secretary of the Republican Party (PRI), as well as Chrisitian Democrat (DC) Secretary Flaminio Piccoli, Socialist Party (PSI) leader Bettino Craxi, Social Democrat (PSDI) Pietro Longo and Liberal (PLI) Valerio Zanone.

DPA Report

LD121005 Hamburg DPA in German 0921 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 12 Sep (DPA)--Germans and Italians agree that the U.S. Government should discuss problems of military balance and disarmament with the Europeans. This was made plain by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini at a press conference on Saturday at the end of a working visit to Rome by the German head of government.

The talks on Friday and Saturday resulted in a "nearly identical assessment of the international situation," the two politicians emphasized. Schmidt said if the United States had consulted the Europeans prior to its decision on the neutron weapon, "Bonn and Rome would have at least advised against the present timing."

Schmidt once again criticized the U.S. policy of high interest rates which is the "second important cause" of the world's economic difficulties behind oil price developments. It was learned that Spadolini and Schmidt had agreed in private to ward off all attempts by the United States "to prevent negotiations with the USSR on the planned natural gas deal."

Political observers believe that the chancellor's remark that unemployment cannot be countered by "printing money."--that is, an increase in money circulated--was directed at France. The treaty in which Italy guarantees Malta's neutrality was also touched upon during the talks between the two heads of government. It seems that the Rome government woulk like to see the Federal Republic join this agreement by taking on financial obligations. However, German delegation circles said that Bonn is merely considering recognition of Malta's neutrality. "Any further step is out of the question," it was said.

Meeting With Pope

LD121400 Hamburg DPA in German 1344 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 12 Sep (DPA)--Pope John Paul II and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today discussed problems of disarmament and East-West relations in Castlegandolfo. The subject of Poland was also touched upon.

Although the two sides kept silent about the 25-minute talk at the pope's summer reside it was said that the pope told the chancellor that he considers the resumption of the disarmament dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union very important. Th talk took place in German without an interpreter. The chancellor's trip to Castlegandolfo was officially described as a courtesy visit. Schmidt wanted to brief himself on the progress of the pope's recovery.

It was learned from the chancellor's entourage that the meeting was most cordial. Both sides felt an urgent desire for a meeting, which on account of the pope's health had been in question right to the end.

News Conference, Departure

AU121922 Rome ANSA in English 1910 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 12 Sep (ANSA)--Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini and West German Chancell Helmut Schmidt confirmed here today that their governments were in "full agreement" abo key foreign policy issues, especially those related to security matters. Meeting the press after two days of talks in Rome, Spadolini and Schmidt called for more frequent consultations between Western Europe and the United States because, as the Italian Gove ment leader put it, "that's the only way of reaching a better degree of understanding."

Schmidt particularly stressed the need of improving U.S.-European communication lines i economic policy matters, charging that the present recession stemmed from Washington's monetary policies as much as from rising oil prices. U.S. President Ronald Reagan's "monetarist" policies, the West German leader said, "were having a severe effect on inflation and unemployment rates."

Asked for his views about Washington's plans to produce neutron warheads, Schmidt repli as follows, saying he and Spadolini fully agreed on this standpoint: "Had the U.S. consulted us before deciding to go through with assembling the bombs, the governments in Rome and Bonn would have surely advised (Washington authorities) not to take the step a this time."

Both Schmidt and Spadolini dismised the question of ever deploying the neutron bomb in Europe as an "untimely" issue. Spadolini reported that both the Italian and West Germa governments were striving to get negotiations underway with the Soviet Union as soon as possible "with a vision of (strategic) balance and equality between the two blocs." He insisted that "equality" was the "indispensible condition" on the ground that "there ca be negotiations without equality, and without negotiations, co-existence would be impossible."

Schmidt paid a call on Italian chief-of-state Sandro Pertini after finishing his talks Spadolini. A presidential spokesman said after the close to one-hour meeting that the countries interests "had never been as close before" as they are today. Pertini report harped on the need for reviving the European unification process, an issue of which the Italian president is a strong advocate.

The Bonn government leader's visit to Italy wound up with a trip to Castel Gandolfo, a lake town south of Rome where the pope has his summer residence. The 25-minute meeting between Schmidt and the Polish-born Pope John Paul II was a strictly private affair. N even an interpreter was admitted to the library where the talks took place. After the ritual exchange of presents with the Catholic Church leader, Schmidt went straight to t Ciampino Airport for his flight home.

The chancellor arrived in Rome Friday with his ministers of foreign affairs and the economy, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Hans Matthofer, for a routine round of consultation between Bonn and Rome government authorities.

COLOMBO MEETS VISITING CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER

AU102002 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 10 Sep (ANSA)--The Italian desire to act, alongside Rome's partners in the European Economic Community, in seeking a solution to the situation on Cyprus was expressed today by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo to the visiting Cypriot foreign minister, Nicos Rolandhis. In a talk which lasted one hour, the two diplomatic chiefs exchanged views on developments in the situation on the island republic and Rolandhis outlined the thrust of recent proposals formulated by the Turkish community, seen as inadequate by the Cypriot Government, for a solution to the ongoing dispute between Turkish and Greek communities.

The visiting foreign minister said that the situation centers on an unequivocal case of occupation by two European countries. At present, he explained, Turkish groops control 36 percent of the island. The Turkish community, according to the most recent set of proposals, are willing to return only 3 percent of this territory. The Cypriot Government, on the other hand, would like to leave no more than 20 percent of this territory in Turkish hands.

Both foreign ministers agreed on the need for a speedy solution to the issue and Colombo emphasized the Italian desire to see and agreement reached as step toward assuring a higher degree of stability for the Mediterranean region.

The Italian foreign minister also reported that Italy is willing to back the United Nations in the world body's difficult mediation bid and announced his intention to outline the Italian position to Turkey during talks he will have in New York on the sidelines of the autumn General Assembly of the United Nations.

Referring to relations between Turkey and the EEC, Colombo said that Italy favors reconfirming concessions to Turkey in the agricultural sector, those relations agreed to in 1978 on a temporary basis, and renewing in advance the general financial protocol between the community and Cyprus, slated to lapse in 1983.

Colombo also briefed his Cypriot counterpart on the position of the Italian Government on the recent statements made by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who threatened Sicily, Crete and Turkey if NATO or American bases are used to launch an attack against Libya or if another American-Libyan air clash should occur.

Talks Conclude

AU111529 Rome ANSA in English 1515 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 11 Sep (ANSA)--Cypriot Foreign Minister Nicos Rolandhis departed for Nicosia this morning after receiving assurances from Italian Minister Emilio Colombo on Italy's desire to work, alongside Rome's partners in the European Economic Community, for a settlement to the situation on Cyprus.

The two diplomatic chiefs exchanged views on developments in the situation on Cyprus and Rolandhis outlined the thrust of recent proposals formulated by the Turkish community, seen as inadequate by the Cypriot Government, for a solution to the tensions between the Greek and Turkish communities of the island republic.

Both foreign ministers agreed on the need for a speedy solution to the issue and Colombo emphasized the Italian desire to see a settlement as a step toward assuring a higher degree of stability for the entire Mediterranean region.

FOREIGN MINISTER PEREZ LLORCA ON JOINING NATO

PM111455 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 1 Sep 81 pp 3-4

[Excerpt] Madrid, 31 Aug--With regard to NATO, Foreign Minister Perez Llorca made a statement to the media today in which he said, among other things, that "the negotiations for the bilateral agreement with the United States will have to wait until the Atlantic alliance membership process is over. The necessary measures to this end will be two stages: First membership, and then integration into the military system. "Under no circumstances," Perez Llorca added, "will nuclear weapons be deployed or stored in Spain."

The minister seemed somewhat skeptical about the effectiveness and importance of the bilateral treaty with the United States and said that "the present situation is clearly precarious and unsatisfactory and is tantamount to satellitization."

He concluded his remarks by saying that "by joining the Atlantic alliance Spain will take a decisive step toward the completion, on the international plane, of the democratic transition process."

HAIG REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR SPAIN'S NATO MEMBERSHIP

LD131722 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1200 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Although U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig did not meet with Spanish authorities during his stopover in Malaga yesterday, this brief stay did allow him to reaffirm U.S. support for Spain's entry into NATO. This statement coincides with the U.S. Defense Department's announcement on selling arms to Spain and several countries in the Middle East. The Pentagon proposes to sell Spain 18 antisubmarine Sh-60-B helicopters, technically known as Light Airborne Multi-Purpose System--LAMPS, worth $510 million, according to a report in the Madrid daily YA.

ETA CLAIMS CREDIT FOR EXPLOSION IN USURBIL

NC131135 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Bilbao, northwest Spain, 13 Sep (AFP)--The Spanish Basque independist organisation, ETA-Military, today claimed responsibility for a bomb blast which injured two civil guards at Usurbil in Guipuzcoa Province.

The blast occurred yesterday near a transformer of the Iberduero Company, after the two guards went there following an anonymous phone call.

ETA-Military, in a call to the Basque daily paper EGIN, said the blast was aimed at the guards and not the Iberduero Company, target of nationalists as it is constructing a nuclear power station at Lemoniz in Vizcaya Province.

THATCHER, MITTERRAND HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

LD111304 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1155 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Britain and France are to go ahead immediately with big new studies on a possible channel tunnel, Mrs Thatcher and the French president agreed at their summit in London today.

The news was announced by Mrs Thatcher at a joint press conference after talks at Downing Street this morning. The first meeting between officials on the project--seven or eight schemes have already been drawn up--will take place within a month. Mrs Thatcher said: "We are very keen that studies on this project should go ahead." She said Britain wanted to finance the scheme privately. The studies would "go ahead immediately," she said, adding: "We hope it will achieve positive results."

President Mitterrand demonstrated equal enthusiasm for the revived project. "We are making progress," he said. "Before we act we obviously have to reflect on this, but we are not doing it in an airy fairy fashion." He added the project should "stop being just a sea serpent." Proposed schemes range from a simple rail tunnel costing 800 million pounds to a complex giant bridge and tunnel project with an estimated cost of 3.8 billion pounds.

On Concorde, Mrs Thatcher said the two leaders had not themselves discussed the plane but the responsible ministers had. "They will be continuing their discussions at a meeting later in London," she said.

President Mitterrand said the French Government had decided to examine the future of the enormously expensive aircraft, but added this was a "ritual examination which goes on year after year." He added: "What we have decided is not to decide anything."

Relations between the two leaders and the ministerial delegates were clearly close and warm--much more so than relations between France and Britain in the past. The change of government in France has clearly heralded what the prime minister and President Mitterrand are anxious should develop into much closer links between them.

Mrs Thatcher described the talks as "excellent" and said: "The atmosphere, as you would expect, has been very friendly and very constructive."

President Mitterrand confirmed this view saying the talks had been "fruitful and precise" and that he looked forward to an "Anglo-French" revival.

Mrs Thatcher said the two leaders had discussed the main community issues and now intended to give a good deal of study to the major outstanding matters between them, particularly the reform of the EEC budget, and the common fisheries policy. There were differences of view between the two she said, but they would be concentrating on drawing up positive proposals on these matters for the next European summit in London in November.

On East-West relations, the prime minister said the two leaders "take a very similar view on these matters and on defence matters. Indeed there is an almost, I would say, identity of view in these spheres."

She said the French president had also been "very keen" that the two countries should cooperate in research and technology. "It is quite clear there will be very close cooperation between French and British ministers in the future," she said.

The leaders were clearly also in tune on the question of Japanese trade with Common Market countries, but further talks are to take place on this, and no decisions on possible community action have yet been reached.

President Mitterrand said the Japanese should not be reproached for seeking to expand their trade, but the European Community should take the initiative. He said this also applied to some imports from the United States. Mr Mitterrand again underlined how close his views on defence are with those of Mrs Thatcher when he said: "Western forces must be able to maintain a strategic and tactical balance."

On foreign aid, the two agreed that the target for help to the poorer countries should be 0.15 percent of the gross national product of the developed countries--a level already achieved by Britain. They will support this line at the special summit on aid to the Third World in Mexico this autumn.

President Mitterrand also looked forward to closer links between the two countries on the European airbus jetliner project, in space, in telecommunications, in engineering and on computers. "There have been a great number of joint initiatives and their scope should be greatly enlarged," he said. "This is in the interests of both countries."

The close relationship which the two leaders enjoy in spite of their political differences, was underlined at the press conference when each refused to be drawn into commenting on political developments in the others country. Mrs Thatcher declined to comment on France's extensive nationalisation programme, while President Mitterrand would not discuss the TUC's decision to back unilateral nuclear disarmament.

Throughout the press conference, President Mitterrand spoke in French, and Mrs Thatcher in English. But the French leader warmly recalled his years of exile in Britain during the war. "My generation has gone through very great events. I myself lived here for a time. I was here during those sad years 1942 to 1944," he said. "I know very well what the hospitality of the British people was like and how kind the people of London were to the exiles. I have a memory of a great people and I am sure they will continue to be great."

WHITELAW REJECTS OPTION OF UNILATERAL DISARMAMENT

LD111036 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0922 GMT 11 Sep 81

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] Britain must not allow itself to be taken in by the "pleasing and plausible facade" of unilateral disarmament, Home Secretary Mr William Whitelaw warned today.

"There is a growing weariness apparent in some circles of our society, born of misguided good intention as frequently as it is of malice or deliberation," he told a conference in Buxton, Derbyshire. "It is a weariness which asks how much longer we must go on spending and training for our national defence against a foe who never comes, and how much longer must we risk a possibly disastrous fight by standing-up for what we believe? It is a weariness which would like to see us opt out of international affairs, trust in the good will of those who now threaten us, and resign from the struggle to maintain for ourselves and for others the precious prize of human freedom. I cannot believe the British people will follow this road," said Mr Whitelaw. "The fatal flaw in the pleasing and plausible facade of unilateral disarmament is that those who threaten us from abroad are not the forebearing and kindly souls that we might wish them to be. The record of the Soviet Union in foreign affairs is one of cynical opportunism backed by brutal force, and is a record to which the peoples of Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan, and many other nations would bear eloquent witness were they free to tell the tale."

Mr Whitelaw asked whether the enormous arsenal the Soviet Union had deployed on the Polish borders was pledged to the cause of peace. "Or is it an engine of blackmail, and in the last resort, of war, designed to further the foreign objectives of those in power in Moscow, if ever those who stand in their way lower their guard?" He warned that it would be selfish and irresponsible if Britain chased the illusion of a "guaranteed" peace in our time at the possible expense of the freedom of those who come after us. Britain must maintain strong defence forces with her allies and then, from that position of strength, be ready to negotiate for genuine multilateral disarmament, Mr Whitelaw said.

ROLANDHIS RETURNS FROM VISITS TO UN, ITALY

NC111834 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis this evening returned from visits to New York and Rome. En route home he made a stopover this afternoon in Athens, where he met with Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis.

In a statement, Mr Rolandhis said that during his meeting with Mr Mitsotakis they reviewed the Cyprus issue. He also referred to his New York meeting with UN Secretary General Waldheim, with whom he made a broad review of the Cyprus issue. He added that he will have another meeting with Mr Waldheim when he goes to New York at the end of the month to attend the regular session of the UN General Assembly. During his forthcoming visit, Mr Rolandhis will also meet with foreign ministers from many countries.

In a statement, Mr Mitsotakis said that Mr Rolandhis briefed him on his visits to New York and Rome, while he briefed the Cypriot minister on his recent contacts with foreign ministers of the other EEC countries. Mr Mitsotakis added that during his visit to New York this month, the Cyprus issue will be among the issues he will discuss with Mr Waldheim and foriegn ministers of many countries.

During his visit to New York, Mr Rolandhis also met with the nonaligned contact group on the Cyprus issue and addressed the special session of the UN General Assembly on Namibia. During his visit to Rome, Mr Rolandhis had talks with his Italian counterpart, Mr Colombo, on the Cyprus issue and Cyprus-EEC relations.

AKEL LEADER PAPAIOANNOU ADDRESSES CADRES MEETING

NC110330 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 11 Sep 81 pp 1, 7

[Speech delivered by AKEL Secretary General E. Papaioannou at a gathering of party cadres in Nicosia on the evening of 10 September]

[Text] We are going through a period in grave danger of a world thermonuclear holocaust breaking out. This danger arises from the incendiary and warlike policy implemented by the hawks of the U.S. Pentagon headed by President Reagan. It is expressed through the installation of "cruise" and "Pershing" missiles in Europe, production of the neutron bomb, U.S. refusal to ratify the SALT II agreement,violation of Libyan territorial waters and airspace by the U.S. Sixth Fleet and the shooting down of two Libyan aircraft by U.S. fighters. It is expressed by U.S. aid to the bloodthirsty fascist regime in El Salvador to implement genocide of the proud and heroic people of this country. It is expressed through U.S. aid to the fascists of Israel to carry out barbaric bombing raids on Lebanon. It is expressed through U.S. support of the fascist, racist regime of South Africa to raid Namibia and the Peoples Republic of Angola. It is expressed through the concentration of the U.S. Fleet at the mouth of the Persian Gulf and the threats of intervention in Gulf states. It is expressed through U.S. provocations against socialist Cuba. It is expressed through the maneuvers and provocations of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, particularly very close to Cyprus waters, thousands of miles away from U.S. shores. It is expressed through the U.S. decision to station its RDF in different countries. It is expressed through U.S. financing and encouragement of antirevolutionary elements in the Peoples Republic of Poland. It is expressed through U.S. financing and arming of the counterrevolutionary elements in Afghanistan. It is expressed through the U.S. decision to sell arms to the Chinese leaders who have fully conformed to imperialism. It is expressed through many other acts.

Today, there is no fascist, racist or reactionary regime in the world which is not directly supported by the U.S. Pentagon and by President Reagan. There is no progressive, socialist regime in the world today which does not draw the hostility and the fire of U.S. imperialism.

This very same imperialism even undermines and strikes against the vital interests of its own NATO allies, as was the case with the recent rise in value of the U.S. dollar and many other measures.

What is the future which U.S. imperialism destines for its allies as a result of its exceedingly incendiary and warlike policy? It is their total annihilation as well as the annihilation of the U.S. people in a thermonuclear war. This is the result toward which destruction of the climate of international detente and the armaments race, augmented by the U.S. warlike policy, leads with mathematical exactitude.

The theory of dictating from "a position of strength" is an ancient, outdated imperialist theory which prevailed during the "Boer" war before, World War I and which is absolutely unfounded and extremely dangerous today. Because today imperialism does not dominate the world, because today there is the socialist camp headed by the allmighty Soviet Union which will never allow imperialism to gain military supremacy in order to speak from a position of strength; because today there is an allmighty national liberation movement in the world which fights heroically against imperialism and suppression of nationalism; because today there is a strong labor movement in the imperialist and capitalist countries themselves which also fights against imperialism and for international detente and peace.

The world balance of power is not in favor of imperialism, fascism and war but it is in favor of socialism, national independence, democracy, international detente and peace. It is sufficient that all these forces mobilize themselves in time and with determination in order to block the road to the aspiring arsonists of a thermonuclear holocaust. This worldwide struggle of the peopels against imperialism and for national independence, democracy, detente, peace and socialism was joined a long time ago by the people of Cyprus who are fighting for the abolition of the British and other bases on their territory, for withdrawal of the Turkish occupation and all other foreign troops, for cessation of the manufacture of the neutron bomb, for detente, for control of strategic weapons and total disarmament, for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, nonaligned character of their foreign policy and the full demilitarization of Cyprus.

Today there is no more direct, urgent, important, humanitarian or more patriotic duty for us and for all the peoples of the earth than the duty for determined struggle for the preservation and expansion of international detente, for implementation of the measures for defusing military confrontation, for gradual and total disarmament, and for the preservation and strengthening of peace in the world. The struggle for independence, democracy, social progress and socialism is interconnected and inseparable from the struggle for life, detente and continual peace. With all the strength of our soul we remain and fight against the manufacture of the inhuman neutron bomb and against all the other mass extermination weapons, against the incendiary, warlike imperialist policy; in favor of the abolition of the British and other bases on Cypriot territory; for the withdrawal of the U.S. Sixth Fleet from the Mediterranean; for the conversion of the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and a bridge of peaceful cooperation between the three continents of Europe, Asia and Africa.

The Cyprus issue has entered a delicate and critical phase. Imperialism, adroitly cultivated, continues to cultivate the impression among certain circles that it is trying hard to solve the problem. It will, nowever, be a great delusion if anyone believes that the moral accomplice of the monstrous crime against Cyprus and its people, none other than imperialism itself, will now appear as the "good Samaritan" in order to help solve the Cyprus issue to the interest of the people of Cyprus. Imperialism wants and tries for only one solution and works on the sidelines for it. This is none other than anti-Cypriot imperialist partition. If imperialism and NATO, the perpetrator of the crime, truly wanted to solve the problem to the interests of Cyprus, they had ample time to do so through withdrawal of the Turkish and NATO occupation troops and through the implementation of the UN resolutions on Cyprus.

They did not do so, however, nor will they do so now because this is dictated by their military-political interests and goals. We can only expect greater hardship from imperialism. Where and when did imperialism solve any problems to the interest of the peoples? It did this nowhere. It is only the peoples themselves, with their struggle, with the support of the anti-imperialist forces of the world, who can solve such problems.

In the case of Cyprus, it is none other than the United States and generally the Western imperialists who are behind the demonstrated intransigence. It is ridiculous to even think that those who are arming Turkey in order to use this country as their own gendarme in the area of the east Mediterranean and the Middle East, will pressure Turkey to solve the Cyprus issue to the interest of the people of Cyprus.

The Cyprus issue, and particularly its domestic aspect, will be solved by us the Cypriots--Greeks and Turks--through intercommunal talks under UN auspices and on the basis of UN resolutions and the summit agreements. We will solve it with the support and solidarity of all our peace-loving friends who are none other than the socialist and nonaligned countries and all the liberal and peace-loving peoples of the world.

We will solve it with the support of the brother people of Greece and the democratic and progressive forces of Turkey.

We will solve the international aspects of the Cyprus issue in an international conference within the framework of the United Nations.

The intercommunal talks at this moment are in a very delicate and critical phase. After months of fruitless efforts for substantive talks we cannot, unfortunately, yet state that we have entered this stage.

AKEL has always supported substantive talks and not talks for the sake of talking as some people maintain. Is it possible to have such substantive talks? It most certainly is, provided both sides submit proposals based on the summit agreements and UN resolutions. It is, however, impossible to have substantive talks while one side talks of federation and basically submits proposals for a confederation.

The Turkish Cypriot side can be absolutely certain that from the moment it submits a solution of the domestic aspect of the Cyprus issue based on a bizonal federation, as provided for under the summit agreements, it will meet with response. Solution of the domestic aspects of our problem is possible within the framework of a bizonal federation. It is not at all difficult for one to define what is a federation and what is a confederation.

We do not know of the existence of any country in the world today with a status of confederation. We do know, however, that there are today at least 15 federal states in the world. All these states have their own constitution. Despite the various differences which may exist in the constitutions of these countries, they do not cease to be federal states, not confederal.

In comparison to countries with a federal regime, Cyprus is a very small country. This fact alone lends even greater support to a solution for true federation and not confederation.

After a delay of 4 years, the Turkish Cypriot leaders on 5 August submitted proposals on the territorial aspect. Their proposals on the constitutional issue were the same as in the past. No matter how these proposals are examined, it will be established that they are not at all satisfactory because they cannot become the basis for a solution to the Cyprus issue. The percentage of territory they propose on the territorial aspect is insignificant while on the constitutional aspect the entire philosophy of the proposal relies on confederation and not on federation.

In its documented memorandum, the Greek Cypriot side, after approval from the National Council, demonstrated with facts that these proposals--apart from the fact that they even deviated from the summit agreements on several points--cannot become the basis for a solution to the Cyprus issue.

The Greek Cypriot side, however, did not slam the door shut to a continuation of the dialogue on the basis of substantial negotiations on the basis of UN resolutions and the summit agreements.

In its effort to contribute toward this end, it even resolved to submit counterproposals, always based on the summit agreements and the UN resolutions.

The genuine interests of both the Greek and the Turkish Cypriots dictate and require that the intercommunal talks should proceed to the substantial stage so that an agreement may be sought on the basis of a bizonal federation.

It must be fully understood by all that there can be a solution to the domestic aspects of the Cyprus issue--for which the intercommunal talks are now being conducted--provided this solution is sought within the framework of a bizonal federation. We do not argue that such a solution will be easy. There are many details which must be discussed and resolved. This is a task which will require patience and perseverence. This is because the solution to be provided must be a viable one. Within the framework of a bizonal federation, there are always margins for negotiation toward a final solution.

However, the sooner the idea of a confederation is abandoned and the sooner proposals are submitted for a federation, the sooner will the intercommunal talks be able to deal with matters of substance and with the details related to the structure and jurisdictions of the various organs of the bizonal federation.

I will not enter into details on structure and jurisdictions because this is an issue to be dealt with by the National Council and the constitutional specialists.

The message, however, which we address to our fellow countrymen, the Turkish Cypriots, is that they should exercise all their influence toward abandonment of the idea of confederation which, in our opinion, is the unbridgeable gap in the difference which separates the two communities and toward submission of proposals based on a bizonal federation. If this is done, then they can be sure that the talks will become substantive and that in the end they will bear fruit.

On our part, we will remain faithful and dedicated to the summit agreements, the UN resolutions and the ideal of a bizonal federation.

The fact that the two communities are separated is an imperialist victory. Imperialism continues to exploit this success in order to promote its own interests and goals. It is time to put an end to this state of affairs which is so harmful to the people of Cyprus. It is time for the Greek and the Turkish Cypriots to solve their differences and to unite against their true common enemy--imperialism. We must, together, tell imperialism that it must cease to interfere in our domestic affairs. It must stop plotting against Cyprus. It must remove its bases and withdraw from Cyprus in the same way that all foreign troops must withdraw.

This is the policy which will serve the interests of the people of Cyprus, Greek and Turkish Cypriots alike. It is a truly anti-imperialist policy. This is the policy which our party firmly supports. This policy can lead to a truly independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus, a Cyprus where the Greek and Turkish Cypriots will cooperate in harmony and united they will build a peaceful, joyous and happy life for all.

PRESIDENT ACCEPTS GOVERNMENT 15 SEP RESIGNATION

NC131200 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1100 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] This morning, President Karamanlis received Prime Minister Rallis at the Government House in Thessaloniki. Prime Minister Rallis suggested that the government resign on Tuesday, the new government be sworn in on Thursday and that the Chamber of Deputies dissolve on Saturday. President Karamanlis accepted Prime Minister Rallis' suggestion.

PRIME MINISTER RALLIS CONFIRMS TIES WITH WEST

NC121857 Athens NEWS in English 12 Sep 81 pp 1, 4, 12

[Excerpts] Greek Premier Yeoryios Rallis said Friday that if his ruling New Democracy Party wins the Oct 18 general elections it will continue its close ties with NATO and the European Economic Community. Rallis said that he believed that if Greece withdrew from the EEC the country's economy would suffer dramatically. He challenged Andreas Papandreou, leader of official opposition party, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, to clarify his stand, especially regarding the EEC. "He has given four different versions of what he believes Greece's relationship with the Community should be," Rallis told journalists at a luncheon meeting.

He accused Mr Papandreou of constantly shifting his position, and criticized him for saying he would ask President Konstandinos Karamanlis to hold a referendum. "Mr Papandreou should not hide behind the constitutional prerogatives of the president. He should clearly state where his party stands on the matter," Mr Rallis said. Rallis said, "I intend to submit the resignation of my government on Monday or Tuesday, form a caretaker cabinet and dissolve Parliament on Saturday Sep 19."

At least nine parties will be competing for 300 seats in the single chamber house, while another 24 deputies will be elected on a separate ballot to represent Greece in the European Parliament in Strasbourg. Over 6.8 million voters will take part in compulsory balloting at 18,500 polling stations in elections that will cost the state more than 20 million drachma to organize. Rallis said that if his New Democracy Party failed to win re-election and if no other party won a working majority, he would be ready to cooperate with parties that agreed with New Democracy's main lines of foreign policy. "We would form a coalition with the party that accepts our connection with the EEC and our participation in NATO. Withdrawal from NATO would upset international equilibrium and could disturb international peace," Rallis said.

Rallis also denied a Washington POST report earlier this month that the Greek Government asked the OECD not to publish a report on the Greek economy, because it would hurt his party's electoral chances. "It was the OECD's decision to survey the Greek economy at the end of 1981 and to publish its report in February 1982," Rallis said, quoting the government's correspondence with the OECD.

Rallis said Greece seeks good relations with Western allies, with its Balkan neighbors and with the Arab countries. The country would continue to seek a solution through a dialogue with neighboring Turkey to their longstanding differences, but in the event this failed, Rallis said, would resort to international arbitration.

Rallis said he is convinced the conservative New Democracy Party will win the elections. The elections will be held under the proportional representation system. A party taking at least 40 per cent of the votes cast can win an absolute majority of the 300-seat single chamber Parliament.

Rallis said he did not expect a military coup if PASOK won power. Referring to the 1967 coup which opened seven years of right-wing military dictatorship, Mr Rallis said: "I believe the armed forces are now loyal to the oath they have taken to the nation and the state."

AMBASSADOR MEETS AL-QADHDHAFI ON U.S. BASES ISSUE

NC101827 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced that the Greek Ambassador in Tripoli has met with Libyan President Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, who offered an explanation on his recent statement, which in addition to other things also concerned our country. Al-Qadhdhafi stressed his government's friendly regard for Greece. The Greek ambassador seized the opportunity to reiterate that the U.S. military facilities in Greece fall within the more general framework of our country's defense policy and alliances and that they in no way hamper the exercise of Greece's well-known pro-Arab policy.

PAPANDREOU GIVES 5 SEP CAMPAIGN SPEECH IN PATRAI

NC101240 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 6 Sep 81 p 8

[Speech by PASOK Chairman Andres Papandreou at Patrai 5 September]

[Text] People of Patrai, People of Akhaia, it is natural for me to start the last and victorious phase of the struggle for authority from my private fatherland. I am joined to you both by my family and my political background. I cannot forget that it is here that in 1964 I started the long and difficult course which today brings us to the threshold of authority. This is the course which on 18 October will bring PASOK to the government on its own strength and the almighty people to authority. It is truly difficult for me to express my emotion for this unprecedented--both in numbers and in feeling--gathering. Tonight Akhaia sends a message to every corner of our fatherland, that in the coming election the people will win, that democracy will win, that with PASOK in the vanguard the foundations will be laid for the course toward the great change.

The following will declare their presence in this vital confrontation between the forces of change and the forces of conservation and reaction, this vast meeting of the people with history: The fighters of the national resistance movement; those who joined the two implacable struggles under the great son of Akhaia, Yeoryios Papandreou; and the heroic fighters of the polytechnic generation.

We declare our presence in order to build a new Greece, a proud and independent fatherland, a society without anxiety, oppression and exploitation, a society with man at its core. This is why we emphasize that there can be no attainment of democracy without the peoples' participation, that there can be no socialism without respect of human values.

The rightwing in our country--always representing the interests of the establishment and the economic oligarchy--has trampled on human values and it did not hesitate to abolish even the democratic institutions whenever it became obvious that its monopoly over authority was in jeopardy. This is the reason why the primary and dominant goal of our people in the coming election is to crush the rightwing and to relegate it to the margins of history.

For PASOK the struggle of the progressive and democratic forces, the struggle for the great change has a single front--it is only aimed against the rightwing. As we have stressed, PASOK does not ignore or overlook the role of the other democratic parties which take part in the struggle for the great change. However, we once again underline that the lot of fate fell to PASOK to lead the peoples' movement to victory and to change.

The rightwing has a sinful past and no future. This is how its history is remembered by the people who have experienced the effect on the era and the achievements of the rightwing upon their own fate. The people remember very well the wounds inflicted upon democracy by the rightwing.

Our people well remember the wounds inflicted by the rightwing upon democracy; the violence and corruption of Dhovas [caretaker government] the 1965 royalist coup, the foreign motivated April dictatorship, the division of citizens into nationally-minded citizens and non-nationally-minded citizens, and the undermining of the inalienable rights of the citizen.

Our people are well aware of the consequences of the policy of dependence and servility perpetually followed by the rightwing leaders. The tragedy of Cyprus is a historic responsibility of the rightwing. The various "arrangements" on the Aegean airspace--all to the benefit of the Turkish Armed Forces--are historic responsibility of the rightwing. Return to NATO's military wing, under the framework of an agreement which jeopardizes the operational responsibility of our air force over Aegean airspace, is the historic responsibility of the rightwing.

On a day-to-day basis our people have to live through the consequences of the economic crisis into which we were led by the antipeople, contradictory, spasmodic and unplanned "policy" of the rightwing. We have inflation, double the average inflation of EC countries, a deficit in the balance of foreign payments which is increasing year by year, we have full stagnation of productive investments, both private and public, we have a shrinkage of the true income of the workers in the city and the village, in the factory, the office and in the field. We have an impressive increase in the unequal division of the national income within the framework of the policy of one-sided austerity. We have a recent and considerable increase in unemployment--particularly among the youth and women. We have impressive inefficiency and irresponsibility among leading members of New Democracy in the handling of economic problems, an inefficiency and irresponsibility which has led the country to the threshold of bankruptcy.

On a daily basis, our people have to live under the consequences of a vast bureaucracy, of mad centralization, of the identification of the state to the party, of handouts, of favoritism, of "corruption" as it was described by the deputy minister to the president.

The most immediate and serious problem in the country's progress concerns the Greek economy. There are hard problems for which the New Democracy leaders will have to answer:

1. Who is responsible for the galloping inflation which, for the third consecutive year, amounts to 25 percent?
2. Who is responsible for the rapid and dangerous devaluation of the drachma which not only feeds inflation but also reduces our true national income?
3. Who has created the huge deficit--300 billion drachma in 1981--in the public sector.
4. Who is responsible for handling the foreign exchange reserves which resulted in a loss of more than $350 million?
5. Who is responsible for the policy of incentives and credits that threaten the small and medium businessmen with annihilation and which led large enterprises to bankruptcy?
6. How is it that nearly the only prospering enterprises in our country are the multinational corporations? Who is responsible for ceding privileges to foreign firms at the expense of the Greek?
7. Finally, who is responsible for the de-Hellenization of our industry?
8. How were the scandalous handouts and beneficial concessions allocated and what has become of them? Why are industrialists prospering while industries go bankrupt?

There definitely will be no answer from the New Democracy. It is the sovereign people who will give an answer on 18 October.

Naturally, the rightwing is bothered when we talk of its sinful past. New Democracy rests its hopes in forgetfulness. The Greek people, however, remember. They remember the scandal of the public electricity authority's conveyor belts which cost the Greek state one billion drachma.

They remember the scandal of the exploitation of the oil crisis--under which the right-wing pocketed half a billion drachma in one single day--they remember the Mornos [water supply project] scandal.

The scandal, however, which is of the first magnitude--the scandal to which I referred during my speech at Patrai in 1977--is the scandal of tax evasion. At that time I reported that this amounted to 100 billion drachma but this figure was wrong. Today, tax evasion reaches the amount of 150 billion drachma because it is very true that in our country it is only the workers who pay taxes.

In the coming election, New Democracy will understand the meaning of national peoples' unity. It means that the working people, the unprivileged Greeks--the workers, the farmers, the wage earners, the artesans, the professional workers, the small and medium businessmen, the new generation, women--were set free from the political machinery of the rightwing, that they are now manning the ranks of the struggle for the great change, for national, social, cultural and economic liberation.

The unprivileged people firmly forged unity for their survival, yesterday, for the election battle, now; and for the battle for change, tomorrow. The peasants, the most unfairly treated class in our country, have come to know at close quarters what the abandonment of the countryside means, the cruel exploitation of the middlemen. Now they are all well aware of the meaning of the EEC paradise.

The paradise with the burial trenches for their produce and with prices which do not even meet the cost of production. Together with all the people and full of surprise they also know today of the unacceptable preferential treatment given to Turkish agricultural production--at the expense of our own--after our full accession to the EC.

We again inform the government that our country's proud peasants claim their inalienable rights and that they cannot be bought out with checks of the type of "dowery endowments for indigent girls."

The workers, the employees, the salaried people did not have a better fate. They saw their real income being reduced within the framework of the policy of unilateral frugality and high-handedness. They shouldered the taxation burdens. They have come to know dismissals and persecutions. Now they are experiencing escalating unemployment.

The pensioners saw their pension being reduced to nothing by the passing galloping inflation. The state did not display any concern, care or affection for them.

The small- and medium-sized businessmen--the backbone of our economy--having been cut off from any credits and from the national reserves, are being threatened by annihilation and bankruptcy.

The scientists see their role being degraded every day. In their very work they are disregarded, they are pushed aside and they are replaced by a foreign technostructure.

The youths--boys and girls--tomorrow's hope and future of our country, are struggling to overcome the obstacles in the way of their education, the cultural and social deadlocks. For the young people, the finding of employment is a privilege.

The universities are degraded. Here at Patrai, the university could claim first position as a center in southern Europe and the Mediterranean. This is how we envisaged it many years ago when we started it.

The Greek women who are subjected to double oppression and acute exploitation are participating in today's struggle. Day after day, they become conscious of their problem and they are tracing the causes and are pinpointing those responsible.

Every Greek has felt the effects of the rightwing's policy on his own life. He lives in undernourished villages and in inhuman cities. The economic and social development offered by the rightwing has already been unmasked. Austerity for the many and luxury for the few, destruction of the environment have become its symbols. Our seas, our rivers and our atmosphere are being polluted. Here in Akhaia, the Gulf of Kornthos and the Gulf of Patrai are being threatened by irresponsibility, a total lack of planning and profiteering.

All the unprivileged Greeks, every patriot who believes in a proud foreign policy, in an independent and safe Greece, who believes in the really huge development possibilities of the country are forging day after day the national people's unity in order to shelve the rightwing in the archives of history, to give PASOK a smashing victory, to wage the battle of change after victory.

We will be victorious in the 18 October elections. We will be victorious to lay the foundations for change which constitutes today a prerequisite for the survival of the nation. Of course, we are not magicians. We are not going to solve chronic problems in a single day. But all the more we are not going to cross over to socialism overnight.

Yet, we are certain about success, because we depend on the inexhaustible powers of the people; because we depend on the battleworthiness of our organization and on the responsible political personalities who will represent us in the Chamber.

And being the Government of Greece, we would enjoy the unlimited support of Europe, which, with Mitterrand's smashing double victory, has also entered the final stretch for socialist change. Just as we would indisputably enjoy the active support of the Arab nation for the struggle to which we have also contributed within the measure of our powers. The genuine multidimensional foreign policy shaped by PASOK during its 7-year history, has made PASOK important enough in the Mediterranean, the Balkans, and both Western and Eastern Eruope. Today, PASOK identifies itself on a worldwide scale with the struggle for national independence, democracy, social liberation and peace.

Within the framework of PASOK's government strategy, provision is made for a package of immediate measures to stop the decline of the economy, to check inflation, to revive the economy, to stabilize the balance of payments deficit, and to put an end to the detrimental devaluation of the drachma. These immediate measures would simultaneously include the strengthening of the purchasing power of the people's classes and the activation of productive investments in the private and the public fields.

The purge of public enterprises will have immediate priority--at long last they must become productive, they must cease to operate with a deficit which only feed today's galloping inflation. Naturally, there is also urgency in purging the large overindebted enterprises which today are unable to meet their obligations toward the banking system.

With the modernization of the banking system and the implementation of a new development policy, we will be able to liberate and mobilize the vast potential of private initiative--and particularly of the small and medium businessmen, the artesans and the professionals.

As a medium-range project, we will encourage the vertical development of industry and the development of the most modern branches with a high technology level--which neither need large amounts of capital or energy and which are of vital importance to our country's war industry.

Perhaps, however, the most vital sector for PASOK consists of the agrarian economy. This is the revitalization of the Greek countryside with programmed decentralization of economic activity and the development of voluntary agricultural-industrial cooperativism which is a vital goal in PASOK's development strategy.

Our country's underdevelopment--an achievement of the rightwing which administered the country for decades--is self-evident in education, social welfare and medical care.

The anarchronistic education system, the starvation pensions for the farmer as well as for the vast majority of the workers, the primitative and provocatively unequal medical care, put the seal on the antipeoples policy which has been pursued by the governments of the rightwing.

It is, consequently, a primary duty for a socialist movement, for PASOK, to proceed as fast as possible to a radical reorganization of social and educational policy. There must be modern and free education of equal quality for all Greek children. There must be free medical, pharmaceutical and hospital care for all Greeks. There must be pensions which guarantee a dignified life for all the veterans of the production process.

Faced with the spectrum of a forthcoming defeat, the leadership of the New Democracy proceeded with a contracted marriage with the junta-royalist rightwing. Naturally, there was no official marriage ceremony. What does exist, however, is an illicit relationship and a dowry. We ask New Democracy how many and which junta politicians from the nationalist front will it include in its slates? We also inform it that there are no lifesaving devices for the party wreck. It will sink under the social avalanche and the peoples' flood of 18 October.

By using dangermongering, New Democracy attempts to distort history and twist true facts around. This is where it has been led by desperation and panic. Democracy is in no danger. It is New Democracy which is in danger. It is not private initiative that is in danger. It is the local and foreign oligarchy which runs the risk of losing its privileges--the oligarchy which directs the policy of the rightwing and preys on the toil and sweat of the Greek people.

The "scorched earth" policy is a twin sister of dangermongering. Every day and every night television shows the prime minister and ministers laying foundation stones, inaugurating projects and distributing money orders. These unplanned grants, at a time when New Democracy is breathing its last, are a provocation directed against the Greek people. This is a provocation because this is nothing but an open attempt to buy votes. Our mature people will give their answer to this irresponsible and ridiculous [illegible]. They will give their answer in a crushing way on 18 October.

From Atrai, tonight, I address myself to all the unprivileged Greeks who toil, produce and create. To all those who wonder and are concerned about their own present and their children's future, to all those who reject immobility, vague promises, the rot and wear and tear of the rightwing. To all those who are fed up with the miserly reality of the rightwing. To all these, PASOK promises that with its victory on 18 October they will enter into the orbit of hope for a certain, democratic, free, peaceful and socialist future.

Tonight's gathering is unrepeatable. Both its numbers and feelings predetermine victory. It sends the message of a triumph of the people from Thraki to Lakonia and to Rodhos, and at this very moment from Patrai the flood of change gains gigantic stature. Nobody can stop it in the same way that no power can stop the advent of spring and of truth.

PASOK authentically and firmly represents: The hopes of a generation which desired and could but which was unable; the faith of a generation which learned and matured; the dream of a generation which is coming and which has demands.

These three generations which are an unavoidable Greek reality support PASOK with mature experience, knowledge, strength, revitilizing drive and enthusiasms.

The slogan "People- PASOK to authority" is not a party concoction but a peoples' mandate. Under today's conditions, consent to change cannot be avoided or postponed. This consent cannot be and must not succumb to futile expediencies.

It is for this reason that we call upon all democrats, the progressives and the patriots to join their voice--without party predilections--as well as their strength to that of PASOK. We call upon the unprivileged Greek, the worker, the farmer, the wage earner, the artesan, the professional, the women and the new generation to proclaim, here and now, the marriage of faith with hope, of desire with realization, the identification of "I want" with "I can" and struggle with victory. The time has arrived when the democratic Greek people, using their vote on 18 October, will put an end to the monocracy of the rightwing and will open wide the avenue which leads to the great change.

KKE-EXTERIOR'S FLORAKIS INTERVIEW ON GOALS

Part Two

NC081750 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 8 Sep 81 p 7

[Part two of interview with KKE Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis by Stratis Zakhariadhis at the KKE Central Committee offices in Athens, date not given]

[Excerpts] Question Nine: One of the major problems after the change in regime was to build fraternity between the people and the army. Do you believe that this has been achieved, and to what extent it has been achieved? But if not, how do you think that this could be achieved?

Answer: What does it mean building fraternity between the people and the army has been carried out? On what basis, because, naturally, this question is not a sentimental one. The soldiers, the noncommissioned officers, the officers, they are children of the people. The problem for the people is that the armed forces should be solely and exclusively engaged in their mission, that is the defense of our national independence and territorial integrity and the respect for the people's will. Thus, their military ability would improve and the people's confidence in them would increase. That is, it should be ensured that they respect the people's will and an end should be put to all kinds of deviations which have brought about in the past--the well-known tragedies. And the mere fact that it is frequently said the armed forces would accept one or the other measures shows that a problem continues to exist.

We are categorically opposed to any kind of novelties in the armed forces or to coaxing or to statements that directly or indirectly recognize the armed forces as the center of power or as an institution which is beyond the people's sovereignty or the control of the responsible government.

Of course, we are not in the 1967 period now. A large segment of the officers are conscious of where the country was led by the junta and by the role of the Americans. But we forget that during all this time the rightwing continued to keep the armed forces as an "air-tight" compartment.

We believe that the democratization of the armed forces should be promoted; this, of course, does not mean that there should be a purge of individuals because of their political affiliations. It does not escape our attention that a number of honest officers have been trapped by the junta.

Thus, the basic point is not the individuals but the securing of substantive control by the Parliament and the government within the armed forces and the abolition of the "air-tight" compartments and of any circuits of anomaly. Moreover, U.S. and NATO control over the armed forces must stop. A substantive contribution to their democratization would be the improvement of their living and working conditions, of the position and the training of officers and noncommissioned officers, and in general the restoration of all of their democratic rights as well as of the rights of the recruited children of the people.

Question 10: Would it be possible for your goal of leaving NATO--if it is not coordinated with the abolition of the two blocs which you also favor--to be achieved without consequences for our national defense in view of the existence of the Greek-Turkish dispute?

Answer: Of course we favor the abolition of blocs, but I sincerely tell you that I do not understand how there can be talk about our country's exit from NATO in coordination with the abolition of the two blocs. When the two blocs are abolished there would be no question of exit simply because there would be no NATO. Such a connection, that of our country's exit and the abolition of the two blocs, does not say anything more than the fact that Greece will continue to be subjected to the U.S.-NATOite bloc until its dissolution. But our exit from NATO is a fundamental measure for our national independence, for the democratization of our country and for the possibility for a democratic government to follow a really peaceful foreign policy and to serve our national interests and to defend the Cyprus cause. And these questions should not be subjected to any expediency.

Definitely, there would be some problems of armament as well as other difficulties which will be created by the U.S.-NATOite imperialists who want us to be as we are. These difficulties are not insurmountable and, in any case, we cannot relinquish--for their sake--our sovereign rights or our national independence.

It is totally contradictory to say "we stay within NATO and therefore we accept the abolition of our national independence to secure armament to.... defend our national independence." But beyond this, would you condone the abolition of our national independence at any cost? On the other hand, did the question of armament not exist during the years when Greece was outside the NATO military wing? How was it solved at that time?

The negative effects to our national defense will continue as long as we are in NATO. The largest part and the elite of our armed forces are under NATO control. Moreover, with their NATOite control and their bases, the Americans are spying on us and they can paralyze our defense system just as happened with our aircraft in 1974 when, instead of going to Cyprus, they went to Beirut. According to the NATOite plans, the armed forces are oriented to basically confront the so-called "danger from the north."

The Americans cannot permanently blackmail us with the supply of arms, and it is not solely the Americans who possess modern arms. A democratic government can and must find from other sources the arms that we need, just as a number of other countries which are outside NATO, outside any bloc, have been securing such arms and have modern and militant armed forces.

Question 11: Your rivals maintain that you are the most doctrinaire communist party in all of Western Europe...

Answer: The ruling class and the various ideologists who move around it consider us doctrinaire because we have never compromised with the oligarchy and with Americanocracy; because we are firm with our revolutionary principles and the militant-heroic heritage of the popular movement; because we do not ask for certificates of "patriotism," or "democratic beliefs" or of "renewal" from oligarchy in exchange for concessions to it.

Question 12: However, a problem arises in connection with these things on doctrine: Can you recall to us instances when you supported views contrary to those of the CPSU?

Answer: When our adversaries have nothing else to say, they think they can drive us to the wall with such claims.... I will ask you something. If the CPSU expressed a position contrary to the KKE policy, what would you say? Unacceptable intervention and so forth. If, however the KKE, without any reason, were to condemn CPSU policy, would you immediately consider this to be a sample of our independence?

Naturally, it would be agreeable to imperialism if communist parties acted so irresponsibly, but this would injure international solidarity and would be to the detriment of the cause of peace and socialism.

We place our relations with CPSU and all other communist parties on the basis of the principles of international solidarity, equality, and nonintervention in the internal affairs of others. Every party decides its own policy, and, naturally, we refuse to appoint as "lawyers" in our possible differences the representatives of oligarchy and imperialism. We express our criticism and we discuss responsibly our disagreements in our bilateral or collective meetings. Naturally, in cases when such disagreements are fundamental, when the positions of one communist party impinge on the substance of our own policy or essentially harm the interests of the international movement, then our criticism and differentiation acquires an open character.

Do you know of any instances when the CPSU criticized our policy or took a position contrary to our national interests? Should we disagree with the Soviet Union's proposal that it will guarantee that our country will not receive a nuclear blow provided it removes the nuclear arms on its soil? Should we disagree with the proposal for the declaration of the Balkans as a denuclearized zone, the withdrawal of foreign fleets, foreign bases and nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean?

Is there a man of good faith who loves peace and who disagrees with the set of proposals for the relaxation of international tension expressed in the 26th CPSU Congress? Tell us, after all, with which position of the CPSU do you want us to disagree? The Afghanistan issue? We believe that the Soviet Union should have given the help the Afghan Government asked for in order to deal with foreign attacks and interventions. We also consider correct Cuba's decision to help Angola militarily, provided the military attack by the racist regime of South Africa continues. Therefore, should we disagree with the CPSU to make ourselves agreeable to the oligarchy? No, this does not agree with our character and our militant history.

I seize the opportunity of this discussion to stress again that every democrat, every patriot, regardless of whether or not he is a socialist, whether or not he knows the internal Soviet reality or agrees with it, should know that anti-Sovietism is a weapon against progress and peace, against the struggle itself for our national independence. Anti-Soviet declarations have always been the smokescreen for the justification of Americanocracy and the cold war policy, and, consequently, no progressive man should yield to them. The interest itself of an independent, democratic Greece is incompatible with anti-Sovietism, because the socialist countries and especially the Soviet Union have provided selfless international support so that we might deal with U.S. extortions and promote our national problems and the Cyprus problem on an international scale.

The hypocrisy of our accusers concerning our relations with the Soviet Union is obvious from another thing. Frequently the leaders of capitalist countries and naturally the factors of European socio-democracy interfere in our internal affairs and suggest we join NATO, the EEC and so forth, but our accusers keep silent. Their "national" sensitivity is limited to the Soviet Union.

Question 13: I come back to the critical issue which occupies many leftist voters who are interested in a change. Why should they vote for the KKE and not for PASOK?

Answer: We do not make such a comparison. It is another thing if this is being done objectively from a different viewpoint.

We explain to the people why KKE should be defended and strengthened decisively. This is necessary not only because by sharing in the second distribution [of votes] the KKE will make more certain and greater the defeat of the right, but also because KKE has such attributes that make its role in the promotion of change irreplaceable.

For this reason we are sure that a large segment of the Greek people, the working people, young men and women, will give their votes to the KKE in the conviction that thus they will be contributing more decisively and making certain the country's course to change.

GENERAL EVREN GIVES SPEECH ON TAKE OVER ANNIVERSARY

TA121835 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has said that with the 12 September 1980 action, the Turkish Armed Forces, which are an integral part of the people, have saved the country and the republic from the abyss into which it was pushed by the joint efforts of internal and external enemies, thus accomplishing its historic task inspired by the support of the people.

In a statement on the occasion of the first anniversary of the 12 September action, Evren said that his aim was not to celebrate the incident, but to refresh memories and to briefly review the activities of a year.

[Begin Evren recording] During the 60's and 70's, Turkey was transformed into an arena in which ideological destructive and divisive struggles were being waged, and during the period prior to 12 September, our country was brought to the brink of civil war. In addition to certain factors that contributed to the fact that anarchy and terrorism reached such dimensions in our country, external factors also played a great role.

Turkey has remained loyal to the Ataturk principles of freedom, secularism, democracy and peace at home and peace in the world and adopted the foreign policy of conducting friendly relations with all countries. However, Turkey has not always received the same sincere behavior from certain other countries and it has been seen through evidence that these countries have even assisted in the spreading of terrorism in Turkey.

Furthermore, it has also been observed that certain countries have aided in the development of Turkish terrorism by hiding behind friendship, economic or cultural agreements. In time, and particularly after 12 September, it has been understood that the terrorism in Turkey, which is known to receive assistance and support from the outside, turned into a part of international terrorism. Both the trials during the years between 1971 and 1973 and the investigations and trials in the aftermath of 12 September have revealed through documents that terrorism is receiving significant aid and support fromf oreign countries. [end recording]

Evren pointed out that there are 30 different types of publications published in foreign countries by terrorist organizations--some of which are also brought into Turkey--and that 22 radio stations with bases in other countries are broadcasting in a bid to condition and direct Turkish terrorists against the country. He noted that some 1 million statements and 15,000 newspapers are being printed and distributed weekly from some 60 centers.

Evren said: Traitors who are sufficiently provoked to cooperate with external Armenian terrorist organizations are being trained together with them in the same camps and are able at times to undertake actions in Turkey under their leadership. While those who undergo political and ideological training in foreign countres--especially persons with higher education--are planning the organization of the control system inside Turkey, they are also directing the organizational activities of the terrorist organizations and determining their tactics and strategies.

Pointing out that the encouragement and incitement of anarchy and terrorism in Turkey was started among the Turks in foreign countries and that the extensions of internal terrorist centers in foreign countries have intensified their action in these countries, General Evren said that their aims consist of drawing the country away from the pacts it belongs to and applying pressure on the country through destructive organizations--the so-called democratic mass organizations. Evren said these persons and establishments are waging intense propaganda against Turkey and the new administration by inciting the restrictions, detentions and the actions of the security forces in the country.

The head of state noted that these persons are thus aiming to render ineffective the security forces, who are waging a successful struggle, and to discredit the administration in world public opinion. Evren said: The number of persons detained, which is being exaggerated by these persons and expressed in hundreds of thousands, currently stands at 3,731. The number of persons under formal arrest is 24,300 and those imprisoned total 1,898. By stating that these remnants of armed highwaymen, who committed series of murders mercilessly in our country, exasperated our people through armed robberies, armed attacks and other incidents and aimed to destroy the state by dividing the country, have also started to commit acts of international terrorism in the countries that welcomed them--as in the case of the attempt on the pope--, I would like to voice the truth.

Noting that the countries that support and assist the anarchy and terrorism in Turkey can be classified into two groups, Evren said that the first group includes countries that entertain historical and ideological ambitions and interests concerning Turkey and therefore aim to divide the country in order to attain these ambitions. Pointing out that the countries in the second group consist of certain friendly and allied countries, Evren said that these countries turned a blind eye to the anti-Turkey activities of terrorists who acted in Turkey by sheltering them, and that they found it difficult to state that they are unable to diagnose international terrorism. Evren said: We hope and wish that our European friends see the true face of these harmful and antihuman persons and organizations and take the necessary measures to protect humankind as well as their own social orders.

Head of State General Evren noted that the terrorists in Turkey used two types of strategies, inspiring terror and fear and infiltrating organizations. He said that the first strategy aims to create an atmosphere of revolution through terror and fear and envisages speedy people's revolution in accordance with their behavior. Evren said that those who adopt the second path aim to infiltrate political and social organizations and seize them. He cited as examples organizations like the Turkish Teachers' Unity and Solidarity Association [TOB-DER], the Idealist Club Union [Ulku Bir], the Police Association [POL-DER], the Police Union [POL BIR], the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] and the Confederation of Nationalist Labor Unions [MISK].

Evren said: Both the extreme left and the extreme right have adopted these strategies to different extends and have implemented them. He said that a majority of these organizations are now accounting for their deeds before the independent judiciary organs of the state, and that the fact that these organizations are being tried impartially under the guarantee of the judiciary is proof of the great virtues of the deeprooted traditions of the people and the state and their faith in justice and democracy.

General Evren said that prior to the 12 September operation, there were 40 communist and terrorist organizations, 10 seccessionist organizations and 12 extreme rightist terrorist organizations. He said that leftist terrorist organizations formed armed attack gains and that the rightist terrorist organizations attempted to prove that these leftist forces were ineffective under the guise of acting together with state forces and aiding them and thus become one of the sides and aspects of terrorism. Evren noted: Fanaticism was becoming increasingly bold, gun shots were becoming mingled with calls for jihad and the efforts to establish an antiquated system by exploiting the pure religious beliefs of our people had clearly emerged.

[Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish at 1200 gives another report on General Evren's anniversary remarks which includes the following passage: "The statement says that the Constituent Assembly will convene on 23 October for its first session and will do its best to fulfill the pending tasks."]

Head of State Gen Kenan Evren explained his views on foreign policy as follows: [Begin recording] Care has been taken to protect our national interests through peaceful means and in the best manner without altering the essence of our national foreign policy founded by Ataturk. Care has also been taken to implement a foreign policy beneficial to international and regional peace, stability and cooperation as well as to our own national security and economic interests.

The fact that Turkey has come from the brink of civil war to a stage where it is able to solve its problems in tranquillity and security with a reinforced national will and ambition has caused it to be viewed again as an element of stability in international public opinion. Moreover, the fact that we accorded continuity, clarity and consistency to our policy by isolating our foreign policy from internal bickerings, indecisions and prejudices has helped in increasing Turkey's prestige in foreign countries.

While stressing the importance we attach to solidarity within the NATO community, following the 12 September operation, we also continued the efforts to become a full partner in the EEC. We also attached special value to the maintenance of our relations with Western parliamentary organizations and continue our cooperation as a result of our faith and loyalty to the parliamentary democratic system based on majority.

The recent developments in our region have once again demonstrated Turkey's importance and value for the security and stability of the region. For this reason, we have to be strong from all aspects both in the region and within the alliance. We must not be left alone in our efforts to meet the defense needs of our armed forces and undertake our efforts to meet the defense needs of our armed forces and undertake our economic development. We believe that our friends and allies as well as the countries in the region will view this position of Turkey with understanding.

Since 12 September, the developments of our relations with the Middle Eastern and Islamic countries has gained a special political and economic content. We are engaged in efforts to raise our relations with these countries to the highest level by strengthening our hist ical, cultural and moral ties and conducting a fruitful cooperation in every field serving mutual interests. We are observing the positive results of the various contacts that we accelerated both on the bilateral level and the multilateral level within the framework of the Islamic conference. We believe that the elimination of the existing differences among Islamic countries and the development of the harmony and cooperation among them is the common interest of all Islamic countries. Turkey, which takes care not to side in the conflicts between friendly and fraternal Islamic countries, has continued this approach meticulously over the past year.

Our country, which has reduced its relations with Israel to a limited level, is convinced that stability in the region cannot be secured unless a comprehensive and just solution is found to the Middle East problem. This is why it believes that unilateral actions which threaten peace should be avoided and sincerely wishes that the problem be peacefully solved as soon as possible.

Since 12 September, our relations with socialist countries have been conducted in an organized manner within the framework of the principles of independence, sovereignty, respect for territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs and equality of rights. Turkey attaches special importance to the development of its relations with socialist countries based on goodneighborliness and cooperation.

As for Turkey's existing problems with neighboring Greece and the Cyprus issue, our approach to these issues depend on the principle of resolving the disagreements in peaceful ways. This is why we believe that the relevant countries must act with a sense of full responsibility. With this approach, we welcomed Greece's return to the NATO military wing. We are continuing to fulfill our duty in developing our cooperation by eliminating the lack of trust between the two countries and resolving the existing problems with the same sense of responsibility.

Turkey wishes that a lasting solution to the Cyprus problem be attained through the intercommunal talks and has welcomed the fact that a new phase has been reached in these developments. Through its proposals submitted at the beginning of August, the Turkish Cypriot community has made a very constructive contribution to the solution of the problem. We wish that the opposite side will also reciprocate in the same constructive mentality. [end recording]

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KIRCHSCHLAEGER MEETS DANISH DEFENSE MINISTER

AU141328 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Sep 81 p 1

[Summary] President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger yesterday talked with Poul Sogaard, defense minister of the Kingdom of Denmark, who is paying an official visit to Austria. Present were Austrian Defense Minister Otto Roesch, P.V. Christiansen, under secretary at the Danish Defense Ministry and high-ranking officers of both countries.

Sogaard Interview

AU141329 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 14 Sep 81 p 2

[Georg Possaner report on interview with Danish Defense Minister Poul Sogaard in Vienna--date not given]

[Text] Vienna--Soviet state and party chief Brezhnev's proposal to turn north Europe into a nuclear-free zone is "of interest" not only for this region but "for all of Europe." This was stated in a talk with DIE PRESSE by Danish Defense Minister Poul Sogaard who concluded an official visit to Austria last weekend. On this occasion, the Social Democratic politician expressed objections to the neutron weapon.

Asked specifically whether he is of the opinion that it increases deterrence or lowers the nuclear threshold, Sogaard emphatically declared: "It lowers it." The Danish defense minister, who underscored his country's interest in a reduction of the nuclear weapons arsenals in East and West, stressed that his Social Democratic Party endeavors to ensure that Denmark continues to be free of nuclear weapons.

Asked about the increase, in real terms, of defense expenditures agreed at the 1979 NATO summit meeting in Washington, Sogaard declared that Denmark always has maintained, even within the alliance, that 3 percent is too much. Since others also failed to reach this goal, Copenhagen decided on a 2 percent increase. Keeping the overall volume of NATO expenditures at the present level "is enough to guarantee a good defense in Europe," Sogaard declared in contrast to the view of the new U.S. administration.

Asked why, he said the threat to Europe worries the United States more than the Europeans. Questioned on whether Washington's position is realistic or hysterical, the defense minister replied: "I believe one can say that the new American administration still needs to become acquainted with Europe."

In connection with the Soviet maneuvers on the Polish border, Sogaard shares the view of Western experts that they were prepared well in advance because of their scale and that they are not connected with political developments in Poland.

Answering a final question about his impressions in Austria, Sogaard expressed interest in the new automatic rifle made in Austria, the conscription system and the national defense concept which, he said, with some modifications could serve as an example for Denmark.

KREISKY, BRANDT DISCUSS UPCOMING MEETINGS

AU141322 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 14 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Vienna--Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD and president of the Socialist International (SI), came to Vienna last weekend for a private meeting with Chancellor Kreisky. The subjects of their talks were the preparation for the next SI meeting to be held at the end of September in Paris and the North-South summit meeting to be held in October in Mexico.

REPORTAGE ON HAIG VISIT, BERLIN DEMONSTRATION

Schmidt-Haig Talks

LD141234 Hamburg DPA in German 1123 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 14 Sep (DPA)--One of the most important results of the talks between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig on Sunday evening is the possibility of abandoning counterarming at the coming arms control negotiations between Washington and Moscow. A government spokesman announced today in Bonn that there is clarity on both sides on this so-called zero option "occupying a firm place in the negotiating concept" with corresponding reduction of the Soviet SS-20 missiles.

During the exchange of views lasting several hours in the chancellor's summer residence, both sides said they are confident that the arms control negotiations between the two superpowers will begin the end of November. According to this information, the private talks, also attended by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, concentrated on the strategic world situation. There continues to be clarity on the new American intercontinental MX missile being developed into a pillar of land-based deterrence. In the United States, the debate continues as to the final stationing of the MX which originally was to be installed in the western United States in a costly system of interconnecting bunkers along the lines of a shunting station.

Other topics discussed included information from the U.S. secretary of state on his talks in Spain with Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd and on the Washington visit of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. Schmidt thanked the U.S. secretary of state particularly cordially for his affirmation of the American protective guarantees in Berlin. The federal chancellor asked Haig to convey again to U.S. President Ronald Reagan an invitation to visit Bonn.

Police on Rioting

LD141650 Hamburg DPA in German 1300 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Berlin, 14 Sep (DPA)--Union, SPD and FDP politicians today unanimously thanked U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig for his previous day's visit to Berlin and the renewed U.S. guarantee for the city. They also condemned the serious rioting which followed the peaceful demonstration against the American arms policy.

The police stated that during the violence by radical groups, which again culminated in looting and destruction, 151 officers were injured, 15 of them seriously. On their side the demonstrators gave a figure of about 100 injured (10 of them seriously). Seventeen persons, aged between 15 and 26, out of 40 detained on suspicion of having committed criminal offenses have been brought before the examining magistrate. (Attention: There is as yet no decision on the issues of arrest warrants). They are accused of a serious breach of the public peace, throwing stones at policemen and vehicles as well as armed attacks. The police state protection force stated that only 8 of these 17 persons are residents of Berlin.

Press Reactions

DW141329 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 14 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG wrotes: What was the more important event for Berlin yesterday--the visit of Alexander Haig or the demonstration of 50,000 young people in the streets?

Politically, the demonstrative visit of the U.S. secretary of state was certainly more important. Without the permanent guarantee of the Americans for the vital rights of Berlin, this city would be threatened. His repeating this guarantee, as have many prominent U.S. politicians since 1945, is comforting. Haig stressed that peaceful demonstrations show the strength and not the weakness of a democracy. The American guest said to the young protesters, whom he had not seen: even if we don't agree with what you are saying, we will defend your right to say it to our death. That is an American guarantee adapted to current times.

DIE WELT notes: The Soviets probably understand best what the visit of the Reagan government's secretary of state means, namely, a signal to Moscow: Up to this point and no further. Alexander Haig's Berlin presence has set priorities right again: America will not have its responsibility harmed and its strengthened willpower regarding peace and freedom damaged by some thousand brawlers. Haig spoke of the priority of freedom and the duty to proclaim its ideals everywhere in the world, thus shaming the protesters against his visit here by including them in his protection of freedom rights.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU stresses: The reaction of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to the mass demonstration against the Berlin visit and American foreign and security policies may be a lesson for the demonstrators and some of the most excited critics. Unfortunately, the fear exists that neither of the two sides will really learn the lesson. It was certainly not easy for former NATO Commander in Chief Haig to consider the demonstration as a strong point of democracy and as a commitment regarding democratic installations. Yet Haig did not hesitate to react the way he did. Many things in current American democracy can be sharply criticized but in any event the Americans do not have in mind curtailing freedom of opinion.

WESTFAELISCHE NACHRICHTEN of Muenster points out: It could be predicted that the militant members of the leftist scenario, the professional rioters, would not miss the opportunity of Haig's visit to strike again. We cannot expect the 400 or 500 militant young people to realize that they can riot only because the Western allies, headed by the Americans, guarantee the free existence of West Berlin. So we can just state that the times when an entire city cheered an American President are over, probably forever.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE asks: How could matters develop to the point where it is feared that U.S. Secretary of State Haig's visit to Berlin could become a sideshow to the main event of an anti-American mass demonstration organized by the Young Socialists of the SPD and the Young Democrats close to the FDP? West Germany presented itself to the U.S. secretary of state the way it has increasingly been developing. His Berlin speech reflected the diagnosis of the disease with the warning: double standards--claiming that not the attacker but the defender is responsible for insecurity in the world; masochism ascribing no good to democracy and forgiving everything to the dictatorship on the other side; and blindly ignoring Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Vietnam. We can pay dearly for this embarrassing Berlin spectacle.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG of Munich states: Whoever was still looking for some last striking evidence of grave American concern regarding pacifist-neutralist moods in the federal Republic will find it now in Alexander Haig's West Berlin speech. It seems that the U.S. secretary of state rather liked seeing the demonstrations aimed at him, with the participation of youth groups from both Bonn coalition parties. They provided an opportunity for him to deal with the preferred political issues of this country in such a clear way as to be unusual for diplomatic visitors.

SCHWAEBISCHE ZEITUNG of Leutkirch maintains: The demonstration against the protective power showed how much the city must have changed in recent years. What has become of self-confident Berlin which once prompted an American President to state that he was a citizen of it? Kennedy's inspiring words "ich bin ein Berliner," could not be said today because the program excluded the city's public due to security measures for the visitor.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG compares the situation in Berlin and the Federal Republic with that in Poland: How blind do you have to be to believe that you can face communist shrewdness with pacifism? Remember a pacifist refuses to apply force even if he is attacked. Such an approach to life can only lead to defeatist self-abandonment. How much more active and courageous are the men around Lech Walesa. They do not yield to communist reprisals without defending themselves. They used resistance without violence, too, in carrying out their strikes but they made it clear to the Soviets that any new "fraternal help" would unleash a militant defense of Poland.

U.S. EUROPEAN ARMY CHIEF INJURED IN ATTACK

LD150738 Hamburg DPA in German 0723 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Heidelberg, 15 Sep (DPA)--A grenade and gun attack was carried out this morning in Heidelberg against the commander in chief of the U.S. Army in Europe, Gen Federick J. Kroesen. According to first reports from German authorities, Kroesen was slightly injured in the attack which took place at about 0718. He was taken to a U.S. hospital in Heidelberg. Three other passengers in the general's car were unhurt.

The attack occured on Route 37 near the Heidelberg Karlstor. The general's car, which was carrying four persons, was fired on from a nearby woods. The general's armor-plated car coming from his home on a duty trip, was considerably damaged. After the attack, the entire area was sealed off. Investigations into the as yet unknown perpetrators are in full swing.

Official Denounce Action

LD151000 Hamburg DPA in German 0919 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 15 Sep (DPA)—The Federal Government and Federal Interior Minister Gerhart Baum have denounced the attack on General Kroesen. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker stated that the Federal Government most deeply regretted the attack and condemned "this criminal attack in the strongest terms." The Federal Government reaffirmed its determination to do everything possible to guarantee the security of U.S. troops stationed in the Federal Republic for the protection of West Europe.

Baum stated in Bonn that this is the second major act of violence against U.S. citizens and installations within a short time. The possible death of many people had been deliberately considered. The perpetrators' efforts to win approval, even among only sections of the population, will continue to be just as unsuccessful as the earlier acts of violence. The security forces will do everything possible to get to the bottom of the crimes and, where possible, prevent such future crimes from being carried out.

SCHMIDT-THATCHER MEETING SET FOR 29-30 OCT

LD141352 Hamburg DPA in German 1046 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 14 Sep (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will meet Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on 29-30 October in Bonn in the regular German-British consultations. The Federal Press Office today stated that Foreign Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Lord Carrington also will take part in the talks. After the conference, Carrington will visit Berlin.

MAUROY COMMENTS ON NEUTRON BOMB, MILITARY SERVICE

LD141746 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] The premier this morning spoke on an extremely sensitive subject. Mauroy addressed the opening session of the Institute of Higher National Defense Studies and told an audience highly interested in military matters: I will maintain the inheritance left by General de Gaulle. Dominique Souchier, you will note in particular that Pierre Mauroy did not, a priori, rule out the construction of a French neutron bomb.

[Souchier] The government will continue studies in this field. Pierre Mauroy said this in the clearest possible fashion this morning. The premier feels that it would not be rational to renounce the neutron weapon a priori when it could increase our deterrent strength.

This was, indeed, his first argument--a strategy is never immutable, it must adapt itself.

And then, his second argument: The United States has decided to manufacture it; the Soviet Union could also do so; these facts must, therefore, alert us, Pierre Mauroy said.

Now, naturally, for the time being, the question is one of continuing research but not to build these weapons. But the position adopted is very clear and it goes against the Communist Party's opposition to this bomb, reaffirmed only yesterday at the L'HUMANITE festival.

I must add that this morning Pierre Mauroy made a point of answering his own party's militants, this time on another matter, military service. There is no question, for the time being, of reducing it to 6 months even though the promise was included in Francois Mitterrand's program.

In matters of defense, as you can see, the force of continuity overrides the force of change, at least for the time being.

GOVERNMENT AGREES TO OPENING OF SWAPO, ANC OFFICES

PM141335 Paris LE MONDE in French 13-14 Sep 81 p 4

[Excerpt] In Paris, the government has agreed to the opening of information bureaus by the South West African People's Organization and the African National Congress, which is banned in South Africa.

ISRAELI ENVOY CITES 'DIFFERENCES OF OPINION'

PM140801 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] In a statement to the central press agency, Israeli Ambassador to France Meir Rosenne referred to "fundamental differences of opinion between Paris and Jerusalem."

While hoping that the dialogue started between the two capitals will continue "by contacts at the highest level," Rosenne, implicitly alluding to Claude Cheysson's recent visit to Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, stated: "We cannot accept the statements made recently. Any support for the PLO delays the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy."

Rosenne, explaining the "fundamental differences of opinion" between France and Israel, stressed: "We do not believe that the Palestinians can be compared to the resistance in France or that the PLO, whose avowed aim is Israel's liquidation, is a valid interlocutor."

He added: "We had the impression that the new French Government was favorable to the Camp David agreements and that struck us as a change in French policy. But a recent statement gives the impression that France is moving away from Camp David.... We cannot allow Israel to be used as a scapegoat to defend anybody's interests."

LE MONDE SEES 'NEW TONE' IN RELATIONS WITH UK

PM141017 Paris LE MONDE in French 13-14 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "French-British Reunion"]

[Text] It was not without ulterior motives that the old channel tunnel plan, very fashionable even in the days of the entente cordiale, was revived in London on Friday, 11 September. What better symbol could there be for the two countries' desire to given a new, warmer and more understanding direction to their relations? In many respects, although this was already the sixth summit, it appeared to be a summit of reunion between two old nations whose history previously made them hereditary enemies and then allies. Mitterrand certainly touched the hearts of his hosts by stressing several times--notably on the BBC on Friday evening--that, in his view, Britain is not a "declining" country but "a great people" who still have an essential contribution to make to their allies.

Opinion in London, even in circles whose political options should have brought them closer to Giscard d'Estaing than to Mitterrand, is conscious of the French president's new tone compared with that of his predecessor who was accused of sacrificing a great deal--and in particular Britain's friendship--to French-German relations. The French side probably recalled that there is no question of replacing one type of preferential cooperation by another. Most British commmentators, however, stress the encouraging turn which relations between Paris and London have taken.

Of course, now that this desire for better cooperation has been proclaimed, the two countries still have to give their cooperation practical content. In the community sphere, this will be less easy than agreeing on the principle of reexamining the functioning of EEC mechanisms--especially budgetary mechanisms. Moreover, the implementation of joint industrial projects has encountered past difficulties which good intentions on both the French and British sides may not remove. But it was probably essential to initially restore a tone and quality of contant with London, which had considerably deteriorated, even if it means postponing the detailed debate until later.

Moreover, the identity of views which emerged between Thatcher and Mitterrand on the need for the West to restore the balance between its forces and the Soviet bloc's forces was bound to delight the British prime minister. Indeed, the London government is facing the effects of the pacifist (and readily anti-American) wave which is now flooding a section of northern and western Europe.

The new tone which Paris has adopted toward London should in any case allay the irritation and at times the fears which the absolute priority given to French-German relations had aroused on the other side of the channel. Will the French soon make a similar gesture toward Rome, which largely shares this irritation and these fears? In any case, special importance is being attached in the Italian capital to the visit which Chancellor Schmidt is currently making there, accompanied by his foreign and economics ministers.

AMBASSADOR TO LIBYA MEETS WITH AL-QADHDHAFI

AU102009 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 10 Sep (ANSA)--The Italian ambassador to the Libyan Jamahiriyah met yesterday with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to present the Rome government position on the recent statements made by Al-Qadhdhafi, an Italian Foreign Ministry note disclosed here today. The note coincided with a dispatch carried by the Libyan news agency, JANA, which reported that Al-Qadhdhafi met yesterday with the ambassadors from Spain, Greece and Turkey, as well as with the head of the Italian diplomatic representation.

The JANA account affirmed that, "their countries will not allow the United States to utilize their national territories for any aggressive act against Libya."

The Italian Foreign Ministry note said that, "during the meetings (with the ambassadors), held separately, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi explained the extent and the meaning of his speech." The statement under discussion was delivered on September 1, the anniversary of the Libyan revolution, and was perceived in Rome as threat to Italy in that the Libyan leader reportedly spoke of retaliatory measures against Sicily, and Crete and Turkey, if an incident like the air clash between Libyan and American war planes over the Gulf of Sidra, should occur again.

LIBYAN ENVOY DENIES SOVIET BASE INSTALLATIONS

AU150837 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 15 Sep (ANSA)--The Libyan Jamahiriyah has no intention of turning its ports into bases for the Soviet fleet and intends to maintain its non-aligned position between East and West, according to the head of the Libyan diplomatic mission in Rome, (Ammar al-Taggazi).

Interviewed by a privately owned Roman television station, (Al Taggazi), whose official title is secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan Jamahiriyah's office in Rome, told the station that the North African state intends to "develop cooperation with East and West," keeping good relations with Western Europe as a "firm point" in its policies. "We are non-aligned country, which means cooperating with East and West on bases of equality," he stressed.

He also adamantly denied American press reports that Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi intends to offer military bases to the Soviet navy and to permit the installation of a base for Soviet atomic submarines in the Gulf of Sidra. In addition, the diplomat reminded the interviewer that, "some time ago", Italy asked Al-Qadhdhafi to make a visit. In this connection, he disclosed that Tripoli has sent more than one message to Rome urging that the invitation be put into effect.

IRANIAN STUDENTS GIVEN SUSPENDED SENTENCES

AU121646 Rome ANSA in English 1632 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 12 Sep (ANSA)--Twenty Iranian students in Rome have been given one-year suspended jail sentences and fined $240 each for occupying the premises of the Teheran government's Consulate for the Vatican on September 1. The twenty-first student arrested that day, (Meherzad Ghodratollah), was acquitted by Rome's city court Friday for lack of evidence.

All of the students were released yesterday afternoon when the suspension of the sentences was pronounced. They told the court that they had decided to storm the consul's office at the Iranian Embassy to the Holy See to protest the widespread executions waged by Islamic fundamentalist regime in Tehran.

DIPLOMATS SEEK INVESTIGATION OF JERUSALEM BOMBING

AU140855 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 14 Sep (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo has instructed diplomats stationed in Israel to prod local authorities in Jerusalem on in their investigation into the Saturday night bomb attack in which one Italian tourist was killed and another fifteen injured. The Foreign Ministry in Rome has been in constant touch with Italian diplomats and consulate officials in Israel ever since it was informed of the blast in the Arab quarter of Jerusalem. Local authorities and health services in Jerusalem have fully cooperated with the Italian consul, who personally assisted the rescue operations and who has been briefed on the conditions of the fifteen Italian tourists being treated in three local hospitals.

The Israeli Foreign Ministry, meanwhile, has conveyed the government's condolences to Italian Ambassador Girolamo Nisio, who visited the injured tourists Saturday night. It also assured him that the government is ready to give all possible assistance to the injured and others affected by the blast, including the payment of damages for lost possessions.

SPADOLINI DISCUSSES ITALY'S MEDITERRANEAN ROLE

AU111622 Rome ANSA in English 1538 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Bari, 11 Sep (ANSA)--The forty-fifth annual Levant international trade fair, the most important event of its type in the region, was inaugurated today in this Adriatic port city in a ceremony presided over by Premier Giovanni Spadolini. In his remarks to the dignatories gathered for the inaugural ceremony, the premier recalled the importance of the Bari trade fair as providing a meeting ground for Italy and the countries of the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern regions.

In this context, Spadolini declared that, "it is the firm intention of the government to strengthen Italy's role in the Mediterranean in a bid to increasingly affirm relations of productive cooperation for the consolidation of a stable policy throughout the entire area. Recent events have confirmed the validity of this reasoning", the premier said.

"In the name of the Italian Government", the premier concluded. "I would like to reiterate Italy's determination to work for safeguarding the rule of peace and good relations in the Mediterranean and to firmly respond to any initiative or unilateral gesture aimed at disturbing or snapping the balance in this region."

DEFENSE MINISTER CITED ON MALTA, LIBYA TIES

PM111509 Rome AVANTI in Italian 2 Sep 81 pp 1, 7

[Interview with Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio: "Italy and Malta: Action for Peace in an Area of High Tension"; date and place not given]

[Text] Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio has met with Prime Minister Dom Mintoff in Malta. The news of this meeting aroused considerable interest in the Italian press. That is one of the reasons why we asked Comrade Lagorio a few questions.

[Question] There has been talk of an unexpected lighting visit to Malta. Why?

[Answer] There was nothing unusual about it. There were at least two good reasons for making a visit to Malta in the past few days.

The first is that the process of updating the recent Italian-Maltese cultural-economic and military-technical cooperation treaty finally started in August. It was therefore a good time to visit the Italian military mission which has been in Malta for 1 month and has started its task of cooperation in carrying out public works (aqueducts and roads) and in training the Maltese Armed Forces. Second, it was only right to meet with the Maltese leaders to review the treaty with them now that the first steps are being taken.

[Question] That was the first reason for the visit. What was the second?

[Answer] The Italian cruiser Caio Duilio is in Malta. The visit by our ship has been warmly welcomed by the Maltese authorities, who regarded the Duilio's presence in Valletta as a gesture of friendship and solidarity by our country toward Malta. The cruiser is halfway through its training mission in the Mediterranean; it has on board 150 cadets from the Livorno Academy; it has already called at and will call at ports in allied countries or friendly countries, or countries which may become more friendly with Italy. The ship is an asset. Therefore, I felt it was right to visit the Duilio and have a friendly meeting with the crew.

[Question] You met with Dom Mintoff. Did you discuss the situation in the Mediterranean after what happened in the Gulf of Sidra?

[Answer] Mintoff is worried, as we are. The Mediterranean is becoming increasingly tense. We must take every possible initiative to restore calm. Mintoff is a complete pacifist and has confidence in Italy; he believes that our country, using all the international relations at its disposal, is in a position to make a contribution to all peace efforts.

[Question] Malta has had various disputes with Libya. Last year there was a crisis over the oil prospecting which Malta was carrying out a few miles from its coast. Libya opposed the work and even sent a few warships. Has the incident had lasting effects?

[Answer] We Italians are anxious for any conflict to be settled by peaceful means. We believe that Malta is in the right over the oil prospecting. The Libyan decision to extend its own territorial waters to 200 miles, in practice almost as far as the Maltese coastline, conflicts with international law. THe question is now under discussion in The Hague and elsewhere. However, new naval initiatives are not planned at present.

[Question] Mintoff is one of the socialist international leaders....

[Answer] Yes, my conversation with Mintoff was also a frank and useful conversation between comrades. Mintoff is a charismatic leader in his country; he gives Malta a completely neutral political line; his government has worked intensively to improve general conditions in the country. Malta's situation is certainly not comparable to that of Italy, but it has great confidence in our country. Mintoff greatly appreciates the Italian Socialists' effort and is convinced that the Italian-Maltese treaty is largely the result of the PSI's initiative. For this reason, I think that Malta will make every effort to ensure that the treaty yields all its fruits. These can be summed up in three concepts; active cooperation between the two countries, peaceful coexistence in the whole Mediterranean and respect for all interantional laws and regulations.

COLOMBO MEETS WITH GROUP OF 77 OFFICIALS

AU111558 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 11 Sep (ANSA)--A mission of government officials from the developing countries Group of 77, led by Tunisian education and scientific research minister, Ben Dhia, met today here with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo for consultations on United Nations proposals for the development of science and technology in the Third World.

A Foreign Ministry note reported that the visiting delegates presented the position of the developing nations on these proposals and expressed their appreciation for the Italian Government allocation of some $7 million earmarked for the interim fund managing the UN development program.

The delegation also voiced [as received] of the developing countries in this sector in Rome government dealings within the European Economic Community and with other industrialized countries. The Italian foreign minister, for his part, renewed assurances of the Rome government's positive approach to the achievement of the United Nation's projects for science and technology in the development of the Third World.

The other members of the Group of 77 delegation were Sudanese Education Minister Daf'allah al-Hasan Yusif, the Kenya minister of state, Nicholas Biwott, and the adviser of Jordan's Prince Hasan, (Bassam Sakit).

COLOMBO INVITES ANGOLA'S PAULO JORGE FOR VISIT

AU140845 Rome ANSA in English 0843 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 14 Sep (ANSA)--Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge will make an official visit to Italy September 18 and 19. The invitation was extended by the Rome government's diplomatic chief, Emilio Colombo.

L'UNITA ANNOUNCES NEW ARMED FORCES CHIEF

PM140751 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 4 Sep 81 p 4

[D.M. report: "Former NATO Forces Commander Santini Replaces Terrisi as Defense Chief"]

[Excerpt] Rome--As of yesterday, General Santini, 61, commander of NATO Land Forces, Southern Europe, is Italy's new Armed Forces chief. He takes the place of Adm Giovanni Torrisi, the placid and honest-faced Sicilian implicated in the obscure intrigues of the P-2 lodge and thus obliged to leave his post prematurely.

PCI'S PAJETTA VIEWS ON EUROPEAN REARMAMENT PUSH

PM111030 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 27 Aug 81 pp 1, 14

[Report: "Pajetta: Maximum Unity in Battle for Peace"]

[Text] Rome--The editorial in RINASCITA this week ("Negotiations Immediately, With Everybody" by Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta) expresses the Italian Communists' concern over the current international situation. U.S. policy, Pajetta writes, "is assuming a worrying character and tone which seem to make it more difficult to hope for political solutions to deteriorating clashes and conflicts." Pajetta examines the recent U.S. stances and especially "actions" like the airborne clash in the Mediterranean. It is alarming that "Reagan, wearing the uniform of Navy commander in chief, should have said that America was ready to show its capability for other operations in any part of the world." Minister Lagorio even said that the U.S. gesture was like somebody lighting a cigarette on top of a dynamite dump.

Pajetta examines the Italian Government's positions (the position adopted by Colombo on the neutron bomb is particularly grave) and reaffirms the Italian Communists' opposition to any expansion of power "from whatever side it might come." It is particularly important to defend the concept of real balance and not theorize on the hypothesis of "superiority," as the United States is now doing.

Are there now any ways of overcoming the present serious crisis? "We have always called for negotiations not only to be started but to be rendered possible by measures and gestures which indicate both sides' readiness to discuss their own armaments. But we are now saying--we who have criticized the USSR's power policy and who refused to attend an exclusively communist conference in Paris to discuss opposition to nuclear rearmament with powers which had missiles--that the USSR has taken an important new step." It is certainly not Reagan's policy which has led the Soviets to adopt this course, Pajetta writes, and he points instead to Schmidt's and Brandt's initiatives and to the movements growing up in Europe (Belgium, the Netherlands, Britain).

Pajetta then points out the serious nature of the U.S. decision on the neutron bomb: "There is no doubt that it would not have started to manufacture these bombs, which cost hundreds of billions of dollars, unless it was sure of being able to deploy them in the only place in which they could be used." These are the facts which clash with Italy's foreign policy. "This is the question," Pajetta writes, "raised in Parliament with particular emphasis by Comrade Riccardo Lombardi. Lombardi did not ask--and we are not asking--for withdrawal from NATO: but he asked the Italian Government and Parliament to examine what it means to be 'allies' since we are a NATO member."

Pointing out that Lagorio and even Colombo--aside from Lombardi and De Martino--had also shown "concern", Pajetta stressed that: "It would be a mistake on our part to allow others to persuade public opinion that this is in some way a question which relates solely to relations between the opposition and the government. Thus it would be a mistake to make an interparty battle out of what is a battle for survival and to defend peace." Pajetta cited many Catholic voices (clerics like Benelli, Capovilla, Bettazzi, Fr de Rosa and the Christian associations of Italian workers) and quoted the three Christian Democrats from the Sicilian assembly, who tabled a motion (later withdrawn to comply with party discipline) against the decision to station missiles in Comisco and concerning Granelli's speech to the Senate Commission. In addition to Lombardi and De Martino, he pointed to significant statements by other Socialists including Giorgio Ruffolo in his recent article in LA REPUBBLICA. Hence, Pajetta's call for this peace battle to be given the most united character possible. "Not only are we not claiming an exclusive role in this sphere, but we consider it dangerous and negative to isolate ourselves and even to allow people to think that we are isolated. On this question, it should be possible to achieve unity or at least some measure of agreement or dialogue on the left and in the workers movement for a broader alliance."

PCI SENATOR PECCHIOLI REBUKES DC CALL FOR REFORM

AU121526 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 12 Sep (ANSA)--The Italian Communist Party (PCI) branded calls for a sweeping reform of the governing system "empty sallies" today, implicitly snubbing overtures from the Christian Democrats [DC] to take part in a collective reform process.

The rebuke came from PCI Senator Ugo Pecchioli, the Communist opposition's shadow interior minister, who charged that corruption in public affairs and shortcomings in the Italian system did not stem from faulty processes, "but from the DC's use of the state in its power system and the responsibility shared by its allies."

In an interview appearing in today's issue of Turin's "LA STAMPA" daily, Pecchioli did, however, say that his party was always ready for "a motivated and serious" debate on the issue. Pecchioli's remarks came in response to a political resolution passed by the DC leadership yesterday in which a joint "inter-party" review of the Italian Constitution and "institutional problems" was listed as a "necessary" and "priority" task.

GOVERNMENT PRESENTS PROGRAM TO PARLIAMENT

LD150706 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The 8th constitutional government today presented its program of action to parliament. Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao gave special prominence to the event with an address to the house which lasted nearly 80 minutes.

He spoke of the vote of confidence which his government is to propose in the house, following the debate on the program, to give political strength to the projects the government proposes to execute.

The government program, with regard to foreign policy, states that its fundamental aims are: integration into Europe and loyalty to the Atlantic alliance. However, it makes it quite explicit that the government upholds the concept that Portugal's foreign policy should, before anything else, serve the nation's political, economic and cultural interests.

According to the government, the current international situation warrants a strengthening of alliances, thus anticipating increased cooperation with the Council of Europe and full and active participation in NATO. The document underlines that Portugal expects from its allies support for the reequipment of the Portuguese Armed Forces with a view to their indispensable modernization and to strengthening national security which, the document states, the prevailing international situation makes all the more necessary.

The program, in fact, gives promience to the defense policy, aiming to ensure national independence, territorial integrity and the safety of the people and property against any external threat. But in the strictly domestic area, priority in the defense sector is given to the promulgation of legislation on military service, conscientious objectors, organization of national defense and the rules and regulations of the ministry concerned as well as the subordination of the armed forces to political power on the expiration of the 4-year transition period indicated in the 1976 Constitution.

Again with respect to Portugal's foreign policy, in the nonmilitary sphere, accent is placed on the nature of relations with the former Portuguese African colonies. In is states that these relations are going through a high degree of understanding, or mutual relationship and of common actions which the government proposes to improve. In this respect, the executive states that it will maintain these links on the basis of state-to-state relations without interference in each other's internal affairs.

The situation in East Timor is the subject of a brief paragraph in the government's program in which it is stated that the government will pursue, at the international level, appropriate moves designed to enable the East Timor people to fully realize their most legitimate rights and aspirations in conformity with the UN Charter.

As for Macao, the government's program advocates the preservation of the relations of good neighborliness with People's China, namely in the areas of economic relations, transport and communications and of public administration reform. The central government will do all it can to promote Macao's advancement and to defend its interests, without overlooking the need to support the territory's cultural and material progress.

DENMARK

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE REPORTS ON DEFENSE BUDGET

PM140956 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 2 Sep 81 p 1

["C.B." report: "Millions More for Defense Budget on Eve of Annual Social Democratic Congress"]

[Text] The increase of 369 million kroner [kr] in the defense budget over 3 years at 1980 prices will amount to more than kr 500 million when the defense forces' special adjustments for price and wage rises are added. In exact terms, the defense budget increase will be kr 505.1 million in the 3-year period up to 1985. This is shown by estimates made on the basis of information from the Defense Ministry. The figures could add fuel to the debate about the recent defense settlement at the annual Social Democratic congress which begins in Aalborg next weekend.

At the same time, the estimates show that the total defense budget will increase from kr 8,056,000,000 in 1980 prices to kr 12.1 billion at 1984 price levels, when the settlement runs out. Thus, the Defense Ministry has calculated the total defense budget for 1982 as kr 9,009,000,000 at 1981 prices.

The background to the Defense Ministry budget projections is an annual increase in running costs of 0.6 percent and a 12.25-percent annual increase in material investments. The ministry itself used these figures in the draft 1982 budget bill.

However, annual adjustments for price and wage increases could actually turn out to be even greater. The increase in the value of the dollar and rising oil prices have in the past meant increased spending of around 20 percent in some areas of the Defense Ministry budget.

In addition, price increases on the F-16 aircraft over and above 12.25 percent annually have not been included in the projection.

NORWAY

POLL PREDICTS OUSTER OF RULING LABOR PARTY

NC140942 Paris AFP in English 0853 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Oslo, 14 Sep (AFP)--A three-party conservative coalition appears poised to push the Labor Party out of government for the first time since 1973, according to a poll published here today on the last of two days of Norway's general elections.

The non-socialist parties, the "Hoyre" Conservatives, the Christian People's Party and the Center Party (agrarian), had the support of 50 percent of those interviewed, while the ruling Labor Party and the left were favored by 41 percent, according to the survey in the VERDENS GANG newspaper.

The poll, taken on Saturday after a final televised party leader debate on Friday, appeared to confirm a significant switchover from the Labor Party to the Conservatives.

The Labor Party remained Norway's most popular political formation, gaining favor among 35 percent of those polled. The Conservatives tallied 32 percent.

The Christian People's Party and the Center Party polled 11 and 7 percent, respectively.

If the survey reflected actual votes, VERDENS GANG estimated, the Conservatives would win 53 seats, the Christian People's Party 16 and the Centrists 12, giving them an absolute majority of 81 seats in the 155-member parliament.

The Labor Party, which has ruled Norway continuously since World War II except for brief stretches in 1963-65 and 1972-73, would get 64 seats. The remaining 10 seats would go to the Left Socialist Party (5), the Liberal Party (4) and the Conservative Progress Party (1). Seven minor parties contesting the election were not expected to win any seats.

The Labor Party, lead by Gro Harlem Brundtland, Norway's first woman prime minister, currently has 76 seats, the Conservatives 41, the Christian People's Party 22, the Center Party 12, the Left Socialists 2, and the Liberal Party 2.

Polls opened in 239 of 454 constituencies on Sunday, but voting was to continue throughout the country today. The first prediction was expected shortly after the polls close at 1700 GMT.

Turnout in constituencies with two days of polling was reported yesterday to have been above average. Observers said that if the trend continued, more than 80 percent of an electorate of almost three million would vote.

SWEDEN

FOREIGN MINISTRY TO CLOSE DIPLOMATIC POSTS

PM141051 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 2 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The Foreign Ministry proposed that the Swedish Embassy in Kinshasa, Zaire and the consulates general in Sao Paulo and Antwerp soon be closed.

This is part of the long term Foreign Ministry plan to save 56 million kroner by 1986. Three or four other foreign missions are now being considered for possible closure next year. The embassy in Montevideo, Uruguay, and the consulates general in Houston, Sydney, Genoa and San Francisco already have started to close. In Houston where Yngve Holmberg [former Swedish Liberal Party leader] is consul general, the office will close as early as this December. Through the sale of premises and residences and the scrapping of 10-12 posts, the closures will mean real savings.

INSTITUTE REPORTS UNDERGROUND EXPLOSION IN SIBERIA

LD131640 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Early this morning, the seismological institute in Uppsala registered a very powerful underground explosion in the Semipa Latinsk area of western Siberia. The explosion, which registered 7.0 on the Richter scale, is the most powerful explosion in the area so far this year.

ROLANDHIS DENIES MAGAZINE REPORT ON CYPRUS ISSUE

NC150820 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis denied a report carried in the British magazine "ECONOMIST" that he is involved in an attempt to solve the Cyprus issue. According to the magazine, this attempt is being promoted by Greece and Turkey on the basis of ceding constitutional rights by the Greek Cypriot side in exchange for territorial concessions by the Turkish Cypriot side. Rolandhis stated that this allegation by the British magazine was totally inaccurate.

PAPAIOANNOU ELABORATES ON AKEL'S POSITION

NC150920 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Speaking at a Limassol party hering, AKEL general secretary mentioned that Cyprus today needs a politically representative government or, if this is not acceptable, at least a government approved by all parties, which will agree on a minimum program and which will undertake to implement it. A one-party government, he stated, cannot carry the burden of the struggle.

Papioannou criticized the violation of the principle that views expressed within the National Council must not be made public. He said that for the sake of truth he was obliged to announce that in the National Council the AKEL delegation had proposed that our counterproposals should be specific both on the territorial and the constitutional aspects. On the territorial aspects he added, AKEL had proposed that we move from our official 1977 proposal of 20 percent to 22 percent in order to force the other side to move from its 3.6 percent, or remain exposed.

On the constitutional aspect, Papaioannou added, AKEL had proposed that representation in the upper house should be on the basis of the 70-30 percentage and that the proportional system should apply for the lower house. Generally, he said, AKEL's views were, and still are, that from the moment we accept biregional federation, we must be consistent, and that whatever we propose should always be within the framework of such a federation. This he observed, does not mean giving in, concessions or partition, but being consistent with what we have accepted in the summit agreements and the principle of biregional federation.

Papaioannou mentioned that the National Council, while accepting AKEL's views on all other points, disagreed with it on the territorial aspect on the basis that it would be preferable not to define any percentages at present, but to let it be clearly understood that there are margins and that we are prepared to negotiate.

GREEK CYPRIOT SIDE NOT COMMITTED TO SUBMIT MAP

NC120825 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 12 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Yesterday authoritative Greek Cypriot circles stressed that the Greek Cypriot side has not undertaken any commitment to submit a fresh map on the territorial aspect.

The map which was submitted in 1977 and again submitted in 1980, the same circles added, constitutes the Greek Cypriot side's proposals on the territorial aspect. Despite all this, the Greek Cypriot side indicated that it has some limited margin for negotiations.

The authoritative circles said: Besides, the Greek Cypriot side considers the Turkish Cypriot proposals as completely insignificant to serve as the basis for negotiations. According to the same circles, the Greek Cypriot side awaits the Turkish Cypriot reply to the broadened proposals which it has recently submitted.

The authoritative circles also stressed that if the Turkish side does not change its entire philosophy of a partitionist Cyprus solution and if it does not considerably improve its recent proposals on the territorial aspect, then there cannot be any progress and thus the intercommunal dialogue will inevitably come to a deadlock. In such a case, the Cyprus Government will have no other choice but to again take recourse to the UN General Assembly.

The same circles said that most of the foreign governments have described the Turkish proposals as not being constructive at all, and added that one of the goals of Denktas' recent campaign for enlightenment is to try to change these international negative impressions.

According to the same circles, President Kiprianou and his government are handling the Cyprus problem with a sense of responsibility and according to plan and they have been exerting every effort to exhaust all margins for securing substantive progress in the talks. But at the same time, they are briefing international quarters and in general, working to promote the Cyprus cause at all levels internationally.

In the meantime, the international quarters have been watching the Cyprus developments with increased interest. The EEC has already demonstrated more active interest in order to assist the work of the UN secretary general.

O AGON SCORES AKEL 'TERRITORIAL' PROPOSALS

NC120715 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 12 Sep 81 p 1

[The observer's "My Opinion" column: "Dangerous Policy--Concessions in Return for Nothing, This Is the AKEL Line"]

[Text] AKEL is the biggest party in Cyprus, and when the biggest party of the country comes forward unrestrainedly and demands things which tend to actually compel the Greek Cypriot side to make fresh concessions at an unsuitable time, then definitely things cannot develop favorably and positively for the Cyprus cause. Moreover, we cannot expect improvement in our negotiating position.

It has now become most clear to all that the AKEL leadership, for reasons which we do not know, unhesitatingly and without evasion maintains now that the Greek Cypriot side should proceed with fresh concessions and steps beyond the point at which Makarios stopped in 1977.

All this with the invariable pretext and excuse that "we must persuade the world public of our good will" or in order to force, as AKEL believes, the Turkish side to make concessions.

Within the framework of this policy and in a blackmail attempt to reinforce its own line of policy, AKEL withdrew its confidence in President Kiprianou in 1978 and condoned for a whole year the holding of travesty of talks and it forced (this was admitted by the AKEL spokesman the other day) on the National Council the submission of Greek Cypriot counterproposals on the constitutional aspect. What is most important, but at the same time deplorable, is that (as the spokesman has again admitted) AKEL is again trying to enforce the idea of submission of fresh proposals on the territorial aspect by the Greek Cypriot side--proposals which would be more painful than those which Makarios submitted in 1977!

AKEL asks that we raise the percentage of territory that we cede to the Turkish Cypriots from 20 percent to 22 percent. Naturally it is not the small difference of 2 percent that matters.

What matters is the timing of the demand that our side should make the concession. And the timing is totally unsuitable for fresh concessions on our party.

When the Turkish side mockingly submits a map and "returns" 2.85 percent of the territory, our side cannot reciprocate the mockery with concessions. If the Turks had submitted a reasonable and negotiable map, if they were to return a reasonable percentage of territory, then probably the AKEL proposal might be sound and successful.

But at this moment, it is not. At this moment, the AKEL proposal is both untimely and dangerous. The AKEL spokesman's argument that the submission of counterproposals by us on the territorial aspect would compel the Turkish side to submit fresh, improved proposals is unfounded and cannot withstand criticism.

The Turkish side would definitely again reject our fresh concessions and would again describe them as "hair-dressing saloon decorations" as it has done in the case of our constitutional proposals which were handed at AKEL's inspiration. It would again demand of us fresh proposals and fresh territorial concessions. Next year AKEL would again come forward to demand fresh proposals by us, giving the Turks 24 percent of the territory, without the Turks giving us anything. But where would we be led by such a policy? Beyond this, AKEL pretends to be very sensitive toward foreign quarters and continuously repeats the need to persuade the foreigners.

Regardless of the fact that the very tragedy of Cyprus (invasion, occupation, refugees, missing persons) must have convinced all those foreigners who want to be convinced as to who is the guilty party and who the victim, who must give and who must take--we believe that by making concessions we do not only fail to convince the foreigners of our good will but on the contrary:

We convince them that there is a big margin for concessions on our side and thus we create the prerequisites for further pressuring of our own side. The foreigners sound out our reaction and position and when they hear the biggest party of Cyprus demanding that the Greek Cypriot side must reciprocate to the Turkish proposals mockery by making fresh concessions, then definitely nothing good would result for our cause.

We do not mention the fact that such submissive demands and suggestions within the Greek Cypriot home front actually aid the Turkish side's intransigence, encourage it in the pursuance of its goals and help it in not making an improvement to its proposals.

LISSARIDHIS RETURNS FROM LEBANON VISIT 12 SEP

NC121901 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis has returned from Lebanon where he participated in the international conference of solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian people. At the conference, Lissaridhis spoke on behalf of his party and all the European delegations. Mr Lissaridhis also met PLO leader 'Arafat and other Palestinian leaders.

NORTH'S ATAKOL LEAVES FOR NEW YORK VISIT

TA130543 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0500 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Minister of Interior, Foreign Affairs and Defense Kenan Atakol left for New York last night. In a statement to Bayrak Radio before his departure, Atakol said that he would participate in the talks President Denktas would hold in New York. He noted that they would find the opportunity to meet the representatives of various countries who would be in New York for the UN General Assembly sessions. He added that during these talks, he and Denktas would give information about the Turkish Cypriot side's concrete and comprehensive proposals regarding the Cyprus problem. Atakol stressed that in this way the Turkish Cypriot side would be able to explain its efforts of good will for the solution of the Cyprus problem. He expressed the belief that this visit would prove beneficial. Atakol also said that he would accompany Denktas in his visits of enlightenment to several European capitals.

ROLANDHIS, MITSOTAKIS DISCUSS CYPRUS ISSUE

NC112110 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis arrived in Athens from Rome at noon today on his way to Nicosia. Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, who welcomed him at the airport, had talks with him on developments in the Cyprus issue and the issues Rolandhis discussed in the Italian capital with his Italian counterpart, Colombo, and in New York with UN Secretary General Waldheim. In a short statement, Rolandhis referred to the contacts he had in New York and Rome, adding that on 20 September he will again visit the United Nations, where he will have new contacts with other foreign ministers.

In addition, Mitsotakis stated that when he goes to New York at the end of September he will communicate with Waldheim and with U.S. Secretary of State Haig as well as with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, with whom he will also discuss the Cyprus issue. Rolandhis departed for Nicosia at 1700.

PRIME MINISTER RALLIS ON NATION'S ECONOMY

NC122102 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2000 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] At 2100 tonight the administration of the Thessaloniki international trade fair, which opened today, gave a dinner at the Makedhonia Palace Hotel in honor of Prime Minister Rallis who, speaking at the dinner, spoke on the country's economic situation.

The prime minister referred to the various sectors of the economy and stressed that the measures implemented during the second 6 months of 1980, as well as those being implemented now, guarantee the upward trend of the economy. He particularly referred to the country's accession to the EC for which the Greeks must be particularly proud.

The first and foremost conclusion from the first 8 months experience of accession, Rallis observed, is that the prophesies of all those who opposed it have been proved wrong in a gala way because we have entered into the Common Market without serious repercussions on the country's economic life. At this moment, the fair's administration is giving a reception at the same hotel in honor of President Karamanlis.

BRITISH MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ATHENS

NC132024 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2000 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] A 16-member group from the British Royal College of Defense Studies arrived in Athens this evening under Air Force General Armitage for a 7-day visit. During this visit, they will visit the Ministry of National Defense for a briefing on matters concerning the country's foreign, economic and defense policies. They will also visit military units, units of the country's war industry and shipbuilding installations.

PAPANDREOU INTERVIEW ON CANDIDATE CRITERIA

NC131609 Athens KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 13 Sep 81 pp 1, 24

[Exclusive interview granted by PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou to KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA political columnist Yeoryios Massavetas on 12 September]

[Text] Question: Mr Chairman, at this moment the Greek people know PASOK's election slates. Could you tell us what their main characteristic is, the philosophy which prevailed during their final selection, and the numerous proposals submitted by the basic organizational cells of the movement?

Answer: Without hesitation I would state that these slates are slates for battle and work. The criteria which prevailed--as was the case in previous times--were neither narrow and local nor the usual party criteria for serving election clientele. Since we had to deal with cadres, who all had to their credit the same basic virtues of dedication, fighting spirit and ideological background, the weight was placed on the selection of those most suitable to carry the burden of heavy work which awaits PASOK's government. Naturally, there are thousands of other able cadres who were not selected for the slates specifically because they also have to carry an equally heavy burden in the sector of their own responsibility. We are speaking, for example, of PASOK's tried cadres in the area of local self-government, trade unionism and the cooperative movement.

For us it was unthinkable to denude these areas of work--which we consider equally important and which have a considerable proportion of responsibility in the battle for change--from their tried cadres. We have repeatedly underlined that for us the Chamber of Deputies is only one--and not the exclusive--representative for expressing views and for implementing the peoples' authority.

Question: For months now a great deal has been reported about the participation of personalities and even groups with a different political origin in PASOK's election slates. This gave rise to the expression of various forecasts and comments, as for example, that the participation of certain personalities, for example of a center origin, would give PASOK the "aura of authority."

Answer: Let us set things in their proper place. The "aura of authority" or better, the power of authority, is given to PASOK by the people themselves. With this we would not like to ignore the role of any personality in the political life of the country and particularly in the country's political history. However, PASOK started, struggled and gave inspiration not as a group of personalities but as a purely peoples' movement. If at the start the protection of this peoples' character of our movement was desirable, today it has become more than necessary. This is the great guarantee for change that we offer to the people. This is the most convincing answer to any talk on spermatogenesis, to any attempt to cultivate doubt.

Question: Since, Mr Chairman, we are talking of spermatogenesis and about PASOK's beginnings, you must allow me to go back a little. In the past, in 1974, you were accused of allowing the loss of an historic opportunity when you refused to cooperate with the traditional center organizations and personalities. Today, after this 7-year progress--both your own as well as the organizations we have mentioned--very few people now share that viewpoint. I would like to hear your comment on this matter.

Answer: I believe that there is no better answer to those who raised such questions in good faith--because these are the only ones who interest us--than reality itself. In other words, than the fact that most of them have been convinced about the correctness of our course and now travel with us, or than the negative development of the new apostasy of 1978 and later. This nation has been tried so many times that it no longer has the luxury of new experimentation using old methods and material.

We have fought for years and we have managed to inspire this nation with confidence in its own strength. This is because PASOK, in the end, represents this nation. It is a genuine representative of the peoples forces which dream of a human, more democratic, socialist and above all else, a Greek society.

Question: On the other hand, Mr President, other elements have accused you that with your policy you have led the country's political affairs to "polarization."

Answer: If with this they refer to the true fact, that PASOK has become the pole of unity of all the unprivileged Greeks, of all those who have a right for change, then we gladly accept this "accusation." Over and above this, however, there is also a certain amount of hypocrisy among those who allege such things because, at the same time, some of them propose or even attempt coalitions; that is, when they accuse us of not forming a political company with them.

Beyond this, the people also know extremely well, as a result of their political history, as well as a result of the current reality in other countries, that polarization is often essential and comprises the maximum confrontation between the forces of change and the forces of conservatism and reaction. For example, it is from such a confrontation that the great victory of the French Socialist Party and of the French people originated.

When, particularly, it so happens that--as is the case with us--this pole around which the peoples' movement unites has a unique national peoples' cohesion, when it has an identity and clarity of views, of strategic options and tactical goals, then we can speak truly of happy moments for this peoples' movement. I will become a little poetical. I will recall the verses of our Nobelist poet who spoke of dreams taking revenge. The difference is that this will be viewed more directly. For us, dreams gain justification and they do not take revenge. These are the dreams of entire generations of this nation.

Question: Over and above your political and economic positions and analysis to date, Mr Chairman, at Patrai you gave a different tone to your election campaign and more generally to the strategy of your movement. In other words, you underlined the anthropocentric character of the vision for change.

Answer: We must truly underline that PASOK does not fight either for justifying any ideological-political dogma or so that we may create a society which counts on the basis of statistical indices in order to compare various economic dimensions and delusions but ignores the human right to smile, to love and, more generally, person-to-person relationships. This is a society beyond the boundaries of what we describe as the "Greek love of life."

As Yeoryios Papandreou used to say, it is not enough that figures are happy nor is it enough that all the people have their piece of bread. We must rid the modern Greek of his anxiety and we must bring back the lost beauty of everyday life. This is not a promise; this is the reason for PASOK's existence.

AKROPOLIS REPORTS SPLIT WITHIN PASOK PARTY

NC131731 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 13 Sep 81 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] The announcement of PASOK's--incomplete--election slates the day before yesterday created an explosive atmosphere. The savage war that erupted among the party's various groups that struggled to promote "their favorites" is being further escalated. Another element aggravating the situation has already been added: Mr A. Papandreou has been personally involved in the war. Until recently, he tried to equalize the unbridgeable differences between the two groups by being the arbitrator.

Mr Papandreou has truly "joined the fun":

It has been revealed that he is possessed by a great fear. He fears that coagulating moves are being created within PASOK aimed against the leader. Or else that all these moves tend to question the authority of the present leader and deal with his--substantive--removal. They also threaten to split PASOK.

This new situation was revealed by a series of specific events which have already become known and are being discussed. For example, it became known that Mr Papandreou, last Tuesday, left in the middle of the party's Central Committee meeting during the final debate on the slates. Despite all his efforts, witnesses say that his face was "dark and drawn."

Information from excellent sources within PASOK report another incident: Mr Papandreou himself "dropped" Professor K. Simitis from the slates because--as it is stressed--he fears Simitis has "leadership aspirations," and that he has a strong influence on the party's leftists. Mr Papandreou tried to excuse his inconsistency about Mr Simitis by saying--in a letter sent to Simitis yesterday--that he was not included in the slates after a party leadership decision (whose?) not to include present or former members of the Executive Bureau. (As is known, Mr Simitis was a member of the Executive Bureau.)

It must be pointed out that Mr Simitis was so sure that he would be included in the slates that he had already rented offices for his election campaign....

The same thoughts had a catalytic effect on the case of the veteran cadre of the center and former minister Mr Y. Milonas. He too was dropped by Papandreou personally despite the fact that Papandreou himself had made all the pertinent contacts and negotiations with Mr Milonas.

There is also the case of Mr T. Mavros. Naturally things here are different. From the start of the contacts between Mr Mavros and Mr Papandreou, the entire matter--according to excellent information--strongly concerned PASOK's chairman. For Papandreou the issue had two aspects; a positive and a negative.

--The positive aspect was that cooperation with Mavros would give substantive advantages to PASOK, namely; beyond any vote percentage which Mavros influences as an independent personality, his cooperation with PASOK would multiply possibilities that a great percentage of voters who voted for the Center Union would turn to PASOK. For these voters, the presence of Mavros in PASOK would constitute a firm guarantee that this party--if it came to power--would allow a sound and nationally correct policy, a policy that would not imply dangers and adventures for the interests of the country and the people.

Under this interpretation--all authoritative political observers stressed--cooperation between Mavros and Papandreou would have been definitive on PASOK's fate and, as a sequel, on more general political developments.

The negative aspect for Papandreou was this specific and substantive strength that Mavros would have had on the basis of developments and which, naturally, would have shrunk the authority of PASOK's present chairman. It is this last fact which decisively influenced Papandreou's thoughts and ultimately led to the collapse of negotiations and the cancellation of cooperation with Mavros.

PAPER DERIDES HINTS OF MILITARY INTERFERENCE

NC121935 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 12 Sep 81 p 5

[Editorial: "And None Other!"]

[Text] The latest issue of the well-known U.S. magazine, "NEWSWEEK," carries an article on the Atlantic alliance and, more specifically, on Spain's entry into it in conjunction with the possibility of Greece's withdrawal, at least from the alliance's military wing, if the current official opposition party in Greece wins the October election.

The article itself merits no interest. It includes various commonplace statements and guesses--which contradict and cancel each other out--by the writer. He states that the blow to be received by NATO as a result of a possible Greek withdrawal would be greater than any strengthening as a result of Spain's entry into it. At the same time, he does not rule out that whatever A. Papandreou declares on the issue may be pre-election rhetoric, which will remain without any active sequel after a possible election victory by him.

So far, there is nothing new or interesting. At this point, however, "a diplomat from an allied country" makes his appearance in the article and allegedly stated: "In any eventuality, there are forces within the Greek military establishment which possibly may not accept the country's withdrawal from NATO."

We will deal with this point, because it refers to matters of fundamental principle and order; matters, in other words, not of expediency (whether Greece's stay within NATO is or is not a benefit, etc), but of legality (as to who or how many have a right to decide on this stay or withdrawal under the constitution and the laws of the state).

The positions and views of this newspaper on the essence of the matter of our country's entry into the Atlantic alliance are well known and they have been repeatedly expressed through this column.

This is not the question here, however, as we have said; the question is who and how many have a right to decide on the issue. We will state directly and without deviation that the relevant decision, no matter which way it will go, rests with the representatives who, under the constitution, carry specified authorities, who are elected by popular vote, and who administer and decide within the framework of the constitutional and the legal order. It rests with none other. It particularly does not rest with some other "establishment," whether it be military or not, which, in this manner, would gain a "de facto" identity of a parastate, a power above the state, or even an antistate.

The diplomat in the article is either uninformed about the current Greek reality or he interprets his noble desires as reality.

A military "outflanking maneuver" or, more importantly, a repetition of that wretched April operation is beyond reality and the current possibilities in today's Greece.

The painful experience--which also cost us a terrible national calamity--became a lesson and it inoculated our national being. In any eventuality, even that April operation was not a coup by the armed forces of our country. It was a coup against the armed forces, which were trapped and neutralized by the gang of plotters for the very reason that the leaders never imagined anything of this sort. They thought that certain units had moved legally and obeyed--those who were not neutralized--they thought this move originated with the legal government which was acting according to the constitution.

The "diplomat from the allied country" should bear this in mind because he seems unwilling to grant to Greece what is in power in his own country and who, obviously, thinks of us as some sort of Latin American "banana" republic.

We will add in conclusion that the democratic regime and its processes is an estate worth protecting and a national investment much more important than the benefits of the country's entry into the Atlantic alliance, no matter how important these might be.

The very painful and recent experience has taught us that democracy is interrelated to our national independence and structure and that tragedy lies in ambush, beyond democratic legality, and that no alliance could or can save us from such a tragedy.

Democracy, in any case, incorporates the right of peoples to err--or even to be badly governed....

NEWS REPORTS PREELECTION POLL FAVORS PASOK

NC111746 Athens NEWS in English 11 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] According to a Gallup poll conducted by ICAP Hellas for TAKHIDHROMOS magazine from September 1 to 3, PASOK will emerge from the October 18 elections with enough parliamentary seats to form a self-sustaining government.

The poll was conducted in the Athens area and the sample used ballots and polling booths and voted in secret. This is essentially the same method ICAP-TAKHIDROMOS used in conducting a similar poll early last June.

As indicated in the chart, PASOK's support now stands at 44.8 percent--a 6.1-increase from last June's pulse-taking--while New Democracy's strength is down by 3.7 points, at 26.5 percent.

Comparative Results (June '81-September '81)

PARTY	June '81	Latest	Difference
PASOK	38.7 percent	44.8 percent	[plus sign] 6.1
ND	30.2 "	26.5 "	-3.7
Communist (KKE)	14.7 "	15.2 "	[plus sign] 0.5
Progressive (Nationalists)	5.3 "	4.4 "	-0.9
Communist Int. EDA	4.9 "	2.5 "	-2.4
EDIK	-	-	-
KODISO	-	-	-
PARKE	3.6 "	4.7 "	[plus sign] 1.1
Other	0.8 "	0.2 "	-0.6
Blank	1.8 "	1.7 "	-0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	

The poll was conducted among a total sample of 714 registered voters of which 114 refused to cast a ballot.

Extrapolating from the above results--and since both PASOK and New Democracy usually receive higher percentages in the countryside than they do in the Athens area, it can be assumed that the striking 18-point difference will be maintained nationwide, thus assuring PASOK a comfortable parliamentary majority under the existing reinforced proportional system to form a self-sustaning government.

The Athens NEWS is in the process of conducting a similar poll. Incomplete, raw results thus far pretty much agree with the data in the ICAP-TAKHIDROMOS chart above.

TERCUMAN STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF KUWAITI AMIR VISIT

NC111435 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 8 Sep 81 p 8

[Article by Fahir Armaoglu: "The Kuwaiti Amir's Visit"]

[Text] It is a fact that Turkey has been exerting efforts for years to improve its relations with the Arab states. Whichever government was in power, it has tried to achieve something in this direction. Similarly, it has been observed that many Arab states have expressed the desire to see Turkey on their side. And yet, despite all these mutual efforts and desires, the Turkish-Arab relations have failed to reach the desired level, not even on a bilateral basis, let alone embracing the whole Arab world. Naturally, there are several reasons attached to this. We believe that with the passage of time and through mutual understanding these hindering reasons will gradually diminish.

Another point that should be stressed is that steps taken by any Arab state toward improving the Turkish-Arab relations have deeply gratified Turkey. For, the Turkish foreign policy has an extremely complex structure. It is based on a network of interrelated factors.

From the point of view of freedom of action, this imposes certain limitations on Turkish foreign policy, whereas the situation in the friendly Arab states is different. Particularly, the field of political activity in the conservative Arab states, which are closer to Turkey, is very extensive. They enjoy greater opportunities in their approach to Turkey. As these opportunities are used, Turkey does not hesitate to do its utmost to reciprocate.

In this connection, it may be said that the visit of the Kuwaiti Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah and his 80-member entourage, including the prime minister, the foreign minister, the minister of finance, and the minister of trade, to Turkey today is of profound importance. The truth is that Kuwait is making great efforts to approach Turkey and to improve relations. The composition and the number of the entourage clearly indicates this. Naturally, Turkey will not fail to evaluate this opportunity down to the last detail. For, if this visit is duly exploited by both sides, it will bring mutual benefits and, apart from the development of the economic and trade relations, it may in the future lead to more comprehensive political results. Because of its very delicate diplomacy, Kuwait has become one of the cornerstones of the Persian Gulf. In the international policy of the Middle East, too, Kuwait is sedate enough to make its voice heard. Therefore, when Turkish-Kuwaiti relations are developed within the framework of mutual understanding, they could link Turkey with the Persian Gulf and at the same time create new opportunities for Turkey's Middle East policy.

Naturally, we must not expect a series of agreements to be signed during this visit. What is important is the ability of both sides to lay the foundations for a healthier and more lasting result in the course of this visit.

STATE MINISTER OZAL LEAVES FOR BULGARIA VISIT

TA111457 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has left for Bulgaria accompanied by a delegation of officials from the Foreign, Finance, Industry and Technology and Commerce Ministries as well as the State Planning Organization and the Turkish Electricity Corporation. Before departing for his tour, which aims to develop the economic relations between the two countries, Ozal made a statement to Turkish Radio and Television at Ankara's Esenboga Airport.

He said: [begin recording] We have had contacts on various levels with our neighbor Bulgaria. As a result of these contacts and upon the invitation of the deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, Mr Lukanov, I will pay a 3 to 4-day visit to Bulgaria. During my visit, we will review the developments so far and the relations--particularly in the economic field--between the two countries and try to further them. We will of course ensure that both sides mutually benefit from the developing economic conditions during this process. I hope that at the end of this visit it will be possible to advance our economic relations with neighboring Bulgaria to a more advanced level. [end recording]

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION MEETS BUSINESSMEN IN IZMIR

TA112045 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] A 20-man Egyptian joint military and civilian delegation which has been touring Turkey for some time met today with Turkish industrialists and businessmen at a meeting at the Aegean Chamber of Commerce in Izmir.

Speaking at the meeting, the head of the Egyptian delegation, Gen (Ali Fahimi Hamad), noted that Turkey and Egypt have deeprooted historical and religious ties. He said that Egypt wants to cooperate with Turkey in every field, particularly in the commercial, economic and military fields.

In his statement, Aegean Chamber of Commerce Administrative Council Chairman Yilmaz Adiguzel said that the current level of the economic relations between Turkey and Egypt are much lower than the economic capabilities of the two countries, and that this situation is to the disadvantage of both countries. Pointing out that Turkey can supply the construction and engineering services needed by Egypt, Adiguzel said that in addition to this, joint investments with Egyptian businessmen and public economic enterprises can be carried out both in Egypt and in Turkey.

TCP'S BILEN INTERVIEWED ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

TA101027 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Interview with Turkish Communist Party Secretary General Bilen on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of TCP's foundation--live]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Bilen, at a time when the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] is realizing its 62d year in its struggle for the sake of the Turkish working class, the military dictatorship in Turkey is completing a year in power. How do you assess this past year?

[Answer] Our party is marking its 61st anniversary under very grave conditions. But let me first begin by greeting our followers in Turkey who are carrying out their tasks despite such heavy conditions as well as all the detained progressives that are experiencing torture and oppression in the prisons of the military dictatorship. All the branches of our party both at home and abroad are marking the 61st anniversary of the TCP in a revolutionary way. The struggle is continuing.

The reality is now emerging more clearly. To whose benefit is the policy being pursued by the generals in power? It is serving only to strengthen the soverignty of people like Koc and Savanci [prominent Turkish businessmen] on the toilers and to the fortification of the positions of the U.S. imperialists in our country. This policy is serving to preserve subjugation to imperialism, to protect the interests of a handful of monopolist firms in a quagmire on rotten and exploitative rule. During the last year this policy has been proved incapable of bringing solutions to the deep-rooted problems of our country and our people. The military dictatorship was impotent in the face of these problems. Their only excuse was that they were busy exterminating terrorism.

Now our people are paying the price for this operation. During the last year the situation of our workers, peasants and of all our people has deteriorated. The economic crisis deepened even more. The basic democratic rights and liberties were eliminated. A kind of terror was inflicted by the state forces on political forces that were not involved in terrorism.

The worst part of the aggression is directed against the people and the patriotic forces among them. Innocent people are being subjected to barbaric tortures, harsh sentences are being inflicted, young people are being executed. The Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] has been closed down. Some of its officials were detained, others are still being sought by the security forces. The union officials want their rights. All kinds of democratic associations have been banned. The national and social oppression of the Kurdish people is still continuing.

On 12 September 1980, were our people plagued with terror only? They were also tired of unemployment and the high cost of living. Our people wanted new democratic rights and liberties. But the reactionary military dictatorship eliminated even those limited liberties which our people were enjoying.

Moreover, though the ringleader of the terrorist acts, Alpaslan Turkes, and his men have been detained and are being tried, nothing is being done about those who have fed and supported this ring of murderers.

With the policy it is implementing, the junta rule is further strengthening the reactionary circles--within and outside the Turkish Armed Forces--that are trying to defend the fascist Nationalist Action Party [NAP]. Pro-American, pro-NATO and collaborationist forces are preparing to send their representatives to the Consultative Assembly together with the supporters of the Justice Party and the NAP. This assembly is to prepare a constitutional (?draft) to the junta. Would the military junta, which has been unable to protect [words indistinct] the military prosecutors and judges from the attacks of these circles, be capable of eradicating terrorism?

Whoever is involved with imperialism and monopolies can no longer save himself. These circles are now becoming more aggressive. The U.S. administration is demanding fresh concessions in a bid to transform our country into a springboard for their aggressive intentions against peace and progress. (?To this end), the 6th Fleet is making a show. There is no end to the appetite of people like Koc and Sabanci. They are speaking about unlimited rule. They have an eye on the state economic enterprises [KIT] and on the agriculture of the country. They want a wide-open door for foreign investment. They have the support of the most reactionary forces within and outside the armed forces. They are increasing their pressure. The threats are growing. One of the main threats is the possibility of being destroyed in a nuclear war to be ignited by the imperialists. Without opposing definitely the impositions of U.S. imperialism, there is no way to protect our national interests and the security of our people and our country.

[Question] The generals in power claim that there is no other way than the way they are pursuing in order to resolve the present crisis in the country and that they have established a stable rule. How do you assess this claim? What in your view is the way to salvation?

[Answer] It is obvious that the reactionary military dictatorship whose policy's main direction is imperialism and pro-monopolist cannot solve any of the fundamental problems. The general crisis of capitalism is exacerbating in the entire world. The periodic crises are being added to this as well. Under such conditions, in countries such as ours, the economic, political and social crises become long-lasting. This is a structural crisis.

Last year, a reality emerged once again. The crisis cannot be overcome in (?this way). The masses understand and will understand this reality better with each passing day. The collaborationist bourgeoisie has no solution for an end to the crisis. However, there is a way for our people to emerge from this crisis--through putting an end to the sovereignty of imperialism and the monopolies. First the quagmire must be dried up.

The field of action and means of action of the collaborationist monopolies and of the big bourgeoisie--which have maintained their sovereignty with new methods during the past year--are being narrowed down. Empty words do not fill empty stomachs. The dissatisfaction of the people is growing. The 24 January [1980] economic program, which destroys new families every day, is being implemented only with the use of brute force against the workers. The people's reactions to this economic policy are growing. There are conflicts even among the supporters of this policy. The more the army is being used as a tool for brute force, the bigger is the distance becoming between the army and the people. This distance is being reflected in the army. This is becoming a source for the distance between the anti-imperialist Ataturkists and the extreme pro-Americans. The means for the forces who struggle against imperialism, the monopolies and reactionaryism are growing.

Real democracy cannot be established unless an end is put to the junta regime. This path will be opened with the stepping up of the efforts of the widest national democratic forces to establish a single front for the daily and most basic demands of our people. That is the duty which currently faces us.

[Question] The ruling forces have stepped up their anticommunist attacks and provocations during the past months. They claim to have destroyed the TCP. How do you assess this attack and its results?

[Answer] The anticommunist attack of the reactionary dictatorship is neither unexpected nor surprising. Whenever the ruling classes heavily attack the working class, the workers and democracy, they also attack the TCP. The TCP is a party which wages a continuous struggle for the interests of the working class, of the workers and for democracy. Friends and enemies do not deny this fact. That is the reason for the attack. There is no struggle without a bleeding nose. In no way do we minimize our wounds. We have suffered losses. The TCP struggled and is struggling with all its might to save its cadres and its organizations from this flood of attacks.

By announcing figures and names of TCP members arrested--most of them exaggerated or simply lies--the junta is trying to make the people believe that it has destroyed the TCP. It is trying to destroy the hopes of the working class, of the workers. However, it cannot even make all the bourgeois circles believe in these exaggerations. The columnists of the reactionary press which flash headlines such as "The TCP Has Been Destroyed" also say that the "TCP's roots are deep, it is difficult to destroy these roots, more attacks are necessary." First, they said 2,000 TCP members were apprehended, now they say the figure is 600. They do not know what they write! Which of these reports is true? There is only one truth; they have not been able to destroy the TCP.

Let us not forget the proverb which says that the enemy never sleeps. The data shows that the junta is getting ready for a new attack within the coming days. The cadres should be alert all the time. There is another point: The anticommunist attacks do not reach and will not reach their aim. No force can separate our party from the masses. They cannot do that. The TCP lives in the working class, in the people and in their struggles. No force can eliminate the working class or our people.

[Question] Such attacks against the TCP are not new. What are the similarities and differences between these recent attacks and previous ones?

[Answer] Undoubtedly such attacks are not new. Nor are the lies meant to slander our party. On the one hand the ruling classes try to conceal the fact that the communists are part of the working class and the most heroic sons of our people; they spread the story that the TCP has its roots outside the country, they say that the communists are spies; and on the other hand they say "thousands of communists have been apprehended," and they give figures as to how many of them are workers, villagers, shopkeepers, teachers, architects or engineers. They say that the TCP's roots are deep. They talk inconsistently. They contradict themselves. On the one hand they ban the TCP by means of fascist laws, and on the other hand they attack it for working clandestinely. They extract statements by means of torture and brute force. In this way they try to prosecute progressive youths and patriots for being members of the TCP. None of these things are new.

For months, they tried to prove the story that the TCP was behind the terrorism in Turkey. They conducted barbaric torture in order to prove it. Now they are trying to portray the TCP as a foreign force in conflict with our national interests. Look at what they call "proof." They claim that "the TCP gives information to foreign countries about Turkey's light bulb production." This is ridiculous. Such primitiveness shows that it is becoming increasingly difficult to conceal the true character of the TCP from our people. Only one thing is true in the martial law statements and that is that our party is composed of the most heroic and most progressive sections of our working class and of our people, and that it is effective throughout the country. Who are those detained? For the first time the police have been able to strike so little at the nucleus of our party. The newspapers wrote "it was believed that the TCP was eliminated after the 1951 arrests, but now it is facing us stronger then ever." They should have no doubts. We will be even stronger tomorrow. Our working class is qualitatively and quantitatively much stronger today then yesterday. Today our party is in the heart of hundreds of thousands. Hundreds of thousands shouted "freedom to the TCP" at the May Day rallies. This reality, which was ingrained in the consciousness of the people through harsh struggles, cannot be erased no matter how extensive the arrests are. The martial laws, the terrorism, the merciless torture hone the communists' consciousness and hatred further. The torture incidents are not new. Undoubtedly, their methods and kinds have been developed. Under the guidance of U.S. advisers, torture is being implemented in sophisticated ways. Though they are in this way getting some results, the ruling classes still cannot get what they are after. So many communists, so many progressives and patriots, the bravest of our people, have refused to bow their heads during the torture sessions.

Soon the trials will be underway. More efforts will be made to hide the truth from the people. They have in fact detained thousands of patriots accusing them for being members of the TCP. However, they will not be able to silence them. The torture they have implemented will be disclosed. The public will better realize that those being tried for being members of the TCP are the representatives of workers and (?peasants). As patriots, they will voice the national problems of the country and will defend the views of the TCP, to which they are accused of belonging. What does the TCP want and what is it fighting for?

Our people will once more hear this from the mouth of the patriots in the court rooms. Our people will observe that those being accused in the docks as guilty will in fact be accusing the corrupt rule. Ony then will it be clear who is guilty. The progressive forces, which will witness the anti-communist attacks directed against the whole of the democratic forces, will help out with the discovery of the truths.

Another important matter emerges in this connection. These trials should not be held behind closed doors hidden from the people. There is nothing, no view which the revolutionaries want to hide from the people.

[Question] It has been announced that the TCP Central Committee plenum has met. What kind of an evolutionary framework was formulated by the plenum for the working class and our people?

[Answer] Today we are in a position of retreat with the aim of further strengthening. Attacks on the TCP are incessently continuing. However, retreating does not necessarily mean retreating from the bosom of the masses or retreating from the struggle of the classes. This only means resorting to new ways of organizing and struggling. The plenum has reached the conclusion that even under the circumstances of military dictatorship, the possibility of a large mass organization exists.

This development should be examined in the light of history. No matter how strongly based the junta seems to be today, it is standing on shaky grounds. Its scope of activities is not increasing--on the contrary, it is decreasing. This was the situation during the years following 1971 and this is the situation today after a year. This military dictatorship also will collapse and disappear. The government of the national and democratic forces will be formed. The decisive factor in the end is still the struggle of the masses of the people.

What impedes the gathering of their forces is domestic factors and the disarray among the ranks of the democratic forces and the working class. That is why the plenum has especially emphasized pointing out to the party cadres the importance of the task of forming the united front of all the anti-imperialist, antifascist, antimonopolist and anti-chauvinistic forces. Each step which strengthens the unity of action with the Turkish Labor Party and the Turkish Workers and Peasants Party will be a development that will lead the way to political unity and that will facilitate the realization of this task.

As a conclusion, I would like to point out that the plenum has decided to complete the preparations in connection with the holding of the Fifth TCP Congress. Your party which has been able to convene the plenum of its Central Committee will also be able to convene its congress despite the grave circumstances. This has been proved in the past. Undoubtedly, convening the TCP congress will be a historic event for the TCP and a leap forward for us. I am convinced that we will be able to fulfill this task.

Greetings to all those imprisoned in the dungeons, struggling for the cause abroad, all communists, the working class and to our people on the 61st foundation anniversary of the TCP.

MALTA

MINTOFF SAYS USSR TO GUARANTEE MALTA'S NEUTRALITY

NC131415 Paris AFP in English 1358 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Valleta, 13 Sep (AFP)--Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff said today that the Soviet Union would shortly be signing an agreement with Malta guaranteeing the island republic's neutral status.

Addressing a Labour Party meeting, Mr Mintoff said that Malta has also appealed to the United States for the speedy preparation of a similar agreement which could be signed simultaneously with the Soviet one. The prime minister said that similar proposals had been made to both Moscow and Washington calling for recognition of the islands' neutrality and increased trade. The draft accords also called for good relations with the Arab world and friendship with China. Mr Mintoff added that while Malta had differing views from the United States on certain issues, talks aimed at strengthening relations were currently in progress.

SPAIN

PSOE, PCE AIDES ON USSR 'INTERFERENCE' ON NATO

PM141014 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 9 Sep 81 p 9

[EFE report: "Parties Reject Moscow's Pressures"]

[Excerpt] Union of the Democratic Center and Popular Alliance political leaders consider the memorandum delivered by the USSR Embassy in Madrid to the Foreign Ministry an interference in Spanish affairs, while leaders of the parties of the parliamentary left, though not denying this possibility, point out that there are also U.S. pressures with regard to which the same stance is not adopted. This is revealed in an EFE poll from which we report the most important replies.

Jose Federico de Carvajal (Spanish Socialist Workers Party): "My personal opinion is that the Soviet interference is a consequence of Spain's application to join NATO. There is no doubt that just as the U.S. pressures for our entry into NATO constitute an interference, so too does the USSR's issue of the memorandum. I believe that the Foreign Ministry's rejection of the memorandum is correct because the Spanish Government does not have to accept pressures from other countries."

Santiago Carrillo (PCE): "I believe that the government was quite right to reject the Soviet opinion on Spain's entry into NATO but why does Calvo Sotelo's government not show the same self-respect in connection with the continuous U.S. intereference in Spanish politics? Why does Calvo-Sotelo humble himself? What undertakings do Calvo-Sotelo and Perez Llorca have with respect to the United States? Why don't they demonstrate the same self-respect as they do in connection with what they call the Soviet interference?

BRIEFS

PCE APPOINTMENTS--The PCE Central Committee has appointed new names to leading PCE bodies or, to put it another way, following its last Congress, power was shared out today among the strongmen of this party. These are the names and their posts: deputy secretary generals--Nicolas Sartorious and Jaime Ballesteros; secretary of training, Simon Sanchez Montero; secretary of finance, Francisco Romero Marin; secretary of press and propaganda, Ignacio Latierro; secretary of agrarian policy, Anselmo Hoyos; secretary of municipal policy; Juan Francisco Pla. [Excerpt] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 14 Sep 81 LD]

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BELGIUM

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON SPAIN'S NATO ENTRY

PM140835 Brussels LE SOIR in French 5 Sep 81 p 3

[Christian-Guy Smal report on interview with Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb; date and place not given]

[Text] Spain certainly seems determined to join N Despite opposition from the socialist and communist parties, the Madrid government wants to move quickly. The parliamentary debate probably will take place this month and the membership application is expected in Atlantic circles in the fall. There is no doubt that this candidacy will be welcomed by the Western allies, but it is also certain that it will arouse controversy not only among Madrid political circles but also internationally.

The Spanish left is hostile: It is talking of a break in the established balance, the strengthening of bloc politics and the nuclearization of Spanish territory.

Leonid Brezhnev himself, ever farsighted, confided his irritation to Chancellor Schmidt in June 1980. Since then, the communist leader apparently has warned the FRG Government chief that any initiative aimed at Spain's entry into NATO would violate the principle of the "nonexpansion of the East and West military alliances and that that would prevent any reduction in tension." (note: INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE 8 August 1980)

Brezhnev was referring to the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Mililla in Morocco, at least that is the assumption. The argument isn't a very strong one because there is nothing in the Atlantic treaty which prevents the signatories from having overseas territories.

As soon as Spain became a democracy, the question of its adhesion sooner or later to the West European countries' defensive alliance was raised. Madrid did not seem to be in any hurry, at least at that time, and made its application dependent on a series of specific political conditions: definition of its zone of responsibility, extension of its sovereignty to the British enclave of Gibraltar, entry into the EC.

The remarkable point at present is that Spain has changed the order of its priorities: It hopes that rapid entry into NATO will speed up the process of joining the Common Market, which recently has been slowed down somewhat by French objections.

But NATO is a delicate subject, especially since the controversy over Eurostrategy is far from settled. What repercussions can be expected? We put this question to Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, who seemed reasonably optimistic to us. It is true, he told us, that the type of argument used by Spain to gain entry to NATO has changed. But the essential point is Madrid's avowed desire to join the democracies' club. It is obvious that this political aspect comes before the military aspect: Spain's entry into NATO will in no way increase the organization's strength. But its membership might encourage its own democratic development.

[Question] Don't you foresee some reservations, some difficulties, particularly from the countries worried about Moscow's warnings?

[Answer] I have a "feeling of unanimity." I believe that there will be no opposition from the moment Madrid submits its application for membership. Moreover, at the present time, it is easier to join NATO than to join the Common Market.

[Question] You foresee no opposition in Belgium? In our country, the political world is divided on defense issues.

[Answer] I don't think there will be any major problems because, on the one hand, the political arguments in favor of membership are strong and, on the other hand, because we will follow the procedure laid down by the North Atlantic treaty and by our country's parliamentary rules. It is important that Spain should be associated in the political consultation efforts being made within NATO. It is already a member of the Council of Europe; it soon will join the EC. Why shouldn't it now be part of the integrated defense system--especially since as I said, its entry into the "democratic club" will in no way alter the balance of forces. The step to be taken is essentially a political step. In addition, Madrid's participation in NATO's work could consolidate the regime's democratic development. Hitherto the Spanish Armed Forces have been essentially concerned with internal problems. In the alliance, it will be placed in an international framework.

[Question] If it is a question of avoiding a military coup, we should perhaps remember Greece, Turkey and Portugal....

[Answer] That may be, but although the alliance cannot automatically prevent a coup, at least it creates an atmosphere which favors democracy. Finally, and this is not the least important argument, Spain's entry will strengthen the European side in the dialogue between the United States and Europe.

Moreover, Mr Nothomb seems to regard the matter as a foregone conclusion. Isn't Spain already on the side of the democracies in the CSCE?

Finally, the foreign minister thinks it likely that Spain's formal application will be on the Atlantic council's table during the ministerial meeting in Brussels next December.

And the "15" will open their arms wide....

KOREA'S NAM TOK-U CONCLUDES WORKING VISIT

NC112055 Paris AFP in English 1826 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Brussels, 11 Sep (AFP)--South Korean Prime Minister Nam Tok-u wound up his three day working visit to Belgium today after meeting the presidents of both houses of Belgium's Parliament, King Baudouin and Belgian business leaders.

His final meeting tonight was with business leaders at a dinner given by the large Belgian holding company Societe Generale de Belgique. Mr Nam met with King Baudouin [word indistinct] being granted an audience despite the unofficial nature of his visit. On Wednesday, he was awarded the ribbon of the Order of Leopold, Belgium's highest distinction.

South Korean sources today said they were very satisfied with the meetings, both with Belgian leaders and officials of the European Commission. Mr Nam is to return to Seoul via London tomorrow morning, aboard a regularly scheduled Sabena flight.

Many of the questions discussed during his stay here will be examined in detail during a visit by Trade and Industry Minister So Sok-chun, who is to arrive Tuesday for the first stop of a 20-day tour of Belgium, Luxembourg, West Germany and Britain.

On Wednesday, he will give the opening speech at a symposium on South Korean economy and relations with Europe organized by the European Commission, the London-based FINANCIAL TIMES, and the Seoul government.

APEL DISCUSSES DEFENSE EFFORTS, ARMS CONTROL

DW150937 Frankfurt Hessischer Rundfunk Network in German 0930 GMT 13 Sep 81

["Excerpts" from interview by reporters Hoesch and Martenson with FRG Defense Minister Hans Apel in the program "Frankfurt Talk"; place and date not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] The Americans are demanding the establishment of support installations for their troops in the Federal Republic. Can you back out of this?

[Answer] Well, I can. I can because it is absolutely clear that the Foreign or Finance Ministries have the responsibility for responding to the demands of the Americans. I will, therefore, not comment on many of these wishes from the Americans.

[Question] So Genscher is supposed to handle it?

[Answer] I didn't say that. But responsibility for a certain department means that one doesn't take a beating for somebody else's responsibilities.

[Question] Secretary of State Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko will meet in late September in New York possibly to decide on the beginning of negotiations on the reduction of medium-range missiles. Is it wrong to assume that NATO still does not have a clear concept in this respect?

[Answer] The assumption is wrong. Together with the decision on modernizing medium-range weapons, we have decided on an arms control offer, saying: Please let us negotiate on your SS-20 medium-range missiles and your medium-range Backfire bombers against which the Pershing and cruise missiles will be available for deployment in 1983 in West Europe.

The Soviet Union says it does not want to have such restricted negotiations. It wants to include other systems as well. Then the West will have to say: In that case, we want to include other systems on your side which are equivalent to what you want to have included on our side.

In other words, we have an initial concept for the negotiations, but we will see after the talks you just mentioned how we should negotiate further on this concept. I see no central problems in this connection. If the preparedness to negotiate is great on both sides--and I am convinced it is--due to the obvious interests of both superpowers, the concept will be very quickly supplied.

[Question] So you don't think that the West should insist exclusively on land-based systems in Europe?

[Answer] It is certainly dangerous to let oneself be pinned down in this matter. But it must be noted that we are in a double fix. The narrower the framework for negotiations, the more likely it is that the negotiations will make quick headway. If NATO's offer to negotiate these systems against each other is accepted, we would make comparatively smooth headway. But if the framework of negotiations is expanded--and thus the extent of the arms systems--matters will become increasingly difficult, first, in finding a definition where negotiations should stop and, second, in making quick headway. So the West as well as the East will have to give some thought to priorities.

I would give priority to quick headway or to a wide scope of negotiations, which would need more time. I believe that we will be able to tell after the initial talks what the Soviet Union prefers. Then the West must make a decision.

[Question] U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger once developed some sort of linkage between defense expenditures and the need for the neutron weapon. Do you think that your budget will make it more difficult now to defend yourself against the deployment of American neutron weapons here?

[Answer] I see no connection at all between the production decision in America and our budget. It could be construed only for the sake of argument because the one thing actually has nothing to do with the other. I point out that the arms systems we have ordered are being supplied as planned so that our conventional antitank defense is being further increased.

The position is absolutely clear for us: Production decisions on such a weapon are being made in America. It is not our business to comment on it. The West Europeans, however, will be directly involved in deployment decisions. The position of the Federal Government is very clear because of our 1978 decision which the federal chancellor recently again underscored. In other words, there is no reason why we should debate it at the moment.

[Question] Mr Minister, the impression exists that your position in the party has changed somewhat since you have been in this office. Do you occasionally feel abandoned by your party? The key words are Tornado or counterarmament where you are under heavy attack by the Young Socialists.

[Answer] One thing is certainly correct, namely that my position has changed within my party, to put it neutrally. But you see, if you have passed through two-thirds of your life--I hope so at least--or maybe more--you only know in the end--you become more casual and perform your duty where you have been appointed. I do not want to irritate anybody, but sometimes it cannot be avoided. It is important that I well understand the young people without giving up the basic position of my office and the young people will have to understand that Social Democratic government responsibility also includes the Defense Ministry and security policy. If we succeed in doing this, it will mean we have achieved some political maturity.

SOVIETS REFUSE INVITATION TO OBSERVE MANEUVERS

LD151033 Hamburg DPA in German 0954 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 15 Sep (DPA)--Moscow has turned down the Federal Government's invitation to send a Soviet observer to the Bundeswehr's "Sharp Blade" maneuver in southern Germany. This is the first time since 1978 that the Soviets have not sent an observer to the maneuver area within the framework of the confidence-building measures of the CSCE Helsinki Final Act. In all previous years, Soviet Gen Aleksandr Knyrkov from the Soviet Embassy in Bonn was a guest at the Bundeswehr maneuvers.

DPA learned from diplomatic circles in Bonn today that Moscow apparently refused the invitation under a pretext. In contrast to former times, the Soviet Union permitted no Western observers at its major maneuvers last week. It was learned that Moscow took exception to the fact that Bonn sent its invitation to members of the diplomatic missions in the federal capital. The Soviets regarded this as a "restriction" because they had not been able to choose their observers freely. According to reliable sources, the Soviet Union argued that the choice should have been left to them.

GENSCHER, TURKISH AMBASSADOR SIGN AID AGREEMENT

LD151248 Hamburg DPA in German 1147 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 15 Sep (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Turkish Ambassador Vahit Halefoglu signed the German-Turkish government agreement in Bonn today on financial cooperation and defense aid.

In doing so, Genscher stressed the "longstanding and tested cooperation" between the two countries which are closely linked in the Atlantic alliance and "Turkey's geographically important and exposed position as NATO's southeast flank."

The agreement on defense aid provides for payments of DM130 million for the Turkish Armed Forces. The economic aid amounts to DM460 million and is part of the OECD aid action operative since 1978.

Genscher described the agreement as an expression of the Western states' joint efforts to find lasting solutions to Ankara's economic problems. He expressed confidence that the financial aid will help to smooth's Turkey's path to a return to democracy. If it can be noted today with satisfaction that there has been considerable progress in the stabilization of Turkey's economy, then this is due to an important extent to Ankara's consistent and realistic economic policy.

DIE WELT CONDEMNS ATTACKS AGAINST AMERICANS

DW160923 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Joachim Neander editorial: "The Threat"]

[Text] This [the 15 September attempted assassination of U.S. General Kroesen in Heidelberg] is the fourth attack with bombs or fire against Americans on German territory. The leaders of the so-called peace movement will certainly stress again how much they are opposed to terror and violence as well as all kinds of anti-Americanism.

Naturally, it would be idiotic to hold the peace movement directly responsible for the fact that people are now operating with bazookas on our country's streets. But we still should consider three things.

First, it is certain that a clear feeling of being threatened is gaining ground among the Americans, despite the most reasonable reactions of the leading men. One cannot be surprised if statements are made in this respect. Something of this feeling may have been expressed in the hasty condemnation of the assassination attempt from the chancellor on down to Karsten Voigt, including all those who used to maintain outward restraint in similar cases.

Second, it must be said that the hardcore terrorists, submerged for years, seem to consider the peace movement with its strongly emotional trend as the proper framework for their actions. They probably believe that the wave of this movement could win them new sympathizers.

Third, the peace movement gradually will have to realize that groups have been marching in their ranks for a long time--not at all unrecognized--who could almost be called "terrorists of the word." The peace movement must get rid of them if it does not want to get into difficulties itself. A reader's letter to a news magazine this week said that the SPD's defenders of NATO's dual decision are those Social Democrats who can and should be flushed down the toilet."

This language was used by the SA in its 1933 gatherings in talking about the Jews. Less than 10 years later nobody could believe it possible that the words had been turned into action.

CABINET COMMUNIQUE OUTLINES NATIONALIZATION PLANS

PM160681 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Sep 81 p 7

[Excerpts] The president called a cabinet meeting at the Elysee Palace on Wednesday, 9 September 1981. In the afternoon, the following communique was issued:

Nationalizations:

The cabinet heard a report on nationalizations from the premier. In keeping with the premier's statement to the National Assembly on 8 July and with the lines laid down by the cabinet meeting held at Rambouillet on 2 September, the main provisions of the draft documents soon to be submitted to the State Council have been decided.

In particular, decisions have been taken on the sphere covered by the nationalizations, the methods of paying compensation and the future organization of the enterprises.

The following five industrial groups will be nationalized: the General Electricity Company, the Saint-Gobain Company, Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann, Rhone-Poulenc and Thomson-Brandt.

Discussions are continuing with the foreign shareholders of the following groups: Roussel-Uclaf, ITT-France and CII-Honeywell-Bull, in order to examine the conditions for restructuring their capital.

In addition, the government has decided to open negotiations with the directors of the Dassault group on gaining a majority shareholding in the near future.

Regarding the Matra group, current negotiations should give the state control of the group, which will, therefore, maintain its unity.

In the iron and steel industry, nationalization will be carried out by converting the state's credits into shares.

The credit sector will be completely nationalized. Banks under foreign control will be excluded, as will be the Sicomi [Commercial and Industrial Real Estate Company] and rediscounting houses, banks whose capital is controlled by mutual insurance or cooperative-type companies and banks whose deposits from residents did not exceed Fr 1 billion on 2 January 1981.

The Parisbas and Suez finance companies also will be nationalized. The government will, as promised, retrocede the nonnationalized industrial shares held by these groups. Former shareholders who would like to acquire retroceded shares will be able to do this by using the bonds they receive in compensation.

The desire to guarantee fair compensation has led the government to choose the method, already used in the past, of exchanging shares or nominal shares for bonds.

The government reaffirms its intention to respect foreign interests.

The nationalized enterprises' management boards will comprise representatives of the state, the staff and the public and private activities concerned by the enterprise until such time as a vote is taken on a further law on the organization of public enterprises and the exercise of the workers' rights within them.

ASSEMBLY REJECTS OPPOSITION'S CENSURE MOTION

NC160824 Paris AFP in English 0741 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 16 Sep (AFP)--An opposition motion to censure the Socialist government of Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy was rejected early this morning by a vote of the French National Assembly.

Only 154 deputies, Gaullists and Giscardians, voted for the motion, well below the 246 needed for adoption. The motion, offered by the Gaullist RPR Party (Rally for the Republic), had been given no real chance of succeeding, since the Socialists by themselves hold a majority of the 491 assembly seats.

The Gaullists complained that Mr Mauroy "has not oriented his action in the most important direction: the fight against unemployment and inflation."

And Jacques Blanc, of the Giscardian Union for French Democracy (UDF), said his faction supported the motion "to mark its unswerving opposition to a politics that, through its intolerance and sectarianism, is spoiling France's future and sending it on the path of decline."

The vote followed Mr Mauroy's presentation to the assembly of the broad outlines of the new government's policy, which centers on the battle against unemployment. In response to opposition criticism, the prime minister insisted: "The battle of unemployment is truly the battle of France. This is a battle we will win."

The battle over the censure motion fell strictly along party lines. Socialist Party leader Pierre Joxe said he was amazed by the rightists' attitude. "Reforms are in the works, others have been announced, some are imminent, a budget is in preparation--and the RPR suddenly announces a motion of censure." He reproached the right for offering criticism without offering any alternatives, and said the censure motion was "an act of foul humor, of spite."

Communist leader Andre Lajoinie said members of his party were satisfied with the program announced by Mr Mauroy.

The Socialists have announced measures aimed at providing thousands of new jobs, decentralizing the government and nationalizing banks and some large industries. The right contends those measures are inflationary and will weaken and destabilize France.

CONFERENCE DELEGATES AGREE ON AID VOLUME

NC132109 Paris AFP in English 2046 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 13 Sep (AFP)--Delegates to the current Paris conference of rich and poor countries reached agreement tonight on all points of the final resolution, including the volume of aid to be granted to the poorest nations.

"Everybody is happy," said conference chairman Jean-Pierre Cot upon leaving the final negotiating session of the United Nations-sponsored parley on the world's 31 least developed countries.

French delegation leader Stephane Hessel said that all donor countries are going to commit themselves to a "substantial increase" in their assistance to the 31 poorest nations. Some will double it, while others will boost it to 0.15 of their gross national products, so that government aid in development of the least favored nations will double by 1989. The level of aid to the poorest countries was the last point remaining to be resolved in the two-week conference, which is slated to end tomorrow (Monday).

EGYPT'S GHALI MEETS OFFICIALS, OUTLINES GOALS

AU160905 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 16 Sep (ANSA)--Visiting Egyptian Foreign Affairs Minister Butrus Ghali will have talks here today with Premier Giovanni Spadolini and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. He will also be received today by Pope John Paul II and will deliver a personal message from Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to the pontiff.

Ghali arrived in Rome Tuesday afternoon for a work visit. He told waiting newsmen that his talks with Italian leaders would focus on bilateral relations and various international problems. He stressed the historic ties linking the two countries and said that the Egyptian Government was eager to strengthen these already extremely friendly relations with Italy.

Asked about the Egyptian call to the Soviet Government to withdraw its ambassador in Cairo, Butrus Ghali said that this did not mean a break in diplomatic relations between the two nations. He added that at Tuesday's cabinet meeting, the Egyptian minister of the interior had read a report on contacts between several Soviet diplomats in Cairo and elements of the opposition, in violation of Egyptian law.

The Ghali visit is to be seen within the context of traditional cooperation links between the two countries at a diplomatic level. It will afford a chance to discuss key world problems and specifically the situation in the Mediterranean and in Africa. Ghali said that his government is deeply concerned about these latter two areas.

The Egyptian minister will also brief Italian leaders on the latest developments in Mideast peace negotiations and efforts to create the peace force that is to be stationed in the Sinai after the total withdrawal of Israeli troops in 1982. In this context, Butrus Ghali said that Egypt would greatly appreciate support-in-principle on this matter from various European nations, including Italy.

With regard to bilateral relations, Ghali noted that numerous cooperation projects between Italy and Egypt were in the works. In the economic field, Egypt wants to maintain and further develop a relationship of privileged cooperation with Italy, Ghali said.

L'UNITA COMMENTS ON SPADOLINI TALKS ON ECONOMY

AU111555 Rome ANSA in English 1508 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 11 Sep (ANSA)--Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini's meetings yesterday with the leaders of the big three national trade union confederations and with the chairman of Confindustria, the national manufacturers association, for consultations on government economic policy goals, came up for editorial analysis in the major Italian dailies today.

L'UNITA, the Communist Party paper, reported that, "an alarming picture of prospects for the Italian economy was presented by Spadolini to labor and industry, a picture where there is no comparison, as regards the seriousness of the situation and the pessimism surrounding it, in other Western capitalist countries.

"The first point", the communist paper continued, "pretty well describes the gravity of the situation. At the end of 14 months of recession, it was announced that the decline of demand and productive investments will continue through the end of 1982. "Despite this, the reduction of inflation, a modest rollback according to the forecast, will take it down only to 16 percent. "The grip of inflation--recession will continue to choke the economy at least through the end of 1982", the L'UNITA editorial said.

POPE JOHN PAUL ISSUES ENCYCLICAL ON LABOR RIGHTS

AU151602 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Vatican City, 15 Sep (ANSA)--Pope John Paul II drew an "inseparable link" between capital and labor and explained how Catholic Church doctrine "diverges" from both capitalism and Marxism in a sweeping social statement released to the press here today in his "Laborem Exercens" encyclical. The letter to Roman Catholic bishops around the world, the third of John Paul II's reign, was largely devoted to workers' solidarity and union organizing and strike rights, issues which have caused an upheaval in his native Poland.

The encyclical, divided into five chapters, was written to commemorate the 90th anniversary of Pope Leo XIII's "Rerum Novarum", the church's first formal social statement. "Laborem Exercens" (Through Work), which upholds workers' rights to organize unions, to strike, to earn adequate wages, to receive health care, vacations and employment, was viewed by Vatican observers as a statement of church support for the free trade union movement (Solidarity) in Poland although the East European state was never specifically mentioned in the 24,000-word document. It completes a trilogy of John Paul's thinking about the mystery of God, man's redemption and the social problems of day-to-day living, coming after his "Redemptor Hominis" encyclical of March 4, 1979 and "Dives in Misericordia", issued November 30, 1980.

Taking off from the concept of work handed down from the bible, the pope indicated that modern-day political and economic pressures stemming from automation, the energy crisis, pollution and the emergency of the Third World required "a re-ordering and adjustment of the structures of the modern economy and of the distribution of work". In light of modern working conditions, he said, "Christian teachings about work" necessarily stands in opposition to "the various currents of materialist and economics-minded thinking."

The church considers it her task always to call attention to the dignity and rights of those who work, to condemn situations in which that dignity and those rights are violated, and ... to ensure authentic progress by man and society," he stressed. The interaction between the man who works, the tools of his labor and production means, John Paul asserted, has given rise to different forms of capitalism and Marxist collectivism, both of which the church rejects.

The church's own doctrine of private property "diverges radically" from Marxist collectivism as it diverges from "rigid" capitalism, since the church does not consider the right to private property to be "absolute and untouchable. The error of early capitalism can be repeated wherever man is in a way treated on the same level as the whole complex of the material means of production, as an instrument and not in accordance with the true dignity of his work."

Christian tradition, the pope insisted, "has always understood (the right to ownership and property) within the broader context of the right common to all to use the goods of the whole of creation." To stress this concept, the encyclical [word indistinct] the statement, "the right to private property is subordinated to the right to common use, to the fact that goods are meant for everyone."

Yet the Polish-born pope rejected the notion that "the elimination of private ownership of the means of production" offered the solution. Marxist systems, he said, which tried to solve the conflict between labor and capital by eliminating private ownership, only shifted power and control from one group to another. "The mere passage of production means to state "ownership," he went on, was by no means equivalent to "the socialization of the property". On the contrary, the pope charged, the system [word indistinct] up offending "the fundamental rights of the human being."

"Capital cannot be separated from labor, in no way can labor be opposed to capital or capital to labor, and still less can the actual people behind these concepts be opposed to each other," he wrote, advocating worker participation, a formula he called "associating labor with the ownership of capital." Much of the papal missive was devoted to workers solidarity and workers' rights, which the pope asserted were still being subjected to "flagrant injustices" by "ideology and power systems" in some parts of the world.

Upholding trade unions as "indeed a mouthpiece for the struggle for social justice, for the just rights of the working people in accordance with their individual professions," the pope warned that these efforts (to secure the rights of workers) "should always take into account the limitations imposed by the general economic situation of a country. They should show prudent concern for the common good," he said, adding in part: "Unions do not have the character of political parties struggling for power, they should not be subject to the decisions of political parties have too close links [words indistinct]. Furthermore, it must never be forgotten that, when essential community services are in question, they must in every case be ensured, if necessary by means of appropriate legislation..."

The pontiff also stood up for the right-to-strike, saying "workers should be assured the right to strike without being subjected to personal penal sanctions for taking part in a strike." By the same token, however, John Paul warned against abusing the right to strike, saying "It must not be abused especially for political purposes. Abuse of the strike weapon can lead to the paralysis of the whole of socio-economic life, and this is contrary to the requirements of the common good of society," he said.

The encyclical also deplored worldwide economic injustice in an world in which rich countries keep getting richer through their exploitation of the poor. "The re-ordering and adjustment of the structures of the modern economy and of the distribution of work" he called for may "unfortunately... mean unemployment, the need for re-training, for millions of skilled workers." The pontiff indicated that this would probably reduce living standards in the developed countries to the benefit of "millions who today live in conditions of shameful and unworthy poverty." In many developing countries, he complained, "millions of men... are forced to cultivate other peoples' land and are exploited by large land-owners, without any hope of seeing the day when they may own even a tiny piece of land."

The pope devoted a portion of the encyclical to women, whose primary role, he insisted, was caring for the family. Yet women who dedicated themselves to a family should not suffer discrimination "from jobs for which they are capable", he said. "The true advancement of women requires that labor should be structured in such a way that women do not have to pay for their advancement by abandoning what is specific to them and at the expense of the family, in which women as mothers have an irreplaceable role."

The encyclical, which the pope proof-read while recovering from an assassination attempt in May, commemorates Pope Leo XIII's break which the church's historical silence on social issues. Pope Leo XIII's "Rerum Novarum", which dealt with the social upheavals of the industrial revolution, caused a sensation when it was issued on May 15, 1891.

Once the precedent was set, other popes came out with major pastoral letters, the most famous of which include Pope Pius XI's "Quadragesimo Anno" in 1931, a [words indistinct] Pope John XXIII's "Mate et Magistra" (1961) and "Pacem in Terris" (1963) and Pope Paul VI's "Populorum Progressio" (1967).

John Paul II's analysis of Marxist "collectivism" in "Laborem Exercens", observers pointed out today, stemmed from his own experiences in his native Poland, just as his condemnation of peasant exploitation in the Third World probably shows how much he was struck by the poverty he saw during his travels in the Third World.

CDS' FREITAS DO AMARAL ON POLITICAL ISSUES

PM140831 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Aug 81 pp 13-14

[Simoes Ilharco interview with Social Democratic Center Party (CDS) Chairman Diogo Freitas do Amaral; date and place not given]

[Text] "I was never a rightwinger," Freitas do Amaral told us when asked whether his entry into the new Balsemao cabinet will not give the government a more rightwing character. Denying that there is a strengthening of the Democratic Alliance's conservative component with his entry into the government--"it was the Social Democratic component itself which invited me"--the CDS chairman and future deputy premier went further, however, and asserted categorically with respect to Christian Democracy: "As is known, it is not a conservative but a deeply reformist and even, in some instances--such as in present-day Latin America--an essentially revolutionary ideology." But the interview was not confined to the political sector in which Freitas do Amaral is located. It broached other urgent issues, and the CDS chairman, also refuting the inference that his entry into the government would rekindle the Democratic Alliance's guerrilla warfare with Eanes, stressed in this connection: "The president of the republic should respect the 5 October election, just as the Democratic Alliance should also respect that of 7 December." It was a polemical interview, as will be seen.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: There are those who say that you will be entering the government reluctantly and that you are only doing so because, following the evolution of the political situation, you were left no other alternative....

Freitas do Amaral: I am not entering it reluctantly; I am entering it voluntarily, and now that almost 8 days have elapsed since my decision, I do not regret it. I belive that I made the most correct decision, and accordingly the other alternatives were worse. But the Social Democratic party [PSD] and Popular Monarchist Party [PPM] leaders explicitly told me that my refusal to take part in the government, followed by possible election as speaker of the Assembly of the Republic, would also be perfectly acceptable.

However, I believe that at this moment my entry into the government, while not being the only way, is the best way to defend the Democratic Alliance.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: In the opinion of certain observers your inclusion in the government would rekindle the guerrilla warfare between the Democratic Alliance and Eanes. Is this inference justified?

Freitas do Amaral: I believe that it is unjustified. The Democratic Alliance's strategy with respect to the president of the republic, following his reelection, was laid down at a summit meeting held in December 1980; it is that strategy which is being followed and must continue to be followed.

In short, it is as follows: The results of the 7 December election should be respected by the Democratic Alliance, but those of the 5 October election should be respected by the president of the republic. Among the state bodies--and specifically between the government and the president of the republic--there should be institutional cooperation. If General Eanes pursues a personal political blueprint, that conduct should be denounced, just as any encroachment on the Assembly of the Republic's or the government's own spheres of jurisdiction should be criticized. I still regard this strategy as correct. I have already said this, and I repeat: I have never advocated, nor do I advocate, any institutional warfare.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: The presence of the three Democratic Alliance leaders in the government, instead of constituting a unifying factor, could create internal conflicts, causing a clash of responsibilities. Now do you intend to avoid these possible conflicts?

Freitas do Amaral: It is curious that when two of the Democratic Alliance leaders are outside the government, the criticism arises that things are not working in this way; if the three of them are in the government, then there is speculation that they will not agree....

I believe that this presence will in fact be a unifying factor, partly because it makes possible tripartite meetings far more frequently. As for possible conflicts of responsibilities, I do not see why they should arise; there will be only one prime minister; the other two leaders will head one or more clearly defined departments, although they certainly may be involved by the prime minister in the government's overall policy. The plan already worked in 1980, albeit only with two, and proved its efficiency.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Are your relations with Pinto Balsemao really cordial, so as to make possible the government's proper functioning? It should be noted that in the opinion of some observers, you will find it difficult to resist the temptation to become the "strong man" of the government....

Freitas do Amaral: My relations with Dr Francisco Balsemao are excellent and are far from being recent. I am certain that our cooperation will be excellent. As for the speculation contained in the final part of the question, I know that it is already being created by the opposition and will probably continue to be created. It is a traditional technique employed by oppositions with respect to coalition governments. We should not be impressed by these arguments. As far as I am concerned, I am acting in good faith and am not entering the government with ulterior motives. I believe that the Democratic Alliance is sufficiently strong and solid to defeat successfully these and other attacks which will certainly be launched against it by those who have never done as much as or better than ourselves.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Will not your greater involvement in the Democratic Alliance through your participation in the government give the latter a rightwing character, with the Democratic Alliance's conservative component being accentuated to the detriment of the Social Democratic component?

Freitas do Amaral: I do not see how my entry into the government could help weaken the Socialist Democratic component, which explicitly desired my entry. And why should I give this government a rightwing character, when I was never a rightwinger but a centrist? As is known, Christian Democracy is not a conservative but a deeply reformist and even, in some instances--such as in present-day Latin America--an essentially revolutionary ideology.

The CDS, which the Socialists regarded as genuinely centrist at the time of the Socialist Party [PS]/CDS government, has not changed its nature merely through allying itself with the PSD and the PPM.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Will the fact that you are entering the government affect your availability in the European Christian Democratic Union [UEDC]? Moreover, in entering the government you thus cease to constitute a "reserve of the Democratic Alliance." What comments do you have to make?

Freitas do Amaral: For my part I do not regard my participation in the government as incompatible with the UEDC chairmanship, and the prime minister-designate expressed the same opinion when I raised the issue with him. It remains to be seen whether the UEDC will prefer to opt for a more operational chairman than I will be able to be, being in the government; my post as chairman is, of course, at the UEDC's disposal.

As for the "reserve of the Democratic Alliance," it is well known that it was not for that reason or with that intention that I did not enter the government in January--rather, it was out of consistency with previous statements. Far less could I now remain in reserve when the crisis which we are experiencing could endanger the Democratic Alliance's very survival. We are in a stage of general mobilization, and in such a stage the reserves are not increased. On the contrary, the reservists are called up.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Was not your farewell praise of Dr Balsemao, which made a bad impression in the PSD, rather hasty, all the more so since the return of the Social Democrats' chairman has occurred?

Freitas do Amaral: My praise of Dr Balsemao was sincere and based on the conviction that he had seriously resigned. To believe that the praise was hasty merely because he later returned is to accept implicitly that the prime minister was only making a personal tactical move. That was not my interpretation.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: What stance would you adopt if the PSD "critics" resumed hostilities against Pinto Balsemao while you were in the government?

Freitas do Amaral: I believe that circumstances are very different today and that history does not repeat itself. However, I have no hesitation in responding to your hypothesis: If it were a matter of criticisms of Dr Balsemao as head of a government with my participation, I would support the prime minister; if it were a matter of criticisms of the PSD chairman, I would perform my duty of remaining neutral, because I belong to another party. After all, this is what the CDS ministers in the seventh constitutional government did--and did very well.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Do you agree with Eurico de Melo's assertion that the previous government was a transitional and unmemorable government?

Freitas do Amaral: It is obvious that all governments are transitional--between those which precede them and those which follow them. I sincerely believe that in Mr Eurico de Melo's recent assertions there is a far more important aspect, which is that of public support for the eighth constitutional government. As for the seventh government, it had my support and that of my party, and so it is not for me to specify positive and negative aspects, which always exist in any government.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: You are accused of venerating Sa Carneiro's memory excessively, thereby seeking to present yourself as the former PSD leader's real heir. Do you not believe that an excessive nostalgia for Sa Carneiro could be fatal for the Democratic Alliance, insofar as the latter would be purely and simply Sa Carneiro?

Freitas do Amaral: I am not seeking to be anybody's heir but I deem it perfectly normal--and necessary--to venerate the memory of Dr Sa Carneiro, who was the Democratic Alliance's first leader and proved to be a great statesman and a great Portuguese. Woe be the peoples who do not cherish the memory of their ancestors, their leaders and their saints and heroes!

So I believe that praising Dr Sa Carneiro, continuing his work and following his example are not manifestations of nostalgia but acts of justice--and of intelligence. It is not a matter of claiming exclusive ownership of a heritage but of performing the duties stemming for us all from a political legacy which we must not allow to perish.

Of course, while not being able to be merely the memory of Sa Carneiro, the Democratic Alliance could not be forgetting of Sa Carneiro, either. I believe that we are all in agreement on this.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: In what way, in your opinion, could the revision of the construction proceed as rapidly as possible?

Freitas do Amaral: The revision of the constitution has proceeded with excessive slowness, and a great effort must be made to accelerate the process considerably.

It is not difficult to imagine a set of measures to make it possible to move more swiftly; a great number of meetings and longer duration of them, more assiduous attendance by deputies, more direct involvement of the party leaders in the process, the laying down by agreement of a precise timetable and so forth....

It remains to be seen whether or not there is the political will to act to that end. On the part of the Democratic Alliance--and, in particular, on the part of the CDS--I can assure you that there is. The next move is for the Republican and Socialist front--and, in particular, the PS.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Do you intend to run in the 1985 presidential election, presenting yourself to the electorate as the Democratic Alliance's candidate, in competition, for instance, with Mario Soares?

Freitas do Amaral: I categorically refuse to speculate in 1981 about what I will or will not be doing in 1985.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Do you believe that this government will last until 1984?

Freitas do Amaral: I have no gift of prophecy, but I can assure you of three things: first, that that is our aim; second, that it would be very bad for the Democratic Alliance, for democracy and for the country if that were not the case; third, for my part, I will do my utmost to make it so.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: In conclusion, I would like to broach the issue of the local elections. Do you believe that the parties should run separately, or do you advocate joint Democratic Alliance lists in all the local authorities?

Freitas do Amaral: I believe--and this is also the CDS stance--that the Democratic Alliance should run on joint lists in all the local authorities. But we are prepared to discuss possible exceptions to the general rule if the PSD or the PPM raise them. As you know, Dr Francisco Balsemao proposed to the PSD National Council in June that an agreement be concluded among the three Democratic Alliance parties--the so-called "protocol" for the local elections--which would embody that general rule and the possible exceptions to it. This proposal was approved by the PSD and subsequently also by the CDS and the PPM.

So at the level of principles, the basic idea has been agreed. It is now necessary to put it in writing. I believe for several reasons that it is the PSD which should submit the draft protocol for the local elections to its Democratic Alliance partners. In my opinion, it would be desirable for this document to be ready for signing by the end of the year; January 1982 is not too early to begin to implement an agreement with a view to elections which will probably be held in December, so that the lists will certainly have to be ready in September 1982.

However, that is not the most important thing: It is that the Democratic Alliance should regain self-confidence and demonstrate that it is capable of remaining united, governing efficiently and resolving--both at the national and at the local level--the Portuguese people's major problems; education, health, housing, the economic crisis, improving the living conditions of the most underprivileged, regionalization, the revision of the constitution and entry into the European Community.

I am certain that will be the case. And if that is the case, victory will be ours, not only in the 1982 local elections but also in the 1984 legislative elections and in the 1985 presidential election.

DEFENSE SECRETARY DISCUSSES UK-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS

JN142257 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2155 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] London, 14 Sep (MENA)--British Secretary of State for Defense John Nott reiterated his country's support for President as-Sadat's foreign political objectives. He said that Egypt and Britain enjoy a common objective: to find a solution for the Middle East problem.

In this regard, he expressed the confidence of the British Government in the important role played by Egypt in the area's security. Therefore, he advocated an exchange of viewpoints with the Egyptian Government on defensive and security issues during his visit to Egypt.

In an exclusive statement to the MENA correspondent in London, the British secretary of state for defense praised British-Egyptian relations, asserting that his visit to Egypt, which begins the day after tomorrow, is part of the continued dialogue that aims at improving political and trade relations between the two countries.

Nott expressed the hope that viewpoints will be exchanged during his talks with Egyptian Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah and Egyptian officials on the threats facing the area and the best means to confront these threats.

He added that the visit is an opportunity to describe the recent changes that were introduced to the British defense program and to discuss ways to improve and expand cooperation between Egypt and Britain in defense.

Asked about his assessment of military cooperation between Egypt and Britain, Nott said: We enjoy fruitful, warm and useful relations benefiting the two sides. We are pleased to give advice and assistance to Egypt in various fields. A number of Egyptian students currently study in Britain. We also seize every possible opportunity to send members of our armed forces to Egypt. Currently, officers of the Egyptian National Defense College are in the United Kingdom. Also, a group from the Royal College for Defense Studies currently is visiting Egypt.

He added: Our defense industries also are cooperating in manufacturing defensive equipment for Egypt and I am very hopeful that these contacts will continue.

Asked about possibilities of expanding military cooperation between Egypt and Britain, Nott asserted that there is a constant recommendation for setting up joint projects between the two countries in the military fields as a means to bolster cooperation between them. In this regard, he indicated that he would discuss with Lt Gen Abu Ghazalah a number of joint projects for the production of equipment.

Nott expressed pleasure at President Anwar as-Sadat's visit to Britain last month. He praised the president's stand in welcoming the European initiative concerning the Middle East.

As for the expected visit to Egypt of Viscount Trenchard, British minister of state for defense procurement, John Nott said that Trenchard has not fixed a date for the visit, but he has accepted an invitation by Maj Gen Jamal as-Sayyid, minister of state for war production, to visit Egypt to resume their dialogue and to discuss cooperation between the two countries in war production and other detailed matters pertaining to equipment.

DAILY TELEGRAPH SEES 'STRENGTHENING' OF CABINET

PM151447 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 15 Sep 81 p 16

[Editorial: "On Balance, Stronger"]

[Text] The first test of a prime minister's decision to refurbish a cabinet in mid-term on the scale just undertaken is not whether it fulfills predictions, nor even how it deals with so-called "wets", but whether, when the dust settles, the administration is left stronger or weaker than it was. That test is particularly difficult to apply to a strong personality like Mrs Thatcher, who makes no secret of preferring to have about her senior ministers willing to work with her towards agreed objectives. There is nothing necessarily wrong with that. Winston Churchill liked to have closest to him those whom he trusted most. He sometimes had trouble in remembering the names of the others. Attlee, by contrast, usually preferred competence to harmony, occasionally to his cost.

The timing of this cabinet reconstruction--and its outcome--suggests that the prime minister was not played a totally lone hand. Her instinct may have said one thing; senior colleagues, among them possibly Mr Whitlaw, may here and there have advised something different.

Her own will, it will be said, has clearly prevailed in respect to Mr Prior. Subject to one condition, membership of a key cabinet committee, and contrary to gossip which he has unwisely fed and encouraged, Mr Prior has taken the Ulster portfolio. The prime minister's authority, no less, depended on it. But it will be a pity if in Northern Ireland or elsewhere the conclusion is drawn that the province is getting for its secretary of state a disgruntled and indifferent minister. Mr Prior is an experienced and resolute administrator, stronger on his feet in a gale than most. He is by nature obdurate, which is sometimes an asset and sometimes a fault, but it can only be good news for Northern Ireland. He takes with him, for good measure, the Earl of Gowrie from employment and Mr Nicholas Scott never notorious as a Tory "dry".

His successor on the bed of thorns at employment, Norman Tebbit, has been widely remarked as a rising star. Like Mr Prior he can think on his feet. Added to that he has a sense of humour, the likely impact of which on both the department of employment and trade union leaders excites the imagination. There is no weakening of the administration there. The same can be said of Mr Lawson's promotion to the department of energy. He has been a marked success in a grey treasury role and is said to be eager for a bigger challenge. To judge from last week's presentation to cabinet by the department of energy over the gas pipeline, it awaits him now.

Mr Cecil Parkinson was not among the long list of those advertised to succeed Lord Thorneycroft as chairman of the party; but it is an excellent choice. He is of independent mind. He embodies the spirit of the prime minister's mission, but is in no danger of becoming her poodle. He will join the cabinet, which Lord Thorneycroft did not. He now faces the long-overdue task of bringing the party closer to the government and charging it with more constructive duties than fund-raising. He has his work cut out.

Lord Soames has never cut an altogether happy figure in an administrative post requiring not so much an ample presence as unremitting attention to detail. Mr Pym will bring different qualities to the job and will enjoy it more.

By the same token, Sir Keith Joseph was happier as secretary of state for social services than he has been at industry. His translation to education may rekindle his zest for office. For ministers to enjoy what they are doing is no bar to administrative success. The rest of the appointments are mainly consequential, but they are not simply bargaining counters.

It will of course be largely in terms of bargaining counters that this reconstruction will be superficially assessed and judged. Have tadpoles or tapers won the day? The only departure worth discussing in those terms is that of Sir Ian Gilmour, and it is not very much to go on. Sir Ian, as his past writing has proclaimed, would be the natural critic of almost any administration in which he happened to be or not to be. That is the turn of his excellent mind. The times are out of joint for such men in this particular administration.

It should be observed that the three most influential posts in the cabinet after the prime minister, at the treasury, the foreign office and the home office, remain unchanged. Lord Hailsham, older than them all, remains on the woolsack. After some huffing and puffing Mr Prior, a strong man in any government, stays in.

An independent judge, precluded like a hung jury from reading newspapers for, say, the past six months and so ignorant of the tittle-tattle, would almost certainly account the regime re-shaped this morning as stronger than the one Mrs Thatcher started with in 1979. That is the only judgment worth weighing.

COMMENT ON TURKISH REACTION TO GREEK PROPOSALS

NC130723 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 13 Sep 81 p 7

[From the Comments column: "The Turkish Reaction"]

[Text] The importance of the current phase of the Cyprus problem can be seen from the orchestrated attack of the Turkish Cypriot press against the additional proposals which the Greek Cypriot side submitted at the negotiations table last Wednesday. This attack is obviously directed by the official Turkish side and aims at acquainting the Turkish Cypriot community with it, before Mr Onan at the talks repeats the views as characteristically put forward through the Turkish Cypriot papers.

From the Turkish Cypriot press attack it is obvious that the Turkish side aims at closing the door to the dialogue by rejecting our proposals, thus furnishing proof of the absence of good will on its part and of its intransigent attitude toward the efforts for a solution to the problem. This Turkish intention became almost certain a few days ago, when it was announced that Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas and an "interparty" parliamentary delegation of the pseudostate would proceed to New York in the next few days in order to support the Turkish positions. This was announced while the Greek Cypriot side was on the verge of submitting its further views for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

We are certain that world public opinion and the foreign governments will make a sound and realistic appraisal as to which side would be responsible in the event of interruption of the talks.

SPOKESMAN REJECTS ALL-PARTY GOVERNMENT SUGGESTION

NC160735 Nicosia O ACON in Greek 16 Sep 81

[Text] In reply to a question related to the AKEL general secretary's statement on the formation of a representative political government, or at least a government approved by the parties which will agree on a program, the government spokesman said that the government's views on this issue are contained in a statement made by the government spokesman on 31 August 1981.

The relevant statement was: "The president of the republic has repeatedly made statements on this issue. If the president of the republic objectively deems that such a government will serve national interests he will not hesitate to form one, but he cannot underestimate the substantive difficulties that may arise and which in the final analysis may possibly result in such a government becoming a government of division, not of unity. For this reason, the unforgettable Ethnarch Makarios instituted--instead of an interparty government--the National Council, an institution which still exists and to this date functions in an especially useful way."

In reply to another question, the spokesman said that he does not know of AKEL having made any conditions to President Kiprianou.

AKEL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRAGUE PARLEY 15 SEP

NC151801 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] An AKEL delegation under the party's secretary general Papaioannou left for Prague today. As announced, the delegation will take part in a conference on questions of peace and independence in the east Mediterranean.

DELEGATION FROM NORTH ARRIVES IN ANKARA FOR TALKS

TA152059 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] A delegation led by TFSC Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay arrived in Ankara this evening for official talks. Cagatay was received at Ankara's Esenboga Airport by State and Deputy Prime Minister and Cyprus Coordination Council President Zeyyat Baykara. In a statement upon arrival at the airport, Cagatay expressed the hope that the work on the strengthening of the TFSC economy will be concluded during the talks in Ankara. He said that the further strengthening of the Federated State would be possible through Turkey's aid. Replying to reporters' questions, Cagatay said that the Turkish Cypriot side will continue its goodwilled efforts and that the Greek Cypriot side must adopt a more positive attitude toward the Turkish Cypriot proposals.

In his statement, Baykara said that efforts are being exerted to ensure the further strengthening of the TFSC economy and the improvement of the Turkish Cypriots' standard of living. Baykara added that Turkey will continue to support the TFSC in all fields. Cagatay will meet with Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, Baykara and state and acting Foreign Minister Ilhan Oztrak tomorrow. The talks will continue on Thursday between the delegations. The financial and economic measures to be taken for the development of the TFSC economy will be discussed during the meetings.

LISSARIDHIS ADDRESSES CADRES' CONFERENCE 12 SEP

NC160650 Nicosia O ANEXARTITOS in Greek 14 Sep 81 pp 1, 10

["Extended summary" of EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis' 12 September speech at the party's pan-Cypriot organizational conference of cadres in Nicosia]

[Excerpts] Dr Lissaridhis, referring to current Cyprus developments, said:

1) In essence, the Turkish proposals constitute a demand to accept two separate states and equal sovereignty.

2) Turkey and Denktas have admitted that the proposals did not come from the Turkish Cypriot community, but from the dictatorial Turkish Government.

3) This was preceded by an intensive propaganda campaign--the time is ripe for Turkey to submit proposals for a viable solution of the Cyprus issue. This propaganda campaign was helped by statements made by both the representatives of the Greek and the Cyprus Governments.

4) The Turkish proposals are not aimed at a solution, but at the fraudulent existence of a dialogue without content, at deinternationalization and disorientation of the Cyprus issue from its correct basis. This basis has to do with occupation and the trampling of human rights.

5) The previous constitutional proposals submitted by Turkey led to a deadlock because of their commonly accepted intransigence, but the new ones are even worse. The addition of territorial proposals completes the insult because the proposals return only a very small percentage of the occupied territories. Nevertheless--despite their general rejection--this time the proposals have been accepted by majority as a basis for a dialogue. This shows the time is not ripe for Turkey; it is ripe for Cypriot leading circles who now accept a course which they earlier unanimously rejected. Agreeing to continue dialogue while the human rights of our people are being trampled upon is a faulty tactic.

6) Even more faulty is the view for further concessions by our side. This not only continuously moves the time limits for starting the dialogue but it also creates the justifiable impression that the stalemate to date is due to our delay in submitting new proposals.

This tactic now gives Turkey reason to reject our proposals and to try to transfer responsibility for the deadlock, even to create confusion about who is the criminal and who is the victim.

7) A possible submission of new territorial proposals will make us responsible for drawing up new maps and, even worse, will change the Cyprus issue into one of settling petty border disputes between the two states; no matter how much, in theory, we declare that the entire issue is for a total solution.

8) Much valuable time was lost in preparation for our return to the internationalization of the issue and for our abandonment of the policy of fisticuffs. If we do go to the United Nations at the last moment with a quasi-existing dialogue in progress, the natural advice would be to continue the dialogue. In this way, those who support the continuation of dialogue even without content will be "vindicated." In essence, this would mean deceiving the people. Now is the time to internationalize the issue and to send delegations to the greatest number of countries possible to clearly explain the two "bases" that we propose for a solution of the Cyprus issue.

9) Even the explanations and facts in the new documents submitted at the talks constitute new concessions at a time when Turkey has proven to be completely intransigent. Had the proposals been substantially rejected because they clash with international principles, the UN resolutions and what was agreed, then the proper impressions would have been created.

10) The following are necessary:
Immediate initiation of an enlightenment campaign.
Recourse to the United Nations.
Categorical rejection of the humiliating Turkish proposals.
A clear stand that there is no room for further concessions by us.
A demand for substantive pressure upon Turkey to comply with the UN resolutions which Turkey also endorsed.
A reminder that the Cyprus issue is not a simple domestic issue but one of liberation from occupation, that concerns all peoples.
Correct foreign policy and not the "prudent" compliance with instructions from circles involved in the conspiracy against Cyprus.
Creation of the proper domestic climate for a popular unity which will rely on a prudent struggle to secure a solution that would allow the viability of Cypriot Hellenism, for a Cyprus substantively independent and integral.

Within these conditions, the duties of the EDEK members are very serious. It is our duty to remain the vanguard of the struggle to foil the conspiratorial plans, to stop the course of compliance toward Turkey's demands, to enlighten the world progressive forces, but particularly to enlighten and mobilize the proud and betrayed Cypriot people who are not prepared to take the path to mass exile and permanently renounce their fatherland and existence.

Situation in the Region

1) Israel's aggressiveness is intensified after the increased aid granted by Reagan's administration.

2) The Camp David agreement is recognized as a failure, even by many forces that supported it initially.

3) The effort to isolate the Palestinian movement is condemned because of its nature and geographic dispersal because of its ability to directly strike at the interests which the postcolonial international establishment has been trying to protect.

4) The dictatorial regime in Turkey is being consolidated with the direct support of the United States and many European countries. Unfortunately, the Greek and Cypriot Governments' stand helps this consolidation by projecting the untenable excuse and allegation that this government can possibly give a fair solution to the Cyprus problem.

5) In Greece, the progressive forces become stronger. PASOK's possible ascent to power will create new conditions for the whole region, particularly in Cyprus.

CABINET MINISTERS SUBMIT RESIGNATIONS TO RALLIS

NC151040 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] At 1015, the entire cabinet convened under Prime Minister Rallis. After giving a report on the government's work and referring to the electoral procedures, the prime minister asked the ministers to place their resignations at his disposal, which was done. Soon Rallis will be received by President of the Republic Karamanlis to whom he will submit his government's resignation. At the same time, he will be given the mandate to form a new government for the purpose of conducting the elections on 18 October. President of the Chamber of Deputies Papaspirou announced the government's resignation to the body and adjourned its meeting until Saturday when the chamber will be dissolved after the decree is signed promulgating the elections. Rallis' new government will be sworn in on Thursday the day after tomorrow.

New Government Authorized

NC151152 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] At 1300 today, President Karamanlis received Prime Minister Rallis who submitted the resignation of his government to him. The resignation was accepted. The president of the republic gave Mr Rallis the mandate to form the new government which will hold the 18 October elections. Mr Rallis' new government will be sworn in on Thursday at 1030.

EDA TO SUPPORT PASOK IN NATIONAL ELECTIONS

NC152000 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 15 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] The EDA [United Democratic Left] Administrative Council, which met over the weekend, approved a resolution stating that the primary and direct strategic goal in the 18 October elections is the removal of the rightwing from the government. The resolution adds: "Under the present conditions and because of the deceitful election system, the political force which has the possibility to beat the rightwing in the elections and to remove it from the government is PASOK. In the elections the EDA, basing its decision on this indisputable fact, will support PASOK throughout the country." In any case, the resolution concludes: "The EDA election policy in Athens will be dealt with in a separate resolution."

PAPANDREOU GIVES CAMPAIGN SPEECH AT MITILINI

NC151045 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 14 Sep 81 pp 1, 19

[Excerpts] Mitilini, 14 Sep (from special correspondent Yiorgos Votsis)--Speaking last night to newsmen immediately after leaving the platform, from which he addressed the biggest political gathering ever held on the island of Lesvos, Andreas Papandreou said: "We will exceed the results brought about by the Union of the Center in 1964 (that is 53 percent)." Papandreou said: "The current now is much stronger, the passion much greater, and the citizens are more conscious of what they vote for."

In his statement to newsmen, Papandreou strongly attacked the government for the election handouts. He said: "It is unprecedented in our history for a government, a party, to go to the elections struggle with slogans and deeds such as 'Since we are sinking, let also Greece sink forever.' This is more proof of what the rightwing has been in our country."

While on the platform, shortly before, Papandreou--who was interrupted by slogans "You are the prime minister," "The rightwing must abandon power," and "Here and now, Andreas, this is your hour"--launched a personal attack on Yeoryios Rallis, the incredible prime minister of today, as he called him, because of his Thessaloniki speech which was screened on television.

"Mr Rallis cannot possibly take advantage of the Thessaloniki international fair and use slogans which expose the president of the republic and shake the country's regime." Using similar language, Papandreou stressed:

--These days we are experiencing the deification of partisanship. Just one month before losing power, the rightwing government announced the settlement of peasants' debts, apparently forgetting that others would have to implement this measure. These preelection tricks make us recall the era of Kordhonis and Tsoumbes [nicknames for two Greek 19th century statesmen].

--They are trying by means of fireworks to buy off the years of misery to which the rightwing condemned the peasants. But the proud peasants do not forget. They reject the endowment booklets for indigent girls; they reject the preelection gifts of the government of oligarchy and they will prove this on 18 October.

--One slogan is characteristic of today's administration of the country: "Hurry up, hurry up, Greece is being auctioned." The government hopes that in this way New Democracy will be saved. But the rightwing's career in power is terminated. During the 18 October elections the people will definitely pension it off because they are determined to take power into their own hands.

--He declared: "Tonight, people of Lesvos, you send forth a message from one end of our fatherland to the other. Tonight's overwhelming gathering, the greatest ever held in Lesvos, proclaims the irrevocable determination of the people to proceed toward election victory and to lay the foundations of a new Greece. Tonight the people of Lesvos declare the end of the monocracy of the rightwing."

--From this frontier region he addressed a greeting to the country's armed forces. In brotherhood, he declared, the people and the army will defend national independence, territorial integrity and the democratic institutions.

--He compared the policy of subjugation of the rightwing with the genuine, multifaceted foreign policy of PASOK, whose radiance has reached beyond the boundaries of Greece--the Mediterranean, the Balkans and all of Europe and the Arab world. The policy of the rightwing, he said, leads the country toward isolation. We have developed bridges of friendship both toward the East and the West, toward the North and the South. We ask for peace which is a vital prerequisite for democracy, for social progress and for socialism.

He specifically insisted that our country's relations with Turkey, unfortunately, are an exception. These days, he stated, the leader of the Turkish junta, Evren, alleges that Turkey asks nothing from Greece. However, we remind Evren that all Turkish leaderships, from Ecevit to Demirel to Koroturk--all of them without exception--presented claims on the Aegean. We must not forget that they question our continental shelf and that they provocatively violate our airspace.

From the frontier region of Lesvos we declare to the Turkish leaders: We have nothing to share with you. The two peoples could have lived in peace and they could undertake joint struggles in order to overthrow dependence [on foreign powers]. We also declare: Greece claims nothing, but at the same time it will not cede one single handful of its land or of its sea.

We have truly condemned the Greek-Turkish dialogue for two reasons: One--because Cyprus is still suffering under the hordes of Attila and, two--because the content of this dialogue only has to do with what we will have to cede to Turkey by legalizing its claims and encouraging its audacity. We denounce the "gestures of good will" undertaken by the government (the readjustment of Aegean air corridors, abolition of the Limnos terminal area, the Rogers agreement for our return to NATO's military wing which places our airspace in jeopardy etc.) because they are dangerous to our sovereign rights.

In the middle of continuous enthusiasm by the crowd, Papandreou also:--Explained PASOK's program for the frontier regions, stressing that although the rightwing does offer some incentives for their development, these wind up in the pockets of the few. The most basic change to be introduced by PASOK, he said,--in addition to the national investments program with real substructure projects and not pre-election laying foundation stones "like the ones now being carried out by the incredible prime minister,"--will be decentralization which will put an end to the bureaucracy of Athens. We mean that local self-government at all levels (village, municipality, district and region) will take over initiative and responsibility for the country's development. We mean decentralization not only of authority but also of resources. The participation of the people, he underlined, is the key to PASOK's program.

--He referred to the more specific problems of Lesvos, stressing that 58 percent of its population is involved in fishing, agriculture and animal husbandry but that they earn only 25 percent of the local income.

--He analyzed the PASOK positions on the three foundations of democracy and of the people's sovereignty which are: The Parliament, decentralization with enhanced self-government and an independent agrarian and workers trade unionism--free of tutelage--that would serve the working people "and not alien interests as the present General Confederation of Greek Workers is doing which is an extension of the Ministry of Labor."

--He stressed that at last the PASOK government will recognize the national resistance, that it will put an end to the discrimination between nationally-minded and nonnationally-minded people, abolish the one-party system of the rightwing and separate state from party. One of its first measures will also be the introduction of the proportional system, the abolition of the vote of preference, the right of voting at the age of 18, and voting rights to expatriates and seamen.

Stressing that PASOK will give the people what belongs to them--power--he particularly insisted on the measures which PASOK will take for the new generation and for education.

Referring to what Mr Rallis said in Thessaloniki, namely that "now about 30 days prior to the elections, the economic crisis is terminated and everything will go well," Papandreou stressed: We warn Mr Rallis that as soon as we take over government, our first job will be to give an account and tell the people the truth about the plight of our economy because of the rightwing's anti-people policy which has been spasmodic and which lacked planning.

Reiterating that the PASOK government will enjoy the support of socialist France and of the Arab nation, Papandreou stressed that after combating the tax evasion of 150 billion--a scandal talked about in Europe--there will be resources for the PASOK investments program for a 4-year period.

Referring to the election slate for the Europarliament, Papandreou underlined: You must remember that PASOK says no to accession and to special relations with the EC. Our goal is a plebiscite. Until that time, however, we will participate in all processes in order to protect our peoples' interests and we will violate those regulations of the EEC which mean selling out our national interests.

After explaining the strategy of national peoples unity, in the midst of warm cheers, Papandreou concluded:

"At this critical moment the people, the unprivileged Greeks overcome party affiliations of the past and they understand that the battle will be won only under the vanguard of PASOK, with a crushing majority which will permit it to implement the program for change. "The unbelievable and unprecedented meeting today puts the seal on the common belief that on 18 October PASOK will crush the rightwing, the people will take authority into their own hands and all together we will lay the foundations for the great change, for a new Greece."

BOMBING REPORTED AT AIRLINES OFFICE IN COPENHAGEN

TA160529 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] There was an explosion at the Turkish Airlines office in Copenhagen last night. Two persons, who were standing at a nearby bus stop, were injured during the incident, one seriously. According to our correspondent in Copenhagen, Sezai Tekinoktay, the explosion of a powerful bomb placed at the Turkish Airlines office in the center of the city caused great damage to the office. The Ataturk photography exhibition at the office was also damaged. Pieces of shattered glass spread some 150 to 200 meters from the scene of the incident.

AFP reported that a secret Armenian orgar :ation claimed responsibility for the incident. The Danish police did not make a statement on the incident.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S REMARKS DURING STOPOVER

TA151635 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Hoseyn Musavi has said that there is no problem between Turkey and Iran, although certain foreign forces are trying to undermine these relations.

Musavi stopped over in Ankara today en route to Libya for a steadfastness front conference in favor of taking the most severe measures against Israel. Replying to reporters' questions at Ankara's Esenboga Airport, Musavi said that Iran is aware of the efforts to undermine the relations between Turkey and Iran and that it is acting in an alert manner on this matter. Pointing out that Iran intends to develop its economic relations with neighboring and Muslim countries, Musavi noted that the volume of trade between Turkey and Iran is continuously increasing within this framework.

In reply to a question on the recent incidents in Iran, Musavi noted that the revolution in Iran is a very new and great action and said: The enemy of such a big action is also big.

FRG ECONOMIC, MILITARY AID AGREEMENT SIGNED

TA151635 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Ankara, 15 Sep (AA)--The agreement for a 460 million mark credit pledged to Turkey for 1981 by the Federal German Government under the framework of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) was signed today in Bonn.

The agreement was signed by the foreign minister of Federal Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Turkish Ambassador to Bonn Vahit Halefoglu. Under the agreement, of the total 460 million mark credit 130 million marks will be used in financing imports from Germany while the remaining 130 million marks will be used for various investment projects. Similar to last year's credit agreement, the loan will be repaid over 30 years with a 10-year grace period at no interest. An agreement for military aid totalling 130 million marks was also signed today in Bonn.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR EUROPE, NEW YORK

TA151516 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has departed for New York to attend the 36th session of the UN General Assembly. Turkmen will stop over in London en route to New York and meet with British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Current EEC Ministerial Council President Lord Carrington.

Turkmen made the following statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport before his departure: [Begin recording] I am leaving for London. Tomorrow, I will meet with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. This meeting will be held within the framework of our consultations with the EEC on the foreign ministers level. As you know, we had begun to hold these consultations at the end of March and I had first met with Netherlands Foreign Minister van der Klaauw. This will be the second meeting, and I will meet with Lord Carrington as the president of the EEC Foreign Ministers Council. We will discuss international issues concerning both countries and review Turkey's relations with the EEC. After London, I will go to Brussels, where I will hold a meeting with EEC Commission Vice-President in Charge of External Affairs Haferkamp. I will also go to Luxembourg to meet commission President Gaston Thorn. Particularly our relations with the EEC will be discussed during the meetings with Thorn and Haferkamp.

After Brussels, I leave for New York to attend the 36th session of the UN General Assembly. I will address the General Assembly on 28 September and explain our government's foreign policy and its views on world matters. The UN General Assembly session is also an opportunity to meet many foreign ministers. I will hold meetings with several foreign ministers. Some of my appointments have already been set. I will hold a meeting with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and present to him a gift on the occasion of the Ataturk centenary. In addition, I will meet with U.S. Secretary of State Haig, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, Italian Foreign Minister Colombo and, Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. I will meet with FRG Foreign Minister Genscher on the day after I arrive in New York.

As always, I will hold a meeting with Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and review the situation of the relations between the two countries. Naturally, I will have more contacts. There are many opportunities at the United Nations to meet the foreign ministers of other countries. [end recording]

Turkmen Interview

NC151250 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 10 Sep 81 p 8

[Interview granted by Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen to MILLIYET correspondent Nilufer Yalcin in Ankara; date not given]

[Text] Question: How do you evaluate the events of the past year?

Answer: Let us dwell upon the main issue in foreign politics, our relations with the West: Our position in the NATO framework is so clearly defined that there is absolutely no room for indecision. Our relations with the United States in particular have reached an extremely satisfactory and smooth stage.

Question: Has the change of administration in the United States played a role in this?

Answer: It must be admitted that relations had already begun to improve during Carter's term in office. President Reagan is pursuing a policy which lends more weight to NATO and to solidarity within NATO. This has proved effective.

Question: Do you observe the same attitude of approach by the other NATO allies?

Answer: As far as our other NATO allies are concerned, our relations with their governments have followed a normal course. However, from time to time we have encountered criticisms and persistent representations from the parliamentary organs of whom we are members and partners. This is mainly due to their failure to make a correct assessment of the situation in Turkey, because of their tendency to forget the conditions prevailing in our country before 12 September, for ideological reasons and, to a large extent, because of our extremist fellow countrymen who are engaged in anti-Turkey activities in Europe.

Question: To what extent have these activities directly or indirectly influenced the policies of those governments?

Answer: Their aim was to influence the policies of the governments, but so far they have failed to obtain any results from their activities.

Question: Was the Federal German Government's decision to postpone the free delivery of economic and military aid to Turkey the outcome of such activities?

Answer: It is not fair to interpret the temporary results of certain parliamentary tactics in this way. The situation will be clarified in the next few days. We must not forget that apart from the economic stagnation in Europe and the rise in value of the dollar, there have been no significant changes in the quality and quantity of the contributions promised to Turkey within the framework of the OECD.

Question: Do you expect the postponement of German economic and military aid to Turkey to be settled during the current month?

Answer: According to information we have received from the German Government there is no cause for indecision. The process of extending aid will continue.

Question: The question of visa requirements imposed on our fellow countrymen could not be resolved last year. Do you believe that a positive result will be obtained in this matter this year?

Answer: Our efforts for the settlement of the visa issue are continuous. But if I say that this problem will be resolved this year, I would be expressing untimely optimism.

Question: Have there been any manifest changes in our Middle East policy after the 12 September takeover?

Answer: Important changes have occurred in Turkey's Middle East policy in the past year. We have begun to play a more active role in the Islamic Conference. Our contacts and relations with many of the Middle East countries have increased significantly. However, this is only the beginning. We expect these relations to achieve greater dimensions in the future. On the other hand, we have reduced our relations with Israel to a minimum and insignificant level, lending more clarity to our Middle East policy.

Question: Are you of the opinion that it is only Israel's behavior that constitutes a source of danger in the Middle East? Is it only Israel's behavior that threatens the peace?

Answer: Israel has proved on various occasions that it is behaving in an extremely irresponsible manner toward peace in the Middle East.

Question: In what framework do you evaluate the Iranian-Iraqi conflict?

Answer: We deeply deplore this conflict between two Islamic countries and we are exerting great efforts toward terminating it. We are a member of the committee which is trying hard to find a peaceful settlement between the two countries. But, unfortunately, efforts exerted so far have failed to produce a positive result. The activities of this committee have been interrupted because of the situation in Iran.

Question: It has been divulged in the indictments of the prosecutors in the martial law courts that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) provided Turkish leftist as well as rightist terrorists not only with training but also with arms. What kind of representations has the Turkish Government made and what kind of measures does it propose to take?

Answer: We have contacted the PLO in this respect. They did not deny that prior to the establishment of relations with the PLO in 1978, some Turkish fellow countrymen had been trained in the Palestinian camps. But they maintained that these people were meant to fight against Israel. We have been told that these practices have stopped since 1978. Those Turks now in the camps are old-timers and their number is limited.

On the other hand, as you know, there are some extremist Palestinian organizations too. The PLO's control over them is disputable, to say the least. It is argued that certain incidents are being provoked by these extremist organizations. I do not wish to express a clear-cut opinion on this matter. I am merely communicating to you the information given to us. We are naturally taking every possible step to prevent the infiltration of arms into Turkey. We are taking these measures against everybody.

Question: What important developments have occurred since last year, particularly in East-West relations which, directly or indirectly, affect Turkey? And in what way has Turkey been affected by these developments?

Answer: East-West relations and the balance of power between the two sides are matters that closely concern Turkey. In the absence of disarmament, the balance of power is the only assurance for peace. This is our point of view. We also consider the upsetting of this balance against NATO as of vital importance. From this angle, we welcome the importance which President Reagan attaches to this balance and to NATO's defenses. Meanwhile, the continuation of the dialogue between the two superpowers for the control and limitation of arms is very significant to peace. We hope that this dialogue will continue. We also hope that the talks to be held between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the Soviet Union's Foreign Minister Gromyko in September will constitute the beginning of talks concerning the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe.

Question: Do you think that the Soviet suggestion to freeze [manufacture of] nuclear weapons on both sides is valid from the point of view of balance of power?

Answer: No, it is not. This is not the way to maintain a balance. We support the resolution adopted by NATO in the spring of 1979. For the reestablishment of balance, an end must be put to armaments and the dialogue must be resumed.

Question: How do you find Federal German Chancellor Schmidt's statement concerning the neutron bomb?

Answer: We consider it an extremely realistic statement. The intensive propaganda that is being made about the neutron bomb strongly seeks to hide certain truths. It is no use concentrating all attention on a single weapon. The issue must be taken up from the point of view of establishing a balance between East and West and an extremely effective system of defense for the West.

Question: Recently, certain Greek circles have been maintaining that if the Turkish-Greek relations are to be put on to the right path, a righteous solution should be found to the Cyprus question. They argue that the Cyprus issue is the core of the matter, whereas until recently the Greek side had definitely refrained from including Cyprus on the agenda of bilateral negotiations. What, do you think, is the reason for this change?

Answer: Our policy since 1974 has been based on the contention that the two communities in Cyprus should resolve the issue between themselves. Greece had accepted this too. No parallel was drawn between the settlement of the bilateral Turkish-Greek disputes and the Cyprus issue. Linking the two issues cannot be conducive to the settlement of the outstanding issues.

Question: Has the first written reply given by the Greek Cypriots to the Turkish Cypriot proposals given you any hope that the Cyprus question stands a chance of settlement?

Answer: Time will show. The reply given by the Greek Cypriots is largely rhetoric. It is, however, finally understood that they have agreed to continue negotiations. If they are not prepared to accept the Turkish Cypriot proposals as the basis for negotiations, let them put forward their own proposals. I have disclosed our attitude on this matter. The Turkish Cypriot side has acted with the utmost good will by submitting constructive proposals which constitute a turning point. The Greek Cypriot side would be realistic if they duly evaluated these proposals. At this stage, the bulk of the views they have expressed are mere rhetoric. In reality, it is difficult to find a substantive point in the views they have expressed. These arguments are intended more to gain time than anything else.

Question: What is the aim of their efforts to gain time?

Answer: They have been unable to establish their own positions clearly. That is why they are trying to gain time.

Question: At the meeting you will have with the Greek foreign minister in New York toward the end of September, do you think that the question of airspace rights--which had already taken a positive turn at previous sessions--will be taken up again and at last settle the question of airspace?

Answer: I do not believe that at our New York dialogue there will be any development regarding the airspace issue. I shall be very happy to see that I was mistaken, but this is my impression at the moment.

Question: Finally, how can you sum up your evaluation of the Turkish foreign policy in the past year?

Answer: If one has to put it in a nutshell, one could say that Turkish foreign policy in the past year was "full and satisfactory" to the extent that international and regional conditions permitted.

COUNCIL RECEIVES ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES' NAMES

TA151105 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] The names of 360 provisional candidates out of 4,988 persons that applied to the governors of the provinces for membership in the consultative assembly have been submitted to the National Security Council [NSC]. The NSC will appoint 120 members to the Consultative Assembly from among these candidates. An additional 40 members will be appointed to the assembly from among 6,132 persons who applied directly to the NSC. After the NSC decides on the names of 160 persons who will be members of the Consultative Assembly, their names will be made public through the Official Gazette and Turkish Radio and Television.

The Consultative Assembly will convene on 23 October for the first time. There will be 9 representatives from Istanbul, 8 from Ankara, 5 from Izmir, 4 each from Adana and Konya, 3 each from Bursa, Samsun and Zonguldak, 2 each from 22 provinces and 1 each from the other 37 provinces. Together with the NSC, the Consultative Assembly will form the Constituent Assembly. The new assembly which will have legislative powers, will enact the new constitution, the new political party law as well as the election law.

PAPER COMMENTS ON FAILURE OF TALKS WITH GREECE

NC141048 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 9 Sep 81 p 3

["The World Today" column by Ali Sirmen: "What Can One Expect?"]

[Excerpts] The Turkish and Greek secretaries general held their ninth round of plenary talks in Athens on Monday. The outcome of these talks was not yet known at press time. However, almost all observers do not expect any tangible results from the talks.

The main reason for the failure of the Turkish-Greek talks to produce any tangible results in any dispute is the distrust both countries harbor for each other as well as the atmosphere of demagogy that prevails in Ankara and Istanbul [as published]. The politicians in both countries have done their best to exploit this atmosphere of distrust to their own advantage.

At present, there is an administration in Ankara that is endeavoring to keep itself outside of and above daily politics. Everyone knows that this administration is in a position to make decisions without being scared of the effect of any demagogic tendencies that the public opinion may adopt. When we look at the situation from this angle, we observe that Ankara no longer displays the kind of demagogy which both Ankara and Athens used to share until recently. The responsibility for such demagogy is now the sole monopoly of the Greek politicians. In fact, today Turkish politics are no longer dominated by people who would dread making any concessions because they might lose votes in subsequent elections or by racists who would act in a conquering spirit. Unfortunately, it is not possible to say the same for Greece. As pointed out by Markezinis, leader of the Progressive Party, Athens has halted progress on disputes with Ankara because of domestic policy considerations.

We hasten to state that the presence of even a few politicians in Greece who would dare to describe this situation with open-mindedness is an extremely inspiring development from the point of view of the relations between the two countries.

Unfortunately, PASOK leader Andreas Papandreou, who stands a great chance of winning the forthcoming elections, has recently resorted again to the classic tactic of accusing the government of making concessions to Turkey. If we bear in mind Papandreou's influence and his shrewdness in acting irresponsibly in the field of demagogy, it is impossible to expect this or that government in Greece to sit at the negotiating table with Turkey with a sincere desire to conduct a dialogue and to implement a determined policy.

Unfortunately, Turkish-Greek relations have not yet taken such a turn, which would be extremely useful to both countries, and as long as politicians like Papandreou dominate Greek political life, there is no hope of attaining such a stage.

ASIAN-AFRICAN INDUSTRY CONFERENCE IN ISTANBUL

TA141548 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Istanbul, 14 Sep (AA)--Industry ministers or their representatives from 15 developing Asian and African countries met in Istanbul Monday for the Asia-Africa Legal Consultative Committee (AALCC) conference on industrial cooperation. The 37 delegates includes the industry ministers of Kenya, Pakistan, Uganda and Turkey, a minister of state from the Philippines, and the deputy minister of industry from Thailand, as well as the AALCC secretary general, and the heads of the Kuwaiti and Arab funds.

In an opening address, Turkish Industry Minister Sahap Kocatopcu told the conference that unless a more "equitable" new economic order was established between the developing and industrialized countries, the old economic system would have adverse consequences for both groups. He called for constructive and effective cooperation toward reducing the imbalance between the two groups of countries. Solutions should be sought both to structural matters in the world economy as well as to cyclical problems, Kocatopcu believed.

As for priorities and criteria that should be applied to cooperation among developing countries in the joint exploitation of natural resources, joint investment, or technical assistance or technology transfer, the Turkish industry minister listed: increased production of food, increased production and foreign exchange earnings and creation of new jobs. Developing countries in Asia and Africa could cooperate particularly in establishing large-scale industrial plants to manufacture products needed in their own region, he added.

Prime Minister of Turkey Bulent Ulusu said in a message to the conference his government favored an "open and multilateral system of cooperation" in economic relations. The decade of the 1930's [as received] had demonstrated the need for a worldwide system of economic cooperation, he commented.

AUSTRIA

FOREIGN MINISTRY TO REJECT ISRAELI PROTEST

AU151039 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 15 Sep 81 p 1

[Anne Ponger dispatch: "Austrian-Israeli Relations Reach New Low"]

[Excerpt] Jerusalem--Israeli reactions to the remarks by Chancellor Kreisky in an interview with the French magazine NOUVELLE OBSERVATEUR have reached an unprecedented sharpness. The chancellor is charged with publicly calling for acts of terrorism and with expressing understanding for the murder of women and children as long as it happens in Israel. The recall of the Israeli ambassador from Vienna is being considered. The Austrian Foreign Ministry intends to reject Jerusalem's protest as an "attempt to interfere in internal affairs." In Israel, there is talk of a political glacial period.

As a Foreign Ministry spokesman told DIE PRESSE in Vienna, the Austrian charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv, Wilfling, has been instructed to reject the note of protest submitted to him on Sunday by (Yohanan Meroz), deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem.

SPAIN

PSOE COMMUNIQUE ON JUSTICE MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

PM151520 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 2 Sep 81 p 8

[Excerpt] Madrid, 1 Sep--The press bureau of the major opposition party, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), published a communique stating that Fernandez Ordonez' resignation as justice minister is a logical decision in view of the Union of the Democratic Center's [UCD] internal situation and the government's policy. According to the opposition, in general, it can be said that this resignation will lead to a greater rightward shift in government policy. Almost unanimous praise has been expressed for the work done by the former justice minister.

The text of the communique released by the socialist party is: Francisco Fernandez Ordonez' resignation can be regarded as logical, bearing in mind the situation being experienced by the UCD and the policy that has been pursued by the government that it supports. "The rightward shift and lack of clarity in government policy have caused some degree of uncertainty and inconsistency within the cabinet itself, as clearly demonstrated by the justice minister's resignation. Moreover, this resignation highlights the UCD's internal crisis and the ruling party's loss of identity and spirit within which it was formed, having clearly opted for a conservative policy."

POLAND'S LECH WALESA TO VISIT 8 DECEMBER

LD152148 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1730 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] The president of the Association of Social Graduates in Oviedo has confirmed that Lech Walesa, the leader of the Polish trade union movement Solidarity, will visit Spain on 8 December. The Polish trade union leader was invited by this professional body since he had already given a firm commitment to visit our country. The same source justified the invitation by the fact that the social graduates are interested in trade union movements and especially in Solidarity at the moment.

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BRANDT VIEWS U.S.-EUROPE, SPD, PEACE ISSUES

AU151935 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 15 Sep 81 p 5

[Georg Hoffmann-Ostenhof interview with Willy Brandt, SPD chairman and Socialist International president, in Vienna "last weekend"]

[Text] AZ: Mr Brandt, in view of the economy budget, the FDP has spoken of a trend reversal. Does this "austerity policy" which is in the offing actually constitute a trend reversal in Germany, a turn toward the SPD's economic policy?

Brandt: As I see it, the turn is not one concerning our attitude but one caused by the need with which we are confronted, the need to reduce the net credit volume and, if we are lucky, to create by our budget policy the prerequisites for ending the policy of high interest rates which produces a paralyzing effect. The discussion about which role the administration can and should play to promote measures to stimulate business and employment is not yet concluded. I myself have declared for the record that we reserve for ourselves the right to take up this issue again in the coming months.

AZ: Budget cuts even for social expenditures--that certainly means a reduction of the effective demand. Won't that exacerbate the recession already existing in the FRG and lead to still higher unemployment?

Brandt: It might look like that and it would then be highly regrettable. But it is necessary to clearly see the magnitudes involved. It isn't as if we were cutting the budget in real terms. The budget will increase by 5 percent. In other words, it will be slightly below the inflation rate. But what matters is what role is to be played by the factors I have just mentioned, namely, the high interest rates. What matters is whether the assumption is correct--we will soon see--that a more cautious policy of public expenditures will enable the Federal Bank to lower the interest rates. That would have a strong stimulating effect. And, second, will we succeed through such a policy in making the D mark "prone to revaluation," which might also favorably affect the balance of payments?

AZ: The question of high interest rates actually also involves foreign policy. The high interest rates are certainly, above all, caused by Reagan's financial policy.

Brandt: ...Yes, unfortunately....

AZ: What can be done about this, politically? Is it possible to exert influence on U.S. economic policy?

Brandt: I have the impression that in the United States criticism of the new President's economic and financial policy is increasing. And I do not give up hope that a distinct exertion of influence by the Europeans on the people in Washington could shorten the period from now to the adoption of a--in my opinion--more reasonable interest policy. And I will not give up the idea that, if there is no other alternative, the Europeans would also have to disengage themselves somewhat from the dominance of the Americans.

AZ: During the budget negotiations, it seemed as if the government coalition was about to break apart. How stable or unstable is the social-liberal coalition?

Brandt: I told my political friends quite frankly last weekend that I cannot guarantee the maintenance of the coalition until 1984. But the chances for its getting together again are now better than they were 2 weeks ago. They are better primarily because the big CDU-CSU has put such an unconvincing alternative program on the table.

AZ: The current peace movement largely has developed outside the SPD. Isn't that sad for the Social Democratic movement which indeed has a long peace tradition?

Brandt: Yes, that is certainly something which forces one to do some thinking. However, the biggest initiative at present is that which has emanated from the German Trade Union Federation. And only at the end of August, a dialogue started in Bonn which we regard as an example. Discussions were held between leading Social Democrats and representatives of those who call themselves the peace movement, who--I am not holding that against them--come from widely different political camps, some of whom also hold different views on elements of our foreign and security policy, but all of whom in consensus represent the great worry that increasingly prevails in Germany, especially among the young people.

It has never before happened in world history that so many means of destruction were deployed in so limited an area as that of divided Germany and things may even get worse. This situation has caused additional fears. I am of an age where I can say: I have seen worse things on German soil than young people demonstrating for peace and disarmament. If they are doing it one-sidedly, in an exaggerated manner, or if some of them are blind in one eye, then that is something that has to be discussed.

AZ: But surely the matter is dramatic in a way. Isn't the peace movement crystalizing around the question of the complementary armament decision, which is supported by the government but which is meanwhile opposed even by people in the highest party bodies?

Brandt: Well, the next SPD party congress will be held in April next year in Munich. The negotiations between the two nuclear world powers have considerable difficulty in getting started. Some people doubt whether the forthcoming Haig-Gromyko meeting will ever materilize. My own assessment is that there will be negotiations. I don't know what their outcome will be. But if negotiations get underway, the Munich SPD party congress will fall in a period where the great majority of German Social Democrats will concentrate on formulating their expectations.

The difficulty could conceivably come a year later, in 1983, if the negotiations are fruitless and then the question arises: What should be done? Should one, in light of one's assessment of the negotiations, stick to what results from the NATO decision (deployment of the new nuclear missiles on FRG territory) or will it be felt at that point that it is necessary to draw new conclusions?

AZ: There has been much talk about European anti-Americanism. What is your opinion?

Brandt: I regard that as foolish. Look, there are people in the United States, let us take for example Paul Warnecke, the disarmament delegate who negotiated SALT II for the previous administration. He adopts a critical position toward the current administration. But no one would seriously say that this was anti-American. This one example alone shows how foolish all that talk about anti-Americanism is. And thus I would say: Most of those--not all of them--but many of those who in my country are worried about certain tones coming from Washington feel friendship toward the American people, but it does not follow for them that they have to cheer everything that comes from Washington.

AZ: It is not a paradoxical situation that a people--such as the Germans in the FRG--which certainly has a long-standing tradition as far as fear of the Russians is concerned, now, as has been said on one occasion, feel "more fear of the alliance partner than of the traditional enemy, the Soviet Union?"

Brandt: It may occasionally look like that at present, but it is not actually true. No, even if it looks like that sometimes, the people haunted by anxiety in the FRG have something against the intensified armament of the world powers and in this manner want to bring about negotiations on arms limitation. They do not contest the striving for an equilibrium--but an equilibrium at a lower level.

AZ: But the discussion in the FRG frequently focuses on the fundamental assessment of the Soviet Union: expansionism for fear of encirclement; does a military equilibrium exist or does it not exist and so forth....

Brandt: I believe that the element of fear of encirclement, which you have mentioned, does play a certain role, but other factors enter into it as well. Russian tradition did not die when Russia got a new political system in 1917. Russian tradition, and what is inherent in a big power, also includes the trend to expand one's power. Thus, I am not taking a naive approach to assessing Soviet policy, only, I think one should take the Soviet side much more often at its word. And one should also be more objective in making numerical comparisons than is done in the West, among other things in the armament sector. One cannot arbitrarily say: In this or that field, the Russians are stronger and then omit the fields where the West is stronger.

AZ: SPD politician Eppler once said if anyone were to claim that the Soviet computer industry was ahead of IBM, he would be regarded as crazy. The same applies to armament. What is your opinion about that?

Brandt: Above all, the first part can hardly be contested. Regarding the second part, since World War II, the Soviet Union has shown itself capable of keeping abreast with developments. Incidentally, I conclude from that--an essential objection against one element of the current U.S. policy--that it is absurd to believe that one could finish, ruin, the Soviet Union through armament. The Soviet Union will always follow.

AZ: Are the activities, including the demonstrations, of the peace movement something useful for disarmament negotiations or something harmful that distrubs negotiations?

Brandt: It is almost immaterial whether it is one or the other because it does exist and people do not ask whether politicians regard it as harmful or not harmful. I believe it is unfavorable if it leads to misunderstandings and it could be that in the Soviet Union things are sometimes assessed wrongly. On the whole, as far as my country is concerned, I consider the stronger engagement of people for questions of security, questions of peace, as helpful, even where they overshoot the mark. One is compelled to think things over anew, again and again. Thus, I am rather inclined to a positive reply.

AZ: Lately, a growing, shall we say tiredness of NATO can be observed. Isn't the Atlantic alliance heading for a severe crisis?

Brandt: It is true of course that there are growing worries in many countries. Nevertheless, I see for West Europe no alternative to maintaining the Atlantic alliance. Should it erode, negotiations would become more difficult because then the Soviet side might get the wrong impression that it need not also make some concessions to reach agreements. What I would like to see is a more pronounced European component within the alliance. But that is a question which has been on the table for years without any tangible progress. But objectively, it would be desirable if the Atlantic alliance, of whose necessity in the years ahead of us I am convinced, were to have more clearly than at present two pillars--the North American and the West Eruopean.

AZ: One more question about the future of Social Democracy: Isn't the SPD facing a test of strength? On the one hand, the big problem of unemployment and all social problems connected wtih it. And on the other hand, the question of peace? Aren't these two painful points for the SPD?

Brandt: I don't think that the test of strength will come where you have pinned it down, in connection with social security. That will not be a front where Social Democrats will struggle against one another, in the sense of splitting. The two fields where the Social Democrats face a new challenge are ecology and what calls itself the peace movement. Both contain valuable elements, both contain at any rate some elements that cannot be bypassed by the Social Democrats. The future of the German Social Democratic movement will essentially depend on whether in the years to come an essential part of those forces which today have engaged themselves in the ecology sector or in the peace movement can be reunited with the trends that traditionally have their place in the Social Democratic movement.

CABINET TO DECIDE ON ADDITIONAL AID TO POLAND

LD161752 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] No decision was adopted at today's Federal Cabinet session on the German contribution to additional aid for Poland from the European Community. Government spokesman Becker said that no formal application has been made but the Federal Republic is ready in principle to give further aid. A decision will be made during the next few weeks. According to agency reports, the Federal Republic will have to contribute DM350 million to the EEC's Poland fund of DM1.2 billion. The Poles want to buy more food from the community.

GENSCHER, ANGOLAN MINISTER DISCUSS NAMIBIA

LD161712 Hamburg DPA in German 1621 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 16 Sep (DPA)--Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge gave assurances in Bonn today that the People's Republic of Angola, as one of the so-called frontline states, acknowledges Western efforts for Namibia's independence. Speaking at a luncheon given by Federal Foreign Minister Genscher for the African politician, whom Genscher had invited to Bonn, Teixeira Jorge thanked the Federal Government for its efforts over the Namibia problem and Bonn's condemnation of South Africa's invasion of Angola.

During their talks, Genscher and the Angolan foreign minister agreed on further development and cooperation "in various spheres." Bonn diplomatic quarters believe that the meeting was a sign of progress in Genscher's efforts to resolve the Namibia question on the basis of the UN resolution and within the framework of the Western group of five, without disruption by extremist demands.

The Angolan foreign minister tomorrow will call on representatives of Bonn parties and then fly on to Paris.

CABINET EXPRESSES 'MAJOR CONCERN' OVER KROESEN ATTACK

LD161334 Hamburg DPA in German 1219 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 16 Sep (DPA)--The Federal Cabinet today expressed its "major concern" at the political consequences of the terrorist attack on U.S. Gen Frederick James Kroesen. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker said at a federal press conference that "the political value and prestige of the Federal Republic" could be "damaged" by the attack. The government spokesman stressed that this attack was on the same lines as recent "many smaller, disregarded" attacks.

An official statement by the Federal Government says: "The acts of violence against members of the U.S. Armed Forces and their installations in the Federal Republic are attacks not only on our American allies but equally on our own security and freedom. Particularly abhorrent in this respect is the intent to murder which has become evident again."

The Federal Government will make every effort to continue successfully the fight against terrorism, the statement continues. The past years have proved "that terrorism stands no change in our country."

The statement emphasizes the "strengthening of German-American cooperation" which the visit by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig brought. The impending initial contacts between Haig and his Soviet counterpart Gromyko in New York and the arms control talks between the superpowers scheduled for November "are important steps along the road to arms limitation."

With regard to progress in this respect, the government spokesman remarked that Haig already this year has spoken 18 times with the Soviet ambassador in Washington, Anatoliy Dobrynin, whose unique position in Soviet foreign policy is well known.

Group Claims Responsibility

LD161042 Hamburg DPA in German 0946 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Heidelberg/Frankfurt, 16 Sep (DPA)--In a letter to the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU today, the Red Army Faction claimed responsibility for the Heidelberg attack on the commander in chief of the U.S. Ground Forces in Europe, Frederick James Kroesen.

According to the paper, the three page letter posted in Aschaffenburg only 4 and 1/2 hours after the attack, states: "Today we attacked the commander in chief of the U.S. Army and the NATO command for central Europe, General Kroesen, with the Gudrun Ensslin Commando. This man is one of the U.S. generals who control imperialist policy from West Europe to the Gulf because he makes the decisions on the means to be employed in a confrontation."

The letter, which reached the newspaper this morning, contains no details on the attack, which terrorists usually supply to back up the authenticity of their letters. The security authorities to whom the letter was forwarded have not yet made any comment on the letter. One thing suggesting the letter's authenticity is the brief interval between the attack and the time the letter was mailed.

With regard to the U.S. general's position, the letter goes on to say: "He is the one who orders devastation by conventional weapons and decides when and where neutron warheads will be fired... He will be one of the American military men to take command--instead of Schmidt, Genscher, Strauss, Kohl or whoever--of the FRG as soon as resistance seriously shakes the colonial status of this country."

The Heidelberg headquarters' computer for years has stored data on the leftwing forces in the FRG. Kroesen has held regular meetings with the Federal Prosecutor's Office to coordinate and assess the situation. This assessment, together with the Western intelligence reports collated by NATO, determined U.S. antiguerrilla warfare in West Europe.

The letter continues in this style to the following paragraph, which is written in capital letters: "The struggle in the metropolis can keep the global imperialist machine in check so that another breakthrough can be achieved with the revolutionaries in the Third World. Fighting in the metropolitan centers is the real direction of the revolution in the process of developing revolutionary resistance."

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU Reacts

DW170759 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 16 Sep 81 p 3

[Commentary signed KK: "No Good Perspectives"]

[Text] Two weeks ago a bomb exploded at the American base in Ramstein and now there has been an assassination attempt on General Kroesen, commander in chief of U.S. troops in Europe. These new and grave acts of violence bear the handwriting of the RAF [Red Army Faction] even though investigators have not found anything definite in this regard. This is because, since its establishment, the RAF has declared that it will fight the hated U.S. imperialism.

Baader-Meinhof and the other terrorists of the first generation planted bombs at U.S. headquarters in Frankfurt and Heidelberg. It is obvious that their successors have returned to the strategy of the RAF founders after the unsuccessful blackmail attempts and murders in 1977. That was determined from the documents found in a Heidelberg apartment last October.

So there is nothing new about terrorist violence and its aims? Too little is known so far to give a reliable answer to this question. Certain parallels, however, seem obvious. At that time, the terrorists were motivated by the Vietnam war, hoping that their attacks on U.S. installations would gain them sympathy and new followers. The current broad discussion of new U.S. foreign and armament policies may nourish similar hopes of being able to find at least secret approval among many young people.

However, the general peace movement with its high moral potential is being viewed suspiciously because of the new assassination attempt. Its followers will again be forced to loudly disassociate themselves from every kind of violence, a depressing ritual which in no way will prevent the charges that the loud criticism of U.S. policy has fanned the mood and prepared the ground for the acts of violence.

In the meantime, the small minorities are using almost every demonstration to create destructive riots and a new wave of terrorist assault. This is not a good setting for a quiet domestic political climate. We must fear that the call for harshness and stricter laws will again be heard. However, the authorities and politicians involved should first answer the important question of whether terrorists Christian Klar and Adelheid Schulz, who were spotted this spring, were involved in the recent attacks. The report on what really happened at that time is overdue anyway.

MAUROY OUTLINES DEFENSE POLICY IN 14 SEP SPEECH

PM161403 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Sep 81 p 48

[Text] Being faithful to the Atlantic alliance and rejecting neutralist isolation, France is to modernize its countercity strategic deterrent and its tactical nuclear armaments--without retroactively ruling out the prospect of the neutron bomb--while maintaining the period of military service at 1 year for the time being. Furthermore, it must try to convince its European partners of the need to build a political entity having an autonomous defense system.

These are the essential points of the defense policy which Premier Pierre Mauroy outlined in Paris on 14 September to an audience of civilians and military at the Higher National Defense Studies Institute Mauroy described himself as the premier of change but, he added, according to several members of the audience, that there is at least one point--defense requirements--on which countinuity of government action is vital.

"Aside from the fact that our nuclear deterrent force cannot alone guarantee our defense and that it is vital for our three traditional armed services to have adequate well-trained and well-equipped manpower, national service is one expression of national solidarity. It is through it that the French people's support can and should be shown--a support which is vital to the efficacy of our defense policy," Mauroy said. And he added: "Aside from those aspects of the situation which prevent us from reducing the length of national service at present, it is still necessary to make this service more effective. This period, during which each citizen fulfills a duty but above all exercises his right to learn the profession of arms, must be a real training. Since this is each citizen's right, there is no reason why women should be excluded from it for the sake of historical tradition. Thus, it is appropriate to encourage women to volunteer. A more intensive military service which is truly operational by nature would make it possible to dynamically pose the problem of defending the territory by resorting to a true mobilization of the people."

After recalling that France intends to remain faithful to its allies, one of the most important of which is the United States, and to all the treaties which gave rise to the WEU [Western European Union], Mauroy stressed: "France's policy is in no way neutralist. Even if we wanted it to be, the country's very geographical position would prevent it. Furthermore, in view of our level of development, any isolation is impracticable. We must act accordingly, especially when we examine the defenses of our borders and of the approaches to them. An attack on France does not begin when an enemy enters the national territory."

But France, the premier explained, wishes to maintain the means of taking independent decisions in the military sphere, in other words, the nuclear deterrent: "The reason why General de Gaulle was able to pursue an independent military policy which led to France withdrawing from the NATO integrated military organization is that he chose to give the country nuclear weapons. It is true that research in this sphere started well before General de Gaulle arrived in power. The government is full adopting this option."

"Therefore, French strategy remains one of deterrence of the strong by the weak, in other words, a strategy which is bound to be a countercity strategy," Mauroy stated, rejecting the U.S. deterrence strategy. "According to this concept," the premier remarked, "Europe might well simply be a rung on a ladder of violence for the United States and not one of the supreme goals of its defense. This possibility is unacceptable to the French people. It is a possibility which should make the Europeans consider the prospect of a political entity having an autonomous defense system."

Mauroy then turned to tactical nuclear weapons which "increase the value" of conventional forces and whose vocation is to "restore the deterrence at strategic level."

"As for our strategic forces, it is appropriate to follow technical progress by periodically adapting and modernizing the vehicles and weapons of our tactical nuclear armaments," the premier stated, commenting with regard to the neutron weapon: "As far as we are concerned, it would not be rational to retroactively abandon the possibility of acquiring a weapon which could increase our deterrence potential. This capability must be studied in greater detail. This is why the government has decided to pursue the studies in this sphere.

"The French Republic will never take the initiative in a conflict--an initiative which by very definition belongs to the aggressor, as do the methods of attack. This means that we must take several hypotheses into account. To refrain from providing ourselves with the means of responding to a possible ground attack would ultimately cast doubt on our determination to defend ourselves and, hence, on our deterrence strategy," Mauroy concluded, before expressing the view that, although he is the premier of change, "there is at least one point on which continuity is vital: defense requirements."

FRANCE TO SUSPEND ACCEPTANCE OF FRG NUCLEAR WASTE

PM161213 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Sep 81 p 32

["J.W." dispatch: "Paris Has Officially Notified Bonn of Its Decision To Suspend Reception of Irradiated Nuclear Fuel"]

[Text] Bonn--The French Government recently notified the West German Government of its decision not to accept for the time being any irradiated nuclear fuel from abroad. By 1985, the La Hague reprocessing plant is to accept some 2,300 tons of fuel from German nuclear power stations--191 tons are to be transferred this year, including 127 tons which apparently have already been delivered.

The French decision to provisionally suspend such transfers prior to the conclusion of the parliamentary debate on energy has been received with attention in Germany where it has been stated, among other things, that the operations of four nuclear stations would soon have to be stopped if the 64 tons which remained to be delivered in 1981 were not accepted at La Hague.

The West German Foreign Affairs Ministry is preparing a reply to the French Government's "verbal note." Without in anyway taking the form of a protest, that document is to recall in a precise manner the commitments entered into by France. In any case, at the time of the July French-German summit, Mitterrand gave assurances about Paris' intention to keep its word in this sphere. (LE MONDE note: On 18 August, during a nuclear conference in Paris, Research Minister Chevenement publicly stated that France's commitments as to reprocessing will be respected.)

CHAD PRESIDENT MAKES FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT

NC162244 Paris AFP in English 1849 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 16 Sep (AFP)--President of Chad Goukouni Queddei arrived here today for his first official visit to France, which is expected to centre on aid for the former French colony.

Mr Goukouni, who was met by Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot, was scheduled to meet President Francois Mitterrand tomorrow.

The visit marks the official resumption of relations between Chad and France, which were eclipsed during the last major fighting in Chad, between forces loyal to Mr Goukouni and those of rebel Hissene Habre.

The civil war was ended early this year with the help of Libyan military intervention. Libyan forces are still present in Chad and are helping fight Habre forces in the east of the country.

Mr Cot said the French Government was "determined to do everything to help Chad recover and restore its political unity, its territorial integrity and its independence." It would spare no diplomatic effort to set up a proposed African peacekeeping force in Chad, Mr Cot said.

Observers thought a meeting in connection with such a force between Mr Goukouni and Cameroon President Ahmadou Ahidjo, also visiting France, could take place.

Mr Goukouni was accompanied by Chadian Interior Minister Mahamat Abba Said.

Mr Cot also said that France was ready to grant unconditional aid to rebuild the Chadian capital, Ndjamena, which was badly damaged in the fighting, notably by the restoration of its essential services.

The "Transitional Government of National Unity" headed by Mr Goukouni has formally asked the French authorities for administrative, health, and educational aid.

Regarding possible military help, Mr Goukouni said today that "France does not wish to meddle anew in military problems concerning Chad. It retains a bitter memory of the past."

Mr Goukouni is due to leave Paris on Saturday.

SOCIALIST VIEW ON MOROCCAN ARRESTS STRAINS TIES

PM160919 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Sep 81 p 6

[Text] As a result of a statement by the French PS following the arrest of Abderrahim Bouabid and several other leaders of the Socialist Union of People's Forces (USFP), whose "immediate release" the PS "demands," tension has occurred in relations between Paris and Rabat, which condemned Wednesday night "such impertinent interference in Morocco's domestic affairs."

The Moroccan Government "states with profound regret that by using the word 'demands' the PS has shown a complete lack of realism and total ignorance of ways and customs accepted throughout the world. It is also really perplexing -- to say the least -- to see the PS spring blindly, deliberately and illogically to the defense of an antireferendum attitude (that of the USFP) in West Sahara. Finally, it sincerely regrets this untimely and deplorable polemic and hopes politically that the PS will abandon the myth of split personality to the greatest advantage of French-Moroccan relations."

In fact, the Moroccan Government takes the view that since the PS is now in power in Paris its statements must reflect the French Government's opinion.

With reference to this, PS National Assembly Group Chairman Pierre Joxe made the following statement to us last Friday: "The fact that we have had some disagreements on certain political problems with our USFP comrades has enabled us to intervene the more forcefully and independently when their liberty and even their lives have been endangered. I was personally acquainted with Ben Barka. I know to what risks Moroccan progressive activists are exposed. The release of the USFP leaders is now a precondition for normal relations between France and Morocco. I am to receive this very evening the chairman of the group of USFP deputies to consider what measures expressing our solidarity would be the most effective."

In Rabat, two more USFP Politburo members--Mohamed el Yazghi, deputy from Kenitra and chief editor of the newspaper AL-MURHARRIR, who has been under a suspension order since the Casablanca events on 20 June, and Lahbabi, a university professor and writer--were arrested and questioned by the prosecutor on Thursday. This means that five USFP Politburo members have now been arrested and are to appear at the Rabat magistrates' court on Friday morning.

LE FIGARO CALLS FOR CLEAR, PRECISE U.S. STRATEGY

PM161501 Paris LE FIGARO in French 15 Sep 81 p 1

[Serge Maffert article: "Priority to Morale"]

[Text] Alexander Haig used his short visit to Germany to combat the "pacifists" or "neutralist" tide with which the FRG and some other Western countries have been affected. The American secretary of state rightly emphasized the moral aspect of the matter, which is a fundamental element of any defense system. This usefully complemented the traditional American attitude which mainly expresses its defense potential in figures--warheads, megatons, bombers and divisions are drawn up whereas the human factor has been rather excessively neglected, mainly in the United States but also in other countries.

Reagan arrived in the White House with some simple and consistent ideas--the United States has throughout the world one and only one enemy, namely, Soviet revolutionary imperialism, which appears either in its original form or in various other guises (Cuba, Libya, Vietnam and so forth). It is necessary to fight it vigorously everywhere and, to do this, it is necessary to increase American military power on a massive scale and to ensure that the United States is able to fight back whatever form any conflict may assume. Hence, the announcement of a gigantic financial effort. And hence, the desire to mobilize America's friends and allies for that unparalled combat.

As always, there is a big gap between theory and reality. And Reagan's enthusiasm has come up against three obstacles:

In Europe, the idea of introducing new theater nuclear arms has aroused more criticism than support. The main reason for this has always been the same--the more the United States gives the impression that it wants to fight on European soil, the less credible is its total nuclear commitment to the defense of Europe. What would be important for "European morale," if it is as low as Washington asserts, would be an announcement of a clear and precise global strategy.

In the Near East, Reagan would like to unite within the framework of a single alliance--at least a de facto one--Israel and moderate Arab states to combat the Soviet danger. He must have realized that, to both sides, this theoretical danger seems much less important than the fierce conflict between the Jewish state and the Islamic world.

In the United States itself, the President has come up against a budget deficit of unacceptable proportions. To reduce it to some degree, defense also will make some big sacrifices. Plans for new programs (MX, bombers and so forth) will be either postponed or implemented only gradually. Reagan, who rightly believes that the USSR is in no state to embark on a large-scale arms race, now realizes that the U.S. economy cannot withstand one either.

The United States already has huge means at its disposal. It would act in a more effective and less costly manner if it gave the impression of a coherent and united country, ready to sacrifice, if need be, its own existence. That great nation would then recover the quality of leadership which it once possessed but which it has lost.

MITTERRAND SET TO VISIT SAUDI ARABIA 26-28 SEP

NC171250 Paris AFP in English 1238 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 17 Sep (AFP)--French President Francois Mitterrand will visit Saudi Arabia from September 26 to 28, a spokesman at the presidential office said here today.

The official visit is in response to an invitation from King Khalid Ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, who visited France in June.

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GHALI CONTINUES VISIT

Meeting With Pope

AU161523 Rome ANSA in English 1515 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Castel Gandolfo, 16 Sep (ANSA)--Visiting Egyptian Foreign Affairs Minister Butrus Ghali delivered a personal message from President Anwar as-Sadat on the Middle East crisis to Pope John Paul II here today. Ghali's meeting with the pope at the papal summer residence in this lake town south of Rome today was his second with the Catholic Church leader. The two men last met at the Vatican on May 29, 1980, a few months before the pope granted an audience to Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak.

On that occasion, September 6, Mubarak delivered another message from As-Sadat on the Middle East conflict, one which dealt primarily with the Palestinian problem. The Egyptian vice president had met the pope earlier on March 22, 1979.

As-Sadat himself was received by the late Pope Paul VI while on an official visit to Italy on February 13, 1978. Egypt and the Holy See have had informal ties since 1839. Their relations became formal in 1947, with Cairo sending an ambassador to the Vatican and the church dispatching a nuncio to the Middle Eastern capital.

Statement on USSR Ties

LD161808 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Statement by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali when interviewed "during his visit to Rome" by correspondent (Pascal Delanoye); date not given--recorded]

[Text] Before leaving Cairo for Rome, I attended a cabinet meeting at which the minister of the interior read to us a long report on the subversive activities carried out by certain members of the Soviet Embassy in Cairo, either in the form of contacts with fundamentalist circles or contacts with parties which are viewed as illegal in Cairo. It was after the reading of this report, which was extremely detailed, that the cabinet unanimously adopted these measures: we pointed out, the (?under) secretary of state pointed out to the ambassador of the Soviet Union that it is not Egypt's intention to break off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. We have an embassy in Moscow and there is a Soviet Embassy in Cairo. We would like diplomatic relations to continue between our two countries.

SOCIALIST BLAMES COMMUNIST FOR GOVERNMENT CRISES

AU160917 Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 16 Sep (ANSA)--Polemics between Italian Socialists and Communists hit unprecedented levels yesterday when Socialist Transport Minister Vicenzo Balzamo accused the Communist speaker of the house, Nilde Jotti, of being the person most responsible for the crises that often halt parliamentary functioning. Balzamo also called for her replacement by a member of a party in the government coalition (a five-way affair of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals).

The accusations he levelled against Jotti are the harshest ever lodged against a house speaker since the formation of the Italian Republic. These accusations were outlined in an interview published today by the "GENTE" weekly magazine.

Balzamo claimed that Jotti failed to use her discretionary powers with regard to parliamentary regulations, and this because she is a Communist and as such a member of the opposition.

If the house speakership had not been in the hands of a Communist, it would have been possible to avoid the crisis of the government led by Christian Democrat Francesco Cossiga, he charged. This was a coalition of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Liberals in power from August 1979 to March 1980. It would have been enough to adjourn the house session or to postpone the second vote in order to give majority deputies a chance to reach the chamber, to avoid that crisis, Balzamo continued.

Reactions to his charges will doubtless pour in during the day. The text of the interview appeared too late last night to allow political leaders a chance to comment.

There was also a flare-up yesterday between the Communists (PCI) and the Social Democrats (PSDI). The PSDI leadership has come out against participation in local leftwing government which include the Communists. This decision was sharply attacked by Communist Senator Arnaldo Cossutta. PSDI Secretary Pietro Longo yesterday said that Cossutta's was an act of heavy interference in the party's independent functioning. Nevertheless, Longo was unable to get unanimity on his bid to keep out of local leftwing governments in Rome and Genoa. Seven members of the PSDI leadership abstained on the issue yesterday.

Preparations are still underway for a meeting between the government and the unions on how best to remedy Italy's economic ills. Yesterday, "CGIL", "CISL" and "UIL" union leaders met with representatives of the industrialists association. Nothing concrete came out of the meeting except agreement to meet again tomorrow.

L'UNITA CARRIES 'TEXT' OF PCI-LCY COMMUNIQUE

PM151538 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 9 Sep 81 pp 1, 14

["Text" of PCI-LCY joint communique issued in Belgrade]

[Text] There follows the text of the PCI-League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] joint communique:

At the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, PCI Secretary General Enric Berlinguer made a visit to Yugoslavia 6-8 September 1981. The PCI secretary had talks with LCY President Lazar Mojsov, attended by: Central Committee member Romano Ledda for the PCI, and Presidium member Aleksandar Grlickov, Presidium Executive Secretary Vlado Janzic and Deputy Executive Secretary Borislav Milosevic for the LCY. During the visit, Enrico Berlinguer met with LCY Presidium Secretary Dobroslav Culafic and with Presidium members Stane Dolanc and Milos Minic. The talks and meetings took place in the atmosphere of friendship and mutual respect which characterizes the traditional good relations between the PCI and LCY. The talks gave rise to an exhaustive exchange of information and ideas on the activity of the PCI and LCY in their respective countries and at international level, on the world situation, on the international workers and communist movement and on the possibility of further developing cooperation between the two parties. Substantial agreement and a broad similarity of views were observed on all the questions examined.

Comrade Mojsov provided information on Yugoslavia's present economic and political situation, on the LCY's activity in implementing the current policy of economic stabilization for further developing socialist self-management, and on the preparatory work for the 12th LCY Congress, which will take place in 1982.

Comrade Berlinguer described the Italian political, social and economic situation and the PCI's democratic alternative line.

Both parties noted with satisfaction the positive development of cooperative relations between the PCI and LCY and decided to intensify them by increasing the exchange of ideas and experiences on both national and international questions.

As regards relations between Italy and Yugoslavia, it was confirmed that important achievements have been made in various spheres of bilateral cooperation, and agreement was reached on the need to improve them further on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, noninterference and respect for differences of social system and international position. In this framework, cooperation between the PCI and the LCY represents a significant contribution to the positive development of relations between the two neighboring and friendly countries.

The two parties express their serious concern at the deterioration in the international situation. Detente is in a state of crisis and extremely negative trends are appearing in international relations; the arms race has acquired new impetus, hotbeds of tension are increasing, conflicts are on the increase and the problem of underdevelopment is growing worse. All this seriously threatens world peace and security. This situation lends decisive importance to the intensification of initiatives by all progressive and democratic forces in the struggle to build a more democratic system of international political and economic relations based on the just solution of the problems behind the tensions and conflicts in order to guarantee lasting peace. The two parties maintain that the resumption of the detente process and the establishment of a climate of confidence in international relations are the preconditions for finding a positive solution to the present international crisis. To this end, it is vital to make a more decisive and sustained effort to strengthen the detente process through the active participation of all states. It was also reaffirmed that active peaceful coexistence is the basis of world peace and security and the only stable basis for cooperation among all states with full equal rights irrespective of their social system.

The PCI and LCY reaffirm their determination and commitment, together with all progressive and democratic forces in the world, to halt and reverse the process of international crises, to establish a new and more just basis for the world and to establish a new international economic order.

In this framework, the arms question assumes decisive importance. The struggle to halt the arms race, to hold immediate negotiations on arms reduction and to start an effective disarmament process is one of the two parties' main objectives.

The PCI and LCY stress the importance of the nonaligned countries in achieving this goal in their capacity as an autonomous force independent of the blocs. They also stressed the role which Europe and the European left and other democratic forces can play in attaining the same goal.

The PCI and the LCY confirm their conviction that cooperation among communist and workers parties, progressive and democratic forces, and among states, should be based on full respect for the principles of independence and sovereignty, equal rights and noninterference. They confirm that each party is responsible to its own working class and its own people and has the inalienable right to freely and autonomously choose the forms and contents of the struggle to change society and for socialism.

MINISTER OF DEFENSE ADDRESSES PARLIAMENT

LD161438 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 16 Sep 81

["Excerpt" of speech given in parliament by Prof Freitas do Amaral, Portuguese deputy prime minister and minister of defense, on 16 September--recorded]

[Excerpt] Many observers have noted the lack is possibly due to the profound jurisdictional split that has existed since 1974 among different organs of sovereignty on matters relating to national defense.

For its part, the government has no fear of proclaiming its views from the outset. These views can be summed up in the following 10 points:

1. Portugal is an independent state. The first duty of the national community is to ensure its independence by every possible means.

2. Defending Portugal against any external threat is essentially a task for the Portuguese people, and only secondarily for their allies.

3. It is a categorical imperative of our independence, full sovereignty and national dignity that Portugal should have its own armed forces and that these forces should be comprised exclusively of Portuguese.

4. The fundamental task of the Portuguese Armed Forces is to ensure national independence, the unity of the state and the integrity of the territory. Any other tasks, such as cooperating in economic and social development, are positive but accessory.

5. The armed forces is committed to defending democracy and ensuring the free operation of the democratic institutions; it is strictly nonpartisan.

6. The armed forces owes obedience to the organs of sovereignty under the terms of the constitution and of the law.

7. The organizational framework of the armed forces is the same for all of the national territory.

8. The defense of the motherland is a fundamental duty of all Portuguese people. National service is universal, personal and compulsory in the terms of the law.

9. In the present circumstances, national security is not compatible with any kind of neutral status. In addition to ensuring Portugal's defense, the Portuguese Armed Forces should participate--within the framework of the Atlantic Alliance--in the collective security system of our geopolitical region.

10. Because the basic legislation on national defense is of a quasiconstitutional nature and--solely due to the normal operation of the principle of alternating in power--should not be changed, it should be drawn up on the basis of a broad democratic consensus and, whenever possible, by an enlarged majority in the Assembly of the Republic.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS HELD 16 SEP, STATEMENTS ISSUED

NC170010 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] A new meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks was held at the Ledra Palace Hotel this afternoon.

Before the meeting, Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, said that he will go to New York next Saturday for consultations with Mr Waldheim. He added that he will remain at the UN headquarters for about 10 days.

In answer to a question on his assessment of the outcome of the talks exactly 1 year after their opening, Mr Gobbi said that progress has been achieved. Although it is little, it is progress, he said. Mr Gobbi expressed the hope that the next stage of the talks will be more fruitful.

In answer to a question on whether the next stage will be here in Cyprus or in New York, Mr Gobbi replied: Of course in Nicosia. All important events happen here.

In reply to a question regarding Waldheim's report and his new ideas for creating movement in the Cyprus issue, Mr Gobbi said that the secretary general always consults the sides before taking any initiatives.

Mr Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot representative to the inter-Cypriot talks, in a statement described the additional proposals that he submitted last week as the Greek Cypriot sidess contribution to a constructive dialogue, and he expressed the wish that the other side would also show a similar spirit. Mr Ioannidhis also said that at today's meeting he expected the Turkish Cypriot side's reaction to the additional proposals that he had submitted.

In answer to a question on how he assesses the results of 1 year of talks, Mr Ioannidhis said that, without a doubt, no progress whatsoever has been achieved. He added that the time has come for the Turkish Cypriot side to seriously contribute toward the success of the talks. The two sides, he added, must understand--and this he said is referred more to the other side--that we must establish a federated republic and, therefore, any solution outside the framework of a federation must be ruled out.

Regarding the territorial issue, Mr Ioannidhis stressed that it must be understood that this aspect of the problem must be solved logically and according to the criteria. We have submitted a map on the territorial issue. As you know, it is not our side that occupies territory. All of us know that the Turkish side must make concessions for a solution of the Cyprus issue. Moreover, Mr Ioannidhis added, we have our own map and the map of the other side at the negotiating table. What remains now is to proceed to serious and constructive talks.

In answer to a question on what is the opinion of the Greek Cypriot side on the new ideas to which the UN secretary general referred in his yearly report, Mr Ioannidhis said that the Greek Cypriot side is studying this part of the report, adding that it is too early to express any views.

The Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, Mr Onan, stated that during the meeting he will comment on the additional Greek Cypriot proposals. In answer to a question on what is the first Turkish Cypriot reaction to the proposals, Mr Onan replied: No Turkish Cypriot would like to return to the situation that prevailed before 1974 or before 1963. He added: A proposal must be made that will safeguard the life and property of the Turkish Cypriot community.

To a remark that before 1974 and 1963 a federated system did not exist, Mr Onan said that there was a semifederation in its operational structure. He added that now a federated system is being sought that will take into consideration the security of the Turkish Cypriot community.

He continued: Whatever does not take this security into consideration cannot be accepted. Mr Onan further said that his side supports a federation and not a confederation, adding that the difference between a federation and a confederation is not great. The question is, he said, whether we support partition or a separate state. The reply is no. We are striving for a united Cyprus in which the two sides will prosper and will try to develop the island together. Therefore, there must be two zones.

Mr Onan also explained that the Turkish Cypriot proposals on the constitutional aspect use Switzerland as an example, which started as a confederation and today it has developed to a classical type of federation. He reiterated his position for a developing federation in the case of Cyprus.

On the Waldheim's new ideas, Mr Onan said that it is too soon to make any comments, adding that he was going to study them. I do not think, he added, that the new ideas constitute an undesirable development.

UN Statement

NC170012 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] A new meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks was held at the Ledra Palace Hotel this afternoon.

A UN statement says that during today's meeting all issues mentioned in the agenda were discussed in rotation, as it was agreed upon on 19 August. The Turkish Cypriot side, the statement adds, presented its studied views on the packet of documents that the Greek Cypriot side submitted during the 9 September meeting, and a general discussion then followed.

The statement adds that in view of Mr Gobbi's imminent departure from Cyprus, the next meeting will be held on 7 or 14 October.

NORTH'S MUSTAFA CAGATAY BEGINS CONTACTS IN ANKARA

TA161159 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] TFSC Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay, who arrived in Ankara yesterday, has begun his contacts. At 1030, Cagatay met with Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu.

In a statement before the meeting, Ulusu said that Turkey has always fulfilled its obligation regarding its relations with the TFSC. He noted that during the talks in Ankara with Cagatay and the delegation accompanying him, measures to secure the economic development of the TFSC and measures for social progress will be reviewed. Pointing out that certain joint problems will also be discussed during the talks, Ulusu said that the first 5-year development plan of the federated state, which will end next year, and the development plan to be implemented after that, will also be dealt with.

In his statement, Cagatay said that he is in Ankara in order to discuss and conclude with Turkish Government officials the economic measures taken by the Federated State. Expressing the conviction that the talks will yield good results, Cagatay noted that at the end of the talks it will be possible to bring relations between the TFSC and Turkey to a more organized state.

Then, Cagatay held a meeting with state minister and deputy prime minister and Cyprus Coordination Council President Zeyyat Baykara. In a statement before the meeting, Baykara said that following elections in the TFSC, there should be a period of tranquillity. In his turn, Cagatay noted that his government entertains good relations with the opposition parties in the legislative assembly and that it will continue this attitude. Cagatay is now in a meeting with Acting Foreign Minister Ilhan Oztrak.

CARETAKER GOVERNMENT UNDER RALLIS SWORN IN

NC170828 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0800 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] The new government under Prime Minister Rallis, which will conduct the election on 18 October, was sworn in at 1030 today in the presence of President of the Republic Karamanlis. The new government is joined by Solon Rangas, former Supreme Court prosecutor, as minister of justice; Yeoryios Dhaskalakis, professor and chairman of the Greek tourist organization, as minister of interior; Maj Gen Ioannis Katsadhimas as minister of public order; and Yeoryios Anastasopoulos, chairman of the Athens association of editors of daily newspapers, as deputy minister for press.

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES PARTY'S POSITIONS

NC112125 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Greek Prime Minister Rallis has explained the positions of the New Democracy party on national and international issues during a luncheon given in his honor by the Foreign Correspondents Association. Mr Rolandhis [as heard] said that in the event that his party wins the 18 October elections, Greece's policy of good relations with its Western allies in NATO and the EEC will continue. He also promised the preservation of good neighborly relations with the Balkan states; the continuation of the spectacular as he described, relations with the Arab world; the cultivation of better relations with Turkey; and the promotion of a just solution of the Cyprus issue.

With regard to the Cyprus issue, Mr Rallis said that Greece is interested and follows very closely Cyprus developments and believes that it is time that the other side showed a better disposition so that the UN resolutions may be implemented at last. In reply to a question, Mr Rallis said: With regard to the Cyprus issue, to be honest, I hoped 3 months ago that better proposals would be submitted than those ultimately put forward by the Turkish Cypriot community. Unfortunately, he added, I was disappointed. However, I would like to believe that the other side's position is not firm and that there will be an improvement, because only then will it be possible to preserve to preserve the dialogue and come to a happy ending.

NATURAL GAS DEPOSIT LOCATED IN IONIAN SEA

NC160805 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] A floating drilling platform has located exploitable natural gas and benzene deposits off Katakolon, Ilia, in the Ionian Sea. This was announced today by Minister of Industry and Energy Manos, who added that it is evident that the natural gas deposit is much bigger than the south Kavala deposit, and that the Katakolon deposit's size and output are already being studied. According to Professor Zakhos, chairman of DEP [Public Petroleum Corporation], who went to the floating drilling platform today to observe the burning tests, it appears that the deposit is four to five times larger than that of Kavala.

The minister of industry and energy instructed Mr Zakhos to precisely define the productive potential of the deposit and to increase the depth of the drilling to at least 3,000 meters because of the likelihood of crude oil at that depth. This discovery opens up favorable prospects for more hydrocarbon deposits in the area and confirms the prediction that the Ionian Sea is a likely oil producing area.

The minister of industry and energy said that an agreement was signed between DEP and the Italian state firm AGIP a few days ago on prospecting in the northern part of the Ionian Sea. In the firm to be set up, DEP will own 51 percent of the shares if exploitable deposits are found and receive 81 percent of the oil produced. Finally, the minister of industry and energy said that the recent discovery of petroleum in the Ionian Sea confirms the soundness of the policy laid down last year, which has produced its first very encouraging results.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS LORD CARRINGTON IN LONDON

TA161445 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Report by correspondent Ovul Tezisler from London--recorded]

[Text] Before going to New York to attend the 36th session of the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen will hold a series of bilateral talks in Western Europe on the relations between Turkey and the EEC and on political developments in Turkey. In the first leg of his tour in London, Turkmen held a meeting with Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington this morning. The meeting continued into a working luncheon. According to information received from the British Foreign Office, the Turkmen-Lord Carrington meeting centered around Turkish-EEC relations. It was announced that Turkmen told his colleague that Turkey wants to keep its relations with the EEC lively and to become a member of the community as soon as possible. Turkmen also gave information to Lord Carrington about the steps being taken in Turkey for a return to democracy. It was also pointed out that the two ministers discussed international issues, bilateral relations and the Cyprus question. Turkmen explained the difficulties emerging in the Cyprus intercommunal talks and territorial issue.

After holding a news conference in London tomorrow, Turkmen will go to Brussels, the capital of Belgium.

MINISTER OZAL RETURNS FROM BULGARIA VISIT

TA161634 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] A document has been signed in Sofia envisaging the increase of cooperation in various fields and of the volume of trade between Turkey and Bulgaria. The document was signed by State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal who was in Bulgaria on an official visit, and the Bulgarian Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Andrey Lukanov.

The document envisages the increase of cooperation between the countries in the fields of agriculture, industry, transportation, communications and energy and the increase of their mutual trade.

The Bulgarian official news agency reports that the meetings were beneficial and constructive and that the countries were aiming at developing their cooperation--which is based on stable foundations--in all fields.

Turgut Ozal and his delegation have returned to Turkey by land. In a statement to Turkish Radio and Television upon his arrival in Edirne, Ozal said that during his visit he held talks for the development of commercial and economic relations between Turkey and Bulgaria. Noting that he had also met the chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, Todor Zhivkov, Ozal expressed the belief that the energy sales and the economic and commercial relations between the two countries would further develop. He also pointed out that during his visit he was able to tour various industrial, agricultural and tourism installations.

LIBYAN OFFICIAL HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON TIES

TA161714 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1545 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Adana, 16 Sep (AA)--Libyan People's Committee Secretary General az-Zayyani who is in Adana on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the Libyan People's revolution held a news conference today during which he said that, as always, the relations between Turkey and Libya are on a very good level and that head of state Al-Qadhdhafi attaches special importance to Turkey as a Muslim and friendly state.

In summary, Az-Zayyani said: Throughout history, our relations with Turkey have been social ones based on love and brotherhood rather than economic relations. No force can undo the ties between our countries and our peoples. The Libyan people are always on the side of Turkey. These historical ties have pushed our economic relations to a higher level. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has signed a deal of $1.25 billion with Turkey. This figure will continuously rise and reach $2 billion at the end of the year. We intend to buy goods from Turkey continuously in the next years.

We Will Continuously Sell Oil to Brotherly Turkey at the Most Convenient Prices

Az-Zayyani pointed out that upon a decision of the Libyan People's Committees, Libya would sell oil to Turkey at prices it sold to its closest friends and that Libya was determined to continue to do that. He stressed that better conditions were being supplied to Turkish workers and firms in Libya than to the workers and firms of other countries. He added that 45 Turkish firms were working in Libya.

More on Libya Relations

NC170839 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 12 Sep 81 p 8

["Telex" column by Teoman Erel: "Bitter Cherries"]

[Excerpts] The constant but unconvincing suggestions being made by Western powers in the name of Western culture to a Turkish Government which is basically pro-West, may push even the most cautious authorities into speaking openly.

While they themselves are doing everything in their power to develop trade with Libya and the other Arab states, they are simultaneously exerting immense efforts to protect us against "dangerous relationships." They say "for goodness sake, reduce your relations with Libya," and "the Arab world is in a state of great agitation, see that you do not become contaminated."

The other day, Foreign Minister Turkmen could stand it no longer. This is how he reacted: Maroun Labaki, correspondent of LE SOIR, a newspaper published in French in Belgium, asked him: "Is it not contradictory that Turkey should be both a member of NATO and at the same time maintain close relations with Libya?" Responding sweetly, Turkmen said: "Life is full of difficulties. We are not the only country doing this. Some other NATO countries too are in close touch with Libya, while Libya has some problems with other NATO members. Diplomatic relations are a very delicate matter."

This reply given to those who advise us to "abstain" from trading with Arabs was very appropriate, and it has double meaning. It is true, life is full of difficulties, but this does not reflect a one-sided truth. These difficulties exist not only for the awakened small ally, but for big allies too who have been using double standards for years.

Even when their insincerity becomes apparent, the big powers never abandon their habit of advising and checking on others. If their advice is not heeded, they let their black cats loose. Not only are they not happy about our relations with Libya, neither do their hearts approve of our relationship with even Kuwait, a moderate Arab state.

Head of State Kenan Evren said: "We are not in any way trying to differentiate between our neighbors and all the Arab states. This constitutes the basis of our policy."

Evren's statement that Turkey does not differentiate between Arab states has come just in time, because certain exaggerated and confusing comments have again begun.

The successive visits to Ankara by delegations from Iraq, Egypt and Kuwait, which are considered as "moderate" Arab states by the West, are being interpreted like this: "The United States is trying to bring about a rapprochement between Turkey and moderate Arab states with the intention of forming an alliance between them."

Meanwhile, the disturbing speech made by Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi and Syria's decision to extend its territorial waters to 35 miles, a decision which could violate Turkey's rights, constitute sweet developments for the "big black cats." Head of State Evren's statement at this stage that "Turkey does not differentiate" between her friends and neighbors has been very useful.

MINISTER OZAL COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC SITUATION

TA162029 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said that the standard of living of the low income groups will improve next year compared to this year. He was speaking on a television program entitled "The Turkish Economy in September 1981." Noting that the economic program being implemented in Turkey for the past year and 1/2 had been prepared considering the country's specific conditions, Ozal stressed that the policy of free interest rates had caused a substantive increase in savings. He stated that the rate of inflation would have to be reduced to around 25 percent next year. He added: Regarding the entire country I will tell you that we will have certain difficulties for another 2 years, I am not saying 3 years.

TRIAL OF NAP LEADERSHIP TO RESUME 14 OCT

TA161556 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Ankara, 16 Sep (AA)--The trial of the top leadership of the Nationalist Action Party will resume on 14 October when Alpaslan Turkes, the party chairman, will be interrogated, court sources said Wednesday. During Tuesday's session of the trial at a military court in Ankara, presiding judge agreed to the release of 16 defendants.

In Diyarbakir, southeastern Turkey, another military court ordered the release from custody of two former members of the dissolved parliament--Ahmet Turk and Celal Paydas. Both were detained several months ago on charges of aiding and abetting a secessionist organization--the so called APOists. The court rejected a defense plea for the release of another former parliamentarian--Mustafa Kilic. In Ankara, the trial of the former social security minister Hilmi Isguzar continued at the constitutional court, which is sitting as the supreme court of justice. Mr Isguzar is facing charges of corruption, misuse of public funds and nepotism.

TCP SECRETARY BILEN'S REPORT TO PARTY PLENUM

Part One

TA111730 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Part One of the report submitted by Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee Secretary General Bilen on behalf of the party Politburo to the TCP Central Committee plenum; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrades: I am opening the plenum of the Central Committee. Our meeting is being held under very harsh and extraordinary conditions. The 12 September military coup confronted our party with new problems in every field and with the duty to solve these problems; so much so that [words indistinct] remove our party organizations and cadres from the oncoming flood and protect them in the face of the attack.

Comrades, the fact that the Central Committee plenum has convened at a time when the collaborationist big bourgeoisie and the sovereign circles have engaged in an attack against the working class and our party through their most powerful means, namely the power of the army, constitutes a great achievement. This event demonstrates that the anticommunist attack has not achieved its purpose and that it has not succeeded in breaking the struggle force of our party. The majority of the party members are of a new generation. Numerous comrades have experienced 12 March [1971]. On the whole, our cadres are passing through a fierce fire and a very harsh test. It is necessary to learn lessons from all these experiences--whether they are good, bad right or wrong--and especially ponder over our mistakes without exaggerating or concealing them. The plenum must approach the problems with constructive criticism.

Comrades, we are convening the plenum during extraordinary internal and external conditions. What are these conditions? First, the expansionist and aggressive circles of imperialism, the new U.S. administration and the leaders of NATO have abandoned the policy of detente for the policy of escalating international tension and provoking confrontations. The Pentagon is according priority to its offensive strategy. This is the main threat. Opposing this escalation, the arms race and the eruption of a new world war are the most burning issues of our day. This is possible. There is the Soviet Union, the socialist world, peaceful forces and the world working and communist movement. The Turkish working class and its militant communist party, the TCP is part of this struggle. It is an inseparable part of these forces.

Second, U.S. imperialists and their allies that follow in their wake have engaged in a general counterattack everywhere against revolutionary forces and against the entire world revolutionary process. The political situation in our country underwent a significant change following the 12 September military coup. The pressure by the reactionary military regime against the working class and the progressive forces brought Turkey face to face with a series of international threats.

Third, our party was faced with severe pressure and the recently intensified arrests. Despite all these negative developments, the possibilities and sources of struggle for the working class, the TCP and all the patriotic forces have not been exhausted. Reactionary forces are not the only existing forces in our country or in the world. The days when imperialists reigned in the world have long been left in the past since the Red October Revolution. The colonial system has collapsed. The national liberation movements are achieving great successes and victories. Some of the liberated countries and peoples are turning toward socialism. Revolutionary movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America are developing in peaceful ways or in other ways that are not peaceful. The main struggle is between the imperialist world and the socialist world. The socialist countries bloc constitutes the chief force in the struggle against imperialism. Turkey's great neighbor--the Soviet Union--is leading this bloc. The CPSU--Lenin's party--is the most experienced, farsighted and capable leader of this struggle. The Soviet Union, which has made dazzling scientific and technological progress, started the space era and directed itself from socialism to communism, and the socialist countries' bloc are invincible. The struggle to protect and strengthen world peace and detente and the struggle against the mad and barbaric plans of the likes of Reagan to transform our world into ashes through nuclear arsenals depend on such a source of power. The consistent peaceful policy of the CPSU imparts large possibilities to the struggle of the Turkish people as well.

The world revolutionary process and the forces that are joining this process are attaining new positions and achievements. The Turkish working class is not alone in the world or in our country. The sectors of the working class who are experienced and who have faced great dangers maintain their organizational traits and continue their struggle. The severe pressure by the junta has not been able to sever the ties of the TCP with the working class and its militant sector.

The discontent among the toiling masses and increasingly among the various strata of the population is mounting against the tryanny and the policy to deprive the people of their last mouthful by the junta and the rightist military dictatorship. Grumbles are turning into reactions.

The TCP has struggled with all its might and is still struggling to protect its cadres from the oncoming flood. The Marxist-Leninist unity of our party and our iron discipline is becoming further enhanced. The events prove the correctness of the flexible policy determined and implemented by our party vis-a-vis the junta.

We have exhausted many of our legal working possibilities. However, the attack has not succeeded in isolating our party from the masses. The TCP is living inside the working class and our people. We are starting our plenum with such an awareness and power. Our party's viewpoint is clear; a revolutionary and democratic solution to the current situation is possible if all the national democratic forces can unite and if our party can intelligently exploit all its means for struggle, assist the struggle of the masses with a correct policy, show the masses the path of solution, and link with them in their struggles.

The oncoming harsh terror and the merciless and barbaric torture methods applied by the junta are further sharpening the awareness, the resentment and the fury of the communists. If such emotions were absent, as stated by Lenin, communists would not have been able to view the revolutionary horizon and the revolutionary (?tendency) with hope and trust. There are elements among leftist forces outside our party who base their political tactics on this ideal and [word indistinct] emotions alone. However, revolutionary tactics are not based on revolutionary feelings. Tactics, Lenin says, must be based on a sound, concise and objective evaluation of all the class forces in the relevant country.

The plenum must handle and assess the situation and developments in our country and in the world within this framework. The work conducted by our party in every field, its errors, its shortcomings and its achievements must all be fully dealt with from this viewpoint.

Struggle for Peace

Comrades, protecting and strengthening peace and detente is the basic issue of today. The struggle for peace is now, foremost, an issue of life and death for the human race. We are living in a world where there are 60 tons of explosives per person. Nuclear weapons are stored on our soil, in U.S. and NATO bases. If the imperialists attempt the madness of igniting a world nuclear war, this is tantamount to Turkey being transformed into a nuclear graveyard. The struggle for peace is, in a way, a part of the struggle for the happiness of our people. It is part of the struggle to save our country from its current deep economic crisis. Some 40 percent of the Turkish budget is allocated to armament. The struggle for peace and detente is the struggle for social progress and for a humane life for the working class and the toilers. The interests of entire humankind and our people render the struggle for peace into the most important task for our people. The communists are in the first ranks of this struggle.

There are two lines opposing each other in the world. One of them is the line to curb armament and reduce it and defend peace and detente. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries are leading this struggle. The other line consists of exacerbating the arms race, creating new hotbeds of tension and hindering negotiations. This course is led by U.S. imperialists, extreme reactionaries and militarists. By deploying new nuclear missiles in the middle of Europe, the United States wants to ignite a new world war from this place. CPSU Central Committee Secretary General Comrade Brezhnev said: There is no duty for our party and people as well as the people in the world more important than defending international peace. The new peace program of the 26th Congress of the CPSU has constituted a milestone in the struggle for peace.

The proposal to freeze the number of medium-range missiles in Europe as a first measure to create a positive atmosphere for negotiations and the proposal to start negotiations as soon as possible has become the burning wish of the current struggle for peace.

The Soviet Union has also made significant constructive proposals for the reduction of the tensions in the Persian Gulf and Far East. It proposed measures to the United Nations to prevent the destructiveness of a nuclear war and ameliorate international relations. Particularly the proposal during the 26th congress to expand the scope of confidence building measures is very important for our country as well. The Soviet Union is persistently continuing the struggle for peace in accordance with the congress decisions. It proposes to transform the Mediterranean into a sea of peace. It guarantees that it will not use nuclear weapons against those countries that do not depioy nuclear weapons on their soil. The Soviet Union has called on the parliaments and peoples of all countries to support negotiations in a bid to prevent a nuclear war.

On the other hand, the United States is pursuing a policy of underming the negotiations and increasing the tension. It is applying pressure and blackmail against other countries in this direction. U.S. imperialists and militarists are distorting the facts. The United States is (?tipping) the close balance in the military field. It wants to disrupt this balance, start a new phase of the arms race and increasingly use its Chinese trump card in a more intense manner. The military-political cooperation between the aggressive U.S. administration and the hegemonistic Beijing administration further endangers world peace.

The U.S. adventurous policies are in complete contradiction with our national interests. Our people together with peace-loving forces in Turkey support the realistic and constructive peace proposals of the Soviet Union. These proposals create great opportunities for peace-loving forces pursuing a realistic foreign policy course and for masses resisting the deployment of the deadly missiles in Western Europe. The communists are the most devoted supporters of the struggle for peace.

The TCP approves the resolutions reached at the struggle for peace. All communist and workers parties and suggests the continuation of such meetings and the convening of a european forum of peace-loving forces in view of the great dangers facing mankind nowadays. The TCP believes the time is ripe for a world forum of all communist and workers parties.

Developments in Socialist Poland

Developments taking place in the Polish People's Republic interest not only the [illegible] and the socialist system, but the whole world public. Imperialists are doing their utmost in a bid to push socialism back, to destroy it from the inside and to erode it. For them Poland only means a military, strategic and political bridgehead. Imperialists--led by the United States and the FRG--are openly interfering in the internal affairs of Poland. They are exerting economic and political pressure through sophisticated and sly methods. The aggressive NATO includes Poland into its agenda. The same was done against socialist Hungary and socialist Czechoslovakia in the past. Their aim is to take advantage of the present internal crisis in Poland in order to provoke the counterrevolutionary forces against the socialist rule and the very essence of socialism.

In a letter it addressed to the Polish United Workers Party, the CPSI pointed out that socialism in Poland was facing real danger. This letter, which was the result of communist concern and sensitivity, says that mobilizing the healthiest forces of the society is the main problem in order to repulse the class enemies and to fight against counterrevolution.

At various times socialism has experienced many tests, and has been able to overcome them successfully. The result will be the same in Poland, too. Socialism will be victorious. The TCP is at the side of forces struggling for peace and socialism in the world.

Part Two

TA121745 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Part Two of the report submitted by Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee Secretary General Bilen on behalf of the party Politburo to the TCP Central Committee plenum; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] Peace and Security in Our Region

Basing themselves on the lie of the Soviet threat, the U.S. imperialists are trying to impose their adventurous policies on their allies in the Near and Middle East as well as in the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean. The United States and the most aggressive imperialist circles have declared this region their vital interest region. The United States is threatening the Persian Gulf with its warships. It is openly blackmailing the Gulf countries. It is trying to form new military blocs with the most reactionary forces in the region. It wants to use its Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] as a tool of pressure to impede all progressive and peaceful developments in the area. The reason behind all this is that the adventurous imperialists have lost their positions in the region.

The most militant and aggressive circles in the imperialist U.S. administration are supporting Israeli international terror and aggressive policies against the Arab peoples. The Palestinian people's rights to their own state are being violated. These circles want to expand their effective region using the Iran-Iraq war as a step. They want to transform Cyprus into an unsinkable NATO aircraft carrier at the expense of that island's independence and territorial integrity. They are trying to station troops of their RDF in the occupied territories of Karpaz [Karpasia] in northern Cyprus. In the Aegean region, they are, on the one hand, sowing the seeds of enmity between the Turkish and Greek peoples and, on the other, after having succeeded in returning Greece to the military wing of NATO, they want to use these two countries as an aggressive tool against the region's peoples. Under these circumstances great tasks and responsibilities face all the revolutionary forces of the region. The TCP supports the further development of links among the brotherly parties as well as among the national liberation movements in our regions.

The imperialists are exerting efforts in a bid to involve our country in the undeclared war they are waging against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The junta government's decision to lower the level of Turkish diplomatic representation in Afghanistan proves that efforts to this end have been effective. By declaring that loans will be reduced for countries which use their votes in the United Nations without taking into consideration U.S. requests, the United States has openly reiterated its policies of imposition and blackmail. To bow to such impositions and blackmail is to pursue a policy that completely contradicts the national interests. The TCP has supported and is still supporting the internationalist support extended by the Soviet Union to the brotherly Afghan people. Proposals by Comrade Babrak Karmal in May to the effect that the Afghan problem should be solved through peaceful negotiations among neighboring countries are a constructive and just stand.

The stand of the Soviet Union is exactly the opposite of that of the imperialists. The concrete proposals made by Comrade Brezhnev during the 26th CPSU Congress are realistic proposals that could solve the regional problems. If it were not for the imperialist interventions, the region's peoples could solve their own problems among themselves. Our people are in favor of a just peace and the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples in our region.

For an Independent Peaceful Foreign Policy

The U.S. administration and the NATO ringleaders are trying to transform Turkey into a springboard of aggression against the socialist countries. They want to use Turkey as a tool against the region's peoples for the sake of their own imperialist goals. To this end, they are exerting economic and political pressures on Turkey by all means. That is why currently anticommunism and anti-Sovietism is being used as a means of provocation.

The crucial point for the solution of Turkey's problems in connection with peace, independence, a national army and a national economy lies with Turkey's membership in NATO. The TCP envisages Turkey's withdrawal from NATO and the pursuing of a dignified foreign policy. It is supporting the continuation and promotion of links with the Soviet Union as well as with the neighboring countries as the realistic aspects of this policy. The U.S. pressure is being intensified in a bid to use our soil for the stationing of the RDF. The TCP appeals on all peace-loving circles to oppose such a move and to struggle against the U.S. and NATO bases and nuclear arsenals on our soil and against the arms race imposed by NATO, which is a heavy burden on our economy.

The struggle for the cause of peace being waged in Turkey has an international significance. However, it also aims at providing a better livelihood to millions of toilers and at strengthening the independence of our country. Though this struggle is connected with the preservation of our national interests, it also contributes to the fight being waged by our people for the sake of democracy. This struggle for the cause of peace constitutes the widest common base for the unity of action in the country. That is why the smallest common ideas and aims must be discovered in a bid to attract the widest forces possible to this cause. The communists should not consider the anticommunist prejudices of these forces as an obstacle in the common struggle. They should not look for strong anti-imperialist support of democratic revolutions. The TCP does not even expect them to be completely aware of the problems involved in the cause of peace. The TCP supports all their concrete actions related to their specific demands. All objective conditions for the creation of a large peace movement exist in Turkey. To heighten the struggle for the cause of peace in Turkey, taking advantage of all kinds of possibilities, is the present task of the TCP. Communists support and encourage the struggle being waged by the peace-loving forces.

The 12-September Military Coup

Comrades: The 12 September military coup terminated the bourgeois parliamentary regime in our country. The generals' junta seized the power. For the third time in 20 years, the army directly interfered in the political affairs of the country.

During the period of almost 1 year under the reactionary military dictatorship none of the basic problems of our country have been solved. Moreover, the situation of the working class, the middle classes and the peasantry was further exacerbated. The economic crisis, unemployment, inflation and economic stagnation are continuing. The economic and social policy dictated by the imperialist financial centers and implemented by the junta is at the root of all this. The threats against the country's independence and national security and the pressure by imperialists--particularly by the United States--are increasing every day. The elimination of the democratic gains obtained by the working class and our people through long struggles is added to all this.

We do not deny the fact that the chaos created by fascist and Maoist leftist terrorism has been contained. However, why should our people pay the price for this? Therefore, the question before our people is as burning as ever.

How can we solve the deep economic social and political problems of the country? Despite all its optimistic statements, the junta displayed its inability to answer this question. The junta spread the struggle against terrorism in the direction of an attack against all the progressive forces. It ceded the command of the economy to the likes of Ozal--the spokesman of imperialism and the collaborationist and monopolistic bourgeoisie. The differences between the army and the people are expanding. Tens of thousands of citizens have been arrested. Over 100,000 people were detained at some point in time. Torture, executions and heavy imprisonments are continuing. Through these methods, they are attempting to avert the progressive forces. However, the national problems currently facing our country can be solved only be relying on the anti-imperialist, antimonopolistic and democratic movement of millions of workers and toilers and all the progressive forces.

Comrades, the international situation is becoming more tense in even more dangerous ways. This process deeply affects the political situation in our country. We are faced with enormously complicated problems. Our national and international responsibilities are also growing at the same rate. At present, the working class and our people are faced with the task of foiling the imperialist plans to involve Turkey in situations of confrontation with its neighbors in the region and pull it into centers of tension. They are faced with the task of restraining the actions of the landowning bloc and the bourgeoisie who want to retrieve the democratic gains and fully seize economic and political power. The struggle of the working class to this end expresses perfectly the interests of the crushed majority of our nation. All those who are in favor of independence, freedom and comfort can achieve their goal only by uniting with the working class. As for the communists, they are fulfilling their duty to direct the struggle of the working class and the toilers through a revolutionary policy and a revolutionary party.

The TCP Central Committee undoubtedly developed your current political tactics step by step. From the first day, in a statement issued on 12 September [1980], we expressed our opposition to the military coup. The bourgeois parties were [words indistinct] from their own parliament. On the other hand, [word indistinct] the parliament, the TCP raised the banner of democratic freedoms on behalf of millions of workers, peasants and patriots. From the first day, the party informed the masses that the attack is directed against the working class and the progressive forces. On the other hand, the TCP took into account the junta's attitude against the fascist NAP, its approach to foreign policy, the effect of the patriotic forces within the army and the existence of the contradictions within the army. It opposed the development of the regime as a fascist dictatorship. The 12 September statement stressed that the junta will not be able to solve any of the vital problems facing the country. It called on all the national and democratic forces to unite and organize in accordance with the new conditions. However, in a short time, the party eliminated the biased assessments that emerged due to political inexperience, lack of sufficient (?insight) into the army and certain exaggerated views regarding the situation of the masses.

There are different evaluations among progressive circles today regarding the assessment of the junta regime and the policy to be pursued. It is necessary to grasp the concrete truth with all its independent aspects. The Marxist-Leninist basis of scientific analysis necessitates a class approach to problems. The socials and political atmosphere and factors that led to the 12 September military coup must be fully assessed before reaching a correct solution. It is necessary to determine the policy of the junta, its aims and implementations in all areas and their class characteristics. It is also necessary to ponder the role of the army and Kemalism and supply the right answers to these questions.

The Situation Prior to 12 September and the Factors Which Led to the Coup

Turkey's history of the past 30 years is characterized by economic, social and political upheavals. The 27 May 1960, 12 March 1971, and 12 September 1980 military coups, the government crises which followed one another and the long periods of martial law are proof of that. Terrorism, which is the fruit of the moral crisis--in addition to the other crises in all fields of the community--of increasing unemployment and poverty, shows that the capitalist community is in the process of rotting. The most reactionary spokesman of the ruling bourgeoisie claim that these facts are brought about either by foreign incitement or by subversive and divisive forces. What do they want to hide from the people? They want to hide the fact that, at this stage, the country's dependence on imperialism and the capitalist relations of production hinder social developments. It has become extremely important to underline this fact today.

The generals who usurped power have declared that they will eliminate the factors which brought Turkey to the brink of the 12 September coup and that they will prevent a return to the pre-12 September conditions. Many people who were tired of the crisis, of the terrorism and the chaos are tolerating the present oppressive situation by considering these remarks. Many Kemalist and patriotic officers and NCO's who really want to save the country from the brink of the precipice believe that they are on the right path with their present actions. However, most of them cannot see the basic reasons which lie behind the economic, political and social crisis that brought the country to the brink of the 12 September coup. Consequently, they are not aware that, given these conditions, the steps they are taking are for nothing. What the junta is doing is only aimed at strengthening the sovereignty of a handful of profiteers at the expense of the workers, at promoting the order of exploitation and U.S. imperialism's positions in our country.

Today, Turkey is no longer the Turkey of the time of Ataturk. Capitalism has been sovereign in the country's economy for a long time. This capitalism entered the process of monopolization during the second half of the 1950's under the guidance of the imperialist monopolies, with the means supplied by the state and with the merciless exploitation of the working class and the people. A reaction to that was the 27 May coup. However, the patriotic officers who carried out the coup did not establish a connection with the working class or with the progressive forces. In the end, they were defeated by the collaborationist monopolies and the imperialists. The monopolization process was stepped up in the mid 1960's. The generals of the time, who are now on the payroll of banks, stepped up this process even further during the 12 March 1971 coup. They suppressed the working class struggle against the local and foreign monopolies. They broke the national democratic efforts of the patriotic officers in the army. What is the situation today? The private capitalist monopolies are becoming a little more sovereign to the national economy with each passing day. Some 300 big industrial and commercial firms and 5 big banks--in fact, 10 big monopolist establishments owned by the likes of Koc, Sabanci and Eczacibasi [prominent businessmen] who are interwoven with imperialist monopolies have the lion's share of the national income. The industrial monopolies and the bank monopolies are interwoven. The representatives of the financial oligarchy are rising in the financial-capital scene, and together with the imperialists and with the minority of the biggest landlords, they suck the blood of the workers. The military and civilian groups which rule the army Mutual Aid Association [OYAK] and other military funds and mediate for [word indistinct] arms monopolies are intermingled with this parasitic minority. This process incites militarism in our country.

However, this development passes through much more complicated and conflicting processes caused by the economy's dependence on imperialism and its backwardness. The small and medium-size establishments are widespread. They have not yet sufficiently become integrated with the monopolies' and the banks' sovereignty system. The state economic enterprises which produce the greatest share of the national income basically serve the monopolies but they also serve the interests of the widest bourgeois circles.

Due to such factors, the monopolist sovereignty in our country is not based on deep-rooted national foundations. Its economic power is not derived from a determining role in the production or from its contributions to the national income. It is derived from the specific nature of its development, that is, from its growth through cooperation with imperialism and under the protection and support of the state. However, the direction of the development and its dynamics are becoming more pronounced with the increasing sovereignty of the monopolies over the economy with each passing day.

MILLIYET EDITORIAL ON TAKEOVER ANNIVERSARY

NC170833 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 12 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial by Mehmet Barlas: "The First Anniversary..."]

[Text] We are profoundly grateful to the Turkish Armed Forces, from the highest-ranking commander down to the last private They have once again proved that they deserve the traditional care and attention which the entire nation shows to them. They have restored the lost security of life and property and they have turned into an indisputable concept our country's integrity which was vehemently threatened. Can there be a loftier service to the state and nation than this?

This is why we wish to express our sense of gratitude on the occasion of the 1st anniversary of the "12 September" [intervention].

However, we know that this is a military regime. The existence of the present status spells out the absence of democracy and the constitutional state of law.... If a return to democracy is retarded, other problems different from those of "12 September" but at least as serious and as frightening may crop up.

That is why in enumerating the problems resolved by the "12 September," we feel the necessity to recall that there are also issues that a military regime cannot resolve. However, our greatest assurance is both the fact that the Turkish Armed Forces have accepted democracy as an unrelinquishable philosophy and the fact that the way the "12 September" has been conducted inspires us with confidence.

Far from being a "military regime," "12 September" is displaying "a state administration." The intervention was carried out not by a junta, but by the Turkish Armed Forces through a chain of command. All echelons of the state participated in this intervention. These echelons enjoy the extensive support of the people.

In other words, the "12 September" administration is inspired not by a group but by the state and the public. This is why the cadres and leaders of political parties who carry the votes of millions have complied with certain restrictions--which conditions of this period have dictated--without any resistance.

Everyone believes that once the bend in the road of the first year has been negotiated, the end of the road will bring a multiparty democratic parliamentary regime.

From this point of view, the second year must look forward, not backward. The pre "12 September" nightmare is now a matter of the past. A year has elapsed, the state has been redeemed. Now it is the turn of democracy to be redeemed. From now on, we will turn our attention to the future, not to the past. This is what we must all do...!

FINLAND

PRESIDENT KEKKONEN'S HEALTH IMPROVES SLIGHTLY

LD161634 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] The office of the president of the republic announces that there has been a slight improvement in the state of health of President Urho Kekkonen. This afternoon several additional examinations were carried out on President Kekkonen in Meilahti hospital. After the examinations the president returned to Tamminiemi [his residence]. The president's office also announces that the president was walking outside yesterday more than before. President Kekkonen is unable to perform his duties owing to illness until 10 October. Until then the president's duties will be performed by Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto.

SPAIN

POLICE MAXIMUM ALERT IN MADRID CONTINUES

NC171040 Paris AFP in English 1026 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Madrid, 17 Sep (AFP)--Police helicopters watched over Madrid today as the Spanish capital entered a second day of maximum alert against a possible terrorist attack. The authorities fear action by a Madrid cell of the Basque separatist organisation ETA-Military. Security contingents have been tripled or quadrupled around key public buildings.

A state of maximum alert preceded the attack last spring on General Joaquin de Valenzuela, head of the king's Military Household, in which the general was wounded and all members of his close escort killed. ETA-Military is suspected of having one of more permanent cells in "pisos francos" (safe houses) the organisation has in the Spanish capital.

SWITZERLAND

SWISS, AUSTRIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS REFUGEES

AU111120 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 11 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Summary] President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger yesterday concluded his 4-day official visit to Switzerland. He was in Berne, St Gallen, Chur and Geneva. His talks centered on refugee problems and economic questions. Swiss President Furgler declared at a press conference that the new asylum law enables Switzerland to admit refugees whose life and liberty are threatened. Moreover, Switzerland has remitted 50,000 Swiss francs to Austria for refugee aid and made clear that this is to be regarded as only a first installment.

The refugee problem also was discussed by Foreign Minister Pahr with his Swiss counterpart Pierre Aubert. On this occasion, Pahr stressed Austria's wish that Switzerland also admit transit refugees. "Pahr summed up the outcome of his endeavors saying that the Swiss reaction gave rise to some hope but not necessarily to expectations." The two foreign ministers also discussed the Madrid CSCE followup meeting. "There will be consultations by the neutrals on the civil servants level in the second half of September and a meeting of the neutrals and nonaligned countries in Cyprus in October. As far as a third followup conference is concerned, it could take place in 3 years at the earliest, possibly in Stockholm or Bucharest. Vienna might consent to become the venue of such a conference, should no agreement be reached on either of the other two cities."

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FOREIGN MINISTER STRESSES LOYALTY TO ALLIANCE

LD171526 Hamburg DPA in German 1155 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 17 Sep (DPA)--Speaking in the Bundestag debate today, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher warned opposition leader Kohl against allowing doubts to arise about German loyalty to the alliance.

"Particularly, with regard to our allies in the United States and Europe, but also addressed to our Eastern neighbors, one thing must remain completely beyond doubt--that our place is in the Western alliance and with the Americans," Genscher stressed. "There should not be mutual recriminations about this." The Federal Government never failed to make its stance and the aims of its policy clear.

Genscher stressed that the Federal Government's policy is in harmony with that of the United States. He said that on his visit to Bonn, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig again pointed out the importance the American administration attaches to cooperation with the Federal Government.

Genscher warned Kohl against turning the present political dispute about the German position in the alliance into an internal political dispute in which the impression could arise that some are in favor and others are wholly or partly against. "Don't do anything which could be quoted in the United States and thus give the impression that things are different in this country." This could seriously damage joint interests. The substance of the alliance must under no circumstances be called into question.

Genscher said that disagreement with the prevailing tone expressed in certain sections of the population regarding doubts about the need for German defense efforts, for the alliance and for cooperation with the United States is a different question. Here clear positions are required.

Genscher also responded to Kohl's criticism of Chancellor Schmidt in connection with counterarming with nuclear medium-range missiles. He asked: "Shouldn't our aim be to see the Soviet Union remove and scrap the missiles it already has deployed in order to make a mutual zero option possible?" He said he fears that anyone who abandons an optimum negotiating aim from the outset will not achieve even the realistic result of a reduction by the Eastern side. But, Genscher said, a reduction by the Eastern side could not mean the complete renunciation by the West of medium-range missiles, only a review of the West's counterarming needs. Given the fact that the reason for the West's counterarming is the Soviet arms buildup, the political task has to be that of constantly pointing out that the USSR has in its power the ability to make the whole business of arms buildup and counterarming superfluous. The American secretary of state also referred to the "zero option" as a possibility under ideal circumstances. The key to the need for counterarming lies neither in Bonn nor in Washington, but solely in Moscow.

AGREEMENT SIGNED TO SUBSIDIZE PORTUGUESE MILITARY

LD171504 Hamburg DPA in German 1357 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 17 Sep (DPA)--The Foreign Office in Bonn today announced that Bonn is subsidizing Portuguese defense spending in the NATO alliance to the tune of DM45 million. A relevant agreement--the third of its kind--was signed today by Berndt von Staden, state secretary in the Foreign Office, and Portuguese Ambassador Paulo Enes.

The Foreign Office said that the assistance is aimed at strengthening the Portuguese Armed Forces which "have important alliance tasks to perform on NATO's southwest flank." The sum of DM45 million, which is now being paid for the third time, covers the period to March 1983. The Federal Republic produces similar amounts of aid to Greece and Turkey, the other two partners on NATO's southern flank.

SCHMIDT, OFFICIALS MEET WITH ANGOLAN MINISTER

LD171116 Hamburg DPA in German 1031 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 17 Sep (DPA)--Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge was received by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn today at the end of his 2-day political talks.

At a news conference, Teixeira stressed that he is in agreement with his German counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. He is convinced that Genscher's efforts in the Western contact group of the five states will help toward a "better solution" of the Namibia problem.

At the news conference, Teixeira accused the United States of wanting to undermine the position of his government and of the "revolutionary movement" in Angola with its policy of "stronger relations with South Africa". However, he has no knowledge of a planned coup against Angola as published in the Portuguese press yesterday, in which the United States, Zaire, Gabon and South Africa are alleged to be involved. He declined to give figures on the number of foreign, mainly Cuban, troops stationed in Angola.

Before his departure, the Angolan foreign minister visited Economic Cooperation Minister Rainer Offergeld and SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski. He also reached agreement with the German Red Cross in Bonn on humanitarian aid for Angola to alleviate the results of South Africa's "criminal invasion."

OFFICIALS MEET WITH CHAD, CAMEROON LEADERS

Mitterrand-Goukouni Meeting

AB171957 Paris AFP in French 1726 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Paris, 17 Sep (AFP)--France's participation in solving Chad's problems was at the center of the talks held on Thursday between Goukouni Oueddei, chairman of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) and President Francois Mitterrand.

"We have made a lot of progress on the issue of understanding and, I hope, also on common projects," Francois Mitterrand said at the end of the talks which were attended on the French side by Claude Cheysson, minister for external relations, and on the Chadian side by Mahamat Abba Said, minister of interior.

Francois Mitterrand stressed that the Chadian president has before him the uneasy tasks of the reconstruction and the unification of his country as well as the normal exercise of its sovereignty.

Apparently satisfied, Oueddei, for his part, declined to answer reporters' question--as did Mitterrand. He simply stated that he would hold a press conference before his departure on Saturday.

This visit, observers note, marks the resumption of French-Chadian friendship and Paris' approval of the legitimacy of the Ndjamena regime. The French example could be followed by several African countries which are concerned about the Libyan presence and hesitate to resume normal relations with Ndjamena.

The French Government already on several occasions expressed its readiness--particularly in a statement by Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot--to unconditionally grant the war-torn Chadian people humanitarian assistance on the one hand and technical assistance on the other hand to help reconstruct the capital city destroyed during the war.

Cheysson-Ahidjo Talks

AB171424 Paris AFP in French 1209 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 17 Sep (AFP)--France's foreign policy, especially in regard to North-South dialogue, was one theme discussed during talks held late Thursday morning in Paris between President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon and French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

After the meeting, which lasted more than an hour, Cheysson disclosed that the discussions were also on African problems which, as he said, could be solved by the Africans themselves as in the case of the Western Saharan conflict.

We also discussed the possible contribution of France toward the solution of problems facing countries like Chad--with the agreement of the countries concerned--which must be united and totally independent, Cheysson went on to say.

Finally, the French External Relations Minister added: we also discussed problems for which the international community has to find solutions, the Namibian problem in particular.

France, Cheysson said, plays a very active role in the contact group. South Africa must accept the entire application of UN resolution 435.

After describing the South African military intervention in Angola as intolerable and illegal and after condemning Pretoria's apartheid policy, Cheysson praised Cameroon's role in Africa and the personality of President Ahidjo without whom, he stressed, the community accords may not have been what they are today.

MARCHAIS VIEWS PCF POSITION, UPCOMING CONGRESS

PM171441 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 14 Sep 81 p 3

[Yves Mourousi and Patrice de Carolis television Channel 1 interview with PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais from L'HUMANITE festival at La Courneuve 12 September]

[Excerpt] [Question] One of the themes of the festival is stepping up struggles, especially social struggles. Does this mean that you aren't satisfied with the rate of change?

[Answer] No, I and my party think we have started a positive process in most areas. Obviously, there are two fundamental questions holding the French people's attention--employment and prices. In those areas, the government must take the necessary measures to solve those problems. I am not saying it must have a magic wand and make the present 1.8 million unemployed vanish. No, I am saying we must reverse the trend.

[Question] Is this trend being reversed quickly enough and is enough being done at government level?

[Answer] I think that important measures have been taken in various areas. The French people know what they are. However, we think that more must be done. Moreover, that is what I intend to say in the National Assembly.

Of course, measures have been taken to create a number of jobs in the civil service. That is positive. Debate has started on reducing the working week. That is positive. Proposals on lowering the retirement age will be submitted to the French people. That is positive.

Most important is to create jobs, primarily, jobs in industry but also in agriculture. For that, we need a vigorous boost to consumption and to production. We can only solve the unemployment problem by new growth, by the creation of jobs in industry. If this is not done, the measures we are now taking will be inadequate and likely will become artificial at a given point.

Implementing What the French People Wanted

[Question] Can the nationalizations help achieve this?

[Answer] Obviously, the nationalizations constitute one of the ways to implement a new industrial policy.

First, because they will give us the opportunity to resolutely attack big capital's policy--a policy of confusion, speculation, the export of capital to foreign countries and the destruction of factories. On the basis of industrial nationalizations, we can pursue a new industrial policy, which, in my opinion, should flourish particularly in leading sectors.

I would like to add that the nationalization of the banking and credit system gives us the financial means of promoting this new policy.

Of course, in my view, the nationalizations are not adequate compared with the proposals which I submitted to the French people. But it is important to be realistic: The majority of the French people did not vote for my proposals. Some 4.5 million men and women did. That is positive. But the majority wanted less. I think they were wrong but you must be democratic and we are democrats. Consequently, we simply will implement what the French people want.

But it is important to be vigilant with regard to nationalizations. We must not have any illusions: The bosses of "nationalizable" enterprises will do all they can to try to prevent us from attaining the objectives which I mentioned before. The bankers will do all they can to prevent us from using the money which exists--and there is money in this country!—to finance the economic recovery.

This brings me to what I regard as a fundamental question following the decision to nationalize and it is the decision to allow the workers to take part in the necessary decisionmaking in the nationalized enterprises.

[Question] The latest opinion polls show that Francois Mitterrand's popularity has dropped by a few points. I would like to know your feeling on the state of grace which is beginning to be eroded somewhat, according to the opinion polls...

[Answer] I am not surprised that there are people who voted for the left, who voted for Francois Mitterrand, and who are now rather disappointed. There are some voters who voted for a different policy, who thought they were casting a useful vote from their viewpoint.

[Question] Are you not, after all, disappointed with the first 100 days?

[Answer] I refuse to make a clear-cut assessment after 100 days. In my opinion, we are at the beginning of a process which has begun in a positive way. We are only at the beginning and it is too soon to make a judgment.

Of course, there are measures like the increase in family allowances, the increase in the minimum wage--still inadequate—and a whole series of other measures which we can already judge. But, nonetheless, it is too soon to judge the record. A final decision still has not been made on nationalizations. We just announced which enterprises will be nationalized; we just announced which banks will be nationalized but the nationalization still actually has to be carried out and, above all, we still have to implement the new economic policy with the help of the workers on the basis of a new growth which will make it possible to create jobs and reverse the trend toward increasing unemployment.

Consequently, this is not a criticism but I am a lucid man. I assess our progress in the process which has been started day by day.

[Question] Last year, you expressed the view that the Socialists had turned their backs on change and had even combated the idea of the leftwing union. Do you now feel that things are going better?

We Want the Change To Succeed

[Answer] You have raised an important question because it enables me to allow the French people to judge. After 1977, we did indeed criticize the PS attitude. We wanted to clarify things. This was because we have always said--and this is the main question facing us today--that it is not enough for the left to win, we must create the right conditions for change in order to solve the problems of employment and all society's existing problems.

We wanted to defeat Giscard and to succeed in bringing about change. We do not want the men and women of this country to be disappointed. To do this, certain conditions must be fulfilled. And I still believe that the conditions I listed during my election campaign are essential and will one day be imposed.

But I repeat that I am a democrat and I take account of the way in which French men and women voted.

So what conclusions must be drawn from this? It is a conclusion which is damning for the media and those in the media. You were sorely mistaken. When I was appointed candidate, I said: "I am the anti-Giscard candidate and I want to defeat Giscard." You said: "No, that's not true, the Communists, on Brezhnev's orders, want to have Giscard elected." You were wrong. We defeated Giscard. Without the 4.5 million Communist votes, Giscard would not have been defeated.

Throughout the campaign, you said: "The Communists do not want to enter the government. We are in a crisis period. They do not want to shoulder that responsibility." There are four Communist ministers today and, if we had had more votes, there would have been more. And that would have been better, but that's the way it is. So you were sorely mistaken on that point too. The media shamefully distorted my election campaign. I did, in fact, say: These are the things I don't like in the PS and I still think that the PS falls short of the mark in some things. I am entitled to do so. But there were always two fundamental ideas central to my campaign. First, Giscard must be defeated. Second, we are not abandoning and will never abandon the union.

[Question] Let's turn to this statement: "We note that Francois Mitterrand and the PS, after abandoning the joint program and breaking the leftwing union in 1978, are now turning their backs on change." I ask you: Have they done another about-turn?

[Answer] I don't go back on anything I said at each stage of the battle, in my effort to clarify things to show the French people what had to be done to successfully bring about change. You just mentioned the fact that opinion polls already show that some people are impatient. That is possible. Especially regarding jobs and prices. This clearly shows that we must take care not to do anything which might lead to disappointment. This is why since 1977, and even before that, during the whole joint program period and during my election campaign, I never stopped making the necessary effort to clarify things: what economic, social, democratic and foreign policy does France need to overcome the crisis?

I still think that the proposals I made are good, otherwise, I would not have made them. Nonetheless, the French people have voted. We are in government and we are struggling on the basis of the measure of agreement which we, Socialists and Communists, reached after the elections, on the basis of the agreement which we concluded with the PS. We are fighting for success on those bases. Things are clear.

[Question] How long do you intend to remain in the government?

[Answer] Here we go! That was the third theme. I just recalled that the media said that the Communists did not want to defeat Giscard, that they did not want a union. They also said: "If they are in government, it will be for a short time." No! We are in government and are absolutely determined to do all we can to succeed. Consequently, if some people think we are there for a few months or for 1 or 2 years, they are wrong. We are doing and will do all we can to progress and to move in the right direction.

[Question] Let's turn to the PCF. More than a year ago, at a meeting at the Porte de Pantin, Francois Mitterrand said: "We are facing a party, the PCF, which is more than 50 years behind the times!" So have you changed between the 23d congress and the 24th, which will be held at the beginning of 1982? If so, in what way? If you have not, I would like to know how the party is feeling?

[Answer] Although some things have changed in France, nothing has changed in television! You have learned nothing. You are continuing the campaign you followed for 1 year, stirring up rivalry and arguments between Socialists and Communists.

My adversaries, the party's present adversaries, are the National Council of French Employers under Ceyrac, the bankers and Chirac, Giscard, Lecanuet and the rest. You are once again trying to make people believe that we are irresponsible allies, that we are only in the government for tactical reasons and so forth.

So I repeat: Things must be clear. There is a great difference between the PS and the PCF. We are Communists and intend to remain Communists. That is clear. Second, the form of union advocated in the joint program--I repeat, the form--was not the right one.

We are going to discuss this question in the preparation for the congress. The discussion has already started. We want union but the form was not the right one.

The third observation is: We are fighting for change. Change in the government, the country, the factories, cities and villages. The class struggle exists. It is being stepped up against people who do not want to accept change, who do not want to accept the nationalizations, who do not want to accept the wealth tax--a tax which, moreover, I regard as inadequate in view of the needs of the present stage. I will tell Pierre Mauroy that on Tuesday. But the capitalists don't want those taxes although the money exists. They want to do all they can to prevent change. Well, it is against them that we are fighting with all our strength.

Very Enriching Congress Preparation

So what is the state of the party? There is, of course, a great deal of discussion in the party. How could that fail to be the case? We didn't obtain the results we were entitled to expect in the elections. We have been weakened. That is indisputable. This is, therefore, one question. The reasons for this situation must be sought.

I put a number of ideas to the Central Committee meeting in June and, in our preparation for the congress, we will make a detailed examination of these questions which are connected with the nature of the election and of the institutions but also, I repeat, with the form of the union we established and, in a way, with our history as we have lived it during the past 20 years.

So, we are going to have a major discussion on this question. On the one hand we are presently in the government. We are no longer in opposition. That also poses questions we must debate. The preparation for the congress will, therefore, be extremely interesting and enriching, with a great democratic debate. Of course, there are rules governing our party's life. These rules were drawn up by the Communists themselves and they are relatively new since we drafted them at the last congress, the 23d congress, 3 years ago. On the basis of those rules, all Communists without exception will be able to take part in this great discussion, this great debate to draw the necessary lessons from the past and to draw up the policy we must implement during the next 3 years, since we have a congress every 3 years. Hence, there will be a great debate, a great, serious, high-level discussion. I welcome this and I hope that each party member will take part in it with a spirit of responsibility.

LE MATIN SEES HAIG SPEECH REVIVING COLD WAR

PM171155 Paris LE MATIN in French 14 Sep 81 P 2

[Editorial: "Cold War Speech]

[Text] Even though people are unwilling to use the expression, the style of relations between the United States and the USSR has been--for several months already--reminiscent of the cold war. The speech made by Secretary of State Alexander Haig to the Berlin press confirms as clearly as possible that, as far as Washington is concerned, the hour of detente has passed and the time has come to accept all the bellicose challenges presented by Moscow. "When democracies become either too weak or too timorous to offer resistance to aggressive dictatorships, how can democracy be safeguarded?"--the head of American diplomacy declared. His entire speech showed a fierce ambition to score maximum points by utilizing all the resources of intimidation and by assuming the role of a real leader of an anti-Soviet crusade. This warning was delivered just before a Gromyko-Haig meeting which, all things being equal, should take place in New York at the end of September.

Alexander Haig, who doesn't indulge in useless talk, in fact, restated the axiom proclaimed by Winston Churchill in Fulton, Missouri, that "the Russians respect only force." Incidentally, that Fulton speech was deemed to represent the beginning of the cold war.

What is new in the secretary of state's speech appears on two levels. On the one hand, the harshness of the words he uses to condemn the Soviets represents a break with the diplomatic practice current in the past 20 years, that is, the practice adopted after the Cuban missiles crisis in 1963. Haig mentions the "hideous" Berlin wall, asserts that "Soviet tanks, not NATO's defensive efforts against those tanks, threaten peace in Europe," and maintains that "Vietnam has reduced its southern peoples to slavery." True, since Ronald Reagan's election, people in Washington have become used to calling a spade a spade as far as the USSR is concerned. However, it was in the city of West Berlin--whose significance as a symbol in the sphere of American-Soviet relations is generally known--that Alexander Haig spoke. This fact endows his speech with much greater importance. And, on the other hand, the secretary of state did not hesitate to make some precise accusations on the subject of the use, by the USSR and its allies, of lethal chemical weapons--"We now have material proof from Southeast Asia."

Detente and peaceful coexistence are now far away. Obviously, through his "realistic" approach to "arms control," Alexander Haig intends to alert Western opinion and mobilize--in strictly Manichaean terms--the governments of the Atlantic alliance. It is a question of winning back from the Soviets all the lost ground, demonstrating that detente has profited Moscow and, consequently, initiating an intensive policy in favor of defense. Last week President Reagan spoke in a similar vein, albeit rather less forcefully.

However, in addition to the question of the rearmament of NATO's allies, the campaign pursued by Washington has another objective--economic revival. The Americans are becoming increasingly convinced that expansion is dependent on a reactivation of the celebrated military-industrial complex. If that close interweaving of diplomacy and economy proves real in the United States, it undoubtedly will influence the European nations' own decisions. In other words, if Washington initiates another era of cold war, won't Europe be obliged to follow suit?

EGYPT'S FOREIGN MINISTER CONFERS WITH LEADERS

Meeting With Colombo

NC172002 Cairo MENA in English 1925 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 17 Sep (MENA)--Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali conferred here today with Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo on the international and Mideast situations, as well as preparations underway for the resumption of the Palestinian autonomy negotiations in Cairo later this month. During four hours of marathon talks, Dr Ghali expounded in detail the latest Mideast developments, and the two sides voiced hope that the resumed autonomy talks would make tangible progress. They also voiced hope that Europe would back up such peace efforts, proceeding from the EEC's Venice declaration. Dr Ghali handed the Italian minister a number of documents clarifying Egypt's stance on the autonomy negotiations.

The two ministers also reviewed the position in the Mediterranean area and in Africa as well as attempts to destabilise those vital areas, and the importance of maintaining regional security, which was part of world-wide security. They further reviewed the situation in the Horn of Africa and Egypt's and Italy's efforts to see sound and stable relations established among the region's states, which should keep out of foreign interventions that ran contrary to their interests. Dr Ghali and Colombo also discussed the establishment of the multinational peace-keeping force in the Sinai, and it was learnt that Egypt requested Italy to contribute to the force. Italy's response was to study the issue seriously, while welcoming any further efforts to bring about a just and lasting Mideast peace.

Following the talks, the Italian foreign minister lauded President as-Sadat's positive efforts in this connection and voiced satisfaction with the talks he has had with the Egyptian minister.

Dr Ghali noted the crucial role played by Italy and expressed support for the recent Italian initiatives for boosting the peace and security of the Mediterranean, an issue of common interest to the two countries.

Talks With Spadolini

NC172240 Cairo MENA in English 2145 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 17 Sep (MENA)--Premier Giovanni Spadolini said today that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat chose the difficult way to Middle East peace and gained the admiration and respect of the whole world. In his talk with Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Spadolini called for continued efforts for peace to surmount the difficulties on the way.

Dr Ghali conveyed an invitation for Spadolini from President as-Sadat to visit Egypt, which the latter accepted. The date will be fixed later. Ghali told Spadolini that Egypt was keenly interested in Italy's participation in the peace-keeping multinational force, and Spadolini said Italy was carefully considering the subject and would keep in contact with Cairo in this respect.

TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH COLOMBO

AU170910 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 17 Sep (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and the head of Tunisian diplomacy, Beji Caid es-Sebsi, have reached an understanding on an Italian credit line for some 90 million dollars for Tunisia and an additional 25 million dollar development aid package for the North African country's sixth five-year plan for 1982-86 The final agreement is expected to be signed before the end of the year.

The two foreign ministers, in their consultations here Wednesday, also discussed two further projects for future accords in the areas of double taxation and cultural relations. In the area of their talks turned over to Mediterranean security, the Tunisian foreign minister pointed out that he was pessimistic as regards the future in this region. Colombo replied that, "through relations like those in effect between Italy and Tunisia, ties of cooperation and mutual respect for national interests, it is possible to lend a real contribution to peace and security in the Mediterranean."

In this context, Es-Sebsi voiced his government's "appreciation" for the agreement through Italy guarantees the neutrality of Malta, a document, Colombo said, open to participation of other European and African countries on the shores of the Mediterranean. The foreign ministers also conferred on the situation in the Middle East and a range of bilateral issues which included Tunisian development plans and the three Sicilian fishing boats seized while trawling in Tunisian waters.

News Conference

AU172002 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 17 Sep (ANSA)--Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi, in Rome for two days of talks with his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo, said today in a press conference here that the Italian proposal for a meeting of Mediterranean countries, discussed during the recent European Security Conference in Madrid, would be examined by Tunisia "with considerable interest." The Tunisian diplomatic chief, who also conferred today with Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini and President Sandro Pertini, added however, that the suggestion concerns a "delicate theme."

"If a solution is sought purely on the Mediterranean level," he added, "an agreement would be possible. But we must be realistic: The Mediterranean is also important for the 'bigs', the countries which exercise an influential role in world affairs." Es-Sebsi defined his discussions with Italian leaders as a "success," and said that Italian and Tunisian positions on both the Mediterranean security problem and proposals for bilateral relations were converging in a "reciprocal analysis" and approaching an identical viewpoint despite the fact that Italy is a member of the Atlantic alliance while Tunisia is a non-aligned country.

Referring to recent disturbances in the area, Es-Sebsi added that "our two countries alone cannot eliminate tensions.... but our common objective must be at least to reduce them." In a reference to an Egyptian request that Italy be represented in a Sinai peace-keeping force (at least symbolically) when the territory is given back to Egypt according to the Camp David agreements, Es-Sebsi remarked that "I don't believe a decision (of this nature) would please the Arab countries.... the Arab attitude is understandable if you consider that they have all condemned the Camp David agreements."

Commenting further on the Mideast situation, the Tunisian minister said that he was "personally pessimistic about the fact that a solution could be reached in the short term. The failure of the Camp David agreements," he added, "gives rise to a very serious consideration: That negotiations (in the Mideast crisis) are useless and the only alternative remains that of war."

On the subject of peace proposals Es-Sebsi maintained that these [word indistinct] by Saudi Prince Fahd initiatives need to show results, and to be accepted by both Israel and the Palestinians on the same level as a condition for success. The same is true for European proposals, he added. "Europe should resign itself to believing that pressure must be brought to bear on Israel, which is blocking the negotiations, and that dialogue with the Palestinians must continue."

PCI'S NATTA REVIEWS FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

PM150908 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 29 Aug 81 pp 1, 14

[Report: "Open Debate Based on the Facts and on Ideas for Overcoming the Crisis"]

[Excerpt] Florence--The PCI held a rally in Florence yesterday evening which was attended by a large number of citizens, workers and young people. There was a march through downtown Florence ending in Piazza Strozzi, where PCI Secretariat member Alessandro Natta made a speech. In the first part of his speech, Comrade Natta discussed the international situation and the extremely serious threats to peace in the world; and the second part of his speech he devoted to domestic policy.

The following is a summary of the speech.

Throughout Italy and in the world in general, Natta said, there is a growing condemnation and awareness of a very serious and alarming situation--of the threats to peace. For our part, we are once again calling on all people, whatever their social class, their beliefs or their ideological convictions, to join forces in a common effort and united action to safeguard peace, guarantee security, freeze and reduce armaments and assert the need for detente and international cooperation.

Some people accuse us of painting too dramatic and alarming a picture of the situation in our country and in the world. We are certainly not cultivating a taste for prophesying doom and spreading alarm; we know that there are forces and energies capable of solving mankind's great problems. But to do this we must face facts and not be afraid to tell the truth, we must have no hesitation in apportioning blame, and not weaken in the determined struggle to search for solutions and to impose them. And the fact which must be reaffirmed first is that a conflict today could lead to a general holocaust, the destruction of civilization and human existence on this earth by nuclear fire. The truth is that, whatever the assessment of the balance of forces might be, the two major powers and the two blocs have a potential which, once unleashed, could bring about nuclear destruction not once but seven times, that there are nuclear bombs equivalent to 80,000 explosions like the one at Hiroshima. The level of war potential is such as to render scandalous yet another race to perfect new devices.

This makes it even more outdated and unrealistic to think that peace can be guaranteed by the balance of terror, by the deterrence of mutual nuclear destruction, or by the possibility of "limiting" the nuclear clash to the European theater. This is the terrifying new idea behind the cruise and SS-20 missiles and the neutron bomb.

But if this is true, it must be clear that balance is possible only if we succeed in breaking the spiral of distrust and suspicion, the logic of the arms race, and if the trend is reversed. We remain convinced of the need for all--the United States and the USSR, NATO and the Warsaw Pact--to take actions and measures inspired by reason and wisdom, in the common interest and by the search for an agreement to reduce armaments. It is increasingly clear that we--Europe and the Mediterranean--are the focal point of a possible conflict.

If we are aware of the cost and risks of a course which could lead to Europe's subjugation, we must set aside all diplomacy, timid reservations and overrespectful warnings and feel the duty and find the courage to speak clearly.

This commitment to peace, disarmament, detente and cooperation is fundamental and has a prominent place in our party's political outlook, in the strategy of the democratic advance toward socialism in Italy and in Europe, in the idea of Eurocommunism, of the third path and of a new kind of internationalism.

And we consider that this struggle for democratic socialist change, this vision of socialism with freedom and democracy is more valid than ever. We have seen this confirmed in events in other European countries, in the difficult Polish renewal and in the progressive reform plan on which the left's victory in France was based and on which it is now being consolidated.

Recently we have frequently heard people ask what the substance, content and objectives of the alternative are, as if there were a conflict, a clash of lines, directions and proposals in our party. They ask, on what alliances, on what political bases can it be achieved if you Communists level such strong criticisms at other parties?

I do not think we have been vague, uncertain or reticent about the substance or elements of an alternative policy, starting with the reform of the state and the renewal of the parties. I do not think we can be accused of having failed to draw up and define important and responsible stances and proposals on the major problems such as foreign policy, institutional reform, the fight against terrorism, justice and economic policy. Nonetheless, we feel no embarrassment in admitting that we must go further and make our programs clearer, more precise and more practical. We have no hesitation in asserting, as we said at our last Central Committee meeting, that the change, the alternative must be achieved through confrontation and struggle on real problems, through political initiative capable of arousing mass movements, uniting forces and attaining positive results, and that our party feels committed to a line of progress and democratic change to build a broad alliance, a lineup of new and progressive forces which lie mainly on the left but go beyond the left, the PCI and the PSI and involve and include secular and Catholic democratic forces.

We have no doubts or reservations in holding the view that the alternative essentially requires a positive relationship and a political understanding between Communists and Socialists. We do not question the PSI's autonomy or its function. We feel no envy or jealousy if the PSI aims to expand and win more members, or if it wins positions; it does not annoy us, it does not annoy Berlinguer, Napolitano, Pajetta, Ingrao or even me. After 21 June, speaking to the Central Committee on behalf of the Directorate, I stressed the PSI's progress in the June election as a positive fact, the value of confrontation and political competition within the left, and the role which the PCI and PSI have in the country's renewal.

Having said that, it is legitimate to ask the PSI what policy it is going to pursue with its increased power. And we certainly cannot conceal the fact that we consider the governability policy, with its ambivalence, to be a mistake; collaboration with the DC, even if it is competitive, and the substantial postponement of a battle for an alternative until the balance of forces within the left has changes, is, I repeat, a mistake, in view of the serious nature of the situation and the urgent need to reform society and the state.

We unreservedly admit the value of the Communist-Socialist cooperation in the trade unions, the mass organizations and local government. We want and are fighting for leftwing democratic local councils wherever possible, and we consider it important that the PSI is rejecting the move toward homogeneity advocated by the DC secretary. But should I perhaps refrain from mentioning that I regard the idea of the Rome-Lazio and Genoa-Liguria balanced councils as by no means convincing or justified? I would not dream of maintaining that we favor leftwing councils in order to keep the PSI in the left, because I believe that they are justified because they have proved their worth and are in the population's interests. But should I allow to go unchecked Minister Formica's gratuitously offensive and ludicrous statement that the PSI wants these councils to force our party to "become Westernized?"

PICCOLI ON DC REFORM, RELATIONS WITH PSI, PCI

PM141601 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 29 Aug 81 p 3

[Mirian Mafia interview with DC Secretary Flaminio Piccoli: "We Christians Will Survive; Now Berlinguer Is Sailing in Stormy Waters"]

[Text] His office is more like a drawing room than an office. The walls are hung with tapestries depicting country scenes; the entire ceiling is covered with cherubs weaving garlands of roses; the desk is a dainty, heavily inlaid table; and the chairs are Louis XVI style. From this drawing room, Deputy Piccoli leads a party in decline, in a state of crisis and now close to its end. Should he not be depressed?

"Degeneration, decline.... you are biased, factious and ill-informed. You portray us like the Ottoman Empire, the moribund giant that never dies, or as a center of wickedness, which is in fact the opposite of a refuge for incompetents that must be ousted as soon as possible! If you only knew how many times I have heard these opinions repeated; when De Gasperi lost the 1953 election some people were already predicting our inevitable downfall. And you see? We are still here. And in 1970 some people, including some within the DC, announced that we had only a few years' life left. But 10 years have already passed. Then in 1975, following the local elections, some people maintained that our fate was sealed. Instead, you see? We are still here...."

[Question] Yes, you are still here, but--how can I put this?--you are in rather bad shape following the latest elections.

[Answer] But the DC lives and survives by virtue of more than electoral consensus. We have stronger roots than you think. They are real roots which stem from a particular view of the individual, an idea of justice and freedom and a blueprint for society. These roots must be reinforced, and this is what we are preparing to do. Real decline would occur if the plans for democrac stemming from those roots had proved in vain. In this connection, on the other hand, there is a crisis within the PCI because the root which it invokes is drying up.

[Question] Not only do you not seem depressed, but in fact you seem extraordinarily optimistic. But it was not we journalists who invented the DC's crisis. You held a National Council meeting on the subject....

[Answer] Why should I be depressed? I am worried, yes. I am worried about whether the party, involved in this entirely internal examination of conscience, will find as soon as possible the necessary energy to provide its own answer to the country's problems. This is my worry; our debate needs to continue vigorously until the November National Assembly meeting and until the congress, and must find both a point and a moment of truce to carry out a synthesis between the two aspects--the regeneration of the party and the answer to the country's problems.

[Question] What is meant by a moment of truce? Are you referring to the dissolution of the currents, which everyone approved at the latest National Council meeting?

[Answer] That was not the only time that I have condemned the ills of unrestrained factionalism.

[Question] I know. In fact, back at the December 1980 National Council meeting you decided to correct this system by revising the methods for internal elections. Then what happened?

[Answer] It is true, we did propose a number of internal reforms to surmount the difficulty of integrating new and valid energies into the party's life and to overcome the outright immobility dictated by the leaders of the currents. This was unanimously approved by the National Council....

[Question] What happened next?

[Answer] We appointed a committee. But considerable resistance to innovation emerged.

[Question] From whom? Can you name the current leaders who obstructed these reforms?

[Answer] I will not name any names. Let us say that the resistance to innovation stemmed from a general laziness, a general resistance to change.

[Question] Your national assembly is due to meet in November. Galloni has mentioned the need for a "transfusion" of Catholic blood to make possible your regeneration. Do you identify with that hypothesis? Or with Bisaglia's of a clearer characterization of the DC as a liberal democratic party?

[Answer] Earlier I mentioned to you our roots. They are Christian roots, and it was on the basis of these that we grew strong and became a decisive force in Italian society. Therefore, we will not accept for the DC a different role from the one forged for it by the founders and the history of the Catholic movement.

[Question] Does this mean no Bisaglia-style liberal democratic party?

[Answer] A popular and democratic party such as ours accepts liberal democratic values but transcends them and combines them with everything that the Christian message contains for mankind, for the individual and for the aims of a society that is not merely hedonistic....

[Question] What is the meaning of this condemnation of a hedonistic society? Is it an outstretched hand to Berlinguer?

[Answer] What do you think? Am I conceding too much to him?

[Question] Mr Piccoli, the critique of hedonism on the one hand and the proposal of austerity on the other are both rather vague. Let us turn to specifics. Would you care to talk about the councils?

[Answer] On 10 September we have a meeting on the parties of the majority on this very topic.

[Question] I know, but I would like to know more about what you think of this problem. You have made the forming of the Rome council a government problem. I do not know whether you mean what you say or whether you want to use the polemic to achieve something else.

[Answer] In the local authorities, it is an 80 percent gamble for the interests of the classes of which the Italian people, including our own voters, consist. Now in some councils, outright discrimination is being carried out against us, sometimes even involving government parties. Nobody must imagine that our desire to cooperation in the democratic management of the country can be exchanged for a mere supporting role to suit and to please others....

[Question] In other words, you are saying to the Socialists that there must be a five-party coalition everywhere. Formica has already replied to you that you can forget it.

[Answer] I believe he was speaking in a personal capacity. You cannot discuss these matters in humourous or arrogant quips. It is true that the Socialist Party has never adopted an entirely consistent stance at the center and on the periphery. But a patient reflection on the issue is also demanded by the respect commanded by our party's consistency in always opting in favor of democratic forms of cooperation, even on the periphery. Consider for a moment: How long can a situation persist in which the DC is discriminated against, even in cases where it holds a relative majority, such as Sardinia, to name but one? We are now being left out of not only the administration but even the collegial examination of programs which I believe should precede any understanding. We are being excluded even from this stage....

[Question] I would like you to be a lit le more specific on this point. You seem to be saying: We should all meet together during the stage of formulating programs; then we shall see who will implement the agreed program....

[Answer] Precisely, do you not consider that right?

[Question] This is what Zaccagnini's and Andreotti's supporters said about the national government when they maintained that there should be no discriminations regarding who should sit at the negotiating table to draw up a program. At the latest congress they were defeated, partly thanks to your contribution....

[Answer] But that was different; there we were talking about a national government, which involves other issues. I am talking now about local councils. Take the case of Rome. The problems there are certainly linked partly with national policy. Do you consider it right for the DC's thoughts, ideas and proposals to be ruled out in advance even during the policy formulation stage?

[Question] What would happen in Rome, Sardinia or elsewhere if after negotiations it was discovered that it is possible to reach a program agreement between all the leftwing forces on the one hand and the DC on the other. Would you form a national solidarity council?

[Answer] That is a problem. I would rather not answer. No comment.

[Question] As secretary of the preamble majority [former DC current], you can boast a success in having brought the Socialists back to the government....

[Answer] I have nothing to boast about, but I do regard the Socialists' return to the government as a very important event. I made sure that the coalition was based on parity and made the entire party accept even major sacrifices, in comparison to the past, in the formation of governments to guarantee in our allies a new and lasting willingness. Do you regard that as insignificant?

[Question] It is Donat Cattin who considers it insignificant. Indeed, he accuses you of not having established with the PSI the agreement valid for the entire legislative term offered to you by Craxi.

[Answer] But that is entirely untrue. There was never any Socialist proposals of an agreement for the legislative term. And as you will recall, at its Palermo congress the PSI rejected my proposal of consistency between decisions at the center and on the periphery.

[Question] Do you regret it greatly?

[Answer] Perhaps it was a good thing that things went that way, for the sake of testing the new stretch of road, which has demanded a great sense of realism. We have encountered more obstacles than rewards and consensus. Be that as it may, the governability which is so important in the anxious quest for the country's stability has been guaranteed.

[Question] Let us talk for a moment about other routes, other roads. As chairman of the DC parliamentary group, you played an important role during the national solidarity years in implementing that policy. People are still talking about the daily meetings between Evangelisti and Di Giulio. But you had frequent meetings with PCI floor leader Natta. Do you have any regrets about that period?

[Answer] I regret that that period was not consolidated. Others should have more regrets about the period than we--the PCI, for instance, which could have revived a democratic line of reasoning which it is now unable to find.

[Question] Both Christian Democrats and Communists are now saying that that experience cannot be repeated. Do you share this verdict?

[Answer] There is never anything that cannot be repeated. But the immobility into which the PCI has lapsed gives one the impression that the road is now impractical. Recent disputes within the PCI show that the PCI's system has become clogged....

[Question] Would you care to express an opinion about the Berlinguer-Napolitano controversy?

[Answer] There is a debate between Berlinguer and Pajetta as well, but I believe that one must go beyond individuals. We are witnessing an extraordinary significant and extremely valuable phenomenon. If the PCI has the courage to conduct an open debate--not only in its internal forums--on topics that indicate substantial differences in the Communist Party's approach, in its internal administration, in its role in society and in its links with the other political forces, it can be said without fear of exaggeration that we are at the start of a decisive turning point for the country's democratic system.

[Question] Some of your party colleagues have spoken in favor of Berlinguer's line. For which do you opt?

[Answer] I do not believe that the debate yet makes it a priority that either of the lines indicated prevail. They are intersecting lines, pointers which reach deep into aspects of party management. For the first time a capacity for self-discussion and for acknowledging even fundamental errors is emerging; a kind of arrogance on the part of those who believe that they are always right, the belief of being a party that never errs, is disappearing....

[Question] You seem to draw some satisfaction from the fact that even Berlinguer is being criticized.

[Answer] Well, you know how many criticisms there are of DC secretaries! Now the criticism of Berlinguer coming from authoritative leaders of his party provides a fortunate opportunity for the PCI to distinguish between the party and its secretary. It will be a fortunate innovation for a secretary who can understand the significance of the precariousness always reflected in consensus, support and even criticism....

[Question] You are very well acquainted with this feeling of precariousness, Mr Piccoli.

[Answer] I have no complaints.

[Question] But you yourself said of the DC's internal debate that it is marked by a kind of "pitiless cruelty." Has this always been so in the DC, or has this cruelty increased over the years?

[Answer] No, it has always been so. The DC has always questioned itself openly. We have no secret documents. Our National Council sessions are open to the press and our upheavals emerge from a debate that we do not conduct in secret forums but which we open to the newspapers, radio and television. This is all an aspect of democracy, one which reveals elements that are not always calm and well mannered; but it does teach us and the new generations the course of freedom.

[Question] It is a tough school; from the outside the impression is that rather than criticisms, it is often a matter of stabs in the back....

[Answer] You are right, it is tough school. But it also accustoms us to recognizing in other people's criticisms the basis of truth, whether great or small, that they always contain.

[Question] Do you mean that the criticisms made of you do not hurt you?

[Answer] Of course they hurt me, because everyone is sensitive to some extent, unless he has a hide like an elephant's--and I do not.

[Question] Have you ever considered resigning?

[Answer] No, I have never considered resigning, though I have declared my willingness to accept dismissal if other solutions beneficial to the party were to be found. That is all there is to it.

L'UNITA REPORTS BERLINGUER REMARKS ON YUGOSLAV TV

PM170909 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 11 Sep 81 p 14

[Report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 10 September Yugoslav television interview]

[Text] Belgrade--The political and social situation in Italy, relations on the left and Eurocommunism were the subjects discussed in a lengthy interview with Comrade Berlinguer broadcast on Yugoslav television yesterday evening.

The PCI, the PCI secretary general said among other things, will work to create a convergence of outlooks and to surmount the present divergence among the leftwing forces, which is preventing a joint struggle for a democratic alternative. With reference to the French experience, Berlinguer points out that "in France too there have been disputes and polemics between Communists and Socialists, but even at the most tense point in their relations they maintained a shared objective, namely to overthrow and replace the Giscard regime and create a leftwing alternative. This is what made possible the leftwing forces' victory, which is considered a historic importance for France, but which is also of great significance for all West European democratic leftwing forces."

In Italy, Berlinguer stressed, "there is not yet a convergence of outlooks among the leftwing forces, particularly between Communists and Socialists. There is rather a divergence of outlooks at present; this is preventing a more effective pursuit of a struggle that will bring about in our country too an alternative to the power system centered on the DC. The PSI maintains a government alliance with the DC; and the PCI proposes a joint struggle with the PSI and other democratic and progressive forces for a democratic alternative."

"We believe," Berlinguer concluded, "that we in Italy too must work to surmount the existing divergences. By all means let there be a debate and polemics on a series of issues on which the Communists' and Socialists' opinions differ; but an attempt must be made to make shared efforts converge, with the aim of completely regenerating our country's social and political life."

PCP SECRETARY GENERAL MEETS BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

PM171217 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 3 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee First Secretary Todor Zhivkov met with PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal, who was resting in Bulgaria. During the meeting, the two leaders informed each other of the BCP's and the PCP's current activities. They exchanged opinions on important current problems of the world situation and of the international communist and workers movement.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov reported on the Bulgarian communists' activity in implementing the 12th BCP Congress decisions, the Bulgarian people's successes in building the developed socialist society and the People's Republic of Bulgaria's active policy in support of peace, detente, good-neighborly relations and the Balkans' transformation into a nuclear-free zone.

He expressed the Bulgarian communists' unshakable solidarity with the PCP's consistent and courageous struggle in defense of the Portuguese workers' rights and freedoms, the democratic transformations achieved with the April [1974] revolution and the constitutional democratic system.

Comrade Alvaro Cunhal conveyed the Portuguese communists' fraternal greetings to the Bulgarian communists on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of the founding of the BCP and assessed highly the Bulgarian people's successes in building socialism, as well as the BCP's foreign policy of peace aimed at consolidating security and cooperation among the peoples of the world. He reported on the PCP's struggle in defense of the working people's interests, the gains of the April revolution and the democratic system and for cohesion among all the democratic and patriotic forces.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Alvaro Cunhal (at the same time as emphasizing the successes of the workers and peoples' struggle for democracy, national independence, peace and socialism) expressed their deep concern at the deterioration of the international situation and at the continuation of the dangerous arms race. In this connection, they categorically condemned the U.S. decision to begin manufacturing neutron bombs. The U.S. Government is shouldering a great responsibility for the deterioration of the international situation since the U.S. actions are creating a real danger of the possible spread of new mass destruction weapons in Europe--something which represents a grave threat not only to security in general but also to the security of the European states.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Alvaro Cunhal stressed the BCP's and the PCP's firm determination to continue to struggle to preserve and enhance detente. They emphasized the enormous importance of the peace proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries, which are in keeping with the interests of all peoples and offer a sound basis for achieving lasting peace and cooperation in the world.

The BCP and PCP leaders stressed the need to consolidate the cohesion of the international communist movement and to strengthen the unity of action and cooperation among all anti-imperialist, progressive and peace-loving forces struggling for peace, detente and the peoples' independence.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Alvaro Cunhal assessed highly the relations of friendship, cooperation and fraternal solidarity existing between the BCP and PCP, which are based on the inalienable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They emphasized the need for these relations of friendship to be developed and enhanced in the future in the name of the common struggle for peace, democracy and socialism and in the interest of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian people and the Portuguese people and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Portuguese Republic.

BCP Central Committee Secretary Dimitur Stanishev took part in the meeting which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. August 1981.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Interview

AU151549 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Sep 81 pp 1, 6

["Text" of interview of Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Communist Party of Portugal, by RABOTNICHESKO DELO reporter; date and place not given]

[Text] Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Communist Party of Portugal, who visited our country, was kind enough to answer questions from RABOTNICHESKO DELO:

Question: Comrade Cunhal, what is the Communist Party of Portugal's evaluation of the political situation in the country? What is the essence of Portugal's recent political crisis and what can be expected from Balsemao's next government?

Answer: The political crisis, which culminated with the resignation of Premier Balsemao, correctly reflects Portugal's political situation. The parties which form the government (the "Democratic Alliance" coalition consisting of the Social Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Center and the Popular Monarchist Party) disposes with a majority in the National Assembly. Then why did Balesemao resign? There are three reasons: The government, through the policy of the parties forming it, was not able to solve the country's problems, and even intensified them. The cost of living is increasing sharply. The national economy is stagnating and the dependence on imperialism is growing. The second reason is that the government activity evoked a wave of deep indignation and protest, which were manifested by powerful strikes and other mass actions. The third reason is that as a result of the first two reasons, the contradictions, conflicts and rivalry in the government coalition itself sharpened. This means that a new government led by Balsemao will not only fail to overcome the crisis, but on the contrary, will intensify it.

The policy of the reactionary government coalition is characterized first of all by the fact that it aims to destroy the great achievements of the Portuguese revolution (the national agrarian reform, the rights of the working people and so forth), to revive the monopoly groups, to restore monopolist capalism and, in the final account, to liquidate Portugal's democracy.

The crisis can be solved only through renouncing this policy and forming a democratic government with a democratic policy which will defend and strengthen the achievements of the revolution and follow the road of liberty and social progress which began on 25 April 1974.

Question: What are the concrete tasks of the Communist Party of Portugal in the context of the situation you described?

Answer: The Communist Party of Portugal thinks that the reactionary coalition must be removed. This coalition already has proved that its policy cannot solve even one of the problems of our people and country. It has proved its subversive character by daily violating the Constitution and democratic legality and by cynically expressing its plan to liquidate the current regime. Under these conditions, the Communist Party of Portugal is defending the opinion that the assembly be dissolved and new elections be conducted which will show that the reactionary parties are a minority. To achieve a democratic alternative, we are defending the need for uniting all democratic and patriotic forces. Unfortunately, the Socialist Party and especially its Secretary General Mario Soares are rejecting the unity of action with the Communist Party of Portugal and are searching for new agreements and alliances with the reactionary parties. On the other hand, the workers movement is highly organized and powerful, the struggle is also broad and powerful and the Portuguese people are firmly determined to defend their democratic achievements. We believe in the future. The last word will belong to the Portuguese people.

Question: The relations between the BCP and the Communist Party of Portugal are characterized by full unity and fraternal unity of action. How is your current visit in Bulgaria going to contribute to developing these relations?

Answer: During my vacation in Bulgaria, I had the opportunity to meet with Comrade Todor Zhivkov and other BCP leaders. The exchange of opinions was very beneficial. The relations of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the Communist Party of Portugal are constantly expanding on the strong basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Proletarian internationalism is not an empty phrase in the activity of the Bulgarian and Portuguese communists. During the fascist dictatorship in Portugal, as well as in new, democratic Portugal, our party and people have always relied on the fraternal and active solidarity of Bulgaria's people and communists. On its part, the BCP and socialist Bulgaria have always relied and can rely on the friendship and fraternal solidarity of the Communist Party of Portugal.

AVANTE! REPORTS ON MSZMP DELEGATION'S VISIT

PM161257 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 10 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] At the invitation of the PCP Central Committee, a Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] delegation headed by Janos Berecz, central committee member and department of international relations chief, and also including Attila Geczi of the international department, visited Portugal on 2 - 7 September.

The MSZMP delegation was received by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal. It held talks with a delegation comprising Sergio Vilarigues, member of the political commission and of the central committee secretariat, and Albano Nunes, central committee member and international section official. It also met with Blanqui Texeira, member of the political commission and secretariat.

The MSZMP delegation took part in the AVANTE! festival which took place on 4 - 6 September, met with communist intellectuals and held a colloquium for those taking part in the festival.

During the talks and meetings, which took place in the atmosphere of fraternal friendship characterizing relations between the PCP and MSZMP, impressions and opinions were exchanged on the situation in their respective countries and the two parties' activity, as well as current issues of the international situation and the international communist and workers movement. Aspects concerning the relations of interchange and cooperation between the two parties also were examined and the two parties' desire to continue their development was expressed.

PCP LEADERSHIP TALKS WITH TOURING CUBANS

FL101920 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] After touring rural areas north of Lisbon, the Communist Party of Cuba's [PCC] delegation visiting Portugal was honored by the Association for Portuguese-Cuban Friendship.

Speaking at the above ceremony, (Rogerio Paulo), a writer and president of the association, conveyed his cordial greetings to the Cuban delegation--which is made up of Jorge Valdes, member of the PCC Central Committee, and (Julio Batista), an official of the PCC General Department of Foreign Relations. The ceremony was attended by members of the Portuguese Jose Marti Brigade who soon will visit our country.

The Cuban PCC delegation has been holding official talks with the leadership of the Portuguese Communist Party within the framework of agreements on cooperation and exchange existing between the two parties.

PEREZ-LLORCA INTERVIEW ON NATO ENTRY, GIBRALTAR

PM161047 Madrid ABC in Spanish 5 Sep 81 pp 12-15

[Guillermo Luca de Tena interview with Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca: "NATO Entry Will Help Resolve Gibraltar Problem"]

[Text] [Question] During your July visit to Washington you said that NATO membership would take place "in due time." Why has this "due time" come?

[Answer] This is dependent on both domestic and international calendars. With regard to the domestic plane, the prime minister is better qualified to speak than the foreign minister. On the international calendar, we are at the moment when we are absolutely sure that there is a unanimous welcoming stance and that in any problems connected with the Atlantic option, such as the Gibraltar issue, progress can be made. And we are at the moment when we have a complete view of the prospects of bilateral negotiations. In July it was clear that this moment would occur in September. But the final decision lies with the government and this is why I had to use the phrases, in English, "due time," which is used in a colloquial and therefore imprecise sense.

NATO and Treaty With United States

[Question] Nevertheless, some suspicions still remain. It seems that the government, which at first completely separated the subject of negotiations with the United States from the Atlantic issue, subsequently connected them to some extent when it observed that it was not obtaining what it wanted from Washington.

[Answer] Clearly, at some point it was said that it was a topic that should be considered separately. But I do not believe that the government ever separated them. Obviously, the 21 September expiration date is a key factor in the temporal aspect of the decision. Therefore, I believe that the criticisms of untimeliness come from people unwilling to enter thoroughly into the debate. They emerge because they find the decision uncomfortable, but they are not real criticisms. With regard to the criticisms regarding the timing, it seems to me that to take the decision now, when the treaty with the United States is expiring and parliament has to issue a decision on the extension and future of the treaty, is perfectly timely and enables the Spanish people's representatives to examine the issue as it really is. And the fact is, as I have said previously, that Spain is in a way already within NATO. It is within NATO by virtue of the treaty with the United States, and if it is not formally a member, this is due to our domestic political changes. We have, for instance, the Saint-Jean-de-Luz treaty signed by the democratic Spanish forces, the forces whose principles now govern Spain. The signatories of the Saint-Jean-de-Luz treaty included, among others, socialists and monarchists in favor of Spain's entry into NATO. If those forces had exerted their influence at that time by means of the system rightfully theirs in Spain's future, they would have made possible our NATO entry and would have decided on our entry.

Impact on Third World

[Question] Former Prime Minister Suarez has said that our entry into NATO could harm our relations with the Third World. Has your ministry detected any signs that might support that view?

[Answer] That is not exactly what former Prime Minister Suarez said. He raised some questions regarding the worldwide impact of a decision with whose major outlines I know he agrees. I was foreign minister under his premiership and I discussed this topic with him a great deal. He was determined to bring Spain into NATO following 23 February [attempted coup], as former Minister of the Prime Minister's Office Rafael Arias Salgado said on one important occasion.

He did very well to point that out, and I point it out now. What former Prime Minister Suarez, a foreign policy expert, did was ask me certain questions and I would like to take this opportunity to answer them. I believe that Spain's entry into NATO will give us greater solidity in our international position, greater weight as an interlocutor and greater strength in our decisions and stances.

I therefore believe that NATO entry involves no negative elements. In my opinion, it involves none with respect to the socialist Eastern-bloc countries. These countries understand full well the game of political realities. They are adopting a very moderate stance on the issue. In other words, there were many more negative Soviet statements on the subject when the decision had not been taken than after the decision was taken. We recently had a visit from a fairly important Soviet delegation. The NATO issue was not even broached during the political discussions that were held. I, therefore, believe that it will be accepted on the understanding that in NATO Spain will not be pursuing an aggressive, militaristic or warlike policy. It will, of course, pursue a policy of efforts for peace and cooperation with the Eastern bloc countries.

[Question] What about the Arab world's reaction?

[Answer] The Arab countries will understand it too. There might be some reservations in some of the nonmoderate Arab countries. But we have had many contacts with the Arab countries. We have kept them informed of this decision for a long time. Personally, I have found in the Arab countries, with which we maintain manifold relations, an interest in knowing that they have a friend in NATO and a country which has traditionally listened to them sensitively and which maintains good relations with them. Of course, the same applies to the Latin American countries. We have been informing them of this option for some time. This was done, for instance, during the prime minister's recent visit to Mexico in July. The topic was discussed very extensively. When the subject is explained they understand it very well and it will not cause any kind of discontinuity or problems. I believe that Spain must be properly aware of where it stands. And Spain must impart political value to its relations with the West. Because one must be formally admitted to the West with one's due status. And I believe this is the first step. Excellent relations can be maintained with the Third World from within the West and NATO.

Relations With Moscow

[Question] What will be the impact on our relations with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] I am convinced that relations with the Soviet Union, for instance, will be simpler following a clarification. The Soviet Union did not want Spain to join NATO and I believe that at one time it was convinced that it could prevent it. In my opinion, the Soviet Union has now accepted that Spain will join NATO. This provides a clarification. Nevertheless, there will still be something of a propaganda battle. But I believe that the Soviet Union has accepted it. I also believe, of course, that on the whole there are no problems regarding the Third World.

Be that as it may, one cannot rule out the possibility of the propaganda battle being stepped up with sensationalist diplomatic gestures, but of course Spanish foreign policy is formed in Spain through the proper democratic institutions.

[Question] Former Prime Minister Suarez said on one occasion that he had received a letter from Soviet President Brezhnev warning of the negative effects on Europe of NATO entry, including even a recrudescence of terrorism in Spain.

[Answer] Of course, I am not acquainted with this letter, which has already been mentioned to me on occasions. There has also been mention of a letter to Marcelino Oreja, which is nonexistent. I know nothing about the other one. I never discussed the matter with former Prime Minister Suarez or his successor. I repeat that I observed in the Soviet Union and throughout the East European socialist camp a calculation in which they have reached the conclusion that they cannot prevent Spain from joining the Atlantic alliance. And stemming from that a lessening of propaganda. The USSR is accustomed to sending extremely lengthy letters. I want to stress that the subject does not appear in international forums or in the attitude of the press or in communiques. [PCE Secretary General] Carrillo has just been to Yugoslavia. He made some statements on Yugoslav television against Spain's NATO entry. But the Yugoslav press did not report them. The joint communique published at the end of his visit did not mention the subject of Spain's NATO entry either.

Breaking Isolation

[Question] Nevertheless, our future entry into the Atlantic alliance in fact implies the abandonment of our neutralist tradition. Is this aspiration not compatible with steadfast Europeanism?

[Answer] Though it is a very complex issue--I am talking about what is called Spain's neutralist tradition--and though it cannot be simplified completely, it can be compared to a large extent to a policy of isolation on Spain's part. On the one hand, Spain has no role of its own in foreign policy. It is outside the decisionmaking sphere and of course the sphere of war--which is an important aspect. But this does not spare it the phenomenon of war because it experienced it in its colonies and at home. An isolation policy does not rule out conflict. But this is due partly also to a historical phenomenon of decline and political deterioration. On the other hand, it must be stated that the political outlook changed in 1945 with the cold war. It should also be stressed that in 1953 Spain took a very important decision implying a pro-Western stance. NATO membership implies breaking away from the tradition of isolation. And also helping to place the country in a position that will extricate it from its introspection, Spain's obsession with its own problems. In my opinion, NATO entry is a positive factor in placing our country on stable and normal paths. It has also been said that it is a gesture of normalization. It is indeed a normalization, which the country would have carried out before it had not been overrun by the consequences of a civil war and an emergency situation. We want it to be a gesture of normalization and are sure that it will contribute to this normalization. It must also be borne in mind that for the FRG and Italy--European countries which suffered historical traumas comparable to or greater than ours--the taking of this Atlantic option was a decisive element in their political normalization.

Negotiation With Washington

[Question] The PSOE secretary general has said that the decision to join NATO has helped to hold up the negotiations for the renewal of the treaty and that there is reason to fear that in the future Washington will try to channel repayments and the solution of problems into the context of the alliance, while trying to draw maximum advantage from the bases. In this connection, Felipe Gonzalez said that he feared their being used for particular U.S. objectives that do not coincide with those of the alliance.

[Answer] With regard to timing, I insist that in my personal opinion Felipe Gonzalez and his party do not want to face the issue squarely. Nor can it be said the government has used the issue of our membership as a last-minute trick in negotiating the renewal of the treaty with the United States. I completely reject this argument. There are several problems in the negotiations with the United States. The first is the problem of the formal status of our relations, the nature of our relations with the United States.

Is it a matter of granting territorial facilities to be used at will or is there, on the other hand, an alliance treaty between the United States and Spain on an equal footing in defense of certain clearly defined objectives? Is it a matter of leasing bases or of defense cooperation with a view to a planned joint policy? This is the major problem of the negotiations and it will be resolved by Spain's entry into the Atlantic alliance. With our entry into the alliance the United States and the other 14 member countries will become allies.

Bases Statute

[Question] What about the problem of the bases statute?

[Answer] Of course the negotiations with the United States include the subject of the statute covering the bases in Spain; the legal privileges; whether or not they are under the jurisdiction of Spanish courts; whether Spanish or U.S. soldiers are in command, and so forth. This too will be resolved by NATO. Because NATO has model treaties. They will exist with all countries and are practically identical. We will automatically comply with this situation when we enter the Atlantic alliance. There is also another question. What is the purpose of the bases in Spain? Is it, for instance, an exaggerated leasing arrangement, whereby we lease at a price certain facilities with which the United States can do what it wants, on the basis of a particular foreign policy? Can it therefore use them to intervene in the Middle East, Libya, Africa and so forth? If we join the Atlantic alliance, clearly the bases will be placed at the service of a specific objective, which is stated in the treaty. The United States will, therefore, cease to have facilities in Spain for a worldwide policy. From then on it will have bases in Spain specified for a particular geographical area, as laid down in the treaty, moreover. Unless it is for the defense of Europe and North America, as a member of NATO it will have to ask permission it every individual case. Therefore, this problem--a serious one as far as our foreign policy is concerned--will be resolved with our membership.

Tangible Benefits

[Question] How would our entry affect cooperation with the United States?

[Answer] Of course, NATO entry is no magic spell. But of course it is positive [illegible] is a law in the United States which envisages major facilities for granting military aid and cooperation in industrial projects in allied countries. These are the Atlantic alliance countries. Therefore, I believe that there is no better bilateral treaty with the United States than a multilateral treaty. With all due respect, I see a contradiction in Felipe Gonzalez' assertions. Obviously, it would be easier for the Americans to use the bases if protected by a bilateral treaty, purely bilateral relations, in which we are always the weakest. Such a situation would not occur within the Atlantic Council. There we would be in a bloc with other countries and decisions are taken unanimously. Therefore, I believe that the argument embodies a major contradiction.

Southern Flank

[Question] The PSOE also stresses that the military objectives of concern to us are not exactly the same as the alliance's.

[Answer] Yes, they are insisting that NATO entry will not protect us from a conflict on our southern flank. I believe that the important thing for us is to maintain a policy of friendship with the Maghreb. And a policy of cooperation and understanding with Morocco, like the one we have now. The conflict in question is unthinkable in view of this policy of friendship and cooperation with all the countries of the region and especially with our principal southern neighbor. Be that as it may, entry into the alliance will not jeopardize us in any way.

Special Forum

[Question] Nevertheless, we will be entering a forum within which we have very difficult relations with some of its members, in particular a very major bone of contention--Gibraltar--with the United Kingdom.

[Answer] Of course, the alliance is a special forum and helps to resolve problems. It must be borne in mind that the alliance has been joined by countries such as Greece and Turkey which have no political conflicts [as published]. They have waged a savage war historically for centuries. An outright ethnic, cultural and religious confrontation. Since joining NATO they have not resolved all their problems. But through political discussions, relations between Greece and Turkey have improved and are basically normal, though one must remember that it is a historical conflict. We have problems with France and underdeveloped relations with Portugal. But NATO also embraces the FRG, France and Britain, which have waged two world wars. Furthermore, entry into the Atlantic alliance will help to ensure that Spain is not a "special case." Of course, our entry will not resolve all our problems, but it will help to a large and, I believe, decisive, extent. And it will resolve the Gibraltar problem.

Gibraltar, a Military Issue

[Question] In what way will our membership facilitate this process?

[Answer] We will not oversimplify the subject. Gibraltar has not been recovered for a large number of reasons. Spain was a special, isolated country, whereas Britain was a member of the Atlantic alliance. Because we must not forget that the military aspect of Gibraltar was the the root of this dispute. Queen Anne wanted a presence in the Mediterranean because it guaranteed her a base in her big-power game in Europe at that time. Later it was on the way to the Indias and within the Atlantic alliance. Now if we reverse this factor--with all the difficulty that this implies--and achieve military cooperation in terms that make it possible for Spain, we are really laying the cornerstone for resolving the Gibraltar problem. Because from then on we will become masters of Gibraltar. I repeat that nothing miraculous must be expected from our entry into the Atlantic alliance. It is in fact the Atlantic alliance's enemies who are trying to demand this kind of diabolical approval. "Prove to me that it will resolve all our problems," they say. It is no cure-all. But I believe that properly understood, it is clear that NATO entry will help decisively in resolving these problems.

[Question] What is your assessment of the British House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee's recent report on Gibraltar?

[Answer] This document, a lengthy "paper," contains all kinds of things. Therefore, there is no reason to rejoice or to raise hopes that will later be disappointed. But for the first time there is a more multifaceted report from the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee. In some of its points it is clearly positive for Spain. For the first time, an effort is being made on Britain's part to understand the Spanish position. Never before has any British body--let alone one with the importance of the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee--officially even made an effort to understand the "Spanish case" [in English in original]. Thanks to certain members of Parliament, particularly Professor Hill, this paper has done so. From the outset, it presents the Gibraltarian case and the Spanish viewpoint and this is very important.

New British Activity

[Question] What would you single out from the conclusions of this report?

[Answer] One very important aspect is that for the first time an effort of understanding has been made. This itself reveals a change of attitude. There are two important conclusions, one--the main one--which states that Spanish-British relations are more important than the Gibraltar issue. As far as I am concerned this the the right road. If the British accept this we are on the right road. I do not know when it will happen, because I am not overconfident, but we are on the right road. Second, there is another topic, which will be the subject of greater polemics and more debate in the British Parliament. These are the formal commitments made by successive parliaments not to transfer sovereignty over Gibraltar without the population's consent. Ways can be found without jeopardizing a decision that will respect the principle that friendship with Spain is more important. Of course, I would stress the effort with respect to Spain's position that is being made for the first time. Having said that, the Gibraltar issue is a thorny one. I have some experience of dealings with the British and of course any superficial optimism would be irresponsible.

No Additional Dangers

[Question] The public, who do not regard the topic with much enthusiasm, believe that there could be additional dangers.

[Answer] Except for very rare exceptions, a defense agreement is not, of course, a subject of very great popular interest. There are no additional dangers to the ones that could exist on account of our position and our present relations with the United States. Not only are there no dangers but, on the contrary, there are advantages. As far as the parties are concerned, German Foreign Minister Genscher, for instance, reminded me in Hamburg of certain aspects with which I was already acquainted concerning Bonn's NATO entry. The SPD, the Social Democrats, mounted a major campaign of opposition at the time. The decision was taken by the Bundestag with a one vote majority. At that time there was a campaign very similar to the one being mounted by the Socialists here. They wore stickers which read "Ohne Mich" without me. And the entire Socialist Party, including then Deputy Schmidt, voted against it. I do not want to go into what the Socialists are going to do. But I have the impression that we are in the same situation. Apart from which the PSOE has on previous occasions demonstrated a strong Atlanticist aspiration.

"A La Carte" Entry

[Question] Has the government examined the characteristics of our military cooperation?

[Answer] The options open to us are very extensive. Iceland, for instance, has practically no armed forces. Norway and Denmark are integrated. They have national commands on their own territories and host no foreign forces. France belongs to the Atlantic alliance but at present does not belong to the majority of military defense committees. It does belong to some of them. Germany hosts troops from almost all the countries, and so forth. Spain must therefore select its national interests from the "menu." The Defense Ministry has of course outlined some ideas. For instance, we would like to have some national commands. We know that we will not have command over Portugal because the Portuguese do not want us to. We already know this and it constitutes no problem. I believe that we will have command over Gibraltar. There are no obligatory regulations or permanent obligations. The alliance fully respects U.S. sovereignty. NATO is in fact an example of freedom and it really is possible to belong to it as one likes.

Inserting Bases

[Question] What will Spain's first objective be once we have joined?

[Answer] To insert the presence of bases into the context of the alliance and to provide Atlantic cover for them.

On that basis a process of adaptation will take place. Spain will, furthermore, play a dynamic role. In other words, Spain will join the cooperation committees. And we will express an opinion not only on what concerns Spain, which is a very typical approach to our foreign policy. We must also, for instance, express our opinion on how to organize the line of defense in Bavaria, what is to be done in the Eastern Mediterranean, what is best for the North Sea, and so forth. And I hope that this will prompt interest in Spain. Because it would be a sign that this country has become normalized.

[Question] Does the government have any plans to deploy Spanish troops in Europe?

[Answer] In principle, there are no plans for this. However, we could have troops "assigned" to the FRG. In other words, troops ready for transportation to a theater of operations in Germany or Italy, the equipment and training of whom would be a wonderful task for the army in which we would be assisted by all the Atlantic alliance countries. But there are no plans to deploy troops outside national territory on a permanent basis.

[Question] What about the possible use of the Rota base for nuclear weapons?

[Answer] Rota was built for the Polaris submarines. The present submarines, the Tridents, do not need this installation any longer. I must also say that this subject--the possible storage of nuclear weapons in Spain--was not one of the U.S. requests during the negotiations. There are countries in the alliance that have nuclear weapons on their territory because they want to and other countries that do not. Of course, we will not have them. Moreover, neither the neutron bomb nor the Pershing missile is a problem for Spain. The Pershing missiles are medium-range and it would therefore not make sense to deploy them in Spain. And the neutron bomb is a theater weapon, an anti-tank weapon which it would be pointless to deploy in Spain, where there is no possibility of a direct tank battle.

False Argument

[Question] Last, some sectors believe that our possible membership conceals a lack of international success.

[Answer] This assertion is unfair. The case of Morocco is quite clear. The public are alarmed when a fishing boat is captured, for instance, but it must be stressed that over 1,000 Spanish fishing vessels fish in Moroccan waters every day. Of course, we have good relations with Rabat. There is no concealment with regard to the Common Market issue either. This is a different matter from NATO. We are joining the alliance after serious analysis because it is in our interests and because the right time has arrived to deal with the issue, as far as its defense and military aspects and aspects regarding the United States are concerned, and also because of something that I did not mention earlier. Because if we do not deal with the matter actively rather than as a potential--as is usually the case--we will be abandoning the Atlantic option. The Common Market issue is different and extraordinarily complex. Obviously, there are objective difficulties which stem basically from the fact that we are conducting negotiations at a time of economic crisis. This complicates trading relations. I hope that Spain's progressive investigation of the Atlantic alliance and defense topics will open further doors. I stress that I do not consider it a cure-all. But it is meaningless to say that Spain's entry into the Atlantic alliance will hinder our Common Market entry. There is an erroneous idea in Spain that NATO is bad and the EEC good. Nevertheless, when the time for our membership comes there will be a better debate on the subject than now. If EEC negotiations were to be completed now there would be major polemics and we would undoubtedly be accused of undue haste and of failing to defend Spain's economic interests. The government wishes to enter all the European forums. In fact, our possible membership of the Atlantic alliance implies a step toward a more European position.

MINISTER OLIART OUTLINES DEFENSE CONSIDERATIONS

PM171005 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 4 Sep 81 p 10

[Pablo Sebastian interview with Spanish Defense Minister Alberto Oliart; date and place not given]

[Text] Question: The government is drawing up the national defense plan, the budget for which soon will have to be presented to parliament. Does the plan consider the Atlantic option? When will it be completed?

Answer: The defense plan, which will have a 10-year duration, could be presented to parliament in October, I believe. Of course, if parliament approves the process of Spain's integration into NATO, modifications will have to be introduced and it will have to be adopted, for instance, in connection with the standardization and modernization of our armaments, but always taking into account our own independent defense capability.

Furthermore, it must be pointed out that, while political membership in NATO is one thing, the mode of entry into the allied defense system is another, which will have to be negotiated in the months ahead. In this connection, the government will have to examine whether it wishes to join this or that NATO committee, though it will belong to the major ones. This membership in Atlantic committees always will be the subject of continuous negotiation within NATO, so as to adapt to defense requirements at all times. There are some committees, such as NATO's so-called Eurogroup, in which the allied countries standardize their weapons production, which is of great interest to Spain.

Question: Nevertheless, there seems to be some degree of waste and confusion in the organization of Spain's defense within the Western framework. The renewal of the bilateral treaty with the United States, for instance, has now been subordinated to NATO entry. Why this change?

Answer: In fact, what has happened is that one aspect has evolved faster than the other, the former being the NATO option, announced by Prime Minsiter Calvo-Sotelo in his inaugural speech. Bilateral negotiations were started late, in April, and hitherto there has been insufficient time to complete these talks, which on previous occasions usually lasted a year or 18 months. Within them certain problems have emerged, stemming from the fact that the U.S. budget is now set and that it will be necessary to wait until the next fiscal year to obtain reciprocal technological and military-industrial cooperation for which we are hoping. There is also the matter of the so-called security clause which can be resolved more easily through NATO membership. This all made it advisable to give priority to NATO and to suspend the bilateral treaty for 8 months, with the aim of awiating the new fiscal year, leaving more time for bilateral negotiations and being able to define military cooperation requirements from the viewpoint of the Atlantic option.

Question: But is it not a political error to extend a treaty signed in 1976 outside the existing Spanish democracy, the substance of which does not greatly benefit Spain? Wouldn't it have been better for the government to renegotiate the bilateral treaty with the Carter administration before waiting to see what would happen with Reagan?

Answer: I believe that one should not be too dogmatic with regard to the extension of an "undemocratic" treaty. We have inherited legislation from the previous era but the Cortes has worked continuously to adapt it and still has a great deal of work ahead. As for whether we should have negotiated with Carter, it must be pointed out that it was the United States itself which suggested to us a postponement until after the U.S. election. Since then, many things have happened, such as the February events and the change of government--hence the delay which is causing the extension of the agreement.

Question: In view of the priority which the government has given to the Atlantic option, how does the cabinet interpret the signing of a multilateral defense agreement with countries such as France and the United Kingdom, for instance, with which Spain has major disputes such as the EEC and terrorism with Paris and, above all, the Gibraltar issue?

Answer: The things that unite us with the Atlantic alliance countries are much more important than the bilateral disputes that might divide us. Moreover, I believe that these problems could be resolved much more easily within the alliance framework than outside.

"Spanish Military Command in Gibraltar"

Question: Is it, therefore, possible to envisage Spain within NATO with Gibraltar under British sovereignty?

Answer: It is possible to envisage Spain in NATO with Spanish military command in Gibraltar where, moreover, there are other problems apart from the military one, such as those of the population and the territory. These problems could be promptly resolved.

Question: Does that mean that a Spanish military command in Gibraltar could be the center for a Spanish military command covering the Gibraltar Strait and the Mediterranean region? How would other regions, such as the Bay of Biscay and the Canary Islands, be protected within the NATO framework?

Answer: Spanish command over Gibraltar and the strait would, as has been traditional in the area, be organized from Cadiz, but in general terms what Spain wants within NATO is exclusive Spanish command over all its territory and adjacent waters, control over the Bay of Biscay, the Balearic area, the Strait of Gibraltar and, of course, the Canary Islands, with Spanish bases on the archipelago, naturally.

Question: What about Ceuta and Melilla? Isn't it true that NATO will not defend Ceuta and Melilla in the event of an attack on these Spanish cities? Is there any possibility of this defense guarantee being included in the bilateral agreement with Washington?

Answer: The Washington treaty does not include Ceuta and Melilla in its article concerning the NATO zone of influence but does, however, accept in another article the defense of the territory of allied countries. In the event of a conflict, prior consultations would have to be held and these are also envisaged in the official documents.

This is a complex situation because, for instance, within the NATO context the defense of the cities against a sea attack would be accepted, but not against land attack, in which case the consultations that I mentioned would have to take place. The bilateral treaty cannot provide this defense guarantee because it applies only to a possible Warsaw Pact attack on Spain.

On the other hand, it must be pointed out that the government will try to obtain all possible guarantees within the allied framework, though of course Spain will guarantee the defense of both cities in the event of a conflict, which I do not consider possible, with [word illegible]. Be that as it may, what we must do is to improve and strengthen relations with Morocco. We also should consider whether the situation in the area would improve if we expressly mention Ceuta and Melilla in the NATO negotiations or whether, on the other hand, it would create further tensions.

Question: Another subject in this debate is the deployment of nuclear weapons in NATO countries. What is the government's stance on this?

Answer: Well, the government has made it quite clear that it will not accept the deployment of nuclear weapons on our territory. In any case, there would be no point in deploying tactical weapons on Spanish territory since such weapons could not reach the Warsaw Pact countries from the peninsula in the event of a conflict.

Question: It has even been said in certain official circles as an argument in favor of Spain's joining NATO that membership in the Atlantic alliance also will involve certain army officers with putschist leanings in new national and multilateral defense tasks. What do you think about this?

Answer: I believe that this analysis is better suited to a cartoon strip than anything else. What is true is that the Spanish Armed Forces will have new combined defense responsibilities, such as those that the navy already has in several combined naval exercises. Of course, the navy could become part of the alliance's defense system tomorrow. The army and air force need further, more complex and gradual modifications. Furthermore, the psychological effects of NATO entry on the Spanish Armed Forces is something about which it is very difficult to make any forecasts or analyses.

Question: Some opposition circles have protested high ranking military officers' making statements in favor of Spain's entry into NATO and thus entering the political debate. What is the Defense Ministry's opinion on this subject?

Answer: The top army leaders have made it clear that this is a political issue. Their strategic opinions and military assessments concerning Spain's interests in connection with negotiations with NATO and in accordance with the requests that the government has made to the various military commands for the purposes of its technical reports on the subject are another matter. In this connection, it is natural for important assessments of advantages and disadvantages to be made.

"NATO Completes Our Integration Into the West"

Question: The aspect of assessments embraces the armaments issue. Perhaps, for instance, NATO membership could harm Spanish production because of standardization with Europe, such as in the case of the Cetma rifle. Furthermore, there is the matter of aircraft of which there are plans to buy 142. What is the position on these issues in relation to NATO and the bilateral agreement?

Answer: I believe that many of the Spanish weapons can be brought into line with Europe's while others will have to be modernized. The Cetmo case could be the subject of negotiations within the allied framework. What can be said about the aircraft is that there will not be as many as was first thought. There could be 90-100. A political decision about which aircraft to choose has not yet been made. It could be the F-16 or F-18, but that is a decision that has yet to be made. The French Mirage was ruled out because it is not even listed. In any case, we already have over 60 Mirages in our air force and it is advisable in this situation to diversify one's armaments. We would like easy payment terms for the aircraft as a reciprocation in the bilateral agreement, but this is not so easy because of the problem of U.S. aid. Other kinds of compensation can be obtained such as those concerning the extension or granting of certain licenses for the construction of other less sophisticated weapons. All this is now being negotiated.

Question: Couldn't the government's quick decision to join NATO be interpreted as a political operation designed, among other things, to conceal the difficulties in Spanish foreign policy, for instance, concerning EEC entry, relations with France, Morocco, the crisis in Equatorial Guinea and so forth?

"Relations With EEC Not Frozen"

Answer: I don't regard relations with the EEC as frozen. There are internal problems within the EEC that must be resolved, but I believe that the EEC countries do want Spain to join them. I also do not believe that relations with France are any worse at the moment. I believe that in the past 4 months we have enjoyed a better situation in our dialogue with Paris than we did before. In short, I believe that the NATO issue does not replace other options and that it completes our integration into the West on the defense plane in accordance with the government's program.

FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE TO DEBATE NATO

PM180841 Madrid ABC in Spanish 16 Sep 81 p 5

[Jose-Maria Fernandez-Rua report: "Foreign Relations Committee To Debate NATO Membership Plan"]

[Excerpt] Madrid--The Congress of Deputies decided yesterday that the chamber's Foreign Relations Committee will process the plan for Spain's membership in NATO. The communists did not take part in the voting, which yielded this result: 308 votes were cast, 180 in favor of the motion (Union of the Democratic Center, Democratic Coalition and Catalan minority); 126 against (Spanish Socialist Workers Party, Basque Nationalist Party, Andalusian Socialist Party and some deputies of the mixed group); 2 abstentions.

I DHILINI SAYS KIPRIANOU VISIT TO MOSCOW CANCELED

NC171902 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Kiprianou's visit to Moscow will not take place this autumn, as was officially announced a few months ago. According to authoritative information received by this newspaper, the Soviet leadership does not favor a visit by President Kiprianou to Moscow at this time because efforts are being exerted for a solution of the Cyprus issue. Moscow reportedly does not want to displease the Turks, who may possible consider an official visit as an indication of Soviet support for the Greek Cypriot view.

According to the same information, President Kiprianou's visit to Moscow is not even now being encouraged by AKEL which, as we write in other columns, is preparing ways to separate itself from Mr Kiprianou and his government.

PAPER ENDORSES IDEA OF ALL-PARTY GOVERNMENT

NC172022 Nicosia APOGEVMATINI in Greek 16 Sep 81 pp 1, 8

[Editorial by A. Likavyis: "Yes! A Government of Popular Strength"]

[Text] It is not the first time parties and personalities have raised the idea of forming a strong ecumenical or national unity government. Thus, neither is the position expressed by AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou new for the party--which principally supports the current government--nor is the viewpoint expressed by interlocutor G. Ioannidhis accidental. The difference is that Ioannidhis, who was not the first to "cast the stone," has drawn the volleys of criticism and the "insinuations" of men in the government establishment.

But this is not significant. Of significance is the fact that the demand for a representative government of unity with a broad base (in any case broader than 19 percent of the electorate) has been reiterated more strongly because the need for such a lineup currently is more urgent than ever before.

The burden of historical responsibility is too excessive to be borne on the small or large shoulders of a small or large party, and if now--even though late--when the future and the existence of the country and the people is at stake is not the hour for such a strong representative government, then when will it be? If the principal party suggests to the third party, which is in power, this necessity, which is embraced by other groups, then what other message does the president need to proceed with the gesture that will strengthen his position and divide his responsibilities among others?

And when the person most competent to know the consequences of our weaknesses as these appear on the battlefield of the Cyprus issue--which is the table of negotiations--that is, the interlocutor, considers that a strong government of national unity is needed, then the responsible people should ponder the problem and not reject it without consideration and indirectly shoot arrows attributing intentions other than the national interest.

The argument that Makarios did not favor and did not do something of the kind does not stand up. First, because Makarios himself was a president above parties, and by documentation his was an all-party government in the sense that it enjoyed the approval of all political forces.

Second, after the coup, the ethnarch decided upon a government of national unity and actually had made a first selection of party cadres, but some other events--unrelated to the issue under discussion--prevented its formation. Makarios' closest advisers know sufficiently well what we mean.

However, there is a third fact that some people want to forget--the fact that Makarios was unique, his broadness huge, his stature great and his prestige universal. Consequently, in him there was indigenous strength, whereas now there are inherent weaknesses that are enhanced by the exacerbation of party passions and ratified by electoral percentages.

This is the whole truth and only cheap flatterers can convey it altered to places where honest people want to send it undistorted.

We do not intend to criticize the president, not because of fear but because we believe that we should correctly convey the message to him, not our message, but the message of the country and the people and the demand is for a strong government of unity that will reflect popular will and not single-party weaknesses, a strong government that will be able to guide the country's bleeding future intercepting obvious dangers and defusing evident traps.

I DHILINI SAYS AKEL TO STOP SUPPORTING DIKO

NC172034 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] AKEL is preparing for a new divorce with DIKO [Democratic Party] and to take its support from the Kiprianou government. According to verified information received by this newspaper, this matter was discussed at a recent meeting of the party's Central Committee and pertinent decisions on the way to prepare for the "divorce" were adopted.

The implementation of the plan has already begun, with the first shot being fired against the Kiprianou government in the recent speech by AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou made in Limassol. Papaioannou said that DIKO's one-party government can neither resolve the Cyprus issue nor the people's serious problems.

Following Papaioannou's speech, the newspaper APOYEVMATINI, which leans toward AKEL, took the baton and in its editorial yesterday called on President Kiprianou to accept AKEL's demands for the formation of a political government, and simultaneously reminding him that the third strongest party cannot ignore the recommendations of AKEL, the strongest party.

NORTH HOLDS RIGHTS ON SYRIA'S EXTENSION OF WATERS

TA171711 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus has announced that it reserves all its rights regarding the sea area involved in Syria's decision to extend its territorial waters to 35 nautical miles.

Acting Foreign Minister Hakki Atun issued a statement today saying that both in its present condition and as one of the two constituent elements of the future Cyprus federal republic, the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus would announce its final assessment of Syria's decision at a later date.

CAGATAY CONCLUDES OFFICIAL TALKS IN ANKARA

TA171708 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] The official talks between the TFSC delegation, which is currently in Ankara, and government officials concluded today. The Turkish delegation was headed by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and the TFSC delegation was led by TFSC Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay. Certain other ministers also attended today's talks. Financial and economic measures for the development of the TFSC economy were discussed during the talks. Cagatay and the delegation accompanying him will leave Turkey tomorrow.

MESIMVRINI ON DEMONSTRATIONS AT PAPANDREOU HOUSE

NC171016 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The strong and persistent protests of followers and friends of dropped PASOK deputies continued yesterday. Mr Papandreou's villa "Galini" at Kastri was occupied again for 3 hours with protestors voicing shouts and rhythmic slogans and hoisting placards. The protestors asked to visit the party chairman, which they again did not manage to accomplish.

Yesterday, hundreds of demonstrators--mainly from Piraievs and the surrounding municipalities--were so persistent in their demand for a delegation to be accepted that the gendarmerie had to be called in for protection. The protests concerned the dropping of Mr A. Perdhikouri.

Meanwhile, strong protest cables were sent to press offices protesting the dropping of deputies from Akhaia, Ilia, second Piraievs district, Attiki and other districts. Slogans heard yesterday at Kastri included "Papandreou, you betrayed us" and "The people's party disregards the people."

The protestors remained near "Galini" villa until later at night and demanded a meeting with Papandreou. They ultimately succeeded in handing to the secretary of the PASOK chairman a memorandum with 2,500 signatures.

--A cable was sent by 300 followers of the PASOK struggle committee protesting the dropping of Perdhikouris. Papandreou was warned that if he did not rectify himself he would have to account for his mistake.

--A cable in support of Perdhikouris was also sent by Mr N. Dhafereas (town of Perama) with the note that 19 signatures will follow.

--According to reports from Ilia, the strong protests against the dropping of Mr B. Papadhopoulos will also be continued today.

According to certain information, PASOK circles yesterday expressed "certain faint hopes of Papadhopoulos' restoration. However, other officials considered this unlikely, while they stressed that a possible attempt at restoration would cause new agitation, since this would force another candidate to be dropped and new rage will erupt."

UNITED DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEANING TOWARD PASOK

NC171617 Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "EDA Is in Favor of PASOK...."]

[Excerpt] Mr Ilias Iliou and the United Democratic Left [EDA] were particularly favored by the "New Democracy" government and leaders. Mr Iliou was recognized as a political leader and...EDA as a party with full privileges in the Chamber of Deputies.... However, Iliou and EDA proved to be ungrateful to their benefactors... Instead of a countrywide endeavor to concentrate their small number of votes and thus deprive the opponents of their benefactors of them, they decided to support and vote for PASOK with their strength... However, EDA's decision has no qualitative importance; it is only of moral significance. It chases after Papandreou's family... Its identity is:

--For many years--substantively until 1967 and formally until 1974, EDA was the KKE substitute. But when the parties and the press revealed this at the time, EDA and AVYI [its organ] protested. Now EDA confesses that it was an organ of the KKE and the Soviet Union without a will of its own.

RALLIS ACCUSES PASOK LEADER OF BREAKING 'CALM'

NC151150 Paris AFP in English 1129 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Athens, 15 Sep (AFP)--The Greek Government headed since May 1979 by George Rallis resigned just after 1000 GMT today, it was officially announced here. The resignation, accepted by President Konstandinos Karamanlis, has been expected for three months and prepares the way for a general election due to take place on October 18. The outgoing premier was asked to set up a caretaker government, which will be sworn in on Thursday morning.

The present ministers of the interior, justice and northern Greece, too "tainted" by their conservative views, will be replaced, at the request of the socialist opposition, by non-parliamentarians, to ensure smooth carrying out of the elections.

Before seeing the president Mr Rallis presided at a final cabinet meeting, which, according to some political observers, took the form of a council of war by his New Democracy party. He accused Andreas Papandreou, leader of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement, of being responsible for breaking up the calm that characterised the election campaign until recently.

In the current parliament, elected in November 1977, 175 of the 300 seats are held by the ruling New Democracy party, and 93 by Andreas Papandreou's Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK). Recent polls indicated the socialists were likely to obtain a majority, though observers said things could change and they expected a tough campaign. The socialist leader will play up what he feels to be the Greek people's desire for change after more than 30 years of conservative government.

PAPANDREOU-AVEROF EXCHANGE ON ECONOMIC REPORT

NC170958 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 16 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Leader of the official opposition and PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou has made the following statement:

"In his letter to the prime minister, Deputy Prime Minister Averof presents a relief picture of the bankruptcy of the economic policy pursued by the 'New Democracy' governments. His conclusions confirm to the letter all that I have stated and continue to state in my contacts with the Greek people, that is:

"1. A deficit in the public sector of 300 billion drachma for 1981. This deficit not only decisively encourages inflation but also deprives the private sector of the credit necessary to stop recession and unemployment.

"2. Credit allocations to businessmen in small- and medium-sized enterprises as well as productive credit allocations to the farmers are unbelievably insufficient. This makes it clear that the country's banking system functions practically exclusively for the interest of the large monopolistic conglomerates of the country. This explains stagnation and the drop of productivity in our country.

"3. For 1981, the balance of foreign payments stands at $3 billion, as I had forecast in my relevant speech in the Chamber of Deputies.

"4. In 1981, the foreign exchange reserve was lowered by $1 billion as I recently emphasized. A great proportion of this lowering is the result of unacceptable administrative errors by the Bank of Greece and the Ministry of Coordination.

"5. The cost of living index is not correct. It does not count the true high prices which, on a day-to-day basis, shrink the workers' incomes.

"We have promised to the people that when we take over the country's administration we will present a full balance sheet of what we take over. The deputy prime minister has already helped us by making preliminary reports. It is clear that PASOK, as we have often emphasized, will take over an economy which is on the verge of bankruptcy. It is worthy of wonder, I would even say it is unbelievable, that the 'New Democracy' government, the appropriate ministers and the prime minister himself, although fully aware of the critical condition of the Greek economy, daily appear in the act of selling off the Greek state. And they do not even have the courage to tell the truth about it to the people of Greece. This is exactly what we describe as the scorched earth policy. It is obvious that their line of thinking is based on the theory: 'If New Democracy is going to sink then why not sink Greece as well?'

"For this very reason they have a heavy responsibility--I would say an historic responsibility--toward the Greek nation and the people of Greece.

"The present prime minister has a heavy responsibility, because he attempted to deceive the Greek people on the state of the Greek economy in his speech at the Thessaloniki international trade fair. The deputy prime minister and minister of national defense also bears a heavy responsibility because for the past 7 years he was a member of the 'New Democracy' governments and because he did not consider it his duty, since he took over responsibility for the economic sector, to inform the prime minister as well as the Greek people at the expense of whose standard of living 'New Democracy' is committing its depravities.

"Naturally on 18 October the Greek people will have the crushing defeat in store for them, a defeat unprecedented for the rightwing. After this defeat 'New Democracy' will be led to decomposition, to fragmentation and to a competition of the old and new dauphines. The 'leaking' of the deputy prime minister's report is obviously a stentorious proof of this."

Answering Papandreou late last night, Averof made the following statement:

"The extent to which the statement of the leader of the opposition distorts my position on economic affairs can be seen by the statement which, by coincidence, I released at approximately the same time, explaining the conditions under which my report to the prime minister was prepared on 8 July. Anyone who takes the trouble to read the texts will be absolutely convinced. I explained that since then [8 July] the situation improved in all sectors and that what I had originally written does not apply to the current situation.

"I will reiterate only one point in order to illustrate: The dollar which at that time was increasing in value in relation to all currencies, had reached 64 drachmas and there were numerous forecasts of further increases. Such an eventuality would have disturbed the cost of living index, the balance of foreign payments as well as other elements of our economy. The dollar, however, started on a downward trend. Today it stands at 58 drachmas and this, combined with a revival of the economy, creates different prospects than those which, logically, existed in early July.

"Why should Papandreou take all this into consideration, however? Faithful to his mentality, Papandreou considers only that which will give him votes which he does not have--a fact which the night of 18 October will reveal to him. Papandreou has lived abroad for most of his years. For this reason he does not know how mentally mature the Greeks are. He will discover this on that night which will be fateful to him."

MITSOTAKIS CITES GOOD RELATIONS WITH YUGOSLAVIA

NC171946 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Greek-Yugoslav relations are excellent and there is also a firm desire for broader cooperation for peace in their region and the world. This was stressed by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis during a farewell luncheon that he gave to the outgoing Yugoslav Ambassador, Radko Mocivnik.

FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE IN LONDON

TA171526 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Report by correspondent Ovul Tezisler from London--recorded]

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who held a meeting with British Foreign Secretary and EEC Ministerial Council President Lord Carrington yesterday, held a news conference at the Turkish Embassy in London today. In his news conference, Turkmen commented on his meeting with Lord Carrington. Pointing out that bilateral relations, Turkish-EEC cooperation, the Cyprus issue, the Middle East and various international problems were discussed during his meeting with Lord Carrington, Turkmen said that he also briefed the British foreign secretary on the efforts to return to democracy in Turkey. Turkmen said: Britain trusts that democracy will be established in Turkey.

[Turkmen] A few months ago, we reached an agreement with the EEC on conducting political consultations on the ministerial level from time to time and when necessitated by international developments. I held my first consultation in The Hague in April with Netherlands Foreign Minister van der Klaauw. The second consultation was held with the current political cooperation president, Lord Carrington. I met with Lord Carrington for some 3 and 1/2 hours. We reviewed various issues; the situation in the Middle East, the Arab-Israel conflict, the Iraq-Iran war, Namibia, Turkish-EEC relations and the Cyprus problem. We also discussed Afghanistan within the framework of [word indistinct].

[Tezisler] In reply to a question on whether there has been a change in the way Western countries view Turkey since 12 September 1980, Turkmen said: Certain circles are from time to time leveling criticisms against Turkey and expressing their doubts because of certain fixed ideas, ideologies or political views. However, all the sensible people in Europe are fully confident that a parliamentary democracy will be established in Turkey. Noting that Britain wants the Cyprus problem to be resolved as soon as possible, Turkmen said that the Turkish Cypriot community took its most important step in this direction by submitting the new proposals to the Greek Cypriot side. Noting that Turkey is exerting efforts to become a full member of the EEC, the foreign minister said that Lord Carrington shares Turkey's views concerning Turkish-EEC cooperation. Turkmen also noted that the two countries' approach to the subjects discussed during the meetings are very similar.

Turkmen will leave for Brussels today and hold a meeting with the Belgian foreign minister. Turkmen will also meet with EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn in Luxembourg and then leave for New York to attend the UN General Assembly meetings.

MINISTER OZAL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, GOALS

TA171553 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Edirne, 17 Sep (AA)--Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal warned today that there is no possibility for Turkey to obtain foreign credits anymore. We can cope with the problems by working hard, he said.

Speaking to the members of the trade and industrial chambers in Edirne, Ozal said: "The situation we are in today indicates that the problems can be solved. I do not claim that they have been solved. We still need a year or two. If we had not taken austerity measures, Turkey today would be in a very difficult position.

Ozal said that although the basic principle was free market economy, it was difficult to get rid of the implementations of long years. State interference in economic life has been brought down and the high interest policy has helped the accumulation of bank deposits, he added. He said black market has been (?wrapped up) and the rate of inflation will be brought down to less than 35 percent by the end of the year.

He said the inflation rate will still be a problem confronting the economy next year because of psychological effects. He said interest rates may drop next year in accordance with the economic development. He urged banks to open credits to more risky fields.

Ozal drew attention to the fact that agriculture was the basic element of Turkey's economy and warned against inflationary trends of the past. Instead of very high support prices to agricultural products, better credit possibilities should be created he said. On industrial products, he said certain goods should be imported even though they are produced locally, in order to control prices effectively. Otherwise faulty methods will continue he added.

Drawing attention to the serious problem of unemployment, he said it was not possible to solve it in a short period. But he added as the result of the free interest policy, investments are expected to shift to labour-intensive sectors.

GOVERNMENT OBJECTIONS TO EEC DEMARCHE ON AEGEAN

TA171703 Ankara Domesatic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] It has been announced that Turkey is in favor of solving its problems with Greece through bilateral talks and that for this reason the two sides must refrain from making unilateral decisions.

A report drawn up to redetermine the customs borders of the EEC following Greece's full membership in the community contains certain views that run counter to Turkey's regarding the Aegean Sea. The report which was drawn up by French parliamentarian Marie Madelaine (Turcak), who is the reporter for the European Parliament Foreign Relations Committee, says that the question of rights in the Aegean concerns all the members of the EEC and therefore EEC officials must participate in the talks. The report also says that Greece's territorial waters extend to 12 miles and that the Greek islands, together with their continental shelves, territoral waters and economic regions, must be included within the community borders.

Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is in London on an official visit, has commented on this report saying that even if it is accepted at the end of the European Parliamentary debate on it today, it will not carry any weight. Replying to a question on the issue, Turkmen said: The right of the islands' sea has not been granted to Greece in international law. As you know, tne Law of the Sea agreement is still being discussed. This agreement which is still under discussion does not grant the right of the islands' sea to Greece. Such a right is granted only when the country in question is made up solely of islands. Greece does not have such a geographical makeup.

Meanwhile, Turkey distributed a letter of protest to the parliamentarians in Strasbourg in connection with the report which they will discuss at the European Parliament today. Our correspondents in Strasbourg report that the letter explains Turkey's views rega ding the rights in the Aegean. The letter also stresses that the problems between Turkey and Greece must be resolved through bilateral negotiations. Recalling that the EEC upholds the principle of keeping away from the political conflicts among its members, the letter urges the community to maintain its constructive and balanced stand regarding the Turkish-Greece dialogue. The letter says that Greece rejects Turkey's continental shelf rights in the Aegean. It stresses that this view will lead to very serious problems. It also states that Turkey will never again agree to the extension of the Greek territorial waters to 12 miles. It points that if that were the case 64 percent of the Aegean Sea would belong to Greece and Turkey would not be able to have access to the Aegean Sea or even to the Mediterranean.

The last part of the letter recalls that according to the legal status of the continental shelf, it is impossible to include the continental shelves of the islands to the community's customs borders.

TCP SECRETARY BILEN'S REPORT TO PARTY PLENUM

Part Three

TA131015 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Part three of the report submitted by Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee Secretary General Bilen on behalf of the party Politburo to the TCP Central Committee plenum; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] The economic power of the monopolies and the political power of the state are melting into each other with every passing day; they are combining. The leaders of the monopolies are joining with the administration of the state, and the higher bureaucracy is joining with the administration of the monopolies. Ozal, the representative of the local and foreign monopolies, is the deputy prime minister. The generals of the 12 March 1971 coup and their likes are sitting in armchairs in administrative councils of the banks. Furthermore, the state planning organization is guiding the economy in a way that will benefit the monopolies. The budget's tax policy serves this purpose mostly. A process of the establishment of a monopolist state capitalism is developing in our country based on the exploitation of the public sector.

What are the results of this development in relation to the revolutionary process? First of all, the monopolies are climbing up the steps toward the monopolist state capitalism under conditions of harsh class struggle. The monopolization process is moving in parallel with the quantitative increase and (?socialization) of the proletariat. The proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie is becoming more effective. The local and foreign monopolies are spreading their exploitation to all the middle strata. They are extending their hands into agriculture. They are causing the destruction and poverty of millions of small villagers. The nonmonopolist capitalist establishments are either taken under the control of monopolies or they [words indistinct]. The conflicts between the collaborationist monopolies and the nonmonopolist sector are deepening. The exploitation by the foreign and mulinationalist monopolies is growing. The rivalry between the local market and the local monopolies is becoming harsher. Consequently, the monopolization widens the base of the anti-imperialist and democratic struggle. In this way, the anti-imperialist nature and the antimonopolist character of the general democratic struggle become deeper.

Intermingling with the dependence on imperialism and, in agriculture, with the relations of precapitalist feudal systems, this monopolization incites social conflicts and class struggles. The answer of imperialism and its collaborator, the monopolist bourgeois, to this situation is increasing oppression and brute force.

As Lenin said, monopoly means reaction in every field. The same is true in our country. Actually, this is even more valid for our country, because here it is not only a matter of the local monopolies resorting to oppression and brute force for excessive profits, but also of imperialism--to which the local monopolies are tied--resorting to oppression and brute force, undertaking activities to disrupt the inner balance of the country, to provoke terrorism and to undermine the democratization process, all for the purpose of keeping Turkey within the imperialist system.

The economic basis of this is constituted by the sovereignty of the imperialist financial establishments, such as the IMF and the World Bank, and of the multinational imperialist monopolies on the national economy, and also by the interests of the arms monopolies which drown the country, through NATO, by means of heavy military burdens.

At this stage, the local monopolies are especially the source of reaction and chauvinism. No matter how they yearn to export capital to the foriegn markets, these monopolies do not have the [words indistinct] except to step up their merciless exploitation within the national borders and carry it out by means of brute force.

That is why it is the dream of the high-ranking sectors of the collaborationist and monopolist bourgeoisie, such as Koc and Sabanci, to become the junior partner of the United States or of the FRG, like Israel or Egypt. Some of them, however, are trying to mount imperialism's war chariot by playing an expansionist role in the region with the slogans of "The Turks of Kirkuk," "The Turkmens of Iran," "The Dodecanese Islands and the sharing of the Aegean Sea."

The role played in our country by imperialism is especially reactionary, because in its effort to keep Turkey within the imperialist system at a time when the general crisis of imperialism is at a new peak, the United States resorts to every kind of pressure or blackmail. Without breaking the anti-imperialist forces, it is impossible for the imperialist forces to use Turkey to fill the vacancy left by Iran, to turn Turkey into a gendarme in the region, to pull it into the Persian Gulf adventures or to turn it into an accomplice to the amphibious forces, to the U.S. gangsters. That was the basic factor which led our country to a deep crisis prior to 12 September 1980. It was the local and foreign monopolies' passion for profits and U.S. imperialism's expansionist goals. In order to place the burden of the crisis onto the workers, the enemies of our people used all their means to incite reaction and terrorism, and supported all the provocations in order to usurp the democratic freedoms and institutions from the hands of our people.

Prior to the 12 September 1980 coup, the imperialist secret services, the reactionary Justice Party government and the National Intelligence Organization increasingly supported the fascist Nationalist Action Party in order to suppress the resistance of the masses in the face of the crisis. They provoked the leftist terrorist organizations. As a result, Turkey was shaken with an unprecedented wave of terrorism. Eventually, security of life became nonexistent.

Prior to 12 September 1980, the fascist movement was in escalation in Turkey. At this point it will be useful to dwell on the fascist movement for a while.

The roots of the fascist movement go back a long time. The fascist movement emerged in Turkey during World War II. After the Hitler fascism was eliminated, it adapted itself to new conditions. In the 1960's it began to get organized legally as well as illegally. It intensified its activities after the 12 March 1971 coup. The Nationalist Action Party [NAP] was part of the government twice. It gained important positions in the army, the police force and other state institutions. It created an extensive paramilitary organization. And unlike similar movements in several other countries, it created a mass following composed of the most reactionary sections of the small bourgeoisie, of the displaced elements and of the lumpen proletariat. It was supported financially by the capitalist establishments for its anticommunist activities. It became very closely connected with the most (?mediating) and striking sections of the capitalist class, with the black marketeers, with smugglers and with big landlords. It gained a big sympathizing force in the Justice Party parliamentary group and grassroots. The NAP was getting ready to be part of the government once again on the eve of the 12 September coup. The parliamentary system was helpless before the economic crisis and the terrorism on the eve of 12 September 1980. The terrorism organized and provoked by imperialist centers, by the NAP and other terror centers had reached dimensions impossible to control. The Justice Party government was following a path which would lead the country to greater dangers and which would further strengthen reaction. However, it could not fully implement its pro-imperialist, promonopolist antipeople policies despite all the methods of brute force. The resistance of the masses, the composition of parliament, the influence of certain constitutional institutions and of democratic elements were placing obstacles before the Demirel government. That is why the Justice Party leaders stepped up their efforts to increase their influence within the army administration. On the other hand, the Justice Party government wanted to hold early elections in order to have a Justice Party majority in parliament, and if that proved impossible, a Justice Party-NAP majority.

As a result of its earlier government policies, the Republican Turkish Party [RPP] had exacerbated the crisis, had begun to lose its mass support and had weakened with internal conflicts. The parliament eventually became completely paralyzed, degenerated further and lost its authority among the masses to a large extent. The efforts for Justice Party-RPP cooperation had failed. The Justice Party's plans for early elections were foiled. Thus, no parliamentary solution remained which would be acceptable to imperialism and to the collaborationist monopolist bourgeoisie.

Before the 12 September coup, the working class, the working masses, the urban middle strata such as the intellecutals, technical elements and teachers, the villagers having small or medium-size lands, women and children staged mass demonstrations under harsh conditions. The working class' strike struggle reached a new and higher level. Besides the strikes staged for economic rights in individual factories or industrial branches, general strikes of an increasingly political nature began to be staged. Just before the 12 September coup and under the conditions of bloody terror, 1 million workers, members of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] and the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] staged a general strike in protest of the murder of Kemal Turkler, the leader of the Turkish Mine, Metal, Metal Works and Machine Industry Workers Union. The workers were not only demanding the improvement of living conditions, but making general political demands for democracy. On the eve of the 12 September coup, the working class had revolutionary experiences through May Day parades, general strikes, rallies and resistance against the armed brutality of the police. This was also reflected in the strengthening of the tendency for unity in its syndical movement.

The level of consciousness of the working class was observed in the fact that its most heroic sons joined TCP ranks, and in the fact that the TCP slogans were adopted by a significant section of the politically active workers.

Prior to the 12 September coup, the monopolies and their government made intensive efforts to suppress the struggle of the working class by means of brute force, to limit its syndical rights and to close the class unions.

The characteristic of the villager masses' struggle before 12 September was the spreading throughout the country of a powerful cooperative movement against the banks, the landlords, the mediators [between farmers and buyers] and the usurers. The democratic demands of this cooperative movement which sprang from the rural areas were in conflict with the interests of the local and foreign monopolies who talked about turning Turkey into the West's green grocer, butcher and milkman, but who in reality were getting ready to exploit Turkey's agriculture more efficiently. Akin Ozdemir, one of the leading militants of the cooperative movement, was killed by the fascists. On the eve of the 12 September coup, the monopolies, the landlords and their government stepped up their efforts to undermine the cooperative movement.

The struggle and level of organization of the middle strata rose on the eve of the 12 September coup. The countrywide demonstrations of the teachers and technical elements had turned into actions including civil servants, even policemen and lawyers. Progressive views were spreading among artists and literary persons. These forces which were drawn into a political life by the deep economic crisis began to participate in the struggle of the working class to an increasing degree. The Turkish Teachers Unity and Solidarity Association [TOB-DER], the professional organizations of the technicians, the bar associations, the police associations and artists unions began to move toward a unity of action with DISK and Turk-Is.

Dissatisfaction began to be felt among the shopkeepers as well. The Democratic People's Consumption Cooperatives Union [Halk Koop] movement created by the low-income civil servants and workers against the high cost of living became an increasingly effective support for them against the exploitation by the monopolies in the big cities.

The women's movement became stronger during this period. The communists supported with all their might the struggle of the urban middle strata. A large part of this movement began to adopt the TCP line and slogans before the 12 September coup. The reactionary forces reacted with brute force to this development. Talip Ozturk, one of the leaders of Turkish Teacher's Unity and Solidarity Association [TOB-DER]; Cebat Yurdakul, a leading official of the democratic police movement and Adana security chief; (Zeytun) Can, a militant of the lawyers movement; Meryem Karakiz, a fearless fighter of the women's movement and a textile worker, and Ali Ihsan Ozgul, a brave journalist and a political writer, were all killed by members of the National Intelligence Organization [mit] and fascist, maoist terrorists and anarchists.

The youth played a significant role in the mass movements. The revolutionary awareness among the boy and girl students of universities began to spread among high school and vocational school students as well. The intellectuals and workers of the future began to gradually meet in the ranks of the progressive movement. The activities of the youth began to be effective outside the big urban centers, spreading into the villages of Anatolia.

The struggle for proper education, a profession, a job and for a secure future gained an anti-imperialist, antifascist nature. It resulted in the further strengthening of various progressive youth associations. The youth suffered a great number of victims during its various struggles. Huseyin Guzel, Sevgi Kurucay, Baris Yildirim, all of them leaders of the Progressive Youth Association [IGD] as well as many nameless youths were all treacherously killed, others were subjected to most cruel torture. With their actions, the young (?militants) and workers contributed to the struggle of the working class. The activities of the TCP created deep political and ideologic effects among the ranks of the youth's active masses.

Prior to 12 September 1980, significant steps were taken for the unity of action of the leftwing forces. Trends for the rectification of mutually committed errors gained strength. Various successful mass actions were undertaken by the TCP, the Turkish Labor Party, the Turkish Workers Socialist Party, the RPP members, as well as the Kurdish Revolutionary Democrats, and this contributed to the effectiveness of the revolutionary forces and mass organizations. Nevertheless, all these activities did not lead to the formation of a strong unity of action movement prior to 12 September. Though our party and these parties openly proclaimed the necessity of a unity of action movement, the fact that they were not able to join forces to settle their subjective differences and to act with more farsightedness prevented the channeling of the deep discontent of millions of workers and toilers into actions.

Factionalism in the syndical movement in addition to difficulties among the leftwing forces added to this problem. The struggle against terrorism lost its effectiveness. This situation on the one hand prevented the leftwing forces from taking advantage of the difficulties which affected the ruling bourgeoise, and on the other created the opportunity for others to exploit this factionalism.

The relative weakness of our party's organizational level and of its links with the masses as well as the factionalism among the democratic forces eliminated the possibility of acting for the prevention of the imminent military coup prior to 12 September 1980. In brief, the factionalism among the ranks of the working class, quarrels in a great number of mass associations, [words indistinct] and other similar factors weakened the struggle undertaken for years.

The ruling forces saw the danger that the strong revolutionary potential of the actions of the masses presented to their rule. They supported with all their might the fascist escalation as well as terrorism, trying to suppress in this way the anti-imperialist and democratic struggle of the masses.

Part Four

TA151015 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Part four of report submitted by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen on behalf of the party Politburo to the TCP Central Committee plenum; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] Our People's Struggle Under the Reactionary, Military Dictatorship

Comrades: Since 12 September 1980 Turkey has been ruled by a reactionary, military dictatorship. Due to its fundamental structure and its proimperialist and promonopolist policies, the dictatorship is confronting all progressive forces. The dictatorship opposes the most fanatic reactionary forces, the fascist movement and religious fundamentalism in its domestic policies, but still vacillates between right-wing forces and liberal and reformist circles. In its foreign policies, though it is loyal to NATO and the bilateral agreement with the United States, the dictatorship continuously resorts to conflicting policies in its relationship with the imperialist and socialist countries.

These characteristics of the military junta prove that it is dependent to a great extent on the wishes of the bourgeoisie. Though political activities are actually banned in Turkey, the liberal and reformist circles of the bourgeoisie still have the opportunity to disclose their views in the press. Current developments indicate that pressures on the progressive forces conducted with fascist-like methods are being intensified and that the anticommunist positions of the junta are gaining strength. Pressures are intensifying in a bid to achieve results in its foreign policies in accordance with U.S. imperialism's aggressive aims. This process will sharpen the controversies existing between the most reactionary, most militarist and pro-American elements and the relatively moderate circles within the junta and the armed forces.

On the other hand, the military junta is enhancing its independent political positions regarding various bourgeois and civilian political forces. This has clearly emerged by the stand of the military junta in connection with the officials of the Justice Party and the People's Republican Party on the issue of membership in the constituent assembly and the preparations by the ruling generals for the formation of a fresh right-wing political organization to their own liking.

It is a fact that the law for the formation of a constituent assembly enacted by the military junta has been a step in the transition from a naked military dictatorship to a so-called parliamentary democracy. However, it would still be an oppressive and authoritarian system in which all democratic liberties would be extremely limited. In the event all democratic forces, including the working class and the toiling masses, make the mistake of saying, let the military junta go, it does not matter who will replace them, and then remain inactive in the face of measures being taken in order to enter a transition to a so-called democratic system, then the price will be much greater. This so-called parliamentary system will never turn out to be democratic. Moreover, to keep silent today for the sake of a so-called parliamentary system tomorrow will, on the one hand, lead to the intensifying to the present pressures and exploitations and, on the other, will aggravate the threats facing our country.

The elimination of the democratic liberties and the heavy oppression of the anti-imperialist and democratic forces has created an atmosphere that has objectively served to strengthen the most reactionary and collaborationist elements within and outside the military junta and armed forces. Today, there are already signs that these elements are gradually taking the initiative into their hands.

Such a situation creates a dangerous climate in which our country could be dragged into imperialist adventures in its foreign policy, in which the working class, the toilers and the middle strata would be subjected to a more ruthless oppression, in which our economy would be completely dominated by the imperialist monopolies and in which fascist positions would be further enhanced. These circumstances prove that the fascist threat created within the reactionary and militarist dictatorship framework has not been eliminated.

In favor of Peace, Independence, Democracy and Social Progress Against Reactionary Military Dictatorship

The military coup of 12 September 1980 was the result of the deep crisis that has plagued the Turkish capitalist community dependent on imperialism. Despite the present averse circumstances for the progressive forces in Turkey, the main tendency in the country and the balance of forces has worked to the detriment of the bloc formed by the imperialist, collaborationist and monopolist bourgeoisie and the landlords.

This crisis is not a temporary illness of Turkish capitalism but a permanent one. This situation limits the ruling forces' ability to maneuver freely. Under the circumstances, the task of saving the Turkish people must be carried out mostly by the working class. In accordance with its historic and special assignment, the working class which has been the most revolutionary [word indistinct] and the main promoter of the revolutionary process and will be able to save all the oppressed while trying to save itself.

It is imperative for all the oppressed classes and strata to unite their fate with the working class if they want to be saved from the present situation. Together with other progressive associations, the communists are now indicating the path of salvation to the working class, the large toiling masses, the middle strata as well as the nonmonopolist bourgeois circles. This path leads first and foremost to the unity of all the anti-imperialist and democratic forces into one front.

Everyone should learn the lessons of the period prior to 12 September 1980. Not one step should be taken based on irresponsible assumptions. Slogans such as "the only way to salvation is revolution," or "the only way is to topple the military junta" should not be the way to present our cause to the people. Everyone is aware that the communists will be in the front ranks of all action to be undertaken by the masses to put an end to the military and reactionary dictatorship. However, the main problem is to prepare the masses for the final struggle. This struggle must be based on the formulation of the urgent task. This task is to unite all the forces opposed to imperialism, monopolies and the rightist military dictatorship for the sake of peace, independence, democracy and social progress.

The reply of the proletariat which is conscious of its tasks to those who followed the adventurists of "the voice of the workers," those who believed in slogans like "the leader should leap forward, the rest will follow" and those who dreamed of toppling the military junta without moving from their place is as follows: Why do you not go ahead? Is anyone preventing you from taking action?

We are appealing to all honest revolutionary persons who have followed leftist radical slogans to unite in revolutionary restraint. The workers have had enough of revolutionary lip service. The time has come to unite forces for struggles that are vital for millions of toilers.

To Prevent Turkey's Involvement in Imperialist Adventures

U.S. imperialism's new policies based on straining international relations and provoking a nuclear war are the source of the great threat facing our people as well as all our country. The most parasitic collaborationist and monopolist bourgeoisie in our country and the most reactionary political forces are the obvious supporters of these policies.

Realist tendencies can be observed from time to time in the foreign policies being pursued by the military junta. For example, the Turkish Government has declared that it will not undertake any obligations outside the NATO framework, that it will not provide a basis for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces [RDF] and that it will not participate in facts to be formed in the Middle East. The Turkish Government has also decided to lower to the lowest level its diplomatic relations with Israel. It was (?supported) the stand of the neighborly Arab countries in our region against the recently intensified barbaric aggressions of Israel against the Palestinian people.

Turkey's conditions which make it dependent on the United States and NATO present the most aggressive circles of imperialism with the possibility of exerting pressures on Turkey. Can the military junta's efforts to create a balanced foreign policy eliminate imperialism's attempts to use Turkey as a tool for its adventurous policies? Undoubtedly Turkey's constructive relationship with the Soviet Union, the promotion of its relations with the regional Arab and Islam countries conflict with the direction that the Pentagon is trying to impose on Turkey's foreign policy.

It is a fact that Turkey's dependence on imperialism and NATO, as well as the deep economic difficulties being experienced by our country, are creating the opportunities for U.S. imperialism's pressure and blackmail. The reactionary newspapers are talking about making a gesture to the United States by permitting the stationing of the RDF on our soil. Their efforts are not purposeless, because they come from the spokesman of the most parasitic monopolies which are to benefit from Turkey's armament. These forces are supported by the most reactionary military circles within the armed forces.

A great number of progressive, democratic and liberal persons are openly opposed to U.S. pressures on Turkey. They are also opposed to the use of Turkish soil as a basis for the RDF and to the use of U.S. and NATO bases in our country for aggressive purposes against the neighboring countries. They are calling for the dismantling of nuclear arsenals on Turkey. They are in favor of peace between Turkey and the Soviet Union based on friendship during the Ataturk-Lenin period.

Possibilities exist for the union of very large circles against the aggressive U.S. policies and pressures for the sake of peace and to prevent Turkey from being dragged into imperialist adventures. The TCP supports the struggle of these forces.

Under these circumstances, it would be erroneous to underestimate the threat facing our country, to claim distorted and unfounded views to the effect that the struggle for peace in a way casts a shadow on the struggle against the junta or ignore the disagreements between the generals in power and the United States. At present, there are circles that, on the one hand, support the junta and, on the other, adopt an attitude in favor of peace in regard to certain concrete issues. These circles must realize that they can attain their goal only if they cooperate with the peaceful (?forces).

We extended our hand to everyone--including these circles--who raises his voice in favor of peace, to diminish the tension and prevent our country from being dragged into imperialist adventures. Communists will impart to the masses the goals of their program, the necessity to abandon NATO and dismantle the U.S. bases and its goal for an independent and peaceful foreign policy within the struggle waged together with the broadest peace forces.

For the Prevention of Economic Ruin and for the Protection of the Living Conditions of the People Against the Policy To Tighten the Belt

The junta is generally implementing the economic policy of the government it toppled. This policy, known as the 24-January decisions, has been imposed by imperialist financial organizations. This policy aims—through colonialist methods--to guarantee the profits of local and foreign monopolies and ensure the continuation of the imperialist system in Turkey.

The implementation of this program is tantamount to laying the burden of the crisis of the toilers. No matter how much the generals talk about the return to democracy, it is impossible to impose this policy on the working class and on the toilers in the city and in the village by any means other than pressure and tyranny. This antipeople policy is being presented as a so-called solution to the economic crisis and a so-called way to save the country from ruin. In reality, this policy caused a drop in the national income, stagnation in production and an increase in foreign debts in 1980. During the same year, according to its own members, the company profits of the Koc group increased by 10 billion Turkish lira. The real wages of the workers, on the other hand, decreased by 41 percent over the past 3 years, according to certain sources.

[Words indistinct] also conflicts with the interests of the toilers, the middle strata and the (?nonmonopolistic bourgeoisie). The consequences of this policy are also causing voices to be raised even among certain monopolistic circles urging to review the 24-January decisions.

The struggle against the deterioration of the living conditions of the working class and for syndical rights is urgent. The TCP supports the workers' struggle for the right to form unions, conduct collective bargaining, hold strikes and regain all the economic benefits. The party defends the opposition of the peasants and the small and medium-sized property owners to the tax burden and the policy to channel the loans to the monopolies and their wishes in this issue.

The TCP is against joining the EEC. It is in solidarity with all the circles that are opposed to this decision, which will cause the destruction of our national economy and the total elimination of our country's economic independence. The masses' struggle potential is increasing against the junta's policy to tighten the belts of the toilers in order to benefit the local and foreign monopolies. Even now, workers in many factories are staging a resistance to dismissals, absence of collective bargaining and the high cost of living through semilegal and illegal organizing. Small shopkeepers are criticizing the policy of the junta by writing letters of protest.

In addition to progressive and democratic circles, some spokesmen of the bourgeoisie are also opposing the 24-January decisions. They comprehend the importance of economic relations based on equal interests with socialist countries for reviving the national economy. It is becoming increasingly more apparent that NATO expenditures constitute the greatest cause of our economic ruin. Even now, contradictions are beginning to emerge among the junta circles regarding the implementation of this policy. The spokesman of certain monopolies are sharply criticizing the junta in the face of the smallest divergence from the line delineated by the imperialists. All these events indicate that it is possible for the masses' struggle for economic demands to be transformed into a political struggle and for this struggle to further sharpen the conflicts within the sovereign forces and the junta.

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CHANCELLOR ADDRESSES BUNDESTAG BUDGET DEBATE

DW181253 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0807 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Speech by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at Bundestag budget debate in Bonn--live]

[Excerpts] During Secretary Haig's visit, I explicitly thanked him for his confirmation of the American involvement in Berlin and asked him to pass that on to President Reagan. Mr Haig reacted in an exemplary and composed way to the demonstrations directed at him. By the way, he made a significant speech in Berlin. In addition to containing statements worth pondering, it reflected the spirit aiming for new shores and contained, without bragging, definite American optimism.

I am happy to say that a balance of power remains the main point of the U.S. security policy. Mr Haig's visit to Berlin as well as here in Bonn was an impressive confirmation of German-American friendship and of the common Western policy aimed at a balance of power and at holding a dialogue with the East. To this common policy, we owe our security, our freedom, as well as our openness toward the world.

We can rely on our American friends and the American nation can rely on us Germans. [applause] I agree with you that these things are deeply rooted in common convictions and values which we must not forget even if there sometimes naturally are and must be different opinions and opposing interests. Our common values support the alliance protecting us and we will contribute all we can to this alliance. I can say that the basic rights contained in our Constitution stem only in part from German and European traditions, the greater part stems--some people may not know this--from the tradition of liberty the United States established more than 200 years ago. We are aware of this. [applause]

We had intense talks with the U.S. secretary of state on the common Western line regarding arms control negotiations on Eurostrategic arms prior to his important meeting with his Soviet colleague. When the actual negotiations on this special issue begin in November, intense consultations will continue. We will also hold consultations when we enter talks with the Soviet Union.

I would like to tell this house that on this occasion I invited President Reagan to pay an official visit to our country. If he comes, he will experience the correctness of what Mr Kohl has said, of what Mr Genscher has said and of what I say, namely, that Germans and Americans are friends. [applause]

I want to add here that we consider acts of violence against U.S. Armed Forces personnel and installations to be attacks also on our own security and freedom. [applause] We particularly detest the willingness to murder which again is becoming evident. Together with our American and all our European friends, the Federal Government will make every possible effort to successfully continue the fight against terrorism. We know that in doing this we are in accord with the overwhelming majority of all Germans. [applause] Since this is so, terrorism in our country had no chance in the past years and has no chance in the future.

Our partnership ties are close not only with America but also with the other countries of West Europe. Consultations with Italian Prime Minister Spadolini a few days ago disclosed a great deal of mutual confidence as well as agreement on all decisive security and foreign policy interests and on their assessment. I have to thank Italian President Pertini, a European statesman of most outstanding moral authority, for an important talk. [applause]

I also express heartfelt thanks for the meeting with Pope John Paul II to whom I expressed the best wishes of all Germans--Catholics, Protestants and liberal thinkers--for his speedy recuperation and success in continuing his peace mission. [applause]

The recent talks in Norway and Denmark and those to be held in the near future with the Austrian chancellor are other examples of close contacts with our neighbors, other examples of European cohesion even outside the European Community.

Mr Kohl, not only the Social Democrats in Norway but also the Conservatives, who will probably form the government now, trust our foreign and security policies and do not share your pessimism. [applause]

According to a desire by both governments, German-French cooperation naturally is still of greatest importance. I will visit the French president in the near future. The British prime minister is coming to the FRG. All these talks reflect the natural character of close cooperation, permanent consultations and mature agreement in all important issues. We can continue to build on this European foundation, also with regard to difficult discussions on modifications and reforms in the European Community which the Federal Cabinet will discuss this afternoon.

On the basis of these comprehesnive and close relations, and of close consultations and good neighborly relations, we have achieved much in the past 12 years of social-liberal foreign and security policies with regard to safeguarding peace and cooperation in Europe. The narrow path of the 1969 Ostpolitik has since become a broad two-lane street. Behind it stands a common Western policy as described one-and-a-half decades ago in the Harmel report: Military security and the policy of detente are not contradictory, they complement each other. [applause] This was most recently confirmed in the statement of the Ottawa conference of the seven government heads, where emphasis was put on the principle of balance, political moderation and dialogue and cooperation with the East. We will do everything to reduce the threat to central Europe and to achieve a military balance on as low as level as possible. The first necessary step in this direction is the dual decision, Mr Kohl, on the European weapons systems, counterarmament as far as necessary for the establishment of an approximate balance, but also mutually agreed arms limitation as much as possible to establish an approximate balance. We will achieve concrete results at negotiations only if we stick to both parts of this decision and not just one part as Mr Strauss wants to do. [applause, shouts] He said that at his CSU congress. And anybody speaking like that calls into question the agreement existing in the alliance. He should not do that; he should quit doing it. [applause]

Secretary of State Haig said publicly that a mutual zero option could perhaps be a possible, although not very likely, option to be given priority among the aims of the negotiations. [applause]

I must also respond regarding the neutron weapon. The much discussed problem of possible deployment in Europe is not currently topical. We agree on that with our allies in Washington. In this respect, we will also follow the common line of the alliance. Arms control policy is part of our security policy. On 13 April 1978, the Federal Government commented on this in the Bundestag: deployment only after serious arms limitation negotiations. There must be a unanimous decision of the alliance--and only then if we are not the only country in Europe where the weapons are deployed. On this issue, too, I have been misquoted--not by you [Kohl] but by your colleague Strauss in an impermissible way. I want to stress that I have not changed my mind. But I repeat that there is no reason at all to debate this matter today. It is not topical and it will not be topical tomorrow.

On the other hand, I ask the opposition to support the Federal Government when we insist on the fulfillment of a demand which we Germans, together with other nonnuclear states who signed the nonproliferation treaty, have made on the states possessing nuclear arms, namely, the demand that they reduce their nuclear arms. I add: balanced reduction so it will become realistically possible. [applause]

I am convinced that the talks between the big powers must not be disrupted. Dialogue and cooperation are an urgent dictate of the peace watches particularly in difficult times. Every opportunity must be used. The foreign minister and I went, therefore, to the Soviet general secretary and his aides to clarify positions and to find out about the possibility for a beginning. Therefore, we will continue the dialogue with the Soviet side when General Secretary Brezhnev visits here in Bonn in November. I must tell you that I am happy about this visit. [applause]

Before that, we will see the Hungarian premier here, but naturally more significance must be attributed to the Soviet general secretary. I also hope that we can bring about a meeting between the chairman of the GDR Council of State and the federal chancellor. We must do this for two reasons:

First, because no additional irritations to the situation in Europe must emanate from us Germans. On the contrary, if we try together to develop reasonable good-neighborly relations, we can contribute to cooperation and the building of confidence. It is, therefore, important for this meeting to eventually take place -- a meeting that has been postponed for reasons neither we nor they are responsible for, a meeting with no prerequisites. I will accept no one's prescriptions regarding prerequisites which some people already are formulating. Second, it is necessary because examples must be given to show that Germans are talking to Germans and that Germans are listening to Germans. [applause]

This preparedness for talks, the will for peace and the will regarding good-neighborliness toward the East -- these things make us feel most firm and secure due to our ties with the West on the basis of the European Community and the North Atlantic alliance. I ask you very much, Deputy Kohl, I ask you very much in the interest of our people to call in question these things we have in common through polemic distortion. [applause]

I understand your concern and I share it with regard to some aberrations, foreign policy aberrations particularly, which we are experiencing here and there in our country. This involves mostly young people who are more susceptible to unrest and to being led astray than others. You sense this susceptibility also in other European countries and not only West European countries.

German youths are probably in a different situation than the Scandinavian and West European youths for one particular reason. A normal human being grows up in the security of a family and of a homeland. Many of us lost this after the war because of the war directly or because of expulsion or flight. We had to rebuild this security. A human being normally also grows up in the security of his own nation and develops natural ties with his nation. This is difficult for today's youths to experience and develop. I understand that this is missing and I understand why the young people feel the special German responsibility toward peace. But I also want to tell them that they must not allow themselves to believe that the Germans know better than all others what serves peace. I perceive the temptation to revive old and wrong conceptions as though it is the German nature, the German peace nature this time, which will make the world recover. They must not make a virtue out of their own fear of life and they must not try to transfer their own fear of life to others. [applause] There are too many people who depict a future without hope and who slander democracy and there are also some people who one-sidedly see dangers only in the West. Alexander Haig said in this respect: We must be careful not to cross the thin line between freedom and presumptuousness. This is what he said in Berlin -- something worth thinking about. [applause]

In a televised discussion some weeks ago with young people in a church in my native town of Hamburg-Altona, I tried to show how one must listen when young people express, or even shout, their fears about peace. I tried to show how our policy of balance, dialogue and cooperation must be placed against these fears. And I tried to show how one can help remove fears by setting into motion commonsense which God has given to everyone. But please do not simply label anyone a communist or anarchist who screams out his fear. They are your sons and daughters as much as they are ours. [applause] Quite certainly, Deputy Khol, they also include communists and anarchists and I want to tell politicans who speak at such rallies and exercise the basic right of Article 5 of the Constitution that they must always think of the undesired consequences and that they must take sufficient organizational precautions against the misuse of their demonstration so as to be accountable for anything that develops. [applause, shouts]

I agree with you, colleague Wehner, and I profoundly disagree with many of the one-sided views and distortions in such speeches and demonstrations. It must be repeated again and again that the Soviet Union's SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers have been introduced for 4 years now, since 1977, whereas the West's Pershing counterarmament will begin by the end of 1983 at the earliest.

I said that Haig's composure in Berlin was great. It was exemplary, I must add, and it was an example also for one or more of yesterday's opposition speakers. Please refrain from casting suspicion that the Social Democrats will lead Germany into neutralization and please refrain from casting suspicion that we have embarked on a course toward a German-Soviet alliance. [applause]

I will read what yesterday's HERALD TRIBUNE writes of you; one of the most renowned papers of the world begins with a report on the terrorist attack on U.S. General Kroessen near Heidelberg and goes on to say: When politicians such as Christian Democratic leader Helmut Kohl put this attack in the same context as the demonstrations against Secretary of State Alexander Haig in Berlin a few days ago, they help the terrorists achieve what could be one of their primary goals--to drive a wedge between the United States and its European allies. [prolonged applause] And yesterday's editorial of the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE concludes by saying: It is important, therefore, that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, President Reagan and the other NATO leaders take these attacks for what they are--the work of a tiny band of fanatics--and not be stampeded into needless disputes by falsely aroused public opinion. [applause]

I am telling you this, Dr Kohl, because you have been saying that our credit as an alliance partner has been gambled away. What a distortion! [applause] What a distortion of anti-Americanism you have depicted here and what a wrong picture you have given of the inner attitude of your own party! If there is talk of the peace movement, and not everything that so labels itself deserves this name, I ask you, please, to read the peace appeal of the German Trade Union Federation. For more than three decades now, the German Trade Union Federation. For more than three decades now, the German Trade Union Federation is most closely linked with the AFL, formerly above all with the person of George Meany and today with Lane Kirkland--both of them are men whom I always meet during my visits to Washington. Nobody can doubt the DGB's ties with America and if you read the appeal, you will notice that it is well balanced and you will accept it. I appreciate this appeal and I ask you: How many of the deputies of your faction have in the meantime also signed this appeal of the German unity trade union, the biggest German peace movement. [applause] This is not a one-sided appeal like some others, it is not blinded, it is oriented toward balance and Heinz-Oskar Vetter thereby shows, precisely to the trade union-oriented youth, where the path must go.

It must go in the direction toward achieving a balance of deterrence--a balance of military means, a balanced limitation of these military and deterrence means, a balanced limitation of armaments, a dialogue with the East, for this purpose and for the purpose of further cooperation, security partnership with the East and cooperation. Only this way can peace be strengthened.

It is for this purpose that we will meet Leonid Brezhnev here once again this year. It is for this purpose that we will meet President Ronald Reagan presumably for the third time within a year. I know that Reagan wants to negotiate and that he will negotiate and I likewise know that Brezhnev wants to negotiate and that he will negotiate. Both want negotiations because both are afraid that peace might go to hell and they are right in being afraid and they are right in wanting to negotiate. [prolonged applause] Nonetheless, this remains a difficult negotiating business, not lastly because much trust has been lost.

We Germans can help and we want to help building confidence, not only through confidence-building measures which we discuss in Madrid. We want to create new confidence. We belong to the West but we can contribute to making East and West understand one another. We belong to the West, but for us, Germany does not end along the Elbe River and Europe does not end at the Oder or Vistula Rivers. We are struggling so that Europeans in the West and in the East can meet each other. And in this respect, the FDP and SPD are fully agreed. [prolonged applause]

FRG TO DEMAND REDUCTION IN EC BUDGET CONTRIBUTION

LD181845 Hamburg DPA in German 1720 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 18 Sep (DPA)--The Federal Government once again underlined its great interest in strengthening the European Community. The Federal Cabinet agreed today that the EC must be maintained and strengthened as a factor in the international equilibrium. However, the Federal Government at the same time made plain that in the impending negotiations on EC financing, it is determined to demand a "noticeable and suitable easing" in the Federal Republic's net contribution to the EC budget.

Government Spokesman Kurt Becker said after the cabinet's Europe policy session that the cabinet agreed that only a strong European Community can do justice to its responsibility as the U.S. partner toward the Third World and in East-West relations. Hence, special importance is attached to the coordination of foreign and defense policies among EC member states. However, Bonn continues to consider bilateral relations with the EC partners an essential element of European cohesion. According to Becker, the Federal Government continues to attach (?special) importance to German-French cooperation.

GENSCHER COMMENTS ON TASKS OF EUROPEAN UNION

LD191112 Hamburg DPA in German 0953 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 19 Sep (DPA)--The European union which the Federal Government is now striving for officially, is, according to Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, to strengthen the community's cohesion and ability to act. The minister said in an interview for Suedwest Rundfunk today that Europe needed a new, positive, forward-pointing impulse. Hence, the policy decision taken by the Federal Cabinet, Friday in favor of a European union is "an important contribution toward European identity and the European ability to act."

Important developments of the community, such as working together in the foreign policy sector, summit conferences in the European Council and direct elections to the European Parliament are, as Genscher explained, to be collected in a European act which is to set up the European union. To look after its interests, Europe needs to pool all its possibilities and fields of action open to it. This also would strengthen the Western world in general. The inclusion of security policy as a sphere of the union is a necessary consequence deriving from the objective of asserting European interests.

FDP Secretary General Guenter Verheugen today welcomed the cabinet's decision to empower the foreign minister to negotiate with EC partners on a political policy statement on the European union.

BRANDT URGES AGREEMENT ON THIRD WORLD PROGRAM

LD191740 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] SPD Chairman Brandt hopes that agreement on an immediate program for the Third World will emerge from the summit meeting of leading politicians from industrial states and developing countries.

Brandt said on Bavarian radio today that this must include measures to combat hunger as well as for the solution of Third World financial shortages and energy problems. He suggested a graded price for oil. Developing countries which import oil should be allowed to benefit in this way.

Brandt described as missing the point, the European Community continuing to send its agricultural surpluses to the developing countries at a cheaper rate. Food aid is only useful in famines. It is better in principle to further food production within Third World states.

SPD CHAIRMAN 'SADDENED' BY SOLIDARITY CONGRESS

LD202036 Hamburg DPA in German 1857 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Goettingen, 20 Sep (DPA)--In the opinion of SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, Poland needs in its "present process of renewal," apart from enthusiasm for an idea, work "above all." "I say this with the greatest reservation for it is very difficult to say something about Poland because others who would very much like to interfere are always lying in wait," he told DPA on Sunday in Hannoversch Muenden (Goettingen district). It is not, however being impertinent to say that there is no known social order which accomplishes anything without work.

The Solidarity congress in Gdansk saddened Brandt a little. If the view is that it is a matter of national renewal and if there is, rightly, refusal to accept interference by other states, then one must not wish to reach out beyond one's own country. This includes Solidarity's demand for the introduction of free trade unions in the other East bloc countries.

Brandt said he regrets that the Poles have, on the way to finding an inner balance, "overlooked" the fact that they cannot leap the gulf between the blocs. The Poles cannot agitate their way out of the world political framework they are in.

EPPLER TO SPEAK AT PEACE DEMONSTRATION 10 OCT

LD211010 Hamburg DPA in German 0919 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 21 Sep (DPA)--SPD Presidium member Erhard Eppler expressed the fear that there will be new twists to the arms spiral despite the planned East-West negotiations on medium-range missiles in Europe. Eppler said on Deutschlandfunk today, according to the radio station, that he believes that U.S. interests conflict with disarmament talks with the Soviet Union. The Federal Government thus must make the vital German interest in arms control and disarmament plain to the ally in Washington.

Eppler said that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's support in this matter is the aim of the planned large-sclae peace demonstration in Bonn on 10 October. Eppler, an opponent of the NATO dual decision, is to be one of the speakers at the demonstration. Chancellor Schmidt told the Bundestag on Friday that politicians who speak at such demonstrations should also think about the "undesirable consequences."

DPA RECEIVES LETTERS FROM RED ARMY FACTION

LD181104 Hamburg DPA in German 1025 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Frankfurt, 18 Sep (DPA)--DPA's Frankfurt office has received two letters, one from the Red Army Faction (RAF) and the other from a group of RAF sympathizers, claiming responsibility for two attacks on Americans.

In one of the letters which arrived today, an anonymous sender claims responsbility for the firebomb attack on the private residence of the U.S. consul general in Frankfurt during the night of 12-13 September. The letter is marked with the RAF star but does not bear the signature of an organization. It is clear from its contents, however, that the author or authors are close to the RAF. The letter bears a Frankfurt postmark dated 15 September.

The letter refers expressly to the visit to the Federal Republic and to West Berlin of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who is described as "coordinator of NATO, Europe and the worldwide aggressive U.S. war policy." The essence of this policy is "the preparation of an atomic war of aggression against the USSR from European soil and the destruction of worldwide revolutionary resistance." The U.S. consul general in Frankfurt represents the United States. The letter ends with the demand for "the grouping together of the RAF prisoners, the release of Verena Becker and Guenter Sonnenberg and the release of all interned militant leftwingers."

DPA's Frankfurt office also received a letter today from the "Gudrun Ensslin Command, claiming responsbility for the attempt on the life of the Commander in Chief of U.S. Forces in Central Europe General Kroesen. The letter bears an Aschaffenburg postmark of 15 September. An identical letter which the authorities regard as genuine was published by FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU on Thursday.

APEL WELCOMES TUNISIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD210904 Hamburg DPA in German 0829 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 21 Sep (DPA)--Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel welcomed with military honors his Tunisian counterpart, Slaheddine Baly, at the Defense Ministry in Bonn on Monday morning. Baly was invited by Apel who visited Tunis more than a year ago. Immediately after the welcoming ceremony, the Tunisian guest was briefed on the military situation in Europe and on the Bundeswehr. In the further course of his 3-day visit to the Federal Republic, Baly is to inspect troops in Lower Saxony and will then visit Hamburg and Luebeck.

GENERAL POEPPEL ASSESSES 'SHARP BLADE' MANEUVER

LD181340 Hamburg DPA in German 1118 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Bonn/Stutgart, 18 Sep (DPA)--Inspector of the Army Gen Hans Poeppel said in Bonn today that, despite its reduced scale for economy reasons, the Bundeswehr "Sharp Blade" maneuver in Baden-Wuerttemberg had totally fulfilled its purpose as a large-scale exercise.

There were more accidents during the exercise, which ended last night, than in previous years. Damage to agricultural land is estimated at DM5 million. According to the Bundeswehr, the maneuver cost altogether over DM10 million. A total of 162 accidents occurred with 16 people seriously injured and 31 people slightly injured. The increase in the accident rate is attributed to fuel economies in the weeks preceding the maneuver. Tank and truck drivers had too little opportunity to practice with their vehicles and to develop the required feel for them.

General Poeppel said that the keenness of the soldiers and especially of the young national servicemen and reservists deserves particular recognition. Despite the heavy demands, the soldiers demonstrated a consistently high degree of devotion to duty and discipline.

MINISTER OUTLINES RELATIONS WITH CHAD, LIBYA

PM180853 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Sep 81 p 3

["M.D." report: "The Government Will Do All It Can To Ensure That Chad Can Recover and Regain Its Political Unity"]

[Text] Chad National Unity Transition government President Goukouni Oueddei arrives in Paris this Wednesday, 16 September. He will lunch with President Mitterrand on Thursday.

"We owe a debt to Chad. The government is determined to do all it can to ensure that Chad can recover and regain its political unity, territorial integrity and independence," Jean-Pierre Cot, deputy external relations minister with responsibility for cooperation and development, stated on Tuesday, 15 September, when speaking to the French diplomatic and African press.

Asked whether France is prepared to grant "substantial aid" to Chad and to lift "the precondition of the withdrawal of the Libyan troops," Cot replied: "France has made a number of decisions. The first is to stop playing off one faction against the other in Chad. The second is to give aid to help rebuild Ndjamena, the Chad capital, without any conditions. And finally, the French Government has been engaged in intensive diplomatic activity in the past few weeks to help implement the OAU resolution providing for the installation of an inter-African force. Replacing the Libyan troops by an inter-African force is an urgent matter. It strikes us as being the condition on which Chad can regain effective sovereignty."

"It is in this spirit," the minister continued, "that President Mitterrand is receiving President Goukouni... Chad must become independent if normal relations between sovereign states are to be established with France. We will do all we can to establish as soon as possible the conditions for this independence, in other words, the withdrawal of Libyan troops."

Questioned on the possibility of French military aid, Cot replied: "France certainly does not want to become involved in new military affairs in Chad," but it will help the formation of the inter-African force "financially and possibly logistically."

"Normal" Relations With Libya

With regard to French-Libyan relations, Cot expressed the hope that they might become "normal" and "ordinary." Hitherto he said, "they were rather schizophrenic. On the one hand, President al-Qadhdhafi's regime is regarded as an abomination and, on the other, relations with Libya often are fruitful, especially in the sphere of arms sales...." "We consider it necessary to clarify things and to ask for normal diplomatic relations to be established with Libya." "However," the minister pointed out, "as regards Africa, there is a Libyan problem which our friends tell us is a major worry. We are telling the Libyan Government this and we have decided to stop selling arms to Libya while this situation persists."

With regard to development aid, the minister thinks that France's attitude at the Paris conference on the least developed countries was "decisive" in leading the other powers "including the biggest powers" to abandon their "cool attitude" to development, in overcoming the EEC's "hesitations" and in reviving North-South dialogue.

"The main problem," Cot also said, "is drawing up a development strategy and a united view." He deemed it normal for "French development policy to give priority to Africa," which is "the natural extension of Europe."

Suppression of Concerted Action for Development in Africa [ACDA]

Questioned on the French Government's attitude to ACDA--an agreement among the Western countries which raised great controversy--the minister replied: "The ACDA agreement is not a bad agreement per se.... The idea of coordinating efforts seems a sound one to me. In addition, there was the idea of a wonderful fund which never saw the light.... The bad aspect was the subsequent completely scandalous implementation of this agreement against the wishes of our partners. The idea of instituting 'leaders' in different sectors.... The organization of this cooperation, which had very little contact with the African states made the ACDA an unacceptable operation for a socialist government. Therefore, we have asked our partners--and we will discuss this at a meeting in Ottawa in a few days' time--to review the affair completely, to abolish ACDA, and to replace it with another structure whose main mission would be coordination with the African states...."

Finally, Cot indicated that, during his conversation with the Central African Republic foreign and education ministers on Tuesday, the cooperation plan drafted last June before the change of regime in Bangui was "confirmed" and that "cooperation with the Central African Republic is continuing in a correct manner with the new authorities."

MITTERRAND RECEIVES CAMEROON, TANZANIA PRESIDENTS

Ahidjo: Satisfied With Talks

LD181416 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Cameroon President Ahidjo was the French head of state's guest this morning. The Cameroon president said he was satisfied with the conversation he had with Mitterrand whom he regards as a strong ally, particularly in view of the problems of the Third World.

Nyerere on Angola

PM181139 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Sep 81 p 4

[J.-C.P. report: "Nyerere Thinks Cuban Troops Will Leave Angola After Settlement in Namibia"]

[Text] After talks lasting 150 minutes at the Elysee on Tuesday, 15 September, the Tanzanian president gave a press conference in which he affirmed his conviction that Cuban troops will withdraw from Angola as soon as Namibia gains independence. "As soon as the latter no longer serves South Africa as a base for acts of aggression against Angola, the Cuban troops will no longer need to remain in Angola," Nyerere explained.

This remark by the chairman of the "frontline" African states, who also said he is "very happy" with the new line which France's African policy has taken, deserves to be given particular emphasis since it was made at a time when the "contact group" states (United States, France, Canada, Britain and FRG) are reviewing the Namibian file with a view to preparing for the meeting of their foreign ministers in New York on 24 September.

It is known that the French oppose the Americans on this question--the Americans "linking" the South African withdrawal from Namibia to the Cuban withdrawal from Angola. But Nyerere's remarks would tend to confirm that differences of opinion on this crucial point may not be so marked. The Tanzanian president also stated that it "is ridiculous to ask the Cubans to leave" Angola while the South Africans continue to attack that country, which they did once again recently. He also advocated the "harmonization" of the positions of the five "contact group" states to which the United Nations has given the job of trying to settle the Namibian conflict.

Nyerere seems to want a revival of the Namibian negotiations and, according to a well-informed source in Paris, he has indicated this to Washington, despite his disapproval of American policy in southern Africa. This question also featured in the "warm" meeting which External Relations Minister Cheysson had at the Quai d'Orsay on Tuesday evening with Angolan Foreign Minister Padlo Jorge, whose stopover in Paris comes 1 month before the visit by Angolan President Dos Santos, who will be received at the Elysee on 15 October.

MICHEL ROCARD EXPLAINS FRENCH-QUEBEC TIES

PM180943 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Sep 81 p 6

[B.L.-G. dispatch: "Rocard Proposes That 'Fraternity' With Quebec Should Lead to Practical Achievements"]

[Text] Montreal--After a long period of talking, it is time to move into action and to "lace French-Quebec cooperation in the context of modern economic realities." At the end of a 4-day official visit to Quebec, preceeded by a short stay in Ottawa to placate the federal government, Michel Rocard, minister of state for planning and development, made this statement on 14 September in an attempt to dispel the amibiguities and misunderstandings which have poisoned the three-cornered relations between Paris, Ottawa and Quebec for almost 15 years.

Rocard was clearly anxious not to make statements which might suggest that the new French Government is adopting a pro-Quebec stance in the political and constitutional debate now going on in Canada.

"For France," he said, "Canada is a power in international law, a NATO member and an ally of France." Paris, therefore, wants to maintain relations characterized by "respect and friendship" with Ottawa. To describe relations with Quebec, words like "fraternity" and "soliarity" will henceforth be used because of the "common feelings which move us." On the one hand, there are interstate relations which, it is hoped, can be normalized and possibly even extended and, on the other, a common feeling that, it is hoped, will lead to practical achievements.

MITTERRAND TO MEET WITH SCHMIDT 7-8 OCTOBER

LD181420 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Excerpt] It has been confirmed by the Elysee that Francois Mitterrand will meet Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on 7 and 8 October in Mitterrand's house in the Landes.

ANSA REPORTS ACTIVITIES OF EGYPTIAN MINISTER GHALI

Talks With Colombo

AU172020 Rome ANSA in English 1548 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Report on talks between Italian Foreign Affairs Minister Colombo and Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali in Rome on 17 September]

[Text] Rome, 17 Sep (ANSA)--[Passage indistinct] In their long talk this afternoon, the two diplomatic chiefs also covered issued connected to Libya, the resumption of trilateral negotiations among the United States, Egypt, and Israel on Palestinian autonomy, and the situation on the Horn of Africa. The Egyptian minister of state reported that Cairo is "uneasy" as regards what he described as Libyan "adventurism" in Africa, and referred to his country's concern for Libyan interference in central Africa, in Chad, the Sudan and Niger.

The point of view of the Italian Government, reiterated recently during the European Economic Community foreign ministers' meeting near London and shared by the other nations of the community, is that Libyan threats must be responded to with firmness while keeping open an availability for dialogue aimed at the clarification of Libyan objectives in the Mediterranean. A key feature of this position is the awareness that if the North African state is pushed into a position of total isolation, the likelihood that Libya will align itself with the positions of the Soviet Union will increase.

Colombo and Ghali discussed in some detail the talks slated to resume on September 23 and 24 in Alexandria on Palestinian autonomy.

These tripartite negotiations are, in the eyes of Israel, purely administrative matters, whereas for Egypt, the consultations must become a "transitional system" leading towards a definitive solution to the situation in the Middle East.

Ghali reaffirmed that the Cairo government feels that the Palestinians must take part in comprehensive negotiations for a solution to the Mideast situation.

The Egyptian minister also underscored the point that, for Egypt, the Camp David framework accords are not "exclusive" and that, therefore, other initiatives, including the European plan, are welcome. He said that the Camp David agreements should at least allow the situation to be moved forward to the advantage of the Palestinians.

Colombo and Ghali also exchanged views on the situation on the Horn of Africa. Thus far this year, the Italian foreign minister has visited both Ethiopia and Somalia. Egypt, for its part, is closely following developments in this region in the wake of the Libyan-Ethiopian-Yemeni pact recently signed and because of concern for neighboring Sudan.

LA REPUBBLICA Statement

AU181637 Rome ANSA in English 1523 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 18 Sep (ANSA)--Italy, as a member of the European Economic Community and a country with solid relations with Egypt, is in a position to play an active mediation role in efforts to erect a stable and lasting peace in the Middle East, in the opinion of the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali.

The Egyptian diplomatic chief's statement appeared in today's edition of the Rome journal, "LA REPUBBLICA," at the end of his two-day official visit to Rome for consultations with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and meetings with Premier Giovanni Spadolini and head of state Sandro Pertini.

In connection with an Italian mediation bid in the Middle East, Ghali said, "We must not forget that when Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo was term chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, the well-known Venice declaration was released." The Egyptian minister's reference was to the European peace initiative made public at the end of the June, 1980, Council of Ministers meeting in Venice.

"Therefore," Ghali said in his interview, "through the European Community, Italy can advance new European initiatives which must be coordinated with American policy and the initiatives of other sides involved."

An alternative, or "third," avenue the Egyptian minister had in mind for Italy to pursue would be "within the framework of the multinational (peacekeeping) force" to supervise the final phase of the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Sinai territory next April.

The Cairo government diplomatic chief went on to explain that, "we requested Italy to support this force in principle" and, as regards the ways and means, these areas will be worked out "during a second phase."

Touching on other developments in his interview, Ghali referred to the expulsion yesterday from Cairo of the Soviet ambassador, top ranking Soviet diplomats, and technicians, and relations between Egypt and neighboring Libya. The minister explained, "We do not want to break off relations with the Soviet Union, even though the Soviet ambassador was guilty of interference in the internal affairs of my country...we are a non-aligned country and we are perfectly aware of the importance of maintaining balanced relations with the two major powers."

Moving on to dealings with Libya, Butrus Ghali insisted that Egyptian policy is perfectly clear in this area, "the condemnation of Libyan military adventures in Africa and outside Africa viewed as a threat to the stability of African unity."

Speaking about the recent border incident reported between Libya and Sudan, the Egyptian minister said, "Any Libyan aggression against Sudan will be considered an aggressive act against Egypt and, on the basis of the mutual defense treaty, Egypt will come to the aid of Sudan to repel Libyan aggression."

News Conference

AU182119 Rome ANSA in English 1954 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 18 Sep (ANSA)--The Italian reaction to Egypt's call to take part in the multi-national force in the Sinai was "extremely positive," Egyptian state minister for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali, told a press conference here today at the end of a two-day official visit. He hastened to note that he had not actually received an affirmative response but that he had been assured that the request would receive careful attention.

During his talks in Rome, Ghali formally invited the Rome government to send in a contingent of Italians to take part in the international military force in the Sinai to oversee the peaceful transition of power when Israel completes its pullout in accordance with the 1978 Camp David accords.

The Egyptian diplomat noted that the multinational force will not depend on the United Nations because of Soviet opposition but would be formed of countries which spontaneously offer to implement UN principles. To urge such volunteers, Ghali has contacted numerous countries of Europe, Latin America and Asia. So far, he has received a positive reply from Colombia, Uruguay, the Fiji Islands, Norway and the United States.

He stressed the symbolic nature of the international military presence in the Sinai which is to become a reality as of April 1982.

The foreign military forces will be limited to three contingents of around 2,3000-2,500 (one of which will be American). These contingents will be rotated.

The soldiers will be equipped with light arms and a few launchers, he said. Their chief task will be to make sure that the accords are maintained after the Israeli evacuation of the Sinai. It will not be a rapid intervention force, Ghali took pains to mention. He also said that participation in the multinational force could take extremely diverse forms; such as sending in medical personnel or engineers and men to build infrastructures.

With regard to the Middle East situation in general, the Egyptian minister said that European initiatives could play an important role. The "Ten" could get Israel to understand that true peace is possible only if the Palestinian problem is settled; [and] the "Ten" could push a similar view in the United States, he said. He claimed that action on the part of the European Economic Community could lead to a rapprochement among the Arab states. In any case, he added, Egypt does not have a monopoly on a solution to the Mide t crisis.

Turning to the expulsion from Egypt some days ago of Soviet diplomats and technicians, Ghali said that there had been around 500 Soviet diplomats and a thousand technicians who were ousted because they had not respected Egyptian laws in that they had contacted outlawed parties. "We hope that relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union can be maintained", he explained, "in so far as we desire, as a nonaligned nation, to have relations with everyone," he said.

Questioned about Libya, Butrus Ghali said that Libyan agents, as well, were in contact with and gave funds to outlawed groups. Libya wants to destabilize not only Egypt, but the Sudan, as well, where it wants to see a regime favorable to it in power, the Egyptian official continued.

Iran too, had a role in recent Egyptian events, he claimed. Ghali then spoke of the presence of mercenaries in Libya, of the heavy military spending of the Tripoli government, and of 14 African nations that have broken off relations with Libya because of "subversion attempts fomented by Libyans." He summarized all this as indicative of Libyan adventurism: "Any diplomatic action that strengthens Al-Qadhdhafi's political position would be negative. We are rather more in favor of a cordon sanitaire being created around Libya", he said.

In his lengthy press conference, Butrus Ghali, who yesterday met with Foreign Minister Colombo and was received by Premier Spadolini, said that Italy and Egypt agree on the fact that a peaceful solution to the crises in the Horn of Africa must be found. "We agree that everything that might promote a rapprochement between the sides must be encouraged," he concluded.

ANGOLA'S FOREIGN MINISTER JORGE ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU181045 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Excerpts[Rome, 18 Sep (ANSA)--Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge will be received at the Quirinale Palace here today by head of state Sandro Pertini. He will begin his official talks with his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo. This afternoon he will meet with Premier Giovanni Spadolini and later hold a press conference. This evening Jorge will host a reception in Colombo's honor.

The Angolan minister arrived here from Bonn last night for a two-day official visit. He was greeted at the Rome airport by Colombo and other officials, including the Italian ambassador to Luanda, Francesco Corrias, and the Angolan charge de-affaires in Rome, (Telmo de Almeida). The problems of southern Africa will be at the center of Jorge's talks here but he will also discuss the possibility of granting oil prospection rights to Italy's state-held fuels corporation (ENI).

Italy's and Angola's strong economic relations and the prospects for intensifying them still further will be discussed during Jorge's visit as well as ENI's quest to prospect for oil in northern Angola. Jorge was supposed to have come in May but the visit was postponed because of an Italian Government crisis. The Angolan minister is scheduled to leave Rome for New York on Sunday.

Meeting With Pertini

AU181953 Rome ANSA in English 1531 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 18 Sep (ANSA)--Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Texeira Jorge met this morning with the Italian head of state, Sandro Pertini, for a discussion of the situation in southern Africa and problems connected to the drive for independence for Namibia (South West Africa). Pertini and the visiting diplomatic chief also reviewed the expansion of relations between Italy and Angola and both men expressed hopes for the continued development of these ties.

After leaving the Quirinale Presidential Palace, the Angolan foreign minister met with the head of Italian diplomacy, Emilio Colombo, and is slated to confer with Premier Giovanni Spadolini later today.

Colombo, Spadolini Meetings

AU182003 Rome ANSA in English 1941 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 18 Sep (ANSA)--The situation in southern Africa after the recent invasion of Angola by South African troops was the chief topic discussed today between Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and his visiting Angolan counterpart Paulo Texeira Jorge. Colombo promised the full support of the Rome government, which from the first roundly condemned the "military aggression", for a negotiated solution of the Namibian question. This was essential, Colombo said, if the region was to be free of tensions and disputes which did not concern it and free of nonAfrican presences.

The two ministers also probed economic cooperation and bilateral industrial prospects. Such cooperation ranges from the field of agriculture all the way to the energy sector, Jorge said. In this latter field, the Italian state fuels agency, ENI, has stipulated an accord with Angolan officials to take part in prospecting and exploitation of oil resources in northern Angola. This has given a decisive impetus to the consolidation of Italo-Angolan relations, Jorge commented. Moreover, Italy has promised Angola special food aid.

Jorge denounced the "arrogance and the scorn" for the most elementary rules of behavior shown by the South African Government. He also decried the "negative stance" taken within the U.N. Security Council, by the United States which, he claimed, constantly sought to destabilize Angola.

As to the presence in Angola of Cuban soldiers, Jorge said his was a proud and independent nation. He also added that when Angola could use funds for development which it is now forced to use for defense, the country will rapidly progress along the development road.

Colombo said he agreed with his Angolan colleague on the need to arrive at a peaceful solution to the problem of Namibia on the basis of U.N. Resolution 435. He voiced the hope that the ministerial meeting of "the contact group", set to take place in New York in a few days, would espouse the reasonable integrations of the Waldheim plan which will allow the Namibian people to take their rightful place on the African Continent and in the community of sovereign and independent states.

In his later meeting today with Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini, [Jorge] further received ample assurances that Italy will do everything it can to help bring about a negotiated solution to the Namibia crisis. Spadolini and Jorge also reaffirmed the wish on both sides to increase technical and eocnomic cooperation between Italy and Angola.

News Conference

AB191018 Paris AFP in English 0734 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 19 Sep (AFP)--Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge warned here Friday that his country would not hesitate to use its oil wealth as a weapon if the United States threatened Angola's territorial integrity. The U.S. oil company Gulf Petroleum extracts large amount of oil from Angola's Cabinda enclave.

He told a press conference here after meeting earlier with Italian President Sandro Pertini, Premier Giovanni Spadolini, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and top officials of the state oil company ENI, that Angola was seriously worried about the rapprochement between Washington and Pretoria which he said could lead to a plan to destabilize Angola. If the U.S. wants to go that far, we will do our best to reply appropriately, he said.

Mr Jorge said greater eocnomic and technological aid for Angola, especially in the petroleum and petrochemical fields, had been discussed during his visits to Italy and before that to West Germany. A large contract had been drawn up with the Italian firm ENI.

On U.S. calls for Cuban troops to withdraw from Angola, Mr Jorge said, that if the Americans have nightmares because of the Cubans, its not our fault. The U.S. position did not make sense, he said. According to Washington, the presence of South African troops in Namibia was legal, while the Cuban presence in Angola was illegal.

He reiterated that the Cubans were helping Angola to build a regular army and develop the country's economic, social and health facilities. He denied there were any East German troops in Angola. He added that at the recent meeting in Lagos of the southern African frontline states, military aid to Angola had been discussed.

Mr Jorge said he expected that the meeting of the five nation Western contact group on Namibia scheduled for New York on September 24 would show a divison between the United States and the other [words indistinct] West Germany, Canada and Britain. Washington wanted a solution outside the United Nations and one which strengthened the Pretoria regime, he said.

Mr Jorge conferred here earlier Friday with Egyptian Deputy Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali who is also visiting Italy, and was assured of Egypt's support in [words indistinct] the recent South African invasion of Angola. Mr Jorge will leave for New York tomorrow.

More on News Conference

AU191553 Rome ANSA in English 0812 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 19 Sep (ANSA)--The possibilities for cooperation between ENI, the Italian state fuels group, and Angola in the petroleum sector were defined as "excellent" by Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge in a Friday evening press conference here at the conclusion of two days of official talks with Italian leaders. The prospects for development and collaboration between the two countries were discussed on Friady during a meeting between the Angolan minister and ENI President Alberto Grandi.

Statement released by ENI at the conclusion of the meeting noted that the Italian fuel company's participation in Angolan projects, which began immediately after Angola's independence in 1975, have continued to expand over the years, from hydrocarbon exploration, to oil refining and distribution, to project designs and construction and personnel training.

The statement also mentioned ENI's recent participation in offshore research, and the Italian company, Comerint's, work in setting up numerous schools for technical training, as well as projects by the ENI subsidiaries, AGIP and Snamprogetti, in engineering and agriculture.

During the press conference, the Angolan diplomatic chief underlined that the Italian fuel company has shown "a great willingness" to collaborate with Angola, although he was unable to outline the precise extent of the agreements which have already been reached.

Expressing his satisfaction for the outcome of the talks held with his Italian counterpart, Emilio Colombo and Premier Giovanni Spadolini, which ranged from oil rights agreements to Namibian independence, Jorge said that relations between Angola and Italy are very good "because reciprocal understanding and trust exists (between the two countries)."

On the recent South African invasion of Angola, Jorge reiterated his hope that Italy would participate in Angolan efforts to reconstruct the country after the attack, which he charged had "caused great destruction and the loss of many lives." The Angolan minister added that the Reagan administration's renewed ties with South Africa were a source of great worry, and, in his view, are part of an attempt by the United States to de-stabilize Angola.

The Luanda Government minister, who arrived in Rome from Bonn on Thursday night, hosted a reception in honor of Colombo on Friday and is scheduled to depart for New York on Sunday morning.

Delegations Meet

AU191605 Rome ANSA in English 1541 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 19 Sep (ANSA)—Italian and Angolan delegations continued their study today of aspects of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. They were meeting after talks yesterday between Italian and Angolan foreign ministers, Emilio Colombo and Paulo Texeira Jorge, respectively, and voiced satisfaction over the progress being made in projects already underway which were financed by the Italian Department for Technical Cooperation. They also analyzed projects to grant 12 million dollars in easy credit to the Luanda government for agricultural and industrial development as well as to improve oil technology.

Prospects to further bolster trade and economic ties between the two countries were discussed, especially with a view to the contribution that could be made by Italian medium and small-sized industries. The next mixed Italian-Angolan commission will take place in Rome in November to put the final touches on these initiatives. The Italian Government has also agreed to donate and send 5,000 tons of rice to Angola and to cover the transport costs as well.

COMMUNIQUE ON TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU181015 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 18 Sep (ANSA)--A work visit here by Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi has concluded with the signing of two financial accords which will extend 100 billion lire (around $88 million) in credit to Tunisia. The two sides also drew up a cultural cooperation agreement.

During his Rome stay, Es-Sebsi chalked up around five hours of talks with his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo and Thursday was received by head of state Sandro Pertini and Premier Giovanni Spadolini. During the visit an additional 130 billion lire in credit was also agreed upon to help Tunisia carry out projects set forth in its sixth five-year plan (1981-86).

In a joint communique issued Thursday at the end of the two-day visit, the two ministers agreed to intensify the number of high level consultations between the two countries. With regard to fishing, Colombo and Es-Sebsi voiced the conviction that active cooperation would help solve outstanding problems and allow for a rational, joint exploitation of water resources and connected economic sectors. A group of experts is currently at work on the final touches of a study for the creation of mixed Italian-Tunisian companies in this sector. On a political plane, the communique said that with regard to the new status achieved by the Republic of Malta, the Tunisian minister had voiced his appreciation for Italy's diplomatic action in favor of the island's neutrality.

The two ministers also voiced their concern over tensions in the Mediterranean, especially those due to the failure to settle the Mideast situation. As to southern Africa, the two sides reiterated condemnation of any form of colonialism of racism and firmly denounced the repeated raids on Angola. They urged the need to complete negotiations within the framework of the United Nations for the internationally recognized independence of Namibia. The two ministers spoke of encouraging recent signs of detente in the region of northwestern Africa with regard to the former Spanish Sahara. The two men also stressed the important role Tunisia and Italy could play in the resumption of the North-South dialogue.

LIBYAN HEAVY INDUSTRIES MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU181031 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 18 Sep (ANSA)--Visiting Libyan Industry Minister 'Umar al-Muntasir today meets with his Italian counterpart Giovanni Marcora and later with State Participation Minister Gianni de Michelis. Al-Muntasir arrived here Thursday afternoon from Tripoli for a two-day sojourn and has already met with Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria and Posts and Telecommunications Minister Remo Gaspari.

A Libyan economic delegation led by Foreign Trade Undersecretary Fawzi Ash-Shakshuki arrived yesterday on the same plane with Al-Muntasir and today will take part in a mixed Italo-Libyan economic cooperation commission to review accords they stipulated at the end of August in Tripoli.

Communications Project

AU191740 Rome ANSA in English 0818 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 19 Sep (ANSA)--A project for cooperation between Italy and Libyan Jamahiriyah to increase telephone circuits from the present 120 to 1000 between the two countries will be completed by 1983.

The announcement was made in a ministerial bulletin released yesterday after a series of talks between Libyan ministers for commerce and industry, 'Umar al-Muntasir and Fawzi ash-Shakshuki, Italian Government representatives and the presidents of ENI, the Italian energy group, and IRI, the state holding company. Participation by IRI in other development projects in Libya and the eventual possibility of further developing commercial relationships and collaboration were also discussed during the meetings.

In the ministerial bulletin, it was noted that Italian Post and Telecommunications Minister Remo Gaspari committed himself to facilitating transit lines in Italy for a new underwater cable to be installed for the operation of 1000 new telephone circuits. Present telephone connections between Italy and Libya, the bulletin noted, are insufficient to ensure communications and commercial relations with the Italian community in the North African state.

NEWSPAPERS REPORT ON CORTES VOTE ON NATO

PM181337 [Editorial report] Spanish dailies for 16 September differ slightly in their accounts of the 15 September debate in the Madrid Chamber of Deputies on whether the issue of Spain's NATO membership should be processed by the chamber's Foreign Relations Committee.

According to a 600-word Pablo Sebastian report on page 14 of Madrid EL PAIS, "the Socialist, Communist, Andalusian and Basque nationalist groups and the majority of the mixed group declared their opposition to the motion, making a total of 126 votes against."

Barcelona's LA VANGUARDIA states in a 1,500-word unattributed report on page 7: "With votes in favor from the Union of the Democratic Center (UCD), the Democratic coalition and the Catalan minority, the Congress of Deputies yesterday decided that the government's request concerning Spain's NATO membership will be processed by the Foreign Relations Committee. The Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) voted against, while the PCE, Andalusian Socialist Party (PSA) and Basque Nationalist Party (PNV) were absent during the voting."

Jose-Maria Fernandez-Rua writes in a 600-word report on page 5 of Madrid ABC that of "308 votes cast, 180 were in favor of the notion (UCD, Democratic Coalition and Catalan minority), 126 against (PSOE, PNV, PSA and some mixed group deputies), with two abstentions."

According to a 1,000-word Jose V. Colchero report on page 7 of Madrid YA, "The communists abstained from voting because they believe that before deciding on this issue Spain should be certain that all the alliance member countries are in favor of our membership."

ETA SUPPORTERS SET UP ROADBLOCKS IN BASQUE TOWNS

NC181143 Paris AFP in English 1136 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Madrid, 18 Sep (AFP)--Roadblocks were set up in Pamplona and Bilbao during a night of demonstrations in the northern Spanish Basque country in support of members of the ETA-Military separatist movement on hunger strike in prison in southern Spain for the past 24 days. The 70 ETA members are demanding their return to prisons in the Basque region.

PCE SECRETARY GENERAL COMMENTS ON POLAND

LD191442 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Madrid, 19 Sep (TANJUG)--Spanish Communist Party Secretary-General Santiago Carrillo has stated that in Poland "a process is underway which enables the democratization of the existing system in the socialist countries." This is why the Spanish Communists uphold "the process of Polish reconstruction," Carrillo stated. Speaking at a meeting of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee, he also stressed that Spanish Communists "oppose every intervention, particularly a possible military intervention."

The Spanish Communist leader warned, however, that the first part of the Polish Solidarity congress has led to "a hardening of radical stands which can objectively endanger the process of reconstruction in Poland." Carrillo connected these trends in Solidarity with "U.S. pressure and penetration of a section of Solidarity."

"Due to the current situation in Poland, Spain's NATO entry can be an exceptionally negative element, since it would mean the upsetting of the present balance of forces and the strengthening of one of the blocs," Carrillo said. He also pointed out the need for overcoming Europe's bloc division.

LABOR LEADER RETURNS FROM MOSCOW, URGES ARMS TALKS

LD181304 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1110 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Labour leader Mr Michael Foot, flew home from his Moscow talks with President Brezhnev, today and said the Russians had a "great desire" to get disarmament talks under way. "I believe the NATO countries will be very pleased at the outcome of the talks and that the Americans will also regard them as a big step forward," he said at Heathrow Airport. And I hope that the British Government will also realise their importance. If they had taken as much effort as we have, we would be closer to getting negotiations under way." Mr Foot, who was accompanied on the official visit by his deputy Mr Denis Healey, said: "I believe the talks could lead to a position where we have what is called the zero option, where we have none of these weapons in Europe. No-one who attended the talks could have any doubts about the desire of the Soviet leaders to get negotiations under way." Asked the reason for the apparent change in the Soviet attitude, Mr Foot said: "The Russians understand and every sensible person on the face of the planet understands, that this is the most dangerous time we have ever had and it is of the utmost importance to negotiate. "What happens when the negotiations start is another thing, but we must get the talks going."

Today's DAILY TELEGRAPH claimed that Mr Foot had apparently fallen victim to a Soviet propaganda strategem on disarmament. Moscow's offer yesterday to cut its missile force in Europe if NATO put off its decision to deploy Pershing and cruise missiles was a two-year-old proposal newly dressed up, it said. But Mr Foot told reporters: "The DAILY TELEGRAPH isn't interested in the arms issue, it is much more interested in trying to score points off me." Mr Healey, asked if his line in Moscow on disarmament was less forthright than that of Mr Foot, said "not at all. It is only the Conservative press that suggests that."

DAILY TELEGRAPH Editorial

PM181341 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 18 Sep 81 p 16

[Editorial: "Soviet Fox, Two Ducks"]

[Text] If one realises that a prime objective of the Soviet Union is to split off--militarily, in the first instance--Europe from America, it is scarcely surprising that a great deal of effort is being made by Moscow to woo Western figures associated with causes soft on the continuation of NATO, particularly where nuclear devices are involved. After trotting out to see Olaf Palme and Willy Brandt, both associated with "let's be nice to the Russians and not provoke them by matching their arms build up" sort of views, it is the turn of Mr Brezhnev to entertain Mr Foot and Mr Healey, whose string-masters have decided that Labour should opt for unilateral nuclear disarmament. At the age of 76, the Soviet leader yesterday entertained them in the Kremlin as if they were old colleagues and in the full light of the press got down to "the most pressing international problems of the day." No one who knows anything about such matters will be under any illusion that the major problem in international affairs at the moment is the very deployment by Russia of several hundred SS-20 missiles (each with three warheads) aimed at European cities. No need to be a fly on the wall to know that Mr Brezhnev, armed to the teeth, can afford to be polite as a fox courting a pair of ducks with the Labour leaders. Indeed, he will almost certainly be tempted to dash off an invitation to the Liberal-Social Democrat leaders as well, following yesterday's vote at Llandudno to ban the sitting of cruise nuclear missiles in Britain. The more European "leaders" that Mr Brezhnev can embrace and convince of his "niceness" the merrier for Russian interests. So far as the Kremlin is concerned, the obstacles to getting things Russia's way in Europe are now with President Mitterrand and Mrs Thatcher. With labour on the unilateralist path and the Liberals in favour of banning cruise, will anyone in the Social Democrat leadership be brave enough to speak their mind about the truth of dealings with Russia? Or will they play the "party unity" card and keep mum? Only the Tories appear pledged to defend what should be the first priority: The defence of the realm.

NORTH'S DENKTAS MEETS WALDHEIM IN NEW YORK

TA191600 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 19 Sep (AA)--President Rauf Denktas of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus declared, after an hour-long cordial meeting with Kurt Waldheim, that the UN secretary general was hopeful that the intercommunal talks would be concluded successfully. Though the Greek Cypriots made no specific proposal concerning the territorial issues, they remained [as received] the door open for further talks, Denktas stressed. Referring to Greek Cypriot reply to recently-presented Turkish Cypriot proposals, President Denktas said: "We have given them the stars and they are still not satisfied. They want the moon now." Denktas agreed with Waldheim that in case both sides fulfilled their share to achieve progress in the talks, positive results could be obtained.

KIPRIANOU SAYS WALDHEIM MAY ACTIVELY INTERVENE

NC191852 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] President Kiprianou has stated that recently the UN secretary general declared his intention to more actively intervene in the Cyprus issue. However, Kiprianou added, we do not know if ultimately there will be such an intervention or what form it would take. He stressed: We will support every effort that will bring about the implementation of the UN resolutions and the summit agreements.

Speaking at Ephtagonia, where he presided over a meeting on problems of villages in the area, President Kiprianou also stressed that the Greek Cypriot side's proposals to the Turkish Cypriot side will be valid provided that there is a package solution of the Cyprus issue. He also said that it will be a mistake to interrupt the dialogue, as some circles have been suggesting, because the advice of various countries is to continue the dialogue. President Kiprianou said that any interruption of the dialogue would not be our fault but could be proved, beyond any doubt, to be the exclusive responsibility of the Turkish side.

UN ENVOY GOBBI LEAVES FOR NEW YORK 19 SEP

NC191417 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] This morning Mr Gobbi, special envoy of the UN secretary general in Cyprus, left for New York for consultations with Mr Waldheim in connection with the inter-Cypriot talks.

ROLANDHIS LEAVES FOR UN ASSEMBLY SESSION 20 SEP

NC201428 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis left for New York this afternoon to lead the Cyprus delegation at the new UN General Assembly session.

He will also hold contacts on the Cyprus issue. On Thursday, Mr Rolandhis will address the General Assembly and the next day he will meet with the UN secretary general.

CAGATAY, DELEGATION END TALKS, LEAVE TURKEY

TA181057 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot prime minister, Mustafa Cagatay, and his delegation left Turkey today. Cagatay was seen off at Ankara Esenboga Airport by Zeyyat Baykara, the state minister, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Cyprus Coordination Council. Baykara said full agreement was reached with the Turkish Cypriot Prime Minister on measures to be taken to raise the level of prosperity of the Turkish Cypriot community. He added that Turkey would continue to extend aid to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus so that the latter's economy could become self-sufficient.

Cagatay said that at the meetings they determined measures which would encourage investments in Cyprus, increase production and solve the financial problems of the state economic enterprises there. He pointed out that the economic stability program for the Turkish Cypriot economy would be implemented within a certain period. Cagatay explained that due to the composition of the Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly the government had to assume the duties of a minority government. He stressed that for this reason the opposition had to approach the problems positively.

MISSING PERSONS GROUP REJECTS TURKISH ALLEGATIONS

NC170002 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] In a statement issued today, the Pan-Cypriot committee of relatives of undeclared and missing persons rejected the allegations of the chairman of the committee of relatives of Turkish Cypriot missing persons that the Greek Cypriot side is exploiting the issue over missing persons for propaganda reasons. The Pan-Cypriot committee statement stresses that without exception all the missing persons for whom information is being asked were captured, on the basis of facts, by the invading Turkish troops and by Turkish Cypriots during or after the invasion. The statement also says that the main difficulty in the investigatory committee for the missing persons is the negative and unacceptable positions of the Turkish side, which are contrary to the terms of mandate of the committee.

WALDHEIM'S NEW IDEAS DESCRIBED AS 'DANGEROUS'

NC181220 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 18 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Foreign diplomats at UN headquarters friendly to Cyprus described UN Secretary General Waldheim's announced intervention (under the form of "new ideas") as at least dangerous to the Cyprus issue. The permanent contributor to TA NEA in New York reports that these diplomats revealed that the United States and the EEC are behind Mr Waldheim, and that they show "particular" interest in the Cyprus issue. Specifically it is said that representatives of these countries also recommend "the need to finalize the basic framework for the solution of the Cyprus issue before the end of the year"....

The same report adds that Mr Waldheim is expected to move toward this direction by utilizing the presence of the representatives of the two sides at the UN General Assembly in New York as well as of the countries that are directly interested in the issue. According to the same sources, the report announcing the UN secretary-general's intention to intervene in the Cyprus issue aims to rule out any other developments as, for example, the debate of the Cyprus issue at the General Assembly. Yesterday, in Nicosia, the government spokesman said in answer to a question regarding the press reports on the existence of a plan by U.S. President Reagan to solve the Cyprus problem, that the Cyprus Government knew nothing about such a plan.

The government spokesman also said that as yet no date had been set for U.S. President Reagan's meeting with President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou.

GREEK SIDE TO SUBMIT MAP, PROPOSALS TO WALDHEIM

NC210958 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 21 Sep 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Cyprus Government has decided to submit a map and fresh proposals on the territorial aspect in a new effort to secure continuation of the talks. According to fully established reports, Foreign Minister Rolandhis will convey this decision to Mr Waldheim when they meet next Thursday. The decision to submit a map on the territorial aspect will depend, however, on the assurances to be given by the Turkish Cypriot side, namely that it will positively respond to our proposals and that it will submit fresh constructive and satisfactory counterproposals.

According to the same reports, this will be determined by the consultations which have begun and are expected to be intensified in New York where all the interested parties have already gone. The submission of a map by the Greek Cypriot side is favored by almost all the Western countries which have pointed out that the achievement of progress in the Cyprus problem would be possible only through concessions by both sides. As is well known, the submission of counterproposals on the territorial aspect together with a map, which will indicate the regions to be under Turkish Cypriot control, is favored by AKEL which, however, insists that the four guidelines be accepted. Political observers have voiced reservation as to whether the Cyprus problem will be debated at the UN General Assembly following the government's decision to submit a map--something that would give fresh impetus to the dialogue.

PAPER CRITICIZES ONAN'S 16 SEPTEMBER STATEMENT

NC180927 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 18 Sep 81 p 5

[From the "Positions" column: "Onan's Statement"]

[Text] We believe that the main conclusion derived from talks held the day before yesterday and particularly from Mr Onan's statement made prior to the meeting is that the rift that exists between the views of the two sides on negotiation and a solution of the Cyprus problem continues to be great and very difficult to bridge.

It is unnecessary to stress once again that the stalemate that exists in the Cyprus issue, or, better, the lack of progress therein, is due to the Turkish side's intransigent and negative stand. We would like to stress that a negotiating side can reject the other side's proposals, but for it to maintain that the other side did not submit proposals on a specific issue at the negotiations is unacceptable. Turkish interlocutor Onan said this yesterday [as published]. He maintained that the Greek Cypriot side did not submit proposals on the territorial aspect of the Cyprus issue. Thus he wanted to overlook the fact that for 4 continuous years all were waiting for the Turkish side to submit proposals on the territorial issue, since our side had already done so on time and on the basis of responsibilities undertaken on what had already been agreed upon.

Truly, this is the most fundamental fact of Mr Onan's statement made the day before yesterday, regardless of the fact that when journalists pressed him later, wanting perhaps to explore his position, he said that the Greek Cypriot side had submitted proposals and a map on the territorial issue, but "they were submitted in 1977 and now we are in 1981." He then asked for new proposals on the territorial issue. Moreover, we believe that Mr Onan's position the day before yesterday was provocative. This signifies lack of good will toward the negotiations, unjustified delay and other facts that make, in a certain view, intervention by the UN secretary general imperative. But, as we stressed yesterday, this intervention must be made within the framework defined in the UN resolutions on Cyprus and the summit agreements.

ELECTIONS OFFICIALLY PROCLAIMED FOR 18 OCT

NC191126 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0900 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] At 1100 this morning, Colonel of the Constabulary Ioannis Protopapas, who is also garrison commander of the Chamber of Deputies, posted on the chamber's door presidential decree No 1119 on the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies and the proclamation of elections on Sunday 18 October. According to the presidential decree, the new chamber that will emerge from the elections of 18 October will convene at 1100 on Monday, 16 November

PAPANDREOU 'SHADOW CABINET' LIST CIRCULATES

NC201629 Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 20 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Paris, 20 Sep--A foreign news agency reports from Athens a list of members of the "shadow cabinet" which Papandreou has prepared so that he might be able to take over power after the elections. The "shadow cabinet" list has been circulating among Greeks in Paris for a number of days.

However, it seems that this list will have to undergo some changes in case of a PASOK victory, following the PASOK "broadening" with center-rightwing elements. The list is:

1. Prime minister: A. Papandreou, age 64, economist.
2. Deputy prime minister: I. Alevras, age 64, former bank employee.
3. Coordination: K. Lazaris, age 50, professor.
4. Foreign affairs: K. Papoulias, age 52, lawyer, (Until recently, this portfolio was being claimed by I. Kharalambopoulos, age 63, a retired officer who has been bypassed by Marxists on Papendreou's close staff)
5. National defense: D. Khondrokoukis, age 66, retired officer.
6. Industry: Tsakhatzopoulas, age 43, engineer.
7. Justice: M. Koutsoyiorgas, age 60, lawyer.
8. Culture: Melina (Mercouri) Dassin, age 63, actress.
9. Finance: A. Intzes, age 45, lawyer.
10. Public works: Y. Yennimatas, member of the PASOK Executive Committee.
11. Press-information: Y. Kristodhoulidhis.
12. Social services: A. Maraslis, medical practitioner.
13. Education: El Verivakis, lawyer (collaborator of A. Panagoulis during the attempt against Y. Papadhopoulos' life).

Yennimatas, Tsokhatzopoulos, Papoulias and Intzes belong to the "hard core" and they "prohibit" the appointment to ministerial positions of persons whom they do not consider "faithful."

In the meantime, the authoritative French paper LE FIGARO reported the other day that Y. Mavros, who has joined PASOK, in case of victory in the elections, will be called to choose either the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Ministry of National Defense.

AVEROF URGES ARMED FORCES TO REMAIN ABOVE POLITICS

NC192038 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] It is the duty of the armed forces to again remain above political strife during the election period and to continue demonstrating their high mission, undistracted from political disputes. This was pointed out by Deputy Prime Minister and National Defense Minister Averof in an order of the day which addressed to the country's armed forces on the occasion of his swearing in as minister of national defense.

At the beginning of the order of the day to the armed forces, Averof says that he writes today not to advise them to work hard and to be conscientious or to set new goals for professional achievements. He stresses: All these have been done for 7-and-1/2-years and, thanks to the arms forces' capabilities and morale, they have been excellent. He then points out that since 1974, when he was entrusted with the Ministry of National Defense, the sovereign Greek people were called five times to decide with their vote--twice in parliamentary elections, twice in municipal elections and once in a referendum. In all five cases, the armed forces' attitude was irreproachable.

The deputy prime minister and national defense minister points out that although in the past it was almost a rule, on the day immediately following the elections, for the defeated to blame intervention by the armed forces, from 1974 and until today there has not been a single such complaint or even a single charge about even an isolated local incident. In the order of the day, Averof points out that all political groupings have admitted that the armed forces have stood above political strife.

Finally, Averof expresses the certainty that the armed forces will observe a similar attitude to the good functioning of our really enviable parliamentary republic.

PAPANDREOU CITES CLOSE CONTACT WITH MITTERRAND

NC201549 Athens KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 20 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Volos, 20 Sep--Dispatch by Th. Kaloudhis--PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou is in daily contact with French President Mitterrand in order to monitor the initial measures which the French Solialist Government is implementing in favor of the workers and of small and medium - sized businesses. This was disclosed to newsmen at Volos yesterday by Papandreou who made the following statement:

"PASOK is in contact with the French Government every day and I myself am regularly briefed every week by the special PASOK committee which monitors the implementation of the initial measures of the French Socialist Government, particularly in connection with labor policy and the policy to assist the small and medium - sized businesses."

GREEK-BULGARIAN ECONOMIC TALKS HELD IN SALONIKI

AU172007 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Tect] A roundtable meeting of representatives of business circles from Bulgaria and Greece was held in Saloniki from 14-17 September. General managers of 16 of the largest Bulgarian trade enterprises participated in the talks held with the managers of basic Greek chambers of commerce from northern Greece, Katerini and Pireus. The debates concentrated on certain practical forms of expanding and intensifying economic cooperation between the two countries, of propagating the experience of the first joint Bulgarian-Greek firms in industrial production sharing, as well as on the further increase and essential diversifying of all forms of trade exchange between Bulgaria and Greece.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS EUROPEAN DEMARCHE ON AEGEAN

European Parliament Report

TA181452 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Report by correspondent Nusret Ozgur from Strasbourg--recorded]

[Text] The European Parliament voted and approved the report which grants the Greek islands in the Aegean a trade region of 200 nautical miles as well as recognizes the right to a continental shelf and which extends Greek territorial waters to 12 nautical miles. Only 110 parliamentarians out of 434 were present during the discussions which lasted about 1 hour.

Fifteen parliamentarians used their right to comment on the report. Speaking on this subject, the Greek parliamentarians recalled that there were generally no problems between Turkey and Greece and that the problem was created by Turkey. They claimed that the efforts exerted by Turkey in order to influence the European Parliamentarians constituted interference in the affairs of the parliament. Other speakers that spoke on behalf of their political groups said that the European Parliament was not the place to discuss problems connected with the Aegean Sea, and added that this quite difficult and complicated issue should be settled through peaceful negotiations between Turkey and Greece.

The report prepared for the redetermination of EEC custom borders following the full membership of Greece into the EEC asks for equal trade region, territorial water and continental shelf rights to the Greek islands.

No motion was presented in a bid to exclude the pro-Greek proposals from the report which was drawn up by French parliamentarian Marie Madelaine Foucart who retired following this session. (Startzager), who is responsible for agricultural affairs of the EEC commission, opposed the items of the report which include the continental shelves of the Greek islands into the EEC customs border. Recalling that this matter was not settled yet in the international conference on the Law of the Sea, the parliamentarian asked for the amendment of these clauses. However, his proposal was rejected in a vote by the parliament.

The views of the EEC Commission on the Aegean are closer to those held by Turkey and have, legally speaking, more weight than the views of the European Parliament. The report adopted by the European Parliament today together with the report prepared by the EEC commission will be submitted to the EEC Ministerial Council. It is this council which has the last say in the determination of the EEC customs border.

More on Report

TA181602 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Ankara, 18 Sep (AA)--Diplomatic observers in Ankara said Greek attempts to internationalize the Turkish-Greek differences in the Aegean Sea and to turn them into an issue concerning all EEC members will not bind Turkey at all. A report elaborated by French parliamentarian Marie Madelaine Foucart, rapporteur of the European Parliament's External Relations Commission is being used by the Greek Government to further such attempts.

Madame Foucart shows the Greek islands in the Aegean as an indivisible part of Greece, hence, within the customs border of the EEC. Inclusion into the customs union of archipelagos was not foreseen by the EEC regulations before the full Greek membership in the community, observers point out. She proposes that a midline should be drawn between the Turkish coast and the Greek islands, a proposal Turkey has been opposing. She also wants delineation of customs borders which would include within the borders the continental shelf, another point Turkey opposes.

Turkey has been advocating resolution of questions with Greece through bilateral talks and avoidance of unilateral decisions, observers said, recalling that Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen told a press conference in London Thursday under the international sea law Greece did not enjoy special rights because of her islands in the Aegean.

The report will be discussed by the European Parliament today.

Foreign Ministry Reaction

TA181613 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] A Turkish Radio and Television correspondent has learned from Turkish Foreign Ministry officials that the report approved by the European Parliament concerning the Aegean Sea does not reflect the stand of the EEC countries. The report approved today by the parliament has no binding power on the EEC Ministerial Council, which is the body that will make the final decision on the matter. Officials added that the report approved by the parliament included elements to which Turkey would never agree.

Further Reaction

TA191606 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1450 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Ankara, 19 Sep (AA)--Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman said the report on EEC customs borders adopted Friday by the European Parliament included certain unacceptable elements contrary to Turkish views.

In reply to questions from the press, Akiman stressed the adoption of such a report did not mean Turkey would forfeit her rights. Neither would it mean that Turkey has to change her position in talks with Greece, he said, adding: "Turkish-Greek differences on the continental shelf can only be resolved through bilateral talks."

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS EEC'S THORN IN LUXEMBOURG

TA182034 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen met today with EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn in Luxembourg. Turkish Radio and Television correspondent Nusret Ozgur reports that in a statement following his talks with the EEC official, Turkmen said that he had briefed Thorn on work connected with return to the democratic system in Turkey. A spokesman for Thorn said that developments in Turkey were being carefully watched. He added that the EEC paid great importance to its association agreement with Turkey. Turkmen will leave for New York tomorrow to participate in the UN General Assembly meetings.

Departs for New York

TA200538 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen departed for New York after he completed talks with EEC officials in London, Brussels and Luxembourg. He will participate in the UN General Assembly meetings. Turkmen is expected to address the UN General Assembly on Monday, 28 September, in order to explain the Turkish Government's foreign policies.

During the UN General Assembly sessions, Turkmen is expected to meet with Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis as well as the foreign ministers of other countries for bilateral talks.

NATO CHIEFS OF GENERAL STAFF ARRIVE IN ISTANBUL

TA191556 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] NATO countries' chiefs of the general staff have arrived in Istanbul. They are inspecting the NATO countries and will attend a briefing session to be held by the 1st Army Command in Istanbul, after which they will visit the War Academies Command. They will also visit tourist sites in Istanbul. Chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren and Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer went to Istanbul to participate in the inspections of the NATO chiefs of general staff. General Evren and Admiral Tumer will return to Ankara tomorrow. The visiting chiefs of general staff will leave Turkey on Monday, 21 September.

Meanwhile, the commander of the NATO European Allied Ground [as heard] Forces, Adm Harry D Train, arrived in Istanbul at 1300.

General Evren Remarks

TA192056 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has said that the rule of a country by a military administration for a long time has certain drawbacks and that Turkey's administration will be entrusted once again to a parliament and government elected by the people. General Evren gave a dinner in honor of the visiting NATO joint chiefs of staff as the chief of Turkey's General Staff in Istanbul this evening. In a speech at the dinner, General Evren said that the Turkish Armed Forces had been forced to take over the administration of the country 1 year ago. He added: I am saying they had been forced to because had that intervention not taken place maybe you would not have been able to be here today.

General Evren said: As I pointed out in my speeches on the first day and the following days, the administration of the country will be entrusted once again to a parliament and government elected by the people. The reason is that I and all my commander colleagues know very well, based on our historical experience, that a country cannot be ruled by a military administration for a long time. We also know that some of our friends do not approve of this intervention, that they do not want to believe in our present remarks and that due to the old friendships they established with the former leaders of Turkey they want to punish us through other means. However, we are very pleased to see that the majority of our Western friends received our operation with understanding.

General Evren pointed out that the military was carrying out its program step by step and that they achieved significant success during the past years. He stressed that anarchy and terrorism had been eliminated to a large extent. He said that 20 to 22 persons used to be killed every day before the intervention while the figure had now dropped to one person every 3 days. General Evren stated: As I have always said, I do not think it is possible to completely eliminate anarchy and terror under the present conditions. If all the Western countries refuse to accept the persons who seek political asylum but who are really members of clandestine organizations or criminals, if they cooperate effectively in the struggle against international terrorism, then anarchy and terrorism might be eliminated completely. Let us not forget that this terrorism might spring to those countries in the future. In fact, it already has.

In his speech, General Evren gave detailed examples of Turkey's political and economic conditions prior to the 12 September operation. He said: The parties did all sorts of tricks in order to come to power. Under those conditions, the armed forces carried out this intervention in order to save the country from the threat of a civil war.

Gen Kenan Evren recalled that the NATO Military Committee tour had not been carried out last year due to the opposition of the political authorities of a few countries to the 12 September operation. He added: During the past year our neighbor and friend Greece returned to NATO's military integration. As a result, my colleague, the chief of the Greek General Staff was able to participate in this tour and Greece was thus included in the tour.

In his speech, General Evren stressed that Turkey was improving economically with every passing day. He said: During the short time you will be in Turkey you will see the peace and security which has been ensured in the country in the faces and expressions of our citizens; you will thus believe how right we are in our remarks.

GENERAL STAFF ANNOUNCES MOBILIZATION EXERCISES

TA181018 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Announcement by the Office of the Chief of the General Staff--date not given]

[Text] The mobilization trial and reserve personnel training refreshment exercises which are carried out every year will be conducted under the codename "Militarized Nation-81" during the second half of September and the first half of October this year. The purpose of the exercise is to refresh the concerned personnel's information acquired during their regular active duty, to enable them to adapt to their new units and to check whether they can join their units within the planned timespan.

The time and day on which the exercises will begin and the reserve personnel's mobilization duty order numbers will be announced on 20 September 1981 on the 1300 and 1900 news bulletins on the radio and 2030 and late news bulletins on television. The concerned personnel must listen to these broadcasts and those who will have to participate in the trial and refreshment exercises must act in accordance with their mobilization duties and callup numbers.

KUWAITI BANKERS ARRIVE FOR TALKS ON ECONOMY

TA191438 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1430 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Ankara, 19 Sep (AA)--Top officials of eight Kuwaiti banks arrived in Ankara today for talks with Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, Finance Minister Kaya Erden and Central Bank President Osman Siklar. Talks with the Kuwaiti delegation are scheduled to begin tomorrow. Turkish officials will brief the Kuwaiti delegation on the Turkish economy and discuss prospects for bilateral cooperation in various fields. The delegation will also visit Izmir and Istanbul.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES BELIZE INDEPENDENCE

TA210533 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] It has been announced that Turkey has recognized Belize, a Central American country, formerly known as British Honduras, which won its independence today. A statement by the Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate General says that Turkey attributes great importance to establishing friendly relations with countries that newly win their independence, and that it persistently pursues this policy both in its bilateral relations as well as in international forums. The statement concludes as follows: The Turkish Republic expresses its great pleasure over the independence of Belize and its joining the community of nations and recognizes that country.

Both Prime Minister Ulusu and Foreign Minister Turkmen sent congratulatory messages to Belize head of state George Price.

AUSTRIA

KREISKY URGES SOLIDARITY TO HONOR COAL CONTRACTS

AU180905 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Excerpt from Kreisky speech at a Linz Austrian Socialist Party rally on 17 September--recorded]

[Text] In the past few years, Austria has granted Poland large loans and we have granted these loans because we expected and continue to expect to get in return increasing coal deliveries from Poland. However, the events in Poland--we certainly welcome the establishment of free trade unions there--have led to constantly declining coal deliveries. And thus, I would like to tell the Polish workers, in my capacity as chairman of a large workers party, that they, of course, also have commitments toward the workers and employees of other countries who in the past were ready to grant them loans and who now expect to be able to do so in the future only if the other side keeps its commitments. A small country which lives on the work of its people will no longer be able to afford such things in the future. All our understanding and all our sympathy, notwithstanding, we have to say that our possibilities are limited and that, while being ready to help wherever we can, we also have to expect Poland to increasingly fulfill the commitments adopted in the past.

CHANCELLOR WARNS AGAINST ANTI-AMERICANISM

AU181154 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 18 Sep 81 P 2

[Text] In an interview published on Thursday in Bonn, Chancellor Kreisky warned against insulting or hurting the United States. Anyone wanting Washington and Moscow to come to the conference table must not incessantly abuse the Americans, said Kreisky who next Tuesday will meet with FRG Chancellor Schmidt in Vienna for a political exchange of opinions. It is necessary to hold a quiet and reasonable dialogue with the Americans, he said. Otherwise, nothing will be achieved "except a total destruction of that military equilibrium without which peace in the world cannot be maintained."

NORWAY

WILLOCH SAYS CONSERVATIVES TO FORM GOVERNMENT

NC182215 Paris AFP in English 2205 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Oslo, 18 Sep (AFP)--Negotiations between the three Norwegian non-socialist parties trying to form a centre-right coalition broke down Friday evening, paving the way for a Conservative minority government led by Kaare Willoch.

Following a meeting which lasted for more than two hours the three parties announced that they could not agree on a proposal to tighten the abortion laws. Mr Willoch then said the Conservative Party would form a minority government.

The negotiations between the Conservatives, the Christian People's Party and the Centre Party (agrarian) have been going on since the Labour government was defeated in general elections on Monday.

The Conservative Party won 54 seats in the 155-seat parliament, while the three non-socialist parties together hold 80 seats. The Socialists lost 11 seats but remain the largest group in parliament with 65 seats. The other parties represented in parliament are the Left Socialists with 4 seats, the Liberal Party (2) and the ultra-right Progress Party (4).

The change of government will take place on October 13, the day after the outgoing Labour government presents its state budget for 1982.

The Conservative government has said it will pursue a policy on reducing marginal income taxes and business taxes, slow down public spending, improve Norway's competitive [words indistinct] foreign markets and curb bureaucracy.

Mr Willoch, 53, who is an economist, also wants to reduce state domination in North Sea oil projects.

Rejects 'Separate' Zone Talks

LD191432 Hamburg DPA in German 1344 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Hamburg, 19 Sep (DPA)--The next prime minister of Norway, Kaare Willoch, rejects the idea of starting "separate negotiations" with the Eastern block on a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. In a prereleased interview with BILD AM SONNTAG, the Conservative politician said this would jeopardize solidarity with the West. The question of a nuclear free zone in northern Europe can be solved only as part of a package in negotiations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Willoch said: The most important part of the disarmament negotiations must be to reduce the number of nuclear arms in Europe. Norway will work, above all, for effective controls if suitable agreements are achieved.

The incoming head of government emphasized that the three nonsocialist coalition partners have committed themselves to the increase of Norway's defense budget by 4 percent in real terms per annum. This was more than the guideline of 3 percent envisaged by NATO.

PORTUGAL

GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF WORKERS CALLS FOR STRIKES

NC191435 Paris AFP in English 1419 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Lisbon, 19 Sep (AFP)--The powerful Portuguese General Confederation of Workers has called for all unions in the country to form a movement of national strikes against the "anti-worker" policies of the centre-right government of Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao.

The government, whose policies were approved yesterday in parliament, considers Portuguese workers as a "swarm of parasites," the confederation said.

Meanwhile, a series of strikes swept across the country as textile workers continued their four-day walkout for higher salaries and their union announced plans for a national textile workers strike on Wednesday and Thursday. Portugal's international truck drivers walked out for 24-hours yesterday, also in a bid for higher salaries.

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GOVERNMENT, BRANDT DIFFER ON 'ZERO OPTION'

LD211548 Hamburg DPA in German 1344 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 21 Sep (DPA)--The Federal Government and SPD Chairman Willy Brandt have made differing statements about the conditions for NATO's renunciation of the deployment of nuclear medium-range missiles--the so-called zero option.

Government Spokesman Kurt Becker told journalists in Bonn today that those weapons which have led to tension in Europe must be "removed completely" if the West renounces its counterarming.

In contrast, Brandt said in Hannoversch-Muenden yesterday that the zero option could mean that the West's counterarming could be made superfluous by the other side "withdrawing somewhat" from its arms buildup.

Becker said, however, that his definition of the government's understanding of a zero option should not be interpreted as a negotiating position since it is not an opportune time to make this known "in its entirety."

BERLIN MAYOR WEIZSAECKER COMMENTS ON U.S. TALKS

LD211630 Hamburg DPA in German 1436 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 21 Sep (DPA)--Governing Mayor of Berlin Richard von Weizsaecker (CDU) has proposed talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on renouncing the siting of U.S. neutron weapons in Europe, together with simultaneous withdrawal of Soviet tank units from the "forward battlefield" in Europe.

This proposal was heard "with interest" during his talks last week at the U.S. State Department and with Senate and Congress members, Weizsaecker told journalists in Berlin today on his return. His personal initiative is aimed at being able to do without siting neutron weapons in Europe but at the same time making it clear that the Soviet tanks basically represent an "attack potential" and are not necessary for defense.

Weizsaecker stressed that people in the United States did not understand right away that the majority of the population supports the Americans and the alliance, while at the same time it is a numerical minority that is demonstrating against the alliance and the United States, some carrying out radical attacks on Americans. During his talks, he repeatedly encountered strong doubts regarding the SPD attitude.

Weizsaecker stressed that he had, however, gained the impression that the Americans' interest in Berlin and their involvement in the city is unbroken. During his discussions, he underlined his view that within the alliance, defense readiness as well as an active policy toward the East are of fundamental importance. It should not be allowed to happen that only one part of the alliance should concern itself with one of these tasks while the rest are concerned with the other. Only if the partners on both sides of the Atlantic are aware of the inseparability of these two tasks, can success be expected in the future.

CHEYSSON VIEWS PALESTINE, MIDDLE EAST PROBLEMS

PM180847 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 18 Sep 81 p 25

[Interview granted by French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson to 'Adnan Nasrawin in Paris; date not given]

[Excerpts] French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson admitted to AL-HAWADITH that his first Arab tour (Amman, Damascus and Beirut) cannot provide a miraculous solution. He reaffirmed that France is committed to the principles contained in the Venice declaration and has, therefore, been anxious to consolidate the general international principles that call for nonrecognition of the legitimacy of occupation of the land of others by force, for granting the Palestinian people their right to self-determination and also for safeguarding the security and safety of every country in the area. This was the prelude to the following interview.

AL-HAWADITH: What proposals do you believe are useful to solve the Lebanese crisis?

Claude Cheysson: First, I must say here that it is up to the Lebanese themselves to indicate what sort of aid we can give them as friends in order to help them solve the crisis. The Lebanese Government must assume full responsibility and must speak on behalf of Lebanon. I would say that this is a basic and inevitable condition so that foreign friends can help.

What would happen to the world if a foreign visitor arrived in a certain country and told the officials of that country you must do this or that or a guest came to your house and told you that the way you tie your necktie is unsuitable and you must tie it differently? It is up to the Lebanese Government alone to say what its intentions are and to indicate the type of aid it wants from friends abroad. Of course, we in France are prepared to give any help of whatever type Lebanon needs.

At present in Lebanon, there are efforts which I consider to be of great importance, the efforts which are being exerted by the Arab four-man committee consisting of Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait [and Lebanon], which the Lebanese themselves recognize as having authority and being effective in contributing to finding a solution to the crisis.

AL-HAWADITH: There is a certain state behind the crisis from which Lebanon is suffering, namely, Israel. This is because of its military interference in Lebanon. Will France do something to make Israel stop its attacks on Lebanon?

Claude Cheysson: We tell Israel the same thing we tell the others. Lebanon is a state recognized by the United Nations and its borders are recognized by all the world community. Therefore, these Lebanese borders must be respected by everybody. The presence of foreign forces on Lebanese territories is absolutely unacceptable unless it is at the request of the Lebanese Government. Otherwise, it is contrary to all international laws and custom and constitutes a blatant violation of the principles of the contemporary world community. It must be condemned. This makes me say that, as far as I know, the Lebanese Government never asked Israel to send its military forces to Lebanon. Therefore, as far as we are concerned, any Israeli military operation inside Lebanon is regarded as absolutely unacceptable, just as the entry of any foreign force into any part of the world is unacceptable.

AL-HAWADITH: Is it possible to interpret your meeting with Yasir 'Arafat in Beirut as recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people?

Claude Cheysson: After having met with Faruq Qaddumi, in charge of the PLO Political Department, in Paris and after having met several times with the PLO representative in Paris, it was natural that I should meet with Chairman 'Arafat during my visit to Beirut and to listen to his views and visualizations regarding a just solution in the Middle East region because the PLO must not be ignored in any peaceful efforts in the area. With regard to the PLO being the sole representative of the Palestinian people, France agrees with the rest of the EEC countries that it is not up to them to decide who represents and who does not represent the Palestinian people.

We recognize the PLO as representative of the Palestinian people which must participate in the peace efforts in the area. But we cannot say that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people because these people at present and under occupation cannot freely elect their representatives. What we are demanding first is for the Palestinians to be given their Palestinian land and then, within the framework of the right to self-determiniation, for the Palestinians to be allowed to choose who represents them and to decide the legal and political structures of their state.

AL-HAWADITH: What is France's attitude, under its new administration, toward the Camp David accords and what has been achieved within this framework on the road to a peaceful settlement in the area?

Claude Cheysson: With regard to the Camp David accords, our stand differs from the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. viewpoint and at the same time agrees with the viewpoint of our Arab friends on the subject. We believe that these accords have achieved some progress on the road to peace between Egypt and Israel but are incapable of achieving the just and comprehensive peace the area is seeking through the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, because the Palestine problem is the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict to which a solution must be found if strong bases for peace are, indeed, to be found in that part of the world.

We believe that to achieve any positive progress in the peace process in the Middle East the officials in these countries themselves must participate in the peace process, which must include all the parties concerned in the Arab-Israeli conflict on a sound basis ensuring a just and comprehensive peace that will realize the hopes and aspirations of all these parties.

France is prepared to participate with the rest of the European countries to achieve the requirements of a just and lasting peace in that part of the world.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you support the convening of an international conference on the Middle East in which the United States, the Soviet Union and the European countries would participate?

Claude Cheysson: It is not up to us friends abroad to call for an international conference to discuss the Middle East problems because this is the right of the peoples of the area; it is up to them to call for such an international conference. If we are invited to participate in the peace efforts, we will play our role with full responsibility and seriousness to help the parties concerned to negotiate and to find a peaceful solution to their problems.

With regard to the Soviet Union's role in the Middle East, I believe that no solution can be found to any problems in a part of the world as important as the Middle East area without a superpower like the Soviet Union participating in it. I would say more than that: We the French have time and time again said that the Palestinian people must be given the right to find a home for themselves and a framework for a state. One day this will require the need to recognize the framework of the Palestinian state and its accession to the United Nations. All this naturally requires the participation of the Soviet Union. This is absolutely indisputable; it is clear and certain.

PS EXECUTIVE AGREES ON MOTION FOR CONGRESS

PM211209 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Sep 81 p 8

["J.-M.C" report]

[Text] The PS Executive Committee meeting in Paris on Saturday, 12 September, ended in the different groups uniting behind the text proposed by Lionel Jospin on behalf of his own group. However, the "synthesis" obtained before the congress itself--scheduled to take place in Valence 23-25 October--was only achieved among three of the party's four groups, namely, those of Jospin (Mitterrand), Mauroy and Chevenement. Indeed, Rocard's friends decided to accept Jospin's text as it stood and not to propose their own text. Therefore, they did not, and should not in the future, take part in discussions on the distribution of responsibilities in the national and federal leaderships.

Although they did not take part in drawing up the "synthesis," since they did not present a text, the Rocardians will be part of this synthesis. "We will take account of the situation in the party," Jean Poperen said, before adding, for the benefit of Rocard's friends, "it will be up to us to define your place."

The ineffective nature of proportional representation--this only takes effect when the different groups confront each other before the members--moreover led Pierre Joxe to recall his longstanding opposition to this rule which favors factionalism. Nonetheless, sine the PS leaders' function has changed--their role is now to pass on government action--it is not surprising to see the method of appointing leaders change "de facto."

In the absence of political debate, more important discussions took place within the resolutions committee. In particular this body received the premier (for 45 minutes) and the Elysee secretary general who took part in all the Executive Committee's work. Pierre Beregovoy criticized Rocard's friends for abandoning all "political dignity." The essence of the discussions can be summed up as a dialogue of the deaf. In a way, Mitterrand's supporters were saying to Rocard's supporters: Express your differences! The latter replied: We agree with the government's action, therefore we cannot disagree with the party line.

Since no difference of opinion could be officially recorded, the members will be presented with one motion.

PRESIDENT MITTERRAND TO VISIT ISRAEL 'NEXT YEAR'

LD211826 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Francois Mitterrand will pay an official visit to Israel at the beginning of next year. Claude Cheysson confirmed this after a conversation with the Israeli minister of foreign affairs.

COLOMBO DISCUSSES POLAND WITH GDR'S FISCHER

AU212005 Rome ANSA in English 1952 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 21 Sep (ANSA)--Poland was the central theme of talks Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo had separately today with his East German counterpart Oscar Fischer and Yugoslav head of diplomacy Josip Vrhovec. Colombo arrived here yesterday for the inauguration of the U.N. assembly.

In his meeting with Fischer, he warned that any violent external intervention in Polish affairs would compromise all prospects for a resumption of East-West ties. He emphasized that it was in the interests of everyone to avert any repressive action that would harm efforts to bolster detente.

POPE ADDRESSES POLISH PILGRIMS ON HOME SITUATION

AU211550 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Castel Gandolfo, 21 Sep (ANSA)--The Polish Government should be sure to respect the right of self-determination in Poland as the basis for independence and a true indication of government's desire for peace, according to Polish-born Pope John Paul II. The pope made his remarks on Sunday during his angelus message to a crowd of approximately ten thousand gathered at his summer retreat in this hill town south of Rome.

The three-minute speech, however, was addressed to a small group of Polish pilgrims in their native language and was not translated for other members of the audience. "Too much blood has already been shed in the course of the last war for us to think or speak about a new blood-letting" the pope said, clearly alluding to a Polish party communique released last Wednesday charging that "political opposition...signified the tendency toward confrontation and threatens bloodshed". The pope also underlined Poland's right to solve its problems "alone".

Repeating an appeal made last week by the Polish episcopal conference, the pope said that the "Solidarity" union and the Polish Government must return to the negotiation tables "for the good of all nations". Appealing once again for moderation, the pope added that "last year's experience has shown that the Polish people are capable of solving these difficult problems peacefully, without violence and without bloodshed".

"At the same time," the pope continued, "it should be emphasized that a nation which has paid such a high price for its independence has the right to solve its problems autonomously".

Interrupted by applause from the Polish pilgrims and the singing of their national anthem at this point, the pope concluded his message by warning that "the right to self-determination is a principle of the international order, and should be respected because it represents a true desire for peace".

PCI'S BERLINGUER ASSESSES POLISH SITUATION

LD211534 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1341 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 21 Sep (TANJUG)--Italian Communist Party leader Enrico Berlinguer has stated that the only means for a solution to the crisis in Poland lies in consultations to reach accord between the three main components of Polish society--communists, trade unions and the Catholic Church. Reiterating the Italian Communist Party's stand, Berlinguer said that Poland and Iran, both situated in key world zones, are countries in which the escalation of the situation could ultimately upset the international balance.

In his speech at the close of the traditional festival of the Italian Communist Party press organ UNITA i Turin yesterday evening, Berlinguer set out as well-known the Italian Communists' stand on "the development of a very acute crisis which, it must not be forgotten, has come about as a consequence of a deep gap between the Polish United Workers' Party and a large part of the working class and people." In this context, Berlinguer said that "the developments of the past few weeks and days are very disturbing".

Underlining that "within and without the very process of the indispensable reconstruction initiated by Polish workers there is in evidence disintegrational pressure", the Italian Communist Party secretary-general warned of the "danger of an attempt to reach for unacceptable and catastrophic solutions by means of force".

Referring to the deteriorating international situation with the accent on the problem of peace, Berlinguer mentioned the "grave Soviet intervention in Afghanistan", the dangerous turn taken by Reagan in the U.S. policy and certain Chinese stands calling for "criticism".

Berlinguer told the critics of the Italian Communist Party's international activities, particularly its struggle for peace by means of rallying all peaceful and progressive forces, that the Italian party is a force which is known and carries weight also outside Italy. This is why the Italian Communist Party feels it its duty to commit all its energy to the struggle for peace, together with the powerful pacifist movements of Europe, the non-aligned countries and the forces of the other America, Berlinguer said.

PCI MEETING DISCUSSES NATURE OF POLAND'S PROBLEMS

PM210741 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 12 Sep 81 p 17

[Giovanni Rossi report: "Discussions with our Polish Comrades"]

[Text] Bologna--Today Poland is a laboratory in which a delicate experiment is being carried out and has not yet been completed. Or, to put it in the words of a Polish comrade, the outcome of this experiment "will be a very difficult birth but it may produce a very beautiful baby." This statement was made by Eugeniusz Duraczynski, director of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee Science and Education Department. Comrade Duraczynski took part in a debate at the L'UNITA provincial festival in Milan--which Comrade Claudio Petruccioli attended--and in a similar initiative at our newspaper's festival now going on in Bologna. Both initiatives took place before we knew of the "political manifesto" adopted by Solidarity Thursday, which aggravated polemics and revived anxiety. Accompanied by Comrade Antonio Rubbi, chief of the PCI Directorate's Foreign Section, the Polish leadership member also had meetings at our party's Central Committee offices in Rome yesterday.

The discussions were fairly lively, characterized by a "continuous bombardment" of questions from the audience, who wanted to understand what is happening in Poland and in what direction things are moving. The meetings in the past few days are the ideological continuation of those held 1 year ago with Comrade Ryszaro Woyna, then a PZPR Central Committee member and Sejm deputy, on the occasion of the national communist press festival.

The questions were the same as were asked then, and can be summed up in one: Is it possible to democratize Polish society without any dramatic break while maintaining its socialist character?

In his own speech, Rubbi stated among other things that the PCI feels complete solidarity with the work of renewal carried out by the PZPR (which was solemnly sanctioned by the Polish party's ninth extraordinary congress) and is watching with anxiety and disagreement, on the other hand, the positions--apparently opposed but which converge in the attempt to impede the reform process--of those who want to swallow up the innovations introduced into the country's situation by the reformers and of those who (like the extremist minorities of the independent trade union Solidarity and the so-called confederation for an independent Poland) are aiming at confrontation by forcing the situation to exceed what is compatible with the national situation (the state of the economy) and the international situation (respect for the Polish Republic's alliances).

Comrade Duraczynski illustrated his country's negative economic situation with great clarity and a wealth of facts.

"The State of the Economy--Industrial production has fallen by 18 percent over last year; wages have increased by an average of 26 percent; employment is stable; the debt to the West and East is enormous ($25 billion to the Western countries alone); coal production (one of Poland's main activities) may, according to forecasts, drop from 200 million tons per year to 155 with exports slumping from 26 to only 8 million. To maintain coal production, at at least 175 million tons it is necessary to increase the number of miners by 40,000. The outlook for agriculture is better.

This short description shows the urgent need for far-reaching social reforms. This is the reason for the debate on self-management which divides the party and government from Solidarity and which is causing internal divisions within the independent trade union itself.

"State of Conscience"--Eugeniusz Duraczynski used this expression to describe the difficulty of mobilizing the country morally to tackle the crisis and the failure of the whole of Polish public opinion to fully understand the need for a common effort and common sacrifices to steer the country into calmer waters and lay a strong foundation for future development.

"Party-Trade Union-Church"--These are the three interlocutors of Polish society, the PZPR leadership member said. Today the PZPR can be seen to be greatly reformed. More open to society's requests and committed to the democratization of the institutions, the independent trade union (which is not the only trade union in the country but certainly the strongest and to which some 900,000 communists belong) is deeply divided. The prevalence of those who regard it as a workers' trade union and the defeat of those who want to turn it into a force opposing the system will be a great contribution to the building of the new Poland. Duraczynski repeated the common desire for dialogue in the PZPR and the Catholic Church and stressed the responsible attitude adopted by the latter.

The battle is difficult and complex--the Polish representative concluded--but the PZPR has the possibility and the commitment to achieve the socialist renewal.

DEFENSE MINISTER LAGORIO ON COUNTRY'S PEACE ROLE

PM171355 Rome AVANTI in Italian 13-14 Sep 81 pp 1, 24

[Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio article: "Line Between Politics and Propaganda"]

[Text] There are some bizarre aspects in the present Italian political and press polemics on the problems of foreign and military polity. There is a persistent tendency to divide not the world but the Western alliance into the good and the bad, the United States is very bad--indeed, "diabolized," according to Bernard-Henry Levy's definition. Bad too are the European allies which heed it too much and which think too much about a defense policy. So Italy is bad. France and Germany, however, are good.

This is a purely propagandist outlook. Indeed, looking at the facts of the matter, it becomes apparent that Italy, France and Germany are all pursuing the same policy.

Indeed, on more than one occasion, Italy has spearheaded a movement which has characterized the European allies in recent months and which is designed to guarantee that the entire West will never lose sight of the fact that our supreme asset--and mankind's--is peace. In this connection, I will merely recall the European defense ministers' first meeting with the new U.S. defense secretary, Weinberger. We were in Bonn, last spring. It was a matter of letting the U.S. ally know, a few weeks after Carter handed over to Reagan, that Europe did not want to change its policy from the 1979 deliberations--to adjust the balance of forces somewhat between East and West but at the same time to begin negotiations with Moscow to try to reduce our respective arsenals and avoid an unrestrained arms race. Before meeting with Weinberger, the Europeans held consultations behind closed doors and decided to entrust Italy with presenting the United States with the European platform.

This was possible because Italy is considered a credible interlocutor for a policy of peace. We are not only the ones who spend the least on weapons but we are also the country which, within the area in which it is integrated or toward which it leans (the southern NATO region), performs a calming and stabilizing action through its own initiatives.

As for armaments, Italy's expenditure of $7 billion in 1981 compares with $25 billion on the part of France, Germany and Britain. As a proportion of its GNP Italy spends less than anyone else in the world--even less than Bulgaria. As for its policy of stabilization, Italy is weaving and developing a fabric of increasingly close cooperation (including in the defense field) with strongly neutral countries (such as Yugoslavia, Algeria and Malta) and with countries resistant to destabilization processes (such as Egypt, Somalia and Tunisia).

Italy believes that peace can be organized. It must be pursued with a policy that will make it possible, step by step, by taking every opportunity offered and patiently surmounting all the existing difficulties. Politics, not propaganda. Realistically, therefore, this means a policy that will always keep the following four aspects closely bound: 1--a correct balance of forces; 2--deterrence, which objectively exists when a balance exists; 3--detente, which manages to emerge from the frost of conflicts when deterrence is effective; 4--disarmament, which in the long term is the inevitable result of detente.

France and Germany are in solidarity with Italy on these points. It is therefore surprising when some people try from time to time to set Paris and Bonn against Rome and Mitterrand and Schmidt against Craxi.

Schmidt, who has the most efficient army in Europe, decided on Euromissile bases before we did. The new Pershing-2 will be sited in the very bases which now house the old Pershing-1 (and incidentally Britain decided a year ago to deploy cruise missiles in the London area, halfway between Oxford and Cambridge universities).

Mitterrand--who has no problems concerning Euromissiles, because France has the nuclear weapon, manufactures nuclear bombs, has a submarine fleet equipped with nuclear weapons, has a military modernization program which aims to rapidly increase its share of the GNP from 3 to 4 percent (Italy has maintained a stable figure of 2.3 percent for many years) and has plans to develop an international arms trade, which is already three times the size of Italy's--is in solidarity with NATO's options; to restore the balance and to negotiate.

So Italy is not what some critics claim, the stupid servant of someone or other. In its foreign and defense policy it is in good company, with Mitterrand and Schmidt. Italy does not suffer from a militaristic delirium. It believes that the first thing to be done is to seek the solution of international conflict through patient and tenacious diplomatic action, particularly within the area in which its voice and influence can be best heard and felt.

It is in this context that the latest political innovation in the Mediterranean--President al-Qadhdhafi's outburst--must be viewed. His ambassadors hastened to issue denials, but two facts remain: the forewarning that Libya will seek an agreement with (and within) the Warsaw Pact and the use of military force, which is not exceptional but recurrent in Libyan policy. Italian Communist Mario Albano, speaking critically of the "Al-Qadhdhafi unknown quantity" in Rinascita 11 September, recalled the invasion of Chad, the military assistance to Amin Dada, the paratroopers' raid in Gafsa, the threats to Malta and the Saipem affair [Italian drilling ship buzzed by Libyan aircraft off Malta] and the interception of the vehicle carrying the Sudanese Communist Party leaders (who were subsequently executed in their own country). In fact, Rinascita could have extended this list, but that is not the point. The important thing is to consider what Italy must do when a fiery and unpredictable neighbor shows that he is not afraid of a profound destabilization of the area with which we are concerned.

Of course, there is first a political action to be carried out. We are acquainted with history and acknowledge our past responsibilities in Africa and believe that it is right to have good relations with everyone in the Mediterranean, and that the Soviet leadership group must be encouraged in the correct manner to realize that it is in nobody's interest to create further causes for concern and friction on the European chessboard (and therefore in the Mediterranean, too).

But those responsible for defense policy in Italy cannot evade their duty, which partly consists of forming defense forecasts; without alarm or alarmism, but with the aim of guaranteeing the country the maximum possible security.

In this connection, faster progress is being made with a number of programs already known to Parliament and on which there was no disagreement--for instance, with the construction of a continuous southern radar network for the prompt monitoring of all low-flying aircraft, and a gradual and limited "dilution" of our forces toward the south and the islands to ensure better protection of our national territory and better deployment in the event of natural disasters.

Concerning these initiatives--and others, such as the so-called "Rapid Intervention Force" about which there is a great hullabaloo but which is basically simply the implementation of a decision by Parliament to entrust the army with the task of providing more rapid assistance to entrust the army with the task of providing more rapid assistance in the event of disasters and which therefore implies no new marine regiment but simply an improved and select organization of existing contingents, which are given special training and equipment for civil assistance--concerning all these initiatives some people are making a great outcry and talking again in terms of militaristic (or even warlike) outlooks allegedly prevailing in national defense policy. Of course, the cruise missiles are lumped together with this.

This entire polemic is too exaggerated not to have some less immediate motives. It seems that the political debate has been given an unexpected boost. Perhaps one should accept the fact that the notion that the Atlantic alliance is an acceptable idea is losing some of its supporters. Years ago, in the midst of detente, while Italy was taking its first steps in the policy of "major understandings," the theory was formulated that the Atlantic pact was an umbrella beneath the shelter of which the legitimization of the left (but primarily of the PCI) for the shared government of the country could grow. It was an unusual time; the West was cutting its military spending everywhere and the treaty of hope was being signed in Helsinki. But in the Eastern bloc things were different; the military building programs continued and in both conventional and theater nuclear fields the Eastern bloc achieved an irremediable superiority. Nobody said anything; there were no marches, no signatures. The West gave no signs of reacting and the Atlantic pact continued to be an umbrella.

Later the growing imbalance between East and West posed the problem of safeguarding peace through a policy in which the restoration of the balance is the first step in an action of deterrence and thus detente. It was then that some people on the left, in Italy, decided to emerge from under the umbrella. There is therefore enough food for considerable thought, enough for one to recognize the line between politics and propaganda and to understand the broader implications of the current debate on our country's defense policy.

IRANIAN STUDENTS BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE IN PERUGIA

AU211600 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Perugia, 21 Sep (ANSA)--Five jailed Iranian students began a hunger strike today in this central Italian city where they are being held after their arrest during recent scuffles. The students, followers of religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, told prison officials they were fasting in protest over Italian press reports.

The students claim that newspaper coverage here favors the cause of those who oppose the Khomeyni-inspired government. Fighting erupted recently between the numerous students, committed to different sides in the present Iranian crisis, at the university for foreigners here.

FIRM AGREES TO RESUME PORT CONSTRUCTION IN IRAN

AU191741 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 19 Sep (ANSA)--A project for the construction of a port in Bandar Abbas in Iran, interrupted after the Iranian revolution in 1978 will get under way again, it was learned here today as sources here announced the signing of a new contract between the Condotte company of the Italstat group and the Iranian Government.

The project, scheduled to be completed by 1984, is valued at 450 million dollars plus 212 million dollars worth of credit for work already completed. The contract was signed in late August, but the announcement was postponed while waiting for the final approval of both governments.

Additional work for completion of the entire port complex will bring the value of contract up to 950 million dollars, even though there has been a reduction of 25 percent in the work outlined in the original contract signed in 1975. Construction is scheduled to begin in October and will employ 200 Italian and 2000 Iranian technicians.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON SOVIET GAS PIPELINE

AU191742 Rome ANSA in English 0832 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 19 Sep (ANSA)--Information on developments in negotiations between Italy and the Soviet Union for Italian participation in a projected 4000 kilometers gas pipeline carrying methane gas from Siberia to Western Europe continent were contained in a report delivered to the cabinet by Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria.

A statement released Friday by the Foreign Trade Ministry noted that the cabinet had approved Capria's suggestion for the institution of a "center of coordination" for both the negotiations relative to credit lines and construction contracts requested by the Soviet Union for the pipeline, and agreements on the price of the gas furnished to Italy.

Capria also advised the cabinet of the necessity for a unified position of all the European partners involved in the construction and utilization of the pipeline.

GUNMEN SHOOT PRISON GUARD TO DEATH IN MILAN

AU181708 Rome ANSA in English 1543 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 18 Sep (ANSA)--A 25-year-old guard at Milan's San Vittore prison was shot to death early this morning while driving to the prison when five gunmen following him in another car opened fire on him after he was forced to stop his own vehicle. The ambush apparently began when a car drew up alongside the one the prison guard was driving and forced him over.

The victim, Francesco Rucci, attempted to get out of his car and flee but was brought down by continuous gunfire.

Later in the morning, an anonymous telephone caller told a private radio station here that a so-called "communist nuclear" was responsible for the killing. Police investigators, however, have said that Rucci's death can probably be attributed to a personal vendetta rather than to the beginning of the "autumn campaign" announced earlier by Italy's Red Brigades terrorists and other terrorist organizations.

The guard served in the San Vittore wing turned over to prisoners convicted for terrorist-connected crimes before his transfer to the Bergamo prison, some forty kilometers from Milan. He recently returned to duties in San Vittore on his own request, and was sent to the female inmates wing.

PCI'S NAPOLITANO ON PARTY UNITY, PSI 'AMBIGUITY'

PM181503 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 7 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Report: "Our Only Concern Is To Find Answers to the Crisis"]

[Excerpts] Parma--Speaking at L'UNITA'S provincial festival, party Secretariat member Giorgio Napolitano stated: In the past few weeks, the press and the various party spokesmen have paid a great deal of attention to the PCI. But although more careful and objective comments have been made, the tone has once again been set by the scandalous exaggerations and distorted interpretations aimed at portraying the PCI--or a PCI leadership group--as deeply divided or torn by dark internal struggles. It is not difficult to see what they are trying to do, to overshadow and push into second place the real and serious crisis affecting the DC and the difficulties and conflicts facing other parties. This attempt does not seem to us to have succeeded, and, moreover, the facts are plainer than any propaganda maneuver. This is especially true of the serious and dramatic elements of the international crisis and the Italian crisis; and it is on these crises that the discussion and arguments at top level in the DC seem so confused and inadequate that the limits and ambiguity of the PSI's line stand out, and people are trying in vain to conceal this with a deluge of speculation on the debate and the policy to which the PCI and its leadership group are committed.

It ought to be easy for serious observers--they should not pretend that it is so difficult--to understand the terms of our search, although it is right that we should try to achieve greater clarity. For instance, you just have to look back at the discussion which took place--with the party secretary's participation--at the last Central Committee meeting, to the report which was submitted by Comrade Natta and to the unitary conclusions which were reached. The analyses of the serious nature of the Italian crisis, of the depth of the damage and risks threatening democracy, the weight of the moral question and of its decisive implications; the assessment of the results of our opposition and our battle in the country; the need to work for a real democratic alternative, whose foundation is cooperation among the leftwing forces, and the resulting criticism which we level at the PSI for following a policy which goes in an entirely different direction; was all fully agreed at the July Central Committee meeting.

There was and still is discussion on points which require more detailed examination, difficult syntheses and practical verification, in a situation full of desperate urgency and frequently conflicting requirements; how to improve and reform the democratic political system, the "party system"--exploiting and asserting the PCI's "originality," the theme of January's Central Committee meeting--how to enrich the content of the battle for a democratic alternative; how to combine the frank and open affirmation of our substantial differences of opinion with the PSI; the realistic acknowledgement of the prevalent trends in the PSI and of the difficulty of a united future; the necessarily energetic defense of our identity and our positions with the exploitation of the many experiments in cooperation; the search for every possible area of agreement, and the determined effort to attain a new agreement on the left.

The fact that we are comparing different opinions and concerns on these points can be no surprise, nor can it conceal the extent of the unity which was confirmed at the July Central Committee meeting.

PARTY LEADERS REACT TO POPE'S THIRD ENCYCLICAL

AU170920 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 17 Sep (ANSA)--"Laborem Exercens" ("On Human Work"), Pope John Paul II's third encyclical of his pontificate released Tuesday, has come up for considerable comment by Italian political figures.

The deputy secretary of the Catholic-inspired Christian Democrat Party, Vittorino Colombo, appropriated the contents of the pontiff's open letter to Roman Catholic bishops for his party. In a piece appearing in today's edition of the Christian Democrat daily, IL POPOLO, Colombo said, "Now it is the duty of Christian Democrats to broaden and assimilate this new message to become the propagators and testimony of it in a society tormented and shaken by contradictions generated by the neo-capitalistic social system".

The secretary of the neo-fascist MSI, Giorgio Almirante, issued a statement in the evening in which he said that he was "moved and proud to see such authoritative support for the principles and values of a battle of modern and traditional civility which the Italian right has always fought, often in isolation".

The head of the tiny right-of-center Liberal Party, Valerio Zanone, in his comment on the 30,000-word text of the encyclical, was critical of the pontiff's references to economic liberalism.

"Liberalism is not a form of economics but of humanism", Zanone challenged. "Liberalism is not an ideology of capitalism. Liberalism is a policy of human liberty and property rights, and the organization of the market is only an instrument for a freer human condition", the Liberal Party secretary said.

Lucio Toth, the national chairman of the Christian Workers Movement, said that he was convinced that, "when the encyclical condemns political strikes there is no intention of referring exclusively to the situation in Poland.

"The pope is speaking to the world and in indicating the social terrain as the area for the primary labor union commitment, he wants to totally affirm the autonomy of the labor movement and get away from all claims of political representation of parties which are based on classist ideologies".

FOOT CONFRONTS CARRINGTON ON MOSCOW TALKS

PM211609 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Sep 81 p 28

[Nicholas Comfort report: "Foot Challenges Tories' View of Soviet Offer"]

[Excerpt] Mr Foot yesterday challenged Lord Carrington, foreign secretary, to substantiate the government's declared view that there is nothing new in nuclear disarmament proposals put by President Brezhnev to the Labour leader last week.

Peeved by a claim from Mr Douglas Hurd, minister of state at the Foreign Office, that in the talks in the Kremlin he had "fallen victim to an old propaganda offer of two years ago," Mr Foot responded: "If they say this proposal was made prior to December 1979 I would like to know the date, the proposition itself and, even more, what was the answer of the British Government."

Mr Foot said on BBC radio's "The World This Weekend" that "even before I get back to the country almost, the Foreign Office put up one of their ministers to denounce me and attack me and say it was all a trick. I have got some questions for the Foreign Office and I would much rather it was dealt with by Lord Carrington than by some maybe over-ambitious under-secretary."

Despite the official view that Mr Brezhnev gave little or nothing away in offering to withdraw some of Russia's SS-20 missiles if NATO's cruise and Pershing missiles were not deployed, Mr Foot remains convinced that the proposal is an advance.

The Labour leader's anger at Mr Hurd's statement that he had simply been the latest in a line of Western socialist leaders "who have trooped to Moscow to have the wool pulled over their eyes" stems from a belief that the reverse is true.

He and Mr Denis Healey emerged convinced that they had done far better than Herr Willy Brandt, the German socialist, to whom Mr Brezhnev made an offer of a "moratorium" on SS-20 deployment, enshrining Russian nuclear superiority in Europe.

However, when pressed on how the new offer appeared, Mr Foot conceded to a questioner that he saw it as a "breakthrough," and the criticism began.

Despite considerable scepticism in official circles, Mr Healey is expected to report to the government on the talks. The likelihood is that he will ask for and be given an appointment with Lord Carrington to convey not only the substance of the Brezhnev offer but the atmosphere of last Thursday's meeting.

Mr Foot and Mr Healey will also be reporting on the Moscow talks to Labour's National Executive when it meets on Wednesday, and Mr Foot is also expected to dwell on them in his report next week to the party conference in Brighton.

MORNING STAR: POLAND CAN SOLVE OWN PROBLEMS

PM211611 London MORNING STAR in English 21 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "No Easy Answers for Poland"]

[Text] Eight years ago this month, the U.S.-backed fascist generals smashed the democratically-elected Government of Chile.

Today in El Salvador, the U.S.-backed puppets are hanging on to power by violent military repression.

And in southern Africa, it is the U.S. which backs the apartheid regime in its aggression against Angola and its illegal occupation of Namibia.

Nor are these recent events isolated falls from grace. They are of a piece with the whole history of U.S. imperialism. Remember Cuba, Vietnam, and a host of other places throughout the world.

Viewed in that light, State Department spokesman Alan Romberg's pronouncement accusing the Soviet Union of interfering in Poland is sheer hypocrisy. Interference in other countries' affairs has always been the way of life for imperialism.

That is why international meetings of the world's communist parties have repeatedly stated that respect for the equality, national sovereignty and independence of other countries, and strict adherence to the principle of non-interference, must form the basis of relations between states whatever their social system. Those meetings laid such stress on these principles because they constitute the only possible way in which the world's progressive forces can be united and mobilised in the struggle to defeat imperialism, and therefore must be regarded as inviolable principles governing the class struggle on a world scale.

This is why the MORNING STAR has always maintained that only the Polish people can solve the problems they face, difficult as they may be. And in that respect, the prime responsibility for mobilising all the forces in Polish society rests with the communist party and the working class.

This is why it is crucial that everything possible should be done to avoid open confrontation between the working class organised in Solidarity, the government, and the communist party.

The problems in Poland arise primarily from past mistakes and the totally inadequate involvement of the people in the decision-making process. It is not going to be easy to work out effective means of greater direct participation. Conservative tendencies will have to be overcome, and so will those which arise from impatience and lead to the embracing of hasty, ill-considered alternatives.

Such tendencies apart, the questions in dispute are themselves highly complicated. For example, no one can say that it is easy to decide who should appoint managers to publicly-owned enterprises, when there has got to be the greatest possible direct involvement of the workers in the management process itself.

All these various issues can only be solved in an atmosphere of discussion and negotiation, in short, via political means.

Repressive measures against those with contrary views, who nevertheless operate within the constitutional framework, will solve nothing. Neither will extremist actions by sections of Solidarity; nor pressure from outside the country, however well-intentioned it may be.

Clearly there are anti-socialist forces active in Solidarity and elsewhere who would like to turn the clock back in Poland. And true to type, some of them will undoubtedly be active in trying to stir up anti-Soviet feeling.

It is understandable that the Soviet Union should be concerned about this, and it is obvious that such anti-Soviet elements have to be combatted as part of the political struggle. But, at all times, it is very important to distinguish between those who criticise existing structures in order to improve them, and those who criticise in order to destroy socialism altogether.

Despite present difficulties, it is a historical fact that socialism has brought with it big improvements in Poland. The task which the Polish people now face is to open up the full potential for democratic decision-making in all spheres of life which socialism makes possible. Success in this endeavour will make a big contribution to the struggle for socialism not only in Poland but everywhere in the world.

DENKTAS EXPLAINS TURKISH CYPRIOT POSITION

London Press Conference

NC220848 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 17 Sep 81 p 8

[Text] London, special dispatch—TFSC President Denktas held a press conference the other night at the Topkapi restaurant which is known to be a center for the London Turks. At the conference, which was attended by about 30 foreign journalists, Denktas said: "The chances for a conciliation in Cyprus are 50-50. I hope that we will arrive at a settlement through intercommunal talks."

Stating that "the thing that Cyprus lacks most is that there is no regional agreement satisfying both sides," Denktas added: "If the Greek Cypriot side acts honestly, I hope that we will reach an agreement by the end of this year."

Denktas then said that the Turkish Cypriot side brought its territorial proposals to the negotiating table and urged the Greek Cypriot side to do the same. Denktas also called upon UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to persuade the Greek Cypriots to submit their own counterproposals.

Finally, Denktas stressed that the first step to be taken should be to accept the principle of equality between the two communities and added that a few years after the agreement has been signed, mutual confidence will be restored.

Contacts in New York

TA211956 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas said that no concessions will be made concerning the independence and freedom of the Turkish Cypriots.

Denktas, currently in New York for the UN General Assembly meetings, is continuing his contacts. Denktas received Turkish Cypriots who live in the New York area and conferred with them. In a statement during the meeting, Denktas said the TFSC is in secure hands and noted that no concessions will be made concerning the independence and freedom of the Turkish Cypriots. The Turkish Cypriots presented Denktas with a plaque during the meeting. A $2,000 check was also given to Denktas as a donation from Turkish Cypriots in New York to the fund for the strengthening of security forces.

Denktas is also continuing his contacts with the foreign ministers and representatives of the various countries who are currently in New York for the UN General Assembly meetings. Minister of Interior, Foreign Affairs and Defense Kenan Atakol is accompanying Denktas during his contacts.

KIPRIANOU TO VISIT AUSTRALIA, NEW YORK

NC191025 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] President Kiprianou will depart next Friday for visits to Australia and New York. In Australia, Kiprianou will participate in the summit conference of the Commonwealth countries, which also will discuss the Cyprus question within the framework of discussion on the international situation.

The president will have private meetings with a number of state and government leaders whom he will brief on the latest developments in the Cyprus problem and on the Cyprus Government's views. With this opportunity, Kiprianou will attend various celebrations by Greeks in Australia, organized to welcome him in Melbourne, Sydney, Canberra and Adelaide.

From Australia, the president will go directly to New York on 10 October for talks with UN Secretary General Waldheim as a result of recent developments in the Cyprus issue. On the occasion of his presence in New York, we will have additional contacts on the Cyprus problem. Kiprianou will remain in New York for 2 or 3 days and then he will return to Cyprus.

WALDHEIM-SPONSORED CYPRUS SUMMIT REPORTED

NC180704 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 15 Sep 81 p 8

[Abdullah Azizoglu report]

[Excerpt] Lefkosa (AKAJANS)--It has been reported that UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim will ask Denktas and Kiprianou to a summit meeting. HALKIN SESI, which is published in Lefkosa, reported in banner headlines that the intercommunal talks have entered a new phase and that they are being driven into an impasse. The paper added: "The idea of a new summit meeting has been gaining group recently at the UN headquarters. The paper stated that a summit meeting may be held between TFSC President Rauf Denktas and Greek Cypriot leader Spiros Kiprianou under the control of the UN secretary general. The paper also maintained that because of the difference in the attitudes and views of the two sides, it is impossible to resolve the Cyprus issue without holding a summit conference.

HURRIYET REPORTS ON EC CONCILIATORY PLAN

NC151202 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 8 Sep 81 p 13

[Ziya Akcapar report]

[Text] Lefkosa (HURRIYET)--At the meeting held during the past weekend in London by the EC foreign ministers, it was decided "to prepare conciliatory proposals" and also to take effective steps on the Cyprus question.

According to information received from Greek Cypriot circles, Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis briefed the foreign ministers' conference on the proposals and maps submitted by the Turkish Cypriot side, stating that these proposals could not constitute a basis for the continuation of the negotiations and for the settlement of the Cyprus issue.

It is being argued that the EC foreign ministers have asked FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and French External Relations Foreign Minister Cheysson, who is currently engaged in mediation work in the Middle East, to draft a conciliatory plan for Cyprus and to make contacts with the countries concerned.

The Greek Cypriot radio carried a report in its morning program yesterday that the EC foreign ministers met to discuss proposals submitted by Greece and Italy and that they adopted important decisions on the Cyprus issue. Greek Cypriot sources say that important contacts also will be made during the talks concerning the renewal of the Cyprus-EC relations due to be held on 14 September in light of the decisions made by the foreign ministers.

MINISTRY DENIES REPORT ON EXPULSION OF ALIENS

NC211932 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] An Interior Ministry statement, replying to a press report that all foreign subjects are being expelled from Cyprus, mentions that Interior Minister Veniamin never gave instructions, as mentioned by the press report, to the aliens department to send warnings to all foreign subjects to leave Cyprus, to limit the activities of agents of foreign countries or to enable unemployed Cypriots to be appointed to positions they may hold.

The statement adds that the aliens department, when sending warnings to foreign citizens, is simply applying the relevant law and regulations. It is further explained that the Interior Ministry periodically--usually every 6 months--reviews the various requests by aliens for residence and work permits for the purpose of establishing whether any further extension of these permits serves the island's economy and is in the public interest.

AKEL REPORTEDLY BACKS IOANNIDHIS FOR PRESIDENT

NC200753 Nicosia TO VIMA in Greek 20 Sep 81 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] In all certainty, President Kiprianou will not emerge as the new president of Cyprus in the elections in 1983--given the fact that AKEL, on which Kiprianou pins all his hopes, is moving its support to another politician, more specifically, Interlocutor Ioannidhis.

The first typical volleys already have been fired against the president by Papaioannou who, in a speech at Limassol, accused the government of limiting itself to words and not proceeding to deeds, asked for the formation of an ecumenical government, blamed the government for the condition of the government machine (called the public service "dilapidated") and spoke about the need for an earthquake in the government machine to purify the situation.

At the same time, according to authoritative reports by TO VIMA, AKEL is especially annoyed by the fact that its suggestion on the submission of territorial counterproposals was not supported by the government. In this instance, President Kiprianou avoided supporting the AKEL proposal on the submission of territorial proposals, which envisaged ceding 22 percent [of Cyprus land] to the Turks, because he had perceived that by supporting such a proposal he would have irreparably damaged his prestige among the refugees (especially among Kyrenia people) and would ahve endangered his prospects for victory in the 1983 elections.

According to the same reports, AKEL's nascent campaign against President Kiprianou will continue and, eventually, become more intense.

AKEL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRAGUE CONFERENCE

NC191734 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] An AKEL delegation, headed by AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou, has returned from Prague. The AKEL delegation attended a conference on questions of the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East, including Cyprus. The delegation also visited Budapest.

According to an AKEL statement, in Prague and Budapest, Papaioannou met with the leaders of the communist parties of the two countries, Husak and Kadar, who reiterated their support for the Cypriot people's struggle.

BRIEFS

LISSARIDHIS RETURN FROM LONDON--According to an EDEK statement, EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis has returned to the island following a 2-day visit to London where he chaired a meeting of the secretariat of the international committee of solidarity for the people of the southern part of Africa. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 19 Sep 81 NC]

RALLIS DELIVERS CAMPAIGN SPEECH IN THESSALONIKI

NC202124 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] We are now broadcasting a summary of the speech delivered this evening by Mr Rallis, prime minister and New Democracy leader, at Aristotelis Square in Thessaloniki:

At the beginning of his speech, Mr Rallis stressed that he chose Thessaloniki as the starting point for the election battle for the victory of democracy--Thessaloniki, which is the most dynamic national bastion--because the battles of the nation, the battles of progress, the battles of New Democracy which have begun from this city have all been won. He added: Therefore, all of us together, starting off today, will win the 18 October battle. I call you, he said, neither a sea of people, nor flood of people nor a torrent--you are the energetic, the decisive, the indisputable majority of the people.

Further on Mr Rallis stressed that the entire spectrum of the opponents of New Democracy, from the extreme leftwing to PASOK, have been shouting for months only one slogan: Change.. He said: It appears that they attach to it magic qualities, because it covers with mystic fog the most different and most dangerous subversive efforts. This general and vague slogan conceals the multifaceted effort to overthrow everything in the name of all the undemocratic doctrines. Thus, the slogan for change is being gaily announced with similar mystic persistence by both PASOK and the KKE. Each one of their frenzied supporters shouting for change does not know and does not want to think where this change would lead, a change that includes everything that the zealots of subversion have been dreaming of--from the strangulation of private initiative through socializations and nationalizations, up to the introduction of a socialist constitution which would solely allow the functioning of socialist and Marxist parties; from the introduction of partisanship in trade unionism and local self-government to the abolition of democratic procedures and the dictatorship of the proletariat which the communist party has been seeking. And yet, PASOK describes this party as democratic despite the fact that its first goal is the abolition of democracy.

Mr Rallis added: We are heralding continuity, unceasing creation, and continuous progress because we, our own, the great and healthy camp of the Greek people have made Greece a state thanks to sense of responsibility and hard work and above all thanks to national inspiration; we have made Greece a modern and strong state, a state of progress and prosperity, equal with the most advanced countries of Europe. Mr Rallis said: It is a fable, it is a rotten fabrication that PASOK cherishes progressive ideas. It is our duty to proceed one day with the necessary overthrow of this fable. If you compare today's declarations of PASOK's mystic socialism to the totalitarian theories that prevailed 50 years ago, you will be horrified by the similarities. It is the same populist spirit, the same fanatical intolerance, the same contempt for parliamentary democracy, the same worship for partisan despotism, the same frenzied adventurism in foreign policy.

They call us the rightwing, the sinful rightwing, and this includes all of us, all of you, this impressive rallying together of peasants, workers, artisans, merchants, scientists, technicians, craftsmen, private and public servants and pensioners; they call us the sinful rightwingers and slander us of being attached to the road of dependence and submission to foreigners. Thus, all of us here tonight are slaves to the great capital and the foreign powers. And our opponents are the only ones who follow a genuine and independence political line, and together with them the KKE which, being "free" from any dependence, has been striving so that Greece may belong to the Greeks.

If with the term rightwing they mean that we have not cooperated in the past nor we will cooperate in the future with those who believe in communist ideology, they are perfectly right to call us rightwingers. But if with this term they want to challange our democratic beliefs, they are wrong. We are the true democrats, we who have opposed the dictatorship of any color.

Then Mr Rallis referred to the so-called dictatorship that was guided by foreigners, as he said, which abolished democracy in our country and stressed that we, some more and some less, are responsible for creating the climate which allowed the coupists to predominate. No foreigner is responsible for this. It is useful to recall this so as not to make the same mistakes and not to try even now, after 14 years, to blame others for our mistakes. Resistance, at least passive resistance, has been waged by all the Greeks. And 99 percent of all the politicians have actively struggled and have personally made statements condemning dictatorship, because we believe, and we continue to believe, that dictatorship of any color is catastrophic for the country. Of course, there have been some people who condoned, and still fewer, who cooperated with dictatorship. They have been punished, but they cannot be branded forever. The payment of debt entails settlement of the account; the contrary would have been inhuman and antisocial.

We, the sinful rightwing, have taken over the country defensively unprepared and diplomatically isolated on the verge of war. We have managed to avert the danger of a war adventure without diminishing our national prestige. We have followed a multifaceted foreign policy which took us out of international isolation. Never before has our homeland enjoyed higher prestige and radiance in the whole world. We are following a European policy because we are Europeans. Our opponents, as a group, are against this policy. They are fanatically against our integration into the EEC and they want to take us out of NATO so that they may turn Turkey into its proxy in the Aegean. However, where does PASOK want to lead us? Without the consciousness of international reality, it wants to radically change our international place. It wants to lead us out of the European Community--the sole solid union of true, multipartisan parliamentary democracies. PASOK wants to take us out of NATO, but it does not tell us from where it would receive defense aid and the spare parts necessary to our army. PASOK does not realize that, if we leave NATO, Turkey will remain the sole prop of Western alliance in the eastern Mediterranean at a time when Mitterrand's new Socialist France courageously and with determination declares its adherence to NATO and the need to maintain the balance between the East and West.

We respect the Third World government and their philosophy, but our paths do not coincide either geopolitically or in world theory. Therefore, Mr Rallis stressed, our foreign policy is the policy of wisdom, honesty and how to constantly serve the firm national interests.

Mr Rallis further referred to the advantages from our country's integration into the EEC and, particularly, to the significance of this integration. He stressed that for this year, the first year of our integration, a net benefit of 39 billion drachmas is gained by our country; we will be collecting this amount in stages and the majority of this amount will be enjoyed by the farmers. Despite the fact the PASOK leader is aware of the tremendous advantages from our European policy within the EEC, he pretends ignorance solely because the historic agreement for the integration was signed by the New Democracy government. I ask all the misled followers of PASOK: When before in the history of modern Greece were we in a position to determine the contents of international decisions within the ranks of EEC which affect our country as well as the prosperity of other people? Why are governments of countries such as Spain and Portugal today appealing to Greece and asking us to support their application for accession into the community? What are the aims of PASOK's policy outside the EEC? Does it aim at strengthening or weakening of democratic institutions which it pretends to defend.

Mr Rallis concluded: Our opponents are leading us toward isolation. They want us to be alone without friends, allies or orientation. They want to lead us toward Marxist socialism, an obsolete state of affairs that has failed in practice and its tragic example today is the case of Poland. The time has come to make your choice, neither the green substance [PASOK's colors] nor the red flags have dazzled your judgment. On 18 October, you will give the overwhelming victory to prosperity and progress, to New Democracy, to Greece.

Papandreou Response

NC211742 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 21 Sep 81 pp 1, 15

[By special correspondent Yeoryios Votsis]

[Excerpts] Larissa, 21 Sep--In Larissa yesterday, Mr Andreas Papandreou described Mr Y. Rallis' speech in Thessaloniki as a message to split the people into nationalists and corrupt elements and unite the fascists with the parliamentary rightwing. Mr Papandreou also expressed his regret over the absolution which the prime minister granted to the coupists, as well as to CIA and the U.S. Pentagon, in a manifestation of an unprecedented national sellout. Against this message of discord, Mr Papandreou had earlier posed a declaration of patriotic and democratic reconciliation.

Mr Papandreou said the following about yesterday's largest gathering in the history of Larissa:

--From the balcony: "Tonight, the change has triumphed. With this grandeur, unique and unbelievable gathering, Larissa has voted for: People-PASOK in power; "Yes" to the change. This is not a political gathering, it is a catalytic plebiscite which clearly shows that the time has come for the national, social, economic and cultural liberation of the Greek.

--As soon as he came down from the platform, he told newsmen:

"It really was a thrilling gathering. Not only was the square full--which, according to Yeoryios Papandreou, when it becomes full it elects a prime minister--but also the streets and balconies beyond the square were packed with people."

After he had watched the New Democracy gathering in Thessaloniki on the television, the PASOK chairman commented on Mr Rallis' speech as follows:

"For the Greek people, it [the speech] is a message of discord. It continues the policy of nationalists and corrupt elements with a different phraseology but the same content. At the same time, it is a message of unity between the juntist-royalist rightwing and the parliamentary rightwing.

"The absolution of the 21 April [1967] coupists is the basic concept of Mr Rallis' speech which is camouflaged with a lot of stands against PASOK and inadmissible terminology. Finally, it is the vindication and legalization of the juntist-royalist rightwing. And what strikes me is the fact that, although the Greek prime minister is well aware of what happened on 21 April, he granted absolution to the CIA and the U.S. Pentagon and put the entire blame for the dictatorship on the Greeks."

Mr Papandreou spoke from the platform for 1 hour during which he was interrupted continuously by the slogans of the crowd. His impromptu speech, among other things:

--Spoke about the meaning of the 18 October election showdown between the change and conservatism, moral independence against foreign dependency and subjugation, economic development against decline and bankruptcy.

--Referring to the relations with Turkey, Mr Papandreou denounced the continuing dialogue the exclusive content of which is what Greece would cede from its sovereign rights. He also condemned the government's good will gestures which downgrade national defense and declared: We have nothing to share with the Turkish people who are being oppressed and are waging the same struggle as we are to rid themselves of foreign dependency. However, we would like to make it clear that, with the PASOK in power, Greece does not claim anything nor would it cede an inch of its territory or seas.

We want good neighborly relations with Turkey. However, Turkey must take it for granted that Greece has absolute control in the Aegean Sea and islands.

--Mr Papandreou reiterated the well-known PASOK positions on the EEC and NATO in order to declare: The allies understand only one language--strength and determination. As of 18 October, they will be obliged to respect our people's strength and determination.

--Referring to Mr Rallis' preelection assurances that our economy is doing well, he recalled Mr Averof's known statement to stress: Mr Rallis must decide whether he is mocking the people or his minister is mocking him. In no case, however, can Mr Rallis be a prime minister, nor can he ask for the people's vote and confidence.

--Mr Papandreou also referred to the scandal of the 150 billion drachmas tax evasion and stressed that in Greece only the working people are paying taxes, whereas the economic oligarchy do not pay a plugged dime.

PAPER REPORTS MAVROS DECISION TO JOIN PASOK

NC181548 Athens NEWS in English 18 Sep 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] Veteran politician Yeoryios Mavros announced Thursday he is joining the major opposition party, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement of Andreas Papandreou, to fight the Oct 18 general elections.

Mavros, 72, a former foreign minister, headed the Union of Democratic Center in the 1977 elections, when the party was pushed into third place by Papandreou's party.

Following the elections, the center faction split into several smaller groups, one of which, the Center Party, was headed by Mavros.

The announcement of Mavros' joining PASOK was accompanied with the release to the press of letters exchanged in recent days between Mavros and Papandreou.

"The battle to drive the rightwing from power and ensure change," Papandreou said in his letter, "requires the participation of the steadily anti-rightist centrist forces."

Describing Mr Mavros as the most respected politician expressing these forces, Papandreou invited him to join PASOK, saying that joining the efforts for attaining and consolidating change would be the logical continuation of Mavros' struggles to this day.

"I was moved by your letter," Mavros replied. "For me, participating in the struggle to put an end to the rightwing's grip of power is a self-evident course of action."

Mavros said he gladly accepted Mr Papandreou's invitation to "participate in the great fight that awaits us."

In statements to reporters after the announcement, Mr Mavros thanked Mr Papandreou for his invitation, which he described as a "significant political step towards the forces of the center and myself personally."

Mavros referred to his efforts to achieve unity of the centrist forces, efforts which, he said, despite their good reception by the people, were frustrated by the factionalism among center politicians. The crucial situation we are presently in, he said, makes the unity of all democratic forces essential. "I consider it my duty to take part with all my strength in the struggle, and I call upon all centrist forces to do the same," Mavros concluded.

On his part, Mr Papandreou said it was with special joy that he welcomed Mr Mavros as a "fellow fighter in the victorious struggle for change."

Yesterday's decision, he said, was for Mavros a continuation of a political career characterized by steadiness, honesty, fighting spirit and integrity.

The two leaders' elation was evidently not shared by other centrist political forces. The Democratic Socialist Party (KODISO) described as a "provocation" Mr Mavros' call to all centrists to vote for PASOK.

Mr Mavros' participation in the PASOK ticket, a KODISO statement said last evening, proves that he was negotiating his entry into another party even as he was presenting himself as the leader of the center.

Although there was no official announcement as to which PASOK ticket Mr Mavros will join, political sources said last night he would, in all probability, head the 12-person nationwide (Epikratias) ticket, whose members are elected in the order they appear on the ballot. The 12 nationwide seats are distributed in proportion to each party's nationwide performance.

Mavros' participation, according to political observers, will further strengthen PASOK's position. It is expected to attract a large percentage of EDIK's former constituency, which was 12 percent of the total vote in 1977. It may also provide an added impetus for conservative or centrist former New Democracy voters, dissatisfied with the government's performance, to vote for Mr Papandreou's party.

Late last night, it was announced that Mr Manolis Glezos, a national resistence hero and up to now a leading member of the United Democratic Left (EDA), was also joining the PASOK ticket. Letters between Messrs Glezos and Papandreou, similar to those between Papandreou and Mavros, were made public simultaneously with the announcement.

PAPER ON SOCIALIST LEADERS ATTENDING PASOK RALLY

NC211548 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 21 Sep 81 pp 1, 15

[Report by correspondents G. Votsis and Th. Kaloudhis from Larissa, dated 21 September]

[Excerpt] Greek electors will have concrete proof--barely 1 week prior to the election confrontation--that tomorrow's government by PASOK will have the full support and solidarity of the socialist and social democratic parties of West Europe.

According to dully verified reports available to us, PASOK's preelection gathering at Aristotelous Square, Thessaloniki, which will be addressed by A. Papandreou, will be attended by: Willy Brandt, deputy chairman of the FRG Social Democratic Party and chairman of the Socialist International; Olof Palme, former prime minister and chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party; and Felipe Gonzales, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party.

The three West European leaders have already accepted an invitation from Papandreou and, after the Thessaloniki gathering, they will attend a meeting to be held in their honor.

PASOK's Thessaloniki gathering, which was scheduled for Sunday, 11 October, will in all probability be held on Saturday, 10 October.

TURKMEN, EEC'S HAFERKAMP HOLD TALK IN BRUSSELS

NC220920 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 19 Sep 81 pp 1, 9

[Text] Brussels (HURRIYET)--Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who had a 50-minute conversation with EEC Vice President Haferkamp said the following in connection with the approval of the Foucart report in the European Parliament: "The European Parliament is not an organization which can introduce new rules to international law."

Following his 50-minute conversation with the EEC vice president, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen told HURRIYET that he had heard about the approval of the Foucart report, prepared by French Parliamentarian Mme Foucart, in the course of his conversation with Haferkamp. Turkmen stressed that the delineation proposed in this report would never bind Turkey and added: "The European Parliament is not an organization that can introduce new rules to international law. It has no such powers."

On the other hand, Wilhem Haferkamp stated that he was gratified with the information given by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen regarding Turkey's effort to return to democracy. He said that the progress made toward a new return to democracy in Turkey was quite satisfactory and added: "We believe that this era will achieve a happy ending."

When asked why he had chosen to see Foreign Minister Turkmen alone, Haferkamp replied: "We were not having a discussion. We were having a personal chat. That is why there was no need for others to be present."

GOVERNMENT SAYS UN POSTPONES CYPRUS DEBATE

TA191455 Ankara ANATOLIA IN English 1440 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Ankara, 10 Sep (AA)--The Turkish Foreign Ministry announced today the UN General Assembly postponed indefinitely the determination of the specific commission which will debate the Cyprus issue. During the Friday session, the UN General Assembly included the Cyprus issue into its agenda but postponed "until a suitable date" selection of the commission which will discuss it. According to the Foreign Ministry statement, this means the Cyprus issue will not be debated by the General Assembly for the second year in a row unless a decision is adopted to the contrary.

TWO GENDARMES KILLED IN CLASH AT IRAN BORDER

TA211619 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Statement by the Press and Public Relations Department of the General Staff Secretariat General; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] Two of our gendarme privates were martyred and another three were wounded in a clash that erupted when an armed group attempted to seek shelter in Turkey from across the border in Iran and border gendarmerie units tried to stop them. The condition of the wounded, who were taken to the Van state hospital, is satisfactory.

The region is now quiet and the groups that engaged in the clash are being sought. Two persons, one of them wounded, were caught and the identities of the others have been determined.

The following materials were seized: 17 rockets, [type indistinct], 7 defensive hand grenades, 6 backpacks, 1 loaded machinegun [word indistinct] and numerous documents.

KUWAITI TRADE DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS IN ANKARA

TA211234 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] A Kuwaiti delegation composed of senior bank officials has begun its contacts in Ankara. State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal today received the Kuwaiti delegation. In a statement before the talks, Ozal recalled that the Kuwaiti delegation was in Turkey to conduct talks with members of Turkish trade circles on potential areas of cooperation. Ozal expressed his hope that these contacts would lead to concrete steps in the promotion of trade links between the two countreis. In his reply (Mubarak al-Nur), the head of the Kuwaiti delegation, said that the aim of their visit was to explore fields of cooperation between the two countries. The Kuwaiti delegation will leave Ankara for Izmir today for further talks.

ARAYIS EDITORIAL DESCRIBES RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

NC211100 Ankara ARAYIS in Turkish 12 Sep 81 p 4

[From the editorial desk]

[Text] A voice from Africa: Dear readers, we have told you before that there are for Turkish journalists in Libya. One of them is Mehmet Erdul who has been invited to Libya to represent ARAYIS.

Just as we were going to press, a report reached us from Libya regarding the behind-the-scenes development of an event. Our friend Erdul reported that the Turkish press reaction to Al-Qadhdhafi's words has reached Libya. Erdul adds: "Al-Qadhdhafi's words, which have led to discussions in Turkey, were carefully taken out of a 48-page text which took 3 hours to read. The part concerning Turkey covered only three paragraphs. There is no doubt that even if Turkey had not been mentioned at all in the text, it would not have altered the meaning of the speech.

"It should not be forgotten that Al-Qadhdhafi had made this speech only a short time after U.S. planes had shot down 2 Libyan planes over territorial waters over which he claims sovereignty. Moreover, Turkey was not the only country to which Al-Qadhdhafi had addressed himself. Three days earlier, Al-Qadhdhafi had made another speech in which he had stressed that 'all imperialist fleets in the Mediterranean' should leave. The Soviet Union was one of the countries to which Al-Qadhdhafi referred.

"This speech, which was made under the psychological tension of the Sidra Gulf incident, may have caused some regret, but it ought not to have been exaggerated to such an extent. Relations between Turkey and Libya continue to preserve their spirit of mutual understanding and intensity. Certain Western countries seem disturbed over the development in the economic relations Turkey maintains with Libya, in addition to those with Iraq.

"According to a mutual cooperation and exchange agreement, signed between Turkey and Libya last June, the total value of exports Turkey can make to Libya has been raised to $1 billion. Soon after the agreement was signed, the U.S. news agency ASSOCIATED PRESS issued a special bulletin in which it communicated this development to its subscribers. Some U.S. and European newspapers lost no time in loudly expressing their worries about this progress in Turkish-Libyan relations. We deplore having to say that similar assessments had been made about the economic cooperation agreement Turkey signed with Iraq last month.

"It is quite clear that deducing meanings from a speech made in a moment of psychological tension may adversely affect relations between the two countreis. Whereas in evaluating Turkish-Libyan relations, it is not what Al-Qadhdhafi said but the way he behaved in the past and the way he is behaving now that should be taken into consideration.

"Today, 100,000 Turkish workers are employed in Libya. There are over 70 Turkish firms functioning there. The value of investments undertaken by Turkish firms in Libya is about $6 billion. It is, therefore, in the interests of both countries, that they refrain from acting impulsively but adopt a coolheaded approach."

TCP SECRETARY BILEN'S REPORT TO PARTY PLENUM

Part Five

TA161529 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Part five of report submitted by Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee Secretary General Bilen on behalf of the party Politburo to the TCP Central Committee plenum; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] Democratic Freedoms Against the Revolt of the Reactionaries and the Profascists and Pressures of the Junta Directed Against the Progressive Forces

We do not forget that prior to 12 September, Turkey was shaken by an unprecedented wave of terrorism, the people no longer enjoyed security of life and the fascist threat was escalating. However, there is another fact that must not be forgotten. The fascist party, which is currently being tried for its bloody actions, was supported by certain sectors of the monopolistic bourgeoisie. This party relied on the powers of the most reactionary circles of the U.S. and FRG intelligence organizations and monopolies. Now this party is being defended by the reactionary bourgeois press. The most reactionary sectors of the junta and the army are provoking barbaric attacks against progressives and communists in a bid to avenge this party. The TCP is supporting the struggle of the progressive forces in order to ensure that fascist terrorism is crushed in such a way that it will never be able to raise its head again. The TCP warns our people against those who defend the fascist terrorists and calls on the people to oppose the attacks against the progressive forces. It is necessary to unite against the most reactionary elements within the junta and obstruct all the junta's attacks against the people in order to prevent the reactionary regime from becoming permanent and the fascists from regaining strength.

It is true that at present terrorist actions have been averted to a large extent. However, the state is terrorizing the forces who are in no way connected with terrorism. Relentless pressure, investigations and almost barbaric measures are continuing. The junta is applying methods that are characteristic of fascism. The military prosecutors who demand death sentences for the leaders of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] are actually the protectors of the archenemies of the working class. All forces in favor of democracy must unite in order to foil this murder plot against the DISK leaders. The extreme reactionaries were forced to recede in the face of national and international solidarity. It was exposed that the indictment of the DISK case--the existence of which was claimed by the military prosecution--does not exist. This event shows that if a struggle is waged, it is possible to succeed even under the difficult current conditions. The TCP wants all the DISK leaders and union militants to be released. All detainees who are not linked with terrorism must be released.

The struggle against torture--which is not denied by the junta--and all types of pressure and tyranny is urgent. The communists will not refrain from organizing the struggle to expose the torturers; they will enhance the solidarity with all the detainees in the dungeons of the junta who are subjected to torture. We will support with all our might the demands of wide circles for the abolition of the 90-day torture period law and the immediate appearance of all detainees before a judge.

Chauvinism is being stimulated in Turkish Kurdestan under the military dictatorship conditions. The TCP defends the demand for termination of the pressure against the Kurdish nation. Those who attack as enemies the Kurdish nation and the Kurdish revolutionary democrats under the guise of investigating secessionist terrorists are also the enemies of their own nation.

The TCP supports all the democratic forces that adopt an opposing stand to the junta regarding the constituent assembly issue even if they are not decisive. The consultative assembly of the junta is entirely for show. It is a disguise for dictatorship.

Current Struggle and Revolutionary Goal

Communists support and will continue to support all the actions undertaken by the masses to defeat all the means of pressure by the junta on the progressive forces and to obtain the smallest economic, social and freedom gains under the conditions of the junta. The struggle of the masses for these gains mean that they are on the road to revolutionary struggle. We do not subscribe to the approach of disregarding the masses on the grounds that it is impossible to make demands of the junta. The communists' approach does not consist of belittling the protest actions that start for the smallest democratic rights and thus push the masses toward (?apathy); it consists of encouraging these actions, spreading them and knowing how to adhere to the revolutionary goals of the party. Possibilities will arise within the masses' struggle process--even if it is for the sake of the smallest democratic and economic demands--to save our country from its current situation laden with threats and crises. The national democratic forces' front will emerge within the struggle process for all these demands. If an alliance can be established between a strong anti-imperialist and democratic people's movement and the patriotic sectors of the armed forces, this could begin to defeat the most reactionary and pro-American forces within the army and the junta. The unity of these forces may terminate the junta regime.

The temporary revolutionary government of the national democratic forces can be established. Initially, this government must ensure democratic freedoms, democratize the state, start deep anti-imperialist, antimonopolistic and agricultural reversals and hold elections for a democratic constituent assembly.

The Struggle of the Masses Will Determine the Outcome

Comrades: Under the reactionary dictatorship conditions, a new approach is necessary for the daily work of communists among the masses. There are two reasons for this. First, the situation prior to 12 September of relative democratic freedoms was replaced by a situation where all types of legal opportunities are very limited. At present, mass organizations that can openly declare their revolutionary democratic goals are, to a large extent dissolved. There are only mass organizations that are controlled by the junta, whose tendencies are restricted and mostly governed by reactionary administrations. The problem is to learn, on the one hand, to work within such organizations, and on the other hand, to find ways to organize the masses, who are left without organization, under the new conditions. Although these tasks are not totally different from the viewpoint of our tactics and although we were working in mass organizations with reactionary administrations prior to 12 September, these tasks are much more urgent. They must be the main focus of our work with the masses.

Second, it is necessary to analyse the experience of our work among the masses and eliminate the largely [word indistinct] mistakes that have arisen in the past. If our work among the masses is evaluated in a critical manner, the following result will emerge: During their work among the masses, our party organizations accrued rich experiences.

They fulfilled their duties with creativity and with a self-sacrificing attitude. That is a source of pride for our party. It is this sound amassing of experience that is currently the biggest factor in eliminating the main weaknesses arising in our work and [word indistinct] mistakes. On the basis of the past experience and achievements, it is necessary to better comprehend the dialectic tie between the role of the masses and the role of the party and erase all the traces of the error of replacing the masses with the party.

Is it right to particularly emphasize the issue of working among the masses at a time when legal opportunities are so limited, when there is no visible increase in the revolutionary activeness of the masses and when the party is faced with severe attacks? The emergence of a broad-based mass movement under military dictatorship conditions is not an illusion. Our experience prior to 12 September proves this argument although it has special aspects. May Day rallies and general strikes prove this. Does the unity and solidarity movement not show that despite its present deficiencies the anticommunist ban can be broken and that through their active struggle, the masses can impose such a movement on the sovereign classes.

Naturally, there is no question of repeating this experience now. However, there are also new experiences. The detailed analysis of the experiences gained by a series of illegal or semilegal worker committees in factories since 12 September will shed light on our future tactics. Experience shows that a correct approach to the work among the masses is very important especially in such a situation. If this problem cannot be solved correctly, in theory leftist [word indistinct] would emerge and in practice, the party would be isolated from the masses and adventurism would emerge. In turn, this would create a recession from illegal work, class collaboration under the guise of [word indistinct] and rightist opportunism. The current right attitude consists of organizing the work of a firmly disciplined party among the masses in deep secrecy, despite all the hardships. This daily work is the fulfillment of a historic task like enhancing the confidence of the masses in the party, unifying the broad alliances under the leadership of the working class, and establishing the (?subjective) effectiveness of the revolution in the end solution. The fact that the TCP can place such a task before itself under harsh conditions is the proof that it can [word indistinct] a historical optimism in every situation.

If we further ripen our work style among the masses and learn to work more efficiently even in mass organizations with reactionary leaderships, then we can prevent the military dictatorship from attaining its reactionary goals. The struggle of the masses will determine the outcome. The duty that befalls us is to assist the masses' daily struggle, learn from the masses within these struggles and show them the correct way at every step and phase of the struggle.

Comrades, the mistake we make at times during our activities among the masses is that we forget to see the masses as the subject, the real creator of the revolution. As a result of this mistake, in our daily propaganda, we give priority to explaining the struggle of the party and to prove to the masses that the communists do, indeed, struggle. The truth is that the masses, the working class and the toiler struggle. And the communists, unlike all the other political trends, participate in the foremost ranks of the masses' struggle. It works with all its might for the organization of that struggle and points to the right path.

Let us take another example: In the past, whenever the communists assumed administrative posts in this or that mass organization, the bourgeois and opportunist press used to scream: "The communists are taking over the mass organizations!" The point it, however, that even our press and propaganda at times used similar terms. However, the communists do not have special aims to take over the mass organizations. The fact that communists were appointed to top posts in many mass organizations in the past shows only one thing--the communists are gaining the trust of the masses.

Why? Because the communists who participate in the mass organizations do not run after private interests. Their only interests are the basic interests of the working class and of the toilers. The most basic characteristic which distinguishes the communists from the other trends is the fact that they express the masses' interests most (?fully) and that they are able to posit how they can achieve these interests in the most correct way. It is the fact that they know how to learn from the masses while teaching them.

One of the most important aspects of our work among the masses is to make the toiling classes and strata which are not proletarian realize the necessity of an alliance with the working class. This calls for continuous work among the classes and strata just mentioned. In the past, our activities especially among the villagers, small shopkeepers and artisans remained weak and ineffective. It is essential to know these classes and strata well and to appeal to them in a special way. The role of the working class is not always correctly explained to these classes and strata. In our propaganda, the necessity of an alliance is explained with the argument that the working class cannot carry out the revolution on its own. In fact, we must explain to the masses why they will not be able to achieve their aims if they do not unite with the working class. This is the issue of making the masses adopt our basic tenet that the working class will save all the exploited while saving itself.

The main (?link) which we must hold onto while improving our party's work with the masses is to fully grasp the role of the party's basic organizations. The basic organizations which are set up in factories, in (?residential) areas, in schools are the points of contact between our party and the masses. The party learns of the masses' sociopsychological conditions through this channel. And it conveys its views to the masses through this channel. It participates in their struggle through this channel. The more the party cells improve the effectiveness of their work style among the masses, the more the masses will have confidence in the party. Every basic organization can solve the most difficult problems on the condition that it knows closely and correctly the condition of the masses. The answers to be given to questions on all subjects, from the question of protecting secrecy to the question of organizing a strike, must be on the basis of the concrete solution of the situation of the masses we are working in. If these principles and positions regarding work among the masses are enhanced, then we can easily eliminate the mistakes that are made in practice, the ignoring of the social psychology of the masses, the confusion of the mass organizations with the party, the remaining stuck in the easy fields instead of working among all the exploited classes and strata and the unnecessary conflicts within the allied forces and the mass organizations.

AUSTRIA

KURIER REPORTS PALESTINIAN LEADER'S 'NEW THREATS'

AU211040 Vienna KURIER in German 21 Sep 81 p 1

[Special KURIER report from Damascus by "W.P.": "Terrorist Chief Abu Nidal Threatens New Attacks in Austria"]

[Summary] "Palestinian terrorist chief Abu Nidal has made grave new threats against Austria. In his sounding board, FILASTIN ATH-THAWRA, which was unrestrictedly on sale at newstands in the Syrian capital, Damascus, new terrorist actions are openly announced." In the latest issue of this periodical, Abu Nidal's organization again claims credit for the "execution of the Zionist criminal Heinz Nitte." "It even asserts that 'Austrian Interior Minister Erwin Lanc allowed himself to be bribed by the PLO leadership' to falsify the facts."

The Abu Nidal periodical, dated 1 September, expressly warns Austrian authorities against continuing their cooperation with reactionary (PLO) and Zionist (Israeli) secret services and threatens the use of arms on Austrian territory. "This development will now probably lead to the long-expected diplomatic reaction. A member of the Austrian Government told KURIER in this context: 'There is no excuse for a country which otherwise exercises strict control of its press to permit on its territory the dissemination of a newspaper which openly calls for murdering Austrians. This is something that the Republic of Austria cannot put up with. It is bound sooner or later to lead to a very serious situation with Syria and that is exceedingly difficult to understand in view of the good relations we have had.'"

BRIEFS

ETHYLENE PLANT FOR CSSR--The Austrian Voest-Alpine Corporation has completed an ethylene plant worth 3.2 billion schillings in Litvinov, CSSR. The plant, which will have an annual capacity of 450,000 tons of ethylene and other products, was formally handed over to Technoexport Prague on 14 September. [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 15 Sep 81 p 6 AU]

BELGIUM

GOVERNMENT RESIGNS; PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS

LD212106 Brussels Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Excerpts] In Belgium this evening, the government crisis is in the open. The Council of Ministers--completely unexpectedly--met at 2000. Approximately half-an-hour later, Prime Minister Marc Eyskens left for the Chateau (Du Lac) to meet the king. Shortly after 2100, the communique came from the palace: Mr Eyskens has presented the government's resignation. The king accepted the resignation and asked the government to carry on with day-to-day business.

Eyskens then spoke to the press. It is the first day of autumn, he said, the leaves are falling and so is the government. Here is his statement [words indistinct].

[Begin recording] [Martine van Breuzeggen] Mr Eyskens, you have just presented your government's resignation to the king and the king has accepted it. In a long statement to the press, you say you hope this country will still be able to find enough responsible men to manage this country. What does this mean?

[Eyskens] It means our problems are extremely serious and require, I think, a more coherent policy--one that is followed through, more energetic, pointing out priorities more clearly, and also a policy which is applied with [words indistinct] and rather less polluted by politicization, by pressure from political parties. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

FINLAND

PRESIDENT KEKKONEN'S CONDITION 'SLIGHTLY WORSENED'

LD211506 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] President Urho Kekkonen's state of health has worsened slightly. This is caused by increasing symptoms indicating disturbance in the blood circulation of the brain, according to the bulletin issued by the office of the president. The president has, however, had brief daily outings. The president went on sick leave about 1 and 1/2 weeks ago. Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto is discharging the duties of the president for 1 month.

ARMED FORCES CHIEF BEGINS 6-DAY VISIT TO USSR

LD211016 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Commander of the Armed Forces Gen Luari Sutela today began an official visit to the Soviet Union. The visit is hosted by Marshal N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces. During his 6-day visit, General Sutela is to acquaint himself with the Soviet Armed Forces in the Moscow area and in Leningrad. General Sutela will return home on Saturday.

MALTA

SOVIET DELEGATION SEEKS BUILDING TO HOUSE EMBASSY

NC220928 Paris AFP in English 0811 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Valletta, 22 Sep (AFP)--The Soviet Union will open an embassy here soon, reliable sources said today. The two countries signed a protocol last July for the opening of missions in their respective capitals. A Soviet delegation is at present in Malta looking for a building to house the embassy.

SWEDEN

CONSERVATIVE PARTY LEADER BOHMAN RESIGNS

NC211205 Paris AFP in English 1201 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Stockholm, 21 Sep (AFP)--The leader of Sweden's Conservative Party, 70-year-old Gosta Bohman, announced his resignation today, for health and family reasons.

Mr Bohman was minister of the economy from 1976 until last May, when the Conservatives withdrew from the centre-right coalition. He had been party leader since 1970.

His successor is expected to be his one-time cabinet colleague 40-year-old Ulf Adelsson. This former communications minister might be named leader at next month's Conservative Party congress, informed sources said.

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KREISKY, SCHMIDT VIEW EAST EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT

LD221432 Hamburg DPA in German 1346 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Vienna, 22 Sep (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrived in Vienna this afternoon for a short visit with Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Schmidt said on his arrival at Schwechat Airport that he will discuss with Kreisky developments in East Europe and East-West relations. He said another topic to be discussed is North-South problems in connection with the summit scheduled for October in Mexico. Kreisky is one of the initiators of this conference of 20 industrial and developing countries.

Schmidt described bilateral relations with Austria as "completely satisfactory" and harmonious. No problems at all exist in this respect. The federal chancellor, who plans to fly back to Bonn late this evening, first after his arrival had a private meeting with the Viennese Archbishop Cardinal Franz Koenig. Cardinal Koenig was in Erfurt in the GDR over the weekend for the 700th anniversary celebrations of Saint Elizabeth.

News Conference Comments

LD222114 Hamburg DPA in German 1907 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Vienna, 22 Sep (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky both believe that in the present precarious situation a sense of proportion and prudence are necessary. In Vienna today, the two politicians exchanged views on current political issues for several hours. They also discussed the situation in Poland.

In a news conference in Vienna, Schmidt said this evening that he is watching developments in Poland with great symapthy and great interest: "I can only hope that all Poles are aware that prudence and a sense of proportion are necessary for a good outcome of the present experiment being carried out in the People's Republic of Poland."

Kreisky expressed himself in a similar vein and added that chaos and freedom are irreconcilable. Freedom can not result from chaos. If people in Poland expect considerable assistance from the West in the future, then the Polish workers must realize that they must fulfill at least part of the obligations to which they have committed themselves. Schmidt said that he has no objections to this way of expressing it.

Kreisky warned the Polish workers a few days ago that they should see to it that Austria receives the supplies of coal promised. Kreisky said that there also are people in the West for whom no risk at Poland's expense was too great and who would gladly see Poland get into a conflict situation even more quickly. He said that such a conflict situation can be avoided if the measure of freedom already won in Poland is expanded step by step and the supply situation does not repeatedly lead to outbreaks of desperation. There must also be a minimum of economic cooperation between Poland and its creditors.

The list of topics discussed by Schmidt and Kreisky included, in additon to Poland, East-West relations, international economic questions such as the high interest rates policy and the North-South dialogue in the light of the summit meeting of some 20 industrialized and developing countreis in Mexico in October.

Schmidt also met the archbishop of Vienna, Cardinal Koenig, for a private talk, which also included peace questions.

TRADE MINISTER 'OPTIMISTIC' ABOUT USSR TRADE

AU221410 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 22 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[Summary] Vienna--Trade Minister Staribacher yesterday described as the most important result of his recent visit to Moscow the adoption of a catalogue of measures containing detailed agreements on forthcoming Austrian-Soviet cooperation projects and a list of bilateral trade commodities.

"Among other things, the catalogue already contains specific joint projects in third countries, such as railroad installations in Syria and Colombia. Moreover, an electrical power exchange between Austria and the USSR was negotiated with an envisaged exchange quota of 500 megawatts, the trade minister reported."

Staribacher expressed optimism regarding future coal deliveries from the USSR although the USSR declared that at the expiration of the 25-year coal agreement with the Voest Corporation it would not supply any more coal to Austria. "If it is possible within CEMA to make up for the decline in Polish coal deliveries, Staribacher hopes for new coal supplies from the USSR."

The USSR last year supplied over 3 billion cubic meters of natural gas to Austria. "Staribacher stressed that the USSR's gas deliveries to Austria this year will be considerably larger." The trade minister expects Austrian imports from the Soviet Union to total nearly 20 billion schillings this year, as compared with 1[illegible] 3 billion schillings in 1980, while exports to the USSR are expected to total about 9 billion schillings this year compared to 6.2 billion schillings in 1980. According to Staribacher, the Soviet Union so far has used 40 percent of the 10-billion-schillings-loan it was granted by Austria under an agreement signed 3 years ago.

GDR EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 4-DAY VISIT

AU221339 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Vienna--Margot Honecker, GDR minister of public education, arrived in Austria on Monday for a 4-day official visit. Her visit reportedly includes talks with Education Minister Sinowatz and visits to schools in Vienna, Linz and Salzburg.

BRIEFS

SOVIET ORDER FOR SHIPS--At a meeting of the Soviet-Austrian Commission in Moscow, an agreement on a large-scale Soviet order to Austrian Schiffswerften Corporation was signed. It provides for the delivery of three luxury passenger ships valued at more than 800 million schillings. Another order for the production of several ore-loading machines--valued at about 200 million schillings--was also given to the Austrian firm. [Text] [Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 17 Sep 81 AU]

CHANCELLOR COMMENTS ON DISARMAMENT, DEFENSE

AU221336 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1612 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Paul Schulmeister interview with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on 21 September in Bonn--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Chancellor, being situated at the borderline of a divided Europe, Austrians naturally worry more about the future of this continent than may be usual in other continents. Up to now, Europe has been spared a new confrontation and the two big powers now want to negotiate again with one another. Nevertheless, distrust on both sides is extraordinarily great. How do you assess the current East-West situation against the background of the very serious and scarcely calculable situation in Poland?

[Answer] You are right. In the past few years, trust has not grown either in Washington or in Moscow and, consequently, the Europeans' trust has not grown either. My country, my government belong to those world factors which very much urge both sides to have talks. We belong to the West, through the common Atlantic alliance, through the European Community. We want to belong to the West. We do not want to give up these ties. But relying on this firm anchorage, we certainly do also talk with the Soviet Union. We explain to the Soviet Union that it is also in its own long term interests for East and West to talk with one another, to listen to one another, to negotiate with one another and, through a joint decision, to reduce armaments. It is nonsense that in the Soviet Union, in America, everywhere in the world such large parts of the social product are used for armaments and for maintaining highly expensive armed forces. Military equilibrium can also be maintained at a lower level if one agrees on that and if the sides mutually control each other.

[Question] In Austria, too, there is strong interest in the sometimes heated discussion about the so-called NATO complementary armament, which the West is willing to renounce if the Soviet Union restores an approximate equilibrium by correcting its lead in armaments. That is the so-called zero option that is so much talked about at present--how likely is it? Can one hope for it?

[Answer] It is not the most likely thing to happen but for God's sake it must not be precluded--it would be ideal if the Soviet Union were to scrap all its SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers aimed at Europe. Then there would be no need for counterbalancing measures in the West. Incidentally, I should like to tone down a little your somewhat overdramatized description of the debate in the West: There are some who clamor and shout very loudly but there are others who know very well what they are doing and who confine themselves to staying calm and reasonable, thus contributing toward preserving calmness and composure not only among the Germans but all Europeans. There is absolutely no reason to get excited.

As far as Poland is concerned, we are observing the development there with extraordinary interest. We have been trying to help through very large loans for more than 12 months and through guarantees. I see that the Soviet Union also is trying to help through loans and economic aid--God grant it that all this is enough and that the Polish experiment ends well.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, you warned against dramatizing things--but nevertheless I should like to ask you why, then, U.S. Secretary of State Haig in West Berlin--addressing himself to all Europeans--spoke recently of the danger that the Western democracies might weaken in their convictions and--I am summarizing--that one has to defend the values with one's life, if necessary, because only then would defense be credible. Was there any cause for these words?

[Answer] You should ask Alexander Haig this question. To me, it is a matter of course that a country's defense becomes credible only if people are actually ready to do what they were trained for as young soldiers. To put it another way, one has to ensure one's ability to defend oneself. If everyone is convinced that an effective defense is possible, the situation will not arise where one actually has to defend oneself.

I have just attempted to formulate the idea of mutual deterrence in a way that is different from the usual pattern. Smaller neutral countries such as Austria, for example, or Switzerland profit from the readiness of other countries to maintain the balance of deterrence. And from time to time it is necessary, even in a democracy, to publicly repeat the idea I have just outlined and, the way I see it, that is precisely what Haig has done. He is fully entitled to do so. In this context he drew attention to common values and that is something I do quite frequently myself when pointing out to my German compatriots that the basic rights laid down in our Constitution were much more strongly influenced by the American revolution 205 years ago than by European, let alone German, traditions.

As far as the freedom of the individual, the freedom of conscience of the individual, must not be suppressed, the freedom of religion, the freedom of opinion--as far as all that is concerned, we are indeed in the same boat with the Americans, with the French, with the British, with many others in Europe including the Austrians and the Swiss. And it is good to recall that from time to time.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, only a few days ago in the Bundestag, you yourself warned against the spreading or rather possibility of the development of a mentality under the banner of German pacifism, which could resemble what once was known by the slogan "German ways will cure the world." Do you see--not in the everyday political life in the FRG, but in the intellectual discussion--any indications of a new nationalism, this time from the left?

[Answer] There are always such dangers. In Germany, there have always been dangers, intellectual dangers from the left and from the right, that can be traced back through generations and over decades. I should like to reject the term "nationalism." The Germans are in a difficult position. They are the only nation in Europe divided as a result of World War II. The altogether 75 million Germans, who live in the GDR, in Berlin and in the FRG, lack the normal feeling of security of an Austrian or an Italian, of a Frenchman or Swede, the normal feeling of being safe within one's own nation. And that is what makes the Germans particularly sensitive, quite apart from the fact that the anomaly of Germany's division and the anomaly of Berlin's peculiar situation is a constant irritation, an open wound that cannot heal. One must have a little understanding for the Germans in this situation. On the other hand, the Germans must be admonished again and again to show understanding for their neighbors, be they the Poles or the Austrians, or the Swiss, the French, Netherlanders, the Belgians, the Scandinavians in the north. The Germans must know--and that, despite all fundamental differences, is a common link, for example, between Mr Honecker and myself--the Germans must know that the neighbors must be able to feel secure, to rely on the fact that no tensions will emanate from German soil that will affect all of Europe. We are committed to contributing more to peace than others because of our central position. But we must take care not to be bombastic about that and pose as teachers preaching peace to the whole world. German history in the past century has not been so very peaceful that we can afford such an attitude.

PRESS REACTS TO SECRETARY HAIG'S UN ADDRESS

DW220917 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany
0505 GMT 22 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] AGUSBURGER ALLGEMEINE writes: Breath taking dialogue started in New York yesterday. There can hardly be a less dramatic description for the attempt to resume normal relations between the two superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union. Secretary of State Haig opened the dialogue with an amazingly reserved speech before the UN General Assembly. It was interesting to note how gently the secretary drew a connecting line between the arms control negotiations, which for the time being will concentrate on medium-range weapons in Europe, and the deportment of the other power in areas where there are regional conflicts. It seems clear now that the followup agreement to SALT I need not fail because of conditions concerning Soviet good behavior in the rest of the world. After all, as early as 1972 the Soviets declared to Nixon their readiness to exercise restraint in world politics and not just in armament. The fact that they ultimately failed to keep their promise does not mean that no attempt should be made to seek agreement once again.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG observes: Just 2 days prior to his talks with Andrey Gromyko, Alexander Haig outlined with remarkable clarity the U.S. position on the East-West dialogue and on development policy. Addressing the United Nations, the U.S. secretary of state expressed a de facto linkage between arms limitation and Soviet renunciation of expansion. Though not tending to facilitate the forthcoming negotiations, it is in keeping with the interests of the Western world. Arms reduction requires not only verifiability but also a minimum of mutual trust. Viewed from this angle, it is consistent and logical for Haig to term the violation of Afghanistan's and Kampuchea's integrity as harmful to world security and stability. The U.S. secretary of state views arms, economic development and foreign policy as an inseparable entity. In other words, as far as he is concerned, East-West policy is indivisible.

KONSTANZ SUEDKURIER notes: The realization by the United States that it paid too much attention to strategic arms limitation in the past and underrated the dangers of minor conflicts comes rather late. The United States had to learn things the hard way in Asia, Africa and the Middle East. Haig's remarks probably establish the framework within which his talks with Gromyko will take place tomorrow. The references to the U.S. stance testify to a sober assessment of the existing circumstances. At the same time, the multitude of problems Haig mentioned in his speech on principles made it clear, however, how desolate the condition is in which the world finds itself. Danger threatens everywhere. There is economic misery and, at least, an ideological struggle between the two large groups of powers prevails. Haig identified the shortcomings and these shortcomings should be remedied now. The chances for a worldwide agreement are slight; meanwhile, time is pressing.

CHEYSSON EXPLAINS FOREIGN POLICY 'THEMES'

PM211431 Paris L'UNITE in French 12 Sep 81 pp 2-3

[Unattributed interview with Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations; date and place not given]

[Text] L'UNITE: The numerous trips you made in August have frequently been portrayed as a succession of isolated initiatives without any precise interconnection. However, it does seem that these trips, on the contrary, fit in with the definition of a new line of action by France in the world. Is this indeed so?

Claude Cheysson: The line was set forth by the president right from the beginning. In fact, it was announced during the election campaign in the various speeches made by Francois Mitterrand. Let me mention the main themes of our foreign policy which is, in fact, merely a projection of our policy as a whole. First, we have a certain concept of society. We Socialists represent those who have been left on the fringe. The left means the underprivileged--people who have been left out for years. Abroad, all this has been reflected in the two main themes of our foreign policy--a certain concept of man which makes us oppose any kind of totalitarianism and also, since we are unfortunately on the path where the two superpowers confront each other, we are members of the Atlantic alliance. Our attitude toward the totalitarian regimes on the other side is perfectly clear. However, because we represent the underprivileged in our society and because we are anxious to safeguard France's independence just as much as were our predecessors, we have an instinctive commitment to the problems of Southern countries. My August visits were relevant to the second theme whereas our position with respect to the Atlantic alliance has been reaffirmed--and how vividly!--by the president, especially during the summit meeting in Ottawa.

As far as the second theme is concerned, we want to be present and seek opportunities for indicating our policy. We are neither a Third World country nor a nonaligned country. And we believe that elementary respect for any specific region when you do not belong to it requires that we line up with those countries and support them, instead of expressing views on their behalf. What right have we to admonish the Central Americans, the Africans or the Asians?

This is why I thought it opportune in August to pay three very short visits to Mexico, Algeria and India, that is, three countries which exert real influence in their regions. And, above all, three countries, which in view of their geographical position, understand their regions' problems better than we do--three countries which both in their own regions and even in the world want to remain nonaligned. Two of them have a common border with one of the superpowers--Mexico with the United States and India with the Soviet Union. [as published] It was, therefore, interesting to have talks with them and tell them: We are at your disposal if you think that we could play a useful role in your part of the world and express principles to which we are committed. As it happened, we were put to the test by the Mexicans for the first time. They understood perfectly well what we wanted to convey to them, namely, that we believe that it would be dangerous to introduce the East-West conflict into disputes among neighboring countries. In Central America, some marked differences exist among neighboring countries for cultural, historical reasons and so forth. We believe that turning these disputes into an East-West conflict would jeopardize peace in the region and the independence of the countries concerned because, if a sophisticated arms race were launched, those countries would very soon become unable to make the necessary effort. They would, therefore, have to surrender to the superpower which would supply to them, either directly or indirectly, the means they need.

President Lopez Portillo completely agrees with this thesis and has frequently expressed it. Therefore, when the Mexicans asked us to join them in a statement that peace must be restored in El Salvador not through military confrontation but as a result of a political process involving all the forces on both sides, we were very pleased to do this and thus issued a warning against any stockpiling of superpowerful military equipment which would, in the end, make people completely forget that there are people in El Salvador who have the right to exist, the right to cease to suffer and the right to express their views in various ways. There is opposition to the junta. This has been demonstrated by facts. The junta has been unable to crush it despite the considerable supplies of arms which it has been receiving from abroad. Therefore, a democratic process in which all political forces would participate should be initiated. This is what we said and nothing else.

L'UNITE: Nonetheless that joint statement represents a great innovation.

Claude Cheysson: We could have made a similar statement on our own. But we would not have done so for the fundamental reason which I have just explained, namely, that we have no right to admonish any region to which we do not belong. Having said this, it is quite true that we have in that case introduced an innovation in international relations. It was not a traditional statement but what of it? In any case, the intensity of certain reactions has confirmed our and the Mexican's' impression that we hit the mark. And I would like to add that something else has conformed this impression, namely, the fact that during my visit to the Near East, which has nothing to do with El Salvador, the subject of the French-Mexican statement, which the countries which I visited deemed a proof of France's ability to express independent views, was frequently brought up.

This, therefore, was the meaning of these visits which were not at all unconnected but consistent with a certain orientation with respect to the great theme of our relations with the South which is a theme complementary to our East-West relationship which was defined earlier and of which the Atlantic alliance is an essential element.

L'UNITE: So it is quite clear what concrete result your visit to Mexico has achieved. Were similar results achieved in Algeria and India?

Claude Cheysson: Our task was even easier in Algeria and India because those two countries claim to be socialist countries. The Algerians have long been proclaiming this and Indira Gandhi gradually has come to support socialist theses or at least theses leading to social justice which she sees as an essential factor in her country's development. This means that we have a common language with Algeria and some common principles with respect to domestic policy with India.

In India, I explained the principles which I have recalled with reference to Mexico and I said that we would like to have regular consultations with that country not only on specific subjects but also on world problems as a whole. This does not mean that we should necessarily subscribe to the same theses. There are differences resulting from size, proximity to the Soviet Union, level of development and so forth--and also as a result of the fact that we are members of an alliance whereas India is not. But we would like to compare our analyses and understand why there are certain divergences between us. I believe anyway that in most cases our analyses will be identical even though we will not necessarily draw similar conclusions from them. During that first exercise in Delhi, I was much impressed by the fact that our analyses with respect to all current major problems are identical, even though our conclusions are different.

Let us consider Afghanistan, for instance. The analyses of the motivations of all concerned with respect to Afghanistan are similar in Delhi and Paris. But the Indians take the view that it is much too early to put forward any proposals at all and believe that the proposal put forward by the ten should not have been presented now and, in any case, not in the way in which it was. Our analyses of another problem--that of Southeast Asia in general and former Indochina in particular--are also similar, even though not always exactly the same aspects of it are emphasized. And for us this is a very interesting subject to think about.

L'UNITE: As for your visit to Algeria, it seems that it was especially successful. "Ardent love" was even mentioned and Francois Mitterrand has now been invited to visit Algeria in November.

Claude Cheysson: As far as Algeria is concerned, there was first of all, obviously, the fact that our countries have been closely connected through history--through conflict at a certain time but also because of the convergence of our views. Algeria claims to be a socialist country and has long been interested in what French Socialists say and do. It was a very great reunion. I used the expression "ardent love" but this is a true description of what happened. And I would like to add that I subsequently found signs of this. For instance, during my talks in the Near East, I realized that this sudden French-Algerian rapprochement has had important consequences.

As for the posposed meeting between the two presidents, it was discussed during my visit. I was instructed by President Mitterrand to confirm, when talking with President Chadli Bendjedid, that a meeting in November would be welcom. But the French president left it to his Algerian counterpart to choose between Algiers and Paris. Francois Mitterrand will be very pleased to go to Algiers. However, he has given President Bendjedid an opportunity to visit Paris which would be a "first." Such a visit undoubtedly will take place some other time. It has now been confirmed that Francois Mitterrand will go to Algiers in November. It will be a very important event.

L'UNITE: During the same period, you also visited Tunisia and Morocco. Those visits were probably less significant?

Claude Cheysson: I went to Tunisia first. Most of all because it is a country very close to us but also for a reason which I can now reveal--At the time when my visit to Morocco was agreed upon, a major difficulty still existed between Algiers and Morocco, namely, the problem of Spanish Sahara. But we already had some inkling that the king of Morocco was going to propose a referendum on self-determination. I did not want to find myself in that region knowing about it but being completely unable to say anything on the subject and running the risk of being asked about it since this would have obliged me to state that we favor self-determination in Sahara just as we favor self-determination in Namibia, the Near East or Central America. But it would have been embarrassing for me to say this at a time when the matter was being thought out and before it was announced. This is why I began my tour with Tunisia. Later, I visited Algeria and, naturally, Morocco because we want to be on equally friendly terms with those two countries even though one of them is closer to us because of its regime and the way in which it builds society. Therefore, I went to Rabat immediately after visiting Algiers and I was very pleased to be able to do so because we are determined to make it clear that we will not take sides with respect to the essence of the Saharan problem which remains tricky even though it is beginning to evlove. We simply want to see it dealt with in a way which would respect self-determination and be acceptable to all countries in the region.

L'UNITE: There is, finally, that Near East trip which caused much ink to flow and which has also been presented as a series of improvisations while, of course, emphasis has been placed almost exclusively on the meeting with Yasir 'Arafat.

Claude Cheysson: It is always difficult for journalists, who have to take a cross section of the day, to set it against the entirety of what has been presented over a long period. When one takes a section, one has the impression of making too much of that section. My Near East trip must be seen in the context of the president's policy since coming to power. He has received a great number of Arab officials in Paris. In turn, I have made this, my first, trip to the Near East. The president is going to the Gulf. I myself will be making other trips, particularly to Israel, of course, and also to Egypt. I hope very much that we will receive the Israelis. The president already announced that one day, relatively soon, he will be going to Israel. This is the entirety that must be viewed. Cutting out one section gives an impression of imbalance whereas one of the fundamental preoccupations of the president and the government is, on the contrary, that of maintaining a very balanced position.

Yes, we have friends in Israel. Yes, we are very committed to the Israeli people and we will accept no threat to the Israeli state. None of us can forget what the Jewish people have suffered during their existence. But we also want to see peace return to the Near East and to see the region's countries and peoples reach this peace among themselves without it being a peace dictated by the great powers in terms of their own interests. The logic that I applied to Central America applies in an even more brutal and bloody way to the Near East. Peace cannot be established there without respect for the great principles: the security of states, the guarantee of their existence, not just of Israel but also of Lebanon, Syria and the future Palestinian state, whatever the outlines drawn for it by the international community and the right of the peoples--the Palestinian people have the right, like the Israeli people, the Lebanese people, the French people, to a future, a hope, a guarantee, a life in peace and security. All this belongs to fundamental rights and there has been no example in history of a peoples having been ignored or crushed without this leading one day to a grave conflict.

This entirety is to be handled, I repeat, by negotiation and with a respect for the great principles of international law, particularly the fact that violence and force do not produce laws. The latter can only result from negotiations and decisions by the international community. Insofar as these decisions have not been altered, the law results from what has previously been determined. It cannot be forced by violence. This is what we constantly say.

It seems to us that we have an interesting opportunity deriving from our friendships on both sides. And we value all our friendships. Among the industrialized countries, we are, at present, the only one with the opportunity for dialogue of a comparable standard on both sides. This fact must be respected at all costs. Hence, this desire for balance. For the moment, I freely admit that this balance is not completely assured. The Israeli election campaign has rendered impossible contacts between ministers which would have been established naturally. It must also be said--and in an interview with L'UNITE I do not want to hide anything--that certain Israeli operations outside Israeli territory have shocked us, be it the operation against Tammuz or the bombing of Beirut. They did not create favorable conditions for meetings between Israelis and Frenchmen. There is thus an imbalance in that direction. The fact that we have been unable to say to the Israelis what we are saying to the Arabs--because, of course, we say exactly the same thing to one side and the other--may have caused a misunderstanding. I am very concerned, for example, by the fact that some of my statements have been reported in an absurd way.

How could I have compared the Israeli occupation to the Nazi occupation? Israel is not a totalitarian country and I have quite clearly taken a stance against all totalitarianism so that there can be no doubt about my thinking. We must simply resume contacts as quickly as possible. This will be done. I myself received the Israeli ambassador to Paris last week. Dialogue has been resumed.

L'UNITE: Was this French desire for a balanced dialogue with Israel and the Arabs brought up during the meeting with Yasir 'Arafat?

Claude Cheysson: On this meeting with Yasir 'Arafat, I would like to say that being in Beirut, which was the center of my trip and is the seat of the PLO which we consider a representative organization of the Palestinian struggle, it was normal for it to take place as soon as it could be held under acceptable conditions, which was the case. But I would say straight away that this meeting was brief since it only lasted 30 minutes and it brought nothing new. At best, Yasir 'Arafat seemed to me sensitive to the fact that the present French Government has the capacity for dialogue with all parties.

L'UNITE: This perhaps doesn't please everyone, that is, if one accepts this interpretation of the assassination of French Ambassador Louis Delamare in Beirut. [sentence as published]

Claude Cheysson: In the absence of definite conclusions on the origins of that assassination, I ought to be extremely cautious. I must however reiterate the tribute that I paid immediately to Louis Delamare who had been a friend for 20 years and who was by my side throughout my stay in Beirut. He had, incidentally, a high idea of the role that France can play in unfortunate Lebanon and in the entire region. And he was held in esteem for that by all the parties in question. He was in a certain way a symbol and that is perhaps what some people wanted to destroy. But this will not change our policy one iota.

JOSPIN ON PS FACTIONALISM, COMMUNIST MINISTERS

PM221209 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Sep 81 p 8

[Text] [PS First Secretary] Lionel Jospin, the guest on the Europe 1 "Press Club" on 13 September, discussed the PS Executive Committee meeting. He stated: "It is important not to confuse a government with a party....There is no PS state....If you were to pursue the argument (that the Socialists who are united in the government must be united within the party--LE MONDE editor's note), it would mean that as long as a government is united--and the Socialists are, indeed, united in the government--there could be no factions or discussions within the PS, or that you would have to provoke divisions within the government before you could win back the right to discuss. It is obvious that it is not the same thing: The government is the institutions. The PS is a voluntary group of men and women who joined it to apply ideas and to uphold a doctrine.

"If there is no debate in the party (at the congress--LE MONDE editor's note), we will have our comrades to thank for it. We have resigned outselves to it and are going to learn a more complete kind of unity....

"It was difficult to know what those who did not present texts were thinking. Sometimes you have to step back to see things clearly. On Saturday, those comrades were so close to me that I was unable to see them."

Asked "Do you want the disappearance (of the Rocardians--LE MONDE editor's note) as an organized group?" Jospin replied: "No, of course they will exist but they have now vanished as a faction. That is obvious. Moreover, there is now only one major group within the PS--this is what has emerged from the Executive Committee meeting which has just taken place."

With regard to the method of appointing party leaders, the first secretary stated: "We will elect the leaders according to the existing rules. They (the Rocardians--LE MONDE editor's note) will be involved and the congress will decide, but it is quite clear that any member, any official who has devotion, energy and proposals with which to serve the PS will be recognized and will be able to use his energy and proposals to serve the PS. Don't worry about that."

The PS first secretary discussed the Communists' participation in government: "I think that the Communist ministers are presently implementing the government's collective decisions and are respecting government solidarity. Moreover, the statements by Georges Marchais which I read in L'HUMANITE, stating essentially that what we had done was fine but making a number of criticisms on different points, struck me as rather satisfactory."

Questioned on the Socialist deputies' tendency to "go further" than Mitterrand's program at times, Jospin replied: "This is an unimpeachable right. It cannot be called into question in the sphere of principles. This is an absolute right. If it were not, it would amount to saying that I, PS first secretary and deputy--of recent date, moreover--must ask the government to limit the rights of parliamentarians. The reply is categorical in this sphere.... We have already discussed a number of documents. It is true that on the question of nationalizations, for instance, the Socialist deputies may go further."

MONORY SCORES SILENCE ON IRAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

NC221050 Paris AFP in English 1022 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 22 Sep (AFP)--Former French Cabinet Minister Rene Monory today attacked the French Government for its silence on what he called continued human rights violations in Iran. Mr Monory said the Socialist government had made no public reaction to the statement by Iranian leaders which said wounded demonstrators and even children should be finished off with gunfire. "In other circumstances and concerning other regimes we have heard our leaders denouncing human rights violations," Mr Monory said. Mr Monory was finance minister in the government of Valery Giscard d'Estaing before the May elections which brought Socialist President Francois Mitterrand to power.

CORSICA'S NATIONALISTS VOW NOT TO LAY DOWN ARMS

NC191406 Paris AFP in English 1339 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Bastia, 19 Sep (AFP)--Masked gunmen of Corsica's National Liberation Front vowed not to lay down their arms during a late night news conference at a secret meeting place near here. Fifteen armed Corsican separatist militants issued a press statement in which they disassociated themselves from moves to align the front with the officially recognised autonomy group--the Corsican People's Union (UPC)--which is seeking a peaceful settlement to the autonomy dispute with France. The statement said some front leaders had been influenced by economic and political pressure to soften their stand and the militants could not tolerate any deviation from the struggle for total independence from France. [Words indistinct] has said the recognition of autonomous powers in Corsica must be preceded by an end to separatist violence. Last night's statement described the prospect of links with the UPC as a "strategic error" by the front and said the willingness of France's five month old socialist [government] to tackle the autonomy issue was aimed to make separatists lay down their arms. It said armed struggle was "vital" to ensure the total rights of Corsicans. Despite its demonstrative terms the statement made no mention of the unofficial truce observed by front militants since the eve of the French elections which brought President Francois Mitterrand's socialist government to power in May. It did not say whether the truce was now over.

Meanwhile, a bomb destroyed a biscuit and confectionary bakery at Furiani, 6 km (3.7 miles) south of here, last night. No one was injured in the blast which police blamed on commercial rivalry rather than political motives.

SOCIALIST SPOKESMAN RULES OUT ACCORD WITH PCP

PM211529 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] An agreement between the Socialist Party [PS] and the PCP with a view to the formation of a government "is impossible under Portugal's specific circumstances," a spokesman for Mario Soares' office told DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, thus denying the disseminated account of the Socialist leader's statements in Porto Alegre, Brazil, in which Mario Soares allegedly "accepted the Communists in the government," albeit "under certain conditions," if the PS wins the 1984 election.

Restoring "the exactitude and true purport" of Mario Soares' statements, the same spokesman stated that such an agreement is not possible since the PCP "maintains a stance remote from its counterparts in West Europe, specifically on the EEC, the Euro-missiles problem, the invasion of Afghanistan and the situation in Poland."

In fact, telex messages reaching newspaper offices stated that the former Portuguese prime minister, who is taking part in Porto Alegre in a symposium on forms of government and electoral systems organized by the local parliament, allegedly asserted that if he achieves leadership of the country, he will "follow the example of Francois Mitterrand in France," provided that the PCP "follows the PCF's example, condemning the invasion of Afghanistan, appraises the importance of the events in Poland and discusses the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe."

The PS spokesman, who contacted Mario Soares by telephone, told DIARIO DE NOTICIAS that the Socialist secretary general's opinion is that "the PCP maintains a rigid pro-Soviet stance and continues to show itself to be maladjusted to pluralist democracy, maintaining with democrats and the Portuguese people a dispute resulting from its extremist stances in 1975."

Moreover, the same spokesman stated, Francois Mitterrand's decision to include Communists in the French Socialist Government, "although fully understood by Mario Soares in the light of France's circumstances and the changes which have occurred in the PCF cannot be applied to Portugal."

The PS and Mario Soares' stance, he added, "is, moreover, fully justified in the light of Alvaro Cunhal's latest statements."

In the Socialists' opinion, Alvaro Cunhal is continuing to single out the PS and its secretary general as targets for systematic attacks, with the clear aim "of preventing the strengthening of what is known to constitute the only democratic alternative to the Democratic Alliance and its government."

"In combating the left instead of the right, Alvaro Cunhal is becoming an objective ally of the latter," the same spokesman emphasized.

PCP'S PATO DISCUSSES DOMESTIC ISSUES, ANGOLA TIES

PM211437 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Sep 81 pp 13-14

[Maria Guiomar Lima interview with PCP Political Commission member Octavio Pato; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: How do you define the new Democratic Alliance government?

Octavio Pato: The government is the personification of the Democratic Alliance and represents a complete factionalization, not merely because the three principal figures of the majority belong to it but because of the great mixture of tendencies which is represented in it.

Clearly, people were brought into the government, who have no reputation or qualifications for government activity but are entering the government because of the promise they have already shown in political trickery or because it was necessary to silence protesting voices. It is a government in which there is everything--political intriguers and swindlers; conspirators and elephant eaters--but it is above all a government which will seek to implement the Democratic Alliance's subversive plan--a plan which the Portuguese people defeated on 7 December and which has been condemned by means of the most diverse mass actions. It is a government which is already condemned before taking office.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: During this political crisis the PCP has again asserted the need for an early election. Don't the Communists remember that they were the first to propose the 1979 interim election, with the known results?

Octavio Pato: As far as we are concerned, only one issue exists: if it is possible to find any other alternative, we are prepared to consider it and to discuss it with the other political forces. The PCP Political Commission and Central Committee have more than once shown themselves to be fully prepared to discuss the possibility of an alternative to the Democratic Alliance government with the other democratic forces. But so far our invitation certainly has not been accepted.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: To whom specifically are you referring when you say "democratic forces?" To the Socialist Party [PS]?

Octavio Pato: Not exclusively to the PS, but, clearly, to the PS, bearing in mind that of the democratic parties it has the largest parliamentary representation, together with the PCP. But we include all the forces comprising the republican and socialist front, and even many others which are not represented in political parties. I am referring to a broader sector of Portuguese society. For instance, not the convergence of democratic forces and sectors which guaranteed General Ramalho Eanes' victory in the 7 December election: it went beyond the political parties which supported the candidacy; it included thousands of unaffiliated people and comprised many, many voters who voted for the Democratic Alliance in October. It is to that broad convergence of democratic forces and currents to which we are referring.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: But what power to act has that force given you, if, as you say, much of it is not represented in parliament where there is still a Democratic Alliance majority?

Octavio Pato: Note that the hypothesis of the formation of a government which could have the support of very significant sectors of the assembly, going beyond the democratic parties, is not ruled out. But over and above that and taking into account other political forces' reactions to our proposals, we believe that the alternative to the present situation is the holding of new legislative elections.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Last week, a weekly newspaper reported "centers of disturbance" within the Communist Party and apparently a Central Committee member regarded this demoralization as a new phenomenon, indicative of the need for the PCP to renew its cadres.

Octavio Pato: (laughs) In the first place, I would like to know who the Central Committee member was. If somebody made those remarks, do not take offense. But I greatly doubt whether it was a Central Committee member. For one simple reason: I belong to the Central Committee and I have never heard any assertion of that kind. And if any of my comrades had that idea, he was quite free to say so. Because, contrary to what is said, there are no closed mouths in the PCP. Anybody can express his concerns clearly without fear or retaliation or without having his head cut off, as happens in other Portuguese parties.

There are no factors of demoralization although there could be factors which contribute to a lesser availability of people for specific tasks. The party spirit is one thing; people's ability to lose 2 or 3 days' work without great financial sacrifice is another. A few years ago, this was not so apparent, but at present it could be an onerous sacrifice since economic conditions have deteriorated.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Let us turn to another issue: Did Lucio Lara's visit to Lisbon demonstrate that the PCP has again become a privileged interlocutor with Angola?

Octavio Pato: Relations between the PCP and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] are fraternal relations which were formed during the many difficult years of struggle against colonialism and continue to be increasingly consolidated. In fact, we could say that the PCP has contributed to the good relations between the Portuguese and Angolan people.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: But don't you believe that the good relations between the two countries depend on the relations between the two governments? Couldn't the joint communique signed following Lara's visit be regarded, let us say, as a diplomatic gaffe?

Octavio Pato: We don't confuse or mix up relations between parties and between states. We maintain that the PCP's good relations with the MPLA-Labor Party are a positive contribution to friendship between the two peoples and cooperation between the two states. The joint communique contained nothing which could be regarded as a diplomatic gaffe or which justified the speculation which has been made. It reported the assessments legitimately expressed by each of the parties in the course of the talks and basically stated the joint stances. Thus, the PCP delegation expressly condemned the subordination of the Democratic Alliance government's foreign policy to imperialism as far as Angola is concerned. There would have been a gaffe if, for instance, the Democratic Alliance government had heeded or sought to exploit the speculation made, without any foundation, by certain news media.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Just one final question about foreign policy: Would the Communists accept a government agreement with the Socialists similar to that existing in France?

Octavio Pato: It is difficult to answer this question clearly at a distance and in the abstract. Obviously, we believe that the situation in France indicates a path which the PS and Mario Soares do not wish to perceive. Both the French presidential and legislative elections demonstrate one thing: the Socialists and the Communists voted convergently to defeat the right. And they succeeded. That is our aim in Portugal. We also wish to establish in the assembly a democratic majority capable of giving rise to a government representative of the democratic forces. It is for that very reason that we advocate an early election, with the foresight, the awareness--almost the certainty--that the Democratic Alliance would be left in a minority and there would be a majority formed by the forces comprising the united people alliance and the republican and socialist front. Only in that way is a democratic alternative possible. There is no force which can govern alone, on its own. Even reaction realized this; this was clear even to it.

GOVERNMENT: NO PLAN FOR KIPRIANOU-DENKTAS MEETING

NC221100 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Answering a pertinent question, the government spokesman said that no meeting--either of a Camp David type or any other kind--between President Kiprianou and Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas has been planned. The spokesman also stressed that the withdrawal of [Turkish mainland] settlers constitutes one of the necessary prerequisites for the solution of the Cyprus problem. He added that this question is heavily stressed in all contacts made by the Cyprus Government.

GREECE'S MITSOTAKIS QUOTED ON CYPRUS ISSUES

News Conference

NC221841 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0330 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, referring to Cypriot developments, said the distance between the two sides continues to remain great and prospects for the immediate future do not appear positive, unless the UN organization undertakes some form of more active initiative.

Addressing foreign press correspondents last night at the Athens Foreign Press Center, Mitsotakis said the Turkish proposals recently submitted were disappointing, particularly on the territorial issue, and they did not meet the expectations created. Yet, he added, the Greek Cypriot side continued the dialogue and, in its own turn, submitted counterproposals on the constitutional issue.

The Greek foreign minister emphasized that Greece has placed the Cyprus issue in a first priority position in its foreign policy. We have stood by the efforts of the Cyprus Republic and for a solution to the Cyprus issue within the framework of UN resolutions, with faith, firmness and consequence. Mitsotakis said that nothing will alter current Greek policy on the Cyprus issue. Cyprus, he added, is an integral, independent, and sovereign state, a great percentage of which is, in violation to every principle of international law, under a Turkish occupation. Any solution, he emphasized, must be based upon withdrawal of the occupation forces and upon an agreement between the two communities. The UN resolutions and international law, he stressed, must be the basis for such an agreement. Our basic position, he concluded, is and remains that Greece must provide full and unreserved assistance to Cyprus, particularly today when there are prospects for progress and a final solution to the Cyprus question.

Referring to the differences with Turkey, Mitsotakis said Greece will continue to seek solutions through peaceful means and on the basis of international law. This policy, however, he added, presupposes preservation of the balance of power in the area, and, for this reason, Greece will take all necessary measures to prevent any disturbance of this balance.

He also said Greece does not reject financial aid to Turkey within the framework of the European Community, but, so long as one-sided military aid does threaten to disturb the balance and thus create a danger in the area, all necessary measures must be taken to protect Greek positions and interests and to protect peace in the area.

O AGON Report

NC230939 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 23 Sep 81 p 1

[Report by correspondent Mimis Konstandinidhis]

[Text] Athens, 22 Sep--"The new initiative by UN Secretary General Waldheim on the Cyprus problem constitutes a very serious effort which is appreciated and supported both by the EEC member states and by the majority of the UN members." This statement was made to me by Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis during a meeting I had with him.

Mr Mitsotakis added that he believes that this effort will produce positive results. He added: "I do not know the concrete form of the Waldheim initiative but I am sure that this is a very serious effort which characterizes the good will to promote the Cyprus problem."

The Greek foreign minister also said that the Waldheim initiative creates certain possibilities and also raises hopes for the promotion of the dialogue which would otherwise be in danger of becoming interminable. Mr Mitsotakis disclosed that: Mr Waldheim will not submit proposals but only some of his own "ideas" that could help speed up the promotion of the dialogue.

Answering a question in connection with the contacts he will have in New York, Mr Mitsotakis said that: Among others, he will meet with his Soviet counterpart, Mr Gromyko, with whom he will discuss the latest Cyprus developments since the submission of the Turkish proposals which have been found unacceptable both in Athens and Nicosia.

TURKEY'S CUMHURIYET ON GREEK CYPRIOT PROPOSALS

NC191215 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 16 Sep 81 pp 1, 9

[Izzet Riza Yalin report]

[Excerpts] Lefkosa [Nicosia]--The series of documents submitted by the Greek Cypriot side on 9 September at the Ledra Palace consist of 4 parts and contain 11 new proposals. This follows the "Views With Objects and Reasons" it had submitted on 26 August in reply to the comprehensive Turkish Cypriot proposals which were submitted to the Greek Cypriot side on 5 August. However, it is observed that these new proposals do not usher in any new developments.

The TFSC authorities have described these proposals as "methods which are designed to pretend that concessions were made but which, far from introducing any changes, appear to be working in favor of the Greek Cypriots." It has therefore been learned that Turkish interlocutor Umit Onan will give "an oral but not a written" reply to his counterpart Ioannidhis today.

Eleven new proposals: While the Turkish Cypriot side insists on the "existence of two federated states forming a federal state," the Greek Cypriot proposals describe the federated states as "provinces," thereby reducing the TFSC to the status of "a province."

Following the "introductory statement," the second document, which introduces new proposals, is headlined: "Further Proposals of the Greek Cypriot Side for the Solution of the Cyprus Problem." The document in question consists of two main parts: A) "General" and B) "Detailed Proposals."

In the first part under the heading "General," it is stated that all the proposals submitted by the Greek Cypriot side are based on the unalterable provisions ensuring human rights, fundamental liberties, the freedom of movement and of settlement in particular, and respect for the "right of ownership."

In the "Detailed Proposals" section of the same document, there appear 2 main headlines: A) "The Constitutional Aspects" and B) "The Territorial Aspects." Federal parliament, federal executive powers, federal judiciary, and economic development all come under the heading "Constitutional Aspects." Eleven proposals in all have been submitted; 2 on the parliament, 5 on federal executive power, 1 on federal judiciary, 2 on economic development and 1 on territorial issues.

The seventh proposal, which deals with "federal executive powers," is divided in two parts: A) president and vice president, and B) elections. The territorial question: although the Greek Cypriot side thinks that the terrirorial proposals it submitted on 8 October 1980 constitute a basis for conciliation, it nevertheless adds that there is some margin in the Greek Cypriot proposals for discussing the territorial issue. It is, however, stipulated that any arrangements to be made should not exclude from the Greek Cypriot province centers densely populated by an important section of the Greek Cypriot administration.

The new Greek Cypriot proposals submitted on 9 September 81, in which it is stated that the territorial issue could be discussed under certain conditions, refers to a "map" presented on 8 October 1980 on which the entire regions of Lefke [Lefka]--and Guzelyurt [Morphou], and a section of Gazi Magusa [Famagusta] are claimed by the Greek Cypriot side. This takes 81 villages out of the Turkish Cypriot sector. The demarkation line shown on this map crosses below Akdeniz [Ayia Irini] inlet, excluding the Lefke and Guzelyurt regions and the Nicosia airport from the TFSC and giving it to the Greek Cypriots.

The whole of the Degirmenlik [Kythrea] area, which possesses vital water resources, is ceded to the Greek Cypriot sector, while Meric [Mora], Ercan [Tymbou] and the Ercan airport are left to the Turkish cypriot side, but these areas are in the form of an indefensible cul-de-sac.

The whole of Pasakoy [Asha] Vadili [Vatili] and Akdogan [Lysi] are taken away from the TFSC, while a section of Gazi Magusa [Famagusta] is added to the Greek Cypriot side, depriving the Famagusta harbor and the area within the walls of any security whatsoever. The cession of the Karpas area to the Greek Cypriot side creates a similar situation for the Turkish Cypriot villages in Famagusta.

Although in their new proposals the Greek Cypriots show the federal republic--which they too accept as having a bicommunal character--as consisting of two "provinces," this map divides the island into five regions as follows: 1. "North," 2. "South," 3. "The old Famagusta town and its surroundings," 4. "The Iskele [Trikomo] area" opposite Famagusta Bay, and 5. North-west Karpas area, which is linked with a coastal road.

According to this map, the ratio of land to be ceded to the Turkish Cypriot side is 20 percent. This area whose economic viability and productivity is disputable, is, in fact, confined to the mountainous region of Girne [Kyrenia] and to the land in the north of a line running in the direction of Akdeniz [Ayia Irini]-Lefkosa [Nicosia] Inonu [Sinda]-Gecitkale [Lefkoni]

RALLIS ARTA SPEECH REFUTES PAPANDREOU ARGUMENTS

NC221602 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The prime minister continued his preelection campaign (yesterday at Arta) with PASOK as the main target, releasing against it the second great attack at one more gathering which was impressive in both mass attendance and enthusiasm.

With special satisfaction, Rallis stated after the Arta gathering that the first two gatherings, at Thessaloniki and Arta, make it certain that on 18 October New Democracy will increase the percentage which it received in the 1977 election. Referring to the Arta gathering, New Democracy personalities stated it was the largest political gathering ever to be held in this city while opponents admitted that "it was truly very great."

The prime minister's attack primarily concentrated on the following:

--Statements about the expansion of democracy which PASOK advocates;

--Pronouncements about a nonaligned and independent foreign policy;

--Papandreou's assurances about a proagrarian policy.

They are narcissistic, he said, when they allege that they strive for democracy, that they will bring democracy, that they will expand democracy. This is a huge lie. This is because we are the ones who have laid the foundations for democracy and gave it a West European context.

He then underlined: Our opponents are also opponents of democracy, yet, with their unfathomable audacity, they dare describe their aspirations to impose a one-party state as a "change for democracy." He then mentioned that proof of these aspirations exists in A. Papandreou's book TRANSITION TO SOCIALISM, in which he states that the first critical task for PASOK will be to enforce a socialist constitution and that parties which will be permitted to function must accept this constitution.

They allege, he added, that (if they come to authority) they will pursue an independent, nonaligned foreign policy. However, it is we, New Democracy, which pursues an independent and nonaligned foreign policy which truly serves our long-term as well as our short-term national interests. This is the very same policy which is pursued by Mitterrand and Schmidt, by the Belgian, Italian, Danish and Netherlands socialists.

Since Papandreou pompously declares that "PASOK fights on the same bastions as the French Socialist Party," how can he reconcile his wrathful attack specifically against our own policy which is parallel to that of Mitterrand whose policy is in support of the EEC, NATO and the United States?

They allege they will implement a proagrarian policy, that they are interested in the farmer, yet exactly the opposite happens. His [Papandreou's] policy is against the farmer and is destructive. Fifty percent and in some cases 70 percent, of our agricultural products are exported to the EC, this rich market of 270 million consumers.

As an example, I will mention that this year peach production amounted to 420 thousand tons. Of this amount, 50 percent was absorbed by the EC, 7.5 thousand tons was absorbed by the Arab countries and 27 thousand tons by the Eastern countries. In other words, 200 thousand tons went to the EC and 35 thousand to all the other countries. However, without EC subsidies for our exports, they could not have been made, particularly in the direction of the Eastern countries because they purchase at below-cost prices. Specifically, these countries purchased our peaches at eight drachma per kilo and the EC subsidized with an additional six drachma per kilo.

The surplus which could not be absorbed by the local market was buried, but, the EC paid 9.40 drachma per kilo, in other words, more than the price offered by the Eastern countries.

The prime minister then spoke about PASOK's policy toward the EC subsidy cheques, stressing that this was a victory for the inhabitants of the problem mountain areas (and not a demeaning handout as they try to present it) and he gave some pertinent figures to demonstrate the rise in the standard of living (bank savings, ownership of automobiles, telephones, etc.)

The 18 October election, he underlined, will determine whether our fatherland will continue to have democracy, independence, dignity and smooth progress toward security and prosperity. The people, he stressed, have already decided. The battle was decided at Thessaloniki.

MITSOTAKIS CRITICIZES PASOK ON FOREIGN POLICY

NC221717 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 22 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Kon. Mitsotakis yesterday mainly criticized PASOK, saying that it will dispute everything in the foreign policy sector but will not change anything, and invited PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou to a public dialogue. Answering a question during a press conference he gave yesterday at the Foreign Press Center, the foreign minister stated that: In the event that PASOK formed a government, it would dispute everything without changing anything. If this happens, I am afraid it will be the worst position for foreign policy, because it would create chaos. For this reason, we strongly insist on the dialogue. Since PASOK has not clarified its positions, a public dialogue must be held so that PASOK will be obliged to make its positions clear.

After making a general analysis of the government policy, Mr Mitsotakis answered the following questions:

Question: Of what importance is foreign policy to the voters in formulating their choice?

Answer: I cannot say that foreign policy will determine the result of elections. What I can say is that the Greek people are strongly interested in foreign policy, because it is lined with the country's security. Greece's geographical position, as well as its old and recent adventures, create a particular sensitivity about foreign policy matters, and, in this context, foreign policy will play a role in the election results.

Question: How would you consider a possible withdrawal of Greece from NATO and the EEC?

Answer: Withdrawal would have disasterous consequences for Greece. The Greece-NATO alliance constitutes a prerequisite for the country's security. It is also a necessary prerequisite for the balance of powers in the Aegean to which we attach paramount significance as long as the Greek-Turkish dialogue, now being conducted, does not attain any result. Besides, in the present international situation, all the small states feel more secure within an alliance. Concerning the EEC, our integration therein has been a big step ahead. It has strengthened the country's international position and increased its potentials. We are equal partners in the third big power. Withdrawal from the EEC, at the present state of economy, would compel us to greatly reduce the development tempos.

Question: Prime Minister Rallis recently said that if New Democracy did not win a self-supporting majority, this would have unfavorable repercusions on foreign policy. Do you share this view, and, if you do, on what matters would there be unfavorable repercussions?

Answer: I agree with the prime minister's assessment. To see what Greece's foreign policy would be if New Democracy did not win the majority, you should look for the positions of PASOK. We are not concerned about what will PASOK do. We do not know what it would do because PASOK does not say what it would do. For instance, PASOK has not clarified what positions it has taken about the EEC. I can enumerate four or five positions that Mr Papandreou has taken: First, he stood against, later he said he will try to renegotiate the integration, the fourth position [as received] that we will find life unbearable as long as we are in the community, and now that none of all this will happen.

We know nothing about [PASOK positions on] NATO and even less about the bases. About the bases, of course, Mr Papandreou has said that he respects reality. And he was the one who recalled that, even today, there are U.S. bases in Castro's Cuba. He has also said that he will accept the present status with a transitional period which, however, he has not determined. Thus, he has given guarantees for the bases to remain within their present status during the period that he would be the government.

Question: Have you raised the issue of balance of forces in the Aegean during the negotiations for the bases? And have you asked for guarantees? What was the U.S. stand?

Answer: We attach very great significance to the balance of forces. The issue has really been raised. I cannot disclose the contents of the negotiations which have not resulted in a general agreement. In any case, as a general assessment, it can be said that there has not been a negation of the issue of balance of forces by the United States. Greece has not asked for a U.S. guarantee of its borders. Not because Greece would not want it, but because this is impossible according to the U.S. Constitution. However, Greece has asked that the well-known Kissinger letter (about avoiding the use of force or the threat to use force in the Greek-Turkish disputes) be repeated. And we have not met any refusal.

--The following question was also put to Mr Mitsotakis: If an intervention in Yugoslavia was manifested by the Warsaw Pact, would the Greek Government be prepared to facilitate the advancement of military material to Yugoslavia?

Mr Mitsotakis replied: "I do not consider the supposition possible at all. However, if we were in a hot crisis, then the Greek Government would act within the framework of its alliances and in consultation with its allies."

Additional Comments

NC221723 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 22 Sep 81 p 10

[Excerpts] "Nobody knows what PASOK will do on critical questions of foreign policy," Foreign Minister Mitsotakis emphasized yesterday in an address to Greek and foreign press correspondents. He added, "New Democracy insists on the conduct of dialogue with PASOK during the preelection period. We must all clarify our positions. We do not know what PASOK wants. Dialogue must be conducted. This will force Papandreou to clarify his position."

Referring to Greek-Turkish relations, Mitsotakis also stressed they are "very good" and that "there is nothing which could cause them to deteriorate."

He added that during his forthcoming visit to New York, he will also meet his Russian counterpart, Gromyko, "with whom he will conduct a review of our bipartite relations which," he reiterated, "are extremely good." He also explained that he briefed Soviet Ambassador Kaboshkin on the Greek Government's views on the great international issues during their two recent meetings.

Answering other questions, Mitsotakis stated:

--Greece supports Spain's entry to NATO.

--The Cypriot and Greek Governments have been informed on the new Waldheim "idea," proposals on the Cyprus issue.

--Foreign policy will play a certain part in the forthcoming election. The Greek people are seriously interested in foreign policy, because they know it is related to the country's security.

--In case of a crisis between Yugoslavia and the Warsaw Pact, "Greece will act within the framework of its alliances and after consultation with its allies."

--The Europarliament has expressed its position on the customs zone which, naturally, also incorporates the question of the continental shelf and territorial waters. He also explained this does not only affect the Aegean Sea. He added, "This is a noteworthy position which, however, does not directly and immediately affect the Greek-Turkish dialogue."

--Colonal al-Qadhdhafi received a reply from us on his statement (that he will destroy U.S. bases in Greece.) "I want to hope," Mitsotakis added, "that his statements will not destroy good relations between the two countries."

PAPANDREOU SPEAKS AT PASOK CANDIDATES MEETING

NC221843 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] At 1930 today, PASOK Chairman Papandreou addressed a gathering of his party candidates from throughout Greece held at the King George [hotel in Athens].

At the beginning, Mr Papandreou made an analysis of the election tactics in the forthcoming parliamentary elections and asked the candidates to work with all their strength. He further stressed that the election struggle will constitute the mirror for the quality of the change with PASOK is promising, and called on all of them to demonstrate during the preelection period new political ethics that would be based on good faith, dialogue and argumentation.

KKE CRITICIZES 'ANTICOMMUNISM' IN RALLIS' SPEECH

NC221830 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpts] A wave of strong reaction has been caused by Mr Rallis' announcement of the New Democracy intention to give amnesty to the junta coupist leaders as well as by the unlimited dangermongering and coarse anticommunism to which the leader of the rightwing party has resorted to justify the official merger of his faction with the juntist rightwing.

As is pointed out in a relevant statement of the KKE Central Committee's press bureau, in his Thessaloniki speech last Sunday, Mr Rallis "used the favorite and in other times effective weapon of the rightwing--anticommunism." The KKE statement also stressed that the New Democracy leader confirmed that "the rightwing is afraid of the cooperation among the forces of change."

The KKE Central Committee press bureau's statement reads as follows:

"In his Thessaloniki speech, Mr Rallis:

"First, used the favorite and in other times effective weapon of the rightwing, anticommunism;

"Second, he remembered all the people in the world--French, Polish, Afghans, Lebanese, Portuguese, and so forth--but he forgot one, the Greek people and their burning problems. We understand his lack of memory, because New Democracy has nothing positive to offer our people.

"Third, he declared that he was proud of the New Democracy policy and would like to continue it. However, the people have been well aware of this policy and will not give him the opportunity to continue it. Of course, he promised that all problems will be solved by the EEC, but our people have also been having a hard taste of the EEC for a whole year.

"Fourth, the only thing that Mr Rallis did not forget to confirm was that the rightwing is afraid of the cooperation among the forces of change."

I KATHIMERINI COMMENTS ON TURKEY'S NATIONAL GOALS

NC170935 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 16 Sep 81 p 5

[Editorial: "Only Their Own Interest..."]

[Text] In statements published Sunday, the head of the Turkish State, General Evren, referred to his country's relations with Greece and to the Cyprus problem. Although the Turkish leader confined himself to generalities, we still have certain observations to make on what he said.

Before, however, we deal with the essence and context of his statements, we must stress his relative mild tone and manner. The outward look, the method of expression and the tone do not lack significance. No matter to what degree they avoid touching upon fundamental positions, intentions and goals, they still contribute toward preventing tension over differences (which could, in the end, develop into a confrontation) and toward maintaining both tension and the dispute between the two countries "this side" of the point of "detonation." In any event, this is also the only--for the time being--reason for continuing the Greek-Turkish dialogue, conducted at official level, until such time as the development or change of conditions and circumstances permit some progress on the essence of the problems.

Let us now deal with this essence. General Evren said that "Turkey will work toward a solution to the problems and toward restoration of confidence between the two countries through peaceful means and with a sense of responsibility."

We note this with satisfaction, but we have to observe that no progress toward the essence of these problems has been made thus far, nor is there such a prospect visible in the future. This is because Turkey has not abandoned the claims which it suddenly raised, since 1974, on Helladic territory--on the sea, the seabed and in the air. Greece has not raised any such claims nor aspirations against Turkey. Greece has not questioned the legal status, based on treaties which cover the entire Aegean region and which also bear the signature of Turkey which did not question this status until 1974. As a result, Greece has absolutely nothing to "give" or to "give up" in order to resolve the difference between the two countries. The only way to resolve this difference is for Turkey to abandon its expansionist and hegemonistic views on Helladic territory, both Greek and Cypriot.

General Evren also referred to the Cyprus problem. He said his country "hopes for a permanent solution of the Cyprus problem through the intercommunal talks." Unfortunately, on this point, actions contradict words. Until now and throughout all the "rounds" of intercommunal talks during the past 7 years, the Turkish side has systematically raised obstacles in a deliberate manner and, even refusing to talk, it abrogated written agreements with the leaders of the Cypriot state and let it clearly be understood that the only thing it wants is perpetuation and official recognition of the "faits accomplis," in other words, the current "defacto" situation in Cyprus which is the result of the illegal, internationally condemned invasion of 1974.

General Evren referred to the proposals submitted--at long last and after 7 whole years--by the Turkish side last August, and he described them as "an extremely constructive contribution toward a solution of the Cyprus problem." These proposals, however, are nothing but a freezing of the "faits accomplis" and are aimed at the territorial and population partition of Cyprus along the current "Attila line" with only slight territorial concessions. How is it possible that such proposals--even with all the good will in the world--become a basis for discussion? In what way do they alter the current situation and the fundamental goals of the Turkish side? Where is the "constructive" element to which General Evren made a reference?

We know that the claims of Turkey on Helladic territory, both Greek and Cypriot, are an organic part of the entire complex of the "national" goals and aspirations of Turkey which will not be easily abandoned, so long as there is no change in the factors which allowed the introduction and presentation of these related aspirations. In other words, as long as Turkey is not pressured by those strong countries, both in the West and in the East, upon which it relies, or which it fears and which are in a position to make themselves obeyed. However, "all is possible" and a change in conditions will eventually come about. It is only then that the Turkish leaders will understand that over and above any adventures of the moment and any expansionist aspirations--intangible in any eventuality--it is only friendship and coexistence with Greece on the basis of mutual respect and without any ulterior motives, which is to the true and long term--or rather permanent--interest of the Turkish nation.

BRIEFS

NEW ISRAELI ENVOY--Foreign Minister Mitsotakis yesterday received the new Israeli Charge d'Affaires Yehezqel Barnea' who presented his credentials. [Text] [Athens NEWS in English 22 Sep 81 p 1 NC]

MILITARY MANEUVERS AIR CRASH CAUSES 'LOSS OF LIFE'

TA221626 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] An F-5 plane, which crashed near Alpullu during maneuvers which are currently being conducted in Thrace, caused loss of life. The General Staff Secretariat General issued the following statement:

An F-5 plane crashed near Alpullu today during a planned autumn exercise currently being conducted in Thrace. This has caused a loss of life and material damage. Rescue and evacuation work in connection with the incident is continuing. A detailed statement will be issued in due course.

Head of State Gen Kenan Evren issued a statement in connection with the incident. In his statement, Evren said: I extend my condolences to our ground and air forces and the families of our great martyrs among the ground forces personnel and pilot who died following the very regrettable accident that occurred when one of our jet planes crashed into the members of a unit during an exercise in Thrace today. I wish my injured sons a speedy recovery.

[Paris AFP in English at 1558 GMT on 22 September reports that "more than 60 Turkish soldiers" were killed in the accident and "more than 70 were wounded." The report adds that NATO headquarters at Izmir made no comment on the accident.]

Casualties Reported

TA231026 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Statement by the 1st Army Command]

[Excerpt] The number of our private soldiers and noncommissioned officers martyred following the regrettable accident in Pancarkoy region on 22 September 1981 has risen to 40. The condition of the injured lieutenant and 65 private soldiers and noncommissioned officers is satisfactory and their treatment is continuing with great care in Kirklareli and Istanbul hospitals. We wish God's mercy for our martyrs and extend our condolences to their grieved families.

FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN DISCUSSES TIES WITH EEC

PM211513 Brussels LE SOIR in French 11 Sep 81 p 5

[Maroun Labaki interview with Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen: "I Do Not Believe Our Relations With the EEC Will Be Frozen;" date and place not given]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the first anniversary of the military takeover, Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen summed up relations between his country and the EEC for us. He stated: In our relations with the EEC, our aim is a desire to become a full partner in the community eventually. This is the goal first formulated in the 1963 accord on associate membership, and it was recently reconfirmed by the present regime. We are naturally fully aware that we have not yet reached the stage when we can apply for admission. We know perfectly well that such an application can only be made when parliamentary democracy is fully restored in Turkey. In the light of this, we hope to develop our ties with community members and at the same time to fulfill our responsibilities toward them. In agreements made with the community we entered into obligations which we have not yet carried out.

[Question] Are your relations with the community strained?

[Answer] I would not say that they are strained. Governments do not pose a problem, but there have been debates in the European Parliament, and the attitude of certain parliamentarians arising either because they are not sufficiently acquainted with the true situation in Turkey or because they are prejudiced, or because they have endorsed certain ideological positions which they do not wish to relinquish. However, for our part we have made an effort to maintain a dialogue with European parliamentarians, both with members of the European Parliament and members of the parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe.

These parliamentarians must take account of the fact that we are passing through a transitional phase and that our decision to restore parliamentary democracy is irrevocable. To this end, our government is pursuing the policy it adopted at the outset.

[Question] Don't you believe that there is a risk that the accord on Turkish associate membership of the EEC will be frozen.

[Answer] I do not think that any such danger exists. Obviously, I cannot predict what will actually happen, but on the whole I do believe that rational tendencies will prevail, and will regard ties between Turkey and the EEC as important.

[Question] If the attacks continue, do you envisage that you yourselves will seek to suspend the accord?

[Answer] It is the stances and policies of governments which will determine the future of relations between Turkey and the EEC. The question will not arise so long as government decisions and collaboration as it exists in practice remain uninfluenced by the views of the parliamentarians.

[Question] Will the time you have before the restoration of parliamentary democracy in Turkey be used to make the idea of Europe more popular in Turkey?

[Answer] The idea of Europe is not unpopular in Turkey. On the contrary; although certain parties have adopted stances opposed to the establishment of closer links between Turkey and the EEC, they represent a minority. There is of course the left, with its doctrinaire position, but that happens even in England, doesn't it?

On the whole, there is no significant opposition to the idea of joining the community, since it can be justified on economic and political grounds, and it will strengthen Turkey's adherence to the Western community, which is of importance to us.

[Question] The spectacular development of your relations with Libya would appear to be paradoxical, insofar as Turkey is a member of NATO with an U.S. military presence....

[Answer] You know, life is always full of such difficulties. We are not alone here either; other NATO countries maintain full relations with Libya, which has problems with Muslim countries. International relations are always complicated....

MILLIYET WARNS GREECE ON AEGEAN WATERS ISSUE

NC221326 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 20 Sep 81 p 8

[From Metin Toker's notebook: "Who Is on Whose Agenda?"]

[Excerpts] The other day I was chatting with a Greek friend of mine. He said: "We never expected you to do this to us." And I replied: "But we had clearly and seriously warned you." He insisted: "But even then we did not expect it. We were under the impression that a Turkish-Greek war in our area was out of the question.

Again I replied: "This was not a Turkish-Greek war.... Turkey had to use its right to intervene in Cyprus in its capacity as a guarantor state only because of earlier Greek intervention. Even then, it said a thousand times that it was going to do so." My Greek friend went on: "You landed a large army on the island supported by your navy and air force, and you fought us there. This is the truth of the matter. We thought this could never happen. This is what lies behind the doubts and fears as well as the anger caused by disillusionment in Greece against Turkey."

As you will guess, we were discussing the "Cyprus issue." The ability to correctly diagnosis the seriousness of warnings requires skill, and those who fail to display this skill should blame themselves for the pain they may suffer. If the Greeks, either by themselves or with moral support, extend their territorial waters from 6 to 12 miles, Turkey will not recognize it. Turkey will preserve its freedom of movement on waters open to it now as well as on its own territorial waters and on international waters. If the Greeks attempt to intervene militarily, it will mean war. It is up to the sides concerned to determine what the outcome of such a war would be.

Turkey does not covet an inch of Greek land, sea or airspace. It has had to put up with the preposterous status of certain Greek islands that penetrate into our homeland. Had we cherished other ambitions and designs, we could have "captured some of these islands." We could have reckoned that in the state of confusion that Athens was in at the time, the risk would not be too great. We could even have taken into consideration that Israeli-style faits accomplis could not be easily countered. Turkey refrained from such an action not because of the risks involved, but because no such thought had entered its mind. And neither does it entertain such ambitions now. But if Greece attempts, either singlehandedly or with moral support, to change the present status in the Aegean and to squeeze Turkey's throat to the point of strangulation, Turkey cannot possibly be expected to remain idle. Did the United States remain idle even in the Gulf of Sidra?

The warning is clear: Turkey will not recognize any such action. Recognition can only be forced upon it when it is defeated in a war. If a war breaks out, no Greek friend will be able to say: "We never expected this from you." Neither should Europe, whose support Greece is enlisting, be able to say the same thing.

NATO CHIEFS OF GENERAL STAFF END VISIT, DEPART

TA221114 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] The NATO chiefs of general staff who are on a tour of NATO countries have completed their visit to Turkey and departed for Athens, the capital of Greece. Deputy Chief of the General Staff Gen Necdet Oztorun also left for Athens representing Chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren to attend the Greek leg of the tour organized by the NATO military committee. The visiting chiefs of general staff were seen off at Yesilkoy Airport by 1st Army Commander Gen Haydar Saltik, War Academies Commander Gen Ismail Hakki Akansel and high-ranking officers.

CANADIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA221730 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Canadian National Defense Minister Gilles Lamontagne today arrived in Turkey on an official visit. The visiting minister was received at Esenboga Airport by National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken. In an airport statement, Lamontagne expressed pleasure over being in Turkey at a time when Ataturk year is being marked.

In his statement, Bayulken said that there is a deep cooperation between Canada and Turkey. He said: I will be very pleased to discuss with my colleague matters concerning our cooperation. Lamontagne will begin his official contacts in Ankara tomorrow. He will leave Turkey on 24 September.

Contacts Begin

TA230920 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Canadian National Defense Minister Gilles Lamontagne, who arrived in Ankara yesterday, has begun his official contacts. Lamontagne visited National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken at 0915 and conferred with him for some time. Defense Ministry Undersecretary Gen Celal Bulutlar and Supreme Military Council member Gen Ragip Ulubay also attended the meeting.

Head of State Gen Kenan Evren received the Canadian defense minister in the Cankara Mansion at 1000. Bayulken was also present at the meeting.

KUWAITI BANKERS DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN IZMIR

TA221729 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] A Kuwaiti delegation composed of senior bank officials today attended a meeting organized by the Central Bank in Izmir's Cesme District.

In a speech during the meeting, Central Bank Director Osman Siklar said Turkey is preparing to enter international markets and that the conditions necessary for this are being secured. Pointing out that Turkey is exerting efforts to intensify its relations with Middle East and Muslim countries, Siklar explained that the law on foreign capital eases investments from these countries. He asked for work to be conducted to enable other Muslim countries to benefit from the financial strength of oil producing Middle East and Muslim countries.

In his statement, Tourism Bank Director Cafer Canli said foreign capital is needed to activiate Turkey's tourism potential and that privileges are accorded to Muslim countries in this field.

Aegean Chamber of Industry leader Yilmaz Adiguzel said the cooperation between Turkey and Kuwait in the fields of construction and industry would benefit both countries.

The head of the Kuwaiti delegation, (Mubarak al-Nur), noted that the information to be gathered during their contacts in Turkey will be used in developing relations between the two countries.

The Kuwaiti banking delegation left Izmir for Istanbul. The delegation will depart Turkey on 26 September.

TCP'S BILEN GREETS MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL

TA191734 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Message of greetings by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen to Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party First Secretary Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal on the latter's 65th birthday; dated 17 September 1981]

[Text] Very dear Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, on behalf of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee and on my behalf I sincerely congratulate you on your 65th birthday and extend the revolutionary struggle greetings of the Turkish Communists and working class.

The working class and all progressive forces in our country know you as the organizer of the gains of the Mongolian people in establishing socialism without going through the capitalist path, as the organizer of the success in completing the material and technical foundations of socialism and in turning the country into an agricultural-industrial country, as the well-known leader of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and as a distinguished soldier of the world communist movement.

The Turkish Communists attach great value to your contributions for the strengthening of the unbreakable ties between Lenin's party and the MPRP. The brotherly ties between the TCP and the MPRP which rise from a basis on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism strengthen with each passing day. Despite imperialism's Beijing hegemonists' provocations, the TCP supports your active efforts for the protection of peace in the world and the Far East with all its might.

Very Dear Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal, on your 65th birthday, we wish you great success in your responsible duties, health, happiness and a long life. With our communist greetings. TCP Central Committee Secretary General I. Bilen, 17 September 1981.

'OUR RADIO' ON NATO INVOLVEMENT IN TURKEY, GREECE

TA221911 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Station commentary: "Turkey and Greece and the NATO, EEC and Rogers Plan"]

[Text] Relations between Turkey and Greece were recently strained again. They were aggravated by others. The fact that the attempts to incite the problems between Turkey and Greece were intensified on the eve of the Greek elections is not a coincidence.

In a preplanned manner, Karamanlis' party and the reactionary forces of Greece who are behind him took their proposal to extend Greece's territorial waters to 12 miles to the EEC on the eve of elections and extracted an approval from the EEC. Moreover, in a bid to prevent the Greek people from voting for leftists, these forces are also waging the propaganda that the rights of the Greek people will be protected against Turkey in the event that Greece remains within NATO.

Dear listeners: A most significant point about the propaganda waged by the reactionary forces in Greece is the election speeches by the Karamanlis candidates that NATO will prevent any military attack by Turkey against Greece. Both the EEC--through its recent decision--and NATO--through its moves--are supporting the reactionary forces in Greece. They are trying to prevent the progressive leftist forces in Greece from winning the elections. The EEC is overtly supporting the Karamanlis government for the elections. The NATO generals are acting as though there really is a military threat against Greece from Turkey and are thus trying to enhance and activate Karamanlis' propaganda. When they arrive in Turkey, these same NATO generals pamper Turkey and try to use Turkey against Greece.

Dear Listeners: It is in exactly in such an atmosphere that the chauvinistic cries of the Turkish reactionary circles--against the chauvinistic cries and moves of the Greek reactionaries--and the mobilization exercises serve the interests of the reactionary forces in Greece. The statements to the effect that if the Greeks act in this manner war can break out, and the wanderings of NATO generals posing as mediators are clearly tantamount to Turkey being used to influence developments in Greece. However, the real issue is not the problems between Turkey and Greece. The real problem consists of the NATO leaders themselves and the United States. NATO General Rogers' plan consists of obstructing the positive developments and trends in both countries and inciting Turkey and Greece against each other. The plan consists of becoming involved in this situation, posing as a mediator, imposing the interests of the United States on these two countries and trampling upon the national interests of both countries for the sake of their own imperialist interests.

Dear listeners: By approving the Rogers plan from the beginning, the junta administration bowed to the United States and NATO, which are opposed to our national interests. The same case is true about the reactionary forces and the Karamanlis government in Greece.

Recent developments again show that the two countries should discuss the problems between themselves, independent of NATO and EEC control or plans. Otherwise, genuine steps cannot be taken for the solution of these problems in the interests of both countries and peoples; nor can actions be taken in favor of regional and world peace.

CANADA

PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU RESHUFFLES CABINET

LD222145 Montreal International Service in English 1900 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] There has been a cabinet shuffle in the Canadian Government. Prime Minister Trudeau has brought in four new faces and switched the portfolios of labor, secretary of state, and the status of women. The new ministers are Charles Caccis, Bennet Campbell, Serge Joyal and Senator Jack Austin. Caccia becomes labor minister in place of Gerald Regan, who is now secretary of state. The secretary of state portfolio had previously been held by Communications Minister Francis Fox. Campbell assumes the vacant post of minister of veterans' affairs. Joyal and Senator Austin are ministers of state, but their responsibilities have not yet been defined. In other moves, Mines' Minister Judy Erola takes over responsibility for the status of women from Lloyd Axworthy who retains manpower. It's the first cabinet shuffle since Trudeau's Liberals were re-elected to power in March 1980.

FINLAND

OFFICIAL CITES FINNISH-USSR ECONOMIC LINKS

PM221215 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 18 Sep 81 p 16

[Finnish news bureau report: "Difficult To Balance Trade With Soviet Union"]

[Text] The problems involved in balancing trade between Finland and the Soviet Union were discussed by Ahti Karjalainen, acting director in chief of the Finnish National Bank when on Thursday [17 September] he addressed a meeting in Tavastehus dealing with the current situation within the construction industry.

According to Karjalainen, it is clear that in the future the range of building projects in the Soviet Union will become more varied. In the border regions, there are still plenty of possibilities worth keeping an eye on, but gradually projects will move further and further away, he said.

"This means that the nature of the projects will change and that the problems will not become fewer." Karjalainen said. The greatest problem today is to find new import possibilities.

The problems involved in balancing trade cannot be solved through the construction industry, but we must seek solutions in other commercial sectors, he said. Production cooperation and specialization offer great possibilities, according to Karjalainen.

Another future possibility is cooperation projects in third countries. A working group presently is busy investigating this question, Karjalainen said.

Karjalainen also stressed that trade between Finland and the Soviet Union increased by 50 percent last year and will probably increase by as much again this year, Karjalainen pointed out. Project exports today amount to around 10 percent of exports to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union presently is investigating the possibility of buying prefabricted housing centers from Finland. Each center is designed for 400 inhabitants. The housing centers are intended for the natural gas pipelines' service personnel, said V.G. Silonov, chief of the Soviet trade mission's technical-commercial section. According to him, the Soviet Union is interested in building an automated depot in Tolyatti, a factory for combine harvesters in Gomel, a harbor in Tallinn and a repair workshop for railroad cars in Tosno. In addition, hotels and industries probably will be both build and renovated, Silonov said.

The long term plan for up to 1990 provides for cooperation on both industrial and other projects in the Soviet Union and in Finland. For instance, new thermal powerstations and a 1,000-megawatt nuclear power station will be built. These would include a unit using natural gas and waste oil.

Other joint projects include the expansion of the metallurgical factory in Raahe, new heating centers and continued work on the natural gas pipeline.

NETHERLANDS

NRC HANDELSBLAD REPORTS ON DEFENSE BUDGET

PM211515 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 15 Sep 81 p 15

[Excerpt] At the special NATO meeting of 12 December 1979, the Netherlands Government signed the resolution for nuclear arms modernization. Primarily to give as good a chance as possible to European medium-range nuclear arms limitation, the government requested a postponement of the decision to deploy cruise missiles on Netherlands territory.

As a responsible ally, the Netherlands has always assumed a proportionate share of joint defenses, both conventional and nuclear. This will not alter in the future, also as far as the medium-range nuclear arms are concerned. "Nuclear arms remain indispensable for a credible deterrent."

These passages from the explanatory notes attached to the defense budget draft make it quite clear that they were drawn up under former Defense Minister De Geus. New Defense Minister H. van Mierlo of Democrats '66 writes in a "note" on the draft: "The time between the formation of the new cabinet and today was too short to test the draft budget and the explanatory notes against the program on which the new cabinet came into being." He states that there will be changes.

Compared to last year, the defense budget has increased by 292.5 million guilders to almost 12 billion guilders. This means that the NATO target of an annual real term budget increase of 3 percent has more or less been achieved.

NORWAY

DEFENSE MINISTER CRITICIZES REAGAN POLICY

NC221228 Paris AFP in English 1142 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Oslo, 22 Sep (AFP)--Norwegian Defence Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg said here today that current problems in Latin America, the Middle East and Africa were in no way a result of Soviet infiltration. He also affirmed that Soviet influence in the Third World today had decreased.

Mr Stoltenberg said that a Western policy which did not respect all people's right to self-determination and which neglected social and economic problems among the majority of the world's population could however lead to increased Soviet influence.

"This is one of the reasons why we have expressed concern about the fact that the (U.S.) Reagan administration's policy so far has resulted in a halt in the North-South dialogue and in the negotiations on a treaty on the Law of the Sea. This policy weakens our security," said Mr Stoltenberg, who was addressing students at the Norwegian defence college.

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CHANCELLORS KREISKY, SCHMIDT COMMENT ON POLAND

AU231057 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0506 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Roland Machatschke report on 22 September Vienna press conference of FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky]

[Excerpts] Helmut Schmidt's first statement at the press conference complimented the host country. He congratulatee Austria on the comparatively excellent situation of its national economy with its low inflation rate and minimal unemployment. Regarding the FRG, he expects an economic recovery next year.

Last night, Chancellor Schmidt also commented on developments in Poland, though he was noticeably more reserved than Bruno Kreisky on the same occasion.

[Begin recording] [Schmidt] I can only hope that all Poles are aware that prudence and judgment are necessary for a good outcome of the experiment that is currently being undertaken in the Polish People's Republic. I also belong to the people, to the forces that have remitted and continue to remit to Poland large private and public funds and that have given state guarantees for private loans to Poland and, if only for the sake of our good money, we certainly hope that the whole experiment will come to a positive end.

[Kreisky] Permit me to add that I have the impression that there are people for whom no risk is too big--at Poland's expense, you see? People who would like to see things develop toward a situation of conflict even at an accelerated pace because they regard such a conflict as inevitable. I am one of those people who believe that a situation of conflict can be avoided if the measures of freedom that have been achieved are gradually expanded and especially if the supply situation in Poland does not again and again lead to desperate outbreaks. And that can be prevented if there is at least a modicum of economic cooperation between Poland and its creditor countries.

[Schmidt] I don't want to give you figures as far as my country is concerned. Irrespective of forthcoming negotiations, conversions and so forth, we have already earmarked in our 1982 budget DM1 billion as guarantee payments for overdue private loans--just to give you an idea of the magnitude involved. These are tremendous amounts. Nevertheless, we are not of the opinion that our aid to Poland should end here, by no means. Indeed, we see that other states are helping, such as Austria, France, America, to name a few--and the Soviet Union. [end recording]

Schmidt did not want, however, to have the FRG's aid to Poland assessed as a measure to safeguard peace, but rather as an aid for someone who needs aid. Schmidt did not comment on the Middle East issue but confined himself to noting that there are views that he shares with Kreisky as well as differing views.

SYNAGOGUE ATTACKER ADMITS COMING FROM CSSR

AU231420 Vienna KURIER in German 23 Sep 81 p 1

[Summary] There has been a surprising turn of events in the investigation into the Vienna synagogue attack. One of the two terrorists, 30-year-old Hasan Marwan, admitted that he lied when he claimed he came to Austria from Switzerland accompanied by a case officer of "Al-'Asifah" and that he had actually come from the CSSR. "Furthermore, he said that he had received his orders to participate in the Vienna attack directly at the "Al-'Asifah" terrorist headquarters in Baghdad, that he traveled from there to Prague and finally proceeded to Austria.

"Even though entry from East European countries can be checked relatively easily in general since communist countries always stamp exit or transit visas into passports, Marwan's latest statements cannot be verified because he claims to have destroyed his passport after his arrival in Vienna." Austrian authorities expect difficulties in investigating the duration of Marwan's stay in Prague and possible contacts he may have had there since the CSSR will hardly be cooperative in this case.

VOLKSSTIME REPORTS ON CIA 'SABOTAGE MAP'

AU211457 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 20 Sep 81 p 1

[Julius Mader report]

[Text] Vienna--After the 40 U.S. atomic bomb targets in Austria and the plan to blow up Salzburg airport with a nuclear mine, another sensational document has come to our knowledge which proves how little Washington cares about Austrian neutrality. With code No 77706/10-70, the CIA had a map of Austria printed on which all targets for raids and sabotage acts are marked. Moreover, Austria is depicted as a target area for nuclear missiles of varying explosive force.

The printing was done by the security office of the official Government Printing Office, Washington, North Capitol and H Streets NW. Copies of this CIA map of Austria are already in a safe of the secret service building block No 605 of the Hawkins barracks in the Bavarian Oberammergau.

That is where the "intelligence, military police and special weapons school, Europe" is located. And there, military spies and military diversionists are prepared for assignments in east and southeast Europe. Their training ranges from deadly karate blows to the use of nuclear mines--as are known to have been earmarked for the Salzburg airport.

All the more noteworthy, indeed alarming, is the conspicuous marking on the CIA map of Austria—the CIA is known worldwide to be anything but a tourist enterprise--of espionage and sabotage targets in Austria, a country which is committed and adhering to neutrality. These are primarily the natural gas pipelines from Vienna to Linz, Ternitz, Leoben and Donawitz; all Austrian civilian and military airports and airfields, bridges and tunnels as well as geographical "bottlenecks" of roads and railroads; iron and steel industry plants especially in Linz and Donawitz, as well as coal, salt, antimony and graphite mines.

A graph shows Austria as a target area for nuclear missiles with specified yield radiuses of 500, 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000 nautical miles. And what strategic or practical purposes could the territorial overviews of Austria's greatly differentiated population density ultimately serve other than as guidance for the gunner training the beastly neutron weapons that are already being assembled in the United States?

Thus, the secret of U.S. document No 77706/10-70 has been revealed. We have open before us new proof that it is necessary to take effective action in good time against the planners of a new mass murder in Europe, from which Austria quite obviously would definitely not be excluded.

CHANCELLOR KREISKY LEAVES FOR DENMARK, SWEDEN

AU231105 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Chancellor Kreisky left this morning for Denmark. From there he will proceed to Stockholm where he will participate in the party congress of the Swedish Social Democratic Party.

LAMBSDORFF DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW ECONOMIC TALKS

LD231358 Hamburg DPA in German 1247 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Moscow, 23 Sep (DPA)--Federal Finance Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff flew to Moscow on Wednesday to participate in FRG-Soviet economic discussions. The talks, which are within the framework of the German-Soviet Economic Commission, are taking place only a few weeks before the visit to Bonn by head of state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev. The chief negotiator on the Soviet side is Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Leonid Kostandov.

The main emphasis of the commission's session, which is to end on Monday with the signing of a protocol, is on a "review of bilateral economic relations" and "focal points and prospects" of future cooperation. Regarding possible future large-scale projects, the USSR primarily is interested in joint enterprises in the liquefaction and gasification of coal. Such a project is to materialize in the coal mining area north of Krasnoyarsk in central Siberia. The planned deal involving large quantities of natural gas pipes, of which it was said in Moscow on Wednesday that it is "practically sewn up," will also play a part.

INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES RED ARMY FACTION

DW241009 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 25 Sep 81 p 10

[Interview with FRG Interior Minister Gerhart Baum; date and place not given]

[Text] ZEIT: The RAF [Red Army Faction] announced last year that it would "organize the fight against U.S. imperialism, NATO and aggressive foreign and domestic political aims." Is this the new main target of terrorist actions?

Baum: We have known for quite some time, as a result of the evaluation of material found in the conspirators' apartments as well as confession letters, that this is the real aim of the RAF. Security authorities therefore were not surprised by the targets of the latest attacks. Documents found last September in a Heidelberg apartment belonging to conspirators contain coded information on goals ranging up to attacks on political figures.

ZEIT: Weren't Bonn and the Federal Criminal Office surprised by the fact that the RAF was able to regroup despite the successes of the prosecuting authorities?

Baum: No, although the dimensions of the assassination attemp on General Kroesen give cause for concern. We have always warned against considering the absence of spectacular actions as indicating a lack of ability and preparedness to take action. Prosecution successes in past years have certainly handicapped RAF action. The security authorities and responsible ministers in the Federal Government and laender repeatedly have stated that the RAF still has the strength and determination to make new attacks. We have, therefore, never decreased our efforts aimed at fighting the terrorists. That pertains also to the protective measures which prevented the worst with regard to the attack on General Kroesen.

ZEIT: Do you believe that the RAF will gain new support because of these actions?

Baum: No, at any rate, not if we keep a cool head. There is even criticism in the so-called "in-group" of the "elitist arrogance" of the RAF putschists. Only in the event that we ourselves abandon something of the liberal substance of our republic would the senseless fatalism of RAF members and their helpers seem to have some sense. In such a case, their terrorist scheming could work. Even if this attempted murder is not all, we must remain calm so as not to play into the hands of the terrorists. Everything possible is naturally being done in the field of investigation.

ZEIT: With its actions against the Americans, does the RAF endanger the external political value of the FRG?

Baum: These incorrigible fanatics will not be able to harm the friendship with the United States. Rather, the contrary can be expected. They will never gain the agreement of our country's citizens, including those citizens who take a critical view of current American policy. They did not succeed in 1972 when American soldiers were killed in a Heidelberg explosion nor in 1979 when they tried to murder Alexander Haig, NATO commander in chief at the time and current U.S. secretary of state. They won't succeed this time either. I was impressed by how General Kroesen expressed his optimism.

ZEIT: Does the RAF discredit the German peace movement?

Baum: The RAF and its helpers are trying to use this movement for their aims. But if there is something that really has nothing to do with peace or the longing for peace, it is cynical murdering or shooting of people. The terrorists have no positive concept at all; they do not know what they actually want. They have nothing but absurd theories for anarchistic violence. Because they have nothing to offer, they will always remain isolated as they have been during the past 10 years. Terrorist methods only create publicity.

DIE WELT ON 'LINKAGE' OF ARMS TALKS, POLAND

DW221039 Bonn DIE WELT in German 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Freidhelm Kemna commentary: "Also About Poland"]

[Text] The world looks spellbound at the two action centers of international politics. In Poland, a struggle is underway for the modicum of coexistence possibilities between a breakthrough to liberal action and the forms of preserving Leninist power. In New York, the United States and the Soviet Union tomorrow will resume the dialogue on arms control negotiations. As much as one tries in some camps to master the conflicts by separating these two issues--two possibly fateful challenges--methodically and politically, it is obvious to everyone that they belong together because of their character.

The U.S. secretary of state pointed out the connection. It pertains to a particularly obvious example of "linkage," a concept of political action which measures cooperation possibilities with Moscow by the Soviet Union's general adherence to the norms of cooperation between the nations. Soviet intervention in Poland would have "grave consequences" on disarmament and arms control talks between the East and the West. One cannot doubt the fact of such consequences.

The statement that this would be unavoidable is an indication of the difference between European and American conflict diplomacies. Bonn attributes great significance to talks with Moscow "particularly in difficult times," and nothing is feared more than a lack of dialogue between the East and the West. Nobody has forgotten that the selective use of "linkage" in the past, particularly by the United States, has lost much of its credibility. If the Reagan government revives this concept in connection with the development of the potentially strongest crises in the world, it signals great preparedness to run risks for the sake of deterrence. If Moscow wants to implement its "interventionist" tendencies, as Haig called them, a dialogue on overcoming the arms race would be out of the question for an indefinite time. The dialogue with Gromyko will inevitably also be a dialogue about Poland.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG VIEWS HAIG'S UN SPEECH

DW231059 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 23 Sep 81 p 4

[Commentary signed A: "Haig Discovers the Third World"]

[Text] The UN General Assembly session that just opened in New York forms a framework this year for a politically important event: The U.S. secretary of state twice will meet in private with his Soviet colleague on the East River to examine opportunities to make a new beginning in relations between both world powers. The UN assembly is also a kind of preparatory program for a Mexico summit meeting of all states involved in giving development aid to the Third World. The meeting with Gromyko and the Cancun conference set visible as well as invisible accents on Alexander Haig's UN speech that had been awaited with much attention.

UN speeches are not generally examples of spontaneous eloquence. In general, they are used to point out concepts to the world, which a government particularly favors at a given moment. To the amazement of all, the U.S. secretary of state dealt this year almost exclusively with development aid--which so far has not been a main issue for the Reagan government. It is quite possible that Haig did not want to burden his first talk with Gromyko with polemics, so he mentioned the Russian occupation of Afghanistan almost casually. Poland was not mentioned at all. Maybe he just wanted to indicate that detente today is mainly a Russian-American affair outside UN responsibility.

Haig's statement that economic progress and social justice are the greatest problems of mankind--next to avoiding war--caused diplomats of the Third World to line up to shake hands with him. Moscow hit back immediately, saying that only America and no one else is interfering in Afghanistan. This is not a particularly good omen for Haig's talks with Gromyko.

NEWSPAPERS REACT TO GROMYKO'S UN REMARKS

DW231049 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 23 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG discusses the speech by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko at the UN General Assembly: The remarks made by Gromyko in connection with the forthcoming struggle over the limitation of strategic weapons in Europe are politically more important than all the stories and basic statements about preparedness for talks. The toughest of all Moscow negotiators did not give the slightest indication of a compromise. The demands to include advanced U.S. weapons systems in the talks and to renounce the deployment of new medium-range missiles right at the beginning of the talks are unacceptable for the United States. Doing this would mean calling Western deterrence into question while simultaneously accepting Soviet superiority. Gromyko's statement that an approximate balance exists with regard to strategic weapons in Europe belongs where fairy tales are told and not in the United Nations.

MANNHEIMER MORGEN says if it is true that Gromyko rewrote his UN speech after Haig's speech the day before--toning down some passages--the question must be raised as to how much more polemical sharpness would have been possible. What the Moscow guest told the General Assembly was sharp, insulting and rather ruthless and came shortly before the first meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Haig. Gromyko's hard language ought to be considered as a forward defense in a tense situation. Propaganda barrages cannot cover up how urgent it is for Moscow to establish a basis of cooperation with U.S. President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig so as to avoid war.

FRANCE DECIDES AGAINST NATIONALIZING FOREIGN BANKS

LD231209 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Summary] This morning's Council of Ministers meeting made a definitive decision concerning nationalizations in France. The main points of the plan are known but the question of the nationalization of foreign banks was only decided this morning.

(Dominique Souchier) at the Elysee: The government has decided that foreign banks will not be nationalized. It also decided that French banks with deposits of over 1 billion francs will be nationalized. Compensation for shareholders in firms to be nationalized will be carried out by considering the stock exchange rates and the wealth and profits of the companies concerned.

PREMIER MAUROY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REFORMS

AU231303 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1020 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Thomas Fuhrmann interview with French Premier Pierre Mauroy; date and place not given--recorded in French with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Question] Mr Premier, in your economic policy statement at the National Assembly, you spoke extensively about Austria's economic achievements. You said that, although it was not a model for France, it would be very good if some comparable effects could be achieved.

[Answer] Quite right. What I wanted was to stress that the Austrian experience is highly interesting. And as we have had similar experiences to yours in the economic field, I wanted to demonstrate with my statement that, in view of the excellent results achieved in Austria, I fail to see why we in France should not obtain just as favorable results. Naturally, the Austrian path is not a model because the two countries are different and there is a great difference between the conditions under which our two national economies operate. But I believe that what is being done in Austria is not sufficiently known and is at any rate very noteworthy, in view of the crisis in Europe and the international crisis. That certainly does bring credit to your government and your Chancellor Kreisky.

[Question] But you also said that this policy in Austria was possible only at a high price--a high budget deficit and a high balance of payments deficit?

[Answer] Naturally. But, as you know, the decisive factor in the economy is the political objective. Once this objective becomes economic expansion, with reasonable projects providing for a controlled expansion, the risk of a budget deficit is worth taking and a temporary deficit in foreign trade can be risked. Naturally, the problems of Austria and France are different. Our main problem is the 2 million unemployed. Something must be done about that because 2 million unemployed, the majority of whom are young people, will invariably cause a general increase in violence in society. We will not put up with that.

Basically, we want to find a way to make the impulses of the free market economy, with its international difficulties, compatible with our intention to obtain for everyone the right to work. This requires a policy of economic growth and stimulating the economy. This is where we agree with Austria. And that also requires a new distribution of work. Instead of 40 hours per week, 35 hours should be worked; instead of retiring at the age of 65, one should retire at 60, and in the coming years, in some exceptional cases, even earlier because it is better to have pensioners than jobless people, because it is better to let everyone work 35 hours than to have some people out of work while others work 40 hours or more.

Our starting position is made worse by the fact that in France we have had a rapid population increase since 1945. That is why the employment problem in France is not only an industrial and economic problem but a demographical one, a problem we must try to solve through stimulating the economy and through social measures. Our primary task is to open for the very large number of young unemployed people other prospects than lining up for the dole. That is why we have taken a number of measures which have been adapted to our country's specific conditions. But regarding basic principles, the French and the Austrians should form an alliance and I hope that in the coming months and years we will achieve the same results that you have achieved in Austria.

[Question] But there is yet another means that you intend to use to stimulate the economy--nationalization. You said that in Austria the nationalized industrial sector is larger than that in Yugoslavia to indicate that France would not be alone in this respect. What do you want to achieve with the planned nationalizations?

[Answer] What we want to do is to control the economy. In other words, we want to be represented in the strategic areas of the economy. Moreover, this demand is indispensable for us Socialists who dream every day of a better society. We want a social testing field where we can apply self-administration and where we can practice the increasing adoption and division of responsibilities. We want something like an oasis of hope, where we can achieve economic results and where we can tell the French and all those who put great hopes on socialism: Look here! We want to combine economy with freedom. There is no question of a general nationalization, but here we have this sector that will make you dream--about what? About the correctness of our ideas, our proposals, our program, our principles. our doctrine.

ARMENIAN GROUP STORMS TURKISH EMBASSY OFFICES

NC241005 Paris AFP in English 1002 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 24 Sep (AFP)--Armed men today stormed offices of the Turkish Embassy's cultural service in central Paris, and shots were heard within the building.

The men were described as members of the Armenian secret army. Police sealed off the area. A number of the employees inside the Turkish cultural service offices managed to escape on ladders police had placed against the building.

12-Hour Deadline

NC241021 Paris AFP in English 1017 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 24 Sep (AFP)--A telephone caller claiming to be a spokesman for the secret Armenian army for the liberation of Armenia told Agence France-Presse that the group inside the cultural offices would begin executing "all the employees held hostage in 12 hours if the Turkish Government does not free Armenian political prisoners in Turkey by that time. He said Ankara would have to fly the Armenian detainees to an airport in the Paris region.

"The 12-hour deadline will be counted down as of Thursday at 11:15 am local (09:15 GMT)," he said. That was the time the Armenians gained entry to the cultural offices.

Meanwhile, police officers from the crack anti-commando brigade, which is specialized in anti-terrorist operations, were sent to the office building in central Paris.

LE MONDE EXAMINES FRENCH-CHAD RELATIONS

PM231039 Paris LE MONDE in French 20-21 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Helping Chad To Exist"]

[Text] The Chadian president's visit to Paris has just given rise to a rather unusual type of diplomatic exercise. Indeed, it is not often that the entirely theoretical leader of a state divided into factions and occupied by a foreign army, even if it is "friendly," comes to Paris for negotiations on questions which largely escape his control and on which the French Government has almost no hold. Therefore, this visit could not be expected to be more than symbolic: The meeting between Mitterrand and the former rebel, nominal head of a government which has collapsed, demonstrated that France can not be indifferent to Chad and that it intends to help it exist.

Indeed, the problem lies at this basic level. By receiving Goukouni Queddei as head of state Paris can hope to consolidate his position in order to one day bring the Chadian state out of the sphere of fiction. Nonetheless, as soon as you seek practical measures which might help to rebuild a country ruined and dismembered by civil war, the difficulties are almost insuperable and the two partners' undoubted good will is not enough to overcome the problem.

What about rebuilding Ndjamena? A technical mission is in the country and France has already allocated funds for an operation which exceeds the means at its disposal and in which Europe will be extensively involved. However, this aid must not ultimately result in a division of tasks between Libya, controlling the country politically and militarily, and a Paris paying the costly bills. When Claude Cheysson confirmed that France is "prepared for the rebuilding of a unitary and totally independent Chad," he used the very two adjectives which sum up the problem. Goukouni Queddei, for his part, was not convincing when he maintained that the Libyan troops will withdraw as soon as he asks them, even when he invoked, rather too conveniently, the "Sudanese" aggression.

What about training a national army? France clearly has stated that it will not become involved in military-type adventures. Hopes are placed in neighboring Cameroon. They certainly do not seem in keeping with the natural caution of President Ahidjo who, while in Paris, once again advocated resorting to the United Nations and recalled that his country will not "interfere" in Chad's problems, "be it in the framework of a neutral force or a different framework." In any case, the creation of an efficient army is a long job.

Finally, the formation of an inter-African force, for which Paris is giving diplomatic backing and promising financial support, is a delicate operation for which there are many disappointing precedents. Algeria's possible participation could constitute a trump card. Nonetheless, Goukouni Queddei is not very likely to be taken seriously when he threatens his Libyan allies with the not very worrying wrath of the OAU which is "prepared to make them leave by force" should they outstay their welcome in his country. In the extraordinarily difficult game which he has to play, false premises cast doubt on his chances of success.

WALESA-LED DELEGATION TO VISIT 14-21 OCTOBER

LD240924 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Lech Walesa will lead a Solidarity delegation to France on 14 October. He has been invited by five French trade union organizations for the purpose of exchanging experience. The Solidarity leader will remain in our country until 21 October and he particularly will make a point of spending a day in the Nord administrative region so as to strengthen the ties of the Polish community there with Poland.

COLOMBO ADDRESSES UN ON MIDEAST, AFRICA, MISSILES

AU231558 Rome ANSA in English 1552 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 23 Sep (ANSA)--Mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinians is an obligatory stage towards achieving peace in the Middle East, according to Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo today in a speech before the United Nations assembly in New York.

He said that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) must be given a chance to show its willingness to contribute toward finding a political solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Colombo also said that Italy considers the "PLO" a prominent political force for the Palestinian people. The Italian minister also voiced the concern of numerous Mediterranean states for the tense situation which has been created in this area.

He insisted that behavior contrary to international norms must be eschewed and that a sense of responsibility must prevail in keeping with the peaceful co-existence of peoples. In this context, he pointed to the accord Italy signed with Malta to guarantee that island nation's neutrality.

In this hour-long address, Colombo touched on all of the chief international problems to be discussed at the general assembly. He renewed Italy's call for a ban on chemical arms and the complete destruction of existing stocks of such weapons.

Continuing with the theme of disarmament, Colombo emphasized the missile imbalance between the two blocs. The imbalance presently favors the Soviets and must be righted, he said. He stressed that Italy would continue its efforts for fruitful negotiations on armaments with regard to the superpowers.

Colombo also outlined efforts Italy is making to peacefully settle the grave crisis in the Horn of Africa which exploded into war three-and-a-half years ago. The Italian minister recently travelled to Ethiopia and Somalia to sound out local leaders with a view to finding a path to peace.

PCI'S BERLINGUER DISCUSSES 'DEMOCRATIC ALTERNATIVE'

PM221333 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 13 Sep 81 pp 1, 18

[Report: "Peace, the Moral Question, the Democratic Alternative"]

[Text] We are publishing an extensive summary of the closing speech which Comrade Enrico Berlinguer delivered at the party Directorate's meeting last Thursday.

Berlinguer opened his speech by stressing the increasingly rapid deterioration in the international situation in recent weeks. Reagan's election to the presidency and the policy he immediately introduced are giving rise to substantial changes in U.S. conduct; especially through the boost to the arms race and the openly reactionary nature of the policy adopted toward various areas of the world (Central America and Africa). On the other hand, we have been pointing out for some time that the Soviet Union also bears some responsibility for the crisis in the detente process because of some actions of power politics carried out after the U.S. defeat in Vietnam. The state of international relations is also being aggravated by the world economic crisis which actually affects all countries and which each country is trying to overcome by its own means, giving rise to acute conflicts which delay the prospect of a new world economic order.

Berlinguer, therefore, asked a crucial question: Is it really possible to talk of a danger of world war or--as some people maintain--will there sooner or later be an all-embracing agreement between the two superpowers?

This second hypothesis cannot be ruled out. However, there is reason to talk of a real threat to peace--a threat which is now becoming even more acute. Three factors are now emerging as causes and symptoms of this threat: 1--The start of a new phase in the arms race, characterized by the introduction of arms whose quantity and qualitative characteristics would make it impossible for them to be monitored by the other side; 2--The increase in conflicts and tension in the world's "gray areas" with a powerful clash between the two superpowers and an obvious temptation in U.S. leadership circles to seek and experiment with trials of strength; 3--The fact that the internal situation of some countries which are vital to world balance (like Iran and Poland, for instance) is developing with an impetus which might accelerate and bring the danger of upsetting the world balance.

It was, therefore, inevitable and only right and proper that we should place the question of peace as a central problem on the country's agenda. We do not think there is reason to share Craxi's view that "peace is not endangered." This view does not strike us as the fruit of an objective analysis. Without wishing to make accusations against anybody, this in fact stifles the interest of people's masses and their trust in being able to take part in an essential battle and leaves everything to the "wisdom" of the states' rulers.

We should welcome--the PCI secretary added--the fact that although Italy is behind some countries in northern Europe in this sphere, it is now seeing the development of a broad and composite movement defending peace; that this crucial question has found a prompt response from the party; that many other forces--in the parties and outside them--are starting to act together with us or on their own account; Catholic forces and organizations which refer to the pope's appeals and exhortations, and socialist and secular forces, pacifist, ecologist and other groups.

Berlinguer recalled and confirmed the platform on which the PCI has acted (principally, immediate negotiations on the Euromissiles), to reach a balance at the lowest possible levels, seeking all possible areas of agreement without trying to impose our own ideas but also without abandoning our own original vision.

The new aspects and dangers of the situation confirm the need to step up our action at the international level, the leading role which can be played by forces like the Non-aligned Movement, Western Europe and, in particular, its leftwing democratic forces and the great people's masses of every country and continent. An analysis of the positions adopted by the various European governments (which, in their ramifications, express significant elements of concern, caution and even practical initiative) highlights the negativity of the Italian Government's conduct with the decision to deploy the missiles in Comiso. It should be pointed out that we observed a substantial measure of agreement with our comrades from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia on all these questions and assessments.

Berlinguer then referred to the European situation from the viewpoint of the political lineup and ideological orientations. Contrary to what many people thought after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and after Reagan's victory, and contrary to similar predictions connected with the aggravation of the economic crisis, the contest between the progressive and rightwing forces in Europe is more undecided than ever. This is primarily demonstrated by the left's victory in France and some international and domestic policy steps by the new French Government; but it is also demonstrated by the discussions, the work going on in the socialist and social democratic parties. On the great questions of how to solve the economic crisis, trends are emerging in this debate which go beyond the traditional reformist statements. This encourages us with regard to the possibility of progressing in the search for a third way which involves a critical transcending of the traditional lines of both the communist parties of the third international tradition and also of the social democratic parties through a common search by all the leftwing and people's forces.

Berlinguer then moved on to an analysis of the Italian situation and the party's relevant tasks.

A Complex Crisis

Our country's situation has its own characteristics and cannot be compared with the situation in other countries or with the situation which emerged in the early days of the center-left. In the present phase, we are not facing a reformist policy or challange, represented by the PSI. We are, instead, facing a complex crisis, whose newest aspect--which we have emphasized--is the fact that, in addition to an economic and social crisis, there is a crisis in the political system, in other words, in this 30-year old system based on the DC's monopoly of power and on discrimination against the main opposition force. The most serious and dangerous aspect of the present situation is the fact that, at the very time when this system is entering a crisis thereby creating the conditions for it to be overcome by extending and strengthening democracy, for people's participation and for the reform of the state, for an end to the occupation of power; an attempt is being made to maintain discrimination against us at any cost. But the consequence is that, to obtain this they have to commit even more serious actions as regards rendering void the democratic institutions and reviving the worst uses of power. This brings the degenerative process in Italian democracy to a climax--a process sparked off by anti-communist discrimination--in other words, the harmful exclusion of the majority of the working class from running the country in Italy--which is now paralyzing the political system.

At this point, Berlinguer referred to a quantity of facts and phenomena connected with the life of the state and of the parties, and also the trade unions, from the viewpoint of their specific role and their internal democratic life. He recalled the risk which is now emerging of the most serious political--institutional scandals--the P-2 scandal--being shelved, recalling the grave responsibility which the government parties like the DC, PSI and Italian Social Democratic Party have in this, all hurriedly absolving all their men under suspicion of belonging to the Gelli lodge.

Negative factors are emerging and interweaving at the social level, the most dangerous being the rapid corporative trend and the signs of distrust and of detachment from the institutions and the parties, of which the increasing number of election abstentions is a clear symptom, but not the only one.

All this threatens not only to jeopardize the possibility of creating a new social and economic order but to bring about the republic's collapse. One of the most alarming dangers, which is likely to grow worse, is terrorism; the mistakes made, the tendency to give in, as in the Urso case, weak points in operations after a period of undeniable success by the forces of order largely explain the phenomenon of the reorganization and strengthening of the subversive groups.

This context provides the reasons why we decided to raise the moral question as the main national question--the moral question seen not only as the struggle against corruption, but primarily as the reform of the state and the parties and their mutual relationship. In making this choice, we followed the best Togliatti tradition which picks out the PCI's function as that of shouldering the task of making the major contribution to solving the central vital questions for the nation's salvation and development (questions which, today, are primarily peace and the moral questions).

It is vital to pose the moral question in these rigorous terms in order to arouse and mobilize all the energies inside and outside the parties which can be channeled into the battle for reform. It has not escaped our notice that this might help to make the political battle fiercer in the short term. However, it must be made clear that this is not directed against the party system and against the parties as such but against those positions and forces which oppose the urgent and necessary task of effecting a far-reaching reform of their existence and improving their political behavior, thus creating the conditions for instituting and realizing higher, more fruitful and more responsible relations of cooperation and unity.

Since the PCI is not showing that it can be absorbed into the current methods of administering power but, being the contradiction of those methods, is the factor which made it possible to abandon and transcend them, it is easy to understand why the opponents of change should seek to deal us a decisive blow or even to impede our battle.

How is this attempt being made? Berlinguer picked out four characteristic elements of this action against the PCI.

First, the plans to reform the constitution, which distort its foundations and move toward the limitation of rights and of the democratic dialectic. Second, the proposals and signs indicating the desire to give an organic character and a long-term stabilization to the DC-PSI alliance (from the stage of justifying the theory of "governability" by necessity and its transitional nature, we have now reached the affirmation of the "non-casual" nature "of the new encounter"). At the economic policy level, the partly concealed attempt to blame primarily the working class for inflation, trying to channel the discontent of other social classes and strata against the industrial workers. Finally, the ideological and propaganda offensive against the PCI.

With regard to this last aspect, Berlinguer pointed to the various aims of the anti-communist offensive: to isolate us, to force us into sectarian positions or subordinate positions or even positions of consent, to undermine our relationship with the masses, and to divide us, even at the leadership group level. It is necessary to rally, starting from the comrades who have most responsibility, to take account in our behavior of the character and objectives of this offensive without detracting in any way from free debate in the party. In addition, we must not underestimate the grave fact that this offensive is also taking advantage of an alarming situation which has been created in the sphere of information and mass communications. The crude anticommunism of the fifties can no longer be used, hence the main effort today consists not of ignoring us but of distorting the meaning of our positions. The ridiculous accusation of entrenchment and conservatism is seen as the sign of a desperate view of the situation and prospects. It is an accusation which is not borne out by the facts and reveals that there is some other aim behind it. We must recall that we have fought some great battles and won victories. For instance, the battles against governments which can now clearly be seen to have been incompetent and dangerous, like the second Cossiga government and the Forlani government (the latter fell as a direct result of an aspect of the moral question; the P-2 affair); the advent of a non-DC prime minister, which we were the first, if not the only ones, to demand and which constitutues, we repeat, a considerable political innovation. Then there was a series of other battles, of social and ideological importance, most recently that of the referendum which led to important new approaches to new problems and to sections of society hitherto not reached.

The unfounded accusation of conservatism and entrenchment, therefore, conceals irritation at the major achievement we secured, the full importance of which should be appreciated; in other words, the fact that the failure of the national solidarity policy did not result in decline in the PCI since it was we who essentially succeeded in opposing the negative trend and, in a whole section of the country, in initiating a revival which kept the communist question open and alive, in all its significance.

It is quite clear that the current enemy offensive aims to give people and make them believe a distorted view and to damage our identity or, as people say, our "diversity." It is obviously a fact that we are different from the other Italian parties; but we are also different from the European social democrats and even from other communist parties. However, this originality of ours which has led us to become a political party which stands ourside any scheme or model, does not prevent, and even implies, an initiative and unitary policy on our part toward all these other forces, without harmful ideological discrimination and on the basis of practical political positions. We are, therefore, a highly individual politico-ideological party but a fundemental part of this character is the constant search for unity among the progressive forces at international and domestic levels. But what people really fear and want to destroy today is this completely political aspect of our individuality which takes shape in the desire to raise and answer the moral question in its political substance and to promote and assert a democratic alternative.

In the Interest of Democracy

But we cannot and must not withdraw from this commitment and this character. If we did so, we might perhaps be able to reduce the virulence of the enemy attack, we might perhaps be able to acquire a few positions of power; but ultimately what would it mean? Ultimately we would have a party which had not only lost touch with the country's fundamental masses but, above, all, we would not have made our contribution to the reform of our democracy and to overcoming the crisis. This would, therefore, certainly be a losing tack. We know that a line which concentrates strongly on the question of the state has risks but it is the only one which canmobilize forces and keep open the possibility of a way out ahead.

People who accuse us of orthodoxy do not understand that the question of defending the party, its image and its role is an essential aspect of the battle to reform and strengthen Italian democracy. It is in the interests of Italian democracy to safeguard the class, democratic and national character of the PCI, the strength of its ties with society, its ability to open up new dimensions for unitary initiative. At the same time, to encourage the reform of the state and the parties, to stimulate healthy forces wherever they are to be found, it is essential to make an open and frank criticism, with which the people can identify, of the distortions and damage done and of the dangers which may threaten the whole system. This is not a utilitarian, retaliatory propaganda choice but the necessary precondition for seeking and building a new and strong democratic unity.

In connection with this, Berlinguer then tackled a few questions relating to the nature of our democratic alternative proposal. Why a democratic alternative and not a left-wing alternative? (Although not ruling out the possibility of a leftwing alternative being raised in a different phase ofthe political struggle). It is primarily because the aim is to solve a decisive national problem--the moral question, to be precise--for which a range of democratic forces, wider than the left, must be mobilized. The other point which should be reaffirmed is that the democratic alternative, as a way out of the crisis caused by the existing party system, is not directed against the party system as such--a system desired and sanctioned by the constitution--but, on the contrary, has the particular aim of reforming the whole system on which the constitutional design of Italian democracy is based. Because of its nature and in view of the present situation, the democratic alternative cannot be defined purely in terms of a lineup. Indeed, it involves a reform of the parties and calls into question social and cultural forces which also exist outside the parties. It is in this context and to this end that a specific effort is found and must be developed for a more fruitful relationship among leftwing parties. For this reason, we cannot exempt the PSI from criticism of current methods of government and power. If we were to do so, we would weaken our battle and undermine our power to persuade people that it is necessary and possible for there to be a commitment by the whole left to the task of reforming society and the state.

The fact is that--beyond the tone of the argument which can and must become less inflamed and beyond legitimate rivalry--there is now a divergence of analyses and political prospects. This is the point on which the discussion and clarification should be concentrated.

Two things are vital for developing our party's line and political action:

First, a further great effort to analyze the international situation and Italian society, a more intense commitment to cultural, political and programatic development and a constant and more intense political initiative in the various spheres.

Second, the party's debate, the comparison of positions and the observation of disagreements must be carried out on the basis of the communists' own tradition and style and hence in a clear and open way with the constant aim of strengthening the party's political and operational unity.

EL PAIS REPORTS ON AID PLAN TO EQUATORIAL GUINEA

PM231529 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 17 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Carlos Mendo report]

[Text] Spain has proposed to Equatorial Guinea a three-phase plan, the first phase of which envisages an intensification of cooperation between the countries in defense and security as an essential precondition for the continuation of the help that the Madrid government provides to the former Spanish colony. Chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state Col Teodoro Obiang Nguema has accepted the Spanish proposal.

EL PAIS has learned from Spanish official sources that the plan was presented last Friday to Colonel Obiang by the director general of the bureau for cooperation with Equatorial Guinea, Jesus Martinez Pujalte, during a brief visit to Malabo, during which he spoke privately with the Equatorial Guinean leader for 2-and-1/2 hours.

It seems that for the first time since cooperation between the countries began following the so-called "freedom coup" in August 1979, Spain is determined to play tough to ensure that its aid to Equatorial Guinea is not weakened by the Guinean leaders' duplicity. The talks between Obiang and Pujalte, described by Spanish diplomatic circles as "frank and cordial," which is equivalent to "friendly but tough," serve to clarify the status of relations between the countries.

Martinez Pujalte informed Obiang that Spain has two courses of action in Guinea--one passive, the other of active involvement--and that it is up to the Guinean Government to choose the alternative. In the former case, Spain would drastically reduce its present aid, though still maintaining its humanitarian undertakings in the form of food and medical assistance. If the Malabo government opts for a continuation of aid in all fields, it would involve prior acceptance of a three-phase plan.

The first phase would be designed to guarantee security in Equatorial Guinea, to which end there would have to be an intensification of cooperation in security and defense matters. In this connection, Spanish Police Inspector Gen Jose Saenz de Santamaria will arrive in Malabo from Las Palmas on Monday for a 3-day official visit to the Guinean capital at the head of a delegation composed of Spanish police and armed forces officers. General Saenz de Santamaria will present to General Obiang a specific plan of action for reorganizing Equatorial Guinea's armed and security forces, involving the appointment of Spanish advisers "with executive status" in the small republic's military and police units.

With regard to Colonel Obiang's personal guard, Spain proposes the creation of a joint group composed of Guinean personnel trained in the Spanish military academies together with a few members from the Spanish police general reserve companies. This joint agreement gradually will replace the present Moroccan personal guard, which performs security services at the offices of the presidency of the Guinean Republic.

The second phase of the plan envisages a similar action in the economic field, with Spanish executive advisers in Guinea's various ministerial departments. In this connection, it seems that a Spanish delegation headed by Secretary of State for the Economy Agustin Hidalgo de la Quintana will travel to Malabo on 5 October.

The third phase, once the first two have been implemented, will be the political development of the former Spanish colony, with the creation of a constitutional state and government structure.

Martinez Pujalte told President Obiang that Spain is willing to wait as long as necessary for the Guinean Government to reply and make its decision known to Madrid, but Obiang gave his consent on Saturday for the implementation of the plan and the Spanish official conveyed Guinea's acceptance of Spain's plan to Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca. At its Friday meeting, the Council of Ministers is expected to pass an executive order to issue specific instructions to General Saenz de Santamaria for the completion of his mission.

At the same time, the abovementioned official Spanish sources categorically denied that the message delivered to King Juan Carlos by the Guinean ambassador in Madrid contained a request from President Obiang for Spanish troops to be sent to Equatorial Guinea. In the message, having referred to "the solid ties of friendship between the two countries within the Hispanic community of nations," Obiang simply asks Juan Carlos to send a Spanish military leader, specifically a lieutenant colonel currently working in the Spanish Defense Ministry, as head of the Spanish military advisory delegation in Malabo "for more effective military cooperation between the countries." This request caused some circles to speculate about "a request for Spanish troops." Apparently, the aforementioned lieutenant colonel has a strong reputation in the Guinean Armed Forces, having taught many of its cadets.

Florencio Maye, Malabo's first deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, who has been in Madrid since Monday [14 September] and is on his way to New York where he will attend the UN General Assembly session, met yesterday afternoon with Spanish Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca to discuss the state of relations between the countries and the intensification of Spanish cooperation.

CUBAN CORRESPONDENTS SEEK POLITICAL ASYLUM

NC231248 Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Madrid, 23 Sep (AFP)--A Cuban couple, both correspondents in Algeria for the Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA, has requested political asylum in Spain, the Internal Affairs Ministry said today.

Mr and Mrs Fernandez Regato contacted the Spanish authorities during a stop in Madrid last Saturday on a flight from Paris to Algiers, the ministry said.

There was no confirmation of reports that a third Cuban, journalist and writer Cesar Leante, was also seeking asylum in Spain. Mr Leante, a counsellor in the Cuban Ministry of Culture, was reported to have left an aircraft which touched down in Madrid at the weekend carrying the Cuban delegation to the Bulgarian international book fair.

FINLAND

PRESIDENT KEKKONEN MAY NOT RESUME DUTIES

NC231403 Paris AFP in English 1318 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Helsinki, 23 Sep (AFP)--Political parties have started "most serious" preparations for the possibility that President Urho Kekkonen will no longer return to complete his term of office, Finland's biggest daily HELSINGIN SANOMAT reported today. Dr Kekkonen, 81, cancelled all engagements two weeks ago. He will be on sick leave until 10 October, according to an official announcement.

A presidential press service medical bulletin said on Monday that Mr Kekkonen is suffering from increasing symptoms of cerebro-vascular disturbances.

COUNCIL BLAMES ISRAEL FOR BOMB ATTACKS IN LEBANON

NC231132 Paris AFP in English 1115 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Helsinki, 23 Sep (AFP)--The World Peace Council today blamed "Israeli agents" for recent bombing attacks in Sidon, west Beirut and other parts of Lebanon in which dozens of civilians were killed or injured.

In a communique, the Council called for an end to such attacks which it said were "part and parcel of the continued Israeli aggression and air raids against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples."

"These monstrous attacks are examples of the international terrorism practised by the U.S.A. and her allies against peoples struggling for their national independence," the council said.

ZIMBABWE PRIME MINISTER MUGABE ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD231018 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, arrived today on an official visit to Finland. During his 1-day visit Prime Minister Mugabe will have talks with representatives of the Finnish Government and will also meet with Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto, who is standing in for the president. This evening, Eino Uusitalo, the prime minister's representative, will give a dinner in honor of Prime Minister Mugabe. Mugabe's visit comes as part of his tour of the Nordic countries; he arrived from Denmark and will go on to Sweden tomorrow morning.

SWEDEN

TWO POLISH SPY SUSPECTS ARRESTED NEAR BASES

NC231401 Paris AFP in English 1347 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Stockholm, 23 Sep (AFP)--Two Polish men have been arrested in Sweden for suspected espionage, police said here today.

A spokesman said the suspects, both aged 25, were arrested last Thursday near military installations in the Hasselholm region of southern Sweden. They were found in possession of maps of areas where Swedish military bases are installed.

The men said they were travelling in Sweden to sell prints of paintings, the spokesman said.

PAPANDREOU ADDRESSES PASOK DEPUTY CANDIDATES

NC232102 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 23 Sep 81 p 16

[Text] Yesterday in his speech at the "Kings' Palace" hotel, Andreas Papandreou expounded to the movement's candidate deputies the PASOK program and the strategy it will implement during the election period. Specifically, Papandreou said the following:

I suppose you too are feeling the thrill I am feeling tonight with you, especially because we are thinking how we started 7 years ago. We started with a clear vision that crystallized in the declaration of 3 September 1974 which constitutes a historical document.

At the time, our goals seemed very remote: They were the goals of a man seeking to abolish, not contest, authority. Since then we have succeeded in achieving something unprecedented in the political life of Greece and Europe. For 7 years we have advanced without any compromise in our declarations and today we have succeeded in being our country's future government.

Then, in the first days, when some of us had just returned from exile and at Kastri we were planning the declaration and were trying to find the terms we should use, we were not frightened by the term socialism, so that currently everyone wants to be a socialist.

In 1977, we became the official opposition. This time we shall be the overwhelming majority--and the current government will assume our status of 1977. We are something new, even among the other European socialist parties.

One of the principal characteristics that makes us different is popular participation, because we do not believe in bureaucratic centralized socialism, because bureaucracy and the party become the tyrants of popular will. We have the framework of a program that will be implemented and acquire shape within a constant dialogue between the state and the people.

We have diversified our positions from those of the European socialist parties, and this is a result of our historic course. As a socialist movement, PASOK supports the crusade for detente, the reduction of arms and peace. In this field we have offered everything we could and we believe we have played a significant role in the reduction of arms escalation.

The position I took in Paris in March was that before the issue for the installation of missiles in Europe be placed for discussion, the opportunity should be given to the Soviet Union to withdraw the SS-20. I am glad that Chancellor Schmidt, who until some time ago had accepted the two parallel decisions to proceed with the installation of the "Pershing" and "cruise" missiles and at the same time continue negotiations with the Soviet Union for the reduction of the Soviet missiles, now agrees with the PASOK position.

We have already undertaken a commitment toward the Greek people that we intend to remove without exception all nuclear arms stored in our country and what we shall try to convince all other European countries of this. However, there is a vision that is decisive for us. We do not accept that Europe can remain divided, we do not accept that the Potsdam and Yalta resolutions can still exist.

Every country should weaken its relationship with the "alliance" it belongs to and, little by little, should take its own position. It is in this sense that we understand how to be Europeans.

Then Papandreou referred to the role of NATO and of the United States during the 7 year dictatorship and the Cyprus tragedy. I regret, he said, that in Thessalloniki the prime minister declared that the 7 year dictatorship was the work of some conspirators, although he knew that it was the work of the United States and NATO.

We do not forget that a NATO member country with NATO arms (Turkey) attacked another NATO country. We cannot disregard that Turkey is being armed by the United States and West Germany in order to trample upon the Greek sovereign area in the Aegean.

It is surprising that a member country of the "alliance" attacks another country of the same "alliance" and the "alliance" refuses to protect the [second] country's borders. It is also surprising that in negotiations for return to NATO, the "alliance" refused to add even a harmless phrase saying that it would not remain indifferent in case our borders were in danger--as the Greek Government had asked.

Greece cannot participate in an alliance which compels it to deploy its military forces in order to confront the forces of the Warsaw Pact and not deploy them against the threat of ally Turkey. We are a movement which represents the people's interests and the national interests. We shall deal with all issues with national interests and the readiness of the armed forces as our yardstick.

Finally, Papandreou referred to the economic deadlock into which New Democracy has led the country, and stressed that it was inevitable for the results of our work in the economic field to be much slower than it could have been had the elections been held a year ago. There is no precedent of a government undermining the country's economy to this extent with a circus of laying foundation stones, inaugurations and payments.

Certainly the people will give us a period of time to implement what we are promising. And in our work we shall have the support of socialist France and the Arab nation.

I should stress that our meeting today is a great honor for us because we are not only an electoral ticket, we are the visible representatives of a movement that will bring change to our country. We are drafted to this great cause. We know the historic significance of PASOK for Greece and we are absolutely aware of the responsbilities we are shouldering before the Greek people and nation.

You should not forget that you are the official and visible representatives of the great change. We shall not criticize New Democracy only because of its life and work--because it never had a policy--but we shall give samples of a new morality in the country's political life.

At this point Papandreou referred to the enormous corruption the right has brought about in the last decades in all sectors of the country. He concluded: For the first time we are being afforded the opportunity to prove to the establishment, local and foreign, that we are in a position to guard Thermopylae. I greet you, we shall meet again as victors.

At the "King George" hotel [as published] meeting, all the members of the executive office were present in addition to the candidate deputies. A. Koutsokheras, P. Avyerinos and An. Khristodhoulidhis spoke on organizing and tactics in the election campaign. C. Karatsis of the election struggle committee was also present.

NATIONAL FRONT TO ABSTAIN FROM ELECTIONS

NC240608 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] National Front leader Theotokis has issued a statement announcing that the National Front, weighing the criticalness of circumstances and with full consciousness of its responsibilities toward the nation, has decided to abstain from the forthcoming elections with the belief that by doing so it will help--within the measures of its powers--not to divide the great national democratic front at this critical hour.

BAYRAK RADIO REPORTS F-4 TRAINING FLIGHT CRASH

TA231539 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] An F-4 Phantom aircraft which was on a training flight over Thrace crashed for unknown reasons and one major and a captain were martyred. The general staff secretariat general issued a statement on the issue saying that an F-4 Phantom which was on a training flight over the Aegean crashed for unknown reasons in the Bursaci region of the Saray District at 1115 today. The pilot, Major Bora Tunca, and the weapons system operator, Capt Kubilay Mayadagli, were martyred. The statement says that an investigation is underway.

FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS CONTACTS IN NEW YORK

TA231708 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen who is in New York for the UN General Assembly sessions is continuing to hold contact there. Yesterday he held separate meetings with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Luxembourg Foreign Minister Colette Flesch. Various bilateral and international issues as well as the relations between Turkey and the EEC were discussed at the meetings.

Yesterday Turkmen also met Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim and the newly elected UN General Assembly president, Iraqi Deputy Foreign Minister Ismat Kittani.

CANADIAN DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS TOP OFFICIALS

Ulusu Statement

TA231511 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Canadian National Defense Minister Gilles Lamontagne who is on an official visit to our country is continuing to hold contacts. This morning, he first called on National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken and conferred with him for some time. Head of State Gen Kenan Evren received Lamontagne at the Cankaya Mansion at 1000. The visiting minister met the acting deputy chief of the general staff, Lt Gen Husnu Celenkler, at 1100. Later, Lamontagne went to the Ataturk mausoleum and paid his respects. At 1215 he held a meeting with Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya. He was received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu at 1345. In a statement before this meeting, Prime Minister Ulusu said:

[Begin recording] I am very happy to see Canadian National Defense Minister Lamontagne in Turkey and in my office. It has always pleased us to see that Canada, a country on the other side of the Atlantic, shows close interest in Europe's problems and conducts close cooperation with the European countries, including Turkey. We have observed with pleasure that we have no political problems with Canada and that we agree on many international issues. Also, I would like to express our thanks to Canada for the close interest Canada has shown in the Turkish Armed Forces and for the aid it had extended. This aid began with the escort vessels supplied to the Turkish Navy. It continued with the training of Turkish Air Force pilots in Canada during World War II. This aid also involved planes and spare parts to the Turkish Air Force. Lastly, we reached an agreement on an aid issue at the beginning of 1981. We sincerely hope that this aid will continue in an appropriate way.

It is also our sincere hope that our cooperation in the economic field develops as our cooperation in the military field. We are working on ensuring a commercial balance, on ensuring that Turkey exports certain items to Canada and that it develops its exports to Canada. I believe that the work being conducted on the issue by the concerned officials of the two countries will be auspicious. [end recording]

The visiting defense minister who completed his official contacts today is now holding a joint news conference with National Defense Minister Bayulken. The Canadian minister will leave our country tomorrow.

News Conference

TA231652 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Speaking at his meeting with Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, Canadian National Defense Minister Gilles Lamontagne said that he had brought Prime Minister Pierre-Elliot Trudeau's best wishes. Stressing that even though it was far from Canada, his country considered Turkey as important as any great country. Lamontagne said: We consider your country important especially at this difficult period and we appreciate your efforts to return to democracy.

The official Turkish-Canadian talks were held in the afternoon. Lamontagne and National Defense Minister Haluk Mayulken held a joint news conference in the afternoon. Bayulken said that they had discussed the latest political developments in the world and the effect of these developments on NATO's defense. He added that he briefed the visiting minister on the measures necessary to modernize the Turkish Armed Forces and to increase their defense power. He added that they also discussed the cooperation that can be undertaken in this field.

Lamontagne pointed out that he had observed a more stable situation in Turkey following the 12 September operation and that his country was following with pleasure the steps being taken to reestablish democracy. Stressing that Canada understands Turkey's strategic importance within NATO very well, Lamontagne said that his country was ready to extend all the aid it could to increase Turkey's defensive power.

Lamontagne also said that during his talks in Ankara, he was briefed by Turkish officials on the Cyprus question. He said that his country would make efforts to ensure that Turkey's importance within NATO was better understood and also to make it possible for Turkey to become one of the countries having priority in receiving aid.

The Canadian minister will go to Istanbul tomorrow. From there he will go to Cyprus where he will inspect the Canadian unit within the UNFICYP.

MILLIYET REPORTS ON CAGATAY TALKS IN ANKARA

NC231111 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 18 Sep 81 p 8

[Reha Muhtar report]

[Text] Ankara—Talks held yesterday between State Minister Zeyyad Baykara and TFSC Prime Minister Cagatay and his entourage in Ankara have ended. It has been decided that Turkey will grant the TFSC credits amounting to 2 billion liras as a first step. It was agreed in principle at the talks that higher credits should be extended to the TFSC. This will be implemented in the near future. Meanwhile, the question of implementing the irrigation projects in the TFSC was also taken up during the talks. A protocol is expected to be signed in Ankara today to this effect.

Prime Minister Cagatay stated that work on the 5-year plan 1983-1987 has begun and that in the near future talks will be held with the Turkish authorities. Referring to the Cyprus issue, Cagatay said that the Turkish Cypriot side went to the negotiating table with a package of proposals in the hope that the intercommunal talks would take a positive turn. He added: "It is up to the Greek Cypriots to do the rest. However, their behavior deters us from thinking positively about the intercommunal talks." Cagatay concluded: "We will continue to display a positive attitude in this respect. I do not wish to believe that the Greek Cypriot side will reject our views."

IRAN'S AZARBAYJAN GOVERNOR ARRIVES FOR VISIT

TA232023 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] The governor of Western Azarbayjan in Iran, (Ashkar Ibrahimi), arrived in Turkey for talks on the issue of increasing Turkish exports to Western Azarbayjan. During his stay in Turkey he will hold talks with officials from the Foreign Ministry, the Trade Ministry, the union of chambers, public and private enterprises. He will leave Turkey on 27 September.

JOINT POLISH ECONOMIC GROUP TO MEET IN DECEMBER

TA191450 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1446 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Ankara, 19 Sep (AA)--The Turkey-Poland joint economic committee will meet in Warsaw in December, it was announced today. All aspects of economic, industrial, commercial and technical cooperation will be reviewed during the meeting as well as the present banking arrangement and other financial issues between the two countries.

OIL COMPANIES BEGIN OIL DRILLING OFF ISKENDERUN BAY

TA211730 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Ankara, 21 Sep (AA)--The Turkish National Oil Company, TPAO, and an Italian Company, AGIP, Monday started joint off shore oil explorations in the bay of Iskenderun. The studies are being carried out by the seismic vessel, Saipem 2. Two oil rigs will be sunk off the coast, AYCE 1 and EFE 1, TPAO sources said.

PROSECUTORS DEMAND, COURT APPROVES DEATH SENTENCES

Erzurum Region

TA191737 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Erzurum, 19 Sep (AA)--Eastern Turkey--Military prosecutors demanded the death penalty for 32 "TIKKO" [Turkish Workers Peasants Liberation Army] and 9 "APOIST" [Separatist Kurdish Group] militants. All of them alleged members of illegal leftist organizations charged with a number of political murders in two separate cases in the Erzurum Martial Law Region.

Military Appeals Court

TA221725 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] The Military Court of Appeals has ratified death sentences on three members of the illegal Turkish Communist Labor Party passed by the military court of the Izmir Martial Law Command for murder. The three members of the organizations, Seyid Koluk, Ibrahim Ethem Coskun and Necati Vardar, had murdered Nuri Yapici, a contractor who lived on Hatay Street in Izmir, and NAP provincial leader Turan Ibrim.

The Military Court of Appeals repealed the death sentence passed by the 1st Military Court of the Adana Martial Law Command on Ali Cankir, a member of the illegal people's liberation organization, for murdering Tekin Sungur, the security director of Hatay's Dortyol district.

TCP SECRETARY BILEN'S REPORT TO PARTY PLENUM

Part Six

TA171040 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Part six of report by Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee Secretary General Bilen submitted on behalf of the party Politburo to the TCP Central Committee plenum; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] Struggle of the Trade Unions

Prior to the coup of 12 September 1980, the positions of the class conscious and mass trade unions was further enhanced through the struggle waged by the trade unions. Efforts for the unity of the syndical movement were intensified. Some gains were obtained in the field of labor conditions through the unity of action achieved among trade unions and workers affiliated with the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] and the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK]. Strong class conscious trade unions like the Turkish Mine, Metal, Metal Works and Machine Industry Workers Union [Metal-Is], Bank Workers Union [Bank-Sen] and others affiliated with DISK made appeals to the leaders of Turk-Is as well as its grassroots for a unity of action. These appeals were well received by members of various trade unions in the factories. Workers active in the fields of oil, glasswork, highway construction, housing and textiles took important steps in this direction. As a result of the climate created by these developments, the Turk-Is leader even suggested that May Day could be marked together with DISK.

Among the ranks of the Turk-Is, the movement for class unionism gained in strength to the detriment of those in favor of a union movement based on union personalities. The communists played an active role in this struggle.

With the coup of 12 September, the military junta closed DISK as well as all trade unions affiliated with it, banning all activities of the class and mass trade unions. However, the gains obtained by DISK are still living. Though they have been left without a trade union, workers managed to be organized in a bid to fight for their rights under the new circumstances created following the military coup. The communists are supporting such efforts of the workers with all their might. Other parties do not place as much importance on being active among workers who are affiliated with trade unions that have not been closed by the military junta.

The most reactionary, militarist and pro-American forces within and outside the junta as well as the military prosecutors--that are under the influence of those forces--are intensifying their aggression against the detained DISK officials. They are openly proclaiming their wish to prosecute the DISK officials and militants--who were never involved with incidents of terror--demanding the death sentence for them. The communists are calling on all democratic forces to unite in a bid to confront these aggressions. They support with all their might all national and international expressions of solidarity being voiced for the release of the DISK officials and militants and will continue to do so.

Though it has not closed the Turk-Is, the military junta has basically restricted all activities of that confederation. Today Turk-Is has reached a stage in which it cannot conduct union activity. It is working under the threat of being closed and has been obliged to adopt all the resolutions of the military junta though they were against the interests of the working class. By openly siding with the military junta's aggressive stand against the workers trade unions, some reactionary elements within the Turk-Is leadership are tools in the gross trampling of the rights of thousands of workers.

However, the TCP will support all Turk-Is steps favoring the working class. The TCP views as a new and significant development the fact that many workers whose trade unions have been closed are applying for membership in trade unions affiliated with Turk-Is in a bid to support efforts by these trade unions to prevent the firing of the workers and to strengthen the struggle against the oppression and exploitation of the workers. However, by their policy of "Yes" to resigning from the trade unions but "No" to new membership applications, the military junta and the Turk-Is officials are in fact closing the door to the workers. The challenge by the workers applying for Turk-Is membership to force open these doors is not a step that weakens the positions of the mass and class unions. On the contrary, it is a step that reflects the maturity which the Turkish proletariat has reached in its struggle for its rights. It is a known fact that workers continue to adhere to their traditional unionist cause through illegal or semilegal organizations and to support the leading cadres of their [banned] unions.

Workers believe they should not be idle until a decision is taken by the authorities for the reopening of DISK. They find ways of being active based on their intuition of class unionism. The communists should examine these ways of struggle which the working class has devised as a result of its own self-experience and should seek ways to help them out.

While on the one hand, they are carrying out these activities, the communists should, on the other, try to spread the fundamental views of the TCP among the workers affiliated with DISK and Turk-Is.

The TCP demands the lifting of all bans and limitations on union rights and liberties and the recognition of these rights and liberties. In addition to this, the workers should unite in free and united trade unions that they will lead through the representatives they themselves elect from their own ranks, thus putting an end to the rift between DISK and Turk-Is by their own will. The workers have in the past suffered the consequences of this rift which was created mostly by the reactionary union officials in the Turk-Is leadership.

The communists should nevertheless avoid giving a hand to efforts being exerted to transform the working class into a single state trade union movement under the threat of the bayonet. There are elements within the Turk-Is leadership that are supporting this so-called merger of the trade unions. "Yes" to unity and merger but only in the event it is carried out freely. This is the motto of the TCP on this matter.

The Youth Movement

The junta made several promises about saving youth from terrorism, ensuring them jobs and professions, expanding their educational opportunities and ensuring an orderly and organized education. However, the junta cannot reach the source of all these problems because it pursues basically proimperialist and promonopolist policies. Hundreds of thousands of youths were pushed to unemployment due to the economic policy being followed. The bans placed on syndical rights further increased the exploitation of young labor.

By charging fees for higher education and by opening private schools, the ruling classes are trying to completely curtail the educational opportunities of the workers' children. Meanwhile, the junta is trying to enact laws that will prevent the youths from freely organizing themselves. It is talking about the establishment of a single youth organization. All these things show that in a so-called democracy to be established by the junta, the working class as well as the youth will be left without democratic rights and freedoms.

The 12 September 1980 coup brought about a series of new results concerning the youth movement. First of all, the damage done to the working class and the democratic movement by the impasse of terrorism and its counterrevolutionary essence were proven once again. The military junta used terrorism as crutches in its attack against the democratic forces. A large number of youths who were sunk in the terrorist quagmire were destroyed by means of various provocations.

The process of disintegration of the petit bourgeois revolutionarism, which has been going on for a long time, still continues. Undoubtedly, a section of the petit bourgeoisie can learn lessons from its experiences, can see the impasse of terrorism and can approach the positions of the working class. The communists must help the youth sections which have leftist radical positions to rid themselves of the erroneous ideological and political views they uphold. For this purpose it is necessary on the one hand to further strengthen the ideological struggle against the various appearances of leftist deviationism and on the other hand to establish a unity of action with the sections which are under the influence of leftist deviationist trends but which are not of a provocative nature.

The progressive youths were stripped of their opportunity to work under legal conditions with the closing of the Progressive Youth Association [IGD] and other youth organizations. Today, the progressive youths are faced with the problem of establishing a nation-wide, centrally and organizationally independent youth organization suitable to the present conditions and placed on more stable foundations.

The TCP supports the struggle of the progressive youths to create a wide mass youth movement based on an anti-imperialist antifascist and patriotic platform. The goal of achieving a united youth organization continues to be a current issue. The progressive youths' perspective on the issue is correct; first to unite the youths from the Kurdish anti-imperialist democratic movement with the youths from the working class parties; eventually to win over the Republican People's Party youths and the other youth sections which are opposed to terrorism and which do not follow the provocative action path.

The Teachers' and the Professionals' Movement

The democratic teachers movement has an important function in our country. Traditionally, teachers have had progressive influences over our people. The teachers' struggle has enabled the democratic movement to extend to the villages. Prior to the 12 September coup, the oppression and exile of the teachers had reached unimaginable dimensions. The teachers' right of organization had been usurped. After 12 September, a large number of teachers were arrested for various reasons.

The communists have supported the democratic teachers' movement with all their might. It supported the teachers' struggle for economic, democratic and professional (?freedom). It waged a constant struggle against the oppression and exile of teachers. It is known that in this way our party gained effective positions within the teachers movement in a short time.

Our party carried out active work among the engineers, technicians and physicians and gained advanced positions among them. The communists supported the struggle of the professionals for their economic and democratic demands. It can be said that the most outstanding characteristic of our recent work in this field has been the wide alliances we established and the fact that our policy for a unity of action was implemented creatively.

The Women's Movement

The democratic women's movement displayed an effective development before the 12 September coup. The Progressive Women's Association [IKD] was the leader of this development. It attracted women workers extensively, organized them and drained them. The democratic women's movement was active not only among women--it played a role in the general struggle for democracy, in the unity of action of the progressive forces and in the development of the peace movement. Our party supported the struggle of the democratic women's movement. During their work among the women, the communists will exploit all legal opportunities, big or small, and thus continue to support the democratic women's movement's development and strengthening. This carries great importance both for the present and the future of the revolutionary movement. The mass activities of the democratic women's movement have clearly shown that it is a unique source of power.

Part Seven

TA181233 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Part seven of report submitted by Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee Secretary General Bilen on behalf of the party Politburo to the TCP Central Committee plenum; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] On the Single Front of the National Democratic Forces

Comrades, to struggle for the single front of all the national democratic forces under the present complicated and problematic conditions is our party's current basic policy. What must we do to implement this policy? We believe that there is a single criterion to assess the decisions taken and that is the actual, practical results.

Seven years have passed since the TCP program was written and 4 years since the party conference convened. In other words, it has been a long time since we announced the front policy. Furthermore, this policy is not something new. We lived a period when all the progressive forces were faced with the fascist threat during the recent years when the mass activities of the working class, the toilers and the middle strata were enhanced and when the nation was faced with political and social upheavals. Today, there is a military dictatorship. In short, we have lived and are living in years which have the really convenient conditions that can enable the national democratic forces to unite. However, our party has not been able to carry out the duty it has placed before it, namely, to establish a national democratic front.

At this point, it will be useful to discuss a certain problem. What is the tie between the program for a national democratic front and the (?similar) TCP program? The following approach was present at the 1980 Central Committee plenum: "It is wrong to consider the national democratic front program and the (?similar) party program as identical."

We have said several times in our broadcasts that these two have become identical. Such an attitude really means tying the hands of the party. In a way, it means "you either approve our program or there will not be a national democratic front." We must not forget that the front question also involves compromise. What sort of a front are we thinking about? An ideal front or a real front to be composed of the representatives of the existing classes?

We are being told frequently that the national democratic front is a slogan special to the TCP. That is natural. If we say "the front program is the TCP's [word indistinct] program" then all these criticisms will always be justified. However, the front problem is not a concrete or inconstant one. From its top to its bottom most organizations, the party must constantly study all the classes and strata of the society, their organizations and political parties. It is especially necessary to know in detail the new tendencies, programs, administrations, membership composition and inner conflicts of the political organizations and mass organizations. Unless this is done, the efforts of the party administration to prepare a platform for the very well thought out front program would be fruitless. The masses would no longer believe in the front programs.

Can we say "even if nobody approves it we will issue a front program and thus influence the masses?" However, life does not stop. It is necessary to adapt the detailed front programs to the new economic, social and political developments. Otherwise, the program becomes obsolete without being implemented. The right attitude is to propagandize our party's [word indistinct] program on the one hand and on the other hand to consistently defend--with revolutionary content--the democratic and anti-imperialist demands which are posited by the masses, which are urgent for them and which are upheld by any parties or organizations that can become allies.

In other words, the right attitude is to draw the masses into action for the demands of the forces and the classes we want to gain to our front and to tie these demands to our revolutionary aims. It is to search for and create the widest unity of action and means for political alliance for every single one of the demands. Communist parties do not posit demands for themselves. If that is so, we must find ways of expressing the masses' demands after we learn them from the masses. The communists have the duty to learn the masses' demands, to unite the widest masses in the struggle for these demands, and to establish unity of action around these demands with the local representatives of the political trends that are influential on the masses. A correct understanding of the front program is essential for establishing that front. Furthermore, it is necessary to determine the forces which can take part in the front concretely in the front today, and to develop flexible relations with them.

Our basic starting point is clear. The unity of front of the political forces is determined by the activities being carried out in the grassroots. However, this does not justify the mechanical attitude of first working in the grassroots and then establishing cooperation at the top. The party must work among the masses with all its might and it must find the ways of establishing a political bloc with all the democratic parties and groups.

Already today, there are forces which wage a constant struggle for peace, independence, democracy and social developments against the rightist military dictatorship.

A way will be opened for millions of people to make a leap forward if the communists, the labor parties' and Republican People's Party [RPP] members as well as Kemalists who are close to the communists, the religious circles who are taking anti-imperialist positions and the Kurdish anti-imperialist democratic groups can unite.

The point is that today, the positions of the forces which can be drawn into the front must be reassessed. How is the present polarization of these political forces? The concrete situation shows that no single reason can be given to this question. Is it possible for all the forces outside the junta to unite in a single front? For example, it is in line with the Justice Party's class and political nature for it to oppose the junta in certain fields. This party supports the junta's oppression of the progressive forces as well as its proimperialist and promonopolist economic steps.

The RPP's attitude is more complicated. For example, party leader Ecevit takes a position against the junta. However, the various wings of this party are establishing a dialogue with the junta's relatively moderate elements.

In general, even if they oppose the junta in various fields, the Ataturkists support it from this or that aspect. One reason for this complicated situation is the junta's balanced policy among the various bourgeois political (?circles). In this balanced policy, the relations (?within) the junta and the army administration sometime deviate in favor of the most reactionary forces and sometimes in favor of the liberal circles.

Undoubtedly, as increased forces confront the junta, it intensifies its attacks against the working class and the progressive forces. Under these conditions, the communists must on the one hand recognize, on time, all the old or new representatives of the present or future social opposition and use the means for a unity of action with them. On the other hand, the communists must make use of the slightest crack in the enemy camp. These cracks enable the working class and the progressive forces room to maneuver.

Among all these conflicts, our party must pursue a flexible policy and try to unite all the national democratic forces. For this, our party must take into consideration all the forces which are opposed to the bloc of imperialism, collaborationist, monopolist bourgeoisie and landlords, including those that are temporarily assembled around the junta. It is possible and essential to unite them and to create a wide movement against all the junta's attacks and against the junta's most reactionary and pro-American elements.

No matter what it is called, the united front which will constitute the embryo [last word in English] of the anti-imperialist and democratic force that will assume power in the future will pursue the joint policies of the TCP and the other workers' parties. Such consensus will make the taking of concrete steps for the realization of this front possible. What is important is that such an integrated front is the only force that can, under the present political conditions, defend the rights of millions of workers and toilers. Possibilities for such an eventuality which seems to be so limited today will be further realized through the process of political struggle. All progressive forces should not miss such a historic possibility.

Unity of Action of the Working Class

The united front of all anti-imperialist, antimonopolist, antifascist and antichauvinist forces is strongly linked with the unity of action among the various parties of the working class. Though in the period following the military coup of 12 September relations among the TCP, the Turkish Labor Party [TLP] and the Turkish Socialist Workers Party [TSWP] did not progress as they should, some steps forward were taken. The TCP believes that it is beneficial to hold talks with these parties on all levels, in order to examine the issues. Particularly, contacts to be held among the higher levels of these parties can provide possibilities for the straightening out of past mistakes and for the timely taking of necessary measures. Only such cooperation may lead to the creation of a lasting climate of unity of action.

Comrades, past differences between our party and the TLP, particularly on the issue of the stages of the revolution have been settled to a great extent. However, we are now witnessing the emergence of new differences of view between our party and the TLP with TSWP on the nature of the present rule in Turkey and the policies to be pursued under the circumstances. On this issue our stand is very clear: We are in favor of constructive discussions and exchanges of views among the three parties on the subject of the nature of the present rule on Turkey. Such discussion should not be a reason for undertaking joint action. We believe that big possibilities have emerged that will permit a more intensified unity of action with these parties. We will try to take advantage of these new circumstances.

The unity of action with TLP and TSWP will create the possibility for parties of the working class and communists to play an effective and leading role in the political life of our country as well as in the struggle of the masses. All three parties should jointly act in order to create a concrete political alternative. We believe that the process of the political unity of the working class is deeply linked with the process of the unity of action among the workers' parties. This link is also valid for the pace, shape and other aspects of the process.

How can such a unity of action be realized under the (?present) circumstances? New ways must be devised in order to achieve this objective. The unity of action to be realized among the three parties will facilitate the devising of methods of work under the new conditions.

Another outstanding issue that must be settled by the three parties is the mass organizations of our workers abroad and the support to be offered to these organizations in their activities. The communists will support all steps to be taken to ensure an integration beyond the unity of action among (VITPAK), (GERCEK), (ADK) and FIDEF [acronyms of organizations of Turkish workers abroad]. Preventing rifts among workers abroad is, on the one hand, a national issue and, on the other, the international task of the three workers' parties. Rifts among workers of foreign countries must not be reflected among the Turkish workers abroad. It is our belief that the Turkish workers abroad should be considered an integral part of the working class in the country in which they are employed.

Basic Alliance Between Workers and Peasants

Peasants are the basic allies of the working class in the united front of the national democratic forces. The situation of peasants has deteriorated under the rule of the military junta. High income taxes, low floor prices for their products, high bank interests on loans, the profiteering of usurers and middlemen, the high cost of fertilizers and other agricultural inputs have all been factors that have hastened the collapse of the small farmer. The situation is the same for the rich or middle-size farmers except for the big capitalist farmers and the landlords. Monopolies are now interested in the agricultural field too. The main reason for this development is to monopolize the agricultural products used in industry.

Plans for Turkey's joining the EEC as a full member represents the greatest threat for the Turkish agricultural sector and the peasants. The latest figures by the state planning organization prove this fact.

The friction of classes in the village is a "painful" process. Currently this process is deepening. The agricultural proletariat is reaching great proportions. It is being organized in cooperatives. Hundreds of thousands of persons are emigrating yearly from the rural areas to urban areas. Possibilities for these to go abroad for work are getting slimmer. As a result belts of poverty all around the large cities are growing at a gigantic pace, becoming an ominous sign of the (?ills) of capitalism. In the rural regions, the difference between the wide masses of peasants and the monopolies and landlords is sharpening.

The cooperative movement has gained strength in the villages. In addition to Hazel Nut Agricultural Sales Cooperative Union [Fiskobirlik] and Cukurova Cotton and Citrus Fruit Agricultural Sales Cooperative Union [Cukobirlik] and the like which are dominated by the big farmers, landlords and banks, a cooperative with millions of members--the Union of Cooperatives for Village Development and Other Agricultural Goals [KOY-KOOP]--also emerged. Millions of villagers joined the KOY-KOOP in which they were actively organized carrying out in practice the program of the democratic peasants. In addition to defending the rights of the small and middle-level peasants, this cooperative movment was struggling for a democratic counrty and army. This movement was able to awaken the peasants that followed in the footsteps of the reactionary bourgeois parties. The results of this were clearly seen in the alliance between cooperatives and the workers trade unions.

The communists warned the peasants against reformist beliefs that salvation could be achieved through the cooperative movement without hurting the fundamentals of capitalism. They told peasants that the agricultural policies of the monopolies would mean disaster for them. Communists supported the small and middle-size farm owners against the efforts of the rich peasants and capitalist farmers to seize the cooperatives.

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ROMANIA REPORTEDLY HAS PAYMENT DIFFICULTIES

AU241532 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Text] Vienna--After Poland, Romania's banks are now also encountering growing difficulties in paying due bills of foreign suppliers. There have been frequent delays, but lately the situation has become more and more critical. When there are payment arrears, the Romanians attempt to negotiate respites of 180-360 days, but want to pay interest only from the time that such a respite is agreed on, rather than from the date a bill is due.

Not only Austrian, but most other Western suppliers to Romania are affected by the liquidity difficulties of this Balkan country. FRG chemical concerns have already threatened to stop deliveries because of the nonpunctual payments. Western banks, however, report that they still get interest and redemption payments from Romania fairly punctually.

At the Austrian Kontroll-Bank no applications by enterprises for guarantees regarding deliveries to Romania are pending at the moment. Next week the advisory council in charge will discuss the question of such guarantees. It may well be that the Kontroll-Bank will be authorized to issue more guarantees for Romanian orders that are "in the interest of Austria's national economy."

At the end of 1980, Romania's debts to the West totaled about $9.5 billion. Its debts to Austria at present amount to about 3.6 billion schillings. At the forthcoming annual World Bank and International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington, a high-ranking Romanian delegation will negotiate on new low-interest loans.

SUCCESSFUL TECHNOLOGY EXHIBIT HELD IN MOSCOW

AU241528 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 24 Sep 81 p 11

[Moscow correspondent Uwe Engelbrecht dispatch]

[Summary] The Austrian technology exhibition held in Moscow 13-16 September, which was combined with a technical-scientific symposium, was apparently very successful. On Monday afternoon, it was visited by Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov, and a few days before it was closed it had already been visited by six Soviet cabinet ministers and about 30 deputy ministers. The largest Soviet economic paper, EKONOMICHESKAYA GEZETA, carried an 8-page special supplement "Austria 1981," with an introduction by Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev, Trade Minister Staribacher and the ambassadors of both countries, and advertisements of Austrian firms. This supplement was regarded as quite a sensation among Soviet economists and journalists, since no other Western country had ever been able to have such a supplement published in the USSR. Most of the 60 participating firms reported above-average attendance of the 120 technical lectures and discussions, and noted that industry managers and scientists even came from the remotest parts of the USSR.

The preceding session of the joint Austrian-Soviet commission in Moscow had also shown a positive trend: Austrian-Soviet trade in 1981 is expected to go up about 15 percent, but at the same time, the Austrian deficit will further increase. At present, the Austrian export-import ratio in trade with the USSR is 1:2 but it tends to a 1:3 ratio. Despite the demonstrated political good will of the Soviet hosts, Austrian trade experts in Moscow warn against the illusion that the success of the exhibition will immediately be reflected in larger Soviet orders.

SCHMIDT VIEWS HAIG-GROMYKO TALKS, ZERO OPTION

DW250829 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1800 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Reporter Kleinmann interview with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, does the information you have justify hopes that the Haig-Gromyko talks are an indication that substantial American-Soviet disarmament talks will take place in November?

[Answer] Yes, I can answer that in the affirmative without any reservations. Mr Haig, as well as Mr Gromyko, said that both big powers strongly emphasized that these negotiations must be successful. I consider this also a success of German policy. Almost 4 years ago, I pointed out the danger of nuclear medium-range missiles to the world public in a public lecture in London in October 1977. About 2 years ago, there was the famous dual decision by the Western alliance and, 1 year ago, Genscher and I visited Moscow where we emphatically pointed out to the Soviet leadership that it would also be in its interests if negotiations were to take place. Naturally, the negotiations will be difficult. Through consultations with the Americans, we Germans will try as before to represent our interests during the negotiations--European and special German security interests--and to bring a positive influence to bear on the negotiations.

[Question] Does your information permit the conclusion that the so-called zero option will really be among the topics for negotiations?

[Answer] I have no doubt that the U.S. Government will introduce the mutual zero option in the negotiations. Mutual means that the Soviet Union also must reduce to zero the number of its nuclear medium-range missiles aimed at West Europe--and there are several hundred of them now--so that the American side can remain at zero, where it is at present. I have no doubts that the Americans will include that in the negotiations. I cannot predict how the Soviet side will react to this. However, this will be among the issues to be discussed with General Secretary Brezhnev in November when he comes to visit me in Bonn.

GENSCHER, GROMYKO DISCUSS DISARMAMENT IN NEW YORK

LD250912 Hamburg DPA in German 0017 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpt] United Nations, New York, 25 Sep (DPA)--Before returning to Bonn, Federal Foreign Minister Genscher had extensive political discussions with GDR Foreign Minister Fischer and his Soviet counterpart, Gromyko. The U.S.-Soviet talks on nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe due to start in Geneva at the end of November was a theme at both meetings.

Genscher told Gromyko of his satisfaction with the two superpowers' decision and expressed his hope that their negotiations might proceed briskly. Genscher also noted satisfaction on Gromyko's part that the USSR and the United States had succeeded in agreeing to open negotiations.

According to sources close to the Bonn delegation, Genscher pointed out to Gromyko that the West's counterarming requirement could be checked by concrete talks in the negotiations with the East. The so-called zero solution, which amounts to counterarming in the West, becomes unnecessary if the East renounces advance arming as the ideal solution. [sentence as published]

Members of the German delegation described Genscher's talk with Gromyko as "very responsible, argumentative and constructive." The Soviet foreign minister refrained from any polemics against third parties.

The principle topics of Genscher's meeting with Gromyko at the Soviet mission at the United Nations included, apart from disarmament, the visit of Soviet head of state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev to Bonn in November. Both ministers drew attention to the importance of this meeting for German-Soviet relations and declared themselves in favor of the continuation of the policy formulated in the agreements between Bonn and Moscow.

Other topics included the developments in Poland, the efforts for a disarmament conference for Europe and the Madrid CSCE meeting. The situation in Afghanistan also was mentioned.

LAMBSDORFF COMMENTS ON GAS-PIPELINE DEAL WITH USSR

DW241209 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1100 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Excerpts from reporter Klaus Altmann interview with FRG Minister of Economics Otto Graf Lambsdorff prior to his departure for Moscow; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The gas-for-pipeline-deal, which has been criticized by the Americans, will certainly also play an important role. Do you think you can push it one step forward in Moscow?

[Answer] I think to a certain degree, but the most important role is played by the negotiating partners. In this case, it is the buyers of natural gas and the sellers of pipes as well as the sellers of natural gas in the Soviet Union, who have not agreed on the price so far. That cannot be done by the commission. The commission can only confirm once again that it wants this deal to be made for political reason and I believe it will confirm this.

[Question] We have trade worth DM15 billion a year with the Soviet Union. Can that be increased?

[Answer] If the gas-pipeline deal comes about, it will mean a considerable increase. I cannot exactly say how much it will be, but it will reach billions regarding just the foreign currency income of the Soviet Union. There has been a constant upward development in past years; the tendency always has been positive.

BRIEFS

SHIP ORDER FROM USSR--Hamburg shipyard Blohm and Voss received a large order worth about DM75 million from the USSR. Under the terms of this order, Blohm and Voss will build for Moscow's Gas Industry Ministry a special stilt carrier ship which is to transport support stilt structures weighing up to 18,000 tons for offshore platforms from the construction shipyard to the offshore location in the Caspian Sea and install them there. Delivery of this ship of 26,800 dead weight tons is planned for mid-1983. [Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 23 Sep 81 p 14 DW]

MITTERRAND HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 24 SEPTEMBER

LD241910 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Press conference given at the Elysee Palace by President Francois Mitterrand--live]

[Excerpts] [Mitterrand] Ladies and gentlemen, I bid you welcome and I am happy to receive you here. This is the first time in 4 months that I have spoken to you and, through you, to the country under circumstances such as this. It is true that before 10 May I expressed myself often on all subjects which rightly preoccupied the French people. Thus, I have spoken little in my capacity as president but I have been working calmly, assured by a lengthy term of office and assured also by a solid parliamentary majority.

First of all, I had to restore every institution. The government governs and parliament is legislating and participating in the debate without any pressure whatsoever being exerted.

As for myself, if I intend to exercise the responsibilities which the sovereign people have fully entrusted to me, I do not want to put myself in the place of either one or the other of these powers. The equilibrium of our institutions will gain by it, there is no doubt about that.

With democracy guaranteed, alternation came into play and what was regarded as impossible has come about in calm, by relying on a great popular movement that sprang from the depths of our people. The republic has recovered its authenticity and the mutation that was effected has made it possible to avoid many a peril that was looming.

The government set to work under the authority of Premier Pierre Mauroy who deserves the trust of the French people just as he also has mine. A great deal was done in a few weeks. Should I recall the increase of the minimum wage, the raising of the minimum old age pension, of the family allowances and the lodging allowances, the passing of a broad and generous amnesty law, the suppression of the state security court, the abrogation of the death sentence, the decentralization law, the reestablishment of university freedoms, the price regulation of books, the nationalizations adopted yesterday to provide our country with a credit system geared to encourage initiative, and with an industrial apparatus capable of leading all the enterprises into the technological revolution of the end of this century, an employment program, protection of the franc and so on.

Without doubt, a lot remains to be done. I have the means to do it. I will lack neither the time nor the will to fulfill my commitments. I appealed for unity, for a wide-scale popular rallying for national recovery. I have been given ample response, at least as much as I could expect. And I do not exclude anyone from the struggle for France. I have decided, with others, to place France at the top of the industrial nations, to be the initiator of a new type of development, based on a better and more just organization of social relations, a better utilization of our resources and a better distribution of our income and working time.

This is a long term task, all the more so since the legacy we have assumed is a heavy one. Unemployment and inflation hit hard at many of our people and it is against unemployment and inflation that the government has directed the main brunt of its action. I will speak about this in dealing with your questions.

Ladies and gentlemen, France would not be worthy of its history if it were to live in self-imposed isolation.

This would not be possible even if it wanted to. Monetary disorder, local conflicts which are spreading, the tense relations between East and West are all there to remind us that the world's equilibrium is fragile. This aroused in me a concern, from the very first weeks of my 7-year term, to make the voice of France heard in all the continents and in world bodies, to turn to the peoples and their rulers to invoke the plain facts of freedom, development and the necessary primacy that arbitration, disarmament and collective security must have over the resort to violence.

Needless to say, Europe's future is for us a matter of prime importance. France untiringly will contribute to any undertaking that will enable the people of the community to draw their links closer and to tackle together present and future tasks.

As for freedom: Those who aspire to it know that France is there, conscious of its duties and of the lessons of its history. A land of asylum and law, it neither challenges nor provokes anybody. Each country has the legitimate right to determine its own path. In Latin America, Africa and elsewhere, revolts, revolutions and the liberation movements are born primarily through misery, exploitation and totalitarianism before they become, unfortunately, the pawns of East-West conflict. Legitimate aspirations ultimately surface more violently if they have been oppressed for a long time. To the fighters for freedom throughout the world, who always oppose intolerable oppressions, I send my salute and my message of hope.

Concerning development: 600 million men and women, and children most particularly, are living in what is called absolute poverty. By the end of this century, there will be maybe as many as 1 billion if nobody intervenes. France judges it impossible to accept such a prospect. In the first place, I have decided to increase the means of economic and cultural cooperation with these peoples and I wish to encourage the developed world to solidarity by creating the conditions for a real stabilization in the prices of raw materials. In Ottawa, I proposed that an energy policy be launched within the framework of the objectives and means of the World Bank and I will not cease proclaiming the need for that.

Let us know how to blaze in good time the path of new nations to new rights, to a more equitable international economic order, and let us admit without further delay what is just and at the same time inevitable.

Europe: In order to build it, one has to overcome the inevitable bilateral or community disputes. I will seek solutions to current problems in the light of specific projects of European resurgence. I have already spoken about the idea of a social community which, in particular, would allow the improvement of employment and social rights. I also suggest that the joint external policy be strengthened, that a policy of energy savin be financed by community loans and that specific industrial cooperation projects be introduced to help the modernization of operations which are facing competition or to develop the activities of the third industrial revolution.

Finally everyone--and primarily the French--expect security. France is the ally, in all sovereignty, of its 14 NATO partners and it knows its rights and duties to them. I hope that they also know them. This was not the least (?usefulness) of the talks I had with several leaders of the alliance and notably President Reagan.

With the Soviet Union and the other countries of East Europe, France wants to maintain mutually advantageous relations in accordance with history and geography. I do not forget the old and strong friendship linking their peoples to ours and I will see to it that this friendship is safeguarded and, if necessary, revived. But France does not mistake pacifism for peace. As a result, it is the latter that I am interested in and it is its realities which govern the policies of France.

The debate -- or the dialectic, arms versus negotiations -- must be organized around the basic notion that only a balance of force safeguards peace. This is why I have alerted opinion to the excessive Soviet armament in Europe. This is why I want negotiation to start, but on clear bases and without one or the other of the partners being able to speculate on the advantages of a moment. In all this, France will develop its own deterrent strategy, loyal to its commitments, knowing that, in the final analysis, just like individuals in the face of life, its risks and chances, a great country is always alone when it comes to decisive options, facing none but itself.

I have proposed to the country a new policy. But this policy is based on the French people rallying around the national impetus.

The national impetus on the living forces of the country, our nationalized industries, and also our private enterprises, the small and medium-sized businesses, our craft industries, agriculture, all make up the wealth of the nation. This rallying, this national impetus, must be the conviction of each Frenchman and woman that they are taking part in a great task. France has a role to play for itself, but also in Europe and the world, and for Europe and the world. Many peoples on this earth look toward it; for many of them it appears to offer them hope. It is up to me, along with the government, to turn this hope into certainty. I already told the nation all this before 10 May. I am now ready to confirm it through the questions that you will put to me. Thank you.

Since we are so numerous here, we must proceed with the discussions. You have questions to put to me, I will reply to them. The vastness of the subjects -- and I am also thinking of the multiplicity of interests involved -- means tnat we must bring some order so I suggest that we divide out talks into three sections. One, rather longer than the others of necessity -- but there will be other press conferences, other meetings with the press -- will be devoted to economic, social, monetary and financial problems. We can begin with this. A second part, rather shorter, on matters of foreign policy. Then, a third part, but by no means the least negligible, on the problems of our society, which would touch upon certain events of our foreign policy and the stance of the president on problems which affect the future of our civilization. If you will kindly make the task easier, I ask for no more. We will be able together to draw certain conclusions that will be of benefit to the nation. So we will begin, as I told you, with the problems of an economic, financial, social and monetary nature. I am now listening. I will take notes.

Your questions -- I have them before me -- are on diverse issues. Firstly, nationalization. Well, yes, ladies and gentlemen, my idea of nationalization corresponds to my view also of modern society. How many papers have said: But this is the working of an ideology. [passage indistinct] But at any rate, the explanation of society in 1981 -- more than a century and a half after the development of capitalism in France -- with the phenomena of the accumulation and the concentration of capital, of the multinationalization of capital in the world in which we exist -- all this leads us to see as just and necessary that a certain number of enterprises, whether they have become monopolies or whether they tend toward monopoly, and which manufacture the products necessary to the nation, should become nationalized, as we say, become an integral part of the nation, that they should not have an economic, and thus a political power enabling them to prevail over decisions of general interest, and, no more, having abolished all national competition under it, to be the masters of the market. That is a first declaration.

The second is that if I think that nationalization will give us the tools for the next century and for the last 20 years of this one. If this is not done, far from being nationalized, they would, believe me, rapidly become internationalized. And I reject any international division of work and production decided far from our country, any obeying of interests which are not ours. We are not a pawn on the chess board of those who are more powerful than us. It has to be made clear. Nationalization is for us a weapon with which to defend French production. Of course, this is not the only objective of this reform. But it is an important one and if it corresponds to a certain view of modern society, I repeat, it corresponds also to a concern for effectivenss. I will come back to this in a moment.

What will be the practical outcome of our new situation? Well, the fact is that today, slightly more so than yesterday in our mixed economy society, the nationalized sector represents 10 percent of all wage earners, 18 percent of investments and 15 percent of the value added by industry.

We are confronted with 2 million individual or private enterprises, with over 10 million people active in this sector, nearly half the active French population in what is called, roughly speaking, the domain of the small and medium-sized enterprises, the small and medium-sized industries. And I intend to preserve them. How many times have I said that my proposals bare the value of a contract?

There have been complaints of haziness. However, I have always said this, but they didn't want to believe me. All this was clearly put to the French people, company by company, enterprise by enterprise. And those companies that have not been included in the nationalization plan will not be included, at least as long as national decisions taken in consultation with the people -- I mean either parliamentary elections or presidential elections -- have not decided otherwise in accordance with the program outlined by the candidates.

I therefore have made a contract and I intend that French businessmen as a whole, but also all those taking part in business -- I am thinking of the workers -- know that they have a long term contract with me, that it is a durable policy, that they know their commitment, their restraints, but also their field of liberty, which is the largest. This is why I insist so much on this point. We have also come out in favor of efficiency.

I am going to reconstruct our industry. A considerable effort was made at the time of the presidency of Monsieur Pompidou, an effort which was subsequently slowed down or dissipated.

Reconstructing our industry: Well, it is important to know that nationalization in France works. (?Some) results, as they say always in this field, when these things are discussed [words indistinct] are impressive in the case of the French public sector, which is not the case, it must be admitted, in many foreign public sectors.

There is no reason why nationalization should not work even better from the moment that we add a true nationalization of credit.

Consider motor vehicles, consider oil, consider aircraft, helicopters, the bank, the Credit Agricole, the Credit Lyonnais, Societe Generale de Banque -- three of the largest banks in the world -- are already nationalized corporations and have been so for a long time now.

We therefore intend to continue along this path in order to continue ensuring France's presence and thus increasing its wealth.

But, as I said earlier, we must next conquer our internal market [words indistinct]. This is at least an essential objective of my policy throughout my 7-year term of the presidency.

I will give some guidance: Remember, we must reconquer or conquer the steel, aluminum and plastics sectors; we must build up a machine-tool industry, an integrated circuits industry, a cybernetics industry, particularly microcomputers and microprocessors. I will see to it that a world center is set up in Paris, which will make it possible for us to attract to France the most advanced techniques as well as, as they say, the best informed brains.

I want to multiply the possibilities for creating consumer goods designed for French consumption: textiles, hi-fi equipment, telecommunications equipment, videodiscs, motorcycles.

I want a true timber industry to be created in France. France could be the leading forestry country in Europe. And imports--let us say the deficit in the balance of trade--this item comes immediately after oil. Imagine this absurdity! And this absurdity has gone unchallenged for a quarter of a century.

Finally energy savings. The list is long, without forgetting, as I said earlier, the power-driving effects in winning the battle for jobs that will underlie the working procedure of a nationalized industrial complex which will obey flexible rules. I have one reservation: My intention is that these new national companies, as well as some of the old ones, will regain the flexibility, the mobility and the freedom of action that some of them have lost or never had. Moderate or rightwing governments established state control over the nationalized industries; we do not want any of this. From now on, we want nationalized companies to be managed in the same fashion as--without this being taken as an absolute model, but it is nevertheless an interesting criterion--Renault, for instance, has been managed, without any nitpicking or a posteriori controls on the part of the central administration.

Through nationalization, we are going to make a considerable effort--which I will return to in my conclusions--on research and development. And thanks to this, we will be setting up a vast sector that will act as a model for creating new social relations. Social relations are not unimportant. Not long ago, when addressing businessmen, businessmen of small and medium-sized businesses in particular, I said: Look, here is a whole list of measures that are aimed at giving you confidence, to help you set off on the right foot if necessary, but you well know that social peace is not the least of the elements.

Businessmen in France want to work in harmony with those who have been chosen by the popular will, which opens up the paths to work and freedom. I spoke a short time ago about the long term contract which links me to the nation. The rules of the game are set for a long time--at least for 5 years, until the legislative elections. The government must have a sure and lasting position and not only the government but every enterprise and each individual in its or his effort to do better. These are a few observations, ladies and gentlemen, which touch upon some structural reforms. I will not deal any more with decentralization. The debate has taken place in the national assembly.

I do not forget--and this is a reply to some other questions--that we will not succeed in anything with regard to our tax system without a general restructuring. I am thinking in particular about capital gains tax which in its present form must disappear. It is a kind of brake on transactions and exchanges and does not attain its objective. I am also thinking about the indispensable restructuring of the professional tax, but I say to the person who has questioned me on this that he has addressed the wrong person, it was not I who said during the presidential campaign that the professional tax must be abolished. I said that it must be modified, reformed, and I stick to this.

The wealth tax. First, is it just? If one wanted to judge by comparison, I would say that a wealth tax already exists in a certain number of countries which to some of you are almost models which are forever to be imitated. I am thinking of the United States, Great Britain, Germany. Great Britain has, from this point of view, a lesser reputation. I am thinking of the model of models--Switzerland. Well, in these countries, there is a wealth tax.

And finally, currency. A delicate matter. I am asked whether I want a more vigorous franc, whether I want to defend our currency. What other answer can be expected from me than this one--obviously. Currency--and this has been repeated 100 times and I learned it at school--is nothing but the reflection of an economic situation, a sort of photograph. Regarding the franc within the European Monetary System, we will act toward it as necessary, considering it as a precious object that should be safeguarded and as one of the indispensable elements of French reality.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I propose that we turn to foreign policy.

First, the Israeli-Arab conflict. My rule regarding the one and the other is to employ the same language and to make the same proposals. People tell me: But you will earn the displeasure of Israel and also the Arabs. The matter is not one of causing discontent or of trying to reconcile opposites, but of having a policy for France which is useful to this part of the world. And this policy, which has only one path, is the following: Let us begin with Israel, if you wish. Israel had its existence recognized by international law. This international law cannot, having recognized existence, refuse the means. Thus, we have a series of ideas, such as safe and recognized borders, and so on and so forth. All that could threaten Israel's existence, in its reality recognized by international law, will be opposed by France. It is simple. The dispute, in the view of some, is over the very existence of Israel. Well, we cannot deal on this basis with anybody who will defend this principle. The dispute, in fact, is mainly over the territories which Israel holds under its administration since the 6-day war. In short, can the Palestinian people--who, as one must recognize, can only denounce this policy--hope to hold within their future homeland territories recognized as belonging to Israel, will the Palestinian people have a land which will be their homeland and which will belong to them, on which they will build a state structure of their choice? To this I have always replied: Yes.

I said this to Tel Aviv or to Jersualem as I defended Israel's right to exist, to have the means to exist; to Algiers, to Cairo.

Rule number two: I refused to have to choose--I have just been asked to do so--between one approach and another, that is to say, global proceedings or bilateral agreements. I take both. If one can advance toward peace by bilateral means, I am in favor. That is why I approved of Camp David. The countries which wage war can make peace; at least to progress toward it.

This method could very well not allow the whole problem to be settled, as one well sees, so either there are other methods or ways that do not condemn the first one. I have often told the Arab leaders I have met and who have understood me: You are men of honor--your civilization, your traditions, your history shows this. What would you think of a country like France that would trade one friendship against another? I have nobody to surrender and if I had I would not . Do not let people expect of me such and such a word such and such an attitude or action that would betray the principles of law I have just defined. Be it for this or that economic advantage [words indistinct].

But if it is a question of a global action, I say simply I have said it in Luxembourg to my partners in the community--Your objective and ours should be a global agreement, that is self-evident, provided everybody is around the same table, including the Palestinians. But to demand it as method is asking a lot, it is surrendering all the steps that could be useful even before the start. Who possibly can pretend that he is capable of bringing together at the same table all the Arab countries. Even less so Israel and the Palestinians and under actual circumstances, the PLO. Well, let us not work in the clouds and let us try in advance, as they say, step by step. The expression is not mine. If it is good to go forward step by step and progress is made, all the better. If one can make bigger steps, even better. I intend, in France, to develop a policy that will not be locked in any procedure. The external relations minister very well expressed this view in a recent statement: France--at any rate the president--approves today Camp David but Camp David is at the present time showing its limitations. If Camp David proves the opposite, I will then approve it; if Camp David is failing on a possible expansion of its diplomatic flank, then other means must be looked for. And in this respect, France will take all the steps, will meet the main leaders in order to make matters move forward. And it is in this sense, gentlemen, that I have received Prince Fahd's proposal--the Saudi step--as one of the most positive elements of these past years. I intend to discuss the eight proposals, or each of the eight, and this in particular will be the subject of the talks which I will have in 48 hours from now.

I cannot bind myself prematurely, but I do consider this initiative as one of the most important of the past few years. I consider it positive. There are a few reservations I have about some aspects of these proposals.

Lebanon: We can be brief, with the consideration that for as long as the community of nations cannot contribute to strengthening Lebanon's unity behind its government; for as long as there has not been provided any means for independence, notably by ensuring a UN presence in a larger zone that would serve as a buffer in the south of Lebanon--and perhaps one must also ensure linking at the UN level the excellent quadripartite demarche by Arab states which are trying, at the intiative of Saudi Arabia, to extend an olive branch and reconcilition--then France feels that it has particular obligations with regard to Lebanon and will respond to any appeal coming from its legitimate government. Please understand me when I say that I do not intend to substitute myself for it, but it was necessary to make the distinction. I am going by the order of my notes, which might mean a certain disorder in my speech.

I was asked if Mitterandism would become contagious, at least in West Europe, the community of Europe, so that I would not feel so lonely. This could be linked to another question: I have no illusion of having converted, or of being able to convert Mrs Thatcher to Mitterrandism. There are certain Britons who are concerned about knowing if I had been converted to Thatcherism. [laughter] I was at a concert in Albert Hall in the company of the British prime minister and some young people who were there received me with great kindness, I must admit, and even with enthusiasm. It was probably France they were welcoming, but then they turned with rather less kindness toward their prime minister. And among the chorus that arose, somewhat joyous and rather mocking, was this: Mitterand, do not let yourself be Thatcherized. I reflected on this, independently of the undeniable qualities of Mrs Thatcher on internal policies, which it is not for me to judge. I contented myself by saying that if I were British it was likely that I would not have voted for her party. But I said to myself: After all, what is the best way of being Thatcherized?

This is my double dilemma when I address the prime minister of Great Britain. One must say yes; must one say no? If I am truly Thatcherized, then one must say no. [laughter] But matters do not go like that. It was no pretence. We did, after all, agree on seven or eight very important aspects--engines, telecommunications, computers, the channel tunnel and much else to develop bilateral activities. And you well know that this is possible. They've recently been dormant. This is not Mrs Thatcher and Francois Mitterrand. It is Britain and France. We must admit that there is something, even a lot, to be done together. This perhaps was forgotten. If we have different stances with regard to the development of the Common Agricultural Policy, then we must talk it over. I agree to our talking it over. The treaty is the treaty. Community preferences, uniformity of prices, all these are bases on which we cannot negotiate since we have already done so. It is done. In this case, it should not have been signed, but Britain's signature has always been succeeded by a signature in gold. I do not doubt for a second that what is done is done on condition, of course, of adapting oneself to circumstances when one must. And I look to the discussion on the mandate with the consideration that one must not rest content on a budgetary approach. This is what I think on this subject.

Has France the means to contribute to the development of the Third World?--means in accordance with its capacity, which is not small, as I have just said. Don't make me repeat what I have already said: We are in favor of the recommendation made to us regarding 0.7 percent of our gross national product; we are in favor and even recommended 0.15 percent for the least developed countries. We have come out in favor of the existence of an energy policy in the Third World. We have come out in support for the reform of certain international institutions.

Visits by African heads of state take place; they are going to continue. We have an African policy and I think that rarely has harmony between France and these states flourished to this degree. We will see this for ourselves when most of them come to attend the French-African conference scheduled for early in November.

I recently, as a matter of fact, received President Goukouni of Chad and I told him: What matters to me is the unity of your country and its independence. But I am not setting conditions. The arrival of French doctors, engineers or technicians has as its sole purpose that of making things work, without laying down any prior political conditions. France is present everywhere it has to be.

From this viewpoint, France has [words indistinct] of international relations and it does not intend that [words indistinct] very rapidly the ambitions of the superpowers. If we in France wish to serve peace, we have to be present because no one should doubt France whenever one speaks of ambitions, imperialism or pawns to take.

Paris-Mexico: Yes it was there that the unique, original joint declaration was drawn up by Mexico and France to indicate that it would be advisable for the genocide to stop in El Salvador and that, for this purpose, it is absolutely necessary to recognize the reality of the popular movements today fighting against the junta government.

We are not minding our own business said some [words indistinct] and in what conditions they pronounced themselves? How many others approved our action instead? Well, in that case, it would be forbidden to have an opinion on the future of Poland. It would be forbidden to have an opinion on the future of Afghanistan. It would be forbidden to have an opinion on the future of Kampuchea.

We, for our part, believe that any outside interferences which ruin the hopes of these people are detestable interferences which have to be forbidden.

As to Poland, the principle of no external interference--I will deal rapidly with this. How can the reality of the ending of the last world war be denied? But at least a kind of consensus was established by it.

The country has its institutions. A strong trade union movement was born from among the workers, particularly in the working world. A great proof of the confirmation of trade union freedom which begs the question of freedom which could establish [words indistinct] arbitrary areas of freedom, without immediately crossing the frontiers in between. But if France has given its material and, I hope, psychological, assistance untiringly to allow the Poles to bear the crisis they are going through at the moment, we take care not to go any further since we want everyone to measure his own degree of responsibility. And we do not gamble on misfortune.

If it should happen, France, of course, would examine how this contagion of power or of interference should be stopped. Of course, this could only be based on the means which we have within the context of an equilibrium which is already very fragile. But in any case today, no one can hope to ruin the right of peoples to decide their own fate without France appealing to the conscience of the world. You will say that conscience is not very much compared with machineguns or rockets. I have already had the occasion to write that the sarcastic sentence of a head of state who speaks of the divisions at the disposal of the Vatican was perhaps lightly spoken. Power is not only to be found in weapons.

I would add, and this is important, that many questions were asked, and were worth being asked, if we had time, on East-West relations. France's relations with Spain are a small matter--it is impossible for me to deal with relations country by country especially as I have before me a journalist who is my usual partner. I think this must be the 15th time that I have explained to him what my positions are since the beginning of the year. But I can well understand that, speaking to an audience, he is fulfilling his role, his profession, by asking me the question again. I say: Negotiations on Spain's entry into the Common Market, am I in favor of negotiations? They must begin, but Spain must know that on the French side they are based on a number of realities of an economic, agricultural, industrial character, also of a regional character, and we cannot simply let the nine other European partners of France be referees in dealing with this problem.

One must realize that one cannot discuss [word indistinct] the problems of Spanish wines without perhaps posing at the same time the problem of American soya. This seems strange, but we understand it. I would also like to say that I regret that French-Spanish relations have not improved as much as I would have wished. This is due to the harshness of the times, to the nature of things, to a certain number of political realities which I do want to diminish. France, as you know, does not extradite. Obviously, it must not, even indirectly, give a hand to anything likely to destabilize Spanish democracy.

Regarding the Turkish consulate, I do not know the details of this affair. Our police force has a mission naturally not to...they cannot always foresee crimes or acts of violence. We are at the center of this action. It would be premature for me to express myself on this matter. The interior minister is a man who knows what he must do and I trust that he will lead this issue to a successful end, avoiding the worst.

Am I shacking up with the United States of America? Really, this is a question which a leading newspaper has asked itself today. Shacking up. For that matter I don't know whether the said newspaper approves or disapproves. In my opinion, it would rather approve, it must be said. [passage indistinct]

Now I must point out to you that I am not shacking up with America because the same newspaper, at the very same time--it is not the only one--expresses astonishment in its next feature over the fact that I am pursuing a policy radically opposed to that of the United States as regards Central America in particular and Latin America generally. And this is logical. It is because the journalist in question failed to note that my logic is that of my country, is that of France, which does not have to shack up with anyone.

The security of France depends first of all on its capacity to defend itself and then on the quality and rapidity of its alliances. In this respect, it is the United States which is our ally, among 13 others, with 13 others. It is normal to consider that what strengthens this defensive alliance, which, despite ourselves, at any rate despite us in France, was becoming a bloc--I would like to see the simultaneous disappearance of military blocs--it is normal that I would like to see this alliance equipped with the means enabling it to ensure the security of the West, that geographical summary, and of France.

If I notice an imbalance, in that case I intervene. And it is a very nice question to ask oneself, namely, what is the exact truth? For this, (?in order to satisfy my conscience) [words indistinct] I have read everything that could be read in the way of secret documents, or at least confidential documents which are available to me. I have had communicated to me all the documents that could emanate from abroad. I decided to summon a meeting of the Committee of National Defense on this very question: What is the truth, what is the balance of power?

Roughly speaking, the claims made are the following:

The Americans say: Potentially--this is not the case today--the order book is such that in 1985 the Soviet strategic force will be the strongest.

The Soviets reply: No, that is not entirely true. Even in Europe, there is an equilibrium, at least on the plane of theater weapons, of tactical nuclear weapons. They do not go so far as saying: It is not entirely true on the plane of conventional forces because everyone knows that the Soviet Union has an enormous advantage.

My personal conclusion is: Until 1984 or 1985, the real strategic equilibrium will be maintained. As from 1985, it risks being broken in such a way that the Soviet Union will have increased power at its disposal and that the American programs as a whole, as defined by competent authorities and as submitted in the future to the American Senate, will have the effect, as from 1985-86, of reversing the strength ratio, no doubt permitting the Americans to have the advantage by approximately 1990.

It is impossible to make head or tail of it. I must point out that if we have to wait--before negotiating--to know at what moment one player has driven his ball further than the other, we will never negotiate.

I belong to this world and to all the forces chosen by my country [as heard] and I do not intend changing. It is right that I should see to it that at least the demonstration not be given [as heard] that in 1985 and potentially in 1981 it would be the Soviet Union and its allies that would possess the means that would enable them within the timeframe of but a few minutes to dominate the world. I do not accuse the Soviet Union of aggressive intentions, bellicose intentions. It is a great nation, one that suffered much from the war, and its leaders lived through that era. I simply say that we are approaching a time of new generations which did not experience that war and I do not want to see the simple equilibrium of forces unbalanced to the point that war could break out. And that is why I sent up a cry of alarm at the massive advent of the SS-20's.

It is my hope that the measures taken -- and they are being taken on the Western side -- be followed right away, that is to say, before the end of the year, by negotiations between the great powers who alone are in a position to begin negotiations not on the halting of overarmament, but on disarmament.

We might be asked: And what about you in France? But hold on, matters are rather different. We are in Europe. We have, of course, strategic and tactical means. We are not faced with the problem of crossing the Atlantic. You know that what has to cross the Atlantic is called strategic and tactical what has to cross [words indistinct]. This is a rather summary way of explaining things, but sufficient. But we have the means to go far, so we will call that strategic, and to go near, and we will call that tactical. France has sought deterrent and that means that it has gone beyond the threshold from where doubts can be entertained about our force and our commitment. The national territory will be defended against all aggression and by the means at our disposal, which are not the means of graduated defense. We haven't the means because we would go under the barrier that would ruin our deterrent, to negotiate away a part of our nuclear armanent. [sentence as heard] And in any case, we refuse absolutely to be considered as an involved party in the gigantic gauntlet that the superpowers have thrown down to each other -- quite out of proportion with what we have at our disposal. We would like to be considered in this matter an element in the discussion of disarmement and collective security. We would offer all facilities. Paris is a fine and great capital and if it were thought desirable to so use it, each side would find the warmest welcome so that within a reasonable time, and by reasonable time I have just fixed this, the great negotiation on disarmament could begin.

With regard to the Soviet Union, I also said this just now, shall we have a meeting of the grand commission? But of course, a meeting has already been called. And the minister of state in charge of foreign trade, Mr Jobert, will lead the French delegation -- it is already appointed -- which will take part in December, I think, in a meeting in Moscow of the grand commission. We have continued to keep our promises and we will be very pleased with any exchange of views which will allow us to maintain the quality of our trade, and, if possible to have serious discussions on the conditions of peace. It is perfectly normal that we should not be pleased to have 200 extraordinary means trained on us, the west of Europe -- SS-20 missiles capable of destroying the whole Western military network from the north of Norway to the south of Italy. it is perfectly normal that this is talked about, as it is normal to talk about Israel, the Arab countries, about this and that.

Ladies and gentlemen: I will finish by saying that France's international policy rejects all restrictions. We reject American prohibitions, Soviet prohibitions, the prohibitions of all. There is no area where we have decided not to have an interest if it is in France's interest and in the interest of peace. Let entrenched ideas and habits disappear: No one will dictate our behavior to us -- and particularly not on the neutron bomb. We [words indistinct] the position of the communist party. The policy of the government is that which I have defined. The neutron bomb is still being studied in France. We have, moreover. gone quite long way in studying it. We do not envisage applying it for the movement. So we will not produce it. That is all I have to say to you, sir. If you have thought about these things, you will know there is a kind of incompatibility between the strategy of organizing the forward battle and using the whole of our nuclear force for any aim other than the sacred defense of our territory, but this does not stop France in any way from fulfilling its obligations in regard to its alliance.

Ladies and gentlemen, I would like -- I am sorry that this has lasted so long, but it is not my fault alone. I have a few little things to say, and two or three big ones, on domestic issues.

The nuclear submarine and the nuclear aircraft carrier: The earlier program will be implemented and even accelerated. The sixth submarine is under construction after experiencing a 3-year delay. I hav also said that it is my intention to start construction of the seventh as soon as possible, which will enable us from the early 1990's to enjoy constant mobility for at least three of these nuclear submarines, thus ensuring the security of France at long range.

As for the death penalty--disregarding the malice of the question asked--I will tell you, sir, that as a member of the socialist group, I put forward a measure proposed by the socialist group in parliament. Each one within this group knows the position I have assumed. I did not wait to become president to advocate the abolition of the death penalty and, as you know, this penalty was abolished by the socialist group.

Regarding nuclear energy, I will not go into it in detail here, but I will hold a press conference in this connection, if necessary. I will sum up my position for you by saying that the energy independence of France will be assured. While one can debate the nuclear projects introduced by the previous government, that is to say, for the production of electricity from nuclear powerplants, and the ones which we will implement, but overall--because we will enjoy the benefits of much greater energy savings, because we will enjoy the benefits of more new sources of energy, because we will enjoy the benefits of more coal and so forth--the industrial implication of all this means that in the next few years we will enjoy energy independence.

However, a debate is to be held in early October which will be open to all French people. It will be taken up to parliamentary level. If you wish to hear the government's answer, you should follow it assiduously and attentively.

Some more questions and I will have finished--on the cultural plan and the policy on research. But that does not prevent me from stating one or two other facts which seem to me indispensable if our information is to be complete.

Earlier on, we spoke about my trips. I wish to inform you that I will go to Saudi Arabia on Saturday for 2 full days; I will go to Algeria in the second half of November; I intend to go to Israel during the first 3 months of 1982; I have received many other invitations but I have decided to go to each of the countries of the European Community, accompanied by several of my ministers. I intend to preserve and increase the good and healthy French-German friendship and I intend to awaken the good French-British relations. I will deal with the other countries of the community, as full-fledged partners, and I will visit each of these countries with several members of my government.

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you.

MITTERRAND, BENIN PRESIDENT DISCUSS RELATIONS

AB241614 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Excerpts] [Benin] President Kerekou has been in Paris for 2 days now. He had a working luncheon with President Francois Mitterrand this afternoon.

At 1200, the French president appeared on the Elysee steps accompanied by his guest. President Francois Mitterrand was the first to speak to journalists:

[Begin recording] I had great pleasure in receiving and entertaining at lunch President Kerekou of the people's Republic of Benin this morning.

I knew him from afar and I also knew about the efforts he has made for the development of his country. It was for me and for the people accompanying him an opportunity to deepen our discussions on the possibility of development and underdevelopment and, at the same time, set up on a durable basis the good relations between our two countries. I do not have any other statement to make other than to repeat that President Kerekou is welcome to our country, France. [end recording]

For his part, the Beninese head of state stressed the atmosphere of friendship and perfect understanding which dominated the discussions and which, according to him, constitutes a real sign of frank, (?fruitful) and loyal cooperation between Benin and France:

[Begin recording] Mr President, because of the importance we attach to the first official working visit currently going on in your beautiful country, France, and in order not to give cause to the foreign press to wrongly interpret our objectives in responding positively to your invitation, we are going to make a short statement so that when we leave here, journalists cannot speak on our behalf and against the friendship we have just (?sealed) between us personally and between our two countries. It is a deliberate statement and we want the press to interpret it as such, without comments.

So, we have just held with French President Francois Mitterrand very cordial and warm discussions during which we made a broad survey of matters of common interest to our two countries and exchanged views on international issues. During the talks, which we can describe as historic, we noted with deep satisfaction the perfectly identical views between France and Benin on most questions discussed.

In this regard, our talks on bilateral issues were held on a sincere and frank atmosphere of mutual understanding marked by our common determination to further strengthen the longstanding bonds of friendship, solidarity and cooperation existing between our two peoples and our two countries. On this occasion, we above all expressed our firm political willingness to overcome as soon as possible the few difficulties which occurred in our relations--which are normal--in the past. We have particularly outlined the new framework for cooperation between the People's Republic of Benin and the Republic of France.

On international issues, we examined major political and economic problems facing the world in general and Africa in particular. In this regard, the situation in southern Africa, along with apartheid problems, were also examined with great interest, especially given the recent repeated odious armed aggressions against Angola by South Africa. Western Sahara and the Middle East also came up in our discussions.

Lastly as was expected, we thoroughly examined the major problems facing the development of the African Continent. In this regard, we must point out that our country, the People's Republic of Benin, which is one of the world's least developed countries, has been devoting all its efforts to its development since the advent of the revolution on 26 October 1972. This is why France's contribution to the development of our country is highly appreciated by all Beninese working masses. We have henceforth expressed to President Francois Mitterrand our hope that France will play a more decisive and active role in economic cooperation with our various countries. We also told the French president of our entire satisfaction with his courageous and constructive position in favor of all Third World countries in general and Africa in particular during the recent UN-sponsored conference on the least developed countries and with the explicit and precise explanation by the new French Government of its policy on cooperation and development. More clearly stated, I mean that I am leaving the Elysee with full optimism about the future relations between the People's Republic of Benin and the Republic of France.

I will also say that we were not mistaken in giving a positive response to the friendly invitation from Francois Mitterrand to visit him in Paris in a new political context which he has brought about and is maintaining relentlessly.

Messrs journalists, that is the substance of the talks which we have just had with the president of the Republic of France, Francois Mitterrand, in an atmosphere of real mutual understanding and frankness. Ready for the revolution, the struggle continues. [end recording]

ARMENIAN GUNMEN SURRENDER, REQUEST ASYLUM

NC250656 Paris AFP in English 0632 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Paris, 25 Sep (AFP)--Armenian gunmen who seized the Turkish Consulate-General here before noon yesterday surrendered unconditionally and requested asylum early today after holding 60 hostages for 15 hours.

Four commandos burst into the consulate on the first floor of an office building in the Boulevard Haussmann not far from the Arch of Triumph, wounding the interim vice-consul general with five bullets. A Turkish guard was killed by a shot in the head during a scuffle and one of the gunmen was wounded.

Negotiations were carried out through a go-between, an Armenian "newsman," who stood under the consulate windows talking with a bearded gunman. The gunman used a woman hostage as a shield, holding a pistol to her head and a grenade in the other hand.

Meanwhile, 200 Turkish demonstrators whom police kept 50 meters (yards) away urged them to storm the consulate, and 60 Armenian demonstrators on the other side of the police demanded the release of Armenian political prisoners. Helmeted police with clubs broke up several fights when Turks reached the Armenians through side streets. Police said they hesitated to storm the consulate for several reasons: The Armenians were heavily armed--with a submachinegun, grenades and pistols--they released only one hostage, a little girl unable to tell what was happening inside, and because the gunmen acted unpredictably and went through phases of "hysterical excitement".

The hostages, mostly Turkish immigrant workers, were forced to lie down all in one room. They said they were fairly well treated, though they feared for their lives throughout the ordeal, and were given only 14 small loaves of bread to share.

Responsibility for the raid was claimed by the Armenian Secret Liberation Army (ASLA), which killed the Turkish ambassador here in 1975, the press attache in 1979 and two other diplomats last March 4. ASLA also bombed the Turkish consulates in Lyons and Strasbourg last year.

LA REPUBBLICA INTERVIEWS EGYPT'S BUTRUS GHALI

FM241039 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 18 Sep 81 p 10

[Magdi Allam interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali in Rome; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] On what basis will negotiations on Palestinian autonomy be resumed when Israel persists in making a partial interpretation of autonomy, continues to regard the eastern sector of Jerusalem as an integral part of its own territory and continues to build new settlements in the occupied territories?

[Answer] When we started talks with the Israeli delegation in Alexandria a few weeks ago, the Israelis, represented by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, promised to introduce new provisions to create a climate of confidence in Gaza and on the West Bank, to give the Palestinian people hope in the peace initiative. The objective of the trilateral negotiations is to involve the Palestinian people in the negotiation. Egypt is trying to end the Israeli occupation of Gaza and the West Bank, and to arrange elections to set up a Palestinian government and authority which will be capable of negotiating with the Israelis. I would like to add that no alternative to the trilateral negotiations has hitherto been proposed. Neither the EEC, nor the OAU nor the United Nations has proposed an alternative. We are fully prepared to accept any new initiative for solving the Middle East crisis.

[Question] Egypt regards the agreement between Israel and the PLO on a cease-fire in Lebanon as an important development in the Arab-Israeli conflict--a development which should be extended to lead to mutual recognition. In your opinion, how can this recognition be effected in practical terms?

[Answer] Egypt tried to obtain this mutual recognition in November 1977 and I personally gave the PLO representative in Cairo an invitation to attend the preparatory conference at the Mena house. The aim was to bring about an initial meeting between Palestinians and Israelis. However, the Arab states refrained from taking part in the conference, as did the PLO, thus wasting this opportunity. Diplomatic efforts are being made to secure contact between the PLO and the Israeli Government, which might pave the way for mutual recognition. We have asked a few friendly states to work for a reconciliation between Israel and the Palestinians. I would like to add that there are various ways of attaining mutual recognition and they might conceivably be preceded by indirect contacts. What counts is for actual contact to be established between the two sides.

PCI'S PAJETTA LEAVES PRC AFTER 3-WEEK VISIT

AU242040 Rome ANSA in English 1938 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Sep (ANSA)--Italian Communist Party official Giancarlo Pajetta left Beijing today at the end of a visit to China that lasted over three weeks. During his sojourn he met with Chinese Government leaders and members of the Chinese Communist party. His contacts with government leaders took place within the framework of a trip Pajetta made here with a delegation from the European Parliament. His contacts with Chinese Communist Party officials took part during a private stay that included a vacation at the resort area of Wuxi.

At a party level, the culminating part of his visit was a talk he had with Peng Chong, who besides being a member of the political office is also part of the Secretariat. Source close to Pajetta described the talk as very cordial and extremely frank. The Italian deputy made no comment, however. The New China News Agency today said that the two men discussed, in a friendly atmosphere, the internal Chinese situation, relations between the two parties and various international questions. Pajetta was seen off at the airport today by the party's deputy director for international contacts.

CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES, MEETS PCP AIDES

PM241011 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 17 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] At the PCP Central Committee's invitation, a Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] delegation comprising Jorge Valdes Rodriguez, Central Committee member and City of Havana Province second secretary, and Julio Ballesta, an official of the Central Committee General Department of Foreign Relations, visited Portugal 5 through 10 September.

The PCC delegation was received by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal and held talks with a PCP delegation comprising Domingos Abrantes, member of the Political Commission and the Central Committee Secretariat; Manuel Pedro, member of the Central Committee and the Lisbon regional organization leadership; and Graca Filipe of the International Section.

The delegation took part in the AVANTE! festival, representing the PCC and the Cuban communist press. It also acquainted itself with various aspects of actual conditions in Portugal through visits to the Sorefame enterprise, the Alfredo Lima and Mouchao do Ingles agricultural cooperatives in Alpiarca and the municipal councils of Amadora, Alpiarca and Sobral de Monte Agraco.

During the talks, the PCC and PCP delegations exchanged information on the situation in their respective countries and their parties' activity and broached issues of the current international situation.

The PCC delegation expressed once more the Cuban Communists' and people's feelings of active solidarity with the Portuguese Communists in their struggle in defense of the workers' interests, the gains of the April revolution and the demcratic system enshrined in the construction.

The PCP delegation again expressed the Portuguese Communists' militant solidarity with the Cuban Communists and people in building and developing a socialist society and in the struggle in defense of their country's sovereignty and integrity in the face of U.S. imperialism's repeated provocations and threats.

The two delegations firmly condemned the criminal aggression perpetrated by the racist regime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola, threatening not only the Angolan people's territorial integrity and peace but also peace and security in Africa and in the world; and demanded the South African aggressors' rapid and unconditional withdrawal.

The PCP and PCC delegations emphasized the increased importance the present context assumed by the unity of action of the international communist movement and all democratic and progressive forces in the presence of imperialism's aggressive policy, which is endangering world peace, and bringing mankind to the brink of nuclear war.

The two delegations reaffirmed their parties' desire to continue to strengthen the relations of friendship and fraternal and solidarity cooperation existing between the PCP and th PCC on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interest of the workers and peoples of Portugal and Cuba.

BOMB ATTACK IN LIMASSOL AGAINST ISRAELI OFFICE

Palestinian Arrested

NC231150 Paris AFP in English 1059 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Nicosia, Cyprus, 23 Sep (AFP)--Four young Greek Cypriots were injured today in a grenade attack in southern Cyprus on a company representing the Israeli shipping firm Zim.

A youth brandishing two grenades entered the Shoham offices at Limassol and threw one grenade at the staff before fleeing, officials said. Police arrested a suspect, identified as Mohammad Ibrahim, 26, who said he was a Palestinian, born in Lebanon. He was to appear in court later today. The injured Cypriots were in the hospital, and were said to be out of danger.

Government Condemns Incident

NC241558 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1540 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] The Cyprus Government has strongly condemned yesterday's grenade attack in Limassol. It is unacceptable, the statement says, for Cyprus which has so many problems of its own to become a center of foreign violence and bomb attacks especially at the expense of Cypriots. The government expresses its deepest sympathy for the victims of the grenade attack.

Second Arrest

NC240956 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0700 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] A second person has been arrested in the investigations of yesterday's handgrenade attack against the Shoham shipping company's office in Limassol. The arrested person is 'Abd al-Hamid Qusaym, age 31, of Jordan. The arrest took place in Larnaca.

Additional Detentions

NC241040 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] The Limassol district court issued orders this morning for 8-day detention of two aliens in connection with yesterday's bomb attack on the offices of the Shoham shipping company in Limassol. These persons are: Muhammad Brazim Jayyusi alias 'Ali Shawqi, age 21, of Lebanon, and 'Abd al-Wakim, age 21, of Iraq. In the meantime, the condition today of the five company employees who were injured and taken to the Limassol hospital after the bomb attack has been described as satisfactory. All five are refugees who are living in Limassol.

O AGON Report

NC240926 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 24 Sep 81 p 18

[Correspondent's report]

[Excerpts] Limassol, 23 Sep--A 21-year-old Arab, who was in possession of three maps--on which various locations in Nicosia, Limassol and Larnaca were marked--and a military compass, disclosed that he is a member of a Palestinian organization and carried out the bomb attack at 1030 today at the main office of the Shoham shipping company in Limassol. As a result of the attack, five employees--three women and two men--were injured, the men seriously.

From information and evidence that the police collected, they have concluded that the young Palestinian and other members of the same organization had plans to carry out more bomb attacks in the next few days against Israeli interests, and probably against embassies of countries that take a hostile stand toward the Palestinian struggle. Then they were to escape into the occupied territory from the area of a Nicosia suburb, probably Kaimakli, according to one of the maps found in his possession.

On the basis of the maps, the investigating authorities are trying to establish the points or buildings against which the bomb attacks were to be carried out in Nicosia and in other cities. But most important of all, they want information on the other members of the team. The only information he himself has given is that he arrived in Cyprus at the beginning of this month and stayed at a Larnaca hotel the name of which he refuses to disclose. It connot be ruled out that this admission may be misleading.

The Palestinian, who used two bombs of Russian make in his attack, told the police that his name is Muhammad Isma'il but he refused to divulge other information or particulars which the police want to know; for example, who assisted him and where the other members of the team are.

The police have information that at least two more members of the team were in the area where the bomb attack took place, and that they had a car with them to assist the arrested Palestinian. However, for reasons still unknown, they failed to make contact, probably due to the fact that the young Arab got confused because he was being chased.

Special police squads are discreetly carrying out searches to locate the hotel where the arrested Palestinian stayed; they do not rule out the possibility that he stayed in a hotel in the occupied area.

TA NEA CRITICIZES U.S. ENVOY'S STATEMENT

NC240702 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 24 Sep 81 p 5

[From the "Positions" column: "Mr Ewing"]

[Text] Mr Ewing, the new U.S. ambassador to Cyprus, has described the confirmation of the gap between the views of the two sides as "progress." He made this astonishing statement while testifying before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which was considering the ratification of his apppointment. And of course, he is not unfamiliar with the Cyprus problem. There cannot be any excuse that he was unaware that his statement amounted to absurdity.

Therefore, he should not be surprised when he is met with cautiousness on his arrival in Cyprus. This is so because, beyond his professional obligation to support the policy of the government which he represents, he also has a moral obligation to respect truth.

DIPLOMAT GETS ASSIGNMENT TO EGYPT FROM UK

NC232241 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 23 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] According to authoritiative reports, Sotiris Ellinas, Cypriot consul general in Britain, will soon be transferred to Cairo as head of Cyprus' diplomatic mission.

KKE, CUBAN PARTY DELEGATIONS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

NC241624 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 24 Sep 81 p 3

["Text" of joint communique issued in Athens on 12 September 1981 by the delegations of the Cuban Communist Party and KKE Central Committees]

[Text] The delegations of the KKE Central Committee and the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee, which recently visited our country, signed the following joint communique:

Following an invitation of the KKE Central Committee, a delegation of the PCC Central Committee, consisting of Comrades Raul Valdez Vivo, Central Committee member, and Dennys Guzman of the PCC Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, visited Greece from 2 to 13 September.

During their stay in the country, the PCC delegation was received by Comrade Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the KKE Central Committee, and had talks with a KKE Central Committee delegation consisting of Comrades A. Ambatielos, Central Committee Politburo member, and O. Kolozov, Central Committee member responsible for the Central Committee International Relations Department.

In addition, the KKE Central Committee guests had meetings with the guides [kathodhivitis] of the party organizations of Macedonia-Thrace, Thessaly and Piraievs; participated in the prefestival celebrations of Thessaloniki and Larissa; and watched the celebrations of the 7th Greek Communist Youth Festival [KKE] in Athens.

The Central Committee delegation laid a wreath at the Polytechnic and the shooting range of Kaisariani in memory of the heroes of the Polytechnic uprising and the victims of the Nazi occupation. Finally, the delegation visited Khaidhari municipality where the mayor and the municipal council hosted them.

During their meetings, which were marked by a warm comradely atmosphere, the delegations of the two parties discussed issues of common interest, especially issues concerning the international scene and the international revolutionary movement.

The PCC delegation briefed [the KKE Central Committee delegation] on the efforts of the communists and all the Cuban people to implement the resolutions of the 2d congress stressing the slogan: "Everything for production and defense." The KKE delegation expressed the solidarity of the communists and all the democrats of the country with the people of heroic Cuba who are struggling to build socialism and defend the revolution from the threats and aggressive activities of U.S. imperialism. It was also briefed on the situation in the country. It referred to the development of the popular movement and specifically to the struggles of the workers class for the defense of the rights and freedoms of the working people and all the people.

The KKE stressed the significance it attaches to the development and strengthening of the unity of the anti-imperialist and democratic forces for the defense of our country's independence, for the withdrawal from NATO and the EEC, for the abolition of the U.S. bases and nuclear weapons, for moves against the installation of new U.S. missiles and nuclear weapons in Western Europe, and for strengthening the movement against the production of the neutron bomb. The PCC delegation was also briefed on the struggles the KKE is waging to implement a policy of peace, friendship and solidarity with all peoples, and primarily with neighboring peoples.

The KKE Central Committee del gation also stressed to the guests that at this period our country has entered the preelection period. The KKE assessment is that the policy of the right has gone completely bankrupt under the people's incessant struggle, and that it is necessary and possible to implement a true democratic change in the country's life.

This will be the task of a democratic government which will implement a policy of national independence, democratization, limitation of the monopolies' unaccountability and the improvement of the peoples' lives. The implementation of such a policy can be made only by a government that will be supported by all the democratic forces desiring a change and by a grassroots popular movement. For this reason, the communists are struggling so that out of these elections the KKE can emerge stronger in the Chamber and among the people, something that will constitute a guarantee for the certain electoral defeat of the right and true change in the country.

The two delegations condemned the recent aggressive activities of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, like the production and installation of the neutron bomb, the Pershing-II and cruise intermediate missiles, the nonimplementation of the SALT-II agreement and so forth, which fall within the framework of the strategy of tension that imperialism has recently been following which aims at striking at detente, guaranteeing arms superiority, especially in nuclear arms, the regaining of lost positions, the undermining of the socialist camp and dealing blows at the national liberation and workers' movement.

They also stressed that currently the principal duty of all people, all democratic forces, all forces desiring peace and hating war, is the struggle for the defense of our planet from the danger of the calamitous nuclear war threatening it. For this purpose, the two parties support every act, every initiative aiming at the defense of peace and the removal of the danger of war, like the Soviet Union's pacific proposals which constitute a realistic basis for the termination of tension, the creation of an atmosphere of mutual trust, and the strengthening of detente in the world.

The two delegations expressed their solidarity with all the peoples who are struggling against imperialism, fascism and racism for their national liberation and national independence, for social progress and socialism.

They specifically expressed their solidarity with the people and government of the People's Republic of Angola which is struggling to repulse the attack of the South African racists and restore its sovereign rights and national independence.

In addition, the two parties expressed their solidarity with the people of Namibia who, under the guidance of SWAPO, are struggling to rid themselves of occupation by the racists in Pretoria and gain their national independence.

The delegations of the PCC and the KKE expressed their solidarity with the people of Lebanon and Palestine who are suffering from the constant barbaric Israeli raids. They supported their rightful demands and condemned the conspiracies of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction in the area. Once again, they declared that the Middle East problem can only be solved through the recognition of the PLO as the only permanent representative of the Palestinians, the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the lands they occupied during the 1967 War, and the pursuit of a generally just and stable solution through an international conference with the participation of all the interested parties, including the PLO.

The two delegations supported the struggle waged by the Polish Communists for the defense of Poland's socialist gains, the repulsion of the undermining activities of the counter-revolution and the imperialist interventions.

The delegations ascertained a coincidence of viewpoints on all issues that were discussed. Once again, they stressed the close comradely bonds which link the two parties and peoples and declared their decision to develop the bonds even more on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the interest of the two parties and the two peoples, for the strengthening of the struggle of all the peoples of the world, for peace, detente and disarmament, for freedom, national independence and socialism.

GOVERNMENT REACTIONS TO CONSULATE SEIZURE IN PARIS

Foreign Ministry Statement

TA241513 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Turkish Foreign Ministry statement on takeover of Turkish Consulate General in Paris--read by announcer]

[Text] Our consulate general in Paris and the embassy cultural mission in the same building were raided by five or six armed Armenians at about 1215 Turkish time today. The persons who were in the consulate, including acting Chief Consul Kaya Inal, were taken hostage. National Education Adviser Zekai Baloglu and his assistant, Ibrahim Cankerten, plus about 10 students who were in the building, managed to escape through a back door and windows with the help of police. Deputy Consul Hayri Erol also managed to escape. It is understood that some other consulate general officials escaped as well. The French police have cordoned off the area around the consulate general, and no one is entering or coming out of the building. Further news will be announced later.

Demarche to France

NC242126 Paris AFP in English 2115 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Ankara, 24 Sep (AFP)--The Turkish Foreign Ministry tonight urged France to try to avoid "irreparable" events at the Turkish Consulate seized by Armenian gunmen in Paris today. But the minister stressed in a message to the French Embassy here that the "terrorists" should not escape unpunished.

The Turkish Government had previously indicated discontent over "softness" of the French police toward Armenian activities; in particular, over the occupation of the Turkish Airlines office by about ten Armenian demonstrators on June 11 who were allowed to leave the premises without being detained. Last March 4, the Armenian Secret Liberation Army (ASLA) claimed responsibility for the slaying of the social counsellor of the Turkish Embassy in Paris that day.

Gunmen's Surrender Reported

TA250526 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The three Armenian gunmen who raided the building of the Turkish Consulate General in Paris, killed Turkish security official Cemal Ozen, and wounded Consul General Kayal Inal and a 4-year old girl, surrendered to the French police. According to latest reports reaching the Turkish Radio and Television [TRT] news center, the three Armenians surrendered at 0312 Turkish time after holding the consulate for 15 hours. Turkey undertook diplomatic action during the takeover of the consulate general to ensure the safety of the hostages and the ending of the takeover. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is in New York attending the UN General Assembly sessions, had a talk with French foreign minister Claude Cheysson on the incident. Similar demarches were also undertaken by the Foreign Ministry in Ankara and the Turkish Embassy in Paris.

In a statement to the TRT on the incident, State Minister and Deputy Foreign Minister Ilhan Oztrak said he considers the seizure of the building by Armenian gunmen a new example of international terrorism. Asking for all countries to assess well the acts of international terrorism, Oztrak said: Unfortunately, Cemal Ozen, our security official in the consulate general, has been martyred in this barbarous incident; Consul General Kaya Inal is being treated in the hospital for the wounds he received. It is our deep-felt hope that he will recover completely in a short time.

TCP SECRETARY BILEN'S REPORT TO PARTY PLENUM

Part Eight

TA190855 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Part eight of report submitted by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen on behalf of the party Politburo to the TCP Central Committee plenum; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades: We must draw conclusions from the experience of our past work among the peasant masses. For example, let us recall the types of organization used in the past for working among the peasant masses. Let us mention two viewpoints on this subject. First, new peasant organizations must be established throughout the country. Second, this organization is a forced one. It is necessary to turn to existing organizations, particularly to cooperatives. Organizations like associations are useful only to the extent that they emerge from within the struggle of the masses and answer their needs.

Our party's experience has clearly shown the limitations of artificial associations. It was seen that the work of the association had no tangible achievements beyond scattering already limited forces. On the other hand, party organizations that renounced this forced attitude after the Central Committee plenum in 1980 conducted effective work in Peasant cooperatives. Now, in the light of this experience, we must find ways to work in various existing organizations of the peasantry and in cooperatives, to strengthen them.

For centuries, the main wish of the poor peasantry has been the acquisition of land. The peasants have always wanted to be free of the village chief, the usurer, the middleman, and free of poverty and oppression. However, in order to work among the peasant masses, it is necessary to know the wishes of the peasants, who have differing characteristics according to province and region. Our party's local organizations do not have sufficient knowledge of this. Our local propaganda reaches the peasants only on rare occasions. Even on these occasions, the propaganda talks about the worker-peasant alliance, the role of the peasantry and production in agriculture. It is not able, however, to defend the plain demands of the peasantry in a clear and comprehensible language. Rather than complain that the peasants cannot understand the communists, it is necessary to understand the peasants. Undoubtedly, it would not be realistic to expect our local organizations to solve, in one blow, the problem of organization in the villages. Naturally, this organization process is developing in difficult conditions. Therefore, in an effort by the party to turn toward the peasant masses, our local organizations in the cities must prepare a special (?program) of organization and implement it step by step. They must above all enhance agitation and propaganda among the peasant masses. Communists know that it is not possible to organize the party committees among the peasant masses by penetrating the villages disguised as peasants.

It is, above all, necessary to communicate to the peasants our agricultural program and our attitude toward the peasants' interests. This can only be achieved by getting to know their concrete demands. It is the duty of the party organizations to gather information about the villages and assess the information concerning village life. The party organizations possess important tools to achieve this end. Sympathizers among village teachers, the agricultural worker unions, workers who return to their villages and health officers provide wide opportunities to establish the ties between the villages and the party. Even if a party committee is not inside a village, it can become involved in village life through its agitation and propaganda and thus prepare the grounds--step by step--for organization among the peasants. The consistency of the work in the villages will determine the extent of the confidence that our party inspires in the Anatolian villager, who is known for his realism.

Alliance with political movements which are broadly based in the peasant masses and which influence them will play a significant role in establishing the worker-peasant alliance and creating new possibilities for organization among the peasants. While working among the peasantry, in the various organizations of the peasantry and in the cooperatives, it is necessary to establish--on the basis of the front policy of our party--an alliance and unity of action with political forces that are effective among the peasantry.

Communists and Kemalists

The unity of action between communists and Kemalists is a complicated issue because of the nature of Kemalism. Nevertheless, the destiny of our country calls for the establishment of a strong cooperation between these political forces. The Marxist-Leninist analysis on Kemalism is very important in enlightening the national democratic front forums. A [word indistinct] and historical approach and [word indistinct] is necessary to this analysis. The basis and development trends of this (?movement) must be determined in a scientific manner.

Many years ago, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] made various assessments of Kemalism. Even if there are rightist or leftist aspects in these assessments, the fundamental evaluations of our party are still correct. Kemalism emerged as the ideology of the national bourgeoisie. This ideology, which was shaped within the national liberation war, has an anti-imperialist essence. The struggle against the sultanate and the caliphate has attributed certain democratic characteristics to this ideology. Although Kemalism is a bourgeois ideology, it (?includes) to a certain extent, populist positions characteristic of the small bourgeoisie. However, because of its attitude contrary to the democratic rights of the working class and the people and its refusal to eradicate feudalism, Kemalism has not been able to shed its bourgeois limitations and [word indistinct].

While evaluating the historical role of Kemalism, communists do not forget that it has positive as well as negative aspects. This originates from the contradictory nature of the national bourgeoisie. However, in conclusion, communists stress the objectively progressive quality of the role of Kemalism in Turkish history. What is the current role of this ideology, which played a progressive role in our history? It is impossible to answer this question without discussing the evolution and internal disintegration of the bourgeoisie. This methodical approach must be complemented with the view that ideologies are sturdier than economic and social structures. This ideology, which was disseminated to the masses by the bourgeoisie, is still maintaining its influence on one or another stratum independent of the bourgeoisie.

The National Bourgeoisie--the bearer of the Kemalist ideology--has been subject to deep disintegration within itself. Its one branch escalated to monopolism and chose to cooperate with imperialism. Another branch remained outside the local and foreign monopolies. The urban middle classes, whose differences with the bourgeoisie were much more blurred in the first years of the republic, are now closer to the proletariat. The abyss between the middle classes and the monopolistic bourgeoisie became insurmountably deep. On the basis of this social foundation, Kemalism can no longer reflect the interests of a wide mass extending from the top of the bourgeoisie to the middle strata at the same time. On the other hand, how is it that forces that are contradictory to each other can defend Kemalism? It is possible to explain this phenomenon with the fact that Kemalism still influences the broad middle classes. Undoubtedly, the representatives of different classes and sectors do not defend Kemalism in the same context. These representatives defend the different variants of its nationalism. It is known that, particularly, old landowners who have become bourgeois and big traders who have established very close ties with imperialism support the most reactionary ideological movements against Kemalism.

The Democrat Party--which acted as their representative--and its extention, the Justice Party, constitute the political forces outside the Kemalist movement. These forces attack the anti-imperialist essence of Kemalism and incite the conservative and [word indistinct] prejudices in the population in a bid to increase their political influence.

At present, different trends have emerged within the Kemalist movement reflecting the interests of different classes. Broadly it is possible to classify these trends in three main groups. The first one consists of the Ataturkism concept which has now been raised to the level of official ideology. Those who defend this view are adapting Ataturkism to the interests of the current sovereign classes. For this purpose, they abandon the anti-imperialist essence of Kemalism and reduce it to the liberal tendency of the monopolies. Through this ideology, they defend NATOism; so much so that even the Opposers of Kemalism are able to use this type of Ataturkism in their own propaganda.

The second trend consists of the tendency prevalent in the RPP. The ideologues of the RPP argue in favor of renewing Kemalism with a social democratic reformism. This attitude originates from the RPP's class composition. Despite all its specific aspects, the Ataturkism concept of the RPP reflects the hesitant position of the bourgeoisie--whose interests clash with the local and foreign monopolies--between the imperialists and monopolies and the working class.

The third trend consists of the revolutionary and democratic interpretation of Kemalism. Ataturkists who subscribe to this view are in favor of anti-imperialist, antimonopolistic and revolutionary transformations. These forces, who in the past were concentrated in the magazine YON DEVRIM [DIRECTION REVOLUTION] and who are now in part included in the RPP, reflect the interests of the urban middle classes that are approaching the working class in their position.

There is no doubt that the boundaries between the different trends of Kemalism are not constant. There are overlaps. To the extent that these tendencies appeal to the same masses who are influenced by Kemalism, they are affected by each other as well as by the masses they appeal to.

Comrades: The fact that even the most reactionary circles are now engaged in antipeople actions under the banner of Ataturkism shows that they wish to attract to their side the masses who are influenced by Kemalism. We draw the following conclusion from this: Communists must appeal to Kemalists and cooperate with communists and with other progressive forces in a national democratic front.

Communists and the Army

Following the seizure of power by the generals on 12 September 1980, the politicization of the army reached a new level. This situation gives an urgency to the issue of the army. This development makes more vital the alliance between patriotic officers and non-commissioned officers and the working class. The problem is the direction which the inevitable politicization of the army will take. Will it develop in a totally antipeople direction, or will it develop in the direction of our national interests?

First, the TCP does not approve of the coarse and so-called class approach which ignores this dilemma and does nothing to solve it. This kind of attitude on the part of leftist extremists enables the reactionaries to provoke the army against the progressive forces. Second, our party is also opposed to pro-civilian bourgeois views that suppress this dilemma through words and claim that the problem will be solved when the army returns to the barracks. The bourgeois reformist and rightist parties are thus trying to regard the army alone as the defender of law and order. Third, the TCP also totally rejects the savior army concept, which is the inside-out form of civilianism. This viewpoint results, above all, in the unleashing of the army by the reactionaries and the militarists against the people in a hostile manner. The officers who want to save the country from its current situation are also subscribing the savior army concept. However, even these forces were--on numerous occasions--the victims of this erroneous view, by actions which they undertook without joining the working class and the masses.

Being content with the claim that the army is merely a tool for pressure in the hands of the sovereign classes is tantamount to simplifying Marxist-Leninist views on the issue of of the army. The army is a means for pressure in the hands of the sovereign classes; but, it is not a blind tool. Recent Turkish history has shown that, in several situations, the army played a (?relatively) independent role among the different groups of the bourgeoisie. It is necessary to view together the function of militarism, the reactionary role of the dependency on NATO, and the reactionary role of the policy of establishing a partnership between the monopolies and the army through organizations such as the Army Mutual Aid Organization [OYAK], as well as the reactions to these.

Will the officers and noncommissioned officers remain silent in the face of the increasingly dishonorable and antipeople role attributed to them by the Pentagon, NATO and the monopolies? Will the strict barrack discipline, with increased Ottoman despotism and the added modern U.S. army administration, be able to stifle the reactions of the officers and the noncommissioned officers? The replies to these questions depend on whether or not a unity of action can be established between the patriotic sectors of the army and all the other progressive forces; and on the extent to which the struggle for peace, independence and democracy will affect the ranks of the army.

Communists want the army to be democratized and stop being the striking force of imperialism and NATO. It is also clear that communists, who are opposed to armament, which is incited by imperialism, do not talk about an unarmed or unequipped army. We do see the necessity of a defense concept genuinely based on national interests and national independence in order to defend a country. This national security concept is entirely opposed to NATO's imperialist aggression program, which disregards our country"s defense. Under conditions of friendship with neighboring countries, an army sufficient for the country's defense can be sustained without tolerating the current heavy war expenditures. Dependence on NATO, on the other hand, further exacerbates this burden.

This issue consists of opposing armaments which serve the interests of imperialism beyond the needs for our country's defense; and preventing the existing weapons in the possession of the army from serving as a means of militarist threat against peace and democracy.

It is not impossible to prevent the army from being unleashed against the people in the political life of the country for increasingly more reactionary intentions each time; and to create an army that, with the people, defends the country against imperialism instead of an army that serves as a tool for reactionary dictatorships. Only in this way can the gap between the people and the army, which is becoming wider every day, be closed. Only in this way can the army return to the honorable tradition of the national liberation years.

Part Nine

TA211108 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Part nine of report submitted by Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee Secretary General Bilen on behalf of the party Politburo to the TCP Central Committee plenum; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] The stand of the TCP concerning terror is clear. This stand is based on our Marxist-Leninist teachings, on the historic experiences of the international communist movement and the [word indistinct] sources of our own country. The founders of Marxism-Leninism were opposed in principle to terror. Lenin and the Bolsheviks considered terror as a counterrevolutionary means used by the reactionary forces not only against governments but also against the progressive forces. They stressed the socio-economic, political social and psychological causes of terror.

Terror is a fruit of crises experienced by capitalism. It is the expression in practice and theory of the disillusioned petit bourgeoisie that has lost all hope in the future and the class (?struggle). In the hands of the reactionary forces, terror has been transformed into a tool of systematic and ruthless political oppression against the people.

The history of all revolutions and class struggles note the links between terror and the counterrevolutionary forces and describe the uncompromising resistance waged against them mainly by the communists. Georgi Dimitrov, a famous fighter of the communist class movement, described in the Leipzig trials terror as a counterrevolutionary movement in its essence, and disclosed the terrorist characteristics of the Nazis.

The 26th Congress of the CPSU rejected categorically the ugly lies slandering the Soviet Union by the U.S. imperialists, the main supporters of international terrorism, proving once more that neither in practice nor in theory is terrorism compatible with Marxism-Leninism.

It is no coincidence that the countless terrorist organizations in our counrty belonging to various neofascist and maoist groups were united in their anticommunist and anti-Soviet stands. The following is an indisputable argument against those trying to slander the Turkish Communist movement with terror; The TCP has nothing to do with terror since it is a part of the international communist movement.

Comrades, an intensified ideological struggle is being waged in our country on the issue of terrorism as is the case in the world at large. Therefore, it will be beneficial to discuss some aspects of this issue. The propagandists of the bourgeoisie as well as the petit bourgeoisie are intentionally distorting the real causes of terror.

Reactionary circles in our counrtry are supporting the military junta's activities against terrorists in a bid to transform it into a crusade against the progressive forces. They try to hide the fact that the secret imperialist intelligence services provoke terror and that capitalism has undeniable links with terror.

Defining terror as a special method of fighting imported from abroad, measures are taken against the terrorist organizations under the climate of a state of war, thus trying to cover up for the nationwide oppression being conducted against the progressive forces.

The names by which these terrorist organizations have called their groups have only served to further strengthen this regional and anticommunist doctrine of the imperialists. In fact, these terrorists have called their groups by names like the People's Army, the Workers and Peasants Army, Armed Propaganda Unit, claiming that they were fighting against the state and therefore, the captured terrorists should be considered prisoners of war. By disregarding the fact that the deepening of the gap between the urban and rural areas was the result of the crises of capitalism and of the elements that are in the wrong side of the class struggle, these organizations became a tool in the provocations of CIA and MIT, the national intelligence organization.

The followers of the "ISCINI SESI" group--the leftist opportunists that were expelled from the TCP--are trying to explain terror with a Marxist parlance, claiming that terrorism is the armed uprising of the masses doing so at the expense of their lives. Thus they are trying to define a movement born from the crises of capitalism and counterrevolutionary in nature as a revolutionary development. Based on this assumption, the supporters of terrorism are pursuing an extreme leftist view which considers the marginal elements as real revolutionary vanguards of the whole of the proletariat.

The liberal and bourgeois reformist circles were to an extent aware of the social and economic causes of (?terror). However, instead of trying to eliminate these causes, they tried to appease the class struggle by offering small concessions. These circles wanted to use the struggle against terror as a tool in the struggle waged against the revolutionary forces. These forces had a [word indistinct] stand between the most reactionary forces and the progressive forces.

Communists, on the other hand, considered terror as the product of the socioeconomic crises experienced on all levels. They believe that terrorism can be eliminated by putting an end to the sovereignty of the collaborationist monopolies by fundamentally democratizing the state and by implementing the deep revolutionary measures. During the last 2 years, 5,000 of our compatriots were killed in terrorist incidents and 14,000 others were injured and some became invalids. These figures include our party members as well as party sympathizers. The responsibility for such a slaughter is very grave. That is why ideological circles as well as judicial organs are discussing this issue.

Reactionary forces are trying to save the accused fascist NAP members by trying to cover up for their acts of terror, accusing innocent people of being terrorists under the threat of torture. They exploit the fact that the extreme leftist and Maoist terrorists called their groups with names like: revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist or communist. They are trying to win the ideological war by mobilizing their propaganda organs in the media to this end. Through this ideological aggression, the most reactionary circles are trying to show that fascist terror as a reaction against the threat of communism. Under the circumstances, progressive forces can fight against such allegations only by revealing the real facts, by drawing a definite line between them and the extreme leftist groups, and by explaining to the masses whose purpose the incidents of terror served. The memory of numerous aggressions perpetrated by terrorist groups against the working class and its organizations in the period prior to 12 September 1980 are still fresh in the minds of the masses. The masses [words indistinct] of the struggle against terrorism constitutes a great resource for communists.

The following questions may be asked. Is it not sufficient to draw a firm line between ourselves and the fascist terrorists? Would it not be right to only do this in order to (?criticize) the youths who are dragged into leftist terrorism? Is stressing the delineation of the line between ourselves and leftist terrorism not tantamount to regression in the face of the junta's barbaric measures against these groups? No, comrades. It would have been wrong if communists did not oppose all types of barbarism and torture, regardless of their object. If, however, communists had swerved from their duty to silence the terrorism accusation of the enemy at the expense of the communists' principled positions, then this would go beyond making an error and (?compromise) the interests of the class struggle. The masses (?may temporarily be able) to withstand the bloody massacres perpetrated against terrorist groups, but the real danger is that of decreasing of the masses' awareness through anticommunist poison.

The problem is as follows: Our attitude toward terrorism is not only the result of our positions or principle; it has become the condition necessary to enlighten the millions of toilers. The party approach is clear. A person who forgets this duty cannot escape being the indirect tool of the sovereign forces' aim to mislead the masses. This principled attitude of the communists is also the only correct way to alert the youths who are dragged into terrorism. Through their own experience, these youths can now better understand the TCP's firm opposition to terrorism in the past.

The TCP views the terrorists as the victims of the current capitalist order based on injustice, exploitation and pressure. We, the communists, declare that we are not struggling against the terrorists, who pay bitterly for their bloody actions, but against terrorism. We speak to them in this manner despite the fact that before 12 September, many of our party members were killed by extreme leftist or deviationist terrorist groups as well as by fascists. The TCP has no admiration, such as is the case with the petite bourgeoisie, for the so-called armed actions of the leftist terrorist groups; nor does it cower in its struggle against terrorism in the face of the sad end met by these groups. Ours is not a party that observes the struggle from the outside. Our comrades were killed by terrorists during May day demonstrations. It is again our comrades who are now being tortured to death or crippled in the dungeons of the reactionary military dictatorship. Our party has a militant tradition sufficiently glorious to create joy throughout the working class. The party of the likes of Mustafa Suphi calls on the youth to totally abandon the terrorist organizations and pursue the struggle path of the proletariat.

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COMMENTS ON U.S.-USSR AGREEMENT TO START TALKS

Schmidt: Great Success

LD251446 Hamburg DPA in German 1331 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Wiesbaden, 25 Sep (DPA)--The U.S.-Soviet agreement to start negotiations on the limitation of nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe has been greeted with relief by Chancellor Schmidt. After an exchange of views with the SPD Parliamentary Group in Hesse, Schmidt told journalists in Wiesbaden: "We do not want to hide our light under a bushel with regard to this meeting taking place." It is "a great success for German diplomacy and for Genscher and Schmidt" that the two leading world powers intend to sit down together at a conference table in Geneva in November. The Federal Government will "actively follow" the negotiations. This does not mean that it will take part in them but it is ready if it needs to be consulted.

The chancellor recalled that he has tried since the middle 1970's to get the SALT negotiations going and that after the ratification of SALT II [as received] he criticized the its omission of medium-range missiles. In talks with both the Americans and the Russians he again and again "hammered this point home."

Asked whether the agreement between the United States and the USSR to negotiate could also strengthen his own position in the SPD, Schmidt said: "What matters is not my position in the party, but whether it helps Europe and Germany."

Genscher Urges Speedy Progress

LD261300 Hamburg DPA in German 1118 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 26 Sep (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher appealed to the United States and the Soviet Union for speedy progress at the agreed negotiations on arms control concerning medium-range nuclear missiles. In view of the planned stationing of the new American missiles in Europe at the end of 1983, there is really no time to be lost, Genscher stressed in an interview with North German Radio. The Federal Government's policy will contribute to creating a European climate which will make businesslike talks possible.

"All steps must be taken to prevent a further deterioration of the international climate," Genscher said. In the ideal case, the Soviet Union would completely set aside its advantage in the field of medium-range missiles. In such a case, the Federal Government would say with special emphasis that now the Western counterarming would not have to take place at all.

The fact that, in contrast with the SALT negotiations on intercontinental strategic weapons, the Europeans are involved in an accompanying-participating capacity in the disarmament negotiations on medium-range missiles, is seen by Genscher as proof that the United States is aware that Europe, as an equal allied partner, has a fundamental interest in expressing its own ideas and thus European interests. This is a necessary basis for an effective alliance between equal states. "We never viewed NATO other than in this light," Genscher said. "We are very happy that this view is taken on both sides of the Atlantic."

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE

DW251049 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 25 Sep 81 p 1

[Commentary signed G.N.: "Preparatory Talks"]

[Text] The statement that Washington and Moscow will begin official negotiations on medium-range missiles in Europe on 30 November is not surprising.

Both big powers have been involved in unofficial disarmament talks for quite some time. The failure of SALT II does not mean that things have come to an end. What looked like a defeat for the Carter administration in the Senate was actually failure of Soviet diplomacy--it had achieved too much in talks with the American negotiators and had given too little.

Negotiations will be difficult particularly because no agreement exists on the topics and aims of the negotiations. "Balance" is the Western demand, while that of the Soviet Union is "uncurtailed security," which means maintaining and increasing its superiority. That can be seen not only from the constant development of its medium-range weapons potential, but also by the demand to include the less far-reaching "forward-based systems" of the Americans in Europe in the negotiations (most of all fighter-bombers). These weapons, however, are intended to counter the conventional superiority of the Soviet Union. Soviet disarmament policy has the same aims as Soviet armament policy--to establish superiority.

Two details catch one's eye regarding the New York communique. One is the veiled announcement that negotiations will take place soon on intercontinental weapons as well. This means actually that preparatory talks are already underway. But the terms "SALT" or "strategic" nuclear arms have been avoided. If we read this correctly, it means that Washington has distanced itself from the Soviet interpretation that all arms able to hit the Soviet Union are "strategic" arms, while all those unable to hit America are not. Or that those nuclear weapons deployed in West Europe and able to reach the Soviet Union should carry much more political weight than Soviet nuclear arms able to hit only West Europeans. Washington does not permit this arbitrary differentiation between Soviet and European security. In doing this, it once again links American security with that of West Europe. Will this impress those people in the Federal Republic who are foolish or malicious enough to say that America is preparing for nuclear war limited to Europe?

POLITICIAN REPORTS BEGIN WANTS TO NORMALIZE TIES

LD251610 Hamburg DPA in German 1436 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 25 Sep (DPA)--Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin is "very interested" in normalizing relations with Bonn, which have been clouded since the spring.

After talks with Begin in Israel, the chairman of the German-Israel Society, Hamburg CDU politician Eric Blumenfeld, informed Chancellor Schmidt on Wednesday about the desire for better relations.

TERRORISTS IDENTIFIED IN ATTACK ON KROESEN

LD261636 Hamburg DPA in German 1542 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Hamburg, 26 Sep (DPA)--Two of the most wanted German terrorist suspects, Brigitte Mohnhaupt and Christian Klar, have been identified as being involved in the Heidelberg attack on Frederick J. Kroesen, commander in chief of the U.S. Army in Europe. Reports in BILD AM SONNTAG and in the new issue of the news magazine SPIEGEL claims that their fingerprints were found on various objects near the scene of the attack. According to BILD AM SONNTAG, authorities assume that Brigitte Mohnhaupt as the new head of the Red Army now controls the campaigns from France. SPIEGEL reports that there are reliable indications that Klar was also involved in the bomb attack on the U.S. headquarters in Ramstein. A CID spokesman said such speculations are nothing new. The office of the federal attorney refused to comment.

PAPER REPORTS DECISION TO EXCHANGE CONVICTED SPY

LD251730 Hamburg DPA in German 1654 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 25 Sep (DPA)--According to a report in BERLINER MORGENPOST, the decision to exchange the spy Guenter Guillaume was made in strict secrecy. The paper reports that Federal President Karl Carstens, after consultations with the Federal Government and a talk with Federal Attorney Kurt Rebmann, signed in Bonn today the pardon for the former assistant of former Chancellor Willy Brandt sentenced in 1975 to 13 years imprisonment for treason. No confirmation could be had in Bonn tonight either for the pardon or the impending exchange. The federal president's office neither confirmed nor denied the report. A Federal Government spokesman said that the government did not involve itself in public speculation.

INTRA-GERMAN COMMISSION DISCUSSES COMPENSATION

LD241340 Hamburg DPA in German 1221 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Potsdam, 24 Sep (DPA)--At the 2-day session of the joint intra-German Frontier Commission in Potsdam, the FRG delegation raised for the first time the question of compensation claims against the GDR. They mainly concern private claims relating to damage in the frontier region of the Federal Republic caused by the GDR and which amount to almost DM1 million. The head of the FRG delegation, Irmgard von Rottenburg, stated in Potsdam today that the GDR representatives objected on the grounds that these questions ought to be dealt with through the permanent missions and not by the Frontier Commission.

So far, the GDR has made no payments for damage, which mainly consists of damage to the environment. The first claim for damages lodged by the Federal Republic followed the death of a large number of fish in the Leine in 1974. This claim was for DM145,000. Frau von Rottenburg explained that the Federal German delegation regarded the competence of the Frontier Commission for such matters as deriving from a 1978 protocol which also contained basic principles for preventing damage.

Other topics discussed at this 57th session of the Frontier Commission included preparatory work for next year's program for the maintenance of frontier waters. Scientific papers on flood protection on the Elbe were also handed to the GDR. Basic agreement was reached on the diversion of flood waters from the Lower Saxony area into the Mittellan canal and a protocol note was made on question of frontier marking in connection with the construction of the Hamburg-Berlin highway.

The next session of the Frontier Commission will be held 1-2 December in Regensburg. The Federal Republic's delegation in the Frontier Commission includes representatives of the Federal Government and of the four federal laender bordering the GDR.

PRESIDENT HOLDS MEETINGS, LEAVES FOR SAUDI ARABIA

Conversation With Shimon Peres

LD251524 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Francois Mitterrand and Shimon Peres held a surprise private meeting. The president had a conversation with the leader of the Israeli Labor Party after a luncheon organized at the Elysee in honor of the presidium of the Socialist International. This meeting took place just before the French head of state's forthcoming departure for Saudi Arabia. It was devoted mainly to the situation in the Middle East and the prospects for a solution of the conflict.

Meeting With Arab League Chief

LD251232 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Chadli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, states that Francois Mitterrand might contribute in a very positive manner to unlocking the problem of the Middle East. He met the French president for an hour this morning. He stressed that the meeting was of particular importance on the eve of the journey that the French head of state is to make to Saudi Arabia.

CHEYSSON COMMENTS ON HAIG, GROMYKO UN SPEECHES

PM251441 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Sep 81 p 3

["N.B." dispatch: "Mr Haig and General Gromyko...."]

[Text] New York -- Just a few minutes before his speech to the UN assembly on 23 September, External Relations Minister Cheysson gave a press conference in which he stressed the need to make rapid progress on the Namibia affair but asserted that any personal initiative by one of the five "contact group" members (France, United States, Britain, FRG, Canada) would be harmful to a settlement. Cheysson, who was to meet with the foreign ministers of the five countries in the group this Thursday, thinks, however, that the drafting of a "timetable" for Namibia's independence would be a major step forward.

Questioned several times on the French-Mexican communique on El Salvador (the Venezuelan president and Argentine foreign minister referred to it in rather unfavorable terms in their speeches to the General Assembly), the French minister admitted that it is an "unusual document," but, he added, "how can we be accused of encouraging the increase of violence in that country when it is precisely that violence that we condemn?" He then stated that it is not France's intention to intervene in a region to which it does not belong, unless it is asked to do so by a state in that region or by the United Nations.

Cheysson repeated this formula with regard to Lebanon when he was asked whether Paris intended to take an initiative. "But," the minister added, "it is absolutely essential to find a solution or at least to try to improve the situation which has become intolerable. The changes which I found there after 10 months are frightening. Lebanon has virtually disappeared as a nation and a state."

Questioned on Paris' relations with the PLO, Cheysson stated that the PLO should certainly take part in a settlement. "A lasting peace has never been established by ignoring the rights of peoples," he said, "but we have never recognized the PLO as the Palestinians' sole representative."

With regard to the speeches made by General Haig and Mr Gromyko at the United Nations, Cheysson said sardonically: "It would be more appropriate to talk of General Gromyko and Mr Haig." He said that the Soviet minister had, in fact, replied to the equally tough speech delivered recently by Haig in Berlin. "If the Soviet reply had not been made in the United Nations," he said, "it would have been made elsewhere." It is not so much Gromyko's tone which worries me," Cheysson continued, "as the facts he is describing: Afghanistan, the arms race, the change in the balance of forces in Europe." In the French minister's view, Haig's speech, some points of which he disputes, dealt better with the most urgent problems: North-South relations, which, in his view, take priority over East-West relations.

Meets With Gromyko

NC251954 Paris AFP in English 1945 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, 25 Sep (AFP)--French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson met with Andrey Gromyko, his Soviet counterpart, today over a working lunch, it was learned here.

It was the first high-level meeting between representatives of the two countries since Socialist Francois Mitterrand took over the French presidency four months ago.

According to French sources, the two ministers intended to review the international situation and bilateral relations.

The sources said that in the past, Mr Cheysson declared on several occasions that relations between the two countries would return to normal only after the USSR withdrew its forces from Afghanistan.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS TURKISH CONSULATE SEIZURE

NC251402 Paris AFP in English 1341 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 25 Sep (AFP)--France today strongly condemned the seizure of more than 50 hostages at the Turkish Consulate here yesterday and vowed to try those responsible for the attack in French courts.

"As painful as the historic events invoked by the authors of this act might be, it constitutes an inadmissible attack on elementary human rights and is all the more intolerable since once again, Turkish diplomats posted in France were affected," a French Government communique said. The statement added that the government would "not tolerate the development" of terrorism in France.

In yesterday's action, a four-man Armenian commando shot their way into the Turkish mission and held the hostages for 15 hours before surrendering to police. A Turkish guard was killed, a vice consul was seriously injured and two commandos were wounded in the ordeal. Responsibility for the attack was claimed by the Armenian Secret Liberation Army, which has killed four Turkish diplomats here since 1975.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL URGES END TO ARMS RACE

NC251856 Paris AFP in English 1832 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 25 Sep (AFP)--The Socialist International today made an urgent appeal for a halt to the nuclear arms race and an immediate accord to ban biological and chemical weapons.

Winding up two days of meetings here, the Socialist International Executive also opposed production of the neutron bomb and backed proposals for so-called "denuclearized" zones, particularly in the Pacific and northern Europe.

It said in a resolution that the United States and Soviet Union should begin negotiations on strategic nuclear arms "as soon as possible" and said moves to resume talks on European theater weapons were "encouraging."

The text called for a reduction and "eventually" elimination of nuclear forces in Europe "on both sides;" the Socialist International also said that agreement must be reached "without delay" to bar bacteriological and chemical weapons in order to avoid a new arms race.

On another matter, the international declared its total support for the move by France and Mexico to recognize left-wing rebels in El Salvador as a legitimate political force.

The organization condemned the United States for granting massive military assistance to the right-wing junta President Napolean Duarte that rules the Central American country. It affirmed its backing of the national revolutionary movement in El Salvador and called for a negotiated political solution to the problems in the violence-wracked nation leading to democratic elections.

MARCHAIS DISCUSSES PCF DOMESTIC, FOREIGN STANCES

PM241329 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 21 Sep 81 p 3

[Michel Naudy and Bernard Frederick report on Europe 1 Press Club interview with PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais on 20 September]

[Excerpt] PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais was the guest on the Europe 1 Press Club yesterday. He began by answering questions on the Central Committee meeting on 17 and 18 September and then answered numerous questions on the government's action, the communists' participation, national defense and so forth.

Georges Marchais was first asked why the last Central Committee meeting report was not published. Since the journalist drew a parallel with the nonpublication of the report submitted in 1972 after the signing of the joint program, the PCF secretary general recalled that at that time the decision was one of "political timing." There were, he said, only a few days to go before the national conference which was to debate the joint program and during which the broad outlines of the unpublished report were to be explained. Subsequently, Georges Marchais explained, we felt that it ought to have been published "for the sake of clarity."

This time it is an entirely different case, Georges Marchais stated: A commission has been appointed within the Central Committee to draw up a document which will be submitted for discussion by the whole party before the 24th congress. At the last Central Committee session, the commission explained the progress on its work. This work is not finished. It is being continued taking account of the discussion which took place on 17 and 18 September. A new Central Committee meeting is scheduled for 8 and 9 October. After that meeting the draft 24th congress report will be published.

Questioned on his reply to a Canadian journalist about possible changes in the PCF leadership, Georges Marchais explained: "I replied that I could not say what would happen. Indeed, our party is the only one in which the leaders are elected at the congress by secret ballot. Since the journalist asked me whether I will stand as candidate, I said yes."

The debate then turned to the PCF's role in the left's victory and the Communists' policy. The secretary general pointed out that throughout the presidential election campaign he had presented himself as the "anti-Giscard candidate" and that the right had constantly said that the PCF "did not want to defeat Giscard, did not want to enter government in a crisis period."

"We wanted to defeat Giscard," Georges Machais said, "and we did defeat him; now we are taking part in the government."

Going back to the 1977-81 period, the secretary general recalled that the Communists had waged "a campaign to explain both the necessary conditions for defeating Giscard and bringing about change and on the conditions for unity."

"We think," he added, "that that campaign was positive."

With regard to the PCF's assessment of the government's action, Georges Marchais indicated that we are not saying "yes, but." "In the new majority," he said, "we are not working as the old majority worked." He explained that the Communists are making proposals at all levels and playing a constructive part in implementing the new policy without being "yes men." "We are loyal and committed members of the majority, we have joined the government without reservations in order to succeed and not for a limited period."

Compared with those who "do not accept this policy, the nationalizations, the wealth tax and so forth," the secretary general continued, "we are a serious and responsible party."

He recalled that there was a "gap" between the proposals which he had put forward during the election campaign and those for which the majority of the country had opted. "It can happen," he said, "that a party makes proposals which are not accepted and that experience shows ought to have been taken into account.'

The reforms for which the French have opted, he said, "are less that the ones which we advocated and we think that that makes it more difficult to steer the country out of the crisis."

Questioned on the prospects for an increase in the Communists' electoral influence, Georges Marchais mentioned the analysis which the June Central Committee meeting made, stating that it would be taken further at the forthcoming congress.

There are, he said, two reasons for this loss of ground: "We think that we failed to give the appropriate answer to the question: What kind of socialist society should France have? We also applied to the union methods which had been positive (1936, the liberation) but which were no longer suited to the needs of the struggle.

On these questions, Georges Marchais indicated, the party "will make a detailed analysis which will relate to several decades of our own political practice." The 22d and 23d congresses "began to answer those questions," Georges Marchais added, "but that did not make good the delay." "We think that the change must succeed," Georges Marchais said, "and it is in the framework of this change that the PCF will regain lost ground." "We do not want to be strengthened by a failure," he concluded.

After recalling that the Communists' entry into the government had been rendered possible partly because they had contributed to defeating Giscard and partly because there were many areas of agreement between the Communists' and Socialists' proposals, the secretary general said that "the process started (by the government) is a step in the right direction."

Turning to foreign policy questions, the journalists then questioned him on the Polish situation.

On this subject, Georges Marchais said that he had "nothing to withdraw or add to the remarks (which he) made 1 year ago. There are political, economic and democratic questions which the Poles must solve," he stated.

Asked about his opinion of Pierre Mauroy, the PCF secretary general stated: My assessment of the premier is connected with my assessment of his policy. Unlike one weekly, which claims to be leftwing, I thought his recent speech to the National Assembly was good."

He began by saying: "We are against the arms race, we are in favor of the balance of forces, but a balance at a lower level. While awaiting their dissolution, which remains our objective, there must be negotiations between the two blocs to assess the balance of forces and take deescalation measures."

With regard to the neutron bomb, Georges Marchais reaffirmed the communists' hostility to its construction which would constitute another step in the arms race. At this point, he recalled that he had "expressed to the National Assembly the hope that, in view of the international situation, which is deteriorating owing to President Reagan's decisions, the government might take initiatives to promote disarmament, especially since important events are taking place -- in the FRG, the Netherlands, the Nordic countries and the United States itself, where large crowds of people are opposing the arms race." Georges Marchais asked people to think about the 800 million human beings who are starving in the world, the dangers of a return to the cold war and the resulting doubt cast on economic, scientific and cultural relations among nations.

With regard to the FRG, he expressed his indignation at the terrorists," since "for the first time since the 1930's large crowds of people and young people in that country are struggling against nuclear arms."

Rejecting the theory of an imbalance of forces in Europe and recalling that Charles Hernu himself had rejected it, Georges Marchais said he thought it was easier to agree on the medium-range missiles than on the SALT II negotiations. "There must be negotiations," he concluded on this question.

Finally, the PCF secretary general indicated that the left's present cohesion "does not depend on some force outside France" and in reply to a question on the Communists' "demands" regarding management posts in the future nationalized enterprises, he specified that "since we are committed and loyal members of the majority there is no reason to discriminate against us."

LEGISLATION ON DEEP SEA RESOURCES PLANNED

PM240947 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Sep 81 p 4

[Yvonne Rebeyrol report]

[Excerpts] French law on the exploration and exploitation of deep sea mineral resources may be termed "conservationist." Like the Barre government, the Mauroy government wants to give France national legislation on deep sea mineral resources (essentially polymetallic nodules) making it possible to retain the eventual rights of the French prospectors and industrialists in the AFERNOD (French Association for the Study of and Research Into Polymetallic Nodules) consortium over the potential sites identified by them from 1970 through the end of 1980 in a sector of the east Pacific covering an area of 450,000 square km. AFERNOD combines the National Center for Ocean Exploitation, the Atomic Energy Commissariat, the Bureau of Geological and Mining Exploration, the Nickel Company and the France-Dunkerque shipyards.

At his 16 September news conference after the Council of Ministers session, Louis Le Pensec, minister of the sea, explained that the National Assembly and the Senate would examine the draft law as soon as possible. AFERNOD has already submitted a request for an exploration permit. France must thus be able to discuss on equal terms from 1 January 1982, as planned, with the United States, the FRG and Britain, to avoid any litigation resulting from eventual overlapping of permits requested and so that the other four international consortiums cannot benefit from earlier rights prejudicial to AFERNOD.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS COLLEAGUES IN NEW YORK

Confers With Gromyko

LD261712 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0600 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Interview with Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo by correspondent Empedo Clemazia in New York; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] I am talking to you just as you have seen your Soviet colleague Gromyko. I imagine that you talked to Gromyko about the position of our government which you also described in your speech to the General Assembly; in favor of talks but aware of re-establishing a missile balance in Europe which today the Italian Government believes is (?necessary). What has the Soviet reaction been?

[Answer] We found ourselves in agreement on basic ideas, that is to say, on the idea that the equilibrium is the premise for negotiations and that security is the guarantee for peace. On the matter, it seems to me that we have joint views. The problem now is not to circumscribe all this only to negotiations on Euromissiles because we must admit that there are other problems in the field of defense, from strategic weapons to conventional arms. Then there are political problems, the problems in the world which disturb the peace or threaten peace. For example, I think of Kampuchea. Then there is the concern in Europe over the events in Poland. An authentic dialogue must take into account all these matters.

[Question] With reference to your speech to the General Assembly, is it an error to underestimate the European voice? You met, among others, Haig and Gromyko. Do you believe that the two leaders are unaware of Europe's positive contribution?

[Answer] We arrived at this point, we arrived at giving a start to negotiations, at fixing a date. Much is owed to Europe for this. It was the European countries who assumed the responsibility for helping re-establish the equilibrium disturbed by the Soviet SS-20's. We said yes to nuclear modernization but at the same time we said yes to negotiations. We gave a push in that direction.

[Question] The Americans have repeatedly said that any Soviet interference in Poland would render impossible any negotiations. Does the Soviet Union accept negotiations on that basis? Is it right to say under the circumstances that there is greater hope that Poland can solve her problems alone?

[Answer] We are all convinced and I think that the Soviet foreign minister also is convinced of this above all. If a step of such gravity should take place, that is to say an intervention in Poland, then not only negotiations are compromised -- and these negotiations have not yet started -- but also a blow would be dealt to coexistence between East and West, to detente. This would be such a serious matter that everybody should think twice.

Meets Poland's Czyrek

AU252025 Rome ANSA in English 1927 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 25 Sep (ANSA) -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo reiterated here today that his government viewed events in Poland to be a strictly internal affair and warned his Polish counterpart Jozef Czyrek that any moves to muffle the "dialectic" process would have serious repercussions on the international scene.

After hearing Czyrek's account of Poland's "catastrophic" economy, Colombo told him that the Rome government would continue to consider events in that country to be part of "an internal process" whose "autonomous unfolding" had to be respected.

He stressed that an internal crackdown on that process or any external intervention aimed at stifling the dialogue would seriously upset the world's precarious equilibrium.

Czyrek made no explicit mention of international complications, like the hostile reaction of other Warsaw Pact communist parties to the Polish experiment, in his account to Colombo. But he managed to get the message across that any "excesses" in Polish developments could have "irreparable" effects on the situation.

Drawing a grim picture of the Polish economy, Czyrek pointed out that coal production and exportation were virtually at a standstill, the state coffers were empty and the factories were idle for a lack of raw material -- an infernal vicious circle which has brought the country on the brink of bankruptcy.

The Polish foreign minister thanked Colombo for the help that Italy with its West European partners, was giving his country in the form of food and financial aid. Colombo assured him that the Rome government will continue to do its part to help Poland through its economic troubles.

Events in Poland also came up in the talks Colombo had here today with his Romanian counterpart Stefan Andrei. But the major topic of that conversation, however, was the prospects for success in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) when it resumes its session in Madrid shortly.

The Italian diplomatic chief also had a series of meetings in New York between Thursday and Friday devoted to preparations for the forthcoming conference, promoted by the Rome government, to decide on moves to aid the Third World's poorest countries. He conferred with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr and Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda, with whom he also discussed recent developments in Central America, El Salvador in particular.

In other encounters, Colombo discussed problems of world hunger with the director-general of the World Food Council and the executive chief of the United Nations Development Program. Colomba was conferring in New York this evening with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, with whom he last met in Moscow ten months ago.

More on Meetings

AU261954 Rome ANSA in English 1932 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 26 Sep (ANSA) -- The Soviet diplomatic chief went on to reaffirm that his country is willing to withdraw its troops from neighboring Afghanistan on condition that outside interference by Pakistan and Iran be brought to a halt.

The core issue, however, not referred to by Gromyko is that the present Kabul government is not likely to facilitate a process of self-determiantion for the Afghan people. None of the projects for a settlement of the problem of Afghanistan, including the one formulated by the European Economic Community, addresses itself to this key matter.

In response to a warning voiced by the Italian foreign minister to the effect that any outside interference in Poland or acts of repression in that country would substantially modify East-West relations and compromise the revival of this dialogue, the Soviet minister said, "We are concerned that there be no change as regards to socialists nature of the Polish regime."

With reference to interference in Poland's internal affairs, Colombo said he did not feel that economic assistance could be described as interference. "We have given them (this aid) and we will continue to give it to them with respect for the process underway," the Italian minister said, and quickly added, "there are countries which tend to interfere," a statement which drew no response from the Soviet diplomat.

On another issue discussed by Colombo and Gromyko, the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, the Italian minister asked his colleague to work toward a successful conclusion of the Madrid Conference before the end of the year.

Return to Rome

LD272312 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Colombo has returned to Rome from New York. He pointed out that the Gromyko-Haig meeting marked the first resumption of East-West negotiations and the decision to start the negotiations on Euromissiles on 30 November. Colombo also affirmed that Italy and Germany carried out a decisive role within the orbit of the Atlantic alliance.

BERLINGUER: COUNTRY BECOMING KEY DRUG CENTER

AU251618 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 25 Sep (ANSA) -- Italian Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer has warned that Italy is becoming one of the key centers for the distribution, transit and even the production of drugs in Europe. In a statement released to the "NEW SOCIETY" weekly, the head of the Western world's largest communist party said that the ties that exist between organized crime and certain sectors of the banking and political world must be broken. In the interview, which will be published in the weekly tomorrow but sections of which were printed in the "REPUBBLICA" daily today, Berlinguer said that the centers and channels for the consumption and selling of drugs must be identified so that "this scourge" can be wiped out. The drug problem in Italy has been the cause of disputes within the Communist Party itself. One party member, Piera Patti, founded a national antidrug league which calls for compulsory treatment for addicts. Drugs caused 208 deaths in Italy last year. Official figures put the number of addicts in this country at 68,000 but informed sources say that 150,000 is a more realistic estimate.

NAPOLITANO SCOLDS PRESS OVER PCI 'DISPUTE'

AU261555 Rome ANSA in English 1532 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 26 Sep (ANSA) -- Italian Communist Party (PCI) official Giorgio Napolitano took the press to task for flaunting his supposed dispute with the PCI leadership without bothering to explain the terms of the political debate going on inside the party in an article due for publication soon in a nation wide weekly magazine. Napolitano, who has been tapped by his party as the replacement for the late PCI lower house floor whip Fernando di Giulio, charged the media of "raving about dissent and personal disputes" in the party while neglecting to give a clear account of the issues at stake. The press has given a lot of publicity lately to what it has detected in some of Napolitano's recent statements as a proposal to tighten the PCI's ties with the Italian Socialist Party (PSI), portraying the move as a challenge to PCI Secretary Enrico Berlinguer's political leadership of the party.

LA REPUBBLICA Interview

PM240957 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 18 Sep 81 p 2

[Giovanni Valentini interview with PCI Secretariat member Giorgio Napolitano in Turin on 17 September]

[Excerpt] Turin, 17 Sep -- [Question] Following Berlinguer's visit to Belgrade, further visits by the communist secretary to France and perhaps Cuba have already been announced. Is a revival of your international commitment underway? What are its objectives?

[Answer] Our main motive is concern at the deterioration in the international situation. It is necessary to make every effort to contribute to an initiative either by Europe or the nonaligned countries capable of encouraging negotiation, detente and disarmament.

[Question] Nonetheless, some people see Berlinguer's trip to Paris as an attempt to supplant Craxi's PSI and to skirt the difficulties of relations with the Italian Socialists.

[Answer] Reports on Berlinguer's possible trip to France are inaccurate and premature. However, we have been developing relations with the socialist parties in Europe or with the socialist group in the European Parliament for many years. And we have been doing so irrespective of the ups and downs in our relations with the PSI. However, I do believe that a renewed commitment on European questions -- not supplanting the PSI in any way but seeking contacts with all socialist and social democratic parties -- could contribute to a richer and more constructive dialogue within the Italian left.

[Question] In the debate at the Turin festival, you said that there is a more unitary atmosphere in the European left than in the Italian left. What practical steps can be taken to improve the situation?

[Answer] In the debate, we agreed that differences cannot be hidden or glossed over. This is true of relations between communist and socialist parties at European level and in each individual country, especially Italy. It is undeniable that the analyses and outlooks of the PCI and PSI have diverged in various respects: The importance which should be attached to institutional, political and moral reform; the need for a limited and ambiguous "alternative" or a substantial alternative to governments centered on the DC. These problems cannot be avoided. However, we should try to start from specific aspects of some major international policy problems to see whether there are possibilities for fruitful areas of agreement.

[Question] But isn't the present nature of relations between communists and socialists in Italy, which is full of conflict, likely to cause a break like the one which came about in France before Mitterrand's victory? Isn't there a risk, as many people claim, of "entrenchment" and rigidity on the PCI's part?

[Answer] The danger lies in the tensions which are bound to increase when the PSI one day adopts the theory of balanced councils, which excludes us from the Liguria or Latium regions; when, on another occasion, the very existence of the problem of anticommunist prejudice is denied and when on yet another occasion there are polemics at least on the advisability of the speaker of the house remaining a PCI member. Obviously, tensions ease when decisions like the one in Rome, whose importance I would like to stress, are made together. However, our party is committed to further development, in the most diverse spheres, of its original positions which are a far cry from any dogmatic or narrow class rigidity.

[Question] In short, don't you fear that the PCI ultimately runs the risk of suffering the fate of the PCF, reduced to a subordinate position with regard to the socialist party?

[Answer] I would not like to express any hasty opinions on the stormy course of the PCF and leftwing union in France. Here we communists are strongly established in a broad leftwing social, cultural and electoral area and we do not think that the PSI can contemplate especially not by moving -- as it seems to wish to do -- toward a more organic alliance with the DC and toward positions further removed from truly leftwing positions. Nobody must imagine that we can be reduced to a subordinate position. It would be different if the PSI, positively developing its autonomy and initiative but without rejecting the need for broad cooperation among all the leftwing forces, were to aim to win the agreement of a section of the voters who are tending to move away from the DC because of that party's obvious deterioration.

PCP'S CUNHAL ON OPPOSITION TO BALSEMAO GOVERNMENT

LD262232 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1830 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Interview with PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal in Lisbon 26 September -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] The PCP Central Committee has been meeting in Lisbon to consider the national political situation. At a news conference this afternoon Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal summed up the proceedings. In the PCP leader's view, the present government has lost all its democratic legitimacy and on these grounds he demanded the government's resignation and the holding of early elections. Cunhal also stressed the dangers that might befall the democratic regime if a pact were established between the PS [Socialist Party] and the AD [Democratic Alliance] for the purpose of revising the constitution and for contesting local elections:

"The Communist Party Central Committee has emphasized that the crisis in the AD and in the Pinto Balsemao government that led to its resignation -- a crisis that was basically the result of the failure of the AD's policies and of the struggle of the working class and popular masses -- would have fully justified the withdrawal of the AD from the government, thus leaving the way open to a democratic alternative. The formation of the new government has been a grave mistake in which are evident the insistence of the PS secretary general, Mario Soares, on a new AD cabinet being set up, and a probably incorrect assessment of the threats posed to democracy by the chosen solution, especially at a time when the constitution is due for a revision.

"The Central Committee has concluded that the new AD government, by continuing along what are essentially the same policy lines of its predecessor, will worsen even further [words indistinct] the country's economic situation and the people's living standards. The Central Committee has further concluded that the new AD government has reactivated the AD's subversive and putschist plans for liquidation of the democratic regime. These plans are now hinging on a military conspiracy through the appointment of Deputy Prime Minister Freitas do Amaral as minister of defense and on the unconstitutional revision of the constitution."

Alvaro Cunhal further stated that there is great receptivity in the PS to the idea of a joint effort with the PCP in the defense of the ideals of 25 April. To this end, the PCP Central Committee has decided to propose to the PS and to independent democrats the establishment of a platform based on five points ranging from revision of the constitution to local government elections. Considering that joint action by all democrats is a national imperative, the Central Committee has confirmed the PCP's total willingness to discuss with all the other democratic forces, namely with the PS and independent democrats, all the problems related to the political situation, the revision of the constitution and the working out of a democratic alternative.

"On the basis of a common plan, the PCP Central Committee proposes the establishment of a platform based on five essential points: 1) Defense of the constitution and of the democratic regime; 2) defense of the workers' interests and of the people's living standards; 3) resolving the economic crisis and pursuit of the country's development; 4) guaranteeing national independence and dignity; 5) defeat of the AD and the working out of a democratic alternative."

At this meeting the PCP Central Committee ratified the proposal from the party's cell in the Lisbon daily O DIARIO for the expulsion of Julio Pinto from the party. Although describing the question as an internal party affair, Cunhal told reporters: "The Central Committee has examined a decision of the party's journalists' cell in the newspaper O DIARIO for the expulsion of Julio Pinto from the party. The Central Committee has ratified this decision."

PCE'S CARRILLO URGES POLICY OF NEUTRALITY

LD272346 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] According to the organizers, some 70,000 people today attended the closing ceremony of the 1981 PCE festival in the Casa de Campo park in Madrid, which was devoted this year to the subject of NATO. In his closing speech, Secretary General Santiago Carrillo said the question of Spain joining the Alantic alliance is not a leftwing affair nor a rightwing or a center one, but rather a matter concerning the struggle for peace. Carrillo said the spectacle being put on by the Calvo-Sotelo government is a lamentable one both in form and content. He argued that the Union of the Democratic Center is making a distorted interpretation of Article 91 of the constitution in refusing to allow a referendum.

Carrillo also leveled strong criticism at the Basque Nationalist Party and the Convergencia 1 Unio parties which he claimed have abused the votes cast for them since they had sidestepped the issue in their election programs. He claimed that a recent poll has shown that if a referendum were to be held it would produce a rejection of entry.

He concluded with a call for Spain to pursue a policy of neutrality and peace while remaining aloof from military blocs. To this end, he said, we shall use all the means granted to us by the constitution.

SENIOR CUBAN OFFICIAL ASKS SPAIN FOR ASYLUM

FL241238 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Madrid--A senior official of Cuba's Culture Ministry yesterday asked the Spanish Government for political asylum. Dr Cesar Leante took advantage of a stopover made by the aircraft in which he was traveling to ask for asylum. The official expressed disagreement with the socialist regime in the Caribbean island to justify his request for political asylum.

Dr Leante stated that the regime and President Fidel Castro are not right for the Cuban people. Leante recalled that before him, Cuban writer Antonio Gomez requested political asylum in France. We would be surprised if the situation being endured in Cuba is not widely known, the senior official of the Cuban Culture Ministry stated.

ETA REPORTED 'IN READINESS' FOR 27 SEP

NC241416 Paris AFP in English 1300 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Madrid, 24 Sep (AFP)--Several rightwing Spanish generals no longer on the active list have left Madrid in recent days to avoid possible attempts on their lives by ETA Basque separatist commandos, the independent daily EL PAIS reported today. Among them was former Army Minister Lt.-Gen. Federico Gomez Salazar, the newspaper said.

For the past week Spanish police have been on maximum alert in the expectation of an imminent ETA attack against some senior army officer--a military figure connected either with the extreme right or with anti-terrorist operations.

Interior Ministry sources indicated next Sunday as a likely day for such an attack, it being the anniversary of a 1975 execution by the Franco regime of two ETA militants and three members of the People's Anti-Fascist Revolutionary Front.

In a recent ETA circular which denied that a halt had been called on armed operations, militants were told to hold themselves in readiness for mobilization to commemorate next Sunday.

Following indications from police in France that six exiled ETA leaders who recently left the country for Spain, the Interior Ministry this week issued thousands of wanted posters of the six, with a reward of five million pesetas ($55,000) for information leading to their capture.

Meanwhile, as part of the maximum alert, police helicopters have been patrolling the skies over the capital, while sentry strength on barracks and public buildings has been tripled and reinforcements brought in to police residential quarters with a high population of officers.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR EQUATORIAL GUINEA AGREED

LD262300 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] The inspector general of the National Police, Gen Saenz de Santamaria, arrived in Madrid this evening from Malabo, where he spent 5 days negotiating security matters with the high command of Equatorial Guinea. Before he left the country an agreement was signed by the president to train two Equatorial Guinean companies in Spain, one for the security guard of President Obiang and the other to maintain order in the mainland region, formerly Rio Muni. The agreement also provides for the promulgation of a statute by which Spanish instructors stationed in Equatorial Guinea will have regulation uniforms and weapons while on duty. On the inspector general's arrival at Madrid airport, our man at Barajas, Hector Arenas, asked him:

[Begin recording] [Question] Does this assistance mean the Obiang government is set more securely on the course of democratization and economic development of his country?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] all the difficulties this country has to overcome naturally, and after 13 years it is frankly in a bad way. This is what has to be tackled. One cannot perform miracles and what we have done is give our support for this, to strengthen President Obiang's government so it can develop its program.

[Question] Are there obvious signs of foreign influence in Equatorial Guinea, for example from the Soviet Union, as has been said?

[Answer] What I saw was precisely [word indistinct] our influence. The Soviet Union has withdrawn, and even dismantled the fishing base it had at Luba, and one cannot detect visible signs of Soviet influence.

[Question] Is the Spanish aid plan now being implemented?

(Answer] The Spanish aid plan is not a new one. It involves updating and developing the Spanish-Equatorial Guinean plan already in force. Obviously these plans go through ups and downs and what we are trying to do now is to get over the inactivity. We are starting with security and the defense of Equatorial Guinea and in strengthening the [work indistinct] security. There will then come [word indistinct] new possibility of economic cooperation. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS U.S. VISIT; VIEWS NATO ENTRY

LD262242 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1750 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] The Spanish minister of foreign affairs, Jose Pedro Perez Llorca, concluded his 4-day visit to the United States with a press conference during which he revealed that the Spanish Government's decision to join NATO was taken against the interests of the United States. Perez Llorca's remarks appear to confirm the divergence of views within the Reagan administration on the desirability of Spain joining NATO, since according to some U.S. officials, the most useful thing Spain can offer to the defence of the West are the bases already being used by the United States. The Spanish minister said Spain's entry into NATO will allow a military alliance to be turned into a political alliance, the military application of which will be established through relevant negotiations in which the 16 countries of the organization will take part and will not be left to the unilateral decision of the United States.

STUDY DISCREDITS BREZHNEV ARMS 'CONCESSIONS'

PM241431 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 24 Sep 81 p 18

[Editorial: "Nuclear Arms Deceit"]

[Text] After the Foot-Healey act in Moscow, still being gleefully exploited by Russian propaganda, comes chilling reality from the authorities' London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies in its "the Military Balance 1981-82." It gives an alarming picture of the relenting Russian arms expansion in all elements, but particularly in the political crucial one of European medium-range nuclear weapons. It was, of course, particularly with regard to this subject that Mr Brezhnev concentrated his blandishments on Mr Foot and Mr Healey. They accepted as reasonable his statement that the present balance in these weapons is about equal--this is, before [in boldface] the implementation of NATO's 1984-89 cruise-Pershing programme. Yet the IISS, with incontrovertible details of the inventory on both sides, gives Russia a lead over NATO of 3.3:1, even including France's hypothetical contribution as well as Britain's actual commitment. It states that the Warsaw Pact's advantage is continuing to widen as more of the mobile three-warhead SS-20s (up by 70 since last year) and long-range "Backfire" bombers are deployed while NATO's capabilities remain constant. In addition new shorter-range SS-21 and 23 missiles with greatly improved all-round capabilities are being introduced in unknown numbers.

Even if, despite all Mr Brezhnev's efforts, NATO's cruise-Pershing programme is fully implemented by the end of the decade and if he added nothing at all to Russia's present numbers, Russia would still lead by nearly two-to-one in weapons and warheads. Russia's real advantage would be still greater owing to the invulnerability of ballistic missile warheads, of which she would still have a higher ratio than NATO. Can it be that sheer ignorance, however culpable, of the real situation led the Labour Party delegation to jump at Mr Brezhnev's "special offer" to reduce the number of medium-range missiles aimed at Europe (by how much and which kinds?) if NATO totally scrapped [in boldface] the cruise-Pershing programme? As for Mr Foot, the unilateral disarmer, anything is possible. But for Mr Healey, a realist if ever there was one and a long-serving defence minister (1964-70), there is no excuse. He must moreover have been well aware, even if Mr Foot amazingly was not, that Mr Brezhnev's "concession," which they both hailed as a "breakthrough" achieved by their own unaided efforts, was first made as long ago as October 1979 by Mr Brezhnev in a speech in East Berlin. It was rightly ignored by NATO as an attempted diktat.

Nothing if not consistent, Mr Foot and Mr Healey have been blaming "dangerous" Mr Reagan rather than "sincere" Mr Brezhnev for East-West tensions and risks of war, and have eloquently conveyed Mr Brezhnev's fears about NATO's nuclear plans. Yet the conventional balance gives no more encouragement than the nuclear one for either Europe or America excessively to indulge his fears. The IISS points out that, as over the past 20 years, it continues to move in Russia's favour, and that Europe has now largely lost its former technological edge.

Russia's efforts to drive wedges between Europe and America have never been so intense and dangerous as they are now. Everything combines to make the implementation of NATO's missile programme--except to the extent that Russia agrees to an equitable trade-off--the inescapable acid test of NATO's will and continued viability. The formula for negotiations with Russia simultaneously with the production of the weapons on America for deployment in Europe gives Russia enormous disruptive opportunities. The full programme would not nearly restore a balance. Yet, given unity, public support and strong nerves, it would provide an adequate basis for deterrence. Mr Healey at least is as well aware of all this as he is that Mr Brezhnev is exploiting him and Mr Foot for his campaign against European morale. For Mr Healey however everything else is dominated by the no-quarter battle for the deputy leadership of the Labour Party.

All his efforts since his return from Moscow have been carefully calculated in this end. With nicely-balanced equivocation he is trading on his reputation as a loyal NATO man just enough to be able to count on the votes of the right. At the same time, under a smokescreen of meritorious expertise, he is pandering to the semi-pacifist and anti-Reagan line to which the centre, under pressure from the left, has now expediently adapted itself. It is sad that, thus reduced in stature, he has become the best choice left in the Labour Party to the heirs of Bevin and Gaitskell, of whom there must still be a few remaining.

GRENADA'S WHITEMAN MEETS LABOR PARTY OFFICIALS

FL162212 Bridgetown CANA in English 2203 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 16 Sep (CANA)--Grenada's Minister for Foreign Affairs Unison Whiteman, now on an extended tour of Europe, met yesterday in London with officials of the British Labor Party, according to an announcement on the state owned Radio Free Grenada (RFG). The meeting was with two Labor parliamentarians from the international affairs and Latin American and Caribbean sections of the party, and Whiteman "gave an historical background of the situation existing in Grenada today in the context of the approach of the Reagan administration to the region," the radio said.

The Labor delegation undertook to raise in the British Parliament the question of the Thatcher government's position and the U.S. approach to the region and Grenada in particular, the report said. There was also an undertaking to approach the United States to seek clarity on its position in the Caribbean.

The British trade union movement is to be briefed on Grenada and the Labor Party will seek assistance for Grenada's tourism, the radio said. "The Labor Party officials further promised the party's assistance at meetings of the Socialist International to take place next week in Paris," RFG said.

Whiteman is now in Paris where he is expected to hold bilateral discussions with officials of the ruling Socialist government of Francois Mitterrand. Following the meeting of Socialist International, Whiteman will visit and hold discussions with other socialist governments in Europe.

THATCHER DEPARTS ON BAHRAIN, KUWAIT, AUSTRALIA TRIP

LD251038 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1107 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] The prime minister left Heathrow today for Bahrain. She will visit another Gulf state, Kuwait, before flying on to Australia for the Commonwealth conference.

Talks during her 3-day stay in the Gulf are expected to cover security in the area, the Iran-Iraq war and the situation in Afghanistan.

Mrs. Thatcher will be joined in Australia by the foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, who is now in New York attending the General Assembly of the United Nations.

TERRORISM LINKS SEEN IN ISRAELI OFFICE BOMBING

Arab Suspects Identified

NC251230 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 25 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] The two Arabs who were arrested in connection with the bloody handgrenade attack against the Shoham offices in Limassol are connected with Abu Nidal, who was sentenced to death by the PLO but fled into Iraq from where he is directing extremist operations worldwide. At least one of the two Arabs arrived directly from Iraq. However, both of them are close associates of the As-Siba'i murderers who are now serving sentences in Nicosia prisons. All of them belong to Abu Nidal's extremist group and are in no way connected with the PLO which is under Yasir 'Arafat's leadership. The PLO yesterday condemned the bomb attack.

Suspects' Statement

NC260945 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 26 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The aim of the bomb attack on the Shoham shipping company as well as other terrorist acts planned by the two Arabs [accused of the act], who are now under police detention, was to blackmail the Cypriot Government into releasing two Jordanian convicts. The two convicts are serving life imprisonment sentences for the assassination of Yusuf as-Siba'i. The above was reported, among other things, in the statements which the two arrested suspects have given to the police.

They both said they belong to the same organization, "Napoutal" [as published, presumably meaning Abu Nidal], which has its headquarters in Baghdad and which had undertaken the assassination of the Egyptian Yusuf as-Siba'i. In their statements, the two suspects also said that, during their stay in Cyprus, they had contacts with a third person who was giving them instructions.

Third Person Arrested

NC271814 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] A third person has been arrested in connection with the bomb attack on the Shoham shipping company offices in Limassol. He is (?Khalil Said Ratib) who was arrested at Larnaca airport last night. Today he was taken before the Larnaca district court which issued an 8-day detention order.

HIJACKED YUGOSLAV PLANE LANDS IN LARNACA

Hostages Escape

NC260601 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0530 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] According to information received from Larnaca airport a short while ago, 99 of the 101 passengers of the Yugoslav airliner, which was placed under the control of three hijackers at dawn today and was led to Larnaca, managed to jump from the plane when the doors opened after the emergency signal sounded. During their escape, three passengers--one woman and two men--received slight foot injuries and have been taken to the first aid department of the Larnaca airport. The soccer team of Dubrovnik town, who were flying to Belgrade for a soccer match, were included in the passengers. According some passengers, who talked to our correspondent in Larnaca, the hijacking took place 5 minutes after the plane took off at Dubrovnik airport headed for Belgrade.

The pilot of the plane came out of the cockpit and told the passengers that the plane was under the control of three armed hijackers. The hijackers were armed with two pistols and a knife. According to passengers stories, while the pilot was speaking, the cockpit doors closed and the plane was flown to Athens by the copilot.

The Yugoslav airliner landed at Ellikon Airport at 0200 today and, after it refueled, left for Tel Aviv 90 minutes later. The Israeli airport authorities refused to give landing permission. Then, the airliner landed at Larnaca airport at 0541 today. Police forces have surrounded the plane.

According to our information, the hijackers asked the control tower that the plane be refueled. This has been the only communication the hijackers had with the control tower; since then, they have not been answering the radio. The only thing known about the hijackers' identity is that they are speaking in German.

Hijackers Surrender

NC270815 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0800 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The hijacking against a Yugoslav airliner ended shortly after 0800 today following the surrender of the three hijackers to the Larnaca airport police. After their surrender, the hijackers were taken to the Larnaca police headquarters. The three hijackers are Croatian Yugoslavs, but their identity and the reasons for their action are not yet known.

The pilot and the other six members of the crew, as well as the remaining four passengers, left the aircraft shortly before the surrender of the hijackers. The other 101 passengers had managed to jump from the airplane a little earlier when the doors of the plane opened after an alarm system was set off. All the passengers have been taken into a hotel in Larnaca awaiting instructions from Belgrade.

Plane, Hijackers Returned

NC271422 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] This afternoon the Cypriot Government delivered to a Yugoslav Government delegation the three Croatian hijackers who in the morning directed a Yugoslav Airlines passenger plane to Larnaca airport. The hijackers surrendered to the airport police shortly after the plane's crew and the last two passengers abandoned the aircraft. The other 99 passengers had escaped from the aircraft earlier.

All the passengers departed at 1510 in the afternoon on a second Yugoslav Airlines plane on which a Yugoslav government delegation had arrived in Cyprus to ask for the extradition of the hijackers. A little later the hijacked plane departed from Larnaca airport carrying the government delegation and the three hijackers. The government delegation was headed by Assistant Secretary for Internal Affairs Dragutin Papovic.

ROLANDHIS COMMENTS ON NEW YORK MEETING WITH HAIG

NC251135 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] The foreign minister of the republic has had a meeting in New York with U.S. Secretary of State Haig. In a statement after the meeting, Mr Rolandhis said that they held a useful and constructive talk on the Cyprus issue and particularly on the proposed possible initiative by the UN secretary general. The foreign minister added that he will immediately convey Mr Haig's views to President Kiprianou, so that he can consider them along with other facts Mr Rolandhis is collecting during his stay in New York from his contacts with Mr Waldheim and other foreign ministers.

Asked by journalists if there is a possibility of President Kiprianou meeting with Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas in New York, Mr Rolandhis said there is no such possibility. Answering a question on whether the president of the republic will meet with President Reagan during his forthcoming visit to New York, Mr Rolandhis said that they would meet at a later time, in any case before 31 Decmeber.

The Rolandhis-Haig meeting, which lasted about a half hour, was attended on the Cypriot side by Foreign Ministry Director General Pelayias, Cyprus Ambassador in Washington Iakovidhis and other officials. On the U.S. side, it was attended by Mr Eagleburger, assistant secretary; Mr Bartholomew, special coordinator on the Cyprus issue; Mr Ewing, the new U.S. ambassador to Cyprus; and Mr Dillery, in charge of southern European affairs in the State Department.

Haig 'Ultimatum' Reported

NC260907 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 26 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] U.S. Secretary of State General Haig has demanded, in a manner similar to an ultimatum, that the Cypriot Government declare acceptance of Waldheim's initiative and so-called "new ideas" by Wednesday, 30 September. Our permanent contributor in New York, who has informed us of the Haig ultimatum, has reported that the "ideas" had been prepared by the United States and the EEC and are intended to constitute a framework for a Cyprus solution in the event they are accepted.

It is reported that Waldheim is being pushed to submit three NATOite "ideas" which are based on the U.S. plan of 1979 and the Turkish proposals and provide for:

1. Two separate states with extensive authority as stipulated in the U.S. plan and the Turkish proposals.

2. Joining of two separate states through representatives as in the EEC pattern, which does not constitute nor is it described as federation but is a community of closely cooperating independent and sovereign states.

3. The Greek Cypriot state to have 70 percent and the Turkish Cypriot state 30 percent of the area of Cyprus.

Haig demands that the Cypriot Government accept the above "ideas" with the aim of reaching a decision on the framework of a Cyprus solution before the elections in Greece. The western quarters are asking the UN secretary general to promote these "ideas" around which all the persistent undercurrents and consultations are being held in New York. The Cypriot government has already been briefed on the Waldheim "ideas."

The Haig ultimatum was conveyed to the Cypriot Government yesterday through foreign minister Rolandhis after his long meeting with his U.S. counterpart, Mr Haig. Moreover, the latter also applied to Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, asking him to see that the Greek Government exercises its influence on Cyprus to accept the "ideas." According to our New York contributor, Mr Haig was in telephone contact with Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and asked him to try and extract the consent of PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou in exerting pressure on the Cypriot Government to accept the Waldheim initiative and "ideas" by 30 September. As has been learned behind the UN scenes, Mr Mitsotakis stated he could not approach Mr Papandreou.

'Ultimatum' Denied

NC271025 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 27 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The government spokesman yesterday described as "groundless" a report in the Greek Cypriot daily TA NEA yesterday claiming that U.S. Secretary of State Mr Haig had demanded of the Cyprus Government in an "ultimatum like" manner acceptance of Dr Waldheim's suggestion to advance new ideas of his own to help the intercommunal talks.

The report suggested that Mr Haig made the demand during his meeting with Foreign Minister Mr Rolandhis who has already conveyed it to the government and added that a similar pressure was being addressed in the direction of Athens.

But the government spokesman said that reports that Mr Haig had demanded the Cyprus Government accept Waldheim's suggestion by September 30 are unfounded.

Meantime Foreign Minister Mr Rolandhis was continuing his contacts with colleagues and heads of mission in New York. In his address to the UN General Assembly Mr Rolandhis said the Cyprus Government's "considered views" on Mr Waldheim's proposals will be conveyed in the next few weeks.

It is recalled that President Kiprianou will be meeting Dr Waldheim next month, after his current visit to Australia where he will attend the Commonwealth conference.

KIPRIANOU DEPARTS FOR AUSTRALIA, NEW YORK 25 SEP

NC251535 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] This evening, President of the Republic Kiprianou departed for visits to Australia and New York. In a statement at Larnaca airport before departing, the president of the republic said:

[Begin recording] I am going to Australia to participate in the Commonwealth summit conference. As is well known, this conference takes place every 2 years in one of the capitals of the Commonwealth member countries. This time it will be held in Australia.

It is expected that this conference will be most interesting in every respect. Both political and economic problems will be discussed and, within the framework of the discussion on the international situation, the Cyprus problem will also be discussed. During the conference, I shall be afforded the opportunity to brief leaders of states and various delegations on the recent developments concerning the Cyprus problem and to put forth the Cyprus Government's positions and viewpoints for an honorable solution on the basis of the UN resolutions and the summit agreements.

In addition to the conference itself, I shall be afforded the opportunity -- outside of the conference -- to have private meetings with various chiefs of states whom I shall brief on the latest developments of the Cyprus problem. I believe that the work of the conference will be very significant for the Commonwealth as a whole and for the Commonwealth's member countries. Specifically for Cyprus, this will be an opportunity to further internationalize the Cyprus problem, something that is the Cyprus Government's steadfast aim.

During my stay in Australia I shall be afforded the opportunity to come into contact with Greek Australians in various Australian cities and convey to them the warm greetings of the Cyprus people and express to Greek Australians the gratitude and thanks of the Cyprus people for their support in the struggle that Cyprus is waging for freedom and justice.

From Australia I shall go to New York to meet the UN secretary general and exchange viewpoints with him on the latest developments of the Cyprus problem, especially in the light of the intention he has expressed to undertake a more active role in the Cyprus problem.

After the talks I shall have with the UN secretary general, I will hold consultations with the members of the National Council in Cyprus and I will brief the government and the National Council in a plenary session. The necessary decisions will then be made regarding the planned initiative of the UN secretary general.

During my short stay in New York -- because I do not intend to stay more than 2 or 3 days this time -- I will be afforded the opportunity to meet with representatives from other countries and especially with the contact group of the nonaligned movement which in the past -- as at present -- has played a decisive role concerning the course of the Cyprus problem within the UN framework.

I shall return to Cyprus on 14 or 15 October. [end recording]

President of the Republic Kiprianou was seen off at Larnaca airport by President of the House of Representatives Ladhas, who will deputize for him during his absence; members of the cabinet; the charge d'affaires of the Greek Embassy Andis; Australian acting High Commissioner Mrs Grimwade; the chiefs of the National Guard and the police, and other officials.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM HAVANA

NC262023 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] The members of the interparty parliamentary delegation, which participated in the interparliamentary organization's congress in Havana, returned to Cyprus. The delegation, which was composed of Representatives Ghalanos, Savvidhis, Matsis and Omirou, had contacts with many foreign delegations which they briefed on the current phase of the Cyprus problem. The aim of the contacts was also to establish bilateral relations. The delegation circulated a briefing document on the Cyprus problem among foreign deputies from 90 countries.

TURKISH CYPRIOT MOVEMENT CALLS FOR UNITARY STATE

NC270937 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 27 Sep 81 p 10

[Text] "The Turkish Cypriot Militants, Movement for the Independence of Cyrpus" yesterday sent a declaration to our paper which says: "The world public knows very well that the 'Prometheus,' 'Aphrodite' and 'Attilas' plans constitute links in a chain of British and U.S. machinations which aim at turning our island into the apple of discord."

The "declaration" added: "Instead of searching for a solution to the Cyprus problem, for the past 7 years they have been using all sorts of intrigues and plots to convert the island into an aggressive base of Britain, the United States and NATO. How long, however, will the Cypriot people -- who desire peace, detente and prosperity -- tolerate all these inadmissible activiites? All these gentlemen, who are trying to perpetuate the present 'status quo' on our territory, must realize one and for all that they cannot replace their lost positions in the Middle East at the expense of Cyprus. History has proven that such a treacherous method will sooner or later end in failure."

The "declaration" further says: "Denktas -- who is an apprentice of the British -- and his patrons must never forget that the Turkish Cypriots are, first of all, Cypriots and cannot be turned into tools of the United States and NATO by granting them bases in Karpasia. This is more so because the main problem facing Cyrpus is mutual trust and fraternity between the two communities as has also been the case in the past. This goal can be attained through negotiations without foreign intervention and in accordance with the UN resolutions."

The declaration of the "Turkish Cypriot Militants" concludes:

"We insist on: 1. The unconditional withdrawal of all foreign armed forces and dissolution of all military bases on the island.
"2. The immediate expulsion of all settlers from Anatolia.
"3. The return of all Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots to their homes.
"We will struggle for an independent, nonaligned, sovereign and bicommunal republic of Cyprus without any foreign bases or troops on our territory."

RALLIS CAMPAIGNS ON SUPPORT FOR NATO, EEC

NC271640 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 27 Sep 81 p 14

[Prime Minister Rallis 26 September speech in Pirgos]

[Excerpt] Citizens of Pirgos, citizens of Ilia, dear friends: The time has come to struggle together for the great victory of the nation and democracy -- for a new great victory of New Democracy. Thessoloniki was the first to send the message of the majority's triumph. Today Pirgos confirms this by adding its own strong voice through your huge and enthusiastic presence.

In principle, all elections are considered critical. However, the elections of 18 October are more critical because in these elections the issue of a choice among parties does not arise. You have to choose between progress and the dangers of backwardness, between a regime of freedom and an autocratic regime, between nationalization or socialization and private initiative. You have to choose between those people who honor the nation's struggles and symbols and those who do not hesitate to remove the pictures of Elevtherios Venizelos and publicize as a symbol Aris Veloukhiotis!

Ideology, economic philosophy and foreign policy separate us from the opposition, Rallis stressed. Our adversaries represent Marxism, regardless of how much they have recently been trying to conceal this, and they seek to change the country's basic foreign orientations. They want us to withdraw from everywhere -- from our alliances, the EEC, from Europe. They want to take us back to the small, impotent Greece of other eras, to isolation, to adventurism which leads to new Lebanons.

They ask that we withdraw from NATO, that we abandon the mainstays of our national defense and thus strengthen Turkey. However, yesterday in Mitilini, I explained why our stay in the Atlantic alliance serves our national interests.

They ask that we withdraw from the EEC. However, what will happen if our position is taken by antagonistic countries which will fill the needs of that market with their products? Who will subsidize our exports and the restructuring of our production? Let us not forget that the EEC buys 55 percent of our agricultural produce, Eastern countries 25 percent and the other countries 10 percent.

The basis of our adversaries' policy is their opposition to the EEC. However, with every passing day this policy is being proved wrong and it is collapsing. The entire opposition edifice and our adversaries' credibility is collapsing with it. This is why they are aroused by the legitimate distribution of the grants which constitute in practice the proof of their inaccuracies. Desperate and allegedly working for the farmers, they ask that the distributions end and, confused, the people allegedly working for our national independence ask the foreigners to intervene in our internal affairs.

However, is it possible to seriously confront the PASOK foreign policy? In most instances, not only are there no measures but there isn't even a program. There are only slogans, declarations and promises. However, only demonstrations can be staged through slogans, not governments formed, and those people who promise everything to everybody without demanding anything from anyone should be asked: How will you achieve these things? What concrete measures will you implement? It is certain that vagueness succeeds sloganeering.

Everytime, the prime minister continued, they repeat that they will obtain the required huge revenues by combatting tax evasion, thus insinuating that they will abolish tax exemptions and inventives which exist in all countries, even in the Eastern bloc countries, which aim at economic development and especially at rural development. Or to increase public revenus, do they plan to tax agricultural income and private deposits?

The goals of our adversaries in the economic sector are two: the introduction of systems similar to those in the Eastern countries and nationalization. However, there is no reason to abandon a system that has produced for us a per capita income double that of the Eastern countries and even more to renounce our way of life, freedom and our democratic political institutions.

Their second goal is "socialization." Greek voters have realized that PASOK is concealing from the people its true intentions. PASOK aims to nationalize foreign trade, domestic trade, industry, medicine and, most important, to transform the farmers, initially through "voluntary" cooperatives, and then, undisguisedly, to turn them into state employees. The farmer, whom we want as a master in his own land, finally will become an employee in a state farm. The appointment of commissars is reserved for small businesses, toward which the alleged sympathy of our adversaries is directed.

Calls for TV Dialogue

NC272112 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Speaking this evening on Greek radio-television, Prime Minister and New Democracy Chairman Rallis at first mentioned that the PASOK chairman had rejected the proposal that two televised discussions be held between them because apparently he preferred the easy monologue which allowed PASOK to distort events and to promise everything to the people without explaining how his promises would be implemented. Rallis again invited PASOK to authorize two or three of its cadres to discuss on television, through a dialogue, all the issues it refers to in its monologues.

Rallis then referred to the demand that we withdraw from the EEC and stressed that accession has, in a privileged manner, guaranteed the future for farmers, small businessmen and industry and that just this year our country's net benefit from the EEC will be 39 billion drachmas. Rallis also said that the EC absorbs 50 percent of our exports while it pays compensation for the very few agricultural products that are withdrawn [from cultivation].

Rallis then stressed that at a time when the French Government and all the socialist parties of West Europe support NATO, only PASOK -- perhaps on account of its strong Marxist leanings -- advises withdrawal from the alliance.

In addition, Rallis said that the opposition's solutions would deform the country's economic situation. He mentioned the increase in workers' incomes of up to 240 percent during the last 6 years, the doubling of per capita income, the fourfold increase in private deposits, the curbing of inflation below 20 percent, this year, and the improvement of life in the countryside that was shown by this year's census.

Concluding, Rallis stressed that New Democracy's opponents propagandize a change which contains unfeasible and vague promises, from the abolition of all examinations and the evolution of all students into graduates of higher education institutes to the support of the Greek economy by the oil countries.

AVEROF, PAPANDREOU REPLY TO LUNS' STATEMENTS

NC261905 Athens NEWS in English 26 Sep 81 p 12

[Text] PASOK President Papandreou last night said it was unbelievable that Mr Luns considered the regime of certain islands to be "in abeyance" just like "the administrative control of the Greek-Turkish air space is in abeyance."

He pointed out to Mr Luns that the Aegean Islands and the Aegean air space were Greek and not Greek-Turkish. He pointed out that the government was a caretaker one and therefore unable to undertake new initiatives. However, he added, it was vital that "we condemn these statements of Mr Luns that are undermining our national sovereignty."

Commenting on Mr Luns' statement on the possibility of a PASOK victory he said it was a blatant interference in the internal political life of the country and totally unacceptable.

Defence Minister Mr Averof, referring to Papandreou's statement, said last night: "This is an occasion for me to agree with Mr Papandreou. No Greek Government has ever accepted that the status of the Aegean Islands is not clearly defined by texts of international standing and recognition. The same goes for the air space. I believe Mr Luns' statement was not correctly reported as having been for ten years foreign minister of Holland, it is not possible that he should ignore the validity of international agreements. Greece has, as regards the status of the islands and their air space, both the international laws and the material power needed to keep them."

According to an Athens news agency report from Brussels, Mr Luns had said that one year after Greece's return to NATO, relative problems of the area were still pending, particularly the status of certain islands of the Aegean, the command of the Greek-Turkish airspace and American bases in Greece. He also said that should Mr Papandreou win the elections, the situation could become dramatic to the detriment of NATO in this area.

GREEK, TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN NEW YORK

NC271954 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis today met in New York with his Turkish counterpart Turkmen. A joint communique issued after the meeting states that the meeting took place in accordance with a previous decision that had been made in Rome on 3 May 1981. The two ministers made a general review of Greek-Turkish relations and discussed the various bilateral issues in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. They also discussed the recent talks that took place between the two secretaries general of the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministries within the framework of the continuing dialogue between the two countries.

The foreign ministers of Greece and Turkey reiterated their governments' conviction to solve outstanding problems through bilateral negotiations to the benefit of both their countries and peoples and peace, stability and cooperation in the area. The two ministers also agreed to meet anew before the end of the current year at a time and place to be fixed through diplomatic channels.

KIPRIANOU ARRIVES IN ATHENS EN ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA

NC251538 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Cyprus President Kiprianou arrived in Athens this afternoon. He is due to depart for Melbourne at midnight to attend the Commonwealth leaders conference.

GOVERNMENT REACTIONS TO ATTACK ON TRUCKS IN IRAQ

Demarches to Iraq

TA261534 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1527 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Ankara, 26 Sep (AA)--In connection with an incident in which some Turkish Transport International Routier (TIR) trucks were attacked and burned in Iraq, Turkish foreign Ministry spokesman Amb Nazmi Akiman said that all necessary demarches were made on this issue. Ambassador Akiman added that necessary instructions were sent to the Turkish ambassador in Baghdad after the Foreign Ministry was informed of the incident. The spokesman added that the Iraqi Charge d'Affaires (Faruk Yahya) in Ankara was summoned to the Foreign Ministry for information and that a demand was made for the necessary measures to be taken. It was also recalled that Turkey reserved its right for indemnities.

Further Report

TA271048 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] It has been learned that 15 Turkish Transport International Routier [TIRI] drivers were attacked in Iraq and kidnapped by unidentified persons. The incident occurred Thursday night in a gas station 41 km from the Habur Turkish-Iraqi border checkpoint. Four of the 15 drivers that were kidnapped were able to escape from their captors. A Turkish Radio and Television [TRT] correspondent reports that seven TIR trucks were completely burned and 2 others were damaged. The Irazi security forces are looking for the kidnapped Turkish drivers with the help of heliocopters.

A statement by the Foreign Ministry's information department says that the Turkish drivers were attacked on 24 September night by a group of armed men as they were waiting at the gas station. After they burned 9 TIR trucks, the armed men kidnapped the 15 Turkish drivers under the threat of arms. Later four of the Turkish drivers were able to escape. Seven TIR trucks were completely burned and two others were partly damaged. One of these trucks was able to continue on its way to Kuwait.

The TRT correspondent says that Turkey was informed of the incident after one of the drivers reported it on Friday. Turkey's request for talks on the incident was accepted and the district officials of Cizre and Silopi met at the Habur checkpoint with the official of the Iraqi (Ismailiye) town where the incident occurred. The Iraqi official confirmed the incident and briefed the Turkish officials about it. The Iraqi official explained that the security forces were out in a careful search of the kidnapped Turkish drivers with the help of heliocopters and other aircraft, that very strict security measures were taken in the highway being used by the Turkish TIR trucks and that all requests for indemnity would be accepted. Another meeting will take place tomorrow between the Turkish and Iraqi officials. The statement by the Foreign Ministry adds that all necessary demarches were undertaken immediately in Ankara as well as in Baghdad. The statement says that contacts between the Turkish-Iraqi border officials are continuing and adds that more information will be made public as soon as it is received.

Kidnapped Drivers Released

TA281014 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Fifteen Turkish Transport International Routier [TIR] drivers kidnapped in Iraq by unidentified persons on 24 September from a filling station 41 km from the Habur Turkish-Iraq border checkpoint returned today to Turkey. A Turkish Radio and Television correspondent reports that all drivers have been identified except for one. More information on this incident will be reported in our later newscast.

TERRORISM BLAMED IN ATTACK ON PARIS CONSULATE

Armenians Deplore Incident

TA251045 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Shnork Kaldustian, the patriarch of the Armenian Church in Istanbul, as well as Sahan Sivaciyan, the head of the Armenian Spiritual Assembly, and Dr Garabet Arman, an official of the Armenian community, have all strongly denounced the Paris incidents of yesterday. The representatives of Turkish Armenians visited Istanbul Governor Nevzat Ayaz today for talks which lasted some time. In a statement during the visit, the patriarch of the Armenian Church in Istanbul said that it was with great pain that they were informed of the Paris incidents which occurred yesterday and added: It is with a bid to express the feelings of regret of the Armenian community and to denounce such despicable acts on their behalf that we have paid this visit.

In his turn, Sivaciyan said that the Spiritual Assembly had met in an extraordinary session because of the Paris incidents. He added: In presence of all the Turkish press and honorable governor, I denounce this incident on behalf of the Spiritual Assembly, the Armenian patriarchy and community. We wish God's mercy for the official who was killed during the incidents.

Speaking on behalf of the Armenian community, Dr Arman said that what happened in Paris was an irrational and crazy incident and added: We, as the Turkish Armenians, always denounce such incidents. The reference by our head of state to the feelings of Turkish Armenians in his Manisa speech is our greatest happiness. All Armenians in Turkey will remember our head of state's words as their greatest assurance for a happy life. Recalling that Armenians living within the Turkish borders were Turkish citizens, Arman said: we are even more sorry than others when a Turk gets killed. Arman added that such incidents were denounced by all Armenians in their senses and officials of the Armenian churches around the world.

He concluded by saying that a special prayer would be read in the central Armenian church in Beyoglu for all Turkish officials that had lost their lives. In reply to a question by the journalists, Arman said that the stand of foreign countries was also a reason for these incidents and added that if foreign countries were not so lenient, the terrorists would not act so boldly. He also denounced the feature on the Armenians broadcast by the French television last night.

Foreign Ministry Statement

TA251518 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Foreign Ministry Secretary General Kamuran Gurun's statement to the press on the attack against the Turkish Consulate in Paris; 25 September -- recorded]

[Text] The only difference between this attack and the previous ones is the fact that the aggressors took the risk of being caught, in fact, they knew they would be caught. That is my opinion. Otherwise, there is no difference between this incident and the previous ones. As you know, we have said that from the beginning that the attacks being carried out against the Turkish diplomats and offices abroad by persons who want to show themselves as the fighters of a fictitious Armenian cause are in reality part of international terrorism, that their aim is to divide Turkey, or at least to damage its relations with other countries and to shake the solidarity within the Western union. At the beginning this view was not received with understanding by our friends, as it is today. They said at the time that we were exaggerating, that we were making misinterpretations. In time, all our Western friends began to see the incidents as they really are. Last night we were following the incident. The occupation of the consulate in Paris continued.

We received a cable from our embassy in London which said that they had received a bomb threat. We received a cable from our consulate general in Lyons that said they had received a bomb threat. We received a cable from our consulate general in Hannover. They said they received a bomb threat. In the end, they all turned out to be untrue. However, it is obvious that we are faced with a movement guided by a certain source, a movement which aims at creating an atmosphere of fear. Otherwise, how can you have an organized action in various countries at the same time.

National liberation movements are holy movements. They are movements carried out against living under the unwanted rule and oppression of another country. We applaud such movements. How can we establish any links between Armenian terrorism and a national liberation movement? I believe that this is impossible. Such movements are carried out in the countries in which the people who fight live. We have seen many examples of national liberation movements. These movements are carried out within the countries the fighters want to liberate. The movement we are faced with today is entirely a movement of gangsterism and of terrorism.

French TV Scored

TA251529 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] State Minister and acting Foreign Minister Ilhan Oztrak has sent a message to the Turkish ambassador in Paris, Adnan Bulak, in connection with the attack against the Turkish Consulate General in Paris by Armenian terrorists. In his message, Oztrak expressed his condolences for the death of Cemal Ozen, a security official who was martyred during the attack. The minister extended his best wishes for a speedy recovery of Kaya Inal who was wounded.

Criticizing the French radio and television's broadcast in connection with the incident, Adnan Bulak said: I am convinced that anybody with some humanity in his heart would react to the broadcast with indignation -- a broadcast which distorted the historical facts in order to justify this inhuman attack. This program which distorted the facts and which reflected them unilaterally was broadcast by a state establishment. This is an action which must be dwelled upon with great importance by the French state and all other countries. Ilhan Oztrak pointed out that especially official broadcasting establishments had important duties in fighting terrorism which has reached dimensions very dangerous for mankind. He added: I hope that the French radio and television administration will grasp this fact now.

Additional Comments

TA251659 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Speaking to reporters today about yesterday's consulate attack in Paris, Foreign Minister Secretary General Kamuran Gurun said: The aim of these attacks is directed at tearing away a certain part of Turkey. Regardless of whether it is done under the name of Armenians or under another name, the result is the same, the aim is the same. The Foreign Ministry secretary general noted that France had announced that it would not grant political asylum to the terrorists but that if it acted to the contrary a serious situation would emerge. Gurun said that all countries must wage a joint struggle against international terrorism and that this would be in their own interests. He pointed out that the French Government and police had approached this incident seriously, but that it could be said that the measures taken to prevent the attacks against the Turkish representations in France were insufficient.

Greece Blamed for Attacks

TA271542 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Izmit, 27 Sep (AA) -- Greece is behind the Armenian terrorist attacks against Turkish diplomats, Chairman Selahattin Yildiz of the Western Thracian Turks Solidarity Society said Sunday.

Addressing a meeting in Izmit, western Turkey, Mr Yildiz strongly criticized that Greece was among the countries masterminding international terrorism. He urged the United Nations to investigate the plight of the western Thracian Turks, who have been suffering untold agonies in the past 60 years. He said his society would continue to fight Greek injustices until common sense prevailed.

CANADIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

TA242027 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Canadian Defense Minister Gilles Lamontagne departed Turkey today. Lamontagne, who arrived in Turkey on 22 September as the official guest of Turkish Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken, went to Istanbul today after he completed his talks in Ankara. Lamontagne departed Turkey after he visited the tourist and historic sights of Istanbul.

IRANIAN AZARBAYJANI DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

TA261658 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] A delegation headed by the governor of Western Azarbayjan in Iran, (Ashkar Ibrahimi), that arrived in Turkey on 23 September, is continuing its contacts in Ankara. The delegation met today with the representatives of some Turkish export firms. In a statement, Turkish Union of Chambers Secretary General Mehmet Saglam said that export proposals would be made to the delegation during the talks. Speaking during the meeting, (Ibrahimi) said that Iran aimed at improving its economic and trade links with Islamic countries -- particularly with Turkey. He added that talks held in this atmosphere would contribute to the development of the two countries as well as of the region. Carpet yarns, blankets, cement water pipes and well drilling machines are expected to be exported to Iran.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON IRANIAN BORDER CHECKPOINT

TA261513 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Gurbulak, Agri, 26 Sep (AA) -- The gurbulak check-point on the Turco-Iranian border will remain open 24 hours a day under an agreement reached between the two countries. The deal was negotiated after a 16-strong Turkish delegation crossed into Iran to discuss the matter with Iranian authorities. The crossing point between Turkey and Iran will operate round-the-clock, Turkish sources said after the agreement.

TUNISIAN ECONOMY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA261045 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Tunisian National Economy Minister Abdelaziz Lasram arrived in Turkey today to attend the joint Turkish-Tunisian economic committee meetings. The issues of expanding the volume of trade between the two countries and the diversification of import and export goods will be discussed at the meetings which will begin in Ankara on Monday. Also, the establishment of a joint marketing company, the development of the communications network between the two countries, scientific, technological and tourism issues will be discussed. An economic, industrial and technical cooperation trade protocol as well as an agreement which will organize cooperation in the field of tourism are expected to be signed at the end of the meetings.

FINLAND

KEKKONEN CONDITION SHOWS 'NO IMPROVEMENT'

LD251512 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] The condition of the president shows no sign of improvement. According to a bulletin issued by the office of the president, the president has spent the last few days in bed. Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto, who is discharging the duties of the president, paid a brief visit to President Kekkonen at Tamminiemi this afternoon. No information concerning the talks has so far been released.

MALTA

MINTOFF DETAILS NEUTRALITY PACT WITH USSR

NC271359 Paris AFP in English 1352 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Valetta, 27 Sep (AFP) -- The Soviet Union is offering to help Malta maintain its neutrality, without forcing it to join a politico-military alliance, Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff said today.

Spelling out the details of a proposed agreement, he said the Soviet Union would consult Malta if Malta's security was threatened, and together they would see what steps should be taken. It did not mean the Soviet Union would be establishing a base in Malta, he told a Labour party rally.

The United States recognised Malta's neutrality and non-alignment, he said, but would give no military guarantees unless Malta signed an alliance. He said he understood the U.S. position but believed that being an ally would mean having a military base in Malta and the Maltese Government had pledged not to have another base in Malta. The United States had been informed about the stage reached in talks with the Soviet Union and had been invited to follow suit, Mr Mintoff said. The agreement, to be signed soon, would be put to Malta's parliament, he said.

SWEDEN

POLISH EMBASSY FIRST SECRETARY REQUESTS ASYLUM

PM240853 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 21 Sep 81 p 11

[TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRAA report: "Foreign Ministry Confirms Polish Defection"]

[Text] First Secretary Wit Wojtowicz of the Polish Embassy in Stockholm has requested political asylum in Sweden, DAGENS NYHETER reported in later editions yesterday. The Swedish Foreign Ministry yesterday confirmed the identity of the Polish defector. Wojtowicz is in his 40's. He is married and has one child. His present whereabouts are unknown.

Embassy press attache Jan Kawa confirmed for TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRAA yesterday that Wojtowicz had not been at work since last Monday [14 September]. He did not want to say anything else about Wojtowicz other than that his work had principally involved political affairs.

According to Polish sources in Stockholm, Wojtowicz has been in Sweden for a little less than a year. He speaks Swedish and has written a doctoral thesis on the Swedish Social Democratic movement. He is a party functionary from Podhale in southern Poland and has made himself known for his devotion to duty as a party member. But in connection with the pope's visit to Poland in 1979 Wojtowicz was criticized by the Krakow newspaper GAZETA KRAKOWSKA for misuse of power. Wojtowicz was said to have stolen timber intended for the construction of a chapel in honor of the Polish pope. He was supposed to have built himself a house with the timber. Wojtowicz wrote a denial which the newspaper published. The question of Wojtowicz's asylum is being handled by the police aliens department, which was closed over the weekend.

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POSITIONS UNCHANGED AT NEW MBFR SESSION

AU251124 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 25 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Vienna -- The 25th round of the MBFR talks opened here Thursday with important new delegation chiefs but against the background of unchanged negotiating positions. While the West insists on solving the problem of controversial Eastern troop strength figures as a prerequisite for any agreement, the East charges NATO with taking "rigid and ultimative positions" and emphasizes the negative consequences of the NATO complementary armament decision of December 1979 and President Reagan's decision to have neutron weapons produced.

Although the NATO complementary armament decision concerns medium-range missiles to counterbalance the Soviet SS-20 missiles and these missiles are not on the agenda of the Vienna talks, CSSR chief delegate Keblusek has linked these issues: The NATO long-term armament program adopted in 1978, the decision of December 1979 "as well as other actions" that were recently undertaken by NATO are worrying the socialist countries, he said, because the weapons concerned "also include this area of future reductions of armed forces and arms in new preparations of war."

In reply to a question by DIE PRESSE, the CSSR chief delegate declared that Reagan's neutron weapon decision was exerting a negative effect on the Vienna talks. The production decision would be followed by a decision on deploying these weapons, and they would be deployed in Europe rather than in the United States, he said.

On behalf of the Western side, Netherlands delegate De Vos stressed that a decisive breakthrough in Vienna would only be possible if progress were achieved on the question of troop strength figures and the "accompanying measures." Otherwise, he said, there would be the danger of an agreement being equivocal, unverifiable, and thus also useless and politically unacceptable.

Not only the Soviet Union and the US -- as has been reported -- are represented by new chief delegates, namely, Valerian Mikhaylov and Richard Staar, but there is also a new Polish representative, Stanislaw Przygodzki. Denmark is represented by Ambassador Larsen.

AUSTRIA RELEASES YUGOSLAV PRISONERS FOR LACKNER

AU281320 Vienna KURIER in German 26 Sep 81 p 17

[Summary] In return for the release by the Yugoslav authorities of former Austrian Army employee Gerhard Lackner, who was arrested in Yugoslavia in 1978 and sentenced to 9 years' imprisonment for espionage, Austrian President Kirchschlaeger has pardoned two Yugoslav citizens -- 34-year-old Luka Vidmar and 30-year-old Marina Blaj, who committed a bombing attack in Voelkermarkt on 18 September 1979 and were subsequently sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment each.

Lackner, whose sentence was reduced from 9 to 6 years' imprisonment some time after his trial, in which he had been found guilty of having taken photographs in a restricted military area, was pardoned after serving half of his sentence, and has already been handed over to the Austrian authorities. Vidmar, who lost a leg in the bomb attack, and Marina Blaj were also released from prison after having served half their terms and have already returned to Yugoslavia.

BRIEFS

ENERGY DEPENDENCE -- Austria can cover approximately one-third of its energy requirements from domestic sources. In 1980, 45 percent of Austrian energy imports came from the East. Eighty percent of Austria's coal imports came from East bloc countries--Poland, the CSSR and the USSR -- and 22 percent of crude oil imports, and all natural gas imports were from the USSR. In the electric power sector Austria can cover domestic requirements mostly from domestic production, but the East European share in the rather low power imports substantially increased in 1980. [Vienna KURIER in German 24 Sep 81 p 5 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

Remarks to FDP Presidium

LD281402 Hamburg DPA in German 1316 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 28 Sep (DPA) -- In the opinion of Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP), the East European states have a more open attitude toward negotiations on the reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe than first reactions have indicated. He told the FDP Presidium on Monday that he gained this impression following his talks in New York with the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland, the CSSR, Hungary and Bulgaria.

FDP spokesman Herbert Schmuelling said that Genscher told the Presidium that the clear U.S. endorsement of the "zero option" -- abandoning counterarming with medium-range missiles provided the Soviet Union makes corresponding concessions -- shows that it is solely up to the Soviet Union whether this object of negotiations is achieved through the removal of the Soviet advance arms buildup.

In Genscher's view, the planned talks differ from the earlier negotiations within the SALT framework on account of the Europeans' direct involvement in the working out of the negotiating mandate and the continuing development of the Western positions. The institutional basis was provided by the disarmament group set up at the proposal of the Federal Government. Thus, the fact that Europe was earmarked for the deployment of Western arms was taken into account.

In the federal foreign minister's view, U.S. willingness to take into account the interests of the Europeans is greater than the Europeans' ability to define jointly these interests. Genscher also told the FDP Presidium that efforts at progress in arms control and disarmament should not remain limited to medium-range missiles. Other objectives are to resume SALT negotiations, to work wholeheartedly for the establishment of a European disarmament conference and to give new impulses to the troop reduction negotiations in Vienna.

Radio Interview

DW281449 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1100 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Excerpts from reporter Kepper interview with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] How do you now assess the chances of negotiations on medium-range weapons? Do you believe that both sides will seriously enter into these negotiations?

[Answer] I am under the firm impression that the United States as well as the Soviet Union seriously want to conduct these negotiations. Both are certainly aware of the responsibility they bear as nuclear powers in view of the high concentration of nuclear weapons in Europe. We must always remember that by immediately stopping the deployment of medium-range weapons, the Soviet Union could improve the negotiating climate. By eliminating its medium-range missiles, it could even achieve Western renunciation of counterarmament. As a NATO member and as a country represented in NATO's disarmament group, we must now concentrate on accompanying the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

[Question] The Federal Government, the federal chancellor and you have contributed very much to ensuring that the negotiations take place at all. How do you assess the possibility of the Federal Government bringing influence to bear on the negotiations?

[Answer] You have to understand the history of the dual decision. It must be noted in this connection that the Federal Government demanded in the preparatory work for the 1979 dual decision that the alliance create a disarmament group to work out the negotiation part of the dual decision. After the December 1979 decision, we demanded that the disarmament group continue and that it prepare for the negotiations. That has been done now. We must now effectively represent our own position at the negotiations; we must react to the negotiation position of the other side; and we must make suggestions to create progress at the negotiations. That is being debated and discussed in the disarmament group. This is good because the Europeans as well as the United States are interested in achieving constructive results.

[Question] Isn't this the first time that Europeans have taken part in such disarmament talks?

[Answer] It is true that the so-called SALT did not take place this way. This is the first time that this is taking place in such an intense way with regard to medium-range missiles. We consider this evidence that the United States realizes that Europe is an alliance partner with equal rights and is interested in promoting its own negotiation position and ideas as well as European interests. This is, indeed, a necessary foundation of a functioning alliance of states with equal rights and not an alliance where one power holds a dominating position over the others. We have never considered NATO to be the latter and we are very happy that this view is shared on both sides of the Atlantic.

[Question] Can this starting signal from New York have domestic political effects? Could it impress the critics in your party and in the SPD?

[Answer] Whoever had doubts in the past months that negotiations would take place will certainly be impressed. I want to remind you that the federal chancellor and I guaranteed the public, the Bundestag and our own parties that negotiations would begin this year. I believe that those who are really interested in negotiations will see that their aims have been achieved when negotiations begin in late November. However, those who are not interested in eliminating the East's armament lead through negotiations and who are privately prepared to accept the East's armament lead will not be impressed. The reaction to the taking up of negotiations will thus rather clearly demonstrate the different areas of concern.

[Question] You demanded smooth negotiations more than once when you were in New York. Did you also have in mind the date for the deployment of new American missiles in Europe, namely late 1983? Do you see a chance of achieving results by then or before that deadline?

[Answer] Those who understand the complicated character of negotiations on such Eurostrategic systems know that no more time can be lost in the matter. The demand for smooth negotiations is really focused on the fall of 1983. We want the stipulations of the dual decision to be applied -- those stipulations which are of particular importance for us and which state that the Western counterarmament decision can be reexamined on the basis of concrete negotiation results. In order words, if the Soviet Union eliminated some of its medium-range missiles threatening us, we could examine whether some of our counterarmament would become superfluous. In the ideal case, as the federal chancellor, the U.S. secretary of state and I said, if the Soviet Union fully eliminated its armament lead, we would be the one to say with special intensity that Western counterarmament could then be completely forgotten. Nobody would be more happy in this case than those European states which are considered to be deployment countries -- the FRG, Italy and England.

[Question] So late 1983 will remain the deployment deadline? There are reports that this deadline has been extended.

[Answer] No, nothing has been changed regarding these plans. We should indeed concentrate now on conducting the negotiations smoothly and in a businesslike manner. I particularly welcomed the businesslike character of my talk with Mr Gromyko. Everyone can rest assured that the Federal Government will do everything it can to contribute through its policy to the preservation of a climate in Europe that will permit business-like talks. I believe that we must all be aware of the fact that every possible step must be made to avoid any additional aggravation of the international climate. As Germans living in a divided country, we are most interested in this.

[Question] You have repeatedly expressed the desire for the so-called zero option. How did your counterparts, for example, the Soviet foreign minister, react to this?

[Answer] Nobody can expect preliminary talks to provide the results of negotiations. In the forthcoming negotiations, it will be very important to compare the strength of the West and the East. They know in the Soviet Union that there are no people in the West who want to have medium-range missiles at any price; these people would prefer a situation where the East renounced its SS-20 missiles so that the West would not have to counterarm.

[Question] Is foreign policy now maybe the last thing the SPD and the FDP have in common?

[Answer] This is a very important thing, but it is certainly not the only one.

DER SPIEGEL VIEWS COMPANIES' DILEMMA IN GAS DEAL

DW281439 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 28 Sep 81 pp 74-77

[Text] The natural gas-pipeline deal with the Soviet Union contains a disappointment for German industry because most of the orders are going abroad. Soviet Stanislav Volchkov is more familiar with German industry than many a domestic big banker. For months, managers and technicians from roughly 100 German companies have been continuously calling on him. Volchkov is the president of the Soviet Machinoimport enterprise who rented housing for himself and two dozen functionaries at No 25 Konrad Adenauer Strasse in Cologne.

Corporation bosses and members of the boards of the Mannesmann and MTU corporations, of Salzgitter and Aeg, of Hoesch and Linde have negotiated with the Soviet several times already. All of them had hoped to profit from the biggest industrial deal that may ever emerge between Germany and the Russians. It involves orders totaling DM20 billion. Beginning in 1985, the Soviets plan to pump about 30 billion cubic meters of natural gas from the Siberian Peninsula of Yamal to the West each year to begin with, including about 12 billion cubic meters into the German pipeline network. Plans provide for Western companies to supply the tubes and the compressors required for the double pipeline which is designed for a length of 5,000 km and a capacity of 60 billion cubic meters a year.

Last week, a Soviet delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Vladimir Sushkov and Gas Minister Vasiliy Dinkov came to Duesseldorf to finalize the transaction. But when the Russians expounded their plans, the Germans showed long faces. Nearly all bidders who had negotiated with Volchkov are left out in the cold. At best, German factories will end up with DM700 million of the roughly DM4 billion worth of orders for the delivery of pump and relay stations, turbines and construction installations. The biggest hunk is distributed among corporations in France, Italy and Japan.

During a 5-day business tour of the German corporation headquarters, the Soviets demonstrated what clever businessmen they are. Even board members of the Mannesmann Tube Corporation and the electrical engineering company Aeg, who are experienced in negotiating with the Soviets, had to accept conditions and terms which usually are not customary in the conclusion of Western contracts. Being the general contractor for the installations part of the natural gas-tube transaction, the Mannesmann Corporation and its consortium partner, the Creusot-Loire steel and machine building company of Paris, must bear the liability for the entire project. They are liable for all risks with respect to delivery, quality and delivery schedules.

The Soviets also skillfully pushed the price down, which the German-French partners had made up for their role as general contractor. Mannesmann and Creusot-Loire will be satisfied with a commission of 8 to 9 percent of the overall order of DM5 billion which they have to handle. The electrical engineering corporation Aeg and the Federal Government-owned Salzgitter group, which initially were favored by the Soviets, demanded between 10 and 12 percent. Consequently, they are out of the race. Mannesmann and Creusot were able to outbid their competitors only because the French Government will help out with interest rate subsidies. After all, Moscow plans to pay with credits from the West. Just like the French, the German bankers also were prepared to grant the Soviets a DM4.4 billion credit at the preferential rate of 7.8 percent over a period of 10 years. Since Bonn does not grant any interest subsidies, the German suppliers are supposed to pay the difference with the market rate (about 12 percent). Thus, on the average, the installations builders are 20 percent above the price of foreign competitors, computed over a period of 10 years. The Aeg Corporation probably will be the only German supplier in the installations deal, which will receive the order involving a three-digit million amount, because Mannesmann does not have adequate capacity for turbine and compressor production and, hence, must place nearly all orders elsewhere. The French turbine construction company Alsthom will handle the biggest part. But the Italian state company Nuovo Pignone also will be counted in when the order for 120 turbines is placed. Having the low rate bids of the French and Italians in their briefcases, the Soviets pushed down the Aeg prices. The fact that the ailing electrical engineering corporation of Frankfurt will participate in the deal nevertheless is attributable to the simple circumstance that the other turbine producers do not have adequate capacities. The Kanis subsidiary of Aeg in Essen is supposed to manufacture 50 gas turbines worth DM700 million.

In the tube deal, too, the German companies had anticipated more. After the tube agreement of 1972, Mannesmann boss Egon Overbeck firmly believed that his company would be able to supply large tubes worth DM8 billion this time. The plans of the Soviets were different, however. Instead of placing orders with one partner only, they currently negotiate with several tube producers separately and place individual orders with Japanese, Italian or Netherlands companies, but also with Mannesmann, Hoesch and Salzgitter. Unlike their former practice, the Soviets this time do not intend to order all tubes at the same time but instead will negotiate all over again, year after year, until the project's completion in 1985.

And yet something else has changed. This time the Soviets have taken charge of the assembly of the compressor stations and the construction of the pipeline route. The Western suppliers do not even know the exact destination of their tubes.

The Soviets will not have quite as easy a stand in the gas contract as they had in the purchase of tubes and turbines. When Gas Minister Dinkov during supper with Mannesmann boss Overbeck at Duesseldorf's Park Hotel celebrated the new partnership, by far not all details had yet been settled.

Klaus Liesen, chief of the Essen Ruhrgas Corporation, still is far from an accord with the Soviets on the gas price. The Ruhrgas Corporation is in a better negotiating position than Mannesmann or Aeg because it negotiates also on behalf of the other European gas buyers. Moscow cannot introduce a competitor into the deal. Consequently, Liesen remains the utterly sober businessman who can bide his time: "What counts for us is that we can sell the Russians gas again at rates commensurate with the market."

MITTERRAND RETURNS FROM 'FRUITFUL' SAUDI VISIT

LD282216 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] President Mitterrand returned to Paris in midafternoon after a full weekend in Saudi Arabia. The visit was fruitful from the political viewpoint. Both sides underline the frankness, the warmth and the value of the talks. Mitterrand had two private audiences with King Khalid and 2-hour meeting with Crown Prince Fahd. Of course, great differences remain between France and Saudi Arabia, notably on the thorny problem of Jerusalem. But there are many points of agreement. During his pruss conference this morning in at-Ta'if, Francois Mitterrand recognized that the Saudi peace plan for the Near East is a good starting point. This was something that certainly helped to make things more relaxed, as our special correspondent Dominique Souchier reports from Saudi Arabia:

[Begin recording] "Mitterrand you are a friend. Here you are at home." As this remark from Prince Fahd shows, Saudi Arabia is no longer worried about the left's advent to power in France. First, the president maintained a statesmanlike caliber of discussion and impressed his interlocutors by this. Nothing has been signed; there was only political talk and Francois Mitterrand reaffirmed his support for the Fahd plan. The president did not make any specific pronouncement about particular aspects of the Saudi proposals to bring about a settlement in the Near East but he reiterated that he takes a global view of them and sees in them a positive means to bring about a return to peace. Francois Mitterrand said all this without renouncing his friendship for Israel. On the contrary, he reaffirmed this friendship this morning while speaking in the company of Prince Fahd and the latter did not react. Newsworthy is that the Arabs are no longer worried about this friendship for Israel, instead they see in it as a better opportunity for peace. Far from being opposed to Francois Mitterrand's forthcoming trip to Israel, they would in fact like to advise him to go to Israel as soon as possible. [end recording]

Lebanon was also among the questions considered by this French-Saudi summit. Saudi Arabia wants to see a definite end to Israeli interference in the affairs of Lebanon and France wants to see an effective Lebanese army corps reconstituted so that the UN "blue helmets" no longer would be the sole keepers of order.

President Mitterrand said a short time ago in at-Ta'if, boarding his plan to return to Paris: [begin recording] The United Nations has a specific part to play in Lebanon, a role which is recognized by everybody. What I would like to see is simply that the area in which the United Nations is currently operating possibly should be widened to avoid conflict and the troops reinforced, but not by being substituted by anybody else. I think that I even expressed the wish that Lebanon, represented by its legitimate government, should be able to reorganize its own army just as any nation can have its own national army and this would be quite normal for Lebanon. There is no misunderstanding between us. [end recording]

LE FIGARO REPORTS POSSIBLE VENEZUELAN SANCTIONS

PM231411 Paris Le FIGARO in French 21 Sep 81 p 3

[Irene Jarry report: "Venezuela: Contracts With France Could Be Canceled"]

[Excerpts] The first result of the French-Mexican statement recognizing the "representative" nature of the opposition front in the Salvadoran struggle was that a number of Latin American countries -- Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Peru, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela -- officially protested this initiative which is tantamount to interference in El Salvador's internal affairs.

It seemed to be simply one of those condemnations on principle which a number of states address to one or several other states when they are faced with a fait accompli they do not like. You bang your fist on the table and draft motions. That satisfies consciences and does not damage business.

This time, however, Venezuela does not seem to be making do with protesting. After summoning the French ambassador in Caracas to inform him of its displeasure and canceling the visit which the Venezuelan interior minister was due to make to Paris at the beginning of the month, the Venezuelan Government announced that it intends to adopt economic retaliatory measures against France.

According to some French industrialists doing business with Caracas, the Venezuelan anger could result in the cancellation of several contracts, primarily those signed with nationalized companies or those likely to be nationalized. Circles close to the French Embassy in the Venezuelan capital, where they are keeping very quiet, seem less pessimistic: "It is true," they say in substance, "that the situation has become serious and it is possible that there may be some tension in economic relations. But we do not expect a radical change."

Indeed, it seems that before making a major decision Caracas is awaiting the North-South summit in Cancun at the end of this month, at which Venezuelan Foreign Minister Zambrano Velasco will make a point of talking with Claude Cheysson, his French counterpart.

EUROPEAN ROCKET FINAL TEST FIRING SET FOR 14 DEC

NC251257 Paris AFP in English 1241 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 25 Sep (AFP) -- The fourth and final test firing of the European rocket Ariane is set for December 14, several weeks later than originally expected, it was announced here today. The fourth firing is to launch a "Marecs A" maritime telecommunications satellite and a technological capsule with equipment to analyse Ariane's performance. The delay was caused by technical difficulties with the satellite. Two of the first three Ariane tests were considered successful.

INTELLECTUALS SEEK RELEASE OF EGYPTIAN LECTURER

NC261117 Paris AFP in English 1035 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 26 Sep (AFP) -- A group of French intellectuals has written to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat asking for the release of Aminah Rashid, a French literature lecturer at Cairo University who was arrested on September 6. The signatories said her arrest was linked to the "issue of political opinions." Mrs Rashid holds a doctorate from France's Sorbonne University, and has been a researcher and teacher in Paris.

SPADOLINI ANNOUNCES GOVERNMENT SPENDING CUTS

AU252107 Rome ANSA in English 1905 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 25 Sep (ANSA)--The Italian Government announced thrift plans here today to cut public spending by some 10,000 billion lire and levy new taxes to create a 5,000 billion lire "anti-inflation fund". Premier Giovanni Spadolini displayed the measures his government has just drafted to trim the state's bulging deficit and pull the reins on the country's rising cost of living after receiving his cabinet's endorsement.

Italy's austere budget for 1982 will entail drastic cuts in health and welfare spending as well as the monies channelled into de-centralized government offices, with the two-fold aim of bringing the inflation rate down to 16 percent and reviving investments to keep the wheels of production rolling.

The government pledged to keep next year's budget deficit below the 50,000 billion lire mark and announced the following public expenditure cuts to achieve the goal:

The national health system will be deprived of 4,700 billion lire.
Welfare -- 2,500 billion.
Local government offices -- 2,500 billion.

Treasure Minister Nino Andreatta announced that new taxes will be levied to collect money for an "anti-inflation fund" from which the government may draw to fight any unforeseen inflation-causing developments. Spadolini stressed while unveiling the measures to the press here today that the whole anti-inflation operation will require the broadest possible consensus in parliament. More specifically, he asked for support that reached "beyond the confines of (his government's parliamentary) majority and the opposition" as well as for a "contribution" from organized labor and big business.

L'UNITA Reaction

AU261541 Rome ANSA in English 1518 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 26 Sep (ANSA)--The Italian press presented the Rome government's budget-tightening plans to the reading public today as a tough bill to meet, practically putting a wager on the anti-inflationary operation's chances for success. Newspaper descriptions of the economic measures just launched by Premier Giovanni Spadolini's coalition government were filled with accounts of the cabinet quarrels which took place during the drafting of the package.

The Communist Party (PCI) newspaper, "L'UNITA", said the in-fighting in the cabinet had left "the premier all alone" in his bid to tackle an "objectively difficult" economic situation. "The path which Spadolini will have to take to fight both inflation and recession at the same time is narrower than ever," the PCI mouthpiece noted. "But the net impression is that many members of the coalition he heads are doing everything they can to push him into taking a false step," it commented.

DEFENSE MINISTER, BERLINGUER CLASH OVER MISSILES

AU241036 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 24 Sep (ANSA) -- Another in a series of growing tensions between the Italian Socialist and Communist Parties which threaten a continuation of their "left unity" plans came recently in the form of an article written by Socialist Defense Minister, Lelio Lagorio. The article published in Wednesday's edition of Socialist party organ, "AVANTI", accused Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer of "doing injustice to Italy by defining it as an aggressive nation."

Lagorio, responding to remarks made by the communist leader in a speech last Sunday in Turin in which he announced his party's strong opposition to the installation of NATO cruise missiles in Italy, accused Berlinguer of failing to consider the fact that the Rome government has offered to refuse the missiles if the Soviet Union agrees in turn to dismantle its SS-20 missiles in Eastern Europe. According to the Socialist minister, Berlinguer "uses a double standard" because "at the time of Western reduction of arms during a period of detente, the Soviet Union began a grandiose plan to increase their conventional and nuclear military power." "Why were there no protest marches and signature signing campaigns at that time?" Lagorio asked.

Lagorio also accused Berlinguer of lying about United States intentions when they approved the choice of a town in Sicily as the site for the missiles. "Berlinguer believes that lies are an efficient method of propaganda," Lagorio charged. The communist secretary had accused the United States of forcing Italy's hand in the choice of the Sicily site in order to threaten Africa and the Mid-East."

Further Lagorio Accusations

FM2813-5 Rome AVANTI in Italian 24 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio article: "Berlinguer Did Not Tell Truth About Missiles"]

[Text] Speaking in Turin, deputy Berlinguer did not tell the truth about Euromissiles. He wanted to accuse the Italian Government of submissiveness and aggressiveness and therefore regurgitated ideas that have already been refuted several times in Parliament and in the press. But it seems that deputy Berlinguer still regards lies repeated interminably as an effective propaganda method. He said that the choice of Sicily was imposed on us by the United States and that the base was sited there to threaten Africa and the Middle East. He added that with Comiso, Italy is envisaging a war of aggression; otherwise he would not have said that following Comiso, Sicily and Italy are exposed to reprisals.

We repeat for the umpteenth time that the Comiso base was chosen by the Italian Government and that the United States would have preferred another location already equipped in other regions, partly to save a large proportion of the 200 billion [currency unspecified] that it will have to spend in Sicily. Comiso was chosen because, of all the locations examined in northern, central and southern Italy, it seemed to be one that would spare the civilian population many inconveniences. Indeed, in Comiso there is already a large area of government-owned land more than sufficient for the base and there is therefore no need for expropriations; there is an airport; and there is a good surrounding road network.

We repeat that Libya, Africa and the Middle East have nothing to do with it. Indeed, the Euromissiles are simply a decision taken to restore a military balance between East and West and to induce the Eastern bloc to negotiate. We also repeat that nobody will ever be able to launch a single missile from Comiso without prior Italian consent. Moreover, Italy is by nature and structure a peaceful nation that wants not the use of weapons but a widespread system of security and cooperation in Europe and the Mediterranean. Therefore, in his Turin speech deputy Berlinguer made several unjust claims about Italy with regard to the Euromissiles. He described it as an aggressive country, whereas everyone knows that for the past 3 years large numbers of Soviet SS-20 missiles have been targeted on Italian cities.

Deputy Berlinguer promises that he will urge the Italian Government not even to start work on the infrastructures for the Comiso base. In other words, he is announcing harsh opposition to the Italian bulldozers and construction workers who for 2 years will be working exclusively on hangars and houses; but he says nothing of the SS-20's. And not a word about the Italian Government's proposal, offering the USSR the abandonment of the cruise missiles (which will arrive, if they arrive, only in 1984) in exchange for the dismantlement of the SS-20's, of which there are already hundreds.

[illegible] Berlinguer

[illegible]

[illegible] "Do Propagandists Have Their Facts For Minister Lagorio?"

[illegible] in [illegible] NATO index. Defense Minister Lagorio accuses [illegible] Berlinguer of using "[illegible]" as a "means of propaganda" in his Turin speech. Lagorio claims that the Italian site chosen by the Italian Government was not in the [illegible], which would have preferred another location. According to Lagorio, "Europe, Africa and the Middle East have nothing to do with it." According to the minister, Berlinguer allegedly described Italy as "an aggressive country," charged "[illegible] since 1977 for the past 3 years large numbers of Soviet missiles have been targeted on Italian cities." Lagorio accuses Berlinguer of having failed to protest when the USSR deployed the SS-20's on its territory.

In an instance of "like" [illegible] propaganda [illegible], deputy Lagorio's article is [illegible] a [illegible] falsehoods. Where in Berlinguer's speech did he read that Italy is "the aggressive country" or even that "it envisages a war of aggression?" Anyone who read or heard the speech knows that it is not true. As minister of defense, Lagorio should at least know that both blocs's missiles in Europe have been targeted on their respective [illegible] not only for the past 3 years but for much longer, which is [illegible] that so [illegible] considered as dangerous. Last, he should not be unaware that no later than 2 years ago, the Communists asked the Italian Government to take initiatives in Moscow with a view to the deployment of the SS-20's being [illegible] so that negotiations could start right away on the reduction of all missile weapons in Europe, in case the Italian Government that declined to undertake such an initiative.

There is no document of our party, including Berlinguer's Turin speech, that does not state that we are opposed to the SS-20's, as well as the Pershing and cruise missiles. These are the facts.

But there is something else. Lagorio can very easily state that Africa and the Mediterranean have nothing to do with Comiso. A glance at the most modest map is enough to render his statements unconvincing. Moreover, the decision to start work on Comiso makes the Italian Government the only one of the NATO countries to have publicly embarked on the deployment of the new missiles on its own territory -- an act of diligence that cannot fail to appear to be a way of exerting pressure on the much more hesitant European allies.

As defense minister, Lagorio carried a great responsibility on his shoulders. It is therefore worrying that, instead of discussing the substance of the criticisms made of him and the government to which he belongs, he has decided to respond with propagandist polemics that bear little relation to the facts.

CRAXI ON TASKS IN PSI 'REGENERATION' PROGRAM

PM240731 Rome AVANTI in Italian 11 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Report on 10 September PSI Directorate meeting in Rome: "Organizational Foundations for Modern Party"]

[Text] The PSI Directorate meeting continued yesterday afternoon with the appointment of new chiefs for central departments, who were approved unanimously. The PSI secretary presented the Directorate with the Secretariat's proposals concerning the appointments to Directorate posts. In his speech, the secretary said: "The Directorate's task is to pursue the political objectives established by the Palermo congress and at the same time to advance the process of the regeneration of the party, its structures, its methods of action, its struggle platforms and its leading political personnel. The party regeneration process must embark on a more mature and far-reaching phase. It has advanced over the years and achieved major results. It has encountered much internal and external resistance and has not been without contradictions, turmoils and shortcomings. The new party Directorate's work must pursue a line of continuity and consistency with the postulates that we placed at the basis of socialist regeneration.

In general, Craxi continued, from the viewpoint of our organization, structure and working method, we must devote ourselves to four major modernizations. It is a matter of achieving objectives of regeneration and modernization of party regulations and policy and also in the field of associational relations and the media. We must open four major workshops.

Next, Craxi discussed the problems of the reform of party institutions, stressing the need for a task of indepth examination, revision, updating and enrichment of the policy platforms on which the party's political action is still based, and suggesting the convening of a national conference on policy.

Urging the development of the idea of an "open party," Craxi called for initiatives to facilitate a new kind of cooperative socialism, proceeding from a criticism of the party's present structures, its shortcomings in terms of administrative and oligarchical rigidity, and of certain negative aspects of insensitivity toward the real and spontaneous forces which characterize the complex and dialectical variety of society. In particular, the socialist secretary outlined a plan for a "socialist alliance" extending beyond the party sphere -- an initiative addressed to social and cultural forces, inspired by free cooperative socialism, which agree or can agree on democratic objectives of reform and regeneration which the PSI, within the context of its political, parliamentary and government responsibilities, can share, support and help to realize.

Last, Craxi broached the issue of relations with members, voters and the public from the viewpoint of communication, information and language.

CRAXI PROTESTS ARREST OF MOROCCAN LEFTISTS

PM241033 Rome AVANTI in Italian 17 Sep 81 p 20

[Excerpt] The arrest last Tuesday of the secretary and several members of the Moroccan Socialist Union of Popular Forces has brought a prompt reaction from the Italian Socialists.

Secretary Craxi has sent a telegram of protest to King Hassan, calling for the immediate release of Comrades Abderrahim Bouabid and Mohamed Mansour, respectively secretary general and Politburo member of the Moroccan Socialist Party, and of the other 200 socialist militants arrested during the summer following a general strike in Casablanca.

COURT SEES TERRORIST CONSPIRACY IN ATTACK ON POPE

AU242011 Rome ANSA in English 1942 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 24 Sep (ANSA) -- Mehmet Ali Agca acted alone when he shot Pope John Paul II in St. Peter's Square on May 13, but the assassination attempt was prepared by a terrorist organization which still remains in the dark, according to the judges of Rome's First Court of Assizes which sentenced the Turkish would-be assassin to life imprisonment last June. A 51-page document motivating the sentence and signed by Judge Nino Abbate was only made public today. In it the court voiced the opinion that Agca was the executor of a plan meant to upset the social fabric and world public opinion.

"At this particularly dark and difficult time in human history" an attack on the head of the church who is a universal reference point in efforts on behalf of peace and harmony becomes a fearfully violent action capable of upsetting social balances and of shaking public opinion, the document continued. The shooting of the Pope was meant to set off a chain reaction of destabilizing events, especially in a country like Italy which has long been plagued by terrorism. For the Rome judges, Agca was neither a religious fanatic nor an isolated assassin, but merely the tip of an iceburg of occult forces having illiberal aims.

At this point, the document recalled the history of Agca's terrorist activities, particularly the killing of Turkish journalist Abdi Ipecki, head of the MILLIYET daily. It was also noted that he escaped from the jail where he was serving a life sentence, thanks to "enormous complicity" on the outside. The document ended with an appeal to investigators to do their best to uncover those who armed Agca's hand.

Newspaper Disagrees

AU281633 Rome ANSA in English 1541 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 28 Sep (ANSA) -- A leading Rome newspaper argued today that Mehmet Ali Agca was a lone adventure-seeker when he tried to assassinate Pope John Paul II last May, refuting the conspiracy theory advanced by the Rome court which sentenced the Turk to life impriosonment in June.

Rome's wide-circulation IL MESSAGGERO daily challenged the credibility of the court's opinion that Agca was merely the tip of an iceberg of a "powerful" international force out to upset the world's social system on these grounds: "Would a powerful international organization send a killer to Rome who was not only well-known and wanted by the law, but who had gone so far as to publicly flaunt his homicidal intentions, to commit the assassination of the century?"

Such carelessness, the paper asserted, does not seem fitting to "the complexity of the motivation" the court attributes to the "mysterious" masterminds of the May 13 assassination attempt in St. Peter's Square. The court, which publicly released a 51-page document last week explaining the sentence it handed down in June, described Agca as the executor of a far-reaching plot to "de-stabilize" the Western world.

Backing up its own argument today, IL MESSAGGERO also cited the "rudimentary" fashion of Agca's shooting spree, noting that he acted like a "kamikaze" who was fully aware that he would have been caught and, possibly, lynched by the mob. "Would a powerful organization take such a big risk of having its killer captured", the daily asked, "or would it have arranged for a safer system, like the use of a rifle with a telescopic range-finder?"

The paper's conclusion was that the conspiracy theory stemmed from the court's own deductions, without any real basis for certainty. "As things now stand", IL MESSAGGERO asserted, "it is rather improbable that the prosecution's second round of probes will come up with any findings to uncover Ali Agca's fantasmal commanders."

PCP HITS PS 'DISTORTION,' RIGHTWARD SHIFT

PM241545 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 17 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] Socialist Party [PS] leaders, particularly the secretary general and the press supporting that party -- specifically, PORTUGAL HOJE -- have recently been persisting in a set of fantastic accusations against the PCP. The strange repetition of these accusations has a significance and conceals very specific intentions, which were particularly clearly exposed and uncovered in a recent PCP information and propaganda section communique, which states:

1. It is increasingly clear to public opinion that the attacks and distortions launched by the PS concerning the PCP and its policy are no more than a smokescreen aimed at concealing the PS' current course at the very moment when it is shelving the announced "fall offensive" and adopting toward the "Democratic Alliance" a stance of cooperation which is as dedicated as it is shameful. In fact the PS' desperate efforts to attribute to the PCP fantastic responsibilities for difficulties in realizing solutions of agreement among the democratic forces as a whole are a clear propagandist diversionary maneuver aimed at preparing an atmosphere which will provide apparent justification for its actual agreements with the "Democratic Alliance," specifically concerning revision of the constitution. Just as in other situations in the past, the PS leaders are resorting to falsification of the PCP's policy, anticommunism and the distortion of the nature of the differences really existing, as a means of lending credibility to their planned alliances with the right.

2. It is extremely unfortunate and in glaring bad taste for PS leaders or bodies to seek to level accusations against the PCP on international policy. It is a widely accepted fact that the PS is the most pro-American and Atlanticist of all the kindred parties of capitalist Europe, that the PS does not lift a finger to criticize the Reagan administration's aggressive and reactionary policy and that the PS is in favor of the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, does not oppose the manufacture of the neutron bomb and endorses geostrategic conceptions justifying U.S. military interventions against the peoples' liberation struggle in various parts of the world.

3. The frequent accusation PS leaders are now leveling that the PCP would prefer to combat the PS and not the "Democratic Alliance" is a ridiculous trick which facts directly refute. It raises no doubts for anybody, not even for the PS leaders themselves, that the PCP is the only major democratic party which is combating the "Democratic Alliance," its governments and its disastrous policy firmly and consistently and in all spheres of national life and that it is devoting all its energies to the aim of ousting the "Democratic Alliance" from the government and realizing a democratic turnabout.

It is precisely in the name of this great popular and democratic aim and in the name of greater effectiveness in the democratic struggle against the "Democratic Alliance" that the PCP's criticisms of the defeatist and collaborationist course which the PS is adopting with respect to the "Democratic Alliance" are justified, necessary and essential. It is precisely in support of unity among the democratic forces and of making viable a democratic alternative to the "Democratic Alliance" that it is imperative for the proponents of that unity and that alternative to unmask the plans of the opponents of democratic unity and of the protagonists of agreements and undertakings with the "Democratic Alliance" parties. Nobody can expect the PCP through passivity, resignation or silence to become an indirect accomplice of plans which would only help reaction's consolidation in the government and entail new and graver dangers for democracy.

4. In the extremely grave situation which the people, the country and democracy are experiencing, Portuguese democrats cannot fail to reflect seriously on the actual significance of the PS' current course. The PS leaders, and in particular its secretary general, with the "Democratic Alliance" in the government, incessantly repeat that they will form no alliances with the PCP -- with the great party of the antifascist resistance, with the party which took part prominently in achieving the great people's gains and in building the democratic constitutional system, and which recently, alongside the entire socialist electorate, made a crucial contribution to the extraordinary democratic victory achieved 7 December over the "Democratic Alliance," Soares Carneiro and the plan to subvert democracy.

But on the other hand, the PS leaders are decreasingly concealing their readiness to ally themselves and reach agreement with "Democratic Alliance" parties -- with the parties which include heirs of and those nostalgic for fascism, with the parties which wanted Soares Carneiro to be elected and which in the government are conducting a hateful war against the democratic system, the gains of 25 April [1974] and the Portuguese people's living conditions and interests.

The workers' struggle, the Portuguese democrats' unitary sentiments and their common determination to defeat the "Democratic Alliance" and guarantee a democratic alternative have greater strength than the PS leaders' plans and will eventually have the last word on the solution necessary for the defense and continuation of the Portugal of April.

FISHING BOAT ATTACKED AT SEA BY POLISARIO

NC280917 Paris AFP in English 0908 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Lisbon, 28 Sep (AFP) -- A Portuguese fisherman was killed and three others wounded in a weekend attack by a Polisario Front commando on a Portuguese fishing boat, maritime authorities said today.

The attack on the Porto Ceu took place Saturday in territorial waters claimed by the Western Sahara nationalist movement, they said.

The vessel was now heading for its home port of Sines, some 150 kms (about 90 miles) south of Lisbon. The three wounded had been taken aboard a Soviet fishing boat which was caring for them.

In a previous attack by the Saharan organisation on a Portuguese fishing boat, the Rio Vouga in June last year, the vessel was seized and 15 crew members taken hostage.

A month after that, and following the release of the 15, a Portuguese Government emissary at Tindouf, in Algerian Sahara, officially recognised Polisario's self-proclaimed Saharan state.

A subsequent denial by the Portuguese Foreign Ministry that there had been any official recognition led to contention that observers here believed could only be renewed by the latest incident.

The Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony, is claimed by Morocco.

MINISTRY DEFENDS U.S. SCIENTIFIC SITE IN TOLEDO

LD261342 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] In reply to a question from the socialist group, the government has said that there is no secret U.S. base in Sonseca, Toledo. There is a meteorological and seismological station that is used to detect nuclear explosions which occur in any part of the world. The Ministry of Defense says this station presents no danger and could not be considered as a target in the event of war.

FRG'S CARSTENS BACKS SPAIN'S ENTRY INTO EC

LD281712 Hamburg DPA in German 1512 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Madrid, 28 Sep (DPA) -- In view of Federal President Karl Carstens the European Community is incomplete until Spain joins it. At a banquet given by King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia for Carstens and his wife Veronica in the royal palace in Madrid this evening, Carstens stressed that the Federal Republic thus called for a speedy continuace of and successful conclusion to the negotiations on [Spain's] entry. The community would thus grow together more and more and assume a politically clearer unified stance.

The federal president paid particular tribute to the positive part King Juan Carlos played in the process of democratization in Spain. "We congratulate the Spanish people on having a monarch," he said, "who in difficult times safeguarded constitutional order, who makes every effort to strengthen and reinforce it, who works for it daily and gives his people confidence in the future." The leading politicians in Bonn had at the time welcomed the firm attitude of the monarch during the attempted putsch in Madrid in February.

Carstens emphasized that Spaniards and the Germans were united by a faith in the value of democracy born from bitter experience even though in different ways; both peoples had been denied the exercise of citizens' rights in the recent past.

Calvo-Sotelo, Genscher Meet

LD281852 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo held a 40-minute meeting at Moncloa Palace with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is accompanying the German president on his 3-day official visit to Spain. On leaving the meeting with the prime minister, the German minister summed up this first official visit by a German president to Spain in the following way:

[Begin Genscher recording, in German, fading into translation] We in the FRG attribute great importance to this visit because it highlights the traditional friendship between the two countries and also because it is of capital importance given that this is a time of intense negotiations for Spanish accession to the EC. As you all know, the FRG Government has always come out in favor of Spain being incorporated rapidly into the EC. [end recording]

At the end of his meeting with Calvo-Sotelo, the German foreign minister went on to Santa Cruz Palace, where he is due to meet Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca.

TA NEA REPORTS NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN CYPRUS ISSUE

NC251220 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 25 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Sudden developments are appearing in the Cyprus issue, including an undercurrent at the UN headquarters in New York with determined -- described as hard -- intervention by Western quarters, the United States in particular, and many circles do not rule out steps toward a final solution.

According to our permanent correspondent in New York, a fact indicative of the "hot" situation prevailing around the Cyprus issue, and a new element in the development of the issue, is Moscow's strong interest manifested by its invitation to the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Gobbi, to visit. Gobbi will visit the Soviet capital as soon as he completes his consultations with Waldheim and clarifies the issue of the so-called new ideas of the UN secretary general.

The Soviet invitation to Gobbi is interpreted as an intention on Moscow's part to become more actively involved in the Cyprus issue and as an expression of the Kremlin's desire to be immediately informed of developments. It should be remembered that President Kiprianou will visit Moscow in early November and it is rumored that preparations are underway for a Kiprianou-Reagan meeting on 15 October.

In any event, consultations over Waldheim's "new ideas" are continuing at the UN headquarters in an unprecedented manner, our permanent correspondent points out.

DAILY CAUTIONS AGAINST WALDHEIM 'IDEAS' ON CYPRUS

NC232131 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 23 Sep 81 p 5

[Editorial: "What Is the Aim?"]

[Text] Recent developments -- or rather the lack of developments -- in the Cyprus problem present certain rather strange symptoms that are worth drawing our attention. Let us takethings in sequence.

As is well known, early last August the well-known Turkish proposals were submitted (after a lapse of 7 years). They had been preceded by a propaganda drum beating and the cultivation of an atmosphere of optimism. However, it was a case of "much ado about nothing." The Turkish proposals on the territorial issue were disappointing and apparently proved wrong relevant promises which had been given behind the scenes by the Turkish foreign minister to his Greek counterpart. "We expect bolder steps," Mitsotakis typically said the day before yesterday in his interview with representatives of the Greek and foreign press. The Turkish proposals only established the current "de facto" situati ., that is, Cyprus' partition territorially and by population at about the current "Attila line" and ceded very little territory.

The Greek Cypriot side submitted proposals on the constitutional aspect of the Cyprus problem which, however, were not accepted by the Turkish Cypriots. Consequently, once again there is an impasse in the intercommunal talks.

And, in view of the failure of this round of talks -- the natural consequence and continuation of which will be the discussion of the Cyprus issue at this year's UN General Assembly with the inevitable conclusion being the passing of a resolution which will be crushing for Turkey -- talk has started for a possible initiative by UN Secretary General Waldheim "with his own ideas" which, according to rumors, perhaps "could give an impetus to the intercommunal dialogue" and "create new possibilities."

Let us hope so. But our attention is being drawn to the fact that if these "ideas" are submitted, the Cyprus Government will not be able to ask for the discussion of the Cyprus problem by the UN General Assembly and the passing of the relevant resolution....

One more thing: Turkish Cypriot leaders recently have been expressing themselves with unexpected optimism regarding a generally acceptable solution of the Cyprus problem -- almost with certainty. Specifically, some days ago and after his meeting with the UN secretary general in New York, Denktas spoke optimistically concerning prospects for the solution of the Cyprus problem in the near future.

On what is this "optimism" based since the intercommunal dialogue is in a deadlock, in fact, because of the Turkish side's insistence on the freezing and legalization of the "faits accomplis?" What element can possible "ideas" by Waldheim offer that would make Turkey change one of the basic goals of its "national" policy without the existence of the objective prerequisites, that is, pressure by the strong of the West and the East on whom Turkey depends or Turkey fears and who are in a position of being listened to?

The questions stand to reason as long as Turkish personalities, both from Turkey and Cyprus, do not cease declaring that they definitely view the occupied part of the Megalonisos as a Turkish province and do not conceal their aim for the conquest of the "rest" of Cyprus as our correspondent in Nicosia, Khr. Katsambas explained yesterday in an exceptionally detailed and documented report.

What we are afraid of, or suspect, is that through the unexpected and undocumented "optimism" of the Turkish Cypriot leaders and the "new ideas" of the UN secretary general the foiling of the discussion of the Cyprus issue by the UN General Assembly and the passing of the relevant resolution is being sought. We hope we are wrong...

Therefore, let Waldheim submit his "ideas." However, if his ideas do not have substantive and practical continuation by the middle or end of November and if no true intention has been ascertained on the part of the Turkish side for a generally acceptable solution of the Cyprus problem, which would not merely establish the "faits accomplis," the discussion of the issue by the UN General Assembly must in any case be sought.

So far, the Greek Cypriot side has manifested the state of being conciliatory to the extent of misconstruction and it has attended the consecutive "rounds" of the intercommunal talks with indisputable good will and constructive intention but it has always collided with the other side's stalling and bad faith. Despite the deadlocks, the Greek Cypriot side even now continues not to dispute the dialogue until the last margin has been exhausted -- so that the world may clearly see who is responsible for the deadlock and the possible disruption of the dialogue.

Everything in this world has a limit and someday all margins are exhausted....

AKEL SECRETARY SPEAKS AT MIDEAST CP CONFERENCE

NC270933 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 27 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The British sovereign bases in Cyprus are being used in the NATO military exercises in the eastern Mediterranean between Crete and Cyprus, the Cypriot communist AKEL party leader Mr E. Papaioannou has claimed and he demanded the abolition of the bases and withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island.

"The moment the Turkish occupation troops and all foreign troops leave, the moment the British bases are disbanded and Cyprus is demilitarised, the Cyprus problem could be regarded as already settled," he said.

Mr Papaioannou was speaking at a recent meeting of communist and labour parties from the eastern Mediterranean, the Near and Middle East and the Red Sea. The text of his speech was released yesterday.

The statement does not give the exact date or place where the meeting was held but says that communist and labour parties from Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Jordan, Iraq, Israel, Cyprus (AKEL), Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria and Turkey took part.

In a declaration after the meeting, released by AKEL last week, the parties accused the imperialists of being responsible for world tension and charged Chinese leaders with helping the "aggressive policies of the Pentagon and NATO."

About the Iran-Iraq war the declaration blamed the Iraqi side for "starting it" at a time when "Iran was carrying a hard struggle against Armenian imperialism."

It expressed "solidarity with the people and the revolutionary Government of Afghanistan" and accused "NATO imperialists" of trying to make Cyprus a NATO base and exercising pressure on Greece and Turkey.

The AKEL leader Mr E. Papaioannou said that the Cyprus dispute was not a conflict between Greek and Turkish Cypriots as the "imperialists" made it to appear.

It was the British who first spoke about partition of Cyprus during the colonial administration and the Americans followed up with their Acheson plan providing for division of Cyprus between Greece and Turkey, he said.

Mr Papaioannou said the Cyprus problem had two aspects, the internal aspect which should be settled in talks between the two communities under UN auspices and the external aspect which concerned the guarantees for a truly independent state and which should be discussed at an international conference under UN auspices (as the Soviet Union had proposed).

The AKEL leader repeated his earlier views that the present guarantees by Greece, Turkey and Britain be replaced by "reliable international guarantees" through the Security Council or otherwise, with abolition of the British bases, removal of all foreign troops and total demilitarisation. He again invited the Turkish leadership to abandon plans for a "confederation" and promised that if the Turks really want a "bi-regional federation based on UN resolutions and top level agreements" it could be sure that the Greek Cypriot side would positively respond.

Heads Delegation to Damascus

NC290112 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] An AKEL delegation headed by Secretary General Papaioannou has departed for Damascus at the invitation of the ruling Ba'th Party of Syria. According to an AKEL statement, the delegation will have meetings in Damascus on the situation and developments in the two countries.

MEETING OF MISSING PERSONS COMMITTEE POSTPONED

TA251145 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] The meeting of the tripartite joint committee which will examine the issue of the missing persons scheduled for today has been postponed as the Greek Cypriot side announced that it would not be able to participate in the meeting. Dr Latife (Girgen), the head of the Turkish Cypriot delegation to the committee, told our correspondent in connection with this subject that the date for the coming meeting would be determined later on.

RALLIS DELIVERS CAMPAIGN SPEECH AT MITILINI

NC261741 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 26 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] Addressing a huge gathering at Mitilini last night, Prime Minister Rallis stressed that the country's orientation toward the West is the only sound national choice. Communicating with the people of this border island in the Aegean, the prime minister mainly referred to questions of foreign policy, stressing that both the positions and the actions of the New Democracy government exclusively aim at safeguarding the country's national security and territorial integrity in contrast to the dangerous policy advocated by PASOK which leads to the weakening of defense power and the loss of Greece's international mainstays. Mr Rallis particularly analyzed the politicomilitary advantages from Greece's participation in NATO and from its accession to the EEC, stressing that any revision of these choices would upset the present balance of power in the Aegean at Greece's expense. The main points of his speech in connection with the national issues are as follows:

We are a great people in respect to civilization, virtues, and sacrifices. But, unfortunately, we are small in number; we are a special people, but alone without close racial ties in the world.

Of course, this would not have mattered if we were living in another part of the globe. But we are living here, at this corner of the earth and sea -- the glorious but dangerous corner. Here, at this meeting point of three continents, with compact people of similar nationalities, powerful but rival military blocs meet; international antagonism is developed; huge economic and political interests conflict. We are a crossroad where there permanently exists the threat of a general war because of the conditions prevailing in the Middle East.

But we are neither a great power nor one of the wealthy nations able to maintain our balance in defensive armament in the Aegean or wherever else it may be needed. Thus, since 1952, all parties -- despite the communist party's reaction -- have sided in favor of and we continue to firmly stand for NATO, the defense alliance of the free republics. And this sound orientation has been -- and continues to be -- the only sound national choice.

This is so because NATO gave Western Europe the possibility of a secured economic, political and cultural prosperity. It has safeguarded Europe against interventions which have repeatedly occured elsewhere and which are threatening to occur today.

At the same time, NATO has stopped the pressure from the north. It has offered a feeling of security. It has covered our defense expenditure and has thus relieved us in our drive for economic revival. And today, it has secured for us the necessary defensive balance of power in the Aegean, for as long as the Greek-Turkish dialogue that is taking place does not arrive at a solution. And amid the current heavy international situation, we feel safer within its [NATO's] ranks.

Recently this feeling of national security has been further strengthened because of our accession to the EEC, to tomorrow's united Europe, the present third economic power of the world. In it we made decisions on an equal basis with other big states -- our associates -- not solely about our fate and but also about the fate of other states, and even the entire world.

I am not going to occupy your time with the other political and economic benefits resulting from our accession to the EEC, such as the strengthening of our democratic institutions, the elevation of our international prestige, the securing of the biggest and richest market in the world for our products, the subsidization of our products, the grant of income assistance, the generous loans for development projects and so forth.

However, I shall dwell on something of interest to the nation, but particularly of interest to you and to our border islands; the Fourcade report. I am pointing out, and I am stressing that this is another benefit -- at least political and psychological, at present, for our country -- which is an inevitable consequence of our accession -- and stay of course -- within the EEC.

This is how the question stands: According to the community's legislation and the Rome convention, the EEC is obligated to clearly define its customs borders after the accession of every new member. Thus, what happened in the past with the accession of Britain, Ireland and Denmark was repeated in our case as well. The EC Council of Ministers consulted the European Parliament. Mrs Fourcade, on the instructions from the latter, prepared a report that was unanimously approved by all the members of the European Parliament, without any reservation, with the exception of one: that of the KKE representative!

Thus, this report recognizes what we have been maintaining: One, our sovereign right to expand our territorial waters to 12 miles; two, that the islands have a continental shelf and sea zone. But if these overlap with neighboring countries then the middle line is considered the border.

Of course the decision of the European Parliament does not definitely solve the question. But it indisputably strengthens our declared positions and we benefit politically, psychologically and diplomatically.

At this particular period of international uncertainty, when states seek mainstays for their defense, our opponents promise to take Greece out of NATO. For our opponents, NATO is our great enemy. However, today's Socialist France remains firmly within NATO and encourages Spain to join it. The other day, on 5 September, France's foreign minister, Mr Cheysson, said in Madrid: "NATO symbolizes the defense of basic principles, I would say of the Christian principles, of the principles of civilization against totalitarianism."

Thus, we leave NATO, but where should we go? Shall we hang in the air? And they don't just disregard the dangers of isolation; they also disregard the fallacy of the stand which they support, because they know that the void created by Greece within the ranks of the alliance would inevitably be filled by Turkey.

But by withdrawing from NATO, not only would we remain without defensive mainstays, we would also deprive our armed forces of weapon systems of sophisticated technology. No country can be supplied with such weapons from the free market. They are supplied by the few sources that exist in the world, thanks to political and defense ties with these sources.

Alone and unarmed -- this is where we would end up if PASOK were to come to power and withdraw us from NATO. And I ask: What would happen with the balance of power in the Aegean to which the Greek people justifiably attach fundamental importance? I also ask: How can such a development be compatible with Western policy on a balance of power, as I have said earlier?

I would also like to consider another burning problem; our differences with Turkey. We avoided a likely clash between our two countries which would have had inestimable tragic consequences for them and definitely for the free world. And we began a dialogue with Turkey which has contributed to the improvement of the climate in the relations of the two countries. This dialogue has not yet led to a solution of the basic problems, the main one being the demarcation of the continental shelf in the Aegean. From the start, we maintained that the solution of the continental shelf can only be based on the Law of the Sea, which has been worked on for some years by a UN conference. Among the principles introduced by this law is the right of the islands to half the continental shelf. For us this principle is indisputable. Besides, we are not asking for something that would be unreasonable or contrary to international law and international practice.

If the talks which we are continuing fail to arrive at a solution, the only outlet left would be a recourse to international justice. This procedure has been followed by many European and non-European countries. We hope some day Turkey will admit that what Konstandinos Karamanlis proposed 6 years ago is the only fair and honorable way for the peaceful settlement of the problem.

As you see, in handling this question there has never been a question of giving away any national right. And the opposition knows this perfectly well. All the things to the contrary that it hurls against the government of New Democracy at various times simply prove that it is dangerously inconsiderate -- not to use a worse term -- the way it faces our national questions.

I would prefer that the means which our country possesses for its defense would not become the object of electoral exploitation. The national defense should have been kept above controversy by everyone. But on this point as well, our views radically differ from Mr Papandreou's notions. And since he deemed it advisable to refer to nuclear weapons, it would have been an unforgivable failure on my part not to clear up the confusion which he is intentionally trying to create among the Greek people.

Thus, I say the following: The current defense system in our country has not changed in anything since the time of the Yeoryios Papandreou government. And the system that has existed in the past was known and accepted by Mr Andreas Papandreou, a member of that government. Nothing has changed since then, while the allies have not even suggested any change.

Besides, with his promise to exert every effort to persuade the other European countries as well to remove nuclear weapons from their territory, he simply avoids a vital dilemma, because I cannot imagine that he overestimates this much his abilities to persuade the foreigners.

In addition, Mr Rallis referred to the measures which his government has taken or plans to take for the development of our border islands, particularly Mitilini.

RIZOSPASTIS: KKE'S FLORAKIS GIVES PRESS INTERVIEW

NC241721 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 24 Sep 81 p 3

[Excerpts] A strong interest was generated by yesterday's press interview granted by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the KKE, Kharilaos Florakis, which was organized by the association of foreign press correspondents. The interview was attended by many foreign correspondents and political columnists from Athens newspapers who asked numerous questions. Florakis explained the party's basic positions on problems which demand solutions or are being discussed in this preelection period and answered questions on many aspects of the international and domestic situation.

[Question] UPI: We who do not belong to your camp wonder why your party has never conducted any public criticism against the Soviet Union.... What will happen if you ever come to authority?

[Answer] Florakis: Rigos [UPI Athens correspondent] did not complete his question. Perhaps he wanted to add that since we do not criticize the Soviet Union we are subjugated to it. Let him forgive me for this interpretation of his innermost thinking. I would, once again, like to explain that we have never maintained that everything is perfect in the Soviet Union and in the other socialist countries. They struggle, they erect a new society, they are opening up new avenues, and it is natural that there should be difficulties as well as contradictions and mistakes.

Naturally we also have our own thoughts, observations and evaluations. At the same time, however, we will not place the bourgeois class in the position of moderator over these evaluations and thoughts.

We will not place the bourgeois class either in the position of prosecutor or defense counsel over any views we may have on one or the other matters related to the socialist countries. We express these views in the bipartite or multilateral meetings we have with the brother communist parties.

[Question] BBC: Since you do not want moderators then who is it that you become moderators over the bourgeois class and criticize the United States of America?

[Answer] Florakis: Woe to us if we, as a communist party, become moderators over the domestic disputes of the ruling class. We are the accusers of the ruling class and we will remain its determined opponents until we eradicate the ruling class as a political form.

[Question] AKROPOLIS: Do you have specific reasons to believe that there will be no free expression of the people's will in the coming election? (Note: In a statement Florakis underlined that apart from the election system itself the ruling class also utilizes other methods for adulterating the election results.)

[Answer] Florakis: What I stated referred to the past. There are specific examples in the past and I do not believe it is worth our while to deal with them here. Specifically in the forthcoming election, over and above the rubbing election system, over and above the permanent elements which work toward the alteration of the peoples' will -- something which more or less happens in all capitalist countries -- there are also a series of other indications. Naturally, we do not have specific evidence to indicate that this election will be the same as the 1961 election. We do, however, have certain examples of terrorist activities and certain information about terrorist actions being prepared against followers of the KKE.

[Question] Soviet Television: I would like to ask your view on what are the critical points of the international and the Greek situation and how these are related to your own election program.

[Answer] Florakis: Naturally there are a great number of issues which one could state: they all cross at one and only one point: a point which has a universal character, a point which, although it has a political character, does not differentiate between political views, between rich and poor, between exploiters and exploited. This is the problem of peace, the problem of avoiding nuclear calamity.

When we raise the question that the Balkans and the Mediterranean must become zones of peace, free of nuclear weapons and missiles, this is also a contribution to the cause of peace. As you can see, the problem of peace is very closely related to the problem of the national independence of each country.

[Question] MAKEDHONIA: In the eventuality that after the election the KKE was called upon to participate in a PASOK-KKE government, according to the French model, to what degree would it be prepared to make concessions and how would it face the dilemma: should there be a tangible change now or should it make a 180 degree turn, or something of this sort, in its political line?

[Answer] Florakis: You must bear in mind that when one party decides to cooperate with another party it does not start by enforcing its own policy exclusively, because then cooperation is impossible. In such a case this would not be cooperation but the subjugation of one party under the other. Cooperation means finding the common points and then cooperating with the other party on them.

What are these common points in this specific case? There must be a policy of national independence, democratization, and the country's economic development for the benefit of the workers. Naturally this is on general lines. It will be necessary to examine how and under what specific measures this policy of national independence would be expressed, because there are certain questions.

This also affects the policy of democratization or the policy of economic development. Naturally, it would be untimely for one to furnish an answer in advance on these issues because all these things will depend on a series of factors and, primarily, upon the balance of forces, particularly upon the extent of the election defeat of the rightwing.

In any eventuality, the definition of these common points will also be the topic of possible discussions which will be necessary for such cooperation. What is of primary interest to us at this moment, however, is the operation of each party, the joint action of all the democratic forces toward the conduct of genuine elections and toward guaranteeing smooth democratic evolution in our country.

[Question] New York TIMES: Will your party be prepared, after the election, to give a vote of confidence to a possible PASOK government without any exchange for this and only for the purpose of preventing the formation of a N. Democracy government?

[Answer] Florakis: What do you mean without any exchange? Are we traders?

[Question] New York TIMES: I mean positions within the government or an agreement on a joint program.

[Answer] Florakis: Generally, we claim the administration of the country, whether on our own or together with other parties. This is the goal, the aspiration of every political party -- to govern the country. We claim this more than anyone else because we are the party with the longest history, the party which has been fighting for the peoples' rights for the past 60 years.

[Question] BBC: Today, after the publication of PASOK's program, do you consider that it leaves open this course you have referred to?

[Answer] Florakis: You would be helping me a great deal if you quoted for me the basic positions of PASOK's program. There are certain PASOK declarations which accept different interpretations. This is why, earlier, I stated that we should not proceed further, that we should deal with all these problems specifically after the election.

[Question] BBC: In the eventuality that PASOK will be the government of the future and it considers it essential to have your support, both inside and out of the government, will there be negotiations? Will you then ask PASOK for explanations?

[Answer] Florakis: Naturally this could take place both during discussions but also during debate within the Chamber of Deputies. Any government will have to come forth with its policy statement and to ask for a vote of confidence. If unclear points continue to exist at the time, then we will certainly ask for explanations, officially and openly.

[Question] APOGEVMATINI: By participating and by receiving 17 percent of the vote, doesn't the KKE take away votes from other forces which will receive a lower percentage? Consequently, doesn't the KKE in this way harm other forces, or are the forces of change concentrated exclusively within PASOK and the KKE?

[Answer] Florakis: By taking part in the second distribution of seats, the KKE will not harm any other party by one single vote. On the contrary, it will again be losing because the distribution of seats during the second distribution is not on the basis of the remaining votes that are counted, but on the total of votes received. This is why I stated that by participating in the second distribution of seats, it "virtually" abolishes the election law and it basically implements the simple proportional system of election.

More specifically: There are 300 seats. If the KKE receives 17 percent of the vote, then, under the simple proportional system, it would have received 51 seats.

Now, under the reinforced proportional system and with the KKE's participation in the second distribution of seats, on the basis of the 17 percent it would receive 41 seats, perhaps more. In practice, even with the 17 percent we could not receive the total strength which belongs to us.

[Question] MESIMVRINI: IZVESTIYA reported and RIZOSPASTIS republished the report that NATO's maneuvers will influence the democratic forces during this preelection period. Can you explain to us in what way the democratic forces could truly be influenced by the NATO maneuvers?

[Answer] Florakis: One of the primary questions is the position of the parties toward NATO. This is a question which separates the various parties. When, therefore, fleets and troops make their appearance near or inside Greece on the eve of elections -- if you wish we also have yesterday's visit by NATO commanding officers -- they most certainly want to influence. This is as if they say to the people: Look at this, why do you struggle, why do you want to leave NATO, we are right here, do you not see what we have? It is, naturally, another question that the people of Greece will not be disoriented by such methods.

[Question] REUTER: Aren't the Soviet maneuvers in the Baltic conducted for the same parallel purpose, to pressure the Poles?

[Answer] Florakis: Where would you like the USSR to conduct its maneuvers? Which countries are in the Baltic?

[Response] REUTER: Poland for example...

[Answer] Florakis: Have you forgotten the Soviet Union? Have you forgotten that the Baltic is the USSR's European sea? Where would you like the USSR to conduct its maneuvers, outside of New York?

[Question] London TIMES: To what degree do you believe that foreign affairs will primarily influence this year's election, or will it be domestic affairs which will influence the voter?

[Answer] Florakis: I stated earlier that Greece is not situated on some foreign planet. The international situation certainly influences domestic developments and vice versa. In any eventuality, I do not believe that international issues are the primary deciding factor. The main and decisive issue will be decided within our own country.

[Question] TO VIMA: I would like to ask you if the participation of the KKE in a government in Greece, under the current conditions, would create a grave problem?

[Answer] Florakis: In any eventuality, we do not ignore the fact that in such cases problems are created, not only through the participation of the KKE but also by the changing of the rightwing and its replacement in the government by another party. The problem does not consist of the prospect that there will be difficulties and reactions so that we may be forced to withdraw. The problem is to discover these difficulties and to deal with them. Any different logic exclusively leads to the perpetuation of the rightwing in our country's position of authority.

[Question] "AZ" Vienna [as published]: What is the social foundation of PASOK? The KKE represents the working class. What does PASOK represent?

[Answer] Florakis: PASOK proclaims it is a movement of the unprivileged Greeks and it says that the unprivileged today are the workers, the farmers, the professionals, artisans, the businessmen. Perhaps beyond this list there may also be a percentage of the great capital which at this very moment does not feel very privileged. More information on this point should be sought from PASOK itself because from one viewpoint Mavros himself may be unprivileged, since he is not participating in the country's administration....

PAPANDREOU CONTESTS FLORAKIS' ELECTION REMARKS

NC251633 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 25 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] An indirect Papandreou answer to Florakis brought the smouldering PASOK-KKE confrontation to front-center stage yesterday.

Speaking at Serrai during his tour yesterday, Papandreou stated: "PASOK will not require the support of any other party in the Chamber of Deputies which will emerge following the 18 October elections in order to form a government. The people will give a crushing majority to PASOK, enabling it to implement the program for change on its own strength."

This answer was in reply to Florakis' description -- in his interview at the foreign press center the other day -- that PASOK's program includes only vague generalities which anyone can interpret in any way one may wish. Florakis also stressed he would support a PASOK government "if it did not block the road to social change" and that there can be no change without the KKE.

These developments are a sequel to an "undeclared" war between the two opposition parties. PASOK believes it will increase the percentage of its strength to the degree that it will be able to deprive the KKE of a considerable number of votes. This "battle" at the level of candidates and leading cadres opened with the start of the election campaign, but the leaders of the two parties always tried to keep it low key.

The other day's harsh -- as well as ironic -- Florakis attack against PASOK gave new dimensions to the confrontation. Florakis even defined Mavros as "unprivileged" -- in the sense that he does not share in authority -- also hinting that PASOK has been converted into a bourgeois party which cannot claim leftist votes.

This climaxing of the situation and the severity of the confrontation mostly favors the KKE. This is the reason why this party has gone on the offensive. Any tension in the political atmosphere which also creates the impression that the leftists are persecuted and oppressed -- the interpretation given to Florakis' mention of terrorist acts against the KKE -- favors the communist party. It creates the belief among communists that they are being persecuted and oppressed, as they were in the past, with their rallying around the party as a direct result.

This is also the reason why Papandreou systematically avoids tension and, by contrast, why he cultivates a mild climate together with the impression that he is the sole representative of the opposition. It is the belief within PASOK that the milder the climate the greater will be the number of votes deserting the KKE and moving over to PASOK.

Although generally this confrontation covers the entire country, it is stronger in specific districts where the KKE is competing with PASOK for chamber seats. In addition to the large first and second districts of Athens and the second district of Thessaloniki, the confrontation is particuarly harsh in the first and second districts of Piraevs, in Larissa, Volos, Mytillini and Iraklion.

In all these districts, even a small movement of votes from one party to the other can considerably influence the distribution of Chamber of Deputies seats. The KKE is well aware that the more seats it wins, the stronger will be its ability to frustrate the formation of a self-supporting government by any one of the two large parties, thus turning itself into an arbiter of the situation within the Chamber of Deputies.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ON DRIVERS RETURNED FROM IRAQ

TA281711 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Seventeen [as received] Turkish International Highway Transport [TIR] drivers who were kidnapped after being attacked by terrorists in Iraq have been saved and have been handed over to Turkish authorities. The Interior Ministry has announced that the 17 Turks were saved as a result of an operation organized by the Iraqi security forces and that some terrorists were killed and some wounded during the operation.

Interior Ministry Under Secretary Rifat Kaplan made a statement to the Turkish Radio and Television [TRT] saying that the incident in which 7 TIR trucks were burned and the Turkish drivers kidnapped near the village of (?Ismailive) in Iraq was reported to the ministry on 25 September. He said that demarches were made to the Iraqi border authorities.

He said: The district governors of Cizre and Silopi, at a meeting, requested that the Iraqi border authorities investigate the incident, that our citizens be found and returned to Turkey immediately, that the culprits be captured and punished, that our citizens be compensated, and that the necessary security measures be taken in highways used by Turkish trucks.

The Iraqi authorities confirmed the incident and said that all efforts will be exerted to save our citizens. They added that the perpetrators of the incident were members of divisive organizations known to the government who aim at disrupting Turkish-Iraq friendship. They handed over to our delegation a list of names and license plates following an investigation. The 17 Turkish citizens were handed over to the Turkish authorities safe and sound at 1000 this morning. The Iraqi authorities said that our citizens were saved following an armed clash with the terrorists. They added that some of the terrorists were killed and some wounded.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER REPORTS ON RECENT CRASHES

TA252058 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya has said that every means is employed to find the reasons for the plane crashes that occurred on 22 and 23 September in Thrace, which caused the death of three officers and 40 soldiers and NCO's. General Sahinkaya said in a news conference in Ankara this evening that both crashes caused great suffering. Pointing out that innumerable plane crashes happen in the world, killing not only the pilots but many people on land or on the sea, General Sahinkaya said that these were the results of unfortunate coincidences. He added: Plane crashes can have hundreds of reasons. Unfortunately, little or no evidence is left at the end of such accidents and this necessitates involved investigations that take a very long time. The investigation of plane crashes has become an independent field of work, knowledge and speciality. All the big and little pieces which remain from planes are analyzed in laboratories and sometimes countries which have a higher level of technology are called in for help. This practice is followed not only in our country but in the entire world.

We are searching for the causes of both plane crashes by resorting to every means. We might need time.

General Sahinkaya pointed out that the planes that participated in the exercises in Thrace were carrying out the duty of close air support. he added: This duty is carried out when the ground units faced by the enemy need strong supportive fire. The targets of this action are the enemy personnel, vehicles, tanks, artillery and so on. Such attacks are guided from land. The unfortunate coincidence occurred when our plane 'attacked' a ground unit representing the enemy force. In close support, the plane must approach the target to a point where the weapon in the plane can be most effective. Let us assume that you have to attack a target with a machinegun. You must approach within 600 meters of the target.

At this point, the speed of the plane approaching the land is 150-200 meters per second. Normally, when you adjust the direction of your plane after you fire, the distance between the plane and the ground should be 15-20 meters. Consequently, this is a duty where the person's whole existence, knowledge and dexterity is concentrated on a single point and a mistake of even 1 second might lead to very bitter results. I have mentioned only the pilot's aspect of this matter. It might also involve a fault of the equipment. A mechanical defect which might keep the pilot busy for 1 or 2 seconds and thus cause him to be late 1 or 2 seconds might lead to the same result. These are possibilities that must be investigated. We are investigating and we will definitely get results. The air force commander said that both crashes were unfortunate and bitter incidents for the air force.

CYPRIOT AFFAIRS STAFF IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

NC261319 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 23 Sep 81 p 3

[Special Dispatch]

[Text] Lefkosa [Nicosia] -- It has been learned that to enable the TFSC economy to achieve some level of prosperity, the Turkish Government has adopted certain new decisions, one of them being the setting up of a secretariat attached to Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu.

It is reported that an expert Foreign Ministry official will be appointed in the next few days as "the secretary general for Cypriot affairs" and that the staff of the Turkish Embassy in Lefkosa will be expanded to closely control the economy of the TFSC. It is further reported that any decisions taken will require the approval of Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu.

The adoption of such a serious decision by Prime Minister Ulusu and the communication of this to Prime Minister Cagatay during his visit to Ankara last week, has led to various interpretations. It is believed that this decision has been taken because during the past 5 years, aid from Turkey has been spent with a partisan mentality without any adequate investments having been made, which, instead of bringing prosperity, has resulted in the worsening of the economic condition of the people.

VISITING TUNISIAN ECONOMY MINISTER BEGINS TALKS

TA281140 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Tunisian National Economy Minister Abdelaziz Lasram, who is in Turkey to attend the joint Turkish-Tunisian economic committee meetings, began his contacts in Ankara today. Lasram visited Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk this morning. Following the visit, the two committees met under Canturk and Lasram.

In a statement before the meeting, Canturk said that there were favorable prospects for the further promotion of trade relations between the two countries. Recalling that Turkey would like to build factories in Tunisia for the production of cotton yarns, textile products, compressors for refrigerators and sheets of glass, Canturk said that good possibilities also existed for cooperation in the field of tourism.

In his statement, the visiting minister said that his country was interested in buying from Turkey great quantities of grain, other agricultural products and cement. Pointing out that Tunisia also attributed a special importance to cooperation with Turkey in the industrial and technological fields, Lasram said that he favored the formation of a joint committee on a technical level in order to determine these areas of cooperation. The Tunisian economy minister added that the joining of Kuwait in the cooperation between the two countries would benefit all three countries, and called for the exploration of this prospect as well.

The trade protocol between Turkey and Tunisia is expected to be signed tomorrow. The visiting minister and the delegation accompanying him will depart Turkey the same day.

Tourism Agreement Signed

TA281802 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Turkey and Tunisia have signed in Ankara a tourism cooperation agreement. The agreement was signed on behalf of Turkey by Minister of Tourism and Information Ilhan Evliyaoglu and on behalf of Tunisia by Tunisian National Economy Minister Abdelaziz Lasram.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Evliyaoglu said that there will be close cooperation in the fields of tourism training, investment and hotel management. Lasram said that the agreement will increase the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The agreement envisages the development of a tourist exchange between the two countries and the encouragement of tourists to visit both countries. In addition, the agreement envisages the exchange of information and cooperation in the fields of training, investment and hotel management. According to the agreement, a decision has been reached to set up a joint committee to investigate measures that might contribute to realizing these goals.

Lasram visited Minister of Industry and Technology Sahap Kocatopcu. The delegation headed by Lasram and Kocatopcu exchanged views on the possibility of industrial cooperation between the two countries.

Meeting With Ulusu

TA282050 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has received Tunisian National Economy Minister Abdelaziz Lasram, who is in Turkey to attend the meetings of the Turkish-Tunisian joint economic committee meetings, and has conferred with him for some time.

In a statement at the meeting, Ulusu said that there are no political problems between Turkey and Tunisia. Expressing his satisfaction with the development of economic relations between the two countries, Ulusu expressed the wish that Turkey's relations with Tunisia develop further in all fields. Lasram said that the tourism cooperation agreement signed between the two countries will positively contribute to Turkish-Tunisian relations.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH IRAN'S WEST AZARBAYJAN

TA281755 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] The governor's offices of Agri and Western Azarbayjan have signed a border trade agreement by which oil will be purchased in exchange for goods. The talks between the two delegations headed by the governor of Western Azarbayjan, (Ashkar Ibrahimi) who has been in Turkey for some time, and by the governor of Agri, Kutlu Aktas, have ended in Agri. According to the agreement signed at the end of the talks, Iran will supply 950 tons of oil daily in exchange for 120,000 livestock annually. Turkey will also supply Iran with leguminous plants, sugar and margarine.

TURKMEN MEETS GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER IN NEW YORK

TA272024 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is in New York to attend the UN General Assembly sessions, today held talks with Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis. According to information from the Foreign Minister, the two ministers reviewed Turkish-Greek relations and discussed various bilateral issues in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Turkmen and Mitsotakis expressed their common belief that problems can be resolved in the interest of the two countries and peoples through bilateral negotiations in order to ensure peace, stability and cooperation in the region.

It was announced that the two foreign ministers decided to meet again before the end of the year. The time and venue of the meeting will be fixed at a later date.

CUMHURIYET ON GREEK CYPRIOT 9 SEP PROPOSALS

NC280739 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 23 Sep 81 p 10

[Izzet Riza Yalin report]

[Excerpts] Lefkosa [Nicosia] -- In addition to its demand that the new federal republic should be demilitarized and that all foreign units should be withdrawn, the Greek Cypriot side also demands that Turks who settled in Cyprus should return to Turkey. This demand has been made through the 9 September proposals in connection with the security of the new federal republic and the two communities.

Stating that the question of guarantees could be discussed at an appropriate time, the Greek Cypriot side's position is that "those who have settled in Cyprus should return" and that the island should be demilitarized and that all foreign units should be withdrawn. The Greek Cypriot side believes that by submitting new proposals on 9 September, it has taken a series of steps forward.

In the introductory section of their proposals the Greek Cypriot side says: Although it is not incumbent on the Greek Cypriot side to submit counterproposals, both sides now have a duty to conduct flexible negotiations on their respective proposals at the negotiating table. Despite this mutual task, the Greek Cypriot side is once again taking the initiative. Although the Turkish Cypriot proposals are disappointing and fail to constitute a basis for a lasting and just settlement, the Greek Cypriot side has decided to make new proposals which will lead to a substantive and constructive dialogue. It is doing this as a contribution to the efforts of the UN secretary general and as an indication of a sincere desire to achieve an effective dialogue.

In the introductory section of the Greek Cypriot proposals, it is stressed that before the 11 Greek Cypriot proposals are negotiated, there should be a return to the question of Maras [Varosha]. This repeats the Greek Cypriot demand that priority should be given to the question of opening Maras for settlement. It is argued that this is in keeping with section 5 of the summit agreement on 19 May 1979. Another condition put forward is that the question of settlement in Maras should be finalized without waiting for the settlement of the other aspects of the Cyprus issue.

The first document ends with the expression of a belief that the Turkish Cypriot side will study carefully the four Greek Cypriot documents, particularly the second document which contains the 11 new Creek Cypriot proposals. This belief is connected with the further expansion of the Turkish-Cypriot territorial and constitutional proposals to embrace the settlement of the question of settlement in Maras. Putting it briefly, the Greek Cypriot side expects the Turkish Cypriot side to make such concessions on the subjects of territory and constitution that would come closer to their own claims.

ICELAND

DEBATE ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES EXAMINED

PM240821 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 19 Sep 81 p 6

[Bergthor Kjarenested dispatch]

[Excerpts] Reykjavik -- Earlier this summer it was possible to read a form of distress call in a few Social Democratic newspapers in Scandinavia. "Do not leave us outside the nuclear-free zone" the call went, and it originated from Icelandic Finance Minister Ragnar Arnalds.

The debate around the question of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries and the new U.S. neutron bomb has been lively in the press. The Social Democrats have joined their Nordic counterparts in this question and party leader Kjartan Johansson stresses that a unilateral declaration on the part of the Nordic countries without connection with comprehensive disarmament in the whole of Europe would be meaningless. Conservative circles have pointed out that the peace movement in the West must remember that while in Europe it can freely organize peace marches to and from Paris, similar activities in the Soviet Union are forbidden. The nonsocialist democratic parties want in this way to stress the rights of the Western citizen to express divergent opinions freely in the Western democracies. The nonsocialist parties in Iceland also see the defense treaty with the United States and NATO membership as a guarantee of the country's sovereignty and independence.

Significantly enough it was only the leftwing Socialist People's Alliance which took part in the peace congress on Aaland this summer, where both the party's chief editor and Central Committee chairman took part. Now Iceland's state church will arrange a seminar in October around the question "peace on earth," and representatives of all the country's political parties have been invited. Church leaders have taken part in the nuclear arms debate and have stressed the importance of halting the lunatic arms race between the superpowers. The state church is the country's largest citizens' organization, with around 97 percent of the country's population as members.

Iceland's prime minister and foreign minister have added their voices to their Nordic counterparts' declarations on the question of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries and the government is said to have in principle a positive approach to such a zone.

SWITZERLAND

SYSTEMATIC ESPIONAGE BY EAST BLOC REVEALED

NC241214 Paris AFP in English 1159 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Bern, 24 Sep (AFP) -- The Swiss Government said today that Eastern European countries had been carrying out systematic espionage against Switzerland "for several years".

The government, in a parliamentary reply to a deputy's question, said: "The Federal Council (government) is seeking to prevent as much as possible the multiple attempts -- insistent and systematic -- by mainly Eastern European libraries, publishers and other organisations for information on Switzerland's administration and infrastructure."

It added that "on various pretexts" these foreign services were asking for "maps of city streets and areas: regional guides, aerial photographs and even detailed plans of water, gas and energy supply lines, and telecommunications, main roads and railways."

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RETIRING ARMY CHIEF URGES PURCHASE OF MISSILES

AU281552 Vienna KURIER in German 27 Sep 81 p 2

[Excerpts] If Emil Spannocchi calls for interceptors and missiles, these are not the loud words of a general who shortly before his retirement wants to make an instant hero of himself, but the expression of the worries of a man who in the 8 years during which he was chief of the Austrian Army has always spoken up candidly. And while Emil Spannocchi has been moving through Austria during the past few weeks to say goodbye to "his army," there are only two dark clouds on the horizon that really worry him: the missing interceptors and the missile problem.

On this the otherwise quite calm army commander becomes rather indignant: For years, he says, he has pointed out that Austria's neutrality ends 5 meters above the ground. And because the duty to defend neutrality is laid down in the constitution, Spannocchi does not accept the argument of balance of payments difficulties and structural problems: "I would accept that only if we were Europe's poorest country." And he continues, even more sharply: "The other countries can expect that we will fulfill our duty. What is going on here is cheating, playing with marked cards. Moreover, the return business would be of vital importance for the Steyr and Ranshofen companies."

And air defense? "Yes, we do need missiles, primarily ground-to-air missiles. And we should simply go ahead and buy them, without talking too much about it." And he adds musingly: "If there are four for it (Austria, the United States, Britain and France) and only one (the USSR) against it, nothing at all could happen that would harm us." Spannocchi does not part with the military as the predominant factor in his life. There are military publishing houses and: "A large industrial firm has approached me. I am to do a concrete research study which would ensure that our know-how does not get lost and remains effective for the 1990's. This involves purely defensive weapons. And a small state must always feel it is in genuine danger. Hence we certainly must produce [arms] ourselves."

PAHR INVITES CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT

AU291316 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Pahr and his CSSR counterpart Chnoupek met for a talk in New York while at the UN General Assembly session. They primarily discussed further steps to prepare the official visit to Austia of CSSR President Husak. Pahr invited Chnoupek to pay a working visit to Austria at the end of this year or early next year.

Invitation to Shamir

AU281400 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 27 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] New York -- At a meeting while at the UN General Assembly session, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir asked Foreign Minister Pahr about Austria's conclusions regarding the latest acts of terrorism in Europe, especially in connection with the latest Palestinian operation in Vienna. In his reply, Pahr stressed Austria's position that one could not constantly hold the PLO responsible for the fact that Palestinians commit attacks, nor could one accuse Italy or any other country if individual terrorists were to commit crimes there.

An Austrian delegation spokesman announced that within the framework of his nearly 1-hour talks with Shamir, Pahr renewed the invitation to him to pay a visit to Vienna.

COOPERATIVE SIGNS GAS PIPELINE DEAL WITH USSR

LD291234 Hamburg DPA in German 1131 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Duesseldorf, 29 Sep (DPA) -- After several months of negotiations, the Soviet Government and the German-French cooperative group Mannesmann-Anlagenbau AG Creusot-Loire have agreed to supply and assemble 22 compressor stations for the planned Urengoy (Yamal) gas pipeline. The deal is estimated at DM2.2 billion.

Mannesmann AG announced in Duesseldorf today that the agreement was signed on Monday. Under the agreement, contracts also were concluded with the firms of Aeg-Kanis, Essen, and John Brown, Glasgow, as subcontractors for this major project. Mannesmann Anlagenbau AG had earlier concluded an initial agreement with the Soviets to supply equipment valued at DM135 million. Talks on further orders are to be continued soon. It was further confirmed that the orders for supplies of large pipes for the Urengoy project (?in annual quantities) are being concluded. Talks to this effect are underway.

CHANCELLOR DISCUSSES LOWER SAXONY ELECTIONS

DW291315 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Reporter Udo Philipp interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Is the outcome of the Lower Saxony election the result of internal SPD conflicts?

[Answer] I believe that the result of communal elections in Lower Saxony, which was a defeat for us, is very much connected with the not very homogeneous picture my party has presented in past months to the voters.

[Question] How can you achieve a homogeneous picture again? Do you have a recipe?

[Answer] The party chairman and I have just discussed this. We will have a somewhat longer talk on that.

[Question] Is it so difficult that you will need more time for it?

[Answer] It is not necessarily so difficult between Willy Brandt and myself but, as a whole, it is certainly not very easy.

[Question] What are your problems? You say it isn't Willy Brandt. Is it then the party base, the youth? What is the most pressing problem?

[Answer] Everybody is now using the term base. But the people sometimes misinterpret this. Many SPD people speak of the party base but they actually mean the body of delegates. Many Social Democrats devote too much of their activities to internal party discussions and disputes and too little to explaining our policy campaigning for it and promoting it outside the party. The real base of a party is its electorate.

[Question] But in saying base, I also meant the party congresses that have taken place now in northern Germany, for example, in Schleswig-Holstein. Don't you feel somewhat abandoned in this respect if I mention the key word "peace policy," for example?

[Answer] Party congresses are in no way the base. Party congresses are meetings of men and women who have been elected by local organizations, district organizations or regional organizations. The base is the electorate and the party members and the latter has an even stronger effect than the former. Regarding party membership and the electorate of the party, I feel actually to be on very solid ground.

[Question] How about the land chairmen such as Jansen?

[Answer] Mr Jansen is not the only land chairman. We have 11 land organizations. If I understand things correctly, he has fought bravely at his party congress with regard to several points, with regard to something I consider correct.

[Question] May I get back to Willy Brandt, the federal chairman? Do you still feel supported by him?

[Answer] Yes, I can say so. But I must also add that we must fight together for a more homogeneous external picture of German Social Democracy.

SPD OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT TO POLAND

LD281836 Hamburg DPA in German 1340 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 28 Sep (DPA) -- Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD faction of the Berlin Chamber of Deputies, left on Monday for a 3-day visit to Poland. At the invitation of "Action as a Sign of Atonement," he will attend the laying of the foundation stone of an international conference center near Auschwitz. The memorial was planned jointly by "Action as a Sign of Atonement" and former Polish resistance fighters. It is to be dedicated in 1984 and is in memory of the victims of national socialism in the concentration camp at Auschwitz.

PROSECUTOR IDENTIFIES ATTACKER OF U.S. GENERAL

LD281346 Hamburg DPA in German 1153 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Karlsruhe, 28 Sep (DPA) -- According to the findings of the investigating authorities, Brigitte Mohnhaupt -- who is being sought as a terrorist -- was involved in the attack on U.S. Gen Frederick James Kroesen in Heidelberg on 15 September. The Federal Prosecutor's Office confirmed today that analysis of a fingerprint proved Frau Mohnhaupt was involved. The print was found on the back of the number plate of an Audi car impounded in Heidelberg. Kroesen was slightly injured in the attack.

The Federal Prosecutor's Office said a shell fired from a Heckler-Koch 223-caliber automatic rifle also was found at the scene in Heidelberg. A shell like this was confiscated after the kidnapping of Employers Federation President Hanns Martin Schleyer in Cologne on September 1977.

The Federal Prosecutor's Office said with reference to the involvement of Christian Klar, the most-wanted terrorist of the Red Army Faction, there were fingerprints attributed to the attack in Heidelberg and the attack on the Ramstein headquarters of the U.S. Air Force in Europe on 31 August. [sentence as received] However, the fingerprints require further analysis by forensic scientists.

FOREIGN MINISTER SET TO VISIT POLAND 8-9 OCTOBER

NC291232 Paris AFP in English 1214 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 29 Sep (AFP) -- French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson will make an official visit to Poland on October 8 and 9, it was announced here today. He is going at the invitation of his Polish counterpart, the spokesman said. Mr Cheysson would also make a private visit to Auschwitz camp on October 10, the ministry said.

PS PARLIAMENTARIANS PROTEST MOROCCAN SENTENCES

PM281451 Paris LE MONDE in French 27-28 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Following the sentences passed by the Rabat court on Abderrahim Boubid, who was sentenced to 1-year imprisonment, and on four other members of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces [USFP] Politburo, the French National Assembly Socialist group published a communique on 25 September, stating: "These sentences, passed hastily and before the time scheduled for the hearing, come after a trial carried out in conditions contrary to defense rights." The communique adds: "The Rabat verdict punishes a crime and that is unacceptable in a democracy."

At the same time, a USFP communique published in Paris stresses that "the repression can be explained only by the reactionary Moroccan Government's deliberate intention to liquidate the USFP and the Democratic Confederation of Labor [CDT], in other words any real opposition to the antipeople and antidemocratic policy pursued in Morocco for 20 years." Moreover, the Casablanca trial of six USFP and CDT leaders, including the chief editor of AL-MURHARRIR, which resumed Friday, was adjourned until Wednesday.

LE MONDE VIEWS FRENCH 'LOGIC' IN WORLD AFFAIRS

PM281531 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "France's Logic"]

[Text] "France rejects all prohibitions." De Gaulle, who took every opportunity to condemn the "double hegemony" of the superpowers, would not have disowned this expression used by Mitterrand.

In world affairs, France will, therefore, follow its own "logic," which the president expressed with a force and clarity to which the French had grown unaccustomed. What about the Near East? -- Israel's right to exist is inviolable as is the Palestinians' right to build "the state structures of their choice." What about Poland? -- "Strength does not lie in arms alone." What about the review of the European agricultural policy? -- The bases of this policy, accepted by the British, are not negotiable. What about interference in Latin America? -- Any interference "is detestable," but expressing your opinion, be it on El Salvador, Poland, Afghanistan or Kampuchea, does not constitute interference.

But it was on East-West relations that the president intended to be most categorical, even in what he left unsaid. Giscard d'Estaing deemed it useful to go to Warsaw to persuade Brezhnev to withdraw from Afghanistan. Under his presidency, France refused to take a stance on the Euromissiles question. Of course, the Elysee said, France approves of the U.S. decision to restore the nuclear balance in Europe. But since it is not integrated into the Atlantic system, it will not give a public opinion.

Mitterrand wants nothing to do with all those subtleties. As soon as he arrived in the Elysee, he informed Chancellor Schmidt that he sides firmly with him against the temptation of neutralism raging in the ranks of the West German socialists and that France will take a clear stance on the deployment of the U.S. Euromissiles.

The president did so in a particularly demonstrative way on Thursday. He first refused to confuse pacifism and peace. Only the latter interests him and "only the balance of forces can preserve it." Thus, he warned the public about "excessive Soviet armament in Europe." Examination of secret documents he has at the Elysee convinced him that the Soviets, who already have "an enormous advantage" in conventional forces, will also have nuclear superiority in 1985 unless the Americans and their allies react. But arming is not enough. It is necessary to negotiate at the same time without waiting to establish who is the strongest.

Where does this leave French-Soviet relations? Asked whether he would resume the practice of summits with Brezhnev, Mitterrand replied that Foreign Trade Minister Jobert would take part in the next meeting of the grand commission in Moscow in the role of cochairman. There is, therefore, no immediate prospect of a Mitterrand-Brezhnev meeting unless the president quickly attains his real objective: to force the Soviets to show greater realism, to sincerely abandon the arms race and "to resolutely discuss the conditions for peace." Experience -- even that of General de Gaulle before his visit to Moscow -- shows that this language can be heeded by the Kremlin.

CHIRAC-HEADED GROUP INAUGURATES PRIVATE RADIO

LD301005 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Summary] Paris has another private radio station. It is called "Radio Service Eiffel Tower" and it is run by an association headed by the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac. The radio station, whose 100-watt transmitter is installed on the Eiffel Tower, began broadcasting today on frequency modulation. It is not a municipal radio since they are not allowed in the bill currently under discussion in parliament. The radio station will occupy a frequency until mid-November; it will only broadcast within an area of a few kilometers, the equivalent of five or six districts, then some new equipment should allow the whole of the capital to be covered.

JET FIGHTER INTERCEPTS LIBYAN PASSENGER PLANE

AU291559 Rome ANSA in English 1509 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 29 Sep (ANSA) -- The Italian Air Force reported today that one of its fighter jets tailed a Libyan passenger plane which entered Italian air space Monday without authorization while adamantly denying insinuations from Tripoli that any assault was made on the trepassing craft.

In a statement to the press here today, General Vito Mangani described such "interceptions" as routine operations whenever an unidentified plane entered Italian air space.

The official Libyan News Agency released a dispatch this morning reporting that a Libyan passenger plane had been intercepted yesterday by an Italian fighter. "JANA" suggested that the "interceptors" may have thought Libyan strongman Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who flew home from Belgrade yesterday, was aboard.

The Italian Armed Forces spokesman said the plane escorted out of national air territory was enroute from Zurich to Tripoli when sited. "The pilot was first given a warning from Rome", Mangani said, "and then, when there was no answer, a fighter was dispatched to tail the Libyan civilian aircraft until it was outside Italian air limits."

Other sources disclosed today that Italian jet fighters chased three other aircraft out of Italian skies in recent days, a Libyan plane enroute from Belgrade to Tripoli and two British planes.

FOREIGN MINISTER COLOMBO COMMENTS ON UN SESSION

AU280942 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 28 Sep (ANSA) -- The decision to open Euromissile negotiations on November 30 and the decisive roles played by West Germany and Italy within the Atlantic alliance for the startup of these talks were major features of an auspicious beginning last week of the 36th General Assembly of the United Nations in New York, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said here in the evening.

Colombo, who returned to Rome Sunday at the end of an intensive week at the United Nations, declared that the opening of the assembly "can be said to have taken on a significance far beyond what could have been imagined some weeks ago. The importance of this week in New York," he said, "Lies not so much in the undeniable value of assembly discussions as in the chance for numerous consultations among foreign ministers which the occasion provided."

The foreign minister went on to describe the preparations which went into the meeting, on the sidelines of the assembly, between the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, Jr, and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, and pointed to the "resumption of the East-West dialogue and, especially, to the decision to begin Euromissile negotiations on November 30.

"In order that this could come about," the Italian diplomatic chief continued, "Europe, particularly Italy and West Germany, held down a decisive role within the framework of the Atlantic alliance."

Colombo also applauded the diplomatic work logged in seeking to come to grips with a number of crisis situations around the world. "On one of these issues, the one concerning southern Africa and the independence of Namibia," the foreign minister reported, "the work of the contact group brought about a clarification of the negotiations, on the basis of resolution 435, and its acceptance by all the sides concerned, and for a procedure which would be concluded before the end of 1982.

"If these affirmative premises are followed up, another serious crisis which disturbs Africa could be settled and, along with it, the aspirations of a people who have been waiting for their independence for years," Colombo said.

To conclude his statement, the foreign minister affirmed that "overall, it is possible to say that the work (of the general assembly) has been positive without, however, drawing an optimistic conclusion, because the international situation is still very sensitive and a genuine desire for moderation and peace is still not noted in all quarters.

VATICAN NOTES TRIAL OF CATHOLIC GROUP IN CSSR

LD292222 Vatican City in Czech to Czechoslovakia 1845 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] On Monday, the trial started in Olomouc of a group of six Catholics who had distributed religious literature in mimeographed editions. They are accused of so-called illegal enterprise. The accused include two priests, a 40-year-old Jesuit Father (Frantisek Lizna) and 33-year-old Father (Rudolf Smahel), former administrator from Uhersky Brod. The others are 54-year-old (Jan Krumbholt), 61-year-old (Vlcek), 59--year-old (JanOdstrcil) and 67-year-old (Josef Adamek), from Brno.

At the opening of the trial, two French observers were present, of whom one was a representative of the Commission Justitia et Pax. Friends of the accused have not been permitted to attend. Only a few relatives have been allowed inside. The indictment accuses them of profit-seeking in disseminating religious literature. Objective testimony would deny the accusations since all six accused acted from purely religious motives.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOOD ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA

AU291638 Rome ANSA in English 1542 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Addis Ababa, 29 Sep (ANSA) -- Italy is to grant Ethiopia 10,000 metric tons of wheat and rice under an agrement signed here Monday with Ethiopian relief and rehabilitation commission. The agreement, the second of its kind of two years, was signed by Italian Ambassador Aliviero Rossi and Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner Shimelis Adugna. Last year, Italy pledged to give 6,200 tons of rice to the commission, whose main task is to extend emergency and long-term relief and rehabilitation to victims of war and drought. The food aid, for which transport costs up to the port of Assab will be covered by the Italian Government, will arrive soon, embassy sources told ANSA.

Sweden similarly gave a million dollars to the commission for a soil and water conservation project in the northern Wollo Province at the weekend.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER SUMMARIZES PRC VISIT

AU291629 Rome ANSA in English 1558 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 29 Sep (ANSA) -- The extensive opportunities for expanding Italian industrial operations in China was the leitmotif of Italian Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria's account here today of his seven-day visit to the Asian state. In a statement to "ANSA" upon his arrival in Hong Kong today, Capria said his overall impression of the visit was "positive" and his talks with Beijing government officials were "characterized by their clear...political determination to strengthen economic ties" with Italy.

The final document issued by the joint Italian-Chinese economic commission meeting he chaired in Beijing was said to have laid out a guideline for operations "susceptible of opening up major prospects for trade." Trade swaps between Italy and China, however, necessarily have to fit into the Chinese Government's present policies designed to give a better balance to the economy, Capria noted. Nevertheless, there was "broad agreement" between the two delegations that this period should not be considered an idle one, but an opportunity "to explore the potential of existing economic relations...and the possibilities of reaching major agreements by which Italian technology may fulfill the extensive strategic objectives being set in China."

More specifically, the Italian Government official cited the fields of mining prospection and transport, particularly port installations. He also indicated the possibility of setting up joint holdings with the Chinese, even with outside capital from third countries.

"Naturally", Capria put in, "all these opportunities will have to be backed up by suitable policies in Rome, allowing for government loans and aid credits". The Italian foreign trade minister attached key importance to the sub-convention drawn up with the Bank of China to reopen a one billion dollar credit line Italy extended a few years ago, but which has not yet been drawn upon.

Capria went on to describe his meeting in Beijing with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in enthusiatic terms, saying he considered Zhao's move to arrange for the encounter a show of "particular kindliness towards Italy". "I confirm once again here in Hong Kong the gratitude I expressed in China to the authorities of that country", he said, adding that his meeting with Zhao was not just a mere formality.

The Chinese Government leader took the occasion to endorse the possibilities that emerged from the joint commission session and reiterate "the importance (Beijing) attaches to relations with Italy". Zhao also reminded Capria that biddings for the job of building an offshore oil drilling platform will be open only until the beginning of 1982. The state-run Italian Fuels Corporation (ENI) is one of the firms vying for the contract. Although Chinese development plans laid the stress on light industries, Zhao told him, major construction jobs could hardly be barred.

Capria also dwelt on the technological role Italy could play in the development of China's textile and fur manufacturing industries, indicating that a 30-million dollar investment in the textile industry was planned and Italian businesses with advanced pelt-treatment technology were negotiating operations in the Asian state.

The Rome government official leaves tonight for London, where he is scheduled to confer with his British counterpart and inaugurate a new Italian Foreign Trade Institute (ICE) business center. He will head home from there October 3.

SOMALI DELEGATION RECEIVED BY PCI LEADERSHIP

PM281057 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 17 Sep 81 p 17

[Text] Rome -- A Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party [SRSP] delegation, headed by International Relations Section Chief Mohamed Hashi Egal and comprising Comrades Adan Husen Hayle, Mohamed Geilani and Marian Ahmed, had a meeting at the PCI Directorate with PCI Secretariat member Alberto Minucci and PCI Central Committee member Giovanni Giadresco. Previously the SRSP delegation had meetings with Comrades Antonio Rubbi, Central Committee member and foreign section chief, foreign section member Claudio Bernabucci, and Comrade Luciano Gruppi, a Central Committee member and director of the Palmiro Togliatti Institute in Frattochie.

During the cordial talks there was an extensive exchange of information on the situations in the two countries and on some aspects of the international situation. The Horn of Africa's problems were examined in particular, and hope was expressed for a peaceful solution.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS RECEIVED -- Rome, 24 Sep (ANSA) -- The new ambassadors to Italy from Malaysia, Argentina and Poland submitted their diplomatic credentials here today to chief-of-state Sandro Pertini. The three, who called on Pertini separately, were: Malaysian Ambassador Kamaruddin bin Mohamed Ariff, Argentine Ambassador Leopold Bravo, Polish Ambassador Emil Wojatasek. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 1551 GMT 24 Sep 81 AU]

PRESIDENT CARSTENS PRAISES FRG-SPANISH RELATIONS

LD291958 Hamburg DPA in German 1809 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Madrid, 29 Sep (DPA) -- Today, the second day of his state visit to Spain, Federal President Karl Carstens reaffirmed the Federal Republic's support for the "realization of the great aim of the consolidation of Spanish democracy, the stabilization of economic relations and internal and external security and Spain's entry into the European Community." At a gala dinner which the federal president gave for the Spanish royal couple in Aranjuez Castle this evening, Carstens praised the "close and untroubled" relations between the two countries and the agreement between the two governments in "all important world political questions."

Carstens noted that Federick the Great contributed to the creation of the Spanish national anthem, which resulted from a draft written by the Prussian king, and he also pointed to the link between the festive surroundings of the gala dinner in Aranjuez Castle and Schiller's drama "Don Carlos," the first act of which is set in the still magnificent park of Aranjuez.

Genscher Returns to Bonn

LD290950 Hamburg DPA in German 0847 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Madrid, 29 Sep (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher flew back on Tuesday morning from Madrid to Bonn. On the periphery of the state visit of Federal President Karl Carstens, he had talks with Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo and Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca. They concerned primarily Spain's entry into the European Community and Spain's attitude toward joining NATO.

UCD CHAIRMAN EXPLAINS 'PARTY INTEGRATION'

PM281033 Madrid YA in Spanish 20 Sep 81 p 12

[F.L. de Pablo report: "Rodriguez Sahagun Wishes To Put UCD in Order"]

[Excerpts] Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] Chairman Rodriguez Sahagun will submit next week to the party's Executive Committee the conclusions which he read out Friday in his report to the Political Council with the aim of achieving the utmost integration of the "ruling" party. This is what he announced at a press conference to explain the debate which occurred at last Friday's Political Council meeting. Following several months of dialogue with the party's various currents and personalities, the centrist chairman has taken the offensive and is assuming a leading role which the "barons" hitherto denied him. Rodriguez Sahagun wishes to guarantee the party bodies' functioning and primacy without prejudice to enhancing the party's internal democratization and pluralism.

Thus, the document of conclusions, which will be submitted to the Executive Committee and later to the Political Council, which will meet again 28 September, states:

"1 -- All party members will publicly support the party and the government and will guarantee political and parliamentary stability.

"2 -- The putting forward of stances and debate within the party bodies will be promoted by everybody.

"3 -- Without prejudice to the freedom of expression which the party upholds and respects, the party's internal conflicts, whatever their nature and especially those which could harm its image, must be expressed through internal debate.

"4 -- Once a decision has been made, everybody, collectively and individually, must promise to respect it publicly, guaranteeing that disagreement will not be expressed publicly.

"5 -- It is accepted by everybody that the UCD will run as such in the elections.

"6 -- The election program will be one of synthesis and drafted by a broadly representative committee.

"7 -- The UCD's lists of candidates in the next election will be composed of party members."

"It is not a matter," Rodriguez Sahagun specified, "of an Arias-Salgado document, as has been said; rather, there has emerged from the meetings held over the last few months with over 125 parliamentarians and other party leaders a set of conclusions which will be used by the party's various collective bodies, which I intend will meet more frequently."

"No" to Organized Tendencies

Concerning relations between the party and the prime minister, Rodriguez Sahagun said: "It is not true that the centrist Executive Committee is seeking to become a shadow cabinet. Yesterday, I said that we are the 'ruling party' because that is true. And from that viewpoint, we want the government's activity to implement the party's guidelines. There must be mutual support within the framework of prior debates through all the party's collective bodies." "I do not believe," he said, referring to Camunas' opinion that Calvo-Sotelo should lead the party, "that the party's integration can be achieved by means of messianic leaderships; rather, that it can be achieved by means of the party's institutionalization, which is achieved through dialogue. I am attempting to reconcile stances but if dialogue is not accepted, I am determined that majority decisions in the party bodies will be respected. We will practice respect for the minorities, without allowing organized tendencies and without minorities seeking to impose their voice on the majority."

Concerning the possible inclusion of independents in the government, Rodriguez Sahagun said that the prime minister chooses the ministers. "Calvo-Sotelo has not told me that he wishes to make these inclusions. I do not believe that some of those who are mentioned as independents are such because they belong to political groupings, parties or not. Knowing Calvo-Sotelo's uprightness and honesty, I believe that he will honor what he said in his investiture speech."

As for platforms and tendencies, the UCD chairman said that it would remain a reformist and progressive center party because this is how most of the electorate want it to be and this is how it will run in future general elections. "The rules do not accept the organization of tendencies. I have not put [apparent word drop] to Mr Alzaga, since he did not attend the meeting at which it was examined and to which nobody was summoned representing anybody, but on an individual basis." However, the document of conclusions, according to what we were able to establish during Friday's Political Council meeting, was signed by its 238 members, except the signatories of the moderate platform.

We Do Not Exclude Anybody

"The integration of the party," Rodriguez Sahagun added, "is a balancing process; we exclude only those who wish to exclude themselves. A party is a living organism which people leave and enter. I do not believe that Jesus Esperabe, with whom I have a meeting on Monday, will leave. In any event, if he so decides, the UCD's losing the majority on the congress committees because of his departure will cause no grave upset.

What is the matter with us is that we do not know how to sell our image and we frequently take outside the internal tension caused by our balancing process. This is bad because our people have not completed their psychological adjustment.

"They have not become accustomed to a party's internal pluralism being demonstrated in constant debate, even disagreement, without this meaning that it will break up. Nobody wishes to abandon the electoral machinery represented by the UCD with its 152,000 members, 32,000 councillors, 36 provincial council chairmen, 4,000 mayors and about 3,000 local and provincial committees. This structure in itself guarantees some election results at the outset."

Report on Executive Meeting

PM291331 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 26 Sep 81 pp 3-4

[EUROPA PRESS and EFE report: "Union of the Democratic Center in Search of Cohesion"]

[Excerpt] Madrid, 25 Sep -- The Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] Executive Committee meeting presided over by Chairman Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun lasted 3-and-1/2-hours. The meeting analyzed the drafting of a resolution to be presented to the Political Council and examined the constitutional and political consequences of censuring individual ministers.

After the meeting which was attended by almost all the members of the Executive Committee, Rafael Calvo Ortega gave a press conference to explain the agreements reached on both subjects. The UCD secretary general described as "very important" the resolution drawn up by the Executive Committee on the basis of the document of seven conclusions presented by UCD Chairman Augustin Rodriguez Shahagun and pointed out that the executive's decision embraced these conclusions together with some further conclusions and proposals put forward by the Executive Committee. He said that the document, which he did not release to the media so that the Political Council could see it first, ratifies "once again the UCD's characteristic as a party open to all those who agree with our political blueprint" and as a progressive and unifying party. Asked why the adjective "centrist" was not used, he said: "The fact that it is centrist is obvious."

Calvo Ortega said that the resolution will be presented to the Political Council as an Executive Commitee document approved by all members of the committee. "But, of course," he added, "this does not mean that there were no reservations concerning the debate in the Political Council."

Social Democrats' Reservations

Another source from the Social Democratic sector of the Executive Committee told reporters that all members of the Executive Committee agreed with the document, though he expressed his personal opinion that a party cannot be pacified with documents alone -- "still less with one like this." He also said that the additions made to Rodriguez Sahagun's document basically consisted of a preamble which refers to political ideology and confirms the party's progressive nature, together with some adaptations to the terminology of the party rules.

Francisco Fernandez Ordonez told EFE: "I have signed the seven-point document, but it resolves nothing." The Social Democratic leader, who left the meeting after 0100, said: "The party's problems are major ones and this document does not resolve them."

Open Party

According to EFE, the ideas contained in the aforementioned preamble are:

-- The definition of the UCD as a progressive party which advocates change. This definition as a progressive party corresponds to the concept supported by the party's honorary chairman, Adolfo Suarez, with the Social Democrats' backing.

-- The UCD's character as an open party, for people with a similar ideology who want to assert their rights and meet obligations. It seems that this was the sense of the proposal put to the committee this morning by the prime minister.

-- The UCD aspires to cordial relations and consensus among its members. To this end, decisions will in the future be made with the approval of the currents, a vote being taken only as a last resort. This criterion contained in the preamble is apparently supported by the party minorities and by party Chairman Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun himself.

PSOE'S MORAN DISCUSSES NATO ENTRY, DEFENSE

PM250901 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 15 Sep 81 pp 14-15

[Pablo Sebastian interview with Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) representative on Spanish Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Fernando Moran; date and place not given]

[Text] Question: The slogan for the PSOE's campaign concerning entry into NATO is "NATO, at the Outset, No" ["OTAN de Entrada, No" -- the phrase involves a pun, "entrada" meaning "entry" and "de entrada," "at the outset"]. Doesn't this slogan embody a political ambiguity?

Answer: The slogan has, in fact, caused some surprise. It also surprised me but, according to the experts on this kind of campaign, it fulfills its aims because it attracts attention and opens up a whole set of questions which must be answered. In any event, the slogan's intent is to assert the PSOE's intention to oppose entry into NATO without this meaning being opposed to the Atlantic organization's existence and, at the same time, to criticize the government's attitude on this issue, which should be the subject of a major national debate, as several government ministers promised some time ago, and which has been supressed by the government itself, which wishes to restrict it to a mere parliamentary vote, avoiding even the holding of a referendum on an issue as important as this.

Question: Isn't it true that the PSOE is more concerned today about its good image and its prospects of attaining power than about really preventing entry into NATO?

Answer: The PSOE is in favor of the transformation of Spanish society in the direction of socialism but by means of democratic and parliamentary life. Hence, its concern about that "good image" to which you refer, which does not necessarily imply the sacrificing of its principles. This is an equation which is managed daily by most of the West European socialist parties, which remain very mindful of the course of domestic events in their respective countries and which lay down their own order of priorities in accordance with what they deem to be the national interest. The timetable has not taken the PSOE by surpise. But since this was a policy involving the national interest, frequent attempts were made to reach agreement with the government on a national defense policy. The most recent development is that this possibility to agreement was dashed by the government this summer. There was no hesitation or naivety but final attempts to make the Spanish stance on this issue, as a national stance, appear more firm through achieving some agreement to strengthen the Spanish stance with a view to the negotiations for the renewal of the treaty with the United States. The government has opted for going it alone and forcing through a stance which we cannot accept and the responsibility for the results of this operation rests with it.

Question: In their speeches before parliament, former Minister Oreja Aguirre and current Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca also spoke of progress in the negotiations on Gibraltar and on entry into the European Community before completing the NATO process. What is your opinion of the two issues?

Answer: The truth is that the government has effected a complete change in its stance. It is clear that it has stood the argument on its head and is now attempting to present the NATO issue as a favorable framework for resolving both problems, and not the prior approval of these issues.

NATO and the EEC are two different and distinct options. Well now, the Atlantic option, in the way in which the government is currently presenting it, constitutes for the government a priority over the European option, although it does not run counter to the latter. As for Gibraltar, the essential thing is not that the base should not be British but that the colony should become fully Spanish before we enter NATO. Even if Gibraltar became a NATO base under Spanish command, this would constitute a strategic loss for Spain, which some very committed Atlanticists would term "a restriction on defense sovereignty." The danger also exists that a hybrid solution to the Gibraltar problem would consolidate indefinitely the British presence on the rock, or at any rate, incomplete control to the Gibraltar problem would consolidate indefinitely the British presence on the rock, or at any rate, incomplete control over that territory by Spain.

"Calvo-Sotelo Doing Opposite to What Suarez Did"

Question: In the PSOE's opinion, why has Calvo-Sotelo decided to impose his Atlantic option as having priority?

Answer: In our opinion, there are four basic reasons. In the first place, the current prime minister's principal aim is to project an image completely different from that of his predecessor. Certain rightwing sectors accused Suarez of having Third Worldist inclinations in his foreign policy. So Calvo-Sotelo is doing quite the opposite to what his predecessor -- Adolfo Suarez -- did in this field. Second, it must be pointed out that the Atlanticist option helps the broad right operation. Both the prime minister and the foreign minister are committed to openly rightwing stances in foreign policy. This is an asset for bringing together the broad right -- hence Fraga's response and the liberal operation -- at the same time as serving as a factor of linkage with the so-called peripheral right, such as we might term the Catalonian and Basque Nationalist Parties.

There are also two other external reasons. The government, which like all the parliamentary parties had espoused the European option, has been left without a foreign policy following former President Giscard d'Estaing's speech whereby Spain's entry into the EEC was checked and the European timetable proposed by Calvo-Sotelo himself when he was minister for relations with the EC (which envisaged entry into the EEC in 1983) was ruined. And the government is attempting to conceal this, which is a major failure in the light of a coming election campaign, either in 1983 or 1982, through the NATO operation.

The last reason which gives rise to these question marks lies in the fact that the government has found itself completely blocked in the bilateral negotiations with the United States through Washington's not giving a guarantee of defense, not only for us possible scenarios of conflict, such as North Africa, but even for a global conflict, and through the Americans demanding to be allowed to use their bases in Spain with extensive operational facilities in other areas, such as perhaps the Near East. The truth which the Spanish people must be told is that Spain will secure no guarantee or defense at present, neither in the bilateral treaty with the United States nor in NATO. The guarantees in articles 4 and 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty do not cover our possible scenarios of conflict in North Africa, which are excluded in article 6, nor is the guarantee automatic even in article 5.

Question: Is the PSOE now opposed to NATO and also the agreements with the United States?

Answer: Our current stance on this issue is one "no" to NATO, and, as for the bilateral agreements, to say that under the current conditions we cannot support their renewal. We want a good treaty with the United States and this means a balanced treaty and not a stance of disregarding the people's will, such as the government is adopting over the NATO issue. We would like to be able to vote in favor of a good treaty with the United States, but as matters stand, without the necessary quids pro quo, or guarantee of defense or full control over the bases, I do not believe that the PSOE could vote in favor of such an agreement.

"USSR's Memorandum Contradicts Minister"

Question: You have mentioned the issue of the guarantee of defense and the fact that, in the PSOE's opinion, neither the bilateral agreement with Washington nor NATO guarantee the defense of the whole of Spanish territory. Are you referring to Ceuta and Melilla? What is the party's stance on these cities' future and defense?

Answer: As long as Spain has sovereignty over Ceuta and Melilla, any Spanish defense treaty should include the guaranteeing of the defense of both cities. France included the territory of Algeria at the time of the signing of the Washington treaty and, when Turkey joined NATO, the alliance's area of influence was extended in accordance with article 6 of that document. So there is no reason why Spain's entry into NATO should not have the same guarantees for Ceuta and Melilla as other countries secured for their territories.

Question: The memorandum on Spain's entry into NATO which the USSR submitted at the Santa Cruz Palace is undoubtedly a topical issue. What is your opinion of this issue and of the document's contents?

Answer: In the first place, the memorandum constitutes a clear rebuttal of the statements by the foreign minister who asserted that the USSR had assimilated Spain's entry into NATO and that this would even help and clarify relations between the two countries. A family situation is also clarified, for instance, when a couple become divorced. The document has contradicted this way of thinking on the part of the minister who finds everything that leads to NATO positive. As for the handing over of the memorandum, I must say that the problem posed by the incident lies in the publicizing of it. I believe that if Yugoslavia decided to join the Warsaw Pact, the United States would inform Belgrade of the consequences which, in its opinion, that action would have. Who publicized the note? The government, with its protest? The TASS news agency? This is a priority issue to be debated. As a party, we reject any interference by the USSR in internal affairs. As for the contents of the USSR's document, three aspects of it must be highlighted: First, it states that entry into NATO is an issue to be decided on by the Spanish people, which is positive and an advance in Soviet stances; second, it emphasizes the harmful effect of this entry on detente; and there is a third part, with veiled threats against Spain, which is totally unacceptable.

Question: What is the PSOE's alternative in defense and foreign policy? The nonaligned countries?

Answer: In the first place, it must be pointed out that bipolarity is over, in the sense that the two powers are incapable of controlling the rest of the world, because of development and cultural problems -- the resurgence of Islam, for instance -- and so forth. This means that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union can control their old empires any longer, although they act in mimicry of their former influence, as is evidenced by the invasion of Afghanistan, the Iran crisis or the U.S. pressure on Central America.

Under these circumstances, Spain should seek its place in the search for political solutions to international problems and not merely strategic and military solutions. To achieve this, we should conduct a policy which will not upset balances and which will allow Spain a degree of independence in upholding our stances. We want balanced relations with the West, but not to join NATO. As for the nonaligned countries, it must be said that Spain is not culturally linked with the nonaligned countries which are a very important movement but not European, which is our natural area of association.

Question: What consquences could entry into NATO have for Spain?

Answer: It has been said that this entry could serve to subordinate the Spanish Army to the civil power and to modernize our armed forces. Well, this is possible but not certain. For instance, there is Turkey, with a coup; in the case of Portugal, the only unit which did not take part in the 25 April [1974] revolution was the Santa Margarita unit, which was linked with NATO and commanded by Soares Carneiro, the extreme right's last candidate in the Portuguese presidential election. Moreover, it must be pointed out that although most of the countries in NATO are democratic, people who are less democratic and more remote from parliamentary life -- since they always approach political problems from the military and strategic viewpoint and not from the democratic political viewpoint -- operate in its institutions. In the corridors of NATO, democracy is not breathed in the same way as in the British Parliament or in the French Assembly. Moreover, the modernization of weaponry can and should be carried out, whether or not we are in NATO. This includes a cost greatly exceeding the mere NATO membership fees, totaling about 8 billion pesetas. At any rate, the adjustments of our forces to the level of certain allied detachments, such as those kept by the British Army on the Rhine, would entail a 20-precent increase in the defense budget.

Executive Decision on NATO

LD292102 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Spanish socialists want NATO to recognize the Madrid government's sovereignty over Gibraltar, Cueta and Melilla if the Spanish Parliament, contrary to what the socialists wish, authorizes the government to apply for membership in the alliance. This decision was made at this morning's meeting of the PSOE Executive Committee. The main opposition party repeated that it is against Spain joining NATO and said that, should its objective not be achieved, it will propose that the protocol of membership should specify, as France, Greece and Turkey did previously, the Spanish territory which would be affected by this step and that Spanish sovereignty over Ceuta, Melilla and Gibraltar be recognized.

REPORT OF AKROTIRI BASE CONVERSION FOR U.S. USE

NC290958 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 29 Sep 81 pp 1, 7

[Excerpt] The British base at Akrotiri is being speedily converted into a U.S. base destined to serve the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force aimed at the progressive Arab states, the anti-imperialist regimes, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

According to absolutely confirmed information available to us, work on the installation of new and modern radio surveillance and radar equipment is being speeded up at Akrotiri. Simultaneous work for the repair and expansion of runways is also in progress to make them suitable for use by heavy U.S. Air Force bombers and transports.

A number of Nimport [as published] type espionage aircraft, equipped with accurate scientific equipment have been at the airport for some days. Air Force experts recently arrived in order to check this equipment.

Speeding up of the work at Akrotiri commenced immediately after the recent visit by British Prime Minister Thatcher to Washington where, during her talks with President Reagan, she placed the British bases in Cyprus at his disposal as a British contribution to the Pentagon's plans to control the east Mediterranean, the [Persian] Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

The "Americanization" of the Akrotiri base was the result of a study submitted to Mrs Thatcher by British Defense Secretary Nott, who visited the Akrotiri and Dhekelia bases on 18 September. During his short visit, he inspected installations on these two bases and on his departure he took with him a report from base commander Lesley Davis. Nott left Akrotiri for Amman without attempting to make any contact with the Cyprus Government.

Political observers connect the visit of the British defense secretary with the more general U.S. imperialist plans in the Middle East and in the Gulf which were discussed at the White House during the Thatcher visit.

The recent Reagan-Begin agreement for "military cooperation" which, as is well known, permits U.S. utilization of Israeli territory and Israeli armed forces, falls within these plans.

KIPRIANOU SEEKS COMMONWEALTH SUPPORT AT MEETING

NC291902 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Addressing a gathering of Greeks in Melbourne at noon today, President Kiprianou stressed that the Commonwealth can and must play a great role in order to back the UN effort for the implementation of the UN resolutions and of the summit agreements. He added: The solution must be truly realistic. Otherwise, the wound will not be healed but will remain open and will influence not merely Cyprus but also the eastern Mediterranean and possibly the entire world. The Turkish policy, he said, must be radically changed, and for this reason there is a need for the systematic and continuous internationalization of the Cyprus problem. President Kiprianou said that it is within the framework of internationalization that he views his presence in Australia at the Commonwealth conference.

Representatives of the Greek community addressed President Kiprianou and promised to continue their aid and support for Cyprus until the vindication of Cyprus' struggle.

ROLANDHIS HOLDS SEPARATE MEETINGS AT UN SESSION

NC292032 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis had separate meetings in New York today with the foreign ministers of Argentina, Hungary, New Zealand and the Chinese deputy foreign minister, whom he briefed on Cyprus developments.

In a statement, Mr Rolandhis said that his contacts thus far at UN headquarters have been very constructive and have confirmed the great international interest in Cyprus, despite the huge number of questions and problems which occupy the United Nations. He added: The government's prudent and planned policy is appreciated by all my colleagues, who have assured me that they unhesitatingly support the principles which have been violated in the case of Cyprus. The briefing of the delegates of the various countries, Mr Rolandhis said, is being continued at a fast pace both by himself and by the other members of our delegation.

Mr Rolandhis said that his contacts with the UN secretary general, Mr Gobbi, and with other senior officers of the UN Secretariat are in an advanced stage. He also said that he is briefing the president of the republic so that he can carefully weigh the developments by taking into consideration both Mr Waldheim's position and the views of the various governments. In conclusion, he said that Mr Kiprianou's meeting with the UN secretary general on 12 October will be a most important event.

Confers With Mitsotakis

NC300637 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0530 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Cyprus Foreign Minister Rolandhis last night had a new meeting in New York with Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis prior to Mitsotakis' departure for Athens. During the meeting there was a final review of developments concerning the Cyprus issue in light of the contacts which the two ministers had in New York with UN Secretary General Waldheim and their colleagues from various countries.

Missing Persons Issue

NC290116 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis met at UN headquarters today with UN Under Secretary General Urquhart and continued with him the discussions they began last week on the missing persons question. Rolandhis told our radio correspondent that efforts are being exerted to resolve the difference between the two parties in connection with procedural matters, as well as the difference on the way of investigating the fate of missing persons. He also said that he expects that this question must be finalized and clarified this week and that if the talks succeed, the work of the investigatory committee in Cyprus will begin immediately. Otherwise, Rolandhis added, the Greek Cypriot side will not participate in the work of the committee and will seek through other means the visit to Cyprus of an investigatory committee.

Answering a question, Rolandhis said that the Human Rights Committee in Geneva also could authorize one of its teams to visit Cyprus.

BRIEFS

MARONITE REPRESENTATIVE ELECTED -- The results for the election of a Maronite representative for the House of Representatives were announced tonight. A total of 1,503 valid votes were cast. Ninos Avgoustinou Khatziroussou received 766 votes; Ioannis Mavridhis received 737 votes. After the announcement of the results, the elections commissioner proclaimed Ninos Avgoustinou Khatziroussou as the representative of the Maronite community in the House of Representatives. [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 27 Sep 81 NC]

MITSOTAKIS HOLDS MEETING AT UN HEADQUARTERS

NC292130 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The Greek foreign minister's talks in New York with foreign ministers of various countries and with UN Secretary General Waldheim have been called significant. The members of the UN General Assembly paid particular attention to yesterday's address by the foreign minister, who, when referring to the Cyprus issue, stressed that a great effort is still needed so that the issue will reach a substantive and just solution.

This evening, Mr Mitsotakis met with U.S. Secretary of State Haig, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and FRG Foreign Minister Genscher. Yesterday, he had a 1-hour meeting with UN Secretary General Waldheim in the presence of Urquhart, UN under secretary general; Gobbi, the UN special representative in Cyprus; Ambassador Katapodhis, Greece's permanent representative to the United Nations; and Ambassador Sekeris, the director of Mitsotakis' office.

In answer to a journalist's question after the meeting, the UN secretary general said: I thank the Greek minister, who gave me the opportunity to exchange our views extensively. We had a very constructive discussion. Immediately afterward, Mr Mitsotakis stated: I would like to confirm what Mr Waldheim said. I am certain that our meeting was useful and sincere. We had a full exchange of views, and I am very satisfied with this meeting.

Mr Mitsotakis also met with PRC Foreign Minister Chang [as heard], Albanian Foreign Minister Malile [as heard], Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, with whom he discussed bilateral issues, exchanged views on major international issues, and whom he briefed on the Cyprus issue and Greek-Turkish relations.

Statement on Contacts

NC292237 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] At noon today, prior to the reception he gave in Mr Waldheim's honor, Mr Mitsotakis met with correspondents from major news agencies. He explained the object of his visit to the United States and referred to the meetings he has had with the U.S. and the Soviet foreign ministers. Among other things, he stressed that he hopes that the awaited initiative by Mr Waldheim will promote the intercommunal dialogue, and in general the progress of the Cyprus problem. Answering a question, he said that the Turkish foreign minister has assured him that Turkey's stand toward the question of progress for a solution of the Cyprus problem is positive.

Further Comments

NC300653 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] The talks which Foreign Minister Mitsotakis had in New York, both with Secretary General Waldheim and with the foreign ministers of various countries, are described as very important. Shortly before his departure from New York, Mitsotakis made the following statement on his meetings with U.S. Secretary of State Haig and USSR Foreign Minister Gromyko:

My meeting with Haig was very satisfactory and the atmosphere in which our talks were conducted was very friendly, cordial and sincere. We discussed Greek-U.S. relations and the Cyprus issue on which the secretary of state showed particular interest. We also examined the Middle East and other international problems.

With Gromyko, Mitsotakis continued, we also talked for about 1 hour in a very cordial atmosphere. We examined Greek-Soviet relations as well as the Cyprus question.

I grasped the opportunity to reiterate to Gromyko the standing invitation for his visit to Greece. He assured me that he has accepted this invitation and that he will undertake the visit next year. Gromyko expressed the desire for the further expansion of the good relations which exist between Athens and Moscow and I assured him that it is also the desire of the Greek Government that the good relations which exist between the two countries should be preserved, as we jointly established in reviewing their progress, and that we should further expand them.

PAPANDREOU GIVES SPEECHES IN ATHENS, IOANNINA

Athens, 25 Sep

NC261618 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 26 Sep 81 p 7

[25 September speech by PASOK Chairman Papandreou in Athens]

[Text] Good evening. PASOK's certain great victory in these elections, which are critical for the nation and the people, fills us with responsibilities and optimism. The unprecedented multitudinous gatherings of the election campaign, in addition to great crowds and great emotion, display another characteristic: decisive popular participation. An entire people are not merely watching; they are sending messages; they are declaring their faith to the great change and, at the same time, their will to actively participate in the course of change after the great victory.

For decades, the right has been keeping the people in the corner, along the sidelines of the country's life. The time has come for these people to put the right along the sidelines of history. Currently, every Greek citizen knows that a change is a condition for the nation's survival.

The deeds and days of the policy of the right have brought our country to a critical crossroads. These deeds and days are stamped on the course of our great national issues, the dangerous deadlock our country's economy is facing, and the daily life of the inhabitants in the cities and villages.

About 4 years ago, from this very same position, I had the opportunity to speak about the significance of the elections of 1977, elections that brought PASOK to the position of official opposition. Friends: In the 4 years which have passed, our accession to the EEC took place, an accession that transferred to Brussels critical decisions for our economic course. This accession was made under unacceptable conditions which do not safeguard Greece from our partners' competition but rather safeguards our partners from the competition of Greek products. The unfavorable results of the accession for our agricultural produce, small businesses and our industry are already obvious.

In addition, our return to NATO was completed without any of the reasons for our withdrawal in 1974 having been eliminated, without any step having been taken to restore the independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. Return to NATO within the framework of the Rogers agreement has put into contestation Greek responsibility over Agean operational control. This has been done without any guarantee for our country's territorial integrity to the threats from the east. A similar course has marked our country's economy.

Currently, citizens ask ruthless questions: Who is responsible for the galloping inflation which, for the third year in succession, is shaping up to 25 percent?

--Who is responsible for the quick and dangerous devaluation of the drachma which not only feeds inflation but also shrinks our true national income?

--Who has created the huge deficit -- 350 billion drachmas -- for 1981 in the public sector?

--Who is responsible for dealing with the foreign exchange reserves -- something that has caused a loss to our country of over $350 million?

--Who is responsible for a policy of incentives and credits that threatens to eliminate small and medium sized businessmen and has led many large enterprises into bankruptcy?

--Why is it that almost the only enterprises which prosper in our country are the multinational enterprises?

--Finally, who is responsible for the de-Hellenization of our industry?

--What happened to the scandalous subsidies and how were the gratuitous payments distributed? Why are industrialists prospering while industries are going bankrupt?

--Who is responsible for the thoughtless destruction of the environment, for inhuman conditions in cities and stagnation in the countryside, the downgrading of education, the merchandizing of health -- for our sellout, for favoritism, for our cultural sellout, for corruption, the paralysis of the government machine, the government of New Democracy? The country has known many governments of the right; autocratic, antipopular, they always governed without the people's participation. For a year now the country has been governed without the participation of the government itself.

However, the hour of reckoning has come. With their votes in the elections the Greek people themselves will give replies to the questions.

Friends: The great struggle of PASOK and the people will begin after the electoral victory. We are taking delivery of chaos. We are not miracle workers but we shall succeed. Relying on the people's inexhaustible forces and with a responsible government strategy and program, we shall put an end to the country's slide and we shall lay the foundations of the new course toward development and progress.

With a set of immediate measures we shall curb inflation. At first we shall stabilize -- and later we shall reduce -- the deficit in the balance of payments. We shall promote the quick rebound of our economy from recession and we shall protect the true income of the working people and pensioners from the rise in the cost of living index through the establishment of automatic increases based on the cost of living index. For the PASOK government, national defense, education, health and pensions are of immediate priority. Of course, our basic goals remain the purge of the administration and its decisive decentralization.

I would like to say a few words to young Greek people: Education in our country has been downgraded and weakened within the framework of an anachronistic structure. For us, for PASOK, education is the foundationstone of change, it is the affair of all the people. For this reason, as a government, we shall take radical measures for reorganization. One of these measures will be the abolition of the Panhellenic examinations for acceptance into lyceums and universities.

Friends: The elections in October are of historic significance for the nation and our people. Currently, for each of us, the choices constitute critical dilemmas given the fact that these elections have acquired the nature of a referendum. The contestants are:

--change against conservatism.
--national independence against foreign dependence.
--economic development against crisis and stagnation.
--true democracy against autocracy.
--cultural regeneration against stagnation and sellout.
--social justice against larcenous exploitation and blatant injustice.

No alarmism, no preelection payments and promises by New Democracy, no staged inauguration performances can stop the people's electoral victory and their course toward the great change; the great change that will vindicate the struggles, the sacrifices and the expectations of entire generations for national independence, popular sovereignty, social justice and liberation.

From the chaos and the landscape of a scorched earth, which panic-stricken New Democracy is leaving behind, the new Greece will be born. For the first time, the overwhelming majority of the underprivileged Greeks will at last become a political majority. They will elect, from within a strong self-sustaining PASOK government, the people who will be omnipotent in power. Friends: Tonight I call upon you to overcome your traditional political affiliations and actively participate in the regenerative PASOK course for the great change, so that all of us, together, may lay the foundations of a new Greece nationally proud and socially just. I thank you warmly for having listened to me. Good night.

Ioannina, 26 Sep

NC262020 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] We broadcast a summary of the speech delivered at Ioannina tonight by PASOK Chairman Papandreou.

PASOK Chairman Papandreou, addressing a people's gathering in Ioannina at 2000 today, referred to his party's agrarian policy and accused the government of not having carried out infrastructure projects so that the rapid economic development of Epirus could be possible. Papandreou then spoke about the projects to be given priority by a PASOK government; these would be national defense, education, health and insurance. He also stressed that primary questions would be the reorganization of the administration and ridding the agrarian population of middlemen.

Finally, the PASOK chairman criticized the prime minister, saying that while he was declaring at Lesvos that NATO is securing our borders, NATO Secretary General Luns made a statement in Brussels undermining our country's sovereign rights in the Aegean and inadmissibly intervening in our country's internal affairs. From Ioannina, PASOK Chairman Papandreou challenged Prime Minister Rallis to clearly denounce Mr Luns' statement which undermines our nation and our sovereign rights. He also warned Mr Luns that the Aegean islands are Greek and that the Aegean airspace is also Greek. Finally, he denounced as inadmissible NATO's flagrant intervention in our internal political life.

News Conference

NC290714 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 28 Sep 81 p 9

[By special correspondent Yeoryios Votsis]

[Excerpts] Ioannina, 28 Sep -- "As a government, we want to have excellent relations with the West as well," stressed Andreas Papandreou in answer to questions (not always innocent) from foreign correspondents immediately after the Ioannina impressive gathering last Saturday night.

Following are the questions from the foreign correspondents and Mr Andreas Papandreou's full answers:

Question: You have many followers, but you also have many opponents. What you have been saying is provoking the rightwing forces in Greece and/or the military government in Turkey. Do you expect any indirect or direct reaction from these forces after the elections?

Answer: I do not anticipate any indirect or direct action; absolutely none. Probably you did not listen carefully to what I said tonight. To what I conveyed to the Turkish leadership; the peoples of Greece and Turkey must struggle together for their independence from other forces. We have nothing to share. We are not threatening Turkey. We want peace with Turkey. It is clear, however, that the Greek people and the Greek Armed Forces will never cede even an inch of Greek territory.

Concerning the Greek Armed Forces, they are loyal and have shouldered huge responsibilities for the defense of the territorial integrity and the safeguarding of national independence. What I can say about the Greek Armed Forces is that we respect their serious mission for Greece and its people.

Question: You have made a distinction between the people and the present government of Turkey.

Answer: I have not said this. You have been given the wrong translation. I do not interfere in Turkey's internal affairs. It is not my business. I have sent a message to the Turkish leadership. It is a message of peace but at the same time a message of strength. Greece will not be forced into concessions.

Question: Do you believe that Luns' statements are the beginning of some expedient actions by NATO against PASOK?

Answer: Not so: What Luns has done was to wage an attack against Greece. You might have noticed that my answer was not actually different from the answer which Mr Averof has given -- later of course. Naturally, as long as he interferes with our internal affairs, there is also a question for PASOK. What Mr Luns has done, however, was to insult the Greek people; not merely PASOK but all the Greeks.

Question: Some people say that these elections will bring about basic changes in Greek policy. There is the view that Greece, under your leadership, will turn toward the left and away from the West.

Answer: PASOK is clearly a socialist party and, therefore, it is leftist. Concerning the story that PASOK will turn Greece away from the West, I believe that the matter is placed wrongly. We want to have excellent relations with the West. However, we do not consider that the West is the entire world. There is also Eastern Europe; there are the Balkans and the Mediterranean.

Greece is part of southern Europe, the Mediterranean, the Balkans and of Europe. As I have also said in my speech, our target is to turn toward all cardinal points; East, West, North and South. As to the change you said that PASOK will bring about, this is true. We promise the change to the Greek people.

LUNS CLARIFIES STATEMENT ON AEGEAN, AIRSPACE

NC291652 Athens NEWS in English 29 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] Following a demarche by Greece's permanent ambassador to NATO, the alliance's secretary general Joseph Luns Saturday retracted parts of his statement Friday concerning the status of Greek islands and Greek airspace over the Aegean.

The Greek ambassador, Mr Athanasiou, visited Mr Luns Friday to demand explanations concerning Mr Luns' remarks, which appeared to question Greek sovereignty over the Aegean islands and airspace. Following the visit, Mr Luns said that some points of his statement "had not been rendered accurately" by the French news agency (AFP) which had carried the original story from Brussels.

Mr Luns said he had asked AFP to clarify that:

1) The status of Greek islands was never mentioned during Luns interview with the AFP correspondent Friday. This status, Luns said, has been determined by the Treaty of Lausanne.

2) Luns did not speak of the command over Greek-Turkish airspace, but only of the command of Greek airspace over the Aegean.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH HAIG AT UN 29 SEP

TA300552 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is in New York for the UN General Assembly sessions, held a meeting with Secretary of State Alexander Haig last night. Our correspondent has learned that bilateral relations and military and economic aid issues were reviewed at the meeting. Various international issues and the Cyprus question were also discussed.

In a statement after the meeting, the U.S. Government spokesman said that his country would continue to actively support the intercommunal talks that aim at finding a lasting solution to the Cyprus problem. He added that the Turkmen-Haig meeting was held in a positive and sincere atmosphere. Turkmen will meet Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and Yugoslav Foreign Minister Vrhovec today.

ULUSU TOURS SOUTHEAST, SPEAKS IN SIIRT

TA291118 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Pointing out that those who are exerting efforts to disrupt Turkey and to separate Turkey from the West and the civilized world might be willing to resume their ideological activities as in the past, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu said: Those involved in such activities should know that their efforts will not be successful.

Ulusu departed Ankara today for Diyarbakir on the first leg of a 3-day tour of southeastern Anatolia. Public Works Minister Tahsin Onal, Energy and Natural Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol and Village Affairs and Cooperatives Minister Munir Guney are accompanying the prime minister on his tour.

Ulusu was received at Diyarbakir airport by Governor Erdogan Sahinoglu and senior officers. He then flew by helicopter to Siirt where he was welcomed by Governor Musa Atik and Brigadier Gen Ismet Avsar with a military ceremony. After he visited with the governor, Ulusu addressed the people in front of the governor's office.

After recalling that his government engaged in a major struggle against anarchy, terrorism and secessionism since its formation a year ago, Ulusu said that important results were achieved in this field. The prime minister noted that in the past state authority was undermined, particularly in the border areas, and that economic and social problems were exacerbated as a result. But, he said, due to the firm policies of the government, peace, tranquility and economic stability have returned here and throughout the country.

Ulusu continued: It is a known fact that the inhabitants of this area are no less patriotic and no less sympathetic to our armed forces than those living in other parts of the country. In the past, our citizens in this region -- like those in other regions -- lived through difficult and bitter days. Treacherous murders were committed, families were hurt. However, due to your cooperation and efforts, those days are a thing of the past. You can now face the future with hope and security. Let us express our gratitude for this as a nation to the Turkish Armed Forces -- which have always cared for the lofty interests of our country and our people -- for the historic task they have carried out.

Prime Minister Ulusu pointed out that all government employees as well as all workers and employers like the rest of the people currently are performing their duties in a climate of patriotism, national unity and brotherhood. He continued: I am warning all concerned government employees to be fair and impartial in the discharge of their duties, in this part of the country as in the rest. I must express my appreciation for efforts that have been made in this direction. We are witnessing the consolidation of feelings of national unity and solidarity which reached the point of destruction prior to 12 September 1980. No internal or external force will succeed in dismembering this country.

Those who are exerting efforts to disrupt our country and to separate it from the West and the civilized world might be willing to resume their activities as in the past in order to spread their ideological venom or use their unchanging tactics under the guise of the Armenian problem or another problem. Our geographic location has been the reason for being subject to such aggressions and aspirations throughout our history; this might be the case in the future as well. However, those resorting to such initiatives should know that their efforts will be unsuccessful.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TUNISIA

TA291156 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Official talks between Turkey and Tunisia have ended in Ankara. An agreement on cooperation in the fields of economy, industry and technology and a supplementary trade protocol were signed today at the conclusion of the talks. Turkish Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk and Tunisian National Economy Minister Abdelaziz Lasram signed the agreement on behalf of Turkey and Tunisia respectively. In a statement on this occasion, Canturk said that the agreement represented the first step in the realization of a broad cooperation envisaged between the two countries. Canturk said that an agreement was reached for the formation of a joint marketing firm and the construction in Tunisia of factories to produce cotton yarns and compressors for refrigerators. Canturk added that prospects would be examined for the building of a fertilizer factory in Iskenderun with the participation of Kuwait. In his turn, the visiting economy minister said that his country regarded comprehensive cooperation with Turkey as vitally important. Noting that proposals of cooperation were being examined meticulously by Turkish officials, Lasram said that he was optimistic about the outcome. The Tunisian trade delegation will depart Turkey today.

Commerce Minister Comments

TA291536 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk's 29 September statement on the signing of Turkish-Tunisian agreements -- recorded]

[Text] The purpose of these agreements is as follows: One of them is a document aimed at developing Turkish-Tunisian cooperation in the economic, technical and industrial fields. The second is a protocol aimed at raising the level of our trade. The last deals with the minutes of our talks. We believe that the economic cooperation toward which we aspire, in addition to the historic ties existing between the two countries, will play a great role in the two countries. One of the documents we signed aims at developing existing trade relations. It is a short term project. The agreement which will secure technical and industrial cooperation is a long-term one and is very significant. I believe that cooperation in this field will greatly strengthen the economies of both countries. The cotton yarn and refrigerator compressor factories we plan to build jointly and the fertilizer factory we plan to build in Turkey with the participation of friendly Kuwait is only a start. I believe that from this start we shall move on to an atmosphere of joint activities including tourism and transportation. The new economic ties to be formed between the two countries will further strengthen our friendship.

GOVERNMENT, U.S. SIGN AGREEMENT ON DEBTS

TA241716 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] An agreement concerning the rescheduling of Turkish debts to the U.S. Government and certain other U.S. financial bodies amounting to $60 million was signed in Ankara today. A statement by the Finance Ministry says the agreement was signed by Nazif Kocayusuf Pasaoglu from the Turkish Finance Ministry and by U.S. Ambassador to Ankara Robert Strausz-Hupe. The payment will be made in 10 years but no payments will be made during the first 5 years.

TURGUT OZAL COMMENTS ON MEETINGS IN WASHINGTON

TA291522 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Statement by Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal in Washington to attend annual International Monetary Fund and World Bank meetings; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] We arrived here on 25 September. That same evening a meeting was held with the participation of Turkey, Belgium and Austria, and the following day, meetings of the interim committee and the development committee began. Our colleagues attended these meetings. Yesterday we attended a seminar on Turkey organized by Georgetown University. I addressed the opening and afternoon sessions of the seminar which dealt with economics. The seminar was very successful. I believe that I was able to explain in detail to the U.S. administration and to the private sector the current situation in Turkey.

The World Bank General Council meeting will be held today and in the coming days. We met with the IMF managing director, Jacques de Larosiere, yesterday evening. Any problems with the IMF are out of the question. On the contrary, they are most satisfied with developments in Turkey. They expressed satisfaction. I believe that in the coming months Turkey's situation will continue to improve. We shall meet with the World Bank deputy president and the president tomorrow. We will meet the U.S. finance minister [as heard] on Friday. We shall also meet with various foreign ministers.

MEETING HELD WITH YUGOSLAV TRANSPORT DELEGATION

TA282052 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] The Turkish-Yugoslav joint transportation committee met today in Ankara to discuss possibilities for cooperation in the field of highway, maritime and railway transport. In an opening statement, Transportation Ministry Deputy Undersecretary Orhan Bugdac said that Turkey aims at further developing its relations with Yugoslavia, especially in the field of transportation. Also speaking at the meeting, the head of the Yugoslav delegation, (Slavko Simonovic), said that the talks will contribute to transportation relations between the two countries. Increasing the quota for highway transit passage will also be discussed at the talks. A protocol is expected to be signed at the end of the talks that will end on 30 September.

JOURNALIST SENTENCED TO 75 DAYS IN PRISON

TA291606 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Ankara, 29 Sep (AA) -- Nahit Duru, editor in chief of ARAYIS magazine, was given a 75-day prison sentence by the martial law court today for an article titled "The Political Show." The court decided that the article was in violation of communique No 52 of the National Security Council banning political speculations in the press.

TCP SECRETARY BILEN'S REPORT TO PARTY PLENUM

Part Ten

TA221254 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Tenth and final part of report submitted by Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee Secretary General Bilen on behalf of the Politburo to the TCP Central Committee plenum; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades, heavy attacks have been launched against our party, the TCP, and intensive arrests have been made. The collaborationist and monopolist bourgeoisie thought it could destroy the TCP with these attacks.

It could not and will not be able to. Our party lives. Unfortunately, everything is not as it was before. The work conditions have become more difficult. Our party has been faced with new difficulties. There are great problems to be solved in the organizational field.

Nevertheless, our party began to heal its wounds without delay and launched itself into an intensive work atmosphere in order to carry out its duties for solving these new problems. Now we fight under new conditions. All our activities are characterized by deep secrecy. It is our duty to reorganize our activities in all fields in accordance with the new conditions. The successful fulfillment of these duties depends on the determination of our deficiencies, mistakes and weaknesses in recent times, and on our assessment of the objective and subjective reasons for our losses.

We must (?follow) together the extent to which the resolutions of the May 1980 plenum have been implemented. We must determine reasons where the resolutions were not implemented. Let us keep this in mind first and foremost; it is of constructive importance to carefully and correctly establish the link which connects all the problems, whenever problems accumulate.

Under conditions of heavy attacks and reaction, our basic duty is to protect our party. However, the duty to protect is not only a political organization duty. First and foremost, it is a political ideological duty. Unless this problem is grasped as such, the tactic of organizational withdrawal will not be understood. The difference between defense and withdrawal cannot be seen clearly. Unless we learn how to withdraw in the right way we cannot reach our aims.

The duty to protect the party depends as much on our political tactics as on the political experience of our cadres, and on stronger discipline in party activities. We cannot say that for such conditions our cadres' past experience is sufficient. However, our cadres are gaining this experience now, under fire, and they are becoming stronger. Loyalty to the party and party discipline is strong among our cadres. However, under difficult conditions it is not enough only to obey party resolutions. It is essential to speedily implement them; that is, to further strengthen the party discipline in actual work.

The problem of protecting the party cannot be considered independently from political conditions, from the party's situation, because this problem is closely linked with other political and organizational problems. There is no such thing as absolute secrecy. Such an attitude whould break the party away from the masses and liquidate it. Our party has pursued a path of thrusting itself into the masses, an aggressive policy. Fighting parties are attacked. On the other hand, it is not right for a party to work only in accordance with the conditions of the day. A Leninist party must be able to pass from one type of struggle, and from one type of organization to another quickly. It must always work keeping in mind that the conditions might become more difficult any minute. It is impossible to say that during the past period we took sufficient steps in that direction.

The process of our party's getting up on its feet took place under conditions of relatively expanded democratic freedoms. At the time, mass struggles were developed fast. The masses led by our working class were becoming speedily politicized. Our party's guiding role stepped up this development further. Our party was illegal but it was essential to welcome and guide this development. Our party directed its efforts to that. It was significantly successful. However, this development drew our party toward semilegal positions. Our experience makes it necessary to draw the following lessons; under such conditions of development, it is necessary to further strengthen the illegal party organizations on the one hand, while well assessing the legal work possibilities on the other. The legal work and organization styles necessary for development must be prepared beforehand. It is wrong to avoid such styles of legal political organization and work out of fear of legalism.

Undoubtedly, under all conditions, the success of legal activities is based on strong illegal party organizations.

During this process of speedy development, we have had deficiencies in the election, appointment and development of party cadres. In places, young cadres with insufficient political experience had to assume administrative duties. This situation caused weaknesses in the political administration. It led to certain negative developments in party life. In some places, we observed personal administration tendencies and domination. We had significant weaknesses in the distribution of labor, expert training, supervision and putting an end to partisanship.

The fact that we could not implement the illegal work principles fautlessly all the time made it easier for the police to attack us.

At the present level of our party's development, it has become even more important to implement a cadre policy based on objective and scientific foundations for the election, appointment and development of our cadres. We must take concrete measures at every level to strengthen the collective administration, to develop the distribution of labor and cooperation, to increase supervision and to eliminate the tumors of leftist sectarianism in the party life.

It is necessary to perfect the principle of democratic centralism and to further emphasize centralism. However, domination is not sound centralism, nor is waiting for orders from above all the time in our daily activities. Every organization and every member is responsible for the implementation of the party resolutions in its own field. Such responsibility can be achieved if the basic party organizations can work with initiative.

While assessing the problems of the party organizations inside and outside the countries, we must consider them both in the light of the general party norms and in the individual working conditions of each of them. Under the new conditions, our Western Europe organizations will make important contributions to our party in pulling itself together and in becoming stronger.

We establish this once again: Every kind of weakness in the ideological field inevitably reflects on the organizational structure and activities. To strengthen the ideological struggle means to strengthen the party organizations. On the other hand, a right policy can be implemented only if there are sound and strong party organizations.

Comrades, the TCP Central Committee plenum is carrying out a historic duty. Today, in Turkey, millions of workers are separated from each other, they are dispersed. The progressive forces and groups can no longer see the so-called leaders who led them under parliamentarian conditions. The bourgeois parties have abandoned their masses, the chiefs of the leftist radical groups have abandoned their militants whom they used as tools. The reactionary military dictatorship closed the masses' democratic organizations and arrested the leaders of these organizations with the use of the bayonet. Millions of people find themselves without organizations, without leaders today. To heal the party's wounds, to put our steel-disciplined organization on its feet with a much greater energy than before and to establish the unity of the national democratic forces means to lead the millions. If we can succeed in this duty, then the working class and our people will emerge stronger from the 12 September coup. We will succeed in that, because there is an organized force, a party, in Turkey today which can succeed in this duty and which has the right policies. That party is the TCP. The TCP is living and fighting.

Certain Aspects of Ideological Activities

Comrades, for our party to overcome the present difficult problems, it is necessary for our ideological activities, especially our agitation and propaganda activities, to become stronger.

All of the resolutions adopted during the May 1980 plenum could not be implemented under the new conditions created by the military coup of 12 September. Consequently, it is correct to say that the criticisms leveled by the previous plenum on our ideological activities are still generally valid, and that the weaknesses of our ideological activities have not been completely eliminated.

The plenum must extensively discuss ATILIM, our party's central organ, and must supply answers to the question of how to develop it more. ATILIM is the organ of the party's Central Committee. It spreads its policies. However, it is a fact that a newspaper which does not have sound communication channels that can overcome all obstacles between itself and the masses loses a great deal from its character as a collective propagandist, collective agitator and collective organizer. Unless ATILIM carries information, reports and commentaries vital to the masses' struggle and life, the masses will not look for it. ATILIM can carry out its real functions to the extent that the party organizations supply it with lively news from the masses.

Under these difficult conditions, many communists are working with great self-sacrifice and proving that they will find the ways of linking ATILIM with the masses.

Comrades, our party took a decision to publish an organ which would deal with theoretical problems. We must discuss that decision now once again in order to be able to implement that decision. Such a publication must carry extensive discussions, based on the party line, to the complicated problems we are faced with today.

The Voice of the Turkish Communist Party radio is our most powerful weapon for disclosing the truth in our country today. Are we using it sufficiently fruitfully and effectively and in a way that the masses can understand it? Before everything else, radio talks must be short and striking. The radio must stop its single type of dry and conventional broadcasting. It must broadcast different types of comments, use interesting methods in broadcasting them and it must base itself on definite and clear facts.

The importance of face-to-face and verbal agitation propaganda increases in the present conditions. On the other hand, various verbal, written visual, aural, legal and illegal methods and means must be used to reach the widest masses. In doing that, we must refrain from using any methods or means which might alienate us from the masses.

Comrades: Our party's agitation and propaganda instrument must wage the ideological struggle in a much more energetic way. There are many steps to be taken in this field. There are difficulties that must be overcome. It is necessary to train experts and scientists for our party. The importance of party training has increased with the worsening of conditions and increasing difficulties. Means and methods suiting the present conditions must be sought and implemented in order to ensure the political training of members and sympathizers and to raise their ideological and theoretical levels.

The ideological struggle gains special importance today. Our party received wounds. From among those who used to praise the TCP more than everybody during the days when the masses could shout revolutionary slogans, there may be circles who might attack evey weakness of the party today. Opportunists expelled from the party are joining the ruling forces in their attacks against our party. Under these conditions there might be persons who deviate from the party line as a result of discouragement. An ideological struggle is essential against this and against all kinds of wrong views within the party. Today, the leftist deviationist movements which caused great losses to the Turkish workers movement must be absolutely exposed.

A determined struggle must be waged especially against the theories and practices of the Voice of the Worker group. It must be demonstrated that this group has completely degenerated and that it has slipped from being anti-TCP to being anti-Soviet.

It has become even clearer now that this group has slipped from extreme leftist positions toward being defenders of European communism; that it has approached rightist revisionism in its attitudes regarding the party's role in socialism and the problems of socialist democracy, and that it has broken the tie between nationalism and internationalism. This party conducts destructive activities that serve only the interests of the political police, as their attack on the TCP has taught us very well. The party must take up its ideological struggle against this group very decisively.

The aim of the TCP's agitation propaganda activities is to explain the party line and our political aims to the masses and to make the masses understand them. Our agitation propaganda will serve to improve the communists' working style among the masses and to strengthen our party organization under the new conditions.

Sound and principled ideological positions are necessary in order to pursue a flexible policy, to move toward a wide alliance, to link with the masses and to become part of it. It is necessary not to abandon even for a minute our ideological struggle to erase all traces of leftist sectarianism in all the working fields of our party or our alertness against [word indistinct] mistakes.

To demonstrate the TCP's struggle against anticommunism and antisovietism, to demonstrate its national character, to demonstrate that it is a party defending national interests first and foremost and to demonstrate that the party's loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism and its patriotic character complement each other. These are the important fields of our agitation propaganda activities.

BILEN ADDRESSES CLOSE OF PARTY PLENUM

TA240845 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Speech by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen at the closing of the Central Committee Plenum; date and place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades: The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Commitee Plenum is concluding its work. This plenum has opened a new horizon in the struggle path of our party. This carries an historic importance in the current difficult phase. Through this meeting, the directing role of the Central Committee clearly has been strengthened. This fact enables us to view the future class struggles with revolutionary optimism regardless of the harsh conditions.

The Central Committee is taking steps to guarantee the future of the TCP in the face of the fierce attacks by the reactionaries. The plenum concluded its meeting and work with success. It further enhanced the Leninist unity of the party. It thus gave the first strong reply to the recent anticommunist attacks against the democratic forces launched by the bourgeoisie and the junta.

The plenum showed that the TCP can convene an assembly despite the severe conditions it is currently facing. It charged the Politburo with the task of completing the perparations for the fifth congress.

The plenum convened at a time when the international tension has reached dangerous dimensions and when U.S. imperialists pressure on our country has increased. At a time when U.S. imperialists are seriously threatening world peace, the Central Committee Plenum accorded priority to the struggle for peace.

Comrades, the TCP Central Committee Plenum determined the most important duties facing our party, the working class and the toiling masses under military dictatorship conditions and the current struggle.

The plenum supported, with a revolutionary consistency, the struggle waged by all the national and social forces against imperialist hindrance of world and regional peace and pressure on our country, the exploitation by monopolies and the military dictatorship's pressure against the progressive forces. The plenum once again demonstrated the way to be free of military dictatorship and the revolutionary transition into a genuine democracy through the unity of front and struggle of all these forces. The plenum determined the political line of our party in the present phase. It clarified the kinds, methods and goals of communists' work among the masses that would be valid under the new conditions. The plenum laid the foundations for a wide alliance policy under current conditions. It determined the most urgent duties -- with its numberous aspects -- of healing the wounds caused by the attacks against the democratic forces. It enhanced the efforts to erase all traces of leftist (?deviation) from party life and conduct the struggle from Marxist-Leninist positions. In short, the plenum placed the struggle against the rightist military dictatorship at the top of the current tasks of its struggle line. It introduced a flexible policy and stressed the way to establish a wide alliance system. It worked on a correct style of work among the masses. It also confirmed that an iron discipline is a Leninist precondition for our party's new work under conditions of deep secrecy.

Comrades, the plenum witnessed lively discussions in all fields. The members of the Central Committee criticized past mistakes in a thorough manner. They drew lessons from these mistakes for our future struggles. The party benefited from these criticisms. From what viewpoint should we view our errors? Our party is not a spectator of the class struggle; it is actually involved in this struggle. Its mistakes are also within this struggle. The mistakes are ours. Our party was also hit in the attack directed against the democratic forces. Our losses result both from objective reasons and from subjective errors. We discussed these errors candidly and exposed them. We are approaching this problem with the knowledge that a struggling party can be assailed at any time. The plenum did not get bogged down with the criticism of the mistake or become introvert. It showed the ways to rapidly solve the problems and leap forward. As Lenin would say, [word indistinct] sound and principles ideological institutions amont the masses are needed in order to follow a flexible policy and turn toward a broad alliance. The plenum, which deemed it necessary to wage a constant ideological struggle against all traces of leftist sectarianism and be alert in the face of rightist mistakes, further enhanced the ideological unity of our party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

Comrades, if we want to point out an obvious characteristic of the Central Committee Plenum, it would be useful to recallan historic anniversary. The third congress of the Comintern convened 60 years ago with its message to the masses. This congress, which was very important in determining the strategy and tactics of young communist parties, was based on the struggle waged by Lenin and the Bolsheviks against leftist opportunism. Also during the second Comintern congress, which was held 1 year previously, Lenin introduced his work "Leftism -- the Childhood Disease of Communism," which is a basic guide to all world communists.

As it concludes its work, the plenum wishes all comrades great success in their future duties. Long live the TCP! Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

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LOME GROUP EXAMINES EUROPEAN FOOD AID METHODS

AU301548 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Luxembourg, 30 Sep (ANSA) -- "Rome could become the capital of the battle against hunger in the Third World" in the opinion of an African representative to the three-day consultive assembly of the Lome Convention underway here.

The apprisal of the active role of Italy in Third World development and of the two projects presented by Italian M.P.'s Tuesday came in statement to ANSA by the head of the Mali delegation, (Ceewn Yaya Diarra), on the sidelines of the sixth annual assembly. His remarks were echoed by delegates from Nigeria, the Ivory Coast and Mauritania. The consultive assembly is being attended by over two hundred delegates from the European Economic Community and the 69 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries [ACP] linked to the EEC through the Lome Convention.

One of the pair of Italian projects examined during Tuesday's session was filed by the co-chairman of the joint commission, Giovanni Bersani, a Christian Democrat M.P. whose broad extraordinary program covered integrated regional development in the Sahel. The point in Bersani's project -- assessed by the delegates from the western and southern Sahara as more viable and farsighted than all others presented, including the French and Canadian programs -- contains provisions for urgent aid for the agricultural sector, new irrigation systems and new methods of production and marketing.

A project turned over to the assembly by the Italian Communist M.P., Bruno Ferrero, concentrated on the fight against hunger and malnutrition in the Third World. Ferrero, in his presentation, identified the present economic situation in Africa as "the worst epicenter of the world food crisis" and insisted that, for many years to come, food aid will remain the major weapon in the battle against misery and despair in the Third World.

In a statement to ANSA, the Italian Communist said, "our best prospect is to push Africa towards food self-sufficiency by replacing the green revolution, which has failed, with an intense rural revolution for integrated development through the mobilization of independent peoples."

The head of the Niger delegation, (Madou Mahamadou), told ANSA that what the ACP countries are asking of their European partners is a complete overhaul of European assistance and cooperation mechanisms. The Third World spokesman affirmed that it is not enough to offload foodstuffs or pharmaceutical supplies in African ports. What is required, the delegation chief said, is management for the distribution of these goods in the interiors of disaster stricken areas or to hungry people because Africans are not in possession of the means to do so.

In another area of proceedings touching on Italy's contribution to the Third World, confirmation came for a statement released earlier by the director general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Edouard Saouma, on the utilization of the Italian allocation of some $12 million for FAO. The funds, it was learned, are to be earmarked for the purpose of agricultural machinery, tractors, spare parts, and hydraulic pumps for farm development projects in those countries most severely stricken by economic recession and hunger.

Also the food aid plan drafted by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo was favorably commented on in EEC-ACP quarters here. One Third World delegate told ANSA that, "at a time when the great powers are tending to cut back on their development aid allocations, Italy is showing that it is listening to and understanding African problems and the importance of solving them, also in the interests of the economic and political future of the European Community."

NO AGREEMENT YET IN TALKS ON POLISH DEBTS

AU301412 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 30 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] The negotiations [by Western banks] with Poland on a conversion of the Polish debts, which began in Vienna Monday, will continue today. Originally the talks were scheduled for only 2 days. Although the participants in the negotiations are maintaining strict silence, it has been learned from informed quarters that one of the most important questions still unresolved is the Western banks' demand that Poland pay at least 5 percent of the redemption payments due for the last 3 quarters of 1982. It appears, however, that Poland's financial difficulties are such that it cannot even pay this small percentage (for 95 percent of the payments due a respite is to be granted until 1985) without difficulties. At the negotiations the Austrian banks, which have granted non-government-guaranteed loans to Poland, are represented by the Credit-Anstalt and Bawag banks. Polish debts to Austrian banks total 6 billion schillings, of which 1.5 billion due this year are subject to the current conversion talks.

The majority of Polish debts to Austria consist of government-guaranteed loans totaling 24 billion schillings. A conversion of these debts has already been achieved at the government talks in Paris.

Trust in GDR as Debtor

AU301415 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Vienna -- At yesterday's press conference after the weekly cabinet meeting Chancellor Kreisky declared that Austria's socialist trade partners had always fulfilled their commitments punctually, and indeed in an exemplary manner. Apart from Poland's current difficulties, the "people's democracies" have always been exceedingly prompt payers and he wanted to stress this especially regarding the GDR, Kreisky said in reply to journalists' questions and in connection with slanderous reports published in the FRG (but also in Austria).

The GDR to date has met its payment commitments most punctually Kreisky said, and thus it would be wrong not to grant it the earmarked credits. Export policy must not, for political reasons, adopt a course that is not to the benefit of the Austrian economy, he said.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ISRAEL -- Dr Otto Pleinert, newly appointed Austrian ambassador to Israel, presented his credentials to President Yitzhaq Navon on 24 September. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 25 Sep 81 p 2 AU]

NEW VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR -- Dr Adolfo Raul Taylhardat, newly appointed ambassador of Venezuela to Austria, presented his credentials to President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in Vienna on 24 September. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 25 Sep 81 p 1 AU]

NEW MAURITANIAN AMBASSADOR -- Ely Oull Allaf, newly appointed ambassador to Austria of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, presented his credentials to President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in Vienna on 24 September. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 25 Sep 81 p 1 AU]

BELGIUM

PARTY LEADERS VIEW FORMATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT

PM291059 Brussels LE SOIR in French 24 Sep 81 p 2

[Excerpts] After his party's bureau meeting, Social Christian Party [PSC] Chairman Paul Vanden Boeynants made a statement condemning "what can only be called a refusal to shoulder responsibility by the Walloon Socialists, who are more concerned with electoral motives than with valid solutions to both iron and steel problems and economic and financial problems in general." "Tomorrow," the chairman added, "I will have the opportunity to discuss the iron and steel issue with the press to clearly establish the responsibility of all involved and to specify our stance."

"We are prepared," Vanden Boeynants also said, "to take part in seeking a solution to the crisis provided it means 1) giving priority to settling all aspects of the iron and steel problem and 2) an economic policy which will move away from ultraconservatism. In passing, I would like to stress that the iron and steel industry cannot really be saved in an economy which continues to collapse and until public finances have been brought under control, ensuring the complete establishment and efficient running of national, regional and community institutions."

"If a real change is possible immediately without elections, why not?" Party for Reform and Liberty [PRL] Chairman Jean Gol replied when asked if his party is prepared to join a new government. "We believe," he said, "that elections would not be a good thing for the country, the communities or the iron and steel industry at present. Moreover the people do not want elections."

Turning to the iron and steel issue, Gol also remarked that while it is the main industry in the south of the country it is not the only one at Walloon level and that "if the regionalized funds were to be allocated tomorrow, what would be left for the other Walloon enterprises?"

PVV: "Nothing clarified matters Tuesday; don't count on us before elections. We will not participate in government now in any form." Unlike his PRL colleague, Mr de Clercq refuses to take over from the Socialists. Why? The chairman explained that the policy his party wanted to implement was a 180-degree turn from the policy which has been pursued for 6 years. Such a change must first be approved by public opinion and the voters. In De Clercq's view this is also a question of efficacy. A powerful liberal force is necessary if the draconian measures the PVV is proposing are to be taken.

The Christian People's Party [CVP] does not simply want a rehash of the outgoing coalition. Mr Tindemans explained after a meeting of his party bureau Tuesday that it is now necessary "to implement a real policy of industrial recovery. The country's economic health must be restored. We will ask which other parties are prepared to follow us on this course." Mr Tindemans seems to rule out the possibility of a caretaker government. "The new policy will be difficult. Special powers will be needed. Can a caretaker government do that?" Meanwhile the CVP thinks the Walloon steel question is not, or is no longer, being posed.

EYSKENS BLAMES CRISIS ON FRENCH-SPEAKING SOCIALISTS

PM281457 Brussels LE SOIR in French 23 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] The outgoing prime minister and deputy prime minister have held press conferences which continued the verbal joust they began last Friday. On his return from Laeken Castle. Marc Eyskens was particularly cutting in blaming the [French-speaking] Socialist Party [PS] for the crisis. "It is wrong," he stated, "to claim that the iron and steel issue hastened the government's fall this first day of autumn. It was pressures exerted from outside by a specific party that prompted that fall. Those pressures were inspired by motives other than saving or converting the iron and steel industry."

The outgoing prime minister expressed the view that the PS had exerted pressure on its partners in an unacceptable and dangerous way. Hence, according to Eyskens, the government was forced to resign by a party which represents only 12 percent of Belgian voters. There are two reasons for this resignation. First each member of the government has a duty to protect the institutions, especially when they are weakened and threatened. The rule of collegial responsibility exists within a movement. A minister who disagrees with the majority of his colleagues must bow to their view or resign. Furthermore the prime minister must protect the crown and prevent it from becoming a political stake. The second reason invoked by Eyskens is the fact that the government is no longer able to pursue a wise and energetic policy, thanks to the Socialist Party once again. The country needs waking up, Eyskens said, before concluding: "I am not resigned but outraged, and I am afraid of the fear of frightened people.

Deputy Prime Minister Guy Mathot answered Eyskens an hour later. "I refuse to play the petty game of saying, 'It's not me, it's him,'" the Socialist leader said. "Eyskens says the institutions are in danger. We merely asked for respect and systematic implementation of the agreements and pledges made several months ago." Eyskens talked of an obstacle, but he picked the wrong target. "An attempt was made to blackmail the PS by means of the iron and steel issue. The aim was to give Cockerill-Sambre a means of partial survival in order to continue to exert pressure on the PS." In addition, Mathot said, the competent ministers have not always been sincere. The outgoing deputy prime minister remarked that the prime minister had shown no sign of wanting to overcome the crisis since he had carefully refrained from contacting any PS leader since noon Friday.

Going on to explain the French-speaking Socialists' attitude in the past few hours, Mathot remarked that his party could no longer agree to the gradual erosion of the iron and steel case. It is to be feared that more far-reaching operations are in progress and that the Socialists' presence in the government irritates some advocates of unprecedented solutions.

Flemish Conservatives Blamed

PM291439 Brussels LE SOIR in French 26 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Willy Claes, the informateur appointed by the king, is very disappointed. Barely 4 hours after leaving the palace he saw a Christian People's Party [CVP], more authoritarian than ever, coldly scuttle his mission. The powerful Flemish CVP did not even take the trouble to wait a few days to see what would happen and allow Claes to make his rounds. In these circumstances it would not be in the least surprising for the outgoing deputy prime minister and economic affairs minister to take his time. Meanwhile, Claes had a meeting last night with Eyskens and with the chairmen of the four parties of the outgoing majority. The two Liberal Party chairmen are already on his agenda.

It should be remembered that Claes has a threefold mission: Initially to determine whether there really is no way of repairing the government coalition in some way or another; if his efforts prove vain, to list everything the outgoing team must achieve as regards current business in the economic, financial and community sphere; and finally, to draw public opinion's attention to the serious nature of the country's situation. Unless there is a marked effort by the big parties, which seems highly unlikely, the chances of success for the palace's current favorite seem virtually nonexistent. The rapidity and abruptness of Leo Tindemans' reaction have removed any room for maneuver from the informateur appointed by the king.

In the informateur's view elections would only waste valuable time. In addition, too prolonged a power vacuum would certainly create an extremely difficult situation on the financial level, if only because the measures previously decided but not yet implemented would probably remain a dead letter. Furthermore the normal running of some state sectors will very probably be seriously slowed down. This will be the case particularly in teaching and in the unemployment insurance sector. As regards state reform, Claes envisaged two hypotheses. Either it is decided that the next chambers will be constituent and all or part of the list of articles at present being revised will be resumed, or a legislative term will be given to consider whether there is reason to continue what has been started or whether it is necessary to start over from scratch.

General Election 'Inevitable'

PM300945 Brussels LE SOIR in French 29 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Jaques van Solinge report]

[Excerpt] Mr Willy Claes was received by the king Monday morning and relieved at his own request of the information mission entrusted to him last Thursday. It is true that that mission had been completed, since the "Little Red Man" from Hasselt was able to give detailed replies to the various questions facing the political world after the resignation of Marc Eyskens' government a week ago.

The answers to these questions can be summarized as follows: No, it is no longer possible to form a government coalition having a majority in Parliament and presenting sufficient guarantees of efficacy without first holding general elections. Yes, there is a majority in favor of making the next Parliament constituent and continuing the incomplete state reform, it being understood that the revision bill which will be submitted to the Chamber and Senate will be limited to the list of articles drawn up in 1978. Yes, there is agreement among the parties in the outgoing majority to deal with current business. Yes, these same four parties are prepared to cooperate, after the elections and before the formation of a cabinet duly invested by Parliament, to guarantee continuity in the running of the state and its institutions.

Elections are therefore inevitable. Everybody has already started active preparations for them. It is true that, psychologically speaking, the campaign began many months ago and Mr Eyskens never succeeded in shaking off his image of an interim prime minister. When will these elections be held? It should all be settled in the course of this week. The government will meet Monday afternoon. All indications are that it will implement one of the agreements secured by Mr Claes from the four chairmen of the defunct majority to prepare the bill giving the next Parliament power to change the constitution. "I think things could move very quickly," Claes said. This initiative by the outgoing prime minister was taken after an audience the king granted to Mr Eyskens Monday morning.

NETHERLANDS

RULING PARTIES DISAGREE ON NUCLEAR ARMS DECISION

PM241247 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 19 Sep 81 p 3

[Excerpt] The Hague -- For the first time a conflict over nuclear arms appeared yesterday between the governing parties of the Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA], Labor Party [PVDA] and Democrats '66 [D'66]. Although the parties are agreed on a new postponement of the decision to deploy cruise missiles in the Netherlands, there is disagreement as to whether the whole of the modernization decision should be reconfirmed. As usual the PVDA rejects this, while the CDA and D'66 are in favor.

The reconfirmation of the modernization decision of December 1979, when the Netherlands gave its support to arguments for modernization but postponed a decision on deployment, is on the agenda of the semiannual meeting 20-21 October of the Nuclear Planning Group, which consists of the defense ministers of the allied nations. Before this date the Cabinet must reach agreement on the issue.

The conflict first appeared Friday during an Atlantic commission study day on nuclear arms involving discussions between representatives of the three government parties and of the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy and army officers, officials from the Defense and Foreign Ministries and other experts.

PVDA Second Chamber member van den Bergh said it was "unacceptable" that the government should reconfirm the decision. According to van den Bergh, reconfirmation would conflict with the position of his party that the December 1979 modernization decision was unnecessary. He said he expected the PVDA members of the Cabinet to convince the other Cabinet members of this.

CDA Second Chamber member Mommersteeg, however, wants to "accept the December decision as fact." Although the CDA said in its election program that the controversial decision to produce new weapons should be seen as a U.S. decision, we must not "still be angry about it and attack it," Mommersteeg said. According to the CDA representative. the decision must be accepted as a fact, because it forms the point of departure fo. the arms limitation talks between the United States and the Soviet Union which are to begin soon.

New D'66 Second Chamber defense spokesman Schaper agreed with this and remarked that it seemed politically clumsy after 2 years to wish to withdraw approval.

Ministers To Coordinate

PM241129 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 19 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The Hague, 19 Sep -- The new government's nuclear arms policy will be mapped out in "firmly integrated" cooperation between Foreign Minister van der Stoel and Defense Minister van Mierlo. With this goal in mind, a steering committee has been set up consisting of top officials from the two ministries and alternately chaired by one of the two ministers.

Minister van der Stoel does not believe this interferes with the primacy of the Foreign Ministry in the area of nuclear arms policy. He pointed out that the written agreement with Van Mierlo clearly states that the existing areas of competence of the two ministries will be preserved. According to Van der Stoel, this means that primacy of the Foreign Ministry in the area of political policy and the primacy of the Defense Ministry in the military and technical fields will be preserved.

The steering committee, Van der Stoel said, will concern itself with all problems in the interface between the two ministries. He made special mention of the modernization of medium-range nuclear missiles, the defense budget, which will be presented soon, the Netherlands nuclear arms units in the context of NATO and the Vienna MBFR talks on limiting forces in central Europe.

The initiative for the two conversations between Van der Stoel and Van Mierlo came from the latter, although Van der Stoel stressed that he was also interested in reaching a good agreement. Van Mierlo did not wish to impinge on his foreign affairs colleague, who up to now has carried the responsibility for arms limitation policy. With an eye to the modernization of the Eurostrategic arms in October, Van Mierlo wanted to make sure of his joint responsibility for Netherlands policy at an early stage.

TWO FRIGATES TO RECEIVE MISSILE SYSTEMS

PM241037 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 18 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] The Hague, 18 Sep -- The Defense Ministry is to purchase missile systems for two frigates. The purchase and installation of the systems on the frigates will cost 170 million guilders. The Second Chamber Defense Committee gave its approval to this plan in its first meeting with new Secretary of State for Defense Stemerdink.

It is expected that the two ships will be able to remain in service for a reasonable period, as will the missile systems to be installed. Of the 170 million guilders, 40 million will be spent in the Netherlands. In addition Netherlands industries will earn a further 30 million guilders through coproduction of these systems.

INVOLVEMENT IN S. AFRICA OIL DEALS STOPPED

PM290825 Amsterdam DE VOLKSRANT in Dutch 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Cor Groeneweg report: "Help With Oil Exports Will Be Forbidden"]

[Excerpt] The Hague -- In its policy declaration on 12 October the Cabinet will announce a number of measures forbidding the involvement of Netherlands companies or individuals in oil exports to South Africa. However, at present an export ban is impossible, because the customs union treaty between the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg could not permit such a move as long as Belgium and Luxembourg do not do the same. The government intends to hold talks with the two countries on the matter, and if they do not agree it will ask for the union clause to be suspended.

According to an informed source in the Hague, Foreign Minister van der Stoel will give substance in this way to the agreement in the government program that this Cabinet will join in the oil boycott against South Africa.

According to the same source, the minister will only speak of the Netherlands' attitude to South Africa in his speech to the UN General Assembly today in "general terms" and keep the announcement for the government policy declaration.

According to the Benelux customs union treaty, export limitations can only be imposed if the three member states of the customs union subscribe to them. But up to now Belgium and Luxembourg have always opposed participation in the voluntary boycott. The measures which could nevertheless be adopted are the banning of all other possible involvements in oil exports, such as oil transport, the involvement of Netherlands citizens, financial involvement and participation in such matters as construction of oil installations.

GENSCHER ASSESSES TALKS WITH COUNTERPARTS AT UN

LD301720 Hamburg DPA in German 1535 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 30 Sep (DPA) -- During political talks on the East-West dialogue held on the sidelines of the United Nations in New York, Federal Foreign Minister Genscher found great identity of interests, even with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. The assessment by the German foreign minister was made in a report to the Federal Cabinet today and outlined by Government Spokesman Kurt Becker at a press conference. The report is based mainly on Genscher's personal contacts with the foreign ministers [as heard] of the United States and the USSR and with his European counterparts.

According to the government spokesman, Genscher reported on "very positive" statements by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko after the latter's talks with Alexander Haig.

At a luncheon given by GDR Foreign Minister Fischer for Genscher, both ministers noted a similarity of interests concerning disarmament, especially concerning the efforts at the Madrid CSCE to convene a "conference for disarmament in Europe." Genscher found Fischer's attitude on this matter to be "very moderate."

Genscher's exchanges of views with his European counterparts, the government spokesman said, revealed that agreement on the continuation of the East-West dialogue is desirable. In his report to the Federal Cabinet, Genscher again drew attention to the three other important aspects of European policy: careful policy toward Poland; convening a conference on disarmament in Europe and participation of the European Community in the North-South dialogue.

FRG VIEWS WARSAW PACT THREAT, WEINBERGER REPORT

LD301644 Hamburg DPA in German 1529 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 30 Sep (DPA) -- The Federal Government considers the Warsaw Pact threat to the West to be "enormous." Government Spokesman Kurt Becker made this clear after today's meeting of the Federal Cabinet at the Defense Ministry on the Hardthoehe. The meeting dealt with the overall security situation and the internal state of the Bundeswehr.

According to Becker, the cabinet "accepted as a report" the U.S. Government documentation on the extent of the Soviet arms drive. However, the Federal Government did not want to launch a debate about it. The compilation by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger "provides a graphic picture of the extent of the Soviet threat."

Becker emphasized that the Federal Cabinet affirmed its view that the West is able "to defend itself in Europe." The risk facing a possible aggressor is "enormously high." This certainty of defensive capability is the best guarantee for the preservation of peace in Europe. On the one hand, defensive capability is to be maintained while, on the other, it is a question of pursuing a policy of detente.

According to Becker, Chancellor Schmidt emphasized that "a little more arming does not touch upon the central problem of Western defense." Even a little more does not decisively alter the question of German public attitude toward the Bundeswehr and national defense. Inspector General Juergen Brandt informed the cabinet that the number of men eligible for military service would drop after 1984. The low point will come in 1994 when there will be a deficiency of 900,000 men.

PRESS REACTS TO U.S. DOCUMENT ON SOVIET POWER

DW301241 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 30 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In connection with the U.S. document on Soviet power, BADISCHE ZEITUNG of Freiburg writes: What U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger said about Soviet military power is aimed equally strongly at the American as well as the West European public. Congress is tired of cutting social expenditures upon Reagan's request while leaving the military budget almost untouched. This document comes just in time. The question arises as to whether it is convincing enough because almost all important comparative figures are missing. The reader is shocked by what the Soviets are investing in their arms production, thereby grossly disregarding the needs of their people. The reader also wants to know what NATO states can do together and whether enough has been done to stop the senseless race.

WESTFAELISCHE NACHRICHTEN of Muenster notes: Weinberger's document published yesterday is supposed to have a deterrent effect. The 99-page document on Soviet armament efforts which go far beyond the framework of defense requirements is supposed to be an instrument of inner satisfaction. With this study the United States hopes to have given realistic arguments to all critics of Washington's defense policy because emotions and not sober considerations still dominate the current counterarmament discussion. It is most doubtful, however, whether Weinberger's document on weapons will have the desired impression on the antagonists of President Reagan's security policy.

WESTFALENBLATT of Bielefeld points out: In the past, the Soviets set up obstacles in the way of every kind of arms control because they did not want to accept inspection measures. Now we know why. It is good that Reagan is not following his predecessor Carter's attitude which fostered wishful thinking regarding security. Now the West and the world can be certain that the United States is striving for arms control measures which will really strengthen international security.

LUEBECKER NACHRICHTEN writes: The U.S. Government is campaigning for the confidence of its allies by demonstrating preparedness for agreements with Moscow through serious negotiations. Together with this information on Soviet armament is being distributed. But the document makes the readers ask what has been done so far to keep the new arms race within limits. The foreign ministers of both superpowers have finally resumed their talks in New York, but Reagan delayed arms negotiations for months.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE

DW301023 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Commentary signed Me.: "Turned Tables"]

[Text] From the time nuclear weapons were first introduced, everyone has known that such weapons are mainly political instruments. Since the argument over arms control policy flared up -- this is being waged exclusively in the West, much to the pleasure of the Soviet leadership -- it is becoming increasingly clear that important political effects emanate from arms arsenals. With his documentation of Soviet military power, the U.S. secretary of defense wants to launch mainly a political-psychological counterattack.

The most valuable advantage of the "arms race" being passionately discussed only in the North Atlantic pact area and not in the Warsaw Pact is to be ended. The official American document is intended to touch off a discussion on the other side.

Weinberger's material is hardly necessary for the West because competent scientific institutes and defense white papers of North Atlantic pact members have made comparisons of and data on military strength available to all interested parties. That is not so in the East. Now millions of shortwave radio listeners in the Soviet Union and "fraternal countries" will hear for days the figures on intensified Soviet armament. We can now hope for some sort of political-psychological balance, particularly in view of a winter period with predictable shortcomings in satisfying the simple demands of daily life. In that case, the Soviet side will have to prove its desire for arms limitation in some other way than by voicing the primitive demagogical recipes it has served up dozens of times over the years.

Weinberger's documentation ought to be used most of all as an export article. It will be unpleasant for Soviet information policy which has pursued its so-called peace offensive particularly in the West by avoiding concrete figures about its own strength. It is not a matter of merely reestablishing the military but also the political-psychological balance. If one talks of peace, one must also talk of the policy of strength and the not so peaceful intentions of others. This applies particularly to the people of the other camp. Weinberger has begun to turn tables.

DIE WELT Report

DW301427 Bonn DIE WELT in German 30 Sep 81 p 12

[C. Graf Brockdorff report: "Hamburg or Frisco -- the Threat Knows No Difference"]

[Text] Washington has issued a study on the Soviet threat from the viewpoint of the United States. It emphasizes the global aspect and we are just one part of it.

The event is unique. Never before has a world power dealt with the potential of the other in this way, describing the threats on the seas, in the air and on the ground. The study clearly shows that the danger is not concentrated merely along the central front in central Europe -- a front which we view in a stunned way, to which we give priority in our considerations and which threatens to isolate us. America is not now isolating itself; we are the ones about to slide into isolation and through it into disaster.

The greatest merit of the study is that it has brought the global viewpoint of the current situation back to our attention. Nothing is more important than that. An alliance of free people will break apart if members of the alliance begin to define their interests according to their geographic location. The study does not say that in so many words but it stresses the following very clearly: There is no difference between threats to Bergdorf near Hamburg or to San Francisco. Both live with the same risks and both must bear the same burdens, at least if they want to remain free.

The study is available in English. We hope that the Federal Government will soon have it translated and widely published because nobody should be able to say any more that he does not know what is involved. Our society is an adult society; it can make its own judgments.

Although the document with its precise conclusions has arrived late for the public debate in Europe and especially in the FRG, we must hope that many distorted pictures will be corrected with the study's help. It deals in detail with topics of interest to Europe, particularly those we like to ignore such as the reinforcement of Soviet ground forces by about 30 divisions since 1967. It concludes that Moscow wants to make waging war possible without using intercontinental nuclear missiles. NATO's "flexible response" system is thus supposed to be paralyzed at a point that is critical for us. A war limited to Europe would become possible. Critics of nuclear counterarmament in the West state -- supported by Soviet agitators and KGB followers -- that the Americans have the same aim.

In fact, however, counterarmament is the missing link of "flexible response" because it establishes the connection with American intercontinental weapons. In other words, in the event of an attack against Europe, Moscow would risk an intercontinental war. The Soviet Union knows this but our intellectuals don't.

The progress made by the Soviets in deploying the SS-20 medium-range missiles is clearly described. Missing, however, is a description of the ability to use this weapon for selective strikes against important military targets as long as NATO does not have respective counterarms (Pershing II, cruise missiles). The current NATO strategy aimed soely at making the risk unpredictable is thus being made predictable.

The Washington authors should have considered the European discussion more by describing the "CEP" (circular error probable) of the SS-20 missile and its warheads. The facts about the Soviet threat, which are so well known to experts that they sometimes cannot sleep at night, must be fully revealed in this connection.

The study has a central point. It shows how coldbloodedly the Soviet leaders consider the possibility of war -- including nuclear war -- and how they are making preparations to survive. Moscow's doctrine is simple: It wants to emerge as the winner of the next war because its ideology prescribes that the capitalist world is doomed to destruction. Only proper deterrence can prevent that catastrophe.

The aim of the study is to make us realize these connections. Eppler, Bahr and Lafontaine will continue to publicly take care of the Soviet Union's welfare, with identical concepts of values. Others ought to take the study as a reason to look after our own welfare.

Critics will say that the study does not contain a comparison with "substantiated" figures. The authors were well advised to withstand this temptation. Everybody knows in the meantime that we must describe the strength of tanks, artillery and planes by such figures as 4 to 1 and 2 to 1.

Every experienced interigence officer knows that it is impossible to kae detailed correct comparisons of arms systems, leadership principles, people and doctrines of different parties. That would create a blurred picture of the situation, permitting the politically interested to make manipulations. The last white paper on defense issued by the Federal Government could not resist this. It succumbed to that danger.

SCHMIDT REGRETS KROESEN ATTACK; POEPPEL RETIRES

LD302302 Hamburg DPA in German 2005 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 30 Sep (DPA) -- At the Bonn Defense Ministry tonight, Chancellor Schmidt personally expressed his regret to the commander in chief of the U.S. land forces in Europe, Gen Frederick James Kroesen, at the terrorist attempt on his life in Heidelberg 2 weeks ago. Schmidt met Kroesen at the ceremony marking the retirement of Army Inspector Hans Poeppel.

According to reliable information, the chancellor told the U.S. general that this was the action of individuals and that the German public thoroughly condemns the attack. It must not be allowed to harm German - U.S. friendship.

HANDELSBLATT EXAMINES GERMAN-U.S. ARMS DEALS

DW281603 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 25-26 Sep 81 p 2

[Hans Joerg Sottorf commentary: "Roland Turned Down"]

[Text] German-American relations, just highly praised during Haig's visit to Bonn, have their limits in the tough reality of armament cooperation -- as always.

Washington doesn't want the German-French antiaircraft system Roland. When the first armored antiaircraft missile carrier was turned over to the Bundeswehr, State Secretary Leister said that the fact that the Americans have taken out a license is particularly remarkable because they are usually the ones giving or exporting licenses in the arms business.

Through the 90 Roland systems, totalling $477 million, arms cooperation should be extended in the very narrow two-way street. So far, the Americans used only the Leopard gun which they mounted on their XM-1 tank. In addition, there is a compensation deal involving AWACS. The German attempt to sell the Leopard tank as such in the United States was blocked by the American arms industry as well as the purchase of VFW-614 planes by the Coast Guard.

The reason given, namely, that defense reductions force one to discard Roland is probably again just a pretext. Maybe this time Washington's irritation plays a role, created by Bonn's economizing measures that also involve defense.

COMMENTATOR ON NEW U.S. SPIRIT AT IMF CONFERENCE

DW301507 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 30 Sep 81 p 3

[Commentary by Washington correspondent, signed RDS: "Stumbling Block in Washington"]

[Text] Some German politicians who did not particularly care for development policy may have silently given a sigh of relief after hearing the recent news from Washington. Finally, it is no longer the Germans who are feared as the "tough guys" at numerous conferences on North-South issues.

The American about-face has more than just tactical diplomatic consequences. The entire world has known for quite some time that together with the new master in the White House, a new spirit is gaining ground which the President skillfully demonstrated at the Washington IMF conference. The way the Reagan administration representatives sang their song about the market forces and the confidence in their own strength was something new. We have to say that the Reagan team has the courage to present itself to the poor states as "the ugly Americans."

Their one-sided attitude has practical consequences regarding their activities in Western development institutions from which the rich Americans, of all persons, are increasingly withdrawing because they do not consider it a direct lever to promote their foreign policy. That seems to be the actual motive for their song about market forces and private initiative.

Bonn had its own experience in earlier years with this unsuccessful strategy (development aid as an instrument of its own foreign political interests). This experience is not worth imitating. Maybe those who assemble in Cancun in Mexico in the near future will be able to convince Reagan of the hopelessness of his course. For otherwise, there would be another stumbling block after the quarrel on "counterarmament" and the high interest rate policy, a stumbling block over which the partners and friends of the United States would be constantly falling.

DEFENSE MINISTER REPORTS ON MILITARY SITUATION

AU302009 Rome ANSA in Fnglish 1942 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 30 Sep (ANSA) -- Libya's instability poses problems for all the nations bordering on the Mediterranean, Italy included, according to Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio today. Lagorio, a Socialist, was reporting on the Italian military situation to the house Defense Committee.

The report had been eagerly awiated after it was learned only Tuesday night that Italian fighter planes had intercepted a Libyan jet which had violated Italian airspace Monday and after the air battle between U.S. and Libyan planes over the Gulf of Sidra last month. The minister claimed that the southern Mediterranean area was destined to become an area of friction between East and West, unlike the rest of the "front" which runs from the North Cape in Norway to Trieste in Italy. The problem should not be contemplated on military terms, he said, but rather with a view to promoting diplomatic actions aimed at easing tensions.

Concluding this part of his report, he added that he did not think that Libya would join "COMECON," the economic community of Eastern European nations. He said that it may be that Libya will grant bases to the Soviets and that this possibility has already caused Italy to review its current deployment of armed forces within its own territory and to close any existing radar holes in the southern part of Italian airspace.

For Lagorio the installation of cruise missiles in Sicily -- which experts in military matters have seen as a first step by Italy and NATO to contain Libyan expansionism -- did not dim prospects for East-West detente. On the contrary, he said, the recent NATO decision to install defensive missile systems in Europe has induced the USSR to open a dialogue that it had previously shunned.

Commenting on Italy's decision to leave the neutron bomb alone, at least for the time being, Lagorio voiced the conviction that Europe was not on the threshold of an armed conflict.

COLOMBO COMMENTS ON FOREIGN POLICY INDEPENDENCE

AU301449 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 30 Sep (ANSA) -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo defended the independence of Italian foreign policy in a statement delivered here Tuesday evening to a conference organized by the "Cultural World Outlook Center" turned over to discussion of thirty-five years of the nation's policy abroad. After referring to the "profound autonomy of Italian foreign policy" as regards the United States, the foreign minister said that the big choices in these areas "have been challenges, never ones of conformity."

He argued that Europe, after the continent's contribution to the resumption of negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on Euromissiles, "must now make difficult choices so that these talks will move forward." For this purpose, according to Colombo, European unity must be achieved.

Another speaker to the assembly was Ambassador Robert (Ogaia) who recalled Italy's commitment to European policy formulation and pointed to the "important contributions which deflect the charges of immobility. "

PCI LOWER HOUSE LEADER ELECTED BY SECRET BALLOT

AU302001 Rome ANSA in English 1734 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 30 Sep (ANSA) -- Giorgio Napolitano was today elected house floorleader for the Italian Communist Party (PCI). He was elected by secret ballot with 170 votes.

There were 8 blank ballots, 2 voided ballots and 8 missing ballots. Napolitano replaced Ferdinando di Giulio who died last July.

In the election of the previous house floorleader, the PCI decided for the first time to make the balloting secret. Di Giulio was elected with only 159 votes out of 182.

In recent months, the Italian press has singled Napolitano out as the most authoritative member of the party to oppose the line of PCI Secretary Enrico Berlinguer. Napolitano has repeatedly, in recent times, called for the need to forge some sort of political alliance with the Socialist Party around which all reformist and leftwing forces in Italy could rally.

PCI PARLIAMENTARIANS DEBATE PARTY 'APPROACH'

AU261557 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 26 Sep (ANSA) -- The approach to Italian politics of the PCI, the second biggest party in Italy and the largest communist party in the West, were aired publicly last night in a televised debate between three PCI parliamentarians, Gerardo Chiaromonte, Luca Pavolini and Achille Ochetto.

Chiaromonte, a member of the PCI leadership, insisted that the country needed a "democratic (power) alternative" to the "corruption" which has marked the Christian Democrat Party's (DC) way of ruling in recent years.

Taking a similar tack, Ochetto stressed that the country had to emerge from the "moral crisis" it is going through by getting "all of the country's healthy forces" to cooperate with each other.

For his part, Pavolini specified that "leftist unity" was in his opinion, the starting point for an "alternative" national leadership.

REPORT ON BERLINGUER SPEECH AT L'UNITA FESTIVAL

PM251127 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 21 Sep 81 pp 1-3

[Ugo Baduel report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 20 September speech at L'UNITA national festival in Turin]

[Excerpts] Turin -- With regard to the topics of peace, the struggle against the arms race and for detente, Berlinguer recalled the most serious and dangerous events of August:

-- The Italian Government's decision to give the go-ahead to the construction of the Euromissiles base at Comiso in Sicily. It is an initiative which could lead to a future risk of nuclear reprisals against the island and the entire country. Moreover, one must consider whether the U.S. decision on this deployment implies pressure and maybe military initiatives directed toward Africa and the Middle East;

-- Reagan's announcement regarding the manufacture of the notorious "N-bomb" -- a further step in the arms race, taken partly with the aim of "accustoming" the public to consider a "limited" nuclear war as being possible;

-- The incident involving military aircraft provoked close to Libyan shores, which Reagan himself extolled as a "show of strength" by the United States, and the consequent Libyan threats.

It has therefore been proved, even to the most incredulous, that in a climate of tensions and exacerbated confrontation between the two major powers and the two blocs, latent conflicts can flare up at any time, thus directly involving our country.

These events have sharpened the awareness of the threats to peace. Berlinguer cited the many demonstrations in August with which our party reacted to the new situation and the other voices which spoke out: that of the pope and the bishops, of Catholic and Christian organizations, of committees and authoritative representatives of the government majority, of intellectuals and scientists.

But they must not hide from us the difficulties now being encountered by action for peace. There are two particularly insidious obstacles: The first consists of the stances of certain politicians apparently determined, Berlinguer said, to administer tranquilizers to the public, supporting the thesis that "world peace is not now endangered" and that the two major powers will definitely reach an agreement eventually. Above all, this thesis conflicts extraordinarily with the repeated and alarmed statements by some of the most authoritative representatives of the European socialist and social democratic parties, such as Willy Brandt and Olof Palme. The second obstacle consists of the belief of the man in the street (an opinion undoubtedly held by a large proportion of people and which some people are trying to encourage) that "in any case we cannot do anything about it." We must respond to this supposed "commonsense" with the strength of reason and with references to experience, pointing out, among other things, that at other decisive moments too the action of people's forces has helped to discourage threats to peace and that there have been movements and struggles (suffice it to recall Vietnam) that have managed to alter governments' stances and the course of events.

Therefore, Berlinguer said, we proceed from the pondered conviction that:

1 -- The threat of a nuclear conflict is real and now more acute than before;

2 -- It can be averted and the involvement of the people's masses can play a fundamental role in the indispensable and urgent action to safeguard peace.

The world economic crisis, which is affecting various systems and almost all countries, is also exacerbating the tensions among the world's various states and regions. But what is most worrying is the change which now characterizes the arms race.

It is now not simply a matter of an absurd and continuous quantitative increase, but a change in the very quality of the instruments of extermination. Whereas hitherto every addition of new weapons to the two powers' arsenals was verifiable and was, in fact, mutually verified, now the sophistication of the new instruments of war and of their utilization is reaching such levels as to render any reasonable verification practically impossible. So it is as if an impenetrable gloom were spreading across the future of this lethal rivalry.

The very "balance of terror," hitherto considered a guarantee against the outbreak of a second [as published] world war, in fact seems destined to break down and make way for a kind of "ungovernability of terror." Berlinguer cited the alarm expressed on this point even by U.S. figures such as George Ball and George Kennan, former special presidential advisers.

Other dangerous factors that tend to escape control stem from the proliferation of nuclear weapons that can be (and are) produced even by belligerent states such as South Africa. Last, one must consider the extremely tense domestic situation of countries in crucial areas of the world -- such as Iran and Poland -- which could rapidly deteriorate in such a way as to disrupt international balances.

With regard to Poland, the positions that we Italian Communists have been adopting over the past year in the presence of the development of a very acute crisis which emerged -- we must not forget this -- as a result of a deep gulf between the Polish United Workers Party and a large proportion of the working class and the people, are well known. Now, the PCI secretary general said, the events of the past weeks and days are extremely worrying.

We are not unaware of the gravity of the disruptive thrusts occurring both inside and outside the process of indispensable renewal being carried out by the Polish workers; nor are we unaware of the threat posed by the temptations of moving toward unacceptable and in any case disastrous solutions based on the use of force. Our belief is that a positive solution of the crisis itself, which would guarantee the renewal, the stability and the security of the socialist approach -- thus avoiding ruptures in the balance between the blocs -- can be sought only through an understanding among the major components of Polish society -- the communists, the trade unions and the Catholic Church. We believe that such an understanding must exclude and isolate the irresponsible and extremist forces, wherever they manifest themselves.

As far as we can, Berlinguer concluded on this point, we will make every effort to encourage this essential understanding for peacefully and autonomously resolving Poland's serious problems, which is also important for the continuation of an experiment of socialist renewal.

I will not repeat at this point, Berlinguer added, our objective analysis -- which we have already clearly expressed several times -- of the causes of and responsibilities for the crisis of detente, pointing out frankly the role played in this by acts of force carried out by the Soviet Union, extending as far as the dangerous intervention in Afghanistan, and the role played by the United States, whose policy, especially following Reagan's advent, has turned down a path that causes great concern, on account of both the new thrust imparted to the rearmament policy and the direct and indirect support that it gives to reactionary regimes such as those of El Salvador and other Central American countries and South Africa. We have also expressed critical assessments of certain aspects of the foreign policy of other countries, including China.

The important thing now is to reassert the fact that the tensions between the major powers is becoming exacerbated and objectively leading to the gloomiest prospects for the world.

It is this very situation that determines our belief concerning the irreplaceable role that can be played in reducing tensions and facilitating a resumption of dialogue by forces such as the Nonaligned Movement, a more autonomous and active West Europe and institutions such as the Catholic and other churches. But we also have in mind the major role of major social and trade union forces and of the European democratic parties, especially the communist and socialist ones. But apart from these forces consisting of governments, institutions and parties, we have in mind the innumerable political, cultural, scientific, youth and womens' associations and organizations that have already made their presence felt and can play a more active role against rearmament and for peace. Peace and development are two objectives that must be shared by all forces, institutions and organizations that have mankind's future at heart.

Berlinguer pointed out that precisely to facilitate the attainment of these two aims the PCI Central Committee will draw up and approve at a forthcoming meeting a "peace and development charter," whose proposals will subsequently be illustrated to the parties, government and movements of a number of European and other countries. Nevertheless, the PCI secretary general said, we are not being presumptuous, because we are a force that even outside Italy is known and is taken into account, that has its own influence and prestige. And since we have very broad and varied international relations -- more so than any other Italian political party -- we feel a duty to use all our energies in making an increasingly specific and incisive contribution to the victory of the cause of peace, cooperation and development.

The PCI secretary then turned to a fairly topical and complex subject: The individual characteristics of the PCI and its policy; its relations with the Western social democracies (and also with the Catholic movements); the "third path."

Some people, he said, wondered whether the difference between us and the major social democratic parties lies entirely in the fact that we put forward the idea of an alliance between the working class and the great masses of people on the fringes of or excluded from society. Of course, the difference does not lie in this alone. However, Berlinguer stressed, this difference is not at all slight. It is substantial. Indeed, our definition transcends the concept and practice which have led the social democracies (in the best cases) to be the political projection of a working class seen as all categories of workers organized into trade unions and concerned almost exclusively with improving their working and living conditions. This limitation prevents autonomy from the capitalist system of your own country and the world capitalist system, which has prospered by plundering and exploiting the huge masses in the colonized countries.

We communists, however, think that the working class acquires its full ideological and political autonomy and carries out its transforming and leadership role, its role as a force bringing in a new society, when -- not confining itself solely to the trade union dimension -- it adopts, at world and at national levels, the aspirations to freedom, justice and progress of all the masses who are oppressed and excluded from the capitalist system.

The need to transcend and go beyond the second path adopted and tried out by the working class and its revolutionary party in Czarist Russia in October 1917 is also valid.

The time is right and we need a third path which might bring a new type of economic development and social order adapted to the West's conditions and capable of overcoming its crisis -- a development which guarantees and expands all freedoms, unlike what has happened -- although to varying extents -- in the various countries in which socialism has hitherto been realized.

Change is necessary, Berlinguer said, and Italy is precisely one of those countries in which the need for change is most obvious and pressing.

The PCI secretary turned to the final part of his speech, to the third of the decisive current issues which he mentioned at the beginning: the increasingly acute problem of the reform and regeneration of society and the Italian state -- the "moral question."

Italy is a country in which the damage and dangers which face us if change is not achieved are glaringly obvious. These are the reasons behind the communists' proposal and struggle for a democratic alternative to the system of power centered on the DC and backed by the parties with which it is governing the country. It is a system which is now in crisis but nobody wants to undermine its political foundation -- excluding the PCI -- and nobody wants to change the methods of administering power which characterize it. The consequence of this is that the crisis is spreading throughout the country, prompting deterioration in every sphere. The moral question has arisen and become increasingly acute because this deterioration has polluted the state, the institutions and the government parties so deeply and in so many different ways that it has not only given rise to a series of increasingly serious scandals, culminating in the P2 scandal, but has produced a distortion of principles and rules laid down by the constitution to goven the functions which fall respectively to the parties, the institutions and the state, thus causing confusion, decadence and inefficiency which are now reaching their peak.

This is the heart of the moral question, which is different from moralism, Berlinguer said. Ours is a political struggle which, while combating corruption, cronyism, the unprecedented waste of funds in corrupt practices and audacity in the private use of public power and money, aims to reinstate the correct relations and delimination of roles laid down by the Constitution for the parties, the state and the institutions.

This is the only way of making a clear, practical break with the system of power centered on the DC and with its methods. If we do not move in this direction and simply aim at adjusting the balance within this system and these methods, it will be impossible to solve the problems of an adequate leadership of the country and instability will be perpetuated and people may even think of overcoming it by dealing low blows which will prepare the way for new early elections which would be another blow to the prestige of the republican institutions and which, for this reason, we strongly oppose.

But this is not everything. Some people, following this line, eventually arrive at ideas and proposals which ultimately run counter to the dictates of the Constitution. It must be clearly understood, Berlinguer explained, that we do not consider in this light measures (which, moreover, we consider urgent and necessary for the efficient functioning of the institutions) which, for instance, alter the rules of the parliamentary chambers and make their work more productive and quicker. We will be prepared to promote these and other similarly motivated measures together with all the democratic forces, independent of the various parliamentary lineups and of the fact that we are at present in opposition.

But some "major reforms," Berlinguer added, which DC and PSI leaders are discussing, are opposed by us because they aim to erode some of the linchpins of the constitutional order. Let us remember that we communists include among these linchpins the principle of the people's sovereignty of which democratic proportional representation is a fundamental element in Italy; the centrality of the elected assemblies; the separation of powers -- legislative, executive and judicial -- and hence also the defense of the magistrature's independence; and the exercise by the government bodies and the parties of the separate functions allotted to them by the constitutional charter.

PARTY PAPER SURVEYS SITUATION IN POLAND

PM300857 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 24 Sep 81 p 11

[Unattributed commentary: "Solidarity Congress -- What Aims?"]

[Text] Solidarity's congress in Poland, whose proceedings resume in Gdansk this Saturday, constitutes -- judging by the statements made and the decisions approved in the meantime -- clear proof that Solidarity serves the aim not of the proclaimed defense of the Polish workers' interests and not of the democratic freedoms and principles inherent in socialism, but very clearly and objectively that of the destruction of socialism, elimination of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] as socialist Poland's leading force, and the attainment of power -- contrary to the workers' and the Polish people's real interests and to socialism in Poland.

If it is true that mistakes made at the level of the government, the party and the trade unions which, by creating popular dissatisfaction, paved the way for the setting up and activity of a movement such as Solidarity, if it is true that under the specific and extremely difficult and complex circumstances experienced in Poland, many workers joined Solidarity believing that that organization could be an instrument for surmounting those mistakes, it is equally true that Solidarity's basic structures, the principles it upholds as well as its practice, and the very initiative of its formation are indissolubly linked with the activity of counterrevolutionary forces in Poland, which have always been encouraged by imperialism (counterrevolution did not originate in August 1980).

"We are convinced that a revolution is developing in Poland and that Solidarity is its driving force," the report presented in Gdansk by the national consultative commission presidium secretary, Andrzej Celinski asserts, and it adds: "Let us resolve to take into our hands the responsibility for the country's renewal and for extricating our country from the crisis."

Walesa, in advocating a centralized leadership of Solidarity, leaves no doubts with respect to the movement's intentions: "We are marching in a tough battle and we need good generals." And at another point: "We must have a strong leadership at moments of struggle, when the other side is still too strong, has the police and the army, and is in no way defeated." Other statements are to the same effect: the Solidarity leader in the city of Wroclaw stated: "We are in a state of war with the state -- a war of maneuver."

So it was already clearly demonstrated in the first part of the congress in Gdansk that Solidarity is conducting a war against the Polish socialist state, and in fact against the socialist community as a whole, too.

What is the aim of that war? Above all, the seizure of power. Jacek Kuron, one of the principal leaders of the antisocialist Workers Self-Defense Committee [KOR], openly advocated setting up a "committee of national salvation" to replace the current authorities -- a committee which would comprise Solidarity, the church and the PZPR (for the present...). During the congress sessions it was asserted that the Polish people were waiting for Solidarity to seize political and economic control of the country.

What are its aims? We could say that this is formally (only formally) the most nebulous matter, since Solidarity's leaders excel in not putting forward specific plans. Its activity is that of sabotaging the government's various attempts to surmount the situation of crisis experienced in the country. But if we go beyond the formal statements, we will see that the movement is imbued with anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, that the PZPR and the Soviet Union are the preferred targets and that statements in support come principally from the Reagan administration, or, more specifically, the tribute which his message to Congress pays to antisocialist movements such as KOR.

The methods intended to be used to win this "war" -- since this is the aim -- are obvious. A new electoral law and "free" elections are being demanded. It is intended to boycott the government's self-management plans, which are to be approved in parliament 24-25 September, by counterposing to it a referendum -- in fact bypassing the institutions and the state structure and funcioning as another power center, which itself is going so far as to threaten to hold that referendum on its own account. The provocation is not confined to Poland -- it is aimed further: The message of support for the setting up of other "free trade unions" in the socialist community confirms the aim of extending the counterrevolutionary movement to the socialist countries as a whole -- a long-standing and constant aim of imperialism.

In an interview with the U.S. ABC television network, U.S. Secretary of State Haig asserted that the latest Soviet message to the Polish Government -- warning of the extreme gravity of the situation which has been created, where it is clearly aimed to "wrest Poland" from the socialist community and eliminate socialism in Poland, and which is developing at the same time as a virulent anti-Soviet campaign -- "contains interventionist implications which cannot be accepted by the Reagan administration on any pretext." (Does the Reagan administration have anything to do with Poland?...) Moreover, he states that the vital contacts with the Soviet Government are dependent on the Soviet stance with respect to the grave situation in Poland. And that is not all. Haig asserts: "The Kremlin must demonstrate its will with deeds and not mere words, because the dialogue will depend on Soviet international conduct and the corresponding reciprocity."

Above all, this is a further act of interference in the internal problems of Poland, with which the Soviet Union has mutual agreements and relations which Washington is not only seeking to disregard but whose very right to be in force it is seeking to deny. What the White House is seeking -- in vain -- is to isolate Poland from its friends.

But that is not all. These statements were made on the eve of the first high-level meeting between Americans and Soviets since Reagan because U.S. President, on the eve of the meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. This is a meeting regarded as particularly important -- aimed at promoting bilateral negotiations on the limitation and reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe -- and which international opinion, particularly European opinion, and even several governments of NATO countries have been demanding of the White House.

In short, imperialism, which supports antisocialist forces in every way (including those within the socialist community and particularly in Poland, is now seeking to use the pretext of the Soviet message to the Polish Government in order once more to torpedo peace and detente. The close connection between supporting counterrevolution and the arms race policy stands out clearly here once again.

FRG PRESIDENT CARSTENS ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD302038 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] The president of the FRG, Karl Carstens, set off for Granada, this afternoon thus bringing to an end his official 3-day visit to Spain. In Granada President Carstens will begin a private visit to our country during which he will also visit Almeria and Santiago de Compostela, after which he will return to Bonn. Before setting off for Granada, Carstens was seen off by the king and queen and their children at Barajas Airport.

Perez on Carstens Visit

LD302042 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Interview with Foreign Minister Perez at end of farewell ceremony at Barajas Airport for FRG President Carstens 30 September -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Did you speak about possible new German investment in Spanish industry during the federal president's visit?

[Answer] No. These subjects were not broached during the visit. They are the object of another kind of contact.

[Question] Is there a positive climate toward this?

[Answer] (?It is positive) and what the president is (?going to see) certainly [words indistinct].

[Question] Mr Minister, one last question: In the past few hours the U.S. Government issued a statement recommending that the European countries install nuclear weapons on their territory. How do you view this request, given that Spain may be on the verge of joining NATO?

[Answer] What I understand to have been said by a U.S. official is that there should not be a zone in which there is an agreement in the face of third countries -- basically this means the Soviet Union -- on the nonexistence of arms, or certain arms, unless this agreement carries with it an important reciprocity. This has nothing to do with the fact that both inside and outside the alliance the decision to install any kind of arms, including nuclear arms, is, and will continue to be, Spain's sovereign decision. Moreover, the government has a clear policy of not installing or storing nuclear arms in Spain either now or in the future.

CARRILLO: PCE OPPOSES 'INTERFERENCE' IN POLAND

PM251313 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 18-24 Sep 81 pp 9-12

[Report on 12 September speech by PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo at PCE Central Committee Meeting]

[Excerpt] Carrillo referred to the Polish problem, stating that the PCE's stance on the issue of Polish renewal has been clear and resolute from the outset. We have seen -- he said -- in that process the possibility of an instance of democratization of the system existing in the socialist countries and have declared ourselves opposed to any interference and even more so to any possible military intervention. Some nuances must be added to that stance. It emerges very clearly that, as opposed to the stance of the Polish United Workers Party, with its congress, which according to all witnesses was profoundly democratic, there is an intensification of extreme stances at the Solidarity congress which objectively could be a danger to Poland's process of renewal.

DENMARK

JORGENSEN, KREISKY DISCUSS ECONOMICS, DETENTE

PM291057 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 24 Sep 81 p 6

[Ritzaus bureau report: "United States Also Carries Responsbility for Crisis"]

[Text] "With its policy on interest rates and its overall economic policy, the United States is just as responsible for the present economic crisis as the oil-producing nations with their price shock in the 1970's," Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said in Svendorg on Wednesday [23 September]. He was speaking at a conference organized by the union of semiskilled workers on the topic "International Detente and Peace."

"The economic problems must be solved to avoid further tension in world politics. One way of doing this is to make the developing nations into an economic partner. If this is not successful, we must look forward to global tensions never seen before," Kreisky said. He expressed the hope that next month's summit in Mexico between the rich and poor nations could revitalize the North-South dialogue.

Of the crisis in Poland, Kreisky said: "If the developments there end in military intervention, it will mean the end of the politics of detente for many years to come."

Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen said at the press conference that the small nations also have a role to play in assuring detente. "A nuclear-free zone in a large part of both East and West Europe--and not only in the Nordic countries -- could make a contribution to detente. It would be a signal to the superpowers that there is a desire in many countries to say no to nuclear arms," Anker Jorgensen said.

OLESEN ADVOCATES MODERATE LINE FOR SOLIDARITY

PM251011 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 24 Sep 81 p 8

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Danish Poland Demarche"]

[Text] New York, 23 Sep--Responsible governments should encourage Solidarity to adopt a different line from the one adopted at the first part of its congress in Gdansk, Danish Foreign Minister Kjelo Olesen said Tuesday [22 September] after a meeting with his Polish counterpart Jozef Czyrek in New York.

According to Olesen, it is in the West's interests to prevent the Solidarity free trade union organization from going so far that a Soviet intervention becomes unavoidable. "Such a confrontation in the situation in Poland is more critical than ever and recent events have put increased pressure on the government in Warsaw." In Olesen's view, it would be most unfortunate if the Polish Government allowed Solidarity to develop into a political movement. However, Olesen stressed that he in no way wants to make himself into a spokesman for the Polish leadership.

Leaders' Comments

PM290929 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 24 Sep 81 p 8

["CB" report: "Foreign Minister Attacked for Interference in Poland's Affairs"]

[Text] Former Foreign Minister Henning Christophersen and Conservative Chairman Poul Schlueter yesterday accused Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen of interfering in Poland's internal affairs.

On Tuesday [22 September] in New York, Kjeld Olesen said that it is important not to encourage the Solidarity free trade union movement to sow further dissension in Poland.

Liberal Party Chairman Henning Christophersen said yesterday on the Radioavisen program that Kjeld Olesen's words mean that the government is interfering in Poland's internal affairs although it has up to now been Danish policy not to get involved. Henning Christophersen also said it is unreasonable to put all the responsibility for a possible future crisis on Solidarity.

Poul Schlueter said that Kjeld Olesen's statement is "very badly timed at the present moment."

Communist Party Chairman Jorgen Jensen also said yesterday that there is no need for people in the West to tell Solidarity to hold back. He dismissed the suggestion of a threat of military intervention by the Soviet Union, but there is perhaps a possibility of economic measures. However, Jorgen Jensen is satisfied with Kjeld Olesen's statements that the West should not interfere in Poland's internal affairs.

Danish Trade Union Federation Secretary Bent Nielsen, who attended the first part of Solidarity's congress, like Henning Christophersen and Poul Schlueter, says that it is regrettable that Kjeld Olesen attempted to influence Solidarity's leadership in the present situation.

Finance Minister Svend Jakobsen said after a cabinet meeting yesterday that Kjeld Olesen has the government's full backing for the views he put forward.

PRICE REDUCTIONS ON F-16 PURCHASES SOUGHT

PM300839 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 26 Sep 81 p 7

["CB" report]

[Text] Together with the Netherlands, Belgium and Norway, Denmark is interested in buying new military materiel in the United States if the United States is willing to reduce the price of the F-16 aircraft the four countries have bought.

The price reduction should correspond to the share of development costs of the F-16 which the four countries will pay. The development costs imposed on the four countries will amount to a maximum of $175 million, but a figure of $50 million has also been mentioned.

Defense Minister Poul Sogaard said the Netherlands Government has taken the initiative for the proposal which is now being discussed by the U.S. Government. The inspiration comes from a U.S.-Canadian agreement with similar conditions, when Canada bought its F-18 aircraft.

"In the light of this, the former Netherlands defense minister asked if the four European nations could have a similar agreement with the United States. We were granted a meeting on the subject with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger at the NATO ministers meeting in Brussels in the spring. For our part, I told Weinberger that we were primarily interested in reserve equipment and other materiel connected with the F-16's, if we were not asked for the money."

Sogaard added that it is a U.S. decision if any concession is to be made on the development costs of the F-16. He did not want to say what the size of the concession might be, but it would involve relatively small sums. He added that the Americans would not, of course, be willing to concede the amount if any of the governments did not use the money for military materiel, but merely wanted to add it to state funds.

AKTUELT URGES CP TO PRESSURE USSR ON ARMS

PM240941 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 18 Sep 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Two Hundred and Fifty SS-20's"]

[Text] So many other people have played the Soviet Union's game in the question of "the Nordic nuclear-free zone." Why shouldn't the Danish Communist Party join in?

The Danish CP has done this in the form of a letter to Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen about the dangers in the superpowers' nuclear arms race.

Everyone can agree with this. It is pure lunacy to continue the nuclear arms buildup. It is made, unworthy and everything else which can be said in condemnation. And it is also hypocrisy on the part of the communists to tell the West what it should or must do.

Kjeld Olesen has replied to the communists and not left them in any doubt. He asks them to make an attempt to put pressure on the Danish CP's sister party in the Soviet Union -- just as European governments have made it clear to the United States how necessary it is to begin negotiations on nuclear arms.

Perhaps European communists and noncommunists could jointly achieve some results -- in the Kremlin and the White House. But the communists must be involved. Every 5 days, the Soviet Union deploys a new SS-20 missile and it now has 250 pointing at Europe -- each with an explosive effect 7 or 8 times greater than that of the Hiroshima bomb. It is this Soviet lunacy which must be brought into the picture -- but it is ignored by the Danish CP.

NEWSPAPER HAILS U.S.-SOVIET ARMS TALKS DECISION

PM291541 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 27 Sep 81 p 12

[Editorial: "Clarification in New York"]

[Text] Neither Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen nor his Swedish counterpart gained anything from their attempts to drag Foreign Minister Gromyko into an extended nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries [sentence as published].... Gromyko has a lifetime of experience in holding a conversation without saying anything and not a hint of any Russian contribution to a Nordic zone crossed his lips. The simple explanation for this is probably that never in their wildest dreams have the Russians envisaged that the Kola Peninsula or the Baltic should be neutralized, as far as Soviet nuclear weapons are concerned, as part of some Nordic arrangement. The concession they have considered is probably limited to a promise to respect a possible future Nordic treaty, if the Americans also do so.

No result is also a result. The Nordic governments have been casting around for several months now in an attempt to find out the meaning of President Brezhnev's murky statements this spring and now they will have to satisfy themselves with the knowledge that they contained nothing more than a little psychological warfare. The matter can be dropped and there should be no more cause for worries that wild plans for Nordic zones will complicate the East-West negotiations on the possibilities of a nuclear arms agreement in Europe.

On this point, progress was made at the meetings in New York this week. Gromyko's first talks with Secretary of State Haig were not really a turning point in U.S.-Soviet relations, but they did mark the resumption of objective discussions on arms control 8 months after the change of U.S. presidents.

The verbal broadsides from Gromyko and Haig during the UN general debate bore the stamp of the last 6 months' overheated rhetoric, but behind the closed doors they were able to go to work with much more professional diplomacy in the exchange of their government's incompatible positions.

The agreement to resume negotiations in Geneva at the end of November is no less welcome for that. This amounts to the implementation of one half of the alliance's dual decision of December 1979 for the necessary countermoves to the Soviet Union's accelerated missile program with West Europe as their target.

The negotiation decision was intended to investigate the possibility of reaching an agreement with the Soviet Union on the reciprocal limitation of nuclear arms so as to leave a balance of strength at the lowest possible level.

If this is successful, it will have significance for the parallel decision to produce modern U.S. missiles with an eye to deploying them in West Europe.

As the mood in West Europe has developed, negotiations have almost become a precondition for a final decision on the extent of the missile deployment. And this is another reason why it is a good thing that they are starting so that they can make a contribution to clarification.

FINLAND

KEKKONEN'S CONDITION 'CONTINUES TO DETERIORATE'

LD291606 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The condition of President Urho Kekkonen has continued to deteriorate slightly, according to the office of the president. The general condition of the president has worsened and he suffers intermittently from loss of memory and lucidity. The president has been on sick leave for over 2 weeks.

Message From Brezhnev

LD281628 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and the Soviet Government have sent greetings to President Urho Kekkonen, wishing him a speedy recovery.

The Soviet leadership's greetings to President Kekkonen were conveyed by Soviet Ambassador to Finland V.M. Sobolev.

DEFENSE FORCES COMMANDER RETURNS FROM USSR

LD261512 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] The commander of the defense forces, Gen Lauri Sutela, returned from his official visit to the Soviet Union this afternoon. His host during the visit was the chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, Marshal N.V. Ogarkov.

During his 1-week visit, General Sutela also met USSR Defense Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov. The third 2-year visit exchange plan between the Finnish Defense Forces and the USSR Armed Forces was signed during the visit. General Sutela acquainted himself with the USSR Armed Forces in the Moscow area and in Leningrad.

OFFICIALS TALK WITH ZIMBABWE PRIME MINISTER

PM291443 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 24 Sep 81 p 12

[Mathias Luther report]

[Excerpts] On Wednesday [23 September], [Zimbabwe Prime Minister] Robert Mugabe paid a brief visit to Finland as part of a Nordic round trip. Mugabe and his delegation are in Finland and the other Nordic countries to develop contacts in trade, economics, technology, science and culture between these countries and Zimbabwe.

On Wednesday, Prime Minister Mugabe held talks with government representatives and with Mauno Koivisto who is handling the president's business. Mugabe also visited Outukumpu OY, which is interested in taking part in mining minerals in Zimbabwe and also in modernizing the country's ferrochrome factories.

Zimbabwe presently is making a major effort to develop its mining industry which is the country's most important industry after agriculture.

During the day's talks with the Finnish Government, it was possible to note that Finland and Zimbabwe take a similar view of many international questions, Mugabe said at a press conference Wednesday evening. Even though Finland is not a member of the League of Nonaligned Nations as Zimbabwe is, Finland shares the organization's endeavors, Mugabe said.

"It is also important for Zimbabwe that we were able to put forward our view of the situation in southern Africa and of how the conflicts there should be solved," Mugabe said.

On this point too, Mugabe found that the Finnish position is in agreement with Zimbabwean views, when later in the evening, he heard acting Prime Minister Uusitalo's dinner speech. Uusitalo demanded that South Africa "desist from its illegal occupation of Namibia" and that the UN plan for Namibia's independence be implemented immediately.

At this stage, no agreements were sealed between Finland and Zimbabwe. "There was not time to go into the details," Mugabe said. "That will be a job for future delegations."

The next contact will take place when a 25-man delegation led by Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola travels to Zimbabwe in October. Concrete agreements perhaps can be expected from this visit, Mugabe said.

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT PROPOSES NONNUCLEAR CONFERENCE

PM290823 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 25 Sep 81 p 18

[Text] Finnish Social Democratic Party Chairman Kalevi Sorsa porposes that the nonnuclear states in Europe be called to a conference. He made his proposal to the Socialist International's meeting in Paris on Thursday [24 September]. Sorsa is chairman of the Socialist International's disarmament council.

Sorba's proposal was made in connection with the Euromissile negotiations, discussed by Foreign Ministers Gromyko and Haig in New York. The negotiations will be conducted by the superpowers and in the framework of the military alliances. However, Sorsa said that the final outcome of the negotiations will have a decisive influence on the security of all European states.

"For this reason, the nonnuclear states are justly worried about their security and they should all be able to make an active contribution to removing the danger of a nuclear war," Sorsa said.

At the meeting envisaged by Sorsa, it would be possible for those countries which have committed themselves to not acquiring nuclear arms and which want to work toward a reduction in nuclear arms in our part of the world to take part. In this connection, Sorsa makes no distinction between those countries which are members of a military pact and those which are not. The task of the conference would be to make public the non-nuclear states' efforts and proposals for increasing security and promoting disarmament.

"If the contacts turned out to be fruitful, the conference states -- or some of them -- could consider going even further to strengthen their nuclear-free status," Sorsa said. "This could happen for example through the nonnuclear nations' forming cooperation groups or regional zones."

In his presentation of the disarmament council's work, Sorsa also proposed that the United States and the Soviet Union should strive to reach as soon as possible a temporary agreement for a ceiling on the number of medium-range missiles in Europe.

However, Sorsa warned of the dangers of too much complacency now that the Soviet Union and the United States have finally been able to reach agreement on beginning the missile negotiations.

"Without exaggerating, the West European social democrats can count this breakthrough as a credit in their bank balance." Sorsa said. "However, they must not be content merely with this," he continued. "We must be on the alert and follow the situation critically. We must also try to see to it that the negotiations do lead to limitations and reduction in nuclear arms in practice," he said.

In his evaluation of the situation in the Nordic countries, Sorsa said that President Kekkonen's 1963 proposal for a nuclear-free Nordic zone is still alive and realistic. The proposal was given new support at the beginning of the year when the Norwegian Labor Party put its own proposal on the issue.

Sorsa gave the assurance that the Finnish Social Democrats together with their counterparts in Scandinavia are continuing the work to strengthen nuclear-free status in the Nordic countries, despite the difficulties which may result from the Conservative Party's success in the Norwegian election.

NORWAY

ARBEIDERBLADET CITES PROBLEMS FACING WILLOCH

PM251439 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 23 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Willoch's Basis"]

[Text] In an interview with his party's main organ, the Conservative Party's prime ministerial candidate, Kaare Willoch, said that when in government he hopes to implement as many as possible of the Conservative Party's policies. Even though he understands the limitations which will face a minority government, he made it clear that if a majority in the Storting does not agree to policies going in the direction to which the Conservative Party is committed, then a Conservative government cannot carry on. In other words, Willoch hinted at cabinet questions even before he has been given the task of forming a government.

We have never been in any doubt that a nonsocialist election victory this fall would result in a Conservative government wishing to pursue Conservative policies. We have also done our best to prevent this from becoming a reality.

On the nonsocialist side -- and this is true of the Conservative, Christian People's and Center Parties -- the tone has been different. From them we have heard that the objective was a three-party government. If this should turn out not to be possible, the most important thing would nevertheless be that a Conservative government, with support in the Storting from the Christian People's and Center Parties, should pursue a common nonsocialist policy. The basis for this was the nonsocialist joint document reacting to the government's long-term program, which was presented this spring.

We have never been able to understand how this joint document could be presented as some sort of government program. It bears witness to agreement on a number of points that are self-evident and shows divergent views in relation to important political questions. This latter is true of important aspects of oil policy, taxation policy, aid to developing nations, energy policy and abortion policy.

However, these are conflicts which the nonsocialist parties have promised the voters to solve jointly. They all went to the polls on the promise of giving the country an effective nonsocialist government. Even though the promise to voters of a nonsocialist three-party government has now been broken, none of these parties can run away from their responsibility for a common policy. Despite everything, it is the Conservative, Christian People's and Center Party Storting groups which will form the parliamentary foundation for a Willoch government.

We note that the Center Party's main organ, NATIONEN, promises that the two supporting nonsocialist parties do not intend to meet the new government with magnifying glass and yardstick. But at the same time, the newspaper makes it clear that the Conservative Party must realize and admit that there is a limit to how far loyalty to the government can be stretched. NATIONEN gives a clear warning: "As many as possible" of the Conservative Party's policies could in the eyes of other people simply be too many Conservative policies, for which it would be difficult to accept responsibility. Thus, a hint of no confidence from that quarter.

Given the weak parliamentary foundation that the Willoch government will have, it could soon become apparent that we are moving into a period with major government problems. We would like to stress again that it is the nonsocialist parties who are jointly responsible for the fact that we now have a new government and who have given the voters guarantees regarding the government's policies. These are commitments which must weigh heavy in political life.

The Labor Party as opposition party will naturally enough seek to gain influence where it can. The party's political platform is the party's programs, which give a good indication of what the Labor Party could agree to and of where the line would be drawn. However, it is important that it be clearly understood that the Labor Party attaches importance to the unity of its policies. They are not policies which a Conservative government could pick out one by one in individual areas, thinking that it could win automatic support from the Labor Party for individual parts of the whole.

Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland has used oil policy as an example of the Labor Party's attitude to such questions when in opposition. For example, the Willoch government must not think that it can win the Labor Party's support for increased oil production without the Labor Party simultaneously making demands regarding state direction and control of oil production activities, including the role and position of Statoil.

SWEDEN

HAIG-GROMYKO MEETING SEEN SPURRING ARMS TALKS

PM281459 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 25 Sep 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Summit"]

[Text] The Haig-Gromyko summit in New York was a demonstration of closed-doors diplomacy. But at least the deadlock in the U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations has been broken. It has now been decided to begin talks in Geneva on 30 November on European medium-range missile limitation.

The terse communique from Haig's and Gromyko's first meeting (they will meet again on Monday) gives no hint of the extent to which the two sides have met each other halfway on difficult practical questions. From the very beginning Moscow has demanded that not only the planned cruise and Pershing II missiles on European soil be discussed but also so-called forward-based U.S. nuclear arms in and around Europe (bombers, submarine missiles, and so forth). Washington in turn has wanted to include the medium-range missiles in the Russian arsenal deployed in Soviet Asia (toward China).

In addition NATO has stated expressly that the future talks on the medium-range nuclear arms in Europe must take place within the framework of the so-called SALT talks on the superpowers' strategic nuclear arms systems. This is completely logical, because from the West European and Soviet viewpoint the medium-range missiles are just as "strategic" as the superpowers' intercontinental missiles.

However, the stumbling block here is that new SALT talks are nowhere in sight for many months yet.

But at least the ball seems to have begun to roll. It was Oesten Unden [former Swedish foreign minister] who said, "as long as negotiations are taking place, the two sides are not fighting."

'No Cause for Jubilation'

PM300911 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 26 Sep 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The Two Will Meet"]

[Text] Sparing no effort, the Soviet Union and the United States will try to reach an agreement on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. The negotiations will begin in Geneva 30 November.

This is the gist of a communique U.S. Secretary of State Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko issued jointly in New York Thursday.

The announcement is welcome but it should not give rise to jubilation. The negotiations will be very difficult. The mutual distrust is deep and the technical complications are almost endless.

On the same day as the Russian-American communique was published, the respected Institute for Strategic Studies in London presented its annual report on the security of the world. The report makes it clear that the international strategic balance is more or less in equilibrium, but as far as nuclear arms in Europe are concerned the Warsaw Pact has gained a rapidly growing advantage over NATO.

The Soviet Union's arsenal of medium-range missiles is responsible for this advantage, and as yet NATO has no counterpart to them. According to the London institute, the Soviet Union could fire 3.3 times as many nuclear warheads in Europe as NATO could. It was to remedy this growing imbalance that NATO in December 1979 adopted its much-reported "double decision," first to station new medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe beginning in 1983 and second to begin negotiations with the Soviet Union on European nuclear arms limitation.

From the very beginning the decision was controversial, and in the last year in particular several of the NATO nations' governments have been under increasing pressure from ever stronger peace movements.

It is possible that the communique from New York will dampen this agitation. But it is by no means certain. Pacifist opinion could take the beginning of negotiations as an excuse for demands that the preparations for NATO's planned rearmament be broken off until the negotiations produce results.

However, all indications are that it is necessary that these preparations be fulfilled. Only if the Soviet Union is under pressure is it likely that Russian concessions are possible at the negotiating table.

Since 1979 Moscow has issued several propagandistic invitations to negotiations on the European nuclear arms question. It is only too clear from these that the Soviet Union's objective is to preserve its advantage, something NATO naturally rejects. Only a solution that creates a strategic balance in Europe too can be accepted.

The Haig-Gromyko communique is vaguely worded, which is thought to indicate that there is disagreement on what the negotiations should involve. It has been clear in the past that the Russians also want to discuss the so-called forward-based U.S. weapons systems -- that is, nuclear-armed submarines and bombers in the European region -- while the United States wants to limit the negotiations strictly to land-based medium-range weapons.

This is only one of the difficult complications which will gradually come into focus. However, a first step has been taken, but at this stage it is impossible to say more than that the imminent negotiations will be of decisive importance for the international climate in the coming years, for the possibilities of halting the arms race, for peace.

AUSTRIA'S KREISKY NOTES TALKS WITH FALLDIN

PM300801 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 26 Sep 81 p 6

[Text] "I am one of the more optimistic. I believe the Soviet Union and the United States have the opportunity to reach a partially positive result." Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said this after talks lasting more than an hour with Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin on Friday.

Both saw a certain amount of hope in the Haig-Gromyko talks, but otherwise devoted their talks mostly to discussing preparations for the North-South meeting in Cancun on 22-23 October. Austria is among those countries which took the initiative for the meeting and now it wants to discuss arrangements with countries like Sweden.

"We also discussed economic issues," Kreisky said in good Swedish. "To a large extent the problems in Sweden and Austria are the same. Money is expensive. It is difficult to get investment going."

[Question] Did you discuss a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries?

[Answer] We live in central Europe. But when I was in Denmark (Kreisky has just come from there) I understood that the Nordic countries are free of nuclear arms and intend to remain so.

LABOR PARTY REJECTS CALL FOR NATO WITHDRAWAL

LD301138 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1102 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] The Labour Party conference today decisively rejected a call for the next Labour government to pull Britain out of NATO. At first, on a show of hands, delegates appeared to have heavily backed the demand, but, amid rowdy scenes, conference chairman Mr Alex Kitson insisted on a card vote. This led to the motion's defeat by 5,206,000 to 1,619,000.

However, delegates re-asserted existing Labour policy when they voted by 4.6 million to 2.3 million for an "unambiguous commitment" by Labour at the next general election to work towards unilateral nuclear disarmament.

The big defence debate had been noisy and acrimonious at times, with loud heckling of anti-unilateralists.

Labour's shadow defence secretary, Mr Brynmor John, furious that he had not even been called to speak, stormed out of the hall without waiting to hear the end of the debate.

NOTT COMMENTS ON U.S. 'SOVIET THREAT' DOCUMENT

LD291652 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1625 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Defence Secretary Mr John Nott today dismissed talk of unilateral disarmament as "dangerous nonsense" after the publication of a major new American document highlighting the Soviet military threat. The document, "Soviet Military Power," sets out previously unknown examples of the scale of the Soviet military build-up.

Mr Nott said of the document: "The publication of hitherto secret facts on the size, scope and increase in the Soviet nuclear and conventional strength, much of its specifically designed for offensive warfare, makes it clear that the UK must maintain her military strength including her nuclear capability. Any talk of unilateral disarmament is dangerous nonsense."

Mr Peter Blaker, minister of state for the armed forces, said it was not the intention to "alarm" people by making the document public.

"We don't want to give the impression that we believe the Soviets are 10 feet tall.

"The facts in this document show how important it is to maintain our own military capability in NATO," he said.

LIMASSOL MAYOR'S AUTOMOBILE BLOWN UP 30 SEP

NC300900 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0800 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] This morning in Limassol, an explosion occurred under the automobile of Mr Kolakkidhis, chairman of the Limassol Municipal Committee, which was parked in the yard of his house. The explosion damaged Mr Kolakkidhis' automobile and broke the windowpanes in his house as well as those in neighboring houses. The police are conducting investigations into the explosion.

KIPRIANOU, WALDHEIM TO DISCUSS TALKS 12-13 OCT

NC301050 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] President Kiprianou, who is currently in Melbourne for the Commonwealth conference, has stated that there is absolutely no commitment on our part on UN Secretary General Waldheim's intention to play a more active role in the inter-Cypriot talks. Mr Kiprianou, who made this statement in view of reports in the press, reiterated that -- as already scheduled -- the whole question will be the subject of deliberations with Mr Waldheim during their meetings in New York on 12 and 13 October. The president added that during these meetings he will have the opportunity to hear these ideas from Mr Waldheim himself and to explain our views to him in detail. Mr Kiprianou also said that on conclusion of his deliberations with the UN secretary general he will return to Cyprus and give a full briefing to the National Council and the Council of Ministers and that only after the necessary studies and discussions have been conducted all pertinent decisions will be made.

O FILELEVTHEROS DOUBTS MERIT OF WALDHEIM'S IDEAS

NC301130 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 30 Sep 81 p 3

[From the "Liberal" column: "On Plans They Are Preparing"]

[Text] This country has suffered through fire and steel but it did not bend. This is the reason why it will not bend under the plans now being prepared, which some consider beforehand as unacceptable.

Recently, there has been a strong feeling that any action by the UN secretary general will not be made public until after he finishes sounding out the entire international field -- both the West and the East as well as the nonaligned. It is understandable that in this instance Waldheim will make use of all the experience gathered from the fate of past initiatives, including those of the United Nations.

If there is any basis to reports that the Greek side (Athens and Nicosia) will be pressured to accept the "new ideas" or "proposals", then this will be totally unacceptable. Why should our side be pressured? There is no logic in this. We are not the ones who are unjust to the other side. It is the other side which is unjust to us. We do not hold territory which does not belong to us. It is the other side. Why, therefore, should there be pressure against us?

Who will be expected to undertake initiatives? It will not be NATO Secretary Luns, or U.S. President Reagan, or Soviet President Brezhnev. It is expected that the new initiatives will be put forth by the UN secretary general, who (let us not forget this) is going through his own preelection period. He is going through the stage in which he seeks reelection to the top position in the international organization and it is not understandable or conceivable that he should act unilaterally. At the same time -- as repeatedly pointed out to him by us -- it is his duty to work for the implementation of the UN resolutions. He has no right to act in any way that contravenes the United Nations.

We have clarified our own position toward these developments. This has been done both in statements by the president of the republic and in positions taken in the National Council. We have made it clear that we have all the good will and we are prepared to support every effort for an honorable solution to the Cyprus problem.

In contrast, it is the other side which maintains immovable positions -- asking us to submit new proposals in order to further its own, at the very time when that side does not take one single step to approach our proposals. Can Waldheim ignore these facts? Can he close his eyes when he comes face-to-face with the positions of the two sides, and can he make any proposals avoiding compromise which, in any case, must be mutually acceptable?

If this is happening and we certainly do not expect it, then we shall have every right to reply with a decisive "No!"

ANATOLIA ESTABLISHES CYPRUS REGIONAL OFFICE

NC301225 Nicosia BOZKURT in Turkish 26 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Following a decision taken by the administrative council of the ANATOLIA NEWS AGENCY, it has been announced that the Cyprus bureau of the agency has been converted into a regional directorate and that Mehmet Ali Akpinar has been appointed the regional director of the ANATOLIA NEWS AGENCY.

Mehmet Ali Akpinar, who was employed at the office of the press attache of the Turkish Embassy from 1960 to 1974, served as honorary Cyprus correspondent of ANATOLIA from 1971-1974.

The Lefkosa [Nicosia] bureau of ANATOLIA was founded soon after the happy peace operation in 1974 and Mehmet Ali Akpinar was appointed Cyprus representative of the agency.

The conversion of the Cyprus bureau into a regional directorate has expanded the agency's field of service. This decision was taken at a meeting held yesterday by the administrative council of the ANATOLIA NEWS AGENCY.

REAGAN, BREZHNEV SEND NATIONAL DAY CABLES

NC301925 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Excerpts] U.S. President Reagan and Soviet Chairman Brezhnev have sent congratulatory messages on the occasion of tomorrow's 21st anniversary of Cyprus' independence.

In his message, Chairman Brezhnev expressed the wish for success in the consolidation of Cyprus' independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned policy. He also expresses the certainty that existing traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Cyprus and the Soviet Union will be strengthened and developed in the future to the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and to the interest of international peace and security.

DIKO ISSUES INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

NC301948 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] On the occasion of tomorrow's anniversary of Cyprus independence, the Democratic Party [DIKO] has issued a declaration in which it stresses its firm decision to struggle with all its power for the regaining of Cyprus' complete independence and freedom and for the strengthening of our entity as a state.

It also stresses the need that all Cypriot people intensify their efforts toward the regaining of independence and the complete safeguarding of their rights, and mentions that the struggle's goal is still the achievement of a solution that will safeguard the independence and unitary form of the Cypriot state.

In its declaration, DIKO notes the United Nations' inability to act effectively in Cyprus' case and mentioned that this inability naturally disappoints us but cannot make us yield.

CAGATAY ANNOUNCES NEW ECONOMIC STABILITY PROGRAM

TA291002 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpts] In a news conference today, Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay disclosed the government's new economic stability program as well as measures taken to alleviate the economic difficulties of state employees. Recalling that the economic program was prepared with the approval of all members of the Council of Ministers, Cagatay said that the program would be finalized by the Social and Economic Council which would meet on 5 and 6 October.

During the news conference held at the Office of the Prime Ministry, Cagatay disclosed that the new economic measures would add a burden of TL1.2 billion to the budget. He added that it was decided to adjust the prices of certain commodities including wheat, barley fodder and tobacco and that black bread would now cost TL20 a loaf and white bread TL25. According to adjusted oil prices, a gallon of gasoline would now cost TL350, a gallon of fuel oil TL150.

Cagatay said that the government decided to alleviate the difficulties caused by the high cost of living on state employees.

Taking into consideration that salaries haven't been raised since December 1980, Cagatay said, basic salaries of these employees would be doubled.

KONUK SAYS KIPRIANOU CANNOT REPRESENT NORTH

TA301605 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Acting President and Legislative Assembly President Nejat Konuk has said that Kiprianou can under no circumstances represent the Turkish Cypriot community. Konuk sent a telegram to the head of the British Commonwealth conference that began in Melbourne and said that Kiprianou, who was invited to the conference as though he were the legal president of the bicommunal Cyprus Republic, is not legally authorized to represent the whole of Cyprus. Noting that under no circumstances can Kiprianou represent the Turkish Cypriot community, Konuk added: Statements to be made by Kiprianou -- in the absence of an authorized Turkish Cypriot representative -- and decisions to be made at the conference are not binding on the Turkish Cypriot community. The unilateral discussion of the problem in the absence of the Turkish Cypriots at a time when intense activities are continuing in search of a peaceful, lasting and just solution to the Cyprus problem is not only a futile effort but is also an obstacle to a conciliation acceptable to both sides which is being sought through the intercommunal talks.

Konuk requested that his telegram be brought to the attention of the heads of state and government attending the conference.

MITSOTAKIS ENDS NEW YORK STAY, RETURNS HOME

Comments on Meetings

NC301250 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Before his departure from New York, Greek Foreigh Minister Mitsotakis had separate talks with his counterparts from the United States, the Soviet Union and West Germany, which covered among other things the Cyprus problem and Greco-Turkish relations.

Answering questions put to him by the CBC [Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation] correspondent in New York, Mr Mitsotakis said his meeting with Mr Haig took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and was useful. He had, he said, a substantial analytical discussion on the Cyprus issue. I believe, he added, that the position of Mr Haig on the Cyprus problem is positive and that the American secretary of state is willing to contribute to the efforts of the United Nations for a just solution to the problem.

Mr Mitsotakis said his discussions with Mr Gromyko also were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere and Mr Gromyko accepted an invitation to visit Greece next year.

Speaking earlier at a press conference, Mr Mitsotakis referred to the new initiative by Mr Waldheim on the Cyprus problem and said this is expected to be announced after the elections in Greece.

Further Statement

NC301515 Athens NEWS in English 30 Sep 81 p 4

[Excerpt] Speaking to foreign correspondents at the United Nations in New York, Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis said that with the return of Greece to NATO's military wing and the progress recorded in the negotiations over American bases in Greece, relations between Greece and the USA had improved. Commenting on his Turkish colleague Turkmen's claims that Turkey's stance was positive in regard to finding a solution to the Cyprus problem, Mr Mitsotakis said that this still remained to be seen in practice. He also said that Greece's accession to the EEC had not caused any problems to relations with nonaligned and islamic countries.

He replied to concern over a possible PASOK victory by saying that he was confident New Democracy would be reelected, but it was not correct to comment on the internal policies of PASOK.

Return to Athens

NC302226 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis returned to Athens this afternoon.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS TO ATHENS -- The new ambassadors to Athens, (Mustafa Khan Malik) of Pakistan, Hoang Van Tu of Vietnam, and Joseph Quao Clelland of Ghana, successively presented their credentials today to President of the Republic Karamanlis. The separate ceremonies were also attended by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and the secretary general to the president's office, Ambassador Moliviatis. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 23 Sep 81 NC]

TURKMEN MEETS GROMYKO, YUGOSLAV FOREIGN SECRETARY

TA010552 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is in New York to attend the UN General Assembly meetings, is continuing his bilateral contacts. He met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. It was reported that the two ministers exchanged views on international and bilateral issues. Turkmen and Gromyko also stressed the importance they attach to good neighborly relations.

Yesterday, Turkmen also met the Yugoslav secretary for foreign affairs. Turkmen later presented UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim with the Ataturk gift -- a placard signed by Gen Kenan Evren -- at a ceremony held atthe UN headquarters. An exhibition of contemporary Turkish painters opened at UN headquarters. The exhibition will last 1 month. Turkmen is expected to meet with the secretary general of the Arab League today.

PRIME MINISTER ULUSU ADDRESSES PEOPLE OF MARDIN

TA301136 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that circles uneasy about Turkey's transit transportation to neighboring countries are carrying out negative acts, but that security will certainly be ensured regarding this issue.

Prime Minister Ulusu, who is continuing his visit of southerstern Anatolia, left Diyarbakir for Mardin this morning. He was received in Mardin with a military ceremony by Governor Ibrahim Sahin and by the commander of the mobile Gendarme brigade, Brig Gen Fazil Bayraktar. The prime minister then attended a meeting at the governor's office where he was briefed on the province's problems. After that meeting, Ulusu addressed the public at the Mardin Republic Square. He recalled that Mardin had also lived through dark days in the past, like the rest of the country, but that those times were now behind us thanks to the help of the citizens. He said that in the provinces he toured he saw that citizens were carrying out their duties as responsible persons, with feelings of patriotism, national unity and brotherhood, and respecting each other's rights. He said that he cautioned all civil servants at every opportunity to act impartially and justly.

Ulusu then said that there would always be efforts to divide Turkey and to break it away from the civilized world. He said: Such circles might try to do that today under the guise of the Armenian problem and tomorrow under another guise. However, these poor fools who have not understood what it means to be a Turk will always receive the slap they deserve.

The prime minister stated that the Turkish nation would continue to march with unshaken determination on the path drawn by the great leader Ataturk. He said that the unifying and not dividing nationalism of Ataturk would be implemented forever as Turkish nationalism. He stressed that an effective state authority in all corners of the country was a main factor for ensuring economic stability. He pointed out that there were no shortages of goods in the country and that exports were rising rapidly as a result of a series of government measures, and that export revenues were significantly higher than last year.

Ulusu then said: As you know, the armed confrontation between Iran and Iraq, two neighbors, friends and brotherly nations, has been going on, unfortunately, for more than 1 year. We have assumed duties in the Islamic Peace Committee established by the Islamic Conference in order to put an end to this confrontation and to resolve the problem peacefully. We will continue to carry out our duties so long as the concerned sides want us to.

Recalling that the necessary basic goods needed by friendly and brotherly Iraq and Iran were supplied by transit transportation from Turkey, Ulusu said that 1.18 million tons of transit goods had arrived in Turkish ports in 1980 and that they were then carried to Iran, Iraq and other southern countries by Turkish vehicles. Ulusu pointed out that this transit transportation to these countries was continuing with great speed this year. He said: Certain circles who were uneasy about the benefits supplied by this transportation to the recipients resorted to certain negative acts, and a short while ago a regrettable intervention was carried out against Turkish TIR [International Highway Transport] trucks. We asked the friendly and brotherly Iraq Government to find and punish the culprits of this incident quickly, to compensate for the damages caused, and to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in the future. We fully believe that the Iraqi Government, with whom we plan to improve and expand relatio ns, will take all the necessary measures. In fact, the drivers of the Turkish TIR trucks were found speedily and returned to Turkey. Undoubtedly, we will continue to meet with Iraqi officials regarding this issue and the security of this transportation will soon be ensured.

In his speech, Ulusu talked about the problems of Mardin Province. He stressed that necessary measures would be taken for a rapid solution of the problems of drinking water, highways, electricity and health services in and around Mardin. On narcotics and arms smuggling, Ulusu said:

You know what the narcotics and arms smuggling did to our country before 12 September 1980. You must prevent both those who resort to illegal activities for easy money and those who engage in smuggling. We can receive the full value of the goods produced in our beautiful country only if we sell them legally to foreign countries through the state or private enterprise by going through customs. Otherwise, these goods are sold at very low prices and dangerous items are smuggled into the country, the worst of which are weapons. Furthermore, those who engage in such activities endanger their lives. In short, it is very bad for our economy. Let me repeat, we must all struggle against smuggling. We must never encourage it.

The prime minister pointed out that smuggling was now contained to a large extent because public security and the security of life and property were ensured in the country and because social and economic measures were being implemented constantly and fully. He added that the government was determined to continue to implement these measures and to take more effective ones.

After his speech, the prime minister went to the headquarters of the mobile Gendarme brigade command and attended a briefing session there. He then went to inspect the Ceylanpinar state farm.

YUGOSLAV TRANSPORT DELEGATION SIGNS PROTOCOL

TA301657 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] The Turkish-Yugoslav joint transportation committee meetings, which began in Ankara the other day, have ended and a protocol aimed at developing cooperation between the two countries in the field of transportation has been signed. The protocol was signed on behalf of Turkey by the deputy undersecretary of the Transportation Ministry, Orhan Bugdac, and on behalf of Yugoslavia by the head of the Yugoslav delegation, (Slavko Simonovic). Speaking at the protocol signing ceremony, Bugdac said that various difficulties are felt in transportation due to the increase in exports, and that the joint committee activities are aimed at surmounting these difficulties. According to the information given by Bugdac, the two countries will have a right to 10,000 highway transit passes during the next year. The protocol also envisages a more stable and healthy passenger transport system between the two systems.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS

TA301140 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] The delegation from the European Parliament which arrived in Ankara last night began its contacts this morning. The delegation members first called on Foreign Ministry Secretary General Kamuran Gurun and conferred with him for some time. In a statement before the meeting, FRG parliamentarian Otto von (Habsburg), a member of the Christian Democratic group, said that all the delegation members had friendly feelings toward Turkey. Pointing out that certain misleading reports had been issued about Turkey during the past year, Von (Habsburg) said that they came to Turkey to see the realities. He noted that the relations between Turkey and the EC were to the benefit of both sides.

Foreign Ministry Secretary General Gurun said in a speech that following this visit, the delegation would be able to assess more correctly the facts about Turkey. He added that the talks they would hold in Ankara would supply clear information to the delegation members as to what Turkey was doing and where it was heading.

The delegation then met with State Minister and Acting Foreign Minister Ilhan Oztrak. Speaking before the meeting, Stanley Johnson, a British MP from the Conservative group, said that all the delegation members had been interested in Turkey for a long time and they had positive feelings toward Turkey. He added that during their contacts, they wanted to receive as much information as possible about Turkey.

Oztrak said that during the meeting they would exchange views on the relations and problems between the EC and Turkey. He expressed the belief that the meetings would yield positive and beneficial results for the creation of a solidarity which was necessary for the EC's future. The delegation will continue to hold contacts this afternoon and tomorrow.

GUNAYDIN CRITICIZES HANDLING OF AEGEAN DISPUTE

NC240720 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 21 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Necati Zincirkiran: "The Aegean Allows no Excuses"]

[Excerpt] I particularly wish to refer to the attitude of Turkey's optimist foreign minister, Ilter Turkmen, toward the Aegean dispute. The following was the Turkish Foreign Minister's reaction to the resolution the Greeks obtained from the European Parliament in connection with their territorial waters and other general interests: "This is not a matter that deserves to be dwelt upon."

Securing a resolution from the European Parliament that upholds Greece's interests is an achievement for the Greeks and a defeat for us. As we are not represented in that parliament, the blame for the defeat rests squarely on the foreign minister's shoulders. Nothing happens all that suddenly. Such a development involves some advance preparation. During the summer months, the Greeks entertained the members of the European Parliament all over the Aegean in an effort to prove that this sea is an Hellenic sea.

Good, but what have we done to counter this? Absolutely nothing. At the last minute, when the situation became serious, two ambassadors were dispatched to the Ruropean Parliament to explain the Turkish case....

I repeatedly wrote in this column years ago and I say it again most emphatically: We possess extremely strong evidence that will force international recognition of our rights in the Aegean. What are we asking for? Do we claim, as the Greeks do, that the Aegean should be a Turkish lake? No, never. We say: "Let us share, in a friendly manner, the advantages which the Aegean offers in the air, as well as on its surface and underneath."

It is not at all difficult to defend this before world public opinion, provided that Turkmen and his associates are fully acquainted with the situation and have at least as much faith in our case as we do. The dynamic structure of Turkey's future will never pardon those who make the slightest concession over the Aegean and who fail to handle the matter seriously. We must be cautious.

ARAYIS EDITORIAL CRITICIZES PRESS CENSORSHIP

NC251406 Ankara ARAYIS in Turkish 19 Sep 81 pp 5, 6

[Editorial of the week: "Advance Permission and the Silence of the Press"]

[Excerpts] Areopagitica is the name of a tract published by the English poet John Milton in 1644. The subtitle of this tract reads: "For the freedom of publishing without first obtaining permission and without being censorsed." And we see that, 150 years ago, John Milton's outcry for freedom took the form of a communal document in the Virginia rights manifesto published on 12 June 1776. The Virginia rights manifesto stated: "The freedom of the press is one of the basic pillars of freedom, and no government that is not despotic can restrict it."

However, a law published in the Official Gazette on 7 September 1981 has amended a section of the martial law, No 1402, and added another. The amended section stipulates the reduction of the detention period from 90 to 45 days. This reduction is a positive move in the numerical sense at least following the domestic and foreign complaints expressed for some time against this practice. As a matter of fact, this amendment has been characterized as a positive development and several articles have been written about it.

But, unfortunately, a subsection added to the third section of the martial law has not been given the same amount of publicity, although it concerns the press itself. The additional subsection empowers the martial law commander "to subject the publication of new newspapers and magazines to the requirements of obtaining permission to publish." Such an important change, which is likely to provoke serious criticism in the West, has been allowed to go by almost unnoticed.

The presence of such a provision in a law which gives extensive powers to the martial law commanders during periods when democratic rights and freedoms are subjected to restrictions may not, at first glance, be considered very important. But when we take into consideration the historic condition and significance of the practice of subjecting the publication of newspapers and magazines to advance permission, it is not so easy to advance the same argument. The reason is because such a practice, which could be considered natural under martial law conditions, possesses a symbolic significance in the eyes of those working in the press profession.

Giving such powers to the martial law commanders at a time when preparations are being made to launch the consultative assembly and to introduce new legal arrangements that will set the wheels turning toward a new political life has created a situation difficult to comprehend. Conditions being what they are, it will undoubtedly be difficult to explain to the coming generations a practice that amounts to returning to times before John Milton's Areopagitica when communications technology has developed to the extent that satellites are used.

OUR RADIO BLAMES AIR FORCE LEADERS FOR ACCIDENTS

TA250755 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] A day after an Air Force F-5 aircraft crashed during maneuvers in the Thrace region, killing more than 50 NCO's and soldiers and injuring more than 100 others, an F-4 Phantom aircraft also crashed in the same region.

Two pilots were killed and a soldier was wounded during this last accident.

Dear listeners, it is not enough only to share in the sorrow of the families of the killed officers, NCO's and soldiers in these two incidents. What must be done is to ask who is to account for these irresponsible acts. Were these accidents caused by civilian aircraft, the director of the airlines or the transportation minister would have to account for what happened and they would even be asked by the press to resign their posts. Since Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya is the Air Force commander, he is the main person responsible for these accidents.

Dear listeners, because proper security measures were not taken by those responsible, and due to the irresponsible stand of senior officers, a great number of officers, NCO's and soldiers lost their lives during military exercises. Such irresponsibility should not be quietly accepted. In fact, currently, the country at large is deeply in grief as a result of not speaking up when such incidents happened in the past, and of making the armed forces a subject which is taboo. Those responsible for the death of soldiers frozen during watch duty which lasts 5 to 6 hours in cold weather, for the crashing of aircraft ordered to fly despite bad weather conditions, and for many other incidents, must be brought to account for their irresponsibility no matter what their rank.

The fact that the maneuvers continued despite the accident in which 40 persons were killed and 100 others were injured is a doubly irresponsible act. Undoubtedly, the chief responsibility for what happened lies with General Sahinkaya as well as others.

Dear listeners, it might be argued that this decision was made to protect the air force's prestige and honor. However, people should never be sent to their death for such reasons -- not even in wartime. The prestige of the armed forces would not suffer if the maneuvers were suspended in due time as a result of these two irresponsible incidents. What hurts the armed force's prestige and casts a shadow on its honor are efforts to drag the army after the adventurous and aggressive aims of U.S. imperialism and NATO in our region, efforts to use the armed forces as a means of provocation against our neighboring countries, and efforts to take sides against the progressive and patriotic forces that defend the people's national interests for the sake of a handful of collaborationist and monopolist bosses.

OUR RADIO COMMENTS ON PARIS CONSULATE ATTACK

TA260722 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Station commentary: "One More Time on Armenian Terrorist Groups and Forces Behind Them"]

[Text] At certain periods, the problems of a country emerge one after the other. At such times the gravity of the problems are felt more strongly than ever. Recently, the blows induced upon the owners of small savings pointed to the process of making the monopolists even richer. Then the problems between Turkey and Greece emerged once again after Karamanlis' reactionary party tried to extend the Greek territorial waters to 12 miles in the Aegean. Later, two U.S. planes, an F-4 and F-5, crashed in Thrace during military maneuvers and close to 50 soldiers, NCO's and pilots were martyred. This brought to light the fact that the United States gives Turkey old and wornout weapons and aircraft and it also brought to light the irresponsible attitudes within the army. After that the Armenian terrorists' bloody incident caused the Armenian problem to emerge once again. All these things happened one after the other.

The wrong or indecisive and inconsistent policies being pursued may cause these problems and others to emerge in much greater and more dangerous dimensions in the future. Consequently, every person and establishment which wants to solve the country's problems, or to see them resolved, must diagnose the problems correctly.

Following the bloody occupation of the Turkish Consulate General in Paris by a group of Armenian terrorists, it is necessary for us to think once again about what force is behind the Armenian terrorist groups, to make a correct diagnosis and to adopt the relevant determined attitude. To adopt a determined attitude does not mean to answer in kind to the bloody activities of the Armenian terrorist groups. That is what the reactionary circles want us to do. Such an attitude would only exacerbate the problem even further. A really determined attitude is one which must be adopted against the imperialist intelligence organizations and countries which are behind the Armenian terrorist groups.

The previous merciless murders of embassy and consulate officials abroad have clearly shown that the Armenian terrorists have close ties with the imperialist intelligence organizations of the West, mainly with the CIA. Even the Turkish press reported that the United States used Armenian terrorist groups even against its Western European allies with a view to increasing its influence over Ankara, that the Armenian terrorists captured in Vienna met with CIA agents. With no exceptions, the headquarters of all the Armenian terrorist groups are in Western imperialist cities, mainly in the United States. However, despite all these obvious facts, the reactionary circles are trying to deliberately portray the Armenian terrorist groups as having links with the Soviet Union. In this way they are confusing minds and leading the problem deliberately to an impasse. They are concealing the real culprits.

So long as this continues, the CIA agents, the intelligence service men, the old and new nazis in the West German intelligence organization and all the reactionary elements within the French intelligence organization -- in other words all those behind the Armenian terrorist groups -- will continue to easily carry out the bloody games they play against our country.

It would be beneficial to point out once again that the imperialist countries such as England, France and West Germany, and mainly the United States, have always pursued a policy of (?kicking with both hind feet). In this policy, the Armenian problem is a trump card they resort to frequently and in a bloody way. That is why all the relations between the intelligence organizations of the imperialist countries and the National Intelligence Organization must be reviewed completely. A determined stand must be adopted against the administrations of these imperialist countries. Those who try to confuse minds by means of anti-Sovietism and who constitute obstacles before such a correct stand must be opposed.

STATEMENT OF MIDEAST COMMUNIST PARTIES MEETING

Part One

TA260941 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Part one of statement issued at conclusion of September conference of representatives of communist and workers parties of the Eastern Mediterranean, Near East, Middle East and Red Sea regions, including the Egyptian Communist Party, the organizational committee of the Ethiopian Workers' Party, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Greek Communist Party, the Jordanian Communist Party, the Iraqi Communist Party, the Israeli Communist party, AKEL, the National Liberation Front of Bahrain, the Communist Party of Saudi Arabia, the Sudanese Communist Party, the Syrian Communist Party and the Turkish Communist Party -- read by announcer]

[Text] 1. At the conference, the representatives discussed the situation in this part of the world in light of international developments. They discussed the duties facing the brotherly parties in their respective countries as well as the issues of cooperation among the progressive and anti-imperialist forces in their struggle for world peace, national independence, the right of sovereignty, and for guaranteeing the democratic development of the countries in the region against the intensified aggressive and neocolonialist policies of imperialism, especially of U.S. imperialism.

The representatives of the communist and workers parties who attended the conference expressed their concern about the exacerbated international relations -- a result of the strategy of imperialism, and especially of U.S. imperialism, to return to the cold war, which creates great dangers for peace and the peoples' freedom and security.

2. Imperialism is stepping up its aggressive policies because it cannot cope with the problems created by the deepening general crisis of the (?capitalist) system which affects all aspects of the capitalist society -- economic, political, social and moral. The new U.S. administration is pursuing its predecessors' reactionary and aggressive policies more intensely. It is trying to reverse the detente process, to establish superiority in the mutual forces relations, especially in nuclear arms, to regain the positions it has lost, to slander the socialist community and to hit the international worker movement as well as the national liberation movement. While pursuing this aggressive and war-provoking policy, U.S. imperialism is seeking the support of the Western European imperialist circles. It is obtaining this support to a great extent.

Meanwhile, the PRC rulers, who support the aggressive policies of the Pentagon and NATO under the banner of anti-Sovietism, who wage war against Vietnam and other neighboring countries, who engage in hostile activities against them and who interfere in the domestic affairs of several countries, are playing an especially sly game in this field. With their aggressive and hegemonist policies, they grossly trample upon the Chinese people's and national interests as well as the Chinese working class' interests. They weaken the worldwide revolutionary struggle and the struggle for peace and social progress. By means of such a tension-creating policy, imperialism not only thinks it can stop the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation, but it believes that it can regain the positions it has lost up to now. Furthermore, imperialism hopes that its war policy and the arms race it has extended to space will help overcome the economic crisis which has engulfed all the capitalist countries. Inflation and unemployment have reached extraordinary dimensions. The social conflicts and the relations among the imperialists are hardening. The struggle to control markets, raw material sources and energy sources is being stepped up.

However, the cold war strategy does not have any (?elan) to improve the situation. On the contrary, the cold war strategy will further exacerbate the situation and the class conflicts will become harsher.

The participants at the conference stressed that at the present stage, imperialism is in no position to impose its demands on mankind because capitalism has lost its historical (?initiative) and because the worldwide force relations have changed against imperialism.

The socialist countries' power creates possibilities for enhancing the worker movement, the national liberation movement and the other peace forces' struggle as well as for foiling the imperialist, aggressive cold war policies. This is proven with imperialism's failures in Asia, Europe and Latin America in the 1970's which significantly limited imperialism's sphere of influence and hegemony in the world.

Imperialism has undertaken to export counterrevolution and to encourage attacks by racist regimes against peoples and their national progressive governments. It has turned terrorism, violence and assassinations into an official state policy. Imperialism, and especially U.S. imperialism, could not adapt itself to the new situation which was created in the world, and it rebelled against behaving in a manner suitable to the spirit of peaceful coexistence. So now it is again moving toward a path of tension, confrontation and war, a path created by its aggressive policies.

However, today more than ever before, the peoples of the world realize that the path of detente and peaceful coexistence is the only alternative for the prevention of a thermonuclear war, which means a great catastrophe for humankind. This means that today, every progressive, democrat and patriot must support detente and peace.

The participants at the conference greeted Comrade Brezhnev's realistic proposals which he submitted to the 26th Congress of the CPSU which call for the defense of peace, for the reduction of weapons, for the halting of the production of new weapons, and which state that the Soviet Union will not use nuclear weapons against countries which do not have such weapons.

The participants at the conference strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists' decision to manufacture the neutron bomb, an enemy of the people, and to deploy cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe.

The participants at the conference stated that they are in favor of putting an end to the nuclear arms race and on the side of a full and general disarmament.

Part Two

NC302040 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 27 Sep 81 p 6

[Text] 3. The representatives of the communist and workers parties participating in the conference draw attention to the fact that the creation of this exacerbation has direct repercussions on the volatile area of the Middle East and the Gulf as well as the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean where the aggressive activities of imperialism and its allies in the area appear more intensely and where the accumulation of old and new contrasts and conflicts make the situation explosive and create an immediate and great danger for war, the dimensions of which it is difficult for one to foresee.

U.S. imperialism has concentrated great air, naval and military forces in the Gulf and has extended, activated and strengthened its bases in Oman, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. In addition, imperialism aggravates the situation in the area of the Red Sea and the Horn of Africa in its effort to suppress the popular revolutions of socialist Ethiopia and the People's Republic of Yemen by installing bases and Rapid Deployment Forces [RDF] in Berbera, Kismayu, Mogadishu, in Somalia, Kenya, Egypt, in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

The participants in the conference express their solidarity with the peoples of the area and to the progressive anti-imperialist regime of socialist Ethiopia and the People's Republic of Yemn which have repulsed imperialist conspiracies and attacks. The participants also support the principles which have been approved by the United Nations to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, and they condemn all hostile acts by the imperialist forces to transform this area into a seedbed of tension directly violating these principles.

U.S. imperialism has reinforced the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean and has established the RDF and cynically has declared the areas of the Middle East, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf to be a zone of "vital U.S. interests"; threatening that it will not hesitate to use arms, including nuclear ones, when it considers this expedient to protect such interests. The recent attack by planes of the U.S. 6th Fleet against two Libyan planes, which they downed, confirms imperialism's dangerous intentions against peace and national sovereignty, and stresses a new stage in the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism. The recent agreement between Reagan and Begin for "military cooperation" which allows the United States to use Israeli territory and the Israeli Armed Forces as it sees fit is a further escalation of U.S. preparations for direct military intervention in the area. The true reason behind the U.S. military presence in an area so distant from the American Continent is not only sovereignty over the area, the strike against the national liberation movements in it, the arming of antirevolutionary alliances in the area and the continuation of the robbing of its rich natural resources, especially of oil; but also the more general imperialist plan to encircle the Soviet Union.

The participants in the conference ascertained that in this connection the imperialists, the Zionists and the Arab reaction are conspiring against Syria, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia and Libya, promoting their plans against the heroic Palestinian people, seeking Lebanon's partition and the promotion of the treasonous Camp David policy, and fostering the war between Iran and Iraq. Imperialism continues its activities' and exercises pressure on Greece and Cyprus to place the latter in the orbit of its aggressive system.

In addition, imperialism is exacerbating the situation in the areas of the Red Sea and the Horn of Africa in its effort to destabilize the progressive regimes in this area by establishing bases in Somalia, Kenya and Egypt.

Although it knows well the declared policy of Somalia to annex territories which constitute inseparable parts of its neighboring countries, the United States proceeded to arm a reactionary and expansionist regime the undisguisedly aggressive policy of which has caused so many calamities and hardships to the Horn of Africa. In this connection, the participants in the conference express their solidarity with the peoples of the area and their progressive anti-imperialist regimes for the repulsion of imperialist conspiracies.

By the Arab People's Side

4. Examining the repercussions which the aggressive activity of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction had on the Middle East, the participants in the conference ascertained the failure of their efforts to impose the unconditional surrender of the Arab countries despite the signing of the Camp David agreement and the separate agreement between Israel and Egypt.

Through its decisive contribution to the conclusion of the Camp David agreement, the As-Sadat regime opened the way for greater U.S. military presence in the area and is playing an active role in the undermining of the patriotic anti-imperialist regimes and patriotic forces.

The participants in the conference express their solidarity with the patriotic and progressive forces of Egypt in their struggle for the toppling of the proimperialist As-Sadat regime, for the abolition of the Camp David agreements and Egypt's return to the front of the struggle against imperialism, Zionist invasion and Arab reaction, the road of social progress.

The participants in the conference expressed their great apprehension concerning increased aggressiveness in the area by the Israeli ruling circles. Encouraged by U.S. imperialism, the Israeli ruling circles are escalating oppression and terrorism, establishing new settlements in the occupied Palestinian lands, launching barbarian criminal bombings against Beirut's civilian population, more generally continuing the escalation of the war for the elimination of the Arab Palestinian people and the Lebanese patriotic forces in Lebanon, intensifying military operations against Syria and threatening it with war, and strengthening their conspiracies against Lebanon's unity, hoping to achieve their expansionist aspirations and eradicate the national rights of Palestine's Arab people.

The communists and all progressive people of the world stand in support of the peoples of Syria, Palestine and Lebanon and support their just struggle and resistance to these undisguised and continuing attacks by Israel which, allied to the Lebanese fascists, seeks Lebanon's partition and the establishment of a separate proimperialist state linked with Israel, thus trampling upon Lebanon's sovereignty on its own territory.

Syria plays a basic role in the repulsion of the reactionary machinations of U.S. imperialism and Israel in the area.

Syria's stability is a basic link in the resistance of the Arab national liberation movement against the imperialist and Zionist aggressiveness and their colonialist expansionist plans. Despite the strong pressures to which it is subjected, Syria is militantly supporting the Lebanese people and the Palestinian resistance. It is certain that the plans of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction against Lebanon, Palestinian resistance and Syria will fail thanks to the struggle of the Arab people and also segments of the Arab national movement among which are the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and the Congress of the Arab Peoples, which are supported by the Soviet Union and all progressive forces.

The conference condemns all U.S. and Israeli plans to close the Palestinian issue, like the so-called autonomy and the alternative solution of settlement in Jordan, or the alternative solution for the organizing of the PLO [as published] or any other similar plan. The solution of the Middle East problem and the achievement of a just and general peace in the area requires the withdrawal of all Israel forces from Arab lands conquered by Israel in 1967, the recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people — including the right of return to their fatherland and the establishment of their own independent state -- and the recognition of the sovereignty of all states in the area. No permanent solution can be achieved without the recognition of the PLO and its participation in the pursuit of such a solution in its capacity as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

The representatives of the communist and workers parties in the conference believe that the Soviet Union's proposal for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East offers a positive basis for the problem's solution.

The PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, and other parts of the Arab liberation movement support these proposals.

The conference participants express their solidarity with the democratic and peace-loving forces of Israel which are struggling for a just and permanent solution of the Palestinian problem and for general peace in the area.

5. The seedbed of exacerbation created by the Iraq-Iran war, which was started on 22 September 1980 by the Iraqi side while Iran was waging a tough battle against U.S. imperialism, only serves U.S. strategy, deepens divisions in the Arab world and diverts the peoples' attention from their primary struggle against U.S. imperialism, Zionist aggression and for the solution of the Palestinian problem.

The progressive forces must seek the immediate termination of military hostilities, the withdrawal of Iraqi troops to their original prewar positions and the opening of negotiations for the peaceful solution of the problem on the basis of mutual respect for the principles of national independence and sovereignty. The conference participants condemn the piratical bombing of Iraq's nuclear reactor by Israel, something that was known and had the support of U.S. imperialism, an act through which Israel fulfilled its role as the organ of U.S. imperialism in the area, and the goal of which is to strengthen even more the threat to peace in the area and the world.

6. The representatives of communist and workers parties express their solidarity with the people and revolutionary government of Afghanistan in their struggle against the imperialist intervention, and support their efforts to put an end to the infiltration of armed gangs, through negotiations with their neighbors. The conference condemns the interfention of international imperialism and reaction headed by the U.S. imperialism and the Chinese leadership, the reactionary dictatorial Pakistani regime and the Arab reaction to Afghanistan's internal affairs. The participants in the conference fully support the initiative and proposals of the people's republic of Afghanistan contained in the government declarations of 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981 for the normalization of the situation in Afghanistan.

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KREISKY SPEAKS ON DETENTE, EUROPEAN-U.S. DIALOGUE

AU011504 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 1 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] Chancellor Kreisky last night delivered a lecture at the Brugge College d'Europe, in which he primarily dealt with aspects of European-U.S. relations. After paying tribute to the historical role of the U.S. "policy of containment" from World War II to Korea and reviewing the period of detente from the conclusion of the Austrian state treaty to SALT, Kreisky continued:

After the election of President Reagan, it appeared that now a phase of very rigid policy was going to begin and outside observers were apt to gain the impression that the United States, disregarding the opinion of its allies in Europe, would implement its so-called policy of strength. I cannot see very much in this policy because no one can deny that in Vietnam there had been tremendous military efforts, the greatest since World War II. Such a gigantic military effort as was undertaken then simply cannot be repeated. Nor can it be denied that there were tens of thousands of Americans in Iran in various functions and that, in any case, there was no lack of resolute attempts to penetrate. What was the result? The speedier downfall of the shah's system which has now been followed by an even crueler dictatorship.

Undoubtedly, it is to the credit of the statesmen of America's European allies that they were able to very quickly bring about a change in Washington's attitude. A few days ago, we learned that the Soviet-American talks in Geneva are to be opened more or less immediately. Naturally, no one knows at the moment what the outcome of these talks will be. And of course, talks are far from being a guarantee of negotiation results but, in any case, they are a good and highly desirable beginning.

Perhaps both sides will come to realize that they have a lot to offer one another. And, at any rate, the process of detente in Europe will not, as we have always feared, be suddenly interrupted.

After all, it must be understood that this process of detente is viewed differently by citizens living in Vienna or Brussels or Copenhagen, let alone in Berlin, than by people living many thousands of miles away from these friction zones of world policy. We know, and we are daily reminded, what this process of detente has brought us. We know what it means that Europe has not had a war for a quarter of a century. That has not happened very often in European history. And thus we want to preserve this condition -- but not at the price of giving up our freedom, not at the price of a policy of appeasement. Hence, it will be even more necessary in the future for democratic Europe again and again to be ready for a dialogue with the United States, for only this dialogue can be of creative importance for the policy of detente.

There are, indeed, many topics that have to be included in this dialogue -- not only those of European detente but also the very complicated problems of Latin America. We must also include the issues revolving around North-South relations and, finally, the problems of the Middle East. Here the European Community has accomplished a trail-blazing mission by dispatching its President Gaston Thorn to this part of the world and by coming around to the realization, the only correct realization, that without solving the Palestinian problem peace cannot be established in this part of the world.

I have not come here to discuss this in detail but, at the moment, it is undoubtedly democratic Europe's foremost task to seek understanding for this view in the United States. Time is pressing. In this, it must be possible to bring about a change of heart among prominent Americans lest opportunities be lost forever, lest a process start here that would be irreversible. I am firmly convinced that we can succeed if, with due regard for European-American relations, we also tackle this task with patience and perseverance, using judicious arguments. I would like once more to express the hope that it is still not too late.

PAHR, GROMYKO DISCUSS TIES, MADRID CSCE IN NEW YORK

AU011010 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] On the periphery of the UN General Assembly in New York, Foreign Minister Pahr met with his Soviet counterpart Gromyko. Both politicians agreed that the relations between Austria and the USSR are good and capable of being further expanded. Regarding the Madrid CSCE followup meeting, Pahr expressed the hope that concrete results can be achieved. The Austrian foreign minister appealed to his USSR counterpart Gromyko to make possible solutions of the Afghan and Kampuchean problems at the conference table.

POLISH DELEGATION, BANKERS REACH DEBT AGREEMENT

AU011224 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] At the talks between a Polish delegation and a multinational bank group in Vienna, agreement was reached on a conversion of Polish debts to Western commercial banks. According to the agreement, a 4-year respite is to be granted for 95 percent of the redemption payments due this year.

KPOE'S MUHRI, SED OFFICIAL VIEW PEACE STRUGGLE

AU011222 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Vienna -- On Tuesday, Austrian Communist Party [KPOE] Chairman Franz Muhri received SED Central Committee member Manfred Feist for a friendly exchange of opinions about current questions on the struggle against disarmament, against the confrontation course of imperialist circles, for detente and cooperation. The talk also was attended by Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Erwin Scharf.

Comrade Muhri informed his guest that the NATO course of intensified armament has also touched off increased concern among Austrians and that varied activities have developed in the country against this course which constitutes a grave danger to neutral Austria.

The representatives of both parties expressed their joint conviction that the forces of peace will succeed in asserting peaceful coexistence against the fanatic advocates of the policy of confrontation. Franz Muhri also briefed the visitor on the multi-faceted struggle of the KPOE for the social rights of the country's working people. The KPOE chairman declared that the fraternal relations between the KPOE and SED are successfully developing in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

KREISKY, SENEGAL'S SENGHOR DISCUSS SOCIALIST CONTACTS

AU301719 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "Smo"]

[Text] The promotion of the multiparty system in the African countries is a primary goal of Interafricaine Socialist, the association of Africa's socialist parties. This was stated by Leopold Senghor, former chief of state of Senegal and president of the Interafricaine Socialist organization, to journalists in Vienna on Tuesday. The Austrian capital was the first leg of a European trip by a delegation headed by Senghor, which is to intensify contacts with the Socialist International (SI). This was also the aim of the talks held yesterday noon between Senghor and Chancellor Kreisky. Senghor, whose organization has observer status within the SI, in the next few days will also have talks with SI Chairman Willy Brandt in Bonn and with French Socialist Party First Secretary Jospin in Paris.

MINISTER CITES FIGURES ON FOREIGNERS, REFUGEES

AU011503 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 1 Oct 81 p 2

[Summary] Vienna (SK) -- "At a Vienna press conference of the 'Safe Austria' Committee, Interior Minister Lanc declared on Tuesday evening that there is no reason to alter Austria's policy toward foreigners. Rumors that too many foreigners are in Austria and that anyone who wants to can stay here permanently are devoid of any foundation and are mere conjecture by the media, Lanc said."

According to the minister, the total of foreigners currently in Austria is 380,000, including 310,121 with limited visas or residence permits. Over the past 15 years, unlimited visas were granted only to about 70,000 foreigners. The minister stressed that the crime rate of foreigners living in Austria is not higher than that of Austrians and that there are only very few foreigners in Austria who are conspicuously engaged in political activities.

As far as refugees are concerned, Lanc declared that as of 23 September, 19,053 refugees in Austria requested political asylum, although most of them cannot be recognized as political refugees under the UN convention. As far as Polish refugees are concerned, the minister said, on an average 5 out of 6 are to be regarded as so-called economic refugees.

BUSINESSMAN, ARMY CHIEF ADVOCATE ARMS EXPORTS

AU301731 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "Without Arms Exports 40,000 Jobs Endangered"]

[Excerpts] Credit-Anstalt Bank Director General (former Vice Chancellor) Androsch warned in an APA interview on Tuesday that unless Austrian arms production is maintained, 40,000 industry jobs are threatened. In his capacity as chairman of the Board of Directors of the Steyr Corporation, the former finance minister declared that this company alone in the past few years turned out nearly 8 billion schillings worth of military products, of which 6.8 million schillings' worth were exported. This shows that the Steyr Corporation cannot produce only for the Austrian Army's requirements. However, if the army were to buy all its equipment from abroad, Austria's balance of payments would deteriorate further. For all the understanding one may have for the position of Austria's Young Socialists, it is also necessary to take economic factors into consideration, Androsch declared.

Austrian Army Command Chief General Spannocchi, who is about to retire, also regards the domestic arms industry as an "industry serving the preservation of peace." In a talk with DIE PRESSE, however, Spannocchi expresses misgivings about the entire army reform [conversion of the Austrian Army into a militia army organized by him] should the Austrian Socialist Party lose control of the government to the Austrian People's Party [OEVP] because, he says, "the OEVP -- especially through the statements of its defense spokesman Ermacora -- has called essential parts of the reform into question."

Asked about the neutron weapon, expert Spannocchi depicts it as "a purely defensive combat weapon for use against Eastern tank columns which break through the front" and which the West cannot stop with other means because of its 1:3 numerical inferiority as regards tanks and because the conventional tactical nuclear weapons would destroy the civilian population as well as the soldiers. "The decisive aspect of the neutron weapon is not that it makes nuclear war more possible but that it makes conventional war impossible," he says.

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT COMMENTS ON CRITICISM OF SPD

DW011137 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Interview by reporter Reinhardt with FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What criticism did you express yesterday to the faction?

[Answer] I did not criticize my Bundestag faction. I pointed out that the Federal Government -- and this pertains particularly to me and a great number of Social Democrats -- that we do not want anyone to question our right to do something for peace and to safeguard our defense, on the one hand, and our detente policy based on security, on the other. If Foreign Minister Gromyko and Secretary of State Haig, the Russian and the American, start arms control negotiations on medium-range missiles on both sides in Europe with the aim of arriving at zero on both sides as the best possible case, this will certainly not be achieved without the political action of the Federal Government. I criticized the fact that some relatively few Social Democrats pretend at public demonstrations that the danger, which is rightly felt by many people, emanates mainly from the West; I criticized the fact that they pretend to serve peace by undermining the peace policy of the Federal Government at public demonstrations.

[Question] You mentioned attacks on the Federal Government. You probably meant just a few Social Democrats, as you just said. Is there any indication that this criticism has had an effect?

[Answer] We must wait and see. This was the first time that I have commented on the matter in public. I will make more frequent public statements in the future. You cannot expect any immediate effects from one day to the next, but there will be an effect.

[Question] Does this represent interference by party Deputy Chairman Helmut Schmidt in the party discussion?

[Answer] It is interference by the federal chancellor who at the same time is the deputy chairman. I will find much agreement.

[Question] In the party?

[Answer] Certainly, and particularly among the voters of the party, which is even more important.

NEWSPAPER VIEWS SCHMIDT POSITION VIS-A-VIS SPD

DW020947 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial signed RM.: "That's How Schmidt Is Faring"]

[Text] When Willy Brandt, the first Social Democratic federal chancellor, got into the whirlpool of the Guillaume affair, his party would have liked to have kept him, but that was impossible -- the affair was too bad -- and therefore it had to drop him from the chancellorship. The party proved its loyalty to him by keeping him as party chairman to this day.

Helmut Schmidt, the second SPD chancellor, is treated differently by the party. He has not been involved in any scandal, but the party is making it difficult for him to survive as chancellor. His fiscal and economic policy is opposed by a large segment of the party. His energy policy is stuck in Social Democratic snares spread all over the Federal Republic.

Increasing numbers of his party -- several regional organizations and the Young Socialists, for instance -- want to make the federal chancellor abandon NATO's counter-armament decision which he has declared the basis of his security and alliance policy. On 10 October, not only SPD members but also officials want to take part in a so-called mass peace demonstration in Bonn, which is aimed at preventing Schmidt from pursuing a security policy based on a balance. But who is helping the federal chancellor? Party Chairman Willy Brandt speaks ambiguously even in the light of the 10 October spectacle, which is hurting and threatening Schmidt. The demand by the SPD leadership that its members choose between the party and the "peace movement" which is fighting the chancellor is not mentioned. The leadership is silent and looks on as Schmidt is being pushed by his own camp into an inability to govern.

Is next weekend's meeting between the party leadership and 500 officials from all over the country supposed to mobilize help for Schmidt? This is probably not the intention and it would hardly be possible to achieve this goal. The meeting will perhaps give the SPD leaders an idea of the mood. It is up to them to decide whether they want to back or bring about the failure of SPD Chancellor Schmidt.

FRG NATO OFFICIAL WARNS OF SOVIET NAVAL THREAT

LD011902 Hamburg DPA in German 1715 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 1 Oct (DPA) -- The deputy supreme commander of NATO in Europe, German Admiral Guenter Luther, warned of presenting too harmless a picture of Soviet expansion on the ocean. During an event held at the German Navy Institute on Thursday in Bonn, the highest ranking German officer in NATO described the massive Soviet arms push in military and civilian fleet construction as one of the greatest challenges to NATO in the past few years. The activities of the Soviet Navy on all the world's oceans are worrying and dramatic, according to Luther.

Already today the Soviet Union is strong enough to disrupt the sealanes -- vital to Europe -- between the United States and Europe with its navy, the admiral said. The international significance of the Atlantic was underlined by the officer with the latest figures, according to which, approximately 2,000 ships use the Atlantic daily, transporting goods with a value of $100 billion per year.

NATO is also observing with great concern the activities of the Soviet Navy in the states of the Third World, especially on the coasts of those states on whose raw materials the Europeans are especially dependent, Luther said. Only the United States is in the position today of being able to meet the global intentions of the Soviet Navy. There is also a danger here that the United States may have to use its fleet in areas of tension which are outside NATO borders. The gaps created thereby in NATO have to be filled by the other NATO states. Luther therefore demanded an increased expansion of the navies of the other NATO states. "More than before, we have to look for solutions which distribute the work," he said.

COLOMBO GIVES 'MAJOR' FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT

AU011615 Rome ANSA in English 1546 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 1 Oct (ANSA) -- Italy's contribution to efforts to bring the United States and the Soviet Union to the bargaining table for talks on Euromissiles, for talks slated to open November 30 in Geneva, was outlined today in a major foreign policy statement to the Rome lower house delivered by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

The Italian diplomatic chief opened his sixty minute speech by indicating mutual security guaranteed by the balance of forces at the lowest possible level as the only viable avenue toward peace. He said that the meeting last week, on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly, between American Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and the decision to begin Euromissiles talks testifies to "broader prospects of a general desire to negotiate disarmament, discussion of which should move into a second stage with the resumption of Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) negotiations" in the spring.

"Though the basic reasons for the East-West crisis remain unchanged," Colombo noted, "the productivity of the method of approach followed by Italy, aimed at opening up channels of communications between those responsible must be acknowledged."

As regards the NATO plan to deploy cruise and Pershing medium range nuclear missiles on European territory in 1983-84 to counter the buildup of Soviet SS-20's targeted on Western Europe, Colombo said that the ideal solution to the problem of Euromissiles would be to "agree on zero level" through a decision to dismantle the SS-20 installations already in existence to eliminate the need for the American missiles.

"Unfortunately," he added, "the position expressed recently by Gromyko is far from the Western stance." The diplomatic chief reaffirmed that any question of deploying neutron weapons on European soil can be answered only through consultations with the country involved.

In the section of his report on relations between Italy and Libya, Colombo once again stated that "threats" aired by the North African country are "totally unacceptable" and that channels to Tripoli must be kept open by Italy and all the nations of the European Community. "Such a policy can attenuate the dangers inherent in Libya's feelings of isolation internationally and safeguard the present forms of cooperation," the foreign minister affirmed.

Moving on to the Middle East, Colombo emphasized "the need to come to grips with the Palestinian question" and recalled that "the Italian Government has always dedicated close attention" to this issue. He described proposals for moving Mideast negotiations off dead center recently formulated by Saudi Arabia as of "great importance."

On one of the key points in Italian foreign policy, development aid for the Third World, Colombo referred to the Italian project for a world conference in Rome to take up the matter of hunger and malnutrition. He added that, the problems of underdevelopment, however, can only be adequately dealt with "through comprehensive negotiations within the United Nations" to follow up with concrete steps and a pragmatic approach. The foreign minister referred to European integration on both the political and economic levels as "indispensable for reviving the process of European unification."

Turning to the situation in Poland, Colombo reaffirmed the desire of the Italian Government, outlined also for the Soviet foreign minister last week, to see the Polish people make their own choices with respect for their own values, culture and sovereignty.

Colombo wound up his statement by reiterating Italy's loyalty to the commitments underwritten in the framework of the Atlantic alliance.

DENMARK

PAPER CHIDES OLESEN OVER REMARKS ON POLAND

PM301149 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 25 Sep 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Warnings at the Wrong Time"]

[Text] You should not talk with your mouth full. It is bad manners and it can have the most awful consequences. Something stuck in Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen's throat when at his press lunch in the United States he expressed his deep concern over developments in Poland.

It is his right to be concerned and it is his duty to be watchful of the consequences events could have for Denmark and Danish interests, if his worries turn out to be true. But he has misunderstood something if he thinks that it is his job as Danish foreign minister to call on the Solidarity congress for greater restraint when negotiations are resumed in Gdansk tomorrow.

The foreign minister obviously thinks that he is correct in fearing that a final confrontation between Poland's communist authorities and Solidarity might be imminent. In the light of this, it would be natural for him in his talks with the Polish foreign minister to have expressed the Danish Government's concern over the possibility that the Polish Government would resort to drastic measures, the longer term consequences of which are incalculable. Denmark's security interests, in both the narrowest and widest sense of the word, would be affected if an open conflict were triggered in and around Poland. And it is fully correct to point out to the only authority which could trigger such a conflict that the use of force could also affect Danish-Polish relations.

But it cannot be the Danish foreign minister's job to draw the line as to how far the Polish renewal may go. It is not his task to give the leadership of Solidarity tactical warnings about refraining from further challenges. He has neither the right nor the qualifications for that. The war of nerves being waged in Poland around this first free trade union congress calls for robust participants and it is fortunate that the Polish leaders have had the raw physical and psychological strength to promote the renewal process for a whole year with their courage and moderation still intact and in balance. This has called for a tactical delicacy and a strategic instinct of historic proportions. Poland's is a political process which has often seemed more incredible and dangerous when viewed from outside the country than from inside. It contains elements and movements which can only be understood correctly by those who themselves are parts of the process. And it is lunacy to interfere in a political process which you neither understand nor have the opportunity to influence. The person, who in the present situation should be given a clear warning to consider his words and actions, is Kjeld Olesen himself.

FINLAND

'NO DECISIVE CHANGES' IN KEKKONEN'S CONDITION

LD012140 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] There have been no decisive changes in President Urho Kekkonen's condition. The president's office announced this evening that there has been a slight improvement in the president's mental and physical condition.

According to the statement, the president is, however, suffering from sleeplessness. The statement says further that President Kekkonen has been mostly out of bed during the past few days and that he has even been outside for a short period. His appetite has also slightly improved, the statement says. The next bulletin on the president's condition will be issued on Monday.

The last bulletin, issued 3 days ago, said that the president had had intermittent losses of memory and lucidity. The earlier bulletins stated that the president was suffering from cerebrovascular disturbances. The president's sick leave, which began on 11 September, will end on 10 October.

SWEDEN

ARMY REORGANIZATION AIMED AT WARTIME ROLES

PM241041 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 20 Sep 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Regimental Deaths"]

[Text] Regimental deaths are an old concept in Sweden, chiefly in connection with the disarmament after World War 1. The disbanding of units in recent times has been part of the restructuring of the armed forces or rationalization measures to make the budget stretch. The closures which the commander in chief -- despite the storms of protest from the units affected -- proposed Friday have, however, a specific objective. Wartime organization is being given priority over peacetime units. For the armed forces to be able to carry out their tasks it is necessary to free resources for the primary objective -- defending peace and freedom.

Commander in Chief Lennart Ljung is right to stick to his original plan, with one minor exception. Any change at a later stage would only contribute to the free-for-all which will erupt in the Riksdag when various members will try to protect their constituency's regiment.

Nevertheless there can be no doubt that the contact between an area and its own regiment has been of the utmost importance for our defenses. The many years of readiness during the last war bear witness to this. It is an advantage when the recruits are able to do their military service in their own part of the country. On the eve of the coming changes it is important therefore to find forms which unite people and defense forces in the places where units are to be disbanded.

As far as the JAS aircraft is concerned, a SVENSKA DAGBLADET editorial pointed out that this system is a special case where military and civilian wishes can be satisfied without doing any damage to the efficiency of the defense forces. As far as the present unit closures are concerned it is, however, clear that the demands of the defense forces must take precedence over employment and regional policy considerations.

The commander in chief's proposals would mean unit closures and unit moves. In this context there is no reason to look at individual cases. Against the background of what the commander in chief has to take into consideration, the proposals seem justified, particularly because they are based on nationwide overall judgment.

Exchanging one proposed unit closure for another breaks the overall picture. What seems attractive locally -- even for politicians who have never been particularly interested in defense but who are spurred on when their home area's unit is threatened -- breaks the structure which is based on the country as a whole.

It now remains to be seen whether the Defense Committee will be able to rise above parochial preoccupations and take a national view when working the armed forces' peacetime organization into its final recommendations.

KIPRIANOU ADDRESSES COMMONWEALTH SUMMIT MEETING

NC011916 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Excerpts] President Kiprianou has asked for the Commonwealth's support in ending the Turkish occupation of Cyprus and declared that we will never agree to the creation of two separate states.

In addressing the Commonwealth summit conference in Melbourne this morning, President Kiprianou also asked the conferees to support us totally in our struggle for freedom, justice, democracy and restoration of human rights in Cyprus.

After thanking all those who sent congratulations on Cyprus' independence anniversary today, President Kiprianou stressed that Cyprus' independence has been violated for a long time. The Cypriots, he added, are not responsible for their present tragedy. He said: There were territorial claims against Cyprus, but it is utterly unacceptable to characterize the Cyprus issue as a problem of disputed territories. Of course, in a federated state the percentage of territory under Greek Cypriot administration is important as is the percentage of territory under the Turkish Cypriot administration. But what is more important, President Kiprianou stressed, is to end the foreign intervention and occupation.

President Kiprianou stressed: The Cyprus problem was not created by accident. It was created by a coup and an invasion. He added: We must be sincere among ourselves and, therefore, I will be sincere. Britain, as a guarantor power, did not perform its duty. It did not stop the invasion, nor did it restore the constitutional order even though it was in a position to do so. We are possessed by good will and we are striving for a peaceful solution. We do not accept partition. The creation of a federation, yes, but a divisional solution, no. All human rights, he stressed, must be restored for all Cypriots with guarantees provided. The foreign troops must withdraw and foreign intervention must end. He added: It would have been possible for us not to accept negotiations as long as foreign troops were on the island. But we agreed to negotiate. Unfortunately, however, the president said, there has been no progress, because the other side is striving to legalize and consolidate the faits accomplis. We will be happy, he said, if there is a change in Turkey's stand. We have no differences with the Turkish Cypriots. There are refugees, missing persons and dead, and an effort is being exerted to change the demographic character of Cyprus.

Mr Kiprianou said: Whatever the historical background may have been, what must be done is create a totally independent Cypriot state, end foreign intervention and fully implement the UN resolutions. He added: There must be a complete demilitarization and disarmament. Our proposal to establish an international police force to supervise issues of internal security for as long it is necessary still stands.

President Kiprianou said that we have already made many and constructive recommendations to the other side. However, the reply is always the same -- the creation of two separate states. He concluded: To this we will never agree.

In his address, President Kiprianou also referred to the main international issues which constitute a source of danger to the world, and he put forth Cyprus' position on them.

Regarding the Middle East issue, Mr Kiprianou said that our position is firm; that the UN resolutions must be implemented and an independent and sovereign Palestinian state must be created.

Regarding the Namibia issue, he said that Cyprus welcomes the latest UN resolutions and believes that efforts must be intensified until a just solution is achieved, namely, the creation of an independent and united Namibia. He also stressed that he does not agree with the British prime minister that the Namibia problem, as of course the Cyprus problem, is a problem of disputed territories.

PRIME MINISTER RALLIS INTERVIEWED ON ELECTIONS

NC011708 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Washington, (UP/APE) -- In an exclusive interview with the UNITED PRESS NEWS AGENCY Greek Prime Minister G. Rallis yesterday stated that his pro-Western policy will tilt the balance in the impending elections, guaranteeing a clear-cut victory for New Democracy. Rallis said that the extreme royalists of the right, who voted against New Democracy in 1977, now will support his party like many voters of the center who have been deserted by their leader Mavros, who has joined the opposition party PASOK.

My opinion that foreign policy issues will constitute the principal issues of the electoral confrontation has been proven correct, as one can ascertain from the development of the election campaign, Rallis said, adding:

"Greeks understand that upsetting our traditional foreign policy, specifically withdrawing from the EEC, will be dangerous for our country's interests and future. Currently, less than 3 weeks from the upcoming elections," Rallis observed, "public opinion, which until recently seemed to favor PASOK, has drastically changed."

The prime minister said that the percentage of votes PASOK will receive will depend on how many voters it can attract from the KKE. "The wind is blowing in New Democracy's favor," Rallis stated. Rallis also said that Spiros Theotokis, leader of the rightist royalists, has withdrawn from the elections and recommended to his followers that they vote for New Democracy, "so that the chaos which PASOK will create can be avoided."

"I have received letters from people who had been displeased with our party but who now say they will vote for us because of the seriousness of the current situation," the Greek prime minister stressed. He then added that he is worried by PASOK's anti-Turkish stance, given the fact that Turkey is Greece's ally in NATO. Concluding he said: "The PASOK chairman's daily inspirations depend on what he heard the previous day and from whom."

RALLIS' REPLY TO PASOK ON WALDHEIM INITIATIVE

NC301637 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 30 Sep 81 p 10

[Text] The issue of whether to accept or reject UN Secretary General Waldheim's new initiative to promote the intercommunal dialogue is an issue that exclusively concerns the Cyprus Government and not the Greek Government.

Rallis said this is a statement made last night in reply to statements made by Mr Papandreou and the Party of Democratic Socialism [KODISO]. They advised the Greek and Cyprus governments not to commit themselves in any form before the 18 October elections.

Specifically, Mr Rallis stated the following: "It is known that Mr Waldheim intends to put forth a certain initiative to promote the dialogue in Cyprus. If the Cyprus Government agrees with the UN secretary general's initiative, it is impossible for the Greek Government to have a different view."

Mr Papandreou's statement that provoked the ministerial reply is as follows: "There are persistent press reports that covert moves are being made to formulate a solution to the Cyprus issue before the 18 October elections. We inform the Greek Government that its caretaker character does not allow it to commit the country in such a serious problem. It must await the Greek people's judgement."

In a statement, KODISO says also that according to information, a new Waldheim initiative is imminent which, in essence, will envisage the imposition of the unacceptable Turkish proposals of 5 August. KODISO appealed to Mr Kiprianou to refrain from making any commitments before the elections in Greece.

EVREN SENDS MESSAGE TO MITTERRAND ON ARMENIANS

TA011812 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has sent a message to French President Francois Mitterrand saying that there should be no further delay in the taking of effective measures against terrorism on an international level. In his message, General Evren recalled that five criminal acts had been perpetrated against Turkish diplomats in France in less than 1 year. He pointed out that, in the face of these incidents, especially the French radio and television administration was pursuing a policy which was contradictory to that of the French Government which clearly declared its opposition to all kinds of terrorism. General Evren stressed that this establishment was making broadcasts which protrayed the Armenian demands as justified, which encouraged terrorist attacks and which could create hostile feelings against the Turks among the French public.

General Evren pointed out that the freedom of the French radio and television could not justify the instigation of hatred against another country. He expressed the belief that the French president would not allow these broadcasts to damage their traditional friendship, which was to the national interests of both countries.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION MEETS ULUSU

TA011709 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] A delegation from the European Parliament which is in Ankara to gather information about the latest developments in Turkey called on Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu this afternoon. In a statement before the meeting, the prime minister said that peace and stability was established in Turkey after 12 September 1980 and that efforts were being made to improve the economy. He pointed out that Turkey was an integral part of Europe and would soon take its place within the EEC. He added: Unfortunately, the political instability prior to 12 September and the failure to attach the necessary importance to these problems caused a delay in our taking our place within the EEC.

Recalling that the Turkish people chose the parliamentary system, the prime minister stated that the system would be reestablished. However, he added, the necessary measures would be taken against elements that could damage democracy and the parliamentary system would be placed on stable foundations.

Ulusu noted that Turkey would need economic aid from its European friends for a while longer. He added: Maybe we would not have needed this aid now, had the economic policy pursued before 12 September not wasted resources.

Ulrich Ilmer, and FRG parliamentarian from the European Parliament's liberal group, said that there were strong ties between Turkey and the EEC and that the EEC considered Turkey a part of Europe. He added that they were following with interest the efforts to reestablish the parliamentary system in Turkey and that they were happy to see Turkey's determination about the issue during their talks.

OFFICIALS TO AVOID COMMENT ON GREEK ELECTIONS

NC020902 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 28 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Ankara, (CUMHURIYET bureau) -- Ankara will refrain from commenting on the polemics between the government and the opposition in Greece concerning Turkey or on statements issued about Turkey before the general elections due to be held in October.

A high-ranking official of the Foreign Ministry has stated that Turkey will maintain this attitude until the results of the elections become known.

The same official has said: "Turkey will seriously refrain from replying to statements made by this or that spokesman in Greece. We do not wish to create the impression that Turkey too is going through an election campaign. Once the elections in Greece are over, we shall certainly disclose our views."

STATEMENT OF MIDEAST COMMUNIST PARTIES MEETING

Part Three

TA270753 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Third and final part of statement issued at conclusion of September conference of representatives of communist and workers parties of the eastern Mediterranean, Near East, Middle East and Red Sea regions -- read by announcer]

[Text] 7. The participants at the conference pointed out that the imperialists, mainly the U.S. imperialists, were trying to damage stability in eastern Mediterranean and spreading their bases in this region. The imperialists are expanding their existing bases in Turkey and Greece. They have increased their pressures on the military regime in Turkey so that they can turn Turkey into an advanced NATO base and a camp site for the amphibious forces. Special importance must be attached to the efforts of the U.S. imperialists and of the most aggressive circles of NATO to expand the sphere of influence of the Atlantic alliance toward the eastern Mediterranean and outside NATO borders.

The participants at the conference consider it a vital and urgent duty to foil imperialism's plots. In regard to this, they actively support the Soviet proposals for the signing of international agreements to ensure peace and security. Such agreements will lead to activities that encourage military security, because they will cause the lifting of the (?maritime) nuclear weapons in the Mediterranean, they will lead to the purge of the Mediterranean countries from nuclear weapons and they will prevent the use of nuclear weapons against every country in the Mediterranean having no nuclear weapons.

The brotherly parties which attended the conference state that one of their main urgent duties is to wage a constant, active and determined struggle in their countries in order to turn the region into a region of lasting peace and security and purged of nuclear weapons.

In this regard, the parties which attended the conference condemn Israel's goal of developing nuclear weapons, and they call on it to sign the UN agreement of not (?giving) nuclear weapons.

In connection with the Cyprus problem, the representatives of the communist parties express their serious concern about the failure of the concerned parties to implement the UN resolutions and about the endangering of the Cyprus cause by imperialist activities. The solution lies with the implementation of the UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions which guarantee an independent, soveriegn, territorially integral and non-aligned Cyprus purged of all foreign troops. The internal aspect of the Cyprus problem must be resolved on the basis of the UN resolutions and high-level agreements and through the intercommunal talks to be held under the auspices of the United Nations. Such a conference will ensure the implementation of the UN resolutions and guarantee the strong and trustworthy guarantees [as heard] of the UN Security Council for Cyprus' independence.

The representatives of the communist parties wholly support the Cypriot people's struggle to eliminate all the military bases and installations and to bring about a complete demilitarization of the island. The representatives at the conference expressed their solidarity with all the communists and all progressive forces in Turkey which struggle for human rights and democratic freedoms under the difficult conditions of the reactionary military dictatorship and against imperialist demands.

The representatives at the conference discussed the Aegean problem and expressed the view that this hotbed of tension must be resolved more speedily by means of peaceful negotiations based on the Helsinki Final Declaration, on international law, respect for the two sides' national independence and sovereignty rights and on the two peoples' mutual interests. Such negotiations must be conducted without imperialist demands and interference and outside all imperialist organizations.

8. The participants at the conference pointed out the positive and active contribution of the Iranian revolution to the regional peoples' struggle against imperialism. They underscored the fact that Iran's progress along an anti-imperialist path is in harmony with the Iranian people's national interests, and that it strengthens the Iranian revolution's respectability in the region and in the world. The conference expresses its full solidarity with the Iranian people's revolutionary struggle to protect and expand its revolutionary gains.

9. The representatives of the communist and worker parties who attended the conference stressed the importance of an active opposition to be carried out by all anti-imperialist patriotic forces against the threats to democratic freedoms of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reactionaryism. The countries which respect democratic freedoms, political and syndical and other democratic patriotic organizations and which meet the people's demands are in a much stronger position to oppose and foil imperialist intrigues. The participants at the conference state that heeding the masses' living conditions and opposing the monopolies' and multinational companies' invasion of the economy is a basic link in the attitude against imperialism and in the opposition to imperialism's intrigues both inside and outside the countries.

The conference condemns and expresses its anger against the terrorist actions being perpetrated against the communists and against other democratic patriots in the region, in Egypt, Iraq, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Jordan, Turkey, Somalia and in the Israeli occupied territories; and it expresses its solidarity with their mass struggle. The conference also condemns the massacres, military campaigns and all types of oppression and terror against the patriots and democrats of the Yemen Arab Republic. The conference expresses its solidarity with this country's people's struggle led by the National Democratic Front and it demands the release of the political prisoners, the reestablishment of democratic freedoms and the stopping of the military campaigns.

10. The representatives of the communist parties pointed out, with serious concern, the efforts of U.S. imperialism to force its Western European allies and other countries to set up giant arsenals in their countries, to hit the patriotic forces, to help the aggressive imperialist plans in order to plunder these countries' natural resources, and to set up reactionary alliances such as "the Gulf Cooperation Council" in order to threaten peace and security in the region and in the world. The participants expressed their solidarity with the peoples of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and with the democratic and patriotic forces in the Gulf and Arab Peninsula. The parties represented at the conference greet all efforts to eliminate the dangers threatening the region. They especially support the Soviet Union's 5-point proposals for the reestablishment of peace and the guarantee of the countries' security and nonalignment in the Gulf region. These parties realize that the proposals are a realistic and stable path for emerging out of the almost explosive situation in the region. The participants at the conference greet and support the appeal of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the countries in the Arab Peninsula, the Gulf and the African [word indistinct] and concerned sides to hold a summit meeting where they would discuss proposals for solving the problem of eliminating the imperialist bases in the region which seriously threaten peace and security in the region and in the world.

The participants at the conference greet and support as a forward step in the strengthening of the unity of the regional progressive and anti-imperialist forces such moves as the summit conference held in Aden by socialist Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah -- at the end of which the three countries signed a tripartite friendship agreement.

The participants at the conference condemn the criminal attack of the South African Republic against the People's Republic of Angola and demand this attack be stopped. They express their solidarity with the Angolan people who, led by the MPLA-Labor Party, wage a struggle for their sovereignty rights, national independence and territorial integrity. Also, they express their solidarity with the Namibian people who, led by SWAPO. wage a struggle against the occupation of their lands by the Pretoria racists and to regain their national independence.

11. Imperialist attacks are found to fail if they are opposed by the united power of all patriotic and progressive forces. That is why, as in the past, the communists will be in solidarity with all the peoples who wage a struggle for their democratic rights and freedoms; or where such peoples' rights do not exist, they will wage a struggle to regain them. The communists expressed their conviction that the imperialist attacks, especially U.S. imperialist attacks, in the region supported by the war-obsessed Israeli leaders and Arab reactionaryism can be turned back successfully. The main precondition for this is the widest cooperation of the anti-imperialist and democratic forces in the region. In order to achieve this, these forces must set aside the secondary problems among themselves and establish a wide anti-imperialist front which will combat the imperialist attacks, in order to liberate the region from dependence on imperialism, to pave the way for national independence and progress of all the countries in the region, and to strengthen world peace.

The communists and workers parties' representatives who attended the conference stressed that much more determined efforts must be exerted o prevent the war threat, to stop U.S. imperialism's efforts to impose a policy of confrontation and to use force in internatioal relations, and to guarantee the policy of resolving disagreements and conflicts through peaceful negotiations.

The conference reiterates that through the united and coordinated struggle of all peace-loving forces, plus all those who are determined to prevent the calamity of a war, the imperialist aggressions can be stopped and the imperialist forces can be induced once more to pursue the path of detente and reason. The representatives of the communist and workers parties participating in the conference appeal on all the communists in the region, the progressive peoples as well as all the democratic and peace-loving forces, to mobilize all their energies for the undertaking of such a struggle for the sake of regional peace, of the independence and progress of the regional peoples and for the sake of global peace.

12. The conference denounces all anti-Soviet and anticommunist activities aimed at the enslaving and the exploitation of the peoples and at the undermining of international solidarity, as well as of the struggle being waged by the peoples against imperialism.

13. The participants at the conference stress that they consider the unity of communists based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international proletariat a basic factor in ensuring the unity of all anti-imperialist and antiwar forces.

The participants also express their belief in the vital necessity of convening as soon as possible a worldwide conference of all communist and workers parties, and of further strengthening the unity of the international communist movement in its struggle for the sake of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

BELGIUM

LE SOIR: ELECTIONS TO BE HELD 8 NOVEMBER

PM021023 Brussels LE SOIR in French 30 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] It has now all been said. It is on 8 November that Belgian citizens aged 18 years and over will settle the fierce battle started many months ago by the leaders of the dozen political parties which vie for strong positions on the country's political chessboard.

Marc Eyskens' outgoing government held its first meeting early Monday evening to deal with current business. It decided to propose that the king convene the electoral colleges on Sunday, 8 November, to relect the two houses of parliament and the provincial councils.

Before the two houses are dissolved, the government has decided to present parliament with a draft declaration revising the Constitution this Tuesday. As was to be expected, this draft will merely take up the articles of the Constitution which the 1978 constituent authority has not yet had the opportunity to amend.

SPAIN

120,000 DEMONSTRATE OVER COOKING OIL SCANDAL

NC011328 Paris AFP in English 1242 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Madrid, 1 Oct (AFP) -- An estimated 120,000 demonstrators filed through the Spanish capital last night protesting Spain's poisoned cooking oil scandal, police said today.

About 140 people have died in Spain since May 1 from toxic pneumonia, caused by adulterated cooking oil. Protesters here included surviving victims of the epidemic, demonstrators dressed in funeral attire and whole families. Leftist politicians and labor union leaders also took part in the demonstration, which organisers said was one of the largest gatherings in Spain's history.

Since the outbreak of toxic pneumonia 26 people have been arrested on charges arising from the distribution of adulterated cooking oils.

PCE'S CARRILLO MEETS WITH VISITING CUBAN

FL020054 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Spain's Communist Party Secretary General Santiago Carrillo today met with Rene Rodriguez Cruz, member of Cuba's Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee, who is visiting Madrid. The Spanish leader asked Rodriguez Cruz to convey greetings to Fidel and Raul Castro, first and second secretaries of the PCC Central Committee, and expressed gratitude for Cuba's participation in the annual festivities of his organization.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN CULTURAL COOPERATION -- Representatives from Spain and Romania in Bucharest signed the program to implement in 1981-82 the cultural cooperation agreement the two countries signed in 1979. The program also provides for the development and diversification of cooperation between the Romanian news agency, AGERPRES, and the Spanish news agency, EFE, on the basis of the 1979 agreement. In addition, the agreement covers exchanges in education, sports, journalism and science. [Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 1 Oct 81 LD]

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WISCHNEWSKI, USSR'S ZAMYATIN MEET IN COLOGNE

LD021949 Hamburg DPA in German 1925 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 2 Oct (DPA) -- SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski and the high-ranking Soviet party official Leonid Zamyatin met in Cologne on Friday for a talk which apparently served in particular to prepare the visit by Soviet head of state Leonid Brezhnev to the Federal Republic planned for the end of November. According to SPD Executive Wolfgang Clement, the meeting took place at the request of Zamyatin who heads the International Information Department at the CPSU Central Committee. Clement said simply that the international situation and questions of mutual interest were discussed. The talk took place in Wischnewski's home in Cologne where the SPD politician is convalescing from a serious bout of influenza.

GENSCHER DEPARTS FOR PRC WITH STOPOVER IN QATAR

LD040808 Hamburg DPA in German 0736 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 4 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, left Bonn by plane on Sunday morning for comprehensive political talks in Beijing. Genscher, who is accompanied by German industrialists and scientists, wants to further strengthen relations with Beijing.

On the way to Beijing, Genscher will make a stopover in the afternoon in the Emirate of Qatar, on the Persian Gulf, for 5-hour-long political talks. German diplomats stressed the important strategic position of the country, with which Genscher wants to establish closer relations.

Speaking before his departure, Genscher attached great importance to meeting the Chinese leadership. China carries weight in international politics. The Federal Republic maintains good and trusting relations with China, which have steadily expanded in the past few years. Genscher said that, apart from the world political situation, an important topic for discussion in Beijing will be the North-South summit meeting in Cancun (Mexico) at the end of October, to be attended by China.

FDP CHAIRMAN ASSURES SCHMIDT ON PEACE POLICY

LD031300 Hamburg DPA in German 1202 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 Oct (DPA) -- FDP Chairman and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher assured Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the Free Democrats' uncompromising support for the Federal Government's peace policy. Addressing a meeting of the Lower Saxony FDP regional main committee in Bucholz on Saturday, Genscher referred to the start of negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles as a success of the Federal Government's peace policy. The same was true of the U.S. confirmation of the mutual zero option as a Western negotiating target.

Genscher stressed that the Federal Government will do everything to promote negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union and to ensure a favorable East-West climate. Whether missile counterarming is necessary is entirely up to the Soviet Union. Abolition of the Soviet SS-20 missiles targeted on West Europe, would, in the spirit of the mutual zero option, make the Western counterarmament superfluous.

LEADERS OPPOSE PARTICIPATION IN PEACE MARCH

Genscher Remarks

LD021642 Hamburg DPA in German 1604 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] [No dateline received] Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher would oppose FDP members attending the Bonn peace demonstration on 10 October. In an interview with Deutschlandfunk, made public by the FDP, he said today that peace policy is a most important part of FDP and SPD policy. Anyone opposing that policy opposes that path which the two parties believe to be correct. At the same time, he emphasized that he rejects the idea that anybody who attends such a demonstration should be discriminated against. However, the demonstrators should not claim to have a monopoly on peace.

Minister of State Comments

LD022008 Hamburg DPA in German 1830 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 2 Oct (DPA) -- Peter Corterier (SPD), minister of state at the Foreign Ministry, sharply criticized the intention of SPD Presidium member Erhard Eppler and other SPD politicians to attend the peace demonstration planned for 10 October in Bonn. In an interview for BILD AM SONNTAG, Corterier said: "This demonstration is a stab in the back" for the chancellor and the government. It is a torpedo against efforts which have so far been successful to carry through German interests in the disarmament negotiations.

Social Democrats who attend this so-called peace demonstration violate the SPD's irreconcilabiltiy resolution which prohibits joint actions with communists. "Anyone who continues to demonstrate with communists against the government must ask himself whether he can remain a member of this party," the SPD politician said.

Should the NATO dual decision be rejected at the next SPD party congress, then Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will carry out his promise and resign. This will at the same time remove the basis for success in the disarmament negotiations. "However, I believe Schmidt will have his way," Corterier said.

FDP EXECUTIVE WELCOMES U.S.-USSR MISSILE TALKS

LD021832 Hamburg DPA in German 1541 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 2 Oct (DPA) -- The FDP Executive welcomes the Soviet-American agreement concerning the start of negotiations on medium-range missiles in November. FDP spokesman Herbert Schmuelling said on Friday that the FDP Executive sees this as a significant step toward realizing the peace policy striven for by the FDP. The Executive will ask the Soviet Union, through the abolition of its medium-range missiles advance armament, to enable the Western side to forgo counterarming and thus make possible the zero solution. He also expects a concrete mandate for a European disarmament conference to be given at the Madrid followup conference, to enable agreement on confidence-building measures for the whole of Europe.

POLITICIAN DISCUSSES GAS-PIPELINE DEAL WITH USSR

LD030830 Hamburg DPA in German 0301 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 3 Oct (DPA) -- The intended German-Soviet gas-pipeline deal will not lead to FRG dependency in the energy and security sectors, FDP Parliamentary Group Chairman Wolfgang Mischnick said in an interview for NORDWESTZEITUNG (Saturday edition), an editorial version of which was prereleashed to DPA. It made sense to achieve greater [words indistinct].

Economic cooperation between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union offers no unilateral advantages, Mischnick said. "Any one deviating from the underlying understanding would also have to accept an impairment of his own interests. However, past experiences give no cause for such concern."

In the view of the FDP group chairman, every opportunity must be taken to safeguard West Berlin's energy supplies. Since the electricity line to West Berlin will not come about in the near future, he says an additional energy supply via the gas-pipeline will be helpful.

SPY SWAP ALLOWS 'ABOUT 3,000' TO LEAVE GDR

LD021228 Hamburg DPA in German 1117 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 2 Oct (DPA) -- According to Federal Minister for Intra-German Relations Egon Franke, the exchange of chancellory spy Guenther Guillaume and other GDR agents and the related arrangements with East Berlin about family reunifications have made it possible for the greatest number of persons to be released and able to leave the GDR in a single group so far. In an interview with DPA, Franke today confirmed indirectly that in connection with the swapping of agents, about 3,000 GDR citizens will be allowed to leave soon for the Federal Republic. The operation affects "thousands" of people in the GDR, the minister said. The figure of 3,000 mentioned in the press is "not exaggerated."

Among those released in return for the GDR agents expelled from the Federal Republic last night, Franke said, are three men sentenced to life imprisonment. One of them has already served 13 years. The GDR also handed over several persons sentenced to terms ranging from 10 to 15 years. Franke said: "Several very difficult cases that could not be included in negotiations in the past have been solved."

It was also learned in Bonn that the GDR released a total of 30 persons sentenced mainly for espionage and attempted escapes. According to the same source, the Federal Republic released two other GDR agents in addition to Guillaume and the GDR agent Renate Lutze, who were engaged in military espionage.

Franke, whose ministry initiated and handled the swap, criticized and regretted the fact that the exchange of agents had become prematurely known through indiscretions in Bonn. The leakage of the international exchange plans caused annoyance in the countries concerned -- South Africa, France, Denmark. As a result of South Africa's withdrawal from the swap arrangement, the original number of people to be released from the GDR was reduced. Franke commented: "As a result of these indiscretions, of this prattle, some will unfortunately remain in GDR custody for some time yet." However, this problem does not in any way affect the arrangements with East Berlin about family reunifications.

Asked about the payments that Bonn makes for releases from the GDR according to a long-standing practice, Franke said that what had been agreed was "substantially lower than in the past." The minister said the number of persons allowed to leave the GDR for family reunifications noticeably increased during the past few years. "This year, we have been able to solve more individual cases than in any previous year." Franke denied that the Federal Republic failed to make use of its optimum possibilities in the Guillaume swap arrangement. These are "totally unwarranted insinuations." "Anyone capable of imagining the difficulties should be able to see that many people have regained their freedom for this man (Guillaume)." Like previous governments, the Federal Government tried to clear up many humanitarian matters in connection with this case as to make the circumstances resulting from Germany's division more bearable.

With obvious reference to the reduced international participation in the exchange arrangements, Government Spokesman Kurt Becker said at a press conference in Bonn today that the Federal Government is not satisfied with the overall extent of the operation. The overall scale hoped for has not been achieved.

Like Franke's statements, Becker's remark may be seen as confirmation that Bonn achieved fewer releases of GDR prisoners than it originally wished. Becker emphasized that the premature publication of the operation had upset still incomplete arrangements and harmed the negotiations. He said that press reports that South Africa some time ago had withdrawn from the arrangements were false.

Becker announced that the exchange operation is still in progress and is to be concluded today. The Federal Government however will not disclose figures or names afterward.

SCIENTISTS REGISTER DETONATION NORTH OF BERLIN

LD041904 Hamburg DPA in German 1029 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 4 Oct (DPA) -- Berlin scientists presently are concerned with a detonation registered during last Thursday night in the GDR, north of Berlin. Geophysicists at the Free University registered at 0336 that night seismograph readings which, according to West Berlin newspapers, indicate a violent explosion. The TAGES-SPIEGEL and the MORGENPOST reported eyewitnesses who had at the time observed a bright gleam of light and then thundering noises.

Meteorologist Paul Schlaak from the Free University on Sunday confirmed these findings to DPA. The seismograph reading showed the signs typical of a detonation or explosion of a similar kind. But Schlaak also said that in the meantime possibilities other than an explosion are being investigated. Another eyewitness observed a light which moved north of Berlin in an easterly direction. Schlaak explained that in this case the detonation could also derive from satellite debris or a meteorite. Investigations were still continuing on Sunday.

ADN has not yet recorded the incident nor have the GDR's Saturday newspapers.

DIE ZEIT CRITICIZES U.S. FOREIGN POLICY APPROACH

DW020929 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 2 Oct 81 p 1

[Michael Naumann editorial: "Reagan Reduces Speed"]

[Excerpt] In his foreign policy, President Reagan will have to change his approach, bring diverging strategies into line and curb egoistic individualists within the cabinet. The attempt to press the world into an anti-Soviet mold has thus far only encouraged the Third World dictatorships to pursue a repressive policy in the name of anticommunism. There is hardly a tyrant who did not send cordial greetings to Reagan and there is hardly a junta which would not find sympathizers in the White House. Vice President Bush, a pleasant man, acknowledged Philippine dictator Marcos' "admirable loyalty to democracy" and Alexander Haig "understands" the Argentine regime and supplies arms "because we both believe in God."

By considering exclusively South Africa's raw materials and the Cubans in Angola, Jimmy Carter's Africa policy has been totally changed. Several weeks prior to the symbolically important North-South summit in Cancun, the U.S. secretary of state recommended to the Third World countries the blessings of Protestant work ethics. For months, El Salvador was bombastically cited as the test case of the East-West relationship.

In the Middle East, arms sales to all sides -- F-16's and AWACS -- were declared the essence of the strategy of peace, with the responsible people fooling themselves and the world public that a "strategic consensus" could be achieved between Israelis and Arabs, which would simply push aside the unpleasant Palestinian problem. This consensus does not even exist in the White House's sphere of influence: the Republican dominated Senate is threatening to turn down the sale of AWACS radar aircraft to the Saudis.

How capable of learning is Reagan? Many things make us hopeful. El Salvador is no longer considered by Washington to be a potential litmus strip of world politics. Consideration for white South Africa goes far but not to the extent that the Americans are publicly torpedoing the Namibia settlement sought by the Western contact group. The counterarmament negotiations on Eurostrategic weapons have been agreed on without insistence on a linkage with good conduct. Is the conservative ideology gradually changing into conservative pragmatism?

The economic, domestic and foreign-political reduction in speed by Reaganism is by no means bound to be a disadvantage to the President. The frank contradiction by the opposition also entails a learning process for Ronald Reagan. Adapting a phrase by Victorian historian Macauley on the U.S. Constitution to the last few months, his policy thus far has been "all sails, no anchor." Now the President has to find bottom.

GERMAN-U.S. GROUP FORMED TO IMPROVE RELATIONS

LD301842 Hamburg DPA in German 1726 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 30 Sep (DPA) -- To improve relations between the Bundestag and the U.S. Congress, a German - U.S. parliamentary group consisting so far of 120 Bundestag deputies of all three parties was founded in Bonn today.

Berlin SPD Deputy Peter Maenning, who has worked for the establishment of such a group for a long time, was elected chairman.

According to Maenning, the deputies will work for closer personal relations between the members of the two parliaments and for better mutual understanding on all major political and social questions. There is now an opportunity to underscore continuing friendly U.S. - FRG relations at a time when there is talk of an alleged increase of anti-Americanism in the Federal Republic.

FOREIGN MINISTRY WARNS BANI-SADR, RAJAVI

LD021252 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Bani-Sadr and Rajavi have been warned to observe a reserved attitude in their activities. Their decision yesterday to form a provisional Iranian government-in-exile has drawn a warning from the Quai d'Orsay which reminds them that those who enjoy the right of asylum in France are under an obligation to observe a reserved attitude in political matters.

COMMUNIST PARTY EXPELS 30 'DISSIDENTS'

NC021429 Paris AFP in English 1423 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 2 Oct (AFP) -- Thirty French Communist Party dissidents including former Central Committee member Henri Fiszbin have been thrown out of the 700,000 member party, it was announced here today.

The PCF Central Committee Secretariat said that the 30 had "removed themselves from the party" by refusing to stop publishing a weekly bulletin and holding meetings of a group with ideas different from the strict party line.

Mr Fiszbin, 51, was among party dissidents who split with the central leadership three years ago when the "Leftist Union" between the French Socialist and Communist Parties fell apart during the buildup to parliamentary elections. He nonetheless had remained a party member. Observers here remarked on the irony of Mr Fiszbin's exclusion from the party at a time when his position in favor of union with the Socialists had been vindicated with the inclusion of four Communist ministers in the new government of Socialist President Francois Mitterrand.

PCF leader Georges Marchais had promised in 1978 that no heads would roll despite conflict within the party on the union issue, but many leading party intellectuals and journalists dropped out after the election fiasco that year.

Mr Fiszbin, who has criticized Mr Marchais for "the immense gap between stated principles and their application," had called for a switch to democratic functioning of the hierarchical party and broad discussions in preparation for the party's 24th congress to be held early next year.

Fiszbin Comments

LD030852 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Doors are being slammed at the Communist Party. A communique of the PCF Central Committee said yesterday that Henri Fiszbin and 29 other members of the party have left the party. Fiszbin and his friends wanted more dialogue within the PCF and, to achieve this, formed a club, Communist Encounters. On 18 September, the PCF leadership warned them to fall back into line. Henri Fiszbin refused to exercise self-criticism and today he finds himself outside the party, with 29 of his comrades. This is the most significant PCF exclusion action since World War II. Henri Fiszbin spoke to correspondent Michel Lemerle. [Begin recording] [Fiszbin] This is absolutely unacceptable. It is entirely illegal regarding the statutes that rule the party's life. It is the statement of a measure that has no existence and is as a consequence unacceptable. It is nobody's business and not that of the Central Committee to decide for 30 communists who have decided to set up Communist Encounters what their choice should be. Our choice, and we reaffirm it categorically, is our intention to remain members of the Communist Party and to act as Communist militants to face the problems that exist today.

[Lemerle] Didn't you violate the party statutes; didn't you obviously form a faction?

[Fiszbin] Our activity has strictly nothing to do with a faction; I would even affirm the opposite. Our activity does not intend to champion this or that analysis, this or that group interest, but on the contrary to contribute our full share to make debate within the party real and profound. [end recording]

PCF'S GREMETZ MEETS WITH FOREIGN VISITORS

Algerian Delegation Head

PM021407 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Sep 81 p 8

[Text] An Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] delegation headed by Slimane Hoffmann, member of the Central Committee and chief of the foreign relations section, met at PCF headquarters with Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz.

This meeting took place within the framework of the traditional relations existing between the PCF and FLN. The two parties reaffirmed their desire to strengthen their cooperation on all questions of mutual interest.

Nicaraguan Leader

PM021359 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Sep 81 p 8

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front political coordinator, had a meeting with PCF Secretary Maxime Gremetz.

The meeting between the two leaders provided an opportunity for an exchange of views on the situation in Nicaragua and in France. The need to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in all spheres was stressed.

Maxime Gremetz reaffirmed to Bayardo Arce the PCF's solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and the Sandinist National Liberation Front at a time when the Reagan administration is adopting a more aggressive policy toward that country and toward Central America as a whole. The two sides decided to strengthen their ties of friendship and cooperation.

L'HUMANITE COMMENTS ON U.S.-SOVIET ARMS TALKS

PM021043 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 30 Sep 81 pp 1, 7

[Max Leon article: "Following the Gromyko-Haig Talks"]

[Text] The two Soviet-American meetings which have just taken place in New York during the UN assembly probably do not mark a turning point in world policy. But the fact is that they took place and they resulted in an expected decision -- to resume negotiations on nuclear armaments (Eurostrategic missiles) at the end of November. The two countries' foreign ministers had not met even once since the Reagan administration came to power and the new U.S. President and his government had proclaimed that there could be no discussion unless the Soviet Union "made amends."

Since General Haig announced that any negotiations with Moscow would have to be "all-embracing" -- according to the linkage methods, which consists in linking all problems together -- he was obviously loath to accept the start of bilateral discussion in the limited sphere of the nuclear arms race. Indeed, it was impossible to claim for long to seek a deescalation and, at the same time, demand simultaneous settlement of all USSR-U.S. disputes.

By agreeing to hold negotiations in Geneva on 30 November and to resume discussion between the two countries' diplomacy chiefs at the beginning of next year, the American leaders implicitly admitted that the cold war strategy is encountering many problems.

Washington could not fail to be aware of the opposition being encountered in West Europe on the subject of the excessive armament plans, particularly the Atlantic program to deploy 572 new nuclear weapons systems on the continent.

In the United States itself, the policy of increasing defense spending has met with considerable reservations even in Congress and the consequences it entails for the social budgets has led hundreds of thousands of Americans to demonstrate on the streets.

Reagan and his ministers whose avowed ambition it was to restore America's total "leadership" over the Western world and to regain the military superiority of the 1950's and 1960's, challenging the existing parity between the two great alliances, have noticed that there is many a slip twixt cup and lip.

However, they are not abandoning the desire for hegemony. They still plan to win approval for $1.6 trillion worth of military spending between now and 1986; the decision to mass-produce the neutron bomb will build up thousands of additional nuclear weapons of a new type in arsenals which already have 60,000 nuclear weapons! This unprecedented military effort, which will soon be extended by new measures concerning the MX ICBM, the new giant bombers which will replace the B-1's [as published] and so forth, is being explained in Washington by means of a scare campaign based on a so-called Soviet threat and a so-called USSR military superiority which the Pentagon is demonstrating by twisting figures. Parity has virtually not changed since it was accepted and officially recognized by the U.S. Government at the Vienna summit and spelled out clearly in the SALT II documents.

The U.S. President is obviously aware of this. Andrey Gromyko made himself quite clear during his talks with General Haig by stressing that, at the present time, it is illusory for anybody to try to gain supremacy.

But the Geneva negotiations must not become bogged down; they must lead to a limitation of the nuclear forces deployed on the European Continent and then to a reduction in the arsenals. This demand is not only legitimate but realistic: A nuclear conflict would not spare any power; agreement is possible with respect for the security of each.

In Europe, whatever opinion each may have on the figures and on the origins of the arms race, millions of men and women are now committed to the idea that the strategy of confrontation is crazy and dangerous and that, to survive, it is vital to negotiate. In Paris, Bonn, Brussels and Rome on 25 October this will be the demand made by an entire continent to avert the threat of destruction.

LE MONDE LAUDS MITTERRAND MIDEAST VISIT

PM011125 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Mitterrand and the Near East"]

[Text] Mitterrand has every reason to be satisfied with the results of his visit to Saudi Arabia. Of course no "miracle" took place, but he was not hoping for one. On the other hand, he succeeded in starting a positive process without abandoning any of his convictions -- quite the reverse, in fact.

The aim of the president's visit was to strengthen Saudi Arabia's authority in the region and to give his backing to the spirit of the plan put forward last August by Prince Fahd as the basis for a settlement to the Israeli-Arab conflict.

The press conference given by Mitterrand and the Saudi deputy prime minister in at-Ta'if on 28 September tended to show that that aim has been attained. After Mitterrand had clearly indicated that he could not approve all the points of the Fahd plan, the prince in fact recognized that later alterations were possible and that it was not a take-it-or-leave-it proposal. The prince added that Saudi Arabia is now going to try to "win over the other Arab countries" with a view to the next Islamic summit which is to be held in Morocco at the beginning of November.

As expected, the main difference of opinion between Paris and Riyadh concerns Jerusalem, which the prince would like to make the capital of a future Palestinian state. Such a demand is clearly unacceptable to Israel. Mitterrand is well aware of that and that is why he refused to have his hands tied. To make things quite clear, he did not hesitate, although he was not far from Mecca, to publicly declare his friendship for Israel, explaining that "since the last world war" he had been unable "to remain indifferent to the fate of a martyred people."

Standing by what he has always said on this subject, he did not conceal the fact that the Israeli Government is violating international law by denying the Palestinian people's right to a homeland and to give that homeland the "structures of their choice."

Only weeks or even months from now will we know whether Mitterrand's initiative has real chances of success. It is encouraging that no excessively decisive reaction has yet been observed. This caution from all sides in the Israeli-Arab conflict at least suggests that a time for thought may have arrived. A categorical rejection of Mitterrand's positions by the PLO -- an organization which the president merely regards as "very representative" -- would in fact end the French-Saudi approach. So would the Islamic conference's refusal to back the Fahd plan.

The most difficult task facing Mitterrand now is to persuade Israel to enter the negotiation process. This will not be easy, but the head of state now has an advantage which his predecessor never enjoyed -- credibility. No sincere person can suspect him of accepting the disappearance of a Jewish state. This is a fear which Begin has not hesitated to use in persuading his compatriots to support his diehard policy. The second part of Mitterrand's courageous gamble will probably be played out next January when the president visits Israel.

PRESIDENT SET TO VISIT ISRAEL ON 8 FEBRUARY

LD041328 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] On 8 February of next year, Francois Mitterrand will pay an official visit to Israel. This is at any rate what the French president proposes in a telegram he has just sent to Jerusalem. The telegram was made public this morning by Israeli radio.

MITTERRAND RECEIVES MALTA'S MINTOFF 29 SEP

PM021007 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Oct 81 p 6

[Text] Maltese Prime Minister Mintoff talked more than 1 hour with Mitterrand on Tuesday, 29 September.

After the meeting, he simply said that he had discussed bilateral relations with the president. However, Malta ardently hopes that the European countries will guarantee the neutral status which the island has adopted and will give it economic aid. So far, only Italy has signed an agreement guaranteeing Malta's neutrality and that was signed in 1980. There is no doubt that this question was discussed at the Elysee. Mintoff will go on to London this Wednesday.

SENIOR DIPLOMAT COMMENTS ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

AU032056 Rome ANSA in English 1925 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 3 Oct (ANSA) -- The exaggerated tone of challenge and the crusade-like mannerisms of the Reagan administration in its response toward the recent Soviet Union arms build-up is not aiding the process of detente, according to Italian senior diplomatic official, Renato Bova Scoppa.

Reporting on American-Soviet Union relations in a recently released memorandum from the Italian "Center of Diplomatic Studies", the former long-time ambassador to Moscow wrote that "an agreement would be difficult to implement with the Russians and would not contain any real guarantee of control. But if we at least hope to effect a period of cease-fire or possibly detente, it would behoove Reagan to emphasize to (Soviet Union President) Brezhnev the urgency of proposals for negotiations, rather than continually proclaim his intention of making the United States the strongest nation in the world."

A former ambassador to Venezuela and Indonesia, and considered among diplomatic circles as a major expert on Soviet Union affairs, Bova Scoppa offered his own opinion in the report of what course would be the best to follow.

"It would be opportune to avoid the illusion," he wrote, "that Moscow would agree to withdraw any time soon from Afghanistan or would discontinue its defense of socialism policy. These ideas are in contrast with the political philosophy of their regime, which in any case is not disposed to modifying itself according to advise and threats from Washington."

According to Bova Scoppa, the course which the United States must follow if it wants to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union is to cease "the exaggerated tones of challenge attached to American rearmament policies."

"This attitude can never be accepted by the Russians who do not wish to feel that they are under American tutelage in matter of political behavior, and who are also unwilling to lose face before the other Soviet bloc countries," the ambassador wrote.

"The Soviet Union has become the strongest military power in the world in a short period of time, without however proclaiming to the four winds that it wished to do so."

"It has been able to do this also as a consequence of the errors, contradictions and weaknesses of its adversaries."

After outlining what he views as a "political and psychological problem of extreme importance," the diplomatic expert went on to reassure his readers that "Reagan, as a realist, will surely keep two essential factors in mind. The first is that the Russians, (and no one else for that matter) wants a nuclear war, especially with millions of Chinese on their borders. The second is that Soviet diplomacy has given considerable evidence, not only of its efficiency, but also of its prudence."

PARLIAMENT HOLDS DEBATE ON FOREIGN POLICY

Colombo Report

AU020905 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 2 Oct (ANSA) -- The house is due today to wind up a debate on foreign policy begun yesterday with a report from Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

One of the most important things to come out of the discussion so far was the agreement of all parties, including the opposition, to work for disarmament and peace. The parties making up the five-day government coalition -- Christian Democrats (DC), Socialists (PSI), Social Democrats (PSDI), Republicans (PRI) and Liberals (PLI) -- also decided to put a joint document to the vote.

In his speech, Colombo dealt with all the foreign policy matters of the moment.

With regard to Euromissiles, he voiced confidence that the negotiations between the U.S. and the USSR would be frutiful. With regard to the neutron bomb, he said that America's decision to produce it did not commit Europe in any way.

Touching on the situation in Poland, Colombo said that the people must be allowed to make their own independent choices without outside interference.

On the Mideast, he noted the careful consideration Italy is giving to the Palestinian question.

Turning to Italian-Libyan ties, he stressed the need to repulse Tripoli's threats but added that the dialogue with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi should not be broken off. The current debate is an important one and all of the top party leaders will participate [word indistinct] the discussions will wind up with votes on the various motions presented.

PSI Deputy Secretary Claudio Martelli voiced his party's concern for growing Soviet military strength. However he said that peace muat be guaranteed by a substantial balance of forces and not by a regained American military supremacy. He also reiterated PSI opposition to the installation in Europe of the neutron bomb. He also voiced satisfaction over the fact that the Italian Communist Party (PCI) had taken the road of pacifist iniatives. "Our country needs all of its democratic forces," he said.

Communist Gian Carlo Pajetta said Italy must make it clear now that it never wants the "N" bomb on its territory. He said that Colombo's speech was marked by optimism. Pajetta stressed that a policy of peace did not mean only refusing the "N" bomb, but also promoting peace initiatives invarious parts of the globe, like Afghanistan, Angola and El Salvador.

Assembly Approval

LD021950 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The government's foreign policy has been approved by the Chamber of Deputies. Gian Battista Fenu reports from Montecitoria:

The foreign policy line that our government must continue to follow is that of equilibrium and peace; an active line in favor of detente and dialogue between the military blocs which will raise the prospect of a reduction of nuclear weapons if possible to zero level, both on the NATO and on the Warsaw Pact side. This is the gist of the conclusions of the debate held yesterday and today at Montecitorio -- ratified by the five-party vote with all opposition parties being against -- which passed a motion and at the same time, approved the foreign minister's report.

The motion submitted by the majority received 244 votes in favor and 225 against, out of 469 voters.

Colombo, in his reply speech, reiterated his concept of a restoration of the balance of forces -- a balance which now leans to the advantage of the Warsaw Pact -- in order to open the way for serios negotiations on (?disarmament). He confirmed the Italian objection, in present conditions, to the installation on its soil of the neutron bomb, but he also stressed Italy's total loyalty to the Atlantic alliance and [words indistinct].

Finally, our diplomacy will exert itself in all international venues to ensure that the East-West dialogue produces positive results in the shortest possible time. The government's position, as we said before, was approved by all the majority parties.

We must also mention a statement made by the secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] immediately after the vote in the Chamber of Deputies. There has been a certain convergence between the views of the Italian Socialist Party [PSI] and the PCI in matters of foreign policy, Berlinguer said, in particular in regard to the rejection of the neturon bomb and the joint Socialist-Communist support of the Franco-Mexican declaration on El Salvador. Berlinguer, however, considers the Socialist positions to be in contrast wih (?the support given) to Colombo in the final vote.

COLOMBO, FRG'S GENSCHER HOLD TALKS IN ROME

LD032222 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Genscher's visit to Rome: Genscher had a meeting with his Italian counterpart, Colombo. A broad agreement on the problems concerning Europe emerged during the talks. The joint communique stresses especially the agreement on the substance to be given to the European Community nation. The document also addresses an appeal to the Soviet Union to withdraw SS-20 missiles, thereby opening the way to success in the talks with the United States. Genscher and Colombo received with great pleasure the agreement between Haig and Gromyko for a start to be made on the medium-range missile talks on 30 November in Geneva, and with particular pleasure the U.S. statement that the principal objective of the talks is operation zero, that is, the removal of medium-range missiles by both parties. Genscher then returned to Bonn from where he will leave tomorrow for a visit to China.

SPADOLINI, COLOMBO MEET WITH NATO'S LUNS IN ROME

AU031350 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 3 Oct (ANSA) -- Secretary general of NATO, Joseph Luns, presently on a visit to Italy, was received by Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini at government headquarters here and successively by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, at the "Farnesina' ministry.

During the course of conversations between Luns and Spadolini on Friday, the two men exchanged opinions on the principal international themes. Particular attention was paid to problems concerning military equilibrium and disarmament, in the light of the upcoming re-opening of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

LIBYA PROTESTS DEFENSE MINISTER'S REMARKS

AU050845 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 5 Oct (ANSA) -- Libyan news agency JANA announced in a press release here Sunday that the Libyan undersecretary of the People's Office for Foreign Affairs summoned the Italian ambassador to the Libyan Jamahiriyah in order to present a protest concerning recent declarations formulated by Italian defense minister, Lelio Lagorio. The press release denounced the declarations as "hostile" to Tripoli, and containing false accusations against the foreign policies of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

According to JANA, the Libyan undersecretary asked the Italian ambassador to clarify his government's position on the declarations and other pertinent statements. He also underlined to the Italian ambassador that these type of declarations do not serve the interests of collaboration relations between the two countries.

The press release also included a mention of the incident which occurred last week, in which an Italian Air Force fighter tailed a Libyan passenger plane, escorting it out of Italian air space. The agency note recalled that the same Libyan foreign office presented a protest note to the Italian ambassador at that time. JANA reiterated that the episode represented a violation of the existing international civil aviation laws, and that their foreign office has asked the Italian Government to submit an expalantion of its actions.

LIBERAL INTERNATIONAL HOLDS ANNUAL CONGRESS

PM301047 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 26 Sep 81 p 3

[Ben van der Velden dispatch: "People's Party for Freedom and Democracy Scores Defense Success in Rome"]

[Text] Rome, 26 Sep -- At the annual congress of the Liberal International, the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy [VVD] has been successful in its opposition to what are being called "misplaced neutralist noises." According to VVD first chamber member F. Korthals Altes, this neutralism can be found in the draft manifesto drawn up by representatives of liberal parties and movements. The definitive text of this manifesto, which is a declaration of principle for liberalism in the eighties, includes an amendment from the Netherlands liberals recognizing the importance of effective defenses for many countries.

According to Korthals Altes there is no question of a growing neutralism in the international liberal movement. "We Dutch have become more sensitive to this since the increase of neutralism in our country and we are now reacting to this. In the past we generally dismissed such matters in the international context by saying: "The Finns or the Swedes are at it again," he said yesterday. The draft text of the liberal manifesto condemns the arms race and states that a world in which peace is preserved through military measures is a world in danger. Nothing is said about the necessity of de ense. Elsewhere in the draft, arms spending is called "a scandal." The VVD representatives at the Liberal International have succeeded in replacing this with a text which states that the level of spending on arms is an enormous danger.

The VVC delegation also noted a tendency toward neutralism in the preparation of a warning directed at the Soviet Union not to intervene in Poland. The Finnish liberals attempted in vain to make this into a warning against intervention in Poland by any country, so that the Soviet Union would not be mentioned by name.

At the congress, which ended today, the VVD representatives also received a proposal by liberal international and EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn with enthusiasm. According to this proposal, the European countries would pool their aid to developing countries and entrust its allocation to the European commission, because the growing tendency toward tied aid is leading to ever-greater problems. "This is grist to our mill, for the Netherlands has always said that aid should not be tied," Korthals Altes said.

AVANTI REPORTS LAGORIO INTERVIEW IN GENTE

PM021409 Rome AVANTI in Italian 30 Sep 81 p 6

[Text] The Libyan "threat," the Egyptian request for an Italian contingent in Sinai, the pacifist campaign, the NATO "umbrella," and the Italian, French and German foreign and defense policies were the questions tackled by Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio in an interview with the weekly GENTE. Lagorio recalled the "recurrent use [presumably of threats] in Libyan policy" and the fact that "Libya spends three times as much on armaments as we do." "The problem is therefore to ask what Italy should do when such a turbulent and unpredictable neighbor shows that it does not fear a profound destabilization of the area in which we are concerned."

The person responsible for defense policy, Lagorio added, "cannot evade his duty, which includes making defense provisions. He must do so without being alarmist but with the aim of guaranteeing the country as much security as possible." In practical terms, Lagorio is hinting at the construction of a radar network in the south "without the gaps from which it now suffers," accompanied by a gradual and limited "dilution" of our forces in the north, moving them toward the south and the islands. Then there is the plan for the "rapid intervention force." "There are no plans," the minister explained, "for forming any 'marines' regiments." However, it is necessary to improve the organization of some existing specialized divisions to increase to the maximum their mobility and intervention capability, even in civil aid operations. It is necessary to be "more vigilant," but the frontline tasks fall to Italian diplomacy.

As regards the Egyptian request, Lagorio thinks it is primarily necessary to "use diplomacy to attain a broader agreement. There would be no difficulties in the techno-military sphere. In any case, it would be a question of establishing a force in Sinai which would be little more than symbolic."

With regard to the pacifist campaign, Lagorio stated: "It is true that they have become more vociferous, and it even seems that a tiger has suddenly been put into the tank of the political debate. But the accusation of warmongering is ridiculous. Quite the reverse is true. The truth is that the idea that the Atlantic pact is acceptable is losing some of its supporters. Years ago, in the midst of detente and while the 'great majority' had been formed by the DC and PCI initially, some people argued that the Atlantic pact constituted an umbrella under whose protection the left, and essentially the PCI, could increase its legitimacy and jointly run the country's government. Later, the growing imbalance between East and West presented the Western countries with the problem of safeguarding peace with a policy of restoring the balance, giving back to NATO some of its lost deterrent capacity. At this point, some people on the left in Italy decided to come out from under the umbrella. These things provide food for thought."

SOCIALIST PARTY THREATENED WITH RESIGNATIONS

AU032049 Rome ANSA in English 1920 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 3 Oct (ANSA) -- The air of rebellion which for some days now has been affecting the internal unity of the Italian Socialist Party was transformed today into open warfare when ten members of the left current of the party announced their intention of resigning.

Elio Veltri, former mayor of the city of Pavia in Italy's Lombardia region, made the announcement today during a press conference. Besides his own resignation, he announced the withdrawal of nine other Socialist Party members including the economist Paolo Leon and the lower house MP Franco Bassanini. The only official resignation however has come from Veltri, even though both Leon and Bassanini have announced their intentions in interview with the press.

The main point of criticism for the ten Socialists is the recent government decision to place NATO "cruise" missiles near the small Sicilian town of Comiso. Another factor contributing to growing tensions in the party are the revelations concerning financial misdeeds in the form of illegal campaign contributions allegedly provided to the Socialist by financier Roberto Calvi who is presently under indictment for illegal exporting of currency. The "rebels" however are also protesting against the "American" management of their party by Secretary Bettino Craxi.

During the press conference today, Valtri said that "the party is being reduced to an electoral party in which the leader speaks directly to the masses, thereby excluding the presence of any internal dissent." Political observers here note that it is still too early however to speak about an actual schism. Even if all the resignations were to be confirmed, they say, the rank and file of the party must also be consulted, to see how many Socialists are ready to give in their party card.

CUNHAL DISCUSSES PCP TALKS ON BUDAPEST TV

LD042329 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, is in Budapest for a few days. Earlier, on Monday, he chaired a session of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee at which the internal political situation and the shift to the right in the country's leadership were discussed. The communists demanded the resignation of the government and the holding of elections ahead of schedule. Gyorgy Bernat asked the communist party leader about this while he was in Budapest the day before yesterday.

[Begin recording] [Bernat] Comrade Cunhal, why should there be a need, in your view, for early elections in Portugal?

[Cunhal in Portuguese, with Hungarian translation superimposed] The internal political situation in Portugal today is characterized by four fundamental issues. I mention, first of all, that our government is made up of reactionary forces who have launched an offensive against the democratic system, are aggravating the economic position of the country, and are opposed to the constitution and the laws. They are striving to eliminate the nationalization measures and agrarian reform to reestablish the monopolies. They are attempting to cut down and abolish human rights and are discrediting national independence.

Then there is the second factor: This government has lost its legal right to govern and these days it does not even have sufficient forces in the assembly to allow it to govern. A democratic system cannot accept and agree to a situation in which prerevolutionary political forces are represented to such a great extent in the country's leading bodies.

The third statement is that the reactionary forces represented in the government and the assembly have lost their political support, their electors. Several signs point in that direction, for instance, the results of the elections held on 7 December, when they nominated General Soares Carneiro for the post of president but it became obvious that the majority of the electorate wanted to preserve the democratic order. This trend also was manifested in midterm elections.

As for the fourth factor, we have democratic basic principles and objectives. The framework is provided by the Constitution and democratic laws and it is the Constitution itself that gives us the opportunity to criticize the government and the assembly for their activities and to demand that elections be held ahead of schedule. This is why it may be expected that once early elections are held and the rightwing forces suffer a defeat, we will be able to settle the crisis and defend democracy.

[Bernat] How does the party appraise its present state and the tasks facing it?

[Cunhal] Our tasks are very complex. However, it is easy to define them. We are fighting for the unity of workers and for the unity of democratic forces to include both the socialists and the communists, even though the leader of the socialists is opposed to all kinds of relations and agreements with the communists. We regard it as our main task to defend and continue democracy in Portugal and to safeguard all its achievements to date, together with the Constitution and the democratic system. These are our main tasks and we are providing strong support for them. The bases for the forces of democracy are made up of the large masses of the people and of the well-organized workers. We workers, communists, the broad strata of the people and the supporters of democracy want to defend the Portugal of the April revolution.

[Bernat] Which political forces can the party regard as its supporters and potential allies?

[Cunhal] We are thinking, first and foremost, in terms of the masses. We expect the support of the groups, classes and strata of society which are opposed to the restoration of monopolies and large estates. In the political sphere, we expect the support of all strata and parties with democratic and patriotic sentiments. That also includes the socialist party and those who want to change the policies of the government.

[Bernat] What are the foreign political objectives of the party in the present tense international situation?

[Cunhal] We Portuguese communists hold that there are two fundamental factors in the struggle waged for peace by every people. One of these is international, namely, the struggle for a reduction in arms and the protest against the neutron bomb and against the new military plans of the United States. The other is made up of a series of tasks to be carried out on a national level. On the one hand, we want to have a say in the general foreign policy of the government. On the other hand, we want to take a concrete stand against the intention of the United States to use the territory of Portugal for the establishment of military bases. At the same time, it is also our task to lead the people of Portugal in accordance with a policy that is based on the friendship and cooperation of peoples. [end recording]

DENMARK

FAEROESE PLEASED WITH USSR FISHING AGREEMENT

PM011017 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 27 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] After 2 days of talks in Moscow the Faeroes have reached their best-ever fisheries agreement with the Soviet Union, Faeroese chief executive Pauli Ellefsen said Saturday. The Faeroese will be allowed to catch 3,000 tons of cod in the Baltic, 11,000 tons of cod in the Barents Sea and 2,000 tons of capelin, also in the Barents Sea. In return the Russians will be allowed to fish 95,000 tons of blue whiting in the Faeroese fisheries zone in the North Atlantic. The agreement means a roughly 30-percent increase in the quotas. Even though the negotiations in Moscow dealt exclusively with fishing quotas, Ellefsen also declared his support for negotiations for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries.

SWEDEN

GENERAL DISCUSSES BALTIC MILITARY SITUATION

PM020937 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 27 Sep 81 Supplement p III

[Erik Liden report]

[Text] The Baltic, or the "sea of peace," as the Russians have christened it, has never before in peacetime contained so many naval vessels, aircraft and other war equipment as it does now. On the continent there are millions of soldiers and tens of thousands of tanks ready to defend peace. The Swedish armed forces follow developments closely in and around Poland to study the changes in the Warsaw Pact's exercises and the possible countermoves from NATO's side.

Recently the largest naval exercise in the Baltic since World War II ended in the southern Baltic with a landing in the immediate vicinity of Poland's eastern border. Around 100 ships led by the aircraft carrier Kiev demonstrated the Soviet navy's constantly increasing strength. At the same time a very large NATO exercise started to the west of us. Why is it so important to follow what hapens in and around the Baltic? The question was put to Southern Military Region Commander Lt Gen Sven-Olof Olson.

[Answer] It is our duty, as an unaligned state with a desire to be neutral in war, to watch our borders. It is also valuable for us to study military changes in the area around us, partly as a basis for our own readiness measures. We also learn a lot from observing tactical behavior. In southern Sweden we are particularly vulnerable when the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, together with their allies engage in sea and air exercises throughout the year in our vicinity.

The armed forces have many instruments for following developments. Everything from open sources which throw light on relative strengths to active surveillance in the form of radar stations, aircraft, ships and radio monitoring, and watchful members of the general public give valuable information to military chiefs, the Defense Ministry, the Foreign Ministry and in sensitive situations directly to the government. Much is routine, but observations are made every day which are important pieces in the larger puzzle. We generally say "no ideas without surveillance." The picture our surveillance Viggens and ships bring home are invaluable in building up our knowledge. Camera equipment today is so sophisticated that the clothing of an individual sailor on deck can be studied without the aircraft's having to go particularly close. We can also take photographs from pursuit aircraft that guard the borders. Every day the readiness pursuit flight, which consists of two Draken aircraft, sets off to identify and sometimes to repulse foreign military aircraft that appear on our borders. Border violations are usually unintentional, but sometimes provocations and attempts to probe our guard cannot be ruled out.

Another important area is radio monitoring, performing from fixed stations on land, at sea and in the air -- activities better known under the name of the Armed Forces Radio Institute. These activities were thrown into relief in 1968, when the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia became known in Sweden through eavesdropping on the radio traffic from the military buildup along the borders.

[Question] Why is the "sea of peace" so highly charged militarily?

[Answer] First because both sides attach great strategic importance to the area. I understand how people are upset by the massive combat forces close to us. At the same time I think it useful that as many people as possible become aware of the real facts as they are. For instance, it is important for us to inform our politicians of the methods being used in the exercises that are taking place. It is particularly interesting to observe the major landing exercises, which show that invasion by sea is by no means a closed chapter. Those who believe a military operation against our country is possible without using the sea are wrong. However, it is not a World War II model that will be used but considerably more sophisticated methods.

[Question] Are our resources sufficient to maintain adequate surveillance now that we are seeing intensive exercises only a few miles off the Swedish coast?

[Answer] Maintaining continuous readiness and carrying out surveillance along our borders requires great material and manpower resources and a great deal of money. Continuous surveillance also impinges on our longer-term readiness. The smaller our total resources are, the more difficult it is to maintain readiness 24 hours a day throughout the year. For this reason we are going to have to reduce our expectations somewhat. This is going to be a real headache for the members of the Riksdag when they come to deal with the 1982 defense bill. It is desirable for us to have sufficient military resources to make our surveillance better than it is today.

[Question] How do military leaders in southern Sweden see the people's attitude to the defense forces today?

[Answer] In contacts with conscripts and civilians I feel a greatly increased understanding of the need for good Swedish defenses. This is a reaction the politicians in all parties should bear in mind before they make any of the coming decisions.

[Question] What is helping peace most in Sweden today?

[Answer] In today's world I believe strong Swedish defenses are the best and most realistic contribution to enabling us to live in both peace and freedom. But that does not alter the fact that one can have a positive attitude to other measures to promote peace. When the people who go on peace marches and the like think they are the only ones supporting the cause of peace, then it is time for caution. If you really want peace you must stop distrusting one another's motives. In this respect we see today from a number of quarters which call themselves champions of peace what, to say the very least, looks like military activity. I myself am convinced that the voluntary efforts within our total defenses are assuming ever greater significance. It is impossible to mistake the positive trend.

He also pointed out that our military capacity in southern Sweden has shortcomings that must be corrected. In this he has the support of his chief of staff, Maj Gen Carl Bjoreman. They both say: "Today our air defenses are all too limited. Fortunately the F10 wing in Aengelholm will remain for the foreseeable future, but large reductions have already taken place. The air force's total numerical strength today is less than that of the squadron in southern Sweden 15 years ago. Our land-based air defenses also need to be improved.

"We must also be able to increase our combat readiness more swiftly, and we must have better armor defenses and greater mobility. The mobile units in the air, at sea and on land must be supported by units that defend bases and important centers on the ground. We must reach a good balance between mobile and fixed units. And we also need greater resources for submarine pursuit and minesweeping on our coasts. Our peacetime organization must be adapted to enable it to function directly on the outbreak of war. For this reason we have fought long to retain P2 in Hassleholm, which is both operationally and economically advantageous. We are glad the commander in chief has come to the same decision and hope the politicians will follow him."

General Olson does not believe for a moment that the role of manned aircraft will be taken over in the future by land-based missiles. "Even today's experiences give us daily reminders of the necessity of making the required efforts with manned aircraft -- for both surveillance and pursuit -- and ships. How would these missions be carried out by missiles? With our neutrality this more subtle capacity is even more important. I do not honestly think those who have put forward these diffuse thoughts know what they are talking about. Perhaps they have something else in their sights.

"On the other hand I believe in a suitable combination of weapons and weapons systems. There are many reasons for taking a positive view of the Swedish JAS aircraft. As a platform for missiles, cameras and sensors it could be a combination adapted to our defense needs, of the three types of activity, pursuit, attack and surveillance, which will be just as important in the future. In the same way I see the introduction of effective sea-launched missiles to our lightweight fleet as one of the most important tasks facing us. In the army the arrivals of the new TOW antitank missile mounted on a new carrier and of the "70" missile mounted on an antiaircraft carrier point to a balance of weapons and weapons systems."

Southern Military Region headquarters in Kristianstad devotes great attention to what is happening out in the Baltic and the surrounding area. There are daily surveys of the current situation. Since Christmas 30 to 35 divisions, chiefly Soviet, have been stationed more or less ready for combat around Poland's borders. This is more than 300,000 soldiers. The intense exercise activity in the area in the last 6 months has probably made a significant contribution to improving command and mission capacity, and NATO has shown considerable interest.

"For those of us who feel the reality of military and political events close to us every day, the need to maintain access to our own resources becomes striking," General Olson said. "Primarily it is important that we allocate as many of our resources as possible to our war organization. Those of us who are regional operations chiefs take a very positive view of the fact that the commander in chief in his most recent proposals has succeeded in limiting the reductions in the number of brigades, pursuit divisions and submarines, if only by a single unit here and there. This could turn out to be extremely important, and I really hope the plan will be economically viable.

"For us in Skaane the tank brigades are of course of particular importance, and material modernization is needed. It is important that we see defense costs as part of the national economy. This applies especially to situations of choice between Swedish and foreign manufactures. Here employment considerations, balance of trade, currency questions and so on must be added to the military and security policy considerations. It is the total costs -- even the indirect ones -- which must be charted. Economic frameworks that are too strict must not be allowed to be obstacles to positive, long-term solutions."

Olson was thinking partly about the JAS when he concluded his interview with SVENSKA DAGBLADET on the situation in the Baltic and considerations of the future defenses of southern Sweden, including aircraft and missile questions.

General Olson, who has been chief of one of Sweden's most strategically important areas for a year, does all he can to get to know his staff and the conscripts throughout the military region. Olson has had a rapid rise to general and will probably have further high command positions offered to him shortly. He is generally tipped to be the new air force chief on 1 October of next year when Dick Stenberg retires. Then it will only be 2 years until commander in chief Lennart Ljung retires in 1984, and Olson is one of his potential successors. With his strong will and his involvement in the civilian defense forces, he would not be a bad choice.

U.S. STUDY AIMED AT SPURRING WEST'S ARMS SPENDING

PM021459 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 30 Sep 81 p 2

[Olof Santesson editorial: "The Soviet Union's Arms"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. Government has now published a document with the obvious intention of frightening the West into new military action programs to counter the Soviet Union's massive and growing arsenal. The booklet "Soviet Military Power" is a catalogue of how the Soviet superpower has increased its military capacity in field after field in the last 20 years.

Many observers of course will object to the material contained in "Soviet Military Power" and the dramatic way in which it is presented. The booklet contains virtually no comparisons with the armaments situation and the continual improvements in arms technology on the NATO side. There are few really new facts presented. The majority of the figures in "Soviet Military Power" can also be found in other surveys, for example, in "The Military Balance," the oft-quoted annual report from the Institute of Strategic Studies in London. The London researchers do indeed consider the West to be in an inferior position with regard to the East in almost all areas. But they assert that with relative strengths as they are, the outcome of a war between the blocs is all too uncertain for an attacker really to dare to count on victory in advance.

The reason for the U.S. publication of course is that Washington wants to make its allies put more into defense through increased pressure of public opinion. It is difficult to confirm the reports and guesses of the CIA and other intelligence organizations; one remembers the famous missile gap which never existed. But there is nothing to indicate that leading West European politicians and their experts would question the U.S. material, even in the councils of NATO. What annoys the United States is that once they are home in their own countries they have been unwilling to draw any conclusions about the need for rearmament.

"Soviet Military Power" does not contain any deeper analysis of the intentions behind the Soviet Union's rearmament. With its warnings of possible Soviet blackmail, it supplies a worrying fragment of a fateful question. At best the book could make a contribution to some sort of balance in a period when so much of the discussion concerns itself with worries about U.S. rearmament and so little attention is paid to the Soviet Union's. But it is difficult to believe that it will weld together the Western powers in ever-newer rearmament endeavors; rather, it provides new evidence of differences in the West's views of the Soviet Union.

This Soviet military threat is what the Americans always want to talk about. Others wish they would sometimes talk instead about peaceful possibilities for securing the future across bloc boundaries.

GROMYKO APOLOGIZES FOR NOT MEETING ROLANDHIS

NC021840 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Mr Troyanovskiy, the Soviet Union's permanent delegate to the United Nations, at his request today met with Mr Sierifis, acting Cypriot permanent delegate to the United Nations, to whom he conveyed a message from Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko for Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis.

In his message, Mr Gromyko expressed regrets that it was not possible this year to have a meeting with Mr Rolandhis in New York because of his very busy schedule. The Soviet foreign minister asked Mr Troyanovskiy to convey to Mr Rolandhis his warm greetings and to tell him that, under the circumstances, it was physically impossible to hold a meeting and that this was the only reason such a meeting was not held.

I SIMERINI Reaction

NC041012 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 4 Oct 81 p 3

[From the "Independent" column: "Gromyko's Behavior, the Visit to Moscow, the Explanation"]

[Text] Gromyko's Behavior

It appears that Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko was too busy to receive his Cypriot counterpart, Rolandhis. He limited himself to sending his greetings through the permanent Soviet UN delegate and then departed for Moscow. There is no use concealing from the people of Cyprus that this behavior by Gromyko raises serious questions about the entire behavior of his country toward the Cyprus issue. The Cyprus Government has a duty to ask for explanations and then to inform the public on the matter. This is because so far it has presented the Soviet Union as the warmest supporter of our cause. If something has changed, then we ought to know about it.

The Visit to Moscow

Another thing we ought to know about is whether, at long last, the continually postponed visit of President Kiprianou to Moscow will ever take place. Nearly 3 years have passed since this visit was first mentioned, but it still has not taken place. The first time it was postponed because Soviet President Brezhnev was due to meet U.S. President Carter over SALT II. At that time we were told that President Kiprianou would be going to Moscow in the fall of 1979.

Suddenly, Astavin, the Soviet ambassador here, unilaterally postponed it without giving any satisfactory explanation. Later, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, Astavin said that the visit would soon take place. The government spokesman was more specific, informing the Cypriot people that their president would be visiting the Soviet capital early in 1980. Then 1980 passed and we were in the beginning of 1981. President Kiprianou went everywhere except Moscow. However, he never stopped hoping. He was once again informed that the Kremlin's invitation continued to stand. Once again there was mention of the fall and this time there was mention of October as the possible month for the visit. We have now entered into October and nothing definite has been arranged.

The Explanation

Naturally, there is a simple and logical explanation — no matter how unpleasant it may be for us -- of Gromyko's behavior and the continual postponement of the visit to Moscow. Turkey is the only NATO country bordering the Soviet Union. The Kremlin wants to have good relations with Ankara no matter what the Turkish regime may be.

Turkey, however, has set certain conditions for the development and maintenance of good relations with the Soviet Union. One of these is that it should receive equal treatment on the Cyprus issue. Moscow has accepted this condition and it is adjusting its own policy accordingly. It is for this reason that at the present delicate phase of our problem we must not expect any Soviet action that might strengthen the Greek Cypriot side at the expense of the Turkish Cypriot side. Kiprianou will go to Moscow only when developments on the Cyprus issue permit a parallel gesture from the Kremlin toward Turkey.

Kiprianou's Moscow Visit

NC041247 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 4 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Minister of Interior and Defense Mr Veniamin, in his capacity as acting foreign minister, deputising for Mr Rolandhis, currently in New York, yesterday met with Soviet Ambassador Mr S. Astavin in Nicosia. The statement gave no indication of the topic of the meeting. However, the government spokesman had earlier said that there is no indication about deferment of the visit of President Kiprianou to Moscow, tentatively scheduled for autumn.

After the failure to hold a meeting between Mr Gromyko and Mr Rolandhis in New York, there has been speculation that the proposed visit by President Kiprianou to Moscow might be called off, but when asked to comment the government spokesman in Nicosia said there was no such indication. On the contrary, he said, preparations for the visit are continuing.

The Soviet permanent representative to the UN, Mr Troyanovskiy, had earlier this week informed the Cypriot deputy permanent representative, Mr Sierifis, that Mr Gromyko regretted it had not been possible for him to have a meeting in New York with Mr Rolandhis because of a heavy schedule.

TO VIMA REPORTS KIPRIANOU-ROLANDHIS RIFT

NC040950 Nicosia TO VIMA in Greek 4 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] An unbridgeable rift has developed in relations between President Kiprianou and Foreign Minister N. Rolandhis which is expected to cause a severe government crisis. The Kiprianou-Rolandhis rift is the result of their different evaluations of the Waldheim initiative. Specifically, the president appears to be maintaining a reserved attitude and he is disappointed by the context of Waldheim's ideas, which he considers as partitionist, while the foreign minister is unprecedentedly pressuring the president to accept them.

Over and above this, however, Kiprianou has been informed that in New York Rolandhis is undertaking initiatives, without the president's authority, that tend to bind the Cyprus Government in advance of presidential decisions.

President Kiprianou is concerned over reaction in Cyprus against the Waldheim ideas, and has been warned by the chairman of PASOK and other Greek parties not to undertake any obligation prior to the Greek election. Kiprianou is also very indignant over the tactics and initiatives of his minister in New York.

According to certain reports, Kiprianou has pointed out to the foreign minister that he should not undertake initiatives that tend to bind the Greek side, but to await his own visit to New York before proceeding with any further actions.

Rolandhis, on the other hand, has complained to circles close to him that "Spiros has tied my hands" and that he has been turned into "a minister without authority."

It is expected that the crisis in relations between the president and the foreign minister will soon take on new serious dimensions and that it is quite likely to develop into a severe government crisis as well.

ROLANDHIS DISCUSSES EXPECTED WALDHEIM INITIATIVE

NC040806 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis has stated that if in the end UN Secretary General Waldheim makes an initiative on the Cyprus issue, it will deal with the essence of the matter and will cover all sides of the domestic aspect, including the territorial, constitutional and other issues.

In an interview with the ATHENS NEWS AGENCY, Rolandhis said the possible Waldheim initiative will not deviate from the mandate for good services with which he has been entrusted by the UN Security Council. The role of the UN secretary general, in accordance with the Security Council resolutions, Rolandhis added, continues to remain the role of good services and not of mediation. Consequently, Rolandhis added, it is not expected that a mediation plan which cannot be amended will be submitted. What is expected is a presentation of ideas and evaluations which the two sides could further elaborate during negotiations. Naturally, Rolandhis emphasized, the initiative must be undertaken only if this is considered desirable by both sides.

Answering a question, Rolandhis mentioned that if in the end such an initiative is to be undertaken, this, according to all indications, will take place toward the end of October or in early November. The minister said that for the Greek Cypriot side, the issue is in an advanced exploratory stage and that he, personally, has sufficient facts available after his intensive consultations and contacts in New York. These facts have already been presented to President of the Republic Kiprianou, who will draw the final conclusions during his coming meeting with Waldheim in New York.

COMMONWEALTH INTEREST IN CYPRUS TERMED 'TEPID'

NC031207 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 3 Oct 81 p 3

[From the "Comments" column: "Tepid Temperature at the Commonwealth"]

[Text] On leaving for the Commonwealth conference in Melbourne at the head of an impressive 15-member entourage, President Kiprianou underlined that he attributed great importance to this conference. Perhaps he believed he would be able to rekindle Commonwealth interest in the Cyprus problem, particularly at this moment when it is in its most critical phase. This interest, which in two previous conferences was expressed in a lively way and took on a concrete form through the formation of a special committee to promote the Cyprus issue, was unfortunately allowed to slacken and to be extinguished through our own fault.

As it is known, the special Commonwealth committee on Cyprus was originally made up of ambassadors from a group of member states. Subsequently, the committee was placed at the foreign ministers level, a fact which Rolandhis had announced as our most important success at the Lusaka Conference. Since that time, however, this committee disappeared and nothing has been heard of it.

The conclusion that the Cyprus issue has been degraded in the scale of interest of the Commonwealth is proved by the fact that this time the Cyprus problem was not registered as a special and momentous issue on the conference's agenda in Melbourne. Rather, with a certain condescension, it was grouped in a mass of other international problems such as Namibia, Angola, the Middle East and others. In this way, the Cyprus problem was not discussed in depth and the references of the few representatives who spoke about it were shallow. Most of these references were directed at countering British Prime Minister Thatcher, who, in her own address, unfortunately referred to the Cyprus problem as one of the problems of "disputed territories." This is the first time that a representative of a Commonwealth country, and a guarantor of Cyprus independence and territorial integrity, describes the invasion and violation of Cypriot independence by the Turks as a simple matter of "disputed territories."

This fact alone gives rise to sad thoughts about the way in which those who are not without a role in the staging of the Cyprus tragedy now view it. Naturally, the expected expressions of sympathy and support as well as wishes on the anniversary of Cypriot independence were actually heard at the conference. In the end, however, the Cypriot delegation did not come away from the conference with anything more than a bouquet of hopes for the success of the intercommunal talks which Waldheim is trying to revive.

LISSARIDHIS GIVES VIEWS ON WALDHEIM IDEAS

NC021816 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Socialist EDEK Party Chairman Lissaridhis has issued a written statement in which he refers to initiatives to bind the course of the Cyprus issue which, as he puts it, aim at the acceptance of faits accomplis and the misleading of a number of refugees that they will return to their homes. In his statement, Mr Lissaridhis calls on the government to ask the UN secretary general to stop bringing forward ideas which, as he says, are imposed on him before he announces them. Lissaridhis also asks the government to turn toward a public debate at the United Nations and to give the people a detailed accounting. At the same time, Mr Lissaridhis calls on the Cypriot people to mobilize themselves in order to rule out any handling of the Cyprus issue which would lead to national destruction and asks the Greek people to offer their support.

AKEL SECRETARY RETURNS FROM DAMASCUS TALKS

NC021812 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou has returned from Damascus where he held talks with Al-Asad, Syrian president and secretary general of the ruling Ba'th Party, as well as with other Syrian political personalities.

CAGATAY REACTION TO KIPRIANOU POSITION

TA031324 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Cagatay, has said that the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr Kiprianou, was continuing to completely disregard the accepted realities which were necessary for the solution of the Cyprus problem. Mr Cagatay made a statement today on the address by Mr Kiprianou at the Commonwealth meeting in Australia. Mr Cagatay said that new horizons and hopes had been created in Cyprus and in circles interested in the solution of the Cyprus problem by the handling of the comprehensive Turkish Cypriot proposals. He recalled that these proposals had been described as comprehensive and acceptable by all the world, but Mr Kiprianou was still disregarding the (?accepted) realities of Cyprus. Mr Cagatay said that the Turkish Cypriot community believed that only the establishment of a bizonal, bicommunal, independent, nonaligned federal republic based on two equal administrations could prevent the repetition of its past sufferings. He said that while (?autonomy), justice and democracy was called for in Cyprus, and human rights were being mentioned, it was impossible to think of a type of administration where these rights [words indistinct] the Greek Cypriot community. Mr Cagatay stated that the self-sacrifice and determination shown by the Turkish Cypriot community had made possible the continuing independence of Cyprus.

Commenting on the presence of the Turkish peace force in Cyprus, Mr Cagatay said that Turkey used the rights granted to her under international treaties and intervened in the island and that the Turkish peace force would remain in the island until a just solution of the Cyprus problem was achieved. Mr Cagatay concluded by saying that not only the Turkish Cypriot community, which has always supported a solution of the Cyprus problem through intercommunal talks, but all the world expected the Greek Cypriot administration to respond to the Turkish Cypriot proposals in a conciliatory attitude, accepting the realities of the island, and to create a Cyprus which would afford a peaceful future to the coming generations.

PAPANDREOU HITS NEW DEMOCRACY IN KHANIA SPEECH

NC032059 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] PASOK Chairman Papandreou tonight addressed a gathering at Khania. Mr Papandreou referred to national issues faced by the country, the foreign policy and the New Democracy's responsibilities for the problems it abandons.

Mr Papandreou also referred to the well-known interview by NATO Secretary General Luns and to subsequent denials of it which, he said, constitute an excuse and artlessness. He then went on to criticize the New Democracy policy in the NATO issue, describing it as imprudent. He said: It left NATO in 1974 and returned in 1980 without anything having changed.

Mr Papandreou also denounced a section of the press for reporting false and slanderous information against PASOK and held the New Democracy responsible for this. [He said:] Thus, they reached the point of telling lies that PASOK allegedly is intending to levy taxes on the savings and homes of the citizens. These forged slogans and lies, however, will not influence anybody.

In conclusion, Mr Papandreou forecast that not only will a majority government emerge for PASOK from the 18 October election, but also an all-powerful government which will implement its program.

More on Speech

NC041748 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 4 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[By special correspondent Stavros Psikharis]

[Excerpts] Khania, 3 Oct -- The PASOK government which will emerge from the 18 October elections will not merely be a majority government but an all-powerful one, Mr Andreas Papandreou stressed shortly before opening his speech at Khania from where he has already begun his triumphant tour of Crete. It is already obvious that Mr Papandreou's 3-day tour in Crete will be an unprecedented triumph.

It is impossible to give the full text of the speech, because this telephone dispatch is being given before the PASOK chairman concludes his Khania speech (to catch the printing deadline for the Sunday newspapers). However, the following points can be noted about Mr Papandreou's speech:

--One leg of the speech includes the national issues and foreign policy with the heaviest responsibilities of the New Democracy for the problems it leaves behind.

--The other leg consists of the economic issue where the New Democracy's policy in recent years has almost doubled the country's foreign debts and has forfeited and undermined Greece's future.

Mr Papandreou stressed: "This is the management and ability of New Democracy; increased debts and rash extravagance. They have undermined our economy."

More specifically, the points of Mr Papandreou's speech at Khania today are as follows:

--Concerning foreign policy: The PASOK chairman charges that the well-known interview by NATO Secretary General Luns -- in which he questioned Greece's national sovereignty over the eastern Aegean islands -- might have been denied by Luns himself, but this is an excuse for those who are naive. That well-known Mr Schaufele, who was to come to Athens some time ago as Washington's ambassador, had done about the same thing.

The New Democracy's policy on the NATO issue is inadmissibly contradictory. It left in 1974 and returned in 1980 without anything having changed. "Mr Rallis should tell us, at last, when the New Democracy made a mistake; when they left or when they returned." Mr Papandreou stressed, and described the New Democracy government's policy on the NATO issue as a monument of contradiction.

Mr Papandreou also stressed: New Democracy claims that Greece's participation in NATO's military wing is essential to secure the combat readiness of the armed forces. Were the armed forces combat ready in the summer of 1974 when we were within NATO's military wing?

Today, Mr Papandreou stressed, the country's armed forces are combat ready, and it should be noted that this preparedness has been ensured through economic sacrifices by the country exactly at a time when Greece was not participating in NATO's military wing.

Mr Papandreou further stressed that NATO does not give Greece a defensive cover, and asked the government if NATO also covers the country's northern and eastern borders. At the same time, Papandreou stressed, the return to NATO's military wing was realized within the framework of an agreement which had literally been dictated by Turkey. It is an agreement which will also harass the new government, because it has remained unsettled as to who has responsibility for the Aegean -- a responsibility which Athens had until 1974.

"This is a nationally unacceptable offer by the Rallis government to Turkey which has offended our country's armed forces," Papandreou stressed.

--On the national issue of Cyprus, Papandreou disclosed that there is a new U.S. plan which UN Secretary General Waldheim has undertaken to promote. This plan provides for a condominium -- it is a so-called solution which is nationally unacceptable.

Mr Papandreou said that it is not possible for such a plan to be accepted and stressed that there might be an attempt to secure an agreement on the plan before the elections.

At this point, the PASOK chairman said he has already notified Cypriot President Kiprianou not to accept any solution before the 18 October elections, and Mr Kiprianou replied that he will become informed about the plan but will not commit himself before the new Greek Government is formed.

--Concerning relations with Turkey: The PASOK chairman stressed in his speech that Greece desires peace and good-neighborly relations with Turkey but would not cede even an inch of Greek territory.

"Once the Turks understand this, and I believe they will understand it, there will be no problem in Greek-Turkish relations," Mr Papandreou stressed.

OZAL CITES FINANCIAL TALKS IN WASHINGTON

TA031616 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Oct (AA) -- Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, currently in Washington, held talks with IMF and World Bank officials during the annual joint meeting of this organization as well as with financial ministers of various countries and representatives of major banks. Ozal told a press conference today almost everybody was pointing out Turkey as a model for economic development. "Still," he went on to say, "I do not mean that Turkey has resolved all of her difficulties. I just want to express that Turkey is on the right way progressing towards good results."

There had been certain positive changes in the way Federal German Finance Minister Hans Matthoeffer had been thinking, OECD Secretary General Emile von Lennep would soon be coming to Turkey for talks, and Ozal himself is going to pay an official visit to Saudi Arabia at the invitation of Saudi finance minister, Ozal noted, in brief.

Talks with IMF officials were of a "courtesy call nature" since Turkey had no problems with the fund, Ozal said, predicting a flurry of activity for the private sector in 1982. Referring to his talks with representatives of banks, Ozal said this time he noted far greater interest in Turkey compared to recent years.

Referring to talks with the World Bank, Ozal said in the new year the credits Turkey would receive from the bank would include 125 million dollars for export promotion projects. Ozal returns home Tuesday.

TWO DIPLOMATS BRIEFLY ARRESTED IN COPENHAGEN

TA021528 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 2 Oct (AA) -- The Danish Government has expressed apologies for the brief arrest by local police of two Turkish diplomats for carrying firearms.

The Foreign Ministry in Ankara said Friday Turkey had protested the incident in Copenhagen and Ankara.

The Danish ambassador in Ankara visited Assistant Secretary General Erdem Erner at the Foreign Ministry Friday to inform him that the Danish Justice Ministry was investigating the incident.

TURKEY TO PROSECUTE PARIS CONSULATE ATTACKERS

NC021012 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 28 Sep 81 p 8

[Reha Muhtar report from Ankara]

[Text] Justice Minister Cevdet Mentes has stated that the Armenian terrorists who occupied the Turkish Consulate General in Paris will be tried in Turkey in their absence on grounds that "they have attempted to separate a section of the territory under the sovereignty of the state."

In a statement to MILLIYET, Justice Minister Cevdet Mentes said that it is clear from their own words that the Armenian terrorists' aim is to divide Turkey. Mentes added: "Even though these terrorists are not citizens of the Turkish Republic, it is possible under section 125 of the Turkish penal code to institute legal proceedings against them. It will be necessary to cooperate with the French Government in obtaining statements from the Armenian terrorists when investigations begin in the next few days. International agreements stipulate that the two countries should cooperate in these matters. We expect France to show understanding."

Section 125 of the Turkish penal code says: "Any person who commits a crime with the intention of transferring the whole or part of the state territory to the sovereignty of another country or for the purpose of curtailing the independence of the state or of undermining its unity or of separating part of the territory under the state administration will be liable to death punishment."

TCP REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES REGIONAL CONFERENCE

TA020838 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Summary of statement made by Turkish Communist Party representative at the conference of communist and worker parties of the eastern Mediterranean, Near East, Middle East and Red Sea regions -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear listeners, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] representative, who began his statement by referring to the confusing developments in the international situation and the aggressive and adventurist policy of imperialism, said that securing peace and preventing a nuclear war are the most urgent problems facing humanity. The representative continued: The deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe, the U.S. decision to produce the neutron bomb, the bloody attacks launched by Israel against the Lebanese and the Palestinian people, U.S. provocations against the Libyan people, the U.S. increasing its bases in our region and plans to deploy U.S. rapid deployment forces in the region are all parts of the same aggressive strategy.

The TCP representative also drew attention to the political and military cooperation between the Beijing hegemonists and imperialism. He stressed the importance of the unity of the most extensive peace and anti-imperialist forces. He later explained the TCP stand on a solution to the Near and Middle East problem. He also referred to the peace proposal submitted by Secretary General Comrade Leonid Brezhnev to the 26th CPSU Congress. He said that the Soviet proposals directed toward the Mediterranean, the Near and Middle East and the Gulf are in the interests of all peoples in the region.

Continuing his statement by explaining the military dictatorship conditions in Turkey, the representative explained the junta activities within the past year. He said that the generals who came to power with the goal of eradicating terror later increased terror on forces who were opposed to terror. He told about their increasing oppression of the democratic organizations of the masses and the political and union organizations of the working class. He exposed the attack and torture directed against the TCP, the severe oppression of the Kurdish people. The representative said: The TCP has been struggling against the national and social pressure on the Kurdish people for over 60 years. The TCP recognizes the right of the Kurdish people to determine their future and is in favor of the political autonomy of the Kurdish people in Turkey. He noted that imperialism, taking advantage of the oppression of the Kurdish people, employed this problem as a tool against progressive forces in our country and our region. He added that our party believes in taking up this problem in accordance with the conditions in each country and taking into consideration the national and international duties of the working class in each country.

The representative said that the meeting of the TCP Plenum under conditions of extreme terror is the revolutionary response of the working class to the enemy. He later dwelled upon the TCP Plenum and especially on the importance of establishing a single front composed of all antifascist, anti-imperialist, antimonopolist and antichauvinist forces. He said that the joint action of the progressive forces held in Federal Germany on the first anniversary of the military takeover is a significant step in this direction.

Pointing out that various realistic points in the foreign policy of the military administration, such as reducing the level of the relations with Israel and the reluctance in connection with the deployment of the rapid deployment forces, did not agree with the NATO and Pentagon policy. The representative said that the most reactionary pro-American and collaborationist forces have recently increased their activities. He pointed out the dangers posed by the expansionist dreams of certain sectors of the collaborationist monopolist bourgeoisie that cannot cope with the economic crisis. He stressed that the problem concerning the unity of all national democratic forces in Turkey gained singular importance in the face of such dangers.

Stating that the conference document was approved by the TCP, the representative said that this document will further strengthen the unity of the anti-imperialist struggle of the brotherly parties in the region. He added that the conference is a step forward in the anti-imperialist struggle and solidarity and a step toward the forum of all world communist and workers parties. He stressed the urgency of such a forum. He later thanked the brotherly parties in the region, who are waging their struggle under the strenuous conditions, for their solidarity with the TCP and the progressive forces in our country.

LABOR OFFICIAL CRITICAL OF ARBITRATION WORK

TA041625 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1528 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Izmir, 4 Oct (AA) -- Price increases should be prevented by the administration, Turk-Is (Turkish Labour Confederation) Organizational Secretary Orhan Ercelik told a union meeting today. All sections including workers had to make sacrifices during this time of crisis but these sacrificies should be distributed in an equitable way, he added. At a time when the minimum monthly wage 10,000 Turkish liras before taxes, prices of essential goods were still going up. He also called for the expansion and reorganization of the secretariat of the high arbitration council which has been renewing due collective contracts or elaborating new ones for workers in private and public sectors since the 12 September military takeover.

TRUCKS CARRY OIL PRODUCTS FROM MERSIN TO IRAQ

TA041622 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1555 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Mersin, 4 Oct (AA) -- Via the Turkish-Iraqi highway, some 700 tanker trucks are transporting to Iraq a monthly average of 8,000 tons of oil products processed at the Anatolian Refinery Corporation [ATAS] refineries in Mersin.

AUSTRIA

PAHR, GROMYKO DISCUSS KAMPUCHEA, AFGHANISTAN

AU021204 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 2 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] (APA) -- Foreign Minister Pahr talked for just under an hour in New York with his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko, on 30 September. Both ministers described bilateral relations as good and capable of being expanded. Their talks on international politics were focused primarily on the Madrid CSCE follow-up conference. Pahr stressed Austria's hope that a substantial result could be achieved there in the near future. He declared that Europe's neutrals and nonaligned states are still ready to make constructive contributions to the negotiations as long as they see the possibility of an agreement by the two big powers.

The Soviet foreign minister paid tribute to the activities of the neutrals and nonaligned countries and declared that the Soviet Union is at present waiting for the reaction of the NATO countries to its proposals regarding the European disarmament conference and a definition of the range of application for confidence- building measures. Pahr also broached the problems of Afghanistan and Kampuchea and appealed to the Soviet Union to use its influence to achieve positive solutions at the conference table. Gromyko and Pahr agreed on further official visits at the foreign ministers level and discussed the date of President Kirchschlaeger's visit to the Soviet Union.

NEW ARMY COMMANDER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

AU021946 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 2 Oct 81 p 1

[Special report by "HWS" on Vienna press conference by new army commander Ernest Bernadiner on 1 October]

[Excerpt] As far as the equipment of the Austrian army with missiles, demanded by [his predecessor] Spanocchi, Bernadiner has quite different aims: "The government now in office did not make the Austrian State Treaty. What is involved here is antitank and antiaircraft missiles. No one is thinking of Austrian intercontinental missiles, and it is that type of missile which is actually meant by the treaty ban. But as long as the treaty is interpreted differently, these things are simply unattainable for us. But they are not vital for us, nor decisive for our survival, because developments will soon make hollow-core missiles superfluous. The trend is going to artillery weapons again. And those, gentlemen, we certainly do have..."He adds that even a delay in the purchase of interceptors will not in any way impair the further building up of the militia army.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

REVALUATION OF MARK, OTHER CURRENCIES AGREED

LD041818 Hamburg DPA in German 1730 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Brussels, 4 Oct (DPA) -- The mark is being revalued by 5.5 percent within the European monetary system. According to conference delegates, this is envisaged in a compromise reached this evening at the EEC monetary conference in Brussels. In addition, the French franc and Italian lira are both being devalued by 3 percent and the Dutch guilder is being revalued by 5.5 percent. Federal Finance Minister Matthoefer confirmed here this evening that the German currency is being revalued by 5.5 percent.

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GOVERNMENT WILL GO ALONG WITH DM REVALUATION

AU051242 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1158 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Following the latest decisions of the European Community finance ministers [to revalue the German mark and the Netherlands guilder], Austria will continue its hard currency policy: the schilling will continue to fluctuate on the German mark. The exact extent of the actual revaluation is not yet known but an upward revaluation of the schilling vis-a-vis the U.S. dollar of about 5 percent is expected. This will produce short term effects such as a reduction of import prices, but later on, may affect Austria's competitive ability. Trade Minister Staribacher says he does not expect the change in the monetary conversion rate to affect Austria's tourist trade.

PEOPLES PARTY WINS MAJORITY IN STYRIAN ELECTIONS

AU051100 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 5 Oct 81 p 1

[Summary] In yesterday's Styrian Landtag elections, the Austrian Peoples Party [OeVP] obtained 50.8 percent of the valid votes and retained its 30 Landtag seats, while the Austrian Socialist Party [SPOe] won an additional seat from the Austrian Freedom Party [FPOe]. The seat distribution in the new Styrian Landtag will be: OeVP 30 (no change), SPOe 24 (plus 1) and FPOe 2 (minus 1). The OeVP obtained 376,623 votes or 50.5 percent (as against 384,905 votes or 52 percent in the 1978 Landtag elections): the SPOe 317,616 votes or 42.84 percent (1978: 298,560 votes, 40.3 percent); the FPOe 37,270 votes or 5.03 percent (1978: 47,562 votes, 6.4 percent); and the Austrian Communist Party (KPOe] 9,897 votes or 1.33 percent (1978: 9,876 votes, 1.3 percent).

LEADERS TALK WITH HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

AU021230 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Austria -- Hungarian Defense Ministery Army Gen Lajos Czinege, who is paying an official visit to Austria, today will attend a combat exercise of a territorial reserve battalion in Glashuetten, Styria. Lajos Czinege has been in Austria since yesterday. He has had talks with President Kirchschlaeger and Defense Minister Roesch, among others. His visit will end tomorrow.

BRIEFS

ROAD PROJECTS WITH HUNGARY -- Austrian and Hungarian experts recently held talks in Vienna on joint road projects. They reached agreement on a timetable for the construction of the Budapest-Vienna superhighway, of additional lanes for Austrian tourists going to Hungary at several border checkpoints and of a new border checkpoint, Deutschkreutz-Kophaza, which could be completed in 2-3 years. The Budapest-Gyor section of the superhighway is to be completed by 1985. On the Austrian side, work to extend the A-4 East Autobahn to Nickelsdorf is to begin in 1985. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 26 Sep 81 p 5 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS MEET WITH ROSTOW

LD051158 Hamburg DPA in German 1107 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 5 Oct (DPA) -- Eugene Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, today began political talks in Bonn on the situation in East-West arms control negotiations. Rostow was welcomed at the Foreign Ministry by his German counterpart, Ambassador Extraordinary Friedrich Ruth. A first round of talks was also attended by leading Defense Ministry representatives. Rostow has already visited a series of West European countries to explain American viewpoints.

REACTIONS TO REAGAN STRATEGIC ARMS PROGRAM

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG

DW051137 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 5 Oct 81 p 4

[Commentary signed A.: "Reagan Contradicts Himself"]

[Text] President Reagan's plan to modernize the U.S. nuclear force has by no means become an all-encompassing decision which will exert influence on developments even into the next century and about which people have been talking for a long time. Improvization would be too contemptuous a term to use, yet the temporary nature of the program is quite evident. It also caused immediate vehement debates.

During the election campaign, Reagan promised to do something about the vulnerability of the U.S. arsenal of strategic missiles in silos. Now he has even canceled the bold, and above all costly, project of his predecessor Carter, which envisaged a system of several potential launching pads for each missile. Reagan's solution is at odds with the arguments he advanced yesterday: The temporary abandonment of mobility will not reduce the vulnerability of the missiles even if their number is increased. Unless Reagan's decision has been influenced exclusively by financial and domestic considerations, the hitherto essential argument of the vulnerability of the existing system is obviously no longer valid. Another explanation would be that there is simply no agreement at this time on the most expedient way to set up an entirely new missiles system. In that case, Reagan has chosen the smallest denominator to which the controversial views of his experts can be reduced: He wishes to gain time until the second half of the decade.

The question remains whether things will be any clearer by then. It is also highly uncertain whether Reagan will still be President after 1984 when the Russian superiority allegedly will be particularly critical. If not, his successor may well make different decisions again. Right now, Reagan has to deal with the opposition in his own camp. His arms problems are not out of the way, they are just beginning.

Cologne Report

DW051503 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0605 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Excerpts from correspondent Hauptmann dispatch]

[Text] Washington -- What Reagan disclosed as the core of his arms program is a dubious recipe for the enhancement of military striking capability. The MX missiles are simply to be placed into reconditioned launching silos of the obsolete Titan missiles and thus rendered immobile until a satisfactory deployment method -- ground or air -- has been found. The 100 manned B-1 bombers carry the same blemish of being stopgap measure. In a few years, they will be just as obsolete as the B-52's.

It is doubtful that Reagan's wonder weapons will improve the Soviet receptiveness to disarmament talks as the White House expects. Definite, however, is that this ambitious program worth $180 billion will tie the arms program to a course which will determine strategic plans and thus also political maneuverability for a decade.

If deterrence is to be credible, it must certainly be strong enough. Yet a demonstration of military might has never been a substitute for a reasonable foreign policy. Without political commonsense, strength may well degenerate into an arms race.

FRANKFURTHER RUNDSCHAU CRITICIZES U.S. ECONOMICS

DW021325 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 2 Oct 81 p 3

[Rolf Dietrich Schwartz dispatch: "The Right of the Stronger"]

[Text] Washington -- What is good for the United States is good for the world. This is the simple formula to which the course and the results of this year's world currency and development conference, which will be concluded today, can be reduced. For the first time, the "new rightists" -- foremost President Reagan -- who have been ruling in Washington since the beginning of the year, had an opportunity to expound their convictions on the best way toward the economic and social recuperation of all countries to the world gathering, with the exception of the hardcore of the East bloc. They exploited this chance, using no uncertain terms.

With respect to the currency and development course adopted in Washington this week by nearly all countries, the world's weal or woe depends decisively on the continuing economic power of the United States. Granted, this is not a new finding. Yet unlike former times, the United States in the future will stop regarding specific sensitivities of this or that country, be it in the South, East or West.

If Reagan is convinced by his advisers that control of inflation can be achieved only by means of interest rates constantly kept extremely high, this onesidedness entails consequences for each government in the world. If Reagan is convinced that development funds are more effective if they are granted in keeping with the interests of the donor countries rather than with those of the needy recipients, this change in direction also constitutes a signal for the world.

The initial dehydration symptoms of the great international development institutions of the World Bank group as a consequence of U.S. refusal policy already show the destination on this course. Any poorer country indulging in the future in the luxury of a policy which is not in full harmony with that of Washington will have to pay dearly for this extravagance. In any event, other industrial countries cannot fill up the payment gap which is torn open by the U.S. change in course toward bilateral aid restricted to outspokenly friendly partner countries exclusively.

But even the states which are better off will no longer be able to rely economically on rich America for the time being as they did in the past. Gone are the times when the rulers in the White House were above consulting the world economist in the Bonn chancellor's office in private and free of charge. It is instead the German head of government who must pay tuition in installments: in the spring, Helmut Schmidt announced that his then forthcoming enlightenment lecture would soon convince the old beginner of the need for decreasing interest rates in the interest of the partner countries; during the world economic summit in Ottawa 3 months later, he already indulged in anti-Americanism which he otherwise abhors, justifying the Bonn austerity compulsions with the reckless U.S. interest rate policy; and now, over the first weekend this autumn, his Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer unconditionally surrenders on this question and does not indicate any alternative to Reagan's strong medicine.

The slogan "confidence in one's own strength" issued by the federal finance minister in Washington constitutes the consequence of the feeling of vocation on the part of the zealous Reagan advisers. But it definitely is also somewhat a fear of being contaminated by the American disease of Reaganism.

Just the same, not much has been left of the original U.S. conviction that the great experiment of monetarism will be successful. The finance capital on Wall Street, of all groups, refuses to be believingly obedient and reacts with panic sales to the diffuse prompting by self-appointed experts. Granted, this did not yet make any impression on the protagonists of the 4-day currency theater play in Washington, at which they appeared in accordance with a strictly arranged ritual. But once Reagan's failure begins to take shape, visibly by the charts of unemployment, economic slump and foreign deficits, the slogan "confidence in one's own strength" may well turn quite rapidly into the opposite course of action: "Everyone for himself!"

To tell the truth, indications of that can already be found now in Matthoefer's conclusions from Washington. In any event, what else does the slimming down cure ordered at home (in meager times!) for the sake of strengthening the confidence in the home currency mean than the realization of the absence of international cooperation, let alone the oft-conjured solidarity of the pa t? Since nobody knows where we will go from here economically, everybody in Washington this time showed reserve toward the "right of the stronger" which Reagan loudly claimed for himself. To an increasing extent, successes of conferences must no longer be measured by the progress achieved but by what retrogression they at least prevent.

GDR CRITIC LAUNCHES ALL-GERMAN PEACE INITIATIVE

DW051207 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 5 Oct 81 p 14

[Text] GDR regime critic Robert Havemann has launched an all-German peace initiative. During his visit to Bonn in November, Leonid Brezhnev, USSR chief of state and party, is to be called on in an open letter to negotiate, among other things, on the withdrawal of "all occupation troops from both parts of Germany" and to renounce the enhancement of "already existing medium-range weapons against West Europe." The initial 150 signatories to the letter include 27 parsons, skilled workers and housewives from the GDR. The appeal has so far also been signed by SPD Bundestag Deputies Hajo Hoffmann, Ottmar Schreiner, Gert Weisskirchen and Klaus-Dieter Kuehbacher.

PAPERS ASSESS REAGAN STRATEGIC ARMS DECISION

LE MONDE Editorial

PM050937 Paris LE MONDE in French 4-5 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "SALT Forgotten?"]

[Text] Nobody will be surprised by the scope of the strategic arms program announced by Reagan. On the one hand, his decision is fully in keeping with his voluntarist philosophy and his determination to oppose Soviet power "on all fronts." And on the other hand, he had to make decisions on the new generation of weapons capable of ensuring deterrence beyond this century.

In this sense, the series of measures expected for several months seemed likely to be as important as the big decisions made by Eisenhower and Kennedy more than 20 years ago, which have guided the arms race until today.

Reagan's options may seem more modest, although the appearance of thousands of cruise missiles in the U.S. arsenal, which had already been decided but has now been confirmed, introduces an element which is probably as important as the construction of more than 1,000 intercontinental missiles in the early 1960's.

The new MX surface missile program has been reduced from 200 to 100 units and the White House has probably made a wise decision in abandoning, at least for the next few years, the "ballet" which these missiles were to stage among thousands of shelters, as Carter had envisaged. The problem of the invulnerability of the silos did not seem to have been permanently settled by that solution.

But there is also reason to wonder why, in these circumstances, a new missile is necessary when the navy is already developing a similar missile with the Trident and when the surface component of the strategic arsenals seems increasingly threatened. Similarly, it seems costly to manufacture 100 B-1 bombers when another more sophisticated, if not "invisible," machine is taking shape for the future and when the proliferation of cruise missiles makes it possible to rejuvenate the B-52 of the 1950's.

Carter probably was wrong to abandon the B-1 program in 1977 when it was already very advanced, without securing anything in return. But Reagan is going to the opposite extreme by launching these new programs without even reestablishing with Moscow the threads of the SALT negotiations which have been broken since the reduction of the agreement signed by Brezhnev and Carter in 1979. These negotiations are to be resumed within 6 months, according to Washington, but, should the Kremlin prove really prepared to stop the race then, it would probably be too late to set aside these new systems.

The conference to review the ABM treaty, scheduled for next year, is already posing a threat to the main result achieved in the arms control sphere. In opting for the deployment of the MX missiles in fixed silos for the time being, Reagan is paving the way for these missiles to be protected by ABM weapons and hence is strengthening the military's strong temptation to annul the 1972 treaty.

Since Washington now also seems to want to demand that monitoring of any overall agreement should include-on-the-spot inspections -- a measure which Moscow has always rejected -- it is difficult to see how the two powers can curb this new phase in their race.

LE FIGARO Editorial

PM050945 Paris LE FIGARO in French 3-4 Oct 81 p 1

[Serge Maffert editorial: "Three Targets"]

[Text] President Reagan's decision to renovate the U.S. strategic arsenal at great expense has three target: the Soviet Union, West Europe and American opinion. The Pentagon's plans have been known for years but their implementation constantly was postponed, even by the Republican administration, for financial (excessive cost) and technical reasons (rapid development of arms systems). The announcement of the plan yesterday is directly linked to the current international and domestic situation.

Haig just met with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko for the first time. Soviet-American negotiations are going to start in Geneva on 30 November. Reagan is gradually introducing a policy toward Moscow whose long term objectives cannot yet be clearly seen. But it is known that he intends above all to "restore the strategic balance between East and West," which the Americans think now places them at a disadvantage.

Of course, the Soviets maintain that if there is any imbalance, it is in U.S. favor and that, in any case, the deployment of new weapons in West Europe would constitute an intolerable threat. Nobody has the slightest illusion about the chances of the Geneva talks being successful and all the indications are that there will, instead, be a revival of the arms race.

As far as West Europe is concerned, Reagan wanted to give a dazzling demonstration of the U.S. determination to shoulder its responsibilities. In this way, he hopes to strengthen American credibility among the European allies and among the Near East countries which he would like to enroll in the operation to "contain" the Soviet Union. It is also a way of condemning the "unrealistic" attitude of those Europeans, like the FRG, the Netherlands or others, who might be tempted by "pacifism" or "neutralism" and, above all, of their governments who are only showing very moderate enthusiasm about the deployment of new Eurostrategic missiles on their territory.

But the fact that the MX missiles will not, after all, be deployed on mobile vehicles in Nevada will partly destroy the desired psychological effect -- in a way, it is a half measure.

Finally, there is reason to think that Reagan wanted to make the announcement of this military effort coincide more or less with the discussion on a budget which provides for a considerable reduction in social spending and aid to the in military investments, could be presented as an instrument in economic recovery. In any case, this is the constant theory propounded by the military-industrial complex which is both a myth and a reality of American life.

LE MONDE EXAMINES U.S. STUDY ON SOVIET STRENGTH

PM051111 Paris LE MONDE in French 4-5 Oct 81 p 2

[Jacques Isnard and Michel Tatu article: "Difficult Comparisons"]

[Text] "Soviet Military Power," the study published by the U.S. Defense Department at the end of September, is not free of the constraints and ambiguities of the genre. It is devoted exclusively to Soviet military potential and only in very few cases gives the corresponding figures for the U.S. Armed Forces. The latter therefore have been added wherever possible in our own report on this page.

At times, it is also less accurate than the studies published annually by two major Western centers which are well-known to experts: the London International Institute for Strategic Studies and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute [SIPRI]. However, its numerous diagrams and illustrations are addressed to a wider audience. Washington's map with the superimposed area of the Nizhniy-Tagil tank factory in the Urals, the biggest in the world, covering 827,000 square meters, is indicative of the gigantic size of the Soviet war effort. Moreover, this was illustrated 1 month ago by the American DIA -- a revelation for the first time of Soviet military production figures and not just the composition of the arsenals.

Of course, this "declassification" effort is intended to support Reagan's rearmament program by demonstrating the reality of the enemy threat. The opponents of this policy both in the United States and in the USSR or Europe are all the more inclined to denounce this "maneuver" since the United States, in fact, has a monopoly of information on the subject. The Kremlin leaders have said nothing about it since Khrushchev's unprecedented effort in 1960 -- although the former leader merely indicated the total numbers of his armed forces. All world experts must, therefore, work on the American figures, even when they dispute their interpretation as the SIPRI researchers do. The idea of creating a network of observation satellites under UN control, put forward by the previous French Government, is in any event still relevant.

Does this mean that the American estimates are deliberately falsified? The Pentagon frequently errs by omission but it is more difficult for it to cheat over big numbers of big disproportions: some CIA dissident would quickly denounce any excessively crude exaggeration.

Practical experience nonetheless makes it possible to reduce the controversies to more modest proportions: The Vienna negotiations on the reduction of forces are in fact stumbling over the assessment of troop numbers in the Eastern camp, but the contention in fact relates to only 150,000 men out of a total of more than 1 million; in 1972 as in 1979 the Soviet and American teams at the SALT negotiations had little difficulty in agreeing on the numbers of strategic launchers in each camp -- the numbers were essentially those which the United States had made known for several years. Finally, although the missile gap at the beginning of the 1960's (the belief that the Soviets were mass-producing ICBMS, when in fact they were making do with medium-range missiles) was fully exploited by the Pentagon to launch its program [apparent line drop] to forget that this "gap" was primarily a satellite gap, corresponding to the Americans' virtually total ignorance about the Soviet network after the interruption of U2 spyplane flights and before the appearance of the first satellites.

The Pentagon study does admit major areas in which the Soviet partner is inferior: Moscow's lag in microelectronics, computers and jet engines is assessed as between 2 and 7 years, but it was between 10 and 12 years in the mid-1960's. The Soviets are making up ground by modifying their equipment more rapidly and, above all, they are enjoying a "transfusion" of Western technology and equipment thanks to trade programs, toward which the authors do not conceal their hostility. The authors sometimes tend to "lay it on thick" either in the apocalyptic tone used to describe the extremely wide KGB apparatus or in oversimplifying, when they contrast the 900,000 scientists and engineers engaged in research and development in the USSR with their 600,000 U.S. colleagues (it is doubtful that the level is comparable) or when they express the view that Russian advisers abroad "are capable of cultivating pro-Soviet sentiments" among the populations.

Moreover, the estimate of the economic cost of the Soviet war effort is even more random; like many others, the authors put the proportion of Soviet GNP devoted to that effort at between 12 and 14 percent. But they forget that, until 1976, the CIA went no further than a 6 to 8 percent bracket.

The Pentagon study, which is more quantitative than qualitative, sins especially by its lack of judgments or evaluations of the Soviet Armed Forces' operational state and tactical capabilities in the field. It is true that such an analysis is probably more difficult. The easy solution is to list the figures like a commercial catalog which forgets to inform clients of the quality of the products, their durability, the way they operate, the real level of stocks immediately available and the time requires for delivery.

In this sphere, qualitative assessment is important if not decisive. We have seen armies (like the German Army in 1940 or the Israeli Army in 1967 and 1973) launch conflicts with a very marked numerical inferiority compared with the combined forces of their adversaries and we have seen the American Army -- one of the most powerful in the world -- suffer a serious military defeat in 1980 in the Iranian desert, after earlier being forced to abadon the fight in Vietnam.

Several factors combine to establish the operational (or nonoperational) character of an army, like forces' training standards, general staff knowledge and knowhow, logistical support supplying the frontlines, the effect of surprise, fighting units' levels of skill or even the organization of communications. These are all indications which intelligence services analyze and evaluations offices relish and which are measured during maneuvers, simulation tests, general staff exercises and real scale operations performed by foreign armies.

In the present case, the numerous accidents at sea involving Soviet warships, the Red Army's logistical problems in its interventions in Czechoslovakia (1968) and Afghanistan (1979), the mechanical failures noted in Soviet equipment supplied to or exhibited in foreign countries and the technical shortcomings noted during the launching of some experimental vehicles give grounds for weighing the Pentagon's estimates and modifying its conclusions.

LIBYAN AIRSPACE VIOLATION CONTROVERSY CONTINUES

AU052010 Rome ANSA in English 1953 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 5 Oct (ANSA) -- The Italian ambassador to Tripoli today was instructed to inform Libyan authorities that the fact that an Italian Air Force fighter had escorted a Libyan passenger plane out of Italian airspace last week was part of normal identification procedure and in no way discriminatory in nature.

Foreign Ministry circles here today said statements made in a Libyan note with regard to members of the Italian Government were unacceptable, arbitrary and liable only to prejudice the continuity and intensity of relations between the two countries.

Foreign Ministry Responds

LD060320 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2300 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Further Libyan accusations against Italy which were addressed to the Italian ambassador in Tripoli have been released by the official news agency JANA. The Italian Foreign Ministry states in a communique that our diplomatic representative in Tripoli, having been summoned by the under secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, reaffirmed that the Italian Government wants to maintain and, if possible, improve relations with Libya, as affirmed in the Chamber of Deputies in October by Foreign Minister Colombo. The Italian ambassador also told the Libyan authorities that the interception of a Libyan civilian plane in Italian airspace occurred within the framework of normal aircraft identification procedures and bears no discriminatory character.

Italian Foreign Ministry circles then pointed out that the inferences about and comments on members of the Italian Government contained in the communique issued yesterday by the Libyan agency are unacceptable, arbitrary and apt to be prejudicial to the continuity and quality of the relations between the two countries.

In its communique, Al-Qadhdhafi's government accused Defense Minister Lagorio of interfering in Libya's internal affairs, in particular because he said in an interview that Libya had already extended de facto its territorial waters to 200 miles. This was denied by the Tripoli government, which charged, among other things, that some Italian circles connected with the United States are maneuvering in this manner to induce Italian public opinion to accept the deployment of U.S. missiles and the stockpiling of nuclear weapons in Italian territory.

COLOMBO, FRG FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS

AU051659 Rome ANSA in English 1543 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 5 Oct (ANSA) -- Italy and West Germany have come up with a plan for promoting the European Ten's unification process in foreign policy, security and cultural matters, but they failed in talks here over the weekend to agree on ways of expanding economic cooperation between European Economic Community (EEC) member states.

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and his West German counterpart Hans-Dietrich Genscher came to a "very close understanding" on a draft "European Act" for unification during three hours of talks in Rome Saturday.

The key to the Rome government's idea, which was endorsed by Genscher, was to strive at reviving the EEC Ten's political cooperation process and enhance the group's foreign policy role at a time when international relations were going through a critical stage.

The Italian-West German plan calls for making the Ten's political cooperation procedures more mandatory and expanding consultations to encompass the entire realm of foreign policy issues and include security and cultural issues as well.

But the two sides differed in their approaches to economic unification, with Bonn apparently fearful of getting involved in a process which would entail heavier expenses to support the weaker economies of the community.

In a communique, the two European diplomatic chiefs voiced their satisfaction that the United States and the Soviet Union have arranged to start negotiations on their medium-range nuclear missile arsenals in Europe on November 30.

They addressed an appeal to the Soviet Union to pull back SS-20 missiles and thereby pave the way for both sides "to give up their medium-range missiles according to the wishes of European peoples".

CRAXI OUTLINES PSI FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICY

PM301443 Rome AVANTI in Italian 27-28 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[Report on PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi 26 September speech in Bologna: "For Peace and for Human and People's Rights"]

[Excerpts] In his speech in Bologna, Craxi stressed the Socialist International's role in Europe and the world. "It is a major vehicle for peace and progress in a world made unstable by growing conflicts, violence and authoritarianism, and economic crisis and inequalities. It unites different experiences and traditions, and it expresses a single message of civilization based on the principles of the peoples' solidarity, equality and independence."

Craxi added that it is within "The framework of the Socialist International's responsibilities that the PSI develops in policy and initiative." "Whoever imagined that my visit to Bologna would be an occasion for polemics will be disappointed. We are not interested in polemics, prejudiced splits and futile wrangling. I came to Bologna to elucidate and confirm our foreign and domestic policy proposals and to remind those who seem to have forgotten it that the Socialist Party is and remains a steadfast defender of peace, of national interests and security, and of peoples' rights and human rights throughout the world, wherever they are violated, threatened or damaged."

Restoring Climate of Trust

"Mankind has at its disposal the means for a frightening collective suicide which no rational being can want and which only governments seized by madness could unleash," Craxi said. "Hence stems the need, in a situation of crisis and high tension in international relations, to close the way to an unrestrained resumption of the arms race, to restore an atmosphere of communicativeness and trust and to implement a policy of balance, arms control and disarmament, within the context of new negotiations. Peace and security can never be considered valid in a single direction only, and military balances must be mutually verified and recognized; the opening of a new and more positive chapter in international relations is in everyone's interest. We welcome as something extremely positive the announcement that a start is being made in the direction of opening negotiations."

Craxi said that negotiations "must cover as broad a spectrum as possible"; "must have Europe in a position of involvement and shared responsibility coordinated with its major ally"; and "must proceed speedily so as to produce results by 1983." "Speaking in Paris the other day, the new president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand, said: 'France does not confuse pacifism as a principle with peace as a result. It is the latter which concerns me.

"'The debate over arms versus negotiations must be organized around this fundamental notion; only the balance of forces preserves peace. This is why I have alerted the public to the Soviets' excessive arms in Europe.' And Mitterrand speaks on behalf of a government that in France includes the Communists. We announced this same stance 2 years ago in Italy and we have adapted to it our line of conduct, which has been consistent and clear."

Craxi said: "With the deployment of the Soviet SS-20's targeted on Western Europe, a disruption of the balance in Europe has occurred and it must be rectified.

"This must take place through negotiations that will totally eliminate the opposing new missile systems already deployed or being produced -- this would be by far the best thing -- or, if this is impossible, will reduce them to the lowest possible level.

"It is futile to rage against the construction of an infrastructure in Italy which in any case could not become operational until 1984 and whose nuclear utilization depends and will depend on the result of the negotiations."

"We have worked and are still working for peace, which must be anchored to clear and secure foundations, to verified, accepted and recognized balances.

"Nobody must have or prepare for a position of hegemony and military superiority. Excessive imbalances are the real source of fears, uncertainties, tensions and temptations. We defend peace and the interests of national security. Our policy has a purely defensive, strictly defensive and exclusively defensive aim.

"If I used the expression used by Mitterrand, who said that the exclusive aim is the 'sacrosanct defense of our territory,' I would doubtless encounter further polemics. But that is exactly what I believe. We would like to see the country more united on the major issues of peace and national defense. To split the Italians on this subject of fundamental shared interest is the worst thing that one could to for the nation and democracy.

"We urge dialogue and in-depth study of the issues. We do not take for granted a future exacerbation of internal relations and of increased splits. The useful area for a broad convergence could be established in the following fundamental points:

"1 -- The development of solidarity among the 14 Atlantic alliance countries in confirmation of its strictly defensive purpose;

"2 -- Italy's full backing for the policy of negotiation designed to establish nuclear balances at the lowest possible level and to implement a policy of controlling production and deployment of weapons with a view to their substantial reduction and nonproliferation;

"3 -- The request for an active role for Europe and greater responsibility on the world scene and for consultations with the United States over political decisions binding on the Atlantic alliance;

"4 -- A framework of Italian initiatives aimed at supporting political solutions and international mediations in the major points of crisis, to reduce tensions and prevent the exacerbation of current conflicts;

"5 -- A specific Italian initiative in the Mediterranean region for a task of elucidation that is becoming increasingly necessary, to extend the margins of security, cooperation and stability of the region, which are so heavily threatened;

"6 -- A strong Italian thrust to accelerate the coordination and unity processes in the political activity of Europe and its institutions;

"7 -- A confirmation of Italy's interest, not only in developing the closest friendly relations with neighboring and allied states, but also in keeping open the possibilities of dialogue and cooperation between Western and Eastern Europe and between Italy and Eastern Europe, thus facilitating the peace processes with new opportunities for cooperation and the development of healthy economic and trading relations;

"8 -- An international presence for Italy, through which it shows itself to be always steadfast in the principles of the defense of the peoples' rights to independence, sovereignty and self-determination and in defense of human rights;

"9 -- A growing effort to enable Italy to acquire a prominent and responsible role in the major North-South dialogue, constantly making its own contribution to international cooperatin with Third World countries and to the struggle against poverty, famine, death and underdevelopment throughout the world;

"10 -- The confirmation of Italy's refusal to deploy the new neutron bomb produced by the United States on its territory."

Next Craxi discussed the "hotspots" which constitute factors of crisis and danger.

"Every one of them, whether an open or a latent conflict, could become a local war of regional or international proportions and very difficult to control."

Afghanistan -- The Soviet occupation must cease. There must be a solution that fits into framework of stability in the region.

Middle East -- Stasis is the most dangerous condition. There must be a new peace and negotiation initiative, which cannot exclude the PLO.

Poland -- With regard to Poland, Craxi said that Solidarity expresses feelings and aspirations with strong roots among the Polish people. The response to them must not be the use of force or the threat of it. Polish society, which is in a serious state of crisis, needs thorough changes. These in turn demand a certain gradualness and therefore a high sense of responsibility on the part of everyone who does not intend to remain entrenched in splittist or wholly conservative stances. The continuous threatening Soviet interference in Polish internal affairs serves only to inflame people and to create increasingly difficult and dangerous conditions. Poland is part of the USSR's system of alliances but it is still a great and glorious independent nation, not an outlying province of the USSR.

El Salvador -- The massacre in El Salvador must cease. There must be a political solution, an internal pacification and a new democratic government. The U.S. administration would be making a major error if it encouraged the tendencies that have already emerged to reintroduce the "big stick" policy to Latin America.

Next Craxi discussed the problems of the African Continent, of the Horn of Africa, southern Africa and the Western Sahara and the problems of the Far East, of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and relations with the PRC.

"We feel that there are causes for great concern regarding the domestic situation. One must not fear the social and political clashes and conflicts that are part of a free democracy. What we fear is their exacerbation with no way out.

"What we fear are conflicts accompanied by muddled ideas, confused outlooks and the absence of rules of constructive conduct.

"When Berlinguer announces and promises an exacerbation of the political struggle, he is once again doing no good to the labor world or the nation.

"Nevertheless, difficulties and problems do exist, and on the social plane there is a danger of justified causes for conflict and tension accumulating."

Craxi said that there are two central topics on which every effort must be concentrated: "Unemployment and housing."

"We do not expect miracles from the government, which is working under very difficult conditions. We expect it to deal with the emergencies of this difficult phase in Italian life which have been taking shape in recent weeks: a policy of greater stringency and control in the public spending field, authoritative action and pressure to stem the factors that are feeding the various sources of inflation, but also a rigorous initiative to raise barriers against the new growth in unemployment; a response to the most acute social needs, starting with housing requirements."

Discussing relations with the DC, Craxi said: "It is still a difficult form of cooperation, but it is a necessary democratic cooperation if we want to guarantee a line of governability. We are following attentively what is going on within the party with the relative majority. Every suggestion of rengeneration prompts interest and encourages a more open dialectic among the political forces. Inasmuch as we have taken on government commitments and reached agreements, we will maintain a consistent stance of loyalty and friendly cooperation. We have already done a great deal in this direction during this legislative period and, as far as possible, we will continue to do so. It would be a mistake for the DC to link the aim of its regeneration to the idea of regaining hegemonic positions, failing to understand the long-term significance of the different balances that have come about in the nation's democratic life!"

Party Regeneration

"We have begun a process of regeneration that has not been without contraditions and that has not yet fulfilled its entire potential." Craxi added that "another source of concern" is the state of the institutions, their decline, their malfunctioning; the absence of reforms, both those that have been planned for a long time and new ones that could be examined and put forward.

Craxi said: "It is a positive factor that the idea of a 'grand reform,' that is, a combination of interventions to deal with the various aspects of the state and institutional crisis, has received committed attention from a relative majority of the party, and prompted an initiative from it. I hope that the PCI -- which, at least via its secretary general, has already issued a resounding vote of rejection even before scrupulously examining the entire issue, which is, however, the subject of analyses and study by communists too -- will decide to acknowledge the importance and benefit to democratic life of specific initiatives aimed at dealing with the subject of institutional crisis and reform."

Craxi stressed the new role and greater responsibility of the secular parties and the Socialist and Social Democratic Parties in the country's new political situation, adding that "the life of a five-party coalition is difficult, by definition. Prudence and moderation are always needed. The PSI avoids the game of petty polemics and hopes that everyone will decide to do the same so as to avert the threats of a degeneration into chaos."

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH GROMYKO IN NEW YORK

PM021511 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] The present state of bilateral relations was the main topic of the meeting between Portuguese Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira and his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko at the USSR mission at the United Nations. In particular, the two leaders concluded that "despite political divergences," trade and cultural relations will be intensified.

Following the meeting, the Portuguese foreign minister said that matters concerning southern Africa were discussed, adding that there was also a "specific convergence" between the Portuguese and Soviet stances concerning the attacks which Angola has suffered.

Asserting that Gromyko "presented at length" the Soviet positions on the main issues of the present international situation, Goncalves Pereira said that he himself pointed out the "different world views" which guide Portuguese and Soviet society, Portugal's condemnation of the Afghan invasion and the anxiety prompted by the Polish situation.

One positive point stressed by Goncalves Pereira was the talks this week between Haig and Gromyko and he confirmed the great significance Portugal attaches to the initiation of negotiations between the two superpowers on nuclear weapons in Europe.

The Portuguese minister said that the issue of Spain's NATO membership has not yet been broached.

Furthermore, no mention was made of the Madrid conference during the conversations between the foreign minister and his Soviet counterpart.

During the meeting, "no reference was made to how the proceedings of the Madrid CSCE have gone or might end," an official of the Portuguese delegation said.

In his statement, the Portuguese foreign minister also took the opportunity to emphasize the significance of the fact that Gromyko had asked for the meeting, the first one in 6 years between members of the two governments. Goncalves Pereira mentioned that under the Maria Lurdes Pintasilgo government, then Foreign Minister Freitas Cruz requested a meeting with Gromyko which was not granted and that, therefore, Melo Antunes was the last Portuguese leader to meet with high-ranking officials of the Soviet Union when he visited Moscow under the sixth provisional government.

Goncalves Pereira said that in his Washington talks with U.S. Vice President George Bush on Saturday the issue of U.S. economic aid to Portugal was discussed and that he intends to broach with Haig matters concerning the U.S. requests to use military bases in Portugal. With regard to these requests, he forecast that formal negotiations with the Reagan administration would start soon.

Andre Goncalves Pereira also took advantage of his visit to New York to meet with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and with Jose Ramos Horta, representative of the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor [FRETILIN], who described the contact as "very positive." A major contribution to this result was made by Goncalves Pereira's report "On the Efforts That Portugal Has Been Making Together With Kurt Waldheim With a View To Finding a Solution to the East Timor Problem," Ramos Horta said. The FRETILIN leader also said that he did not believe in the existence of any secret Portuguese Government plan designed to recognize the "fait accompli" of the Indonesian occupation of East Timor.

The meeting between Goncalves Pereira and Alexander Haig was canceled because the U.S. secretary of state had to return suddenly to Washington to discuss matters connected with the AWACS sale to Saudi Arabia.

CALVO-SOTELO COUNTERS RESIGNATION RUMOR

LD051810 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] At a press conference early this afternoon in La Coruna, Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo countered a rumor about his possible resignation. He said: I have not thought of resigning and I will continue to be prime minister for the rest of the legislature because I have no intention of calling elections before 1983.

Speaking of the trial stemming from the events of 23 February, he expressed the hope that, once the trial is over, there will be no further need to speak of coups in Spain. I am sure that the trial will be received differently from what is believed in certain sectors, he said.

On the question of joining NATO, he said that the debate in parliament will give an affirmative reply. Spanish entry will provide an excellent occasion to make headway in the dispute over Gibraltar, which is a problem which must be resolved within the framework of NATO.

Discusses Gibraltar Talks

LD041016 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo wants to announce in London in mid-December the official initiation of negotiations between Spain and Britain over Gibraltar and the end of Spanish restrictions on the Rock, according to a report today in the Madrid daily EL PAIS.

The report continues that Calvo-Sotelo expects in return, and as a demonstration of the United Kingdom's political will to negotiate, that Margaret Thatcher's government will not grant British nationality to the Gibraltarians in the House of Commons but, on the contrary, will support the House Foreign Relations Committee report on Gibraltar drawn up this summer, which supports many Spanish demands on the decolonization of the Rock.

BRIEFS

MILITARY APPOINTMENT -- The cabinet yesterday appointed Lieutenant General Caruana captain general of the Fifth Military Region. His appointment appears today in the official STATE GAZETTE. The government has thus removed all doubt as to the position of the man who was military governor of Valencia on the night of 23-24 February. The government is convinced that Luis Caruana y Gomez de Barrera was not involved in any way with the coup attempt. [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 3 Oct 81 LD]

DENMARK

JORGENSEN, HUNGARY'S LAZAR DISCUSS DETENTE

PM021215 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 30 Sep 81 p 4

[Ritzaus bureau report: "Not a Word About Poland"]

[Text] Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen and Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, who began a 2-day official visit to Denmark on Tuesday [29 September], held official talks on Tuesday at the prime minister's office, chiefly on international questions.

The two government heads discussed East-West relations and the detente endeavors now underway, but neither touched on the question of the Polish crisis. Nor was Poland mentioned in the official speeches at the dinner given by Anker Jorgensen at Langelinie Pavillonen.

Prior to his talks with Anker Jorgensen, the Hungarian prime minister visited the Folketing. The program of the prime minister's visit does not include a press conference, as is usually the case when a state or government head visits Denmark, but this is due, it has been said, to considerations of time.

In his dinner speech, Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen said that Denmark, as one of the smaller nations in the Western alliance, always attaches great importance to contacts with the smaller nations in the Warsaw Pact. The prime minister expressed the hope that the imminent negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on the Eurostrategic nuclear weapons will be characterized by a "constructive and flexible approach." "The Danish Government has clearly indicated its stance on nuclear questions. We are hoping for a reduction of these weapons in a broader European context," he said.

In his speech, the Hungarian prime minister also touched on peaceful coexistence. "Today, when everything we achieved in the years of detente is in jeopardy, it is of the utmost importance to stress that there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence for the nations with different social systems," he said.

On Wednesday, the final day of the visit, the Hungarian prime minister will have an audience with Queen Margrethe and will visit N. Foss Electric in Hillerod and Kronborg in Helsingor.

FINLAND

KEKKONEN IMPROVES 'SOMEWHAT'; LEAVE EXTENDED

LD061022 Helsinki International Service in English 0930 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] It was announced in Helsinki today that Finnish President Urho Kekkonen's leave of absence from his duties has been extended by 1 month. The president, who has been on sick leave since 11 September, will continue to be relieved of his duties until 10 November. His current leave was scheduled to end on the 10th of this month. The government also met today and decided that Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto will continue to fulfill the president's duties until 10 November.

Yesterday, the president's office released a bulletin saying that the president's health has improved somewhat in recent days, but that he is still suffering from fatigue and a weakened condition, as well as losses of memory caused by cerebrovascular circulation problems.

FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDE SUMMARIZES MOSCOW TALKS

PM051447 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 1 Oct 81 p 12

[FINSKA NOTISBYRAN report: "No Advance Conditions About Nuclear-Free Zone"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union does not want to make any advance conditions for possible future negotiations on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries.

Finnish Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Matti Tuovinen said that this was the answer he was given in the talks held in the last few days in Moscow with Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Zemskov.

Tuovinen was visiting Moscow as part of the regular contacts between the top officials of the Finnish and Soviet Foreign Ministries.

He explained that the Soviet Union is now waiting for the Nordic countries' reply to the proposal for negotiations on the zone issue.

According to Tuovinen, the Soviet Union is prepared to discuss measures on its own territory in connection with the negotiations about the zone but does not want to commit itself to advance conditions or undertakings.

According to Tuovinen, Zemskov declared that, with this attitude, the Soviet Union wants to give the Nordic countries room for negotiation.

The question goes back to an interview which President Leonid Brezhnev granted to the Finnish Party newspaper SUOMEN SOSIALDEMOKRAATTI earlier this summer. In the interview, Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union is prepared to discuss certain measures on Soviet territory during negotiations on the zone.

During his talks with the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Tuovinen also discussed relations between the two superpowers. According to Tuovinen, the Soviet Union now takes a more hopeful view of the situation than before following the talks in New York between Andrey Gromyko and Alexander Haig.

"There is a faint hope that conditions could be improved," said Tuovinen in summarizing the Soviet position.

NORWAY

PAPER WELCOMES U.S. REPORT ON SOVIET STRENGTH

PM051217 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 1 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Brezhnev's Striking Power"]

[Text] Western defense experts who followed the Soviet Union's persistent rearmament in the 1970's returned again and again to a central question: Why is a country with such serious economic problems investing so much in such an expansion of its strength; hasn't it considered using its striking power in some way or other? The question does not necessarily assume that the Soviet Union intends to go to war. They fear instead that this military strength will have an affect by its mere presence, in the same way as it did during, for example, the communist takeover in Czechoslovakia in 1948.

For this reason, it is natural for the West European nations to keep a special eye on the Soviet Union's military measures on land, sea and in the air, especially with regard to missiles.

For the Soviet Army was effective in Czechslovakia in 1948 even though it was never used, quite simply because Czechoslovakia is one of the Soviet Union's neighbors. It had no effect in Portugal in the 1970's, in a situation where it seemed that the country's ambitious communist leaders had forgotten to look at the map of Europe before they set about conquering their country and outmaneuvering politicians from other parties in the well-known way.

Dissimulation and diversionary, even misleading statements are approved in military-strategic contexts. It must be said in praise of the top Soviet officers that they have been unusually candid and honest in their reasons for the military expansion over which they have presided. Navy Commander in Chief Adm Sergey Gorshov has said that, now that his service shows itself on the world's oceans, the Soviet Union has acquired "new and greater opportunities to use the navy in peacetime to support its national interests." In 1974, former Defense Minister Andrey Grechko said that "The Soviet Armed Forces' historical function is not limited to defending our fatherland and other socialist states."

This week, the U.S. Defense Department published a book which gives a detailed account of the expansion of Soviet forces. It is as easy as it is frightening and literally gives more ammunition to Grechko's statement about the absence of limitations on Soviet forces than to Moscow's daily assurances of its desire for peace. Fifty thousand tanks are at the disposal of the Soviet generals, as are an estimated 7,000 nuclear warheads, almost 1,500 ICMBs as well as almost 1,000 nuclear missiles based on submarines, and forces totaling almost 5 million men. It is praiseworthy that the United States is gradually relaxing the outdated rules for classifying such information and similar details as top secret. They are no secret to the Kremlin and it in no way damages the interests of the West for the man in the street on both sides of the Iron Curtain to learn a little about the state of affairs in the military section of the steel industry. One could even imagine that those expressing their fears of the weapons whose deployment is planned as part of NATO's modernization program could transfer some of their reservations to the sophisticated weapons already in place in the western parts of the Soviet Union and whose numbers are continually growing. One could even hope that these people would contemplate the question: What is the intention behind this and what is the best countermove?

AKEL REPORTEDLY TO DEMAND ROLANDHIS DISMISSAL

NC051042 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 5 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] According to reliable information, AKEL will demand Foreign Minister Rolandhis' dismissal from the government and threaten President Kiprianou that it will withdraw its confidence in him in the event he does not accept this demand. According to the same information, AKEL considers Mr Rolandhis to be pro-Western and the creator of such states of affairs that tend to shake Cyprus' good relations with the Soviet Union and other East bloc countries.

As we have reported in the past, AKEL has previously raised the question of Rolandhis' dismissal from the government but in the end, for still unknown reasons, the AKEL demand was withdrawn. Now, however, after the fuss caused by the Soviet foreign minister's refusal to meet with Mr Rolandhis in New York, AKEL is said to be resolute in reviving its demand with the claim that Mr Rolandhis' insistence to meet with Mr Gromyko has given the public the impression that the Soviet Union does not support the Cypriot Government's views on the Cyprus issue.

Kiprianou-Rolandhis Rift Denied

NC060912 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 6 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The government spokesman yesterday said that it is premature to talk about the content of the UN secretary general's "ideas" which, he added, will be formulated and finalized after the meetings between President Kiprianou and the UN secretary general scheduled for 12 and 13 October.

Asked about press reports on the content of Waldheim's "ideas," the spokesman said that "we cannot comment on conjecture." He added, however, that the chairmen of AKEL, DISI [Democratic Rally] and EDEK as well as the leadership of DIKO [Democratic Party] have been informed of Waldheim's intentions and thoughts.

Answering a question, the government spokesman said that "Mr Y. Ioannidhis, the interlocutor, is being kept briefed on what is happening in New York." He added that "it is not known if Mr Ioannidhis will attend the talks between President Kiprianou and the UN secretary general." Indirectly, however, the spokesman denied this likelihood, saying that "it is contacts and not talks that are being held in New York."

In answer to other questions, the government spokesman said that: He does not know of any ultimatum from U.S. Secretary of State Haig which, according to press reports, has set 14 October as the deadline for our answer to Waldheim's "new ideas." He also denied a press report about a "Kiprianou-Rolandhis rift," saying that "they are in touch every day."

ARCHBISHOP VOICES CONCERN OVER 'WALDHEIM IDEAS'

NC051621 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 5 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] In a sermon which he delivered yesterday, Archbishop Khrisostomos said that "we are gravely concerned about what is going on at this moment in New York." With this statement the archbishop implicated Mr Waldheim's "new ideas," which are in the making, along with Foreign Minister Rolandhis' contacts for the promotion of a Cyprus solution.

Addressing a large congregation at the church of Saint Barnabas and Saint Makarios in Dhasouplois quarter, Nicosia, his beatitude referred to the recent Cyprus developments and said it is unacceptable to hold a dialogue with the other side on the basis of the Turkish proposals which do not lead anywhere but to the partitioning of Cyprus.

The archbishop added: "We have an ancient saying that 'to sin twice is not characteristic of a wise man.' Yet we keep on committing sins continuously."

In his sermon, the archbishop also maintained that it is imperative to revise the goals and procedures of the struggle which the Greek Cypriots are waging for freedom and survival. At the same time, he called upon the Greek Cypriots to be ready to react to any Cyprus solution which would not secure the return of all the refugees to their houses and their property. In addition, Archbishop Khrisostomos argued that the way in which the inter-Cypriot dialogue is being held today, on the basis of the Turkish proposals, would only lead to a nationally unacceptable solution. He added that our goal is not to achieve any one solution. He said: Our goal must be to find a solution that would secure the inalienable rights of all the Cypriots, otherwise it would be better not to have a solution.

GOBBI EXPRESSES HOPE FOR INTERCOMMUNAL SOLUTION

NC040835 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Gobbi, special representative of the UN secretary general in Cyprus, speaking in an interview with the New York newspaper PROINI, [as broadcast] mentioned that for the first time since 1974 there are now certain possibilities for a solution of the Cyprus issue. He said that both communities are demonstrating good will and a desire for a settlement of the problem. Gobbi added that both communities must harmonize their interests and that they must attempt to satisfy each other's needs.

Answering a question on the proposals of the two sides, Gobbi said that all forms of proposals are positive, because they demonstrate that negotiations are continuing. He also mentioned that the United Nations has resolved to draw its own evaluations and estimations on the promotion of a solution. In reference to the time of submission of the UN secretary general's ideas, Gobbi said this question will be resolved during the Kiprianou-Waldheim meeting next week.

NORTH'S DURDURAN, DELEGATION RETURN FROM NEW YORK

TA041527 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Lefkosa, [Nicosia], 4 Oct (AA) -- The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus parliamentary delegation returned home Saturday night from New York and London. Spokesman for the group, Communal Liberation Party President Alpay Durduran told reporters they had a series of highly useful talks during the U.N. General Assembly sessions and attended in New York the Parliamentary Union meeting. They also had the chance to deal more extensively with representatives of non-aligned countries, he said. Such visits should be made more often since they enabled the Turkish Cypriot side to make its stance better known in the international community, he added.

Contacts Discussed

TA051231 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Members of the delegation from the legislative assembly who have returned from a visit to New York today held a joint news conference speaking about their contacts at the United Nations. The leader of the Communal Liberation Party, Mr Durduran, told the news conference that this was the first time a Turkish parliamentary delegation representing all political parties had visited the United Nations headquarters in New York, explaining to the representatives of many countries the problems of the Turkish Cypriot community. He said he believed that the delegations' contacts in New York would be beneficial for the Turkish Cypriot community.

The leader of the Republican Turkish Party, Mr Ozgur, said his impression was that all the countries wanted the solution of the Cyprus problem through the intercommunal talks. He stressed the need for closer contacts with the nonaligned countries so that these countries could understand better the problems of the Turkish Cypriot community.

The general secretary of the Democratic People's Party, Mr Kotak, stressed the importance of these contacts and said that they should be made frequently. Mr Dervis Eroglu of the National Unity Party described the New York contacts as very successful and said they should be maintained.

PAPAIOANNOU MIDEAST COMMUNIST CONFERENCE SPEECH

NC030746 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 27 Sep 81 pp 1, 11

[Speech by AKEL Secretary General Ezekias Papaioannou at the conference of communist and workers parties of the east Mediterranean and the Middle East; date and place not given -- passages in all caps denote boldface as published]

[Text] First of all, I would like to stress my party's satisfaction over the holding of this conference which is of vital importance to the peoples of our countries and to world peace. We are meeting at a time when the international climate is fraught with tension created by the policy of imperialism and particularly U.S. imperialism, which attempts to destroy the climate of international detente created by the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference and the SALT II agreement.

It would not be an exaggeration if we stated that the incendiary and warlike policy pursued by the U.S. administration today can only be compared to Hitler's prewar policy. All of us know where that policy led.

The decision to install cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe as well as the recent decision of the Reagan administration to manufacture the neutron bomb create the most serious situation since the end of World War II. These extremely incendiary and inhumane actions by the leaders of the U.S. Pentagon, when added to the many other decisions, such as: the concentration of naval forces at the mouth of the Persian Gulf; the nonratification of the SALT II agreement; the military intervention in El Salvador to bolster the fascist-military clique which is attempting to suppress this country's heroic people; the support for the racist-fascist regime in South Africa in the conduct of its raids against Namibia and the People's Republic of Angola; the assistance to Israel, enabling it to bomb the Palestinians and Lebanon; and the recent shooting down of two Libyan aircraft over Libyan territorial waters -- all add up to a chain of U.S. provocations which aim at a return to the cold war and the climaxing of the armaments race.

The agressive elements in the U.S. Pentagon, led by Reagan and Haig, are particularly provocative in the areas of the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East. This can be seen from their position toward the Palestinians and, in general, the Arab peoples, the Libyan Republic, Iran, Syria, Lebanon and the Persian Gulf states, as well as their position on Cyprus, and Greece and Turkey and, in general, their position on the democratic, progressive movements of these countries.

PROVOCATIVE MANEUVERS

They deliberately staged provocative maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra and deliberately violated the territorial waters of the Libyan Republic by shooting down two aircraft of this country. This aggressive provocation was not enough for them. They also stated they would repeat their maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra in 1982. What else is this behavior -- what else is it if not provocative, incendiary and aggressive?

They are also holding provocative maneuvers in the waters between Kriti and Cyprus, very close to Cyprus territorial waters. They are even coordinating these maneuvers with other NATO countries and using the British bases in Cyprus.

We, therefore, ask the questions: What do U.S. naval ships and aircraft want in the eastern Mediterranean, thousands of miles from U.S. shores? What else do they want except to provoke and to blackmail?

If the Libyan leaders, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, as he warned, replies to new U.S. provocations and aggression in the way he said he would, then what will be the consequences?

The presence of the U.S. Sixth Fleet and, in addition, its use in provocative maneuvers and incendiary warlike activities, create tremendous dangers to peace not only in the Mediterranean but internationally. This is the reason why the peoples of the Mediterranean demand the withdrawal of the U.S. Sixth Fleet and the conversion of this sea into a sea of peace and cooperation between nations.

At the same time the Americans plan to install RDF units in different countries. What do such forces want in other countries, thousands of miles away from the United States? What else do they want except to provoke?

There can be no shadow of a doubt that the creation and prolongation of the Middle East problem is the result of the pro-Zionist policy of the United States and certain other NATO countries which encourages and directs Zionist arrogance and aggression. The Israeli leadership would not behave the way it does toward the Palestinians, Lebanon and, in general, toward the progressive Arab regimes if it did not have vast aid in U.S. funds and arms, if it did not have the U.S. diplomatic support and if, instead of the Camp David conference -- which As-Sadat treasonously joined -- there was a Geneva conference also attended by the Palestinians through the PLO, their sole representative.

The barbaric Israeli attacks against the Palestinians and against Lebanon are fundamentally inspired by U.S. imperialism and supported by it. The U.S., CIA and imperialism worked in a satanic way for As-Sadat's treason.

U.S. provocation as well as its aggressive and raiding activities, however, are not limited to the Mediterranean alone. Large U.S. naval and even military landing forces have long been concentrated in the Persian Gulf where they blackmail and threaten the Gulf states. We all know about the buccaneering military operation on Iranian territory under the pretext of saving the U.S. hostages.

Here, once again, we have some questions: What do U.S. naval units and military landing forces want in the area of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, thousands of miles from U.S. shores? What would U.S. Pentagon circles and President Reagan personally have to say if naval units and landing forces of another country -- from Europe, Asia, Africa or even from Latin America -- were stationed a few miles from U.S. shores?

It is once again all too evident that U.S. naval and military landing forces at the mouth of the Persian Gulf and in the Indian Ocean are aimed at blackmailing and provocative and generally aggressive actions. For this reason, once again, the demand of the peoples, who are threatened by these forces, is that they should withdraw from their shores and they should return to the United States.

U.S. imperialist policy is conducting an intensive anti-Soviet campaign under the ridiculous argument that the Soviet Union is a threat to peace! We have the example here of the "thief making noises in order to scare the householder."

Not only has the Soviet Union not threatened, and is not threatening, anyone, but it makes concrete proposals for the expansion of international detente in the military sector, for control of strategic weapons, for creation of zones for dispersing the military confrontation, and it goes as far as to propose total disarmament. Why is it that the U.S. imperialists and NATO do not accept the Soviet proposal for a simultaneous dissolution of the two large military coalitions -- that is, NATO and the Warsaw Pact? If the U.S. imperialists and their allies in NATO truly care about international peace and security, then they would have at least agreed from the beginning to talks based on the Soviet proposals.

The aggressive U.S. Pentagon circles, however, applying the outdated policy of "from a position of strength," attempt to gain "supremacy" in military armaments hoping that they will be able to dictate their wishes to the people of the world. They are still living in the distant past when the socialist camp and the almighty Soviet Union did not exist. They are in no position, or they do not want, to understand the revolutionary changes which took place in the world since the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917. This is why they play an extremely dangerous game involving the fate of humanity.

The Soviet Union has made it clear that it will never allow anyone to speak to it from a position of strength and that it is a midsummer's night dream if the U.S. or any other imperialists think that they can gain military supremacy. The Soviet Union will never permit anything of this sort.

THE CYPRUS PROBLEM

Allow me now to also refer to the Cyprus problem which, together with the Middle East and other problems of the area, is a creation of imperialism, particularly of U.S. imperialism.

For years now imperialist propaganda has been trying to present the Cyprus problem as a difference between the Greek and the Turkish Cypriots. This is where the great deceit exists. This is not because there are no differences between the Greek and the Turkish Cypriots for which, once again, imperialism is to blame, but because, through this propaganda, imperialism is attempting to cover up the truly unbridgeable difference which exists between the Cypriot people -- Greek and Turkish Cypriots -- and imperialism.

The fact that today there is a Cyprus problem which threatens peace in the area and internationally is due to imperialism and particularly to U.S. and British imperialism, which want Cyprus partitioned and a lair for their strategic plans and aspirations.

It was the British imperialists who first spoke about the partition of Cyprus during the period of the colonial occupation of Cyprus. The U.S. imperialists followed with the notorious Acheson plan which provided for the division of Cyprus between Turkey and Greece, after first completely reducing President Madarios and AKEL to nothing, as it is stressed in the preamble to this imperialist partition plan.

The U.S. and generally all the imperialists have always had AKEL as their main target because they considered it the greatest danger to the realization of their goals.

The junta-fascist coup of 15 July 1974 in Cyprus and the Turkish invasion of 20 July 1974 are the work of the U.S. CIA and of U.S. imperialism which aimed at the partition of Cyprus between Turkey and Greece and at the destruction of the independent Cyprus state.

Even today, those who prevent the peaceful, democratic solution to the Cyprus problem are none others than the imperialists who encourage and support the intransigence of the chauvinist, dictatorial military circles of Ankara.

A QUESTION OF OCCUPATION

The Cyprus problem is not and never was a question of differences between the two communities -- Greek and Turkish -- but a question of occupation, a question of ridding Cyprus of all foreign imperialist presence and intervention. The Cyprus problem must be considered solved right from the moment when the Turkish and generally all foreign troops are withdrawn from Cyprus -- from the moment when the British bases are abolished and Cyprus is demilitarized. The liberation struggle of the people of Cyprus is not likely to cease until Cyprus truly becomes independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal, nonaligned and demilitarized.

Basically, the Cyprus problem has two aspects; the domestic and the foreign. The domestic aspect will be solved by the Cypriots, the Greeks and the Turks, through intercommunal talks under UN auspices and on the basis of the UN resolutions and the summit agreements. The foreign aspect of the Cyprus problem, which has to do with international treaties which Cyprus was forced to sign in 1960 as an imperative condition for its declaration as an independent state, will be solved by us in an international conference within the framework of the United Nations. We want an abrogation of the treaties and their replacement by UN Security Council guarantees or by other credible international guarantees. We want the abolition of the British bases, the withdrawal of all foreign troops, and the full demilitarization of Cyprus.

These days the intercommunal talks have entered a very delicate and critical phase. The fundamental difference, which unfortunately continues to exist between the two communities which are taking part in the intercommunal talks, is that while the Turkish Cypriot side talks of federation, in its proposals in fact it wants a confederation. There is also a great difference in respect to the territorial aspects of the issue.

In its effort for substantive talks, the Greek side submitted improved proposals within the framework of a bizonal federation. If the Turkish Cypriot leaders truly want a bizonal federation based on the summit agreements and the UN resolutions, they can be certain there will be positive response from the Greek side.

AKEL THE FIRST POLITICAL FORCE

AKEL, which as proved by the recent house of representatives election is the first political force in Cyprus, being a party of the working class and the working Cypriot people, guided by the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, is not the exclusive party of the Greek Cypriot workers and working people. It is also the party of the Turkish Cypriots.

AKEL, in its capacity as the pioneering political revolutionary force in Cyprus, fights for a peaceful, democratic, viable solution to the Cyprus issue based upon the UN resolutions and the summit agreements. It fights for the rapprochement of Greek and Turkish Cypriots and their joint handling of all the undermining, satanic plans of imperialism against Cyprus. It fights for the unification and cooperation of all the patriotic democratic forces on the basis of a minimum program which will also incorporate measures for its own implementation in such a way that the anti-imperialist, liberation struggle of the people of Cyrpus will be assisted in order to bear fruit.

We rely upon international solidarity and support and we express our gratitude to the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and the nonaligned countries as well as to all the liberal and peace-loving forces of the world which support our peoples liberation struggle.

We are conducting a difficult and complicated struggle which is made even more difficult and complicated by tension in the east Mediterranean, the Middle East and in the entire world. We will continue this struggle until such time as Cyprus will become truly independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal, nonaligned and demilitarized; a center of peace, friendship and cooperation between Greek and Turkish Cypriots as well as between all the people in the area.

PAPANDREOU IRAKLION NEWS CONFERENCE AFTER SPEECH

NC051513 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 5 Oct 81 p 16

[Statements by PASOK Chairman Andrea Papandreou to journalists following his campaign speech in Iraklion, Crete, on 4 October]

[By correspondents Yeoryios Votsis and Thodhoris Kaloudhis]

[Excerpts] Question: As regards the bases, will the measures you proposed for their compartmentalization begin immediately?

Answer: I foresee that the procedure for the bases will begin about 3 months after we assume control of the government. I do not see this happening any earlier because there will be more immediate issues we will have to deal with.

Question: What about control over the bases?

Answer: I see the bases issue coinciding with March. I do not see it earlier for many and various reasons. I also see the issue of the Rogers agreement being brought up at the first Chamber session.

Question: What about the issue of nuclear warheads, Mr Chairman?

Answer: On this issue we hall be compelled to proceed immediately. From the time you are government you have all the information that is required. In Greece, we do not have long-range nuclear weapons. We have short-range nuclear weapons, secondary nuclear weapons, but in any case, weapons of important political significance. For us it will be a significant political act, a symbolical act if you wish, to remove them from our soil. And it will be a challenge for the Balkans, for our friends in the Balkans, to do the same. It will be a huge Greek success if within 6 months we succeed in making the Balkans a denuclearized zone. It will be a great offer to the European area. As regards the timetable for the U.S. bases, this is an issue for negotiation. You understand that at this moment I cannot discuss it with you.

KKE'S FLORAKIS GIVES 2 OCT IOANNINA SPEECH

NC031846 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 3 Oct 81 p 9

[Excerpts] Comrade Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the KKE Central Committee, stressed at a tumultuous gathering of the party at Ioannina that the Epirus area which is waging national and democratic struggles gives today its share to the battle for the electoral defeat of the rightwing with the KKE entering into the second distribution [of votes].

In another part of his speech he said that the change for which the people yearn is not merely a change of persons in the government. It is not just enough for the people that the rightwing be removed from the government. Behind the rightwing are hidden the great interests of plutocracy, are the great tentacles of U.S. domination and reaction. We must proceed to their uprooting so that the people may breath freely, for the country to progress, for our peace to be secured tomorrow. At last, an end must be put to U.S. domination, Greece must stop being NATO's yard and the bases of death must be removed. The rightwing calls this "national catastrophe."

The rightwing leader maintains that Greece will then remain suspended and Turkey's position in NATO will thus be strengthened. However, who occupied 42 percent of Cyprus territory? Is it not occupied by NATO Turkey? Who wants to partition Cyprus? Is it not NATO that is striving for Cyprus' partition, because it wants to use Cyprus as a military base?

Who fosters the blackmailing of Ankara's chauvinists and arms Evren's junta? Who questioned the Greek sovereignty over the Aegean Islands? Is it not the NATO secretary himself? Who renders Greece a magnet of nuclear catastrophe by permitting bases there? Who threatens to involve us in dangerous adventures in the Middle East and the eastern Mediterranean? Who organized the 21 April coup?

Not only has the prime minister remained silent on all these questions, but he has reached the point of presenting the Americans as innocent as far as the junta dictatorship was concerned, when the Americans themselves confessed their role in it. "We are to blame," says Mr Rallis, and he means all the people. No, you are to be blamed and your party that handed Greece to the Americans. You are to be blamed for breeding junta element in your state and machinery, which you embrace even today.

Greece outside NATO will not remain suspended. What will be suspended is the rightwing which has always depended on the foreigners to confront the leftwing enemy every time it has raised its head and attempted to trace its own path. A Greece that is independent, peace-loving and outside military blocs will be truly strong, will have true friends, will have prestige and national dignity and will be respected by its neighbors.

The KKE, the leftwing, alone has fought irreconcilably U.S. domination for our national independence for whole decades. After 7 years of junta domination, after the tragedy of Cyprus, the time has come for other forces to join their voices with ours. And now when the time has come for our dreams to be realized and our words to become deeds, we must all remain faithful to the inviolable mandate of the people; out of NATO forever. Out with the bases of death. There is no room here for concessions. These great goals of our national independence cannot be postponed indefinitely.

The rightwing leader in vain has tried to present the EEC as Greece's saviour. Our farmers are experiencing the burying of their products in the wastelands, our industries the closure of their enterprises and the workers high prices. The Epirus stockbreeders are also experiencing the entry's negative consequences.

The rightwing leader very misleadingly asks where we will sell our goods if we quit the EEC. He forgets that after our entry into the EEC our exports to it decreased; he forgets that it is not the EEC that buys our wine stock but the socialist countries. The rightwing's dangermongering is a real deceit. It is not just we who are in need of the EEC markets. It too has need of ours. If we leave the EEC it does not mean that we will lose its markets. We must not forget that we import from the EEC goods worth practically three times more than we export to it.

The change will be decided resolutely by the arraying together of the forces of change that will emerge from the people's struggle. Some are maintaining that this is not the time for such a solution -- that the Americans and the establishment will react. But, will the irreconcilable enemies of the change ever give us permission for the change?

It is a dangerous deceit for the strugglers of the change to think that, while they understand the KKE role in the issue of the change, they should postpone their electoral support for the KKE until another, more favorable time. The more favorable times are not created with weak but with strong communist parties. This is derived from international and Greek experience. Our opponents are aware of this and fear the ascent of the KKE and are trying to obstruct our people's way by resorting to the known slanders and terrorisms. Obviously, this is not all that happens. There are others who wear the mask of a "friend" and lay traps and technical dilemmas. We would like to take this opportunity once again to declare that the KKE is not intending to offer even half a vote to anyone. On the contrary, it claims votes from every struggler for the change, because it believes that only by strengthening itself and by entering into the second distribution of votes can it secure the removal of the rightwing and the real change.

IRANIAN STUDENTS OCCUPY CONSULATE IN ANKARA

NC060947 Paris AFP in English 0942 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 6 Oct (AFP) -- A Turkish soldier was wounded by gunfire when 30 Iranian students invaded Iran's consulate here and held 15 to 20 people hostage for about an hour, officials said today.

The students, who according to one diplomat were members of the left-wing People's Mojahedin organization, agreed to leave the consulate after a meeting with the Istanbul police chief.

FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN RETURNS FROM NEW YORK

TA051627 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen returned home today after attending the UN General Assembly meetings in New York. On his way to New York, Turkmen held talks with EEC officials on Turkey's relations with the community. During his stay in New York, Turkmen held bilateral talks with foreign ministers of various countries as well as UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

CUMHURIYET REJECTS NATO VIEW ON GULF INTERVENTION

NC060902 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 2 Oct 81 p 3

["The World Today" column by Ali Sirmen: "How Could It Be?"]

[Excerpts] During the debate on Turkey conducted at the International Strategic Research Institute of Georgetown University in Washington, extremely interesting views were expressed and disputable statements were made. All of these statements were equally interesting. Some dwelt on social matters while others on political issues, reflecting the speakers' views rather than facts. The person who delivered the most interesting speech on military matters and international relations on the first day of the debate was Robert Komer, former U.S. ambassador to Ankara, who played a significant role in the famous pacification projects in Vietnam. In his speech, Mr Komer is quoted as saying that if NATO decided to intervene in the Gulf, Turkey would certainly be part of the intervention force.

Mr Komer's disclosure is indeed very interesting and at first glance it could lead to misunderstanding. First of all, at present it is impossible for NATO to intervene in the Gulf, because NATO's area of responsibility ends before the Gulf. In other words, the Gulf is outside the area of NATO responsibility. Thus, neither can NATO intervene nor can Turkey participate in such an intervention, which has no legal justification.

Naturally, it is not impossible in principle for NATO to expand its area of responsibility. But it is highly improbably that such an act, which would be an irreparable blow to world peace at a very critical time, could enlist the support of the majority of the U.S. partners in NATO.

Even if we supposed for a moment that such a decision materialized and NATO members, excluding Turkey, said "yes" to the expansion of NATO's area of responsibility, what would Ankara stand to gain from upholding such a decision?

In its efforts to rid itself of the current economic crises, Turkey has decided that the Middle East countries and Third World states are potential markets. All future plans are based on this assumption. This is the course open to Turkey. Under these circumstances, why should Turkey block its own route to international markets? Whose interests would Turkey serve by doing this?

It is not necessary to be a soothsayer to perceive that there are certain circles in the West that would like to see Turkey hurled into ever-deepening isolation, and that they are preparing to submit invoices similar to the views of Mr Komer as a repayment for slightly opening this dark curtain of isolation.

These calculations are being made, and those who are watching developments in Turkey are aware of the existence of such calculations. But as a nation that has for years been quite freqeuntly duped in the interests of NATO and Western defense, we have to be more vigilant.

Under these conditions, we can say that Mr Komer's words are merely "wishful thinking" presented as facts.

COMMUNISTS GREET AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY

TA030818 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen's message to the Fourth Congress of the Socialist Party of Australia -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrades: On behalf of all Turkish Communists and the Turkish working class, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee extends its revolutionary struggle greetings to the Socialist Party of Australia on its fourth congress. Your congress has convened at a time when imperialist efforts toward a dispute with the socialist countries, for an arms race and to use brute force against national liberation movements have reached dangerous dimensions. The U.S. administration and NATO sovereign circles are exerting extensive efforts to include Australia more actively in this aggressive and adventurist policy. The Soviet peace proposals are the strongest guarantee to prevent such dangers. Your congress has convened at a time when unemployment is soaring in Australia, monopolist exploitation of the toilers has increased, and bankruptcy and destruction have been intensified. The Socialist Party of Australia is exerting extensive efforts to unite all anti-imperialist, antimonopolist forces and all peacelovers in this atmosphere.

Comrades, the reactionary military dictatorship in Turkey is continuing its attacks against the oppression of our working class and its syndical and political organizations. In recent months, these attacks have mainly been directed against the TCP, its members and supporters, as well as the progressive forces. Patriots are being forced, through atrocious tortures, to admit that they are members of the TCP. These methods of terror and oppression are running parallel with the economic crisis which the toiling people are being forced to shoulder. Unemployment, price hikes and poverty are crippling the toiling people. On the other hand, the U.S. administration and NATO sovereign circles are increasing their pressure on Turkey for our country to play a much more active role in the aggressive adventurist policy of imperialism. All this is accompanied by an intense anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign.

The TCP is waging a struggle toward the unity of all national democratic forces for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, and against imperialist pressures, dependency on NATO, exploitation of monopolies and oppression by the junta. Comrades, the TCP and the Socialist Party of Australia are linked with ties based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We wish great success to the Socialist Party of Australia on its fourth congress. Long live the Socialist Party of Australia! Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

[Signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen, 2 October, 1981.

NETHERLANDS

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON DEFENSE BUDGET CUTS

PM021505 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 29 Sep 81 p 1

[Own correspondent report: "No Growth in Defense Budget Because of Cuts"]

[Excerpts] As a result of this year's budget cuts, the defense budget will not exhibit any growth. Up to now, it had generally been assumed that there would be a real increase of 1.5 percent.

Defense Minister van Mierlo gave this answer to a written question from Democrats '66 parliamentary group leader Brinkhorst, who asked if the cuts amounting to 113.7 million guilders contained in the two budget amendments proposed in the spring had been included in the budget and whether the cuts were of a structural nature.

Van Mierlo replied that the measures are not structural but that the expected percentage growth for 1981 is "at best zero." In the next defense budget amendment, he will give more detailed information about structural changes.

Minister van Mierlo announced that the savings measures consist of a reduction in personnel strength, cuts in materiel and building maintenance and the reduction of ammunition use and flying and sailing hours. Investments projects also will be postponed.

Brinkhorst this morning replied that the answer has in fact shown that the previous cabinet had "indulged in boasting" about defense budget growth. Van Mierlo's statement also shows that growth has in fact fallen below zero percent, Brinkhorst said.

Labor Party defense spokesman H. van den Bergh said this morning that the figures provided show that [former Defense] Minister de Geus had painted matters too rosy and that defense is getting into difficulties.

Christian Democratic Appeal second chamber member Frinking remarked that the achievement of the 3 percent growth norm still seems very uncertain. He said that we have still to see the full implications of the return in 1981 to a zero percent growth.

SWITZERLAND

ARMENIANS CLAIM 2 BOMBINGS IN GENEVA 3 OCT

NC032043 Paris AFP in English 2038 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Geneva, 3 Oct (AFP) -- Two bombings shook the main court house and central post office here tonight, causing considerable damage, according to police.

There was no immediate information about whether anybody had been injured.

The attacks were claimed by the Armenian "June 9" organization in a phone call to the Agence France-Presse bureau here. Swiss police said later that this group was a branch of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia [ASALA] which over the past five years had already staged 18 attacks in Switzerland and elsewhere.

Last Thursday, a group from ASALA occupied the Turkist cultural center in Paris killing a guard and wounding [words indistinct] before surrendering. Last July, ASALA had mounted four attacks in the Swiss cities of Bern, Zurich, Lausanne and Geneva, and the court house here had already been bombed once by the Armenians in November, 1980.

The June 9 organization is believed named after the date when an Armenian activist, charged with having killed a Turkish consulate employee was arrested here.

The Armenian underground seeks belated punishment of Turks for the Armenian genocide practiced in Turkey under the Ottoman Empire in 1915.

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KREISKY COMMENTS ON AS-SADAT ASSASSINATION

AU062055 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Hans - Georg Heinke interview with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kriesky at his residence on 6 October -- recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Kriesky] All of us knew that people had been after him for a long time. I also warned him before his visit to Austria and told him that even though we would do everything possible, we naturally could not assume the responsibility in view of all the existing cruel occurrences. And thus this was perhaps one of the reasons for canceling the fall visit. I myself was very pleased with it because I am aware of the problematic nature of protecting oneself against such assassination attempts. Thus it has now happened. I can only say that I am most deeply moved. One of the very greatest men of this century has been brought to grief in such a manner.

[Question] You said that it will be more difficult now. How do you think things will further develop in the Middle East after the death of President as-Sadat?

[Answer] Anyone knowing me is well aware that I regard that part of the world as the most dangerous. Just as at one time before World War I the Balkans was the place from which the next war was bound to originate -- Bismarck never cherished any illusions about this because powers and forces that were much too uncontrolled were operating there -- so the same thing now applies to the Middle East. The greatest danger to peace comes from there. Such an act never has positive consequences, it always results only in an exacerbation of things. [end recording]

LANC WANTS JEWISH IMMIGRATION QUOTA FOR POLES

AU061245 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 6 Oct 81 p 4

[Report by "GJ" on interview with Interior Minister Erwin Lanc in Vienna -- date not given]

[Text] Vienna -- The decrease of the influx of refugees from Poland was only temporary. In the second half of September, the number of refugees arriving from Poland again reached new record levels. About 20,000 Polish citizens presently are staying at Austrian refugee camps or hotels rented for them by Austrian authorities. Only about 5,000 Poles were able to obtain visas in Austria this year for the United States, Canada or Australia.

In a talk with DIE PRESSE, Interior Minister Lanc reported on his contacts with the new U.S. ambassador in Austria whom Lanc informed about the current problems. Ambassador Cummings, whose birthplace is in a region that is now Polish territory, reportedly stressed his readiness to cooperate. In negotiations with U.S. immigration authorities, Interior Minister Lanc will try to achieve an internal regroupment between the Polish refugees' quota and the immigration quota for Jewish emigrees. While the U.S. Government has promised to admit 30,000 Soviet Jews annually, at the most one third of this quota will be utilized this year.

Lanc is trying to induce the Americans to "swap" quotas: Considering that there will be fewer Jewish immigrants anyway, the United States could grant entry permits for more Poles. In these endeavors, Lanc is using the arguments that most of these refugees are young and have good vocational training. The interior minister believes that there has been a positive echo also from a U.S. Congress delegation which visited the Traiskirchen refugee camp. The senators are said to have highly praised the Austrian endeavors.

LEADERS' STATEMENTS ON ASSASSINATION OF AS-SADAT

Schmidt Tribute

LD061704 Hamburg DPA in German 1645 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 6 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today paid tribute to the murdered President Anwar as-Sadat as a "courageous man." Addressing the SDP Bundestag Group this afternoon, Schmidt, in his first statement on the assassination, expressed the "deep sympathy" of the Federal Government. Whatever one may wish to criticize as regards the policy of his state, the courage with which As-Sadat followed his impulse to establish peace between two peoples raised him far above many of his contemporaries.

Genscher Condolence

LD070928 Hamburg DPA in German 0234 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher praised the murdered Egyptian president, Anwar as-Sadat, as a "great statesman" who always worked for peace. Genscher, speaking to German journalists in Beijing today, said he learned of As-Sadat's assassination with "great shock and horror." As-Sadat had always worked for political and lasting solutions in the Middle East.

In a telegram of condolences to Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Genscher said: "The man who, in front of the whole world, made the decision to settle the Middle East conflict without violence through peaceful means has himself become a victim of hatred and blind terror."

GENSCHER: FRG NOT SUPPLYING WEAPONS TO MIDEAST

DW061057 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 6 Oct 81 p 11

[Correspondent's dispatch signed HJS: "No Tanks for the Gulf Area"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Oct -- The Federal Republic will not supply Saudi Arabia or any other Arab country with Leopard tanks or other weapons. This is indicated by a statement by FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in the Shaykhdom of Qatar on the Persian Gulf. Genscher made a stopover there on his way to Beijing.

Following his talks with Amir Khalifah, Genscher stated at a press conference in Doha, the capital of Qatar, that the Federal Republic is not supplying weapons to Israel or any other country in the Middle East. He added: "I anticipate that this will remain so." This is the first time that a leading member of the Federal Government has clearly indicated to Saudi Arabia and other Arab states that the disputed arms deal with Riyadh, which at the same time was supposed to result in comprehensive economic cooperation, will not materialize.

It has been learned that the Federal Government has determined that the domestic and foreign political situation of the Federal Republic will not permit the arms deal with Saudi Arabia. Bonn would face becoming one of the largest arms exporters in the world because any delivery to Saudi Arabia would immediately trigger other purchase requests, not only from the Middle East but also from all parts of the world. A restrictive arms-export policy would then no longer be possible. Thus far, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had held open any decision on the arms delivery regarding the Saudi Arabia issue.

German economic circles in Qatar express regret over Bonn's negative decision. The arms deal with Saudi Arabia, it is said, would open the door to the German economy in the entire Gulf region. In Qatar, for instance, a German consortium led by the Wintershall AG, is making efforts to get into the natural gas business. Natural gas deposits, which experts consider to be the biggest in the world, were discovered in test drillings in this Gulf country. Wintershallparticipated in these drillings. The German consortium now faces tough competition from French and English enterprises.

In his talks wtih the Government of Qatar, Federal Foreign Minister Genscher was accompanied by Heinz Wustefeld, member of the Wintershall AG executive board.

KOHL EXCHANGES VIEWS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD061312 Hamburg DPA in German 1229 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 6 Oct (DPA) -- CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl and Soviet Ambassador to Bonn Vladimir Semenov met for an exchange of views. According to a statement from the CDU, the meeting took place on Monday evening. It was a followup invitation from the Soviet diplomat to the CDU chairman. Both agreed on the need to remain in contact. The CDU mentioned problems of German-Soviet relations and questions of European security as the topics of conversation.

Last week Kohl had separate talks with the ambassadors of Great Britain and the United States. On Monday, he will begin an important factfinding tour of the United States in the course of which he will be received by U.S. President Reagan.

SURVEY REVEALS OPINIONS ON ECONOMICS, POLITICIANS

DW061324 [Editorial Report] The Mainz ZDF Television Network in German at 2305 GMT on 5 October carries Horst Schaettle's report "Political Barometer" which shows the results of surveys on topical problems and on the popularity of public figures.

According to the Schaettle report, 14 percent of the German people in September 1981 considered the FRG's general economic situation good, 52 percent, partially good-partially bad, and 34 percent, bad. The respective September 1980 figures were 46, 45 and 8 percent. As for the economic outlook, the September 1981 survey shows 45 percent of the people seeing the future economic situation as worse, 42 percent, unchanged; and 13 percent, improved--as against 25, 62 and 13 percent for September 1980.

Schaettle reports that the Germans surveyed gave the following marks to institutions and personalities.

Federal Government	0.2	
Opposition:	0.6	-- showing that the opposition has had a better rating than the government since as far back as June.
Chancellor Helmut Schmidt:	2.0	-- or unchanged
Foreign Minister Genscher:	1.7	-- showing slight decline over the past few months
Heimut Kohl:	1.2	-- a slight increase in September after a downward trend up to August
Franz Josef Strauss:	0.1	-- after a rating below zero for several months

Schaettle concludes that "top political personalities, also the institutions of government and opposition, definitely do not score any brilliant marks and this against a background where the citizens increasingly view their economic future pessimistically. This surely means a crucial test for the Bonn parties."

PAPER ASKS SUPPORT FOR REAGAN ECONOMIC POLICY

DW051219 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 3 Oct 81 p 13

[Commentary signed SS.: "Reagan Needs Trust"]

[Text] The President of the United States holds up two documents containing the regulations on social security: the old one has 318 pages, the new one 6. By this gesture at the news conference, he probably intended to show what the most decisive element of his policy is -- simplifying the administration, exercising austerity and concentrating aid on those people who need it. Reagan is struggling for confidence in his policy. The citizens are supposed to know that he means it.

Viewed with European eyes, the President is certainly not an impressive personality pulling everybody along. He does not have charisma, which could be dangerous anyway. He puts his stakes on the credibility of his explanations and of his policy. This is no easy job for him. U.S. newspapers are especially critical and are ready to jump whenever they believe that they have discovered weak points in his program. Moreover, it has turned out, that in reality the difficulties are greater than expected. And yet, we should not allow ourselves to be contaminated too quickly by the critics. Discussion and sharp words are part of the political business. Basically, everybody, especially the friendly countries, should hope that the goals which Reagan and his government have set for themselves are attained. Reagan realizes that this will be hard to accomplish and that it probably will take more time than originally anticipated. But then, the program was devised to put an end to decades of a policy of generous neglect of inflation and of increasing state spending and to point developments in the opposite direction.

Actually, the economic policy test period for the Reagan administration began 1 October. It was probably on purpose that the news conference was scheduled for that exact date on which the initial tax rate decrease of 5 percent became effective. It is anticipated that the result will be an upward surge in the economy such as the United States has not seen for a long time. This will be done through increased savings which will provide the economy with "genuine" capital for investments and for the creation of new jobs.

President Reagan is determined to use the power at his disposal. He will use his veto right in the event Congress resists further spending cuts or even demands increased expenditures. He has stated quite clearly that it is the duty of the government to set goals. Soliciting the approval of the people is probably aimed at creating for Reagan a bases for getting along with Congress. Reagan may have a popularity-seeking political style, yet he ultimately conveys the impression of a man who does not throw dust into the citizen's eyes. What is being referred to as "supply oriented policy" is not a patent medicine like the drug of inflation but a program which can be fulfilled only if the citizens go along with it.

PRESIDENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON AS-SADAT DEATH

LD061930 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Statement issued 6 October by French President Francois Mitterrand -- read by announcer]

[Text] I have just learned with consternation of the death of President Anwar as-Sadat. Since the announcement of the attempt perpetrated against him this morning, I have kept myself constantly informed about his condition and this very moment I feel a very profound emotion. I retain from my meeting with President as-Sadat, President Mitterrand continues, the lively recollection of a person of high quality. He is one of those who are able, with exceptional courage and intelligence, to give direction to destiny. The world has lost one of the best it possessed. All those who condemn violence, which is always cowardly and despicable, feel indignation at this action.

Francois Mitterrand.

LE MONDE REPORTS ON DEFFERRE VISIT TO ALGERIA

PM060955 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Oct 81 p 7

[Daniel Junqua dispatch]

[Excerpts] Algiers -- The French and Algerian police will coordinate their action to find effective solutions to the human and administrative problems caused by the influx into France of Algerian nationals coming to visit their families, to vacation, to buy goods or to seek work. Joint provisions will be taken to monitor these visits at departure and arrival points and during the stay to pick out the "false" tourists from the real ones and to prevent friction likely to affect relations between the two countries. This announcement was made by Gaston Defferre before returning to Paris on Thursday, 1 October.

During his visit, the interior minister had talks with Benhamouda, his counterpart, while his principal private secretary Grimaud consulted with Police Chief Khediri. The Algerians will be in a better position to intervene since they are preparing to computerize passports. These talks, like the ones which Defferre had with head of state Chadli Bendjedid, Prime Minister Abdelghani and Foreign Minister Ben Yahia were characterized by their frankness and cordiality. "When friendly relations exist," he explained, "it is possible to discuss everything without danger of quarreling."

The interior minister also discussed the thorny problem of the gas supplied by Algeria to France with President Chadli Bendjedid and Abdelghani. The Algerians stressed the importance they attach to recognition of the principle of index linking the price of gas to the crude oil price and the hopes aroused on this subject by the accession to power in France of a Socialist government favorable to restoring a trade balance between the industrialized and Third World countries. They place this matter in the overall framework of French-Algerian relations, of an agreement leading to a readjustment of the trade balance, in which Algeria at present has a deficit, and making it possible to envisage a new boost to economic cooperation. "We hope," Defferre said, "that these problems can be settled before Mitterrand's visit in November, or, at latest, during his visit." The cautious nature of his remark confirmed that agreement is still far from being reached.

However, the minister stressed several times his conviction that relations between the two countries are now on the right track -- a conviction which the Algerian leaders seem to share. Several of them and many top officials attended a reception given Thursday evening by French Ambassador Merillon, who was seeing the confirmation of the efforts he has been making for 2 years together with Sahnoun, his counterpart in Paris, to improve relations between the two countries.

SPADOLINI, COLOMBO MOURN AS-SADAT'S DEATH

AU061926 Rome ANSA in English 1923 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 6 Oct (ANSA) -- Premier Giovanni Spadolini voiced the Rome government's "profound dismay" and "very intense indignation" today for the assassination of Egyptian Presdient Anwar as-Sadat. The victim of the "horrible and irresponsible" attack, Spadolini said, was "an eminent stateman whose achievements have provided an incomparable contribution to world peace."

As-Sadat has "generously and constantly" strived to bring about the conditions for peace and stability in the Middle East, the Italian Government leader added, "starting with the prominent role he played in the Camp David agreements."

Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo decried the killing of "one of the greatest leaders of our times" in a statement in which he gave as-Sadat the credit for having brought the Israeli-Egyptian conflict well along the way to a settlement.

The Egyptian president's "bold and concrete" efforts, Colombo went on, had also "opened paths for a settlement of the entire Middle East crisis. The anxiety beholding us at this moment," Colombo added, "is heightened by a serious concern for the consequences that as-Sadat's death will have on such a restive area."

Colombo urged "the great Egyptian nation, with which Italy shares deep-rooted ties of friendship, to pursue the efforts undertaken by its grand leader."

Meanwhile, an Egyptian Embassy spokesman in Rome described the situation in Cairo as "calm" this afternoon. He recalled that As-Sadat had made an official visit to Italy in April 1976.

Egyptian Ambassador Ahmed Sidki acknowledged that this was "a tough time for the Middle East and the Egyptian people" in a statement released here later. "As-Sadat boldly gave his life for peace," the diplomat asserted, adding his own "prayer to God" for his country.

Italian Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni, who is honorary president of the Italian-Arab Friendship Association, bemoaned As-Sadat's death as triggering "a heavy charge of instability to a region whose only pursuit, for the sake of world balance, is peace." Whatever people may think of his moves, Rognoni added, As-Sadat was "surely a man of peace and that is why his death is a real tragedy."

SPADOLINI HOLDS TALKS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR

AU061616 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 6 Oct (ANSA) -- Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini received the Soviet Union ambassador to Rome, Nikolay Lunkov at government headquarters in Palazzo Chigi, a communique from the prime minister's office confirmed here today. The press release noted that "during the cordial discussions, the two men exchanged points of view on the principal international issues of the day.

"Voicing the concern of the Italian Government toward the problems of peace and international security" the note continued, "Prime Minister Spadolini asked the Soviet ambassador to convey this concern to his government together with the expression of the particular interest with which Italy looks forward to the opening of negotiations on nuclear theater forces in Europe between the United States and the Soviet Union, scheduled to begin in Geneva on November 30."

According to the communique, Spadolini "emphasized the need for the negotiations to lead to prompt and concrete results in order to arrive at a conclusion of balanced and verifiable agreements for an arms balance at the lowest possible level.

"In this manner," the communique noted, "A way can be opened toward adopting the ideal measures for the consignment of a general and complete disarmament, both in the conventional and nuclear arms sector. During the discussions," the press release added, "the two men also examined the state of relations between the two countries."

COLOMBO, FRG FOREIGN MINISTER REACH AGREEMENT

AU051950 Rome ANSA in English 1907 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 5 Oct (ANSA) -- The main significance of the meeting which took place on Saturday in Rome between Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and his West German counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, lies in the fact that both countries pledged to work together to bring about the creation of a European unification program, informed sources disclosed here today. According to information from diplomatic circles in the German city, talks between the two foreign ministers were defined as "of an extraordinary significance."

The Italian foreign minister and his West German counterpart came to a "very close understanding" on a draft "European act" for unification during three hours of talks in Rome Saturday.

The Bonn sources disclosed that the first step in opening up broad consultations among the ten European Community (EEC) countries, would be relaying the progress accomplished by Colombo and Genscher in Rome to the duty chairmanship of the EEC.

The next step would be a discussion of these issues between French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and Genscher, scheduled to take place in the near future.

Underlining the close cooperation which took place between the Italian and German representatives, the Bonn sources underlined in particular the analogous position of the two countries on the issue of the "Euromissiles."

Both countries, they pointed out, continue to maintain a close relationship with the United States while at the same time insisting on negotiations between the Soviet Union and the Reagan administration which would point toward the ideal "zero solution."

The sources are referring to the possibility that a Soviet Union dismantling of "SS-20" missiles pointed toward Europe would mean that the NATO nations could renounce installation of "cruise" missiles on their territory.

NATO ADMIRAL WARNS OF GROWING SOVIET STRENGTH

AU052010 Rome ANSA in English 1951 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Naples, 5 Oct (ANSA) -- The Soviet Union has re-inforced its naval forces "both in quality and quantity, not only in the Mediterranean but also in the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, according to the former commander of Allied Forces for Southern Europe, Italian Admiral Angelo Monassi. The admiral made the warning today at the general quarters of the Atlantic Allied Forces (NATO) of Southern Europe during the nomination ceremonies for the regional commander, Admiral Giuseppe di Giovanni.

The former NATO commander maintained that the Soviet Union "has repeatedly tried to interfere in the delicate relations among the various countries of the Mediterranean."

Commenting on the renewed Greek participation in NATO's military structure, the Italian admiral judged the development as "very positive." His judgement, he said, was based on the fact that NATO members are faced with more and more commitments in the southern region, and also on the extension of the confrontation between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States.

EANES, PINTO BALSEMAO CABLE CONDOLENCES TO EGYPT

LD062258 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] President Ramalho Eanes of Portugal described Anwar as-Sadat as an example of a great statesman.

In a cabled message to the acting president of Egypt, General Eanes conveyed the Portuguese people's and his own most sincere condolences and deepest sorrow over the death of the Egyptian head of state. He said: "The important efforts which he developed toward securing peace in the Middle East and the firm and courageous manner in which he conducted Egypt's destinies made Anwar as-Sadat an example of a great statesman."

In a cable addressed to the Egyptian vice president, Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao said: "On my own behalf and that of the Portuguese Government, I wish to convey to your excellency and the people of Egypt our deepest condolences on the tragic death of President Anwar as-Sadat. His performance for peace in the Middle East and the great courage and political vision displayed by him in that noble task earned him respect and admiration at the international level. At this crucial time when efforts are being made in the search for a lasting and global peace for the Middle East, his disappearance represents a loss for mankind."

The cable was signed by Pinto Balsemao himself.

3-Day Mourning Period Ordered

LD062130 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] The Portuguese Government ordered a 3-day period of national mourning on the death of President Anwar as-Sadat. A note signed by the head of the prime minister's office said the mourning was ordered to give a fitting national expression to our country's sorrow over the death of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

In a press release, the Portuguese Foreign Ministry described the deceased Egyptian president as a statesman with historic vision, who was often capable of giving an ethical dimension to political action which surpassed immediate and material objectives. The ministry went on to say: It is with a feeling of deep emotion that the Portuguese Government sees the disappearance of the head of state of a great friendly country and bows in tribute to his memory.

The Foreign Ministry said the Portuguese Government presented its condolences to the Egyptian ambassador to Lisbon and requested him to convey to the Egyptian Government and to As-Sadat's family the expression of its solidarity.

COMMUNIQUE ON ALVARO CUNHAL'S VISIT TO HUNGARY

For Hungarian media reportage of PCP Secretary General Cunhal's visit to Hungary and the joint communique on the visit, see the Hungary section of the 6 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE BEGINS NATO DEBATE

LD061640 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Since noon today, NATO has been a subject of open debate in the Congress of Deputies. Martin Garcia Vega reports on the first session of this most important debate in the Foreign Affairs Committee:

The treaty of Washington does not necessarily require member countries to have nuclear weapons. Spain will not have nuclear weapons on its territory. This was told to the Foreign Affairs Committee by Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca during his presentation to parliament concerning the government's application for authorization to initiate negotiations leading to Spain joining the NATO.

This historic debate got underway amid a climate of expectation. Among those present were the ministers of foreign affairs and defense and PSOE Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez. However, the climate was also one of some tension between the committee chairman, Ignacio Camunas, and the opposition -- particularly Deputy Peces Barba [PSOE] who called for adjournment until tomorrow. It was his view that the regulations had not been complied with and there had not been proper time to study the amendments. Arguments ensued and then, after accusing the opposition of delaying the debate, the committee chairman allowed Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca to speak.

Perez Llorca began his speech by explaining why this moment had been chosen to bring up the question of joining NATO. This autumn, Spain has had to look squarely at the problem of its security relations with the West. This relationship previously worked through the agreement with the United States under which we were to a certain extent subordinated to the decisions made by the Atlantic alliance. Perez Llorca then went on to analyze the different alternatives which might be pursued for the security of Spain: Neutrality -- this is neither possible nor desirable, he said. Continue a bilateral relationship -- "we would have to obtain a formal alliance and this would never be possible." The alternative of a purely European defense arrangement -- Perez Llorca said that the government would favor such an alternative and would fight for it, but that it is not possible now. Therefore, only NATO membership remains. The minister went on to analyze what would be involved in our joining the Atlantic alliance. He said that NATO is not an aggressive pact. It is an alliance, basically political, for cooperation in defense through deterrence. From that forum, he said, we will be able to collaborate decisively in efforts for peace. The foreign minister dismissed the idea that by joining NATO we would be accepting a supranational authority. Spain will at all times have a veto over any decision affecting our security. That is something it does not presently have. The minister also denied that nuclear weapons would be stationed in Spain. The treaty does not impose such an obligation and Spain would not agree to atomic weapons being stationed on our territory.

The foreign minister also found time for the question of Gibraltar. We will not give up our claim to sovereignty, he said, but it is a mistake to believe that a government could win more in relation to an Atlantic base from outside NATO than it could from inside. He said that NATO wants the rock to be in the hands of an ally. So it is a question, concluded the minister, of taking Spain into an international forum whose decisions affect us and in which we must be present with the right of veto.

Following Perez Llorca's speech, various parliamentary groups expressed the wish to reply to the minister's general discourse on the desirability of joining NATO. However, the committee chairman refused this request, acting firmly in the face of repeated demands by the various groups.

DENMARK

OLESEN URGES RESUMPTION OF SALT PROCESS

PM061553 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 4 Oct 81 p 8

["Struck" report: "SALT Negotiations on Nuclear Arms Must Start Now"]

[Text] The Danish Government is concerned at the major powers' policies of rearmament. In connection with President Reagan's statement on the U.S. strategic nuclear forces, Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen said:

"The superpowers' enormous buildup of weapons of nuclear destruction is extremely worrying. For a number of years we have been witnessing massive Soviet rearmament and, with President Reagan's new program for the U.S. intercontinental nuclear arms, the superpowers' nuclear arsenals will be further increased.

"In a situation in which large sections of the world's population live in poverty, everyone should be thinking about how these enormous resources could be used to alleviate this poverty.

"We have already passed the stage at which mankind could be annihilated several times over and nevertheless efforts are made the whole time to reach a balance.

"The glimmer of light at present is that the United States and the Soviet Union have reached agreement that in November this year the two superpowers will commence arms control talks on the medium-range nuclear weapons. And we must make it a commitment that the SALT negotiations on the intercontinental nuclear arms systems, which have been interrupted now for far too long, are resumed."

Kjeld Olesen also said: "I am sure that my views are shared by many other West European governments. If we are going to succeed in pressuring both the Soviet Union and the United States into coming to the negotiating table, we must pool our efforts. This is one of the contexts in which the idea of developing the political cooperation in the EEC must be seen, even though the real military cooperation belongs in NATO."

SWEDEN

GOVERNMENT THREATENS TO RESIGN OVER TAX BILL

LD061914 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Excerpt] In a joint statement issued less than an hour ago, Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin and Liberal Party leader Ola Ullsten said the government will resign if the bill to reduce value added tax is rejected by the Riksdag. We cannot take responsibility for the country's finances if the bill is rejected by the Riksdag, said Falldin and Ullsten.

BRIEFS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS -- Olof Palme was reelected as party chairman at the Social Democratic Party congress today. Anna-Greta Leijon was unanimously elected to succeed Gunhar Straeng on the party's Executive Committee. Birgitta Dahl withdrew her candidacy. [Text] [Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 29 Sep 81 LD]

KIPRIANOU STATEMENT ON AS-SADAT ASSASSINATION

NC070843 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0800 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Statement by Cypriot President Kiprianou -- read by announcer]

[Text] Death is always a sad event and, moreover, when it is a matter of assassination. Certainly, this also applies in the case of President as-Sadat. This position is not related with President as-Sadat's stand toward Cyprus which was by no means friendly, nor with his policy on the Middle East problem with which we have had basic disagreements.

KIPRIANOU HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN MELBOURNE

NC070507 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Speaking at a press conference in Melbourne today, President Kiprianou stressed that we are pursuing the implementation of the UN resolutions which contain all the necessary elements for a just solution of the Cyprus problem. President Kiprianou said: We aim at a fully independent, sovereign republic of Cyprus with its territorial integrity guaranteed and the status of a unitary state and a nonaligned Cyprus as well as the restoration of the inalienable rights of all citizens. He added: We aim at the demilitarization of Cyprus because, if Cyprus is to live in peace and prosperity, foreign intervention and interference must end. Mr Kiprianou remarked: In other words, what Cyprus is seeking and demands is exactly what all independent states and all other people in the world are entitled to, nothing more and nothing less.

President Kiprianou said all efforts toward a Cyprus solution have failed because the Turkish side follows the policy of promoting the faits accomplis created by the invasion.

Answering a relevant question, President Kiprianou said no decision has been made concerning a more active role by the UN secretary general. He added: We are not going to make any decision on this until I meet with Mr Waldheim on 12 October and discuss with him the entire situation in detail. Mr Kiprianou also said that, before we formulate our stand on the possibility of a more active role by the UN secretary general, the matter will be discussed at the National Council. The president of the republic said that many countries are interested in a Cyprus solution but they do not take any positive action toward a just solution. He said: Some countries are merely interested in patching up the state of affairs in Cyprus, but this is not the right approach because Cyprus needs a viable solution based on certain principles and not on the realities caused by the invasion.

President Kiprianou also stressed that when we talk about territorial proposals we do not mean that the Cyprus issue is a territorial dispute, but we have in mind the areas which will be under Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot administration within the framework of a federation. After noting that the population percentage of Turkish Cypriots is only 18 percent and their ownership of land about 16 percent, Mr Kiprianou said that a 20 percent ratio under Turkish Cypriot administration is reasonable as part of a general settlement. He also said that the constitution should safeguard the unity of the state in a true federal system and that the rights of free movement, settlement and ownership of property should be safeguarded. Mr Kiprianou further said that if the Turks desired a constructive dialogue they would have taken the opportunity of our broad proposals.

Answering another question, Mr Kiprianou said that any meeting with Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas would not be fruitful at this stage because if such a meeting is held and fails, the consequences would be serious. He also said that we still maintain the view that the question of Famagusta should continue to be given priority.

In answer to another question, Mr Kiprianou said that within the framework of a solution, the majority of refugees should return to their homes under a Greek Cypriot administration, and that the remainder should also have the right to return to their homes under Turkish Cypriot administration.

The press conference was attended by dozens of press radio and television representatives as well as correspondents of international press agencies.

HURRIYET REVEALS WALDHEIM PLAN ON CYPRUS ISSUE

NC061042 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 4 Oct 81 pp 1, 11

[Report by Ziya Akcapar and Ozer Hatay]

[Text] Lefkosa [Nicosia] (HURRIYET) -- While the plan prepared by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for the solution of the Cyrpus dispute is taking shape through "the joint efforts" of the United States and the EEC countries and through the agreement in principle of Turkey and Greece, the Greek Cypriot house of representatives has issued a 6-point resolution indirectly opposing it. The Greek Cypriot house of representatives has stressed the determination of the Greek Cypriot side to continue the struggle until the island's territorial integrity is secured and until the Turkish troops have left the island.

On the other hand, the Western alliance seems to be gradually getting closer to peace in Cyprus, which has become a constant headache on its eastern wing. This is being done despite Greek Cypriot resistance. Waldheim's final "draft solution" reads as follows: This plan leaves out points on which the two sides disagree and which will be taken up in a second plan. It then sums up points to be negotiated now as follows:

1. Maras [Varosha], which contains tourist hotels, will be returned to the Greek Cypriots. The eastern frontiers of the two federated states will follow the former Magusa-Lefkosa [Famagusta-Nicosia] road and will stretch as far as Akdogan [Lysi] village. It will be connected with the Greek Cypriot sector through a straight line drawn in a manner that will not imperil Ercan airport.

2. The twisted borderline in the southern and western parts of Guzelyurt [Morphou] will be eliminated by making frontier adjustments.

3. A third "region" will be created between the two federated states. This region will be used an an area where the two sides can hold contacts. In addition, joint service organs will carry out their duties here.

4. Joint committees will be set up to deal rapidly with such matters as the return of the refugees to their homes, compensating those who will be unable to do so and mutually setting off property claims against each other.

5. A fund will be created under the leadership of the United States and with the support of the EEC countries for the purpose of securing the welfare of the refugees and of materializing plans to raise the standard of prosperity of both communities.

Greek Cypriot sources stress that the draft enjoys the support of the United States and Britain, that Turkey and Greece have approved it "in principle" and that Kiprianou is under pressure "not to act hesitatingly."

Another point that worries the fanatic Greek Cypriots who do not want a compromise settlement is Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's constant refusal to receive Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis. This is how diplomatic circles in Lefkosa interpret this attitude of the Soviet Union: "The Soviet Union is seriously disturbed by the fact that the lack of a settlement in Cyprus tends to strain relations between Turkey and Greece.

"The decision at the European Council extending Greek territorial waters to 12 miles, the already known reaction of Turkey to this decision and the probable developments that may ensue from Greece's desire to turn the Aegean into a Greek lake are increasing the Soviet Union's concern. Consequently, the Soviet Union, too, is on the side of peace in Cyprus."

It is also persistently argued that soon after the bilateral talks Waldheim will have with Kiprianou on 12 October in New York, efforts will be made to bring the Greek Cypriot leader together with Denktas. Following this meeting, Waldheim is reported to be p nning to bring the two leaders to the negotiating table in Lefkosa and get them to publish a "peace communique."

AKEL DISAGREES WITH REJECTING WALDHEIM IDEAS

NC062323 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Speaking at a conference in Larnaca to AKEL cadres tonight, AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou stated that AKEL disagrees with the tendency to reject Waldheim's ideas on the Cyprus problem before their contents become known. Mr Papaioannou said that AKEL will await the return of Mr Kiprianou who will have firsthand knowledge of these ideas. After receiving them and studying them, AKEL will express its view. He added: If there are positive elements in these ideas we will accept them, but we will reject the negative elements: at the same time we will make our own counterproposals.

This, Mr Papaioannou said, is a most serious and responsible handling rather than a mere yes or no. He added: The criterion would be whether Waldheim's ideas are based on the UN resolutions and the summit agreements.

In conclusion, Mr Papaioannou said that any dogmatic or prejudicial approach to the question could only cause damage to our cause and would not secure for us any support at the United Nations because Mr Waldheim will brief the United Nations on our attitude.

NORTH'S SOCIAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL MEETS IN NICOSIA

TA051227 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] The Social and Economic Council of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus began its third meeting in Nicosia today. Speaking at the opening ceremony, the minister of the economy, Mr Cosar, said that one of the main subjects to be discussed at the council was the fifth and last part of the 5-year development plan of the federated state and the social and cultural problems facing the community. He pointed out that the number of youths reaching employment age was surpassing the number of vacancies for employment and there were different proposal by different organizations to overcome this problem. He added that the council meeting would be beneficial because all these problems and proposals to overcome them would be discussed and the result would help the government in adopting its future measures.

Mr Cosar stated that many-sided economic measures would be taken within the framework of the government program to make the federated state economy self-sufficient. He cited the measures for this purpose as production (?mobilization), realization of the investment program, continuing the fight against inflation, increasing government incomes and preventing their excessive expenditure, establishment of an investment bank and taking necessary measures to improve the work of the government controlled public companies.

After Mr Cosar, the council was addressed by Mr Ertugrul Guven, the secretary general of the state planning organization who is also the chairman of the Social and Economic Council, who made a general assessment of the economy of the Federated State, and made several proposals for the overcoming of the problems facing the Federated State. The Social and Economic Council meeting is to continue for 2 days.

FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

TA061735 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 6 Oct (AA) -- Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said it was not possible to consider as satisfactory the statement issued by the French Government on the recent raid by armed Armenian terrorists on the Turkish Consulate in Paris.

At a press conference in Ankara (?on his contacts in New) York, Turkmen said with reference to the report of Madame Foucart of France, adopted by the European Parliament, which presumed to picture Greek territorial waters as extending to 12 miles within the European Customs Union, had "no practical or legal value" for it was "an expression of opinion by an organ not competent" to decide on the matter. "The Foucart report (?cannot) disturb us," Turkmen said.

Turkmen summed up his talks with officials in London, Brussels and Luxembourg before flying on to New York, where he met with foreign ministers of EEC member countries as well as with other colleagues.

He had stressed the importance of dialog between Turkey and Greece in his talk with Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis, Turkmen confirmed, and the press release issued after their interview noted disputes between the two countries shoud be settled through negotiations.

With U.S Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Turkmen had discussed Turkish-U.S. military and economic coopertion as well as international affairs. U.S. aid to Turkey this year would include $250 million of military, and $200 million of economic aid, he announced.

He and Secretary Haig had touched upon the Middle East question [word indistinct], Turkmen said, but admitted there was a major difference in the U.S. and Turkish policy toward the Middle East; Turkey considered the Palestinian Liberation Organization as the representative of the Palestinian people whereas the United States did not.

With Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, he had confirmed goodneighborly relations and exchanged views on certain world issues.

Turkmen said he had joined the New York meeting of Islamic countries' foreign ministers on 3 October, and had met in an interveiw with the Iranian foreign minister for the first time since the establishment of the Islamic republic in Iran.

His interview with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim had centered around the Cyprus issue, and he had given the special shield commemorating the Ataturk centennial to Waldheim at a special ceremony on 30 September.

Asked whether the Council of Europe assembly's concern with Turkey might be interpreted as intervention in Turkey's internal affairs, Turkmen said his govenment had on several occasions announced no such intervention would be allowed, but he did not believe relations with the Council of Europe would come to such a point. "The importance we attach to maintaining our ties with the Council of Europe cannot justify and presumption by the council to interfere in our domestic affairs" Turkmen commented.

Turkmen considered the statememt by the secretary general of the French Socialist Party commenting on Head of State General Evren's message to President Mitterrand as merely the view of a party official, and said he preferred to wait for the "official" French response to Evren's message before taking a position.

The foreign minister admitted his Federal German colleague Hans-Dietrich Genscher had confirmed his country's laws did not allow the extradition of certain criminals to Turkey.

He described relations with EEC as progressing "normally," referring to the $75 million technical and economic aid by the community, and the 4th financial protocol which had already been initialled.

It was not yet totally clear who had kidnapped Turkish truck drivers in Iraq and burned up their vehicles, Turkmen said, but his ministry had been informed that the kidnappers had been killed during the rescue operation by Iraqi forces, and several others had been executed.

IRAN CONSULATE OCCUPIERS SURRENDER TO POLICE

TA061015 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] The Iranian Consulate General in Istanbul Cagaloglu district was raided by a masked group this morning. Two persons, one of them a security official, were wounded in the incident. According to information obtained by Turkish Radio and Television [TRT] correspondents, a masked group of 26 persons arrived at the consulate general at 0945 this morning, occupied the building and hung a poster criticizing the religious leader Khomeyni. The masked group later took persons in the consulate to the basement. The occupiers, meanwhile, threw some office furniture outside and chanted slogans. Later, the security forces arrived at the scene of the incident and asked the demonstrators to evacuate the building.

The occupiers left the building and surrendered to the security forces. A security official and an Iranian official, (Mahmud Gergeri), checking identity cards at the entrance were slightly injured in the incident. The occupiers, who said that they belonged to the people's fighters organization, were detained.

FINANCE MINISTER ERDEM RETURNS FROM WASHINGTON

TA061739 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Istanbul, 6 Oct (AA) -- Finance Minister Kaya Erdem said that foreign governments appreciated the positive results of Turkey's current economic policy, particularly in fighting inflation and balancing the budget through tax reform.

He made the statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport on his return from attending the IMF and World Bank meetings at Washington together with Deputy Premier Turgut Ozal.

The international conferences provided an opportunity for him to meet separately with the Federal German finance minister, the U.S. secretary of the treasury, the OECD secretary general, and the president of the European Development Bank, as well as the presidents of the fund and the bank.

The IMF and World Bank had decided to channel their credits to countries which were able to straighten out their economies through their own resources, he pointed out.

Turkish officials had also contacted representatives of several large banks for possible credits, Erdem added.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE POSTPONES MEMBERSHIP DECISION

TA051618 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] The consultative assembly of the Council of Europe has adopted the resolution based on the (Steiner) report on Turkey. According to this resolution, the decision on Turkey's membership to the Council of Europe has been postponed to January 1982. Out of 80 deputies present in the assembly, 10 voted against the resolution, 53 voted in favor of it and 17 deputies abstained.

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GENSCHER COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH EGYPT'S MUBARAK

LD080904 Hamburg DPA in German 0746 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Duesseldorf, 8 Oct (DPA) -- According to Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Israel, in the wake of the death of Egyptian President as-Sadat, must realize that "progress in the negotiations" with Egypt are in the interests of stability in the region. Following his visit to the PRC, Genscher met the proposed successor to As-Sadat, Husni Mubarak, during a stopover in Cairo last night.

Genscher said this morning on West German radio that "specific steps" toward the implementation of the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people are "absolutely necessary" to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, for which As-Sadat had always worked.

Genscher said that he has already briefed the Eruopean Community and the United States on his meeting with Mubarak. Genscher said he was impressed by the determination with which Mubarak is approaching his task of safeguarding Egypt's internal stability and of "consistently following" the foreign policy of his murdered predecessor. One can assume that Mubarak, who enjoys great respect and support in the Egyptian Army, will be elected As-Sadat's successor in Tuesday's election.

Genscher said that Egypt's friends now need to make it very plain that Egypt does not stand alone. It must also be clear that "in this difficult and hard situation" Egypt can be sure of its friends.

CABINET VIEWS AS-SADAT DEATH, MIDEAST STABILITY

LD072024 Hamburg DPA in German 1605 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 7 Oct (DPA) -- The Federal Government today expressed its great concern that the stabilization in the Middle East, which it supports, is not endangered following the murder of President as-Sadat. Government Spokesman Becker at a press conference in Bonn today emphasized "the outstanding role" which, according to Bonn's assessment, Egypt under As-Sadat's leadership has played in the efforts for stability.

Developments in Egypt and the consequences of As-Sadat's assassination for the whole of the Middle East were the main topics at today's meeting of the Bonn cabinet. Becker said that in Chancellor Schmidt's view these developments are "amost incalculable."

SPD Chairman Willy Brandt expressed the hope that in the interest of building peace in the Middle East, Egypt would be able to muster political continuity. Speaking at a news conference in Bonn today, Brandt said he is "much affected" by As-Sadat's assassination. The SPD chairman recalled that he was the first federal chancellor to visit As-Sadat after the 1973 October war and later discussed with Austrian Chancellor Kreisky and the leader of the Israeli opposition, Shim'on Peres, the "road to Camp David."

SCHMIDT ON U.S.-SOVIET DIALOGUE, BREZHNEV VISIT

LD071550 Hamburg DPA in German 1330 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt considers it "attainable" for the USSR and the United States to reach agreement on arms control regarding nuclear medium-range missiles within the framework of the NATO program for counterarming with 572 American cruise missiles and Pershing missiles in West Europe.

In an interview in today's STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, Schmidt notes that the deployment of medium-range missiles in the Federal Republic is scheduled to begin at the end of 1983 according to the NATO plans. "That is still over 24 months from today. The deployment will be spread over several years. I consider achieving the result of negotiations before this is attainable," the chancellor said.

Schmidt, who is also being attacked from the Social Democratic Party ranks for his support of the NATO dual decision, does not believe, however, that there will be any initial results from the American-Soviet negotiations by the time of the next SPD congress in April 1982. "That would surprise me very much," he said. "Things like this can't go so quickly; judging from prior experience, arms control negotiations last longer." At this congress, the SPD intends to review, in light of the results of negotiations so far, its agreement to the 1979 NATO dual decision.

The chancellor also said that arms control will be the main topic in his talks with Leonid Brezhnev who will visit Bonn at the end of November. Schmidt also stressed that in recent years his government had "more than any other government in the world" adhered to a policy of detente, military balance and cooperation between East and West, despite the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

"I was afraid at the time," he said with regard to the invasion of Afghanistan, "but I didn't just stand there and publicly emphasize my fear, I acted. Against the ideas of the then U.S. leadership, I did not let the line to Moscow be broken. That's why Genscher and I went to Moscow in the summer of 1980 and brought home -- in contrast to previous Soviet policy -- Moscow's desire for negotiations on medium-range missiles. That's why negotiations are possible now."

PAPER SEES OFFER TO MOSCOW IN REAGAN MX DECISION

DW071437 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 7 Oct 81 p 12

[Commentary signed G-N: "An Offer, Too"]

[Text] The debate in Washington will show how President Reagen's decision on the MX missiles made against the advice of the Pentagon will be assessed from the security policy respect. Instead of the requested 200 land-based missiles, only half of them will be built and these, for the time being, will not be hidden in new silos but in hardened silos of the Titan missiles which are to be scrapped. This shows that the President does not take the argument on the "vulnerability" of the land-based missiles at face value. Technically, they are vulnerable, but as long as another major part of America's potential -- nuclear weapons mounted on submarines and on long-range bombers -- remains relatively safe, then this will serve as protection for immobile weapons. Granted, they are less accurate and, as weapons being used against cities, are somewhat less 'credible". But nevertheless they will warn the Soviet leaders against threatening a first strike. To the extent this consideration is true, then the halving of the MX program and the temporary renunciation of mobility constitute an offer to Moscow to consider the possible completion of the program later on as subject matter for negotiations. This may also be a beginning for the third SALT negotiations if Moscow is ready to pay an equal price.

MITTERRAND, SCHMIDT DISCUSS EAST-WEST, SECURITY

LD072346 Hamburg DPA in German 2315 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Latche, 7 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Francois Mitterrand initially talked about the East-West situation and security policy at their informal meeting in southwest France on Wednesday evening. They noted "almost complete agreement." This was reported by the German side after the first round of talks and a dinner in Mitterrand's country house at Latche near Soustons on the Atlantic coast.

Both politicians agreed that close German-French cooperation is essential and should be continued. It was further reported that the talks took place in a very friendly atmosphere. German delegation circles were pleased about the close personal relationship which emerged during the talks.

Schmidt is the first foreign politician to be received by Mitterrand in his home since his election in May.

PREMIER MAUROY EXPLAINS DEVALUATION OF FRANC

PM071525 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Oct 81 pp 1, 10

[Alain Rollad interview with French Premier Pierre Mauroy -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Why has your government waited 4 months before readjusting the franc's exchange rate?

[Answer] As you know, the agreements instituting the European Monetary System made provisions for the possibility of periodic exchange rate adjustments to take account of changes in the economic situations in the various European countries. Such changes have been made several times in the past, notably in September 1979, when the Deutsche mark was revalued against the franc. Since then, the French and German economies have not developed in the same way, especially inflation. Prices in France increased twice as much as in Germany during the whole time Barre was head of government. That is why strong pressures, accentuated by the chaotic developments in the dollar, were exerted on the franc from early 1981. Currency losses reached a very large amount between 15 February and 21 May 1981, in the period which preceded the presidential election. When the new government took office, we were fully aware that an adjustment in the exchange rate of our currency against the Deutsche mark was inevitable. We had to discharge past liabilities and turn the meters back to zero. So why did we wait 4 months? For three essential reasons:

The first is that we were very anxious to carry out this operation in a spirit of European solidarity and in close consultation with our EEC partners. At the time, we all thought that the chaos on the exchange market was not favorable to a rapid adjustment.

The second is that, if this operation had been carried out at a time when the dollar was worth more than Fr6, it would have worsened the trade deficit and inflation rate in our country. It was necessary to wait until the dollar fell, the international monetary storm abated somewhat and the French economy was placed back on a more stable course, as is now the case.

The third reason is our desire to maintain complete control over our economic and financial policy. The currency adjustment has come at a time and in conditions chosen by the government in agreement with our European partners.

What effects will the decisions made on Sunday have on the French economy? They should produce an improvement in our competitiveness and in our exports, which have already done well over the past few months. This will help to support our economic recovery, which has already started.

In addition, next Wednesday's cabinet meeting will be presented with a coherent series of measures aimed at substantially reducing the inflation rate wich it still excessive.

The decisions made on Sunday will only have a positive effect. In terms of growth and employment if, at the same time, all our fellow citizens agree to take part in the vital effort to moderate nominal increases in prices and wages. This is the only possible way of winning the battle for economic recovery and employment.

[Question] Do you think that France can follow an independent economic policy in a very difficult international environment and in the context of trade on world dimensions?

[Answer] I believe that the French people have already answered your question in the affirmative, by their votes. They rejected the previous government's free market policy based on passive adaptation to the international division of labor, which would have led to a serious deterioration in our industrial apparatus and a massive increase in unemployment.

The government is aware of the constraints imposed by the international environment. The structural deficit of our trade in relation to the industrialized countries bears witness to the efforts which need to be made. But the government is also aware of the benefits which France can derive from an open policy toward other countries and from harmonious development of international trade.

The aim of our economic policy is to gradually restore greater margins of autonomy to the French economy, particularly for stronger growth. This action involves a vigorous energy savings policy; the development of those areas of demand whose import content is low -- housing and public works for instance; an industrial policy which favors the reconquest of the domestic market; and a major effort in research and techological innovation. The 1982 budget and the 2-year plan will put these major orientations into practice.

The structural reforms which the government has started -- nationalizations, decentralization, introduction of new planning -- will give the community the necessary tools with which to implement this action on a broad scale in the medium term.

I would like to add that the failure of monetarist remedies and their harmful effects on employment will confirm the soundness of France's decision to give priority to combating the social scourge of unemployment.

[Question] In general, you are directing government action according to a method of political conduct which seeks to avoid both radicalism and mere reformism. As a result of this, for the time being, nobody seems to be following you with overwhelming enthusiasm -- not even your allies and friends. Marchais, the CGT and even some members of your party are urging you to speed up the change. If you continue to give the impression that you are seeking compromises, don't you fear a degree of isolation?

[Answer] To be frank, your question surprises me. The action being taken is being taken in close liaison with the president. Look at the opinion polls and other public opinion studies and you will see that the government still has an exceptional level of confidence. All those who hurriedly announced the end of the "period of grace" have been proved wrong. And I have not heard anybody within the majority criticize the government for dragging its feet. Quite the reverse; I seem to notice some deputies finding difficulty in keeping pace with us and wanting to slow down the rate of change.

Moreover, as you well know, those who wish to criticize the government say in particular that it is going too fast and doing too much. Moreover, that surprises me too. Because those who say things like that seem to forget that we were elected to implement the policy which we are now implementing.

Everybody knows very well that the major reforms must be started immediately. If we wait, we run the risk of postponing or even shelving things. In addition, to successfully carry out such a major operation as regionalization takes a good 2 years' work. If we want to be able to have regional councils elected by universal suffrage in 1983, when the French people reelect their municipal councils, there is no time to lose. As for the nationalizations, everybody, from the National Council of French Employers to the trade unions, agreed that the groups concerned could no longer be left in a state of uncertainty and that we had to act quickly. That is what we did.

These two structural reforms alone, not to mention the measures to establish fiscal justice or a new division of labor, constitute a considerable change in a country like France. I do not see in what way there has been a compromise. Unless you think it a compromise to implement decentralization or nationalizations, taking care not to damage our country's administrative or industrial apparatus. It would have been irresponsible to act in any other way. We are working to restore all France's initiative and creative capacities. We are acting to strengthen its production apparatus and to put the whole of France back to work. If there are any sorcerer's apprentices anywhere, you will not find them in the government or in the majority.

MITTERRAND, CHEYSSON TO ATTEND AS-SADAT FUNERAL

NC080956 Paris AFP in English 0948 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 8 Oct (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand will attend the state funeral Saturday for Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, who was gunned down on Tuesday during a military parade, it was announced today. External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson and Justice Minister Robert Badinter will also be in the French delegation.

PERTINI, COLOMBO TO ATTEND AS-SADAT'S FUNERAL

AU080839 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 8 Oct (ANSA) -- Italian chief-of-state Sandro Pertini and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo will attend Egyptian President Anwar as-Satat's funeral in Cairo Saturday, the president's office has confirmed here.

POPE SENDS MESSAGE ON AS-SADAT ASSASSINATION

AU070949 Rome ANSA in English 0826 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Vatican City, 7 Oct (ANSA) -- Pope John Paul II extolled Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat as "a man of peace" in a telegram wired today to Egyptian Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak deploring the assassination in Cairo. The Catholic Church leader delivered [word indistinct] heartfelt grief to Mubarak and the Egyptian people and prayed to "the omnipotent Lord to let this man of peace rest in peace and see his noble vision of reconciliation fulfilled."

POLICE INVESTIGATE KGB LINKS OF MURDERED ISRAELI

AU071210 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 7 Oct (ANSA) -- An Italian police investigating the death in Rome of an Israeli national of Russian origin are following up on a tip that Michael (Tartakovsky), a 57-year-old physician who died by strangulation, was an operative of the KGB, the Soviet secret police. (Tartakovsky's) body was discovered Saturday in a hotel known as a rendevous for homosexuals in the capital and the search for leads originally centered on the thesis that the murder was connected to a homosexual encounter.

On Tuesday, however, an anonymous telephone caller told the ANSA head in Rome that (Tartakovsky) was [word indistinct] by a KGB agent [word indistinct] in Florence. Also the victim was a KGB agent. The caller also reported [words indistinct] "German" and to where the dead man was active in his alleged role as a KGB agent. Police are now seeking to track down the [words indistinct] accompanied (Tartakovsky) to Florence on September 21 for a medical conference.

One fact which has come to light to lend weight to the allegations advanced by the anonymous tipster is that the victim travelled to Italy regularly to recruit Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union for work activities in Israel. The manager of the Hannover hotel in Rome, Richard Hern, has reported that (Tartakovsky) usually spent a lot of time in Ostia, on the coast near Rome, among members of the community of Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union awaiting resettlement. The murdered man was a cardiologist, well-known in Israel.

COMMUNIST MAYOR OF ROME DIES OF HEART ATTACK

AU071549 Rome ANSA in English 1506 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 7 Oct (ANSA) -- The communist mayor of Rome, Luigi Petroselli, died suddenly from a heart attack, it was announced here this morning. Petroselli, who was 49 years old, was taking part in discussions in his party's Central Committee meeting in Rome when he was struck by the attack. He was immediately brought to hospital but died shortly afterwards.

Petroselli had been elected mayor of Rome for the second time around barely one month ago. Negotiations at that time to form a city council government continued with difficulty for a number of months because of Christian Democrat Partypressure to isolate the Communists and avoid another left Roman coalition combining them with the Socialist, Social Democrat and Republican parties, all government coalition members. Despite a Social Democrat defection at the last moment, a fragile minority coalition was eventually formed with the Socialist and Communist parties and the abstention of the Republicans.

GOVERNMENT EXPRESSES REGRET ON AS-SADAT DEATH

LD061938 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2006 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] London, 6 Oct (PA) -- The British Government received the news of President as-Sadat's death with "profound distress and shock," according to a Foreign Office statement tonight. "The Egyptian nation has lost a supreme leader, whose qualities of courage and wisdom were matched by a deep understanding and affection for his fellow countrymen. History will mark his great achievements, most notably his bold and imaginative bid for peace in his visit to Jerusalem in 1977. The world is a more dangerous place without him. The deep and heartfelt sympathy of the British Government and people goes out to Mrs as-Sadat, his family and his people."

Thatcher Praises Mubarak

LD071638 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0925 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Report by editor in chief David Chipp]

[Excerpt] Mrs Margaret Thatcher today described Vice-President Husni Mubarak of Egypt, the man tipped to succeed Anwar as-Sadat, as "very able and experienced." She told British reporters in Melbourne she had met him twice and had been most impressed with him. The British prime minister said the main thing now was for both Egypt and Israel to make a great effort to restore stability so that the next stage of the Camp David agreement could be fulfilled. She was hopeful that the situation in the Middle East could be calmed down and the area of conflict isolated as it had been when the Iran-Iraq war broke out. That isolation of a potentially explosive situation "was a great tribute to the sophistication of the nations of the world." Mrs Thatcher, who leaves tonight for Pakistan at the end of the Commonwealth heads of government conference, said she was very sorry that she could not attend President as-Sadat's funeral. She had been away from London a long time and must get back on Friday.

DAILY TELEGRAPH ON REAGAN REARMAMENT PROGRAM

PM051439 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 5 Oct 81 p 18

[Editorial: "The Tools for Deterrence"]

[Text] President Reagan's nuclear re-armament programme is impressive and -- for the great majority, who realise that adequate deterrence and firmness of purpose are the only safeguards against nuclear war and loss of freedom -- reassuring. It is, however, also a painful reminder that after nearly two decades of neglect and illusions no amount of technological superiority or money can prevent the restoration of the military balance from being slow, laborious and frustrating. What Mr Reagan is offering is a package of "quick fixes" together with some medium and long-term solutions. The next few years will be the age of the cruise missiles as the all-purpose stop-gap. Mr Reagan is also fortunate in having the B1 bomber on hand in thoroughly tested prototype form. Mr Carter cancelled it in 1977 to reduce military expenditure and as a gratuitous goodwill gesture to Russia. The argument that his main reason was that the B1 would be too vulnerable to Russian air defences does not hold water. It was brilliantly designed to cope with such problems until well into the '90s, (1952 vintage) -- but not until 1986 instead of 1980 as originally planned. The main disappointment is the scrapping of the plan for 200 of the forthcoming MX missiles to shuttle around between 4,600 shelters to make them invulnerable to a Russian first-strike, which at present could knock out nearly all America's land-based missiles. Instead, 100 of the missiles have been ordered to begin with for static deployment in silos some years hence, leaving the program of vulnerability unsolved. Mr Reagan was clearly incluenced by environmental protest and political lobbying, as alternative mobile basing systems, on which a decision has been postponed for two years, are more expensive and less effective. Mr Brezhnev, of course, labours under no such handicaps.

ROLANDHIS SPEAKS TO U.S. MEDIA ON TALKS

NC080822 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0530 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Speaking at a news conference in New York yesterday, Foreign Minister Rolandhis stressed that the Cypriot Government is carefully exploring and considering the possibility of an initiative by UN Secretary General Waldheim to intervene in the Cyprus issue, and that a decision will be made on this after the National Council is briefed by the president of the republic and all factors have been weighed.

Mr Rolandhis stressed the unacceptability of recent Turkish Cypriot proposals and referred to the present phase of the Cyprus issue. He also provided a background review and recalled the correct dimensions and substance of the Cyprus issue, stressing that it continues to remain a problem of invasion and occupation. The foreign minister also referred to the continuing consequences of the occupation and of thousands of displaced, enclaved and missing persons. He stressed the fact that no progress has been made in the inter-Cypriot talks, and outlined the government's position on the various aspects of the problem as well as the prospects in sight both for the dialogue and a recourse of the Cyprus issue to the UN General Assembly. Mr Rolandhis said the inter-Cypriot dialogue may be still in progress by the end of the present UN General Assembly session next December. For this reason, he added, the door should stay open for a debate of the Cyprus issue by the assembly at a later stage should this be necessary.

In conclusion, the foreign minister referred to the missing persons issue, stressing that consultations on the matter are being held in New York with the UN General Secretariat toward removing the present difficulties in commencing the actual task of the committee to trace the fate of missing persons.

After his opening speech, Mr Rolandhis answered a lot of questions which covered various aspects of the Cyprus issue. The press conference was organized by Mr Mavrommatis, permanent Cypriot delegate at the United Nations, on the occasion of the 21st Cypriot independence anniversary. The news conference was attended by representatives of radio and television networks, international press agencies and large U.S. and British newspapers.

GREEK CYPRIOT INTERLOCUTOR REPORTEDLY MAY RESIGN

NC071326 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 7 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpts] According to our cross-checked information from well-informed sources, the government's attitude and whole behavior toward Mr Yeoryios Ioannidhis has put him in a big dilemma over whether he should continue offering his services as an interlocutor. If the government does not change its attitude toward the interlocutor, the same reports say, it should not be ruled out that Mr Ioannidhis may raise the question of his resignation with President Kiprianou when the latter returns from New York.

The same reports added that Mr Ioannidhis' only interpretation of the government failure to include him in the Cypriot delegation for consultations with Waldheim in New York is that he has been set aside.

According to our information, Mr Ioannidhis is also of the opinion that not only he himself but also all members of the National Council should be in New York at this time when the future of Cyprus and its people is at stake -- that not only President Kiprianou but also all the political leaders have a say in the future. The government spokesman was asked yesterday to comment on press reports that Mr Ioannidhis has been ignored and he is not being sufficiently briefed since the consultations are being held in New York and Mr Ioannidhis is in Nicosia. The spokesman reiterated that Mr Ioannidhis is kept fully briefed, and, moreover, noted that "we cannot transfer the talks."

Ioannidhis Comments

NC080900 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 8 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Greek Cypriot negotiator in the intercommunal talks Mr Y. Ioannidhis has once again appealed to all to look to the Cyprus problem in an unselfish and patriotic manner, away from party considerations.

"We are at a very critical and delicate phase of the Cyprus problem. Settlement does not depend on us alone. But as far as we are concerned we must make every effort for a considered and planned course of action. Now is the time for sense of responsibility and thoughtfulness, the time for decisions that may determine the future and destiny of our country. Our actions and attitudes at this moment must have patriotic motivation and be guided by love for the country", Mr Ioannidhis said.

He was speaking at a Rotary Club gathering at Larnaca and chose for his subject "The Cyprus Problem -- Developments and Prospects." Mr Ioannidhis said that one year has elapsed since the talks started almost without any progress.

The Turkish proposals of August 5 have been disappointing, he said, because their territorial suggestions reveal that they intend to keep a large extent of land "at the expense of all sense of justice and morality".

"If the Turkish Cypriot side sincerely and honestly desires a peaceful settlement and a fair conclusion of the present suspense which affects both communities, it must abandon the policy of division and accept a federal settlement", he said.

The year that passed has seen nothing concrete emerging, but differences have been pinpointed, and it has become possible to see the difficulties of the prospects ahead and the way the Turkish Cypriot side approaches the Cyprus problem.

AKEL SECRETARY SPEAKS ON WALDHEIM 'IDEAS' 6 OCT

NC071339 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 7 Oct 81 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] "The correct procedure and way of handling the Waldheim 'ideas' is to receive them officially, study them and express our views on them responsibly. Any dogmatic or prejudicial approach to the question can only cause damage to our cause." This clear and responsible position of AKEL was outlined by Mr E. Papaioannou in a speech he delivered yesterday evening at a meeting of party cadres in Larnaca.

It has been said, for instance, that the Waldheim "ideas" are nothing else but a Western plan for a Cyprus solution in the interest of NATO; that imperialist quarters are in a hurry for their plan to be accepted before the elections in Greece and so forth.

We do not have the slightest doubt that the U.S.-NATO imperialist quarters are in a hurry to solve the Cyprus problem in their interest. The firm imperialist position on the Cyprus issue is to partition Cyprus and convert it into a military springboard and a base for the rapid deployment of the imperialist aggressive troops.

However, what is not known, and we cannot speak with suppositions, is whether in the course of their policy they have also succeeded in using the UN secretary general. And it is a heavy, very heavy accusation against the UN secretary general to say that he has been turned into a puppet of imperialist policy on Cyprus. AKEL, which has always been characterized by its seriousness and responsibility, cannot without facts share such views. How can we draw deliberate conclusions without being officially aware of the content of the Waldheim "ideas" and the entire spirit in which they are expressed?

A tendency has already been manifested to reject the Waldheim "ideas" without even knowing their content. This tendency is at the least dogmatic and wrong; it is not characterized by a spirit of seriousness and responsibility. And I explain myself: The UN secretary general is entrusted by the Security Council to place the intercommunal talks under his auspices by using his good offices.

Therefore, if he decides that in order to accomplish his mission it would be in the interest of the intercommunal talks to express some "ideas" -- which, moreover, cannot and should not be outside the UN resolutions on Cyprus and the summit agreements -- why should we not wait until we officially receive the "ideas," study them thoroughly and then responsibly express our views? And, if there is something positive in these "ideas" we accept it while we reject what is negative and, at the same time, submit our own counterproposals. Don't you think that this is a more serious and responsible way of handling the matter than a yes or a no?

Whichever way we look at this matter, therefore, we will establish that the correct procedure and way of handling the Waldheim "ideas" is to receive them officially, study them and express our views on them responsibly. Any dogmatic or prejudiced approach to the question can only cause damage to our cause.

Nothing is binding us. We are only committed to the UN resolutions and the summit agreements. Whatever is outside these agreements and resolutions, whatever is outside the UN framework is rejected.

Greece is a NATO member. It withdrew from it in 1974, after the Turkish invasion, but returned to it recently but without having secured the withdrawal of the Turkish-NATOite troops from Cyprus.

Cyprus is, to its honor, a founder member of the Nonaligned Movement and it will remain in this movement.

The troops which have been occupying 40 percent of the Cypriot territory for 7 years now are Turkish-NATOite troops. The military bases in Cyprus, which are the root of the evil, belong to Britain -- another NATOite country. Therefore, again NATOite troops are occupying 99 square miles of Cypriot territory, 32 other points in various parts of Cyprus with the right to use our roads, ports, airports and Cypriot airspace for military purposes. The spy monitoring stations operating on Cypriot territory along to the leading imperialist power of NATO -- the United States.

All this attests that the plight of Cyprus -- bloodshed, dead and missing people, thousands of uprooted, enclaved people and generally all that this unfortunate nation has suffered and continues to suffer -- emanates from the NATO imperialists. This is why, and they are justified, the Cypriot people cannot have any trust whatsoever in their executioners; those who have crucified and are now torturing and mocking the Cypriot people.

This is why the Cypriot people demand the withdrawal of the occupation and all foreign troops from Cyprus and the dissolution of all imperialist bases and radio stations.

The best assistance and service the democratic political leadership of Greece could offer the Cypriot people, who are struggling for their independence, is to withdraw Greece from NATO, which is the executioner of Cyprus.

NORTH'S KONUK SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO EGYPT

TA071121 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Acting President and Legislative Assembly President Nejat Konuk has sent a message of condolences to Egypt's temporary president, Sufi Abu Talib, following yesterday's assassination of President as-Sadat.

In his message, Konuk said: The assassination of President as-Sadat caused deep grief for me and for the Muslim Turkish Cypriot people. On my behalf and on behalf of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, I extend our heartfelt sympathy and condolences to Your Excellency, to the bereaved family and to the brotherly Egyptian people. May God bless the memory of our deceased brothers.

KONUK REPLIES TO KIPRIANOU MELBOURNE STATEMENT

TA071730 (clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Referring to the news conference Spiros Kiprianou held in Melbourne, Acting President and Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly President Nejat Konuk has said that the Greek Cypriot leader continued to adopt a negative stand. In his news conference, Kiprianou has blamed the Turkish Cypriot side for lack of progress in the solution of the Cyprus problem. Recalling that no results would be achieved in the intercommunal talks through the reversal of the realities, Konuk said that Kiprianou's statements demonstrated that he has not changed his past stand and positions. Konuk continued: By submitting to the Greek Cypriot side the concrete, meaningful and comprehensive proposals on 5 August, the Turkish Cypriot side has demonstrated its good will and accomplished its task. The public is aware of the Greek Cypriot stand in regard to those proposals. Had the Greek Cypriot side adopted the same good willed and sincere stand we adopted in this question so far, then a significant step could be made in the way to peace.

Pointing out that Kiprianou's statement in Melbourne on the territorial issue to the effect that a 20 percent ratio under Turkish Cypriot administration is reasonable as part of a general settlement proves that he has deviated from the Makarios-Denktas four-point agreement, Konuk added: That agreement envisages the settlement of the territorial issue based on certain basic principles and not only on the ownership of land. These principles cover the economic viability of the two communities as well as their security needs. Kiprianou is shouldering the responsibility for the outcome of the continuing intercommunal talks by making statements which ignore earlier important agreements.

Konuk said that despite Kiprianou's negative stand and statements, the Turkish Cypriot side would -- as it has done in the past -- continue to exert peaceful efforts with good will and sincerity for the continuation of the intercommunal talks for the finding of a (?final) and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem. If despite our stand no constructive results are reached, Konuk said, we will not be the side to be blamed for such a situation.

TURKISH CYPRIOT UNION STAGES 1-DAY STRIKE

TA061227 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Trade unions affiliated to the labor federation Turk-Sen are today staging a 1-day general strike to protest against the economic measures announced by the government recently. The strike started at 0700 in the morning and is due to end at 1730 in the afternoon. The president of Turk-Sen, Mr Necati Taskin, this morning addressed a rally in Nicosia strongly criticizing the government's economic policies.

BRIEFS

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER TO USSR -- Minister of Communications Khatzikostas departed on an official visit to the Soviet Union as the guest of that country's Minister of the Maritime Fleet Guzhenko. During his visit Khatzikostas will have contacts with senior officials of the Soviet Ministry of the Maritime Fleet with whom he will discuss issues of mutual interest. In addition he will visit port facilities in Odessa. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 4 Oct 81 NC]

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ISSUED ON AS-SADAT'S DEATH

NC062200 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] This evening the following government statement was issued in connection with President as-Sadat's death. The Greek Government expresses its emotion at the loss of the great Egyptian politician who was a warm friend of Greece and a factor of stability in the area. It also expresses its repugnance because President as-Sadat fell victim to violence. The government will follow with special attention the situation and hopes that developments will be normal.

Rallis Message

NC071321 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1200 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Prime Minister Rallis has sent to temporary president of Egypt Dr Sufi Abu Talib the following message: Deeply moved and touched by the violent and inhuman assassination of President as-Sadat, I wish to convey to Your Excellency, your collaborators and the noble Egyptian people my most sincere condolences and deep sympathy for your great loss.

Mr Rallis has sent a similar message to Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak.

Papandreou Statement

NC062258 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] PASOK Chairman Papandreou made the following statement: Despite the fact that we did not agree with the Egyptian Government's policy on the Middle East, we express our sorrow for the violent death of President as-Sadat.

LISSARIDHIS SAYS PASOK VICTORY WILL HELP CYPRUS

NC062353 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 6 Oct 81 p 7

[Report on a discussion held in Beirut with EDEK Chairman Vasos Lissaridhis by ELEVTHEROTIPIA correspondent Petros Makris -- date not given]

[Excerpt] "PASOK's rise to power will have a very favorable influence on Cypriot developments because both the foreign policy PASOK has announced and its stance as a party during all these years has been very correct toward Cypriot Hellenism." This was stressed in a statement to ELEVTHEROTIPIA by EDEK Chairman Vasos Lissaridhis who, referring to the direct repercussions on the Republic of Cyprus by any developments in the Greek area, made it clear that the elections of 18 October 1981 in Greece may prove to be historic for the promotion and solution of the Cyprus problem.

Specifically, in a discussion Vasos Lissaridhis had with ELEVTHEROTIPIA Editor Petros Makris in Beirut -- on the occasion of the international conference for solidarity with the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon that was held in that city -- among other things, Lissaridhis stressed the following:

PASOK's policy of national independence is inseparably linked with the Cyprus question because the United States and the proxy policy of the junta in Ankara are responsible for the entire misery of the problem.

A segment of the official Greek side and a segment of the official Greek Cypriot side have struck a blow against the Cyprus people's cause and against the Turkish democratic forces by assessing the junta in Ankara as a conciliatory interlocutor.

Thus they have made the dictatorial-militarist Turkish regime desirable to the European and international public. However, in addition to this, the Turkish constitutional proposals for two completely separate communities with strict borders and tough control of people crossing them are tantamount not merely to the island's division, but to the disappearance of the Greek Cypriot element, if one takes into consideration the fact that during the entire period of the occupation of Cyprus' northeastern part, innumerable Turkish colonizers have settled.

The Greek negotiating position would be omnipotent and internationally recognized if Greeks had showed UN Secretary General Waldheim his responsibilities by presenting not merely how unfounded the Turkish positions are but also how unacceptable they are to existing documents and resolutions by the international organization.

The principal points of Vasos Lissaridhis' interview are the following:

Question: In its government policy program, PASOK has most clearly declared a radical reorientation in its foreign policy with the aim of both abolishing dependence on imperialist forces and solving the Cyprus problem without concessions. Andreas Papandreou has repeatedly declared that PASOK's basic goal is the complete independence of the Cyprus Republic in accordance with UN resolutions. Do you not believe that this position by the party currently contesting power in Greece, with favorable prospects, will promote a solution of the Cyprus problem?

Answer: Certainly, any developments in the Greek area have immediate repercussions on Cyprus' reality. Cypriot Hellenism considers Greece and especially the Greek people as the principal and basic factor for waging the struggle, not only for reasons of national identification but for reasons of coincidence of natioal interests. This is so because Turkey threatens not only Cyprus and the Cypriot people with liquidation, but also endangers other basic Hellenic interests in the Aegean, the islands and elsewhere.

For these reasons we believe that the elections are significant. Frankly, we believe that PASOK's rise to power will have a very favorable influence on Cypriot developments because the policy the movement has announced and its stance in general as a party during this entire period have been most correct on the Cyprus question. PASOK's positions are most agreeable to us. In addition, PASOK's national independence policy is directly linked with the Cyprus problem because it is no secret that unfortunately U.S. policy and the proxy policy of Ankara's ruling class are responsible for the misery of the Cyprus problem. Consequently, we firmly believe and look forward to PASOK's rise to power. We do not conceal this at all, not only because we are ideologically identified with PASOK in our socialist positions but because we assess things on a true basis of national survival. I believe that PASOK's rise to power will have very favorable consequences on Cyprus.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS -- Today President Karamanlis received separately the credentials of the following new ambassadors: Hans Severin Moller of Denmark; Pieter Viljoen of South Africa; Antoine Kezza of the Central African Republic. [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 7 Oct 81 NC]

NEW LABOR LEADERS -- The results of the elections for the new administration of the General Confederation of Greek Workers were announced late tonight. Out of the 45 members of the outgoing administration, 40 were reelected. First to be elected were Khristos Karakitsos, president of the outgoing administration, and Manolis Saitis, secretary general of the same administration. [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 5 Oct 81 NC]

GENERAL EVREN SENDS CONDOLENCES TO EGYPT

TA071614 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1610 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has sent a condolence message to Egypt's temporary president, Sufi Abu Talib, following the assassination of Egyptian President as-Sadat.

The deputy secretary general of the office of the head of state, Brig Gen Akay Sakman, has signed on behalf of Head of State General Evren the special book of condolences opened at the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen also signed the book and expressed his condolences.

TURGUT OZAL RETURNS FROM WASHINGTON VISIT

TA071641 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal returned home today after attending the IMF and World Bank yearly meetings in Washington. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Ozal said that the improvement in Turkey's economic situation affected favorably Turkey's relations with the IMF and the World Bank. Ozal noted that progress made in Turkey's economy last year was set as an example to some countries with similar problems. Recalling that no problems existed between Turkey and these financial institutions, Ozal recalled that Turkey used up all loans extended by them. Ozal added that the he expected Turkey's relations with the World Bank to be more intensified in the coming year. Ozal expressed satisfaction over talks he had with the officials of certain banks in the United States and the finance ministers of various other countries.

GENERAL EVREN ISSUES RELIGIOUS HOLIDAY MESSAGE

TA071433 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1345 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 7 Oct (AA) -- Head of State General Kenan Evren issued a message to the nation today marking the beginning tomorrow of the 4-day Kurban Bairam (Feast of Sacrifice).

"Whatever his religious or sectarian beliefs, man must be free to believe in his God, enjoying freedom of conscience free from any kind of oppression and violence," General Evren said, adding that such beliefs and convictions should not be exploited or turned into social events and most important of all, should never be reflected on the state administration, thus underlining the importance of secularism.

"Very recently the Turkish nation witnessed how anarchy and terror victimized affiliates of different Islamic sects, driven into hostility towards each other and became the target of heinous fatal operations, General Evren said, recalling that those responsible for these incidents had been condemned by the whole nation.

"Muslim religion was mainly based on love for the fellow men, honesty, justice, high morals and merit, and Muslims should fully harbour such spiritual values without hoping for any kind of recompense," General Evren noted, adding: "The Sep. 12 operation has established a climate of calm and confidence in the country thanks to the sincere support of the people. To further reinforce this climate, I hope and wish that all my countrymen will make use of this bairam."

Expressing his good wishes for Turkey and for the whole Islamic world on the bairam, General Evren went on to say: "We wish that friendly and fraternal Islamic countries resolve their differences through friendly and fraternal talks without resorting to arms. Our wish is all the more significant in the light of the fact that Islamic countries have strategic raw materials as well as being geopolitically situated."

CANADA

AUSTRIAN MINISTER VISITS, DISCUSSES COAL, REFUGEES

AU071245 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 7 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Ottawa -- Austria will seek to establish closer contacts with private Canadian aid organizations in an endeavor to permit more East European refugees to emigrate to Canada. A Canadian trade delegation has been invited to Austria to discuss the possibilities of coal deliveries to Austria. These are two of the concrete results of the first day of Foreign Minister Pahr's official visit to Canada.

On Monday, Pahr met his Canadian counterpart Mark MacGuigan for a 2-hour talk. In this talk, which was marked by an excellent climate, the two ministers noted a far-reaching identity of the two countries' views on most world political questions.

NETHERLANDS

SOVIET MINISTER'S VISIT PROVOKES CONTROVERSY

PM071329 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 3 Oct 81 p 1

["Own diplomatic correspondent" report]

[Text] A conflict between the Soviet Embassy and the Foreign Ministry threatens to overshadow the visit which the Soviet minister of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production, Belyak, will make to the Netherlands from 5 through 12 October. According to the Russians, this is an official visit. According the Netherlands, it is merely a working visit.

After the occupation of Afghanistan by the Red Army, the second chamber last January adopted by an overwhelming majority a motion in which, as protest of the invasion, all Russian-Netherlands contacts at ministerial and top official levels were suspended. Minister Belyak's schedule nevertheless includes a call on the Netherlands agriculture minister. According to a Soviet Embassy spokesman, "talks" will be held at this meeting. The Foreign Ministry spokesman denies this and describes the meeting as nothing more than a "courtesy visit."

"Since January there has been no change at all in government policy. Official contacts are still being avoided and, during the meeting between the two ministers next week, no talks will be held. It is nothing more than a short courtesy visit," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

According to the Russian version, there are good reasons for calling this an official visit, considering that Minister Belyak was invited a few months ago by then Agriculture Minister Braks. This is not disputed by the Netherlands. A spokeswoman from the Agriculture Ministry pointed out that Braks sent the invitation expressly for a working visit. "The visit has come about on Minister Belyak's initiative. He indicated that he was interested in a visit to the Netherlands, but that an invitation from his Netherlands counterpart was necessary. Following this, Minister Braks sent a letter to Moscow, indicating that he agreed to a working visit by Minister Belyak," the spokeswoman said.

During his stay in the Netherlands, Minister Belyak will visit a number of arable and livestock farming concerns. The Netherlands agricultural community still has some interest in agricultural contacts with the Soviet Union.

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EEC, THIRD WORLD ASSOCIATES CONFER IN LUXEMBOURG

PM081511 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Oct 81 p 4

[Marcel Scotto report: "Ten Asked To Make Measures To Ensure Multinationals Respect UN Pledges in South Africa"]

[Text] Luxembourg -- The sixth annual session of the consultative assembly of the EEC and the 61 associated African, Caribbean and Pacific [ACP] states, attended by 244 parliamentarians, was held in Luxembourg from 28 through 30 September. The session ended with the adoption of two resolutions. The first condemns Pretoria's policy in southern Africa; the second calls for an improvement in the running of the Lome II Convention.

The assembly traditionally recalls "the Namibian people's inalienable right to self-determination and national independence" and condemns "South Africa's acts of war" against states in the region. This year the South African intervention in Angola in August facilitated the ACP countries' task in securing a more specific condemnation of Pretoria. The final document calls on the ten to "take the necessary measures to prevent the multinationals from pursuing activities contrary to the pledges made at the United Nations."

The resolution also calls for community aid "for the Angolan victims of the South African incursions," but this hope comes up against a problem. Angola, which has not joined the Lome Convention, theoretically benefits from the ten's aid to unassociated Third World countries, but the funds have never been released owing to the FRG's veto. Bonn has frozen aid to a country which (like Mozambique) is linked to CEMA and does not recognize the "Berlin clause" in the Rome treaty, which includes the western sectors of the former German capital in the community territories.

With regard to the Lome Convention, the assembly calls for improvements without challenging its orientation.

Pisani, European commissioner for cooperation, says: "Africa...has allowed itself to be attracted by the mirage of industrialization before solving the problems of agriculture and food." The effects of this policy are uncontrolled urbanization accompanied by a drop in food products and a food shortage which will grow worse. The commissioner concludes by expressing doubts on the systematic financing of major works by the European development fund.

The commissioner's ideas received a qualified welcome from the ACP countries. While waiting for Brussels to explain its plan in more detail, they prefered to concentrate on an improvement in the way in which the convention's provisions are implemented; free access to the European market for their textiles; increase in community funds for the stabilization of income from exports (stabex), which, in 1980, only covered half of the ACP countries' losses; increase in the guaranteed price of sugar. A resolution calls for the supply of agricultural products by the community on preferential conditions, an increase in the ten's food aid and their adhersion to the international sugar agreement.

SYNAGOGUE TERRORIST CONFESSES TO NITTEL MURDER

AU081138 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 8 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The murder of Vienna City Councilman Heinz Nittel has now been cleared up. Husham Rajih, one of the two Arabs arrested after the attack on the Vienna synagogue, has made a full confession which has already been partly verified by police.

Rajih is a member of Al-'Asifah, a terrorist group around Abu Nidal. He was instructed to choose an "attractive target" for an attack. The terrorist, who has been living in Austria since December 1978 and is a student at the Vienna technical university, "chose" Heinz Nittel. He learned from press reports that Nittel was president of the Austrian-Israeli Society. His suggestion was accepted by Al-'Asifah. Rajih acquired a photograph of Nittel, spied out his habits and suggested 1 May as the date for the assassination.

A contact -- the same man who had been in touch with him before the synagogue attack -- brought him the weapon used in the crime, a Makarov pistol. Rajih left his passport with the case officer as collateral for the gun. The perpetrator described the manner in which he set about Nittel's assassination in such a way that it is evident that he was well-trained for such operations. He took a taxi, changed taxis en route to City Councilman Nittel's house, and alighted in the vicinity of the house. Having fired three shots through the closed windows of the car in which Nittel was about to leave, he fled and later took a taxi to Huetteldorfer Strasse, where he picked up another taxi to his rendezvous with his case officer, to whom he returned the weapon. Thereupon he was given back his passport.

As Dr Danzinger, director general of public safety, declared, the murderer confessed to the murder only after a lengthy interrogation. He and his organization had wanted to torpedo the Middle East pacification policy actively pursued by Chancellor Kreisky for a long time. Rajih also admitted to having once met with Dr Ghazi Husayn, the expelled former PLO representative in Austria. Police were unable, however, to ascertain whether Husayn had known anything about the planned murder.

Danzinger stressed that every effort would be made to throw light on the background of the affair. Police also contacted the FRG authorities regarding possible connections with the notorious "Wehrsportgruppe Hoffmann." The perpetrator made his confession as early as on Sunday. Although it would have been desirable in the interest of the investigation not to inform the public about the confession, so many people had learned about it during police inquiries that secrecy could no longer be maintained, Danzinger said.

In the time between City Councilman Nittel's assassination and the attack on Jewish citizens in Vienna's first district, the attacker lived in Vienna as a student.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON CAIRO TALKS

DW091033 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0635 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Excerpt from correspondent Ruppel interview with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on his talks with Acting Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Cairo -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is your firsthand impression of the new man and of his continuation of the policy pursued by his predecessor?

[Answer] What impresses me is the optimism with which he has begun his job, an optimism with regard to the internal stability of the country, and the determination of the vice president to continue President as-Sadat's policy consistenly if he is elected. You must know that Mubarak enjoys great prestige and support in the Egyptian Armed Forces and that he is one of those in Egypt who in the past also forcefully supported the course of President as-Sadat.

Two things are now important: First, it is necessary for Egypt's friends to show quite clearly that they are standing by Egypt in these difficult times and to help Egypt also in the future. Second, people in Israel must be aware that headway in the negotiations is in the interest of the region's stability.

[Question] Can you highlight the points which are important in this very region for German policy but also, and beyond that, for the policy of Europe and the West in general?

[Answer] I think it has been overlooked quite often in the past that President as-Sadat not only endeavored to ensure permanent Egyptian-Israeli peace and thus to secure the return of the occupied Egyptian territories, but that he also repeatedly pointed out that the implementation of the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people -- meaning the key issue of the Middle East conflict -- is absolutely necessary. In this respect, steps will be necessary now to make comprehensive peace possible. We are interested in seeing that Egypt's stability remains secure, that Egypt continues its peace policy and that, beyond the Egptian-Israeli peace, concrete steps become possible for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

No doubt, the governments friendly with us, and which consider themselves friends of Egypt as well, will make it clear in no uncertain terms that Egypt may count on us in this difficult and serious situation.

GENSCHER MEETS IRANIAN, NETHERLANDS MINISTERS

'Brief Exchange' With Musavi

LD081736 Hamburg DPA in German 1610 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 8 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Genscher today received Iranian Foreign Minister Hoseyn Musavi for a talk at the Bonn Foreign Office. According to an announcement, they had a "brief exchange of views." No further information was given by the Foreign Office.

It was learned that the Iranian foreign minister made a stopover in Bonn during his return flight from New York to Tehran.

Discussion With Van der Stoel

LD081618 Hamburg DPA in German 1524 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 8 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Genscher today received his Netherlands counterpart Van der Stoel for a detailed discussion on European affairs and the situation in the Middle East.

According to the Foreign Minister, the two ministers agreed that it is important to take steps toward a comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East conflict. Genscher also briefed Van der Stoel on his visit to Cairo.

GOVERNMENT RESCHEDULES POLISH DEBT REPAYMENT

LD061454 Hamburg DPA in German 1349 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 8 Oct (DPA) -- With the rescheduling of Polish debts, the Federal Republic has made a further contribution to overcoming the country's serious balance of payments problems. The Foreign Ministry said that Secretary Hans Werner and Polish Ambassador Jan Chylinski signed a governmental agreement in Bonn today on the settlement of Polish obligations resulting from trade deals and bank credits which the Federal Government had underwritten. In accordance with the agreement, medium and long term guaranteed debts of DM647 million, due by the end of the year, are rescheduled. These debts must now be paid by 1989 after a 4-year period of grace. With this rescheduling of debts, Bonn is fulfilling an agreement reached by the Western creditor countries and Poland on 27 April in Paris.

LAMBSDORFF MEETS WITH BULGARIA'S KHRISTOV

LD081424 Hamburg DPA in German 1320 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 8 Oct (DPA) -- Bulgarian Trade Minister Khristo Khristov and Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff agree that political and economic relations between the Federal Republic and Bulgaria have developed favorably and positively. At a meeting on the occasion of the sixth session of the German-Bulgarian Economic Commission, which ended in Bonn today, the ministers advocated enhanced economic cooperation between the two countries in third countries also.

According to the Federal Economics Ministry, Lambsdorff and Khristov agreed that especially for further economic progress cooperation between Bulgarian and Federal German firms and organizations play a great part. Bulgaria wants cooperation above all in energy economy, the chemical industry and engineering. Lambsdorff promised Khristov that he will use his influence in Brussels for the Bulgarian desire for EEC preferential tariffs.

IRANIAN CONSULATE OFFICIALS REQUEST ASYLUM

LD091112 Hamburg DPA in German 0912 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Hamburg, 9 Oct (DPA) -- In protest at the executions in Iran, the present head of the Iranian Consulate General, Consul Kamran Malek, his two vice consuls and the head of the consulate's finance department have relinquished their positions and asked for political asylum in Hamburg. According to Malek, all four informed the Hamburg Senate yesterday of their decision. He said that they would submit their formal applications for asylum to the police.

Malek said in a DPA interview that lately work in the Consulate had become increasingly unbearable through the constant presence of eight armed members of "Khomeyni's secret service." The secret servicemen had even spent the night in the consulate's rooms. The atmosphere had been "foul" and "poisoned," Malek said he was disappointed that human rights organizations such as Amnesty International, which protested conditions in Iran in the shah's time, have not opposed the wave of executions under Khomeyni in the same way. "The whole world is keeping silent and is not reacting at all to the fact that hundreds of our young people are being executed daily," he said.

Following the departure of Malek, Vice Consuls Mehdi Monshi and Hseyn Moshari and the head of the finance department, Shirin Mazdyasna, the consulate no longer has any diplomatic staff. The former acting head of the consulate, Consul Mohammad Keyarishi, is in Tehran for the purpose of reporting. Malek was the acting head of the consulate general in Hamburg in his absence.

MITTERRAND-SCHMIDT TALKS DEMONSTRATE AGREEMENT

LD081424 Hamburg DPA in German 1242 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Latche, 8 Oct (DPA) -- French President Francois Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today demonstrated from considerable to complete agreement on all important questions.

During a break in their 2-day meeting at Mitterrand's country residence in Latche, southwest France, they gave a short news conference before lunch. Schmidt, in a lighthearted mood, said: "The outside world seems to have been amazed at the degree of agreement on all foreign policy questions."

Both the German and the French delegations pointed to the friendly and relaxed atmosphere and the frank and direct discussion at these "private talks." A personal contact has been established between Schmidt and Mitterrand, the French side noted with satisfaction.

An approximation of views is considered possible even in the contrasting ideas about achieving an [economic] upswing in Europe. In this regard, Schmidt expressed the wish for a reduction in German payments into the community budget. As of noon today, there has been no French reply to this. Schmidt also spoke of good prospects for concessions and a coming together of ideas concerning Europe.

European basic principles were at the center of today's talks which focused mainly on the political impulse wanted by Bonn and the economic and social emphasis desired by Paris.

In yesterday's 3-and-1/2-hour talks, Schmidt and Mitterrand dealt with the NATO alliance, East-West policy and other international questions, including the consequences of President as-Sadat's death. French sources said that both sides assessed President Reagan's arms decision as a favorable condition for the Eurostrategic medium-range weapons talks which begin in Geneva on 30 November. The French side stressed that Reagan's measures help to end the arms imbalance which favors the Soviet Union. The French delegation also noted that Chancellor Schmidt is less worried than expected about the fact that the United States has not been sufficiently sympathetic to the pacifist trend in the Federal Republic.

Mitterrand also reported on his state visit to Saudi Arabia and his talks with Crown Prince Fahd on the Saudi Middle East Peace initiative. He assured that France would on no account become active as mediator in the Middle East. The two politicians agreed that a speedy solution to the Namibia conflict would act as a brake on the expansionist urge of the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Paris Notes 'Rapprochement'

LD082102 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] As-Sadat's assassination evidently was on the agenda of the French-German summit in Latche. At his Landes residence, President Mitterrand chatted with German Chancellor Schmidt for 3 hours. Both will go to Cairo to attend the funeral of the Egyptian president. Mitterrand and Schmidt also discussed East-West relations and purely European matters. Both were full of smiles at the end of the talks: We have a wide covergence of views on all matters, Helmut Schmidt said. It is true, admitted Francois Mitterrand, who at the same time made it quite clear that there is no Paris-Bonn axis. Perhaps he said this merely to reassure Britain's Margaret Thatcher. In any case, he said it. Here is Francois Mitterrand talking to Bernard Valette this afternoon in Latche:

[Begin recording] The Bonn-Paris axis is an expression [words indistinct] which was never adopted by anybody. In other words, it is to some extent a translation, and an inaccurate translation at that, which could have caused some suspicion of susceptibility, of a desire by Federal Germany and France to exercise an authoritative power within the community -- that is all. One must always watch the vocabulary used. However, it is evident that there are priviledged relations between our two countries. [end recording]

It is reported that the rural location of the talks at Latche has permitted a considerable rapprochement between Francois Mitterrand and Helmut Schmidt and that Germany was given assurances by France concerning the acceptance of nuclear waste at La Hague nuclear station.

CHEYSSON COMMENTS ON AFTERMATH OF AS-SADAT DEATH

PM091025 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] External Relations Minister Cheysson discussed the consequences of President as-Sadat's death in the National Assembly on Wednesday, 7 October. In reply to a question from Branger (national independent deputy for Charente-Maritime), Cheysson stated:

"The withdrawal from the last occupied territories, as laid down in the Camp David agreements, must be carried out. However, those agreements were inadequate and President as-Sadat's ambition was to go further, in the service of the Arab nation. France is determined to play a role in this march toward peace. The friendship which it maintains with the countries in the region authorizes it to do this. It will not allow itself to be frightened either by threats or by violence or bloodshed, whether it is President as-Sadat or one of his ambassadors whose blood is shed."

"I fear," the external relations minister continued, "the start of a new struggle between the United States and the USSR, wishing to establish their supremacy over the region. But, I repeat, it is up to the peoples of the region and they alone to settle the present problems by negotiations. We will, of course, discuss the consequences of the tragic event which has just occurred with our European partners. The president has had a meeting with Chancellor Schmidt and the ten will meet in London 13 October. Finally, there will be a European Council meeting in November. We hope that despite the blow it has suffered Egypt will meanwhile pursue its march toward peace. In this respect, the calm and sense of responsibility demonstrated by President as-Sadat's aides and the respect for the Constitution which they have shown and to which we pay tribute are encouraging factors."

MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON CHEYSSON VISIT TO POLAND

PM081359 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Oct 81 p 11

[Maurice Delarue report: "Cheysson to Visit the 'Poland of the Renewal'"]

[Excerpts] "The visit which External Relations Minister Cheysson will make to Poland from Thursday through Saturday, 8-10 October, is of exceptional importance," a Quai d'Orsay spokesman stated on Tuesday. "It is symbolic that the first visit by a member of the new French Government to East Europe should be the first visit by a French minister to the Poland of the renewal." This last expression is a find and will certainly be used again -- it has the advantage of paying combined tribute to the present government in Warsaw and the dissidents without whom there would be no renewal on the banks of the Vistula.

This visit, the Quai d'Orsay spokesman added, reflects "the excellent state of French-Polish relations" and "heralds" the visits which Premier Mauroy and the president will make to Warsaw next year. The spokesman also recalled that Cheysson's visit is part of "the regular consultation" at foreign minister level, decided upon when Gierek, then Polish leader, visited Paris in 1972 and confirmed in the "charter of the principles governing friendly French-Polish cooperation" signed by Giscard d'Estaing during his visit to Poland in 1975. It should be remembered that President Mitterrand's predecessor held many official or private French-Polish summits and that it was at Gierek's invitation that he had a meeting with Brezhnev in Warsaw in June 1980, for which he was strongly criticized.

HERNU OUTLINES DEFENSE BUDGET AT PRESS CONFERENCE

NC081652 Paris AFP in English 1639 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 8 Oct (AFP) -- Defence Minister Charles Hernu today presented his draft defence budget for 1982 and expressed the view that France must rapidly strengthen its army and nuclear force.

"The existing or potential imbalances," he told a press conference, "between the conventional armies and strategic forces of the big powers will provoke, for want of a limitation agreement between the superpowers, a period of maximum danger in 1984-85.

"We must act in such a way that in the middle of this decade France will be in a position to completely ensure its defence and security. That is what the proposed military budget for 1982 begins to indicate."

France's nuclear force, he said, would have to be strengthened, and measures in that direction, were under study.

"We cannot envisage," he said, "that our nuclear force be considered an element of negotiation between the two superpowers. Nor can we envisage that our entire armed services and our nuclear force be considered a stake in the discussion that will, and must, open between them" at Geneva next month.

"It is true," he added, "that the nuclear deterrent might be circumvented by indirect strategy, whether through military interruption of our supplies, terrorism, or assassination of heads of state. All that must be studied in its entirety.

"Our military tools must be adapted to the threats of today's multiform world by being able to act rapidly in complex situation without its freedom of use being compromised by anyone."

The draft budget represents an expenditure of 122,855,000,000 francs (about 24,571,000,000 dollars), which will be devoted primarily to new weapons. These include the building of a sixth strategic nuclear submarine, to be launched in 1985, the finalising of the M4 naval missile, which will have a 450 km (about 280 mile) range and six nuclear warheads, continued equipment of the Albion plateau strategic missile silos in southern France, and the finalising of a medium-range ground-to-earth missile to be fitted to Mirage-4 jets in 1991 or 1992.
Mr Hernu said these budget priorities meant that "the degree of trainings of our troops will not be stepped up as much as one might have wanted."

France's military expenditure will represent about 3.9 percent of its gross national product in 1982 against 3.85 percent in 1981. The percentage may rise to 3.94 percent in 1983, Mr Hernu said.

MINISTER FABIUS EXPLAINS 1982 FINANCE BILL

PM081531 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Oct 81 pp 28-29

[Serge Marti report: "Any Point Scored Against Inflation Is a Defeat Inflicted on Unemployment"]

[Excerpt] "A desire: employment. A method: recovery. A means: solidarity." With these three main points, defined at the cabinet meeting a few hours previously, Fabius, minister-delegate with responsibility for the budget, opened his press conference devoted to the 1982 finance bill before almost 200 journalists on Wednesday, 30 September.

Recovery is the objective which the government has set itself and it "must first improve the economic situation and reverse the unemployment trend to deal with the French people's main anxiety," Fabius said by way of introduction, immediately ruling out any idea of giving priority to inflation over unemployment and vice versa: "For France that alternative is meaningless. Any point scored in the battle against inflation is a defeat inflicted on unemployment. Any unemployed person who finds work is a branch taken off the fire of inflation, and economic recovery depends on this twofold action."

What about a resumption of growth in 1982? Fabius believes it is not only "possible" but puts it at 3.3 percent, to the nearest decimal point, as against only 0.5 percent this year -- a hypothesis which is accompanied by other economic parameters which are deemed essential. Domestic consumption would increase by 2.5 percent next year, after a 2 percent increase in 1981; investments by nonfinancial enterprises will increase by 3 percent whereas they fell by 4.5 percent this year; imports should increase by 5.1 percent in 1982 (as against a negative percentage of 3.5 percent this year); growth in exports would seem more moderate -- 4.0 percent as against 3.3 percent for the same periods of reference; the increase in retail prices should be slowed down considerably next year, falling to 11.0 percent gradually over the year, as against this year's rate which will probably be 14.2 percent.

After defining the overall scheme on which the 1982 budget is based, Fabius stressed the importance of public spending "intended for investment and jobs" which will increase by 27.5 percent in volume and by around 13 percent in value reaching Fr788.1 billion -- "an increase which can be explained by the extent of the needs to be met and by the need for recovery."

What sector will be given preference? "Anything which concerns the future," the minister asserted, stressing in passing the 30 percent increase in the civilian research budget and in the increase in the cultural budget which is thus increased from Fr3 billion to Fr6 billion. In allocating the money, Fabius has, nonetheless, not forgotten energy savings for which funds will be increased by 55 percent; economic and social development fund loans to industry, which soared from Fr1.5 billion to Fr7 billion; the doubling of grants to young farmers; the 74 percent increase in the grant for the professional training and job placement of young people and, of course, employment. As far as the last heading is concerned, "there will be 61,000 more public jobs in 1982, in other words, a total of 125,000 between the 1981 and 1982 budgets."

The government is determined to "pursue its action to help the most underpriviledged categories," and intends to extend the impact of the measures announced in June and July by increasing the minimum old age pension to Fr2,000 per month on 1 January and increasing old age allowances by another 25 percent, Fabius added, citing in addition a number of other measures concerning, in particular, agriculture.

In 1982, this ambitious program will lead to a budget deficit of Fr95.4 billion, in other words, some 2.6 percent of the gross industrial product -- a figure which the minister says is "among the lowest of the comparable countries, aside from the United States" and which "will be financed without excessive recourse to increasing the money supply," the minister asserted, turning to the subject of fiscal receipts in 1982 which he placed under the heading "solidarity."

These measures, most of which are known, relate to all kinds of things like the wealth tax, the additional unemployment contribution, the contribution levied on banks and oil companies, which are all "part of an overall program aimed at reforming our tax system which is at present unjust and frequently not very effective," Fabius added. He ended his "performance" on a subject about which he obviously has strong feelings: the struggle against tax fraud. Initially, this struggle should bring in around Fr3 billion to the state coffers as early as next year, thanks to the strengthening of the present system, notably to combat moonlighting and to the introduction of a series of legislative measures including such diversified measures as the registration of unassessed securities, increasing checking of computerized methods or..." the creation of a kind of Interpol to combat tax fraud."

PCF ON EXPULSION OF 'COMMUNIST ENCOUNTERS' GROUP

PM081117 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 2 Oct 81 p 3

[Apparent text of PCF Central Committee Secretariat statement issued in Paris on 1 October: "A Choice Contrary to Party Rules"]

[Text] On 18 September, the PCF Central Committee recalled the value of the principles governing the party's democratic life and demonstrated that the attitude adopted by the members of the group which formed "Communist Encounters" could not continue.

By establishing a factional activity totally contrary to the rules which form the basis of PCF membership, they are aiming to impose on the party a method of operation which, by dividing the party into hostile groups, would ruin the idea of each Communist's participation in the life of his party and would deprive it of its revolutionary efficacy.

The Central Committee resolution launched an urgent appeal to these party members, demonstrating the clear choice facing them: either they join the party's democratic life to defend their ideas in the broad and free preparatory discussion for the 24th congress or they place themselves outside the party.

Their reply was abrupt and immediate and they did not even take the time to seriously consider it. They decided to continue and step up the factional activity. They continued to publish and send their publication to thousands of Communists. They announced a series of public meetings and continued to use the media to attack the PCF and its leadership.

Faced with this attitude, which it regrets but rejects as absolutely contrary to the party's statutory rules and the requirements of its democratic life, the Central Committee is forced to observe that the members of the group which founded "Communist Encounters" have placed themselves outside the party. It records this fact.

AMBASSADOR TO GDR RESIGNS; REPLACEMENT NAMED

PM240759 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Sep 81 p 6

[Text] The JOURNAL OFFICIAL for 13 September announced the appointment of Maurice Deshors, France's consul general in Zurich, as ambassador to the GDR, replacing Xavier de Nazelle, who was appointed to that post in January 1981. De Nazelle is the only diplomat to have resigned during the formation of the Mauroy government on the grounds that he could no longer fulfill his duties in the GDR after the entry of Communist ministers into the government.

FATAH MEMBER KILLED IN ROME BOMB BLAST 9 OCT

NC091112 Paris AFP in English 1100 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 9 Oct (AFP) -- A military leader of the Palestinian group Fatah was killed in a bomb blast in a Rome hotel early today, an informed source said. He was named as Abu Shara who was in Italy for an international conference on solidarity with Palestinian writers, journalists and intellectuals.

Conference delegate Monsignor Hilarion Capucci, former bishop of Jerusalem, said the explosion was not accidental, adding: "A Palestinian leader does not walk around with a bomb." Police said the blast caused major damage to the fourth floor of the hotel in the Via Veneto. They reportedly found a P-38 pistol among the debris.

SPADOLINI ASSURES REAGAN OF SUPPORT IN MIDEAST

AU081959 Rome ANSA in English 1927 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 8 Oct (ANSA) -- The Italian Government assured United States President Ronald Reagan today that it shares his anxieties about the international repercussions Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's death might set off and urged Western allies to keep in close and constant contact with each other to coordinate their peace moves. Premier Spadolini also gave assurances that his government would bar no efforts to tighten its friendship with Egypt in the letter he sent off to Reagan today in reply to a message.

The U.S. President dispatched messages to Washington's leading European allies after As-Sadat's assassination in Cairo Tuesday to remind them that it was the United States' "fundamental interest" to safeguard peace and stability in the Mediterranean. In his reply to the note today, Spadolini assured Reagan that Italy was fully aware of "the peculiar role (Egypt) played for the stability of a vitally important and nearby region."

He said the Rome government was pleased that the new Egyptian leadership pledged to pursue the peace efforts undertaken by As-Sadat, with specific reference to the Camp David agreements. "The Italian Government will do all it can ... even within the European Economic Community to promote a renewal of negotiations...in the framework of the Camp David peace process... which could gradually lead to a comprehensive settlement in which all peoples of the region were assured absolute security," the letter stated.

Spadolini went on to assure Reagan that his government will pay close attention to the developments of the troubled Middle East region. He voiced relief that, for the time being, the situation in Egypt appeared relatively calm and under the Cairo government's control, while agreeing with Reagan that "points of stability in the region had to be strengthened to assure an orderly leadership succession in Cairo according to constitutional procedures."

"And I also believe," the Italian Government leader stressed, "that it is our duty to consult frequently and closely, even at the highest levels, between our major friends and allies at such a sensitive time.... so that we may coordinate moves to pursue our common goals of stability and peace."

Before closing off, the premier promised to contact Reagan soon to inform him of the decision his government might take to help improve regional stability.

COLOMBO CONDEMNS REJOICING OVER AS-SADAT'S DEATH

AU081640 Rome ANSA in English 1537 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 8 Oct (ANSA) -- The Italian Government "deplores any inopportune and unacceptable declarations" concerning the Tuesday assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in Cairo, which "applauding the act, tend to give an unjustifiable legitimacy to violence and terrorism," according to Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. "Violence cannot but generate more violence in a reciprocally destructive spiral and whoever extols these methods cannot imagine that they are contributing to the search for peace," Colombo added, in remarks addressed to the Italian lower house Commission for Foreign Affairs here today.

Although As-Sadat is dead, Colombo continued, "the Italian Government remains convinced of the necessity of preserving the accomplishments already attained through the Mid-East policies of President as-Sadat, and of avoiding any weakening of the relationship between Egypt and Israel in the contex of following through on the normalization process between the two countries and the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai."

The Italian diplomatic chief also maintained that Italy is convinced that it must operate "together with the Ten (European Community countries) to bring about a climate of reciprocal trust between all the parties in the conflict, including the Palestinians and those components of the Arab world who have assumed a position of greater hostility toward Camp David."

Commenting on the roots of the assassination attack, Colombo observed that "it would be irresponsible" to hazard a guess at this point on the origins of the shooting. "It would be an imprudent move," the minister continued, "to speculate on the existence of links between the attackers and forces outside Egypt because of the lack of any objectively reliable indications. The indications coming from Cairo in any case, point to the fact that the attackers' objective was not immediately the Egyptian regime itself, at least for the time being, but the physical elimination of the president."

"This interpretation" Colombo continued, "finds a confirmation in the fact that the process to replace the country's leadership is unfolding in a normal manner, according to the constitutional procedures."

In his Pariament appearance, Colombo also reconfirmed the Italian Government position concerning the issue of sending an Italian contingent to the Sinai peacekeeping force, a request made jointly to Italy from Egypt and Israel. Colombo, reiterating past comments, said that the Egypt-Israel proposal is in keeping with the United Nations Security Council resolution Number 242 and is a proposal destined to facilitate Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories.

Colombo added however that any decision must be made in the light of Italian relations with the Mediterranean area countries and after consultation with European partners. In any case, Colombo concluded, the problem will be confronted by the Italian Government as a whole.

L'UNITA COMMENTS ON FOREIGN POLICY DEBATE

PM081427 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 3 Oct 81 pp 1, 18

[Vera Vegetti report: "A Slender Majority on the Government's Choices"]

[Except] Rome -- A bare majority yesterday adopted the extremely brief resolution with which the five government parties expressed their confidence in the foreign policy line announced by Colombo in the parliamentary debate.

The vote by which the Christian Democratic, Socialist, Republican, Social Democratic and Liberal deputies approved Colombo's statements calling on the government to "pursue the policy of balance and peace which has been adopted" did not succeed in hiding the differences of position and the conflicts which had been expressed in the debate, or the fact that there is a significant measure of agreement on decisive points between Socialists and Communists on the subjects of peace and security.

The political novelty of these points of agreement was stressed by Comrade Berlinguer in reply to a journalists' question on terrorism during the press conference. The parliamentary debate," the PCI secretary said, "demonstrated that there is a rapprochement between the two parties. For instance, we saw the Communists' and Socialists' positions on two points converge: on the prior and principled refusal to accept the neutron bomb on Italian territory, and on the support which both we and our Socialist comrades attach to the Franco-Mexican statement on El Salvador. However, I would like to point out," Berlinguer added, "that both stances -- and I could cite others -- conflict with the exposition given by Minister Colombo on the government's behalf and with the fact that all the majority parties approved an agenda which essentially welcomed Deputy Colombo's statements."

CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN PCI'S TOP LEADERSHIP

AU060856 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 6 Oct (ANSA) -- There have been some changes in the top echelons of the Communist Party (PCI). Adriana Seroni and Alfredo Reichlin, the latter until now the editor-in-chief of the party's "L'UNITA" daily, have been named to the Secretariat along with Enrico Berlinguer, (secretary), Mario Birardi, Gerardo Chiaromonte, Adalberto Minucci and Alesshandro Natta. Piola Torre has been coopted into the party administration and Claudio Petruccioli will take over as head of "L'UNITA".

Yesterday, the PCI leadership and the party's Central Committee discussed problems of international politics. The work of the Central Committee was opened by Romano Ledda, secretary of the party's international politics center, who claimed that the chances of war in the world were dangerously on the increase. He claimed that with regard to East-West relations, the USSR in the past years had only managed to match the military might of the U.S. but that Washington will not accept this. Ledda also criticized the Soviet Union; however, for having used force to try to extend its areas of influence, citing the intervention in Afghanistan in this regard. However, in his view the policies of the Reagan administration were "reactionary and adventuristic."

For this reason a dialogue between the U.S. and the USSR was an urgent necessity, he went on, so as to avoid the installation of cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe by 1983.

SOCIALIST PARTY ELECTS NEW DEPUTY SECRETARIES

PM081345 Rome AVANTI in Italian 10 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] The [Socialist] Party Directorate met yesterday afternoon and elected Comrades Claudio Martelli and Valdo Spini as deputy secretaries, with 30 votes in favor and 3 abstentions.

Comrades Benadusi and Lenoci were coopted onto the Directorate to replace Comrades Balzamo and Signorile who have received ministerial duties. The election was carried out subject to ratification by the Central Committee.

REPORTS ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE DEBATE

LD082028 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Nuclear weapons will not be permitted to be stockpiled or installed on our territory -- this is perhaps the most important text approved this afternoon by the congressional Foreign Affairs Committee which is debating Spanish entry into NATO. The text is an amendment by the Catalan minority and was accepted by the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD]. However, the UCD did not accept a similar amendment by the socialist party, which was more radical than the one approved. The socialist amendment proposed a clause in the North Atlantic treaty preventing the nuclearization of Spain and even the transit of nuclear devices on Spanish territory.

The amendment approved is less specific since it contains only the obligation not to accept nuclear commitments during the process of negotiation and, moreover, leaves the door open for the Cortes to authorize a review of this position once it is part of the NATO military system. Finally, another amendment by the Basque Nationalist Party, which demanded the ratification within 1 year of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, was rejected. Nonetheless, the amendment had the support of the socialists and communists. The UCD and Popular Alliance voted against it.

Resolution Reached

LD090106 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] The work of the congress' Foreign Affairs Committee dealing with NATO is now over. The work, without bringing together the different standpoints, will be transferred to the full Congress of Deputies on 27 October. Juan Jose Campo reports:

[Begin recording] Late tonight, after more than 25 hours of debate, the congress' Foreign Affairs Committee reached a resolution on Spanish entry into NATO. The resolution, which was voted against by the socialists, communists and Andalusian group, authorizes the government to (?give) the consent which the state requires in connection with accession to NATO. [sentence as heard]

Along with this authorization, a series of recommendations were also approved, which the government will have to take into account when negotiations commence. Thus when negotiations begin, it must consider that NATO must cover the security of both the peninsular territory and extrapeninsular territory, that is, Ceuta and Melilla must have their Spanish identity guaranteed. The government must also take into account that the recovery of Spanish sovereignty over Gibraltar is fundamental and that parallel with the negotiations with NATO, negotiations with the EEC should be accelerated. Finally, the government will not accept commitments which involve the stockpiling or installation of nuclear arms in Spain.

Strangely, all these recommendations, which did not appear in the initial resolution drawn up by the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD], had been proposed in the morning by the left although with some differences of nuance. For example, in the case of Gibraltar, the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party demanded guarantees before beginning negotiations and the UCD replied that if this were done, negotiations over Gibraltar would be impossible whereas once inside NATO it would be much easier. As we said, UCD rejected all these proposals by the left, proposals which in a different form had to be introduced in the final resolution via an amendment from the Democratic Coalition which in this debate was the great ally of UCD along with the Catalan minority. [end recording]

PCE'S CARRILLO MEETS WITH DPRK DELEGATION

SK070828 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Oct (KCNA) -- Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, on September 28 met the delegation of NODONG SINMUN headed by Choe Chil-nam which had attended the festival of "MUNDO OBRERO," the organ of the Spanish Communist Party, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party.

After expressing deep gratitude for the cordial regards, the general secretary asked the head of the delegation to convey back home his sincerest greetings of deep and unbreakable comradeship to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He said that the participation of the delegation of NODONG SINMUN in the festival of the organ of the Spanish Communist Party was a great inspiration to it.

He further said: The relations between the Spanish Communist Party and the Workers Party of Korea have been deep and close from long ago and further strengthened and developed entering this year.

I have a very deep and unbreakable, firm and intimate relation with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. This is why, though busy, I decided to meet the Korean comrades.

When I and my family went to Korea in August, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il took utmost care for us and accorded us immeasurable hospitality. Accordingly, during our stay there we had a good rest physically and mentally and earned precious political food.

He asked the head of the delegation to convey the invariable, firm support of the Spanish Communist Party for the cause of Korean reunification to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CUBAN VISITOR BRIEFS WORKERS COMMISSIONS HEAD

FL061830 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the central organization of Cuban trade unions, met in Madrid with Marcelino Camacho, secretary general of Workers Commissions. During their talks, the two leaders discussed aspects related to the international trade union movement. Viega briefed Camacho on the preparations for the 10th WFTU congress to be held in Havana in February 1982.

Veiga arrived in Madrid yesterday at the head of a delegation in transit to Bucharest, Romania, where he will attend a meeting of the WFTU executive bureau.

FINLAND

KEKKONEN'S CONDITION 'REMAINS UNCHANGED' 8 OCT

LD081418 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] The condition of President Urho Kekkonen remains unchanged. The president's office announced today that there have been no changes in the president's condition compared with the situation last Monday. The president has mostly been up and about and has been out of doors every day. The next bulletin on the president's condition will be issued Monday. President Kekkonen has now been on sick leave for almost a month. The sick leave was extended last Tuesday, on the basis of a medical certificate, until 10 November.

DEFENSE MINISTER OBJECTS TO SPENDING CUTS

PM080849 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 5 Oct 81 p 12

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Lasse Aikas considers that the defense spending outlined in the government's draft budget presents the defense forces with some unpleasant decisions. In a speech in Forssa on Sunday, Aikas said the defense spending as proposed is 300 million markkaa below the level recommended by the parliamentary defense committee.

Aikas expressed his amazement at the leftwing's attitude to security policy. He said the left has obviously completely forgotten that sufficient striking power within the defense forces is a precondition for the credibility of the country's security policy.

COMPANIES CONCLUDE PROJECT DEALS WITH IRAQ

PM080939 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 5 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] Finnish companies are expanding their exports to Iraq. The major share of Finnish project exports have so far covered projects such as roads, bridges and electrification schemes. Many plans for new projects are being discussed, Commerce and Industry Minister Pirkko Tyolajarvi said on her return from Iraq on Saturday.

An example of one new project is a contract signed by Valmet worth about 50 million markkaa. Valmet will start production of excavating machinery in Iraq in factory premises which are already finished. The intention is that later a new factory will be built so that annual production can increase to 300-600 machines. The project also involves product development and research. Negotiations covering Valmet's establishment of a tractor factory in Iraq have already made great progress.

The total value of projects being discussed at present is 3.6 billion markkaa. A central problem is how imports from Iraq could be developed. The value of imports last year was almost 1 billion markkaa, mostly crude oil.

Electrification projects give employment to many Finns in Iraq. A month ago the latest contract for such a project was signed covering the electrification of 1,000 Iraqi villages. The projects are being carried out by Nokia, together with the Iraqi state power company. Nokia will also electrify two areas of Baghdad. The value of this project is just over 350 billion markkaa.

The Finnish delegation led by Minister Tyolajarvi contained representatives from Finnish firms Lohja, Nokia, Valmet, Kone, the Imco group, Raumo-Repola, Perusyhtyma and Wartsila. Some of them remained in Iraq for private negotiations.

Minister Tyolajarvi opened Finland Day at the trade fair in Baghdad during her visit. Twenty companies from Finland are taking part in the fair. During her visit Minister Tyolajarvi invited Iraqi Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali and Public Works and Housing Minister Muhammad Fadil to Finland. Last year Iraq topped the list of Finland's exports to the Arab countries and was second with regard to imports.

BRIEFS

ZIMBABWE FORESTRY PROJECT -- Finland will participate in a major forestry research project in Zimbabwe. The objective is to make Zimbabwe self-sufficient in timber and to make exports possible at a later stage. The value of the whole project is over 30 million markkaa. The agreement was signed in Salisbury on 6 October by Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola and Zimbabwe Natural Resources and Water Development Minister Joseph Msika. Rekola met with President Canaan Banana on Monday. [Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 7 Oct 81 p 12 PM]

FOOTWEAR EXPORTS TO USSR -- Finland's shoe exports are now mostly going to the Soviet Union. Exports to the West last year decreased in value by around 37 percent, while exports to the Soviet Union in terms of number of pairs exported more than doubled and now total around 87 percent of all shoe exports. During the first 6 months of this year the shoe industry increased its output by almost 10 percent compared with the previous year. In the first half of the year the value of exports totaled 375 million markkaa, an increase of 70 percent, and quantity was 3.5 million pairs, an increase of 55 percent. [Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 3 Oct 81 p 15 PM]

NORWAY

SOVIET UNION TO DRILL FOR OIL IN BARENTS SEA

PM071149 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 3 Oct 81 p 6

[FINSKA NOTISBYRAN report]

[Text] Stavanger -- The Soviet Union will start drilling for oil in the Barents Sea this year, but it is not known whether the drilling will take place in the area in which both Norway and the Soviet Union claim rights on the continental shelf, the Norwegian oil company Noroil's news service reported.

The Soviet Union has already carried out seismic investigations in the disputed zone, but was kept away for several years at the request of the Norwegian authorities.

It is reported that the Norwegian authorities will closely follow what the Soviet Union is doing when the first oil-drilling vessel for operations in Arctic waters is ready later this fall.

SWEDEN

BRIEFS

RAPE DEAL WITH USSR -- Sweden has been made an offer to sow 2,000 hectares of land in the Soviet Union with spring rape and to be responsible for the care of the area until the harvest. This is one of the results of Agriculture Minister Anders Dahlgren's visit to the Soviet Union last week. The 2,000 hectares will consist of 500 hectares in four different locations -- in Belorussian near Minsk, the Moscow area, the Baltic states and western Siberia. A number of Swedish companies, including Svaloef, which have been working on rape sales to the Soviet Union for a long time, are interested, but it is not known whether it will be possible to sort out all the details in time for next year's sowing. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 1 Oct 81 p 11 PM]

ASSEMBLY RATIFIES DISARMAMENT RESOLUTION

NC090147 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Meeting under AKEL Secretary General Ezekias Papaioannou today, the House of Representatives unanimously approved a resolution on disarmament. In its resolution, the house warmly supports the full demilitarization of Cyprus in conjunction with the peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem and expresses the belief this will contribute to the strengthening of peace and security in the area and the effort to convert the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and cooperation between peoples.

The resolution also calls upon all states to contribute toward the just and peaceful settlement of the Cyprus and the Middle East issues and other local disputes as soon as possible on the basis of the charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

The resolution stresses the significance to the whole of humanity of the resumption and continuation of the strategic arms limitation talks between the United States and the Soviet Union and condemns the use or the threat of the use of force in international relations. In addition, the resolution stressed that international detente, cooperation and peace must be based upon the condemnation of the use of force; upon the peaceful solution of differences; upon respect for the independence, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of all countries; and upon observance of the charter and the resolutions of the United Nations.

In conclusion, the resolution adopts the unanimous resolution of the 68th Interparliamentary Conference for a more active participation of parliaments on questions of international cooperation, achievement of disarmament and the preservation of world peace.

The resolution of the House of Representatives will be sent to the Interparliamentary Union and to the parliaments of all countries.

ARCHBISHOP CRITICIZES WALDHEIM INITIATIVE

NC081101 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 8 Oct 81 p 8

[Text] In a statement to I DHILINI, Archbishop Khrisostomos has criticized Waldheim's initiative and stressed that the UN secretary general has now become a lever of pressure on our side and not on the Turkish side as he would at least like to appear.

The archbishop further maintained that he does not accept the accusation that he has prejudged the Waldheim ideas and said specifically:

"I have not prejudged the UN secretary general's initiative, but experience has convinced us -- unfortunately -- that the present secretary general, Mr Waldheim, tries to appear as a lever of pressure on the Turkish Cypriot side but sometimes, indirectly or even directly, he becomes a lever of pressure on our side so that we accept some positions which are contrary to the UN principles and which violate the Cypriot people's rights.

"Another thing that we are particularly worried about concerns some of the backstage steps taking place in the dark.

"Justice is not afraid of the dark. Yet, in this case discussion is avoided and this is why we are worried.

"We would be happy to be proved wrong and see the UN principles implemented, including the withdrawal of all foreign troops and return of all the refugees to their homes," the archbishop concluded.

ATAKOL RETURNS FROM NEW YORK UN MEETINGS

TA090609 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Interior, Foreign and Defense Minister of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC] Kenan Atakol returned to Lefkosa [Nicosia] last night from New York. During his visit, Atakol held bilateral talks with representatives of various countries at the UN headquarters in New York and participated in talks held between TFSC President Rauf Denktas and UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

In a statement at his arrival at Ercan state airport, Atakol said that his talks were very beneficial. He added that during his contacts he explained the concrete and comprehensive Turkish Cypriot proposals submitted to the Greek Cypriot side on 5 August for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

BOZKURT REPORTS PROBLEMS IN TV TRANSMISSION

NC020850 Nicosia BOZKURT in Turkish 29 Sep 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] As of yesterday, the TRT [Turkish Radio Television] and the Greek Cypriot TV networks, which are serving the Cypriot audience, have entered a new period of television programming. Both TV networks have announced their new programs. When we look at the programs to be televised during the new period, it becomes obvious that TV competition will be taking place in Cyprus. Both TV administrations have included in their TV calendars attractive programs, serials and films so as to tie down their audience to the TV screen.

Color TV programs are now on the agenda. While the TRT is augmenting its efforts to launch color programs and change its system to suit this aim, the Greek Cypriot TV too has increased its color programs. In view of the increased likelihood that TV sales in the TFSC will no longer be subject to control, we were convinced that color TV programs will be televised for us too in the near future.

And yet, while all these developments are taking place, a rather unfortunate thing is happening at the TFSC. Moreover, this is a development which will reinforce the Greek Cypriot side in the TV struggle in Cyprus. This is briefly what has happened: It was known that the TV transmitter at Kantara, which transmitted the TRT programs to Cyprus, would soon be out of use. Following continuous efforts for a considerable period of time, this wornout transmitter was dismantled and another, which was less wornout, was obtained from Turkey. Unfortunately, the new transmitter can only transmit black and white programs. The old dismantled transmitter, however, could transmit color programs to Cyprus. In fact, certain TRT color programs could be watched from this transmitter.

As a result of this latest development, the TRT has lost its superiority in televising color programs to the Greek Cypriot TV and propaganda, because even if the TRT included color programs in its casts, the TV audience in Cyrpus would be unable to watch them. What is more, this bad luck comes at a time when the Greek Cypriot TV network has increased its color programs. Televising in black and white is gradually fading out in TV technology and all TV firms are switching to manufacturing color sets. This means we are going in the wrong direction.

BRIEFS

EDEK CHAIRMAN TO U.S. -- Chairman of the socialist EDEK Party [United Democratic Union of Cyprus] Lissaridhis today departed for New York to participate in the pan-American congress of solidarity with the struggle of the people of South Africa against racial discrimination and colonialism. The congress is being organized by the International Committee for South Africa, of which Lissaridhis is secretary general, in cooperation with many American organizations and U.S. personalities. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 4 Oct 81 NC]

PAPANDREOU KALAMAI SPEECH ATTACKS RALLIS

NC082247 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 8 Oct 81 pp 1, 15

[Dispatch from special correspondent Yiorgos Votsis]

[Excerpts] Kalamia, 8 Oct -- Speaking last night at Kalamai before a large popular gathering, Andreas Papandreou launched the most acute attack he has ever launched against New Democracy and personally against Mr Rallis. The gathering included all the people of the city and it could only be compared to the popular uprising of 1944 at the time of the Liberation.

Papandreou said: "As a Greek I am embittered and disappointed because instead of presenting their platform to the people and apologizing for their destructive policy, Mr Rallis and his collaborators embark upon an indescribable dangermongering.

"They lie and say that we are going to socialize everything; but from here, from Kalamai, we clearly say; the socializations solely concern 10 families, solely the country's economic oligarchy."

Continuing in the same tone, and while the people were booing each time they heard Mr Rallis' name mentioned, Papandreou added:

"Mr Rallis: I had thought that regardless of your capabilities you are honest and sincere. I am sorry because you are lying every day over the television and at your gatherings. This is also one of the reasons why the people will definitely push you to the margin of history."

With similar sharp language and personally addressing Mr Rallis all the time, the PASOK chairman dealt with the particular problems of Messinia, which has always been represented not only in Parliament but also in the government, and yet is a most neglected and abandoned province of the country.

Without particularly dwelling on the national questions, and interrupted by the shouting of the slogan "Out of NATO forever," Mr Papandreou mentioned in his speech the national questions (the occupation of Cyprus by Attila, the Turkish threat to the Aegean, NATO support and backing for Turkey, the government concessions that emboldened Turkey and so forth) in order to address "a message to Turkey's political leadership."

"The Greek people want to live peacefully with the neighboring people of Turkey. Nothing is dividing us. On the contrary, we are united by the joint struggle for deliverance from foreign dependence. We claim nothing. However, we are not going to concede anything, not even an inch of our land, sea, submarine or air space. The sole way to safeguard peace in our region is to speak nationally, bravely and clearly; we offer an olive branch. But at the same time we say that we will not give away even an inch from our motherland, that we will defend our territorial integrity and our national independence."

Rallis Response

NC090042 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Addressing a popular gathering at Alexandroupolis tonight, prime minister and New Democracy leader Rallis stressed among other things that the PASOK chairman has already realized the unfavorable response to what he has declared at various times, in connection with both the foreign and the internal policies which he intends to follow and which we explain to the people and rebuff. To free himself from his self-commitments, Mr Rallis said, he accuses us of embarking on dangermongering and lies.

Mr Rallis added: During my speeches, when I refer to PASOK's positions, I make use of their written statements. I shall repeat what I said at Serrai. If they denounce these statements even now, I am not going to refer to them again. But they will not do so, because they fear that if they renounce them, they will lose their Marxist supporters.

As for our foreign policy, Mr Rallis said, I have challenged our opponents -- because they embarked on triumphant statements over the Socialists' victory in France -- to tell us whether they agree with Mr Mitterrand's foreign policy. They failed to answer my repeated challenges, because they want to conceal that their policy is in full contrast with both the policy of France and of all the socialist parties of Europe. Mr Rallis added: It is solely in Greece that PASOK, by disassociating its position from that of all the European socialist parties, and contrary to what its leader was saying until 1970, is against Europe and in favor of the cooperation of Greece with the Third World. As for the lies, I challenge them to name even one inaccuracy. On the contrary, I accuse them of distorting and twisting truth.

The New Democracy leaders referred to the privileged treatment of Greek agrarian products by the EEC; compared to Turkish products, and pointed to the danger of exclusion of similar Greek products by Turkish products which would result if we withdrew from the EEC, and the association agreement with Turkey were in force.

Finally, Mr Rallis referred to the work carried out by New Democracy in the field of education and stressed that New Democracy is proud of this. Mr Rallis concluded his speech with a reference to the questions of the Evros area and the achievments of New Democracy in all fields of government activities.

BRIEFS

SUBMARINE CABLE TO EGYPT -- An agreement was signed today at OTE [Greek Telecommunications Organization] for the laying of a new submarine cable between Greece and Egypt. The submarine cable has been called Alexandros. The project will be carried out by a U.S. firm. The cost of the whole project will be equally defrayed by OTE and the corresponding Egyptian organization. The new submarine cable will have a length of 550 nautical miles and will meet both the needs between Greece and Egypt and the needs of Greece and Egypt with countries of the Western world. The new cable will become operational toward the end of 1983. [Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 8 Oct 81 NC]

MORE DETAILS ON TURKMEN NEWS CONFERENCE

TA071136 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1050 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 6 Oct (AA) -- At his press conference Tuesday, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen confirmed that his government shares the concern voiced by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Al Sa'ud over the possibility of strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel. He added most Islamic countries were similarly concerned as explained by their foreign ministers during the UN General Assembly in New York. Turkey had already expressed its opinion that no strategic consensus could be reached in the Middle East without a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, he noted. With regard to the Cyprus issue, Turkey was not opposed in principle to the UN secretary general taking new initiatives to close the difference between the views of the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot sides over the recent concrete proposals by Turkish Cypriots for a settlement of the issue, without altering the major tenets of the Turkish stand, Turkmen said.

GENERAL STAFF PLEASED WITH MOBILIZATION EXERCISE

TA061845 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Statement by the General Staff secretariat general -- date not given]

[Text] A mobilization and refresher exercise for reserve personnel codenamed "Militarized Nation-81" was held from 21 September to 3 October 1981. The reserve officers, NCO's and soldiers who were ready on time to carry out their duties for the defense of the country obeyed the call for the exercise and ensured a participation rate of 97.8 percent. This exercise shows the depth of the high sense of duty and responsibility for the defense of the country.

COUNCIL RATIFIES CREDIT AGREEMENT WITH FRG

TA071132 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1110 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 7 Oct (AA) -- The Council of Ministers ratified an agreement signed in Bonn on 5 September, 1981, under which Turkey will obtain a 460 million mark Federal German Credit within the OECD's special program for assistance to Turkey. Part of the credit will be used to finance the Oymapinar dam and Elbistan power center.

NATIONAL SALVATION PARTY LEADER REARRESTED

TA061730 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 6 Oct (AA) -- National Salvation Party leader Necmettin Erbakan was arrested by decision of an Ankara Martial law court Tuesday. The court decided on Erbakan's arrest in view of new evidence connected with a speech Erbakan made at Adapazari during an election campaign. Erbakan had been arrested once soon after 12 September, 1980, but released later.

BRIEFS

DUTIES ON EEC PRODUCTS -- Ankara, 3 Oct (AA) -- The Turkish Government decided Saturday to raise customs duties for imported goods from EEC countries to their former level of pre-November 1970, the date on which a protocol with EEC was signed. The new customs duties are 75 percent for cars, 10 percent for synthetic rubber, 22 percent for latex, 40 percent for crepe and 150 percent for raw materials used in foodstuff industry and spirits. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 3 Oct 81 TA]

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CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT SPEAKS AT BUNDESTAG DEBATE

DW091409 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1000 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Speech by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the German Bundestag within the debate on the 10 October "peace demonstration" in Bonn -- live]

[Excerpts] I understand perfectly well that many people in our country, especially young people, are concerned over peace. I can very well understand that. The concern about peace, God knows, is justified. Actually, all of us here share the concern of many people about the constantly increasing, terrible arms in East and West. [applause] Just as all of us share the concern of many people in the world over the preservation of peace in the Middle East -- and this concern has not declined during the past week -- and just as probably the vast majority here in the Bundestag share the concern of many people in view of the growing readiness in important parts of the world to enforce and attain political ends by force.

Far be it from me to dismiss concern over peace or demonstrations for peace as mere commotion and I agree with Willy Brandt who said that he has experienced worse things on German soil than young people working for peace and disarmament. But for the benefit of the young people, I add one point: I belong to the very generation which is prepared to take seriously the young people's concern over peace, and not just listen but also to conduct a dialogue with them. I did that publicly, for example, at the Evangelical Church convention in Hamburg last summer. These were only incidental examples which attracted public attention. I am prepared to do this, and I do it too. But for the sake of internal peace, I address myself to all young people and ask them to be prepared to take seriously our concerns and our experiences as well. [applause]

As far as the Federal Government and I personally are concerned, the anxiety about peace is of primary importance. Peace and concern for the preservation of peace in and for themselves constitute a basic value, just like the concern for the preservation of freedom and for the guarantee of justice constitutes a basic value in our profound creed. [applause]

In May 1978, the Federal Government, after very difficult talks and negotiations with the Soviet leadership, with General Secretary Brezhnev, achieved a conformity of views subscribed to by both sides that is is important -- and I quote from the joint statement -- approximate equality and parity guarantees equal security as well as constitutes the precondition for the continuation of the policy of cooperation between us and the East, between West and East. Out of the serious concern over the preservation of peace, in 1979, Federal Minister Genscher and I once again explained very urgently to the Soviet leadership what consequences would necessarily ensue if the Soviet Union did not discontinue its medium-range weapons buildup which changes the balance of military power in Europe.

Unfortunately, by its continued medium-range weapons buildup, the Soviet Union failed to abide by the joint statement of May 1978. This led to the dual decision by the Western alliance which has been mentioned here repeatedly today. It is essentially attributable to the efforts of this Federal Government that this decision by the alliance on the modernization of Western medium-range weapons in Europe contains with equal status the clear offer to negotiate with the Soviet Union on mutual arms limitation. This is a realistic peace policy. The negotiations will begin next month, but as far as the creation of a counterweight on the Western side is concerned, we, or rather the Americans, would act in 1983, 1984, 1985 or 1986 at the earliest; this is how long it takes. This is a realistic peace policy. We are pursuing a realistic policy by not letting the dialogue between East and West be interrupted and by keeping the principle of moderation in mind.

To this day, we have thus coped with an important task and we will continue to do so in the future. We will continue doing this when the negotiations between Americans and Soviets on these medium-range weapons opens in late November. We tell both sides -- and that includes our friends in America just like the security partners in the Soviet Union -- in no uncertain terms that these negotiations must not be used to fix existing or daily increasing imbalances or to create any other kind of new imbalance. Our objective remains an equal balance of military forces on both sides, the same balance of deterrence options on both sides at a level which will be lower than it is today. [applause]

The spokesmen of the SPD and of the FDP, Messrs Brandt and Mischnick, and the Federal Government, especially Mr Genscher and I, are agreed that the ideal result of negotiations would be attained if counterarming on the American side were to become superfluous because the Soviet Union would be prepared to eliminate, via a mutual zero solution, the level of its arms buildup in nuclear medium-range missiles, a level which provokes counter-armament. It cannot be up to one side to establish what constitutes a balance; rather it is necessary to reach agreement on this laboriously. [applause]

This agreement would be facilitated if the Soviet leadership were prepared to make the level of its armament in this field fully visible; it would be facilitated if the Soviet Union would stop deploying an SS-20 missile each week. [applause]

These questions will be one of several subjects -- economic and other kinds of cooperation will be other important subjects -- when I have the honor and -- putting it into a statesman's terminology -- the real joy to speak with the Soviet general secretary, and Mr Genscher with his Soviet foreign minister counterpart, in the fall. I am saying real joy because I am gratified at seeing East and West talking seriously about these questions. [applause]

We will be conducting these talks as part of the Western alliance, as a contribution toward the process whose core is the negotiations between Washington and Moscow.

Mr Zimmermann mentioned the assassination of Anwar as-Sadat which shocked all of us, the assassination of a courageous, valiant man endeavoring for peace, an event which has once again made the entire world aware of the dangers that may emerge in the Middle East. We trust that those who now have to determine Egypt's destiny, the successors of President as-Sadat, will continue with all their strength the efforts for the peace process. And we appeal to the leaders in Israel on their part to abide by what has been agreed and to negotiate briskly so that real progress will be attained at long last. [prolonged applause]

In the European Community, we will, within the framework of our possibilities, make our contributions toward the peace efforts in the Middle East as well as elsewhere in the world for instance, next week during the North-South meeting in Cancun, Mexico. The parties of the government coalition, the FDP and the SPD, in the past elections have been given a clear-cut mandate to pursue this active peace policy. The Federal Government will live up to this mandate. [applause]

The Federal Government is aware that our friends and allies, but also the security partners on the other side, have confidence in this policy. We are in harmony with our friends and allies. I found renewed confirmation of this again only yesterday and the day before in very explicit but very trustful talks with French President Mitterrand. The accord with Francois Mitterrand, by the way, is applicable to both parts of the dual decision just as it applies to the optimum negotiated result of a mutual zero solution to which we aspire. [applause]

It is hard for me to understand that the organizers, and, as it seems, also some of the speakers, of tomorrow's demonstration do not, or do not want to, recognize the benefits and the success or progress of our persistent, practical peace policy scored to this day. [applause] The NATO decision did lead to the opening of negotiations between the world powers which otherwise -- it is my firm conviction and my political life's experience -- would not have materialized. [applause]

And if this is not recognized, then I have to call on all the honest people who consider themselves part of the peace movement or movements and the honest people who plan to demonstrate for peace in Bonn tomorrow: Reconsider carefully whether you have seriously and honestly weighed the information accessible to you for your peace proposals. Do not fall for any one-sided contentions. Do not, for instance, fall for the argument, that the Bundeswehr in truth has a mission other than the defense of our country. [prolonged applause] Instead, please ascertain whether your assessment of our security has properly taken the Eastern arms buildup into account as well. And call on all those who have nuclear weapons. We Germans are entitled internationally, under international law, as signatories of the nonproliferation treaty, to call on all those who possess nuclear weapons and who prepared this treaty and presented it to us for signature, to reduce their nuclear armaments without exception. This is written therein. [applause]

And beyond the nuclear weapons, call on all those who increase their arms spending and ask yourselves whether the manner of your engagement for peace opens roads that can be traveled; and try to help achieve that negotiations will be conducted for disarmament and for safeguarding peace. On the other hand -- and I am still appealing to those who plan to demonstrate here -- feel sure, please, that we, the politicians and deputies of the German Bundestag, do not want to classify the vast majority of the demonstrators as belonging in the same category as people who apply violence as a political instrument or who approve of such practice or even call for it. We do not wish to lump them together. [applause]

Definitely, we do not want to lump them together with such people who, in their spheres of rule, grossly disregard or trample on the freedom of the individual. [applause] And I would like to add that we do not want to drive you into political aloofness. On the contrary, but please keep in mind, too, that very shady figures have gotten hold of your coattails [applause], and do not allow such figures to misuse you.

It is perfectly clear to me, ladies and gentlemen, that the cause of peace cannot grow worse by communists getting hold of the coattails of those advocating peace. The cause of peace cannot became worse thereby. But by the same token, I am aware that we Germans must not and will not allow any influence to be exerted on our policy, on the pursuit of our German interests by people who on their part have made themselves the complaisant tools of the foreign policy of another state. [applause]

There are some people who would like to use the longing for peace by hundreds of thousands and millions of Germans for entirely different political ends. Unfortunately, it has become quite clear that the organizers -- I am referring to the organizers and not to the demonstrators -- refused to repudiate a number of supporting communist groups, whereby they also lost the chance to phrase their own appeals in a balanced way and not just one-sidedly. [applause]

Under the conditions of our country, it would be beneficial to the unequivocal character of the cause of peace if people would brush off their coattails all those who pursue entirely different interests. It is not beneficial to the cause of the Germans' freedom of decision for peace and for the individual steps necessary for preserving and consolidating peace if the organizational skill of the DKP and some of its front organizations exploit the understandable inclination of all young people to take action, to engage in action, such as, the Communist Worker Federation of Germany, the people's front against reaction, fascism and war, of the group of international Marxists or the Spartacus Federation and whatever else they call themselves. A manipulating following by such people who swallow the bait of the slogans of foreign governments harm the cause of peace. What we have to advocate is German interests. [applause]

German communists who seek to support foreign political ends in our country by means of manipulating arguments are mistaken; they are mistaken at best. But under our basic law, even such people are allowed to demosntrate in our country. The young people in our country must know, however, that my political friends are not allowed to demonstrate either in the GDR or in the Soviet Union. [prolonged applause] They should also know that there is no right to conscientious objection against military service in these communist states such as we have in our country. It appears to me that at the demonstration planned for tomorrow at least four different principal movements will take part: First, there are those who are pacifists by conviction. I repeat that they enjoy my respect as much now as in 1955 and this will be so as long as I live. [applause]

Second, there apparently is a rather large group which, on the one hand, believes that we cannot renounce a military balance between East and West and therefore also believes that we cannot renounce our membership in and our contribution to the Western alliance. On the other hand, it wants to see this balance achieved at lower levels than before. My sentiments lie with this group of the peace movement. [prolonged applause] The entire Federal Government wants to support this group and if I am not mistaken also the two coalition factions making up the Federal Government, and I hear calls that the opposition also wants to support it. We will hear this soon from Mr Kohl.

Third, there is a group which wants to renounce the equilibrium and is ready for unilateral disarmament by the West, or by the Federal Republic of Germany any rate, and in this respect I must say absolutely clearly that such a policy does not create additional security, but additional insecurity. We cannot agree with this. [prolonged applause]

And fourth, there is, as I said before, a small minority who represent the interests of other states and who want to persuade us that Soviet missiles serve peace, wehreas American missiles serve war. With those I could never have anything in common. [prolonged applause, interjections] For me, the struggle for peace is absolutely and inseparably linked with integrity.

The basic law, article 8, which was quoted earlier by my friend Willy Brandt, explicitly speaks of the right of all Germans to gather peacefully -- peacefully, the basic law says. I want to emphasize today once again the term peaceful gathering. This basic right to freedom of opinion, to freedom of public meeting can be suppressed by external interference, freedom can be suppressed from without. But it is also the use of force from within that can weaken this basic right. Only the peaceful exercise of this right is protected by the basic law. But this protection of the basic right to demonstrate, of free expression of opinion, must not be used with a view to assuming the place of institutions created by the basic law. According to the basic law, essentially, the German Bundestag and the Federal Government are authorized to decide upon and shape the policy of our state. Precisely because they claim for themselves the right of freedom of conscience, which they are permitted to enjoy, it would be very immoral if they were to expect that the men and women in this house or those in the Federal Government will let themselves be forced to pursue a policy which is against our own conscience. [prolonged applause]

This is not what is meant by taking one another seriously. In the recent past, the Federal Republic experienced the limits of peaceful demosntrations. The lessons of Bremen, Brockdorf, Berlin and those learned elsewhere show that demonstrations intended to be peaceful may get out of the control of their organizers. The spark force may flourish and take over good intentions. Anyone wanting to secure external peace is not permitted to break internal peace because peace starts at home with ourselves and, by the way, it also ends here at our country. [prolonged applause]

I appeal to everyone: Let us preserve internal peace. Otherwise, we will not be in a position to secure external peace. We the freely elected deputies of four great democratic parties must not allow ourselves to jump at each other's throats here in the Bundestag on any command from without. [applause]

For 8 years now I have led a coalition government formed by Free Democrats and Social Democrats, whose basic foundation is the will for peace, the continuation of a policy of detente and of security partnership between West and East. Also in the future, the Federal Government will do everything to ensure that negotiations are held with a view to achieving results so that the interests of the two world powers are balanced but that at the same time also our German interests are safeguarded. [prolonged applause]

MINISTER APEL DISCUSSES DEFENSE, PEACE ISSUES

DW121334 Stuttgart Sueddeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1145 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Correspondent Reisenberger interview with Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel in Bonn -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Federal President Carstens in a newspaper interview a few days ago answered the question on whether he can understand young people demonstrating for peace by saying that we must respect the position of those demonstrating peacefully even if we consider this position erroneous. The federal president added that the young people obviously are reacting to feelings of anxiety. Mr Defense Minister, is such an anxiety over the potential outbreak of war in Europe in the foreseeable future justified in the concrete political and military situation? Are you yourself afraid of war?

[Answer] If we take a look at the past decades of European reality, we can see very clearly that this Europe has had peace despite a number of serious crises; let me only remind you of the construction of the wall in Berlin and the Soviet Union's invasion of Czechoslovakia. Call it nonwar, if you wish, but in any case, arms were not heard in Europe even in serious political crises. This is attributable to the fact that both sides know of each other that alliance systems protect their members, that the Warsaw Pact is perfectly aware that any infringement on NATO's territory will trigger incalculable risks for the Soviet Union and its allies. By this I mean to say that the situation in Europe is stable.

And since we are endeavoring with obvious success to achieve understanding and detente on the basis of this policy of military balance, peace in Europe is as safe as it has been over the past decades. There will not be any change in this respect in the next few years either.

As far as I am concerned, there is yet another element of unrest and concern, although this element is not in Europe but involves extra-European developments. Events leading to massive tensions outside Europe -- let us just visualize the disturbance in the crude oil supply to West Europe but also a clash of the superpowers outside Europe -- may well cause the spark to jump over to Europe. This definitely is a concern of a topical nature owing to developments of the past several days.

If our young people are concerned about peace here in Europe, then I do take this concern seriously. But to some extent this concern is also attributable to the fact that the debate on security policy has not been waged profoundly enough with the young generation and that the young generation lacks profound historical knowledge. And we, the adults, must admit this and try to make up for past neglects.

[Question] Minister Apel, you were the one who pointed out that the peoples of West Europe actually have been living for decades in the awareness that the balance of terror is peace-preserving. Now that the Soviet Union builds up its superiority especially in nuclear medium-range missiles people demonstrate against Western counterarmament exclusively. How do you explain that?

[Answer] Surely, this can also be explained by the lack of a clear enough increase in information. I must add, however, that it is the advantage of parliamentary democracy that figures we deem correct may be contested by those who also consider themselves to be scientists. Hence, depending on the angle of view and the goal in mind, it is possible to show that figures we deem correct are differently assessed. But this is not at all the point at issue.

Those criticizing the NATO dual decision or even pursuing its abolition must themselves answer two questions: The first question is: How can we do away with the threat potential of the Soviet medium-range missiles? Will we get rid of it by remaining one-sidedly weak? This is an illusion, I think.

And they must answer the other question: How do we propose to induce the United States and the Soviet Union to sit down at the negotiating table again anyway, if not by means of this progressive dual decision which will take NATO to the negotiating table and which will bring the Soviet Union to that table if and when counterarmament remains credibly visible? What I mean to say is this: Anyone wishing to eliminate this NATO dual decision will not only plunge NATO into turbulences but also stabilize the Soviet superiority; war will become more probable if preponderance exists. And, in particular, he deprives us of a central argument and element of our policy, namely, using what little power we Europeans have to urge the two superpowers to sit down at the negotiating table.

[Question] Eugene Rostow, the head of the U.S. delegation which is scheduled to talk with the Soviet Union on medium-range missile limitation in late November, was in Bonn the other day. Mr Minister, how do you assess the political will of President Reagan's U.S. administration to achieve a positive result with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] I haven't the slightest doubt that the U.S. Government wants these negotiations seriously and that it also wants to achieve results. I do not harbor any doubts because I am perfectly aware that the U.S. Government is just as committed to the dual decision as we are since its predecessor was a party to it. Governments just cannot at will repudiate decisions that have been made jointly. And I also derive from the policy pursued by the Americans that they do want these negotiations.

[Question] Do you consider the so-called zero option, which has been expressly accepted by Washington as part of the Western negotiation concept, as a concrete possibility for a solution?

[Answer] I consider it a concrete solution possibility if both sides aimed for this solution possibility, in other words, if the Soviet Union eliminated its armament lead. So it is up to the Soviet Union to make this zero solution possible. I admit that it is more difficult to scrap existing arms, arms the Soviet Union possesses, than renounce the production of nonexistent Western arms. That is exactly the problem we are facing in expecting the Soviet Union to make a significant contribution to the achievement of this ideal aim.

[Question] There exists a difference between the Western approach to zero option and that of the Soviet Union.

[Answer] I consider this as quite normal. Prior to the beginning of negotiations, every side will take its positions not only with regard to the aims of the negotiations, but also with regard to the contents of negotiations. I would not be surprised, therefore, if the Soviet Union would present a detailed but different negotiation offer than ours. It seems important to me to hold negotiations in such a way that progress will be achieved in time, while indicating to the other side that one can also negotiate on other problems thereafter. One can and must then also include other fields of the nuclear potential which bring influence to bear on Europe. It is important not to lose much time and to handle the problems concretely. I am convinced that the West is prepared to do it.

[Question] Do you fear that the so-called peace movement may have a negative effect on the willingness of young people to comply with military service?

[Answer] I do not fear this. One must give some credit to the young generation, including those who are active in the peace movement. The last decade was not a decade where the conditions of peace have been clearly viewed in detail and from every position; this issue has been insufficiently discussed in public. And it is good that we again have a public debate on the conditions of safeguarding peace in Europe -- but under two conditions. First, we must listen to each other. Second, the peace movement must work with peaceful means. Everything else would be a perversion of the peace movement. Also, the young people must know -- I should rather the young men -- that they must serve peace if they are physically and mentally in a position to do so, either in the Bundeswehr or in civilian service as conscientious objectors -- both would be a service for peace.

[Question] Could one say that negligence was involved regarding enlightenment of the people and particularly the youths with regard to the tasks of the Bundeswehr and of our defense organization? Minister Apel, you asked the ministers of culture and education of individual laender to introduce in the schools lectures on safeguarding peace and on the Bundeswehr.

[Answer] I consider the latter point really important. If you speak to 16 or 17-year-old young men today, you do not always realize what you are dealing with regarding civil service or the Bundeswehr. These people have an insufficient knowledge of the conditions for safeguarding peace in Europe. They lack a certain knowledge of history regarding the reasons for the partition of our country, to what great respect Hitler Germany was responsible for the situation in Europe and many more things. It would be good if the school could help in this respect. I want to make known two reservations, however. First, nobody wants and nobody expects military instructions or propaganda for the Bundeswehr. All one wants is understanding for the problems of peace policy in Europe. Second, we cannot overburden the schools. The schools cannot handle all the things which do not work in this society. It can make just a modest contribution. This is what I am asking for.

EPPLER ADDRESSES BONN PEACE DEMONSTRATION

LD101258 Hamburg DPA in German 0945 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 Oct (DPA) -- A passionate appeal for ending nuclear arming was made by politicians, Christians and other peace movement representatives to those responsible in both the East and the West today at a rally held in Bonn. It was demanded that the West not implement the planned NATO counterarming with medium-range missiles. The speeches revealed a deep mistrust of the state's elected representatives.

SPD Presidium member Erhard Eppler -- whose participation in the rally started a violent conflict within the SPD and which brought criticism from Chancellor Helmut Schmidt -- said the aim of the peace movement is "to break the chain of preventive and counterarming, which is dragging us in the direction of an abyss." Eppler rejected the accusation of political one-sidedness and said that if the demonstrators turned against their own government and not the Soviet Government, it would be because most of them had elected that government and not the Soviet one. Therefore, that government is the partner to address.

"If the federal chancellor thinks we are trying to press him, he is correct," Eppler said. However, it is questionable whether in a democracy such pressure is only to be interpreted as a challenge. The peace movement, which Eppler described as a union of those "who no longer want to know anything about arming with those who know too much about it," showed that the old nations of Europe are more than chess figures on the board of the world powers.

Eppler stressed that he supports the Federal Government so far as he also wants negotiations between the world powers on medium-range missiles. He also respects the will for peace of those who want to achieve negotiations via the Brussels NATO dual decision. However, there are signs that the peace movement has done more to hasten the willingness of the Americans to negotiate than the Brussels decision."

Eppler expressly urged the followers of the movement to act peacefully: "Every stone which is thrown today is a stone against the peace movement." The peace movement has to become the majority and it can only achieve this if it works together with organized labor.

Papers Comment on Rally

DW121057 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 12 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU writes: The size and the discipline of the Bonn demonstration were impressive. It is symptomatic of our frame of mind that we are grateful when demonstrators do not pick up cobblestones. It is hardly likely that the rally of 250,000 people will turn German politics. But it does make evident the great unrest, the anxiety over the preservation of peace. But all of us share this anxiety. Such an important problem definitely cannot be solved with one-sidedness or with the remarkable self-awareness of the Bonn protest spokesmen who simply claim for themselves alone the monopoly of political morale. What they promulgate and demand is democratically legitimate. Yet nothing authorizes them to describe their ideas as being the demands of all the people.

The editorial of FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE says: The great peace demonstration in Bonn took a different course than had been feared here and hoped there. What occurred was neither transgressions nor rhetorical excesses, but a rhetorical clash with Bonn's government policy. Lacking was not only the thundering terminology of the first nuclear death movement, for instance Gollwitzer's word of the nuclear strike of the Christians, but also the brilliance of big names and the spiritual stimulation once experienced from professors of Goettingen and Heidelberg. The gray-haired speakers in Bonn's Hofgarten, the people with sadly drooping mouths, remained careful -- on the one hand, out of their life's experience because the glance at the Soviet past does not necessarily strengthen confidence in the peaceableness of this opponent; and on the other hand, because they did not wish to seem one-sided, wherefore they found themselves in a dilemma. That's the way it is: If things are viewed from both sides, human commonsense, if existing, is bound to produce the idea that the Western demand for balance could not be so far-fetched after all in view of the deployment of one missile a week in the Soviet Union as against none over here.

HANNOVERSCHE ALLGEMEINE advocates: After the Bonn demonstration the peace movement has different features than it had before. It was not an alliance of communists with suspicious socialists or Social Democrats which dominated the scene. Not much could be found of one wing of such or another people's front. And most people had not come to Bonn as sinister figures to challenge the Federal Government such as Schmidt, Genscher and Kohl had thought. Most of them did not even deserve the charge uttered by SPD Chairman Brandt that they are one-sided. The vast majority of this extraordinary general assembly of very many young and fewer older citizens need not be enlightened about the fact that it makes no sense if the West scraps arms while the Soviet Union continues to enhance its military preponderance.

The Muenster WESTFAELISCHE NACHRICHTEN observes: All in all, the so-called peace demonstration remained peaceful. Fortunately, many anxieties voiced just before this mammoth rally did not come true. This is a gratifying fact. The approximately 250,000 demonstrators who rallied in Bonn did not shake the Federal Republic. Granted, they were able to prove that the peace movement does not stand for a mere marginal social group but constitutes a new reality. They did not, however, represent the vast majority of the people. If any long term effect were to emanate from this super-demonstration, then this would, above all, affect the SPD and/or its partition.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG remarks: What SPD Federal Manager Glotz said after the Bonn demonstration, namely, that it is necessary to convert longing for peace into policy for peace, had been valid before. But it did gain urgency on 10 October, especially for the Social Democrats, who must become more aware of the fact that their people had gathered there in large numbers as well. No doubt, the difficulties will come once this has dawned on the party for the tightrope on which the party leadership has to walk in security policy will be very thin, perhaps too thin, for bearing both those in government and essential representatives of the extraparliamentary peace movement. Hence, it will be important to strengthen this rope which, however, cannot be done solely as the government and the coalition please, because their dependency in foreign policy is considerable. Still, the chance for a policy of dialogue, which SPD Chairman Brandt defended against the resistance in his party's own ranks, does not seem to have passed as yet.

Bonn's GENERAL-ANZEIGER states: The mass rally indicated to the chancellor that he will have a hard time at the SPD congress this spring in obtaining an endorsement of the Brussels dual decision on disarmament or counterarmament. He has made his stay in office dependent on this confirmation. His resignation threat obviously did not impress the Social Democrats who participated in the demonstrations. Even now, 25 percent of the SPD Bundestag faction would calmly let the chancellor fail by the counterarmament. Viewed from this angle, this past Saturday spells another weakening of Schmidt's position by differently-minded SPD politicians as whose spokesman Chairman Brandt moves more and more into the foreground.

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG sums up: The uncompromising way in which feelings have been mobilized is shocking for the political parties. After all, history has taught us that readiness for peace is not necessarily contagious. What good was neutrality to the Benelux states or to Norway in 1914 or in 1940? Can't one also endanger peace by being the only one deserting Western peace policy? Couldn't peace in a denuclearized zone in Europe be in greater jeopardy than it is now? Isn't it food for thought that wherever the superpowers faced each other directly in nuclear armament there was no war at all in 36 years whereas at the same time far more than 100 wars occurred in other parts of the world? Responsible politicians cannot be satisfied with the absoluteness of this belief by hundreds of thousands that it would be sufficient to want the good for creating the good. But this also means that the traditional parties stand little chance to integrate these emotions.

PAPER CITES REPORT ON TRENDS IN PROTEST MOVEMENT

LD111086 Hamburg DPA in German 1006 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 11 Oct (DPA) -- According to WELT AM SONNTAG, the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, in a secret report on "Security-Endangering Leftwing Extremist Trends in the Struggle for Peace," states that communist and ecological groups have drawn up a 3-year plan for actions against counterarming. The paper says that the report states that future actions of the mounting protest movement will not be confined to bringing "political pressure" to bear. Military installations in the Federal Republic are to become direct objectives of scheduled "resistance actions."

The Federal Interior Ministry confirmed the existence of the report which was not, however, presented, as was claimed, at the weekend in connection with the Bonn peace demonstration. Ministry spokesman Westkamp explained that the report had been written some time ago. It summed up earlier reports on "attempts of extremist groups to gain influence on the movement for the protection of the environment." The account as presented by the paper therefore is a false one.

In its reply, the editorial office of WELT AM SONNTAG said that the report was presented to the Federal Government at the beginning of October and that it referred several times to the day of the peace demonstration on 10 October.

SCHMIDT ON MEETINGS WITH HONECKER, BREZHNEV

LD091738 Hamburg DPA in German 1637 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 9 Oct (DPA) -- According to Chancellor Schmidt, his proposed meeting with Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker must not be burdened with prior conditions already during the runup. Speaking at a works meeting at the Aeg-Telefunken factory in Wedding, Berlin, Schmidt said today that he is pleased a political summit will take place between the Federal Republic and the GDR after a gap of several years. He said he does not wish to make any promises about the success of this meeting. He knows that the meeting, for which no official date has yet been fixed, will "not be easy." It is important that Germans in East and West should be able to talk and listen to one another.

Schmidt also referred to the visit of Soviet state and party head Leonid Brezhnev to Bonn next month. He will raise the subjects of arms limitation, expansion of trade and, above all, detente.

In his speech, Schmidt also spoke of recent acts of violence and terrorist attacks. He called the murdered Egyptian President as-Sadat "one of the bravest men of our time." The chancellor said he rejects "all forms of violence from the right or the left" and all forms of terrorism. This important point is held in common by all party groups in the Bundestag as was made clear this morning. The chancellor described as "one-sided nonsense" the minority belief that Soviet weapons create peace while U.S. weapons make war.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES CANNON EXPORT TO SAUDIS

LD121602 Hamburg DPA in German 1500 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 12 Oct (DPA) -- The Federal Government has approved the export of field howitzers (FH 70) of joint German-British stocks. This was confirmed to journalists by Government Spokesman Kurt Becker in Bonn today. Becker described as "completely ridiculous" reports that the deliveries in question are of tank howitzers of the 155-1 type, the mount of which consists of components of the Leopard tank.

The export of field howitzers from "British stocks or British-finished manufacture's," Becker said, requires Bonn's approval because the cooperation agreement between the countries involved in their manufacture requires the consent of all partners. According to the government spokesman, London has ensured by means of a clause on their ultimate destination that Saudi Arabia will not sell the guns to anyone else.

Becker pointed out that Great Britain has no export restriction for arms exports to "areas of tension." "I am not aware that Saudi Arabia is one of the areas of tension," Becker replied to the question of whether the field howitzers are not the first instance of German approval being given to the export of artillery weapons to areas of tension. The Federal Government is to decide on new guidelines for arms exports later this year. Under the cabinet's guidelines to date, arms deliveries to areas of tension are not approved -- one reason for the refusal of Saudi Arabia's request for German tanks.

STATE SECRETARY: NO MILITARY OPTION IN MIDEAST

LD121844 Hamburg DPA in German 1618 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 12 Oct (DPA) -- In the Federal Government's view, the Middle East conflict can be settled only by means of a policy of equilibrium. Foreign Ministry State Secretary Berndt von Staden stressed in Bonn today as he said farewell to Jordanian Ambassador Nabih 'Amir an-Nimr that recent events have shown that there can be no "military option." Only a policy of balance between the parties involved and recognition of mutual rights will lead to a lasting, comprehensive and just peace, accepted by all. Together with its European partners, the Federal Government will make every effort to contribute toward such a peace settlement. An-Nimr will in the future be Jordan's ambassador to Tunisia.

SCHMIDT HAS 'INFECTION'; CANCELS APPOINTMENTS

LD121630 Hamburg DPA in German 1550 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 12 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was admitted to the main Bundeswehr hospital in Koblenz this afternoon for a checkup involving a feverish infection. This was announced by a government spokesman in Bonn.

The chancellor, who spent the weekend in Hamburg after attending As-Sadat's funeral in Cairo on Saturday, cancelled all his appointments for today and, as a precautionary measure, for Tuesday as well, due to a "feverish infection," said Government Spokesman Kurt Becker.

His appointments include a speech to the Hamburg Overseas Club which he was to address this evening. Becker expects that Schmidt will chair the cabinet session on Wednesday. Becker said that Schmidt always goes to the Koblenz Bundeswehr hospital when he needs medical advice or wants an examination.

CHEYSSON DISCUSSES AS-SADAT ASSASSINATION

OW111940 Paris AFP in English 1928 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 11 Oct (AFP) -- The assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat could remove an obstacle to an inter-Arab reconciliation necessary for any Middle East peace settlement, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said today.

"If you want to be optimistic, you could say that the death of As-Sadat -- horrible in itself with all the consequences it could have for Eygpt -- removes an obstacle to the inter-Arab rapproachment," the minister said in a radio interview. He stressed that such a rapprochment was indispensable for peace in the Middle East.

Egypt was isolated from much of the Arab community after Mr as-Sadat agreed to an Egyptian-Israeli peace pact.

"There was no Arab leader who did not recognize that peace in the Middle East would involve the return of Egypt to the Arab camp," Mr Cheysson said, referring to meetings he and President Francois Mitterrand have had with Arab leaders.

"As long as you do not have Egypt in the Arab camp, I do not see how you can tackle problems that are not treated by Camp David," the accord between Israel and Egypt on Palestinian autonomy, he said.

RENAULT STRIKE POSES THREAT TO GOVERNMENT

NC130127 Paris AFP in English 0109 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 13 Oct (AFP) -- Lengthy negotiations last night at the government-owned Renault auto factory here failed to suspend the first sizable labour trouble in France since Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand was elected president last May 10.

The dispute broke out at an awkward moment for the leftist government -- just before parliament today starts debating the government bill to nationalize most of the country's banks and the major industrial corporations.

The embarrassing aspect is that the first serious labour trouble under the Socialist administration was not in a private corporation, but in one already nationalized since the end of World War II.

Observers said opposition politicians were sure to contend during the debate that the friction at Renault showed nationalization is not a cure-all.

Renault's management decided last Friday to lock out 4,000 workers because a series of small strikes had bottle-necked the assembly of R-4 cars.

Last night's unsuccessful negotiations concerned the pay demands of unskilled machine shop workers -- three-fourths of them foreign immigrants.

MATRA GROUP BECOMES 51 PERCENT STATE OWNED

NC121503 Paris AFP in English 1407 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 12 Oct (AFP) -- Matra group, the leading French missile producer, today became 51 per cent state owned.

Last Thursday the state acquired amajority interest in Societe des Avions Marcel Dassault, which makes the Mirage and other planes.

The government thus has full control over the country's strategic armaments sector.

Matra, whose 1980 consolidated turnover was 5,600 million francs (roughly 1,000 million dollars at the present exchange rate), books about half its sales in the armaments field, which employs 2,550 people. Some 70 per cent of its turnover is export business.

GOVERNMENT SURVIVES CENSURE VOTE 12 OCT

NC122308 Paris AFP in English 2304 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 12 Oct (AFP) -- The opposition failed to bring down France's coalition government of Socialists and Communists tonight in a vote of censure (no confidence) that fell far short of the necessary majority.

The followers of former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing backed by the Gaullist party mustered only 151 votes to express their lack of confidence in the leftist government's economic policy.

A vote of 246 (one more than half the National Asembly's members) is needed to topple a government. Backers of the administration do not vote when censure votes are held, and only votes against it are counted.

Since the opposition holds far too few seats to shake the government, the debate prior to the vote was mainly a gesture, rather than a serious challenge. Government supporters pointed out that "hardly 15 opposition MP's" were on the assembly's benches at one stage in the oratory.

COMMUNIST PARTY TO HOLD CONGRESS 3-7 FEB

LD101330 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] The 24th PCF Congress will be held from 3-7 February at St-Ouen. Georges Marchais will present the traditional report. This was decided by the Central Committee at the end of its 2-day meeting, at which it also confirmed the de facto expulsion of Henri Fiszbin and his 29 comrades who founded the Communist Encounters.

In reaction, Henri Fiszbin says he continues to consider himself a PCF member. He said nobody has the power to prevent Communists from being present at debates on preparing the congress.

L'HUMANITE HITS U.S. ARMS BUILDUP

PM091331 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 3 Oct 81 pp 1, 7

[Yves Moreau article: "U.S. Vulnerability"]

[Text] By announcing a new program allegedly to "modernize U.S. strategic forces," the U.S. President took the responsibility of stepping up the arms race even further.

The previous day Mr Reagan tried to justify himself by stating that he wanted to "close the window of vulnerability" which, according to him, threatens America. Nonetheless if there is one sphere in which everybody has hitherto admitted that there is at present a balance between the USSR and the United States, it is that of strategic weapons. The SALT agreements reached between the two countries were intended to ensure that that was the case.

So what is the point of the frantic pace which Mr Reagan intends to impart to excessive armament? What other explanation is there than an ambition to gain such military strength that the United States would be ensured of world domination and leadership?

Indeed this desire for hegemony is demonstrated every day; nothing must henceforth hinder constant U.S. intervention.

For instance, the Washington Senate has just annulled the Clark amendment, prudently adopted following the Vietnam War, which forbade the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of southern African countries; Mr Reagan now has a free hand to support or foment disturbances in Angola by any means he can.

Every where the supreme law must be that dictated by American imperialism. This has just been seen during the annual assembly of the World Bank and the IMF, at which Mr Reagan was not afraid to proclaim "the primacy of American prosperity over transfers of aid to foreign countries." What counts is not the need for a new international order which would finally enable 800 million human beings to emerge from underdevelopment but the creation of the best conditions for their extreme exploitation by imperialism: it is guaranteeing "the security and reception of private investments" in underdeveloped countries, as recommended by the Ottawa summit's final resolution. This subject was discussed at length at the annual assembly by new World Bank Chairman Alden Clausen, who prepared for his new job by directing the Bank of America for 11 years. "What is good for America must be good for the world," the Algerian delegation chief was able to say at the annual assembly with bitter irony.

Another affair which is characteristic of Washington's desire for intervention and hegemony: the sale of AWACS radar aircraft to Saudi Arabia. Mr Reagan and Secretary of State Haig explained at length that these aircraft would not be used for surveillance of Israel and that, moreover, they would be constantly in the hands of the American military in flight and on the ground. In other words, the AWACS would be used exclusively for espionage against Arab countries. They will bear witness to U.S. military presence in Saudi Arabia and other Near East countries. Mr Reagan intends to deploy his arsenal on all continents and on all seas. On our border, West Germany is the region of the world in which the density of nuclear weapons already deployed is highest. That is still not enough: Almost 600 new American missiles are promised to West Europe...pending the neutron bombs. The "window" which Mr Reagan claims to want to shut is not that of splendid isolation. It is a fortress from which the most sophisticated bombers and missiles have already been widely distributed among hundreds and hundreds of American bases installed in tens of foreign countries. Nonetheless Mr Reagan is probably not wrong to invoke his vulnerability, provided it is not understood in the narrowly military sense which he gives it. For it is in fact political vulnerability.

Indeed awareness of the insane danger which the arms race poses is growing among all U.S. allies. In the FRG, Britain, the Netherlands, Scandinavia and Italy there are a growing number of demonstrations to prevent the return to the Cold War. More than 100,000 people are expected in Bonn next Saturday and, despite efforts by government members, 55 Social Democratic and 16 liberal deputies have signed the appeal. In Britain the demand for disarmament dominated the Labor Party congress. In Washington itself 400,000 labor unionists have demonstrated. In France there is no doubt that the rally planned for 25 October by the peace movement will be a great success. It is this universal assertion of the desire for peace which makes Mr Reagan's insane policy vulnerable. On Thursday evening he stormed against these "pacifists" and "neutralists," as he calls them, who, he complained, are "increasingly making their voices heard." Fortunately it is not in his power to impose silence on them.

Recalling the agreement signed with the PS, Georges Marchais stated in the National Assembly 15 September that any French initiative to seek peace and disarmament would be salutory reflection of the changes which have come about in our national life. Several of the remarks made by Francois Mitterrand in his press conference 24 September follow the same line: the desire for the simultaneous disappearance of the military blocs, the calculation that there is at present a real strategic balance, the invitation to negotiation without delay not only to halt excessive armament but to achieve disarmament. These are stances which should inspire our country's international action and which deserve to be heeded in the world to make the language of dialogue and cooperation prevail over the dangerous accentuation of tensions.

PERTINI, COLOMBO MEET WITH MUBARAK, RETURN HOME

AU101928 Rome ANSA in English 1924 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Oct (ANSA) -- Italian head of state Sandro Pertini, accompanied by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, in Cairo for the state funeral for Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, met this afternoon with the Egyptian president-designate, Husni Mubarak. The consultation took place in the Uruba Palace in a Cairo suburb. Immediately after the talk, Pertini and his delegation left the Egyptian capital to return to Rome.

Sinai Troop Decision Denied

AU091608 Rome ANSA in English 1517 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 9 Oct (ANSA) -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo denied reports in the press today that the government has already decided to send troops to the Sinai to join an international peace-keeping force. The diplomatic chief dismissed the reports as pre-mature and groundless while giving reporters a brief rundown of the foreign policies covered at this morning's cabinet meeting in Rome.

Insisting that no decision has yet been taken, Colombo stuck by the version he gave Parliament yesterday according to which the government will come up with its reply to the Egyptian and Israeli request in due time and submit it to Parliament after consulting with the country's Western allies.

The joint Egyptian-Israeli request, the government official told the lower house Foreign Relations Commission Thursday, was in keeping with the United Nations' Security Council resolution on the Middle East (242). The peace-keeping force, he added, was planned for the purpose of assisting Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai.

Spadolini Trip Announced

AU091604 Rome ANSA in English 1513 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 9 Oct (ANSA) -- Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini announced plans today to make an official visit to Cairo in the near future to meet President Anwar as-Sadat's successor, Vice President Husni Mubarak. During an interview aired on the radio this morning, Spadolini said he had just recently accepted an invitation from As-Sadat to visit Egypt and planned to keep the appointment with the slain president's successor.

MORE DETAILS ON KILLING OF PLO PRESS CHIEF

AU091550 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 9 Oct (ANSA) -- Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) press chief Abu Sharar, an intellectual known for his moderate views in Al-Fatah's Central Committee, was blown to pieces by a bomb which gutted his hotel room in Rome overnight. The PLO office in Rome charged Israeli spies with the murder this morning, but spokesmen from the dissident Palestinian guerrilla group, "Al Asifa" claimed they had "executed the traitor" in anonymous phone tips to UPI in Beirut and REUTERS in Rome.

Abu Sharar, a well-known Arab literary critic who shunned terrorism was in Rome for a conference on "media solidarity with Palestinian newsmen." The 47-year-old victim was a close friend of Palestinian poet (Wael Zuaiter), slain in Rome in 1972 by an Israeli assault squad. He signed in at Rome's Hotel Flora four days ago with a false passport in one (Hassah Zithouni's) name, a passport issued by Lebanese authorities in 1978 for an Algerian-born holder.

The high-powered device which killed Abu Sharar was planted under his bed, Rome firemen confirmed today after inspecting the devastated hotel room whose ceiling caved in from the blast. His body was so charred investigators were unable to determine whether he was asleep or what he was wearing when the bomb went off. The only object police were able to collect from the debris was a 7.65 caliber hand gun which they believe may have belonged to the victim.

Abu Sharar, who has been the chief of the PLO's news and information office since April 1980, leaves behind a wife and three children, the elder of which is ten years old. Before taking over the organization's press office, he was the secretary of Al-Fatah's revolutionary council, which recruits guerrillas for the resistance.

In his address to the Palestinian media conference in Rome this week, the PLO official asserted that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat deserved the fate he met "because he deceived the Egyptian and Palestinian peoples." Sadat's death, he said, compounded with the problems Zionism was creating, complicated the situation in the Middle East and heightened the risk of a new war.

The slain Palestinian journalist met at the conference with Catholic Bishop Hilarion Capucci, an old acquaintance of his, who was jailed and then expelled from Israel a few years ago on charges of smuggling arms for Palestinian guerrillas.

Considered a loyal follower of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, Abu Sharar was member of the organization's center left faction, which advocated a policy of nonalignment. He came to Rome often to meet with Italian political figures and attend conferences and debates. He was recently operated on for an undisclosed illness at a Rome hospital.

The dissident "Al-Asifa" Palestinian movement, headed by Abu Nidal, has made assaults on other PLO officials in the past. The caller to UPI in Beirut today announced in what the American news agency's switchboard operator said was an international call from an undetermined calling-point:

"Majed Abu Sharar and his comrades have deviated from the true course of the Palestinian revolution and the armed struggle. They are traitors. We have liquidated Abu Sharar and we'll liquidate the others."

The PLO office spokesman in Rome, on the other hand, issued a statement charging Israeli agents with the hotel room attack and cited a "WAFA" dispatch monitored here from Beirut blaming the Israeli joint chiefs of staff for the "criminal attack, the latest of a long series aimed at wiping out the PLO's leaders and structures."

Israel Accused

AU101503 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 10 Oct (ANSA) -- The Palestinian Liberation Organization has accused the Israeli security services of killing PLO press chief Abu Sharar in Rome. Speaking to a crowded press conference here last night, a PLO spokesman categorically denied the possibility that the assassination was carried out by a dissident Palestinian guerrilla group called "Al-Asifa." "The Al-Asifa organization is not capable of carrying out an attack like this," spokesman M. (Hammad) told newsmen in this capital.

From Beirut, the PLO has accused Italian police with negligence and collusion with Israeli security services. Meanwhile, in Rome police headquarters categorically denied releasing any version of Sharar's death, stating that the investigation is still continuing.

Shortly after the explosion rumors circulated here that an Arab was blown up while making a bomb in his hotel room. The PLO spokesman said that someone on Sharar's level did not make bombs. "He is not a terrorist but a political personality who sought to maintain good relations with Italian intellectual circles and political parties," (Hammad) continued.

(Hammad) who is the PLO chief in Rome, said that Sharar was checked into a Flora Hotel under a false name for reasons of security. Reservations in his real name had been made at a hotel on the northwestern outskirts of the city.

"Abu Sharar loved Italy and had the best of relations with the Italian political world... only the hand of Israel could have committed this crime," (Hammad) exclaimed. The assassinated PLO leader was praised by Orthodox Bishop Hilarion Capucci (a strong advocate of the Palestinian cause) and by British actress Vanessa Redgrave, known for her Arab sympathies. Sharar was also a good friend of (Wadi Zuater), a Palestinian poet and the PLO's first contact man in Rome who was riddled with bullets in 1972 on the outskirts of this city. That crime has been attributed to the Israeli secret servcies.

MINISTERS COUNCIL CALLS FIRST CONFIDENCE VOTE

NC130124 Paris AFP in English 0052 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 13 Oct (FP) -- The Italian Council of Ministers on Monday called for a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies to overcome obstructions placed by the tiny Radical Party (RP) to a bill on public contributions to political parties. It is the first time since Premier Giovanni Spadolini came to power in June that the government has sought such a confidence vote.

A statement from the Council of Ministers said that after consultations with the heads of the five major political parties, the government had decided to pose the question of confidence. Observers noted that the government in effect was seeking to pass directly to a vote on its proposal on contributions to parties, wtihout having to debate each one of the approximately 6,000 amendments filed by the Radical Party. The bill would increase state contributions to political parties to 120 billion lira (103 million dollars) next year from 45 billion lira this year.

The government of Arnaldo Forlani, which preceded that of Mr Spadolini, had been criticized in the press and by opposition parties for its frequent recourse to confidence votes in order to move legislation through Parliament.

Government, Optimistic

AU130904 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 13 Oct (ANSA) -- A debate in the Italian lower house on public financing for the nation's political parties shifts today to the motion filed by the government Monday to call a confidence vote on the legislation to break through the filibuster mounted by the Radical Party, one of the smallest alignments represented in the house. The decision to hold a "technical" vote of confidence, reached at the end of a meeting of representatives of the five government parties, was announced to the house by Minister Without Portfolio Giuseppe Zamberletti.

Radical Party M.P.'s fired back the response that they intended to present another 300 amendments to the public financing legislation, which has already cleared the Senate, and call for separate ballots on each of their amendments.

On the government side, a note released by the premier's office in the evening explained that the decision to submit the bill to a confidence test was a "technical and not a political" matter. The document referred to the upcoming vote as one "which will not involve the positions of the (parliamentary) majority and those of the government" of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals.

Government spokesmen pointed out that the bill can be expected to come through the house with a comfortable margin because opposition parties which do not share in the thinking behind the Radical filibuster can either vote for it or abstain.

The articles of the public financing legislation which have been stingingly criticized by the Radicals are the one to index the funds to the cost of living and the area of disclosure. One of the Radical aims is to introduce amendments which would require subjecting political party balance sheets to special audits and full disclosure regulations.

On the issue of indexation, the M.P. manning the filibuster have pointed out that linking public funds for the parties to the cost of living index, to recover financing eroded by galloping inflation since 1974, would cost the state 32 billion lire (over $26 million) for the period 1974-1980. This allocating would be over and above the 82 billion 886 million lire (nearly $70 million) required to finance the parties annually beginning in 1981.

On the basis of the legislation, the total of public financing for the parties is doled out to each alignment according to representation of Parliament. The party of relative majority in Italy, the Christian Democrats, therefore, can expect to rake in 15 billion 485 million lire (nearly $13 million) for 1980 and another 30 billion 583 million lire (around $26 million) for the current year.

The nation's second party, the opposition Communists with 201 seats in the house compared to the 261 held by the Christian Democrats, would add to its coffers 11 billion 377 million lire (about $10 million) for 1980 and nearly double that figure for 1981. A small alignment, such as the right-of-center Liberal Party with nine seats in the house, would receive with the passage of the legislation 1 billion 556 million lire ($1.3 million) and another 3 billion 74 million lire ($2.5 million) for the current year.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU121520 Rome ANSA in English 1504 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 12 Oct (ANSA) -- Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek arrived in Rome today for a two-day working visit to include consultations with the head of Italian diplomacy, Emilio Colombo, on the situation in Poland following the windup of the independent trade union, Solidarnosc, congress.

The Italian foreign minister, speaking to newsmen at Rome's international Fiumicino Airport, said that, "Italy follows developments of the situation in Poland with close interest and with anxiety and concern as well. Though there is no lack of other areas of tension in the sorld," Colombo noted, "and the past few days have demonstrated this, the situation in Poland remains the most relevant problem for Europe and for East-West relations."

The Italian diplomatic chief said that he hoped his talks with Czyrek would lead to "a more direct judgement of the Polish Government's attitude after the conclusion of the Solidarnosc congress." Colombo also described bilateral relations between Italy and Poland as "excellent." In September, the Italian and Polish foreign ministers conferred in New York on the sidelines of the opening of the United National General Assembly.

SOVIET CIVIL AVIATION MINISTER BUGAYEV ARRIVES

AU111918 Rome ANSA in English 1910 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 11 Oct (ANSA) -- Soviet Civil Aviation Minister Marshal Pavlovich Boris Bugayev arrived in Rome Sunday from Moscow for a week-long official visit. During his stay in the Italian capital he will meet Thursday with Transport Minister Vincenzo Balzamo. The two men will discuss problems linked to civil aviation and Italo-Soviet relations in that sector.

On Friday, Bugayev will meet with Rome government leaders. Bugayev was welcomed at Rome's international airport by Transport Under Secretary Elio Tiriolo. He is due to leave Rome for Moscow next Sunday.

PCI RELEASES 'DEMOCRATIC ALTERNATIVE' DOCUMENT

AU102022 Rome ANSA in English 1926 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 10 Oct (ANSA) -- A ringing appeal for the "creation of a democratic alternative" in Italy to put an end to the Christian Democrat Party's "occupation of the state" was contained in a document drafted by the leadership of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] opposition alignment which closely rivals the strength of the party of relative majority, the Christian Democrats.

The document released today by PCI headquarters in Rome will be [word indistinct] on for rank and file debate and analysis in a series of regional party congresses [word indistinct] the autumn and winter months. In their document, Italy's Communists argued that the extremely serious political crisis now sweeping the country could lead to a sharp shift to the right or to "an atrophy with no roads leading out of it."

To counter this crisis, the Communists reproposed the "democratic alternative" first aired in the shambles of the southern Italian regions devastated by the killer earthquake of November 1980. This alternative, according to the PCI [words indistinct] shape as "a new response to the new problems and new requirements of an industrialized country, a response which cannot be the one provided by a social democratic past nor in any way by the Eastern European models." The driving forces of this alternative must be those parties of the historic left, the communists and the socialists, the document insisted.

The future lineup envisioned by Italy's Communists must include those political and cultural areas, especially Roman Catholics, tired of "Christian Democratic power" and those who would topple this power "for a real democratic change."

Following a reading of the Communists leadership document, political analysis noted that the party shied away from labeling their alternative an "alternative of the left" and, instead, emphasized the need to rally "the widest possible spectrum of social and political forces" around the Communist proposal.

These political commentators said that the idea of the "democratic alternative" marks a decisive shift away from the policy line of the "historic compromise" (entente between the Christian Democrats and the Communists) first proposed by PCI Secretary Enrico Berlinguer in 1973. They pointed out that the "historic compromise" idea accepted the Christian Democrat Party was representative of the majority of Italy's democratic Roman Catholics and was transformed briefly into reality in 1978 in the immediate aftermath of the kidnapping and killing of the Christian Democrat Party chairman, Aldo Moro, in the spring of that year. In Parliament, the Communists entered a "national unity majority" to support the government led by Premier Giulio Andreotti by abstaining.

The "democratic alternative," however, comes as a reflection of the Communist leadership view that no alliance with the Christian Democrats is possible and is aimed at luring away from the party of relative majority the more progressive areas of the Catholic world.

DEMONSTRATION IN SICILY PROTESTS EUROMISSILES

AU121445 Rome ANSA in English 0855 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Comiso, 12 Oct (ANSA) -- Some 10,000 people staged a demonstration in Comiso, Sicily Sunday to protest plans to install Euromissiles there. The demonstrators, mostly young people, came from all over, Sicily to oppose plans, as they see it to make their island a nuclear outpost bristling between East and West. They marched past the Comiso airport where the cruise missile base is to be set up.

SEMINAR OF ARAB JOURNALISTS ENDS IN ROME

AU101429 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 10 Oct (ANSA) -- Arab journalists and intellectuals wound up a three-day seminar in Rome with an appeal to "all democratic and friendly forces" to boycott the plan for Palestinian self-determination under Israeli occupation. In a resolution adopted last night at the end of the seminar, the self-determination plan put forward by Egypt and Israel under the sponsorship of the United States was said to have as its goal the quashing of Palestinian hopes for an independent state.

The seminar, devoted to international solidarity with Palestinian writers, journalists and intellectuals, was organized by the Federation of Arab Journalists in conjunction with the Italian Association for Italo-Arab Friendship.

The resolution said that Arab journalists and intellectuals were in favor of any initiative that would end the Iraqi-Iranian conflict underway for over a year and that would restore good-neighbor relations between these two states so that they could devote their resources to the fight against Israel. The document accused "American imperialism and the collusion between Israel and the United States" with seeking to "liquidate the rights of the Palestinian people."

The Arab journalists and intellectuals attending the just-concluded seminar also claimed that Israel and the U.S. were seeking to Zionize Lebanon so as to force that country to join the peace process launched by Egypt and the Jewish state in November of 1979. They also claimed that the Israelis had conducted a "cultural war" against Arabs living in the occupied lands to keep intellectuals from springing up among the younger generations.

In conclusion, the seminar participants reiterated their firm conviction that the Palestinian Liberation Organization was the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

BERLINGUER DEPARTS FOR LATIN AMERICAN TRIP

AU091646 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 9 Oct (ANSA) -- Italian Communist Party (PCI) Secretary Enrico Berlinguer described his trip to Cuba and Central America today as a development for "Euro-communism," the West European brand of communism which claims independence from Moscow, in a departure statement at the airport this morning.

The Italian political leader, who heads the biggest communist party of the West and who has spear-headed the "Euro-communist" drive, specified that he wanted to explore the points on which advanced Latin American countries, the Third World and the vanguard of the West European workers' movement may meet.

He starts a five-day official visit to Cuba upon his arrival in Havana today and then goes on to Mexico October 14-19 as a guest of that country's Communist Party and Nicaragua October 19-22 as a guest of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, who invited the Italian Communist leader to his country, will be meeting with him on the 12th.

AUSTRIA

KREISKY 'BREAKS' WITH PLO LEADER 'ARAFAT

AU111642 Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 11 Oct 81 p 2

[Peter Gnam report]

[Excerpt] Vienna -- After the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, Chancellor Kreisky has now broken with the man he defended until recently against the whole world and who he had made "presentable" in the first place: PLO chief 'Arafat. In a talk with KRONEN-ZEITUNG and on the Vienna Domestic Service "Morgen Journal" program, Kreisky described as "incomprehensible anyone praising a murder and being happy about it," as 'Arafat did. In addition to personal consequences, the chancellor announced that at present there is no interest in a new official PLO representative in Vienna.

Yesterday, the day of As-Sadat's funeral, the chancellor once more expressed his shock at the murder. Assassinations have never served peaceful development, he said -- on the contrary. Then the chancellor turned to statements by 'Arafat, who after the assassination had repeatedly declared that he was happy that the traitor As-Sadat had been killed. In this context, Kreisky declared yesterday: "There will be personal consequences -- I don't want to say any more about it."

NETHERLANDS

ARAB LEAGUE SEEKS TO OPEN OFFICE IN THE HAGUE

PM090951 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 6 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpt] The Arab League, in which the Arab nations and the PLO are represented, wants to open an office in The Hague. Since the beginning of June, when the league's request reached the Foreign Ministry, a correspondence on the matter has been taking place. The government agrees in principle to the establishment of an office, but talks are still being held on the status of the league's representatives.

Last week the league rented a building in The Hague next to the British Embassy. According to a Foreign Ministry spokesman, anyone has a right to do this but for the past month the ministry has not heard anything from the league, after The Hague sent a request that a mission be sent to the Netherlands to arrange the final formalities.

PORTUGAL

BRIEFS

LOURES BYELECTION -- In the byelection to the Loures Municipal Council, victory went to the United People's Alliance [APU], which is now again in charge of the Municipal Council. The APU won with 56,752 votes, or 45.3 percent, and was followed by the Socialist Party, with 33,278 votes, or 26.6 percent; the Democratic Alliance, with 29,393 votes, or 23.5 percent; the Independent Social Democratic Association and Union of the Left for Socialist Democracy, with 1,029 votes, or 0.8 percent; the Popular Democratic Union, with 812 votes, or 0.6 percent; the Communist Party of Portuguese Workers, with 860 votes, or 0.7 percent; the Popular Unity Front, with 665 votes, or 0.5 percent, and the Workers Party for Socialist Unity, with 409 votes, or 0.3 percent. [Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 12 Oct 81 LD]

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MINISTERS 'TO STRENGTHEN POLITICAL COOPERATION'

LD131438 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1410 GMT 13 Oct 81

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Common Market foreign ministers agreed in London today to strengthen their political co-operation in what could be a significant development of Common Market activities. They decided that "political aspects of security" can now regularly be discussed by EEC foreign ministers.

A carefully worded statement after the meeting at Lancaster House said the ministers agreed "to maintain the flexible and pragmatic approach which has made it possible to discuss in political co-operation certain important foreign policy questions bearing on the political aspects of security."

Lord Carrington, Britain's foreign secretary and current president of the community, told reporters afterwards that this did not include defence aspects of security. There was nothing in the proposals "which would undermine the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation," something that would be "gravely damaging."

But Lord Carrington gave few details of the exact nature of the subjects that the ministers would discuss. He mentioned disarmament proposals relating to the European security conference, but in general they would operate on an ad hoc basis, he said.

He acknowledged the potential problems facing Ireland which is a neutral country not in NATO. "They are anxious to see that security is defined in a way that is acceptable to them. We have made it clear that the security aspects we are talking about are political and not defence." "It will be rather ad hoc. We have no wish to embarass the Irish," he said.

The significance of today's decision is that ministers have taken another stage forward in developing their political links within the community. Political co-operation is not part of the Rome treaty, but as Lord Carrington points out, co-operation meetings have been held for 11 years and have become a central element in the foreign policies of the 10 community countries.

Although ministers have stressed that they are not concerned with defence, the Soviet Union can be expected to question whether a specific European defence bloc is now developing.

Lord Carrington said it had been agreed to strengthen the political co-operation machinery by creating a small staff to work under the Common Market president. This staff would be drawn from governments of the existing, previous and succeeding presidencies. Each country is president for six months at a time. Lord Carrington said the staff would remain employed by their national Foreign Ministry and would be on the staff of the embassy in the presidency capital.

It was also agreed that crisis procedures would be improved so that in the event of a crisis a foreign ministers meeting would be called within 48 hours. "That should prevent some of the disarray that existed in the community after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan," said Lord Carrington.

A statement issued after the meeting said that foreign ministers noted "that it is increasingly possible for the ten to speak with one voice in international affairs." It was also planned to strengthen contacts in the field of political co-operation with the European Parliament. The statement emphasised that the success of political cooperation depended to a large degree on confidentiality.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON PLO, 'ARAFAT

AU131146 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Asked about Austria's relations with the PLO and about a successor to expelled PLO delegate Ghazi Husayn, Foreign Minister Pahr today said:

[Begin recording] We have recognized the PLO de facto, as a reality. Our recognition has never meant that we approve of everything the PLO says or PLO representatives do. In other words, our relationship with the PLO as an organization has not changed through this very unfortunate -- and, from our viewpoint, very objectionable -- statement [by 'Arafat lauding As-Sadat's assassination]. As far as I personally am concerned, all I can say is that the PLO's representative in Austria is always at the same time a representative of 'Arafat. And it is obvious and self-evident that we have no interest in having in Austria the representative of someone who welcomes terrorist murder. [end recording]

MINISTER OPTIMISTIC ABOUT POLISH COAL DELIVERIES

AU131445 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 13 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] Vienna -- Following a talk with Polish Foreign Trade Minister Karski, Trade Minister Staribacher expressed optimism regarding coal deliveries from Poland this year. Staribacher expects Austria this year to get "substantially more than only one-third" of the agreed coal quota.

However, Austria will be compelled to buy part of the coal it needs in the West. And there, according to Staribacher, prices are at least 20 percent higher than those of Polish coal. In this context, Staribacher noted that prices of all energy imports from socialist countries are more favorable than those of energy imports from Western countries.

AUSTRIA INCURS GROWING DEFICITS IN CEMA TRADE

AU131449 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 13 Oct 81 p 10

[Summary] The growing gap between an only moderate increase of exports to CEMA countries and rapidly rising imports from these countries has led to a drastic increase of Austria's deficit in its CEMA trade. This deficit amounted to 1.4 billion schillings in the first quarter of this year. And at 3.4 billion schillings in the second quarter, it was as high as in all of 1980. Austria's deficit in its trade with the USSR reached 3.8 billion schillings in the second quarter -- 18 percent of Austria's overall trade deficit. In trade with the CSSR, Austria incurred deficits of 0.9 billion schillings in the first quarter of 1981 and 0.8 billion schillings in the second quarter.

Despite market gains in the GDR, the USSR and Hungary, Austria's overall share in the CEMA market declined by 5.5 percent in the first quarter of 1981. In the second quarter, Austrian exports to CEMA countries developed more favorably, mainly owing to grain shipments to Poland and sugar deliveries to Romania.

PAHR MEETS WITH SOVIET CSCE DELEGATE ILICHEV

AU131309 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 10 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] Vienna -- Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr yesterday received a Soviet delegation headed by I. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister and Soviet CSCE delegate at the Madrid followup meeting. Officially, it was merely stated that "questions of joint interest" were discussed.

OFFICIAL 'SKEPTICAL' ABOUT CSCE NEGOTIATIONS

AU131314 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 13 Oct 81 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by Andreas Unterberger]

[Excerpt] Vienna -- On the eve of the next phase of the CSCE followup meeting in Madrid, Austria has again taken over a key role. Both superpowers are negotiating with Austrian Foreign Ministry diplomats in Vienna on how to overcome the CSCE deadlock. After last week's visit by Soviet chief delegate Ilichev, U.S. chief delegate Kampelmann is expected to arrive today, Tuesday.

Austrian CSCE expert Ceska, however, is skeptical regarding the negotiations scheduled to open on 27 October, despite the intensive preparations: "We take the greatest interest in the continuation of the CSCE process, but we do not see what could be put on the table."

Since March, a compromise proposal of the neutrals and nonaligned countries has been on the Madrid conference table, a proposal in the drafting of which Austria played a decisive role. However, this compromise thus far has not met with full approval in either East or West. A confidental suggestion submitted by Austria in July has not met with any response by the representatives of a hardline in the West either.

PAHR DISCUSSES SOUTH TIROL QUESTION

AU131438 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 13 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpts] "Since no progress has been made in 1980 regarding the implementation of the South Tirol package agreement, we will jointly exert pressure on the Rome central government," said Foreign Minister Pahr at a press conference in Innsbruck yesterday, following a session of the North and South Tirol Contact Committee attended by Governors Eduard Wallnofer and Silvius Magnago.

According to Pahr, the foremost task is to quickly solve the questions of ensuring that South Tiroleans can use their native language in dealing with the authorities and of establishing an autonomous court of administration for the Bolzano Province.
Asked about realistic possibilities of sanctions vis-a-vis Rome, Pahr answered evasively, stating that there might be a deterioration of the climate between the two countries.

BRIEFS

JUDICIAL COOPERATION WITH SFRY -- Talks held at the Austrian Justice Ministry from 28 September to 2 October between an Austrian and a Yugoslav delegation on the mutual execution of court sentences in criminal cases has led to the conclusion of an agreement. "This agreement is to permit closer cooperation between the judicial authorities of the two countries, especially through executing prison sentences or supervising persons having drawn suspended sentences or having been released on probation in their respective home country." During the negotiations, the Yugoslav delegation was received by Justice Minister Broda. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 3 Oct 81 p 3 AU]

EAST BLOC DEBTS -- At the end of 1980, the debts of East bloc countries to Austrian banks totaled 57.3 billion schillings. This total increased by another 14 billion schillings in the first half of 1981. About 40 percent of these debts are owned by Poland.
The second biggest East bloc debtor is the GDR, followed by the USSR and the CSSR.
[Vienna KURIER in German 7 Oct 81 p 7 AU]

SCHMIDT FITTED WITH PACEMAKER, SUSPENDS DUTIES

LD131822 Hamburg DPA in German 1806 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 13 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was fitted with a heart pacemaker at the central military hospital in Koblenz today because of a risk of disturbances in his heart rhythm. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker said this evening that the operation, carried out by a team of doctors, took barely 1 hour. Schmidt telephoned his wife after the operation. If the post-operative phase proceeds satisfactorily, the chancellor will be able to resume his duties next week.

Becker said that Schmidt was given a local anesthetic. Before his operation, the chancellor conferred for 2-and-1/2-hours with State Secretary Manfred Lahnstein, the head of the federal chancellor's office, and changed current appointments.

Schmidt also wrote a long letter to SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, whom he wants to meet to discuss the North-South summit in Cancun, Mexico. The head of the federal chancellor's office is to see him in the hospital tomorrow to report on the situation.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHAIRS CABINET MEETING

LD140842 Hamburg DPA in German 0817 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 14 Oct (DPA) -- The Federal Cabinet met on Wednesday in Bonn under the chairmanship of Federal Foreign Minister and Deputy Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Genscher is deputizing for Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who on Tuesday underwent an operation for the implantation of a heart pacemaker. The state of health of the chancellor, who was operated on in the army hospital in Koblenz, was described by Government Spokesman Kurt Becker this morning as very satisfactory.

Cancels Latin America Tour

LD141104 Hamburg DPA in German 1037 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 14 Oct (DPA) -- Deputy Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has canceled his tour through three South and Central American states because in the immediate future he must take care of government business in Bonn until Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is able to work again. Originally, Genscher intended to leave Bonn on Thursday and visit Columbia, Nicaragua and Honduras prior to the North-South summit conference in Cancun, Mexico, 22-23 October. Informed sources in the Foreign Ministry are not yet able to say whether and when Genscher will be able to visit these three states.

In Bonn today there was no doubt Genscher would fly to Mexico in the coming week to take part in the summit conference of the 22 states. What is not known is whether Schmidt will be able to travel then and head the German delegation.

CHANCELLOR WELCOMES EAST-WEST ARMS TALKS

LD121230 Hamburg DPA in German 1119 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn/Hamburg, 12 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt emphatically underlined the demand for nuclear disarmament among the nuclear powers. In a speech to the Hamburg Overseas Club on Monday afternoon, Schmidt welcomed the start of talks scheduled for the end of November between the United States and the Soviet Union on European medium-range weapons and the negotiations planned for next year, including on strategic nuclear weapons.

Pointing out that the Federal Republic signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, he said: "This gives us, with all other nonnuclear signatory states, the right to expect that the nuclear powers not only limit their nuclear arms but, in fact, reduce them."

According to Schmidt, the Federal Government will do all in its power to ensure that the Geneva negotiations on medium-range weapons are brought to a successful conclusion. Schmidt added that he knows that U.S. President Ronald Reagan is imbued with this desire and that he wishes to reach this goal. The Federal Government has made a great contribution to the fact that these negotiations are now to begin at long last. "I am thoroughly proud of that," he said.

Schmidt once again spoke in favor of a military balance in Europe. If this balance were lost, a real endangering of the security of West Europe, the FRG and Berlin would ensue. The chancellor predicted that he will seek agreement with Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev during his visit to Bonn at the end of November on the principles of military balance, arms limitation, detente and cooperation in Europe. He underlined the necessity of talks between East and West and said that it would be even better if there were to be a meeting next year between Brezhnev and Reagan as the two highest-placed leaders of the two world powers.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON SCHMIDT-MITTERRAND TALKS

DW091047 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 9 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Regarding the meeting between FRG Chancellor Schmidt and French President Mitterrand, LUEBECKER NACHRICHTEN writes: Following these talks, we may take it for granted that the chancellor and the president, who met for the first time without the unpleasant protocol of an official conference, have come closer together. After all, Mitterrand, who remained rather aloof from Bonn after his inauguration, now speaks of a preferential relationship and this is a clear indication that harmony has grown broader. There was, by the way, perfect harmony of views between the chancellor and the president on the very point over which differences cropped up between Willy Brandt and Mitterrand during the former's recent visit: the conviction that Moscow's missile armament seriously threatens West Europe's security and that a renunciation of NATO's counterarmament decisions might entail fatal consequences.

A SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG editorial says: The German-French summit talks in Latche in southwest France, which both sides called private, were quite clearly marked by a great deal of harmony of views about regaining military balance in Europe. Both Mitterrand and Schmidt made a point of welcoming the U.S. arms buildup plans, declaring that a balance of power in the heart of the old continent is the precondition for peace. Ronald Reagan was complimented on giving the right answer to the massive missile threat by the Soviets. In this respect, the Latche meeting was extremely important.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG sums up its view: Chancellor Schmidt returned to Bonn from his political trip to the French Atlantic coast with the certainty that President Mitterrand fully backs him in the vital questions concerning East-West policies. This backing is highly valuable in domestic policy because there are considerable forces in the grand government party which overtly and covertly oppose the Federal Government. The opponents of the chancellor within the ranks of his own party, who consider U.S. President Reagan's pace in security and disarmament too vigorous and daring, are very much at variance with the view of their socialist friends beyond the Rhine. The editorial then continues: Unlike the harmony with respect to security policy, the European policy balance sheet of Latche shows considerable gaps. Unfortunately, Schmidt and Mitterrand did not go beyond merely establishing possibilities for rapprochement. This is regrettable particularly because unemployment, currency calamities and agricultural worries are problems which seriously jeopardize the cohesion of the EC states.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE COMMENTS ON MIDDLE EAST

OW131103 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Commentary signed G-N.: "Crisis Management"]

[Text] The inner stability of Egypt is the subject of increased Western concern, at least for a longer transition period. The period of an outward contribution to stability, as far as possible, again lies solely on the shoulders of America. Whenever it is important, the Europeans have nothing to offer. The Near and the Middle East are a permanent test of their foreign political ambitions according to the Venice statement and of their failure in the concrete case.

The U.S. 6th Fleet has taken a watch position in the eastern Mediterranean. The planned American-Egyptian maneuvers will be intensified next month. The fact that two wings of B-52 long-distance bombers are supposed to drop a load of live bombs on a part of the Egyptian desert, is certainly not an answer to the question of whether the planes can fly nonstop from America and back if refueled in the air. It is much rather a demonstrative political act. The American long-distance bombers will draw a political line on the map. A linkage of interests will be demonstrated. It is supposed to have effects with regard to all sides. One effect will help harassed Sudan in its conflict with Libya: another the moderate states on the Arab peninsula, particularly Saudi Arabia; a third will help Israel directly; and the fourth will reach to Moscow. The Soviet Union is warned against exploiting the insecure situation after As-Sadat's death. The Moscow protest signals that the message has been received.

American arms and American presence are of little help for the inner stabilization of harassed governments on the African-Asiatic subcontinent. As-Sadat did not fall victim to outer enemies in Libya or Syria but to the radical Islamic renovation movement. The same force had overthrown the shah and threatened the Saud family at the great mosque of Mecca. A cultural revolution is being attempted, and it is aimed at Western materialism thus also at Moscow. The new American engagement in Egypt and Arabia needs tact and a sense of proportion in order to fulfill its aim, the warning of third states against interference, without increasing the inner Islamic unrest.

NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY ADDRESSES PLEA TO USSR

LD131658 Hamburg DPA in German 1607 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Munich, 13 Oct (DPA) -- The political committee of the North Atlantic Assembly has appealed to the Soviet Union "not to exert pressure on Poland and to respect the right of the Polish people to self-determination." The North Atlantic Assembly began its annual meeting in Munich yesterday. In a resolution to be voted upon on Thursday and Friday, the NATO parliamentarians called on the members of the Western alliance to impress on the Soviet leadership the importance of noninterference in Poland. They also appealed to Moscow to withdraw Soviet troops from Afghanistan. A draft resolution by the military committees of the North Atlantic Assembly calls on member states to "provide the necessary forces for a credible deterrent".

BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH PRC — Bonn, 9 Oct (DPA) -- An agreement to continue the German-Chinese cultural exchange program in 1982 and 1983 was signed at the Bonn Foreign Ministry on Friday by the head of the cultural department, Kurt Mueller, and the Chinese ambassador in Bonn, Zhang Tong. A Foreign Ministry spokesman explained that priority is given again to the sciences, higher education and language training. The program includes an extensive range of German study grants, the admission of Chinese Government scholarship holders and visits of German students and scholars to China. The exchange of artists and exhibitions will continue. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1510 GMT 9 Oct 81 LD]

CHEYSSON CITED ON TALKS WITH CZYREK, WALESA

PM131447 Paris LE MONDE in French 11-12 Oct 81 p 3

[Maurice Delarue dispatch: "Pierre Mauroy To Visit Warsaw mid-December"]

[Text] During Cheysson's visit to Warsaw, Mr Kania, head of the Polish communist party, renewed the invitation to Mr Mitterrand to visit Poland. Mauroy will pay an official visit to the Polish capital in mid-December, the external relations minister has stated. Moreover, visits are envisaged for the ministers of culture, research, agriculture and health.

Cheysson who returned to Paris in the evening of Friday 9 October after a meeting with Polish communist party leader Kania, had two intentions. His avowed objective was to ascertain the real situation in a country which plays a decisive role in East-West relations and to see what France could do to help it. His second, undeclared, objective was to preach wisdom, to help "defuse" the internal Polish tensions which could have serious international consequences.

The economic crisis is far from being solved. Poland still needs credits and food, but the Minister pointed to encouraging signs. "Virtually nobody is going hungry," he said before leaving Warsaw. Poland is now exporting potatoes; it is self-sufficient in sugar and the grain harvest is up to 2 million tons. But the meat shortage continues and there is a disastrous drop in coal production, which will affect France.

At the political level Mr Cheysson described as a "major event" the talks he had "in complete freedom" with what he called "nonofficial authorities but which are representative of the Polish population," like Monsignor Dabrowksi, number two among the clergy, and above all, Walsea. "Who would have thought 2 years ago that such free conversations would be possible?" he said. "Who would conceive of such conversations elsewhere in East Europe?"

Nonetheless it is doubtful that the leadership was delighted at the precedent set, which gives the Solidarity trade union a kind of international consecration. When he received the French press, Polish Foreign Minister Czyrek refused to comment on the Cheysson-Walesa meeting, arguing that he did not know what had been said. Nonetheless he vehemently condemned (without naming Solidarity) "irresponsible forces with anarchic leanings which are supported by outside forces seeking confrontation."

As regards French aid, Mr Cheysson stressed that the Poles are expecting credits in various forms, not only from France but from the West as a whole. Mr Czyrek, however, presented things differently: "Poland," he said, "expects cooperation from France in all spheres which serve economic and social stabilization which is the vital precondition for any political stability."

This was s superfluous recommendation addressed to Mr Cheysson. Although he did not say it in public, the minister had come to tell his interlocutors in substance: "We want to help you but our big Western economic partners are growing tired. They fear that aid without security. Do not destroy the Polish economy; recovery must start at any price. An upturn in coal production would be particularly desirable and, in a period of energy shortages, it would be of service to the whole world ...."

The leadership was all for that, as was Monsignor Dabrowski (to whom Mr Cheysson apparently presented this argument in a more historical form). But the same was not true of Mr Walesa for whom this plea for a period of industrial peace was particularly intended. "There is no question of my appealing to the workers," the Solidarity chairman replied in substance. "I would not be followed. We must continue to develop and extend our roots to secure new guarantees."

Mr Walesa seems as unaware of the international risks which his action involves as he is of what Mr Czyrek calls "the historical drafts" surrounding Poland and which are prompting the Warsaw government to work "in a realistic spirit" to take account "of geopolitical constraints" and, more explicitly, "to humor the Kremlin".

In any case Mr Cheysson denied having made any allusion to Polish-Soviet relations. Alliances could not be challenged or even discussed in the East any more than in the West. The minister admitted that relations between Paris and Moscow have "cooled" owing to Afghanistan and the Soviet Euromissiles. But he did not notice any anxiety on this subject among the Poles, any more than among other ministers from Warsaw Pact countries with whom he met in New York.

Finally, Mr Cheysson expressed the hope that the dialogue opened with Warsaw can be "an element" in a broader dialogue with the other East European countries, but he admitted that the "doctrine" of the Socialist government to which he belongs is still not "totally clear" on this point.

During his stay he drew many parallels between the left's arrival in power in France and the "renewal of Polish socialism." He apparently even tried to mollify Mr Walesa by telling him that if he succeeded in introducing a pluralist society in Poland "it would be bound to strengthen socialism in France." For his part the Polish Minister [as published], asked whether he deemed the left's victory in France "important" for French-Polish relations, replied with a touch of irony: "I think so, but not for ideological reasons because family quarrels are sometimes the fiercest."

WALESA, SOLIDARITY DELEGATION ARRIVE 14 OCT

LD141124 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Ex rpt] Lech Walesa arrived from Warsaw at about 1105 this morning at Orly Airport. He is leading a Solidarity delegation and is to spend 1 week in France at the invitation of all the French trade union groups with the exception of the CGC [General Confederation of Managerial Personnel].

CHEYSSON DISCUSSES MIDEAST, CANCUN CONFERENCE

PM131137 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Oct 81 p 4

[Unattributed Report: "An Obstacle to 'Rapproachement Within Arab Nation' Removed"]

[Text] As-Sadat's death removes "an obstacle" to the "rapprochement within the Arab nation" necessary to peace, External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said on Sunday 11 October in reply to questions asked by Europe 1 Press Club journalists.

Questioned on the consequences of President as-Sadat's death, the minister first stated that the consolidation of the power of his presumed successor Mr Mubarak is "a very difficult matter," if he succeeds, "We have no reason to think that there would be a marked change of policy," but if he is "forced to take tough measures we have no way of knowing what would happen."

Mr Cheysson continued: "There was not one Arab leader (with whom he or Mr Mitterrand recently met) who did not admit that peace in the Near East requires Egypt's return to the Arab camp. There is not one of them, neither Palestinian nor Syrian -- I am thinking of those who are regarded as extremists -- nor anybody among the moderates in the Gulf countries or the Maghreb, who did not recognize that there is no chance of an all-embracing peace in the Near East until Egypt returns to the framework of the Arab nation because peace will necessarily stem from negotiation among the parties concerned -- Israel on the one hand and the Arabs on the other. Until Egypt is with the Arabs nobody can see a way of negotiating the problems which were not raised within the Camp David framework. Consequently if you wish to be optimistic...you can say that As-Sadat's death, which as such is horrible, with all the consequences it might have for Egypt, removes an obstacle to this rapprochement within the Arab nation...the Arab League secretary general said that immediately."

"The Camp David process has virtually ended. Egypt's recovery of Egyptian territories is to be completed in April. What is left of Camp David after that?" The minister also said. When it was pointed out to him that there would be "continuous ties" between Israel and Egypt which the other Arab states reject, Mr Cheysson replied: "The others will certainly have to have contact with Israel. They know that quite well in private.... There is not a single Arab leader who now denies Israel's right to a future."

Reiterating that there is not one Arab leader who "fails to recognize that solving the Near East's fundamental problems -- the most important being the Palestinian problem -- requires a common Arab front," Mr Cheysson explained: "But each of the Arab countries has a major concern and they do not have the same one... I think that gives a very good chance for negotiation.... I am thinking of Jordan: the Jordanians are thinking primarily of the fate of their brothers or cousins on the other side of the Jordan River. In Lebanon people would like to survive and to exist as a state. The PLO is anxious to have a state and not to be merely a fighting organization. Syria is very anxious about its borders and about the military threat it sees in Israel. Saudi Arabia fears that the continuation of the war might create social disturbances and has one major concern -- the holy places. I think that negotiations will have a fairly good chance since the concerns are different. But Egypt must return to this unit if it is to have its true dimension. Thus, if President Mubarak asserts his authority he can lead Egypt into all-embracing discussions which, of course, will take Camp David into account.... If President Mubarak can lead Egypt into this discussion the Arab side will be able to negotiate."

Turning to the North-South summit which will be held in Cancun (Mexico) at the end of October, Mr Cheysson stated that it must produce "two or three specific, clearly defined decisions." He announced that France had sent a memorandum to the participants asking two questions to which it intends to obtain "the answer yes or no." "1 -- Should all-embracing negotiations at the United Nations start immediately after the current UN session? We believe that this is vital and that, from the political viewpoint, if this negotiation doesnot start we will have intolerable tension which will make it impossible to discuss any problem elsewhere.

"2 -- A proposal has been made by the World Bank for a massive injection of investments for energy production in the world. The World Bank has proposed an energy subsidiary...which would make it possible to mobilize large amounts of money coming from the international financial market, especially from the oil-producing countries.... Should this proposal be accepted, or a proposal which is at least equivalent in its financial effects?"

(In fact these two questions are addressed to the United States, which is hindering "all-embracing negotiations" within the United Nations for a "new world economic order." Former UN Assembly Chairman Mr von Wechmar (FRG) has the job of organizing these negotiations. Moreover the World Bank's "Energy Subsidiary" would aim to organize cooperation between the Western countries, the oil-producing countries and the Third World for developing energy within the latter, giving the oil-producing states, which are being asked to finance the operation, a more important role within existing international financial organizations. Should this cooperation be hindered at world level France would ask the EEC to organize it.)

COMMUNIST PARTY PUBLISHES RESOLUTION 13 OCT

NC131502 Paris AFP in English 1428 GMT 13 Oct 81

[By Yves de Saint Jacob]

[Text] Paris, 13 Oct (AFP) -- The French Communist Party (PCF) leadership, at its 24th congress next February, will not change its decision to join the Socialist government. This was made clear in the party resolution published in today's Communist daily L'HUMANITE for debate by the 600,000 party members.

It calls on them to show "unfailing solidarity" for the government of Socialist Premier Pierre Mauroy and to act "loyally within the new majority."

Observers here said that the heavy loss of votes suffered by the PCF in the recent presidential and parliamentary elections -- Communist deputies in the 491-seat National Assembly fell from 86 to 44 -- did not appear to weaken the position of party leader Georges Marchais. Some reports have said that he will be ousted.

Mr Marchais has stated that the PCF, with four ministers in the Cabinet, will stay in the government for as long as possible. He said that those who believed differently, that the Communist ministers would soon quit, were making a big mistake.

One of them, Charles Fiterman, (transport), is a top-ranker in the government. He is a minister of state making him the fourth ranking minister in the 43-strong cabinet.

Despite this, the PCF resolution stressed that its presence in the left coalition government, breaking 23 years of continuous right government, did not in any way mean that it was dropping Communist ideas and aims.

The congress will mainly concentrate on winning back lost votes. In the 1967 parliamentary elections the party won 22.5 percent of the votes compared to 19 percent by the non-communist left. The June 1981 results showed a spectacular loss of votes for the communists (16 percent) and a massive gain for the non-communist left (37.5 percent).

The Socialist Party, with its tiny Radical allies, has an overall majority in the assembly with 270 seats, compared to 107 in the last assembly.

The PCF Politbureau is urging a new-style mass movement to win more support.

The resolution termed the European communist bloc balance-sheet as "globally positive" and affirmed that there were various paths toward communism and not just one model way.

The resolution said that the PCF would seek disarmament in Europe in joint actions with social-democratic and Christian forces.

TRADE MINISTER COMMENTS ON ARMS SALES POLICY

NC131335 Paris AFP in English 1306 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 13 Oct (AFP) -- External Trade Minister Michel Jobert, explaining France's arms sales policy, said today: "It is not easy to be a great country, with a modern army, without selling arms."

France is the world's third largest arms manufacturer, after the United States and the Soviet Union, and just before Britain.

The minister, interviewed in the leftist daily LIBERATION, was asked whether France should sell arms without taking into account whether the client governments respect human rights. Mr Jobert, a former foreign minister under President Georges Pompidou, replied: "Different statements have given the impression of a certain indecision. But in fact they reveal a debate between the desirable and the possible." He said that the statements on arms sales by President Francois Mitterrand, on the eve of his official visit to London last month, indicated that "a nation's policy cannot be suddenly changed, even if one wants to make the change."

"The president made it clear that France's national defense depends on a foreign arms market large enough to guarantee that it can mass produce arms."

On the moral issue, Mr Jobert (?said): "I think that if a fingernail is torn off in some faraway corner of Asia, then we should refuse to supply the pincers which could be used to pull out this nail."

LIBERATION then asked about France's policy of selling nuclear plants to Iraq and South Korea.

Mr Jobert pointed out: "When a country is rich enough to buy a nuclear plant, then sooner or later it will be able to manufacture an atomic bomb." He said that such a country would be able to do so "as soon as it has 200 trained nuclear scientists.. Uranium is less important than brains."

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART IN PARIS FOR TALKS

FL130036 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of Cuba's State Committee for Economic Cooperation, is in Paris heading a delegation which will participate in the sixth meeting of the Cuban-French Joint Committee, scheduled to begin tomorrow in the French capital.

During the meeting, which will last 2 days, the Cuban delegation will have as its objective the increase of exports of rum, molasses, textile products and other commodities traditionally purchased in our country by France as well as it will attempt to place in the French market other Cuban products not presently known in France.

The participants in the Cuban-French Joint Committee meeting will also examine the possibility of increasing credits granted by France for the purchase of agricultural products, foodstuffs and spare parts, among others related to the investment chapter.

During his stay in Paris, Minister Rodriguez Llompart will hold talks with French Minister of State for Foreign Trade Michel Jobert, Minister of State for Transportation Charles Fiterman, Minister of State for Economic Planning and Development Michel Rocard and External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

BRIEFS

BURMESE AMBASSADOR -- French President Francois Mitterrand today praised Burma for its neutrality and pledged French help toward the development plans of this South-East Asian country. Accepting the accreditation here of the new Burmese ambassador to Paris, U Ko Ko Gui, Mr Mitterrand said France shared Burma's wishes for good relations, respect for human rights and no big power interference in the region. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1552 GMT 30 Sep 81 NC]

GOVERNMENT EASILY PASSES CONFIDENCE VOTE

NC132307 Paris AFP in English 2252 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 13 Oct (AFP) -- The Italian Government won a vote of confidence tonight by a comfortable majority on a bill allocating 82.886 billion lira (71 million dollars) a year to finance political parties from this year on.

The vote was 351 to 42 with 170 abstentions (by Communists and independent leftists). The five-party coalition cabinet was backed in the vote by all its parties -- Christian Democrats, Socialists, Liberals, Social Democrats and Republicans.

POLAND'S CZYREK MEETS OFFICIALS, DISCUSSES AID

AU131000 Rome ANSA in English 0806 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 13 Oct (ANSA) -- Italian aid for Poland and the most recent developments in the Eastern European country in the wake of the independent trade union Solidarnosc congress were the two major issues dealt with here Monday in consultations between Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and the head of Polish diplomacy, Josef Czyrek, who winds up a two-day working visit to Rome today.

The Polish foreign minister also met with Premier Giovanni Spadolini and renewed to him the invitation to come to Poland on official visit extended by the Warsaw head of government General Jan Jaruzelski. Czyrek also discussed with Spadolini developments on the international scene and the revival of a dialogue for East-West detente.

In the talk held by the two foreign ministers, Czyrek and Colombo picked up where they left off three weeks ago in consultations held on the sidelines of the opening of the United Nations General Assembly in New York. The Polish diplomatic chief updated the Italian minister on the situation in Poland and developments surrounding the Solidarity congress.

Czyrek confirmed the seriousness of the economic situation in his country and, citing the figures, disclosed that GNP declined by four percent last year as compared to 1979 and that the 1979 GNP was down by 2.3 percent under the previous year. In the area of trade relations, the foreign minister said that coal exports, Poland's biggest export, slid by 22 percent last year under the volume sold abroad in 1979 and that projections for the current year paint an even worse picture. At present, he said, his nation's foreign indebtedness stands at $27 billion. To meet requirements for the current year, Poland needs another $10.2 billion and Warsaw government authorities are seeking to renegotiate debts outstanding.

Italy, Poland's fourth trading partner in the West, has thus far extended a $177 million credit line to the Eastern European country and come up with an additional $15 million in food aid, the last $5.5 million slice of which was granted last week. Italy is willing to further assist Poland with food aid and a financial accord for the utilization of a $50 million credit line already opened.

Meeting With Pope

AU131619 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Castelgandolfo, 13 Oct (ANSA) -- Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek was received by Pope John Paul II today in the papal summer residence in this hilltown south of Rome. Czyrek arrived in Rome yesterday where he had talks with his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo and with Premier Giovanni Spadolini.

As is usual with private audiences the Vatican maintained silence on the content of the conversation between the Polish minister and the pontiff; however, ecclesiastical sources said that they spoke of the situation in Poland after the Solidarnosc free trade union congress and in view of the coming plenum assembly of the Polish Unified Workers Party. The two men also reportedly discussed the economic crisis and the role of the church as moderator, these same sources said.

Earlier in the day, Czyrek was received in Vatican City by Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli. That meeting lasted around an hour.

PRESS ON LIBYAN PLOT TO KILL U.S. AMBASSADOR

AU131613 Rome ANSA in English 1553 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 13 Oct (ANSA) -- The Italian press today was full of reactions to a report in an American weekly that Libya had plotted to kill the United States ambassador to Rome, Maxwell Rabb.

NEWSWEEK magazine in its latest issue claimed that the plot was only foiled by the expulsion from Italy of ten Libyan nationals.

Headlines in Italian papers today read: "Plot Uncovered in Rome To Kill U.S. Ambassador," LA STAMPA. "Libyans Sent To Kill U.S. Ambassador Stopped at Fiumicino" (Rome's international airport, editor's note) was the heading in IL GIORNALE NUOVO. "They Were To Kill Ambassador Rabb," LA REPUBBLICA, and "More Suspicions on Libyan Plot To Kill U.S. Ambassador," CORRIERE DELLA SERA.

NEWSWEEK said it had learned that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had reacted to the U.S. downing of two Libyan jets over the Gulf of Sidra last August by ordering Rabb's assassination.

The 71-year-old ambassador is Jewish and a friend of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The magazine said that the plot was aborted when Italian police deported ten suspected Libyan hit men.

NEWSWEEK went on to say that "Washington officials now believe Al-Qadhdhafi has called off the assassination attempt, but they are not entirely certain." After the Gulf of Sidra confrontation, U.S. intelligence also picked up evidence that Al-Qadhdhafi has hatched yet another assassination plot, this time against Reagan, himself, the weekly said.

Italian officials yesterday refused to comment on the NEWSWEEK article.

However, Rome's LA REPUBBLICA claimed that the plot had received unofficial confirmation yesterday from circles at the Italian Ministry of the Interior.

The foreign and interior ministers are keeping mum, wrote CORRIERE DELLA SERA, but there are reports of a recent expulsion of Al-Qadhdhafi men from Rome. The paper said it was sure that no trace of these expulsions would be found in the files of border police. It would not be the first time that in delicate political or diplomatic matters, exchanges or expulsions of Libyans or Palestinians take place under military cover, the paper said.

An Al-Qadhdhafi plot to assassinate the American ambassador in Rome is almost a certainty, wrote Milan's GIORNALE NUOVO, "even though, for one reason or another no one wants to officially confirm this," the paper added.

Other Italian papers cited the weekly's assertions and officials reactions without comment.

KIPRIANOU MEETS WALDHEIM IN NEW YORK 12 OCT

NC122206 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] President Kiprianou held a private meeting with UN Secretary General Waldheim in New York tonight. At the meeting they reviewed all developments in the Cyprus issue. President Kiprianou outlined Cyprus' positions on the present phase of the problem and they also had an exchange of views.

As is known, since the UN secretary general is considering the possibility of playing a more active role in the inter-Cypriot talks, it was natural, as it has been learned, for this matter to also be discussed. Mr Waldheim referred to some of his thoughts which constituted the subject on which views were exchanged. Mr Kiprianou told Mr Waldheim that he intends to discuss the whole matter with the National and Ministerial Councils in Cyprus and, after he concludes the round of necessary consultations and draws final conclusions, he will convey his final views to the UN secretary general.

As the president of the republic has repeatedly stated, it is understood that no committment has been made until this round of consultations is concluded.

A conference followed which, in addition to Mr Waldheim and President Kiprianou, was attended on the Cypriot side by: Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Permanent Cypriot Delegate at the United Nations Mavrommatis, Deputy Permanent Cypriot Delegate at the United Nations Sierifis, Director of the President's Private Office Vovidhis, and Director of the Foreign Minister's Private Office Siambos. On the UN side, the conference was attended by: UN Under Secretary General Urquhart, UN Secretary General's Special Representative in Cyprus Gobbi, and UN secretary general's advisers Sherry and Lew.

A luncheon given by Mr Waldheim in honor of President Kiprianou followed the meeting. Another private meeting between President Kiprianou and Mr Waldheim will be held tomorrow afternoon to conclude their talks.

Communique Issued

NC130533 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] A UN communique on the Waldheim-Kiprianou meeting says that the UN secretary general had a comprehensive meeting with President Kiprianou. During this meeting Mr Kiprianou expressed his views on the present phase of the Cyprus problem. The communique adds: During the meeting further measures in connection with the negotiations procedure were discussed.

Concluding Discussions

NC140130 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] The exchange of views between President Kiprianou and UN Secretary General Waldheim on the Cyprus issue and its latest developments continued and was concluded today. Following the conclusion of tonight's meeting, it has been confirmed that upon his return to Cyprus the president will brief the Council of Ministers and the National Council before he defines our position on certain matters raised during the discussions with the UN secretary general. It has also been learned that, on the same matters, there will be consultations with the Greek Government after Sunday's elections.

Tonight's discussion was conducted in depth on all aspects of the Cyprus problem. President Kiprianou first had a private meeting with the UN secretary general. Another meeting then followed which was attended on the Cypriot side by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Permanent Cypriot Delegate at the United Nations Mavrommatis and other officials.

On the UN side, the meeting was attended by Under Secretary General Urquhart, UN Secretary General Special Representative in Cyprus Gobbi and UN secretary general advisers Sherry and Lew.

After this general meeting, the president of the republic again had a private meeting with Mr Waldheim. The entire meeting lasted for about 1 and 1/2 hours. Earlier, the president had a meeting with Mr (Deshani), chairman of the nonaligned contact group on the Cyprus issue and permanent Algerian delegate at the United Nations. During the meeting, Mr (Deshani) stated that the nonaligned group will support the reconvening of the UN General Assembly or the convocation of a special General Assembly session to discuss the Cyprus issue as long as it will not be discussed during the General Assembly's regular session.

KLIRIDHIS URGES RATIONAL WALDHEIM INITIATIVE VIEW

NC101922 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Speaking tonight at the opening of a club at Eylenja, DISI [Democratic Rally] Chairman Kliridhis said that the new state of affairs created by the Waldheim initiative requires calm and rational viewing. He also said that during these critical moments it is necessary to show prudence, a sense of responsibility and courage. Mr Kliridhis stressed that the new development must be viewed by all, solely guided by Cyprus' interest and unaffected by personal, partisan or ideological expediencies. He added: The DISI will courageously and responsibly adopt a stand toward the new Waldheim initiative when it is fully briefed about his ideas.

Mr Kliridhis also added that the DISI action to return to the National Council and to help the government face our national issue has not met with proper response either in charting a more concrete line to promote the Cyprus problem or in the handling of our domestic affairs. Finally, he said that the policy being followed by the president of the republic is tantamount to abuse of authority, and that the Democratic Rally will oppose this policy with all lawful means.

PAPER MAKES APPEAL TO NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR

NC131038 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 13 Oct 81 p 3

[From the "Liberal" column: "The U.S. Responsibilities, Commitments"]

[Text] The new U.S. ambassador, Mr R. Ewing, is arriving in Cyprus today to take over his duties. During his swearing-in ceremony in Washington, the new U.S. ambassador referred to President Ronald Reagan's commitment to "a fair, lasting and peaceful Cyprus solution" and promised that he will exert personal efforts in this direction, as well as for good relations between his country and Cyprus.

Despite the fact that the commitments which the U.S. President has undertaken can be interpreted -- because of their wording -- in various ways, particularly by the directly interested parties, we welcome Mr Ewing with an open heart and wish him a successful career here, both in the field of solving the Cyprus problem and of developing Cypriot-U.S. relations.

Both the U.S. leadership and the new U.S. ambassador are surely familiar with our views on the solution of our problem as well as with the possibilities and the responsibilities which we believe the United States has undertaken for "a fair, lasting and peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem." However, if the U.S. policy is to continue to respect and to comply, in the case of Cyprus, with the wishes of the strong party, [the Turkish side] the new U.S. ambassador's term could expire without any progress being made on the Cyprus problem -- leaving it to continue in the present stalemate.

But if the U.S. policy is based on the principles of justice and truth, if it is based on respect of the people's right to be governed on the basis of what constitutes for the United States a sacred doctrine -- "one man, one vote" -- just as we are demanding, then the contribution of the U.S. administration toward a proper solution of the problem could be significant. Mr Ewing spoke about the U.S. President's commitment to work for a lasting solution. The duration of the Cyprus solution is directly connected with the type and the nature of the solution. The duration of the solution depends absolutely on whether it will be fair, or whether it will depend on rotten foundations that would be knocked down by the first difficulties. The first Cyprus solutions [the Zurich and London agreements] is an obvious case to be avoided.

Recently Greeks in California submitted a lengthy document on the history of the Cyprus problem to the White House. The document contains views on the solution of the problem, views that are in agreement with the U.S. and the international concept of the meaning of justice. In reply, the White House announced that this document, which made an impression, was conveyed to the National Security Council for study. We believe that the new U.S. ambassador to Cyprus is aware of all these things, which will be of great service in the task which he is undertaking in Cyprus.

We know that ambassadors do not shape their country's policy about a problem, but their contribution to the shaping of this policy is unquestionable. And it is this role that we expect Mr Ewing to play. In this task he will have the support and assistance of the Government of Cyprus, of our people, of all of us. This is so because we believe that the United States has the ability to influence developments around the Cyprus problem in a correct direction that will lead to a "fair, lasting and peaceful solution."

KIPRIANOU REPORTED DISPLEASED WITH INTERLOCUTOR

NC110922 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 11 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Government officials and members of the Democratic Party are engineering the removal of Yeoryios Ioannidhis from the position of interlocutor or his forced resignation because they consider him an obstacle to the political aims of President Kiprianou and of the ruling party in general.

According to reports from sources that are in a position to know the political backstage, the president of the republic and the Democratic Party are not happy with Ioannidhis' recent public speeches in which he supported the formation of an all-party government and dropped barbs against the government.

Other reports mention that the displeasure of the president and of the Democratic Party with the interlocutor comes from the fact that Ioannidhis will probably be supported by various parties as a candidate for the presidential election that is to be held early in 1983, a few months before the expiration of the current president's term of office.

As O AGON recently published, efforts are being exerted to elbow out Ioannidhis. When Ioannidhis was called to comment upon the reports, he stated that "he does not consider it expedient to make any statement."

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER RETURNS FROM USSR VISIT

NC132128 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Communications Minister Khatzikostas returned to Cyprus today from the Soviet Union, where he paid an official visit as a guest of Soviet Minister of Maritime Fleet Guzhenko. During his stay in the Soviet Union, Mr Khatzikostas held contacts with senior officials of the Soviet Ministry of Maritime Fleet and discussed matters of mutual interest. Mr Khatzikostas also visited the installations of the new (Ilyichevsk) port in Odessa.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

NC130132 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Cyprus and the Soviet Union have initiated a new program for cultural and scientific cooperation in Moscow for the 1982-1983 period. The new program was signed on the Cypriot side by Cypriot Ambassador to Moscow Angelidhis and on the Soviet side by the chief of the Cultural Relations Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Yerofeyev.

PAPER REPORTS ARRIVAL OF IRANIAN SHAH'S FAMILY

NC110917 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 11 Oct 81 p 1

[Exclusive report by Titos Kolotas]

[Text] Limassol, 10 Oct -- Our exclusive reports note that former Iranian Empress Farah and her son the former crown prince of the Iranian throne, Cyrus, are in the British base of Akrotiri near Limassol. These two "important" British guests hastily departed Egypt, where they have been living since the shah's death, and it is believed they have taken refuge in Akrotiri for security reasons following President As-Sadat's assassination.

It is believed that the current conditions in Egypt following As-Sadat's assassination have raised fears for the security of the shah's family should it remain there.

Our report on the departure of Farah and Cyrus from Egypt is strengthened by reports of a movement and a disturbance by fanatical Muslim groups which, as is well known, are closely cooperating with Khomeyni's theocratic Muslim regime in Iran.

More details on the movements of the two Iranian blue-bloods and their stay in Akrotiri have not been learned, but it is believed that they will remain in Cyprus until the situation in Egypt improves.

Their goal should be to return to Egypt, because it will be difficult to find a country that will accept them as permanent residents.

Report Denied

NC130814 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The British bases authorities have denied press reports that the shah's family had taken refuge at the bases following President as-Sadat's assassination. The bases spokesman said yesterday: "We have read reports in the local press speculating that the empress of Iran and her son have arrived at Akrotiri. We wish to stress that there is absolutely no truth in these reports."

BRIEFS

IRAQ TRADE AGREEMENT -- Commerce Minister Kittis has returned from Baghdad where he signed a trade agreement between Cyprus and Iraq. The agreement, which is the first to be signed with an Arab country, regulates trade relations between the two countries and introduces machinery to further develop these relations. Mr Kittis visited Iraq with a trade delegation on the occasion of the 18th international fair of Baghdad following an invitation from Iraq Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, with whom he had talks. Mr Kittis also had a long meeting with the Iraqi oil minister and discussed recent and future international developments in the field of petroleum products. According to an official statement, the trade delegation has noted that there are important prospects for the export of Cyprus products to Iraq.
[Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 5 Oct 81 NC]

RALLIS SPEAKS AT IRAKLION RALLY, DEFENDS NATO

NC112054 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Prime Minister and leader of New Democracy Rallis spoke at 1945 tonight at Elevtheria Square, Iraklion, Crete.

At the start of his speech, Rallis denounced the efforts on behalf of PASOK to prevent the New Democracy gathering. Continuing, he recalled that New Democracy's expansion started in Crete and was a complete success. "In a very short time," Rallis underscored among other things, "we bloodlessly restored democracy, a democracy which in no way falls behind any other democracy in the world."

Rallis then referred to the New Democracy government policy on domestic and foreign problems. Rallis specifically referred to Greek-Turkish relations, to Greek relations with NATO, to the bases and to the great benefits of our country's accession to the European Community.

Replying to a question from PASOK Chairman Papandreou, delivered in yesterday's speech in Thessaloniki on why we returned to NATO, since the conditions for which we withdrew in 1974 have not yet changed, Rallis stated:

"In 1974 we withdrew from NATO in order to offer moral support to Cyprus. We did well. In 1980, we returned to NATO in order to guarantee our country's defense. Our withdrawal from NATO in 1974, among other things, resulted in the enforcement of the embargo on Turkey. In 1980, we were convinced we had to return because we saw that the country would not be able to defend itself against any enemies unless it had the assistance of the alliance."

Rallis also underscored that the good organization of our armed forces, which the chairman of PASOK admits, is because our country belonged to the political wing of NATO during these years and was therefore regularly supplied with the necessary war equipment to maintain its forces in a battleworthy condition.

He also said that during the New Democracy governments of recent years there was a full guarantee of the absolute balance of power between Greece and Turkey, which was established at the ratio of 7 to 10 with respect to military aid.

Continuing, Rallis stated that Greece belongs to the West because it is the West. He characteristically mentioned France, which belongs both to NATO and to the EEC, like all European peoples. "This policy," he added, "is pursued by all the European socialist parties with the exception of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement--PASOK." Referring to what the leader of PASOK said about the bases, Rallis stated that these are not death bases as PASOK's chairman describes them but that they are the very same bases which existed in 1964-1965 when Yeoryios Papandreou was the prime minister and today's leader of PASOK was a minister in that government.

Rallis stressed the bases serve the basic interests of both Greece and the alliance. In reference to nuclear weapons, he emphasized that today the bases have only certain improved and very modern weapons compared to the weapons which they had in 1965-65.

Continuing, Rallis said the plan on the U.S. bases in Greece, submitted by the foreign minister to the Americans, is a plan which improves the existing situation in a spectacular way. The other side did not accept this plan during the negotiations. It was resolved that the agreement will be signed after the election. This agreement will be to the benefit of the alliance but it will also guarantee the interests of Greece 100 percent.

Concluding, Rallis expressed the certainty that the Greek people will once again give the majority to New Democracy, which will not simply win next Sunday, but will triumph.

Campaign Tension Reported

NC121416 Paris AFP in English 1337 GMT 12 Oct 81

[By Pierre Durel]

[Text] Athens, 12 Oct (AFP) -- A shift in Greece's political power and a resulting period of instability appear increasingly likely, observers said, as intense verbal, and even some physical clashes, have been reported in the run-up to next Sunday's general elections. The sources said Andreas Papandreou's opposition Panhellenic Socialist Movement could become Greece's leading party for the first time since it was formed six years ago. But, they added, it was doubtful that the party could gain an absolute majority in the 300-seat parliament.

The ruling New Democracy Party expects to lose 30 of its 175 seats in Parliament, party insiders said.

That shift in power could mean a period of instability in Greece, with new elections within a year, because of the opposite views of Greece's two major parties and the unlikelihood of coalition rule.

The campaign which got underway on September 20 heated up abruptly this weekend when five people were seriously wounded in clashes between members of Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis' New Democracy Party and supporters of Mr Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialists at Iraklion, on the southern island of Kriti, the site of a large United States military base. Responsibility for the incidents has not been firmly established, but the pro-government press played them up on its front pages today. The opposition press played them down, noting that the socialists also had condemned the violence.

Meanwhile, Deputy Premier and Defense Minister Evangelos Averof, known as a fervent anti-socialist, stepped into the verbal war, with a virulent campaign against what he has called foreign interference in the campaign. In a statement last night, Mr Averof condemned the arrival of Spanish Socialist Workers' Party head Felipe Gonzalez to campaign for Mr Papandreou, and the upcoming visit of former Swed Social-Democratic Prime Minister Olof Palme. The deputy premier had earlier condemned the socialists' use of actress Melina Mercouri and French Culture Minister Jack Lang, who both came as guests of the party.

Mr Averof has not flinched at using personal attacks; pointing out that Mr Papandreou was in the United States during World War II and the regime of the Greek colonels, which lasted from 1967 to 1974.

A naturalized American, Mr Papandreou renounced his U.S. citizenship after the colonels were overthrown, and has said his American connections put him in a better position to deal with Washington. Mr Averof also has expressed astonishment that Mr Papandreou is not a member of the Socialist International and has [implied] that the reason may be that his views are too Marxist for the group.

Investigation Ordered

NC121143 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Prime Minister Rallis this morning conferred with Ministers of Justice Rangas and Public Order Katsadhimas to examine the incidents that occurred yesterday at Iraklion during the New Democracy preelection gathering Rallis addressed.

The prime minister instructed the minister of public order to proceed immediately to Crete to conduct an on-the-spot investigation of the incidents and the way in which the authorities handled them.

Katsadhimas arrived at Khania by air before noon today accompanied by the chief of the gendarmerie, Lieutenant General Rizas. After chairing a meeting at the gendarmerie headquarters, he left for Iraklion.

Papandreou Disavows Incidents

NC122351 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] The New Democracy administration was to have given an interview this evening in connection with the well-known incidents at Iraklion. The interview was canceled following a statement by PASOK Chairman Papandreou to Prime Minister Rallis according to which he disavowed the incidents and their perpetrators as irresponsible elements.

Furthermore, the PASOK executive office announced that the members and cadres of PASOK did not have, nor do they have, any connection with any provocations or incidents. The announcement mentions that the members and cadres of PASOK are ready to cooperate with the relevant authorities for the establishment of a democratic and mild atmosphere for the conduct of the elections.

Additional Reaction

NC131252 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1200 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Referring to the incidents at Iraklion during the election gathering addressed by Prime Minister and New Democracy leader Rallis, Public Order Minister Katsadhimas today made the following statement: The organs of order have been ordered henceforth to strictly apply without discrimination the letter and the spirit of the law.

In his statement, the minister of public order said that individuals, obviously with an undemocratic mentality, have tried to prevent the free demonstration of the convictions of the brave and proud people of Crete. The minister added: They have apparently taken advantage of the excessive tolerance and politeness which the organs of order have been displaying in an effort to avoid tension and to contribute to the carrying out of the election campaign in a calm and civilized way. In conclusion, Mr Katsadhimas said that fortunately only in a few cases, for which the necessary administrative measures have been taken, has undue tolerance by police organs been noted and this, or course, has not been intentional.

RALLIS INTERVIEWED ON PASOK ELECTORAL STRENGTH

NC112223 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 11 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Exclusive interview granted by New Democracy leader and prime minister of the caretaker government Yeoryios Rallis to I KATHIMERINI chief editor Stamos Zoulas; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, could we start with a general observation by you on your election campaign contacts with the people?

[Answer] The strong militant spirit and universal mobilization of New Democracy's popular base are certainly the main characteristics in view of the forthcoming election confrontation. Also unprecedented for our own area are the mobilization and enthusiam of the youth and the women who have offered and continue to offer much, particularly in the organization sector. These factors already lead to the conclusion about a certain great victory which will go far beyond the 1977 victory, approaching the limits of the New Democracy triumph of 1974.

[Question] Doesn't your forecast clash with the general rule that the governing party suffers a natural erosion [of support] during its exercise of authority?

[Answer] This rule will be overturned in next Sunday's election because there are new factors in the creation of the people's will. At the outset we also have the considerable changes within our political area resulting from the dissolution of the center and by the return to New Democracy of the moderate wing of the extreme right which made up the majority in this area. In addition, the voter knows he has the responsibility in this election, for the first time, to decide on the endangered post-war institutions and firm national options which were decided upon, adopted and applied thanks to the decision of the greatest possible majority of the Greek people. To be more specific: In their declarations against the EEC and NATO and against our country's ties with the West, PASOK and the KKE ask the Greek people to condemn and revise a policy that was established with the consent of the majority and was ratified in nine elections since the war, and which was even implemented by governments supported by other parties, with the sole exception of the communist left.

[Question] One could observe that PASOK managed to double its election strength between the 1974 and 1977 elections on the basis of the same -- perhaps harder -- positions.

[Answer] Most certainly the increase in PASOK's strength between the two elections is not due to the positions it supports on matters of foreign policy. On the basis of some inexplicable, and I would say arbitrary line of thinking, a great proportion of its voters in 1977 considered PASOK's economic pronouncement as more credible and, at the same time, lowered the importance of its positions on foreign affairs. This conclusion is not just my own; it was officially underscored by PASOK's Central Committee in two of its resolutions which expressed concern over the existing ideological divergence in the beliefs of new voters and the declared principles of the movement.

[Question] What makes you believe that a similar line of thinking will not prevail over a considerable proportion of the electoral body in the next confrontation?

[Answer] As I have said, different conditions have developed now. Papandreou is the victim of self-suggestion by his own propaganda, which was aimed at creating the impression that PASOK is on the threshold of authority. Under the influence of this delusion he is now rattled by the possibility of being called upon to implement his thoughtless promises and to pay the price of his crazy excessive support of all demands submitted during the past 7 years.

Luckily for him personally, but also for the Greek people, there is no possibility that PASOK will be called upon to ante up -- without having any backing -- and to pay for the promises which it so freely distributed and which, according to the government's estimates, go far beyond the astronomical figure of 1 trillion drachma.

In addition, the Mitterrand government policy of austerity and restrictions that Papandreou hastened to adopt as an example is totally contrary to the sweet concoctions that the PASOK chairman has proposed to date as stimulants for the Greek economy. It is for this reason that he has now moderated his promises and asks for time, ceasing to present himself as an economic miracle worker. Although this position may be more realistic, it does tend to disappoint those who believed in his original pronouncements.

[Question] I could point out that in 1977 New Democracy considered foreign affairs as much more important for the election confrontation. The result, however, demonstrated that a considerable proportion of the electorate used different criteria in deciding where to cast its vote.

[Answer] It is a fact that this is also New Democracy's evaluation. Four years ago we mainly replied to the criticism of our opponents on foriegn policy implementation. Now it is we who criticize the positions of the opposition.

PASOK and the KKE, which question the consolidated positions of Greek foreign policy, represented -- until the 1977 election -- only 20 percent of the popular base. Consequently, there was no question of revision or undermining these positions.

Now, however, the position is very different. The two parties of the left could argue that they represent 35 percent of the Greek people and could call upon this strength in order to change the consolidated national orientation of the country.

Believing that such an argument does not represent the facts, New Democracy not only has the right but also the duty to criticize the positions supported by the two parties of the left and, primarily, to inform the Greek people about the calamitous repercussions inherent in their policy.

I believe this effort has succeeded and that the Greek voters have already grasped the meaning and the importance of next Sunday's election.

[Question] Let us now deal with another question. The opposition strongly criticizes the bilateral expansion of New Democracy. Its criticism is focused in particular on openings toward the extreme right.

[Answer] Let me use opposite terminology. This is not an opening, but a closing of a long-pending issue. In its effort to weaken New Democracy, the opposition overlooks the damage it causes to democracy. Immediately after the 1975 plebiscite, the opposition's policy tended to identify one third of the electoral body that voted for a crowned democracy with the remnants and the supporters of the dictatorship. It is the exemplary stand of this one third of the Greek people to respect the will of the majority that proves its strong devotion to the democratic process.

Knowing that I will never get a reply, I call upon Papandreou to state, at long last and publicly, the percentage that in his opinion represents the extreme right among the electorate, because the distortion that is being attempted with the use of the term "junta-royalism" is an insult directed at a considerable portion of the Greek people and attributes a nonexistent strength to the forces that support anomaly.

[Question] In recent weeks the election campaign has gained a certain tension that was not evident in the two previous elections. To what do you attribute this?

[Answer] The development of the election campaign has demonstrated that PASOK's chairman abhors dialogue and cannot stand criticism. This is unpleasant, since it proves a lack of democratic understanding. Perhaps as a result of his many years in opposition and the authoritarian structure and operation of his party, Papandreou believes that control and criticism are his own exclusive privilege, and he reacts with tension bordering on abuse whenever he cannot or does not desire to reply to New Democracy's arguments. Fortunately, the tension created by PASOK was a negative influence upon the Greek people, who detest a climate of hatred and mudslinging, which have brought so many hardships upon our country in the distant past as well as recently.

PAPANDREOU SPEAKS AT THESSALONIKI GATHERING

NC111022 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Speaking at a public gathering tonight at Aristotelis square in Thessaloniki, PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou strongly criticized New Democracy's domestic and foreign policies and outlined his party's government program concerning NATO, the [U.S.] bases, Greek-Turkish relations and the Cyprus issue. He paid particular attention to the economic policy he will implement and PASOK's program for decentralized regional development.

Opening his speech, Mr Papandreou stressed that the battle has been decided and that only the formal end of the life and era of New Democracy remains. He further said that New Democracy's transformation from a party of radical liberalism into a European-style conservative party -- in the classic traditional rightwing of our country with the participation of fascist and monarchical elements which do not recognize or respect the people's verdict in the 1974 referendum -- is a very bad service to the country. This is so, because it will bring into the Chamber of Deputies -- in the place of the opposition, of course -- persons who do not respect the people's sovereignty and institutions. Of course, he stressed, this will not save New Democracy from the cliff toward which it is marching decisively and quickly. He then strongly criticized the dangermongering which the New Democracy has organized and systematically spread throughout the country. He said: Instead of dangermongering, the New Democracy ought first to give an account of its work even if it presents this account the way it wants. New Democracy should also say something about its program, and how it plans to solve the enormous problems both the nation and people are facing.

Referring to the national issue of Cyprus, Mr Papandreou said the government's policy is characterized by confusion. He said: Greece left NATO in 1974 because of the Cyprus issue and returned to NATO even though Cyprus is still under Turkish occupation. Mr Papandreou also stressed: The alliance, despite what Mr Rallis says, refuses to guarantee our eastern borders as it also refuses to define a ratio in granting military aid to Turkey and Greece. A gigantic operation is taking place today to modernize the Turkish Armed Forces and, I wonder, how can Mr Rallis talk about guarantees of our territorial integrity when the Rogers agreement has placed in doubt, in suspense, the question of who, within the NATO framework, controls the airspace?

Concerning Greek-Turkish relations, I will repeat that the negotiations are meaningless if their object is merely what Greece will cede to Turkey. We are extending an olive branch, we are making the offer of peace and cooperation between the two peoples, we are claiming absolutely nothing. At the same time, however, we are absolutely clear that we will not cede anything from our homeland's national, sovereign territory.

As far as Cyprus is concerned, it is a mistake to accept -- as, unfortunately, the government has indicated -- that the problem is between the two communities. The Cyprus problem is that Cyprus is now under occupation; 40 percent of Cyprus is occupied by Attila and the negotiations are between the Nicosia Government and Ankara. They are not negotiations with Denktas. What we stress is that we insist on the UN General Assembly resolutions.

Concerning the U.S. bases, we will begin negotiations and the first target will be to shape a time schedule for their removal. We will even ask for the control of an entire base in the case its operation undermines our national interests. We will also remove immediately and without negotiations all the nuclear warheads existing in our country, and we will make an open proposal to the Balkan countries to do the same.

Mr Papandreou went on to stress that PASOK will reponsibly answer the questions facing the new generation. In particular, he said, we will occupy ourselves not only with education but also with unemployment, underemployment, anguish and estrangement of the new generation.

Mr Papandreou also said that PASOK will recognize the national resistance, destroy the political dossiers, seek the return of political refugees, establish the simple proportional representation [electoral system] and abolish the preference voting for deputies.

The PASOK chairman concluded: Thus, from the burnt out land which we inherit from the rightwing the new Greece will be born, a Greece that will be expressing the hopes of the national resistance generation, the faith of the unyielding struggles generation and the dream of the polytechnic generation.

Comments on Speech

NC112032 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 11 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou has adopted a new position on two basic policy issues. Speaking in Thessaloniki yesterday, he admitted -- for the first time -- that inflation, to a great extent, is imported, and assured that the organization of import trade will be established only if it is ascertained that imported goods are sold at higher prices in Greece. At the same time, in his speech yesterday, Mr Papandreou unleashed a strong attack against the KKE -- although he did not name it -- saying that "this is not the time for registering party strength" and that "all those who believe in the change should support PASOK, on which everything has fallen, to realize the change."

At noon yesterday, speaking to reporters at Kavouri [Athens suburb], Mr Papandreou predicted that the Thessaloniki gathering -- which was taking place at press time -- would be unprecedented. "The largest gathering in the history of Thessaloniki," he indicatively said. The interview was also attended by Mr Felipe Gonzalez, first secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party.

In his speech yesterday, Mr A. Papandreou more specifically: -- admitted for the first time that, to a great extent, inflation is imported (note: a view that has been firmly supported by New Democracy and was opposed by the PASOK chairman).

-- In order to confront inflation, he said, the contribution of the small-and medium-size enterprises must be increased.

-- He modified his earlier position on the socialization of import trade by saying that an organization will be established for the import of basic products "when it is ascertained that these products are sold at higher prices in the domestic market."

-- He reiterated his position that control should be imposed on the prices of basic commodities in order to "break the dynamics" of inflation.

-- He said that, at the end of 1982, a 5-year plan would be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies. Its long-term financing would be ensured by public revenues which will result from reducing tax evasion and from the economic recovery. He est[illegible] accomplishing a five percent annual increase of the national income.

-- He reiterated his programmed position on the cleansing of private enterprises; suspend the operation of the nonviable ones while taking measures to absorb those working in them. In the viable enterprises -- which, however, are "crushed with debts to the banks" -- the loan capitals will be converted into shares. The public corporations will be cleansed by adopting various measures, including the participation of workers in their administration.

-- He reiterated his criticism about "dangermongering by the rightwing" and so forth.

FLORAKIS SPEAKS AT KKE THESSALONIKI RALLY 9 OCT

NC101920 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 10 Oct 81 p 9

[By correspondent Yiannis Liapis]

[Excerpts] Thessaloniki, 10 Oct -- KKE Secretary General Khariloas Florakis last night addressed a party preelection gathering at Aristotelis Square in Thessaloniki. In his speech, Florakis sought the committment of PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou (as the future prime minister, in the questions of NATO, the U.S. bases and EEC).

A democratic government, he said, must proceed with decisive measures against Americanocracy; it must lead the country out of NATO and out of the EEC monopolies. A tendency to yield to pressures, he warned, a tendency toward conciliation in any form with the U.S.-NATOite regime in the name of any difficulty or expedience would not provide a way out, it would further deepen national crisis.

Mr Florakis further reiterated that "there can be no change without the KKE" and appealed for "unity of all the democratic forces of the change." He avoided, however, to name these forces. He gave the impression that with the term "forces of the change" he exclusively meant PASOK alone.

Explaining his views about the "U.S. danger," Mr Florakis stressed:

--Our homeland today, fenced in by NATO -- full of U.S. bases and nuclear weapons, is in the forefront of a war threat. We face the danger of being pushed by the Americans into war adventures in the Middle East with unpredictable consequences.

After the above comment, which obviously emerged from the latest developments in Egypt, the KKE secretary general said:

--We have already had enough foreign interventions; we have had enough national humiliations and adventures. The time has come for Greece to become independent, nationally sovereign and for our people to be the masters of their own future.

Mr Florakis was particularly violent against those who, as he put it, have spread the rumor about a secret agreement between PASOK and the KKE. It is a brazen lie, he stressed, that we have agreed to support certain PASOK candidates. The rumor is a dirty and dishonest job by certain suspicious elements who are trying to serve various expediencies such as pilfering votes from the KKE, to cause confusion and to aggravate the relations between PASOK and the KKE....

After the gathering, when correspondents asked him to assess the size of the crowd, Mr Florakis established the following reasoning: "If 180,000 people participated in Mr Rallis' gathering, as it was reported, then 200,000 people have participated in our gathering."

SPAIN'S GONZALEZ ARRIVES AS PASOK GUEST 9 OCT

NC101628 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 10 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] "I am very happy to be here among friends to demonstrate the cooperation and solidarity which exists between us," said Felipe Gonzalez, first secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, immediately upon his arrival in Athens last night. Gonzalez, who is visiting Greece on an invitation from PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou, will leave with his host for Thessaloniki today to attend PASOK's large gathering and will deliver a greeting at a dinner to be held after the gathering.

Gonzalez, in any eventuality, explained yesterday that in no case does he desire to interfere with the decision which the Greek people will make at the election, a fact which his friends in PASOK also requested. However, he does believe that at this moment there is an historic phenomenon as the south of Europe is turning radical and is moving to a position beyond the center of gravity.

"So far," Gonzalez explained, "adoption of decisions have taken place in northern Europe and it is for this reason that misfortune prevaled in southern Europe. This has been overturned now." The success of the French Socialist Party in the election and the rise of socialist parties in Greece, Italy and Spain, he added, "are the peoples' reply to the inequality and injustice with which southern Europe has had to live." Gonzalez also said that his party is opposed to Spanish entry into NATO and in favor of a decrease in armaments and the simultaneous dissolution of coalitions.

KODISO NOT RULING OUT COOPERATION WITH PASOK

NC090104 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 9 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] Yesterday, KODISO [Party of Democratic Socialism] Chairman Pesmazoglou explained at a press conference at the union of foreign press correspondents the KODISO positions on the country's economic problem, the European orientation of the country and its relations with NATO and the EEC.

Mr Pesmazoglou reiterated that Greece's economic crisis is due to internal causes and stressed that KODISO "attaches primary importance to the cutting down economic disparity."

Referring to the country's European orientation, he remarked that "New Democracy has proved that it has neither the will nor the power" to effect Greek gains from "our active participation in all the functions of the community."

Speaking about the relations with NATO-EEC, Mr Pesmazoglou stressed that "the so-called neutrality of the alliance toward the Turkish expansionist goals is tantamount to bias at the expense of our country's internationally-recognized rights."

Answering questions by newsmen in connection with the postelection "possibilities", the KODISO chairman said (reiterated) that his party does not rule out cooperation with PASOK on the basis of a preagreed program.

PAPER CONDUCTS POLL ON ELECTORATE PREFERENCES

NC131859 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 13 Oct 81 p 11

[Text] According to a scientific public opinion poll conducted on 8 October by the Institute for Research and Communication on behalf of ELEVTHEROTIPIA, 7 out of 10 inhabitants of Athens and Piraievs believe that PASOK will be the certain winner in the elections. Only 2 out of 10 currently believe that New Democracy can win these elections.

According to this public opinion poll, out of the total number of citizens who were asked in the A and B Athens constituences and A and B Piraievs constituencies which party will win the October election:

--68 percent spontaneously replied PASOK,
--18 percent spontaneously replied New Democracy,
--13 percent replied they did not know (or did not reply)
--1 percent said "some other party," that was regardless of the party they themselves would vote for.

As it emerges from the relevant table, the percentage of those people who believe that PASOK will win the elections is above average among men (70 percent), among younger people it is (87 percent), and especially in the A constituency of Athens (75 percent), and lower in ages above 50 in the Piraievs A constituency. In any case, it does not drop below 59 percent and in only one instance (in ages between 50-60) is it 50 percent.

The public opinion poll was conducted by the Institute for Research and Communication Inc, (Meidani Street 25, Athens, telephone 9221374) among a random sample of 425 inhabitants of the capital's major region. Fifteen experts worked starting from 43 places in the A and B constituences in Athens and Piraievs.

It is again noted that in the public opinion poll published today the question concerned a forecast by the capital's voters of the winner of the elections. The people who were asked replied to what they thought would emerge from the November [as published] elections regardless of the party they themselves would vote for.

Meanwhile it emerges from a parallel public opinion poll that was conducted by the Center for Study and Market Research "Research Center" [last two words published in English] (T. Vassou Street 10, Athens, telephone 6440661) throughout the country on behalf of ELEVTHEROTIPIA that the majority of Greeks believe that "things will improve" with a PASOK victory in the elections whereas only a very small percentage -- less than 1 in 10 -- deems that "things will deteriorate" with a PASOK victory.

On the contrary, about 1 in 9 (11.6 percent) believe that "things will change for the best" with a New Democracy victory in the elections. Three in 10 say that "things will deteriorate" and a high percentage (26.1 percent) believe things will be "the same."

Specifically as it emerges from table 2:

--41.7 percent of the people polled believe that "things will improve for the better" if PASOK wins the elections,

--only 7.4 percent believe that "things will change for the worse" if PASOK is the winner of the election,

--41.7 percent allege they do not know while

--8.8 percent believe that "things will be the same."

In reply to the same question about New Democracy, as it emerges from table 3:

--28.6 percent declare that "things will change for the worse" if New Democracy wins the elections.

--11.6 percent believe that things "will change for the better,"

--28.6 percent say "it will be the same" whereas,

--33.2 percent say they do not know.

These facts emerge from a public opinion poll conducted by "Metrix Research Center" [in English] throughout the country on behalf of ELEVTHEROTIPIA between 17 and 27 September. Two thousand two hundred and thirty-six people chosen at random by the pollsters who started from 211 places in 18 representative urban, semiurban and rural areas were polled.

The results of this scientific investigation clearly shows that the great majority of the Greeks -- in a ratio of almost 4 to 1 -- believe that with PASOK in the government instead of New Democracy things will change for the better for Greece.

Truly it is characteristic that in the current critical conditions into which the country has fallen that according to this poll 41.7 percent of the Greeks believe that PASOK will succeed in guiding "things to the better" whereas only a meager percentage of 11.6 can say the same for a new government by New Democracy. Similarly, very few people -- 7.4 percent -- believe that with PASOK in power current conditions will deteriorate while there are many more -- 28.6 percent -- who believe in such a development in case there is a new government by New Democracy. This is regardless of their political convictions and their specific vote at the elections of 18 October.

FRENCH STATEMENT ON ARMENIAN CLAIMS PROTESTED

TA132023 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen described as senseless the statement made yesterday by French Defense Minister Charles Hernu, which seemed to support Armenian claims. In reply to a question by ANATOLIA on the statement in question, Turkmen said: If the French defense minister's attitude is not senseless then it is insolent.

Meanwhile, the deputy secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Oktay Cankardes, called the French charge d'affaires in Ankara, (Philippe Baude), to his office today and conferred with him for some time. ANATOLIA reports that Cankardes informed (Baude) that we violently protest the statement supporting unfounded Armenian claims.

INDONESIAN PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER BEGINS CONTACTS

TA121139 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Indonesian Public Works Minister Purnomosidi Hajisaroso, who is in Ankara on an official visit, has begun his contacts. He called on Public Works Minister Tahsin Onalp this morning and conferred with him for some time. At the meeting, Onalp expressed his pleasure at seeing Purnomosidi Hajisaroso in Turkey. He said they would discuss the possibilities for Turkish and Indonesian contractors to cooperate in the Middle East.

Purnomosidi Hajisaroso said his country wanted to develop relations between the two countries. He then visited the Turkish contractors union and conferred with businessmen. The official talks between Turkey and Indonesia will begin at the Public Works Ministry this afternoon.

Official Talks

TA121531 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Indonesian Public Works Minister Purnomosidi Hajisaroso, who is in Ankara on an official visit, is continuing his contacts. The official talks between Turkish and Indonesian delegates began today at the Public Works Ministry. Public Works Ministry Under Secretary Hasan Bora is heading the Turkish delegation at the talks while the Indonesian delegation is being led by the Indonesian Trade Ministry's Middle East coordination office director, (Zanu Yahyi). In his opening statement, Bora said that efforts would be exerted in a bid to bring economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries to the highest level to the benefit of both countries. In his statement (Yahyi) noted that his country is interested in cooperation with Turkey and other countries.

The visiting Indonesian public works minister today visited Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk and Industry and Technology Minister Serbulent Bingol in their offices for talks.

Purnomosidi Hajisaroso will depart Turkey on Wednesday.

VOTCP NOTES U.S. AMBASSADOR'S TOUR OF EAST ANATOLIA

TA090815 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Robert Strausz-Hupe, the former U.S. representative to NATO in Brussels, that has been appointed the U.S. ambassador to Ankara by the Reagan administration, is continuing his secret tour of Turkish cities in eastern and southeastern Anatolia.

It has been learned that the U.S. ambassador flew to Erzurum in a special plane after completing his visit to Diyarbakir and some of its districts where he held contacts with various circles.

In Erzurum, the U.S. ambassador met with VI Corps Commander Lt Gen Selahattin Canbazoglu and Governor Nihat Bastak for talks. Noting the close interest expressed by the U.S. ambassador on the regional problems and situations, journalists asked the Erzurum governor the purpose of the Strausz-Hupe visit. The governor replied: The U.S. ambassador is touring our region in a bid to be better acquainted with our country and he is visiting Erzurum with the same objective.

JOINT HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION TALKS HELD WITH GREECE

TA121040 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] The joint Turkish-Greek highway committee began its meetings in Athens today. The Turkish delegation at the talks is headed by Transportation Ministry Deputy Under Secretary Orhan Buldac and is composed of officials from the Ministries of Transportation, Foreign Affairs, Finance and Customs and Monopolies. Transit arrangements, entry and exit quotas and other issues concerning highway transportation are being discussed at the meetings. A protocol is expected to be signed at the end of the meetings which are scheduled to last 3 days.

COMMUNISTS' BILEN GREETS IRAN'S TUDEH PARTY

TA030745 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Message sent by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Comrade Bilen to the Iranian Tudeh Party on the 40th anniversary of its foundation -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of all Turkish communists and the Turkish working class, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee sincerely congratulates the 40th foundation anniversary of the brotherly Iranian Tudeh Party and extends its revolutionary struggle greetings. Since its foundation, the Tudeh Party has always been in the front lines of the struggle waged by the Iranian people against imperialism and exploitation. It has been the subject of heroic epics in the struggle against all tortures, oppression and massacres and against the bloody regime of the shah. It is now waging an arduous struggle to secure and further the gains of the people's revolution in Iran and to establish the unity of all anti-imperialist forces. The Turkish Communists are in full solidarity with the Iranian Communists and the Iranian people in this struggle. The ties between the TCP and the Tudeh Party are developing and are being strengthened based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We wish that the 40th year of the party be one of new successes and leaps.

With our communist greetings. [Signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen, 2 October, 1981.

BRIEFS

UNIVERSITIES' CLASSES OPEN -- In a statement in Ankara today on the occasion of the resumption of classes in universities, Education Minister Hasan Saglam said 235,000 students were enrolled at 19 universities, 20 academies and 130 institutes of higher learning. There are 17,766 faculty members. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Oct 81 TA]

BELGIUM

EYSKENS GOVERNMENT COLLAPSES OVER SCHOOL ISSUE

NC131107 Paris AFP in English 1059 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Brussels, 13 Oct (AFP) -- Belgium was without a government for the second time in less than a month today, as Prime Minister Marc Eyskens' caretaker cabinet split over the closure of a Flemish school in French-speaking Wallonia.

Mr Eyskens last night decided to suspend all cabinet meetings and not to take up government affairs, pending general elections set for November 8, after French-Language Education Minister Philippe Busquin closed a Flemish school in Comines, near the French border. Mr Busquin said the school had enrolled only nine pupils, seven fewer than the required minimum. But his decision provoked an outcry in Flanders, and led Flemish-Language Education Minister Willy Calewaert to call the order illegal, countermand it, and tell the teachers to report to work. Mr Busquin then accused Mr Eyskens of failing in his duties to mediate between French and Flemish sides.

The coalition Flemish Christian-Socialist and Flemish and Francophone Socialist government first fell on September 21, when French-speaking cabinet members refused to discuss agenda matters in protest of what they considered insufficient measures to protect the Wallonian steel industry. That collapse of the government, provoked by the split between the two main parties in the coalition, the Social-Christian Party of former Prime Minister Leo Tindemans and the Wallonian Socialist grouping led by Guy Spitaels, was the seventh in six years. The crisis has also spread to the streets. Twenty people were injured in clashes on Sunday between Flemish and French speakers in the northern town of Les Fourons, an enclave of 5,000 Francophones in a Flemish area near the Netherlands border.

SPAIN

CONGRESS OF DEPUTIES TO DEBATE NATO 27 OCT

LD131844 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] The committee of spokesmen of the Congress of Deputies today decided by a majority that the debate on joining NATO will be held at the plenary session on 27 October. On that date, it will be the only subject on the agenda.

INTERIOR MINISTER WARNS OF UPCOMING ETA ACTION

LD132201 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Excerpt] At a press conference in Madrid this morning, Spanish Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson said that he is in possession of information which indicates that the ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] terrorist organization is planning an important action in Madrid before the end of the month. In view of this threat, Roson says the commandos will only leave Madrid if they see that their objective is difficult to carry out. The interior minister later expressed his concern at the release, as a result of judicial decisions, of some 100 people belonging to the ETA Military. At another point in the press conference, Roson stressed the role of the Euskadiko Ezkerra [Basque Left] Party in the appeasement of the ETA Political Military Front.

With regard to Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo, the interior minister believes him to be the ruling party's -- the Union of the Democratic Center -- only choice as prime minister.

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SCHMIDT HOPES TO RESUME WORK NEXT WEEK

LD141350 Hamburg DPA in German 1319 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 14 Oct (DPA) — Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt hopes to resume work in Bonn in the course of next week. The chancellor said this today in a telephone conversation from the Koblenz military hospital with SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wichnewski. According to the spokesman of the SPD Executive, Wolfgang Clement, the chancellor also said that he felt well and that he read newspapers this morning.

Clement said that SPD Chairman Willy Brandt had been informed beforehand about the operation, in which a pacemaker was implanted for Schmidt's heart. Brandt had also been informed afterwards that the operation had gone off extraordinarily well.

Deputy Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher took over government business today as Schmidt's deputy and chaired the cabinet meeting. For this reason Genscher cancelled a tour through three South and Central American states. However, the foreign minister will next week go to the North-South summit in Cancun, Mexico. It is uncertain whether Schmidt will also be able to take part. According to Government Spokesman Kurt Becker, the doctors have advised against such a journey involving such a great change of climate.

Clement would not be drawn into a discussion on a possible successor to the chancellor. Such a discussion would in his opinion be "tasteless and pointless." The SPD would make clear the value Chancellor Schmidt had for the Federal Republic.

As was also announced in Bonn, the chancellor intends to speak on Friday in the Koblenz hospital to the North Rhine-Westphalian Minister President Johannes Rau about his forthcoming trip to Moscow. It is said that this appointment was arranged before Schmidt fell ill. The Federal Government is expecting the visit of the Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev at the end of November.

Spokesman Comments on Schmidt's Illness

DW141223 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Reporter Reinhardt interview with Government Spokesman Kurt Becker; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] There is a considerable difference between an infection as officially announced and the danger of heart rhythm problems. How is Chancellor Schmidt really doing?

[Answer] The federal chancellor underwent a most thorough physical examination in Koblenz, where he always goes when he wants to see a doctor. He has been doing this for more than 10 years. A very thorough examination revealed that there was the risk of heart rhythm problems. To eliminate this he had to undergo surgery to receive a heart pacemaker. The federal chancellor took all this very well. Prior to the operation he listened to a detailed report by the chief of the chancellor's office, State Secretary Lahnstein, and then even played chess with him for half an hour.

[Question] This means that all this was a matter of decisions made in the past 2 days — yesterday an examination and today the operation.

[Answer] Yes, he had to have the operation this afternoon. Tomorrow he will again receive the chief of the chancellor's office and hear his report. This will take place every day as long as the federal chancellor is in the Koblenz Bundeswehr hospital.

[Question] Hearing reports, does this mean that he will be governing from the hospital? Or will he just be informed? Who will actually be governing?

[Answer] The federal chancellor will be informed and will naturally make decisions. There is, of course, a great difference between being in the chancellor's office and staying in the hopital. A great part of governing consists of chairing meetings, receiving visitors and so on. He cannot do all that.

[Question] So the meetings will not take place and visitors also cannot be received by the federal chancellor. What portion of routine governing is taken up by such things?

[Answer] First I would like to say that the federal chancellor will be replaced by the vice chancellor in heading the cabinet, namely by Foreign Minister Genscher. Foreign Minister Genscher, the vice chancellor, will head the cabinet session tomorrow as well as the later session of the nuclear cabinet. The nuclear cabinet has nothing to do with nuclear weapons. What is involved is civilian nuclear energy. He will not be replaced with regard to other things. Certain visitors he wanted to receive will not be received. Trips planned in the Federal Republic will not take place.

[Question] This week?

[Answer] This week. The vice chancellor decided not to go to Central America, something he had planned prior to the Cancun North-South summit conference. He had wanted to leave on Thursday, but he will stay in Bonn for the time being. In this way there will be no gaps in the Federal Government.

[Question] How many hours can the federal chancellor work, and what else is he doing?

[Answer] The federal chancellor has a considerable program; he will listen to reports at least for 2 hours a day. On Thursday he will receive North Rhine-Westphalian Minister-President Rau who is to go to Moscow on 18 October. Naturally this is a particularly friendly gesture toward the North Rhine-Westphalian minister-president -- wanting to talk to him so thoroughly -- and vice versa, namely that the minister-president wants to visit him there.

Radio Cites 'Critical Symptoms'

LD142134 Hamburg DPA in German 1744 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Baden-Baden, 14 Oct (DPA) -- According to Southwest Radio, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who was fitted with a heart pacemaker in the central Bundewehr hospital in Koblenz yesterday, was obviously more gravely ill than could so far have been assumed from official statements. Quoting statements from one of the doctors treating Schmidt in Koblenz, the radio reported that on Sunday and to an increased degree on Monday, Schmidt had suffered critical symptoms such as temporary loss of consciousness. These symptoms appeared when the heart was at times no longer pumping and the brain was not receiving its full blood supply. The doctors treating him added that following the operation for fitting the urgently needed heart pacemaker the chancellor's stress capacity was again quite normal.

Government Denies Radio Report

LD150024 Hamburg DPA in German 1825 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 14 Oct (DPA) -- Regarding the information on Southwest Radio, Government Spokesman Kurt Becker has already told newsmen in Bonn this afternoon in reply to questions that "This is the first I've heard about the chancellor being unconscious. If one of the doctors treating him is supposed to have said that, my first assumption is that it is not correct, because I still believe that doctors observe their duty to remain silent. For this reason I do not consider this a realiable source."

DPA CITES SCHMIDT LETTER TO BRANDT ON CANCUN

LD142326 Hamburg DPA in German 1720 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 14 Oct (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has said that despite the difficult budget situation the Federal Government will not flag in its efforts to further assist the developing countries, in a letter to the SPD chairman and chairman of the Independent Commission for Development Questions, Willy Brandt. He also expressed the hope that the forthcoming North-South meeting in Cancun on 22-23 October would be a new beginning for the discussion between industrial and developing countries.

The chancellor had composed the letter, which was published today by the Federal Press Office, in the Bundeswehr hospital in Koblenz on Tuesday before his operation. Originally Schmidt had wanted to meet Brandt today to discuss the Federal Government's position for the summit meeting.

Schmidt stressed in his letter that Cancun could offer the chance of a new start if the meeting resulted in "us understanding each other better and listening to each other." The Federal Republic has a very clear and positive position. With all the partners in the European Community it supported an early start to comprehensive negotiations on North-South problems, but these negotiations had to be backed by the political will to make them successful. "The closer they are to reality, the more successful they will be."

In this letter, Schmidt still assumed that despite his operation he would be able to travel to Cancun in person. He wrote that at the conference he mainly wanted to speak about energy questions, but also to touch especially on unrestricted population growth, which directly affects all other problem spheres.

The federal cabinet, chaired by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, discussed the Cancun conference and its great significance today. Government Spokesman Becker stated that the cabinet had been united in agreeing that the conference must be successful.

ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE FAVORS ZERO OPTION

LD141842 Hamburg DPA in German 1625 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Munich, 14 Oct (DPA) -- The special Nuclear Committee of the North Atlantic Assembly regards a "zero option" in the form of a "reciprocal removal of the land-based nuclear medium-range missiles" as the "ideal aim" of the forthcoming negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union. In the draft resolution for the North Atlantic Assembly Plenum proposed in Munich today the nuclear committee says, however, that such a solution would be difficult to achieve.

The committee urges the member states of the Atlantic alliance to place equal weight on both parts of the NATO dual decision -- that is, on both modernization of weapons and arms control. Joint efforts should also be made to convince the public that the dual decision serves both military stability and the preservation of peace in Europe.

In this connection the NATO parliamentarians regret the "growth of opposition in various European countries." This could undermine NATO's negotiating position and unintentionally serve Soviet aims. The U.S. Administration is urged to continue its consultations on arms control with the partners in the alliance in respect to nuclear medium-range missiles and on the future modernization requirements.

Due to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's illness, according to the Federal Press Office, the minister of state in the Foreign Office, Peter Courterier, will address the North Atlantic Assembly Plenum in Munich tomorrow in his stead.

SPOKESMAN URGES USSR TO ACCEPT ZERO OPTION

LD141806 Hamburg DPA in German 1637 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 14 Oct (DPA) — The Federal Government today appealed to the Soviet Union to give up its resistance to a mutual renunciation of medium-range weapons. This would relieve the people of Europe of grave concern, Government Spokesman Kurt Becker stated after the cabinet meeting. If the Soviet Union agreed to a zero option — that is, a renunciation of such weapons — in the negotiations scheduled to begin at the end of November, there would be no counterarming in Europe. The key to the problem lay not in Bonn or Rome and not even in Washington, but in Moscow.

Becker said that Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had told the cabinet that the EEC foreign ministers, with whom he had spoken in London yesterday, had strongly welcomed the beginning of negotiations on medium-range weapons between the two world powers. "The Federal Government and the coalition have every reason to welcome — and this was the general opinion in the cabinet — the fact that the aim of the negotiations is, in accordance with the proposals of the United States, the mutual zero option for medium-range weapons," Becker said.

BONN CONFIRMS BREZHNEV VISIT 23-24 NOV

LD142050 Hamburg DPA in German 1632 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 14 Oct (DPA) — The visit to the Federal Republic by Soviet state and party head Leonid Brezhnev on 23-24 November was officially confirmed today by the Federal Press Office in Bonn. Brezhnev has been invited by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The main topic of the talks between the two politicians is foreign policy. The chancellor particularly wants to learn from Brezhnev the Soviet ideas on the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on the limitation of nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe which begin in Geneva at the end of November.

APEL WELCOMES EAST-WEST ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

PM141505 Rome AVANTI in Italian 4-5 Oct 81 Culture Supplement p I

[Giampolo Segala interview in Bonn with Defense Minister Hans Apel; date not given]

[Text] Bonn — The Europeans watched with great interest the resumption of East-West negotiations at the meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Haig: Is it possible to reach an agreement in 2 years; before the Euromissiles are deployed on European soil? Yes, Defense Minister Hans Apel replied, but only on condition that the Soviet Union is willing to isolate negotiations on Eurostrategic weapons and that once this point has been established NATO will negotiate the subjects of interest to the Soviet Union. The minister also stated what the West understands by the zero option: "To be in a position to abandon the deployment of the Euromissiles." In other words, for the Soviet Union in turn to be willing to dismantle the medium-range missiles that it has already deployed. During this interview Apel broached several other topics: the shifting tensions in the southern Mediterranean which are having repercussions in both Eastern and Western blocs, face to face in Europe; the difficulties created by the differing figures cited in assessing the balance of forces; relations with the German pacifist movement. It was on this last topic that we began our interview.

[Question] In recent months we have been witnessing a number of demonstrations, meetings and marches for peace in Europe, especially here in the FRG. Is peace in danger?

[Answer] No, peace is not in danger. The problem is that in Germany we have for a long time discussed the conditions for maintaining peace in Europe only among experts. Now a broad debate has begun among young people, which is of fundamental importance partly because the problems of nuclear weapons are new to young people. We, on the other hand, are more aware of the complex problems implied by these weapons and that their use would mean the destruction of our societies. This is why I view the development of the debate favorably. But I would add that we must tell our young people that in order to want peace one must also want a military balance, including in the nuclear field. Otherwise the threat of the outbreak of war would increase because war would become easier.

[Question] One of the weapons used by the pacifists against your policy is the fact that the German defense minister is in favor of NATO's dual decision, which means the possible future deployment of new missiles, and is therefore against peace. How do you reply to these charges?

[Answer] There are two answers. Those who believe that a military balance is a condition — albeit not the only one — for guaranteeing peace in Europe must be able to acknowledge that the first to rearm was the Soviet Union and that this is unacceptable to us. During the present weeks we are witnessing how valuable NATO's dual decision was, because without it there would have been no possibility of bringing the two superpowers back to the negotiating table. Thanks to the decision, however, it has been possible to tell our American friends to fulfill the second part of the NATO decision, thus initiating negotiations with the USSR. Also the "dual decision" has allowed telling the Soviet Union that unless it is willing to negotiate NATO will rearm. Without wanting to overestimate the historical importance of this decision, I do believe that this instrument was fundamental to the resumption of contacts between the superpowers after a period of silence. Now arms control negotiations have a chance. Let us consider the alternative of a continuing absence of dialogue between the superpowers and the dangerous nature of the situation that could have developed.

[Question] One characteristic of the German pacifist movement is its broad diversification: it includes Protestants who are demanding the abolition of weapons; and it includes communists, who oppose only the West's weapons. To what extent is the SPD capable of winning back at least part of this movement?

[Answer] It will not be easy for the SPD to achieve a constructive kind of contribution even with the section of the movement willing to conduct a dialogue. We have neglected the debate on security problems for too long. Nevertheless, I do see a possibility of positive results if we manage to make people realize that the West's unilateral disarmament will not produce the desired results, in other words that the Soviet Union in turn must disarm. We must make them understand that with a weak West political and military instability increase and therefore so do the dangers of a war. On the other hand, however, as a political class and as far as I am concerned, as minister of defense, we must take these young people's fears and anxieties into serious consideration and reflect more on their proposals.

[Question] The U.S.-USSR negotiations have resumed. Is it possible to isolate Eurostrategic weapons so as to reach specific results in a relatively short space of time?

[Answer] This is precisely the problem facing us. If the Soviet Union were willing to accept negotiations on the SS-20's on the one hand and the cruise and Pershing missiles on the other, then despite the time lost, the negotiations could advance considerablely. Nevertheless, in that case, we for our part would have to tell the Soviet Union that subsequently — once this subject is exhausted — the subjects of interest to the Soviet Union, such as the forward base systems, would be discussed and that eventually the entire negotiations on Euromissiles and their limitation must be included in SALT III. In that case I see a good chance of achieving specific results in 2 years. If, on the other hand, there are several points on the agenda, as the Soviet Union is demanding — and there is no lack of pointers in this direction — then the time factor will become somewhat critical and I regret it. Nevertheless, the FRG Government is committed to NATO's dual decision, and the deployment of the Euromissiles would take place even if negotiations were still underway.

[Question] There has recently been renewed talk of the "zero option." Are there any ideal conditions for its implementation?

[Answer] From the Western viewpoint the zero option means being in a position to be able to abandon the deployment of the Euromissiles. It is therefore a matter of seeing the conditions for this to take place realized in the Eastern Bloc countries, in other words, of the Soviet Union being willing to dismantle its medium-range missile force. At present it is impossible to forecast whether the USSR intends to do so. Of course it would be a major decisive step forward both in relations of trust between the superpowers and for arms control negotiations. I would also like to add, however, that if the West were to reveal doubts concerning the deployment of the Euromissiles in the event of the negotiations failing to produce results, then the zero option could never be reached.

[Question] One of the main problems in the disarmament negotiations are the differing assessments of the balance of forces. How can this situation be resolved?

[Answer] There will undoubtedly always be two different criteria in assessing the balance of forces. For instance, the definition of specific weapons systems alone can lead to their inclusion in or exclusion from negotiations. I would not attach so much importance to these problems. Whether the numerical superiority is 7:1 or 3:1 is not of decisive importance. What is decisive, however, is the fact that the Soviet Union has in its SS-20 missiles a potential threat that it can use to avert political pressures. Against this the West must be able to deploy the same potential threat. Or if the Soviet Union abandons it, so can we. The military balance in Europe does not mean having the same number of weapons as the Eastern bloc. We are talking here about a potential threat, not the number of warheads. In other words, it is a matter of the political ability to defend oneself against these threats.

[Question] Isn't there a southward shift in tensions in Europe toward the Mediterranean area?

[Answer] This is a hypothesis that I can accept, but I would like to go much further south. Of course some problems have emerged here in Europe, partly because of the Eastern bloc countries' difficulties in resolving domestic problems connected with the Helsinki conference. But these problems are not on such a scale as to create intrabloc tensions. In any case we want there to be peaceful internal developments in the Eastern bloc. And this is why we have confirmed our willingness to grant economic aid.

I believe that we have entered a decade in which the hotbeds of tension will be outside Europe — oil and raw materials — and that the tensions created in those areas will have repercussions in Europe, where the two superpowers and their blocs are lined up against each other with all their weapons. In my opinion these are the causes for concern in this decade. Together with the Americans, we must draw certain conclusions: first to regard aid to developing countries as an integral part of security policy. And above all we must not make the mistake of labeling as communist the Third World countries that think differently from us. On the contrary, we accept their right to self-determination even when the roads differ from ours. These countries are not Eastern or Western bloc territories. Europe should have greater strength of conviction on this point so as to make the American friends adopt these stances.

[Question] In recent years the Soviet Union has implemented a somewhat expansionist policy in Africa. How should the West react?

[Answer] One must differentiate. If we are talking about North Africa — and I am thinking here about a specific country — then there are some problems that cannot be shelved, especially because of its continuous increase in armaments. However, if one looks at developments in other African countries and Soviet or Cuban influence, one cannot fail to observe that the West has made a number of errors that have facilitated the expansion of this influence.

[Question] Libya and its president, Al-Qadhdhafi, have become a not inconsiderable problem for several countries in the Mediterranean area. How seriously should Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi's recent threats be taken?

[Answer] I do not know what Al-Qadhdhafi thinks, but I believe that it is in Europe's interests in North Africa too -- indeed specifically in North Africa -- to open the way to reasonableness, using all available means, whether diplomatic, commercial or other. This applies even to the countries that could potentially be dangerous, so as to seek reasonable relations of mutual understanding. I am not in favor of answering those who emit war cries in kind.

[Question] One final question: Doesn't Spain's NATO membership perhaps imply an alteration of the present balances, this time in favor of the Atlantic alliance?

[Answer] I do not see why Spain's NATO membership should lead to an alteration of East-West balances. NATO is an exclusively defensive alliance of interstate solidarity in the face of possible aggressors. Therefore there must be no fears if it is expanded. However, we must be very careful not to interfere. The decision must be made by the Spanish people and their representatives. I would also like to stress the great difference between the EC and NATO. I look forward to and welcome Spain's EC membership, while I leave the Spanish democratic forces to decide on membership of the Atlantic alliance. However, whatever decision is reached, we must respect it and it will certainly not alter our good relations with Spain.

GENSCHER EXPECTS POLITICAL STABILITY IN EGYPT

LD141630 Hamburg DPA in German 1513 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 14 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher expects political stability in Egypt. According to an announcement by Government Spokesman Kurt Becker, Genscher gave this assessment to the Federal Cabinet in Bonn today. It is based on his talks with the new Egyptian President, Husni Mubarak, last Wednesday and Saturday in Cairo. Genscher briefed his cabinet colleagues on these talks and spoke of an "impressive" procedure for succession that led to the election of Mubarak yesterday. Genscher gave the assurance that Egypt can count on the Federal Republic's "friendship and solidarity."

Federal President Karl Carstens today sent congratulations to the new Egyptian president, Husni Mubarak, on his election. In his congratulatory telegram, Carstens expresses the conviction that Mubarak will continue President as-Sadat's peace policy energetically and with circumspection for the benefit of the Egyptian people who are the friends of the Federal Republic and of the other Middle East states.

PORTUGUESE GENERAL COMMENTS ON SPAIN'S NATO ENTRY

LD141734 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Spain's admission into the Atlantic alliance would not provoke any conflict with Portugal, the chief of the Portuguese Armed Forces Staff, Gen Nuno Tavares de Melo Edigio, said yesterday in Bonn on his arrival for a 3-day official visit to the FRG at the invitation of the country's military authorities.

He said that although the question of Spain's entry into the alliance had not yet been discussed between Madrid and Lisbon, it is his belief that such an entry would not give rise to any conflict given the exceptionally good relations existing between the two peninsular high commands.

The general said he is against setting up a joint Spanish-Portuguese NATO command, but in favor of Spain's entry into the alliance provided Portugal's position in the organization is not affected.

Melo Edigio said there is no problem over the Federal German Air Force using the Beja airbase in southern Portugal under agreements dated 1979 and still in force.

The armed forces chief of staff reiterated Portugal's keenness on increased Federal German military aid for the reequipment of the Portuguese Armed Forces.

MINISTER BAUM CRITICIZES NATIONALZEITUNG

DW141337 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2000 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Reporter Happe interview with Interior Minister Gerhart Rudolf Baum, date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Baum] NATIONALZEITUNG is a shame for our country, I am also ashamed with regard to our Jewish fellow citizens. The paper promotes anti-Semitism. The Nazi dictatorship is characterized as harmless and democratic institutions are being degraded. I can only dissociate myself from this with disgust. I am shocked every time I see this paper on a newsstand.

[Question] What can we do against this paper?

[Answer] Many legal things have been tried in vain, particularly in the criminal code field. Procedures were initiated against Frey with the aim of depriving him of basic rights -- in vain -- because the Constitutional Court did not think that the basic order was endangered. I believe that we should not count so much on legal steps but on enlightening and making aware those people who are susceptible to the unbelievable theories and statements printed in the paper. We should do this continuously, particularly with regard to young people. There is no doubt that people with a certain trend toward rightist extremism will be led astray and strengthened in their beliefs. Personally I have no doubt that such publications and the people who associate with them are hotbeds of rightist extremist actions, which we have unfortunately been experiencing more frequently lately.

CHEYSSON EXPLAINS REMARK ON AS-SADAT'S DEATH

NC141736 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 14 Oct (AFP) -- French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, who raised eyebrows around the world with his comment that the death of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat had "removed an obstacle" to inter-Arab relations, attempted to explain the meaning of the remark to parliament here today.

France is "interested in peace," Mr Cheysson said, and therefore it wants "all the Arabs to sit at the same negotiating table." He added that Mr as-Sadat, who was isolated in the Arab world following his signing of a peace treaty with Israel in 1979, had sat alone for too long a time.

"If the Camp David process is complemented by a global settlement, if Egypt consolidates itself, then there will be numerous signs of tighter links among all the Arabs, Mr Cheysson commented.

Expressing his support for new Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and the Camp David peace process, Mr Cheysson said he would also favor negotiations including "all the nations in the region, including the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) which represents a fighting force."

DIPLOMATIC SHUFFLE INCLUDES NEW ENVOY TO U.S.

LD151000 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Things are moving at the Quai d'Orsay. Next Wednesday [21 October] the first diplomatic shuffle of the Mitterrand era will affect about 50 French ambassadors abroad. Among the innovations is the appointment of Bernard Vernier-Palliez, currently managing director of Renault, to the ultrasensitive post in Washington.

PAPER CITES DIPLOMATS ON INDOCHINA POLICY

BK140655 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 14 Oct 81 p 4

[From the "Thai Talk" column by Suthichai Yun: "France Seriously Considering a 'New Look' Indochina Policy"]

[Text] French Ambassador to Bangkok Jean Soulier would not say it's a basic change in the French policy but Paris is clearly walking a subtly new path over the Kampuchean issue. "We don't want to cut off any possibilities which may eventually help lead to a negotiated political settlement in Kampuchea..." Soulier told the nation the other day.

There have in recent months been signs of some "significant gestures" and a new approach: France has been reluctant to join the ad hoc committee set up during the internation conference on Kampuchea in July in New York. At the same time, the French door seems slightly more ajar for requests by Vietnam for economic aid following a 2-year significant slowdown in assistance programme after Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in 1979.

The French Government has, through the well-connected Vietnamese Ambassador to Paris Mai Van Bo, been getting numerous aid requests from Hanoi after the new Mitterrand government let it be known that following a "slowdown" in French aid programme (part of the $130 million deal signed in an economic aid agreement in 1976), France will consider, on a selective and case-by-case basis, proposals for assistance from Hanoi.

The Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea in 1979 did put France in an awkward position. Paris turned "cool" and partially froze the assistance programme although a senior French diplomat maintained that French economic aid to Hanoi was never "frozen" but it was also pointed out that the grants and loans in the $130 million protocol signed 5-years ago could have been spent much earlier. The last amount of the package was signed only about 2 months ago.

The new gesture by Paris may not underscore a drastic change in the French policy towards Vietnam over the Kampuchean stalemate "and we continue to be on ASEAN's side in the search for political solutions," said senior French diplomats who, however, insisted the Chinese line in "bleeding the Vietnamese" would not produce the desirable results.

France has been non-committal (together with Sweden) over the request by ASEAN and other countries to be a member of the ad hoc committee set up by the July 13-16 New York international conference on Kampuchea. "Admittedly, we are cautious on this issue because we want to be certain that any decision we reach would not close the doors of possible dialogue with the Vietnamese," said another French diplomat.

Paris realizes that a decision would have to come some day — and soon — to decide on whether to be in the ad hoc committee or not. But she certainly doesn't want to be caught in a dilemma.

"For one thing, the new French Government has made it clear that we would be clear-cut in our public statements instead of being vague, offering nuances rather than specific statements. We have made it plain that we are against the Russian invasion of Afghanistan and we have been clearly against the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea. We, therefore, want a negotiated settlement," said Ambassador Soulier.

The basic philosophy and policy of the previous and present French Governments might not have differed too vastly — but the approach and conduct apparently have taken some new twists.

The French are still talking these days of their "special relationship" with the Vietnamese, and they would not fail to point out at times the futility of the Chinese and the American policies in certain aspects.

Back in Paris, Southeast Asia may not rank very high in the list of foreign policy priorities but French diplomats handling Indochina and ASEAN would like to think that somewhere, somehow they should, and could, have an edge over the other major powers in dealing with them...

The French would like to appear realistic and pragmatic in their policy in this region. "We are not running in to say we would talk and help the Vietnamese but if possibilities arise which may lead to possible defusing of the tension, our policy is not to ignore them..." another French diplomat said. But he also admitted that there had been no signs of more flexibility from Moscow or Hanoi in the Kampuchean question.

A French diplomat went to the extent of saying that Moscow might eventually hold the final card in the whole scheme of things.

"The Soviet Union, of course, would continue to be on Vietnam's side. But at the same time, Moscow realizes that it needs friends in Asia apart from Vietnam as well. Look at how Deputy Foreign Minister Nicolay Firyubin was sent out recently to this area to cultivate better relations with ASEAN countries.

"And don't ignore the signals from some of the allies of the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe which have been asked to try to develop closer ties with ASEAN countries in this regard at the same time. So, Moscow would have to think very hard as well about its own image among noncommunist countries in the region..."

In the French viewpoint, Moscow could well, in time, balance off its relationship. But the complications must necessarily be taken into consideration.

"Somebody told me the other day," a French diplomat with long experience in the region said, "if there hadn't been the Afghanistan invasion, it might have been easier for Moscow to relax things in Kampuchea. But the dilemma is clear: If Moscow loosens its grips in Kampuchea, people would ask: Why not Afghanistan as well?"

There are frustrations in the tone of some French diplomats when they discuss the stalemate over the Kampuchean question. But they are very careful in stressing that Paris is behind ASEAN. "We won't take any initiatives. We would follow ASEAN's line. But the Chinese haven't changed an iota of its policy," commented another French diplomat based in Bangkok.

Their frustrations obviously also are linked to the deadlocked negotiations among the three Khmer factions which have gone nowhere in their sixth round of talks. The seventh round of the negotiations is due on Oct 28, this time giving more time between intervals so that each side could report back to its respective boss.

"Prince Sihanouk seems flexible enough, for some reasons, but the Khmer Rouge simply wouldn't change their stand. Son Sann obviously doesn't want to yield to any condition which may place him in a disadvantageous position," commented a French diplomat who has been monitoring the negotiations closely in the past few months.

"The Khmer Rouge say they are ready to talk about a coalition government but they insist on maintaining the old Democratic Kampuchean [DK] structure -- the presidium and the assembly. Son Sann, of course, had presumed that the coalition talks would mean dissolution of the old DK structures and that they would agree on a new structure," the French diplomat said.

The French appear more inclined towards Son Sann, having declared that they would have nothing to do with the Khmer Rouge. Sihanouk, a close personal friend of French President Mitterrand, remains an alternative the French consider important.

Obviously, Paris doesn't bank too much hope on the Khmer tripartite negotiations in Bangkok. Neither does she believe too much in the international conference on Kampuchea's ad hoc committee. The French, if they had a choice, may want to wait until there are some favourable signs of a more flexible stand from Moscow and Hanoi.

But then, the French diplomats all admit that they haven't detected any new signs of postive reactions from the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

LE MONDE EXAMINES MITTERRAND-SCHMIDT TALKS

PM141345 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Preferential Ties Between Paris and Bonn"]

[Text] The Paris-Bonn axis may not exist but it must be admitted that "preferential" ties still unite the two capitals. This is the most important conclusion to be drawn from the informal talks held by Mitterrand and Schmidt at Latch on Wednesday and Thursday.

Both West German and French sources stress the total agreement which emerged on the balance of nuclear forces in the world, especially in Europe. The chancellor, who faces strong pacifist opposition within his own party, must have appreciated the strength of Mitterrand's positions in this sphere. They will help him not only to counter the advocates of unilateral disarmament in the FRG but also to present a stronger face to Brezhnev when he visits Bonn at the end of November.

It was probably community questions which constituted the most delicate point of these French-German talks. This danger seems to have been avoided but it is obvious that the dispute, nonetheless, has not been settled. It relates essentially to the requests for a ceiling on West German budgetary contributions and to the Common Agricultural Policy. Paris, for its part, would like to give Europe a real "social" dimension, as recommended by the French memorandum to be studied during the next European summit in London at the end of November. Between now and then, the two governments will step up their contacts to reach a compromise, as was the case last weekend during the Brussels deliberations on the readjustment of the mark and the franc.

In any case, Chancellor Schmidt said he was very satisfied with the understanding shown by Paris with regard to the problem of the German budgetary contribution to the EEC.

Regarding bilateral relations, trade relations again dominated the discussion, the balance between the two countries tipping very clearly in the FRG's favor. The chancellor was also concerned over France's suspension of the reprocessing of West German nuclear waste at the La Hague factory. It seems that Mitterrand reassured him by recalling that France "will honor its contracts."

The thorny question of nationalizations apparently was not raised. Nonetheless, Bonn is worried by the future of the Roussel-Uclaf company, in which the Hoechst group has a majority holding.

The North-South summit in Cancun and the Near East constituted the two other major international issues. On the first point, Mitterrand and Chancellor Schmidt agreed to develop a joint approach to aid for the Third World. Contrary to what the United States wants, their aim is to move out of the framework of East-West tension. The two men apparently also agreed that the Cancun meeting should produce specific results and not merely be limited to wishful thinking.

Finally, there was consistent agreement on the Near East. The chancellor, who is attending Anwar as-Sadat's funeral, as is Mitterrand, apparently listened with interest to the president's account of the talks he had recently in Saudi Arabia and expressed understanding for the Fahd plan.

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR VISIT 14 OCT

AU141548 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 14 Oct (ANSA) -- Mozambique President Samora Moises Machel arrived here today on a special flight for a three day state visit to Italy. He was welcomed at the airport by Tourism Minister Nicola Signorello, other Italian officials and numerous African ambassadors accredited in Rome. He was immediately helicoptered to the Quirinale Palace for a meeting with head of state Sandro Pertini.

During his stay the African leader will also meet with Premier Giovanni Spadolini, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and other top government officials. At the conclusion of his state visit Friday, Machel will travel to several Italian cities, including Bologna, Reggio Emilia and Venice. The former military chief of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) led his country to independence in June 1975.

Machel, 48, is accompanied on this official visit by Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, Industry and Energy Minister Antonio Branco and Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco. During ministerial level meetings here Chissano and his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo are expected to sign a new technical cooperation accord Thursday.

Italy and Mozambique have had close relations for some time. At a government level the two sides signed a general agreement in 1977 which led to the creation of a mixed economic commission which has already met twice; once in January 1980 in Rome and again in May of this year in Maputo. As a result of these contacts, exchanges which until last year showed a deficit for Italy, were in the black in 1980 to the tune of 25.7 billion lire (around 24 million dollars).

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT, LEAVES 14 OCT

AU141956 Rome ANSA in English 1952 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 14 Oct (ANSA) -- Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini will go to Poland on an official visit some time before the end of the year. Speaking to newsmen this afternoon, the premier reported, "I received an invitation from Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek and accepted it." He then disclosed that he will schedule the visit for later this year. Czyrek left Rome this morning at the end of a three-day working visit which included consultations with Spadolini and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

PLO OFFICIAL ON 'FRIENDLY' RELATIONS WITH ITALY

AU141553 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 14 Oct (ANSA) -- A Palestinian Liberation Organization official here has said that "we are still interested in maintaining friendly relations with Italy." In an interview published today by Rome's MESSAGGERO, the head of the PLO's information office in Italy, Walid Ghazab, seemed to take the teeth out of statements made Saturday by PLO Ambassador Nehmet Hammad. Hammad had accused Italian police of negligence in handling the murder in a Rome hotel of PLO official Majid Abu Sharar.

There has been a tacit agreement not to use Italy as a site for Palestinian commando actions. Saturday, Hammad indicated that this accord might be allowed to lapse.

During the interview, Ghazab complained of the fact that the Italian press stubbornly spoke for at least a day or two after Sharar's death of the possibility that he was blown to bits by an bomb he was handling in the hotel room. The PLO spokesman also reconfirmed the organization's charges that the Israeli secret services were behind the killing. "This is not an hypothesis but a certainty on our part," he told MESSAGGERO. "The hand that struck down Abu Sharar belongs to the Israeli secret services."

He concluded the interview with the hope that investigations conducted by Italian police would soon bear fruit.

WEEKLY AIRS CARDINALS' DISSATISFACTION WITH POPE

AU130910 Rome ANSA in English 0828 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 13 Oct (ANSA) -- Italian cardinals are dissatisfied with the pontificate of John Paul II, according to the "L'ESPRESSO" weekly in its latest issue. The Italian magazine claimed that the cardinals were also working for a redistribution of ecclesiastical power.

Two arch conservatives were said to be involved in the manuever: Silvio Oddi and Piero Palazzini, both retired early by Pope Paul VI but later put back into their posts on the Curia by the present pope. A symptom of this struggle, the magazine, said, is the chapter of the new code on canon law entitled "De Sede Impedita" to be presented at the next plenary session set for October 20. A group of 38 cardinals led by Pericle Felici is reworking the code. The draft for the new article that will follow those of "De Sede Vacante", introduces an innovation with respect to the previous ones in the history of the church, "L'ESPRESSO" said.

If the Felici proposal is accepted, a regency would be formed in the event of any impediment to the papacy produced by an assassination attack, a kidnapping, serious illness or incapacity. In other words, the weekly said, the article provides a way to remove an unwanted pope.

The accusations against John Paul II come primarily from rightwing Italian cardinals, according to "L'ESPRESSO". They reportedly claim that the pope meets too infrequently with the cardinals and neglects matters submitted to him for judgment, merely signing papers before him to show that he has seen them as if, these disgruntled cardinals said, he did not want to share responsibility for the decisionmaking.

But what these cardinals will not forgive, the weekly claimed, is the fact that John Paul II is a Pole and is surrounded by what they consider an impenetrable wall of fellow Poles. They dislike his predilection for audiences with Polish all the time, the magazine went on. In the old and new Curia there is no office where at least one Pole is not already installed or on the way, the journal continued. These countrymen have easy access to the private rooms of the pope, these cardinals complain. The disgruntled feel that it is almost as if there is a curia within the Curia, powerful and hard to pin down, "L'ESPRESSO" concluded.

SPECULATION ON MAY BERLINGUER VISIT TO U.S.

AU101524 Rome ANSA in English 1518 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 10 Oct (ANSA) -- Italian Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer may be the first Western communist leader to ever set foot in the United States, according to a local weekly. The "EUROPEO" magazine in its latest issue claimed that Berlinguer may go to the United States next May at the invitation of an American university.

"This mission of historic import could wind up with a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig," the weekly speculated.

The journal also claimed that the trip is being studied by the head of Berlinguer's secretarial office, Antonio Tata, and a representative from the American Embassy in Rome who was not identified. The latter was said to have met often with Italian Communist Party (PCI) officials in this regard. Asked to confirm these rumors, the PCI responded with a diplomatic "no comment."

Berlinguer has just left Rome for a trip to Central America that will take him to Cuba, Mexico and Nicaragua.

PUBLIC INQUIRY TO BE MADE INTO SA CARNEIRO DEATH

LD142328 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Excerpts] We have just received an official note from the prime minister's office which we now will read in full as laid down by law:

1. Through the minister of justice, the prime minister took cognizance of the attorney general's directive regarding the dossier of what has come to be known as the Camarate affair.

2. After having received the said dossier from the judiciary police, the attorney general took the view that the specific nature of this case calls for the continuation of investigation efforts, now in the form of a public inquiry. Any individual likely to have any useful knowledge about the case under investigation is thus asked to make it available to the authorities and directly and voluntarily give his cooperation to the police inquiry.

3. The government expresses its gratitude to the attorney general for having, within the legal framework, found a solution to this new stage aimed at enlightening the public, by enlisting the citizens' participation in the investigations so as to prevent any future speculation about the case. In effect, the emotional climate created throughout the country and even abroad by the deaths of former Prime Minister Francisco Sa Carneiro, of Defense Minister Adelino Amaro da Costa, of those accompanying them and of the crew makes it impossible to consider this case as an event like any other with the same consequences. All sorts of versions indeed emerged about possible criminal involvement in the Camarate affair. The present public inquiry may, once and for all, put an end to any doubts and confusion. Hence, another reason to support the attorney general's proposal.

The government continues to be deeply committed to the full clarification of the truth about Camarate and hopes that this exceptional kind of public inquiry, now announced, will contribute to that goal.

BRAZIL'S DELFIM NETO DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TIES

PY150128 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Planning Minister Delfim Neto arrived in Lisbon today, starting a 16-day tour through various European countries. He will remain in Portugal for 4 days.

Upon arrival, Delfim Neto stated that Brazil is making a great effort to increase its economic relations with the African Portuguese-speaking countries and added that Brazilian foreign policy is one of cooperation and not of competition with other countries. The Brazilian minister stated that Portugal will not become an entrepot of Brazilian products in Europe when it becomes a member of the EEC. Nevertheless, he stated, its membership will contribute to increasing Brazilian trade with the EEC. The minister believes that $6 million — the equivalent of 10 billion cruzeiros or 6 million escudos — will be negotiated during this trip. Brazilian enterprises intend to acquire maritime equipment in Portugal. The Brazilians intend to sell aircraft and vehicles to Portugal.

Delfim Neto stated that the Brazilian Government has decided to intensify preferential economic relations with Portugal since the relationship in other fields is considered good. This visit complements the one made by President Figueiredo at the beginning of the year.

At the end of the meeting, Minister Delfim Neto, in answer to a question regarding the meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund during which the U.S. representatives supported the diminishing of loans to some developing countries, stated: The United States is tidying up its house but there are no reasons for it to do the same with others.

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES 1982 BUDGET

PM140807 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 4 Oct 81 p 33

[Primo Gonzalez Ortiz interview in Madrid with Spanish Finance Minister Jaime Garcia Anoveros; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Minister, one's first impressions on seeing the budget are that it is a budget of a fairly defensive nature in which subsidies and gaps, filled at the expense of public funds, have increased disturbingly. It doesn't seem to be a budget which will extricate this country from the crisis by means of more imaginative and creative behavior on the part of the public sector.

[Answer] I don't agree with that. On the one hand, the budget is perfectly integrated into an economic policy to the extent of incorporating prior agreements and decisions within the context of that economic policy. And the latter has set itself the aim of reducing wage costs for enterprises, which gave rise to the national agreement on employment. Some budgetary consequences result from that fact. On the other hand, the budget retains basic elements of a policy appropriate for emerging from the crisis: a very appreciable increase in public investment and a very considerable curbing of state consumption expenditure, which I believe should be emphasized. The rest is transferences. But the transferences are aimed -- let us not forget -- at correcting the distribution among various components of the private sector of the economy. These transferences entail neither a greater bureaucratization or even an increase in what we might term the administrative public sector. These transferences are justified insofar as the crisis is creating some effects which we wish to correct partly through the budget. They are also corrections on which everybody is in agreement. The amount, the adjustments or the abuses which may occur can be questioned, but not the fact in itself.

Therefore, if the state's consumption expenditure increases moderately, at the risk even of affecting the proper functioning of the state machinery, and with an obvious sacrifice for the public sector, and if an appreciable increase in investment occurs, there can be no doubt that this is a budget for combating the crisis. And I would like to emphasize something very important: one budget effort is to reduce a tax which is gravely detrimental at the present time -- social security contributions as a payroll tax. And here there is an effort involving a state contribution totaling 350 billion pesetas. So what we have done is to replace restraint in that payroll tax by a deficit. And I believe that the deficit is better than the payroll tax. Theoretically, the best thing would have been to replace the payroll tax by another, less irrational tax, which is what will eventually have to be done because -- let us not deceive ourselves -- the deficit cannot last forever. But in a crisis situation, it seems to me to be fairly reasonable to experience a deficit situation temporarily through lightening the payroll tax.

If we had increased the tax pressure to provide those social benefits which society wants from all viewpoints -- from the right to the left -- then we would have undertaken a tax burden of 17-18 percent in terms of GDP. And that cannot be done at a strike, especially if we have no alternative tax.

Deficit: Greater Awareness

[Question] But this country -- at least, some sections of it -- is increasingly aware of the problem of the deficit.

[Answer] This seems to me to be a quite hypocritical outrage because it doesn't seriously face up to reality. I am no advocate of the deficit. The deficit troubles me as much as anybody. Indulging in a deficit is a bad attitude although this does not mean that it must not be accepted sometimes, provided that its amount does not reach levels which would impose intolerable inflation on us or drive the economy toward a recession. And that is not the case.

[Question] So to what extent can the budget, in the form in which it has been drawn up, help this country find its way out of the crisis next year?

[Answer] The budget is one more instrument for emerging from the crisis -- not the only one, although it is important and potent. And of course, it will help extricate the country from the crisis. If we have controlled the state's current expenditure to such an extent that labor costs are increasing by 13 percent and those for the functioning of the civilian services -- excluding defense -- by 10 percent, it is clear that the state is tackling expenditure from an absolutely restrained stance because funds are being set free for the transferences and investments, because it must not be forgotten that revenue is increasing by 21 percent.

Sectors in State of Crisis

[Question] The budget earmarks a good many billions of pesetas for covering public enterprises' deficits and resolving the industrial crisis. To what extent is it logical for this to be a matter to be resolved by means of the budget? Couldn't a rehabilitation of those enterprises be sought by means of strictly industrial measures so that the losses of the enterprises in a state of crisis would not be borne by all taxpayers in general?

[Answer] That is debatable. Of course, there are methods of granting credit in addition to that of the budget, and I realize that those capital grants should be controlled, but it is not easy because society simply does not accept the social consequences of the shutdown of enterprises if they are not included in the budget.

[Question] But these capital grants to enterprises are rather like a revolutionary tax which the whole of society must pay to maintain enterprises which are located in specific places.... And these grants have no effect of redistributing wealth among social classes.

[Answer] It doesn't seem to me that this is an excessive cost in relation to Spanish industry as a whole. It seems to me to be a reasonable cost. Of course, some of them are in one place and others elsewhere and we cannot change them.

[Question] Do you believe that the tax incentives contained in the 1982 budget are sufficient to encourage enterprises to invest?

[Answer] I do not believe in the effectiveness of tax measures for encouraging investments. Not at all. It seems to me that incentives, when they are of a permanent and regular nature, are useless. They are simply a reduction of the level of taxation and insofar as this can result in improved profitability of projects, it can be useful. However, any specific measure can serve, rather than to encourage investment, to divert it toward a certain sector, region, financial type of investment....

But if it is permanent, the market assimilates the difference and it eventually has no more effect. Private investment cannot be revived by tax incentives. The fact is that savings are affected by the overall level of the tax burden so that if the tax burden is low, people will save more. I believe that investment occurs as a result of other mechanisms -- the mechanisms characteristic of the free economy and especially as a result of a very important factor -- the interest rate.

Interest Rates

[Question] But here a high deficit can have an influence because it creates upward pressure on interest rates....

[Answer] Very slightly. The interest rate in Spain is not high because there is that deficit instead of a lower deficit. Because, among other things, the public debt is sending interest rates down and not up. There are other causes which determine interest rates and not budgetary policy. And on the whole, it is the interest rate which is decisive in determining investment expectations in any kind of investment, whatever its financial mechanism. However much an employer is given 20 percent of investment in an activity without expectations, it is useless because we will not invest. [sentence as published] What I can achieve is to make investment go from one place to another and offset certain shortcomings, but fiscal instruments have limited effectiveness in the overall volume of investment.

Tax Collective Capacity

[Question] One possibility for reducing the deficit would be to improve the state's tax collective capacity. Can't improvements in administration be achieved with the taxes which already exist? Is there no scope which is unutilized through lack of efficiency?

[Answer] It can never be said that tax collecting capacity is saturated and, of course, there is scope. But it is scope on which we cannot rely, on its own, for resolving the problem of a deficit such as that which we now have. Let's not deceive ourselves. This year we will probably fulfill the tax collecting forecasts which represent an increase of about 23 percent in the 1981 revenue. And to achieve that with such a low growth in income and the inflation which we have had and, last, with tax measures which did not bring in such a great additional amount -- that is, in itself, an important improvement in administration. If we had not improved administration, we would not have been able to do this. For next year we estimate a 21 percent -- 20.8 percent to be precise -- increase in revenue. And bearing in mind that only 40 billion pesetas will come in as a result of additional tax measures, it is fair to acknowledge that an appreciable improvement in administration is occurring and will continue to occur because the combined growth of the economy and prices will be approximately 15 percent. And between that and the 21 percent, there is a difference of 180 billion pesetas. And if we subtract from this the 40 billion pesetas produced by increases in tax rates, about 140 billion pesetas in higher revenue are left, thanks to an improvement in administration -- an improvement in administration pure and simple.

What is clear is that with a deficit of 700 billion pesetas, the solution does not lie in improving the administration of revenue. That deficit represents approximately 25 percent of revenue and it seems inconceivable to improve tax collecting capacity by that percentage with the fiscal instruments now existing.

Scope for Reducing Deficit

[Question] So what can be done to reduce that deficit?

[Answer] The Finance Ministry has virtually no scope for reducing the deficit with its techniques for squeezing operating expenditure. The policy of squeezing and squeezing is no longer producing results. In a year in which officials' salaries are increasing by 13 percent and pensions by 10 percent and in which the state's labor costs in general are increasing by 13 percent, there is no longer any more scope.

Greater efficiency can be extracted from civil servants but not lower wages — something which is not advisable either. It must be borne in mind that officials' earnings have been increasing less than those of other groups of workers over the last few years nor is it possible to curb the operating expenditure of the services any further since possible waste has been eliminated and some services no longer even have enough to pay their light bills. There are now services in the administration which have reached their limits and this is apparent because we are sometimes seeing strains. I believe that reduction of the deficit or savings in expenditure can be achieved theoretically in three areas: in public investments where there is greater flexibility, in transferences and in defense. And it is there, in that threesome, that the political options for reducing budgetary expenditure and hence the deficit lie.

[Question] But should investments, for instance, be reduced?

[Answer] I do not believe so. The transferences are largely consequences of the crisis and the growth in defense expenditure coincides with the armed forces which are paid with restraint and with delicate security requirements. And yet, it is in those areas that there is theoretically scope for action although you must realize that it is limited in relation to the size of the deficit. But those combating it do not usually enter into such detail. They content themselves with closing their eyes to the inconvenient part of the decision, without committing themselves to much or at all. So the Finance Ministry is virtually unable to save more in current operating expenditure. People are quite free to say what they like but you sometimes find that those who talk most about reducing the deficit are those who later turn up seeking and receiving subsidies.

[Question] Can we contemplate implementing in Spain a program of reducing taxes and the size of the public sector, as they are attempting to do in the United States, to achieve greater economic efficiency?

[Answer] No. This is not possible at all. Expenditure can only be reduced in the three areas I mentioned earlier. In the rest, it is not possible, at least in my opinion. In Spain, we cannot say that we are providing less health service than we are providing and we cannot provide less education than we are providing. Taxes are increasing but this is not sufficient to pay for the cost of education. Past policy was very mistaken regarding secondary education but we cannot say today that we are going to close down secondary schools. Nobody in Spain can do such a thing, which, moreover, I believe should not be done. One reason exists — nobody is demanding this, not even a minority. Expenditure in these areas can be frozen but not reduced. Social demands in this country are still tremendous. I don't know whether they are reasonable or unreasonable, reasonable in some instances and unreasonable in others, because people have little confidence in private enterprise in this country and have confidence only in the aid which may reach them from above. This is an outlook which is outside political ideologies and exists in all social sectors, from employers to workers. And with a social situation like this, there is nothing to be done, neither under democracy nor under any other social system, because it is difficult to again find demogoguery such as that which was practiced in this country under the previous regime. Let's not deceive ourselves. The country wants a larger public sector because it is demanding this every day, because everybody is demanding this, and, moreover, a larger public services sector, not a larger public enterprise sector, because only a few people — among whom, of course, I do not count myself — are demanding that. I believe that it is necessary to convince this country that the free economy is good — and it is necessary to begin to do so with employers — and that quotas, subsidies and protection distort the market; something which some employers proclaim but do not practice.

A program of reducing taxes cannot be implemented in any European country because it is a society which is unaccustomed to the spirit of risk which exists in U.S. society. And people want security. And the public sector provides security. In my opinion, what must be done is to create a greater sense of responsibility among citizens and, hence, the greatest possible efficiency in the public sector.

ABC BACKS PENTAGON VIEW OF USSR MILITARY POWER

PM141041 Madrid ABC in Spanish 1 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Military Empire"]

[Text] The U.S. Pentagon has found itself obliged to publish a detailed document to demonstrate that Soviet military power is real. As Defense Secretary Weinberger said, it is not a matter of an "act of propaganda." It should be added that the aim of the publication of the report "Soviet Military Power" is to counter the widespread viewpoint that Moscow loves peace and Washington seeks war.

Is it possible that there still remain gullible people capable of accepting that dogma of Soviet propaganda after reading the 99 pages of the report? Because to believe that the USSR's military machine is exclusively for "defending the socialist world against capitalist acts of aggression" is not valid as a serious argument.

Poor Poland, preoccupied and immersed in the uncertainty created by the Soviet tanks because 10 million workers are demanding their rights vis-a-vis the empire! An empire which bases its expansionism on weapons of an offensive nature: sophisticated weapons, such as the SS-20 missiles aimed at West Europe, but at the same time at the PRC. Are Mao's heirs also capitalist pawns?

It is an expansionism with military and nonmilitary means, as can be read in chapter 7 of the Pentagon's report, an expansionism which is real and not, unfortunately, science fiction, as one appears to gather from the usual "skeptics." It is not necessary to look very far to see how the USSR is using "military, political, economic and subversive measures to influence world events."

The Pentagon's report has the virtue of exposing with facts and figures the USSR's real intentions. It also seeks to curb a maneuver which is well organized in Moscow and well supported throughout West Europe by the usual loyalists to isolate the United States from its allies. What idyllic prospects await us in a West Europe which is disarmed in the presence of the USSR's military potential? As U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director Eugene Rostow said in Brussels, Soviet nuclear blackmail would enable the USSR "to win a conflict without even waging war."

The "neutralists," who are paradoxically taking sides against the Western defensive alliance, cannot convince us of their great love of freedom. There is no peace without military balance. And peace is inseparable from freedom. Or do they perhaps crave in Europe the peace of the graveyards and prisons?

This is what awaits the free world if a sympathetic stance toward Soviet military power is maintained while the United States is accused of seeking war in its attempts to achieve the lost military balance.

KIPRIANOU WARNS ALITHIA ON UNILATERAL ACTION

NC121048 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 12 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "We Warn: There Is Danger in Rejecting Waldheim's Initiative"]

[Text] Today, Kiprianou starts his consultations with Waldheim without first conferring with the National Council. In other words, he is doing this without first aligning his views with those of the majority. He has chosen instead to take the initiative as a representative of the minority. He said he will ask for views...later. Thus, immediately after the Cypriot gatherings in Australia, he rushed to the UN headquarters, after delivering a speech full of slogans with the well-known trite expressions.

Last week, the people got tired of watching Kiprianou on television and of hearing him repeat at meetings of Cypriots in Australia that we will not agree. Instead of this, the people expected to hear what we will do with Waldheim's new ideas and if we could accept his new initiative.

The press has published leaks of the new ideas. There have also been some polemics against Waldheim. Some have even referred to ultimatums. The government has remained silent. Kiprianou continued his tune at meetings with Australian Cypriots. AKEL has taken a correct position: It said the proposals must be studied before any opinions are expressed. Numerically, AKEL and the Democratic Rally represent the majority of people and it is well known that the Democratic Rally thinks diligently and responsibly and demands that steps be prepared in advance before political decisions are made.

Such steps to be taken in the center of developments are one thing, however, and fringe sloganeering at the other end of the world is entirely another. The governing minority is once again caught failing to express the majority which wants to think.

Those who think, therefore, state that the highest priority at this moment must be given to how the new developments will be handled — collectively, not with the "this is how I want it" spirit — because the government's mistakes and omissions create the danger of not only failing to utilize Waldheim's initiative, but also of rendering it useless — with extremely serious repercussions.

We warn the people of the danger and call on them to see things clearly before drawing any conclusions, and we enumerate: — it is a fact that the UN secretary general expressed his intent to undertake some initiative for the solution of the Cyprus issue by making certain basic recommendations to promote dialogue well before Kiprianou's departure for Australia. Several weeks passed, however, and the Cypriot Government, acting with its characterisitc indecision, did not make it clear how it will accept or encourage the initiative. Neither the government nor Kiprianou can claim ignorance of Waldheim's ideas in their effort to excuse their inactivity, because the foreign minister has been in New York at UN headquarters for days and he could have informed them. Unless, of course, they were not interested in what was going on because they were too busy with the Australian visit and the organization of its presentation over Cyprus television. Even if the persons in authority did demonstrate such an unforgivable behavior, however, Rolandhis ought to have briefed them out of his duty.

Conclusion: The government and Kiprianou should know what they have a duty not to ignore, and that they are guilty of indecision and inaction.

— It is a fact that the government let it be understood that, if it were to be accepted, the Waldheim initiative should agree with the UN resolutions on Cyprus and with the summit agreements. To this moment, however, there is no indication that the UN secretary general's initiative runs counter to these two prerequisites.

If any such indication had existed, Waldheim should have been discouraged from an open expression of his initiative so that Cyprus would not be exposed internationally for rejecting recommendations cloaked in the prestige of the UN secretary general.

Conclusion: The government had no indication that the content of the Waldheim ideas opposed the UN resolutions and the summit agreements. If it had such indications and it did not discourage the UN secretary general, then it is guilty of unforgiveable neglect.

— It is a fact that Kiprianou decided to visit New York after the Commonwealth conference and the Cypriot gatherings in Australia. What is the purpose, however, of his current visit to New York and his contacts there?

Conclusion: If the purpose of Kiprianou's visit and contacts in New York is the need to briefed, then all the expense was totally unnecessary. Foreign Minister Rolandhis could have briefed him fully, in the same way that he briefed acting president Ladhas who, in his turn, brifed the party leaders on the Waldheim ideas.

Consequently, we have the great question: Did Kiprianou go to New York without consulting anyone in order to convince the secretary general to alter his views?

Unfortunately, there are numerous indications that something of this sort is happening. It is from such a manipulation that the danger stems about which we responsibly warn the people; the danger of rendering the Waldheim initiative useless. This is because if Kiprianou enters into a dangerous process of altering Waldheim's ideas (which could have been discussed at the negotiations table), then he will be forcing the secretary general to start separate consultations with the two sides. Such a process will very likely produce no common ground. In such an eventuality, Waldheim will avoid undertaking his initiative, which appears to have matured into the form of his present ideas. Destroying the Waldheim initiative in such a way will result in making the impasse official. This is a development abhorred by the Greek side and hoped for by the Turkish side.

Final conclusion: Instead of going to New York and instead of starting consultations, Kiprianou should have urgently returned to Cyprus — since he knows and should not ignore the context of Waldheim's ideas — and he should have started urgent consultations within the National Council aimed at adopting the correct decisions on the positions to be taken as well as on the new steps which must be dared.

AKEL LEADER PAPAIOANNOU ASSESSES CYPRUS ISSUE

NC151045 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 15 Oct 81 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] Munity and cooperation among all the patriotic, democratic forces on the basis of a minimum, jointly acceptable program is the prerequisite for the successful outcome of our liberation struggle.... AKEL is fully prepared for such cooperation provided it is based on a common line and tactics of struggle for a Cyprus solution and on a popular approach to the people's problems.

This was stressed by AKEL Secretary General E. Papaioannou in his speech last night during a meeting of the Famagusta district party cadres [in Larnaca].

In his speech Mr E. Papaioannou said: According to all indications, the Cyprus issue is entering a new phase. As we have already stressed, we will define our position after having been responsibly briefed on Waldheim's ideas by the president of the republic, who will return from the UN headquarters this week.

We can accept a Cyprus solution only within the UN framework and on the basis of UN resolutions and the summit agreements.

The solution should essentially include the withdrawal of Turkish and all other foreign troops from Cypriot territory, the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes and of property under conditions of safety, the tracing of all missing persons, and the safeguarding by the UN Security Council of Cyprus' independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The internal aspect of the problem, which concerns the structure of the Cypriot federal state, will be solved by the Cypriots -- Greeks and Turks -- through intercommunal talks within the UN framework and on the basis of the UN resolutions and the summit agreements.

The foreign aspect will be resolved at an international conference within the UN framework. Such a conference will also exercise a beneficial influence on the international talks.

We reject any foreign interference in our internal affairs. We unquestionably reject a NATOite, imperialist solution. Cyprus must become and remain truly independent, sovereign, territorially complete, federal, nonaligned and demilitarized. The British sovereign bases in Cyprus must be dissolved, and all the foreign troops withdrawn from Cypriot territory. The British imperialists must understand that they have acquired these bases not with the approval of the sovereign Cypriot people but through blackmail.

The Cyprus issue is not a question of territorial disputes, as British Prime Minister Thatcher most erroneously maintains, but a question of an antioccupation, anti-imperialist liberation struggle. We will not end this struggle until it is crowned with success. The unity and cooperation of all the patriotic, democratic forces on the basis of a minimum, jointly acceptable program is the prerequisite for the successful outcome of our liberation struggle.

Of course, the jointly acceptable minimum program is not everything. What is more significant is the realization of this program. The people are justified in wanting deeds. Words, no matter how nice they are, do not solve problems. It is problems that the people want to solve.

AKEL is fully prepared for such cooperation provided it is based on a common line and tactics of struggle for a Cyprus solution and on a popular approach to the people's problems; provided it secures all that has to be done for the implementation of the program to be agreed upon.

Unity and cooperation should essentially serve the purpose for which it is accomplished; otherwise, it is of no use. We have reached a stage where all the patriotic, democratic forces must sense their responsibilities and contribute toward unity and cooperation, which are so indispensable for the struggle of life or death that our people are waging.

Let all rise to the occasion in achieving patriotic unity and cooperation on a solid and sound basis in the interest of the people and their cause.

AKEL'S FANDIS ADDRESSES PARTY CADRES CONFERENCE

NC141026 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 14 Oct 81 p 1, 7

[Excerpts] The Cyprus problem at present is such that any haste or improvisation in dealing with the Waldheim ideas is impermissible. This was stressed last night by AKEL Assistant Secretary General and House member A. Fandis during a broad conference of party cadres in Nicosia. He said: Under present conditions, it is imperative for every party and every individual to show the highest degree of prudence, objectivity and sense of responsibility.

A. Fandis' assessment of the political problem is as follows: The expression of Waldheim's intention to submit to the interested parties some "new ideas" in order to get the negotiations moving has come at a suitable time.

It comes at a time when every objective observer can see the deadlock in the intercommunal talks and the danger of fresh stagnation of the Cyprus problem.

Under present conditions -- when the consultations at UN headquarters about Waldheim's "new ideas" are at their peak -- any haste or improvisation is impermissible. Under these conditions it is imperative that every party and every individual show the highest degree of prudence, objectivity and sense of responsibility. Such an approach to the "new ideas" and to the developments in general that are taking place at the United Nations by the Greek Cypriot side becomes still more imperative, because we are the side that will not gain by a stalemate or stagnation of the Cyprus problem. We are the side to gain if the deadlock or difficulties are overcome so that a substantive and constructive dialogue can continue. We are the side that believes more than anyone else in the need for the earliest possible solution to the Cyprus problem -- of course, not any solution, but one based on UN resolutions and the summit agreements.

It is on the basis of such an assessment of the Cyprus situation that Waldheim's "new ideas" should be viewed.

When assessing Waldheim's "new ideas,"one more element must be taken into account: When these ideas are presented at the intercommunal talks, they will not be in the form of an ultimatum to the Greek and the Turkish Cypriot sides but rather as "ideas" for discussion.

Despite these facts, some party leaders, and with them the archbishop, without waiting to be responsibly and officially briefed but relying solely on contradictory press reports, have hastened to denounce Waldheim's "new ideas" as "partitionist" and "unacceptable" and to reject them. These party leaders and others have, strictly speaking, declared war on the UN secretary general's intention to submit some ideas for the promotion of the intercommunal dialogue and for the resolution of the Cyprus problem. They have been calling the people to reject them immediately, to reject them a priori, without even being officially and responsibly briefed about them.

Our party has not followed this hasty method. With a high sense of responsibility and with the sangfroid characteristic of its decisions, our party -- after it is fully and officially briefed by the president of the republic -- will carefully study Waldheim's "new ideas," will objectively evaluate them, and will responsibly give its views on their content. And, as always, our party will not hesitate to support any positive points in Waldheim's "new ideas," to criticize any negative points, or to reject anything unacceptable that might be included in them. During the current critical moments for the Cyprus problem, our party, conscious of its responsibilities toward the people, will show determination, courage and resolve to openly declare its stand toward Waldheim's "new ideas" without being influenced by demagogic cries, regardless of their origin.

What criteria will our party use to assess Waldheim's "new ideas?" The supreme law that will guide us will be the interests of our suffering and unsubdued people. The main criteria for viewing and assessing Waldheim's "new ideas" are: Whether they serve the vital interests of the hard and difficult liberation, antioccupation and anti-imperialist struggle of our people; whether they contribute to the struggle for a peaceful, fair, mutually acceptable and viable Cyprus solution; and whether they are in harmony with the UN resolutions on the Cyprus problem and with the Makarios-Denktas and Kiprianou-Denktas agreements.

Based on these criteria and apart from any political or closely partisan expediences, without influence from the political developments in Greece where the election campaign is at its peak, we will make our decisions on Waldheim's "new ideas."

During these current critical moments for Cyprus, during this delicate phase of intensive consultations about the Cyprus problem at the UN headquarters, AKEL feels the need to clearly declare again; we will never accept a Cyprus solution which would consolidate the faits accomplis of the invasion and the occupation.

We will never accept a solution that would partition Cyprus or would bring about double enosis. We will never accept a solution which would be contrary to or outside the UN resolutions on the Cyprus problem and the summit agreements. With faith in our rights, we will continue the struggle for a peaceful, fair, mutually acceptable and viable Cyprus solution which will be based on the UN resolutions and the Makarios-Denktas and the Kiprianou-Denktas agreements.

We are not struggling for any one Cyprus solution. We reject a solution which would consolidate or legalize the consequences of the invasion and occupation. We reject a solution which would dictate the presence of the Turkish occupation troops or of any other foreign troops in Cyprus. We are struggling for a really independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus without refugees and missing persons, without walls of separation, and for a common motherland for all its people -- Greeks, Turks, Armenians, Maronites and Latins alike -- for a Cyprus which would be a bridge of peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean, and in the Near and Middle East. This is our party's crystal-clear line for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

So that the serious developments concerning the Cyprus problem are faced in the best and most effective way which will better serve our people; and so that the hard and difficult liberation, antioccupation and anti-imperialist struggle of our people be crowned by success, today it is more imperative than ever to forge a steady and compact unity of all the patriotic, democratic forces of our struggling people -- a unity which must be based on a jointly acceptable minimum program that will define the correct line and tactics of struggle and the necessary measures for its implementation in practice, for the materialization of the joint minimum program. Starting from the belief that the problems of the struggle that we are facing during this critical phase cannot possibly be effectively confronted solely by any one party; starting from the fact that our people feel the need for the broadest possible unity of the patriotic democratic forces; our party, being the primary political force in this country, feels obligated to contribute as much as it can more decisively, to play a pioneering role in the way of promoting and bringing about such a unity.

Our party, being conscious of its responsibilities toward the people, will worthily respond to their expectations and will do everything it can to achieve patriotic unity, desired by our people and as required by the interests of our liberation, anti-occupation, anti-imperialist struggle.

CAGATAY GREETS GREEK CYPRIOTS IN HOLIDAY MESSAGE

TA091404 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] In a message he issued today on the occasion of the Bairam holidays, National Unity Party leader and Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay has said that the failure to solve the Cyprus problem was due to the stance of the Greek Cypriot side. The message adds: The latest Turkish Cypriot proposals for the solution of the Cyprus problem have created new prospects and hopes. Though the world public defined these proposals as being substantive, comprehensive and acceptable, the Greek Cypriot leader, Kiprianou, is continuing to adopt an intransigent stand. Such a stand violates democratic rights and demonstrates lack of seriousness and responsibility. This situation weakens the chances for achieving results in the intercommunal talks and increases our community's mistrust of the Greek Cypriot leadership.

The Turkish Cypriot community will nevertheless await in good will the return of the Greek Cypriot leadership to a policy based on commonsense, as we are convinced that both communities in the island have a great urge for a lasting peace and settlement. On this happy occasion of the Bairam holidays, the message concludes, we offer our feelings of affection and peace to the Greek Cypriots and expect them to exercise influence on their intransigent leaders to pursue the right course.

BOMB DAMAGES PASOK PARLIAMENT CANDIDATE'S CAR

NC141215 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] A plastic bomb that was planted under the automobile of PASOK parliamentary candidate for Khania constituency Iosif Valirakis exploded at 0600 today, damaging the automobile, which was parked outside the candidate's house in Khania. The Khania police are investigating.

Referring to this incident, Public Order Minister Katsadhimas stated: Following the incidents in Iraklion last Sunday, another equally deplorable incident has occurred; the blowing up of the private automobile of candidate Valirakis, who previously served as deputy. It is obvious that some people are seeking to create, at least in Crete, a climate of tension and anomaly during these last days of the election campaign. However, it must be understood that the state has both the power and the will to face them and to enforce the law in every respect.

Foreign Minister Mitsotakis made the following statement: We most strongly denounce the bomb attack on the automobile of PASOK parliamentary candidate for Khania Mr Iosif Valirakis. But at the same time we note that this action, which is definitely an unusual incident during an election campaign, gives rise to suspicion and to most serious concern. It is obvious that ominous forces are on the move, attempting to cause destabilization for the sake of remote, suspicious goals. It is the duty of the state to exert every effort to trace and neutralize the culprits. At the same time, all the parties must remain calm and help the authorities neutralize the disruptive forces.

PAPANDREOU INTERVIEWED ON NATO, MIDEAST POLICY

NC122029 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 12 Oct 81 p 15

[11 October Thessaloniki interview with PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou]

[Excerpts] [Question] Kastoriadhis (FINANCIAL TIMES): On PASOK's relations with the Arab people and PASOK's position on the Middle East problem.

[Answer] When I refer to the Arab peoples I refer to what is called the Arab nation. Greece's bonds with the Arabs are very ancient and for us, for PASOK, this is a critical area for the region in which we live, it has a huge potential for development that has not been utilized because of the well-known presence and interventions of the great powers. I believe there will be a conscious support of PASOK, which is struggling in the Mediterranean for a Mediterranean of peace, a Mediterranean without foreign fleets and without foreign bases.

As regards the second question, that is, PASOK's position on the Middle East problem, its position is very simple. There can be no solution unless the PLO officially participates in the negotiations, unless a conference is convened in Geneva where the two superpowers will be present, and third, unless an independent Palestinian state is formed. It is clear that since there will be a Palestinian state, Israel's borders should be guaranteed, but the pre-1967 borders.

[Question] Jacque Esperandieu (PARIS L'ESPRESSO): On NATO and PASOK's position. What precisely will you do with NATO?

[Answer] I think our position on NATO is clear. For us, NATO is quite a different story than for the other European countries which participate in the Atlantic alliance. There is a history. Unfortunately, the 7-year dictatorship was supported by NATO and of course its imposition on 21 April 1967 was based on a NATO plan called Prometheus.

In 1974, Turkey landed military forces in Cyprus and succeeded in imposing its occupation on 40 percent of the island. Then the pro-NATO prime minister, Karamanlis, judged that the least Greece could do was to withdraw from the military wing of NATO. Why did NATO allow one of its member countries, equipped with NATO arms, to attack an independent UN member state? It is difficult for us to understand why Greece returned to the military wing of NATO in view of the fact that Cyprus is still occupied. However, what is truly difficult for a country to "swallow" is that the Atlantic alliance does not defend our country's borders. NATO, like the United States, refuses to guarantee our borders to the east, refuses to give any guarantee, while at the same time it encourages Turkish claims in the Aegean, modernizing Turkey's armed forces to an incredible degree, and laying the foundations of a military industry in Turkey which, in a few years, will be an arms exporter. Finally, I add that the agreement on the basis of which Greece returned to the military wing of NATO, the Rogers agreement, for the first time questions, within the NATO framework, the operational control of the Aegean airspace. That is, while before 1974 responsibility for the Aegean airspace was exclusively borne by Athens, currently the NATO side demands that some division, partition if you want, be made between the Turkish headquarters in Eskisehir and the Greek headquarters in Larisa, which will supposedly be established; that is, what is happening is the exact opposite of what Rallis gives as a guarantee for our return to NATO. First, instead of defending or at least guaranteeing our borders to the east, NATO questions them. Second, what Rallis fears — that if we do not belong to the military wing of NATO then NATO will arm Turkey — is already taking place to the greatest possible degree. The Turkish Army cannot absorb any more than it is currently taking.

In a few words: What business do we have in an alliance that does not protect our borders? Of course, the French have their own sensitivities because they do not belong to the military wing of NATO, but only to the Atlantic alliance. Consequently, they will be in a position to understand our sensitivity more than others.

[Question] (Ersman Nina) (Sweden — SVENSKA DAGBLADET): Does Felipe Gonzalez' presence here for some days now, and soon that of Olof Palme, mean that you have changed your stance and your confrontation with the social democratic parties of the Socialist International, or that they have changed their position toward you, or toward your party?

[Answer] I would like to say two or three things: First, PASOK does not belong to the Socialist International and does intend to do so. The second point is that there should be some distinction between the socialist parties of southern Europe and the social democratic workers' parties of northern Europe. Basically and pointedly, conditions are different in the economic structure and the social structure. I believe that change will come from southern Europe. Undoubtedly the workers' and social democratic parties of northern Europe are progressive parties, but their success is linked with the fact that after the war we had a huge economic development which permitted the development of what we call the "affluent state." This did not happen to us in the south. Currently, in the huge crisis facing international capitalism, we who advocate that structural changes are needed are being vindicated by history. With regard to the northern workers' and social democratic parties, I believe that they will pass through a period of revision, a regrouping of their forces and redefinition of their goals. The fourth point is that I especially appreciate the decision by Felipe Gonzalez and Olof Palme to come to Greece at this critical confrontation.

Their presence is a token that Europe's progressive forces, which play and will continue to play an increasingly significant role in Europe, support PASOK's effort to bring change to Greece. It is an act of solidarity and, if you want, it constitutes the return of an act of Solidarity which PASOK and I personally had offered in their direction. The message is that PASOK is not along in the European area, that it has mainstays, that it has friends who think similarly about their countries. As I said last evening, France is first, Greece second, and Spain third. From that point on, Europe's course is clearly defined toward a socialist transformation.

[Question] Malvin How (New York TIMES): I would like to know whether you believe that currently there is any danger of military intervention.

[Answer] I answer with great joy and absolute certainty that no such danger exists, that the armed forces are absolutely law-abiding. During this period they are shouldering the very heavy task of defending the country's territorial integrity and I am absolutely certain they do not intend to become involved in our country's internal politics. Nothing to worry about.

[Question] Francoise Arvaniti (LA CROIX): Do you believe that France is a socialist country of the north or the south?

[Answer] Certainly of the south.

[Question] Now that prospects have appeared for the rise to power of socialist governments in European states, do you see any change in your positions toward participation in the EC?

[Answer] The reply is that, undoubtedly, a socialist Europe would probably give the opportunity to a economically underdeveloped area like Greece to proceed at a faster pace. However, the basic point is this: What is of interest is the distribution of the community's taxes by region. If through the phrase "socialist Europe" we mean that the rich countries of the north would be ready to transfer their surplus to the south, then of course our decision to remain in the EEC would be justified. However, such a prospect lies in the very distant future. Therefore, our position is what it always was; that our country's accession is a great, important, serious error as regards economic policy. The Greek economy will be hard hit by accession. We do not advocate severance of our relations with the EEC. We advocate the establishment of a special relationship with the EEC that will allow us to implement a development program for a self-centered economy, something that unfortunately cannot be done within the EEC framework. We should not forget what the EC currently is; it is first a customs union so that products can move without customs inside the EEC area. Second, it is a group of states which allows the free movement of capital inside its borders as, in principle — in principle because this has not been valid for Greece for many years, 7 to be exact -- it allows the free movement of the worker potential. These three freedoms have a very negative impact on the relatively underdeveloped countries. You have only to read EEC statistics to see how, as time passes, the rich are becoming richer and the poor, poorer. Consequently, this is what we shall seek. This is an answer of substance. In addition, there is the issue of our immediate policy; that is, the plebiscite. We believe that, like all the other countries, Greece and the Greek people have the right to judge through a plebisicte. Whether this will take place or not and whether it will be soon or late I cannot say at this moment, because this is the prerogative of the president of the republic.

COUNCIL IDENTIFIES CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

TA150829 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The names of 160 members of the consultative assembly have been disclosed by the National Security Council [NSC]. Resolution 59 of the NSC issued today on this subject says: 1) In accordance with Law 2481 enacted on 29 June 1981, the consultative assembly will be composed of 120 provincial members and an additional 40 members to be appointed from applications made directly to the office of the NSC totaling 160 members. These members have been selected from a total of 11,640 applications for this position.

2) The consultative assembly will convene for the first time on 23 October 1981 at 1000 in accordance with resolution 53 of the NSC, issued on 10 July 1981. Those appointed to the assembly are requested to apply beginning 19 October to the special office at the Grand National Assmebly building to complete their registration.

INDONESIAN MINISTER ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

TA142027 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Indonesian Public Works Minister Purnomosidi Hajisaroso, who was in Turkey as the official guest of Public Works Minister Tahsin Onalp, has left Turkey. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Hajisaroso said that the talks in Ankara were held in a warm and sincere atmosphere and that positive results in the interests of both countries were obtained. He added that they were held to develop cooperation between the two countries.

OFFICIAL REPORTS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL WITH GREECE

TA141802 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Report on the Turkish-Greek highway committee talks in Athens by Turkish Radio and Television correspondent in Athens Ali Kirca -- recorded]

[Text] A decision has been made to begin regular bus service between Turkey and Athens by the end of this year. The joint highway committee, which was formed in accordance with the highway transportation agreement between the two countries, ended its meetings in Athens this morning. According to a protocol signed at the end of the meetings, Turkey and Greece will begin passenger bus services by the end of this year. The basic agreement on the issue was signed in 1970, but it was not implemented. The delegations at the talks were headed by Transportation Ministry Deputy Undersecretary Orhan Buldac and by the Transportation Director General of the Greek Communications Ministry, (Nicolaos Meridiatis).

In a statement to TRT after the protocol signing ceremony, Buldac said there will be some 3,500 transit movements through Greece next year and that Greece will have an equal number of transit movements through Turkey during the same period. According to the protocol, a quota of [number indistinct] has been allocated for Turkish and Greek highway transportation in 1982. However, this quota can be increased according to need.

The delegations also decided that at the committee's meetings in Ankara next year, all aspects of transportation, not only highway transportation, will be discussed. The heads of the two delegations said cooperation in the transportation field will greatly contribute to the rapprochement between the two countries.

GUNAYDIN REVIEWS ECONOMIC TIES WITH LIBYA

NC150717 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 13 Oct 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] Turkey has great interests in Libya, a country that the United States and Egypt are planning to occupy. Economic relations between our country and Libya have increased tremendously in recent years. A $1 billion trade agreement was signed between the two countries this year. Libya has become an important market for our foodstuffs, cereals such as wheat and livestock.

More important than this, Turkish construction firms have won $3.5 billion worth of contracts in Libya in recent years. These firms have invested their funds and their future in Libya. The Turkish construction firms have a chance of importing 40 percent of their building materials from Turkey. It is stated that this will create new possibilities for the industrial branch that produces building materials. In addition to the Turkish export firms, Turkish workers, too, stand to gain from Libya. About 50,000 Turkish workers are currently employed in Libya, earning the wages of at least 200,000 of their counterparts in Turkey. The presence of 50,000 workers also means millions in foreign exchange for Turkey.

Egypt's occupation of Libya would greatly damage the relations existing between Turkey and Libya and would trample on Turkish interests. These facts automatically influence the kind of attitude that Turkey should take toward allegations that Libya's occupation is being planned. Let us hope that these plans are not put into practice, that the tension of war in the region and between the blocs is not increased, and that relations that Turkey managed to establish with Libya under difficult conditions are not damaged.

MINISTER OZAL PRAISES INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS

TA121639 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said that through the economic program being implemented, Turkey has reached a favorable stage and has been able to mark a considerable increase in its exports. Ozal was addressing a meeting organized by the Antalya chamber of commerce and industry on the subject of the export of fresh fruit and vegetables. Noting that Turkey's exports increased by 58.4 percent in the first 8 months of 1981 in comparison to the same period in 1980, Ozal said that for the first time in August the export of industrial goods surpassed that of agricultural products. Pointing out that this was a significant development, Ozal added that exports were expected to reach $4.5 billion until the end of the year.

Stressing the importance of transportation for exports, Ozal said that the Turkish International Highway Transport[TIR] fleet has experienced important growth lately. Ozal said that new measures were being taken to develop maritime transportation and added that some frieghters would sail between Mersin port and some Italian ports. This, Ozal said, will help develop Turkey's transit trade.

BRIEFS

TOURISM MINISTER VISIT -- Tourism and Information Minister Ilhan Evliyaoglu returned home today following an official visit to Romania. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Evliyaoglu said that in his talks with Romanian Tourism and Sports Minister Emil Draganescu, an agreement was reached on the exchange of tourists between the two countries. Evliyaoglu added that during his 5-day visit he visited various tourist facilities. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Oct 81 TA]

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NETHERLANDS

GOVERNMENT OFFERS RESIGNATION TO QUEEN

NC161250 Paris AFP in English 1239 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The Hague, 16 Oct (AFP) -- Dutch Prime Minister Andreas van Agt offered his government's resignation to Queen Beatrix today, it was announced here.

The queen was "considering" the offer, government information officials said, adding that all ministers had tendered their resignations. Informed sources said here earlier today that the queen was likely to ask Mr. van Agt to patch up differences within the coalition.

The fall of the government, even before it had made its inaugural statement to parliament, followed an all-night cabinet session to discuss the speech.

LABOR PARTY REJECTS CLOSE LINK WITH COMMUNISTS

PM160839 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 6 Oct 81 p 2

["Own" political Report]

[Text] The Hague, 6 Oct -- The Labor Party [PVDA] continues to reject close cooperation with the Netherlands Communist Party [CPN]. While the PVDA Executive sees new trends within the CPN -- toward a more open democratic party, it nevertheless notes that the CPN has still not abandoned some of its old positions.

The PVDA Executive stated this in a report on the relationship between the PVDA and the CPN which appeared yesterday. With this report, the Executive gives content to a resolution from the April 1979 PVDA Congress to look into whether developments within the CPN would make it possible for the CPN to give support to a progressive cabinet.

In the recent election campaign PVDA in its preference for a progressive cabinet left open the question of subsidiary support from the CPN. For its own part, the CPN announced its strong support for a broad progressive coalition without demanding participation in a cabinet. A position in which the CPN would only be able to give subsidiary support to a progressive cabinet was rejected by the CPN.

In its report, the PVDA Executive makes four conditions for cooperation with the CPN:

The CPN must clarify its view of democracy and in doing so must dissociate itself from Marxist-Leninism.

The CPN must make "unambiguous" statements about the communist regimes in East Europe.

In its cooperation with other parties of the left, the CPN must drop its desire for a frontline role and must cooperate on an equal footing. In social actions, it must dissociate itself from collaboration with so-called cover organizations.

In the fight against unemployment, the CPN must accept reductions in individual consumption.

While stating that there is a trend within the CPN toward becoming a more open and democratic party, the PVDA Executive states that this "as yet has not been paired with a conscious and systematic attempt to work through its own Stalinist past."

SCHMIDT MAKES 'GOOD PROGRESS,' MEETS WITH GENSCHER

LD161202 Hamburg DPA in German 1114 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 16 Oct (DPA) -- Chancellor Schmidt continues to make good progress on the third day following his heart pacemaker operation. A government spokesman said in Bonn today that Schmidt had a talk with Vice Chancellor Genscher at the military hospital in Koblenz at noon. They discussed the preparations for next week's North-South conference in Mexico, where Genscher will sit in for the chancellor, and for the Bonn visit of Soviet state and party head Leonid Brezhnev at the end of November.

SPD Deputy Chairman Wischnewski and the leader of the SPD Bundestag Group, Wehner, again stressed today that the chancellor had the support of the party leadership and the whole party. Wischnewski emphatically rejected "totally inappropriate and absurd" speculations about a successor to Schmidt. "We have no problem about solving the succession. We have a federal chancellor whom others envy us for having."

JOURNALIST STANDS BY REPORT ON SCHMIDT'S SURGERY

DW151327 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0525 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Heribert Schwan interview with journalist Barbara Harnischfeger on 15 October; place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Prior to his surgery on Tuesday, Chancellor Schmidt's condition reportedly was very critical. Reports by the Baden-Baden Suedwestfunk Network and BILD-ZEITUNG agreed on this. These reports were not officially confirmed in Bonn last night.

You reported last night for both Suedwestfunk and ARD television that the chancellor had been unconscious at times on Sunday and Monday; in short, that he was more seriously ill than could have been assumed from the official releases distributed so far. What did your journalistic investigation bring to light?

[Answer] It brought to light that his physician already during the weekend seriously suspected arrhythmia and there had been telephone contact with the chancellor's personal physician. This man, after all, is a military doctor in the Koblenz central hospital of the Bundeswehr and has been treating the chancellor continuously for the past 10 years -- not just for this illness, of course. What I mean to say by this is that the chancellor is a regular patient there whenever he has some little ache.

This telephone contact resulted in the chancellor's trip to Koblenz Monday afternoon for a diagnosis because the physician refused to bear the responsibility for the chancellor's trip to Mexico for the North-South summit conference Thursday after these moments of unconsciousness, in view of the dangerous symptoms that had occurred, as the physician told me verbatim. The examinations in Koblenz then revealed that it was arrhythmia indeed which had caused the moments of unconsciousness, though I cannot tell you how long they lasted.

Regarding Government Spokesman Becker's statement last night that he knew nothing about moments of unconsciousness nor could he imagine that the attending physician could have said this because this would mean violation of professional discretion and, hence, the source of this information seemed to be unreliable -- all I can say is that Government Spokesman Becker told a Suedwestfunk colleague in Bonn at 1745 on Tuesday that the chancellor had not had a pacemaker implantation, even though this pacemaker had already been implanted by then and even though this had to be admitted 30 minutes later anyway.

[Question] What you simply did was to call the chancellor's personal physician. This brings up the question as to why this physician, Dr Voelpel, told you all this. Is he not bound by the professional ethics and discretion of a physician?

[Answer] I had no qualms whatsoever about asking him yesterday morning after it had become generally known that the chancellor had a pacemaker implantation. After all, it is standard procedure for physicians to issue bulletins when cases of such important personalities are involved. He told me all this without warning me not to report any part of it. It failed to see any reason whatsoever not to report it.

It may be that in retrospect the federal press office would have liked to handle it differently because of political or public relations reasons. I do not know whether the doctor will now be in trouble. But he did make his statements to me quite freely, and I assume that anyone familiar with the symptoms of such an illness knows that you do not get a pacemaker implanted unless there are symptoms which make this necessary.

Becker Response

DW160945 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1600 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Excerpt from press conference by Federal Government Spokesman Kurt Becker in Bonn on 15 October -- recorded]

[Text] I have read -- though I cannot tell at the moment where, but that could be back-tracked -- that something like an asystole had occurred. This is why I asked Dr Voelpel about it, and Dr Voelpel told me that he had discussed with a female reporter the rhythm of the heartbeat and arrhythmia. In doing so, he said, he also pointed out that arrhythmia also involves the serious risk of an asystole. He did not say that the chancellor had suffered from that.

I repeat what State Secretary Lahnstein said about all this in an interview granted to Deutschlandfunk this morning -- grossly exaggerated and parts are completely wrong.

This morning I talked with Mrs Schmidt, and she told me that she was very much amazed by what she had read in some newspapers today.

HANDELSBLATT Commentary

DW151309 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 15 Oct 81 p 2

[Hans Juergen Sottorf commentary: "No Crown Prince"]

[Text] The cardiac illness of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has its inevitable political consequences. Even if the chancellor is able to resume his duties next week, as optimistic forecasts say, questions will remain regarding his personal future. They are -- and how else can it be if a chancellor is sick -- simultaneously questions regarding the fate of the government.

These natural connections are particularly evident due to the Bonn situation which is not quite characterized by stability. The Free Democrats have always stressed that their preparedness to form a coalition with the SPD isn't based on Helmut Schmidt's being in charge of the government. Even if the chancellor is in a position to resume his work in Bonn soon, the 62-year-old Schmidt must ask himself whether the warning signals given by his body should not make him seriously consider giving up the strenuous government office by the end of the legislative period.

During his usual 16-hour workday of recent years, the federal chancellor ignored doctor repeated warnings and the fact that he has repeatedly received treatment in the Koblenz Bundeswehr hospital.

The burden of frequent international meetings is great for leading politicians everywhere. But strangely enough one gets the impression that the hearts of those in Bonn suffer more from it than anywhere else, which may have something to do with the Rhine valley climate which is bad for the circulation -- and not just with the political climate which is also usually sultry. Foreign Minister Genscher, Minister of Economics Lambsdorff, Finance Minister Matthoefer and SPD Chairman Brandt have experienced this prior to Schmidt.

Nobody, not even a physician, can say exactly whether Helmut Schmidt's heart condition and subsequent operation were caused by increasingly frequent coalition friction and growing resistance against his policy in his own party. It would not be surprising, however.

Conditions in the Federal Government and in the chancellors' party are not such that Schmidt's heart condition could remain free of speculation: the Free Democrats are treading water, waiting for the outcome of the SPD quarrels in connection with security, energy and social policies.

SPD personnel policy clarification is still pending. No "crown prince" is in sight who could guarantee the continuity of Schmidt's policy. Hans Apel and Hans Jochen Vogel have maneuvered themselves out of the running for the time being, and Hans Matthoefer has already said no because of his heart problem. Willy Brandt is not saying what he thinks on this matter. It is clear, however, that the leftists of the party and Erhard Eppler, their symbol, are striving for a majority, even if it means a break in the coalition.

Helmut Schmidts' arrhythmia can be eliminated by the pacemaker, but the unrest in the coalition and in the party will die down now even more slowly than it would have before.

SCHMIDT MESSAGE STRESSES NATO ACHIEVEMENTS

LD151412 Hamburg DPA in German 1249 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Munich, 15 Oct (DPA) -- Minister of State in the Foreign Ministry Peter Corterier read a short message from Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the plenum of the North Atlantic Assembly in Munich today, in which Schmidt stressed NATO's achievement for peace among states that had waged war with one another in the first half of the century. He described constant complaints about the alliance not being fully capable of action as proof of the vitality of the alliance.

Corterier described the NATO dual decision as a "test of the solidarity and capacity for action of the alliance partners" and a model for future arms decisions. He also asked the other NATO states to realize that "the Federal Republic of Germany cannot afford and does not want to be the prime target of Soviet political polemic and pressure." He said that "disappointed love" could also be at the back of anti-American attitudes which are not shared by the majority of the population.

Corterier said that the talks on medium-range weapons between Moscow and Washington, which are to begin on 30 November, should be followed by talks on the limitation of strategic weapons and negotiations on confidence-building measures for the whole of Europe within the framework of a European disarmament conference. Corterier indicated that in view of the falling birthrate perhaps the period of compulsory military service might again be lengthened.

PRESS VIEWS ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY MEETING

DW161205 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 16 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] NORDWEST-ZEITUNG of Oldenburg writes: The Munich meeting of 172 parliamentarians from 14 NATO countries shows that next to the outward threat uniting all NATO countries, there is also internal insecurity characterized by the key word peace movement. The NATO parliamentarians have considerable difficulties in correctly assessing this movement which is not at all limited to the Federal Republic.

GENERAL-ANZEIGER of Bonn notes: Some of the parliamentarians in Munich find it hard to realize it. The peace movement, which is not at all just a German phenomenon, is too often being considered erroneously as some sort of Moscow fifth column. NATO cannot view it that simply. It must do much more work to convince people, it must represent itself as an indispensable supranational instrument for safeguarding peace, world peace, as well as social progress in the sense of Western democratic basic values.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG states: The Federal Government is in a ticklish situation. It faces the difficult task of dispelling the concern of its allies without playing down the significance of the peace movement. The government took a promising step yesterday. The greeting message of the ailing chancellor contained support of NATO and of the dual decision which would hardly be formulated more clearly. State Minister Corterier made it clear that the 250,000 people holding the peaceful demonstration this weekend as well as those who demonstrated their anti-American attitude with acts of violence, are just a small minority in our state. Corterier pointed out that rejection of the dual decision was mainly caused by the fact that NATO's deterrence strategy was not understood. That was an appeal to do some work to convince people, but it was simultaneously also criticism. And rightly so: enlightenment of the public regarding NATO's concept to safeguard peace has been more than poor so far.

AACHENER VOLKSZEITUNG maintains: Pacifism and neutralism are no security policy, particularly in our situation. NATO is still the most successful peace movement of our time and the best guarantee for peace in freedom. These basic ideas are being again announced at the international NATO meeting, equally supported by the Federal Government and the opposition as well as by the absent ailing federal chancellor. That was good and necessary because political sensibility and experience were about to disappear in the great and colorful Bonn peace demonstration which was also one-sidely aimed against NATO.

ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG of Mainz points out: Without the counterarmament threat, Moscow would have little reason to remove its medium-range missile system threatening Europe. CSU politician Franz Josef Strauss, an expert as a former defense minister, explained the meaning of the dual decision that was so fiercely attacked last Saturday by the peace demonstrators: The one who decreases the risk for a possible attacker, increases the danger of war.

GENSCHER TALKS WITH OAU SECRETARY GENERAL

LD151616 Hamburg DPA in German 1515 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 15 Oct (DPA) -- In the course of an extensive exchange of views, Federal Foreign Minister Genscher today encouraged Edem Kodjo, secretary general of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to step up efforts to overcome Africa's problems. He also stressed the Federal Government's appreciation of the role played by the OAU.

The meeting was mainly concerned with the Namibian problem. Secretary General Kodjo expressed the "satisfaction and gratitude of the OAU for the commitment with which the Federal Government was pursued the search for a solution to the Namibia question since the start of the initiative of the five," A Bonn foreign ministry spokesman said afterwards.

Genscher emphasized that an independent Namibia could count on German economic aid.

Both sides agreed that the forthcoming North-South summit at Cancun would not make concrete decisions but would be confined to an informal exchange of views. Nonetheless, the spokesman said, it is necessary that the Cancun conference gives the green light to comprehensive negotiations.

SCHMIDT CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO MUBARAK

NC152045 Cairo MENA in English 1950 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 15 Oct (MENA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt sent a cable of congratulations today to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on his election.

Schmidt said that his talks with President Mubarak on Saturday were fruitful and expressed hope that the two countries would continue to promote their cooperation and friendship. He wished President Mubarak success in continuing the efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East and build up Egyptian economy, adding you can depend on the full support of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Schmidt sent the cable from the armed forces hospital in Koblenz where he had successful medical treatment on Tuesday.

DIE ZEIT CRITICIZES U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

DW151237 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 16 Oct 81 p 1

[Dietrich Strothmann commentary: "Peace on Ice"]

[Text] It is legitimate to ask the following question: Would the situation in the Middle East be any better and less serious now if Anwar as-Sadat were still alive? Was it only his death which brought the peace process to a standstill? The answer: Long ago the Israelis made their evacuation of the last and strategically most important and most densely Israeli-populated segment of Sinai dependent on Egyptian concessions in the irksome and drawn out autonomy talks by following the stubborn motto "piece for peace." The date for the complete pullout, 28 April 1982, was also intended to become a testing date for the durability of the Camp David agreement. In this respect nothing has basically changed since last Tuesday, the day of the assassination in Cairo -- Begin only insists even more stubbornly on his old preconditions.

Another area of conflict: Reagan's nervous search for an anti-Soviet "strategic consensus" between Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia for the protection of the Gulf region which is linked with the AWACS deal between Washington and Riyadh. However, the Saudis are not particularly enthusiastic about this flirtation by the Americans because they consider a solution to the Palestinian problem more urgent than the defense against alleged Soviet lust for expansion. After As-Sadat's murder the Israelis will also not be dissuaded from their belief that their security is directly threatened by the delivery of U.S. AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia -- and even more so in the event As-Sadat's successor Husni Mubarak makes peace with the desert monarchy.

The third case of conflict: Even As-Sadat would have fallen victim to Begin's adamant attitude if he had demanded the full autonomy for the Palestinians and the cutback of Israel's settlement program or even the dissolution of some strategic hamlets along the Jordan River. As matters stood -- and as they stand for Jerusalem especially after the latest events -- no autonomy agreement would have materialized by April, quite apart from the fact that the people affected by that agreement, the Palestinians, would not have accepted it.

Thus it seems that nothing has suddenly become more difficult or even more insoluble after the death of As-Sadat, the bridge builder who has already become legendary. The old impediments and the well-known difficulties in the way of a solution have at best become more plain and visible to everybody: Will this tender peace between Israel and Egypt survive all the dangers in the boiling Middle East kettle? After the single spark of hope which As-Sadat represented was so suddenly extinguished, all that is left is fear -- the worst adviser politics can have.

Fear is also dictating Washington's Middle East policy: Watch out, the Russians are coming! Caution, Libya's rabid Al-Qadhdhafi is reaching for Sudan! Keep your eyes open, the Saudis are wavering dangerously! As a result Secretary of State Haig preaches that the Americans must show the flag: thus President Reagan declared the AWACS deal to be the test case for his political prestige. The military people are calling the shots in Washington, and it is military factors that determine U.S. Middle East policy; bases in Israel and Egypt; joint military exercises to provide a demonstration for religious fundamentalists and Soviet conspirators; arms post-haste to the next candidate for assassination in Cairo, Khartoum and Riyadh.

But where is Reagan's political Middle East strategy and where is his concept for continuing -- or perhaps replacing -- the Camp David process? What are his ideas about autonomy and his concept of transposing the Israeli-Palestinian cease-fire in Lebanon to the entire area of conflict and making the respectable peace plan of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd palatable to the Israelis by adding some of his own ingredients? After 9 months in office (during which U.S. domestic policies held priority) his answer continues to be arms, arms and more arms.

This is no answer for the Middle East -- not for revolutionary Arabs or for those seeking a harmonization of interests, or for Israelis a la Begin, who insist on absolute security. Ronald Reagan will not get peace off the ice that way.

If the present troubles in the Middle East are to be prevented from turning the region into one full of conflicts, Washington must come up with a convincing and balanced concept for a "comprehensive and just peace" such as was pursued as an obligatory goal in Camp David. In this concept military aspects should have a proper, but not exclusive, role. The old rule of thumb applied by Middle East experts would otherwise retain its paralyzing validity, namely, that the only sure thing in that region is insecurity.

CARSTENS TO MAKE STATE VISIT TO ROMANIA 26-30 OCT

LD151144 Hamburg DPA in German 1030 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn -- Federal President Karl Carstens and his wife Veronica will pay the postponed state visit to Romania on 26 to 30 October. The visit had originally been planned for the end of March. The federal president's office announced today that they had been invited by the Romanian party and state head, Nicolae Ceausescu, and his wife Elena.

The official reason given at the time for the postponement was that Carstens had "feverish influenza." It became known, however, that differences had arisen between the two sides regarding the program for the visit. The Romanian side had resisted Carsten's wish to visit Siebenbuergen and the Banat, where many Germans still live. It has now been said that Carstens will visit one of these two regions at the end of October.

MITTERRAND MEETS WITH JAPANESE DELEGATION HEAD

OW150405 Tokyo KYODO in English 0230 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 14 Oct (KYODO) -- French President Francois Mitterrand told Yoshihiro Inayama, leader of a Japanese Government economic mission now visiting France, that he would visit Japan at a convenient time next year to promote further friendly ties between the two countries.

The president stressed in talks with Inayama, an adviser to the Nippon Steel corp, the need for further improvement in the relations between the two nations on a long term basis.

The meeting with Inayama, also president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), was originally not scheduled but was set up Wednesday without advance notice, apparently showing the president's strong interest in Franco-Japanese relations.

The talks took place at the presidential palace here.

In explaining the new French policy of nationalizing big business enterprises, Mitterrand said the French policy is far different from the idea of making private enterprises into so-called state-run businesses because it still retains the principle of capitalism basically.

He denied any possibilities of interference by government agencies in the business activities of major private enterprises which are nationalized.

Mitterrand made the comment in reply to Inayama's questions on the nationalization policy, to which Japanese business circles have shown little understanding.

Inayama told newsmen later here that he had an impression that the French economic policy would not drastically change despite the nationalization policy.

Some quarters in Japanese business circles have been worried about the French nationalization policy because they thought it may pose a risk toward industrial cooperation between Japan and France under the Socialist government.

On his separate talks with French Industry Minister Pierre Dreyfus, Inayama said he formed an impression that the French Government might resort to tough actions, such as import curbs, against Japan, should the bilateral trade imbalance keep on widening.

According to Inayama, Dreyfus noted that the French Government is now preoccupied with unemployment problems and warned that if Japanese exports continue expanding at the present pace, the consequences would be serious indeed.

Meanwhile, Inayama agreed with Francois Ceyrac, president of Counseil National du Patronat Francais, France's influential managers' organization, to establish a non-governmental industrial cooperation committee with Keidanren to discuss bilateral trade and economic matters.

Inayama said the committee will study ways to promote direct mutual investment and technology transfers between the French and Japanese industries.

It will also deal with French criticisms that the Japanese market is closed and hard to penetrate.

FRENCH, CUBAN COOPERATION TALKS END IN PARIS

FL151141 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Cuba and France have just satisfactorily concluded negotiations toward increased economic cooperation between the two, it has been reported in Paris at the end of the sixth meeting of an intergovernmental committee chaired by Ministers Michel Jobert and Hector Rodriguez Llompart. Jobert, the French minister of state for foreign trade, said that his government attaches great importance to relations with Cuba and reaffirmed that France will not join in economic actions against our country.

The final communique said that the meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and that the two delegations congratulated themselves on the development and prospects for mutual cooperation.

CHEYSSON EXPLAINS COMMENTS ON AS-SADAT DEATH

PM151619 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 14 Oct 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Cheysson Revises Remarks on As-Sadat"]

[Excerpt] Claude Cheysson is adjusting his fire. On Tuesday he revised the remarks he had made 48 hours previously to the Press Club on the [Egyptian] president's death -- remarks which had sparked many outraged reactions.

"Looking at it optimistically," the external relations minister said, "It could be said that As-Sadat's death, which is horrible in itself, with all the consequences it might have in Egypt, removes an obstacle to this rapproachment within the Arab nation."

Tuesday he changed his tone. Following a meeting of the [European] 10 in London, Mr Cheysson, questioned on his controversial statements, specified that, personally he regards President as-Sadat's death as a real tragedy because he was a man who restored Egypt's pride.

And the minister added: "Indeed it would be a posthumous victory for President as-Sadat if the peace process, of which Camp David was an important step, could be continued with the participation of all the Arabs. Moreover that is what President as-Sadat wanted."

"In this context, and since it is obvious that peace must be brought about with all the Arabs, President as-Sadat's death...removes the pretext which many Arabs used as an obstacle to the normalization of their relations with Egypt."

LE MONDE VIEWS MIDEAST PROSPECTS AFTER AS-SADAT

PM151351 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Carrying on Camp David"]

[Text] Despite all the assurances of continuity given by his successors and allies, a statesman whose policy has left its mark on his day does not die without a vast redistribution of cards in the domestic and international hands. In Egypt itself it is still too soon to know whether President Mubarak will substantially change the regime which he has been called on to lead in tragic circumstances. Developments are already emerging in the Near East game.

For instance, the recognition of Israel, which the president implemented so boldly and courageously, arousing implacable hatred, is gradually being envisaged, in a veiled and allusive manner of course, by some of the Jewish state's more determined adversaries. In Tokyo PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat apparently used the word "coexistence" with reference to that state in circumstances which are, moreover, rather confused. Since his aides are talking of an "inaccurate translation" while taking care not to officially deny the use of this word which has been taboo for so long. In any case this attitude is not that of a man who has been led into complete intransigence by the assassination of President as-Sadat, which was welcomed with indecent joy. While frequently giving the impression since 1973 -- when he came round to the idea of exercising national authority over any small part of Palestinian territory -- that he was back-pedaling under pressure from extremists, the PLO leader has patiently made his position evolve toward recognition of realities, which is the only thing that can bring him to a negotiating table one day.

On the other hand the idea that a settlement without the Palestinian organization is conceivable is, in its extreme form, now held virtually nowhere but Jerusalem. In the plane bringing them back from Cairo former Presidents Ford and Carter, taking advantage of the fact that lack of government responsibilities gives them greater freedom of speech, called for political talks to be opened with the PLO. The Palestinians immediately welcomed this suggestion. It remains to be seen whether it was put forward with Mr Reagan's agreement.

For its part Europe, which is also exploring paths to peace, has just broken its silence and on Tuesday the EEC Council decided to send its chairman, Lord Carrington, to Saudi Arabia at the beginning of November. The ten, who noted a "remarkable similarity of analysis," to quote Mr Cheysson, seem to think, as Mr Mitterrand does, that the "Fahd plan" should be encouraged because it contains some of the main elements of a settlement including implicit recognition of Israel's existence and rights.

Indeed in very different styles, ranging from the brutal frankness used by the French external relations minister to the greatest diplomatic circumspection, everybody thinks that it is an ill wind which blows nobody any good.

The death of the man cruelly described by the Beirut Daily L'ORIENT-LE JOUR as a "peace kamikaze," gives the EEC and Washington the opportunity to seek, very probably in a concerted way, an alternative solution to the Camp David process which is on its last legs. In the eyes of the Western countries, this solution depends on a reconciliation between Cairo and Riyadh and support for many of the Saudi suggesions.

GOVERNMENT WINS SECOND VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

AU151644 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 15 Oct (ANSA) -- The Italian Government received its second vote of confidence in 48 hours today. The Chamber of Deputies voted 344 votes in favor and 46 against with 180 abstentions on the confidence call which came to overcome Radical Party filibustering against legislation for the public financing of political parties.

Today's confidence vote covered that part of the legislation which calls for budget transparency, so that taxpayers can see how the parties are using these funds. The Radical Party, which said that the bill runs counter to the government's anti-inflation efforts, said that it may renounce its quota of public monies.

Late Tuesday the government won another confidence vote in the house with a considerable majority (351 "ayes," 48 "nays" and 170 abstentions). The vote pushed through the first half of the political party financing bill that will index the funds to the cost of living. The money is distributed proportionally according to parliamentary representation.

COMMUNIST PARTY MP ELECTED NEW MAYOR OF ROME

AU160816 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 16 Oct (ANSA) -- The Rome City Council has elected a new mayor for the Italian capital, Communist Party MP Ugo Vetere. Vetere, who was elected late Thursday evening with the votes of the Italian Communist, Socialist, and far-left Democratic Unity Party, the city council ruling coalition partners, was born in Reggio Calabria on the heel of Italy's boot in 1924 and has been a member of the Communist Party since 1946.

Vetere replaces Luigi Petroselli who died suddenly of a heart attack on October 6 while attending a meeting of his party's central committee. Petroselli, 49 years old, had been elected mayor for the second time barely one month ago.

PCI DIRECTORATE, SECRETARIAT AIDES NAMED

PM151021 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 6 Oct 81 p 1

[Apparent text of PCI Central Committee and Central Control Commission 5 October communique]

[Text] At their 5 October meeting, the PCI Central Committee and Central Control Commission elected Comrade Pio la Torre to the directorate and comrades Adriana Seroni and Alfredo Reichlin to the Secretariat. Comrade Adriana Seroni was entrusted with responsibility for the Party Problems Department. Comrade Lalla Trupia was appointed head of the Womens Commission. Claudio Petrouccioli was designated editor of L'UNITA.

Following today's decisions the PCI Secretariat is composed as follows: Enrico Berlinguer, Mario Birardi, Gerardo Chiaromonte, Adalberto Minucci, Alessandro Natta, Alfredo Reichlin and Adriana Seroni.

Foreign Policy Document Criticized

PM160703 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 8 Oct 81 p 19

[Report on Renzo Imbeni 7 October speech at PCI Central Committee and Central Control Commission session in Rome]

[Text] I approve Ledda's report, Renzo Imbeni said, but I have some reservations regarding the document submitted for the Central Committee's examination.

First I believe it is essential to establish a link between the subjects of peace, disarmament and development and the debate preparatory to the party's regional congresses, partly because, despite the fact that the formulation of our foreign policy line has been progressively clarified and enriched, there are still differing opinions in the party concerning very important issues, such as the USSR's responsibilities in the crisis of the detente process, the stance with regard to NATO (the arms race facilitates the demand for unilateral exits from the politico-military pacts) and on which forces in Europe are well-disposed toward an autonomous peace policy.

Moreover, we must not underestimate the inadequate awareness of the increased danger of a nuclear war. The idea that it is others who decide the fate of peace and war and that we basically can do nothing about it is more widespread than is sometimes supposed. Therefore we cannot take all the fundamental elements of our policy for granted. It is precisely on the basis of this consideration that the document submitted for examination by the Central Committee lends itself to certain objections.

The document displays an insufficient balance of analysis as regards North-South relations, the developed and underdeveloped areas and East-West relations. It would of course be strange if this latter aspect of the world situation were to be glossed over, when it is precisely here that that a number of dangerous tensions have accumulated, which affect the Third World too, with an arms race that is at the root of the broad pacifist movement to which great vigor and incisiveness must be imparted.

Moreover, the document leaves unresolved several problems concerning Europe's role, and contains an apparent lack of harmonization with the innovations that have emerged on our continent in the positions of the political forces, especially the Socialist and Social Democratic parties (the positions that emerged at the British Labor Party conference and the Swedish Social Democratic Party congress are particularly interesting, and the PSI's recent pointers facilitate common ground for research in Italy and Europe) and in broad sectors of the public. But above all the document still falls short in proposals. It is useful with a view to improving knowledge of the international situation and the major world problems, but it is inadequate as a platform for debate within the party or for a dialogue with other political forces and therefore as an instrument of political initiative.

COLOMBO QUESTIONED ON MIDEAST SITUATION

AU151650 Rome ANSA in English 1523 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Milan, 15 Oct (ANSA) -- Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo touched on Egypt, the Camp David accords, the Saudi peace initiative for the Middle East, Libya and a possible Italian contingent in the Sinai, in an interview published today by the Milan daily IL GIORNALE. Colombo has just returned to Rome from London where yesterday he took part in a European Economic Community foreign ministers meeting.

With regard to Egypt, Colombo said that the "ten" must commit themselves to guaranteeing the internal stability of that nation, offering to the new head-of-state Husni Mubarak close cooperation, even on the economic plane, he added. The chief of Italian diplomacy said that the Rome government will push for the full implementation of the Camp David accords, including the part pertaining to Transjordan, Gaza and the occupied territories. "Italy, like its partners, and as we maintained at the Venice summit, is convinced that Mideast peace cannot be achieved if all of the problems, including the central, Palestinian issue, are not solved," Colombo said.

Colombo's judgement of Saudi Prince Fahd's Mideast peace plan was substantially positive, even though, he said, it contained proposals not entirely acceptable to all sides in conflict.

"Fahd affirms the principle of Israel's existence and this is a realistic act that others could and should follow," he went on. Colombo emphasized the need for Israel and the Palestinians to mutually recognize each other to pave the way to peace.

Turning to the reaction of Tripoli leaders to the news of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's assassination, Colombo said that Italy did not go along with certain stances taken by Libya on problems in the Mediterranean and in African, and that Tripoli's manner of handling relations with Egypt certainly did not contribute towards peace. As to bilateral relations, the foreign minister said that Italy was firm in the safeguarding of its interests, including the welfare of Italian workers in Libya.

With regard to the possibility of sending an Italian military contingent into the Sinai, a move repeatedly requested by both Egypt and Israel, Colombo said that no decision has yet been made on the matter which is still under study. He specified that the Italian response must take three elements into account: The way in which the Camp David peace process is progressing, the stance of other Arab nations with regard to an Italian presence in the Sinai, and the point of view of the EEC in its entirety and not that of the individual member states who may or may not have been invited (or who are not in a position) to join the Sinai peacekeeping force. "We will reply when we have carefully probed these three aspects of the problem," Colombo concluded.

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Report on Communique

AU152037 Rome ANSA in English 1953 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 15 Oct (ANSA) -- Mozambique President Samora Moises Machel, at the end of his state visit to Rome today, received assurances from Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini on Italy's desire to continue supporting all initiatives aimed at a peaceful settlement for the situation in the Horn of Africa.

A communique from the premier's office reported that Spadolini voiced Italy's concern for future developments in this strategic area, especially following the cooperation treaty announced by Libya and Ethiopia and the break in relations between Libya and Somalia. Machel has often played a key role within the Organization of African Unity in the search for a peaceful solution to the longstanding tensions between Ethiopia and Somalia, the historic enemies in the Horn of Africa.

On the Italian side, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo has held consultations this year with Ethiopian authorities and Somali leaders during visits to Addis Ababa and Mogadisho.

Spadolini, in his talk with the Mozambique head of state today, also referred to difficulties which might be on the horizon in the Mediterreanean following the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. The two men also discussed economic issues and the trend of relations between the industrialized nations and developing countries. Spadolini reiterated Italy's position in favor of harmonious Third World development and the emergence of a new world economic order.

Talks With Pertini

AU150845 Rome ANSA in English 0834 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 15 Oct (ANSA) -- World peace is in danger and in southern Africa the focus of the present peace crisis is the country of Namibia, according to Italian President Sandro Pertini and Mozambique President Samora Machel, who found agreement on this pessimistic outlook during cordial talks here on Wednesday.

The African leader, who began a three day state visit to Italy yesterday, defined Pertini and himself as "two comrades in arms who have struggled in the same battle to construct a world of peace in which men live free and independent, masters of their own destiny."

In remarks to the press at the conclusion of their talks, it was noted that Machel also warmly thanked Italy, through Pertini, for its political support of the Mozambique liberation struggle. During the Mozambique independence war, Italy extended its hand to the freedom fighters by, among other things, making the hospitals of the northern city of Reggio Emilia available for treatment of the wounded.

Italy has shown that a Western country is capable of supporting a people's liberation cause, Machel noted, adding that his country still counts on further aid from countries like Italy in order to ensure their ability to maintain a "non-aligned" position.

In response, Pertini confirmed that Italy is faithful to the politics of Africa for the Africans. "In every useful quarter, and within the area of its competence," Pertini said, "Italy will work for the positive outcome of negotiations for Namibian independence which seems finally to be proceeding after a long stall due to South African obstacles."

Further Talks

AU152031 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 15 Oct (ANSA) -- Conditions in Africa which all point to South Africa as the "major sources of tension" in the southern area of the continent were outlined today by Mozambique President Samora Machel to Italian head of state Sandro Pertini during their second consultation since Machel's arrival here yesterday on a three-day state visit.

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and the head of Mozambique diplomacy, Joaquim Chissano, also took part in today's talk between the two heads of state. Colombo, for his part, reiterated Italy's condemnation of apartheid practiced in South Africa and the Pretoria government violation of the territorial integrity of other states, as occured in August with the South African invasion of neighboring Angola.

Machel invited Pertini to come to Mozambique on state visit, a gesture seen as a seal to the excellent understanding reached by the two men during their talks in Rome. The Mozambique president went on to warmly thank Pertini for the welcome accorded him and the frankness of their discussions. "I have rarely been able, even with other African heads of state, to deal with the problems before us in such a direct manner," Machel declared.

Pertini and Colombo, in response, agreed on the need for Mozambique to "effectively maintain its nonaligned status for safeguarding international balance and peace."

The two foreign ministers today signed an agreement hiking economic cooperation between Italy and Mozambique. The accord, an extention of one signed by the two countries after Mozambique independence in 1977, covers the priority sectors in bilateral cooperation of energy, livestock raising, natural resources, and the battle against hunger. On the basis of the agreement, Italy is expected to take part in the production of natural gas discovered in Mozambique, the construction of a high tension electric line in the Limpopo region, the planning and building of a colossal irrigation project to bring water to some 30,000 hectares now uncultivated. The irrigation project could be handled jointly with Sweden.

The Mozambique president will wind up the official portion of his visit to Italy today and remain in the country until Monday for visits to a number of cities and talks with business and industry repr sentatives. On Monday he will depart from Milan for Czechoslovakia.

In remarks to the press yesterday at the end of Pertini's talk with Machel, it was noted that Machel also warmly thanked Italy, through Pertini, for its political support of the Mozambique liberation struggle.

SPADOLINI REPLIES TO FRASER ON CANCUN MEETING

AU141949 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 14 Oct (ANSA) -- The Italian Government position on relations between industrialized nations and developing countries was reiterated in a letter sent by Premier Giovanni Spadolini to Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, on the eve of the North-South heads of state and government conference next week in Cancun, Mexico. The Italian premier's letter was sent today in answer to a personal message from Fraser who, on behalf of the prime ministers of the 41 Commonwealth nations, reported the outcome of the Commonwealth conference held in Canberra September 30 to October 7.

After expressing his "sincere appreciation" for the objectives and the general orientation of the Commonwealth nations, [Spadolini] voiced hopes for "more timely efforts" extending down to the regional level to give fresh impetus to the entire North-South issue. The Italian head of government especially urged more substantial progress in such priority sectors as farming and food supply, energy, and financing for the balance of payments deficits of the least developed nations.

PCI'S FIBBI OPPOSES EQUATING U.S., USSR ACTS

PM160829 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 7 Oct 81 p 9

[Report on Lina Fibbi speech at 5-6 October PCI Central Committee and Central Control Commission session in Rome]

[Excerpt] I would like to make two observations about Ledda's report, many parts of which I approve, however, Comrade Lina Fibbi said. I am referring in particular to the equidistant stance which we denied was ours and which emerges especially in the first part of the report, in which an attempt is made to place the responsibilities of the Soviet Union and the United States on the same level. I believe the USSR has specific responsibilities in the exacerbation of the situation in recent years (the intervention in Afghanistan, for instance). But, having said that, it must be added and explained that they are responsibilities of a different kind. Ledda himself emphasized the importance of the Nonaligned Movement, and it is also true that the USSR has not always realized the value of that role. However, this role is possible not only because the USSR has supplied aid to liberation movements but also because those countries are able to perfrom their own autonomous role.

Furthermore, I consider the answer that Ledda gives to the question of the two imperialisms incomplete. At a previous Central Committee meeting an authoritative answer to the question was issued when Berlinguer said we do not consider the USSR an imperialist country even though we criticize its power politics. In any case, even the Chinese have abandoned the definition of the "two imperialisms" and refer to the USSR in terms of "hegemonism," which is a very different concept. This does not mean attenuating our criticism of the Soviets' responsibilities -- on the contrary, precisely because we consider it a socialist country our polemics with regard to its power politics are all the more serious.

Moreover no indication was made of the different attitude to negotiations on the part of the United States and the USSR. Indeed, whereas the latter committed itself to opening negotiations by sending a message to the major demonstration constituted by the peace march, among other things, Reagan has continued and continues to talk in terms of rearmament, of new nuclear devices that must be built.

REPORT TO PCI SESSION ON USSR, U.S. POLICIES

PM151403 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 6 Oct 81 p 7

[Report on PCI Foreign Policy Studies Center Director Romano Ledda 5 October report to PCI Central Committee and Central Control Commission meeting in Rome: "PCI Proposals for World Peace and Development"]

[Excerpts] By submitting for the Central Committee's debate and approval a comprehensive proposal for a start to resolving the tragic problem of underdevelopment, Comrade Ledda said at the beginning of his report, we are indicating one of the decisive problems in the international crisis, on the solution of which many of the prospects for world economic development and peace depend.

Indeed it is our belief that the North-South problem has assumed a central importance in the economic and political problems that are disrupting the international order. It is enough to consider the Middle East crisis and its link with the energy issue to realize the vastness of the problems connected with the just demands for a new international economic order.

Does part of the responsibility for the present international crisis lie with the USSR? This question is being discussed a great deal, including within the party. The answer is in the positive and deserves some consideration, partly because a worldwide public debate is underway on this assessment, even in socialist countries such as China, involving verdicts with which we do not agree.

It is necessary to set aside propaganda that is becoming obssessive. A major campaign is in progress designed to demonstrate that the Soviet Union has overtaken the United States as a military power, thus disrupting the world balance -- not to mention the European one, which I will discuss later -- in its own favor and thus becoming a threat to the world. Well, world strategic balances are quite stable and will probably remain so for a long time. The new factor that has emerged over the past decade is in fact that the USSR has reached military parity with the United States with regard to its overall capacity for intervention in all areas of the world. It is this that the United States refuses to accept, namely "preventing the USSR from being a superpower and trying to make the USSR accept something that we certainly would not like to be: the second-ranked side." This was stated by Cyrus Vance when he resigned as secretary of state in the Carter administration because of disagreements, some of which concerned this point of analysis.

Our Criticism of the USSR

The criticism that we make of the USSR is different and concerns its foreign policy in recent years.

At the end of the Vietnam war the United States experienced a reassessment and a crisis, the emergence of a more cautious and less aggressive attitude of reluctance to undertake direct interventions and the beginning of a reflection on a revision of the U.S. world role. Though in a contradictory, uncertain and confused manner, this was the banner under which the Carter administration emerged, but this subsequently disappeared beneath its vacillations and weaknesses, which failed to withstand open opposition even with the United States.

Well, one is prompted to wonder whether the Soviet Union has understood that aspect of its relations with the United States, and more generally whether it has understood what major scope for political initiative was opened up by the dynamic effects of the U.S. defeat in Vietnam. I have two factors particularly in mind: The importance that nonalignment again assumed and the turning point that occurred in North-South relations, with specific opportunities for starting to build a new world order; moreover, the possibility of imparting a new thrust to a major detente policy that would on one hand surmount the already evident deadlock in the detente process, which has over the years become confined to the military field, and on the other surmount the already clear limitations of a restrictive interpretation of detente itself, as purely a bilateral agreement.

One is also prompted to wonder whether this incomprehension on the USSR's part led to a foreign policy option that placed less and less trust in political initiative -- the latest major initiative to be taken was the 1975 Helsinki conference -- giving priority to the use of force, seeking to gain new positions and to extend spheres of influence; often regarding the military balance of power and military alliances as a substitute for autonomous development and liberation processes. In other words, whether it opted for a line of power politics, of consolidating and extending its own politico-military bloc, as the principle and most reliable tool of international initiative, and thus remaining the prisoner of a logic which culminated in the intervention in Afghanistan, which made a not inconsiderable contribution to the exacerbation of the international situation, to another detente crisis, to serious difficulties for the Nonaligned Movement and to the erosion of relations between the socialist countries and the underdeveloped countries as a whole that were one of the positive characteristics of the post-war period.

Reagan's adventurism

Arguing in historical and political terms, there could have been many reasons for this: Old repercussions of encirclement, the sharpness of the break with China and the fear of a policy aimed at Soviet isolation, the open attempt to exclude the USSR from the Middle East crisis and the erosion of the detente process, which was challenged in the United States from the early seventies. But this must not make us evade issuing a verdict on the USSR's responsibilities in the present crisis. It is with the same objectivity of assessment that we now see in the Reagan administration's aggressive dynamism one of the most worrying and dangerous factors in the international situation. Historical and political reasons can be sought for this too. It is not easy for the United States to accept and understand the revolt by a periphery that no longer wants to be dependent, the loss of world supremacy and the end of a myth of U.S. uniqueness. These are harsh processes that take a long time. The awareness of new relations between the United States and the world will adopt complex forms. Of course it is also necessary to assess how the United States -- but not only the United States -- has perceived and interpreted the Soviet activism of recent years. For one thing there is the fact that Reagan's response to these problems is adventurist and reactionary.

We have already heard certain objections and charges of abandoning the decisions taken regarding Italy's alliances. We confirm clearly that we do not intend to take any unilateral actions with regard to disarmament or our continued membership in the Atlantic pact. We believe that the existing politico-military blocs are still a delicate instrument of stability for both the Eastern and the Western blocs in the present acts that disrupt these balances -- Spain's entry into NATO is one example -- embody more dangers than advantages. We therefore have no neutralist temptations.

But the same time one must consider and debate whether it is right to believe that the blocs must survive forever and that any idea that looks beyond them to a different kind of future must be regarded as a threat; one must consider and debate whether, while remaining within one of the blocs, one should not oppose the bloc logic within one of the blocs, one should not oppose the bloc logic itself, especially if -- as is the case at present -- it is being portrayed again in terms of rigid discipline, the subordination of the minor allies and, both internally and externally, diametric opposition between the blocs.

Indeed, a problem is emerging in both the Western and the Eastern blocs -- in the Western bloc with the complications and disputes in inter-Atlantic relations and in the Eastern bloc with the Polish crisis -- and it is one that cannot be evaded. It concerns the adaptation of the blocs to their diversified internal conditions, the legitimacy of internal disagreement over political and military options -- in other words, what could be called the secularization of the blocs. This applies to both the Warsaw Pact and to NATO. With regard to the latter, I will cite just two examples: In this connection it is not enough to abandon NATO's defensive character. It is necessary also to repel all pressures designed to make the European blocs -- in our case NATO -- extend their initiative beyond the established historical borders. What security would there be for Europe if NATO were to become involved in the Middle East crisis? More generally, what kind of relations would be established between Europe and the southern part of the world? In fact only the recognition of the politico-military blocs as a transient factor in world history and the recognition of their real internal diversification, their geographical delimitation and their defensive character can form the foundation for equal-based relations.

PSI LEADERSHIP DEBATES FOREIGN POLICY QUESTIONS

PM151451 Rome AVANTI in Italian 1 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] East-West relations, ways of achieving guaranteed and monitored nuclear disarmament, Europe's role and Italy's political activity in the Mediterranean were some of the points discussed in the foreign policy debate at the [Socialist] party's Directorate meeting Tuesday evening.

The debate was opened by Party Secretary Bettino Craxi. In the debate on Craxi's introduction, comrades Lombardi, Benzoni and Lagorio spoke and Deputy Secretary Spini closed the discussion.

Lombardi

The party has remained devoid of initiative, uncertain and passive, lagging behind in an international movement which is successfully overcoming attempts, which are even being made in our country, to exploit it. The PSI cannot be limited to or associated with the request for negotiations on arms limitation. It must raise its sights in the knowledge that the so-called arms balance between the two blocs is an unattainable objective, both because of the impossibility of defining what it means -- the definition varying according to the viewpoint -- and because of the irresistible urge to go beyond any balance reached in a constant effort to take a lead which is reflected in a more rapid arms race and not in arms reduction. The Socialists must raise their sights and propose the dissolution of the blocs again in new terms.

Collective action by the European Socialists, which the Italian Socialists could promote, should raise the question of Europe's liberation from the position of being the preferred field for the destructive conflict between the superpowers, and to do so by making the two superpowers equally in an independent Europe incapable of becoming a platform of siege and attack for either.

This action might convincingly have the objective of disengagement from the Western military alliance simultaneously with a similar process in Eastern Europe. Europe's security can be guaranteed not by military measures but essentially by political measures. A withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia and the removal of the Berlin wall, for instance, would be incomparable security measures superior to the deployment of the new missiles. The events in Poland should help us understand that today the section of Europe dominated by the USSR can be won over by such parallel action and could have appropriate political tools to counter and disarm the suspect Soviet protection, if it is clearly demonstrated that the invitation to agreement on nonalignment and disarmament is not being exploited for the purpose of establishing a balance [strumentalizzato a fini equilibranti], and at the same time, if the United States is given an assurance on the genuine nature of a process aimed at making Europe an area of "no danger to America or the USSR."

If all this is to be started and continued coherently, a premise is needed, and this is possibly the most difficult step to take: Europe's determination to dissociate itself from any involvement in U.S. world policy (and obviously USSR world policy) and thus to abandon, as of today, the insistent and rhetorical request for partnership in running NATO, which involves the impossibility of pursuing detente in Europe if detente is not observed at the world level -- a condition which is certainly unrealistic. To this end we must, as of now, exert pressure on the senior ally by reducing NATO's military commitments, given that the conditions in which they were agreed have radically changed and that Europe now, unlike Europe then, would be the most destructive battlefield in a conflict coming from outside the European zone. We should consider, therefore, the consequences of the fact that the territorial delimitation of NATO's commitments, on which Comrade Nenni based acceptance in 1963, no longer has any meaning, and thus the request for a review is entirely legitimate.

Lombardi concluded by explaining the reasons that link such an important political initiative to the real and effective acquisition of a world role for Europe, which is not the role of taking part in the imperial conflict between the two superpowers for domination over Third World development processes but of proposing itself as the Third World's interlocutor, making available its vast cultural, economic and technological heritage, thus helping to damp down the hotbeds of tension which are stirred up and exploited in the Third World by rivalry between the great powers in order to control and dominate its development. If the PSI is to take the initiative in such a policy and win over the other Socialist parties, it must take a leading position on the development policy initiated by Willy Brandt with the ostpolitik and follow it through. That policy was also accused of being utopian, but it was implemented nonetheless.

In the immediate term Lombardi deplored the fact that the hasty decision over Comiso has been taken without reservations, and indeed at the Socialist minister's initiative, thus creating a stumbling block -- mainly psychological -- to the process of initiating real, and not purely diplomatic, negotiations and weakening the position of the other Socialist parties in the allied countries in their efforts not to take premature decisions that are virtually irreversible and in any case too important, precisely as a stimulus to negotiations in which the mutual abandonment of nuclear competition is regarded as a purely hypothetical solution.

Lagorio

Lagorio stressed two points: East-West negotiations and the Libyan problem. With regard to negotiations, he said the European group composed of Italy, Germany and Britain must cooperate closely with the Americans in the dialogue with the Soviet Union to strengthen determination to reach an agreement.

With regard to Libya, Lagorio said it is necessary to reach a political elucidation with Tripoli and to ensure that Libya maintains its international position among the nonaligned countries. To this end diplomatic initiative is useful and so too is the development of all kinds of trade, apart from the weapons trade, because Libya does not need to be strengthened militarily. It is already strong — too strong.

Querci

In his address to the Directorate, Deputy Querci said among other things that "foreign policy guidelines explained by the secretary, which place the PSI on a 'middle path' among the European Socialist and Social Democratic parties, certainly introduce more positive elements than previously presented. They can permit the definition of useful scope for initiatives and dialogue with our country's progressive forces and movements in the field of detente and peace -- on condition, of course, that they are implemented consistently in the party's initiatives. This has not happened hitherto. First and foremost, Querci added, how can one fail to notice a serious contradiction between the secretary's positions and the decision taken by the government to give the go-ahead -- the only one in Europe to do so, apart from Thatcher's -- to the Comisco installations? And does it not all seem even more contradictory since the defense minister is a Socialist? Hence the need, now that U.S.-USSR negotiations are imminent, for our party to promote a vigorous initiative to make the government suspend the decision of installing missile bases in Italy, reserving the right to implement the decision already taken only in the event of the failure of the negotiations or of their acknowledged unfruitfulness.

Spini

Concluding the PSI Directorate session on foreign policy, Deputy Secretary Spini gave a positive assessment of how the development of the debate permitted a drawing together of the party's internal stances and the party secretary's report. Comrade Lombardi, Spini said, has asked the PSI to amplify its overall foreign policy philosophy and has formulated the proposal -- which we should try to take up — of holding a Central Committee meeting on these specific topics.

The PSI, the deputy secretary continued, is confronted with a situation of crisis in the detente policy which is certainly not congenial to it. In fact the PCI indicates certain acts of power politics by the USSR as elements upsetting the international climate, though it attributes the greatest and most grievous blame to Reagan's United States. In this connection one is prompted to observe that if the U.S. voters transferred from Carter to Reagan, this was undoubtedly due at least in part to these disturbances in the international climate. So a strategy must be adopted for dealing with the consequences of international tension and for imparting a new thrust to a policy of peace.

The Socialist International debated this point thoroughly in Paris. Partly to deal actively with the possible negative consequences of this situation on the peoples' liberation process — for instance in Central America (El Salvador) and southern Africa (Namibia) — by reasserting its solidarity with the struggle against neocolonialism and racism. Thus too it condemned the further violation of human rights in Czechoslovakia, where a socialist, Babiek, has been sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment for writing letters to Brandt and Kreisky.

As far as the problem of U.S.-USSR negotiations is concerned, they seem to have reopened at last. Nevertheless, we must beware of underestimating the importance of attempting to influence the expeditious and positive development of these negotiations, possibly on a European level, by means of appropriate initiatives among the governments concerned.

Their outcome, which we believe should lead to the so-called "zero option" (no theater missiles in Europe on either side) is anything but certain. For our part we reassert our rejection of the quest for military superiority on either side and aim to work toward the definition of balances at the lowest level between the superpowers.

Action must be carried out with respect to the Italian Government so that it will take appropriate initiatives and, as far as the party is concerned, relations must be developed with the European Socialist forces, especially the German SPD and President Mitterrand's Socialist Party. Just as we must not watch the negotiations passively, we must succeed in providing a fair and nonunilateral scope for dialogue to the public, which is worried, irrespective of manipulations, about the resumption of the arms race. This is one reason why I decided to express my personal backing for the Perugia-Assisi peace march. In the coming parliamentary debate we should certainly welcome the proposal of not conducting a rigid exchange based on opposing documents, thus worsening the tension that built up during September (sought by others, not us), so as to achieve a closer dialogue on a subject so vital to the country.

FINANCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON WASHINGTON TALKS

PM160717 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpts] U.S. financial and monetary policy, which has great impact internationally and also on Portugal, was one of the issues at the Portuguese minister of finance's meeting with the U.S. Treasury under secretary in Washington.

The aspects which could influence the dollar's exchange rate against the European currencies and interest rates were highlighted most by Joao Salguerio and Beryl Sprinkel.

"There was also, obviously, a chance to broach the U.S. policy of aid for Portugal," Joao Salguerio added, "but that was not the intention because we are still reviewing the programs which have been approved in light of the next budget and the next investment program. Only after this is over would we like to exchange views both with international bodies and with the countries assisting us."

Stating that there was no opportunity for very specific negotiations during his 1-week stay in Washington on the occasion of the World Bank and IMF annual meeting, Joao Salgueiro asserted: "We cannot trail behind events. First, we must see what is essentially of interest to us and restore what is of interest to us and not seek to maintain, solely because they came from the past, some programs which are of lower priority for us."

Concerning the receptiveness of Sprinkle, Joao Salgueiro stated: "There seems to be agreement on the idea that upward adjustments in dollar parities will not continue. It is possible that they will remain on a plateau in relation to what it used to be or that there will be a slight fall in the dollar's exchange rates on international markets. As far as we are concerned, that is important to know because this year we had to cope with a rise in the dollar against the escudo of over 25 percent, which represents an intolerable burden for our imports. Thus, the same amount of imports costs another 25 percent yearly. If that continued, we would have a criticial situation. If parities remain unchanged, the situation will be difficult since the imbalance will remain unchanged, but we hope it will not deteriorate further over the next few months."

Concerning the issue of the sums loaned to Portugal by the U.S. Government, which were subsequently canceled after Portugal failed to use them within the envisaged period, the finance minister said that he has no "detailed idea as to why some loans were not fully used."

He concluded: "I believe that there must be several reasons and when there are several projects, there is not always the same reason for all of them. As you know, one of the most difficult factors which the Portuguese economic structure has faced is a certain immobility on the part of the administrative structure, so it is not surprising that this has happened."

COMMUNIST PARTY ORGANIZES MADRID DEMONSTRATION

[D152128 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] An orderly demonstration began in Madrid shortly after 1930. The demonstration was organized by the Spanish Communist Party and is headed by Secretary General of the Communist Party and is headed by Secretary General of the Communist Party Santiago Carrillo and Secretary General of the Workers' Commission Marcelino Camacho. The demonstrators are chanting the slogans: "For Peace and a National Referendum", "End the Nuclear Danger" and "Work Yes -- NATO No". At this point, it is impossible to estimate the number of demonstrators.

EL PAIS CRITICIZES U.S. VIS-A-VIS PACIFISTS

PM150909 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 2 Oct 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Pacifism and White Paper"]

[Text] "Pacifism" is the political doctrine and rule of conduct of those who believe that world conflicts can be resolved without resorting to wars. They attempt arbitration, negotiation, mutual concessions and balance. Under no circumstances do they deserve the indignation of the U.S. defense secretary who is "concerned and angry" about the spread of the pacifist movements in northern Europe -- the FRG, the Netherlands and Belgium -- and their considerable expansion toward other countries. According to him, this is endangering the new military policy. It is clear that if you proceed from an absolute division between bad and good and attribute to the bad all the capacity for evil, the presence of pacifists among the good introduces an element of disturbance.

A policy of rearmament, of revitalizing NATO and of introducing new weapons and launch systems throughout Europe is being implemented by the Reagan administration. Any opposition to the policy appears undesirable on the ground that the fundamental aim is to avert the danger of war. It is combined with an attempt to weaken defense. Therefore, there is only a step from that to describing pacifists as collaborators with the enemy and therefore traitors -- paid traitors.

The path of sophistry is always traveled too readily, especially when it is a matter of achieving a deliberate result and when there are no qualms about disparaging and insulting those who are a nuisance. In Spain, this well-known path is now being traveled in the matter of identifying as "Reds" and, since this is not so terrible, as pro-Soviets, those who do not want to join NATO. All this forms part of the same policy. The Reagan administration has a supreme interest in demonstrating that the only way to curb absolute evil -- the USSR -- is by confronting it with powerful weapons which will deter it.

The Pentagon's white paper is being published at this time with the aim of demonstrating that the Soviet Union has a great superiority in every kind of weaponry over the United States and its Western allies. The figures, tables and details in these 100 pages are illustrated by maps of the world and of certain regions where the magnitude of that Soviet power is shown -- superiority in quantity and quality, not only in matters of conventional warfare -- greater numbers of men under arms -- but also in technology.

Weinberger explains that all this power is a specific threat against the Europeans. NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns -- one of the most determined advocates of Western rearmament -- demands that information campaigns be stepped up to make Europeans "realize the genuine Soviet peril." Mitterrand -- who is more pro-NATO than De Gaulle and his rightwing successors -- explained at his recent press conference that Soviet superiority will prevail until 1985 but that the rearmament effort will secure the balance after that.

Pacifism appears negative in this context. It must be noted that pacifism is not only a private initiative but is based on a 20th century idea which has been developing unceasingly from the first Hague conference to the San Francisco Charter. It is institutionalized in the United Nations and its disarmament committees, in the Security Council, in the SALT and in the CSCE (at present, the adjourned Madrid conference), not to mention the many regional organizations which attempt to contain armed conflicts by means of negotiations and arbitration.

That is, pacifists are not now springing up through spontaneous generation to obstruct the policy of Reagan, Haig and Weinberger but base themselves on doctrines and institutions which are widely reconized in the world -- especially those promulgated and disseminated at the conclusion of World War II. Their new strength at this time stems from a reaction against the dangers of war, which they believe are multiplying. It is an honest doctrine, worthy of full consideration. Their current task is to press European governments by the lawful means of voting in elections to insist on a policy which has already begun: to attempt to bring home to Washington the wisdom of negotiations and the idea that it should exert itself -- as has been written and as forms part of the world's consciousness -- in the search for alternatives to war to resolve world problems.

Hence, they do not deserve the indignation of Weinberger and Haig or Reagan's accusations that they are agents of Moscow, motivated by its pay and propaganda. There is no doubt that the USSR has great interest in those movements' developing because they split the allies. But it is necessary to have lost all capacity for moral conviction to assume that the mere coincidence of a conviction on our part with a strategic advantage for the Soviets should be sufficient for abandoning our own faith in principles. Militarism is an evil for mankind. It is so when the Soviet Union practices it and when the United States preaches it, but it is even graver to watch nations which have been the bastion of moral concepts and concepts of human dignity which are disregarded under the East bloc's totalitarianisms blithely abandon those selfsame concepts. In the last analysis, bombs have no ideology.

DENMARK

GOVERNMENT TO AID EL SALVADOR NEEDY, REFUGEES

PM151627 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 13 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] Denmark will give 3.5 million kroner to humanatarian aid for those in need in, and refugees from, El Salvador. Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen has requested the money from the Folketing Finance Committee. UN Refugee Commissioner Poul Hartling has requested help from a number of countries and has pointed out that developments in El Salvador have hit the country's civilian population hard.

FINLAND

PRESIDENT KEKKONEN 'UNLIKELY TO RESUME DUTIES'

LD161050 Helsinki International Service in English 0930 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] President Urho Kekkonen's health has worsened slightly. According to the latest bulletin from the office of the president, released on Thursday, there have been no changes for the better in Dr Kekkonen's state of health over the past few days. The president has suffered from sleeplessness and his appetite has worsened, resulting in a slight weakening in his general condition. The Finnish president has now been on sick leave since 11 September. His leave of absence from the duties of the presidency was recently extended and is now due to last until 10 November. Dr Kekkonen, who is 81, has been suffering from lapses of memory, stemming from irregularities in the blood circulation in the brain.

It is now considered unlikely that he will be able to resume the duties of the presidency. Under the Constitution of Finland, if the president were permanently unable to carry out his duties fresh presidential elections to select members of the Electoral College would have to be arranged.

During Dr Kekkonen's sick leave Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto has been handling the duties of the presidency.

FIRM SUPPLIES FOOD INDUSTRY EQUIPMENT TO USSR

PM151151 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 9 Oct 81 p 16

[Excerpt] Oy Hackmann AB in a short space of time signed contracts with the Soviet Union for deliveries worth more than 80 million markkaa. The latest agreement covers several hundred pieces of equipment in acid-resistant steel for the production and aseptic storage of fruit juices. The value of these deliveries, to take place in 1982-83, totals around 60 million markkaa -- Hackmann's biggest deal ever in the metal sector.

Such equipment has never before been exported to the Soviet Union and the deal is seen as new recognition of Hackmann's expertise in foodstuffs process technology.

"For the last 4-5 years, we have been working systematically on the Soviet market and results now seem to be coming into sight," the company's deputy managing director, Curt Londbom, said.

A few weeks ago, Hackmann sold a complete set of equipment for the expansion of a dairy in Moscow. This order was worth 10 million markkaa.

Hackmann's newest subsidary, Koltek Oy, has a contract for deliveries of stainless steel equipment to the Soviet Union, worth 7 million markkaa. Hackmann already has contracts for food distribution equipment, washing stands and so forth for the Soviet Union, worth 4.5 million markkaa.

FINNISH-SOVIET AGRICULTURAL WORKING GROUP MEETS

PM150907 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 11 Oct 81 p 12

[FINSKA NOTISBYRAN report: "Agricultural Cooperation With the Soviet Union Will Be Expanded"]

[Text] Finnish and Soviet experts are jointly investigating how the production and processing of potatoes, red clover and alfalfa, for example, can be promoted. The research cooperation has been going on for several years and will continue in the next few years. This was agreed when the Finnish-Soviet agricultural working group wound up its meeting in Helsinki on Friday [9 October].

Joint reserach projects are looking into the possibility of large-scale red clover and alfalfa seed production. With a view to improving potato production, comparative tests are being carried out, primarily on Finnish and Estonian potato strains.

The experiments will be expanded next year to include other cultivated plants. To this end, research institutes in the two countries will exchange catalogues of different types of plants.

Around 40 Finnish agricultural experts next year will visit the Soviet Union to acquaint themselves with pea cultivation, crop development, worker protection and sheep farming. Finland will be visited by around 35 Soviet experts who are primarily interested in pig raising and automatic control systems. A Soviet delegation is also expected to take part in a fish breeding seminar in Finland.

This was the Finnish-Soviet agricultural working group's 12th meeting. The delegations held talks and in the last week visited farms, a dairy and an agricultural school.

A cooperation memorandum was signed in Helsinki on Friday. It was signed for the Soviet Union by Estonian First Deputy Agricultural Minister Ilmari Aamisep and for Finland by Agriculture Board General Director Samuli Suomela. The working group will next meet in the Soviet Union in the fall of 1982.

SOVIET DEPUTY HEALTH MINISTER PAYS VISIT

PM151251 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 13 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] A delegation led by Soviet Deputy Health Minister P.I. Gerasimov is paying a week-long visit to Finland. The visit, which ends Saturday [17 October], forms part of the cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union in the fields of hospital technology and pharmacology.

Thevisit takes place at the invitation of Finnish Medical Board General Director Erkii Kivalo.

On Monday, the two countries' pharmacological cooperation commission met in Helsinki. The delegation also will visit Turku, Tampere and Kuopio. During the visit, a memorandum on economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the companies Kone Oy and Ajokki Oy also will be signed.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF URGES INCREASED DEFENSE BUDGET

PM151141 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 13 Oct 81 p 13

[Text] There must be a tangible increase in the defense budget. Confidence in our defense capability will collapse if its level remains the same as proposed for next year. This statement was made by Armed Forces Commander in Chief Gen Lauri Sutela when he opened the 81st defense training course at the Helsinki Military Academy on Monday [12 October].

"The funds which have been reserved for next year's basic and new acquisitions do not even compare with this year's funds in terms of their purchasing power," Sutela pointed out, speaking at the same time of a zero growth rate in next year's defense budget. The parliamentary defense committee has recommended real-term growth, but in practice we are now going in for a budget which is simply less than that for this year," Sutela stressed.

According to Sutela, this means that we cannot even begin renewing the land forces' equipment as planned if parliament approves the proposed budget. Sutela explained that, it the present level is continued in the future, this means that confidence in defense capability will collapse sooner or later. According to Sutela, this is a sign of a dangerous and irresponsible security policy.

The armed forces commander also directed his audience's attention to the importance of sufficient readiness. The work on a reform of our readiness legislation has come to a halt, he said.

"As for the question of making nonmilitary service possible for conscientious objectors in a way which would benefit Finnish defense as a whole, there is also a useful report in existence. The defense forces also expect that something will soon be done in this area too," Sutela said.

In his speech to the defense training course, Defense Minister Lasse Aikas (Center Party) expressed concern over insufficient protection for the general population. There is still a lot to be done in this connection, he said.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR GDR 14 OCT

LD141048 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen has just left on an official visit to the GDR. The visit will last 3 days and is taking place at the invitation of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. Besides talks with Fischer, Vayrynen's program includes meetings with the GDR head of state and party leader Erich Honecker and Chairman Willi Stoph.

NORWAY

AFTENPOSTEN ON POSSIBLE DEFENSE BUDGET INCREASE

PM151547 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] It has still not been decided whether the incoming Conservative government will propose increases in the defense budget over and above those proposed by the outgoing government. According to reports received by AFTENPOSTEN, the defense budget as presented will now be carefully reviewed to see if the proposed 3-percent increase is a real-term increase. If not, increased spending will be necessary. In the past, the Conservative Party has committed itself to increasing the growth in the defense budget by 4 percent.

In their joint statement reacting to the now outgoing government's long term program, the Conservative, Christian People's and Center Parties committed themselves to a 4-percent defense budget growth. The 3-percent increase proposed by the outgoing government is in line with NATO's target and the commitments which Norway has made within the NATO framework.

According to the comments made in connection with the presentation of the 1982 national budget, the Conservative, Christian People's and Center Parties have given no indication of abandoning the position the three parties agreed on in their joint reaction to the Labor Party's long term program.

The outgoing government has proposed that 10.4 billion kroner be spent on defense next year. If the Storting wants a 4-percent increase, a further 100 million kroner will have to be granted. This sum will have to be taken from other areas of the enormous national budget.

SWEDEN

RADIO REPORTS ARRIVAL OF U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY

LD152104 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger arrived in Sweden this evening on a 3-day official visit. This is the first official visit to Sweden by a U.S. defense secretary. During the visit, Weinberger will acquaint himself with the Swedish defense establishment, civil defense and weapons industry. Weinberger's reception was not all positive because there were demonstrators at Stockholm airport to meet him. Our Stockholm correspondent Juhani Lompolo reports:

[Begin recording] U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger was received in Stockholm by two sides and in two ways. On the one hand, his Swedish host, Defense Minister Torsten Gustafsson, was at Arlanda Airport to receive him with an honor guard. On the other hand, in the center of Stockholm, demonstrators with their posters expressing opposition to the neutron bomb and support for a nuclear free zone, to which the present U.S. leadership is not very favorably disposed, greeted Weinberger. Both sides brought up words uttered by the secretary before his trip, namely, that he does not regard Sweden as a neutral country. This raised the eyebrows of many Swedes who are not used to seeing the basic line of Sweden's foreign policy so blatantly called into question. Many explanations followed this statement. It was described chiefly as a philosphical argument among other things. Weinberger himself tried to patch up what had happened by saying on his arrival that he respected Sweden's neutrality. He will now have an opportunity to find out for himself about the line of Swedish security policy during his visit and to have talks about the problems Sweden has with regard to the U.S. defense industry. As Sweden has sold American computer technology to the USSR for example, American deliveries to Swedish industry have been delayed and stopped. [end recording]

NOTT DEFENDS NATO, TRIDENT AT PARTY CONFERENCE

PM151339 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 15 Oct 81 p 13

[Anthony Looch report: "Overwhelming Support for Nuclear Weapons and NATO"]

[Excerpt] The government rejected the "wishful thinking" of the unilateral disarmers who could not be trusted with the future of the nation's children, Mr Nott, defence secretary, told the [Conservative Party] conference during a debate on defence, at the end of which he was given a standing ovation.

"By denying nuclear weapons on British soil, by giving up all our nuclear forces, or by pulling a division out of the Rhine Army, we would pull the keystone out of the arch of NATO.

"Without the collective defence of NATO, we could become enslaved by the huge might of the Soviet military machine."

The objective of the Conservative Party was to prevent all war. The question was whether this should be done through military strength or weakness; by unilateral gesture or by negotiated contract; through NATO or by denying NATO its central strategy.

The Russian leaders did not give "a damn" about moral gestures by the British, the views of the TUC or Mr Foot's trip to Moscow.

"Unless we are prepared with a clear conscience and without faltering, to stand up against a barbaric system, to stand up against the bullies of this world, these people will be bound eventually to triumph over freedom and democracy, and they will probably do so by blackmail and without even firing a single shot."

Trident was the only suitable system for the modernisation of Polaris. It was also the only weapons system that was invulnerable to a pre-emptive attack because it had the huge area of the oceans in which to hide.

"Trident is the only weapon system open to us which warns a Soviet aggressor that we too, can reach targets in his homeland -- 128 separate targets throughout a large area of the Soviet Union, which could be hit from one Trident submarine.

"That is a potent cause for peace -- not war" (applause).

The Ministry of Defence was also the largest employer in the country, with over half a million people on its pay roll. It would be an industrial catastrophe if the new Labour left ever implemented its policy for dismantling Britains' defences.

The government was expanding the Territorial Army by another sixteen thousand men and increasing local involvement in home defence. It was also looking at ways in which army reservists could be used on a local basis to guard vital military and civilian installations.

Passive resistance as advocated by the unilateralists had not brought freedom for people like the Czechs and Hungarians.

"While we, a Conservative government, protect the nation, Britons never never will be slaves."

PAPER COMMENTS ON UK MEDIA IMPACT IN USSR

PM141347 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 Oct 81 p 5

[Nigel Wade dispatch: "Newspaper 'Sold Out' in Moscow"]

[Text] Moscow -- Copies of the British Communist Party newspaper MORNING STAR, which has been carrying advertisements for the BBC's Russian-language radio service, could not be found in Moscow yesterday.

But newspaper-sellers at the city's news kiosks which usually stock foreign communist publications said it was simply sold out. This often happens and does not necessarily mean that the MORNING STAR has slipped from grace in the Soviet Union.

I saw the paper, with a French communist journal, on sale at a kiosk in Murmansk, in the Arctic northwest of Russia, last week.

The Soviet press distribution house, Soyuzpechat, said yesterday that MORNING STAR was still available as usual but always sold out quickly.

Soviet censors are unlikely, however, to view favourably the current BBC advertisements giving times and frequencies of Russian-language broadcasts.

The Soviet press regularly accuses the BBC of being a front for British intelligence services and a mouthpiece for an anti-Soviet propaganda campaign ordered personally by Mrs Thatcher.

Russian-language broadcasts beamed at the Soviet Union by Western radio station have been jammed since the beginning of Poland's political crisis last year.

But the jamming is not completely effective outside the major cities and listeners in scattered towns and rural areas can sometimes still tune into the BBC or Voice of America in Russian.

Many Russians depend on these broadcasts for uncensored information about their own country and developments abroad. The BBC's list of programmes, the frequencies published in MORNING STAR would be of great help to these listeners and would be spread widely by word of mouth.

There are also many English-speaking Russians who like to buy MORNING STAR to read for themselves about events in Britain and abroad. Non-communist Western newspapers are not available to ordinary Russians, so demand for MORNING STAR is all the greater.

BRIEFS

PIPELINE DEAL WITH USSR -- The Clydebank engineering firm John Brown today announced the signing of a 104 million pound contract for a Russian pipeline -- a record deal for the company. John Brown Engineering last week won orders to provide 21 turbines for a 3,500 mile natural gas pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe, and today it signed contracts with Machino Import for the supply of additional equipment and spares. The gas will be pumped along a 56-inch diameter pipeline from Urengoy, Siberia, to the Czechoslovak border, where it will join the European gas grid. [London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1018 GMT 13 Oct 81 LD]

KIPRIANOU RETURNS FROM VISITS TO UN, AUSTRALIA

NC151626 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] President Kiprianou returned a short while ago from New York, where he had talks with UN Secretary General Waldheim on the Cyprus problem. Earlier, Mr Kiprianou represented Cyprus at the Commonwealth summit conference which was held in Melbourne, Australia. At Larnaca airport, president Kiprianou was met by House of Representatives President Ladhas, who was deputized during Mr Kiprianou's absence, by members of the government, the dean of the diplomatic corps, Soviet Ambassador Astavin, acting High Commissioner for Australia Miss Grimwade, the police and the National Guard chiefs, and by other officials. A National Guard detachment presented arms.

Foreign Minister Rolandhis returned to Cyprus with the president. Mr Rolandhis led the Cyprus delegation to the current UN General Assembly and had contacts on the Cyprus problem.

Statement at Airport

NC151932 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 15 Oct 81

[15 October statement by Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou at Larnaca airport upon his return from visits to the UN, Australia -- recorded]

[Text] Today I return directly from New York, where I had long talks on the Cyprus problem with the UN secretary general. We had an indepth and extensive discussion on the Cyprus problem and I would say that we exchanged views on all aspects of the problem without exception. I had the opportunity to listen to the UN secretary general's ideas and to express to him in detail our ideas and views. And as I stated earlier, I shall submit the conclusions from these talks, now that I am back in Cyprus, to the Council of Ministers and the members of the National Council in order to exchange views and to define further actions on the question by our side.

At the UN headquarters I had the opportunity to meet with the UN General Assembly president with whom I discussed the question of the General Assembly debate on the Cyprus problem, particularly if developments do not allow the holding of the debate by end of December -- at which time the regular General Assembly session ends -- and whether it would be possible for a debate on Cyprus to be held later. The General Assembly president assured me that this is possible and as far as this would depend on him, he would support it; that is, if no substantive developments and substantive progress take place in the meantime, the Cyprus problem could be debated during a reconvening of the present General Assembly or at a special General Assembly session during the first months of 1982.

I also had talks on this issue with the chairman of the nonaligned contact committee -- the ambassador of Algeria -- who assured me that the nonaligned countries which, as is known, constitute the vast majority of the UN member states, fully support these positions and would support any request or application by us for a debate on the Cyprus problem even beyond the regular UN General Assembly session.

This time my stay in New York was only for a few days, but I had the opportunity to communicate with the Greeks there and to convey the Cypriot people's thanks for their contribution and support in the struggle we are waging for freedom and justice.

As is known, I went to New York from Australia which I visited for the Commonwealth conference of heads of state and government. The conference was very interesting, many interesting questions were debated. Of particular significance to us is the interest in the Cyprus problem this year which was greater than during the two earlier times, and the resolution included in the final communique which is better than the previous one.

In general, apart from the debate which took place and which was very good -- it is possible that the negative attitude of British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher may have contributed to the holding of a good debate -- and apart from the communique which is absolutely satisfactory; during my private contacts with the Commonwealth heads of state I noted that the Cyprus problem is alive, they have not forgotten it. They wait to see what the developments will be, and when we seek their support -- at least that of the vast majority -- we will have it.

During my stay in Australia there were many demonstrations by the Cypriot communities, and by the Greeks in general -- in Melbourne where the Commonwealth conference was held and in Canberra, Sydney and Adelaide. I had the opportunity to note the great interest in and love for Cyprus by the Cypriots and, in general, by the Greeks in Australia. Geographical distance has not separated them from Cyprus. They feel very close to Cyprus; they love Cyprus; they think of Cyprus; their hearts beat for Cyprus; and they struggle for Cyprus. Indeed, the results of their struggle for the Cyprus problem within Australia are very positive.

In general, I can say that this visit to Australia -- my first -- has given me the best impression in every respect.

Melbourne Interview

NC091330 Nicosia ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 9 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Melbourne communique on Cyprus, which is the best and most constructive ever issued by a Commonwealth conference, gives the Cypriot Government and the Greek Cypriot side increased support for dealing with future developments in the Cyprus problem. Specifically, it strengthens significantly the position of President Kiprianou in his upcoming meetings with UN Secretary General Waldheim in New York, where Kiprinaou will arrive tomorrow noon (Cyprus time). This emerges from the text of an interview President Kiprianou gave in Melbourne to John Dickey of London's DAILY MAIL. The relevant passage of the interview is as follows:

Question: "Are you departing from the Commonwealth conference with increased support for putting your cause before UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim?"

Answer: "Most certainly. I believe that as far as we are concerned, the Commonwealth's communique on Cyprus this year is the best and most constructive one that a Commonwealth conference has ever issued, even better than the one it issued in Lusaka."

In his interview with John Dickey, President Kiprianou stressed that the mention of unity in the final communique is certainly significant if a solution is to be found for the Cyprus problem. "I attach great significance to the fact that the Commonwealth unanimously endorsed the concept of unity for Cyprus. Of course, there are many other very positive and constructive elements, such as the issue of nonintervention -- in other words, the termination of interventions in Cyprus and the issue of fundamental freedoms."

Then, in reply to a question as to what he means by fundamental freedoms, which the Commonwealth considers so important for a solution, the president of the republic said: "In the case of Cyprus, fundamental freedoms always mean specifically the freedom of movement, the freedom of settlement, and the right of ownership, in addition to human rights. These are very substantive freedoms that must be guaranteed if a federal solution to the Cyprus problem is to be found."

Following is the remainder of the interview:

Question: "The communique also speaks about territorial integrity. Certainly this precludes a partitionist solution. There should be a correct solution guaranteeing Cyprus' territorial integrity.

Answer: "Territorial integrity and all the other points of the communique mean a solution that will guarantee the state's unity. Consequently, if a federal system is to come into existence, it should be one guaranteeing the state's unity and at the same time the fundamental freedoms that I have already explained."

Question: "In a way, the communique expresses some pessimism, given the fact that it mentions that the intercommunal negotiations have not led to a solution. The Commonwealth expresses uneasiness about this, but certainly this is not a negative phenomena. It could give an impetus, provided the other side fulfills certain conditions. What is your opinion? Are these conditions imperative for the achievement of the progress that we hope will be achieved?"

Answer: "Certainly the communique stresses one thing: That so far no progress has been achieved. This is a fact. If any progress is to be achieved toward a solution of the Cyprus problem -- and in this regard we attach great significance to the communique's phraseology, which speaks of implementation of UN resolutions and the summit agreements -- certain things must be accepted by the other side. First of all, the other side must accept a true federation that would guarantee the fundamental freedoms that I have already explained, the state's unity, Cyprus' territorial integrity, etc. It also means that the other side should give up, once and for all, the philosophy of partition -- an absolute prerequisite if there is to be progress toward a solution. Without unity it is impossible to have a solution of the Cyprus problem, not only because this would be unacceptable to us but also because any partition would mean the destruction of Cyprus."

Question: "Mr President, the communique also mentions that you have drawn the attention of the other heads of governments to your proposals for Cyprus' complete demilitarization and disarmament. In your opinion, what would this actually achieve? The withdrawal of all Turkish troops?"

Answer: "Yes. Complete demilitarization and general disarmament in Cyprus are a necessary element in many respects. The Turkish Cypriots put forth the argument that they want some kind of partition for security reasons. Partition is not the answer to the security problem, if such a problem exists, although I do not believe it does. The answer to the security problem lies in cooperation between Greek and Turkish Cypriots, and they cannot cooperate if they are separated."

Question: "Would that mean that there will not be Greek troops?"

Answer: "Certainly. There should not be any troops. My solution to the security problem, if it exists, is Cyprus' complete demilitarization and general disarmament and the presence, on the island, of an international police force under UN auspices for as long as necessary in order to safeguard the security of all Cypriot citizens."

New York News Conference

NC142231 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 14 Oct 81

[14 October press conference given in English by Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou at UN headquarters in New York -- recorded]

[Text] First of all, I must say it is a great pleasure for me to be in these familiar surroundings of the United Nations and to be in a position today to meet the representatives of the press. I am in New York for just 2 or 3 days this time. The purpose was to have some talks with the secretary general of the United Nations on the Cyprus problem.

I have come from Australia where there was the meeting of Commonwealth heads of state and government and I must say that I am very pleased with the results of the conference, in particular with regard to the Cyprus problem. The Commonwealth conference was very emphatic on certain very vital issues with regard to the Cyprus problem and I believe it has strengthened our position internationally.

In New York we had a full exchange of views with the UN secretary general on Monday and Tuesday with regard to the present position of the Cyprus problem. I explained to him fully our views and we had a very thorough exchange and discussion in depth.

As you know, 7 years have passed since the coup and the invasion of Cyprus and no progress at all has been made towards a solution to the Cyprus problem despite the repeated resolutions of the United Nations, both the General Assembly and the Security Council, and despite the high-level agreements which together with the UN resolutions contain all the necessary elements for a viable solution to the Cyprus problem. We have done whatever we could to achieve progress but no progress has resulted. Many people are wondering why this is so. The stumbling block to progress is the fact that, in my view, the necessary political decision has not been taken in Ankara to abandon the philosophy of division; and there can be no progress towards a solution of the Cyprus problem as long as the philosophy of division is pursued in one way or another, under disguise or not, by the Turkish Government. Our aim is to secure, to ensure a fully independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal, united, nonaligned Republic of Cyprus; a completely demilitarized Cyprus; with its unity and the inalienable rights of all its citizens restored.

Cyprus is asking for that which all other independent countries in the world are entitled to enjoy. The people of Cyprus are demanding to be allowed to enjoy exactly the same rights with all the other peoples in the world. There may be questions of the internal structure of Cyprus, but with good will these could be easily resolved if the concept and the philosophy of division were removed and abandoned. Of course, as I said before, if Cyprus is to become a happy island and a place of peace — our ambition is to turn Cyprus from a place of strife into a place of peace -- there has to be a viable solution and to be viable it has to be a just solution.

Cyprus is located in a very sensitive area in the eastern Mediterranean, and a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem, in conformity with the UN resolutions, would not only benefit the people of Cyprus as a whole -- Greek and Turkish Cypriots, Armenians, Maronites and Latins -- but would also be a contribution to the international cause of peace and security in that very sensitive area of the world.

Despite the fact that no progress has been made up to now, we are always ready to do whatever we can to achieve progress. We are in favor of the dialogue, but the dialogue cannot be allowed to be pursued indefinitely, thus allowing the other side to promote the results of the invasion. I must declare quite categorically that we can not under any circumstances legalize the results of the invasion in any way. Thank you very much.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] On behalf of the UN correspondents association whom it is my honor and privilege to represent, I have a question to ask but you have answered most of it. I change my question: Both parties have submitted proposals to each other and some progress has been made, so the reports say. What is the real stumbling block preventing the parties from reaching a conclusion? And the second part of my question is: Would you consider the Turkish side as a legal partner in the future solution of Cyprus?

[Answer] As for the first question or comment, I think it's wrong. There has been no progress, despite the fact that proposals have been put forward from both sides. In fact, the two sides have not come closer together because the recent proposals put forward by the Turkish side were minimal and negligible on the territorial aspect. As for the constitutional proposals, they were a repetition of previous proposals, which exactly present the philosophy I described in my opening statement, namely, the philosophy of division; in fact, of two separate states.

With regard to the second part of your question, I would say that what we are endeavoring to establish a true federal system in Cyprus, a biregional federal system. It is not a question of partnership, it is a question of having the necessary provisions so the areas which will be the component parts of the federal system will be working and functioning in such a way as to ensure a true federation. In other words, the central government, the federal government, will have sufficient powers as to ensure the unity of the state. We are not against the idea, for example, of following what is going on in the United States in terms of a federal system. I know the word partnership has been used for a long time, but partnership has been interpreted as meaning equality in everything. Naturally, one cannot disregard percentages and figures and the realities of Cyprus. Therefore, it is not a question of partnership. One might say it is a question of good cooperation and smooth functioning of the state in conditions of true federation.

[Question indistinct. Nicosia PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE (PIO) in English on 14 October in a release provides the following question: "Asked whether we had given the green light to the UN secretary general's proposed initiative, Kiprianou said:"]

[Answer] The only thing I can say is that I had a thorough exchange of views with the secretary general on the present position of the Cyprus problem. I am aware of the fact that the secretary general has been and is considering the possibility of some more active role in the negotiating process. But it is not for me to say what his final decision is going to be in terms of procedure or of substance. The only thing I have done is to explain fully our views on the present status of the problem. Certain things were discussed which I cannot disclose, and my intention is to discuss these specific things with my associates in the Cyprus Government and the National Council, and at a later stage give our final positions to the secretary general.

[Question indistinct. Nicosia PIO version says: "Asked whether recent increased U.S. military presence in the area created a better climate for the solution of the Cyprus problem, President Kiprianou said:"]

[Answer] Let me put it this way. The Cyprus problem is a unique problem. So far it has not been influenced by any events in the area. But I cannot really support the view that the increased presence of the United States would facilitate a solution of the Cyprus problem.

[Question indistinct. Nicosia PIO version says: "Answering a relevant question, President Kiprianou said:"]

[Answer] It is not a question of preventing a solution to the Cyprus problem. I believe that the less the tension in the area the better, in every respect, for Cyprus and for the entire area.

[Question] Mr President [words indistinct] a special session to discuss the problem of Cyprus exclusively or [words indistinct] with the Namibia issue?

[Answer] Actually, this is what we have in mind in case developments are such that the Cyprus problem is not discussed during the regular session of the General Assembly until the 15th of December. Our aim is to ask for a resumed session or for a special session sometime early next year, if, of course, there is no substantial progress in the meantime. Despite all the consultations that have been going on, I must say I have not, at least at this stage, sensed anything and have not seen any signs on the horizon suggesting the likelihood of substantial progress.

[Question indistinct. Nicosia PIO version says: "Asked whether granting equality to the Turkish Cypriots would bring down the barriers and allow economic and perhaps political progress, President Kiprianou said:"]

[Answer] One has to take into consideration the fact that we are trying to create a federal state from a unitary state.

Cyprus has never been a federal country in its entire history. We have already made the great concession of agreeing to a federal state in order to accommodate the Turkish views on that. This does not mean that one should forget the percentages of population, which are 82 percent Greek Cypriots and 18 percent Turkish Cypriots. You can have required autonomy for the two areas which will be the component parts of the federal structure, but as far as the federal central authorities are concerned, it would be unjust to have equality. Apart from the fact that it would not work, we would have a new Cyprus problem. This is a sui generis situation, because we are going to have a federation based on ethnic criteria which has not been the case in other parts of the world. There may be federations in other parts of the world where independent states are united into federation, but here you have to break up Cyrpus into two parts in order to create federation out of no federation. So, one had to take into consideration the realities of Cyprus and the smooth functioning of the state. You cannot equate the 82 percent of the population with the 18 percent of the population in everything. There may be safeguards in certain respects for the Turkish Cypriots, but to speak of equality is tantamount to accepting the results of the invasion.

[Question] [Words indistinct] in the U.S. policy since Kissinger. [Nicosia PIO version says: "Asked about U.S. policy on Cyprus, President Kiprianou said:"]

[Answer] To be quite honest we have not had the chance yet to discuss at high level the Cyprus question with the new U.S. administration. I can disclose that I am going to have a meeting with President Reagan later in the year, before the end of the year, to discuss the Cyprus problem, and I shall then be in a better position to draw a conclusion.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] [Words indistinct] Commonwealth conference, Mrs Thatcher's definition of your problem as a disputed territory, apart from this diplomatic inexactitude, what has [she] contributed to bring the solution nearer? [Nicosia PIO version says: "Asked about Mrs Thatcher's reference to Cyprus as a question of disputed territory, President Kyprianou said:"]

[Answer] Well, Mrs Thatcher spoke of Cyprus and Namibia as disputed territories and we explained to her that neither one is a question of disputed territory. It is a question of restoring the rights of the people which have been violated as a result either of colonialization or of invasion, and I think this view was unanimously accepted. That is why the final communique of the Commonwealth conference speaks of the necessity of ending all foreign intervention and interference in the internal affairs of Cyprus; for the restoration of the human rights and the fundamental freedoms of all the people of Cyprus. It also speaks specifically of the unity of Cyprus, and underlines the solidarity of the Commonwealth with the government and the people of Cyprus. It speaks of the demilitarization of Cyprus. Most important, it speaks of the necessity to achieve progress toward the solution of the Cyprus problem by implementing the UN resolutions and the high-level agreements. In other words, I want to emphasize that Mrs Thatcher's reference to disputed territory was not accepted by anybody.

[Question] Mr President, regarding your answer to the question on the more active role of the secretary general, did I detect a lack of enthusiasm in your answer?

[Answer] Decisions, I think, are not taken as a result of enthusiasm or lack of enthusiasm. I think one has to study carefully the situation and express his views on the substance of what has been discussed.

[Question] Mr President [words indistinct] you are anticipating a debate not this year but perhaps next year at the General Assembly, and the fact you say Waldheim is working on something would seem to indicate that if you have some hope there will be a settlement between now and sometime next year [as heard], what exactly do you expect to get from the secretary general and how soon could that be?

[Answer] Well, we have to allow some time to see whether some progress can still be achieved in one way or another within the framework of the intercommunal talks. If we reach the conclusion that no progress is possible within the context of the intercommunal talks, I did not and I do not exclude the possibility of raising the Cyprus problem during the regular session and before December. What I meant before was that we have taken the line that if developments are such that a delay in a General Assembly debate is justified, we are going to seek debate in a resumed session or in a special session.

[Question indistinct. Nicosia PIO version says: "Asked about the missing persons question, President Kiprianou said:"]

[Answer] A lot of effort has been made with regard to this question. There were talks recently in New York and in Nicosia about that. As you know, a committee has been established on the question of missing persons. There were certain procedural difficulties. I believe that every effort will be made by the secretary general and the representative of the International Red Cross to get this committee functioning.

[Question] [Words indistinct] some areas in which the two communities could not be absolutely equal. Could you explain in more detail which areas you are speaking of?

[Answer] I mean in the federal organs of the state, the executive, the legislature, the public service and so on. One has to take into consideration the realities of Cyprus. I am talking about numerical representation. I must at this stage make one point clear. The territorial aspect of the problem is very important in the sense that there should be a reasonable percentage of territory under Turkish Cypriot administration within the federation. The question of the numerical strength would not be ignored in that respect either. Again it is not only the territorial aspect which is important but also the constitutional aspect. It is essential to ensure the unity of one independent and united Cyprus. Therefore, although we agree on federation, we would like to see a federation which would function and take into account the realities of Cyprus and at the same time the rights of Cypriots. Let me make it clear in this sense. The Greek Cypriot refugees -- because as you know the invasion resulted in almost 200,000 refugees who were uprooted from their homes -- insofar as the return of these refugees is concerned, in a proper arrangement of the territorial aspect of the two provinces, we would like to see most of these refugees return under Greek Cypriot administration, without preventing the others from going back to their homes under Turkish Cypriot administration; just as nothing should prevent Turkish Cypriots from going to live in the area under Greek Cypriot administration. We want freedom of movement, freedom of settlement and the right to property like you have here in the United States. For example, I am sure there will be no difficulties if someone would like to leave New York state and go and live in New Jersey or in California. I don't think he would have any problem of moving about or freedom of settlement.

[Question] Mr President, have you lost a good friend in the person of President as-Sadat? Also, does his untimely death affect Cyprus per se or the region in general, as far as you can evaluate it?

[Answer] As you know, we don't have diplomatic relations with Egypt. Diplomatic relations with Egypt were severed by the late President as-Sadat as a result of the Larnaca airport incident, if you remember, when Egyptian commandos landed there and tried to make an operation to which we objected. He severed diplomatic relations with Cyprus. Despite that, despite the fact that we have no diplomatic relations, one cannot but be sad for the death of any leader, and that includes President as-Sadat. Above all, I must say that we have nothing against the Egyptian people. Our differences were with President as-Sadat personally.

[Question indistinct. Nicosia PIO version says: "Asked whether there was a possibility of a return to armed struggle if the truce created as a result of the intercommunal talks was badly damaged, Mr Kiprianou said:"]

[Answer] Our sincere desire and aim is to continue our efforts through peaceful means. We shall do whatever we can, whatever is in our power, to prevent repetition of any armed conflict. We believe that the answer to the Cyprus problem is a peaceful solution.

[Question indistinct. Nicosia PIO version says: "Asked if it is possible for a Cyprus consciousness, instead of Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot consciousness, to be created, President Kiprianou said:"]

[Answer] We are all for it and we believe that the people of Cyprus, whether Greek Cypriots or Turkish Cypriots, must owe their first loyalty to the state of Cyprus as citizens of Cyprus. We are doing all we can to contribute in that direction. I will give you an example. As far as higher education is concerned, we contemplate now to establish a university. Even without a solution to the Cyprus problem, we aim at making such a university a university which can be attended both by Greek Cypriots and by Turkish Cypriots.

[Question indistinct. Nicosia PIO version says: "Asked if rotation of president is acceptable to the Greek Cypriot side, he said:"]

[Answer] That cannot be acceptable because rotation of the presidency may be all right for Switzerland, but it is not all right for another country which is as politically-minded as Cyprus and the Cypriot people. Our idea in this respect is that there should be a president and vice president, as before under the Zurich and London agreements, now in the system of federation.

[Question indistinct. Nicosia PIO version says: "Replying to a relevant question, President Kiprianou said:"]

[Answer] The territorial proposals of the Turkish side are really so minimal that, for example, Greek Cypriots who would return to Greek Cypriot adminstration under the recent proposals of the Turkish Cypriots, would be 16,000 out of 200,000. This is minimal, a very small percentage, and our information is that this line was drawn from military criteria, not political criteria. Definitely, this is not enough. Definitely, this is not a just arrangement.

One has to take into account many considerations, but one cannot forget the numerical strength of the two communities. I am not suggesting that land ownership as a criterion because in such a case the area under Turkish administration would be 16 percent. As you know, we propose 20 percent, although their percentage is 18 percent. However important the territorial aspect is, it is not only territory that must be taken into consideration. There must be an overall solution to the Cyprus problem. In this respect, I must stress that we also attach great importance to the priority which was included in the agenda prepared by the UN secretary general at the beginning of the talks regarding the resettlement of Famagusta, which is also in conformity with the agreement I have reached with Mr Denktash and which should not be abandoned.

[Question indistinct. Nicosia PIO version says: "Asked how he viewed the federal government, Kiprianou replied:"]

[Answer] The power of the federal government should be sufficient to ensure the unity of the state and a real federal system.

UN REPRESENTATIVE GOBBI RETURNS FROM NEW YORK

NC160935 Nicosia THE CYPRUS WEEKLY in English 16 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The UN secretary general's special representative, Hugo Gobbi, flew back to the island last night from consultations in New York and immediately set in motion arrangements for a meeting of the intercommunal talks for 1600 this afternoon. This was stated by the UN spokesman Keith Beavan replying to questions last night. Gobbi had been in New York since the end of last month. He was present at all discussions which Waldheim had with all the parties concerned.

NICOSIA 2-DAY CONFERENCE OPENS ON MADRID CSCE

NC151950 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] A 2-day conference opened in Nicosia this morning with the participation of representatives from Cyprus and eight other nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe. The conference will discuss questions connected with the Madrid Conference on European Security and Cooperation. The group will study ways in which it can contribute to the success of the Madrid conference; fresh proposals will be examined for the improvement and expansion of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

Speaking at the opening of the conference, Foreign Ministry director general and head of the Cypriot delegation Pelayias stressed that the strengthening of peace, security and cooperation of the people of Europe will finally depend on the success of the Madrid conference. Mr Pelayias added that for Cyprus, where the principles of the Helsinki Final Act are still being flagrantly violated, the success of the Madrid conference, with substantive results in all fields, would be a source of satisfaction and encouragement that the efforts for the implementation of the Final Act will be continued.

CAGATAY HITS 'INCONSISTENT GREEK CYPRIOT' STANDS

TA151220 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Excerpts] In a news conference he held in Lefkosa [Nicosia] today, Prime Minister Cagatay said that the Turkish Cypriot community would not tolerate indefinitely the difficulties caused by the failure to solve the Cyprus problem resulting from inconsistent Greek Cypriot policies. Cagatay said that even following the Turkish Cypriot proposals submitted to the Greek Cypriot side on 5 August 1981, the Greek Cypriots still insisted on their intransigent and unconciliatory stand through policies of embargo and usurpation.

Recalling that the Turkish Cypriot community was living through a period which demanded self-sacrifice, Cagatay said that the community's economic problems were caused by the fact that political problems were still not solved. Cagatay said the Greek Cypriot side was trying, on the one hand, to bring the Cyprus problem into the international forums and, on the other, to create the impression that the solution of the Cyprus problem was not urgent.

Warning the community to be on the alert in the face of Greek Cypriot plots, Cagatay said that these plots were aimed at our communal destruction. Noting that it was very difficult for a community to exist without its rights, revenues and links as a state, Cagatay said that this situation was one of the main reasons for present difficulties.

Cagatay said the Greek Cypriot side was trying to obtain through social and economic pressures and a political embargo what it could not get by force of arms.

Cagatay continued: Our community wants the solution of the Cyprus problem based on a bizonal, bicommunal, nonaligned and independent federation. We favor a solution through the intercommunal talks and oppose all search for a solution based on unrealistic factors. We do not see any better alternative to the solution of the Cyprus problem. The Turkish Cypriot community will not tolerate indefinitely the difficulties caused by the failure to solve the Cyprus problem because of inconsistent Greek Cypriot policies.

I would like to stress that if we are forced to take a crucial decision in order to ensure our survival, we will not hesitate to do so. No one should blame our community for making a decision to protect our rights and liberties and to preserve our national entity.

On domestic issues, Cagatay said the formation of a Turkish Cypriot central bank that would guide our economy and would create new opportunities has not been realized because of political difficulties. Cagatay added that the introduction of the Turkish lira has created some difficulties which were reflected on our daily lives and the community's economy.

More on News Conference

TA151346 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Answering questions from correspondents during a news conference in Lefkosa [Nicosia] this morning, Turkish Cypriot Prime Minister Cagatay said the Turkish Cypriot community had up to now defended its existence and had taken the necessary decisions. If such a defense necessitated the [unilateral] declaration of an independent Turkish Cypriot state, this would also be one of the possible decisions to be considered. Asked about the reactions to such a declaration, Mr Cagatay said that the situation in the Middle East and the conditions and realities in Cyprus would be carefully considered.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO NEPAL -- Cyprus High Commissioner to India Nikolaidhis presented his credentials to King Birendra in Katmandu as the republic's first ambassador to Nepal. Accepting the credentials, King Birendra reiterated his country's support for Cyprus and assured Nikolaidhis that this will continue until a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem has been found through talks between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots. The king of Nepal referred to his visit to Cyprus and said that the talks he had had with President Kiprianou and the government had proved useful for the further development of understanding between the two countries. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 9 Oct 81 NC]

ENVOY EXCHANGE WITH AUSTRALIA -- Dr Prokopis N. Vaneziz, a distinguished scholar and author, is to be the new Cyprus High Commissioner to Australia. His appointment was announced last night. Dr Vaneziz, now acting director-general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is expected to go to Canberra next January. It was also announced last night that Miss Mary McPherson is to be Australia's High Commissioner to Cyprus. She will be based in Nicosia. With his base in Canberra, Dr Vaneziz is expected to be accredited to a number of other countries in the region, including China. He will replace Dinos Mousioutas who is reportedly moving to UN headquarters in New York. [Nicosia THE CYPRUS WEEKLY in English Oct 9-15 81 p 3 NC]

RALLIS STRESSES COUNTRY'S POTENTIAL FOR YOUTHS

NC142135 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Speaking this evening on ERT [Greek Radio-Television] television, Prime Minister and New Democracy Chairman Rallis specifically addressed the young people, stressing that our country's potential is unlimited and that already much has been done in our country. But, he stressed, much more should be done so that we may reach the level we envision. Giving special emphasis to the things that should be done in the future, Rallis said that New Democracy's goals are; the economic, social and cultural equalization between the center and the provinces, the symmetrical progress (?that is,) of the whole and the individual as self-existing and respectable units, the readjustment of taxation to the conditions which inflation has created, the curbing of tax evasion, the completion of a state of law and social prosperity, the promotion of the sectors of administration, health and education.

We call on you, Rallis said, to continue together an effort that has produced tangible results so that we may achieve greater progress and greater prosperity by correcting mistakes and improving methods. We do not promise miracles, because there are no miracles. We shall implement everything we promise.

Then he stressed that the opponents of New Democracy do not put forth positions but negations, and he concluded: I am sure of your vote. I believe that on Sunday we shall celebrate together a triumphant victory.

PAPANDREOU ATHENS INTERVIEW ON POSTELECTION PLANS

LD151337 Paris L'UNITE in French 10 Oct 81 pp 8-9

[Jean-Paul Liegois interview with PASOK Leader Andreas Papandreou in Athens: "Everybody Calls Him Andreas"; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] How do you view the possibility of your victory [in the Greek elections on 18 October]?

[Answer] We know that the task awaiting us is vast and difficult. We have a country to rebuild and revive. That is why the Greek people's participation in this enterprise is crucial. That is why our action will be carried out in an atmosphere of self-management and with self-managing structures. It will be implemented through an increase in the number of cooperatives. It will be a driving force in the collectivized sector of industry. It will be extended to all the country's civic life; decentralization will probably be the first measure which I will have passed by Parliament.

[Question] At each meeting I have heard you repeat: "Power to the people is not just an election slogan. From 19 October 1981 it will become a reality." How?

[Answer] Well, it will immediately become a reality precisely through decentralization. In Greece, under the present system, there are two levels of political power locally; on the one hand the mayor and his councillors, who are elected; on the other hand the prefects, who are appointed by the government. Initially the prefects will remain. But at the same time we will create 10 or 11 regions throughout the country. And later the representatives of those regions will be elected by the Greek people. Consequently, the country's economic development plan will be decentralized. There will be a national plan but it will henceforth express the diversity of the regions' needs. The content and implementation of that plan will be controlled by the people's votes. There will be no socialism in Greece without this participation by the people, this decentralization.

[Question] You mentioned "socialism." Is this not a relatively new word in contemporary Greece's political vocabulary? How is it understood by the Greek people?

[Answer] I admit that it was difficult to use that word in Greece after the civil war. People could not and dare not use it; too much blood was attached to it. This question was raised as recently as 1964 and people said: "Let's not talk about socialism, let's talk about democracy." In 1974 we decided to take the risk. That was because we wanted to make things clear and avoid being confused with certain so-called "democrats." Subsequent events proved us right. Today the Greek people seem to like the word "socialism," because they have realized that it is Greece's last chance.

[Question] If PASOK wins the elections on 15 October 1981 it will, you say, be a "historic event." Does historic mean irreversible?

[Answer] I hope so. Since we believe in pluralism, there will probably be alternation, there will probably be parties other than PASOK which will govern Greece one day. But I do not think that we would go back, regress and return to an oligarchical, harsh and authoritarian regime.

[Question] Is there a "Papandreou effect" in Greece like there was a "Mitterrand effect" in France? Will 18 October 1981 be for the Greeks what 10 May 1981 was for the French?

[Answer] It will be the same thing; the same joy, the same relief, the same hope. I was in Paris on 10 May; it was a festival of liberation. The same will happen on 18 October in Athens and throughout the country. Throughout Greece the people will sing and dance.

Athens Rally Speech

NC152127 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou addressed a gathering at Sindagma square in Athens this evening. He severely critcized the domestic and foreign policy of New Democracy and explained his party's government program on national issues, with special reference to NATO, the bases, Greek-Turkish relations and the Cyprus issue. Papandreou also referred to the economic policy he will implement and to PASOK's program for regional development, health and education.

Starting his speech, Papandreou stated the time has come for change and liberation, both economic and social. The time has come, he said, for us to lay the foundations for a new Greece. Continuing, he stated that the transformation of New Democracy from a radical-liberal party into a conservative party of the European type with the participation of fascist and monarchist elements, which do not recognize and do not respect the peoples mandate in the plebiscite of 1974, was a disservice for the country because it will place them in the position of the opposition which does not respect the peoples' sovereignty.

He then criticized New Democracy for the dangermongering it has expanded throughout the country. Instead of dangermongering, Papandreou stated, New Democracy should tell us how it plans to solve the vast problems with which the nation and our people are faced. In the coming election there is a confrontation between democracy and authoritarianism, the one-party system and the multi-party system, truth and lies, honesty and corruption. Together with our people we will lay the foundations for a new Greece of which entire generations have dreamed. The lot has fallen to PASOK to bring about this change.

Referring to economic policy, Papandreou underlined that New Democracy has led the country to the threshold of bankruptcy. The deficit in the foreign payments balance has reached 300 billion [drachma] and for 2 years we have been faced with recession and now with unemployment. Inflation has also reached a level of more than 25 percent. He added that New Democracy finances profiteers and the middlemen and has blocked credit. There is also stagnation in the public investments sector. PASOK will settle accounts and tell the people what it is taking over.

Papandreou said that, with the help of the people, PASOK will lead the country to a flowering economy with full employment. It is our purpose to increase productivity and have a just distribution of income. We will combat tax evasion, which is estimated at 150 billion drachma this year. The rich in Greece do not pay a penny while the people bear the burden.

Papandreou then described as sheer propaganda the New Democracy allegations that PASOK will freeze savings, and tax interest, that it will tax emigrants savings in foreign exchange and housing, and that it will confiscate property. The people know their savings have been destroyed by inflation and that our goal is a home for every Greek.

Papandreou then referred to the movement's policy for the reform and modernization of the banking system, protection and development of small and medium businesses, adding the PASOK government will protect the income of the working Greek.

Papandreou stressed that PASOK will responsibly deal with the issues of the new generation. We will especially deal with the education and unemployment of the youths. He stressed PASOK will abolish the pan-Hellenic entrance examinations, cut down military service and establish a "new generation" ministry to promote these sectors.

Papandreou said PASOK will recognize the national resistence movement, will abolish personal dossiers and the unfairness of preference in voting for deputies. He added that PASOK will deal with environmental pollution through direct measures.

Referring to the problem of Cyprus, Papandreou said the government policy demonstrates confusion. Greece, he said, left NATO in 1974 because of Cyprus and returned to NATO although Cyprus remained under Turkish occupation. The PASOK chairman stressed: Despite Rallis' statements, the alliance refuses to guarantee our eastern frontiers in the same way that it refuses to define a ratio in connection with the grant of military aid to Greece and Turkey. I wonder, he added, how Rallis can talk of guarantees of our territorial integrity when the Rogers agreement questions the control of airspace under NATO.

On Greek-Turkish relations, he said that negotiations are meaningless if their subject is what Greece will cede to Turkey. We make an offer of peace and cooperation between the two peoples. We claim absolutely nothing. At the same time, however, we must make it clear we will cede nothing from our fatherland's national sovereign territory.

On U.S. bases, he said, we will start negotiations and our first goal will be a schedule for their withdrawal. We will also remove -- without negotiations -- the nuclear warheads situated in our country.

Concluding, he said the new Greece will be born out of the scorched earth which is being handed over to us by the rightwing. This will be a Greece which will express the hopes of the generation of the national resistance movement, the faith of the generation of the implacable struggles, and the dream of the generation of the Polytechnic. On 19 October, PASOK will be in the government and the people will be in authority, and Greece will belong to the Greeks.

NSC PASSES LAW DISBANDING POLITICAL PARTIES

TA161242 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] The National Security Council [NSC] has disbanded political parties. The National Security Council statement on the issue is as follows: The National Security Council adopted the bill on disbanding the political parties, the activities of which it has banned in its Communique No 7, at a meeting it held on 16 October 1981. The head of state will make a statement to the public on the law on the television program "Insight Into the News" which will be broadcast after the 2030 news program. The law is as follows:

1. All political parties which were established before 12 September 1980 and whose activities had been banned by National Security Council Communique No 7, their central, provincial, district and other branch organizations, their women's and youth auxiliaries, their representations, clubs and other affiliated organizations established under different names have been disbanded.

2. The movable and immovable properties -- including money -- of all the disbanded parties and their auxiliaries are transferred to the treasury at the time when this law goes into effect.

3. The duty to manage all money and stocks and the movable and immovable property at the Cankaya mansion belonging to the founder of the Turkish Republic, Ataturk, which was given to the RPP -- which was the only political party at the time -- in accordance with the will of Ataturk will be fully executed by the head of the State Secretariat from the date this law becomes effective.

4. The liquidation in connection with the transfer to the treasury of properties belonging to the political parties will be carried out -- at the latest within a month -- by the Finance and Interior ministries in accordance with the procedures specified in a directive to be prepared by the two ministries jointly.

5. The trustees to the political parties which were appointed in accordance with the articles of Law No 2325 will act jointly with other officials in the liquidation procedures. The duties of the trustee of a party whose property has been liquidated end automatically.

6. The provisions of the National Security Council communique that was issued on 2 June 1981 are still valid unless changed by the National Security Council.

7. The political parties Law No 648 issued on 13 July 1965 and its amendments have been abolished.

8. This law will be effective the day it is issued.

9. The Council of Ministers will execute the provisions of this law.

NAP LEADER TURKES PLEADS NOT GUILTY AT TRIAL

TA151641 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Ankara, 14 Oct (AA) -- During today's session at the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] trial, NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes pleaded not guilty, telling the martial law prosecutor that he was wrongly accused in the past too of being fascist. "I have always opposed all kinds of dictates exploiting men, I have strived and worked against these. I have defended this idea but I have become a target for communists, divisionists and their collaborators, Turkes said, complaining that they had received "no apologies when 15-20 youths affiliated with NAP were detained for some time following the murder of political science student Mustafa Kuseyri, whose killer turned out to be one of his own friends. Some people had shouted during that time, "Turkes murderer."

Turkes said the indictment quoted his books in a "fraudulent and lying manner." The indictment included statements he never made, Turkes said.

Move on Trial

TA151643 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] The presiding judge and another judge conducting the trial of Alpaslan Turkes and his colleagues announced today that they were retiring from the trial. This decision must be approved by the Military Court of Appeals. This was pointed out in the judges' announcement as well.

In this morning's session, one of the defense lawyers, Nadir Latif Islam, was arrested because of certain remarks he made against the prosecutor.

CUMHURIYET REPORTS ECEVIT TRIAL PROCEEDINGS

NC160747 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 14 Oct 81 pp 1, 9

[Text] Ankara -- Former Republican People's Party leader Bulent Ecevit has been put on trial on charges that in four separate speeches he insulted the moral identity of the government. The court has decided to refer the dossier to the martial law command to determine, in view of the amendments made to Law No 1402, whether Ecevit should be tried by a civilian or a military tribunal. The indictment was read before the Fourth Criminal Court in Ankara, which held its first sitting yesterday.

It has been argued by the prosecution that in a speech on 20 October 1975, Ecevit uttered the words "tyrannical government;" that on 12 February 1976 he charged that the annual program was falsified; that on 18 April 1976, addressing a peace and freedom meeting, he uttered the phrases "every form of reaction is acting hand in hand," and "the fascist government," and that in his speech on 18 August 1976 he said, "this is a vulgar and mean treachery." The prosecution maintained that all these utterances constituted an insult to the moral identity of the government and demanded that in accordance with sections 159/1 and 173 of the Turkish penal code, Ecevit should be sentenced 4 times to penal servitude from 4 to 24 years.

When interrogated, Ecevit maintained that three of the four speeches were connected with written statements to the press and that according to the press law, these charges should be dropped under the statute of limitations. Referring to his speech at the peace and freedom meeting, Ecevit said it was a repetition, in a mitigated form, of his speech in the National Assembly and that in accordance with Article 79 of the constitution, he could not be held responsible for it. Ecevit further argued that it was not his intention to insult the moral identity of the government and that his speeches were in the form of warnings.

Following Ecevit's interrogation, the prosecutor suggested that the dossier be sent to the martial law command to decide, in view of the amendments made to Law No 1402, which court should try the case. Ecevit's lawyers did not share this view, giving the date of the events as a reason. The court has referred the dossier to the martial law command asking for a ruling as to whether this case should be tried by a civilian or a military tribunal. The case has been adjourned to a later date.

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SCHMIDT LEAVES HOSPITAL AFTER HEART OPERATION

NC171936 Paris AFP in English 1930 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 18 Oct (AFP) -- West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today checked out of Koblenz military hospital and returned to Bonn after undergoing heart surgery on Tuesday to be fitted with a pacemaker.

The operation to install the device, which regulates the heartbeat, came a few days after Mr Schmidt fell ill with what was initially described as a fever.

Mr Schmidt's first meeting is set for tomorrow, when he and members of the Social-Democrat and Free Democratic coalition are to examine ways of making a 6,000 million mark (2,000 million dollar) shortfall in the 1982 budget.

Cuts Workday

NC172008 Paris AFP in English 1954 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 17 Oct (AFP) -- Doctors today pronounced the 62-year-old Mr Schmidt fit, but the chancellor has already announced that he will cut an hour off his usual 16-hour work day.

Mr Schmidt had canceled all his appointments last week and at the advice of his physicians called off plans to attend next week's North-South summit in Cancun, Mexico.

His hospital stay also triggered a lively debate on the government's handling of his condition, with several newspapers alleging that his health was a lot more worse than officially reported.

Some newspaper reports said that he passed out four times before his operation.

NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY APPROVES 'ZERO SOLUTION'

LD161352 Hamburg DPA in German 1239 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Munich, 16 Oct (DPA) -- The parliamentarians of the NATO countries regard the so-called zero solution -- the "reciprocal elimination" of nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe -- as the "ideal aim" of East-West armament negotiations. At the end of its week-long annual conference the North Atlantic Assembly in Munich today passed a resolution to this effect which admitted, however, that this aim would be difficult to achieve.

The assembly urged the governments of the member states to continue to pursue both objectives of the NATO dual decision -- the modernization of arms and negotiations on arms control -- "with equal emphasis." The dual decision was a strategy to "achieve military stability and secure peace in Europe."

FRG, ZIMBABWE FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD TALKS

LD161718 Hamburg DPA in German 1552 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 16 Oct (DPA) -- The political and economic situation in the African Republic of Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia) and the transition of Namibia (South-West Africa) to independence were at the center of talks held in Bonn today between Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende.

A further subject of the talks, according to the Foreign Ministry, was the imminent North-South summit meeting in Cancun. Mangwende is in the federal capital for the opening ceremony of his country's embassy.

GENSCHER PLANS FEBRUARY VISIT TO ISRAEL

NC190846 Paris AFP in English 0825 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Jerusalem, 19 Oct (AFP) -- West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will visit Israel in February, the Foreign Ministry told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here today.

The visit was arranged when Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir met West German Deputy Foreign Minister Hildegard Hamm Bruescher, who was here for yesterday's funeral of General Moshe Dayan. No dates were given for the visit.

INDUSTRIALIST VIEWS GAS DEAL WITH USSR

LD161352 Hamburg DPA in German 1036 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Duesseldorf, 16 Oct (DPA) -- Agreement on the section of the German-Soviet gas-pipeline deal relating to natural gas is now "purely a question of a Russian decision." Klaus Liesen, chairman of the Ruhrgas AG Board of Management, told a news conference in Duesseldorf that his firm is willing to extend a guaranteed minimum price and a price review clause to the Soviet Soyuz Gazeksport enterprise.

Liesen refused to comment on the chances for success of the negotiations now underway. However, he thought it very unlikely that the other partners involved in the European natural gas negotiations could accept the total amount of 40 billion cubic meters to be supplied annually without Ruhrgas.

Liesen emphasized that a delivery price holding its own in the energy market is essential for the successful conclusion of the deal. If the deal is completed, the share of Soviet gas in the amount of gas directly available on the German market will rise to 30 percent during the second half of the 1980's as against 17 percent at present. Seventy percent will dome from domestic, Netherlands and Norwegian sources. The USSR has established reserves totalling 26,000 billion cubic meters.

LAMBSDORFF ISSUES WARNING TO JAPANESE ON EXPORTS

LD161450 Hamburg DPA in German 1324 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 16 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Minister von Lambsdorff and the Federation of German Industry [BDI] have warned Japan of a growing tendency in Europe to stop Japanese exports by introducing national import restrictions. On the occasion of a 3-day visit by the Association of Japanese industry, "Keidanren" to the Federal Republic, both Lambsdorff and BDI Honorary President Sohl urged Japanese industry to pursue a moderate export policy and open its own market more readily for exports from the Federal Republic and Europe.

In a 60-minute talk with Keidanren Chairman Yoshihiro Inayama, Lambsdorff today described the proportion of finished goods among Japanese today described the proportion of finished good among Japanese imports as far too small in comparison with other developed industrial countries. On the other hand, European industry must show greater readiness to meet the requirements of the Japanese market.

The Japanese chairman said that after his return to Japan he will propose that the export pressure on Europe be moderated. He too regards this as a major problem. At the same time, Inayama stressed the need for the continuation of a free trade system. Export problems cannot be solved by government action but only by industry itself. German firms should make greater efforts to enter the Japanese market. There is certainly a demand in Japan for good and attractively priced foreign products.

CHEYSSON COMMENTS ON FRENCH-U.S. RELATIONS

NC190920 Paris AFP in English 0911 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 19 Oct (AFP) -- External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson today affirmed France's "attachment to the values defended by the Atlantic Alliance."

He said that France's views on the arms race and Afghanistan were the same as those of Washington and "that is why the Americans consider us at present as their most loyal allies."

President Francois Mitterrand is currently in the United States.

In an interview with the Socialist daily LE MATIN, Mr Cheysson said: "In our relations with the Americans, one could have the impression of remarkable contradictions."

"There is complete agreement on East-West relations, but some reciprocal annoyances and misunderstandings in a whole series of sectors, and some differences over economics, which could one day lead to a serious crisis.

"...We have explained with absolute frankness our attachment to the values defended by the Atlantic alliance. Certain people, a long way from Europe, seemed to think that because we are Socialists we were not attached to these values, when in fact our Socialism is fundamentally humane," Mr Cheysson said.

"We French are living in the era of Jaures, not that of Lenin."

(Jean Jaures, assassinated in 1914 because he did not support France's entry into the war, is looked on as the "father" of French Socialism).

Mr Cheysson said that his government had no illusions about the Eastern bloc arms buildup which he described as "frightening".

He added "The Soviet Union's defence budget has risen regularly by seven percent annually for the past 10 years."

But he said that France became concerned when Americans "artificially introduced the subject which obsessed them -- the East-West relationship."

Mr Cheysson said that there were certain world problems -- he specified southern Africa, Latin America and the Middle East - which were "conflicts between neighbours and have absolutely nothing to do with either Moscow or Washington."

Labelling problems under a general East-West confrontation leads to a situation where the real problem is not solved, the minister said.

ROCARD DENIES PLANNING TO RESIGN FROM GOVERNMENT

PM161317 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Oct 81 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Mr Rocard Denies Rumors of His Possible Resignation From the Government"]

[Text] On Wednesday evening [14 October] Mr Michel Rocard denied on French Television that he has any intention of resigning from the government. "I am not subject to moods," he said, "and if I had any difficulties people would know about it." He added: "I have submitted a plan, which is the government plan. There are always some ministers who are not pleased with arbitrations."

I myself did not win all mine. But the plan I am submitting expresses interministry coherence and governmental cohesion."

Referring to the problems of the faction he leads within the PS, he expressed regret that "some people within the PS have set themselves up as judges and have 'issued decrees.'"

"All this," he said, "is just a bad time we are going through. I think that at its Valence congress the party will remember that it is in government and that at this time there is no more serious matter for all Socialists than to close ranks, rally around the president of the Republic and ensure that they are capable of interpreting intelligently a difficult situation and responding in an innovative manner."

CHEYSSON URGES 'BRIDGE' BETWEEN EGYPT, ARABS

PM161333 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Oct 81 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Mr Cheysson: A Bridge Must Be Established Between Egypt and its Arab Brothers"]

[Text] Mr Claude Cheysson, Minister of External Relations, was questioned in the National Assembly on Wednesday 14 October on a statement he made in connection with the death of President as-Sadat. [Note: On 11 October, on Europe 1's "Press Club," Mr Cheysson said, in particular: "If you want to be optimistic you could say that As-Sadat's death, terrible in itself, and with all the consequences it could have for Egypt, removes an obstacle to inter-Arab rapprochement."] These remarks appeared "shocking," "tactless" and "ill-timed" to Mr Jacques Baumel (RPR, Hauts-de-Seine), who exclaimed: "Let Colonel al-Qadhdhafi be the one to spit on graves!"

"President as-Sadat's death," Mr Cheysson stated, "creates a very great threat to the evolution of peace, since there can be no peace without Egypt. Only when Egypt is restored to the Arab countries will the Camp David process be able to result in an all-embracing settlement. Will that be possible? It all depends on what happens in Egypt. In any event we assure President Mubarak of our total support.

"It is, indeed, necessary to establish a bridge between Egypt and its Arab brothers before negotiations can open involving representatives of all the region's peoples, including the PLO, which represents a fighting force. If, as we hope -- and we are prepared to work toward it -- the Camp David process continues and Egypt is strengthened, rapprochement among all the Arabs will be possible. That is all I said.

"In the last 48 hours," the minister went on, "there have been many indications of an improvement in relations between the Arabs and Egypt. The best tribute one can pay to that champion of peace, President as-Sadat, is to hope that they will all meet at the negotiating table, whereas he himself was alone there for too long, and you criticized that."

INTERIOR MINISTER TO ATTEND DAYAN FUNERAL

NC171622 Paris AFP in English 1606 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 17 Oct (AFP) -- Interior Minister Gaston Defferre will represent the French Government at the funeral of Israeli General Moshe Dayan, who died yesterday, it was announced here today.

The delegation accompanying Mr Defferre will also include Jean-Claude Colliard, a top aide of President Francois Mitterrand.

COLOMBO CALLS FOR BALANCE OF FORCES IN EUROPE

AU171511 Rome ANSA in English 0808 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 17 Oct (ANSA) -- Membership in the Atlantic alliance makes no sense unless there is a responsible acceptance of mutally agreed upon policies, according to Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

Addressing the first day of a Christian Democratic Party congress on peace and security, the head of Italian diplomacy said that foreign policy cannot be conditioned by domestic policy since the nation's fundamental interests are at stake. He took the view that international problems must be approached with an eye to Italy's best interests.

For him there was no doubt that at present there is an imbalance of forces in favor of the Warsaw Pact nations and that therefore "the security that guarantees peace" is lacking. He said that through the decision to install Euromissiles and the offer to negotiate with the Soviet Union, Italy sought to help re-establish a new balance that would lead to the withdrawal of new Soviet arms and the renunciation of missile installation in Sicily, now set for 1984.

The DC convention will wind up today with an address from Party Secretary Flaminio Piccoli.

DC DAILY QUESTIONS MALTA-USSR TREATY ASPECTS

AU171514 Rome ANSA in English 0813 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 17 Oct (ANSA) -- The Italian Christian Democratic Party today voiced "perplexity" over the recent friendship and cooperation treaty signed by Malta and the Soviet Union.

The DC daily "POPOLO" said that while the treaty raised no problems on a strictly juridical plane, things were less clear on a political level.

Recalling the terms of the Italo-Maltese accord, "IL POPOLO" noted that while ratification procedures were underway in the Italian parliament, Malta's Dom Mintoff stipulated a commercial agreement with the USSR which places at the disposition of the Soviet merchant fleet, fuel tanks in the old military structures of the port of La Valletta.

The DC daily said that two aspects of the new Malta-USSR treaty bore looking into. The first was that in the seventh paragraph of the text it seems that the concept of consultations has been broadened, in that there is reference to contacts to coordinate respective positions, to remove eventual threats and to stabilize peace.

The paper stressed that Soviet positions are not known for either their neutrality nor their non-alignment, and that this reference to a coordination of positions could appear equivocal.

The Italian Foreign Ministry has already asked La Valletta for clarification, the paper said.

Secondly, the situation in the Mediterranean is such that extreme seriousness and clarity is required when it comes to choices and stances, the daily continued.

"We are certain that the Maltese Government has carefully evaluated all of this" although the understanding with Rome does not touch upon, nor intends to limit in any way, the island's political freedom. The Rome government intends to make every effort to see to it that the Italo-Maltese treaty is implemented, as it represents, from every point of view, a fundamental choice in the history of the island with beneficial prospects for further and wider understandings in the entire region, the daily said.

SPADOLINI CALLS FOR BROADER NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

AU172008 Rome ANSA in English 1937 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Milan, 17 Oct (ANSA) -- Premier Giovanni Spadolini today stressed the need for a more open broader dialogue between the North and South (the industrialized and the developing worlds).

In a speech he delivered today at the private "Bocconi" University of Milan, Spadolini noted that peace seems farther away than ever, and not only in the Middle East. He said that Italy has pledged to work for an intelligent strengthening of the Atlantic alliance and to enlarge Europe's role through a vast European initiative whose basis was laid during recent encounters with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. These efforts seek to accentuate the role of Europe in the search for a new line of overall negotiations between East and West, he said.

The new world economic order must also pass through a stage of greater North-South dialogue, he continued.

Spadolini stated that concrete steps were being taken to combat world hunger.

Today most of the industrialized nations seem bent on resuming the road to development, eliminating those imbalances that headlong economic growth over past decades had made possible, he concluded.

'EUROPE IN NORTH-SOUTH CRISIS' CONFERENCE OPENS

Delegates Criticize Reagan

AU162001 Rome ANSA in English 1949 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Florence, 16 Oct (ANSA) -- The majority of delegates participating here today in the international conference on "Europe in the North-South Crisis" have criticized United States President Ronald Reagan for his expressed intention of cutting back the exchange between rich and poor in the world economy of the free market.

The conference, which opened today, is being attended by the president of the Socialist International, Willy Brandt, the president of the Executive Commission of the European Economic Community (EEC) Gaston Thorn, the vice president of the European Parliament, Mario Zagari, the secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, Bettino Craxi, and numerous experts from Asia, AFrica and Latin America.

Speakers at the conference today maintained that the "predatory phase of development" must be ended. The speakers also confirmed their support for the policies outlined by Brandt in a book published last year on the issue, and expressed their agreement with development collaboration which maintains full respect for the independence of the emerging countries.

The conference was organized by the International Politics Study Institute, and comes on the eve of the North-South summit conference to be held next week in Cancun, Mexico.

Willy Brandt Comments

AU171508 Rome ANSA in English 0824 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Florence, 17 Oct (ANSA) -- Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International, has said that he is less pessimistic than he was some time ago with regard to relations between rich and poor nations (so-called North-South ties).

In Florence for an international conference on Europe in the North-South crisis, Brandt told a news conference Friday that he would not be going to the Cancun summit to be held on October 22 and 23. Heads of state and government of industrialized and developing countries will be on hand for the meeting in Mexico but even if no decisions come out of Cancun, Brandt said, suggestions should emerge that can be followed up later on.

During the same press conference, Italian Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi stressed the urgent need to defend peace, to work for peace and to organize for peace. To this end, he said it was necessary, among other things, to organize international cooperation to speed up efforts to create a new, fairer world economic order.

Colombo Remarks

AU172006 Rome ANSA in English 1946 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Florence, 17 Oct (ANSA) -- The fact that Italy has not been invited to the Cancun summit in Mexico was called a "political error", by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo today.

The heads of state and government of industrialized and developing nations will gather for the meeting Wednesday, October 21 to discuss "North-South" ties.

Colombo was addressing a conference organized in Florence to debate these very ties, with special emphasis on Europe's role.

He said that when he asked why Italy was not invited to Cancun, he was told that it was due to the difficulty of dosing out the number of representatives from the industrialized and developing worlds. The organizers said that it became unfeasible to invite all seven of the most industrialized countries. Nevertheless, Colombo said he still felt that the organizers had made a political mistake, given the particular sensitivity Italy has shown and the political choices she has made. Moreover, the foreign minister went on, the fact that only one of the seven most industrialized nations was excluded made it appear a slight to Italy's pride and dignity.

The absence of Italy at the Cancun summit and the political line that the U.S. intends to pursue at that meeting were the two chief topics discussed in Florence.

Colombo plumped for an approach to the North-South dialogue that was different from the American one. In this latter period, he said, the U.S. has not come out for an overall negotiation, but on the contrary, has exalted a free market philosophy and bilateral relationships.

Europe's position was and remains different, he said. At the Ottawa summit some progress was made in narrowing this divergence in that in the final communique the U.S. agreed to move in the direction of an overall negotiation.

Colombo also made reference to the various marches for peace that have been staged recently in Comiso, Perugia and Assisi (all in Italy) and in Bonn. The foreign minister warned against confusing "an authentic culture of peace" with "the rhetoric of peace." "If young people who demonstrate in Europe against missiles not yet installed should want to demonstrate against those already in place, they would have to look to those missiles currently pointed against Europe," he said.

Many of the speakers at the Florence conference saw the arms race as one of the hindrances to any constructive dialogue on development. Among those who took part in the debate on Europe's role in the crisis in the North-South dialogue were Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International, president of the European Economic Community's Executive Commission, Gaston Thorn, and Arthur Schlesinger, one of the advisors to the late U.S. President Jack Kennedy.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON NATO ENTRY

PM160851 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 6 Oct 81 p 7

[Jaime Arias interview with Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca: "Perez Llorca Regards NATO Entry as Certain" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] To what extent is the operation of Spain's joining NATO a matter within the province of your ministry and to what extent is it within the province of the Defense Ministry?

[Answer] It is a decision of the entire government, which requires parliament's authorization. As for what might be termed the more direct handling of the matter, in my opinion it is shared 50-50 between the Foreign Ministry and the Defense Ministry.

[Question] If the proposal to join does not succeed -- an eventuality not to be discounted -- has a serious and reliable foreign policy plan been determined which will enable our country to cope with that?

[Answer] If that eventuality occurred -- which at present seems to me unlikely -- the responsibility for subsequent conduct should rest with those who caused this to occur. It seems to me indelicate to anticipate a policy that might even be determined by other people.

[Question] If the proposal is accepted, what will the immediate and medium term steps be? [Apparent line drop] treaty with the United States, talks on Gibraltar?

[Answer] The Spanish Government will inform the alliance that it is in a position to receive its invitation. The invitation will come. The government will use parliament's authorization and deposit the instrument of accession to the treaty, and so Spain will become a full member of the Atlantic alliance. At the same time, the purely military negotiations would begin.

We hope that the dialogue with Britain over Gibraltar will gain a more positive dynamic in that matter.

The fact that Spain will cease to be outside the Atlantic alliance must facilitate the resolution of that historical problem.

As for relations with the United States, they would fit within the multilateral framework. So we will negotiate with the United States a simpler agreement complementary to the aforementioned bilateral treaty.

[Question] Have the consequences been gauged? Domestically, won't the divergence of opinion between pro- and anti-NATO forces, albeit rather artificial, prevent the consolidation of the concerted foreign policy which our country so greatly needs? Internationally, the Soviet Union has not concealed its displeasure and has even hinted at retaliation. Is it known what our relations with countries which are allies of Russia -- such as Cuba, for instance -- could be like? Could they undergo substantial changes?

[Answer] Spain's foreign policy, which is European, Western and Atlantic according to the prime minister's definition, cannot be subordinated to external or internal vetoes.

Those who say that they are opposed to our joining NATO should realize that what is largely involved is extricating Spain from the not very successful role which it is now playing in the Western world.

We will not be extricating our country from neutralism in order to align it with one side. Spain has been aligned with the West de facto since 1953. But it will be obvious to anybody who does not demagogically wish to close his eyes that it is more honorable and advantageous for our country to be established on an equal basis with an alliance, NATO, in which the entire fate of the West and hence our fate is determined without our being able to make our voice or opinion heard, than merely to maintain our agreement with the United States, which creates an unequal relationship, in which Spain, outside the alliance, takes no part in decisions which affect it. Nor can we subordinate our decision to any external veto. We have rejected a Soviet memorandum because we deemed it an act of interference. Spanish foreign policy is decided here in Spain, and we cannot allow the Soviet Union or anybody else to attempt to limit the exercise of our sovereignty.

We do not believe that our relations with Russia's allies will deteriorate at all. Even our ties with the Soviet Union, once these moments are over and some diplomatic gesture is made, perhaps within a campaign with broader aims, need not suffer. Doesn't the Soviet Union have excellent relations with countries of various situations and sizes which are within NATO and does not question their membership? Why should we be different? I believe that realism will prevail.

[Question] In return for these setbacks, what will the advantages be?

[Answer] There will be no setbacks. There will be an independent and sovereign Spain in the place which benefits it as a consequence of history, geography and its democratic status, with greater means for defending its own interests, more useful to those who are its friends and more respected by everybody by not being isolated.

[Question] On the basis of our entry into NATO and the EEC, will we finally succeed in building a clearly defined foreign policy in other fields and in cooperation with other nations on an equal basis?

[Answer] Of course.

[Question] Socialist France, which unreservedly supports Spain's entry into the Atlantic alliance, cherishes hopes of being able to realize its long-standing dream of a Mediterranean and Latin policy, which is inconceivable without the frank cooperation of Spain and Portugal. What is our stance on the matter?

[Answer] I do not feel authorized to define French policy. I will tell you that it is Spain's intention, within the alliance, to maintain the closest cooperation with the countries which you have mentioned and, in general, with the Mediterranean countries.

[Question] Our NATO membership could jeopardize in theory the possibility of a specifically Mediterranean policy because of the rejection which it would provoke in principle among the north African countries. However, France, which is Atlanticist, is striving to improve its relations with those coastal countries. Will we also be able to reconcile those interests? Have we seen how the land lies in the Islamic and African countries in this respect?

[Answer] I have already said that Spain's entry into NATO has a very specific aim of normalizing our defense relationship with the Western world. I believe that it will not, nor has it any reason to affect other areas of our foreign policy, in which it is the government's intention to maintain the existing guidelines. I am referring within a broad context to overall relations with the Arab and African world and more directly as regards your question, to specific relations with our north African neighbors, with which we will continue to promote the desire for sincere friendship and effective cooperation.

Not only will we maintain the coordinates of our Mediterranean policy, but I believe that joining NATO will enable us to be heard better and promote in this respect the interests which we share with the other members of the Mediterranean area and the rest of the coastal countries.

In fact we have begun a series of contacts with the north African and Arab countries, among others, to inform them within the context of our constant dialogue, about the principles governing the government's decision to join NATO. I believe that this will help to clarify our stances in view of biased, interpretations which might be put forward by other parties concerned in this with respect to that initiative.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE RESOLUTION ON NATO CITED

PM161403 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 9 Oct 81 pp 3-4

[Unattributed report: "Way Clear for Entry Into NATO"]

[Excerpt] Madrid, 8 Oct -- The resolution approved yesterday by the [Congress of Deputies] Foreign Affairs Committee, if accepted also by the full house, which will probably debate this matter 28 October, will clear the way for the government to begin negotiations with NATO.

The text was approved by the Union of the Democratic Center and the Democratic coalition, which were supported in some paragraphs by votes from the Catalonian minority, and voting against it were exclusively the PCE, the Socialist, Andalusian and Basque groups and, on occasions, the Catalonian minority, abstained.

Throughout yesterday -- the third and last day -- the debates continued with the repetition of the same arguments, although a greater prominence was noted on the part of Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez, who saw all the amendments put forward by the opposition rejected one after another.

This is the text of the approved resolution:

The Congress of Deputies, conscious of the desirability of Spain becoming integrated into the political, economic and defense structures of the Western world,

Convinced that Spain's accession to the North Atlantic Treaty will strengthen our national defense, promote the modernization of our armed forces and help to guarantee our security and our territorial integrity,

Believing that neutralism, as a stance inhibiting Spanish foreign policy, would be rejected. And in fact even those who are opposed to Spain's entry into the Atlantic alliance are in favor of bilateral agreements, as at present, while improving them, if possible, but these are clearly inadequate at the present time.

And emphasizing that Spain is not and cannot be a satellite country, nor can it accept a limited sovereignty, decides:

1 -- To authorize the government under the terms laid down in article 94:1 of the Constitution, so as to enable it to seek the consent incumbent on the state in relation to accession to the North Atlantic Treaty, by depositing the corresponding instrument of accession.

2 -- To advise the government that in the negotiations which will take place within the Atlantic alliance it pay special attention to the following points:

(a) That, in view of the threats which the process of international detente is undergoing and are evident in the difficulties encountered by the Madrid SCSE, it is now more necessary than ever to secure a guarantee of defense for Spain.

(B) That in order to specify the nature and manner of our participation in the alliance's military structure, the need to guarantee the security of the entire national territory, both inside and outside the peninsula, should be taken into account.

(C) That the recovery of Spanish sovereignty over Gibraltar is essential, as is the strengthening of defense and sovereignty over the whole of Spain both inside and outside the peninsula.

(D) That the political and economic negotiations with the EEC should be accelerated in parallel with the negotiations within the Atlantic alliance.

3 -- To request the government, following accession to the North Atlantic Treaty, to publish the document, on which everybody will be able to rely without making public contradictions, in order to clarify the position as regards Spain's participation in the alliance's military structure, the degree of that participation and its relationship with the membership of the alliance's political organization and all other issues which may clarify the real degree of defense responsibilities.

4 -- To set up an ad hoc parliamentary committee comprising members of the foreign affairs affairs and defense committees of both houses to monitor the above-mentioned negotiations.

ETA MILITARY BLAMED FOR KILLING OF GUARD

NC172059 Paris AFP in English 2047 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Madrid, 17 Oct (AFP) -- A civil guard was shot dead today at Santurce, in the Biscay region of northern Spain, breaking a three-month lull in terrorist killings -- the longest such respite since 1977.

Although responsibility for the killing was not immediately claimed, it was preseumed to be the work of the ETA-military wing of the Basque separatist movement.

The guard, Santiago Gonzales, was shot by four men using the same caliber bullets as those generally employed in ETA-military attacks. The men escaped in a stolen car.

Sources here said they believed ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] military had mounted the attack to prove that the fall-off in violence did not mean the organisation had been weakened, as was claimed recently by Interior Ministry officials.

Some observers attributed the relative truce to opposition by some Basque separatists to a policy of all-out violence, but police attributed it to their success in destroying the terrorists' support and information networks.

Earlier this week the head of Spain's anti-terrorist unit, Manuel Ballesteros, warned that ETA-military could be expected to launch a major attack in Madrid, simply to confirm it still existed.

PCE PRESENTS PETITION ON NATO ENTRY REFERENDUM

LD161738 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] The PCE Referendum Committee for Peace delivered to the general registry at the Ministry of the Prime Minister's Office a petition with half a million signatures collected throughout Spain by the PCE, asking for a consultative referendum on Spain's entry into NATO. Communist Deputies Horacio Fernandez Inguanzo and Antonio Palomares, Central Committee members (Marcos Sana) and Vicente Cazcarra, and Secretary of the PCE Parliamentary Group Enrique Curiel delivered the petition. Enrique Curiel spoke to us about it:

[Begin recording] (?We delivered) half a million signatures to the government, thus fulfilling the commitment we made when we launched the campaign on the grounds that Spain's entry into NATO is a political decision of special importance which indisputably requires the democratic consultation of the Spanish people. [end recording]

ANTI-NATO RALLY DRAWS 20,000 IN BARCELONA

LD190554 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Summary] Around 20,000 people took part in a demonstration in central Barcelona at noon today opposing Spanish entry into NATO. The leftwing parliamentary parties did not take part in the demonstration which was called by the anti-NATO coordinating committee of Catalonia.

BRIEFS

POLL ON NATO -- According to an opinion poll published in today's edition of the Madrid daily EL PAIS, 44 percent of Spaniards polled oppose Spanish entry into NATO and 69 percent believe in the need for a referendum. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 18 Oct 81 LD]

DENMARK

JORGENSEN LEAVES FOR JAPAN, PRC VISITS

NC172021 Paris AFP in English 2002 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 17 Oct (AFP) -- Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen left Denmark for Japan today en route to an official visit to China, the Foreign Ministry said.

During his 11-day stay in China, Mr Jorgensen will meet with a number of prominent officials for talks to focus on East-West relations, disarmament issues and Danish-Chinese relations, especially in the area of trade.

The prime minister is to arrive in Tokyo tomorrow (Sunday) evening and will have talks with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki before flying on to Peking on Monday.

He is to meet on Monday with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Foreign Minister and Vice Premier Huang Hua. During his four days in Peking, the Danish leader is expected to meet with Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping, the 76-year-old deputy party chairman.

For the rest of his time in China, Mr Jorgensen, who is accompanied by his wife and ten state and Foreign Ministry officials, will make an extensive tour of the country, including the Great Wall, Guangzhou, and Yenan -- the headquarters of the Chinese communists after their Long March in the 1930's.

FINLAND

BRIEFS

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS -- Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto, who is sitting in for the President, has promoted the commander of the navy, Rear Admiral Jan Klenberg, to vice admiral. At the same time, Klenberg was appointed to the post of vice admiral on the General Staff as of 19 December. He will continue as commander of the navy. The commanders of two military districts will be changed. The resignation of the commander of the South East Finland Military District, Lt Gen Aapo Aatos Savo-Lainen, was accepted, today. At the government meeting, commander of the Savo-Karjala Military District, Maj Gen Efkki Sakari Annala, was appointed new commander of the South East Finland Military District as of 19 December. Annala will be succeeded as commander of the Savo-Karjala Military District by the chief of the Department of Operations of the General Staff, Col Ilkka Halonen. Halonen was promoted to major general. [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1038 GMT 16 Oct 81 LD]

HASHISH CONFISCATED -- Customs confiscated a large consignment of hashish. A few days ago, about 50 kg of hashish was found at Helsinki-Vantaa airport among air cargo from Bangkok. Finland has never before confiscated such a large quantity of hashish. [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 16 Oct LD]

NORWAY

AFTENPOSTEN LISTS NEW CABINET MINISTERS

PM161051 [Editorial Report] Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian on 15 October 1981 carries on page 45 a summary of the ministerial appointments to the new Norwegian cabinet, listing the new ministers:

Prime minister	Kaare Willoch
Foreign minister	Svenn Stray
Finance minister	Rolf Presthus
Fisheries minister	Thor Listau
Consumer affairs and administration minister	Astrid Gjertsen
Defense minister	Anders C. Sjaastad
Commerce and shipping	Abne Skaug
Industry minister	Jens-Halvard Bratz
Justice minister	Mona Rokke
Church and education	Tore Austad
Culture minister	Lars Roar Langslet
Labor and municipal affairs	Arne Rettedal
Agriculture minister	Johan C. Loken
Environmental affairs	Wenche Frogn Sellag
Oil and energy minister	Vidkunn Hveding
Transport minister	Inger Koppernas
Social affairs	Leif Arme Heloe

SWEDEN

COMMENTS ON U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY'S VISIT

LD161308 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] We first must establish that there is great American resistance to a continution of deliveries of advanced military equipment for the Swedish fighter plane Viggen and its possible successor JAS. The reason is supposed to be that the U.S. administration no longer trusts Sweden after Data-SAAB exported in secret, it was said, American electronic equipment to the USSR. You may remember that story. This is now one of the most important matters to sort out during the visit by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger in Stockholm, Staffan Ekendahl reports.

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger already met the Swedish defense minister, the commander in chief of the armed forces, the king and the foreign minister, in that order, during the morning. The Swedish side has a very important topic to discuss, persuading the United States to continue to deliver advanced electronic and hydraulic equipment for the Viggen and for a possible future JAS.

After reports were received last year that Data-SAAB had secretly gone on to export American electronics to the Soviet Union, the United States changed its attitude to Swedish military orders. Already concluded agreements are being fulfilled but no new contracts have been concluded since then.

Data-SAAB's sale to the Soviet Union involved equipment for an airport in Moscow which, in the opinion of the Americans, may be used for military purposes.

At present, the American administration is unwilling to grant any further export licences for equipment for the later production of the Viggen fighter and for a JAS project. It is very urgent for the Swedish defense establishment to make Weinberger rethink this case. But from the American viewpoint, there are also other aspects to this matter. Members of the Swedish Armed Forces suspect that there is an American political interest in making Sweden give up the production of the JAS and buy the American F-16 instead because if Sweden starts to use an American fighter system, the United States will have a better hold over the Swedish defense's future structure. In that way, Sweden will be more closely tied militarily to the United States and NATO. Such a development would of course undermine Swedish neutrality and, for that reason, this is the most important issue to be discussed during Weinberger's visit.

Government 'Satisfied'

LD182042 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] The official visit to Sweden of U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger ends today. Our staff has compiled an account of what happened during this visit. It seems, at least, to have been a success for the Swedish defense industry. Staffan Ekendahl reports:

The Swedish Government is certainly satisfied with Weinberger's 4-day visit to Sweden. It succeeded in making Weinberger and his closest associates understand the content of the Swedish policy of neutrality and security. American opinion is greatly bewildered about what Sweden's nonaligned policy, aiming at neutrality in war, really means. But, after having said last Sunday that there is no neutral Sweden, Weinberger has now begun to say that Sweden has a well-thought-out philosophy of neutrality. Weinberger also praised Swedish defense will and, as he says, the modern and effective equipment of the armed forces.

As for the political questions discussed, for instance the question of a nuclear-free zone, the neutron bomb and the arms race, both sides expressed views already known.

What now seems to be the most concrete result of Weinberger's visit is that the deadlock in industrial-technical cooperation seems to have been broken. For the past couple of years, the Americans have not agreed to sell any advanced equipment to the Swedish defense industry because they thought that earlier deliveries had ended in the wrong hands, in other words, in the Soviet Union. But on Friday evening, Weinberger said that the United States intends to allow General Electrics and Volvo Flygmotor together to build the engine for the planned Swedish JAS and it was also announced today that Sweden will be able to buy the Sidewinder air-to-air missile for the fighter version of the Viggen aircraft. Within the armed forces and the military industry, it is thought that is was worth making a good impression on the American secretary of defense. The deadlock of a couple of years was partly ended within 4 days.

KIPRIANOU CONGRATULATES PAPANDREOU ON VICTORY

NC190055 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Cyprus President Kiprianou communicated by telephone tonight with Andreas Papandreou, whom he congratulated on his election victory, wishing him success in his tasks. Papandreou thanked President Kiprianou and stated he will stand on his side for the fulfillment of the Cypriot cause.

KIPRIANOU TO VISIT ATHENS FOR TALKS 23 OCT

NC190505 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Speaking to the press last night, PASOK Chairman Papandreou referred to the Cyprus issue. The Cypriot people, Papandreou underlined, know that we are their supporters, that we understand their problem and that we are not prepared to accept faits accomplis. However, he added, the exact policy to be developed will rely upon the desire of the Cypriot people. For this reason, he added, I will meet with the president of the Republic of Cyprus, Kiprianou, in Athens next Friday before I make any other statement. With Kiprianou we will jointly consider the proper strategy for the Cyprus issue.

President Kiprianou last night communicated by telephone with Papandreou, whom he congratulated on his election victory, wishing him every success in his task. Papandreou thanked President Kiprianou and stated he will stand by his side for the fulfillment of the Cyprus cause.

Answering a question on whether he will visit Cyprus, Papandreou stated: Most certainly I consider it a great opportunity to be near the suffering Cypriot people and to assure them of the support of the Greek state and the Greek people.

LISSARIDHIS COMMENTS ON PASOK ELECTION VICTORY

NC191024 Nicosia O ANEXARTITOS in Greek 19 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] "PASOK's victory is not only the victory of the Greek people who have voted for change and a completely independent national policy; it is also a victory of the struggling Cypriot people." This was stressed by chairman of socialist party EDEK Dr Vasos Lissaridhis to O ANEXARTITOS in an exclusive statement.

Lissaridhis added: "PASOK's position on the Cyprus problem is a militant position rejecting the gradual surrender and indirect recognition of the occupation's faits accomplis. It is a position for an essentially independent, unitary and sovereign Cyprus and the Greek people have endorsed this line.

"We, the socialists of Cyprus, greet this victory of the brotherly PASOK Party as a victory of the world's progressive foreces and as our victory. The deep and close bonds of our parties, our common history, and struggles of our parties will constitute a strong basis for a just solution of the Cyprus problem."

Additional Comments

NC191017 Nicosia O ANEXARTITOS in Greek 19 Oct 81 p 10

[Text] Last evening the chairman [Dr Vasos Lissaridhis] of the socialist party EDEK stated to the ATHENS NEWS AGENCY: PASOK's triumphant victory has huge dimensions not only for the Greek area but worldwide. It constitutes a qualitative change of historic significance in the balance of forces in the area.

For Greece, it means that the Greek people are essentially taking their fate into their own hands in order to consolidate a substantive national independence, change and course toward socialism. For Cyprus, it means certainty, support of the struggle for national survival and salvation. PASOK's line on the Cyprus problem --identical to the EDEK line -- rejects the gradual indirect legalization of the occupation's faits accomplis and persists in a solution of essential independence, sovereignty and unity for Cyprus. Cyprus's Hellenism knows that instead of pressures for the acceptance of NATOite plans it will have support in the struggle for vindication.

We celebrate the victory of the brotherly socialist movement in Greece as our victory in the common struggle for socialism.

NORTH'S CAGATAY ON GREEK ELECTION RESULTS

TA191143 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Cagatay, has described the results of yesterday's general elections in Greece as an important development. Speaking to journalists this morning, Mr Cagatay said that future developments would be followed very closely in making assessments of the situation. He stressed that it was not a realistic approach to evaluate the situation depending on past statements made by Mr Papandreou. He stated that it would be much better to see the developments following Mr Papandreou's taking over power in Greece before making any assessments.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS RESUME ON GOBBI'S RETURN

NC161634 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Shortly after 1400, a new meeting, which is still continuing, began at the Ledra Palace Hotel within the framework of the intercommunal talks. In the morning, Greek Cypriot representative at the talks Ioannidhis had a meeting with UN Secretary General Special Representative in Cyprus Gobbi. The meeting was attended by adviser to the talks, Mrs Stella Souliotis.

In a statement before the meeting, Gobbi said that today's meeting was not connected with his talks in New York and that it concerned a routine meeting. Gobbi rejected reports by the Turkish Cypriot press which criticize him for partiality.

Greek Cypriot representative to the talks Ioannidhis stated before the meeting that the agenda of the talks would be adhered to during the meeting. He also said that he personally sees nothing significant and that today's meeting can be considered a routine meeting.

Turkish Cypriot representative Onan stated that during the meeting he expected to be briefed on Waldheim's ideas or proposals. He also said that the statements which were made in New York and Cyprus were not constructive and helpful and added that he would like to hear the views of the Greek Cypriot side to the proposals the Turkish side had submitted.

UN Communique

NC161843 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] A new meeting took place today within the framework of the intercommunal talks. A UN communique mentions tht during today's meeting the four subjects on the agenda were taken up successively as had been agreed on 19 August. The communique adds that a general discussion and a sincere exchange of views was made. The next meeting will take place on 27 October at 1600.

HURRIYET ON RESULTS OF KIPRIANOU-WALDHEIM TALKS

NC171204 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 14 Oct 81 pp 1, 12

[Ziya Akcapar report]

[Text] Lefkosa [Nicosia] -- What was expected has happened. Kiprianou has promised UN Secretary General Waldheim that he will reply to his proposals for a solution as soon as he has discussed them with the Greek Cypriot Council of Ministers and the National Consultative Council. Thus, the Greek Cypriot leader, who believes that from the Greek Cypriot point of view the wisest policy is to "play for time," is successfully pursuing his policy of delaying tactics against the UN secretary general. Kiprianou's policy of delaying tactics has been approved by the other Greek Cypriot leaders, who are watching the situation in Cyprus with caution and vigilance. However, Waldheim has called Kiprianou to a second meeting. It is maintained that at this meeting Waldheim will urge Kiprianou to say that "he agrees in principle with his views."

The first meeting between Waldheim and Kiprianou yesterday lasted for 2 hours. At this meeting Waldheim explained his proposals for a solution to Kiprianou. Later, Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis and the secretary general's assistants as well as other officials joined the meeting. During the later part of the meeting the technical details of the proposals were discussed. It is being argued that despite all the efforts exerted by the UN secretary general, Kiprianou has refused to commit himself on any of the aspects of the talks.

NORTH'S DURDURAN COMMENTS ON KIPRIANOU REMARKS

TA162105 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Communal Liberation Party leader Alpay Durduran replied to allegations made by Kiprianou to the effect that if the two sides had equality in Cyprus then a new Cyprus problem would emerge. Durduran said: The new Cyprus problem mentioned by Kiprianou will not emerge because the federation is based on ethnic criteria. It will emerge if the federation is not based on principles that take the ethnic differences as criteria and if the central administration does not abide by these principles and does not serve all the communities. A federation cannot be established by ignoring the ethnic problem.

O AGON DECRIES CRITICISM OF UN OFFICIAL

NC160955 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 16 Oct 81 p 2

[From the "Our Positions" column: "Orchestrated Intransigence"]

[Excerpts] The sudden explosion of personal attacks against Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, in the Turkish Cypriot press is not a good omen for future developments. The Turkish newspapers' complaints stem from the fact that Gobbi is extending his stay in New York for consultations on Waldheim's ideas and for contacts with members of the Cypriot Government.

The fact that criticism stems from this point is an indication of bad faith. This is because, on the one hand, it was natural for Gobbi to be in New York so that he could be briefed on the consultations; on the other hand, it was natural for him to have consultations with members of the Cypriot Government at a time when the Turkish Cypriots were also in New York and making similar contacts. The fact that this criticism was published in at least two newspapers but in the same context and with the same warnings -- that is, that the Turkish Cypriots view Gobbi's contacts with suspicion and consider them as proof of UN partiality -- leaves little doubt that these reports are instigated and that the campaign is well orchestrated. In the last analysis, the campaign against Gobbi must be interpreted as an insistence by the other side on its intransigence and unacceptable positions.

PASOK WINS NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION

Composite Results

NC190513 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The distribution of seats based on votes counted so far is as follows:

Polling stations:	16,802 out of a total of 18,478	
Registered Voters:	6,623,380	
Votes cast:	5,201,598	
Valid Votes:	5,127,644	
New Democracy:	1,843,416	35.95 percent
PASOK	2,463,480	48.04 percent
Democratic Center Union:	21,626	0.42 percent
KKE:	556,890	10.86 percent
KKE Interior:	69,267	1.35 percent
Liberal Party:	19,133	0.37 percent
Progressive Party:	86,928	1.70 percent
Party of Democratic Socialism--Farmers and Workers Party:	36,400	0.71 percent
Christian Democracy:	7,513	0.15 percent
Movement of Revolutionary Left:	5,855	0.11 percent
Revolutionary Communist Movement of Greece--Marxist Leninist Communist Party of Greece:	4,241	0.08 percent
Workers Internationalist Union:	1,448	0.03 percent
Olympic Democracy:	108	0.0 percent
Independents:	10,956	0.21 percent

Seats:

New Democracy:	113
PASOK:	174
KKE:	13

Rallis Concession

NC181930 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1920 GMT 18 Oct 81

[18 October Statement by Greek Prime Minister and New Democracy Leader Yeoryios Rallis--recorded]

[Text] The other day I told you that I was certain of a New Democracy victory. I fear that my forecast has been completely overthrown by the results which we have received. This is not a victory of New Democracy. It is a victory of the opposition. I would like to make the following statement: In a democracy the people decide, and the Greek people have decided. Its mandate is respected by all. I do not believe this was the best choice. I wish, however, the people will not be sorry for it. We hand over to the chairman of PASOK a strong Greece. New Democracy, from the position of the opposition, to which it was placed by the people's vote, will continue to carry out its duty to the nation and to democracy.

Government Resignation 20 Oct

NC181959 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1945 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Prime Minister and New Democracy Chairman Rallis communicated by telephone shortly before 2100 with PASOK Chairman Papandreou, whom he congratulated on his election victory.

Furthermore, replying to a question from our political editor as to when he intends to go to the presidential mansion, Rallis said: Tomorrow I will convene the Council of Ministers and on Tuesday morning I will go to the presidential mansion to submit the government's resignation to the president of the republic.

PASOK GOVERNMENT TO BE SWORN IN 21 OCTOBER

NC190826 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0800 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] It has been learned that tomorrow at 1130 PASOK Chairman Papandreou will visit President of the Republic Karamanlis to be given the mandate for the formation of a government under his chairmanship. Before that, at 1030, Prime Minister Rallis will go to the presidential mansion to submit the resignation of his government to the president of the republic. According to press reports, the swearing in of the new government under Andreas Papandreou will take place on Wednesday. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Rallis has asked the members of the Council of Ministers to convene today at 1200.

Papandreou Ready

NC190518 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] PASOK Chairman Papandreou stated to an ERT [Hellenic Radio Television] correspondent that he is ready to swear in his new government and that he believes that he will communicate its composition to the president of the republic today.

Election Victory Statement

NC182206 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2133 GMT 18 Oct 81

[18 October statement by PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Greek women and men: I am deeply touched tonight. I am primarily touched by the great confidence you have demonstrated in me. At the same time, I also feel the heavy responsibility which my aides and I now take up to fulfill the task of change. It is a fact that you believe in what I also believe; that change today is a condition for the nation's survival, for the prosperity of our people. I truly feel proud that this position, this prospect for our country was approved in such a strong, loud, clear and democratic way by the greatest majority of the Greek people.

As I have told you in my numerous speeches both in squares and on television, as of tomorrow, 19 October, hard work starts. I reiterate what I have already told you -- that if the program for the great change is to be fulfilled, if at long last the expectations of our people are to be fulfilled -- it will be necessary to have your immediate and active participation in the program for change.

We will proceed with firm steps, always seeking your consent, a broad people's consent, of every measure we adopt and we will make change tangible. Change will show its face very soon and very directly. I would like to stress that there will be close collaboration by all state representatives. As we stressed in the past, we will in no way lead the country to any form of adventure.

Our goal, our policy, will be the people's prosperity, national pride and social justice. We are determined to fulfill our program to the letter, because you have given us what we asked for -- we asked for a strong, self-supporting majority in the Greek Chamber of Deputies so that we might be able, without any hesitation, without delays, to proceed to the fulfillment of our program.

I thank you from the depths of my heart that you have given us this opportunity. I want to assure you that we will remain on the bastions of this struggle for the new Greece which we all expect, a Greece which will belong to its people, a Greece for which its people will care. Tonight we celebrate the victory, first of all the victory of the democratic institutions which won on 18 October 1981. We celebrate the victory of change. I would like to ask you, in your celebrations and your happiness, not to forget that PASOK is a government of all Greeks, that PASOK now asks our people for conciliation -- to forget the past. All together let us march forward toward the vast, great and important task of erecting the new Greece.

Greetings to you. I thank you and you must know that I will respect the convenant of honor I made with you over so many years.

Remarks to Supporters

NC182240 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2147 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Statement by PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou on 18 October at his home in Kastri, outside Athens -- recorded]

[Text] Friends: "People, PASOK to power" is now a reality with the will of all the Greek people. [chanting: "People, PASOK to power"] I would like to express my great, deep appreciation for the confidence by which we were elected by the people, with a vast comfortable majority so that we can implement our program. To honor our contract with the people. [chanting] I would like to assure you that I have a sense of the great responsibility you have placed in me, and I wish to assure you that I will stay at the bastions of this struggle until our vision of the great change is carried out.

It was confirmed tonight that democratic institutions are functioning in Greece, and this is probably a great achievement for our people. I would like, my friends, to say tonight that we are celebrating. But this is a victory for all the Greek people and PASOK, and the government is the government of all the Greek people -- reconciliation, love, cooperation, reconstruction of new Greece. [chanting: "People, PASOK to power"] This popular commandment is tonight a reality and I would like particularly to thank the struggling youths, and particularly to thank the women who have, indeed, played a decisive role in this great, historic confrontation.

Prime Minister Rallis phoned me a short while ago. He phoned me a short while ago and congratulated me on my victory. And after thanking him, I requested of him that we have a constructive dialogue in Parliament for the benefit of our people and country. [applause]

We will go ahead in concord, we will struggle for the realization of our vision -- for a Greece where the people will be sovereign, for a Greece which will belong to the Greeks, for a socialist Greece. [chanting, "Greece should belong to the Greeks] We will lay the foundations for a national course, a national proud and socially fair course. Right from inside my heart I thank you. I will do everything possible to respond to your confidence.

Greetings, and we start work as of tomorrow. The people have been called to participate actively at all levels, in all social organizations, so that we may lay the foundations of the great change together, to meet the expectations and visions of so many generations together. Greetings, and I greatly thank you. [applause]

Statement to Newsmen

NC190043 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2300 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Statement by PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou to Greek and foreign newsmen at his home in Kastri 18 October -- recorded]

[Text] This is an hour of great emoiton for me and my associates. Struggles lasting many years have been vindicated tonight with the great confidence that the people have demonstrated toward us. As we have been saying for years, our goal is change -- change within a democratic framework. Every step we take will have the people's broad consent. Our vision, national independence, people's sovereignty, social liberation -- that is, socialism -- will be carried out, step by step, within the framework of objective possibilities.

On this occasion, I would like to assure the people that we will abide by the contract of honor that we have signed with them. It is clear that the people, with their great sensitivity and following so many dozens of years of struggle, have chosen a new course, the course toward great change. This change will be tangible. Every citizen will directly feel it within a few days' time.

We have a difficult task, because the economy that we are taking over is really very weak. This is due to the nonexistent and unstable policy of the government that we are succeeding.

Tonight Prime Minister Rallis congratulated me. I thanked him and told him that I shall be waiting for him in Parliament for a constructive dialogue for the benefit of our people and the country.

I would like to stress that the PASOK government is the government of all the people; it is a government that wants to forget the past and to build on the basis of the reconciliation of our people. We are beginning a new era, and all of us must join hands in order to advance together and to safeguard our national independence, territorial integrity, democratic institutions and social progress. This is our promise tonight. I believe that the Greek people's verdict is of historical importance, and I pray that we may prove worthy of these great people.

CONDITIONS FAVORABLE FOR GENERALLY QUIET ELECTION

Government Statement

NC181920 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1825 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Interview with Greek Minister of Interior Yeoryios Dhaskalakis by Greek Radio-Television -- recorded]

[Text] [Dhaskalakis] The elections were held in absolute order and calm throughout the country. The voter turnout was very high because the weather was good. [Passage indistinct] and consequently an extension of the voting time because judicial representatives or the members of the election commissions were late in undertaking their duties. In any case, at this moment I think we are gathering the latest results from the extended voting and after voting has ended in all stations in the country in the next few minutes -- an extension which as I said was due to this delay by judicial representatives -- at 2030 the results will be broadcast.

[Question] The thing I think interests the people who are listening is in 10 minutes we can say [question incomplete].

[Dhaskalakis] That is, in 10 minutes we shall give the results, specifically, half an hour earlier than we had anticipated.

[Question] What caused the delay?

[Dhaskalakis] The delay was caused because the judicial representatives did not arrive at their posts in time and we were compelled to replace the judicial representatives with reserve judicial representatives, take judicial representatives from other nomes and send them to other nomes. Furthermore, we had to fill certain election commissions with reserve personnel and appoint secretaries in some areas where they did not exist.

[Question] Mr Minister, were the elections throughout Greece conducted smoothly?

[Dhaskalakis] The elections throughout Greece were conducted smoothly, quietly and in order. [end recording]

Armed Forces Alert

NC171538 Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 17 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] According to the law, the election campaign ended at midnight and today there is a ban on gatherings, speeches and so forth. Already, since 0700, the country's armed forces have been on the alert due to the elections. The alert will be lifted through a new order by the National Defense Ministry, most probably next Tuesday. Meanwhile, the men allotted to guard polling stations have taken up duty since morning, judicial representatives have arrived at their seats and everything is ready so that tomorrow at sunup the Greek people can exercise their right to vote. The last election manifestation was yesterday's speech by New Democracy Chairman and Prime Minister G. Rallis before a popular gathering in Constitution square. Once again, G. Rallis revealed A. Papandreou to be lying -- in connection with the alleged recognition of a Turkish Cypriot state by the EEC -- and expounded his party's program stressing that "it is up to you either to keep everything we have achieved through decades of efforts or blow it up in the air on 18 October."

Shooting Incident

NC171548 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 17 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] An attempted murder was reported early today to the police by PASOK election candidate and former deputy Stathis Panagoulis. According to the report, a few minutes before 0130 an unknown person knocked on the front door of the candidate's home -- a single family dwelling on Aristofanous St, number 5 at Ellinikon [suburb of Athens] -- but before any of the residents could open the door, the unknown person opened fire. The result from the shot was that a pane of glass in the front door was shattered, but the bullet did not strike any of the residents.

Stathis Panagoulis immediately notified the police who started searching the area without having any available facts on the perpetrator of the attempt. It is not known how this person made his escape. One of Panagoulis' neighbors who heard the shot told the police that immediately after the shot he heard the noise of a motorcycle driving away. The suburban security forces are conducting an investigation.

'Terrorist' Acts Alleged

NC171749 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 17 Oct 81 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "Show of Desperation"]

[Text] In a recent statement, the government spokesman says "the government has taken all necessary measures to preserve law and order during yesterday's (last) day of the election campaign, during the election and after it."

All indications, however, point to the fact that the New Democracy leadership, faced with its certain election defeat, has recalled the methods of ERE [National Radical Union] and attempts -- to the degree that this is possible -- to implement them in an effort to cultivate a climate of intimidation and insecurity to terrorize a section of the electorate. In many parts of the country, groups of rightwing braves, acting with the tolerance or even support of state officials, have undertaken a series of terrorist acts during the past 3 days (a systematic destruction of election posters and banners of the KKE and of PASOK, attacks against KKE representatives and other democratic citizens, knife attacks, and so forth). In Ipiros we even had the appearance of hooded terrorists -- perhaps in an effort to prove the correctness of the statement of the Ipirote minister of national defense, E. Averof, that "in Greece we have men."

Over and above these terrorist acts, the government often describes as "usual incidents," and before the echo of the statement of the government spokesman died out, an all-night campaign by organized gangs of rightwing thugs was being organized and directed from a central Athens New Democracy election center. Riding in dozens of automobiles, they rode through central Athens streets, disrupting traffic, destroying posters and placards of the democratic parties and threatening and brutishly insulting everyone and everything. The calm of democratic citizens prevented the clashes which the "men" of the rightwing were trying to provoke.

These events and the way in which the government faced the entire situation are an additional proof that the rightwing's apparatus is systematically trying to promote a plan for creating disturbances at the last moments of the preelection campaign to create confusion and to intimidate a certain hesitating portion of the electorate. Terrorism is one of the "cards" used by the leadership of the rightwing in face of its desperation over the loss of its government authority. This is why it is necessary for all democratic forces to strengthen their vigilance and to keep their abolute calm in face of every provocation of the junta-fascist provocators, because such thuggery is only proof of weakness and not of strength.

Sweden's Palme Visit

NC171631 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 17 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] Chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party Olof Palme gave a closemouthed reply to all those who for weeks had attempted to exploit his presence here and to get him involved in our country's domestic affairs -- in other words, in the preelection confrontation -- on PASOK's side.

"I consider the elections here in Greece to be a great celebration, a great rejoicing for democracy, the ideals and the rights of democracy. It is for this reason that I am extremely happy to be here at this moment, and I can rejoice with the Greek people over the victory of this democracy," he stressed upon his arrival in Greece.

The Swedish political leader, who, it is believed, will soon become his country's prime minister once again, speaking to press representatives on his arrival at Ellinikon Airport yesterday, specifically stressed the following:

"Many have said that perhaps this moment which I chose for my visit is not the most suitable one, because it could be considered an intervention in Greek domestic affairs and in the Greek election. I do not believe this is so. I believe the Greek people are competent and responsible and that they can, on their own and freely, choose those they want to choose on Sunday.

"I am, however, extremely proud because we are united with Greece through very strong ties -- ties of friendship -- and because we were united during the struggle against dictatorship. I believe that we united our souls, we united our hearts during this struggle against the dictatorship. I believe that all the Greeks who were in Sweden at that time taught us very many things about the struggle for ideals and democracy and about democratic freedoms."

Palme came to Greece accompanied by his wife as the guest of a newspaper syndicate. Today, the Palme couple will leave for Crete on holiday for a few days. Earlier, Palme gave a press conference to representatives of the Greek and foreign press.

Chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party, Willy Brandt -- who was already "programmed" by newspapers close to PASOK to attend last Thursday's gathering -- only sent a telegram to Papandreou in which he also stressed "that the Greek people are the ones to decide in the forthcoming election and that the result -- no matter which it may be -- will be respected by all foreigners."

Political observers remarked that after the reactions of Palme and Brandt, the entire attempt by certain circles to get the two socialist leaders involved in Greek domestic affairs has not only failed but that in the end it was turned, like a boomerang, against those who instigated it.

PARTY LEADERS COMMENT ON ELECTION RESULTS

NC182354 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2210 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] At 2230 today Mr Yeoryios Mavros made the following statement:

With today's vote, the people have given an overwhelming majority to PASOK and have expressed their confidence in Andreas Papandreou. A new chapter in our contemporary history is beginning. The rightwing partisan state has come to an end, and the road is now open for the restoration of a parliamentary government and for the introduction in the country of institutions that are basic for the future of democracy. The heritage to the new government from the rightwing is heavy both in the economic field and in the field of national issues. The new government must enjoy the support of all of us so that the country may be led out of the present crisis and so that national security and the integrity of Hellenism may be safeguarded.

KKE Secretary General Florakis made the following statement: The Greek people have achieved a great democratic victory; they have taken the parliamentary majority away from the rightwing. They have secured an overwhelming majority for the forces of change and have strengthened the KKE. Basic prerequisites have been created for a new democratic course toward change. The election results convey a clear popular mandate for substantive change. The KKE has increased its strength, it has decisively contributed to the defeat of the rightwing through its strength in the polls and in all its struggles, and it will make a decisive contribution to the cause of unity of all the people for a real change in our country. Speaking to Mr Andreas Papandreou over the telephone, Mr Florakis expressed to him the warm congratulations of the KKE.

EDIK [Democratic Center Union] Chairman Zigdhis made the following statement: Nemesis has mercilessly punished those who, with such absence of a sense of responsibility, have imposed polarization and division on the nation. I pray that PASOK may prove worthy of the confidence of the majority of the Greek people whom it has conquered with its vision for change. In any case, EDIK is proud of its struggle against polarization and will continue its vigilance in order to safeguard normal political conditions and the country's international position.

KODISO [Party of Democratic Socialism] Chairman Pesmazoglou addressed a message to PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou which offered warm congratulations and best wishes for fruitful work for the benefit of the country.

Progressive Party Leader Markezinis stated: Those who were in power until yesterday have sought polarization through the dishonest 17 percent elections system [whereby only those parties that received 17 percent of the electoral vote could qualify for the second distribution of seats], and they have paid for it. The Progressive Party has not been taken by surprise.

Despite the lack of television and press coverage and financial resources, the members of the Progressive Party are proud, because they have waged a good struggle; and the struggle is continuing.

EDA [United Democratic Left] Chairman Iliou made the following statement: The sweeping elections victory of the forces advocating change -- with PASOK as the main force -- opens a new era for the people and for our country. EDA is proud because with the elections strategy that it charted a year ago, it has contributed to today's triumph of the movement for change. The rightwing has left behind it chaos and disintegration in almost all fields of our national life. The new democratic government of change that will be formed tomorrow will be faced at the beginning by the difficult work of reconstruction and reorganization and then of the creative development of our country. EDA will support every effort by the new democratic government for a fresh, creative national course.

PAPANDREOU GIVES VIEWS ON CYPRUS PROBLEM

NC190605 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0500 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Interview with PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou by Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation correspondeont Kostas Serezis on 18 October -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Chairman, what will be your first steps for the Cyprus problem?

[Answer] I believe that first of all I must send warm, militant, national greetings to our Cypriot brothers. I believe that the first step is meeting as soon as possible with President Kiprianou. After this meeting we will be in a position to define the exact nature of the policy that we will pursue. I indeed look forward to this meeting with the Cypriot president with whom I am linked with long, close relations.

[Question] In the past, Mr Chairman, you visited Cyprus -- if I am not mistaken, in 1964 and during Makarios' funeral. Do you plan to visit Cyprus again as prime minister?

[Answer] Definitely. I consider it a great honor to be near the suffering people and to assure them of the full support of the Greek state and of the Greek people.

[Question] Let us depart a little from the Cyprus problem, Mr Chairman. Could you tell us if you have your government ready?

[Answer] Of course, and I am ready to swear it in. I believe that we will be asked to do so tomorrow.

[Question] Would it be a little risky to ask you to announce[words indistinct].

[Answer] I cannot do this [words indistinct]. In any case, the president of the republic must know about it first and then [words indistinct].

[Question] Thank you very much, Mr Chairman, and congratulations.

EVREN EXPLAINS REASONS FOR ABOLISHING PARTIES

TA161504 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Speech by head of state Gen Kenan Evren; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Turkish nation: All political parties in our country have been abolished as of today. It is possible to explain the situation and reasons that led the National Security Council to make this decision as follows: The very dangerous situation in which our country found itself prior to 12 September 1980 is still before the eyes of everyone and lives in our memories with all its freshness. The Turkish citizens, who lived through such extremely bitter times for years, who lost their security of life and who lost hope for their future, approved and supported, by a big majority, the assumption of power by the armed forces on 12 September 1980. In keeping with the conditions of the time, the parliament and the government was abolished, but because of our belief in democracy the only step taken regarding the political parties was to suspend their activities.

However, we expected the political party members and administrators, who bore great responsibility in creating the terrible situation in Turkey, to abide by the wish of the great majority of the nation and to realize the necessity of helping the present administration, or at least not being an obstacle to it or undermining it until a new constitution and law on elections and parties were drawn up and until normal elections were held. Unfortunately it was observed that these political party members and administrators carried out politically motivated activities by means of speeches and articles, behaved politically and they even started to fight among themselves over who would assume power. In short, they continued their behavior of pre-12 September 1980 as if nothing had happened in the country. As a result, the National Security Council adopted decision 52 and put it into force in order to insure the peace and security needed by the Turkish nation.

I stress the following point again before the entire Turkish nation: The National Security Council has never considered entrusting the administration of the country to one party or one person. Because we believe a single-party or single-person dictatorship can lead the country in undesirable directions, I have always pointed out in all my speeches that a free, democratic and parliamentary system would be established once again on secure foundations, that a completely degenerated administration cannot be repaired in a short time and that consequently we needed a reasonable amount of time. We are aware that a parliamentary democracy is a system that exists through political parties. Political parties are inalienable elements of democratic political life. Consequently, as in every democratic country which has adopted a system of political parties, the fate of our nation depends on the political parties' power, views and line of thought, and especially on their administrators' competence and honesty.

Political parties should not be establishments that weaken the state's power, that divide the state or turn the citizens into members of hostile camps. Political parties can conduct legitimate competition among themselves within the framework of the constitution and the law, by acting in line with their programs, in order to insure that state affairs and all public activities are conducted in a better way and to insure that all citizens regain their peace, security and prosperity. In other words, political parties must compete to bring a civilized service of quality to the citizens without ever causing irreconcilable differences, resentments or divisions among them.

Let us listen to our consciences now: Which of the parties and their administrators who played a major role in the nation's fate fully grasped the meaning of this duty until 12 September 1980? Which of them realized that the state structure had cracked and was beginning to collapse and was able to make personal or party sacrifices for the nation's peace and prosperity and for the state's permanence? Let us seek the answer to the following question, again listening to our consciences: Which party and which party leader set aside its or his political zeal after 12 September 1980 and preferred to wait for the restoration of the state order which had collapsed?

On the contrary, using the press and other means, they continued to slander each other, to carry out their rivalries, to organize secret meetings, to spread false reports and to try to poison innocent citizens against the current administration. They even promised positions and benefits to their supporters, as if they would assume power after the first elections were held. In this way, they made it clear that they were sticking to their habits of the period prior to 12 September 1980. The administrators of these political parties are so full of hatred for one another that no one should have any doubts that if political activities had been permitted, they would have continued along the path they knew from the point they left off on 11 September 1980.

My dear citizens, a democratic parliamentary system based on political parties will definitely be established in Turkey. However, not with these existing parties. A democracy set up by parties that caused the situation prior to 12 September 1980 is bound to collapse again, just as a house collapses if it's built with the debris of a previously collapsed building. We believe that, just as you need new material to build a sturdy building, we need new parties established in accordance with the new constitution and new law on political parties in order to establish a free, democratic parliamentary system. Consequently, and in keeping with the will of the nation, we decided to abolish the existing parties. Furthermore, we felt the need to resort to this path so that the consultative assembly could function in peace and tranquillity, safe from all influences. After the nation approves the constitution to be drawn up by the constituent assembly, a law on political parties will be drawn up. The necessary political parties will be set up in accordance with that law and the nation will go into normal elections with these parties.

My dear citizens, we have carried out step by step the promises we made to the nation since 12 September 1980. Thank God we carried out all our promises on time. Had the existing parties and their leaders been able to show the understanding displayed by the nation, had they been able to purge themselves of the hatred and enmities of the past, had they refrained from complaining to foreign countries about certain problems we could have solved among ourselves and had they refrained from trying to exert pressure on us through certain establishments in foreign countries, then maybe we would not have felt the need to make this decision. Those who were not able to do these things must go, and new parties must be established by drawing lessons from the past.

To summarize: A decision to abolish the political parties was taken to insure that new parties can remove the circle of cadres established by sterile cliques of persons who have been constant past failures and so that parties can function with persons who have no direct or indirect responsibility for the past mistakes, violence and corruption; to prevent the partisan activities that had spread to the entire state mechanism and that were based on personal interest; to enable the constulative assembly to function in peace and tranquility, free from all influence; to leave behind the political parties which could not agree even on the most vital national interests and to start a free democracy with future-orientated parties not responsible for the bitter mistakes of the past and which are far from ideological and dogmatic perversions and which can unite around Ataturkist principles.

We hope that the parties to be established will adopt the Ataturkist principles. Will draw lessons from the mistakes made since 1950 and will not lead Turkey once again to the military coups of 1960, 1971 or 1980. My dear citizens, this is utterly in your hands and is your responsibility. If you act carefully in the establishment of the new parties and in the future elections and if you elect parties and persons who will not bring back the dark situations of the past, then Turkey will always move speedily toward the better, the more beautiful and the more advanced. I extend to you my love and my respect.

RULES ON CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY MEMBERSHIP NOTED

TA171024 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Members elected to the consultative assembly will be able to apply to the special registration office at the Grand National Assembly building to receive their membership cards. The office will be open from Monday, 19 October to Thursday, 22 October, from 0900 to 1800. Members are requested to bring their indentification cards and three passport photos to complete their registration. Meanwhile, it has been announced that memberships vacated due to death, resignation or other reasons specified in the law concerning the establishment of the consultative assembly will be elected directly by the National Security Council.

DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES FOR NATO MEETING

TA181651 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Excerpt] National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken has left for England by air to attend the NATO Nuclear Planning Group meeting to begin tomorrow. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Bayulken said issues concerning the nuclear policy of the alliance will be reviewed. Bayulken said the defensive power of NATO, which is a defense alliance, should be preserved and thus its deterrence should be kept at a convincing level. Speaking about Turkey's attitude on nuclear arms, Bayulken said: Our general attitude is to reestablish the nuclear balance without entering into an arms race and to seek sincere and realistical solutions that will create the possibility of a maximum reduction of these arms.

COMMERCE MINISTER LEAVES ON VISIT TO IRAQ

TA182019 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk left for Baghdad this evening as the guest of his Iraqi counterpart. In a statement before his departure, Canturk said he will hold talks on the issue of developing trade relations between the two countries. Noting that Turkish-Iraq trade relations have developed greatly in recent years, Canturk added that exports to Iraq in the first 8 months of last year, which totaled $87 million, were increased fourfold during the same period this year. Pointing out that Iraq is second on the list of countries to which Turkey exports goods, Canturk said: Developing our trade relations with friendly and fraternal Iraq and our other economic relations is one of our major goals. Canturk will return on 22 October.

TURKEY, POLAND INITIAL CONSULAR PACT IN ANKARA

TA170541 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] A consular agreement between Turkey and Poland was initialled in Ankara today. Foreign Ministry Law Department Director Orhan Kulin and Polish Foreign Ministry Consular Department Director Stanislaw (Pihla) signed the agreement. Kulin said the agreement, which envisages some facilities for citizens of both countries, is significant for the development of relations between the two countries. He expressed his conviction that it would contribute to friendship between the two countries.

AUSTRIA

CHANCELLOR CANCELS TRIP TO CANCUN SUMMIT

AU161930 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Like Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky today canceled his trip to the North-South summit in Mexico for health reasons. Kreisky's role as cochairman at this conference will be taken over by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. The Austrian delegation will be headed by Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr.

Kreisky's cancellation followed his physicians' advice. The treating physician at Vienna's Rudolfspital, where the chancellor was examined briefly today, Prof Anton Neumayr, stated that the tiring trip and a stay in the subtropical climate of the host city of Cancun would be too great a risk after Kreisky's serious influenza. The chancellor also has suffered from severe bronchitis and has been administered antibiotics as a preventive measure. He is still convalescing and is supposed to take care of himself.

CANADA

TRUDEAU INVITES EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT

NC170747 Paris AFP in English 0647 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Ottawa, 17 Oct (AFP) -- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has officially invited Egypt's new president, Husni Mubarak, to visit Canada.

The invitation was contained in a letter of congratulations to Mr Mubarak on his taking over the presidency following the assassination last week of President Anwar as-Sadat, the Canadian Government announced here on Friday.

NETHERLANDS

QUEEN ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE CABINET CRISIS

NC171159 Paris AFP in English 1152 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] The Hague, 17 Oct (AFP) -- Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands was holding consultations here today in an effort to resolve the government crisis caused by the resignation of Premier Andreas van Agt's centre-left coalition.

Political sources said Queen Beatrix would endeavour to patch up the coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists and the Democrat 66 Party that resigned yesterday after only a month in office when the partners failed to agree on economic and social policy.

Christian Democrat cabinet members led by Mr van Agt had opposed Socialist demands over budget spending on employment.

Christian Democrat parliamentary leader Ruud Lubbers and liberal Democrat 66 leader Laurnes Brinkhorst advised the queen to appoint a Socialist mediator to settle the crisis, the sources said.

However, Socialist parliamentary leader Wim Meyer has called for the appointment of mediators from each of the three parties. But all groups advised the queen to appoint a financial expert as mediator, the sources said.

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DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES 1982 BUDGET

AU191321 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 17-18 Oct 81 p 1

[Georg Possanner report on interview with Defense Minister Otto Roesch in Vienna -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Vienna -- Defense Minister Roesch and the military have breathed a sigh of relief. The increase in the 1982 budget allotments for the army by more than 1 billion schillings announced by the finance minister will give the army the necessary funds to buy at long last modern equipment for the territorial reserve units, to fully pay for the U. S. M-60 tanks and to place an order with the Austrian Kapsch Company for modernizing the army's radio equipment. As far as interceptors are concerned, Minister Roesch is staking his hopes on the budgets of the coming years, he told DIE PRESSE in an interview.

Roesch succeeded in inducing Finance Minister Salcher to raise defense expenditures from 12.3 billion schillings this year to 13.4 billion schillings next year, an increase of almost 10 percent. This year, there were not even enough funds for adequate equipment for the militia soldiers. This will now change.

Roesch has no illusions about interceptors, stating that no funds are available for them at present. For the time being, he says, the army can make do with the "Saab 105 OE" planes -- if they are used economically, they will not have to be retired for about 6 years at the latest.

Should new interceptors be ordered, Roesch pleads in the interview for the purchase of the French Mirage -- and not only for financial reasons (the American competitor F-16/79 would cost 1 billion schillings more); for reasons connected with the policy of neutrality, after having bought tanks and artillery in the United States, one should avoid buying planes there as well.

Contrary to earlier hints, Roesch declares in his DIE PRESSE interview that he intends to stay in office as head of the Defense Department until 1983, but no longer under any circumstances. As far as his advocacy of Austrian arms production is concerned, Roesch declares that he will certainly not alter his position as an election tactic: "Young people do not vote anyhow," he says.

VIENNA PEACE DEMONSTRATION SET FOR 22 OCTOBER

AU261508 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 16 Oct 81 p 1

[Summary] Vienna -- A politically nonaffiliated committee issued an appeal for a large peace demonstration in Vienna on Thursday, 22 October. "The appeal states that the NATO decision about the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles as well as the threatening deployment of neutron bombs constitute a new step in the arms race. Austria's neutrality would not, however, protect us from the terrible effects of a nuclear war in Europe." The demonstration will start at 1700 hours on 22 October at the Stafa department store in Vienna's seventh district. "The concluding rally will take place at the Amerikahaus in Vienna's first district, behind city hall."

The committee has adopted a number of slogans for the demonstration, including: "no production of neutron bombs, no deployment of neutron bombs in Europe, for early negotiations between the United States and the USSR aimed at mutual renuciation of the deployment of new nuclear weapons and reduction of the existing weapons systems, against the intensified threat by the United States to the liberation movements in the Third World," against any rearmament of the Austrian Army, against any arms exports to fascist and authoritarian regimes, for an Austrian initiative promoting the international endeavors against the danger of a nuclear war."

[The paper lists the 29 signatories of the appeal, including two prominent Austrian Socialist Party functionaries, Josef Hindels and Josef Cap.]

GDR COMPLYING WITH TERMS OF PRISONER EXCHANGE

LD200139 Hamburg DPA in German 1442 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 19 Oct (DPA) -- Government Spokesman Kurt Becker said today that the GDR had so far absolutely adhered to its agreements with the Federal Government in connection with the release of Guenter Guillaume, the spy in the chancellor's office. He was commenting on a SPIEGEL report that the GDR authorities had so far freed only nine prisoners in exchange for Guillaume.

Becker pointed out that the agreement with West Berlin was comprised of several arrangements: the exchange of agents, the release of political prisoners from the GDR and the reuniting of families. The exchange of agents has now been concluded with the release of nine persons. The agreed release of political prisoners as well as the reuniting of families, would take place over an extended period. The GDR had not disregarded the timetable.

In view of the political prisoners to be released, Becker refused to give concrete figures. Thirty-four prisoners had been mentioned including the nine agents.

POLICE MAKE ARREST IN ATTACK ON U.S. GENERAL

NC191649 Paris AFP in English 1458 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Karlsruhe, West Germany, 19 Oct (AFP) -- West German police have arrested a 27-year-old woman, Helga Roos, suspected of involvement in last month's rocket attack against U.S. General Frederick Kroesen, the prosecutor's office said here today.

Officials said Ms Roos had been part of the Red Army Faction (RAF) or "Baader-Meinhof gang" since the summer of 1980.

She was arrested after an RAF hideout was discovered in the woods overlooking the route regularly covered by Gen Kroesen, the commander of U.S. ground forces in Europe, officials said.

They said the fingerprints of two of West Germany's most wanted terrorists, Brigitte Mohnhaupt and Christian Klar, were also found at the hideout.

Gen Kroesen escaped with only minor injuries when his armour-protected car was attacked between his home and the U.S. military base at Heidelberg on 15 September.

BRANDT CONGRATULATES PAPANDREOU ON VICTORY

NC200834 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Chairman of the German Socialist Democratic Party Willy Brandt has sent a telegram congratulating Papandreou on his exceptionally (?surprising) victory, mentioning that it concerns one more step toward safeguarding democracy in Greece. In the telegram sent on behalf of the ruling party Brandt added: For your neighbors in Europe, the continuation of close cooperation will be in the interest of peace and it will also be of special significance for the future.

In addition, an official spokesman in Bonn stated that the West German Government is ready to cooperate in a friendly European spirit with all democratically elected Greek governments.

PAPER VIEWS REAGAN STATEMENT ON LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR

DW200933 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20 Oct 81 p 2

[Thomas Kielinger commentary: "Practically No Limitation"]

[Text] Whenever an American politician, such as President Reagan this weekend, thinks out loud about the threat of an "armed conflict" in Europe, certain ears are cocked and suspicion is being voiced. Ah ha, say the adversaries of nuclear deterrence, war is supposed to be limited to Europe and the Americans want to exert deterrence only with regard to their own territory.

Remarkable infamy is being used here to turn a strategic equation upside down. Battlefield and medium-range weapons certainly are instruments for limited wars and naturally NATO's deterrence has included for a long time the scenario of a limited nuclear war -- not for waging it, however, but for preventing it.

Has the knowledge of strategic connections deteriorated to such a degree already that the nonsense has gained ground that by deploying TNF arms, the Americans want to buy their country free from a nuclear risk? Do people believe that the 300,000 GI's stationed in Europe have been planned by Washington to be mere cannon fodder?

Because of the fact that the medium-range weapons stationed in Europe can launch a crippling strike against the Soviets in case of an attack from the East, such an attack has not taken place so far. The president must, naturally, answer a theoretical question, by saying that theoretically every conflict could be limited. Any other answer would be nonsense. In practice, however, the American medium-range missiles in Europe mean an indissoluble linkage to America. If these missiles and thus the risk for Moscow did not exist, a European war would seem feasible for the Soviets -- and then the security of West Europe would certainly be as valuable as that of Afghanistan or Poland.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE COMMENTS ON REAGAN, CANCUN

DW191245 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 17 Oct 81 p 12

[Commentary signed NT.: "Reagan's Preface"]

[Text] Following Reagan's Philadelphia speech some people now may fear the worst for Cancun. Yet the "North-South summit" in Mexico would fail to live up to its purpose if the talks there are not frank. After all, its purpose is not to chant the old formulas over and over again but to find new starting points. This may be expected to result first of all from a debate that contains controversy. A real thunderstorm has frequently cleansed the atmosphere immediately. The Cancun meeting is not a conference on development aid at which it is necessary to decide on figures and technical details; what it involves is a round of political discussions from which the organizers anticipate political impluses. At stake is an improvement in the climate between industrial states and developing countries, the creation of more confidence and the reduction of tensions. This can be achieved only if all participants speak their minds. Reagan has started doing this even before Cancun because time will be limited there. But he is also receptive indeed to the views of others nad surely will learn something there. We must not forget that the U.S. government which he heads is still in the process of gathering experience -- in particular with regard to North-South policy.

GENSCHER COMMENTS ON CANCUN CONFERENCE

DW201033 Hamburg Norddeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0630 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Unidentified reporter's interview with Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher in Cancun; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Genscher] We believe that the green light must be given in Cancun with regard to opening the door for worldwide negotiations between industrial and developing countries. I don't say this just on behalf of myself or the Federal Republic, this became very clear early last week in London. I pointed this out there to make sure that the statements by the German foreign minister in Cancun will simultaneously reflect the views of the Governments of England and France as well as of the European community.

[Question] Paying lip service in matters of development policy doesn't suffice any more. Within what framework, do you think, should the worldwide negotiations be continued in the United Nations?

[Answer] These negotiations must, naturally, take place within the framework of the United Nations.

[Question] There will probably be resistance in the United States?

[Answer] You ought to take a very close look at the speeches by the U.S. secretary of state to the United Nations as well as the speeches by the American President. They did not rule out these worldwide negotiations. Naturally, I assume that the United States will not remain unimpressed by what its European partners think and want in connection with these problems.

[Question] The Soviet Union has now disengaged itself completely. Do you still hope that a state from the East bloc might eventually cooperate at some time?

[Answer] At the Vienna preparations for the Cancun summit, we supported the idea that the People's Republic of China as well as the Soviet Union should be invited -- and if the Soviet Union wants, also some other Warsaw Pact country. The People's Republic of China responded to the invitation and will thus live up to its international political responsibility. We regret that the Soviet Union refuses to participate. There is no doubt at all that North-South relations cannot be merely West-South relations, they must be North-South relations. In other words, the communist states must also live up to their responsibility.

I believe that one must be aware of the fact that we live in a world that has become smaller and where people depend on each other. In other words, help for the states of the south, for developing countries, is not some sort of sacrifice or gift to these countries, as some people believe. It also serves the interests of industrial countries for the great social task -- namely overcoming famine, need and poverty in the Third World -- to be solved. It is a world peace task in the truest sense of the word.

The challenges set here with regard to the whole world are basically the same as the industrial states had to face by the end of the last century once they realized the urgency, no part of the world -- in this case the communist world -- can exclude itself.

I do not want to indulge in hypes or wishes; all I can say is that we must repeatedly approach the Soviet Union with the expectation that it ought to live up to its responsibility regarding this problem.

CHEYSSON: LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR 'NOT IMPLAUSIBLE'

NC201130 Paris AFP in English 1119 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Oct (AFP) -- French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson today called United States President Ronald Reagan's statement envisaging limited nuclear war in Europe "not implausible."

Mr. Cheysson, who is part of French President Francois Mitterrand's delegation on an official visit here, told reporters that "It is not implausible (to think) that there would have been a statement of this type to justify production of Euromissiles in response to Soviet SS-20 missiles."

The Soviets, he said, were "capable of neutralizing with one blow the entire European (defense) apparatus" with the SS-20 missiles, which cannot reach the U.S.

"And then, we must ask a question as to the credibility of a response at the supreme level," Mr Cheysson added.

"Would the Americans use it while the Soviets are using weapons that cannot reach them?" he said, adding that the SS-20s had ended a qualitative nuclear balance in Europe and that the Euromissiles were "indispensable" to restore that balance.

Once NATO nations decided "irreversibly" to deploy those weapons, U.S.-Soviet negotiations on arms reductions could begin.

PREMIER INTERVIEWED ON GREECE, POLAND

LD192216 Paris Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Interview granted by French Premier Pierre Mauroy to correspondents J. Sequi and Y. Bon Sergent, in the "Subjects Concerning You" program -- Live.]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Pierre Mauroy, good evening. You have just been watching the "Magazine" program with us. It is almost superfluous to ask you your opinion of the main headline of this magazine -- the victory of Mr Papandreou and of the Socialists in Greece. You must be feeling satisfied.

[Answer] Of course. We had 10 May, we had 21 May, the victory of Francois Mitterrand, the victory of the left in France. What more could I wish for a people, especially for Greece? Greece is now experiencing a great victory for the Socialist Party, a victory for Papandreou, a victory that is quite remarkable. For Greece, for what it represents, bearing in mind the serious difficulties it had in finding the road to freedom after the war, it was difficult to find democracy. And now, after a period of stable democracy, the Socialist Party is the one to have an absolute majority of seats. And consequently, although the experience will of course be different from ours, it opens up an era for cooperation between Greece and France that will be enhanced.

[Question] Can one talk about a French example, and an infectious Mitterrand effect?

[Answer] No doubt. One cannot of course explain in this way that the victory, the merit for this victory, belongs to the people of Greece. It is the people of Greece who have assured it. But I imagine that links between France and Greece are such that maybe it did play some part. In this victory, coming at the time it did and under the conditions in which it developed, and especially the way in which the election campaign took place, there are some links which are evident.

[Question] You will also have seen news on the appointment of General Jaruzelski as, at one and the same time, prime minister, head of the government and head of the party. Does this worry you?

[Answer] If you put the question like that then of course it could give rise to concern. But Poland, unfortunately, is going through a crisis, a grave crisis. The changes that are happening in Poland do not seem to have overcome that crisis. There is clearly some disarray. But I note that this General Jaruzelski is the general who opened up the dialogue with Solidarity and who, to judge by the first statements he made, wants to keep up a dialogue with Solidarity. I think that this is just a hurdle that will enable this noble country to regain relative stability, to return to the prosperity that it has lost and above all enable it to bring about changes in this difficult situation which it is now facing.

TURKISH TERRORISTS THREATEN FRENCH DIPLOMATS

LD191206 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] French diplomats in Bonn have received threats to their lives from a Turkish terrorist organization.

The threats were made last week and come from an organization calling itself "Army for the Protection of Turkey's International Rights." This terrorist group is fighting in particular against the Secret Army of Armenian Liberation. It was this secret Armenian army that organized the taking of hostages at the Turkish Consulate in Paris some weeks ago. The Turkish terrorists threatening the French diplomats in Bonn intend to exert pressure on the French Government to induce it to act against the Armenian militants living in exile in France. This, at least, is what the German paper DIE WELT alleges.

CROATIAN NATIONALIST KILLED IN CAR EXPLOSION

NC191048 Paris AFP in English 0431 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Cachan, northern France, 19 Oct (AFP) -- Militant Croatian nationalist, Mate Kolic, 42, was killed today when his car exploded as he switched on the ignition, police said.

But police said that they did not discount the fact that he was not killed by a bomb but by domestic gas containers which he often carried in his car. His wife Branca, 41, who was also in the car was only slightly injured.

Mr Kolic, a central heating engineer, came to France in 1958. Recently he told friends that he felt his life was in danger.

MITTERRAND PLANS 2-DAY VISIT TO ALGERIA 30 NOV

NC191157 Paris AFP in English 1137 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 19 Oct (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand will officially visit Algeria for two days starting on November 30, it was announced here today.

FOREIGN MINISTER COLOMBO COMMENTS ON POLAND

AU191555 Rome ANSA in English 1515 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 19 Oct (ANSA) -- The "growth of outside pressures brought to bear on the situation in Poland" was decried here by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo in a comment on the Sunday shakeup in the leadership of the Polish Workers' Party Central Committee.

Speaking about the resignation of Stanislaw Kania and his replacement by Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski at the head of the Central Committee, Colombo said that Italy is following these developments with admiration and sympathy for that great people.

"We are following developments in Poland with bated breath and we strongly hope that the avenue of dialogue, understanding and realism will still be pursued in Poland, despite everything," the foreign minister said.

Colombo was briefed only last week on the situation in Poland in the course of consultations here with Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek.

FOREIGN MINISTRY VIEWS NEW GREEK GOVERNMENT

AU191952 Rome ANSA in English 1915 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 19 Oct (ANSA) -- Sources close to the Italian Foreign Ministry expressed here today a strong hope that the new Greek Government, whatever problems it means to confront in the European Economic Community and the Atlantic alliance, will not question its full participation in the European construction or its solidarity in the context of the West.

These sources explained that the close connection which exists between restabilizing the Athens democracy, which they welcome as a victory for all free men, and Greece's full re-integration in the EEC and Atlantic context, cannot be forgotten.

The sources noted that the Foreign Ministry is pleased to recognize that Greece's membership (in the EEC and the Atlantic alliance) has brought the community an inestimable contribution with its great cultural and political traditions and the dynamism of its present policies.

Party Leaders' Comments

AU192000 Rome ANSA in English 1923 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 19 Oct (ANSA) -- Italy's leftwing political parties today expressed congratulations and satisfaction for the outcome of general elections in Greece on Sunday, which saw a victory for the Greek Panhellenic Socialist Movement led by Andreas Papandreou.

"Italian Socialists enthusiastically welcome the great success of Panhellenic Socialist (PASOK) and the coming to power in Greece of the orders of liberty, progress and social democracy," the secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, Bettino Craxi, declared today in a telegram addressed to Papandreou.

Communist Party speaker of the lower house, Nilde Jotti, expressed her "congratulations and best wishes" to the Greek socialists in a similar telegram adding her "profound satisfaction and renewed faith in democratic forces which, as a constant point of reference, have guided the sister nation Greece toward the target of liberty and social progress in a climate of peace, collaboration and reciprocal respect which is essential for all the Mediterranean peoples."

The Proletarian Democracy Party, a grouping to the left of the Communists, wrote that the "victory of PASOK in the political elections in Greece is a victory of the left alternative to the conservative government and to the reactionary politics and concession to the American administrations of the (opposition) New Democracy Party in Greece" in a press statement released today in Rome.

The tiny Italian Social Democratic Party also expressed its "sincere congratulations for the great victory" of the Greek socialists in a telegram to Papandreou from party Secretary Petro Longo. In his telegram, Longo also sent his "best wishes for the difficult and noble accomplishment of bringing Greece toward socialist democracy."

IRAQ'S HAMMADI HOLDS TALKS WITH COLOMBO 19 OCT

AU192017 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 19 Oct (ANSA) -- Iraq is fully satisfied with the progress of economic and commercial relations with Italy and is disposed toward increasing its petroleum sales to this country on the basis of "long-term and stable" contracts, it was disclosed here today in remarks to the press at the conclusion of talks between Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and Iraqi diplomacy chief, Sa'dun Hammadi. The Arab minister, who arrived in Rome this morning for a three day visit, met Colombo at Villa Madama, the seat of official government receptions, late in the morning where the two participated in a working lunch.

Besides these assurances, the two foreign ministers also discussed the principal themes on the international scene with particular reference to the Iran-Iraq war and the present Mideast crisis. Iraq presently supplies Italy with 8 percent of its petroleum needs (160 barrels a day), and over 50 Italian companies work in the Persian Gulf state.

Colombo emphasized to the press that Italian groups are interested in concluding new contracts, in particular the construction of railroad lines and a thermonuclear center at (Medain) worth one billion dollars. A decision regarding this contract will be made next month by the Italian-Iraq economic commission, it was noted.

Increased bilateral cooperation between the two countries would be warmly supported by Italy, ministry sources noted, with an eye toward adjusting the balance of payments in Italy.

During the talks, the press learned, Colombo expressed Italy's and Europe's concern for the year old conflict between Iraq and Iran. Italy has maintained a position of full neutrality on the issue, and has expressed its hope for a negotiated solution which would bring peace to the Gulf area, an element which it considers important also for regular supplies of petroleum.

It was noted that the Iraqi minister replied that his country also wants peace but that efforts in this direction "have not found a response on the Iranian side."

In the context of the Mideast crisis, Hammadi accused the United States Reagan administration of viewing the regions problems from the cold war point of view. One cannot however fight the Soviet influence, he continued, "by ignoring the sentiments and the interests of four and a half million Palestinians, 150 million Arabs, and a billion Muslims." The Arab diplomatic head added that this is where the interest in a more active European role enters into the question.

The Italian minister, according to press remarks, assured Hammadi that a peaceful solution to the Mideast crisis is the objective of the European community and emphasized that since Israel already exists, the road towards peace must necessarily point towards a reciprocal recognition between Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO).

Colombo also reiterated that the European community took a clear position on the Mideast problem during last summer's summ't conference in Venice. That position, Colombo noted, outlined the necessity of making the Camp David agreements the point of departure to promote a wider peace process which could take other Arab countries and the PLO into account.

In this context, Colombo expressed his agreement on recent Saudi Arabian initiatives which he said should be seen as a contribution to the negotiating process. The Iraqi minister, it was noted, did not express his opinion on these initiatives, although he said they would be examined during an upcoming Arab summit conference slated to take place at the end of November in Morocco.

Colombo and Hammadi will be received tomorrow by Italian President Sandro Pertini, and are then scheduled to hold talks with Italian Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria.

JAPANESE ECONOMIC MISSION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

OW200209 Tokyo KYODO in English 0148 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Rome Oct 19 KYODO -- Italian State Participation Minister, Gianni De Michelis revealed Monday that his government wants to dispatch to Japan a governmental mission to discuss bilateral industrial cooperation. He told a visiting Japanese economic mission that Italy wants to correct the imbalance in bilateral trade through promotion of industrial cooperation, as well as cooperation between Japan and Italy in third country markets.

In reply, Yoshihiro Inayama, head of the Japanese mission and president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), welcomed the dispatch of such a mission. He stressed that industrial cooperation is a good method to correct the trade imbalance in Japan-Europe trade.

The mission, which arrived from Bonn on Sunday night in the course of a three-week tour of West Europe, also met on Monday with President Alessandro Pertini, Premier Giovanni Spadolini, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria.

President Pertini expressed welcome to the mission, saying personnel exchanges will lead to opening the way for negotiations on merchandise. He revealed he hoped to visit Japan at an early opportunity.

The other Italian officials, in their meetings with the mission, said Italy hopes to correct the trade imbalance with Japan by expanding Japan-Europe and Japan-Italy trade through promotion of industrial cooperation. Japanese sources said the Italians did not imply to take such measures as restrictions of imports from Japan.

Premier Spadolini evaluated the fact that Japan had shifted its economic policy to the one laying stress on promoting domestic demand.

Inayama was scheduled to leave Rome on Tuesday to attend a meeting with American businessmen in New York. Other members of the mission will leave Rome for Ireland, the last country to be visited, on Wednesday.

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL CONTINUES TOUR, SEES PERTINI

AU162012 Rome ANSA in English 1942 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Bologna, 16 Oct (ANSA) -- Recalling a 1973 visit to Italy's northern Emilia Romagna region when he was still the head of the Mozambique Liberation Front fighting for its independence, Mozambique President Samora Machel today expressed his gratitude for the sympathy and support which he received from this area.

Paying a visit to the region and the city of Bologna, at the conclusion of a three day state visit to Italy, Machel was received today by the Italian scientific research minister, Giancarlo Tesini, and again expressed his desire to extend collaboration relations between his country and Italy.

Machel's visit to Bologna coincided with a meeting this morning between Mozambique Energy and Industry Minister Antonio Branco and undersecretary for the Italian holding ministry, Delio Giacometti, in Rome. The officials from both countries, joined by the Mozambique state secretary for coal and hydrocarbons, (Abdul Magic Osman), discussed agreements for economic cooperation in the petroleum, coal and uranium sectors.

In a press release at the conclusion of their talks, it was announced that an Italian technical delegation would travel soon to Mozambique to clarify the aspects of a possible cooperation in the form of a mixed work group.

Machel, in Rome since Wednesday, ended his official visit with the signing of an agreement package for expanded technical, economic, and scientific cooperation between Italy and Mozambique.

Machel held talks again on Thursday with Italian President Sandro Pertini, joined by his foreign affairs minister, Joaquim Chissano, and his Italian counterpart, Emilio Colombo.

The four men participated in an exchange of ideas on the major themse of international politics, and Pertini accepted an invitation extended by Machel to visit Mozambique in the near future.

Machel will remain unofficially in Italy until October 19, when the Mozambique delegation will leave for Eastern Europe.

LA REPUBBLICA Interview

AU171554 Rome ANSA in English 1532 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 17 Oct (ANSA) -- Mozambique's "natural allies" have become the socialist countries, the ones who offered them aid after the South African aggression, while Western countries did not, Mozambique President Samora Moises Machel said today in an interview published in Rome daily "LA REPUBBLICA."

Machel, who ended an official three day state visit here on Thursday, reiterated that there is no military confrontation at present with South Africa, but he warned that "if (South Africa) wants war, we are ready for it."

Referring to the political directions taken by Mozambique, Machel told "LA REPUBBLICA" that "there has been some problem in the West over our foreign policy choices, but looking at the past, you can see that our state was born out of ruins, attacked first by colonialism, and now by imperialism."

The African leader also reminded his interviewer that South Africa attacked his country, "indiscriminately massacring our population," and added that not a word of condemnation for that act, nor aid for his country, ever came from the West following the aggression. "It was in this way that we began to turn our attention and consolidate our ties with Moscow. In this way, the socialist countries have concretely proved themselves to be our natural allies," he concluded.

PCI REPORTS DECLINE IN PARTY MEMBERSHIP

AU161613 Rome ANSA in English 1554 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 16 Oct (ANSA) -- The number of card-carrying members of the Italian Communist Party, the nation's second largest party, is on the decline, according to date released by party headquarters here today.

Membership renewal dipped by 36,000 this year compared to 1980, down from 1,751,890 to 1,715,890. New members were reported at 70,000 so the total of Communist Party members who failed to renew membership in 1981 came to something like 106,000.

The decline in the ranks of the largest Marxist party in the West began back in 1978, the year the communists entered into the "national solidarity" in Parliament supporting the government majority following the kidnapping and killing of Christian Democrat Party Chairman Aldo Moro, by Red Brigades terrorists.

PCI'S COSSUTTA WARNS AGAINST ANTI-SOVIETISM

PM161057 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 7 Oct 81 p 9

[Report on PCI Directorate member Armando Cossutta speech at 5-6 October PCI Central Committee and Central Control Commission session in Rome]

[Excerpts] In the debate within our ranks, Armando Cossutta said, there is now the opinion -- expressed primarily, I believe, by certain intermediary cadres -- that in the final analysis it is U.S.-USSR "bipolarism" that lies at the root of the troubles and dangers assailing the world. I consider this a verdict that seriously misunderstands the party's analysis and position and one that deprives you of all ability to properly understand the current negative processes and how to surmount them.

The starting point for a real analysis can only be the recognition and condemnation of the de facto U.S. "unipolaristic" will, that is, the blueprint for a clear-cut imperialist predominance in the world, which has been reflected in the postwar period in somewhat changing forms but basically almost without interruption. And it is undeniable that this will now presents itself, with the Reagan administration, with a particularly aggressive and worrying face.

The U.S. leadership groups have basically never managed to initiate or even to consistently outline a possible policy designed to seek a stable order of peace in the various parts of the world, based on acknowledging the USSR's ineluctable world role and the Third and Fourth World people's right to seek their own roads to development by moving away from capitalist market mechanisms which are destructive for them.

We can set against the logic of rearmament our own logic in favor of negotiations for a balance of forces at the lowest level. To contribute to the building of a stable order of peace, however, we must also develop a continuous initiative toward the other democratic forces, primarily the major European social democratic forces, to extricate them from the narowness of essentially corporative views of their own national interests, and to free them from the dross of an enduring and paralyzing fundamental anti-Sovietism. We would be making a very poor contribution to Europe, however, if we failed to fight to ensure that its vigorous peoples and democratic forces choose this correct camp. It is untrue that we have not made such a choice. Our choice is against the imperialist policy, for the peoples' liberation and development, for disarmament, detente and peace.

We can make a major contribution to Europe as long as our autonomy does not become anti-Sovietism, because we are capable of recognizing the USSR's role, the very objective function that it performs in support of the people's liberation movement, and on account of the very guarantee for Western Europe of scope from freedom from U.S. domination [sentence as published]. In conclusion, our friendship with the USSR is valuable to Europe, especially at a time when better mutual understanding and trust between the two sides of Europe could prove decisive in preventing the outbreak of war.

Therefore, gratuitous expressions of crude anti-Sovietism such as those pronounced by the communist mayor of Pistoia are all the more unacceptable per se and seriously damaging to our policy, and also dangerous, because of the reactions of rejection and even splittism that they prompt in our ranks.

We are autonomous -- fully autonomous -- of the USSR. When we have thought it appropriate we have criticized its decisions, actions, conduct and customs. But in the same way, we must manage to recognize without embarrassment the USSR's positive attitudes, such as those that it recently adopted toward the problem of the balance of power, starting with Europe. We must also manage to defend our autonomy from the pressures and allures of domestic and foreign forces that would induce us to take stands that are not and cannot be ours. Indeed, we would be very stupid if we decided to take such a step at the very moment when those options are proving to be outworn and increasingly incapable of providing prospects for our country and our continent.

With regard to China, I consider it useful that it has been possible recently to restore relations with that communist party. But the fact remains that the Chinese positions with regard to Europe's role, or how international relations should develop, for instance, clearly differ from ours, constitute an endorsement of U.S. policy, and do serious harm to the cause of detente. Our clear divergences with the Chinese positions must not be glossed over.

With regard to Poland, there is no doubt that there have been serious errors and responsibilities on the part of the Polish party and government -- and that a thorough internal regeneration of society and the state is needed. But it seems to me that there are some among us who are trying to ignore or dismiss the gravity of the fact -- with regard to the very aims of European equilibrium, peace and development -- that it is specifically that country's international position and socialist nature that are increasingly at stake in the conflict.

Pajetta Disputes Cossutta Criticism

PM161059 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 7 Oct 81 p 9

[Report on PCI International Affairs Department Chief Gian Carlo Pajetta speech at PCI Central Committee and Central Control Commission 5-6 October session in Rome]

[Excerpts] Referring to Comrade Cossutta's speech, Pajetta asked: To whom were certain questions addressed? Were they general warnings? Or were they criticisms of elements of our policy? Of course, we must condemn and denounce the conflicts and tensions prompted by U.S. policy. But we have always done this -- forcefully too -- in Parliament as well as elsewhere, and Ledda did so in his introduction. We have never in any way approached the issue in terms of "confusion" or "equidistance."

Of course, we must draw a distinction, but we must also be rigorous and continuously carry forward the values of socialism, which for us are the values of social justice, freedom and peace. When we say that our stance differs from the USSR's, it is because we believe that support for the struggle of the peoples' freedom or for development must not be identified with preestablished international alignments. We say this, not in an attempt to set ourselves up as "teachers," but as comrades. Did we perhaps do wrong to denounce the invasion of Afghanistan? Even though we did not associate ourselves with manipulatory polemical distortions and urged everyone to negotiate?

A pessimistic view of international negotiations is unacceptable; if we approached them as Comrade Cossutta does, simply by attacking Haig, whom he considers an invalid interlocutor, we would unwittingly be providing the adversary with the argument that negotiations are futile, that other solutions are needed and that nothing is negotiable.

With regard to the socialist countries, Pajetta continued, those who believe that our position of clear autonomy and independence is a factor of weakness are mistaken. In fact, we receive from the socialist countries respect and a request for friendly relations that perhaps we would not have if we were not always clear and rigorous in our positions. We have political weight and esteem because everyone can see that we are not seeking "novelties" or to cause a stir, but are committed to a serious and very rigorous quest along the path of socialism and freedom. We would not enjoy the great international strength that we do if we were not the major force that we are.

CPSU MAGAZINE DELEGATION MEETS WITH PCI AIDES

PM190813 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 14 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] Rome -- A KOMMUNIST delegation headed by Kosolapov, the magazine's chief editor and CPSU Central Committee member, have been the guests of RINASCITA for the past few days and have had cordial conversations and exchanges of opinion with [RINASCITA editor and PCI Directorate member] Comrade Luciano Barca and the editorial staff of the PCI weekly. The delegation has visited Rome, Palermo, Reggio Calabria and Milan, where they had meetings with regional and provincial party organizations and were received at PCI Central Committee Headquarters by PCI Directorate members Comrades Adalberto Minucci and Aldo Tortorella, and Foreign Section Deputy Chief Comrade Rodolfo Mechini.

PCI AIDES MEET WITH CHILEAN PARTY DELEGATION

PM190807 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 8 Oct 81 p 19

[Text] Rome -- A Chilean MAPUOC [Single Popular Action Movement -- Workers and Peasants Wing] delegation headed by foreign affairs committee chief Comrade Enrique Correa met yesterday with a PCI delegation composed of Comrade Antonio Rubbi, Central Committee member and foreign section chief, and Comrade Claudio Bernabucci of the foreign section.

During the cordial conversations, Comrade Enrique Correa provided a full briefing on the present situation regarding the antifascist struggle in Chile and expressed particular appreciation of the PCI's commitment to solidarity with the Chilean people. On the PCI's part there was confirmation of the profound ties of friendship and solidarity between Italian democrats and the Chilean people and the Italian Communists' broadest commitment, together with all the other democratic political forces, in support of the Chilean antifascists' struggle for a return to democracy in Chile.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON UN VISIT

PM191329 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpts] "We have always said that we don't approve of the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, but we also acknowledge that at present, without conditions of security being created, the Cubans' departure would be suicidal," stated Goncalves Pereira, who yesterday held a meeting with journalists to report on his visit at the United Nations. The foreign minister asserted that South Africa's recent attacks "are threatening the integrity of Angola," admitted the possibility of a divergence of opinions with the Reagan administration, but emphasized that, just like Portugal, all European countries have condemned the invasion of Angola.

Andre Goncalves Pereira also made a point of emphasizing that the U.S. State Department has not as yet made public an official stance ("position paper") on the issue, adding that the departure of Cuban troops "would be desirable to enable Angola to become fully independent."

"But it is understandable that at present, because of security conditions, it is difficult for the Luanda government to dispense with foreign military assistance," he continued, also stating that the contacts he held with the Revolutionary Front for an Independent Eastern Timor [Fretilin] representatives "do not mean that Portugal recognizes that organization as the sole representative of the people of timor."

"Since the invasion of Timor, all Portuguese Governments have held contacts with Fretilin, and let it not be said that there were exceptions, since not even Prof Freitas do Amaral failed to do so," he said, stating that in accordance with UN Security Council resolution 385, Portugal recognizes the right to self-determination of the people of Timor. This was, moreover, an issue which Goncalves Pereira discussed with Kurt Waldheim during his recent visit at the United Nations.

Spain's entry into NATO was another issue broached "in general terms" with the U.S. authorities. Stances on this matter are in agreement: Every one of the NATO countries wants Spain's entry, but, Goncalves Pereira said, "none of the 15 governments nor the Spanish Government has ever expressed a desire for a unified command for the Iberian Peninusla."

U.S. participation in equipping Portuguese Navy frigates and in delivering aircraft to the air force was also discussed in general terms and it only remains "to discuss technical aspects and to implement these measures."

Goncalves Pereira also said that he has no further meeting with Alexander Haig seheduled before the December NATO meeting. And when asked about his talks with the French foreign minister, he emphasized the assurances given by the new Socialist government to the Portuguese community in France, describing as positive the staying of the procedures for expelling emigrants, which the previous government had begun.

Azores Will Take Part in Negotiations on Lajes

During his visit to the United States, Goncalves Pereira also discussed the issue of the Lajes base and the possible granting to the United States of facilities at Beja. The matter was "tackled thoroughly" with the U.S. State Department, with Vice President George Bush and in less detail also with Caspar Weinberger.

"But we are not as yet engaged in negotiations properly speaking; no proposals and counter-proposals are being put forward," the minister stressed, stating that in accordance with the Constitution, the institutions of the autonomous regions -- in this instance, the Azores -- "are entitled to take part in the negotiations." At any event, he said, "the Mota Amaral government has knowledge of the purport of the talks."

Goncalves Pereira also analyzed in detail the new U.S. defense policy, agreeing that there is a loss of balance in Europe, both in nuclear weaponry and in conventional arms. The minister recalled the NATO "dual decision," made unanimously in December 1979. He made a point of emphasizing that the government in power at the time was the Fifth Constitutional Government, with which responsibility for the agreement on the deployment of missiles in European countries will therefore rest. He said that the two meetings held between Haig and Gromyko, as well as the conference which they have scheduled for Geneva, could mean a resumption of the negotiations between the two superpowers and that within this context "Portugal does not wish to be merely an aircraft carrier, but rather a real partner."

"To achieve this, it will be necessary for us to strengthen our economic development," he continued, asserting that the United States, despite domestic restrictions, seems prepared to continue to assist our country.

The meeting with Andrey Gromyko took place at the latter's request and, Goncalves Pereira said, the two sides reaffirmed previous stances on Poland and Afghanistan and were in agreement in condemning South Africa's attacks against Angola. Gromyko expressed his government's desire to intensify bilateral relations but, Goncalves Pereira stated on arriving in Lisbon, "Portugal wants increased trade relations, although it believes that obstacles hamper the intensification of political relations."

REPORTS ON EAST TIMOR TO BE MADE PUBLIC

LD152236 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The military is to report on the decolonization of East Timor. This was disclosed this afternoon by the secretary of state, assistant to the prime minister, Jose Alfaia, at the end of today's meeting of the Council of Ministers.

[Begin Alfaia recording] Considering the need to disclose the truth about what happened in East Timor in 1974-75; considering that the existing official documents concerning this period involve figures not known when these documents were written; considering the imperative need to exorcise morbid speculation which only traumatizes Portuguese public opinion; considering the need to safeguard the prestige of the Portuguese Armed Forces, whose praiseworthy behavior as a whole should not be mixed up with the reprehensible conduct of a few isolated elements, the Council of Ministers decided at its 15 October meeting to make public the reports on Timor -- namely compiled by former Timor Governor Lemos Pires and the report compiled by the military committee especially set up for that purpose in 1975 -- in exactly the same terms as they were received by the government from the presidency. The only part which will not be released will be a proposal of sanctions of an exclusively military nature that was incorporated in the final section of the military committee's report. Implementation of such sanctions falls under the jurisdiction of bodies outside the government's area of responsibility and it was thought that the appropriate entities should decide on the possible publication of this proposal. [end recording]

PORTUGAL, BRAZIL SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT 17 OCT

PY171730 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Minister Delfim Neto signed a trade agreement today in Lisbon with the Portuguese industry, energy and exports minister for more than $100 million.

The document indicates Brazil's firm decision to grant loans for the purchase of two petrochemical tanker ships of 14 tons [as heard] each and a 190-meter dock for the Niteroi port and for the refurbishment of 3 vessels in Brazilian shipyards. In its turn, Portugal has promised to purchase steel structures, engines and components for its shipyards, in addition to equipment for mineral processing, 400 buses and 5 Bandeirantes planes.

ANDALUSIA, GALICIA ELECTIONS SET FOR 20 OCTOBER

LD192344 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The people of Andalusia and Galicia go to the polls tomorrow to take further steps toward building the state based on regional autonomy. The electoral list in Galicia is comprised of 2,174,245 people who in a few hours' time will decide the makeup of the first parliament in the history of Galicia. The office of the civil governor of La Coruna is providing 300 buses and minibuses to take voters to polling stations in the province.

The campaign for these first elections came to an end yesterday with a confrontation between the governing Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] and the conservative Popular Alliance. These two rightwing rivals will probably win the most votes in the elections for the 71 seats in the parliament. However, It is also probable that neither of these parties will get the 36 seats needed for an absolute majority.

The 16 political groupings presenting a total of 964 candidates in Galicia have spent some 800 million pesetas on publicity. One must add to this the 110 million pesetas donated by businessmen as well as the cost of campaigning for the referendum on the statute, which brings the total spent to more than 1 billion pesetas.

Meanwhile, opposition leader Felipe Gonzalez, on the last campaigning day, toured the coast of Galicia from Vigo to La Coruna. During his tour, he managed to draw four times as many listeners as the UCD leaders the day before.

Felipe Gonzalez also sent a message to the people of Andalusia, calling for a "yes" vote in the referendum on the autonomy statute, which is also being held tomorrow. Felipe Gonzalez said in his message that 20 October is important inasmuch as Andalusia is voting not for one party or another but for itself. It is casting a vote for its own land. He went on to say that voter turnout is much more important in this referendum than it would be for elections because the people are building their own future as they vote for the autonomy statute.

For his part, at a meeting organized by the UCD in Granada, Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo promised the whole support of the government to the regional government of Andalusia and to the future parliament and government.

Finally, Rafael Escuredo, leader of the regional government of Andalusia, brought the referendum campaign to a close in Almeria where he spoke about the long road the people of Andalusia have traveled toward self-government. The question being asked of Andalusia tomorrow is whether it gives its approval to the draft statute of autonomy for Andalusia, as opposed to the question in the previous referendum held in Andalusia on 28 February 1980, referring to article 151 of the Constitution, which did not signify full autonomy.

DENMARK

TRANSPORT MINISTER ANNOUNCES RESIGNATION

PM200921 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 15 Oct 81 p 7

[Sigyn Alenius report]

[Text] Copenhagen -- The postal scandal in Denmark took a dramatic turn Wednesday [14 October]. Late in the afternoon, Transport Minister Jens Riisgaard-Knudsen, who is responsible for the mails, announced his resignation. Minister Riisgaard-Knudsen is one of the Social Democratic Party's most trusted men; however, he does not feel he can deal with the difficulties which have arisen. The new transport minister with responsibility for the mails will be the present Social Democratic Folketing group chairman, Knud Heinesen, an experienced politician with particularly good contacts with the prime minister. Contrary to all expectations and despite all attempts, it has been impossible to improve the mails in the last few days. On Wednesday almost 1 million items remained unsorted and undelivered.

FINLAND

DIFFICULTIES REPORTED IN EXPORTS TO USSR

LD190010 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The rail transport of export goods to the Soviet Union is expected to start in the near future. The delays in goods deliveries, caused by a shortage of Soviet railway cars, have filled the warehouses of Finnish exporters to such an extent that temporary reductions in production have been contemplated. Finnish railway authorities have had talks on the car situation both in Moscow and Leningrad and report that more will be available in the near future.

The phenomenon new encountered in railway shipments is well known. Harvesting in the Soviet Union causes a shortage of cars for our exports to the Soviet Union. According to the director of the Railways Board, Panu Haapala, more than 2,000 carloads of goods are awaiting shipment to the Soviet Union either at Finnish railway yards or in factory warehouses. Most of these goods are forest industry products. Earlier this year the daily need for Soviet railway cars was set at 190, but now we are so far behind that the discussions in Moscow and Leningrad a couple of days ago dealt with a significantly larger number of cars.

Director Panu Haapala said: [begin recording] We had discussions in Moscow with representatives of the Communications Ministry and in Leningrad with representatives of the October Railways. We noted that for the rest of the year we will need 250 boxcars a day as well as 50 open cars. With this number of cars, we expect to be able to carry out the shipments in accordance with our trade agreement, We all agreed that the situation is serious and the Soviet authorities said they would try to deal with these matters. We expect an improvement in the next few days as most of the crops have already been harvested in the Soviet Union. [end recording]

According to Director Haapala, the situation has improved regarding container cars. The shortage of container cars has also affected transit traffic, for instance, the trans-Siberian container line on which containers are transported, especially to Japan. The shortage of boxcars especially has affected the deliveries of goods to Iran in transit traffic through the Soviet Union. Over half the railway shipments to the Soviet Union consist of forest industry products. According to T. Lahermaa, managing director of Transfennica, the transport cooperative of the forest industry companies, deliveries are running about 3 weeks late and most of the goods are being stored in factory warehouses. About 1,400 carloads of finished paper, cardboard and finished products are awaiting shipment. Managing Director Lahermaa said that another approximately 1,000 carloads of goods are being held up in production. The need for cars is further increased by the normal production program scheduled for the rest of the year, Lahermaa said.

CHINA SEEKS HELP IN REBUILDING MISSILE DESTROYERS

PM191537 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 19 Oct 81 p 6

[Desmond Wettern report: "British Missiles To Arm Rebuilt Chinese Warships"]

[Text] China has asked Britain to modernise eight of her Russian-built Luda class missile destroyers.

The refit would not cost less than 70 million pounds for each ship. New equipment would include Sea Dart anti-aircraft and anti-ship missiles, as the Chinese destroyers do not have air-defence missiles. The ships will also need new radars and electronics systems.

Being basically a Russian design, dating from the early 1950's, the destroyers do not have even an operations room to process and display all the information received from radars and submarine detecting sonar systems.

Vosper Thornycroft, part of British Shipbuilders, and the British Aerospace Dynamics Group have been named as the principal contractors for the work which will involve largely rebuilding the destroyers. It had been hoped that the first ship would be modernised at Vosper Thornycroft's Southampton shipyard, but now it is more likely that all eight ships will be refitted in China with British equipment and technical assistance.

The contract is expected to be signed before the year end, and a Chinese delegation is now in Britain concluding talks with the contractors and government officials. It is the first time that China has sought military assistance abroad since Russia cut off her arms supply following the rift between Peking and Moscow in the 1960s.

But the Chinese are not happy over Whitehall's insistence that with the first destroyer's refit, they should deal only with the principal contractors who, with the Ministry of Defence, will be responsible for dealing with the many subcontractors concerned. The Chinese feel that this arrangement increases the cost, but they believe it was insisted on by Whitehall in response to demands from Washington. Some of the sub-contractors will be supplying American equipment made under licence in Britain. Peking's decision to turn to Britain to help modernise their navy, in part at least, stems from last year's visit to China of three British warships, including the Sea Dart missile destroyer Coventry, 4,100 tons.

While in Shanghai, 500 Chinese technical and engineering specialists visited the ships, as did 500 Chinese naval officers.

L'ESPRESSO INTERVIEWS CARRINGTON ON NATO, EEC

PM161341 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 11 Oct 81 pp 63-71

[Antonio Gambino interview with British Foreign Secretary Carrington in London: "Europe? Yes, But Without Illusions" -- date not given]

[Excerpts] London -- Question: You have spoken of "organic" development [of the EEC]: I share that view completely. But organic development certainly does not exclude a clear idea of the objective at which you are aiming. Thus -- without going into a philosophical discussion — it seems to me that it is possible to say that a body can develop in an unchaotic way only if this development is governed by the idea or plan of the end to be attained. Well, what is this end for West Europe? This is the question which I think we must answer. And to do so it is necessary to clarify our position not only with regard to the USSR -- a subject on which there are no great differences of opinion among us -- but also with regard to the United States, especially at a time when that country, with the Reagan administration, seems dominated by a decidedly nationalistic tendency.

Answer: I think that Europe's independent character is beginning to emerge in an increasingly clear way and that this independence is an advantage and a source of strength for the whole West. But we Europeans should be a little more consistent than we frequently are, because what is happening is that when the Americans do not give us strong leadership we accuse them of abdicating the leadership of the free world. When, however, that leadership is very strong a shudder of horror spreads throughout Europe. Thus greater consistency is necessary, but not only from us. Indeed the Americans are a little ambivalent too. Because on the one hand they want to see a united West Europe since they understand the advantages of unitary political choices. But on the other hand they are worried when Europe really unites because they think that that might pose problems for their political initiatives. Thus both sides must make an effort to achieve a synthesis. We must understand that the United States is the leader of the free world and must play a certain leadership role but that we can influence that leadership through the growing agreement being developed among us both in the political and the economic sphere. And the Americans should take note of the fact that Europe is now a more important force than it was in the past and that, although there may be differences of emphasis, the fundamental direction of its policy is exactly the same as that of the United States.

Question: In more general terms, do you not think that if Europe wishes to defend its own political stances with greater strength and wishes to establish a more balanced dialogue with the United States, it needs to make its own presence felt in a more practical way, even in the military sphere? Indeed what influence can we have on the Americans when we depend almost exclusively on their protection for our defense?

Answer: Such an initiative would not be realistic because we all know very well first that West Europe, even if it wished to, would not be capable of becoming a military power capable of rivaling the superpowers or making its voice heard on the world political stage. It could not do so first because the European countries are not prepared to spend all the money which would be required to implement such a plan and, second, because they could defend themselves alone only if they joined together to produce some type of nuclear deterrent -- and that is unthinkable. The United States will thus continue to have the dominant position in the military sphere. West Europe's strength lies in the fact that it is becoming increasingly important economically and that its political influence is thus constantly increasing. Europe should concentrate on these factors.

Question: Why do you think that Europe is not capable of ensuring its own defense ? Does this depend solely on the fact that we are politically divided, because otherwise the situation could be presented in very different terms given that the EEC countries have a bigger population than the United States and a gross national product which is just a little lower?

Answer: In my opinion the Europeans could never have an effective nuclear deterrent. First because of Germany and the problems it raises and, second, because it would be impossible to persuade so many different countries to agree to spend a large amount of money on providing themselves with a nuclear arsenal which would be additional to the one which the Americans already possess and hence superfluous. No, I do not believe that this is the line which we should follow. I really do not think so. It would be a bad choice. Our path is an economic and political one.

Question: In view of the fact that the Pershing and cruise missiles are to be deployed in West Europe, would it not be natural for West Europe to take the initiative on direct negotiations with Moscow into its own hands instead of merely exerting pressure on the Americans?

Answer: There is no point denying that we live in a world in which the security of all depends on the balance between the superpowers. In these circumstances it is in no way unnatural for the United States to be involved in Europe's defense. The European allies' task is not to start their own separate dialogue with Moscow but to support the Americans in preparing their negotiating position. And this is what we are now doing in a series of intensive consultations within NATO.

KIPRIANOU'S TRIP TO ATHENS ADVANCED TO 22 OCT

NC201205 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] President Kiprianou will go to Athens Thursday, the day after tomorrow, accompanied by Foreign Minister Rolandhis. In Athens Kiprianou will have talks with new Greek Prime Minister Papandreou in connection with Cyprus developments.

In reply to a question, the government spokesman said the duration of President Kiprianou's stay in Athens will hinge on the contacts he will have there.

Referring to the new Waldheim initiative, the government spokesman said it is being studied and that the Cyprus Government will not make any statement or declaration in connection with this issue.

LISSARIDHIS MEETS PAPANDREOU IN ATHENS 20 OCT

NC191754 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] According to a statement issued by the Socialist party EDEK, Mr Lissaridhis will hold a meeting with Mr Papandreou tomorrow afternoon in Athens.

IOANNIDHIS LEAVES FOR VISIT TO BULGARIA

NC181203 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Yeoryios Ioannidhis [Greek Cypriot interlocutor], chairman of the Cypriot committee on initiative for the 1,300th anniversary of establishment of Bulgaria, has left for Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Ioannidhis will attend the official celebrations marking the anniversary.

Kiprianou Congratulates Zhivkov

NC191859 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Excerpts] President Kiprianou has sent a message to Mr Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, on the occasion of the 1,300th anniversary of Bulgarian state's establishment. In his message, Mr Kiprianou expresses grateful thanks for Bulgaria's firm support for Cyprus, stressing that this support is interpreted not only as the outcome of friendship with the Cypriot people but also as a proof of devotion to the ideals of justice, freedom and peace.

Mr Kiprianou also expresses feelings of deep appreciation to Mr Zhivkov, whom he will meet in Sofia soon. In conclusion, the message says that the celebrations for the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state testify to the Bulgarian people's patriotism and devotion to national independence and freedom.

KONUK RESPONDS TO KIPRIANOU EQUALITY REMARKS

TA162117 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Acting President and Legislative Assembly President Nejat Konuk has called on Greek Cypriot Leader Spiros Kiprianou once again to cease trying to obstruct the peace efforts and to hold serious talks with the Turkish Cypriots. Konuk was commenting on the remarks made by Kiprianou during his news conference in New York, where he said he was against the principle of the Turkish Cypriots having equal rights with the Greek Cypriots. Konuk described these remarks as regretful and said they caused concern. He said: Such an attitude is a distorted, intransigent and unreasonable attitude which tries to obliterate from memories Cyprus' recent past and the basic reasons of the problem we are now trying to solve.

RALLIS RESIGNS, PAPANDREOU SUBMITS CABINET LIST

NC201123 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] President of the Republic Karamanlis today entrusted PASOK Chairman Papandreou with the mandate for the formation of a government. Papandreou went to the presidential mansion at 1130 and had a 2-hour talk with President of the Republic Karamanlis. The PASOK chairman gave the list of his Council of Ministers to the president of the republic for his consideration. The swearing in of the government under Papandreou will take place tomorrow at 1100. Papandreou received a warm reception during his arrival and departure from the presidential mansion by a crowd of people that had gathered.

Earlier, at 1030, Prime Minister Rallis went to the presidential mansion and submitted his government's resignation to the president of the republic.

PRESS EDITIONS' COVERAGE OF ELECTION RESULTS

NC192006 [Editorial Report] On 19 October, six Greek-language Athens newspapers, which normally do not publish on Monday, came out with special election editions with extensive individual and team reports on the conduct of the election and its results, accompanied by extensive pictorial material. Of these, RIZOSPASTIS came out with both a special and a regular edition.

Special Editions

Athens TO VIMA combined its special edition with TA NEA. TA NEA's regular edition was scheduled to "appear a few hours later" with "special additional reports and the latest election results."

Under a front page banner headline, bracketing a picture of Papandreou waving, the paper proclaims, "At long last, change -- and all-powerful government." The paper carries a boxed editorial: "The People Enforce Change" in which it stresses, among other things, that "the Greek people confirmed their reputation that at critical moments they know how to enforce change with courage and without any half measures," concluding, "the people have expressed their mandate, PASOK will see things through." The front page also carries a boxed section with PASOK's emblem of the green sun with percentages of votes and seats won and Papandreou's statement on the results. Page 7 carries party leaders' statements.

Athens I KATHIMERINI carries a report on the election under the banner headline "PASOK To Form Self-Supporting Government -- Rallis: New Democracy Will Conduct Responsible Opposition." The front page also carries boxed election results and percentages over an editorial entitled "The Law of Democracy," which focuses on the democratic law on succession of parties in authority in obedience to the peoples mandate and which concludes with congratulations to the winners. "The time for analysis of the results will follow," the editorial also states.

Also on its front page, the paper reports concern of the small parties over the polarization which will result from the election. Only three parties, New Democracy, PASOK and the KKE, are represented in the Chamber of Deputies. The party leaders' statements are also reported on page 1.

In its page 5 editorial, I KATHIMERINI stresses that while the Greek elections are being reported, tension mounts in Poland and the Middle East, in Egypt and the Sudan and it analyzes these crises. It then continues, "We, who are so near to these areas... will be the first to suffer any consequences of any dangerous increase in tension. This is the reason why we must overcome the disorientation caused by the election as soon as possible, ans we must view international developments with wisdom and the requisite attention."

Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS carries the banner headline "Papandreou To Form a Self-Supporting Government — as a Result of Mistakes Committed by the Karamanlis Policy." The paper also gives boxed election results and percentages. In a boxed editorial entitled "In Face of the New Reality" the paper says that "The new era starts for Greece today. PASOK did not conceal its intentions. Its program caused much concern and numerous questions. It is Papandreou's duty to deny them. What is needed now is wisdom and responsibility." Concluding, the editorial states it will continue to conduct responsible criticism.

The newspaper also carries Papandreou's statements on its front page and reports on the orderly conduct of the election. Most of the paper's space is devoted to other affairs.

Athens AKROPOLIS carries an article which quotes Rallis' statement in its page 1 banner headline, "We Will Hand Over a Strong Greece to PASOK," and which quotes from Rallis' "exemplary" statement conceding defeat and other statements by Papandreou, also giving eection results and percentages. The newspaper stresses that only three parties will make up the Chamber of Deputies.

Athens RIZOSPASTIS, in a front page banner headline, proclaims "A Start on a New Course -- Clear People's Mandate for Basic Change." Under it, the paper carries a report on the process of the election and the various statements made by party leaders, including the statement made by KKE Secretary General Florakis, together with reports on election percentages and the people's jubilation over results. RIZOSPASTIS carries no editorial on the election.

Athens I AVYI declares in its front page banner headline "Yesterday the People Swept the Right Away. Change Must Now Become a Fact -- The Chamber Will Be Poorer as a Result of the Absence of the KKE-Interior." Also on the front page, the newspaper carries statement by the executive office of the KKE-Interior Central Committee under the headline "The Government Must Rely on All Forces Which Support Change." The statement condemns polarization and concludes that "The KKE-Interior will, under all conditions, remain on the frontline of the battle for the resurrection of Greece... the battle continues."

Regular Editions

Athens RIZOSPASTIS, which is nearly identical to its special edition, carries the banner headline "A Great Victory -- A Clear Peoples' Mandate for Basic Change." It gives Florakis' message and election results in percentages. The paper's eight pages are nearly exclusively devoted to the election. No editorial is carried.

Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA carries the banner headline "Resurrection -- PASOK 48 Percent -- Andreas' Victory, National Concilation." On its front page the paper carries boxed reports on results and percentages. No editorial is carried.

Athens MESIMVRINI carries a banner headline "Sweeping PASOK Victory" under pictures of Rallis, Papandreou and Florakis, accompanied by their party percentages. In a boxed editorial the paper stresses "The people expressed their confidence in PASOK. They chose a risky instead of a safe course... This is not the proper time to analyze... it is the time to respect the institutions of democracy and the people's mandate." The editorial also emphasized the wisdom demonstrated by both Rallis and Papandreou in their statements.

Athens AVRIANI's front page banner headline states "We Have Won. A PASOK Triumph," and adds the headline "Rallis Was Made Ridiculous as a Result of His Wife's Deals and Swindling."

GEN KENAN EVREN ON TOUR OF EASTERN PROVINCES

TA191238 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1200 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 19 Oct (AA) -- Head of State Gen Kenan Evren left today for Malatya, the first step of his 3-day southeastern Anatolian tour. General Evren is being accompanied by other members of the National Security Council, the prime minister and ministers of industry and public works. General Evren will visit, after Malatya, Elazig, Batman, Diyarbakir and Urfa.

General Evren will lay the first stone today at the highway bridge on the Euphrates River which will link Malatya and Elazig provinces, and a railway bridge at Karakaya which will enable transportation between the regional centers and villages around the artificial lake created by the Karakaya dam. He will also observe "The Country Is Grateful to You (Ataturk) 81" military exercise in Batman.

On 21 October, General Evren will lay the first stone at the derivation tunnels at Ataturk dam construction site and open to service the new installations of the Diyarbakir faculty of medicine which includes a 1,050-bed training hospital. General Evren will return to Ankara late 21 October.

Ceremony in Malatya

TA191240 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1225 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Malatya, 19 Oct (AA) -- Head of State Gen Kenan Evren laid the first stone to the Euphrates railway bridge, one of the longest in the world, to link two sides of the Karakaya dam lake in a ceremony today in Malatya, the first step of his 3-day tour of southeastern provinces. In a speech during the ceremony, General Evren said Turkey had been facing an energy shortage which would be eliminated to a great extent when the Ataturk dam starts to function. Construction of the dam will start with a ceremony to be attended by General Evren on 21 October. "What matters is not building dams but thinking ahead about the situation in 50 or 100 years. The speciality of this bridge is the fact that every aspect of it has been realized solely by Turkish workers and contractors, General Evren said, adding that he was proud of the success of Turkish contractors abroad, "proven to the whole world."

Turkey had a 27 billion kw hours of energy shortage which would rise to 60 billion kw hours in 1987, General Evren said, stressing the electricity shortage. "The Karakaya dam, which has led to the construction of this railway bridge, will produce annually 7.5 kw hours of energy which will be still insufficient, with Ataturk dam, the construction of which we will start day after tomorrow, to meet the energy deficit in the future," General Evren said.

Speech in Elazig

TA191549 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Public address by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren in Elazig on 19 October -- recorded]

[Text] As you know, a few days ago we decided to disband the political parties which are greatly responsible for the situation created in Turkey. We did not at all wish to make such a decision. However, I explained the reaons on radio and television. We had no other choice. Now, I am asking you -- didn't the then existing parties encourage the anarchy, terror and the secessionists? Didn't some of the members and administrators of leftist party [as heard] protect leftists and secessionists? Didn't some members and administrators of rightist parties protect and encourage rightwing anarchists and terrorists, claiming that they were nationalists?

Didn't some parties identify with our Shiite citizens and other parties with Sunni citizens, thus dividing our citizens? My dear citizens, aren't Shiites and Sunnis, leftists and rightists the children of this nation? Why should enmity be sown among them? I said that political parties cannot be establishments that destroy and divide the country and that sow seeds of enmity among the citizens. They can engage in normal competition only within the framework of the authority given by the Constitution and the laws. This can be compared to a football game. Two teams confront each other. One is the winner and one the loser. Then, these players extend their arms and remain friends. This is the way parties should get along with one another. However, they have become enemies. Citizens were turned into enemy fronts. This being the situation, it was obvious that foreign forces that were waiting for just such an opportunity would have profited from it, which they did.

My dear citizens, when I was the chief of the General Staff, I told the authorities that our country was being transformed into an arms depot, that arms were continuously being smuggled into the country and that searches were conducted in certain regions as a preventive measure. However, I was not able to carry out the searches. We were almost on the brink of a civil war because the citizens would have been disturbed. As though this were not enough, they attempted to pressure us through foreign parliamentarians, in other words, through the European Parliament members. As I have stated in my speeches in Konya and other provinces, despite the fact that I pointed out that party administrators and members of the previous stage would not be able to participate in the next elections, the European Parliament attempted to pressure us by saying that these politicians will have to participate in the next elections if Turkey is to remain within the parliament. We -- as I have pointed out many times -- will make a transition to a parliamentary democratic system, however, not according to their wishes but when it suits the Turkish nation.

Now, my dear citizens, there should be no interference in the interal affairs of a nation, a state. If such pressure is applied [words indistinct] their economic aid. We know how to be self-sufficient. This is not friendship. This is not called friendship. In other words, this means: take these parliamentarians, put them again into the parliament, let them continue to fight one another and let Turkey once [illegible] situation prior to 12 September. This is not friendship. We did [illegible] these parties and parliamentarians to a special court such as the one established on 27 May [1960]. Why? Because according to the laws in force at the time these parliamentarians were in the parliament, the statements made in parliament or made at rallies or election speeches did not constitute a crime. In other words, we did not set up courts by enacting a law that said that these speeches constituted a crime. However, we saw fit to punish them in this way: We said for at least the first phase they can not enter parliament. This is enough for them.

In the near future, a day after we return from this tour, the constituent assembly, the consultative assembly will begin its activities. There are many valuable citizens among its members. As you know, there are also many valuable citizens who could not join the assembly because out of 11,640 candidates only 160 were elected. However, when necessary we will resort to the help of these other valuable citizens who could not be members. We will listen to them and ask their opinion at committees.

I thank these 11,640 citizens of our nation in your presence.

PRESS ON CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY, GREEK ELECTIONS

TA191232 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1125 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 19 Oct (AA) -- The victory of PASOK in the Greek general elections is on the bannerlines of all national dailies Monday, but editorial comment differs:

MILLIYET's columnist Mehmet Barlas writes about the week (?that) was. Noting that the last part of the past week was full of developments, first dominated by the composition of the consultative assembly, and later by news about the dissolution of political parties, he says the public is now asking questions; it is wondering whether the move to close down all parties is a sign of getting tough or not. It is wondering who the new members are because it does not know them. Nevertheless, the bad images of the past parliament are still fresh in minds; a parliament which was (unable to elect a president and a parliament which did nothing despite the military's repeated warnings that it would come.

The people support the 12 September operation and its leaders, but let us not forget that this is a support without a dialogue and without a probing; we hope the assembly will fill this gap. That was Barlas in MILLIYET.

In CUMHURIYET, Ali Sirmen writes about elections and Turco-Greek relations. He says Turkey has no territorial claims against Greece, but wishes to preserve her rights in the Aegean. Thus, it can take no sides in the Greek election battle, but must simply make herself clear to whatever party wins the elections.

In TERCUMAN, an unsigned commentary says that Turkey should return to parliamentary democracy as early as possible.

GOVERNMENT DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN CYPRUS TALKS

TA161049 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] It has been announced that Turkey is not a party to the Cyprus intercommunal talks but that it supports the constructive attitude adopted by the Turkish Cypriot community for the solution of the problem.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman expressed this view at his weekly news conference when he replied to questions by journalists regarding the statement made by the leader of the Greek Cypriot administration, Kiprianou, in New York. Kiprianou said that developments in the intercommunal talks were being prevented because the Turkish Government failed to make the necessary political decisions. Akiman said that there was a basic error in Kiprianou's statement because Turkey is not a party to the intercommunal talks. Akiman said: Turkey has always supported and encouraged the talks between the two communities in Cyprus. In the same manner, our government appreciated the submittal of concrete and comprehensive proposals on 5 August 1981 with the goal of achieving substantive developments at the intercommunal talks. Our government has supported this constructive attitude of the Turkish Cypriot community.

Akiman added that the fact that the leader of one of the parties to the intercommunal talks makes such statements at a time when sincere efforts should be exerted to keep alive the process of the Cyprus talks is not a positive attitude. Akiman said: Our wish is that the parties involved devote all their attention to the intercommunal talks and that they continue this process to reach a just and lasting solution.

HURRIYET CALLS FOR ARMENIAN PATRIOTIC LOYALTY

NC200735 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 18 Oct 81 p 6

["Sunday Conversations" column by Bedii Faik: "We Are Still Waiting"]

[Excerpts] The American Jews have decided to erect a memorial in Washington so that the German massacre of the Jews might not be forgotten. As you know, the Armenian conspirators seized this opportunity and went into action in order to secure a corner of this building for displaying the so-called Turkish massacre of the Armenians!

Initially, they managed to have one of their wicked representatives included on the committee which had been set up. But they were unable to go beyond that; Jewish wisdom lost no time in sensing this intrigue; and not only the Jews in the United States but also those in our country took necessary action. I deem it useful to particularly stress the efforts of our Jewish compatriots in Turkey in exercising their influence on the committee in Washington, without undue delay, to foil the Armenian plot by explaining the Armenian intentions. True, they did this without showing off and without acting in a conceited manner, but one feels the need to point out this community's patriotic loyalty to another community in the most impressive manner.

I do not mean that the Armenians in Turkey should be molested in any way. I do not suggest that the Armenians in Turkey should be linked with the villainy of their kinsmen in other countries. But let them be fair! Would it be too much to expect them to at least take as much action and to at least show as much awareness as our Jewish compatriots have?

FORMER NSP LEADER ERBAKAN RELEASED FROM PRISON

TA161804 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Necmettin Erbakan [former National Salvation Party -- NSP -- leader] who had been arrested a while ago has been released. He was arrested on 6 October after a tape of a speech he delivered in Sakarya was introduced to a court as evidence. The Ankara Martial Law Command military prosecutor drew up an additional statement on Erbakan indicting him for making anti-secular propaganda. The prosecutor is demanding a prison term of up to 5 years for this particular crime. A decision was taken to release him because all the evidence has been collected for his interrogation.

DEATH SENTENCES DEMANDED IN DISSIDENTS' TRIALS

Military Court Prosecutors

TA111705 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Summary] "The Istanbul Martial Law Command 1st Military Court prosecutor demanded death sentences for 7 of the 31 members of the illegal Turkish Revolutionary Communists Union who are being tried for carrying out activities aimed at forcefully changing the constitutional order." The prosecutor claimed that the seven had killed several persons. He demanded prison terms of 5 to 15 years for the remaining 24.

The Aegean Army and Martial Law Command 1st Military Court prosecutor demanded death sentences for four of five rightist terrorists for killing several persons and carrying out other anarchistic activities" in order to bring a one-man rule into the country."

Istanbul Court

TA191644 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Istanbul, 19 Oct (AA) -- The death penalty was demanded for 20 defendants out of 32 inthe THKP-C Savascilari (an illegal leftist organization) trial which started today at the martial law court. The defendants are charged with killing 12 persons including the former director of the political crimes department of the Istanbul police organization, Ilgiz Aykutgu, slain on February 6, 1979.

VOTCP COMMENTS ON NEW CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

TA170734 (Clandestine) Voice of the Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the military junta has announced the names of members selected to the consultative assembly. It is a known fact that this is an assembly with no authority. It has no power to make decisions and enact legislation. The laws will again be enacted by the 5-man National Security Council as in the past. Though the assembly will discuss -- within certain conditions -- the draft laws, the military junta will have the last say.

In its statements, the Turkish Communist Party (TCP) pointed out that the law for the establishment of the constituent assembly would be only a step for passing from the open military dictatorship into a so-called parliamentary, but in fact oppressive and authoritarian rule in which democratic liberties would be extremely limited. Following the announcement of the names of the members of the consultative assembly, the truth of these statements were proved once more.

The names of members to constitute that assembly prove that the military junta has no intention of restoring the democratic system and allowing criticisms. Those who refused to act, waiting hopefully for the military junta's return to the so-called democratic path, must now reassess their stand. The TCP recalled that to keep quiet in the face of developments would only serve to intensify the present pressures and exploitation and increase the dangers.

Dear listeners, on 15 October, the names of the consultative assembly members were disclosed. The same day, an interesting incident occurred in the NAP trials. As a result of the intensified pressures and impositions of the most reactionary and pro-American circles, the judges trying the terrorists of the NAP were withdrawn from the trials. This step demonstrated that the military junta began to deviate from its aim to struggle against terrorism. These two incidents appeared the same day in the Turkish press.

Dear listeners, these developments openly expose how much the military junta is afraid of the democratic system. The military junta, on the one hand, announces the names of the members of the consultative assembly; on the other, it is insinuating through these names that it has no intention of consulting that body.

The military junta cannot trust even such a consultative assembly. It has already enacted a large number of laws. It is hurriedly trying to enact some more important laws before the assembly convenes. What is the military junta worried about? Is it worried about the assembly it established? No, dear listeners. The junta is worried that it will be more and more difficult to prevent criticisms. The fact that political parties, whose activities were suspended on 12 September 1980, have been now completely dissolved is a sign of this worry. The military junta will not allow even a semblance of a climate of free discussion. It is worried that workers, peasants and the progressive democratic circles might openly express through their words and deeds that they do not trust the transition to the so-called democratic system.

The consultative assembly will have no powers to enact any legislation. A question comes up in this connection; will this assembly with no such powers be able to conduct free discussions? No representatives of the people and the democratic forces are included in the consultative assembly. However, there are quite a number of members who support NATO and the exploitation of the monopolies. Thus, the most reactionary pro-American circles will try to pressure the new assembly as they have done in the case of the NAP trials.

Dear listeners, we will soon witness with our own eyes whether the consultative assembly will be open to free criticisms. However, the names disclosed have already caused disillusion among those who believed and waited without a word or act that the military junta would provide a transition to the democratic system.

VOTCP CRITICIZES DISBANDING OF POLITICAL PARTIES

TA180739 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Station commentary: "On the Decision of the National Security Council To Abolish the Political Parties"]

[Text] On 16 October, the National Security Council announced that it abolished all political parties and seized their properties. This resolution is a new development demonstrating that all promises made by the reactionary military dictatorship for a transition to the democratic system are unfounded. With this decision, pressures on progressive democratic forces have reached a new level. The fact that the junta administration had dissolved the RPP in addition to workers parties like the Turkish Labor Party and the Turkish Socialist Workers Party -- a number of whose members and officials were detained -- proves that the junta administration has no intention of according to the democratic forces any right of expression in the system it is trying to set up. This decision has openly demonstrated the truth of Turkish Communist Party [TCP] statements that the present rule is a reactionary and rightwing dictatorship and that a transition to the democratic system is impossible under the prevailing junta conditions. The fact that with the same decision parties like the reactionary, pro-American and anti-people Justice Party and the NAP have also been dissolved does not in any way favor democracy. Taking into consideration that the junta administration has treated equally the antipeople Justice Party with the prodemocratic RPP has only served the interests of the most reactionary, pro-American and monopolist forces. At a time when the progressive and patriotic forces are under severe pressure, these forces that have supported and defended antipeople parties like the Justice Party and the NAP will not have much to lose from their effectiveness.

On the contrary, every decision which intensifies oppression on the progressive democratic forces enhances their positions. The latest developments in the NAP trials are an example of this fact. As a result of pressures and impositions by those most reactionary and pro-American circles, two judges have been forced to withdraw from the NAP trials and the trial has thus been disrupted. This constitutes a new step in efforts by the most reactionary and pro-American forces -- which have extended their influence into the junta as well -- to (?obstruct) the NAP trials and to save the murderers.

Meanwhile, the new consultative assembly announced by the junta has been kept closed to representatives of the working class and the toiling people. However, the representatives of the collaborationist and monopolist bourgeoisie, which has supported for years the now disbanded Justice Party and the NAP, using them as its own tool, have been selected to the junta's consultative assembly. The junta administration claims that it has disbanded all political parties in a bid to remedy the political crisis that brought the opeation of 12 September 1980. However, the basic condition for the total elimination of the political crisis is the establishment of a genuine democratic atmosphere and the restoration of all the democratic rights and liberties of the working class and the toiling masses. Today, more than ever it is completely clear that it is out of the question to create such a democratic climate under the current conditions imposed by the junta administration, which makes concessions to the defenders of the fascist NAP, which closes the doors of the consultative assembly to the representatives of workers and toilers, which treats the Justice Party and the RPP in the same way, which grossly tramples upon the rights of workers and trade unions, and which intensifies its pressures and tortures on the progressive and patriotic forces.

The last decision by the junta administration closing down all political parties in Turkey should serve as a warning to those who believe in promises of a return to democracy and to those who had other unfounded hopes. Democracy is restored only through a struggle waged for its sake. As the TCP has always stated, the unity of action in a front of all national and democratic forces is the only power that can open the way to a return to democracy.

BILEN MESSAGE SENT TO WEST BERLIN COMMITTEE

TA181015 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Message by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen to the 61st TCP anniversary celebration committee in West Berlin 17 October -- read by announcer]

[Text] To the 61st Turkish Communist Party [TCP] anniversary celebration committee in West Berlin: Dear Comrades: On behalf of the TCP Central Committee, I greet all the participants to the meeting organized to mark the 61st anniversary of our party. The convening of such a meeting in West Berlin at a time when our country is experiencing such difficulties contributes greatly to the struggle being waged by our people for the sake of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The military junta which has been in power now for more than a year has not been able to solve any of the fundamental problems facing our country and our people. On the contrary, in accordance with the interests of imperialism and the collaborationist and monopolist bourgeoisie, it has imposed a reactionary military tyranny on our country and people. This resulted in the exacerbation of the difficulties.

It is clear that despite its efforts to hide the oppressions made through fascist methods on all the progressive and patriotic circles under the guise of struggling against terrorism, the junta administration has not been able to successfully curb terrorism. The latest developments in the trials of the NAP -- whose involvement in terrorism has been proved by numerous documents -- and the concessions made by the junta administration to the most reactionary pro-American circles, have exposed the junta's weakness in the struggle against those responsible for terrorism.

The junta administration has directed its main attack against the progressive and democratic forces, the working class and the toiling masses. Those supporting peace and democracy were detained and oppressed. Tens of thousands of persons have been and are still being subjected to barbaric tortures in prisons. Through such measures, the junta administration is disarming our country and our people in the face of new threats.

The present U.S. imperialists' policies of extreme armaments, increasing international strains and confrontation are threatening world peace. Efforts by the U.S. administration to achieve military supremacy is dragging our country to the brink of a nuclear war. As usual, the U.S. administration is trying to hide its preparations against peace and mankind behind the lies of a Soviet threat.

As pointed out by CPSU Secretary General Comrade Brezhnev, there is no task more important than preserving peace among the world peoples. This is true for the Turkish people as well. The U.S. imperialists are increasing tension in our region of the Middle East and eastern Mediterranean. They are intensifying their pressures and impositions on our country in a bid to use our soil more effectively as an aggressive base and springboard against the neighboring socialist countries and the Arab and Islamic world. They are exerting efforts to disrupt our relations with all the neighboring countries. The forces supporting the adventurist policies of U.S. imperialism extend their influence into the ranks of the junta administration. This situation in which all the basic democratic rights have been eliminated, all the democratic and peace-loving forces have been subject to grave pressures, confronts our country and our people with great danger.

Our people are against the war threat which is instigated by the imperialists and their collaborationists. They want peace, they want to live. They are supporting links of friendship and cooperation with all our neighboring countries. Our people are after jobs and a living. They support democracy. No one can impede the fight being waged for this purpose.

Despite the heavy losses it suffered as a result of the attacks of the rightist and reactionary junta administration, the TCP supports with all its might the struggle being waged by our people, taking its place among the first ranks. The TCP is still living on and fighting. As its past of 61 years has proved, the TCP is indestructible. The TCP, the Leninist party of the likes of Mustafa Suphi and Ethem Nejat [names of first founders of the TCP] has its place in the bosom of the working class and the mass of toilers. The TCP is an inseparable part of the international communist movement.

Those celebrating their victories over the TCP soon are being forced to deal again with out party and its militant ranks. They conclude: It seems we have not been able to eradicate the TCP. We will have to intensify our attack.

The plenum held by the TCP brought joy to our supporters and caused worries among our enemies, the party plenum served to further strengthen our party's ideological, political and organizational unity and the party's democratic centralization. It boasted the discipline among the party ranks. It is these powerful arms of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism that frighten the ruling classes. Attacks directed against the TCP only demonstrate the power of our party, the truth of its policies based on the unity of action of all the national and democratic forces in a front -- which is the only realistic way out of the deep crisis being experienced in our country.

Dear friends, since you are involved in the struggle being waged by our people, great and important tasks await you though you are thousands of kilometers away from your motherland. The struggle you are waging in West Berlin with the German peace-loving forces against the U.S. imperialists' efforts to deploy new death missiles in Western Europe and to manufacture the neutron bomb contributes to the struggle being waged by our people against U.S. imperialism -- their main enemy. Efforts being waged in favor of the constructive peace offers of the Soviet Union -- the main defender of peace -- are completely compatible with our country's interests. The self-sacrificing efforts you are exerting in solidarity with the Turkish people, who are suffering under the oppression of the junta administration, are contributing to the alienation of the military dictatorship in Turkey, and are serving to support the struggle of the forces fighting for the sake of democracy. The solidarity bridges established through your efforts between the Western European democratic and peaceful forces and the Turkish people are contributing to the struggle being waged for our country's bright future.

The fight being waged against the pressures and implementations of the junta administration -- which considers our workers employed abroad only as machines that provide foreign exchange for the country and which does not care for any of their problems -- is a part of the struggle you are waging in West Berlin against the West German monopolies and the multinational imperialist firms and in favor of the German working class.

The warm relationship we maintain with the German Communist Party [DKP] and the DKP's relentless and devoted struggle in favor of both German and guest workers contributes to the development of these activities. As in the past, the TCP's organizations abroad will continue to support you in your struggle. With our communist greetings.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General I. Bilen. [dated] 18 October 1981

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OFFICIALS, PRESS REACT TO REAGAN STATEMENT

Becker Remark

DW200923 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1650 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] This afternoon in Bonn, Government Spokesman Becker clarified the statements by President Reagan, based on papers supplied by the White House.

[Begin Becker recording] This clearly shows that the President was concerned by several things, for example, the need for the West to be capable of deterrence on all levels and the fact that unfortunately the Soviet Union -- unlike the United States -- believes that once started, nuclear war can be won. This is an approach which the Americans do not share. And finally, the U.S. President gave a hypothetical answer to a hypothetical question in this case as well. He began his answer by saying: Frankly, I don't know. [end recording]

CDU, SPD Spokesman

LD201242 Hamburg DPA in German 1049 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 20 Oct (DPA) -- The Christian Democrats have rejected the Social Democrats' criticisms of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statement on nuclear deterrence. CDU defense expert Willi Weiskirch said on Tuesday at his party's press office that the "well-nigh hysterical reactions" which Reagan's statement produced among SPD politicians allows one to see the level of uncertainty currently plaguing their defense policy. The form of the NATO deterrent strategy, which consists of a "flexible defense reaction," has been in force since 1967 and has never "given rise to such farfetched speculations and fictions" as are being stirred up against Reagan in the SPD now.

For the SPD, Hermann Scheer said that Reagan has "given notice of the end of present NATO doctrines." The U.S. President has "canceled" the U.S. nuclear deterrent strategy for Europe with his remarks. The remarks make it clear "that we are already living in a situation in which Europeans -- and in this instance, above all the Germans -- can be made to bear virtually all the risk of war." Scheer stressed that a German right of veto on the use of American nuclear weapons from German soil must be demanded. Plans for the establishment of a defense structure in Europe must be pushed through, plans that would make it possible to renounce the use of tactical nuclear arms.

U.S. security adviser Richard Allen told DPA that the United States is still following the NATO doctrine of flexible deterrence. Reagan's hypothetical answer to a hypothetical question about the possibility of a limited nuclear exchange with nuclear field weapons could in no way be construed to mean that the President is counting on a limited nuclear war.

FDP's Moellemann

DW201129 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1215 GMT 19 Oct 81

["Excerpts" from reporter Kroenig interview with FDP Bundestag Deputy Juergen Moellemann; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Moellemann] I think it is quite normal for such a disputed issue as nuclear strategy to be repeatedly debated over and over again and for one to examine whether the current strategy corresponds to our security interests -- the security interests of the Western alliance as a whole and of the Europeans belonging to the alliance.

I think it is also normal for such statements, as that made by President Reagan, to touch off controversy. Making the statement that a possible reaction to an attack from the East could be limited to the European area of the conflict is not wise. On the other hand, however, the statement takes the simple fact into consideration that no one -- either in Europe or America -- necessarily plans to respond to every very limited attack with the full destructive force of all existing nuclear weapons. That would be irrational.

[Question] But an increasing number of things indicate that the Americans are tailoring their strategy in such a way -- at the moment with the planned NATO counterarmament in medium-range missiles -- so as to become directly involved in case of nuclear war as late as possible, if at all.

[Answer] I consider that a possible interpretation which has arisen in the critical debate. After the discussions of the NATO meeting in Munich, however, the other variant seems more convincing to me, namely, that deterrence, the prevention of war, must be made so plausible -- and this takes precedence over everything -- that a potential aggressor, and there is just one, would consider it not worthwhile to start a conflict at all.

[Question] The possible interpretation that the Americans are trying to detach themselves after all must complicate it for you, an FDP advocate of NATO's dual decision, as well as for the coalition to support the decision. Criticism of counterarmament is becoming stronger again. Or don't you think so?

[Answer] I believe that the debate will continue as before. You cannot dream up a simple and sound world. Nuclear strategy is very complicated and we have not succeeded so far in making it plausible to the general public. I would like to repeat the following: I consider it very dangerous that the demand has arisen in this sometimes wild discussion, such as voiced by Heinz Oskar Vetter or Mrs Ranke-Heinemann -- which I really consider dangerous in the true sense of the word -- namely, the demand to prohibit and ban all nuclear arms. That would mean returning to the strategy of waging war. You may think what you want about nuclear arms. They are truly the most destructive weapons we have. But I believe that they really are the reason we have not had a war in Europe while many wars recently have been fought throughout the world. I think we must have very, very intensive discussions on this subject and we must do some enlightenment work.

[Question] And yet, do you wish that Reagan had not said what he did?

[Answer] Not discussing the thinkable is a poor way out in the long run. We must rationally handle such discussions.

Newspaper Comments

DW200957 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 20 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Discussing the strategic contemplations by the U.S. President Reagan concerning nuclear warfare, the KONSTNAZ SUEDKURIER writes: Fear may be a poor adviser. Yet, fear is human. Consequently, the debate on nuclear arms in Europe, which has been in progress for several months now in the Western part of the divided continent, has been characterized not least of all by the concern that the catastrophe of an all-destructive war may erupt wihout the people on this continent even being asked.

The partially encouraging and partially shocking method of simplifying problems in a rough-hewn manner that has become fashionable under Reagan does not always create clarity. In talking with American chief editors, the President has not said anything new or monstrous about a potential exchange of strikes without the direct involvement of the two superpowers. Yet he did this in such a way as to again provide new stimulus for the concern about the annihilation of the old continent. This was caused by thoughtlessness rather than by premeditation.

The Hanover ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG says: The excitement over the latest statements by the U.S. President about the possibility of localized nuclear war can be explained only by the hectic feelings in the current discussion on so-called counterarmament. In truth, Ronald Reagan did not say anything new. Under no circumstances should his words be construed to mean that the U.S. Government is cheerfully settling down to wait for a European nuclear war from which the United States itself would be spared. The critics of counter-armament once again consider it the duty of the Americans to put the big cities in the United States at immediate risk in the event of war. NATO, however, has long ceased to adhere to this mad idea -- especially because such a strategy would elicit little credibility.

Essen's NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG draws attention to the following point: Neither the Young Union of the CDU nor some leftwing initiative groups have given the greatest impetus to the peace movement recently. U.S. President Reagan himself has taken care of that. His remarks about a localized exchange of nuclear strikes were bound to elicit the greatest concern in Europe even if he put it differently than has been reported. The rapid clarification was urgently necessary. It is a fact that Reagan did not utter a single word about Europe, but he seems to be convinced that both superpowers will not immediately destroy each other by pushing the button in the event nuclear weapons are used on a regional level.

GENSCHER LEAVES FOR NORTH-SOUTH SUMMIT

LD201810 Hamburg DPA in German 1710 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 20 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today left for the North-South summit conference in Cancun, Mexico. As vice chancellor, he is sitting in for Chancellor Helmut Schmidt who has to take things easy after his operation. Rainer Offergeld, minister for economic cooperation, is a member of the German delegation.

SPD CHAIRMAN BRANDT VIEWS CANCUN MEETING

LD201800 Hamburg DPA in German 1521 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 20 Oct (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, president of the Independent North-South Commission, is confident that the forthcoming North-South summit meeting in Cancun, Mexico, can generate some positive impetus to improve the plight of developing countries. "I don't think that it is bound to be a flop," he told DPA in Bonn today.

He said Cancun would be a success if the proposed UN talks on North-South problems could start early next year. "The way I see it is that Cancun will give a green light in some ways," he said, 2 days before the summit meeting of 22 industrial and developing countries. "I would be very surprised if the Americans do not come around to the view that this process must be started."

He mentioned three points by which to judge Cancun:

-- A signal for the start of the global talks on raw materials, energy, trade, development, currencies and finance;

-- Agreement to set up an institution in conjunction with the World Bank to finance energy projects in the poorest of the developing countries;

-- An agreed strategy to fight hunger, above all by increased farm production in the Third World.

Brandt was guardedly positive that Washington would take part in the international efforts to bridge the gulf between poor and rich countries in spite of U.S. demands for greater exertions by the Third World and increased private development aid. He sees signs of development in American policy on the North-South issue. Without the Cancun summit, some policies would have been set differently in Washington. One could even say that President Ronald Reagan's advisers, who initially advised him not to attend, have had to "learn" something. "Even the world's most powerful state cannot entirely ignore the advice offered by others," he said. He was alluding to the fact that the heads of state of Mexico and Canada had persuaded the U.S. President to go to Cancun. Even in terms of atmosphere it was important for Reagan to meet a dozen or so important people from the Third World.

"I do not expect that Mrs Gandhi and others will convert President Reagan concerning his basic conservative convictions," Brandt said. "But the question, surely, is how to do things sensibly in the world of conservatives and others so that they will benefit not only the poor devils of this world but also -- if all goes well -- help the developed countries in an economic situation which is not becoming any easier."

Brandt dismissed claims by the Soviet Union and other East bloc states that the Western countries, as the former colonial powers, are solely responsible for the plight of the Third World and that the socialist countries need do nothing. "That is an old claim which is being accepted less and less in the developing countries." Leonid Brezhnev had told him recently that the Soviet Union is considering how it can "associate itself with this process."

Brandt is against setting up a new UN body in connection with the proposed global talks. "I think that we must scrutinize existing bodies more critically and see where they can be tightened up instead of adding new institutions." But he is in favor of increasing participation in the IMF, the World Bank, and GATT and of those states which are becoming more important in terms of their development. The discussion of structural changes in these bodies, in which the industrial nations predominate, should be concerned with reforms and not with destroying them.

In his view, there will be no unanimous recommendation in Cancun to fulfill the old UN target of a finance transfer equal to 0.7 percent of the gross national product to the Third World by 1985. The economic prospects are too unfavorable for that. But he would not abandon the principle. "We cannot adopt a defeatist attitude from the outset."

Asked why he, as the president of the Independent North-South Commission and real architect of the summit meeting was not going to Cancun, Brandt replied: "Simply because I am not a head of government."

MAUROY REVIEWS DEFENSE POLICY IN ADDRESS

PM191047 Paris DEFENSE NATIONALE in French Oct 81 pp 15-28

[Apparent text of Premier Pierre Mauroy speech at 14 September opening of the 34th session of the Institute of National Defense Higher Studies: "Coherence of a Defense Policy"]

[Text] It is traditional for the premier to initiate your work by outlining to you the avenues of the country's defense policy. Indeed, the head of government, as "the official responsible for national defense," under the terms of the 7 January 1959 order exercises "the general and military control of defense under the supreme authority of the president of the republic, the chief of the armed forces." The profound changes which have occurred in the country's political balance and the chance circumstances of your agenda mean that my presence among you is apparently generating some curiosity.

You yourselves and many others outside this auditorium are awaiting explanations, and legitimately so. It so happens that your session is taking place before the government debates have been held. You can readily understand that it is not for me to anticipate here our forthcoming decisions.

But rest assured the government has a precise idea of its defense policy. For over 10 years now we have been conducting in-depth thought in this field thanks in particular, need I stress it, to the work inspired by Charles Hernu, now minister of defense, whom I am pleased to salute. The Institute of National Defense Higher Studies has already made a great contribution to this thought. It must continue to do so. Your institute is one of those rare and privileged places where all the nation's components can meet to discuss calmly the requirements and restrictions of our joint security.

Allow the first head of a leftwing government under the Fifth Republic to remind you that while the need for such an institution was demonstrated as far back as 1931 by Admiral Castex, it was Leon Blum who, in 1936, created the "College of National Defense Higher Studies," whose heirs you are. And even then the head of the Popular Front government explained that the objective which was being pursued was to create "a unity of feeling, thought and doctrine" among all the students.

I know that under the wing of Admiral de Castelbajac you will keep up this now long-standing tradition and that at the end of your session you will report to me the fruit of your thought, which I hope will be rich, original and therefore productive.

To help you in your undertaking I should like rapidly to outline the framework within which your research should be placed. For a government, defense, like threat, is comprehensive and cannot be studied from the military viewpoint alone. Before even talking strategy, before even talking armaments, we must know whether a defense consciousness exists within the national community. For this consciousness to manifest itself, the idea of community must be experienced by the country as a whole. A divided country is a weak country. For the French to assume active control of their security, they must feel safeguarded, protected by belonging to the nation. Let's take the example of unemployment. Who can fail to see, if only through the example of certain neighboring countries, the pernicious effect it has on our social structures? It tends to make them disintegrate.

On the one hand, we are witnessing the gradual alienation of a number of young people who, feeling excluded from the national community, tend to rebel against it and to drift into delinquency. On the other hand, we can see the expansion of the mass of people on public assistance who passive resign themselves to the status of second-class citizens.

Bearing this in mind, what can defense consciousness mean for the former or the latter? The government's policy, centered simultaneously on economic revival and a new division of labor, is aimed at making good the faults thus created. For, before being able to require citizens to assume their responsibilities to society, society must guarantee their rights and primarily their right to work.

Thinking about the draft, its content and duration, must be pursued and deepened in particular by combining these factors. Apart from the fact that our nuclear deterrent force cannot be the only guarantee of our defense and that our three traditional branches of the armed forces should have adequate personnel, a well-trained and well-equipped draft is an expression of national solidarity. It is through the draft that the cohesion of the French people, essential to our defense policy's effectiveness, can and must be manifested.

Apart from temporary phenomena which prevent us from reducing the duration of military service in the immediate future, there is an abiding need to improve its efficiency. This period, during which each citizen fulfills what is indeed a duty but above all exercises his right to learn the profession of a soldier, should be equivalent to real training. And since it is a case of a right accorded to every citizen, there is no reason why women should be excluded in the name of historical tradition. We should therefore encourage voluntary service for women.

A more intense military service with a truly operational nature would make it possible to pose dynamically the problem of territorial defense through genuinely popular mobilization.

The second factor a government has to take into account when we are speaking of defense is the functioning of our production apparatus. The country's independence depends first on the strength of its energy and raw material resources. Within a context of international crisis, France has seen its positions weaken in these various fields. There too, the Government's policy is aimed at implementing the essential rectification, in particular by relying on an enlarged public sector, by gaining control of financial fluctuations through the nationalization of credit, and by authorizing particularly substantial budgetary expenditure for civilian research.

Regarding energy, without prejudicing the results of the forthcoming parliamentary debate, I can state that the government is resolved to pursue a policy based on three main ideas:

-- Accelerating energy saving, which offers the dual advantage of saving our foreign currency and creating jobs, particularly at the level of small and medium industries;

-- Exploiting national resources to the maximum, whether it is a case, for instance of reexamining the position of coal basins or putting French forest tracts to use;

-- Pursuing a program of nuclear power engineering, with all the necessary safety guarantees.

These features are not peculiar to France alone, it is true. The crisis affects the entire Western world and is striking our European partners in particular. It is therefore the entire geopolitical zone to which we belong which has been weakened. For any decline of an EEC nation leads to a reduction of the strength of the whole. That is why an effort must be made at the European level for reorganization and solidarity.

Indeed, it is striking to note that the problems are being raised in a similar manner in each of our countries, irrespective of sociopolitical peculiarities. The same obstacles arise in Europe to confront the formation of a common social area, advocated by President Francois Mitterrand, and also of a military defense area. Moreover, the fabric of our alliance threatens to be stretched to the breaking point as soon as a particular partner puts itself in a position of waging a veritable economic war against us.

However, France intends to remain faithful to its allies, among which the United States holds a prominent place. The government is fully aware of the fundamental contribution which the American deterrent makes to the balance of forces. But how can anybody fail to see that this American deterrent is intended to protect the United States, obviously, the Western camp of course, and naturally, not just France. But I nearly said not primarily France.

Although France has voluntarily withdrawn from the integrated military organization, it regards the Atlantic alliance not only as a collective security organization but above all as a human community of which it is part and in which it adopts a policy which respects its own spirit. We are committed to it, but it should one day be possible to adapt the content of the treaty to the new historical context. Similarly France accepts all the treaties which gave rise to the Western European union. Moreover, it is this loyalty which leads it to promote the building of Europe with a view to joint economic recovery, to reducing inequalities and to loyal cooperation with the developing countries.

France is not forgetting the ties it has established overseas, particularly in Africa, whose strength is demonstrated whatever the ups and downs of history. For the sake of this heritage our country must have a dynamic role in the industrialized countries with the nonindustrialized countries. It must make particular efforts to ensure that North-South relations, on which mankind's future depends, are not constantly endangered by the East-West debate.

We reject a bipolar view of the world. It is only by increasing the number of decision-making centers that the necessary developments can take place, that Europe can regain its autonomy and that the Third World can gain real independence. It is this analysis which leads us, in particular, to forcefully assert people's right to self-determination. This is what leads us to oppose foreign interference, be it in Africa or Latin America, in Poland or in Afghanistan. Finally it is this which will always make us ardent defenders of human rights.

It is because we are convinced that underdevelopment and nuclear proliferation are the most serious dangers threatening our planet that we strongly advocate a limitation and a simultaneous and negotiated reduction of armaments. But such negotiations are only possible, especially within the European area, only if a balance of forces first exists. If that balance is disrupted, which is now the case, it must be restored, as the president stated, before fundamental issues can be discussed.

As you see, France's policy is in no way neutralist. Even if we wanted it to be, the country's geographical situation alone would prevent it. Furthermore our level of development makes any isolation impracticable. We must draw the appropriate conclusions from this, especially when we examine the defense of our borders and their approaches. An attack on France does not start [only] when an enemy enters national territory.

France, mindful of the threats emerging in a world which is unstable and is unfortunately turning its back increasingly often on the rules with which the international community has been equipped, faithful to its alliances and conscious of its place in the European area, intends to maintain autonomy in its choices and decisions in the military sphere — that last resort of external relations. Nuclear deterrence provides the means for this autonomy of decision.

General de Gaulle was able to follow an independent military policy which led to France withdrawing from NATO's integrated military organization because he chose to give the country nuclear weapons. It is true that research in this sphere had been started well before General de Gaulle's arrival in power.

The Government adopts this option fully.

Moreover, the country's military equipment leaves it no alternative.

Since it was forced to seek an independent military defense, our country established a nuclear capability for which it is not indebted to anybody. That gives it a specific role in the world and particularly in Europe.

In keeping with their own strategies, the United States and the Soviet Union have equipped themselves with a panoply of military tools whose asymmetry stems from the different concepts on which those states are based. The development of these arsenals led to a situation characterized by the fact that official bodies, and important ones at that, publicly doubt that the United State has maintained its supremacy. However, a balance of forces is at the least vital to prevent war, and better still to organize peace.

In this context, the aim of the French deterrent force remains that of discouraging an adversary from launching an attack on our vital interests and, primarily on our national territory. An armed attack against France's sovereignty is, in fact, the most serious threat against which the nation must be guarded. The aim is to preserve national independence, in other words the ability to make political and diplomatic choices in complete freedom. The potential aggressor must clearly perceive that his action will bring a response causing him human losses and material damage out of all proportion to what he can hope to gain from his initiative.

From this viewpoint, war is the failure of deterrence.

The French strategy thus remains that of the deterrence of the strong by the weak, in other words a strategy which is bound to be a countercity strategy. Its principle lies in the potential to inflict, even on a more powerful aggressor, damage considered greater than the stake represented for him by the country's vital interests. This has been made possible by what is called the equalizing power of the atom. But this deterrent must also be credible, in other words primarily motivated by an unshakable political will based on a clear and affirmed doctrine and on the existence of means great enough to make the adversary take account of them to the extent of abandoning his attack.

However, a strategy is not immutable and must be adapted to the development of threats and of technologies. It is certainly out of the question for France to follow the U.S. example and adopt a deterrent strategy comprising a varied and complete range of responses which could be adapted to the different possible levels of attack according to the situation. This strategy, which is probably suited to American potential and interests in Europe, provides for implementing a whole range of actions corresponding to the degrees of violence in the attack. The objective is to restore deterrence at a chosen level, by discouraging the adversary from taking a further step in this escalation of violence by the threat of a more damaging response. According to this concept, Europe could very well be regarded by the United States as merely a rung on the ladder of violence and not as one of the supreme ends of its defense. This is an unacceptable possibility for the French. It is a possibility which should make the Europeans consider the prospect of a political entity with an autonomous defense system.

This American strategy presupposes an adequate panoply of weapons, which is completely impossible for France, given the potential developed by the two superpowers. Moreover, this strategy is officially and radically rejected by the Soviets. The United States is thus trying to impose it on the USSR, but the level attained by that country's military potential makes this operation increasingly difficult.

The Warsaw Pact forces have a quantitative superiority over the Atlantic alliance forces. This superiority has increased further since the Soviet's developed the SS20 missile -- a weapon which specifically threatens Europe. It has a destabilizing effect and consequently justifies the existence of an autonomous French deterrent force.

This constant development of nuclear arms compels France to constantly update its own potential.

At present our strategic nuclear forces are based on three complementary components:

The Mirage-4, whose maneuverability gives the Government the potential for making gestures in crisis management;

The surface-to-surface missiles on the Plateau D'Albion, which, by virtue of their characteristics and their siting on national territory, make it necessary for an enemy, in order to destroy them, to launch a large-scale attack which cannot remain "anonymous";

The missile-carrying nuclear submarines which, by virtue of their invulnerability at sea and the permanence of the threat they represent, come what may, constitute a second strike capacity which safeguards national territory.

It is within this total framework that the decision to build a seventh missile-carrying nuclear submarine has been studied. Thus France will be able to keep three invulnerable submarines at sea in constant readiness, in any circumstances, to fire their 48 warheads. This capacity will be augmented still further when the M-4 warhead missile comes into service in 1985.

With the current state of technology and that foreseeable in the year 2000, the nuclear submarine remains a decisive component in our defense system. It is, in effect, invulnerable, since it is undetectable deep under the sea. The increased range of the delivery vehicles coming into service in 1985 will strengthen this invulnerability still further by increasing the possible surface area of patrol zones.

If the strategic ocean force thus forms the backbone of the French deterrent, it is by no means its only aspect. Indeed, concern for diversification is a response to the threat of a technological breakthrough, which is always possible. That is why it is also necessary to complete the modernization effort on the Plateau d'Albion missiles and even on certain Mirage 4 planes, which will receive the medium-range air-to-surface missile. Thus it is still necessary to pursue our efforts to adapt to technical progress. In this respect another component could be brought into service as a replacement for the Mirage 4, the first of which began to fly in 1959.

Despite constant adaptations and modernization, the strategic nuclear deterrent could prove insufficient in itself, or could be circumvented. To guard against this eventuality, the strategic nuclear forces are supplemented by conventional forces, bolstered by tactical nuclear weapons.

Tactical nuclear arms are intended to restore deterrence at the strategic level. Their use would indicate the determination of the president to go to extremes and to resort, should the need arise, to antipersonnel nuclear arms.

So it is not a question of using tactical nuclear arms to win a battle, but of using them to brandish, in a credible fashion, the strategic nuclear threat, should an armed conflict be unleashed in spite of everything by the aggressor in the European theater. The presence of these arms within our conventional forces also compels the enemy to adopt dispersed dispositions for nuclear security, which lessen his offensive capacity.

The ground forces have been equipped with the Pluton for 7 years, and a successor will soon have to be found. The Navy, with its shipboard Super-Etendards, and the Air Force, with its Jaguars and soon its Mirage 2000's armed with the medium-range air-to-surface missile, also have a tactical nuclear capacity.

As with our strategic forces, it is necessary to keep up with technical progress by periodically adapting and modernizing the delivery vehicles and weapons of our tactical nuclear armory. The United States has just decided to arm itself with the enhanced radiation weapon, known as the neutron bomb.

And the Soviet Union judging from its statements, is quite capable of producing similar arms. These facts should put us on our guard.

Neutron weapons are tactical nuclear weapons like the others. So they carry a threat of use on a battlefield which could extend to Western Europe. As far as we are concerned, it would be irrational to refuse a priori to acquire a weapon which could add to our deterrent potential. This capacity must be deepened. That is why the government has decided to pursue studies in this sphere.

The commitments arising from the 1948 Brussels treaty, as well as our membership in the Atlantic alliance and the impossibility of dissociating ourselves from our immediate neighbors, also explain our military presence on German soil. This aspect of our military threat that France has to parry is multifaceted. It is the ransom for our desire for peace.

The French Republic will never take the initiative in a conflict -- an initiative which belongs by definition to the aggressor, as do the means of attack. This implies that we must take several hypotheses into account. To refuse to allow ourselves the means of reacting to a possible aggression by land would be to make people doubt our determination to defend ourselves and therefore our deterrance strategy.

Outside the national territory and even outside the European theater, apart from international commitments which it is imperative to maintain, France's vital interests also consist in ensuring the reliability of supplies and in being capable of guaranteeing the safety of French nationals overseas, so it is essential to maintain a three-fold external operation capability, ground, airborne and of course naval.

This military element also has a deterrent role in contributing to the defense of our independence. The growth of the military potential of all nations, including those of the Third World, is prompting us to reexamine the type of forces which should be assigned to such operations. These forces must be really comprehensive in order to prevent our troops from being confronted by a better equipped enemy. The armament policy which proves necessary must be programmed, if only because of the time lag between conception and implementation of an arms system. This programming must be incorporated in the 2-year interim plan, then in the 5-year plan now being elaborated.

There are two possible roads for France: either to buy its armaments and accept a situation of dependence or make its arms -- probably in cooperation with allies -- and thus ensure its independence. But independence is expensive, especially for a medium-sized power. So it is necessary to make judicious choices in our armaments. We cannot make mistakes because we cannot compensate for them as a superpower would. Moreover, the armaments industries must be made profitable.

Certainly France has no role as an arms merchant. But France cannot abandon exports of military equipment, for the sake of the nation itself of course, and also for the sake of its partners, since France allows them to increase their margin of independence by preventing them from having to turn to one of the two superpowers, with all the consequences which this kind of connection entails. The prosperity of our arms industry is the result primarily, let us not forget, of its independence.

Against this background the government has nevertheless decided, scrupulously respecting contracts which have been signed, not to supply military equipment to countries which practice discrimination contrary to the most elementary human rights.

Within the framework of this review of our defense, there are still many other points to deal with, primarily all those concerned directly with personnel. But the defense minister will soon have the opportunity to speak to you on the government's behalf. I do not, however, want to end without saying something by way of introduction about civil defense. It is in fact an important element in the necessary development of the defense consciousness which I mentioned just now.

Within the dialectic of deterrence, we would have to take the initiative of a nuclear response against an enemy threatening France's vital interests, who might himself retaliate with nuclear weapons. France may also be the target of a surprise nuclear attack. The very short duration of a missile's flight and the effects of nuclear weapons make it impossible to protect civilian populations with complete efficiency. Nevertheless, information and protective measures should make it possible to limit the damage.

How can one refuse the French population the right to be informed on this subject? It is thus essential to devise a large-scale organization entrusted with training the population in preventative and remedial measures which would considerably reduce losses in the event of a nuclear attack. Apart from the fact that such an organization would increase our deterrence by indicating a very real awareness of the nuclear risk run by populations, it could be useful in peacetime by helping combat accidents or natural disasters.

Allow me to end this outline of government policy by reminding you of the terms of the 1959 order, to which I referred at the beginning of this speech. It states that "the object of defense is to ensure the security and integrity of the territory, as well as the lives of the population, at all times, under all circumstances and against all forms of aggression." These words assume a full and complete significance because dangers no longer result solely from the threat of a brutal invasion.

I am indeed the prime minister of change, but there is at least one point on which permanence is indispensable: the imperatives of defense.

It is the armed forces' role to face certain types of threats while being broadly subjected to a series of constraints inherent in the international and national situations. Aggression nowadays displays a multifaceted and complex character in which all factors overlap. Thus defense can only be comprehensive, which is very much in line with the demands of the present age, and even more so with the context of crisis in which we are currently living.

Defense aims to protect the entire nation and thus comprises several facets, all consistent with one another whatever the gravity of the threat. This necessary coherence is an obvious essential fact but has not always been clearly perceived, in the recent past as in the present. Our first objective is thus to reestablish it.

The country's defense and security constitute imperatives which transcend political options. They force themselves on all governments, particularly on that which I have the honor to lead.

Indeed, in a world where threats are worldwide, defense does not fall to the military alone, but its role remains irreplaceable. For all that, the president and the government know that they can rely on the armed forces, whether regular personnel or draftees. They express their trust in them.

They also know they can rely on defense consciousness of the French economic and administrative officials who succeed each other each year in your institute. They want this to be an example to the whole country and they want our fellow citizens to take charge of their defense problems.

Indeed, in the troubled world in which we live, they sometimes have occasion to question and doubt. I would like them to be aware that, whereas in the past for France, organizing its defense meant preparing for a war in order to win it, now, improving our defense means averting war and giving ourselves further reasons for believing in peace.

INDIAN DELEGATION TO DISCUSS MIRAGE PURCHASE

NC201620 Paris AFP in English 1317 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 20 Oct (AFP) -- A top-level Indian military delegation arrived here today to discuss the possible purchase by India of 150 French Mirage 2000 jet fighters, informed sources said.

The arrival of the delegation coincided with preparations here for an official visit by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi next month.

The military delegation includes Indian Defence Secretary P.K. Kaul and Air Force Chief of Staff General Dalga Singh, whose talks here follow an official visit to India last August by French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

French arms deliveries to India have been held up and the two sides have not finalised the type of armaments with which the Mirages would be equipped, the sources said. Under the terms of the proposed sale, worth $2 billion, France would deliver 50 Mirages to India. Another 40 would be assembled in India and some 60 more would be completely constructed there, the sources said.

According to reports in Pakistan, as well as shopping for aircraft, India is also interested in buying a nuclear-powered submarine.

MITTERRAND CONGRATULATES GREECE'S PAPANDREOU

NC201841 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] As expected, French President Mitterrand, who is away from Paris on a visit to the United States and Mexico, late last night sent via Paris the following message congratulating Andreas Papandreou:

I am informed with joy about your victory in the parliamentary elections. I personally congratulate you as well as all your friends. Please accept my wishes to the Greek people and I assure you of the firmness of my friendly feelings.

ITALY, JAPAN HOPE TO IMPROVE TRADE IMBALANCE

LD201424 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2300 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The Japanese economic delegation visiting Italy was received by the president of the Council of Ministers, Spadolini.

A communique says that, during a cordial meeting, it was stressed that the considerable imbalance in commerical relations between Italy and Japan represents an obstacle to the further development of trade. Greater cooperation is hoped for in order to identify acceptable solutions for a balanced development of relations between the two countries.

Meetings Held

AU201330 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 20 Oct (ANSA) -- A high-powered delegation of Japanese businessmen meets with Italian Industry Minister Giovanni Marcora here later today as the mission from the Far Eastern state continues its consultations with the Italian leaders on ways and means of improving Italo-Japanese industrial cooperation and righting Italy's trade deficit with Japan.

Yesterday, the mission, whose visit to Italy is only one stage in a European tour designed to improve the climate between Japanese and European businessmen, saw the other Italian ministers directly or indirectly responsible for industrial matters.

Apart from head-of-state Sandro Pertini and Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, the Japanese businessmen's schedule included Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria, and Minister for Public Sector Industry Gianni de Michelis. The Japanese mission is led by the president of the Asian state's industrialists federation, Yoshihiro Inayama and includes Nissan President Katsuji Hawamata, President Toshio Nakamura of the Mitsubishi Bank, President Yoshizo Ikeda of the Mitsui Corporation, and the president of the Industrial Bank of Japan, Isao Masamune.

Authoritative sources said that a leitmotif of the talks was Italian insistence that the growing trade surplus in Japan's favor is an obstacle to further expansion of two-way trade. In particular, so the sources reported, Spadolini voiced Italian interest in greater access for Italian products to the Japanese market, particularly in the area of investment and instrumental goods.

De Michelis added that the Japanese market seems particularly impervious to imported goods of these kinds and made it clear that Italo-Japanese trade should be brought back into balance.

Flanked by the heads of Italy's major public sector holding companies, De Michelis also noted the deterioration in Italy's trade account with Japan and underscored what he described as Japanese protectionism against the free exchange of products. But, offsetting this stance, he underscored the cooperation existing between Japanese companies and Italy's public sector, pointing in particular to the recent agreement between Nissan, the Japanese auto maker, and Italy's state-owned auto firm, Alfa Romeo.

With Foreign Trade Minister Capria, who promised he would visit Japan "as soon as possible," the industrialists extended their discussions to technological cooperation, joint research, and cooperation on third markets. Capria, who said this was a trend common to all European industry, told reporters that these new forms of cooperation were expected to mean a "smaller, but above all more harmonious and plannable penetration of Japanese products into European markets, and a greater presence of Italian exports on the Japanese market."

The Japanese mission ends its visit to Italy tomorrow.

PS DECIDES TO END FRS ELECTORAL ALLIANCE

PM191421 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Oct 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Republican and Socialist Front Terminated by PS Decision"]

[Excerpts] The Republican and Socialist Front [FRS] ceased to exist yesterday as a result of a decision by the Socialist Party [PS]. Thus relations among the PS, the Independent Social Democratic Association [ASDI] and the Union of the Left for Socialist Democracy [UEDS] will henceforth be solely bilateral and in practice will exist only at the parliamentary level.

This situation stems from a motion approved by the PS political committee and put forward by Secretary General Mario Soares himself, which, after several considerations, concludes by asserting that no "grounds for the continued existence of the FRS coordinating committee" currently remain.

The motion, which was approved by 27 votes in favor with 9 against, states that although the cooperation among the forces which comprised the FRS has had some positive aspects at the parliamentary level, in the other spheres of public life the results are negative, specifically, "the course imparted by the ASDI and the UEDS to the Loures campaign, in a clearly anti-PS style" and the improper use of the initials FRS in the same campaign in "violation of the agreement whereby the front itself was set up."

Expressing the viewpoint that "the FRS has not succeeded in becoming and is not an overall political blueprint," the motion states that therefore the front "cannot be a vehicle for the PS to run in the next elections," although "its spirit will be respected by the PS, until the end of the legislative term in everything concerning parliamentary activity, and in particular the revision of the constitution."

The PS political committee resolution emphasizes next that "the rationale of the political system's functioning requires that the Socialists units in a party which is strong and soundly established among the working classes and not in scattered groupings without roots among the people," and so the PS will adopt as its strategic course the fielding of its own candidates in the next elections, outside the framework of any kind of front or alliance and without prejudice to the inclusion of independents in its lists.

However, despite the Socialists' current stance on the FRS they will strive "to carry out in full what is laid down in the document 'Fundamental Principles of the Revision of the Constitution,' which is an annex to the agreement setting up the front, within the framework of bilateral relations with the ASDI and UEDS parliamentary groups."

Last, the motion states that "the PS will firmly combat each and every political action aimed at exploiting the initials FRS for party projects detrimental to the interests of democratic socialism."

Lopes Cardoso Comments on Decision

In the meantime, on behalf of the UEDS Lopes Cardoso read out to the news media a communique in which that organization "deeply regrets the decision announced by the PS leadership in practice to denounce unilaterally the agreements setting up the FRS, and the way in which, with complete contempt for the most elementary principles of political ethics, it made and announced that decision without prior discussion with or even informing its partners."

Next the UEDS asserts that the manner in which the PS refers to the revision of the constitution suggests that the stance now adopted is the first step toward the PS being left free to revise the constitution of the republic with the Democratic Alliance. It also adds that in any event the "UEDS continues to assert its commitment to the FRS, certain that sooner or later it will be possible to build on the basis of its blueprint a real alternative to the Democratic Alliance."

ASDI Expresses Bewilderment

In addition, the ASDI issued a communique from its national council, which met yesterday, in which it expresses its bewilderment and surprise at the decision of the PS to terminate "unilaterally the FRS coordinating committee" in a political situation in which "the affirmation of a coherent and united alternative appears urgent."

The communique later states that the ASDI has never conducted any anti-PS campaign, specifically in Loures, accusing the PS of being the organization which prevented the submissions of an FRS list in the local elections in that municipality.

Despite the decision by the Socialists, the ASDI asserts, however, that it will cooperate with the PS and the UEDS in the parliamentary sphere, and specifically in the revision of the constitution.

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LISBON

LD202110 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] A high-level five-member Chinese military delegation, led by the commander of the armed forces in Beijing, arrived today in Lisbon for a 12-day visit to Portugal at the invitation of Gen Melo Egidio, chief of Portuguese armed forces' general staff.

The leader of the delegation said on arrival at Portela Airport that it was a great honor for him to head the first Chinese military delegation to visit Portugal.

BRIEFS

CYPRIOT ENVOY ACCREDITED -- Cypriot Ambassador to France Mikhailidhis presented his credentials to President Eanes, as the Cypriot ambassador to Portugal resident in Paris. After the ceremony, Mikhailidhis had a private meeting with General Eanes during which the Portuguese leader assured the ambassador that his country supports the struggle of the Cypriot people for a just solution to their problem. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 18 Oct 81 NC]

NEW ENVOY TO SWEDEN -- Portugal's new ambassador in Stockholm, Dr Joaquim Renato Correia Pinto Soares, has presented his credentials to King Karl Gustav of Sweden during a ceremony of great pomp and magnificence. [Excerpt] [Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Oct 81 PM]

NORWAY

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER DISUCSSES NATO, EEC

PM201141 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Oct 81 p 3

[Eivind G. Carlsen interview with Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray: "Our Freedom Rests on NATO"]

[Text] Cooperation within NATO ensures Norway's freedom and peace. We cannot allow the balance of power in Europe to continue to shift in the Soviet Union's favor. These were two of the main points incoming Foreign Minister Svenn Stray made to AFTENPOSTEN. Stray gave indications of a more active Norwegian attitude toward the EEC -- and thinks that Norway can act as a bridge in NATO between the United States and the European allies. "Preserving broad national agreement around Norwegian foreign policy will be an extremely important task," Svenn Stray said. When the new government takes over, 59-year-old Svenn Stray will be foreign minister. He held the same post in 1970-71. As Kaare Willoch's closest colleague he will now be playing a central and more active political role, after 8 years as deputy speaker in the Storting. The change accords with his own wishes.

[Question] When you resume the post of foreign minister, is there anything you would like to pick up again from 1970-71?

[Answer] At that time Norwegian membership in the EEC was the main issue. It is no longer on the agenda. But in the years to come we will be kept very busy seeing how Norway can best be assured close contact and cooperation with all the community's bodies. My impression is that all the political movements in Norway understand the importance of this. Our security policy, such as it has been throughout the postwar period, is the most important part of our foreign policy. As long as cooperation within NATO between the democratic states on both sides of the Atlantic functions as well as possible, our freedom and peace are assured. Within the alliance Norway is in a position to build a bridge between U.S. and European viewpoints. I have personally always perceived this role as a major obligation.

[Question] What other priorities will you give to NATO, and to relations with the EEC and with the Nordic countries, to name but a few of the main areas of Norwegian foreign policy?

[Answer] It is scarcely possible or useful to draw up definite priorities. Not all tasks are of similar importance, but we must nevertheless seek to perform them in parallel. This will be possible through the correct deployment of forces. In the context of security policy the imminent negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union are of the greatest importance, and Norway comes into the picture through the preparatory talks about them underway within NATO. In concrete terms they are dealing with an attempt to limit the deployment of nuclear arms in Europe, but the whole of the relationship between East and West and the deterioration in it which has taken place recently will undoubtedly come into the picture. Voices critical of Norway's foreign policy orientation often say that we are committed to following what the United States decides. The actual facts are that membership in an organization like NATO, in which all important security policy questions are the subject of continual discussion and evaluation, gives the smaller member nations a chance to have an influence on international developments which they would not have had if they were outside it.

[Question] Are you afraid of nuclear war?

[Answer] A nuclear war would be a catastrophe so great that it is difficult to imagine. But if the question is whether I think that there is a great likelihood that we will experience such a war, then my answer is "no," provided that we are in a position to prevent new states acquiring nuclear arms. But let me emphasize that this does not mean that I take lightly the problem posed by the superpowers' nuclear arms.

But they have undoubtedly shown a great degree of restraint and responsibility as far as the use of their nuclear weapons as an arm of their policies is concerned. The imminent negotiations are aiming first at halting nuclear rearmament and then at reducing the numbers of nuclear arms on both sides. It would be wrong to try to tell people that it will be easy to reach an agreement on this. The reason that I am a cautious optimist is primarily because both the United States and the Soviet Union are undoubtedly fully aware that they cannot use nuclear arms against each other without this resulting in reciprocal annihilation, and that if for no other reason than the economic one, it would be in the common interest to halt the continued arms buildup.

[Question] You have already publicly expressed your opinion of a possible future nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries. Will the work which, according to [outgoing premier] Gro Harlem Brundtland, has now been set in motion in the Foreign Ministry and the Defense Ministry be halted?

[Answer] No, in no way. The criticism I made of the Labor Party and the outgoing government was that they had put forward the idea of such a zone before the analytical and preparatory work for such a zone had been started in any way. The goal of all work in the security policy fields is to create a safer world to live in. It is an illusion to believe that we in the Nordic countries are in a position to secure for ourselves a safe corner independent of what is happening elsewhere. For this reason all such plans are only meaningful if they are a positive contribution to the work going on within NATO to reach a solution in the broader context.

[Question] Are you alarmed by the new figures published by the United States relating to the Soviet military buildup?

[Answer] As far as I can see there is nothing new presented here. It has long been known that the relative strengths in Europe, both in conventional and nuclear terms, have changed in the Soviet Union's favor.

But it is my view that we cannot sit happily back and watch the shift in the balance continue. For this reason there must be no doubt about the NATO alliance's determination to carry through the planned defense reinforcements, if the negotiations on reciprocal arms limitation and the withdrawal of forces do not lead anywhere. Only if this is clear will the negotiations have any hope of succeeding.

[Question] What is your view of Nordic cooperation?

[Answer] The Nordic countries are an important field for work. Not because we here are faced with special problems, but because the Nordic peoples are so close to each other that joint solutions within the Nordic countries and joint responsibility in the face of many international tasks seem natural.

[Question] What about our relations with Europe?

[Answer] At present we have perhaps not noticed the disadvantages of standing outside the EEC. Our economic interests are largely satisified by the trade agreement, and the EEC nations, cooperation in other fields has hitherto not become so settled that we have felt ourselves to have been too isolated. But if EEC cooperation develops in the way that is now being advocated, things could be different. Therefore it is necessary for us to keep ourselves informed and actively try to make our view known in all phases of the decision-making process for the measures adopted by the EEC. Norway must not be allowed to fall out of the European picture. Let me add that this is not an easy task: Within the EEC especially, there are strong views opposed to giving nonmember nations the formal possibility of influencing the decisionmaking process. On the other hand Norway has gradually become increasingly interesting as a partner because of our oil and gas resources. Thus it would seem that the possibility of establishing stronger and more stable contacts does exist.

[Question] There are several unresolved problems between Norway and some of its neighbors. Can we expect a meeting soon between you and the Danish foreign minister about the Jan Mayen conflict?

[Answer] I expect the negotiations to start as soon as possible, but perhaps not at the foreign minister level in the first instance. About the issue itself I will say no more than that it is clear that the new government sees it as a very important task to safeguard the interests of Norwegian fishermen in the area.

[Question] The negotiations with the Soviet Union about a Barents Sea demarcation line were begun when you were foreign minister last time, but the issue is still unresolved. When will they be resumed?

[Answer] It looks as if the Soviet Russians still have little interest in starting real negotiations. As long as this is the case there is not much we can do. Experience also shows that in negotiations with the Soviet Union one must be prepared to take the time needed. That is their modus operandi.

[Question] In this affair Norway has adhered to the so-called median line principle, while the Soviet Union has called for a sector line. The notorious "gray zone" between them is of course not a satisfactory, permanent solution?

[Answer] No, in no way. And the bourgeois parties had been afraid that this agreement would lead to a situation in which the Soviet Union would find it even less important to reach a final solution. It looks as if we were right.

[Question] Will you be going to the United Nations this fall?

[Answer] A program has yet to be drawn up. But I do not exclude the possibility that it might be necessary for me to go to the United Nations.

[Question] Will the Middle East policy which has been pursued hitherto be continued?

[Answer] Yes, we are determined that in the coming months Norway will continue to make a contribution through the United Nations to preventing the conflict developing into open war. In addition the last few days' events in Egypt cast a tragic light over developments. It is my hope that everything that has been achieved on the path toward peace through cooperation among Egypt, Israel and the United States will not be endangered.

[Question] After this little excursion through parts of your new field of work -- we can come back to development aid later -- do you see any chance for Norway as a bridge between East and West?

[Answer] I think it is very small, if we can on our own. However, I think that Norway can make a great contribution to bringing about a trend in the right direction through talks with our allies. In this connection I would like to mention that Norway played a fairly decisive role in the discussions within NATO which preceded the Helsinki CSCE conference. Perhaps I even dare claim that without Norway it is doubtful if anything would have come of it.

[Question] What concrete measures will you adopt to achieve the greatest possible national support for Norwegian foreign and security policy?

[Answer] It is always a source of strength for a country that there be broad agreement on foreign policy, and this is especially true of a small country. I therefore see it as an extremely important part of my work to preserve this agreement here in Norway. The method which I think must be used is that of regular consultations on foreign policy issues between the government and the opposition, that is, among the parties which for the most part have borne the joint responsibility for the line Norway has followed.

[Question] In other words, close contacts between the government and the Storting -- and the smallest amount of solo play from the Government?

[Answer] Exactly.

NOTT, LABOR PARTY HEAD REACT TO REAGAN REMARKS

LD201404 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1330 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan's remarks about the possibility of a limited nuclear war in Europe have "horrified and appalled the Labor Party," the party's general secretary said today. Mr Ron Hayward added: "We do not believe that the USA or the USSR could avoid involvement in any nuclear war, however 'limited' it was intended to be."

The President had told a group of newspaper editors he could see a situation where the use of atomic weapons in Europe would not necessarily lead to a nuclear exchange between America and Russia.

Mr Hayward said: "The 400 million European people must clearly reject such a concept. We will not allow ourselves to become pawns in such dangerous fantasies.

"These remarks reinforce and confirm our intention to work for a Europe free of nuclear weapons."

But Defence Secretary Mr John Nott today played down the row over the President's comments.

Mr Nott, who is attending the top secret NATO Nuclear Planning Group sessions at Gleneagles Hotel in Perthshire, said: "I have seen the text of this lunchtime chat. There is nothing controversial in it as far as I am concerned."

If there was a European nuclear war, it would be the best argument he had ever heard for the existing and planned British independent nuclear deterrents, Polaris and Trident, he added.

The Western alliance's resolve to station cruise missiles in Europe was still "absolutely firm", he said.

"The Germans, Italians and ourselves are as firm as ever. The Dutch have not got a government so there was nothing very much said. The Belgians are about to have an election but they were firm," said Mr Nott.

However a question mark still hangs over whether the Dutch and Belgians will give approval to the stationing of the missiles on their soil, observers point out.

Mr Nott was speaking after this morning's session of the Nuclear Planning Group, at which U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger briefed members on the growing Soviet nuclear threat.

Mr Nott said the NATO defence ministers had also discussed the forthcoming negotiations on European nuclear arms limitations between America and Russia.

Strategic weapons talks, which could start by the end of the year, were also mentioned. The intention was to start them as soon as possible, he said.

The meeting's atmosphere was "easier" than at the last nuclear planning talks in Bonn when "there was genuine concern on the part of the Europeans about whether the Americans were serious about arms control negotiations," he said.

GREEK-LANGUAGE PRESS COMMENTS ON PASOK VICTORY

NC201319 [Editorial Report] The Greek-Language Cypriot newspapers on 19 and 20 October comment on the election victory of PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou in the Greek elections.

In its 20 October "Positions" column, TA NEA says that "the Cypriot people know for certain that PASOK's Greece decisively stands by them against defeatism and occupation. They know that there is nothing Greece cannot and will not do, that there is nothing Greece will leave undone, that there is no possibility which Greece will fail to utilize." After stressing that PASOK's victory will have favorable repercussions beyond the Greek area, the "Positions" column continues: "It is very characteristic of the intentions and the significance which Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou attaches to the Cyprus problem that the first meeting he will have after formally receiving the mandate to form a government will be with chairman of socialist party EDEK Dr Vasos Lissaridhis."

I ELEVTHEROTIPIA, on 19 October, in a front page editorial wishes success to Papandreou in the great task he is undertaking and continues: "We have every reason to believe that the Greek Government to be formed under Papandreou will actively support the Cypriot people in the struggle they are waging for freedom and justice. There are very many examples of Andreas Papandreou's militant support for the Cypriot people and their leadership, and we look forward with many hopes to the future help he will offer, as a government, to the Cyprus cause."

On 19 October, ALITHIA, in an editorial "The Change in Greece," notes that PASOK is compelled to follow its preelection declarations, and thus may even upset Waldheim's initiative, and stresses that "the political change in Greece brings the Cyprus problem to a decisive turning point because Papandreou's position is contrary to the line that had so far been followed and to the summit agreements which were the result of direct negotiations with the Turkish side."

I SIMERINI on 20 October in the "For and Against" column, signed by Al. Konstandinidhis, wonders whether Papandreou's victory will decisively influence the developments of the Cyprus problem and notes: "Unfortunately, so far, Papandreou's stance toward the Cyprus problem, actually starting when he was minister of coordination in his father's government, is not such as to allow us any optimism. His opportunistic statements at times, or rather, references to the Cyprus problem, let it appear that Panandreou does not have any forumulated policy or strategy for Cyprus. He essentially tackles the Cyprus problem with the same amateurism as his predecessors.

"In addition to this, there is the danger that Papandreou's stance on the Cyprus problem, and minaly his negative position toward the intercommunal talks (a position which is not placed within a formulated strategic framework), may lead the Cyprus problem to a new impasse, thus strengthening the position of those people who do not seem to be annoyed by the problem's perpetuation.

"Certainly, at this moment, Papandreou's election could offer President Kiprianou the alibi he has been seeking in order to cause the failure of Waldheim's initiative and the return to the United Nations."

I SIMERINI carries another comment on 20 October signed by Savvas Iakovidhis and headed "The Change and Cyprus." Iakovidhis notes the change in Greece's political affairs which he describes as important. Then, with regard to the Cyprus problem, he stresses that "Papandreou and Kiprianou must chart a jointly acceptable course on the Cyprus problem which can be implemented. This should take place very soon. Why? Because at this moment the 'Waldheim ideas' exist. Papandreou should state what his thoughts are and especially what he would do; and, at the same time, undertake the responsibility for the relevant decision.

"It is self-evident that, following PASOK's electoral victory, the Cypriot political world must analyze and deal with the new facts. It is our opinion that all political leaders should go to Athens and think and consult with the new Greek Government on the further course of our national problem. So far, Papandreou has proven -- at least with words -- that he does not lack patriotism. It now remains for him to demonstrate what he means and how he will convert in practice his declarations regarding Greek support, duty and obligations toward Cypriot Hellenism."

O AGON carries in "My Opinion" column on 20 October "The Observer" on the "new Greece" pointing out "Nobody can define as of now what Greece's future will be in the light of the truly historical changes that were brought about by Sunday's elections." The "Observer" continues: "For Cypriot Hellenism, the agonizing question now is what will Papandreou do for Cyprus? Facts have been completely upset. If one takes into consideration Papandreou's preelection positions, Greek policy on the national issue will change radically."

Again on 20 October, O AGON, in "Our Positions" column, carries a comment "After the Elections" in which it emphasizes that "although the Cyprus problem did not play a serious role in the formulation of the election results -- references to it during the election campaign were almost incidental -- we believe that there will be a change in the Greek position on our problem. Papandreou is committed by his election declarations which directly touch on his own position toward the Cyprus problem, his relations with the Cyprus Government, and the course of the intercommunal talks."

O FILELEVTHEROS on 20 October in the "Liberal" column in a commentary headlined "Cyprus Expects Much," stresses that "the change in the guard after the election results is of great significance for us and has special ramifications, especialy because the declared positions of the departing government and the new one which is taking over differ greatly on fundamental elements of the Cyprus problem; philosophy, course and tactics.

"In this light, some factors may change very little or a great deal, and one should not preclude revisions and reassessments, possibly a very significant thing for further formulation of a joint course and dealings, especially at a time when determinative and critical developments are taking place in the Cyprus problem."

KHARAVYI on 20 October carries an editorial, "A Great Democratic Victory," principally underlining the change in social structure that is expected to take place in Greece following PASOK's victory. As regards foreign relations, it notes: "The significance of the Greek people's great democratic change from the elections extends beyond Greek borders. It especially influences the situation in Europe, Cyprus and the Middle East. The forces of the right, which in the last 2 years had attached Greece to the NATO military wing and the EEC, contested the elections using closer alliance with the imperialist block and the United States as their slogan. The forces of change asked for ridding Greece of the deadly embrace of NATO and the EEC. They supported a truly independent policy and the development of equal and friendly relations with the nonaligned and other countries. The Greek people's verdict was clear and we believe the new government and the parliament will respect it. The Cypriot people, who were thrown into their greatest tragedy by the NATO conspiracy, hope that a radical change in Greek foreign policy and the decisive development of Greece's relations with the nonaligned and socialist countries, which support our struggle, will decisively contribute to the promotion of a just and permanent solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions and the summit agreements."

I ELEVTHEROTIPIA on 20 October in the "Positions" column carries a commentary headed "PASOK's Victory," pointing out that "PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou's statement the day before yesterday to President of the Republic Spiros Kiprianou that he will support him for the auspicious conclusion of the Cyprus issue is a statement which certainly should not pass unobserved by anyone." The commentary continues that a coincidence of views already exists between Papandreou and Kiprianou on the Cyprus problem and concludes that "we believe PASOK's victory the day before yesterday in the Greek elections creates both for it and for Papandreou increased obligations regarding the Cyprus problem. At the same time, we believe that the support and help of the new Greek Government, the political parties and of all the Greek people for Cyprus will not only continue but will intensify even more, in view of the critical moments through which our national problem is passing."

O KIRIKAS on 20 October carries an editorial "And Now Andreas' Hour" in which it notes: "The political change in Greece will have its repercussions and consequences in Cyprus. When he was in the opposition, Andreas Papandreou clearly and categorically defined his party's policy toward the Cyprus problem. His preelection positions are well known. And of course, it is well known that in politics the implementation of words and proof of consistency is not always 'necessary'. However, some commitments have been undertaken, something out of all the things that have been said must be done; some part of the declarations must be implemented. Will the new Greek leadership leave the Cyprus problem on its fixed course or will the tactics being followed be upset and the general framework of the problem's evolution be changed?"

The editorial concludes: "Cypriot Hellenism currently has deposited its hopes and expectations on Andreas Papandreou's patriotism and pure intentions. Should Cyprus continue to decide and Greece continue to support, we hope that Cyprus' decisions will be correct and Greece's support visible and practical. If, on the other hand, the decisions will be made jointly, then the support should develop into a common struggle with the wish that common anxiety should be absent."

Finally, on 20 October, I DHILINI in its "Our Opinion" column, after noting Papandreou's declared rejection of the intercommunal dialogue and disagreement with basic issues for dealing with the national problem, emphasizes: "Given the above facts and in view of the revision of the course and dealings which concern the national cause, the talks between Papandreou and Kiprianou next Friday will be of decisive significance because a discussion will take place on Waldheim's new ideas to which the Cyprus Government should soon give a final answer, so that the secretary general may either make known officially or cancel his intentions for progress in the Cyprus problem."

LISSARIDHIS STATEMENT UPON DEPARTURE FOR ATHENS

NC202304 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis left for Athens today and will be received by Mr Papandreou tomorrow.

In a statement, Mr Lissaridhis said that the Cypriot people are celebrating PASOK's victory as their own victory, not only for the change that is taking place in Greece, but also because they are confident that there is a change in the quality of conditions under which the Cypriot people's struggle is being waged; given the fact that PASOK has taken a very clear position on the Cyprus issue, regarding it as a problem of occupation and violation of human rights.

LABOR MINISTER DEPARTS FOR LIBYA VISIT 20 OCT

NC201432 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Minister of Labor Stavrinakis departed for Libya today at the invitation of the Libyan Government. In Libya, the minister of labor will meet with his counterpart with whom he will discuss and review the results to date of the interstate agreement between Cyprus and Libya, which was signed in 1976, on issues of manpower.

Stavrinakis will also meet with other officials of the Libyan Government to discuss the possibility of employing a greater number of scientists in that country. In addition, the possibility will be discussed of a greater use of Cypriot educational establishments to educate Libyan students in technical professions and business administration.

Stavrinakis will also have the opportunity to discuss the possibility of signing an agreement of reciprocity between Cyprus and Libya on issues of social insurance.

I ELEVTHEROTIPIA ON DENKTAS' PARTITIONIST POLICY

NC180726 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 18 Oct 81 p 7

[From the "Positions" column: "Partitionist Solution"]

[Text] The preparation of a flag for the "independent state" which Denktas and his cadres threaten to declare is another proof of the Turkish side's true intentions about the Cyprus problem. These intentions are interpreted at the negotiations table as a continuation and intensification of the intransigent and partitionist policy, a reneging from what has been agreed upon between the two sides and, moreover, as a refusal to show good will and to positively respond to our side's constructive stand.

We have not been surprised by the recent outbursts of chauvinism and partitionist passion by the Turkish Cypriot leadership. Such outbursts are skillfully repeated every time some prospects for developments become obvious, either through the submission of proposals or following some initiative in addition to our own side's efforts which aim at averting a deadlock in the talks.

As the Turkish Cypriot BULLETIN NEWS from the north has confirmed, a declaration of independence for the occupied territories has always been Denktas' ardent desire. Thus, it is easy for every objective foreign observer to ask how is it really possible to expect a solution of the Cyprus problem when the other side responds in this way to the efforts which the Greek Cypriot side and the Cyprus Government have been exerting either at the negotiations table or elsewhere.

DURDURAN ON EFFECTS OF GREEK ELECTION RESULTS

TA201231 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] The leader of the opposition Communal Liberation Party, Mr Durduran, has said that if the Greek Cypriot leader Mr Kiprianou adapted himself to the new atmosphere in Greece and adopted a tougher policy on the Cyprus problem, this would create a situation close to de facto enosis. He also said that there would be an appropriate reaction to it from the Turkish Cypriot side.

In a written statement on the results of the general elections in Greece, Mr Durduran recalled that the Greek Socialist Party PASOK which won the elections was the supporter of the Greek Cypriot EDEK Party, a group with extreme views which maintained that Greece was pursuing a policy conciliatory to Turkey and that Greece should abandon this policy.

In these circumstances, he said, the attitude of the Greek Cypriot administration was of great importance. Mr Durduran stressed that the Kiprianou administration had no right or power to adapt its policies to that of PASOK, as if the southern part of Cyprus was annexed to Greece. He called for an urgent settlement of the Cyprus problem through the intercommunal talks and for an end to the danger of the Cyprus problem being taken out of the island.

Mr Durduran said that Mr Kiprianou's proposed visit to Athens, as if the Cyprus problem would be given a new direction soon after the results of the Greek elections were known, created suspicion. The best action of the Greek Cypriot administration, he said, would be to prepare a reply to the latest Turkish Cypriot initiatives and make proposals proper to the earnest attitude of the Turkish Cypriot side. Failure to reply to the Turkish Cypriot initiatives, he concluded, would not be in the interest of either the Turkish Cypriots or Greek Cypriot side.

SUREC CRITICIZES STATEMENTS ON INDEPENDENCE

TA201238 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] A deputy of the Communal Liberation Party from Nicosia, Mr Surec, has said that the country was at a very important phase of both internal and external problems. Mr Surec was addressing the Turkish Cypriot legislative assembly meeting this morning.

On economic problems, he said that these could not be solved by copying systems from abroad but by implementing a plan which would be suitable for the needs of the Turkish Cypriot community.

On external problems, he said that contacts both by President Denktas and the parliamentary delegation, and statements by officials in Turkey showed that the world was recognizing the reality of the Turkish Federated State.

He said that this was also raising the prestige of the Turkish Cypriot community. He pointed out that officials of world countries had now started to stress that the Cyprus problem would be solved through negotiations between the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities, within the framework of an independent, nonaligned and bizonal federal system.

Mr Surec later criticized the government for calling for the [Unilateral] declaration of an independent state while at the same time stating that there was an atmosphere in favor of the Turkish Cypriot community. He stressed that the declaration of independence would mean the union of southern Cyprus with Greece and that this side should never be forgotten.

He repeated the call that the unanimous decision of the legislative assembly on 5 November 1976 should be adhered to and the Turkish Cypriot cause explained to foreign countries within its framework.

PAPANDREOU CABINET SWORN IN BY PRESIDENT 21 OCT

NC210953 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0900 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] At this moment, the new government under Andreas Papandreou is being sworn in before the president of the republic. The government's composition is as follows:

Prime minister and national defense minister: Andreas Papandreou
Minister of coordination: Apostolos Lazaris
Minister to the prime minister's office: Agamemnon Koutsoyiorgas
Minister of foreign affairs: Yiannis Kharalambopoulos
Minister of justice: Stathis Alexandris
Deputy minister of coordination: Yiannis Pottakis
Minister of interior: Yeoryios Yennimatas
Minister of education: Elevtherios Verivakis
Minister of finance: Emmanouil Dhrettakis
Minister of agriculture: Kostas Simitis
Minister of industy: Anastasios Peponis
Minister of commerce: Nikolaos Akritidhis
Minister of social services: Paraskevas Avyerinos
Minister of public works: Akis Tsokhatzopoulos
Minister of labor: Apostolos Kaklamanis
Minister of communications: Evangelos Yiannopoulos
Minister of public order: Yiannis Skoularikis
Minister of merchant marine: Stathis Yiotas
Minister of culture and sciences: Melina Merkouri
Minister for planning, housing and environment: Andonios Tritsis
Minister for northern Greece: Vasilios Intzes

In addition, the following were sworn in as deputy ministers.

To the prime minister on press issues: Dhimitrios Maroudhas, journalist
To the prime minister on athletic issues: Yeoryios Katsifaras
Foreign affiars: Karolos Papoulias and Asimakis Fotilas
National defense: Andonios Dhrosoyiannis and Yeoryios Petsos
Interior: Evangelos Kouloumbis
Education: Yeoryios Lianis and Petros Moralis
Finance: Dhimitrios Dhimosthenopoulos and Dhimitrios Tsovalas
Agriculture: Yeoryios Moraitis and Konstandinos Alexiadhis
Industry: Dhimitrios Pitsioris
Commerce: Ioannis Papaspirou
Social Services: Maria Kipriotaki-Perraki and Roula Kaklamanaki
Communications: Sifis Valirakis

After the swearing in of the new government and the congratulations which the president of the republic will address to the new prime minister and ministers, the first cabinet meeting will take place. After the conclusion of the ministerial meeting, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou will go to the Pentagon to take up his duties as national defense minister.

The new ministers and deputy ministers will also go to the ministries to take up their duties.

Before their swearing in, the new ministers and deputy ministers gathered at the political office to wait for Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, and then as a body they went to the presidential mansion to be sworn in.

On their way to the presidential mansion and during their return to the political office, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and the new government members were warmly applauded by a crowd of people who had gathered along the Vasilissis Sofias Avenue and Irodhoutou Attikou Street.

PAPANDREOU LOOKS FOR COOPERATION WITH EUROPE

NC200813 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Chairman of PASOK Papandreou interview with Eurovision -- date and place not given]

[Text] The victory in the elections of the day before yesterday is a milestone of great significance for Greek society and for Greece itself. We believe that it is a significant movement for Europe. France was first and now Greece follows, and it is very obvious that Europe's progressive forces, especially southern Europe's, are contemplating power and leading their countries toward a different road -- a road that is profoundly progressive and at the same time democratic. I want to assure our European friends that the new government's policy will serve democratic government and peace, a peace that is the prerequisite for democracy and socialism. We wish, the PASOK chairman concluded, close cooperation on all issues which concern Greece and Europe itself. I hope we shall have the active support of the governments of Western Europe.

KKE 19 OCT STATEMENT ON ELECTION RESULTS

NC201819 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 20 Oct 81 p 1

[Text of 19 October statement by the KKE Central Committee Political Bureau]

[Text] The Greek people have condemned the Atlantic, antipeople's dictatorial policy of the New Democracy party. They have taken the parliamentary majority away from New Democracy, have secured a big majority for the forces of change, and have strengthened the KKE. This big democratic victory has been the result of long term people's struggles against the rightwing for national independence, democratization and improvement of the people's living. With its firm front against the rightwing and its unswerving dedication to the people's unity, the KKE has again contributed decisively to the strenghening of the people's desire to change and to the crushing defeat of the rightwing.

In addition to increasing its parliamentary strength, the KKE has resolutely strengthened its positions toward the people. Its positions on the content and means of the change find strong response within the broader people's ranks which desire the change. The party's real political strength and influence, the radiance of its ideas and policy greatly surpass the percentage that it has won in this specific election battle.

On behalf of the KKE Central Committee, the Political Bureau congratulates the party members, followers and friends who, with their activity that was full of self-sacrifices, have waged a difficult and complicated election battle, have decisively contributed to the rightwing's defeat and have secured the strengthening of the KKE influence.

The KKE has waged the election battle on behalf of the entire leftwing, rallied around it the leftwing fighters and constitutes a guarantee for the further strengthening and reallying of the Greek leftwing. On the other hand, the people have isolated and rejected those trends and groups which regardless of their motives, had their forefront turned against the KKE and not against the rightwing.

The Sunday election victory and the formation of a new government create a new state of affairs. The prerequisites are created for the country to start a democratic course on the path to the change. Nevertheless, the rightwing has under its control and influence key positions and mechanisms within the state machinery. The oligarchy and imperialists will raise any sort of obstacles to foil or restrict the changes which are needed by the country and the people have demanded through their vote.

A government which will be based on the people's movement and all the forces of change can face these problems successfully and realize the people's explicit mandate to promote substantive measures in securing national independence, democratization and economic revival and development to the people's benefit.

The safeguarding of the people's victory, consolidation of democratic tranquility and promotion of the change demand vigilance, the people's unity and struggle and joint action by all the forces of change against the rightwing, oligarchy and Americanocracy.

The KKE will fulfill its mission in the new conditions being formed toward defending the working people's interests and our national independence, toward the promotion and consolidation of the change and toward the vindication of the people's expectations for a true change.

[Signed] The KKE Central Committee Political Bureau, 19 October 1981

ELEVTHEROTIPIA COMMENTS ON ELECTION RESULTS

On State Department Statement

NC201803 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 20 Oct 81 p 4

[From the "Views" column: "Greek-American Affairs"]

[Text] The first State Department statement on the Greek election results has been typical and perfect. The statement came from a State Department spokesman who said: "We believe in good mutual relations based on the interests of both Greece and the United States. We wish the best of relations with the Papandreou government and we shall seek to do whatever we can to develop them."

Judging this statement from the Greek point of view, we have the view the Papandreou government will also wish the same kind of relations with the confederation on the other side of the Atlantic. Indeed, the Greeks do not forget that the prime minister who takes over today has repeatedly declared that he intends to follow a "genuinely multidimensional foreign policy" which will aim at the development of the relations of his country "with the North and with the South and with the East and with the West." Within such a very broad framework, it is natural that the United States will occupy a prominent position of interest, because it is one of the superpowers of the present world, and Greece has no reason not to have good and friendly relations with it.

However, all this is said provided that these relations will be based "on the interests of both Greece and the United States" as the State Department spokesman rightly said. And this is because during the postwar history of Greek-U.S. relations there have been times -- as we all know -- when the Greek people's well-understood interests did not happen to be identical with the wrongly-understood [as published] interests of the U.S. foreign policy. Any expansion on this subject -- a much discussed subject -- would be both pointless and untimely at a moment when the new political authority of the country will definitely have discussions on it, having to its credit the broad popular confidence which will make its actions easier.

If Washington really believes in the statement of its spokesman for the development of relations on the basis of mutual interests, then there definitely will be no problems. Besides, history has proved that the diplomacy, "the lips say one thing but our heart says something else," has not been always as successful as those who introduced it probably expected it to be.

Editorial on Mandate

NC201552 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 20 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The First Message"]

[Text] As of today Greece has a new, popularly elected, strong government; the PASOK Socialist Government. Our people, with their characteristic maturity, decided that the hour for a major change had come. They removed the rightwing from power and with firmness and enthusiasm entrusted it to Andreas Papandreou and his collaborators.

The popular mandate to the new government is clear: Put into practice -- make it a tangible reality -- political democracy in this country. Proceed steadily toward social democracy and the conquest of national independence.

The new socialist government is definitely fully aware of this popular mandate, of this ostentatious mandate. Equally well, it knows that one of the first steps, the most important one, is none other -- it should not be any other -- than the liberation of democracy from the chains imposed on it by the rightwing.

This means immediate equality of citizens, substantiated by deeds; recognition of pluralism and the voice of the masses, the functioning of political dialogue, and uncommited political expression at all levels of public life, from Parliament to the mass media. In short, the functioning of the democratic regime must become substantive; the opposition should at last be given the rights for which provision is made in the constitution -- the rights which have been violated by the rightwing governments.

Andreas Papandreou himself, the chairman of PASOK who takes over as prime minister as of today, defined in his first statement on Sunday evening the meaning of the new democratic reality: The PASOK government will be a government of all the Greeks.

The opposition must be respected, it must be strong and must have its rights as the second pillar of power in a faultless course toward democracy and socialism. This must be the first meaning of change.

AVEROF ISSUES FAREWELL MESSAGE TO ARMED FORCES

NC201838 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] In a farewell message to the armed forces, outgoing Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Averof stresses that he feels, like all the Greeks, proud, because, despite difficulties at this moment, we have one of the best armies in Europe. He also stresses that the armed forces will continue showing the same devotion to duty that they have showed in the last 7 years.

PROSECUTOR DEMANDS DEATH SENTENCE FOR 14 PERSONS

TA201650 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] The military prosecutor of the Ankara martial law command has demanded death sentences for a total of 14 persons in two different cases. Our correspondent has learned that the prosecutor filed a case against 22 members of the illegal organization "Light on the Road to the Liberation of Labor" at the Ankara martial law command 2d military court. The prosecutor is demanding death sentences for 7 of the 22 suspects, charging them with armed robbery, and prison terms of up to 15 years for the rest of the suspects.

A case has been filed against 11 members of the illegal Kawa [Kurdish separatist organization] at the Ankara martial law command 3d military court. The military prosecutor said the suspects will be tried for having murdered the mayor of Muradiye, a district of Van, and for throwing explosives into the Iranian and Iraqi Embassies in Ankara. The prosecutor is demanding death sentences for seven of the suspects and prison terms of 2 to 15 years for the remaining four.

DENKTAS ARRIVES IN ISTANBUL FROM FOREIGN TOUR

TA210544 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] The president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Rauf Denktas, who was visiting the United States, England and Belgium to hold talks on the latest developments in Cyprus, arrived in Istanbul by air last night. In a statement at Yesilkoy airport, Denktas said that his contacts were positive. Denktas added that the talks he held with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim had been especially beneficial and that he had briefed Waldheim on the latest developments in Cyprus.

Referring to the elections in Greece, Denktas said that the Cyprus policy to be pursued by this new government is very significant. He concluded by saying that the Turkish Cypriot side is determined to continue its good willed efforts toward the solution of the problem.

COUNCIL ADOPTS LAW ON MILITARY COURT CASES

TA161814 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The National Security Council has adopted a law ruling that four judges and an officer deputy judge will deal with military court cases involving 200 or more suspects. Under the law, there will be two judges and an officer deputy judge in military court cases involving less than 200 suspects, as before.

BRIEFS

PAKISTANI MILITARY OFFICIAL -- Gen (Suad Khan), deputy commander of the Pakistani ground forces, who is currently in Turkey as a guest of Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, is continuing to hold contacts. After meeting General Ersin, the visiting general will leave Turkey on Saturday, 24 October. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Oct 81 TA]

PETROLEUM EXPORTS -- The Istanbul Refinery Company [IPRAS] near Izmit has exported $70 million worth of petroleum products in the first 9 months of 1981. Refinery officials said gasoline, jet fuel and naphtha were being (?exported) to various European and Arab countries. The latest shipment of 18,700 tons of naphtha was made to Greece. [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1450 GMT 18 Oct 81 TA]

BELGIUM

RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANTWERP BOMBING DISPUTED

Rightwing Group's Claim

NC201351 Paris AFP in English 1346 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Brussels, 20 Oct (AFP) -- The right-wing group Action Directe-Section Belgique (Direct Action-Belgian Section) claimed responsibility for today's attack that killed one person and wounded 95 in a Jewish section of Antwerp, northern Belgium.

An anonymous telephone caller claiming to represent the group, which is based in France, told the Belgian news agency BELGA that it carried out the bombing not for racist reasons but "to make the government conscious that other attacks could be committed."

Action Directe's French section was blamed for a series of attacks on Jewish-owned businesses last year in Paris.

Spokesman's Denial

NC201711 Paris AFP in English 1648 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 20 Oct (AFP) -- Spokesmen claiming to speak for the right-wing group Action Directe (Direct Action) today denied the group was responsible for the explosion that killed two people and wounded nearly 100 today in a Jewish section of Antwerp, northern Belgium.

'Black September' Claim

NC210919 Paris AFP in English 0913 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Antwerp, Belgium, 21 Oct (AFP) -- The explosion yesterday of a booby-trapped car outside a synagogue in the heart of the diamond centre here, was today claimed to have been carried out by the dissident Palestinian group "Black September" which promised three more bomb attacks in Belgium.

The gendarmerie headquarters here said that an anonymous telephone caller, claiming to be speaking for "Black September", said that two attacks were planned in Brussels and another in Antwerp. He ended the call shouting several times "Palestine will conquer".

SPAIN

POPULAR ALLIANCE WINS IN GALICIA BY TWO VOTES

LD210852 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpt] In Galicia, the Popular Alliance slogan, a Galician Like You, has shown its effectiveness in the elections. Manuel Fraga's Popular Alliance candidates in this election for the first autonomous parliament in Galicia have won the day, defeating the men of the Democratic Center Union [UCD] by two seats. The results are as follows:

Popular Alliance	26 seats
UCD	24 seats
Socialist Party of Galicia	17 seats
Popular National Bloc of Galicia	3 seats
Galician Left	1 seat

The total turnout was 43 percent.

While the turnout for the elections in Galicia was relatively low, in Andalusia yesterday the referendum to endorse the autonomy statute produced a turnout of 53.6 percent. The percentage of votes was 89.4.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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CABINET DISCUSSES REAGAN NUCLEAR WAR REMARKS

LD211925 Hamburg DPA in German 1616 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 21 Oct (DPA) -- The Federal Government is convinced that by his recent controversial remarks about the possibility of a limited nuclear war, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has "neither called into doubt nor weakened" the continuing Western deterrent strategy. After today's Bonn cabinet meeting, government spokesman Lothar Ruehl informed the media of Chancellor Schmidt's statement.

According to Ruehl, the U.S. President's remarks in the light of the English text and an official German translation by the Foreign Ministry's language service were the main topics at the cabinet meeting. According to the spokesman, the chancellor, with the concurrence of the cabinet, concluded the following "about possibly ambiguous" Reagan remarks "and their misinterpretations which have become public":

A. NATO's deterrent strategy of threatening to meet an attack on West Europe by all suitable military means is unchanged: It must never be misunderstood as preparation for waging war in Europe. Reagan has neither called this strategy into doubt or question nor weakened it.

B. A military conflict in Europe in which the U.S. military potential is not involved was and is inconceivable. Proof of this is the presence of U.S. troops and U.S. military equipment in Europe. It also has the "profound political meaning of firmly linking the security and peace of all states belonging to the Western alliance."

C. The best guarantee of an effective deterrent even in case of crisis is an approximate military balance.

D. This balance is to be held at the lowest possible level: This is in the interest of all states concerned and "particularly in the interest of the divided German people."

Schmidt Sees "Security Partnership" Between East and West

E. The Federal Government has therefore insistently called for negotiations on the limitation of medium-range weapons: It shares the success in that these negotiations (between Washington and Moscow) are due to begin next month. It notes with satisfaction that Reagan has expressed himself exactly in the same way in this respect. The ideal result of the negotiations would be the total renunciation of medium-range weapons (zero option).

F. The visit of Leonid Brezhnev, Soviet head of state, to Bonn at the end of November is of great importance in connection with these negotiations. "We interpret it as an expression of the security partnership which is also perceived and acknowledged by the USSR, that is, the need for mutual partnership conduct for preserving and consolidating the common peace."

Government spokesman Ruehl said that Federal Foreign Minister Genscher will explain the Bonn government's view during his talks with President Reagan and U.S. Secretary of State Haig at the North-South summit in Cancun and, at the same time, seek further elucidations. Defense Minister Apel has already discussed the matter with his U.S. counterpart Caspar Weinberger at the meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group.

According to Bonn sources, the 2-hour discussion at the cabinet meeting was started by Federal Family Affairs Minister Antje Huber. She voiced the fear that Reagan's remarks might be misunderstood to mean that Europe could be the theater of a "war by proxy" of the two great powers. This might give rise to grave concern both among the older wartime generation and the young. Other cabinet members at the meeting likewise spoke of Reagan's remarks as "being at least capable of interpretation" and possibly having a "very bad effect."

FDP security expert Juergen Moellemann said at a news conference that the U.S. President had "said nothing new," but perhaps had not been sufficiently "precise" in explaining Western nuclear strategy. He emphasized that Europeans must not be detached from the United States in either the burdens or the risks of defense. Even delicate aspects and problems of Western security policy should be discussed frankly within the NATO alliance. Some of the "excitement" of the past few days is not easy to understand.

CDU CHAIRMAN KOHL COMMENTS ON U.S. TALKS

LD211524 Hamburg DPA in German 1301 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 21 Oct (DPA) -- CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl gained the impression during his week-long visit to the United States that the Americans are seriously interested in the success of the disarmament negotiations. Kohl told the press in Bonn today that there was full agreement between himself and those to whom he had spoken -- among them President Reagan -- on the need for effective arms control and disarmament. A precondition for the success of the talks continues to be cohesion of the NATO alliance. Thus, Washington is interested in close coordination between the partners, even if this entails delays.

In answer to a question on the counterarming debate which has started in the FRG and in Europe in connection with the NATO dual decision, Kohl said that nowhere in the United States had he encountered the opinion that missiles could be deployed here against the will of the people. On the recent remarks by Reagan about containing nuclear conflicts, Kohl said he believes a war with tactical nuclear weapons in Europe could not be limited. In his view, the United States is keeping to the flexible response strategy. Kohl said the United States is trying to develop clear and comprehensible proposals which will continue to guarantee deterrence.

Kohl said he found "great concern" in the United States about developments in Europe, particularly in the FRG. Whereas the relationship between America and France under the Socialist Mitterrand is being strengthened, questions are being asked about the FRG's attitude. Concern about the "wave of anti-Americanism" could be sensed everywhere. Kohl said he made it clear in his talks that neither communism nor neonazism stood a chance in the FRG. "But if a neutralist [word indistinct] should unite with a nationalist idea, this would be a movement away from the West and toward the East."

APEL REPORTS ON NATO PLANNING GROUP MEETING

DW220927 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1915 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Reporter Schulze interview with FRG Defense Minister Hans Apel in Gleneagles; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Apel] The communique adopted here, which is binding on all NATO states, fully outlines our position, our joint position, including the American position. First, the Americans are not striving for superiority. They want to achieve a nuclear balance on as low a level as possible. Second, the NATO strategy remains as it is, namely, a flexible response strategy. Third, a regional nuclear conflict in Europe is being ruledout.

[Question] So President Reagan has thus been disproved?

[Answer] I would not put it that way. The communique expresses what the NATO defense ministers mean and say on behalf of their governments. That is binding on all of us.

[Question] You thoroughly discussed movements that have arisen among the people of Europe, such as the peace movement and similar things. Aren't you afraid that such remarks as the localization of nuclear war could fan such movements?

[Answer] I do not rule that out. Yet we must seek a quiet and calm dialogue with the peace movement and must not use slogans to attack each other. Pursuing a security policy in the interest of our country is too important for us to argue just with slogans.

RAU EXPLAINS FRG PEACE MOVEMENT TO BREZHNEV

LD220932 Hamburg DPA in German 0752 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Cologne-Hamburg 22 Oct (DPA) -- North Rhine-Westphalia Minister-President Johannes Rau pointed out in his talks with Soviet head of state and party Leonid Brezhnev that the peace movement in the Federal Republic is aimed against missile arming in East and West and is not anti-American in direction.

In a telephone interview with West German radio, Rau said today that it seemed right to him to make this clear to the USSR nad also to point this out in fairness to the peace movement "so that the situation in the Federal Republic may be judged correctly." Although the peace movement might well contain the odd sentiment against the present U.S. administration, the impulse and motive of this peace movement are to achieve a reduction of arms no matter in whose hands they are or might be held.

BAHR INTERVIEW IN SOVIET JOURNAL ON FRG-USSR TIES

LD211048 Hamburg DPA in German 0943 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct (DPA) -- Relations between the FRG and the USSR, in the opinion of SPD Presidium member and disarmament expert Egon Bahr, can lead to improve relations between the superpowers. In an interview with the Soviet weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA on the visit to Bonn by Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev at the end of November, Bahr said that regardless of a certain deterioration in Soviet-American relations, the FRG and the USSR could continue their cooperation.

Brezhnev's visit has acquired extraordinary importance because it comes just before the start of the Geneva negotiations on limitation of medium-range weapons, Bahr said, according to the journal. He expressed the conviction that the USSR and the FRG "are concerned about the need to secure the military balance in Europe." Continuation of the policy of detente is of fundamental importance.

Finally, expanded German-Soviet economic relations would, in Bahr's opinion, be an additional factor in the strengthening of peace. He said he hopes that the scepticism that might be felt in some quarters about such cooperation would be allayed.

SCHMIDT: DISCUSSION OF SUCCESSOR 'VERY PREMATURE'

LD212200 Hamburg DPA in German 1641 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 21 Oct (DPA) -- Chancellor Schmidt does not intend to yield to a successor before the 1984 Bundestag elections. In an interviewwith SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG (Thursday's edition), the chancellor described any discussion about a successor as "very premature."

Concerning the visit of Soviet head of state Brezhnev to Bonn at the end of November, Schmidt said that despite many significant differences of views there is a certain measure of "agreement on fundamentals." He knows regarding Brezhnev "that this man must and wants to avoid war in Europe, and Brezhnev knows that I know this."

The interview was prereleased in edited form to DPA.

OFFICIALS NOTE REDUCED EFFICIENCY OF ARMY

DW211307 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2000 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Reported Wiendl interview with Peter-Kurt Wuerzbach, CDU Bundestag deputy and member of the defense committee, and Army Inspector Mainhard Glanz; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] The CDU/CSU maintains that the Bundeswehr's preparedness for action is already endangered. Has that point actually been reached?

[Wuerzbach] Unfortunately, this point actually has been reached. Today, the Bundeswehr is prepared for action only to a limited degree. A number of alarming examples exist -- examples contained even in official statements and papers of the government parties and the Federal Government.

[Question] A question to new Army Inspector Glanz: Does the curtailed 1981 budget endanger the training of recruits?

[Glanz] We all know that training calls for careful planning. It is not a day-to-day business and must make sense. We have been considerably handicapped in this respect by the recent adoption of the federal budget and by two serious fuel and training funds cuts, which surprised the troops. We have not succeeded in fully compensating for these handicaps. We still have to do this. We will succeed with regard to most soldiers but those soldiers who completed their military service by the end of September lack certain training It may not be grave, but we will be unable to make up for it.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON ELBE BORDER SITUATION

LD161700 Hamburg DPA in German 1526 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 16 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Minister for Inner-German Relations Egon Franke stressed the Federal Government view to the effect that there is no question of settling the Elbe border with the GDR purely on an inner-German basis. Franke wrote in the SPD PRESS SERVICE on Friday that the Federal Government irrevocably maintains that the settling of the border in the disputed Elbe sector remains based purely on the agreements, decisions and practices of the occupying powers.

The allied documents are not as clear, however, as might be wished. On their basis, there is a document according to which the border is the northeastern bank of the river but there are also solutions according to which the border is along the center of the river.

NEWSPAPERS VIEW GREEK ELECTION RESULTS

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU

DW201107 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 20 Oct 81

[Commentary signed -zer: "Greece's Own Interests"]

[Text] In contrast to the election victory of the French Socialists, where Washington reacted hastily with discontent, the U.S. Government hurries now -- right after the election victory of Greek Socialist leader Andreas Papandreou -- to point out protectively that one does not worry about the future. The question is whether the Americans supercede their worries by ignoring them or whether they believe that Papandreou's intentions are not as bad as they seem.

The man now to head the Greek Government was an American citizen for a long time. He started his political career with the conviction that his country must pursue a foreign policy independent of both power blocs. That was put down in Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement PASOK. Even though many observers believe that Papandreou's demand that Greece quit NATO has been implemented as little as his demand for quitting the European Community, the fact remains that these were central election campaign arguments.

Greece's quitting NATO would most seriously hit the alliance in many ways -- but also the country itself. Together with Turkey, Greece represents the south-east pillar of NATO. If Athens quit, it would considerably change the military situation in the eastern Mediterranean. The alliance would then be forced even more than before to rely on Turkey, a country that is more and more in danger of remaining a military dictatorship. Such a decision would certainly be hard to make for the NATO partners. As for the European Community, Papandreou's threat must not be taken too seriously. Greece's quitting would hit the country much harder than the other European Community partners.

Greece's allies should not forget now that PASOK is not so much concerned by world policy as by the country's own interests.

DIE WELT Commentary

DW201313 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20 Oct 81 p 1

[E. Antonaros commentary: "Landslide in Greece"]

[Text] With Andreas Papandreou the winner of the Greek elections, the West has gotten a difficult partner. But it would be wrong to diabolize from the very beginning the new government chief with whom NATO and the European Community must live.

One must admit, however, that Papandreou's government program, as announced repeatedly in the past 7 years as well as in the spectacular election campaign, contains quitting NATO, revising relations with the European Community and Greeks' taking over U.S. bases. The West cannot like these three points because Greece is an important cornerstone of the Atlantic defense system.

But it would be rash to take Papandreou's election slogans too literally. One makes domestic policy in Greece with the help of foreign policy. Once opinion polls presented Papandreou as the sure election winner, Papandreou changed his tone. He toned down his slogans in a statesmanly way, avoiding being pinned down and answering concrete questions.

It does not mean, however, that the Socialist viewed with concern by the West has turned into an innocent lamb. As former Foreign Minister Mitsotakis said correctly, the danger is not so great that Papandreou will implement his far-reaching foreign political threats, it is more likely that he will "call everything in question," thus making Greece's Western allies and partners feel insecure.

Papandreou, no Marxist himself, has outmaneuvered the radicals in his party with his high election victory. The French experience could be repeated: Papandreou could become more of an inconvenience to his own compatriots than to the Western discussion partners.

COMMUNIQUES ON TU VISIT, COLLOQUIUM IN USSR

For Moscow TASS reports on the communiques following the visit to the Soviet Union by a delegation of the United German Trade Unions, led by Heinz-Oskar Vetter, and the colloquium of "representatives of the Soviet and FRG public of 'the status and prospects of the development of Soviet-West-German relations'" held in Kiev, see the Western Europe section of the 22 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

CHEYSSON DISCUSSES MIDEAST POLICY, 'FAHD PLAN'

PM211205 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Oct 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Cheysson Thinks 'Readiness To Negotiate Greater Than Ever' in Near East"]

[Text] Addressing the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission on Thursday 15 October, External Relations Minister Cheysson recalled the principles on which the French Government's Near East policy is based.

According to the commission's communique these principles are:

" -- Security within internationally recognized borders for all states in the region, Israel and the others, including the Palestinian state which may be created by the peace settlement;

" -- The Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including self-determination within state structures;

" -- The unacceptability of unilateral measures contrary to international rules and UN resolutions;

" -- Negotiations on all subjects between the parties directly concerned; countries foreign to the region should merely facilitate and guarantee such an agreement."

The communique adds: "This approach is accepted and respected by all our interlocutors, whereas in the past the bad relations between France and Israel and the condemnation of the Camp David agreements made any effective French contribution to the peace process illusory.

"In this connection Mr Claude Cheysson clearly confirmed that France approved the Camp David agreements even if they did not solve all the problems; particularly the Palestinian problem, which had now become the most important one.... He noted that the anxiety shown about the risks of the present situation was being reflected in a greater readiness to negotiate than ever.

"President as-Sadat, who was an exceptional man, was aware that the Camp David agreements were a step toward peace but would not make it possible to reach an overall settlement in the region. For that, all Arab states and the PLO must be involved in negotiations. In this framework the recent 'Fahd declaration' which recognizes that all states in the region, and hence Israel, have the right to security, constitutes the most important step forward in the Near East in a long time and a good basis for negotiations.

"Stressing that France and its European partners are determined to support Mr Mubarak, the new Egyptian president, by all possible means, Mr Cheysson said he thought that the statement by various Arab leaders supporting the Fahd plan were positive.... He pointed out that current American policy, which is mainly concerned with aligning the moderate states in the region to contain Soviet influence without seeking to promote an overall settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, is not without dangers. Mr Cheysson said that our European partners largely shared our analyses and objectives in this region."

In reply to a question, the minister "expressed the hope that Israel would not become locked in a position which consists of denying that the West Bank and Gaza are occupied territories." In reply to Commission Chairman Maurice Faure, who asked whether the USSR would not necessarily be involved in an overall settlement, Mr Cheysson said that "France considered that it was up to the parties directly concerned to reach agreement, outside countries only being called upon to give support and guarantees at a later date. He noted that things have not yet reached that stage but that the USSR would be bound to be involved subsequently."

JOSPIN DISCUSSES REAGAN'S NUCLEAR WAR STATEMENT

LD212222 Paris Domestic Service in French 1810 GMT 21 Oct 81

["Face the People" program: interview with Lionel Jospin, national secretary of the Socialist Party, by correspondent Gilbert Denoyan -- live]

[Excerpt] [Question] A few days ago, Ronald Reagan said that a nuclear war limited to Europe, without the Russians or Americans being involved, is not inconceivable. Surely this raises a number of questions for you as a Socialist official. To begin with, let me put two questions to you. Does this not bring today's NATO into question, and secondly, does this not imply that a real European army is perhaps to be created?

[Answer] I do not think that these remarks made by the U.S. President are completely new from a conceptual point of view.

[Question] This is confirmation -- the first time that a U.S. President...

[Answer -- interrupting] Yes, you have put your finger on the political reality of the problem. These concepts of the so-called graduated response, the flexible response, the idea that one does not climb the tragic steps of nuclear escalation at full speed to reach the strategic level -- destroying the main military installations, towns perhaps, economic, military, demographic or psychological strongholds of the two superpowers -- but that this can be climbed gradually, responding at the appropriate level without a devastating nuclear fire breaking out throughout the territory of the two superpowers. [sentence as heard] These concepts of a graduated response, which can be at the level of conventional weapons, or for example tactical nuclear weapons, belong to the ideological panoply, to NATO's strategic concepts, and on the other side, to those of the Soviet Union and its military experts.

You know this is not the conceptual nor the strategic framework in which the French military doctrine was formed, a lot of which we inherited, it must be said. We have neither the means nor the wish to have such a large panoply and we think that it is by absolute deterrence that we can defend our independence and, perhaps, preserve our territory.

So, these concepts are not new but it is true that when the president of a country as powerful as the United States mentions this possibility publicly this is a problem, a serious problem. This means that people are still working toward a situation in which they think that limited nuclear wars can be fought and won. In my opinion, this has a destabilizing effect.

Well, this concerns U.S. strategies and concepts and I have also noted that the White House has felt it necessary to issue a correction, to provide a nuance to Ronald Reagan's original remarks. This does not concern the French concepts. I am not saying that this does not concern us at all but it is not likely to seriously change our own concepts.

INDIA TO BUY MIRAGE JETS WORTH $3 BILLION

NC211532 Paris AFP in English 1455 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 21 Oct (AFP) -- India is preparing to buy 150 French-built Mirage 2000 fighter interceptor jets worth nearly $3 billion although the price and delivery date have yet to be agreed, it was learnt here today.

The details came from sources close to the secretary general of India's Foreign Ministry R.D. Sathe who is in Paris to prepare for the official visit here by India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi from November 12 to 14.

A high-level military mission from India headed by P.N. Kaul arrived here yesterday to continue technical talks concerning the purchase of the planes and of other arms systems, particularly tanks and antitank rockets.

Sources close to Mr Sathe stressed that India does not want to become involved in an arms race on the sub-continent. India's decision to acquire such a sophisticated plane resulted from Pakistan's acquisition of American F16 fighters.

The sources said that the arrival of the advanced planes in the area of the Indian Ocean would cause an "unacceptable imbalance."

Contrary to some reports, there was no competition between the Mirage 2000, the Soviet-built MIG-25, the Franco-British Jaguar and the Swedish Viggen.

It was recalled that India bought 92 Jaguars in 1978, while the MIG and Viggen -- although being far cheaper than the Mirage -- are not in the same class.

The Indian sources said that while India has close relations with the Soviet Union, Mrs Gandhi's government wants to diversify its sources of arms supply.

The sources said that India had tried unsuccessfully to acquire American planes.

The Mirage, while slightly inferior to the F16 on technical grounds, is the only Western aircraft capable of comparison. Indian military sources said that Indian pilots will have to compensate for the difference by the quality of their flying.

India wants to take delivery of the first batch as soon as possible, that is towards the end of 1983 or early in 1984 when Pakistan is due to receive the first 16's.

Conclusions of the contract will doubtless [word indistinct] months of talks, but the talks symbolise the new convergence of political views held in Paris and New Delhi.

India gave a warm welcome to a statement by France's Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson in New Delhi at the end of August, announcing the launch of a planetary new deal.

This programme signifies that Paris sees India [word indistinct] three pillars, together with Mexico and Algeria, on which it can count for support for this policy.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT LEAVES PARIS EARLY; NO STATEMENT

PM211343 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Oct 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "President dos Santos' Visit to Paris"]

[Text] No statement was made after the talks which the Angolan head of state and President Mitterrand had on Thursday 15 October. The press conference which Mr dos Santos was to give was canceled while his departure was moved forward by 2 hours. Nonetheless, External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson stressed that this visit, the first to France by an Angolan head of state, is a "very important event." Bilateral cooperation was not entered into during the meeting but the situation in southern Africa and the Namibian problem were discussed.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON REAGAN NUCLEAR REMARKS

Foreign Minister

AU211638 Rome ANSA in English 1548 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 21 Oct (ANSA) -- United States President Ronald Reagan's remarks on a limited nuclear confrontation in Europe and Italy's exclusion from the North-South summit on development and cooperation in Cancun, Mexico, this week were the major issues handled by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo in a statement to the Senate Budget Committee this afternoon.

Speaking about the controversy triggered by Reagan's discussion of nuclear war in Europe, Colombo referred to the information furnished by the Italian Embassy in Washington and subsequent White House statements according to which the President was quoted out of context by the press and his remarks were consistent with the allied strategy by a "flexible response."

The foreign minister recalled that this doctrine is based on the concept that NATO, as a strictly defensive alliance, must be capable of dissuading the enemy or, if dissuasion is not enough, capable of countering any form of aggression through responses graduated to the scale of this aggression. In strategic planning involving Europe and the United States, the Italian diplomatic chief said, the fundamental element is deterrence, which has served to safeguard peace in Europe.

Reagan's recent statements imply no change in allied strategy, which remains the strategy mapped out in NATO defense planning, the foreign minister added.

Touching on the exclusion of Italy from the Cancun conference, Colombo challenged the idea that the country was not invited because it has no policy proposals.

"It would be well for us to not provide an alibi to those who made this political mistake with justifications linked to internal polemics among political forces."

The foreign minister added that, "Italian North-South policy was disclosed to the United Nations special assembly in August 1980 and was agreed to by all the forces (?present) in the delegation that time."

Defense Spokesman

AU211012 Rome ANSA in English 0811 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Gleneagles (Scotland), 21 Oct (ANSA) -- The defense strategy of the Atlantic alliance was defended Tuesday by a spokesman for Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio at the end of a meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in this Scottish locality.

NATO's conventional and nuclear forces have for years been planned to involve both Europeans and Americans so as to discourage any eventual offensive action on the part of the Warsaw Pact nations, the spokesman said. It was this type of defensive deterrent that has served to keep the peace in Europe for decades, and therefore no change in this strategy, in Italy or in Europe, can be contemplated, he added.

As to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's recent remarks about the possibility of a limited nuclear war, the spokesman said that this has already been commented on by the U.S. State Department in an official statement and did not constitute any new element in Europe's defensive strategy.

ITALY PROTESTS EXCLUSION FROM MEXICO TALKS

NC210845 Paris AFP in English 0832 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 21 Oct (AFP) -- President Sando Pertini has protested officially about Italy's exclusion from the list of industrialised countries invited to the North-South summit opening in Mexico tomorrow, a reliable source said today. He made the protest in a letter to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, the source said. Italy is the only member of the "group of seven" industrialized nations not to have been invited. Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo this week termed the decision a "political error" on Mexico's part.

IRAQ'S HAMMADI INVITES COLOMBO TO VISIT

AU210904 Rome ANSA in English 0839 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 21 Oct (ANSA) -- The situation in the Middle East, key international problems and relations between Iraq and Italy were the focus of a meeting between Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi and his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo Tuesday. The two ministers, meeting in Rome, voiced satisfaction over relations between the two countries and agreed that it would be mutually beneficial to further expand these ties. Hammadi officially invited Colombo to make an official visit to Iraq. The invitation was accepted with the date to be set at a future time.

GOVERNMENT 'STRENGTHENED' BY COALITION MEETING

AU212002 Rome ANSA in English 1926 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 21 Oct (ANSA) -- The Italian Government emerged strengthened from the encounter Premier Giovanni Spadolini had today with the secretaries of the five parties in his coalition.

Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals were in full agreement on how to cope with two crucial issues: containment of the state budget deficit and of the cost of labor. The majority leaders assured Spadolini of their loyal support in parliament to approve financial legislation that would set a 15 percent inflation ceiling for 1982. The five also pledged to defend the 50,000 billion lire (around five billion dollars) ceiling for the public deficit for next year. With regard to the thorny question of labor costs, the premier and his coalition partners agreed that it was essential that management and labor strike an accord. Any government intervention in this was deemed counterproductive.

The premier, speaking to newsmen at the conclusion of the summit, said the meeting had been "politically very positive." Similar satisfaction was expressed by the secretaries of all the majority parties.

TWO POLICEMEN KILLED IN TERRORIST ATTACK

AU211545 Rome ANSA in English 1513 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 21 Oct (ANSA) -- Two policemen on their way to Rome police headquarters aboard an unmarked car were shot and killed fifteen kilometers from the capital early this morning in an ambush investigators think was staged by rightwing terrorists. The killing came forty-eight hours after two policemen were shot dead in Milan, presumably by terrorists. According to eyewitness accounts of the ambush, the car the policemen were in was brought to a halt at an underpass exit by smokebombs thrown onto [words indistinct] four or more persons. On Monday, two public security police were killed in Milan and a third was injured in a shootout with the passengers of an automobile stopped by the patrol for a routine check. Police think the double slaying in Milan is also the work of terrorists. Today's ambush brought the number of police killed by terrorists in Italy since 1969 up to 76. Another 24 policemen have been wounded in terrorist attacks over the same period.

RIBEIRO DE ALMEIDA RETAINS POSITION AS SPEAKER

LD212140 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1922 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida is still the speaker of the Portuguese parliament, after a stormy parliamentary sitting which went into the early hours of this morning and whose agenda included the election of a new speaker.

Neither of the two candidates for the post -- Oliveira Dias of the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS], representing the present parliamentary majority, and Teofilo Carvalho dos Santos, of the Socialist Party, representing the opposition -- secured the necessary number of favorable votes to be elected to the post, according to a decision by the parliament's steering committee. This decision was challenged by several benches in the house and prompted a number of speeches. Although Carvalho dos Santos polled one vote more than Oliveira Dias, a second ballot will, in accordance with the standing rules, be held.

Meanwhile, during the same sitting, the three deputy speakers were elected. [Words indistinct] has prompted varied reactions. Thus, the opposition has described it as a personal defeat for centrist leader Freitas do Amaral that Oliveria Dias was not elected in the first ballot, since his candidature had been put forward on the initiative of that party leader. The CDS, for its part, today condemned the attitude of the Socialist parliamentary group which abandoned the parliamentary proceedings in the early hours of this morning, describing it as a severe blow to the prestige of the democratic institutions.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON AFRICAN ISSUES

PM191327 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Oct 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Cubans' Presence in Angola Negative"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Goncalves Pereira described the presence of Cuban troops in Angola as negative in a television interview yesterday. The minister was explaining stances adopted on the matter during his visit at the end of September to the UN General Assembly in New York, at which he related the Cuban presence to the problems of southern Africa -- specifically the issue of Namibia. The minister said that it is untrue that the Portuguese Government has declared itself in favor of Cuban troops' participation in the Angolan process.

"Irrespective of the respect which Portugal has, of course, for the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola, the presence of Cuban troops" in that country "is a negative factor, and their departure would make possible a greater opening to the West" on the part of the Luanda government, Goncalves Pereira stated. The Portuguese foreign minister added that the Lisbon government wants the opening to occur, partly because within its scope "Portuguese-Angolan relations would be intensified."

The minister also denied an alleged disregard for Portuguese emigrants in South Africa and for relations with that country. He stated that Portugal maintains good relations with Pretoria, to which he expressed appreciation "for the welcome which it has given to a large number of Portuguese people."

"We also have points of disagreement," he added, recalling that South Africa's military operations have been condemned by most Western countries and by all the political parties represented in the assembly of the republic, "and with particular vigor by a Social Democratic Center Party deputy at the recent interparliamentary meeting in Havana." The minister recalled that there are points of contact with South Africa, and this has led Portugal not to support at the United Nations the initiatives aimed at imposing economic and other sanctions on the Pretoria regime.

In conclusion Goncalves Pereira reaffirmed "a simple sentiment which is upsetting Portugal's relations with South Africa. Racism is unacceptable."

FINLAND

INFORMED SOURCES PREDICT KEKKONEN RESIGNATION

LD211810 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] The Finnish Center Party has given notice of a special party congress on 22 November to nominate the party's presidential candidate to succeed President Kekkonen.

Now that Kekkonen's own party is due to nominate a candidate for the post of president, Kekkonen's resignation is regarded as imminent. Informed sources in Helsinki say that Kekkonen will probably resign next week.

The choice of a presidential candidate lies between two Center Party members, former Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen and former party chairman Johannes Virolainen.

SORSA COMMENTS ON FINNO-SWEDISH ATOM-FREE ZONE

PM211011 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 19 Oct 81 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Sweden-Finland Could Form Nuclear-Free Zone"]

[Text] It is Social Democratic Party Chairman Kalevi Soirsa's view that it would be wrong to forget the proposal that Sweden and Finland could together form a nuclear-free zone. This idea was put forward last year by former Swedish Disarmament Minister Alva Myrdal. The idea has been undeservedly forgotten, Sorsa said at Porvoo Workers Association's 80th anniversary Sunday [18 October].

Myrdal said that the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Europe was a matter of urgency, and that this also applied to its northernmost parts. In Myrdal's view the process could be started easily in two countries with close geographical and social ties. At present the debate on a Nordic nuclear-free zone has petered out, partly as a result of the Euromissile debate.

Sorsa also said that there were good reasons for keeping Myrdal's proposal alive, partly because it is possible that the negotiations of the Euromissiles will not lead to the desired results or that the outcome will not promote the establishment of nuclear-free zones in the Nordic countries or anywhere else in Europe.

In Sorsa's view it might also be possible that Sweden and Finland, which do not belong to any military pacts, could have difficulty in accepting an agreement solely between military pacts not to deploy nuclear arm in the Nordic countries. This would make them dependent on the development of big power politics in Europe, Soras said.

SWEDEN

MILITARY DIVIDED ON PRODUCTION OF JAS AIRCRAFT

PM201117 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 15 Oct 81 p 6

[Sven Svensson report: "Now the Politicians Must Decide About the JAS"]

[Text] Discussions about the Swedish JAS [pursuit-attack-surveillance] aircraft must be held at the party leader level. This is the situation since Swedish Armed Forces Commander in Chief Lennart, Ljung proposed Wednesday [14 October] that the government should build the Swedish JAS warplane.

Army Chief Nils Skold has expressed his reservations about the decision and navy chief Per Rudberg stressed in a statement that the proposed economic framework for the project must not be exceeded.

The Falldin Center government cannot present a proposal to the Riksdag next year for the purchase of the Swedish JAS, unless the proposal is supported by other political parties, in particular the Social Democrats.

The military leadership is agreed that a Swedish air force is necessary, but is divided on the Swedish JAS project. This disagreement will make it difficult to reach political agreement at the party level on the purchase of a new aircraft before the election in 1982. A postponement of the aircraft decision seems likely, particularly against the background of the very tight schedule for party leader negotiations.

On Wednesday, Defense Minister Torsten Gustafsson and the Defense Committee were informed of the commander in chief's conclusions on the aircraft question, and they also heard army chief Nils Skold's divergent views.

The commander in chief makes three demands of a Swedish JAS:

1. The armed forces' present real purchasing power must remain largely unchanged through the year 2000.

2. Continued contract negotiations with the aircraft industry must lead to an acceptable solution of the remaining technical, economic and legal questions.

3. The aircraft project must be subject to continual strict guidance and control in the operational, technical and economic fields.

In the view of Defense Committee Chairman Gunnar Bjork (Center Party) there are two different ways of involving the party leaders in the defense question.

The first alternative is for the party leaders to immediately begin negotiations on the economic framework for the 5-year period 1980-87 and on the JAS aircraft.

The second alternative is for the Defense Committee to continue its work and for the party leaders to be involved at a later stage, when the government is drafting its legislation for the Riksdag in the spring of 1982 on the basis of the Defense Committee's recommendations.

The government will hold initial discussions on the defense question Thursday. Then the defense minister will brief his colleagues in the government about the aircraft project. This will then raise the question of how negotiations with the Social Democrats in particular are to be conducted.

Considerations of time will mean that the party leaders will probably not discuss defense until the committee has finished its work.

One of the conditions for the JAS which the commander in chief makes is that the armed forces' overall framework remain unchanged through the year 2000. The politicians can hardly make such commitments so far ahead in time, and the commander in chief does not want to take money from the army and navy to ensure the aircraft project no matter what the cost.

The commander in chief's proposals mean that the political negotiations on the defense framework for 1982-87 will be tough. The disagreement between the military leaders on the JAS aircraft project further complicates the negotiations between the parties.

The point of departure for the discussions is that the attack version of the Viggen should be replaced in 1992-93 and the surveillance version in 1998-99, while production of the pursuit version will continue.

Alongside a Swedish JAS the commander in chief has also studied alternatives, primarily the U.S. F-18 and F-16.

Both the Swedish JAS and the foreign aircraft meet the tactical and operational demands in the commander in chief's view. The U.S. aircraft are superior in certain respects. They would be cheaper if bought directly from the United States, but would be more expensive if produced in Sweden under license. The commander in chief recommends production under license if the Swedish authorities do not commit themselves to the Swedish alternative.

Domestic production of a JAS designed for Swedish conditions would also have advantages from the security policy viewpoint as an expression of Sweden's desire to maintain strong defenses and as support for its policy of neutrality, in the commander in chief's view.

The bid from the group of Swedish industries for the JAS would mean considerable commitments. Work on the Swedish project could be halted without the Swedish authorities having to pay compensation. The basic model is offered at a fixed price, as are the first 30 aircraft. There is a maximum price for later deliveries. One unclear point is the possible need for modifications in the future to keep pace with technical advances and changes in the so-called military threat scenario. In practice this is a question of what weapons the superpowers will acquire.

There are reserve funds of 2.5 billion kronor set aside to cover changes through the year 2000. The air force has set aside 5 billion before the turn of the century and 8 billion for technical advances thereafter. The alternative of producing a foreign aircraft under license needs time for further investigation, in the commander in chief's view. The choice of aircraft must be made by 1987 at the very latest if deliveries are to start in 1995.

Pending the delivery of a foreign aircraft the Swedish authorities should order further divisions of the pursuit version of the Viggen. These aircraft should be given a capacity to carry attack weapons, primarily air-to-sea missiles.

Army chief Nils Skold is critical of a Swedish JAS in several respects. It is his view that the Swedish alternative is generally acceptable through the end of the century but that uncertainty is significant after the year 2000. This uncertainty can only be countered through great development potential, embracing the basic aircraft, the engine, electronics and weapontry. It is Skold's view that the possibilities of improving the JAS are very limited.

Because only the minimum demands have been made on the JAS system, modifications could be necessary as early as the 1990's, in Skold's view. This would mean that the economic framework for the project would be exceeded. Skold sees no possibility of making other funds available during the 1990's if the balance within the armed forces is to be maintained.

Skold recommends limited purchases of the pursuit version of the Viggen and further investigation of the aircraft question.

Navy chief Per Rudberg has not expressed a divergent view, but said in a critical commentary:

"It is important that the JAS is kept within the financial framework drawn up for it so that no funds are taken from the navy's budget. Further, the decision about control points [kontrollpunkter] is extremely important. Costs must not be allowed to get out of hand and the JAS must meet the operational demands placed on it."

NEWSPAPERS VIEW WEINBERGER REMARKS, VISIT

PM211529 [Editorial Report] Swedish newspapers on 16 October and Helsinki's HUFVUDSTADSBLADET on 18 October carry editorials on U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's visit to Sweden. They mostly highlight Weinberger's previsit statement on Swedish neutrality: "I do not think that we have a neutral Sweden."

SVENSKA DAGBLADET discusses on page 2 the implications of Swedish neutrality and reiterates the formulation of Swedish security, which is "nonalignment in peacetime aiming at neutrality in war." However, it rejects a neutral stance in other areas: "But neutrality can also mean neutrality in opinions. In this respect, we are not neutral. When it comes to the antagonisms between East and West, betweeen dictatorship and democracy, we should say 'no, thank you' to being considered neutral." The paper goes on: "Sweden is part of the West and shares its values of freedom, democracy and human rights." "In the ideological respect, there is no Swedish neutrality."

DAGENS NYHETER in its page 2 editorial suggests the following interpretation of Weinberger's remarks: "With some knowledge of U.S. attitudes and language, we might guess that what Weinberger was trying to say almost in a friendly way was that Sweden is not shirking its responsibilities -- moral or otherwise -- through its neutral stance."

It goes on to examine the rest of Weinberger's remarks and concludes:

"We must look at the degree of military effectiveness and must really look at the strategic situation, Weinberger said in connection with Swedish neutrality. He assumes that this is something that the Swedish Government wants to discuss -- 'and these are things which we would like to be cooperative about.' Weinberger cannot really mean that the U.S. desire for cooperation should actually apply to the strategic situation. On the other hand, it is undoubtedly important for the military effectiveness of a nonaligned Sweden that the Reagan administration not slow down technical cooperation and the purchase of military equipment from the United States. In this field, there are concrete problems to discuss, which make the first ever visit to Sweden by a U.S. defense secretary an important event."

Helsinki's HUFVUDSTADSBLADET, after discussing Weinberger's statement on page 2 comments on the official clarification of the original remark: "At the same time, the clarification can be seen as a positive, if small, signal. If the new U.S. foreign and defense policy seems to be like a bull in a china shop in various parts of the world at present, there nevertheless still seems to be a little safety catch somewhere which even says to Caspar Weinberger: 'Leave the Nordic countries alone. They will look after themselves best in the future too.'"

In addition, SVENSKA DAGBLADET of 18 October in its page 2 editorial says: "The U.S. decision to share an otherwise strictly protected technology was not made with opposition from significant groups within the country's defense establishment. It is also coupled with the condition that Sweden guarantee that the technical secrets will not end up in the wrong hands. The risk of such a thing happening ought to be small and as far as the export of Swedish military materiel is concerned, our own rules are so strict that they could hardly be made stricter by U.S. conditions. The most positive thing about the new U.S. attitude is that the United States is prepared to show its faith in the Swedish Armed Forces, as well as in Swedish neutralist policy. Of course, this is a development viewed with the greatest distaste in the Soviet Union. There, Weinberger's visit to Sweden is being depicted as a U.S. attempt to get Sweden to abandon its neutralist policy and to join NATO. The fact that the Soviet state news bureau TASS is calling Weinberger an 'uninvited guest' is just part of the pattern."

LEFTIST LEADER CRITICAL OF WEINBERGER REMARKS

PM211425 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 19 Oct 81 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Lars Werner: Sweden's Neutrality Has Been Harmed"]

[Text] "The U.S. defense secretary is questioning our neutrality and interfering in Swedish domestic politics."

This was the judgment made by Left Party-Communist leader Lars Werner, who directed sharp criticism not only at Caspar Weinberger but also at the Swedish Government Sunday [18 October].

Sweden's neutrality has been harmed, Werner claimed.

"It is obvious that one of the main reasons for Weinberger's visit is to create the necessary conditions for the use of U.S. components in the manufacture of a new Swedish combat aircraft.

"Weinberger's remarks about our neutrality -- together with Swedish Defense Minister Torsten Gustafsson's remarks on the same subject -- are very worrying.

"It is clear that the United States is counting on Sweden's playing a role in its defense system. It is obvious that our neutrality has been harmed," Werner said.

DENKTAS COMMENTS ON GREEK ELECTION RESULTS

TA211528 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Statement by Rauf Denktas in Istanbul on Greek election results; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] The friendly countries which want to see peace in Cyprus are curious to see how the Cyprus problem will be affected by the latest developments in Greece. When we submitted our proposals, we did not consider which government there was in Greece or which leader was in power in Cyprus; we submitted reasonable proposals which protect the Turkish Cypriots and their rights. The fact that a new party has come to power in Greece, or the fact that this party leader uttered very dangerous remarks about Cyprus before the elections has not affected us and will not affect us. We hope that after sitting at the seat of responsibility, Papandreou will see the realities and encourage peace. He has shown that Greece is always the main guiding factor by inviting Mr Kiprianou to Athens immediately after coming to power.

The Cyprus problem erupted in 1963 when Makarios reached an agreement with Yeoryios Papandreou, the present Papandreou's father, and attacked the Turkish Cypriots. The problem has been continuing since then with the encouragement and provocations of Greece. Greece has always wanted to include Cyprus within the Greek borders. The Turkish Cypriots and Turkey have prevented this. In this way, we protected our independence and nonalignment.

We believe that it would be the most correct and peaceful approach to give Papandreou enough time to see the facts around him after he assumes power and not to reach any final conclusions about what he says now. However, I would like to stress a point about an issue mentioned by Kiprianou in New York a while ago and repeated several times during the past few days. The Greek Cypriot leadership rejects our partnership rights, our equality and we see that this view is supported.

We believe that Greece will have to pave the way for peace for the Greek Cypriots sooner or later. I do not believe that it is right to consider any other forms so long as we believe in that.

Further Remarks

TA211717 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpts] President Rauf Denktas said: The Turkish Cypriots will either protect their independence jointly with the Greek Cypriots within a federal system or they will protect their independence by themselves.

President Denktas, who completed his contacts on the Cyprus issue in the United States and certain European countries, arrived in Istanbul and held a news conference there. He said the declaration of independence is not an artificial issue but a natural result of the Turkish Cypriots' partnership rights in Cyprus' independence. He said: If the Greek Cypriots intend to establish a bicommunal, biregional federal system in Cyprus, then the proposals we submitted are a good basis for the achievement of this goal.

Referring to Kiprianou's remarks in New York, Denktas said that it would be impossible to establish a federal system as long as the Turkish Cypriots' partnership rights and equality are rejected.

Reiterating that the Turkish Cypriot side is determined to continue with the intercommunal talks within a framework of good will, Denktas said that the Turkish Cypriots will support Waldheim's efforts to revitalize the talks.

Denktas pointed out that Kiprianou rejected Waldheim's initiative and left everything to the results of talks he will hold with Papandreou. Denktas said: Greece must stop trying to attack the Turkish Cypriots by using the Greek Cypriots and it must, like our motherland Turkey, help the two ethnic communities achieve peace. That is what we hope for.

Replying to a question, Denktas said that Waldheim will not be arriving in Cyprus within the next few days. He added that the Turkish Cypriot side is ready to discuss the secretary general's proposal for the establishment of an intercommunal legislative assembly and senate in Cyprus.

According to ANATOLIA, replying to a question on the Turkish Cypriot attitude toward the continued intransigence of the Greek Cypriots and Greece, Denktas said: For a long time, we have believed that the talks will yield positive results sooner or later. We see the world's belief and support regarding this issue. That is why we believe that Greece sooner or later will have to pave the way for peace for the Greek Cypriots.

Denktas said that Papandreou will determine his timing on the Cyprus issue by the remarks he makes and policies he pursues after his meeting with Kiprianou.

Report on U.S., Europe Tour

TA221042 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0500 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Excerpts] President Denktas has said that the Turkish Cypriot community as well as Turkey favors the peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem. Denktas made this statement last night after he returned home from a tour of New York and European capitals to explain and promote the Turkish views on Cyprus.

In a news conference at the Ercan state airport, Denktas said his tour was very beneficial. He added: The wish of the Turkish Cypriot community and Turkey is the peaceful solution of the Cyprus issue in the best possible way, based on a bizonal, bicommunal federal system that will ensure our community's security needs and that is in accordance with the agreement we signed with Makarios.

Recalling that the Turkish Cypriot side submitted concrete and comprehensive proposals to the Greek Cypriots as an expression of their good will, Denktas said that these proposals were prepared within the framework of a program that defends the security and other rights of the Turkish Cypriots and that leads to the establishment of a federal system.

He continued: As a result of contacts I had in New York, I came to the conclusion that the Greek Cypriots assessed our proposals from a very intransigent stand.

In reply to a question, Denktas said an EEC delegation is expected to soon visit the TFSC. He said he is convinced after his tour that the number of those who support the Turkish Cypriot cause is increasing.

SPOKESMAN SAYS WALDHEIM IDEAS STILL BEING STUDIED

NC211502 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Answering a question on the "Waldheim ideas," the government spokesman said that this issue is being handled most responsibly and that the procedure that circumstances require for the study of the "ideas" is being followed. The party leaders, as well as the Council of Ministers, have already been briefed and the president is going to Athens where he will listen to the views of the Greek Government. After Kiprianou's return to Cyprus next Tuesday, the National Council will be convened. This is the procedure originally defined and it is being followed. The spokesman concluded: Therefore, those who are talking at this moment about the rejection of the "Waldheim ideas" are making a wrong assessment.

BREAKDOWN OF FINAL ELECTION RESULTS ANNOUNCED

NC211508 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] The final results of the parliamentary elections throughout the country, with the exception of one polling station, total 18,478 stations and are as follows:

Registered voters: 7,313,062
Votes Cast: 5,752,872 -- participation percentage 78.67 percent
Valid votes: 5,670,416

Received by:	Votes	Percentage
New Democracy:	2,033.584	35.86
PASOK:	2,725,132	48.06
Democratic Center Union:	23,723	0.42
KKE:	619,292	10.92
KKE-Interior:	77,461	1.37
Liberal Party:	20,705	0.37
Progressive Party:	95,686	1.69
Party of Democratic Socialism -- Farmers and Workers Party:	40,553	0.72
Christian Democracy:	8,709	0.15
Movement of Revolutionary Left:	6,540	0.12
Revolutionary Communist Party of Greece -- Marxist Leninist:	4,733	0.08
Byzantine National Organization:	434	0.01
Workers Internationalist Union [Trotskyite]:	1,641	0.03
Olympic Democracy:	126	0
Independents:	12,097	0.21

Seats:
New Democracy: 115
PASOK: 172
KKE: 13

PAPANDREOU ADDRESSES NEW MINISTERS 21 OCT

NC211235 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpts] At 1100 the government under Andreas Papandreou was sworn in by Greek Archbishop Serafim before President of the Republic Karamanlis. After the swearing-in ceremony and the signing of the relevant protocol, President of the Republic Karamanlis congratulated Prime Minister Papandreou and the other members of the government, who then went to the political office where the first cabinet meeting took place.

Speaking to the members of the cabinet, Prime Minister Papandreou gave instructions for exercising the government task and, among other things, stressed the following:

The electoral struggle has ended. Change has won but as of today the great task begins for building the new Greece. We are absolutely proud because the people have chosen PASOK as the agent for change. As a government we are the government of all Greeks. As of today we should forget the confrontation of the electoral struggle. We must embark on the great task of rebirth. The people expect something new of us. What the Greek people expect of us is our personal morals. It is our duty always to inform the people regardless of how bitter the correct truth may be at times.

For this reason, each of us shoulders to the full the burden of the Greek people's trust. The ministers are the agents for change. A new wind should blow. There are no fiefs. There is a government and there are agents of the government's policy.

Soon you will take delivery of your ministries. I would like you to assure the public servents that the only yardsticks to be used by the PASOK government for the evaluation of the public servants' work will be meritocracy and faith in the state and the people, and not their political affiliation. These are the only yardsticks.

It is also certain that within the program for economic change -- since we want to allot resources for social insurance, health, education, the strengthening of the farmers' income -- our administration of the ministries should aim at decreasing costs and this is an additional responsibility we are undertaking.

The fact that I have chosen you means that I have absolute faith in you. I shall stand by you in all problems you may confront. I shall cooperate with all, and thus I hope that with coordination and unity we shall advance with the implementation and materialization of the truly ambitious PASOK program. Above all, we should know what hopes the people have entrusted to us. We do not have the right to disappoint these people who with such love and passion have entrusted to us the task of change. You should always remember that we are the government of all Greeks. Onward therefore, proceed with the task so that we may lay the foundations of the new Greece.

PAPANDREOU ASSUMES DEFENSE MINISTRY DUTIES

NC211525 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] After the meeting of the Council of Ministers, Prime Minister and National Defense Minister Papandreou went to the National Defense Ministry in the Pentagon to assume his duties. The prime minister was accompanied by National Defense Deputy Ministers Dhrosoyiannis and Petsos and Deputy Minister for the Press Maroudhas, who were welcomed by outgoing National Defense Minister Averof.

Addressing Prime Minister Papandreou, Mr. Averof said:

[Begin recording] I welcome you to the National Defense Ministry and wish you every success within its framework. We pass to you an army that I call, not accidentally, one of the best in Europe and I hope that this view, when I brief you on some secrets, will be strengthened even more. [End recording]

In his reply address, the prime minister and national defense minister said:

[Begin recording] I warmly thank you and I also must stress that our army is really impressive and that this happened in the past 7-year period. [End recording]

Then Prime Minister and National Defense Minister Papandreou addressed the leadership of the Armed Forces saying:

[Begin recording] I would like to stress that in the armed forces every individual has the right to have his political views. However, within the framework of the armed forces, absolutely no political activity is permitted. We will safeguard this as the apple of our eye. Meritocracy will be the sole criteria. I would like to assure you that as far as arming the armed forces is concerned, we will do everything possible to keep this at the highest level. I would also like you to know that concerning the problems being faced by the officers and men throughout Greece, we will try to adopt special measures in caring for our sons who are defending our territorial integrity and national independence. [End recording]

Averof Comments

NC212108 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpt] In his reply [to Papandreou's address to the leadership of the armed forces], Mr Averof said: With what you have said, Mr Prime Minister, you make me personally happy, because I see that you will follow our policy in this sector. If we have managed to relieve our army from the traumas it had sustained, it is because complete meritocracy has prevailed and only by mistake on certain occasions were the criteria not meritocratic.

After handing over his duties, Mr Averof presented Mr Papandreou to the commanders of the three staffs. The prime minister in turn presented the two national defense deputy ministers, Mr Andonios Dhrosoyiannis and Mr Yeoryios Petsos.

An orientation conference followed which was also attended by the country's senior military leaders. Following the conference, Prime Minister Papandreou expressed his satisfaction over the briefing on national issues. In his statement, Papandreou said that he had assured the commanders of the three armed services that he will intensify his efforts to arm the armed forces and maintain their high level of readiness.

Papandreou Message to Forces

NC212110 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] On the occasion of assuming his duties, Prime Minister and National Defense Minister Papandreou has addressed the following order of the day to the armed forces:

My decision to take over the National Defense Ministry, in addition to the prime minister's office, stresses the great importance I attach to the country's armed forces and their sacred role of defending the country's territorial integrity and safeguarding our national independence.

I would like to assure you that all of you will find me always a sincere supporter of every just and feasible demand. I would also like to assure you that, at this critical period in world affairs, we all have the duty to strengthen our country's defense and provide those terms which would allow the armed forces to guarantee peace in the area. I would like to remind you that, of course, all of you have the right, as Greek citizens, to have your political affiliation. However, it is both dangerous and impermissible for politics to creep into the ranks of the armed forces, which have only one mission -- the sacred mission of defending the nation.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON POLICY MEASURES

NC212106 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] The government spokesman has announced that the measures for the government's economic and foreign policy will be announced in the policy statement during the new session of the Chamber of Deputies which will open on 16 November. During the first 10 days, the question of appointing new directors general at the various ministries will be dealt with, he said.

At the same time, the government spokesman made it clear that because of a sudden indisposition, Deputy Commerce Minister Papaspirou was not sworn in today. He also clarified that Minister without Portfolio Kouloumbis will also be entrusted with jurisdiction of the Interior Ministry and other sectors.

SWEDEN'S PALME MAKES STATEMENT, DEPARTS ATHENS

NC211844 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Mr Palme, chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party, left Athens for home this afternoon. In a statement, he said that PASOK's victory in last Sunday's elections has great significance for socialism in Europe. He said the reason is because Mr Papandreou has had clear positions on the questions of peace and international solidarity from the time he was the leader of the official opposition.

PAPANDREOU, LISSARIDHIS HOLD MEETING ON CYPRUS

NC212304 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Prime Minister Papandreou tonight received at the political office EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis. During their meeting, which was cordial and friendly, Mr Lissaridhis congratulated the prime minister on his victory in the elections and then they discussed the Cyprus problem. The prime minister assured Mr Lissaridhis that Greece will always be on the Cypriot people's side. In a statement after his meeting with Mr Lissaridhis, Mr Papandreou said that the visit of the EDEK chairman has two dimensions: One being the personal friendship which links the two men and which dates far back; the other being their joint ideological position as well as joint orientations. Mr Papandreou also said that on the occasion of tomorrow's visit to Athens of Cypriot President Kiprianou there will be an important review of the Cyprus problem in view of important developments. Mr Lissaridhis expressed joy and pride for the PASOK victory. He said that he came to Athens to congratulate his brotherly friend and to discuss the Cyprus problem.

YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES PAPANDREOU

NC212302 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Mr Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, has sent a message to Mr Papandreou congratulating him on his victory in the elections and wishing him success in carrying out his duties. Mr Djuranovic added: I am confident that the relations of good neighborliness and the friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Republic of Greece will continue to develop still more successfully to the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and of peace, security and international cooperation.

Rolandhis Congratulations

NC212126 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis has sent to Prime Minister Papandreou the following message congratulating him on his victory in the elections: I address to you warm congratulations on your victory in the elections and wish you success in the difficult task you are undertaking for the promotion of the interests of Greece and of Hellenism in general. Cyprus, which is still struggling for freedom and independence under adverse conditions, looks forward to close cooperation with you for the success of national pursuits and goals.

KKE'S FLORAKIS GIVES INTERVIEW ON ELECTION

LD211124 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Athens, 20 Oct (MTI) -- Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party, has given an interview in Athens to a correspondent of the Budapest daily NEPSZABADSAG and MTI's special correspondent about the Greek parliamentary elections.

Evaluating the outcome of the polls and its most important inferences, Kharilaos Florakis mentioned:

"The forces favoring change have registered a remarkable victory. Greece has come to a crossroads. Either it takes on the anti-imperialist and democratic road with socialist perspectives, or else it is merely a change of government leading merely to formal modifications. We are naturally in favour of the former. In our view congenial conditions have emerged for our country to embark on a new path.

"We are aware of the towering difficulties we face and we also know that still a hard fight is ahead of our people: Greece is a member of NATO, the Americans rule many spheres of our country. True, an important change has occurred in the balance of forces within Parliament, but the character of power has not altered. Most of the vitally important economic bases, state power posts, armed forces and state apparatus is in the rightists' hands and the constitution too ensures certain scope to them. History is witness that the ruling class will not forego these voluntarily. Also, it is certain that the masses have had enough of it, they want change and they would not be content merely with the change in the composition of Parliament.

"Our party has played an important role in the struggle for change as well as in that the people desire alternation, but since they saw this change most secure through the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, they cast their ballots for that party.

"The Greek Communist Party is ready to extend its support with full sense of responsibility, to any government which seeks to serve real change, which will put an end to the rule of the Greek and foreign monopolies, promote the restoration of national independence, support the masses' good and uplift, take economic measures for overcoming unemployment and inflation, contribute to the emergence of true democracy and which openly and determinedly takes on the road to social progress."

Assessing the poll result of the Greek Communist Party and its forthcoming tasks, Florakis emphasized:

"We have advanced both in the number of deputies and in our parliamentary possibility. But the strength of our party is far from dependent simply on the number of parliamentary seats, but it should be measured rather in terms of our parliamentary possibilities. During the election campaign we came into contact with masses who had so far stood away from our party. Now they have a better understanding of our aspirations, notwithstanding that in their desire for change, they did not vote for us. Our party fought a hard battle successfully. It is all the more important because our class opponents created favourable possibilities for a number of 'parties' which, misusing the name 'communist', directed their propaganda exclusively against us. Among (?these), a great role was assumed for years by the so-called 'Office of the Interior'. This grouping, however, lost even its last seat. The other groups, too, revealed that they lack mass influence. The people have tried our party and rejected slanders that we are guided from some sort of external centre. It has embraced the international working class movement and rejected anti-Sovietism. Naturally we are aware that the ruling class will again deploy these groups against our party. This is why we are continuing our fight for repeatedly unmasking their real countenance. As for our party's tasks, we are concentrating our forces for the realization of the people's will, to contribute to genuine changes and serve the unity and joint fight of the forces desirous of alteration," concluded the GCP General Secretary.

BAYULKEN, WEINBERGER DISCUSS MILITARY NEEDS

TA211140 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] It has been announced that the United States has a positive approach to Turkey's increasing military needs in the face of the recent developments on NATO's southeastern flank. According to information provided by the Foreign Ministry, National Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken, who is in England for the NATO nuclear planning group meetings, met with U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and discussed Turkey's military needs. A new assessment of Turkey's military needs was made in light of recent developments on NATO's southeastern flank. During the meeting, Weinberger said his government is aware of Turkey's increasing strategic importance and that it has a positive approach to the problems.

Bayulken Favors SALT Resumption

TA211245 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken has said that Turkey favors the resumption of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the United States and the Soviet Union. Bayulken, who is in Scotland to attend the NATO nuclear planning group meetings, replied to journalists' questions and said that the SALT talks should be continued in a way which will yield concrete results. According to an AKAJANS report, Bayulken added that Turkey will continue to fulfill its obligations within NATO.

ISLAMIC FOOD, AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE CONTINUES

TA211548 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1350 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 21 Oct (AA) -- Delegates attending the 3-day ministerial conference of Islamic countries on food production and agricultural development which started here yesterday decided today to create a $3 billion fund for aid to Islamic countries.

Deputy secretary general of the conference (Arifi Osman) of Indonesia told reporters today the fund would consist of $1 billion to be contributed by Saudi Arabia, $1.5 billion by a number of Gulf states and $500 million by Kuwait and would be used to finance agricultural production, infrastructure and electricity projects under the Islamic Conference general secretariat direction. The fund would be given its final form when a formal decision is expected to be made at the Islamic economic and cultural cooperation committee meeting in Libya. During discussions in Ankara, proposals were made to have the conference establish stocks of food in Turkey, Bangladesh and Malaysia to be distributed through Islamic cooperation. Other proposals included establishing an agricultural committee and an agricultural fund.

PRESS REACTIONS TO PASOK VICTORY IN GREECE

NC220800 [Editorial Report] The Turkish-language Istanbul press for 20 October carries various articles and commentaries on the outcome of the general elections in Greece, including the following:

CUMHURIYET, in an unattributed commentary, says: "Diplomatic backstages in Ankara are wondering how the outcome of the elections in Greece will reflect on Turkish-Greek relations. Though the relevant officials in Ankara are not inclined to ignore completely Papandreou's campaign utterances about Turkey, they mention that they were uttered during a campaign and that they should not be unduly exaggerated. According to political circles in the capital, no comment should be made on Turkish-Greek relations in connection with Papandreou's accession to power until the new government is seen in action." The article goes on to quote diplomatic circles as saying that early comments might be misleading.

CUMHURIYET carries an unattributed commentary entitled "On the Opposite Coast of the Aegean." After stating that the "outcome of the elections in Greece is thought-provoking from Turkey's point of view," the writer continues: "Athens' stand toward Turkey, whether a leftist or a rightist party is in power, carries a chauvinistic character. The latest elections have emphasized this character. Now leftist Andreas Papandreou, a man the junta administration had proclaimed a traitor, is assuming power with the identity of an extreme Greek nationalist, and he is going to shape Athens' policy toward Turkey. This is an historic lesson that makes one ponder deeply." The writer concludes: "No matter what happens in neighboring Greece, we can say we are in complete unity and solidarity in the defense of the national interests of Turkey. This statement is a natural reflection to the present times of our historic awareness."

CUMHURIYET carries a commentary by Ugur Mumcu which says: "As expected, PASOK has won the Greek elections. Could this expected victory drag the rightwing in Greece, which is accustomed to unlawful militancies, to new adventures? Could the transatlantic forces which planned the 1967 'coup of the colonels' close their eyes to a 'radical left' program to be implemented by the Papandreou administration? These are questions that come to mind with doubts that are full of question marks."

After reviewing PASOK leader Papandreou's past activities, Mumcu continues: "PASOK's indiscriminate Turkish animosity which it has unfurled as its flag, may secure short-term gains to the Greek people, but this attitude camouflages the 'leftist' character of tbe party and blunges it and Greece as a whole into dark adventures."

MILLIYET carries an editorial "Warsaw and Athens" by Mehmet Barlas which draws attention to the "serious developments both in Poland and Greece last Sunday" and, referring to the election results in Greece, says: "As to the victory won by Papandreou and his PASOK in Greece, one can say that in the final phase of his election campaign Papandreou used moderate and cautious language when discussing Turkey, the United States and the EEC. And yet, PASOK's assumption of power marks the first step of a radical change in Greece. Different views in politics and economy as well as in foreign relations will reshape Greece. Under these circumstances, Turkey will probably have to adopt new attitudes toward all the bilateral disputes stretching from Cyprus to the Aegean." Barlas concludes: "Putting it briefly, Jaruzelski's full takeover of power in Poland has proved that Moscow's leadership in the Eastern bloc is indisputable, while Papandreou's assumption to power in Greece has rendered Washington's leadership in the Western bloc disputable once again."

The same paper carries an article by Mumtaz Soysal: "Two Fronts." Soysal begins by saying: "PASOK's victory in the Greek elections is an event which could give rise to interesting consequences from the angle of 'a Turkey whose political parties have been abolished and whose parliament exists no more.' After comparing the situations now prevailing in both Turkey and Greece, Soysal says: "It would be naive to think that any Greek politician with a bit of intelligence will refrain from exploiting this contrast between the appearances in Turkey and Greece. It would be equally naive to think that Papandreou, who is not at all naive, will not stay in NATO and the EEC and use this contrast to his highest advantage. Is it not obvious that instead of slamming the door, he will enlist the support of France, all theparties of the Socialist International and even of Libya and Algeria as well as of many countries of the Third World and stay in NATO and the EEC and create disputes and thus prove more profitable and more successful?" The writer then continues: "To put it briefly, facing a Turkey without political parties and without a parliament, Papandreou will pester Turkey on a worldwide scale and try to achieve his appirations in both Cyprus and the Aegean."

Mumtaz Soysal recommends various ways of foiling Papandreou's calculations. He says Turkey should refrain from taking untimely and inappropriate actions which could worsen the situation, and it should gradully create an air of freedom, expediting the transition to a political party and parliamentary system.

Soysal concludes: "We must categorically emphasize through resolute policies on the Cyprus and Aegean disputes that we are not prepared to make any concessions on the interests of the Turkish people for the sake of the interests of the United States, NATO and Europe. Papandreou's victory is probably an auspicious event in that it will compel Turkey to implement both these measures."

GUNAYDIN carries an article by Necati Zincirkiran, "Either a Miracle or a Disaster." Zincirkiran says: "The Greek elections have resulted in the victory of socialist leader Andreas Papandreou. For the first time since this country achieved its independence 153 years ago, the socialists are coming to power." The writer then reviews Andreas Papandreou's political activities during his father's administration and continues: "What will the army, which prevented the socialists from coming to power in 1967 through a coup, do now? It is difficult to guess. For in Greece, too, democracy does not function quite healthily. Will the army comply with the decision of the socialist administration to withdraw from NATO?...

"What concerns us most is the 'Cyprus and Aegean issue.' Soon after the election results became known, Papandreou had a talk with Greek Cypriot Leader Kiprianou on Sunday night to whom he said: 'We know and understand the problems of the Cypriot people. We are on your side. We will not accept faits accomplis.'

"True, there is still a sensible stateman like Karamanlis in Greece who possesses fairly extensive powers vested in him through constitutional amendments carried out 5 years ago. But it would be an illusion to expect Turkish-Greek relations to be better than those before 18 October as long as the socialist party is in power in Greece. From a political point of view, Andreas Papandreou possesses as much power as he needs to create either a miracle or a disaster!... His attitude toward Turkey will prove the extent of his statesmanship."

HURRIYET carries an article by Oktay Eksi entitled "May It Be Auspicious." Eksi says: "No matter from which angle you look at it, PASOK is more a collection of contrasts than a political party, with Andreas Papandreou symbolizing all these contrasts." Eksi continues that Papandreou is violently anti-American, but he did not hesitate to flee to the United States during World War II when Greece was practically devastated. Although he claims that his party is a socialist party, "this party bases its existence not on peace and friendship but on animosity, particularly on Turkish animosity, and on the concept of an aggressive nationalism. That is why the Turkish-Greek dialogue disturbed Papandreou more than anyone else and that is why whenever some measure of progress was made in the intercommunal talks in Cyprus, Papandreou raised hell. For, as far as he is concerned, the Cyprus issue is not the result of a legitimate intervention which was carried out on the strength of the treaty of guarantees signed in 1960, but of an act of Turkish invasion. What the Turkish Cypriots suffered before 1974 at the hands of the criminal Grivas and Sampson brigands is immaterial to him. He feels absolutely no remorse for the murdered Turkish Cypriots, but the intervention carried out to put a stop to those crimes is beyond his comprehension. Moreover, he believes that just because NATO failed to counter this intervention, it is no use to them." Referring further to Papandreou's negative attitude toward NATO, Eksi concludes: "To cut a long story short, Papandreou is a politician loaded with unjust and meaningless prejudices against Turkey, and the assumption of full power by such a man in Greece does not present quite a cheerful outlook as far as Turkish-Greek relations are concerned."

TERCUMAN carries a dispatch from Athens by Prof Fahir Armaoglu on PASOK's victory in the elections. Among other things, Armaoglu says: "During the PASOK celebrations on Sunday night, in the streets of Athens youths were seen carrying red flags as well as the PASOK emblem. More interesting than this, pro-Moscow communists, who managed to raise their votes from 9.3 percent in 1977 to 11 percent now, participated in the PASOK celebrations with their hammer and sickle signs.

Red flags with hammers and sickles were indicative of the future color of PASOK's administration." Armaoglu, in analyzing the results of the elections, says: "What are the causes which have pushed Greece so far to the left? It is impossible at this moment when the celebrations of the left are at their highest peak to make a cool-headed study and answer this question. We believe that when the excitement dies down and the truth begins to come to the surface, the Greek people will begin to seek ways and means of explaining this situation." Finally, Armaoglu points out that Papandreou's party mustered a very high percentage of votes in the southern constitutencies and Crete as well as in the Dodecanese. "It is impossible," he said, "not to link this victory with what Papandreou said during his election campaign about Turkey."

PROSECUTOR QUESTIONS FORMER PARTY LEADER ECEVIT

NC212148 Paris AFP in English 2140 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 21 Oct (AFP) -- Former Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit was interrogated here today for about 90 minutes by the military prosecutor, an authoritative source said. Mr Ecevit, former head of the (social democratic) Republicn People's Party [RPP] was summoned to the prosecutor's office because of statements he made yesterday to foreign journalists in Ankara.

He showed reporters the text of a letter he had sent to Turkish Radio and Television demanding the right to reply to statements by Head of State General Kenan Evren during a televised speech last week. In his speech Gen Evren announced the abolition of all political parties in Turkey and, according to Mr Ecevit, made "unfounded" charges against the RPP and himself.

VOTCP on Ecevit Stand

TA220643 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkey to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Commenting on the junta administration's decision to dissolve the political parties in Turkey, former RPP leader Ecevit has said that this is not the way to establish a liberal democratic system. The junta banned Ecevit's statement on this subject. Criticizing the junta decision, Ecevit said the reasons put forward by General Evren for taking this measure were insufficient. Though the seven-page Ecevit statement was banned in Turkey, foreign news agencies published it. In his statement, Ecevit points to the fact that the RPP -- a political party founded by Ataturk himself -- was disbanded on his centenary, and adds: To abolish political parties based on personal whims and to limit the establishment of political parties and their programs is no way to achieve a liberal democratic system.

VOTCP ON GOVERNMENT REACTION TO GREEK ELECTION

TA221008 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Commentary]

[Excerpt] Dear listeners: Let us review the reaction of the junta and its government to the result of elections in Greece. Statements made by Foreign Ministry officials highlight two points.

The first point, after saying that Papandreou's programs will have to be observed, is that as a result of the latest elections in Greece, Turkey's importance in the area will grow. What is meant, of course, is Turkey's importance for the interests of NATO and imperialism. The conclusion is then reached that the NATOite countries will, therefore, increase their aid and support to Turkey. Our people are well aware what the increase of aid and support to Turkey means. It means new arms, new loans and new impositions that will trample our sovereignty and intensify Turkey's dependence on imperialism.

The second point is the concern over the possibility that relations between Turkey and Greece will suffer and that the existing tension will be intensified. To create such a climate even before the new government in Greece assumed power and began implementing its program is to destroy the necessary grounds for the solution of problems between the two countries.

Dear listeners: The reasons that led to such statements are quite clear. The goal is on the one hand, to try to weaken the effects of the progressive and constructive developments in Greece and, on the other, to alleviate the reaction of the West to the continuing pressures on the progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces in our country. However, objective and historic developments happen in accordance with their own rules and not in accordance with the wishes of certain circles. Time will soon prove that such goals will not be realized.

The junta and imperialist circles will never be able to obstruct the growth of anti-imperialist feelings instilled in the masses of the Turkish and Greek peoples, and disrupt the struggle of the progressive and peace-loving forces waged to develop brotherhood among the peoples and to solve urgent regional problems through peaceful means without imperialist interference. The Turkish Communist Party is waging a fight for the solution of all existing differences between the two countries based on this principle and is advising all the progressive and peace-loving forces of such efforts, appealing to them for the formation of an anti-imperialist unity of action.

No matter how the imperialist forces and the ruling circles react, the gains the leftwing parties and democratic forces in Greece achieved as a result of the elections will constructively affect the public in our country and will contribute to the efforts of the peace-loving forces.

EVREN RECEIVES PAKISTANI MILITARY OFFICIAL

TA221103 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren received a Saudi military delegation at 0930 today. At 1100, General Evren received the Pakistani Ground Forces Deputy commander, Gen (Suad Khan), who is in Turkey as the official guest of Ground Forces Commander Nurettin Ersin.

In a speech at the meeting, General Evren expressed his happiness at seeing the visiting general in Turkey. He added: It is even more pleasing that this visit occurred a short while before my forthcoming visit to Pakistan. We are trying to raise to the highest possible level all our relations, including our military relations, with friendly Pakistan. That is why I hope that this visit will be beneficial both for the visiting general and for relations between our countries.

BRIEFS

NATO GENERAL'S VISIT -- The NATO European Allied Forces deputy commander, Air Force Gen Sir Peter Terry, has arrived in Ankara. During his stay, General Terry will meet Deputy Chief of the General Staff Gen Necdet Oztorun. General Terry will then visit the NATO Southeastern Europe Allied Ground Forces Command headquarters in Izmir and the 1st Army Command in Istanbul. He will leave Turkey on 25 October. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Oct 81 TA]

NETHERLANDS

POLL SHOWS CHANGES IN PARTIES' POPULARITY

PM211329 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 15 Oct 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "PVDA Down, D'66 Up in Opinion Poll"]

[Text] The Hague, 15 October -- If elections had been held in September the Labor Party [PVDA] would have suffered greater losses than it did in the May elections. On the other hand Democrats '66 [D'66] have gained greater support among voters. These trends are apparent from an opinion poll carried out by the Langendijk bureau among 2,100 voters.

In the poll, carried out in the latter half of September, support for the PVDA fell from 28.3 percent in May to 26.2 percent. Support for D'66 grew from 11.1 percent to 16.7 percent. Like the PVDA, the Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] also suffered a loss (from 30.8 to 29.2 percent) but remains the largest party. As an opposition party the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy [VVD] has made a slight recovery from 17.3 percent in May to 17.6 percent in September.

The cabinet comprising the CDA, PVDA and D'66 is assured of the support of the majority of those interviewed in the poll (57 percent). Nevertheless expectations of the results from the new government team are not good. Many people do not see problems such as unemployment, housing and government finances being resolved.

On average the poll indicates greater confidence in the ministers in the new cabinet than in their predecessors. Confidence is greatest in Van Agt, De Koning, Van der Louw, De Ruiter, Van der Stoel and Terlouw. However, there is "significant opposition" to Den Uyl and Van Mierlo.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO NATO -- The Hague, 14 Oct -- Mr J.G.N. de Hoop Scheffer has been appointed head of the Netherlands permanent mission to the North Atlantic Council in Brussels as of 1 November. The present ambassador, Dr C.D. Barkman (62), goes into early retirement on that date. De Hoop Scheffer (57), who is a civil servant in the Foreign Service, has been ambassador to Athens since 1979. Prior to this he headed the Foreign Ministry's European section and was also a roving ambassador with special responsiblity for Euro-Arab dialogue and the negotiations with West Germany on the Eems-Dollard region. [Text] [Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 14 Oct 81 p 3 PM]

SPAIN

PARLIAMENT TO BEGIN DEBATE ON NATO ENTRY 27 OCT

LD211120 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The timing of the NATO debate in congress is now fixed. The plenary session will begin the debate on Tuesday 27 October and will spend between 15 and 20 hours debating the government's proposal to apply for admission to the Atlantic alliance. As expected, the plenary session will begin at 1630 on Tuesday, 27 October. The session will be devoted exclusively to the subject of NATO and will continue until Thursday of the same week.

POLICE KILL TWO SUSPECTED ETA LEADERS IN SHOOTOUT

NC212057 Paris AFP in English 2031 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] San Sebastian, northern Spain, 21 Oct (AFP) -- Jose Maria Izaguirre Gogorza, known as "Gogor", believed to be the leader of the military wing of the Basque separatist movement ETA, was killed in a shootout today with civil guards after attempting to force a road block, official sources said.

The victim's parents identified the body several hours after the shootout, and people spontaneously assembled in the streets of his native village of Amorebiet, Basque sources said.

According to a communique from the provincial governor's office, a second ETA suspect, Jose Jauregui Altube, was also killed in the shootout after a car which had been ordered to stop accelerated at a road block on a motorway outside the Basque town of Renteria, only a few kilometres (miles) from the French border. A third occupant of the car was arrested, and police reportedly seized two submachine guns, two revolvers, grenades, ETA leaflets and some money.

The road block was set up following a tip-off.

"Gogor", for whom a five-million peseta (about 55,000 dollars) reward had been offered, had been named as the head of an ETA commando operating in Madrid. For the past month, police had been on alert in the capital after the Basque militant was reportedly sighted there.

A state of alert was lifted today in Madrid after police announced yesterday that "Gogor" and his commando had left the capital.

On Sunday, police in Madrid arrested five people, including a woman, suspected of harbouring the ETA commando.

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SCHMIDT PLEDGES CONTINUITY IN FOREIGN POLICY

DW221018 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 23 Oct 81 p 5

[Article by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, marking the 10th anniversary of the Nobel peace prize award to Willy Brandt]

[Text] Willy Brandt, the first chancellor of the social-liberal coalition, was awarded the Nobel peace prize 10 years ago. We are proud that this honor was bestowed on a German for his outstanding efforts for peace in Europe. This award was an event of historical rank not only for the Social-Democratic head of government but also for all of us and for our state. The award was not only bestowed on a statesman for the purpose of recognizing his great breakthrough on the course of reconciliation with the East, no matter how much Ostpolitik at the time commanded the foreground; it was also intended to recognize Willy Brandt's strengthening of West Europe's cooperation as an integrating part of a peace policy for all of Europe.

The morning in the West and the opening toward the East formed a leitmotiv for the social-liberal coalition from the very outset. These maxims of German peace policy include Willy Brandt's effort to acquire more weight of morale in German politics as a propelling force. Since then the peace policy of the Federal Republic of Germany has been enjoying worldwide credibility of its objectives which Konrad Adenauer had earlier succeeded in attaining only in the West and which Gustav Stressmann -- the German Nobel peace prize winner of 1926 -- succeeded in achieving only on a limited European scale and, unfortunately, just for a transitional period.

I am continuing this policy which Willy Brandt and the then federal foreign minister, Walter Scheel, had jointly and consistently pursued. Our people's need for continuity and stability as the guarantees of external peace continues to be strong without any changes. I consider it my duty and my mission to guarantee the highest priority to this peace policy in the future as well.

With regard to our share in the responsibility for peace I would like to emphasize five important constants of our policy.

First: The overwhelming majority of our citizens share the view of the Bundestag and the Federal Government that the only place for our state is within the community of the free nations of the West -- in the North Atlantic alliance and in the European Community. The alliance and close partnership with the United States is indispensable for our security.

Second: We see our economic, but increasingly also political, future in the European Community and its further development. Even before Willy Brandt as chancellor negotiated the first treaties with the East, he created with the French president in late 1969, at the European Community's summit meeting in The Hague, important bases for the internal improvement of the EC and the politically significant accession by Great Britain, Denmark and Ireland. Since then, we have further intensified cooperation in economic and currency policies, but above all political cooperation in foreign policy. The close and special relationship with our neighbor France has gained considerably in substance ever since -- beyond all changes in the political leaderships in Bonn and Paris. It is my profound desire, and at the same time a moral commandment emerging from historical experience, to continue working on it actively.

Third: The Federal Government seeks cooperation with the Soviet Union and its neighbors in East Europe. The policy of detente in harmony with our alliance partners has stabilized peace in Europe. In 1975 the treaties with the East made possible the signing of the Helsinki act on security and cooperation in Europe, and the basic treaty with the GDR ensured cooperation with the other German state and considerable alleviations in the people's life together. Berlin has ceased to be a hotbed of crisis flaring up time and again.

Fourth: Our peace policy is based on the principle of the balance of forces between East and West and on the receptiveness to dialogue aimed at limiting nuclear and conventional armaments and establishing the balance of military forces on as low a level as possible in the process. This is why we have always supported the strategic dialogue between the two world powers. It was the success of our constant efforts in Washington as well as in Moscow that the two world powers will open negotiations in late November on ways of limiting armaments, medium-range weapons, in Europe. What this includes as an objective is the mutual zero option which we have suggested. A contractual agreement emerging from these negotiations would make counterarming by the West superfluous. I discussed this problem with General Secretary Brezhnev several times during the past few years. It will also command the foreground of his Bonn visit in November.

Fifth: With the countries of the Third World we seek cooperation based on partnership. This, too, is an important aspect of our peace policy. The mitigation of the different development level between North and South is, to us, not just a commandment of world economic strategy such as will be debated this week at the Cancun summit conference. We also see an important German contribution toward international policies in the support of the course of independent states in the Third World which really wish to remain independent: by close political and economic cooperation. In doing so, we intend to contribute to the stabilization in the regions which still are convulsed by crises and conflicts.

What we need today for achieving stable peace is a comprehensive political security partnership. Security partnership must be devised on a worldwide scale. What this concept includes is:

1. Political, strategic and military balance;

2. A policy of detente, containing conflicts and harmonizing interests;

3. The predictability and calculability of political, military and economic deportment.

After many setbacks in detente policy, Europe today needs a greater measure of mutual trust. As far as the policy of the Federal Government is concerned this is imperative. The Federal Republic of Germany is a European medium power which cannot and will not pursue big power politics. Just the same, within the framework of our possibilities and the expectations imposed on us we must live up to the enhanced share in the responsibility for peace which has been shifted to us in the course of the past decade in all fields of politics, arms control and economic interdependence. Consequently we insist on a policy of credibility and a sense of proportion. We keep pursuing the continuity of our peace policy. The awarding of the Nobel peace prize to Willy Brandt 10 years ago was a token of appreciation of the new rumination in German security policy. Its bases have remained unchanged since then and they will remain unchanged.

SCHMIDT COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC POLITICS, ARMS TALKS

DW221205 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 22 Oct 81 p 3

[Editor Hans Ulrich Kempski report on interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn on 20 October]

[Excerpts] The chancellor certainly doesn't like the discussion about successors that has come up after his operation. He doesn't want to deal with this issue in detail. "I am a great antagonist of crown princes," he says, adding that a number of "really good politicians and personal friends" would be able to take over his office at some later date. "There are several eligible persons. One must not intentionally overrate the demands of the chancellor's office." He doesn't want to discuss his current favorite though. Schmidt dismisses the question with an almost final gesture as if the successor problem has been seen from a completely wrong perspective: "I consider the discussion about a successor very premature."

Asked whether the poor state of the coalition had something to do with Genscher, with the brittle coalition loyalty of the Free Democrats, the chancellor says that it would not be proper to comment on that. "But," he adds with secret triumph, "I would feel sorry today for the FDP if it said it wanted to cooperate with Kohl."

Such CDU/CSU politicians as Stoltenberg, Speath and Strauss seem more important to Schmidt than Kohl: "It is clear that they stand out. And it is clear that we must compromise with them. We almost need an all-party government for adopting the 1982 budget and other economic bills."

Making compromises without violating basic principles is for the chancellor a "main content" of policy and the art of statemanship: "Loyalty to principles alone does not suffice. We also need dialogue with other interests."

To safeguard peace, it does not suffice for the Germans and other Europeans "to just fully submit to American policy." The achievement of NATO's dual decision on counter-armament with missiles is considered by Schmidt as exemplary evidence in this connection: In January 1979, the United States no way wanted to have a dual decision -- just counter-armament. The combined pressure of the Governments of France, Britain and the Federal Republic made the Americans agree to take up negotiations with the Soviet Union on a bilateral zero option. A respective arms limitation agreement regarding medium-range missiles in Europe must be achieved in the next 24 months. "Otherwise, counterarmament will begin in late 1983."

Schmidt doesn't deny that he had difficulties in this respect with Carter and also at first with Reagan. In the meantime, however, "much work has been done to convince people" and "the most important difficulties are over." But Schmidt does not foster illusions: "New difficulties will come up later -- on both sides." And he admits to thinking back melancholically of when Kissinger was U.S. secretary of state: "Kissinger knew and understood what was going on here."

Schmidt tries to comment carefully on Brezhnev's Bonn visit slated for November. According to Schmidt's analysis, Brezhnev is aware that the Soviet Union must act to preserve peace in Europe because, otherwise, a possible honest accord with the United States would not work in all fields. "We both consider the Bonn meeting very important," says the chancellor. Although he has reason to view some actions of Soviet foreign and security policies "most critically," there is still some "basic agreement" between him and Brezhnev. The federal chancellor: "I know that this man must and wants to avoid war in Europe. And Brezhnev knows that I know this."

Schmidt says two sentences about staying in office: "I would rather say that 10-and-1/2 years of chancellorship is a very long time for the person involved as well as for the country. But aside from my own mood and wishes, it may be logical to do my duty again."

APEL: NATO 'MISUNDERSTANDINGS' ELIMINATED

DW221305 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Reporter Gustav Trame interview with Defense Minister Hans Apel in Gleneagles -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] The communique says that NATO's dual decision, the implementation of NATO's dual decision, must be strongly pursued. The Netherlanders did not say again whether they would really deploy the medium-range missiles they are supposed to deploy. Won't that upset the entire schedule of this part of the dual decision?

[Answer] I think we must understand that a government without a parliamentary basis at the moment makes careful formulations. As regards the schedule, it will not be upset because those countries that have agreed will stick with their agreement.

[Question] The Netherlanders assume that if missiles are deployed in their country at all, it will be as late as 1986. In our country it is supposed to take place in 1983-84. Does a gradual plan exist according to which the British will come first, then the Germans and then the Italians?

[Answer] There is a gradual plan according to which the first deployment in 1983 will involve the British, the Italians and the Federal Republic, while other countries will become involved at some later date. You have given the exact date for The Netherlands.

[Question] The British and the Italians have decided already where the missiles will be deployed. The Americans say that the missiles will be deployed in already existing positions in our country. Is that correct?

[Answer] That is correct.

[Question] Could you say where?

[Answer] We have a firm principle to which we will adhere: We do not announce positions of this kind for military and security policy reasons.

[Question] Whenever the Europeans speak of the so-called zero option, the Americans usually shake their heads in amazement. Could you convince the Americans that they should negotiate accordingly with the Soviets?

[Answer] I have discussed that problem most thoroughly with colleague Weinberger from Monday up to now. You will find the sentence in the communique now that a zero solution on a mutual basis would be an ideal option. In other words, we expect the Soviets now to say how they want to eliminate their lead in armaments, so that as few arms as possible will have to be deployed here in Europe.

[Question] Did President Reagan's remarks on the possibility of a limited nuclear war irritate you and your colleagues?

[Answer] We discussed it but the NATO communique is most definite in this respect. First, NATO strategy will not be changed. The communique says explicitly that there cannot be regional nuclear conflicts. It also points out that nuclear arms are -- as I say -- political arms and not war arms, arms to deter the adversary from even thinking of war. We say in short: The one who shoots first will be second to die. All that has been confirmed. The communique also confirms that the Americans do not at all strive for superiority but for a military balance on as low level as possible. The consequence is: All the misunderstandings that may have been created have been clearly eliminated by the communique issued here in Scotland.

GENSCHER HOLDS POLITICAL TALKS WITH FAHD

LD221802 Hamburg DPA in German 1713 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Cancun, 22 Oct (DPA) -- Crown Prince Fahd, the Saudi head of government, is to come to Bonn "in the very near future." This was announced in Cancun today by Government Spokesman Kurt Becker.

In the course of political talks held on the eve of the North-South summit conference in Mexico, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher handed Crown Prince Fahd a letter from Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, renewing this invitation.

In the course of the friendly talks which lasted over an hour, Fahd expressed regret over the general arms export restrictions which run counter to Saudi Arabia's wishes. For his part, Genscher outlined clearly Germany's considerations which in any case have not yet been made final. The foreign minister emphasized "the grave question" which the Federal Government would have to consider [words indistinct].

During an exchange of views regarding the Near East, both parties spoke highly of As-Sadat's successor Husni Mubarak and said they expected As-Sadat's political course to be continued.

JAMAICAN TRADE, INVESTMENT MISSION IN FRANKFURT

FL222103 Bridgetown CANA in English 2038 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Frankfurt, West Germany, 22 Oct (CANA) -- Jamaica's deputy prime minister, Hugh Shearer, said today West Germany and Jamaica were negotiating a bilateral agreement covering private investment in the Caribbean islands.

Mr Shearer, the first member of Prime Minister Edward Seaga's government to visit West Germany, is leading a Jamaican trade and investment mission here. Traveling with Mr Shearer, who is the foreign minister, are representatives of the Bank of Jamaica, the Jamaica National Export Corporation, the port authority and duty free zone, and the private sector.

In Stuttgart, Mr Shearer met with representatives of major corporations, including Mercedes-Benz, and in Frankfurt he is meeting with representatives of various banks. Mr Shearer will meet with the board of directors of the Frankfurt Chamber of Commerce and will attend a dinner hosted by the director of the K.F.W. Investment Bank tomorrow.

Mr Shearer's party will also travel to Cologne and Hamburg.

JUSTICE MINISTER CONDEMNS RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN IRAN

LD221908 Hamburg DPA in German 1908 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 22 Oct (DPA) -- Juergen Schmude, federal justice minister (SPD), sharply condemned the violation of human rights by the Khomeyni regime in Iran. At a reception for the members of the UN Human Rights Committee, Schmude said in Bonn today that the continuous chain of executions in Iran was depressing. The fact that parents are called upon to denounce their own children and that minors are being executed is "a terrible" violation of the letter and spirit of the human rights convention. Schmude welcomed the fact that the UN Human Rights Committee would be dealing with the question of Iran during its Bonn session.

FDP'S MISCHNICK SPEAKS WITH OUTGOING POLISH ENVOY

LD221236 Hamburg DPA in German 1206 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 22 Oct (DPA) -- Chairman of the FDP Bundestag group Wolfgang Mischnick today received outgoing Polish Ambassador Jan Chylinski for an hour-long exchange of views. According to the FDP Bundestag group chairman, they discussed East-West relations and German-Polish relations. The ambassador informed Mischnick about the recent decisions of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee.

MITTERRAND URGES SENDING FORCES TO CHAD

PA230053 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0020 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, 22 Oct (EFE) -- President Francois Mitterrand today ordered the urgent formation and sending of an inter-African force to the Republic of Chad. Mitterrand who is in Cancun (Mexico) attending the North-South summit, sent the proposal in a message addressed to President Daniel arap Moi, acting leader of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

In his message, Mitterrand noted that such a force could count on French material, financial and logistical support, but excluded all military participation.

A spokesman for Mitterrand declared that this support is to be given so long as the inter-African force acts to support the integrity and independence of Chad.

MITTERRAND CALLS FOR 'GENERALIZED CODEVELOPMENT'

PM230901 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Oct 81 p 3

[Jean-Marie Colobani dispatch: "The President of the Republic Has Launched the Idea of 'Generalized Codevelopment'"]

[Text] Mexico City -- Arriving in a country remarkable both for its political model and for its unequal level of development, Mr Mitterrand chose to stress the second problem, expanding it to include North-South relations.

In the toasts exchanged Monday evening during the dinner held by the Mexican president, Mr Mitterrand acknowledged "the lucidity and tenacity" of his host, who with Austrian Chancellor Kreisky initiated the Cancun summit. The preparation for this summit occupied the major part of the first meeting between the two men, which took place in private and lasted almost 75 minutes and was then extended to include the external relations, foreign trade and culture ministers Cheysson, Jobert and Lang and their Mexican counterparts Casteneda, De la Vega and Solana. At the end of this meeting, President Lopez Portillo stressed that the viewpoints expressed "made it possible to envisage a joint strategy" with respect to the Cancun summit. The two heads of state expressed the hope that the United States will promote a positive outcome to this summit.

In the speech he made in the evening, the president returned to this subject to stress that Mexico and France are among the small number of countries which understand "that the plans of the South and the North are inextricably linked." Mr Mitterrand added: "France intends to contribute to the development of the Third World. This development is not in our view a threat but an opportunity to be seized. This choice does not stem from a charitable intent but from a political will and from a long term view of our own interests. This is why we counter the fallacious and sterile opposition between developed and underdeveloped countries, which are all hit by crisis, with the idea of generalized codevelopment."

After asserting "that there can be no peace in a world where two-thirds of human beings do not have access to the vital minimum," the president said: "The Cancun conference offers an historic opportunity for peace in the world." Mr Mitterrand added that the summit will be "primarily an opportunity for an exchange of views." But he stressed also that France wants to see the global negotiations for a new world economic order, in the embryo stage in the United Nations for several years, "revived between now and the end of the year."

For his part, Elysee spokesman Vauzelle, explained that France and Mexico do not wish to "crystalize" their position in order to allow the participants to have the maximum range of possibilities.

"The Laboratory of History"

In fact it is known that Mr Mitterrand is concerned with achieving not only the promise to revive global negotiations but also results in the future in two spheres: energy supplies and stabilization of raw material prices. The president is even more keen to obtain this since he has a harsh view of the various centers in the North which decide the fate of the countries of the South by fixing the price of these raw materials themselves.

The second aspect of these first meetings between Mitterrand and Lopez Portillo concerns the situation in Central and Latin America. In this respect the two countries share an identical analysis. The two heads of state also welcomed the political cooperation which is taking shape between Mexico and France and which in their view must develop.

This cooperation was recently translated into a joint statement on El Salvador (LE MONDE 30-31 August). "I hope that this solemn joint appeal will allow the loss of many human lives to be avoided and political stability to be reestablished in and by social justice," Mr Mitterrand moreover declared, before asserting: "The weakest and poorest countries cannot remain the passive object of a conflict between the very big powers without danger for the world as a whole." The Mexican president also spoke in turn in the same vein. According to Mr Vauzelle, the two countries decided to pursue the path opened up by this joint statement.

At the end of the dinner, Portillo praised France "regarded as a laboratory of history." The Mexican president considered that the Socialist victory in France "is a new lesson in democracy and political maturity." After paying homage to the economic and social policy of the new French Government, the Mexican president said: "International economic relations must be governed by a fundamental principle: the shared responsibility of all countries for the fate of the weakest and most underpriveleged." He then spoke of the need to undertake structural reforms in the poor countries and challenged the scheme hypothesis whereby the political situation in those countries is explained in terms of simple confrontation between the great powers.

Addresses Cancum Summit

LD222342 Paris Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Excerpt] At Cancun, in Mexico, President Mitterrand wants everything to be put on the table of the North-South dialogue. Right from the beginning, a few moments ago, the head of state took the role of arbitrator, ready to draw closer the positions of the richest countries and the less developed states. France, in fact, wants this conference to mark the beginning of a real dialogue. One of France Inter's correspondents, (Michel Lemerle) reports:

[Begin Recording] Francois Mitterrand was one of the last speakers before the first working session of this Cancun conference was adjourned. The president naturally elaborated on the well-known themes of French diplomacy, but he also laid much stress on questions of method -- the conditions necessary, in his opinion, for the effectiveness of dialogue.

This conference continues to hesitate between hope and uncertainty. Arriving with a certain relaxed manner, at least 15 minutes after the opening of the meeting, Ronald Reagan gave the impression this morning of not taking this conference very seriously. His speech, however, largely removed this impression. For the Americans the time has come rather for an opening, particularly on the famous global negotiations -- one of the stumbling blocks of this Cancun debate -- global negotiations which the Americans seem henceforth to accept on condition that they are well prepared. Things will probably become clearer after the afternoon speeches. The plenary session resumes here in 30 minutes. [end recording]

CHEYSSON CRITICIZES U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY

PM22:141 Paris LE MATIN in French 19 Oct 81 pp 12-13

[Jean-Louis Arnaud Interview with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Claude Cheysson: Our relations with the Americans can give the impression of considerable inconsistency; perfect agreement on East-West relations and mutual irritation and misunderstandings in a whole series of areas and differences of opinion in the economic sphere which might lead to a serious crisis one day.

The most important matters in the Americans' view are the problems in the East-West sphere -- a sphere in which they regard us as particularly wonderful because our attitude is unexpected to them. We expressed our attachment to the values upheld by the Atlantic alliance all the more clearly because some people, far removed from Europe, may have thought that, being Socialists, we were not attached to these values, whereas our socialism is fundamentally humanist. We French are living in the era of Jaures, not Lenin. We acted on this very bluntly by refusing to keep silent about the rate at which armaments are increasing in East Europe, which is frightening. The USSR's defense budget has increased regularly by 7 percent over the past 10 years....

LE MATIN: Do you believe there is an imbalance of forces?

Claude Cheysson: Frankly, I accept all the evidence. Have we already or not yet passed the point of balance? Let's leave this discussion to the experts. What I know is that at the present rate at which armaments are increasing the balance will be broken soon even if it has not already been broken. Thus we have sided with those who say that this shift in balance, in its nature and its quantity, is very dangerous. It must be restored either by constructing a network of armaments (the medium-range missiles which would counter the Soviet SS-20 missiles) or by negotiation. And indeed we think it should be restored by the certainty that this network will be constructed if those negotiations do not take place, although they remain our objective. We had to say that, just as we had to say what we said about Afghanistan much more clearly than our predecessors did. These statements, our budgetary effort and a convinced public opinion all contribute to the Americans at present regarding us as their soundest allies because this is the subject to which they give priority. We complain about this when we see them dealing with the South's problems in conditions which strike us as shocking because they artifically introduce the subject which obsesses them: East-West relations.

LE MATIN: Is it in this sphere that the disagreements begin?

Claude Cheysson: We think that concerning the South, where conflicts between neighbors have absolutely nothing to do with alliance with Moscow or with Washington, classifying issues in this way means that the real problems are not tackled.

LE MATIN: Of which regions are you thinking?

Claude Cheysson: I am thinking of southern Africa, Central America and even the Near East. When I hear the Americans stating that the problem in the Near East is one of building a strategic consensus among all the countries opposed to the Soviets, I do not understand what is meant. You cannot build a monument on a breach. This breach is the opposition between Israel and the Arab countries, some of them at least -- the failure to settle the Palestinian problem. This leads us to positions which irritate the Americans, as in Central America. There is antagonism over Namibia, whose independence we think must be settled whether the South Africans like it or not. Nonetheless let's admit that, compared with our agreement on East-West relations, these disagreements are relatively limited and relatively narrow.

However, there is disagreement and a risk of conflict in the economic sphere. First because the Americans believe that the crisis will be overcome by the industrialized countries and in the industrialized countries. Reagan's speech last Thursday confirmed that, and we disagree. We cannot ignore the demands of the weakest and doom ourselves to political inconsistency.... Look, we were elected in France because we represented the underprivileged and so are we to ignore them in the rest of the world? That would be unacceptable.

Furthermore, we do not accept that the crisis should be overcome solely by market forces. We are scandalized by the fact that people calmly accept things in the world which they would never accept in their own country: The prices of essential products quadrupled in a year, market prices or incomes which fall by 50 percent in a few months? Never! The Americans would not accept that any more than other people! We think that there should be control of the markets at world level, as there is control of wages and essential products in our country. This is a subject on which we disagree greatly with the Americans.

LE MATIN: And yet you have hitherto scarcely mentioned it ....

Claude Cheysson: The president is starting to do so. I have just put this view forward in a very direct way and I know that the president will put it forward in Cancun, perhaps not with as much vehemence as I -- that's not his style -- but following the same line of thought.

LE MATIN: Do you think that it is no longer possible to keep silent about the differences of opinion?

Claude Cheysson: Absolutely.... Just suppose that we do not overcome the crisis soon, that interest rates are just as high in a year's time and that there is no recovery in the United States. Just suppose that all the charm of the great structural reforms has been exhausted in our country in a year's time. Just suppose that the number of unemployed in Britain has reached 3.5 million and that there have been 10 incidents like the ones in Liverpool: I do not say that our ideas will be followed but at least they will have been heard. Well, these may be a very serious political crisis at that stage: The U.S. economic approach may be challenged, since ultimately it cannot solve the crisis and merely consolidates the strongest at a time when everybody is suffering. In that case there is a possibility of a real conflict with the United States.

When President Mitterrand saw President Reagan for the first time in Ottawa, he told him: "Your policies worry us. They are not our policies but, since you have adopted them, please succeed quickly, very quickly. If you do not succeed in the coming year we do not see how we can overcome this situation or how we can avoid a real quarrel."

LE MATIN: But you did not undermine the Americans' beliefs in Ottawa.

Claude Cheysson: It gave Reagan considerable food for thought, coming from allies who are very dear and very necessary to him. On several occasions since then he has told us or had somebody tell us: "Please, hold out a little longer. We are on the point of success." Unfortunately there is no sign of success. Quite the reverse: After a slight improvement things seem to have deteriorated again. It is now up to the Americans to equip themselves with the means of succeeding. If this is the case then we are convinced that they will have to change what they call their fiscal policy. This is certainly the first time that a country has refrained from any intervention on the exchange market. If they were to persist in a policy which does not seem to be succeeding -- who knows whether at that stage interest rates would not go even higher? -- And if the Third World adopts the same type of argument as we are putting foward and as we will put forward publicly more and more, then there may be a real crisis of confidence.

LE MATIN: What are the prospects in the Near East following the Saudi settlement plan, As-Sadat's death and the latest American military initiatives?

Claude Cheysson: The most striking thing is that the four principles which we have posed (security for states, including the state which will be created when the peace settlement is reached; recognition of peoples' rights in all their forms; condemnation of any unilateral modification of decisions made at a recognized international level; negotiation among the countries concerned, in other words the Near Eastern countries -- including the Palestinian people who can at present only be represented by the PLO, their fighting force, countries outside the region merely having a backup and guaranteeing role) are accepted, in private conversations, by all the Arabs without exception, from the most extreme to the most moderate.

If it is to be possible to use these principles, we are convinced that the Arabs must speak with one voice. However, Egypt, the biggest and the only one which has so far made real progress toward peace by securing Israel's withdrawal from some territory, is still missing.

LE MATIN: Do you think that the Arabs can speak with one voice?

Claude Cheysson: It is essential that all Arabs should sit down at the same table for the peace settlement negotiations even if they do not all speak with one voice. They absolutely must come together to deal with the matters which were not raised at Camp David, Lebanon, for instance, or matters which cannot be dealt with by Camp David. And everybody now knows that the Palestinian people's problem, which involves the creation of a Palestinian state, cannot be tackled within the framework of Camp David as it stands. Nobody can doubt that.

Camp David was an element in a future peace. Objectively speaking, it represented the first withdrawal from the territories occupied by Israel. Moreover the withdrawal must be completed as quickly as possible.

LE MATIN: What attitude should be adopted toward Egypt?

Claude Cheysson: We must demonstrate our confidence in Egypt's future despite As-Sadat's death, which was a shattering event because that courageous man was a very extraordinary man. It must also be noted how essential it is for Camp David to be carried through. This will be the aim of a statement by the ten, which has not yet been drafted in full but which will be published in a few days.

LE MATIN: Did you start drafting it last week at the ministerial meeting in London?

Claude Cheysson: Yes, last Tuesday. It is still being discussed but the outline has been decided. We want Camp David to be carried through in full at a time when Prince Fahd's statement is giving, from the other Arabs, a basis for negotiation which is very intelligent because it poses all the problems even though it poses them in a way which we Europeans cannot fully accept. In any case, it is not for us to accept. But it strikes us as remarkably intelligent and remarkably sound.

So with this basis for negotiation which has a chance of being accepted by all the Arabs at the Fez summit in November, with the completion of the Camp David process and withdrawal from Sinai, and if contacts can be established with Egypt at the same time, we may have a bridge between Camp David and the Fahd statement. And we French regard this as the future for development in this region.

LE MATIN: How do you reconcile these prospects with the measures which the Americans have just taken and which are leading them to exercise a kind of military protectorate over Egypt and Sudan?

Claude Cheysson: In the present American approach you find elements in keeping with the analysis I have put forward. Immediately after As-Sadat's death the Americans recognized that there was a chance of a rapprochement between the Gulf countries and Egypt since they proposed joint military maneuvers in those countries. They expressed that idea of rapprochement in military terms. We French, or at least I, am not sure that this is the best language to use. It would surprise me if this rapprochement immediately took a military form. We do not think that sending AWACS is the best way of showing sympathy with Mubarak. What problems does the president face at present?

His problem is to be recognized by Egypt, not only legally -- this has been done and done well -- but in daily policy. His problem is how to dominate the fundamentalist movements which have proved daunting. What do the AWACS have to do with that, I wonder? Showing your sympathy with somebody who is trying to find a way or reorganizing his affairs by sending him an elephant or two elephants.... He can put them in the garden, but what can he do with them? And in the case of Sudan, which is in fact threatened from within by a fundamentalist danger (in that country it is the Mahdists to whom arms, machineguns and grenades are probably being supplied), what can the elephant do? It cannot respond to the incendiary bombs and the secret campaigns being carried on in the mosques while the muezzin is singing.

LE MATIN: Will you say that to the Americans?

Claude Cheysson: Of course we shall say it. But we also understand why President Reagan is anxious to persuade his Congress not to refuse Saudi Arabia the AWACS -- which the Saudis would regard as a betrayal: So, by sending the AWACS elsewhere you show that this elephant is indispensable everywhere.

LE MATIN: Do you think that the Americans could have a similar attitude to the Europeans toward the Fahd plan?

Claude Cheysson: There is an essential difference between them and us. They are real protagonists because the Arabs regard them as an element in the Israeli-Egyptian camp. We are merely commentators. If there is a start to a rapprochement between the Egyptians and the Arabs, they can stop sticking completely to one of the sides. But we are a long way from that.

LE MATIN: Did you regard 'Arafat's remarks in Tokyo as a signal?

Claude Cheysson: Since I incurred criticism for a premature statement [reference to recent statement that As-Sadat's death "removed an obstacle" to Arab-Egyptian reconciliation] there has been a growing number of signals. There was one from Arab League Secretary General Klibi, who noted the possibility of a rapprochement between Egypt and the Arabs. There was one from Islamic conference Secretary Chatti, who is very close to the Saudis. In 'Arafat's statement there is an explicit reference to Israel. It is still not recognition of Israel but recognition of coexistence with Israel. The direction has been laid down. There is no doubt that the anxiety caused by As-Sadat's death -- I repeat that he was a giant -- is making people try to find a way of moving and progressing.

CFDT NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN DEMONSTRATION

LD221918 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] The CFDT will not attend the demonstration at the Porte de Pantin on Sunday organized by the peace movement. Edmond Maire's trade union is of course glad to see a movement act to expose the danger of a nuclear war but, he says, it refuses to allow itself to be dragged into a protest aimed solely at the Americans, which would therefore in effect align itself with Soviet strategy.

IRAQ'S HAMMADI WARNS ITALY AGAINST SINAI ROLE

AU220820 Rome ANSA in English 0836 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 22 Oct (ANSA) -- An eventual Italian participation in the multilateral peacekeeping forces due to enter the Sinai Peninsula after an Israeli withdrawal slated . r April of this year would signal Italy's support of the Camp David agreements and may carry the risk of reprisals from Iraq, according to Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi.

The Arab diplomatic chief, who arrived in Rome for a three day visit on Monday, also expressed his country's willingness to set up "special" petroleum relations with Italy during a press conference held here late Wednesday at the conclusion of two long meetings with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

In a warning to the Rome government against its participation in the Sinai forces, a request made recently to Italy by Egyptian Minister of State Butrus Ghali, Hammadi declared that "incomprehension" still exists on the Iraqi side regarding Italy's position on the Palestinian problem. He added that "Italy remains fixed in the position taken by the Venice declaration (released after the European Economic Community conference in Venice in June 1980 and affirming Palestinian right to self-determination -- ed,) and the Camp David agreements."

"I made it clear during our meetings," he continued, "that an eventual (Italian) military presence in the Sinai would not be understood (by Iraq).

"That kind of participation in fact would signal the support of the Camp David line, which we have condemned."

Regarding possible Iraqi reprisals, Hammadi replied that "the Arab nations do not accept the Camp David negotiations. I would prefer to comment on the matter of eventual repercussions after an eventual decision is made. But I would not exclude the possibility of the problem's being discussed during the coming Arab summit in Morocco this November."

The Baghdad official also mentioned that he had asked Colombo for clarifications about rumors circulating recently involving Italian arms sales to Iran and added that Iraq wants a "durable and stable" peace with that country based on the restitution of the zone occupied by Iran.

"In the Gulf area," he added, "free shipping movement must be guaranteed to all; this area must remain outside the conflict between the super powers."

On the matter of bilateral relations, Hammadi stated that "the Italian and Iraqi positions are very close and contain no significant obstacle."

Referring to the "special" petroleum relations between the two countries, the Iraqi minister explained that they would guarantee petroleum supplies to Italy even in the case of another energy crisis.

"Iraq is ready to set up special long-term relations with Italy, based on our reciprocal interests and an improvement of the political understanding between the two countries."

Iraq "is ready to increase its petroleum production for exports to Italy, both in normal and crisis situations, within the framework of economic and trade cooperation."

Iraq currently supplies Italy with 160 thousand barrels of oil a day, 8 percent of Italy's oil imports. The Baghdad government is also favorable to increasing the presence of Italian business and industry in Iraq.

Hammadi, who was also received at presidential headquarters here by Italian head of state Sandro Pertini, has extended an invitation to Minister Colombo to visit his country.

UNIONS TO CALL 4-HOUR STRIKE ON 23 OCTOBER

AU221600 Rome ANSA in English 1539 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 22 Oct (ANSA) -- Up and down the peninsula around 10 million workers will take part in a four-hour strike tomorrow to protest a breakdown in contract renewal negotiations with management. Originally the strike was to involve only the industrial sector but it has spread to agriculture, commerce, public services and the civil service.

The action has been called by the CGIL CISL UIL Trade Union Federation. Top union leaders will address rallies in Rome, Milan and Naples.

PERTINI, COLOMBO TO VISIT PORTUGAL 23 OCTOBER

AU211919 Rome ANSA in English 1913 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 21 Oct (ANSA) -- Italy's head of state Sandro Pertini and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo leave here Friday for an official three-day visit to Lisbon. Pertini will be repaying the Rome visit made last May by his Portuguese counterpart Ramalho Eanes.

One of the high points of Pertini's sojourn will be when he addresses the Portuguese parliament, a fairly rare privilege for a foreign visitor.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER HAS TALKS AT SOVIET FAIR

AU222022 Rome ANSA in English 1852 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Oct (ANSA) -- The opportunity of enlarging cooperation between Italy and the Soviet Union in the agro-industrial sector was emphasized by Italian Agriculture and Forestry Minister Giuseppe Bartolomei to Soviet Union officials during three days of talks here on the occasion of the "Agritalia 81" exposition. The trade fair was organized in order to intensify trade exchanges between the socialist republic and the Italian peninsula.

Bartolomei, who leaves here this afternoon, underlined in his talks that it was necessary to rebalance the interchange between the two countries, which shows a net advantage for the Soviet side at the present time. The Italian minister also illustrated the avant garde capabilities of Italy in many sectors, mentioning, for example, milk production and conservation, lyophilic treatment for products, and wine production.

After visiting the exposition, attended by over 240 Italian companies, Bartolomei met with the Soviet first deputy minister in the Agricultural Ministry, and then attended a working lunch with Soviet Food Industry Minister Voldemar Lein. Bartolomei also met for a hour and a half with the Soviet Union foreign trade minister, Nikolay Patolichev.

PCI-PCC JOINT STATEMENT ON BERLINGUER VISIT

PM221537 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 16 Oct 81 p 15

[Text] On Comrade Enrico Berlinguer's departure from Havana, the following PCC-PCI joint statement was released:

At the invitation of PCC Central Committee First Secretary Comrade Fidel Castro Ruiz, PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer paid an official friendly visit to Cuba. The talks took place in the climate of friendship and respect that characterize PCI-PCC relations.

Those taking part on the Cuban side, with Fidel Castro, were Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Armando Hart Davalos, Politburo members; Jesus Montane Oropesa, Politburo candidate member and Secretariat member; Jorge Enrique Mendoza, Central Committee member and editor of the daily GRANMA; and Javier Ardizones and Dennys Guzman, section chief and Central Committee aide, respectively.

On the Italian side, the talks were attended by Antonio Rubbi, Central Committee member and foreign section chief; Renato Sandri, foreign section member; and Giorgio Oldrini, L'UNITA correspondent in Cuba.

Comrade Fidel Castro provided a briefing on Cuba's domestic situation, with special reference to the realization of the objectives set by the Second PCC Congress, the results of which, already apparent in the country's life, are imparting a new thrust to the socialist building process underway in Cuba.

Comrade Enrico Berlinguer expressed heartfelt gratitude for the invitation extended to him to visit Cuba and reasserted the Italian Communists' esteem for the gains achieved by the Cuban people along the path mapped out by the revolution toward the building of a socialist society, amid conditions rendered difficult by U.S. imperialism's hostility and threats. He called for an end to the unjust blockade imposed on Cuba and for a restoration of sovereignty over the territory illegally occupied by the U.S. base in Guantanamo.

The PCI secretary general explained the Italian situation and the policy that the party is pursuing to combat and to begin to resolve the crisis afflicting Italy, through the establishment of a democratic alternative in the country's leadership. Comrade Berlinguer also explained the PCI's analyses and initiative for creating in Italy prospects for a socialist society based on respect for and the development of democratic gains, and the efforts that it is making to promote understanding and cooperation among workers and peoples forces of various leanings active in West Europe.

In their meetings, Fidel Castro and Enrico Berlinguer centered their attention on two crucial issues for mankind's future: peace and development.

Both leaders, though expressing partly differing assessments on some international issues and on the causes of the exacerbation of the world situation, expressed their concern at the escalation of tensions and conflicts threatening and disrupting international relations, as reflected in the interruption of the detente process, the growth of the arms race, and the rapid deterioration of the world economic situation and its tragic repercussions on Third World countries.

The growth in the arms race will in coming years involve astronomic figures running into billions of dollars in military expenditures, which will considerably exacerbate the present world economic crisis, the consequences of which will sharply diminish the people's already difficult living conditions.

In view of the real prospects of a nuclear conflict, both parties believe that the masses' active mobilization is decisive in order to prevent any action that threatens peace and to advance along the path of dialogue and negotiation. They regard the imminent resumption of negotiations between the USSR and the United States to limit nuclear weapons as positive and consider it necessary to begin a general controlled and balanced disarmament process within mutual security. To guarantee world peace and justice, a real start must be made in the battle against the profound inequality that characterizes relations between the industrialized countries and the countries which were condemned to underdevelopment by imperialism and colonialism and which still suffer as a result of their dependence and neocolonial penetration.

Some 25 percent of the world population concentrated in the industrialized countries enjoys 80 percent of the world's income, whereas for hundreds of millions of men, women and children, life is no more than famine, illiteracy and subhuman poverty. This tragic disparity already profoundly splits, threatens and tortures mankind.

Comrade Fidel Castro invoked the issues that he raised in the United Nations in October 1979 and at the Inter-Parliamentary Union conference last September, indicating the proposals and commitments that the "Group of 77" and the Nonaligned Movement have put forward for North-South negotiations for the creation of a new world economic order.

Both leaders stressed the imperative need to start as quickly as possible a real development aid program for the countries of the underdeveloped world that will include financial and technological resources needed to achieve this end.

Comrade Enrico Berlinguer said that the PCI regards the entry onto the world scene of peoples that are liberating themselves from imperialist domination as one of the phenomena of greatest historical significance of the present era. He stressed the role that capitalist countries' working class and democratic forces are called on to play in the realization, proceeding from West Europe, of a radical transformation of production structures, trade and consumption that will match the most profound interests of the peoples masses and that necessary for establishing Italy's cooperation with the developing countries in the ascent toward shared objectivity of justice and civilization. [sentence as published]

Fidel Castro and Enrico Berlinguer confirmed their shared conviction that the Nonaligned Movement can, as an independent political force, play an important role in the struggle to realize the principles that inspire it and that were fully confirmed by its fifth summit conference in Havana and in the quest for world peace and peaceful coexistence among the states to achieve the restructuring of international economic relations on just and equitable bases.

Fidel Castro and Enrico Berlinguer examined the present situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, where many countries are still enduring dictatorships, oligarchical regimes and imperialist domination. Both leaders stressed Cuban and Italian communists' solidarity with the Latin American and Caribbean peoples' struggle for liberation and independence, economic development and freedom.

They expressed their full solidarity with the Nicaraguan and Grenadan revolutions. Both sides condemned the brutal repression now being exercised over the Salvadoran and Guatemalan peoples and expressed support for the proposals of the FDR-FMLN [Revolutionary Democratic Front-Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] aimed at seeking a worthy and just political solution to the Salvadoran crisis. They also asserted that the French-Mexican statement on the Salvadoran situation constitutes an important contribution to progress along this path.

Both leaders stressed the need for cooperation to develop among the peoples and nations on new and just bases of equal benefit to all.

On this basis, both parties are convinced of the need to work toward the extension and consolidation of relations of cooperation and political, economic, cultural and techno-scientific relations between Cuba and Italy.

The top PCC and PCI leaders stressed the importance of and need for these frank and fruitful meetings and noted the broad opportunities that they provide for a further development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties.

DENMARK

SOVIET SUPPLY SHIP, DESTROYER SIGHTED IN BALTIC

PM211421 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 18 Oct 81 p 2

["Auni" report: "Soviet Union's Largest Supply Ship in Danish Waters"]

[Text] The Soviet fleet's largest supply ship, the approximately 40,000-ton, 240-meter long and 30-meter broad Berezina appeared in Danish waters for the first time. The ship has been lying at anchor in Albaek Bugt for the last few days outside Danish territorial waters.

At the same time, the Soviet Union has shown off a completely new type of missile destroyer in Danish waters. It is the approximately 9,000-ton Udaloy which sailed out into the North Sea after passing through the great belt.

The Udaloy -- which means daring -- is the first of a new type of ship which the Soviet Union is building for antisubmarine warfare on the world's oceans. The Udaloy was launched from the Zhdanov shipyard in Leningrad last year and since then has been undergoing trials in the eastern Baltic. The new missile destroyer has a displacement similar to that of the Soviet Kara and Kresta II class cruisers. It is thought to be the first ship in a new generation of Russian antisubmarine cruisers.

The Berezina is the Soviet Union's only supply ship of its size. Its size and massive displacement correspond to those of Western supply ships for groups of aircraft carriers. The massive displacement indicates that the ship will operate outside the range of land-based Soviet air coverage, NATO circles say.

FINLAND

KEKKONEN'S CONDITION DETERIORATES 'SLIGHTLY'

LD221412 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] President Urho Kekkonen's general condition has further deteriorated slightly, according to a bulletin issued today by the president's office. The inflammation of the respiratory tract, from which the president has been suffering, has not yet completely disappeared. The president is tired and mostly has remained in bed the past few days, the bulletin says. The next bulletin will be issued on Monday.

President Kekkonen's sick leave, which began in early September, was extended this month until 10 November.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS ON KOIVISTO 'POPULARITY'

PM221429 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 21 Oct 81 p 2

[Henrik von Bonsdorff editorial: "Opinion Poll Figures and Election Tactics"]

[Text] According to the presidential opinion poll published by HELSINGIN SANOMAT on the weekend, [Prime Minister] Mauno Koivisto has an overwhelming lead over his -- as yet fictitious -- opponents in the electoral stakes. Sixty percent of those interviewed said that they would like to see him as the next head of state and 70 percent said that they thought that he would win the election. In comparison with these figures, those for Ahti Karjalainen, Johannes Virolainen and Harri Holkeri, for example -- who all notched up 3 percent -- are modest, to put it mildly.

Of course, Koivisto's popularity is no longer a surprise. The trend has pointed steadily upward in recent years. But it has never reached quite such heights as now and this is perhaps because President Kekkonen presently is having no more than a peripheral influence on the race. It is also striking that Koivisto enjoys compact support from his own party rank and file -- 86 percent. The Social Democratic Party obviously now sees a unique chance of winning victory in a presidential election with him at their head and is willing to support him, without sidelong glances at other "hopefuls" who until recently were still in the running as presidential candidates.

Thus if the next president were to be elected in an opinion poll vote, we might just as well send "the gold medal" directly to Mauno Koivisto. The only thing that the opinion poll tells us in general terms is the feelings at grassroots level with regard to the identity of the future president at the end of September and beginning of October. And we ought to consider the fact that Koivisto is so far the only certain -- although as yet not officially nominated -- candidate on offer. He has also played a role in the foreground as prime minister for the last 2-and-1/2 years, a role which -- contrary to the possible expectations of some enemies -- has not made him less popular. While at the same time, several of his potential opponents have been kept in the background somewhat -- in the vaults of the Central Bank and elsewhere.

It is quite clear that the situation will be very different if and when the real struggle for the seats in the electoral college starts -- at present the group of "don't knows" comprises 20 percent. The most recent opinion poll to test party support showed that the majority of the Finnish people is still clearly nonsocialist in its sympathies. And even though movement across party boundaries is more common when the electoral college is elected than in parliamentary elections, it is still difficult to imagine that traditional patterns would be so thoroughly disturbed that the Social Democratic Party, for example, would be able on its own to win a majority for its candidate.

But at the present time, there is great confusion in the nonsocialist camp and there Sunday's opinion poll figures should be taken as an alarm signal. They show Koivisto support varying between 65 and 48 percent in all groups -- apart from the Liberal People's Party where ironically support stays at 39 percent, despite the fact that it is said that the party's leadership is considering nominating Koivisto as their man in the election. At the same time, the leading candidates from the two largest nonsocialist parties notch up 14 and 10 percent respectively -- and this is from their own members.

Swedish People's Party Chairman Par Stenback is undoubtedly right when he points out that there have been inadequate tactics, strategy and coordination in the nonsocialist camp. It is now high time, therefore, that those responsible there "put their own house in order before it is too late and the views of the voters become irrevocably fixed." Stenback does not address this call to anyone in particular. But in our opinion, it can probably be directed in particular at the Center Party which is in the middle of a "period of great confusion." The party boss has every reason for self-examination of a completely different type from that which preceded the pirouettes in connection with the most recent government row, if he wants to succeed in piloting his currently storm-tossed boat between Scylla and Charybdis into calmer waters.

Nor is it enough merely to reassess the situation from a narrow party political viewpoint. Sights must be fixed on a point beyond the elections for the electoral college, on a name which would unite the whole of the nonsocialist front when the decisive duel begins in the electoral college.

PAPANDREOU ASSUMES CHARGE OF DEFENSE POLICY

NC221932 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Prime Minister Papandreou has assumed the responsibility of the country's defense policy in all sectors. He will be kept informed of defense issues through regular contacts with the supreme command of the armed forces and members of the general staff. These arrangements were the subject of a broad conference held at the Pentagon today under the chairmanship of Mr Papandreou and with the participation of National Defense Deputy Ministers Dhrosoyiannis and Petsos, and the supreme military leaders. It was decided at the conference that in addition to defense policy, the prime minister, in his capacity as national defense minister, will also have responsibility in the sector of operational planning of the armed forces services, as well as in all other matters connected with national security.

By the decision of Mr Papandreou, Mr Dhrosoyiannis will have jurisdiction in the organizing of military personnel, conscription and training, as well as in serving war disabled and victims. Mr Petsos will be in charge of the financial matters of the armed forces, civilian personnel and corporate bodies, as well as of the U.S. base personnel in Greece.

KHARALAMBOPOULOS TAKES OVER FOREIGN MINISTRY

NC220810 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 22 Oct 81 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] PASOK will follow a radically different foreign policy on certain issues from the corresponding policy of the previous government. This statement was made by the new foreign minister, Mr Kharalambopoulos, in an address he made to his ministry's staff after assuming his duties. Mr Kharalambopoulos did not specify on which foreign policy issues the government will chart a different line. It is known, however, that as far as PASOK is concerned, NATO, the EEC and the U.S. bases are primary and vital issues.

When turning the Foreign Ministry over to Mr Kharalambopoulos, Mr Mitsotakis said that the new government has emerged from the democratic verdict of the people. He said that his successor to the Foreign Ministry comes from the armed forces, but that he is an old politician who has struggled a long time for the nation and democracy.

Mr Mitsotakis added that in the past 17 months, the New Democracy government was confronted with many important foreign policy issues, such as the country adjustment to the conditions of integration into the EEC, which has taken place without any deviation and the results of which are positive.

Furthermore, he said that during New Democracy's rule, Greece returned to NATO, improved its relations with the United States and within this framework negotiated the new base agreement. The agreement has not been concluded due to the lack of time, but significant progress was made without the previous government undertaking any commitments. At the same time, Mr Mitsotakis went on, we pursued the improvement of Greek-Turkish relations through dialogue.

Primarily -- Mitsotakis stressed -- the New Democracy government aimed at promoting the Cyprus issue, which it placed among the top national priorities. The Cyprus issue is now at a critical phase because hope for its advancement and possible solution is discerned. At the same time, the previous government developed excellent relations with its Balkan neighbors as well as with the Arab countries, and established very good relations with the Soviet Union and the East European countries. Generally, Mr Mitsotakis concluded, the country's international position today is safe in all directions.

Of course, he said, the new government will decide its own options and make its own decisions. He wished the new government success in its task.

After Mr Mitsotakis' withdrawal, new Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos addressed a gathering of the ministry staff. He said that PASOK is deeply moved by its assuming power thanks to its positions and consistency. The victory of the change, he said, charts a new course, and all Greeks will have the possibility to feel that they live in a nationally proud and socially just Greece.

At this point, he noted that Prime Minister Papandreou has declared that the PASOK government will be a government of all Greeks. Moreover, he pointed to the smooth succession of power which, he said, has vindicated the democratic institutions but, of course, PASOK is inheriting certain unsettled issues.

In any event, Mr Kharalambopoulos went on, our policy will be radically different from the policy of the previous government.

He further called on the Foreign Ministry staff to devote themselves to their task and added that this ministry and the Ministry of National Defense are the bases of our national independence, integrity and pride. He also urged the Foreign Ministry employees to work with dedication. In conclusion, Mr Kharalambopoulos said that the criteria will be meritocratic, and that the government will be severe with those who attempt to undermine its policy.

PAPANDREOU TO RECOGNIZE 'NATIONAL RESISTANCE'

NC222114 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] On the question of recognizing the national resistance movement [communist], Prime Minister Papandreou tonight made the following statement:

We have repeatedly told the Greek people that the PASOK government will proceed with legislative measures for the recognition of the national resistance [movement]. The PASOK government is already preparing the necessary draft for implementation of our policy statement. I would like to underline that our decision is to prevent exploitation of the issue by any party. The national resistance does not belong to parties. It belongs to the entire Greek people.

KIPRIANOU ARRIVES IN ATHENS FOR 6-DAY VISIT

Arrival Statements

NC222102 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 22 Oct 81

[From the "Chronicles of the Day" program: report by Aris Xipolitidhis]

[Text] The Cypriot people are fully confident that in the person of new Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and his government they will have the support necessary for these difficult times. This was stated by Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou upon his arrival in Athens for a 6-day official visit during which he will have talks with Prime Minister Papandreou and Greek Government officials. Mr Kiprianou arrived at Ellinikon Airport shortly before 1500 today accompanied by Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis. He was welcomed by Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, Greek Ambassador in Nicosia Zakharakis, Cypriot Ambassador in Athens Khatzimiltis and other officials. Immediately after his arrival, Mr Kiprianou told journalists:

[Begin recording] I am particularly pleased that I am visiting the Greek capital today for talks on the Cyprus issue with the new Greek Government under Mr Andreas Papandreou.

During my stay here and during the conferences that will be held, as is natural, a very broad review of the Cypriot problem will be made. I will also have the opportunity to give a briefing on latest developments, and we will exchange views on the further handling of the issue. It is needless to stress once again that, in their struggle for freedom and justice, the Cypriot people have Greece, its government and political circles, the Greek people and Hellenism throughout the world as their mainstay.

I am confident that the talks we will hold in Athens will be fruitful in every respect and I believe that the talks will be significant concerning the further development of the national issue. The Cypriot problem is passing through a very delicate phase in which, as is natural, it needs essential and appropriate handling. We will exchange views on the various ways of handling the issue, as well as on a more general plan, or a more general program if you like, in promoting the just Cypriot cause.

I look forward to my cooperation with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou and his associates with particular interest and in the confidence that there will always be mutual understanding and that the struggling Cypriot people will be given the necessary support to bring to an end the difficult struggle we are waging. I absolutely have no doubt that the Athens talks, which are aimed at covering all aspects of the Cypriot problem, will greatly contribute to laying down the further course concerning the handling of the issue, and at the same time, will also contribute to establishing very close cooperation between the Cypriot leadership and the new Greek Government for the struggle Cyprus is waging.

The Cypriot people are absolutely confident that in the person of the prime minister and his government they will have the support, and the support in general, which is necessary in these difficult times. Once again, I would like to express my pleasure at being in Athens today and, of course, we may be able to make further statements after the conclusion of our talks. [end recording]

Welcoming the Cypriot president, Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos said:

[Begin recording] Mr President, on behalf of the Greek Government, and particularly on behalf of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, we welcome you today with particular emotion and love. It is an honor for us that after these elections you chose Greece as your first place to visit. [sentence as heard] Mr President, as you have already said, the Greek Government's support -- even when it was a small opposition party and even when it was the official opposition party -- embodied clear positions and really supported the struggle being waged by the Cypriot people. Particularly today when, with the Greek people's will, PASOK has become the government of this country, I would like to assure you, Mr President, that you will enjoy all the support you should receive. Furthermore, on the occasion of your visit today, you will have the opportunity to confer with the prime minister, Andreas Papandreou, and his associates on all the problems concerning the big Cyprus issue.

I would like to assure you that in addition to the personal emotions that one may have -- including myself because before you became president we struggled together 6 years ago at the United Nations for the big Cyprus problem -- you will also have the government's support; and I am sure that you will also have the support of the entire Greek people. This is so because our prime minister, Andreas Papandreou, has stated and declared that when the election battle ended and the people, with their free will, gave a comfortable majority to PASOK to rule the country and open the avenue of change, you could rest assured that this government will support you with all possible means at its disposal. This support will be aimed at helping you fulfill the Cypriot people's aspirations, the Cypriot Republic's aspirations and the decisions which, as you know, have been repeatedly adopted both by the UN General Assembly and the Security Council.

For us, your presence here is a presence that honors us, moves us and is one which, as you have already said, will give the opportunity for an exchange of views toward finding the best way to confront the big Cyprus problems. So we welcome you, Mr President. PASOK Chairman and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou was to be here to welcome you but, as you realize, it has been 2 days since we started our hard work and he is very sorry that he is not here to welcome you. But, rest assured you will have the opportunity to exchange views on all questions concerning the big, vital, critical Cypriot problem. Welcome, Mr President. [end recording]

Answering Greek journalists' question on whether it would be possible to achieve a Cyprus solution without the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Cyprus, Mr Kiprianou said:

[Begin recording] Most certainly not. And so that we may be clear, there can be no solution to the Cyprus problem which in any way would mean acceptance of the faits accomplis. There can be no Cyprus solution that directly or indirectly would mean the partition of Cyprus. There cannot be a Cyprus solution that would mean the selling out of the Cypriot people's rights. There cannot be a solution of the Cypriot problem without the withdrawal of the occupation troops. Of course, there are also other basic prerequisites, but this is not the time to analyze them. Our aim is an honest solution of the Cyprus problem that is based on the UN resolutions, I would say, based on the implementation of the UN resolutions and the summit agreements. [We aim at a solution] which will be a true federation and will have no partitionist character of any form whatsoever. [end recording]

In conclusion, Mr Kiprianou, answering another question, confirmed the report that today he received in writing the ideas of the UN secretary general on the Cyprus issue. He stated that the Cypriot Government will study them and reply in the earliest possible time.

Waldheim Ideas Discussed

NC222126 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] President Kiprianou has stated in Athens that the document on the evaluation of the intercommunal talks will be the subject of consultations both at the Council of Ministers and the National Council, as well as during his talks with the Greek Government. Following the consultations, the Cypriot Government will outline its views to Mr Waldheim. President Kiprianou said it would be wise from every respect for the Cypriot Government to submit its own views on the UN secretary general's ideas at the earliest possible time. The president clarified that the text contains a final evaluation on the course of the intercommunal talks thus far, and that it is not a matter of proposals.

INDUSTRY SEEKS CLARIFICATION ON NATIONALIZATION

NC211822 Athens NEWS in English 21 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] "The government must clarify its position on nationalization, state intervention and the framework of the private business sector," the Greek Industrialists Association announced in a statement made on Monday. Specifically, industrialists are asking for:

--Immediate and clear definition of the extent of state intervention, so that a climate of certainty and tranquility can be achieved.
--The private business sector has to know where it stands, so the creative and renovative urges are not unnecessarily curbed.
--Fanaticism and dogmatism from any source must give way to a realistic, continuous and systematic dialogue.

The industrialists stressed that their interests should not be separated from those of society as a whole, and requested that measures be taken immediately to help solve their problems, such as high interest rates and low capital yield.

LATE REPORT: KIPRIANOU, PAPANDREOU HOLD MEETING

NC231150 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] The current phase of the Cyprus issue and its developments are being examined today by Cyprus President Kiprianou and Prime Minister Papandreou, who met at 1100 at the political office. Kiprianou and Papandreou first had a private meeting which lasted for about 1 hour.

A broad meeting then followed, attended by the foreign ministers of the two countries, Kharalambopoulos and Rolandhis, Greek Deputy Foreign Ministers Papoulias and Fotilas, Greek Ambassador to Nicosia Zakharakis and Cyprus Ambassador to Athens Khatzimiltis, and the representative of the Greek Cypriot side at the intercommunal talks, Ioannidhis. Prior to the start of the meeting, Papandreou and Kiprianou made statements.

Papandreou expressed his happiness over having the opportunity to welcome Kiprianou with whom, as he stated, he is connected by many developments and old ties. However, he added, this is the first time that I welcome Kiprianou as prime minister.

Continuing, the prime minister said that, as he has always declared, the Greek Government and the Greek people would support the struggle of the Cypriot people until a just solution has been found which would strengthen the unity, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus without the presence of foreign troops. The current phase of the Cyprus issue, Papandreou stated, is difficult and has many aspects. We will brief each other. Concluding, the prime minister reiterated assurances of support which the government and the people of Greece will give to the struggle of the Cypriots.

Kiprianou also expressed his happiness at meeting Papandreou and said that he would brief him fully on all aspects and developments of the Cyprus issue. Kiprianou said that his acquaintance with Papandreou is of long standing under difficult and harsh conditions, and that they had been in close touch at all times.

Kiprianou also said he has no doubt that his cooperation with Papandreou would be very smooth because, as he had repeatedly declared, Greece is the main support of the Cypriot people. Kiprianou added that the aim of the Cypriot people's struggle is to create an absolutely independent Cyprus in the form of a federation without the presence of foreign troops and to the benefit of its entire population.

At 1400, Papandreou will give an official working luncheon at the Foreign Ministry in honor of Kiprianou. Other officials from both sides, who are attending the meeting, will also attend the luncheon.

According to agency reports, Prime Minister Papandreou and President Kiprianou will have another meeting. Tomorrow at 1030 Kiprianou will visit President of the Republic Karamanlis.

PRIME MINISTER ULUSU CONGRATULATES PAPANDREOU

TA221514 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1450 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 22 Oct (AA) -- Prime Minister Ulusu sent Andreas Papandreou, the newly-elected Greek prime minister, a message which said: "On your assumption of the duties of prime minister, I would like to convey to Your Excellency my congratulations and best wishes." Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen sent a similar message to his Greek counterpart.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON GREEK NATO WITHDRAWAL THREAT

TA221509 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Turkish Radio Television correspondent in London Ovul Tezisler report on a news conference held in London by National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken -- recorded]

[Text] National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken, who said that Greece's withdrawal from NATO will affect Turkey, has also stated that Turkey has no concessions to make to Greece. Bayulken, who held a news conference at the Turkish Embassy in London after attending the NATO Nuclear Planning Group meetings, gave the following reply to a question on Greece's withdrawal from NATO and on whether Greece might ask for certain concessions from Turkey in order not to withdraw from NATO. Greece's withdrawal from NATO also affects Turkey because of Greece's geographical position. However, naturally, a state has the sovereign right to withdraw from any establishment. The consequences will be assessed by the alliance. Turkey has no concessions to make to Greece. Our allies are aware that Greece might resort to other methods for withdrawing from NATO. Turkey has extended every possible aid for Greece's return to NATO's military wing. We have done everything in our power with good will. However, if Greece wishes to withdraw again, it concerns Greece. Greece has to suffer the consequences.

In reply to a journalist who recalled that in his election speeches PASOK leader and Greek Prime Minister Papandreou had spoken against Turkey and had stated that Greece's policy toward Turkey would be changed, Bayulken said: Statements made during election campaigns always change when it comes to executing them. When it comes to execution, views are readjusted in accordance with greater interests. We, knowing this fact, will follow the developments in Greece with a cool head. Furthermore, in a statement made in Izmir on such a meaningful day as 9 September, General Evren clearly stated Ataturk's policy regarding Greece and pointed out where the real interests of the two nations lie. We will be observing the assessment of the Greek Government.

GEN KENAN EVREN INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN ISSUES

PM221101 Paris LE FIGARO MAGAZINE in French 17-23 Oct 81 pp 114-119

[Robert Lacontre interview with Turkish Head of State Kenan Evren in Ankara: "It is Moscow Which Is Stirring Up Islam"; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Following President as-Sadat's assassination, do you fear any upsurge of Muslim fundamentalism?

[Answer] Not in the least. If we had fears, we would not have decided to introduce courses in religion in our secular schools. But it is obvious that the awakening of Muslim fundamentalism benefits Moscow.

[Question] What about the Kurds?

[Answer] There are provocations, of course. We are having to take account of a separatist movement which is using Marxist methods and international terrorism to try to divide our country. But the mass of the population is not following it. Many Western countries have to face this kind of problem created by differences of color, race, sect and religion.

[Question] At the international level, do you think that President Reagan is now interested in Turkey?

[Answer] The unfortunate days of Carter's embargo are over. Our administration is now encountering the broadest understanding from the Americans. Today there is a powerful base in Turkey which is used jointly with the United States, and this is the Incirlik base -- an operations and air logistics base. In addition, there are seven telecommunications installations, three listening stations and one marine traffic station. Our country devotes 23 percent of its annual budget to defense. This is a very high percentage among the Atlantic alliance countries. But we receive military aid from our allies, primarily the United States and the FRG. Under the terms of the NATO agreement of 12 December 1979, there are no plans to deploy Pershing II or cruise missiles.

[Question] How do you view future relations with France, which has just elected a Socialist president?

[Answer] Relations between countries are relations which are established and developed on a state-to-state basis. Changes of government or power should not affect those relations. We have deep traditional relations with France. De Gaulle was given a triumphal reception in Turkey in 1968. We hope that our bilateral relations will continue to be developed. I was pleased to note that President Mitterrand has stressed several times that France will honor all its commitments. Moreover, I certainly intend to extend our political and economic relations with all the European countries. That is why we are preparing to join the EEC. We have explained a hundred times our intention and our efforts to restore democratic system to ensure that rights and freedoms can no longer be violated in our country. Because of our attachment to the pluralist parliamentary system, we are anxious to pursue our cooperation with the West's parliamentary institutions. That is why the support, understanding and confidence shown by our friends and allies, who are aware of the real situation in Turkey before 12 September 1980, are particularly important to us.

[Question] So, now that you have regained control of the situation, are you going to hand power back to civilians?

[Answer] Do you doubt it? The Turkish Armed Forces took power on the basis of the constitution. The same happens in your country when the homeland is in danger. Our operation was carried out with the aim of protecting the republic, which was threatened with destruction and disintegration. Today terror and anarchy have ended. The vast majority of the illegal organizations which were provoking them have been eliminated. Economic stabilization has started. I would like to add that, throughout its history, the Turkish Army has always been anxious to keep out of politics. It has never acted out of ambition or thirst for power. As in the past, our main objective was to safeguard democracy and restore as quickly a possible a real, sound parliamentary regime and institutions which function in complete security.

TERCUMAN HITS HERNU REMARKS ON ARMENIANS

NC230729 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 19 Oct 81 p 4

["The World Today" column by Zafer Atay: "France, Seriousness and the Armenians"]

[Excerpts] Charles Hernu is the defense minister of France. He is a hardcore socialist. He has become a toy in the hands of the Armenians in his counstituency. He attended a ceremony held the other day at Villeubarbanne where an Armenian "cultural house" was inaugurated. Addressing the ceremony, Hernu is reported to have said: "Turkey's NATO membership is something to be deplored... The Turks slaughtered over 2 million Armenians in 1915... Years after Hitler's massacre of the Jews, German Chancellor Brandt went down on his knees and apoligized. The Turks haven't done this... France will protect the rights of the Armenians...."

Hernu is a politician who lacks seriousness, because he had the audacity to talk of Turkey, which has been defending the southeast wing of NATO, as "unfortunately it is in the alliance." Hernu lacks seriousness, because he had the audacity to assert that the number of Armenians killed in 1915 was 2 million, although French sources have established that 1.5 million were killed. Hernu completely lacks seriousness, because upon representations from Turkey, he unashamedly said: "I made this speech not as a defense minister but as mayor of Villeubarbanne." Even LE MATIN and LE MONDE, which are known as leftist papers, made fun of this statement by saying "ministers should at least announce beforehand when they are going to talk as ministers and when they are going to talks as mayors."

We wish to stress one particular point here: If there is a country whose "NATO membership is to be deplored," that country is France. France has for years been unashamedly enjoying the security which the other members provide without making the slightest contribution to the military wing of the alliance. We do not believe that French Premier Mauroy as well is aware of all the responsibilities of the position he is commanding. In a conversation he had with Adnan Bulak, our ambassador to France, Mauroy uttered words that are not compatible with diplomatic rules of etiquette. The French premier said that France did not share Turkey's views on the Armenian issue and that he believed that Turkey massacred 2 million Armenians.

In reality, through such words as "human rights... history, culture, research and massacre" the French are making frantic efforts to cover up their own sins. Only 25 years ago, the French colonial army massacred 1 million patriotic women and children in Algeria. The seasoned politicians in Paris had discovered a subterfuge by alleging that "Algeria is our overseas province. People living there are Arabic-speaking Frenchmen." Such generals as Massu and Salan, as well as their murderous henchmen, still go about in the Paris squares during festivals with their chests full of medals. France is the first country which should go down on its knees and apologize for the crimes it has committed...

EVREN SPEECH TO CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OPENING

TA230822 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0700 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Head of State Gen Kenan Evren's opening speech to the first session of the Turkish Consultative Assembly -- live]

[Text] Honorable members of the consultative assembly, I greet you all and sincerely congratulate you for the loyalty to your country and the enthusiasm to serve our noble nation that you have displayed by voluntarily applying for a national duty that entails reestablishing a democratic and secular legal state to ensure the existence and independence of the Turkish republican state, the integrity and indivisibility of the country and the nation and the nation's peace, welfare and security.

As you know, before 12 September 1980, the Turkish Grand National Assembly which Ataturk used to call "my greatest work," had become paralyzed. The Turkish republican state, which was Ataturk's greatest gift to the lofty Turkish nation, was shaken by the provocations of its internal and external enemies and by the physical and moral attacks aimed against its political system, its existence and independence. The state and its main organs were rendered unworkable. Destructive and divisive centers carried out their activities with no restraint; Ataturk and his principles were being forgotten and even rejected by certain circles. The entire state mechanism -- mainly the educational institutions, the administrative mechanism, the judicial organs and the security forces -- were being divided and damaged by means of planned reactionary and other perverted ideologies. The country was brought to the brink of a civil war.

Unfortunately, the leaders of the major political organizations which play a role in the fate of the nation in a multiparty political system were not able, due to their sterile conflicts and intransigent attitudes, to see the fact that the state was beginning to sink more with every passing day. They were like indifferent spectators in this situation.

Under these conditions, the Turkish security forces carried out the 12 September operation with the determination to protect the integrity of the country, ensure national unity and solidarity, prevent a probable civil war and fraternal strife, reestablish the country's authority and presence, and eliminate all the obstacles that prevented the real parliamentarian democracy from functioning properly, in such a way that they would not be able to cause ever again a similar situation in the country.

During the past year, very important and successful results have been achieved regarding the basic goals of the operation; namely in protecting the national unity and solidarity, establishing state authority, preventing anarchy and terrorism, ensuring the security of life and property, establishing social peace, social justice and economic stability, and in reingraining Ataturk's principles and reforms in our hearts. Real peace and tranquility were restored in our country in accordance with Ataturk's motto "peace at home," and our citizens were able to feel the pride of being Turks. [applause]

Now, in line with the promise we made to our nation on 12 September 1980, it is time to draw up a constitution, a law on parties, and an election law befitting the Turkish nation, and following parallel readjustments, to establish a stable state structure which respects human rights and freedoms, will ensure social justice with national solidarity, gives top priority to the individual's and the community's peace, security and welfare, and which is based on democratic secular and social legal principles.

As members of the Consultative Assembly, which is part of the constituent assembly which will be established to carry out the basic goal I mentioned above, you have assumed the responsibility of extremely important and honorable duties for the Turkish nation before history and the world. My wishes for your success for this very exceptional and lofty duty will always be with you.

A total of 11,640 persons applied to the provinces and directly to the National Security Council Secretariat during the time given to register for being members of the Consultative Assembly. It is greatly admirable, valuable and significant that all these virtuous, cultured and honorable candidates of various professions applied to assume this duty with enthusiasm and of their own free will.

We are grateful for this noble attitude. The fact that the Consultative Assembly is composed of 160 members has not permitted the participation of many valuable persons in this assembly. However, I would especially point out that the activities aimed at forming the state structure which I have explained will not be limited only to the Consultative Assembly members. Persons from whose knowledge and expertise we can benefit might be invited to participate in the activities of the Consultative Assembly committees and of the pertinent establishments.

On the other hand, there is no doubt that an extensive contact with the public will be conducted during the Consultative Assembly general council discussions, which will be (?held openly), especially concerning basic laws.

Dear members of the Consultative Assembly, in accordance with Law No 2485 on the Constituent Assembly, we can summarize step by step as follows the legislative responsibility -- directed toward the future -- of the Constituent Assembly which is composed of the National Security Council and the Consultative Assembly:

The first issue is the preparation of the constitution. The constitution will be drawn up by 15 members of the Consultative Assembly to be elected, at the latest, 1 month from today. This constitutional committee will write the constitution through work to be carried out, in full independence and in the light of national needs and realities. You have observed and personally experienced the difficulties which had their source in the constitution. Those who previously prepared this constitution and who have an interest in preserving it might still defend it. However, there is an undeniable reality -- the situation in Turkey prior to 12 September. While citizens' rights and freedoms are extended and secured to unlimited dimensions, I would like to stress that certain points should be kept in mind, namely, that the state also has some rights and responsibilities for its existence, that we have no right to render impotent the state in the name of personal freedoms, that the state cannot be transformed into a helpless institution governed by associations, that the office of the head of state cannot be left with the image of a mere protocol position, that it cannot be a position that signs directives, that the state cannot be left without a president for a period of 6 months, that the parliament cannot be put into a state where it cannot exercise its legislative and supervsisory duties for months on end, that the judiciary cannot obstruct the administration and vice versa, that citizens cannot be kept away from their duties and work through daily rallies and demonstrations in the streets, that certain days and holidays cannot be exploited with the aim of holding rallies and demonstrations, as parties based on communism and religious principles cannot be established in our country and that, in short, individual rights and freedoms cannot be unlimited.

Now I would like to read you an excerpt from the statement made by the lofty Ataturk at the Adana Turkish hearth on 17 February 1931. This is what he said: "Citizens should know that there exists a freedom of ideas and conscience. However, these are not unlimited. Besides individual freedom, there is also the state which is composed of and established by all these individuals. This state also has a will and a sovereignty. Persons who are charged with protecting the freedom of individuals should, on the other hand, also take great care not to cripple the will and sovereignty of the state. Individual freedom is dependent on the protection of the will and sovereignty of the state. If the state will is crippled, then there remains no power or tool to secure individual freedom. Therefore, freedom should not be viewed from a single side but rather from both sides. Citizens have transferred a part of their freedom to the state. They have done this willingly and have deemed it necessary. The state, through its will, incorporates part of individual freedoms with the aim of securing those same freedoms. The state should be devoted to the happiness and comfort of the nation and to securing the freedom of citizens. Just as this trust exists in the citizens, there are responsibilities befalling these citizens to protect the state and the authority that they have established. The responsibilities that befall civil servants and judges are expecially great. While judges are concerned with preserving the freedom of individuals, they should take care and respect the state authority. Otherwise, they will have failed in executing the great responsibility entrusted them."

Now, dear members, there is not a previously prepared bill on the new constitution. Therefore, it is out of the question for any individual or institution to pressure or to try to persuade the Consultative Assembly on the issue. One of the reasons for disbanding the political parties which existed prior to 12 September and which were banned from any political activity was to ensure that the work of the assembly would be conducted free from any kind of pressure.

It was determined from the very first day that the parties had attempted to use within this assembly framework the same maneuvers they used to influence the workers at government offices. I believe and trust that you will preapre a constitution without copying the constitutions of other countries but by benefiting from them and from the the bitter experiences we have endured. I believe that you will thus prepare a constitution which will be most suitable to the Turkish nation.

The second step is the referendum to be held in connection with the constitution. The text of the constitution to be prepared by the constitutional committee and to be adopted by the Consultative Assembly general council will take its final shape at the National Security Council and will then be submitted to a referendum in accordance with the law of referendum. Thus, the constitution to be accepted by the nation will be finalized and will be effective according to law.

The third step is the preparation of the political parties law in accordance with the principles of the new constitution. We have observed that our political parties law has opened the way to the dictatatorship of party leaders, that it is almost impossible to remove a party leader once he has become leader, that, as part of a vicious circle, the party leader has great influence in the election of provincial organizations, and that in turn the provincial representatives vote for the leader that has elected them. I am convinced that -- benefitting from your past experiences -- you will close such loopholes in the best possible manner.

The fourth step is to prepare a new election law by keeping in mind the principles of the new constitution and of the political parties law. The election law will be a law as important as the constitution. Together, we saw how the many small parties created difficulties during the coalition periods and what concessions were made to these small parties by the large parties in order to remain in power. You are also aware of the pre-election scandals. We still remember the acts of the persons who were bought with money during the pre-election period. The entire nation is expecting you to prepare an election system, with the awareness that the citizens are not robots, an election system that will prevent such shortcomings as well as an inflation in the number of parties.

The fifth step is the carrying out of the normal legislative activities. Apart from its activities on the main issues, the Consultative Assembly will carry out general legislative duties of passing, amending and annuling laws until the Turkish Grand National Assembly to be elected in general elections actually begins to function.

Meanwhile, in accordance with law No 2324 on the constitutional regulations, the National Security Council will continue to carry out the duties of the Turkish Grand National Assembly and of the republican Senate in connection with issues that remain outside the constitutent assembly law rulings.

Honorable members of the Consultative Assembly, the 12 September operation was not aimed at deviating or moving away from democracy, as certain persons and circles inside and outside the country are trying to portray it. On the contrary, it was the beginning of a movement to reestablish a stable democratic system with its necessary institutions -- a system yearned for by the Turkish nation who really deserves it. [applause]

Loyalty to democracy, to the principles of a state of law, is one of the basic factors that guide the internal administration of the country as well as Turkish foreign policy. We always tried to carry out our relations with establishments such as the Council of Europe, the EEC and the European Parliament with this approach. We hope that the efforts we made to protect and maintain Turkey's relations with these establishments will be assessed by the friendly countries as a sign of our sincere determination to return to democracy. I would like to say clearly that Turkey wants to maintain and strengthen its existing relations with the European establishments unless it is faced with pressure, unjustified accusations and activities that have the character of an interference in its domestic affairs. [applause]

I would like to draw the attention of our Western friends and Western establishments once again to the deliberate propaganda being conducted against Turkey, organized by ideologically obsessed circles which want to pry Turkey away from the West. I believe if our friends look into their conscience, they will find the right answer to the question of who would benefit from Turkey's breaking away from the West.

As I have tried to point out on every possible occasion, our armed forces have a structure and tradition different from the armed forces of many countries. Our armed forces have always acted in accordance with the wishes and interests of the Turkish nation. After the establishment of the republic, it has become the supporter and protector of the reforms and principles of Ataturk. [applause] Well aware of this fact, Ataturk, through law, has entrusted the armed forces with the preservation of the republic. This was what the armed forces did on 12 September, 1980.

We have taken another important step toward the democratic system by today, the day the Consultative Assembly opens, beginning to share the execution of the legislative activities -- which were executed by the National Security Council since 12 September 1980 -- with your honorable assembly.

It is possible that we shall be the target for the attacks of certain circles with ulterior motives, who are unaware of the realities in Turkey, despite the fact that we have been advancing -- without deviation or hesitation toward the goal -- on the road which we have promised our great nation on behalf of the armed forces on 12 September 1980. However, such criticisms do not concern us. Only the guarantee of the bright future of the great Turkish nation concerns us. [applause]

Efforts exerted by the nation to render a democratic effectiveness to our state in line with the principles of Ataturk have brought us to this happy day. As of today, the activities to be carried out by the National Security Council and the consultative assembly -- within the framework of the constitutent assembly -- with cooperation, loyalty and complete harmony, will ensure that we definitely achieve our national goals. With this belief, I wish you all success and extend my love and respect. [applause]

PERMANENT UN REPRESENTATIVE ON TERRORIST ATTACKS

TA222040 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] The Turkish permanent representative at the United Nations, Ambassador Coskun Kirca, has said that attacks directed against Turkish diplomats and representations abroad are part of a plan aimed at creating instability in Turkey.

Speaking at the United Nations, Kirca said that international terrorism cannot be prevented and that Turkey is greatly concerned about it. Recalling that the UN General Assembly adopted a comprehensive resolution on the protection of diplomats, Kirca added that, despite this resolution, murderous attacks have been launched against Turkish diplomats and representations, especially in France. Kirca noted that France should not support views which spring from the intentional distortion of historical facts and bloody attacks planned in line with these views. According to information given by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, Ambassador Kirca denounced as irresponsible statements made on the issue by French radio and television and by various French ministers.

Sepaking after Kirca, French representative Ambassador Jacques Leprette said that his country definitely did not approve of the attacks directed against Turkish diplomats and that the necessary security measures have been taken. He added that they will not allow the recurrence of such bloody attacks.

NETHERLANDS

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS PARTICIPATION IN SINAI FORCE

NC221530 Paris AFP in English 1442 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] The Hague, 22 Oct (AFP) -- The government is considering some form of Dutch participation in the multinational force to be stationed in the Sinai in connection with Israeli withdrawal from the region, it was announced here today.

A joint announcement by the Foreign and Defence Ministries said that it would be essential for Holland and other West European nations taking part in the force to be backed in their decision by the European Economic Community.

The peace force, to be organized under Egyptian, Israeli, and U.S. auspices will consist of about 2,000 troops.

PORTUGAL

OLIVEIRA DIAS ELECTED SPEAKER OF ASSEMBLY

LD222100 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Following a decision made at the latest meeting of parliamentary leaders, a second ballot was held this afternoon to elect the assembly speaker, the number two position in the state hierarchy, ranking immediately below the president. Contesting the post were Oliveira Dias of the Social Democratic Center Party -- the candidate backed by the present parliamentary majority -- and Teofilo Carvalho dos Santos of the Socialist Party -- backed by the opposition -- including the communists. Carvalho dos Santos was at one time speaker of parliament.

Emidio Rangel reports from parliament: Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida just delivered his farewell speech as speaker of the assembly, which means that a new speaker has been elected.

This was Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida's statement proclaiming Oliveira Dias speaker of the assembly:

[Begin recording] Honorable members: The outcome of the ballot for the election of the new speaker of the assembly was as follows. Candidate Francisco Manuel de Oliveira Dias: votes in favor -- 128, against -- 108. Candidate Teofilo Carvalho dos Santos: votes in favor -- 108; against -- 128. There were two voided ballots, two abstentions and no blank votes. In light of this vote, I proclaim MP for the Social Democratic Center Party Francisco Oliveira Dias as speaker of the assembly. [end recording]

SPAIN

POLICE ARREST 13 SUSPECTED ETA SUPPORTERS

NC221321 Paris AFP in English 1309 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Saint Sebastien, northern Spain, 22 Oct (AFP) -- Police have arrested 13 people suspected to have links with the military wing of the Basque separatist movement ETA here and in Vitoria over the past few days, police sources said today. They were arrested under Spain's stringent anti-terrorist laws.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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SPD OFFICIAL URGES 'FULL SAY' IN ARMS DEPLOYMENT

LD241658 Hamburg DPA in German 1624 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Excerpt] SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski has stressed that the German side must have a full say in the deployment of American weapons in the FRG. Admittedly the United States could alone decide how to equip its troops, but what happens on German soil can only take place with the full agreement of the FRG, Wischnewski said at a peace forum of the North Hesse SPD in Kassel.

In the opinion of federal party manager Peter Glotz, President Reagan's remarks, which have been interpreted by some as meaning the American restriction of war to Europe, have caused millions of people to think again and about certain images of war. This is a positive thing, Glotz said in an interview on Suedwestfunk Radio. Federal Education Minister Bjoern Engholm (SPD) defended the peace movement at a party meeting in Kiel and accused the CDU of having a "profoundly illiberal" attitude.

PRESS COMMENTS ON REAGAN NUCLEAR WAR STATEMENT

DW211207 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Press Review]

[Excerpts] The central theme in today's newspapers is the statement by U.S. President Reagan regarding the possibility of a limited nuclear war.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes: If we understand Reagan correctly the military-strategic sacrifice of pawns has become feasible: As long as the United States is not directly in jeopardy, the general defense plan must not necessarily be proclaimed. To go by Reagan's argument the United States still can come to terms with the adversary even after nuclear battles. In Europe there would not be anybody left to come to terms with anyone else. This is why Europe's only chance for the future is to safeguard peace. Only faith healers of nuclear strategy might believe that the more nuclear weapons we have, the safer peace will be. What this adds up to is a challenge to disarmament policies and to preventing this continent from being forcibly dragged into conflicts of the superpowers.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG says: At the moment Washington is in a situation bordering on absurdity: More and more frequently the United States is forced to defend security policy measures to the Western allies. Moreover, the cases are increasing in which one must defend oneself against misinterpretations in one's own camp. Nota Bene: It is appropriate and necessary to state that the leading role of the United States does not require unconditional obedience and that a lively discussion within the defense community is needed. However, if the impression of irreparable dissension is aroused in public, and if doubts are even voiced about Washington's adherence to the NATO principles, then all this tends to dangerously reduce the credibility of the Western alliance before the East.

Bonn's GENERAL-ANZEIGER states: The repeated protest that there is no attempt to localize war dangers to Europe proves above everything else the extent to which distrust has crept into NATO. The slogan remains deterrence on all levels. Tranquilizers are being directly administered across the Atlantic in large doses. What people in Washington are holding ready in the face of the most recent misunderstanding about Reagan's remarks is the explanation that Communist troublemakers had their fingers in the pie. This is not far-fetched, though the Americans ought to realize that they themselves have contributed decisively to Atlantic irritations and uncertainties by their vascillations and ambiguous analyses of the world situation.

The LEUTKIRCH SCHWAEBISCHE ZEITUNG stresses the following point: There is cause for critical pondering, especially since the option of localizing a nuclear conflict far away from the United States has been under discussion in America all along. Yet, a knowledge of Reagan's oft-expounded policy and of the official comment on his most recent remarks creates the impression that the man in the White House is not seeking a backdoor out of NATO solidarity but that he just expressed himself in a confusingly misleading way. All the same, anybody believing that doubts about Washington's loyalty to the alliance are unjustified cannot be mollified. In any event, Reagan's inability to give a convincing off-the-cuff description of his security policy -- a policy which might decide the destiny of the world -- gives food for thought.

BRIEFS

PRINCE FAHD TO VISIT -- Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia will pay a short visit to the West German capital on Wednesday, well-informed sources said here last night. Saudi Arabia is interested in buying West German weapons, Leopard tanks in particular. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 2303 GMT 24 Oct 81 NC]

SOLIDARITY DELEGATION ARRIVES -- A delegation of the Polish independent trade union Solidarity arrived in Munich on Saturday for a 1-week visit to the FRG. The group, which has four members, is here at the invitation of the German Trade Union Federation [DGB]. The DGB, Bavarian region, said that a wreath-laying is planned for this Sunday at the former concentration camp of Dachau. Talks with the DGB National Executive begin on Monday in Duesseldorf. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1637 GMT 24 Oct 81 LD]

GENSCHER TO VISIT TURKEY -- West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher will arrive in Ankara on 5 November as the guest of his Turkish counterpart, Ilter Turkmen. The visit will last 2 days. Mr Genscher will be returning the visit of Turkmen to Germany made earlier this year. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1435 GMT 25 Oct 81 TA]

SOCIALIST CONGRESS BOOS PONOMAREV, USSR GROUP

NC241854 Paris AFP in English 1827 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Valence, southeast France, 24 Oct (AFP) -- French Socialists meeting here today applauded a representative from the "Afghan resistance" but booed all the Eastern bloc delegations, except Yugoslavia, saving their loudest hoots for the Soviet group. The Soviet delegation, led by Central Committee Secretary, Boris Ponomarev, was booed as several hundred foreign delegations attending the congress were introduced to the French Socialists during the morning session today.

Meanwhile, President Francois Mitterrand pledged in a message to [words indistinct] congress today to "remain one of you," despite being out "of party politics as "president of all the French." In a message from Cancun, Mexico, where he attended this week's North-South summit, President Mitterrand asked: "How could I avoid emotion at missing a Socialist congress for the first time since the party's rebirth in 1971?" Mr Mitterrand told the delegates he remained "a socialist as president." "I am with you, with our ideas and hopes," he said, adding that he understood some Socialists' impatience at a "certain slowness" in putting through changes, but reminding them that the government wanted to make sure all its moves were clearly understood so that each step forward is solidly placed.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy echoed these words, telling Socialist comrades not to forget the party's "tranquil strength," Mr Mitterrand's slogan in the May presidential elections. Mr Mauroy told the congress that "France will only meet its [words indistinct] make no gesture, take no initiative that could jeopardize our national unity."

The prime minister launched an angry tirade against speculators moving their capital abroad, saying that "those who feel France is unworthy of their money are unworthy of France." He was careful to distinguish, however, between "foreign investment" and "flight of capital." Referring to heated debate in parliament this month over the government's nationalization of several major French industrial groups and banks, Mr Mauroy said that "what is going on in the National Assembly shows the value of nationalizations," adding, "The opposition is reacting because we have touched its supreme value: money."

Other foreign delegations presented today were from China and the new ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement in Greece. Latin American delegations received warm applause, particularly the national revolutionary movement from El Salvador and the national Sandinista revolution front. Members of the Palestine Liberation Organization also won an enthusiastic reception, along with representatives of the [words indistinct] the Polisario front and others.

Denounces Unilateral Disarmament

NC251730 Paris AFP in English 1658 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Valence, southeast France, 25 Oct (AFP) -- The French Socialist Party ended its three-day congress here today with a strong denunciation of unilateral disarmament. But in his closing speech, the party's secretary general Lionel Jospin, called on the Socialists to launch a national petition for peace and disarmament based on principles "recognised and applied by both sides." With an eye on the huge peace rallies in Europe this weekend, and with a Soviet delegation in the hall listening to his speech, Mr Jospin said ringingly: "No to unilateral pacifist sentiments."

Congress delegates stressed that their major task was the fight against unemployment, and to ensure that "those who made the change (to left-wing government) possible should be the main beneficiaries." But the Socialists appeared, in general, uneasy in their new role as the ruling party, and accused the government of not changing things fast enough. Earlier, some of the more revolutionary delegates called for the heads of those business leaders and cabinet ministers who were "sabotaging" the government's economic efforts.

But Mr Jospin urged delegates not to be too hasty, stressing that the government could not do everything at once and that the party had time on its side to prepare for even bigger victories in future elections. He said the congress had given the government "a big warning and a formidable shove," but upbraided delegates for their bad manners in booing Eastern bloc visitors, particularly the Soviet delegation, on Friday. He said the Socialists had two big tasks -- to overtake communist domination in the country's factories and launch a campaign explaining the government's policies.

Mr Jospin took issue with Research Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement, who had called on Socialist delegates to become more militant. Taking a milder line, he said they should aim at being the "guardians of the Socialist programme, to fight for the party and become a force in French society." Mr Jospin, a close political ally of President Francois Mitterrand, denounced Planning Minister Michel Rocard for accusing him in the press of wanting to lead a "putsch" against the Rocard current in the party. Earlier, Mr Rocard, whose star many observers considered to be on the wane, made stronger speech underlining his leadership qualities.

Several ministers, particularly Premier Pierre Mauroy, called on the delegates to show realism and not to endanger the entire body politic with their impatience. Mr Mitterrand underlined the cautious note with a message saying: "Not everything can be done in a few weeks or a few months. Since we have the endurance, we must know how to govern."

Jospin Speech

LD251534 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Summary] "The Socialist congress is closing in Valence. Lionel Jospin has made the closing speech. Following yesterday's thunderbolts, there was a little smoke today: A minor incident was caused by a group of draft dodgers who threw a small smoke bomb into the hall at the feet of the foreign delegations." However, everything soon returned to normal. The political event was an agreement reached last night on the participation of Michel Rocard's group in the party's management.

First Secretary Lionel Jospin made the closing speech today. "Before celebrating the party's new unity, Jospin wanted to speak frankly to Rocard, whom he criticized for certain bitter statements. Today Jospin hopes that the political agreement that has been reached is not artificial. In fact, he warned Rocard's followers, who will participate in the party's management, that they will have to observe all of the rules: [Begin Jospin recording] Now, as we are united, have these trends vanished? No, of course not. But it is true -- and this alone is extremely important for the party -- that they have chosen to come together at this congress, to build unity, and not to express themselves politically any more. Was this done because we agree? To a great extent, yes. Were there some hidden tactical intentions? This is possible, and I accomodate myself to this.

"However, this immediately poses the question: If we are in agreement on political orientation, do we agree to apply it together in the party's management? My dear comrades, if we agree together as far as the Socialist Party is concerned -- the government is not my business -- we are the prisoners, figuratively speaking, of solidarity until the next congress in 2 years, and we willingly submit ourselves to this. [end recording]

"As far as Jospin is concerned, matters are clear. Henceforth nobody will be able to play a double game within the Socialist Party. Jospin also said this party will indeed be governed. Thus, Francois Mitterrand's successor places himself as the boss of the party who will be able to hold matters in hand. He will also have a decided attitude toward the government, because he thinks that the congress' main conclusion has been a warning and a formidable pressure for the Mauroy government."

MITTERRAND CALLS FOR OAU FORCE FOR CHAD

AB241304 Paris AFP in French 0811 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Cancun (Mexico), 23 Oct (AFP) -- France favors the sending of an OAU inter-African force to Chad in the shortest time possible in order to prevent any untimely Libyan activities in that country, authoritative French sources indicated in Cancun on Friday.

The same sources add that President Francois Mitterrand's message to President Arap Moi, current chairman of the OAU, asking for the intervention of an inter-African contingent in Chad, is aimed at preventing Libya from playing the fool. The source did not, however, specify the nature of the activities France is afraid Libya might undertake in Chad.

According to that source, the real needs of this force in equipment and material will not be known as long as the size of the inter-African contingent is not known.

It is believed that the quantity and nature of materials as well as the amount of money to be disbursed and placed at the disposal of the OAU have not yet been decided. France, for its part, is ready to give training facilities as well as logistic support and finance to that force.

Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, indicated on Thursday night that it would be desirable for this force to be sent by the beginning of November.

MITTERRAND: 'SOME REAL PROGRESS' AT CANCUN

NC251558 Paris AFP in English 1520 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 25 Oct (AFP) -- President Francois Mitterrand today said the first North-South summit in Mexico last week "did not go far enough" in pursuing the dialogue between industrial and developing nations. Mr Mitterrand, who returned to Paris today, told reporters that the 22 leaders of rich and poor nations had made some "real progress" at the meeting in Cancun, particularly on global negotiations, energy issues, the development of world food reserves and a policy of agricultural production in poor nations.

But he said: "I think that we did not go far enough and even that we did not advance much on the guarantee of raw material markets that would be, in our opinion, the best way to approach this type of problem." The president was speaking after his arrival at the airport here with Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert, who also attended the summit. They were met by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

Mr Mitterrand's policies on narrowing the economic gap between industrial and developing nations are in direct contrast to those of the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The French president has been pushing for large-scale aid to poor nations, while Mr Reagan has been wary of global negotiations or any new international structures.

TWO BOMB EXPLOSIONS ROCK DOWNTOWN PARIS

NC260024 Paris AFP in English 0010 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 26 Oct (AFP) -- A bomb exploded at the fashionable Fouquet's restaurant on the Champs Elysees shortly after midnight today, slightly injuring two employees.

Almost simultaneously, a booby-trapped car exploded in a Champs Elysees side street in front of an entrance to Le Drugstore, an "in" snacking-and-shopping establishment near the Arch of Triumph.

The Fouquet's bomb had been left in a restaurant bathroom. There were no casualties from the car explosion, according to first reports. Responsibility for the explosions was not immediately claimed.

LE MONDE BACKS REAGAN REMARKS ON LIMITED WAR

PM221515 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Washington and 'Limited War'"]

[Text] Is Reagan in favor of a "limited nuclear war" in Europe or not? The remarks made last Friday by the American President to press spokesmen and made public Monday, and especially the polemic which followed, primarily in the FRG, may have implied this.

In fact, this polemic was unleashed not so much by the actual content of Regan's statements as by the emphasis given them by an agency dispatch and the interpretation which seemed to follow from this. In fact the White House chief has put in a nutshell a truth which no specialist can dispute — that is, that a limited nuclear war, in Europe or elsewhere, will not necessarily entail either of the two superpowers resorting to their central strategic arsenal. But to proceed from this to thinking that Washington officially regards such a conflict as an acceptable option is to bridge a gap without justification.

On the contrary, the American President at once reasserts -- as far as the United States is concerned — the thesis of deterrent by means of the threat of a higher level of counterstrike. The only conceivable proposition in order not just to limit but to prevent such a conflict in Europe. For Reagan it is the Soviets and not the United States who believe that a nuclear war "is possible and that it can be won."

In passing, the American President declares himself in favor of beginning "more realistic" negotiations with Moscow. Despite this reserve, this remark should reassure those who are concerned at seeing Washington dragging its feet over the negotiation of Eurostrategic armaments which is due to begin in Geneva at the end of November.

The incident nevertheless recalls to mind the extremely "sensitive" nature of the debate on the NATO decision to install 572 Euromissiles in West Europe from 1983 and the need Washington ought to feel to be very prudent in taking stances. In the FRG primarily the nationalist component of the antimissile movement seems to have gained the upper hand, in political circles at least, over the pacifist and religious current. It is because they are afraid to see the United States install these missiles, of which it will be a sole charge, in the service of its global strategy and without taking much account of specifically European interests, that many West Germans have joined the ranks of protest.

Moreover Reagan's last statement provoked a Mr Horn, a spokesman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, to recall that "Europe must not be the tactical outpost of the superpowers." Even if, in fact, deterrence is reinforced by the stationing of the new American theater arms, this worry must not be underestimated.

Mitterrand realized this when recalling in a recent statement to Time the "almost intolerable contradiction" which the status of being "encumbered by nuclear weapons beyond its control" created for West Germany. For the French President the only solution is to urge the Americans to negotiate with Moscow.

SPADOLINI ON NUCLEAR WAR, EUROPEAN DEFENSES

AU241405 Rome ANSA in English 0813 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 24 Oct (ANSA) -- The idea of a nuclear war limited to Europe alone can be ruled out provided Europe's defenses are strong enough to form a "credible deterrent to any attack from the East", according to Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini. Interviewed for the latest edition of the Italian weekly, PANORAMA, Spadolini also warned that "objectively speaking", peace is now "farther off."

On the eve of today's massive march for peace and against nuclear weapons in Rome, Spadolini also argued that the "desire for peace is one thing, neutralism something completely different."

In other points, Spadolini said it was no coincidence that the "awareness of a more defined European identity not always coinciding with American interests" in leaders like Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and Francois Mitterrand of France should be accompanied by the conviction that "Europe cannot renounce its own defense."

Rome AntiNuclear March

AU242003 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 24 Oct (ANSA) -- An orderly crowd estimated by the organizers at 300,000 marched through downtown Rome this afternoon with stops at both the United States and the Soviet embassies to protest against the installation of new nuclear-tipped missiles in Europe and to urge the powers to find agreement on effective moves towards disarmament.

Massive papier-mache missiles were accompanied by the Slogan, "Neither USA nor USSR" while the people of Comiso in Sicily, where Italy's share of the U.S. nuclear-tipped cruise missiles should be located, had a flyer warning, "Comiso does not want to become tomorrow's Hiroshima."

Mixed with delegations from the Italian political parties were a delegation from the Palestine Liberation Organization condemning the Camp David Agreement, representatives from the Jewish community in Italy, and members of Italy's Evangelical churches.

Recalling a recent bill in Italy bringing in voluntary military service for women, a group of women from Bologna carried the slogan, "Always exploited, now as [words indistinct], let's arm ourselves with courage [words indistinct] joined in the march with military styles, but a wedding veil, and placards urging, "We're gay, we're happy, we're against arms."

At the Soviet Embassy, a delegation from the organizing committee met with the Soviet consul, who repeated Leonid Brezhnev's recent pledges designed to prevent the threat of a nuclear war.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMENT ON AL-QADHDHAFI REMARKS

AU232000 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 23 Oct (ANSA) -- The Italian Foreign Ministry today lamented the fact that certain remarks expressed in an interview Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi granted to the RAI state television network did not help to strengthen the spirit of mutual understanding desired by Italy.

The judgments expressed by Al-Qadhdhafi with regard to Italy's democratic system and its government parties showed total lack of knowledge of the history of the Italian Republic founded on the values of the resistance and of anti-fascism, the ministry said. In the interview, Al-Qadhdhafi spoke of certain rightwing forces in power in Italy which had held on to a fascist and anti-Semitic mentality.

TURKISH DIPLOMAT WOUNDED IN ROME ATTACK

TA251911 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] The second secretary at the Turkish Embassy in Rome, Gokberk Ergenekon, was attacked this evening in Rome. He was wounded and taken to a hospital. According to information received by a Turkish Radio and Television correspondent from embassy officials in Rome, three shots were fired at Ergenekon while he was riding in his car about 1830 Turkish time on (Dei Normani) Street in Rome.

Ergenekon, who is reported to have received two wounds in his right shoulder and one in his left hand, was taken to hospital immediately after the incident. His condition is reported to be satisfactory. No organization has so far claimed responsibility for the incident.

Armenian Group Responsible

NC252016 Paris AFP in English 2010 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 25 Oct (AFP) -- The secret Armenian Army for the Liberation of Armenia claimed responsibility for today's shooting of a Turkish diplomat in Rome in a telephone message to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. In the Rome incident, Turkish Embassy official Gokberk Ergenekon, 28, was shot and wounded in both arms while walking near the coliseum. The Armenian organisation, which also claimed responsibility for the occupation of the Turkish cultural centre here on September 24 in which one person was killed and five wounded, said today: "We are hunting down fascist Turkish diplomats around the world. Victory is ours."

NEW GROUP CLAIMS BOMBINGS IN ROME 24 OCT

NC241836 Paris AFP in English 1829 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 24 Oct (AFP) -- The Chilean Embassy, an Argentian trade office attached to that country's embassy and the Guatemalan Embassy were damaged in successive bomb attacks here over the past 24 hours, police reported late today. No injuries were reported in the attacks, but the bombs damaged all three missions, police said.

The hitherto-unknown "Communist Group of Proletarian Internationalism" said in a telephone call to the newspaper IL MESSAGGERO that it was responsible for the first two attacks. The third, against the Guatemalan Embassy this afternoon, was not immediately claimed. The group also claimed bomb blasts on Thursday against a bank branch and the offices of the U.S. publication READER'S DIGEST. Neither attack caused any injuries.

DPRK EXPRESSES INTEREST IN EXPANDING TRADE

AU230905 Rome ANSA in English 0834 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 23 Oct (ANSA) -- North Korea would like to broaden economic and commercial relations with Italy in the framework of its fifth five-year plan, the new North Korean ambassador to Rome, Kwang Ho-ahn, disclosed Thursday in a meeting with State Industries Minister Gianni De Michelis. The North Korean diplomat pointed out that trade between his nation and Italy is relatively well balanced but that the value of this trade remains low, in the area of 400 billion lire annually, about 3.8 million dollars.

The Italian minister, a communique released in the evening reported, said that the nation's state-owned and state controlled industries are keenly interested in prospects for expansion. He indicated the fields of energy, urban and railway public transport, and industrial plant construction as those in which Italy's state industries are in positions of technical leadership.

MATERIAL ON VISIT BY ITALIAN PRESIDENT PERTINI

Arrival 23 Oct

LD231310 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Italian President Alessandro Pertini arrived in Lisbon this morning for a 3-day official visit to Portugal, returning the visit paid to Italy last year by Gen Ramalho Eanes. [Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1100 GMT on 23 October also reports Pertini's arrival, adding that he was accompanied by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.]

Subjects of Talks

AU231528 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 23 Oct 81

[excerpts] Lisbon, 23 Oct (ANSA) -- The principle themes chosen to be examined during the meetings between Pertini and Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes and the Lisbon government Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao are: bilateral relations, enlarging the European Economic Community (EEC), and the international situation with particular emphasis on the Mediterranian and southern Africa.

Remarks to Parliament

LD240926 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Excerpts] President Pertini of Italy is in Lisbon. The Italian president's speech in the Portuguese parliament this afternoon was a lesson of freedom and hope. If I, a socialist, were offered the most radical of social reforms at the expense of freedom, I would refuse it because freeom should not be traded, he said. That is why President Pertini said he prefers the most imperfect democracy to the most perfect dictatorship.

Before his speech in parliament this afternoon, the Italian president was received in Belem Palace by Gen Ramalho Eanes. The two presidents discussed Portugal's accession to the EEC, East-West relations, disarmament issues, the North-South dialogue and the present situation in southern Africa. Italy has privileged relations with the former Portuguese colonies and, according to Presidential Spokesman Joaquim Letria, General Eanes wanted to learn from President Pertini the degree and state of these relations.

At Ajuda Palace this evening Pertini was the guest of honor at a banquet hosted by Eanes. The speeches that each delivered stressed the significance of building a strong and cohesive Europe open to all nations under the sign of peace.

Pertini-Eanes Talks 24 Oct

AU241358 Rome ANSA in English 0801 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Lisbon, 24 Oct (ANSA) -- Italian head-of-state Pertini continues his consultations with Portuguese leaders here today after a lengthy round of talks with President Antonio Ramalho Eanes yesterday in which both statesmen underscored the importance of Europe's role in the defense of peace.

"Europe must not become a battle-field again," Pertini told Eanes a few hours after he flew in here for a three-day visit, a stance echoed by the Portuguese president when he said that Europe must not be a "theater for interests far from, and extraneous to, the will of the European peoples."

In this context, Pertini confirmed that it is a constant of Italian policy to see Portugal and Spain as becoming "part of a more prosperous and happy Europe" within the frontiers of the European Economic Community.

In his talk with Eanes and an interview with a Lisbon daily, the Italian statesman also stressed the need for close cooperation among the European countries to ensure, "without exclusions or discriminations," that this continent can impose its role as a "conciliator between the two great powers."

On other zones of the international scene, Pertini described the slaying of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as threats to a peace which is "increasingly fragile."

In reply, Eanes voiced Portuguese recognition for the support which Italy has given to Lisbon's request to joint the EEC under conditions and according to a time-table that are still being negotiated.

Addressing a special session of the Portuguese parliament, Pertini said that the basis for all political and economic alliances has full respect for the sovereignty of each ally.

In other points, he called on young Portuguese to look to the revolution which ended fascism in the Iberian state for stimuli towards building a "just and humane" society in defense of the young republic's liberty.

Talks With Balsemao

LD241623 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1500 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] President Alessandro Pertini of Italy, who arrived in Lisbon yesterday for a 3-day official visit to our country, this morning received Portuguese Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao in Queluz Palace, the Italian president's official residence during his stay in Portugal. Several aspects of the present international situation as well as Portugal's accession to the EEC were discussed during the meeting. Earlier President Pertini had visited the Lisbon city hall.

Ends Visit 25 Oct

LD252236 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Excerpts] President Pertini of Italy left for home this afternoon after a 3-day visit to Portugal. The visit was deemed by all the figures -- from the most varied quarters -- who met the Italian head of state, as being of great interest.

This morning Pertini received Socialist Party Secretary General Mario Soares at Queluz Palace. Afterwards, Soares described his meeting, which lasted nearly 30 minutes, as very gratifying. The Socialist leader singled out for praise Pertini's statements in favor of parliamentary democracy, tolerance and human harmony, and the European option represented by Italy's support for Portugal's bid for EEC membership.

President Pertini left for Rome at 1700 today. He was seen off at Lisbon airport by President Ramalho Eanes, Chief of the Armed Forces General Staff Gen Meld Egidio, the Italian ambassador and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Leonardo Matias, who was deputizing for Foreign Minister Goncalves Pereira.

EDUCATION MINISTER CRESPO SUBMITS RESIGNATION

LD251346 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1300 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] It was reported late this morning that Vitor Crespo, minister of education and universities, has submitted his resignation. The reasons for his resignation are not yet known; neither is it known whether Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao has accepted it.

NATO POLL: MAJORITY WANT NATIONAL REFERENDUM

PM260855 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 20 Oct 81 p 13

[Unattributed report: "In Principle, 52 Percent of Spanish People Are Opposed to Entry Into NATO and 18 Percent Are in Favor"]

[Excerpt] The great majority of the Spanish people -- 69 percent -- deems a referendum to be necessary to decide on Spain's entry or nonentry into NATO, according to the results of an opinion poll conducted by the daily newspaper EL PAIS. The same opinion poll shows that 73.4 percent of the Spanish people would take part in the national referendum and that 44 percent of voters would vote against entry into NATO. On the other hand, only 9.9 percent of those polled believe that it is for the government to decide on the Atlantic option. The opinion poll also shows that the percentage of voters in favor of NATO in a referendum would be 13.9 percent.

Only 3 percent of the Spanish people regard the issue of entry or nonentry into NATO as a priority issue of Spanish politics, according to the opinion poll, which shows that in principle 52 percent of citizens are opposed to entry into the Atlantic alliance and 18.1 percent are in favor of possible entry. Also in broad outline the opinion poll shows that 45.2 percent of those polled believe that membership in the Atlantic alliance will have adverse effects for Spain, while 14.8 percent believe that membership will be positive.

Other conclusions of the opinion poll reveal that 67.7 percent of the Spanish people believe they know what NATO is and that 26.4 percent do not know that organization's scope and significance. The poll also indicates that 83.8 percent know that Spain does not belong to NATO at present, while 1.2 percent believe that Spain already belongs to the Atlantic alliance.

The opinion poll also shows that 29 percent of those who voted for the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] in 1979 are opposed to Spain's entry into NATO. It also shows that 52.8 percent of these centrist voters want a referendum, in which a total of 71.8 percent of the UCD's electorate declare themselves prepared to take part. In the referendum, 27.1 percent of those who supported the centrist lists of candidates in the 1979 elections would vote against NATO.

On the other hand, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party voters in 1979 follow their party's guidelines. Some 74 percent declare themselves opposed to entry into NATO, 82.2 percent demand a referendum, 84.1 percent declare themselves in favor of taking part in the voting in the referendum and 71.7 percent would vote against NATO in it; 7.4 percent would vote in favor.

Six Key Questions

The opinion poll on NATO is based on a total of 3,009 interviews, representative of the Spanish population. Six key questions were asked in the following order, as follows: Do you know what NATO is? Does Spain belong to NATO at present? Do you believe that Spain should enter NATO? How do you believe entry into NATO should be decided? Do you believe that entry into NATO will be positive or negative? How would you vote in a referendum on NATO?

All these primary questions are supported by others clarifying the previous questions concerning the reasons for the various choices. Thus the supplementary questions concern, for instance, why should or should not Spain enter NATO? Or on what does entry into the Atlantic alliance depend? Or, last, what aspects of possible entry into NATO do you regard as positive or negative?

The opinion poll's results reveal clearly that 69 percent of the Spanish people want a referendum on Spain's entry or nonentry into NATO, as against 9.9 percent who believe that this is a prerogative of the government or 6.2 percent who believe that the decision on this issue rests exclusively with parliament. Other, much lower, percentages, show that 1.6 percent believe that the king should decide this issue and 0.8 percent believe that the army could take responsibility for the decision.

The average in favor of a referendum (69 percent) is repeated evenly throughout the country, except for the Canary Islands, where only 50 percent demand a referendum. The archipelago is one of the areas most in favor of the government's viewpoints, although again these are very much in a minority. Men are more in favor of a referendum (73 percent) than women (64.8 percent).

In terms of age groups, the youngest people are most in favor of a referendum.

Some 58.9 percent of the interviewees with elementary education are in favor of a referendum, while over 74 percent of people with primary education, a high-school diploma and secondary or higher education are in favor of a referendum. In terms of ideological stance, the opinion poll indicates that 85.5 percent of leftwing interviewees want a referendum, as do 53.5 percent of centrists and 42.2 percent of those to the right of the political spectrum.

Voting Intentions in Referendum

The second most important fact which emerges from the opinion poll, in view of the large majority in favor of a referendum, is overall voting intentions in a possible national referendum. The opinion poll shows that 73.4 percent of the Spanish people are prepared to take part in a national referendum on NATO, which constitutes a high percentage in comparison with other referendums already held in Spain since the introduction of democracy. Definite abstentions in this referendum total 8.7 percent, while 12.2 percent have not decided at present about their possible participation. Only 1.8 percent declined to state what they will do in the event of a referendum.

In connection with voting intentions it must be pointed out that 44 percent of voters would vote against entry into NATO, which would represent, once abstentions have been eliminated, the actual figure of 48.3 percent of votes against accession to the North Atlantic treaty. On the other hand, the number of voters in favor of NATO totals 13.9 percent, which represents, once abstentions have likewise been eliminated, 15.3 percent of actual votes. The percentage of those who are undecided in this poll would be 25.9 percent (28.4 percent without abstentions). Some 5.1 percent do not reply, preferring to withhold their opinions.

CABINET ACCEPTS RESIGNATION OF RADIO-TV HEAD

LD240902 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] The entire cabinet met this evening, chaired by Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo. The cabinet decided to accept Fernando Castedo's resignation as director general of the Directorate General of Radio Broadcasting and Television of Spain and to appoint Carlos Robles Piquer as his replacement, in conformity with the radio and television statute.

The cabinet also heard a report on the motion approved at the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE] congress on Mr Castedo's resignation. The government totally rejects the clumsy imputations made in the motion and regrets the crude and undemocratic language it uses. The cabinet stated its conviction that it has acted with the maximum respect both for the law and for the Spanish people. For its part, the PSOE has announced that it has lodged a criminal charge against Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo for his alleged falsification of a public document.

FINLAND

BRIEFS

BEEF EXPORTS TO USSR — Three Finnish companies in the meat industry have reached agreements for exports of 3 million kg of beef to the Soviet Union. The contracts will be signed on Friday [23 October]. Under earlier contracts 11 million kg of beef is being delivered to the Soviet Union. This means that the total quantity will now rise to 14 million kg. The contracts cover the supply of 2 million kg of frozen meat and 1 million kg of fresh meat. The exports will begin in November. These extra exports are expected to ease the situation in the meat market. There has been an excess of beef in particular on offer. [Text] [Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 22 Oct 81 p 12 PM]

NORWAY

POLITICIANS SPLIT ON REACTION TO REAGAN REMARK

PM261043 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 22 Oct 81 p 8

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Divided Norwegian Views"]

[Excerpt] On Wednesday [21 October] Foreign Minister Svenn Stray told NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA that in his opinion President Reagan's remarks on limited nuclear war in Europe had been given an exaggerated amount of attention. "Reagan has stressed clearly that for NATO the main function of nuclear arms is to deter and prevent war," Stray said.

"There is also good reason to note Defense Secretary Weinberger's remarks at the NATO defense ministers' meeting in Scotland, to the effect that the goal of the negotiations soon to be started on continental nuclear arms is to reduce the number of weapons and to create balance at the lowest possible level. This is an objective which Norway also fully supports," Foreign Minister Stray said.

Guttorm Hansen, deputy chairman of the Storting Foreign Affairs Committee and Labor Party foreign affairs spokesman, said in a commentary that there is growing skepticism in West Europe about the Reagan administration's policies, and that the U.S. Government should seek a better understanding of West European views. Reagan should have consulted West Europe before making statements like the ones he made. He said that there would now be an impact on NATO cohesion. He had noted Defense Secretary Weinberger's statement that Reagan had made a spontaneous remark to the press.

"It is hardly reassuring that the President of NATO's most powerful member nation makes spontaneous remarks on such serious issues. I take a very serious view of what has happened."

PAPER: REAGAN COMMENT UNDIPLOMATIC, BUT REALISTIC

PM260911 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 21 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Mountains Out of Molehills"]

[Excerpts] Now President Reagan has electrified the West German defense debate by saying that he could imagine "cases where tactical nuclear weapons would be used by both sides against troops in the field without this bringing either one of the major powers to pushing the button."

But unfortunately what Reagan said is something that speaks for itself. The world's major armies are equipped with tactical nuclear arms which can be used in limited military operations. Believing that these weapons will never be used is as effective a defense as when the ostrich sticks its head in the sand in order not to have to look at what it does not want to see.

It is no secret that in the maneuvers held on both sides of the Iron Curtain the soldiers have been trained to defend themselves against attacks by tactical nuclear weapons. In Sweden too one of the assumptions on which military maneuvers are based is that limited nuclear warfare cannot be ruled out.

Reagan's remark is least of all characterized by its diplomatic caution. But the fact that it has stirred up such a violent storm shows more than anything else what a serious crisis the NATO alliance finds itself in today.

The protests against replacing old-fashioned nuclear weapons with more modern ones to balance the rapid Soviet nuclear buildup are growing ever stronger in West Germany, where the new missiles will be stationed. Later this year in The Netherlands the government could say "no" to the stationing there of new nuclear-armed weapons. At present it is really only in Italy that there is no widespread protest movement.

The situation is especially sensitive in West Germany after Washington announced at a psychologically unsuitable moment that it was going to develop a new neutron weapon. The assurances that these weapons will be stockpiled in the United States is of little importance, since we are here dealing with weapons which are expressly intended for use against a superior Soviet tank force on a European battlefield.

Nuclear arms have long been on West German territory ready for action. But it is only now, once a decision for modernization has been made, that people have conjured up the frightening vision of Europe as the stage of a nuclear war while the superpowers spare each other retaliation with strategic weapons. This is hardly a strategy which is considered feasible among U.S. politicians and military men.

Given the neutralist feelings prevalent in various places in Europe, every careless statement on defense policy is dangerous for the strained alliance. But the circles opposed to an effective West European defense understand well how these are to be exploited. This has been demonstrated most recently by the storm surrounding Reagan.

BRIEFS

MODERATE PARTY CHAIRMAN -- Sweden's biggest nonsocialist party, the Moderate Coalition Party, today elected a new chairman. The party congress, now assembled in Falun, elected Ulf Adelsohn, known for his work in municipal politics, as the new party chairman. The 70 year-old Goesta Bohman, who led the party for 11 years, resigned from his post due to his advanced age. Chairman Adelsohn promised to try to renew the government cooperation of nonsocialist parties which came to an end last spring, if the nonsocialist parties gain a victory in the parliamentary elections of September next year. The Moderate Coalition Party left the government in the spring. The opinion polls, however, forecast a clear victory in next Autumn's elections for the Social Democratic Party which is now in opposition. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 25 Oct 81 LD]

THATCHER: CANCUN SUMMIT PROMOTES 'UNDERSTANDING'

LD240752 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0711 GMT 24 Oct 81

[By Steve Levinson, PA economics correspondent, in Cancun, Mexico]

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher said today that "a tremendous degree of understanding" between the rich and poor nations had emerged during the two-day Mexico summit which ended in Cancun late last night. The meeting had been marked by "a great desire to understand each other's viewpoint." The poor nations understood the problems of inflation and unemployment which were hitting the industrial world, while the rich nations understood problems like food shortages which afflicted the Third World. Talking to a selected group of British journalists after the summit, Mrs Thatcher also pointed out the contrast between the attitude of the USA and the Soviet bloc in the field of aid for developing nations.

"The U.S. record is quite outstanding," she said. President Reagan had made up his mind to come to the summit and he had been "positive and practical."

"And he pointed out in a wonderful opening speech how much the U.S. had done. The U.S. aid programme is fantastic. But it does not get enough credit for it. It is most unjust that the U.S. attracts the criticism it does."

Asked whether the Soviet bloc would be likely to take part in future moves to help the developing nations, Mrs Thatcher said the Soviet attitude was "not positive."

"In 1979 the help provided by Britain alone was as great as that of the whole Soviet bloc put together," she said. Questioned about the Croydon by-election result, Mrs Thatcher said she was "very disappointed" but "not depressed in any way." The Conservative vote had not collapsed, but had shown well. The government was going through a "temporary problem" but "before the next election the success of our policies will be demonstrated." She added: "I would not go through this very difficult period for me, for my party, for my government if I did not honestly and earnestly believe it is the right way to go to get more jobs, more prospects for the future.

"Yes, it is rough, but you often have to go through difficulties to do the right thing in the long run."

FOOT CRITICIZES REAGAN AT ANTINUCLEAR RALLY

LD241902 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1745 GMT 24 Oct 81

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA Chief Political Correspondent]

[Excerpt] Labour Leader Michael Foot told today's massive anti-nuclear rally in London that advice from Western leaders that safety lay only in piling still higher existing piles of nuclear weapons was "the worst kind of madness ever preached to the people of the world. We are determined to ensure that by practical action we put an end to it," he told thousands of people gathered in Hyde Park.

"When we get a new Labour government, as we will, we will translate this message of nuclear disarmament into practical action because it is only by disarmament that we can properly protect our people." Mr Foot, who faced barracking from anarchists close to the platform, said President Reagan had recently talked in terms of a limited nuclear war in Europe. "Since then they have tried to pretend he did not say anything of the kind. But we say that any idea of so-called limited nuclear war in Europe is an insanity and an outrage." And he stressed: "We will take this message from one end of the country to the other, from one end of Europe to the other, and from one end of the world to the other, to rid the world of nuclear weapons and return to peace and sanity."

NORTH DISCUSSES INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS POSTPONEMENT

TA231150 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] A United Nations statement in Nicosia says that the session of the intercommunal talks scheduled for Tuesday has been postponed. It also says that consultations are now underway for a rescheduling of the session and that a date will be announced as soon as agreed. The decision to postpone the scheduled meeting was taken at the request of the Greek Cypriot side. A Greek Cypriot spokesman claimed yesterday that President Denktas' statement to the effect that the views presented to both sides by the UN Special Representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, would be tabled at the scheduled meeting was contrary to the understanding reached between Mr Gobbi and Mr Kiprianou.

(?It is) believed that the postponement has created a confused situation and that it is contrary to the promise given to the Turkish Cypriot side by Mr Gobbi. It is also believed that Mr Gobbi's latest initiatives are not (?moves) to get the intercommunal talks going. It is understood that the reason for the undermining of these initiatives by the Greek Cypriot side is that they do not approve them because the initiatives affirmed the partnership and equality of the Turkish Cypriots who would be responsible for their own security in their own area. A Turkish Cypriot official said that there was no need for the Turkish Cypriot side to make a detailed statement on the matter.

KIPRIANOU INVITES PAPANDREOU FOR VISIT

NC231533 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Excerpts] President Kiprianou had talks in Athens with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou and discussed Cyprus developments. The leaders had a private meeting at Mr Papandreou's political office. This meeting lasted about 1 hour. A broader meeting followed. According to a communique released later, there was an exchange of views on the various aspects and on the latest Cyprus developments.

President Kiprianou announced that he invited Prime Minister Papandreou to visit Cyprus. Mr Papandreou stated that he has already accepted the invitation with great pleasure. Answering a pertinent question, the Greek prime minister expressed the hope that his visit would take place during the current year.

Papandreou Support Reaffirmed

NC231824 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Greek Prime Minister Papandreou today gave a luncheon in honor of President Kiprianou. During the luncheon, Kiprianou and Papandreou exchanged warm addresses. Prime Minister Papandreou reiterated the full support of the Greek Government for Cyprus and for the president of the republic to his difficult task. In his address, President Kiprianou expressed thanks for the cordial welcome accorded to him and absolute satisfaction with the atmosphere in which the talks were held.

O KIRIKAS CRITICIZES KIPRIANOU'S ATHENS VISIT

NC231015 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 23 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A Peculiar Visit"]

[Text] President of the Republic Kiprianou, accompanied by his usual entourage, has been in Athens since yesterday. He also carries in his pocket the written and specific "Waldheim new ideas."

We have been told that this visit is very important. On his departure for Athens the president stated that he attributed "special significance" to it because during this visit he would brief the new prime minister of Greece, Papandreou, on the "latest Cyprus developments." It is certain the "new ideas" will be discussed in their final and concrete form. The future handling of the issue will also be discussed and the new line and course will be laid down. This is the first official meeting between our leadership and the new Greek Government.

From every point of view, therefore, the visit ought to be considered very important. Rather, it could become very important -- perhaps the most important and decisive of all the visits which will follow during the terms of office of Kiprianou as president of the republic of Cyprus and Papandreou as prime minister of Greece.

The reason for this is that, on the one hand, we have the developing initiative of UN Secretary General Waldheim on the Cyprus issue and the expected answer of the Greek Cypriot side to the "new ideas". Some people even hastened to state that this is "the most delicate and critical phase of the Cyprus issue." Others have even told us that we are on the threshold of "the last opportunity" for a solution to the Cyprus issue. Others warned us that we are on the eve of a strong domestic interparty conflict over the "new ideas."

On the other hand, during this first meeting between the president of the republic and the new Greek prime minister there will, of necessity, be a discussion of the philosophy and the process which will govern future relations between the governments of Cyprus and Greece. It is at long last time to discuss and solve the issue once and for all -- if the much vaunted dogma "Cyprus decides and Greece supports," still applies or can apply.

At a time when on the Cypriot political firmament all these serious matters remain suspended like the sword of Damocles, and when these basic questions demand decisive and clear answers, and at a time when answers to these questions will define our future course, this visit should have been prepared with the necessary seriousness and attention. The necessary preparation should have been made if this visit was to be truly very important and definitive as the first visit and the first discussion between Kiprianou and Papandreou in the latter's capacity as the new all-powerful prime minister of Greece.

None of this was done. The people neither saw nor heard of any preparation. On the contrary, what the people saw and heard and the statements issued made them realize that there was no preparation, as there should have been. On the contrary, the people see and note peculiar things happening during a peculiar visit.

As his first guest -- "in order to be briefed on the Cyprus issue" -- Papandreou invites not the president of the republic but EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis. As if this were not peculiar enough, he also considers it expedient to state publicly and officially that "Lissardhis' views on the Cyprus issue were always important and always on the proper course." It is, however, known that Lissaridhis' views do not coincide with those of President Kiprianou and that the course laid down by EDEK for the Cyprus issue rarely varies and only by coincidence parallels that of Kiprianou. And yet, after the meeting of Kiprianou and Papandreou we will once again hear all the trite remarks about "full identity of views and absolute agreement of views, evaluations and future handling."

Another peculiar thing is the uncertainly about the "new ideas." The president assured us that he will not be bound and will take no decisions before these "new ideas" are discussed with the political parties and before the National Council adopts decisions. Only yesterday, the government spokesman told us "the new ideas are still under discussion."

What views, therefore will Kiprianou express to Papandreou on these "new ideas?" Will these be his personal views or the views of the parties which have not yet taken any position?

What handling will he discuss? Will it be the handling recommended by Greece or the handling on which Cyprus...has not yet decided? In what direction will Kiprianou attempt to push Papandreou? Will it be toward acceptance or rejection of the "new ideas?" What will happen if the National Council in the end adopts a decision contrary to what will have been agreed upon in Athens?

The visit to Athens should have been undertaken. It should have been very important. In order for the visit to be so, Kiprianou should have gone to Athens bearing the decision, or at least the views, of the political parties on the "new ideas." A meeting and a decision of the National Council should have preceded it. Now the visit can neither be very important nor definitive. It is a peculiar social visit, the result of a peculiar mentality and a peculiar way of exercising authority.

I SIMERINI CRITICIZES PAPANDREOU'S CYPRUS POLICY

NC231002 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 22 Oct 81 p 3

[From the "Free" column: "The Papandreou Statement -- The 'Ideas' and the National Council -- PASOK and EDEK"]

[Text] In his first statement on the Cyprus issue as the prime minister of Greece, Andreas Papandreou stated, "I do not favor a solution to the Cyprus issue which is enforced by the United States via Waldheim and which will mean joint [Greek and Turkish] sovereignty in Cyprus." We consider this statement as unfortunate, pointless and as causing concern. Papandreou invited President Kiprianou to Athens for a briefing and an exchange of views, primarily on the Waldheim ideas. Consequently, he ought to have avoided any statement on the issue before seeing the president and talking to him. The rejection of the "ideas" by Papandreou -- labeling these as U.S. ideas -- before the context of these ideas becomes officially known, only creates doubt about the seriousness with which the new Greek leadership intends to approach the great national question of Cyprus.

The concern caused by this Papandreou statement is increased by two other facts: The visit to Athens by President Kiprianou, who did not have the collective decision of the National Council with him, and Papandreou's invitation to Lissaridhis to meet him before he had time to see President Kiprianou. In respect to the first fact, President Kiprianou had emphatically stated that final decisions on the "Waldheim ideas" would be taken upon his return to Cyprus from New York and after he convened the National Council. Ten days have elapsed since his return but Kiprianou did not convene the National Council. He will do so, he stated, after his talks with Papandreou in Athens. As stated by the new [Greek] prime minister, however, decisions will be taken during his talks with the Cypriot president on the establishment of a new strategy on the Cyprus issue. It is, therefore, confirmed once more that the National Council is used only to confirm -- after the fact -- unilateral decisions and actions by the president, and not as a body for collective responsibility for the promotion of our national cause.

In respect to Papandreou's invitation to Lissaridhis, this is a hasty and ill-considered action, for numerous reasons. Most important, purely formal reasons dictated a Papandreou meeting with the president of Cyprus first, and later meeting with any other Cypriot. In addition, there are also reasons of essence why this should have been so. The chairman of Edek has declared his emphatic opposition to the "Waldheim ideas." It is these ideas which will be the center of discussion in the Papandreou-Kiprianou talks. By seeing Lissaridhis first, therefore, Papandreou gives the impression that he considers the positions and views of Lissaridhis as of primary importance and perhaps definitive on his subsequent meeting with Kiprianou. It is not only formality and the essence of the matter which are ignored by Papandreou's invitation to Lissaridhis. He also ignores the will of the Cypriot people as it was expressed in the 24 May election.

Lissaridhis represents a party backed by barely eight percent of the electorate. One could expect a little more respect toward the principle of popular representation from the leader of a party which managed to get elected to authority with the backing of 48 percent of the votes. However, although the leadership of PASOK has every right to be proud of its achievement, the leadership of EDEK ought to be ashamed in an inverse proportion. In record time and under very adverse conditions, PASOK managed to convince the majority of the Greek people about the change it promised and won the peoples confidence. By contrast, EDEK dismally failed to do the same thing in Cyprus for the past 12 years. It never managed to convince Cypriot Hellenism about its own change and never managed to win its confidence. It is for this reason that it has always remained a Lilliputian party. It is for this reason that we believe that identifying PASOK with EDEK is one more erroneous step by the new political leadership in Greece in approaching the Cyprus issue and that it should not be continued.

Criticism by AKEL

NC241025 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 24 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Misfiring Actions"]

[Text] In our newspaper's editorial last Wednesday we wrote: "The people of Cyprus appreciate the fact that the new prime minister of Greece, Andreas Papandreou, gave the Cypriot issue top priority among all his other urgent duties and requested a meeting with President Kiprianou as soon as possible." We then concluded: "The people of Cyprus expect the Papandreou-Kiprianou meetings next Friday will help the two governments to deal with the current critical situation of the Cypriot issue with responsibility, wisdom and determination and that they will cooperate closely so that the Cypriot issue is led out of stagnation and toward an auspicious solution." We believe that what we wrote expressed the thoughts, hopes and desires of the broadest patriotic sections of the Cypriot people.

On the very same day, however, there was an announcement of Papandreou's invitation to the chairman of EDEK, Lissaridhis, for a meeting -- 2 days before his meeting with the president of the Republic of Cyprus. The meeting of the Greek prime minister with Lissaridhis was advertised in Athens and in Cyprus as "particularly important" since it was, at the same time, the first official meeting Papandreou was having after the swearing in of the new Greek Government. Statements to the press followed in which Papandreou reportedly stated that Lissaridhis' views, in his own opinion, "always were on the proper course."

We believe that the hasty meeting of the new Greek prime minister with the chairman of EDEK on the eve of the official meeting with President Kiprianou was off mark and incorrect. Even more off mark during the critical phase of the Cypriot issue was the statement attributed to Papandreou on the always "proper course" which Lissaridhis maintains. This could lead to the interpretation that the chairman of EDEK was on the proper course when he disagreed with the line laid down by the cabinet and the National Council and when he opposed the Makarios-Denktas agreement and the four guiding principles of this agreement for the solution of the Cypriot issue. Also well known is EDEK's negative position toward the process of the talks which are provided for under the UN resolutions and are conducted under UN auspices. Consequently, at a critical phase of the Cypriot issue and on the eve of talks with the president of Cyprus, the prime minister of Greece is not permitted to make statements which could be interpreted as approval of EDEK's "course" on the Cypriot issue and, as a sequel, as opposition to the Makarios-National Council line, which is approved and followed by the greatest majority of the people and the political world of Cyprus. It is also well known that EDEK received only eight percent of the vote in the last election and that it is the smallest party in the House of Representatives. For every Cypriot and mainland Greek observer it is evident that the Papandreou statement in support of the Lissaridhis line is an impermissible provocation aimed at the Government of Cyprus, the National Council, and the greatest majority of the Cypriot people.

We hope there will be an explanation and a correction of the statement, as it was published, because the damage it can cause at such critical moments is very great. We continue to believe that after the official Athens meeting, the government and the prime minister of Greece will handle the Cypriot issue in this critical phase with the requisite responsibility, wisdom and determination, and that here will be another period of sincere and creative cooperation between Cyprus and Greece for the termination of the Cypriot tragedy.

TA NEA ATTACKS CRITICS OF SOCIALISM, PASOK

NC250920 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 25 Oct 81 p 1

[From the "Positions" column: "The Sycophants Rave"]

[Excerpts] An historic change has been brought about in Greece: The forces of PASOK, the force of change and of socialism, took over authority. At the same time, the Greek socialist party and the Cypriot socialist party are related by close ties of comradeship since their establishment; and the chairmen of PASOK and EDEK are related by close friendship and a joint history of common struggles.

PASOK did not lay down its Cyprus policy when it took over authority. PASOK has a clear and specific position which it declared publicly. PASOK is now in authority and it is a party of principles and dedication and, on the day after victory, Papandreou immediately declared with a full sense of responsibility that its covenant with the people will be honored.

At the same time, some [people] over here started their sycophantic campaign against PASOK, whispering that PASOK will change its policy on the Cypriot issue. This is what they whispered because it served their purpose. Then came Papandreou's statements after his meeting with Lissaridhis reaffirming PASOK's determination to follow its declared policy. It is then that the sycophants started to rave. Their fears, however, lie elsewhere. They now fear that official Greece will not now bow to pressure to give into unacceptable compromises, so much favored by these protesters, that it will now become the main supporter of our peoples struggle. They now fear that the climate of defeatism, which they have cultivated, will be dispersed by PASOK's sun and that our people will now see that there are realistic limits for struggle toward justification. And they resort to the lamentable argument of percentages.

The protesters fear suprise, they fear the turn of the people toward socialism and national dignity. It is said that KHARAVYI has followed in the footsteps of I SIMERINI and the extreme rightwing press of Greece. KHARAVYI is attempting to dictate the policy of the Greek Government. Over there, however, it is the Greece of PASOK and such dictates are dealt with -- with contempt.

LISSARIDHIS SUPPORTS PASOK ON CYPRUS ISSUE

NC251216 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Chairman of the socialist party EDEK Lissaridhis, speaking at a district gathering in Larnaca, emphasized, among other things that the victory of the socialist forces in Greece has brought about a basic qualitative change in regional and European developments, specifically concerning the factors which affect the Cypriot problem. The PASOK government, Lissaridhis added, has a clear position on the Cypriot issue. PASOK considers it a question of invasion and violation of human rights and a basic national issue. It insists on its solution of the basis of UN resolutions.

Referring to the question of Waldheim's ideas, Lissaridhis said these ideas are unacceptable. They are, he added, outside the spirit of the UN resolutions and the summit agreements. We must, he continued, demand conformity to the terms of reference -- the UN resolutions -- and the immediate withdrawal of Waldheim's ideas. We must appeal to the UN now.

GREECE TO RECOGNIZE PLO THIS YEAR, HOST 'ARAFAT

NC231400 Paris in English 1352 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Athens, 23 Oct (AFP) -- Greece will recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization formally at the end of the year and invite PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat for an official visit, officials here said today.

The move would make Greece the first member of the European Community and North Atlantic Treaty Organization to recognize the PLO. The announcement comes three days after the Soviet Union announced it would accord the PLO diplomatic status.

Greece's new socialist prime minister, Andreas Papandreou, sworn in Tuesday, personally confirmed rumors circulating here last night that Athens would recognize the PLO before the end of the year. Asked about the reports, Mr Papandreou told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today, "Yes that is correct" but added, "I cannot get into details for the moment."

The prime minister, who made his comments on emerging from a long meeting with Cyprus President Sprios Kiprianou, did say, however, that the visit by Mr 'Arafat would take place this year. Todays's announcement comes just under a year after the PLO was allowed to open an office in Athens.

Two other countries in Western Europe have accorded diplomatic recognition to the Palestinian group, Austria and Spain, although Madrid granted the PLO only qualified diplomatic status.

The Soviet Union was the only one of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council -- including China, France, the United States and Britain -- to accord diplomatic status to the PLO. Other countries that made the move are: Romania, East Germany, Bulgaria, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, India, Iran, Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Sir Lanka, Tanzania as well as all the Arab states.

The PLO's representative in Greece, Shawqi Armali, hailed the move [words indistict] "an example of courage" and a "stunning victory for the Palestinian people and their legitimate representative, the PLO."

"The taking of this position will surely help consolidate the political and economic ties between Greece and the Arab nation," Mr Armali said.

He said the decision "showed to those who have a tendency to ignore it that the conditions sine qua non for a just and durable peace in the Middle East can only come through the Palestinian people and their legitimate representative, the PLO."

Diplomatic sources in Athens said that Mr Papandreou might possibly make a formal declaration on the recognition of the PLO following a cabinet meeting scheduled for today.

Papandreou Invites 'Arafat

NC232308 Paris AFP in English 2243 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Athens, 23 Oct (AFP) -- Greece practically recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in a letter to its chief, Yasir 'Arafat, today from Premier Andreas Papandreou.

The newly elected socialist premier invited Mr 'Arafat "to pay an official visit to Athens at your ealiest convenience so that we may have a fruitful and personal exchange of views on matters of mutual interest, including the upgrading of your (liaison and information) office here."

A reliable source said that Mr 'Arafat would have preferred obtaining official recognition of the PLO before coming here. But authoritative Greek sources explained that Mr Papandreou could not take that step before his foreign policy receives a green light from Parliament in a vote of confidence scheduled for November 17.

The stage was set for Mr Papandreou's swift invitation by a letter from Mr 'Arafat congratulating him on the socialist victory in the general election on October 18. The Information Ministry promptly made public Mr 'Arafat's letter, a move that looked to observers like part of a scenario to make Greece the first member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and of the Euromart to recognize the PLO.

Officials said formal recognition is likely by the end of the year. Throughout Mr Papandreou's victorious election campaign he stressed he wanted good relations with the Arab world as well as with Mediterranean countries, West Germany and France.

Greece has trade and financial relations with Arab countries that will be consolidated by the decision to recognize the PLO, commented the head of its office here this afternoon, Shawki Armali.

Some diplomatic observers believed that Mr Papandreou will make similar gestures of friendship to other liberation movements. The Greek socialist party has close relations with several of them, including the Polisario Front seeking independence of the Western Sahara from Moroccan.

Mr Papandreou's letter said: "I should like to assure you of our solidarity with the... Palestinian people, of which the PLO is the sole representative. The Greek people, with their long experience of struggles for independence, have followed with deepest appreciation the consistent support granted by the PLO to the people of Cyprus. We believe that the closet co-operation should be maintained among the democratic and progressive forces of our region. It is in this spirit that I am inviting you..."

The new Greek Government has no intention of granting full legal recognition to Israel, officials said tonight. The previous government only recognized Israel "de facto" to avoid jeopardizing relations with the Arabs. Israel has diplomatic representatives here but not a full-fledged embassy. A spokesman of the Israeli diplomatic office commented on the invitation to Mr 'Arafat: "The PLO is a terrorist organization whose avowed aim is the destruction of Israel, an aim which we are confident is not shared by the Greek Government and people."

PAPANDREOU DISCUSSES NATO, TURKEY, U.S. BASES

NC252124 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] In an interview with the U.S. television network ABC, Prime Minister Papandreou has referred to the government's foreign policy issues. The interview was carried by ABC tonight on the program "Issues and Answers."

Answering a question on Greece's position toward NATO and the U.S. bases in our country, Mr Papandreou said, among other things: We do not intend to act unilaterally. This means that we shall begin talks on both the question of our participation in the military wing of the Altantic alliance and on the question of the U.S. bases. In the case of the military alliance, the prime minister added, we are facing in Greece a unique problem that no other European member of the alliance is facing. We feel a threat from an ally to our east, Turkey. One of the biggest problems of Greek defense in the past 7 years has been preparing our defense in case Turkey, beyond words, decides to enforce its demands.

Turkey claims half the Aegan — in the air, the sea and the continental shelf. This, of course, is contrary to all international treaties that define with great accuracy our borders with Turkey.

This problem has compelled Greek Governments so far, including mine, to maintain a high level of military readiness at the expense of programs for education, health and social measures which are necessary to assist the classes with the lowest income. It is surprising, strange and unique that the Atlantic alliance refuses to guarantee our eastern borders. It protects them only in the north. But there is no visible threat from the north, while in the last 7 years the Turks have violated our territorial airspace, they have violated our continental shelf and they are putting forward claims on our sovereign national territory. By belonging to NATO's military wing, we are obliged, of course, to look northward, to face the threat from the Warsaw Pact.

In reply to a question on how Greece's position vis a vis Turkey would be strengthened by withdrawing from NATO, Papandreou said: All the Greek people prefer a guanrantee of our eastern borders. Strangely, the Atlantic alliance is not ready to do this. The question truly is what kind of an alliance is this and what Greek interests are served by participating in it? This is the question that should be clearly asked of the Atlantic alliance. We plan to ask it in the near future. Soon I believe, Papandreou said, we shall have a meeting of NATO members, most probably in Brussels, where this issue should be discussed.

In reply to a question as to what form this guarantee should take and what the U.S. Government could do, the prime minister said: it is very simple. The U.S. Government is the key factor in the Atlantic alliance. A simple statement by the U.S. Government is needed to the effect that Greece's borders are guaranteed against any threat from any direction. In the past, the United States issued a statement in which it expressed its opposition to any armed conflict in the area. This is Kissinger's letter to our foreign minister in 1976. However, in the recent discussions between McCloskey of the U.S. Embassy and the previous Greek Government there was a refusal even to make a reference to the Kissinger letter. This represents the complete reluctance of the United States and the Atlantic alliance to recognize the fact that there is a critical, difficult and dangerous problem confronting Greece in the East.

At this point, the U.S. journalist asked the Prime Minister whether he thinks the issue could be settled if President Reagan told the Turks to stay away and that a hostile action would not be tolerated. Papandreou replied: It is not necessary for him to say stay away. It is enough to say that in no case will the Altantic alliance recognize, tolerate of accept an attack against Greece from any direction.

We have had a bitter experience. In 1974, Turkey, through Attila, invaded Cyprus using NATO arms -- arms it received from the United States in violation even of congressional resolutions -- and NATO stood by. Despite the fact that Greece and Britain are guarantor powers, both belonging to the Atlantic alliance, NATO did nothing to intervene and allowed an alliance member to occupy territory of a nonaligned state, a member of the United Nations.

In reply to another question, Papandreou said: Our party and myself would like to see a Europe that is not divided into East and West. We would like to have a Europe in which neither the Warsaw Pact nor NATO divide it into two military alliances confronting one another. We believe in a Europe and a Mediterranean that are free of nuclear arms. We believe that Yalta and Potsdam are obsolete to determine the status of European countries. This is the vision.

Papandreou then said that a problem exists concerning military aid from the United States and NATO to Greece and Turkey. It is the custom, he added, to give 10 to Turkey and 7 to Greece. At this point, this custom has been abandoned. It has been announced to the Greek Government that because of congress' independence, it is impossible to give a guarantee on this point. However, it is clear that the allies are building a terrible military machine in Turkey, which has an army of 120,000 men called the Aegean Army which does not face northward at the Soviet Union. It faces westward toward the Aegean. It has 150 landing craft. Will they wage a war in the Black Sea? These are questions that must be [word indistinct].

In reply to a question on whether he expects war with Turkey, Papandreou said: I would like to say no. The fact that a threat exists does not mean that a war will be fought. In my last statement during the election campaign I offered an olive branch to Turkey. I declared that the two peoples, the two neighboring countries, should cooperate like good neighbors, something that would strengthen our independence and raise the rate of our economic development. I confirmed that we do not seek anything from Turkey, but I made it clear that in no case are we prepared to give one inch of our airspace, sea and land. I have the feeling that this clear statement will contribute to peace, will improve understanding, will offer more to peace than petty concessions, which in fact could encourage Turkey to ask for more.

Answering a question on the U.S. bases in Greece, Mr Papandreou recalled that his positions against the bases and nuclear arms are well known. He added: We admit that the United States is a superpower with its own strategic interests in the region and that it would be silly of us to proceed with a showdown with the United States. Thus, he added, the first thing we must make clear is that we do not intend to act unilaterally. There must be a schedule, because almost all the agreements on military bases have a fixed period of time.

Mr Papandreou then said that it is of great importance for Greece to have the right of an annual reexamination of the question of the bases because it is possible that there would be questions very sensitive to Greece's national security with regard to the bases. He stressed: We would like to have full information and control so that we may be able to forestall the commencement of a military operation from Greek territory against a third country with which we have good relations. He added: We also want to be certain that the information collected at the U.S. baees is not conveyed to our ally Turkey, because such a thing would weaken our defense capability.

The U.S. journalists then asked the prime minister whether his intention is for Greece to feel that it has the United States in its hands because of the great importance of the bases. Mr Papandreou replied in the negative and stressed that on the contrary -- at least thus far -- it is the United States which has Greece in its hands, a thing that is proved by the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, by an ally who is being armed to the teeth and who is making claims on the Greek national territory without being prevented by NATO. The prime minister stressed: The United States must recognize that there is a Greek Government whose primary duty is to serve above all the Greek people's interests.

Answering other questions, Mr Papandreou stressed the following: He took over the Defense Ministry not because he is afraid of but because he wanted to honor the Greek officers. The PASOK government recognized the PLO by promoting its office in Athens to a diplomatic mission because it considers this organization representative of the Palestinian people. He stressed: Something similar must be done soon in the United States. There is no case for Greece to abandon a bloc and to join another. What we believe in and we are struggling for, he stressed, is the Greek people's right to define their course.

Answering the last question put to him, Mr Papandreou said that all the aforesaid questions must be discussed -- and this is possible -- around a table.

FOREIGN MINISTRY RECALLS WASHINGTON AMBASSADOR

NC232132 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2100 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] By the decision of Foreign Minister Kharalembopoulos, the Greek ambassador in Washington, Mr Tzounis, has been recalled.

SPOKESMAN SAYS NO CHANGE IN ARMED FORCES COMMAND

NC232134 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2100 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Answering a question by newsmen, the government spokesman has said there will be no changes in the Armed Forces Supreme Command.

PAPANDREOU INVITED FOR ROMANIA, ALGERIA VISITS

NC222110 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] At 1830 today, Prime Minister Papandreou received the dean of the diplomatic corps, Romanian Ambassador Ion Brad, who congratulated the prime minister on his election victory and then read a warm congratulatory message from Romanian President Ceausescu. The Romanian ambassador also extended an invitation from President Ceausescu to Papandreou to visit Romania officially. Immediately afterward, the prime minister received the Algerian Ambassador, who expressed the verbal congratulations of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid as well as his invitation to Papandreou to make an official visit to Algeria. Present at both meetings was Mr Alevras, who will be chairman of the new Chamber of Deputies.

CEMENT, STEEL INDUSTRIES TO BE NATIONALIZED

NC251842 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 25 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Volos -- The big industrial cement and steel units, which include in Magnisia Nome the cement firm Aget and two steel firms, are among those that will be nationalized. This was announced yesterday by Deputy Industry Minister I. Pitsioris who visited Volos and chaired a meeting at the nomarch's office. Afterward, the deputy industry minister announced measures for the protection of the environment. Mr Pitsioris said that no further extension will be given to the cement industry for the installation of filters to prevent air pollution. He further said that the steel industries at Velestinon and Almiron will be compelled to install filters to prevent pollution of the atmosphere.

The alcohol industry, he said, will be compelled to install equipment for the biological cleaning of its waste matter in order to prevent pollution of the sea. He also said that the municipalities will participate in the control on such installations in order to avoid pollution of the environment. The chairman of the labor center at Volos, Mr N. Lappas, was not invited to the meeting because, as Mr Pitsioris said, "he does not represent the Volos working class."

GOVERNMENT TO PUBLISH PARTY STATEMENTS

NC252250 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] In implementation of Prime Minister Papandreou's declaration on the democratization of the state's information media for the citizens and the free movement of ideas and within the framework of equal treatment for all parties in the new parliament, it has been decided the General Secretariat of the Press and Information Office will publish and distribute the statements of all parliamentary parties.

Specifically, by order of Deputy Minister to the Prime Minister's Office Maroudhas, the General Secretariat will publish and distribute the statements of party leaders in the new parliament. The same order stipulates that parliamentary parties may issue and distribute through the responsible press and information service statements by their leaders. During this procedure, representatives of the parties in the new parliament will be present at the service resonsible for publication and distribution. Deputy Minister Maroudhas will communicate tomorrow with the parliamentary opposition parties about implementation of the decision.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY BEGINS DELIBERATIONS

TA231323 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1020 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Excerpt] After General Evren's speech opening the Consultative Assembly, the members came to the rostrum in alphabetical order and took their oath. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu sent a congratulatory message to the temporary president of the assembly, Said Irmak, on the occasion of the first session of the Consultative Assembly.

The activities of the assembly will be conducted within the framework of the relevant National Security Council decision which goes into effect today, until the assembly's internal statute is prepared. Under the National Security Council decision, the oldest member of the assembly is the president of the assembly while the two youngest members are the secretaries. The agenda of the assembly is drawn up by the president. During the second session of the assembly, which is to be held on 27 October, a nine-man chairmanship council will be elected. These will be the president of the assembly, two deputy presidents, four secretaries and two administrative members. The election will be in the form of secret balloting. The chairmanship council members will be elected for 1 year.

A simple majority of the Consultative Assembly members will be enough to elect the president. If no results are obtained in the first round of voting, there will be a second round and this time it will be enough to receive most of the votes in order to be elected president. The first part of the session will be adjourned after a president is elected. The second part of the session will be opened under the chairmanship of the Consultative Assembly president. The other members of the chairmanship council will be elected during this meeting. The Consultative Assembly president will represent the Consultative Assembly and will chair the general meetings. Checking the minutes, the execution of the chairmanship council decisions and the execution of the Consultative Assembly's police work [as heard] are among the duties of the president.

During the third session, the Consultative Assembly will elect the 13-member internal statute temporary committee. The committee will hold its first meeting the following day and will submit an internal statute report to the Consultative Assembly within 15 days. The Consultative Assembly will conclude its debates on this report within 5 days. The report will receive its final form in the Consultative Assembly and it will be published in the Official Gazette. After the internal statute goes into effect, the National Security Council decision which temporarily regulates the activities of the Consultative Assembly will no longer be in force.

GENERAL EVREN STATEMENT ON OCCASION OF UN DAY

TA241109 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] The UN day is being celebrated. Head of State Kenan Evren has issued a statement on the occasion saying that Turkey expects the United Nations to take effective measures against international terrorism which has assumed a character threatening relations among states. General Evren expressed the belief that it is necessary for all countries making up the international society to act with the understanding that they can not remain at a distance from the threats directed by international terrorism to states individually and to relations among states. and to solve the problem through cooperation.

Expressing sincere congratulations on the 36th anniversary of the United Nations' commencement of its historic duty, General Evren recalled that the United Nations was established by 51 states, among them Turkey, with the aim of avoiding the recurrance of the disasters brought about by the World War II and of creating a happier, more just and peaceful world.

Noting that the United Nations -- which currently has 156 members -- has achieved the internationalism necessary for achieving its goals, General Evren said: These 156 countries which have united within the framework of the United Nations have agreed to insure international peace and security, to preserve friendly relations based upon the principle of respect on the right of states to determine their future and of the equality of their rights, to secure and develop human rights and fundamental freedoms, to put an end to racism and colonialism, to realize a balanced disarmament and to create better living conditions for humanity through economic and social development. The United Nations has carried out important work in the last 36 years with the aim of realizing these principles which cover a large field. All member countries should exert sincere efforts through mutual cooperation and harmony in line with the organization's goals if these activities are to achieve a complete success.

Evren noted that the primary goal of the United Nations is no doubt, to ensure international peace and security. Pointing out that the United Nations is playing an effective role in reducing clashes and tensions that threaten world peace, solving disputes through peaceful means and securing the domination of detente in international relations, General Evren added: We appreciate the intense efforts exerted by the organization for the solution of disputes in the various parts of the world through peaceful means. UN activities directed toward the independence of colonies and the membership as sovereign states of over 70 countries which have gained their independence have been received with appreciation in the world. These activities are an indication of the organization's effectiveness. The United Nations, which is aware that the reality concerning the poverty of 2/3 of the world and the deep economic differences between developed and developing countries are factors sincerely threatening international peace, security and stability, is continuing its efforts to establish a more just international economic system. We are hopeful that these efforts will lead to concrete results.

In the last part of his statement, General Evren said: Turkey, which has based its policy on greater leader Ataturk's principle of "peace at home, peace in the world" and which has always carefully implemented this principle, will continue its constructive and effective contributions to the organization's activities being aware of the duties and responsibilities that befall UN member countries in accordance with its charter. Furthermore, we are once again proud of the fact that we have chosen Ataturk's international peace call as a guide to our foreign policy at a time when the centenary of the great Ataturk is being celebrated. I congratulate the United Nations on the 36th anniversary of its founding and wish the strengthening of the organization for a peaceful world and the continuation of its successes.

CUMHURIYET INTERVIEWS TURKMEN ON GREEK ELECTION

NC260858 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 22 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Interview granted by Turkish Foreign MInister Ilter Turkmen to CUMHURIYET correspondent Sedat Ergin in Ankara; -- date not given]

[Text] Question: How does Turkey view the victory of the socialist PASOK party in the Greek elections? How will Papandreou's assumption to power reflect on Turkish-Greek relations?

Answer: It must be stressed above all that the Greek elections are quite naturally an internal affair of Greece. Moreover, we do not particularly favor one party over another. What concerns us are the different attitudes which this change of power may entail in Greece's general foreign policy and in the relations between Turkey and Greece. You know that there are serious speculations throughout the world in this respect.

PASOK Leader Papandreou made several speeches during this election campaign, stressing that he would pursue certain policies different from those of the previous government. Meanwhile, he also commented on Turkish-Greek relations. We took meticulous care to avoid answering these comments.

We had stressed that we would refrain from evaluating the speeches made by the new Greek Government in the course of the election campaign, that we would wait for the new government to come to power, to announce its program and to implement it before we express our views. There is no change in our attitude. Most probably, now that honorable Papandreou has formed his government, he will, under changing conditions, filter his words before he utters them.

Question: What factors will affect Turkish-Greek relations when Papandreou's policy toward the West is taken into account, and particularly in the event that he comes to some compromise understanding with the West?

Answer: We do not know how far Papandreou will go in implementing what he has preached during his campaign. Nor do we know how he will behave toward the EEC. We do not exactly know what his attitude will be toward Turkish-Greek relations. Therefore, the best thing to do is to wait. I believe that, generally speaking, NATO and the EEC have adopted a similar attitude. We should not rush into an evaluation.

Question: Comments made by Turkish public opinion draw attention to these points: First, that Papandreou will seek, from his angle, to exploit the presence of a military administration in Turkey; Second, that sooner or later, the West and, particularly, Europe will come to terms with Papandreou, in which case Turkish-Greek relations are bound to be affected at Turkey's expense. What are your views on such comments?

Answer: This question assumes that the West generally attaches more importance to Greece than to Turkey. It is rather difficult to accept this. It is obvious that in the light of recent developments, Turkey's importance for the West has increased. I, therefore, do not doubt in the least that the West's policy toward Turkey will be a balanced one. The Greek Government may naturally endeavor to secure certain tactical advantages in the European parliamentary institutions. So much so that it may even obtain some results, but we should not expect this to reflect on the fundamental attitude of the West toward Turkey.

Question: Soon after the elections, Papandreou made a statement in which he referred to the Cyprus issue and stressed that his administration would not bow to any faits accomplis that UN Secretary General Waldheim's solution proposals may contain. Papandreou also demanded the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cyprus and argued that the intercommunal talks were, in fact, being carried out not between the representatives of both communities, but between the Greek Cypriot administration and Ankara, an argument which excludes the TFSC. How did you receive this statement by Papandreou?

Answer: I think this is what he said during his election campaign. We intend to wait until the concepts of the Greek Government on various international issues mature. In the meantime, they will find time to examine the dossiers more carefully. The UN Security Council has a resolution on the Cyprus issue. Intercommunal talks are being conducted on the island under the surveillance of the UN secretary general within the framework of this resolution. It is not in the power of the Greek Government to change this procedure. As I have said before, the Cyprus issue is not a matter between Turkey and Greece. It is not a dispute that is being debated between Turkey and Greece. Negotiations are being carried out between the two communities on the island.

COLUMNIST SUGGESTS PASOK RULE BETTER THAN RALLIS

NC260835 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 21 Oct 81 pp 2, 11

["Viewpoint" column by Professor Mumtaz Soysal: "A Socialist Neighbor"]

[Text] A socialist neighbor is better than a capitalist one. Instead of pondering deeply during these days when Rallis has gone and Papandreou has come in Greece, the wisest policy for Turkey would be to get used to the idea that it is not at all difficult to coexist with a socialist neighbor and to be prepared to act according to such conditions. What was Rallis doing? What he was doing was not different from what all the Greek politicians have been doing since the beginning of the 19th century; to maintain good relations with the West, to give the impression with a contemporary air that it is "one of them," and to mobilize all the outdated means and worn-out concepts inspired by the mentality of the crusades and the egoism of the Europeans against the Turks, who "are not one of them." Even its participation in the EEC was inspired by such a mentality.

What else was Rallis doing? He was trying to pose as more anticommunist and pro-NATO than anyone else and to secure as many arms from the United States as he could by advocating the indispensability of Greece for the defense of the free world. In doing this, his intention was to establish an obvious military supremacy in the Aegean by saying "you are giving the Turks 10, you must unavoidably give me 7," regardless of the fact that Greece's population is only one fifth and its area only one sixth compared with that of Turkey.

Even if the socialist government in our neighborhood does not change both these attitudes fundamentally, it will try to base them on new realities. The decision to join the EEC will cease to be a hasty choice taken for political reasons and it will be wisely debated again in the light of the true interests of the people. This attitude has a great deal to teach Turkey, which has forgotten that this is a matter involving the nation's interests, and hastily took "a resolute decision to join it."

Second, instead of trying to hide the Aegean dispute under the pretence of NATOism, a more frank and open attitude based on the strategy of "protecting national rights" will prevail in Greece. Turkey, which appears to have abandoned its interesting efforts to develop "a new national defense concept" can benefit from such a frank policy and clarify its own defense strategy by realizing which of its interests are truly threatened and where.

Coexistence with a socialist neighbor should at least teach us to forbear certain concepts courageously and to appear honorably before the world without being crushed under their weight. The socialist government in our neighborhood will talk more frequently of the "rights" of its own people, of "justice" in the Aegean, that is a righteous regime, and of "human rights" in Cyprus. This is what socialism will demand.

Then, without deviating from the issues we must meet the challenge with the same concepts of humanism and love of peace, by posing some questions before the eyes of the world more openly and more loudly; if the rights of the people are brought up, are the rights of the people in the Greek mainland and on the Aegean islands any more important and valid than those of the Turkish people living on the coasts of the Aegean and the Mediterranean? Is extending the territorial waters to 12 miles and forcing an entire people to live a shut-up inland life compatible with any form of justice? Can't a just order in the Aegean be an order which makes it possible for all the wealth in the Aegean to be exploited jointly in the interests of both peoples? If the Greek Cypriot people have rights in Cyprus, why should not the Turkish Cypriots enjoy the same rights? Does not equality of rights in Cyprus demand that regardless of numerical position, the communities should be treated according to the principles of equity, allowing them to possess some piece of land on which they can live a decent life?

Coexistence with a socialist neighbor will help us to exercise our mental faculties healthily and courageously on the concepts which it will advance in the light of socialist principles. It will thus be easier to cope with such situations rather than coping with the dark intrigues of a capitalist government in Athens in the backstages of a capitalist world.

FOREIGN MINISTRY 'CIRCLES' QUOTED ON PASOK WIN

NC260839 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 21 Oct 81 pp 1, 13

[Text] Ankara (HURRIYET) -- The Foreign Ministry continued yesterday to refrain from commenting on the victory of socialist PASOK party in the Greek elections. Foreign Ministry circles say that they will wait for the Papandreou government's program and indication of the way it is going to be implemented before any comment is made. In the meantime, they added that they would pursue the same policy which aims at the settlement of the disputes existing between Turkey and Greece. Circles close to the government have stated that there are, in fact, serious issues between Turkey and Greece, that Turkey would insist on the formulas it has put on the negotiating table, that it would never accept the view that the islands in the Aegean Sea constitute a continental shelf and that it would also continue to insist on the demilitarization of the Aegean islands.

The same circles have stressed that the victory of a leftist party in Greece was an internal issue for Greece and added: "Turkey will never accept the militarization of the islands contrary to the treaties and it will not consider Greece's behavior as friendly until these islands are demilitarized. Turkey will not accept the view that islands situated between countries whose coasts face each other can have continental shelves, even though no decision has yet been taken at the International Law of the Sea Conference. Greece will be asked to withdraw the claim that these islands possess continental shelves. The Anatolian peninsula is deemed to constitute an extension in the Aegean sea until it reaches up to 40 miles from Greece. So, the right to exploit the subterranean resources in the Aegean sea belongs to Turkey. We have earlier suggested that we are prepared to share this right with Greece. But the Greeks argued that we have no such right. We, however, insist on our view. As Greece is not an archipelago, it will never be able to extend its territorial waters to 12 miles. We have informed the former Greek Governments of our opposition to this. If necessary, our opposition will be communicated to the Papandreou administration as well.

"With the exception of the skies over the Aegean islands, Turkey also has the right to control the Aegean airspace. We shall insist on the views we have set out before on the subject of the FIR [Flight Information Region] line.

"Turkey will continue to respect the 6-mile territorial waters of the Aegean islands. But as before, it will not accept the argument that the airspace of these islands is 10 miles.

"As before, Turkey will continue to oppose the oppressive measures inflicted on the Western Thrace Turks.

"Turkey will not abandon the view that the Cyprus issue can be resolved through intercommunal negotiations, nor will it abandon its view that a geographically regional, bicommunal, federal state should be set up in Cyprus.

"Turkey will continue to favor a policy which envisages the solution of the issues between Turkey and Greece through peaceful methods."

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NETHERLANDS

PARTIES REACT POSITIVELY TO NATO COMMUNIQUE

PM261359 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 22 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The Hague -- "The Labor Party [PVDA] parliamentary group values the attempts by The Netherlands defense minister [Van Mierlo] to foster understanding among our allies of the current feelings in The Netherlands on the necessity of achieving an actual reduction in nuclear arms." This is the beginning of the PVDA parliamentary group's reaction to the outcome of the NATO defense ministers' meeting in the framework of the nuclear planning group, which took place in Scotland this week.

The PVDA reaction to the NPG communique, like that of the Democrats '66 [D'66], was postive. Both parties point out that a passage reaffirming the December 1979 dual decision (nuclear arms modernization and negotiations with the Warsaw Pact) does not form part of the communique. Both the PVDA and D'66 further attach great importance to the fact that for the first time in a communique from this NATO group the so-called zero option (no new medium-range weapon systems in either bloc) has been mentioned. "An important breakthrough," according to the PVDA. "Noted with satisfaction," according to D'66.

The PVDA parliamentary group further values the fact that the NATO nations' defense ministers this week emphatically rejected efforts to achieve strategic superiority on the part of NATO. The party also said that it was "striking" that the final communique made no mention of agreement with U.S. President Reagan's decision to expand the strategic nuclear arms arsenal. D'66 welcomed the fact that in Scotland Defense Minister Van Mierlo emphasized "the often justified anxieties and worries current within various Netherlander political parties and the peace movement," the party said. "This means that a start has been made on bridging the gap that has arisen between the peace movement on the one side and those who, on the basis of their political mandate, work toward the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments on the other."

The People's Party for Freedom and Democracy "wants clarity as soon as possible" about Van Mierlo's explanation of the final communique, and states that it is different from the interpretation made by NATO Secretary General Luns. The People's Party for Freedom and Democracy wants the matter to be discussed this month.

REPORT ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS NEARLY COMPLETE

PM261543 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 23 Oct 81 p 6

[Excerpt] The Hague -- Informateurs De Galan and Halberstadt have practically finished their investigation of the financial problems over which the Van Agt, Den Uyl cabinet stumbled last week. The two professors are at present working on a draft proposal to solve the problems in consultations with the parliamentary group leaders of the Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA], the Labor Party [PVDA] and the Democrats '66 [D'66]. The informateurs have begun to look at what further treatment should be given to their repair plan. De Galan and Halberstadt will continue their talks today with Netherlands Bank President Zijlstra, Social Economic Council Chairman De Pous and Central Planning Bureau Director Van der Beld. But the informateurs are in fact knowledgeable with the actual situation in the social-economic field, because they are still in contact with top officials of the ministries of finance, social affairs and economic affairs. On the basis of documents habded over by these ministries De Galan and Halberstadt held detailed talks on Thursday [22 October] with minister Van der Stee (finance) and Den Uyl (social affairs and employment). On the basis of the information they have gained from all these sources the informateurs will draw up their repair plan. PVDA and CDA spokesmen denied that an interim draft of this plan had already been discussed on Thursday evening in the talks with Lubbers, Meijer and Brinkhorst [CDA, PVDA and D'66 parliamentary group leaders]

APEL TO CRITICS: REPUBLIC 'CANNOT AFFORD' PACIFISM

LD271112 Hamburg DPA in German 0742 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Ingolstadt, 27 Oct (DPA) — According to Defense Minister Hans Apel, the German armed forces are "magnificently equipped and well-trained." Speaking to 375 generals and admirals at the 25th Bundeswehr commanding officers' meeting in Ingolstadt, Apel objected today to the "predominantly adverse headline" used in public arguments about the Bundeswehr. He called on Moscow to halt its arms drive.

Apel maintained that the Bundeswehr is fulfilling its defense tasks in an "exemplary" manner. The number of soldiers has been increased and the armed forces have been "greatly modernized." Fuel supplies have been secured and no problems are to be expected in training and exercise while the funds for procuring equipment are adequate. The funds earmarked in the 1982 budget will allow the armed forces to fulfill their task "even though there will always be financial hitches." Apel emphatically rejected the argument of those who see in the Bundeswehr a cause of tension and threat of war.

Apel said that it is unjustified and irresponsible to claim that "nothing now works" in defense policy. The Bundeswehr is the only institution in the FRG which is being allocated some 500 new places in order to implement army structure No 4. This will partially alleviate the backlog in employing [verwendungsstau] officers. In the defense budget there are over proportional rises wherever this is particularly "relevant for combat."

Meeting the need for manpower in view of the lower number of available draftees is the problem facing the armed forces in the mid-eighties. But the increase in arms expenditure also dictates the search for solutions which are still within purchasing power.

Apel called on the commanders to use every opportunity to discuss basic problems of the security policy in public and to offer information on this subject. Its real and most important objective is the soldiers' contribution to secure peace. But this task is only credible if the armed forces possess a strike force. Apel pointed out to the critics of a deterrent force that it is necessary to know how to fight so as not to have to fight. The longing and will for peace alone are not enough for a credible security policy. "Individually ethical pacifism, which is highly praiseworthy, or neutralism is not a security policy which the Federal Republic can afford."

In Apel's view, Western unilateral disarmament measures only increase the danger of conflicts of war. Some anti-American voices in the Federal Republic are not representative of the views of the German population, today 56 percent are in favor of closer cooperation with the United States. It is equally certain that the majority of the German public supports the NATO dual decision. The public, which has become more critical on security matters, must be told, and it must be explained that unilateral arms limitation and arms control are not to be had.

Apel stressed that today we have to live with the requirement of our security depending on nuclear weapons. This peace preserving function of nuclear weapons is being denied by the critics of our security policy because it is misunderstood. A major problem is that the role of nuclear weapons as political weapons is only too often not made sufficiently clear to the public. Apel said he hopes that greater confidence among soldiers will result in a greater commitment of the force and thus to better performance in everyday service. There is still room for improving the service atmosphere and comradeship in some places in the Bundeswehr.

GENSCHER ON CANCUN SUMMIT: 'SOME PROGRESS'

DW261333 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0605 GMT 24 Oct 81

["Excerpts" from reporter Wolfgang Hauptmann interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Cancun; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Genscher] We rightly ran the risk and took a chance on the Cancun conference. The fact alone that state and government chiefs from 22 countries assembled here to discuss the significance of the North-South problem is an indication of some progress. [sentence indistinct]

[Question] The Federal Government has played a mediating role, obviously not only with regard to formulations but also to the issues discussed.

[Answer] We wanted to concentrate attention on overcoming food problems with the goal of putting developing countries in position to create their own food production on the basis of their own market; we wanted to point out (?energy problems) and achieve the green light for a global dialogue. [word indistinct]

[Question] Can the developing countries be content with the very complicated compromise formula?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] expressed that they are very content with it. Naturally everybody enters a conference with ideal aims, but also with the knowledge that agreement can only be reached through individual compromises.

[Question] The Americans wanted to stay away. They did not do this and moved toward the formula you suggested. But can't the Americans jump ship later on?

[Answer] I consider it to be absolutely impossible that the Americans intend doing this. You must realize that the new U.S. administration has developed its position over the past months. This is a positive development clearly indicating that the United States -- like other states — will cooperate constructively.

[Question] When can the public expect (?this decision) to be implemented?

[Answer] [words indistinct] there are projects which can be implemented more quickly if we act together. Others will need more time. I did not have the impression that anyone wants to introduce delaying tactics here.

[Question] President Reagan, his secretary of state and his secretary of the treasury were very skeptical about this conference. Do you have the feeling that these politicians were convinced during this conference of the seriousness of he problem?

[Answer] I believe that the significance and [words indistinct] the seriousness of the problem has been fully realized by the U.S. Government. The U.S. President indicated this rather clearly in his opening speech. The new administration probably realized in cooperation with representatives of developing countries that they do not want to pursue an all or nothing policy, but that [words indistinct] industrial countries and developing countries depend on each other while having their own interests.

If negotiations are held in the spirit prevailing here, this would help overcome misunderstandings. [words indistinct]

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON GDR BORDER INCIDENT

LD261754 Hamburg DPA in German 1542 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Hamburg, 26 Oct (DPA) — A GDR citizen evidently suffered serious injuries when he tried to escape across the GDR border near Luebeck last night.

The Federal Government today expressed its dismay at the incident. A spokesman of the Ministry of Inner-German relations said in Bonn that the incident demonstrated once again the danger and inhumanity of the GDR's closed border. Two other GDR citizens managed to escape over the weekend. The central command of the Federal Border Forces said in Kassel today that two men, aged 27 and 30, had cut through the border fence near Fulda early on Saturday.

According to the Ministry of Inner-German Relations, the incident near Luebeck occurred at 2230 GMT yesterday at a sector of the border fortified with a double metal fence and a minefield. The Federal Border Force had earlier reported that residents of Eichholz, a part of Leubeck situated directly on the border, heard an explosion, apparently a mine explosion, followed by cries for help by an obviously injured man.

The guards on a GDR watch tower had told the injured man over the loudspeaker to stay put and keep calm. GDR border guards had then approached him by means of a so-called minefield bridge. Later he was taken away in an ambulance.

TAX, HUNGER STRIKES PLANNED TO PROTEST MISSILES

LD262110 Hamburg DPA in German 1643 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Munich, 26 Oct (DPA) -- The Federation of Citizens Action Groups to Protect the Environment [BBU] says there will be tax strikes, direct action outside U.S. bases in Germany, and hunger strikes to protest the presence of U.S. nuclear missiles in the Federal Republic. BBU spokesman Jo Leinen said in an interview with Muenchner ABENDZEITUNG that already 200 opponents of the arms build-up in Berlin, Essen, Marburg and Karlsruhe are refusing to pay DM572 of their taxes, the cost per head of the Pershing missiles to be deployed in the Federal Republic.

The peace movement is planning the first nonviolent demonstration at U.S. nuclear missile bases in Baden-Wuerttemberg on 5 December. Altogether, 3,000 doctors and nurses who recently signed a petition against arms, may boycott training courses on dealing with emergencies and may stage a work-to-rule. There are also plans for fasts to the point of regular hunger strikes. This campaign is to start in mid-1982 if there is no progress in the East-West disarmament talks.

An edited version of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

CARSTENS, CEAUSESCU DISCUSS TRADE EXPANSION

LD270936 Hamburg DPA in German 0825 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Bucharest, 27 Oct (DPA) -- Federal President Karl Carstens and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu met for a second talk this morning. The talk centered mainly on international issues. Yesterday the two presidents discussed bilateral economic and trade relations.

It has been learned from the German delegation that Ceausescu has made a number of concrete requests such as the Federal Republic purchasing more goods from Romania. He also proposed greater cooperation between the Federal Republic and Romania in Third World countries such as the joint implementation of German development aid projects. Ceausescu said that possible countries where this can be done are Egypt, Angola and Mozambique.

The Romanians also welcome larger investments by German firms in Romania and the launching of more projects in collaboration with Romanian firms. Ceausescu mentioned possible major projects such as the Danube-Black Sea Canal which is now under construction as well as a ferry line from Romania to Turkey.

EXPLOSION AT PARIS AIRPORT CAUSES EXTENSIVE DAMAGE

NC271002 Paris AFP in English 0956 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 27 Oct (AFP) -- A bomb exploded at Paris's Charles de Gaulle Airport early today causing extensive damage but no victims, authoritative sources said.

The device, placed in a waste bin near a lift (elevator), went off at about 9:45 am (0845 GMT) starting a fire, sources said.

ASSEMBLY VOTES FOR NATIONALIZATION PROGRAMS

NC262025 Paris AFP in English 2018 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 26 Oct (AFP) -- The French National Assembly today voted in favor of nationalizing five major industrial groups, 36 banks and two financial companies, PARIBAS and Suez.

The vote followed two weeks of heated debate in the assembly over the controversial nationalization program of the Socialist-dominated government headed by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

But the vote -- 322 in favor to 154 opposed -- is only the first stage in the nationalization battle launched by the Socialists when they came to power last spring.

The bill will now go to the senate and the final law is expected to be adopted by January at the earliest, despite the "emergency" status it was accorded by Prime Minister Mauroy.

The final tally was greeted today by a long round of applause by Socialist and Communist deputies in the assembly.

During the marathon debate of the past two weeks, they had reviewed some 1,500 amendments to the bill presented by the center-right opposition as a maneuver which could only stall the inevitable final outcome in the left-dominated assmebly.

CHEYSSON NOTES DIFFICULTIES WITH EC PEACE FORCE

LD262251 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] The 10 members of the European Community may well send a peace force to Sinai. The decision will be made in the next few days. However, in Luxembourg this evening Claude Cheysson did not hide the fact that this possibility is still meeting with difficulties. The minister of external relations indicated that for the moment France, Great Britain, Italy and The Netherlands had simply given their agreement in principle.

AL-QADHDHAFI GIVES ENVOY MESSAGE FOR MITTERRAND

NC261242 Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 26 Oct (AFP) -- Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi today sent a message to President Francois Mitterrand via French Ambassador Charles Malo, the Libyan news agency JANA monitored here said.

No details of the message were given by JANA.

It was earlier reported that the message was sent from Mr Mitterrand.

In Paris, the presidential Elysee Palace said Mr Malo met with Col al-Qadhdhafi today at the Libyan leader's request.

The meeting followed Mr Mitterrand's call at the Cancun North-South summit last week for the speedy dispatch of an inter-African peace-keeping force to the former French colony of Chad.

It also coincided with Paris press reports that France has furnished since last week munitions and perhaps arms to the Chadian Transitional Government of Goukouni Oueddei.

Relations between France and Libya have been strained over the presence of Libyan troops in Chad.

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS SENDING ARMS SHIPMENTS TO CHAD

NC271224 Paris AFP in English 1215 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 27 Oct (AFP) -- France today confirmed reports that it was sending arms to the Transitional Chadian Government but refused to indicate when the arms deliveries began and what type of weapons were being sent.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman reiterated that France supports an Organization of African Unity (OAU) call that an inter-African peace-keeping force be sent to Chad, and that Paris supports the transitional government (GUNT) of President Goukouni Oueddei.

"It is in this double context that France's logistical support to the GUNT must be situated," the spokesman said. This support was strengthened by President Goukouni's recent visit to Paris.

REAGAN BREAKS 'TABOO' ON ENVISAGING NUCLEAR WAR

PM261619 Paris LE FIGARO in French 21 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Paul-Marie de la Gorce article: "The Myth of the 'Nuclear Umbrella'"]

[Text] In a press conference the day before yesterday President Reagan said that "A nuclear war limited to the European theater is possible in certain conditions without the two superpowers' exchanging their intercontinental strategic weapons."

These remarks have, of course, prompted strong reactions in the European NATO countries, particularly in Germany, where some people fear that they may be used in the pacifist and neutralist movements' propaganda against the "nuclear war" plans being made by the United States. In Washington, however, these remarks are said to be "entirely in keeping with the Atlantic flexible response strategy."

President Reagan's statements are said to have caused a scandal. This is one way of saying that they revealed, rather bluntly, that part of the truth which people sometimes hesitate to see because they do not want to honestly accept the consequences. What precisely did the U.S. President say? He merely openly revealed the ulterior motives of the American command.

Since the start of the nuclear age, the latter, like the Soviet general staff, has been seeking the means of introducing the nuclear weapon into the panoply of forces which can be used in the event of war: The objective is to "rationalize" war, to make it, as it always used to be, payable and winnable by making provision for the use of nuclear weapons without its meaning an apocalypse, without an "exchange" of strategic nuclear fire amounting to mutual suicide, in other words the unacceptable and unthinkable.

In principle the problem has been posed since "nuclear parity" was established between the two greatest powers, in other words since each of them has been able to inflict unacceptable damage on the other by the use of its strategic arms, which are capable of destroying the enemy's economic and demographic potential.

Back in the early sixties Gen Maxwell Taylor, chairman of the U.S. chiefs of staff, laid down the principle of "graduated response," which already implied first using nuclear weapons aimed at achieving the greatest possible effects on the battlefield before proceeding to the use of strategic arms. The increasing number of tactical nuclear weapons put into practice the choice of this strategy, which was adopted by NATO in 1962.

Subsequently the "Schlesinger doctrine" named after the former defense secretary in the Carter administration [as published], aimed at the destruction of the enemy's strategic forces by American nuclear forces, which increased the probability of a "nuclear war" waged in the European theater with conventional forces backed by tactical nuclear weapons.

This is also the purpose of developing the medium-range nuclear weapons carried by the American F-111 aircraft based in Britain and by the aircraft of the American Mediterranean fleet as well as, on the other side, the Soviet SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers, while awaiting the Pershing II missiles and the cruise missiles, the latter having incomparable effectiveness against static targets such as depots, barracks, headquarters, command or telecommunications centers, air bases and so forth. [sentence as published]

So what is new in President Reagan's statements? It is this, and it is crucial: He has said aloud and in public what the experts know but was hitherto kept quiet by the taboos of NATO strategic doctrine and by the Western governments' official language.

Indeed, the latter cling to the myth of the American "nuclear umbrella," although they are fully aware that the United States cannot use its strategic weapons against the Soviet Union without being destroyed by those of its enemy. Moreover they pretend to believe that the "graduated response," which is still the Atlantic military organization's official doctrine, implies that after an exchange of tactical nuclear fire the threat of strategic reprisals will be used if the tactical weapons have no decisive effect. To say now that U.S. strategy consists in making provision for a limited nuclear war lifts these taboos and destroys these myths.

The reaction from European, especially German political circles yesterday was significant: The disarray, not to say panic, was obvious everywhere; President Reagan had said what should not be said and revealed that the American strategy in Europe envisages "a nuclear war" without the use of strategic weapons.

It is absolutely true that the two biggest powers cannot actually engage in a direct confrontation on pain of facing the danger of the use of strategic weapons, in other words mutual suicide. This is still the best way of preventing any world war. But, on the other hand, it is unlikely that things will reach that point, and there is therefore reason to wonder whether it is possible to envisage a limited war below the threshold of "nuclear parity" and hence without resorting to strategic weapons, since that would be fatal — a war in which each side would use its counterforce nuclear weapons, namely tactical weapons or medium-range missiles; in short, a nuclear war.

This is precisely the point of the deployment of the Soviet SS-20 Euromissiles or the American weapons deployed in Britain and in the Mediterranean fleet, pending those which are to be deployed on European territory. This would also justify the use of neutron bombs as antitank weapons. In short, it is the point of all the efforts to provide the conventional armed forces with complementary nuclear forces -- tactical or medium-range -- and thus restore some "rationality" to nuclear war.

The deadly dangers and, so to speak, the impossibility of a direct confrontation between the USSR and the United States remain: But that does not prevent each side from seeking to overcome the difficulties and even the improbabilities. By envisaging a limited war thanks to the use of countercity weapons [as published] this is what President Reagan said in crude terms -- and it would be wrong to try to play it down or minimize it.

Of course, this prospect of nuclear war is still difficult for the European countries to accept, since they would then serve as the battlefield and in that case would have no guarantee of victory or survival. This is the real basis of the criticism of NATO's strategic plans -- and even relations with the United States as a whole -- which is developing in Europe through movements described as pacifist or neutralist. It should also be remembered that, if France is escaping these movements, it is because it is free of the inconsistencies and servitude of a strategy which it rejected by choosing nuclear deterrence as its defense system: This implies both greater strictness in implementing it -- which presupposes the nuclear response to any attack on its vital interests -- and the greatest courage in efforts to maintain its level and credibility.

GOVERNMENT CITES 'POSITION' ON CANCUN ISSUES

AU231544 Rome ANSA in English 1506 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 23 Oct (ANSA) -- North-South relations are a fundamental element of every existing problem on the international scene, according to Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, who outlined the Italian position on the priority issues facing the leaders of 22 developing and industrialized nations meeting today in Cancun, Mexico, at a cooperation and development summit conference.

The Italian diplomatic chief made the remarks in an article published today in the authoritative Milan daily "CORRIERE DELLA SERA" in proposing the position which Italy, not invited to participate in the conference, would have delivered personally at Cancun.

"North-South relations," Colombo warned, "are the center of international life and they crisscross every other theme. They reflect the problem of imposing cohabitation among the well-off and the not well-off populations of the world based on equality, justice and mutual advantage."

"There are no well-off areas which can prosper," the minister continued, "while millions of human beings can just about manage to survive. The tensions and threats to peaceful order are becoming impossible to contain."

Commenting on the new guidelines to follow, Colombo affirmed that "the interdependence which unites all of our nations is the new dimension of our era...lets take an objective look at the petroleum crisis. This was the revealing element in the imbalances and deficiencies of a system which was developing an abnormal dependence on one energy source.

"At the same time, it was also a concomitant cause of the impoverishment of some regions, in changes without precedent in resources, of powerful deficits, and of recession and inflation.

"Realizing the adjustments which this new situation imposes," the minister continued, "is the key to North-South relationships. We are all making a great effort but the response is still unequal to the challenge."

Colombo added that "the dialogue can proceed, defeating a climate of confrontation, thanks to a responsibility-assuming process of some groups; countries industrialized to the market economy, industrialized countries from the socialist area, petroleum-producing countries, developing countries."

Colombo also warned that "industrialized countries must understand that their growth and the development of emerging countries are not antithetical, and that positive and negative adjustments, costly as they may be, must be activated."

Colombo continued in the article by stating that "petroleum producing countries must understand that the price of crude is 'independent variable' and that in fact it determines a withdrawal of resources susceptible of being oriented toward development.

"On their side, the emerging countries must understand that the saga of development cannot proceed without the necessary resources and it can only benefit by a revitalization of the world economy.

"We have held fast to the principal of global negotiations," Colombo affirmed, "because we are convinced that a common viewpoint and therefore a complex political design can be more easily developed through a global approach to the different dialogue themes.

"Given its universality, the framework of the United Nations has proposed itself as the most significant one for a confrontation of ideas and the process of mutual responsibility."

"These are the concepts which would have inspired Italy at Cancun," the minister wrote in conclusion, "and in which we have made an effort to release the problem from the analysis area and bring it toward concrete initiatives. That is in fact what we have been doing for the past two years; we therefore repudiate, as some have said, the charges that Italy has been slow, or had preconceived reservations toward Cancun. We have had only a legitimate concern, together with many underdeveloped nations, that the present exercise will resolve itself in nothing at all, and at the same time will break off that exercise entrusted to the framework of the United Nations."

Minister Colombo defined the fact that Italy was not invited to participate in the Cancun summit as a "political error" on Wednesday. Italian President Sandro Pertini also expressed his disappointment for Italy's exclusion in a letter to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

PERTINI, COLOMBO END VISIT TO PORTUGAL

AU261531 Rome ANSA in English 0816 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Lisbon, 26 Oct (ANSA) -- Italian head-of-state Sandro Pertini was back in Quirinale presidential residence in Rome today after a three-day visit here which all quarters agreed in describing as a "full" personal and political success.

Accompanied by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, he held three meetings with Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, two with Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao, and yesterday, with the leaders of the Portuguese political parties. Sources close to Pertini's entourage said he had received the impression that the Iberian state was moving towards a solution of the problems it still has in institutional terms.

Speaking with reporters on Saturday evening, Pertini added that confirmation of the democratic roots of the Portuguese "revolution of the carnations" in 1974 needed a strengthening "without delay" of Portugal's political and economic ties with the EEC.

In his official speeches, Pertini also made it clear that he sees a European Economic Community expanded to include Spain and Portugal as a "mediator" between the two superpowers.

Other international topics raised in his and Colombo's talks covered East-West relations, the Middle East crisis, and the crisis points in southern Africa.

This last point was an important topic on Colombo's agenda with Portuguese diplomatic chief, Andre Goncalves Pereira, in that both Mozambique and Angola are former Portuguese colonies liberated as a result of the Portuguese revolution.

Authoritative sources said that Goncalves Pereira denied Washington's thesis of a direct relationship between solving the problem of Namibia and the departure of the Cuban troops stationed in Angola, even if recent South African attacks on Angolan territory were followed by the arrival of a further 3-5,000 Cuban troops.

Namibia, formerly Southwest Africa, used to be administered by South Africa under a United Nations mandate, but the Pretoria regime has maintained its control of the territory despite a U.N. decision ending the mandate and requiring an end to South African rule there.

According to Portugal, "it must be recognized that there is no solution to the problem of Namibia without South Africa, through it cannot be according to South Africa's demands."

COLOMBO URGES INCREASED EEC ROLE, UNITY

AU261548 Rome ANSA in English 0811 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 26 Oct (ANSA) -- The European Ten must play a more effective role in solving the major international problems and should make a direct contribution to reducing or eliminating current tensions in East-West relations, according to Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo

The Ten cannot "remain passive before a situation of tension," he told the authoritative French newspaper, LE MONDE at the weekend, "but must be in a position to contribute as directly involved protagonists in attenuating or eliminating it." "I think that if we (the Ten) took significant decisions and thus showed a real determination to achieve European union, the Ten's voice would be stronger and the Western camp's position as a whole would be strengthened," Colombo added.

Answering a question on Italian and West German moves to beef up the European Community, the Italian diplomatic chief insisted on the need for greater cooperation among the EEC members on both the economic and political levels. In this context, he urged a battle against what he described as the "protectionist tendencies" that other things, the Italo-French wine war this summer. [sentence as received]

The European Monetary system, Colombo explained in reference to the joint float of eight EEC currencies, must not just act on interest rates. "We must also deal with what lies behind purely monetary relations," he said.

"We must pursue our efforts to bring our inflation rates more closely in step, and naturally downwards," Colombo urged. "We must also introduce regulations and principles acceptable to, and respected by, all of us to establish more binding relations as regards inflation rates, the evolution of the balance-of-payments, and the budget deficit." In this context, Colombo said that the Ten must also enlarge their economic integration, which he said had so far essentially covered nothing more than agriculture.

Noting that political cooperation among the Ten had developed "pragmatically" and "in a satisfactory way", Colombo also insisted that it should be strengthened and extended to some cultural and security sectors." "By security," he said, "we mean a vast field which goes from negotiations on disarmament to some aspects of political relations and defense which are dealt with by the Madrid conference today and, we hope, will be dealt with by a European conference on disarmament tomorrow."

Asked about eventual differences between Italy and West Germany Colombo pointed out that the Bonn government has "some preoccupations" in the economic field due to fears that an "excessive increase in the EEC budget would make its position as the community's prime contributor even heavier." On the Greek general elections which brought a socialist government led by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to power, Colombo voiced the hope that, if there are changes in Greek foreign policy, they would keep Greece within both the EEC and the Atlantic alliance.

PCI OFFICIALS CONSULT WITH PCE'S AZCARATE

PM230907 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 20 Oct 81 p 21

[Text] Rome -- Comrade Manuel Azcarate, PCE Executive Committee member and Foreign Policy Commission chief, has met at PCI Central Committee headquarters with Comrades Gian Carlo Pajetta of the PCI Directorate and Rodolfo Mechini, deputy chief of the foreign section. During the conversation, which took place after the Florence conference on North-South problems, an exchange of information took place on internal issues and on aspects of PCE-PCI cooperation with special reference to their involvement in the initiatives of the European left.

MELO EGIDIO INTERVIEWED ON NATO, SPAIN'S ENTRY

PM231101 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Oct 81 pp 7-8

[Silva Costa interview with Portuguese armed forces chief of staff Gen Nuno Viriato Tavares Melo Egidio: "Armed Forces Must Make Top Appointments"]

[Excerpts] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: What is happening to multilateral military cooperation within the NATO context? What is the explanation for such a long delay in connection with the frigates? Following your first attendance at top-level meetings as armed forces chief of staff, do you not believe that NATO is again in danger of confining itself to the philosophy of a defense pact in the strict sense of the term?

Melo Egidio: Multilateral military cooperation within the NATO context, as of course within the context of any other alliance, is one of the procedures designed to counterbalance and strengthen the members' military capability, thus presupposing, of course, that not all the members of an alliance have the same military capabilities.

Multilateral military cooperation today is principally characterized by "compensatory action" with respect to the discrepancies and differences of technological capability that exist among the various member countries. It is within this context that the exchange of technological information between the United States and the European partners, for instance, takes place.

At the 1978 Washington summit, attended by the president NATO approved the so-called LTDP or long term defense program, in which careful attention was devoted to multilateral military cooperation, particularly with regard to Portugal and Turkey. Because of their special situations, from both the geostrategic and the economic viewpoint, these countries received special treatment from NATO, enjoying the backing of the ad-hoc military assistance group created for that purpose.

The matter of the frigates has some rather complex aspects, since we are dealing with a project involving the multilateral assistance of the alliance countries. The kind of frigate to be constructed has been decided but the material contribution to be made by some member countries still remains to be determined. Demarches and negotiations are still going on and there are hopes that they will conclude soon.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: To return to my initial question, does this not imply a danger of NATO again confining itself to the philosophy of a defense pact in the strict sense of the term?

Melo Egidio: There are in fact no indications of this. On the contrary, NATO's so-called "third dimension," that is, the blueprint on the challenges of modern society, proposed and created on President Nixon's initiative in 1969, still deserves the attention of the alliance and its member countries.

Indeed, far from being merely a military organization, the alliance is above all an alliance devoted to the defense of its member countries' prosperity and stability.

In fact the Challenges of Modern Society Committee's activity involves innumerable worrying aspects, such as the world ecological crisis, environmental problems, pollution (of the atmosphere and of coastal and inland waters), road safety, disaster aid, and so forth.

Spain's NATO Entry: There Must Be No Conflict of Interests

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Spain's NATO entry will involve a revision of NATO commands on the Iberian Peninsula. Might this affect Portugal's relative position within the Atlantic alliance? What interests will Portugal have to protect in this context?

Melo Egidio: In my opinion Spain's NATO entry, from the strategic viewpoint, must be analyzed from the viewpoint of "strategic complementarity" and the reinforcement that this complementarity will impart to the alliance in one of the world's most important strategic areas.

Therefore, I believe that Spain's entry, if confirmed, will, from the strategic viewpoint:

--On the one hand bring about the direct strengthening of the alliance's so-called southern flank, whereby Spain will be able to resume its historical and traditional role with respect to the Mediterranean, thus strengthening one of the alliance's most crucial and worrying areas;

--On the other hand, by imparting greater depth to the European theater of operations, Spanish territory will give the European allied command greater opportunities for strategic maneuver and also greater and more diversified opportunities for receiving reinforcement from across the Atlantic.

It seems to me that to perform these two major kinds of functions Spain could be integrated into the NATO military structure as part of the European allied command, which could restore to Spain some of the characteristic "continental roles" for which Spain has a lengthy historical tradition.

By remaining within NATO's military structure as part of the allied command -- Atlantic, Portugal, for its part, will continue, in geostrategic terms, to perform its role as a "strategic link" between Europe and the North American continent.

So the "strategic link role," which is the geostrategic function attributable to the Portuguese strategic triangle on account of its real position in the Atlantic, will have the desired strategic complementarity, which I mentioned in answer to your first question, in continental strategic functions attributable to Spain.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: So there will not necessarily be a conflict of interests....

Melo Egidio: I do not believe so. On the one hand, the traditional good relations that exist between Portugal and Spain, specifically in the military context, and on the other hand, the alliance's shared defense interests, which demand unanimity of viewpoints, will contribute to the attainment of a solution that will safeguard both countries' interests.

Improvement of Lajes' Capability Still Being Studied

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Are there any military justifications for the plans to expand the Lajes base and to create a military base at Porto Santo? If so, what are they?

Melo Egidio: When new plans for infrastructures are drawn up or even when existing infrastructural plans are simply implemented within the NATO context, so-called "military justifications" are obviously always fundamental aspects of the plans. Nor could it be otherwise, when one is dealing with infrastructures of military importance, even if they normally also involve other interests, mainly of a local nature.

In the case of Lajes, the existing plans within the context of bilateral Portuguese-U.S. relations and within the NATO context have as their general aim the improvement of the base's logistical capability, especially with regard to fuels and lubricants, since the existing infrastructures were constructed several years ago.

As for Porto Santo, the existing plans are within the NATO context. However, it is not a matter of creating a new military base, as has been speculated in certain sectors of the media. There was already a national infrastructure, which was subsequently improved at NATO's expanse -- the Porto Santo Airport. In view of the absence of a harbor of refuge [Porto de Abrigo] and therefore of a field supply system, even in peacetime its effectiveness is fairly low, in view of how supplies are currently carried out.

Construction of Porto Santo's Port Benefits Region's Progress

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Does that mean that there are "military justifications" in the case of Porto Santo too?

Melo Egidio: Obviously, in view of its geostrategic position -- which is very important within the so-called Portuguese strategic triangle -- on the main sea routes across the Atlantic to the Mediterranean and from Africa to Europe and the Mediterranean, the island of Porto Santo embodies the military justification for whatever infrastructure project it is decided to carry out there.

Apart from the military aspects of the matter, I believe that emphasis should be placed on the benefits that the construction of the port and the improvements to the airport will bring to the progress of the autonomous region of Madeira.

But, as I said on my latest visit to Madeira, in the final analysis the decision is up to the political authorities -- in this case not only the central government but also the regional government -- having considered various kinds of factors, including military ones. And hence there is the need for the armed forces general staff to maintain a continuous examination of this subject so as to be able, as indeed it is, to provide the government with the so-called "military justifications," which are inevitably technical opinions, though obviously very influential ones.

Reequipment Plans: Thorough, Extensive, Slow

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Ever since 25 April [1974 revolution] there has been talk of reequipping the armed forces. What stage has been reached in the implementation of this program? What contribution to this reequipment has Portugal received from the other NATO countries?

Melo Egidio: Once the military operations in Africa were over, a start had to be made on restructuring the armed forces in accordance with our present scale, geographical position and situation within an international context.

The existing equipment, being essentially designed for anti-guerrilla operations, was largely obsolete and inappropriate for the current military requirements stemming from national interests and objectives and our NATO commitments, so that the present reequipment programs are inevitably thorough and extensive and, of course, slow.

Thus, taking into account the armed forces' basic and minimum requirements, and in view of the high cost of military equipment, which considerably exceeds the nation's capabilities regarding the economic and financial situation, and since these costs are designed partly to satisfy Atlantic alliance objectives, outside assistance was requested within the context of the alliance and of bilateral relations.

Within this framework and as a priority, programs are under way to construct three antisubmarine frigates, to complete the 1st independent mixed brigade, to complete an air transport squadron and to purchase a squadron of fighters.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: But what is the present situation in each of the services?

Melo Egidio: Overall I can say that the situation is as follows:

-- The navy is awaiting the completion of the negotiations to resolve the frigate problem. The kind of frigate to be constructed has been decided, as I said, and demarches and negotiations are under way to provide the necessary support for their construction to begin....

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: ...Which will be soon....

Melo Egidio: I sure hope so. Demarches are being made in this direction.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: What about the army?

Melo Egidio: The army, and especially the brigade, have received material, purchased or supplied within the context of the existing mutual aid programs with the United States and the FRG and in some cases other NATO countries. However, the brigade still lacks some material before it can be considered ready. Demarches are being taken vis-a-vis the allied countries to negotiate the supply of the material lacking.

The air force has received materiel -- especially from the United States -- such as the C-130 transport planes, two of which were purchased with national funds and three supplied within the context of mutual aid agreements. Fiat G-91 aircraft have been received from the FRG under the terms of the material aid agreement. The air force will also be equipped with a squadron of A-7's from the United States, which will be completed some time in 1982.

Funds for Monitoring Exclusive Economic Zone not Obtainable Through NATO Aid

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: When will it be possible to regard the navy and air force as equipped for the performance of their proper roles within the exclusive economic zone?

Melo Egidio: The frigates will certainly make it possible to improve the performance of national tasks within the exclusive economic zone.

However, the monitoring and surveillance tasks within the exclusive economic zone require further funds which, in view of their exclusively national character, cannot be obtained through NATO aid. On the other hand, however, since they do not demand such sophisticated materials and equipment, they are cheaper.

From this viewpoint the navy has plans for the construction, in national shipyards and using national funds, of ships devoted specifically to monitoring and surveillance within the exclusive economic zone and to search and rescue operations. While the air force also envisages the purchase of helicopters to replace the "old" allouette III's, capable of working within the exclusive economic zone as support for the navy both in monitoring and surveillance and in search and rescue.

Minimal Budgets Will Have Damaging Results

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: The volume of military spending included in the overall state budget has been strongly opposed since 1976. Despite the knowledge that, as a percentage of GNP, our defense spending is less than in other Western countries, the public is reluctant to accept the actual amount of military spending (44 million contos in 1981, equal to, or more than, spending on education over the past 5 years). Why is spending so high when it is claimed that the budgets provide the minimum for survival? Are there or are there not plans to reduce the financial effort?

Melo Egidio: In all countries the armed forces constitute a burden that is normally challenged, perhaps because in a normal situation no direct and immediate benefits are felt. But it is undeniable that the armed forces play a very important role in the nation's life and guarantee the performance of the task laid down in the constitution. And this important aspect must not, cannot, be assessed on the basis of budgetary or financial considerations.

The apparently high level of military spending stems basically from the funds required by the structures for the performance of their tasks.

In view of the country's economic situation, and their own short-term financial requirements and without any medium or long-term package [envolvente]. The armed forces have been submitting minimal budgets which, if adopted, will inevitably have damaging consequences for themselves and the nation.

With regard to the total value of the overall state budget, the present percentage of 8.9 is the lowest since the creation of the republic in our country. It should be remembered that in 1943 and 1970 the percentage rose to over 40 percent of the overall state budget. At present 60.3 percent of the funds are spent on personnel, 17.7 percent on materials and equipment and 19.4 percent on operational and maintenance expenses.

It must not be forgotten that the armed forces are responsible for a valuable heritage, a large proportion of which is technologically advanced, and that any interruption of maintenance programs -- even temporary -- will soon mean very large increases in the cost of deferred repairs or, still worse, a move toward a situation of irreparableness.

Another very major component of military spending concerns the technical instruction and training of personnel, which includes obligatory military service in accordance with the constitution.

Our country's integration into NATO implies commitments with regard to readiness and efficiency for which we have received foreign assistance, especially in connection with supplies of materiel.

We do not believe that there can be any reduction in the armed forces budget below the present percentages and that therefore in future armed forces expenditure will depend almost exclusively on a higher rate of national economic growth and the best possible use of these funds by the armed forces. The country's progress and improved management of funds will definitely make it possible to satisfy the requirements which, because they are not now recognized, are placing the armed forces in a situation of [mere] "survival," if not regression.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT MOZAMBIQUE 24 NOVEMBER

LD221108 Lisbon in Portuguese to Timor Macao and Australia 1000 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] It has now been confirmed by diplomatic circles in Maputo that President Ramalho Eanes will pay a 6-day official visit to Mozambique on 24 November at President Samora Machel's invitation. General Ramalho Eanes will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira and a 60-strong party of presidential aides, government officials, businessmen and industrialists.

The Portuguese diplomatic mission in the Mozambique capital is still in the process of organizing the program of the visit in consultation with the Mozambique authorities. It is anticipated that the program will include a meeting with Portuguese residents in Maputo and trips to provincial towns.

From Mozambique, the Portuguese president will pay similar visits to Zambia and Tanzania, details of which are yet to be announced.

DENMARK

IRANIAN DIPLOMAT GRANTED POLITICAL ASYLUM

NC261625 Paris AFP in English 1537 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 26 Oct (AFP) -- A 38-year-old former secretary at the Iranian Embassy in Copenhagen, Hossein Moini, has been granted political asylum in Denmark, the Justice Ministry announced here today. Mr Moini defected on Oct 2 claiming dissatisfaction with bloodshed by the Khomeyni regime in Iran. He had been an Iranian diplomat for ten years.

FINLAND

GOVERNMENT MEETS, CONSIDERS KEKKONEN RESIGNATION

LD270830 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0800 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The government will hold a special session in half an hour's time. The government is to discuss the health of President Urho Kekkonen and the possibility of granting his resignation. The government has also announced a special Cabinet meeting to be held at 1045.

The Cabinet is to submit a bill to the Diet concerning a change in the elections act. The government intends to propose that the number of the members in the presidential electoral college be raised to 301 from the current 300. The change in the elections act is to become valid in the elections to the presidential electoral college in January.

The government will hold a press conference on the president's possible resignation in the State Council banquet rooms at 1100. The radio news service will have an extra program from the government press conference beginning at 1100.

Kekkonen Letter

LD270932 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0848 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Station announcement]

[Text] [in progress] ... According to the president's letter, his illness has now been found to be such that it must be considered as preventing him permanently from discharging his duties. The president asked the government to take measures for election of a new president.

President Kekkonen's resignation is accompanied by a medical certificate signed by Professors Erkki Kivalo and Pentti Halonen. The doctors say that on the basis of their medical knowledge and experience they have come to the conclusion that a resignation is necessary. According to the doctors, in the last few years the president has been afflicted with a slowly progressing deficiency of the circulatory system. In the last few months the illness has progressed to the stage that it now causes a permanent hindrance to the president from discharging his duties.

The government decided a moment ago that the elections to the electoral college will take place on 17 and 18 January 1982. The election of the president will follow on Tuesday 26 January. The new president will take his post immediately on 27 January. The term of the new president will last until the end of February 1988.

The government has also submitted to the Diet a proposal for changing the election law. According to the proposal, the number of presidential electors should be raised from the present 300 to 301 in order to avoid the election of the president by lottery if there is a tie on the third round of voting. The laws are to be brought into effect as soon as the Diet has approved them.

Physicians' Statement

LD271248 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1040 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Medical certificate issued by the president's personal physicians]

[Text] We hereby certify that President of the Republic Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, born 3 September 1900, is permanently prevented from discharging his duties as of today because of illness. Having observed the president's state of health for several years, we have today, on the basis of medical knowledge and our experience, reached the above conclusion for the following reasons: In the last few years the president has been suffering from a slowly progressing deficiency of the circulatory system, diagnosed as arteriosclerosis (?mentalis). In the last few months the illness has reached a stage at which it permanently prevents the president from discharging his duties.

We declare that the above statement is correct, upon our honor and conscience.
[Signed] Prof Pentti Halonen, Prof Erkki Kivalo, Helsinki, 25 October 1981.

Resignation Accepted

LD271028 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0900 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The resignation of President Urho Kekkonen has been granted at his own request effective today. The Council of State accepted the resignation at its meeting a moment ago. The president says in his letter that he has been afflicted with an illness which has prevented him from discharging the duties of president.

Deputy Prime Minister's Statement

LD271222 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0900 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Statement by Deputy Prime Minister Eino Uusitalo at press conference at the Council of State -- live]

[Excerpt] I believe I am interpreting correctly the thoughts of the Council of State and the will of the majority of the Finnish people in emphasizing that the Finnish nation fully understands the significance of the political legacy of Urho Kekkonen and will continue to observe his line sincerely, unanimously and with full strength. In this situation the Finnish nation feels deep gratitude toward President Urho Kekkonen's life work and is ready to wish its leader the best possible health for his retirement years.

As a result of the current situation it is necessary, as stated in Article 25 of the constitution, to elect a new president as soon as possible to take up his post immediately after the election. The measures, in brief, will be as follows:

It is the duty of the Council of State to decide on the dates of the elections of the electoral college and the president. The Council of State cannot decide freely on the dates of the elections, but the Council of State is bound by the aforementioned rule of the constitution to elect the new president as soon as possible. The legal experts unanimously have found this to mean that the elections must be arranged as soon as technically possible, taking into account the time limits included in the election act.

On this basis the Council of State today, in accordance with a proposal made by the Ministry of Justice, has ordered that the elections to the electoral college shall take place on 17 and 18 January 1982. The election of the president cannot be unduly delayed either.

As the electors will receive their credentials on the 5th day following the 2d day of the elections, the inspection of credentials can take place at the earliest on 25 January 1982. The earliest possible date for the election of the president is thus 26 January, which the Council of State has confirmed as the election date in a decision issued today.

According to the constitution, the elected president will have to assume office immediately after the elections. His term of office will end at the end of February 1988. The decision of the Council of State on the elections also means that the future president of Finland will be elected without resorting to special legislation.

It is my sincere hope, now that we are setting out to elect a new president for the country, that both the election preparations and the elections will take place without fanaticism and with dignity. We owe this to the respected work of our current president for the happiness and success of our nation.

Justice Minister's Statement

LD271200 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0900 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Statement by Justice Minister Christoffer Taxell at press conference at the Council of State -- live]

[Text] It is to be regretted that the State Council was compelled to announce today that the president of the republic is premanently prevented from discharging his duties, and that simultaneously it has made a decision concerning the elections to the presidential electoral college and the presidential elections.

This is the first time in Finnish history when, in the case of a permanent hindrance in the discharge of presidential duties, a decision has been made on holding presidential elections following the normal procedure. Even though the situation in many respects is difficult, even tragic, it can be noted with satisfaction that it has by no means been necessary to resort to exceptional procedures. In fact, the spirit and the letter of the constitution have been observed strictly. This is proof of the fact that Finnish democracy works, that our constitution is solidly based and that the situation in Finland is stable. President Kekkonen deserves great credit for this. Let us keep this in mind today, as his glorious career as a statesman is about to end.

In this connection I want to state that although it has been noted today that there is a permanent hindrance in the discharge of the presidential duties, the president has not actually resigned. President Kekkonen's term of office ends when the new president has been elected and has assumed his office. Until that time the prime minister will discharge the duties of president.

The elections to the presidential electoral college will be held on 17-18 January. Although the timetable is tight, the elections can be carried out by normal procedure. The Ministry of Justice will, either today or tomorrow at the latest, send instructions concerning the elections to the provincial administrations.

I hope that in the electoral campaign which is about to begin, or which actually has already begun, everyone will remember that political life will have to continue even after the presidential elections. For this reason let us show that Finnish democracy has developed in the last 25 years. A matter-of-fact and constructive election campaign would be the best proof of this.

PAPER REPORTS POSSIBLE ROLANDHIS REPLACEMENT

NC250813 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 25 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Authoritative reports available to O KIRIKAS state that with the political change in Greece the possibility arises of replacing N. Rolandhis at the Foreign Ministry because there is a question of "his cooperation" with the new Greek Government. There were strong rumors yesterday of his imminent replacement by another personality who enjoys the confidence and favor of the new Greek Government.

As is well known, Rolandhis identified his position and policy on the Cyprus issue in a manner which was considered "impolitic and lacking personal conviction," with that of New Democracy, and specifically with the positions and views of former Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. On numerous occasions Rolandhis also expressed himself, whether opportunely or inopportunely, in a critical manner on the policies of PASOK and EDEK on the Cyprus issue. He had even used language and terms which are considered embarrassing when used today. At the same time, different critics of Rolandhis yesterday underlined their reservations about the manner he used to present his views during the New York "consultations" on Waldheim's "new ideas."

Political observers stated that all this creates an unpleasant situation for Rolandhis and mades his stay at the Foreign Ministry censorious. At the same time, they also underlined that Gobbi's statement that "he had the advance consent of the interested parties on the presentation of Waldheim 'ideas' at the negotiation table," raises the question as to who ever gave Gobbi such consent.

Rumors Denied

NC270838 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 27 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Answering a question on press reports about replacement of Foreign Minister Rolandhis, the government spokesman stated that no such question has been raised.

MINISTER OF LABOR SIGNS PROTOCOL WITH LIBYA

NC262052 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Minister of Labor Stavrinakis returned from Libya after an official visit during which a protocol was signed which, among other things, provides for the employment of Cypriot scientists and unemployed graduates in Libya. The protocol also provides for the training of Libyan students at Cyprus' Hotel and Catering Institute and for Cyprus to undertake responsibility for the construction and manning of a hotel school in Libya. In addition, the two sides agreed to immediatly study the possibility of signing an agreement on social insurance which would benefit Cypriot workers employed in Libya.

Libyan Training Program

NC270929 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 27 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The minister of labour and social insurance, Mr Y. Stavrinakis, has returned from Libya after an invitation by the Libyan Government for discussions concerning closer cooperation between the two countries in the fields of employment and training opportunities. Among matters discussed was the possibility of setting up of a hotel training school.

Cyprus will now prepare a feasibility study and architectural designs for the school plus plans for its organisation and manning. Libya has expressed a desire to have 48 Libyans trained by the Cyprus Hotel and Catering Institute. Details are being worked out.

Other subjects discussed included social insurance benefits for Cypriots working in Libya. The question of filing Libyan requirements for trained and qualified personnel was discussed. Libya has proposed appointing a labour attache to Nicosia to help in selection of appropriate staff. Consideration was also given to the possibility of Libyan students attending the MIM (Mediterranean Institute of Management) courses at the Cyprus productivity centre.

ROLANDHIS, KITTIS DEPART ATHENS FOR LUXEMBOURG

NC252236 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis, who had accompanied President Kiprianou to Athens, this evening went to Luxembourg, where he will head the Cypriot delegation at the meeting of the council considering Cyprus' association with the EEC. During the meeting, which will convene the day after tomorrow with the foreign ministers of the Community's member states participating, the issue of further concessions to Cypriot produce for the period 1982-1983 will be discussed.

While in Luxembourg, Rolandhis will meet with Chairman of the EEC Ministerial Council Lord Carrington, Chairman of the EEC Executive Committee Thorn and foreign ministers from other countries. Minister of Commerce Kittis, who is a member of the Cypriot delegation, also departed for Luxembourg today.

KIPRIANOU INVITES WILLY BRANDT FOR VISIT

NC211106 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 21 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party and former Chancellor Willy Brandt will visit Cyprus at the end of the year as an official guest of President of the Republic Spiros Kiprianou.

Brandt, one of Western Europe's greatest political personages, will stay in Cyprus for several days (up to a week) to study on the spot the problem of Cyprus about which he has demonstrated special interest.

The West German leader will have contacts with President Kiprianou, the government, political parties and the Turkish Cypriot leadership. Unconfirmed reports mention that Brandt may possibly play an active role in the problem of Cyprus.

In a recent interview with an Athens newspaper, Brandt stated that "he always follows the problem of Cyprus with interest" and wished for "a democratic and peaceful solution, to which the United Nations has been contributing for years, that would be accepted by everyone.

The chairman of West Germany's Social Democratic Party disclosed that President Kiprianou will visit Bonn in February for talks with Chancellor Schmidt.

Brandt was the first Western leader to strongly condemn the Turkish invasion in 1974 and he maintained very close and friendly bonds with always remembered Ethnarch Makarios.

UN ANNOUNCES POSTPONEMENT OF INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

NC231153 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] A UN statement issued in Nicosia today announces postponement of the meeting, within the framework of the intercommunal talks, scheduled for next Tuesday [27 October]. As mentioned in the statement, consultations are now in progress to set a new date for the meeting, which will be announced as soon as an agreement is reached.

'Evaluation' Text From UN

NC221300 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Today, UN Secretary General Special Representative in Cyprus Gobbi unofficially handed to President of the Republic Kiprianou the text of the evaluation of the talks which he intends to introduce at the intercommunal talks. The president reserved the right to express his views on the whole matter.

In reply to a relevant question, the government spokesman said that before the president expresses his views on the text of the evaluation of the talks, he will, as he has thus far done with the verbal briefing, have consultations with the Ministerial Council, the members of the cabinet and the Greek Government. It is expected, the spokesman said, that after his return from Athens the president will convene the Ministerial and National Councils for this specific purpose. The spokesman also said that after the meeting with Gobbi, the president had separate meetings with the members of the National Council to whom he handed copies of the text for their study.

More On 'Evaluation Paper'

NC270830 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 27 Oct 81 p 8

[Text] The UN office in Nicosia has issued the following statement on the press reports on the Waldheim "ideas":

"The UN spokesman in Cyprus says that, although he respects every reasonable comment, he hopes journalists clearly understand one point; the United Nations does not attempt to impose anything. The paper is simply 'a tool for negotiations' and it is within this context that the term 'evaluation paper' is correctly used."

Ioannidhis' Return

NC241822 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Mr Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot side's representative to the intercommunal talks, has returned from Athens. Mr Ioannidhis participated in yesterday's talks between President Kiprianou and Mr Papandreou.

Kiprianou Cables Waldheim

NC241450 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] In a cable to the UN secretary general on the occasion of UN day, President Kiprianou mentions that 36 years after the establishment of the United Nations, international peace and security are once again in jeopardy. He adds: Unprecedented and continuous violations of all principles incorporated in the UN Charter are a source of concern and often the cause of hopelessness, particularly for the small and defenseless countries which have placed their hopes in the United Nations.

In his cable, Kiprianou underlines that the survival and progress of humanity can only be achieved through collective efforts, particularly on the part of the great powers, in order to make the high principles of the United Nations a viable reality.

Cyprus, Kiprianou concludes, a victim of such violations as a result of the Turkish invasion, once again reiterates its devotion to the United Nations.

PRESS DISCUSSES, CRITICIZES WALDHEIM POSITION

TA NEA 24 Oct

NC241418 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 24 Oct 81 p 1

[From the "Positions" column by Renos Prentzas: "The New Blackmail"]

[Text] Once again Waldheim is attempting blackmail; once again he creates faits accomplis. Before the Cypriot side even answered, he already decided to present the document with his "ideas" at the next meeting of the interlocutors. This is a document which, as we have been informed, is fundamentally no different from his original "ideas" and which is aimed -- and if accepted will -- at altering the qualitative character of the Cyprus issue and, if all that has been published is correct, will turn it from a question of illegal occupation into a question of legalization of both this occupation and its results. Specifically, by accepting the "ideas" the Cypriot side automatically accepts what Denktas describes as the "new realities." In other words, it accepts that the Turkish invasion and occupation have created a new right -- the "right" of existence by two separate and equal entities which discuss their unification under some shadowy format.

This is the conclusion from Waldheim's broadest possible -- as we are informed by press reports and leaks -- adoption of the unacceptable and well-known Turkish proposals, and particularly the basic points which absolutely clash with UN principles and resolutions, such as the demand, for example, of "homogenous areas."

At the same time, acceptance of these "ideas" would also mean an illogically preferential treatment of one portion of the Cypriot population at the expense of the greatest majority. This is because these "ideas" propose an area for the Turkish province equal to approximately 30 percent [of Cyprus] and representation of the Turkish Cypriots in the federal government and its services equal to 33.3 percent.

The Cyprus Government had a duty to immediately reject these "ideas" because they are unacceptable from every aspect. It did not reject them, thus allowing them to become -- starting from verbal queries -- an official document destined for presentation at the "intercommunal" talks.

The Cyprus Government cannot argue that Waldheim, all by himself, decided to blackmail it. Waldheim would not have resorted to blackmail if he was not in possession of certain indications that his blackmail would bear fruit. Nobody else except the Cyprus Government could have supplied him with any such indications.

What are these indications which the government made available during its discussions with Waldheim in New York? What did it say to Waldheim? Was the government simply satisfied to get assurances that he would postpone his reply until after the Greek election or did it make it clear to him -- as it had a duty to do -- that it will never give up the inalienable, legal rights of the people of Cyprus?

If the second were the case, then most certainly Waldheim would not have risked his prestige, at the very moment he is seeking re-election and when any accusation against him would have an adverse effect on his ambition.

Consequently, we draw the conclusion that the government did not have the courage to tell him directly and emphatically that it rejects every "idea" which violates UN principles and resolutions. It did not have the courage to tell him -- also explaining the reasons -- that his "ideas" violate these principles and resolutions and that they create the "right to invade and occupy" and that as a result they are illegal as well as immoral.

We conclude that it limited itself to being hesitant and to primarily presenting the fear of the people and the fear of PASOK. We conclude that in this way it gave Waldheim the impression that if he prepared a carefully constructed blackmailing dilemma he would be able to "force" it to give in.

Fearing that this is exactly what would happen, we issued a warning well in advance. We underlined that it should not present things in such a way that it would turn the Cyprus issue from a dispute between Cyprus and Turkey into a dispute between Cyprus and Waldheim. Instead of preventing what we had warned about, the government allowed it to take place. Yet it must know this: The people will never allow it to take refuge behind alleged or real blackmail attempts by Waldheim to give away what it has repeatedly argued that "we will never cede." The truth is that the people will never cede anything of this sort and at the same time the people will not permit anyone else to do so either.

O ANEXARTITOS 26 Oct

NC260924 Nicosia O ANEXARTITOS in Greek 26 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Setting off from the numerous reports which appeared in the Greek and the Turkish press in connection with the "Waldheim ideas" on the Cyprus problem and following persistent cross checking, the editors of O ANEXARTITOS are in a position today to give the following checked information on the contents of the "ideas":

In his two documents (the one is entitled "Guidelines for the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Cyprus" and the other "Territorial Guidelines"), Waldheim identifies himself with the Turkish partitionist views.

Specifically, he fully adopts the Turkish views on the powers of the central government, and he presents them, according to his view, as a "middle solution." These powers are nothing more than a technical responsibility for the coordination of the policy of the two separate ministates. He defines participation in the federal government and the federal civil service, 66.6 percent for the Greeks and 33.4 percent for the Turks.

Referring to the refugees, he refrains from citing the right of all the refugees to return voluntarily to their homes and speaks about the resettlement of refugees in the Greek Cypriot region without making any reference to the resettlement of refugees in the region under Turkish Cypriot administration. On the contrary, referring to the setting up of an organization to give loans and aid to displaced persons for permanent settlement, he avoids clarifying whether he means this applies to those who will voluntarily not return or whether he means it applied to those who will be forced to remain refugees.

Invoking lack of information in connection with the viability and productivity, he adopts the malicious Turkish challenge to official figures of the Republic of Cyprus, and, moving the Cypriot side from the 20 percent territory for the Turkish Cypriots to the 30 percent, he, at the same time, secure for the Turkish side -- which will invoke Waldheim's recognition -- the possibility to insist on a percentage beyond that of 30 percent. He also provides this possibility with his pertinent document which introduces a new criterion -- the characteristics of regions -- on the basis of which he anticipates diversification of his proposed 30 percent.

Although the Turkish invasion and occupation has mainly hit the Greek Cypriots, he defines the need for the establishment of a fund for the exclusive development of the territories which are occupied today. And what is worse, he stipulates the obligation of Greek Cypriots to contribute to this fund, an obligation which is reminiscent of servitude tax.

With his guidelines, he is in full opposition to the UN resolutions and abolishes the 19 May agreement in connection with the Famagusta issue; he shifts its priority from the stage of commencement of talks to the stage of conclusion of agreement, thus playing the game of the Turks.

Instead of accepting fundamental freedoms and human rights by advancing the discussion and solution of the so-called practical difficulties, he subjects them to practical difficulties and refers them for discussion by committees.

He presents the establishment of a "federal district" allegedly as a joint position by both sides — a position which has never been mentioned.

The "Territorial Guidelines" are -- as we have learned — a brief two-page document. The "Guidelines for the Constitution of the Republic of Cyprus" cover eight pages and include an "Introduction" with the writer's observations -- points on which, according to the author, the two sides agree and which he himself considers to be at equal distance from the positions of the two sides -- a thing that does not correspond to reality. This is about a total of 29 points.

KLIRIDHIS WANTS ACTION NOT WORDS FROM PAPANDREOU

NC231050 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 23 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Democratic Rally Chairman Glavkos Kliridhis, in a short statement during yesterday's meeting of the House of Representatives on the occasion of the resolution approved and sent to the chairman of the Greek Chamber of Deputies, expressed the hope that the interest of the new Greek Government will be expressed by acts and not declarations. Kliridhis specifically stated that the Democratic Rally believes that each Greek Government, irrespective of political ideologies, is a government of Greece and he expects action from it, not words.

I believe, he said, that the Cyprus problem is not a problem for slogans but primarily a problem for political maturity and, at the same time, political wisdom. I am not going to judge or criticize anyone. I truly believe that this political wisdom and maturity will also exist within the new Greek Government. I also hope that the new Greek Government will demonstrate greater interest in the solution of the Cyprus problem and I hope this interest will be demonstrated in action and not in declarations.

The Democratic Rally is prepared to cooperate with the new Greek Government so long as the line and views to be followed on the Cyprus issue are the views discussed and approved in the light of logic.

TO VIMA CRITICIZES PAPANDREOU'S STAND ON CYPRUS

NC260850 Nicosia TO VIMA in Greek 25 Oct 81 p 3

[From the "Questions" column: "What Repercussions Will There Be on the Cyprus Issue After the Change in Greece?"]

[Excerpts] It is a universal question in the thoughts of every Greek Cypriot: On what course will the Cyprus issue be led and what will its developments be after the government change in Greece following Papandreou's victory?

The new Greek prime minister's disagreement with the dogma of "Cyprus decides and Greece supports," is very well known. Papandreou considered this dogma as an alibi and excuse of the preceding governments not to fulfill their obligations toward Cyprus. It would be an overworked supposition that with his advent to authority Papandreou would radically abolish this dogma and replace it with the dogma prevailing during previous periods: That it [Athens] is the national center which makes decisions on the Cypriot issue. Papandreou himself stated he would define his entire position on the Cyprus issue after his consultations with President of the Republic Kiprianou.

The Cyprus Government was a warm supporter of this dogma and it disagreed, if only for appearance's sake, with Papandreou's positions on the matter.

Even more burning and more difficult to answer is the question related to the position of the new Greek Government on the intercommunal talks. Papandreou's position, expressed on the very eve of the election, is that there is no meaning to the intercommunal talks so long as they are conducted under the shadow of Attila.

The new Greek prime minister has expressed a different philosophy from the one which was the basis for the conduct of the talks. He specifically argued that the Cyprus problem was not a constitutional difference between the two Cypriot communities but that it was a question of invasion and occupation. He also argued that dialogue in essence was not being conducted between the Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus but between the Greeks of Cyprus and Ankara, which makes decisions and dictates to Denktas what to propose, what to do and what to say.

These Papandreou positions are absolutely correct and place the Cyprus problem in its proper perspective. It must not, however, escape the attention of anyone that only until a few days ago the Cypriot leadership underlined absolute agreement and identity of views with the previous Greek Government, which pursued a policy stemming from a totally different, if not contrary, evaluation of the Cyprus problem.

Logically, therefore, we once again have the question whether it is, how it is, and to what degree it is possible to reconcile the previous positions of the Cypriot leadership with the positions declared prior to the election by the new prime minister of Greece. Assurances that once again there is an absolute identity of views and agreement between Athens and Nicosia require explanation and clarification.

Now that Papandreou is in charge, it is logical that Cyprus should expect him not to forget his preelection positions and that he will push them forward and utilize them.

Cypriot Hellenism further expects Papandreou to handle the Cyprus problem as a problem of invasion and occupation. This means its separation from the narrow limits of the intercommunal dialogue and its placement on the list of unsolved international problems.

Papandreou's evaluation of the Cyprus problem remains correct. It is now expected that there will be a sequel to his evaluations expressed through correct preparation and correct handling, so that the problem may be removed from the stagnation into which it has been led.

DENKTAS RECEIVES UN SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

TA221215 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] President Denktas has said that the UN special representative in Cyprus, Mr Hugo Gobbi, had handed him views by the secretary general, Mr Waldheim, which would be put on the negotiating table at the next session of the Cyprus intercommunal talks on Tuesday. President Denktas was speaking to correspondents at the end of a meeting with Mr Gobbi this morning. The meeting which lasted about an hour was also attended by the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, Mr Onan, and his advisers. President Denktas said that the views had been presented to him not for bargaining and that they would be put on the negotiating table as they were.

He stated that the views covered points common to both communities and possible ways of bringing the two communities together on points on which they were far apart. President Denktas reiterated that as the Turkish Cypriot side had previously said, the aim was to establish a federal republic between the two communities with each community being responsible for its own affairs and security and obtaining a result which would prevent the repetition of the past. The Turkish Cypriot community, he said, was ready to consider such an exercise at the negotiating table. He added that these views would now be put on the negotiating table on Tuesday and efforts would be made to get a positive result from them. He stressed that so far the Greek Cypriot attitude to them was known but the Greek Cypriot reaction following Mr Kiprianou's talks with Mr Papandreou would become clear later. He stated that this reaction concerned the Greek Cypriots only.

Government Reaction

NC222130 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] The government spokesman has stated Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas' statement that the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprul, Mr Gobbi, will submit at the intercommunal talks on Tuesday the document on the UN secretary general's evaluation of the talks is contrary to the understanding reached between Mr Gobbi and President Kiprianou at their meeting today. The meeting was also attended by Foreign Minister Rolandhis and the advisers to the talks, Mr Triandafillidhis and Mrs Soulioti.

The spokesman added: It has been arranged with Mr Gobbi that no meeting of the interlocutors will be held on Tuesday and that reasonable time be given for the study of the secretary general's document as well as for the formulation of views on the entire issue.

PARTY VIEWS ON GREEK POST ELECTION DEVELOPMENTS

TA221244 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] A statement by the Democratic People's Party has urged Mr Papandreou not to be influenced by Greek Cypriot chauvinist leaders such as Mr Lissaridhis and Mr Kiprianou while determining the new Greek Government's Cyprus policy.

In a written statement today the party said that Mr Papandreou had a long-standing connection with Cyprus. It said that while he was the minister of coordination in his father's cabinet, Mr Papandreou had been one of the pioneers of the occupation of Cyprus by some 20,000 Greek soldiers. While opposing the Hutchison plan, which offered a base to Turkey in Cyprus, he had supported the unconditional union of Cyprus with Greece.

The party's statement stresses that if Papandreou's views on Cyprus expressed in the election manifesto were included in the new government program, this would push the intercommunal talks to a deadlock and destroy the chances of a Cyprus settlement. It added that under such circumstances the Turkish Cypriot community would have no alternative but to take the necessary steps to proclaim its own independence and freedom, seek a way to establish a separate state and fully safeguard its national existence.

I SIMERINI ON TURKISH CYPRIOT LEADER STATEMENT

NC211209 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 21 Oct 81 p. 1

["For and Against" column by Al. Konstandinidhis: "The Unilateral Declaration of a Turkish Cypriot State and Waldheim's Initiative"]

[Text] The issue that an independent Turkish Cypriot state may be declared, recently reappeared in the Turkish Cypriot press after Cagatay's statement in his latest press interview in which the Turkish Cypriot leader referred to the possibility that the Turkish side may proceed unilaterally in declaring an independent state.

The next day (Taskin), secretary general of (Turk-Sen) Turkish Cypriot Trade Unions [last two words in English] supported the declaration of an independent Turkish Cypriot state.

However, in addition to this, the Turkish newspaper HURRIYET on 16 October published a report according to which "the government of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus has begun preparations for the declaration of a Turkish republic in Cyprus, something that currently remains as the only alternative solution for the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus."

In the same report, the Turkish newspaper mentions that after Dentkas' return to Cyprus, a referendum will be proclaimed on the issue of the declaration of a independent republic which, however, will be open to a federal solution.

In an effort to explain the reason why the Turkish side is again directing itself toward the unilateral declaration of independence, HURRIYET writes:

"Kiprianou's rejection of Waldheim's compromise proposals shortly after his rejection of the Turkish proposals and his statement in New York against equal representation in the federal organs was the drop that made the cup overflow."

However, in the past, too, the Turkish side several times used the threat of unilateral declaration of an independent state without implementing it. This, however, does not mean that the Turkish side does not intend to proceed some day with the unilateral declaration of a Turkish Cypriot state after it has assessed the facts and consequences of such an act. What we should understand is that so long as our problem remains unsolved, there will always be a danger of an independent Turkish Cypriot state being declared.

In my opinion, the declaration of an independent Turkish Cypriot state should be considered inevitable if the Cyprus problem is not solved within the next 5-10 years.

In fact, in the last years the Turkish side has been exerting systematic efforts to create the appropriate prerequisites for the declaration of an independent state. In these efforts, it is unwittingly being aided by our own leadership through its errors and short-sighted policy.

If the Turkish side succeeds in securing the promise of a number of states for the diplomatic recognition of the new state, then I do not think it will at all hesitate to proceed with a unilateral declaration.

At this point, we should note that recently the Turkish Cypriot community succeeded in getting out of its isolation and currently has direct relations with several countries. At the same time, it has been accepted by the Islamic countries group, which has adopted a number of resolutions in support of the Turkish positions.

Consequently, our leadership should deal in all seriousness with the issue of a possible declaration of an independent Turkish Cypriot state and not take it as a mere bluff by the opponent. The threat is real and in case it is implemented we shall have to confront situations for which we do not seem to be ready.

In the upcoming meeting in Athens, I think Papandreou and Kiprianou should occupy themselves with the possibility of the unilateral declaration before adopting a new "rejective" policy which would help the other side to proceed with what is has set as its goal in the last years.

Within this framework, our stance to be taken toward Waldheim's initiative acquires special significance. An unprepared and thoughtless rejection of Waldheim's initiative will bring us even nearer to the unilateral declaration of the Turkish Cypriot state.

PAPANDREOU, KIPRIANOU HOLD MEETING 26 OCT

NC261130 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1100 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Papandreou and Cypriot President Kiprianou had a fresh meeting at 1100 today and discussed Cyprus developments. Earlier, at 0930, Mr Kiprianou met with KKE-Interior Secretary General Dhrakopoulos and Eurodeputy Kirkos, a member of the KKE-Interior Executive Bureau.

Press Statements

NC261522 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Recorded reportage by Greek National Radio and Television Network correspondent Aris Xipolithidis, on the Papandreou-Kiprianou meeting in Athens on 26 October, concluding the round of talks between Greece and Cyprus]

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou announced after today's meeting with President of the Cyprus Republic Spiros Kiprianou that Greek economic aid to Cyprus will nearly be doubled. Immediately afterwards, in expressing his thanks, President Kiprianou added that Greek support now becomes more active and will be proved more effective in the future.

The two leaders met at the political office at 1100 and remained in conference until 1230. When they ended their talks, they met with representatives of the press, who were waiting for them at the exit of the political office, making extensive statements and replying to questions.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou was the first to speak and said:

[Begin recording] I am in the extremely pleasant position to announce to you that we have a full concord of views not only in respect of the long-term goals of the Cypriot struggle -- which are an independent Cyprus, a demilitarized Cyprus, return of refugees to their homes -- but also on the handling which become imperative after the initiative of UN Secretary General Waldheim.

I cannot make any further statement on this nor can the president of the Cyprus Republic, I believe, in view of the fact that he will meet both the Ministerial Council and the National Council of Cyprus. I am particularly pleased to announce the proof of support of the new government to the Republic of Cyprus. We are approximately doubling the amount of economic aid to Cyprus. From now on it will be 2 billion drachma. It was 1.25 billion and we are nearly doubling it.

I also want to emphasize that the ambassadors of Greece throughout the world will brief foreign ministers and or prime ministers on the true character of the Cyprus issue. This character is that there exists a foreign occupation over a UN member state.

This is what I would like to state, adding that I am very happy that we have had this opportunity with the president of the Republic of Cyprus and that we look forward to frequent visits by him to Greece. I also accepted an invitation to visit Cyprus in early January. This is a firm commitment and the exact date will be scheduled within the next 10 days. I will go in January because in the interim the president of the Republic of Cyprus will have to visit Moscow and Washington. The time will then be suitable for a re-examination of the Cyprus issue. [end recording]

After the prime minister, President of the Republic of Cyprus Kiprianou stated: [Begin recording] First of all, I would like to express my deep satisfaction over the fact that we have agreed on all matters we discussed, as already announced by the prime minister. We agreed both on matters of essence as well as on matters of handling and tactics.

Our cooperation will be close and I have absolutely no doubt that the result of this close cooperation, the concord of views established and the strong interest of the prime minister of Greece, Papandreou, we will enter into a new phase of the Cyprus problem.

The support of Greece, which always existed and was a given fact, becomes without a doubt much active and I believe that in the end it will be effective. I want to express my gratitude to the prime minister of the Greek Government and my dear friend, Andreas Papandreou, for the understanding he demonstrated on all the problems which Cyprus faces.

Apart from the other issues, Papandreou demonstrated a particular interest in the missing persons issue. He asked me and I briefed him in detail on developments around this matter which is the most tragic aspect of the Cyprus tragedy. In cooperation with me, Papandreou and I will do whatever we can about establishing the fate of the missing persons and about the functioning in a fundamental effective manner of the committee already established under UN auspices.

In reference to the current phase of the Cyprus problem, once again there has been absolute agreement both on the handling and the tactics. As you can understand, particularly in reference to our position toward the initiatives of the UN secretary general, and I repeat: there is unanimity between the Governments of Greece and Cyprus. I cannot make any further announcement in view of the fact that I must consult both the Ministerial Council and the National Council in Nicosia before the final decisions are taken. In any event, we will be in constant contact with the prime minister of the Greek Government.

I believe that during my stay in Athens, primarily due to the strong and sincere interest of Papandreou in the Cyprus issue, there was excellent work done on repositioning the Cyprus issue on its proper foundation, on the role of the multifaceted support which Greece can offer to the fighting Cypriot people, on the handling, both short and long term, in accordance with developments. To dispell any possible erroneous impressions, I must emphasize that there must be no confusion between goals and handling. The goals are unchanged on the guarantee of an honorable solution to the Cyprus problem which will guarantee the full independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty and the nonaligned character of the state of Cyprus within a system of true federation. [end recording]

The two leaders then replied to questions from represenatives of the press with Kiprianou [as heard] answering first:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, do the Waldheim proposals refer to this point?

[Papandreou] They most certainly do refer but I cannot state anything more than what President Kiprianou has stated.

[Question] In two words how can you describe them?

[Papandreou] I reserve my right to describe them in due time in order to use the purest language.

[Question] [confused question by several voices] [words indistinct] is handling at the United Nations (defined)?

[Papandreou] The handling also incorporates the question of an appeal to the UN whenever this is considered useful. As you know, there already are certain prerequisites for a reconvening of the General Assembly even after the termination of its current session. This, naturally, is something which is incorporated in the handling referred to by the president of the Republic of Cyprus.

[Question] Before the election you had supported, you had promised to open the dossier of Cyprus. Now that you are the government, will you proceed to this opening of the dossier?

[Papandreou] Most certainly. We will remain true to all our promises to the Greek people.
[Kiprianou] And I must stress there is an agreement on this.
[Papandreou] It is very important that this is how the president of the republic also feels.

[Question] This means that you have discussed this?

[Kiprianou] A little while ago.

[Papandreou] But naturally, if we state it, this means we have discussed it.

[Question] Will this formula that Cyprus decides and Greece supports be continued?

[Papandreou] Look, this is formally correct in the sense that Cyprus is an independent state, and this is over and above the national ties which join us. At the same time, we must not forget that we are a guarantor power; we must not forget that we are one nation. This word, "support," this expression, "we support," can be interpreted in numerous ways -- in a lukewarm way or a dynamic way. What the new Greek Government will do is to add the term "dynamic" to the word "support."

[Question] Is there any question of diminishing the independence and sovereignty of the Cypriot Government?

[Papandreou] Never! Our firm position is that Cyprus is a member state of the United Nations and its rights and sovereignty will never be questioned by us. We have national ties; we are united by history -- by the present and by the future. Naturally, this means that we have a responsibility; Greece has responsibilities toward Cyprus, toward the Cypriot people. And Greece will never forget these national responsibilities which it does have.

[Question] Are you dealing with the Waldheim proposals in a positive manner in this handling which you mentioned earlier?

[Papandreou] This is something which will appear through the progress of developments. I prefer not to be specific.

[Question] You had spoken when Yeoryios Papandreou was alive about the role which representatives of Greece could play in Cyprus. Now the socialist government of Greece has declared a change. Will this change be transported to Cyprus as well with respect to its representatives in the various sectors in Cyprus?

[Papandreou] This is a question for the Cypriot people and not for me. It is most certainly not my question.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, you at one time spoke about a package of arrangements between Greece and Turkey and you had also referred to the question of Cyprus within this package. Does this continue to apply as you see it or do you believe there is some change on the matter?

[Papanderou] Look, I do not exactly recall the phrase you attribute to me. However, for us the Cypriot issue is basically an international problem; it is a problem for the United Nations. Naturally, over and above this position there are also the specific ties which I have mentioned between Greece and Cyprus. One of these is that we are a guarantor power. The second is that fundamentally we are one nation. It is here that our own obligations arise; we will keep them.

[Question] [Words indistinct] stronger significance in what you said about Greece being a guarantor power?

[Papandreou] Since I have mentioned it, this means that stronger significance will be given.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the defensive arming of Cyprus, Mr Prime Minister?

[Papandreou] This is one of the questions we have discussed, but naturally no statement can be made on this subject.

[Question] Threats have been made, primarily from the West, that if PASOK came to authority Greece might withdraw from NATO. Would you like to comment on this?

[Papandreou] I commented on this in a lengthy interview I gave yesterday. I do not believe it is worthwhile to reiterate what I said yesterday.

[Question] What do you believe will be the repercussions on the Cyprus issue as a result of your election as the new government of Greece?

[Papandreou] I believe they will be positive, but perhaps this may be a little egotistical. [laughter]

[Kiprianou intervenes] Before you disperse I would like once again to express my gratitude to Papandreou for the understanding he demonstrated for his strong interest in Cyprus, for the struggle of Cyprus. At least I personally express the assurance that a new chapter in the history of the Cyprus problem is being opened and the conviction that sooner or later, we will reach the justification of the Cypriot people. [end recording]

SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS PAPANDREOU ON NEW POLICIES

DW261533 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 26 Oct 81 pp 148-151

[Correspondent Kostas Tsatsaronis interview with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou; place and date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Prime Minister, some minutes ago you took the chair in the premier's office as the first socialist. How do you feel?

Papandreou: I feel responsible and I am moved. Responsible, because the people expect very much of us. Moved, because my father already sat in this chair. But I don't forget that colonels also sat in this chair.

SPIEGEL: Your election victory was like a landslide. After its founding in 1974 the PASOK almost doubled the number of its deputies in every election. How do you explain this?

Papandreou: Our party has its finger on the people's pulse. We have realized that the people want to have a socially just and really independent Greece.

SPIEGEL: Hasn't the victory of socialist Mitterrand in France also played a role?

Papandreou: It is true, the victory of Mitterrand and the French Socialist Party has given the struggle of all other European socialist parties a strong impetus. On the other hand, it is clear that the victory of socialism in France supports the cause of socialism in other countries of this continent.

SPIEGEL: At what rate and according to what time schedule is Greece to become socialist?

Papandreou: Stepwise, but as quickly as possible. First of all, we will have to satisfy the immediate necessities of the social sections that have been treated particularly unfairly. But, at the same time and parallel with it, we will draw up the bases for the implementation of our long-term targets.

SPIEGEL: You have inherited a huge deficit in the public budgets. It is the third subsequent year now that inflation has almost reached the 24-percent threshold. How do you want to tackle this?

Papandreou: Through coordinated action and on several fronts simultaneously. To lead the economy out of the crisis, my predecessors would have had to touch structures which were also structures of their power. They would have had to touch interests they protected and served -- the interests of monopoly capitalism, commission agents and speculators. We do not have to show regard for them. By the way, inflation can be coped with successfully only by fighting its causes globally and simultaneously.

SPIEGEL: How are you going to do that?

Papandreou: We will effectively control the prices of the most important products and services as well as state expenditures and credits. We will promote productive investments, stimulate production through strengthening the purchasing power of the workers and reorganize the heavily indebted enterprises. Finally, we will make radical structural and functional changes in public enterprises and take measures to control the monopolies.

SPIEGEL: Your start undoubtedly will be complicated by the fact that Greece's state coffers are quite empty.

Papandreou: First of all, we will draw up a balance sheet and present it to the Greek people. No doubt this will delay the implementation of our economic program, but we are optimistic.

SPIEGEL: In your election campaign you talked about a host of economic reforms. What will have priority?

Papandreou: First of all, we will work on a complete energy program and establish a development-oriented energy policy. Second, we will bring the country's resources under national control by socializing the respective enterprises. In the industrial sector, we will expand the scope of national planning by way of a limited number of socializations in strategic sectors. A decisive role here will be played by medium-size enterprises which together with artisans, farmers and workers constitute the backbone of our economic system. And finally, the socialization of the credit system will allow a radical adjustment of the banks' role to our development policy.

SPIEGEL: What do you actually mean by "socialization?"

Papandreou: Our socialization policy is aimed at safeguarding social control in certain key sectors and the infrastructure. It is directed against the monopolies and dependence. Our policy will support private initiative by furthering the medium-size enterprises which today are undermined by the unlimited freedom of monopoly capital.

SPIEGEL: What sectors are to be socialized?

Papandreou: The power industry, public utilities, mass transport and the traffic system; the large shipyards, the steel, cement and fertilizer industries, the pharmaceutical industry and those enterprises which are directly related to national defense.

SPIEGEL: But some of these sectors are already run by the state.

Papandreou: The organization, operation and administration will in the future have to serve the whole of society and not private interests, as has been the case thus far.

SPIEGEL: How many enterprises will be affected by this nationalization?

Papandreou: Few. A lot of sensation has been created, but only 10 families will be affected. Our program is much more reserved than that of Mitterrand.

SPIEGEL: Will the entrepreneurs and shareholders be compensated for?

Papandreou: We will copy the procedure that the socialist French Government applies. The question of compensation which has caused all this trouble is settled by the Constitution. Article 17 binds the state to pay compensation within 18 months and on the basis of a court decision.

SPIEGEL: Will foreign enterprises be socialized as well? German pharmaceutical enterprises like Hoechst or Boehringer?

Papandreou: They will have to reckon with a national company which will conclude contracts with these firms on the procurement of raw materials.

SPIEGEL: Don't you fear that this policy will have negative effects on foreign investments?

Papandreou: No, as soon as the foreigners have closely studied our program and see what we are doing, there will be no setbacks.

SPIEGEL: Your reforms will cost much money. Greece has always depended on economic aid. Do you have other pledges?

Papandreou: We expect France, Germany and the other countries which also granted the former government credits for settling the balance of payments to help us. In addition, I expect help from the Arabs and hope for investments of mutual interest.

SPIEGEL: You expect help from Bonn, the same people you once termed the "satraps of the Americans in Europe?"

Papandreou: For us to be a new socialist party in Greece it was indispensable to find our own identity. At present, our standpoints and orientations are being revised, and this clearly also refers to the German Social Democrats.

SPIEGEL: Does it mean that your relationship with the SPD has improved?

Papandreou: It is excellent. My trip to Germany this summer was quite productive. In addition to Willy Brandt, with whom I have always had very good relations, I had detailed talks with the federal chancellor. I am absolutely satisfied. I believe the German Social Democrats have understood the Greek problems and the role the PASOK intends to play.

SPIEGEL: And yet, Greece's alliance partners are concerned about your foreign policy. As recently as 2 weeks ago you said in a SPIEGEL interview that you wanted to let the people decide on whether the country should stay within the EC; you did not rule out Greece's withdrawal from NATO and the closing of U.S. bases.

Papandreou: Being a small country we do not seek confrontation with a superpower like the United States, nor do we by any means want to send the Greek people into adventures. Therefore, we will start negotiations on all points and we will show reason in all points. But we will defend our country's national interests.

SPIEGEL: In your election campaign you always talked about "change." What is really to change now?

Papandreou: Geographically, economically and culturally, our country belongs to Europe as well as to the Balkan and the Mediterranean regions. Our government will strive to make Greece's presence felt in all three regions.

SPIEGEL: Will this reorientation be at the expense of Greece's orientation toward Europe?

Papandreou: Our Europe policy concerns all the European countries. To us, Europe is one. Our policy has the vision of a general change which will lead to the creation of a European confederation -- a Europe which will include the countries of the West and the East. Naturally, this is a vision. But many European states are already developing initiatives which deviate more or less from the course of the political-military blocs.

SPIEGEL: Do you mean states or merely movements in these states which publicly advocate neutralism? Do you back this tendency?

Papandreou: Look, for us Europe can no longer be determined by the status of Yalta and Potsdam. The division of Europe in two camps contradicts the interests of the European nations. This is also the problem of divided Germany. How long can such a status survive in Europe? We don't believe in the blocs of cold war. We believe in a Europe which is dominated neither by the Soviet Union nor by the United States.

PAPANDREOU'S SON SEES WITHDRAWAL FROM NATO

NC241818 Paris AFP in English 1805 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Madrid, 24 Oct (AFP) -- Yeoryios Papandreou, son of socialist Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, reaffirmed today his party's decision to withdraw Greece from the Atlantic alliance and submit its membership in the European Economic Community to a referendum. Mr Papandreou made the statement in an address to the (29th) congress of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, which had invited him to speak. The congress ended hours ahead of schedule today with the re-election of most of the officers who will take the party into the next legislative elections, set for March 1983 or later.

The only substitution was a woman, deputy Carmen Carcia Bloise, [words indistinct] in the party heirarchy behind Secretary-General Felipe Gonzalez and under secretary Alfonso Guerra. Mr Mugica, who was responsible for military and defense affairs, retains his seat on the new 24-member Executive Committee.

PASOK OFFICIAL ON POLICY TOWARD NATO, U.S. BASES

PM270913 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 26 Oct-1 Nov 81 pp 6-7

['Ali Hamadah report: "Is the Socialists' Victory Sufficient for Athens To Withdraw From Europe? Greece: The French Way... Modified; PASOK Tells AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI: 'We Shall Upgrade the Liberation Organization's Diplomatic Representation'"]

[Excerpt] Athens -- The Repercussions

What will be the international repercussions of the Greek socialists' victory?

(Vasili Konstantinias), official in charge of foreign affairs in PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement], told AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI that Greece must withdraw from NATO's military wing but remain in its political wing, just as France has done, because the alliance has not defended Greece's eastern border and because it (particularly the Americans) played a basic role in the coup which brought the colonels to power in 1967.

Regarding the future of the U.S. bases, he said: "The U.S. forces have nothing to do with the Atlantic alliance.

We divide the subject into two parts:

"1 -- NATO bases will be closed and negotiations held on U.S. bases in order to reach agreement on a timetable for the final withdrawal and the closure of the four major bases. This depends on the international situation in the area and the U.S. preparations."

What about the Common Market?

The PASOK foreign affairs chief replied: "The situation is clear. We want to withdraw on the basis of a referendum that is to be held in this connection. However, President Karamanlis alone has the right to call such a referendum. Therefore, if we are compelled, we shall adopt a hardline stance and, if necessary, refuse to abide by decisions and refer to the market's court in Strasbourg."

Expressing his opinion on the Army's reaction to the socialists' attainment of power, he said: "There is no problem with the army so far, despite the fact that a number of officers do not share our view on withdrawal from the Atlantic alliance and the closure of the U.S. bases."

Does he expect a military coup? He replied: "No coup at the present time. The army is split, and for this reason there is no danger of a coup. Many in the army opposed the former rightist regime."

He described the relationship with the PLO as "very good; and we shall seek to upgrade the Palestinian representation from a mere information office to a diplomatic office and probably an embassy."

SECRETARIES GENERAL OF MINISTRIES ANNOUNCED

NC262134 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Following relevant proposals by the responsible ministers, Prime Minister Papandreou has decided on the appointment of secretaries general for the ministries. In this connection, Minister to the Prime Minister's Office Koutsoyiorgas has announced that following the ministers' and deputy ministers' assumption of their duties, the second step will have been taken concerning the selection and appointment of secretaries general, who will be the administrative superiors of the ministries, as government functionaries.

Specifically, the following have been appointed secretaries general of ministries:

Ministry of Coordination:	Panayiotis Roumeliotis, economist
Ministry of Interior:	Athanasios Siouras, director of the Athens Mayor's Office
Ministry of Industry:	Dhionisis Polikhronopoulos, electrical engineer, chairman of the Association of DEI [Public Power Corporation] Engineers
Ministry of Education:	Dhimitris Rokos, professor at Thessaloniki University, agriculturist, surveyor, vice chairman of the Greek Technical Chamber
Ministry of Agriculture:	Khristos Papathanasiou, economist
Ministry of Commerce:	Levteris Kiosklis, lawyer, former deputy
Ministry of Public Order:	Panayiotis Anagnostopoulos, retired officer
Ministry of Justice:	Yiorgos Asimakopoulos, lawyer
Ministry of Merchant Marine:	Theodhoros Kokinos, economist
Ministry of Public Works:	Kostas Yitonas, engineer, member of the administrative committee of the Greek Technical Chamber
Ministry of Communications:	Akhilleas Rousopoulos, engineer
Ministry of Town Planning, Housing and Environment:	Yiannis Kalandidhis, architectural engineer
Ministry of Social Services:	Yiannis Ioakim, doctor
Ministry of Culture and Sciences:	Mikhalis Dhoris, architectural engineer, chairman of the Association of Architects

Ministry of Labor:	Kostas Papanayiotou, lawyer, member of the administrative council of the Athens Lawyers' Association
Ministry of Northern Greece:	Merkourios Kiratsous, lawyer, former deputy
Secretary General for Athletic Affairs:	Kimonas Koulouris, economist

PRESENTATION OF 1982 STATE BUDGET DELAYED

NC262145 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Minister of Finance Dhrettakis announced today that the submission of the state budget for 1982 has been postponed until the first 3 months of next year. According to the constitution, the budget should be submitted to the Chamber before the end of November. The minister said that the postponement of the submission was decided in order to examine fiscal policy. The constitution allows the minister the right of postponement. In any case, Dhrettakis made it clear that he will not exhaust the 4-month extension envisaged by the constitution and that he will submit the budget to the Chamber before that.

TURKISH LEADERS SEND CONGRATULATORY CABLES

NC222120 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu today sent a congratulatory telegram to Prime Minister Papandreou. Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen also sent a congratulatory telegram to his Greek counterpart, Kharalambopoulos.

CPSU, GDR CONGRATULATE KKE ON ELECTION VICTORY

NC250717 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0500 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Athens Kaboshkin visited KKE Secretary General Florakis and expressed the congratulations of the CPSU Central Committee on the victory of the democratic forces in last Sunday's election.

Florakis was also visited by GDR Ambassador Kubbe who expressed the congratulations of GDR leader Honecker on the KKE successes in the parliamentary election.

AVEROF WILL NOT WITHDRAW FROM POLITICS

NC251830 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 25 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Mr Evangelos Averof does not intend to withdraw from politics or to suspend his political activities.

Averof stated this yesterday following reports that by doing so he would be expressing in a way his personal disagreement over policy matters of the New Democracy. Moreover, it was said that the reports on his withdrawal were supported by Mr Averof's absence from the conference of the New Democracy parliamentary group held the day before yesterday.

In his statement, Mr Averof said: "I did not, and I do not want to make any comment on the reasons for my absence from yesterday's meeting of the New Democracy parliamentary group.

"However, some circles have spread the rumor -- without even going to the trouble of asking me -- that I did not go to the meeting because of sickness or most probably because I am withdrawing from politics. Thus, I am compelled to state that if all these rumors are what some circles have been hoping for, they neither correspond to my intentions nor to the wishes -- I think -- of the vast majority of our supporters."

TURKMEN INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

NC270803 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 24 Oct 81 pp 1, 9

[Interview with Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen by CUMHURIYET correspondent Sedat Ergin in Ankara -- date not given]

[Text] Question: You have stated that recent developments have enhanced the importance of Turkey. Will you please expand on this? What developments are you referring to?

Answer: I was referring to developments particularly in the Middle East and in Europe. I have no doubt at all that in the light of all these developments Turkey's importance is better appreciated. This is what I wanted to say.

Question: Are you expressing this as your own observation?

Answer: Yes, I am.

Question: If we were to delve deeper into these developments, what are the effects of As-Sadat's death on the region? How will As-Sadat's death affect Turkey within the same framework?

Answer: Generally speaking, developments in Egypt constitute an important element in the evaluations being made on the subject of the Middle East. All these developments include the situation in Afghanistan and the Iraqi-Iranian conflict as well as happenings in Egypt and Lebanon. All this shows how sensitive a region the Middle East is. I wished to refer to developments in a general sense.

Question: What would you say if you were to dwell specifically on As-Sadat's death?

Answer: I believe it is still too early to reach a conclusion as to what changes As-Sadat's death will bring about. Naturally from our point of view the most important thing is that we would like to see a stable state in Egypt. As a matter of fact, our relations with Egypt demand that we express such wishes. What Egypt's attitude will be in the Middle East is a question everybody asks. But there again, we should not rush into an answer to this question either. I believe countries approaching this situation wisely are waiting for this attitude to mature.

Question: In what direction are Turkish-French relations moving? The attitude of the French Government following the raid on our Paris embassy caused cautious optimism. But from French Defense Minister Hernu's statement and what French Premier Mauroy said to the Turkish ambassador, relations appear to be plunging into uncertainty again. What are your views?

Answer: It is undeniable that there are some serious problems between Turkey and France. You have pointed to certain developments. I would like to dwell on one of them. The conversation the French premier had with our ambassador in Paris has been reported erroneously in the press. The French premier did not say such a thing. However, the news in the press created the impression that he spoke to our ambassador in those words.

Question: What words?

Answer: Words that indicated that France does not accept the Turkish thesis on the Armenians. According to reports we have received, the French premier did not say such a thing. But the report given to AFP later has created this impression.

Naturally, this is a serious matter. For this reason our relations are in great distress. We have made the necessary representations to the French Government for improvement of the situation. We have urged them to take serious measures, to punish the perpetrators of these attacks on our diplomats and to denounce these incidents openly without adding anything not connected with these denunciations. As you know, the statement issued by the French Government after the attack on our Paris consulate-general was not at all satisfactory. We have thus far exerted every possible effort toward furthering our relations with France in the way that befits two allied countries and a state within the EEC. From now on France will also have to exert similar efforts.

Question: The $700 million aid the United States is to extend to Turkey during fiscal year 1982 has been reduced to $450 million as a result of restrictions imposed by the Congress during a general foreign aid debate. What are the developments in this respect?

Answer: Unfortunately this is a negative development. The Congress failed to reach a decision on the amount of aid to be extended in 1982, so it was decided that the aid should be kept at the level of previous aid. However, this is not a final decision. The Reagan administration is making efforts to have this altered. We hope these efforts will produce positive results as soon as possible.

Question: Turkey seizes every opportunity to express its anxiety over the continuation of the arms race. This fact is accented in speeches. But in some of these speeches, it is stated that the Soviet Union is superior to the United States in arms. Isn't this a contrast in Turkish foreign policy?

Answer: No. No contrast is involved. We believe in the need for disarmament. It is impossible for us to support a development which would prejudice the East-West balance because we believe substantial disarmament is essential as an assurance for world peace, as it would also enable more resources to be channeled to development. The West has announced its readiness for talks. But in doing so, it has also stressed the need to go ahead with what is needed to maintain the military balance.

Question: Isn't the arms race being incited on grounds that what is being done is necessitated by the requirements of a military balance? Doesn't this lead to mutual escalation?

Answer: There can be no unbalanced disarmament. The aim of disarmament is to reduce the present balance of power to the minimum. For this purpose talks are held. But under the present conditions, whatever is necessary for this equilibrium should be done. The minimum equilibrium can only be achieved through mutual agreement.

Question: A short time ago Syria announced that it had extended its territorial waters to 35 miles. How have we received this? Are contacts being made with Syria in this respect?

Answer: No result can be obtained from unilaterally extending territorial waters. We are in touch with Syria.

Question: How do you view Bulgarian head of state Todor Zhivkov's call that the Balkans should be turned into a nuclear-free zone?

Answer: I do not think this is a new idea. I believe this should be evaluated within the framework of the East-West equilibrium. No separate status can be thought of in a region where there are both NATO and Warsaw Pact members.

ITALY ASKED TO INCREASE SECURITY FOR DIPLOMATS

TA261721 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The Italian Foreign Ministry protocol chief, Ambassador (Guigi), telephoned the Turkish ambassador in Rome, Ambassador Hamit Batu, this morning and conveyed his ministry's regrets over the shooting of the Turkish diplomat. Ambassador (Guigi) assured Ambassador Batu that the investigation into incident would be thorough.

Ambassador Batu has made a representation to the Italian Foreign Ministry. He called on the Italian Government to capture the attackers as soon as possible and to increase security measures around Turkish diplomats and officials in Italy.

The Italian ambassador in Ankara, Bartolomeo Attolico, visited Foreign Ministry Secretary General Kamuran Gurun this afternoon and expressed the Italian Government's regrets over the attack against Gokberk Ergenekon. According to a statement by the Foreign Ministry information directorate general, Ambassador Bartolomeo expressed the Italian Government's determination to fight terrorism. He said all means were being resorted to in order to capture the person who had shot Gokberk.

COMMERCE MINISTER CONCLUDES CONTACTS IN IRAQ

TA222101 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk, who is on an official visit in Iraq, has concluded his contacts. Canturk today met with the ministers of communications and transport, public works and housing and irrigation. A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry information directorate general says the development of economic and commercial relations between the two countries was discussed at the meetings. Canturk and the delegation accompanying him will return to Turkey tomorrow.

Returns 23 Oct

TA231656 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1650 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 23 Oct (AA) -- Minister of Commerce Kemal Canturk returned here today from Baghdad where he conferred with Iraq's minister of trade on expanding trade relations between the two countries.

BAYULKEN RETURNS FROM GLENEAGLES NATO MEETING

TA231728 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken returned home today after participating in the NATO Nuclear Planning Group's ministerial meeting in Scotland. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Bayulken said issues concerning nuclear arms and arms limitation were discussed during the meeting. He added that the nuclear power of NATO and the Warsaw Pact were taken up in this connection. NATO, Bayulken said, is continuing to pursue a policy of having a deterrent force at hand. He added: We also believe the existence of such a deterrent force and its credibility are necessary. Bayulken said that during the talks he met with the defense ministers of the United States, the FRG, Britain, Norway, Belgium and Italy for talks on Turkey's defense needs.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT FREEZES LOANS OVER PARTY BAN

TA240741 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] The European Parliament budget committee has frozen loans to be extended to Turkey. European economic circles have reacted against the abolishment of political parties by the military regime in Turkey. Following the decision made the European Parliament economic cooperation committee, the budget committee has also decided to freeze the loans envisaged for Turkey during the coming period.

A motion submitted by parliamentarian (Dunkirt) was adopted unanimously. The reasons expressed for freezing the loans to Turkey are the abolishment of political parties in Turkey and the fact that promises to restore true democracy have not been fulfilled. Meanwhile, the suspension of Turkey's membership in the European Parliament and the Council of Europe will be included on the agenda of the general council meetings of these establishments to be held in January.

TURKISH CYPRIOT DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA222041 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] A six-man delegation from the parliament of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus has arrived in Turkey to observe the first meeting of the Consultative Assembly to be held tomorrow. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, the head of the delegation and president of the Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly, Nejat Konuk, said they will also hold talks on various problems of the federated state.

PAPER CALLS FOR PATIENCE ON CYPRUS ISSUE

NC270825 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 24 Oct 81 p 1

["Today" column by Mehmet Barlas: "Patience and Cyprus"]

[Excerpts] A German adage says "patience is a bitter plant, but its fruit is very sweet." When we apply this to politics, we may say "politics is a marathon, not a speed race." Because many tests requiring patience have accumulated for Turkey, we believe we have to bend on this point once again. Every step we take, both in our internal as well as in our external policies, has to be based on patience.

For instance, we naturally have no cause to rejoice over the fact that Papandreou, who made such statements and whose election manifesto contains such anti-Turkey views, is now in power in Greece. However, we should not allow ourselves to be carried away by anger and hasty reaction. There is a Cyprus issue at stake. The United Nations as well as all the parties and institutions concerned have a duty to resolve this issue through intercommunal negotiations. This issue will be resolved by the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities, which will have to seek ways and means of establishing "an independent state based on the principle of bicommunality."

We are prepared to be patient, as we were in the past, while this search lasts. We observed in the past that the side that lost patience in Cyprus always lost. Had brigand Sampson not carried out a coup in 1974 on orders from Athens, Cyprus would still have its old status now. But what is done is done. The lives and properties of 150,000 Turkish Cypriots are secure. Now is the time to place this security under an international legal status.

What happens if, wrongly encouraged by Papandreou's attitude, the Greek Cypriot community attempts to pull the "intercommunal talks" off their present basis?

Let us state categorically: It is impossible for the Turkish Cypriot community to accept the conversion of Cyprus into a Palestine. The solution which has to be found lies in the agreement of both communities possessing their own territory. Neither the municipal nor the general elections in Greece can alter this reality.

Effect of PASOK Victory

NC260742 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 21 Oct 81 pp 1, 13

[Ziya Akcapar report]

[Text] Lefkosa [Nicosia] (HURRIYET) -- Following the announcement that Kiprianou would meet Greece's new leader, Andreas Papandreou, on Friday, the Greek Cypriot Council of Ministers met and discussed the Waldheim formula which aims at finding a peaceful solution to the Cyprus dispute. It is reported that the Greek Cypriot Council of Ministers expressed disapproval of this formula and that, despite Foreign Minister Rolandhis' opposition, it has decided to adopt Papandreou's views on Cyprus as "national policy."

Papandreou, on the other hand, has sent Greek Cypriot leaders a message telling them that he would not accept any form of settlement which would originate from the United States through Waldheim's mediation and which would envisage the division of sovereignty in Cyprus.

Following the abandonment of the official Greek policy line after Papandreou's election victory, the UN Secretariat has adopted a strange attitude. It is now trying to water down its views on such matters as a presidential system based on rotation, federal council and federal courts, which had been accepted by the Turkish Cypriot side, in order to make them acceptable to the Greek Cypriot side.

This new approach, which is based on the assumption the Turkish Cypriot side can make further concessions to please Kiprianou and Papandreou and that the Turkish side is docile, is being watched with resentment by the TFSC leaders.

On the other hand, Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou is leaving for Athens tomorrow to attend his historic meeting with Papandreou on Friday -- a meeting which is bound to usher in a new era in Cyprus.

TCP MESSAGE TO GREEK COMMUNISTS ON ELECTIONS

TA240743 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Message by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen to Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece]

[Text] Dear comrades: On behalf of the Turkish communists and the working class, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee sincerely congratulates the brotherly Communist Party of Greece [KKE] on its success in the recent parliamentary elections and extends its revolutionary struggle greetings. The results of the recent parliamentary elections in Greece are the success of the struggle being waged for many years by the Greek people for national independence, democracy and a better living.

Through its determined activities and unyielding policy, the KKE has greatly contributed to this success. It has increased its influence on the masses and the respect of the masses, forever pursuing the principles of proletarian internationalism. We Turkish communists are very proud of this fact. The TCP and the KKE are linked with ever-increasing ties based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We wish you many more successes in our joint struggle for peace and socialism.

With our communist greetings. [signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General I. Bilen, 22 October 1981.

SENIOR FOREIGN MILITARY OFFICERS VISITING COUNTRY

Pakistani General

TA221657 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] The deputy commander of the Pakistani ground forces, Gen (Saud Khan), is continuing his contacts in Ankara. He visited the ground forces headquarters today. General (Saud Khan), who was received in a military ceremony there, later met with the ground forces commander, Gen Nurettin Ersin. He also called on air force commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya and naval forces commander Adm Nejat Tumer. The visiting general will leave Turkey on 24 October.

Malaysian Commander

TA261630 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 26 Oct (AA) -- Malaysian ground forces commander, Gen Tan Sri Dato Zain Hashem, arrived in Ankara today for a week-long official visit at the invitation of his Turkish counterpart, Gen Nurettin Ersin. During his stay in Ankara, the Malaysian commander will be received by head of state Gen Kenan Evren and attend ceremonies on 29 October (58th anniversary of the Turkish Republic).

MILITARY COMMAND BANS PUBLICATION OF TERCUMAN

TA261515 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1510 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Istanbul, 26 Oct (AA) -- The 1st Army and Martial Law Command has banned the publication and distribution of the daily TERCUMAN as of tomorrow. It has been learned that the decision was made following an article which appeared in the paper.

NATIONWIDE AIR DEFENSE EXERCISES 'SUCCESSFUL'

TA261810 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Air defense exercises were held throughout the country today, including the international waters and airspace of the Black Sea, the Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean. The annual air defense exercises were held jointly with air observation exercises this year. According to the General Staff secretariat general, the air defense exercises were codenamed "Populist Ataturk" and the air observation and warning exercises "The Country Is United" from Ataturk's slogans.

Air force aircraft, radar units, missiles and antiaircraft weapons, navy ships and units from the ground and gendarmerie forces and the Interior Ministry were used in the exercises. The exercises tested the cooperation, coordination and reactions among the air defense weapons systems as well as air observation and reporting systems. It was announced that the exercises were successful.

OZAL NOTES FAVORABLE 1981 EXPORT FIGURES

TA241705 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said that exports during the first 9 months of this year are equal to the total exports of last year. In a speech at the foundation ceremony of the organized industrial zone in Ankara's Sincan quarter, Ozal noted that the exports during September increased by 70 percent compared to the same period last year. He announced that total exports for 1981 are expected to reach a figure between $4.2 billion and $4.5 billion.

Explaining that the small- and medium-sized industries play an important role in the development of the country, Ozal noted that the organized industrial zones cannot constitute places of settlement for big industry.

CONSTRUCTION OF ATATURK DAM BEGINS IN URFA

TA211134 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The construction of the Ataturk Dam, which will be the largest in Turkey, has been started by head of state Gen Kenan Evren. Speaking at a ceremony marking the beginning of the dam's construction, which will generate 8.1 billion kwh of electricity annually and irrigate a region of 7.3 million dunams, General Evren said it has become necessary to build nuclear power stations in Turkey.

General Evren, who has been touring southeastern Anatolia for the last 2 days, left Diyarbakir this morning for the construction site near Urfa's Bozova district. Speaking at a ceremony at the site, the state hydraulic affairs director, Sabahattin Sayin, gave technical information on the Ataturk Dam. According to Sayin, the dam, which will be the world's third largest and the biggest in Turkey from the viewpoint of volume, will be used for generating electricity and for irrigation. When the 180-meter-high dam becomes operational, some 7.3 million dunams in the plains of Haran, Ceylanpinar, Hilvan and Bozova will be irrigated. Some 8.1 billion kwh of electricity will be generated annually by the dam.

Also speaking at the ceremony, Energy and National Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol said the southeastern Anatolia project, of which the Ataturk Dam is a part, will change the structure of Turkey. Bingol added that with the realization of this project some 18 million dunams will be irrigated. He noted that the southeastern Anatolia project will also provide work for some 3 million people. Pointing out that with this project a total of 22 billion kwh of energy will be generated, Bingol said this amount is equal to the amount of energy generated in Turkey in 1980. He concluded by saying that known energy sources in Turkey will not be sufficient to supply Turkey's energy needs in the year 2000 and that therefore it is necessary to build nuclear power stations.

General Evren recalled that one of the world's major dams is now being constructed through the efforts of Turkish contractors, engineers and workers and added that the Turkish nation is proud of this fact. Evren requested that the dam be concluded on time as befits the name of Ataturk. Noting that it is necessary to build nuclear power stations if Turkey is not to suffer from an energy shortage in the future, Evren added that citizens should disregard those opposed to nuclear power stations. Evren said: Even if we start preparations for nuclear power stations now, we will not complete them until 2000.

General Evren expressed his thanks to those who prepared the Ataturk Dam project and to those working at the site and hoped that the dam will be valuable to the region's people. The construction of the dam was started later by Evren. Evren, the military commanders, the prime minister and some ministers later inspected the Urfa irrigation tunnel, which is under construction.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTS IRMAK SPEAKER

TA271335 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1330 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 27 Oct (AA) -- Sadi Irmak is elected as the speaker of the Consultative Assembly today, receiving 67 votes of the 158 cast in the second tour. Irmak, an old politician, one time served as the prime minister and is the oldest member of the assembly.

BRIEFS

CIGARETTES TO YUGOSLAVIA -- Turkey will export to Yugoslavia some 10,000 kg of Samsun brand cigarettes. It is planned to export cigarettes to various countries. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Oct 81 TA]

AUSTRIA

MILITARY VEHICLE PLANT TO BE BUILT FOR NIGERIA

AU271013 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 25 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] Lagos -- Nigeria has offered the Steyr-Daimler-Puch automotive company a $60 million contract for an assembling plant for Austrian armored personnel carriers in Nigeria. According to a statement released by the Nigerian Defense Ministry on Saturday, this contract is part of a large-scale "modernization plan for the Nigerian armed forces."

The contract with Steyr-Daimler-Puch envisages the building of an assembling plant in Nigeria to be completed by 1983. This plant is to turn out 200 armored personnel carriers and 500 jeeps annually.

However, it is also conceivable that the Steyr-Daimler-Puch managers are in this way seeking to transfer part of the Austrian armament production to a foreign country to facilitate arms deals with third countries.

BRIEFS

BLOC REFUGEES -- According to an Interior Ministry spokesman, 21,957 persons requested political asylum in Austria in the period 1 January to 30 September 1981, more than twice as many as during the whole of 1980. On 1 October, 19,847 asylum seekers were registered at the Interior Ministry, including 15,442 Poles. Since the refugee camps are completely overcrowded, 14,941 asylum seekers had to be accomodated in small hotels. Austria expects to spend about 500 million schillings this year for refugee care as against 175 million schillings in 1980. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 Oct 81 p 2 AU]

HEROIN DEALERS -- On 14 October detectives of the narcotics department arrested at Schwechat Airport 34-year-old Egyptian engineer (Ahmed Batavy Dowes) who carried on his person 100 grams of pure heroin. A second Egyptian, 35-year-old (Goma Muhammad Ahmed Talkhan), was arrested in (Dowes') Vienna hotel room while portioning heroin. (Dowes) lives in Sofia, (Talkhan) in Bucharest. [Vienna KURIER in German 17 Oct 81 p 21 AU]

SPAIN

PSOE CONGRESS REELECTS FELIPE GONZALEZ AS LEADER.

LD242222 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE] 29th congress ended just over an hour ago with the reelection of Felipe Gonzalez as secretary general. There are hardly any changes in the new executive. The most important posts are occupied by the following people: Ramon Rubial, president; Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general; Alfonso Guerra, deputy secretary general; Carmen Garcia Bloise [secretary for] organization; Emilio Alonso [secretary for] administration; Joaquin Almunia [secretary for] studies; Cirizco De Vicente, [secretary for] social policy; Jose Maria Marevall, [secretary for] culture; Guillermo Galeota, [secretary for] press and propaganda.

BRIEFS

BASQUE TERRORISTS -- Spain's anti-terrorist command announced today that it has smashed two support groups of the Basque separatist organization ETA-military following a round-up in the Basque country and Madrid last week. The command said an "information commando" and a "support group" had been broken up and eight presumed ETA-military activists were arrested in Escoriaza and Arechava Leta,two towns in the province of Guipuzcoa, bordering France. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 2015 GMT 25 Oct 81 NC]

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NETHERLANDS

PVDA CHAIRMAN DEFENDS GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWAL

PM261655 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 23 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpts] The Hague -- "It was right that our ministers had the political courage to say 'no' to a proposal which did insufficient justice to the policy foundations contained in the government accord." With this statement Labor Party [PVDA] Chairman Max Van der Berg set the tone for the PVDA congress which began in The Hague on Thursday [22 October] and will end on Saturday [24 October] with a speech by outgoing Social Affairs and Employment Minister den Uyl.

In his opening speech Max Van der Berg put much emphasis on the problem of nuclear arms: "The 1979 dual decision comprised on the one hand a decision for negotiations, of which we are in favor, and on the other a decision for rearmament, which we oppose. We are not only opposed to this for The Netherlands' sake. Our opposition covers 572 missiles in the whole of Europe. We will soon be demonstrating against them. I hope that [Defense Minister] Van Mierlo will get it into his head that an outgoing minister may perhaps think that he speaks for a majority in parliament... But he can never assume responsibility for the rearmament section of the NATO 1979 decision in the name of an outgoing cabinet, in which the PVDA sits, without there being even stronger opposition to the foundations of that decision and even more to its consequences -- namely the continued arms race."

The split in the cabinet did not arise over the issue of security policy, but in the field of social and economic policy. Van der Berg called for the preservation of the government accord, in the sense that policies to reduce the budget shortfall and to stabilize the tax burden should be allowed to remain, while a recognizable employment policy should come from the informateurs' cabinet patching attempt. In this context he left no doubts about his defense of Den Uyl's position. "I say this in all clarity. The attacks on Den Uyl's policy are directed against the man who is probably the clearest exponent of the policies for which the PVDA stands and are in fact directed at our desire to make the economy governable, in opposition to all the consolidated positions of power."

COMMON OUTLOOK OF SCANDILUX SOCIAL DEMOCRATS NOTED

PM271729 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 20 Oct 81 p 9

[Text] The Hague -- The West German SPD is inclining toward a postponement of the decision to deploy the new medium-range nuclear missiles on West German soil. This became apparent yesterday at a meeting of "Scandilux," a group of social democratic parties from the smaller European NATO nations. The SPD and the British Labor Party were present as observers.

A striking feature of the 2-day meeting of social democrats from Norway, Denmark and the Benelux countries was that all the participants and observers had a positive attitude toward the demonstrations against nuclear arms modernization which will be held in the coming months in various countries. The recent peace demonstration seemed to have made an impression.

The Scandilux countries are opposed to the denunciation of the peace movement in West Europe and no longer assume that it principally only contains "pacifists and neutralists." They will no longer oppose demonstrations against the modernization and deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe.

So far Scandilux has met five times to try to integrate national viewpoints with regard to peace and security as well as possible into a common approach by the smaller West European nations to the problems of East-West security. The social democrats from the NATO nations are agreed that efforts must be made to realize the so-called zero option in which the modernization of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe on both sides of the Iron Curtain would be avoided.

In this connection the West German SPD plays a key role. The SPD cannot be a member of Scandilux, but as West Germany's governing party it has an influence on the policy objectives of West European socialist parties. At present the SPD not only seems to be inclining toward the zero option as far as the cruise and Pershing II missiles are concerned but is also willing to play a supporting role in the demonstrations against nuclear arms modernization in West Europe to be held soon in Belgium and the Netherlands.

In addition the SPD also seems to be taking as its point of departure that in the NATO dual decision of December 1979 (agreements on the production and deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles and on negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States about these "Eurostrategic" arms) too much emphasis is placed on the importance of cruise missiles. In the SPD's view too little has come of the decision about negotiations as yet.

The result of this assessment is that it may be expected that the SPD congress in April next year will decide to postpone until 1983 the decision whether the FRG will or will not agree to the deployment of modernized medium-range nuclear weapons system which could reach targets in the Soviet Union itself.

DE VOLKSKRANT: U.S. GUARANTEE 'NOT WORTH A CENT'

PM271641 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 22 Oct 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Way of Thinking"]

[Text] It was France's President de Gaulle who once doubted whether the U.S. President would risk a Russian nuclear attack on the United States -- cost: 100 million dead -- in defense of West Europe. With his statement that in a limited nuclear war the United States and the Soviet Union could keep out of harm's way Reagan was on the verge of saying that De Gaulle was completely right. In other words -- the U.S. guarantee for West European security would not be worth a cent.

Reagan has hastened to make good his blunder by once again confirming U.S. support for West Europe. But it is questionable whether he has limited the damage by doing so. The U.S. President is the man -- and it is he alone -- who has the last word on whether in the event of war nuclear arms will be used by the West. In such a case men with as careless a way of thinking as President Reagan has demonstrated would be a catastrophe. At any rate Reagan has made De Gaulle's doubts considerably more realistic. At the same time he has posed unnecessary problems for an alliance which is already having trouble preserving its cohesion.

A small glimmer of light is that the NATO defense ministers have shown a certain moderation in their final communique at Gleneagles. The mandate from NATO with which the Americans will begin negotiations on the so-called Eurostrategic nuclear arms with the Soviet Union 30 November now has the objective of limiting this type of weapon to "the lowest possible level." Even the so-called zero option -- halting the buildup of medium-range nuclear weapons in East and West -- has been included in the NATO communique as an ideal. Certainly, one or two things have been included in the communique to take the wind out of the sails of the domestic opposition in various NATO countries. But the thought also seems to be surfacing that busily rearming away is not the right solution to giving Europe greater security and stability. At least the tone of the NATO communique is a counterbalance to Reagan's rearmament thinking.

APEL 'CONVINCED' PEACE MOVEMENT HELPED BY USSR

LD271952 Hamburg DPA in German 1822 GMT 27 Oct 81

["Text" of reply by Defense Minister Hans Apel to a question from "a general": "Is the peace movement controlled from Moscow?" Issued by the Federal Defense Ministry on 27 October]

[Text] Bonn, 27 Oct (DPA) -- "I am convinced that the political information structure, and also the organizational infrastructure, receive funds from Moscow. I am also convinced that in the Kremlin they are following this with a certain amount of satisfaction. But the success of this operation has not been made in Moscow. The fact that 250,000 people suddenly gather has nothing to do with Moscow, and the Muscovites must be told that they -- the people -- are just as much opposed to the Soviet arms buildup as to a possible deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles... [DPA ellipsis]

I have the impression that here it is a matter of a diffuse longing for peace, and also a sort of young people's urge for action... [DPA ellipsis] Moscow has a hand in it, but the problem for our society is not Moscow, but probably the inability of older and younger people to have a dialogue."

Dialogue With Youth

LD271640 Hamburg DPA in German 1450 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Ingolstadt, 27 Oct (DPA) -- Speaking at the 25th Bundeswehr commanding officers' meeting in Ingolstadt today, Apel called on the Bundeswehr commanding officers to display commitment and join in the peace debate of young people. The problems of young people and their concern for the future have to be taken most seriously. The current debate could determine future events in the Federal Republic. "The Muscovites are doing a great deal to contribute to the demonstrations in the various West European capitals being held simultaneously and with the same theme." Young people are showing a new awareness of life, the Bundeswehr generals must engage in a "fundamental debate" with young people which should not concentrate solely on military aspects.

Apel emphatically opposed a "verbal radicalism" toward Washington. The minister made it clear that the Bundeswehr could not be involved in further economy measures. "We have reached the end of our possibilities. An extension of military service -- there is talk of extending it from 15 to 18 months -- would not be decided in the current legislative term. [passage omitted]

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON BONN BUDGET TALKS

DW280957 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Reporter Rommerskirchen interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher: date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] The FDP seems more or less content with yesterday's budget decisions. Does that mark the change you mentioned last summer, or will even more have to happen?

[Answer] We are right in the middle of the change, that is, of adapting to an altered framework within which we must ensure our economy's ability to compete. It was, therefore, important for us that neither assuming more net credits nor a tax increase were planned.

[Question] You wanted to save more money, but of the approximately DM8 billion discussed yesterday, just DM1 billion would be the result of real savings. Will that suffice, or will other budget areas be burdened with the saving problems?

[Answer] Significant additional savings have been achieved. I believe that this further strengthened the consolidation effect.

[Question] Do you think that the entire package will be adopted by the Bundesrat? You talked this morning with Mr Kohl, and the land premiers will meet tomorrow.

[Answer] I am convinced that the Bundesrat will come up with other ideas which we will have to face. We have a common responsibility -- the government coalition has a majority in the Bundestag and the CDU/CSU in the Bundesrat.

SCHMIDT, LAZAR HOLD TALKS, PLEDGE COOPERATION

LD271642 Hamburg DPA in German 1556 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 27 Oct (DPA) -- Following a 2-hour exchange of political views, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar jointly supported detente policy and confidence-building between East and West in Bonn today.

In the talk, which was held at the start of a 2-day visit to Germany by Lazar and in which Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress also took part, economic developments in Europe and bilateral relations between the two countries were discussed, in addition to East-West relations. A government spokesman described Lazar's visit as part of the necessary dialogue between East and West. Schmidt and Lazar welcomed the intensification of contacts between the great powers and also Leonid Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to Bonn. They approved the stabilization of the military balance at the lowest possible level. In this connection, the chancellor explained the German idea of a zero option, in which the deployment of new missiles would be superfluous. They both emphasized economic cooperation as an important factor in detente. Lazar and Schmidt stressed their belief that the satisfactory development of German-Hungarian relations would continue.

The Chancellor has invited his Hungarian guest to a festive dinner in a Bad Godesberg hotel this evening. After talks between Lazar and German industrialists and politicians in the Ruhr and in Bonn tomorrow, the visit will end on Thursday with a joint press conference in the federal chancellor's office.

PAPER APPROVES EXTENSION OF ARMY SERVICE TIME

DW281017 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 28 Oct 81 p 12

[Commentary signed Ein.: "Longer Service Time"]

[Text] The defense minister repeated what the inspector general had discussed the day before: extension of service time will be necessary. There will be problems in the middle of this decade when the generation from the time of low birth rates reaches draft age. Almost 50 percent of our 500,000 soldiers is made up of conscripts. Beginning in 1985 only an extension of military service time will make it possible to keep the brigades ready for action and at combat strength. Since the possible extension of service time calls for organizational and psychological preparations, it is a good thing that the minister has raised the issue now. His suggestion is a rejection regarding the so-called creation of Bundeswehr cadres. Some politicians have been peddling this idea, thus irritating the allies. Apel probably also approached the parties protectively. The danger exists that the possible extension of service time could become a subject of future elections campaigns. The matter should therefore be handled resolutely.

PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS SERVE MOSCOW'S INTERESTS

DW261327 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 26 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Let us look at the so-called peace movement in West Europe from the angle of Soviet interests for a change. So far the wave could not have taken a more favorable course as far as Moscow is concerned. It is bound to be important to the Politburo for these actions to become a permanent movement. This seems to be coming true: After the Bonn rally on 10 October, there were similar rallies in London, Paris, Brussels and Rome over the weekend.

As far as the Soviet leaders are concerned, any capital in West Europe is welcome as a site for a peace rally, but they like some of them particularly. What is probably least important to them at the moment is the demonstration in Paris because there are no plans to deploy U.S. missiles in France. More can be gained in London because Great Britain plans to allow the stationing of cruise missiles. Belgium and The Netherlands, in turn, might seem to the Soviet Union as though they have been removed from the counterarmament front already. But this is not yet definite. Besides, from these two countries it is quite possible to exert some influence on the Federal Republic where the struggle over balance and security in Europe will be decided. Yet Bonn has tied acceptance of U.S. medium-range missiles to the condition that the FRG is not the only country on the cotinent where they will be deployed. Rome intends to join Bonn. If Moscow succeeds in foiling this, Western counterarming is finished. This is why the "peace manifestations" in Rome carries special weight for the Soviet Union.

The respective communist parties insure that the "peace movement" remains properly oriented. In Paris, communists were the organizers -- in Moscow's eyes perhaps a bit too conspicuously. In Rome it was the PCI which played the decisive role. The PCI is more distant from Moscow than the PCF, but in the East-West conflict it still often helps the Soviet Union. Thus, seen from the Soviet viewpoint, everything went well over this demonstration weekend. Many people around here are millified by the fact that the demonstrations in Paris and Rome were directed against Soviet missiles as well. But this does not cost Moscow a single political kopeck. This does not impress the Soviet leaders, and even suits them because this conveys the impression of impartiality toward East and West to naive people, whom the "peace movement" is attracting like a magnet.

PRESS COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN DEFENSE, REAGAN REMARK

Former NATO Commander Defends

DW211427 Bonn DIE WELT in German 21 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by retired Gen Gerd Schmueckle, former deputy NATO commander in chief of Europe: "America's Risk for Europe"]

[Text] Henry Kissinger told me once in Brussels that some Europeans believe that if there were a war, the Americans and the Russians should fight each other with nuclear weapons over the heads of the Europeans so as not to disturb the Europeans in their daily business. Those fostering such illusions will be certainly disappointed by the statements by President Reagan. The geostrategic location of Europe is not as good as that of America. In this respect it was helpful that President Reagan reminded the Europeans that peace cannot be produced or preserved without risk and defense preparedness.

Asked whether there could be a limited exchange of nuclear strikes between America and the Soviet Union, or whether escalation would set in automatically, Reagan honestly said that he did not know. The President is right: No person in the world can know that. In a war almost everything is uncertain. The unpredictability of response, therefore, is an essential element of NATO strategy. Which NATO arms will be used and when depends on the attacker, his aims, his successes or setbacks and on other things.

Should the Soviets attack the West -- I do not reckon with this though -- West Europe would initially be more endangered than America for geostrategic reasons. Yet the Americans have accepted a high risk for West Europe since the end of World War II, naturally not out of magnanimity, but due to national interests, a whole army was stationed in Europe.

But nevertheless the Europeans were always worried whether the Americans would be prepared to really take this high risk in an emergency -- thus the development of the French and the continuation of the British nuclear forces; thus also the creation of a NATO nuclear planning group where the Europeans work out nuclear policy together with the Americans.

Regarding the statement by President Reagan that he could visualize the use of tactical weapons against troops in the field without either of the two superpowers having to push the button for a great exchange of strikes, he just described the commonly agreed strategy. NATO has an "adequate response" strategy, with which every attack is to be stopped with as little territory gain as possible and on as low an arms level as possible. The attacker is supposed to realize that the further he advances, the higher a risk he will run regarding the use of Western arms.

Seen that way, an attack can be stopped locally, regionally or on a European level. That is all the President said. It is naturally possible for tactical arms to be used only in the battlefield area. But the main aim of such action is to make the attacker see political reason. Anyone who considers this to be American detachment from Europe, misunderstands the aim and purpose of NATO strategy, and does not know about NATO mechanisms.

Today the Soviets have torn a hole in our Western deterrence system with their Euro-strategic arms. What Reagan said about this is also established NATO policy. With the help of the West Europeans, some sort of stalemate situation is to be created as in the global field -- not to wage war, but to prevent war. Even if a potential adversary considered a first strike against West Europe, he cannot afford doing it, according to Reagan, because he feels threatened by U.S. intercontinental arms.

Anyone insinuating evil intentions to the Americans -- and there are lots of such people in the Federal Republic -- has a different argument. He says that the purpose of counter-armament weapons being brought to West Europe would not be to complete Western deterrence or even to limit a possible conflict, but to intentionally wage war only in Europe. That is an insinuation which has nothing to do with NATO considerations.

Eurostrategic nuclear programs rather remain linked to parts of American global nuclear programs, this is demonstrated by the fact that Western counterarmament will remain quantitatively below the number of Soviet Euro-strategic arms. NATO planners never intended to set up an independent Euro-strategic nuclear potential which could really create the impression of detachment.

Finally, President Reagan said that Soviet handbooks indicate that the Soviets believe they could win a nuclear war. That is correct. It is also correct that the Warsaw Pact generals and admirals think like that and include it in their instructions.

Personally I am under the impression, however, that Soviet politicians are thinking increasingly less in such a way. They understand the strategy of NATO. It cannot be ruled out, therefore, that there will be some rapprochement between the strategies of both alliances, first in the heads of Soviet politicians and then in those of the Soviet military. If that opinion is valid, an important prerequisite would have been met between both alliances.

'Limited' Nuclear War Criticized

DW231105 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 23 Oct 81 p 1

[Adelbert Weinstein editorial: "The Myth of Limited War"]

[Text] It is difficult to interpret nuclear strategy. The American President commented off the cuff on basic problems of nuclear warfare. His formulations indicated his being a layman. They led to misinterpretations. One may be unhappy about Reagan's loud thinking. But in order to be fair, one must say that he is in good company. He is in a similar position as millions of his fellow American citizens and many Europeans and Asians. He does not know much about the military use of the atom.

It could not be different because the thing called nuclear strategy has been a secret science for generations. It is being pursued by a few dozen analysts, military experts, philosophers and journalists. They have developed formulas, discussed theories and established terms which do not mean much to a layman. The nuclear discussion was publicly conducted in the West. It brought spiritual weight to bear on the strategic thinking of Soviet experts. But it did not involve the masses. Neither our politicians -- with a few exceptions -- nor the wide group of intellectuals, let alone the workers, can imagine how complicated the pattern is with which the experts want to prevent nuclear war.

Nuclear strategy is the sum of many political, diplomatic, technical, psychological and material elements which are, intellectually condensed, supposed to preserve a non-war situation. If there is talk of nuclear strategy, however, most compatriots visualize an apocalypse. They do not realize that all armament efforts are aimed only at the goal of offsetting man's ability of total destruction. Ignorance of strategic matters in a nuclear age is one of the negative forces making hundreds of thousands join so-called peace demonstrations.

Whether Reagan has been intentionally misunderstood or whether his unclear considerations had to lead to misunderstandings -- it does not change the fact that many Europeans now believe that America does not want to share the nuclear risk with us. The old suspicion has come up again that both atomic giants want to spare their territories in a coming war. The key word is: limited war.

The discussion about a limited war was begun in 1956. Henry Kissinger is the inventor of the strategic idea. In an exciting political game of thoughts he was looking at that time for a way out from the strategic concept of "everything or nothing." He considered the following: The extraordinary destructive strength of the atom has marked the end of classic warfare. One needs the nuclear explosive strength in the military arsenal. These arms were in existence. But they were mainly to be used as a means of threat. Since the other nuclear giant was also in possession of the destructive weapon covering a whole area, the mutual possibility to use these weapons was small. Only if national existence was called in question, an American president would use the nuclear weapon. It is, therefore, a question what "significance" Europe has from an American point of view. Kissinger considered it as difficult to say at that time whether an American chief of state would give Europe a similar rating as America.

As regards the problem of whether deterrence was divisible, he found that in view of the many American nuclear arms deployed in Europe, a great war should be limited regionally with regard to the effect of nuclear arms. Kissinger had the daring idea that nuclear war in Europe would not be as destructive as was generally assumed. He developed an idea which has been long ago susperseded technologically and tactically: According to this idea, concentrations of enemy troops could be destroyed with a few nuclear arms. He believed that an enemy would spare cities and settlements. The aim of all wars was always the destruction of enemy troops.

These technical-tactical ideas were strange. But they led Kissinger to the conclusion that the threat of a limited nuclear war in Europe would be a completion of the "everything or nothing" strategy. If regional nuclear war would be planned to take place in military practice prior to total destruction, it ought to increase deterrence.

Kissinger has not said that for a long time. But the myth of a limited nuclear war has not died. Some of his considerations have entered the Atlantic concept of so-called flexible response. But official NATO doctrine does not contain the term of a nuclear war limited to Europe. The basic Atlantic idea is that World War III would be indivisible. The nuclear risk exists for America as well as for Europe. The Soviets think along similar lines. And that maintains the balance of horror.

The balance of horror calls for particular firmness. Every side must be convinced that the other side would use nuclear arms if it came to a test. Thus psychostrategy has become the main element of nuclear strategy. The Russians exploit this fact masterfully.

DER SPIEGEL Critical of Weinberger

DW261507 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 26 Oct 81 p 22

[Rudolf Augstein article: "Reagan, Weinberger, Haig"]

[Text] President Reagan said 18 weeks ago that he could hardly imagine that nuclear war could be limited. This is and remains a sensible assumption.

Just 10 days ago, the same President said in an offhand way that he could imagine war with conventional weapons which would be ended with a nuclear weapon strike. This is approximately what he said because he did not express himself precisely.

Reagan was officially accused of making "misleading statements" by the FRG chancellor and of having "little knowledge" by military expert Adelbert Weinstein in the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE.

The military knowledge of Ronald Reagan and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger may indeed be small. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, formerly NATO supreme commander, is the real expert. At one time he loudly declared that NATO's so-called "dual decision" was nothing more than a "political gesture." All very professional. This much is evident: A "political gesture" does not spell protection in our case but rather jeopardy, at least potentially.

It could well be that the layman's commonsense of the President will protect us better than all the Pershing-II and cruise missiles together. After all, in both instances he did not say anything foolish, even if the two views are incompatible.

What he said first was what any reasonable person -- knowledgeable or not -- also thinks and what an expert like Christoph Bertram in London strictly contends. What he subsequently did, albeit in highly expurgated form, was recite the official doctrine of NATO and thus unintentionally uncover a vital lie of NATO.

After all, since the invention of the hydrogen bomb, deterrence can be effective only if both sides necessarily risk annihilation.

This is ugly, to be sure, but it is true.

And just because the idea is so ugly, since 1956 the Americans and the French have been trying to avoid by mental games the fact which is unbearable to them. Kissinger and De Gaulle, not exactly the least intelligent people, took it for granted that in the event of hostilities the Americans would put their own country in a different category than, say, Europe.

Consequently we should not be surprised that Socialist Mitterrand urges the West Germans to go through with "counterarmament." This follows De Gaulle's line. All French presidents wish to keep France "at best neutral" through nuclear strength (writes DIE WELT).

Neutral? Why neutral if there is at least one NATO country which could never stay neutral no matter if the Americans consult us or not? We are Mitterrand's buffer zone, that's all.

Why do we get so excited when these wise gentlemen have indeed not thought the unthinkable?

The answer may be personified -- in Caspar Weinberger. This nonexpert has succeeded in making the Europeans mad at his country. What he has demanded is the following: conventional war, including in Europe, over an extended period, exchangeability of the war theaters depending on strength, between central Europe and non-European areas; and winnable, survivable war.

Now, this is bound to make even the Russians wild, about whom Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, not exactly a fellow traveler, said in Boston in 1976: they remain "far behind us and our allies in any comprehensive evaluation of military, economic and technological power." However, some people in the conservative camp have failed to comprehend so far that the Soviet Union is nevertheless a world power, he said.

This was true then just as it is true now. There is no use arguing that the Soviets have encircled themselves. They are surrounded. This is the reason why they cannot come to terms with contemporary Americans.

Probably, definitely, it is true, that the United States does not intend to wage war. But Ronald Reagan has already declared Saudi Arabia an American protectorate. These acts tend toward war. Consequently, the most peaceable and the last endangered spot on this globe, our central Europe, needs to be polished up as the most extremely threatened war theater so that the Soviets can be threatened at other confrontation points.

However, wars nobody wants emerge from threats, and threats are often not thoroughly considered. We must very strongly oppose the mean insinuation that we are hostile toward the United States simply because we disapprove of its King Kong behavior. It needs us just as we need it. Judging by the experiences in Poland, the very country which is bound to offer the greatest resistance to German reunification is the Soviet Union. When the Americans threaten to take action without us, this is nothing new. They have always done this in all crises we know of.

It is certainly true that the two superpowers both know that neither can win a nuclear war. But they don't talk that way. And the stronger of the two, the Americans, is talking worse than the Russians.

Pretending that one could nevertheless win nuclear war and deploying the corresponding systems, is now dangerous beyond all measure, and there is no comparison with 1914 anymore.

No mortal -- even Mr Christoph Bertram of the "International Institute for Strategic Studies" -- knows what the superpowers would really do in case of hostilities. They do not even know themselves. There is no substitute for the absolute, all-out deterrence to which the good Germans have clutched as they would a prayer book.

The GUARDIAN of London, a newspaper which is kind to Helmut Schmidt, tactfully connects the chancellor's pacemaker illness with "counterarmament" as follows: "Above all in the international field, Schmidt most likely must have the feeling that his efforts were to no avail. The simplified military and political judgments and explanations released by the White House and the State Department this year concerning detente, East-West relations and disarmament are bound to have had an impact on such a smart and experienced politician."

The Pentagon is not even mentioned here. We do not want to forget the military-political complex in West and East -- even though we prefer to be and remain a protectorate of the Americans than of the Russians.

NEW CALEDONIAN GROUP CLAIMS BOMB RESPONSIBILITY

NC271720 Paris AFP in English 1707 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 27 Oct (AFP) -- A New Caledonian pro-independence group today claimed responsibility for a bombing at Charles de Gaulle International Airport this morning and a blast at an elegant Paris restaurant on Sunday evening.

In a telephone call to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, the hitherto unknown Kanaka Liberation Army from the French Pacific Ocean territory described the actions as the start of "a wave aiming to carry to French soil our fight for the indepencence of our country: New Caledonia."

Observers here speculated that the group could be the military wing of Palika, the Kanaka (Native New Caledonian) Liberation Party which has been working for independence of the mineral rich territory for several years.

Its claim broke the silence which followed the Sunday night blast at the smart Fouquet's restaurant on the Champs-Elysees, in which two employees and a client sustained minor injuries. But there was still no word on a nearly simultaneous explosion on Sunday outside Le Drugstore, a nearby shop-and-snack complex.

In today's blast at the airport at Roissy, just north of Paris, a device placed in a waste bin near a parking lot elevator exploded, sparking a fire and causing damages but no injuries.

It was the second blast in less than 24 hours at the airport. Late yesterday, a bomb destroyed a car in the same parking lot, but the Kanaka Liberation Army did not indicate responsibility for that action.

CHEYSSON RULES OUT SENDING TROOPS TO CHAD

LD271942 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] As I told you at the beginning of this newscast, France has decided to grant logistic assistance to the Chadian Government of President Goukouni. It is reported that arms and munitions have already been delivered to N'Djamena. There is talk of 25 tons of Bren guns having been recovered in Central Africa or Chad from Libyan troops. France's assistance is aimed at helping with the establishment of the OAU inter-African force. Anyway, it is a consequence of President Goukouni's visit to Paris in September. Speaking to [name indistinct], the minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, gave his explanations. As you will hear, Mr Cheysson stresses one point: It is not military assistance.

[Begin recording] [Cheysson] We have quite simply decided to grant assistance. Well, this aid includes some credits for Chad and initially it consisted in the dispatch of doctors, engineers and so forth. Within the framework of this assistance there are so-called logistic elements, that is, trucks, ambulances, in short whatever is needed when [words indistinct due to interviewer's interruption] a government.

[Interviewer] Munitions as well?

[Cheysson] There are probably munitions but I still do not know exactly what is being sent there, but it is whatever a government needs.

[Interviewer] Have you thus totally ruled out the dispatch of soldiers to Chad?

[Cheysson] Totally and categorically.

[Interviewer] So France is again going to play a more important role in Chad. Is this to prevent Libya from playing an even more important role there?

[Cheysson] It is not just a question of France. We have heard that the Senegalese, the Nigerians, the inhabitants of Nigeria, and the United Nations may all contribute in their own way, and that would suit us very well. [end recording]

ASSEMBLY CLOSES LOOPHOLE IN NATIONALIZATION PLAN

NC280950 Paris AFP in English 0936 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 28 Oct (AFP) -- France's Socialist government today decreed that French groups being nationalised must seek government consent if they want to hive off their foreign subsidiaries.

The Finance Ministry said the ruling applied to "the ceding or exchange" of assets in the foreign subsidiaries held by private persons or companies.

Also requiring prior consent were "all operations that would reduce direct or indirect control of private persons or French companies in these subsidiaries."

The decree was designed to plug a loophole used last week by PARIBAS to rescue its powerful Swiss subsidiary from the nationalisation net.

The nationalisation bill was voted after a first reading by parliament on Monday. It goes to the Senate and then requires a second reading in the National Assembly. The takeovers are expected to come into force around new year.

JOSPIN MEETS WITH NORTH KOREAN DELEGATION

SK280903 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA) -- Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the Socialist Party [PS] of France, on 24 October met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the political bureau, and secretary, of the central committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on a visit to France to attend the sixth congress of the Socialist Party of France, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song to First Secretary Lionel Jospin and a message of greetings of the central committee of the Workers Party of Korea to the sixth congress of the Socialist Party of France.

First Secretary Lionel Jospin expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards of the great leader and the message of greetings of the central committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

He asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song and wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader.

The first secretary said that he would make every possible effort for the development of relations between the Socialist Party of France and the Workers Party of Korea and for wide exchange between them in various domains.

The talk proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

PLO SEEKS TO REPAIR RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT

AU262016 Rome ANSA in English 1941 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Beirut 26 Oct (ANSA) -- The crisis in relations between Italy and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) after the slaying of PLO leader Majid Abu Sharar in a Roman hotel on October 9 is now something of the past, Palestinian sources told ANSA here today. According to PLO representative in Rome, Nimr Haddad, who is currently in Beirut, a "very friendly" letter from the head of the organization's political department Faruq Qaddumi will be delivered to Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo in the next few days.

Haddad reported that the letter repeats the PLO's willingness to maintain good relations with Italy and also clarifies the organization's version of the bomb attack in which Abu Sharar was assassinated. Haddad was called back to Beirut after the slaying and the PLO said he would not return to Italy until full light had been thrown on the crime.

Disclosing that he should be back in Rome on Wednesday, Haddad said a distinction must be made between "the political aspect" and the judicial investigations into a homicide which occurred on Italian soil. "At the political level, I think eventual misunderstandings have been clarified", he told ANSA, voicing hope that the assassins would be "discovered and punished".

Haddad added that some toughly worded statements issued by leading PLO figures against the Italian Government immediately after the slaying do not necessarily represent the PLO's official position. Making the same point about "some polemical articles published by the press", he noted that there had been a "very clear statement" from PLO leader Yasir Arafat, who made it clear that calling Haddad back to Beirut "did not mean a break in relations with Italy".

On Quaddumi's letter, Haddad said he was "convinced" that the assassination of Abu Sharar was "an offense for the Italian authorities as much as it is for the Palestinian people". "To throw full light on it is therefore in the interests of both, and I have confidence that this light will be thrown on the affair", he said.

To let oneself be dragged into a polemic between Italy and the PLO, he said, "would mean accepting the game of those who killed Abu Sharar, also so as to sabotage our relations with Italy". Asked if he thought the Italian police had done everything possible to guard Abu Sharar, the PLO representative said that, for security reasons, he had in fact signed into a hotel under a false name which had not been communicated to the Roman police.

Haddad's full reconstruction of the facts was as follows: "Abu Sharar had himself booked in under his true name at the hotel where the conference for solidarity with the Palestinian intellectuals was being held. Since this hotel was too crowded, both he and the head of the PLO's information department Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh asked me to find them somewhere else to stay.

"My secretary telephoned to various hotels and finally found two free rooms at the Hotel Flora in Via Veneto. Here, Abu Sharar presented an Algerian passport in the name of (Abbas Zituni). He did not ask me to inform the Italian police or to take supplementary security measures.

"He felt safe in Rome, a city which he loved and which he visited whenever he could. Perhaps it was this feeling of being safe that cost him his life.

"The bomb placed by the terrorists under his bed went off on the morning of Friday, October 9. We are convinced that the assassination was the work of Israeli agents".

PAPERS SPECULATE ABOUT U.S. ENVOY'S RECALL

AU271601 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 27 Oct (ANSA) -- Reports that American Ambassador in Rome Maxwell Rabb was precipitously called home to avoid a Libyan plot to kill or kidnap him continued to exercise the imagination of some Italian newspapers this morning despite denials from all sides declaring that the reports were baseless and that the diplomat was in Washington for normal consultations.

Rabb himself gave the stories a cold douche in a telephone interview with the Milan daily, CORRIERE DELLA SERA, which reported him as saying he had "full confidence" in the Italian secret services and "looks with pleasure" on returning to Italy in the next few days.

A high-ranking but unidentified Libyan Government official also pooh-poohed the reports to the same newspaper. "We would have to be crazy or would-be suicides to think up plots of that kind," he pointed out. "What advantage would we gain from a gesture of this kind? We want to live in peace in order to win the battle against under-development."

But, despite these two denials, the CORRIERE still published a third service in which the hypothesis of Libyan plot against Rabb surfaced again. Without explaining what sort of logic might lie behind the plan, the CORRIERE said "confidential information" reaching the Western secret services indicated that the diplomat would be "kidnapped or slain" by Libyan hitmen to coincide with an interview with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi broadcast by RAI, Italy's state radio-television network, on Friday.

According to the newspaper, the American Embassy in Rome was alerted to the information and Rabb was recalled to Washington "for consultations" as a precautionary measures.

The CORRIERE's reconstruction of the incident claimed that the diplomat was embarked on the first plane for the United States after the warning. "This reconstruction," it claimed, "was carried out with the cooperation of Italian Government experts who asked not to be identified. It confirms the article in the New York TIMES which was the origin of the mystery."

The conservative Milan daily, IL GIORNALE NUOVO, placed the stress on the "further deterioration" of Italy's international image created by the incident and the "embarrassment" suffered by the Italian Government.

The leftwing Roman daily, PAESE SERA, looked with scepticism on the stores of a Libyan plot and suggested that Rabb had more likely returned home in connection with CIA plotting in Italy and Libya. According to PAESE SERA, in an article from its correspondent in New York, it now seems to be an established fact that two former CIA agents apparently involved in dirty tricks projects in Libya still have relations with some high-ranking CIA officials.

In this connection, PAESE SERA cited New York observers as saying that, before his appointment to the embassy in Rome, Rabb carried out very high-level espionage tasks for the American Government and was therefore the "key man for re-knitting plots in Italy and the eastern Mediterranean." On this basis, PAESE SERA argued that Rabb may well be back in Washington for some form of "internal enquiry" in the American espionage services, presumably related to the presence of the two former agents in the North African state.

In an apparently unrelated point, PAESE SERA said too that "one cannot stay silent over assertions on Rabb's links with figures and companies connected with the underworld." According to the newspaper, the ambassador had made efforts to block organised crime in these companies, but his "praiseworthy" efforts had not been sufficient.

LA REPUBBLICA COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S 'GAFFE'

PM271555 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 21 Oct 81 pp 1, 12

[Barbara Spinelli commentary: "Dangerous Gaffe"]

[Text] Ronald Reagan's remark about the hypothetical possibility of a "limited nuclear war" in Europe does not in itself constitute either a novelty or a particularly disconcerting doctrinal heresy. From the theoretical viewpoint it merely translates into simple and therefore stark words the central postulate which forms the basis for the flexible nuclear response strategy that NATO adopted in the late sixties and that envisages a "graduated" employment of the various means of deterrence available to the West, according to the level -- conventional or nuclear -- imposed by the conflict with the USSR.

From the political viewpoint -- which is the one that exerts the most pressure on the U.S. administration -- the reference to a possible "detachment" of the European theater from the central strategic system of the two major powers is tantamount to an umpteenth warning against the temptation for the old continent to depend entirely and exclusively on the effectiveness of the U.S. nuclear umbrella and to abandon the plan to deploy in Western Europe the 572 medium-range missiles designed to offset the regional advantages gained by the USSR by means of the SS-20 missiles.

It was no accident that immediately after hypothesizing a "Europeanization" of the East-West nuclear conflict Reagan pointed to the way to make this impossible and thus to avoid dangerous breaks in the continuity of the Atlantic alliance's defense system: "One can imagine the use of tactical nuclear weapons against troops on the European battlefield, on both sides, without this leading either of the two superpowers to push the nuclear button. But if we manage to convince the Soviets that our response capability after their first strike will be so destructive that they could no longer afford it (a first strike -- LA REPUBBLICA editor's note), they will refrain from attacking.

French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson has very cooly summed up the significance of the President's remarks: The USSR's introduction of SS-20 medium-range missiles "has altered the very nature of the qualitative nuclear balance on the old continent" owing to Moscow's new ability to "neutralize at a strike the entire European capability with weapons that cannot reach the United States." Clearly, Cheysson adds, "this poses the problem of the credibility of the higher-level response; can the Americans risk this at a time when the USSR is resorting to an instrument of war that cannot penetrate U.S. territory?" This is the French minister's conclusion: "It is therefore indispensable to obtain the withdrawal of the SS-20's or to negotiate a lower level of armaments, particularly by means of the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe."

Having said that, not the whole of Europe can identify with the French stance. The FRG in particular cannot, for reasons to do not only with the recent pacifist tides rising across it but also with its nature as a divided nation and as a special target in an East-West conflict. Dependent for its defense entirely on the U.S. "umbrella," the FRG cannot permit itself, as post-Gaullist France has, to take for granted the limited credibility of the nuclear protection guaranteed by Washington. For psychological -- even more than strategic -- reasons, it must be able to depend continuously on U.S. support, without which there is no justification for the twofold and painful role assigned to it since the fifties, which has transformed it into the West's nuclear powder keg and, at the same time, imposes on it the status of West Europe's nonnuclear nation.

From this viewpoint, Reagan's sally constitutes a very dangerous political and psychological gaffe that could envenom the already fragile relations between Bonn and Washington and render extremely precarious both Chancellor Schmidt's position and the parallel battle that he is waging in favor of negotiations with the USSR and the deployment of the missiles.

But more fundamentally, it is the "European Continent" which the U.S. President shows that he does not understand and that he disregards in its fundamental cultural motivations. There is no other explanation for Reagan's decision to baldly lay his cards on the table, only a week after the massive peace demonstration in the FRG's capital. Several representatives of the U.S. administration, in parallel with the expansion of antinuclear movements in Europe, have used much more conciliatory language and have taken the opportunity to stress the "indivisibility of the Atlantic defense system."

In an interview published by SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG 16 October, Eagleburger, the State Department's assistant secretary for European affairs, admitted that the German demonstrations are an "unmistakable system of democracy" and conceal a message which "neither the United States nor Germany must underestimate." Secretary of Defense Weinberger spoke in similar terms in the FRG.

The fear of war is a deep-rooted feeling in the European's psychology, and the Americans, who have waged it twice far from their own national territory, cannot suffer it in the same way as the Germans, Italians or French. In Germany's case, moreover, this fear is combined with the desire of the new generations and of the left to become for a change protagonists in a "German peace adventure" rather than a war. These are two phenomena which the U.S. ruling class persist in ignoring, while paradoxically, the Soviet Union understands them better since it has decided to exploit them to its own advantage.

It is not the first time that prominent U.S. leaders have declared the U.S. "umbrella" potentially collapsed, thus destabilizing the Germans' certainties and creating difficulties for Chancellor Schmidt. In the fall of 1979 at a conference in Brussels, Henry Kissinger announced that the old continent's detachment from the U.S. strategic system constituted a de facto reality, adding that only a European shouldering of responsibility would counteract that disadvantage. On that occasion too the statement had the merit of lucidity, but the effect on Germany was harmful.

The fact is that NATO's December 1979 decision following Kissinger's speech obscured rather than elucidated the new European-U.S. relations as they had taken shape as a result of the advantages -- first conventional, then nuclear -- gained by Moscow. Once again, as at the time of the FRG's postwar rearmament, the European defense issue was handled entirely by Washington and interpreted essentially in its German dimension. This is why Reagan's statement should make the EEC governments reflect and hasten Europe's shouldering of its own future defense, embracing Germany and lessening its fear of becoming the West's cannon fodder. But for this to happen, Mitterrand's France must take the first step and not limit itself -- as Cheysson does -- to justifying the U.S. stances, taking refuge in the comfortable position of a neutral spectator.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS QATAR

For Doha radio coverage of Italian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Roberto (Valixi)'s 2-day visit to Qatar, see the 28 October Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT, p C 4.

DEBATE BEGINS IN PARLIAMENT ON ENTRY INTO NATO

Foreign, Defense Ministers in Favor

LD271406 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1230 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The foreign and defense ministers have both made statements today in connection with the opening of the parliamentary debate on joining NATO.

Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca says that Spain must define itself politically on the question of membership. As regards such a definition we have a clear and coherent option to offer. Now is thus the moment to tackle the issue, when the bilateral relationship with the United States is expiring. Quite some time ago this moment, autumn 1981, was singled out as the time when the decision would have to be made.

Mr Perez-Llorca also says the government is convinced that we will be better placed inside the Atlantic alliance than outside it to ensure the defense of our territory's integrity without exception. As far as the Common Market is concerned, clearly membership in the alliance would be a positive decision for our interests there. As for Gibraltar, Mr Perez-Llorca stresses that Spain inside the alliance has much greater possibilities for influencing the issue than it would have from outside.

For his part, Defense Minister Oliart stresses that Europe without Spain would be lame. Spanish entry strengthens the alliance's southwest flank and makes for the possibility of NATO forces being deployed in depth in Europe. The defense minister stresses an aspect which is of enormous importance for the people of Spain: the defense, under Spanish command, of the region of the strait, with flanking support in the Balearics and Canaries areas. The Cantabrian area and that of the northwest of the peninsula must also be under Spanish command. Finally, the defense minister says that the most important thing is the decision not to base nuclear missiles on our territory without prior authorization from parliament.

Debate Begins on Referendum

LD271948 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The plenary session of the Congress of Deputies began at 1648 with just one item on its agenda: the question of authorizing the government to apply for membership to the North Atlantic Treaty. The session began with a preliminary matter: a debate on a motion from the Socialist group that the house should ask the constitutional court to rule on whether there are any contradictions between the constitution and the treaty. That motion is being defended at this momeny by Mr Peces Barba.

Calvo-Sotelo Rejects Referendum

LD272124 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The second matter in today's debate on Spain's entry into NATO has now been decided. Will there or will there not be a referendum on entry? This is the reply from the prime minister:

[Begin Calvo-Sotelo recording] As prime minister, with the utmost respect for the deputies and after having listened to the speeches during this second part of the debate referring strictly to a referendum, as prime minister I should like to say that I do not propose to give way to pressure, that I do not propose to call a referendum on a matter which is undoubtedly important, but which has not been subjected to popular consultation in any of the 15 countries which are now members of the alliance.

In maintaining this line, which I now announce, I believe I am being faithful to the spirit of the constitution. I believe that I am preventing a confrontation between the will of the representatives and the will of those represented, a confrontation which would add nothing at the moment to the prestige of our institutions. [end recording]

Felipe Gonzalez, the congress Socialist group spokesman, replied to the prime minister saying: If there is no other subject of greater political importance and, therefore, if article 92 of the constitution is not used, then it should be abolished. He added: The most tactful part of what the prime minister has said was that confrontation between representatives and those represented had to be avoided, that if this confrontation were to happen we would be making a mistake, a mistake on joining NATO or not joining, but whose mistake would it be. He concluded by asking the prime minister whether or not he thought that NATO entry was especially important for the reasons which he had given previously: national security, territorial integrity and sovereignty. The prime minister took the floor again and said: I do not dispute that it is highly important, but the constitution does not oblige the prime minister to propose to his majesty the king that a referendum be called, and I have said that I do not propose to request it.

There have, I believe, been fewer occasions when there has been a clearer reply from the rostrum.

Congress Rejects Referendum

LD272140 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 210 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The plenum of the Congress of Deputies has decided by 172 notes to 144 with 15 absentions that the prime minister should not propose to his majesty the king a referendum on Spain's accession to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Those in favor of the referendum were the Socialists, Communists, the Basque Nationalist Party, the Andalusians and five deputies from the mixed group: Tamames, Fernandez, Sagaseta, Bandres and Pi-Sunyer. Those against a referendum were the Union of the Democratic Center, the Democratic Coalition, and deputy Aizpun. The Catalan minority and Deputies Clavero and Gomez de Las Roces abstained.

This session of the plenum of the Congress of Deputies will continue tomorrow morning.

Prime Minister Advocated Joining NATO

LD281216 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo yesterday spent 35 minutes explaining his refusal of the opposition's call for the question of our joining NATO to be referred to the constitutional court and to a referendum. Now he has just spent another 35 minutes setting out the government's reasons for believing that Spain should be a member of that military club.

Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo said that we must restore Spain's international position, which was denied to it for a long time while there was dictatorship in Spain. He also said that the Soviet threat continues to hang over countries living in democracy and freedom and that as long as there is a Berlin the government knows which side of the wall Spain is on.

Spain, he said, must play a part in the defense of the West. The government does not believe in neutrality and it is therefore necessary to decide what is best for our country: bilateral pacts with the United States or a military alliance with another group of countries.

He went on to stress that only inside the alliance would we find ways of improving our defenses, and that joining the alliance would not increase the risk Spain already runs, given that under the bilateral pacts with the United States we have U.S. bases on our territory and there are Soviet SS-20 missiles with nuclear warheads targeted on these U.S. bases in Spain. In the event of conflict the Soviets would make no distinction between our being merely a country having a bilateral pact with the United States or being a full NATO member.

He went on to say that joining NATO would entail an increase of merely 2 percent in our annual military budget; that the Spanish territories in Morocco -- Ceuta and Melilla -- would be better defended; and that more favorable possibilities of recovering Gibraltar would exist.

Finally, he stressed that the treaty would not oblige us to have nuclear weapons in the country. The government's feeling favors going on as we are, that is, without nuclear weapons. Nevertheless, he said, we should like to leave this possibility open in case the Cortes should like at some time to have the opportunity to decide the matter.

The various parliamentary groups are now replying to the prime minister's speech, some of them expressing their opposition to Spain joining NATO. The man speaking at the moment is Alejandro Rojas Marcos, representing the Andalusians. He started by saying that NATO has had no new members for 25 years, and it is highly symptomatic that now, when the Reagan administration is going on to a warmongering footing, as he put it, or at least driving back to cold war instead of toward detente, the Americans are showing enormous interest in getting Spain to become a member of this military pact, which would unbalance the current situation.

He also made a specific reference to something perhaps little known, namely that there is no validity to the case that Ceuta and Melilla will be better defended because, according to Mr Rojas Marcos, there exists a pact between Morocco and the United States to the effect that the Americans would not go to war against Morocco in the event of armed action by Morocco against these Spanish cities.

PROTEST ACTION, INCIDENTS IN BASQUE REGION

NC231617 Paris AFP in English 1611 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] San Sebastian, northern Spain, 23 Oct (AFP) -- Several incidents, some violent, were reported in Spain's Basque region today where strikes were being held to protest the death Wednesday of two alleged Basque separatist military leaders in a shootout with civil guards.

The most serious incidents occurred in San Sebastian, capital of Guipuzcoa province.

Reports said barricades were erected at several points in the city where demonstrators overturned and set fire to vehicles, particularly buses.

Informed sources said a general strike order drew 90 percent support in nearby Hernani and Tolosa. Stores and merchants closed down in several other locations, reports said.

The two killed Wednesday in the shootout near Renteria, in Guipuzcoa, were: Jose Maria Izaguirre Gogorza, known as "Gogor" and believed to be the leader of the military wing of the Basque separatist movement ETA, and Jose Jauregui Altube Josetto.

The latter victim was buried today without incident in the cemetery of his native village, Ibarra, which was surrounded by police.

BRIEFS

RADIO-TELEVISION DIRECTOR -- The former director-general of Radio-Television Espanola [RTVE], Fernando Castedo, informed the RTVE Board of Administration that his successor will be Carlos Robles Piquer. He made the announcement during the course of the meeting which the RTVE Board of Administration was holding since 1400 under the chairmanship of (Jose Ignacio Vert). [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 23 Oct 81 LD]

FINLAND

PRIME MINISTER VIEWS NATIONAL POLICY AFTER KEKKONEN

LD272332 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Speech by Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] We received today the announcement that our respected president, Urho Kekkonen, who has been steering our ship of state for the past 25 years, will give up his duties as head of state. A political career unequaled in Finnish history and exceptionally great and multifaceted worldwide is nearing its end. After a long day's work the president is retiring to rest on a well-earned pension. We may note without doubt that the positive and balanced development of our society and the increase of democracy and equality during the past decades have taken place largely thanks to Urho Kekkonen. He has aimed at this goal with all his strength and gave his support and prestige to all efforts that work toward it. We must carefully nurture his legacy.

When he promised, despite his great age, to be available in the 1978 presidential elections, Urho Kekkonen referred in his explanation to foreign and trade policy, especially Finnish-Soviet relations. He said he believed he would still be able to serve for country in this field. The decisive contribution of the president of the republic, who is now resigning from his duties, in developing our foreign political line and stabilizing our international position is undeniable. As a close associate and trusted colleague of Paasikivi, he had a central role in the negotiations on the Finnish-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. On the lasting foundation of this treaty, he has been able to build successfully an atmosphere of mutual trust and cooperation with our eastern big-power neighbor, the Soviet Union. The results speak for themselves.

As a legacy of Urho Kekkonen's long term as president, the nation supports unhesitatingly our foreign policy, the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line. As a result of this policy we have good relations with all countries and close and multifaceted contacts with our neighbor, the Soviet Union and the Nordic countries. When Urho Kekkonen became president in 1956, Finland had been a member of the United Nations for only 4 months and had only recently joined the Nordic Council. Thus we had just taken the first steps out of our postwar isolation toward a more active participation in international cooperation. Finland's striving to pursue a peaceful policy of neutrality began to take its present form. The quarter-century's foreign political progress through the SALT talks and the CSCE to the present day is enormous. This is due largely to the position and prestige President Kekkonen achieved through his personal activity as a European statesman.

Despite the growing international tension, Finland's position is good and atable. Before the challenges of the new decade, Finland can and should make use of the international recognition it has achieved for actions for peace. We must keep in mind President Kekkonen's words that in matters of war and peace Finland is not neutral; it is for peace and against war. This way we honor best his great life's work.

Dear listeners, one era in the history of our country is coming to an end. It can with justification be called the era of Urho Kekkonen, so important has his influence been on the development of our society, so central has his position been as the leader of our foreign policy. As President Kekkonen is now leaving his post, we hope that he can still spend many years among us, feeling the undivided gratitude and appreciation of the entire nation.

Party Leaders' Thoughts

LD271542 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1307 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] We have conducted interviews with party leaders and asked the party representatives what the departure of President Urho Kekkonen from the country's political life means for Finland. First the chairman of Finland's biggest party, the Social Democratic Party, Kalevi Sorsa:

[Begin recording] I presume everyone is somewhat confused now that President Kekkonen's exceptionally long and exceptionally (?eventful) rule has come to an end. It is natural that, despite this, we must direct or thoughts forward. It seems (?to me) the government will now turn into a caretaker ministry and will probably continue as such. This seems best to me, at least until the elections. Second, we must hope that the election campaign, which is now beginning, will be such that it will not crumble the foundation of the internal mutual political understanding which has been the basis for the success of the Raasikivi-Kekkonen foreign policy. [end recording]

The deputy chairman of the National Coalition Party, Elsi Hetemaki-Olander, assesses the significance of President Kekkonen's resignation as follows:

[Begin recording] It seems that there is the rustle of the wings of history in the air now. An era, which has lasted for 25 years, is over and we are living through a very important stage in Finnish history today. And today, we must stop to consider the importance of President Kekkonen for Finland's policy. And, in fact, today we also have cause to give thanks for the policy conducted in this country during Urho Kekkonen's term of office, especially in the field of (?foreign relations). [end recording]

Chairman of the Center Party, Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen, what does President Kekkonen's retirement now mean for Finland?

[Begin recording] President Kekkonen's era has been the happiest time for Finland, for our people, with regard to achievements in foreign and internal policy. Now we are faced with an election, that will decide how we shall continue. I would say the question of a successor will be very significant with regard to the development of the entire 1980's and even later political developments in Finland. [end recording]

Chairman of the Finnish Communist Party Aarne Saarinen, what does the resignation of President Urho Kekkonen mean for Finland?

[Begin recording] It is a loss for Finland and for the Finnish people. But this is due to human factors, and naturally we are already prepared for the fact that we have to face a change of president before the normal date. It is a loss. [end recording]

Chairman of the Finnish Christian League Raino Westerholm, what does the resignation of President Urho Kekkonen mean for Finland?

[Begin recording] As we have had the same president in office for 25 years, it is natural that his resignation may seem to some a catastrophe. I do not, however, regard it as such because in other times we have had to go on living even though a president stepped down. [end recording]

Chairman of the Swedish People's Party Par Stenback, what does this departure of Urho Kekkonen from Finnish politics mean?

[Begin recording] Although this had been expected for quite some time, it is a considerable loss to Finnish society. And it means chiefly that the stability and continuity, to which the nation has become accustomed, is shaken. We must go forward from here, and I think that during this autumn we have had time to get used to the idea and that it will not cause such great upheavals as had (?been thought) during these past 25 years. [end recording]

Honorary Chairman of the Finnish Rural Party Veikko Vennamo, what does President Urho Kekkonen's retirement mean for Finland, in your view?

[Begin recording] It means the end of a very important era. The country's position is stable and international relations are good. It is to be hoped the new era will mean an elimination of malpractices, for instance irregularities, abuses, the nomination of officials on the basis of their party membership cards, and so on. [end recording]

And now it is the turn of the chairman of the Liberal People's Party, Jaakko Itala. What does President Urho Kekkonen's resignation mean for Finland?

[Begin recording] It means an end of the great era when Finland, under the leadership of Paasikivi and Kekkonen, fully stabilized its position in the world and when it also became a modern industrial state. We may say that this long and sometimes difficult transition period has come to an end. The situation at the end of Urho Kekkonen's term of office is normal in this respect, and Finland will now set out to examine the decisions of the 1980's. [end recording]

The party leaders' statements emphasize the importance of President Kekkonen in managing Finland's foreign policy. From the right to the left, the party chairmen stress that the president strengthened and stabilized Finland's foreign political line. Deputy Chairman of the National Coalition Party Elsi Hetemaki-Olander:

[Begin recording] I should think that during these past 25 years the Finnish nation has learned, sometimes a little obstinately, but nonetheless learned, what I think is President Kekkonen's most important lesson to the Finnish nation: that a small country cannot afford anything except one kind of foreign policy. And I hope and believe that [words indistinct]. [end recording]

[Begin Saarinen recording] I cannot see anything that would cause any foreign political problems or difficulties. It is clear the election campaign will be fought very fiercely perhaps, but fortunately it will be of very short duration. What happens after the elections depends largely on the Finnish people and the political power relations that will be formed in the elections to the electoral college. It is the duty of the electors to make as wise a decision as possible. I believe the decision will be one that will safeguard the continuity of the foreign political line that is known as the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line. [end recording]

SWEDEN

SOVIET SUBMARINE RUNS AGROUND ON SOUTH COAST

LD281210 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] We have just received a report that a Soviet submarine has gone aground in Gasfjarden Bay in the Karlskrona Archipelago. According to the Swedish defense staff, the submarine is damaged and leaking oil, and ships of the south coast naval base are on the scene. The commander of the submarine has pleaded distress. The defense staff says it does not yet know why the Soviet submarine was in Swedish territorial waters when it went aground.

We will have more details in later broadcasts about the Soviet submarine aground in the Karlskrona Archipelago.

KIPRIANOU RETURNS FROM ATHENS, ISSUES STATEMENT

NC271159 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] President Kiprianou has returned from his visit in Athens where he held talks with new Greek Prime Minister Papandreou on the Cyprus issue. President Kiprianou has expressed absolute satisfaction with his talks and reiterated that there is complete unanimity on all subjects discussed, both on matters of substance and goals and on the matter of handling the Cyprus issue. Mr Kiprianou added that it has been agreed to have close contact between the governments of Cyprus and Greece and expressed the certainty that the inaugurated cooperation will be fruitful.

President Kiprianou stressed: I am absolutely certain that Mr Papandreou will not stop supporting Cyprus in various ways. A proof of this, in addition to all the other decisions adopted, is the increase in financial aid. President Kiprianou expressed gratitude for this aid and for the fact that he established that the Papandreou government is determined to contribute to and resolutely support the Cyprus struggle.

Additional Comments

NC271455 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Excerpt] President Kiprianou stressed: Hellenism is the true support of Cyprus. Greece headed by its government is determined to do everything possible to support the Cyprus people's struggle for vindication and freedom. Mr Kiprianou said that the identity of views and unanimity of what was discussed is not a figure of speech, stressing that there truly was absolute unanimity.

Regarding the present phase of the Cyprus issue after submission of the evaluation of the UN secretary general's ideas, Mr Kiprianou said that an exchange of views was held and that there was also unanimity on the way of handling this subject. He reiterated that he could not disclose anything on this subject as it will be discussed at the National Council and the Council of Ministers where the government's final stand toward Waldheim's initiative will be determined. Mr Kiprianou stated that the agreement to open the Cyprus dossier was an important outcome of the talks in Athens.

Regarding Mr Papandreou's visit to Cyprus, Mr Kiprianou said that it will definitely take place at the beginning of January.

Mr Kiprianou also referred to his meeting with President Karamanlis and to the vigorous interest he showed in Cyprus. He also said that Mr Karamanlis had expressed the intention to visit Cyprus in the coming spring. President Kiprianou referred also to the meeting that he had with leader of the official opposition party Mr Rallis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party Mr Florakis, and with other political figures.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON MISSING PERSONS ISSUE

NC271219 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry says that, despite the intensive efforts recently exerted and still continuing through the Cypriot delegation at the United Nations, it has not yet been possible to overcome the procedural problems which prevent the investigatory committee for the tracing of missing persons from beginning its substantive task.

The statement adds that Foreign Minister Rolandhis is in constant contact with the Committee of Relatives of Missing Persons and that, in cooperation with the committee, the developments are being confronted and appropriate actions are being examined toward promoting the issue.

The statement also recalls that Mr Rolandhis has had repeated consultations at the UN headquarters building with UN Secretary General Waldheim and Assistant Secretary General Urquhart in an attempt to overcome the procedural difficulties. Consultations had also been held between the permanent Cypriot delegation and officials of the UN Secretariat with the participation of the group of the Committee of Relatives of Missing Persons who went to New York for this purpose.

U.S. Interest Applauded

NC281010 Nicosia ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 28 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Exclusive report by A. Mikhailidhis]

[Excerpt] According to authoritative (and exclusive) reports, the United States recently has shown great interest in the missing persons issue. This display of interest took place about a fortnight ago in New York when consultations were held between the Greek Cypriot side -- with the presence of a team from the Pan-Cypriot Committee on Missing Persons -- and the UN Secretariat on the operation of the investigatory committee.

Further reports disclose that this interest was practically demonstrated the other day in Nicosia when Mr Ewing, the new U.S. ambassador, instructed embassy political officer Nix to seek a meeting with the secretary of the Pan-Cypriot Committee on Missing Persons. The pertinent contacts took place through a Greek Cypriot employee of the U.S. Embassy.

The meeting took place at the office of the Pan-Cypriot Committee on Missing Persons at 1130 yesterday and lasted for 1 and 1/2 hours.

During the meeting, the U.S. Embassy political officer was briefed by Reverend Khristoforos and the other members of the committee's secretariat on the negative developments in connection with the issue. He stated that he will convey all information given to him to the U.S. Department of State, as he has orders to do. "The State Department," he said "will do everything it can so that the investigatory committee will not fail." The U.S. diplomat also stressed the new ambassador's special interest in the missing persons issue. He said that Mr Ewing wishes to meet with the committee himself as soon as he presents his credentials to President Kiprianou.

According to our reports, the secretariat of the committee on missing persons was impressed by the fact that the U.S. Embassy political officer was sufficiently aware of the developments that have taken place recently in connection with the efforts for the operation of the investigatory committee.

ROLANDHIS ROME INTERVIEW ON CYPRUS ISSUE

AU272014 Rome ANSA in English 1949 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 27 Oct (ANSA) -- The Cyprus problem is a dangerous hotspot which could threaten the stability of the southeast Mediterranean, according to Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis today. In an interview appearing in the "CORRIERE DELLA SERA" of of Milan, Rolandhis said that the island's crisis is linked to numerous other problems that already exist in the Mediterranean area. He also stressed that a continuance of the crisis could have a negative effect on Athens-Ankara ties. Rolandhis is President Spiros Kiprianou's chief collaborator and has held the post of foreign minister since 1978.

He recalled the Turkish invasion of the island in 1974. (Turkey still occupies 40 percent of Cypriot territory) and the problem of refugees who had to abandon their homes and goods as a result. All this has had a profound effect on the island's life, he said. The minister said there is also the problem of some 2,000 missing persons and that the United Nations has been asked to shed light on this fact.

At present there are plans to create a special commission to probe this missing persons mystery, he said.

Asked to explain the plan U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has drafted for Cyprus, Rolandhis said that it was not exactly a plan but an evaluation which he could not disclose at present given the ongoing talks with the Greek Government. With regard to future relations with Greece in the light of the recent elections there, the minister said that Cyprus would continue to work in close cooperation with the new Papandreou government and that no stone would be left unturned to settle the Cyprus question.

Rolandhis then turned to the good relations the island has with the European Economic Community and announced that he will soon be meeting with EEC ministers in Luxembourg.

In speaking of friends of Cyprus, he put Greece in first place and added that there are also nations of the Third World and Western countries that have assured aid to the island nation. He said that Cyprus was counting on all of these nations so as to guarantee its very existence as a state. All nations with the exception of Turkey recognize Cyprus as an independent state, he pointed out.

As to the United States, the minister said that Washington could help loosen the Cyprus knot given the fact that it, like Turkey, is a member of the Atlantic alliance.

As to relations with Italy, Rolandhis said that they were particularly good and that Cyprus has permanent contacts and sturdy trade ties with this country even though the exchanges show a deficit for the island. He also said he had excellent personal relations with Italy's Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. Rolandhis would up the interview saying that relations between the two nations were steadily broadening and that he hopes to have Italy at Cyprus' side in the defense of the island nation's rights.

PAPANIOANNOU ON WALDHEIM PROPOSALS, ELECTIONS

NC272255 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The address by AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou to the plenum of the Central Committee and to the Central Control Committee held yesterday, was released today for publication.

Referring to the latest Cyprus developments, Papaioannou said the most responsible handling of the ideas of the UN secretary general by the party would be to express its opinion responsibly at the National Council after carefully studying these ideas. If, he added, this study proves there are positive elements which promote the intercommunal talks, then we should accept them, while we should reject the negative elements and submit our own counter proposals.

The AKEL secretary general added that any other ideas or evaluation by Waldheim must, unfailingly, be based upon the UN resolutions on Cyprus and upon the summit agreements.

In his address, Papaioannou also referred to various domestic issues and underlined that the strongest weapon available to the Cypriot people in their struggle for survival and independence is their entity as a state. He also said AKEL made and continues to make great efforts toward the unity of the patriotic, democratic forces on the basis of a minimum program.

In conclusion, he said the question of municipal and communal elections to be held soon, as well as the question of the presidential election in 1983, will be examined by AKEL on the basis of the minimum program, together with any parties which might want to cooperate with AKEL on measures for the program's implementation.

PAPANDREOU GIVES INTERVIEW ON CYPRUS ISSUE

NC271840 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1725 GMT 27 Oct 81

[From the "Panorama" program: exclusive interview granted by Greece's Prime Minister Papandreou to the Cyprus Radio and Television team which accompanied Cypriot President Kiprianou to Athens; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, things are being said at this time about increased dynamic support from Greece to Cyprus. How do you view this support and is it related to Greece's role as a guarantor power?

[Answer] It is most certainly related to the role of Greece as a guarantor power. However, there is a simultaneous national tie which the Government of Greece must never forget. I will give you two examples of what I mean by strengthened or dynamic support: 1) We are doubling, approximately, the economic aid given by Greece to the Republic of Cyprus. As of now, it will be 2 billion drachma. 2) We have issued instructions to all ambassadors of Greece overseas to request an audience with foreign ministers or with prime ministers to fully present to them the problem of Cyprus which, unfortunately, is being wrongly presented by the international press. It is being reported and stated that it is a problem of relations between two communities. This is not the essence of the problem. The problem consists of the fact that there is an invasion, that Attila is in Cyprus, while Cyprus is an independent state and a member of the United Nations. This is the essence of the problem. Naturally, there can never be a just solution of the Cypriot problem so long as foreign troops remain in Cyprus. These are the two examples of what we mean. Along the way, we will find others.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, a question which is much discussed is the process of decisionmaking with regard to the Cypriot issue. How do you view this matter?

[Answer] We place the question as it was placed in the past; that is, that the decisions are decisions of the Republic of Cyprus, of the Cypriot government, of the Cypriot president. We are in a position to advise as well as to support. However, the term support constitutes an entire spectrum; how much do you support and how do you support. I believe that this will be the main difference between what happened to date and what will happen from now on.

[Question] Without entering into confidential matters, can you tell us how you are dealing with the question of the defensive arming of Cyprus?

[Answer] I can say that it was an issue with which we dealt. Beyond this, as you know, one cannot make public statements on such a delicate matter.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, another weapon available to Cyprus is the question of internationalization, so that a correct solution may be found. How do you interpret the context you give to internationalization?

[Answer] Internationalization can take many forms. One of them is the active presence of the issue before the United Nations. Another is the creation of a committee of states, member states of the United Nations, in accordance with an earlier decision. A third one is the existing Soviet proposal, with which we immediately agreed, for an international conference on the Cyprus issue. I believe that since the West has already proposed a conference on Afghanistan, it is clear that it must also proceed to such a conference on the Cyprus issue. These things, however, affect the immediate future and not the present.

[Question] A last request: What message would you like to send to Cyprus and its people?

[Answer] The assurance that I feel all the responsibility borne by the prime minister of Greece toward the suffering island of Cyprus. The message I send is a message of support with all the strength available to Greece.

I must state that after the meeting with the president of the republic, I have the impression that we are entering a new period, that the Cypriot issue is truly entering a new phase. I would like to be optimistic. I would like to send a message of optimism and fighting spirit to the people of Cyprus.

KARAMANLIS STRESSES NEED FOR UNITY, MATURITY

NC272111 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Address by President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis at a dinner in his honor on the occasion of the 28 October anniversary given by the commander of the 3d Army Corps at the Thessaloniki officers club on the evening of 27 October -- recorded]

[Excerpts] General, I thank you for your kind words. I beg you to be certain I feel particular happiness every time I have the opportunity to communicate with the country's armed forces. This is because I deeply appreciate the decisive role they play in the nation's fate. This truth is also confirmed by historic events, the anniversary of which we are observing today.

General, I have govened this country for a long time and I know better than anyone else the great significance of its defensive protection to the security and progress of a country. I cannot but feel satisfaction over the fact that the country's armed forces which are at a high level -- I would say the highest they have ever been -- offer us this valuable protection.

Free from the political factionalism of the past and dedicated to their national mission, the country's armed forces are a guarantee not only for the country's security but also for our people's freedom. It is for this very reason that all of us have the duty to protect them from any possible undermining actions which could disturb their unity of spirit and shake their own faith in their mission.

This becomes primarily imperative today [murmuring in the background] when the international situation is so confused that it allows no nation to feel secure. This truth applies much more to our country which, as you know, has critical national issues still unresolved.

Naturally, the security of a nation does not solely rely on its armed forces. It also relies upon the bahavior of the people themselves and their leaders. They are called upon to develop and strengthen the domestic front of the country. Experience has taught us that when we speak of the strengthening of the domestic front we must create the suitable psychological, political and economic prerequisites which will allow the armed forces to fulfill their mission. Experience, I have said, has taught us that if there is to be progress and security in a country, it is essential to have a steady and calm political life. In order to have political calm, however, it is necessary to have social calm and national unity.

All nations which ignore these truths, or rather all nations which have ignored these truths, entered into lengthy and painful adventures. Our troubled times offer us numerous examples -- some to emulate and others to avoid. Our political maturity and consequently the country's future will depend upon the options we make. I believe that if we avoid extremes and if all of us, and I mean the leaders and the people, demonstrate a high sense of responsibility, then we can look to the future with confidence.

I now call upon you to drink to the health of the conscripted sons of Greece, to the happiness of General and Mrs Panagopoulos, and to the progress of the Greek nation.

PAPANDREOU NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS

NC272136 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's address on the occasion of Greece's 28 October anniversary marking the struggle against the German-Italian axis in 1940 -- read by announcer]

[Text] Greeks: On a day like this 41 years ago, all the Greek people rose to defend the fatherland to say no to the blusterous invader, and then the army, along with all our people, wrote the most heroic pages of our nation's contemporary history since 1821.

If at the time it was possible to repel the numerically superior enemy and subsequently chase him, it was due not only to the self-sacrifice of the drafted people and to the worthy military leadership, but also to the unanimous support of all Greeks who, as one man, rose to give a hand to the great cause of the fatherland's defense. This national army, this excellent brotherhood between the people and the army, this mobilization of every national potential, was at the time, still is and will forever be the indispensable condition for the defense of our national independence and national integrity.

At the time our country fought alone, with the exception of Great Britain which was mortally wounded, against the fascist hordes, while all Europe had been subjugated, when the greatest European armies had been disbanded. Our country offered an inestimable contribution to the total allied struggle by forcing the iron protected armies of Hitler to intervene at great cost and loss of time, something that was fatal for the final outcome of the war.

However, even after the unequal battle and the enemy occupation, these people remained unenslaved, continued the struggle against the brutal conquerors, and thus wrote the best pages of national resistance in our country's cities and mountains, a shining and eternal example for all the peoples of the world who want to be free.

Currently, clouds are again amassing, threatening international peace. Specifically in our area, the crisis is acquiring serious dimensions while various claims are being expressed from the East against us. At the same time, part of our national area continues to be occupied by foreign troops. We have made it clear that we desire a peaceful coexistence and cooperation with all peoples. We are determined to contribute with all our forces to the consolidation of peace and detente. Our country has nothing to claim against anyone. However, we have made it clear that we do not intend to cede even one inch of national territory, whether on land, sea or air. The declaration toward all directions that we are determined to follow our ancestral national tradition for the defense of our fatherland is the strongest factor for the consolidation of peace.

At this critical bend in our nation's history, the example of the [word indistinct] heroes of 28 October 1940 and of our national resistance constitute the brilliant lighthouse that shows us the road of national pride and struggle for our national independence and territorial integrity.

KIPRIANOU LEAVES ATHENS FOR HOME 27 OCT

NC271121 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The president of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr Kiprianou, has concluded his talks in Athens and left for Nicosia at 1030 today. In a statement before his departure, Mr Kiprianou said he is returning to Cyprus fully satisfied, and stressed that during his talks with Prime Minister Papandreou in Athens, absolute unanimity was established on all subjects. The Cypriot president added that he established there is strong interest by Mr Papandreou in the Cyprus issue as well as in his decision for Greece to play a more active role in the handling of the problem.

ULUSU GIVES VIEWS ON AEGEAN, NATO ISSUES

TA271549 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1538 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 27 Oct (AA) -- Mr Papandreou should very well know that Turkey is respectful of territorial integrity of all its neighbours and has no ambition to gain land from its neighbours, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu stated today. Replying to an interview given by Mr Papandreou to an American television network, the prime minister said Mr Papandreou's statement was based on unfounded allegations. "Peace is the main principal of Turkey's policy not only towards Greece but to all," he added.

Answering a question by an ANATOLIA AGENCY reporter, Prime Minister Ulusu said he did not want to assess Greece's foreign policy on the basis of a statement given during the election campaign, but would rather wait until the government program. But Mr Papandreou's interview, based on unfounded allegations, compelled him to talk. He reminded that Head of State General Evren on September 9 speaking in Izmir said Turkey has no enmity to any nation, has no ambition to gain land from its neighbours. "We want to make the Aegean in the midst of us a waterway bringing us closer together in peace not separating us in emnity." It is not unknown to Mr Papandreou that Turkey wants to solve its problems through peaceful negotiations. While Mr Karamanlis was in power Turkey and Greece have signed an agreement for solving their problems through negotiations. It has continued up to this date.

It is true that there are substantial differences of view concerning the Aegean. It is also apparent that the question cannot be solved unilaterally and without taking international laws into consideration. Since both sides, in spite of differing views, have agreed to search for a peaceful solution to these problems, it is not logical to interpret Turkey's stand as a threat. If his reasoning is acceptable, any other country with a diverse opinion to Greece, should be considered an enemy of that country.

NATO agreements envisage the defensive cooperation of the member countries against a possible outside threat. An attack on one member is considered an attack on all the members. Under the light of NATO agreements, by asking protection against Turkey, Greece undermines the collective threat to NATO and contradicts NATO's common objective. It is up to the Greek Government to analyse the situation," [quote mark as received] the prime minister concluded.

ULUSU ADDRESSES FOREIGN JOURNALISTS AT MEETING

TA271749 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1635 GMT 27 Oct 81

["Text" of statement by Prime Minister Ulusu on 27 October to foreign journalists who attended the first meeting of the "Constituent" Assembly on 27 October]

[Text] Ankara, 27 Oct (AA) -- We all appreciate the valuable services rendered by you, the distinguished members of the press, in enabling a closer affinity between those living in various parts of our world, as well as providing them with the means for a better grasp of each others' problems. However, the prime requisite of your profession is to evaluate and reflect events and developments accurately. These words emanate from the fact that, unfortunately, Turkey is neither properly known nor its problems properly understood and reflected in the world. We welcome the close interest shown by our friends in the West. Yet, we expect them to spend more effort to understand those problems that are peculiar to us. Their constructive criticism is always taken into consideration. But I regret to say that some of the criticisms directed to Turkey, are totally unrealistic, let alone being constructive.

To be able to understand the realities of Turkey, one has to dwell on the significance of Ataturk and what he means for the Turks. I would like to emphasize that Kemalism, for us, is a philosophy both living and contemporary.

Within this philosophy special missions for the Turkish youth and Turkish Armed Forces are inherent. Ataturk has entrusted the protection of the republic and his reforms to the Turkish Armed Forces. This duty imposed on the armed forces is not only the (?current) will of the Turkish nation but also its guarantee. This responsibility compelled the Turkish Armed Forces to take the important decision on 12 September 1980. The Turkish Armed Forces, in the face of the conditions existing prior to 12 September when the unity and harmony of the country had been disrupted, with civil war imminent and mindful of the fact that no measures to rectify this situation could be effected, carried out the will of the nation by undertaking its duty of protecting and preserving the republic.

The head of state has summarized the aims of this action as follows:

1. To preserve national unity;
2. To establish security of life and prosperity by preventing anarchy and terror;
3. To establish and preserve the prevalence of the authority of the state;
4. To restore social peace, national understanding and unity;
5. To enable the functioning of the secular republic, based on social justice, individual rights and freedoms and human rights to function;
6. To restore civil government after passing the necessary legislation within a reasonable period.

The light that will illuminate our path to these goals will, as always, be the principles of Ataturk. As can be understood, the goals of 12 September are to remove all obstructions preventing the sound functioning of the democratic system in such a way that the necessity for such an intervention will never rise again, to preserve the national unity and integrity of Turkey, to ensure the welfare and happiness of the Turkish people. There will be no deviations whatsoever from these goals and the administration will be handed over to an elected government as soon as conditions in which the democratic regime can survive are established.

As I have just emphasized, the inauguration of the Constituent [as received] Assembly, which you have also attended is an important step in this direction. Turkey will move into a democratic parliamentarian system, because this system is the most appropriate and most suitable system of government for the Turkish nation. There should be no doubts that Turkey will move in this direction. I hope that you have made a useful visit to our country and will leave with fond memories. It will be a pleasure to see you among us on other occasions as well. May I express my best wishes for your success and happiness.

MALAYSIAN GENERAL CONCLUDES TALKS IN ANKARA

TA271819 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Malaysian Ground Forces Commander Tan Sri Dato Zain Hashem has concluded his contacts in Ankara. The visiting commander was received today by Turkish Ground Forces' Chief of Staff Gen Mehmet Buyruk with a military ceremony. The Malaysia general then met with Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin as well as Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya. After he visited Head of State General Evren at the office of the chief of staff, the Malaysian commander was received by the Naval Forces Commander Adm Nejat Tumer.

General Hashem will depart for Istanbul on 31 October after attending the Turkish National Day ceremonies in Ankara on 29 October. He will leave Turkey on 2 November.

TERCUMAN CRITICIZES ABOLITION OF PARTIES

NC271548 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 25 Oct 81 pp 1, 14

[Editorial by Nazli Ilicak: "The Hardening Atmosphere and the Press"]

[Text] When one is away from home, one's illusions about one's country are decorated with all kinds of colors. One tends to think of only the beautiful and the good.

One imagines that in a harmonious atmosphere where the pink, the blue and the green embrace each other, the dark days are left behind. Alas! This fascinating aura does not last. When the fascination of coming home is dispersed, the realities of Turkey assert themselves more vividly.

"The political parties have been abolished..."

Why... How can this deviation be explained at a time when we were rejoicing over the fact that we were returning to democracy step by step? The reasons given for this abolition are that the leaders were behaving in this or that manner. As far as we know, the leaders are banned from taking part in politics. Apparently, this ban is not enough so it was the turn of the political parties. What have these parties done? These parties were nourished and developed by millions of voters. They captivated the hearts of millions of voters. On the election nights they waited until morning to hear the election results.

If a political party is proved to have committed an offense, it is naturally liable to be abolished. But if this action is taken to give the creation of new parties a chance, then a wrong and useless path is chosen. The chosen path is wrong because a punishment is meted out without any offense in sight. It is useless because the electorate will spot these "contrived institutions" from the very first day and will refuse to use its votes in that direction.

We have been hearing unpalatable news even before the excitement over returning home died down. We have been advised "the atmosphere has hardened, be careful...." Though the Consultative Assembly has opened and the first step leading to democracy has been taken, our colleagues are discontented. Probably they are misinterpreting General Evren's speeches and are jumping to the conclusion that the atmosphere has hardened. But if we consent to bend our pens like reeds in the fact of these tough winds, we will not have the right to criticize any politician when democracy returns.

A few friendly professors are reported to have been disillusioned. We wanted to know why. General Evren is reported to have remarked: "These people would almost ask to be paid simply for holding only the edge of the flag." Members of the university belong to an intellectual society. We must not break away from them. In the same way, refraining from acts that hurt the feelings of the public and showing understanding toward the press which reflects and influences public opinion are attitudes which in the long run render the administration successful.

The abolition of the political parties and certain statements have created a general atmosphere of restlessness and many of our journalist colleagues have begun to feel the need to act more cautiously in face of the hardening atmosphere. So much so that feeling the need for caution, we had to scrap many passages from our article yesterday. This resulted in our article being published differently in various parts of the country.

When the country goes through an extraordinary period, the press representatives appreciate the need to help the military government. They discuss and weigh and consider every banner headline and they write every line after giving it deep thought. They scatter some balanced sentences in their articles so as to soften the style. And then one sees that, as a result of this "auto-censorship (!)," the criticisms have been left out and only the balancing sentences have remained, which means that the character of the article has changed although criticizing and pointing out mistakes is the greatest of services both to the government and to the country.

We hope that the rough winds will die down in the soonest time possible and that, in advancing toward common targets, acts which damage our unity and togetherness and which disillusion the intellectual, the public and the press will be carefully avoided.

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FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH HAIG

AU281312 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 28 Oct 81 p 2

[Georg Possanner report on 26 October talks between Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr and U.S. Secretary of State Haig in Washington]

[Summary] Washington -- Foreign Minister Pahr, who is paying an official visit to the United States -- it is 15 years since an Austrian foreign minister visited Washington -- on 26 October had a talk with U.S. Secretary of State Haig. In his Washington talks, which were marked by an absence of any controversial issues, Pahr especially stressed the need to ease Austria's burden as a country of asylum for East European refugees.

"The American side expressed satisfaction about Chancellor Kreisky's having dissociated himself from PLO chief 'Arafat after his comments on As-Sadat's assassination. At the same time, the hope was expressed that Austria would now allow several months to pass before letting another PLO representative come to Austria. As Pahr stressed at a press conference after his talk with Secretary of State Haig, it is extraordinarily important for a neutral country in Central Europe such as Austria to be noticed not only by one but by both superpowers.

Here the foreign minister was obviously refering to the far more intensive program of visits with the Soviet Union. Pahr himself visited Moscow in 1978, and Chancellor Kreisky paid an official visit to Washington in 1974. Pahr, who had met with Haig only recently at the Cancun North-South summit conference, declared that he discussed with the Secretary of State three main problems: utilization of the elan of Cancun for a follow-up meeting, East-West relations, and the Middle East situation.

Commenting on the situation in Poland, Pahr said the government's use of the army to regain control of the country's development was in line with his expectations and made a direct foreign intervention unlikely at this stage. Should this attempt fail, however, the danger of Soviet intervention would become more imminent. Pahr mentioned the fact that there are 10,000 Polish seekers of asylum and another 10,000 persons from East European countries who came to Austria as "tourists" whom the country now has to take care of. In the field of bilateral issues, Pahr said, the question of the F-16 interceptors was also broached in his talks with Haig, but in this context he had drawn attention to the favorable French offer -- the fixed price and the more specific compensation deals regarding the Mirage 50 -- which had not been matched by a comparable offer from the American side.

KREISKY MEETS WITH SAUDI CROWN PRINCE FAHD

AU290911 Vienna KURIER in German 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] In the private Jumbo plane of the Sa'ud dynasty, Crown Prince Fahd arrived at Schwechat Airport on Wednesday evening for a very short visit with Chancellor Kreisky. Fahd was thus making up for a meeting with Kreisky that had been planned for the North-South summit meeting in Cancun but had to be postponed because of Kreisky's illness.

As Kreisky told KURIER, his talks with Fahd -- who to a large extent determines Saudi Arabia's government policy -- centered on the Saudi Arabian peace plan for the Middle East. Directly before coming to Vienna, Fahd had advocated this plan in the FRG when meeting Chancellor Schmidt. According to Kreisky, in his talks with Fahd neither the question of Austrian arms exports to Saudi Arabia nor that of Austrian participation in an international Sinai peace force were discussed. Crown Prince Fahd left Vienna on Wednesday evening.

NETHERLANDS

PAPER VOICES SKEPTICISM ON CHOICE OF INFORMATEURS

PM271721 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 19 Oct 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Informateurs"]

[Text] The appointment of Labor Party [PVDA] economists De Galan and Halberstadt as informateurs is a logical consequence of the advice given to the head of state by the leaders of the parliamentary parties of the Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA], Democrats '66 [D'66] and PVDA after the cabinet crises. Any doubts surrounding the beginning of this attempt to repair the split are to do with the scope of the intentions behind this advice. It is to be feared that the parliamentary group leaders concerned themselves -- and will continue to concern themselves -- more with the immediate cause of the crisis than with the root causes and the chances of dynamic government policy after possible success in repairing the split.

CDA parliamentary group leader Lubbers wants to make the PVDA informateurs into a sort of hellfire-and-damnation preacher for his own party colleagues. The rule that "you pay for what you break" has always been something of a somber doctrine, but in the present situation it is nothing more than a pointless and misleading attempt to place all the blame on one party. Hopefully the informateurs will soon make it clear that they will not be party to this little CDA game.

They will have to reach greater clarity over the nature and the extent of the financial problems and the manner in which they have been handled in the Catshuis [official prime ministerial residence in The Hague] in recent weeks. What has been the role of the top civil servants? Has, as D'66 parliamentary leader Brinkhorst has said, CDA finance minister Van der Stee inundated his colleagues with new sets of figures and thus complicated decisionmaking? Has the financial situation deteriorated to such an extent that the government accord no longer helps as a compromise between the conflicting policy objectives of the parties involved?

Perhaps it will be possible for the informateurs to return the quarreling ministers to the point where the decisionmaking process really left the rails, after which with their help a draft budget for 1982 might still be found which would give the PVDA some reason for participating in the cabinet. But even if this were the happy outcome, nothing more would have been achieved than making it possible for the creaking railroad car to move forward again for a few months, so that those riding in it would not have to be at each other's throats immediately.

A patched-up vase is not necessarily a more beautiful vase. A cabinet which will have to tackle a large number of problems over a longer period should meet the requirements for a considerably higher level of mutual confidence and social motivation than can be achieved through a policy solution to a short-term disagreement. A new start would also have to have society's confidence, otherwise even the cleverest budget figures would only be so much paper.

It is therefore better that more ambitious action be taken not only in the policy sphere but also with regard to the cabinet's composition. And in such a way that the most important posts are filled by people who are less hampered by their political pasts, their figurehead functions and their hankerings after other coalitions and different policies. This is an extremely difficult and sensitive political operation, for which two economists -- no matter how competent they are -- from one of the parties are not the most obvious originators or attendants. There is bound to be useful work for them to do in the preparatory stage, but after that the government parties will hopefully muster the courage to tackle the bigger issues.

SCHMIDT, FAHD DISCUSS ARMS, PROSPECTS FOR PEACE

LD281730 Hamburg DPA in German 1624 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 28 Oct (DPA) -- Saudi Arabia is still interested in German arms deliveries but has understanding for the situation confronting the Federal government, which has not yet finally formulated its future arms export policy. This assurance was given by the Saudi Crown Prince and deputy prime minister, Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn today. According to Government Spokesman Kurt Becker, the crown prince said that he wants his relationship with the chancellor to remain untroubled even if Bonn makes a negative decision.

The crown prince is on his way home from the North-South summit in Mexico. He stopped over in Bonn today to discuss current political and economic problems at lunch with the federal chancellor. The 2 and 1/2 hour meeting was said to have been "extremely friendly and cordial," and was attended by the foreign ministers, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, and the finance ministers, Hans Matthoefer and Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl.

Assessing the Middle East situation after the assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat, Schmidt and Fahd agreed that the new Egyptian president, Husni Mubarak deserves confidence, and both men called for support for Mubarak's political line. In this connection it is important to complete the evacuation of the Sinai peninsula as provided for in the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. Schmidt praised the peace plan put forward by Saudi Arabia in the summer as a "very constructive step" toward an overall solution for the Middle East.

Much attention was devoted to the North-South summit meeting of the 22 industrial and developing nations in Cancun at the talks. Both sides described its results as a "major success" and regretted the absence of the Soviet Union. The chancellor said that, together with France and Britain, he would work for the implementation of the common purpose achieved in Cancun. He highlighted Saudi Arabia's aid to the Third World, which, at $4 billion per annum accounts for 40 percent of the total aid of the oil exporting countries. Fahd thanked the federal foreign minister for his efforts in Cancun to secure agreement for the start of global negotiations designed to improve the world economic order.

The two government leaders said that their countries saw many international problems in similar terms. They laid great store by Bonn and Riyadh remaining "predictable friends." Schmidt praised Saudi Arabia's responsible international policy, including its oil and finance policy.

Government Spokesman Becker said that Schmidt and Fahd had agreed to keep in close touch. The chancellor renewed his invitation to Fahd to pay an official visit to the Federal Republic.

When Schmidt paid an official visit to Riyadh in April he had left open Bonn's response to Saudi Arabia's wish to buy German arms. Meanwhile, Bonn has given its consent to the delivery of 18 British-made FH 155-1 heavy field Howitzers to Saudi Arabia. This, NATO's most modern artillery, is produced jointly by German, British and Italian firms and all three governments must agree to its export.

ISRAELI ENVOY WARNS FRG OVER ARMS TO SAUDI ARABIA

LD281342 Hamburg DPA in German 1307 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Munich, 28 Oct (DPA) -- The new Israeli ambassador in the FRG, Yitzhaq Ben-Ari, has warned the federal government about exporting Leopard tanks to Saudi Arabia. It is horrifying to imagine German tanks being turned against Israel, the diplomat said in an interview with the CSU organ BAYERNKURIER.

Jews saw German tanks the last time in the Warsaw ghetto. Such images stir up the past and open old wounds," Ben-Ari said.

"The Saudis are at war with us," the ambassador emphasized, "and in Germany there is a law which forbids selling arms to areas of tension." If the United States delivered arms to Saudi Arabia, then Israel would also disapprove of that. The United States, however, has "strategic influences which further the peace process." In contrast, "with German weapons many would remember a terrible and dark period."

SCHMIDT ADDRESSES DGB ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD290106 Hamburg DPA in German 1970 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Dortmund, 28 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt believes that major efforts are needed worldwide to stop the general recession from turning into a world slump. He told the 10th congress of salaried workers at the DGB in Dortmund today that not only West Europe but also communist states such as Romania and Yugoslavia are experiencing great economic difficulties.

He said that in the Federal Republic everything must be done to lower interest rates and stimulate investment. Lowering interest rates by two percentage points would do more for the economy and employment than any employment program, no matter how large, or a surcharge. For the first time in decades interest rates continued at a record level in spite of recession and unemployment. "We rely on our exports continuing to develop well and on a distinct improvement in our net current balance next year," he told the over 400 delegates present. He was convinced that the federal government had properly covered all risks in the coming year to the extent that they could be foreseen. "I can assure you that the present skipper will not leave the ship of the Federal Republic," he said.

APEL MODIFIES COMMENT ON SOVIET INFLUENCE

LD290130 Hamburg DPA in German 1723 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 28 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel today modified and interpreted remarks on the peace movement in the Federal Republic which he had made to senior Bundeswehr officers at a conference in Ingolstadt yesterday. In a statement released in Bonn, Apel said:

"I expressly did not mean the peace movement when in the discussion I spoke of financial and organizational support from Moscow. I expressly meant the DKP groups or other k-groups [communist groups not subservient to or controlled by Moscow] whose sources of support have long been known. Regarding the 250,000 people who took part in the peace demonstration in bonn [on 10 October] I said: that has nothing to do with Moscow. The Muscovites must be told that they are as much opposed to the Soviet arms lead as to the possible deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles."

Apel spoke of ambiguous reporting of his remark yesterday. In the discussion he had replied to a general who had asked whether the peace movement was controlled by Moscow.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON SPY EXCHANGE PROGRESS

LD290148 Hamburg DPA in German 1421 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 28 Oct (DPA) -- Except for the reuniting of families, the exchange program with the GDR in connection with the release of Guenter Guillaume, the spy in the chancellor's office, has been completed. This was announced by Heinz Kreutzmann, the parliamentary state secretary in the ministry of intra-German relations, at question time in the Bundestag today in reply to the opposition. He did not disclose the number of prisoners released by the GDR in exchange but referred to the detailed briefing on the operation given to the parliamentary control commission on 20 October.

He said that the reuniting of families would extend over a longer period. The GDR had strictly adhered to the agreement, he said. In view of the experience so far, one could rely on the completion of the family reunion scheme as agreed.

At the time of the release of Guillaume and his departure for the GDR it was believed that East Berlin would release 34 prisoners to the Federal Republic. The family reunion scheme is to cover about 3,000 persons.

KOHL URGES INTRA-GERMAN PROBLEMS BE RAISED IN NOV

LD291016 Hamburg DPA in German 0007 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Osnabrueck, 29 Oct (DPA) -- CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl has urged the federal chancellor to raise intra-German problems at his meeting with Leonid Brezhnev at the end of November in Bonn. In an interview in today's NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG, Kohl said that this is urgently necessary in view of the "considerable setbacks" in relations with East Berlin and the serious frontier incidents this week in which several escapees were injured. Brezhnev must be clearly told that detente and cooperation in Europe must also include an improvement in human contacts between the two parts of Germany. Brezhnev, if he wanted to, could considerably increase the GDR's scope for action with regard to the Federal Republic.

Kohl, who pointed to the close link between the chancellor's talks with Brezhnev and with SED chief Erich Honecker, said: "Mr Honecker must also be emphatically made aware of the fact that a substantial improvement in intra-German relations is also in the interests of the GDR." This would contribute much more to detente and peace in Europe than "many other things" would. Kohl was particularly critical that the federal government has repeatedly declared that it will not accept the drastic increase in the compulsory exchange figures although so far nothing has been done.

Kohl also said that he expects Brezhnev to be given a strong reminder of the joint declaration of 6 May 1978 in which both sides acknowledged the indivisibility of peace and security in all parts of the world and stated that it is important that nobody strives for military superiority. In contrast to this statement, the Soviet Union with its SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles, calmly went ahead with its arms buildup and invaded a Afghanistan.

An edited version of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

CDU/CSU OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

LD281020 Hamburg DPA in German 0940 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct (DPA) -- The deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary party, Walther Leisler Kiep, arrived in Moscow on Wednesday on a 3-day visit to the Soviet Union. Kiep is there at the invitation of the USSR chamber of trade and industry, 3 weeks before the visit of state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev to Bonn. Kiep is the first politician from the union parties to visit the Soviet Union for quite some time. According to a union spokesman his journey is taking place in close consultation with the leader of the opposition, Helmut Kohl, and the CSU chairman, Franz Josef Strauss.

Kiep was welcomed at the airport by the first deputy chairman of the chamber of trade and industry, Pitovranov.

The CDU politician, leading candidate of his party for the coming elections in Hamburg, is accompanied by representatives of German firms, and wants to discuss prospects of economic cooperation during his visit. After a talk in the chamber of trade and industry, Kiep is expected in the Moscow Foreign Ministry in the afternoon. On Thursday, further talks in the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade and the state committee for science and technology are planned.

Kiep will spend his last day in Leningrad. There he will visit the "Hamburg days" which were opened last Thursday by the mayor of the Hanseatic city, Klaus von Dohnanyi. Prior to his journey Kiep also contacted Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff.

DELEGATION OBJECTS TO ROMANIAN SECURITY MEASURES

LD281928 Hamburg DPA in German 1747 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Craiova/Sibiu, 28 Oct (DPA) -- A discord marred the third day of Federal President Karl Carstens's visit to Romania. In Craiova, a provincial city 200 km west of Bucharest, the Romanians departed in one point from the agreed program. They hermetically sealed off the center of the city so that the federal president had no chance to meet the population.

The German delegation expressed its displeasure to its hosts. Carstens told the Romanian minister for electrical engineering [title as received], Gheorghe Petrescu, who is accompanying him, that if the security precautions practiced in Craiova continued there would be an appropriate reaction in the German press. It was learned that the Romanian side spoke of "arbitrary actions by the local authorities".

The federal president was scheduled to speak to 200 students and professors in the hall of Craiova University on Wednesday. The Romanians prevented this by conducting Carstens and his party to the senior common room in which only some 40 people were seated. The federal president gave his lecture to this small circle. He suggested that more use should be made of German academic grants.

The next point on the program was a walk through the 200 meter pedestrian zone, which is usually very busy, to a hotel where they had lunch. The pedestrian zone and side streets were completely empty. All shops and restaurants were closed. A comment from the German delegation was: "How eerie."

It is hard to understand the behavior of the Romanian authorities since there are virtually no ethnic Germans among the 250,000 inhabitants of Craiova. Tonight Carstens arrived in Sibiu where 20,000 ethnic Germans live. Earlier he had visited a German-Romanian gearwheel factory in Resita.

On Thursday the president will visit a German school, the Evangelical church and Evangelical theological institute in Sibiu. He will make a trip to some nearby villages where ethnic Germans live.

HUNGARIAN TRADE MINISTER MEETS WITH LAMBSDORFF

LD291018 Hamburg DPA in German 1732 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 28 Oct (DPA) -- The Hungarian foreign trade minister, Peter Veress, who is accompanying Premier Gyorgy Lazar on his visit to Bonn, held talks today with the federal minister of economics, Otto Lambsdorff, and the Federal Food minister, Josef Ertl.

The Economics Ministry said that during the 1-hour talks with Lambsdorff they discussed the state of Hungarian-FRG economic relations and prospects for the future. Both sides are satisfied with the development of trade, which last year exceeded DM4 billion for the first time. According to the Federal Food Ministry, German agricultural imports from Hungary rose by over DM370 million in 1980, an increase of 11.1 percent.

PARATROOPERS IN CAR 'READY TO INTERVENE' IN CHAD

LD282136 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The Quai d'Orsay denied just now that French forces stationed in the north of the Central African Republic had been put on alert. However, the paratroops of the 11th Division, equipped with armored vehicles and Puma helicopters, are ready to intervene at any time on order of the president. This preventive measure was announced late this afternoon due to the sudden heating up of the situation in Chad.

It is reported that a Libyan column has entered Ndjamena and that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's armored vehicles are surrounding the airport and controlling the main routes in the capital.

Envoy Meets With Goukouni

NC291239 Paris AFP in English 1229 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 29 Oct (AFP) -- President of Chad Goukouni Oueddei met the French charge d'affaires in Ndjamena today, the Foreign Ministry announced here today, adding that the situation in the Chadian capital was calm.

The ministry also denied that a column of pro-Libyan forces led by Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat had entered Ndjamena.

The spokesman added that Mr Goukouni was scheduled to attend the Franco-African heads of state meeting which opens in Paris next Tuesday.

LEADERSHIP CHANGES REPORTED IN SOCIALIST PARTY

LD282132 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] The Socialist Party committee has met. After the congress in Valence, we expected if not a redistribution of places within the Socialist Party leadership, then at least a new percentage for the various trends. This has now been accomplished. Here is Arlette Chabot:

Indeed, this has now been accomplished. From now on, everyone is represented within the party leadership for the next 2 years. The steering committee, which will be chaired from now on by Claude Estier, has just confirmed that Pierre Mauroy's and Michel Rochard's friends have joined the Executive Bureau and the National Secretariat -- the governing bodies of the Socialist Party. The places are almost equally distributed between Rocardians, Mauroyists and Ceresists [leftist trend represented by Chevenement], and the Mitterrandists have a majority everywhere. One can note, for instance, that the Rocardian Michel de La Fourniere becomes National Secretary for Human Rights and Freedoms. Another point: The holders of key positions remain the same. Behind Lionel Jospin we can find Jean Poperen in charge of elections and also ad interim first secretary. Then, Paul Quiles is still in charge of coordination and organization. No government member takes part in the party's leading bodies; but Pierre Joxe, leader of the Socialist group in the National Assembly and assembly chairman Louis Mermaz remain as members of the Executive Bureau.

Also worth noting is the setting up of a national secretariat in charge of information for the benefit of the rank and file, a necessity stemming from the "obligations of power."

We can draw the conclusion as regards these nominations pertaining to the Socialist Party's internal affairs that it is an overture to all trends that the big names of the "old Socialist Party members" are still there but that a few representatives of the latest generation of Socialists are emerging on the scene.

DEFENSE MINISTER REMARKS ON RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

AU271941 Rome ANSA in English 1934 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Florence, 27 Oct (ANSA) -- Libya, an extremely wealthy nation, is far too strong militarily with respect to its real needs, according to Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio. He made this remark in Florence Monday where he was taking part in a debate on world peace and international issues.

In giving a run-down of Italian foreign policy he said that if the Soviets withdrew their missiles pointed at Europe, the West would not install missiles in their own bases. As to the neutron bomb, Lagorio insisted that this was an American problem and that Italy had no need of such a weapon.

Speaking specifically on Libya, he noted the good economic relations that exist between Italy and Libya but added that Tripoli posed a complex problem. He said that Italy would have to deal with this problem with humility, while not forgetting the positive aspects of the Italian presence in that land in the past. An effort must be made, he said, to establish a good neighbor relationship between the two countries.

It was at this point that he commented on Libya's military might. He stressed that the installation of NATO missiles in Sicily was not meant as a warning to anyone but served exclusively to re-establish the balance of forces between East and West.

Lagorio some weeks ago was the target of a personal attack by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi who called him a fascist in the pay of the CIA. After this incident, an American agency claimed that Libyan sources had sought to put pressure on Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini to replace Lagorio in the defense post.

Asked about this allegation, Lagorio said that when he questioned Spadolini on this the premier laughed.

MINISTERS DISCUSS CIVIL AVIATION TIES WITH USSR

PM261119 Rome AVANTI in Italian 16 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] Yesterday Transport Minister Vincenzo Balzamo met the Soviet civil aviation minister, Marshal Boris Bugayev. The Soviet minister's visit, which follows one by former transport minister Senator Rino Formica to the USSR last year, took place within the framework of the system of exchanges that exists between Italy and the USSR between the countries' transport ministries and respective aviation companies.

Minister Balzamo's talks with Marshal Bugayev examined among other things ties between Italy and the USSR in the aeronautics sphere, especially concerning the possibility of increasing charter flights to facilitate tourism and cultural relations between the countries.

PREMIER SPADOLINI TO VISIT UK 9-10 NOVEMBER

AU221544 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 22 Oct (ANSA) -- Premier Giovanni Spadolini will make a work visit to London on November 9 and 10 at the invitation of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, it was learned here today. The visit is to be seen in the context of regular consultations between the heads of government of the two countries, a Foreign Ministry communique said.

Spadolini will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and the visit was said to offer a chance for the two sides to discuss important topics of mutual interest.

GABONESE PRESIDENT TO VISIT 5-7 NOVEMBER

AU261543 Rome ANSA in English 1539 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 26 Oct (ANSA) -- Gabonese head of state Omar Bongo will conduct a two-day state visit to Italy in November on the invitation of Italian President Sandro Pertini. An official communique released here today reported that the president of the west-central African country will be in Italy from November 5 to 7.

INDIA'S GANDHI PLANS OFFICIAL VISIT 9-12 NOV

AU281518 Rome ANSA in English 1511 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 28 Oct (ANSA) -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will make an official visit to Italy on November 9-12 at the invitation of Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini, the prime minister's office announced here today.

L'UNITA REPORTS MEXICAN CP-PCI JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PM291133 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 21 Oct 81 p 17

[Text] Mexico City -- The joint communique signed by the PCI and the Mexican Communist Party [PCM] was released on Comrade Enrico Berlinguer's departure. Here is the text of the communique:

PCI Secretary General Comrade Enrico Berlinguer visited Mexico 15 through 19 October 1981 at the invitation of the PCM Central Committee. During his stay in Mexico, Comrade Berlinguer had conversations with PCM leaders and was briefed on the conditions under which the Mexican Communists are struggling for democratic regeneration and socialism in their country. PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer had a cordial conversation with President of the Republic Lopez Portillo; he met with the top leaders of the six leftwing parties, with trade unionists and parliamentarians and with Mexican intellectuals. Comrade Berlinguer spoke at the closing ceremony of the 20th PCM Congress.

The open and friendly talks among the leaders of the two parties were attended by the following: For the PCI, together with Comrade Berlinguer, Antonio Rubbi, Central Committee member and foreign section chief; Renato Sandri of the foreign section; and Giorgio Oldrini, L'UNITA correspondent in Latin America. The PCM was represented by Secretary General Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo; and Marcos Leonel Posadas, Eduardo Montes and Ivan Garcia, members of the PCM Central Committee's Political Commission.

The two parties' representives exchanged information about the situation in their respective countries and on the two parties' policies. They expressed their profound concern at the exacerbation of the international situation, the threats to mankind posed by the arms race, and the extension in several parts of the world of military and political conflicts and tensions. They spoke out clearly against the production of the neutron bomb decided on by the United States.

The two parties agree on the need to develop in every country a major and united movement against the dangers of a nuclear disaster, for the resumption of negotiation, detente and cooperation among the states and peoples. They hope that negotiations between the United States and the USSR can lead to a real limitation and reduction of all kinds of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, and create favorable conditions for the resumption of negotiations for more general measures of balanced and controlled reduction of both strategic nuclear weapons and conventional forces, within mutual security.

To guarantee peace and justice in the world, it is necessary to halt the arms race and divert the vast sums of money currently being invested in this absurd race toward areas of the world suffering subhuman and backward conditions, poverty and famine. A real start must be made to the battle against the vast inequality that now exists between the industrialized countries and the vast majority of countries condemned to underdevelopment by colonialism and imperialism. Work must be done to build a new world economic order and international relations based on equitable trading and equality. In this direction, a useful role can be played by initiatives such as the international conference on economic cooperation due to take place in Cancun, Mexico, in the next few days. But the essential thing is that the North-South dialogue and a real start to rapid and fruitful global negotiations take place in their natural forum, which is and must remain the United Nations. Though the states are the direct protagonists in these negotiations, a major role awaits the peoples and particularly the working classes and the democratic and progressive forces of the capitalist and industrialized countries, who will be better able to tackle this pressing task set by the modern era the more they manage to carry forward within their own society a process of democratic regeneration and through transformation of economic, social and political life.

The Central American region is overrun by worrying tensions and is bristling with dangers. The development of revolutionary processes and the establishment of the peoples' independence, which has led to the downfall of some old and discredited dictatorial and repressive regimes, is being countered by the policy of U.S. imperialism, by its recourse to an economic and commercial blockade, by direct intervention, as in El Salvador, and by threatened acts of force.

The PCM and PCI express their solidarity with the Democratic Revolutionary Front-Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FDR-FMLN] and all Salvadoran patriotic forces against the junta's despotic and genocidal policy and for the country's freedom and independence. They express their approval of the French-Mexican communique, which recognizes the FDR-FMLN and urges a start to negotiations for a political solution to the conflict, which was also proposed by the Nicaraguan Government to the United Nations.

The two parties believe that it is necessary to facilitate every initiative aimed at surmounting the absurd U.S. economic blockade on Cuba and Nicaragua, whose peoples are committed to consolidating and developing the gains of their revolutions.

The Mexican and Italian communists expressed their solidarity with all democratic and revolutionary forces in Latin America and the Caribbean fighting against dictatorial regimes and for human rights, freedoms, national independence and democratic development in their countries. They stress the importance to this end of the trend toward the convergence and unitary cooperation of political and social forces and varied ideological and religious currents in this battle.

The two parties conducted a broad exchange of opinions on the struggle that the working class, the working and peoples masses are waging in the capitalist countries for democratic regeneration and for transformations in a socialist direction. They believe that, though working under different conditions in Mexico and Italy, the advance to socialism in their countries must pursue an original and specific path, the most prominent aspect of which is the acceptance of democracy as the fundamental strategic value. Furthermore, they believe that action for social change can constitute the area for fruitful cooperation among all leftwing and progressive forces, with the active involvement of broad Catholic masses.

The PCM and PCI confirm their desire to develop relations between their parties on the basis of the broadest autonomy and noninterference, internationalist solidarity and cooperation.

They announce their commitment to facilitate the intensification and development in all fields of relations between Mexico and Italy in the interests of both peoples. [dated] Mexico City, 19 October 1981.

ENVOY TO U.S. FORESEES CLOSER DEFENSE TIES

PM261141 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Oct 81 pp 15-16

["Rhode Island correspondent" Eurico Mendes interview with Portuguese Ambassador to the United States Vasco Futscher Pereira: "Increasing Cooperation Between Portugal and the United States in the Defense Sphere" -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Vasco Futscher Pereira: Happily, in the political plane our relations with the U.S. are once more those of allies and friends conscious of common interests and of the convergence of positions which brings them together, both willing, in a spirit of candor and mutual respect, to collaborate wholeheartedly and unreservedly. But whereas this can be said today of the dialogue between our two governments, the same, unfortunately, cannot be said of our relations in many other spheres. Our economic relations with the United States fall far short of what they should be.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Are you afraid that the Reagan administration has changed in the meantime? Are you afraid that the Reagan administration might be less open and amenable than the previous one in its dialogue with Portugal?

VFP: Not at all. On the contrary, in fact. I haven't been in Washington for long. I only arrived in May. But at all levels I have been aware of a very clear feeling of friendship for Portugal and its rulers and a sincere desire for closer ties. Note that the rhythm which our political contacts have developed in recent years has not altered these last 6 months: Prof Andre Goncalves Pereira came to Washington in March, less than 3 months after President Reagan took office. He was one of the first European foreign ministers to have talks with Secretary of State Haig. U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger visited Lisbon in May and, a few weeks later, welcomed Portuguese Defense Minister Azevedo Coutinho to the United States. The fact that in a mere 6 months our dialogue has been marked by three official visits of that level and significance is evidence of the importance which both Portugal and the United States now attach to their relations.

DIARIO: What was the purpose of the visits and what issues were discussed?

VFP: That is a natural question for a journalist to ask. It might be indiscreet for an ambassador to reply. But I will say this: Despite the differences -- and there are some -- between our viewpoints on or approaches to certain international problems, there exists today between Portugal and the United States a very broad convergence of interests and considerably agreement on the basic values which form the foundation of our societies, on the dangers which threaten them and the methods we will have to use to confront these dangers.

Awareness of this affinity has already made it possible to stimulate dialogue and to pursue it confidently. But the eighties began with international tension at an extremely grave level, which prompts all who share common ideas to try to make a concerted effort in the areas of defense and security. I will mention the Kampuchean crisis, the crisis in Southeast Asia, Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the threat it poses to the Persian Gulf -- a region of vital importance to the West -- the progressive deterioration of the domestic situation in Iran, the war between Iran and Iraq and, finally, the Israeli-Arab conflict which is a long way from a comprehensive and lasting solution despite the great step forward accomplished by the Camp David agreement and the peace between Israel and Egypt.

Aside from all these reasons, the United States, conscious of the imbalance between, on the one hand, Soviet military power and, on the other hand, the Atlantic alliance's defense potential, is not putting at the top of its list of priorities the strengthening of its military arsenal, the consolidation of the alliances of which it is a member and the broadening of collaboration which, in the framework of the alliance or on a bilateral plane, it can get from its allies and friends. And Portugal is one of them. We are not strong militarily but we have geostrategic positions of vital importance in terms of the potential defense of Europe, positions which constitute almost obligatory access points if a crisis breaks out in one of the aforesaid areas and U.S. intervention, if only of a preventive nature, becomes necessary.

Military Cooperation

In this context it is no secret that for the past year our two governments have been exchanging impressions regarding the possibility of stepping up our cooperation in the defense field. For our part, by granting the United States certain facilities or extending the ones we are already granting it. On the U.S. side, by helping us reequip and modernize the Portuguese armed forces so that they can, first and foremost, perform their task as guarantors of our sovereignty and, at the same time, within the framework of the Atlantic alliance, perform the role that everyone recognizes as Portugal's but which we have never fully shouldered. With regard to our multilateral or bilateral cooperation, I hope that there will be no insurmountable divergences and no problems that cannot be satisfactory resolved, as long as the atmosphere of mutual frankness and good will in which our dialogue has been proceeding is preserved -- as I fully trust that it will. Because what is at stake in this dialogue are not just Portuguese interests or just U.S. interests, but interests to a large extent shared by both countries. It is not the price of any particular facility that is at stake but the preconditions for Portugal to be able actively and effectively to play the role unmistakably assigned to it by its strategic position.

But though centering on these aspects, our present dialogue is not confined solely to them. It has also broached some of the major political and economic problems of concern to the world today, with regard to which it is desirable for us to be well acquainted with our relative positions -- both those on which we agree and those on which we differ -- with a view to their possible coordination: the North-South dialogue; relations between the Western and Socialist blocs; cooperation within the major international bodies; the quest for peaceful solutions to the serious tensions that exist in the Middle East, Latin America and above all in southern Africa, where the tragedy of Namibia still involves the People's Republic of Angola, with which we have ties.

DIARIO: Do you therefore view with optimism the future of Portuguese-U.S. relations in a field of political cooperation? What about in other fields?

VFP: My outlook is no less optimistic in other fields. But they involve our interests much more than the interests that we share. Because, being realistic, it must be borne in mind that our cooperation, whether financial, industrial, agricultural, scientific, cultural, technological or in any other field, will always inevitably be much more in our interest than in the U.S. interest. In my opinion it is essential that we intensify our relations in these fields too, and I have no doubt that we can fully depend on U.S. goodwill and desire to cooperate with us. There is no lack of signs of this. But obviously the initiatives will have to proceed from us, and we must devote ourselves fully to them, boldly placing at their service resources -- which do not yet even exist -- for promoting them.

NATO: CALVO-SOTELO REPLIES TO FELIPE GONZALEZ

LD282302 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] In the hour since our last report during the 2100 news bulletin, Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo has replied to the speech by Felipe Gonzalez, and he has replied in that style which characterizes Mr Calvo-Sotelo: replying promptly to the questions put to him.

Among these replies Calvo-Sotelo has said, for example, that there was no consultation with the Spanish Army on the subject of entry into NATO, but rather a briefing. To Felipe Gonzalez's question of whether the government is thinking of maintaining the agreements with the United States if we join NATO, he said: Yes, the government is thinking of maintaining the bilateral relationship with the United States, but after entry into NATO this would be different.

Felipe Gonzalez also asked why the negotiations on the bilateral agreement with the United States were interrupted. Were they interrupted because the United States was aiming to put pressure on us in another way? Calvo-Sotelo said it was Spain who interrupted the negotiations with the United States because it had the negotiations for entry into NATO in view and this would naturally condition the bilateral treaty.

Felipe Gonzalez also asked how the matter was affected by the approval yesterday in the British House of Commons of British citizenship for the Gibraltarians. According to Calvo-Sotelo, from now on the situation will be better because the Gibraltarians, being British citizens, could return to Britain once the Rock had been decolonized.

Calvo-Sotelo also said it is best not to put ourselves under obligation with a treaty refusing nuclear arms because this would also be to give up sovereignty. Finally, he said the risk to Spain does not increase with entry into the Atlantic alliance, but rather that risk exists because of our geographic situation and entry into the Atlantic alliance will in any case be an element of deterrence which would reduce the risk.

At the moment Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the PSOE, is speaking and the session will probably go on for a while yet.

PCE SECRETARIAT DISSOLVES EPK CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD261532 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] The PCE Secretariat decided at a meeting today to dissolve the present Central Committee of the Communist Party of Euskadi [EPK] and form a new provisional central committee which will conduct the merger process with EIA Euzkadiko Ezkerra [Basque left] along different channels.

EPK Rejects Dissolution

LD250712 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Early this morning at a meeting in Bilbao the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Euskadi [EPK] agreed to reject the resolutions adopted on Thursday by the Central Committee of the PCE in connection with the merger process with the Basque Revolutionary Party, the main party in the Euzkadiko Ezkerra coalition. The decision was taken with 32 votes in favor, 9 against and 1 abstention and means an effective rupture between the EPK and the PCE.

FINLAND

VIROLAINEN WOULD REPRESENT CENTER AS CANDIDATE

LD271386 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Diet Speaker Johannes Virolainen announced today that he will join the presidential election campaign. Virolainen said this afternoon that owing to requests from various parts of the country, he will be at the disposal of his party [Center Party] when it elects its presidential candidate. At the same time, Virolainen hoped the matter would be dealt with inside the Center Party with matter-of-factness, sincerity and discretion. Virolainen also noted that he is ready to cooperate with party activists and with the party leadership.

Support for Virolainen

PM281313 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 27 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] The Finnish People's Unity Party would support Diet Speaker Johannes Virolainen in the coming presidential election. Party Chairman Anssi Keski-Vahala announced in Kouvola yesterday that the party's future representatives in the electoral college would cast their votes for Virolainen, of the Center Party.

If the Center Party does not nominate Virolainen, the Unity Party is considering whether to ask him to run as candidate for a popular front supported by all the nonsocialist parties, Keski-Vahala said.

NORWAY

PAPER UNDERSTANDS REAGAN LIMITED WAR REMARK

PM261045 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 22 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Reagan Drops a Brick"]

[Excerpts] President Ronald Reagan's remarks about the possibility of the limited use of nuclear weapons in a future conflict in Europe are hardly indicative of a new U.S. nuclear strategy. The fact that they nevertheless have caused a storm in Europe, and in West Germany in particular, is primarily explained by the agitation against NATO's nuclear defenses which is being pursued in certain quarters on this side of the Atlantic.

Even though Reagan spoke in general terms and was answering a rather imprecise question, there is little reason to interpret the President's words as plans to limit a nuclear war to Europe. On the contrary, they seem to be in full agreement with the strategy the NATO nations have long been agreed on, and a great deal of anti-American suspicion is needed to interpret them as proof that the United States is now contemplating "Europeanizing" a nuclear conflict so as to avoid a devastating intercontinental missile war with the Soviet Union.

Such a notion is all the more unthinkable when we remember that the U.S. forces in Europe and their families total around 500,000 people. No U.S. Government would consider sacrificing them as cannon fodder.

Ever since the so-called "big bang" strategy was abandoned 20 years ago, NATO strategy has been that, attacks are to be met with the smallest possible deployment of arms in the hope of bringing the attacker to his senses and avoiding a full-scale nuclear war. The tactical nuclear weapons could play a role in this connection, as President Reagan pointed out.

Reagan should have chosen his words better. At the present time nuclear strategy is the object of criticism from the left in European politics -- especially in West Germany, where it has resulted in a split in the ruling SPD. The U.S. NATO partners in Europe are therefore best served by unambiguous and reassuring language from the U.S. President on this literally life-and-death issue. Seen in this context, Reagan's remarks did drop a brick.

SWEDEN

'SHARP PROTEST' TO USSR OVER SUBMARINE EPISODE

LD281830 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten today summoned Mikhail Yakovlev, Soviet ambassador in Stockholm, and delivered a sharp protest [concerning the Soviet submarine that ran aground] saying, among other things, that the submarine had no permission to enter Swedish waters and that there had been no contact with Swedish authorities. The Swedish Government views this gross violation of Swedish entry regulations very seriously, the protest note says. Our reporter (Thorbjoern Wrang) met Ullsten a moment ago after his meeting with the Soviet ambassador:

[Begin recording] [Question] Foreign minister, what comment did the Soviet ambassador make after this note of protest?

[Answer] We received no comment from the Soviet authorities; only an explanation from the submarine captain, which we have not found acceptable, but we expect of course that the Soviet Government will come back fairly soon with an explanation as to why they have a submarine far inside Swedish territorial waters.

[Question] What explanation did the captain give?

[Answer] Well, that it was an accident. But we cannot accept this, since the submarine is in a position so far inside the archipelago that our experts regard it as almost totally unlikely that it reached there without first having deliberately sought Swedish waters.

[Question] What will the Swedish stance be if the Soviet Union demands that it be allowed to salvage the vessel from Swedish waters?

[Answer] We will reject it if it is a question of salvaging it where it now lies, since it now lies not only in Swedish waters but also in a restricted military area. For that reason we cannot permit foreigners, whether they come by ship or any other means, to visit the site.

[Question] Is it to be expected that the Soviet Union will put forward such a request?

[Answer] I shouldn't think so. The regulations we have and they have must be clear to them.

[Question] What will happen to the vessel?

[Answer] We shall of course have to maintain contact with both the vessel and the Russian authorities. We must of course see that the vessel is salvaged and that nothing happens to the crew.

[Question] How does all this affect relations between Sweden and the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Well, it isn't exactly to (?anyone's) advantage that a big power should violate Swedish territory in this way, displaying the kind of inquisitiveness we have seen here, and for that reason we have protested in very sharp terms.

[Question] Do you think this incident is in any way connected with the crisis in Poland?

[Answer] No, I can't believe that. It is serious enough as it is. [end recording]

Ministry Official Comments

LD282322 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Interview with Permanent Under Secretary of State Leif Leifland at the Foreign Ministry 28 October -- recorded]

[Text] [Leifland] When the Soviet ambassador called on me this evening at 1800 he asked that three Soviet tugs and a hydrographic vessel be permitted to go to the accident site tomorrow, Thursday, to refloat the submarine.

[Question] What did you reply?

[Answer] The reply was no.

[Question] And the reason?

[Answer] The reason is simply that this submarine ran aground not only in Swedish territorial waters but in a restricted military [words indistinct] ships of the Swedish Navy will enter the area [word indistinct]. It is the duty of the Swedish Government to see that the submarine is refloated.

[Question] If the Soviet captain is not cooperative, can constraint be resorted to?

[Answer] When I met the Soviet ambassador this evening I said that we take it for granted that the Soviet captain will receive instructions to be cooperative. We assume he will be.

[Question] Did the ambassador have any (?very important) [words indistinct] explanation for the accident?

[Answer] He said this submarine, with registration number 137, with a (?range) of [words indistinct] and for that reason got off course and ran aground.

[Question] Did he say whether one could prove through log books or other documents, for example, that it really happened that way?

[Answer] No, he did not. He had just received his information from Moscow.

Admiral: Serious Viclation

LD281848 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] We have a comment from the chief of the Defense Staff, Vice Admiral Bengt Schuback, who views the grounding of a Soviet submarine in Swedish waters as a serious violation:

[Begin recording] [Schuback] I view this very seriously. To start with we have a serious violation of Swedish territory. This submarine is deep inside our territory, in the archipelago, the Karlskrona Archipelago, and that is rather unique.

[Question] The submarine is lying in a Swedish prohibited area. Does that mean that you would be able to permit a Soviet salvage effort?

[Answer] In my opinion, no, for the reason that you hint at. In my opinion, this must be done with Swedish resources.

[Question] Does this violation affect relations between Sweden and the Soviet Union?

[Answer] It is not up to me to say anything about that. I can only say it is a remarkable, unique, demonstrated violation of Swedish territory as viewed in accordance with prevailing international rules. These are facts. You cannot get away from that. [end recording]

Ljung USSR Visit Canceled

LD291050 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 100 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Gen Lennart Ljung, commander of the armed forces, will cancel his planned visit to the Soviet Union 19-21 November. Naturally the reason is to be found in the incident involving the Soviet submarine which is grounded in the Karlskrona Archipelago. This has been discribed by the government as the most serious violation of Swedish territory in a very long time. General Ljung will inform Marshal Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, that he thinks the time is unsuitable for an official visit to the Soviet Union. The commander in chief had talks this morning with the government on further action in the submarine affair.

Meanwhile, Swedish territorial waters have been subjected to another Soviet violation. Swedish naval vessels received (?warning) that a Soviet salvage vessel had entered the national limits, but it had to retreat quickly to international waters again. The Soviet ship belongs to the Soviet flotilla now lying outside Swedish territory awaiting further developments. The Swedish Government, however, has rejected the request to allow Soviet ships into Swedish waters to salvage the submarine, which, moreover, is in a Swedish military area.

Swedish tugs and salvage ships are now ready to go to Gasfjarden to pull the submarine off the rocks. The Soviet submarine is not thought to be badly damaged and able to move under its own power after refloating. What will happen next is still unclear.

SOVIET SALVAGE SHIPS BARRED FROM INCIDENT SITE

LD282306 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Summary] A Soviet submarine is aground deep inside Swedish territorial waters off Karlskrona. "This evening, four Soviet military vessels -- two destroyers and two salvage vessels -- are lying just outside Swedish territorial waters. The Soviet ambassador has asked if they may go in to salvage the submarine, but Sweden refuses to let the Soviet vessels in. (Tore Rundgren) reports from Karlskrona:

[Begin recording] "According to Capt Gunnar Rasmusson at the Karlskrona naval base, it has now been established that the submarine was submerged when it passed the radar control point in the outer archipelago. Nobody in the navy gives any credence to the Russian captain's claim that the cause of his running aground was a fault in the submarine's radar. The submarine can remain in one place for about 2, perhaps even 3, weeks before any problems arise onboard. Its batteries are charged by its (?diesel) engines and no doubt there are provisions onboard for a considerably longer period. The submarine's home base is Kaliningrad. According to unconfirmed reports, the Karlskrona (?acting) provincial prosecutor, Bengt [name indistinct], is considering charging the captain of the Russian submarine with espionage." [end recording]

Other Ships Off Coast

LD282332 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2100 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Sweden's chief of the general staff, Vice Admiral Bengt Schuback, said this evening that 10 Warsaw Pact warships had arrived off Sweden's 12-nautical-mile territorial sea limit south of Karlskrona.

Naval Readiness Condition

LD291148 Stockholm International Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Despite the Swedish refusal, units of the Warsaw Pact Baltic Fleet are now offshore just outside Swedish territorial waters. Late last night 10 Warsaw Pact vessels were said to be assembled, including two destroyers. The Swedish Defense Department has increased its state of readiness. Several naval vessels left the Stockholm base destined for the area and two salvage ships left Gothenburg on the west coast.

The chief of the Defense Staff, Vice Adm Bengt Schuback, commenting on the incident Wednesday night, said it is hardly likely that the Soviets will make any attempt to enter the area, but should this occur, the Swedish armed forces would foil such an attempt.

Apparently this morning a Soviet salvage vessel did try to enter Swedish waters to get to the submarine, but was prevented from doing so by units of the Swedish Navy.

Second Submarine Spotted

LD291142 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Another foreign submarine was discovered today in Swedish waters off the Bleking Archipelago. The periscope of the submarine was seen at about 0830 by a navy helicopter. It was then about 5 nautical miles south of Utklippan and thus clearly within Swedish territorial waters. An hour ago the helicopter made radar contact with the submarine.

Salvage Decision

LD291428 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1400 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The government has now decided that the Soviet submarine grounded in the Karlskrona Archipelago is to be salvaged by Swedish personnel. The government has also requested the commander in chief to investigate the circumstances surrounding the submarine's violation of Swedish territory. Depending on the results of the investigation, a decision will then be taken on when and how the submarine is to be returned to the Soviet Union.

In Karlskrona preparations have already been made for taking care of the crew of the grounded submarine.

This morning Swedish territory was violated by another foreign submarine. Helicopters equipped with depth charges and hydrophones went out to drive the foreign submarine away.

PARTY LEADERS TO MEET WITH PAPANDREOU IN ATHENS

Papaioannou Scheduled 30 Oct

NC272228 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] An AKEL statement says that after the necessary consultations, AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou will go to Athens to meet Greek Prime Minister Papandreou next Friday. The statement adds that during the meeting there will be a discussion of the Cypriot issue in relation to the policy of change in Greece, as well as of developments in our area. Papaioannou will also meet other political leaders in Greece.

Kliridhis Visit Announced

NC281140 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 28 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] As already announced, Democratic Rally Chairman Glavkos Kliridhis will visit Athens next week within the framework of new Greek Prime Minister Papandreou's desire to have the views of all Cypriot political parties on the Cyprus issue. The Kliridhis-Papandreou meeting will review all developments of the Cyprus issue, particularly after the submittion of the Waldheim ideas.

PAPAIOANNOU SPEAKS AT AKEL PLENUM 26 OCT

NC281212 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 28 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Last Monday AKEL Secretary General E. Papaioannou addressed the fifth plenum of the party's Central Committee and Central Control Committee. He said that the AKEL Political Bureau has unanimously decided that the most responsible way of handling the UN secretary general's "ideas" is to study them carefully and responsibly at the National Council. He added that if this study proves there are positive elements promoting the intercommunal talks, we should accept them while we should reject the negative ones and submit our counterproposals.

The AKEL secretary general's reference in his report to the international and domestic developments reads as follows:

We are meeting at a time which is exceptionally critical for the fate of mankind.

The aggressive cold war policy that has been inaugurated by U.S. President Reagan and is supported by British Prime Minister Thatcher and some other NATO quarters includes fatal dangers for all of mankind.

The nuclear arms race, to which the hawks of U.S. imperialism are leading mankind today through their policy, can have only one result, which is nothing else but thermonuclear extermination. This extermination will also envelop the United States in its flames as well as other countries.

Our hard suffering people, who are waging a struggle for survival and liberation, have every reason to be concerned more than anyone else over world tension and the nuclear arms race. At the same time, it is very well known that the "British sovereign bases" on Cypriot territory have recently started becoming more active and also are being used by the U.S. imperialists as a bridgehead for their aggressive policy in the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East. This represents a mortal danger for Cyprus because, in the event of war, the Cypriot people will be threatened with extermination. This is the reason the battle for the abolition of the British bases and the complete demilitarization of Cyprus is directly linked with the very existence of the Cypriot people.

Tension is growing in the eastern Mediterranean and Middle East region, and the war clouds are becoming darker. The recent assassination of President as-Sadat, which is the result of the Camp David treason, has been used by the U.S. imperialists as an opportunity for their further interference in Egyptian domestic affairs.

The recent victory of the democratic forces of change in Greece is an event of great significance, not only for the Greek people, but also for the people of the eastern Mediterranean and Balkans and the other people of the world. The implementation of the PASOK leader's preelection declarations about Greece's withdrawal from NATO and the EC would be of particularly great significance.

However, while in Greece the democratic forces of change have won a brilliant victory, oppressive and dictatorial measures against the people and their democratic organizations are continuing in Turkey by the dictatorial military regime. It is within this general background of international developments that the Cyprus issue has entered a new, critical phase following an entire year of fruitless intercommunal talks.

What should be stressed is that any "ideas" or "evaluations" of the UN secretary general must essentially be based on the relevant UN resolutions on Cyprus and the summit agreements.

And something else: The UN secretary general's ideas are not binding. We are only bound by the UN resolutions and the summit agreements, and we will not accept anything that dictates merely the good offices of the UN secretary general. We unquestionably reject the faits accomplis created by the invasion and occupation. We firmly and unwaveringly insist on a truly independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus.

This is AKEL's position on handling the Waldheim ideas and the consistent line toward a Cyprus solution which AKEL is implementing.

Some political circles, both in Cyprus and Greece, hastened to reject the "Waldheim ideas," describing them as partitionist even before they became aware of them. This way of handling the matter can bring about only a loss to the Cyprus cause.

At the same time, some quarters maintain that the Turkish occupation troops should withdraw from Cyprus before we enter into talks with the Turkish Cypriots. I do not believe there is anyone who would not want such a thing. As Turkey declares, however, the Turkish occupation troops will not leave before an agreement is reached between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots. And since they will not withdraw, the question arises: Should we sit and wait until they withdraw in order to enter into talks with the Turkish Cypriots? Should we drive them out by force? If we could do so, why not? They are aggressive occupation troops and we have every moral prop. However, who can seriously maintain that it is possible to drive them out by force? But, even if it was ever possible to drive them out with a sudden attack -- something improbable -- would Turkey accept a defeat from Cyprus? These are some questions that should drive into serious thinking those who support solutions by the use of force.

Along with the other patriotic, democratic forces of the Cypriot people, AKEL has also welcomed the brilliant victory of the democratic forces of change in Greece and has expressed the hope that there will be more active support of the Cypriot people's just struggle. We will wait and judge accordingly.

We are prepared to applaud Mr Papandreou and praise him to the utmost if, responding to his preelection declarations, he pulls Greece out of NATO. Such a gesture will most greatly help the Cypriot people's liberation struggle.

KKE'S FLORAKIS SEEKS COLLABORATION WITH PASOK

PM280951 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 20 Oct 81 p 8

[Serge Leyrac interview with Communist Party of Greece-Exterior Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis in Athens 19 October: "A Great Desire for Change"]

[Excerpts] So Greece opened a new chapter in its history Sunday. What is behind this very clear victory by the forces advocating change? Why, although gaining ground, did the Communist Party of Greece [KKE] benefit less from the people's desire for change than the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK]? Why were the issues of NATO, the U.S. bases in Greece and the Common Market central to the debate? What are the priorities now for attaining the expected change?

These are all questions which KKE Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis tried to answer during an interview granted to L'HUMANITE.

[Florakis] "After the dictatorship's collapse, the people expected new solutions. Their hopes were dashed. This time, therefore, they sought a way out by turning to the forces which have advocated change."

Greece's problems are primarily those of national independence, democracy and economic development.

"The aspiration of broad sections of society was so strong," he explained, "that despite domestic and foreign obstacles, the people expressed their will in the way we have seen." This does not mean, he explained, that PASOK, which won the vast majority of the votes cast by these sections of the population, fully expresses those aspirations.

"PASOK expresses the interests of the underprivileged. This category," he said, "can include many people -- including Yeoryios Mavros, big capital's representative."

To whatever extent PASOK really expresses the people's aspirations, the election has shown how much the people want change, Florakis also noted. So why has the KKE not benefitted from the trend toward change to the same extent? This is because, Kharilaos Florakis explained, "it must be admitted that the Communist Party's real strength and influence are never faithfully reflected in election results.... In addition to the factors which work against them in the capitalist countries, there are factors which are specific to Greece. The people still do not see that the KKE can become a government party. This state of mind still prevails among broad sections of the masses. But the essential thing is still this very strong aspiration for change which, in the voters' view, should be introduced by PASOK."

The main thing, he added, was to eliminate the right, and people identified that with a majority for PASOK. "The KKE considers that it is a great success to have emerged stronger from this test at a time when there was such a strong trend in PASOK's favor."

One of the reasons for the right's defeat is to be found in its pro-American policy and its adherence to the Common Market. "This is a crucial problem which must be solved urgently for the Greek people. The nature of NATO is the same for all the member countries. But the repercussions vary from one country to another. There are the big NATO countries which decide, and there is Greece which only receives orders." It is national sovereignty which is at stake.

In practical terms, he recalled, Greece is part of the same alliance as Turkey in defending itself against a possible aggressor. Nonetheless, NATO did not flinch and even encouraged the Ankara leaders' chauvinistic designs when they invaded a part of Cyprus. Similarly, the Greeks have not forgotten NATO's support for the colonels' dictatorship.

As regards the military bases in Greece, "there is a great risk of seeing Greece involved in U.S. imperialism's adventures in the Mediterranean basin." The Americans have a vital interest in preserving their bases in Greece, which explains the "interest" they have in the country's internal development and why they combat the forces hostile to them.

As for the Common Market, people have been able to assess its real value in a few months. "The farmers see that sowings and production prices are decided in Brussels. People said that the Common Market constituted a market of 240 million consumers for them; thousands of hundredweight of fruit had to be dug into the ground this year."

Nonetheless, there is no hierarchical order in the problems to be solved. National independence, democracy and economic development form an interdependent whole. Thus, "to achieve economic development, we say that it is necessary to end the control exercised by the national and multinational, especially U.S., monopolies; if the government tries to do that, the monopolies and the United States will immediately react to prevent it. National independence and economic development are, therefore, very closely linked. Moreover, the scope and depth of the solutions used depend on the balance of forces."

During the election campaign, PASOK made frequent reference to the situation in France after 10 May. However, PASOK has hitherto rejected the proposals for cooperation made by the KKE to bring about change. "Of course, there are serious difficulties with PASOK because it does not express the interests of a single social force. The proof is that it is supported by the Lambrakis press group which is one of big capital's most important representatives. We think," Kharilaos Florakis said, "that a real change is impossible without cooperation with the Communists."

PAPANDREOU RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM HUNGARY'S KADAR

NC282222 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Papandreou received Hungarian Ambassador Dobos who handed him a message from the first secretary of the Central Committee of his country's socialist party, Janos Kadar. The message is as follows: Please accept my most cordial congratulations on your party's election victory and your appointment as prime minister. I sincerely wish that you may complete your term of office successfully, serving your country's interests and the Greek people's prosperity. The opportunity I had of meeting you personally has convinced me of your dedication to peace and your frank position for the development of relations between countries with differing social systems. I am steadfastly convinced that at the head of your government you will work for the same purpose and will promote the mutually beneficial cooperation of our two countries and the strengthening of friendship between our two peoples. I wish you success in your responsible activity and good health to you personally.

Papandreou thanked the Hungarian ambassador for his visit and the message from Kadar, which he described as a great honor, and stressed that during his recent visit to Hungary he had ascertained the great progress of the country's people. He also stressed that he will exert every effort to strengthen Greek-Hungarian relations.

PAPANDREOU TO SEND NOTE ON CYPRUS TO UK, TURKEY

NC271311 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 27 Oct 81 p 1

[From the I DHILINI office]

[Text] Athens, 27 Oct -- Greece intends to send military forces to Cyprus unless Turkey withdraws its occupation troops soon.

According to autoritative information, Prime Minister and Minister of National Defense Mr Papandreou is determined to send a military force and arms to Cyprus proportional to that of the Turkish occupation troops. The same source says that the Greek Government will send a pertinent note to Turkey and to Britain, which is the third guarantor power. The note will stress that the presence of the Turkish occupation troops in Cyprus is contrary to the Zurich and London agreements and that Turkey's refusal to comply gives the right to Greece -- as a guarantor power -- to send an equal number of troops because the Turkish troops are a threat to the independence of the Republic of Cyprus.

The note will also stress that the occupation troops are in Cyprus despite pertinent resolutions by the United Nations and other international organizations. It is recalled that in the past, Mr Papandreou has called on the New Democracy government to assume its responsibilities of a guarantor power toward Cyprus.

The issue of sending Greek military forces to Cyprus was discussed during the talks of President Kiprianou with Mr Papandreou without, however, adopting final decisions.

According to authoritative information, this issue, coupled with the whole defense shielding issue of Cyprus, will constitute the object of a large meeting to be held soon at the Pentagon. This meeting will be attended by the military leaders of Greece and Cyprus and the Cypriot Defense Minister Mr Veniamin, who -- as it was officially confirmed yesterday -- will soon go to the Greek capital "for reasons of getting acquainted" with the Greek Government.

RALLIS, AVEROF COMMENT ON PAPANDREOU INTERVIEW

NC281548 Athens NEWS in English 28 Oct 81 p 12

[Text] Leader of the main opposition party, Yeoryios Rallis, referring Monday to Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's interview on ABC television, stated that the New Democracy leadership did not consider it expedient to comment on the prime minister's interview for two reasons; one, because the matters discussed in the interview concerned the content of the forthcoming new Greek-U.S. negotiations and any comment of substance was likely to weaken the Greek position; two, because the policy of the new Greek Government was to be completed and announced during the debate in Parliament on its policy statement, and the New Democracy party would then elaborate its points of agreement and disagreement with Mr Papandreou's policy.

Sunday's appearance by the prime minister on U.S. television, "apart from its excellence in terms of dexterous speaking and dexterous siding away, also had many dangerous weaknesses," former Deputy Premier National Defense Minister Evangelos Averof said Monday. In a statement to the press, Averof said the New Democracy governments had conceded to Turkey not even a letter of Greece's rights as defined by international law.

Averof wondered what the Papandreou government would do if it should be unable -- "as we [the New Democracy] were unable" -- to solve matters such as the Aegean air space and the continental shelf through dialogue or arbitration, or if Turkey intervened with acts of commission or commissions in these matters.

"Greece has never been afraid of using arms and will not fear them if its honour or integrity are offended," Averof stressed.

The prime minister, Averof added, described very well the somewhat peculiar position of Greece within NATO, and consistently demanded U.S. guarantees for the integrity of Greek borders against a possible threat from an alliance member.

He was right to do so, Averof went on, for such a guarantee would have a moral value. However, in case of a successful sudden act at Greece's expense, "I do not see the U.S. forces fighting on our side against a NATO member to restore our country's integrity. As a result, the most important thing is that we should be capable of full and immediate defense of our borders. If the guarantee is given together with the observation of this prerequisit, then it adds something. Otherwise, it is useless."

Averof said that the prime minister's beautiful appearance on television Sunday had some serious weaknesses, concerning complex and delicate matters. These were: the nuclear imbalance, stressed not only by the U.S. but also by the French president; the establishment in Athens of a Palestinian Embassy, which has both positive and negative aspects, and others "I would rather not mention because of their sensitivity."

In any case, Averof stressed, "We, the members of the New Democracy party, do not want to exercise opposition for the sake of opposition. We wish the government success. We wish it to achieve, if possible, as much as we have achieved. To this end we shall exercise constructive opposition. This is exactly what I am trying to do with these statements since the prime minister has commented on matters of basic importance for Greece's future before an international audience."

BRIEFS

NEW MARUITIAN AMBASSADOR -- The Foreign Ministry announced that the government gave its consent for the accreditation of (Louis Josef Raymond Sassle) as the new Maruitian ambassador to Greece. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 23 Oct 81 NC]

NEW APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED -- It has been announced that journalist Yeoryios Romeos has been appointed Director General for ERT [Hellenic Radio Television]. It has also been announced that Grigorios Kasimatis has been appointed director general of the prime minister's office and that university professor Yeoryios Kasimatis has been appointed adviser to the prime minister. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 21 Oct 81 NC] The writer Iakovos Kambanellis has been appointed director of the ERT broadcasting service. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 24 Oct 81 NC]

PRIME MINISTER ULUSU MARKS NATIONAL DAY

TA281139 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1130 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 28 Oct (AA) -- Turkey started a one and a half day national holiday at noon marking the 58th anniversary of the republic. In a message to the nation, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu said: "The Turkish nation succeeded in the past to overcome the difficulties she has been confronted with in a way that has given to other oppressed nations inspiration to become independent."

Ulusu went on to say: "The latest crisis was prevented by the armed forces of the country on Sep 12, 1980. I want to express my thanks, speaking in my capacity as the prime minister of the republic, to the Turkish Army, which has liberated the homeland from the atmosphere of anarchy.

A new era is being opened in the history of the country by the convening of the Consultative Assembly. I do not doubt that the constitution to be drafted by this assembly will permit realization of a new state system which guarantees the rights and liberties in line with the aspirations of the citizens.

"I want to affirm that peace and stability have been reinstalled in the country since the Sep 12 intervention. We owe this to the support furnished by the nation."

Saddam Husayn Message

TA281200 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1148 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 28 Oct (AA) -- President Saddam Husayn of Iraq sent a message to Turkish Head of State Gen Kena Evren today on the 58th anniversary of the republic expressing his desire for further development of friendly relations between the two countries. "I send my best wishes to the friendly and fraternal Turkish people on the occasion of the 58th anniversary of the republic," he added.

MORE ON ULUSU'S REMARKS TO FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

TA281401 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1300 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 28 Oct (AA) -- Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, interviewed Tuesday by a group of foreign journalists assembled in Ankara to observe the initial session of the newly-established Consultative Assembly, made the following remarks in reply to various questions:

--"Turkey is not in a position to knock on every door asking for aid. Turkey, especially within NATO, cooperates with her allies on a certain basis and the aid is being given upon this basis. In case this aid will be cut down or suspended on grounds we do not find justified, this would naturally affect bilateral relations.

--"Turkey is determined to become a full member of EEC.

--"We do not know closely why the West does not understand our problems. We would deal with the problems and eliminate them if we knew. We are trying to establish a dialogue to explain better our problems.

--"There are certain circles trying to break Turkey away from Europe. That also was the aim of the [word indistinct] plotted in Turkey before the 12 September coup. Their strategy remains the same, to break Turkey away from Europe, from the West. The circles trying to divide Turkey into separate parts are misrepresenting the restoration activity in Turkey," Ulusu said, in reply to questions concerning reports that restrictions on aid to Turkey were being contemplated.

--"Turkey does not give any directive to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. The Turkish Cypriot community is self-governing. What we have been proposing in Cyprus is a bicommunal, bizonal federal administration. Turkey merely transfers her knowledge and experience to the TFSC.

--"There is no large-scale torture in Turkey, with highly isolated, few cases being investigated and those responsible punished.

--"We meet with more understanding for our problems from the United States than we do from Europe. But that does not mean that Europe does not show understanding at all. Only in certain European circles there is an insistent lack of understanding towards us. Turkey is an inalienable part of Europe.

--"Turkey (?did not try) to obtain anything from NATO saying she would quit the alliance in case certain conditions were not met. The Turkish nation is too honest for such games and bluffs.

--"Inflation which had been as high as 100 percent in recent years was brought under 40 percent this year. We intend to keep it below 20 percent next year."

TURK-IS PRAISES FORMING OF CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

TA281615 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 28 Oct (AA) -- Turk-Is (Turkish Labor Confederation) Executive Board issued a statement today following its extraordinary meeting praising the newly established Consultative Assembly as an important step towards restoration of democracy in Turkey.

Turk-Is decided to make the necessary efforts with the officials involved concerning certain complaints about the activities of the high arbitration council concluding the new collective contracts, and about the proposed amendments to the law on collective contracts, strikes and lock-outs.

PRESS COVERAGE OF PAPANDREOU STATEMENTS REVIEWED

TA281703 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 28 Oct (AA) -- Is he a simple demagogue, or does he believe what he says?

This is the starting sentence of an article in MILLIYET by Mehmet Barlas on Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. He makes these remarks while thinking about a statement Papandreou has given to an American television station on Turco-Greek relations.

"Then suddenly you pity the Greek people" Barlas says: "Under the Papandreou regime, even democracy may be jeopardized in Greece. Papandreou, who came to power on the slogans of social peace, a fair and a just order, is seeking [passage indistinct] telling Athens that the real danger comes from the Warsaw Pact. Then Papandreou is asked whether he foresees the possibility of a war between Turkey and Greece. He says, no, and adds that a guarantee by the United States would be sufficient. There is a logic behind this request. As soon as Greece obtains the guarantee of the United States for its territorial integrity, Papandreou will deal his coup de grace, extending the limits of Greek territorial waters to 12 miles. He will deal with the Aegean continental shelf issue with a fait accompli. He will arm the islands. He will suspend the intercommunal talks on Cyprus and will refer the matter to international forums.

"Is it possible for the United States to extend fool-proof guarantees to Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot community against the plans of adventurers who may ascend to power in Greece? Could the United States prevent the assassination of As-Sadat or the Sampson coup in Cyprus, or the overthrow of the shah in Iran?

"The Greek people may come to their senses when scarcity and instability start to hit them. In the meantime, what should we do? First of all, we should sternly warn Greece that we expect massive security precautions for our diplomats in Athens and in other Greek cities. Armenian terrorists, who may have been encouraged by the senseless remarks of Papandreou may turn Greece into an haven for international terrorism.

Oktary Eksi of HURRIYET comments on the same subject -- the utterings of Greek Prime Minister Papandreou. He asks the question whether there can be any link between this statement of Papandreou and the Armenian attack in Rome against the life of a Turkish diplomat.

"It is the rerun of an old movie. Both the Greeks and the Armenians are banking on the support of outside powers to exert pressure on Turkey. The Armenian organization ASALA is the puppet of Soviet imperialism, and other Armenian networks derive their support from France. The history may be full of case stories showing scores of victories won on the support of others. But there is no known case that the advocates of such causes have ceased to be the puppets, and the servants of others, Eksi says.

Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu's response to the Greek prime minister, saying that Turkey has no territorial claims on other countries is the top news item in major dailies Wednesday. Furthermore, the election of Sadi Irmak as the speaker of the Consultative Assembly is also treated extensively.

IRAQ BORDER DEMARCATION AGREEMENT RATIFIED

TA281612 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 28 Oct (AA) -- The National Security Council ratified today the border demarcation agreement with Iraq (dated Sep 22, 1981) under which the two sides will form a joint committee which will direct demarcation of the 331-km long common border in 3 years. The work is expected to begin in January.

TALKS WITH FRG ON VISA REQUIREMENTS END IN BONN

TA282029 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] The Turkish-FRG visa talks have ended in Bonn. According to a report by Turkish Radio and Television correspondent Hakki Akduman, the visa requirement the FRG imposes on Turkish citizens was discussed during the 3-day talks between the Turkish and FRG delegations. A statement issued after the talks said that a change in the visa requirement was out of the question for the time being. The director general of the consular section at the Foreign Ministry, Zeki Onen, headed the Turkish delegation at the talks.

OECD OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON AID REQUIREMENTS

TA281613 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Izmir, 28 Oct (AA) -- Head of OECD's aid-to-Turkey consortium Rolf Geberth said they wanted to provide Turkey with support in her efforts to achieve stability. OECD has been elaborating a 5-year aid-to-Turkey plan, he said stressing that Turkey should give priority to propaganda efforts in foreign countries to be better known in the world.

The OECD official has met with Turkish businessmen during his stay in this Aegean port.

COURT REJECTS NAP TRIAL JUDGES' APPEAL

TA281154 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] The Military Supreme Court of Appeals has rejected the request by military senior judges Maj Vural Ozenirler and Capt Fahir Kayacan to withdraw from the trial of NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes and other members of the party and the Idealist Club organization.

The judges announced their decision to withdraw from the trials being held at the Ankara 1st Military Court on 15 October in a bid to ensure the impartiality of the trial and prevent any doubts to the objectivity of the court.

PROSECUTORS SEEK DEATH SENTENCE FOR 38 MILITANTS

TA271825 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Summary] The Kayseri Military Court prosecutor has asked the death sentence for 18 out of 154 suspects belonging to the Kayseri branch of the right-wing Idealist Hearts, Idealist Path and Idealist Culture associations. The suspects are accused of killing 23 persons, of wounding others, of kidnapping, of planting explosives, of robberies and other criminal acts.

The 1st Military Court in Izmir has begun trying 33 suspects belonging to an illegal organization involved in incidents of terror. The military prosecutor asked the death sentence for 20 of the suspects for subversive activities.

OUR RADIO: NATO PLANS NEW PRESSURES ON GREECE

TA280835 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Station commentary: "Who Is Straining Turkist-Greek Relations?"]

[Text] The Turkish reactionary press has engaged in an intesive effort to strain Turkish-Greek relations following the general elections in Greece. In its publications, the reactionary pro-American press is using the statements made by the new Greek prime minister, Papandreou, to confront the two nations. However, the election made by the Greek people and the viewpoint they voted for is being concealed from our people.

Dear listeners, the Greek people are opposed to NATO, the EEC and the U.S. bases. The great majority of the Greek people is in favor of friendship with the socialist countries. The Greek people want the Balkans to be purged of nuclear weapons. They voted for friendly coexistence with neighboring countries and the solution of the problems through negotiations. The Turkish people and democratic forces also share the same views.

The basic charcteristic of the reactionaries in Turkey, however, consists of pro-Americanism and NATOism. The reactionaries exerted great efforts to ensure the return of Greece to NATO's military wing. For years, they have been trying to obstruct the genuine amelioration of Turkish-Greek relations. Those who were talking about good relations and negotiations with Greece are now suddenly arguing that Turkish-Greek relations are strained. What were their points of agreement in the past? These points consisted of NATOism, pro-Americanism and anti-Sovietism. The Greek people toppled the New Democracy Party, which subscribed to these views. The plans of NATO and the NATOites were foiled. The imperialists are now discussing another plan in the Mediterranean.

Dear listeners, the secret NATO plan, which was revealed a few days ago, intends to cause a confrontation among Turkey, Greece and Italy and drag these three countries into a dubious adventure.

The peoples of these countries should actively oppose this dangerous game, because this plan is designed to blackmail Greece and prevent it from abandoning NATO and dismantling the U.S. bases in this country.

This plan is intended to pamper Turkey with so-called increased military aid, influence the developing anti-imperialist processes in both countries during periods of tensed relations, and silence the democratic forces.

The solution of the problems between the two countries through negotiations on the basis of good relations is beneficial to the people. Those who provoke strained relations are the enemies of the people. The real threat both for Turkey and Greece consists of imperialism, NATO and U.S. imperialism. A lasting friendship in the Mediterranean can be secured through opposition to NATO and not within NATO.

OUR RADIO ON NUCLEAR BOMB EXPERIMENTS IN AREA

TA240858 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Commentary: "Will Nuclear Bomb Experiments Be Held in Turkey?"]

[Text] A secret NATO report has leaked to the Italian press, this report discusses the possibility of Italy, Greece and Turkey, which are in the southeastern flank of NATO, being drawn into a limited armed confrontation. While this secret NATO report appeared in the Italian press, U.S. President Reagan pointed out the possibility of a limited nuclear war in Europe. Does this secret NATO report mean that Italy, Greece and Turkey will be sacrificed in a limited nuclear war?

Dear listeners, recently the British weekly NEW STATESMAN reported that nuclear bombs belonging to Pakistan are being hidden in an experimental tunnel [tunel] in southern Turkey. This article signed by (Claudia Reiss) also stated that the United States is involved in nuclear cooperation with Turkey and Pakistan. It was reported that Turkish firms are purchasing nuclear equipment from the United States on behalf of Pakistan and that these are being transferred to an installation in Adana. The article also disclosed that Pakistan will hold its first nuclear experiment at the end of this year or the beginning of the next at an experimental tunnel in southern Turkey.

Dear listeners, if we take into consideration the visit of last month of a Pakistani professor, (Abul Samet), who is engaged in the construction of an atomic bomb in Pakistan, in Turkey and his meeting with Evren, this report draws our attention. Some time ago there had been reports to the effect that Pakistan would carry out nuclear experiments in Turkey but these reports had been denied by junta officials. However, the secret NATO report that leaked to the press and the article in NEW STATESMAN have once again caused the issue to surface.

As is known, the United States abolished some time ago basic legal measures preventing the diffusion of technology and raw material necessary for the production of nuclear arms and their availability to other countries. The United States thus showed that it disregards the struggle waged by humanity against the proliferation of nuclear arms.

Meanwhile, there is talk about cooperation among South Africa, Israel, Pakistan and Turkey and about their production of nuclear arms. Dear listeners, a four-man delegation composed of nuclear arms experts is currently visiting South Africa. Talks have been held with South African administrators, but no statement has been issued on the subject. Various news agencies reported that a secret agreement has been reached concerning the construction by the United States in South Africa of an installation for the enrichment of uranium, which is employed in the production of nuclear arms.

Dear listeners, all these reports and developments are linked. The puppet regimes of U.S. imperialism are in power in South Africa, Israel and Pakistan and they are playing a very dangerous role in their region under the guidance of U.S. imperialism. Now, U.S. imperialists are advancing their plans to spread nuclear arms through these countries. Press reports show that Turkey is also being drawn into these dangerous plans.

If the report on a nuclear experiment in southern Anatolia is true, this means that the door is being opened to death experiments which will transform our country into a nuclear cemetery for our people. It means that our country is being a tool to U.S. imperialist plans for the spread of nuclear arms.

Why is the junta, which pretends to be a hero by [word indistinct] 17 and 18-year-old youths, silent? The military junta in Turkey has not adopted a stand on nuclear arms. On the contrary, officials from the Ulusu government have let the press know that the administration is not against nuclear arms. At a recent news conference in London, Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken expressed the view that NATO should preserve its armament power and that it does not differentiate between nuclear arms and (?conventional) arms. This shows that the junta is not opposed to NATO plans to increase nuclear armament.

Dear listeners, the world is faced with the threat of a nuclear war, a threat directed by U.S. imperialism and NATO. This is no joke. This is a problem of death and life. The peoples of all over the world, being well aware of this danger, have opposed the insane decisions made by U.S. imperialism, have called for a ban on nuclear arms and have supported the Soviet peace proposals. The Soviet Union has announced that it will not use nuclear arms against those countries which do not have nuclear arms deployed on their soil.

Dear listeners, the fact that the junta is taking steps toward joint nuclear experiments with Pakistan instead of dismantling the nuclear arms depots of U.S. imperialism and NATO on our soil can only serve the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism and NATO. These nuclear arms experiments will also sabotage our efforts for peaceful cooperation with Islamic countries. Our people expect an explanation on the issue from the military junta and the junta government. Are nuclear experiments, which constitute a death threat for our people on our soil, being carried out? Our people expect a clear answer to this question.

TCP WANTS FREEDOM FOR PARAGUAYAN COMMUNIST

TA280951 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee statement -- dated 25 October 1981]

[Text] Freedom to Comrade Antonio Maidana! The first secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party, Maidana, marked his 65th birthday in the dungeon under conditions of inconceivable torture and pressure. We celebrate the 65th birthday of this distinguished soldier of the Paraguayan proletariat and the world communist movement. Maidana, who is imprisoned in the underground cell of the concentration camp in Emboscada, continues to be the symbol of courage, resistance, awareness and faith of all world communists and peoples as well as the Paraguayan communists and people.

Maidana was also previously imprisoned for 20 years by the Stroessner regime -- the puppet of imperialism. He did not bow down to any torture. He always valued communist honor above everything and earned the love and respect of everyone through his resistance, determination to live and belief in the future and socialism during his 20-year imprisonment. He served as an example to all political prisoners. The name of Maidana today constitutes the strong bridge between present and future of the Paraguayan people and the symbol of national and social liberation. This is why the Stroessner regime collaborated with imperialist secret services and the reactionary regimes in the area and arrested Maidana. A strong, determined and just rebellion is currently emerging from all parts of the world.

Freedom to Comrade Maidana and all the Paraguayan patriots! Turkish communists, who are struggling under the harsh conditions of the reactionary military dictatorship and under torture, are supporting the realization of this wish with all their might. The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] calls on all anti-imperialist and progressive forces to join this campaign. Freedom to Comrade Maidana. [Signed] TCP Central Committee, 25 October 1981.

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KREISKY: EAST-WEST TALKS MUST RESTORE 'BALANCE'

AU291424 [Editorial Report] Austrian media -- Vienna Domestic Radio and Television Service on 28 October, and the Vienna press on 29 October -- carry extensive reports on the opening in Vienna on 28 October of a symposium on the "role and functions of information media in East-West relations," sponsored jointly by the Austrian Radio and Television Service (ORF) and by the Vienna International Press Institute.

Most media reports give prominence to a long discussion and speech given at the symposium by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in which -- according to DIE PRESSE (p 5) -- he reviewed political developments from the conclusion of the Austrian state treaty to the summit meeting in Cancun. He said that what had begun with the state treaty was completed in Helsinki, namely, that after the Cold War the East and West sat down again at the conference table to come to terms on the status quo in Europe. Kreisky described it as not astonishing that the "three baskets" introduced in Helsinki had remained "almost empty" -- "who could have seriously assumed, for example, that the Soviet Union would liberalize its press policy? No, drastic changes in the system were not to be expected, but a long-winded process of detente, last but not least on the basis of growing economic cooperation," Kreisky said. Commenting on Cancun, Kreisky said that a "breakthrough on the basis of personal contacts was achieved which the Americans, too, would come to appreciate some day." The actual work on a conciliation of interests between industrialized and developing countries is still ahead, Kreisky added, but "the success of Cancun was of a psychological nature, and it is precisely that aspect which was wrongly assessed by Moscow."

WIENER ZEITUNG quotes Kreisky as saying that since Helsinki, "There has been an intensification of West-East economic relations on an unprecedented scale," as was reflected in the mounting number of loans granted to Eastern countries. Such loans, he said, are "not gifts, not acts of charity, but there are actually billions of dollars behind the rich industrialized states' wish to get rid of their goods." WIENER ZEITUNG reports: "Our American friends, Kreisky went on to say, did not name any alternatives to the Russian gas which Austria wants to pay for by pipe deliveries, no more than alternatives to Polish coal for which Austria granted large loans, or to the Arab oil. Kreisky stressed that the military action of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan had a very negative effect on the policy of detente, and that a potential intervention in Poland after the Hungarian or CSSR pattern would mean the end to detente for a long time to come."

Vienna Domestic Television Service at 2050 GMT on 28 Oct carries recorded excerpts from Chancellor Kreisky's statements at the symposium. Speaking on pacifism, Kreisky said: "Pacifism is a moral attitude — one cannot make a policy of peace with it. And nevertheless, we commit a sin against our spirit [of pacifism] if we do not at the same time have the courage to tell the young people that peace cannot be saved that way. Certainly that is of political significance. It is certain that what a peace propaganda inspired by the Soviet Union has not succeeded in achieving over decades -- namely, to mobilize a latent [peace] movement, which of course does exist -- has been accomplished in a few weeks by Mr Caspar Weinberger.

"I am the last person to underrate such a movement. We -- not only the socialists -- are affected by it. The Protestants are affected, the Catholics are affected. Pacifism is today more than a leftist variety, an aberration, a passing fancy of the young generation -- it is today something far more profound. And nevertheless, notwithstanding all sympathy for these ideas, one must warn against illusions, if only because no matter how important it is to bring one side to the conference table, the other must also be ready for substantial negotiations.

"It just does not work that way. I am not an expert in this field, but in my opinion it cannot merely be the neutron bomb that is involved here, but the SS-20 missile as well. And the quarrel of who started the thing is as old as history.

"I do not want to go into the question of what a balance of forces is in this respect. Politically, there has been a state of balance in Helsinki, it manifested itself there. This balance has been upset by a number of political events, and we must endeavor to restore this balance in the political field."

After commenting on the role of the conservative governments in the United States and Great Britain, and that of the Social-Democratic governments in France and the FRG, Kreisky predicted the development of a dialogue between these two Western camps that, while never being free of friction, will nevertheless be rather useful. Actually, he said, this dialogue has already begun: "Indeed we have already come to a point where Reagan realized that he has to negotiate -- whether he likes it or not, he will sit down at a conference table with Brezhnev -- that is no question for me, unless there is some mishap."

Commenting on the Middle East, Kreisky said he was sceptical regarding any solution, because at present there were no forces willing to contribute toward a solution in the region. He added, regarding his relationship with PLO chief 'Arafat: "Mr 'Araft -- I know him well -- says in every country more or less what this country's press wants to hear. I am not indulging in any illusions about him, but nevertheless I like him quite well. It is not my business to teach leaders of such movements good manners. All I can say is I do not approve of something. But this does not alter the fact that it is a reality that without the PLO no solution can be found. It just is not possible. This opinion is today even shared by Carter and Jerry Ford, and something to that effect was even indicated by Reagan yesterday. It just cannot be done."

PAHR ENDS WASHINGTON VISIT, REVIEWS TALKS

AU291429 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 29 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] Washington (APA) -- Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr's official visit to Washington ended yesterday morning (local time) with a talk lasting over 30 minutes with U.S. Vice President George Bush.

In light of the U.S. Senate's decision on the sale of American AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia, which completely dominates political discussion in the United States these days, Bush and Pahr dealt particularly extensively with the situation in the Middle East.

The second key subject of their talk was the North-South summit meeting held a week ago in Cancun. Vice President Bush declared that the positive assessment of this meeting by Austria was especially welcome in view of the fact that Chancellor Kreisky had been one of the fathers of this conference. As far as further discussions of North-South problems are concerned, Foreign Minister Pahr called for early and specific steps so as not to lose the political impetus of the Cancun summit.

In this talk, too, Pahr stressed Austria's interest in the continued participation of the United States in the Laxenburg International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis. In conclusion, George Bush expressed great respect for the work Austria is doing in refugee care.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO YUGOSLAVIA -- Dr Norbert Linhart, a career diplomat who had been deputy chief of the Foreign Ministry's political division since 1975, has been appointed new Austrian ambassador to the SFRY. The appointment has been approved by President of the SFRY Presidency Sergej Kraigher. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 24 Oct 81 p 2 AU]

PALESTINIAN TERRORIST -- Salzburg authorities have succeeded in dealing a heavy blow against Palestinian terrorism in Austria: According to an Interior Ministry spokesman, police in Salzburg last night arrested 28-year-old Jordanian citizen (Bahi Yuniz). The man, in whose possession submachine guns, other small firearms and several hand grenades as well as several passports were found, is strongly suspected of having been the wirepuller behind the assassination of Vienna City Councilman Heinz Nittel [on 1 May 1981]. [Text] [Vienna Domestic Service in German 1158 GMT 29 Oct 81 AU]

SCHMIDT: MONTHS AHEAD VERY DIFFICULT ECONOMICALLY

LD291434 Hamburg DPA in German 1108 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 29 Oct (DPA) -- Speaking in the Bundestag budget debate this morning, and notwithstanding the positive assessments of Germany's economic future that are being made abroad, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt again expressed concern that "the coming winter and the first half of 1982 will be very, very difficult economically for the world economy and for the Federal Republic. He said that this is a case of not taking steps that will tear apart the operating framework of the world economy under the pressure of rising unemployment in the world.

However, he also warned against painting too black a picture of the economic future, as the opposition spokesman had done. He appealed to the people, to the employers, to the trade unions and politicians: "We must not let scaremongering obscure our clear vision and cause good judgement to be replaced by a blind urge for action." Pointing several times to foreign confidence in the efficiency of the Federal Republic, he said: "We have every reason for self-confidence."

The chancellor said he is concerned about increasing tendencies in many of the world's countries to protect their own economy through trade restrictions. The temptation is very great, because of their own unemployment, to close the frontiers and protect their own economy, to some extent at the expense of their neighbors. Therefore, he appealed to all states that conduct trade with the Federal Republic: "Don't allow yourselves to drift into protectionism." No one can abandon the common ship of the world's economy.

SCHMIDT, LAZAR: 'NO RAPID SUCCESS' IN ARMS TALKS

LD291558 Hamburg DPA in German 1417 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 29 Oct (DPA) -- The Federal Republic and the People's Republic of Hungary are determined to contribute to the success of the disarmament dialogue between the two superpowers which begins in Geneva on 30 November. At the end of Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar's visit, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stressed to newsmen in Bonn today that both governments wanted to try to contribute to a better understanding between the negotiating partners -- the United States and the Soviet Union. "In this point I have a particularly high assessment of Prime Minister Lazar's visit to Bonn," Schmidt said.

The chancellor said that the talks planned by the superpowers on reduction in Euro-strategic weapons had been a central topic in his talks with Lazar, but that neither side believed in the negotiations' rapid success. Schmidt and Lazar both agreed that their states had an "existential" interest in the success of the negotiations. They stressed that a military balance at the lowest possible level must be maintained.

Schmidt said that Lazar's visit was of an "exemplary nature," because a "detailed, frank and understanding exchange of views" had taken place between the partners in the talks. Schmidt said that the talks with Lazar were also part of the efforts to assist the dialogue between the great powers. Federal President Karl Carstens' visit to Romania and Schmidt's meeting with Leonid Brezhnev in Bonn at the end of November are also part of this.

Lazar said he was "completely satisfied" with the results of his Bonn visit, at the center of which had been the "very interesting and full" talks with Schmidt. However, the far-reaching agreement and the good mutual relations ought not to be equated with "idyllic conditions" in relations between Budapest and Bonn.

Lazar announced further measures for improving relations and stressed that possibilities for this existed.

He welcomed the Geneva negotiations between the two great powers on 30 November, and said that common responsibility for peace constituted an important link between the Federal Republic and the People's Republic of Hungary.

Since his arrival on Tuesday, Lazar has had numerous talks with industrialists. Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress met Federal Economics Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff and Food Minister Joseph Ertl.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stressed in conclusion that the Hungarian economy was in good condition by international standards, and pointed to the existing 358 joint projects. He said that he saw forthcoming partial convertibility of the forint as a further step toward improving the economic situation in Hungary.

Schmidt said that he had repeated the existing invitation to Hungarian party leader Janos Kadar and had accepted an invitation from Lazar to visit Budapest. The date would be set at a later time.

KIEP: U.S.-USSR TALKS WILL BE 'VERY DIFFICULT'

LD291956 Hamburg DPA in German 1751 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Oct (DPA) -- Deputy Chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary party, Walter Leisler Kiep, has warned the high Soviet partners in his talks against a wrong assessment of the peace movement in the Federal Republic. Kiep, who met with Valentin Falin, deputy head of the department of international information of the Central Committee, for a talk lasting several hours today, said later to journalists that it would be "fatal" if the Soviet side drew the conclusion that the movement was anti-American and aimed toward a neutral Federal Republic.

Kiep admitted his party had been "too technocractic" in its discussion of securing peace and had to return to a political foundation. He had not been able to see any interest on the Soviet side in removing the Federal Republic from the Western alliance. But he gained the impression in Moscow that the Soviet partners in the talks had difficulty in assessing the process of opinion-forming in the West.

Kiep said he pointed out strongly to Falin that the political framework conditions had to be in order if trade with the Federal Republic was to continue to develop satisfactorily. As on Wednesday, in his talk in the Soviet Foreign Ministry with the head of the department responsible for the Federal Republic, Aleksander Bondarenko, the CDU politician recalled Poland and Afghanistan. The Soviet reaction had been "strong", which Kiep considered to be "somewhat unrealistic." In the case of Afghanistan, it was pointed out that Moscow had not, after all, demanded that the country should joint the Warsaw Pact, whereas in the West Spain was being pressured into becoming a member of NATO.

In his opinion, the Soviet Union does not think much of the zero-option being striven for in the West, the nonstationing of the Western arms in return for the total dismantling of Soviet SS-20 missiles. Kiep said: "There is no love lost here." In his view, the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva will be "very difficult." The Soviet partners in his talks had let it be known that they expected "an enormous influence" to be placed on the United States by the FRG.

CARSTEN CONTINUES TOUR, VISITS WITH ETHNIC GERMANS

LD291452 Hamburg DPA in German 1247 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Sibiu, 29 Oct (DPA) -- Following the unpleasant events in Craiova, Federal President Karl Carstens was accorded a more friendly welcome during his visit to Sibiu today, where 20,000 ethnic Germans live. Wherever the federal president went he was awaited by hundreds of people, who applauded him.

Carstens went several times to the crowd, shaking many hands. In Sibiu an 18-year-old Romanian who wants to leave the country managed to reach Carstens and give him a letter. In the village of Michelsberg a young girl slipped Carstens an envelope as he was talking with villagers.

With regard to events in Craiova, where the Romanians had prevented any contact with the people by setting up strict cordons, Carstens told newsmen that this had disappointed him. However, the matter ought not to be dramatized. "I was only there for 20 minutes." In the main he was satisfied with his visit to Romania.

Carstens was scheduled to fly back to Bucharest this afternoon, and this evening a third meeting with Nicolae Ceausescu is planned, in which they are to discuss the questions of the Germans [in Romania]. Carstens has a list of some 300 hardship cases with him, which is to be given to the Romanian side.

Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher also arrived in Bucharest today, where he is to hold talks with Ceausescu and his counterpart Stefan Andrei. He will return to Bonn by air with Carstens tomorrow.

Talks With Ceausescu

LD301002 Hamburg DPA in German 0106 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Bucharest, 30 Oct (DPA) -- During Thursday evening's third round of talks with the Romanian head of state and party, Nicolae Ceausescu, Federal President Karl Carstens raised questions concerning incidents during his 2-day region tour.

Ceausescu tried to justify the cordoning off in Craiova as being security measures by the local authorities. It was said that the atmosphere was cool when discussing this point, but that it had improved later. However, Carstens emphasized that his visit in the Transylvanian Sibiu had been very satisfactory, in contrast to Craiova. Apart from the restrictions in Craiova the trip had been a satisfying experience for both sides.

The federal president and Ceausescu also discussed the situation concerning Romanian-Germans and the question of family reunification. No details were available on Ceausescu's reaction. The German delegation gave the Romanian side a list with approximately 300 names of those wanting to emigrate. International questions were again discussed during the third meeting, in which Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher also took part. The meeting had consisted of "substantial talks" and a "very valuable exchange of ideas," it was said in German delegation circles.

Carstens invited Ceausescu to a reciprocal visit to the FRG. It was agreed that Genscher will make an official visit to Romania in 1982. Carstens and Genscher will hold a final meeting with Ceausescu this [Friday] morning and will then fly back to Bonn.

AWACS DECISION NOT TO INFLUENCE ARMS EXPORTS

LD301210 Hamburg DPA in German 1109 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 30 Oct (DPA) -- The U.S. decision to deliver five AWACS to Saudi Arabia will not influence the still open question of German arms exports to that country. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker told this to journalists in Bonn on Friday. Becker said that the government had "noted with interest" Washington's decision.

PAPER NOTES U.S. ADVANTAGES IN AWACS DEAL

DW301047 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 30 Oct 81 p 3

[Horst Schreitter-Schwarzenfeld article: "New Success for Reagan"]

[Excerpt] In domestic policy terms the AWACS decision signals a certain loss of power by the pro-Israeli lobby. People used to say that nothing could be done against the power of this lobby in the U.S. Congress.

Obviously this is not quite the case any more. At the same time, the decision indicates the growing influence of Saudi Arabia as an oil supplier of the United States and as the strategic military pillar in the Persian Gulf. In the future will people in Washington only talk about the "Arab lobby?"

The government's position is now consolidated not only internally but also externally. As one of the senators who had been undecided up to the last minute reported, Reagan asked the following question in the end: "How can I convince a foreign politician that I am in control here if I can't even succeed in selling five aircraft?" It was not only Ronald Reagan's prestige but the prestige of the U.S. Presidency which was said to be at stake.

The White House now expects to gain a number of very concrete advantages for its Middle East policy. King Husayn of Jordan is expected in Washington over the weekend for a visit considered as being extremely important. Inspired by the AWACS victory, Washington now wants to make a new and serious attempt to persuade Husayn to take part in the Camp David peace process.

Whether in the final analysis it is right to give the Saudis the most sophisticated weapons is another question. It certainly can also be assessed without reference to the Arab-Israeli conflict situation. The U.S. proponents of the deal point to "its strategic value" in protecting the oil fields. Skeptics mention the fate of the shah of Iran whose arsenals were filled with the most expensive arms without stabilizing the country. But in one area the deal will undoubtedly be of advantage, namely, in the U.S. balance of payments.

PAPER: STRANDED SOVIET SUB A POTENT REMINDER

DW300949 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Commentary signed ME.: "Peace Reality"]

[Text] When Soviet navy chief Gorshkov frankly admits in a book, also published in German by a Hamburg publishing house, the desire to possess massive naval power even in peacetime, almost nobody reads it. But when one of his submarines penetrates the sensitive area on the coastal defense zone of a neutral Baltic Sea state and becomes trapped for a change, people note this. The matter must be viewed from a security policy as well as security-psychological aspect.

The immediate proximity of the Soviet superpower calls for constant vigilance and preparedness by every European state which wants to preserve its freedom and sovereignty. It is nothing for the Swedes to brag about that the stranded submarine was found by a fisherman instead of having been skillfully spotted in time by the Swedish armed forces and kept from carrying out its reconnaissance task in Swedish waters. Creating the necessary military machine for that purpose and keeping it permanently working is expensive. But not doing so is much more expensive. Many Swedes who up to now listened to the constant call to disarm by their former prime minister Palme will now change their thinking.

That leads us to the security-psychological side of the incident. Not only in neutral Sweden but also in some member states of the North Atlantic pact -- unfortunately also including the Federal Republic -- it is beginning to be considered a sign of poor political education to believe in the existence of a Soviet threat or even talk about it, let alone countering it by acquiring the necessary military means. Soviet policy has exploited this mood skillfully, doing everything to condemn every hint at this threat, which stems not from its potential but mainly from its aims, as "a lie about a threat." The pictures of the stranded Soviet submarine No 137 on the Swedish coast correspond to such condemnation as little as the pictures once taken of Soviet missile positions in Cuba. But they also do not correspond the disarmament illusions currently fostered by so many people in West Europe. It is of no use to only speak of peace, peace must be and remain ensured.

CHEYSSON: INTER-AFRICAN FORCE NEEDED IN CHAD

LD292222 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations, has said that he believes the dispatch of an inter-African force to Chad is needed more than ever. The minister was addressing the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee a short while ago. He confirmed that there was no major change yesterday in Ndjamena, and he also confirmed the presence of ever-growing numbers of Libyans.

CHEYSSON COMMENTS ON DISARMAMENT, MADRID TALKS

PM291515 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Oct 81 p 6

["A.G." report: "Mr Cheysson: Madrid Conference Must Reach a Specific Agreement"]

[Text] On Tuesday 27 October the senators discussed a question on disarmament asked by Mr Boucheny (PCF, Paris). This speaker strongly protested the manufacture of the neutron bomb and stressed the scale of the pacifist demonstrations in Europe. He mentioned the condemnation of the arms race by the Lourdes Episcopal conference and suggested that France should propose a "universal renunciation of the neutron bomb."

External Relations Minister Cheysson announced that the French Government is prepared to encourage the conclusion of regional agreements on disarmament. "The aim of 'disarmament week' is to mobilize public opinion in all countries," he explained. "The French Government is trying to do that, it is having a meeting in Paris this week with the Palme disarmament commission, whose report is to be submitted to the second UN session on disarmament which is already scheduled for next spring: a preparatory committee has been formed and the agenda is being drafted. The French delegation will be prepared with great care; we would be happy to include deputies and trade unionists in our consideration of the question."

With regard to the Madrid conference, which resumed its work 28 October, Mr Cheysson stated in particular: "It must reach a specific and concrete agreement on the 'first basket': This agreement would make it possible to convene a European conference on disarmament -- a prospect which is welcomed by Mr Brezhnev in particular. The discussion will relate primarily to conventional armaments. But we must go much further. The increase in armaments over the past 10 years has been staggering. One of the superpowers has gone so far as to devote 15 percent of its gross national product to its defense effort over the past 10 years and this has enabled it to gain a real superiority in conventional armaments and to achieve the technical progress -- if it can be so described -- which led to the SS-20 medium-range missiles. The other side has responded with the Pershing missiles backed up by a great deal of oratory. Negotiations must start immediately: The president said that clearly to our American friends, and that is why he offered Paris as a venue. The balance of forces, which alone can guarantee peace, must be global and be established at the lowest possible level. Opinion throughout the world has been mobilized for this."

NEW CALEDONIAN FRONT CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR BOMB

BK290627 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] A New Caledonian independence movement, the Kanaka Liberation Front, has claimed responsibility for a third bomb blast in Paris since Sunday [25 October]. Police said the latest bomb exploded in a cinema in central Paris, slightly injuring three people, including a pregnant woman.

Yesterday, the Kanaka Liberation Front said it had planted a bomb that injured several people on Sunday in a fashionable restaurant in the Avenue de Champs Elysee and for another bomb on Tuesday [27 October] that caused minor damage at Orly Airport north of Paris. At the time, the group warned there would be more bomb blasts as its members carried to French soil their fight to make New Caledonia independent.

MITTERRAND RECEIVES PRESIDENT OF TOGO

AB291220 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally [PRT] and President of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, today begins the third day of his visit to France. He will receive the press today. The head of state was received yesterday by President Francois Mitterrand. Here is a report by our special envoy, Kodjovi Gbadyi, in Paris:

The visit to France by the founding chairman of the RPT and president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, continued yesterday afternoon with an audience granted him by his French counterpart, Francois Mitterrand. The discussions between the two men lasted a little over 1 hour and centered on bilateral and international issues. On leaving the French head of state, Eyadema kindly answered questions posed by journalists.

[Begin recording]

[Question] Did you discuss the Chadian situation with President Mitterrand?

[Answer] I think that I met you here a little over 1 year ago and I was questioned about this problem. [passage indistinct] Of course, we discussed the Chadian problem. It is an African problem and we think that an African solution should be found for it.

[Question] What do you think about this French-African summit conference?

[Answer] President Francois Mitterrand is already working in favor of the developeing countries. We believe that this summit will be successful because we are all looking in the same direction. [end recording]

MITTERRAND MEETS KIM YONG-NAM, KWP DELEGATION

SK300427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Pyongyang October 30 (KCNA) -- President Francois Mitterrand on October 27 met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on a visit to France, according to a report.

MITTERRAND, BRAZILIAN PLANNING OFFICIAL HOLD TALKS

PY291814 Paris AFP in Spanish 1603 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 29 Oct (AFP) -- Brazilian Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Neto today met with President Francois Mitterrand in a friendly atmosphere, according to the former's statement upon leaving the Elysee palace.

Delfim Neto spoke with Mitterrand for more than half an hour and in his opinion the latter is well aware of Brazil's problems.

Asked about the fate of branches of French companies which will be nationalized in France, the Brazilian minister said that this was something which did not worry him because, as he explained, "We are used to working with French nationalized enterprises, especially banks."

Delfim Neto is also scheduled to meet with Michel Jobert and Jacques Delors, ministers of foreign trade and of economy and finance respectively.

One of the main objectives of Minister Delfim Neto's visit is to sign a contract with a consortium of French banks to finance the Corumba I hydroelectric dam.

LE MONDE COMMENTS ON SUCCESS OF PEACE MARCHES

PM291439 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A Success for European Pacifism"]

[Text] The main common factor in the pacifist demonstrations which have taken place in several big European capitals in the past 48 hours is their success, reflected in the number participants. With the one exception of Sweden, where a scheduled demonstration on Sunday drew only a relatively modest attendance, the big rallies held in Paris, London, Brussels and Rome generally exceeded the hopes of their organizers. There is great surprise, especially in Belgium and even more so in Italy, where the PCI, hitherto not very combative in this sphere, clearly was not expecting to see 300,000 people marching in response to its call.

The Paris demonstration was bound to fall a little short of that since antinuclear pacifism is strongly reduced by the consensus established among all the major French parties on the deterrent force and since the ruling PS clearly opposes -- Mr Mauroy recalled this again in Valence -- both unilateral disarmament and neutralism. In addition, the strong influence which the PCF has on the French peace movement - the demonstration's main organizer -- the pro-Soviet tone of several of its slogans and the excessive zeal of the official stewards, who were rather too tough, reduced the political scope of the rally.

It was nonetheless a success to rally several tens of thousands of people at the Porte de Pantin in these conditions, even if these figures pale into insignificance compared with the hundreds of thousands who marched elsewhere. The inevitable conclusion is that the subject of peace and disarmament is again becoming as mobilizing a force as in the fifties, when the campaign against the atomic bomb, galvanized by the Cold War and powerful Soviet orchestration, rallied millions of people in support of the Stockholm appeal.

Things are less simple today in that the ranks of the peace movement have been swelled by the ecologists and the heirs of the sixties' opposition. It is no longer a "peace camp" against a "war camp". But the deep-seated motivation is not very different: Over and above the problem of the SS-20 and Pershing missiles, the two superpowers' excessive armament has reached such proportions that it is bound to spark opposition and anxiety.

The whole question is whether the problem will be settled by unilateral measures, as the Western governments and a large proportion of the pacifists demand, or by negotiated and monitored reciprocal measures as common sense demands and as most of these governments wish for the time being. Otherwise it would be necessary for another pacifist and unilateralist campaign to develop in the East too, over the SS-20 missiles for a start. We are a long way from that....

LE MONDE SEES LITTLE RESULT FROM CANCUN SUMMIT

PM291553 Paris LE MONDE in French 25-26 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Progress by the Millimeter"]

[Text] Officially, the very concept of the Cancun summit ruled out the taking of specific decisions. The 22 participants, it was explained, simply intended to review the main development issues and North-South relations and to give a "political boost" to those they were willing to regard as priorities.

It was a good thing they did, because the hopes aroused by any other approach would certainly have been dashed. If there has been progress since the other similar meetings and since the exchange of views between the main Western leaders in Ottawa, it is only a matter of millimeters. The final declaration may bind the participants to "support a consensus for launching global negotiations at the United Nations" and even to stress their "urgency," and the Americans may have had to abandon some of the reservations they expressed previously. But this very abandonment is superficial: Although it is not so much a question of preparatory deliberations, the negotiations must still be opened "on a mutually agreed basis" and "in circumstances offering the prospect of significant progress."

Similarly the possible creation of a World Bank energy subsidiary scarcely made any progress. The idea, launched by the bank itself 2 years ago and energetically supported by Mr Mitterrand, was based on the need to devote more than $50 billion every year to improving the energy conditions in the poorest countries. Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia, who has hitherto been rather unwilling to finance a body controlled by the industrialized countries, did say he was "100-percent" in favor of such a project. But, as during the UN Conference on New and Renewable Energies in Nairobi last August and during the recent Ottawa summit, the Americans reiterated their reservations about the formation of new institutions.

The meeting will at least have enabled the French delegation to confirm in a spectacular way Paris' ambition to be in the forefront of the movement, compared not only with the United States but also with the other European partners, for taking account of the Third World's demands and for a new approach to development. Throughout the meeting its spokesmen tried to shift Mr Reagan from his rigid positions. Although they also succeeded in avoiding direct confrontation with the great ally, they also acquired a new store of sympathy which should facilitate their future relations with the Third World, even with its most militant elements.

BRIEFS

LIBYAN WITHDRAWAL -- The French government had no immediate comment today on the Chadian Government's demand last night for the withdrawal of all Libyan forces from the country. External Relations Ministry sources said that Paris, which had been in contact with Tripoli earlier this week, had taken note of the official communique from Ndjamana. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1222 GMT 30 Oct 81 NC]

SUSPECTED RED BRIGADES LEADER ARRESTED NEAR TURIN

AU291947 Rome ANSA in English 1933 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Turin, 29 Oct (ANSA) -- A suspected leader of Italy's feared Red Brigades terrorist organization, 25-year-old Vittorio Alfieri, was arrested near Turin today. Police said he was believed to be on his way to a strategic meeting of the "BR" (Brigatte Rossa) when he was nabbed.

Alfieri is believed to be the head of the organization's "Alster Alassia" column which operates in the country's north. At the time of his arrest, Alfieri had a loaded gun in his possession and a number of incriminating documents.

Among the latter was a note on the logistical organization of the BR's column in Milan and Turin, a study of the work plan of the Turin Fiat plant, and demands made for the release of various kidnap victims. Of special interest to investigators was a complete file of the communiques issued during the kidnapping of Alfa Romeo manager Renzo Sandrucci. Sandrucci was seized by the "Walter Alasia" column on June 3 and released in Milan on July 23.

Alfieri, in fact, is thought to be the chief organizer of this kidnapping. In the past, Alfieri worked at Alfa Romeo's "Arese" plant and was even involved in union activities there. He went underground in November of 1980.

He was slapped with an arrest warrant for subversive activities at the end of last year and later was on the wanted list for terrorist acts and robberies. Police also believe that he took part in the last strategic leadership meeting of the "BR" held on the outskirts of Rome in August 1981.

PSI'S CRAXI MEETS WITH ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI

AU300931 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 30 Oct (ANSA) -- Italy's central role in the Mediterranian region for the development of European-Arab relations and a strengthening of friendship and cooperation aimed at reducing tensions and finding the solution to a stable peace were the major themes during a meeting here between the secretary general of the Arab League, Chadli Klibi and Italian Socialist Party chairman, Bettino Craxi.

According to a communique released at the conclusion of their talks on Thursday evening, Craxi and Klibi exchanged ideas and information on the situation in the Mediterranian region and in particular on the situation of crisis which provides a [word indistinct] for serious concern over peace in the area. The communique also revealed that Craxi confirmed the full support which his party intends extending to the Arab League in all of the organizations which exercise political influence, and in favor of all initiatives aimed at laying the ground for negotiations and peaceful solutions, based on respect for the right of the Arab people to independence and self-determination.

PCI'S BERLINGUER COMMENTS ON LATIN AMERICAN TRIP

PM291109 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 24 Oct 81 pp 1, 20

[Paolo Soldini report: "Berlinguer Gives Account of Visit to Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua"]

[Text] Rome -- This was a visit that ended with a very extensive net result. It consisted of 2 busy weeks of meetings, talks and exchanges of ideas and experiences with representatives of various Latin American leftwing and progressive forces on the joint battle for peace and development and for building a new and more just international order.

Comrade Enrico Berlinguer returned to Rome yesterday morning -- together with the PCI Central Committee foreign section chief, Comrade Antonio Rubbi, and Comrade Renato Sandri of the foreign section -- from Managua, the last leg of a trip that took him to Cuba, Mexico and Nicaragua. The delegation was met at the airport by PCI Secretariat members Comrades Alessandro Natta and Alfredo Reichlin, Cuban Ambassador Mulet de Valle and Nicaraguan Charge d'Affaires Oreste Papi.

A few minutes after his arrival, Berlinguer met with the many journalists attending the press conference in a room at the airport. Before answering the long series of questions, the PCI secretary general said that he was fully satisfied with the visit and with the contacts he had had; he explained that he had met not only with Fidel Castro, Mexican President Lopez Portillo, representatives of the Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front and representatives of other major political forces such as the Mexican Communist Party; but also with representatives of democratic forces of countries other than the ones visited. I can now reveal, he said, that while in Mexico I met with Guillermo Ungo, chairman of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, and other Salvadoran political and military leaders, who explained to me their country's situation, the military victories and also the prospects for political solutions to the conflict.

Next, Berlinguer said that the visit enabled him to observe how rapidly conditions of underdevelopment and economic dependence are increasing, forcing millions of people into poverty and deprivation. The gap is widening and this, together with the surge in the arms race, is creating dangerous tensions. Moreover, the Reagan administration's policy has introduced new elements exacerbating the situation, through the decision to entrust the solution of the problems of underdevelopment to the initiative of the major capitalist enterprises, the hostility, pressures and threats against Cuba and Nicaragua, the backing for reactionary forces and the most narrow-minded regimes, such as those in El Salvador and Guatemala, and the struggle against liberation forces, absurdly considered manifestations of "international terrorism."

Here, Berlinguer continued, one notes a clear difference from the stance of the Carter administration which, with its human rights campaign (though partly contradictory), distanced itself from the most oppressive Latin American regimes. But now, just as in Western Europe the movement against the arms race is growing, in Latin America the pressure for liberation from U.S. dependence is getting stronger. There is an important trend emerging toward an independent foreign policy which, particularly in Mexico, has a tradition, and which is now very apparent in other major countries on the continent such as Brazil.

Next, Berlinguer said that he found it interesting to gain direct acquaintance with a process of rapprochement, unification and in some cases merger among long-divided forces with the most varied ideological and political inspirations -- Marxists, Social Democrats, Christians, other leftwing forces and in some cases even liberal and nationalist forces. It is a process, Berlinguer said, that I would like to see happen -- with characteristics corresponding to the different situations -- in other areas of the world too, such as Africa and even West Europe.

From our exchange of experiences with our interlocutors, Berlinguer added, we drew the conviction that Latin America has great expectations of West Europe and Italy, and that the European workers' movement has a major role to play both in resolving the problem of North-South relations and in creating a new international order, as well as the contribution that it can make to the evolution of the Latin American situation in a democratic direction.

There is here, the PCI secretary general said, the sign of a new internationalism.

Then the questions began. The first concerned the Cancun summit, on the eve of which the PCI secretary general's trip took place. A shadow was cast over the opening of the summit by Reagan's statement that the policy of North-South relations must be based on the principles of a free capitalist market, which is nothing but a way of perpetuating imperialism in relations among the nations and class injustice within the "aided" countries themselves, Berlinguer said. This line adopted by the U.S. President certainly does not help the conference. However, it is encountering strong opposition not only from the Third World countries but also from China and a significant number of Western countries. Berlinguer issued a negative verdict on the USSR's absence, pointing out that though it is true that no responsibility for the origins and continuation of underdevelopment in the world can be attributed to the Soviet Union, this is no good reason for it to alienate itself from the North-South dialogue -- indeed the opposite is true. As for Italy, its absence is certainly regrettable, but it must be said that if our country had in the past been more active and taken its own initiatives in the dialogue that has been underway for some time, it would have been very difficult not to invite it to attend. With regard to future prospects for a dialogue, the PCI secretary general said that it must aim at the establishment of global negotiations in the natural forum, namely the United Nations, on the basis of suggestions from all the developing countries.

Another subject that dominated the press conference was the significance of the new relations that the visit and the very numerous meetings with the most varied forces made it possible to establish or develop. First and foremost, Comrade Berlinguer said in this connection, we had the chance to intensify realtions with democratic Latin American forces that need the European democratic forces' more active support and which can at the same time teach us a great deal, because of the original and unprecedented nature of their experiences.

Moreover, Berlinguer added, these new relations permit closer cooperation in the battle for peace and against underdevelopment, the elimination of which is not only a matter of justice for such a large proportion of the world but also a decisive issue with regard to the actual prospects for a solution to the crisis and for development in Italy and the entire West.

Next, Berlinguer discussed more directly the situation in the countries that he visited and in the Central America area. Here, he said, international tension weighs heavily because it makes the influence of direct or indirect U.S. influence felt much more. An alleviation of tension would greatly aid the quest for solutions to the problems assailing the area. For El Salvador, for instance, it is very important that other European countries, rejecting U.S. pressures, adopt a position similar to the one adopted by France and Mexico for the recognition of the front and the start to political negotiations. It is very important, too, that Italy adopt a positive stance. In this connection, a precise stance has been adopted by the PCI and other political forces, including the PSI. The government's stance is hindered by the backing that the DC -- with the exception of some individuals -- still gives to the Christian Democratic Duarte regime, but it is unacceptable that one party's decision should influence the government.

Next, Berlinguer was asked whether in his opinion there are dangers of an authoritarian "slide" in the situation in Nicaragua, partly in the light of the recent arrests in the country. One must remember, the PCI secretary general replied, the terrible conditions from which Nicaragua proceeded following the victory of the Sandinist revolution. The country was exhausted by decades of bloodthirsty dictatorship, forced into very heavy economic dependence on the United States and subjected to continuous threats and armed attacks by counterrevolutionaries with the backing of certain neighboring countries. Under such conditions, we realize that it is not at all easy to guarantee pluralism, but it has happened in Nicaragua. As for the recent arrests, Berlinguer recalled the position already expressed in his statement released in Managua; while lacking all the imformation needed to form a value judgement, we are in principle opposed to the recourse to administrative measures if they affect expressions of opinion, whatever they may be. We believe, Berlinguer added, that it is possible and desirable that the pluralist experience continue in Nicaragua, partly because it is an example for other countries and is winning support for its cause.

CABINET DECIDES TO PARTICIPATE IN SINAI FORCE

NC301146 Paris AFP in English 1124 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 30 Oct (AFP) -- The Italian Government has agreed to participate in a multinational peacekeeping force in the Sinai after Israel's scheduled withdrawal from the territory next April, informed sources said today.

The decision -- which the sources said was reached during a cabinet meeting this morning -- came four days after French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson spoke out strongly in favor of the participation of Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands in the force.

Mr Cheysson was speaking at last Monday's European Economic Community (EEC) foreign ministers' meeting in Luxembourg.

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said at the time, however, that potential European participants in the force should get unanimous EEC backing before they committed themselves.

DENMARK

GOVERNMENT'S 'REGRETS' OVER KEKKONEN RESIGNATION

PM291307 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 28 Oct 81 p 13

[Ritzaus Bureau Report: "Denmark's Regrets"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 27 Oct -- In Copenhagen, Foreign Minister and acting Prime Minister Kjeld Olesen said that "for decades President Kekkonen has been an important historical and political figure in the Nordic community. He discharged the office of president in difficult times, but his great vision has preserved Finland's independence.

He has been the major power behind the reconstruction of his country and the consolidation of its international position. "It was with deep regret that I heard the news of Urho Kekkonen's resignation," Olesen said.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON CLENEAGLES CONFERENCE

PM291609 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 22 Oct 81 p 9

[Axel Busch dispatch: "Sogaard: Nothing New in Reagan Statement"]

[Text] London -- The 2-day meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group which ended yesterday in Scotland made "important progress with regard to the decision to deploy 572 new nuclear missiles in Europe," the communique issued after the meeting stated. The second part of the missile decision -- which calls for negotiations on disarmament on both sides in the field of the missiles in Europe -- was also discussed in Scotland.

From a hangar at Leucharb Air Base in Scotland, Danish Defense Minister Poul Sugaard told AKTUELT after the defense ministers' meeting at the luxury Gleneagles hotel that the talks had first and foremost dealt with the disarmament and arms control negotiations which are expected to start on 30 November. Before that date, the defense ministers from indidivual countries will give close study to two NATO reports, which deal in detail with the threat from the Warsaw Pact and with the real need for tactical nuclear arms to meet the Eastern bloc's rearmament. In this connection, the defense minister said, he had made it clear that Denmark attaches the greatest importance not only to these negotiations but also to the consideration that in the first phase they should aim at the lowest possible level of nuclear arms in Europe, and in the long term hopefully be able to lead to the so-called zero option.

He also said that U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger told his colleagues that President Reagan was misquoted in the West German newspaper which first published the President's supposed statement that a nuclear war limited to Europe was not unthinkable. "What is more, there was nothing new in this," Poul Sogaard said. "It has always been NATO's strategy to meet a threat at the lowest possible level, partly to avoid overreaction."

PAPER HITS 'EXAGGERATED' REACTIONS TO REAGAN

PM291533 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 25 Oct 81 p 12

[Editorial: "Nuclear War for Breakfast"]

[Text] There are always problems when the United States takes its President from outside Washington and places him directly in the White House. Things go a little better when they are brought in through the Senate and pass through its hard and highly qualified political school. We saw this with Jimmy Carter, and we are now seeing the same with Ronald Reagan.

The nuances in the higher reaches of foreign policy are not his strong point yet, and when he talks idly about them he is in the habit of saying the wrong thing, so that the State Department has to clarify the administration view.

This can be somewhat distracting, but one can get used to it. The hysterical European press reaction to Reagan's off-the-cuff remarks about the possibility of limited nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union certainly has no reasonable justification in what he said. It has been based on an indefensible twisting of his remarks, and it has been used for an exaggerated interpretation of their political content.

At a breakfast meeting, he was asked if he thought that a conflict involving nuclear weapons could be limited, or whether escalation was unavoidable. He should have made do with his first spontaneous reaction: "I don't honestly know." But it is seldom possible for a politician to express himself so tersely, and in a few disjointed sentences he made a stab at saying that in a given situation he could possibly envisage an exchange involving tactical weapons against troops in the field without this making either of the two major powers push the button.

This has now been turned into the statement that U.S. strategy is to limit a nuclear war with the Soviet Union to Europe in order to keep the U.S. homeland unharmed. Only ill will and a lack of consideration can put such a construction on the remarks. There is nothing new in what he said. Not since the days of Eisenhower and Foster Dulles has the doctrine been that every Soviet attack on Western Europe would be met by massive retaliatory strikes against the Soviet Union. Since 1960, strategy has been based on the doctrine of flexible response, which allows the West to choose its response as the need arises. No one predicts that a Soviet attack in Europe would inevitably be answered by the intercontinental strategic nuclear arms from the United States, but no one in Moscow can be sure that it would not be. This certainty about an uncertainty is actually the essence of the preventive effect of the flexible strategy, because an attacker would never know what he might have to face.

If the United States were considering settling its differences with the Soviet Union in a limited war in Europe there would be no sense in the decision to strengthen the West's missile defenses with new long-range [as published] weapons which could hit targets in the Soviet homeland. They would automatically be able to trigger counterattacks against targets in the United States, and so you would have immediate escalation.

FINLAND

PAPER DISCUSSES FEARS FOR SWEDISH NEUTRALITY

PM291513 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 20 Oct 81 p 2

[Jan-Magnus Jansson editorial: "An Unnecessary Philosophy"]

[Text] The outgrowth of statements surrounding U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's visit to Sweden is becoming increasingly wild. On Saturday, HUFVUDSTADSBLADET's editorial columns dealt with Weinberger's remarks, according to which Sweden is not neutral. This remark was then toned down by the Americans with an assurance that Weinberger had not intended to indicate any change in the U.S. attitude to Sweden and that the Americans still "understand and respect the Swedish policy, which involves nonalignment in peacetime aiming at neutrality in war." The U.S. statement instead stressed that Sweden is "a strong supporter of freedom and democracy." With that, the incident might have been closed and the slight wound to Swedish neutrality healed. In our own comments, we underlined the U.S. clarification as "a positive, if small signal" and a recognition of the fact that the Nordic countries can best define their own position themselves.

The outcry surrounding Weinberger's remark hardly had a chance to settle before Sweden itself -- to general surprise -- made its contribution to the series of statements by officials which should never have been made. This time it was Swedish Defense Minister Torsten Gustafsson (Center Party), who has already gained a reputation for ill-considered answers. In a statement to TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRAA, in which Gustafsson was describing Swedish defense policy, he called Sweden "the final frontier" for democracy in Europe, but added "but luckily we have the Finns." In a later statement, Gustafsson stressed that what he was trying to say was that Sweden and Finland "form the boundary between East and West in northern Europe."

Neither of these two formulations seems to have been born under particularly auspicious stars. If we look closely at the first, we conclude that Sweden is the easternmost democracy in the Nordic countries and that Finland is something indefinable, which is nevertheless a source of comfort. The second statement probably means to say that Sweden and Finland are two neutral states lying between East and West in Europe, but this not terribly well phrased either.

What Finns could react to is less the fact that a defense minister has tripped over his own tongue than the more general frontier and outpost thinking which is apparent in the Swedish minister's statement. The mistake lies in a far from successful attempt to project Sweden's iedological membership of the Western democratic camp -- a fact which speaks for itself -- onto Swedish security policy. In this connection, this seems even more unnecessary, since in the earlier U.S. statements on Weinberger's remark, Sweden's neutrality and nonalignment had been accepted. Thus there seems to have been no real political reason for painting a picture of Sweden which might be thought to please the U.S. guest.

Finland has traditionally learned to see Swedish neutrality as something fundamental which cannot be questioned by anyone. Naturally, we know that things are as Gustafsson says they are, that Sweden's officers principally take account of the Eastern dimension in their "Threat scenarios." But this specific thinking on the part of the military is not something which disturbs the basic notion of serious neutrality on which all of Sweden's neighbors rely. Most recently, the third [Finnish] parliamentary defense committee described Sweden's policy as "valuable for Finland and all the Nordic countries" and stressed its importance for stablization.

Anyway, this basic model is not upset by incautious statements by some minister of other. It happens in all countries that politicians facing questions jump before the diplomats have had a chance to stretch the safety net. However, in international politics, Sweden and Finland behave like communicating vessels -- a change in one of the vessels would have an immediate effect on the other. Therefore, it is the duty of both to behave in such a way as to preserve international confidence in the declared policy pursued by both countries. Front-line and outpost philosophy, like other statements which cross what existing guidelines and commitments stipulate, do not make any contribution to the feeling of security in the Nordic countries.

NORWAY

PREMIER WILLOCH PAYS TRIBUTE TO KEKKONEN

PM291305 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 28 Oct 81 p 13

[Bjorn Lindahl dispatch: "Norway Says 'Thank you'"]

[Text] Oslo, 27 Oct -- "Now that Urho Kekkonen is leaving the important office of Finland's president, we would like to thank him for the great contribution he has made in so many areas of life," Norwegian prime minister Kaare Willoch said after the news of the Finnish president's resignation. "In the 25 years that Kekkonen has been Finland's president, the international situation has called for great wisdom and a sense of reality.

"Urho Kekkonen has shown to the full that he possesses these qualities. Throughout his presidency he also worked for close Nordic cooperation, which has been one of the fundamental elements in Finnish foreign policy."

SWEDEN

PREMIER INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET SUB AFFAIR

LD291536 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Reports of details concerning the Russian submarine are flooding in; we have to try to choose between them. That the situation is serious was underlined by Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin, who said the following about the resolute Swedish refusal to the Russian request to be allowed to salvage the vessel themselves.

[Begin recording] [Falldin] Well, this is completely natural. We must not forget that Soviet or other diplomatic personnel in Sweden are not allowed to enter these restricted areas around certain parts of our military installations. This submarine is in a restricted area and so there can be no question of more Russian warships coming there to pull it off. We shall handle this from the Swedish side. The commander in chief telephoned me immediately after he was informed of this, and I have since had discussions with him and made sure that all the authorities that may be concerned in this case have received the necessary instructions.

[Question] What does international law say in such a case; what can we do?

[Answer] Well, I cannot go through all the regulations concerning international law. Here we have quite special circumstances because the vessel has gone right into a restricted area, and therefore we on the Swedish side will observe all the regulations concerning a restricted area.

[Question] Have we then the right to go on board the vessel and see in the log, for example, what they have been up to?

[Answer] Here there are quite special regulations. We shall naturally contact the commander on board and already some activity has started on the Russian side, and in one way or another the matter will be cleared up.

[Question] Have we the right to commandee the vessel, to disarm it?

[Answer] We have a duty to defend our territory, and we shall do this in a way which is in keeping with the international system of rules and in keeping with the demands which we ourselves must place on the restricted areas we ourselves have created. There is no hesitation here.

[Question] Is this increased activity from the Russian side a result of the American defence secretary's visit and the Swedish defense minister's statements to the effect that we know where we belong?

[Answer] First of all, it is not a question of connecting this with something or other. Quite regardless of what connection it might have, it is extremely remarkable that a near neighbor, with which we maintain close and friendly relations, should behave in such a way with its navy units, and it is on this basis that we have strongly protested.

[Question] You have also demanded a strengthening of the Swedish defense after this?

[Answer] We have a constant coastal patrol, and we had proof of the fact that it functions a few months ago when submerged foreign submarines were discovered and measures led to the departure of the submarines from Swedish waters. [end recording]

Further Falldin Comments

LD291820 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Summary] [Announcer] The commander-in-chief has been given the task of refloating the submarine and of carrying out an inquiry into how the submarine got into Swedish waters. A government communique says that what happens next depends on the outcome of the inquiry. What information do we want from the Soviet Union? Prime Minister Falldin spoke at a press conference today:

[Begin recording] [Falldin] "First of all, it is important that we find out what happened and the circumstances (?as it says here), and then I should think it reasonable to assume that the Russians will react to the protest that we have handed them.

[Journalist] "The Soviet side has already given an explanation. Do you not accept that explanation?

[Falldin] "No, we have not received any explanation that is acceptable yet." [end recording]

[Announcer] "Later, Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten said: The explanation that the submarine developed a fault on its gyrocompass is an explanation that the Swedish Government does not accept.

"One may assume that the government now wants some form of regret from the Soviet Union over this affair and a more detailed explanation on how the submarine got so deep into the Swedish archipelago, and on top of that, into a military restricted area. This is Sweden's demand before it hands over the submarine. The fact that the Soviet Union has given up the demand to salvage the submarine itself is seen by the government as a success for the firm Swedish stand in the affair. The government now assumes that the Russians are willing to cooperate in the inquiry to be made by the defense forces. Representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm will be allowed to meet the personnel of the submarine if they request, but the meeting must not take place within a restricted military area. What happens if the crew is not willing to cooperate? Is the Swedish Government prepared to use force, for example, to disarm the crew, should this be necessary? The prime minister [as heard] replied:

[Begin recording] "We are prepared to use, in the first place, the naval units we have and other units too to uphold our territory, but there is no reason now to start talking in terms of our starting to use force, least of all after the admission received from the Russian side."

Defense Chief Remarks

LD291846 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Interview by Vice Adm Bengt Schuback, chief of the defense staff, with Stockholm radio reporter (Arvid Lagercrantz); date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] May I put a few questions to you and start with this: Admiral Bengt Schuback, does the defense staff now think this matter [of the Soviet submarine] is solved?

[Answer] No, by no means!

[Question] What is the [word indistinct] procedure? Are there any problems with this at all?

[Answer] Well, it depends. There may be many unexpected problems, depending on how they act onboard.

If they follow our instructions obediently matters will, of course, proceed more smoothly [words indistinct] friction arises and one has to stop and use diplomatic channels and sort out a number of questions, then it will take a long time.

[Question] How will you proceed next? What will the next step be?

[Answer] I will not reveal that, of course, since this goes out in the mass media. I am sorry.

[Question] Can you say anything about the Russian attitude? Have we been able to note what the Russians want here and how they see a solution?

[Answer] It seems they are prepared to let us carry out the salvage without friction, and it also seems clear they want the submarine out of Swedish (?territorial waters) as quickly as possible, to look after it and tow it home or let it make its way home (?depending on) its condition. [Words indistinct] very clear that is the wish.

[Question] If you were told somebody is alarmed at what is happening in Sweden, thinking it is fantastically odd that a submarine can get in so close to Swedish waters or Swedish land, what would you say?

[Answer] Well, first of all, it is extremely remarkable and odd that something like this can happen at all in peace time, that such insulting and brazen behavior can be displayed.

Premier Sets Inquiry

LD301202 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Summary] Submarine commander (Petr Guzhin) still claims that the cause of the grounding was a fault in the navigation equipment and he has refused to leave the submarine for questioning or to hand over any documents. The area has been closed to the public, armed Swedish troops are guarding the site.

"What will happen now? This is the brief answer to that question by Capt Sven Carlsson [Karlskrona Defense Staff official]:

[Begin recording] [Carlsson] Nothing.

[Question] "Are you just going to sit here with your arms folded and sit it out?

[Answer] "Yes, that is what we are going to do, for the directives issued from various higher authorities mean that if the vessel is to be salvaged, in other words pulled off the rocks, this must happen after the inquiry, in other words after the talks to clarify why this Russian submarine is here at all.

[Question] "As part of the inquiry, the vessel has been examined by divers. Have you found out anything?

[Answer] "Yes, as far as I know the vessel has only suffered slight damage, so there should, and I stress should, be no risk from the point of view of seaworthiness.

[Question] "This means that as soon as the ship is afloat it could leave.

[Answer] "Well, it could leave, but many steps remain to be taken before we are in that situation. [end recording]

"What will happen to the Soviet crew? The Swedish Government has ordered the commander in chief to investigate the whole matter and this is what Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin has to say:

[Begin recording] [Falldin] "The inquiry that we have assigned to the commander in chief includes of course the question of trying to get the captain and the crew, other members of the crew, to clarify what we have said; how could this happen and what was the intention?

[Question] "Will the commander be charged?

[Answer] "There is no reason to discuss that right now. First, the inquiry will have to be carried out and, depending on its results, we shall decide when and how the submarine is to be returned. One thing is quite certain, and that is that this vessel will continue to be Russian property. But quite when it is to be returned and how it is to be returned depends on the findings of the inquiry.

[Question] "But why cannot it be stated with certainty that the commander will be charged?

[Answer] "Well, we must not speak in those terms before results of the inquiry are available.

[Question] "But what would happen if a Danish fishing vessel had entered these waters, had entered a restricted military area; would charges then have been brought?

[Answer] "It is one thing if a private individual or a civilian vessel enters, but this is a state-owned ship, and if one wants to simplify it somewhat one might say that they enjoy prima facie immunity which is comparable to the immunity existing in an embassy here in this country. The difference is that they have broken rules which should have been observed by the Russian ship. Equally according to normal Swedish law, Swedish police cannot enter an embassy and start investigations. We have now arranged for a special inquiry to be carried out through the agency of the commander in chief where he can of course use the expertise he wants. Only after that inquiry is completed shall we decide on such questions as you raise here." [end recording]

COMMUNIQUE ON SALVAGE OF SOVIET SUBMARINE

LD291702 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1430 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The communique which was presented goes on to say: The government has also entrusted the commander in chief with the task of carrying out an investigation into the cause of, and the circumstances surrounding the submarine's violation of Swedish territorial waters and its trepassing into a restricted military area. Depending on the results of the investigation, a decision will be made on when and how the submarine will be handed back.

Nothing has been said about when the salvage is to take place nor when the investigation is to be started, nor is it clear to where the submarine is to be taken. It depends on the damage, Falldin said.

We might stress once again that both Prime Minister Falldin and Foreign Minister Ullsten reiterated that the Swedish protest to the Soviet Union is very, very sharply worded, and they thought, and they stressed this, that this is a gross violation.

USSR Acquiescence

LD291508 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1430 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Summary] A government press conference has just ended. Prime Minister Falldin said that the Swedish commander in chief has been given the task of salvaging the Soviet submarine. A communique was issued.

At the press conference, which was attended by both Prime Minister Falldin and Foreign Minister Ullsten, it was stressed that the Soviet Union will not help to salvage the submarine, but the captain and the crew should give assistance.

Foreign Minister Ullsten was also able to state that he had spoken to the Soviet ambassador and told him as much. The Soviet ambassador said that he had been informed by his foreign minister that the USSR has now agreed that the salvage is to be carried out by Sweden. Thus the USSR has given up its previous demand that the USSR should salvage the submarine.

Sub Commander Refuses Cooperation

LD301048 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] The commander of the grounded Soviet submarine in the Karlskrona Archipelago still refuses to leave his ship for questioning on board the Swedish minesweeper Aspoe, nor does he want to hand over any documents from the submarine which would provide an explanation why the vessel ran aground within a military restricted area deep inside Swedish territorial waters. Attempts to persuade him began last night. The chief of staff at the naval base south, Capt Karl Andersson, and one interpreter have been on board the Soviet submarine several times without any results. The Soviet authorities have agreed to Swedish personnel salvaging the submarine but the Swedish side has made it clear that there is no question of any salvaging before the questioning is completed.

If the negotiations with the commander of the submarine reach a deadlock, it is likely that the matter will again be raised on a political level. In other words, the Foreign Ministry in Stockholm will again have to contact the Soviet authorities.

Sub Captain's Protest

LD301246 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] The commander of the grounded Soviet submarine in the Blekinge Archipelago this morning protested the actions of the Swedish Navy. He also protested the demands by the Swedish authorities to be allowed to question him. The defense authorities in Karlskrona say in a statement that the submarine will have to stay grounded until the commander has changed his attitude. This morning, the army closed off the whole area around the grounded submarine, which means that no civilians are allowed to approach the disabled ship for security reasons.

FALLDIN PRAISES OUTGOING FINNISH PRESIDENT

PM291431 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 28 Oct 81 p 13

[Text] Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin praised President Kekkonen for his work as Finland's president in a statement after the announcement of Kekkonen's resignation on Tuesday. "For 25 years, President Kekkonen has stood as a guarantee of Finland's independent and active peace and neutrality policy," Falldin said. "As one of Europe's and the world's leading statesmen, he has in these years combined experience and wisdom with constructive creativity; single-minded firmness with an openness toward new impulses and proposals," Falldin said.

"President Kekkonen has seen securing and strengthening Finland's independence and integrity as his foremost task. He has carried out this task in a way which has not only benefitted Finland, but which has also made an important contribution to peace and security throughout Europe."

TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH BRAZILIAN OFFICIAL

PY270114 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Planning Minister Delfim Neto together with British Secretary of State for Trade John Biffen signed an agreement which amounts to 61.8 billion cruzeiros which provides for the Brazilian purchase of four ships and two containers. The order was placed in England with the support of nine British banks headed by the Lloyds International.

The agreement also provides for the conversion of the Santa Cruz power plant to coal power as well as the development of a coal mine. The British firm Ferranti will provide electronic equipment for five corvettes and one training frigate made in Brazil and the GEC will build the railway in Recife.

DAILY TELEGRAPH COMMENTS ON ANTINUCLEAR MARCHES

PM261559 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 26 Oct 81 p 16

[Editorial: "The Inside Threat"]

[Text] Anti-American nuclear protest achieved its greatest and most disturbing success so far over the weekend. Mammoth rallies in London and other European capitals matched, on a wider scale, the pattern established in Bonn a fortnight ago. The highly co-ordinated Europe-wide campaign is gaining momentum at a speed and on a scale that exceed the worse fears of NATO governments. It is also becoming more ambitious in its immediate objectives and more outspokenly, woundingly and provocatively anti-American. Hitherto the main targets have been the neutron bomb (retired hurt) and the cruise and Pershing II missiles due to be deployed in two years' time in token response to Russia's massive existing array of longer-range and much heavier weapons. Now the main thrust is openly towards complete unilateral nuclear disarmament without any stages, frilles or slight of hand.

The end result would in any case be the same, although the time-scale might be a little different. The cruise Pershing II deployment is now the acid test of what is both an absolute minimum of flexible-response deterrent capability and of Europe's political and defensive will. If this minimum cannot be achieved the result will not only be that a prudent America will have no incentive to continue exposing its 350,000 men in Europe and accepting escalating nuclear risks in its homeland for a militarily lost cause in Europe. A cruise-Pershing rejection by Europe would mean that pro-NATO governments had been replaced by leftwing regimes of one kind or another -- one needs to look no further than at Mr Foot's performance yesterday, and he is only the cat's-paw of the calculating hard-liners. A panic-stricken Europe, which had thus suicidally deprived itself of American protection, would be as much at the mercy of the Kremlin as Poland would be now but for the courage of its people. Mr Brezhnev would long since have sent in the Red Army to crush Solidarity had he not feared that the gruesome spectacle would stop the now for him, almost unbelievable promising European "peace" movement in its tracks.

The foot-soldiers of "peace" protest are over-whelmingly young people whose idealism, inexperience and "alienations" are exploited, pandered to, often no doubt well-meaningly canalised by leaders of various kinds. The three main streams are those generated and mobilised by political class warfare, by religious elements and by other activists using moral arguments. The class warfare element is most influential behind the scenes and most widespread in day-to-day activities owing to the whole range of party political and trade union organisations at its disposal. The more socialist policies are seen to fail, both at home and in Russia, the more radical do their exponents become. When called upon to choose between policies which either accord generally with the interests of Russia, the "socialist fatherland," or which accept the standards and the military protection of capitalist America they instinctively prefer the former.

Those who dismiss this warning as alarmist do so at their own personal peril and that of Britain and Europe. At times of great common danger morale has always been crucially important and is increasingly so as war becomes more all-embracing. Last time Britain, thanks to inspiring leadership and superb moral and physical courage was, alone in Europe, just able, by the skin of her teeth, to hold on and turn the tide. Now, in the nuclear age, it is in time of ostensible peace that freedom is irrevocably preserved or lost and that war is either triumphantly deterred or disastrously slithered into through weakness, division and ambiguous signals to the enemy.

It is obvious that Russia has played a large part in inspiring and orchestrating the various manifestations of the "peace" movement. Opinions differ as to how much is spontaneous and how much is the result of the machinations of the long-established network of communist parties, cover organisations, trade union activists, infiltrators and so on. Chancellor Schmidt, a good witness at least as far as Germany is concerned, attributes much more to communist and extreme-left manipulation than does Mr Critchley on this page. Of course, an integral part of Russian policy is to spread panic through military intimidation. Yet despite this it is difficult to believe that the climate of European opinion which Russia is exploiting, although in many ways vulnerable to her offensive, could alone have produced anything like the present dangerous growth.

Clergy, academics and others who base their anti-nuclear case on self-defined moral absolutes must be reminded that the essence of morality is the thinking-through of the consequences of actions. Too often, one suspects, the real motive, sub-conscious or unconscious, is to establish rapport with youth in the age of the "generation gap" -- doubtless from the highest pastoral and academic motives. Nor can it be assumed that those who achieve prominence in "peace" campaigns are immune to personal or intellectual vanity. As for populist politicians, now that the stratagem of spending their way to popularity with public money has been rendered somewhat suspect by the ravages of inflation, anti-nuclearism has become an irresistible bandwagon. Herr Brandt refused to condemn the Bonn anti-nuclear demonstration on the grounds that the party must at all costs keep the support of German youth.

Surely the lesson of all civilisation is that the greater the danger the greater is the need for rational action. Yet the anti-nuclear campaign is based almost entirely on the exploitation of emotion, to the practical exclusion of rational argument. This applies as much to the crude slogans emblazoned or shouted at demonstrations as to the advocacy exercised in cultured accents by distinguished intellectuals. A typical example was the Bronowski lecture at peak-time on BBC-2 last Friday by Dr Nicholas Humphrey. For 50 minutes he dwelt in word and picture, on the well-known and undisputed horrors of nuclear war and held up eight Americans who smashed a nuclear war-head mechanism with hammers as models of the kind of thing we should all try to do. His aim, the BBC says, is an "independent Britain with a home-grown nonnuclear defence policy." Little good that would do in a Russian-dominated Europe. Russia might even drop a bomb on us to bring us to our senses without losing the life of a single Russian if we tried to remain "independent."

ROLANDHIS RETURNS FROM LUXEMBOURG 28 OCT

NC282102 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] This evening, Foreign Minister Rolandhis returned from Luxembourg where he led the Cypriot delegation to the meeting of the EEC-Cyprus attachment council. During the meeting, the council resolved to refer the matter of the attachment agreement to the community's ministerial council for further discussion.

Earlier today, Commerce Minister Kittis and the director general of the planning bureau, Arestiou, also returned from Luxembourg after attending the council's work.

KIPRIANOU RECEIVES FRG ENVOY, SPEAKS ON UN ROLE

NC292026 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1750 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] President Kiprianou has stated that the intercommunal dialogue is passing today through a delicate period. Referring to the Cyprus issue during the presentation today of credentials by the new FRG ambassador, Friedrich Landau, President Kiprianou said that, despite the efforts and good will of the Greek Cypriot side, it has not been possible to make progress in the dialogue because of Turkey's continuing intransigence.

Mr Kiprianou further said that the Cyprus Government is not at the stage of studying the evaluation of the dialogue submitted by UN Secretary General Waldheim, but that very soon it will be in a position to express its justified views on this evaluation. The president stressed: What I should make absolutely clear is that in no case will we accept a Cyprus solution that will be tantamount to confederation or division. He added: The solution should be one that safeguards the unity of the country and people and, at the same time, the Cypriot people's inalienable rights, including the right of refugees to return to their homes under conditions of safety. President Kiprianou asked Mr Landau to convey to the president and people of FRG his best wishes and the assurance that he will do all he can toward the utmost development of the close cooperation already existing between the two countries.

Presenting his credentials, the new FRG ambassador gave the assurance that his government will continue to support the goals and interests of Cyprus in its progressive economic approach with the EEC. Mr Landau added: We are following with attention and interest the negotiations between the two communities which will determine the future fate of Cyprus. We hope that during this decisive phase of negotiations progress is achieved and the foundations are laid for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. He also said that his country will continue to support, through every appropriate manner, the UN secretary general's efforts toward a Cyprus solution within the framework of the intercommunal talks. The credentials presentation ceremony was attended by Foreign Minister Rolandhis and other officials.

Kiprianou Interview

NC291230 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 29 Oct 81 p 3

[By M. Konstandinidhis]

[Text] Mr Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, received me at the Grande Bretagne Hotel prior to his departure for Cyprus last Tuesday and willingly answered questions that I put to him.

Mr Kiprianou disclosed that the question of the Cyprus dossier will be the subject of consultations between the governments of Cyprus and Greece, but added that the main say in this question is with the Greek Government.

The interview follows: Question: Have you accepted the Waldheim ideas or not?

Answer: I cannot make a specific statement, given the fact that this will be the object of consultations in Nicosia with the ministerial and national councils. Most certainly, after the consultations, I shall make a detailed statement on the issue.

Question: After your recent meeting with Papandreou you stated that you discussed also the missing persons issue. What actions will be taken on this humane issue?

Answer: Efforts will be made on the missing persons issue to guarantee the necessary prerequisites and procedures for the harmonious and effective operation of the committee on missing persons already established under UN auspices. There is currently an agreement for the formation of a committee which has not gone into effect because of various obstacles -- principally from the Turkish Cypriot side -- and other obstacles of a procedural nature. An effort is currently being made in New York and Nicosia to overcome these difficulties.

Question: Mr President, the Turks allege that everything the Cyprus Government says about the missing persons issue is for propaganda purposes and they also claim that they have persons missing since 1963. What is your comment on these statements?

Answer: We have said and have repeatedly stressed that the issue of all missing persons -- Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot -- should be investigated. We have absolutely no objection to this but the allegation that this is being done for propaganda reasons is, at least, unacceptable, given the fact that one cannot use such a clearly humane issue for propaganda purposes.

Question: During my recent visit to Turkey, where I had contacts with Turkish Cypriot journalists and officials, I was told that they do want a solution but are afraid of revengful acts by the Greek Cypriots. What have you to state?

Answer: I believe that the majority of the Turkish Cypriots desire a solution of the Cyprus problem, but I do not think they are afraid they will suffer anything bad from the Greeks. I would say that this is propaganda by those who do not want and do not seek a solution -- to some extent by the Turkish Cypriot leadership, and to some extent by various factors in Ankara. I want to take this opportunity to state that I sincerely believe that a correct and just solution of the Cyprus problem, which would guarantee the unity of the state and the people, certainly will create such prerequisites and an atmosphere that will prevent a repetition of the adventures of the past.

Question: Currently the dialogue is almost suspended. The Turkish Cypriots say they want to bring the Waldheim ideas to the intercommunal dialogue? What do you say?

Answer: I repeat that I do not want to comment on the issue of the Waldheim ideas now. It is not up to the Greek or the Turkish side to decide whether the ideas will be brought to the talks, it is up to the secretary general himself. We shall determine our stance in accordance with what is correct, but at this moment there should not be any talk about acceptance or rejection of the ideas. At present, the secretary general's ideas are being studied. We shall determine our course in the light of consultations that will be held.

Question: In the wake of the long and successful talks you had with the Greek prime minister, there is a pervasive question as to whether the Cyprus Government will change its course in handling the problem.

Answer: Once again I want to state that the course for handling the Cyprus problem will not change and I want to stress that the goals remain unchanged. We remain steadfast in our course. Our dealings will always be those that are dictated by the national interest, at every specific moment and in accordance with developments.

The new significant element in this affair at this moment is Greece's role in the effort for the pursuit of a just solution to the Cyprus problem. I want to stress that Greece has many options which -- as Papandreou has clearly and categorically stated -- it intends to pursue in order to support and strengthen the Cyprus struggle.

Question: Do you believe that this is the appropriate time to open the Cyprus dossier, something you stated you would accept? Will unpleasant situations be created at this time?

Answer: The matter of the time and the procedure will be the object of new consultations between the two countries, but most certainly the principal decision on this issue will be made by the Greek Government. The purpose for the opening of the dossier, of course, is not to create anomalies. The purpose is to learn the entire truth about the Cypriot people's drama which was caused by the coup. I do not believe that any problems will result from opening the dossier. On the contrary, I believe that when the truth surfaces, and is used to brief the people in essential as well as historical ways, that this helps to defuse the situation.

Question: As is well known, [Minister of Interior and Defense] Veniamin is going to Athens for talks with the Greek Government on the defense of Cyprus. What have you to say?

Answer: First, the Greek prime minister, who is also the national defense minister, will be briefed in connection with everything that has so far been done relative to the defense shield of Cyprus -- and much has been done indeed -- and, of course, views will be exchanged on further strengthening Cyprus defenses.

Question: Will there be changes in the National Guard?

Answer: This is something that will be discussed in Nicosia before Veniamin leaves for Athens.

Question: Do you believe the PASOK government is more determined and has more possibilities for the promotion of the Cyprus problem?

Answer: I believe that Papandreou's government has more possibilities for the promotion of the Cyprus problem because of its more general positon vis-a-vis Greece's allies. This clearly emerges from the recent interview the prime minister gave in connection with the framework of his goals. The conclusion emerges clearly from the interview that Papandreou is determined to obtain correct solutions, including Cyprus' right to be rid of foreign troops and live peacefully in an absolutely independent state. I believe that without the withdrawal of the Turkish troops there can be no solution of the Cyprus problem. This is a necessary prerequisite, and an even more necessary one is the demilitarization of Cyprus. The issue of troop withdrawal is included in UN resolutions. Viewing the issue from a practical point, how can it be possible to have a solution that will not be partitionist -- and a partitionist solution is impossible -- when occupation troops are present in Cyprus.

Question: Then, how can we accept a continuation of the dialogue under the eyes of the Turkish troops?

Answer: As you know, the dialogue is being conducted on the basis of UN resolutions.

Question: Resolutions which stipulate that the Turkish troops must withdraw.

Answer: Yes. The withdrawal of the troops is one of our basic aims, that is, no agreement will be concluded on the constitutional structure of the state of Cyprus, nor will it be implemented before the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops has been guaranteed.

DENKTAS REMARKS ON INTERCOMMUNAL SITUATION

TA291636 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpt] President Rauf Denktas has said that those who believe that the Turkish Cypriot community, which has defended its existence, honor, freedom and equality in Cyprus since 1571, would be lax about the defense of their country are mistaken.

The cornerstone of the Guzelyurt [Morphou] water derivation project was laid today by Denktas and Turkish ambassador to Lefkosa [Nicosia] Inal Batu. In a speech at a ceremony on the occasion, Denktas noted that recently there are certain [word indistinct] rumors that Greece will send troops and weapons to Cyprus. He said: Whether the new prime minister of Greece would do this, I do not know. Let us assume he does. We are not here in order to make war. We are here protecting our rights, our country and our soil and we are determined to do so.

Recalling that even at periods when the Turkish Cypriot community was spread throughout the island, it continued its national resistance, Denktas said: Let them not try us. Let them try us at the negotiating table. We have adopted a positive stand at the negotiating table during the peace negotiations and we will continue our positive attitude. We have displayed all the flexibility we can to ensure that the two partner and equal communities can coexist and we will continue to do so. However, the Greek Cypriots deceive themselves through statements such as the Greek Cypriot community is the ruling community in Cyprus and Papandreou's statement that a part of Greece is under occupation. If they drag themselves into a new adventure, they will find us united. This consists of Turks resisting in the defense of their country on the path shown by Ataturk. Cyprus is our country. We have not bowed to the Greek Cypriots and we do not intend to do so for centuries to come. We are ready to negotiate and make agreement as equals and partners. There are certain formulas for a solution. Conducting negotiations involving these formulas is the best solution. This is the sensible way and the way to peace. This is also the way to establish a bicommunal and bizonal republic in Cyprus.

Support for Palestinians

TA281141 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1120 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Lefkosa, 28 Oct (AA) -- President Rauf Denktas of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus sent a message today to World Islamic Union Secretary General Sheikh (Mohammad Ali al-Harakan) and thanked him for his recent statement in support of the legitimate cause of the Turkish Cypriot community.

"As you have stated bravely, Cyprus cannot be permitted, at the cost of the existence of the Turkish Cypriot community, to turn into another Palestine. The Greek premier's statement that there is a similarity between Cyprus and the Arab lands under Zionist occupation is nothing but demagogy aimed at winning sympathy from PLO and the Arab world. The Muslim Turkish community will continue to support the just cause of the Palestinian people," Denktas stressed.

EVREN DELIVERS SPEECH MARKING REPUBLIC DAY

TA291525 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 29 Oct (AA) -- Head of state Gen Kenan Evren said, in republic day speech: "The Turkish Republic built on the foundation of Ataturk's principles has always existed and will always do so thanks to adherence by the whole nation to the principle of 'one nation-one state.' No force can divide and dismember it." Gen Evren was speaking at a parade staged at Ankara hippodrome today.

Gen Evren went on to say that the courageous Turkish armed forces would continue to defend Ataturk and his reforms loyally. The armed forces, deriving their force from the nation, would definitely crush any attempt "against these sacred values by treacherous and dirty hands."

The head of state stressed that he was announcing his resolute conviction that such attempts would be crushed once more, trusting fully the youth and the armed forces, adding: "Thus the Turkish Republic will exist eternally, rise higher and higher on your shoulders inspired by Ataturk's principles and become more prosperous and developed."

PRESS ON PAPANDREOU, ASSEMBLY'S WORK

TA291613 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 29 Oct (AA) -- MILLIYET's front-page columnist Mehmet Barlas again comments on the initial performance of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. He notes that most Greeks appear to be pleased with their new leader. "He has learned much from the past. He doesn't look like his father. And he doesn't act as he did," the columnist says in reference to Papandreou. "But in my opinion they are grossly (?misled)."

Toeman Erel of MILLEYET writes about the elections for the presiding officers of the Consultative Assembly. He says that the speaker Sadi Irmak, was elected without any pressure at all. It was a totally free election. Mustafa Aysan, a member elected by the National Security Council directly to the assembly, was a candidate and so was Sadi Irmak. Both fought a gentlemen's battle and Irmak won, he says. Turkey's ruling generals do not see any election as a simple formality. The assembly has been off to a good start, he says, based on his initial observations.

The decision of the military court of appeals to reject the application by the judges to withdraw from the case of Alpaslan Turkes is one of the top news stories of the day. The decision is expected to clear the way for the resumption of the trial. Celebrations for the 29 October Republic Day is naturally the top news item of Thursday as all major dailies have front-paged the occasion.

F-104 BELIEVED DOWN IN BURSA MOUNTAINS

TA291522 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1515 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Bursa, 29 Oct (AA) -- Following reports that an F-104 Turkish aircraft had crashed in the southern region of Uludag (a 2,500-meter-high mountain in the Province of Bursa), the gendarmes launched a big search operation in the region on Thursday. A helicopter from the airbase in Bandirma, on the southern coast of the Marmara Sea, is participating in the search operations, which are being carried out under unfavorable weather conditions.

NETHERLANDS

LABORITES BACK PSOE OPPOSITION TO NATO

PM290957 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 22 Oct 81 p 3

[Eppo Jansen Dispatch: "Labor Party Does Not Want Spain in NATO Yet"]

[Excerpt] Madrid, 22 Oct -- The Netherlands Labor Party [PVDA] is ready to propose that Spanish accession to NATO be postponed, thus responding to the opposition among Spanish socialists to joining NATO.

PVDA International Secretary van Traa stated as much this morning. Van Traa is in Madrid in connection with the Spanish Socialist Workers Party Congress.

He said that there are already contacts on this issue between the PVDA and social democratic parties in Denmark, Belgium, Norway and West Germany (of which only the Danish and West German parties are in power). In general these parties have not yet shown much enthusiasm, but Van Traa said that there was a chance that they could be persuaded to take part in a joint initiative.

PORTUGAL

BRIEFS

PRC MILITARY MISSION -- After a 2-day visit to the Azorean islands of Terceira and Sao Miguel, the top-level Chinese military mission which last week arrived on a visit to Portugal this morning left the Azores for Funchal. The mission, led by the commander of the Beijing military region and including the chiefs of staff of China's navy and air force, visited the Lajes air base, the high command of the Azores armed forces in Ponta Delgada and held meetings with the major military and civilian authorities in the archipelago. [Text] [Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 29 Oct 81 LD]

SPAIN

PARLIAMENT APPROVES ENTRY INTO NATO, 186-146

LD292034 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Report from Congress of Deputies]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] The voting procedure is coming to an end. Quite frankly the 10 minutes spent by the eight parliamentary groups to explain their vote was not necessary.

[Unidentified speaker] 332 votes cast: 186 in favor, 146 against.

Therefore, the committee's report has been approved, thus giving the government the authorization of congress for Spanish entry into NATO. The house will now rise.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS APPOINTED -- The following appointments and promotions were decided on at the 16 October 1981 cabinet meeting: ambassador to Ethiopia, Mariano Berdejo Rivera; ambassador to Tanzania, Fernando Castillo Moreno; ambassador to Madagascar, Jose Garcia Banon, resident in Nairobi; ambassador to Togo, Jose Maria Sierra y Nava, resident in Accra. [Excerpts] [Madrid YA in Spanish 17 Oct 81 p 10 PM]

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SCHMIDT STANDS BY NATO DUAL DECISION

LD011616 Hamburg DPA in German 1521 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 1 Nov (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in a statement published by the Federal Press Office, has made it plain that he continues to stand by the NATO dual decision. In this statement, Government Spokesman Kurt Becker today countered a report in the weekend edition of DIE WELT , according to which Schmidt, in a talk with American journalists, is claimed to have said he had never advocated the deployment of American medium-range missiles in the Federal Republic. The report contained "false claims and misleading conclusions," Becker stated.

Becker's statement notes that Schmidt had pointed out in his London speech of October that the unilateral deployment of new medium-range missiles by the Soviet Union, which were not covered by the SALT II agreement, gave rise to an ominous security imbalance in Europe. Subsequently, the chancellor had asked the American President several times to solve this problem of a threat to West Europe. In 1979, at a Western summit meeting, the then U.S. President, Jimmy Carter, had proposed the deployment of American medium-range missiles in West Europe. In agreement with Great Britain and France, the chancellor had concurred in this counterarming on condition that at the same time arms control negotiations would be proposed to the Soviet Union. In this way the mutual limitation of medium-range missiles in Europe at as low a level as possible was to have been achieved.

The federal chancellor regarded the American-Soviet negotiations on medium-range missiles in Europe, starting 30 November, and to be conducted by the United States also with the objective of bringing about a mutual zero solution, "as a success for his continuous efforts at a policy of equilibrium and of arms control through negotiations."

GENSCHER ADDRESSES FDP ON CSCE, ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

LD021200 Hamburg DPA in German 1107 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] According to Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Foreign Minister and FDP chairman, the intiation of a European disarmament conference which would agree on confidence-building measures for the whole of Europe is a central aim of the FDP's arms control policy. According to party spokesman Herbert Schmoelling, Genscher said this on Monday to the FDP Presidium to which he was reporting on the stage reached by the Madrid CSCE followup conference and on the preparation of the American-Soviet negotiations.

Genscher said that in these negotiations it is now solely up to the Soviet Union whether there will be a bilateral zero solution. There is no doubt that the Soviet missile threat is a severe burden to West Europe. To remove this threat by bilateral renunciation is not only a strategic but above all a great moral goal, the attainment of which every effort is worthwhile.

According to Genscher the Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev, in his visit to Bonn in 3 weeks, will be able to count on a thorough and serious evaluation of all his ideas and views. In the interest of successful disarmament and arms control negotiations no effort should be spared nor a single opportunity missed.

APEL: BUDGET CUTS WILL NOT ENDANGER BUNDESWEHR

LD011832 Hamburg DPA in German 1737 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Oldenburg, 1 Nov (DPA) — Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel does not believe that the DM200 million cut in the defense budget, decided by the Federal Cabinet, will endanger the Bundeswehr's fighting power. In an interview with NORDWEST-ZEITUNG (Monday edition) in Oldenburg, he hinted that the recent cuts might affect the program to rennovate the barracks.

He pointed out that further cuts could have serious consequences. "Whoever believes that he can cut the defense budget at will, will soon endanger the Bundeswehr's preparedness," he said.

Regarding the American-Soviet talks beginning in November on Eurostrategic weapons, he said that a zero solution was the ideal solution to the current conflict. Moscow holds the key. The minister said: "If Moscow is able to make a counter offer which will remove the threat from West Europe, we will have a zero solution. If Moscow believes it can succeed by dragging out the negotiations it is mistaken. NATO's dual track decision is quite clear in this respect."

An edited version of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

DGB TO HELP EXPAND SOLIDARITY RADIO STATION

LD302136 Hamburg DPA in German 1524 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Frankfurt, 30 Oct (DPA) -- The German Trade Union Federation (DGB] is to help the independent Polish trade union Solidarity with the expansion of its radio station. This agreement between both organizations was made known on Friday in Frankfurt by the trade union's National Commission member Zbigniew Bujak, at the close of a week-long information trip through the FRG. In Bujak's words, the trip, which took place at the DGB's invitation, also served to prepare a visit by trade union leader Lech Walesa, which is planned for January or February 1982.

According to Bujak, the five members of the delegation had gathered information in particular on codetermination [mitbestimmung] in the FRG. However, neither the German nor the Yugoslav model of codetermination can be transferred to Poland, since the social and economic prerequisites are too different. The delegation also met for a conversation on Friday with the chairman of Ig Metall, Eugen Loderer. On Monday the head of the DGB, Heinz Oskar Vetter, received the Polish trade unionists.

Bujak said that the formation of a "Social Council for National Economy" is Solidarity's most important task in Poland. In the view of the trade union this body, made up of independent experts, is to bring the Polish economy back to health jointly with the government. Only after reforms would the local strikes stop and the food supply be secured. Bujak stressed expressly that reforms would only be possible under the government of Wojciech Jaruzelski. Even if the tone of the government toward Solidarity has become more strict under Jaruzelski, government policy has gained in credibility since he took over the offices of head of party and government and united them in one person.

NEO-NAZI ARMS DEPOT DISCOVERED NEAR EIMKE

LD302208 Hamburg DPA in German 1807 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 30 Oct (DPA) -- In reply to an inquiry, the Federal Interior Ministry confirmed tonight that the authorities have discovered a rightwing extremists' arms depot near Eimke, in the Uelzen rural district. Without mentioning the exact place, Federal Interior Minister Gerhart Baum had said earlier in an interview with the Ulm paper SUEDWEST-PRESSE that the depot had been "full to the brim with explosives." Security authorities drew from this the conclusion that neo-Nazis are still able to commit acts of violence.

According to the minister there are at present about 150 rightwing extremists in the FRG who are prepared to use arms and carry out attacks in order to achieve their end. These people are supported financially by at least 400 other people. France and Lebanon serve as bases in order to prepare the attacks by the rightwing extremists.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES BREZHNEV VISIT WITH KORNIYENKO

LD301106 Hamburg DPA in German 1013 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Oct (DPA) -- Berndt von Staden, state secretary in the Bonn Foreign Ministry, was received in Moscow on Friday by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Georgy

Korniyenko in order to prepare for Brezhnev's visit to Bonn. Von Staden intends to return to the Federal Republic this evening. According to current plans, state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev will visit the FRG on 23 and 24 November.

PAPER SURVEYS ATTITUDES TOWARD U.S., USSR

DW301303 [Editorial Report] Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German on 30 October carries on page 11 a 3,500-word report with statistics by Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann of the Allensbach Opinion Poll Institute on the course of anti-Americansim in the FRG, the Germans' approach to deterrence, their opinion on reaching an understanding with the Russians and their approach to pacifism.

Regarding the Germans' approach to a possible withdrawal of U.S. troops from Europe, the report says the following: "The following question has been asked 11 times since 1956: "If you read in the paper tomorrow that the Americans were going to withdraw their troops from Europe, would you welcome or regret it?" In the fall of this year, 17 percent of those questioned said they would "welcome" it, while 59 percent said they would regret it."

The report carries the following statistics in percentages based on response of an unidentified number of questioned persons:

1. On Relations With America:

Question: "Do you like Americans or don't you particularly like them?"

	Jan 1957	Apr 61	Jul 62	May 65	Jan 67	May 73	Mar 75	Aug 79	Sep 80	Jul 81	Sep 81
Like Them	37	51	54	58	47	48	42	50	51	45	56
Not Particularly	24	16	18	19	24	24	21	23	22	22	18
Undecided	18	17	17	13	16	17	21	17	17	20	17
No Opinion	21	16	11	10	13	11	16	10	10	13	9

2. On Deterrence:

Question: "If somebody says that an attack from the East can be prevented best through deterrence if the West itself is sufficiently armed, would you agree or disagree?

	Feb 1976	Jan 1978	Sep 1979	Mar 1981	Jul 1981
Agree	58	58	55	50	53
Disagree	23	22	21	25	22
Undecided, No Opinion	19	20	24	25	25

3. On Soviet Preparedness for an Understanding:

Question: "Do you believe that the Russians basically have good will with regard to reaching an understanding or not?

	May 1959	Apr 65	Apr 66	Apr 70	Jun 71	Jul 74	Feb 77	Jan 80	Jul 81
Believe So	17	23	26	33	35	29	27	16	36
Don't Believe	57	56	54	46	51	55	60	70	48
No Opinion, Undecided	26	21	20	21	14	16	13	14	16

4. On Pacifism:

Question: "Nobody knows what would happen, but what do you think -- if we had to face the decision some day to either let Europe become Soviet or defend ourselves with all means against it -- what would then be more important: defending democratic freedom, even if this would lead to nuclear war, or mainly avoiding war, even if we had to live under a communist government?"

	May 1955	Jul 1960	Mar/Apr 1976	Feb/Mar 1979	May 1981	Jul 1981
Mainly Avoid Nuclear War	36	38	52	52	48	45
Defend Democracy	33	30	28	23	27	30
Impossible To Say	31	32	20	25	25	25

AWACS DEAL IGNORES INTERNAL DANGERS IN SAUDI ARABIA

DW301023 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 30 Oct 81 p 12

[Commentary signed K.A.O.: "AWACS for Riyadh"]

[Text] America's decision to supply five AWACS aircraft and numerous modern weapons to Saudi Arabia strengthens the pro-Western Arab countries. Saudi Arabian officers were unhappy over not getting the most modern planes. The fulfillment of their wishes will tie them closer to the royal family. That relieves the country of the danger of a putsch by the air force, at least for the time being. It will certainly have an effect on the surrounding shaykhdoms. Maybe it will also facilitate understanding with Egypt. The AWACS system rules out a military attack on the Arabian peninsula, but it can do nothing against internal dangers -- against the Palestinians scattered throughout almost all Arab countries, against the pro-An-Nasir followers and against conspiratorial religious fanatics. Even if Moscow's clumsiness is taken into consideration, there are chances to fan a revolt -- for al-Qadhdhafi from the West, for Syria from the North and for Khomeyni from the East. The stabilization of Saudi Arabia helps Israel. But As-Sadat's death teaches how suddenly and murderously tables can be turned in the Middle East. Therefore it is not without reason Israel fears that the AWACS planes will make its existence in the Middle East not more secure but rather more insecure.

BRIEFS

BREZHNEV VISIT -- According to information supplied by the SPD weekly VORWAERTS, the Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev is to lengthen his visit to Bonn at the end of November from the 2 days originally planned by another 2 days. Referring to diplomatic circles, the VORWAERTS editorial office said on Monday that Brezhnev would stay in Bonn from 22 to 25 November. [Excerpt] [Hamburg DPA in German 0930 GMT 2 Nov 81 LD]

MALAWIAN PRESIDENT -- The state president of Malawi, Dr Hastings Banda, arrived in Bonn on Monday for an official visit. Banda, one of the longest-serving African politicians, went after his arrival to the Federal Government's guest residence, Gymnich Castle near Bonn. Federal President Karl Carstens will receive Banda at midday with full military honors at Villa Hammerschmidt. A ceremonial banquet is planned this evening at the baroque castle of Bruehl near Cologne. Before this a meeting is scheduled with Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation Rainer Offergeld. Banda will hold political talks with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schimdt on Tuesday. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 0845 GMT 2 Nov 81 LD]

BOMB EXPLODES IN CAR OUTSIDE SENATOR'S OFFICE

NC301745 Paris AFP in English 1733 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Versailles, France 30 Oct (AFP) -- A Molotov cocktail was hurled into a car parked outside the office of a French senator, starting a fire overnight that destroyed the vehicle.

The automobile was parked outside the office of Edouard Bonnefous, a senator from the Democratic Left Party -- a center-right group -- from Yvelines, southwest of Paris.

Police were uncertain whether Mr Bonnefous was the target of the attack. The car belonged to a neighbor who has no apparent political activities.

Witnesses told police they saw an unidentified man break the car's window then throw in the Molotov cocktail.

The incident followed seven apparently motiveless explosions in the Paris area over the past 10 days, which police are investigating.

Police say they see no link in the location of the bombings: A Paris telephone booth on October 19, the rest room of the smart Champs Elysees restaurant Fouquets, a woman's car near the Champs Elysees and the rear of the shop in a Paris suburb all on Sunday night, a garbage container in the parking lot of Charles de Gaulle International Airport Tuesday, and a movie theater near the Paris Opera Wednesday.

Yesterday, Jean Fonteneau, a 64-year-old centrist mayor of a southern Paris suburb, escaped injured yesterday when a parcel rigged with a grenade exploded. Police saw no possible political motivation, however.

New Caledonians Deny Role

BK301058 Hong Kong AFP in English 0931 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Noumea, 30 Oct (AFP) -- Two New Caledonian independence organisations today dissociated themselves from recent bomb attacks in Paris and rejected French Government proposals for land reform.

The Palika independence group said the attacks claimed by the so-called armed group for Kanaka liberation were a "provocation." Bombs went off in a Paris restaurant, a booby trapped car and at Charles de Gaulle Airport earlier this week.

"Any organised violence can only come from the reactionary elements of the extreme right. Our battle for Kanaka independence is only in the New Caledonia," the Palika organisation said.

Palika also rejected reforms aimed at redistributing land on the French island to the Melanesian population. The group said its aim was for "the total recuperation of New Caledonian land without conditions."

Eloi Machoro, speaking on the behalf of the Caledonian union, said the reforms originally called for by the union had been watered down by former Overseas Territory Minister Paul Dijoud.

"We accept the land, but we reject the conditions linked to the redistribution," he said.

MITTERRAND PLEDGES CONSISTENT THIRD WORLD POLICY

PM301653 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] In an interview published by the INTERPRESS SERVICE AGENCY Mr Mitterrand stated: "The characteristic of France's new foreign policy toward the southern countries is to treat them as full subjects and no longer as objects.

This is not new but I would like to ask a question: which of the big industrialized countries, in the East or the West, has hitherto followed this logic through to the end? We must put an end to bad habits but also to having a guilty conscience which is paralyzing. We want to be freer and show greater solidarity in our behavior toward the Third World.

"I also think, and this is the second idea, that since development is in keeping with our fundamental interests because we would not survive the Third World's collapse and because the North needs the South to overcome the crisis, it is in the North's interest for the South to be developed. This idea is gaining support but still too slowly.

"The Third idea is that there cannot be any development without and organizational effort. The free play of the market, or what passes for it, is not enough to meet this task. I am well aware that we differ greatly from the United States on this point. But the free market only allows the growth of the multinationals which create tiny islands of wealth in the oceans of poverty in the Third World."

Turning to France's relations with Africa, Mr Mitterrand stated: "We want to have an open policy toward Africa, the whole of Africa without exception, but respecting each country's individuality. Some of them want to maintain pledges in the security sphere. We do not particularly want to develop this type of agreement but each country is its own judge. For our part we will honor promises made and respond to a legitimate request which is felt in the country to be a necessity.

"To this legacy we must add a better sense of exchange, and a more authentic respect for the individuality of each of our African partners. It is time to realize that the postcolonial era is now over. To do this we want to have a great policy for all the southern countries and we want to put an end to some inconsistencies, as is demonstrated by the creation of the Cooperation and Development ministry, our promises regarding the least developed countries and our approaches to English-speaking and Portuguese-speaking Africa."

FRENCH-AFRICAN SUMMIT TO FOCUS ON POLITICAL ISSUES

NC302040 Paris AFP in English 1957 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 30 Oct (AFP) -- Twenty-nine states are to be represented at the seventh Franco-African summit which opens here Tuesday under the chairmanship of President Francois Mitterrand, 20 of them by their heads of state.

The two-day meeting will provide a chance for France to reflect in its foreign policy the leftwing political victories of this summer and the formation of a Socialist-led government.

Mr Mitterrand's spokesman today said the gathering should permit the elaboration of "a new style of relations".

In his opening speech the president intended at the same time to mark French determination to maintain its presence on the African scene and its concern to respect the independence of African countries, the spokesman said.

There is no fixed agenda for the meeting. Unlike last year's Franco-African summit in Nice, the conference is not to be devoted solely to economic issues, and major African political issues such as Chad are thought likely to figure.

Conceived as an "informal meeting, the summit should give rise to spontaneous discussion on an unlimited range of themes, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

"It's a matter of including the African heads of state in the world dialogue and of broaching different aspects of international, and not solely African, current affairs," the spokesman added.

Mr Mitterrand also wished to know the views of his African counterparts on the future of this regular gathering and any modifications they would wish to see made to it, the Foreign Affairs spokesman said.

The Elysee Palace spokesman said Mr Mitterrand would raise the question of African states' political and military independence and "East-West balance," notably over the presence of forces from outside Africa.

In the economic sphere, the spokesman said, France would affirm its wish to make Franco-African cooperation "exemplary" and to strengthen all forms of aid to African states.

The president was expected in this regard to speak not only of France's bilateral cooperation, but also to emphasize the "actively rely it could play within the European Economic Community (EEC) institutions.

Mr Mitterrand has already several times stressed the importance he attaches to French policy in Africa and his desire to "see its geographical field widened," the spokesman said.

Policy toward Africa stems from the same inspiration and "the same ethic" as domestic policy implemented since May 10, when the French electorate voted to replace Valery Giscard d'Estaing with Mr Mitterrand, the Elysee says.

The 20 countries to be represented at head of state level are: Benin, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, France, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritius, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, the Seychelles, Togo, Upper Volta and Zaire.

Nine are to be present as observers: Cape Verde, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Morocco, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Tunisia.

Tunisia and Egypt will be attending for the first time. The Seychelles did not attend last year because of a dispute with Paris.

The conference will be preceded by a preparatory session of foreign ministers on Monday.

MITTERRAND, MARCHAIS RECEIVE ANGOLAN PRESIDENT

PM301517 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 16 Oct 81 p 8

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, was President Francois Mitterrand's guest for lunch at the Elysee yesterday. Lunch was followed by talks which lasted until 1500 hours. Dos Santos made no statement when he left the Elysee.

During the afternoon the Angolan president, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] -- party of labor, had a meeting with PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais.

During the fraternal and warm meeting the two leaders stressed the need to further develop cooperation between France and Angola. They also stressed the need to strengthen the long-standing ties between the MPLA -- party of labor and the PCF. This meeting was attended by Jose van Dunem, MPLA Central Committee secretary and foreign relations section chief, and Maxime Gremetz, PCF Central Committee secretary and foreign policy section chief.

GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO PARTICIPATE IN SINAI FORCE

AU301635 Rome ANSA in French 1605 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 30 Oct (ANSA) -- Italy will participate in the multinational force that will be stationed in Sinai following the final withdrawal of the Israeli troops scheduled for 25 April next year, it was announced in Rome in the early afternoon today. The decision was adopted at the morning meeting of the Italian Government presided over by Mr Giovanni Spadolini.

The decision to send the Italian sailors to Sinai was adopted by the Council of Ministers after Mr Giovanni Spadolini, prime minister, and Mr Emilio Colombo, minister of foreign affairs, emphasized that Italy's participation in the multinational force "was a highly responsible action for peace."

"Considering Italy's role and responsibilities in the Mediterranean basin," Mr Spadolini stated, "the presence of our troops in the international contingent promotes the realization of the conditions for peace and security in the Middle East, providing a new momentum to the process of negotiations which, having begun at Camp David, should be able to develop within a broader context and involve all the parties concerned."

Speaking on his part about the contacts in progress within the European framework, in view of the participation of EEC member countries in the Sinai multinational force, the Italian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Emilio Colombo, declared that Great Britain, France and the Netherlands should also decide within a few days to send troops to Sinai.

"This decision," Mr Colombo stressed, "will represent further testimony of the commitment of the EEC governments to concretely promote, through the definitive withdrawal of Israeli troops from Sinai, the implementation of resolution 241 adopted by the Security Council" (on 22 November 1967). Italy's participation in this multinational force will be limited to two or three naval units which would be entrusted with patrolling the Sharm ash-Shaykh area.

Colombo Comments

AU301958 Rome ANSA in English 1946 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 30 Oct (ANSA) -- The "connection" between today's Italian foreign policy decision to participate in the multinational forces of the Sinai and the global politics of Western Europe in this direction was underlined here today by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo in remarks to the press.

Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio, speaking at the same informal press session, emphasized however that the type of contingent that Italy intends sending to the Sinai force has not yet been "determined".

During the press session Colombo reminded journalists that three other European countries -- France, Great Britain and Holland -- will participate in these "forces. It is important," Colombo added, "that the other European countries which are not participating, express their political adherence to this act."

The head of Italian diplomacy said that Egypt has often insisted that Italy participate in "multinational forces." Egypt particularly insisted on this participation after the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat (on October 6 when Colombo himself and Italian President Sandro Pertini attended As-Sadat's funeral in Cairo and met with the then-president designate, Husni Mubarak, Colombo remarked).

Colombo also said that for Italy today's decision will not influence the future of negotiations to resolve the Mideast crisis within the context of the declaration agreed upon in Venice last year.

In Venice, in June of 1980, the member nations of the European Economic Community (EEC) requested that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) carry some of the weight for resolving the problem of "self-determination" of the Palestineans.

Minister Colombo explained that today's decision "is an authorization by the cabinet to decide, as soon as all of the conditions are realized -- that is, that the other countries also make a decision, that they decide according to our own conditions, in the same political context in which we have decided.

"We realize that things are going in that direction but formal declarations will be made at the moment in which everyone has realized the conditions of which I am speaking," the minister continued.

Colombo then announced that he will "inform" Parliament on the problem of the multinational forces. He added that in the lower house, "we will study the ways in which to realize this plan."

A journalist present asked the minister, "in an operation of this kind, opposed by most of the Arab world, what type of risk can we expect?"

Colombo responded by noting that "this is why I said before that it has been our concern to put this operation in the context of that which has been the specifics of European policy in this matter which, as you know, since it was favorable to Camp David for what those accords could offer, has however maintained that only a global peace process would be able to provide order in the Mideast and that therefore, with the Venice declaration, the process has gone beyond Camp David."

"The operation which we are involved in today, is being executed on the basis of the necessity of maintaining stability in Egypt, in order to favor the realization of whatever can be done to evacuate the occupied territories. But this is strictly tied to the political position assumed in Venice, that is, proceeding in the direction that we have already begun."

Responding to the question of whether or not a formal announcement could be expected from the EEC in this direction, Colombo replied that "there should be one. We have been working in this direction. Some still have doubts, but we think that they can be overcome."

Defense Minister Lagorio stated that "a conclusion must be reached on a political level" before the decision is made on the type and size of the Italian contingent to send to the Sinai. Lagorio also said that Colombo has furnished his government colleagues with an ample report which the cabinet agreed upon.

He also observed that "Italy has moved with extreme caution and has contributed to determining a decision by the EEC 'Ten' and is still using its diplomacy so that the Arab nations understand the sense and the significance of the presence of European military contingents in the Sinai, whose meaning is to contribute to the restitution of Egyptian territories in Egypt.

"This political discussion," Lagorio said, "will now be followed up in the appropriate places and when it is mature, it will pass over into the technical-operative phase, which will be the military one."

COLOMBO RECEIVES ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY KLIBI

AU311434 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 31 Oct (ANSA) -- The factors which tipped the Italian Government towards the decision to take part in the multilateral peacekeeping force in the Sinai to oversee the final Israeli pullout from the occupied peninsula in April were spelled out in the evening by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo for the Arab League secretary general Chadli Klibi, currently on visit to Rome.

Klibi, who voiced a negative opinion of the Rome government decision announced yesterday, was told that one of the major considerations behind the move was Italy's concern for the fulfillment of a key point in the peace process set in motion with the 1978 Camp David framework agreement, the return of the Sinai to Egypt.

Other reasons behind the decision, and those shared by the Arab World as well, Colombo explained, were the desire to not compromise the stability of Egypt and the fact that the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai dovetails with United Nations Resolution 242, which calls for a return of all the Arab territories occupied by Israeli since the 1967 six-day war.

The foreign minister noted that the final phase of the evacuation of the Sinai is, at least, a partial application of this resolution.

In conclusion, the Italian diplomatic chief referred to the conviction that Italian participation in the multilateral force in no way impugns the Middle East peace initiative endorsed by the European Economic Community heads of state and government in Venice, in June 1980.

The Arab League secretary general, in Rome for talks on ways and means to revitalize the bogged-down European-Arab dialogue, countered with the view that, "Italian and European participation in the multilateral Sinai force could lead to a reduction of the ten EEC member nations' capacity to mediate in the Middle East."

Klibi said that the evacuation of the Sinai concerns only Egypt and not the entire Arab front and emphasized the position that there can be no lasting solution in the Middle East without settlements for all the root causes of the crisis, especially the Palestinian problem.

Earlier in the day, the Italian defense minister, Lelio Lagorio, reported that the type of contingent Italy intends to send to the Sinai had not yet been determined.

The government communique which announced the decision referred to a limited military commitment, two or three navy patrol boats to patrol the Sharm ash-Shaykh zone.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR PRC

AU020903 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 2 Nov (ANSA) -- The head of the Italian Foreign Ministry's cultural affairs department, Sergio Romano, was on his way to Beijing today to attend tomorrow's joint Italian-Chinese cultural and scientific commission meeting in the Chinese capital.

The commission's second such meeting will be devoted to renewing the two countries' cultural and scientific cooperation program for 1982-83.

The first meeting was held in Rome in October 1979, one year after the commission was created by a bilateral cultural and scientific cooperation agreement.

BRIEFS

NEW CAR AMBASSADOR -- Rome, 26 Oct (ANSA) -- The Italian Government has voiced its agreement to the appointment of Antoine Kezza as the Central African Republic's new ambassador in Rome, the Foreign Ministry here said today. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 1515 GMT 26 Oct 81 AU]

FINLAND

POTENTIAL FINNISH ELECTION FIELD EXAMINED

PM020939 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 28 Oct 81 p 12

[Tor Hoegnaes dispatch: "Election Battle Underway"]

[Text] Helsinki, 27 October -- The battle over who will succeed Urho Kekkonen as president will shake political life in Finland right up to the final election 26 January. If the people were allowed to vote directly Mauno Koivisto (Social Democrat) would become president, say several opinion polls, which give Koivisto 60 percent of the voters from various parties.

But the presidential election is indirect, the voters elect 301 electors who will gather in the Parliament building 26 January to elect a president for a 6-year term. There is every opportunity for horse-trading and tactical party maneuvers.

As yet there are no officially nominated presidential candidates. But in November the parties will hold extraordinary congresses and meetings at which candidates will be determined.

The Swedish People's Party is the first off the mark and will probably select Prof Jan-Magnus Jansson at the extraordinary party congress in Tampere 14 November.

Jansson is editor-in-chief of HUFVUDSTADSBLADET, a former party chairman and minister. He leads the Paasikivi Society, an association which fosters good relations with the Soviet Union, among other things. Jansson is generally thought to be an interesting alternative if things really do reach in impasse.

The Social Democrats' party council will meet 18 and 19 November and will choose Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto as its presidential candidate.

There are no surprises to be expected at the meeting in the light of Koivisto's immense popularity.

However, it will be difficult for the Center Party to agree on a presidential candidate at its congress in Kuopio 22 November. Two prominent Center politicians, Ahti Karjalainen and Johannes Virolainen, are competing for the candidacy. Their support among party colleagues has been fairly even, but now the enterprising and dynamic Virolainen has set a hard campaign in motion. The final outcome could be an unpleasant surprise for the party leadership, who support Karjalainen.

Virolainen, who is speaker in the Finnish Parliament, gave a press conference Tuesday [27 October] as soon as Kekkonen's departure was a fact. He was in a very good mood and bubbling with vitality.

He read a written statement in which Kekkonen's achievements, especially in the field of his ostpolitik, were praised. Virolainen also declared that he is willing to run in the election at the party congress for the presidential candidacy.

"I am not doing this out of a sense of duty because people from different parts of the country want me as a candidate, but I am doing this because I really want to be presidential candidate," Virolainen said.

It is difficult to predict how the battle will end. Karjalainen has the party's leadership behind him and therefore the whole of the wide-reaching party machine. But Virolainen has the rank and file.

The National Coalition Party will hold a congress 28 November and will choose Party Chairman Haari Holkeri as its candidate.

The Liberal People's Party will choose a woman, Helvi Sipila, as its presidential candidate. She is well-known at UN headquarters in New York. It is still not clear who the Finnish People's Democratic League will nominate. But Party Chairman Kalevi Kivisto has been mentioned.

However, it is generally expected that the final showdown will be between Koivisto and the Center Party candidate or some other Centrist candidate, such as Jan-Magnus Jansson.

The Social Democrats needs more than 150 electors for Koivisto to be elected in the first of the three possible rounds of voting. The party is hardly likely to have that many electors. But it will probably have over 100.

Nonsocialist circles are at present trying to warn the public against voting for Koivisto, who is a Social Democrat. They are pointing to France, where Mitterrand dissolved the parliament, which then was elected with a Socialist majority in the new elections. But ordinary people are not interested in the Mitterrand syndrome and would rather have popular hero "Manu" Koivisto as Kekkonen's successor.

NORWAY

NORWAY, ICELAND AGREE ON OIL EXPLOITATION

PM301505 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 23 Oct 81 p 9

[Excerpts] "Our two nations' position in the North Atlantic alliance creates a strong community of interest between us," Prime Minister Kaare Willoch said in his speech at the government's dinner for Icelandic President Vigdis Finnbogadottir at Akershus Slott on Thursday [22 October] evening.

"It is of benefit to us and to security in our part of the world that there are no doubts about the solidity of the security policy stability which has been created here; first and foremost through our countries' NATO membership, but also through the whole pattern of security policy which has been established between the Nordic countries," Willoch said.

The prime minister also touched on the possibilities of closer industrial cooperation between Norway and Iceland. He pointed to the fisheries [as published] agreement concerning Jan Mayen Island, which had been signed by the two countries' foreign ministers earlier in the day, as an example of how good neighbors can settle a dispute amicably.

The main points in the agreement on Jan Mayen which was signed by Foreign Ministers Svenn Stray and Olafur Johannesson are as follows:

Iceland's continental shelf will extend 200 miles in the direction of Jan Mayen. Norway and Iceland will set up joint bodies as the need arises when there is the prospect of exploiting the possible oil resources on the continental shelf. Norway will have a right to 25 percent of any finds on the Icelandic section of the continental shelf, and Iceland will have 25 percent of finds on the Norwegian section.

If the results of the seismic explorations justify the commencement of drilling, joint venture arrangements will be discussed by the two parties and the oil companies.

The agreement means that all demarcation disputes between Norway and Iceland have now been settled.

SWEDEN

USSR OFFICIALLY APOLOGIZES FOR GROUNDED SUB

LD311114 Stockholm in Swedish to Europe and the Middle East 1000 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The Soviet Government has officially expressed regrets to the Swedish Government about the incident involving the grounded submarine. The apology, which Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Yakovlev conveyed to the Foreign Ministry in Stockholm last night, says that the Soviet Government regrets that submarine No 137 entered Swedish territorial waters and a Swedish restricted military area. However, the Soviet Union does not make any comment on the submarine traveling so far into the Karlskrona Archipelago.

It is very unusual for the Soviet Union to act in this way. The Swedish Foreign Ministry says it is unaware of the USSR ever before conveying this kind of apology in similar cases from one government to another.

Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten says in a comment that Sweden had demanded an apology from the USSR. He describes the apology as a success and adds that this shows that the Soviet side is willing to cooperate.

Soviet Envoy Confers With Ullsten

LD021102 Stockholm in Swedish to Europe and the Middle East 1000 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] A settlement in the affair concerning the grounded Soviet submarine seems to be in sight, despite the fact that the deadlock situation still continued early this morning. On Sunday night Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Yakovlev paid a visit on his own initiative to the Foreign Ministry in order to conduct personal talks with Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten. It was agreed in the talks that the interrogation of the Soviet submarine captain will be held ashore or aboard a Swedish vessel outside the restricted area. This is necessary so that the captain can be assisted by Soviet Embassy personnel. The Swedish authorities will not allow Soviet personnel to enter the restricted area where the submarine lies aground.

In Karlskrona contacts took place on Sunday night between the submarine and Soviet officials from the embassy in Stockholm. The captain of the Soviet submarine refuses to leave his vessel to be interrogated by Swedish authorities, and is waiting for orders from his base in the Soviet Union. The Swedish side emphasizes that the submarine will not be refloated before an interrogation has taken place. In the course of the night and this morning there was no contact between the submarine captain and defense forces negotiator Karl Andersson. The weather in the area deteriorated on Monday morning and the wind force is between gale and storm.

USSR Agrees to Interrogation

LD021152 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] The Soviet Government has now agreed to the Swedish authorities carrying out an interrogation of the Soviet submarine captain. The interrogation is to take place aboard a Swedish warship outside the restricted area. Diplomats from the Soviet Embassy will be allowed to be present at the interrogation. The Soviet Government has also granted permission to representatives of the Swedish defense forces to board the submarine in order to inspect it. The time for the interrogation of the captain or the inspection of the submarine has not yet been fixed.

PAPER PONDERS FUTURE OF POST-KEKKONEN FINLAND

PM291727 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 28 Oct 81 p 1

[Olof Santesson editorial: "After the Kekkonen Era"]

[Text] Kekkonen is going. Everyone realized that the moment was approaching when an era would come to an end. Nevertheless the Finns could probably wish that they felt a little better prepared.

The frequent and depressing medical bulletins from Kekkonen's sickbed have, paradoxically enough, done more to reduce the element of crisis surrounding the presidential election that has now been forced on Finland. And for Finland's sake one would wish that the changeover of head of state will begin to seem like a more normal political event, a routine in a country in comfortable circumstances.

But now that Kekkonen is forced to renounce his office and make way for a successor it is a changeover without precedent in the history of the Republic of Finland. The majority of Finns have known no other head of state in their adult lives. Kekkonen was given his first ministerial post in 1936, when several members of the present government were not even born. He had political responsibility before any other of today's leaders throughout the world had any position at all worth talking about.

Kekkonen was a man formed by the conditions faced by a poor and threatened Finland. Now he is rounding off his career at the age of 81 after 25 years as president, and this is happening in a prosperous welfare state, strongly identified with today's endeavors to create detente and preserve peace. The fact that things have gone as well for Finland as any other country in our age can claim is in no small measure connected with Kekkonen's personal achievements.

Everyone realizes that it is as the representative and guarantor of Finland's foreign policy that Kekkonen has primarily won his place in the people's consciousness. The security policy based on a friendly relationship with Finland's big neighbor, the Soviet Union, which was initiated by his predecessor he both pursued and further developed. For a long time now we have been talking of the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line.

In practice, Finland has moved from restraint and caution to an active policy. The fact that the CSCE conference is connected with the name of Helsinki is an expression of this. But this has not prevented Kekkonen from teaching a younger generation of Finnish politicians not to mix feelings and sympathies in foreign policy decisions.

The phrase is typical of Kekkonen. This tough athlete and experienced professional politician never became a cosy father figure for the nation. His style has rather been the sharp and the hard. He has been just as authoritative in domestic as in foreign policy. The balance between the bodies of state has been disturbed for a long time now. In a Finland of numerous party political divisions Kekkonen has been a more overshadowing figure than follows from the constitution itself. The whole of society has been subjected to his sharp gaze and eagerness to intervene and influence. Some observers have a very dark picture of Kekkonen as an almost stifling figure in this respect. There is some truth in this picture.

Nevertheless, an important contribution to a more healthy political life in Finland was Kekkonen's introduction of the People's Democrats to the context of government. His work still seems incomplete; Would Kekkonen, if his health had not failed him, not also have finally broken the decades of discrimination against Finland's conservative party, the National Coalition Party, as a possible government party?

What will come after Kekkonen? "We are electing a successor to Kekkonen, but not a new Kekkonen -- a ruling leader figure!" This is how a well-known Finn put it.

It is obvious that the Center Party, Kekkonen's own party, will fight a very hard battle to fill the presidential chair again. The party is having difficulty in achieving internal unity around Ahti Karjalainen, a former prime and foreign minister. For this reason the lead that social democratic Mauno Koivisto, acting president during Kekkonen's illness and the country's most popular politician, now has seems so much the greater.

Violent attacks on Koivisto cannot be ruled out. The center is threatening to question his ability to maintain Moscow's confidence. This confidence is the very foundation of the present security policy. It is not certain that Koivisto's support -- principally within his own party and in some smaller nonsocialist groups — will be enough to give him enough electoral college votes in the presidential election.

The key role would seem to fall to the People's Democrats' communist majority, on which the centrist leaders are pinning their hopes. For the time being this majority has been cool toward both Karjalainen and Koivisto.

Finland has never had a social democratic president: The struggle could be a bitter one. It was in the past too, although people have almost forgotten this in recent years with Kekkonen as an almost unopposed candidate for the majority of Finns.

A leader with the stature which so many people gradually discovered in Kekkonen is not to be expected in the next few years. No one grows into such a unique power role overnight. Finland must get used to living without the old man's authority, in both domestic and foreign policy. Things would be best like this. But no one who feels interest in and warmth for the Finland which has emerged can ignore Urho Kekkonen's remarkable work.

KIPRIANOU RECEIVES NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR

NC301944 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] President Kiprianou has expressed the firm conviction that the Cyprus problem depends on Ankara, which must change its attitude, and that everything possible should be done toward this aim to force Turkey to abandon its intransigence.

Today when accepting the credentials of the new U.S. ambassador, Mr Ewing, President Kiprianou said that a just and viable solution will not only benefit the Cypriot people but will also serve the cause of international peace and security. The president of the republic stressed that we cannot, under any conditions, accept the legalization of the invasion's outcome. He added that there should be a solution based on a federation that safeguards the unity of the state and people, which is where the happiness of all Cypriot people lies.

Mr Kiprianou further said that we want to see the UN resolutions and those of the summit conferences implemented. This, he said, would secure a truly independent, sovereign, territorially integral and nonaligned Republic of Cyprus. We do not ask anything more or less than the rights other independent countries and free people exercise. We do not want the Turkish Cypriots to suffer in any way. On the contrary, Mr Kiprianou stressed, when we struggle for a just solution of the Cyprus problem, I firmly believe that our efforts are exerted for all the Cypriot people, and that the future of the Turkish Cypriots, and particularly their welfare and happiness, lies in cooperation with the Greek Cypriots and the rest of the population within a unitary, independent state.

In presenting his credentials, the new U.S. ambassador said that his government attaches great importance and gives high priority to achieving a just and lasting solution of the Cyprus issue. For this reason, he added, I convey to you the strong assurances of President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig. Mr Ewing expressed the hope that a fruitful dialogue will result in a just, viable and lasting agreement that will satisfy the political, economic and human needs of both communities. My government, he added, strongly wishes the further strengthening of the close ties that bind our two countries, and I look forward with enthusiasm to contributing to this procedure. He also said that economic and cultural relations have considerably developed in the past years, and that the prospects for further strengthening them are excellent. Present at the ceremony were Foreign Minister Rolandhis and other officials.

Press Comments on Ceremony

NC011408 [Editorial Report] Four 1 November Greek-language Cypriot papers carry commentaries on the addresses exchanged between new U.S. Ambassador Ewing and President Kiprianou at the 30 October ceremony on the presentation of the ambassador's credentials. The communist organ KHARAVYI and the right-leaning I SIMERINI are among those papers which do not comment on the event at all.

The pro-Democratic Party paper I ELEVTHEROTIPIA carries an unattributed commentary entitled "The Correct Basis," lauding Kiprianou's reply address to Ambassador Ewing and pointing out that "The Cyprus issue is a problem of occupation and invasion by Turkey against the independent Republic of Cyprus. Therefore, it is not a problem or dispute between the Greeks and Turks of Cyprus." The commentator then notes that any constructive decision must be made in Ankara and concludes: "On the basis of all this, it is not enough to express any assurance -- as the new U.S. ambassador did the day before yesterday -- that the United States desires a just Cyprus solution. As a superpower, the United States has both the ability and the means to move in the direction of Turkey and exert the appropriate pressures on it so that Turkey will abandon its intransigent stand and change its partitionist philosophy. Only on this basis will progress be made in the Cyprus issue."

TA NEA, organ of the socialist EDEK Party, carries an unattributed commentary entitled "Fruitful Dialogue" which notes that "the new U.S. ambassador, in presenting his credentials, conveyed wishes and hopes for a 'fruitful dialogue.' At the same time, he also expresses Reagan's and Haig's haste for a Cyprus solution." After stressing that the Ankara attitude is the obstacle to a solution, the commentary points out that "if the United States wants an early solution, it must exert an early and effective pressure on Ankara," and concludes that "as long as the United States does not say this to Ankara, the United States will continue the criminal and inhuman policy of Kissinger, and nobody can feel friendly with a criminal."

The pro-center union daily O KIRIKAS in an unattributed commentary describes Ambassador Ewing's statement as "superficially sensational but empty in depth." The commentary cites Ambassador Ewing in expressing how much importance the United States attaches to achieving a just Cyprus solution and the high priority it gives to the problem. In conclusion, the paper emphasizes that "it is not enough that the United States supports the UN secretary general's efforts toward achieving a solution to the 'difficult' and 'complicated' problem facing the Cypriot people. If the United States truly desires the success of these efforts, it can prepare the ground and create the necessary prerequisites for the efforts to become fruitful.

The independent daily O FILELEVTHEROS carries an unattributed commentary entitled "Nothing More, Nothing Less." The paper comments jointly on the accreditation of both the FRG and U.S. ambassadors devoting the bulk of its article to endorse President Kiprianou's reply address at both events and emphasizing that the message to the foreign envoys is that, although a small country, Cyprus is a full UN member state and does not demand anything more or anything less than other independent and free nations are enjoying. Addressing itself to the new FRG and U.S. ambassadors, the paper stresses that "the two new ambassadors, through their contacts here, will soon be able to affirm more of what they already know about Cyprus and acquire a personal knowledge and opinion about the various aspects of the problem. We know that it is not the ambassadors who formulate their countries' foreign policy on a problem, but they can contribute considerably to the formulation of this policy. This is why we are awaiting the contribution of Mr Ewing and Mr Landau to the formulation by Washington and Bonn of such a policy which will lead to a just Cyprus solution in the interests of the Cypriot people as a whole and peace in our area and in broader areas."

SOVIET TECHNICAL COOPERATION DELEGATION ARRIVES

NC311250 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Within the framework of economic and technical cooperation between Cyprus and the Soviet Union, a Soviet delegation arrived on the island headed by Mr (Dralo), first deputy director of the Economic and Technical Cooperation Department of the Soviet Union's Foreign Economic Relations Committee. The delegation was received at the airport by the director general of the planning bureau, Mr Aristidhou, who will head the Cypriot Delegation at the negotiations, and a Foreign Ministry representative. The talks will focus on expansion of the prospects and possibilities that exist for the two countries' cooperation in executing development projects.

Meeting With Rolandhis

NC311251 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis today met with Mr (Dralo), head of the five-member Soviet delegation visiting Cyprus for contacts with officials for the purpose of expanding the prospects and possibilities for cooperation between Cyprus and the Soviet Union in carrying out development projects.

Mr (Dralo) was accompanied on his visit to Mr Rolandhis by Soviet Ambassador Astavin. Today, the members of the Soviet delegation also had a meeting with the director general of the Ministry of Agriculture.

SOLIDARITY MEETING OPENS IN NICOSIA 31 OCT

NC010932 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 1 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Mr Romesh Chandra, chairman of the International Committee of Solidarity with Cyprus, has reassured Cyprus that "millions of people in the world" are determined to see that the unity and independence and non-alignment of Cyprus are safe-guarded.

Mr Chandra, who is also the chairman of the World Peace Council, was addressing the opening meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Committee of Solidarity at Philoxenia hotel yesterday. More than 30 delegates from several countries, representing national and international organisations, parliamentarians and other personalities, are taking part.

President Kiprianou, in a message read for him by the director of the presidential office, Mr Vovidhis, gave thanks for the "consistent and valuable support to our struggle for freedom and justice".

The holding of this conference demonstrates that democratic principles and moral values transcending the barriers of creed, language and tradition can still bind peoples together in the pursuit of justice for a better world, he said. "Your steady support for the Cyprus cause and your continued solidarity with the people of Cyprus", the president declared, "will, no doubt, contribute to the successful outcome of our struggle".

The minister to the president, Mr St. Katsellis, addressed the meeting expressed Cyprus' gratitude for the support and said that the committee's slogan "Cyprus struggle for the world and the world struggle for Cyprus" has international appeal as it proves that the Cyprus struggle is one for principles and the implementation of human rights, as well internationally proclaimed declarations.

Mr Katsellis said that President Kiprianou's proposal for total demilitarisation and disarmament of Cyprus is valid and will be repeated whenever necessary.

The chairman of the coordinating committee of Cyprus parties and organizations, Miss Ourania Kokkinou, also gave thanks for the support, and underlined that the people of Cyprus demand justice and respect for their inalienable rights. Cyprus, she said, is the motherland of all the Cypriots; Greeks and Turks and the Turkish Cypriots are themselves victims of the same invader. "There can be no law or morale giving the right to any country to occupy by force of arms half our land and uproot one third of our people, causing untold hardship for the whole of the island's people" she said.

After the opening session, the director general of the Foreign Ministry, Mr Pelayias, acquainted the members with present political developments and members of the committee of relatives informed the committee about the situation regarding the non-progress towards the investigation concerning the fate of some 2,000 missing persons.

Declaration Issued

NC011644 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1615 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] The executive body of the International Committee of Solidarity with Cyprus has called on Turkey to withdraw immediately its invasion forces from the territory of the republic of Cyprus. In a declaration at the end of the 2-day session held in Nicosia, the committee expressed total support and solidarity with the struggle of the Cypriot people for an independent, nonaligned, demilitarized, federal and integral Cyprus where the human rights of everyone will be guaranteed.

The committee said it considered the Cyprus problem an international one of huge dimensions, the result of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Cyprus. It demanded the termination of these interventions so that a permanent and just solution could be found. The committee appealed to the secretary general of the United Nations, the Security Council and all the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act to take the necessary measures for the implementation, in the case of Cyprus, of the principles of UN and the Final Act. It also expressed support for the Soviet proposal for holding of an international conference to consider the wider aspects of the Cyprus problem.

In a message to the president of the Republic, Mr Kiprianou, the committee gives the assurance that it will intensify its campaign of solidarity with Cyprus. It also supports the Cyprus Government's request for the imposition of the United Nations sanctions on the aggressor. In a message to the Greek prime minister, Mr Papandreou, the committee welcomes his statements that the Cyprus problem is one of invasion and foreign occupation.

GOVERNMENT DENIES IOANNIDHIS RESIGNATION REPORT

NC311904 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1739 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] On being asked about a report carried by the Turkish News Agency ANATOLIA about the imminent resignation of the representative of the Greek Cypriot community at the intercommunal talks, Mr Ioannidhis, following pressure from Greek Prime Minister Papandreou on President Kiprianou during their Athens talks, the government spokesman said the report was totally unfounded and unworthy of any denial.

LISSARIDHIS URGES REJECTION OF WALDHEIM IDEAS

NC312002 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] The socialist EDEK Party today released the text of address delivered last night in Limassol by Party Chairman Lissaridhis. In his address, Lissaridhis stated that the evaluation of the UN secretary general is wrong and that it must be withdrawn. He added that after the proper answer is given to this incorrect Waldheim evaluation, the Cyprus issue must be raised at the UN General Assembly. He said that the true facts must be presented at the UN General Assembly together with the context of the proposals of both sides and that a request must be made for the appointment of the committee of member states which has remained pending since 1979.

Lissaridhis stressed that the Cyprus issue must again be placed within its true dimensions as a question of occupation, as it has been very clearly placed by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou.

Lissaridhis stated that the spirit of change in Greece also embraces Cyprus and that the conditions of occupation dicate unity, but an anti-occupation unity and not a unity of silent acceptance and legalization of the occupation.

DAILY: WALDHEIM IDEAS ACCEPTED FOR DISCUSSION

NC311145 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 31 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] During its meeting yesterday, the Council of Ministers accepted the Waldheim ideas as a basis for discussion with the aim of continuing the dialogue. At the meeting, it was noted that the Greek Cypriot side's observations on the Waldheim ideas will be expounded at the intercommunal talks table. The acceptance of the ideas by the Council of Ministers has fully corroborated I DHILINI, which reported in its 20 October issue that the new Greek prime minister does not reject the ideas and also in its 25 October issue reported that the ideas will be conditionally accepted.

A decisive role in accepting the ideas was played by Mr Papandreou's stand during his talks with President Kiprianou, as well as with the two biggest Cypriot parties DISI [Democratic Rally] and AKEL. Following this development, it is considered certain that the National Council will maintain a similar stand.

According to our reliable information, during their recent talks in Athens, Mr Papandreou and Mr Kiprianou reached the conclusion that the inter-Cypriot talks must continue at any rate because possible interruption would cause complications which would be difficult to confront and, therefore, acceptance of Waldheim's "new ideas" is considered imperative even out of necessity.

Mr Lissaridhis' EDEK party is the only party in the National Council which has unreservedly stood against the new ideas of Waldheim. EDEK is already in a difficult position, because its stance is contrary to the views of Mr Papandreou. Our information further says that, in order to avoid a clash with the Greek prime minister, Mr Lissaridhis will express his views at the National Council meeting next Tuesday. Although his views will be against the acceptance of Waldheim's "ideas," Mr Lissaridhis will not denounce the government and the other parties for accepting them, because a possible denunication would also be directed against the Greek Government. Finally, according to our information, the Greek Cypriot side's reservations and remarks will be raised at the negotiating table where the Greek Cypriot interlocutor will expound the reasons for our disagreement as well as our counterproposals on the points of disagreement.

COMMITTEE CRITICIZES MISSING PERSONS DEADLOCK

NC301303 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Reverend Khristoforos, chairman of the Pan-Cypriot Committee of Missing Persons and Undeclared Prisoners, speaking at a press conference today, referred to the deadlock in the investigatory committee on missing persons and blamed the Turkish side for this. The committee's chairman released official documents showing the Turkish side's unwillingness to cooperate for the solution of the question of missing persons and its continuous retrogressions in connection with arrangements for the functioning of the investigatory committee. Reverend Khrisostomos also criticized the UN secretary general's envoy on the committee for not insisting on the full implementation of the agreements reached and for making suggestions which were completely contrary to the agreements.

NORTH'S PAPER ON GREEK PLAN TO SEND TROOPS

NC301000 Nicosia BOZKURT in Turkish 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Article on I DHILINI report: "Andreas Papandereou Eager to Become National Hero -- Reported that Greece Will Land More Troops on the Island"]

[Text] Lefkosa [Nicosia]-- The Greek Cypriot paper I DHILINI carries a report from Athens to the effect that Greece will land an equal number of troops in Cyprus unless Turkish troops are withdrawn from the island in the near future. The paper characterizes the Turkish peace force in Cyprus as "an invading force" and reports that new Greek Prime Minister Papandreou is determined to send a military force and the necessary arms and equipment to Cyprus. The paper stresses that it has obtained this information from "extremely reliable circles."

I DHILINI then goes on to say that following the Papandreou-Kiprianou meeting, Greek Cypriot Defense and Interior Minister Veniamin will proceed to Athens in the near future to finalize the matter. The paper also reports that Greece will soon send Britain and Turkey, which are guarantor states, a note demanding the withdrawal of "the invading forces" from the island. Unless this is done, says the paper, Greece is determined to land an equal number of troops on Cyprus.

AIR FORCE REPELS ATTEMPTED TURKISH VIOLATION

NC301708 Athens AVRIANI in Greek 30 Oct 81 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Until recently, New Democracy let the Turks roam our airspace at will. Last Monday, however, our allies learned a "good lesson" from the government of change and the heroic airmen who until now were obliged to "swallow" the provocations and humiliations of the Turks for the sake of the notorious Greek-Turkish "friendship."

According to our information, at around 1330 last Monday, four Turkish military aircraft started to violate Greek airspace. Immediately, however, 15 Phantoms of the Greek Air Force "took off" from the combatant air units at Thessaloniki, Larisa and Agkhialos and forced the Mehmetciks [Turkish soldiers] to change course and return to their country.

This feat by the Greek airmen was applauded and welcomed with cheers at our Pentagon because for the first time Greek pilots were free to do their duty in accordance with the dynamic national policy of Mr Papandreou, who has stated that he will not make the slightest concession nor will he allow our enemies to seize an inch of our territory, airspace or territorial waters. With its huge popular support, the government is determined to exercise a dynamic national policy and defend the country's independence and territorial integrity.

In addition, we have information that the prime minister and national defense minister has given explicit and strict orders to increase control over all Greek territorial waters and airspace. It should also be stressed that, most probably, this action by the Turkish aircraft constituted a "dress rehearsal" to sound out the new Greek Government's reaction. We hope our "allies" realize that Mr Papandreou is not joking.

Government Confirms Violation

NC311646 Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 31 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] In answer to a question regarding the published report on the violation of Greek airspace in the Aegean by Turkish aircraft, Mr Dh. Maroudhas, deputy minister to the prime minister in charge of press affairs, has stated that approximately 7 days ago Turkish aircraft entered international airspace [under Athens FIR control] without previously announcing their flight.

MESIMVRINI Reaction

NC311752 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 31 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] In reply to a question after his meeting yesterday with the Turkish ambassador, Prime Minister Papandreou stated "I am not yet ready to reply," without clarifying whether he will continue or stop the dialogue with Turkey. The government is thus trying to gain time by covering (or at least scaling down) the continuing Turkish provocations.

The government spokesman stated yesterday, in reply to a question by journalists, that there was no violation of our national airspace (10 miles) by the Turks. He said: Simply, a few days ago Turkish aircraft entered the Athens Flight Information Region [FIR] without having first submitted a flight plan. Reliable circles stress that this is exactly equivalent to violating the Athens FIR!

The incident occurred last Wednesday (our national day) and caused quite an upheaval at the Pentagon. Ultimately, the new political leadership chose to reply in the "generally accepted" way (a policy that it used to decry the New Democracy for observing) -- intercepting the Turkish aircraft and submitting a protest to Ankara through the Turkish Embassy in Athens.

Provocations such as those of last Wednesday were frequent during the past 2 years. Usually the Turks violate international rules of air routes -- which supplement the ICAO provisions -- that demand the submission of a flight plan every time a foreign military plane enters the Greek or the international Athens FIR.

According to certain reports, as it was obvious, Prime Minister Papandreou brought up the issue with Mr Alacam, the Turkish ambassador in Athens. The same reports revealed that Mr Papandreou stressed that such provocations impede the creation of a climate of trust between the two countries.

PAPANDREOU CONFERS WITH TURKISH AMBASSADOR

NC301842 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] At noon today, Prime Minister Papandreou received Turkish Ambassador Alacam in his political office. Following the meeting, which lasted about half an hour, the prime minister made the following statement:

During my preelection campaign, when I analyzed the problem of Greece and Turkey in the Aegean -- of course there is also the Cyprus issue, but it is not a bilateral question -- I said at the same time that I planned to offer an olive branch, that is, to make it clear to the Turkish Government that the basic target, strategic target, is the securing of peace in the area. And this was basically my message to the representative of the Turkish Government. This was the deeper meaning of the meeting, a message of peace to the Turkish Government.

Answering a question about whether the Greek-Turkish dialogue will continue, Mr Papandreou said: I am not ready to give you an answer on this matter. You are aware of our positions from the past, and those have not changed.

To another question if at the meeting with the Turkish ambassador the Cyprus issue was also discussed, the prime minister answered: We did not discuss the Cyprus issue, because both he and myself recognize that, despite the fact that we are guarantor powers, the Cyprus issue is a question that concerns the United Nations, the international community. It is a question of an independent and nonaligned member state of the United Nations whose sovereignty we are not going to undermine.

GOVERNMENT REPLY ON U.S.PLANES SPYING ON LIBYA

NC301648 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 30 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] "The government does not know of anything official" regarding yesterday's press reports according to which special U.S. planes flying from Ellinikon airport are spying on Libya. The government spokesman made this statement when asked yesterday about these reports, a republication of a Washington POST despatch from Athens. He further said that the government has not asked for any explanations because an official protest was not made.

PAPANDREOU RECEIVES VISITING CYPRIOT AKEL LEADER

NC301636 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1500 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] The prime minister today received AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou and conferred with him on the Cyprus issue. Prior to calling on the prime minister, Mr Papaioannou had a meeting with KKE Secretary General Florakis, with whom he also discussed matters pertaining to the Cyprus issue. The AKEL secretary general, who will leave for Nicosia at 1800 today, was also to meet with official opposition leader Rallis, but this was not possible because Rallis is visiting Corfu.

Papandreou, Papaioannou Comment

NC301956 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] At 1315 today, Cypriot AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou visited Prime Minister Papandreou at his political office for talks on the Cyprus issue.

Speaking to newsmen afterward, Mr Papandreou said: I am greatly pleased that I had the opportunity to meet and talk with Mr Papaioannou, whose party represents a considerable section of the Cypriot people.

I have assured Mr Papaionnou that Greece, the new government of change, will actively support the Cypriot people's struggle for the immutable goals of national independence, the unitary and undivided status of Cyprus, free movement and the return of refugees to their homes. At the same time, we also had the opportunity to talk about the handling and tactics of the struggle. What we agreed upon with President Kiprianou are exactly the views we expressed at our meeting today.

Mr Papaionnou said that he congratulated Mr Papandreou on his assuming the office of prime minister and that he wished his government success in the task of change, because this will also help the Cypriot people's struggle. He added: I have briefed the prime minister on the situation prevailing in Cyprus and the steps we intend to implement with regard to the latest developments in the Cyprus issue. I believe we have agreed that what was discussed with the Cypriot president is the right course. Mr Papandreou has once again assured me that the new Greek Government will fully stand by the side of the Cypriot people's struggle for a Cyprus that is united, independent, nonaligned and free of foreign troops.

Today, Mr Papaioannou also met with KKE Secretary General Florakis.

The AKEL secretary general, who left for Cyprus at 1800 today, said that he also intended to meet with official opposition leader Rallis, but the meeting could not be held because Rallis is in Corfu.

PAPANDREOU SAYS CYPRUS STILL 'PRIORITY' ISSUE

PM301131 LE MONDE in French 29 Oct 81 pp 1, 6

[Bernard Brigouleix interview with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in Athens; "Turkey Represents a Potential Danger for Greece"; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Do you think that your victory, the scope of which surprised even your friends, is a specifically Greek phenomenon or, rather, a new sign of the rise of the left which is being observed elsewhere in Europe too?

[Answer] It is a little of both. In southern Europe there is at present a fairly general movement which consists of seeking solutions to the crisis in socialist-type programs. I have always thought that if capitalism did not quickly provide those solutions when it had ensured a sustained rate of development -- until the past few years -- socialism's hour would come. By socialism I mean our brand of socialism, like that of our French comrades, which is liberal, democratic, self-managing and decentralizing.

But at the same time, I observe that northern and southern Europe are certainly not reacting in the same way to the increasing economic dangers, the stepping up of social conflicts and a tendency for the class struggle to resurface. Unlike ours, northern Europe's reaction is more to give power to conservatives, as in Britain, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands and possibly the FRG in the future.

And there is also a specifically Greek dimension. When I formed the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK] in 1974, the reference to socialism seemed suicidal, even to those around me. Today, even on the right, people feel obliged to claim to follow socialism to some degree.

What has happened meanwhile? It is important to understand that Greece has hitherto had rightwing governments, more or less alternating with extreme rightwing dictatorships. In addition, we have had three foreign occupations; Bulgarian, Italian and German. The national liberation front leadership was markedly communist (even though the patriotic group within it was much more composite) and the civil war left terrible memories.

It was this, among other factors, which led to the leftwing forces' long ostracism. Even my father was quickly prevented from pursuing a policy which was, let's say, centrist and populist in 1965. Similarly, when the dictatorship was successfully overthrown in 1974, the thirst for change did not take concrete form immediately, because the memory of the colonels' regime made the voters stop and think since they wanted to avoid anything which could be portrayed as a provocation.

What happened on 18 October is the result of all that; the people finally dared to give themselves the means fo change for which they had hoped so long.

[Question] During the campaign you stressed the fact that PASOK, according to you, was the only party to pose the political problems in terms likely to end the civil war once and for all. In a more general way, do you intend to take national reconciliation measures?

[Answer] Securing this reconciliation was one of the fundamental points in our program and is still one of our priorities. Although this government is the first socialist cabinet in Greece's history, it is taking office without the slightest spirit of revenge. I will do all I can to be the prime minister of all the Greeks. There is none of the usual confusion in my mind between the interests of the party which I lead and those of the country. I am sure that those who may still doubt this will soon realize it.

[Question] One of the points in your program which raised most apprehension, not to say anxiety, in the Western camp was your intention to leave the NATO military organization. What is your position on this now?

[Answer] Europe's division into two opposing camps is the main cause of the arms race, to which we do not want to contribute. Nonetheless, Greece, which forms part of the Western camp, has a particular problem with NATO. For instance, this problem explains our different approach to these questions from some of our European, and especially French, socialist comrades.

The problem is as follows: We are members of an alliance of which another member -- Turkey -- represents a potential danger for us. Now not only is NATO at refusing to guarantee the security of our eastern borders but it is giving Ankara disproportionate military support. Among other things, this military support is likely to have the effect of breaking the balance of forces in the Aegean. While such an iniquity remains, how could we fail to consider dissociating ourselves [from NATO]?

Special Status in EEC

[Question] You have also given the impression of wanting to break your Western ties in the economic sphere too, since you spoke of leaving the EEC. What is the position now?

[Answer] In this case, too, I want the specifically Greek aspect of the problem to be taken into account. It is not that we feel tempted to break the ties uniting us with Europe. Greece is of course a Balkan and Mediterranean country but it is also, and above all, a European country. This is not the issue. The point is that for a state like ours, poorly developed on the industrial plane and with low productivity, it is now economically dangerous to be incorporated in a unit whose other members are in general far ahead of us. The game is much too unfair. With the present state of our economic forces we cannot be a full member of this community bowing to rules which are excessively unfavorable to it.

Does this mean we should leave the EEC? We have not reached that point. We are not even asking for the status of a mere foreign external associate. We are prepared to remain closer to our partners, but on different bases which will have to be established with us. We must negotiate a special status for Greece which takes its economic characteristics into account.

The formal problem has not been raised, but it will be as soon as possible. After all, even advanced industrialized countries like Britain requested and were granted renegotation of their status. It is at this price that the EEC can function for the good of all its members, not by trying to cast very different national economies in the same mold, which at present is merely exacerbating the competition among nations -- competition which it was intended to abolish.

[Question] Do you think you can succeed in achieving some collectivization of the Greek economy without breaking with its national and international capitalist environment?

[Answer] I still think this is feasible, but we will constantly try to ensure that the Greek economy is not led into a union [as published]. Quite the reverse, the aim is to steer it out of that by relying as much as possible on incentive and voluntary steps. This does not rule out some real governmental measures, for instance, for restructuring a vast public sector, for implementing the vital reform of the banking system, the pension system, social security and so forth. But in many essential spheres we are counting on persuasion and freedom.

In particular, this method will be used in agricultural production -- a sphere in which we would like to encourage reallocation, the creation of voluntary cooperatives to make better use of technological progress, and in the sphere of small and medium-sized enterprises which should receive greater support from the banks and which we hope to mobilize.

In the immediate future, to significantly slow down inflation it will probably be necessary to freeze some prices -- just a few, I would like to stress -- and launch a campaign for investment in production (especially through the development bank if private capital remains too hesitant) in order to increase supply. For the time being, I would like to point out that out initial contacts with the employers are not bad.

Priority to Cyprus

[Question] The first foreign head of state you received since becoming prime minister was President Kiprianou. Does this mean that Cyprus is still a priority for you?

[Answer] How could it fail to be? The situation has scarcely changed since the 1974 Turkish invasion. But I would like to make two observations in this respect: The first is that the key problem is not that of relations between the island's two communities, but of the presence of the Turkish occupation army on some 40 percent of the republic of Cyprus' territory; Second, anything which attacks Cyprus also ultimately threatens Hellenism as a whole. This is why, all things considered, I prefer a dead-lock situation -- but one in which right still refuses to give way to might -- to a situation which would have evolved in the sense of a "normalization" of the occupation of the north of the island. Events have unfortunately shown that Greece alone cannot guarantee Cyprus' independence, but it will spare no effort to contribute to it. That is why, in particular, we have just doubled our economic aid to Nicosia.

[Question] Do you intend to give a new boost to Franco-Greek relations?

[Answer] Yes, because I am convinced that the two countries have something essential to do together. We are very close to each other spiritually. When Mr Karmanlis was prime minister, he followed a policy of rapprochement with Paris which we are going to pursue and even accentuate. This will obviously be particularly easy since the French leaders are our friends and we share the same objectives and feelings. It is not just the government which wants a new rapprochement with France. It is the Greek people.

KKE ISSUES STATEMENT ON ELECTION OUTCOME

NC311745 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 31 Oct 81 p 1

[Statement issued on 30 October by the political office of the KKE Central Committee on the plenary session the KKE Central Committee held to discuss the outcome of the elections -- date of session not given]

[Text] The KKE Central Committee met in plenary session and discussed the election results and the subsequent situation, using the thesis presented on behalf of the political office by Central Committee Secretary General Comrade Kharilaos Florakis as the basis for consideration.

Comrade Kharilaos Florakis stressed that there was an election victory of the democratic forces. The parliamentary majority was wrested away from the rightwing and passed to the political forces that support change in one form or another. The KKE, which pioneered the struggle against the rightwing, increased its strength. This is a great success, particularly if one bears in mind the conditions under which the election battle was waged, and particularly if one bears in mind the fact that the view -- "first of all let us get rid of the rightwing and then we can see" -- predominated among the broad masses of people.

Our party, Comrade Kharilaos Florakis emphasized in another part of his address, which is strongly dedicated to the program of change and to opening the way for socialism, will define its position toward the PASOK government in each given instance in accordance with the government's positions and actions on the various programs of change. The KKE will support every government action that serves national independence, democracy and the people's interests. On the other hand, it will oppose every government measure that prevents the country's approach to the way toward true change and toward progress. It will also undertake efforts aimed at unification and joint action by the forces of change, particularly within the people's mass movement.

Comrade Kharilaos Florakis also stressed that under the new conditions, new opportunities are being created for the further development of the people's movement, and that this must become the main factor in the progress toward change. The plenum of the Central Committee approved a resolution that will be published soon.

[Dated] 30 October 1981, [signed] the Press Office of the KKE Central Committee

SOVIET OFFICIAL REITERATES OIL-SUPPLY OFFER

NC301600 Athens NEWS in English 30 Oct 81 p 12

[Text] The Soviet Union is willing to implement the agreement signed about 2 years ago between Soviet leaders and then-Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis for the purchase by Greece of Soviet oil. This was stated by the head of the Soviet trade mission to Greece, Mr Novakovskiy, to Commerce Minister Akritidhis during their meeting yesterday.

The two officials also discussed Greek-Soviet trade in general and agreed on the need to further develop trade between the two countries in the framework of the new Greek Government's economic program.

FOREIGN MINISTRY VIEWS ON PAPANDREOU STATEMENT

TA311023 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced that the essence of Turkey's policy toward Greece consists of solving problems through peaceful means.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman today replied to reporters' questions on the statement made by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou following his meeting with Turkish ambassador to Athens Fahir Alacam yesterday. Akiman said the following: We welcome Greek Prime Minister Papandreou's move to meet with our ambassador in Athens and conduct an exchange of views with him concerning Turkish-Greek relations. Papandreou has declared that the Greek Government will follow a policy of encouraging good relations with Turkey and stressed that he wants the problems between the two countries to be solved through peaceful means. As stated by our prime minister on 27 October, that is the essence of Turkey's policy toward Greece. It is natural that we will carefully evaluate what the Greek prime minister conveyed to our ambassador yesterday. Because good faith can be transformed into the stage of implementation, the resolution of our problems will be facilitated.

MEDIA RESPONDS TO PAPANDREOU FORIEGN POLICY

GUNAYDIN Commentary

NC021128 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 29 Oct 81 pp 1, 4

[Commentary: "Why Has Papandreou Lost His Reason Over Turkey?"]

[Text] At first glance, Greek Prime Minister Papandreou gives the impression of a psychopath who has lost his reason over Turkey. Since assuming power, he has been making pathetic statements to the television networks of the world as if he has received a war ultimatum from Turkey, creating the impression that "Turkey is about the attack Greece." In reality, Papandreou is consciously playing the role of the oppressed. His sly calculations show conspicuously between the lines of his interviews.

Papandreou knows that he will not be able to carry out his many disputable and difficult pledges in a short time to check inflation, to leave the military wing of NATO and to dismantle the U.S. bases. In the first few days in office, he needs topics that will bring him quick successes. So he thought inflaming disputes with Turkey would be an easy way to victory. Cyprus and the Aegean were adopted as the first two targets in the Greek prime minister's efforts to incite the West against Turkey. Papandreou, who sees the Aegean as a Greek sea, considers the Aegean army Turkey has formed for its own defense as a threat to Greece. He talks of Cyprus as "our land." It is certain that once he secures support from the West, he will increase the intensity of his attacks on Turkey. The Greek prime minister considers the temporary suspension of democracy in Turkey as an opportunity to attract Europe to his side.

For the time being, Turkey will watch Papandreou's pathetic television interviews with a smile. However, if the scenario of this comedy pushes us into a difficult position in the future, Greece may have to face a drama.

Venizelos, who was a Cretan like Papandreou, landed troops in Izmir during World War I on the assumption that he could count on the support of the West. Later, he had to sign a peace treaty with Turkey at the cost of leaving behind in Anatolia the bodies of thousands of innocent Greek soldiers. It would be both in his interest, as well as in the interest of his country, if he took the opportunity to throw a glance at history.

MILLIYET Editorial

NC021112 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial by Mehmet Barlas: "The Greeks Are Happy"]

[Excerpt] What concerns Turkey most with regard to the Cyprus issue is the fact that Papandreou completely ignores the Turkish Cypriot community and the intercommunal negotiations. According to him, Cyprus is under Turkish occupation and the independent state of Cyprus is face to face with the Turkish Republic.

On the other hand, his demand that the United States should provide Greece with assurances against Turkey requires that we be in a state of readiness against such a development. "The Johnson letter of 1964" and "the Kissinger letter of 1976" must not be followed by a "Reagan letter of the 1980's."

We do not believe that the United States will jump at this demand, which is one of Papandreou's domestic policy maneuvers, and comply with it at the cost of offending Turkey. We do not think that a new southeastern European policy can be formulated for Papandreou who keeps preaching "we are being threatened" and who is trying to incite the nationalist feelings of his people simply because he finds it difficult to fulfill the pledges he made during his election campaign.

Briefly put, the attitude that Papandreou is adopting at a time when internal confusion is continuing in Iran, when the Iraqi-Iranian conflict is continuing and when Egypt's fate is still in the balance, has become a new source of instability in the area. And yet, the Greeks, when talking about their new prime minister, frequently maintain that "he has learned much from the past. He is not at all like his father." We believe they are mistaken.

GUNAYDIN Report

NC020944 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 29 Oct 81 p 4

[Ahmet Barin report from Athens: "He Is Looking For Trouble"]

[Text] Following his interviews with British and U.S. television networks in which he tried to convince the world of "Turkish aggression," Greek Prime Minister Papandreou made Turkey the main topic of his speech on National Day. The Greek prime minister said: "There are clouds threatening world peace. Territorial claims on our country from the East (Turkey) lend dangerous dimensions to the crisis in our region."

Following this attack on Turkey, he referred to Cyprus for the first time since 1974 as "the national Greek region." He added: "part of our national region has been occupied by foreign forces."

The Greek prime minister has also suggested that the Cyprus dispute be resolved at an international conference, a view expounded by the Soviet Union. The previous Greek Governments had always opposed an international conference.

On the other hand, according to Greek newspaper ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS, Papandreou will first give notes to Britain and Turkey, demanding the withdrawal of their troops from the island.

ANATOLIA Comments

TA301356 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1330 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 30 Oct (AA) -- Following repeated statements issued by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou and his unfounded claims regarding Turkey's policy vis-a-vis Greece, diplomatic circles in Ankara reiterated that "Turkey does not nurture ambitions about the territory of any of its neighbors and respects the territorial integrity of all its neighbors."

Pointing out that "Turkey always wants to solve its problems through peaceful ways and negotiations," the same circles noted: "Andreas Papandreou made several statements both before and after the elections, especially after. These are being received as statements of intention, since, on the whole, there is no government program yet. The Greek Government has not made a statement on its official stand. In bilateral relations, a statement made by one of the sides remains unilateral unless the other side accepts it. At present, Turkey is awaiting the announcement of the official Greek attitude.

However, in addition to this, the basic principles of Turkish foreign policy and Turkey's view regarding the Cyprus issue has been transmitted to the big powers, the nonaligned nations and the countries directly concerned with the Cyprus issue through our ambassadors. Such moves will continue."

More Press Reactions

TA301322 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1125 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Ankara, 30 Oct (AA) -- Turkish dailies Friday quote Head of State General Evren as announcing on the republic day that "the (?unity of the nation) will be maintained to eternity and Greek Premier Papandreou as claiming that "NATO gives more military aid to Turkey then it does to Greece: on their first pages. Another feature is Consultative Assembly speaker Sadi Iramk's overheard words to Ground Forces Commander General Ersin during republic day ceremonies: "You will see that we will elaborate an ideal constitution."

Mehmet Barlas, MILLIYET columinist, (?notes) differences between Papandreou's actions since he assumed power and his promises, stressing that what the Greek voter expected in fact from the government (was) to lower the inflation rate. "In order to prepare a balanced budget, austerity measures will be required and how will the Greek people, used to imported goods, react to this?" He asks, adding that Papandreou is not yet preoccupied with these issues, being still occupied with making verbal attacks on Turkey whenever he opens his mouth. The article is titled "Things Difficult and Easy."

Burhan Felek (MILLIYET), too, writes in his column Greece must give up anti-Turkish activities, and the Aegean islands, militarized in violation of international agreements by Greece must be demilitarized.

Mehmet Ali Birant (MILLIYET) deals with Turkey's relations with the West, in "Panic on the Western Front." In NATO lobbies, everybody was concerned about how the climate created by the recent anti-nuclear demonstrations can be changed and new countries on whose soil nuclear missiles can be placed are being sought, with Turkey's and Greece's names on top of the list. Papandreou's stance on this point is determined. Despite the sensitivity of Ankara on this issue, the West may knock in the future on Ankara's door with such an objective, he says. Another reason causing uneasiness in some circles in the West is the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, he adds.

"Germans (Federal) have started to apply to us 'Nazi maltreatment" with German authorities trying to turn Germany into a country uninhabitable for Turks making decisions not compatable with human rights," GUNAYDIN says in front page banners referring to the outcome of recent Turco-German talks on the visa requirement.

Another item on the first page of GUNAYDIN features Socialist International leader Willy Brandt as calling for a halt in aid to Turkey "using as an excuse the closure of political parties in the country." The leader of the "party in power tries to poke his nose into Turkey's domestic affairs," the paper adds.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

NEW STATEMENT ON MIDDLE EAST SITUATION LIKELY

PM301005 Brussels LE SOIR in French 29 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Luxembourg, 27 Oct -- A new European statement on the Near East dealing in particular with the participation of four EEC countries in the multilateral peacekeeping force in Sinai could be published in early November. The opposition of Greece, which refuses to give its blessing to this force within the framework of the Camp David process, could be overcome by basing the European stand not on Camp David but on the Venice resolution (which Athens approves) and on UN Resolution 242, with a possible reference to Saudi Prince Fahd's plan. This information was gathered from the delegations to the EEC Foreign Ministers Council, which meets here Monday and Tuesday.

In order to overcome Greek opposition, this statement, which would in particular sanction the dispatch of troops from the four European countries to the Sinai, would be based not on the Camp David process but on the Venice European declaration, which is approved by the new Greek Government.

It would also be based on UN Resolution 242 on withdrawal from the occupied territories. In this spirit the multilateral peacekeeping force would no longer be a means of implementing the Camp David agreements but a means of contributing to implementation of the UN resolution. In addition a reference to Venice would have the advantage of placing the question in an all-embracing context (and not in the bilateral context of Egyptian-Israeli relations) and of referring to the Palestinian people's rights. It is also probable that this new document will make at least a partial reference to Saudi Prince Fahd's plan.

PORTUGAL

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY PCP, GDR PARTY DELEGATION

For text of the joint communique issued on the 19-22 October visit by a delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of the GDR as reported by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND of 23 October, see pp E 4-6 of the 30 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

SPAIN

BASQUE PARTIES ISSUE STATEMENT ON MERGER

LD010280 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] The joint committee conducting the merger negotiations between the Communist Party of Euskadi and the Party for the Basque Revolution tonight issued the text of the two parties' merger agreement. The document says that at present trade union unity is not organizationally possible, because this would require unified trade union activity by the three major trade unions in Euskadi -- the General Union of Workers, the Workers Commissions and ELA-STV.

The merger agreement will be discussed by both parties' grass roots and later will become the basic text on which the motions to be debated at the two parties' unification congress will be based. This congress will be held next spring.

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NETHERLANDS

MINISTERS' VIEWS SOUGHT ON PLAN FOR NEW CABINET

PM030923 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The Hague -- Informateurs De Galan and Halberstadt want to receive the reactions this afternoon of ministers Van Agt, Van der Stee, Terlouw, Den Uyl and Van Thijn to the proposals they will present to these government members this morning. The Van Agt Cabinet was unable to reach agreement on a government declaration because the differences of opinion on financial policy and the possibilities for an employment policy seemed insurmountable.

The two Labor Party [PVDA] informateurs will present their proposals today to the so-called nuclear cabinet -- the prime minister and the ministers of financial affairs, economic affairs, social affairs and employment and the interior. They want a reaction to their plan, described yesterday as "elaborate and substantial," by the end of the afternoon. However, the possibility is not ruled out that the five ministers (two from the Christian Democratic Appeal, two from the PVDA and one from Democrats '66) will need more time before they can outline their views.

'Final' Proposal Ready

PM030913 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 28 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpts] The Hague -- The two Labor Party [PVDA] informateurs, De Galan and Halberstadt, are expected to meet the queen today with a progress report on their work. There will then be discussions either today or tomorrow with five ministers from the outgoing Cabinet on these proposals. If these talks lead to agreement, the crisis could soon be resolved.

The text produced by the informateurs seems largely to be in the nature of a final proposal. By approaching matters in this way the informateurs have kept two avenues open. The first is that within the framework of their commission they will be able to patch up the split in the Cabinet. If the group of five ministers accepts their proposal and the rest of the Cabinet agrees, the parliamentary groups of the three government parties will not need to be formally involved in the further course of events. The outgoing Cabinet will be reinstated in its present form and the Second Chamber will be able to see from the government declaration what the compromise proposal from the two informateurs looks like.

A second possibility still open to the two informateurs is that the government parties' parliamentary groups could be involved in further discussions through their chairmen. In the tense political situation, the informateurs must keep both approaches open. Inside the Cabinet the prime minister in particular seems to have little enthusiasm for a proposal from informateurs with a PVDA background, on which first the group of five ministers and later the whole Cabinet would have to reach agreement.

PVDA on Coalition

PM020949 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 26 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpt] The Hague, 26 October -- The Labor Party [PVDA] wants to repair the coalition with the Christian Democratic Appeal and Democrats '66 without making any further concessions over the employment program. In a statement Saturday, the PVDA congress said that the firm agreements in the government accord for a new and active employment program together with the guarantees for the preservation of the purchasing power of national minimum wages would remain valid. Despite obvious reservations, the congress showed that a majority were in favor of restoration of the coalition.

GOVERNMENT, SPD ASSESS BREZHNEV REMARKS

LD021609 Hamburg DPA in German 1515 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 2 Nov (DPA) -- On Monday the Federal Government and the leadership of the SPD assessed the recent remarks of the Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev on disarmament policy as confirmation of the Soviet desire to negotiate. With regard to Brezhnev's offer in his DER SPIEGEL interview of "very substantial reductions" on both sides in the area of nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe, Government Spokesman Kurt Becker said that the Federal Government welcomes Moscow's readiness to negotiate and the flexibility of the Soviet positions, which have been expressed several times recently. According to Becker, the government is analyzing Brezhnev's remarks with great care and takes note of them with great interest.

Becker's assessment of the Brezhnev interview was reserved in reference to the passage regarding disarmament, of Brezhnev's contention that in the sphere of medium-range weapons there is a balance between East and West, the government spokesman said that this remark is not a real novelty but belongs to the mainstream of Soviet statements. Becker reiterated Bonn's rejection of the proposal repeated by Brezhnev that the United States and the USSR should agree on a moratorium on medium-range weapons. The Federal Government, he said, has given its opinion on the "conjectural model" and sees no reason to change its attitude.

SCHMIDT: FRG NEED NOT APOLOGIZE FOR PEACE RALLIES

LD021826 Hamburg DPA in German 1721 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Aachen, 2 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt made very favorable statements on the peace demonstrations in the Federal Republic. Addressing the delegates' assembly of the main association of German retail trade in Aachen, Schmidt said that the Germans need not apologize to anyone in the United States for such demonstrations taking place here. There were demonstrations before for issues less positive than peace. Moreover, the participants in the demonstrations could not be lumped together with the communists.

The Federal Government also need not apologize for its policy to any participant in the demonstrations. The German peace policy was greatly trusted by many states.

Referring to the impending disarmament talks between the superpowers in Geneva, the chancellor said, "A zero solution in Eurostrategic weapons -- why not work toward this objective?" But the Geneva negotiations must under no circumstances be misused to freeze an existing imbalance.

OFFICIAL CLARIFIES SCHMIDT REMARKS ON REAGAN

LD021816 Hamburg DPA in German 1443 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 2 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt made no criticism of American President Ronald Reagan and Washington's policy in a talk with American journalists in Bonn, Government Spokesman Kurt Becker said. The government spokesman, who attended the talk with the journalists, however conceded to reporters on Monday in Bonn -- commenting on press reports which interpreted Schmidt's remarks as criticism -- that the chancellor might have "perhaps made a somewhat casual remark."

Becker said that the 16 American journalists in the talk with Schmidt repeated criticism of Reagan made in the United States and asked whether the chancellor thought them justified.

Schmidt answered that Reagan did not have this image in Europe, at least not in the FRG. Becker also denied that Schmidt criticized the American high interest rate policy. The chancellor spoke of the U.S. monetary policy and its effect of producing high interest rates, an effect which Reagan himself regretted. Yet according to Becker, Schmidt did speak of the "unhappy" circumstance that in a time of deepening recession in the United States such a high interest rate level persisted and had to be adopted by other states. Becker confirmed that Schmidt had, as he had often before, described the level of U.S. interest rates as "crazy."

Prompted by the American criticism of Reagan, Schmidt furthermore, according to Becker, "in the style of a political scientist" clarified the differences in the career of American and FRG politicians, in particular in the case of those holding high office. Schmidt absolutely did not make a critical assessment, but pointed out that heads of government in Germany brought with them two decades of experience in all spheres of politics when they took office, whereas American presidents often only become familiar with international problems when they take office.

The American journalists went into the talk -- in Becker's view -- with the expectation that the chancellor could be brought to express severe criticism of the United States. Schmidt made an effort to bring "very suggestive questions with wide-ranging implications" down to the level where they belong.

ARMS CACHE CAME FROM BUNDESWEHR STOCK

LD031112 Hamburg DPA in German 1545 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Hanover, 2 Nov (DPA) -- According to Lower Saxony security officials, most of the weapons and all the ammunition discovered in a wood near Oechtringhausen, Uelzen Kreis, come from Bundeswehr stocks. So far, 88 boxes from 31 different hiding places have been found. The search for one of the largest caches of arms of rightwing extremists in the Federal Republic has now been concluded. The cache was discovered last Monday.

The list published by security authorities contains, among other things, 156 kg of explosives, 230 explosive charges, 51 mine detonators, 50 antitank grenade launchers, 258 handgrenades, and 13,530 rounds of ammunition. Among the 15 guns discovered are 3 pistols, 2 hunting rifles, 2 small-caliber single-shot weapons, a Bundeswehr G-3 rifle and a submachine gun.

The inventory, which, according to Manfred Nitzschmann, chief investigating officer in the department for state protection of the Lower Saxony criminal investigation service, has been drawn up from a detailed list made by 44-year-old forestry official Heinz Lembke, also includes chemicals among which are 0.5 kg of mercury, 1 liter of sulphuric acid, 1.9 kg of phosphorus, 0.05 kg of potassium cyanide, 19 grams of arsenic, 9 grams of strychnine, 500 grams of ether and 1 kg of carbon disulphide.

There is no concrete evidence pointing to accomplices of Lembke, who committed suicide on Sunday. However, Lower Saxony Interior Minister Egbert Moecklinghoff told newsmen: "We have some suspects." The investigating authorities also believe the weapons and ammunition were not only stolen. "It is not possible to steal such quantities. They must have been supplied," an investigation official said.

STRAUSS WARNS SCHMIDT AGAINST CONCESSIONS TO GDR

LD021322 Hamburg DPA in German 1203 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Munich 2 Nov (DPA) -- In a letter to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt Bavaria's Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauss has warned against "concessions" by Bonn in important issues of intra-German relations. "Not one-sided advance favors by the Federal Government but rather the future conduct of the GDR Government will show whether normal good-neighborly relations on the basis of equal rights can be developed," Strauss wrote -- according to the Munich State Chancellory on Monday -- to the chancellor with reference to his planned meeting with GDR state and party chief Erich Honecker at the beginning of next year.

The Bavarian head of government once again insisted particularly on the revocation of the compulsory exchange amount for visitors to the GDR, which was increased in October 1980. If the meeting between Schmidt and Honecker should take place, Strauss wrote, its outcome would be measured with reference to this point. He gave notice of very strong opposition to possible concessions by Bonn on the recognition of a GDR citizenship and the demands of East Berlin on the status of the permanent missions.

In the letter to Schmidt Strauss also spoke out against the words of the Federal Minister for Inner-German relations, Egon Franke (SPD), concerning the course of the border on the Elbe. He reminded Schmidt that according to agreements already made the border runs along the eastern bank of the river. There is no reason to deviate from this interpretation of the legal situation. Nor could he understand how Franke could call into question the central office for monitoring infringements of human rights by GDR organs on the German-German border, when the GDR is violating international law and the basic treaty by means of automatic firing devices.

PRESIDENT PRAISES GOOD RELATIONS WITH MALAWI

LD022034 Hamburg DPA in German 1610 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 2 Nov (DPA) -- Federal President Karl Carstens today underlined the determination of the Federal Republic to bring cooperation with developing countries to successful conclusions despite higher oil prices and the economic recession. Speaking at a reception in honor of the president of Malawi, Hastings Banda, at Brühl castle near Cologne, Carstens said that the major problems between North and South demanded an increasingly urgent solution. This could only be done through cooperation since confrontation would bring equally great damage to developing countries, industrialized countries and oil-producing countries. Carstens paid tribute to the good relations between the Federal Republic and the southeastern African state of Malawi. The two countries felt united by friendship and mutual understanding. The possibilities of political, economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries were not yet exhausted.

MILITARY AID NOT THE ANSWER TO MIDEAST PROBLEMS

DW301157 Bonn DIE WELT in German 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Thomas Kielinger commentary: "Reagan After His Victory"]

[Text] The vote on the AWACS sales package for Saudi Arabia ended with an impressive Reagan victory. It was a victory the President and his government could use very well. Up to 24 hours prior to the Senate vote, the White House was not certain it would win this fight regarding its Middle East policy. The sales package was presented too late and without consultations. Eventually the great charm of Ronald Reagan was victorious. Reagan had pointed out convincingly in individual talks with undecided senators how much foreign political damage would have been done if the President were to be blocked by the Senate majority of his own party. The strategic situation in the Middle East has been further clarified after this vote. Saudi Arabia will be firmly imbedded in the security guarantees of the leading Western power. The West as a whole can count on a partnership-like supply of oil, Saudi Arabia's most important raw material. With the installation of the defensive radar system, the United States will achieve an operative link for its new Rapid Deployment Force. In case of a serious foreign threat to the oil fields, the U.S. combat reserves at sea could make an organized countermove on the basis of information collected by AWACS.

But there should be no mistake: Military aid is no substitute for the solution of political problems. The Saudis must pay increased attention to the internal stability of their system, and Washington will have to ask Riyadh for more intense help in solving the Arab-Israeli conflict. So far Saudi Arabia has undermined rather than supported the peace work of Camp David. We must see whether the friendly words of Prince Fahd during his Bonn talk with Federal Chancellor Schmidt with regard to Mubarak really signal a change in Saudi Arabia's relations with Egypt. It also remains to be seen whether Israel will consider this to be an alleviation of its threatened situation.

31 COUNTRIES REPRESENTED AT AFRICAN SUMMIT

LD031304 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Excerpts] A total of 31 heads of state and government assembled in Paris this morning for the eighth African summit. There is no specific agenda. It is topical events which are to be discussed. First of all, the major conflicts are to be discussed and this, in fact, is what happened this morning.

Mitterrand's Opening Remarks

NC031210 Paris AFP in English 1150 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 3 Nov (AFP) -- France will give unconditional aid towards the reconstruction of Chad, French President Francois Mitterrand said today at the opening of the eighth annual Franco-African summit here.

Mr Mitterrand, speaking to representatives of 31 states, also reiterated a call for the deployment of an inter-African force in Chad, saying it was the only reasonable way to create the necessary conditions for President Goukouni Oueddei to govern the country and reorganize the national army.

Touching on other major African issues, Mr Mitterrand called the conflict over Namibian independence "one of the most preoccupying" and warned against "interminable negotiations" in attempts to settle the conflict.

France considers as a priority the setting of a firm schedule for Namibian independence, he said.

About the conflict in the Western Sahara, Mr Mitterrand welcomed moves by Moroccan King Hassan and the Organisation of African Unity towards holding a referendum on self-determination in the disputed territory.

In general, "France thinks that Africa will be able to find its place only in a world that respects the independence of nations, rejects interference and is capable of...setting aside conflicts and defending peace," Mr Mitterrand said. "Africa has a role to play in efforts to balance the world economy between the rich and the poor."

Relations between rich and poor nations must be more equitable, Mr Mitterrand said.

"France will not wait for the end of global negotiations to act," he vowed. "We refuse the egotism of the short-range view of each one for himself and the market for all."

There is no contradiction in tackling the economic problems facing France and its African friends at the same time, he said.

COT MEETS EYADEMA, COMMENTS ON RELATIONS

AB011045 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Excerpts] This morning, President Eyadema received Jean-Pierre Cot, minister of cooperation with former colonies. The two men reviewed French-Togolese relations and the African situation, especially the latest developments in the Chadian affair. Mr Cot revealed that all aspects of cooperation between France and Togo will be reexamined the visit he will pay to Lome next month.

On Chad, the minister mentioned the initiatives by the Togolese head of state and expressed the desire to see these initiatives taken up again.

[Begin Cot recording] It goes without saying that I was very pleased to meet General Eyadema and he gave me a good impression. I can say briefly that Togo is a country which plays a very precious role in African affairs generally. We discussed a number of topics: French-Togolese relations, which are at their best, and we are happy to note the economic situation which is very difficult at the moment because Togo is hard hit by the fall in the prices of the raw materials [words indistinct] and you are aware that the French Government is determined to follow the path of solidarity [words indistinct] because the world economic crisis hits your country particularly. We also discussed African issues, and the situation in Chad in particular. President Eyadema has played and will continue to play a very important role in the reconcilation and peace process in Chad and we very much rely on his action. [words indistinct].

I hope that in the very near future, President Eyadema will be able to play this role, which he has continued to play within the framework of the Lagos accord, in order to create favorable conditions for the return of peace and the sovereign independence of Chad.

Finally, we discussed the forthcoming French-African summit, which will be held in a few days. We expressed satisfaction over the prospects and the reunion generally. We discussed the conception of this French-African summit as well as its future and we were particularly happy to note that President Eyadema supports it.

The president of the Republic of Togo held talks with the President of the French Republic yesterday. They said they were very happy to have established contact, without which nothing can be achieved. Then they discussed some issues extensively this morning -- this is normal. I believe all these contribute to strengthening the major ties between France and Togo. On my part, I am determined to strengthen these ties during my forthcoming visit to Lome next month and I discussed this with the president. I am delighted that I will know your country at last. I will be able to see the fruit of French-Togolese cooperation and to discuss the problems and the difficulties which you, like us, are now facing [words indistinct]. [end recording]

'BOBBY SANDS GROUP' CLAIMS UK SHIP BOMB ATTACK

NC022027 Paris AFP in English 2017 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Nantes, northwest France, 2 Nov (AFP) -- The abortive bomb attack on the British navy survey vessel Hecate, in port here, was claimed today by a so-called "Bobby Sands group", informed sources said.

Earlier today French navy experts defused a 1 kg (2.2 lb) bomb placed on the buffer-raft between the dock and the Hecate's hull. The bomb had been linked by wire to the raft.

The sources said a telephone caller to the Nantes Daily PRESSE OCEAN said in accentless [word indistinct] that the mysterious group had acted "to support the political and military struggle of the Irish republicans for liberty and national independence". The 120-man crew of the Hecate were alerted to the bomb early this morning after a minor explosion was heard on the quay alongside which the vessel was moored. Divers found an explosive charge that experts said could have caused a great deal of damage had it exploded properly. They said either defective workmanship or material had caused its malfunction.

BR[illegible]

RADIO FRANCE -- A "decentralized" radio station will be opened for Chateauroux and its area in the first months of 1982. This will be the first of the five local radios which Radio France has been authorized to establish before the enactment of the forthcoming law of the audio-visual media. Radio France already has three decentralized stations, Frequence-Nord in Lille; Radio Mayenne in Laval; and Melun FM. [Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 30 Oct 81 LD]

PRESS COMMENTS ON U.S. SENATE AWACS VOTE

AU301553 Rome ANSA in English 1543 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 30 Oct (ANSA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan's thumping victory in getting congressional approval for the sale of AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia was seen by many Italian papers today as the start of a new Mideast strategy in America's foreign policy.

The Senate approved the sale 52-48 yesterday, LA STAMPA daily said, adding that this was a good thing for Mideast pace hopes, even if the decision ran certain risks.

These risks could not be avoided, however, if the road was to be left open for a negotiated solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the paper continued.

The Reagan administration had been given the last piece it needed for a puzzle that formed the bases from which new negotiations could start, the paper said.

Washington's relations with Riyadh have been made more solid, a new relationship of alliance and military cooperation with Israel has been forged, while at the same time, U.S. ties with Egypt have been strengthened in equal degree, LA STAMPA claimed.

The America of Reagan and Haig (U.S. secretary of state) has thus laid the fundamental pieces of that strategic consensus which should serve as a basis of a new security for all the states in the region and which should promote, new, broader peace talks, the daily concluded.

MANIFESTO, a paper for those to the left of the Italian Communist Party, said that Reagan had not only chalked up an important victory on the difficult ground "for him" of foreign policy, but had definitely put an end to the negotiations process begun at Camp David. Reagan had opened a new chapter in Mideast history, a history still to be written, and had launched the idea of a new multipolar alliance still to be forged, the paper said.

Many Italian newspapers today spoke of a personal success for President Reagan.

Many senators did a last minute about-face on the AWACS issue when they voted in favor of selling to Saudi Arabia. IL GIORNALE NUOVO of Milan quoted one senator as saying that Reagan could sell refrigerators to Eskimos.

IL GIORNALE praised "the strong man in the White House" and said that the sale was clearly needed given Riyadh's absolute need to be defended against its neighbors which the paper described as "poor, aggressive, radical, and either influenced by the Soviet Union or, in any case, revolutionary." Saudi Arabia's defense is likewise important to the West, the paper said.

CORRIERE DELLA SERA claimed that Reagan's political clout on the domestic and international scene had been strengthened and that the effectiveness and credibility of his leadership had been enhanced. CORRIERE listed three big advantages to the United States of the senate vote; that of protecting the vital oil supply line from the Middle East, the reinforcement of U.S.-Saudi ties on a political level (and possibly involving Riyadh in the peace talks with Israel) and finally, broadening the maneuvering room of the U.S. with respect to the Arab world.

PARTY LEADERS COMMENT ON SPADOLINI GOVERNMENT

AU030900 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 3 Nov (ANSA) -- The situation facing Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, who heads a coalition composed of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and his own Republican Party, in his bid to defeat a soaring inflation rate and set the Italian economy back on its heels, is still uncertain following set-backs suffered because of political maneuvering among the parties of his coalition.

The opposition Communist Party however, the nation's second largest grouping, has given signs of coming to Spadolini's aid, and denouncing alleged efforts to foment a government crisis.

Authoritative Milan daily, CORRIERE DELLA SERA summed up the situation in Monday's edition, headlining its political comment with "An Uncertain Majority and a Less Difficult Opposition."

In a speech delivered Sunday in a town in Italy's northeast region marking armed forces day, Spadolini stated that "the economic emergency is the toughest battle the country, all of it, has to fight."

But a recent proposal from Socialist Party Chairman Bettino Craxi calling for a "legislature pact" to ensure government stability has fired a political debate on just how long Spadolini's government will be around to face that battle.

Many political observers took Craxi's proposal as a bid to unseat Spadolini and set up a new government with himself as premier.

Spadolini also made an appeal to the Italian public in a televised appearance on Saturday in which he pleaded for their "understanding, intelligence, pride and love for (their) country."

Responding to this appeal, Communist Party leader Gerardo Chiaromonte, in an article appearing in today's edition of his party's organ, L'UNITA maintains that "the dramatic appeal which Spadolini has launched to Italians has a realistic foundation.

"The economic situation of the country is very serious," the Communist Party's economic section head warned, "and we cannot help but agree with the fact that the prime minister denounces this and calls the attention of all the Italians to it

Declaring that Spadolini is telling the truth about the economic situation, Chiaromonte adds that the prime minister "cannot but find approval (for his statements). (His) initiative should help to break apart, in some way, an absurd whirl of meetings, declarations, and interviews, all pretending to discuss another government which should be formed, without any reference to the concrete facts and the dramatic (situation) of the Italian society."

Today's edition of Socialist Party organ, L'AVANTI however carries an article inspired by Craxi denying that the proposal could have a destabilizing effect.

In that article, all the political parties are invited to see the proposal as "a key to positive and constructive search, free from particular prejudices."

Christian Democrat leader Guigi Granelli expressed his support for Spadolini in a declaration on Monday in which he stated that "In a difficult time for the country, the Christian Democrats cannot weaken the credibility of the government participating or letting itself participate in conjectures for alternative solutions in the short term.

"If someone intends to use a government crisis operation," Granelli continued, "they should assume the responsibility publicly, without using the Christian Democrats as a cover."

PLO'S HAMMAD RAPS EUROPEAN SINAI FORCE

AU030912 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 3 Nov (ANSA) -- The eventual participation of Italy, France, Holland and Great Britain in the multilateral peacekeeping force set to oversee the final Israeli pullout from the occupied Sinai Peninsula in April was described as "indicating that Europe will participate in the realization of the Camp David agreements, which the Arabs reject" by Nimir Hammad, Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) representative in Italy.

Hammad also described the move as a "step backward in respect to (European Agreements in) Venice" at a press conference in which the PLO member took part here on Monday.

During that press conference, an announcement was made by the Italo-Arab Friendship Association that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat had been invited by them to close an "international symposium on Jerusalem" slated to get underway on December 17.

That invitation has sparked speculation here concerning Italian recognition of the PLO and refocused the debate, informed observers point out, on last Friday's decision by the Italian Government to send a contingent to the Sinai peacekeeping force.

At the press session, the PLO representative stated that the Venice declaration was a positive one because "it seemed to open the way for a European role in a framework, under the supervision of the United Nations, which would be much larger than that of the Camp David agreements."

The declaration referred to was signed in June of 1980 in Venice by the European Economic Community (EEC) ten member states in acceptance of the Camp David agreements while maintaining that the Palestinians should also be associated with negotiations aimed at resolving the Mideast crisis.

In his press conference remarks, Hammad maintained that "official recognition of the PLO -- the only representative of the Palestinian people -- is indispensable for reaching a just and durable peace in the Mideast."

"A similar step by Italy and the EEC," he said, "could put pressure on the United States, who continue to give their total support, militarily, economically and diplomatically, to the state of Israel."

In response to questioning about an eventual recognition by the PLO of Israel, Hammad replied that "Israel must recognize the existance of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination. After that it can ask anything, and everything can be discussed."

Hammad was also questioned on the Mideast peace plan suggested by Saudi Arabian Prince Fahd which, among other things, outlines the creation of a Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital and the recognition of a state of Israel residing within the borders existing before the six-day war" in June of 1967.

The PLO representative replied that the Arab nations would take a "unified" position on the issue during the summit of Arab government heads of state slated to take place at the end of November in Morocco.

Also present at the press conference was Msg. (Hilarion) Capucci, the Palestinian Catholic prelate who was arrested and condemned to 12 years imprisonment in Israel in 1974 after he was accused of smuggling arms for the Palestinians into the country.

Capucci, freed by the Israelis and now residing in Rome, stated that "You cannot ask a man for what he does not have."

"When Israel recognizes the right of the Palestinian people and the PLO to exist," Capucci continued, "then every other question will find an answer."

PLO'S 'ARAFAT TO ATTEND ROME SYMPOSIUM

AU021550 Rome ANSA in English 1519 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 2 Nov (ANSA) -- Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat has been invited to Rome by the Italo-Arab Friendship Association to close the "International Symposium on Jerusalem" slated to get underway on December 17. In announcing the invitation to 'Arafat today, the chairman of the association, Emo Egoli, tossed out the challenge. "We will see what the (Rome) government does then and if there is really an opening and a willingness to further the dialogue with the PLO."

Referring to 'Arafat's past position on a visit to Italy, that he could come only after the country officially recognizes his PLO, Egoli explained simply, "this problem has been overcome" and added, "now it's up to 'Arafat to freely decide whether he will come or not." Friendship association sources said today they were certain that the PLO leader would accept the invitation.

GREEK PREMIER INTERVIEWED ON NATO, EEC, CYPRUS

AU301539 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Turin, 30 Oct (ANSA) -- Greece cannot help but distance itself from an alliance like NATO which refuses to guarantee the country's borders while granting a "disproportionate" amount of military aid to Turkey which "represents a potential danger to us", according to Greece's new socialist premier, Andrea Papandreou, in an interview published today by the Turin daily LA STAMPA. In response to Western apprehension over Papandreou's campaign remarks that he wanted to pull Greece out of NATO's military sector, the new premier said that the massive military aid being given to Turkey by the alliance threatened to upset the balance of forces in the Aegean.

He denied, however, wanting to take Greece out of the European Economic Community. Nevertheless, he insisted on the dangers his country was exposed to in being a member of a community where the other partners were more advanced from an economic point of view. He said that given the current state of this country's economy it could not achieve equality with its EEC trade partners if it stuck strictly to regulations which were to unfavorable to Greece. Therefore, he said he would ask for a special statute for Greece that would take into account its specific economic requirements.

However, for Papandreou, the chief problem remains Cyprus. The island republic has both a Greek and a Turkish community but was partially occupied by Turkish forces in 1974. Athens is ready to do everything possible to see to it that the island maintains its independence.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DISMISSES SOVIET PRESS CHARGES

AU020913 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 2 Nov (ANSA) -- Italian Foreign Ministry sources took offense this weekend at Soviet press "insinuations" that CIA agents have infiltrated the Rome government. The charge, which appeared Saturday in the Soviet SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA daily, was dismissed by these sources as a "imaginery and offensive insinuation." They told reporters seeking an official response to the charge that the Italian Government does not ordinarily stoop to responding to "this kind of slander" from the press but they did say that, what mattered, in these tough times for international relations, was to keep cordial relations between Italy and the Soviet Union intact.

Relations between the two countries were described as a "prominent component" of the East-West detente process, which is crucial to balance in international relations. The thrust of the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA article was to show that the Rome government's friendship with the United States was noxious to Italy.

MADRID EXPLOSION LINKED WITH ARMENIAN GROUP

LD030110 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] The injuries sustained by three people, two of them municipal policemen, when a bomb exploded outside the Swissair offices in the Plaza de Espana in Madrid this evening have been described as only slight. The damage, however, was considerable and the adjoining offices were also affected. Municipal police arrested three people thought to have been connected with the planting of the device.

In a telephone call to AFP, the secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia has claimed responsibility for planting the bomb.

FELIPE GONZALEZ ADDRESSES PSOE MADRID CONGRESS

PM021051 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 22 Oct 81 p 9

[Excerpts] Madrid, 21 October -- The 29th Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Congress began this morning in Madrid under the banner "roots for democracy," with applause for the delegation of PASOK, which has just won the Greek elections, and for the results of the Andalusian referendum.

Executive Committee's Conduct

Felipe Gonzalez, who opened the congress on behalf of PSOE Chairman Ramon Rubial, absent because of his wife's ill health, delivered a long speech lasting almost 2 hours in which he took stock of the outgoing Executive Committee's conduct and to some extent outlined the policy that the PSOE will pursue over the next 3 years.

With regard to the party's "critical sector," he said: "I regret the absence of certain comrades. Not because they are entirely right but because they have their arguments and these arguements must evolve within the party." Following this remark, which was loudly applauded, he urged "comrades who disagree to argue their cases within the party and not resort to token stands." He rejected proportional representation in the leadership bodies and said that the party has begun a process of federalization.

He said that the Greek socialists won the elections because the right has lost the support of some sectors of society, and this is "something that has not yet been adequately pondered by Spanish socialists. We are accused of being a party of intellectuals, whereas in fact we do not yet have enough intellectuals and specialists, who would make it easier to provide an alternative answer for our society." Continuing with his self-criticism, he said that the PSOE lacks young people and that the party still discriminates against women.

Grand Right

Felipe Gonzalez made several references to the grand right. "The liberal bourgeoisie has failed to bring us closer to Europe or to modernize society or the state structures. Therefore it is a challenge for the socialists to complete these historical tasks." He discussed the model of society adhered to by the Union of the Democratic Center [UDC] and the Spanish Confederation of Employers' Organizations [CEOE], "without managing to compare it with the model of society of any of the Common Market countries. The model that they talk about is a joke and an abstraction, because the Spanish right's model of society is a mixture of all the interests of the oligarchy and of the state. We propose a different model of society: socialism within democracy."

Criticisms of Government

He mentioned the UCD government's inability to perform its task, "sometimes because of fear, other times because of weakness or internal splits, other times because it has to defend the interests of certain pressure groups."

He said that the government "has still not come to terms with the Spain of the autonomies." He cited the bad distribution of national income, saying that the government "has been unable to restructure the territorial imbalance affecting Spain because this can only be achieved through solidarity." With regard to the 1983 elections, he said that "we do not want to erode the government because it is already sufficiently eroded."

General Union of Workers [UCT] Strategy

"What the UGT cannot reproach us for are all the efforts that we have made to support its strategy of negotiation. And we support it for two reasons: because the economic crisis can only be surmounted by negotiation and because this strategy is the one that best defends the workers' interests."

Next Felipe Gonzalez discussed 23 February [attempted coup], which he described as an historic milestone for democracy because of the people's response. "Those events revealed a permanent threat that had existed since January 1976. The roots of this threat must be sought among the oligarchical and civilian sectors of Spanish society that use sectors of the armed forces to defend their interests.

"Following the attempted coup d'etat we socialists realized that it was necessary to form a new majority in parliament. We suggested to Calvo-Sotelo a UCD-PSOE government to strengthen the civilians, versus the military, power."

Spain of the Autonomies

The Socialist leader stated clearly that Spain will be unable to consolidate democracy unless we manage to consolidate the state of the autonomies and vice versa. We must tackle the issue of the autonomies without any irresponsible separatist ambitions. Either Spain continues to be Spain with the autonomies or there will be no democracy and no autonomies."

With regard to the national agreement on employment, he said that "it is something to which any European country would aspire and something which any European government and employers' organization would sign without hesitation. But the CEOE is confronting us with a lamentable operation, by trying to eliminate it, the employers' organization is failing to honor the agreement on the basis of its criticism of some elements of the state budget. We will not defend these elements and will put forward our own alternatives. We will show that the CEOE's criticisms backfire, since 90 percent of the public deficit is used to finance the tax relief granted to major enterprises."

He repeated that the CEOE is conducting a political, not an economic, operation. "We know that the right will never look favorably on us and will always oppose our alternatives."

Foreign Policy

With regard to foreign policy he said that the PSOE's efforts are directed toward a rapproachment with Europe and Latin America and relations with the Arab world. He broached the subject of NATO and said that the government must explain why it is in such a hurry to join. He called for a referendum and denied that the PSOE holds an ambiguous stance. "We simply say that we do not want to join."

His closing remarks concerned socialist strategy. "The worst strategy is the kind that cannot be implemented. We must therefore adapt our strategy to real conditions in Spain. You must choose the people best suited to continuing this work to make possible a thorough change for all Spaniards."

In the afternoon Felipe Gonzalez and [PSOE Deputy Secretary General Alfonso] Guerra replied to the various criticisms of the Executive Committee's conduct, though these were all fairly mild. The Executive Committee's conduct was approved.

NORWAY

DEFENSE MINISTER CITES CLOSE COOPERATION WITH U.S.

PM021629 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 27 Oct 81 p 5

[Eivind Karlsen interview with Defense Minister Anders Sjaastad; no date given]

[Excerpts] "Oil-rich Norway must be able to afford to maintain a credible national defense. This must be strong enough so that we -- together with our allies in NATO -- can deter attacks or pressure on Norway," Defense Minister Anders Sjaastad said. "The buildup of forces in our immediate area and the shortcomings in our armed forces indicate that we need greater real-term growth in the annual defense budget if our defense capability is not to be weakened. This would be a cheap premium to pay to preserve peace and freedom in Norway."

In an interview with AFTENPOSTEN, Norway's new defense minister stressed: "It goes without saying that the Conservative government will not accept lower defense spending. Together with the Christian People's Party and the Center Party we announced our determination in the Storting last year to increase the defense budget by more than the Labor Party's 3 percent. This is a commitment we must jointly live up to. Increased spending is necessary for several reasons. One is the buildup the Soviet Union has implemented over a lengthy period in areas very close to Norway, and this is partly of an offensive character. This has created an imbalance which, it is true Norway will not counterbalance alone, but we must make our contribution to its reduction. In addition all the branches of the armed forces are in the middle of an extremely necessary process of material renewal."

[Question] The antiaircraft defense of our airfields is one of the most pressing tasks.

[Answer] It is not satisfactory. It will have to be if we are to be able to operate our own aircraft and, not least, receive reinforcements in a secure manner. We must decide as soon as possible what sort of missile system we want now that the Roland II which we have backed up to now is out of the picture. The need is so acute that we may have to resign ourselves to a missile system which can only partially carry out the tasks we have for it, rather than wait for the ideal system.

[Question] Cooperation with NATO and the United States plays a key role in our defense and security policy.

[Answer] There is no reason to hide the fact. The United States is and will remain the most important guarantor of Norway's security. This is a relationship we must be clear about the whole time. I know myself that there is considerable knowledge in Washington of Norwegian life and understanding for our position. This is the fruit of close cooperation over the years. I view the anti-Americanism one now finds in many Western European countries with concern. Not saying when one does not agree with one's friends is doing them a disservice; but it must be done in a friendly and trusting manner, and we must be open to advice and comments ourselves.

[Question] But what if the Americans get tired of all the criticism and say "defend yourselves"?

[Answer] This must not be allowed to happen. Neither we nor Western Europe could look after ourselves in the defense area in the foreseeable future without close cooperation with the United States. This will be the case at least as long as the Soviet Union is armed to the teeth with both nuclear and conventional arms, and as long as the societies in the East are such that the people there are unable either to influence or control their politicians and their actions.

Let there not be the slightest doubt that NATO and Norway are first and foremost striving to reach results through the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union. But if there is no success, then there is no answer but to counter Soviet armament with the necessary rearmament measures -- to make the Soviet leaders understand that we mean business.

SWEDEN

ULLSTEN EXPLAINS STATUS OF SOVIET SUBMARINE CAPTAIN

LD022140 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1900 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The interrogation of the Soviet submarine captain began Monday afternoon on board a Swedish torpedo boat outside the restricted military area in the Karlskrona Archipelago. The government is satisfied with the Soviet decision to agree to the interrogation, said Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten at a press conference Monday afternoon.

But what if this interrogation does not yield anything other than the captain adhering to his version that he made a navigational error because of a faulty gyrocompass? What will happen then? Will the submarine be released anyway? This is how Foreign Minister Ullsten replied:

[Begin recording] I do not want to anticipate the investigation. I want to say [words indistinct] we refrained from taking legal measures. We can only ask to hear the version of what happened from the captain and crew.

[Question] You said you had the four demands satisfied. Does this mean the interrogation of the captain and the inspection of the submarine, or the visit on board the submarine, are merely a formality?

[Answer] No, it does not mean that. The fact is that we are allowed to conduct this investigation -- we think it is a natural demand to be able to carry out such an investigation. It took some time before we obtained a concession to conduct such an investigation with the cooperation of the captain of the submarine and on Swedish territory.

[Question] But is compliance regarding the interrogation and investigation sufficient for the release of the submarine, and for it to be allowed to go home?

[Answer] We said these are conditions we place for the relase of the boat, but before that measure is taken the commander in chief of the armed forces, who was requested to conduct an investigation, will report the results to the government. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Ullsten thus does not want to specify how far the government wants the commander in chief to carry out his investigation so that the submarine and its crew will be released. But at the same press conference the Foreign Ministry expert on international law, Bo Johnson, indicated that it is possible to conduct new interrogations of the captain of the vessel if it is believed that he is not giving sufficient information. The personal immunity insured for the captain and his navigation officer means they will be sent back to their boat after the interrogations.

LORD CARRINGTON DISCUSSES MIDEAST ISSUES

LD022210 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2056 GMT 2 Nov 81

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Excerpts] Lord Carrington angered journalists tonight by asking for a broadcasting ban during a meeting about his Middle East trip tomorrow.

Radio and television were asked not to record his question-and-answer session with the Conservative Friends of Israel group at Caxton Hall, London about Britain's attitude to the Saudi plan.

At tonight's meeting the foreign secretary acknowledged that there were differences between Britain and Israel in their approach to the Middle East. His speech according to some observers was seen as an attempt to develop a new dialogue with Israel, which he may visit in the new year. Lord Carrington said Britain and the other Common Market countries felt that lasting Middle East peace would only be possible if there was a measure of justice for all parties.

"This must include justice for the Palestinian people, not simply in physical and humanitarian terms but in political terms too".

He feared the Camp David process would not do this. "Our view, that the Palestine Liberation Organisation must be brought into peace efforts if a lasting settlement is to be reached, continues to be misunderstood and distorted. I make no apology for my firm belief that no good will come of pretending that the PLO can be ignored, or that they do not have a very wide measure of support amongst the Palestinians, both inside the occupied territories and elsewhere."

He said it was necessary to convince the PLO, of the need to accept Israel's right to live in peace and security as fundamental to the search for a peace settlement.

"Until there is a clear signal to this effect, Israel cannot realistically be expected to talk to the PLO, given her suspicions that the PLO's aim remains the destruction of Israel," he said.

Israel's fear that a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza, would pose a grave threat to her security and act as a base for Soviet influence in the area, were "exaggerated" he believed.

Earlier Lord Carrington acknowledged to Arab journalists that Britain would contribute to the Sinai peacekeeping force despite reservations about the decision. The force is intended to operate from next year when Israel as part of the Camp David peace process hands back the remainder of Sinai to the Egyptians. The foreign secretary said the United States had asked four European countries -- Britain, France, the Netherlands and Italy -- contribute along with Australia, New Zealand and Canada had also been asked. [sentence as received]

He said this presented some difficulties for Britain which was anxious that there should be a European position compatible, but not exactly the same and certainly not competitive -- with what the Americans plan.

"I do not think we can pretend that we are anxious to do it," he said.

So far Whitehall is giving out the minimum of information about the British contribution of the cost. Senior ministers acknowledge there has been discussion about who will pay. The Americans are expected to make the major contribution, but ministers are not prepared to say if the British taxpayer will also have to contribute.

DEFENSE MINISTER TO MEET WITH PAPANDREOU

NC021152 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Cypriot Defense Minister Veniamin went to Athens today for talks with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou in his capacity as minister of national defense. During the talks, there will be a discussion of matters related to the defense of Cyprus. Veniamin is accompanied by the chief of the National Guard, General Papanayiotou.

ARCHBISHOP ATTACKS DIALOGUE, PRAISES PAPANDREOU

NC021140 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 2 Nov 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Archbishop of Cyprus Khrisostomos, speaking yesterday at a commemorative service for EOKA hero Photis Pittas at Frenaros village, once again voiced his stand against the process of inter-Cypriot negotiations (the pseudonegotiations, as he described them) and praised the position taken by the new Greek Prime Minister Papandreou.

Among other things the archbishop stated, "we are not alone anymore. Greece is fighting with us -- not theoretically or in order to keep up appearances -- but considering us basically not as some distant relatives who create problems for it but as its genuine sons, who are distressed and in danger and need its active motherly care and protection. This Greece of today counsels us and demands: Processes which have proved calamitous should be stopped because they divert our issue from its proper foundation; we should cease to cooperate in processes which present our issue as one of intercommunal differences, a fact which favors Turkey and its allies. On every opportunity we must present our issue as an issue of invasion and occupation as it truly is. Our struggle should not be to make the invader grant us a few percentages of territory which he grabbed from us and to accept certain constitutional provisions which will only legalize division and occupation, but the struggle should be for the liberation of all of Cyprus and a struggle for justice for all its inhabitants.

"We must all unreservedly support this correct position which is recommended by the present leadership in Greece and which will once again lend authority and context to the UN resolutions and strength to our just cause. It would be a very grave mistake, with irreparable harmful aftereffects, if parties and developments in Cyprus were to insist upon lines and processes -- which they fully accepted but proved not only to be totally fruitless but also calamitous -- only because they fear being accused of changing policy."

The archbishop then referred to Papandreou's forthcoming visit to Cyprus, connecting it to a planning of the struggle. Referring to the Waldheim "ideas," the archbishop said, "If the Waldheim ideas refer to implementation of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations for a solution to the Cyprus problem then we must welcome them. If not, however, then we must not be afraid of rejecting them. Their acceptances as a basis for discussion will have far more dire and harmful repercussions on our cause than their rejection. This is because such an acceptance would only trap us both within processes and lines of thinking which will irrevocably render the UN resolutions completely useless. No matter how powerless these resolutions may be, they still remain the only objective recognition of our just cause. We believe that instead of being frightened, we must employ the rejection of these ideas as an opportunity to place the UN secretary general face to face with his responsibility; to call upon him insistently and demandingly not to remain uninvolved but to convene a conference of the interested parties in accordance with the special provision of the UN resolutions, for the exclusive purpose of having all the provisions of these resolutions fully implemented."

PAPER SUPPORTS WITHDRAWAL OF WALDHEIM'S IDEAS

NC021144 Nicosia O ANEXARTITOS in Greek 2 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The 'Ideas' Must Be Withdrawn"]

[Text] With the advent of PASOK to authority, all Cypriot sides now accept the repositioning of the Cyprus issue on its proper foundation -- as a question of aggression and occupation. In other words, they accept that the Cyprus issue, basically, is not an intercommunal dispute, but a dispute betwen Turkey on the one hand and Cyprus, international law and UN principles on the other hand. Consequently, they accept that there can be no solution of the Cyprus issue unless Turkey withdraws its occupation troops and its colonists from Cyprus and ends its interference in the affairs of the Republic of Cyprus.

The sincerity of all sides will be tested within the framework of this repositioning on the basis of their approach to the "Waldheim ideas." The philosophy behind these "ideas" is partitionist. Their aim is to divert the Cyprus issue and turn it toward legalization of the occupation and toward a confederal solution.

The context of these "ideas" has already been analyzed. This has been done both by the parties and the portion of the press that wants to inform its readers on what is basic and important.

The analysis clearly demonstrates what these "ideas" mean. To this analysis was added Dr Lissaridhis' recent revelation that these "ideas" incorporate elements which, although appearing as positions acceptable to both sides, have never in fact been discussed or mentioned to the National Council.

This is a startling revelation, becasue the fact that one can reach erronious evaluations, based on true facts, is something that could inadvertently happen. To make evaluations, however, based on forged facts that never occurred only testified to deceit. The same deceit was established concerning the Waldheim formula upon which the August 1980 negotiations were resumed, which forced the president of the republic to send a lengthy letter to Waldheim restoring things to their proper foundations.

It is natural that the National Council cannot permit a resumption of this deceit and -- in order to avoid any reference to intent -- distortion of facts. It has a duty to point out to Waldheim that he has a duty to withdraw his "ideas."

Inaccuracies cannot become the basis for negotiation. The primary duty of someone who chairs any negotiation is respect of the interlocutors. The attribution to these interlocutors, or even to only one of them, of views that were never expressed in no way testifies to any such respect.

All this is in addition to the unacceptability of the positions Waldheim presents as allegedly equidistant to the positions of the two sides. There is no common ground between dissimilar things. There is no equal distance between a confederation and a federation. These are two different things altogether. Waldheim is the first who knows this.

PAPER QUESTIONED 'UNANIMITY' WITH PAPANDREOU

NC021348 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 2 Nov 81 p 3

[From "Our Opinion" column: "unanimity Among Those Who Disagree"]

[Text] The Greek prime minister said that the line of Mr Lissaridhis, with whom he has political and ideological ties, is on the right course with regard to the actions on the Cyprus problem. And during their talks, unanimity was noted.

A few days later Mr Kiprianou had talks in Athens with Mr Papandreou. Unanimity was noted during these talks as well. However, Mr Lissaridhis' line is completely different from that of President Kiprianou. Mr Papandreou's line is also different from that of Mr Kiprianou, because Mr Papandreou is following a line different from that of the Rallis government with which the Cyprus Government was in full agreement. Also, Greeks in both Cyprus and Greece have been wondering how it is possible for Mr Papandreou to agree with both Mr Lissaridhis and Mr Kiprianou while the Democratic Party chairman and the EDEK chairman do not agree on anything.

But as of the other day this question has become more difficult following the Papandreou-Papaioannou meeting at which the AKEL secretary general agreed with what Papandreou and Kiprianou had agreed. Truly, how can the prime minister of Greece agree with all those who have been disagreeing among themselves?

Can the three political leaders of Cyprus explain to the people how they can possibly disagree among themselves but agree with Mr Papandreou on the same thing -- the actions in connection with the national issue of Cyprus? An agreement of the three who have been disagreeing among themselves with the prime minister of Greece is totally inconceivable. The people have every right to know what precisely is going on.

ALITHIA DERIDES AKEL FOR CALL FOR UNITY

NC021047 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 2 Nov 81 p 7

[From the "Judgment and Comment" column: "AKEL and the 'Democratic Patriotic Forces'"]

[Text] AKEL once again started talking about the reunification of the so-called "democratic patriotic forces" which fell apart under the people's wrath as a result of their own sins and unforgivable mistakes at the people's expense. It points up the "need" for "patriotic unity and action" by all these "democratic patriotic forces" on the basis of "a minumum" program.

However, how can these "democratic patriotic forces" possibly be brought back from the dead and be reunited after they have insulted and accused each other, and broke up after blaming each other for the mistakes they committed jointly at the expense of the people? How can AKEL once again cooperate with EDEK at a time when they are at each other's throats? How can it once again cooperate with the Democratic Party [DHIKO] after it accused its chairman of leading the country to calamity?

Unless, of course, AKEL has decided to accept the truth and admit that the Democratic Rally represents the true democratic patriotic forces and that it will now attempt to cooperate with it in order to save the country. AKEL ought to clarify its position.

AKEL COMMITTEE PLENUM ISSUES RESOLUTION

NC011150 Nicosia KHARAVIYI in Greek 1 Nov 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] The present delicate and crucial phase of the Cyprus problem, which has climaxed in the consultation with the UN secretary general, makes more than ever imperative the need for a firm and solid unity of all the patriotic and democratic forces based on a minimum program and the securing of measures for the implementation of the program to be agreed upon.

This position is stressed in the resolution of the Fifth Regular Plenum of the AKEL Central Committee and Central Control Committee held last Monday. The resolution, which was released yesterday, says that the AKEL Central Committee will play a truly pioneer role in the question of unity and in working out a minimum program which will also include measures for its implementation.

Concerning the Waldheim "ideas," the plenum believes that their approach should be based on the following criteria: 1. Whether the "ideas" are within the framework of the UN resolutions and summit agreements. 2. If they contribute toward conducting substantive talks for a just and peaceful solution, AKEL will contribute toward facing the "ideas" in the right way by supporting what is positive, rejecting what is negative and submitting concrete counterproposals.

The plenum also dealt with the forthcoming presidential and municipal elections. The resolution stresses that AKEL will struggle for the election of a democratic president who will promote the Cyprus issue on the basis of the determined line, accept and promote the unity of democratic forces, agree to a minimum program and measures for its implementation and follow a consistent anti-imperialist and nonaligned policy.

In the municipal elections, AKEL will struggle for the election of councils composed of democratic forces and toward blocking the seizure of any municipality by forces of the reactionary rightwing.

The plenum proclaimed the 15th party congress for May 1982 and assigned specific duties for the further numerical, qualitative and ideological development of the party.

The full text of the resolution is as follows:

"The Fifth Regular Plenum of the AKEL Central Committee and Central Control Committee was held in Nicosia on 26 October 1981. After discussing the Political Bureau's report on the domestic and international developments from the time of the previous plenum until today, and taking into consideration the speech by the Central Committee's secretary general, the plenum has adopted the following resolution:

"A. Internal Developments

"1. The internal political situation during the period under review is dominated mainly by three significant events: (A) the deadlock in the Cyprus issue and efforts to overcome it, which are centered on the declared intention of the UN secretary general to take a more active initiative toward mobility of the dialogue and maintenance of the negotiations procedure; (B) our party's efforts to promote the unity of the patriotic and democratic forces; and (C) the 24 May parliamentary elections for members of the House of Representatives as well as the 28 June 1981 elections in the Turkish Cypriot community.

"2. The intensive consultations on the Cyprus issue, which have been held at the UN headquarters, resulted from the fact that the intercommunal talks, which opened in September 1980 and at which both sides submitted new comprehensive proposals, have not made any progress in a whole year.

"The Central Committee and Central Control Committee plenum establishes that the lack of progress in the talks, which creates the danger of a new deadlock and stalemate in the Cyprus issue with unforeseen consequences, is due to: (A) primarily and mainly to the reaction of the U.S.-NATOite quarters against a peaceful, just, mutually acceptable and viable Cyprus solution which would serve the vital interests of the Cypriot people as a whole; (B) the intransignet line which Ankara's military junta and the chauvinistic Turkish Cypriot leadership continue to follow with the encouragement of the U.S.-NATOite imperialism. Following a specific policy with predetermined goals, the Turkish Cypriot leaders submitted on 5 August 1981, with Ankara's approval, certain proposals which could not constitute the basis for conducting a substantive and constructive dialogue and, moreover, for a just Cyprus solution based on the UN resolutions for Cyprus and the summit agreements. (C) The international tension worldwide and particularly in the Near and Middle East region, which is the result of the cold war policy followed by the Pentagon headed by U.S. President Reagan.

"3. In view of the deadlock to which the intercommunal talks are being led, the UN secretary general has announced his intention to submit some "new ideas' to preserve -- as he put it in his report to the UN General Assembly -- 'the mobility of the negotiating process.'

"The Central Committee and Central Control Committee plenum believe that the Waldheim 'new ideas,' after they are submitted officially, should be approached on the basis of the following criteria:

"A. Whether they are within the framework and in keeping with the UN resolutions on the Cyprus issue and the summit agreements.

"B. Whether they contribute to the holding of substantive talks on the internal aspect of the Cyprus issue and for a peaceful, just, mutually acceptable and viable, Cyprus solution.

"Approaching the Waldheim 'new ideas' on the basis of the above criteria, the plenum believes it is the party's duty to contribute toward facing them correctly and finally to support everything positive, criticize everything negative, reject what it will consider unacceptable in them and submit concrete counterproposals.

"4. Assessing the present crucial and delicate phase of the Cyprus issue culminated in the UN secretary general's consultations concerning his 'new ideas,' the Central Committe Committee and Central Control Committee plenum stress that the need for a firm and solid unity of all the patriotic, democratic forces of our struggling people which should be based on a joint minimum program is more than ever imperative today.

"The Central Committee of our party will play a truly pioneer role in the question of unity among the patriotic, democratic forces, and, for this purpose, the party will contribute to the working out of a minimum program which will also include measures for its implementation.

"5. The Central Committee and Central Control Committee plenum considers it a duty of the party to contribute toward the promotion of the intercommunal talks. In a spirit of good will, we must exhaust all possibilities for the success of the talks. If, despite all this, the talks are led to a deadlock, we should be prepared to appeal to the UN General Assembly, asking for its more active support toward a Cyprus solution.

"6. The plenum of the AKEL Central Committee and Central Control Committee considers it expedient to reaffirm our party's position on the Cyprus issue. This position, in its completed form, is as follows;

"A. The settlement of the internal aspect of the Cyprus problem must be the result of intercommunal talks which, to succeed, should be substantive and constructive. Through the intercommunal talks, we pursue a peaceful, just, mutually acceptable solution based on the UN resolutions and the summit agreements. We aim at the struggle for a truly independent, sovereign, territorially integral, nonaligned, federal and demilitarized Cyprus -- a Cyprus without dividing walls, foreign troops and military bases on its territory. The solution of the Cyprus issue must guarantee the right of voluntary return of refugees to their homes and the tracing of the fate of missing persons.

"B. The settlement of all questions related to the international aspect of the Cyprus issue must be discussed at a special international conference within the framework of the United Nations.

"Among other things, such questions are:

"I. The abolition of the treaties of guarantee and alliance.
"II. The securing of new valid and effective international guarantees.
"III. The demilitarization of Cyprus, including the abolition of the British bases and the U.S. radio monitoring stations.

"7. Along with the present critical turn of the Cyprus issue, the Central Committee and Central Control Committee plenum establishes that the economic situation of Cyprus has deteriorated because of reduction in the tempo of economic development, increased unemployment, energy crisis and rise of inflation and the disturbing deficit in the trade balance.

"8. The Central Committee and Central Control Committee plenum considers it necessary that the procedures should be speeded up for the holding of municipal and communal elections in the towns so that local authorities may be elected by next spring.

"Concerning the presidential elections in 1983, the plenum defines the party position as follows:

"Our main strategic aim is to block the road of the reactionary rightwing to power. Our party will struggle for the election of a democratic president who will come from the patriotic, democratic forces. Such a president must be prepared to:

"(A) Promote the Cyprus issue toward a solution based on the UN principles and resolutions on Cyprus and the summit agreements.

"(B) Accept and promote the cooperation and unity of action among the patriotic, democratic forces.

"(C) Follow a consistent anti-imperialist and active nonaligned foreign policy and support the people's struggles for independence, democracy and progress.

"(D) Follow and implement a popular policy confronting and solving the people's economic and social problems.

"(E) Agree on a minimum program of common acceptance and on measures for its implementation.

"The plenum of the AKEL Central Committee and Central Control Committee believes that the May 1981 parliamentary elections, under the conditions they were held, have acquired tremendous political significance. These elections have been a hard political battle with the patriotic, democratic, anti-imperialist forces headed by our party on the one side and the proimperialist forces of reaction and economic oligarchy on the other side.

"B. International developments

"The main characteristic of international developments is the intensified battle between the forces of peace, progress and socialism headed by the Soviet Union and the most reactionary, warmongering forces of imperialism and reaction headed by the intrasigent militarists of the Pentagon and NATO.

"While the world peace-loving forces are following a consistent policy of detente in international relations, for the limitation of armaments, banning of production of new nuclear arms and disarmament in general -- a policy which responds to the people's vital interests and leads to the safeguarding of peace -- the aggressive circles of the U.S.-NATOite imperialism are following a completely opposite, warmongering, cold war policy.

"C. The Party

"Developments both in the Cyprus issue and the internal policy and economic situation in general as well as in the international arena place the party before serious duties. Our party's response to these serious duties demands its multifaceted strengthening. The more our party becomes stronger in the political, organizational, ideological and economic sectors, the more efficiently and satisfactorily will it be able to play its pioneer role and mission and fulfill its duties to the people.

"The Central Committee and Central Control Committee plenum proclaims the 15th party congress for May 1982.

"The plenum of the AKEL Central Committee and Central Control Committee -- being fully conscious of the present crucial phase of the Cyprus issue, the deterioration of the economic affairs and of the serious duties our party is shouldering as the people's pioneer political force -- calls all the party members to a real alert in honor of its 15th congress in fulfillment of the duties facing us so that our party may become worthy of the Cypriot people's hopes and confidence.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SOVIETS OPEN 2 NOVEMBER

NC021810 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] The work of the first session of the Cyprus-Soviet intergovernmental committee for cooperation in the economic and technical field opened in Nicosia today. The Cypriot delegation is headed by Mr Aristidhou, director general of the planning bureau, and the Soviet delegation by Mr (Dralo), first deputy director of the Department of Economic Cooperation of the Soviet Union. The meeting examined, among other things, the existing prospects and possibilities for Cypriot-Svoiet cooperation for the carrying out of development projects.

Today, the Soviet delegation met with Finance Minister Avxendiou. During the meeting, there was an exchange of views on the progress achieved in the bilateral economic relations. Possible fields of cooperation between Cyprus and the Soviet Union were also examined.

GOVERNMENT AGAIN REQUESTS REMOVAL OF TALKS OFFICIAL

NC031150 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] The Cypriot government has asked the UN secretary general for the immediate removal of Mr Pilloud because of his repeatedly unacceptable stand toward the missing persons question. The government had asked for Mr Pilloud's removal a long time ago, but Mr Waldheim was in a difficult position because Mr Pilloud comes under the International Red Cross. According to authoritative reports, during yesterday's meeting between Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Mr Gobbi, this question was discussed, and the request for Mr Pilloud's removal was repeated. During the same meeting, it was also decided to hold a meeting of the committee on missing persons with Mr Gobbi, in Mr Rolandhis' presence.

KIPRIANOU TO VISIT SOFIA 23 NOV, BAGHDAD 20 DEC

NC010822 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 1 Nov 81 p 1

[TExt] The president of the republic, Mr Sp. Kiprianou, will pay official visits to Sofia on 23 November and Iraq on 20 December for talks at the invitation of the leaders of these two countries.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES -- Bulgarian Minister of Education Fol arrived in Cyprus tonight on an official visit at the invitation of the republic's Minister of Education Konomis. During his stay in Cyprus, Fol will be received by President of the Republic Kiprianou. He will also meet the president of the House of Representatives, Ladhas, and will have talks on educational issues with his Cypriot counterpart, Konomis. The Bulgarian minister will also inaugurate the Bulgarian cultural center in Nicosia. Fol was received at the airport by Minister of Education Konomis and Bulgarian Ambassador Bochev. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 2 Nov 81 NC]

NAVY HOLDS AEGEAN EXERCISE WITH FRANCE, ITALY

NC022054 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Beginning today, a small-scale fleet exercise is being carried out in the Aegean under the code name Niriis 81. Destroyers, missile boats, torpedo boats, submarines, naval helicopters, naval support planes and auxiliary vessels are participating in the exercise together with air and naval units from France and Italy. Certain stages of the exercise will be supported by air force planes. The purpose of the exercise is to train personnel in the various forms of naval operations and to develop cooperation among allied units.

PAPANDREOU INTERVIEWED ON NATO, TURKEY, CYPRUS

PM021639 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 31 Oct-6 Nov 81 pp 12-19

[Interview given to AL-MAJALLAH by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in Athens; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] You have often reiterated in your speeches that the Arab states will support your policy. Can you specify these states? And what is your government's stance on the Middle East?

[Answer] There are two parts to the question. The first part is that I must emphasize in my answer that our stance on the Middle East problem is extremely lucid, since no peace can be established in the Middle East unless an independent Palestinian state is established. This must be sought through an international conference, such as the Geneva conference for example, in which all the parties concerned will participate, including the Soviet Union and the United States. The conference must specify Israel's right to exist. The second part is related to our relations with the Arab states. This matter is very important to Greece, since we seek to develop our historical relations with all the Arab people.

We Will Not Allow It

[Question] What do you intend to do with the Atlantic alliance and the U.S. military bases in Greece?

[Answer] We do not take the same view of the North Atlantic alliance as other European states. As far as we are concerned, this alliance is a different matter. It does not guarantee our eastern border with Turkey whereas it asks us in return to assist in containing a presumed threat originating from the North (Warsaw Pact). Such an alliance has failed to defend and repel the armed invasion of Cyprus. Our agreement to return to the ranks of the alliance, which was signed in 1980 and which is called "the Rogers agreement," involves giving concessions affecting Greece's sovereignty rights which cannot possibly be relinquished, and accepting the Atlantic alliance's supervision of our air space over the Aegean. We shall endeavor to remove all the nuclear warheads present on Greek territory and to reestablish our control over the U.S. military bases. We will not allow the use of these bases in the event of any foreign intervention against any country in the Middle East, for example. Such bases will not help us in the event of war on a limited scale, but they will lead to a nuclear holocaust in the event of an all-out world war. The restoration of Greek control of these bases will be carried out according to a specific timetable -- that is, during a transitional period. In any case, we will not allow our armed forces to be weakened (the countries of the Atlantic alliance, led by the United States, currently account for 80 percent of the Greek Armed Forces' supplies and equipment) because we shall establish our own military industries. As far as the United States in concerned, it must understand that Greece is an independent country, despite the fact that I spent 20 years in the United States. When it understands this, we will then be able to speak the same language and to talk and negotiate elaborately.

[Question] What will the socialist government's attitude be to Cyprus?

[Answer] Greece is regarded as the force guaranteeing the independence of Cyprus. On this basis, Greece has the right and indeed is duty-bound to support the Cypriot people's struggle. The slogan of the New Democratic government is to give an opportunity to the Cypriot Government to decide the extent of Greek support. The Greek Government will also inform world public opinion of everything related to the Cyprus problem and mobilize all forces to help find a just solution to this problem. Any future talks should aim at establishing a new constitution for the island. Such negotiations will bear no fruit except after the withdrawal of the foreign forces from the island, because any talks under the present conditions would inevitably lead to an acceptance of the fait accompli -- the partitioning of the country -- in view of the fact that the current participants in the dialogue are the Cyprus Government and the Ankara government and not the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities, and especially because Turkey has military forces on the island, which are considered a principal negotiating weapon. This is why we seek the withdrawal of all the foreign forces from the country, including the British bases there.

[Question] How would you describe your relations with Turkey?

[Answer] The Greek and Turkish peoples must coexist. This can be achieved if the two countries become free of any foreign interference. We are contemplating holding a dialogue with the Turks provided that this involves no concessions with regard to Greece's right of air and naval sovereignty over its continental shelf in the Aegean area.

PAPER REPORTS U.S. ATTEMPT TO MAINTAIN INFLUENCE

NC021202 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 1 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] U.S. agencies are working out ways to protect their influence over key positions and vital sectors of the state apparatus. Their immediate goal is to have their "people" remain in positions which they already hold. The 18 October election result created an atmosphere of concern and insecurity among U.S. circles here and they have already started to reorganize their activities adjusting them to the new conditions.

With this end in mind, the main weight of their efforts is directed toward protecting their support within the state apparatus and collecting data to support their future interventionist and other subversive activities in the country's political affairs. According to the same reports and in order to support these activities, recent staff meetings have been held within U.S. agencies which, apparently, have reached decisions on specific measures and activities. These U.S. reactions also reach into other sectors of government activity and are cooredinated with parallel action by the rightwing. It was characteristically noted that leading personalities of "New Democracy" have not only maintained their approaches to sensitive links within the state apparatus but are attempting to put them into use within a campaign to undermine the new government.

Without a doubt the propaganda campaign launched by the rightwing press is also pointed in the same direction with reports about alleged "pogroms of dismissals," about "heads rolling" and so forth among the administrative personnel of the public services. There is an obvious attempt to create a climate of suspicion and enmity toward the new government within the ranks of public servants, to limit and even prevent certain changes within the public administration which, naturally, will have no effect on its salaried employees.

The problem of purging the state apparatus of the cancerous growths of U.S. influence and its local brains remains acute and pressing. The correct handling of this problem -- as noted by political observers -- is necessary not only for the purpose of implementing change but also to protect smooth democratic function and the very survival of democratic government.

PAPER: GREEK MEDIA IGNORE ULUSU OFFER OF PEACE

NC020920 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 20 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Athens -- The Greek press has ignored Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu's speech in which he said that "we do not covet any of our neighbor's territory." The Greek television network carried a brief reference to Ulusu's speech in its 2100 newscast, but this reference was dropped in subsequent newscasts. The vast majority of Greek people have thus been kept uninformed of Prime Minister Ulusu's peace reply to Prime Minister Papandreou.

COURT SENTENCES ECEVIT TO 4 MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT

NC031050 Paris AFP in English 1041 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Ankara, 3 Nov (AFP) -- Former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, who led the country from January 1978 to October 1979, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment here today by a martial law court for having broken a decree banning political activity. Mr Ecevit's conviction was connected to a statement he gave to foreign news organizations two weeks ago, in which he criticized Gen Kenan Evren's decree.

The military junta headed by General Evren on October 16 disbanded all political parties, and assigned their property and bank accounts to the national treasury.

Mr Ecevit's statement, referring to a televised speech during which General Evren explained the move, also demanded the right to reply to what he termed "unjustified criticism" of his Republican People's (social democratic) party.

Mr Ecevit may not appeal today's decision, as sentences under three years are not subject to appeal. But the command of the Ankara martial law administration could appeal it, and the former prime minister will not begin serving his sentence until his conviction is confirmed. The decision should be made public in a few weeks, informed sources said.

HEROIN SMUGGLING SUPPORTS ARMENIAN TERRORISTS

NC030904 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 30 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] Stockholm (THA) -- As a result of a report prepared by the Turkish security organization for the purpose of warning the world through Interpol, a big heroin smuggling network has been uncovered in Sweden. This network reportedly has been transferring the proceeds from its heroin smuggling to Armenian terrorists.

According to a report by the Swedish police, this network was set up by Armenians who came to Sweden from Iraq and Syria in 1978. It is composed of 19 Armenians and 6 Swedes and has earned 300 million krona (about 6 billion Turkish lira) from the heroin smuggled into Sweden since 1978. It has been revealed by the Swedish police that these sums have been deposited with Swiss banks to be transferred to Armenian terrorists.

TURKISH ARMENIANS CONDEMN ANTI-TURK TERRORISM

TA011118 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] A special mass was held at the Istanbul Armenian patriarchy for the Turkish representatives martyred in foreign countries. The mass, held at the (Turkrikor Lissavorik) Armenian church in Karakoy, was conducted by Armenian Patriarch Shnork Kaloustian.

In a speech during the special mass, Kaloustian said that as the spiritual leader of Turkish Armenians and on behalf of the Armenian community in Turkey, he once more condemns the abominable murders of Turkish representatives and expresses his indignation to the whole world.

Pointing out that the murders directed against Turkism, the Turkish nation and the Turkish Republic, which unfortunately implicate Armenians and which originate with international terrorism, constitute a great injustice, Kaloustian said that, as is the case everywhere, reaction to terrorism is mounting among Armenian circles abroad, and noted that this is a pleasing development.

Noting that the abominable attacks directed against Turkish diplomats abroad are denounced by the chief Armenian patriarch as well as all spiritual leaders and the members of sensible Armenian communities in the world, Kaloustian said that these reactions will increase daily, that these assaults and murders cannot be condoned and that they do not bring honor to the Armenians.

Kaloustian asked God's mercy for the innocent Turkish diplomats, who were martyred on duty for the sake of their country, and expressed his condolences to the bereaved families.

Kaloustian also called on Armenians in foreign countries to oppose abominable murders, struggle against devious mentalities and to not allow treacherous (?murders). He added that international terrorism has turned into a very big organization and expressed the belief that it can be frustrated through the cooperation of all countries, and firm and definite measures to be approved by the Turkish state.

Numerous Armenian religious personalities and Armenian community members attended the special mass held by the Armenian patriarchy in Istanbul.

NATIONAL CONGRESS ON ECONOMY CONVENES IN IZMIR

TA020725 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0700 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] The second Turkish economy congress convened in Izmir today and began work with Head of State General Evren's opening speech. Some 1,500 delegates representing all sectors of the economic field are participating in the congress. Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal will also address the congress, reviewing Turkey's economic situation. The congress will conclude its work on Saturday, 7 November.

Turkey's development policies, foreign economic relations, social progress and employment, infrastructural investments, energy, transportation, agriculture, industry, domestic trade and services are the main subjects to be discussed in the congress. More than 200 papers will be read at the congress on these subjects.

Opening Session

TA021150 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The second Turkish economy congress was opened in Izmir today by Head of State General Evren's speech. In his speech, General Evren recalled that Turkey faced grave economic difficulties prior to the 12 September 1980 [coup] and that economic sectors were transformed into hostile camps. He added that through the climate of social peace and security which prevailed last year, Turkey's economy was reactivated and a great amelioration was achieved.

The congress convened at 0930 today at Izmir's Ataturk Sports Hall. The national hymn was sung following a brief ceremony. The Izmir governor, head of the planning committee which prepared the congress, then took the rostrum. After he expressed his pleasure over the holding of the congress in his city, the governor recalled that the first Turkish economy congress was convened even before the Lausanne Treaty was signed or the republic declared. He said this only demonstrates the importance which the great Ataturk attached to economic subjects. He then proposed convening the congress in Izmir every 10 years.

In accordance with a proposal voted upon and passed, Prime Minister Ulusu was elected chairman of the congress. Professors Omer Celal Sarp and Behcet Uz were elected as deputies to the chairman. In a speech after he was elected chairman, Ulusu said that it was a happy coincidence that the second Turkish economy congress was meeting on Ataturk's centenary. He expressed his belief that the congress would accomplish its historic task. He then invited Head of State General Evren to make his opening speech at the congress.

Following General Evren's sppech, State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal addressed the congress. In his speech, Ozal said that for a developing, growing and strengthening Turkey, the savings of the people were as necessary as the power of the state for the establishment of a modern economic infrastructure. Noting that with the 12 September action anarchy was eliminated in the country and big steps were made in the field of labor peace, Ozal said that inflation was lowered to less than 40 percent annually and substantial growth was achieved in state income. He expressed his belief that the economic policies currently being implemented would eliminate Turkey's balance of payments deficit within 2 years. Ozal added that Turkey's 1981 exports would reach more than $3.5 billion. Stressing the importance of infrastructural investments to provide for a steady economic progress, Ozal said that infrastructural deficiencies created a bottleneck in Turkey's development efforts. Ozal concluded: Our people's spirit of enterprise has played a great role in the increase achieved in foreign exchange incomes. That is why all bureaucratic difficulties impeding our people's powers of free enterprise will be eliminated, and measures will be taken to encourage such steps, to implement the Ataturk principle that all problems can only be solved through complete cooperation with the people.

After Ozal's speech, Professor Mustafa Aytan from the school of business administration, Istanbul University, presented a paper on Ataturk's economic views.

Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] leader Ibrahim Denizcier addressed the congress on behalf of the workers; Turkish Union of Agricultural Chambers leader Osman Ozbek spoke on behalf of the farmers; Turkish Tradesmens Association leader Husamettin Tiyansan spoke on behalf of small shopkeepers; Turkish Union of Trade and Industrial Chambers President Mehmet Yazar addressed the congress on behalf of the businessmen and industrialists; and finally, Central Bank Governor Osman Siklar spoke on behalf of the bankers.

Following these speeches, the first session of the second congress was concluded.

Members of the National Security Council, and a delegation from the Consultative Assembly under its speaker Sadi Irmak were also present in the ceremonies, in addition to several ministers, representatives of the judiciary, the Aegean army commander, the Izmir mayor, members who participated in the first Turkish economy congress and representatives of international organizations which cooperate with Turkey, foreign officials and some 1500 delegates from all the sectors of the economic field.

The congress will meet tomorrow. Seven committees were set up to conduct work on various subjects. It will end on Saturday, 7 November.

PRESS REACTION TO PAPANDREOU ABC INTERVIEW

NC301055 [Editorial Report] The Turkish-language Istanbul press for 27 and 28 October carries various articles and commentaries on Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's ABC interview, including: MILLIYET, in a 27 October commentary entitled "Papandreou's Phobia" by Sami Kohen, reporting from Washington, says: "The interview granted by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to the ABC Television Network the other night has shown to the Americans that, following government changes in Greece, U.S.-Greek relations are about to enter a difficult period.

"For instance, U.S. diplomatic circles could not help saying, after listening to what Papandreou had to say, 'We stand to suffer a lot at this man's hands. Greece is going to be a new headache in the eastern Mediterranean.'

"From our point of view, this first statement by the Greek prime minister televised in the United States is such that it is capable of creating serious anxiety and even pessimism about the future of the Greek-Turkish relations."

Referring to Papandreou's allegations over the ABC Television Network in the United States, Kohen says: "Papandreou created the impression in the minds of millions of Americans, who are not familiar with the facts, that Turkey has claimed territory from Greece, and that it tried to extend its existing territorial waters in and the airspace over the Aegean. Had the ABC interviewer been familiar with facts, he would have asked Papandreou whether it is Athens which aspires to change the extent of the width of the territorial waters and airspace now in force to its advantage and which 'has claims', or Ankara." Commenting further on Papandreou's ABC interview, Kohen says: "The Greek leader has let the cat out of the bag by admitting that he wants to bargain over Greece's stay in NATO and that he will ask a high price for this. Greece is, first and foremost, asking the U.S. and NATO to provide it with security against any attack from the 'East'."

Papandreou is further quoted as demanding that "the information obtained on the U.S. bases should not be shared with Turkey, for he deems Turkey not an ally, but a rival, and even an enemy; and that these bases should not be engaged in activities that are likely to offend the 'Third World' countries, particularly the Arab countries which he is currently courting."

Stating that Papandreou's ideological beliefs and his world outlook will undoubtedly lend Greek politics a new dimension, Kohen believes that Papandreou "is trying to achieve his aspirations through a systematic animosity against Turkey. As we have already stated, Papandreou will attempt to impel Turkey to pay his fat invoice. What is more, he will try to do this through the United States and NATO." Kohen finally asks: "Will the world stomach all this?"

HURRIYET, on 27 October, carries a dispatch from Washington in which Turkish Ambassador to Washington Sukru Elekdag is quoted as having told HURRIYET exclusively: "Turkey is situated at the most dangerous spot in the world. Because of this, its strategic importance has gained a vital character." Ambassador Elekdag made this comment on Greek Prime Minister Papandreou's statement that the improvement in Greek-U.S. relations will depend on the amount of pressure the United States is prepared to exercise on Turkey: "We, as Turkey, wish to see Turkish-American relations develop in accordance with their own specific merits. We cannot agree that these relations should be handled in such a manner that they would depend on the U.S. relations with other countries. We believe that in the light of the bitter experiences of the past whose traces have newly been erased, the U.S. administration also cherishes such healthy and wise views."

On 27 October, HURRIYET carries an aditorial by Oktay Eksi entitled: "Papandreou's Logic." Eksi says: "This Papandreou is a wonderful man ... just like his father; ambitious, bad-tempered, and I am afraid a little unbalanced. He appeared before ABC, the famous U.S. television network, and argued that 'his country is threatened by Turkey.'" Here Eksi attempts a summary of what Papandreou said on U.S. television and continues: "Papandreou repeated more or less the same deliriums in his program, a summary of which appeared in HURRIYET on 21 October. He argues that 'the NATO alliance is incapable of protecting Greece's frontiers against Turkey.' He is also quoted as saying: 'Cyprus is a matter of priority for the Greek nation. Greece, which, as a guarantor state possesses legal rights on Cyprus, considers it its duty to actively support the struggle of the Greek Cypriot people.'"

Eksi then refers to the points which Papandreou omitted and adds: "The views expressed by the Turks on the question of the contental shelf have nothing to do with the rights of the Greeks protected by international law. What is at stake is the continental shelf that is outside Greek territorial waters. International law encourages the parties concerned to try and resolve their differences through bilateral talks. This is what Turkey wants...when Papandreou says 'NATO does not provide any security for our eastern wing,' he makes himself laughable.

"When Papandreou says 'Cyprus is a matter of priority for Greece,' and claims to have legal rights on Cyprus as a guarantor state, he should not forget that Turkey had exactly the same rights when it landed in Cyprus in 1974. Any argument that ignores this fact is absurd and fallacious.

"As to the 'Aegean Army' and the 'landing craft', the islands in the Aegean were militarized contrary to the 1947 Lausanne and Paris agreements long before the Aegean Army was formed. May we ask: Isn't Greece ashamed to bring up the question of the 'Aegean Army?'"

On 28 October, CUMHURIYET carries an unattributed commentary entitled "Athens' Panhellenism" in which the writer says: "With the establisment of the Ataturk republic, Turkey abandoned the Pan-Islamic and Pan-Turkism movements, decisively determined the frontiers of the state and identified itself with the principle of 'peace at home, peace abroad' within the framework of the national pact. Ankara does not want to move beyond its frontiers, or allow its frontiers to be narrowed; nor will it tolerate those who would attempt to divide our homeland. This is the inalienable view and belief of Turkey, no matter what government is in power."

The writer then says that there is a contrast between the abandonment of Pan-Islamism and Pan-Turkism and the coming to power of the Panhellenic Socialist Party in Greece in 1981, and adds: "Panhellenism, whose roots stretch as far as the middle of the 19th century, is, in a way, synonymous with the 'megalo idea.'" Referring to Papandreou's interview over the ABC Television Network, the writer says: "If Papandreou's statement was not erroneously translated, it is obvious that this reasoning is 'confusing and strange.' Is providing defense guarantees for one member of NATO against another compatible with the existence of the alliance? The Greek prime minister seems to forget that the Aegean Army was formed after the Aegean Islands were militarized right under Turkey's nose, contrary to the existing treaties."

The writer then says: "Andreas Papandreou has identified himself with a many-sided strategy: While he plans to increase Greece's support for the Greek Cypriots, he intends to allow the PLO to open the highest-level possible legation in Athens. While he is trying to establish close relations with France and other European countries, he is endeavoring to use the United States as a means of pressure against Turkey. Ankara must evaluate developments in Athens with meticulous care. Historic Greek politics once again fully manifests itself. Thinking that it has caught Turkey at a distressed and difficult moment of its history, Greece is launching an extensive policy of aggression."

BRIEFS

URANIUM DEPOSITS -- Sebinkarahisar (Giresun), 27 Oct (AA) -- Rich deposits have been discovered in Sebinkarahisar, near Giresun by a group of scientists from the Middle East Technical University and the state-run organization "Institute of Metal Researches." Sebinkarahisar deposits consititue 80 percent of uranium deposits in Turkey, university sources said. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1150 GMT 27 Oct 81 TA]

AUSTRIA

KREISKY COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN PEACE MOVEMENT

AU021200 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 2 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Vienna (AZ, SK) -- The peace movement in Europe will touch off negotiations by the superpowers on arms limitation, Chancellor Kreisky declared in an interview published in the latest issue of the youth periodical RENNBAHN-EXPRESS. "Owing to the fact that hundreds of thousands are demonstrating in many countries, one cannot simply bury one's head in the sand. Both Reagan and Brezhnev will have to realize that no one is willing to accept the arms race any longer without a genuine readiness for negotiations."

In principle, Kreisky declared, it must be said that by demonstrations alone peace cannot be secured. They can only be part of a comprehensive peace policy for which the politicians are responsible. He himself, he said, would "not march with the demonstrators because it can never be ensured that such demonstrations will not be misused for political ends." However, Kreisky also refused to participate in the pointless calculations about whether the SS-20 or the Pershing missiles are stronger. For any war that were to break out in Europe today, irrespective with which weapons it might be waged, would destroy this continent, he said.

Asked about the Austrian army, Kreisky said a neutral state must be ready to defend itself. "Our army is not a war army," he said, adding that what was necessary was to be alert and not to invite anyone to obtain political influence in Austria through military operations.

PORTUGAL

EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE OPENING, MATIAS SPEAKS

PM301425 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpt] Europe's security and defense "will gain from the strengthening of relations on other continents," specifically, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Leonardo Matias maintained at the opening of the international conference on European security and the civil defense of large cities, organized in Lisbon by the Institute of Strategic and International Studies (IEEI). Leonardo Matias, who was speaking at the opening session of the conference yesterday morning, representing the foreign minister, began by emphasizing the importance of this IEEI initiative because of its contribution to "warning public opinion of the dangers which the current correlation of forces in Europe is creating for the democratic, free and pluralist societies."

Referring to the government's foreign policy, the secretary of state for foreign affairs declared himself in favor of "negotiations for the limitation of nuclear weapons, provided that they result in a real nuclear parity at lower levels and not in the preservation of the existing imbalance. "We also believe," he added, "that beyond the field of nuclear weapons, a simultaneous effort in the sphere of conventional weapons must be pursued, since it is also our duty in this field to seek necessary balances which will eliminate the disadvantage at which the West finds itself." After asserting that "feasible security must be based on a stable and real military balance," the member of the government stressed that "in order to be effective detente needs to be mutual and cannot be compatible with the pursuit of destabilizing aims or with the creation or encouragement of tensions in other areas of the world, since it must be worldwide and indivisible, or else we could create phony and unilateral security situations which end up by exacerbating the dangers of confrontation." Highlighting Portugal's stance on detente, Leonardo Matias asserted that this aim is not confined to East-West relations but also involves the "diversification of relations with other areas of the world. That is why," he emphasized, "Portuguese foreign policy places particular emphasis on the intensification and strengthening of our relations with areas with which we are linked by parallel historical, cultural and civilizing experiences and by common economic interests, such as Latin America, Africa and the Middle East."

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SCHMIDT GIVES BONN LUNCHEON FOR MALAWI PRESIDENT

LD031346 Hamburg DPA in German 1241 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 3 Nov (DPA) -- The Federal Government has assured Malawi of further support. At a luncheon for President Hastings Banda, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said in Bonn today that relations between the two countries are an example of how North and South should cooperate. He said that under Banda's leadership, Malawi had shown that a small country with few raw materials and no outlet to the sea could constantly improve its material and social living standards. The Federal Government would continue to contribute to the successes of this policy in accordance with its possibilities.

Prior to this, Banda, in a talk with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, had discussed the situation in southern Africa in detail. He strongly endorsed the efforts of the group of five Western states -- the United States, Canada, Britain, France and the Federal Republic -- to achieve Namibia's independence in free elections. Chancellor Schmidt stressed that the Federal Government, as a member of the group of five, is making strong efforts for the achievement of this aim in 1982.

GENSCHER RECEIVES CSSR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD031248 Hamburg DPA in German 1217 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today received Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Mecislav Jablonsky, for a 1-hour exchange of views in Bonn. In the talk, which dealt with preparations for the planned meeting between Genscher and CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek in Bonn in December, the federal foreign minister also stressed the hope that Moscow would respond to the Western offer of a zero option. It is the German view that this could act as a signal for other weapons areas, too. Genscher also stressed the particular German interest in agreement, at the Madrid CSCE review conference, on a European disarmament conference. In Genscher's opinion, such an agreement would be "an almost historic step."

BRANDT SEES TECHNOLOGY HINDERING SECURITY POLICY

LD031338 Hamburg DPA in German 1121 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 Nov (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt called today for a more critical attitude in the Federal Republic toward arms policy and demanded a "strong emphasis" on security policy having precedence over weapons technology. In Bonn today, he also pointed to considerations about modern defense systems, which may help solve the problem of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe.

"We do not want ever newer weapons to be thrust into our hands and then, only as a second step, to reflect on the political consequences," Brandt said in a speech to mark the 100th anniversary of the Dietz publishing house in Bonn. "We must try to prevent technology from having an excessive influence on the development of security policy, with the result that the opposite of what otherwise characterizes social democracy takes place; that an obsession with figures causes us to get lost in details of military technology and to perhaps even lose peace."

Brandt pointed to reputable experts who are of the opinion that the chances of opposing the conventional preponderance of a possible aggressor with intelligent defense systems are rising. One must continue to think along these lines. "Something would have been gained if one day we were able to solve the problem of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe in this way," he said. "If it were possible to make many of the nuclear weapons in Europe superfluous in some other way it could mean additional security, particularly for our country."

Political observers see in these statements by Brandt certain parallels with the thesis advanced by CDU politician Kurt Biedenkopf, who has said that in the long run a consensus for the strategy of nuclear deterrence cannot be maintained under democracy, and who has urged a strengthening of conventional defenses until effective disarmament is achieved.

KOHL TAKES HARD LINE ON PEACE MOVEMENT

LD031210 Hamburg DPA in German 0949 3 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 3 Nov (DPA) -- CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl has strongly reaffirmed his party's determination to assume political responsibility in Bonn. Outlining basic principles in a speech to over 2,000 particpants at the CDU party congress in Hamburg today, Kohl said that the CDU took over the intellectual leadership of the Federal Republic years ago and is supported by a clear majority of the population. "We are ready for political leadership and are ready to take over political responsibility at any time."

Kohl strongly criticized the Federal Government because it puts confidence in the Federal Republic's reliability as part of the Western alliance at risk. European developments, aid for the Third World and economic and social stability are threatened.

Kohl emphatically warned against neutralist tendencies in the Federal Republic. Weakness and lack of leadership in the Bonn coalition increases the danger to central Europe. A neutralist nationalism would strive for a socialist republic of Germany. A neutralist Germany would remain free only as long as the Soviet Union wished. "This must not happen and this will not happen," Kohl stated. The decisive fact was for the Federal Republic to remain part of the West and in the alliance with the United States.

Kohl warned that the Soviet Union could interpret the demonstrations in Western capitals not as a sign of a deep longing for peace but as a symptom of weakness and paralysis, and make no concessions at all in disarmament negotiations. The peace movement and its supporters would then have achieved the opposite of what the majority of its supporters wanted.

He said that the more than 250 Soviet medium-range missiles are not aimed at targets in the United States but at West European centers. With their conventional superiority, too, the Soviets want to create fear among the West Europeans and spread the impression that subjugation to the will of a relentless superpower is inevitable. This fear has to be countered with the courage of conviction.

Kohl gave the assurance that, in the interests of the unsolved German question, the COU/CSU wants understanding with the East. It wants to establish trust and is aiming for cooperation in many spheres. Commenting on the various opinions in the CDU / CSU about the peace movement, Kohl said that one needs to show understanding toward true pacifists.

Dealing with domestic issues, Kohl accused the government of having plunged the country into a crisis through "socialist mismanagement."

Kohl stressed that peace without weapons is an illusion. Without the protection of the alliance freedom has no permanence. He called upon youth in particular to remember values and virtues and appealed for greater commitment to the limination of hunger and misery in the Third World, the overcoming of the "fear of technology" in the Federal Republic, greater concern for the environment and more solidarity between the generations.

SOLDIER DETAINED OVER NEO-NAZI ARMS CACHES

LD031706 Hamburg DPA in German 1512 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Summary] Karlsruhe/Lueneburg, 3 Nov (DPA) -- A 34-year-old member of the Bundeswehr has been detained in connection with the large caches of weapons and explosives on Lueneburg Heath, on suspicion of being a member of a criminal organization. This was confirmed by a spokesman of the Federal Prosecutor's Office. The soldier is to be brought before an investigating judge in Lueneburg this evening for the issuing of an arrest warrant. The authorities in Karlsruhe are not prepared to give further details. This morning the Federal Prosecutor General, Kurt Rebmann, took over investigations in connection with the discovery of the largest arms caches of right-wing extremists in the Federal Republic.

REAGANOMICS CREATES WEALTH, POVERTY EXTREMES

DW021343 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 26 Oct 81 pp 158 - 169

[Article: "Reagan's America -- A Land for the Rich"]

[Text] The poor must economize further, but the rich are displaying their wealth more freely than ever before -- in the White House meals will be served in the future on tableware which costs almost $1,000 per setting. America, Ronald Reagan thinks, must at last return to the true God-given values of the simple life.

Alice Fisher, 46, divorced, three children, welfare recipient, considered her situation. Times were too hard for her to squander money, she said contritely in the Washington POST.

But she was subjected to temptations. Friends had asked her -- her children were spending the night with their grandparents -- and she had finally gone with the others to the beer parlor of the small town where she lives.

Afterwards she could not sleep because of the $4 she had spent for three beers.

Four dollars is a lot in Alice Fisher's budget -- and since 1 October it has been even more than ever before.

It was on this day that the new fiscal year began in America during which Alice Fisher will receive more than 20 percent less welfare -- some $198 instead of $254 per month. The amount of food stamps she receives was also reduced from $99 to $90.

Prior to 1 October Alice had already found it hard enough to feed her three teenage children. Now more often than before, she tells the Washington POST, she will have to "do without lunch for myself" and give the children "noodles with margarine as main course" for supper.

Alice Fisher is not an isolated case. For instance, Fred Baron from Miami, who is blind, has become a "prisoner in his own home" as a result of the cuts. The bus for disabled persons which used to pick him up and take him to work stopped running because of the cut of federal funds as of 1 October.

John Holborn, who used to work for the San Francisco Sanitation Department, will now have to "put cardboard in my daughter's shoes when the soles are worn out just as my mother did with my shoes."

Holborn lost his job because he was one of the recipients of "CETA," a state job procurement and training program that fell victim to the cuts. Savings: $3.8 billion.

U.S. citizens Alice Fisher, Fred Baron and John Holborn are only three of millions of Americans who are facing a winter of deprivation because the $35 billion Ronald Reagan has cut from the budget translates for them into the simple but practical question of whether they will continue being able to afford meat once every week or the daily fare of $1.20 to go to work.

Ronald Reagan wants to settle his budget in the following way:

Publicly assisted housing construction: cut by $4.4 billion or 40 percent,

Social welfare: some $1.6 billion saved on the basis of stricter criteria,

School meals for needy children: reduced by more than one-third from $4.4 billion to $2.9 billion,

Food stamps for which more than 22 million needy Americans are eligible: reduced from $12.8 billion to $10.2 billion, 1 million Americans are affected.

The sum total of reductions in state grants amounts to $20 billion, roughly 8 percent of the previous social expenditures. But this in only the beginning of the blood letting. Since the deficit in next year's budget will be much larger than was assumed in the spring, President Reagan has already announced further Draconian cuts.

No matter that American pupils will have empty stomachs, that single mothers with children who do not go to school yet cannot afford a job or a kindergarten, or that municipal authorities are considering whether to economize on garbage removal or fire protection -- the money from the state coffers will be flowing more thinly in the future.

But at the place where all of these drastic measures were thought up and decided -- in the White House in Washington -- there is little evidence of economies. At the U.S. President's residence a sort of "millionaires' parade" seems to be going on, as Ronald Reagan was told at a press conference early in October.

The reason for such a judgment was the acquisition of 220 new hand-painted place settings of tableware consisting of 4,732 individual pieces with gold trim and the Presidential seal. Cost per setting: some $950 or a total of $209,508.

Nearly four times as expensive was the renovation of the seat of government. Following Nancy Reagan's tastes, interior decorator Ted Graber furnished the 14-room private residence (7 bathrooms) with new carpets (yellow in the living room, peach in the bedroom, red in the President's office) as well as matching curtains and wallpaper.

The total cost of about $1 million was paid by the Reagan's wealthy friends. They enabled the President to generously forego the $50,000 offered by Congress for redecorating the White House. This amount would have been just enough for one room, according to the calculations of interior decorator Graber, who was personally selected by Nancy Reagan. America's taxpayers nevertheless paid as well because America's rich generally write off such gifts against their taxes.

Many of Reagan's predecessors knew how to surround themselves with wealth. John F. Kennedy, for example, owned expensive beach houses, yachts and planes. Lyndon B. Johnson increased as much as he could his possessions of cattle, land and limousines, and Richard Nixon's little White Houses in San Clemente (California) and Key Biscayne (Florida) cost the taxpayers millions of dollars for improvements and maintenance costs.

But hardly any other presidential couple has ever managed in a 9-month period in office to demonstrate so much private and state-owned wealth as Nancy and Ronald Reagan plus the entourage that moved from America's West to Washington together with the two former film stars. Wealthy America greeted the Reagan's lifestyle almost with a sigh of relief. With Reagan a "new social era" began, says Amitai Etzioni, a sociologist at George Wasington University: "We observe a change from voluntarily accepted simplicity to an expensive life style." The conservative U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT stated: "Suddenly it is all right again to be rich and show it."

It is also okay to be poor and thus everyone knows where he belongs.

While Ronald Reagan is considered abroad as the unrestrained advocate of rearmament who wants to spend billions of dollars on the greatest military program in American history, the Americans view him mainly as a strict disciplinarian who is about to lead his people back to the simple values of the 19th century — to a time when free activities of entrepreneurs could develop without cumbersome state impositions and with weak concern for the general public; when demonstrating wealth was considered a social act because it urged the lower classes to imitate it, and when the poor did not imagine they had a right to support but stood modestly with cap in hand to take alms from the charitable-minded.

In doing this, Ronald Reagan has undertaken the most far-reaching domestic political aboutface in the United States since Franklin D. Roosevelt.

It has become a question lately whether he will succeed to the degree he planned: Congress will not accept the second cuts as simply as it did the first, a Washington demonstration with more than 250,000 people participating in September, against the President's nonsocial social policy showed that public resistance was becoming active.

Yet two out of three Americans questioned last month in a CBS and New York TIMES opinion poll approved of Reagan's savings program; every second person even demanded more cuts than did the President. The people still believe the President of the rich when he states on television that his austerity measures are only aimed at eliminating the swindlers and spongers from the system, while the "security net for the really needy" will remain.

It is certainly true that swindling welfare organizations in the United States is easier than in smaller countries. The mere fact that there is no compulsory local registration in the United States tempts some people to help themselves from various welfare posts in several states.

The sphere where the state must help poor citizens is much smaller in the United States than in all other Western democracies. A 10 percent cut of social expenditures hits millions of U.S. citizens much harder than it would as a rule in one of the Scandanavian welfare states. Many Americans will really face the grave alternative this winter of whether they want to heat or eat.

Social expenditures have increased considerably in the United States too. Yet they amounted to just 10.6 percent of the gross national product in 1979 -- about one-third of what the Federal Republic spends, namely about 30 percent.

The United States looks correspondingly underdeveloped in those fields used to measure the social quality of life.

The most powerful industrial nation of the world with its highly developed medical research work holds merely 13th place in the world in the fight against infant mortality -- that is, the same level as the midget state Malta.

Medical care is in even worse shape. Measured by the number of physicians per 100,000 inhabitants, the United States holds merely 20th position in the world, with regard to teachers it holds at least 11th place. As before, however, the United States leads in the field of personal consumption with regard to the number of cars, freezers, television sets or telephones owned by the individual.

In the "disproportion between private wealth and public poverty" (John Kenneth Galbraith), between the economic strength of the nation and insufficient social security of its citizens lie the most outstanding differences between America and the social orders of its European mother countries.

Its existence is explained by the breach with which the Americans abandoned the British crown in the late 18th century.

From the very beginning Americans have considered themselves to be a community of equals, particularly of equally strong people who viewed the state as something like a night watchman; state measures for establishing social justice were always viewed with great mistrust.

Two basic issues of American history which were effective up to the 20th century intensified the rejection of state care: the experience of the frontiersmen with their strong individualism and closely knitted communities where they helped each other on a voluntary basis without any superior authority.

The rather continuous economic success of the nation throughout the first 150 years of its history entailed the incorporation of one wave of immigrants after another, particularly in the middle class. No class-conscious lower class came about -- in contrast to Europe -- which could wrest social benefits from the state.

It was only the great depression of the thirties and thus the spectacular collapse of the American belief in the constant rise of any American willingness to work which

created new relations between the citizens and the state: the "New Deal" established by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In economically ruined America the Federal Government largely took upon itself measures of protection and supervision for which a closely knit network of new authorities was set up in Washington.

The Social Security Act of 1935 laid the cornerstone for a public welfare system which in its most important elements has been preserved to this day. This was unemployment and pension insurance financed by a 1 percent tax on wages and salaries, payable in equal shares by the employer and the employee (it has since increased to more than 13 percent).

For the care of orphans, invalids, the blind or war victims, the law prescribed guaranteed federal grants to state institutions. In this way at least the beginning of a system was created which was intended to help the individual through catastrophies in his personal life. The most conspicuous shortcoming -- the lack of a state health insurance plan -- has not been eliminated to this day.

The concept of the "Great Society" carried out by Lyndon B. Johnson in the sixties caused yet another, qualitiative leap to occur in U.S. social doctrine.

What now prevailed in the United States was the view that the state must not only protect its citizens against the worst consequences of individual misfortune but that it was also its task to correct widespread grievances in society. The new element was the realization, still considered radical by most Americans, that poverty, for example, need not necessarily be attributed to failure, laziness or stupidity but may well have social causes.

A whole generation of idealistically-minded young Americans set out to conquer these "new frontiers," originally discovered by Kennedy and began the war on poverty and racism with the same missionary zeal with which their forefathers once waged the battles against the Indians.

Comprehensive lawmaking provided the arms: The Civil Rights Act directed against racial discrimination or the Economic Opportunity Act that emerged from the "war against poverty," both dating back to 1964. A confusing multitude of new programs was designed to do away with urgent social distress on the local level: "Head Start," for example, for underprivileged children of preschool age, "Vista," the domestic counterpart of the Peace Corps, development corporations for ghetto reconstruction -- all of them linked, in turn, with new and amply staffed planning staffs and official authorities in the federal capital.

Washington, people thought at the time, could tackle social grievances in the communities with less prejudice and more vigor than could corrupt local politicians who had obviously surrendered in the face of these grievances.

Environmental protection or health insurance for working people now was considered a task of the Federal Government and stipulated by law as such. The authorities created for that purpose inundated the U.S. economy with floods of regulations and rules.

Actually the United States had thus just begun to catch up on its social deficit and to combat the rudest excesses of its laissez-faire capitalism which had been rather unbridled until then. Granted, the billion dollar programs did not eliminate the distress as they should have, yet they did make life easier for many Americans.

The number of Americans living in poverty numbered 35 million in 1959, and they still total nearly 30 million today. Blacks and whites sit side by side in school, buses and at restaurant counters, yet the economic gap between the races has remained nearly unchanged in the past 20 years.

But without the programs of the Great Society it would have been even worse.

This was by no means realized by all Americans, especially not if they belonged to the white middle class. As far as they were concerned, socialism had broken out in Washington where government functionaries meddled in private affairs.

They saw their children forcibly transported from their nice green suburbs to the radically mixed ghetto school of the downtown slums.

On the job, less experienced colleagues were preferentially promoted just because they belonged to a previously under privileged, but now legally privileged, minority. Independent businessmen had to waste valuable working hours completing forms for the environmental bureaucrats in Washington.

The resentments of the middle stratum thus provoked by state pressure helped the conservative revolution of Republican Ronald Reagan win victory -- a revolution which, consequently, is a counterrevolution because it rolls back the social achievements of the United States since Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal and dismantles Johnson's Great Society.

The closure by the Reagan administration of the Washington authority set up in the sixties to counteract poverty in the United States was highly symbolic.

The personnel of the Environmental Protection Agency will be cut by 40 percent in the next 2 years.

The U.S. economy in the future need no longer be afraid of unpleasant impositions by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in Washington. The administration has hinted that it will no longer seriously consider any programs for the establishment of equal opportunities for minorities and women.

The conservatives applaud such a dismantling of "big government." For them their counterrevolution is taking place on behalf and to the advantage of original American values: The fathers of the nation had fought for the independence of the American colonies against the all powerful English state, columnists Evans and Nowak announced. In the "Reagan Revolution" -- as the title of their new book reads -- it is the "liberation of the Americans from the government in Washington" that matters.

The depressing social ease displayed by the conservatives in this connection is connected with their rediscovered belief in the God-willed mission of the rich in American society.

When Ronald Reagan has four pairs of cowboy boots fitted for 1,000 dollars each (the price not including extras such as a 14-karat gold presidential seal to be worked in), this allegedly does not have anything in common with squandering, it just vitalizes the economy.

In this connection only whining liberals will remember that it was the very same week when the President bought his thousand-dollar boots that the Health and Human Services Department announced the new regulations for welfare recipients: their total possessions not including kitchen utensils and television sets must not exceed a value of 1,000 dollars or they forfeit their claim to support.

In the newspapers the different American worlds are clashing daily with such discord as has not existed for a long time.

The Texan daily THE DALLAS NEWS wrote that caviar and mink coats are "in," you learn in the society pages of the newspapers, as are handbags of alligator leather and plastic surgery for men, "who like to talk about it in great detail."

Hanne Merriman of Washington's exclusive department store Garfinkel's has seen customers "who think nothing of spending 1,500 dollars for a jacket, a shirt or a blouse."

Particularly striking is the love for finery in the status symbols on the street. While rich automobile owners under down-to-earth and energy conscious Jimmy Carter in many cases left their big cars in the garage and indicated their harmony with the energy austerity wave by means of Datsuns and Toyotas, the "gas guzzlers" in the places where rich Americans congregate are part of daily life again.

And anybody who is unable to afford a status vehicle of his own has the option of driving up in a rented limousine driven by a chauffeur: The magazine NEW YORK noted that "an hour in a new, silver colored cadillac with tinted windows and blue upholstery" does not cost more "than a dozen red roses" -- about 35 dollars an hour.

This "showing off" (NEW YORK) has a variant away from Washington, Houston or Seattle in the vast country or America. So-called air parks are currently booming -- communities where houses are built on both sides of runways.

The inhabitants of the air parks often are hobbyists who fly oldtimers but there are also other wealthy people who fly to their workplaces in their own small aircraft. So far there are 40 communities with their own runways in the United States.

Under existing plans Spruce Creek near Daytona Beach (Florida) will be enlarged to become the biggest air park. On a former World War II naval airport, a total of 2,000 apartments and single-family homes will be built with hangars and runway connections.

What coincides with the attempt of the rich American "to establish wealth as the main component of high social status" (U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT) is the trend to revive the values and feelings of life that had once been linked with it.

The latest example of such excursions into the past is offered by the new travel catalogue of American Express (AMEX): The travel office plans to reopen in the spring of 1982 the "golden era of transcontinental railroad traffic."

In each of four luxury railroad coaches from 1926 and 1949 rented by railroad enthusiasts, 40 AMEX patrons can cross the United States from New York to Los Angeles on a tour of 9 days. The cost of the "sentimental journey in a private railroad coach": 2,295 dollars per person.

On the basis of the new instructions of the Department of Agriculture on school meals, the children of the needy were not supposed to get a whole glass of milk a day but a few gulps less, their meat portions were supposed to be reduced to one quarter of a hamburger and ketchup was supposed to be considered vegetables. This diet-kind of food met with so much biting criticism that its introduction was postponed for the time being.

The new nonchalance with which the powerful of America demonstrate their swell life is being ideologically supported by the doctrines of George Gilder, the social apostle of the conservatives.

In his book "Wealth and Poverty," issued early this year -- the bible of the administration kept on the nightstand in the President's bedroom -- Gilder preaches to the Americans that they should learn to appreciate their millionaires again because: "the soundness of a country's economy depends on how the country views its wealthy people."

It is important according to Gilder not to chase them out of the country with sharp and progressive taxation and not to keep them from making investments, and Reagan promptly formed his tax reform in such a way that the rich were getting massive advantages.

The state may not give anything to the poor, for otherwise it would just tempt them to be lazy, taking the impetus and the chance from them to rise to the class of the rich through hard work.

Gilder explains his tale of ample chances for entrepeneurial talents to get ahead with touching examples such as the story of a Lebanese immigrant who was selling vegetables from a cart 10 years ago, and who is now ruling over a whole shopping center in Massachusetts thanks to the help of his numerous offspring.

But even George Gilder would not claim that this would also be a recipe for the success of such a public welfare recipient as Alice Fisher, single with three children.

Social budget cuts blurred the differences between poor American such as Alice Fisher, who live fully from welfare support, and working people making so little that they received state support so far.

In order words: Alice Fisher would hardly take a job, if she found one, for extremely low pay. Other jobs do not exist for untrained women of her age.

Before she had at least a claim for food coupons or apartment rent support. That 's now out in many cases: Why should she work then?

One of her friends, Maggie Merman, considers giving up her job in a shoe factory to take more care of her children: Once the support was cut, she would not make much more than what Alice Fisher gets in the form of welfare support.

It is therefore quite predictable that the social support cuts would not fill the social expenditure deficit in the federal budget but rather increase it -- because the incentive to work for lower income brackets does not increase at all as the ideologists of the America of the rich believe.

Ronald Reagan is probably also wrong on a second point with regard to his American fellow man: He planned the reductions or cuts of federal subsidies to fan the initiative of federal states or communities. He assumed that they would gladly step in where the big brother in Washington had discontinued his payments.

But in order to do that local taxes would have to be increased, and the obstinate taxpayers refuse to do it.

Fred Baron, the blind man from Miami, begged his fellow citizens at a community meeting in moving words to finance a bus for the handicapped with community means.

The fellow citizens booed him out angrily.

POLL RESULTS ON DOMESTIC POLITICS REPORTED

DW031305 [Editorial Report] Mainz ZDF Television Network in German at 2255 GMT on 2 November 1981, in moderator Horst Schaettle's "Politbarometer" program carries the results of an opinion poll on the peace movement, the popularity of leading politicians and FRG-USSR relations. The statistics in percentages are based on answers of 1,001 persons questioned between 13 and 16 October 1981. Asked whether the peace movement is "necessary, superfluous, harmful, or indifferent," the poll shows the following results in percentages in general and split up according to political parties:

	All People Questioned	SPD	CDU/CSU	FDP	Environmentalists
Necessary	45	51	35	38	94
Superfluous	25	21	31	29	1
Harmful	12	9	17	14	3
Indifferent	18	19	17	19	2

The opinion of the age group 18 to 24 on the peace movement compared with the opinion of all the other participants in the poll in percentages:

	All Others	Age Group 18-24
Necessary	45	66
Superfluous	25	10
Harmful	12	10
Indifferent	18	14

Ratings of Top-Ranking FRG Politicians:

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt	plus 2.4 points
Foreign Minister and FDP chairman Genscher	plus 1.9 points
CDU/CSU opposition leader Kohl	plus 1.1 points

Asked about relations between the FRG and the USSR on the background of Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to Bonn 46 percent of the people questioned think relations are rather good, while 54 percent believe relations are poor.

SOVIET UNESCO TRANSLATOR ASKS ASYLUM IN PARIS

NC031909 Paris AFP in English 1904 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 3 Nov (AFP) -- A Soviet translator with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation UNESCO here, career diplomat Nikolay Polyanskiy, 42, has been granted political asylum in France, the diplomat said here today. The French Foreign Ministry confirmed that Mr Polyanskiy had sought asylum in France on October 16.

The diplomat told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he took the decision because of differences of opinion with the Soviet regime and the "impossibility to express them." Mr Polyanskiy, married with three daughters, one aged 5 and twins aged 12, held the UNESCO post from July 15 to October 15, the day before he made the asylum appeal. His family joined him in Paris, travelling via Yugoslavia, on October 15. The French Interior and Foreign Ministries, while confirming that the diplomat had sought refuge in France, stated that a decision on his request for asylum could only be made through the office for protection of refugees and stateless persons.

Previously, Mr Polyanskiy, who is a native of Omsk, was third secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Berne, from 1976 to 1978, then worked at the Soviet Defence Ministry's press service for a year, followed by two years at the Moscow Diplomacy Academy. His UNESCO contract was for three months only, and it was at its expiry that he sought asylum.

Mr Polyanskiy is the third Soviet citizen to seek asylum in France in five months. Last June, an official at the UNESCO Secretariat, Aleksey Pleshakov, 42, sought refuge here. In August, the chief of the Soviet scientific co-operation delegation on the French Kerguelen islands in the Indian Ocean, Vladimir Sankovich, [words indistinct] appeal just before a Soviet vessel was to pick him up.

In his statement to AFP, Mr Polyanskiy, a member of the Soviet Communist Party since 1970, said he could no longer bear "living a lie."

Evoking the era of Stalinist rule, he said, "one tries to forget what was done, to make believe that one was working in the right direction, but it is false."

Mr Polyanskiy said that he had hoped the Czechoslovak experience of "socialism with a human face" would have succeeded, and he expressed the same view for events in Poland today.

As to Afghanistan, he said that no-one in the Soviet Union believed the version of "fraternal aid" sent at the demand of the Kabul authorities. "Everyone knows that it is a lie, but no-one can say anything and it is that which revolts me the most. One is now forced to talk another language," he said.

LE MONDE ON DANGERS OF EUROPE'S SINAI ROLE

PM031649 Paris LE MONDE in French 1-2 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A Commitment by the Ten in Sinai"]

[Text] Paris, London, Rome and The Hague, which have decided to take part in the Sinai peace-keeping force, and the other EEC capitals which have given them their blessing, are expecting strong criticism from the Arab countries and their friends. The Italian decision was officially announced on Friday (the French, British and Netherlands decisions are to follow on Monday); the PCI described it as "very serious" and the TASS agency warned Western Europe that it was "complicating its relations with the Near East." During talks held while attending the Cancun summit in particular, Arab leaders bitterly criticized the Europeans for reviving the "moribund" Camp David process.

The U.S.-backed Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, which resulted from the Camp David agreements, makes provision for UN "forces" and "observers" to supervise the military clauses and peace in Sinai after withdrawal from that territory next April. When, as was to be expected, the UN Security Council did not decide to shoulder that responsibility, Egypt and Israel appealed to the Americans and "volunteer" states.

Initially, only the Americans and Fiji accepted. It was President as-Sadat's assassination which prompted Paris and the other Europeans to risk the adventure which will probably prompt others to participate. In short, the Europeans want to help make the first part of the Camp David agreements irreversible; the withdrawal from Sinai and the Egyptian-Israeli peace. This does not mean that they approve of the second part -- the whole procedure relating to the West Bank -- which does not allow the Palestinian people, they think, to freely determine their future.

To go beyond Camp David, the Ten think that Prince Fahd's Saudi plan which, in exchange for withdrawal from the territories occupied by Israel, recognizes "the right of all states in the region to live in peace," offers "a good basis" for discussion. Unfortunately, this is far from being the view of all the Arab countries. Moreover, the PLO's attitude, which will be decisive, is still ambiguous.

It is a little too early to know whether the PLO is playing hard to get for tactical reasons. It has always tried, and this is not surprising, to exploit each diplomatic episode to secure better recognition on the international plane. It obtained some satisfaction in the Ten's statement in Venice last year. It is now trying to obtain more.

Moreover, Mr Signorile, a (Socialist) Italian minister of state, suggested on Friday that Italy should give the PLO full recognition "to restore the balance," but it is doubtful that his suggestion will be adopted.

In any case, a very difficult game has begun in the Near East. Forthcoming events include the visit to Riyadh on 3 November by Lord Carrington, [British] foreign secretary and chairman of the Ten's Council of Europe; the Arab summit in Fez on a still uncertain date; President Mitterrand's visit to Algiers on 30 November; and [French] External Relations Minister Cheysson's visit to Israel in early December.

MITTERRAND OPENS SUMMIT WITH AFRICAN LEADERS

NC031941 Paris AFP in English 1853 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 3 Nov (AFP) -- The first day of the 31-nation Franco-African summit was dominated by news that Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdahafi had decided to pull his troops out of Chad. But the development caused no visible surprise to Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei -- "they are leaving at our request", he said during the two-day summit -- but to most delegates it was unexpected, and they preferred not to be rushed into hasty comments.

Senegalese leader Abdou Diouf, however, called the reports "excellent news." Earlier, Mr Diouf had called for the diversion of five percent of national defence budgets -- amounting to some 25,000 million dollars -- to development programmes.

Opening the conference, French President Francois Mitterrand put African problems in the context of East-West and North-South relations. He stressed national independence and the need to balance the world economy between rich and poor nations. Mr Mitterrand said that peace was essential for development, and warned that in any area of tension in Africa the great powers were tempted to intervene if the problem was not settled quickly by the countries directly concerned.

The French president expressed the hope that the conference, which has no fixed agenda, could achieve concrete results in order to bring other countries into the search for a new international economic order.

A number of speakers called for measures to stabilise the prices of basic materials, and the foreign ministers were expected to draw up proposals in this resepct. Delegates were to have dinner tonight with President Mitterrand at the Chateau of Versailles near Paris.

Eyadema Comments On Chad

AB301654 Paris AFP in French 1557 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 30 October (AFP) -- The Franco-African conference taking place in Paris on 3 and 4 November and President Goukouni Oueddei's participation offer a favorable opportunity for an exchange of views by the Africans on Chad, Togolese President Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema affirmed in Paris on Friday.

Commenting on president Goukouni Oueddei's demand for the withdrawal of the Libyan forces from Chad before some journalists, President Eyadema said it is the responsibility of the president of the transitional National Union Government of Chad to find the ways and means of restoring peace to the country . Only the Chadians, he said, can decide on the choice of their leaders, their orientations and their alliances in order to safeguard the national unity and relaunch the economy which has been completely destroyed by war.

Continuing, the Togolese head of state said: It is the responsibility of the 12-member permanent committee and the structures set up by the OAU to propose new solutions if necessary in conformity with the Lagos accords of 22 August 1979. The permanent committee is composed of Benin, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Congo, Guinea, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan and Togo as well as the current chairman of the OAU.

Concerning the French aid offer to the inter-African force for Chad, President Eyadema said it is President Goukouni Oueddei's responsibility to accept or refuse the aid offers and the suggestions of friendly or brotherly states pending the time the Chadian people can make their decision known. As we have always done whenever peace and security are threatened in our regions, we the heads of state will exchange views in order to find a solution to this painful problem, added the Togolese head of state. The Franco-African summit conference which will open on 3 November and President Goukouni Oueddei's arrival in Paris offer a favorable opportunity for this exchange of views, he said.

Mobutu Meets Mitterrand

AB301703 Paris AFP in French 1630 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 30 Oct (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand and Zairian head of state Mobutu held a 1-hour talk Friday afternoon at the Elysee in Paris.

As President Mitterrand accompanied his guest onto the steps of the palace, he declared: Zaire and France have a lot of things to confer on and our relations are long-standing ones.

Our discussions made it possible for us to examine economic cooperation between France and Africa, the president added.

For his part, President Mobutu refused to make any statement.

ARMS BEING SENT TO CHAD, MORE SUPPORT FOR OAU FORCE

PM041103 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] On 26 October an unofficial source in Paris confirmed that France began to supply "some logistical support" last week to the Chad National Unity Transition Government [GUNT] President Goukouni Oueddei. For the time being this support apparently consists in sending light weapons.

In addition, Kenyan head of state and current OAU Chairman Arap Moi responded favorably on 24 October to Mr Mitterrand's call for an inter-African peace-keeping force to be sent "urgently" to Chad. He has asked the pan-African organization's Secretary General Kodjo to go on a mission to Ndjamena. Following Senegal, Nigeria, represented by President Shagari, agreed on Sunday to take part in the inter-African force. Finally Colonel al-Qadhdhafi received Mr Malo, French ambassador in Tripoli, on Monday morning. The "urgency" invoked by the head of state in his message to Mr Arap Moi from Cancun can apparently be explained by the growing pressures exerted by Tripoli on President Goukouni Oueddei for a "union" between their two countries. The latter's resistance to Tripoli's insistence has apparently confirmed Mr Mitterrand, who received him at the Elysee in September, in the opinion that the young GUNT President is a "nationalist" who needs immediate support to maintain his country's very relative independence.

In Cancun the French president therefore tried to persuade his African partners present for the need for a rapid intervention by an inter-African peace-keeping force in Chad. He seems to have succeeded. On the one hand Nigeria is now promising to send troops -- "as soon as the OAU asks us to," President Shagari said during a stopover in Barbados on his way home -- and on the other Algeria seems to approve of Paris' support for an inter-African force within the OAU framework. On Sunday EL MOUDJAHID said that the intervention of this force would be "a positive factor in itself," although inadquate to "restore peace."

The French initiative has received U.S. approval. "We are prepared to offer our help," U.S. Secretary of State Haig said in Cancun on Saturday. "Anything which might support the OAU action," he added, "is in line with our wishes, especially as regards the implementation of the Nairobi resolution."

In addition to starting to give President Goukouni Oueddei military aid, the French Government has also given the air force instructions to organize the transport of Senegalese and Nigerian troops to Ndjamena as soon as possible. The GUNT president's isolation in face of the Libyans is apparently particularly glaring since Acyl Ahmat, his foreign minister, who is generally regarded as pro-Libyan, is at present prolonging a foreign visit to avoid being mixed up the the quarrel between Ndjamena and Tripoli. In Paris it is still not known whether Goukouni Oueddei will be capable of resisting Tripoli's pressures. But France's concern seems to be to offer him every chance of succeeding. Moreover during the weekend the Libyans apparently tried to approach the French authorities to persuade them that Goukouni Oueddei is not being pressured by them. Paris apparently rejected those overtures, considering a tough attitude appropriate.

As regards the organization of the inter-African force, Mr Kodjo (OAU secretary-general) has advocated "bilateral agreements" (between the countries which will send military contingents and Ndjamena) and expressed the view that it could be in Chad "before the end of the year." For his part, before leaving Cancun Mr Cheysson "called on the OAU to apply to the United Nations to finance this force, which would constitute a seal of approval also." In the French view the dispatch of this inter-African force to Chad could also have the advantage of helping to improve relations between Tripoli and Khartoum, which have been damaged notably by the fighting between Libyan forces and Hissein Habre's Northern armed forces, which are waging guerrilla warfare in eastern Chad which borders on Sudan. Indeed, Paris fears that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi may continue to use the pretext of Sudan's aid to Hissein Habre to keep his troops in Chad.

MAUROY CALLS FOR UNITY, WARNS AGAINST NEUTRALISM

PM031257 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Oct 81 pp 8-9

[Excerpts] Valence -- After Mr Mitterrand's message to the [Socialist Party] congress had been read, the premier [Pierre Mauroy] spoke: "Do not forget," he told the membership, "that over and above the confrontations of political life and parliamentary incidents, we are now responsible for France to all the French people... I will make no gesture and take no initiative which might undermine our national community. Let us never forget that we are the government of quiet strength."

After noting that "the growth in Western Europe of a kind of neutralism hidden behind pacifist statements should put us on our guard," the premier mentioned that at times inconsistent initiatives and statements were made by some ministers. "Ministers must be allowed to be politicians and express their ideas and feelings. Moreover the French people draw clear distinctions between debate, which helps to clarify the future, and official decisions. The premier's role is to allow this thinking and to make decisions. The restriction imposed by government solidarity means that a decision must never be announced before it has been ratified."

Mr Mauroy then recalled the broad outlines of his economic and social policy as he has already described them several times. "We are fighting on the backs of 2 million umemployed," he said in particular. Then he turned to the debate on nationalization.

"All the maneuvers (of the right -- LE MONDE editor's note) will fail," he stated. "The leftwing deputies will pass the nationalization decisions which the people want. What is happening in the National Assembly illustrates the value of the nationalization policy. The opposition is reacting so fiercely because we are touching what it regards as the supreme value: money. Some bankers are showing the mentality of the Koblenz emigres and have no hesitation in acting against their country. I am referring to one particular banker, not the others. I am not classifying them all.... Those who think that France is unworthy of their money are unworthy of France.... deposits abroad, yes; exodus of capital, No!"

Mr Mauroy added: "The opponents of change do not doubt the consistency of the government's policy. They have realized that it is consistent, and they have made their choice. They know that our consistency means honoring our pledges. They reject that consistency because it means the end of their power and privileges.... In the fight for change we are sure of being able to rely on the vast majority of those civil servants who know they are first and foremost the nation's servants. In the fight against unemployment it is not the government which will create all the vital jobs. We expect French enterprises to invest and take on staff. We need entrepranurs. And the vast majority of them know that they need the government's recovery policy. Moreover your mobilization is the only thing which can effectively counter the revanchist forces."

Mrs Neiertz: Neither Pershings nor SS-20S

On Saturday afternoon Mrs Vernoique Neiertz presented the foreign delegations one by one. The most loudly applauded were the representatives of the Afghan resistance, the PLO and the Israeli Labor Party. Similarly the congress delegates gave a particularly warm welcome to the Nicaraguan Sandinist front and Salvadoran national revolutionary movement delegations. On the other hand the representatives of the Vietnam Communist Party and especially CPSU representatives Boris Ponomarev and Vadim Zagladin were greeted with whistles, as was Polish United Workers Party delegate (Nojna). "I have kept the best until last," Mrs Neiertz said, before inviting applause for the PASOK delegation. The participants then stood and sang the International twice. Mrs Neiertz, who is chief of international relations in the National Secretariat, then said: "Neither Pershings nor SS-20's! We will not take part in the march organized by the peace movement because it is necessary to discuss such initiatives, and we have not been asked to do so. It is not enough to say you are pacifist! Peace today requires the rejection of the present imbalance in Europe. To restore the balance we must stop the deployment of the SS-20 missiles. The nondeployment of the American missiles must be tied to the withdrawal of the Soviet missiles.

[PS first secretary] Mr Jospin recalled the PS stance on Peace, which is that a balance must be established in Europe "at a low level." The announcement of the deployment of the Pershing missiles must be clearly tied to the withdrawal of the SS-20 missiles," he added. "It is not enough to proclaim pacifist sentiments, especially if those pacifist sentiments tend to be a little unilateral. What interests us is peace and not pacifism per se." Mr Jospin proposed that the PS should launch a national petition on the subjects of peace and simultaneous disarmament. He also suggested promoting a European initiative which would be of the same type, and updating Francois Mitterrand's proposals for a conference on the reduction of forces and tension in Europe.

L'UNITA COVERS BERLINGUER LATIN AMERICAN VISIT

Mexico City Meetings

PM301155 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 16 Oct 81 p 1

[Ugo Baduel dispatch: "Berlinguer Talks With Lopez Portillo"]

[Text] Mexico City -- Comrade Enrico Berlinguer met yesterday evening with Mexican President Lopez Portillo at the latter's residence at Los Pinos. This is the first of the PCI secretary general's three appointments in Mexico City: today he will hold a press conference with Mexican and foreign journalists present in the capital and tomorrow he will deliver a public speech in a major auditorium in the city at the closing ceremony of the Mexican Communist Party's [PCM] extraordinary congress. On Tuesday, with another stopover in Cuba, Berlinguer will be in Managua, Nicaragua. As we said, yesterday saw the start of the extraordinary PCM congress. It is the congress that will ratify the communist party's decision to unify with five of the other parties which constitute the left in Mexico. A preliminary meeting between Comrades Berlinguer, [PCI Foreign Section Chief Antonio] Rubbi and [PCI Foreign Section aide Renato] and Sandri and PCM leaders also took place yesterday.

Berlinguer was met at Mexico City airport Wednesday evening by comrades of the PCM which invited him; Secretary General Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, Political Commission members Pablo Montez and Incarnacion Perez, Central Committee member Enrique Semo and Foreign Section Chief Cauthemoc Sandoval.

Despite the delay of about 2 hours in the aircraft's arrival, Berlinguer read out a statement to the journalists there. After greeting on the PCI's behalf the Mexican people, whose great democratic and revolutionary traditions are known and valued by the Italian communists, Berlinguer said that Mexico has a major role to play on the American Continent and throughout the world, especially with regard to the struggle against reactionary dictatorships, support for the cause of the peoples' freedom and independence and the issues of resolving the tragic inequalities between the industrialized and the developing or underdeveloped countries.

Mexico's awareness of this role is evinced partly by the initiative of convening the imminent Cancun conference.

A few more remarks about the departure from Cuba, also on Wednesday evening; Comrade Fidel Castro went to pick up Berlinguer at the Italian delegation's Cuban residence and accompanied him to the airport, where he embraced him at the foot of the steps.

In Cuba, too, Comrade Berlinguer released a statement in which he said, among other things, that he had had wide-ranging and in-depth conversations that were not purely diplomatic, but informal and sincere, with Comrade Fidel Castro and the Cuban comrades.

"I noted," he added, "their great interest in the Italian and European situation and in our party's policy. The conversations dealt mainly with the major issues of peace, development and the peoples' independence. We noted," Berlinguer said, "major convergences, especially on the issues of the struggle for a new international economic order. There are also points on which, as is known, our analyses and assessments do not agree with those of the Cuban party and government. We did not conceal these differences and diversities of assessment, which we frankly acknowledged, but this did not prevent us from conducting the broadest exchange of views in a climate of great understanding and friendship. Now my journey is taking me to Mexico," Berlinguer concluded, "where I will again present the PCI's important issue of relations between Europe, especially the European workers movement, and Latin America."

Address at PCM Congress

PM301501 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 20 Oct 81 p 21

[Report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer's 18 October address to Mexican Communist party (PCM) Congress in Mexico City: "Leftwing Forces Struggle for Peace and Development"]

[Excerpts] We Italian communists have come to Mexico -- and the same applies to Cuba and Nicaragua -- to learn and to extend the channels and forms of an increasingly active friendship and solidarity between our people and the European democratic forces and the Central American and Latin American peoples as a whole, from Chile to Mexico, from the Caribbean to Argentina.

And we hope that the more openminded and farsighted U.S. forces too will devote themselves increasingly effectively to opposing imperialist policy and dictatorship and to supporting the Latin American people's liberation and progress. This matches the U.S. people's best traditions and interests.

I have discussed the special and original nature of the Latin American process, but it would be entirely wrong to regard it as a purely regional phenomenon or at least as one divorced from the problems that occupy the world scene and constitute its center. The Latin American situation, with its positive and negative aspects, constitutes a nerve center of the crucial issue of international life. I am referring to the issue of development; peace is the ultimate asset, because its opposite -- a nuclear holocaust -- would imply the end of the world itself, whereas development is the precondition for achieving a new international balance without which peace will be increasingly precarious and threatened.

The world situation is alarming. There are diverse and complex reasons for its exacerbation. The fact is that the arms race is now becoming increasingly frenetic and unrestrained and hotbeds of tension and conflicts are multiplying, especially in the Third World. The international economic crisis itself, which is affecting almost all countries in various ways, with grievous consequences for the workers' employment and living standards, and which has lethal repercussions for the underdeveloped countries, is greatly exacerbating the tensions in interstate relations.

In 1980, world military spending reached $450 billion; in the same year the Third World's total foreign debt rose to $450 billion; it is enough to compare the two figures to realize the extent of the world's precariousness and imbalance and ot realize that this situation cannot, must not, continue if we want to avert disaster.

The first duty now is for the initiative and mobilization of the peoples and the states, albeit proceeding from differing conditions and interests, to be aimed at imparting a new thrust to detente, ending the climate of mutual mistrust and containing the arms race.

A basic precondition of this is the resumption of serious negotiations between the USSR and the United States to limit nuclear missiles and to start the process of general, controlled and balanced disarmament -- a process in which all the world's states must be involved.

It is necessary now for the open conflicts in various parts of the world to be resolved through negotiation, within respect for every state's independence and every people's rights. And it is necessary to demand and to impose an end to the recourse to force, threats and pressures on the part of one state with respect to others.

The peoples of southern Africa -- especially Namibia and Angola -- must be supported in the struggle to attain and consolidate their independence, which is being trampled or threatened by the aggressiveness of the racist regime that oppresses South Africa.

In the Middle East, leaving aside the illusory Camp David agreements, peace must be based on the recognition of the Palestinian people's national and state rights, as well as on the security of all states, including the state of Israel.

In Central America, the Guatemalan and Salvadoran peoples, crucified by systems of unrestrained plundering and cruelty, must be able freely to chose their own future.

The Western conservative and reactionary forces and imperialism are reacting to the impetus emerging from the Third World and trying in every way to restore the old balance of forces and relations based on domination. But the counterrevolution cannot be exported lest international relations deteriorate still further. But the principle of full observance of the nations' independence and sovereignty must be observed on the other side, too. What I mean is, for instance, that when the Soviet troops entered Afghanistan, the peoples' liberation cause was not defended but a demonstration of power politics took place which, we believe, has helped to exacerbate international tensions, as well as violating a principle that in today's world can tolerate no exceptions.

The Third World countries and peoples are the prime protagonists in the battle for development. We believe, however, that the industrialized socialist countries too, which rightly do not consider themselves responsible for a backwardness which stems from colonialism and the machinery of imperialist domination, must not distance themselves from these problems but make an essential contribution of ideas and initiatives in the creation of a new and equitable international economic order.

Nevertheless, we believe that it is the industrialized capitalist countries which must bear the major responsibilities and duties, not only because of their colonialist past but also because the present organization of the world market remains based on unfair exchange.

Certainly there must be large-scale transfers of Western capital and technology to the Third World, especially to the economically least developed countries. But that is not all. To help relieve the vast depressed areas and to make this aim one of the elements in the development of their own economies, the Western countries must at last consider the both difficult and pressing issue of the conversion of production and the reorganization of consumption and lifestyles. Of course, the first dimension of the North-South dialogue is interstate. Mexico is now preparing to host in Cancun the summit that is meeting to examine the outlines, and before that the possibilities, of a resumption of the dialogue.

Italy is not among the countries invited to attend, but allow me to express from this platform, on behalf of the capitalist world's strongest communist party, the hope that after innumerable postponements and commitmerts solemnly made but systematically violated by the industrialized countries, the summit can at least facilitate a start to specific and rapid global negotiations, the natural forum for which is and must remain the United Nations.

We know that some governments are motivated by these intentions, but there is another, more powerful, government that wants to entrust the solution of the development problem to the free interplay of the market laws, in other words to the might of the multinational enterprises which dictate these laws or turn them to their own profit. The prospect that would derive from such a policy -- which President Reagan has again cruelly confirmed in the past few days -- is that the rich would become richer and the poor poorer, both in relations among the various nations and areas of the world and within the individual countries themselves. Moreover, whatever the outcome of the coming summit, the success of the battle against underdevelopment depends to a large extent on the ability of the Third World peoples and of the working class and democratic forces of the entire West to converge more and more in a battle in which strictly national motivations are always guided by an awareness of the real dimensions of today's world.

Visit to Nicaragua

PM301243 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 22 Oct 81 pp 1, 18

[Ugo Baduel dispatch: "Berlinguer Talks With Protagonists of Nicaragua's Sandinist Revolution"]

[Excerpts] Managua -- It is the youngest revolution, not only in Latin America but in the world; and it is also the most original and "different" of the experiences emerging in this latter part of the century. We are talking about Nicaragua's Sandinist revolution, the characteristics it has displayed, which have been reflected in the political system upheld by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the contradictions of this country that has emerged -- very poor but full of potential -- from a tragic dictatorship that lasted over half a century, and the dangers and threats that have been assailing the current process for just over 2 years since 19 July 1979, the date of the revolution.

Thus, it is possible to understand the following remark that [PCI Secretary General Enrico] Berlinguer made at the airport Tuesday morning: "This is the most exciting part of the visit we are paying to Latin America." This visit expresses full solidarity with a revolution that in our country has been followed with particular sympathy by the communists, democratic and leftwing forces and young people.

Tomas Borge Martinez, one of the legendary Sandinist revolutionaries and a member of the nine-member leadership that heads the front, who was imprisoned and tortured by the Somozists, was there to meet Berlinguer and Comrades Rubbi and Sandri at the foot of the steps from the aircraft, in his khaki uniform and black beret, gray haired and stockily built. He kissed Berlinguer on both cheeks and said with a broad smile: "It is incredible; you are Sandino's double; you have the same build and the same face."

The first meeting was with Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta (which also includes Sergio Ramirez, at present abroad, and Cordova Rivas, the private entrepreneurs' representative) and with Henry Ruiz, minister of planning and one of the nine-man leadership that heads the front. Berlinguer explained the aims of the visit; we are seeking advice from you to strengthen specific friendship and solidarity with your revolution and with Nicaragua, he said. We are very interested in your experience in the political, social and economic field; the interest with which we have always watched your revolution is due to its originality and also, though we are so far away from you, to the affinities we feel with your experience. In reply, Ortega recalled his visit to Rome, where he met with the pope, Pertini and Berlinguer himself, and discussed the subversion to which the revolution is being subjected both internally and from abroad.

The foreign conspiracies are on an even larger scale; yesterday the newspapers reported an exchange of gunfire with a patrol of Hondurans well inside the country's northern border.

Quite a different topic was discussed at our 2-hour conversations in the afternoon at the Foreign Ministry. Here, Berlinguer encountered one of the most extraordinary features of revolutionary Nicaragua, namely the priest-ministers; Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, with his long white hair under his worker-priest's beret; the young Social Welfare Minister Edgar Parrales; University Rector Armando Lopez; Father Uriel Molina, a priest in Managua, and Alvaro Arguello, a member of the State Council (an equivalent of our former National Council). These men represent a part of the church which, strengthened by Vatican Council II, have experienced the first real experiment of religious and Catholic regeneration amid a struggle and under the banner of the gospel. They are all Sandinists, some of them Marxists, and they have fought and have lived through and suffered an experience in which the facade of the church hierarchy suddenly became worthless in the face of the need to struggle with the people for justice.

Managua Departure Speech

PM301247 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 23 Oct 81 p 15

[Unattributed report: "Berlinguer's Visit to Latin America Ends. Statement Released Before Departure from Managua"]

[Text] Managua -- Before leaving for Italy [PCI Secretary General] Comrade Berlinguer released the following statement:

At the end of this last stage of my visit to Latin America, I would like to express my thanks to the Sandinist Front for the invitation to visit Nicaragua. It was a very brief visit, but one on which my varied and numerous meetings enabled me to gain a direct acquaintance with the domestic and foreign policy of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the Nicaraguan Government and also with the conditions amid which the reconstruction process is taking place, following the victory of the revolution. These conditions are certainly terrible, on account of the decadent state in which the Somoza regime left the country and an international situation in which Central America is one of the points of greatest tension and of most direct interference by imperialism.

Under such conditions, it is more necessary than ever to step up action in support of and solidarity with the national reconstruction task undertaken by the Sandinist Front.

In this connection, I believe that the constribution of the EEC and the Italian Government must be still greater. I have confirmed to the junta and FSLN leaders the commitment of the Italian communists, together with all the other democratic forces, to further develop all possible useful initiatives of solidarity with Nicaragua.

We have had several friendly and cordial conversations with the protagonists of the revolution, during which topics connected with the past 24 hours' events in Managua were discussed, among others. Though, obviously, I lacked sufficient information to form a value judgment about the arrest of a number of citizens in Nicaragua, I immediately expressed -- as soon as I was informed of it and subsequently during a lengthy conversation with planning minister and FSLN Directorate member Henry Ruiz -- our party's position of principled opposition to the recourse to administrative measures if they are used against the expression of opinions, of whatever kind. We Italian communists believe that divergences and disagreements and even propaganda openly hostile to the revolutionary process which fall short of acts of sabotage and subversion can and must be dealt with and resolved by political means.

The original process of the Sandinist revolution and the past 2 years' experience of rebuilding the country under the FSLN's leadership have prompted great sympathy and a surge of solidarity and hopes in broad sectors of the world and in the minds of all democrats and progressives. It is important that this valuable asset of Nicaragua's revolutionary forces be maintained.

What I hope and what Italian communists and democrats hope is that the process of the Sandinist revolution will continue in accordance with its own characteristics. This is the fraternal hope that we address to the Sandinist comrades, thanking them again for the friendship and cordiality with which they welcomed us to their country.

DENMARK

SOVIET DIPLOMAT EXPELLED FOR ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

NC041025 Paris AFP in English 1010 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 4 Nov (AFP) -- The Danish Government has expelled Soviet Embassy Second Secretary Vladimir Merkoulov after deciding he carried out subversive activities, Foreign Ministry sources said here today.

According to the daily paper BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, the Foreign Ministry declared Mr Merkoulov "persona non grata" three weeks ago.

The Soviet embassy confirmed that Mr Merkoulov, posted here since 1977, had left the country. He had done nothing contrary to Danish law, it added.

According to the newspaper, Danish security police ascertained that Mr Merkoulov had connections with the Soviet KGB intelligence agency, and had engaged in a wide variety of activities which Denmark considered subversive.

Among these were infiltration of local anti-NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and pro-nuclear-free zone groups.

Mr Merkoulov, according to the paper, financed a left-wing political advertisement campaign and attempted to influence Danish opinion-makers by means of private meetings, lunches and gifts.

A Soviet embassy spokesman said he did take part in public meetings, but did nothing contrary to Danish law.

FINLAND

SOVIETS HINT AT PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES

PM031647 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 1 Nov 81 p 10

[Text] Helsinki, 31 October -- The Soviet Union does not approve of the plans of the Finnish People's Democrats to nominate second education minister Kalevi Kivisto -- who is not even a communist -- as its presidential candidate, DAGENS NYHETER has heard.

A couple of representatives of the CPSU Central Committee were in Finland recently and let it be known that relations between the organizations could become strained if the People's Democrats nominate Kivisto. Communist Party Chairman Aarne Saarinen could be selected instead.

Two Soviet party men, Sapasnikov [as published] and Smirnov, also discussed the forthcoming presidential election with people from the Social Democratic Party and the Center Party.

In their contacts with the Social Democrats the Soviet guests expressed themselves a little more politely. They had nothing negative to say about Mauno Koivisto, but let it be known that Party Chairman Kalevi Sorsa would also be a good presidential candidate.

Center Party politician Ahti Karjalainen is also held in high regard in the Soviet Union. It was obviously with some satisfaction that the visitors heard a report of the situation from the Center Party, when they were told that the party leadership is trying to make sure that Karjalainen will win the candidacy in the competition with Johannes Virolainen.

It was clear that Karjalainen would need the support of the Conservative National Coalition Party in order to win election. The Center Party has promised the national coalition participation in the next government if Karjalainen is successfully placed in the president's chair.

Officially the Soviet Union will not interfere in Finland's presidential election, but DAGENS NYHETER has heard that continued interest from the CPSU is to be expected.

Leading Finnish communists are used to receiving advice from their Soviet comrades. However, it is another matter whether they then always follow their advice.

In the presidency issue more reliance is being placed on President Brezhnev's message to President Kekkonen, which was delivered on Friday. Brezhnev expressed the conviction that the confidence created between Finland and the Soviet Union in the Kekkonen era will continue when a new president assumes office.

The Finns, expert as they are at reading between the lines, take this as an indication that the Soviet leaders do not feel any worries about the outcome of the forthcoming presidential election. All the main candidates are acceptable.

But even if this interpretation is correct, the eagerness of the participants in the presidential game is hardly likely to be dampened -- and the struggle within the Finnish Communist Party will continue.

The minority communists are continuing to cast doubts on Mauno Koivisto (Social Democratic Party) and are declaring that Ahti Karjalainen is the absolute winning card from the foreign policy viewpoint.

The minority are also trying to trip up Kalevi Kivisto. A working group which principally consists of the leadership of the Communist Party and the People's Democratic League made no progress when it discussed the candidate question on Thursday [29 October]. The minority communists do not want Kivisto to be the candidate.

BRIEFS

SIBERIAN PIPELINE -- The Finnish cooperative organization Metex will participate in the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline. The Finns will participate in planning the buildings for the pumping stations, material deliveries and the control of the working site [word indistinct]. The value of the agreement Metex signed is over FM300 million. The agreement includes a total of nearly 300 buildings for 41 pumping stations. Metex firms that have signed this subcontract are Kone Oy, Suomen Puhallintehdas Are Oy, Hana Oy and Naaraharju Oy. [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 2 Nov 81 LD]

NORWAY

OUTSPOKEN AMBASSADOR FACES DISMISSAL BY STRAY

PM040955 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 29 Oct 81 p 10

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Svenn Stray is said to have threatened Ambassador Jens Evensen with dismissal. According to information received by ARBEIDERBLADET, Stray made it clear to Evensen that he would have to leave his post in the Foreign Ministry if he persists in his involvement in the question of nuclear-free zones.

But Jens Evensen is not allowing himself to be gagged. Soon Tiden Norsk Forlag will be publishing a book on security policy. One of the questions which the book will raise is that of nuclear-free zones in the Nordic countries. One of the contributors is Jens Evensen. The demarche from the Willock government has led to reactions throughout the labor movement.

"If this is correct and the Willoch government intends to take its threat seriously, I would describe this as an absolutely hair-raising decision," said Einar Forde, member of the Storting Foreign Affairs and Constitution Committee and deputy chairman of the Labour Party.

Jens Evensen has been a central figure in the debate on nuclear-free zones in the Nordic countries. The Willoch government is now trying to put him into political coldstorage.

"I do not think that Evensen should accept the impositions. They conflict with the practice which has been followed in recent years. If the new government were to go through the whole civil service to prevent civil servants from expressing their political views, it would have a busy time of it," Labor Party Deputy Chairman Einar Forde said.

Forde described the Willoch government's demarche against Evensen as a clear political action.

"Evensen is an international expert in this field and can make important contributions to the debate on nuclear arms and nuclear-free zones both here in Norway and internationally. Limiting Jens Evensen's involvement is not only wrong, but it is also a loss to the whole of the debate on the nuclear arms race. With this demarche the government has revealed attitudes which I thought had gone out of date years ago," Einar Forde said.

SWEDEN

INTERROGATION OF CAPTAIN TO TAKE PLACE ON SUB

LD032134 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] The deadlock which arose earlier this evening in the affair concerning the Soviet submarine in Karlskrona Archipelago now seems on its way to being broken, in that Swedish defense leaders are taking half a step backward. They are doing this by permitting the continued questioning to take place aboard the submarine inside the restricted military area. But the Soviet embassy officials will not be allowed to be present. This deadlock arose earlier this evening when the Soviet commander announced that henceforth he would not be available for questioning on Swedish territory, but put forward the demand that the questioning should take place aboard the submarine. Petr Guzhin received these instructions directly from the Soviet Union today. And the situation seemed deadlocked, since Sweden insisted that the questioning should take place outside the restricted military area. The commander in chief also announced earlier this evening that he was not satisfied with the answers obtained so far in the inquiry and that is why the questioning has to continue, but the question was where.

What caused the change in the Soviet attitude is unclear, but the fact that the Soviet captain was shown to the world press yesterday evening in a manner embarrassing to him has definitely had a negative effect on the negotiating (?atmosphere).

Chief of Staff Boards Sub

LD041052 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Excerpts] It is still unclear whether the interrogation of the Soviet submarine captain in the Karlskrona Archipelago will continue. [passage omitted] Swedish military representatives in Karlskrona say that the most important thing now is not a discussion with the submarine captain, but the technical examination of the submarine. Chief of Staff Karl Andersson was on board the submarine at 0900, the defense staff has announced, and further visits to the Soviet vessel are expected during the day. Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Yakovlev, at his own request, called on Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten on 3 November to express his views on the handling of the submarine affair. However, there was no question of a formal Soviet protest. Swedish ambassador to Moscow Carl de Geer has been twice called to the Soviet Foreign Ministry. The Swedish Foreign Ministry press office says that the essential talks on the submarine affair are being conducted in Stockholm between Foreign Minister Ullsten and the Soviet ambassador.

SPOKESMAN ON KIPRIANOU'S USSR VISIT, UK BASES

NC031226 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Answering a question in connection with a press report on the president's visits to Moscow and Washington, the government spokesman said that, with regard to the visit to Moscow, preparations are being made by both sides, but that the exact date of this visit has not yet been fixed. As for the visit to Washington, the spokesman added, there is no change: it will take place prior to the end of the year.

The spokesman also answered a question as to whether the Cyprus Government is considering the possibility to appeal to the International Court [of Justice] or seeking international arbitration if the British Government continues its negative stand toward the payment of the amount it owes for the facilities being provided to the British bases in Cyprus. In his answer, the spokesman stated that the government is considering various alternative solutions in case the negotiations fail.

NATIONAL COUNCIL DELAYS ON WALDHEIM IDEAS

NC040810 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] The National Council will meet next Monday under President of the Republic Kiprianou to continue its detailed examination of the UN Secretary General Waldheim's evaluation of the inter-Cypriot talks. The evaluation began yesterday afternoon at the National Council's meeting, which lasted 6 hours.

Taking part in yesterday's meeting were: Chairman of the House of Representatives Ladhas; AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou and Assistant Secretary General Fandhis; Chairman of the Democratic Rally [DHISI] Kliridhis and Deputy Chairman Matsis; chairman of the socialist EDEK Party Lissaridhis and Secretary General Khatzidhimitriou; Secretary General of the Democratic Party [DHIKO] Poškotis and parliamentary representative Galanos; Foreign Minister Rolandhis; interlocutor Ioannidhis; counsellor Triandafillidhis. Counsellor Mrs Soulioti did not attend as she is overseas.

ROLANDHIS TRIES LAST MISSING PERSONS ISSUE EFFORT

NC031953 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis today conferred with special envoy of the UN secretary general in Cyprus Gobbi and the deputy special representative, Thornberry, in a last effort to disperse the difficulties and obstacles in the function of the investigatory committe on missing persons. The meeting was attended by representative of the Greek Cypriot side on the investigatory committee Mikhailidhis and an appropriate official of the Foreign Ministry, together with chairman of the missing persons and undeclared prisoners committee, Khristoforos, and two other members of the committee.

The government spokesman, replying to a question, expressed the government's disappointment that the procedural aspects of the question of the investigatory committee on missing persons have not yet been resolved. The spokesman added that the government will continue its full harmonious cooperation with the Pancyprian Committee of Relatives of Missing Persons and Undeclared Prisoners in order to promote the whole issue.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ASSESSING PAPANDREOU'S SPEECHES

NC031350 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 31 Oct 81 pp 1, 9

[Commentary: "The Turkish Foreign Ministry Has Evaluated the Speeches of the Greek Prime Minister; Papandreou Is Spoiling the Atmosphere"]

[Text] Ankara (HURRIYET) -- The Turkish government has begun to assess all speeches made by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou in an air of hostility. There is agreement on the fact that Papandreou's utterances against Turkey -- which sound as if he was declaring a cold war -- have begun to electrify the atmosphere. However, it has been stated that Turkey will devise a new policy against Papandreou's outbursts without losing its temper. It has also been stated, in the meantime, that if Greece lands troops on Cyprus, Turkey will not remain a mere onlooker but react very strongly.

Circles close to the government stress that the successive speeches delivered by Papandreou before as well as after the elections are full of contradictions. They add: "Papandreou has chosen this path for the purpose of misleading world opinion; but the facts being what they are, the world will not be misled. We are going to adopt a definite stand against the attitude of the Greek prime minister in the days ahead. It is difficult at this moment to verify what the Greek prime minister is seeking to achieve by electrifying the air."

A responsible official, who stated that Turkey does not covet the land of any of its neighbors, continued: "The Greek prime minister is advancing strange arguments. He asks the United States and NATO to guarantee the security of Greece's borders with Turkey. Such a demand is inappropriate. It is difficult to understand how two states in the same defense alliance can threaten each other's borders. In reality, the Greeks are creating a storm in a teacup against our determined stand that the islands in the Aegean should be demilitarized."

The same official stated that Turkey will insist on the demilitarization of the Aegean islands without taking the slightest step backward. He went on: "We will not give up the demands we have put forward at the meeting of the Turkish-Greek Foreign Ministries secretaries general. The demilitarization of the islands is our first and foremost condition. The Greeks turn a deaf ear to this demand. Our arguments concerning the continental shelf and the [joint] control of the Aegean airspace have not yet been resolved. We had earlier informed them that we do not accept the Greek view of the Aegean islands being a continental shelf. Following with this viewpoint, our ships will continue to sail the Aegean Sea and fly over Aegean airspace. We totally oppose the extention of Greek territorial waters to 12 miles in the Aegean Sea and to the implementation of such a decision. Such an attempt will bring about many changes in the Aegean and the equilibrium will definitely be upset. We have also informed Greece that we do not consent to the cancellation and violation by Greece of the rights given to our kinsmen in Thrace under the Lausanne Treaty."

Another official stated that the situation is being assessed and that countermeasures are being taken at the government level. He added that Turkey will not be a mere onlooker at the landing of Greek troops on the island [of Cyprus]. He said: "Greek attempt to land troops in the Greek sector of the island will lead to grave consequences. The Greeks cannot risk such an adventure which would spark tension in the east Mediterranean. We are planning what to do in the event of such a move. The Greeks also landed troops on the island before 1967 but following our ultimatum, they pulled their troops out in 15 days."

The official further stated that Turkey is now engaged in working out the kind of policy it will implement in the event of obstruction of the intercommunal talks being conducted under the surveillance of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

He continued: "We shall insist on the dispute being resolved through intercommunal talks. If the Greeks wish to take the issue to international conferences, we shall oppose that view too. Meanwhile, also, the declaration of independence by the TFSC is on our agenda."

On the other hand, Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman said: "The attitude of the Greek prime minister is being studied, but the program of the Greek Government is not yet known. Let us see how the issues will be treated in the government program, then our government will make a new assessment."

Also stating that it is not yet known whether the Greek Cypriots will refer the Cyprus issue to the UN General Assembly, Akiman added: "The United Nations previously adopted a resolution calling on Turkey to withdraw its troops from Cyprus. This resolution has not been implemented because of Turkey's opposition. I do not believe that the resolution stands any chance of revival."

Papandreou's statement to the press after his meeting with Turkish Ambassador Fahir Alacam to the effect that "his aim was to protect the peace," aroused concern in diplomatic circles in Ankara and it was characterized as "inconsistent." But as no report has yet been received from Ambassador Alacam, the authorities have refrained from making any comment. They merely said: "These words by the Greek prime minister cannot be taken seriously. What he said yesterday differs from what he says today. Is there a war going on that would require him to protect the peace? We are expecting a report from Athens so that we may make an appropriate assessment."

Additional Comments

NC031018 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 1 Nov 81 pp 1, 11

[Text] Ankara (HURRIYET) -- The report on the 30-minute meeting of Turkish Ambassador to Athens Fahir Alacam with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou reached the Foreign Ministry the other night. The officials concerned worked late into the night to evaluate the report. At the end of this evaluation, an official statement was issued which said that "the exchange of views was gratifying." However, these officials stated that "they did not believe" in the seriousness of the sincerity Papandreou showed to the Turkish ambassador or in his message of friendship.

The officials also stated that there were serious differences between the Greek prime minister's preelection and postelection speeches. They added that the good will message he sent has not inspired confidence. On the contrary, it has created doubts.

The officials concerned have stated that in the initial stage they have received Papandreou's attitude with dignity and that they will continue to evaluate the situation while awaiting the publication of the Greek Government's program. They added that they will continue to assess the situation according to the way the Greek Government handles issues.

After stating that they expected the Greek prime minister to refer to "friendship" in his speeches from now on, they added: "We too are in favor of resolving our differences through peaceful means. This is what friendship and good neighborliness dictate. If the Greek prime minister wishes true friendship with us, and if he is sincere in his peace message, he will withdraw his troops from the Aegean islands and come to the negotiating table with Turkey to settle the remaining issues."

Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman gave this response to questions put to him by the journalists: "We welcome Prime Minister Papandreou's initiative in meeting our Athens ambassador and exchanging views with him on Turkish-Greek relations. Prime Minister Papandreou has stated that his government will pursue a policy of good neighborliness with Turkey, stressing his desire to see that issues outstanding between the two countries are resolved peacefully.

As stated by our honorable prime minister on 27 October, this is in fact the essence of the policy that Turkey is pursuing toward Greece. It is natural that we shall carefully assess what the Greek prime minister told our ambassador yesterday. As good intentions are put into practice, the solution of our problems will become easier."

EVREN REVIEWS ECONOMIC SITUATION AT CONFERENCE

TA021520 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Speech by Head of State General Evren at the opening of the second Turkish congress on the economy on 2 November in Izmir -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear delegates of the second Turkish economy congress, dear guests and listeners: Our main objective in convening the second congress on the economy -- which is taking place 58 years after the first such congress was held after the victorious war of independence, and on Ataturk's centenary -- is to seek the economic ways and means that will provide Turkey's development -- a vital, national and sacred task. The first congress was also convened with the same purpose in mind.

I am convinced that, in the light of economic principles set forth by Ataturk on various occasions, your congress will exert efforts to further strengthen our economic structure, to seek and find the most proper methods that will ensure national prosperity and happiness, and to contribute to the implementation of these measures. I wish you all success in your work. [applause]

In order to appreciate what was accomplished following 12 September 1980, we must recall the situation in the country before this operation. As it will be recalled, conditions before 12 September dragged the country to the brink of disaster and disruption and the social and economic life of our people was under heavy pressures. As a result of these pressures, production decreased, investments dwindled and unemployment grew. This development exacerbated the climate of unrest and insecurity which the incidents of anarchy and terror created. However, following the 12 September operation, those who incited unrest in the factories were captured, discrimination was eliminated and an impartial administration provided the climate of peace and tranquillity which the Turkish workers deserved and, as a result, factories whose production had fallen to 15 percent of their capacities, began to operate at a rate of 80 to 90 percent.

Prior to 12 September, even the most optimistic reports said Turkish industry was operating at 30 to 35 percent of its capacity. These included state-owned economic enterprises. There was no medicine available and minor surgery was carried out without anesthesia. There was a scarcity of cooking oil. Even vital commodities such as electric bulbs were hard to come by. Though it could produce almost half its energy needs from its own sources, Turkey was forced to import 80 percent of its energy needs as state-owned hydroelectric and coal mining installations were badly managed and oil exploration in the country was not carried out as it should be. In 1980, Turkey was obliged, therefore, to import $3.5 to $4 billion worth of oil to meet its needs. Even if efforts are made to reduce its 1 million-ton import of oil by increasing its own production, Turkey cannot pay all the oil bills accumulated so far.

The economic difficulties had a bad effect on more than one field. Political terrorism, escalating inflation, the tight restrictions on imports, the drop in the real value of wages were all factors leading to the violation of laws. It is believed that if this situation had continued, it would have resulted either in a complete disaster for Turkey or in a civil war or, more probably, the armed forces would take over. These were probabilities published in foreign press organs on Turkey's fate. Assessments by Turkish officials based on real facts and figures were not much different. The Turkish people were desperate and waiting for the worst.

The reasons that led to such a disaster of the economic situation can be listed as follows: disregard for Ataturk's economic guidelines, efforts by those engaged in acts of terror in a bid to destroy the country, to divide it and to implement their own perverse ideologies, and the negligence of those responsible in using their powers and authority to prevent such a development.

It has been clearly demonstrated that peace in the country is the result of economic progress as economic progress itself is dependent on peace. The main factor in providing the economic amelioration -- conceded by foreigners as well as the Turkish people -- during the last year has been the result of peace and tranquillity in the country that has permitted the full functioning of the economic enterprises.

Dear members, now I would like to dwell on economic (?factors). The first factor which I would like to point out is the determination of economic principles based on the Ataturk principles and ideas developed in Turkey free of polemics and cliches which will incorporate all scientific activities and the definition of these principles in a manner conducive to implementation. It has been observed that uniting economic concepts in groups such as socialist, communist, capitalist, free and planned economies which separate them into enemy camps is not only detrimental in the economic field but in our social and political life as well. The important point is to approach economic developments in Turkey in a positive manner, taking into consideration the whole system of economic and national power and determining all factors supporting or [word indistinct] our economy and all modes of behavior compatible with our national goal. I believe that the current level of science and technology, the possibilities of the Turkish nation and the existing accumulation of knowledge in Turkey are sufficient to determine the measures -- without creating contradictory alternatives -- which will enable our national economic system to develop in accordance with our national goals. The scientific methods and technology to be used by the Turkish economic system can definitely and in detail be found in Ataturk's principles of state controlled economy, populism and democracy.

Dear friends, the most important duty of the state vis-a-vis the citizen and the Turkish people is to determine the goals and basic principles which will regulate and direct all the functions of a national economic system within the framework of the Ataturk principles, to clearly formulate a general economic policy, and to determine and implement all major economic activities taking into consideration the conditions existing at a given time and place. The state needs initiative in order to fully implement this duty.

The factors to be taken into account in implementing this duty should be dealt with in accordance with their social and economic characteristics. Both the Turkish economy and the Turkish public were adversely affected because political ambitions and goals and individual interests were the principles guiding economic policy. It is important to ensure that Turkish economic policy be kept away from such deviations. The economic system is part of the national power system and it functions in an uncontrollable atmosphere of international conditions.

Now, dear members, I will briefly dwell on planning. The plan which the state will prepare to regulate and develop the economy should be based on the Ataturk principles, scientific principles and givens, conditions in Turkey and its experience and knowledge. Due to technological developments which have been implemented until now and due to the successful results, planning has become an indispensible tool in the administration of all [word indistinct]. The process of planning, which is being implemented in the economic field as well, is continuously developing. Economic principles opposed to planning are gradually becoming less effective. Furthermore, it has become a necessity to determine how economic crises will directly or indirectly affect developments in both developed and developing economies, and to speedily take the necessary measures, thus controlling the implementation [of economic programs].

I believe the Turkish economy will speedily develop through effective and sufficient planning -- both in the macro and micro level -- of the processes of production and consumption which comprise economic events. Planning consists of determining the goals and their realization. Planning should deal with future economic activities, the manner in which they will be realized and by whom.

Dear members, I will express our views on foreign capital by quoting from the statement made by Ataturk at the Izmir economic congress. He says: "Our country is big. We need a lot of labor and capital. Therefore, we are always ready to give the necessary guarantee to foreign capital provided our laws are followed. It is desirable that foreign capital serve our economy."

It is necessary to view foreign trade as a significant part of the national economy and to regulate foreign trade relations in accordance with this principle. The free foreign currency exchange rates will be an indication of the development of our economic power. The speedy realization of this hope depends upon developing industrial production. All other activities should be guided by economic activities in a bid to achieve economic success. The path to be pursued on the subject is illuminated by the Ataturk principles.

The convening of economic congresses which bring together all those concerned with economy is, no doubt, very beneficial. The discussion of the great economic problems faced by our people and state is [word indistinct] to your national and historic responsibility. You will fulfill this duty which you have shouldered with a sense of economic and social responsibility. I thank you for attending this meeting. I wish you success and the fruitful conclusion of your efforts. I wish this congress to be auspicious. Thank you. [applause]

ARAYIS DISCUSSES SOCIETY, POLITICAL PARTIES

NC030928 Ankara ARAYIS in Turkish 24 Oct 81 pp 5, 6, 7

[Editorial of the week: "Society and the Political Parties"]

[Excerpts] A billboard bearing a six-arrow emblem being pulled down from where it was hanging and a horse statue lying on the ground [the emblems of the abolished Republican People's Party and the Justice Party, respectively] was the most important news in last week's newspapers. These two symbols being brought down signifies the end of an important chapter in the book on Turkish social and political life which began with the war of liberation and withstood the tests of events in 1946, 1950, 1960 and 1971.

A law enacted by the National Security Council abolished the political parties, whose activities were suspended on the morning of 12 September 1980 and whose movable and immovable property were all transfered to the state treasury.

For communities that have not been able to develop their democratic institutions and that have failed to turn this into an inalienable demand, such practices may not seem to be very important. But for communities like Turkey, that have become used to party life for over 60 years and to multiparty life for 30 years, the instant abolition of all democratic institutions signifies a radical change. It is, therefore, not an exaggeration to say that we have witnessed one of the most drastic political atrocities in Turkey since the war of liberation.

One end of the future is imbedded in the past. At a time when the sketches of the future communal and political structure are being drawn up, the past should be carefully evaluated. It is understood that the fundamental reason for the abolition of the political parties was due to the conditions prevailing in Turkey on 11 September 1980. Who is responsible for these conditions? Certain politicians were held responsible for bringing Turkey to [the brink of disaster on] 12 September.

As a natural extension of this evaluation, the old politicians were banned from entering the Consultative Assembly and it was even stated most authoritatively that they would not be allowed to participate in the general elections. Right or wrong, such a practice is not basically very important, but when action is taken against the basic institutions of democracy, the dimensions change.

From the community's point of view, outside interference in the natural realities of political life does not yield positive results. The Turkish community experienced this with striking examples in the recent past. Following the 27 May 1960 revolution, a political party was closed down, but in the periods that followed, another party, built on the same foundations, emerged with an even more ferocious structure. [referring to the Justice Party, which was formed after the closure of the Democratic Party in the sixties]. Other artificially established parties survived legally for some time, but they failed to be accepted by the public and faded away.

A new political structure is to be formed in Turkey. In doing so, attention must be paid to the basic rules of democracy. Above all, no unexpected institutions should be imposed on the Turkish community, which has developed its own democratic traditions and which has become used to living under such a regime.

A six-arrow billboard or a grey horse statue pulled down from the wall may, at first glance, symbolize the end of an era. However, it must not be forgotten that the political parties of the future will be composed of people who were devoted to the abolished parties. Indirectly, the ultimate aim must be to create an order that will not run counter to the democratic norms of these people and that will make them feel that such an order responds to their political desires. Such a result can be achieved only by passing through the natural phases of communal life.

PUBLICATION OF TERCUMAN TO RESUME 3 NOVEMBER

TA021955 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] The publication and distribution of the daily TERCUMAN, which was banned on 27 October 1981, will be resumed tomorrow. The publication and distribution of TERCUMAN had been suspended by the 1st Army and the Istanbul, Canakkale, Edirne, Kirklareli and Tekirday Martial Law Command because of an article that appeared in the paper.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH NORWAY SIGNED IN OSLO

TA022000 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] The Turkish-Norwegian joint economic committee meeting has ended in Oslo. A protocol was signed at the end of the talks. The protocol was signed on behalf of Turkey by the economic affairs adviser of the Foreign Ministry secretary general, Ambassador Oktay Iscen, and on behalf of Norway by the director general of the Ministry of Commerce and Shipping, Ambassador (Tor Stock).

According to information given by the Foreign Ministry, the Norwegian donation of some 50 million krones to be extended to Turkey in 1981 within the framework of the OECD will be available in December after it has been approved by parliament. In accordance with the protocol, Norway will speed up the use of financial funds -- in the form of donations -- to be made available to Turkey for various projects. Furthermore, contacts between the two countries will be increased with the aim of developing and strengthening cooperation.

The Turkish delegation also held contacts with firms specializing in oil prospecting in open seas. Possibilities for cooperation between these firms and the Turkish Petroleum Corporation in oil prospecting in the seas were discussed during these meetings. The delegation also held contacts with leading Norwegian tourist establishments. A decision was made to undertake activities aimed at increasing the tourist flow from Norway to Turkey.

AUSTRIA

AL-QADHDHAFI THREATENS ATTACKS ON U.S. EMBASSY

AU031946 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Excerpt] A Terrorist attack threatens the U.S. Embassy in Vienna. According to the U.S. intelligence agencies, the Libyan head of state, Al-Qadhdhafi, has planned attacks against four U.S. embassies -- in London, Paris, Rome and Vienna -- in revenge for the downing of two Libyan planes by U.S. fighters several weeks ago. The Austrian security officials are on alert, have strengthened the surveillance of U.S. agencies and have rechecked existing security measures.

This terrorist threat is taken quite seriously here, because the new U.S. ambassador to Vienna Cummings, like the new U.S. ambassador to Rome Rabb, is regarded as a close friend of President Reagan. Speculation regarding a possible connection between the current terrorist threats and the attacks by the recently arrested Palestinian terrorist chief (Younis) were rejected by the Austrian Interior Ministry.

The American public is particularly worried about the news because it has been revealed that the Libyan terrorist commandoes have been trained to use American weapons by former employees of the Central Intelligence Agency. It has also been suggested that the Libyan military intervention in Chad was planned by former CIA employees.

Interior Ministry To Review Security

AU040727 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Austria -- An Interior Ministry spokesman last night confirmed that the security measures for the protection of the U.S. embassy in Vienna and other U.S. institutions in Vienna are currently being reviewed. According to press reports, terrorist commandos are said to plan, upon the initiative of Libyan chief of state Al-Qadhdhafi, attacks on the embassies of the United States in Vienna, Rome, London and Paris.

BRIEFS

ANTI-U.S. RALLY -- Armament freeze: United States to the Conference Table: Against Pershing and cruise missiles: A demonstration for these aims will take place in Vienna, which has been called by a large politically nonaffiliated committee and by numerous organizations. The demonstration will start on Friday at 1630 at the Stafa department store on Mariahilferstrasse in Vienna's seventh district. [Text] [Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 3 Nov 81 p 1 AU]

SPAIN

ARMY OFFICERS FORM CLANDESTINE OPPOSITION UNION

NC031318 Paris AFP in English 1241 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Madrid, 3 Nov (AFP) -- A number of army officers has formed the clandestine "Spanish Military Union" (UME) which is opposed to King Juan Carlos and democracy, reliable army sources said today. The UME was distributing violently critical pamphlets in army barracks against the king, who is also the army supreme commander. The plotters have learned from the experience of the unsuccessful military putsch last February 23 and have maintained strict secrecy.

Last March UME distributed a 42-page pamphlet criticising senior army officers and analysing the discontent among officers and men. Sources said here that UME was in the process of forming a special putsch unit for future action. Some of its members were in favour of forming a "national republic".

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PAPER PONDERS CEAUSESCU STANCE ON ZERO OPTION

PM300933 Brussels LE SOIR in French 29 Oct 81 p 3

[Pol Mathil article: "Zero Option on Missiles or Romania's Challenge"]

[Excerpts] By taking a public stance in favor of the "zero option" on the Euromissiles, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has just launched a strong challenge to the Soviet Union in the most sensitive area of its foreign policy. In two interviews granted to a West German daily and weekly during FRG President Carstens' visit to Romania, Mr Ceausescu advocated the withdrawal of the Soviet SS-20 missiles from Europe in exchange for the abandonment of the plan to deploy American medium-range cruise and Pershing missiles in the European theater.

Competent circles put forward several explanations for this new "iconoclastic" gesture.

Two of the hypotheses put foward are noteworthy. It is possible that Mr Ceausescu is stepping up the pace in view of the danger that the USSR may propose the deployment of these missiles on Romanian territory, which is at present free of Soviet troops.

In addition Mr Ceausescu recently embarked on a great prestige operation in the West. Romania's financial situation is, in fact, very difficult. Although it is not in a "Polish" situation, Romania is having serious difficulties in meeting repayment deadlines. Mr Ceausescu has just discussed this with Mr Tyler, one of the directors of the IMF (of which Romania is the only communist member). He is at present discussing it with Mr Carstens and on 2 November he is sending Mr Cornel Burtica, first deputy prime minister and minister of international cooperation, to discuss it with the EEC Commission in Brussels.

NETHERLANDS

SOMBER DEFENSE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 30 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] Schiphol, 30 Oct -- In a somber mood over the prospects for the forthcoming Soviet-American negotiations on limiting the nuclear arms race, a Netherlands defense delegation returned to the Netherlands yesterday from the Soviet Union. The delegation had been paying a 4-day visit to Moscow.

The general impression that these talks would be difficult had been strengthened in talks with the Soviet authorities. According to delegation leader H.J. Neuman, director of the Institute for Peace Research, the Soviet Union does not seem prepared to limit the talks to a small number of weapons systems -- something which he considers a precondition for achieving results in the foreseeable future.

The U.S.-Soviet negotiations begin in Geneva on 30 November.

The Soviet Union sees the peace movement as European opposition to the United States and adopts a sympathetic approach to it. Of the Netherlands peace movement Neuman said that the Soviet Union welcomes it not so much because it is taking place in the Netherlands, "which is hardly seen as a European power," but because of its "influence, which could have favorable effects for the Soviet Union much more important than whether something was or was not happening in the Netherlands."

Apart from Neuman and De Vries the delegation also included second chamber member A.B.M. Frinking (Christian Democratic Appeal), Telder Foundation Director Prof Dr J.J.C. Voorhoeve (People's Party for Freedom and Democracy), H. Hendrikse of the Institute for Peace Research and Amsterdam businessman E.H. van Eeghen. The latter took the initiative for the trip. All the delegation members took part as private individuals. The aim was to gain a broader insight into the Soviet view of current peace and security questions.

STATION PLANS RELAY OF MOSCOW TV CHANNEL

PM041113 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 28 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Amsterdam -- Cable Television Amsterdam [KTA] will very shortly -- perhaps even today -- begin transmitting Russian television broadcasts through the Amsterdam cable network. Today the KTA will install the equipment for receiving Moscow 1, whose signal is broadcast by a Russian satellite.

The Netherlands Post, Telephones and Telecommunications Administration and Mr Van der Louw, minister of Culture, Recreation and Social Welfare, at present hold the view that the Russian satellite broadcasts may not be transmitted because this would be illegal "tapping of private communications," as one of the arguments runs. KTA takes as its point of departure that any broadcast signal that is not coded is free to be used.

KTA wanted to talk the matter over with Minister Van der Louw, but because an agreement with him did not seem likely in the short term, KTA is now commencing the Russian broadcasts without consultation. "Our subscribers have a right to it," KTA Director Jacons said yesterday evening. Reception quality will determine whether the Russian broadcasts will be begin today on channel 29 of the Amsterdam cable network or not.

PAPER EXAMINES IMPLICATIONS OF REAGAN AWACS 'WIN'

PM041331 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 30 Oct 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Reagan Wins"]

[Excerpts] By pulling out all the stops -- by lobbying and applying pressure -- the White House has succeeded in piloting the sale of AWACS aircraft through the Senate. If Reagan had come off worst in the AWACS affair, which had obviously become a matter of prestige, then his position with regard to Congress would have been thoroughly weakened all along the line. But in the international context of the blocking of the AWACS supply to Riyadh would have had serious consequences, which would not have been outweighed by the profit to be gained from a defeat inflicted on the President. Relations between the United States -- and the West as a whole -- and Saudi Arabia, which plays a crucial bridging role in the Middle East, would have become seriously strained, and all the more so because Washington recently announced a "strategic alliance" with Israel. The Saudi regime is, however, oriented toward the West and the Western economies to such an extent that there need be no immediate fears of a radical change of political course in Riyadh. But in the eyes of the Arab world the Saudis would undoubtedly have suffered a serious loss of face.

Since the death of President as-Sadat the Saudi leaders have indicated through various channels that they wish to restore their ties with Egypt by grasping the opportunity offered to them by the changing of the guard in Cairo. Although Saudi Arabia itself is still a declared opponent of the Camp David accords, the approach to Egypt contains no indications of an attempt to break off the peace process with Israel. This is a hopeful development. It also weakens the political reservations which Israel has voiced against the supply of AWACS to Riyadh, since U.S. strategic consideration of Saudi Arabia would be at the expense of Egypt. The successful AWACS operation gives the Reagan administration room to develop political initiatives which could help to break Egypt's isolation. However, the worrying question is whether Reagan and his men will show themselves to be as active and skillful in the hypersensitive Middle East as they are in the toing and froing in Washington.

OFFICIAL DEFENDS MILITARY TRAINING FOR FOREIGNERS

DW031021 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 2 Nov 81 p 2

[Ulrich Mackensen interview with Willfried Penner, parliamentary state secretary in the Federal Defense Ministry in Bonn; date not given]

[Text] FR: Mr Penner, just recently a new instruction course opened at the Hamburg Leadership Academy for officers from countries which are not affiliated with NATO. Among the participants is also a soldier from South Korea, a country in which, according to Amnesty International, torture is still applied. Does this not harm the prestige of the army of a democratic state?

Penner: It is our view that we need not shirk contacts even with states of different structures, and this also holds true for the Bundeswehr. But it is true indeed that there are states whom we would wish greater proximity to human rights. In any event, however, contacts are better than no contacts, also because alleviations can be attained through contacts in individual cases.

FR: At the moment the Bundeswehr extends training assistance to 40 countries, one of them still being Iran, but also Paraguay. Shouldn't we keep our hands off in that respect?

Penner: Surely many states exist in the world which do not measure up to democratic standards, and depressing forms of the violation of human rights happen in many states. If you wish to exert any influence at all on these conditions, then it is not by refusing contacts but by utilizing existing contacts to make life better for the people affected.

FR: Several years ago Chilean Lieutenant Colonel Kraushaar as the guest of the Bundeswehr was the talk of the town when he uninhibitedly advertised the dictatorial regime in his homeland. Who is it, anyway, that determines the countries which get military aid?

Penner: It is not, of course, the Defense Ministry alone which participates in this decision; the Foreign Office, too, has an important say in it, and rightly so because ultimately this involves foreign relations. It is uncontested that these kind of relations do not always guarantee successes and that there are also some people whom one would prefer to see aloof from such contacts.

Just the same, the Federal Government made it clear in earlier times as well that there are limits and that, should these limits be trespassed, it will not hesitate to draw the proper conclusions.

FR: What sense is there in military training aid to non-NATO states anyway? Would development aid alone not be better?

Penner: I think these are two different areas. Development aid lives up to its purpose, as does military training aid. Many states are interested in military aid because of the attractiveness of the Bundeswehr, to complete their own military knowledge and, if necessary, to make use in their own country of the experiences thus gathered. For foreign policy reasons, too, you cannot resist this petition.

FR: Hence, this training and equipment assistance will continue?

Penner: Surely the training aid will be continued, but as before it will be our duty to very carefully determine when such aid must be banned. In this connection it is necessary to keep in mind, however, that these training programs always are devised on a long-term basis, wherefore it is not always possible to react immediately to special events in the eligible countries. It is a highly complicated and complex field with which we have to deal, and we are aware indeed that we are balancing a sharp edge, namely, living up to the requirements of a predictable, continuous foreign policy on the one hand and to the criteria of our own state on the other.

BRANDT VIEWS STATE OF COALITION, BREZHNEV REMARKS

DW051207 Hamburg Norddeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1145 GMT 4 Nov 81

["Excerpts" from reporter Burchardt interview with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt: date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] If you listen to the current tenor of the speeches at the CDU congress in Hamburg, you sometimes get the impression that the opposition has already parked its van in front of the chancellor's office. Do you think that there is reason to think about a premature change of government?

[Answer] I don't think so actually. Quite a lot can naturally depend on next year's Landtag elections with regard to stability in Bonn because if the opposition were to achieve a two-thirds majority in the Bundesrat, governing would become even more difficult for the Social-Liberal coalition than it already is. But that is still far away. Who knows what new factors will arise by then. I assume after the difficult coalition talks -- unfortunately, two rounds of talks were necessary on the federal budget -- that the coalition will be able to continue its work.

[Question] Naturally the basic question arises as to how far a party can support a government with regard to a liberal partner whose basic economic ideas differ somewhat from what is called Social-Democratic reform policy. How far can a party support a government which has become so dependent that it cannot implement these principles any more?

[Answer] Yes, there is something to this. The difficulties are somewhat greater whenever the famous social network is involved. I think that some of my Free Democratic friends make it too simple by saying that cuts must be made in fields where one has been spending the most in past years. I think that developments in the social field -- if times become more difficult -- cannot take place in opposition to the trade unions but only in cooperation with them.

[Question] Brezhnev said in a DER SPIEGEL interview that the Federal Republic is in about the same international political situation now as it was in the early seventies. The assumption has been expressed that Brezhnev might be coming to Bonn now to drive a wedge between Bonn and Washington.

[Answer] I think that Brezhnev is wrong with regard to the point you mentioned. The situation in the Federal Republic in 1981 cannot be compared with that in 1970. I say somewhat immodestly that at the time when I was setting the direction and had sufficient support for normalizing our relations with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states, we were in a more favorable political situation internationally than now. The Americans were talking with the Russians, and one of my main motives was to see to it that the Federal Republic did not become isolated. Another main motive was to see to it that we could look after our own interests in Moscow, Warsaw and elsewhere without having others take care of them.

Today, we and other Europeans face the problem -- it has been a problem at least for the last 2 years -- of how to prevent the deteriorating relations between Washington and Moscow from having a negative effect on Europe.

[Question] Also in the sense of a European nuclear free zone?

[Answer] That is a dream for the future, but I cannot be against it in principle because the program of my party has this in mind.

CDU CALLS FOR 'OVERALL ARMS LIMITATION' POLICY

LD051140 Hamburg DPA in German 1035 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 5 Nov (DPA) -- The CDU national conference in Hamburg today adopted by a large majority a guideline resolution on important questions of economic, social, peace and education policy.

The resolution states that, for the CDU, overall arms limitation is the priority aim in foreign policy. A decision formulated today states that the most important current foreign policy aim is the overall limiting and reduction of arms and a balance at the lowest possible level, "under the condition of undiminished security." In the debate on the motions dealing with peace policy, the party conference also reaffirmed its agreement with the two parts of the NATO dual decision.

The union [CDU/CSU] which called for a fresh peace initiative in Europe, urged the Soviet Union to demonstrate its readiness for cooperation and detente at the forthcoming negotiations, and to end the occupation of Afghanistan which is a violation of international law. In the debate, Deputy CDU Chairman Kurt Biedenkopf again urged that the question of alternatives for a permanent peace system in Europe should be examined. Biedenkopf, whose theory that the nuclear deterrent is not suitable in the long-term for preserving peace and that a consensus for it cannot be gained has met with opposition in the CDU/CSU, again stressed that the search for a long-term alternative in no way calls the Atlantic Alliance into question. "We are seeking alternatives, but we are not questioning what already exists," he said.

RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA SEEN AS 'DESIRABLE'

LD031758 Hamburg DPA in German 1716 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn/Tirana, 3 Nov (DPA) -- The Federal Government shares the view of Albanian party chief Enver Hoxha that a normalization of relations between the Federal Republic and the Socialist People's Republic of Albania is desirable. This comment by the Bonn Foreign Ministry was made today in response to press reports from Tirana that in his speech at the eighth Albanian Communist Party congress, Hoxha expressed an interest in establishing diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic in which he sees "no insuperable difficulties."

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the Federal Government has so far only seen press reports of Hoxha's remarks. Previously, Albania had made normalization contingent on "unacceptable financial conditions," the spokesman said. This means big reparation demands claimed by Albania for damage done in World War II. The Federal Government has been unable, the spokesman said, to find out whether Albania has changed its mind. Only such a change can facilitate the establishment of diplomatic relations.

BREZHNEV'S BONN VISIT THE 'ONLY OPTION' LEFT TO HIM

DW021535 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 2 Nov 81 p 1

[Leo Wieland Editorial: "A Bit of Self-Preservation"]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev's first trip to the West after the intervention in Afghanistan will take him to Bonn. The visit suits the Soviet leadership well which speaks of a "complicated international situation." It allows it to demonstrate an example of normal interstate relations in the middle of the East-West thunderstorm. This seems to be advisable and profitable to the Kremlin also with a view to its own people and the East European neighbors.

Meanwhile, the excursion to the Rhine is not one of several options but, if closely scrutinized, the only one: Mitterrand does not wish any meeting with Brezhnev as long as the latter's soldiers are in Kabul. Nothing draws him to Mrs Thatcher. The time is not ripe for a meeting with President Reagan. So what remains is the Federal Republic of Germany with which the Soviet Union is connected by more treaties and cultivated contacts than with any other country in the West.

These Germans at the same time are Moscow's most important trade partners. Their industry participates in old, and is interested in new, big projects. Their banks prove to be generous creditors. Their government does not obstruct the technology transfer for reasons of egoism in energy economy. Giving a few impulses more in this field surely is not Brezhnev's least concern. A gas pipeline from Siberia to central Europe is a foreign-exchange yielding investment in the future.

As long as Soviet industrial goods are hardly competitive on the world market and as long as enormous grain imports each year eat up the modest stock of hard currency, a tangibly great deal of good money on a long-term basis will come in only through the sale of fuels. Viewed from this angle Brezhnev's Bonn visit also is a bit of self-preservation for him. In the broader sense of the word this applies to his concept of policy toward the West, detente and peaceful coexistence -- the latter after Lenin's recipe: seize where possible, cooperate where necessary.

The Soviet public these days is being carefully tuned to this event. The state-conducted media orchestra neglects gross attacks on Chancellor Schmidt and confines itself to critical interim tones in the case of the foreign minister. This must be so, because the chief of the party and the state cannot visit a country where animosity awaits him. Consequently the Federal Republic and its governing politicians are placed temporarily into suitable light. The former appears as a home of a powerful anti-American peace movement. The latter are credited with having at least partially resisted the pressure for an arms buildup and having sought to persuade Washington to talk.

Moscow's propaganda desists from openly exploiting the internal conflicts in the Bonn government parties. It always quotes only the suitable voices, omits the others, and reminds the members of the Socialist International of common ideals. A supplement to this sort of public relations work in the forefield of the Brezhnev visit was a striking stream of German visitors to the Soviet capital. The guests ranging from Brandt via Lambsdorff and Vetter to Kiep were courted (the latter in a way hardly worth mentioning). Brezhnev granted all sorts of private audiences. Foreign diplomats were incessantly amazed: "Whenever I turn on Soviet television and no ice hockey match is relayed at that moment, there is definitely a German to be seen in the Kremlin," said an Englishman, slightly exaggerating.

For the time being little is in sight in the way of tangible material results of the Brezhnev visit. What matters is the frank exchange of opinions, the outward appearance and thus an opportunity of self-representation. Brezhnev's major topics are arms control and security policy. Unlike President Reagan, who cannot dodge ticklish debates even on variants of the unthinkable, namely, nuclear war, Brezhnev enjoys the advantage of being able to talk of peace above everything else. For the sake of that he will put up with criticism of Afghanistan and worried questions concerning Poland. It is a different question whether the timing would not be favorable for demanding a bit more from the visitor from Moscow in the bilateral, humanitarian sphere. If the trickling resettler figures were reflecting the level of relations, for example, then these relations would be in bad shape indeed.

Brezhnev's Bonn appearance precedes an important event by only a few days: the Americans and Russians plan to talk about medium-range weapon in Geneva on 30 November. What may be expected from Brezhnev in this connection is a climatic contribution rather than new proposals concerning the matter at issue. There will not be any such thing as a Soviet-American thaw even after the first meeting between Foreign Ministers Haig and Gromyko in New York -- who have a date next January again. PRAVDA's venomous rhetoric remaining unchanged, observers in Moscow at best note cracks in the ice. If these cracks could be widened at the Geneva negotiating table by means of Soviet readiness to make concessions, then Bonn's efforts for an improvement in the climate between the great powers would have been worthwhile. Brezhnev may learn on the Rhine that it is neither in the interest nor in the power of the Federal Republic to do more than persistently solicit such negotiations while remaining determined to share in the support of a correction of Soviet advanced armament by the West. This would simultaneously freshly mark the boundaries of separate detente policy in Europe.

BREZHNEV REMARKS ON ARMS LIMITATION SELF-SERVING

DW021533 Bonn DIE WELT in German 2 Nov 81 p 2

[Friedhelm Kemna commentary: "Brezhnev's Wooing"]

[Text] The Hamburg news magazine says it experienced what Ronald Reagan failed to achieve for his government: a logical, authoritative explanation of the positions of Soviet policy. Leonid Brezhnev supplied a troop of interviewers from the Elbe with a smooth picture of his peace strategy.

That Reagan's reconnoiterers have to achieve in toilsome guesswork is passed on by the German magazine people straight from the horse's mouth: Brezhnev counted out 975 missiles for them. The General Secretary said surprisingly that certainly not the West but maybe the Soviet Union needs nuclear counterarmament. The publisher of the magazine considered a question about the Afghanistan invasion as so sacrosanct that he did not put it. Brezhnev really gave useful information with regard to his Bonn visit: the Soviet Union seems determined to make the Germans "in the course of the tested line" partners of "basic decisions" for the security policy of the eighties. The tenor of the wooing is obvious: Those capable of mustering some insight are supposed to take the position of mediators -- or opponents -- with regard to those Americans who are unwilling to show insight. They would have, however, to accept an inequality the Kremlin master has ready for the Geneva negotiations, namely that there is nothing to be said about NATO counterarmament but only about the reduction of existing NATO arms systems and Soviet SS-20 medium-range arms. Washington and Bonn take a completely different view of this, at least for the time being.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS BREZHNEV REMARKS IN SOVIET CONTEXT

DW041349 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 4 Nov 81 p 4

[Editorial by Moscow correspondent Josef Riedmiller: "A Month of the Russians"]

[Excerpts] Brezhnev's information to DER SPIEGEL and that given lately to a group of West German journalists in Moscow is not as poor with regard to news value as it may seem. Soviet information policy permits conclusions at least with regard to what will take place in the month of November. It is full of appointments and dates of great importance for the Soviets. Brezhnev's lectures to DER SPIEGEL will be followed by celebrations on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Ocotber Revolution. The CPSU Central Committee will be meeting in mid-November to hear Brezhnev's domestic and foreign policy report and then adopt the economic plan for the coming year. In the ensuing session of the Supreme Soviet, the financial and economic situations will be discussed. This certainly will not be an occasion to experience political success in view of the new poor harvest and the necessity to buy more grain from the West. Brezhnev hopes to experience success on the occasion of his Bonn visit and the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on limiting medium-range weapons in Europe which are to begin a few days after the visit.

So it will be a month of the Russians. They opened it with three remarkable clarifications: Moscow considers its SS-20 medium-range missiles to be the equivalent of the Forward Based Systems (FBS) of the Americans and similar French and British weapons, and it considers the zero solution as encompassing currently existing Eurostrategic weapons and not as NATO's renunciation of "counterarming" with Pershing II and cruise missiles in exchange for the scrapping of the SS-20's; the Soviets rule out the possibility of limiting a nuclear war regionally, thus disproving the peace movement argument that this is an implementable policy if the United States envisages such a scenario for Europe; and Brezhnev recognized in his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress and now again that the principle of a military balance, and thus also of deterrence, is the means to safeguard peace.

This leaves questions open with regard to Soviet military doctrine involving not defensive but offensive action against an attacker, thus giving room to what can be interpreted as an attack. We must also ask whether the strong counterstrikes at the assumed deployment areas of moble (American) missiles announced by Brezhnev -- strikes which promise to be effective only if these missiles have not yet been fired -- presuppose preventive war which is being verbally rejected by the Soviets. The Russians will count missiles with the Americans, not with the Germans, conflicting opinions can be heard in Moscow about the Federal Republic's contribution to the "counterarmament" conception. Brezhnev will not use his Bonn visit to sign significant documents but to point out the weight of his goals. The time for this seems favorable because the wind is blowing from many directions in the face of the Germans. The Soviet attacks against the Americans result from great disappointment in their policy, but nothing would be more wrong than to conclude that Moscow was changing its orientation and looking for a new partner called the Federal Republic of Germany. Soviet policy will remain firmly directed at the United States the more unpredictable the latter becomes, there is no confused thinking in Moscow where they have always made a clear distinction between big, medium and small powers.

FRENCH-AFRICAN SUMMIT ENDS, APPEALS FOR PEACE IN CHAD

NC042118 Paris AFP in English 2049 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 4 Nov (AFP) -- The annual Franco-African summit conference -- the largest since it was inaugurated in 1973 -- ended here today with an appeal for the urgent setting up of the projected pan-African peace force in Chad.

At a final press conference chaired by French President Francois Mitterrand, Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko read his own resolution on Chad, adopted by the summit, calling for help in forming Chad's integrated national army and in rebuilding both the country and the administration.

He also announced that his own government, Benin and Gabon had agreed to join Nigeria and Senegal in providing troops for the pan-African force.

The conference, which grouped delegations from 33 countries, also issued a detailed appeal for regulation of prices of raw materials and of the essential commodities imported by developing countries.

The so-called "Paris appeal", which referred back to the April, 1980 Lagos plan of action at the African economic summit, said that without security in pricing Third World countries were "prevented from planning their future."

There should be a halt to the "scandalous situation" where there was "brutal fluctuation" in Third World incomes because prices were "fixed at the whim of markets situated thousands of miles away, or as a result of specualation."

During the press conference, at which Mr Mitterrand was joined by Mr Mobutu and the conference doyen, Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the French leader fielded questions about the future of Chad following the latest developments there.

During the past 48 hours Libyan troops have started withdrawing from Chad at the request of President Goukouni Oueddei, who called for aid from Tripoli 11 months ago to help him break the stalemate in that country's civil war.

The French president refused to be drawn into detailed discussion of possible developments in the central African state, refering questioners to Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei who took part in the conference although he did not attend the press conference.

In a break with the traditions of past years the normal Francophone conference, which has 20 full members, was joined by observer delegations from several English, Arab, Portuguese and Spanish-speaking states of Africa.

Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens and General Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia joined 18 other presidents at the conference, as observers, while Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouka arrived here Tuesday night to represent this year's chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), President Daniel Arap Moi.

Mr Mitterrand said that the conference organization could not be compared with the commonwealth of English-speaking states, for it now attracted not only "Anglophone, but Lusophone and Hispanophone states."

But it retained an informal character, and it was important that the Francophone countries of Africa "keep their original traits."

The conference was proving a way to "develop and maintain a dialogue between Africa and France," Mr Mitterrand said.

In reply to questions on several political issues in Africa, including Chad, Namibia and the Western Sahara, Mr Mitterrand said that the conference was taking care not to try to substitute itself for the OAU.

On Namibia the French President said that all the delegations agreed that the independence process should be completed in 1982. As regards the Western Sahara, he went on, despite some differences, all delegates supported the latest OAU initiative, which calls for a referendum in the disputed territory, and added the hope that "self determination of the peoples would happen normally."

In reply to another question he noted that the issue of internal security in member countries had been raised by some delegates, although he was quick to add that it was not a major subject for debate.

"When people are allies they help each other," he said, "which means we shall study (defence) agreements carefully before signing them."

Next year's summit will be held in Kinshasa, which was originally the agreed venue for this year's meeting before it was transferred to Paris.

Reaction to Libyan Withdrawal

LD041910 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] While in Chad the airbridge established by Al-Qadhdhafi is permitting virtually all of the Libyan troops stationed in Ndjamena to be evacuated at an accelerated rate, the French American [as heard] summit in Paris is ending in a mood of uncertainty. Most of the heads of state express satisfaction over Al-Qadhdhafi's withdrawal but wonder whether in the shorter or longer term his absence will increase the risks of a renewal of the civil war in Chad. The French Government for its part reaffirms its willingness to contribute to the consolidation of the unity of Chad and pays tribute to President Goukouni's cool.

Following the announcement of the Libyans' withdrawal from Chad, the ball is now in the court of Africa and France. In order to avoid the absence of Al-Qadhdhafi's soldiers leading to troubles in Ndjamena, the inter-African force should arrive on the spot as quickly as possible. It should thus be established as rapidly as possible, otherwise France's diplomatic efforts run the risk of being reduced to nothing.

GOVERNMENT FACES DILEMMA ON COMPUTER EXPORTS TO USSR

PM041625 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Oct 81 pp 1, 38

[Jean-Michel Quatrepoint article: "Paris Hesitant to Authorize Supply of Computer Equipment for Gas Pipelines"]

[Text] Will the government sanction the contract signed 30 September in Moscow by the Thomson group for the supply of computer equipment for gas pipelines? Because of its economic and political implications and because of the questions which it poses about the orientation of French diplomacy, what could have been just a simple business slip-up looks like it is becoming one of those "prickly issues" which haunt the authorities and industrial circles.

In order to try to unravel the intricacies of a very complex matter, we need to go back a bit. Everything begins with the plan for a Soviet-European gas pipeline. About 5,000 km long, it is to link the Soviet deposits in Siberia to Europe.

The FRG and France, in principle, are to receive half of the envisaged supplies (35 to 40 billion cubic meters in total per year) with the Netherlands, Italy, Austria, Belgium and Sweden sharing the rest.

Western banks have signed a credit agreement with the USSR allowing that country to obtain the equipment necessary to build the gas pipeline.

The equipment purchases will run to about $10 billion. The USSR has already signed several contracts for the supply of pumping stations with Mannesmann (FRG), Creusot-Loire (France), and ENI (Italy). France's credit of (provided essentially by Credit Lyonnais) is of the order of Fr10 billion and incurs 7.75 percent interest.

Several Stages

The French share mainly includes the supply of automated devices, computers and telecontrol and telecommunications systems for gas pipelines. For the Soviet authorities, faithful to their custom, this contract is in "several parts"; that is, it is the start of much broader cooperation and includes several stages. The first, called yamal 1, is concerned with equipment intended for the gas pipeline to Europe; the second stage (Yamal 2) mainly includes the supply of a computerized control system for all Soviet gas pipelines. These two parts of the contract represent an overall total of Fr1.8 billion, of which about FR1 billion is for yamal 2. It is the biggest contract ever concluded for this type of equipment.

There were two French firms -- MATRA and Thomson -- in the bidding. The first joined with an engineering firm, Sofregaz, and subcontracted its mini-computers to Thomson. But the latter company had made its own proposal in association with an American consultant specializing in gas pipelines.

The French authorities "backed" the proposal from MATRA, which was effectively accepted and obtained a letter of intent from the Soviet authorities. This is where the problems began, because the Quai d'Orsay and the Ministry of Defense showed serious reservations about this contract. Although the two departments were in agreement on sanctioning the delivery of equipment for just the gas pipeline to Europe, they were opposed to any mention being made in the contract, in whatever way, of the latter stages, mainly the yamal 2 plan for computerized control of the system of Soviet gas pipelines.

Why this stance? Since the invasion of Afghanistan East-West relations have cooled and the U.S. administration has been far more disapproving about the transfer of technology to the countries of the East. Reagan's arrival in the White House in January 1981 only served to reinforce this tendency, and the United States does not conceal its intention of returning to a stricter application of the rules of the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Exports Control (COCOM).

In principle a great deal of computer equipment is under an embargo. For the older products there has been hardly any problem. On the other hand prior agreement must be obtained from COCOM to supply high-performance equipment.

Formerly, numerous European countries and even American firms got around this provision. They presented COCOM with a watered down version of their contracts with the countries of the East, with the specifications and performances of the computers minimized. Well, it seems that the attitude of the Quai d'Orsay and the Defense Ministry has developed toward greater respect for the COCOM rules.

MATRA was therefore told 28 September not to sign the contract, which Lagardere's firm did with a heavy heart. The Soviet authorities then immediately contacted Thomson and within 48 hours Philippe Giscard d'Estaing, director of international affairs for this group, signed the contract which MATRA had been forced to refuse. The document initialed by Thomson deals with supplies for the European gas pipeline, but it also mentions the future stages, mainly the yamal 2 contract, and envisages a time limit for its finalization.

In Paris "they" have been examining the Thomson dossier for 3 weeks and there are still political reservations about this contract. What is the explanation for this greater sensitivity to American arguments, this desire to respect COCOM rules better?

"It is not possible to talk 'tough' to the USSR in political terms, denounce their action in Afghanistan and elsewhere, and sell them modern technology," they say. "There must therefore be a relationship between the political and the commercial."

These new "crusaders" which one meets in the corridors of power come from various backgrounds: from the old regime, but also from socialism, which has always had an "Atlantic" trend in its center. They are in favor of a reduction of business with the countries of the East (and even with the Arab countries) in preference for exchanges with the OECD and the Third World countries. They are especially very hostile to the gas contract with the USSR, merging with Washington's stance on this. It is known that in Ottawa, Reagan "berated" his European allies, cautioning them against the risk of energy dependence on the USSR.

Certainly Paris has never seriously envisaged going back on this gas contract, and the negotiations on a price indexing formula, which have been under way all summer, are near to a favorable conclusion. But in the matter of high technology equipment or strategic products it seems that the Quai d'Orsay, just as the Defense Ministry and certain other even wider circles, are no longer as insensitive as previously to the "Atlantic sirens."

It will still be necessary to decide on the Thomson dossier, and there are voices everywhere warning against the consequences of too strict an "attitude" with regard to the specifications of equipment. "Not only would France lose this contract, but there would be a chain reaction," an industrialist explains. "In all, French industry would stand to lose contracts worth billions of francs...to the advantage of its Japanese, German and even American competitors, who ask fewer questions. Moreover, what is it that objectively strengthens the USSR the most: the sale of wheat to feed its population or the sale of computers...."

Aware of being "caught in a trap" the authorities are seeking a compromise solution, which would make it simultaneously possible to sanction the Thomson contract, while asking that company to share it with MATRA....and to respect the spirit of COCOM, while supplying the necessary equipment to the Soviets. In brief, to return in some measure to previous practice.

AWACS DEAL ENDS U.S. 'DIPLOMATIC APATHY'

PM040959 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Mr Reagan and the AWACS"]

[Excerpts] The ardent campaign waged for weeks by President Reagan for the sale of five radar aircraft to Saudi Arabia has borne fruit: By 52 votes to 48 the Senate rejected a motion which would have blocked not only the AWACS order but a whole package of sophisticated weapons worth more than $8 billion. This is an undeniable victory for Mr Reagan.

The White House's arguments for securing the decision are more psychological than strategic. The main aim was to prove that the President still had his freedom of initiative and action without risking being disowned by the Congress. His sympathies with the Israeli state have not prevented him from supplying the arsenal to one of that country's enemies. Should this be seen as the start of a move to balance American policy in the Near East, which has hitherto virtually given in to Jerusalem decrees? In any event this is a marked gesture of good will toward Saudi Arabia, a state which Washington will do anything to keep in the "moderate" camp even though it condemns the Camp David agreements.

Could the plan put forward by Crown Prince Fahd — who made a detour via Bonn on his way back from Cancun to visit his "friend" Helmut Schmidt — be an element of discussion for Washington if the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on "Palestinian autonomy" remained deadlocked? In any case, there would have been no point in making quasi-Herculean efforts to secure Senate approval for the AWACS sale if there was merely to be a return to the diplomatic apathy which has hitherto characterized the American attitude to the Israeli-Arab conflict.

Thus the AWACS affair would seem to be a means and not an end in itself.

The history of the arms contract with Riyadh however, has yet to be written. Jerusalem, which may know what it is doing on this subject, sees Saudi Arabia's possession of AWACS as a threat to its security.

GOOD REACTION TO REAGAN INVITATION TO SPADOLINI

AU050857 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 5 Nov (ANSA) -- United States President Ronald Reagan's invitation to Premier Giovanni Spadolini to make a visit to the U.S. was seen here as having strengthened the position the Italian Government which can now boast an important international recognition.

The great majority of political commentators here saw the Reagan move as a big boost to Spadolini's five-way coalition government of Christian Democrats [DC], Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals after recent polemics and warnings that a crisis might be in the offing. The government partners yesterday hurried to express their satisfaction over Spadolini's invitation to go to Washington.

Christian Democratic official Manfredo Manfredi said that it was to be interpreted as American recognition of the government's activities on an international plane and as a confirmation of the attention the Reagan administration is giving Italian political affairs. Manfredi, who is deputy chairman of the DC group in the house, said that the Christian Democratic Party deputies, like party Secretary Flaminio Piccoli, had confirmed their loyal and constructive support for the premier and have urged him to persevere with the government's agreed-upon program. Manfredi also stressed that it was not with a political crisis that the country's economic crisis could be eased.

The reference to Piccoli was not by chance. A chill had been thrown into the coalition by Socialist Secretary Bettino Craxi with his proposal for a "legislature pact" with Piccoli. This pact would set up a preferential relationship between the two parties, and was seen by many as leading eventually, although indirectly, to a weakening of the present administration.

Liberal Party President Aldo Bozzi yesterday said that in Italy a strange situation was developing where, on the one hand, the majority forces expressed their support for the government, but weakened its prestige and credibility by linking it to an emergency situation and talking of formulas for its successor.

"On the other hand, the Communist Party says it will combat the government but in reality backs it," not out of confidence in Spadolini but out of aversion for solutions offered as a replacement for him, Bozzi continued.

However, a softening of the PCI position towards Spadolini, (at least in so far as remarks recently made by party veterans Gerardo Chiaromonte and Giorgio Napolitano were interpreted) is not destined to have any real effect on the political picture, in the view of Socialist Deputy Secretary Claudio Martelli. He said that the communists were dealing with the Spadolini government the way they do with NATO... bowing to it on a general plane but fighting it on all practical matters.

Martelli, in an interview to Milan's IL GIORNALE today, also denied that his party had proposed any legislature pact. He claimed that the Socialists had called for negotiations on political orientations and policies. Negotiations do not mean an agreement, but rather a probe to see if an accord is possible or whether a rupture is inevitable, he said.

Meanwhile, this afternoon the cabinet meets to discuss among other matters, a bill for the monetary revaluation of companies' goods and capital.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON SINAI PEACE FORCE

AU040837 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Grosseto, 4 Nov (ANSA) -- Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagario described the peacekeeping force to be sent into the Sinai for the final phase of the Israeli withdrawal from the peninsula in April as an "operation of peace" similar in many ways to the one mounted to save Indochinese refugees, in a statement delivered here Tuesday. The defense chief, who shared the reviewing stand with head of state Sandro Pertini for an airforce parade and flyover, declared in his prepared statement that, "our armed forces will never threaten anyone.

"We are a peaceful country and our armed forces are an expression of a peaceful country which wants to live in peace with everyone, in a peace based on security," Lagorio said.

When questioned by newsmen on the Rome government decision to join the Sinai peacekeeping force, the defense minister replied, "I do not see how it is possible to criticize someone who will arrive saying: we are here to restore something to its legitimate owner, something which was taken by force." In his encounter with the press, Lagorio also said that a contingent of volunteers would be preferred for the Sinai mission in the spring.

Thus far, four governments of the European Economic Community, Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands, have agreed to send troops to take part in the peacekeeping force.

SUDANESE VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU050847 Rome ANSA in English 0833 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 5 Nov (ANSA) -- Sudanese Vice President 'Umar at-Tayyib has arrived in Rome for a three-day visit. During his stay he will have meetings with Italian political leaders, including Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio.

The Sudanese official arrived at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport Wednesday afternoon.

FISHING BOAT INTERCEPTED BY TUNISIAN PATROL

AU041954 Rome ANSA in English 1938 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 4 Nov (ANSA) -- An incident in which an Italian fishing boat was attacked by a Tunisian patrol boat on Tuesday morning in the zone of the Sicilian Canal was clarified here today by an official note from the Italian Ministry of Defense. The note stated that the incident occurred at eight am on Tuesday in an area of the canal ten miles north of Mammellone.

At that hour, the Italian Navy frigate "Fasan", conducting a fishing patrol in the canal, came to the aid of the Italian fishing boat, the "Condor Uno" which had been intercepted by a Tunisian motor patrol.

According to the ministerial note, the presence of the Italian navy frigate prevented the capture of the fishing boat by the Tunisians who had used arms to convince the Italians to surrender their boat. Damages suffered to the fishing boat testify to the use of arms, according to the ministry.

Once the Italian frigate was sighted, the ministry note concluded, the Tunisian patrol boat left the scene and the "Condor Uno" proceeded to the north, escorted by the frigate.

PAPER REVIEWS GOVERNMENT'S POSITION ON MIDEAST

PM041659 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 1-2 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Rome -- Yesterday's meeting in Beirut between Palestinian Leader 'Arafat and Italian Ambassador Luccioli Ottieri is the most substantial step taken so far by the Foreign Ministry within the framework of the diplomatic offensive in which it will try to explain to the Arabs the peaceful significance of our participation in the multinational force. All Italian diplomats in Arab capitals have received detailed instructions: The international task force (totaling 2,500 men) has nothing to do with Camp David; is, if anything, a development of the stance adopted by the Europeans in Venice; and does not in the least jeopardize the necessity of a dialogue with the PLO. Indeed, the Rome government considers it impossible to resolve the Middle East dispute without involving 'Arafat's organization.

Thus, Luccioli Ottieri assured the PLO chairman of "the Italian Government's desire for relations of understanding and friendship with your organization" and described the Sinai international peace force as identical "in spirit" to the UN peace force in south Lebanon, in which Italy is represented by a number of helicopter pilots.

According to the ambassador, the meeting was marked by "the utmost cordiality." 'Arafat replied that "there are friendly relations between the PLO and Italy," but expressed "disappointment" at Spadolini's decision to participate in the Sinai operation. "We want better relations with Italy," he stressed.

PLO representative in Rome Hammad was equally caution: "We appreciate the stance adopted by [Minister for Southern Italy] Signorile, [Interior Minister] Rognoni, [Foreign Trade Minister] Capria, [Minister Without Portfolio for Civil Defense] Zamberletti and [Education Minister] Bodrato, which are in line with our incessant demands for full recognition of the PLO by the Italian Government." Nevertheless, Hammad complained that the government's decision "weakens Europe's position in the Arab world."

Signorile's proposal for our government's recognition of the PLO is supported by some representatives of the DC leftwing, such as Silvestri and Treasury Undersecretary Francanzani.

AVANTI rails against the PCI, without naming it, however. "It is amazing that there are some people in the left who, like Moscow, clearly for ulterior motives, are fanning the flames of the most extreme stances in the Arab world, which cannot be identified with 'Arafat's."

The Foreign Ministry was favorably impressed by 'Arafat's statement in favor of "coexistence" with Israel, in accordance with Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's plan. This could be a step toward the "conditional mutual recognition" between Israel and the PLO hoped for by our diplomats.

At present, Italy restricts itself to political, not legal and diplomatic recognition of the PLO. As far as Rome is concerned, 'Arafat represents only part of the Palestinian people. The PLO, however, claims full recognition on a level with other states, since it claims to represent the entire Palestinian nation.

The degree of Arab reaction to the multinational force will be measurable at the 25 November Fez summit, which 15 countries have already announced they will attend. Syria has announced that it will ask its Arab partners to adopt a joint stance with respect to European countries willing to participate in the Sinai operation: "It jeopardizes European-Arab relations and means the ned of any kind of dialogue between the EEC and the Arab countries." [as published: apparently quoting a Syrian source]

DEPUTIES WITHDRAW FROM UCD, POSSIBLE PARTY BREAKUP

LD041558 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] [Begin UCD President Sahagun recording] If anyone feels he belongs on the left rather than in the center, let him join a leftwing party or find the place which suits him best. And if anyone feels he belongs on the right rather than in the center, let him find his place on the right. That is what rightwing parties are for. [end recording]

[Announcer] And indeed they have gone, in a veritable stampede which has left the UCD dazed, and consequently has left the whole difficult internal equilibrium of the country and its political balance vulnerable. About 20 UCD members of parliament have now left the party or are about to for one reason or another. The truce which the Executive Committee called for on Monday has not happened, and the Prime Minister himself has now been drawn into the situation affecting the UCD, which he was doing his best to avoid.

And this is where we begin the story. Last night, Calvo-Sotelo spent 4 hours at a meeting at the Moncloa Palace with six of his ministers to examine the situation, and all the signs now are that he is going to pick up this hot potato wihtout further delay, as various sectors in the party had demanded. EL PAIS this morning carries the following headline on its front page: Calvo-Sotelo Prepared To Take Over as President of UCD. Last night's meeting was not attended, however, by UCD President Rodriguez Sahagun because he was not invited. He has since expressed surprise at this and said he expects to be given an explanation today. Other comments on the situation have come from Adolfo Suarez, who said he is very sad, and among others from Felipe Gonzalez who said everybody should keep calm.

Then there is also the decision by 15 or 16 Social Democrat members of parliament to leave the party, a decision which was finalized last night. These are headed by Fernandez Ordonez, just 2 months after his resignation as minister of justice. Thus we have a complex array of news relating to the possible breakup of the UCD.

The first point is Calvo-Sotelo's meeting with six of his ministers -- the so-called crisis team. Here is a report from Alberto Martinez:

[Begin recording] Ministers Martin Villa, Roson, Oliart, Perez-Llorca, Cabanillas and Garcia Diez locked themselves away in a meeting last night with Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo to examine the situation inside the UCD and to consider possible ways out of the crisis. Earlier, at 2000, the prime minister went to the Zarzuela Palace to discuss official business with King Juan Carlos: and earlier still, at 1700, he had a meeting with Carlos Ferrer Salat, president of the CEDE, the employers' organization.

According to a government spokesman, speaking at around 0400 this morning, four options were considered at the crisis team meeting: First, that the situation could be left as it is -- this was considered to be unfeasible. Second, parliament could be dissolved -- this was also considered unlikely. Third, the prime minister could resign -- this was also ruled out. And fourth, Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo could take responsibility for running the party -- this, in the view of the government spokesman, was the most likely of all. This fourth option would be put into effect, not at an extraordinary party congress but by the party's Political Council. This could be done by means of a change to the statutes made at the Palma de Mallorca congress, under which the party presidency -- currently held by Rodriguez Sahagun -- is decided by the Political Council. The government spokesman further stressed that nothing definite has yet been decided, since the meeting of the crisis team is to continue today.

BRIEFS

BASQUE MILITANTS -- Ten Basque militants belonging to the separatist Euskadiko Eskerra coalition have been arrested over the past two days in the province of Guipuzcoa, police said here today. The ten were reportedly to held under anti-terrorist legislation. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1516 GMT 4 Nov 81 NC]

SWEDEN

OFFICERS EXAMINE EQUIPMENT OF DETAINED USSR SUB

NC041406 Paris AFP in English 1352 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Karlskrona , Sweden, 4 Nov (AFP) -- A Swedish officer today had "technical" discussions with the commander of a Soviet submarine that ran aground near a naval base here last week, the Karlskrona naval base announced. Swedish Commander Carl Andersson and Captain Piotr Guzhin met on board the "Whisky-137" submarine and examined the equipment that the Soviet officer said broke down before the vessel ran aground in the Swedish military zone.

Today's meeting followed six hours of questioning Monday aboard a Swedish destroyer. There was no word on when a new hearing would be held. Meanwhile, local Swedish radio today broadcast a Soviet radio message from the Kaliningrad base asking the submarine for detailed information on the position and type of Swedish vessels guarding it. The security cordon has been reinforced since the submarine was refloated Monday. According to local newspapers, a senior Soviet naval officer whose presence was kept secret for days after the sub ran aground. [sentence as received] Swedish military authorities have made no direct mention of this officer but, according to reports, have implicitly confirmed his presence aboard the Whisky-137.

Sub Commander 'Cooperative'

LD042006 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1900 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Here is a situation report from a press conference in Karlskrona given by Commodore Lennart Forsman:

The press conference of Commodore Lennart Forsman is over, and he announced that Commander Karl Andersson had been on board the Russian submarine on several occasions today, and he also said that the Soviet commander is very cooperative and gives answers to all questions put by Karl Andersson. Karl Andersson is back and has forwarded the information to the commander in chief. Lennart Forsman also said that there is increased activity by Russian naval units off the Blekinge coast, which is seen as a clear demonstration of strength. Presumably it can be said with all certainty that there will be no departure for the submarine today since we, the assembled Western press including us Swedish journalists, have been called to a press conference at 0800 tomorrow.

Coded Messages Jammed

LD042034 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1900 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Earlier today discussions were picked up on the short wave band between the submarine captain and his superiors on a Soviet ship outside Swedish territorial waters. This is what it sounded like: [Passage of Russian recording indistinct]

The Swedish military jammed these Soviet transmissions. The submarine chief complained to the Swedish navy's representative, who replied that the jamming will cease if the Soviet radio officer does not code his messages but instead transmits in clear text to the ship lying outside Swedish territorial waters.

SUB GROUNDING LINKED TO WEAPONS SYSTEM TESTING

LD042122 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Secret tests of a new Swedish weapons system were in progress just as the Soviet submarine ran aground in Blekinge archipelago 8 days ago. This was confirmed this evening by the defense staff.

A new submarine [word indistinct] torpedo was being testcd and, in addition, secret materials tests were being carried out outside Aspo, on 27 October, the day the submarine ran aground. Helicopters and submarines took part in the tests. The defense staff says that the Soviet Union probably knew about these tests and this may be the reason for the submarine's inquisitive [word indistinct].

Tests Declared 'Routine'

LD042154 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Interview with (Roger Johansson), press officer of the Swedish Defense Staff, on 4 November conducted by unidentified Stockholm Radio correspondent; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [(Johansson)] On 27 October we carried out tests outside Aspo with a new submarine (?interceptor) torpedo [as heard]; these were secret materials tests. On the Swedish side, helicopters and submarines took part in these tests. This is more or less all I can say about this activity.

[Question] You cannot say anything about how the Soviet military authorities might have found out about this?

[Answer] Well, it isn't really so odd, because in connection with this exercise, the tests, one must go out in advance and talk to the people who are to take part and so on. So there was an entirely open, not confidential communication about 2 weeks before the tests. Of course, no secret information was included about the content and the aim of the tests or what tests were to be carried out.

[Question] Could the Soviet submarine have gained valuable information?

[Answer] I cannot comment on that. I have no idea of that.

[Question] You have not obtained any proof through radio monitoring or material on board the vessel, or such like?

[Answer] I cannot comment on that either.

[Question] Were these routine tests?

[Answer] These tests were a link in the testing of this submarine (?interceptor) torpedo, but by no means sensational tests completely decisive for (?the activity). They were routine tests, if one may use the expression, for testing [words indistinct] is not particularly [word indistinct].

GOVERNMENT REPORTS SHARPER 'TONE' IN SUB AFFAIR

LD041440 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1400 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] The tone has now been sharpened in the submarine affair. The Swedish Foreign Ministry has reacted strongly to the demand of Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Yakovlev that the investigation must be speeded up. During his meeting with Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten yesterday, Yakovlev officially expressed demands on how the matter is to be handled. [Words indistinct] he said that the investigation is proceeding too slowly.

The same demand was expressed to Swedish ambassador to Moscow Carl de Greer, when he was called to see Deputy Foreign Minister Zemskov. Permanent Under Secretary of State Leif Leifland rejects the Soviet (?accusations) in clear terms. He says the interrogation of the Soviet submarine captain could have begun [words indistinct] earlier [words indistinct] earlier [words indistinct].

Already last week [words indistinct] two alternatives: the discussions should take place either on Swedish territory outside the military restricted area, where Soviet diplomats could be present, or on board the submarine, without any Soviet diplomats. The Soviet authorities chose the first alternative, and two diplomats flew from Stockholm to Karlskrona. One of the Soviet diplomats has now returned to Stockholm.

Report on Investigation

LD041804 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] The commander in chief, Lennart Ljung, today handed over a new report to the government. The report contains a detailed statement on what has been found out so far in the submarine affair. It concerns the questioning of the Soviet commander and the examination of the submarine's navigation equipment. Nobody has wanted to give a statement on how long the investigation by the commander in chief is to continue. The government is meeting right now to review the report. A communique from the government is expected later this evening.

USSR To Pay Costs

LD042246 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] The submarine affair is costing quite a lot of money. According to the defense staff, one can reckon with about 500,000 kronas per day, and most of this the Soviet Union will eventually have to pay [words indistinct]. The agreement with the Soviet Union means that they are to pay for the actual salvage, and large parts of the costs must be classified among that, the Defense Ministry says. They say that the final bill to the Soviet Union will be several millions.

Ullsten Expects Decision Soon

LD042322 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Interview with Swedish Foreign Affairs Minister Ola Ullsten by Stockholm Radio correspondent Thomas Hempelt, on 4 November -- recorded]

[Text] We have also spoken to Foreign Affairs Minister Ola Ullsten, and he also confirms these tests.

[Ullsten] A technical test was in progress involving helicopters and Swedish submarine [words indistinct].

[Question] Does this make the whole thing more serious?

[Answer] Well, it is equally serious, irrespective of the cause, when a foreign naval [word indistinct] violates Swedish territorial waters. Of course, it would be very serious if they had known that this test would take place. We have no evidence of that.

[Question] Will the indication of espionage become more credible (?now)?

[Answer] That suspicion has, of course, existed all the time and it becomes neither more nor less credible [words indistinct].

[Question] The Russian ambassador was at the Foreign Ministry (?again) this evening. What was that conversation about?

[Answer] We have had quite a few conversations during this past week, and I cannot reveal the contents of this conversation either.

[Question] Is there impatience now on the Soviet side that things are proceeding slowly?
[Answer] (?There is) reason to be impatient that our territory is violated by [words indistinct].

[Question] What do you say to them when they express this kind of criticism?
[Answer] [Passage indistinct]

[Question] You do not think that things are proceeding slowly?
[Answer] No, one cannot claim that. We have acted according to all rules and in a reasonable way, as we see it.

[Question] Will there be a government decision now on this?
[Answer] I hope it will be possible for the government to make a decision tomorrow.

[Question] And that decision means that this vessel can leave and that this affair is wound up?
[Answer] One cannot [word indistinct] what the decision will contain, but the commander in chief submitted his report this evening. We shall examine it this evening and during the night and hope to be able to make a decision tomorrow.

[Question] And no further measures are needed by the commander in chief?
[Answer] No, now (?it should not be necessary), not as regards the inquiry.

[Question] Would further activity from the Swedish side be possible after the inquiry has been completed?
[Answer] Of course, we must examine the whole affair and see what political reactions it may cause.

[Question] And what can it [words indistinct]?
[Answer] I cannot enter into that, but it is still a very serious matter that has taken place and we must [words indistinct] (?react accordingly).

Government Meeting

LD051026 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] The government is meeting just now to discuss the submarine affair. The government will decide whether it will be satisfied with the information yielded so far by the interrogations and the examinations of the submarine and whether it will release the Soviet submarine. The report of the commander in chief of the armed forces, Lennart Ljung, will be the basis of the decision.

During its meeting, the government decided to convene the Advisory Council for Foreign Affairs to a meeting at the palace at 1230 [as heard]. In the meantime the government continues its preparations in the submarine affair.

If the government decides to release the submarine, it will take at least 3 hours before the submarine can depart. First a seaworthiness examination will be carried out. Two navy minesweepers will then escort the submarine to international waters.

Late on Wednesday evening, one more Soviet frigate joined the naval unit close to the Swedish territorial limit. Soviet strength now consists of 11 ships. Even Danish warships have approached the area and are now keeping a watch on the Soviet ships at radar distance.

QUEEN OUTLINES GOVERNMENT PROGRAM FOR NEW TERM

LD041024 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0925 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The Queen, in her speech opening the new session of Parliament today, said:

My government regard the security of the nation and the preservation of peace as matters of the first importance. Increased resources will be devoted to defence and the most efficient use made of them. My government will continue to play an active role within the North Atlantic alliance.

International efforts to enable Afghanistan to resume her independent and non-aligned status will have my government's active support. Despite the situation in Afghanistan and Cambodia, my government will continue to work for better East-West relations, for an early and successful conclusion to the Madrid meeting on the Helsinki Final Act and for specific, equitable and verifiable measures of arms control.

They welcome the forthcoming negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on limiting long-range theatre nuclear forces.

My government reaffirm their strong commitment to the European Community. During the remainder of the British presidency, and thereafter as a member state, the United Kingdom will play its full part in its development.

My government are anxious to see satisfactory decisions on restructuring the community budget and improving the common agricultural policy. They will seek early agreement on a revised common fisheries policy, and will continue to support the accession of the community of Spain and Portugal.

My government support the contribution of the member states of the European Community towards a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israel dispute and will continue to work with all the parties to the dispute. They support the efforts of the Non-aligned Movement, the Islamic Conference and the United Nations to bring about a negotiated settlement to the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

Efforts to reach an internationally recognised agreement in Namibia will be continued, in cooperation with our allies.

My government attach great importance to the Commonwealth and the United Nations and will continue to play an active part in both organisations. They will join with other countries and responsible international organisations in efforts to resolve the economic difficulties of both developing and developed countries.

My government will seek to maintain close relations between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.

Members of the House of Commons, estimates for the public service will be laid before you.

My Lords and Members of the House of Commons, my government attach the utmost importance to maintaining progress in reducing inflation by the pursuit of firm monetary and fiscal policies, to further improving the efficiency of the economy, and to strengthening industry, so as to restore competitiveness abroad and prosperity at home. They hope to see this assisted by further reductions in the level of wage settlements.

Plans for public expenditure will reflect the importance of restricting the claims of the public sector on the nation's resources. My government share the nation's concern at the growth of unemployment and will continue to direct help to those groups and individuals most hard-pressed by the recession.

A bill will be introduced on employment and labour relations.

Measures will be introduced to amend the financial arrangements of the National Coal Board and some other public undertakings, and to facilitate private investment in the oil-producing business of the British National Oil Corporation. Measures will also be proposed to facilitate private investment and promote competition in the activities of the British Gas Corporation.

State involvement in transport will be further reduced and the fixed penalty system for road traffic offences observed and extended.

My government's policies will seek to ensure that all individuals, whatever their race, colour or creed, have equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities.

My government will continue to devote themselves to the complex problems of Northern Ireland. The search will go on for acceptable ways of enabling the people of Northern Ireland to play a fuller part in its administration. My government will work for improvements in the security situation.

The requirements of law and order and the services employed to uphold them will continue to enjoy my government's complete support. Legislation will be introduced to improve the criminal justice system in England and Wales.

Measures will be brought forward to amend the law relating to the assumption of civil jurisdiction by courts in the United Kingdom and for the reciprocal enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters.

Legislation will be introduced to establish a scheme of unified housing benefit and to place a duty on employers to provide sick pay during the early weeks of sickness.

A bill will be brought forward to improve the safeguards for detained patients and to make other reforms in the law on mental health in England and Wales.

Measures will be introduced to implement my government's conclusions on the report of the committee of inquiry into local government in Scotland and to provide for a modernised code of civic government in Scotland.

Legislation will be introduced to improve the accountability of local authorities for the level of their rates.

Other measures will be laid before you.

CARRINGTON INTERVIEWED ON EVE OF SAUDI VISIT

PM041491 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Wafa'i Diyab report: "Carrington in Saudi Arabia today, Amir Fahd's initiative is a very important step and the European states are agreed on this matter"]

[Text] London -- British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has stated that Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's initiative is a very important step on the road to reaching a solution to the Middle East crisis.

Replying to a question put to him by ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT at a meeting attended by a number of Arab journalists in London on the eve of his departure for the Saudi Arabian kingdom, Lord Carrington said: The European states are in agreement on this matter, and they do not believe that the points contained in the initiative constitute any obstacle to reaching a solution to the area's crisis. Rather they find them compatible with the Venice conference resolutions.

He added: Certainly, nothing will be conducive to ending the crisis unless we reach a specific agreement in this regard. This requires long debate and discussion. However, the important thing that has occurred recently is the declaration of this initiative and the need to proceed from it to holding an international conference to discuss the area's crisis in detail with the blessings of all the states concerned in the area's crisis, including the Soviet Union and the United States.

Lord Carrington went on: I met Prince Fahd in London and we discussed this initiative. I also discussed the same subject with [Saudi Foreign Minister] Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal in Cancun, but we did not go into details. For this reason I find my visit to the Saudi Arabian kingdom (today) and the discussions that will take place during it very important.

Lord Carrington added: I am very interested at this stage to learn the Saudi position on the situation in the area and the next step which the Saudi Arabian kingdom intends to take. It is important for me to emphasize Europe's eagerness to play an effective role to contribute to finding a solution to this crisis, particularly at such a difficult time as this.

The British foreign secretary added: In my view, a solution needs time, and I do not believe that the United States, Israel or Egypt intends to make any effective move before Sinai returns to Egypt. This means that the solution is frozen until next April. What we are doing at present is making preparations to get things moving after this period. On the possibility of his meeting with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat during his stay in Riyadh, Lord Carrington said: I am prepared to meet him at any time if such a meeting would contribute to the achievement of peace. His presence in Riyadh during my visit to the kingdom is a coincidence for which we have made no preparations at all. Asked about the possibility of Britain's recognizing the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, Lord Carrington said: We do not recognize organizations; if we start doing that, there is no easy way of ending it.

DAILY TELEGRAPH WARY OF SAUDI 'PEACE PLAN'

PM031505 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 3 Nov 81 p 16

[Editorial: "Tilting to the Saudis"]

[Excerpts] Israel is in a high state of alarm and indignation at what Mr Begin's government perceives to be a concerted tilt by the Reagan administration towards Saudi Arabia. Mr Reagan has been stressing -- as he did again yesterday in welcoming King Husayn of Jordan to Washington -- the need for other Middle East countries to be drawn into peace negotiations. American officials have also been expressing interest in the Saudi Arabian "peace plan" put forward by Prince Fahd. In fact this is not a peace plan at all. It is a reiteration of all the long-standing Arab demands which, if conceded, would leave Israel defenceless. It has attracted attention because of a highly ambiguous final point implying possible acceptance of the state of Israel.

Lord Carrington, who begins an official visit to Saudi Arabia today, will be able to discuss the Saudi "plan" with Prince Fahd and other Saudi Arabian leaders. He might be well advised to stress to them the importance of doing nothing to impede completion of the Camp David peace agreements between Israel and Egypt. Under the agreements, the remaining one-third of Sinai is due to be handed back by Israel to Egypt next April. Following the murder of President as-Sadat, this is now becoming a highly contentious issue in Israel. The "rejectionist" Arab states, such as Libya and Syria, would like nothing better than for the agreements to collapse and Israel to hold on to the vital remaining bit of Sinai. This, they reckon, would bring Egypt back into the fold and enable preparations to begin forthwith for yet another Arab-Israeli war. It is against such dangers that all those currently "tilting" towards Saudi Arabia and the PLO should be on their guard.

DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS FROM ATHENS TALKS

NC042023 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Interior and Defense Minister Veniamin returned to Cyprus tonight from Athens where he had talks with Greek Prime Minister and National Defense Minister Papandreou on matters pertaining to Cyprus' defense.

National Guard Commander Lieutenant General Papanayiotou has also returned with Mr Veniamin.' Lieutenant General Papanayiotou had accompanied Mr Veniamin on his visit to Greece.

NATIONAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES WALDHEIM EVALUATION

NC041226 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] The government spokesman has stated that at yesterday's meeting of the National Council, an exhaustive debate, in a constructive atmosphere, was held on the Waldheim evaluation, and that various views were expressed. The spokesman added that since this is a delicate phase of the Cyprus problem, it would be correct to avoid any comments that could give the wrong picture or wrong impressions.

The spokesman also stated that all publications on the matter so far are speculations, because the National Council will conclude its debate next Monday before crystallizing final views. The spokesman added that after the debate is completed next week, President of the Republic Kiprianou will make a statement on behalf of the National Council or he will hold a press conference on the issue in order to inform the press and the public.

GOBBI GIVEN DEADLINE ON MISSING PERSONS ISSUE

NC040950 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt] In reference to yesterday's meeting held at the office of Foreign Minister Rolandhis by UN Representative Gobbi with the Pan-Cyprian Committee of Relatives of Missing Persons and Undeclared Prisoners, authoritative reports state that:

Our side has given Gobbi a time limit of 1 week to confirm through consultations he will have with both the UN Secretariat and the Turkish Cypriot side that during our side's recent contacts in New York an agreement was in fact reached on the following:

-- Participation by a representative of the missing persons committee in the investigatory committee;
-- Keeping minutes on the deliberations of the investigatory committee;
-- Implementing the first stage of the investigation in establishing the fate of missing persons which is for the accused side to accept the obligation to furnish explanations on each individual case of the missing persons.

Our reports state that our side has clearly expressed to Gobbi its determination to appeal to the Third UN Political Committee if his answer is negative.

O FILELEVTHEROS DISCUSSES DEFENSE PROBLEMS

NC041240 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 4 Nov 81 p 3

[From the "Liberal" Column: "Defense Problems"]

[Excerpts] Cypriot Defense Minister Khristodhoulos Veniamin and the head of our National Guard, General N. Papanayiotou, are in Athens for a series of meetings with Andreas Papandreou, in his capacity as the Greek national defense minister.

It is obvious that the Athens meetings will discuss Cypriot defense problems at a time when Cyprus is facing an open danger from the presence here of Turkish occupation troops and when Turkish policy toward our problem is in no way peaceful.

Out people, who are gravely concerned about their own future, view the efforts to strengthen Cyprus' defense with satisfaction. It is obvious that no matter what we do, militarily we are far behind our opponent. This is proved by the fact that while we have the inalienable right to take action to liberate our enslaved territories, we have not moved nor are we now moving toward the idea of aggressive action. All our efforts are directed at strengthening our defense.

As a result of the recent efforts to strengthen the National Guard, the Turkish Cypriot leadership has adopted positions which not only are unacceptable but also are provocative. After speaking of the unconstitutuional character of the National Guard (the Turkish leaders respect the constitution of the Republic of Cyprus so much), the Turkish Cypriot leaders said that every attempt to strengthen the Cypriot Army is interpreted as an act of aggression! What do the Turkish Cypriot leaders want? Do they want us to remain unarmed so that we will be easy victims for Attila at the moment they choose?

We very well know that the Turkish leaders do not understand arguments, no matter how logical they may be. They understand a different language. We repeat: We have no prospect of liberating our enslaved territories by military means. We do, however, have every inalienable right to strenghen our defense in order to deal with every possible adverse development. This is the purpose served by the Athens talks of Defense Minister Veniamin and Chief of the National Guard Papanayiotou.

NICOSIA PAPER SCORES AKEL'S INCONSISTENCY

NC041216 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 4 Nov 81 p 1

[From the "My Opinion" column: "But This Is his Duty -- Waldheim, Ideas and AKEL"]

[Excerpts] Dhinglis, [Pan-Cyprian Labor Federation assistant secretary general] has said that the left could never imagine that the UN secretary general could submit proposals on the Cyprus issue which would fully satisfy the Greek side.

It is a pity that the left and Dhinglis could not imagine the most natural of things, that is, that the UN secretary general could submit proposals on the Cyprus issue which would be in accord with the UN principles and resolutions. Dhinglis could never imagine such a thing, that is, submission by Waldheim of proposals which, for example, would provide for the return of all refugees to their homes; nor Waldheim proposals which would demand the withdrawal of the occupation forces of a foreign country which invaded another, much smaller country.

Why is all this considered unthinkable, Dhinglis?

A UN secretary certainly has the duty to submit recommendations that fall within the spirit and the letter of the principles of the UN Charter. From what everyone knows, both these principles and the charter do not recommend the creation of refugees or invasions and occupations. Even the UN resolutions on Cyprus, to which AKEL so frequently refers, support the return of all refugees to their homes and the withdrawal of the foreign troops.

Yet, in the ideas he submitted, Waldheim excludes the return of all refugees. By recommending that 30 percent of the island remain a Turkish Cypriot area, he deprives the right of a certain percentage of the refugees to return to their homes, automatically overthrowing both the UN resolutions and principles.

AKEL and Dhinglis appear to be confusing a very lucid point and ignoring another important one:

1. They appear to be ignoring the fact that the UN secretary general is not some third person, a neutral arbitrator, who submits both positive and negative recommendations to two disputing sides. He is the leading personality of an international organization that has the duty and the obligation, in any mediation effort he undertakes, to recommend things compatible with both the principles and the charter of the roganization he leads, irrespective of whether his recommendations are not liked by one or the other of the two sides.

2. AKEL and Dhinglis appear to have forgotten the mediation effort of Galo Plaza, who in his mission operated within the UN principles and submitted recommendations in accord with these principles. This is because, at that time, Plaza was doing his duty while Waldheim is not. The left is not concerned nor can it imagine such a thing. It is unfortunate that on the question of Waldheim's ideas, AKEL is not acting responsibly or correctly. It says, for example, that it will judge the initiative on the basis of whether it responds to the UN resolutions.

AKEL, however, is afraid to tell the people that the Waldheim ideas are not in accord with these resolutions, since Waldheim does not recommend the return of all refugees to their homes as demanded by the resolutions.

On the other hand, AKEL recommends that we accept the positive and reject the negative aspects of the ideas while it knows very well that if we do this then the Turks will do the same, with the result that Waldheim's initiative with fail.

Let us hope we have learned something from past mistakes and that we will not once again be faced with the culmination of wrong actions which could lead us to even worse situations.

AKEL CALLS FOR JOINT ACTION TO ISOLATE RIGHTWING

NC051000 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Joint Line and Tactics"]

[Excerpts] The question of correct line and tactics in the struggle for a just and permanent solution to the Cyprus issue continues to remain in the epicenter of the country's political affairs. Adoption of an integral, firm line and tactics by all the patriotic forces would help closer cooperation and unity of action and a more effective advancement of the Cyprus issue toward its solution and toward the isolation of the pro-imperialist rightwing which is prepared to accept an adulterated NATO solution or some Camp David arrangement.

We sincerely believe that all democratic forces, which have common goals and aims in the liberation, anti-imperialist struggle, could adopt a joint line and lay down joint tactics during today's delicate and critical phase of our struggle. It is time that differences and disagreements over tactics be overcome through exhaustive discussion, because in the past they created rifts between the democratic forces. More specifically, they must overcome differences related to the process of the intercommunal talks being conducted under UN auspices on the basis of UN resolutuions for the exclusive purpose of finding a solution to the domestic aspect of the Cyprus problem by the two communities.

These are goals common to all patriotic democratic forces of the Cypriot people. The most important, however, is that these positions, including that on the demiliterization of Cyprus, have been accepted internationally and incorporated in the UN resolutions on Cyprus. They could, as a result, become the basis for a joint line in our struggle both on the domestic and international fronts.

It has also been accepted -- both in Cyprus and internationally -- that the Cyprus issue has two aspects; the domestic aspect, which has to do with the constitutional structure of the Cyprus Republic and the solution of all domestic differences by the two basic communities. This does not mean we view the Cyprus issue as a domestic issue. We do not accept the view that the Cyprus issue was created by differences between the two communities. As it is today, the Cyprus issue is a problem of foreign invasion and occupation. It is the product of an imperialist plot by NATO military circles. For this reason, it is an international issue which the United Nations is now dealing with. The UN resolutions demand restoration of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus and the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops; this is its international aspect. This, however, does not mean that its domestic aspect should or could be solved for us by the foreigners. The domestic aspect must be solved by the Cypriots themselves without any foreign involvement. This is also incorporated in the UN resolutions which provide for the conduct of intercommunal talks under the auspices of the UN secretary general.

The Cyprus issue is basically an international problem of invasion and occupation, of restoration of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of a UN member state. The process of the intercommunal talks for the solution of the domestic aspect cannot replace the international process for restoring the Republic of Cyprus. Since August of 1974, the Soviet Union has proposed the convening of an international conference within the UN framework and with the participation of the Security Council members and the interested parties for the solution of this international aspect of the Cyprus issue. Cyprus, Greece, the socialist and many nonaligned countries accept this effective process. The proposal, however, met with the enmity of the imperialist powers and of Turkey because it frustrates their plans for Cyprus.

As a result of imperialist plotting in 1974, the Cyprus issue became a difficult and complicated international issue. Much effort and many struggles will still be required for its solution. If these struggles are to bear fruit, it is necessary to have unity and joint action by all the patriotic forces on the basis of a joint line and tacts. The fifth plenum of the AKEL CC plenum is an important contribution toward this great effort which will lead our people toward a just fulfillment and a better future.

NORTH'S DENKTAS CRITICIZES PAPANDREOU STATEMENT

TA040934 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that Greek Prime Minister Papandreou must some day understand the realities in Cyprus.

Replying to a question on Papandreou's statement made during his meeting with southern Cyprus Defense Minister Veniamin, referring to Cyprus as the great island and noting that he attaches great importance to the defense of Cyprus, Denktas recalled that the description of great island is the name attributed to Cyprus in the Megaloidea case. Pointing out that the defenders of Megaloidea always refer to Cyprus as the great island and thus want to contend that Cyprus is Greek, Denktas said: Actually, Papandreou has openly stated that he considers Cyprus as Greek soil and, in his words, he has claimed that this Greek soil is under occupation. There is very little possibility that the decisions to be made by a leader, who regards Cyprus from such an erroneous viewpoint, would be judicious and constructive. Denktas again noted that Papandreou must see the realities in Cyprus.

PAPANDREOU CONFERS WITH CYPRUS DEFENSE MINISTER

NC031330 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Prime Minister Papandreou at 1030 today received Cyprus National Defense and Interior Minister Veniamin at the Pentagon for a private meeting. Later there was a meeting which was also attended by Deputy Ministers of National Defense Dhrosoyiannis and Petsos, Cyprus ambassador to Athens Khatzimiltis and chief of the National Defense General Staff General Gratsios.

KKE ISSUES RESOLUTION ON POLICY POSITION

NC042024 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] The resolution of the KKE Central Committee Presidium was published today which, among other things, stresses that the KKE will play a leading part in the struggle against the right and will determine its position toward the PASOK government in accordance with its positions and actions in relation to the problems of change. It will support in the chamber and among the people every government act that is aimed against the unaccountability of monopolies, reaction and foreign dependence, and any act which will serve national independence, democracy and people's interests. It will criticize shortcomings and will oppose any measure hindering the country's advance.

NEW DEMOCRACY ATTACKS CYPRIOT ARCHBISHOP'S VIEWS

NC041018 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] "New Democracy" accused the Archbishop of Cyprus of resorting to undisguised party politicking, which is incompatible with his high office, because of his statement that Cyprus had been abandoned by the previous government and as a result dropped "into an abyss of hopelessness" out of which it was led by the voice of the new Greek prime minister.

In a relevant statement, "New Democracy" emphasized: "The statements of his beatitude the archbishop of Cyprus at the commemorative service for Fotis Pittas caused a painful surprise, to say the least. If the archbishop wants to get involved in party politics and take positions on Greek domestic developments, it is up to him to decide whether this is compatible with his high office. The fact, however, that he attempts to ignore the efforts and struggles which the "New Democracy" governments undertook from 1974 to 1981, is an unprecedented and deliberate distortion of our recent joint history. It is sufficient for him to reread what the Cyprus Government has maintained for the past 7 years -- through the Makarios statements earlier and through the statements of President Kiprianou more recently -- on the support of the Greek Government so that, if he has truly forgotten, he may recall that throughout all the repeated and difficult phases of the Cyprus issue, both within and outside the United Nations, the active and effective assistance of the "New Democracy" governments has been unstinted and absolute.

He ought not to forget that the line of approach on the Cyprus issue during the past 7 years was laid down by the responsible leadership of Cyprus -- at its own request -- by the president, the ministerial and the national councils, to the effect that the "New Democracy" governments always stood firmly by its side and supported this line faithfully and firmly with determination."

FRANCE'S MITTERRAND SENDS MESSAGE TO EVREN

TA051058 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand has expressed the hope that the attacks directed by Armenian terrorists against Turkish representations in France will not damage the friendly relations between the two countries. Mitterrand replied to a message sent to him by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren last month. In his message, General Evren recalled that five murderous attacks had been directed against Turkish diplomats in France within less than a year and drew attention to the French radio and television corporation's broadcasts trying to justify Armenian claims in connection with the Armenian attacks. In his message, General Evren also expressed the belief that the French president will not allow these broadcasts to damage the traditional friendship between the two countries.

In his reply message to General Evren, Mitterrand said that the French Government denounces the recent Armenian attacks against the Turkish Consulate General in Paris which was carried out in September. Mitterrand added that the cooperation between the Turkish representations in France and the authorized French authorities will continue. Mitterrand noted that even in such a country as France the murderous plans of well-organized and trained organizations whose headquarters are abroad could not be thwarted despite the tightest security measures. Pointing out that the French public feels emotionally close to the Armenian community in France, Mitterrand added that this fact in no way diminishes the friendship felt toward Turkey and the Turkish community in France. Mitterrand concluded by saying that France is determined to continue its friendship with Turkey.

NAVAL COMMANDER TUMER DEPARTS FOR FRG VISIT

TA022002 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] The commander of the naval forces, Adm Nejat Tumer, left Istanbul for the FRG this morning as the guest of the FRG naval forces commander. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Admiral Tumer said that he will hold talks on the part of the FRG military aid to Turkey which concerns the naval forces. He added that he will also observe a naval exercise there. During his visit to the FRG, Admiral Tumer will meet with the FRG chief of staff, the naval commander and other officials.

AFP: MILITARY HOLDS 29,929 POLITICAL PRISONERS

NC030936 Paris AFP in English 0912 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Ankara, 3 Nov (AFP) -- Turkey is holding 29,929 political prisoners, according to a report issued by the siege command on the first year since the military seized power on September 12 last year.

A first report, issued in May, gave the number of political prisoners as 26,858 -- a rise of over 3,000 though the report notes an "80 to 85 percent drop in terrorism" under military rule. The latest report, issued yesterday, said that "282 people, including 174 terrorists" had died violently since the takeover.

The report blamed terrorism more on left than right-wing extremism, with 3,511 out of 5,289 incidents attributed to Marxist groups; 137 were blamed on separatist movements and 114 on right-wing groups.

The military authorities also charged that terrorists were receiving support from abroad, and insinuated that the pro-Soviet and pro-Albanian communist parties were cooperating with clandestine organizations, notably the outlawed Marxist-Leninist Turkish Communist Party and the revolutionary Dev-Sol.

The report charged that 662 organizations were working against Turkey from abroad, listing them as 286 on the left, 109 on the right, 27 separatist movements and 240 religious extremist groups. It said that of 43,140 people arrested over the period, 13,211 had been released, 3,731 were under (45-day) arrest without charges, 24,300 awaited trial and 1,898 had been sentenced. Eighty-five death sentences were passed, of which 16 have been confirmed by the Supreme Court so far; 10 were carried out. The report said that military authorities had received 342 complaints of torture, of which 40 were viewed as "serious"; 89 military men had been charged for these offences, with three officers convicted so far.

OUR RADIO CRITICIZES PROSECUTION OF ECEVIT

TA050829 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Commentary]

[Text] The court of the reactionary military junta has sentenced Bulent Ecevit to 4 months in prison. Thus, the expected has occurred. After having disbanded the political parties, the junta has again, as expected, directed the sharp point of its attacks toward the democratic forces and has stepped up these attacks. The junta tried to secretly prosecute Bulent Ecevit -- who opposed the disbanding of the political parties and who replied to the accusations leveled against him by the junta -- and hurriedly sentenced him. The junta, at the same time, banned the publication of Ecevit's defense. However, on the other hand, the reactionary junta is permitting the profuse publication of the lies told by NAP terrorists, primarily Turkes. It permits the reactionary press to openly defend the NAP fascists. The daily TERCUMAN was closed down indefinitely; but within a week it was permitted to publish again.

We would like to state that we are in favor of open trials. Dear listeners, let us now examine why Ecevit was prosecuted. What was it that Ecevit said that caused the junta to try to conceal it from the public? In short, he said: Democracy cannot be established by curbing freedom of speech. The junta was frightened even of this moderate opposition by Ecevit. On the other hand, the head of the junta, Evren, from time to time states that 90 percent of the population would cast their votes in favor of him if he called elections. However, he will never be able to take such a risk. The junta is in reality frightened of the reaction of 90 percent of the population. It is afraid of the unity of the democratic forces. It undertakes every move behind closed doors, concealing it from the public. However, realities cannot be concealed from the public, nor can the authoritarian regime to be imposed on the people gain its support.

Dear listeners, the prosecution and punishment of Bulent Ecevit has caused a reaction of a majority of the democratic forces. The junta is trying to conceal methods of oppression from the public. However, it can not prevent the people from hearing about what is going on. On the other hand, the conviction of Ecevit has also caused reaction abroad. Now the junta's relations with the imperialists is faced with the threat of a crisis because the government of these countries are facing increasing pressures of public opinion. They are forced to heed to this pressure within given limits.

Dear listeners, it is misleading to think that the junta will be destroyed and gone effortlessly in the aftermath of these developments. The dictatorship intends to remain in power for a long time. Only the determined struggle and unity of the worker and toiling classes and the democratic forces can remove it from power. Dear listeners, those who have observed in silence the developments since the Ecevit incident and who have been waiting with the hope that the junta will establish democracy have a lesson to learn. Each passing day shows us that the reactionary military junta is increasing its attacks and is expanding its sphere of influence. There are currently two alternatives facing those who have remained silent until now. They will either continue to wait -- and see that their turn has come -- or they will unite in a determined manner with the democratic forces and join the people's struggle against the junta. There is no other alternative.

MILLIYET DISCUSSES SETTLEMENT OF CYPRUS ISSUE

WC040924 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 31 Oct 81 pp 2, 12

["Viewpoint" column by Professor Mumtaz Soysa: "The First Step"]

[Text] Turkey's theory for Cyprus has been expounded sincerely. Turkey does not wish to annex northern Cyprus to the Turkish mainland. It knows that Greece, in that case, will act likewise, settling in the south of Cyprus as Greece. This is the reason Turkey sincerely wishes to create an independent, nonaligned and evan a demilitarized bizonal Cyprus federation -- provided that the security of the Turkish Cypriot community is firmly assured.

This would be favored by all countries in the region, including the Soviet Union, which does not wish to see NATO extended to Cyprus.

Because of Turkey's desire to see a truly independent Cyprus federation it has done something unparalleled in the political history of the world: Instead of annexing northern Cyprus or establishing an independent state there, it has assisted in the formation of a "federation state."

The TFSC is in reality "a freak of nature," or to put it more explicitly, "a good will monstrosity," because talking of a federated state in the absence of a federation is definitely something unheard of. It should be either like the United States, where independent units get together and form a federation, or like the Soviet Union, where units decide to become "federated states" as parts of an established state. The Turkish Cypriot community, which has chosen to call itself "a federated state" in the north, wished to display its good will for the future and stress its desire to establish a federation with the Greek Cypriot community. In doing so, it has exposed itself to various disadvantages, because many people upon hearing the words "federated state" think that the northern part of the island is a federated part of Turkey. What is more, this status which, like an ostrich, is neither a bird nor a camel, gives rise to all sorts of difficulties in various fields, from trade to commuications, from passports to tourism. This is why the administrators in the north of the island grow impatient at times and talk of proclaiming "an independent state."

Now it looks as if a new element will render this step more inevitable. That new element is Papandreou. The new prime minister in Athens is, on the one hand, trying to arouse the world by alleging that "the Turks are preparing to proclaim independence in Cyprus," while on the other he is providing the strongest justification for such a step by saying "Hellenic territory in Cyprus is under occupation."

Apart from the Panhellenic meaning of these words which ignore the independence and identity of Cyprus, it is also a clear expression of the fact that with the present attitude no progress will be made and no solution will be achieved until the "occupied Hellenic territory in Cyprus" has been liberated.

The very large Turkish community of 140,000 trying to survive in the north of the island under a strange status cannot afford to wait until pigs have wings.

What can the first step to be taken under such circumstances be, if it is not annexation? Probably, this step toward independence will compel those who refuse to take any step at all to think again and, consequently, a bizonal, independent federation will come into being much earlier. The independence of the north could be the first step which, far from dividing Cyprus, would unite it.

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PARTIES STILL HAGGLING OVER TAXES, SPENDING

PM051435 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 3 Nov 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] The Hague -- Informateurs De Galan and Halberstadt are attempting to make their proposals for repairing the split in the second Van Agt cabinet acceptable to the ministers most closely involved. They are doing so on the basis of new suggestions they received on Monday [2 November] from outgoing Prime Minister Van Agt, Minister Van der Stee (finance) and Democrats '66 [D'66] parliamentary group leader Brinkhorst.

The crux of the matter is now that Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] ministers Van Agt and Van der Stee are now raising objections to the informateurs' idea of financing a job creation policy by means of a temporary tax measure. The informateurs are calling it a "solidarity levy," which would be raised in the last 9 months of next year and would precede the proposed investment levy.

Through the levy the national authorities would have 1 billion guilders to use to create a program for job creation. At the end of next year funds yielded by the investment levy, through which a small fraction of employees' wages would be withheld in order to pay for investments, would then be sufficient to pay also for the specific job creation program.

The CDA ministers had been considering an increase in the value added tax to bring in more money, rather than the arrangement proposed by the informateurs. The solidarity levy would come to the government via taxation on wages and income, whereas value added tax increases would be paid by the consumer in higher prices for food and consumer goods.

Labor Party [PVDA] circles are pointing out that there now seems to be political agreement on the necessity of a job creation program, for which at least 1 billion guilders will be necessary next year. This is seen as a gain. Today Minister den Uyl (Social Affairs and Employment) and Interior Minister van Thijn will again meet with their party colleagues, PVDA informateurs De Galan and Halberstadt. D'66 Economic Affairs Minister Terlouw will also have talks with the informateurs today.

D'66 parliamentary group leader Brinkhorst made the proposal to De Galan and Halberstadt on Monday that only half of the solidarity levy should be raised and that the other 500 million guilders should come from cutting some of the expenditure on the wet [as published] investment account and the remainder borrowed in the money markets. The government is already doing this in order to make up the difference between income and expenditure.

After his 2-hour talks with the informateurs, Brinkhorst said that "the chances that this cabinet will reach its full potential have grown." He expected that they would make final proposals either today or tomorrow. They had now received all the objections and counterproposals to their own plan, Brinkhorst said. The D'66 parliamentary group leader thought that the final proposals from De Galan and Halberstadt should first go to the ministers involved and that the parliamentary groups should be involved only if it seemed that the government accord was being "stretched."

The chance that the parliamentary parties of the government coalition would again be asked for their views has grown in the last few days, since at least two of the three coalition parties have adopted the position that the government accord is being changed. Some CDA members have already been insisting that this is the case. Today the parliamentary groups will be meeting again, after Monday's short consultations between informateurs, ministers and parliamentary group leaders. On Monday, People's Party for Freedom and Democracy parliamentary group leader Wiegel stressed in a reaction to the informateurs' proposals that the CDA and D'66 must stand their ground and must consign any tax increases to the waste basket.

SCHMIDT: ARMS CONTROL POLICY POSSIBLE WITH USSR

LD051606 Hamburg DPA in German 1526 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 5 Nov (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is firmly convinced that a trustworthy arms control policy can be reached with the Soviet Union. In a German television interview today, the chancellor said the Soviets are not easy but rather crafty negotiating partners and would naturally exploit any loopholes in treaties and agreements. "But negotiations and results are possible." He said both the nuclear test-ban treaty and the nuclear weapon nonproliferation treaty had been carefully adhered to by the Soviet Union.

The chancellor, who will also speak with Leonid Brezhnev about disarmament matters in Bonn at the end of November, criticized Moscow for arming with SS-20 medium-range missiles and Backfire bombers. This arming posed a considerable threat to the balance and thus also a political threat. Schmidt added that the Soviet leaders knew this to be his standpoint.

Schmidt again called for cooperation and military balance between East and West as common factors for the safeguarding of peace. He was, and would remain, a supporter of the philosophy of military balance, which one could also call "the balance of mutual deterrence". In the area of medium-range missiles, Schmidt again urged renunciation by both sides on the lines of the zero option.

DIE ZEIT CRITICAL OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY PROCESS

DW051429 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 6 Nov 81 p 3

[Theo Sommer article: "No Concept for Geneva Yet"]

[Text] Together with the autumn leaves, the first illusions of the new team in Washington are also falling 9 months after Ronald Reagan's inauguration. The colorfulness of the Indian summer is fading in nature and politics alike. Gusts of reality's wind are sweeping yellowed leaves and withered ideas through Pennsylvania Avenue.

The initial enthusiasm of the conservative economists has yielded to softer tones. Budget Director Stockman and Secretary of the Treasury Reagan have lately been putting strong doubts on record that the supreme goal of the administration -- a balanced budget by 1984 -- can really be attained. What continues to be valid in military policy is that the United States must become number one again in the world: the financial dilemma, however, has Reagan's procurement decisions not going dramatically beyond the plans left by Jimmy Carter. In foreign policy the election campaign rhetoric of strength and uncompromising attitude are still reverberating, yet flexible and much more undogmatic than anybody would have dreamed 6 months ago.

The European visitor looking around in the U.S. capital a year after Ronald Reagan's election vistory returns home with highly mixed feelings. There are three major impressions:

First and positive: The influence of the extreme right has declined and the weight of the center-right group is increasing.

Second and unpleasant: Europe is not particularly highly valued in Reagan's Washington. Nobody is particularly favorably disposed toward the overseas allies. The peace movement in the old world finds little understanding. Pacifism is equated with defeatism, and anybody advocating European interests is quickly suspected of neutralism.

Third and negative: The foreign policy decision-making mechanism in President Reagan's government apparatus is still the weakest link.

From the very beginning the Reagan administration had a dual spirit.

One side was that of the California conservatives, the other that of the internationalist conservatives.

The Californians wanted an America that was strong militarily; and they brought along with them a fear of negotiating with the Soviet Union. The reluctance to get involved in remote conflicts also extended to their own allies, who were supposed to submit or, if they refuse to do so, get lost. The United States would in any event survive in a strong fortress America.

This reflects a high-spirited and even arrogant isolationism, an attitude which today rather is referred to as unilateralism, though it is the same thing. To paraphrase Schiller -- both are rooted in the conviction that the might is strongest when all by himself. Thus no time-consuming consultations with the allies, and certainly no negotiations with the communist antagonist because one always is outsmarted -- as in Vietnam where Kissinger's diplomacy of negotiations procured international legitimacy for the infernal regime in Hanoi; or as in the SALT talks, which lulled both Nixon and Carter into feeling secure even though the Soviets simultaneously implemented the greatest armament program in their history.

The internationalists also believed that the United States must restore its military strength. But unlike the Californians, they were not convinced that the world-political problems could be solved by military means alone. But above all they were not afraid of negotiations with the Soviets. They wanted to talk with Moscow patiently, persistently and with determination so as to promote their own concepts of world political order.

During the past few months, a compromise gradually took shape; military strength -- yes (to the extent it can be financed), but at the same time negotiations with the Kremlin and coordination with the allies. Much of what sounded shrill in the beginning now sounds comparably moderate. The administration has proven that it is capable of learning. If this is not yet appreciated everywhere, then it is probably due to the fact that relapses into rhetoric and the language of absoluteness repeatedly drown out what has manifested itself in daily life regarding the readiness to assimilate and the ability for self-correction. The list of problems in which the Americans have done some relearning during the past year is long and impressive.

El Salvador, submitted at the beginning of the year as a test case for East-West relations and as the litmus paper of Atlantic solidarity, has disappeared from the list of priorities.

The initial statements of sympathy for the regime of white supremacy in the South African union threatened to stall the Namibia solution sought by the Western group of five. They have nearly died down by now, and Washington again fully backs the Western mediation attempt.

The original neglect of, and even disregard for, the Third World has yielded to new efforts toward understanding -- even if with a fundamental reserve. Reagan participated in the Cancun North-South summit meeting; he agreed to a continuation of the dialogue; and he has ceased to cast suspicious glances at the International Monetary Fund. In this respect, too, the Reagan administration has come closer to the European position -- perhaps only because of the irrefutable realization that the United States is dependent on the Third World for many important raw materials and this cannot just cold-shoulder the Third World. But even this is something.

The Reagan team originally wanted to agree to arms-control talks and disarmament negotiations only after the military strength of the United States was restored. Later they said after the measures necessary for restoring the military strength have been initiated. In the meantime the Americans have yielded to the European urging for an early opening of the negotiations on nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe. The U.S.-Soviet talks on this subject will start in Geneva on 30 November. Meanwhile, Washington is also seriously preparing for the resumption of the SALT talks. They are scheduled to begin in the spring of 1982 -- without any preconditions; without any linkage of Afghanistan or Soviet good behavior in Africa, Asia and Latin America; and also without any reluctance. Eugene Rostow, the head of the Disarmament Agency and a declared hawk, recently put it this way: The Soviet-American relationship currently is so tense that, if we wish to remain true to ourselves, we must seize every opportunity to negotiate in favor of peace, no matter how slight the chances might be.

For a time it looked as though Reagan did not want to talk with the Soviets at all. For 8 months the U.S. Eubassy in Moscow was deserted. Then the President began writing letters to Brezhnev, and last week Arthur Hartman, the new ambassador in Moscow, declared when presenting his credentials: We are against unproductive confrontation, against the arms race and against silence between our governments. We will work for a constructive East-West relationship, for true arms control and for the solution of disputes through negotiations. Granted, the Reagan people insist on strict mutuality, yet they no longer create the impression that they prefer confrontation to cooperation (this is why, despite resistance in the beginning, they ultimately did not place any obstacles in the way of the West Europe-Soviet barter deal of natural gas for pipes).

Reagan's people no longer talk so loudly about the Russian danger and about the great window of vulnerability through which the Soviets could move into world domination with one single, disarming surprise strike against U.S. intercontinental missiles. Nor do they like to talk about concepts that would have to be interpreted as meaning that the Pentagon is aiming at making nuclear wars wageable and ultimately even winnable. Lately they are plainly saying that what matters to them is the endurance and ability to survive of their nuclear weapons systems, their communications systems and their chains of command. We are not striving for strategic superiority, I was told in the Pentagon, and we do not want to catch up with the Russians weapon by weapon. We also do not want an arsenal with which nuclear wars could be waged, but rather we want to shift nuclear war into the sphere of our foreign policy. All we want is to prevent any conceivable Soviet option of a first strike against us; besides nobody is thinking of localizing nuclear arms conflicts to Europe. In that respect Reagan's feelings are in no way different from Brezhnev's -- or from those of Desmond Ball who just proved in a publication by the London International Institute for Strategic Studies that the limitableness or controllability of any conflict using nuclear weapons is pure illusion.

All this may calm the European visitor in Washington. He is bound to be alarmed, however, when he realizes how little Europe counts in the United States at the moment. The advocate of the European allies in Reagan's Washington is Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Nevertheless, one is told in no uncertain terms in the upper floors in the State Department that it is becoming increasingly difficult to stand as a champion of the trans-Atlantic allies.

A high-ranking U.S. diplomat told me that nobody in Washington is now influenced by the argument that this or that is not so popular in Europe, that this displeases the French, irritates the Germans and irks the Dutch. The argument rather had the opposite effect for some time now.

In what way?

Too many people here advocate the view that the Europeans want to gradually get out of their responsibility and out of the alliance. This applies above all to the Federal Republic. Isn't it moving away? Doesn't it dream of a new German nationalism? Does it not make itself believe that there is a German alternative, a German solution, to the European security problem?

I cannot help saying that what is sprouting here is the rotten seed sown time and again by correspondents like John Voncour of the New York TIMES in their reports, which naturally are carefully read in Washington. What the Americans feel is European and specifically German nagging has an additionally irritating effect; events such as Helmut Schmidt's talks in which he frankly explained to a dozen U.S. correspondents what he thinks is wrong with U.S. policy. We don't need any hectoring or lecturing, is what they say in Washington -- no sermons or reproof, please.

What about the peace movement in West Europe? Most Americans consider it to be staged by the communists. Only a few people consider it so profoundly as Henry Kissinger, who said the other day: Current strategies are so horrible that the evolvement of pacifism is not at all irrational. If your own defense is coupled with the chance of suicide, even if this theoretically involves a probability of a mere 10 percent, this causes despair and loss of confidence in the governments which base their policies on such probability ratings. Less complicated thinkers only see Soviet wirepullers and European cowardice. Their outrage quite often expresses itself in the pained cry: then they should go it alone.

Brilliant conservative columnist William Safire expressed these feelings in a startling way: A wave of isolationism is sweeping across Europe, he wrote. The idea is gaining a foothold that Europe can indeed manage along ...many Europeans do not want Europe to be defended in Europe. Safire bitterly asks: Can we defend a Europe which does not want to be defended? He recalls that about 332,000 U.S. soldiers are stationed in the Old World -- as the tripwire which is supposed to guarantee the automatic participation of the United States in the defense of Europe. His question: But is the Europeans do not wish any serious defense -- what do we need the tripwire for?

Unless the responsible people in Europe give signals to the contrary soon, William Safire says, people in the United States will soon consider ideas which hitherto had been absolutely inconceivable. The hint is clear that there is a possibility that the American right will now adopt the old idea of leftist-liberal Senator Mansfield of bringing the boys home from Europe.

Safire reports that a prominent senator was recently asked why a new motion a la Mansfield had not been submitted in the Senate long ago -- at least as a threat to the Europeans. The senator replied: This would not work as a threat. The damn motion probably would find a majority.

Question: Have the Europeans, including the Federal Government, done enough to convincingly counteract such notions?

The real question is much more difficult to answer. Can U.S. foreign policy be influenced at all from outside, considering its personnel staffing and administrative organization today.

Doubts are premissible. The foreign policy decision-making mechanism is the weakest link in Ronald Reagan's government apparatus. The National Security Council of the White House is weakly staffed intellectually. This begins with Richard Allen, the chief, and continues down the line to the lower echelons. The council has failed in the task of preparing clear options and alternatives for the President. Just as before, prior to the establishment of the National Security Council, Washington's foreign policy again has become a matter of conflict between the State Department and the Department of Defense.

The Pentagon -- Caspar Weinberger, his deputy Carlucci -- at the top is staffed with technicians who only gradually develop political tact. To go by the judgment of a U.S. diplomat, Weinberger is a simplistic unilaterialist. Allen is only playing a secondary role: His staff is rather hard up. Al Haig in the State Department is an Atlantic advocate but he is not considered a team player; either out of ambition or as a result of stress, he time and again shows vulnerable spots. His style does not earn him just friends. A crisis around him erupts every 4 weeks; because, when Reagan was shot and wounded he was stupid enough to cry "I'm giving the orders now"; because he publicly criticizes decisions of the President (such as the one on the production of neutron weapons); because he publicly laments the guerrilla campaign waged against him in the White House. The latter complaint, by the way, is just a few days old -- the reaction to the rumor that Weinberger was slated to become Secretary of State. Reagan denied it, fortunately enough; otherwise the Europeans would not have been very happy.

The upshot of it all: The gearwheels in the foreign policy decision-making mechanism are not meshing. This is particularly evident in the preparations for the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on the limitation of nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe. A clear and American concept was still nonexistent just 4 weeks prior to the opening of the Geneva talks.

The Pentagon supported the idea that an American draft treaty in favor of the zero solution be submitted right after the opening of negotiations -- suggesting the scrapping of all SS-20 missiles in exchange for reuniciation of the NATO decision. A clever consideration is behind it: In doing this, one would chime in with the European leftists, while being rather certain that the Soviets would immediately reject the suggestion as unacceptable; thus the deployment of 572 counterarmament weapons could go on unhindered. "We must keep the matter plain and simple", says the Pentagon. "We must keep the imagination of the broad public busy. We must help Schmidt, Van Agt, Spadolini and Maragaret Thatcher. If the Soviets will remove their entire potential, the SS-20 as well as the SS-22 short-range missile (which can hit 85 percent of the NATO targets also within reach of the SS-20), plus the SS-23 -- why not?"

The State Department is of a completely different opinion. It fears that such a suggestion about a zero solution will lead negotiations right away into a dead end street, condemning them to failure. Washington's diplomats would rather prefer a gradual or phased plan. They know that if they don't negotiate seriously, the counterarmament arms will never be deployed. They consider "seriously negotiating" not the making of a suggestion they consider it making a suggestion which would reduce the Soviet threat. They fear that the suggestion of a zero solution would not lead to such an agreement. The Soviets would say yes, but then they would begin the horse trading, zero for what systems? Or they could pretend to agree while extending negotiations -- how could Western counterparmament then make progress in 1983-84? Or they could say, zero, okay, but in such a case a European zone free of nuclear arms would be the better solution....

The State Department does not want to insist on any unfruitful zero solution. It would rather negotiate for a few weeks -- six weeks seem to be envisaged for the time being -- with the Russians on partial solutions; it wants to deal with the issue bit by bit so that successes will become visible bit by bit, thus forcing the Russians to take part in a serious dialogue.

The National Security Council has not considered this issue so far. It is still unclear what Ronald Reagan will decide in the end.

This is not a satisfactory situation. The Western alliance is one again lacking leadership. As always, it is now important that the November storms will not blow away long-term projects, ideas and suggestions of the Reagan administration together with the early spring dreams and the later leaves of autumn.

PAPER SUPPORTS HAIG ON NUCLEAR STRATEGY

DW061009 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 6 Nov 81 p 12

[Commentary signed R.M.: "Warning Shot"]

[Text] If Haig says something about nuclear strategy, the general knows what he is talking about. It ought to be basically welcomed by the Europeans when he points out some aspects of nuclear deterrence to the Foreign Relations Committee, thus stressing the doctrine of deterrence once again. The public realizes with interest that the "flexible response" concept contains a bottom step which was so far unknown: In the event of an overwhelming conventional attack, NATO is supposed to fire a nuclear warning shot -- such as letting the nuclear warhead of a medium-range weapon explode at a great altitude. You can imagine this to be a somewhat ghastly successor to the shot across the bow. Haig did not add what material effects this explosion should have, we could imagine a blackout of communications and electronic networks. The Secretary of State obviously wanted to use an extreme example to disprove the Soviet denial of the flexible response concept and the Soviet statement that once nuclear war has been opened, there will be no limitation of its escalation. However, this attempt by Haig could confuse Western opinion.

BRIEFS

PRC AGREEMENT -- Deutsche Welle and Beijing Radio intend to exchange journalists. An agreement to this effect was signed today by Klaus Schuetz, director of the Federal Republic's foreign broadcasting station, and Chinese ambassador in Bonn Zhang Tong, Deutsche Welle reports. The Cologne radio station has been broadcasting in Chinese since 1965, while Beijing Radio began its German program 5 years earlier. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 0938 GMT 4 Nov 81 LD]

INDIAN ENVOY TO VISIT -- Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao will pay an official visit to Bonn on 16 November to discuss bilateral and international questions with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and to attend the opening of the Nehru exhibition in Bonn, it was learned here today. [Excerpt] [Hamburg DPA in German 1814 GMT 3 Nov 81 LD]

GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR STATION BLAST

OW060553 Hong Kong AFP in English 0524 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 6 Nov (AFP) -- An organization calling itself "Malheur a la Police" (roughly equivalent to "Damn the Police") claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion late yesterday in the Gare de Lyon railroad station here. The group had not been heard of before. A phone call to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE [word indistinct] hours after the explosion also announced that the group had planted bombs at the Gare de L'Est and Gare d'Austevit stations, but there were no blasts in either. The bomb at the Gare de Lyon was in a coin-operated luggage locker. The explosion wrecked about 15 lockers and slightly injured one person.

The phone caller said "Damn the Police" was undertaking a dynamiting campaign to protest recent statements by Interior Minister Gaston Deferre. Mr Deferre recently denied that the new Socialist administration wanted police to be lax about fighting juvenile delinquency and he urged police to keep arresting young toughs who have been stealing and burning cars in factory suburbs.

SUBMARINE INCIDENT EMBARRASSING TO BOTH COUNTRIES

PM060947 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Blunder in the Baltic"]

[Text] The incident involving the Soviet submarine which has been aground near the Swedish base of Karlskrona since 27 October is fairly embarrassing for the governments concerned even though it is delighting cartoonists and lovers of spy stories. It is embarrassing first for Sweden, whose navy was not capable of detecting this submarine, which had ventured so far not only into its territorial but its military waters, and which is seeking a way of settling the incident in an honorable way.

But the incident is even more embarrassing for the Soviet authorities, who have been caught out by the rather excessive curiosity their naval forces have been showing in northern Europe for a long time. A mysterious submarine "strayed" into the Stockholm Archipelago for several days a year ago. A few years before that, a similar incident had happened deep in a Norwegian fjord. Each time the over-curious submarine succeeded in escaping without having to surface.

The "blunder" has now happened and Moscow can do nothing but accede to the conditions imposed by Stockholm: An official "apology," promise of compensation and above all authorization for the Swedes to inspect the submarine and interrogate its captain. The inquiry could last several days, but Stockholm has already given up the idea of bringing the culprits to trial; that should make a solution easier.

Nonetheless the incident is producing a bad impression at a time when a strong pacifist and neutralist campaign is taking place in Europe, including Scandanavia. The Kremlin, which is encouraging this campaign by condemning NATO's nuclear plans and protesting its good intentions, is thus involuntarily drawing attention to its own military presence in the region, which is by far the biggest.

Aside from the forces based in Murmansk and the Kola Peninsula, the Soviet Navy has 22 submarines in the Baltic which for around the past 4 years have included 6 Golf - class missile-launching submarines with nuclear warheads targeted at the entire European continent and which Mr Brezhnev does not seem to include for the time being in the list of Eurostrategic armaments which he drew up recently for DER SPIEGEL.

The recent Warsaw Pact maneuvers in the Baltic, involving landing exercises in particular, drew at least as much attention from Scandinavian observers as from the Poles.

It was to try to reduce tension on this rather highly-charged military scene that former Finnish President Kekkonen, followed recently by the Scandinavian governments, launched the idea of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. This plan has had better prospects since Mr Brezhnev promised that the Soviet side would, in this connection, take "some significant measures" whose nature he has hitherto refused to specify but which could consist of withdrawal from the Baltic zone of short-range weapons likely to be directed at Scandinavia.

It is true that several governments in the region, especially the ruling Conservative team in Oslo, are reluctant to go ahead on this path if the example is not quickly followed by other European regions.

HUNGARIAN CP DELEGATION VISITS ON CULTURE MATTERS

PM050939 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 30 Oct 81 p 10

[Text] A Hungarian Socialist Workers Party delegation visited France 26-30 October at the PCF's invitation. This delegation, headed by Central Committee Member Mihaly Kornidesz, examined the PCF's activity in cultural spheres.

MARCHAIS VIEWS U.S., USSR, INTERNAL MATTERS

PM060933 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] France does not form part of NATO's military bodies or consider itself party to the decision made recently in Brussels to increase U.S. nuclear strength in Europe. It adopts a stance of independence whose aim is peace and disarmament and the dissolution of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact. At least this is how Georges Marchais views French foreign policy. While recalling the Communist ministers' solidarity with the Socialist majority's government, he reminds Mitterrand of the agreement both signed on the need for both the U.S. Pershing II missiles and the Soviet Union's SS-20 missiles to be limited.

The PCF secretary general sees no inconsistency between this stance of independence and the statements published during Francois Mitterrand's recent visit to the United States. When we reminded him that George Bush said France is "an ally worthy of complete U.S. trust," Marchais retorted that the U.S. Vice President "is putting on a bold face," or ironically accepted the hypothesis that the Americans "are beginning to realize that they cannot wage war at the Europeans' expense."

On the second day of his visit to Portugal at the PCP's invitation, George Marchais held a press conference yesterday. He said little about relations between the two communist parties, all the more so since, as he emphasized, "there has as yet only been time for an exchange of information on the situation in the two countries," and the talks will continue "on specific issues of the international situation and of the struggle for peace." The PCF secretary general did not fail to congratulate Alvaro Cunhal "on the brilliant success in the Loures byelection," but at the meeting he held with journalists he talked especially about international policy and relations between the French communists and socialists, which "are proceeding in an atmosphere of complete solidarity."

It could be asked how the PCF analyzes the joint stance adopted during Mitterrand's visit to the United States on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Marchais argued that both parties are in favor of negotiations for peace, pointed out that at the Cancun conference Mitterrand asserted the need for the United States to begin talks on missiles immediately, recalled the demonstration in support of disarmament in Paris Sunday and broadened that movement to the whole of Europe, emphasizing the importance of the demonstration held in Bonn -- "the first on that scale since the thirties, and in which young people played an essential part."

At the press conference, [he discussed] the French Government's policy in the socioeconomic field, and in this sphere he did not fail to emphasize that his party had a more extensive program, especially concerning nationalization measures. "But if the electorate preffered the Socialist program, it is necessary to respect universal suffrage," Marchais continued, stressing that banking has essentially been nationalized. Marchais acknowledged that unemployment and inflation remain the new French Government's principal problems, and blamed employers for this situation, since employers, he said, "invest little and dismiss workers wrongly, and let it not be believed that the class struggle is over in France, despite the leftwing forces' victory."

Marchais reminded journalists that the French Government is preparing legislative proposals to boost major industry and lower the unemployment rate. Asked about immigrants, he said that "discrimination is over," and, without mentioning the manner in which he conducted his election campaign, asserted that he "will cause new laws to be approved" on immigrant workers' economic and social rights.

The PCF secretary general did not conceal the fact that his party is opposed to the entry of further immigrants, nor did he fail to emphasize that it is opposed to the enlargement of the EEC. "Although this may seem unpopular to the applicants, the entry of new members would be detrimental to the French people's interests, and it is for those interests that we are primarily responsible," he said.

The PCF's relations with the other communist parties were also analyzed by Georges Marchais. He had been asked to take stock of relations with the CPSU, but Marchais saw no reason "to give the CPSU special treatment," and preferred instead to talk "about relations with all the fraternal parties."

"The socialist world's richness lies in its diversity," he said, emphasizing that "there are similarities of viewpoint, differences and divergencies" both with the CPSU and the CCP or any other communist party. Asked about Eurocommunism, Marchais described it as "an outmoded formula which as time passes is going out of fashion." "Political paths are constantly being diversified, changed and enriched," he said, "and if socialism is not a uniform which can fit all peoples, without taking into account their past and their history, Eurocommunism too, as I have written previously, is beginning to be a suit too tight-fitting for what is happening in Europe. Even within the socialist countries there are changes. They are advancing, they have great victories and also difficulties and crises," he concluded, referring to Poland, "where there are new problems which must be resolved."

Georges Marchais is being received today by President Ramalho Eanes and by speaker of the Assembly of the Republic Oliveira Dias. He will also have contacts with representatives of several parliamentary groups, and in the evening will take part in a rally together with Alvaro Cunhal.

FEAR OF LIBYA MERGER PROMPTED FRANCE CHAD ACTION

PM060939 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Oct 81 p 6

[Text] Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot was given a hearing on his ministry's budget by the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission on Thursday. Mr Cot replied to several questions on the situation in Chad. He indicated that the OAU resolution which makes provision for the formation of an inter-African force and the rebuilding of the Chad army with a view to the withdrawal of Libyan troops is starting to be implemented.

Nigeria and Senegal have promised to supply contingents and the OAU president is seeking other help, he stressed. The United Nations is prepared to provide aid, and the withdrawal of the Libyan forces depends on a request from the Chad Government, which has so far not been made, he said.

According to Mr Cot, the development of the situation over the past few days is logical: As the inter-African force takes shape, Libya is tempted to step up its pressure with a view to the fusion of the two countries. Worrying indications came to the government's attention last week, the cooperation minister added. These were behind the message the president sent to the OAU chairman from Cancun in order to speed up the deployment of this inter-African force.

The press reports, which he regards as "alarmist" have not been confirmed. Mr Cot noted: France's objective is still the deployment of the inter-African force before the end of the year, which would make it possible to start the process of Libyan withdrawal during the following months. Should there be a merger between Libya and Chad, Mr Cot said France would have to condemn it if it did not have the people's consent and OAU approval. All the French Government's efforts are aimed at preventing such a development, Mr Cot asserted.

With regard to Algeria, the minister made it clear that that country does not want to send troops, for constitutional and probably political reasons, but is still prepared to provide financial and logistical support.

Situation Still in Balance

PM051307 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "It Is Now Up to the OAU"]

[Text] Even before the end of the conference of French and African heads of state and government, most of the participants in that meeting were clearly showing their satisfaction. Despite their refusal to make startling public statements on Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's decision to withdraw his troops from Chad, all stressed inprivate that they regarded the decision announced in Tripoli on Tuesday afternoon as a success both for France and its African partners.

Indeed, while awaiting more detailed information on what is happening in the Chad capital, one is tempted to think that those who showed their skepticism about French policy in Chad last week have apparently been proved wrong. The same is true of those who were stepping up their criticism of National Unity Transition Government [GUNT] President Goukouni Oueddei, who was accused by some of weakness in dealing with the Libyans and by others of playing a double game.

When Mr Mitterrand decided a few days ago to end a long period of vacillation and accede to the various requests for aid made by the GUNT president, he was taking a bold gamble. He avoided any spectacular measures and tried to do nothing which might wound Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, whom he nonetheless carefully informed of his determination. The Libyans, however, are still just as anxious not to mince their words, and on Tuesday the Tripoli radio indulged in violent attacks on the Franco-African meeting in Paris.

For the time being the withdrawal of Libyan troops seems to be related solely to Ndjamena city. But under the terms of Goukouni Oueddei's own demands, the withdrawal of all the forces which came from Libya last year on his express request is not to be completed until 1 January 1982. Taking account of the numerous precedents which prompt the greatest caution, people in Paris and elsewhere are still wondering what the real reasons are for Colonel al-Qadhahfi's change of attitude and what his real intentions are.

There is in particular reason to wonder whether the Libyan initiative was taken at the request of the Soviet Union, which is playing a direct part in repatriating the Libyan forces. Tripoli had already shown unexpected moderation a few months ago during the Gulf of Sidra incident with the United States.

At all events, although the firm French line played a considerable role in the development of the Libyan diplomatic game, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's concern to paint a reassuring picture of himself is still the determining factor. In a few months time the Libyan head of state will become OAU chairman, nad it is essential for him to give his peers the feeling that Libya is not a neoimperialist power anxious to impose its supremacy on certain sub-Saharan states. Moreover it is clear that the solution to the Chad crisis is still closely linked to the OAU's action. Unless the inter-African force is deployed rapidly with large amounts of arms and logistical resources, everything is likely to be jeopardized once again.

EGYPT'S BUTRUS GHALI MEETS WITH MITTERRAND

LD051600 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Butrus Ghali was at the Elysee. According to the Egyptian minister of foreign affairs, the French-African summit led to his country's making new contacts. He delivered a message to Mr Mitterrand from Husni Mubarak and also explained the diplomatic activity of his country in support of peace in the Middle East.

SOMALIA'S PRESIDENT MEETS WITH MITTERRAND

NC061150 Paris AFP in English 1126 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 6 Nov (AFP) -- Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre had a one-hour meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand here today. Somali sources said later they discussed the situation in the Horn of Africa and bilateral issues.

General Siad Barre arrived here at the beginning of the week to attend the just-ended annual Franco-African summit conference as an observer.

BENIN PRESIDENT KEREKOU MEETS WITH MITTERRAND

AB052018 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The Franco-African summit ended in Paris last night. The head of state, President Mathieu Kerekou, who attended the deliberations of the summit, was received this morning at the Elysee by President Francois Mitterrand.

In a statement to newsmen, President Kerekou announced that the Paris conference was a great success and that it has made it possible to establish dialogue in a new atmosphere. The head of state also confirmed that Benin was ready to supply troops along with other countries for the African neutral force designed to maintain peace in Chad.

MINISTRY PRAISES LIBYA'S WITHDRAWAL FROM CHAD

AU051600 Rome ANSA in English 1543 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 5 Nov (ANSA) -- Italy's "great pleasure" in learning the news that Libyan troops started moving out of Chad, Tuesday in response to the N'djamena provisional regime's request was disclosed here today by Foreign Ministry sources.

Chad's provisional National Unity Government, set up by the August 1979 Lagos accords and headed by Goukouni Oueddei, asked Tripoli to call its troops home October 29.

The Italian Foreign Ministry viewed the withdrawal as setting a process into motion which should lead to the full restoration of Chad independence and the strengthening of the African state's institutions, a key factor for national stability.

The development was also praised for the good effects it could have on the area between the Mediterranean and the Sahara and between the Red Sea and Africa, an area fraught with strife lately between populations which otherwise would have an ample field for cooperation in their joint pursuit of progress.

The Libyan withdrawal will hopefully enable the N'djamena government to exercise its role in the community of African states once again, the Italian Foreign Ministry sources added.

Italy wished to particularly commend the Libyan Government for its prompt willingness to grant Chad's request and thereby meet the Organization of African Unity's (OAU) wishes.

GOVERNMENT READY FOR DEBATE ON SINAI ROLE

AU051552 Rome ANSA in English 1512 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 5 Nov (ANSA) -- The Rome Government announced its willingness today to face a parliamentary debate on its October 30 decision to offer Italian troops to the multilateral peace-keeping force in the Sinai.

Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo sent letters today to the chairmen of the foreign relations commissions in the Senate and Lower House announcing his readiness to report to the two groupings on the government's ruling. The other West European countries sending troops to the Sinai to supervise the Israeli pull-out operation include France, Britain and the Netherlands.

The peace-keeping army will have the job of patrolling the area once Israel has returned the entire Sinai Peninsula it occupied in the 1967 six-day war to Egypt. The pull-out is scheduled to be completed by the end of next April.

BRAZILIAN CP DELEGATION VISITS PCI HEADQUARTERS

PM060931 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 29 Oct 81 p 19

[Text] Rome -- A Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] delegation composed of Comrades Salomao Molina, directorate member, and Francisco Correia met yesterday at PCI Directorate headquarters with Comrades Antonio Rubbi, PCI Central Committee member and foreign section chief; and Alessio Pasquini and Claudio Bernabei of the foreign section. During the cordial conversation, briefings were given on the situation in both countries; in particular emphasis was placed on the need for a fully democratic system in Brazil. On the same day, the PCB comrades also met with Comrades Armellino Milani of the PCI secretariat bureau; and Giuliano Pajetta, Central Committee member and emigration section chief.

GABONESE PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU051914 Rome ANSA in English 1900 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 5 Nov (ANSA) -- Gabon's President Omar Bongo arrived in Rome this afternoon from Paris for a three-day state visit. He is accompanied by his wife Josephine and numerous ministers, including Foreign Minister Martin Bongo. Waiting for him at the Rome-Ciampino Airport were a group of Italian officials which included Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. Bongo was then helicoptered to the Quirinale Palace where he was received by head of state Sandro Pertini.

Tomorrow, after his talks with Pertini, the African leader will go to Villa Madama where he will be hosted to a dinner by Premier Giovanni Spadolini. In the afternoon Bongo will visit city hall on the Capitoline Hill. On Saturday the official part of the state visit to Italy will be concluded and Bongo will be received by Pope John Paul II in Vatican City.

Saturday afternoon, Bongo will visit officials of the Sovereign Order of the Knights of Malta and then meet with Italian businessmen. He will leave for Libreville, Gabon's capital, on Sunday. Among those in Bongo's party are Economic and Finance Minister Jean Pierre Lemboumba-Lepandou, Industrial Development and Trade Minister Etienne Moussirou and aide Jean Francois Ntoutoume.

Talks With Pertini

AU060830 Rome ANSA in English 0827 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 6 Nov (ANSA) -- The concern and attention with which Italy follows developments on the African Continent and those events which indicate a bid to subvert the principle of "Africa for the Africans" were discussed by Italian head of state Sandro Pertini in remarks delivered last night at the official banquet for visiting Gabonese President Omar Bongo.

Pertini, in his banquet speech on "Africa for the Africans", insisted on this principle as the only viable foundation for "balance on your continent and, we can very well say, peace in the world."

The Italian president went on to warn of "serious trouble if Africa, after its bitter struggles and the torment of events connected to the decolonization process, were now or in the future confronted with those woeful conflicts which have hammered Europe during the centuries."

Pertini also pledged that "in the near future" Italy will organize an international conference to take concrete steps in the battle against hunger and malnutrition in the world".

Earlier in his statement, Pertini said that Italy would never forget "the personal and political commitment" behind President Bongo's contribution to saving the lives of 18 Italian technicians, working in Africa for the Ente Nazionale Indrocarburi, caught up in the Biafrian hostilities in 1969.

"So many years later", the Italian president said, "I would like once again to express to you the gratitude of the Italian people for the act of friendship and solidarity."

Earlier in the day, Bongo briefed Pertini on recent developments in Africa and the situation in Chad, the major topic on the agenda in Paris for the summit conference among France and 33 African states which ended Wednesday. The Gabonese president flew to Rome after attending the conference.

Another set of talks was begun in the afternoon between Foreign Minister Martin Bongo and the head of Italian diplomacy, Emilio Colombo.

CALVO-SOTELO, SAHAGUN MEET, CALL FOR PARTY UNITY

LD051520 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Things in the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] are clearer today; The Social Democrats, Fernandez Ordonez's dissidents, laid out their plans at a press conference. Rodriguez Sahagun, the centrist president, returned to the Cortes as president of the UOD after a 3-hour meeting at the Moncloa Palace with Calvo-Sotelo. There are not going to be any resignations and both of them, the president of the party and the prime minister, agreed to work together for a UCD which continues to approach the 1983 elections in unity. For the time being an extraordinary party congress was also ruled out -- or, at least, the president of the party, Rodriguez Sahagun, does not feel he is obliged to call one.

Yesterday 15 Social Democrat parliamentarians left the party; Fernandez Ordonez, Gonzalez Serara, Javier Moscose, Carmen Solano, Maria Dolores Pelayo, Carmela Garcia Moreno, Eduardo Moreno, Alfonso Quiros, Luis Berenguer and the senators Pedro Valdecantos, Carmen Pinedo, Ricardo Rodriguez Castanon, Jose Herrero Arcas, Jose Antonio Gonzalez Monterroso and Manuel Cerda. According to Fernandez Ordonez, others were not admitted to this emergent party embryo and some Social Democrat colleaugues have still not made a definite decision.

ARMY WANTS TO DEPLOY MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR ARMS

PM051205 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 21 Oct 81 p 16

[Pablo Sebastian report: "Army Is Interested in Medium-Range Nuclear Weapons, According to Lieutenant Colonel Monzon"]

[Excerpt] Defense Ministry spokesman Lt Col Manuel Monzon stated yesterday in the course of a debate on "Spain and NATO," organized yesterday by the Foundation for Progress and Democracy, that the Spanish army is interested in medium-range, tactical, defensive nuclear weapons, although he pointed out that the United States appears unwilling to give them to Spain.

Lieutenant Colonel Monzon's speech in the debate on Spain and NATO constituted the most significant event in the discussion, because of the singular nature of his remarks, especially since the lieutenant colonel was speaking, so he stated, on behalf of the Defense Ministry's official stances. Although Manuel Monzon emphasized that the nuclear option is not imminent, because Spain was not signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the fact that he highlighted the idea that the deployment of missiles with nuclear warheads as a defense need is being considered at the Defense Ministry caused surprises.

The fact that Lieutenant Colonel Monzon commented on the existing bilateral treaty with the United States in very harsh terms with respect to the U.S. administration, describing this agreement as a "shameful adherence without any advantage," also constituted a certain novelty. The lieutenant colonel stated that, moreover, this treaty (which was renewed for so many years by the Francoist dictatorship's administration) included no guarantee of defense and that it "had never been satisfactory."

Monzon gave a methodical account of various defense alternatives, and said that Spain would always be a military target in any Western conflict. He then referred to the Spanish joint strategic plan, linking it with the government's NATO option, and stressed that the military chain of command regards entry into the military organization as technically good.

BRIEFS

N. KOREAN DELEGATION -- Felipe Gonzalez, general secretary of the Socialist Workers Party of Spain on 23 October met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Yun Ki-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on a visit to Spain to attend the 29th congress of the Socialist Workers Party of Spain, according to a report. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 29 Oct 81 SK]

DENMARK

SCANDILUX SOCIAL DEMOCRATS COMMENT ON EAST-WEST TALKS

PM050937 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 31 Oct 81 p 2

[Danish Social Democratic Party Foreign and Defense Committee Chairman Lasse Budtz "Viewpoint" article: "Europe's NATO Members Must Do Everything for Real Disarmament"]

[Text] "Scandilux" has become the international term for the informal meetings on foreign and security policy between the Social Democratic parties in the small NATO nations. The group met again recently, this time in Amsterdam and The Hague, with British and West German observers, including Michael Foot and Egon Bahr, taking part.

There are differences between the attitudes of the seven participating parties, but it is possible to draw the following three conclusions from the meeting.

1. Even if some of the participating countries do not want to allow the deployment of European medium-range missiles on their territory, the forthcoming negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on limiting missile deployment are accepted as a fact.

This also means that the NATO decision on a so-called "response" to the 250 or more Soviet missiles carrying a total of 750 or more warheads is also accepted as a fact.

2. But since we are dealing with a two-track decision -- including a decision to negotiate limitations -- the principle of advising the United States to try to implement the so-called zero option was also adopted. This means that the West should make an offer to the Soviet Union to refrain completely from deploying its missiles, and in return the Soviet Union would remove its medium-range missiles. This would be the ideal solution.

The next best solution would simply be to end with the lowest possible number of missiles, which would mean that the more missiles the Soviet Union removes, the fewer the West would deploy. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has already given his support to the principle of such an approach, and West German Foreign Minister Genscher has now adopted the same stance.

3. It is not necessary to achieve absolute parity between East and West. The nuclear arsenals are already so enormous that it is of secondary significance whether the West has 300 or 400 missiles as a response to the Russian ones, and if it would lead to a positive course in the negotiations the West should announce immediately at the start of the negotiations that absolute parity is not absolutely necessary.

This principle is already built into the dual decision, in that it has already been agreed that 572 missiles will be deployed if agreement cannot be reached with the Russians — and the Soviet Union already has more missiles at its disposal than the West has plans to deploy.

The Scandilux group -- the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Norway and Denmark together with Britain and West Germany as observers -- have from the very start rejected any notion of the possibility of a limited nuclear war in Europe and have thus dissociated themselves in advance from President Reagan's remarks on the possibility of such a limited war — although these have now been corrected.

But as far as we are concerned, the British NEW STANDARD was right when it wrote: "President Reagan has actually dealt a more damaging blow to his own cause than the Russians had hoped for in their wildest dreams."

It is of course a good thing -- and it was to be expected -- that the President immediately made it clear that he had been misunderstood, but unfortunately the "misunderstanding" will increase the distrust of U.S. intentions which still exists in various political circles.

Of course, the Soviet Union has always distrusted the U.S. Government's objectives, but the distrust is mutual. The likeable U.S. acting Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, Larry Eagleburger, said at a recent meeting in Munich, where I was also able to meet him, that he was convinced that the Soviet Union is not entering the negotiations with serious intentions.

Former Vice-President Walter F. Mondale, a Democrat, has spoken in the most critical terms of the Republicans' foreign policy and has stated that it looks as if it is the United States and not the Soviet Union that is unwilling to take part in the negotiations.

There can hardly be any excuse to harbor doubts about the desire of the U.S. State Department experts to reach some concrete arms reduction arrangements, but statements from other U.S. politicians and experts have, however, helped to blur the picture.

It is hardly surprising that the Scandilux group holds the view that the European member nations should use all their influence either to make sure of or to contribute to the real success of the negotiations and the achievement of reductions.

This is of course in complete accord with the Danish Government's policy, which is quite simply that we must exploit every opportunity to support disarmament endeavors.

Social Democrats must be opposed to any interruption of or delay in the East-West dialogue -- although we would have to admit that a Soviet invasion of Poland, for example, would have serious consequences for detente.

NORWAY

FOREIGN MINISTER ON SUB INTRUSION IN SWEDEN

LD052010 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1900 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray, in a comment about the Swedish disclosures concerning the grounded Soviet submarine, said that it is indefensible and flagrant to the highest degree that a submarine carrying nuclear weapons should enter so deeply into another country's archipelago. Stray also said in a Norwegian radio interview that it may now be time to revise security arrangements for Norwegian waters.

SWEDEN

FALLDIN SAYS SUB CARRIES NUCLEAR TORPEDOES

LD051630 Stockholm International Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin met with representatives of the press late today and released some sensational news. (Al Simon) has the story:

The prime minister told reporters from not only the Swedish radio but also the world press that Sweden's experts who examined the submarine that came to Sweden and foundered on the rocks on Tuesday of last week, contained uranium-238. [sentence as heard] There is uranium-238 aboard the conventional Whiskey class submarine and, according to the prime minister's statement, Sweden can only conclude that there are one or more nuclear torpedoes on board the vessel. Further questioning of the captain and crew, says Sweden's prime minister, would not provide any more information. But without doubt, he says, the Soviet submarine was in Sweden on some kind of spy mission.

Mr Falldin called this intrusion by the Soviet submarine the most flagrant violation of Sweden's integrity and sovereignty since the Second World War. During this time, by way of background, the Swedish military who were guarding it, for the first time since the war were seeing foreign military eye to eye.

The Swedish navy was supposed to be towing the submarine out of Swedish waters to the Soviet Baltic Fleet that has been gathered outside the boundary late Thursday, but it cannot do this until the weather improves. Otherwise, said the prime minister, the submarine would be on its way home.

The Russian answer to the Swedish charge that the submarine contains one or more nuclear weapons was simply that the U-boat 137, the Whiskey class U-boat, as it has been called, according to the Russian view is armed like all Soviet vessels, with arms and ammunition. They did not specify or did not want to discuss the details of what the arms and ammunition are aboard the submarine.

The Swedish Government still has one bit of unfinished business even after the submarine ultimately returns to the Soviet Union. The Swedes will send Moscow a bill for their trouble; some estimates now run as high as 41 million.

Protest to Moscow

NC051620 Paris AFP in English 1614 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Stockholm, 5 Nov (AFP) -- Mr Falldin added [at the press conference] that he had protested to Moscow "over the deliberate violation of Swedish territory for illegal intelligence aims."

"This violation," he added, "is all the more unacceptable as the submarine was in all likelihood equipped with nuclear charges." Investigation had shown, he said, that there was possibly uranium-238 aboard the vessel. Mr Falldin said that according to Swedish defence experts, the submarine did not endanger the Swedish population. If the weather had been suitable, he added, the submarine might have left Swedish waters sooner.

Mr Falldin's latest protest to Moscow follows a Swedish protest on October 28 over the "serious violation" of its sovereignty by the submarine.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON SUBMARINE INCIDENT

LD051802 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] This afternoon, the Soviet ambassador, Mikhail Yakovlev, received a sharply-worded protest note formulated by the government. When the ambassador came out of the meeting he had with Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten he had this to say:

[Begin recording] [Yakovlev -- in Russian] In the interest of the further development of relations between our two countries. [as heard]

[Question -- in Russian] And how will this influence Soviet-Swedish relations?

[Yakovlev -- in Russian] I think that this will have no influence. This was an isolated event. It was just an episode. [end recording]

The settlement will benefit the further development of relations between our two countries, the Soviet ambassador said to our reporter Stig Fredriksson. The Soviet ambassador declared he is satisfied with Sweden's handling of the submarine affair and said he does not think it will have a negative effect on Swedish-Soviet relations. He described the affair as an isolated and unhappy incident and maintained that it was caused by faults in the submarine's navigation equipment. He expressed the hope that nothing similar will happen again.

ARMY CHIEF GIVES PROBABLE EXPLANATION FOR GROUNDING

LD051838 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Following the press conference [with Falldin and Olof Palme] the commander in chief spoke of what has been found out in the questioning of the submarine commander. What then has been found out? He was interviewed for 7 hours on board the Swedish torpedo boat and questioning of other crewmembers also took place on board the submarine.

The result which the commander in chief, Lennart Ljung presented was rather discouraging. Nothing has been found out about the reasons, nor was any credible explanation given for the submarine's presence, Lennart Ljung said. And no preconditions exist about obtaining any credible information either. The only thing of significance that was clarified during the questioning and during the examination is that the submarine carried out a planned intrusion into Swedish waters and that in so doing it ran aground during a rapid and powerful swerving maneuver, as Lennart Ljung said at a press conference, and this could have been said rather early on in this affair.

The submarine captain actually maintained at the start of the questioning that he thought he was in Christiansoe, the little Danish island north of Bornholm. And everything evidently functioned badly [word indistinct] not at all on board, if one is to believe the explanations that the crew gave during the questioning, not just the [word indistinct] gyrocompass then. But the Swedish defense establishment does not believe these explanations. So much for the questioning of the submarine crew.

As for the sensational reports concerning nuclear arms on board, this is how it happened.

FDA [Reserach Institute of Swedish National Defense] officials have examined the ship from the outside and have been able to establish that there is uranium-238 on board, a radioactive isotope. What one could say is that that it has thus been established that nuclear-charged torpedoes are on board this vessel. [words indistinct] what the vessel was doing there as the inquiry yields the result that we have found out that there are nuclear arms on Swedish territory. The Swedish Government then demanded an answer from the Soviet Government whether this was really the case, and the reply was: Well, all Soviet vessels, the Soviet submarine [word indistinct] 137 and all there ships at sea carry necessary weapons, the Soviet Government said. The Swedish Government, with Ullsten at the head, has interpreted this as meaning that they did not want either to confirm or to deny this. Uranium-238, which is the substance found on board, is not a fissionable material which can be used in [words indistinct] directly, but it is believed that this substance lies like a capsule around another fissionable substance inside the torpedoes.

FALLDIN ON LESSONS FROM SOVIET SUBMARINE INCIDENT

LD052014 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The submarine affair: In a press conference on its conclusion, Prime Minister Falldin had this to say: [begin recording]

[Question] In what way does the government intend to prevent Soviet submarines from entering Swedish territory in the future?

[Answer] Already, about a year ago, when we had submarine incidents close to Stockholm where we first fired warning shots and then depth charges and so forth, a committee of inquiry was set up to find out whether we could increase our preparedness. We shall probably receive the recommendations of that inquiry before the end of the year and then we shall have to assess them.

We shall, of course, make efforts but it is also worth noting that it will never be technically or financially possible to guard each square kilometer of our territorial waters 24 hours a day.

[Question] How has the incident changed the relations with the USSR?

[Answer] It is a matter of course that when we are the targets of such a violation and of an action of this kind it no longer seems as natural as before to have talks on various matters.

[Question] In what way has this violation become more serious because the submarine is equipped with nuclear arms?

[Answer] I do not think this necessitates any special reply. The fact is that the Soviet side is talking about the need for nuclear-free zones, about the Baltic as the sea of peace. It is not enough that they enter Swedish territory -- it cannot be a question of faulty navigation being the primary cause -- this is not enough, but they also do this with ships which, judging by everything, are equipped with nuclear arms. This lends quite a special dimension to this matter.

[Question] There have been many alerts over the years. Has the government's attitude to these alerts changed as a result of this inicident?

[Answer] Yes, already through the measures which have been set in motion, in other words the inquiries, we want to consider carefully in what way we can increase our preparedness, to assert our sovereignty also with regard to submarines. We should know that purely from the technical viewpoint it is really difficult. Ordinary radar, which we can have on board guard vessels, is not really much use against submarines, but one must have equipment involving helicopters and the like. But this is not what the defense establishment is now engaged in showing, how this could happen. [as heard]

[Question] Do you, for example, think that the navy should get more money?

[Answer] There is no possibility of doing such calculations here and now. We know that the defense committee is working on this matter. After that a bill is to be prepared. Of course, even without such a serious violation the balancing between the various branches of defense would have been a difficult job, and this has not made it any easier.

[Question] Is there any reassuring message that the government can give to the public about the possibility that Soviet submarines equipped with nuclear torpedoes may continue to enter the Swedish archipelago?

[Answer] We can, of course, not give any completely reassuring message, but I have already shown that measures have been taken so that we can look at how we can increase our preparedness further. I belive, as I said in a television program last night too, that it must always be our task to try to make illegal intelligence activity more difficult, and I belive that after this incident people will think several times before exposing themselves to a similar risk again. In this way, we have strengthened our preparedness and, moreover, if we seek the causes we draw certain lessons from this, from purely technical starting-points. I am sure the commander in chief can explain later.

[Question] Is the conclusion that arises that Sweden cannot, with its own strength, prevent submarines from coming too close to the coast?

[Answer] No one can ever give absolute guarantees. No state can do that, however sophisticated the equipment they have. But as Ola Ullsten and I have said several times, this naturally increases the urgency to want to see the proposals which the commander-in-chief is going to submit before the end of the year, and then the necessary measure will have to be compared with other necessary measures, first by the defense review committee and later in a bill concerning the defense reviewcommittee and later in a bill concerning the defense forces for the next 5-year period, which is coming in the spring. [end recording]

SUBMARINE DELIVERED BACK TO SOVIETS

LD060950 Stockholm International Service in French 0930 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The Swedish navy just handed the Soviet submarine over to a Soviet squadron off the Swedish coast. The towing of the Soviet submarine started today at 0700 GMT. One hour later the Swedish tug "Achilles" stopped towing operations and the submarine continued under its own power escorted by many Swedish navy ships.

CYPRUS WEEKLY REPORTS ON WALDHEIM'S 'IDEAS'

NC060902 Nicosia THE CYPRUS WEEKLY in English 6 Nov 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] Waldheim's guidelines envisage the establishment of a federal independent, sovereign, nonaligned republic made up of separate Greek and Turkish Cypriot "provinces" and a "federal district" that will be the seat of government. The guidelines state that "the executive authority of the republic shall be exercised by a federal council composed of six members, one from each administrative district (2 from the northern province and 4 from the southern province)." These six members of the Federal Council "shall be appointed," Waldheim says.

Waldheim states that "regarding the method of election of the members of the federal council, the president and vice-president, this will be the object of discussions during the intercommunal talks. "Regarding the safeguards of the northern province and other aspects of the executive, I will make the evaluation at a more advanced stage of the talks."

Waldheim says that giving guidelines on the questions of territory is extremely difficult, since the two sides do not agree on the 'criteria' for such a division. But he suggests "for illustrative purposes" a separation on the basis of a 70/30 ratio.

He does not make any recommendations concerning international guarantees at this stage. He says this is a political question that should be discussed after agreement on all other aspects has been reached. But he seems to go back on a previous commitment on Varosha contained in the ten-point agreement of May 1979. He says the implementation of the resettlement of Varosha should be a priority issue "if the negotiations are successful."

Waldheim makes clear in an introduction to his "guidelines" that "this evaluation of the intercommunal talks is in no way final." He adds: "On the contrary, it is only an analysis which emphasises the points of coincidence and those of equidistance which have as a goal to find middle ways or to establish bridges in order to close the existing gaps. Obviously, these preliminary considerations do not exhaust the subject in which some vacuums should be filled, through negotiations."

Waldheim pointed out that he did not "tackle some points of divergence, such as taxation, amendments to the constitution, and international guarantees."

"We believe the first two items are technical and can be solved by working groups of specialists. The last item is a political question that should be discussed at the appropriate level, after agreement on all other aspects has been reached." He also leaves unanswered the question of the return of the refugees to their homes and the right of citizens of the republic to move freely and own property throughout the state without any restrictions.

On this point, he states that as "a transitory provision, two commissions or working groups under the chairmanship of the interlocutors and consisting of six members, three from each province, shall be established to overcome the practical difficulties for the implementation of the rights established under articles 13 (1) and 23 of the 1960 constitution." (These are the articles covering the freedom of movement and to own property.)

The other main proposals made by the UN chief cover the following:

That the two provinces of the republic "shall draft their own constitutions in conformity with the federal constitution."

"The federal legislative power shall comprise two chambers: the Chamber of Provinces giving the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities equal representation of ten members each, and a Popular Chamber "composed of representatives of the people of Cyprus on a ratio of one member for each 10,000 of the total population."

The guidelines do not provide procedures to be followed in case of disagreement.

In addition, each province shall elect its own provincial chamber "whose responsibilities shall include approval of necessary provincial legislation." Each province shall establish its own administration of justice and will control the provincial police, but will have no jurisdiction in federal matters.

Waldheim says the area of competence of each province will cover matters other than those allocated to the six-member Federal Council.

The Federal government or coundil will have six ministerial portfolios:

--foreign affairs.
--defense, citizenship, immigration, emigration, extradition and federal police.
--justice and higher education.
--coordination of international trade and tourism, postal and telecommunication services, international navigation (including authority over ports and airports in connection with international matters).
--federal finance, central bank, currency, customs, weights, measures and patents.
--coordination of environmental matter, natural resources and health, labour and social services.

Other powers of the Federal Council shall include the promulgation of federal statutes, and decisions and laws passed by both chambers, allocating the federal budget, and setting out the policies of the federal government.

The guidelines also make the following "transitional provisions."

"The provinces shall establish a joint board of claims to deal with compensation claims arising from the establishment of the republic. The federal supreme court shall act as a court of appeal for the decisions of the board."

"A fund for development of the northern province shall be established with a view to achieving an economic equilibrium between the two provinces. The federal government shall contribute to this fund. Foreign governments and international organisations shall be invited to contribute to this fund."

"A federal real estate bank shall be established to provide credit and economic assistance to displaced persons for the purpose of their permanent settlement."

The points of coincidence listed by the guidelines cover the following:

The establishment of a federal republic consisting of two provinces and a federal district that will be the seat of government. The division of the northern province into two administrative districts and the southern into four.

The exclusion of "secession integration or union of the republic in whole or in part with any other state."

"The state shall have an international personality and the federal government shall exercise sovereignty in respect to all the territory."

Single citizenship regulated by federal law.

Agreement to be reached by the two provinces for "a neutral federal flag and national anthem." Each province to create its own flag, using as far as possible elements of the federal flag.

Waldheim says that, regarding the question of territory, "it appears that the terms of reference provided by the interlocutors during the intercommunal talks cannot easily be reconciled."

He goes on: "Furthermore, qualitative and quantitative divergencies of views have also emerged with regard to the search for objective criteria. The two sides' estimates of natrual resources, land ownership, infrastructure, percentage of land under each side's control, number of displaced persons, differ. This of course has led both sides to suggest territorial arrangements which are hardly compatible, and consequently there is no easy basis for an objective suggestion.

"Nevertheless, during discussions at the intercommunal talks, two major concerns have emerged which should be taken into account when searching for a territorial solution: Resettlement of a large number of Greek Cypriot refugees in the territory comprising the Greek Cypriot province, and the economic viability and security of the Turkish Cypriot Community."

Waldheim suggests that a fund for developing the north could established "to deal with the socioeconomic consequences of the territorial adjustment and, at the same time, to represent an important element of the basis for a vigorous economy and ensure a balanced development in the republic."

The secretary-general says the lack of concurrent information on criteria makes it 'very difficult' to envisage concrete percentages of territorial areas. The real socioeconomic impact of any adjustment can only be properly measured once factors have been quantified. "In addition, the need for security of both communities should be taken into account."

Waldheim concludes: "Therefore, to facilitate a result-oriented negotiation in the question of territory, it may for practical reasons be useful to attempt to quantify these factors, section by section, in the area of demarcation.

"A first step, which would be only for illustrative purposes on the map, would be to work on the basis of a line drawn so that the area under Greek Cypriot jurisdiction was at least 70 percent, including the buffer zone, which is the minimum for the resettlement of a substantial number of refugees. This 70/30 ratio might be varied according to the characteristics of the area. This would be a method of establishing a firm basis for further discussions".

BULGARIAN NATIONAL EDUCATION MINISTER ENDS VISIT

NC051242 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Bulgarian National Education Minister Fol departed this morning on his way back to his country after a short official visit to Cyprus. In a statement before his departure, the Bulgarian minister said his talks were useful and that he gathered much useful information on the education system used in Cyprus.

Fol reiterated his country's support for the struggle of the people of Cyprus for an independent, free, territorially integral and demilitarized Cyprus. He invited Konomis to visit Bulgaria.

On seeing Fol off, Cypriot Education Minister Konomis referred to the cordial relations between Bulgaria and Cyprus and expressed thanks for Bulgarian support in the struggle of the people of Cyprus. He also expressed the hope for continued close cooperation on matters of joint interest.

At Larnaca airport, Fol was also seen off by the Bulgarian ambassador and officials from both sides.

NORTH'S DENKTAS RECEIVES EEC DELEGATION

TA051601 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] An EEC delegation headed by External Relations Directorate European Affairs Director Pierre de Chateau has begun contacts in the TFSC. President Rauf Denktas this morning received the EEC delegation and conferred with the members for some time.

In a statement at the end of the meeting, Denktas said he held a sincere, realistic and profound meeting with the delegation. Denktas noted that he views as a primary condition for the aid that both communities on Cyprus benefit from the aid extended by the EEC. The EEC is seeking new ways whereby the Turkish Cypriot community can receive its share of the aid in line with current (?difficulties).

The EEC delegation also met with Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay and Interior, Foreign Affairs and Defense Minister Kenan Atakol.

NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR VISITS DENKTAS IN NORTH

TA051800 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas this afternoon received the new U.S. ambassador, Raymond Ewing, and conferred with him for some time. Minister of Interior, Foreign Affairs and Defense Kenan Atakol also attended the meeting. It was reported that the meeting was a courtesy visit.

NORTH SPOKESMAN: NATIONAL GUARD UNCONSTITUTIONAL

TA022008 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman has said that the Greek Cypriot National Guards is an unconstitutional body established with the aim of attacking the Turks, and that any Greek Cypriot attempt to expand it would be a sign of aggression. He was referring to reports that the Greek Cypriot administration is planning to reorganize the National Guard to comprise three armed services and that Greece would be sending military personnel to the south.

The spokesman, speaking to reporters this morning, said that such a development would hamper peace efforts concerning Cyprus and that the Turkish Cypriot side would have to take necessary measures. On the question of missing persons, the spokesman described the Greek Cypriot attack on the United Nations representative on the mixed committee as normal because, he said, the representative was someone from outside maintaining impartiality and refusing to approve the Greek Cypriot case on the matter.

The spokesman cited as an example the former president of the constitutional court, Prof (Foshtof), of West Germany, several UN officials and a number of foreign diplomats who were attacked by the Greek Cypriots for not supporting the Greek Cypriot case. The spokesman said that the so-called Committee of Solidarity with Cyprus which met in the south has made no contacts with the Turkish Cypriot side and that its resolutions would not be binding on the Turkish Cypriots. He stressed that if the aim of the so-called committee had been for solidarity with the entire Cypus, it should have been a body representing both communities on the island. It is clear that it had been formed by the Greek Cypriots and it should be called the Committee of Solidarity with the Greek Cypriots.

GOVERNMENT: 'POSITIVE' VIEW OF ULUSU INTERVIEW

NC052234 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] A government spokesman, in reply to a question concerning Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu's interview with the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE which was also published in a Greek evening newspaper, has stated that the government considers the Turkish prime minister's interview as positive.

YASIR 'ARAFAT LAUDS PAPANDREOU FRIENDSHIP

NC052132 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 5 Nov 81 p 14

[Text] Thessaloniki, 5 Nov -- With the recognition of the Palestine liberation front, Greece now acquires "a front of allies in the Arab world, a front that extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean" Yasir 'Arafat is said to have stated.

In an interview by the Palestinian leader, which is the first after PASOK's victory, published in the Thessaloniki newspaper EGNATIA, Yasir 'Arafat:

Refers to the Greek prime minister with the phrase "my friend, Andreas Papandreou," and gives the impression he cannot wait to meet with Papandreou.

-- Stresses that "my friend, Andreas Papandreou, supports us in Europe."

-- Points out that "Greece, which belongs to the EEC, is the only country which does not recognize Israel." (editor's note: Only out of the EEC countries)

-- Recalls that "the Greek people have always supported the rights of the Arabs."

-- Describes Greece as "the link between the Arab world and Europe."

-- Concludes with the following statement, which can be interpreted as an [illegible] that the Papandreou government, with the policy it is following, can [illegible]ely on financial support from the Arabs: "Now the Arabs will prove their friendship toward Greece with deeds."

AFP: GREECE DROPS 'VETO' ON EEC IN SINAI FORCE

NC051948 Paris AFP in English 1941 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Athens, 5 Nov (AFP) -- Greece no longer has any objections to the setting up of a multi-national force involving troops from France, Britain, Italy and the Netherlands to help police the Sinai desert following next April's withdrawal of Israeli troops from the area, reliable sources said here today.

The lifting of the Greek "veto" will soon allow publication of a statement by the European Economic Community (EEC) on the Mideast peace process, the sources added.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO UAE -- The president of the United Arab Emirates Shaykh Sultan Al Nuhayyan received the credentials of the new Greek ambassador to his country, Mr Leonidhas Vrailas, yesterday in Abu Dhabi. [Text] [Athens NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 4 NC]

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN ANKARA FOR VISIT

TA051534 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher is currently in Turkey for a brief visit of 24 hours. He is the official guest of Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. The visiting minister was received at Ankara's Esenboga airport by Turkmen.

[Begin Turkmen recording] We are very pleased to welcome Mr Genscher in our country. In evaluating this visit, it is necessary to take into account the existing historical and traditional friendship between Turkey and the FRG. In addition to this friendship, Turkey and the FRG are members of the same alliance and the FRG is the country with the most intense relations with Turkey among the EEC countries. There is wide-ranging economic and defense cooperation between Turkey and the FRG. Our relations are deep-rooted. Naturally, we also have some problems. Mr Genscher's visit will provide the opportunity to review the relations between the two countries. We will also seize this opportunity to exchange views on the international situation, which has recently been undergoing rapid developments. I hope Mr Genscher's brief stay in Turkey will be fruitful and pleasant and I welcome him. [end recording]

The FRG minister of foreign affairs made the following statement upon arrival in Turkey:

[Begin Genscher recording in German with superimposed Turkish translation] Relations between our two countries are very close. Numerous Turkish citizens are employed in our country and our citizens frequently visit your country. There is an old friendship between Turkey and the FRG. I cannot forget that during the dictatorship period in Germany, several democrats resided in Turkey as a second country. Our countries are members of the defense pact established to preserve freedom. The close relations between us constitute the [word indistinct] of the interest shown in the developments in Turkey. I expect that during our talks in Ankara, we will discuss the current problems concerning our countries. My government attaches great importance to these talks. [end recording]

The visiting foreign minister held a short meeting with Turkmen in his office in the afternoon and was then received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu.

[Begin Ulusu recording] The economic, social, military and cultural relations between the two countries are based on history and they derive their strength from that. We are specially pleased that we will discuss these relations together with Mr Genscher and on this occasion I extend to him my best wishes. [end recording]

Genscher responded: [Begin Genscher recording in German with superimposed Turkish translation] I thank you for enabling me to visit you as well during my stay in Ankara. As we both know, the cooperation based on sound foundations between our two countries has also caused mutual understanding between our peoples. We are also members of the same defense pact, which was established in a bid to preserve our freedom, our tranquil life and all our values. This is why it is necessary to understand the fact that one country is concerned about the events in the other country and follows developments closely. This can be achieved by openly discussing the problems between us. [end recording]

The statement by Genscher reveals that there are certain problems between the two countries and solutions will be sought to these problems. The statement issued by the Foreign Ministry on the subject also notes that the political, economic and social relations between the two countries will be dealt with and that various world issues will also be discussed.

The official talks between the two countries will soon begin at the Foreign Ministry. Genscher has also been received by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren. He will meet Consultative Assembly Speaker Sadi Irmak tomorrow morning.

Meeting With Evren

TA051811 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Excerpt] FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who arrived in Ankara today, was received by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren at the Cankaya mansion at 1630. In a statement during the meeting, Evren pointed out that, both before and since the 12 September operation, there have been certain forces trying to break the existing historical ties between Turkey and the FRG. Noting the Turkey is exerting efforts to avoid such schemes, Evren expressed the belief that the FRG is doing the same. Evren said he is very pleased to have the opportunity to describe firsthand Turkey's current situation during this visit. He also expressed the conviction that the talks in Ankara will benefit both countries.

In his statement, Genscher noted that Turkey and the FRG are parts of a defense pact established in a bid to preserve democracy and that this further strengthened the relations between the two countries. Genscher also said that, as a friend, he will be pleased to express his views on Turkey.

After the meeting, the official talks between the two countries were begun. The Turkish delegation is headed by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and the FRG delegation by Genscher. The visiting FRG minister will be received by Consultative Assembly Speaker Sadi Irmak tomorrow morning and will depart Turkey at noon.

DPA Report

LD051634 Hamburg DPA in German 1547 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Ankara, 5 Nov (DPA) -- During his talk with Gen Kenan Everen today, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher "expressed the German side's concern at internal political developments in Turkey." Well-informed sources also said that following the 1-hour talk, Genscher was pleased with the statements by the official Turkish side about the situation in the country.

Before his talk with President Evren, Genscher had a meeting with Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. There was a thorough discussion of all aspects of German-Turkish relations, it was said later. Tomorrow, Genscher will meet the chairman of the Consultative Assembly, Sadi Irmak.

Turkmen Addresses Dinner

TA052049 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has expressed the hope that Turkey's relations with European organizations and its allies would not be adversely affected during its current transition period.

In a speech at a dinner in honor of FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is currently on an official visit in Ankara, Turkmen noted that the visit is being held at a period when Turkey is experiencing an important phase in the transition to parliamentary democracy has a special significance. Turkmen explained that the determination displayed in Turkey in connection with the restoration of democracy originates from the importance attached to relations with NATO and European allies as well as from traditions. Reiterating that Turkey is in favor of strengthening unity and solidarity within the NATO alliance, Turkmen said this is why Turkey adopts a positive stance with regard to various subjects concerning the southeastern flank of the alliance.

Pointing out that the economic and military aid extended by the FRG to Turkey is welcome, Turkmen noted that Turkey is very sensititve toward proposals to secure the continuation of this aid. Turkmen expressed the belief that the talks in Ankara will further enhance the increasing economic, cultural and social ties between the two countries.

Genscher Statement at Dinner

TA060707 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Excerpts] In a statement last night at a dinner in his honor by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is currently on an official visit in Ankara, said that his country acknowledged efforts exerted by Turkey to settle its questions with Greece. The visiting minister recalled the historic friendship and links existing between Turks and Germans. Noting that some 1.5 million Turks lived in the FRG, Genscher said that they were strengthening, as the representatives of their country, the link between the two countries. After pointing out that NATO, to which both countries belonged, is an organization that defends the fundamental principles of a state of law as well as human rights, the visiting foreign minister said: The establishment of the Consultative Assembly, which will draft the constitution, as well as the political parties and election laws, is proof of steps taken in favor of the development of the democratic system in Turkey. We are convinced that such steps will have a strong effect in the establishment of a stable democratic system.

Genscher said that the settlement of problems between Turkey and Greece was of great importance for NATO. He added that his country supported Turkey's efforts to this effect. Stressing the importance for stability in the Mediterranean of continuing the intercommunal talks aimed at the solution of the Cyprus issue and achieving a final and satisfactory settlement on this issue, Genscher said that he is convinced that Turkey is doing its best on this subject.

Recalling Turkey's important location in Europe, between Asia and Africa, Genscher said that Turkey's efforts to develop its links with these continents in the future would be to the benefit of all Europe as well.

The visiting FRG foreign minister will conclude today his official visit to Turkey. He is expected to meet with Consultative Assembly Speaker Sadi Irmak before he departs Turkey.

DPA Report

LD052042 Hamburg DPA in German 1859 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn/Ankara, 5 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has urged the Turkish military government to restore democracy. He did so on Thursday evening during his visit to Turkey. "It is important to send convincing signals, visible to the Western friends of Turkey, indicating a speedy return to democracy," Genscher emphasized at a dinner given by his counterpart, Ilter Turkmen. The danger of misunderstanding could otherwise be great. "This should be prevented precisely because of the closeness of our interests and the interest of our people in your country," the minister said.

Genscher stressed that the Atlantic alliance, which unites Turkey and the FRG, is committed to the protection of the principles of the state under the rule of law and human rights. Bonn hopes that the assembly's adoption of a constitution will be a first step towards the development of democracy and that this step will lead to the establishment of a stable democratic order. Genscher's speech was published by the Foreign Office in Bonn.

Meeting with Bulent Ecevit

LD052140 Hamburg DPA in German 2033 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Ankara, 5 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met the former prime minister and former leader of the social democratic Republican People's Party, Bulent Ecevit, on Thursday evening within the framework of his 2-day visit to Turkey.

Ecevit is due to start a 4-month prison sentence next Tuesday if the responsible martial law commander does not question the sentence and thus cause the case to be referred to the next highest court. Ecevit was sentenced by a military court for criticizing the military government's order for the dissolution of political parties. He did this despite the fact that he had been forbidden to engage in any kind of political activity.

The meeting between Genscher and Ecevit, which took place in the private flat of the former deputy chairman of the Republican People's Party, Altan Oymen, was attended only by an interpreter. As was said afterwards, Genscher and Ecevit agreed on the necessity of reestablishing democratic conditions in Turkey. In the half-hour-long talk, Ecevit explained to the federal foreign minister that he had no opportunity to defend himself against the accusations leveled against him by the military regime. But he said that there continues to be "a connection on the basis of democracy" between the two countries.

Genscher Concludes Visit, Departs

TA061047 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who arrived in Ankara on an official visit yesterday, has concluded his contacts and has left Turkey.

In a statement at Esenboga Airport before his departure, Genscher said that he arrived in Turkey as the minister of foreign affairs of a friendly country and ally. He noted that this alliance was established with the aim of security, democracy and peace. Pointing out that, at the talks held in Ankara, international problems were discussed and that he had expressed the FRG's views on Turkey, Genscher added that he briefed his friends in Turkey on the joint views of all the parties within the FRG Bundestag, noting that this was connected to the importance attached to a speedy return to democracy. Genscher concluded by saying that a detailed exchange of views took place at the talks.

Before his departure from Turkey this morning, Genscher was received by the Consultative Assembly speaker, Sadi Irmak. In a statement after the meeting which was held at the Grand National Assembly, Irmak said that they reviewed the problems of two friendly countries.

VOTCP Criticism

TA060738 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Station commentary: "What Is Genscher Doing in Turkey?"]

[Text] Dear listeners, reaction to pressures and terror by the military and reactionary junta in Turkey is continuing in the West. Criticisms against the military junta in Turkey is being voiced in parliaments, in the Council of Europe and in the EEC. The ruling circles of these European countries are exerting efforts in a bid to muffle this reaction from the public.

It is under this climate that the FRG foreign minister, Genscher, is visiting Turkey officially. It was unfortunate, however, for the FRG Government circles that this visit coincided with the prison sentence of former RPP leader Ecevit by the junta administration. These same circles which supported and welcomed the emergence of the military rule in Turkey are now engaged in making excuses for the visit of their foreign minister, saying that the purpose is to supervise the restoration of democracy in Turkey.

Dear listeners, this is another instance of the two-faced policies being pursued by the FRG Government.

The reason for the visit by FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, the fervent supporter of the Reagan Policies of armaments, to Turkey is to discuss the armaments problems and the new NATO plans with the military junta. It is of no concern to Genscher whether democracy is restored in Turkey or not.

The followers of Schmidt and Genschers, who implement the policies in favor of the FRG monopolies, are not in favor of the struggle for peace and democracy in their country or abroad. They accuse the hundreds of thousands who marched for peace in the FRG, and implement the [word indistinct] antidemocratic laws against the communists and other progressives. Are those who banned the German Communist Party, those who tried to impede the peace demonstrations and those who launched the police against those who were protesting the building of a military airfield in Frankfurt entitled to supervise the restoration of democracy in Turkey?

Yes, dear listeners, this is what the hypocritical policies followed by those like Genscher are all about. However, within the Social Democratic party as well as other political parties in the FRG people do not trust the deceiving democratic stand of those like Genscher and Schmidt.

In our country, also, the followers of democracy must not trust such hypoicritical policies and advice by the socialist international to wait and see. It is true one must wait in order to see. However, what one will contemplate is not democracy but pressures and terrorism.

SOVIET DIPLOMAT NOTES RECORD OF GOOD RELATIONS

TA051746 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1605 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Ankara, Nov 5 (AA) -- Undersecretary of the Soviet Embassy in Ankara, Michael Kovrigin, staged a press conference today to mark the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution. Turkey and the Soviet Union mark this year the 60th anniversary of the Ankara treaty of friendship dated March 16, 1921, the Soviet diplomat noted, adding that in Soviet foreign policy, Turkey had a significant place.

The Soviet Union is prepared to further develop the good relations between the two countries, (?as stated) by Soviet head of state Leonid Brezhnev in his message to Turkish leaders on the centenary of Ataturk (founder of Turkish Republic). Both sides wanted to develop goodneighbourly relations and cooperation to the benefit of both countries and world peace.

PROSECUTOR ASKS DEATH SENTENCE FOR 10 MILITANTS

TA041746 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Summary] Out of 25 militants belonging to an illegal association, the prosecutor at the 1st Military Court in Izmir asked the death sentence for 10 of them for subversive activities. In his indictment, the prosecutor said they were accused of killing 6 persons, one of them a security official, of wounding 10 others, and of engaging in numerous acts of violence. The prosecutor also requested heavy prison sentences raging from 2 to 20 years for the other 15 terrorists.

CORRECTION TO ARAYIS VIEWS OF SOCIETY, PARTIES

The following correction is made to the item entitled "ARAYIS discusses Society, Political Parties," published in the 4 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT on page T 5:

On page T 5, in the sixth line of the third paragraph, substitute the word "acts" for the word "atrocities."

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CHRISTIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY LOSES 15 SEATS IN ELECTION

LD090140 [Editorial Report] Brussels Domestic Service in French at 2300 GMT on 8 November reports on the results, calculated in terms of parliamentary seats, of the 8 November elections. The following results are based on 73 percent of the votes:

Party	Seats Won	Notes
People's Union	20	Gain of 6 seats
Christian Social Party	18	Loss of 7 seats
Belgian Socialist Party	27	Gain of 1 seat
Party of Liberty and Progress	28	Gain of 6 seats
Democratic Front of Brussels French Speakers-Walloon Rally	8	Loss of 7 seats
Socialist Party	36	Gain of 4 seats
Party of Liberty and Walloon Reform	23	Gain of 8 seats
Christian People's Party	42	Loss of 15 seats
Flemish Bloc	1	No change
Democratic Union for the Respect of Labor	3	Gain of 2 seats
Ecologists	4	Gain of 4 seats

NETHERLANDS

FINANCING OF JOB CREATION PROGRAM CREATES DEADLOCK

PM061659 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The Hague -- In the final phase of their attempt to repair the split in the cabinet the informateurs have run up against the refusal of Prime Minister van Agt and Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] Minister van der Stee to accept their compromise proposal. Earlier in the evening the outgoing Labor Party [PVDA] and Democrats '66 ministers announced their agreement with the proposal.

Until late in the evening informateurs de Galan and Halberstadt tried to move Prime Minister van Agt and Minister van der Stee to agreement. Today the informateurs will present their definitive proposal to the five ministers most closely involved who must then reach a decision on the proposal within a short time. Initially the informateurs wanted a joint conversation with all the five ministers yesterday evening. They were unsuccessful because Van Agt and Van der Stee continued to adhere to their objections to the financing of the job creation program in particular.

The informateurs' compromise was described as "a hybrid of their own proposals and the compromise proposals from D'66." The central point in the proposal is the financing of the job creation program, which in the view of the informateurs should be paid for out of a solidarity levy, an interim tax measure.

CDA SPLIT ON BACKING ANTINUCLEAR DEMONSTRATION

PM061701 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 4 Nov 81 p 3

[Excerpt] The Hague — The Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] still has problems about the manner in which the party can take part in the big antinuclear demonstration in Amsterdam 21 November. The party's rightwing does not want to take part because it says that the demonstration's slogans go too far. The leftwing, especially the nuclear arms rebels in the second chamber group, want to take an active part. This has led to a situation in which the party is not taking an active part in the organizat on of the demonstration, but the party executive will send a speaker to the demonstration to express the party's concern over the nuclear arms race. The Labor Party and Democrats '66 joined the organization of the demonstration at an early stage. Up to now the CDA has been considering the invitation. The slogans which will be used during the demonstration go too far for the CDA, in particular the call that the government withdraw its agreement to the December 1979 NATO decision for the introduction of new nuclear weapons in West Europe.

SPD: BRANDT CALL FOR CABINET RESHUFFLE UNTRUE

LD081728 Hamburg DPA in German 1458 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 8 Nov (DPA) -- On Sunday the SPD denied press reports concerning the alleged proposals of SPD Chairman Willy Brandt on the reshuffling of the cabinet. A report in the Hamburg news magazine DER SPIEGEL said that Brandt had suggested such a reshuffle to the federal chancellor and had named names. The magazine reports that these considerations were brought about by the recent poll results which were unfavorable for the SPD.

"I cannot confirm such a conversation on this subject, the spokesman of the SPD Executive, Wolfgang Clement, said. He pointed out that cabinet changes were a matter for the federal chancellor alone. There is, after all, a coalition. Clement described as absurd the assumption that the SPD chairman had openly [auf dem offenen markt] named names to the federal chancellor.

According to SPIEGEL, Brandt would have liked to see Horst Ehmke being promoted into the cabinet again. Also the mayor of Bremen, Hans Koschnick, and the former senator in Hamburg and Berlin, Frank Dahrendorf, would be promoted to Bonn. Moreover, Brandt saw in the SPD Land government in Duesseldorf a storehouse of talent, especially Finance Minister Dieter Posser.

SCHMIDT DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT, RELATIONS WITH U.S.

DW061223 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1915 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Reporter Staich interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, in your speech in London in 1977, you pointed to the armament lead of the Soviets -- the SS-20 missiles -- thus touching off a fierce counterarmament debate. Have you since come closer to the aim of disarmament or arms control?

[Answer] You cannot put in that way. I was a great advocate of the SALT talks between the Russians and the Americans. I regret very much that this treaty has so far not come about, although three American presidents negotiated on limiting the intercontinental missiles with which the Russians threaten the Americans in their homeland and vice versa. But I have always criticized the fact that both superpowers disregarded in this treaty the so-called medium-range weapons which threaten the existence of the Netherlanders, Belgians, Franch, Italians, British and Germans. These are strategic weapons for us because they can destroy us just as during the Thirty Years war when more than half the Germans were exterminated. I am very satisfied that finally negotiations are to begin this month on medium-range weapons and their numerical limitation. The SALT talks will resume next spring between both superpowers. We have not come closer to a solution since 1977, that is true. But as always there is a chance and hope for results. Mankind managed to eventually abandon slavery as well as colonialism: why shouldn't we be successful this time as well?

[Question] Are there moments when you sometimes think: If only I had not started all this in view of the disharmony in the alliance, in our populace and also in my party?

[Answer] No, there have been no such moments. I am firmly convinced that it was correct to point out the imbalance because a grave shift in the political balance in Europe could have developed. I am and remain a firm advocate of the philosophy of a balance in military forces or, if a may say so, a balance in defense potential -- you could also say of a balance in mutual deterrence. For me, military balance, which must be kept on as low a level as possible through arms limitation treaties -- and regarding medium-range weapons, I would prefer zero -- for me this balance belongs together with economic, political and cultural cooperation between the West and the East. This cooperation and balance together ensure peace.

[Question] You agreed on this balance -- that is, on parity -- with Mr Brezhnev in May 1978. He is coming again on 23 November. Parity doesn't exist. Do you feel that you have been deceived by him during these 3 years?

[Answer] I would not use such a sharp term. We both voiced the intention of achieving an approximate balance. In the meantime, however, I have told the Soviet leadership on several occasions -- the last time was when Minister Genscher and I were in Moscow together in 1980 -- that the Soviet Union's SS-20 missiles as well as the Backfire bomber represent for me a considerable threat to the balance and create political threats too. The Soviet leadership knows my views.

[Question] The Soviet Union exploited the detente decade somewhat to achieve its armament lead. I ask you in this connection: Can we confidently pursue arms control policy with the Soviet Union? Do you think it will work?

[Answer] I am firmly convinced that it will. The Soviets are not simple negotiation partners; they are refined negotiators and will naturally exploit any gaps and loopholes that may exist in the negotiations, treaties or agreements. However, negotiations and results will be possible. This is evident if you recall the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty or the nonproliferation treaty. As far as I can see, the Soviet Union has carefully adhered to both treaties.

[Question] Now the other superpower. There is obvious friction between the Germans and the Americans, at least regarding the tactics and ways in which we can achieve arms control. You treat the Soviets differently than President Reagan, also when talking about them. Isn't the Americans' security policy sometimes proclaimed too loudly to suit you?

[Answer] There certainly are differences in style and temperament -- and not just between America and Germany. Just compare American diplomacy with classic French diplomacy -- there are differences in style. The head of the German Federal Government, of a medium-sized state almost a direct neighbor of the enormous and powerful Soviet Union, must naturally use a businesslike tone with regard to the Soviet neighbor. He is interested in talks taking place between both world powers. He will not apply a rough tone with regard to the Soviet side, let alone the American side. This does not mean, however, a that he will abstain from very clearly and determinedly representing the interests of his country in talks with Mr Brezhnev or Mr Gromyko as well as with Presidents Ford, Carter, Reagan and their secretaries of state.

[Question] Do you find it helpful if under current conditions the U.S. President declares that nuclear war can be limited perhaps even in Europe?

[Answer] To begin with, I believe that an incidental statement was taken out of context by European as well as U.S. newspapers. Second, I think too much importance has been attributed to this remark. It is one of the essential components of deterrence that ultimately nobody can calculate how a war might develop to the nuclear level and that, therefore, everybody must be extremely careful, for God's sake, not to get even close to one of these pushbuttons. What concerns me is not so much the possibility of a madman pushing one of these buttons but politicians bringing political pressure to bear on others by pointing out the potentials at their disposal. What is bound to especially concern the government of a nonnuclear country like Germany is that political pressure can be exerted on us, possibly very strong pressure. This is why it is in our interests to have and keep out security interlinked with that of the Americans.

[Question] Allow me to proceed to the peace movement since this movement would not hold the same opinion about the technocratic suppositions regarding the military and balance. How do you assess this movement -- as a factor disturbing the arms control process or an impulse or impetus for thought?

[Answer] I must strongly object to the word technocratic. This has nothing in common with technocracy, rather, a strategy of balance is quite appropriate, irrespective of the level of military technology.

This strategy has been correct throughout the 20th century. Had it been applied we might perhaps have been spared two world wars. In retrospect the course of many conflicts in the 19th century could be visualized differently as well. At the moment we have an approximate balance; Europe is experiencing the greatest peace period of this century since 1945, and one of the longest peace periods since the Middle Ages.

The peace movement is a highly diversified one. There are total pacifists; they have my respect, just as the Quakers in the United States have always had my respect. There are many people like myself who say: We want peace, but to insure that it will be really preserved, we do not want one side to have an overpowering military might while the other is but a small, inferior, second-rate neighbor in comparison. What we want is balance, and we want to bring the balance to lower levels. We think the arms build-up is too big, too dangerous and it costs too much money and too much human strength is wasted there. There are some people who say: We want to disarm unilaterally. We leave success to God's discretion. There are many diversified trends in the peace movement, but on principle I consider myself to be one who has always advocated peace with all the strength I have been able to muster. And if there are some people now who muster the same strength and, hopefully, devote the same thought to ways of actually turning the will for peace into a stable peace, then I cannot be angry about this. I do have anxieties sometimes when others simplify the matter too much.

[Question] Regarding the dream goal of disarmament. You are an active politician with the image of a realist. Do you nevertheless have dreams of that nature sometimes, in which you say: If we could only return to the day when nuclear weapons systems and--this must not be forgotten--biological and chemical weapons were nonexistent?

[Answer] Dreams in which you return to the state of innocence are obviously dreams. I do not want to go into philosophy and religion here, but I do not consider it a dream or wishful thinking to consider limitation, the mutual limitation, of armaments in the world and in Europe possible. Thus, I work to this end with all the strength that can be mustered by our state and this government.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON USSR, BREZHNEV'S VISIT

LD081354 Hamburg DPA in German 1228 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Hamburg, 8 Nov (DPA)--No one in the West should underestimate the Soviet desire for power, Manfred Woener, CDU/CSU parliamentary group spokesman on defense policy, said on Saturday in Boeblingen. The Moscow leadership has not "renounced warlike means." Woerner also said that he is "unhappy" at Washington's "confusing utterances" on the nuclear strategy issue. He did, however, criticize the fact that such utterances are "well-nigh hysterically" commented upon in the FRG. It is absolutely clear that the United States by no means believes that a nuclear war could remain limited.

Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will be concerned in the German-Soviet meeting on 23-24 November in Bonn with making a contribution to the East-West dialogue, Government Spokesman Becker said on the Sueddeutscher Rundfunk in an interview on Sunday evening. The exchange of views and assessments between statesmen is a "very decisive element in stabilization." Moreover, the meeting should not be seen solely from the perspective of security policy.

SPD LAND CONGRESS REJECTS NATO MILITARY PLAN

LD072024 Hamburg DPA in German 1859 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Saarbruecken/Lindau, 7 Nov (DPA)--At its 14th Land party congress in Saarbruecken the Saarland SPD has given a definite "no" to the military portion of the NATO dual decision. The south Bavaria SPD conference had initially been in favor of deferring the section on deploying new nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe.

The 400 delegates in Saarbruecken voted for the Land Executive's policy resolution in which it rejects the stationing of American Pershing medium-range missiles only in the FRG.

Moreover, the Saarland SPD is in favor of extending the SALT II treaty's additional clause, valid until the end of 1981, with the aim of abandoning the stationing of land-based cruise missiles until a new SALT III treaty has been negotiated. The USSR is called upon to reduce the number of nuclear warheads aimed at Europe to the 1978 level. Moreover, the SPD rejects the production and stationing of the neutron weapon and the production and storage of chemical and biological weapons.

Before the resolution was passed, the SPD Land chairman, Oskar Lafontaine, had made it clear that the Saarland SPD did not wish to seek "a final decision on the stationing" at the SPD's federal party conference next spring. During the discussion on the draft resolution of the Land Executive, which lasted several hours, the proponents of the NATO dual decision in the Saarland SPD feared that rejecting the section on counterarming would weaken the FRG's negotiating position and endanger the military balance.

In the opinion of the south Bavaria SPD, the aim of disarmament talks must be the abandonment of the new Pershing II and cruise missile weapon systems. The precondition for canceling the "automatic rearming" was that the USSR did not station any further Eurostrategic weapons systems. A draft resolution calling on the federal government to cancel the NATO dual decision was rejected by a vote of 97 to 68.

Congress Reelects Lafontaine

LD082336 Hamburg DPA in German 1256 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Saarbruecken, 8 Nov (DPA) -- The Saarland SPD Chairman, Oskar Lafontaine, was reelected on Sunday 8 November. At the regional SPD congress in Saarbruecken 299 of the 371 delegates voted for Lafontaine, 64 voted against him and 7 abstained. One vote was split.

GROUP WANTS BAVARIA AS A NON-NUCLEAR ARMS STATE

LD081800 Hamburg DPA in German 1624 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Schweinfurt, 8 Nov (DPA) -- Approximately 100 delegates at a regional congress of the German Peace Society-Union of Conscientious Objectors held here today have decided to organize a popular initiative with a view to making Bavaria a non-nuclear weapons state. Heinrich Haeberlein, the reelected regional chairman, said that his organization -- with its 2049 members -- wants to see the existing missile arsenal dismantled. Under the Bavarian constitution, the people, by way of a popular initiative, can propose new laws. To succeed, a popular initiative must be supported by 10 percent of the electorate.

GENSCHER ON CAIRO TV: FAHD PLAN 'VERY REALISTIC'

LD081334 Hamburg DPA in German 1252 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 8 Nov (DPA) -- Europe "wants to and must" play an active role in the Middle East, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said on Sunday in an interview on Egyptian television. In this context Genscher pointed to the similarities which exist "in many respects" between the EEC position and the eight-point peace plan of Saudi Arabian head of government Prince Fahd. This plan represents "a very realistic starting point," and the similarities offer the basis for European support. In the interview Genscher reiterated the principle that not only must the Palestinians achieve the right to self-determination, but that all states in the region, thus including Israel, must be granted the right to exist.

KOHL PREDICTS END TO SPD-FDP COALITION

LD071852 Hamburg DPA in German 1626 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Duisburg, 7 Nov (DPA) -- The time for a change of government in Bonn is, according to CDU chief Helmut Kohl, "nearer than many think."

It could be "as early as tomorrow," Kohl said at the Rheinland CDU party conference on Saturday in Duisburg. He let it be known that he thinks it possible that the FDP will leave the Bonn coalition government during the legislative period, hence before 1984.

"The Schmidt era is de facto past," Kohl shouted amid the applause of the 500 delegates of the CDU Land organization with the most members. The argument that the CDU-CSU should be happy not to be responsible for governing now cannot be valid. The FRG is "not a fair-weather democracy" and the CDU-CSU is "not a fair-weather party." It is ready to take over the reins of government [words indistinct] "whenever that may be." At the end of 1982 the political landscape will have fundamentally changed following the next Land elections.

Kohl expressly rejected offering the FDP a place in a coalition. The interests of the country dictate that the CDU-CSU ensure "that this government goes as soon as possible." FDP Federal Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher must ask himself what he now thinks of the "turning-point" he announced in the summer in a letter to all party members. The union will make it clear to citizens that with the liberals the distance between promise and fulfillment has become ever greater. If the FDP recognizes that it is going under with the SPD, then it will change its course of its own accord.

Kohl accused the SPD of not having made peace any more secure, in contrast with its promises in the elections. Why had 250,000 people demonstrated for peace a month ago in Bonn if it has indeed become more secure? Kohl said of the demonstrators that they did "not want a different kind of republic." They demonstrated for peace full of idealism. If, however, the "so-called peace movement" acts as if there is a third course, then the union has to "hold to its course." It is the party of the alliance with the Free World "with no ifs and buts." U.S. President Reagan and his government are working hard at achieving real and worldwide controlled disarmament.

One has to encourage our American friends to continue along this path, considering that the United States under Reagan's predecessor Jimmy Carter went some way towards disarming while the Soviet Union continued to build up arms. The "entire cynicism" of Soviet peace propaganda has been unmasked by the submarine affair on the Swedish coast. It is just not possible to put Soviet and American policy on the same moral level, as SPD chief Willy Brandt is doing.

BAUM EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER RIGHTWING RADICALISM

LD081032 Hamburg DPA in German 0822 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 8 Nov (DPA) -- Just 2 weeks after the discovery of the biggest ever cache of weapons and explosives hidden by rightwing extremists on the Lueneburg heath near Uelzen, the investigating authorities have as yet no positive clues as to the men behind it.

Federal Minister of the Interior, Gerhard Baum, once again expressed his concern about the development of rightwing radicalism. In an interview [to NEUE WESTFAELISCHE ZEITUNG], he assessed "the potential" of neo-Nazism as involving about 22 action groups with about 800 members. An additional 600 were without any form of organizational tie. One hundred and fifty of these 1,400 activists were seen as violent or potentially violent. Sixty-eight percent of these neo-Nazis were under 30. The security authorities have assumed the existence of altogether 75 extreme rightwing organizations with some 19,000 members in the FRG.

Speaking of the state of the investigation, Defense Minister Hans Apel rejected suspicions of rightwing radical tendencies in the Federal Army in connection with the discovery of the weapons as premature and quite irresponsible. Publications of the Defense Ministry, Apel said in an interview [to NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITING] showed no rightwing extremist activity in the armed forces.

FRENCH, SOVIET OFFICIALS DISCUSS MIDEAST, USSR ROLE

NC062032 Paris AFP in English 2028 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 6 Nov (AFP) -- Ranking French and Soviet officials have been reviewing the Middle East situation here over the past two days with a view to a Soviet role in the peace process for the area, it was learned today from official French sources.

The discussions, described as "serious and thorough," follow suggestions by Saudi Arabian leaders during the recent Riyadh visit of British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington that the Soviets be associated to a peace process.

French Foreign Ministry sources took a similar line a few days ago and, in a general way, disclosed that the positions of Moscow and Paris on the Middle East conflict presented a certain number of convergences.

Meanwhile, an expected announcement on European participation in the multinational Sinai peace-keeping force was postponed today for the second time because of problems raised by Saudi Arabia and Israel over the implications of such a move.

France, Britain, Italy and Holland had been expected to announce participation last Monday, and then again today, at the same time as the European Community's ten were to detail the participation's wider meaning.

Last Monday the obstacle lay in Greek reservations, that have reportedly since been overcome.

MITTERRAND INTERVIEWED ON AFRICAN POLICY

PM061431 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Nov 81 pp 1, 3

[Philippe Decraene interview with President Mitterrand: "France Is Fulfilling all its Obligations on the African Stage"; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Have French-African relations changed radically since you took office?

[Answer] The relations France has with all African states is based on respect for each country's sovereignty. The French position is clear: We do not interfere in other countries' internal affairs, but we are present on the African stage and we are fulfilling all our obligations there. It is up to you to judge whether that is different from the recent past....

[Question] Do you contemplate reforming all the structures concerned with African questions?

[Answer] Some African heads of state have asked me if they can deal directly with the External Relations Ministry alone out of a desire for prestige and equality with the non-French-speaking countries. But since most of them have expressed a different view, I have decided, in agreement with Pierre Mauroy, to keep the Cooperation Ministry and to place it under the External Relations Ministry's authority.

[Question] Nonetheless it is claimed from time to time that the Cooperation Ministry is doomed to vanish....

[Answer] It is an effective tool which produces fruitful contacts and it has an administration which is highly specialized in a sphere in which France has considerable activity. This tool will be maintained.... But the reason I created a Cooperation and Development Ministry was that I wanted to extend its sphere.

[Question] Do you maintain supreme control over African questions as a whole?

[Answer] Since I am responsible for France's defense and interests in the world, it would be surprising if I did not have direct contact with Africa. I do not intend to take over from the ministers concerned, whom I always take care to inform of my actions, but I do indeed exercise a special right of inspection on African affairs.

[Question] France seems to have put an end to vacillation over Chad and opted for a firm line. Why this change? How far will we go?

[Answer] The Libyan troops were occupying Chad long before my election. You know that country's unfortunate history, its divisions, its civil war and the dubious role France played at that time, standing aloof from Mr Goukouni's government which was nonetheless recognized by all the OAU countries -- in other words, just as much by Libya or Egypt as by Algeria, Cameroon, Nigeria, Central Africa or Morocco.... I agreed to help rebuild Ndjamena, to reconstruct its hospitals and reestablish communications, since I was asked to do so by that government. All that was done without any political conditions and especially without posing the precondition of withdrawal by the Libyan troops. We are giving aid in accordance with our means. It is humanitarian aid and is consistent with a history which has bound us to the Chadian population for 80 years.

[Question] Are you prepared to give military aid to the Chadian Government?

[Answer] There has never been any question of sending French soldiers to Chad. On the other hand we will give financial and technical aid to the Ndjamena authorities to rebuild their national army as, I repeat, they have asked us to do, and we will also give technical and financial support for the formation of the neutral OAU force the African countries have decided to send to Chad.

[Question] There are territorial disputes with various Indian Ocean countries, including Madagascar and the Comorros. Are you planning to settle them?

[Answer] The government's task is to take proper account of internal and international law.

[Question] Mali is apparently planning to rejoin the West African Monetary Union. Is this true or is it just a rumor?

[Answer] It is true, but there are problems because this return presupposes the remission of some Malian debts and is still drawing opposition from some of the UNIN's member states.

[Question] Is former French Africa destined to remain France's preferential partner or do you intend to treat all African states in the same way?

[Answer] I am opposed to excessively strict definitions. I do not like taboos, but I cannot help a cautious reaction. A common history, the use of the same language, many interwoven interests and the concern not to extend the circle of friends beyond our means so that we can honor all our pledges prompt me to take this attitude. But since I also want to develop cooperation ties with many other countries, English-speaking, Portuguese-speaking and non-French-speaking, I am at present examining ways of combining these two objectives together with the competent ministers. This will certainly be the subject of some of the talks held during the 2-day French-African conference.

[Question] What is your stance on the West Sahara affair?

[Answer] When I was PS first secretary the party and I took a stance in support of self-determination for the Saharan people. As president of the republic, whatever my personal opinions, I cannot disregard the positions of the states involved in the settlement of the conflict and I must take account of them. But what's right is right.

[Question] Do you think the Americans' attitude toward France in Africa is more that of rivals than of allies?

[Answer] I do not see any major conflict between our two countries on the African stage, where we frequently pursue different policies.

[Question] What about the obsession with the Cuban threat?

[Answer] I believe in the patriotic convictions of the African heads of state. I regard their alliances from that angle. Let's settle the Namibian affair and you will see the Cubans withdraw from southern Africa. I obviously follow competition between the superpowers in Africa very closely, but I think each is beginning to understand that the perpetuation of local conflict is a kind of invitation to intervention by the superpowers.

[Question] What are your personal views on the French-speaking community?

[Answer] Preserving and developing the French-speaking community is one of France's great designs. I hope to combine in one structure all the bodies concerned with the French-speaking community, but all in good time.

SOVIET DIPLOMAT GIVES REASONS FOR DEFECTING

PM061457 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Nov 81 p 6

[Unattributed interview with Soviet defector Nikolay Polyanskiy: "When a Soviet Diplomat Goes Over to the West ...." -- date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] At the end of October Soviet diplomat Nikolay Polyanskiy was granted political asylum in France. After he joined the diplomatic service in 1969 he was stationed in Bern and Zabreb; in recent months he has worked on a provisional basis as translator with UNESCO. His wife and three children have been able to join him in France after staying in Yugoslavia for some time.

Mr Polyanskiy told us about the reasons for his decision:

"Whenever a Soviet diplomat goes over to the West it is often assumed either that he has had contacts with some intelligence services or that he has a liason abroad. Otherwise why would he give up a privileged position? This is not at all the case as far as I am concerned. I have made a very difficult decision -- I have had to give up certain material advantages and lay myself open to moral condemnation on the part of my friends. I have left my country because I am a diplomat with an inclination for writing. Now nothing of what I write could be published."

Like many of his fellow-countrymen Mr Polyanskiy believed in communism until he gauged the distance between a very noble very generous ideal and reality. He was subjected to a first shock at the age of 17 in 1956 when Krushchev submitted his report on Stalin's crimes to the 20th congress. He hoped in vain for a transformation. Some progress has certainly been achieved. "When you read Kravchenko," he says, "you realize what changes have taken place in the USSR since the Stalinist period. But nothing has been done that would make it possible to end totalitarianism. The regime is becoming bogged down in lies. On many occasions when listening to briefings by Central Committee secretaries I realized that the leaders are well aware of the real situation. But they believe that it would be dangerous to let the people become aware of reality. It is therefore necessary to conceal it from them and wallow in euphoria."

[Question] Are diplomats also aware of this?

[Answer] When I was stationed in Bern I once explained to a Swiss novelist that Solzhenitsyn had no talent, was of no importance and anyway was not a writer.

[Question] Did you believe this?

[Answer] Obviously not.

But a diplomat is under a kind of contract. He is paid and even enjoys certain privileges to defend abroad the state's position. This does not mean that he unquestioningly accepts all the arguments which he must put forward. Obviously, no diplomat will officially call into question his country's policy in Afghanistan. Now at the time the intervention in Kabul was initiated we freely discussed that even in the corridors of the Diplomatic Academy in Moscow. Why we asked should we become responsible for another country considering that we are already finding it so hard to fulfill our own needs? And, after all, why risk international complications? This freedom of tone and criticism contrasted with the complete silence maintaned in the same circles in 1968 following Czechoslovakia's invasion.

[Question] How do you explain this difference?

[Answer] Maybe by the fact that people were more frightened 13 years ago. Or simply because they believed that the country's vital interests were much more at stake in Prague than in Kabul.

NATO DEPENDENCE PRECLUDES POLITICAL INTEGRATION

PM061610 Paris LE FIGARO in French 4 Nov 81 pp 1, 5

[Part I of article by senior French officer under pseudonym "Brution": "Political Construction and Defense of Europe 1 -- The American Military Assistance"]

[Text] Did the men who thought after World War II that they could "create Europe" on the basis of a coalition of economic interests fail to recognize the importance of defense problems, or did they think that the world was going to move toward an era of peaceful competition? Unfortunately, while America was hurriedly demobilizing, the Soviet Union maintained considerable forces under the colors without any justification aside from its desire to impose the communist order on the territories liberated by the Red Army. Hitlerism had scarcely been defeated when it gave way to Stalinism, and West Europe, frightened and devoid of resources, placed itself under American protection to guard against this new totalitarianism.

More than 30 years have gone by and the Old World, which has rebuilt its economic strength, is still powerless to solve its security problems alone. Moreover many people proclaim urbi et orbi that it cannot do so and that it is, after all, a good deal to enjoy American support, agreeing, if necessary, to become more or less a European province of the United States.

In so doing the countries which accept the integration of their armed forces into NATO have lost the essential attribute of their international sovereignty. Nonetheless in 1956 President Adenauer condemned the American protectorate over Europe in these terms: "This cannot and must not become a permanent situation....The vital needs of the European states are not always necessarily the vital needs of the United States and vice versa."

This is precisely what General de Gualle said as soon as he returned to power in 1958. However, unlike Chancellor Adenauer, he took action. While remaining faithful to its alliances, France thus resumed control over its armed forces. At the time many people condemned the withdrawal of its forces from NATO. According to the advocates of the integrated system it was a decision which was bound to help weaken the Atlantic alliance.

What is the position now, and where are the signs of a weakening in the alliance? Are they in the United States, which is worried about the risks it would run in opening its strategic nuclear umbrella over Europe? Are they among our European allies, which are busy lapsing into pacifism, the prelude to "Finlandization?" Are they in France, where nuclear deterrence has finally won the consent of virtually all the citizens, to whom it gives an excessive feeling of security? The fact that these questions are being posed insistently shows that West Europe's place within the Atlantic alliance is not satisfactory.

The reason for this is simple: On the one hand the Europeans joined the alliance separately and Washington played on their disagreements and rivalries to impose its political and strategic views, and on the other hand the United States is refusing the European countries a share in decisions on the use of the nuclear weapons deployed by their armed forces. Hence our allies do not feel responsible for Europe's defense. Now lack of responsibility leads to indifference and hence to the citizens' demobilization.

Among the reasons which led General de Gaulle to oppose the integration of the French armed forces in NATO the determining one was the fear, if not the certainty, that the formula would sooner or later destroy the French people's defensive spirit.

General Fourquet, former chief of general staff, reported that General de Gaulle claimed that instead of being imaginative and designing a defense policy for France and Europe, the generals were accepting all the American theories.

Pierre Messmer reported that, according to the general, the military chiefs did not feel they bore responsibility for France's victory or defeat in case of conflict. And the former armed forces minister added: "Moreover that argument was the only one to which General Norstad never replied and which he described one day as unanswerable because he himself knew that he alone bore the responsibility and that the Europeans were merely agents."

Military Assistance

In the final analysis, despite its merits -- having guaranteed West European security for a generation -- NATO has, in return, gradually led to a virtually general desensitization of European political officials, and especially citizens, toward defense problems. For them U.S. military assistance has become such a normal part of American-European relations that they regard it as a due. They have reached the stage of no longer conceiving of any future for their countries outside the framework of that organization led by Washington.

This brings us to the relationship which has always existed between political goals and the military institution: The fact that NATO has destroyed the idea of a specifically European defense network has impeded and is still impeding the political building of Europe. The root of the problem is that the building of a European defense system cannot precede or follow the creation of a political community: It enters into that building process of which it is one of the major elements.

By the very fact that it provides -- less and less it is true -- a solution to the Europeans' defense, NATO conceals their need to seek a formula for the joint political organization of the Old World. Because it belongs to NATO Europe did not feel the need to provide itself with the means necessary for its defense. Therefore, despite the speeches and professions of faith, it has abandoned the attempt to organize itself politically and, hence, to play a role on the international scene independently of the United States.

The leanings or statements of individual statesmen will not change this situation at all: As long as the Old World begs for the American protectorate it will have to abandon its political freedom. There is nothing new in this world; did Pericles not state more than 2,000 years ago that Athens was not answerable to its allies as long as its fleet protected them from the Barbarians?

SPADOLINI COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC, EXTERNAL ISSUES

PM090909 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 5 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Sebastiano Messina interview with Prime Minister Spadolini]

[Excerpts] Messina, 4 November -- [Question] Senator Spadolini, the head of state has recently been criticized by certain political forces for his remarks about the P-2 case. What is your position on this?

[Answer] I have clearly specified the government's position on the P-2 lodge issue. We introduced a legislative measure as the first point of our government program to be implemented. This measure involves the dissolution of the P-2 lodge. It was amplified and amended by the Senate and unanimously approved. It came before the lower house around 10 August. It is now 4 November and once again we urge the lower house to approve the measure -- even if modified, of course, because it is not a decree-law. I am convinced that if the government had an approved law to implement it could work better in all areas in which a polemic has emerged. We are in the position of having to apply the old and inadequate fascist laws to public employees belonging to the P-2 lodge. So on the government's behalf, I confirm the need for legislative discipline in this connection and I believe that this is the best way to take up President Pertini's appeal.

[Question] Following [PCI Secretariat member] Chiaromionte's remarks [endorsing Spadolini's analysis of Italy's economic situation], do you believe you are witnessing a change of stance on the PCI's part with respect to the government?

[Answer] In the discussion of the finance bill that has begun in the lower house committee, I am very pleased to note the opposition's willingness to conduct a dialogue with the majority on all proposed positive amendments. I have never put the finance bill forward as what theologians used to call an "inviolable" document. I am a follower of the religion of doubt and therefore acknowledge that it is always possible to improve.

[Question] D'Acquisto, chairman of the Sicilian regional government, has urged a turnabout by the government on EEC policy so that the south is not always penalized. What is your answer to that?

[Answer] On 9 November I am going to Paris to meet with Mitterrand, and obviously the fact that the wine dispute has been resolved was an indispendable precondition for my visit to France. Of course the time has come for a comprehensive reappraisal of EEC policy -- and it is not only a question of wine. To do this, however, a new thrust must be imparted to Europe. An Italian initative in this direction will be the central topic at the next cabinet meeting. I have already discussed it with the parties.

TALKS CONTINUE WITH VISITING GABON PRESIDENT

AU062011 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 6 Nov (ANSA) -- Railways, agriculture, fishing and technical cooperation have been identified as fields in which Italy can hope for fruitful openings in Gabon as the two countries move towards that strengthening of economic relations which formed the central topic in talks held here by Gabonese President Omar Bongo this morning, authoritative sources said later.

After talks with Italian head-of-state Sandro Pertini and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo this morning, the sources said that the conversations had also confirmed the solidity of the political ties between the two countries, underscoring the similarity of their views on many major international problems.

The consultations, which were followed by a luncheon offered by Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, lasted about two hours in a climate which a spokesman described as one of "sincere friendship." According to reliable sources, it was this atmosphere which led Bongo to reverse the usual order of discussion and raise bilateral economic cooperation before the two sides discussed political premisses.

The sources reported Bongo as saying that Italo-Gabonese cooperation is "already fruitful, and above all is free of ulterior motives, political pressures or any form of temptation or interference." Gabon, whose mineral wealth includes uranium, manganese and oil and whose per-head income is second in Africa only to the Libyan Jamahiriyah, is currently trying to diversify its economic and commercial relations away from their present exclusive focus on France.

Italy and Gabon have a technical and scientific agreement dating back to 1966 and an agreement on the protection of investments signed in 1968.

In further talks with Gabonese diplomatic chief Martin Bongo in the afternoon Colombo said Italy is willing to "bring these agreements up to date" in the light of Gabon's interests.

In this context, an Italian Government mission will be dispatched to Libreville to lay the foundations for the creation of a joint commission to make a periodic examination of the trend of economic relations between the two countries.

Colombo also invited the Gabonese leaders to use the five million dollars remaining from a fifteen-million-dollar credit line opened up for the African state in 1977.

He also voiced an Italian commitment to offer further credits, to study the possibility of giving scholarships to the hundred or so Gabonese students studying in Italy, and to examine ways of ensuring that Gabon profits from Italian aid programs.

In Rome, Bongo's large entourage has been consulting privately with small and medium-sized Italian firms working in the fields of glass, wood-paste for paper, and tunafish canning.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES SUDAN'S VICE PRESIDENT

LD062214 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Defense Minister Lagorio has held a meeting with Sudanese Vice President Maj Gen 'Umar at-Tayyib. During the conversation, they examined the main problems of equilibrium and international stabilization which interest Italy and Sudan. They also discussed the present technical cooperation between the two countries and agreed to strengthen existing ties. As for trade relations, Lagorio and At-Tayyib expressed hope that they would be intensified.

LAGORIO COMMENTS ON PCI, DEFENSE POLICY

AU071803 Rome ANSA in English 1532 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 7 Nov (ANSA) -- The foundations for the present Italian government's defense policy can be traced back to the period between 1975 and 1978 when the Italian Communist Party supported the government then in power, Italian defense Minister Lelio Lagorio, a socialist, said today in an interview to be published in the next issue of the weekly, L' EUROPEO.

Lagorio pointed out that this period, culminating in a government led by Christian Democrat veteran Giulio Andreotti, saw Parliament, including the Communists, voting approval for three bills boosting the navy, the army and the airforce.

Another measure, Lagorio pointed out, put into effect a pledge given by Andreotti in Washington to increase the Italian defense budget by three percent in real terms each year. In other points, Lagorio admitted that the Communist Party secretary has consistently made it clear he believes NATO serves to maintain peace. But he also hinted that Berlinguer's stance was mere electionering. "Maybe he will say it again if, against all my hopes, we have early general elections next spring," the minister asserted. "But between one election and the next, he seems to forget it".

Lagorio also told L'EUROPEO that the type of force Italy will be sending to help police the Sinai Peninsula still has to be decided.

PCI SECRETARIAT ON SINAI FORCE, SPAIN, NATO

PM051141 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 31 Oct 81 p 1

[PCI Secretariat 30 October statement pledging opposition]

[Text] The PCI considers very grave the Italian Government's decision to contribute military contingents of its own to the multinational force to be sent to Sinai. If implemented, this decision would mean that for the first time Italian soldiers would be working outside the geographical confines of the Atlantic alliance, in open violation of the alliance's institutional principles. Moreover, it would not be on behalf of the United Nations but in response to a request from the U.S., Israeli and Egyptian governments. Indeed, apart from extending the alliances' area of intervention, such an action would imply an endorsement of a unilateral and biased plan for a solution to the Middle East crisis -- the Camp David plan -- rejected by both the Palestinians and the majority of the Arab countries. This would conflict with the stances ratified in Venice in June 1980 by the 10 EC governments, designed to find another forum for negotiations to resolve the Middle East conflict, with the involvement of all the sides concerned and the fulfillment of the national rights of all the peoples of the area, starting with the Palestinian people. This lamentable decision will be seen as a hostile act with respect to the vast majority of the Arab countries and the Palestinian people and is therefore bound to nurture further tensions and exacerbations, with serious repercussions throughout the Middle East and Mediterranean area, and to harm the interests of Europe and our own country.

More generally, the Italian Government's decisions help to exacerbate an already dangerously tense international situation. They are being taken at the very moment when the Spanish Government's moderate and conservative forces have taken the first step toward Spain's NATO entry. This decision too is bound to dangerously disrupt the balances among the forces on our continent, with consequent risks and reactions. The PCI Secretariat urges the government to appear before Parliament, which cannot be deprived of the right to decide on a matter both delicate and full of implications for the security of Italian and European interests. The PCI declares its complete opposition to this initiative and will work in Parliament and throughout the country to counter it. In view of these actions and tendencies, which exacerbate the international situation, the PCI renews its appeal to its own organizations and members and to all forces that love detente and peace to step up to the utmost mass and unitary mobilization against the threats of war and the arms race; to set in motion initiatives that will lead to a political solution of the current conflicts, arms limitation and reduction measures and the resumption of the path of detente and cooperation among all states and peoples.

PRESS COMMENTS ON PCI REFORM PROPOSALS

AU071738 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 7 Nov (ANSA)--The Italian Communist Party's announcement that it is ready to meet with representatives of its major parliamentary rival, the Christian Democrat Party, on proposals for institutional reform grabbed the headlines in the Italian dailies this morning.

According to the wide-selling Rome daily, IL MESSAGGERO, an index of falling political tension between these two biggest parties in the Rome Parliament could be seen in the debate concluded in the lower house yesterday on reforms of parliamentary debating rules. The paper said that the debate had given the Communists' attitude to the ruling coalition led by Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini "visible content". The coalition is a five-party partnership of the Christian Democrats with the Socialists', Social Democrats, Liberals, and Spadolini's own Republicans.

Noting that it had a few days ago described the Communist attitude to the Spadolini administration as "gentrified opposition" IL MESSAGGERO forecast that they would "strongly oppose" any attempt to exploit the ongoing debate on institutional reform to create a socialist-Christian Democrat pact in view of a government to follow Spadolini's.

The Milan daily, CORRIERE DELLA SERA, also noted that Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer's letter to his Christian Democrat counterpart, Flaminio Piccoli, accepting talks on institutional reform, showed the Communists as unwilling to "provide cover, and free cover too" for an operation that could lead to a "Christian Democrat-Socialist pact of iron, or even early general elections".

According to IL MANIFESTO, the major voice to the left of the Communists, Berlinguer's reply to Piccoli was, however, "cold". Berlinguer, the paper added, did not "cut short the chance of an understanding, but he fixed its boundaries," making it clear that it cannot be seen as "functional" to the ventilated Socialist-Christian Democratipact.

IL MANIFESTO added that the question is the subject of wide-ranging debate among the Communist Party's leaders who, to judge by their handling of the current budget debate in parliamentary, are "not giving much encouragement to the supporters of a return to less conflict-prone relations with the parties of the majority."

The Milanese daily, IL GIORNO, added that Berlinguer's acceptance of dialogue with the Christian Democrats has an "objective importance" in view of communist attitudes to this eventuality only a few months ago. This paper pointed out that, earlier this year, a leading member of the Communist Party of the calibre of Alessandro Natta even said, "and not so jokingly, that he would not even go and drink a coffee with Piccoli."

IL GIORNO forecast that the meeting between Communists and Christian Democrats will certainly take place, "but it is clear that everything will run around pretty quickly if the Communists do not obtain something on the 'discrimination' they complain about." [as received]

IL GIORNO also hinted that this demand could spark internal dissent in the Christian Democrat Party since its left wing may have ideas on this topic "different from those of other sectors."

RADIO, TV, PRESS TO STRIKE 13 NOVEMBER

LD080218 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Summary] Italy will be without newspapers and without radio and TV news on Friday, 13 November. A national strike was called for that day today by the press federation.

FINLAND

KOIVISTO DISCUSSES FINNO-SOVIET RELATIONS

PM061013 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 2 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] The West German Westdeutscher Rundfunk radio broadcast an interview with Finnish Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto over the weekend. Koivisto spoke about the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between Finland and the Soviet Union, the position of the president in Finland and about a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries.

"On the basis of the treaty with the Soviet Union, Finland commits itself to defending its territory with all the resources at its disposal if Finland -- or the Soviet Union via Finland -- is attacked," Koivisto said in the interview. "Thus Finland only defends its own territory within its own borders. Finland would do this in any case as an independent state," Koivisto said.

"Possible Soviet aid to Finland would be decided between the two parties. The treaty makes such aid dependent on specific need. If, however, the Soviet Union were attacked from any direction other than via Finland, the treaty by no means requires us to take part in a war," Koivisto pointed out.

"We strive with all our might to remain outside the superpowers' conflicts of interest, and this is expressly stated in the preamble to the treaty," Koivisto said. In reply to the question of whether the president is able to force through his own political views against the will of the Riksdag and public opinion, Koivisto said that the power of the president had its clear limits.

"It is true that according to the constitution the president carries the final responsibility for relations with other states. In some stages of our history it has happened that public opinion has been negative toward an agreement which the president has considered to be necessary," Koivisto said. In Koivisto's view it is, however, clear that at least in the longer term the president cannot work against the Riksdag and a government which has the support of the Riksdag. "In such a case the constitution defines clear limits," he pointed out.

Koivisto also touched on President Kekkonen's proposal for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries and said that the proposal has increasingly become a question of current interest. He stated that it would be in the interests both of the Nordic states as well as those of the whole of Europe for the plan to be realized.

"However, a precondition is that the Nordic states reach mutual agreement in the question from their individual points of departure with regard to their security policy, Koivisto stressed.

HOLKERI WINS PARTY PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

PM061519 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 5 Nov 81 p 3

[Excerpt] Former party chairman Harri Holkeri, 44, yesterday accepted his party's candidacy in the forthcoming presidential election. His party is the National Coalition Party. Holkeri named four "points of departure" which in his view should form the foundation for the party's work in the election.

One of them aims at preventing all advance commitments to vote for a particular candidate in the decisive vote in the electoral college.

The official decision to ask Holkeri to run was made yesterday by the National Coalition Party's Party Executive. The party's parliamentary group had already given its unanimous approval to the party leadership's plans on Tuesday [3 November].

Immediately after the Party Executive's meeting yesterday at Skatudden Casino the whole executive and also representatives of constituency groups and the parliamentary group called on Holkeri. The delegation was headed by Party Chairman Ilkka Suominen, who said that the "party workers" had quickly and unanimously decided on Holkeri for its presidential candidate. According to Suominen the party needs a candidate who will "defend national unity, citizens' freedom and equality" and who also "has experience of the work for Finland's independence and security as well as of the consolidation of the Paasikivi-Kekkonon line."

KIVISTO-SAARINEN BATTLE FOR PARTY NOMINATION

PM061229 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 4 Nov 81 p 15

[Text] Helsinki, 3 Nov -- Leftwing socialist Kalevi Kivisto, 40, was proposed Tuesday as the presidential candidate of the Finnish People's Democratic League and the Finnish Communist Party by a working group which had been looking into the question.

Minority communists Taisto Sinisalo and Seppo Toivianen expressed reservations at the decision and proposed Aarne Saarinen instead. The question will now be discussed by the Communist Party Central Committee, which will meet Saturday [7 November]. On Sunday the People's Democratic Council will meet to make a final dicision in the matter. The minority communists wanted Aarne Saarinen to be selected as presidential candidate. The matter was raised last week but a final decision was postponed. The intention had been to try to persuade Kivisto to withdraw.

The matter became a little sensitive when it became known that two representatives of the CPSU leadership had hinted that, for the sake of the unity of the Finnish party, it would be better to nominate a communist. The Russians were of the opinion Saarinen could run.

Once reports of the affair had surfaced, it was thought that it was no longer possible for Kivisto to withdraw. And Saarinen himself explained, when he was lobbied by a rank and file deputation, that he was not interested.

Kalevi Kivisto has been an active politician since 1972 and is a university teacher in Jyvaeskylae. He is now a minister for the second time. The first time he was in the Miettunen government in 1975. He is now second education minister in the Koivisto government. His area of competence is all cultural questions while Par Stenback (Swedish People's Party) deals with all education questions.

Kalevi Kivisto is not a member of the Communist Party. He is chairman of the Finnish People's Democratic League, the umbrella organization for communists and leftwing socialists.

Like former chairman Ele Alenius, Kivisto is a firm believer in the League's right to make independent decisions.

He does not want leftwing socialists to be forced to follow the communists' course. The rows in the Communist Party have meant that it is not always that easy to get along under the People's Democratic umbrealla. The minority communists do not like him. But among the majority of communists Kivisto enjoys a large amount of support.

SOVIET ANALYST COMMENTS ON FINNISH FOREIGN POLICY

PM061455 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 3 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] The Soviet Union's confidence in Finland and its foreign policy was stressed by Soviet Professor Spartak Beglov in Helsinki Monday [2 November].

Beglov is a political observer with the APN News Bureau, and at a press conference Monday he was described as one of the Soviet Union's "best-known political commentators." The press conference was arranged at the Soviet Culture and Science Center in Helsinki. The title of Beglov's address was "Kekkonen's policy has stood the test of time."

According to Beglov the news of Kekkonen's resignation gave rise to two different emotions: first, regrets that "a man who has earned the greatest respect and recognition for his efforts for a fundamental stabilization of the international situation." [sentence as published]

"Second, it gave rise to hope and faith that the active and peace-loving Finnish foreign policy, known as the Passikivi-Kekkonen line, will be continued undisturbed and in the way it deserves," Beglov said.

According to Beglov the confidence which the Soviet Union has in Finland's foreign policy and the fact that Finland is seen as a reliable partner are the most important reasons why capitalist Finland's and socialist Russia's cooperation has been so remarkably dynamic.

On the subject of the Finnish presidential election Beglov said briefly that no one in the Soviet Union would want to say what attitude toward the presidential election should be adopted. However, he remarked that the Soviet Union reserves the right to speak about how it sees the legacy from the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line.

In his address Beglov reminded his audience that President Kekkonen had said that on the basis of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty there had been success in creating a system of relations between the Soviet Union and Finland which, as well as being necessary, was also the best possible one, for which there is no acceptable or practicable alternative.

NORWAY

GOVERNMENT STRUGGLES WITH DEFENSE BUDGET PROBLEMS

PM051315 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 29 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] Additional funds of 120 million kroner are all the Willoch government will propose to add to the 1982 defense budget, according to information received by ARBEIDERBLADET.

The nonsocialist parties have promised a four-percent increase in the defense budget. But the Conservative Party will be more than satisfied if it even manages to achieve the Labor Party goal of 3 percent.

A serious hole in the present budget draft is that the Labor Party's proposal does not contain any compensation for price rises in the current year of 225 million kroner. For the proposed 10.4 billion kroner defense budget to have included a three percent increase in real terms, around 250 million would have had to be included.

Without this compensatory figure the defense budget would be close to zero percent growth rather than three percent. The government will have to return to this compensation figure later in the fall in connection with the so-called regrouping proposal.

The government will also have to tackle the problem of increased costs due to the introduction of the law on working conditions to the armed forces. Here at least a couple of hundred million kroner have yet to be found. The government has even committed itself to meeting the costs of implementing the law on working conditions from funds outside the defense budget.

Another problem -- the armed forces chief has asked for initial funds of 90 to 100 million kroner for contingency stockpiling for a combined regiment in northern Norway. In principle this has the support of the Storting.

When the government proposes additional funds for the defense budget of 120 million kroner the budget will in fact only be increased by 30 million kroner. This is because more than 90 million kroner will have to be used to offset the costs of UNIFIL forces which have been added to the defense budget.

The Conservative Party is trying to win the Christian People's Party's agreement to some horse-trading. It wants to transfer the cost of UNIFIL forces, which the Labor Party had added to the defense budget, over to the Foreign Ministry's development aid budget. By means of such a bookkeeping trick the purchasing power of the defense budget could be increased by almost one percent "for nothing." At the same time the transfer of the expenditure could be entered as an increase in development aid.

Today the cost of the Norwegian UNIFIL forces is shared equally between the defense budget and the Finance Ministry's reserve budget. The Christian People's Party has been opposed to such a 50/50 division and is naturally opposed to the Conservative wish to count all UNIFIL expenditure as development aid.

Thus the Willoch government is now putting the Christian People's Party in a difficult position.

Christian People's Party representative Jacob Aano told ARBEIDERBLADET that the Christian People's Party has not yet reached a decision in the matter.

"It is the Christian People's Party's view that the peace-keeping activities of the UN forces are not development aid. We look on these activities as valuable training in peace-keeping work, but we cannot accept in principle that this is like aid to developing countries," Aano said. Hitherto the Christian People's Party has been alone in its view that UN forces as a whole should be part of the defense budget. The party can support the Labor Party's 50/50 division, because this arrangement is closer to the party's wishes than the Conservative proposal.

But it is also possible that the Christian People's Party might admit defeat and support the Conservative proposal that the whole of the cost of UNIFIL forces be met from the development aid budget.

SWEDEN

NORDIC REACTION TO SUBMARINE AFFAIR NOTED

LD061936 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Excerpt] For a considerable time in the future, no Swede holding an important position is to visit the Soviet Union nor is any Soviet leader to visit Sweden. According to the Foreign Ministry, this is one of the consequences of the submarine affair.

The Danish Foreign Minister, Kjeld Olesen, says that the submarine affair is an expression of the master race mentality which is wholly unacceptable. Olesen notes that the event has affected the relations between the Nordic countries and the Soviet Union and that it will take a long time to reestablish relations on the basis of trust.

The Finnish Foreign Ministry notes that the submarine affair is regrettable, but that it is an issue which solely concerns Sweden and the Soviet Union.

The governments of Denmark, Norway and Iceland have ordered their ambassadors in Moscow not to attend the annual parade in Red Square tomorrow. The reason for this is the fact that the Soviet submarine in the Karlskrona Archipelago was carrying nuclear weapons. The Swedish ambassador will not attend the parade either. Other a dozen countries had earlier decided to boycott the parade in Moscow as a protest against the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan.

CARRINGTON HOPEFUL FOR PEACE AFTER SAUDI VISIT

LD081458 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1415 GMT 8 Nov 81

[By Chris Moncrieff]

[Text] Lord Carrington, the foreign secretary, said today he would be prepared to meet Mr 'Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, if it would help the peace process along in the Middle East. But he said he would not meet just for the sake of doing so. Lord Carrington was being interviewed by Brian Walden on the Independent Television programme Weekend World about his recent visit to Saudi Arabia, whose government have just prepared a new Middle East peace plan.

The foreign secretary said the plan marked a departure from previous Arab public thinking. "It shows a will on the part of the Saudis and the moderate Arabs to negotiate a peaceful settlement which 10 years ago was not really the case. It shows that there is a willingness to recognise the state of Israel after the peace process is completed. That is a very radical departure."

Referring to the PLO, Lord Carrington said that the Israelis had always asked how they could negotiate with an organisation which is on paper committed to their destruction. "If you could get that argument removed, one of the blocks which has made negotiations impossible would be removed too. I have always said that I would meet Mr 'Arafat if it would help the peace process along. But I would not meet just for the sake of meeting. I would have thought that the really useful thing that would come out of the meeting would be an acceptance by the PLO that the state of Israel does exist and that it has a right to exist with secure boundaries, in security and safety." Equally, he said, there would need to be a recognition on the part of the Israelis that the Palestinians too had rights.

Lord Carrington was asked whether Britain would ever recognise the PLO. He replied: "We never recognise organisations. I don't think that is a helpful thing to do. We recognise states, not organisations. What we have said is that in any settlement and in any negotiations the PLO must be involved, and that surely must be right. I know some people find that a very offensive remark, but it is no good ignoring reality. Just because you do not happen to like some aspects of the PLO, it is not going to go away. You have got to accept reality."

Later, on the BBC radio World This Weekend programme, Mr Denis Healey, the shadow foreign secretary, was asked what he thought about the public criticism by the U.S. Secretary of State, Alexander Haig, of Lord Carrington over his praise for the Saudi peace plan. Mr Healey said: "Mr Haig is under great strain now. He has his enemies in Washington and he is an impatient man. He has been upset that the European countries, for whom Britain is speaking on this question, have been trying to develop a situation in which we can get a solution to the Palestinian problem. He says that is interfering with the Camp David policies."

Mr Healey said he thought it was an exaggeration to say that relationships between Britain and America were at their lowest ebb since the 1956 Suez crisis. "I think the division in 1956 was very much more dangerous because the British Government of the time practically broke off negotiations with the United States for a period of weeks. The issue at the moment is one that can be got over. The real problem is the growing concern right over Europe that there is no consistency or clarity about American foreign policy."

KIPRIANOU CABLE CONGRATULATES BREZHNEV

NC071215 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] In a cable of greetings to Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Brezhnev, on the occasion of the October Revolution anniversary, President Kiprianou gives the assurance that the Cyprus Government and he personally are ready to do everything they can to further develop the existing friendly relations and the cooperation between Cyprus and the Soviet Union.

In his cable, President Kiprianou conveys on behalf of the Cypriot people, the government and himself personally cordial congratulations and warmest wishes for President Brezhnev's personal happiness and for continuous progress, prosperity and happiness of the friendly people of the Soviet Union.

Soviet Envoy Statement

NC061922 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Speaking at a gathering held in Nicosia tonight to mark the great October Socialist Revolution anniversary, Soviet Ambassador Astavin reiterated his country's proposal for the convocation of an international representative conference on Cyprus within the UN framework. Mr Astavin said: The convening of such a conference would assist in the creation of favorable conditions for a constructive dialogue among Cypriots on matters pertaining to the structure of their state and for the finding by the Cypriots themselves of a jointly acceptable solution in the interest of restoring trust and cooperation between the two communities.

The Soviet ambassador said that the conference could contribute in the most effective manner to the consolidation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. Mr Astavin also said: The Soviet Union's position on the Cyprus issue is immutably based on the need to secure the true independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, which is following a nonaligned policy, a policy of the island's demilitarization, which means the withdrawal of all foreign troops from its territory and abolition of the foreign military bases.

The Soviet ambassador added: The Soviet Union consistently supports the settlement of the internal structure of the Cypriot state by the Cypriots themselves, taking into consideration the interests and rights of the Greek and Turkish communities of the island. In conclusion, he stressed that the Soviet Union opposes any foreign interference in the affairs of Cyprus.

PAPAIOANNOU URGES UK BASE, U.S. STATION CLOSINGS

NC080838 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 8 Nov 81 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] Speaking last Friday evening in Nicosia at a festive gathering sponsored by the Cyprus-Soviet Friendship Association on the occasion of the October Revolution, AKEL Secretary General E. Papaioannou declared: With the Turkish Cypriots we can and must come to an understanding and arrive at a permissible compromise based on the summit agreements and the UN resolutions, but we cannot do so with imperialism and foreign occupation.

We are waging a struggle against occupation and imperialism. We are struggling for a really independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus, without foreign troops and foreign bases on our territory. We reject the faits accomplis of the invasion. We reject a solution outside the framework and the resolutions of the United Nations and of the summit agreements.

We firmly and steadfastly insist on the withdrawal of all the foreign troops and the dissolution of all the foreign bases and of the spy monitoring stations. With the Turkish Cypriots we can and must come to an understanding and an agreement on the structure of the independent federal state. We can arrive at a permissible compromise based on the summit agreements and the UN resolutions, but we cannot do so with imperialism and the foreign occupation. With the Turkish Cypriots we must exert every possible effort to come to an understanding and to arrive at an agreement, because, as of the moment we achieve this, we will considerably strengthen our anti-imperialist struggle for the abolition of the British "sovereign bases" and of the U.S. monitoring stations.

The presence of these bases and their use by the U.S. imperialists also constitutes a mortal danger for our people. And let the British imperialists not play blindman's bluff when they claim that these are not being used by their U.S. patrons. Besides, it is British Prime Minister Thatcher who has offered the U.S. imperialists the bases for use by their "Rapid Deployment Force," as they call it.

The Cypriot people's irrevocable decision and demand is the dismantling of the British bases and of the U.S. monitoring stations and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus. The Cypriot people do not want to be the target of nuclear missiles or a base for imperialist aggression against the neighboring Arab people with whom we are linked by joining struggles and ideals for freedom. Out of Cyprus with the Americans-British and all the NATOite imperialists! Cyprus is for the Cypriots! Cyprus is for peace, a center of friendship and cooperation with all the people of the region. An independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus -- it is for this that the unsubdued Cypriot people have been struggling and will continue to struggle.

On the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the harshly-tried Cypriot people address a message of friendship, love, peace and cooperation to the great and friendly Soviet people. We wish the Soviet people, the glorious party of Lenin, the CPSU and the Soviet Government still greater successes in the gigantic struggle which they are waging for peace and socialism-communism.

Long live Lenin's most glorious party, the stimulator and leader of the great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution!

Long live the friendship and cooperation between the Cypriot people and the great Soviet people!

Long live peace and socialism-communism!

UN TO RECEIVE PROTEST ON TURKISH AIR VIOLATION

NC071206 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis has instructed Cypriot permanent delegate to the United Nations Ambassador Mavrommatis to report to the UN secretary general the violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkish fighter planes last Thursday.

LISSARIDHIS ON PUBLICATION OF WALDHEIM IDEAS

NC081953 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] In a speech at Xylophaghou, the chairman of the socialist party EDEK asked for the publication of the official text of the UN secretary general's evaluation of the intercommunal talks so that the people may be informed about the full context and philosophy which underlie Waldheim's ideas.

Lissaridhis said the correct tactics would be to reply to Waldheim in an honorable, scientific and documented analysis of the ideas, which would prove, as he said, their contrary character to the UN resolutions and the summit agreements. Such a reply, he added, would force Waldheim to withdraw his evaluation. If the initiative were to be continued, Lissaridhis concluded, Waldheim would be forced to adjust it to the framework of the UN resolutions.

PAPER HITS ULUSU TURKISH CYPRIOT CONTROL DENIAL

NC070838 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 7 Nov 81 p 5

[From the "Positions" column: "Ostrich-Like Behavior"]

[Text] Ankara does not give orders to the Denktas regime. This allegation has come from Turkish Prime Minister Ulusu, who is vainly trying to describe Ankara as not being involved in the Cyprus problem. But, unfortunately for Mr Ulusu, the mere presence of numerous Turkish occupation troops in Cyprus proves entirely the opposite. We also know quite well that the decisions on the Turkish side's policy on the Cyprus problem are made in Ankara. Therefore, the Turkish prime minister's allegation is unfounded.

What we would like to stress on this occasion is that so long as the Ankara regime continues to view the Cyprus problem from the angle it is viewing it today -- the divisive philosophy -- it will not be possible to have any progress in the way of finding a fair and permanent Cyprus solution. The ostrich-like behavior and the misleading allegations do not contribute to anything. There can be progress in the question only through a genuine change in mentality, in political approach and philosophy.

PARTY LEADERS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH CUBA

AKEL's Papaioannou

NC070845 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 7 Nov 81 p 8

[Text] AKEL Secretary General E. Papaioannou has sent to Fidel Castro, secretary general of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Council of State of the Cuban Socialist Republic, the following cable:

"Dear Comrade Castro: The AKEL Central Committee strongly condemns the U.S. imperialist threats and its preparations for direct aggression against heroic Cuba. "It reaffirms full solidarity for the brother party, the government and the heroic people of Cuba and calls the Cypriot people to mobilization to prevent the horrible crime against Cuba and against world peace."

EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis

NC080843 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 8 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] EDEK Chairman Vasos Lissaridhis has sent to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Council of State of the Cuban Socialist Republic, the following message:

"We are disturbed at the news that the Reagan administration is machinating and preparing for intervention in Cuba. It is obvious that their goal is to prevent real independence and democracy in Latin America. All the progressive and honest people are in full solidarity on your side, on the side of the party, the government and your people. We condemn the plans and the threats for intervention against the friendly Cuban people whose struggle constitutes an example of patriotic and anti-imperialist struggle. The people of Cyprus, who draw inspiration from the example of the heroic Cuban people, stand by your side and will actively work to mobilize the world public against the aggressive intentions of the Reagan administration."

PAPER ON FORMER OFFICIAL'S AGREEMENT WITH LIBYA

NC090849 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 8 Nov 81 p 16

[Text] Acting in an inadmissible manner, Mr Miltiadhis Khristodhoulou, former director of the Public Information Office and government spokesman, has put the Foreign Ministry in a difficult position after concluding an agreement for the exchange of information with Libya at a time when an agreement covering the above sector had already been approved.

This serious problem for the ministry was created in the summer of last year when Mr Khristodhoulou proceeded with concluding the agreement without any authorization from the executive branch and without informing anyone. According to our reliable information, the agreement was concluded in August of last year when the Libyan information minister visited Cyprus as the official guest of the Cypriot Government. During his stay here, the Libyan minister held consultations with Mr Miltiadhis Khristodhoulou, who concluded the agreement.

The Foreign Ministry reacted to the agreement, because Mr Khristodhoulou failed to keep those concerned informed and acted in an inadmissible manner. The ministry had covered the sector of exchange of information with the signing, last August, of the agreement for cultural, technical and educational cooperation between Cyprus and Libya. Mr Miltiadhis' [as published] agreement does not offer anything new to the relations between the two countries.

Mr Khristodhoulou's action prevented the Foreign Ministry from adopting the agreement and submitting it to the House of Representatives. Thus, the agreement was referred to the Ministry to the President which submitted it to the House of Representatives for ratification. The agreement was submitted to the house at its first meeting of the present session, on 2 October. Then, Democratic Rally Chairman Glavkos Kliridhis raised the question of unconstitutionality for the Ministry to the President and reserved the right to outline the party's views at the debate of the agreement by the plenary meeting. The agreement is pending on the house agenda.

In the meantime, the house unanimously approved in June of last year an agreement for cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between Cyprus and Libya. The agreement was signed on 8 August 1980 and approved by the Council of Ministers on 11 December 1980.

The covenant states will exchange between them and within their capabilities, scientific and educational equipment, artistic and educational programs, technical exhibitions, educational scholarships in various technical and vocational sectors and public officials in the sector of general information and culture for the purpose of mutual briefing on the progress achieved by each of the two countries.

The sector on the exchange of information is covered by article 8 of the approved agreement and, therefore, well-informed relevant circles observe, the signing of the new agreement concluded by Mr Miltiadhis Khristodhoulou not only serves no purpose, but diminishes the weight of the state in interstate relations and, in a wider sense, the house from which approval is requested.

Mr Khristodhoulou acted in contravention of article 169 of the constitution which provides that every international agreement with other states or an international organization is concluded following a decision of the Council of Ministers. In this case, the Council of Ministers was informed after the fact.

PAPANDREOU MEETS TURKISH ENVOY, MAKES STATEMENT

NC061934 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Today at noon, Prime Minister Papandreou had a meeting at his political office with Turkish ambassador in Athens Alacam. At the conclusion of their 45-minute meeting, Prime Minister Papandreou made the following statement. As is well known, some days ago I met with Trukish Ambassador Alacam and, through the ambassador, I sent the Turkish Government an olive branch basically aiming at the creation of an Aegean that will be a sea of peace and good neighborliness. Today, the Turkish ambassador in Athens conveyed a message to me from Turkish Prime Minister Ulusu which is also an olive branch.

Despite the fact that in any case great issues exist in the Aegean area, issues whose course is well known to the Greek people, I believe without perforce wishing to be optimistic that perhaps we are starting a new period in relations between the two countries, and I hope everything that may happen in the future will confirm this optimism. In addition, Turkish Ambassador Alacam said: As you have said, Mr Prime Minister, today I have reciprocated with an olive branch from the Turkish Government. I have the impression, following our talks, that we can be optimistic regarding the solution of problems between our two countries and the improvement of relations between our two peoples and countries.

In reply to a question by reporters to Papandreou about whether a meeting is being envisaged between him and the Turkish leadership, the prime minister said: Today I have no statement to make on procedural issues, nor has the ambassador.

Further Comment

NC071336 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1200 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] The government spokesman made a statement on foreign agency reports regarding a statement by Turkish Prime Minister Ulusu making reference to Prime Minister Papandreou's recent meeting with Turkish Ambassador Alacam. The spokesman said: It must be noted that during this meeting neither Prime Minister Papandreou nor the Turkish prime minister's message, which was hand-delivered by Mr Alacam, made any reference to the principle of clemency. The spokesman added: It is also noted that Turkish Ambassador Alacam did not raise such a question either.

NEWS GIVES MORE DETAILS ON ULUSU INTERVIEW

NC061826 Athens NEWS in English 6 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] Turkey is extending the olive branch to the new Greek Government and is seeking top-level talks, Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu said in an interview published in yesterday's issue of Athens daily ETHNOS. Mr Ulusu also called for efforts to avoid fanning the flames of hatred between the two countries.

"The sea that lies between us should not be a sea of separation, but a sea of friendship, a bridge uniting out two countries," Mr Ulusu stressed. He went on to say that relations between Greece and Turkey should be steeled even stronger, children mustn't be taught that the other nation is the enemy, nor must hostility be preached in churches or mosques.

Mr Ulusu denied that Turkey was giving orders to the Turkish Cypriots and insisted on the creation of a federal state on the island. Finally, he said Turkey had no territorial claims to make on any of her neighbours and that problems could be solved through negotiations.

A government spokesman yesterday described as "positive" the views expressed by Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu.

OBJECTION TO EEC SINAI FORCE PLAN CONTINUES

NC061830 Athens NEWS in English 6 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] The EEC has recognized the soundness of Greek objections to the decision to send a European Community peacekeeping force in the Sinai Peninsula. According to authoritative sources, the plan is being reappraised and the logical possibility of adverse reactions from Arab countries has been admitted. Now the reformulation of the plan has been assigned to the Greek side.

Meanwhile, Communist Party of the Interior Eurodeputy Leonidhas Kirkos made a statement in Strasbourg on Wednesday according to which his party categorically opposes the dispatch of such a force to Sinai.

According to Mr Kirkos, such an action would bring the EEC into conflict with the Arab world. He expressed his wish that Greece should block such an eventual decision which would bind the community to military interventions and adventures beyond her boundaries, and goes against hopes for an autonomous role vis-a-vis the Third World and the Arab states.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES TO OPEN SESSION 16 NOVEMBER

NC062144 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2100 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] According to press reports, a consecration ceremony will be held in the Chamber of Deputies on 16 November to mark the opening of the new parliamentary session. In the afternoon of the same day, the president of the body will be elected. Members of the presidency and sergeants at arms will be elected on 18 and 19 November.

Prime Minister Papandreou will deliver the government policy statement on 20 November, and the next day speeches will be made by official opposition leader Rallis and KKE Secretary General Florakis. Immediately afterward, debate will open on the policy statement and will continue on the next day. If this is not enough time, it is likely the debate will continue until 23 November.

NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

NC071201 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Netherlands Foreign Minister van der Stoel, who arrived in Athens this morning for a short working visit, will have talks today with Prime Minister Papandreou.

The Netherlands foreign minister was met at the airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Fotilas, Netherlands ambassador in Athens Calkoen and by other officials. Welcoming Mr van der Stoel, Mr Fotilas described him as an old friend of Greece and expressed the belief that his talks in Athens will be useful and constructive. Mr van der Stoel will leave tonight for the Netherlands.

Meets With Papandreou

NC071321 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Netherlands Foreign Minister van der Stoel is paying a short working visit to Athens today. At noon Mr van der Stoel met with Prime Minister Papandreou. The meeting took place during a working luncheon at the prime minister's residence at Kastri which began at 1330. Welcoming Mr van der Stoel at Kastri, Prime Minister Papandreou said: I am particularly pleased at the fact that I am meeting the Netherlands foreign minister who has created militant history in the struggle against the 21 April dictatorial regime. And, therefore, his devotion to democratic principles and his love for Greece are taken for granted.

In his reply, Mr van der Stoel said that it is a great honor and pleasure for him to be in Greece with which the Netherlands has very close ties.

Taking part in the talks -- in addition to Mr Papandreou and to Mr Van der Stoel -- were Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos and the prime minister's diplomatic adviser Makhairitsas. The talks referred to questions on the relations between the two countries as well as to international questions.

Van der Stoel Departs

NC072226 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Aris Xipolitidhis report on 7 November visit of Netherlands Foreign Minister Van der Stoel to Athens]

[Excerpts] Van der Stoel arrived in Athens by air at 1030 today and departed late this afternoon.

Earlier, he made the following statement to representatives of the press following his arrival at the airport: [Begin recording; Van der Stoel statement in English with Greek translation superimposed] It is a joy for me to visit Greece. But this time I feel even greater happiness because I will have talks with the new prime minister of Greece, Andreas Papandreou. I knew Papandreou from the time of the dictatorship when he was exiled in Europe. I also feel special emotions because people who were in prison or in exile during the dictatorship are today members of the new Greek Government.

During the talks I will have with Papandreou and with the foreign minister we will discuss a variety of subjects. As you know, Greece and the Netherlands are members of international organizations such as the EEC, NATO and the Council of Europe and the governments of our two countries share common goals and aspirations. Within the framework of these common goals we will exchange views which I believe will prove constructive. [end recording]

Deputy Foreign Minister Fotilas, in welcoming Van der Stoel at the airport, described him as an old friend of Greece. After expressing the happiness of the Greek Government in welcoming him to Athens, he underlined that the aims of the Greek and Netherlands Governments are joint aims.

In reply, Van der Stoel agreed with Fotilas' view and repeated the two countries have common principles, goals and aspirations which aim at guaranteeing stability and peace in Europe and social justice for its peoples.

IRAQI DEPUTY PREMIER ARRIVES ON STATE VISIT

NC091115 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz has arrived in Athens on an official visit. According to press reports, the purpose of Mr 'Aziz' visit to Greece is to exchange views on bilateral and international issues with Prime Minister Papandreou, with whom he has old links of friendship.

At 1400 today, Mr Papandreou will give a luncheon in honor of the Iraqi deputy prime minister at the Foreign Ministry. The luncheon will be attended by Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos, Deputy Foreign Ministers Fotilas and Papoulias, as well as other officials.

ULUSU STATEMENT ON PAPANDREOU-ALACAM MEETING

TA061649 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Turkish ambassador to Athens Tahir Alacam today again met with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou, who had previously received Alacam in Athens on 30 October and explained his views on Turkish-Greek relations. Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, who assessed Alacam's report on the meeting, instructed Alacam to visit the Greek prime minister again, and transmit the counterviews of the Turkish Government.

In a statement he made following the Papandreou-Alacam meeting, Ulusu said the following: In his meeting with the Greek prime minister today, our ambassador conveyed our satisfaction with the fact that Mr Papandreou expressed the wish to solve the problems between the two countries and establish close cooperation. Our ambassador also stressed again that the Turkish Government always wants to resolve its problems with Greece through peaceful means and within the framework of a balance of interests respecting equality and justice. He also submitted an evaluation of the stands adopted by the two sides in discussions held so far in a bid to resolve the problems. Our ambassador also noted the importance of an atmosphere of mutual trust in order to continue these discussions in a constructive manner.

Addressing reporters following his meeting with Alacam, Papandreou said that the message he sent to the Turkish Government is an olive branch aimed at transforming the Aegean Sea into a sea of peace and goodneighborliness. Pointing out that he also considers Ulusu's message of today an olive branch, Papandreou said: I believe that a new period has begun in the relations between the two countries and I hope that future developments will enhance and confirm this optimism.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT REJECTS AID FREEZE PROPOSAL

TA061130 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] The motions submitted envisaging a freeze of aid to be extended to Turkey from the EEC 1982 budget within the framework of the third financial protocol has been rejected by the European Parliament. A decision has been made to freeze a section of the Turkish-EEC fourth financial protocol involving some $90 million. This decision has no economic validity because the fourth financial protocol has not yet been approved by the community's Ministerial Council.

COURTS' ACTIONS IN ANTIDISSIDENCE CAMPAIGN

Publisher Sentenced

NC061500 Paris AFP in English 1440 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Ankara, 6 Nov (AFP) -- Turkish publisher-journalist Leyla Yurdakul, owner of the left-wing Aydinlik publishing house, was yesterday sentenced by an Istanbul martial law court to two years in jail for "insulting the military." Mrs Yurdakul was acquitted of a second charge of "disclosing state secrets" in a book she published, the anonymously-penned "Documents on Counterguerrilla and the Nationalist Action Party (NAP)".

The NAP, a right-wing extremist group led by former Vice-Premier Alpaslan Turkes, has been abolished by Turkey's military rulers and some 220 militants and cadres of the party are on trial for their lives before an Ankara martial law court. The "counterguerrilla" organization was a mysterious group accused of torturing political prisoners and having links with the NAP in the 1970's.

Writer Sentenced

TA071523 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Istanbul, 7 Nov (AA) -- A military tribunal in Istanbul Friday sentenced to seven years and six months in jail a writer who was being accussed of disseminating communist propaganda in violation of Article 142 of the Turkish penal code. The indictment said that the defendant, Mr Ali Riza Tura, preached the hegemony of class struggle in his book titled "The Books of Socialist Struggle-2."

Actor Indicted

TA071555 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1533 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Istanbul, 7 Nov (AA) -- One of Turkey's leading actors is facing a jail sentence of up to 6 years if convicted on charges of damaging national interests in a series of speeches he made in West Germany early this year. The defendant is Mr Tarik Akan, who was voted actor of the year by a popular Istanbul daily early this year and sent to West Germany for a prize presentation ceremony. The military prosecutor charged that Mr Akan criticized the regime in speeches he made in Frankfurt. He is claimed to have defamed the Turkish state by derogatory statements. The trial of Akan starts on December 9.

Armenian Released

TA071524 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Istanbul, 7 Nov (AA) -- A Turkish Armenian, who was standing trial on charges of engaging in subversive propaganda against the Turkish state, was released from jail Friday after the presiding judge ruled that his trial could continue while he was free.

Mr Hirani Kucukguzelyan, whom the Armenian terrorists demanded to be turned over to them a month ago when they seized the Turkish Consulate in Paris may face a jail sentence of up to three years if convicted on the specified charges.

The judge ordered his release after taking into consideration the time he served in jail. The defendant is being tried on several charges, one of which is that he disseminated religious propaganda and deliberately attempted to weaken national-sentiments.

Death Sentence Sought

TA071553 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Istanbul, 7 Nov (AA) -- Four alleged members of the notorious Turkish Peoples Liberation Party-Front [THKP-C] went on trial in Instanbul Friday before a military tribunal on charges of murder, attempted murder and being members of an outlawed organization. The military prosecutor is demanding death penalty for two of the defendants. The trial resumes on December 7.

LOAN AGREEMENT WITH NETHERLANDS APPROVED

TA071653 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1558 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Ankara, 7 Nov (AA) -- The Turkish Government has approved a loan agreement between Turkey and the Netherlands under which the Hague government will be extending a 43-million-guilder line of credit to Turkey within the framework of the aid to Turkey consortium, the (?second) part of the assistance package of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The loan will be repaid in 21 semi-annual installments starting in 1986.

AUSTRIA

BRIEFS

CONSULATE BOMBED -- The Austrian consulate in Frankfurt was damaged by a bomb this morning. No one was injured. The front wall of the building, the door and the fence were slightly damaged and several windowpanes on the first floor were broken. What exploded was a small, obviously home-made tube bomb. Nothing is known about who is behind the bomb attack, but the authorities assume that there might be some connection with the conflict surrounding the construction of a new runway for Frankfurt airport. Austrian lumberjacks are employed in cutting trees in a forest that has to be cleared to make room for the runway. In addition to the explosion in front of the Austrian consulate building, there have been another two bomb attacks: one against a savings bank branch office, the other against a car. [Text] [Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 6 Nov 81 AU]

TIROLEANS PROTEST -- South Tirolean Governor Magnago will officially ask Austria for diplomatic intervention in Rome. The minimum the South Tirolean People's Party Regional Assembly must demand to induce him to run for office again is "that we now quite officially appeal to Austria urging a diplomatic intervention," Magnago declared in an interview with the weekly DIE FURCHE. Magnago recalled that the South Tirolean People's Party Regional Assembly in 1969 consented to the South Tirol package agreement [on regional autonomy] only with a narrow majority of 52.9 percent. "At that time I declared that our consent would be null and void if as much as a comma were to be altered in the text of the agreement," the South Tirolean People's Party chairman told DIE FURCHE, adding that parts of the package agreement have still not been fulfilled. [Text] [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 5 Nov 81 p 5 AU]

SPAIN

GUARD INJURED IN BOMBING, ETA SUSPECTED

NC081456 Paris AFP in English 1451 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Vitoria, northern Spain, 8 Nov (AFP) -- A Civil Guard sergeant was seriously wounded in an overnight bomb explosion near an electrical transformer station at Labastida, Alava Province, police sources said here today. The explosion occurred when one of several guards patrolling the perimeter found an electric torch which exploded as he handled it.

Nobody has yet claimed responsibility for the blast. The transformer station which belongs to a subsidiary of the Iberguero company was recently the target of a bomb attack. The company, which is building a central nuclear station at Lemona, near Bilbao, has been the target of more than 70 attacks so far this year. Most of them have been claimed by the Basque separatist ETA military wing which says the nuclear station represents a danger for the residents of Bilbao.

Meanwhile, Spanish feminist Jimena Alonson, suspected of collaborating with the military wing of ETA, has claimed she was maltreated by police after her recent arrest, the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS reported today.

The newspaper cited a letter sent by Miss Alonso to the judge investigating the affair, in which she also denied any contact with Basque separatists and demanded to be set free. Mis Alonso was arrested on 20 October along with four other members of intellectual circles, who were also accused of having contacts with the ETA military wing.

Centrist sources at Bilbao said today that fear of separatist terrorism had slashed by half the number of militants belonging to the Union for a Democratic Centre (UDC), a Basque country governmental coalition. The loss of UDC prestige in Basque country, caused by internal conflicts within the government, had helped send UDC membership plunging from 1,000 to 500 since March. Sources said the 500 remaining UDC members were going to some lengths to conceal their party membership. They had, for example, asked the government to send them no mail bearing the UDC insignia. Four centrist militants have been killed in Basque country in 1979 and 1980. All the attacks were claimed by the military wing of ETA.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON COAL DELIVERIES

AU100935 Vierna Domestic Television Service in German 2050 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi interview with Polish Foreign Minister Josef Czyrek in Vienna 9 November -- recorded, in German]

[Text] [Czyrek] We believe this visit will be of great importance because Austria is our important political, economic partner with whom we have excellent relations -- relations that are based on the principles of trust, mutual respect or better yet, on esteem. I believe our relations are even exemplary in the implementation of all decisions and recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act. So, in other words, we will certainly speak about all problems of interest to us, about international, bilateral questions -- [Coudenhove-Kalergi interrupts]

[Question] Mr Minister, what interests Austrians above all are the coal deliveries from Poland. Austria has an agreement with Poland which provides for our getting nearly 1 million tons of coal this year. How much are we actually going to get?

[Answer] We understand the concern of our Austrian partners. We signed these agreements in the firm conviction and with the firm intention to fulfill them. Unfortunately developments in our country have not gone sufficiently back to normal to permit me to tell you how much specifically it will be this year. At any rate, I can assure you that the Polish Government -- and I believe not only the Polish Government -- will do everything to meet our commitments.

[Question] It has been said that it will be about 60 percent.

[Answer] I believe it already is 60 percent -- I hope it will be more than that.

[Question] Mr Minister, in Poland it is widely argued that it will be necessary to incorporate the "Solidarity" trade union into a front of national understanding to give it a share in responsibility. In which form could you conceive of that?

[Answer] Well, the forms have already been outlined, basically, by the governing party and the government. That is, first, the idea of a Council of National Understanding; second, an idea or a concept of a consultative body attached to the government that is to examine all bills or decisions of the government -- in all these bodies there is of course also room for all patriotic forces of our country, there is also room for representatives of "Solidarity." I believe a solution can be found only on the basis of joint endeavors and joint responsibility.

PRESS REPORTS ON VIENNA PEACE MARCH OF 6 NOV

AU091407 [Editorial Report] All Vienna dailies on 7 November carry reports on a peace demonstration held in Vienna in the late afternoon of 6 November. The participants -- 10,000 according to the Socialist ARBEITER-ZEITUNG and the Communist VOLKSSTIMME, and 5,000 according to the independent DIE PRESSE -- marched from Vienna's seventh district to the "Amerikahaus" near the city hall in the first district, where a concluding rally was held. WIENER ZEITUNG (page 1) reports that the participants "called for a nuclear-free zone in Europe, a ban on the production and deployment of hydrogen bombs," rejected the "rearmament of the Austrian army and arms exports to Fascist dictatorships" and demanded a conversion of arms production to civilian goods production. According to the paper, the demonstrators called for the disbandment of NATO and of the Warsaw Pact as their ultimate goal.

ARBEITER-ZEITUNG (page 3) notes that a large percentage of the demonstrators were young people and that "the demonstrators made it quite unequivocally clear that they consider Soviet nuclear missiles just as dangerous as American ones."

The paper draws attention to such slogans displayed by the marchers as "We do not want to perish either through U.S. or through S.U. [Soviet] missiles." The paper quotes a "Young Generation" spokesman, Michael Haeupl, as having said in his speech that "even though the main danger to Europe today comes from U.S. armament, the Soviet peace overtures must not cause one to overlook that there are Soviet troops in Afghanistan, that Soviet

submarines with nuclear weapons are cruising the North and Baltic seas, and that there is the Polish problem. Peace can only be achieved through general disarmament and dentente," he said.

VOLKSSTIMME (pages 1 and 2), in addition to covering speeches by representatives of communist or cryptocommunist organizations, notes that a "Maoist" named Kohlmaier, who "misused" the permission to briefly address the rally for "massive, one-sided attacks on the Soviet Union," was booed by the demonstrators. The paper also notes that some other speakers displayed "some criticism of the Soviet Union" but cites them as having admitted that "it is Western capital which is attacking the existence of noncapitalist countries and stepping up armament," or that "the main threat [to peace] comes from the United States." The paper plays up a message of U.S. entertainer Harry Belafonte to the demontrators, read by his wife at the concluding rally, highlighting his statement that "to even think of developing the neutron bomb is a disease."

BRIEFS

SYNAGOGUE TERRORIST -- In addition to the confession that he assassinated Vienna City Councilman Heinz Nittel, synagogue attacker Husham Radjih has now also confessed to participation in another crime -- the bomb attack against the Salzburg Pitter hotel in November 1969. The explosion of the bomb in the toilet of this hotel at a time when a lecture on Israel was being given there had inflicted serious injuries on three FRG lady tourists. According to Radjih's confession, he helped prepare this bomb. [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 6 Nov 81 p 9 AU]

GRAIN TO POLAND -- By the end of this year, 50,000 tons of grain will be exported to Poland. This was announced by Minister of Agriculture Haiden. For this quota, the financing and the required government guarantees have been ensured. [Text] [Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 5 Nov 81 AU]

GRAIN EXPORTS -- This year, 280,000 tons of grain are available in Austria for export. For the time being, only 50,000 tons of grain are to be exported to Poland although a skeleton agreement with Poland would enable Austria to export up to 300,000 tons to this country. However, there are difficulties regarding the financing of such exports. According to Minister of Agriculture Haiden, there will be no difficulty in exporting the grain to other markets. Potential customers will primarily be East European countries. Thus 100,000 tons are already earmarked for the GDR, which is known to pay cash promptly for grain deliveries. [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 6 Nov 81 p 7 AU]

SHIPS FOR USSR -- The Linz-Korneuburg Austrian shipyard company has at present USSR orders for 50 river vessels worth about 1.9 billion schillings. This was announced by the company management on Thursday on the occasion of the launching of the motor freighter "Konstantin Bozhenko" in Linz on Thursday -- the 115th ship built in Austria for the Soviet Union. [Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 6 Nov 81 p 4 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO PERU -- Carl Rauscher, who had been Austrian ambassador to Peru for 9 years, died after a long illness in Lima on 30 October 1981. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 2 Nov 81 p 2 AU]

OUTGOING IRAQI AMBASSADOR -- Muhammad Sadiq al-Mashshat, who has been Iraqi ambassador to Austria for 3 years, will leave his post and become Iraqi ambassador to Paris. His successor in Vienna will also be a university professor: Ibrahim Ahman ash-Shawi. At a farewell party given by Foreign Minister Pahr for Al-Mashshat, the Iraqi diplomat stressed that his country's relations with Austria were of a special kind, and paid tribute to Chancellor Kreisky and Foreign Minister Pahr's deep understanding for the fate of the Palestinians. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 5 Nov 81 p 2 AU]

NEW CHIEF OF STAFF -- Viktor Fortunat, 51-year-old two-star general, has been appointed new chief of staff in the Austrian army command. He succeeds General Bernadiner, who as of 1 October is the new chief of the Austrian army command. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 5 Nov 81 p 2 AU]

GENSCHER CITES SIGNIFICANCE OF BREZHNEV VISIT

LD091240 Hamburg DPA in German 1140 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 9 Nov (DPA) -- Chairman of the Free Democratic Party [FDP], Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, expects the forthcoming visit to Bonn by Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev to provide some indication of Moscow's readiness to accept the Western offer of bilateral abandonment of the stationing of medium-range missiles (zero option). Genscher told the FDP Presidium today -- according to party spokesman Herbert Schmoelling -- that if the Soviet Union no longer insists on its SS-20 missiles, then this could be a signal for efforts toward disarmament in other spheres, too. Genscher said the visit is an important element of the East-West dialogue, which has to be continued with the aim of intensifying economic cooperation.

Schmoelling said the FDP Presidium expressed the hope that the Madrid follow-up Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) would initiate a European disarmament conference.

In the view of the Presidium, the Soviet submarine affair off the coast of Sweden has dealt a serious blow to efforts at building trust in Europe. The Soviet Union must make every effort to recreate the necessary basis of trust for the disarmament negotiations.

BREZHNEV TO MEET WITH KOHL, STRAUSS DURING VISIT

LD092148 Hamburg DPA in German 2008 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 9 Nov (DPA) -- During his visit to Bonn at the end of November, Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev, as during his 1978 visit, also wants to have meetings with the CDU chairman, Helmut Kohl, and CSU chairman and Bavarian premier, Franz-Josef Strauss. This was communicated to the Union, according to CDU/CSU foreign policy spokesman Alois Mertes, by the Soviet embassy. In the Free Berlin Broadcasting television program "Kontraste" today, Mertes rejected the idea that Moscow's leadership was avoiding the opposition leadership and leading Union politicians in Bonn. This was untrue. Brezhnev knew that the Union, "in view of the Soviet Union's importance for peace and also to our national interests, attributed very great importance in German foreign policy" to German-Soviet dialogue.

According to Mertes, the Union expects there to be "an honest balance between the two sides' during the Brezhnev visit. There must be open discussion, for example, about the fact "that the use of force in Afghanistan and the threats of force against Poland" were not compatible with the German-Soviet treaty renouncing the use of force, or the Helsinki Final Act. The handling of the deportation of Germans from the Soviet Union was also a test for German-Soviet relations.

SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr said in the same program that humanitarian issues were very important but the most important issue in the humanitarian field was to prevent war. "That is why what would normally be understood by humanitarian issues would not be enough, as far as I am concerned, for a label of success to be attached to the visit." He was therefore hoping for a serious discussion about whether the basis for an approximate balance, agreed during the 1978 visit, will be confirmed and whether both sides, particularly the Soviet Union, were prepared to return to the situation at that time, "in other words, to remove the SS-20's which have been stationed since 1978. This would also be a possibility of the zero option."

SPD DEFENSE OFFICIAL ON NEED FOR U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS

LD071850 Hamburg DPA in German 1713 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Kassel, 7 Nov (DPA) -- According to Wilfried Penner, parliamentary secretary of state in the Federal Ministry of Defense, the SPD favors deterrence against war, not making war. At an SPD parliamentary working group meeting on security questions held in Kassel today, Penner said that within this concept, U.S. nuclear weapons are an essential precondition for deterrence against war. Concessions by one side do not make peace any more secure.

Bonn's defense policy is only possible within the Western alliance, the secretary of state said. The thought of a European defense community is unrealistic and is as unworthy of consideration as the neutralization of the Federal Republic. This would infringe on "our vital security interests. Detaching ourselves from the United States is out of the question," Penner stressed.

GENSCHER STRESSES NEED FOR EUROPEAN POLITICAL UNION

LD062140 Hamburg DPA in German 1938 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Vienna, 6 Nov (DPA) -- In the opinion of FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Europe must move closer together politically, economically and for the purposes of safeguarding peace in Europe. For the Liberals this means above all the development of the European Community into a European union, as well as increased cooperation between the EEC states and European countries that are not members of the community, Genscher said in Vienna on Friday evening.

At a meeting of the Austrian Liberal Party [EFP], the foreign minister mentioned as the third objective of Liberal policy more intensive cooperation with East Europe "with the great objective of a European peace order." This includes the development of concepts of how "an East-West security partnership can be made possible politically and economically."

The EEC is facing the question of whether to undertake a new attempt at European union or to regress into a "customs union," fighting over the common funds according to the principle of national egotisms, Genscher said. He warned against a "cost-benefit analysis" which is also occasionally mooted in the Federal Republic.

Genscher, who arrived from Ankara, also met his Austrian counterpart Willibald Pahr for a talk on the international situation. He will return to Bonn on Saturday.

NORTH KOREA READY TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD061322 Hamburg DPA in German 1125 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 Nov (DPA) -- The Communist leadership of North Korea is interested in expanding contacts and cooperation with the FRG and is also prepared in principle to establish diplomatic relations between Pyongyang and Bonn. After the North Korean party delegation's 1 week of talks in the FRG, the North Korean Politburo member Kim Yong-nam told journalists in Bonn that the delegation and all its partners in the talks agreed on the need to further the political, economic, cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation was pleased with the great interest in extending contacts shown by all the German partners in the talks. Nam, who is chairman of the North Korean parliament's Presidium and Foreign Affairs Committee, said on the question of diplomatic relations that his country is always ready to establish normal relations with all the countries of the world on the basis of mutual respect, noninterference, and mutual advantage.

The establishment of relations with Bonn does not depend on North Korea alone, but it is ready any time to deal with this question in a manner which corresponds to its people's interest.

The North Korean party politicians, who are the first representative political delegation from Pyongyang to visit the FRG, spoke in Bonn with leading politicians of the major parties, the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce [DIHT] and the Confederation of German Industry [BDI]. At the press conference FDP deputy Juergen Moellemann who, like SPD politician Erhard Eppler, has recently visited North Korea, also supported expanding cultural, scientific, economic and political cooperation. One would then see whether this led to diplomatic relations. Moellemann took up [aufgreifen] North Korea's wish for reunification with the south of the country which Nam had emphasized. This might be a good basis for joint consideration of bilateral cooperation.

GAUS URGES REJECTION OF 'ONE NATION' POLICY

LD092252 Hamburg DPA in German 1937 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 9 Nov (DPA) -- The Federal Republic's former permanent representative in East Berlin, Guenter Gaus (SPD), has once again spoken out in favor of doing away with the habit of speaking about the idea of one nation in 'state' overtones [entstaatlichung der nationen-idee] in intra-German policy. In the Free Berlin television program "Kontraste", Gaus said there should be no illusions in this respect. In policy on Germany, "we should exploit every possibility without constantly tripping ourselves with a state nation-idea." In his view Germans in the Federal Republic are very disinterested with the German question "unlike their compatriots in the GDR." He believes that most West Germans "no longer even share" these illusions "because they basically don't care at all about the reunification issue and the German question."

In reply to the remark that the regular German-German summits urged by Gaus might be regarded in a different way by the respective allies in East and West than, for example, regular consultations between Bonn and Paris, Gaus said he believes "that if this is the case the acid test will now really have to be made." The Western allies have contractually given assurances of their agreement on solving the German question. He also believes that such summit meetings are a process to which people become accustomed. "I am not so pessimistic on that score."

U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY 'IN MOTION' WRITES PAPER

DW100955 Frankurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 10 Nov 81 p 12

[Commentary signed Ein.: "Preference: Middle East"]

[Text] The Middle East policy of the United States is in motion. After the success of the President who made Congress agree to the supply of five AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia, the White House and the Department of State are engaged in setting up the "Sinai Group." It is supposed to separate Egypt from Israel in the third withdrawal phase as some sort of international military buffer. The Pentagon is also active. Reports are being denied that the American Rapid Deployment Force could soon have depots and bases in Saudi Arabia. It is certain, however, that the "Leathernecks," the U.S. Marine Corps, will be permitted to have exercises on the coast of Oman. Cooperation with the Sudanese army is also in preparation. Action by the American engineer and medical units in Somalia is also planned. The big-size maneuver is mostly of symbolic significance. Many things are limited with regard to time and space. But the signals have been set indicating that America attributes great strategic importance to the Middle East.

BRIEFS

POLISH IMMIGRANTS -- Goettingen 9 Nov (DPA) -- The stream of immigrants from Poland continues. At the Friedland border transit camp there were 992 arrivals in the past week -- 836 of these were from Poland alone. According to the Ministry of Federal Affairs of Lower Saxony on Monday, 42 came from the USSR and 4 from other East European countries. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 0838 GMT 9 Nov 81 LD]

FRANCE-NIGER COMMISSION ENDS MEETINGS IN PARIS

AB070616 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Excerpts] President Seyni Kountche's stay in Paris is coming to an end. The head of state attended the French-African summit which has ended in the capital. Today, the chairman of the Supreme Military Council had a luncheon followed by private talks with President Francois Mitterrand. Apart from the visit of the head of state, the meeting of the French-Niger Joint Commission of Cooperation is taking place in Paris. According to our special envoy to Paris, Mamadou Mahoumane, the meeting of the joint commission has ended; he gives details: The closing ceremony was presided over by our minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Daouda Diallo, in the presence of his counterpart, Jean-Pierre Cot. Mr Diallo expressed satisfaction over the seriousness with which the meeting was approached. He also underscored the great interest France has in our problems. Your government's policy, Mr Diallo told Mr Cot, is in line with our aspirations.

[Begin Diallo recording] We have noted this friendship with pleasure but we were not surprised in fact. This is because Niger has never lacked friendship and availability. Now we are observing your government's policy and I can say that it accords with our own beliefs and concerns: development in cooperation and cooperation in friendship and in the mutual respect of partners. The Paris appeal by President Mitterrand on the occasion of the French-African summit, which has just ended, demonstrates all his generosity and also his clear conception of the problems of this world as well as the future of humanity. We are happy to hear President Mitterrand reaffirm on several occasions these convictions on behalf of France. I wish to express our satisfaction about the exchange of views we have had during the last 2 days with the French delegation within a framework of cooperation and we are convinced that the friendship between France and Niger will be further strengthened. [end recording]

In reply to Mr Diallo, Minister for Cooperation Mr Cot stated that priority will be given to transport and telecommunications problems:

[Begin Cot recording] Fellow ministers for foreign affairs and for planning, I would first of all, on behalf of the French delegation, like to express our satisfaction with the work (?we have done) with you during the last few days within the framework of this joint commission, so I was able to participate fully in its meeting. What I mean is that it seems to me that the two delegations viewed the cooperation between Niger and France not only with all seriousness but I will rather say with a political awareness. This is because friendship and solidarity between our two countries has always existed and has been further strengthened during the summit of French and African heads of state held earlier. I also noted the concern of the two delegations to adhere to these priorities. I am happy that our cooperation in the field of rural development is not only efficient but has further been strengthened following this meeting, especially as this was the main topic on which agreements were reached. We also gave priority to transport and telecommunications. These are priority development projects which are essential for Niger, a vast "land-locked" country [words indistinct]. [end recording] Minister of Planning Brah Mamane also attended the meeting. The next meeting of the commission will be held in Niamey.

TALKS YIELD CLOSER FRENCH-ALGERIAN RELATIONS

LD081632 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Talks between the Socialist Party [PS] and the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] have come to an end. Three weeks prior to Francois Mitterrand's official visit to Algiers, French-Algerian relations have become closer. The two sides reaffirmed their wish to contribute to the building of a harmonious Mediterranean ensemble freed of any relations of domination and exploitation. On the Western Sahara issue, the PS and the FLN called for the opening of negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario Front.

OFFICIAL ON 'TENSE' SITUATION IN NEW CALEDONIA

LD081036 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Calm has returned to New Caledonia following yesterday's violent demonstrations. No one was injured, but a few dozen shop windows were broken in Noumea's streets. And then the day ended with a bomb attack at the foot of the high Lorraine cross monument in the town. This attack has shocked public opinion, and tension remains high in this French overseas territory.

In Paris the secretary of state for overseas departments and territories has condemned the provocations, recalling that the government is ready to introduce important reforms on the island. Henri Emmanualli has spoken to (Sylvain Augier):

[Begin Emmanualli recording] This kind of trouble occurred 2 years ago in Noumea on the occasion of police controls at that time, and this time has been a demonstration of dislike for the police chief. As I have already told you, the situation is tense and in this situation some people have found it expedient to organize provocations. I'll give you a detail that may have escaped the observers' attention, which is that young people who took part in this kind of trouble-making have been very, very young.

[Augier] Does this not mean that a more serious crisis is simmering beneath these events?

[Emmanuelli] My reply to this is clear: The crisis is not simmering; the crisis is open and has been open for some time already. I do not say that everything is going well, that there is no problem, but what happened yesterday came as a very big surprise.

I have already warned the communities living in New Caledonia of the fact that there would probably be people who would try to organize provocations, and I believe that I have pointed out to all concerned that these provocations would be harmful, whatever their objective. [end recording]

Cabinet To Define Policy

LD101102 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] The two main political leaders of New Caledonia were received at the Elysee yesterday. The vice president of the Government Council and the president of the Territorial Assembly have requested that the government quickly define its policy regarding this overseas territory. A restricted cabinet meeting will be held, by the way, later today on this subject.

Following the troubles over the weekend 8 demonstrators have been sentenced in Noumea to prison terms of 1-3 months, and 10 other people have been charged.

Noumea is preparing its own 11 November celebration, and our special correspondent Alain Menargue reports from there:

[Menargue] Here there is expectation in a calm and determined mood. Expectation with the preparation of the 11 November demonstration, a peaceful and fraternal demonstration of those who want to remain attached to France. On the same day at the other end of the town there will be another demonstration, this by advocates of independence. Both movements are focusing on Paris. One side, in the person of the mayor of French Noumea, has denounced, I quote, the authorities' lack of firmness in connection with the weekend's events and asks the government to implement the law of the republic. The other side, relying on certain statements emanating from ministries, wants the government to start proceedings leading to independence. Their representatives were received at the Elysee last week, and it is from there that the decisions of this afternoon's meeting of ministers are awaited. Because of the time differences, they will be known here tomorrow morning, just before the demonstrations.

CUBANS URGE MORE IMPORTS TO REDRESS TRADE BALANCE

PM090959 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Oct 81 p 30

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, Cuban minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation (equivalent of the Foreign Trade Ministry), had a meeting with Prime Minister Mauroy recently. Mr Llompart, who headed the Cuban delegation to the sixth joint French-Cuban Commission meeting in Paris on 13 and 14 October, discussed with the Prime Minister the size of the trade deficit between France and Cuba (Fr852 million in 1980 to Havana's detriment). He asked France to increase its imports of Cuban products, especially sugar. Trade between the two countries remains at a modest level, while producing a growing deficit to the Caribbean island's disadvantage, Fr20 million in 1979, Fr852 million in 1980 and Fr502 million for the first 6 months of 1981. This result is due to the execution of several industrial projects entrusted to French enterprises like the Jatibonico Pulp and Paper Mill (Creusot-Loire Enterprises) and the Matanzas Thermal Power Station (Alsthom-Atlantique).

The Cuban authorities are worried about this deficit, the Quai Branly ministry notes. They want to see it compensated for by greater credit facilities, more readiness to accept their traditional products (rum, money, tuna fish and textiles) and by a more open French attitude to the international sugar agreements. On this point France "at present reserves its position and will continue to do so while this convention fails to work toward establishing a real system of regulatory stocking, which alone can meet the exporting countries' need for stable prices."

CUBA'S ARMANDO HART ARRIVES IN PARIS FOR TALKS

FL070289 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Paris -- Armando Hart Davalos, minister of culture and member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, arrived in the capital today by invitation of his counterpart Jack Lang.

The Cuban officer will open a Cuban book exposition of some 800 titles this coming Monday. Hart was greeted at Orly Airport by Jean Paul Gelabaire, in charge of the mission attached to the Ministry of Culture, who welcomed him to France on Lang's behalf.

He was also met at the terminal by Cuban Ambassador Gregorio Ortega and other officers of the Cuban Embassy in Paris. The Cuban Minister of Culture will proceed with planned visits to different places of cultural interest, it was reported.

MITTERRAND PRAISES SUDAN'S 'PRUDENT' POLICY

JN061603 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 6 Nov (SUNA) — President Francois Mitterrand has praised Sudan's prudent policy, which calls for renouncing wars and solving problems politically for the sake of security and stability in the African continent. He stated this upon receiving Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak yesterday evening.

The foreign minister conveyed to the president a message from President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri on bilateral relations and all current African issues. President Mitterrand asked the foreign minister to convey a special message to President Numayri.

BRIEFS

ROCKET LAUNCH -- The fourth test launching of the Ariane rocket has been postponed by 4 days. It will now take place on 18 December. All of this is because of a strike at the Toulouse Space Center which has lasted 10 days. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 9 Nov 81 LD]

INDIA'S GANDHI ARRIVES FOR VISIT, MEETS SPADOLINI

AU091734 Rome ANSA in French 1623 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 9 Nov (ANSA) -- Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi arrived in Rome this morning on a 4-day official visit to Italy. The Indian prime minister was met on arrival at the airport by Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini and Minister of Foreign Affairs Emilio Colombo. Mrs Gandhi and Mr Spadolini had a first exchange of views on the international situation in one of the airport's reception rooms.

Half an hour later, Mr Spadolini and Mr Colombo had to take their leave of Mrs Gandhi in order to fly to London for the Italian-British summit. The Italian-Indian talks with Mrs Indira Gandhi -- who today will be received by the pope and immediately afterwards will make a speech at the opening of the 21st FAO conference -- will resume tomorrow afternoon and continue on Wednesday morning.

During her stay, Mrs Gandhi will also be received by Italian head of state Sandro Pertini. Next Thursday, she leaves Rome for Paris. It is worth mentioning that this is the first official visit to Italy by an Indian prime minister.

During their brief talk at Fiumicino Airport, Mrs Gandhi and Mr Spadolini mainly discussed the difficult dialogue between the industrial and developing countries, which has become particularly topical after the Cancun summit and the Italian initiative to fight hunger in the world. The Indian prime minister expressed her government's warm appreciation for this Italian initiative.

During their meetings tomorrow and Wednesday, Mrs Gandhi and Mr Spadolini and Mr Colombo will also discuss -- aside from the great issues of international life -- issues concerning bilateral economic cooperation. This is a field in which, following the complementary nature of the two economies, relations between India and Italy are on the point of developing at a steady rate.

The trade exchange between the two countries recorded a $16.8 million deficit for Italy in 1980. During the first 6 months of this year, the trend was in the opposite direction; compared to the same period in 1980, the balance was positive for Italy and recorded a $18.3 million surplus.

Gandhi Interview

AU090913 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 9 Nov (ANSA) -- The recent North-South summit conference in Cancun, Mexico, called to coordinate relations between the world's rich and poor nations already attained the first result through "the simple fact that it was able to keep the door open" Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi stated in an interview published here by the daily "LOTTA CONTINUA" a newspaper [words indistinct]. She also spoke in reference to current conflicts in her area of the world and noted that "personally I am convinced that the Soviet Union would prefer to withdraw from Afghanistan. The Soviets surely are not content to remain trapped in that country," Gandhi observed.

Concerning India's non-aligned position, the New Delhi government leader stated that she did not believe that "(this position) has been weakened or in any way altered by the friendship treaty signed with the Soviet Union last August."

Speaking on conditions inside India, Gandhi affirmed that democracy "is not in danger" in India and, on the development level, she maintained that much has been done for the nation since its independence, even if "looking at what must be accomplished, the road still seems long and difficult."

On Italian-Indian relations, Gandhi confirmed that "trade exchanges, while remaining insufficient, have been intensified and can still grow. India has 212 industrial cooperation projects with Italy, and many of the recent offers by Italian companies will be taken into consideration and evaluated by our government" Gandhi said.

SPADOLINI SCHEDULES VISITS TO LONDON, PARIS

NC071709 Paris AFP in English 1657 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 7 Nov (AFP) -- Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini will have talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London on Monday, and will visit Paris on Friday, official sources announced here today. The two trips are part of a series of bilateral meetings between European heads of state prior to the European Council in London on November 26 and 27. Informed sources said Mr Spadolini would be testing the British reaction to an Italian initiative, backed by West Germany, for increased European political cooperation, particularly in the fields of [word indistinct] and culture.

They said the two leaders would also discuss the U.S.-Soviet Euro-missile talks scheduled for November 30 in Geneva, as well as East-West relations, the Middle East, the North-South summit and Poland, which Mr Spadolini will visit soon.

They said Mr Spadolini would also raise the Italian initiative for an international campaign against hunger, which he will discuss during a meeting Indian Premier Indira Gandhi on Monday before leaving for London. Mr Spadolini will be accompanied on the trip by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, who will meet British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

PCI'S BERLINGUER ON U.S. WAR PLANS, POLAND

PM091213 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 24 Oct 81 p 3

[Rudolfo Brancoli 23 October interview in Managua with PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer: "Neither Reagan nor Brezhnev; PCI for a Europe Fighting for Peace"]

[Excerpts] [Question] The superpowers express their anxieties regarding security in the face of any change. Do you not believe that this increases the need for the protagonists of change on the scale of the one that has taken place in Nicaragua to demonstrate their ability to properly safeguard their own autonomy?

[Answer] The increasing tension between the two major powers is leading to an extension of conflicts even in areas hitherto unaffected. I believe that the underlying reasons for the U.S. interventionist policy in Central and South America are different, that the U.S. administration in fact wants to prevent the development of democratic processes of social change because it believes that they could obstruct U.S. economic and political interests. Of course, a more sensible policy -- and I believe that there are forces in the United States that want this -- could turn the liberation movements developing in Latin Awerica away from the temptation to closer relations of alignment with the USSR and toward maintaining their own autonomous development stance. This would facilitate the emergence of more open-minded and far-sighted stances in the United States.

Obviously, there are security problems both for the United States and for the Soviet Union, and for the other major powers too. These requirements must be taken into account in resolving any interstate conflict. I repeat, however, that unless moderating forces intervene and thus help to reduce the tension between the two major powers, these anxieties regarding their own security threaten to prompt an uncontrolled arms race, uncontrollable because of the very strength of the new military technology.

[Question] But according to Reagan it should even be possible to control a nuclear conflict, that is, limit it to the European theater....

[Answer] Despite belated denials during the past few hours, it seems to me that the alarm prompted such irresponsible statements is entirely justified. Personally, I do not believe in the possibility of nuclear wars remaining limited -- still less in Europe -- but in any case what I cannot understand is how it is possible to consider reassuring the Europeans, who should live rather than die in this theater of limited nuclear war, by airing such a possibility. Moreover, I am not sure why such a theory has been put forward, because if the aim is to reassure, then there has been no reassurance and indeed the causes for concern are increased and rendered well founded. Furthermore, if this is an eventuality that is starting to be taken into consideration, clearly things are even more serious and distrubing.

[Question] In Poland there has been another change in the communist party leadership. What significance do you attach to this development?

[Answer] It is a little difficult for me to make an assessment from so far away and without a detailed knowledge of the situation and of the actual nature of the changes that have taken place. I am still convinced that a political solution must be found in Poland, that any solution based on force -- not only foreign but even domestic -- would be disastrous for Poland and would have grievous consequences not only in Europe but also in other parts of the world and that a political solution can only be found by establishing cooperation among the fundamental forces active within Polish society, namely the communist party, the trade unions and the church. An understanding of this kind, which develops a process of renewal and isolates the extremist tendencies that exist in the various sectors that I mentioned can, I believe, represent a hope of a start to a solution -- which will undoubtedly be arduous, because we are all aware of the economic difficulties.

For this very reason, it is necessary to avoid a clash between opposing extremes, to use an expression used in Italy with a connotation that we rejected at the time.

[Question] Do you not believe that here too the West European democratic forces have a role to play basically not unlike the one that you mentioned in relation to the other areas of the world?

[Answer] Yes. I believe that in the United States and some West European countries there are reactionary forces that want a disaster to occur in Poland. Not only to gain further material for anticommunist propaganda but also as a basis for dangerous initiatives in other parts of the world. Nevertheless, I believe that on the whole, West European government action has been fairly responsible, in other words, the majority of European political forces -- apart from particular reactionary groups -- have not acted to exacerbate the situation in Poland.

I also believe that this need is fairly broadly recognized in the United States too. But clearly particular importance in this direction is invested in the action of the leftwing and democratic forces, which are additionally anxious to see a start made on a positive solution in Poland. A process of socialist renewal could also proceed from that country, and this could clearly benefit the struggle of socialism in Europe and the world. On the other hand, obviously, a disaster in Poland would create very major difficulties for all the forces in Europe and throughout the world aiming at a transformation in a socialist direction.

EANES, PSP AIDES MEET WITH PCF SECRETARY GENERAL

PM090859 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 31 Oct 81 p 6

[Excerpts] Lisbon, 30 Oct -- Portuguese President General Eanes received Georges Marchais for over an hour late Friday morning. On his way out of the Belem Palace the PCF secretary general described the meeting as "very important" and noted in particular that the two speakers "expressed mutual satisfaction" with their relations. Beforehand, Georges Marchais had met with the speaker of the assembly of the republic, Mr Oliveira Dias, a member of the Social Democratic Center Party (rightist), and several parliamentary groups including those of the Communist Party and Socialist Party. Friday evening a meeting was held in the center of the Portuguese capital. Alvaro Cunhal and Georges Marchais delivered speeches there. We will report this demonstration and the PCF delegation's trip to Alentejo in forthcoming issues.

The Eanes-Marchais tete-a-tete was not supposed to last more than 30 minutes, it was announced at noon from within the president's entourage. It lasted slightly over an hour, which is not customary at Belem Palace. On his way out the PCF secretary general stated: "It was a very important meeting. We discussed the situation in France and Portugal. President Eanes displayed great interest in our domestic and foreign policy prospects. The questions he asked attest to a deep knowledge of French life. Of course, I answered all these questions and reaffirmed to him the desire of the new majority to contribute to the development of French-Portuguese immigrants in France. The president was kind enough to tell me about the situation in his country. Finally, we expressed mutual satisfaction with our relations based on the two peoples' mutual interests." Finally Georges Marchais met with the Socialist parliamentary group. Portuguese journalists wondered who would take part in this meeting: Salgado Zenha, the group's president, in disagreement with Mario Soares' political line and removed from the leading bodies at the recent congress, or Almeida Santos, the group's vice president and a member of the Socialist Party Political Commission? To everyone's great surprise, it appears, these two parliamentarians, surrounded by other Socialist deputies, received the PCF delegation together.

After Georges Marchais had informed his interlocutors of developments in the French political situation and cooperation between the Socialists and Communists in the government, Salgado Zenha stated:

"We wish you great success. We cannot copy French solutions, but what is happening in your country is causing repercussions in Portugal. Your successes will be very important for us. Your setbacks too. With regard to Portugal," Salgado Zenha continued, "Let's say that the Socialist Party's position has not been defined. French-style solutions do not seem applicable to Portugal. But I personally am opposed to the idea that the Portuguese Communist Party should be kept in a ghetto. I am in favor of dialogue with the communists to handle solutions together."

BASQUE LEFT DIVIDED, CARRILLO'S VIEWS NOTED

PM091527 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 3 Nov 81 p 9

[Excerpt] Bilbao, 2 Nov -- The "Ormazabal sector" of the Communist Party of the Basque Country [EPK/PCE], which is opposed to the current process of convergence with the Basque Revolutionary Party [EIA], will hold a congress 22 November to elect the party's new leadership bodies, according to what was decided yesterday at a meeting held by this current, which was attended by Carrillo, Sartorius and Ballesteros of the PCE.

This congress' aims will be to confirm the resolutions of the fourth regional congress and of the 10th national PCE congress, while at the same time the rules will be amended. In his speech Carrillo said that the PCE fully supports the EPK's Provisional Committee. He played down the "Lertxundi sector's" secession, and criticized the process of convergence conducted by the EPK secretary general. "What Lertxundi has contrived is a poorly effected merger which has thwarted the possible unity of the left. All the slanders and insults which have beenhurled over the last few days come from those who until recently were flattering us."

He stated that those who have promoted the current merger with EIA "are brilliant people but remote from the grassroots, who have prepared that convergence form their offices."

At a subsequent press conference Carrillo said that the PCE is in favor of a merger with the Basque left but disagrees totally with the method employed by Lertxundi, which has excluded the grassroots. The PCE secretary general said that Lertxundi is responsible for having thwarted a very important historic opportunity for achieving the unity of the Basque left. He recalled that as long ago as 1968 the EPK/PCE proposed a merger among revolutionary sectors of Basque Fatherland and Liberty [ETA], and so "we understand the process of convergence better than Lertxundi." With respect to what is going to happen in the Workers Commissions, Tomas Tueros -- secretary general of that trade union in the Basque Country -- said that "Everybody who works against the decisions and resolutions adopted at the last congress will be immediately expelled from the trade union." Ramon Ormazabal stated that unity of the left has been thwarted by Lertxundi's separatist sector. The "Carrilloist" leader asserted that about 3,000 out of 4,500 party members have declared themselves in favor of the Provisional Central Committee appointed by the PCE from Madrid.

Lertxundi Replies

For his part, Roberto Lertxundi has described as slanderous Carrillo's statements on the negotiations with EIA. "For Carrillo to say that we have negotiated with the Basque left behind the Communist Party's back is, to say the least, a slander." "We talked with Carrillo in June and informed him of our inentions, which he categorically opposed, asserting that he would give the Ormazabal sector his full support. After that, Carrillo would not expect us to inform him of all our actions." Rebutting Ormazabal, Lertxundi said that, according to his estimates, only 30 percent of members support the Provisional Central Committee.

The Central Committee of the Lertxundi sector of the EPK has called a special congress in two stages, which will take place 15 November and 8 December.

PSUC EXECUTIVE CALLS FOR SPECIAL PARTY CONGRESS

PM061151 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 1 Nov 81 p 26

[Excerpts] The Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] special congress will be held in 3 months, according to the communique issued by the party's Executive Committee at the conclusion of tis meeting Friday. The "Eurocommunists" believe that the congress will serve to clarify finally the situation in the party and win back lost members.

The communique states that the Executive Committee will submit to the Central Committee meeting scheduled for 7-8 November a proposal for calling a special congress, to be held as soon as the party rules allow, which according to them, would be in about 3 months. The new special congress will therefore take place a year after the fifth ordinary congress, which involved the abandonment of Eurocommunism.

Only Way

The Executive Committee believes that the situation in the party, "exacerbated recently by various internal confrontations and by individual and collective stances contrary to leadership bodies' decisions, renders unavoidable and necessary the calling of the congress. "At present," it adds, "only a congress can end the current situation, restoring the democratic and organizational functioning characteristic of a communist party, in order to clarify our Eurocommunist strategy and fully reaffirm our identity as a national and class party."

To this effect the communique adds that the Executive Committee will submit to the Central Committee a political report, "based on the decisions of the fifth congress and the fourth conference, which will make it possible to achieve this clarification and represent a proposal of mass and institutional political action for the workers and people of Catalonia."

Firmness

The Executive Committee will also make a proposal concerning the rules and another concerning the composition of the leadership bodies which the congress must elect. It also fully reaffirms the 27 October resolution and will request the Central Committee to take opportune measures for its implementation. To this effect it reiterates "its most determined intention to counter over the coming period any individual or collective action or statement that violates the party rules."

Lose 2,000 to win back 5,000

According to "Eurocommunist" sources consulted by EUROPA PRESS, "the PSUC should lose 2,000 pro-Soviet members, because in this way it will win back 5,000 Eurocommunists who have left the party." Members of that sector of the PSUC believe that the holding of a special congress will be positive because it will finally clarify the current situation.

For their part, sectors which describe themselves as "hardline" because they reject being called "pro-Soviet" have stated that "these Eurocommunists have clearly broken the rules of democratic centralism. They have been plotting since the holding of the fifth congress, at which they lost their positions. Now, with the holding of the Baix Llobregat conference, they have withdrawn from meetings because they disagreed with the majority vote, which was contrary to their viewpoints."

Both the Eurocommunist sectors and the "hardliners" are convinced that they will win at a special party congress.

NATION CAPABLE OF PRODUCING 10 ATOMIC BOMBS A YEAR

LD091631 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1400 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Spain has the technology and sufficient capability to make 10 atomic bombs a year, according to a report published today in the daily DIARIO 16 in Madrid. The paper, quoting sources in the Nuclear Energy Council, stresses that such production would presuppose the political will for undertaking a military program of this kind. More than a year ago, the then minister of defense, Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun, said in Paris that Spain could manufacture its own bomb and recalled that our country had refused to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Last September, the present minister, Alberto Oliart, told a group of foreign newsmen that Spain did not sign the treaty and that this would allow us to develop our own atomic bombs on our territory if it became necessary.

FINLAND

VIROLAINEN ON FOREIGN POLICY, NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

PM091549 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 5 Nov 81 p 9

[Excerpt] In the future too the makers of foreign policy will continue to follow the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line exactly as before. Our position with regard to foreign policy has been stabilized thanks chiefly to the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty with the Soviet Union, and the fact that the pact has twice been renewed -- in 1955 and 1970 -- shows that it expresses the interests of both parties.

Parliamentary speaker Johannes Virolainen made these assertions in a major foreign policy speech to the Paasikivi Society in Vantaa on Wednesday [4 November]. Virolainen, who together with Dr Ahti Karjalainen is fighting to become the Center Party's presidential candidate, concentrated solely on foreign policy and related questions, such as foreign trade, cooperation with the developing countries and defense policy.

Virolainen said that the pact with the Soviet Union has the aim of keeping Finland and its geopolitical environs outside the major powers' strategic plans and outside international conflicts. Through changing situations the pact's fundamental commitments have fully retained their importance, Virolainen said, and pointed especially to the fact that neither of the parties has ever wanted to change even a comma or a period in the text.

Virolainen also drew his audience's attention to the fact that in all respects the pact forms a support for Finland's relations with the Soviet Union and that it gives these relations continuity and a stability.

Good and close relations with the Soviet Union do not of course exclude good relations with other countries too, Virolainen stated further, and pointed in particular to Finland's relations with the other Nordic countries.

"Nordicism, the feeling of Nordic kinship, is an inseparable part of our history, background, culture, our social system, our economic system, our customs, laws and our religion," he said.

In this connection Virolainen also noted the various security policy solutions which the Nordic countries had chosen, and stressed that it is of the utmost importance for Finland that both Norway and Denmark still insist on their own conditions regarding certain limits to their NATO membership.

According to Virolainen, it is also of vital importance for Finland that the situation in the Nordic countries remain stable and calm despite the worsening international situation.

"Here President Kekkonen's proposal for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries plays a decisive role," Virolainen said. In his view this zone is one of the main objectives of Finnish security policy. "We have accpeted that it is our task to promote the idea of a Nordic nuclear-free zone with all the means at our disposal," he said.

USSR PLACES 'SIGNIFICANT' ORDER FOR SHIPS

PM091349 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 24 Oct 81 p 17

[Excerpts] Turku -- Raumo-Repola's Nystad Shipyard has received a significant order from the Soviet Union's Sudoimports for two large 7,800-horsepower oceangoing salvage tugs for delivery in 1984. The order will mean that the shipyard will have full employment for the whole intervening period and will even need to take on more workers.

The ships are intended for operations under ocean conditions and will also be strongly reinforced for use in ice. Since they will have to work effectively as salvage vessels they will have a full complement of equipment for diving, pumping and firefighting. They will be able to get very close to burning ships because they will themselves be protected by an effective curtain of water. They will have four efficient water cannons on board, one positioned on top of a telescopic mast.

The diving equipment will facilitate diving to a depth of 60 meters. The pumping out of disabled vessels will be possible through the use of efficient floating pumps, to which [illegible] will be able to supply electricity [illegible].

BRIEFS

VISIT TO USSR -- A Social Democratic Party delegation left today for the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU. It is headed by Party Secretary Erkki Liikanen. The delegation's visit will last a week and is expected to include political discussions with CPSU officials. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic service in Finnish 1700 GMT 8 Nov 81 LD]

NORWAY

EVENSEN STRIPPED OF FOREIGN MINISTRY DUTIES

PM061537 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 28 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpt] The Conservative government's political leadership has deprived Ambassador Jens Evensen of the possibiility of continuing as leader of the various bilateral negotiations in which he has been involved on behalf of the Foreign Ministry. On Tuesday [26 October] Foreign Minister Svenn Stray informed Ambassador Evensen of the government's position, which also means that Evensen is excluded from the work on the question of nuclear-free zones.

Minister Stray did not want to say why the former Labor Party minister will not be allowed to continue as the leader of Norway's delegation in bilateral negotiations covering territorial waters demarcation and fishing disputes, but pointed out that it is an internal matter for the Foreign Minister and the government.

Stray told ARBEIDERBLADET that Evensen will no longer lead the bilateral negotiations on territorial waters demarcation questions, but he can continue his work at the International Law of the Sea Conference, which is of a multilateral nature.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON SOVIET SUB INCIDENT

PM091607 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 Nov 81 p 8

[Text] "My first reactions to the announcement that the Soviet submarine had nuclear arms on board were surprise and shock," Defense Minister Anders C. Sjaastad said in a comment to AFTENPOSTEN. "This makes the violation of Swedish territory much more serious than had been thought at first."

"What is also surprising," Sjaastad went on, "is that older submarines like this on voyages like this would seem to have torpedoes with nuclear warheads on board, which must indicate that nuclear arms form part of the standard equipment on the majority of Soviet submarines.

"My next reaction is that episodes like this help to further undermine the value of Soviet guarantees could have, both with regard to the proposal for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries and to the old Soviet proposal for the Baltic as a sea of peace.

"Third, I ask myself what this will mean for Norwegian security," Sjaastad said. "For many years we have had reports of foreign submarines in Norwegian waters. Some of these reports have very probably meant that submarines have in fact violated Norwegian territorial boundaries. After the episode in the Sognefjord a few years ago, when a foreign submarine was very probably 'visiting' there, the Norwegian instructions for dealing with such violations were revised. The rules which are now in force are more stringent that the older ones and call for resolute behavior from Norway."

"According to these instructions Norwegian waters are divided into an outer and an inner zone. In the outer zone Norwegian forces will behave with greater restraint, since violations in this zone could be the result of navigational error. In the inner zone close to the coast, where navigational errors can be dismissed as an explanation, the rules provide for forcing submarines to the surface by direct attack," Defense Minister Sjaastad said.

NORDIC DEFENSE MINISTERS CONFER IN OSLO

PM100945 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] "The UN 'debt' to the Nordic countries for their participation in peacekeeping operations will soon excede $100 million," Danish Defense Minister Anders C. Sjaastad said -- as did his Nordic colleagues -- that the point has not yet been reached at which for economic reasons the Nordic countries would refrain from taking part in this important peacekeeping work.

The Nordic countries -- with the exception of Iceland -- are involved in the form of either troops or observers in UN operations in the Middle East, Kashmir and Cyprus. The economic situation is particularly worrying for the latter forces, which are based on voluntary financial contributions from UN member states.

In a communique after yesterday's talks the Nordic defense ministers expressed their satisfaction with the ceasefire arrangement for southern Lebanon reached in July, with the support of both Israel and the PLO. The defense ministers think that it is particularly important that the UN forces there -- which involve both Norway and Sweden -- be equipped to take control over the whole of their area of operation right up to the international border between Israel and Lebanon.

Defense Minister Suaastad told AFTENPOSTEN that the government will look further into the question of what can be done by Norway to bring about such control.

The four defense ministers were yesterday briefed on a number of concrete cooperation issues, including the work of the Nordic group for UN military questions.

Today the Nordic defense ministers will visit first the defense forces school in Droebak and then a demonstration at the Oscarsborg fortress in Oslo Fjord.

SWEDEN

SOVIET OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON SUBMARINE INCIDENT

LD091854 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpt] [Announcer] Today came the first Soviet comment from official quarters to the developments in the submarine affair.

A high Soviet military official has declared that the stranding in the Blekinge Archipelago was due to a navigational error. The allegation that the submarine was engaged in espionage is laughable, and the reports about nuclear weapons on board seem to have invented by some ill-disposed person, it resembles the work of the U.S. intelligence service, the CIA.

This has been stated by Daniil Protektor, a Soviet military expert and head of research at the Institute of World Economics and International Relations in Moscow. [name and title as heard] Our Oslo correspondent, Lisa Karlsson, met him today.

[Karlsson] Like the Soviet authorities, Colonel Protektor stressed that it was due to navigational errors and faults with the instruments onboard that the submarine came right into a military restricted area in Blekinge. Accidents happen both to people and submarines, and especially when a vessel is as old as this one. Many peculiar things can happen. To talk about espionage in this connection is laughable, Daniil Protektor thinks. Satellites provide all the information that the Soviet Union needs today. The fact that the Soviet authorities did not deny the reports that the submarine probably had nuclear weapons onboard was clearly a piece of news for the military expert, but he declared that the reports about nuclear weapons are so absurd and meaningless that they are probably not considered worth a denial:

[Begin Protektor recording in Russian] I would say that this accusation is so absurd that it is simply not worth denying. [end recording]

[Karlsson] Daniil Protektor dismissed the fact that the measurements by Swedish experts showed that there was uranium-238 onboard the submarine. Faulty measurements or false information may be behind it, he thinks. Moreover, all the attention devoted to the affair in the West indicates deliberate false information. Someone who wants to harm detente is behind the rumors about nuclear weapons onboard the submarine, according to Daniil Protektor.

PAPERS COMMENT ON SUBMARINE AFFAIR

PM041153 [Editorial Report] Stockholm's SVENSKA DAGBLADET and DAGENS NYHETER of 29 October both carry short page 2 editorials on the grounded Soviet submarine in the restricted military area in the Belkinge Archipelago outside Karlskrona. Both dismiss the Soviet claims that the submarine was where it was through radar failure or navigational error, because it is not the first time foreign submarines have been sighted in Swedish territorial waters. Although it is the first time one has been caught. SVENSKA DAGBLADET concludes its editorial:

"From the Swedish viewpoint the situation is undeniably a little embarrassing. We have been given an indication of the effectiveness of the Swedish coastguard. The submarine had to run aground and sit there for 12 hours before the Swedish defense forces discovered that a foreign military unit was not only on Swedish territory but actually in the middle of fortified installations in a restricted military area.

"We should draw some conclusions. It goes without saying that other nations are doing so.

"In the spontaneous anger one feels in the fact of the Soviet Union's behavior one must nevertheless feel some satisfaction about the improved knowledge of this superpower's activities along the inside of Sweden's borders. Perhaps the incident gives some cause for reconsideration among those who more or less ignore the Soviet Union in order to make their security policy equations balance."

And DAGENS NYHETER, in its Olof Santesson editorial, states:

"There is no reason to exaggerate what has happened. Things are serious enough already without speculating in advance about possible complications. In principle "national vessels" enjoy immunity, but this can hardly exclude the possibility that the Soviet commander must be interrogated.

"Sweden has absolutely no reason to give in to possible strong language from the Soviet Union. How well we deal with such a remarkable case as this, is of greater importance for the credibility of the Swedish defense forces than a lot of what has been discussed in recent months."

THATCHER REJECTS ISRAELI CONDITION FOR SINAI FORCE

LD092028 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1950 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Western Europe's contribution to a Sinai peacekeeping force after the Israelis withdraw next year may be in doubt.

Plans for a joint European force in the peninsula seemed to have hit a snag tonight when Mrs Thatcher appeared to reject a condition laid down by Israeli Prime Minister Mr Menachem Begin.

This was that no country should link its decision to send troops with the Common Market Venice Declaration of June 1980. That advocated that the Palestine Liberation Organization should be involved in the Middle East peace process.

At a press conference in London tonight after talks at Downing Street with Italian Prime Minister Signor Giovanni Spadolini, Mrs Thatcher said: "The Venice Declaration is our position. We made it clear that the declaration would be complementary to the Camp David process."

Mrs Thatcher indicated the problem was serious. Talks are going on now in Washington to try to agree a basis for participation by Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands. The peacekeeping force does not have to be in position, however, until March next year. It is being assembled at the request of the U.S. and will be part of the Camp David process under which Israel will hand back the final portion of the Sinai it holds to the Egyptians.

Separate talks took place today at the Foreign Office between Lord Carrington and Italian Foreign Minister Signor Columbo. They are thought to have discussed the peacekeeping difficulties in more detail. A reflection of developments was provided with the announcement that Mr Douglas Hurd, the Foreign Office minister responsible for the Middle East, would be flying to Washington on Wednesday to discuss the Sinai force with U.S. officials. He might also have a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig.

Mr Haig last week summoned British Ambassador Sir Nicholas Henderson and, according to reports in Washington, told Lord Carrington to "cool it" in his approach to the Middle East. This has not been confirmed in Whitehall, though Sir Nicholas is returning to London for consultations.

Mrs Thatcher, meanwhile, played down reported differences between the European powers and the U.S. over defence and the use of nuclear weapons. She said: "We are great friends with our trans-Atlantic allies. We do not see the differences. We wish to reaffirm the great friendship which does exist between Europe and the United States."

Europe, she said, was aiming for greater understanding, not division, with the Americans. Mrs Thatcher and Signor Spadolini also discussed the prospects for the Common Market summit due to be held in London at the end of November.

NOTT DISCUSSES NUCLEAR WARNING SHOT CONTROVERSY

LD091642 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1555 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] NATO has no plan to fire a nuclear warning shot to prevent an increase in the level of a war, Defence Secretary Mr John Nott said today. But there was a range of contingencies and a "thousand options" and a demonstration shot might be one of them, if Soviet aggression occurred. He was commenting on the controversy which last week followed statement by the American secretary of state, Mr Alexander Haig, to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that there were NATO contingency plans for firing a nuclear weapon as a warning.

This would be done if the other side was exceeding the limits of toleration in a conventional battle. The aim was to minimise violence. Mr Haig's statement was denied shortly afterwards by the U.S. defence secretary, Caspar Weinberger.

Speaking on today's BBC Radio Four's World at One programme, Mr Nott said: "I know of no plan to use nuclear weapons at all; such plans do not exist. We have no plan to fire a demonstration shot, but, of course, it's equally true to say there is a range of contingencies that have to be considered in the event of aggression by the Soviet Union." To maintain credibility, the number of contingencies was vast and it was impossible to say what they would be. A demonstration shot might well be one of a thousand options open to NATO, Mr Nott said. He added: "The idea of even a first glimpse of nuclear weapons is so horrific that none of us in the West could even contemplate such a thing."

He attacked the media for their treatment of this type of nuclear weapons story. "The highlighting of particular circumstances of this sort does nothing more than demoralise the West, and this is what concerns me," he said. "In debating these matters as we do all of us have a responsiblity to realise that the problems of democracy and all the glories of democracy and freedom which we're trying to defend are not problems which face the Soviets in their propaganda. "So my problem is that we all show the maximum degree of responsibility in supporting the freedom which NATO is trying to defend."

CARRINGTON 'ENDANGERS' MIDEAST PEACE PLAN

PM091615 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Nov 81 p 16

[Editorial: "Carrington's Straddle"]

[Text] Lord Carrington is in danger of trying to be too clever over the Middle East. In his anxiety to boost the Saudi Arabian so-called "peace plan," he is endangering the prospects for successful completion of the Camp David peace process between Israel and Egypt. This has naturally upset the Americans, who are reported to have asked Lord Carrington to "cool it." The foreign secretary seems to be straddling both ways. He supports the proposal for troops from EEC countries (Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands) to take part in the Sinai peace-keeping force, to be established after Israel's final withdrawal. But he wants to make it clear that this would not imply EEC approval for the whole Camp David agreements. Israel has said that any country which did not fully support the Camp David agreements would be disqualified from participating in the Sinai force. This worries Washington and Cairo, because they want European countries to participate, even though only with token forces (the total force will number only 2,500, of which nearly half will be American.) Lord Carrington's efforts to please the Saudis and the Palestine Liberation Organisation by maintaining that the EEC does not support Camp David -- while at the same time providing troops for Sinai -- has had the effect of throwing a shadow over the programme for Israel's final evacuation of Sinai by next April. This programme would be given absolute priority. Nothing else, for the time being, should be allowed to impede it.

BRIEFS

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER -- External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, now in London on a 3-day official visit, called on British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. Reports quoting both British and Indian officials say it was a courtesy call and substantive talks between the two ministers would take place on Wednesday [11 November]. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Nov 81 BK]

SOVIET DELEGATION SIGNS ECONOMIC PROTOCOL 9 NOV

NC091858 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Cyprus and the Soviet Union signed a protocol in Nicosia today within the framework of the existing agreement for economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. Mr Aristidhou, director general of the planning bureau, signed on behalf of Cyprus, and Mr (Dralo), first deputy director of the Department of Economic Cooperation of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, signed on behalf of the Soviet Union.

Speaking during the signing ceremony, Mr (Dralo) stressed that with the signing of the protocol another step has been made to further develop the economic relations between the two countries, and expressed the belief that further development of economic cooperation will also contribute to closer friendly relations.

Mr Aristidhou said that the protocol includes all elements which, through suitable handling and the willingness existing on both sides for cooperation, will further promote the economic relations between the two countries.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SFRY 10 NOV

NC101102 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] An interparty parliamentary delegation, headed by House President Ladhas, left for Yugoslavia today on a 4-day official visit at the invitation of Dragoslav Markovic, President of the Federal Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The delegation includes deputies Kourtelaris, Anastassiadhis, Galanos and Omirou.

In a statement before the delegation's departure, Mr Ladhas praised the two countries' friendly relations and stressed that these relations do not spring from common interests but from the two countries' devotion to the principles of the UN Charter and the nonaligned group, of which both countries are founding members.

In Yugoslavia the delegation will have talks with the president of the Federal Assembly and other parliamentarians on parliamentary issues as well as bilateral and international issues. The delegation will also brief the Yugoslav officials on all aspects of the Cyprus issue.

The delegation will also visit the Socialist Republic of Croatia, where it will hold talks with the president of the Croatian Republic Assembly and other Croatian officials.

COUNCIL ENDS DELIBERATION ON WALDHEIM IDEAS

NC091930 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The National Council met this afternoon under President of the Republic Kiprianou. The National Council continued and concluded the in-depth deliberations on the evaluation of the UN secretary general on the intercommunal talks. The deliberations started last Tuesday.

Today's meeting was attended by Chairman of the House of Representatives Ladhas; AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou and Assistant Secretary General Fandis; Chairman of the Democratic Rally [DISI] Kliridhis and Deputy Chairman Matsis; Chairman of the socialist party EDEK Lissaridhis and Secretary General Khatsidhimitriou; Secretary General of the Democratic Party [DIKO] Poskotis and Parliamentary representative Galanos. Also attending were Foreign Minister Rolandhis and interlocutor Ioannidhis. The advisers to the intercommunal talks did not attend today's meeting because Triandafillidhis is indisposed and Mrs Soulioti is overseas.

A statement issued after the National Council meeting mentions that during today's meeting the deliberations on the evaluation of the UN secretary general were concluded. The leaders of the parties, the statement adds, expressed their views and observations on the draft of a document of reply to the Waldheim evaluation. Waldheim's evaluation will be presented at the negotiations table. The statement concludes that the socialist party EDEK expressed the view that any reply ought to be given to the UN secretary general before the evaluation is presented.

ARCHBISHOP ANSWERS NEW DEMOCRACY CRITICISM

NC071003 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 7 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Archbishop Khrisostomos made a statement yesterday answering a recent statement from Mr Rallis' New Democracy Party which criticized the archbishop's sermon last Sunday.

Specifically, in his fresh statement, Archbishop Khrisostomos reiterates his position that "the church cannot ignore or be indifferent toward the dangers to the national existence of our congregation, that is of the people, and therefore," as the archbishop says, "the national issue is an issue which must concern the church." The archbishop then says that "it is natural that due to the dangers threatening Cyprus we turn our eyes to the motherland and particularly to its government for assistance." The archbishop adds that "unfortunately we do not think that official Greece has done so far what it should have done, or at least what the Greek Cypriots think that it should have done for this purpose." Therefore, it is not our mistake if official Greece failed to convince the Greek Cypriots that it was actually struggling alongside them, but on the contrary it has been convincing that it was working for a compromise that would free it from the troubles of the Cyprus problem.

"Of couse, we cannot say that the leadership of Greece has not given us any support. From 1974 to 1981 we were offered both economic and other aid that has substantively contributed to help the Greek Cypriots stand on their feet immediately after those tragic days which followed the Turkish invasion." In his statement, the archbishop also says that "the support which Cyprus is seeking from Greece is not economic but national in order to free its enslaved territories, to recover its ancestral homes and to consolidate on a permanent basis freedom and justice for all Cyprus."

The archbishop concludes: "Within a few days time the new prime minister, Mr Andreas Papandreou, succeeded in convincing the Greek Cypriots that not only the people but also Greece's responsible leadership will be struggling with them as of today -- in a dynamic and substantive way until vindication -- by placing the solution of the Cyprus problem as the first goal of their national policy. This is truth, and we must accept it regardless that many times truth is bitter. In any case, we have not spoken truth in order to embitter anyone. We have spoken it in order to help many. We love Greece and we want to make it again a beloved motherland for every Greek Cypriot."

DENKTAS CRITICIZES PUBLICATION OF WALDHEIM VIEWS

TA091252 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] TFSC President Rauf Denktas has said that by revealing UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's views regarding the Cyprus issue, the Greek Cypriot side aimed to deal a blow to the intercommuncal talks.

Denktas replied to reporters' questions in connection with the publication of Waldheim's views in the Greek Cypriot press. He said this was a sad development. Denktas said: However, despite all these developments, our practice has been and will be to continue the negotiations in a cool-headed manner.

PAPANDREOU, TARIQ 'AZIZ HOLD TALKS 9 NOVEMBER

NC092250 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz has been in Athens since noon today. He had talks with Prime Minister Papandreou during a working luncheon given in his honor by the prime minister at the Foreign Ministry. Welcoming the Iraqi official, the prime minister expressed his special joy because the Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz is in Greece. I had the happy opportunity of meeting him and exchanging thoughts with him, and I must truly emphasize that his struggle for the national independence of his country is something which, apart from the desire and goals, has been implemented with great steps and with practical means.

Tariq 'Aziz is a great personality in Iraq. I am glad not only because we are friends but also because we will have the opportunity, through this meeting, to further promote relations between our two peoples and our two countries. Iraq is a country which has opened up new avenues in economic development and progress. It is a country friendly to ours. I believe that we will truly have the opportunity to forge new avenues in our relations.

Replying to Papandreou, the Iraqi official expressed his sincere happiness for his meeting with the prime minister of Greece and very good friend, Papandreou, and congratulations on his taking over the country's government. I am also glad, 'Aziz said, because I have been given the opportunity to meet a man who fights for peace, progress and liberty, principles for which my party and PASOK are always devoted to.

I am happy to be in this historic country which has made vast contributions to the civilization of humanity. The historic ties between the Arab countries and Greece are great, and we believe that under the leadership and guidance of my dear friend Andreas Papandreou here in Greece and President Saddam Husayn in Iraq, our two countries will further strengthen their ties in all sectors -- economic, cultural and others.

I also express the desire of the Iraqi leadership and of our party to strengthen our biparite relations, to expand them, and to work together for the realization of the humanitarian goals in which our countries and our parties believe.

In reply to Tariq 'Aziz, the prime minister stated: I consider it a great honor because I met with President Saddam Husayn, a wise man of strong character who represents all the hopes of the Arab nation at a time which is extremely critical, but which, in my opinion, incorporates optimistic prospects.

Tomorrow morning Tariq 'Aziz will have a private meeting with Prime Minister Papandreou. It is expected that the Iraqi official will leave for his country tomorrow evening.

PAPANDREOU TO ATTEND EEC LONDON SUMMIT 25 NOV

NC092102 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Prime Minister Papandreou will leave for London on 25 November to attend the EEC summit conference.

U.S. BASES QUESTION TO BE RAISED AFTER CHRISTMAS

NC092107 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1939 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Asked about press reports on the existence of a Greek counterplan on the U.S. bases in Greece, the government spokesman stated that there is no advance preparation on this question. He added: The government will deal with the question of the bases after Christmas.

RIZOSPASTIS DISCUSSED NEW U.S. BASES TACTICS

NC082109 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 8 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Greek-U.S. negotiations on the status of the bases are expected to start, at the latest, by mid-January 1982. The U.S. side views the possible outcome of these negotiations with controlled optimism, believing that the new Greek Government will appear as "a hard negotiator" over the disputed points of the entire issue rather than as prepared to proceed with the abolition of the bases. On the basis of these evaluations, which also reflect the views of the U.S. Embassy here, the Pentagon and the State Department are already preparing their negotiation tactics adjusted to the new Greek conditions.

With this context, it appears they have already defined the limits of certain "concessions" which are going to be used as "bait" for the Greek side without, naturally, abandoning the "classic" method of extortion, undermining, and the different forms of political and economic pressure. According to the same reports,these U.S. "concessions" -- should it be considered necessary to implement them, naturally -- will fall within a more general updating of the U.S. military presence in the area. More specifically, mention is made of the following possibilities:

-- Abolition of certain bases of secondary importance but only under the prerequisite that there will be guarantees on the strengthening of those bases which play a more important role.

-- Acceptance of a certain amount of control over the movement of U.S. war material within the territory of Greece.

-- Grant of loans to the local armaments industry which today is under the virtual control of U.S. and French companies.

At the same time, Washington does not rule out some form of "guarantee" of Greece's eastern frontiers under the condition that it will, at the same time, get some equivalent political "privileges."

Laying down the general limits of its negotiating moves, the U.S. side hopes, primarily, to strengthen the status of the bases and the other military and political-economic supports of its overlordship under a new agreement. Its goal is to define the new government's policy within the framework of the country's traditional Atlantic orientation through using every available opportunity. From this viewpoint, the comments of certain rightwing circles are indicative. These circles observe, with bitterness, that the United States had refused to offer to the previous "New Democracy" government what it appears prepared "to give" today.

The "soft" side of Washington's negotiating position is only one aspect, and not the primary one, of its policy toward Greece. The basic "weapon" always remains extortion and undermining. As reported and toward this end Washington:

-- Plans to utilize economic pressure in addition to political pressure which could reach a climax with a simple refusal to invest and going as far as open economic war.

-- Is already preparing the ground for new intervention in Greece's international relations, particularly in the Balkans.

There are recent efforts to revive the so-called "North Ipiros" issue in order to create a question of "North Ipiros self-determination." Such moves are noticed in the United States and in Canada, where "brotherhoods of North Ipirotes" operate in cooperation with Greek church and other personalities. Their goal is to create the conditions of "a permanent headache" for the new government -- in essence an additional lever of pressure in order to help promote U.S. positions in every given eventuality.

Today's preparations by Washington, which are also expected to appear in the field of practical politics, leave no doubt about the certain outcome of any negotiation process which might move in the direction of "changing the status" of the U.S. overlordship even on the basis of the new conditions in Greece. The withdrawal of the bases and the destruction of the dependence complex, as confirmed by the latest developments, are the only realistic way toward restoring equality in Greek-U.S. relations and toward the enforcement of respect for our national sovereignty and dignity.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES POLICY STATEMENT DEBATE

NC092058 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] It has been announced that the government's policy statement will be debated at the chamber of deputies on Sunday, 22 November. Pertinent consultations have been held with the official opposition. The debate on the policy statement will be continued on Monday and Tuesday, 23 and 24 November, and will end at midnight of the last day when the voting will take place.

PAPER COMMENTS ON CYPRIOT ARCHBISHOP'S ATTITUDE

NC082057 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 8 Nov 81 p 12

[From the "Political Affairs" column: "Why Do They Protest?"]

[Text] It is not the first time the Archbishop of Cyprus used hard language to express the bitterness of Cypriot Hellenism toward the stand of the rightwing governments on the big drama that is going on in Cyprus. During last year's visit to Nicosia by 70 representatives of local Greek self-government bodies, he also said the same thing. New Democracy did not get disturbed then, but it is disturbed now that it is no longer a government and, in a statement, has described the statement by the revered prelate as... "interference in the internal political developments of Greece!" Naturally, the accusation is unfounded, and if New Democracy is disturbed, this is caused by the fact that the PASOK government, from the first day of its life, has opened its arms of wholehearted support for the drama of our Cypriot brothers. The change is also tangible in this sector. Of course, it is not ruled out that the indignation of New Democracy may have other motives "emanating from outside." Because what the New Democracy succeeded in perfidiously and silently doing to the detriment of Cypriot Hellenism -- that is, to disengage the Cypriot problem from Greek-Turkish relations -- is now threatened to be reversed. In order to make it more clear, the abandoning of Cypriots to their fate, to the altar of the friendly relations with the Evren junta, now stands the danger of being upset.

KKE SUPPORTS CUBA IN FACING U.S. PROVOCATIONS

NC082128 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 8 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] The determined support of Greek Communists and the country's workers for the Communist Party and the Government of Cuba in their effort to deal with imperialist provocations and attacks is expressed in the following message of the Central Committee of the KKE:

"Once again, by resorting to provocative arguments of lies and dangermongering, U.S. imperialism reveals its true face: The face of the arsonist of peace and the calm of nations. The threats and plans for 'punitive action' directed against the peace-loving people of Cuba raised severe protests and caused the indignation and wrath of the peace-loving and democratic forces throughout the world. The communists of Greece, the workers of Greece, expressing their indignation, place themselves on the side of the peoples of Cuba and the other countries of Central and Latin America and the Caribbean area. The Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party emphatically declares its determined support for the Communist Party and the Government of Cuba in dealing with the imperialist threats and acts of aggression. Hands off socialist Cuba."

SYRIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS CLAIM RAISES OBJECTION

NC100945 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 7 Nov 81 pp 1, 14

[Sedat Sertoglu report]

[Text] Turkey has officially notified Damascus that it will not recognize Syria's decision to extend its territorial waters to 35 miles. Competent officials of the Foreign Ministry have stated that from Turkey's standpoint, Syria's territorial waters are 12 miles and that their extension to 35 miles will not be recognized. High-ranking Foreign Ministry officials, who wanted to remain anonymous, have stated that Turkey will continue to consider waters outside the 12 miles as international waters. They have expressed the hope that the Syrian authorities will not interfere with Turkish ships sailing these waters.

In the views officially communicated to Damascus by the Foreign Ministry, it is stated that Turkey is ready to "participate in talks which will define the fishing areas of both countries." The Foreign Ministry officials have also stated that Syrian allegations that the "extension of the territorial waters to 35 miles is not intended to be against Turkey are invalid" and that they will not concur with this "fait accompli."

As is known, some time ago Syria announced that it had extended its territorial waters to 35 miles. Under these circumstances, there is only a distance of 10 miles between this country's territorial waters and the territorial waters of the Turkish Cypriot sector of Cyprus.

Relations between Turkey and Syria, which have been strained for some time, have worsened even more following the extension of the Syria territorial waters to 35 miles. Recalling that Syria, which enjoys the support of the Soviet Union, has been adopting adverse attitudes toward Turkey on all platforms, the Foreign Ministry officials stated that this state has also rejected all calls by Turkey to negotiate the Syrian-Turkish frontiers.

On the other hand, Syrian head of state Hafiz al-Asad delivered a speech during his visit to Bulgaria as the guest of Bulgarian head of state Zhivkov, in which, without naming Turkey, he uttered words which run counter to all diplomatic rules of etiquette. The Turkish Foreign Ministry has established that in a speech he gave in honor of the Bulgarian head of state, Hafiz al-Asad said that "before winning their indepedence, both Syria and Bulgaria were under the yoke of the same despotic country." Following this speech by Hafiz al-Asad, the Foreign Ministry officials requested information from the Turkish Embassy in Sofia. The text of this speech, to which high-ranking Trukish diplomats have reacted strongly, is going to be carefully studied in Ankara. When the text has been carefully examined, Turkey is expected to issue a tough warning to Syria.

On his way to Bulgaria, Syrian head of state Hafiz al-Asad had flown over Turkey and had sent Ankara a good will message. In return, Ankara had sent Hafiz al-Asad its best wishes.

PAPERS REACT TO DEVELOPMENTS IN GREEK AFFAIRS

MILLIYET Column

NC060803 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 2 Nov 81 p 8

["Telex" column by Teoman Erel: "What About the Letter Sent to Bitsios?"

[Excerpts] The statement made by U.S. Under Secretary of State Stoessel on the question of guarantees demanded by Papandreou from the United States against Turkey is not very clear....whereas the question put to him by Sami Kohen [MILLIYET correspondent] was crystal clear: "Will the United States or will it not give Greece the assurance which Papanadreou has asked for?"

The answer to this question was a little evasive: "We are not prepared to do anything more than has been done in the past in this respect."

Above all, the verb in the sentence has an evil connotation. "We are not prepared," does not mean: "No, we are not going to provide the demanded guarantees." This statement does not even mean: "We have no such intention." What is more, the validity of certain guarantees given to Greece is very cleverly expressed in this sentence. It is said that the United States is not prepared to give Greece more guarantees than have been given in the past....Under these circumstance, it is an historic duty for us, the Turks, to remember the past and "remind the United States of it."

First of all, let us ask ourselves: "Did the United States or didn't it give Greece guarantees in the past against Turkey?"

Let us leave [Lyndon] Johnson's letter aside. This rudely expressed threatening letter, which was sent by the U.S. President with the purpose of tying Turkey's hands while the Turkish Cypriots were being massacred by the Greek Cypriots in Cyprus, is now in the archives. Nor do we need to refer to the economic and military embargo imposed on Turkey in order to compel it to make concessions in Cyprus. Even the Americans themselves admit that this was a blunder. But we won't have to wait long to see how sincere they are in this matter. For, through Papandreou's adminstration, Greece has now clearly manifested its intention to blackmail the West in order to squeeze Turkey. Greece has in fact expedited its maneuvers. The policy which Karamanlis and Rallis were trying to implement in a disguised manner is being implemented quite noisily by Papandreou now. His statement, therefore, that "I am extending an olive branch to Turkey" is not at all convincing.

However, let us again turn to the attitude of the United States and its deeds in the past. For the United States is playing the most important role in the development of this problem: Hasn't the United States indulged in pro-Greek gestures apart from Johnson's letter and the imposition of the military embargo on Turkey? Hasn't it given Greece assurances? Isn't the letter sent to former Greek Foreign Minister Bitsios by Former Secretary of State Kissinger as valid, as important and as significant today? Particularly now that the U.S. under secretary of state has reminded us of "what the United States has done for Greece in the past."

With the letter Kissinger sent to Bitsios the United States gave Greece guarantees, particularly on the question of the Aegean. Kissinger had implied "should a dispute arise between Turkey and Greece which inclined to take the form of a hot conflict between Turkey and Greece over its rights -- as far as we are concerned its arguments -- then the United States would twist Turkey's arm and defend Greece.

Undoubtedly, the Americans are capable of explaining this situation. They could, for instance, say that it is a duty for the United States to prevent a conflict between two allies. But it is also felt that in its private conversations the United States is interpreting the letter to Bitsios differently.

Uncle Sam has been whispering into Greece's ears for years: "There is the letter from Kissinger to Bitsios. What else do you want? But Greece has always furthered its demands. It has never been content with what it has got; it has always wanted more. We, on the other hand, are in the position of a proud and docile child. The spoiled child will always want and it will always get, while we shall suffice by occasionally expressing some anger and thus prove our maturity. We wonder how much longer Turkey can pursue such a policy? How much more patience can it show? How can it explain to its public the fact that the more maturity it shows and the more responsibly it acts the more it comes out the loser?

In reality, it is Turkey that should have demands on the Aegean issue. It is Turkey that is being subjected to injustice. For instance, why don't we take up the question of Greece's militarization of the islands, right under our nose?

At the negotiating table, every time the Greeks open their mouths they give utterance to the argument that our Aegean army poses a threat to them. What about the fortifications as well as military designs and military airfields on the islands? Whom are these threatening: the Warsaw Pact countries or Turkey which is a NATO ally like Greece? Naturally, these questions should be put not to Papandreou, who appears to be far from seriousness and responsibility, but to the United States, on which Papandreou is trying to depend.

The United States which, through the mouth of an under secretary of state, reminds Greece of the past, guarantees and winks at it for the future, will continue to pursue this policy so long as it does not feel the serious reaction of Turkey.

HURRIYET Report

NC060958 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 3 Nov 81 p 3

[Ziya Akcapar Report]

[Excerpts] Lefkosa [Nicosia] -- Work has begun following the decision taken at the Papandreou-Kiprianou talks "for reorganizing and fortifying the defense strength of the Greek Cypriot administration." The Greek Cypriot National Guard, which is a land force, will be reinforced by air and naval forces. Meanwhile, upon orders from Greek Prime Minister and Defense Minister Papandreou, the Greek defense system is being reorganized to include Cyprus as well.

It has been learned that Greece will donate to the Greek Cypriot air force 2 squadrons of F-84 jetplanes. It has also been learned that the airport, which is under construction in Paphos, will be converted into an "airbase."

Upon these developments in the Greek Cypriot side, the TFSC Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement yesterday in which he said: "If they resort to such measures, we will take countermeasures without delay."

GUNAYDIN Article

NC100818 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 6 Nov 81 p 3

[Resat Akar Report]

[Text] Lefkosa [Nicosia] -- Following the tough attitude which Greek Prime Minister Papandreou has begun to adopt toward the Cypriot issue, and his announcement that he is going to provide the southern sector of the island with weapons, the Greek Cypriots have begun to display a "warlike attitude." The military exercises and displays, which began during the days when Greek Cypriot Defense Minister Veniamin was discussing "the defense of Cyprus" with Prime Minister Papandreou in Athens, changed form after the completion of talks in Athens.

On their return from Athens, Greek Cypriot Defense Minister Veniamin and Greek Cypriot [National] Guard Commander General Papanayiotou stated that they were very gratified with their contacts in Athens and that the Greek Cypriot defense would be strengthened. They then called on the people to share the joy of the exercises and displays of the Greek Cypriot army.

Commenting on the war displays of the Greek Cypriot army, which have been continuing since the beginning of the week, political circles said that if the Greek Cypriots resort to a crazy act, they will meet with a sharp response. These circles added: "They have forgotten the 1974 operation too soon. As a matter of fact, we know that they are a people with an aptitude for doing crazy things. However, a new insanity can only bring them calamity."

HURRIYET EDITORIAL ON GENSCHER VISIT

NC100801 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 6 Nov 81 p 3

[Editorial by Oktay Eksi: "In a Friendly Manner..."]

[Text] Federal German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will probably have left our country by the time you read these lines. But Mr Genscher has paid a noteworthy visit even though a rather short one. We are certain that during this visit he is communicating to us messages not only from the German Government but from the West as well. This message is clear: The return of our country to a freedom-loving democratic system as soon as possible is a desire that is shared by all Westerners who wish to see Turkey among them; and, naturally, it is also the desire of millions of people in our country.

Unfortunately, shortly before the arrival of the FRG foreign minister in our country, Former leader of the Republican People's Party Bulent Ecevit was put on trial for making a statement to the foreign press which contravened decision 52 [of the National Security Council.] As is known, Ecevit has been sentenced to 4 months imprisonment -- an event which has caused repercussions among our friends.

It is obvious that this was one of the issues which Mr Genscher considered worth taking up. As a matter of fact, the suggestion made by Mr Genscher's secretary general, Peter Corterier, that "the aid extended to Turkey by Germany and the EEC countries should be suspended," is the outcome of the concern shown in this event.

In reality, we should be aware of this fact: The European Community sees two kinds of communities. The first are communities like itself, administered within the framework of a freedom-loving democratic system. It looks upon such communities as its "equal" and it accepts that those reaching such a level are "civilized."

Communities whose respect for human rights has not been adequately developed are not deemed members of the 20th century civilization, however advanced they may be in technology. The Soviet Union may be cited as an example. Such communities are considered to be second class communities in the eyes of the Europeans.

When this fact is evaluated in the light of great Ataturk's ardent desire to render the Turkish nation a part of Western civilization, it assumes an extraordinary significance. For, it is obvious that Ataturk's desire was the establishment of a state system respectful of "human rights," that is, a "freedom-loving democracy." Ataturk experimented with multiparty political life as early as 1925, during the early stages of his reforms. This indicates Ataturk's ambition to see the Turkish society in such circumstances struggling to achieve contemporary civilization. When he realized that this initiative was launched prematurely, he tried again 5 years later, in 1930, an effort which proves his determination to establish a freedom-loving democratic system.

In that case, we should realize that we do not stand to gain anything by giving our European friends a wrong image. A wrong image creates the impression that we are turning our backs on a democratic system. For instance, Consultative Assembly President Professor Sadi Irmak's remarks that "it will take at least 2 years to draft a new constitution," create the impression that the present administration is dragging its feet.

Those who wish to see our country achieve a freedom-loving democratic system are our friends wherever they happen to be in the world. Seeing this truth is in the interests of all of us.

BELGIUM

'FULL RESULTS' OF 8 NOVEMBER ELECTIONS REPORTED

LD090950 [Editorial Report] Brussels Domestic Service in French at 0700 GMT on 9 November carries the "full results" of the 8 November elections. The figures given are the same as those reported on p F1 of the 9 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT, except for the following changes:

Party	Seats Won	Notes
Belgian Socialist Party	26	No Change
Christian People's Party	43	Loss of 14 seats

NOTHOMB ENTREATS HAIG, GROMYKO ON EUROMISSILES

PM091447 Brussels LE SOIR in French 6 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Nothomb has sent letters to U.S. Secretary of State Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko expressing the hope that the forthcoming U.S.-Soviet negotiations on the Euromissiles will make it possible to "protect the European peoples from a nuclear arms race." Referring to the pacifist demonstration in Brussels on 25 October, Mr Nothomb writes in his letter to Mr Gromyko that this led him to renew his appeal regarding the negotiations in Geneva on 30 November. "Only a precise and verifiable arms limitation agreement, involving the disarming of the 250 SS-20 missiles, or 750 nuclear warheads, threatening Western Europe, will make it possible to restore the balance at the lowest possible level and remove the need to deploy corresponding weapons in Western Europe."

In his letter to Mr Haig, Mr Nothomb recalls the "Belgian Government's very clear preference for an agreement making it possible to eliminate the Soviet medium-range weapons threatening Europe, thus removing the need to deploy corresponding weapons on the Western side. The minister reaffirms that "on 19 September 1980 the Belgian Government declared its readiness to accept in advance the outcome of these negotiations and shoulder the resulting responsibilities."

CANADA

EMIGRATION MEASURES FOR POLES BEING EASED

NC280806 Paris AFP in English 0638 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Ottawa, 27 Oct (AFP) -- Special measures are being taken to make it easier for Poles to emigrate to Canada, Canadian Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy told the House of Commons here. He said that some 1,500 Polish citizens now in Canada could take advantage of the softening in regulations, which normally require that a demand to immigrate be made before entry into the country.

Mr Axworthy also said that several passengers from the ocean liner Stefan Batory would ask to be declared "voluntary exiles" when the ship lands in Montreal from Poland later this morning with more than 190 passengers aboard. Another 40 Polish refugees coming by way of Austria are expected on Friday at Montreal's Mirabel International Airport.

MALTA

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED; 12 DEC GENERAL ELECTIONS SET

NC092027 Paris AFP in English 2018 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Valleta, 9 Nov (AFP) -- General elections have been called in Malta for December 12, President Anton Buttigieg announced here tonight. He also issued a proclamation dissolving parliament.

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SCHMIDT OUTLINES POSITIONS FOR TALKS WITH BREZHNEV

LD101312 Hamburg DPA in German 1142 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 Nov (DPA) -- In his forthcoming talks with Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt intends to be an "honest interpreter of Western policy." In a speech to newspaper publishers on Tuesday in Bonn Schmidt said that Brezhnev would certainly not cherish the illusion that the FRG could be manipulated out of the Western camp.

The federal chancellor used this speech to the Federal Association of German Newspaper Publishers to define the starting positions of the Federal Government for the forthcoming talks with Brezhnev and furthermore to give an initial reply to the severe criticism by the trade unions of the Federal Government's economic policy.

In the chancellor's opinion it is important that the dialogue between the superpowers is not broken off. He added: "We have an important role to play in this, both toward our friends in the United States and toward the Soviet Union. It is no coincidence that Brezhnev is coming here rather than elsewhere." An ideal outcome of the planned American-Soviet negotiations on the reduction of medium-range missiles would be a zero solution. He does not, however, wish to spread optimism prematurely.

The Federal Government is entering the talks with the Soviet state and party leader in "complete accord with Mr Reagan and with the other Western governments," Schmidt stressed. Bonn is engaged in preparing for the meeting with Brezhnev along with the Western allies and will inform the United States about the talks on the same day and the other partners on the following day."

The chancellor left his listeners in no doubt that the fundamental attitude of the German people and of the "political class" -- both right and left -- is pro-American and in favor of the alliance with America. According to the results of a poll in October 1981 four-fifths of all Germans are in favor of NATO. Only 6 percent voted for a withdrawal. Schmidt added, speaking directly to the publishers: "Don't be persuaded by anything you read in the headlines of the newspapers you publish yourselves."

Schmidt argued for a more differentiated evaluation of the groups and minorities who are committed to peace and disarmament. "Minorities are the salt in the soup of a democracy. Yet we do not have to apologise for ourselves to these minorities." We have to resist the tempration to accuse these groups of opportunism, just because it suits us. Schmidt argued for a "rational zeal," both in public and published opinion. Nor should we let ourselves be forced into an emotive attitude, even when faced with such phenomena as terroism and extremism.

On the criticism by the German trade unions of the government's economic policy Schmidt said: "The trade unions are becoming disquieted at the moment. I can understand that perfectly well. I am disquieted too, it is can understandable for each sector and various sections of the people to submit particular reasons for concern. "But the common good has to stand above all this," the chancellor said.

In the chancellor's view the world economic situation in the coming winter does not look good anywhere. To date Japan has been the only country to emerge from it relatively well. Schmidt warned of the danger that the world recession might become a world depression. As the two main causes of the present economic slump he named the repeated leaps in the price of oil and the fact that a number of states are taking the inflationary way out, that is, printing the money they needed. "We are suffering not from too little money but from too much."

Schmidt spoke in favor of not overdoing the cutbacks in the federal budget, in the Laender and in the local authorities.

Nowhere have deflationary measures alone resulted in more jobs. The chancellor warned against endangering social peace. "The social peace is the most precious gift that we have." The Federal Government will try to take a middle course between deflation and stimulating demand. It believes neither in global expenditure programs nor in saving at any price. It is necessary to leave some leeway for reducing interest rates and thus boosting investment, increasing the number of jobs and improving the balance of trade. However, Schmidt added, "there is a difficult path before us into next year."

Amid the applause of his listeners the chancellor praised the German unified trade unions and said to the publishers: "Don't wish for French and Italian trade unions, for example."

In his speech the chancellor paid tribute to the role of the newspapers. He said: "The newspapers -- even in the electronic age -- make an indispensable contribution to reading culture, to culture of all kinds, moreover to political culture." On the role of the publisher, Schmidt said: "Even today the personal responsibility of the publisher is needed."

PROTEST PLANNED IN BONN DURING BREZHNEV VISIT

LD111328 Hamburg DPA in German 1211 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 11 Nov (DPA) -- According to the organizers, so far 15,000 people have announced their participation in the demonstration for the implementation of human rights and against the war in Afghanistan to be held on 22 November during Brezhnev's visit. A spokesman for the "Action for Peace and Human Rights" group said at a press conference in Bonn that the concluding rally in Bonn's market square would be addressed by exiled Soviet writer Vladimir Maximov and Bundestag deputies Mathias Wissmann (CDU) and Juergen Moellemann (FDP).

Wissmann, the Youth Union and the CDU, together with Action for Peace and Human Rights, have jointly issued an appeal calling for the immediate withdrawal of the Red Army from Afghanistan, recognition of peoples' right to self-determination, including that of the whole German people, equal and balanced disarmament in East and West and the implementation of the CSCE Final Act. Moellemann, who in an appeal of his own calls for freedom for Afghanistan and who appeals to the Soviet Government "to end its suppression of a small nonaligned state" and thus contribute to safeguarding peace, also shares the demands of the other appeal.

KOHL EXPECTS USSR TO PROVE ITS GOOD FAITH

LD101518 Hamburg DPA in German 1445 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 Nov (DPA) -- In the view of opposition leader Helmut Kohl the Soviet Union must finally prove its readiness to reduce its arms potential. On Tuesday Kohl told the CDU/CSU parliamentary group that the opposition expects from the visit of the Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev in 2 weeks "specific proposals which give proof of the desire of the Soviet Union for peace and mutual understanding, for disarmament and arms control." Kohl, who together with CSU Chairman Franz-Josef Strauss will be received by Brezhnev for a talk at the end of the visit which begins on 22 November, appealed to Moscow to cut back "prearming" in the area of nuclear medium-range missiles entirely by 1983.

Kohl accused the Soviet Union of infringing on the Helsinki Final Act by the penetration of a submarine bearing nuclear arms into the military security area of Sweden. The basis of mutual trust in Europe as a decisive prerequisite for a policy of arms control and disarmament has been put under pressure by the Soviet leadership because of this. In his speech Kohl once again made sharp criticisms of the SPD. There is a continuing campaign in the SPD against the NATO dual decision and thus a clear majority against the security policy of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. This development places a strain on the Soviet-American talks beginning at the end of the month on the reduction of Euro-strategic weapons. Apparently the SPD long ago "disregarded its federal chancellor and the feeble objections of SPD Chairman Willy Brandt."

MISCHNIK REAFFIRMS FDP STANCE ON MILITARY BLOCS

LD101414 Hamburg DPA in German 1136 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 10 Nov (DPA) -- The transformation of the system of military blocs in East and West into a pan-European peace system was described by Chairman of the FDP parliamentary group Wolfgang Mischnick as the aim of the Free Democrats. In a declaration of principle of peace policy Mischnick said on Tuesday in the Berlin Reichstag building that it is the FDP's long-term aim to guarantee peace in Europe by cooperation across the blocs, gradual European security agreements, balanced disarmament measures and finally the transformation of the blocs -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- into a European peace system.

Helmut Schaefer, foreign policy spokesman of the FDP parliamentary group, which met in Berlin on Tuesday, stressed to DPA that with this "Berlin declaration" Mischnick has given a signal, it should not be allowed "that the discussion on security policy gets more and more into the dead-end of military thinking." People have to get away from a policy determined by the defense minister's thinking, the traditional notions of alliance in East and West are "corroded." Now different models for the safeguarding of peace have to be found. In the long term Europeans should dispense with the military presence of the major powers.

Mischnick reaffirmed a party resolution adopted 6 years ago, which states that the existence of the opposing military blocs in the past prevented with the aid of the balance of terror violent conflicts and changes in Europe, but that in the long term security and peace cannot be guaranteed by a balance of massive arms stockpiles, which also cause considerable security risks.

"We will not give up" the aim of a pan-European peace system on a new basis "no matter how difficult it is to approach it," Mischnick said. It is important "especially in the very emotive discussion now in progress not to let the bases and resolves of our practical policy be covered up." The NATO dual decision on the stationing of new medium-range missiles in Europe with a simultaneous offer of negotiations to the East on a reduction of these weapons is not an end in itself, but a means to achieve definitive steps toward disarmament.

The FDP wants cooperation not confrontation. It supports the continuation of the policy of detente. The more cooperation there is between East and West, the more secure peace in Europe and Germany for the people in the two different political and social systems.

Mischnick emphatically welcomed the peace document of the Evangelical Church in Germany [EKD], which has thus made a contribution to bringing the discussion on peace on to a peaceful course, "to free it from entrenched attitudes," a contribution which provokes thought and is helpful. In this matter he sees broad agreement between the principles formulated by the EKD and the political efforts and perspectives of the FDP "above all in the view that comprehensive political safeguarding of peace must have priority over views dominated by military considerations."

AID TO TURKEY DEPENDS ON RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY

LD101435 Hamburg DPA in German 1228 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has expressed understanding of efforts in the Bundestag to make further aid to Turkey in 1982 dependent on the military men who govern in Ankara taking steps to restore democracy. In an interview with the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU (Wednesday's edition), Genscher said that putting a temporary embargo on aid does not mean a final decision, but the possibility of waiting for further developments in Turkey and evaluating them. "This is my view."

Genscher stressed that in his visit to Ankara at the end of last week he repeatedly stressed that the Western defensive alliance serves the safeguarding of peace and of freedom and democracy "and that, without interfering in Turkey's internal affairs, we thus hold the firm expectation that Turkey will return as soon as possible to democracy."

Statements were made to him on this matter. Now it has to be seen whether there is any justification for the confident belief that Turkey will in fact return to democracy within an acceptable time, a time shorter than the 2 years mentioned recently.

The developments which would necessitate the Bundestag finally cutting off aid to Turkey are, according to Genscher, in Turkey's interests, not ours or in those of the alliance. So everything should be done in Turkey in order to prevent such a situation ever arising.

The interview was prereleased by the Foreign Ministry.

BRANDT DENIES ACCUSATIONS IN WASHINGTON POST

LD111948 Hamburg DPA in German 1532 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Washington/Bonn, 11 Nov (DPA) -- The SPD Executive has most strongly denied a report in today's WASHINGTON POST claiming that the SPD chairman and former federal chancellor, Willy Brandt, was in the pay of the CIA in the 1950's and that he also possibly had contacts with the KGB. SPD Executive spokesman Wolfgang Clement described the article by the journalist Jack Anderson, an exposure story specialist, as an evil fabrication. He said that the newspaper had spread similar allegations in 1977 and these had been rejected at the time by Brandt as false.

Brandt stated then that at no time had he received such payments, "neither for the benefit of my party nor for any other purpose." The SPD statement adds that the U.S. President at that time, Jimmy Carter, had regretted "the reckless accusations" and expressed the certainty that Brandt's "outstanding reputation as a statesman cannot be tarnished by such baseless rumors."

Anderson, who quotes American intelligence community sources in his report, mentions in a footnote to the article that Brandt had strongly denied, through one of his staff, ever having received money from the CIA or the KGB. Commenting on the revival of these reports in the United States, Brandt stated:

"I find it shameful that corrupt dealers in news are in a position to publish their lies in a respected American newspaper. Such wheelings and dealings also do not benefit trust in the United States."

NATO LEADER WARNS OF 'OFFENSIVE SOVIET POSTURE'

LD102214 Hamburg DPA in German 2044 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Kiel, 10 Nov (DPA) -- General Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley, commander in chief of NATO forces in northern Europe, in a lecture at the "Hermann-Ehlers" academy in Kiel tonight, warned his audience about an offensive Soviet posture in northern Europe. This was particularly true of the navy, he said. NATO's northern flank was far from being offensively arrayed, he added, and rejected Eastern charges to the contrary as "brazen propaganda." But NATO modernization was proceeding apace so that offensive operations by an adversary could be successfully resisted.

Sir Anthony asked whether NATO was not lagging behind in chemical weapons since the Soviet Union had a great preponderance in this field.

GOVERNMENT TAKES STEPS TO HALT INFLUX OF FOREIGNERS

LD111602 Hamburg DPA in German 1429 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 11 Nov (DPA) -- The Federal Republic should not become a land of immigrants. The Federal Government made fundamental decisions on this today. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker announced that the government still adheres to its aim of fully integrating foreigners permanently living in the country if they earnestly desire it.

A foreign population, currently amounting to 4.6 million, was "just about acceptable" but any further influx should be restricted.

Under the government's decisions, young foreigners aged between 18 and 21 who have lived here for 8 years and who wish to remain and are prepared to accept the duties of German citizenship, including military service, have a right to citizenship. A bill has been drafted on this.

All foreigners illegally living in the FRG are to be deported. The government is to use its influence on the individual Lands in this respect, according to Becker. There is also to be a strict campaign against foreigners working illegally. The influx of people and sending for relatives from countries which are not members of the EEC must be stopped by every means available in law. All ministries concerned have been instructed to work together to turn the government's fundamental decisions into law. The government will take further decisions at the beginning of December, said Becker.

BAHR, GAUS DIFFER ON GERMAN UNITY, REUNIFICATION

LD101644 Hamburg DPA in German 1503 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 Nov (DPA) -- Wide differences have emerged in the views of SPD politicians Egon Bahr and Guenter Gaus on the question of the unity of Germany. Gaus argues against using the hitherto usual concepts of the German nation and reunification, while Bahr reaffirms both claims.

"Of course the German nation is not dead," Bahr wrote in an article in the SPD weekly VORWAERTS, prereleased today. SED leader Erich Honecker recently confirmed this in his own way, nor is there any reason that the Germans, of all people, should suppress, give up and forget, their wishes and hopes at a time when the notion of self-determination has begun an irreversible victorious progress throughout the world. Bahr wrote this in an "open letter" to our French neighbors.

There is a discussion about a rapid growth in pacifism and neutralism in the FRG, with the possibility that these tendencies could link up with a renewed longing for unity. This debate frightened him, wrote Bahr. "Forty-five years ago there was concern that Germany was war-hungry. Does it worry people now, if Germany is hungry for peace?"

Also in VORWAERTS, Gaus reaffirms his view that we have to assume there will be no reunification; "So that we can use every opportunity for our divided country." Gaus said it is a contradiction that, on the one hand the FRG signs contracts with the GDR, but on the other hand wishes to abolish the GDR in favor of reunification. "We must then say goodbye to the old ideas in order not to miss our opportunity," Gaus said. "Perhaps in 15 years we can reach the stage of a federal structure if we begin now with cooperative talks, and in 30 years this structure could perhaps become a confederation."

CABINET MEETS ON NEW CALEDONIAN SITUATION

NC102036 Paris AFP in English 2022 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 10 Nov (AFP) -- President Francois Mitterrand today led a meeting of several cabinet ministers to discuss the situation in the troubled French Pacific territory of New Caledonia, where weekend riots left 24 injured, 102 arrested and 140,000 dollars in property damages.

Participating in the meeting were Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, and the ministers of the interior, defense, external relations, cooperation, overseas departments and territories, and transportation. No statement was issued after the discussion.

Also today, members of the opposition Rally for the Republic [RPR] neo-Gaullist party called in parliament for "all measures to be taken" to remedy the "grave" situation in New Caledonia.

RPR President Claude Labbe expressed his determination to show "very great firmness on maintaining the French presence" in New Caledonia.

"France must no longer be allowed to be accused of colonialist and imperialist actions in this territory, for this is without foundation," he said, adding that "the attempt of certain powers -- the United States, Australia and the USSR -- to give reality to certain micro-states is a trap."

Authorities meanwhile expressed fears that new trouble could break out in New Caledonia tomorrow during the traditioanl armistice day ceremonies.

FRENCH-AFRICAN CONFERENCE DOCUMENT PUBLISHED

PM091007 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Nov 81 p 28

[Text] Here is the introduction to the Paris appeal read out at the end of the conference:

The African chiefs of state and delegation heads, having followed with lively interest the speech delivered by the president, note with satisfaction that the concerns expressed for justice, international peace, respect for countries' independence and peoples' sovereignty and international cooperation with a view to development link up with the concerns which have always moved them in all international bodies, particularly in the elaboration of the Lagos action plan; they are pleased with the political solidarity France is displaying with regard to the Third World countries and want to assure the French Government of their active support in its attempt to pursue successfully this international policy directed toward peace, cooperation and development.

Here is the text of the appeal:

The 33 countries represented at the Paris conference recall once more the great importance of introducing order in the price of raw materials. Observation directs us toward the primary products exported by the developing countries -- an essential source of financing for their existence and development, like the essential primary products imported by these same countries, whose interruption or slowing down would impede progress and frequently condemn us to regression. For lack of security and predictability in price setting, the Third World countries are prevented from planning their future. This very future may be threatened: Populations run the risk of having their daily lives, if not their very survival, affected, and peace and international security could be seriously affected.

The chiefs of state and delegation heads gathered in Paris consider it essential and urgent to condemn this situation and to seek an improvement along all possible avenues:

1. The stabilization of prices must be obtained at world level through the conclusion of a sufficient number of international agreements on products. It is in this perspective that we must continue the effort undertaken within the framework of UNCTAD and thus allow the joint raw materials fund to operate at full efficiency.

2. Negotiation should also be extended to other essential raw materials not at present included in the UNCTAD program.

3. Beyond the stabilization of prices, we must reach the point of taking into account the actual evolution of the cost of products, as is already the case for certain products in some industrialized countries.

4. Producers must be protected against the consequences of climatic and other hazards which weigh heavily on export revenue.

STABEX (mechanism for stabilizing the prices of agricultural products) and SYSMIN (mining products) put into operation by the EEC within the framework of the Lome convention, are aimed at giving such an assurance.

It is to be hoped that other industrialized countries will take the same path. Initially the 34 countries present in Paris deem it particularly desirable that all the less developed countries should be covered by a mechanism of this nature. They also recommend that the measures enshrined in the second Lome convention should be adjusted as needed with a view to improving the guarantee provided by existing instruments.

5. By embarking on the processing of their raw materials the developing countries make up in part for fluctuations in prices. That is a way of stating the importance of local processing, which should therefore be given priority in the development programs and should be encouraged in every way by the industrialized countries. Sometimes it may also be in the interest of the producer of raw materials to be involved in processing in the actual market country. This on the spot processing implies the training of cadres and transfers of manufacturing processes and resources.

Will the world impose for much longer on peasants, miners, fishermen and producers in the Third World an existence constantly threatened by the uncontrolled and senseless flunction of prices for raw materials?

In addition the 33 chiefs of state and delegation heads:

1. Welcome the Cancun conference's conclusions with regard to the food security, agricultural development and technical and financial assistance which the industrialized countries can provide for the developing countries;

2. Issue an urgent appeal to the world that the stricken populations of the least developed countries should benefit from international solidarity according with the specific measures outlined by the UN conference on the least developed countries held in Paris in September 1981 to help these populations surmount the numerous handicaps which are destroying their development efforts;

3. Call on the community of nations to bring to bear on the daily more distressing problem of refugees in Africa -- most particularly the Horn of Africa -- rapid, efficient and generous solutions in the spirit of the 1981 Geneva conference.

COT DISCUSSES FRENCH AFRICAN POLICY, CHAD

PM111125 Paris LE MATIN in French 3 Nov 81 p 8

[Interview with Jean-Pierre Cot. minister of cooperation and development -- date and place not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: Is not the French-African summit which is being held in Paris this year in the tradition of "Giscardian" diplomacy, not the sign that continuity prevails over change in African policy? In other words: How does Francois Mitterrand's African policy differ from that of Valery Giscard d'Estaing?

Jean-Pierre Cot: "There are two different questions: The holding of the summit on the one hand and the change in African policy since 10 May on the other. As regards the holding of the summit, it is true that it may seem to be an element of continuity by the very fact that it exists. Nonetheless it is important to look more closely. First, the fact that it is being held in Paris instead of Kinshasa is a clear indication of the desire to change it, and primarily to turn it into the opportunity for Francois Mitterrand and his African colleagues to establish contact at the start of a new 7-year term, in order to define new relations between France and Africa. Hence it is not simply the summit of continuity.

In addition, if you take the list of invitations and the list of participants you will see that there are relatively significant changes in the fact that men like Benin President Kerekou, Congo President Sassou-Nguesso and Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali have come.

LE MATIN: What political significance do you attach to these changes?

Jean-Pierre Cot: "It is a desire to decolonize relations between Africa and France. This desire is characterized by an overall concern: To take Africa for what it is, in other words a whole, a unit, and hence to establish and strengthen ties with English-speaking and Portuguese-speaking Africa as well as with French-speaking Africa, since it is a fact that the economic problems are not fundamentally different in Lagos or Douala, in Accra or Abidjan. Therefore there is this desire, which is a change. But there is also the threefold solidarity which France shows toward Africa:

First, political solidarity, and when I say first I mean that it is primarily solidarity with the African states in their struggle against apartheid and more precisely on the Namibian problem today, the fact that we have adopted a clear stance and that we became involved right from the first days of the government installed by Francois Mitterrand and the action we are taking in the Namibian affair have all been a clear signal to the Africans.

The second kind of solidarity, which is also new if not in what it says at least in the effects it has, is economic solidarity, it is true that people talked about raw materials and the common fund, but the specific intention to draw the obvious consequences from this when it came to the new international economic order was strangely absent.

Now you will notice that for each stance adopted by the government since 21 May there has been a corresponding action. For instance in the EEC we advocated new funds for STABEX to effectively cover the drop in export revenue, it was largely thanks to France's effort that it was possible to sign and implement the agreement on cocoa; and at the Paris conference on the least developed countries France asserted its intention to double its public aid for development in real terms during the 7-year term, increasing it from 0.35 percent to 0.7 percent of GNP outside the overseas departments and territories and within this increase to double in real terms our public aid for development to the least developed countries between now and 1985.

Finally, the third type of solidarity is in the security sphere, in which we have shown our intention to stand by the African countries in face of the threats hanging over them.

With regard to this third point you may say that this is nothing new and that in this case we are in the same situation as the previous goverment. I would like to draw a distinction here too, because at the same time we clearly told our partners that France's pledge on the African states' external security was accompanied by a strict intention not to interfere in internal affairs. This strict intention not to interfere was seen in the way in which the French military advisers and troops stationed in the Central African Republic behaved last spring when many people were urging us to launch a "leftwing barracuda" (Note : from the name of the operation in which French soldiers intervened in the Central African Republic to overthrow Bokassa) to follow the "rightwing barracuda." We refused to do so. And the French troops stationed in Africa received new instructions enjoining them to keep out of states' internal affairs.

Thus there is a change of attitude here too. It is true that there is probably some continuity in African policy, as in any policy, but there is nonetheless more than just a slight change along these three lines.

LE MATIN: Let's return to the Paris summit. What is the purpose of a French-African summit? Is it just the pleasure of meeting each other?

Jean-Pierre Cot: Aside from the pleasure of meeting each other I think that the main purpose is the usefulness of meeting each other. I think that for the heads of state the main point is that they can meet and discuss the essential points, in other words political questions, without keeping the company amused with a technical or economic agenda like those at past summits. The main point is being able to have direct discussions on the way in which problems are posed and on acute and important problems (I am thinking of the Sahara: it is not pointless for the Moroccans and Mauritanians to meet) as well as on Chad or the Horn of Africa. I think it not only pleasant but useful for the African heads of state to have an opportunity to discuss things with Francois Mitterrand, and from this viewpoint I think that the lack of an agenda makes things more effective.

Nonetheless a summit meeting has both advantages and limitations. It is certainly not possible to draw up a common policy or reach practical decisions in 48 hours. The very nature of this type of meeting is to give a political thrust to a number of issues and do as much as possible to settle some major or minor problems which may exist.

LE MATIN: People are, of course, thinking about Chad.

Jean-Pierre Cot: Chad will certainly be one of the topics of conversation among the heads of state owing to its importance and also owing to the fact that the OAU will be widely represented by a large number of its members. There is no doubt that the support the summit may be able to give to the policy adopted by the Chad National Unity Transition Government and to the implementation of the Nairobi resolution will be a very valuable factor at a decisive point, because with the Goukouni government's call for the withdrawal of the Libyan troops we have reached a key point, and this new impetus may be particularly welcome.

LE MATIN: What is France seeking in Chad?

Jean-Pierre Cot: The French policy is one of support for the OAU in implementing the Nairobi resolution. When we came to power we observed that there was a Chad government which seemed to be the authentic expression of all the component parts of Chadian unity, that that government had received support from or, I would venture to say, reinvestiture by the OAU in Nairobi. In addition we observed that that summit had established a procedure for asserting Chad's unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty which depended on the constitution of an inter-African force intended to replace the Libyan troops.

We felt obliged to support that resolution: We have duties toward Chad, if only because we behaved badly there in the past. All French diplomacy's efforts have been aimed at the implementation of the Nairobi resolution, helping the Africans and primarily the Chad Government itself to secure the implementation of this resolution. That is why we tried this summer to encourage, through diplomatic action, the formation of the inter-African force. That is why we have tried to speed up the process over the past few weeks, seeing that the inter-African force was being set up rather slowly.

Owing to the deterioration in Chad's internal situation which was brought to his knowledge by the Chad Government, Francois Mitterrand felt it necessary to announce in Cancun the French intention to aid the formation of the inter-African force by providing financial, material and logistical support for the states which, if necessary, would provide the contingents. In addition, since the Chad Government requested modest material aid for the integrated national army, we thought it necessary to meet the request in view of the emergency. But in this affair we want to act within the framework of the OAU efforts and help the Africans take responsibility for their own security problem in Chad and elsewhere, and this will always be our doctrine.

We do not want France to seem to be interfering in African affairs. We want as little presence in Africa as possible. But, as I told you before, we think that there are external security problems which the African states present to us as such, and we will not shirk our responsibilities in this sphere.

COOLING OF RELATIONS WITH PRC NOTED

LD110956 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpts] It was a game of ping-pong which brought Beijing and Washington closer together; it is a love story which is causing a serious cooling of relations between Paris and China. The affair of the Chinese fiancee sentenced to 2 years in a camp for wanting to marry a French diplomat has caused a minor diplomatic crisis. I would add that in Paris Claude Cheysson himself, the minister of external relations, has said that this sentencing of the young Chinese woman has affected relations between Paris and Beijing.

SWISS FOREIGN MINISTER'S PARIS TALKS REPORTED

PM111157 Paris LE MONDE in French 8-9 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] "We discussed the French nationalizations. I am happy to see that the French Government is in no way involving the Swiss Government in these transactions because they come under private law," Mr Aubert said after a meeting with Mr Mitterrand this Friday which ended the Swiss foreign minister's 2-day visit to Paris. The Swiss Government "bears no responsibility" in the PARIBAS [Bank of Paris and the Netherlands] affair, Mr Aubert also said, and his interlocutors do not dispute it. "It is not a French-Swiss problem but a French-French problem," Mr Mitterrand told the Swiss minister.

The question of the flight of capital abroad was not raised. In short, Mr Aubert concluded, "We note that there are no disputes between France and Switzerland. We have been greatly touched by the warmth, hospitality and cordiality with which we have been received." Moreover it is a coincidence that the Swiss head of the Swiss Federal Political Department of Foreign Affairs has come to Paris for annual political consultations at a time when Switzerland is implicated in the repercussions of the nationalizations, but, of course, this matter was discussed.

When he met with Mr Aubert Thursday, External Relations Minister Cheysson stressed that the nationalizations should in no way "undermine the friendly intimate and serene nature of French-Swiss relations," the Quai d'Orsay stated. The French minister explained the philosophy of French economic policy and stressed that France's economic system is still one of a market open to the outside world. He added that the PARIBAS affair is an attack on the national heritage while admitting that the Bern government was not involved, but during the talks between experts held on Friday morning it was decided that the two governments will increase their exchange of information on financial affairs.

A Deadline in Madrid

The talks between the ministers related principally to major international problems (a great similarity of intention emerged) and particularly to the Madrid CSCE conference. The two governments apparently think that the Madrid meeting will inevitably be suspended on the 28 December deadline and that the suspension will be short or long -- 1 year or more -- depending on the possibility for progress which has or has not emerged. Switzerland is apparently prepared to take initiatives, individually or within the neutral group, to break the deadlock on the main outstanding question: the definition of a geographical zone in which "confidence-building measures" could be taken between East and West.

At a meeting with Mr Chandernagor, minister responsible for European affairs, Mr Aubert stressed in particular his interest in the Council of Europe, the only political forum, together with the CSCE, in which Switzerland participates. He also discussed the possibility and appropriateness of involving his country in the measures to revive and extend community activities proposed by France.

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER GANDHI'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Meeting With Pope

AU101021 Rome ANSA in English 0822 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Vatican City, 10 Nov (ANSA) -- The possibility that Pope John Paul II might visit India was reportedly one of the items discussed by the pontiff Monday in a talk with visiting Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. However, such a project could only come to pass if present ties between India and the Vatican were improved, according to leaks from those in Gandhi's delegation here. Relations between the two sides have recently been disturbed by India's laws against proselytizing.

As is usual with private audiences with the pope, Vatican sources disclosed no details on what was said between John Paul and the Indian leader yesterday. Gandhi arrived in Italy Monday for a four-day official visit with Italian leaders.

Altogether, there are today around 10 million Catholics in India, most of them following the Latin rite. 40 percent of all Indian Catholics are to be found in Kerala. Pope Paul the Sixth was the first pope ever to visit India when he attended the international eucharistic congress in Bombay in 1964. Diplomatic ties have existed between India and the Holy See for some time. However a couple of years ago tensions built up between Indian Catholics and the New Delhi government with the approval of laws that sharply limit the presence in the country of foriegn missionaries and, according to the bishops, curtail the number of conversions. These laws against proselytization have provoked harsh polemics between the Catholic hierarchy and Gandhi herself.

The meeting Monday between the Indian leader and the pope was in part prompted by the wish to overcome these problems in the spirit of India's traditional tolerance observers claimed. Apart from the recent legislative difficulties, Christians in India have always found it hard to integrate themselves positively in a world which is almost entirely permeated by the Hindu mentality. Pope John Paul II, who in Asia has already visited the Philippines and Japan, is said to be eager to visit India, a country that if tradition is true was first evangelized by one of the original twelve disciples.

Evening Reception Speeches

AU111910 Rome ANSA in English 1503 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 11 Nov (ANSA) -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, midway through her official four-day visit to Italy today, was the guest of honor last evening at a reception hosted by the Italian prime minister, Giovanni Spadolini, who praised her contribution to "the development and industrialization of India and this nation's role in affirming the conditions of justice, stability and peace in the world."

Picking up the leitmotif of the battle against hunger in the world and underdevelopment which ran through Mrs Gandhi's consultations with Italian leaders Tuesday, Spadolini declared that the fight against poverty and underdevelopment is one of the cardinal areas in Rome government foreign policy. In this connection, he recalled Italy's commitment to boost development aid to back the efforts underway in developing countries to complete their social and economic emancipation.

Referring to relations between the industrialized northern hemisphere and the developing countries of the southern half of the world, the Italian head of government affirmed that Italy favors the creation of a lasting and more equitable world economic order and a "united south capable of enacting comprehensive expansion projects....participating in the basic choices which touch on the destiny of all mankind."

The prime minister also had worlds of praise for Mrs Gandhi's part in India's leadership role in the movement of "genuinely non-aligned countries."

In her response, the Indian prime minister echoed her remarks delivered earlier in the day in a statement ot the 21st biennial session of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Rome in which she denounced military spending.

Last night, she declared that, "one of the major causes of the present world crisis is the fact that so much of the world's income is spent on armaments. The excalation of confrontation cannot fail to touch on all areas of the world," she argued and then appealed: "let us make certain that the warning Dante placed over the gates of hell, 'leave all hope behind those who enter here,' does not come to pass on this earth."

The first Indian head of government to visit Italy went on to say that she was aware that, "Italy would like peace to prevail in Europe and all around the world. It is time for all the governments to recognize the profound sense of insecurity and fear afflicting the minds of people beyond all national boundaries and political system," she declared and added, "sooner or later democratic peoples' desire for peace must be reflected in the acts of their government."

Referring to relations between her country and Italy, Mrs Gandhi voiced appreciation for Italy's assistance to Indian enterprises and noted, "facts deny the ideas advanced by some rich countries which have erected trade barriers against the imports from developing countries and maintain that these imports can cause unemployment."

The Indian prime minister opened the second day of her visit here yesterday by meeting with Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani for what was described in a communique as a friendly discussion which followed talks they have had in the past in Rome and New Delhi. In the afternoon, Mrs Gandhi addressed the 21st FAO biennial conference, which opened here Saturday, on the inroads made by massive military spending in outlays to reduce hunger in the world.

The prime minister, who also holds the Indian portfolio for defense, met later with the Italian defense chief, Lelio Lagorio, for a survey of issues of mutual interest for India and Italy. Accompanied by Lagorio, Mrs Gandhi laid a wreath on the tomb of Italy's unknown soldier and was then taken to Rome's Capitoline Hill for a meeting with the Communist mayor of thè city, Ugo Vetere, and members of the City Council. In her statement on this historic ground, the prime minister drew analogies between India and Italy and recalled that both countries with such ancient orgins achieved political independence and unity relatively recently.

Also on Tuesday, the Indian prime minister met with a delegation from Italy's state-owned Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, led by ENI chief of international affairs Giuseppe Ratti, for an examination of the prospects for tightening relations between the Indian state energy agency and ENI. Mrs Gandhi also met yesterday with officials of the Italian Instituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI), the huge state-controlled holding and Europe's largest single employer.

Joint Ventures Negotiated

BK110959 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] India and Italy have decided to set up joint industrial ventures in third countries for export purposes. A high power Italian economic delegation will visit India shortly to follow up the proposal already agreed upon. The agreement for this was reached in Rome after extensive 3-day talks between officials of the two countries. The talks began immediately after the first meeting of Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini on Monday in which both the leaders emphasized the need for expanding the existing economic ties.

Meanwhile, Italy has shown keenness toward enlarging the areas of cooperation in several fields including petroleum, chemicals, agriculture, ship building and leather goods. The agreement envisages cooperation in turn key projects, technical assistance in areas where India is in a position to develop it further and provision of consultancy services and exports. The agreement provides for the best possible use of Italian technology and India's technical and industrial infrastructure.

Official Talks Concluded

LD111832 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1600 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The official visit to Italy by Indian Primer Minister Indira Gandhi concluded with a lunch at the Quirinal given by President Pertini. The Indian prime minister is leaving for France, the last stage of her trip to Europe, tomorrow morning. This morning's talks with Premier Spadolini and Foreign Minister Colombo noted the identity of views on problems of bilateral relations and the common willingness to increase trade and cultural exchanges between Italy and India. Differences clearly emerged as regards the evaluation of some international problems, such as the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. India is a member of the Nonaligned Movement while Italy is an integral part of the Western world and NATO. Pertini and Spadolini have been officially invited by Indira Gandhi to visit India.

Gandhi, Spadolini News Conference

AU112046 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 11 Nov (ANSA) -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi met Italian head of state Sandro Pertini today and later appeared Premier Giovanni Spadolini and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo [words indistinct]. Mrs Gandhi will fly to Paris tomorrow where she will conclude her series of official visits in Europe which began in Bulgaria.

The Indian minister's talk with Pertini, [words indistinct] included a survey of a number of problems of mutual interest to the two nations in international affairs and prospects for the two countries' commitments towards peace and economic progress of all peoples. During the meeting, the prime minister invited Pertini and Spadolini to India for an official visit and the Italian heads of state and government accepted their invitations. Mrs Gandhi was then the guest of honor at a luncheon hosted by the Italian president. Spadolini, addressing the [word indistinct] press conference [words indistinct].

In her statement to newsmen, Mrs Indira Gandhi reiterated the New Delhi government [words indistinct] and continue to do so, the prime minister said in reference to the situation in Afghanistan. "With this said," she continued, "judgements cannot (?vary) according to class stances. The West must act consistently." Replying to a question on the European [words indistinct] on Afghanistan, Mrs Gandhi [words indistinct] would have little value without the agreement of all the sides involved.

In another remark to the press, the prime minister [word indistinct] the military build-up in [word indistinct] by affirming that, "we have been the target of aggression more than once. How could we take care of the solutions to our problems if we stopped (?being) free?" she asked.

When questioned about her friendship treaty linking her country and the Soviet Union, Mrs Gandhi remarked that the document "contains no secret clauses and respects our status as a non-aligned country." On the problem of (?underdevelopment), the Indian prime minister said there was no [words indistinct] combatting it (?and indeed) "the peace of poverty is constantly changing in India and differing approaches are required."

In his opening remarks to the press conference, the Italian premier dwelt at length on the matter of North-South relations, also covered in his conversations with Mrs Gandhi, and reported that both sides agreed on the need for cooperation and a spirit of conciliation as emerged at the end of the [words indistinct] summit held in October in Cancun, Mexico. Enlarging the issue, Spadolini said he was convinced that "real peace cannot be [word indistinct] without the conditions of justice" and that there "can be lasting economic expansion so long as there is a deep gap between health and [?inequitable] conditions of development." The Italian head of government [words indistinct] on the battle against hunger in the world emerging in the European Community.

Earlier in the day, in the meeting between Spadolini and Mrs Gandhi, the Italian premier announced Italy's intentions of considerably stepping up technical cooperation programs with India and beef up Italy's credit line to the sub-continent. The chief of government discussed this development in the context of India's sixth five-year development program. Spadolini also disclosed plans made by Italian agencies such as the Ente Nationale Indrocarburi to send delegations to India in the near future.

SPADOLINI COMMENTS ON UN TALKS ON SINAI FORCE

AU101546 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 10 Nov (ANSA) -- Italy and Great Britain hold perfectly identical viewpoints on participation in the multinational peacekeeping forces for the Sinai, Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini confirmed today to members of the press on his return from London and a day of bilateral discussions with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Defining the gist of their conversations, Spadolini said that "we acted with the same caution, the same concern, the same intentions.

"We are now in contact with the various allied chancelleries, in view of agreeing on a solution to the problems still pending," Spadolini continued "which corresponds to the will of the four nations participating in the multinational forces (Great Britain, Italy, France and Holland) to perform a fully European function and to bring an effective contribution to the cause of peace and co-existence in that region, beginning with the actualization of the Camp David agreements but expanding (those accords) to all of the protagonists on the Mideast scene," the prime minister concluded.

COLOMBO SCHEDULED TO VISIT YUGOSLAVIA 13 NOV

AU112048 Rome ANSA in English 1953 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 11 Nov (ANSA) -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo will fly to Belgrade Friday to begin two days of consultations with the head of Yugoslav diplomacy, Josip Vrhovec [words indistinct] President Sergej Kraigher.

On the agenda for Colombo's talks in Belgrade, Foreign Ministry sources disclosed [words indistinct] the Soviet-United States negotiations opening November 30 in Geneva on cruise missiles, the denuclearization of the Balkans and other matters of mutual interest to the two nations.

The Italian and Yugoslav foreign ministers are expected to cover the situation in the Middle East, the Madrid Conference on European Cooperation and Security, tensions in the Mediterranean region and the Italian-Maltese treaty on the neutrality of Malta.

Colombo and (Vrhovec?) met three weeks ago in Gorizia, in Italy, and are likely to continue a discussion of bilateral relations, including the Italo-Yugoslav Osimo border agreement.

CALVO-SOTELO, SAHAGUN CONTINUE TALKS TO HEAL SPLIT

PM111543 Madrid ABC in Spanish 8 Nov 81 p 5

[Excerpt] Madrid -- The Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] press bureau released the following communique yesterday evening concerning UCD Chairman Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun's meeting today with Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo:

"According to UCD leadership sources, party Chairman Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun met this morning with Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, with a view to continuing an examination, in an atmosphere of shared reflection, of solutions to the various aspects of the present situation in the parliamentary group, the party and government activity, which they agreed to submit soon to the party bodies concerned.

"These talks will continue in the next few days within a comprehensive framework, which will make it possible to reach real and effective solutions to the problems that exist in various fields.

"Following yesterday's talks, which will be continued in the next few days, both the prime minister and the party chairman considered it advisable to make no statements until specific solutions are reached and presented to the party bodies concerned, which must then approve them."

Sahagun Comments

PM111659 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 5 Nov 81 p 12

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo talked for over 2 hours yesterday with Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] Chairman Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun about the situation in the ruling party and the circumstances of current Spanish political life.

Rodriguez Sahagun, who described some of those circumstances as "really worrying," asserted following the meeting that the taking over of the party chairmanship by Calvo-Sotelo had not even been discussed, and added that some "misunderstandings" which arose following the meeting Calvo-Sotelo held with several ministers Tuesday evening had been dispelled.

Rodriguez Sahagun was referring to the comments made by a government spokesman following the inner cabinet meeting, according to which the most likely solution to the situation was the taking over the UCD chairmanship by Calvo-Sotelo. The Centrist chairman said that these statements had perhaps not been interpreted correctly.

Centrist sources believed yesterday that in view of the "Suarezists'" opposition, Calvo-Sotelo could have reconsidered his plans, which he would confine to replacing UCD Secretary General Rafael Calvo. According to other sources, this could be connected with comprehensive negotiations concerning the electoral committee, which decides on the drawing up of electoral lists and which will comprise, together with the party's chairman and secretary general, three members chosen by the Executive Committee from among its members. The meeting held by the prime minister and party chairman yesterday proceeded, again according to Rodriguez Sahagun, in a warm, understanding and calm atmosphere, and dealt mainly with four groups of issues. First of all, the statements in favor of a special congress at which alliances should be studied -- made specifically by "moderate platform" leader Oscar Alzaga -- were analyzed.

The prime minister and party chairman both believe that a special congress is inadvisable, because it could even increase tensions in the party, although it is not ruled out either, if it is really necessary because of a need for clarification -- although the party bodies have repeatedly reaffirmed "our status as the UCD and our intention to run in the next general election as such."

Second, the possibility of calling an election for the post of parliamentary group spokesman in the congress [of deputies] was discussed. Rodriguez Sahagun said that the pros and cons of such an election had been assessed and that he would speak today with current spokesman Miguel Herrero, as well as with the spokesman in the senate in due course.

The departure of some of the party's parliamentarians was also discussed: The Centrist chairman said he had informed Calvo-Sotelo about the meeting he had held in the morning with some of them and about their pledge to support the UCD in parliament.

There was also analysis "in depth of the general circumstances of Spanish political life at present, some of them really worrying, which have arisen over the last few days," Sahagun said. When he explained next his meeting at the Congress of Deputies, the UCD chairman did not specify the facts which enabled him to make that assessment, and when it was pointed out to him that Felipe Gonzalez had described the situation as objectively good a few minutes earlier, he said that it is necessary to contribute to psychological stability and to the consolidation of the democratic and party system.

Efforts To Find Formulas for Solution

Last, Rodriguez Sahagun said that over the next few days he will hold further meetings with the prime minister and possibly with other party leaders in order to submit to a coming Executive Committee meeting specific proposals for resolving the situation and "securing a strong UCD capable of winning the next election." Once the Executive Committee has studied these formulas "we will assess the advisability ot taking the matter to the Political Council," the Centrist chairman explained.

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT LEADER DEFENDS DEFECTION FROM UCD

PM101615 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 5 Nov 81 p 9

[Text] Madrid, 4 November -- "Our departure from the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] is an extremely important and well-pondered decision, motivated by Spain's interests at this very difficult time." This is how Francisco Fernandez Ordonez opened a press conference given to explain the Social Democratic sector's reasons for leaving the ruling party.

Fernandez Ordonez explained that the parliamentarians leaving the party met this morning with [UCD chairman] Rodriguez Sahagun, to whom they expressed their desire to cancel their membership as of today but to remain within the parliamentary group until they can formally establish their own group. "We gave our word that we would provide loyal support in parliament for the center group and prevent parliamentary instability."

The press conference was also attended by Carmela Garcia Moreno, who resigned today from her post as director general of the youth section, Carmen Solano, Gonzalez Seara and Rodriguez Castanon. Fernandez Ordonez denied that this decision constitutes a destabilizing maneuver. "We reject any suggestion of destabilization. We believe that our stance will clarify the nature of the UCD and of our group. We therefore believe that other ideological sections of the Center party should follow our example. We will do nothing to force early elections to be held because we believe that it would not be good for the country. If we are leaving the UCD it is because of a profound feeling of patriotism."

Forming Parliamentary Group

Fernandez Ordonez said that meanwhile they would not join the mixed group but would await approval of the new Congress of Deputies regulations so as to form their own group. With regard to the group's future, he said that "We have established an independent political platform with aspirations as a political party. We are convinced that Spain needs the political blueprint that we are advocating. Among the hypotheses put forward, perhaps the most viable is the creation of a party to be called Democratic Action."

No to "Pivotal" Party

He said that this new political group would not constitute a "pivotal" party -- "at least for the time being." He declined to specify the future party's political objectives, since he was not there to present a program, but he did say that "the present political map will change profoundly; the dualism between a conservative party and a socialist bloc will be broken. Our party is situated to the left of the UCD and to the right of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE]. But it remains to be seen how events will evolve, before we shall know whether or not we will consitute a "pivotal" party. We believe it will be something different."

Asked about the Social Democratic ministers' stance, he said that "they are remaining in the government for reasons which we respect Adolfo Suarez, but it is not we who must make pronouncements about this sectors' intentions or motives." He also said that some rightwing sectors had insisted that the Social Democrats had no place within the UCD and that they had been told the same within the party.

Huge Electoral Gamble

At another juncture he acknowledged that the new party to be formed represents a huge electoral gamble and that it is not helped by the present electoral law, but said that they had been forced to take it. "We will try to do what hitherto we have been unable to do. We believe that there is a gap in the political spectrum and we will fight for it."

With regard to the possibility of forming electoral coalitions with other groups or running on PSOE tickets Fernandez Ordonez said that such decisions would be taken when the time comes, but that "our idea is to provide an autonomous and independent option. If this proves impossible we shall see what kind of political camp is formed and on the basis of that analysis we will set ourselves the option that seems to us most viable and consistent."

Socialist Alternative

He said that the traditional right regarded the UCD as its party "and exerted pressure for us to leave. We therefore felt an obligation to provide a credible alternative for nonsocialist change." He said that some entrepreneurial sectors had also exerted pressure for them to leave and he insisted repeatedly that the most important thing was not to jeopardize democracy. "This is why we will support the government on the fundamental issue, such as the budgets. Nevertheless, we will meticulously study other bills that conflict with our political outlook and will vote against them if we are not satisfied."

Fernandez Ordonez stressed that NATO entry did not influence his decision, "since we too voted for membership."

Broad Right

He denied any share of responsibility for the UCD's decline. "We have defended our positions because we believe that it was ethical to do so, because our voters were of the center and they elected us to bring about a political reform and a Spain different from the one that was being shaped. Our departure gives the UCD a chance to become a consistent right, which is preferable to an inconsistent right, which is what it was before. We too will have a chance to advocate real, undisguised change."

He said that other parliamentarians had said that they would have liked to join them but declined to do so because they wanted to form a homogeneous group. Others have not yet adopted a final stance. "Be that as it may, we are not worried about numbers, since when the British Social Democratic Party split from the Labor Party it comprised only three deputies. The same happened with Sa Carneiro and Giscard. What is important is the political blueprint which we are advocating, which we believe enjoys a large following in our society."

SWEDEN

REACTIONS TO TASS ALLEGATIONS OF ESPIONAGE

TASS 'Distortions' Asserted

LD102206 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] The Soviet news agency TASS has accused Sweden of espionage against the Soviet Union. TASS quoted the Swedish publication PAX, published by the Swedish Peace and Arbitration Association. According to TASS, the espionage is carried out electronically and Sweden is alleged to be in close cooperation with spy organizations in several NATO countries.

According to Lars (Aangstrom), who is one of the authors of the article in PAX, TASS has distorted the information in the article to serve its own interests.

The accusations by TASS come only 5 days after the Soviet submarine grounded in Karlskrona Archipelago left Swedish waters. Permanent Under Secretary of State Leif Leifland said this evening that the accusation by TASS is probably the first step in a Soviet campaign against Sweden. He also said that official Soviet action [as heard] could be expected within a week or two.

NATO Links Denied

LD111146 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] TASS writes that Sweden is conducting electronic espionage against the Soviet Union via the monitoring station on Lovo outside Stockholm. (Sven Wrang) asked the chief of the Swedish Armed Forces Radio Institute [Lars Lunggren] to comment on the report:

[Lunggren] It is no secret that we are engaged in radio intelligence as many other countries are.

[Question] What about the information you gather?
[Answer] I beg your pardon?

[Question] How do you use the information?
[Answer] We supply to our consumers information [words indistinct] of radio intelligence.

[Question] Who are these consumers?
[Answer] They are the commander in chief of the armed forces, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Police Board.

[Question] Is this information which you gather also conveyed to other countries?
[Answer] I cannot answer that question except to say that the Swedish Intelligence Service has contacts with foreign intelligence services. This [word indistinct] from the intelligence committee (?report) of 1974.

[Question] But you can't specify which countries they are?
[Answer] I do not want to reply to that.

[Question] It now appears from this that the monitoring station is linked to NATO's monitoring...
[Answer] That I can deny. That is not the case.

[Question] Thus that can be denied?
[Answer] Yes.

Defense Minister Statement

LD111206 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Defense Minister Torsten Gustafsson has said in a statement that Sweden has long been engaged in radio intelligence in order to observe military activities in our vicinity.

He also said that Sweden exchanges information with other countries when it is considered to be in our interests. But this takes place with each individual country. There is naturally no cooperation with NATO or other military alliances, it is noted in the defense minister's statement.

The statement is a reply to the accusations leveled by the Soviet news agency, TASS, to the effect that Sweden is conducting espionage through its monitoring of the areas in the Soviet Union.

NAVY SEARCHES KARLSKRONA AREA FOR SOVIET BEACONS

LD111308 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Today the Swedish Navy confirms to us that the crew on board the Soviet submarine presumably altered the navigation notes in order to mislead the Swedish Armed Forces. Commander Karl Andersson, who himself saw the notes, says that this was presumably done -- they were altered -- to make the Swedish Armed Forces believe that the submarine had taken a different route.

At the same time, the thorough examination of the waters off Karlskrona continues. There navy personnel are investigating whether the submarine has left behind anything of interest to the Swedes.

[Lars Adaktersson] The so-called vacuum-cleaning following the Soviet submarine affair continues. But the secrecy surrounding the work is great and it is difficult to obtain exact information. Today, however, Commander Karl Andersson confirmed in Karlskrona for our editorial staff that there are now, as he says, well-founded suspicions that the navigation notes onboard submarine 137 were cooked. That means that when Karl Andersson had the opportunity of examining the log book and the navigation notes onboard, he saw that certain information had been altered by the crew. These items of information are essential as the purpose is to establish how submarine 137 entered Swedish waters and why it was here.

Karl Andersson says today that they now have a fairly clear picture of the route of the submarine, but that it will be kept secret for the time being. No handwriting expert was ever used to establish whether the figures in the navigation notes were altered. Karl Andersson says that the crew's impatience prevented this, but he also said that with the naked eye it was possible to see that the notes had been altered.

The investigation committee, which is engaged in the continued charting of the submarine affair, is now directing its work on a search of the area outside Karlskrona, where the submarine was lying. Among other things, they want to check that the crew of submarine 137 has not placed any electronic beacons there which may be used later to navigate in Swedish waters. Approximately 50 men from the navy are busy on the task, using both divers and reconnaissance vessels, but they do not want to say whether they have found anything yet.

Reports from yesterday saying that a fisherman had found objects which might be thought to be a Soviet beacon were described today by Karl Andersson as insignificant. The fisherman has been questioned, but his discovery is not considered interesting. The so-called vacuum-cleaning will, however, continue with undiminished vigor for all next week too, Karl Andersson says.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON AFTERMATH OF SUB INCIDENT

LD111836 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] We shall start with the first official reaction from the Soviet Union following the submarine affair. A commentator from the TASS news agency writes about the affair and maintains that there were no nuclear weapons onboard the Soviet submarine in Blekinge Archipelago. TASS also rejects the talk about a deliberate violation of Swedish territory and accuses the United States of leading the storm of opinion against the USSR. We asked Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten what he thinks about the Soviet comment today, and he is not satisfied:

[Begin recording] [Ullsten] It adds nothing new. We received neither a confirmation nor any denial that there were nuclear weapons onboard, so the suspicion remains, and in addition it is difficult for the Soviet Union now, after they refused to permit us to board, to have a look for ourselves to see how matters stood, to have any credibility regarding any information.

[Question] There are many sensational claims here. It is said, for example, that NATO experts examined the submarine.

[Answer] Yes, that is very sensational since it was our own experts from the Research Institute for National Defense who carried out the examination. We have not involved any foreign authorities at all or other authorities in this -- that goes without saying.

[Question] So the only people who have carried out examinations of the submarine as regards the radiation are Swedes? You can definitely confirm this?

[Answer] The only ones who did that are Swedes. I myself have met them and and discussed the result with them.

[Question] It is also claimed that uranium-238, this type of uranium, has nothing to do with nuclear weapons.

[Answer] Yes, that is both correct and wrong. What is correct is that measurements have shown that there is uranium-238 onboard, and other experts have said that there is no other sensible use for such material than a nuclear weapons charge, a nuclear charge. That is why we said that we suspect that there is such a thing, and that is also why we asked to go down to check the torpedoes to obtain confirmation on that point, but as you know we were not allowed to.

[Question] You have also heard that Swedish experts in such contexts can exchange information with experts in other countries, even though it is not organized within NATO. What kind of exchange is this and what kind of information do we exchange?

[Answer] It is clear that there is an exchange of information between various research institutes in this sphere as well as in other areas. There is nothing unusual about that.

[Question] Does it mean, for example, that you have already divulged some information to other countries about the observations you made on the submarine?

[Answer] The government has not had anything to do with such activity.

[Question] (?It is with) Swedish authorities, for example, defense experts?

[Answer] I assume that there is a customary exchange of experiences in technical matters with other institutions. Whether there is such an exchange concerning this material I do not know. What there is to say about this we have said publicly so there is not much to add.

[Question] Do you intend to protest in any way to the Russians or indicate to the Russians in any way that you are displeased about this way of interpreting information and material?

[Answer] We have no reason to protest against a comment which is very imprecisely worded and which essentially concerns reaction to comments by others, not the Swedish. It would perhaps have been more to the point if we had received a comment directed at us, to what we said to the Soviet Government. We have not yet received anything like that. [end recording]

ULLSTEN COMMENTS ON OFFICIAL SOVIET REPLY

LD112222 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2130 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpts] We start with the official Soviet comment to the submarine issue, which came late today. The Soviet Government has replied officially to the Swedish statement following the conclusion of the submarine drama. The reply is, above all, a rejection of the Swedish claim that the intrusion into Swedish waters was deliberate. The Swedish Government is accused of distorting facts. The question of nuclear weapons is not raised at all in the Soviet reply, which concludes with an appeal for mutual respect, cooperation and good neighborliness.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Ola Ullsten, what do you say about this Russian note, the reply to the Swedish protest?

[Answer] It is surprising that they do not touch on the question of whether the vessel was armed with nuclear weapons or not. In our note to the Soviet Government, we expressed a strongly founded suspicion that the vessel carried nuclear weapons. We are thus getting no response to that.

[Question] What might be the explanation for that?

[Answer] I cannot answer that. They touch on other aspects of the course of events to quite an extensive degree, but they say nothing about this matter. I do not know whether the reason is that they have something to hide or whether there is some other cause.

[Question] They say that the government -- the Swedish Government -- has "taken the path of distorting facts." These are rather tough words (?by them).

[Answer] There are no grounds for such a claim. We have protested against an unusually gross violation of Swedish neutrality and Swedish internal waters -- even a Swedish restricted military area -- and we have every reason to do that. And we further sharpened the protest when we had reason to believe that there were nuclear weapons onboard. We were also denied the opportunity of checking that information, which they should have given us, particularly if they wanted to maintain that they did not have such weapons.

[Question] The Soviet note ends in a rather moderate and conciliatory tone. What is one to say about that?

[Answer] Yes, it is conspicously moderate language, despite everything contained in this note; we shall take note of that.

CSCE DELEGATE: SUB INCIDENT 'HELSINKI VIOLATION'

LD101928 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] The Soviet Union violated the Helsinki Act of 1975 when the Soviet submarine carrying nuclear weapons ran aground in Swedish waters. This was stated today by the Swedish chief delegate, Carl Johan Rappe, at the security conference in Madrid. A Soviet military expert at the conference reiterated the official Soviet explanation that the submarine had run aground following a fault in its navigation equipment.

ITALY'S SPADOLINI, COLOMBO END CONSULTATIONS

AU101103 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] London, 10 Nov (ANSA) -- Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo are due to leave London for home today at the end of talks with their British counterparts that ranged from the multinational peacekeeping force for the Sinai to the most urgent problems facing the European Economic Community. The talks the Italian leaders had with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington on Monday were to be seen in the framework of regular bilateral consultations between London and Rome.

In a press conference held last night the two heads of government said that Britain and Italy agreed on the question of participation in the Sinai force. Britain, Italy, Holland and France, in fact, are the four EEC nations which have declared their readiness to take part in the peacekeeping venture, whose backbone will come from the United States. Thatcher said that negotiations were underway between the U.S. and the EEC to formulate a declaration acceptable to both Egypt and Israel.

Sunday Israeli Premier Menachem Begin said that Israel will veto participation in the force from any European country which links its support to backing for the Venice Declaration.

An EEC summit in Venice in June 1980 European moves for a Middle Eastern peace by asserting that an overall and final settlement in the region could only be achieved if all parties, including the Palestinian Liberation Organization, are involved in the solution. (sentence as received)

Thatcher said that the EEC states consider the Venice Declaration as complementary to the Camp David accords.

Both the British and the Italian heads of government said that the document currently being debated in Washington was not yet ready.

Spadolini stressed that the multinational force for the Sinai was conceived of as a peace force, it is a part of the Camp David agreements but does not preclude a further evolution in the direction of indications to emerge in Venice where the European Community urged broader perspectives which would involve all the countries involved.

With regard to the eight point peace plan submitted by Saudi Arabia, both Spadolini and Thatcher saw it as a positive initiative. Point seven of the plan which in practice recognizes the right of Israel to exist within secure borders, is already a big step forward with regard to past Arab positions, the two leaders aaid. Spadolini saw it as a factor that could be integrated into a global peace process.

Yesterdays' talks also had an eye on the upcoming European Council of heads of state and government scheduled to take place here from November 26 - 27. The two sides touched on various community problems as well as the situations in Poland and Afghanistan.

In reply to a question, Thatcher denied that there was any disagreement among the Western European nations and the United States over relations between the West and the Soviet Union.

For his part, Spadolini said that, Italy attaches great importance to the upcoming US-USSR negotiations in Geneva on nuclear armaments. He added the implementation of 1979 agreements to modernize NATO missiles was essential to any viable relaunching of a dialogue between the two superpowers.

CABINET EXAMINES REPLY TO WALDHEIM ON TALKS

NC101805 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] At a special meeting today under President of the Republic Kiprianou, the Ministerial Council continued and concluded its discussion on the UN secretary general's evaluation of the intercommunal talks. The Ministerial Council also studied the draft document of reply to the Waldheim evaluation.

KIPRIANOU REFERS WALDHEIM PLAN TO TALKS TABLE

NC111345 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Speaking today at a press conference in Nicosia, President of the Republic Spiros Kiprianou stressed that the correct way to deal with Waldheim's evaluation of the inter-Cypriot talks is to state our views on the text of the evaluation at the table of negotiations. The correct way to deal, Kiprianou stressed -- and this is what was finally decided upon -- is to state what elements we consider negative and why we consider them so; state what elements we consider positive and why; state where in our opinion there are gaps and why; state where in our opinion there is an error of assessment and explain why.

I have absolutely no doubt, President Kiprianou stressed,that this is the only correct tactic because our dispute is not with the UN secretary general; our dispute and essential disagreements are with the other side, even though we may disagree with the evaluation.

Kiprianou mentioned that after the submission of the Turkish proposals -- which were completely unacceptable -- the dialogue was heading toward a deadlock and he added that in light of this reality Waldheim submitted an evaluation, which in the viewpoint of the secretary general could help in the continuation of the dialogue in a fruitful manner. He said: I frimly believe that accepting the text of the evaluation as it is would be a mistake. It is not possible to accept it as it is because it contains negative elements. Rejecting it or following a tactic which would result in discouraging the secretary general would create a different state of affairs and a situation of dispute between the Greek Cypriot side, the Cyprus Government, on the one hand and the UN secretary general on the other, in addition to the fact that such a situation would cause unfavorable repercussions internationally, which in turn could have consequences in case of a new discussion of the Cyprus problem at the UN General Assembly. It should not elude our attention that this evaluation did not originate in any country, but with the UN secretary.

In order to stress my argument even more, President Kiprianou continued, I would say that even if this document had contained twice as many negative elements, the secretary general should not be discouraged nor should we reject the evaluation, but rather we should state our views at the table of negotiations.

If, President Kiprianou observed, this text were not to be tabled at the talks we would never have the opportunity to ascertain whether there is any change in the Turkish positions, that is -- the Turkish stance on those points of the text which are positive for us. Furthermore we would have denied the other side the opportunity to state its views -- if we were to discourage the secretary general -- and we would be under permanent and constant accusation that we disputed with the secretary general and rejected his evaluation. The other side could always claim that it would have accepted to discuss [the evaluation] and that it would have been willing to be conciliatory but that it had not been afforded the opportunity because of the Greek Cypriot side's completely negative stance.

Our responsibility, he stressed, is to constantly exert efforts to guarantee progress toward an honest solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the UN resolution and the summit agreements. Most certainly, whatever is outside the framework of the UN resolutions and the summit agreements cannot possibly be accepted. President Kiprianou stressed that what is of significance is that without abandoning our goals we should be positive toward all efforts emanating from within the UN framework.

Our goal, he reiterated, is to guarantee all the prerequisites for Cyprus' complete and true independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of the Cypriot state in a federal system. Our goal, President Kiprianou said, is to safeguard the people's inalienable rights, guarantee a nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus and create conditions for political and economic unity.

Our goals, he stressed, are firm. However, tactics for guaranteeing and promoting them vary in accordance with developments. Kiprianou expressed the conviction that, with the policy which it has been decided to follow, we shall be able to see whether there will be a change in the Turkish stance so that substantive progress can be made. He added: Should these margins be exhausted and no progress be made, the next step will be the UN General Assembly.

Referring to his last visit to Athens, the president of the republic stressed again that there is unanimity in dealing with the problem.

ARCHBISHOP OBJECTS TO WALDHEIM IDEAS ACCEPTANCE

NC112039 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] In a cable addressed to President Kiprianou and Greek Prime Minister Papandreou, Archbishop Khrisostomos expresses strong disagreement over acceptance, as he puts it, of the ideas of UN Secretary General Waldheim as a basis for negotiations. The cable adds: With the acceptance of the Waldheim ideas, we actually render useless the UN resolutions, we become entagled in a labyrinth of procedures and we contribute to the derailment of the Cyprus issue from its correct basis by converting it from a question of invasion and occupation to an issue of bicommunal dispute.

The government spokesman has stated that President Kiprianou's statements at today's press conference fully answer all that the archbishop touches upon in his cable to the president of the republic. The spokesman said: It is particularly stressed that there has not been a question of accepting the Waldheim ideas as a basis for negotiation nor is there any danger of entanglement or derailment of the issue because the president, who spoke at length both on this point and on many other points, has explicitly stated that we will not accept solutions contrary to the UN resolutions and the summit agreements.

UN SUGGESTS MISSING PERSONS COMMITTEE MEETING

NC101639 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis and UN Secretary General Special Envoy Gobbi met today and discussed the problem of the investigatory committee for the tracing of missing persons.

During the meeting a UN suggestion was made that the committee meet on 20 November to settle procedural difficulties through the submission of fresh proposals.

With the consent of the Committee of Relatives of Missing Persons and of the other Cypriot representatives attending the meeting, Mr Rolandhis reserved the expression of the Cypriot Government's position on this suggestion and the future actions on the whole question until there is a full briefing on the contents of the new proposals during the next few days.

The meeting, which was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was also attended by Mr Mihailidhis, representative of the Greek Cypriot side on the committee; Reverend Khristoforos, chairman of the Committee of Relatives of Missing Persons; members of the committee and Foreign Ministry officials. Mr Gobbi was accompanied by senior political adviser Thorn Berry.

In the meantime, the UN press spokesman in Cyprus issued a statement today saying that substantive progress has been made, thus making the committee on missing persons able to resume its important mission by clarifying and settling the pending procedural issues. The statement adds that Mr Illioud, the UN secretary general's representative on the committee, has called a committee meeting for 20 November to submit to it general proposals in connection with the procudure and the way of functioning of the committee.

STUDENT UNION SETS 15 NOV MARCH ON U.S. EMBASSY

NC102241 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] A 3-day celebration of the Polytechnic anniversary, from 13 to 15 November, was decided by the Central Council of the National Student Union of Greece [EFEE]. The observances will end with a gathering Sunday afternoon at the Polytechnic and a march to the U.S. Embassy. An EFEE statement calls upon youths and workers to take part in these observances.

GOVERNMENT TO SEEK REMOVAL OF NUCLEAR WARHEADS

NC112237 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Deputy Minister to the Prime Minister Maroudhas has stated that, regardless of any other possible Balkan plans, Greece will proceed with its efforts to remove nuclear warheads from its territory. This statement was made at the foreign press center and has been reported by international agencies. The deputy minister said: The government will act unilaterally in pursuing the removal of nuclear arms and hopes the creation of a nuclear-free Balkan zone will become possible. Furthermore, the deputy minister said that the negotiations for the future of U.S. military bases in Greece, which are expected to open at the beginning of next year, will be a separate question from the issue of Greece's participation in NATO.

Reporting the relevant information, ASSOCIATED PRESS recalls that Prime Minister Papandreou had noted that this country is in the unique position of a state which is threatened by another state of the same alliance which, moreover, does not grant guarantees for Greece's eastern borders.

PAPANDREOU, IRAQ'S 'AZIZ TALK TO NEWSMEN 10 NOV

NC101534 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Also today, Prime Minister Papandreou had talks with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz who arrived in Athens yesterday. The talks began at the political office at 1200. After the 1 and 1/2 hour talk, Prime Minister Papandreou spoke to journalists and said the following:

I would like to repeat how pleased I am to have received Mr 'Aziz. We had the opportunity to exchange views on a very wide spectrum of issues. The conclusion is that we will have close cooperation and exchange of views, products and ideas in all sectors. Mr Papandreou concluded: On the occasion of Mr 'Aziz's departure, I send warm greetings to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and I hope to have the pleasure to welcome him here also.

Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz said the following: At the beginning of my meeting with Mr Papandreou, I conveyed to him President Saddam Husayn's greetings and his great wish, as well as that of the Iraqi people, to strengthen our bilateral relations. We pay great importance to our cooperation with Greece for historical reasons and because both our countries are in the same region. Mr 'Aziz continued: We have common views and principles with the friendly Greek people and with our great friend Mr Andreas Papandreou, PASOK leader and your country's prime minister. We had sincere and friendly talks on all issues of joint interest, bilateral relations, the development of the situation in our area and international problems. I can say that both of us have fully understood the other's positions. Mr 'Aziz added: There are many issues on which our views are identical, which is an important prerequisite for our cooperation, present and future. We, Iraq and the Arab Socialist Party, consider Mr Andreas Papandreou as a brilliant socialist leader and a brilliant leader of independence. The Iraqi deputy prime minister concluded: I am happy over my visit which, unfortunately, is short but so successful. I am satisfied with its outcome.

In reply to journalists who asked him to be more specific about the bilateral economic exchanges, Mr Papandreou said:

I think it is too early to say anything particular on this. We have joint programs and we look forward to joint investments in certain sectors.

To another question if the Iraqi-Iranian dispute was discussed, Mr Papandreou replied:

I was briefed accordingly and I can say that life in Iraq is normal in all respects. Basically, Iraq protects its integrity from the Iranian regime's aggressive actions.

The Iraqi official is expected to leave for Baghdad tonight.

Trade Increase Discussed

NC102033 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] During their meeting today, Prime Minister Papandreou and Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz discussed the increase in trade exchanges between Greece and Iraq. The Papandreou-'Aziz talks have created the framework for the conclusion of many agreements which are expected to be implemented during December. Along with this, Iraq made a proposal for repairs by and purchases from the Greek war industry. Decisions on this question will be announced later.

OFFICIAL DENIES AFP CYPRUS WALDHEIM PAPER CLAIM

NC102253 Athens Domestic in Greek 2200 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] In reference to an AFP report from Nicosia that the Cyprus Government has accepted the Waldheim ideas, a government spokesman stated: The Greek Government is in a position to know that the Cyprus Government reserved its right to present its evaluation on the ideas of the UN secretary general's plan if and when this is presented as a document at the negotiations table.

PAPER SEEKS ANSWER ON KARAMANLIS HEALTH RUMOR

NC111716 Athens AVRIANI in Greek 10 Nov 81 pp 1, 7

[Excerpt] Rumors that the health of the president of the republic has deteriorated have circulated widely of late. We do not know the origin of these rumors. However, according to the "disseminators" of this "news," the "deterioration" in Mr Karamanlis' health has been apparent from changes in his behavior and looks at public appearances since spring. This view is being strengthened by his frequent "sudden" absences from official gatherings such as the dinner the mayor of Thessaloniki gave in his honor and the celebrations of the city's liberation.

What is being said about Mr Karamanlis' illness creates very bitter public comment and burning questions. This is why AVRIANI -- which has promised "to feel the public's pulse" and not hide any news -- has decided (by going beyond the delicate, human side) to bring the rumor to light today and express the opinion that the issue of "the president's health" is not a personal matter but a composite problem which concern all the people. AVRIANI sincerely wishes -- putting aside the known differences that it has with the Karamanlis family and circle -- the rumors to be simply...rumors!...

Beyond the wishes, however, a sincere statement is imperative. Those who issue the statement should see to it that it will responsibly brief the people and not merely confine itself to a simple denial of the news...

KKE CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM RESOLUTION

NC060649 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 5 Nov 81 p 3

["Text" of resolution issued by the KKE Central Committee plenum 4 November -- date of plenum not given]

[Text] 1. The election phase of the showdown between the forces of change and the rightwing has closed with a big victory by the democratic forces. The parliamentary majority was taken away from the rightwing and passed to the forces that in one way or another are for change. The KKE has reinforced its strength. PASOK has wrested a self-contained parliamentary majority and formed a government.

With its long-term struggles against foreign dependency and oligarchy; with its steadfast, unwavering front against the rightwing; with the working out and distribution of the targets for a true change; with its united struggling policy in the people's movement, the KKE contributed decisively to the shaping of the big wave of change and the rightwing's defeat.

The elections were held under a complicated international situation; in a period of tension and cold war agression by U.S. imperialism, as well as its military provocations in the Middle East and the Mediterranean; in a period when NATO and the Americans, in particular, were increasing their pressure to foil democratic developments in Greece; under conditions of heightening anticommunism and dangermongering.

Under this state of affairs, the increase in the KKE's parliamentary strength constituted a praiseworthy success, all the more so since it was accomplished despite the efforts of the established and sections of the urban press to give the election battle the character of a showdown between two parties. The oligarchy's plans to isolate the KKE have failed. The KKE has confirmed that it constitutes a solid force that can withstand and develop even in difficult showdowns.

The KKE has emerged from the election battle stronger among the people, has developed links with broader levels and increased its political influence to a much greater extent than indicated by its parliamentary strength.

In the elections for the European Parliament, the KKE has emerged with more strength despite the weaknesses of its election work in this sector.

2. The Central Committee's appraisal is that the party was correct in bringing forward the slogan that the KKE must participate in the second distribution of votes despite the big difficulties to attain it.

There were two particular ways of wresting the parliamentary majority from the rightwing under the existence of the gangsterite electoral law. One way was the overwhelming vote for PASOK, something that the KKE could not achieve. The other was for the KKE to participate in the second distribution, which demanded 17 percent of the votes. The latter way certainly secured the taking of the parliamentary majority away from the rightwing and more prerequisites for postelection developments toward a true change.

Our party brought forward the second way. For a series of reasons, despite the tremendous work done, it was not possible for our party's true strength to be expressed through the elections to the corresponding degree. The main reason was that the attitude "let the rightwing leave and then we will see" prevailed, a fact that greatly strengthened the trend of the overwhelming vote for PASOK. This trend was, moreover, strengthened by PASOK's declarations for self-existence in combination with its negative stand on the question of cooperation among all the forces of change. This stand by PASOK created uncertainty about the formation of a democratic government that would be based on all the forces of change. Thus, to a considerable extent, the erroneous theory of the "stepping stone" succeeded.

Certain weaknesses that appeared during the election battle, mainly in understanding and promoting the essence of the second distribution slogan, affected the election results to a certain extent, but they were not determining factors. The slogan calling for the party to participate in the second distribution helped in not limiting the whole issue to a political showdown between PASOK and New Democracy; it alerted the members and followers of the party and of KNE [Greek Communist youth]; it decisively helped the opening toward the broad masses of the people and, to a considerable extent, in confronting the psychology of the "lost vote"; and it contributed to the party's successful waging of this difficult election battle.

3. The election battle has generally been waged properly. All the party organizations, despite their specific weaknesses, have generally responded to the commitments and requirements of this great battle.

4. With the victory of the democratic forces, the removal of the rightwing from the administration of the country, and the election of PASOK to the government, a new state of affairs is created.

The rightwing has lost the parliamentary majority but it has considerable parliamentary forces. What is more important, it has strong positions within the state machinery and it enjoys the support of the economic oligarchy and of its foreign patrons. Basic centers of power actually remain within the hands of the rightwing. The monopolies, the Americans, and the NATO imperialists still have great possibilities for actively influencing the course of the country with the goal to foil the change.

The front of the people's struggle and the forces of change against the rightwing, the oligarchy and the Americanocracy stays put but it is also imperative to further strengthen it by stepping up vigilance and by properly utilizing the fresh possibilities that have been created. The mass movement will be the determinative factor for opening the road toward change.

Circles of international democratic socialism as well as of the local established -- particularly the bourgeois press groups -- have been pressuring the present government to confine its policy to a mere "improvement" of the terms of dependence on NATO and U.S. imperialism and by improving domestic reforms of the country which would be painless for the ruling class. Such reforms would actually fail to lead Greece away from the policy which was condemned by the vote of the vast majority of the people. Any retreat as a result of such pressuring would undermine the country's course toward change.

5. The KKE stressed that vindicating the people's expectations and opening the road toward real change necessitate a program of substantive measures. An escalation of this plan must not lead to undermining the goals for change but must contribute toward leading the country into an anti-imperialist and antimonopolistic direction:

First: Promotion of national independence and of an independent peaceful foreign policy through the immediate removal of nuclear arms from our country; the decisive strengthening of initiative for a missile-free Balkan Peninsula; for the removal of foreign bases and for Greece's withdrawal from NATO.

Greece's active participation in the efforts of the peace-loving forces to foil both the installation of "Pershing" and "cruise" missiles in Europe and the production of the neutron bomb; to reduce tension and the arms race for the sake of peace and disarmament; strengthening of the drive to internationalize the Cyprus problem with the aim to secure a united, independent, sovereign and demilitarized Cyprus.

Second: Confrontation of the crisis by rescinding immunity to monopolies and the planned development of the country for the sake of the people. This primarily requires price and profit control and the abolition of privileges, tax exemptions, tax evasion, inadmissible incentives and gratuitous loans to big capital; the promotion of productive investments -- primarily by the state -- in basic fields of the national economy; the cleansing, effective management and democratization of public enterprises with the active participation of the working people; the revision of the gangster-like agreements with foreign monopolies and actual control on their activities; the nationalization of basic monopolistic enterprises which remain necessary for the promotion of an economic policy which will lead out of the crisis; the combating of the consequences from the country's accession to the EEC and the country's disassociation from it; the development of Greece's trade and in general of economic relations with all countries, including the EEC countries, on the basis of mutual benefit; the substantive increase in salaries, wages and pensions and their automatic adjustment to the cost of living index; concrete measures to put an end to dismissals, to reduce unemployment and to give relief to the unemployed; improvement of the position of farmers, of artisans and craftsmen by taking approprate measures, immediate measures for the people's health and housing, for communications and for the protection of the environment; measures for the equality of women and improving the future for the young as well as measures to solve the problems of quake victims.

Third: Actual democratization of the whole social structure, democratization of the trade union movement by safeguarding trade union freedom and rights at places of work, and through the abolition of antilabor legislation and government trade unionism; democratization of the legislation on cooperatives; the ceding of actual authority and of economic resources to the municipalities and the village councils, as well as carrying out the constitutional provisions for the establishment of a second level of self-government as a first step toward actual democratic decentralization; actual democratization of the armed forces and security bodies as well as of the entire state machinery; adoption of the simple proportional representation system as a permanent election system, introduction of the right to vote from the age of 18; real recognition of national resistance [to Nazi occupation of Greece and immediate legislative settlement of the free and unconditional repatriation of all political refugees; abolition of discrimination by the state mass media, democratic functioning of these mass media and ensuring objective reporting; development of a new charter for education that will secure the democratic functioning and the modernization of the education system.

6. Under the new conditions the main KKE direction is organizing the people's struggle for real change. It will work out and project expedient solutions for the country's various problems. It will contribute to the development of the popular movement and its correct orientation on defending the people's and national interests as well as the promotion of real change.

It will play a leading role in the struggle against the rightwing.

It will exert special effort for unity and joint action by the forces of change. Under the present conditions it will concentrate its effort even more on the people's unity at its roots.

Being firmly devoted to the program for change and to opening the road toward socialism, our party will assess its attitude toward the PASOK government in step with the government's positions and deeds in relation with the problems of change. It will support in Parliament and among the people every government action which will be directed against the immunity of monopolies, against reaction and foreign dependence, and which will serve national independence, democracy and the people's interests. It will criticize inefficiencies and will oppose every measure by the government that will impede the country's course to go ahead.

7. The removal of the rightwing from the administration creates favorable conditions and fresh possibilities for the further development of the popular movement.

The KKE Central Committee stresses that if change is to go ahead it must depend on the active role of the mass popular movement. The people must take chance into their hands through their unity and their stuggle at the trade unions, their mass organizations, self-government and so forth.

Therefore, it is necessary to have further mass struggle in order to develop the functioning of the mass organizations in a democratic and united way, to secure their independence from the state, to raise concrete economic and institutional demands according to priority and to claim participation in making decisions that concern them.

Some dangers of reformist tendencies developing within the working people's mass movement must be particularly faced. The KKE will struggle against reformism, and for the class orientation of the struggle by the workers movement and for spreading out the mass movement in an anti-imperialistic, antimonopolistic direction.

The struggle against reformism will have to be continued.

8. The KKE undertakes fresh responsibilities during the new situation. Its role in the course of the parliamentary struggle -- being one of the three parties in Parliament -- as well as in the course of the struggle outside Parliament becomes more compound under the new conditions. It is imperative that there should be a creative and concrete working out of problems, contribution to solving them, undertaking substantive initiatives on a political level and within the mass movement of the people, and strengthening the ideological work.

It is also necessary to have a fresh quality of work within the Central Committee framework and at all the leading organs.

The new state of affairs raises increased demands in connection with the activities of the party organizations. The party organizations have a duty to particularly study their activities during the elections, to note their weak points and to draw the necessary conclusions for their further work so that they may increase their initiative and responsibility for the ideological-political work within their area, for the stabilization and broadening of the party's major opening to the masses during the election period, for an increase in recruitment especially from the working class, and for the suitable utilization of the cadres who distinguished themselves during the difficult election battle.

The Central Committee commends the cadres, the members, the supporters and the friends of the party and of the communist youth organization for their tireless work -- which has been full of the revolutionary spirit -- for the defeat of the rightwing and for strengthening the party. It calls on them to play a leading role -- with the same enthusiasm and determination -- in the struggles, to forge popular unity for the promotion of real change and for the vindication of our people's wishes and expectations. 4 November 1981

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SOVIET OFFICIALS DISCUSS GAS DELIVERIES

LD122016 Hamburg DPA in German 1610 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Essen, 12 Nov (DPA) -- Nikolay Osipov, deputy Soviet minister for the gas industry [name and title as received], and Soyuzgazeksport chief Yuriy Baranovskiy are currently negotiating with Ruhrgas AG about Soviet gas deliveries to the FRG.

It was learned today that the primary issue is the still open question of the gas price in the largest planned natural gas pipeline deal with the Soviet Union. In the course of this deal the USSR wants to deliver 40 billion cubic meters of natural gas from western Siberia to West Europe annually on a long-term basis -- of this, 12 billion cubic meters to the FRG. Ruhrgas wants to agree only to a competitive price. A Ruhrgas spokesman did not want to commit himself on the prospects for a conclusion and to whether the deal would come about before the visit of the Soviet head of state and party, Leonid Brezhnev, on 22 November.

PAPER REPORTS GDR CHURCH STANCE ON ARMS

DW101309 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 10 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Article on synod meetings of the GDR protestant churches: "GDR Churches Suggest Arms Reduction"]

[Text] Berlin, 9 November (ZBA/EPD) -- The initiative of the protestant church in the GDR for an arms reduction in the Warsaw Pact as well is broader than has been discernible in the West to date. This goes as far as demands for contribution toward a new building of confidence in Europe through the reduction of the numerical armor superiority and a reduction of the Soviet SS-20 missiles.

Discussions at the regional synod meetings of five protestant Land churches in the GDR over the weekend were focused on questions concerning militarization of the GDR society, the belittling of nuclear warfare and the social peace service. To the extent the synods adopted statements of their own on the threat to peace and on the demand for the introduction of a social service as an alternative to military service, they were agreed in voicing concern over the continued arms race.

The synod participants of the Saxon ecclesiastical province in Halle came out with particular emphasis against the concept of safeguarding peace militarily. In their peace resolution they advocated "calculated advance concessions in disarmament coordinated with the allies (for instance, the reduction of the SS-20 missiles)" and "defensive security systems with low threatening potential (for example, the mitigation of the numerical tank superiority) and thus a new building of confidence in Europe from our side."

They said the synod hears with concern that the U.S. Government pursues the strategy of attaining nuclear superiority and of economically ruining the Socialist camp through an intensified arms race. The synod thanked the Council of U.S. Churches for the profound and clear criticism of this policy. It also thanked the Reformed Church in the Netherlands for its advocacy of the building of confidence between East and West through the renunciation of any further arms buildup and through advance concessions in disarmament whereby the dynamics of the arms race would be reversed.

Erfurt Prior Heino Flacke, the spokesman of the special committee which had prepared the declaration of the synod, said that the committee did not succeed in phrasing "a credo-type rejection of the deterrence system" or defining a clear definition of stance of the Christian toward military service. This definition of stance would have contained the finding, among others, that "owing to our theological cognition and our analysis of the situation the course of military service" could no longer be encouraged "with arguments of the Gospel or of reason," Flacke said.

The committee was afraid that the required unanimity on the issues could not be obtained either in the synod or in the churches affiliated with the League of Churches, or ultimately with the sister churches in the Federal Republic. But as long as such unanimity does not exist this decision might evoke the suspicion "that we do not mean peace but the refusal of our military service to a certain social system, to a certain state." This is why the committee was unable in this particular instance to speak with the clarity "with which we, in our opinion, ought to."

Flacke asked the churches in the Federal Republic not to interpret this as a pressure "but definitely as an urgent request and question" to consider in their discussions and decisions not only their own situation but also the "mandate of testimony which we have in common."

The synod of the Mecklenburg Land Church asked the church management in Schwerin to attribute more attention to tendencies regarding militarization of social life. The church management should point out the resulting anxiety of the population to state authorities. The synod stressed in Schwerin particularly "the dangers of playing matters down", as demonstrated in GDR civil defense exercises. It says literally: "We know today that no effective protection exists for life in a war fought with nuclear means."

The reason for this decision was a report of a Rostock synod member about such an exercise. He termed it particularly alarming that even first-grade children are taking part and that self-protection measures with plastic hoods and handerchiefs are being discussed and exercised.

The synod of the Saxonian church province was also dealing with militarization and civil defense exercises. A motion reads literally: "We understand, approve and represent the interests of our state. But we must utter our concern about the fact that military matters more and more penetrate our entire social life. It ranges from military parades to kindergarten, from off limits woods to criteria for training admission, from war toys for children to civil defense exercises."

The Land synods were also dealing with motions concerning the introduction of social peace service as one more alternative for youths of conscript age and conscientious objectors to work as construction soldiers. It was learned in Berlin that more than 4,000 mostly young applicants have approached the synod. It was stated in Halle that Klaus Gysi, GDR state secretary for church problems, did not assume that the applicants had "impure motives." He admitted "that this was a possibility to show a peaceful attitude." In a response letter of the Magdeburg synod the young applicants are urged not to give up hope. "Show that your peace will goes farther than the respective possibility to implement it." The youths are urged to demonstrate this will by working voluntarily for half a year in the social field for as little as army pay.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE: MASSIVE RETALIATION DEAD

DW100925 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Adelbert Weinstein editorial: "Massive Retailation Is Dead"]

[Text] The history of nuclear strategy does not repeat itself. Gaus' suggestion that NATO should return to the strategy of massive retalitation is absurd. The current Atlantic security policy no doubt has weaknesses. But the so-called flexible response strategy (a security concept where an enemy attack will be answered with the respective necessary strength) has been invented by the Americans and introduced in the alliance. It contains commitments which the United States contractually agreed to carry out. Contractual agreement in the nuclear age does not eliminate the risk of destruction. But the American engagement in Europe based on flexible response represents an acceptable security guarantee.

Massive retaliation, however, is dead as a political idea. It has been technically overtaken by reality. Psychologically it has no chance. Those betting on a strategic revival of "everything or nothing" work against our security. Who can assume that the President of the United States will punish every local violation with a nuclear strike at the Soviet Union? Such a rough security policy would lead directly into chaos.

Gaus knows it too. He himself was partaking in the sixties in the publicistic campaign which was passionately led in the transition period from massive retaliation strategy to flexible response strategy by analytics on both sides of the Atlantic. If he brings up ideas which have been thoroughly discussed long ago, he exposes himself to the suspicion of wanting something completely different than he says. In massive retaliation times Europe was not very much inclined to set up classic divisions. European inclination was not great either to support the Americans. Is this material and spiritual state of military abstinence to be reinstalled?

It is simple to factually explain our rejection of a new issue of massive retaliation. At that time the United States was the leading nuclear power. The predominance of strategic weapons was such that Europe could also be included in the defense circle. American long-range bombers and the first submarines with nuclear arms were considered a sufficient counterbalance to the numerous Russian divisions threatening Europe. The class Western troops available were supposed to take over only the function of a trip wire.

That belongs to the military past. Gaus himself termed the Soviet Union as a "militarily equal world power." The situation has also changed spiritually. If both sides are equally strong strategically, the threat to destroy the other becomes not credible as an isolated strategic element, particularly if military action and political aims do not stand in the right proportion. If the divisions were still "just a trip wire" which would touch off automatically an absolutely destructive nuclear war if the wire was crossed by the enemy, nobody could be calmed down by that. In the roughly 20 years which have passed since the introduction of flexible response it has become obvious that neither the West nor the East want to have the great nuclear war.

Washington and Moscow agreed quietly almost like accomplices to preserve the military status quo in matters of nuclear strategy. Mutual destruction cannot be a strategic aim. Variants exist, however, in the strategy of the atomic status quo. One can construct an offensive and a defensive atomic strategy. The deterrence of the Americans is defensive. They consider the setup and safeguarding of a strategic retaliation force as the core of the policy aimed at preventing war. They make preparations to stand the first strike of an adversary in order to destroy him with a counterstrike. The Soviets are rather offensive because their deterrence is linked with the threat of political "compulsion" -- as Raymond Aron, the French sociologist and nuclear analyst, formulated it. One can term it an attempt of blackmail with nuclear arms. Both sides agree, however, that one must avoid the atomic holocaust.

Nuclear policy, however, is an art which has to work with numerous unknown quantities. Nothing can be proved. Reason is the starting point. Reason says that nobody wants destruction. But strategically it is not a fact but a hope. That caused American analysts to map out numerous models of a possible war. The aim of these drafts is to keep the power of nuclear strength within limits, to use nuclear arms only as political arms and to possibly give preference to partial destruction instead of total destruction. Flexible response is one of these models, although it is full of mistakes, hypotheses and fictions. But this strategy is aimed at keeping within limits. Massive retaliation, however, is without limits and therefore not credible at all.

REAGAN DEFENSE 'CHOIR' SINGS OUT OF TUNE

DW121403 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 12 Nov 81 p 2

[Ewald Stein commentary: "No Sandbox Game"]

[Text] Hardly a day passes without the European NATO member states being confronted with reports of important U.S. government officials interpreting current nuclear strategies. Such terms as limited nuclear war, massive first strike or nuclear warning shot create more than merely amazement on our side of the Atlantic. We are confused here not just because the choir of interpreters contains almost every top political leader in Washington, but also because the singers -- such as Secretary of State Haig, Secretary of Defense Weinberger, security adviser Allen as well as President Reagan -- obviously have different scores and are obviously singing out of tune with each other.

It is certainly known in European capitals and command centers what the background of these dissonant concerts is. Facts are not so much involved: rather it is a jealous quarrel among the artists over the role of soloist under conductor Reagan.

The American tones sound shrill to the citizens of the European partner states and fan the already existing wide-spread fear of a nuclear security which is incomprehensible to them. This is especially true because the so-called peace movements exploit the arguments supplied free of charge from Washington.

It is therefore necessary for competent pragmatists such as Christoph Bertram, director of the London Institute of Strategic Studies, to take the floor. He is of the opinion that nuclear war can be limited only if the opposing side guarantees it as well. And there is no indication of this. So as before nuclear weapons can serve only as a deterrence. Nuclear strategy is not a sandbox game.

HANDELSBLATT ON 'THE HAIG PROBLEM'

DW111141 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 11 Nov 81 p 2

[Viola Herms Drath commentary: "Haig's Self-Dismantling"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Haig may understand the European mentality, as European political experts and sometimes also Washington experts say, but he seems to be lacking insight into the Reagan team's way of thinking and the Washington elite consisting of critical persons of former administrations. Otherwise the former NATO general, who smartly announced 11 months ago to be the "vicar" of U.S. foreign policy, must have known that too much sensitivity handicaps winning a round in the fight for weight and authority with security adviser Richard V. Allen, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and the triumvirate of presidential advisers.

The fact that Haig publicly insinuated that an unnamed White House aide was staging a "guerilla campaign" against him, practically involving the U.S. President as a witness in his private quarrels, demonstrates an attitude which -- as the Washington POST put it -- is more devastating for his reputation and official authority than the rumors of the competitors saying that he tops Reagan's disappointment list.

The problem of the Reagan team is not caused by ideological disagreement but by petty competence quarrels. One does not quarrel on East-West strategy, but on who is supposed to make preparations for the President's Ottawa visit or who is supposed to inform the press on Cancun. Once Haig has loudly uttered criticism in the U.S. Congress about the nomination of Vice President George Bush as the administration's crisis manager, a job he wanted to get himself, he is considered at least in this circle as unpredictable. Tensions have been aggravated by the fact that Haig deliberately ignores Richard Allen, whose abilities are being called in question by other insiders as well, contacting the Oval Office through presidential adviser Edwin Meese.

At a time when the Geneva negotiations with the Soviets on the limitation of medium-range missiles in Europe are in the offing and nuclear arms control talks as a continuation of SALT II are slated for March, the Haig debacle achieves a disquieting dimension because it signals disagreement in the Reagan camp.

The argument over the NATO option of a "nuclear warning shot" to be fired above the sea, with which Haig surprised the U.S. Senate and the allies, and Weinberger's statement that such a plan is unknown to him and not very desirable, is still being clearly remembered. In doing this, Haig demonstrated that his sympathetic understanding for the situation of the Europeans who were once more shocked by the consideration of a warning shot, is as insufficient as his talent to play in a team.

Ronald Reagan stopped the quarrel among his secretaries and advisers by praising all involved. But that does not mean a final solution of the Haig problem.

With his recent outbreak of temper the U.S. secretary of state has not so much strengthened his own power position as that of his antagonists. Allen has reappeared again after having been pushed into the background by Reagan's closest circle of advisers in connection with insufficient AWACS analyses, an affair that has cost the President a lot politically. Ed Meese will now probably play a prominent role in harmonizing domestic and foreign political perspectives.

PAPER CRITICAL OF U.S. 'HAPPY-GO-LUCKY ATTITUDE'

DW091133 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 7/8 Nov 81 p 4

[Commentary signed A.: "At the Table for Regulars in Washington"]

[Text] Reagan's off-the-cuff remark about the possibility of a nuclear conflict between the United States and Russia being limited to foreign territory is having bad aftereffects: Discussions on the eventualities of nuclear war are now being held in Washington with the character of talk among regulars in a bar.

The horrors of even a conventional war, which many people have personally experienced, have largely placed a taboo for all Europeans on the apocalyptic topic of details and chances of nuclear war. This is not so in the United States where the general public knows wars only from television. What Reagan, Haig and Winberger actually did was merely talk about old facts. NATO's strategy of a flexible response to a Russian attack in Europe dates back to the sixties, and this strategy, with the intentional inclusion of the option of a nuclear first strike by the West against overpowering conventional superiority, had been planned jointly with the European allies. But even the carefully phrased government statement from Washington has not succeeded in completely eliminating all doubts about the actual existence of "plans" or "options" for a nuclear warning strike in such an event. The West European NATO governments, however, cannot be spared the criticism that they have kept their people in the dark for years about basic plans in the event of hostilities. These plans are hair-raising, yet not so secret that they could not be discussed in public hearings by Senate committees.

What is alarming, however, is the happy-go-lucky improvisation in Washington, the contradictions in the remarks by the secretaries of defense and state, and above all the tone of businesslike calm about the affair. There is no need to withhold the truth -- yet the suggestion to Washington to show more bewilderment about the potential death of several hundred million Europeans would be in order. Reagan's permanent cheerfulness is out of place here.

DIE WELT VIEWS FORTHCOMING BREZHNEV VISIT

DW110951 Bonn DIE WELT in German 11 Nov 81 p 1

[Bernt Conrad commentary: "Schmidt Remains Firm"]

[Text] The chancellor has set the switches correctly for the Brezhnev visit. That was demonstrated by the statement he made yesterday at a meeting with press publishers, saying that the West will begin in late 1983 to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles if no removal of Soviet SS-20 missiles has been achieved up to then. If Schmidt succeeds in convincing the Soviet general secretary of this determination, the visit from Moscow could enter the historic annals as a gain.

But there are considerable handicaps obstructing such a result. Not just the "peace movement" but also growing SPD forces loudly utter doubts regarding NATO's dual decision, thus nourishing Kremlin hopes that the FRG could detach itself from the United States. Schmidt's statement that the Soviets are aware of Bonn's "linkage" with the U.S. alliance sounds therefore somewhat exaggerated. His intention must be the more welcomed to clearly point out to the Soviet guest that Bonn fully supports the Western negotiation strategy regarding medium-range missiles.

Clarity regarding Western aims, NATO's will to negotiate as well as the determination to reestablish military balance in one way or the other -- that is important prior to Brezhnev's visit and during the talks with the Soviet leader. Neutralist thoughts such as those of Gaus are detrimental to this aim. The Free Democrats must also ask themselves why they think they ought to voice in the current critical situation visions regarding the Europeans' long-term renunciation of the world powers' military presence. What Mischnick said yesterday in Berlin about a future all-European peace system is certainly most attractive -- such as the wish for paradisical life. But Moscow could draw wrong conclusions from this regarding the hoped-for weariness of the alliance.

PAPER CRITICIZES CONFUSED U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

DW091149 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 7 Nov 81 p 3

[Commentary signed HHG: "Confusion"]

[Text] Since the "catch the Americans" game has become popular, here is a contribution: Some of the wildest anti-Americans seem to hold top positions in the U.S. Government; and in order to pursue the logic of this silly way of passing time, we must add that they are controlled by Moscow.

An endless stream of contradicting principles regarding nuclear might is flowing from the White House, the Department of State and the Pentagon, confusing friends even more than enemies. It is difficult to find factual substance because struggles for position and rivalries among the American leadership crew seem to be involved. The same applies to the recent exchange of nuclear blows between Secretary of State Haig and Secretary of Defense Weinberger on whether there could be or should be something like NATO's nuclear warning strike.

This way of handling explosive material cannot be excused by saying that the United States is an open society where there is constant sparring in public and idle talk. The weak public statement that everyone involved was right is also of no use. Since the truly most important matter is involved, there can be no understanding for the nonchalant or rather careless actions by a world power's top-ranking politicians.

The Europeans have frequently complained in the past about the lack of U.S. leadership. Now this leadership allegedly exists. Is this confusion dressed up with powerful phrases really evidence of powerful leadersip? Is European mistrust pathological if the masters over life and death of the world create the impression they don't know themselves exactly what has or has not been planned and thought?

INDIRA GANDHI, MITTERAND HOLD TALKS 12 NOV

BK121619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and President Mitterand of France have had detailed discussions in Paris today on the world scene in the context of growing tensions in many regions and superpower rivalry. They had no fixed agenda for their talks. East-West relations also came up for discussions. Later, Mrs Gandhi told waiting newsmen that they considered a number of international problems during their discussions. They also exchanged views on strengthening bilateral relations.

All India Radio special correspondent Bimala Bhalla, covering the prime minister's visit says the first round of talks lasted for 2 and 1/2 hours. Soon after her arrival in Paris from Rome, Mrs Gandhi called on President Mitterand at the Elysee Palace. In a rare gesture, Mitterand came down the steps of the palace to receive her.

Discuss Asian Situation

BK131000 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and French President Mitterand have had detailed discussions on India's security matters and the political situation in Asia in Paris. The two leaders reviewed the situation in Afghanistan and West Asia and exchanged views on their assessment of the situation in Poland. Mrs Gandhi and Mr Mitterand exphasized the need for a followup action on the Cancun summit and avoidance of a confrontation.

It was felt that steps toward global negotiations should be intensified and a dialogue between North and South continued. Ways and means for enlarging mutual and economic exchanges between the two countries also came up for discussion. All India Radio's special correspondent Bimala Bhalla reports that hard core of economic exchanges will be discussed at the official-level talks today.

Speaking at a reception hosted in her honor by President of French National Assembly, Mrs Gandhi reiterated India's commitment to democracy, peace and socialism. She said we are deeply committed to the rights of the individual for a fuller development of his personality. She reciprocated the sentiments of the assembly president suggesting that there is great scope for promoting closer cooperation between India and France at various levels and said, "It is in this hope that I have come to Paris."

She thanked the French parliament for the reception and described it as a tribute from one of the oldest parliaments in the world. She said the future will witness more such contacts between parliaments of India and France. She referred to the visit of Lok Sabha Speaker Jhakar to France and a French delegation led by Couve de Murville to India. She said these visits have provided a stimulus to interparliamentary relations.

Gandhi Satisfied With Talks

LD121522 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Mrs Gandhi said at the Elysee Palace that she is satisfied with the talks she has just had with Francois Mitterrand. When she came out, she pointed out that the sale of the Mirage-2000's was not discussed. The Indian prime minister described her meeting as very friendly and stressed that there are no areas of contention between the two countries.

TRADE MINISTER RETURNS FROM CHINA VISIT

LD111128 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Michel Jobert returned from China this morning. The minister of external trade was immediately questioned by journalists about the case of Li Shuang, the young Chinese fiancee of French diplomat Emmanuel Bellefroid. Jobert stated that he is not angry or even bitter, but grieved. The sentencing of Li Shuang represents an unfortunate coincidence with my stay, he said. Well, if it is an unfortunate coincidence, let us accept it as such, Jobert added. Jobert added that there was no cooling in French-Chinese relations despite this affair of crossed love. The minister concluded by saying that he is satisfied with his trip on the economic level.

Denies Relations Cool

NC110957 Paris AFP in English 0938 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Paris, 11 Nov (AFP) -- Speaking to journalists at the airport, Mr Jobert denied that relations between the two countries had been jolted by the sentencing to a labour camp of the Chinese fiancee of a French diplomat. The minister described the sentence as an "annoying coincidence" with his visit, adding, "I was not surprised by the firmness of the Chinse position, and hope you were not by mine."

In Peking yesterday, Mr Jobert called off a round of technical meetings and said that "if I had known I would not have come," after discussing the case with top Chinese leaders, including Premier Zhao Ziyang and Party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

'Insulted' by PRC Attitude

NC121205 Paris AFP in English 1154 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 12 Nov (AFP) -- External Trade Minister Michel Jobert said today that he was "absolutely insulted by China's attitude" over the way that Li Shuang, the Chinese fiancee of French diplomat Emmanuel Bellefroid, had been sent to a labour camp for two years. The news that she had been sent to a "reeducation camp" broke during Mr Jobert's five-day official visit to Beijing (Nov 6-10).

He told the daily newspaper QUOTIDIEN today that: "When one invites somebody, it is not to insult him." He added: "I never thought that the Chinese would have been both so clumsy and off-handed as to take this measure (sending Li Shuang to a labour camp) at the very moment that I arrived in China."

He made it clear that the "Li Shuang affair" had not taken priority over economic talks he held in Beijing, as he had not learned of the decision until after holding the main talks. But he believed that the affair might well have damaging consequences for Sino-French trade.

Miss Li, a 25-year-old artist, was arrested on September 9 a few weeks before her planned wedding with Mr Bellefroid, 39, whom she had met last year in Beijing.

QUEBEC 'BETRAYED' IN CANADIAN CONSTITUTION MOVE

PM111521 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Disputed 'Repatriation'"]

[Text] Pierre-Elliott Trudeau and the prime ministers of Canada's nine English-speaking provinces could celebrate success at last on Thursday in reaching agreement on "repatriating" the Canadian constitution, which has hitherto remained under the authority of the parliament of the former colonial power.

In fact it was in 1867 that the confederation's "founding fathers" got London to pass the British North America Act, which since then has served as Canada's basic law. Mr Trudeau was able to say Thursday that "after 114 years Canada will technically and legally become an independent country once and for all."

For the federal prime minister this is the culmination of an exceptionally lengthy career full of vicissitudes. Indeed Mr Trudeau set himself the target of finally resolving the constitutional issue before retiring from public life. Along this path he clashed with all kinds of obstacles due to the provinces' fear of having all their traditional prerogatives eroded by central government in favor of the "repatriation." Moreover, the intellectual arrogance which -- together with the desire to seduce and the taste for astonishing -- characterizes the federal prime minister's paradoxical personality, did not facilitate matters, to say the least.

As far as the English-speaking provinces are concerned, they have every reason to be satisfied with the compromise reached Thursday. They no longer risk having their rights over natural resources on their own territory -- especially oil -- challenged. The formula chosen for constitutional revision also guarantees them against an attempted power coup by the central government. In fact, for an amendment to be made, it will have to be accepted by seven provinces, but any provinces that challenge it will not be obliged to implement it....

The only loser in this matter in Quebec. Mr Levesque was literally betrayed by the seven English-speaking prime ministers, who hitherto pretended to side with him against a central government regarded as threatening and a federal prime minister a little too self-confident. For the first time in its history Quebec is thus becoming "a province like the rest." The editorial writer of the Montreal daily LE DEVOIR was right to stress that the Ottawa agreement "puts an end to a concept of the nation, that made Quebec's consent a legally and politically indispensable condition for any reorganization, even minimal of the federal system."

So several more steps have to be taken before Canada has its new constitution. Not all the difficulties have yet been resolved, as Conservative Party leader Joseph Clark pointed out. Though Mr Trudeau seems on the point of realizing his old dream, the fact remains that the country's unity is more threatened than ever. The Quebec separatists will find in what happened Thursday in Ottawa excellent arguments to advance their cause.

CUBA'S HART EXPLAINS U.S. THREATS TO COUNTRY

FL120051 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] The French Government does not agree with any type of U.S. aggression against Cuba and Nicaragua, Armando Hart, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and minister of culture, stated today in Paris. The Socialist Party and the Communist Party, which make up the governmental majority in France, have expressed their solidarity with Cuba and their readiness to help the Cuban Government in the case of an attack on our country, Hart added.

The Cuban minister held talks with French Culture Minister Jack Lang as well as Socialist and Communist leaders during his 4-day visit to France.

Hart referred to a report published by the New York TIMES revealing the establishment of a U.S. working group to study eventual military actions against Cuba and Nicaragua under the pretext of the support they lend to the Salvadoran guerrillas. The minister stressed that the Cuban Government has challenged Washington to prove that there are 500 Cuban military in El Salvador, as charged by U.S. leaders. This is a lie, a pretext to intervene in Cuba and Nicaragua, Hart stated. That is why we are preparing to resist and respond to a military attack, Hart added.

The Cuban minister noted that the Santa Fe report, which was prepared by several advisers of President Reagan and which was published as a result of leaks, states that a liberation war should be launched against Cuba if the propaganda campaign is not sufficient. Hart stressed that the danger is not limited to Latin America, and recalled recent U.S. statements on a limited nuclear war in Europe.

Finally, he warned that the events in Latin America could have serious consequences in Europe, and there is the possibility of a chain reaction.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF OUTLINES N-STRATEGY FACTORS

PM120941 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Nov 81 p 14

[Excerpts] Army Chief of Staff Gen Jeannou Lacaze does not think it makes sense for France to have more than seven missile-carrying nuclear submarines by the end of the century if the government wants to keep three permanently at sea. This comment is contained in his speech to students at the Higher Armaments Studies Center, which is published in full in the November 1981 issue of the monthly review DEFENSE NATIONALE.

"As regards the strategic ocean force," General Lacaze explains, "we seem to be thinking in terms of possessing a seventh nuclear submarine. That could be launched around 1990, but then it would be necessary to build it on the basis of technology that is already old. A few years later, say, toward 1994, it could be of a new type and capable of carrying a new missile. As regards the number of nuclear submarines needed to guarantee a sufficient deterrent, numerous arguments have taken place over this and several figures have been put forward. Although the decision is up to the political authorities, I do not think that, even with resources slightly superior to those at our disposal, it would make sense to have more than seven submarines by the end of the century."

General Lacaze adds that if three submarines of the M-4 type (multiple nuclear warhead missiles) are to be kept at sea permanetly, "going above seven or eight would be a deviation from the principle of force, to which we must adhere within the framework of our strategy of the weak deterring the strong." This concept is defined by the army chief of staff as "a strategy of massive countercity retaliation" which "rules out in particlar the fragmented strategic response."

General Lacaze also notes France's action within the Atlantic alliance and puts forward three principles:

"1. Cooperation only concerns our conventional force and therefore excludes all planning as regards the use of nuclear forces.

"2. No automatic commitment of French forces, which excludes, in particular, the possibility of France's taking responsibility in peacetime for land, sea or air zones and participating in what is known as the 'forward battle.'

"3. In the event of a commitment on NATO's side, French forces will remain grouped under national command and in salients or zones covering national territory."

As regards French foreign action forces, the army chief of staff confirms that there is no question of reopening the subject of their presence on the African continent and that a change in the law is envisaged "in order to permit volunteer conscripts to serve in foreign action." At the same time, General Lacaze explains, "the possibility of increasing the number of spaces available to foreign students in our training schools is currently being studied at the request of the political authorities."

The army chief of staff concluded his speech with a brief study of budget problems.

COLOMBO ON JOINING SINAI PEACEKEEPING FORCE

AU120926 Rome ANSA in English 0838 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 12 Nov (ANSA) -- A nation like Italy, which has made peace and security its highest objective in its international policies "could not remain on the sidelines" concerning the idea of sending an Italian contingent to join the multinational peacekeeping forces set to oversee Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula next April, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo stated on Wednesday responding to questions and inquiries from the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission.

The "eventual Italian participation" can be viewed in the framework, therefore, "of the responsibility, incumbent also upon Italy, as a country with a specific Mediterranean dimension," Colombo explained.

The Rome diplomatic chief also reminded his listeners that the Italian Government has taken participation in the multinational forces into consideration above all after the invitations expressed by the two countries directly interested in the issue, Egypt and Israel, and by the United States, who played a mediating role in the signing of the peace accord.

Colombo, however, made it clear that everything must be subordinated "to a European participation connected to and in the context of" the political viewpoint of the EEC countries which emerged from the declaration in Venice in June of 1980.

The multinational forces, in which Italy, France, Great Britain and the Netherlands may eventually take part, have the sole scope, Colombo reiterated, of maintaining peace in the Sinai after the withdrawal of the Israelis, and no other duty.

In conclusion, Colombo explained that "consequently, concern that (the peacekeeping force) could represent a threat to other Arab nations seems completely unfounded, precisely because it is directed to maintaining peace of the border between Egypt and Israel

The minister also answered questions from the Italian senators on recognition of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) by the Italian Government.

"The Italian position remains that of placing the largely positive evolution already achieved inside a more ample perspective which reciprocally invests the peoples and states of the region," Colombo said.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL BEGINS VISIT TO ISRAEL

AU120909 Rome ANSA in English 0833 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Tel Aviv, 12 Nov (ANSA) -- The secretary-general of the Italian Defense Ministry, General Giuseppe Piovano, is in Israel today, beginning a seven day official visit as a guest of the Israeli Armed Forces.

Unofficial sources have confirmed that his visit, which was scheduled some time ago, is not connected to the possible participation of Italy in the multinational peacekeeping forces in the Sinai Peninsula. Those forces will become operative in the desert peninsula once restitution of the land to Egypt is completed with the withdrawal of Israeli occupation troops, slated to take place on April 21.

General Piovano's schedule includes visits to the principal military industries of Israel. Israeli sources here indicated that the visit will also include tourist excursion to the nation's many historic sites. General Piovano will be accompanied by two high officials and by his wife.

SPADOLINI, MALTA'S MINTOFF HOLD TALKS IN ROME

LD130012 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2300 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] In the talks that Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff had in Rome with Prime Minister Spadolini, bilateral relations and economic cooperation within the framework of the recent understanding reached with the Maltese Government with respect to the island's neutrality were discussed. In addition, the problem of the Mediterranean was also tackled in light of the latest events, which have increased tension in this region. Spadolini reiterated Italy's commitment to guarantee the island's neutrality, which conforms with the line always pursued by Italy in the Mediterranean, and which is aimed at achieving greater stability and safeguarding peace in the entire region.

CHIEF OF STAFF HITS SOVIET AIMS IN EUROPE

PM120909 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 7 Nov 81 p 13

[V. Vladimiro Odinzov report on Italian Army Chief of Staff Gen Umberto Cappuzzo 6 November report to Atlantic Council conference in Venice: "Cappuzzo Warns NATO Allies; 'Europe Refusing Further Military Spending'"]

[Excerpt] Venice, 6 Nov -- Gen Umberto Cappuzzo, who has been Italian Army chief of staff for the past few months, was right to point out that one of the various posts that he has held in the past was military attache at the Italian Embassy in Moscow, then headed by Ambassador Fenzi. Because in his speech in Venice today to the Atlantic Council conference, little seemed to remain of that distant experience or -- and perhaps this is the more likely possibility -- the general, who immediately made it clear that he was speaking in a personal capacity, preferred to remain within the narrow confines of an analysis which at several points repeated well known reference points and conclusions.

Only at one point did Cappuzzo touch on an interesting point, which could have been expanded on and developed, when he said that "Soviet attention to theater nuclear weapons represents an evolution in Moscow's military thinking," probably stemming from the attainment of strategic parity with the United States and the Atlantic alliance's attitude to so-called flexible response. It is, the Italian Army chief of staff said, "a new logic" in favor of tactical weapons, which is reflected in an increasing strengthening of all the strategies that seem to favor the possibility of a limited nuclear conflict.

Soviet Militarism

Cappuzzo's report was entitled "The Military Component of Soviet Policy on Europe," and the general certainly did not omit to point out the complete and perfect integration that has existed ever since the creation of the Soviet state between the military establishment and the CPSU, the harmonious complementarity between the functions and objectives of these centers of Soviet power, with perhaps an apparent subordination of the military to the Soviet Union's role as leading state.

It would certainly be interesting -- and it was here that Cappuzzo's experience and knoweldge could have been useful -- to reveal the outlines of policymaking within the Kremlin leadership, to expound the formative process that leads to the choice of optimal means and instruments for achieving particular objectives. For instance, to explain why the military invasion of Afghanistan took place, whereas in Poland's case there are clearly elements restraining what might perhaps be the military options.

Instead, Cappuzzo limited himself to a chronological survey of the growth of Soviet power over a period ranging from the end of World War II (the experience of which proved valuable for making corrections to its entire logistical structure and to the control-command-communication complex responsible for coordination among the branches of the armed forces) to the present. This evolution is marked by four principal stages -- 1945 through 1953, 1954 through 1960, 1960 through 1974 and from the latter date to the present. The salient point in this process, the Italian general continued, was perhaps the period 1954 through 1960, which coincides with the spread of nuclear technology and the first attempt to formulate a theory of its application to military strategy, which took place in 1962 with the famous essay on "Soviet Military Strategy" by Marshal Sokolovskiy.

Faced with this process, Cappuzzo pointed out, Europe has begun increasingly to reveal its weaknesses, constituted by a geostrategic weakness to offense from the east, the widespread option for social consumption and the outside dependence of its processing economy.

Hidden Persuasion

The mistrust, if not open hostility, toward burdensome measures and allocations of financial resources in the defense sector in turn prompts disagreements and forms of opposition prejudicial to the alliance's cohesion or to the decisionmaking capacity of the individual governments, and this leads, on the psychological plane, to a weakening of the "defensive instinct." In general, Cappuzzo's opinion, this form of hidden persuasion on the part of the Soviet Union, which insists on the formula of "more military spending, less consumer spending," constitutes an initial victory for Moscow which, without resorting to its terrifying military arsenals, is achieving the further weakening of the West, thanks to the naivety of the pacifist movement.

PCI'S BOFFA LINKS HUNGARY 1956, TODAY'S POLAND

PM120923 Rome l'UNITA in Italian 4 Nov 81 pp 1, 16

[Giuseppe Boffa article: "Hungary, 25 Years On"]

[Text] Though a quarter century has gone by, many of the things published over the past few days to commemorate the 1956 events in Hungary have been merely recollections -- some of them exciting, perhaps -- or contemporary writings, inasmuch as they adopted the same polemical tone that they might well have had 25 years ago. However, there seems to have been no effort to carry out the more thorough historical analysis that the passage of time should permit.

We, too, could follow this path which is, in fact, the easiest. We could find along it several arguments to point out that the kind of problems that we encountered then, despite all the constraints imposed by political options (and the Italian communists took a clear-cut political option at that time), reflected a profound truth which it would be wrong to forget or eliminate now. We could even -- and not without reason -- cite in mitigation Hungary's subsequent evolution, which has maintained some very interesting characteristics, making it possible to heal the deep wounds left by those tragic events by building a new national consensus centered on a policy consistently conceived with considerable originality. Nevertheless, we feel that it is now necessary to explore another topic.

The events of October and November 1956 in Hungary and the simultaneous events in Poland in fact raised a more general issue -- the issue of the prospects of development throughout Eastern Europe. It was the part of the continent that owed its liberation from fascism principally to the Soviet armies. From that moment on, all the countries of the region had been permeated by a profound movement of social and national regeneration which, though one of its principal factors was the USSR's political and military presence, was nevertheless also the result of strong domestic thrusts for the introduction of reforms that had for decades remained one of those societies' unfulfilled demands.

This movement went hand in hand with the openly proclaimed aspiration and the specifically implemented attempt to follow an original path or several "national" paths to socialism. This very approach was cut short, however, by the export -- or, as others say, the coercive transplantation -- of Stalinism, its conceptions, its political guidelines, its methods and its state structures; nor is it true that this was an inevitable consequence of the "premise" or "precondition" constituted by the communist parties' rise to preeminence in the individual governments; this is shown by the conflicts, traumas and ruptures which that imposition caused, even among the communists. All these issues emerged everywhere in 1956 to a more or less tragic extent.

The fundamental problem which thus emerged at that time was recognized then, but not tackled with the promptness, foresight and fundamental capacity for innovation that seemed necessary even then. The 1956 events nurtured the fear of a catastrophic crisis that would perhaps prove impossible to control. It was therefore admitted that every country had its own specific national character and that a diversity of solutions -- both among each other and between each of them and the USSR -- might be necessary. But soon even this theoretical enunciation was subordinated to the formulation of general laws for socialist building which, precisely because they were couched in general terms, lent themselves to official interpretations which were no more than repetitions of old dogmas of the previous Soviet experience and which discouraged truly autonomous research. This led to the shelving of the principal requirement -- to find approaches rooted in national history and life and above all to build broad democratic consensus around these solutions.

Even under such conditions, Eastern Europe's postwar evolution was a very complex phenomenon that cannot be dismissed with a few simple formulas. For many years it was an area of the world that experienced one of the highest rates of development, albeit accompanied by very serious imbalances. Anyone who has seen Wajda's "Man of Marble" cannot fail to have been struck not only by his powerful indictment of Stalinism but also by the images of that development that the director provided, certainly not out of any indulgence toward the authorities. It was not only an economic but also a cultural and, in some aspects, political growth. Anyone who challenges this for the sake of polemics is making a mistake. Contrary to what it might have been possible to believe in those countries' government circles, this course in fact concentrated, rather that eliminated the fundamental problems of consensus and democratic participation. Moreover, as the memories and ruins of World War II -- still so close in 1956 -- receded in the Eastern bloc too, as the detente process itself took over from the cold war, each of those problems became even more pressing.

It would take too long now to recall all the debates that took place on these subjects at various levels during the sixties. We too were involved in these debates -- it is enough to remember the most famous document, Togliatti's Yalta memorandum, but even the quest that was thus being conducted, even then, in our opinion, with worrying delays, was cut short or led along a channel so narrow that it became stifling with the intervention in Czechoslovakia -- an intervention which smashed an innovative operation that stemmed from those same joint demands and was initiated, albeit amid innumerable difficulties, by the Czechoslovak Communists themselves. So only the most negative aspect of the Hungarian intervention -- the possibility of outside intervention by the hegemonic power and the illusion that this really could eliminate problems that in fact had their own irrepressible vitality -- had been retained. This time the repercussions were much more serious -- both in Czechoslovakia and throughout Eastern Europe and the communist movement. If anybody believed that appearances at that time proved the contrary, they were mistaken.

Problems neglected or suppressed for too long always risk exploding into tragic crisis that shake the very existence of the states concerned. This is what has happened again in Poland. We hope -- as every reasonable person should -- that the forces most aware of the dangers threatening the country will find within Polish society the necessary understanding to carry out the hoped-for socialist renewal and the necessary economic recovery. But we do not delude oursleves about how difficult a task this is after a year of progressive deterioration in the situation, which threatens to involve both old and new institutions. Through the solution being attempted now under Jaruzelski's leadership primarily concerns the Poles, it concerns almost all of us, because we know what the reprecussions of an exacerbation of the Polish crisis could be.

Nevertheless, contrary to what has so often been written too irresponsbily in the Italian press, we do not believe that the Polish issue is bound automotically to be extended to other countries. In fact, the most varied, even unofficial indications suggest the opposite: The tensions now shaking Poland are having an effect in the other countries that does not encourage them to follow its example. In any case, the East European nations are too different from one another and the individual states' internal situations are too different for certain automatic connections to make any sense. Having said this, however, the more genreal problem remains that of an evolution toward participation and democratic consensus -- an evolution that long experience has often shown to be necessary. To think otherwise can only nurture dangerous illusions.

We do not believe and have never believed that it was a simple problem which could be resolved by means of a few simple recipes valid in all cases. We also know that, because of the way in which relations and alignments have taken shape on our continent since the war, it is closely connected with delicate international balances that must not be disrupted. But these very considerations show us that the problem cannot be neglected without a very high price having to be paid. Indeed, every domestic crisis -- and, as we have seen, domestic crises are the result of a failure to respond to that need -- would threaten to become a serious international crisis. In any case, if the problem is to a large extent the result of the blocs policy, one cannot consider the elimination of blocs in Europe that we have always considered necessary without beginning to resolve that problem too. And yet this elimination of blocs remains indispensable for a new development of peace on our continent. If we view things properly, it also constitutes the underlying aspiration of the movement against armaments and for peace that has emerged in Europe.

PCI'S REICHLIN ON RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT, PSI

PM111605 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 4 Nov 81 p 3

[Lucio Caracciolo interview with PCI Secretariat member Alfredo Reichlin: "As Long As Craxi Does Not Sell his Soul for Premiership..."]

[Excerpts] Rome -- [Question] What is your verdict on this government, notwithstanding your firm opposition stance?

[Answer] We consider it a very important fact that the DC has lost the premiership. Spadolini's accession to the Chigi palace is a blow to the DC's power system. His commitments to moralization are also important, since they move in the direction of smashing the DC power system and restoring the constitution, which we consider indispensable. For the reasons I have mentioned before, we consider its economic policy negative. Primarily because it is a policy without reform....

[Question] But [PCE Secretariat member] Chairomonte has declared himself in favor of a government-trade union agreement and has accepted the principle of the ceiling on the public deficit. Will you go as far as a social contract?

[Answer] No, the conditions do not yet exist for a social contract. It is possible to discuss the more or less abstract character of the ceiling, but we are agreed that an undertaking must be made to contain spending. In order to involve the trade unions, this objective must be credible and backed by commitments relating to employment and investments. We believe that the cuts can and must be introduced so as to affect spending brought about by wastefulness and patronage policies.

[Question] Will there not be a repetition of what happened to the Forlani government, which was about to fall over the state budget but was saved by the PCI at the last moment?

[Answer] Our opposition to the finance bill will be clear-cut. We see in the latest developments in government economic policy no possibility of remedying the situation without lapsing into a recession.

[Question] But Spadolini is threatened by conflicts within his own majority, which seems very unenthusiastic about the 50 trillion lire ceiling and equally reluctant to ignore the demands of certain sectors hitherto financed with public funds. Will the PCI just stand by and watch?

[Answer] We know that these maneuvers and games are going on. We do not agree with and are not taking part in toppling the government. Indeed, we want to assist the positive tendencies that exist both inside and outside the majority and that aim to govern the crisis and eliminate the DC's power system.

[Question] Which forces are these? Do you have the Republicans and Spadolini in mind?

[Answer] Yes, we have appreciated Spadolini's conduct against the P-2 lodge and on the CORRIERE DELLA SERA case. But there are forces that want to emerge from the crisis along a leftwing and democratic party within the other parties too, especially in the PSI. This is why we do not set ourselves in target of bringing Spadolini down and believe that we are imparting a government character to our opposition. Yes; a government-type opposition, rather than the splittist stubbornness that some newspapers have written about.

[Question] Perhaps this is not a last-minute innovation, as you say. You will not try to deny, however, that you behaved very differently toward Cossiga and Forlani, whom you labelled as "damaging" and "dangerous," no less.

[Answer] There is the innovation of the secular premiership. Do not forget that Spadolini's premiership stemmed from the struggle against the P-2 lodge and against terrorism. This is why we are not demanding a priori the government's departure, just as we do not accept covert agreement. I would add that our opposition to early elections is total.

[Question] Is it true that you are afraid of a solid DC-PSI pact, with Craxi at the Chigi palace?

[Answer] We have no prejudice against a Socialist prime minister. But it would be a tragic mistake if — for the sake of argument (though I refuse to believe that it is even a possibility) — it were to be negotiated from the viewpoint of power-sharing with the DC and in accordance with the tit-for-tat system: I, the Socialist, will break away from the PCI in the leftwing councils if you, the Christian Democrat, give me the Chigi palace in exchange. Nor is it possible to support the two-phase theory of first a Socialist premiership involving anti-PCI discrimination and then the alternative [government coalition including communists proposed by PCI]. Still, for the sake of argument, if the PSI made concessions that strengthened the old oligarchies and lacerated the unitary fabric of the left, there would be no more scope for the alternative. Craxi would be sawing off the branch on which he was sitting.

However, there could be a Socialist premiership based on a different outlook, of a struggle against the DC power system and initiating major reforms.

[Question] You do nothing but talk about reforms. This summer [PCI Secretariat member] Napolitano raised an uproar by talking about a "reformist challenge" to which the PCI should respond. Though historically the Communists have hated the term, do you not believe that you yourselves should issue a reformist challenge?

[Answer] Of course. We are issuing a reformist challenge because the democratic alternative is not a formula, but a specific policy for surmounting the crisis. In the economic field, for instance, reforms of the production apparatus are inevitable unless we want to be relegated to the second league. We run the risk of being excluded from the group of major developed nations, at the very time when a technological revolution is underway. The development of the production forces is the real national issue. This is why the communists must address the more responsible sectors of the productive bourgeoisie too.

[Question] Deputy Reichlin, the PCI has broken away from the DC by proposing the alternative. But your enemy number one still seems to be Bettino Craxi. Is this the case?

[Answer] No. We want to reopen the dialogue with the PSI, because the PSI is not the DC. It is a leftwing, not a moderate party, with a wealth of energies, drive and demands for change. Good manners are not enough in the dialogue with the Socialists. The PCI must provide a more advanced area of dialogue on the analysis of the situation and ideas for resolving the crisis. This is the significance of the effort we are making. We will encounter the PSI in this context.

[Question] But there are some people within the PCI who have gone as far as to suggest that the Socialists are already almost outside the workers movement....

[Answer] The PSI is a leftwing force. It is an abstraction to talk about entries into or departures from the workers movement. I believe not in genetic mutation but in political issues.

POPE AGREES TO VISIT POLAND IN AUGUST 1982

AU071745 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Vatican City, 7 Nov (ANSA) -- Pope John Paul II announced here today that he will visit his homelnad, Poland, for the second time since election to lead the Catholic Church in August next year.

Accepting an invitation brought him by Polish Primate Josef Glemp, who is in Rome for a session of the Polish Episcopal Conference's General Council, the pope told four thousand Polish pilgrims that it "corresponds to my deep desires which I cannot resist." The pope returned home for the first time after taking the papal crown on June 2-10 1979.

For 1982, his schedule already includes the first visit by a reigning pope to Britian.

BRIEFS

TECHNICAL AGREEMENT WITH PRC -- An important agreement on technical and industrial cooperation has been signed in Beijing between China and Italy. The Finsider of Genoa, member of the IRI group, will supply the Chinese railways with steel infrastructures and techological advice. [Text] [Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1630 GMT 10 Nov 81 LD]

CALVO-SOTELO REITERATES NO ELECTION UNTIL 1983

PM121341 Madrid ABC in Spanish 10 Nov 81 p 6

[Text] Madrid -- Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo will continue his work of government and faithfully implement his investiture program, according to an official communique from the Secretariat of State for Information issued Sunday evening.

The complete text of the communique is as follows:

"Following his talks with Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] Chairman Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun, the prime minister reaffirms his conviction that the UCD's renewal and strengthening, which are necessary for appearing before the electorate in 1983, should be effected on the basis of the reaffirmation of the principles of the centrist program and ideology.

"Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo has offered his cooperation in this task -- an offer which he maintains.

"At the same time Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo intends to continue the work of government and to continue to implement faithfully his investiture program, for which he hopes to enjoy the necessary political support."

GOVERNMENT DENIES RUMORS OF MILITARY RESTLESSNESS

LD122224 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 12 Nov 81

[12 November statement issued by Secretariat of State for Information]

[Text] There is no evidence, nor has their been the slightest irregularity, to justify the rumors which have been spread this evening about restlessness among the military. The situation is completely normal throughout Spain and both the civil authorities and the military units have reliably confirmed (?that the situation is calm).

UCD'S SAHAGUN URGES 'TRUCE' WITHIN PARTY

PM121351 Madrid ABC in Spanish 10 Nov 81 p 6

[Text] Public support by the government and its members for the party bodies, as well as their support for the government, and confirmation that the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] is not an elitist but an interclass party are some of the points contained in the communique issued early yesterday evening by the ruling party's Secretariat for Information.

The text of the communique is as follows:

Following the talks held with the prime minister by the UCD chairman to analyze the situation created as a result of the request for a special congress by the member of the so-called "moderate platform," Mr Alzaga, to study the establishment of a natural majority with the Popular Alliance, as well as the crisis created by the departure from the UCD of Mr Fernandez Ordonez and other parliamentarians, and in view of the confusion created by the inopportune statement of an alleged government spokesman following the prime minister's Tuesday evening meeting with some members of his cabinet -- statements advocating the taking over of the party chairmanship by the prime minister -- UCD Chairman Rodriguez Sahagun has reiterated the request which he made together with the prime minister at the 2 November National Executive Committee meeting for securing an atmosphere of relaxation and truce in the party with one aim of:

-- Creating an atmosphere of trust and calm which will make it possible to institute real and comprehensive solutions to the problems existing in the parliamentary group, government activity and party.

-- Maintaining the strictest respect for the rules of the UCD's internal democracy, its party rules and the decisions and resolutions of the party's competent bodies.

-- Public support by the government and its members for the party bodies, as well as their support for the government.

-- Firm commitment to maintaining the UCD as a centrist political blueprint and implementing its election program, and a clear intention of running in elections as an option clearly distinguished from the left and right.

-- Confirmation that the UCD is not an elitist but an interclass party with popular roots, which enjoys for its functioning the active participation of all its members through the structures and activities of its local committees and of its provincial and regional bodies.

-- The need to observe the decisions already laid down by the party's collective bodies, which are incumbent on all its members and which everybody has a duty to respect and observe.

-- Support by everybody for the party's cohesion, integration and unity, as well as for its bodies' activity and for all party members holding government or opposition responsibilities at the level of even the autonomous communities and the provincial or municipal bodies.

COMMUNIST PARTY EXPELS SIX CC MEMBERS 12 NOV

NC120947 Paris AFP in English 0931 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Madrid, 12 Nov (AFP) -- The Spanish Communist Party (PCE) today expelled six members from its Central Committee for their public support of Basque Communist Party plans to quit the PCE and link up with the pro-separatist Basque Party EIA.

The expulsions were approved early today after two days' debate, by 67 votes to 24 with eight abstentions.

EIA is the main faction in the Basque coalition Euskadiko Eskerra, close to the political-military wing of the separatist movement ETA. Communist sources described the expulsions as the biggest event in the party since it became legal in Spain four years ago.

PSOE'S GONZALEZ SURVEYS POLITICAL CRISIS

PM121121 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 7 Nov 81 p 7

[Excerpt] Madrid, 6 Nov -- Invited by the group of women journalists who organize the "breakfasts at the Ritz," the Socialist leader [PSOE Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez] declared himself to be deeply concerned at a crisis whose causes are difficult to explain but which could endanger the democratic system.

"We are witnessing a struggle between the right and the extreme right. That operation of building the broad right would be bound to satisfy me because it gives the Socialist Party a very clear opportunity to hold a majority. However, it worries me for other reasons: A bloc dynamic is being initiated and the spirit of the constitution is being betrayed."

In Felipe Gonzalez' opinion, the Spanish constitution has a spirit of integration and is proportionalist: "Our constitution provides solutions which restrain the right and the left and restrain radicalization; solutions to avert the tragedy of the republic and of the Civil War, solutions not accepted by that right which wants a strategy of tension to repeat the tragedy of the two Spains."

Calvo-Sotelo Has Not Been Good Administrator

Within this crisis caused by the struggle between the right and the extreme right there is a government crisis: "Calvo-Sotelo was chosen as prime minister to be a good administrator, curb the autonomy process and implement a liberal economic policy. Calvo-Sotelo has been unable to carry out his investiture program, except in the international matter of Spain's entry into NATO; he has not been that good administrator everybody believed [he would be]."

With a government which holds many assets and considerable political capital, an inexplicable crisis is being initiated: "There is only one reason; there is a lack of political will. The worst mistake you can make in politics is to make no mistake through inaction. In politics you must 'knuckle down'; you must have the will to govern.

"With such conditions, Calvo-Sotelo could and should have governed. When have you ever heard of the political power having to be subordinate to four extreme rightwing loudmouths?

"It is incomprehensible why you should give in to the pressures of the broad right's interests and the threats of a gentleman such as [Spanish Confederation of Employers' Organizations chairman] Ferrer Salat, except for one reason: That you wish to give in or are taking part in that strategy of tension and wish to instill fear."

Felipe Gonzalez repeatedly pointed out the dangers of that strategy of tension which is aimed at making a section of the people who would vote Socialist stay at home; a strategy imposed by interests of the broad right which they do not know how to defend by winning votes. "If they wish to cause alarm by saying that our moderation is artificial, they are mistaken. How can Mr Ferrer doubt that we will conduct a Socialist policy? Does he believe that we will conduct his policy?"

"Political Will Is Needed"

According to the latest opinion polls, Felipe Gonzalez would be the most popular prime minister, with a very considerable lead over Calvo-Sotelo: "I place myself in the position of an average citizen and I can understand this, not because of a positive choice but by exclusion. The Spanish people want somebody to extricate them from the mire. Political will is needed."

In Felipe Gonzalez' opinion, this lack of will to govern could in fact constitute a grave danger to democracy: "As the will to govern weakens, the danger of a regression intensifies. What worries me in the situation is that excuses are being provided for a coup, and the number one excuse is a power vacuum.

"I have my reasonable concerns that the regressive or putschist sectors interpret the conflict and the internal struggles in the UCD as such a vacuum. I understand that the prime minister could opt for the dissolution of parliament. I am therefore stating now what the mistakes providing an excuse for regression could be. I have the impression that those sectors are beginning to rear their heads in an organized manner and are leaking the typical analyses which precede a coup or change of course based on the loss of prestige by the democratic institutions."

Felipe Gonzalez described as "deeply unpatriotic" stances in favor of or which could favor a coup, whose consequences, moreover, would boomerang on them. A coup would mean "hunger, cold, despair and humiliation" for the Spanish people.

Political Use of 23 February Trial Is Dangerous

Felipe Gonzalez expanded on this: "The most dangerous regressive sectors lie in the civilian apparatus, because those in the military apparatus offer more resistance to the disturbance of legality because of their disciplined structure. The civilian regressive sectors are more filled with egotism and contempt for other people."

In Felipe Gonzalez' opinion, the holding of the trial of the 23 February conspirators is absolutely necessary: "Let us suppose that somebody is interested in disrupting the normal course of justice and may deem it advantageous to cancel the preliminary proceedings and reopen them. Let us imagine that the possibility has been considered of holding an election in their midst. From that moment I must point out that a very dangerous political use is being made of a matter which must be handled with great care, and that would be an element in the strategy of tension which we will never be able to accept."

Within this context of the weakness of democracy, Felipe Gonzalez warned of the danger that the crisis in two political parties such as the UCD and the PCE could be exploited as an argument against the democratic system. They are two crises of different importance and with different solutions.

"The UCD is not comprehensible as a reality, because it is not real. There are many 'UCDS,' and that is why a logical analysis of a party without clearly defined borders is difficult. In the first place it would be necessary to know whether there is in the UCD a common blueprint, which is what defines a political party, a blueprint which could subsequently be interpreted in a more radical or moderate manner. Does that blueprint exist in the UCD?"

Felipe Gonzalez wished to remain aloof from the UCD's internal conflict: "I have had no occasion, desire or opportunity to meet with Fernandez Ordonez, either before or after his departure from the UCD. I only held a conversation with him immediately after his departure from the government." And the same as regards Suarez: "It is not true that I have spoken with him. We had a meeting scheduled, but is has not taken place, precisely because I wish to give no cause for people to be able to say that I have something to do with their problems. It is their affair, and how they resolve it is their concern."

GONZALEZ: GOVERNMENT MUST GOVERN, NOT PSOE

PM101147 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 5 Nov 81 p 8

[COLPISA and EFE report on Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez 4 November press conference in Madrid: "PSOE will Not Govern"]

[Excerpt] Madrid, 4 November -- The Socialist parliamentary group held a meeting this morning at which Felipe Gonzalez asked PSOE deputies to remain calm, since the party would not allow itself to be carried away by a crisis situation.

Following the meeting, Felipe Gonzalez said that the tension and alarmism must be defused, adding that the Union of the Democratic Center's [UCD] crisis "is due to a conflict of personal ambitions and an absence of political ability on the part of the UCD leaders." He said that there is a lack of will to govern, but that "the PSOE will not ggvern. It is the government that must do it. We are in opposition and will continue to be so for as long as the people want."

He stressed that the UCD crisis has "no political, economic or social justification, since it is due entirely to the government's political weakness. The members of the party are not honoring their commitments, but are squabbling among themselves, and their leaders must take measure. What we must not do is extend this process, which facilitates those who want the strategy of tension to increase."

He added that "it is symptomatic that the social democrats that are leaving their party are being criticized, while almost nothing is said about those leaving the UCD to join the Popular Alliance." Felipe Gonzalez believes that the social democrats' decision to continue supporting Calvo-Sotelo implies that, though they do not agree with the UCD line, they do not want to destablize the government by depriving it of votes in this difficult situation.

According to the PSOE secretary general the fact is that "the rightwing political spectrum is being redefined, but," he stressed, "there is no case for alarm." With regard to the socialist stance, he ended by saying that "the PSOE has tried to eliminate frictions, but we cannot be expected to govern on behalf of those who should do so." The government has the means to implement the legislative program until 1983.

PSUC CITES GOALS OF SPECIAL FEBRUARY CONGRESS

PM121335 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 10 Nov 81 p 31

[Excerpt] The Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] will hold a special congress in February, according to what was decided by the Central Committee last weekend. With this, an attempt is being made to achieve "confirmation of the PSUC's communist distinguishing features, full affirmation of the Eurocommunist strategy and the recovery by the PSUC of its essential role in Catalonia."

The congress' aims are contained in the resolution approved by the Central Committee and were summarized at the press conference held by the PSUC leadership yesterday morning. "In calling a special congress, the Central Committee proposes to end the continued deterioration of the PSUC's internal life and to restore the party's cohesion and unity by means of a political clarification which will end the different and conflicting interpretations of the political line currently existing within the PSUC."

The Central Committee therefore believes that this congress "will make possible full confirmation of the PSUC's distinguishing features as a communist party and as a national and class party, and full affirmation of the Eurocommunist strategy and of the policy of socialism in freedom and revolution of the majority which has characterized the PSUC's practice for many years."

PCE SECRETARIAT DISCUSSES PSUC CONGRESS PLAN

PM061155 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 3 Nov 81 p 14

[Text] The PCE national leadership understands the need for the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] (The Catalonian communists' party) to hold a special congress in order to resolve its current situation of conflict. This is the conclusion reached at the 10-hour meeting held yesterday by the PCE secretariat, headed by Santiago Carrillo, and the Catalonian members of the Spanish Communist organization's Central Committee.

The meeting, called by the PCE leadership, took place at the party's central headquarters between 1100 hours and 2100 hours. It was attended on the part of the PCE by Santiago Carrillo. Nicolas Sartorius, Jaime Ballesteros and Simon Sanchez Montero, among others, and on the part of the Catalonians by PSUC Secretary Genreal Francisco Frutos, former leaders Gregoria Lopez Raimundo and Antonio Gutierrez, Cipriano Garcia, Eulalia Cintor, Jordi Borja, Andreu Claret and Jordi Sole Tura.

The central issue at the meeting was the PSUC leadership's intention to call a special congress in view of the grave conflict within the party. According to what PCE Deputy Secretary Jaime Ballesteros and Andreu Claret -- the latter on behalf of the PSUC -- stated at its conclusion, it was not a matter of making any formal decision, since the Catalonian members of the PSUC [as published] Central Committee do not constitute a decisionmaking body.

Nevertheless, Claret explained that the Catalonians had explained to the PCE leadership the need for the PSUC to resolve its problems by means of a special congress, and added that all the PSUC members taking part in the meeting "believe that the PCE understands this need and realizes that the PSUC must resolve the problems which have been mentioned. Perhaps opinions do not coincide, but the PCE respects the need for it to be the PSUC which resolves those problems." When asked about the prospects of a rift at the special congress, the Catalonian spokesman said that it is a matter of effecting a clarification at the congress which will make it clear that the PSUC has a Eurocommunist policy "which only those who wish to do so will reject."

DENMARK

OLESEN, STRAY CONDEMN SOVIET VIOLATION

PM111327 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 7 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] The submarine affair in Sweden will not have any direct consequences for Danish readiness and defense of the coastal belts. But in an overall balanced picture the Soviet violation of Swedish territory will be given great importance.

Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen said this at a press conference yesterday together with his Norwegian counterpart, Svenn Stray. Kjeld Olesen stressed that the affair shows most clearly that the question of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries is more complicated than the majority of its supporters initially imagined. Kjeld Olesen went on: "The Soviet Union has not been slow to voice encouragement for a nuclear-free zone. And then there is this incredibly glaring contradiction between the type of solemn declarations by the Soviet Union and then sailing a nuclear-armed submarine into Swedish territory. In addition, the violation most of all gives an indication that there are in the Baltic many more nuclear-armed Soviet submarines than we knew about hitherto."

Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray said that he agreed completely with Kjeld Olesen's condemnation of the violation and warned that, if necessary, Norway would use depth charges. The meeting between the two foreign ministers was completely overshadowed by the submarine affair. However, Kjeld Olesen did also brief Svenn Stray on the expulsion of the second secretary at the Soviet Embassy.

Olesen Notes 'Great Strain'

PM111243 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 7 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] "The affair of the expelled Soviet diplomat -- coupled with the affair surrounding the Soviet submarine in the Swedish archipelago -- has put great strain on relations between the Nordic countries and the Soviet Union." This was the strength of the statement made by Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen when he left the meeting of the Folketing Foreign Affairs Committee at which he had briefed the committee on the background to the expulsion of the Soviet diplomat from Denmark and given some information about the submarine affair in Sweden.

On the subject of the submarine affair the foreign minister said that on behalf of the government he would like to say that it is something which "underlines the power considerations with which a superpower like the Soviet Union thinks. It is an expression of a master-race mentality, which is completely unacceptable, and it will take a very long time before confidence can be restored."

Kjeld Olesen added that faith in the Soviet guarantees in connection with the question of the Nordic countries as a nuclear-free zone is very small "when one witnesses a nuclear-armed submarine moving into the Swedish archipelago."

Of the expelled Soviet diplomat Kjeld Olesen said that it was an extremely unfortunate affair that a Danish citizen had been charged with having helped the diplomat. However, the foreign minister thought one should keep a cool head and not let matters come to a general campaign against the peace movements.

"We have to concede that a debate on continued rearmament is still necessary," the minister said.

Of the espionage affair in Denmark the foreign minister said that, with the help of writer Arne Herloev Petersen, the expelled diplomat had passed on false information to North Korea, and that he had channeled money into a campaign of advertisements about the Nordic countries as a nuclear-free zone. The diplomat was expelled 21 October and left Denmark 30 October.

It was Conservative [party] Folketing member Erik Ninn-Hansen who had asked for the emergency meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee on the spy affair, and he was satisfied with the briefing to the committee and with the information given to the general public by the foreign minister after the meeting.

"I have not been able to understand the idea behind keeping the reasons for the expulsion secret, because the matter also has far-reaching foreign policy implications. But I do think that it is now possible to say that the whole business of the Nordic countries as a nuclear-frre zone has been pure propaganda work and nothing else. In this connection I must express my regrets that in the summer the prime minister also fell victim to this propaganda and spoke about a Nordic nuclear-free zone," Erik Ninn-Hansen said.

PARTIES URGE MORE SUBMARINES FOR BALTIC

PM111557 Copennagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 9 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] The parties which traditionally support defense legislation will discuss on Friday [13 November] the possibilities of a rapid expansion of the number of Danish submarines for surveillance in the Baltic in the light of the revelations surrounding the Soviet submarine in the Swedish archipelago.

Defense Minister Poul Sogaard reacted positively to a request from the government's four defense settlement partners, the Liberals, Conservatives, Center Democrats and Christian People's Party, to speed up the building of new submarines for the Danish armed forces. The defense minister thinks that the best way to find the money for the new submarines is through redistribution of funds within the defense budget already agreed upon, and he was unwilling to promise that there would be an increase in the defense budget. The government's four partners have called for further funds for the purchase of new submarines in addition to those already budgeted.

Soon Denmark will be down to only two operational submarines and, in the view of the government's partners, this figure must be increaed to six.

"It is natural that we should raise recent events for discussion in the 11-man committee. It is vital that funds be set aside to speed up the construction of Danish submarines," Conservative Party defense spokesman Palle Simonsen said. Liberal Party defense spokesman Arne Christiansen said yesterday: "If we had known what we know today, the defense settlement would have been very different."

DEFENSE CHIEF OF STAFF ON N-ARMED SUBS IN BALTIC

PM111237 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 7 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] The Danish defense forces have been aware for several years that the Russian whiskey-class submarines -- like the one which went aground in the Karlskrona Archipelago -- could be carrying nuclear weapons.

However, it has caused great surprise in the defense high command in Vedbaek that the Swedish-Russian submarine affair has revealed that the Russians sail the Baltic -- "the sea of peace" -- with these weapons aboard.

The defense forces' leadership -- both political and military -- will in the next few months be analyzing the consequences for the Danish defense forces in view of the fact that the Warsaw Pact's warships are also armed with nuclear weapons in the Baltic.

Defense Chief of Staff Lt Gen G.K. Kristensen told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE: "When the whiskey-class submarines were brought into operation in the fifties we were aware that the Russians were also making nuclear-armed torpedoes which could be used on these boats. What is new is that it now turns out that they are now sailing around the Baltic with these torpedoes aboard in peacetime."

Lt Gen G.K. Kristensen said the defense forces' leadership cannot imagine what these torpedoes are to be used on in the Baltic.

"Torpedoes with nuclear charges are for us against large ships, such as aircraft carriers, or on convoys or other large concentrations of ships. It must be remembered that the Russians also use the older Whiskey-class boats in the large oceans, where in a possible future war situation they would be able to find the right targets for their nuclear torpedoes. What is surprising is that they also sail with them in the Baltic," Lt Gen G.K. Kristensen said.

The defense chief of staff stressed that both the depth of Danish waters and the defense forces' surveillance systems would make it almost impossible for a submerged submarine to pass through Danish territory. In addition the government has also issued instructions that foreign warships may only pass through Danish waters after they have given advance warning and, as far as submarines are concerned, only on the surface.

"And the Russians have always respected these regulations," Lt Gen G.K. Kristensen said.

PAPER QUERIES 'DISCREET' HANDLING OF USSR SPY

PM101005 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 5 Nov 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Our Sandbanks"]

[Text] Denmark has few reefs which can skewer spy submarines. And under the cover of misused diplomatic immunity Soviet intelligence agents have been able to establish secretive contacts with circles corresponding to the sandbanks along our low coasts.

Have the Danish authorities been too long-suffering in their behavior toward these odious practices? The Vladimir Merkulov case is not the first. Other Soviet Embassy officials have been engaged in illegal activities. The Foreign Ministry has preferred to get rid of them discreetly. But this consideration shown toward Moscow should have led to the embassy's refraining from activities which have had the character of political infiltration.

It is disgraceful that the knife and fork system [informal contacts] should have any effect at all. We must assume that invitations from Kristianiagade [street on which Soviet Embassy is situated] will for the time being be accepted with certain reservations. Even if the KGB makes some use of an embassy, the head of the mission must bear the responsibility for the violations perpetrated on the host country .

The affair casts an unpleasant light over certain "movements" here in Denmark. Merkulov's path through the swamp must be charted. In which of his contacts has he been able to count on naivete -- and on corruptibility?

FINLAND

ELECTORAL COLLEGE ENLARGED SLIGHTLY BY PARLIAMENT

PM101601 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 7 Nov 81 p 16

[Excerpt] Now -- before the presidential election -- is the right time to start preparing a reform of the method of electing a president and also of his powers. So said parliament member Henrik Westerlund (Swedish People's Party) when the parliament yesterday gave its unanimous approval to the change in the law which will increase the number of electors in the Electoral College from 300 to 301 with effect from the election in January.

On the technical question the parliament was unanimous. The adjustment is merely a technical matter and is intended to prevent as far as possible the choice of president from finally being decided by lot.

But the parliament took the opportunity to discuss in greater detail the old problem of the president's position and the method of electing a president. A large section of the parliament agreed with Westerlund that the time is now ripe for a reform. But once again opinions were divided on what such a reform should contain.

Westerlund wanted shorter terms of office, a more truly popular electoral method and reductions in the power of the president, especially with regard to the parliament. Representatives of the nonsocialist opposition followed the same line, while the left had different priorities. Direct popular elections do not appeal to the left, but it does agree with the centrist line that the president's powers should be reduced.

PAPER: NUCLEAR THRESHOLD IS BEING LOWERED

PM111559 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 9 Nov 81 p 2

[Rafael Paro editorial: "Before the Nuclear Arms Speak"]

[Excerpt] In the discussions surrounding a "warning shot" U.S. officials have envisaged certain scenarios -- the explosion of a device at high altitude to do as little damage on the ground as possible, or in a sparsely populated area, or at sea outside Europe, for instance, in the Arctic Ocean close to Soviet territory. This, the officials argue further, would be a final signal to the Soviet Union of the Western alliance's determination and its intention to defend itself, and would not need to lead to automatic nuclear retaliation but rather to a reassessment of Soviet intentions to proceed with conventional arms in Europe.

The whole of this debate within NATO, which is taking place practically in public, reveals the consequences of the generally admitted inferiority of West Europe in conventional defense terms. It also reveals that Washington no longer considers nuclear arms to be the ultimate weapon, but rather an extension of conventional arms systems. Hitherto the U.S. administration has tried to avoid the whole subject of the use of nuclear arms in a crisis situation. Instead it has been pointed out that they exist as a deterrent and for retaliation in the ultimate catastrophe situation. Now the nuclear threshold is being set at a lower level than in the past.

Is there any rational political explanation of this change? One which U.S. observers are putting forward suggests that Alexander Haig, who is more aware of the European mood than Weinberger and Reagan, wants to assure the Europeans that the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" really exists and that it will also work.

The verbal escalation with its reminders of options, doctrines and strategies in the West and the gruff replies from the East are also to a large extent negotiating tactics with an eye to the start of talks in Geneva on 30 November. What emerged from the Senate hearings with Haig in the last week was that NATO would be prepared to abandon its plans to deploy cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe if the Soviet Union dismantles its whole SS-20 arsenal.

The Soviet position before the Geneva meeting is that the first thing to be striven for is that no new weapons should be installed in Europe; it would then be possible to begin reductions of those which already exist. The Soviet Union has announced that it is ready to begin unilateral reductions, on the condition that the United States indicates that NATO does not intend to implement its rearmament plans.

The positions of the eve of negotiations are necessarily as entrenched as they seem. The pressure to reach acceptable solutions is growing in the world. A new and more constructive dialogue between the two superpowers must, however, come about soon, before any even more serious mistakes are made in the present tense atmosphere.

NORWAY

STRAY REPLACES BOUNDARY NEGOTIATORS

PM091357 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Oct 81 p 11

[Excerpt] Ambassador Helge Vindenes will take over after Jens Evensen as leader of the Norwegian delegation at the continuation of the negotiations with the Soviet Union on the demarcation line in the Barents Sea, Foreign Minister Sven Stray has told AFTENPOSTEN. Ambassador Egil Amlie will be the new leader of the delegation at the negotiations with Denmark on the unresolved demarcation conflict between Jan Mayen Island and eastern Greenland. Ambassador Evensen will continue his work with Law of the Sea questions.

Recently Foreign Minister Stray had talks with Evensen about his work at the Foreign Ministry. At the meeting it was stressed that prominent Foreign Ministry officials may not involve themselves personally in foreign affairs.

In a speech recently Stray said that Norway will contact the Soviet authorities in the near future to find a suitable date for the resumption of the demarcation line negotiations. The next round will be held in Oslo -- with Helge Vindenes as the Norwegian delegation's leader. He has already been in charge of Norwegian contacts with the Soviet Union on this issue in the past, before Evensen was appointed delegation leader last year. Vindenes has been an ambassador with special responsibilities since 1978.

According to Foreign Minister Stray the negotiations with Denmark on the Jan Mayen zone will be resumed in the course of the spring, and the Norwegian side will be led by department chief Egil Amlie, who was Norway's first ambassador to East Germany. Amlie became department chief in 1979, when he took over the Foreign Ministry legal department.

FRYDENLUND: SUB INCIDENT ADDS URGENCY TO N-FREE ZONE

PM111505 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 7 Nov 81 p 10

[Excerpt] The submarine affair in Sweden must not alter our attitude to a nuclear-free zone. This is the view of Norwegian politicians, but they are not all equally hopeful about the prospects of bringing this about. Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Kaare Kristiansen is the most skeptical. All stress the need for real disarmament.

Former foreign minister Knut Frydenlund, who is now chairman of the Defense Committee, told ARBEIDERBLADET that the submarine affair points to the urgency of the nuclear-free zone issue at the same time as it underlines the importance of monitoring arrangements. However, he expected that many people would make use of this incident for attacks on the zone proposal.

"But this affair emphasizes the necessity of starting work on nuclear-free zones, which should also include coastal waters in the Nordic area. Further work should also attach importance to building in monitoring arrangements. Such monitoring arrangements would have to based on the willingness to undergo checks," Frydenlund said.

SUB INCIDENT SEEN DEVALUING NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

PM111455 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 7 Nov 81 p 8

[Excerpt] "What has happened is a gross violation, if the submarine did have nuclear weapons onboard," Norwegian CP Chairman Martin Gunnar Knudsen said in a commentary on the submarine affair.

However, Knudsen added that he thought that the submarine entered Swedish territorial waters because of a navigational error and did not do so intentionally. A strongly worded statement from the Socialist Left Party Executive said that when a Soviet submarine with nuclear arms onboard violates Swedish waters it is a blow to the integrity of all the Nordic countries. In the view of the Socialist Left Party what has happened underlines the need for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries, but also makes the process toward such an arrangement more difficult because it creates suspicion of the guarantees from a nuclear superpower in the area.

PAPER CONSIDERS AIRFIELD DEFENSE ISSUE

PM101141 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 28 Oct 81 p 11

[Text] The basic plans for the future defense of airfields in Norway could be upset if the authorities buy used Hawk missiles from the United States. This type of missile requires more personnel and is designed for a completely different application from the Roland II, which Norway was officially backing up to September, when the Americans themselves shelved the Roland. In fact the cost was causing the armed forces to reject the Roland back in the spring.

At present three different missile systems are being evaluated by the Air Force Quartermasters Administration -- the original European version of the Roland, the British Rapier, and an improved version of the older U.S. Hawk missile. In practice the armed forces' choice is strongly influenced by the agreement for U.S. contingency stockpiling in Troendelag. Under the terms of this agreement Hawk missiles will enter Norway. The problem of providing Norwegian airfields with air defenses has been a persistent one in the Norwegian defense debate for over 20 years. Today several important air bases are defended by hand-cranked artillery [sveivekanoner] of a prewar model. Early in the sixties Norway was offered Hawk missiles but rejected them. Later the authorities backed the Crotale, but as is well-known this system became a political hot potato. Late in the seventies the Storting finally decided to back the U.S. Roland II system. And in the expectation of funds actually being allocated several Norwegian firms have discussed industrial cooperation with the U.S. producers.

However, last spring the responsible military authorities sent a letter to the Americans making it clear that the price trend for the Roland II was making a Norwegian order impossible. In September Norway was told that cuts in the U.S. defense program would hit the Roland project unless Congress decided to the contrary. So once again Norway is on lookout, and in the meantime price trends have meant that planned purchases of new systems will now cost billions. On 15 September defense chief Sverre Hamre was given a status report on the situation and then issued orders, according to AFTENPOSTEN's information, that he wanted a more detailed analysis of the Hawk system. This month the air force sent experts to Denmark to look at Danish experience with the Hawk, and Hamre told FORSVARETS FORUM magazine that in November he will discuss close-range defenses with the U.S. Army's Gen E.C. Meyer, who visited Norway in the middle of September. It is the U.S. Army which has made the offer to sell used Hawk batteries to Norway at an extremely low price. Several hundred million kroner have been mentioned, as opposed to a couple of billion for a similar number of Rapier or Roland systems. Since the original plans were drawn up, weighty considerations have emerged which point toward the Hawk. First, pressure from officers' organizations as a result of which former Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg rejected the armed forces leadership's proposal for the closure of the Nike Battalion. Second, the agreement on U.S. contingency stockpiling in Troendelag stipulates that two U.S. Hawk batteries are to be manned and maintained by Norwegian personnel. This means that two missile systems have fallen into the lap of the air force, which will have great problems in choosing a third system for airfield defenses in other parts of the country, with a separate maintenance and supply apparatus for each one. But if the Hawk is chosen because of its low price and the advantages to be gained from standardization, there would be other problems, and these are now being investigated by the air force. How will it be possible to train and pay personnel for the Hawk system, which requires a lot of manpower?

How will each unit be protected in war, bearing in mind that the Hawk will have to be spread across miles of ground around an airfield, while the oland was designed to stand right by the runways?

According to information received by AFTENPOSTEN the interim conclusion reached is that the Hawk would require too many personnel to maintain fully opeational batteries in peacetime. So the authorities are investigating the feasibility of keeping the system in service using small caretaker forces, and in the event of war counting on the mobilization of local manpower to man the Hawk.

In any case the Hawk, with its range of around 50 km and its longer reaction time, would require a new concept for airfield defenses. By comparison the Roland has a range of 6 km.

The air force expects a final decision in the present round of investigations around the end of the year.

SWEDEN

NUCLEAR FAILURE COULD HAVE WORLDWIDE IMPLICATIONS

PM101103 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 3 Nov 81 p 8

[Text] The Swedish National Nuclear Power Inspection Board (SKI) takes a serious view of the faults which shut down Ringhals 3 a few days ago. There could be similar faults with Ringhals 4, which has not yet been primed with nuclear fuel, and with other new pressurized water reactors around the world.

SKI has therefore informed its counterparts abroad about the leaking tubes in the steam generators in Ringhals 3.

This is made clear by a report to SKI board members and its Reactor Safety Commitee. At present comprehensive investigations are taking place to see how widespread the damage to Ringhals 3 is. The reactor will probably be out of operation for a month or two for these investigations and for repairs. The shutdown will mean a loss in millions of kronor for the national power board. When the first investigations have been carried out SKI will call for a complete investigation into the causes of the damage. No repairs will be made until SKI has given its permission. Since the repairs will have to be done in a radioactive area the National Radiation Protection Institute will also have to be involved.

Ringhals was primed on 1 July 1980. Despite the fact that it is relatively new it has been in operation for longer than any of the newly constructed pressurized water reactors in the world. It could be a case of a construction fault and for this reason [remainder of sentence missing].

The preliminary investigations will not be completed before the end of this week. Then SKI and the Radiation Protection Institute will be given a program of action for their approval.

BIGGEST MILITARY EXERCISE SINCE WAR SCHEDULED

LD101944 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] In the wake of the submarine affair the defense forces are now planning the biggest military exercise since World War II. It is to be held in Norrbotten in March next year with the participation of just over 20,000 soldiers, of whom about 10,000 will be refresher soldiers. There will not be merely exercises; there will also be drama: thousands of spectators are to be invited from the public to see what the defense forces are doing with the tax money.

"Operation Northern Lights," the name of the defense forces' exercise in Norrbotten next year, will be a test of strength of the organizational talents in the Upper Norrland military district. This is the first time since World War II that the military will carry out war exercises with so many men and from so many branches of the forces

are combining them into a sinlge large one. "Operation Northern Lights" will therefore cost an extra 7 million kronas for the cost of transportation from southern and central Sweden to the combat area.

At least one-third of the combatants are to come from other military districts. The combat is to go on for 4 days and nights between the Luleaa and Kalix River Valleys, and this will lead to unavoidable disruptions for the public. The combat will to some extent be held close to communities and there will be shooting at all times of the day and night. With troop transports on the road, with about 12,000 men, and with 4,500 men on trains, ordinary traffic will be well and truly hampered. The telephone network will also be blocked and land damage costing 500,000 kronas will be caused.

But this exercise will not be like previous refresher courses, far away in the bushes. No, this time the public will be given the opportunity to watch the combat. Thousands of spectators, almost as many as the participating soldiers, are to be invited and this perhaps demonstrates a new direction or philosophy in the military. Erik G. Bengtsson is a military commander in Upper Norrland:

[Begin Bengtsson recording] First, I want to establish that the defense will in Sweden today is extraordinarily high. The latest opinion poll carried out by the National Psychological Defense Planning Committee shows that about 90 percent of the Swedish people want a defense force, and about as many want compulsory military service. It is thus very high and it is likely that the defense will has become even higher after the submarine incident. So in the first place the purpose is not to increase the defense will, for I think it is very high already, but it is a matter of demonstrating to the people who live in this region what defense means. We shall show them such operations which might very well be topical in case of war, which I hope will never hit us. [end recording]

NAVY CHIEF ON DEFENSE NEEDS AFTER SUB INCIDENT

PM121231 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 5 Nov 81 p 7

[Excerpt] As a result of the submarine affair the military authorities should demand of the government that the defenses along our coasts be strengthened. Insufficient resources, the length of the coastline and tricky water conditions make it difficult, however, to give a complete guarantee that the violation will not be repeated. Navy chief Adm Per Rudberg told SVENSKA DAGBLADET this in his first statement since the Soviet submarine ran aground last week. The interview also makes it clear that the navy chief fears that foreign submarines could have violated Swedish waters more often than we know about. Often when Swedish vessels carry out major exercises, unidentifiable submarines are discovered.

In the interview Admiral Rudberg seemed to rule out the possibility that the Soviet submarine's intrusion could have been due to navigational error. He also said that it would have been wrong for the Swedish military to resort to force when the submarine was discovered.

According to reports received by SVENSKA DAGBLADET both the government and the Defense Committee in session will take initiatives because of the submarine incident. The navy will probably require additional funds for better surveillance systems and more vessels and also helicopters. The following is a resume of the interview with Admiral Rudberg.

[Question] How could it happen?

[Answer] There are several factors to point to. Our coastline is as long as the distance between the northern tip of Jutland and Spain. The main function of our defense forces is training; we have no standing forces. Water conditions in both the Baltic and along the west coast are well-suited to submarines. The mixture of salt and fresh water and the special variations in temperature make submarine surveillance especially difficult. This is why submarines are important to our defenses.

[Question] Do we not have sufficient resources for surveillance even in restricted military areas?

[Answer] If we were to have a total-cover surveillance system to localize and identify intruders, including those under water, we would need completely different resources from those we have today. There are large areas apart from restricted areas which are of great interest.

[Question] What equipment is needed?

[Answer] It is impossible to give complete cover of what there is under the surface, it would involve enormous expenditure. However, technical developments are gradually improving the situation so that in a few years' time it will be possible to watch the most important areas. Ships and helicopters are what are primarily needed for surveillance and identification on the surface.

[Question] Given the existing resources, what went wrong when the submarine came? It was clearly on the surface for 15 hours before you heard about it.

[Answer] We noted that it was there, but the report did not reach those responsible in time. This is something we are looking into. Our system is not constructed to give total coverage in peacetime. Things would have been completely different after mobilization. The commander in chief's long-term defense program gives priority to direct defense against invasion -- a priority I fully share. In this case our resources were not sufficient to check what it was we had seen on the surface.

[Question] Is this true of radar surveillance?

[Answer] Radar does not tell you what it is you are seeing. In this case, when the submarine arrived, in the poor visibility conditions with mist and darkness, a ship close by would have been needed to identify the object.

[Question] Does this mean that we need more vessels in order to avoid a repetition of the incident?

[Answer] Yes, if the call is for effective defenses against invasion, and for a superstructure better able to deal with surveillance and action in our waters.

[Question] It is this latter which has had to give way to other considerations?

[Answer] It was the commander in chief's and my priority. With limited economic resources we should not put ourselves into the situation in which we are bad at everything. This defense philosophy has been the dominant one for decades. What has changed is that we are being influenced by the growing interest in the area immediately surrounding Sweden from the superpowers. This has come gradually, the danger is that we have perhaps not realized the dramatic change that has taken place in the last few years.

[Question] So in today's situation we cannot prevent repetitions of the submarine violation?

[Answer] Such a guarantee cannot be given. It is obvious and it has unfortunately been proven now that our real resources for surveillance and action in peacetime are extremely limited.

[Question] It is likely that submarines have entered so deep into Swedish territory before?

[Answer] When we go out on major exercises we often meet uninvited guests, who are there to follow the exercise. I have a terribly unpleasant feeling about what might be happening when we are not out in such numbers.

[Question] Did the Swedish military have the right to board and use force when the submarine was discovered?

[Answer] According to international law a naval vessel is part of the territory to which it belongs.

[Question] But when the violation is as gross as this?

[Answer] It must be proven that it is a case of an international violation. We have clear instructions from the civilian authorities. It would have been a completely different matter if the submarine had come sailing in and we had discovered it. Then we would have acted directly.

[Question] Do you consider that it is clear that the submarine came to spy?

[Answer] I do not want to use the word "clear." As a superstitious old seaman I say that anything can happen at sea. But it would be a very remarkable phenomenon if so many things should go wrong in connection with determining position and the like, that one accidently ended up so far inside such a complicated archipelago.

[Question] With reference to the submarine affair, will you be adopting new measures, such as asking for additional funds?

[Answer] Yes, it is my definite view that if we have gotten into a situation in which this type of thing is going to happen in the future too -- and we have seen how activity along our coasts have been increasing -- then it is necessary to find a better way of instilling respect for Sweden's determination to defend the inviolability of Swedish territory, on land, at sea and in the air.

SCIENTIST: SOVIET SUB MAY HAVE HAD URANIUM-235

LD111110 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] There was at least 10 kg of uranium on board the Soviet submarine in Karlskrona Archipelago, Dr Ragnar Hellborg of the Nuclear Physics Department at Lund University, has revealed. Hellborg took part in the measurements taken around the stranded submarine. According to Hellborg, the measurements taken indicated that the submarine had not only uranium-238 on board, but also another kind of uranium, probably uranium-235, which is more fissionable. Dr Hellborg made his statement following the Soviet report on Monday that the radiation, which was measured, came from the wrist watches of the Swedes taking the measurements. Wrist watches are not powered by uranium; such a statement can possibly be regarded as a poor joke, the Swedish nuclear physcist said.

USSR SOUGHT GUARANTEES OF SUB CAPTAIN'S LOYALTY

PM111553 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 9 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Fears that the captain of Soviet submarine 137 would defect to the West were great in Moscow. Before the interrogations of Anatoly Guzhin, the Soviet Union therefore wanted guarantees that he would be taken back to his submarine, SVENSKA DAGBLADET has been told. But Sweden gave no guarantees that Captain Guzhin would be prevented from not returning to his submarine. The Soviet Union agreed to this -- something which surprised the Swedish crisis group.

NUCLEAR 'NONCHALANCE' FUELS EUROPEAN FEARS

PM111057 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 7 Nov 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Lowered Threshold"]

[Text] In the last few days the world's two superpowers have demonstrated a frightening nonchalance with their superweapons.

A Soviet submarine which is so old that it is almost ready for the scrapyard turns out to be equipped with weapons of mass destruction which are not even left at home when off on an espionage mission and violates a neutral country's territory.

The other superpower's secretary of state announces that the NATO doctrine contains plans which amount to firing "warning shots" if it is considered that Soviet troops "have gone too far" in conventional warfare.

For those with insight it ought to come as no surprise that nuclear arms have now been developed in such a way that the risks have rapidly increased that they could be used at an early stage in a military confrontation between the two big military blocs.

As far as the armaments onboard submarine 137 are concerned they amount to a reminder that nuclear warheads are in the process of becoming "conventional" weapons and that the nuclear threshold on which we relied in the past has been lowered so much that it hardly amounts to a protection anymore.

The fact that the Soviet Union is sailing around with nuclear warheads in one of the areas where Moscow is making propaganda for a nuclear-free zone should not fail to influence those who in their protests are primarily intent on preventing the Western powers from modernizing their defenses in Europe. The fact that the Soviet Union was caught red-handed in the Belkinge Archipelago will also set off echoes in the international bodies in which the Soviet Union has attempted to impress representatives from the Third World by speaking indefatigably of its enormous desire for peace and by making propaganda for nuclear-free zones.

Therefore the revelations in this respect should make a contribution to creating a better balance in the demands from the various peace movements which are growing ever stronger in Europe. But the effect would have been greater if simultaneously in Washington Secretary of State Haig had not expressed himself so carelessly about nuclear strategy. The fact that he was later contradicted by Defense Secretary Weinberger, who explained that there is nothing which even remotely resembles plans to fire nuclear warning shots, has not made things much better.

Alexander Haig, as a former NATO supreme commander, ought to have a good knowledge of what plans are in existence. This is now the second time within a month that Washington has said things about nuclear arms which cannot but worry people in Europe.

Neither President Reagan's statement that he could imagine both sides resorting to tactical nuclear weapons nor Haig's testimony to plans for warning shots is a sensational revelation. But the loose way in which these weapons are mentioned is worrying. It gives the rest of the world an impression of thoughtlessness, and the U.S. allies must be dumbstruck at the lack of coordinated thinking within the Reagan administration.

Both the Soviet violation and the confused U.S. discussion can only lead to stronger demands from world public opinion that the superpowers agree on balanced and internationally controlled disarmament.

It is no longer enough to have arms limitation. They must be reduced and we must also be able to verify that this is really happening.

IRAQ EMBASSY PROTESTS ARMS TO IRAN VIA LARNACA

NC120744 Nicosia HALKIN SESI in Turkish 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Ankara (special) -- The Iraqi Embassy in Ankara has issued a statement in which it says that the Greek Cypriot administration has become a base supplying arms to Iran. It is further stated that the arms and ammunition come to Larnaca airport from Israel and are redirected to Tehran. The Iraqi Embassy stated that it deeply deplores this development and added that Iraq is watching the situation closely and that it will review its relations with the Greek Cypriot administration.

As is known, the Greek Cypriot administration helped supply Iran with arms in the past as well. It has been established that a foreign transport plane three times took off from Tel Aviv, landed at Larnaca airport and then flew to Tehran from there. It was stated then that arms purchased from Israel reached Tehran without the Greek Cypriot administration having anything to do with the affair. It was also alleged then that a Swiss commission agent was obtaining arms from Israel and selling them to Iran, without the Greek Cypriot administration knowing what the plane was carrying.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED WITH POLAND

NC101821 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Today, Cyprus and Poland signed their third cultural cooperation program agreement for 1982-1984. The program provides, among other things, for mutual participation in congresses, the exchange of experts and artists, and the grant of six scholarships every year by the Polish Government for undergraduate or postgraduate studies at Polish Universities.

Foreign Ministry Director General Pelayis and Polish Charge d'Affaires (Stepien), who signed the program on behalf of the two governments, lauded the importance of cultural relations to the development of friendly ties among people and stressed the devotion of the two countries to the principles of freedom, democracy and peace.

SPOKESMAN DENIES MILITARY REINFORCEMENT REPORTS

NC121103 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] In a statement today, the government spokesman denied the inaccurate and unfounded claims recently published in the Turkish Cypriot press that Greece has dispatched troops and military materiel to Cyprus, that there are plans for the dispatch of additional forces and materiel to strengthen Cyprus' defense, and that a Greek military delegation will visit Cyprus for [talks on] military issues.

As the government spokesman stressed in his statement, it is believed that these claims aim at covering up Turkey's activities. He also said that reports in the hands of the Cyprus Government -- which is closely following the situation -- indicate that recently both the Turkish occupation troops and the Turkish Cypriots have been reinforced successively with personnel and heavy military materiel. This, he added, is confirmed by increased arrival of Turkish Navy LSTS at the ports of Famagusta and Kyrenia and of air force aircraft of the C-130 type at Tymbou airport, as well as by the frequent arrival of groups of Turkish officers.

ROLANDHIS: NO COMMENT ON MISSING PERSONS PROPOSAL

NC101815 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] A Foreign Ministry statement says that Foreign Minister Rolandhis does not fully agree with the content of a UN statement which was released today on the question of missing persons.

However, in view of the fact that final UN proposals on the question will be forthcoming, he does not wish to make any comment at present.

LISSARIDHIS DENOUNCES WALDHEIM EVALUATION

NC122020 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] The chairman of the socialist EDEK Party, Mr Lissaridhis, speaking at a gathering in Nicosia last night, referred to the UN secretary general's evaluation on the intercommunal talks and said that the acceptance of a solution within the framework of the specifications of Waldheim's document will lead, initially, to partition and ultimately to total national destruction.

Mr Lissaridhis analyzed Waldheim's document and said that it is impermissible for his ideas to become the basis for finding a solution to the Cyprus issue. Our duty, he added, is to point out to Mr Waldheim not to go any further, and when the document was officially submitted our duty was to give an unofficial reply so as not to change the dispute of occupier and victim to one of victim and Waldheim. Mr Lissaridhis said that even now our duty is not to accept the ideas as a reference document to discuss the Cyprus issue, but to indicate that it clashes with the basic UN principles.

More Lissaridhis Comments

NC131242 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 13 Nov 81 p 3

[Excerpts] At the beginning [of his 11 November speech at a Nicosia gathering on the handling of the Waldheim "evaluation"], Dr Lissaridhis, analyzed the favorable repercussions of the change in Greece and the resulting reestablishment of the Cypriot issue as a question of invasion and occupation.

He then referred to the Waldheim "ideas" and stressed that acceptance of a solution within the framework of the specifications of the Waldheim document would unavoidably lead, initially, to partition and ultimately to total national extermination.

Background: there is no doubt that the Reagan administration is the inspirer of the Waldheim "ideas." Mr Haig was demanding, in an ultimatum-like way, their acceptance before the Greek elections because he realized that if PASOK assumed power it would bring about significant qualitative changes in the elements composing the Cypriot problem.

Mr Waldheim leaked his "ideas" to the official Cypriot side some months ago.

Why?

In order to realize the reaction of the contents of the Haig ideas, whose name was changed to the Waldheim "ideas." Probably Mr Waldheim could not react strongly because of the forthcoming elections for the post of UN secretary general and he was hoping for a reaction by the side concerned.

What was the duty of the Greek Cypriot side?

To point out to Mr Waldheim that his duty was to supervise the holding of the talks within the framework of the UN resolutions and principles, and that the proposals were violating both these principles and the summit agreements. Thus, an end would have been put to this course which today transfers the Cypriot issue from an international question of invasion and violation of principles into a controversy between Cyprus and Waldheim.

Unfortunately, if Waldheim was not encouraged he was also not discouraged from proceeding with the promotion of the spurious "ideas."

This is obvious. The UN secretary general would have never dared to enter into a confronation with the victims and the UN resolutions if had he actually been discouraged by the official Cypriot side. Thus, the responsibility for having been led to the present state of affairs lies with the government and all those who last summer advised it to follow this course.

So, the Cypriot issue is being diverted from a question of invasion and occupation into a confrontation between Cyprus and Waldheim as well as into a discussion of the form of division. It is wrong to say that our unofficial letter would create a controversy, whereas its official submission at the negotiating table will avoid this controversy, unless it is intended to accept the Waldheim "ideas" as a basis for a Cypriot solution.

Even with the new, destructive concessions, no solution will be found, but the Waldheim "ideas" will remain as a future starting point for any new discussion. Thus, the declared reestablishment of the Cypriot issue as a question of occupation is abandoned. In our opinion, this will lead the Cypriot issue on a destructive course.

Even now, it is our duty not to accept the ideas as a reference document for discussion of the Cypriot issue but to recommend that the document be compared with the basic principles of the UN resolutions.

Now we have a Greek Government which regards the Cypriot issue as a question of occupation and is prepared to undertake an international campaign and offer practical assistance. Unfortunately, even at this time of change, the Cypriot leaders are accepting as a basis for discussion views which not only do not consider the Cypriot issue as a question of occupation but, in essence, deny the existence of a sovereign Republic of Cyprus.

What the Greek Government can certainly do is to point out -- as it has pointed out -- the substance of the problem. The Greek Government cannot, by itself, undertake the handling of the issue.

The course being followed will create irreparable faits accomplis which will wreck the Cypriot cause.

There is still time for second thoughts. If we abandon the basis of the problem, nobody -- whatever he may be believe -- will be responsible for stopping this downhill fall. The main weapon of small nations is their adherence to ideals and principles and their struggle to persist in their implementation.

DHIKO 'UNANIMOUSLY' SUPPORTS KIPRIANOU STANCE

NC102040 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] The political office of DHIKO, the Democratic Party, met today under party Chairman Spiros Kiprianou, who briefed it on the developments of the national issue and the government's and the Greek Cypriot side's future handling, particularly on the question of the Waldheim evaluation on the intercommunal talks. According to a DHIKO statement, the members of the political office unanimously supported this handling and expressed their absolute support for the policy and tactics which Kiprianou follows on the national issue.

KIPRIANOU TO VISIT HUNGARY, BULGARIA, U.S.

NC120758 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Following relevant invitations from the leaders of Bulgaria, Hungary and the United States, President of the Republic Spiros Kiprianou will pay official visits to these countries in late November and early December.

According to our reports, the president will visit Sofia on 24 November. On 27 November he will visit Hungary and most probably he will visit Washington on 3 December. Because of the new developments which have taken place in the Cyprus problem, it is understood that during the official meetings President Kiprianou will have with the leaders of the countries he will visit he will be afforded the opportunity to brief them on our positions.

OLAY REPORTS ON 'CITIZENSHIP LAW' CHANGES

NC131132 Nicosia OLAY in Turkish 9 Nov 81 p 23

[Text] With amendment No 107 published in the Official Gazette on 28 October 1981, the Council of Ministers has determined the "special circumstances" which will be taken into consideration in granting citizenship in accordance with the newly prepared "standing regulations" based on the "citizenship law."

According to this amendment, the following are the conditions under which a person can be admitted to TFSC citizenship without having to wait for the lapse of 5 years: Those who come under any of the categories shown below can be granted exceptional citizenship certificates with the decision of the Council of Ministers, provided that their status complies with the provisions of Section 1 (E) and (D) of the second table.

(A) Those who marry citizens of the TFSC and settle in the TFSC and reside there as a married person for at least 1 year.

(B) (I) Those who are definitely proven to have settled in the TFSC for at least 1 year.

(II) Those who prove that they have bought a residence in the TFSC and have lived there for at least 1 year.

(C) (I) Those who have proved to be making substantial contributions to the economy of the TFSC.

(II) Those who have proved to be contributing t the social and cultural development of the TSFC.

(III) Those who have proved to be capable of contributing to the development of the TFSC's foreign relations.

(IV) Those who can contribute to the development of general education (religious education and secular education) in the TSFC.

(V) Those who are employed in an important department of the TFSC security forces which requires continuity.

(VI) Those who are proved to have rendered extraordinary service to the TFSC.

(D) Those whom the Council of Ministers think should be granted TFSC citizenship.

NORTH'S SPOKESMAN DENIES DISAGREEMENT WITH TURKEY

TA101717 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] The TFSC Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman has categorically denied Greek Cypriot press reports to the effect that disagreement has arisen between the TFSC and Turkey concerning the attitude to be adopted in dealing with and resolving the Cyprus issue. The spokesman said: There is not the slightest difference of opinion between the TFSC and Turkey on this matter or on any other matter.

Noting that if there is a disagreement concerning the approach to the Cyprus problem as in the case of Waldheim's views, this is between Athens and the Greek Cypriot sector of Lefkosa [Nicosia], the spokesman added: After assuming office, the new Greek prime minister, Papandreou, met separately with Lissaridhis, Kiprianou and Papaiannou, and after each meeting an identity of views was claimed between the respondents. We were not able to understand the meaning of this identity of views, because all these three Greek Cypriot political leaders advocate different views on both Waldheim's views and the general attitude to be adopted. Until yesterday, Lissaridhis was in favor of rejecting these views and was openly declaring this. While Papaiannou supports these views, Kiprianou is continuing his usual neutrality without stating anything definite. Only fortunetellers could probably decipher the meaning of the identity of views mentioned by the Greek prime minister.

DENKTAS REPLIES TO KIPRIANOU STAND ON GUARANTEES

TA121212 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has reiterated that it is out of the question for the Turkish Cypriot side to agree to a solution of the Cyprus problem that does not contain Turkey's guarantees. Denktas was replying to a statement by Greek Cypriot administration leader Kiprianou during his news conference held yesterday, to the effect that it was aimed at replacing the guarantor powers by another form of guarantee under the auspices of the UN Security Council.

This proposal, President Denktas said, is aimed at destroying existing guarantees, at establishing an administration of the majority by reducing the Turkish Cypriot community to the status of a minority, and at annexing Typrus to Greece in accordance with the Akritas plan. Denktas added that the Greek Cypriot community was trying to obtain through negotiations what it could not achieve through armed attacks since 1963, aimed at the annihilation of the Turkish Cypriot community.

Recalling that it was absurd for Kiprianou to follow (?policies) directed to the implementation of the aims envisaged in the Akritas plan, Denktas said: In the event Turkey does not act as a guarantor of the independent and federal state of Cyprus, this independence cannot last long, and the Turkish Cypriot community will again face annihilation during the enosis (?process). Denktas concluded by noting that Turkish guarantees were contained in the package proposals and that this issue was discussed during his summit meeting with Kirpianou.

NORTH PAPER ON RADIO TRANSMITTER SALE

NC130905 Nicosia HALKIN SESI in Turkish 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Lefkosa [Nicosia] (CAGDAS NEWS AGENCY -- A 50-kilowatt radio transmitter, which was ordered on government instructions at the cost of 250,000 pounds sterling and for which 70 million Turkish liras have been paid, has been offered for sale even before it has been assembled. The transmitter in question was intended to strengthen the Bayrak-Radio-Television BRT] transmitters. The customs and revenues department of the TFSC Ministry of Finance issued a sales advertisement yesterday stating that unless the medium-wave "Marconi" transmitter and various radio and television parts -- which the BRT has been unable to clear since December of 1980 -- are not cleared from customs by 1000 hours today, they will be sold by auction.

As the goods were loaded, the Marconi Company drew its money through the confirmed letters of credit provided by the cooperative Central Bank for the 50-kilowatt medium-wage transmitter which was ordered by the BRT on the instructions of the government, while the bank presented the relative documents to the BRT demanding payment. Though at the beginning, the BRT managed to meet its responsibilities, later it has been unable to clear from customs equipment which has been at the customs since the end of 1980. It has been learned that protests have been lodged with Prime Minister Cagatay and Finance Minister Cosar against the intention of the customs authorities to sell by auction the radio and tv equipment, since the BRT is a state institution and bears no responsibility for the payment of the customs duty.

PAPANDREOU MEETS WITH IRANIAN CHARGE 12 NOV

NC122016 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] The prime minister today received in audience the Iranian charge d'affaires, (Masun Hasani). During their talks, which were held in a cordial atmosphere, they reviewed the friendly relations between the two countries and established the mutual desire to expand their cooperation.

On this occasion, the prime minister referred to the misinterpreted answer about aggressiveness, which he had given to a television correspondent when asked about the Iran-Iraq conflict in which Greece remains neutral and wishes a peaceful and just settlement based on the internationally accepted principle. In conclusion, the prime minister stressed Greece's sincere and friendly feelings for the Iranian government and people.

PAPANDREOU TO ATTEND NATO MEETING IN DECEMBER

NC122054 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] The government spokesman today confirmed the report that Prime Minister Papandreou, in his capacity as minister of defense, will participate in the winter NATO ministerial conference to be held in Brussels at the beginning of December. The prime minister will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 12 NOV

NC122100 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Romanian State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Duma arrived in Athens at 1600 today for talks. Upon his arrival at Ellinikon Airport, the Romanian official stated there is no problem in Greek-Romanian relations, which are characterized by sincere friendship, mutural respect and trust. He added: My visit is taking place within the framework of meetings and exchanges of view between the foreign ministers of the two countries on bilateral and internal issues. I will have talks with Deputy Foreign Minister Papoulias on matters concerning our trade relations, technology and the more general relations between the two countries. With Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos, I will discuss political matters concerning mainly the consolidation of peace in the Balkans and Europe in general.

In conclusion, Mr Duma said that Romania's position on Cyprus is always in favor of the island's independence and territorial integrity, because the Romanian Government believes that the Cyprus issue must be solved on the basis of the UN resolutions in the interest of the two communities. At 1000 tomorrow, Mr Duma will meet with Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos and then he will hold talks with deputy Foreign Minister Papoulias.

BRIEFS

TRANSFER OF ENVOYS -- Tonight it was announced that the government has decided to transfer to Athens the following Greek Ambassadors: Tzounis, who is serving with the Greek Embassy in Washington; (Iraklidhis) from the embassy in Lisbon; Katapodhis, from the permanent delegation at the United Nations; Korandis, from the embassy in New Delhi; Yiannopoulos, from the embassy in Khartoum; and Petrounakos from the embassy in Tripoli, Libya. The government also decided to transfer to embassies or permanent delegations abroad the following ambassadors: Fridhas, Karandreas, Velissaropoulos, Sosidhis, Vasilikos, Frantzeskakis, Sekeris and Dhoundas. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 9 Nov 81 NC]

EVREN TO BEGIN PAKISTAN VISIT ON 22 NOV

TA110547 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Head of State General Kenan Evren will pay an official visit to Pakistan from 22 to 27 November. A statement by the Foreign Ministry's information department says the Turkish head of state will make the visit within the framework of brotherly links existing between the two countries and upon the personal invitation of Islamic Republic of Pakistan President General Ziaul Haq.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PAKISTAN TALKS

TA092022 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The Turkish-Pakistani joint economic committee will meet in Islamabad tomorrow. The Turkish delegation headed by Minister of State Nimet Ozdas which will represent Turkey at the talks left for Pakistan this morning. Increasing the volume of trade between the two countries and possibilities for cooperation in the fields of industry, energy, agriculture and construction will be discussed at the committee meetings which will last 6 days.

TURKMEN TO MEET GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER IN DEC

TA081618 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] It has been announced that Turkish and Greek foreign ministers will hold bilateral talks during the NATO ministerial meetings to be held in Brussels next month. This announcement was made by Greek Government spokesman and Information Minister Dhimitrios (Marudhas). The spokesman added that in the event a positive climate was achieved for the solution of problems concerning the two countries -- particularly in the Aegean issue -- the Turkish and Greek prime ministers could meet in the spring of 1982 for summit talks. A Turkish Radio and Television correspondent who asked a Foreign Ministry official in Ankara his views on the statement, has confirmed that the Turkish and Greek foreign ministers were expected to meet during the NATO ministerial meeting in December for talks.

GUNAYDIN SAYS PAPANDREOU FOLLOWING HITLER MODEL

NC090717 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 4 Nov 81 p 3

[Commentary by Husamettin Celebi: "Papandreou on Hitler's Path"]

[Excerpts] What would happen if a group of our fellow countrymen came forward and suggested the formation of a "pan-Turkist" party when the formation of political parties becomes possible? Undoubtedly, the authorities would not allow it. It would be argued that the desire to unite all the Turks from the Balkans to East Turkestan under the flag of a political party known as "Pan-Turkist" could not be realized in the 20th century and that such an action would be a dangerous adventure which would court trouble for Turkey. If the founders of such a party maintained the contrary and if they tried hard to stress the "socialistic" character of their party, they would be told "your socialism is meant to conceal your true ambitions," and, as time goes by, the real name of the party is forgotten and it is eventually known as a "fascist party."

This is what is happening in our neighbor Greece. A man, whose entire life is full of question marks, has been able to come forward and found a "Panhellenic party." A Panhellenic party carries the same meaning and dangers and Greece as a Pan-Turkist party would for Turkey.

The effort to camouflage the aims of such a party by the word "socialist" does not alter the outcome. The founder struggles hard for years and eventually manages to assume power.

While many of us are extremely sensitive to the prefix "pan," none of us has dwelt on the "fascist" character of the developments in our next door neighbor. Elections are over now and the masks have been dropped. It is after such a statement by Papandreou as "our lands, where many Hellenic compatriots of ours live, are under occupation," that an awakening is seen in Turkey. It is clearly understood that what came to power is a "racist movement" in the true sense of the word and an uncovered "fascism."

There is no difference between Hitler's concept of "Lebensraum," which means additional territory needed for a nation's economic well-being, and Papandreou's concept of "national territory." With the lapse of time this will become clearer. Hitler's "Austria" movement will be copied by Papandreou in Cyprus, if he is given a chance.

But such an adventure may lead Papandreou where Hitler's Germany ended up. Only such a calamitous result can ensue. For adventures are adventures at all times and at all places.

What is more, Papandreou is facing Turkey and the Turks. Many people in Greece are in a position to understand what we mean. Papandreou too is old enough to know this. If he has forgotten, we advise him to learn, and once he learns, we advise him to ponder over it.

OZAL ADDRESSES ECONOMY CONGRESS IN IZMIR

TA071408 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1352 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Izmir, Nov 7 (AA) -- The second Turkish economy congress which ended in Izmir Saturday will shed light on the economic life of Turkey for years to come, Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said in the meeting's final session. He said a new era was opening up. And Turkey's most urgent target in this new era was to reach a level where she could be one of the major industrial powers of the world.

Noting that the economy has its own rules, Mr Ozal said there was no use in trying to deviate from these rules. This would be nothing but trying to make a river flow in reverse, he said. He said an economy had to be based on the rules of supply and demand. Thus the introduction of price controls would create nothing but black-market and dual prices.

Mr Ozal said Turkey's most important problem was to redress her balance of external payments and he hoped that the third economy congress would be convened when this problem was resolved. He said the success of his government's economic policies depended on continuity and this could be achieved by persistence and without a no-concessions policy. Any slight deviation would make the economy topsy-turvy. The past was full of case histories explaining the failures. And all those failures could be traced to one important missing element: continuity.

SECURITY COUNCIL RATIFIES HIGHER EDUCATION CODE

NC051414 Paris AFP in English 1401 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Ankara, 5 Nov (AFP) -- Turkey's controversial higher-education code was ratified by the ruling National Security Council yesterday and will take effect Monday, well-informed sources reported here today.

According to the new code, to be published in the Official Gazette this weekend, the universities will maintain the autonomy of their curricula, but will lost the administrative autonomy they enjoyed so far. Faculty members will teach at higher education institutions other than their own on a compulsory, two-year rotation basis.

All universities will fall under the authority of a 26-member "Board of Higher Education" (BHE) chaired by the minister of education and appointed by the head of state, the government and the universities. One member will also be named by the chief of general staff.

The retirement age of the teaching staff will be 67. The code bans them from joining political parties. Higher education will no longer be free after the new code comes into effect and tuition fees will be determined by the BHE.

COURTS IMPOSE DEATH PENALTY IN TERRORIST TRIALS

Adana Military Court

TA101627 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Adana, 10 Nov (AA) -- Trial of the members of the terrorists group "Dev Yol-Revolutionary Path" ended today. The military court sentenced 7 to death and 2 members of the group to life in prison.

Army 9th Corps Court

TA121810 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The army 9th Corps and martial law command 1st military court has sentenced to death three members of the illegal Turkish People's Liberation Party-Front [THKP-C].

AFP: GOVERNMENT CHANGES JOB ASSIGNMENTS IN TRT

NC101701 Paris AFP in English 1636 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Ankara, 10 Nov (AFP) -- The Turkish Government has transferred 101 professionals out of Turkish Radio-Television (TRT) to other government jobs, informed sources here said today. Most of those affected were described as "progressives". The move was legal because the TRT employees as civil servants, official sources said. The new job assignments had nothing to do with journalists.

Those transferred included the director of cultural radio programs, Oktay Arayici, who was assigned to the Port Authority of Istanbul and television producer Cetin Oner who was transferred to the Bureau of Natural Disasters in the Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction. The jobs, which do not carry a bonus paid to TRT employees, will result in a 60 per cent drop in salary for those affected. According to unconfirmed reports at TRT, more than 250 other employees will be transferred and another 40 will be fired. The operation would eventually affect more than 1,000 of the 7,000 TRT employees, the sources said.

FAILURES IN POWER TRANSMISSION FROM USSR, BULGARIA

LD051124 Ankara International Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Summary] "Due to unfavorable weather, faults have developed in the power lines transmitting electricity from the Soviet Union and Bulgaria to Turkey." As a result, beginning today, power cuts will be increased from the present 1 hour per day to 1.5 hours in the 51 provinces where these are currently in force and there will be power cuts of 1.5 hours per day in the 15 provinces where there were none until today. The latter are: Edirne, Kirklareli, Tekirdag, Giresun, Ordu, Trabzon, Rize, Artvin, Kars, Agri, Erzurum, Erzincan, Gumushane, Elazig, and Tunceli.

VOTCP ON SECURITY OPERATIONS IN KURDISH AREAS

TA130757 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Excerpts] For months, pressures have been exerted in Diyarbakir, Mardin, Urfa and Siirt regions.

Now, security operations are now being intensified in the Tunceli, Ovacik, Karakocan and Bingol areas. Armed with heavy weapons, soldiers are exerting terrible pressure during these operations. In some villages, men between the ages of 15 and 50 and women aged between 15 and 35 are being assembled at the village square. Some of these are being tortured and beaten then and there. In others, the Alevi Kurdish villagers are being thrown out of their homes and being replaced by [Sunni] commandos. In these areas, the inhabitants are being forced to evacuate their houses. Rumors among the people say that many people are being killed and wounded during these operations.

More security operations are reported from Akcadag and Dogancay, districts of Malatya. Airborne commandos from the Kayseri Airbase are being used in these operations. Based on tips supplied by Maoists to security authorities, atrocious tortures are being carried out during these operations. These incidents are evoking deep reactions among our people.

VOTCP: GENERAL ERSIN HAILS RELATIONS WITH USSR

TA100755 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Station report: "Importance Being Attached to the Development of Turkish-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] An official reception was held in the Soviet Embassy in Ankara on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. National Security Council [NSC] member and Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin -- on behalf of the NSC -- certain ministers, officials of the Foreign Ministry and representatives of various institutions were present in the reception.

During the reception, General Ersin conveyed to the Soviet ambassador to Ankara, Aleksey Rodinov, Head of State General Evren's best wishes and greetings on the occasion of this great Soviet holiday. The general continued: We attach great importance to the development of Turkish-Soviet relations. We abide by the good neighborly relations and friendly cooperation between the two countries which date from the time of Ataturk. We wish the further development of these relations. General Ersin also recalled that in his message to Soviet leader Brezhnev, General Evren expressed his best wishes and greetings on the occasion of the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

VOTCP CALLS FOR CONSISTENT POLICIES TOWARD USSR

TA120907 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Station commentary: "A More Consistent Basis Is Necessary"]

[Text] The anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution has been marked with ceremonies. Turkey and Greece were the only NATO countries that participated in the magnificent ceremonies held in Moscow to mark the occasion. In accordance with their repulsive policies of a return to the cold war, the other NATO countries did not participate in these ceremonies. A reception was held at the Soviet Embassy in Ankara on the occasion. Ground forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin was present at the reception on behalf of the military administration in power in our country.

In a statement at the reception, General Ersin recalled that the friendship ties between the two countries established at the time of Ataturk and Lenin must continue. Our people, all progressive patriotic forces and all those in favor of our national interests have been supporting for a long time the friendship established between Turkey and the Soviet Union at the time of Ataturk and Lenin because this friendship has brought many benefits to our people and country. It has played a major role in the successful end of our national liberation war. Industrial projects realized as a result of cooperation with the Soviet Union have been beneficial to our national economy.

Considering the Ataturk-Lenin period as the basis of Turkish-Soviet friendship and participating in the ceremonies of the Great October Socialist revolution are both constructive steps. As continuously reiterated by genuine patriots, these steps must be perpetrated.

On the other hand, those in responsible posts within the current administration are taking damaging steps directed against the Soviet Union which could impede the development of good relations between the two countries. In their statements these people employ the same language used by the imperialist, most reactionary and pro-American circles.

At a time when Turkey officially participated in the Moscow ceremonies, and when the friendship period of Ataturk and Lenin were recalled as the aim of the present administration, the coordinator of the National Security Council secretariat and one of the most influential persons within the military administration, Rear Admiral Isik Biren, told a GUARDIAN correspondent that the fact that Turkey is a neighboring country of the Soviet Union is one of the main reasons why the heavy pressures, antidemocratic moves and the inhuman tortures were necessary. This statement reverses all reality.

To praise the friendship period established by Ataturk and Lenin on the one hand and on the other to portray our great neighbor and friend in need as a threat to our country and a source of insecurity are not consistent stands. Our people are opposed to any programs that hinder the development of our basic and multilateral relations with the Soviet Union.

If the genuine friendship period established at the time of Ataturk and Lenin is to be considered Turkey's aim, then a more consistent stand must be adopted. It is obvious that the concessions to be made to imperialism damage the deep-rooted and friendly links between Turkey and the Soviet Union. As in the past, that is why our people and all forces in favor of our real national interests are waging a struggle against making concessions to policies that aim at loyalty and subordination to imperialism.

VOTCP CHALLENGES TERCUMAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST TCP

TA130950 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Station commentary: "The Pitiful Efforts of the Reactionaries"]

[Text] Dear listeners, in a series of articles, the Istanbul daily TERCUMAN has undertaken a new campaign against the Turkish Communist Party [TCP]. In this series, TERCUMAN is embellishing the information supplied to it by the so-called agents of MIT [National Intelligence Organization]. In addition to these articles being published in TERCUMAN for 4 or 5 days now, tracts are also being distributed in various cities and rumours are being spread against the TCP.

In this series, the Istanbul daily claims that the TCP has been disrupted and paralyzed as a result of the Balyoz [sledgehammer] code-named operation carried out by the security forces. Statements by dark circles posing as leftist and progressive reiterate these claims using leftist jargon. There are even newspaper reports to the effect that the Voice of Turkish Communist Party radio conceded that the TCP has been disbanded in Turkey.

The purpose of this campaign is to damage and weaken the TCP through psychological warfare being conducted in accordance with CIA methods, something they could not achieve through torture, pressure and mass arrests. Even TERCUMAN, which has in the past several times announced that the TCP has been abolished, does not take pains to hide this purpose. It openly declares that this campaign is being undertaken with the aim of completely destroying the TCP. In the same way as the Fascist NAP members who in the past, killed tens of people daily under the cover of helping out the state security forces, the TERCUMAN daily also is claiming to be of help through its revelations to the martial law commands of the junta.

However, not only the TCP members but all democratic forces are being attacked in this series. Members of the peace movement, teachers movement, cooperative movement and the trade union movement as well as all the honorable and decent representatives of the people are being accused for being affiliated with the TCP. The junta administration, which is exerting pressure on these movements through fascist methods, tolerates this campaign of black slanders by the TERCUMAN against the TCP. Not only is it tolerating these slanders, it is even providing the newspaper with material in a hidden way.

TERCUMAN claims to publish statements made to the police by certain progressive persons who were arrested last summer. In this way, a series of unfounded claims are being made against the TCP. Are these the real statements made by these people to the police? If they are, how can TERCUMAN resort to them in its articles? How can documents pertaining to a trial that has not yet been concluded be published in a newspaper? How can people be accused even before the indictments against them have been prepared? How did these police statements reach the hands of the newspaper writers? How were they reproduced and spread?

How much of this evidence is the fruit of the imagination of the TERCUMAN writers? How much of it is the result of tortures? What are the views on these declarations of the people who, it is claimed, have made these statements to the police? Where are they at this moment and what is their condition? The reactionary and antipeople writers of TERCUMAN are hiding these facts from their readers.

Let us expose the truth: Aydan Bulutgil, one of the persons whose police declarations have been used in the TERCUMAN articles, is currently in a hospital with both legs in a cast, as a result of inhuman torture.

Dear listeners, what is the aim of TERCUMAN? What is the aim of other campaigns being waged in a bid to support the TERCUMAN claims? Their aim is, first and most, to slander the TCP through lies and unfounded allegations, to damage the TCP's image among the people and to prepare the ground for new blood-stained attacks against the TCP.

This is not all; the TERCUMAN followers are trying on the one hand to crush all the democratic forces in their anticommunist pincers and, on the other, to undermine relations between Turkey and the other socialist countries. At a time when even General Ersin, the most reactionary and pro-American member of the National Security Council, makes statements in favor of relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union, TERCUMAN reiterates its anti-Soviet lies.

The reason for this campaign is to provide for the further crushing and exploitation of the workers, toilers and the people for the sake of the interests of a handful of collaborationist monopolists. That is why the TERCUMAN writers are so anxious in their articles. They are intensifying their attacks on the TCP because they know that this party stands only for the lofty interests of the workers, toilers and the motherland and because they are afraid of the bright future of our country.

The fact that the reactionaries are forced to engage in such pitiful campaigns demonstrates that the TCP is still living and continuing to struggle. That is why we are loudly proclaiming: Come into the open all enemies of the TCP, attack the TCP as much as you can, go on with your slanders, crush the people as much as you can. All this will be to no avail. This will not abolish or silence the TCP, nor will it prevent the working class and the toiling masses from overthrowing this damned military order with their strong hands.

Attacks by TERCUMAN and other reactionaries against the TCP only enhance the position of the party. This is the way workers, toilers and democrats think: This same TERCUMAN which has always slandered us, our professional organizations and our leaders is now attacking the TCP. The communists have no other interests than those of the workers and toilers. Poor reactionaries! While trying to attack the TCP they are only confirming this truth.

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BELGIUM

LE SOIR VIEWS ELECTION RESULTS 'UPHEAVAL'

PM131529 Brussels LE SOIR in French 10 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] Were the 8 November elections pointless? Rarely has an election which was originally not expected to produce many surprises resulted in so many upheavals in the position and relationships between the parties and paved the way for so many possibilities. This is equally true of the country as a whole and of each of the three regions, in which, as is known, the elections were to produce community and regional executives, aside from the Brussels executive. Five main points -- some expected and others completely surprising -- should first be highlighted:

1. The collapse of the Social Christian family. Both in the north and the south and in Brussels the Christian People's Party [CVP] and the Social Christian Party [PSC] paid the price of almost uninterrupted participation in government since the last war and also, probably, of the centrism they practised in the past few months. While remaining the leading party in Flanders, the CVP has lost 14 deputies' beats and hence no longer has an absolute majority on the Plemish regional executive. It has also lost one deputy in Brussels, while the PSC, its French-speaking "little brother," has lost a great deal of ground in the capital and in Wallonia. It is no longer the second biggest party in that region. At the national level the Social Christian family now has less influence than the Socialist Party [PS] and Belgian Socialist Party [SP].

2. The Socialist status quo. In the country's three regions the PS and SP have escaped the "erosion of power." In Wallonia the PS is still by far the dominant party and can choose its partners; in Brussels it has held its position creditably, while in Flanders it only just lost its place as second biggest regional party following the gains made by the Party of Liberty and Progress [PVV].

3. The ground gained by the Liberals and the Democratic Union for the Respect of Labor [UDRT]. In Brussels and Wallonia the Party for Reform and Liberty [PRL] has now become the second biggest party. In Flanders it has gained almost as much ground as the People's Party [VU]. It probably benefited from an "opposition cure" for several years and from the growing anxiety of the population, which is tempted by new remedies to the crisis. These two factors also favor the UDRT, which was obtained considerable scores everywhere, although not winning the "massive gains" predicted by some.

4. The community paradox. The spectacular drop in support for the French-Speaking Front [FDF]-Walloon Rally [RW] contrasts sharply with the VU's success in Flanders.
The FDF, which lost four seats in the chamber in Brussels but nonetheless remains the leading party in the area, is the only major political party not to have benefited from its opposition status. The only conclusion that can be drawn from this is that the "Brussels-Wallonia" operation launched before the election campaign was inopportune for it and for the RW. It should also be noted that the FDF-RW had been joined on the federalist issue by other parties, which was not the case with the VU in Flanders, which was the only party to take a clear stance on the community issue during the election campaign and has been liberally rewarded.

It will be noted that, aside from the federalist parties, the traditional political "families" behaved in exactly the same way in the three regions.

5. The ecologist thrust. In Flanders, and especially in Wallonia and Brussels, and despite their division, the "Greens" probably benefited from their new, attractive image, especially among the young voters going to the polls for the first time. They also benefited from the fact that people felt "fed up" with the traditional politics which, contrary to expectations, was not reflected in an increase in blank or spoiled ballots.

This concludes the election's "national" lessons. In addition there were upheavals in each of the three regions which were particularly important since -- as we said -- the regional executives will be autonomous after this election. The FDF, which in the last elections had not suffered the damaging effects of power, has paradoxically suffered the after-effects of an opposition cure this time. The effects of the political alliance with Walloon Brabant will have to be known before the extent of its losses can be assessed. But the FDF has undoubtedly suffered from its alliance with the RW, from the generalization of the federalist idea and from the economic crisis which probably prompted some of its voters to turn to a party more directly "concerned" with the economy, in this case the PRL.

The PRL, whose share of the vote is up around 7 percent, becomes the second biggest party in the Brussels region, ahead of the PS, whose position remains unchanged. The PRL and the UDRT (up around 5 percent) are sharing the fruits of the economic worries of former FDF and PSC voters. The ecologist thrust seems to benefit the "Ecolo" list, to which the "Greens" turned in particular. The small parties all achieved negligible scores, including the Belgian Communist Party [PCB], which is stagnating with some 2 percent of the votes.

"Progressive Majority" in Wallonia?

Adhering strongly to its previous positions, the PS can henceforth choose its partners in the south of the country. Sunday evening Huy Spitaels set the tone by talking of a "progressive majority," while on the Social Christian side Mr Vanden Boeynants and Mr Maystadt spoke of the appropriateness of a period in opposition.

However, the striking aspect of the election in Wallonia is probably the fragmentation of the political forces which, even though it has produced a "leftwing" political majority, will provide anybody seeking to form a coalition with a difficult task: The net losses of the PCB and RW -- which are roughly still in the same position -- and the ecologist thrust give Mr Spitaels fragmented forces in the face of which the PRL, which has been considerably consolidated -- especially by transfers of PSC votes -- and will exert its full influence.

CVP Drop in Flanders

The CVP's loss of ground will very probably impose a fairly considerable political radicalization in the north in all spheres. The impressive gains of the VU, which has achieved a score unprecedented since its formation, can be attributed to the fact that this party -- which has become markedly more radical since Hugo Schiltz's departure -- was the only one to wage a campaign based resolutely on community issues. Moreover some prominent CVP members recognized that Sunday evening. The Flemish bloc, however, was not really credible on that issue. Similarly it was the PVV's economic radicalism which enabled it to overtake the SP. It was able to play the "monetarist" card forcefully, not being handicapped by a trade union wing like the CVP. And that card was a winner.

What kind of Regional Executive?

The first executives to take office -- and this will not be a negligible factor should there be lengthy negotiations to form a government -- will be the community and regional executives. Indeed the law states that they will be formed in proportion to the composition of their respective assemblies. It is also known that, aside from Brussels, these executives will be outside the central government and will have an independent existence.

Thus the Walloon region executive will comprise three Socialist members, two Liberals and one Social Christian. The Flemish region executive will probably comprise four CVP members, two SP, two PVV and, unexpectedly, one VU member. On the French-speaking side the community executive will comprise two PS and one PRL member, who will thus replace the PSC. As for the Brussels region executive, it remains, as is known, within the central government and will be formed in accordance with the coalition formed at national level.

It is obviously dangerous to predict a few hours after the election what will happen at the national level once the electoral leaves have been swept up. Without as yet exploring the alliances which are arithmetically and politically possible it can nonetheless be noted that things will be no easier after 8 November than they were before. Indeed there could be a radicalization on the part of the victors and vanquished.

These victors -- PVV and VU in Flanders, PRL in Wallonia -- will mainly try to impose a change of policy in the economic sphere to which the Socialists, according to their initial postelection statements, remain openly hostile. Of the vanquished, the CVP in Flanders ought in particular to learn from its resounding defeat by improving its nationalist image and removing the trade union influence on its economic and social program. In Brussels the FDF can be expected to wave the community banner more than ever.

In this context it is the Socialists who should play the moderating role, the Socialists who 8 November became the strongest political force in the country, overtaking the Social Christian family in the chamber by 1 seat: 62 Socialists as against 61 Social Christians out of 212 deputies.

NETHERLANDS

PAPER DOUBTS COHESION OF VAN AGT CABINET

PM121439 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 5 Nov 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Repaired"]

[Text] The second Van Agt cabinet has been repaired, but there are still doubts about whether more cracks will appear. From the terse reports that leaked out in this phase of the cabinet repair attempt, the last thing that seemed likely was that all differences had been settled. Up to the very last moment there was a tough tug-of-war between the two main antagonists, Van Agt and Den Uyl, over the content and scheduling of the so-called job creation program, which principally exists in the head of the minister for special affairs and employment [Den Uyl].

However, what is certain is that the main protagonists in this phase saw a chance of keeping cool heads and were not willing to accept the risk of a complete cabinet collapse. Perhaps this should be seen as the gain from the operation of negotiators De Galan and Halberstadt. The cabinet can now present itself to the Second Chamber with its government declaration. Former Minister Albeda has already expressed hope that the problems facing the Netherlands will make the cabinet more cohesive. At the present time it is hardly possible to cherish this hope, and there is little reason to hope for much more than this.

FRG WILL DISCUSS ZERO OPTION DURING BREZHNEV VISIT

LD151256 Hamburg DPA in German 1208 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 15 Nov (DPA) -- When Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev visits Bonn the Federal Government will, in the opinion of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, stress its serious desire for cooperation with the Soviet Union. Moreover it wishes, as Genscher said today in an interview with ZDF [television], "above all to win over the Soviet Union to the West's suggestion of a zero option in the area of medium-range missiles, that is, the abandonment of medium-range missiles in West and East." The Federal Government is prepared to do this but the key lies not in Bonn or in Washington, but in Moscow.

The CDU/CSU hopes, above all, for economic cooperation between the two countries. Alois Mertes, foreign policy spokesman of the opposition parliamentary group, said in the same ZDF broadcast: "I believe economic relations between Germany and the Soviet Union are a sphere in which good cooperation is possible."

Deputy Chairman of the parliamentary group Alfred Dregger said in an interview with Deutschlandfunk today that the Soviet Union is indeed militarily superior to the West at the moment, but it is in a very bad way economically and has to rely on economic support from the West. "I think we have only to exploit the economic potential, in order -- in the talks we will hold with Brezhnev in Bonn -- to make our political interests effective also," Dregger said.

GENSCHER ON FDP PEACE GOALS, 'EUROPEAN PEACE ORDER'

LD141844 Hamburg DPA in German 1614 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn/Wuppertal, 14 Nov (DPA) -- On Saturday leading FDP politicians once again stressed the need to overcome the military blocs by means of a European peace order [friedensordnung]. Party Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher said at a party event in Wuppertal that it must be the central aim of European peace policy gradually to make a reality of the ideal of a European peace order, which would first span the blocs and then overcome them.

FDP Parliamentary group leader Wolfgang Mischnick, who on Tuesday in Berlin began the debate on transforming the system of military blocs in East and West Europe as an aim of FDP policy, said in an interview with Radio Free Berlin that the aim is (?to) develop from disarmament "the opportunity for contact across the alliances and to move from that to peace order." This is a long-term perspective and thus also a long-term opportunity for a joint policy with the Social Democrats.

Genscher took the view that throughout Europe, regardless of ideological barriers, a generation is growing up that demands categorically that nonwar through deterrence become a peace order through trust. This demand is becoming more and more an expression of European identity, which is steering a course toward the rebirth of Europe as a power for peace. In the communist countries this movement is less articulate, but no less vital, than in the European democracies.

The policy of the FDP to actively protect peace in aimed at a European peace order which is to be defined in terms of politics, security policy, economics and culture. The precondition is the preservation of the security interests of all sides. Therefore, the FDP supports balanced steps toward disarmament with the aim of achieving parity at the lowest possible level. The zero solution, that is, the abandonment by East and West of nuclear medium-range missiles, could start a new chapter in the efforts to promote arms control and disarmament.

BRANDT 'SKEPTICAL' OF SOVIET PROPOSAL ON ARMS

LD151610 Hamburg DPA in German 1539 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 15 Nov (DPA) -- The need of the Western alliance for the security of the Federal Republic has been emphasized by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt. In an interview for the SPD organ VORWAERTS, which was prereleased in Bonn today, Brandt emphasized that the [Western] nations could survive only if they prevent war. "And for this we need the Western alliance for the foreseeable future." The Western alliance "serves our security and thus corresponds to our vital interests in the true sense of the word."

Brandt believes the discussion on whether the United States and France [as received] were planning a "German battlefield" was not very realistic. This would not happen in his view "without further areas -- in Europe and beyond -- being razed to the ground."

Brandt is skeptical about the proposal by Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev that the Soviet Union would not use nuclear arms against states who abandoned the production, acquisition and deployment of such arms. He does not believe this is the way "which will lead forward," the SPD chairman said. However important it is to arrive at effective agreements, particularly concerning nuclear mass destruction weapons, the connection between nuclear deterrent and conventional defense capability could not be simply ignored without jeopardizing the equilibrium between East and West which ensures peace.

"I believe we shall make progress only if we adhere to the concept of mutual and equal reduction of nuclear arms and if the negotiations between the world powers conducted on this basis lead to early results," Brandt said.

APEL COMMENTS ON NEED TO END ARMS RACE

LD151416 Hamburg DPA in German 1342 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Hamburg, 15 Nov (DPA) -- In the opinion of Defense Minister Hans Apel (SPD), the National Day of Remembrance should also remind us of "what other nations had to suffer in the worldwide inferno unleashed by Germany." It is regrettable that young people have so little historical education and do not think in historical terms, Apel said today at a solemn ceremony in Hamburg at the National Federation for the Upkeep of German War Graves.

The three principles of Western policy -- nonviolence, balance and deterrence -- are, in Apel's view, not enough to safeguard peace. Measures to bring about arms control and disarmament must be doggedly pursued. A positive result, the minister said, would be if the Soviet Union at the disarmament talks in Geneva at the end of November would decide to remove its medium-range missiles and if NATO would abandon counterarming. "We all want out of the arms race," Apel stressed.

The "growing military might of the Soviet Union" does cause anxiety and fear, in Apel's words, but one has to recognize "that the Russian people love peace as much as we do. The minister reminded his listeners of the sufferings of Russia in the German offensive of 22 June 1941, and described it as understandable that the Soviets are afraid of being "encircled."

SCHMIDT DISCUSSES ARMS CONTROL, NATO WITH LUNS

LD141458 Hamburg DPA in German 1344 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 14 Nov (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt received NATO Secretary General Josef Luns for a 1-hour exchange of views on Saturday. A government spokesman in Bonn said that East-West relations, arms control and current questions concerning the alliance were discussed. Luns subsequently left for Washington.

The government spokesman emphasized that the talk had shown far-reaching agreement in the assessment of the present position of NATO. Schmidt and Luns agreed on attaching the greatest strategic importance to overcoming the present world economic difficulties and their effects on the economic and social situation in the NATO countries.

BAHR: PAST MISTAKES ARE LESSONS FOR U.S.-USSR TALKS

LD141316 Hamburg DPA in German 1233 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 14 Nov (DPA) -- SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr has warned against repeating the mistakes made in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks at the impending negotiations between the United States and USSR on medium-range missiles. The "gap" then created made possible the present "arms race" in the medium-range missile sector, Bahr said today at a "peace forum" organized by the Berlin SPD. Such a gap should not be allowed to arise in the short-range missile sector.

It was realistic to assume, Bahr said, that the Soviet SS-20 missiles will not be "sent just anywhere" or destroyed but that an equilibrium or approximate balance on the present basis will be perpetuated. The British and French medium-range missile systems will have to be taken into account although they are not under discussion.

According to Bahr, there is no quarrel between the SPD and the peace movement about the objective, only about the methods of maintaining peace, in particular the NATO dual decision. However, this conflict is in the process of becoming "irrelevant" since the NATO decision has become the basis of negotiations by the superpowers.

RED CROSS CONCERNED ABOUT ETHNIC GERMAN EMIGRATION

LD131414 Hamburg DPA in German 1334 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 12 Nov (DPA) -- In the month of November, during the last week of which Soviet General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev is expected in Bonn, a negative record threatens to be set as regards the issuance by Soviet authorities of emigration permits for ethnic German citizens. Up to Thursday only 46 people had arrived in the FRG. The number was 180 for the whole of the previous month. According to the German Red Cross, the latter number constitutes the lowest monthly total this year. The German Red Cross has asked Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to discuss the emigration problem in his talks with Brezhnev.

According to the German Red Cross, these numbers have steadily fallen in the last years, from 9,704 people in 1976 to 6,954 in 1980. Only 3,300 emigrants had arrived in the FRG by 12 November this year. Experts think that over 100,000 ethnic German citizens of the Soviet Union are waiting in vain for their emigration papers. Over and above this are an unknown number of those who would apply to emigrate if they were sure they would not be harrassed as a result.

FRG, SAUDI MINISTERS SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD131330 Hamburg DPA in German 1253 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 13 Nov (DPA) -- German-Saudi cooperation in the field of vocational training is being extended. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Foreign minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Saudi Finance and National Economy Minister, Aba al-Khayl, signed a corresponding agreement on Friday in Bonn. Genscher spoke of the good cooperation between both countries over the last 10 years in this field. Further, the foreign minister emphasized the "broad agreement in nearly all important political questions." He also praised the economic cooperation among the Gulf states recently agreed upon in Riyadh, and assessed the results of the summit conference of the Gulf states as a model for the significance of regional cooperation.

Schmidt Receives Saudi Minister

LD131506 Hamburg DPA in German 1351 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 13 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has emphasized the great influence of Saudi Arabia and the FRG on the world economy. At a meeting with Saudi Minister of Finance and National Economy Aba al-Khayl, who is visiting Bonn for the fifth meeting of the German-Saudi Economic Commission, Schmidt said today that both countries should contribute to a stabilization of international economic relations in their own interest.

The chancellor stressed the increased and still rising economic importance of Saudi Arabia, especially as an oil producer. The Federal Republic plays an important role in the world economy as an industrial nation. Schmidt expressly acknowledged the current responsible Saudi policy on energy and finance questions. Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff also took part in the talk with the Saudi economics and finance minister. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere, according to a government spokesman.

Promotion of Joint Projects

LD131724 Hamburg DPA in German 1552 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 13 Nov (DPA/VWD) -- Saudi Arabia and the Federal Republic intend to deepen still further the already close economic cooperation between the two countries. At the end of the fifth session of the German-Saudi Arabian mixed economic commission, the two sides signed in Bonn on Friday the foundation document for a German-Saudi Arabian "Society for the Promotion of Investment Projects." The objective of this society will be to enable small and medium-sized FRG enterprises to establish themselves in Saudi Arabia. Saudi Finance and National Economy Minister Aba al-Khayl, who jointly chaired the commission session with FRG Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, expressed the wish to continue the "close cooperation" with the Federal Republic.

The new organization is to be based in Saudi Arabia. Contractual partners are the German Development Society (DEW) and the Saudi public investment fund. The society will have a share capital of 10,000,000 Saudi rials. The Saudi partner will have a 52 percent majority. The purpose of the society will be to offer small and medium-sized FRG firms the opportunity for joint ventures with Saudi firms. The society is to help firms get off the ground and possibly provide financial help. A talk on increasing cooperation in the agriculture sector was held at the Agriculture Ministry by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Modbil, Saudi Arabian deputy agriculture minister. According to reports the commission session served above all to further the basic agreement on possible areas of cooperation. The German side emphasized, among other things, the great interest in securing oil supplies.

GENSCHER RECEIVES INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD160950 Hamburg DPA in German 0915 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 16 Nov (DPA) -- Indian Foreign Minister Narashima Rao met with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn today for an exchange of views. The talks are likely to be about the situation in southwest Asia and in Afghanistan, the North-South dialogue, problems arising in connection with the United Nations, and relations between the two countries.

In the afternoon Rao will be received by federal President Karl Carstens, who paid a state visit to India in the spring. Rao will also open a Nehru exhibition in the Bonn office of Baden-Wuerttemberg Land.

BERLIN SENATOR COMMENTS ON FRG-GDR RELATIONS

LD141636 Hamburg DPA in German 1243 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 Nov (DPA) -- In the opinion of Norbert Bluem (CDU), Berlin senator for federal affairs, the GDR can expect from the Federal Republic "orderly relations, the respecting of treaties concluded and proper conduct." However, moral endorsement would have to be denied to the GDR as long as it kept people apart by means of the wall and by compulsory money exchanges, Bluem said in an interview for Sunday's edition of BERLINER MORGENPOST.

The senator sharply criticized the view of SPD politican Guenter Gaus who believes that the concept of nation must be separated from that of state as far as the FRG and the GDR are concerned. The concept of a German nation could not be separated from the word freedom. The GDR could "never expect recognition from us."

An edited version of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

TELEVISION CARRIES POLL RESULTS ON NEUTRALITY

DW131307 [Editorial Report] Hamburg ARD Television Network in German at 1915 GMT on 12 November carries the results of an Allensbach Institute opinion poll on the issue "Neutrality in the Federal Republic." The question asked was: "What do you think would be the better foreign policy: Should we firmly link ourselves with the Americans militarily, or should we try to be completely neutral?"

The responses are evaluated as follows:

For neutrality: 1975 -- 36 percent; 1980 -- 27 percent; and November 1981 -- 33 percent.

Results according to sex, 1981: women -- 36 percent, men -- 29 percent.

Age groups favoring neutrality: 16-29 years -- 46 percent; 30-50 years -- 27 percent; and 60 years and older -- 29 percent.

Party members favoring neutrality: CDU/CSU -- 22 percent; SPD -- 34 percent.

In response to the question "What effect would neutrality have on peace?" 62 percent of those polled said it would weaken peace while 28 percent said it would safeguard peace.

BRIEFS

ADMIRAL ISSUES DENIAL -- Grossenbrode, 13 Nov (DPA) -- The inspector of the federal navy, Vice Admiral Ansgar Bethge, rejected an accusation made on Friday that NATO navies, in particular units of the federal navy, are violating the territorial waters of the Eastern bloc states in the Baltic. Speaking at the close of a meeting of commanders of the federal navy in the Navy Coastal Protection Service School in Grossenbrode, he was referring to a report issued by the Soviet news agency TASS which had made this accusation. The admiral described the accusation as a Soviet "attack designed to divert attention from themselves" and emphasized that the federal navy has strict orders to keep an additional margin of safety away from Eastern territorial waters. [Excerpt] [Hamburg DPA in German 1514 GMT 13 Nov 81 LD]

MOELLEMANN TO MIDEAST -- Bonn, 14 Nov (DPA) -- The foreign policy spokesman of the FDP parliamentary group, Juergen Moellemann, left Sunday on a several-day visit to Lebanon and Libya. In Tripoli Moellemann will meet with the Libyan head of state, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Before his departure the FDP politician said in Bonn that in his talks with Al-Qadhdhafi he will be concerned with probing to what extent Libya is prepared to support the Middle East peace plan proposed by Saudi Arabia. In case the preparedness is greater than one has had reason to suppose up until now, then the efforts of the EEC an its negotiator, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, to achieve a peaceful solution of the Middle East conflict would be substantially eased. Moellemann plans to hold talks in the Lebanese capital Beirut with the PLO leadership and also with Lebanese President Sarkis and Prime Minister al-Wazzan. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1315 GMT 15 Nov 81 LD]

CONTRACT WITH USSR FIRM -- Ehingen/Donau, 15 Nov (DPA) -- The Liebherr Factory Ltd, (Ehingen) has won a contract worth DM 360 from the Soviet Union. According to Friedrich Baer, the managing director of this factory, which belongs to the Liebherr group of companies (Biberach/Riss), Liebherr will supply in the period March-November 1982 altogether 323 telescope truck cranes for laying natural gas pipes and for constructing pumping stations to the Soviet Mashinoimport, which has an option on the purchase of 30 more truck cranes. [Excerpt] Hamburg DPA in German 1127 GMT 15 Nov 81 LD]

GANDHI APPEALS FOR END TO WORLD ARMS RACE

NC132000 Paris AFP in English 1945 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 13 Nov (AFP) -- An appeal for an end to the world arms race was made today by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

"The 'global village' is in danger of becoming the global battleground," she said in a speech at a banquet given in her honour by French Premier Pierre Mauroy. "Our region is being militarized as a war zone in a rivalry which is quite unrelated to the security or welfare of the people of the region.

"Obviously, we cannot achieve rapid economic development in such an ambiance....when countries like ours are forced to expend their energies on armament rather than development, no one is the gainer. Unless all nations decry and counteract the short-sighted calculations of global power-politics, the suffering will be universal, even of those who count on immediate gains."

(India has been considering spending up to three billion dollars to buy French Mirage 2000 fighter planes. Mrs Gandhi said earlier today India needs planes of that type because the U.S. Government has agreed to supply Pakistan with 40 F-16 fighters.)

Mrs Gandhi said India's non-alignment and France's "independent judgment" are "stabilizing elements in the stormy seas through which we must navigate. We both stand for peace and for an equitable world order."

She said cooperation between India and France "is firmly founded and is progressing in a well-designed framework." Its latest symbol was a project to build one of the world's biggest aluminium plants in Orissa, India.

She invited Premier Mauroy to India "to see something of our efforts to lessen the disparities in our society and to raise the standard of living of our people..."

Premier Mauroy in his speech praised the work of Mrs Gandhi and the independence of Indian foreign policy. He said the two countries were destined to develop economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation to a great extent.

Mauroy, Gandhi Comment on Talks

NC132129 Paris AFP in English 2117 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 13 Nov (AFP) -- French Premier Pierre Mauroy said after talks with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today that both countries were renewing their political dialogue in the spirit of the Cancun summit.

He told newsmen that Mrs Gandhi's talks here showed "India appreciates" the French desire to help developing countries, as expressed by President Francois Mitterrand at the recent North-South summit conference in Cancun, Mexico.

Mrs Gandhi said in an interview earlier today that President Mitterrand "backed up our ideas" at Cancun. "I think there is something we can do in that field." Political cooperation should be based on concrete cooperation, Premier Mauroy said, for instance in the fields of telecommunications, space and nuclear industry, armament and research. The two delegations made a start on that tonight by signing four agreements dealing with cooperation in the fields of energy and environmental problems.

Earlier in the day, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson had a 40-minute private talk with the Indian leader.

The visiting Indian delegation explained to French officials that New Delhi has not received a formal "no-war offer" from Pakistan (although Pakistani newspapers have reported such an offer.)

In a French TV interview today, Mrs Gandhi criticized the U.S. plan to sell 40 F-16 fighter planes to Pakistan. She suggested that since Pakistan was unlikely to use the fighters against the Soviet Union, they were wanted for use against India. She strongly denied that India was a Soviet ally, dependent on Soviet weapons, or influenced by the Soviet Union in carrying out India's non-aligned foreign policy. Mrs Gandhi also suggested that Western applause for Afghan resistance against Soviet occupation forces contrasted with the failure of most Western countries to applaud Vietnam's fight for independence. Countries deploring Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia had failed before the intervention to do anything to stop attrocities by the Khmer Rouge regime despite Vietnamese appeals for such action, she said. Referring to Afghanistan, she said "we are against any foreign intervention." But condemning the Soviet intervention would not help things.

Mauroy on Mirage Purchase

BK140744 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy has expressed his government's willingness to provide credit to India for purchase of Mirage-2000's for its air force. This was stated by Mauroy last night while talking to newsmen after holding talks with Mrs Gandhi.

French Finance Minister Jacques Delors, who was also present at the news conference, said that France is ready to assist India in buying the Mirage aircraft.

Communique Issued

NC141314 Paris AFP in English 1314 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 14 Nov (AFP) -- Following is the full draft text of the joint communique issued at the end of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to France:

"The president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand, and the prime minister of India, Indira Gandhi, sharing alike the concern over the aggravation of political and economic tensions throughout the world, noting that these tensions undermine the very foundations of international relations, convinced that India and France can, through increased cooperation, reinforce the effectiveness of their respective efforts aimed at a new international order, declared:

"1. India and France reaffirm that they reject the conduct of international affairs based on fear, dominance and arrogance, on the use of violence and subversion, and on the disregard of the principles inscribed in the charter of the United Nations.

"They reaffirm their conviction that a world of many nations, beliefs and peoples must necessarily be a world of pluralism, tolerance and coexistence, with scope for different cultures to flourish without mental barriers or ideological exclusiveness.

"More stable and equitable relations among nations necessarily presuppose a scrupulous respect for the sovereignty, integrity and national identity of all countries. France and India therefore denounce the interferences to which nations are subjected, in particular, nations incapable of posing by themselves a threat to others. It is the duty of the international community to look for ways and means through which can be restored and safeguarded the independence of countries which continue to be subjected to foreign domination or to external interventions or interferences.

"France and India are opposed to the extension of bloc confrontation and, being concerned by the acceleration of the armament race notably on the part of nations holding the strongest arsenals, intend to pursue with determination such measures as would lead to concrete results to reinforce confidence and peace among states.

"They are both ready to intensify their co-operation and will remain in close consultation in this regard.

"2. India and France express their common concern about the worsening world economic crisis and stress that the continuance of this situation, which is detrimental to both industrialised and developing nations, calls for an overall restructuring of international economic relations.

"In the present circumstances, the foremost concern continues to be the launching of a global dialogue between industrialised and developing countries, based on the recognition of interdependence and solidarity and focused on the need to find a solution to the most urgent problems.

"In this respect, the two countries are of the view that the strengthening of the food security of developing countries, the stabilisation of markets for primary commodities, the financing of the balance of payments deficits of oil-importing developing countries, and the financing of the investments for developing energy resources of the world constitute priority objectives for the international community.

"India and France reaffirm their willingness to maintain and deepen their consultations on these issues.

"In this context, the two countries have agreed to constitute a high-level group to consult regularly with each other on matters relating to energy.

"Through joint efforts, they hope to contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order."

Gandhi Summarizes Visit

LD152048 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Indira Gandhi left French soil at 1630 today to return to New Delhi after a 3-day official visit, 3 days of exchanges of views with Francois Mitterrand, Pierre Mauroy and Claude Cheysson. Before leaving France, Indira Gandhi gave an interview, partly in French and partly in English, to France-Inter and (Alois Gosset). The interview covers the two aspects of the visit, political and economic. First, here is Mrs Gandhi speaking about her overall impressions:

[Begin recording] I am happy to be in Paris. This is a very beautiful city which I like very much. This has given me the opportunity of making the acquaintance of the new government and maybe also of a better understanding than before.

[Question] So relations between India and France have become even closer?

[Answer] I very much hope so.

[Question] Are you not sure of it?

[Answer] Only time will tell. [end recording]

So much for the political side. There is contact between Paris and New Delhi, but in the economic field, on the other hand, there is some disappointment, mainly over this well-known contract for Mirage aircraft. Mrs Gandhi has not signed it; she even said she did not discuss the question with Francois Mitterrand:

[Begin Gandhi recording in English with superimposed French translation] I have not discussed it with anybody, either with our own delegation or with the French. No agreement can be signed now, the subject is under discussion and must be examined in detail.

[Question] What is the problem now about the discussions?

[Answer] I do not know at all. During my journeys, and not only in Paris, I prefer not to talk about such questions. [end recording]

That was Mrs Gandhi who, as you heard, denies having talked about the purchase of 150 Mirage-2000 aircraft with the head of state and the premier.

MITTERRAND ON RELATIONS WITH DEVELOPING NATIONS

BK141448 Hong Kong AFP in English 1435 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] New Delhi, 14 Nov (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand foresees a "determined and substantial role" by India and France as a major factor in bridging the barrier between the industrialised and developing nations to achieve a new international order, the TIMES of India reported today.

In an exclusive interview with the TIMES which coincided with the current visit of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to Paris, Mr Mitterrand said he was convinced that both India and France shared the capacity to carry their other partners along with them.

On Cambodia, Mr Mitterrand said that France would be inconsistent if it was not concerned over the clear breach of international law committed by the Soviet-backed Vietnamese intervention, which he said the offenses of the former Khmer Rouge Pol Pot regime could not justify.

"In fact we cannot accept either of these wrongs, and we have acted accordingly on the diplomatic plane since we have neither established relations with the Phnom Penh authorities nor had anything to do with the Khmer Rouge regime," the French president said.

"As for the future, France considers together with its European partners that a reasonable solution must be based on the existence of an independent and neutral Cambodia with a truly representative government, free from all foreign military involvement that would maintain friendly relations with all the countries in the area," Mr Mitterrand added.

GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR BOMBING

NC141127 Paris AFP in English 1113 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Agen, France, 14 Nov (AFP) — A violent explosion destroyed a power transformer in the suburbs of this city in central France early today.

An anonymous telephone call to the AFP bureau in Toulouse claimed responsibility for the blast in the name of a group called the "Golfech Antinuclear Army." The caller said the blast was "a warning...From here on we will strike at city centres." There was no explanation of the group's intentions.

The destroyed transformer was owned and operated by the French Government power monopoly, Electricite de France. It had supplied power to about half the region's residents, who were without electricity today. No injuries were reported.

SUSPECTED ARMENIAN EXTREMIST RELEASED

NC140922 Paris AFP in English 0858 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 14 Nov (AFP) -- A suspected Armenian extremist was expected to fly out of France today after top-level French political authorities ordered his release "for reasons of expediency," informed sources said.

The man, 32, was believed to be a member of the militant secret Armenian Army for the Liberation of Armenia, which has claimed responsibility for a number of assassinations and attacks against Turkish diplomatic missions. He was detained at Orly Airport on Wednesday as he was about to board a plane for Beirut, allegedly in possession of a false Cypriot passport in the name of Dimitriu Giorgiu, and 10,000 Swiss Francs (5,700 dollars).

Investigators believe bomb attacks against the Air France office and French Cultural Centre in Beirut on Thursday could have been connected with his detention the previous day.

The local prosecutor's office refused to give any details on the "reasons of expediency" but informed sources said the decision had been made by authorities at the "very highest level."

Police were believed to be angry at the order to let the militant go before they had finished their questioning. He was handed over to airport police and was due to leave France today for Beirut.

Release Denied

NC141214 Paris AFP in English 1132 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 14 Nov (AFP) -- A suspected Armenian extremist was handed back to local police here today only hours before he was due to fly out of the country, as the local prosecutor's office went back on a decision to order his release "for reasons of expediency."

In a statement today the public prosecutor in Creteil, the district in south Paris responsible for Orly Airport, said that a judicial investigation would be opened against the detained man on an allegation that he used a false passport.

Group Warns of Reprisals

NC142336 Paris AFP in English 2324 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 14 Nov (AFP) -- A group claiming responsibility for two anti-French bomb attacks in Beirut Thursday has demanded that authorities here release a suspected Armenian extremist by tomorrow or some French diplomats "will be targets," well-informed sources reported tonight.

The ultimatum by the hitherto-unknown organization calling itself "the Orly Group" was confirmed by the Paris prosecutor's office.

In an anonymous telephone call to police at Orly Airport outside Paris, the group demanded the release of a 32-year-old man charged today with being an accomplice to passport forgery and using a false passport.

They gave authorities until "11 am Sunday" (1000 GMT), or "French diplomats around the world will be targets."

Late Saturday night, a bomb slightly damaged an automobile parked near the Eiffel Tower. Within minutes of the blast, which caused no injuries, the Orly group telephoned the AFP bureau in Beirut and AFP [word indistinct] in Paris to claim responsibility for the incident. The Paris caller said the explosion was "the first warning."

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR SUB -- President Mitterrand has just approved the construction of a seventh nuclear missile-launching submarine. Defense Minister Charles Hernu made this announcement earlier this evening at the National Assembly. The funds necessary for its construction have already been allocated. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 13 Nov 81 LD]

SOVIET MESSAGE -- Soviet ambassador to Paris Stepan Chervonenko today met French President Francois Mitterrand for a 90-minute talk, during which he handed him a message from Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. The message dealt with "perspectives for relations between Paris and Moscow and major problems in the international situation," the ambassador said after the meeting. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 2149 GMT 13 Nov 81 NC]

POPE EXCHANGES STATEMENTS WITH IRANIAN ENVOY

AU141642 Rome ANSA in English 1558 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Vatican City, 14 Nov (ANSA) -- Pope John Paul II, responding today to a statement by the Iranian ambassadors to the Vatican on the 14-month-old Iranian-Iraqi war, declared that "the Holy See works for the elimination of war and for overcoming all hatred." The pontiff also affirmed that Holy See policy is directed towards supporting "national sovereignty and integrity" and a firm belief in "international justice and universal freedom."

With reference to the ambassador's remarks on the "liberation of Jerusalem: and condemnation of "imperialist aggression from East and West against Afghanistan and other oppressed countries," the head of the Roman Catholic Church preferred to stick to the principles behind Holy See policy in relations between Iran and Iraq and mentioned, in this context, the Holy See's condemnation of terrorism and defense of human life in all areas.

The pope's statement came after receiving the ambassador, Seyed Hadi Khosrowshahi, who delivered to the pontiff a personal message from the Iranian spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni. The Iranian diplomat was the first of fourteen ambassadors to be received by the pope for the presentation of their credentials following the May 13 attempt on the pope's life.

Speaking of "Persian Catholics," the pope said that they "belong fully to the nation" and would like to "work for the good and progress of the country, seeking only to enjoy full religious freedom and freedom of action along with their Muslim brothers and sisters."

In response to the diplomat's harsh statement on "the war (with Iraq) which caused ten thousand martyrs and at least two million refugees" and led to the destruction of mosques and churches, schools and hospitals, the pontiff said, "You remember the sufferings of war, the violence and terrorism. Both are evils which our predecessors have constantly condemned. With no less intensity, we are concerned with a plea for fostering essential justice and brotherly love which reigned among members of the human family."

In another area of his statement, the Iranian ambassador said that "with your blessing and the cooperation of the Holy See, we hope to succeed in our commitment to purify mankind of materialism and atheism (a[illegible]) to establish a revolutionary situation in Iran to put a halt to Eastern and Western interference in our internal affairs." Ambassador Khosrowshahi also referred to the requirement to "liberate Jerusalem, one of the most holy of places for Christians, Muslims and Jews," and to create a Palestinian state to achieve lasting peace in the Middle East.

COLOMBO HOLDS DISCUSSIONS IN YUGOSLAVIA

LD141728 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1630 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] The problem of East-West relations was at the center of talks in Belgrade between our minister of foreign affairs, Emilio Colombo, and Yugoslav officials. In the Yugoslav view, the Soviet Union reportedly intends to seriously engage in the negotiations with the United States aimed at reducing the nuclear arsenals in Europe. Colombo also tackled with his Belgrade counterparts the subject of the Madrid Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Both the Italian Government and the Yugoslav Government are willing to take part in a conclusive meeting at foreign minister's level to be held before the end of December.

MALTA PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS AFTER 2-DAY VISIT

AU131554 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Rome 13 Nov (ANSA) -- Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff left here for home this morning after a two-day visit during which he met with Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio, as well as holding consultations with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican City. He made no departure statement, but a spokesman said that the major topics covered in his meetings were Italo-Maltese relations and international problems, especially the situation in the Mediterranean area.

The agreement of last year by which Italy guarantees Maltese neutrality figured importantly in the talks, and Spadolini made the point that it is a guideline of Italian foreign policy to seek greater stabilization and respect for the rules of peace and coexistence in the entire region. With Lagorio, Mintoff examined the work of the Italian military mission currently stationed on the strategic island. Authoritative sources said the two sides agreed on voicing their satisfaction with how things were going.

Peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean were also a keynote in Mintoff's talks with the pope yesterday during an official audience preceded on Wednesday evening by a meeting with Cardinal Secretary of State Agostino Casaroli.

COLOMBO MEETS WITH ISRAELI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

AU131542 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 13 Nov (ANSA) -- Israel Deputy Premier Simha Ehrlich met with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo at the Italian Foreign Ministry building yesterday, ministry sources confirmed today. Ehrlich is in Italy on a private visit.

DC AIDE: HAIG REMARKS ON N-WEAPON USE 'MADNESS'

PM131233 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 8-9 Nov 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Comiso, 7 November -- "Haig is really crazy; we are not the Americans' servants and we will tell them to their faces what needs to be said." This is how Christian Democrat Secretary Flaminio Piccoli commented on the U.S. secretary of state's remarks on the possibility of nuclear conflict in Europe. Piccoli, who arrived here this afternoon for the peace rally organized by the DC in Ragusa province, agreed to answer our questions before the meeting. "Haig has said there would be a possibility -- as a warning to the enemy alignment -- of exploding a bomb as a warning," Piccoli said. "This is madness, and we say so openly. But we are convinced that a Europe without the United States will not survive on its own."

[Question] Why not?

[Answer] Becuase it is not strong enough to stand alone in the defense field. This is not just my opinion; it is the opinion of all statesmen over the past 40 years. So if we want peace now we must guarantee it through the steadfast capability and unity of the Atlantic pact powers and a steadfast stance not on weapons superiority but on restoring a balance in them. I have come here to Comiso, to the heart of what could become a volcano, to reassure the people of Sicily. The DC confirms its commitment to negotiations between the major powers to lower the level of strategic missiles to zero -- and zero not only for Western Europe but also for the Eastern bloc countries.

SPOKESMAN CITES TURKS' AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

NC131522 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Today the government spokesman stated that despite the government's continuous protests, both to the UN peace force and directly to the UN headquarters, Turkish fighter planes have violated the republic's airspace three times in the past 10 days. The violations occurred both over the occupied area and, in some cases, over the free area along the buffer zone.

Government To Protest

NC141608 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] It was officially announced that the Cyprus permanent UN representative has been instructed to denounce to the UN secretary general the fresh violations of the Cypriot airspace by Turkish fighter aircraft. The new violations were made yesterday and the day before.

I DHILINI Comment

NC141605 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 14 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] In view of the resumption of the talks and despite the government's continuous protests to the United Nations, the fact that Ankara is proceeding with provocative actions--such as the violations of Cypriot airspace--constituting psychological war against the Cypriot people reveals the ill-intentions of the Turks. An authoritative government source stated this to I DHILINI, stressing that these Turkish actions not only make the creation of a favorable climate for conducting constructive talks impossible, but also tend to foil the talks.

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU SUFFERING FROM INFLUENZA

NC160954 Nicosia PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE in Greek 16 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] President Kiprianou is suffering from influenza and his attending physicians recommend that he should confine himself for a few days.

KIPRIANOU TO MEET PRESIDENT REAGAN 8 DEC

NC161010 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] The Governments of Cyprus and the United States have announced that the meeting between President Kiprianou and President Reagan will take place in Washington on 8 December. Both governments, the statement adds, look forward to a constructive exchange of views on fields of mutual interest.

ROLANDHIS SCORES CITIZENSHIP TO TURKISH SETTLERS

NC131912 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis has instructed Mr Mavrommatis, Cyprus permanent representative at the United Nations, to lodge a complaint with the UN secretary general, as well as with all UN member countries, against the recent decision of the Turkish Cypriot leadership to give so-called Turkish Cypriot citizenship to settlers from Turkey en masse. Instructions have been given to point out that this decision aims at nothing else but consolidating faits accomplis and encouraging more Turks to settle in the occupied areas in order to change Cyprus' demographic character.

ROMANIAN STATE SECRETARY DUMA ARRIVES 14 NOV

NC141901 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Romanian State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Duma arrived in Cyprus tonight for a few days official visit. Mr Duma will meet with the president of the republic and will have contacts with members of the government.

INTERPARTY PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION RETURNS

NC141907 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] House of Representatives President Ladhas returned tonight from Yugoslavia, where he headed an interparty parliamentary delegation for an official visit following an invitation from President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Markovic. In a statement shortly after his arrival at Larnaca airport, House President Ladhas said:

[Begin recording] We return from Yugoslavia very pleased with our mission there. Both I personally and my collaborators, house members from all parties in the house, have had talks with distinguished personalities of the Yugoslav Federation. The main talks were held between our delegation and the delegation of the Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia, headed by Assembly President Gragoslav Markovic. We also had talks with Yugoslav President Kraigher, President of the Federal Executive Council Djuranovic and with Foreign Affairs Minister Vrhovec. We laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and flowers at President Tito's mausoleum.

On Thursday we went to Zagreb on board the Yugoslav Government's private plane. We were met by the city's mayor and had talks with the president of the presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, Mr Blazevic. On the same day we returned to Dubrovnik, where we were met by the city's mayor and the municipal council and the following day we went back to Belgrade.

The talks were continued between our delegation and the delegation of the Yugoslav assembly. The talks were held in a most friendly spirit; all the members of our delegation spoke and it was noted that there was full unanimity of views, both on the international problems which were discussed, and on bilateral problems and the trade and economic problems that concern the two countries.

The Yugoslav officials were fully briefed on the present phase of the Cyprus problem, and we have no doubt that the Yugoslav Government will always support and help the cause of a fair Cyprus solution.

I warmly thank all the Yugoslav officials who accorded us warm hospitality and received us with nice words. I also thank the members of our delegation, the House members from all the parties who put forward the views of their parties without any disagreement. I also thank Mr Attalidhis, head of the House Public Relations Bureau, for his great assistance to our delegation.

The message which I bring from Yugoslavia is that we have, in the Yugoslav officials and the Yugoslav Government, warm supporters and friends in our effort to create a free, federal, demilitarized Cyprus, a Cyprus where all the citizens -- regardless of race, religion, language, customs and traditions -- will live in freedom and peace in their own country.

I also warmly thank the Yugoslav ambassador in Nicosia, Mr Cvijeto Job, who organized and prepared in the best possible way our visit to Yugoslavia. [end recording]

House members and members of the parliamentary delegation Galanos, Kourtellaris, Anastasiadhis and Omirou also returned with Mr Ladhas. The delegation was met by Yugoslav Ambassador Job.

KIPRIANOU 11 NOV STATEMENT ON WALDHEIM PLAN

NC111900 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 11 Nov 81

[11 November press conference in Nicosia by Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou -- recorded]

[Excerpt] I have considered it expedient to call this press conference today after the various recent consultations and discussions on the present phase of the Cyprus problem. As is known, I recently had talks in Athens with the Greek Government of Papandreou. Then, we held two meetings in Cyprus of the National Council and two meetings of the Council of Ministers on the latest development -- the submission by the UN secretary general of his evaluation of the inter-Cypriot talks.

However, before I refer to the evaluation and the decision made on the way of approaching it, I would like to stress that our criterion in charting our policy on the national issue is always the national interest alone and absolutely no other criterion. I respect the views which might be opposite; we have a democracy and we are proud because we have a democracy. However, I firmly believe that the conclusion we have reached on the way of handling this very delicate phase -- because it truly is a very delicate phase and any superficial handling would have serious repercussions -- is the correct decision and conclusion.

As is known, after submission of the Turkish proposals -- Turkish Cypriot proposals -- which were absolutely unacceptable, the dialogue was heading toward a deadlock. In light of this reality, the UN secretary general decided to intervene -- not to propose a plan for a Cyprus solution, as has been said by some quarters, nor to propose points which would constitute a basis for negotiation -- but with the aim of submitting an evaluation of the talks which, in his opinion, could assist in the continuation of the dialogue in a fruitful manner. In the past, there was also a thought by the UN secretary general's special representative about some intervention of this form within the framework of the UN secretary general's good offices, because, as is known, the talks are being conducted on the basis of the UN resolutions and under the auspices of the UN secretary general. However, the UN secretary general did not then deem it expedient to undertake such an initiative; he decided to do so only recently, last September, when he expressed for the first time his intention to undertake such an initiative.

The government has been faced with this evaluation which was finally delivered the day of my departure for Athens. In Athens, we drew some conclusions. But, as it was agreed in Athens, this document should constitute the subject of consultations at the Cypriot National Council and at the Council of Ministers and the final decision on the way of handling it should be made in Cyprus.

I firmly believe that if this document were to be accepted as is, it would be a mistake. It could not be accepted as is, since it contains negative elements. If it were rejected, or if a policy were followed which would result in discouraging the secretary general, this would create a different situation, and it would create a situation of dispute between the Greek Cypriot side, the Cyprus Government, on the one hand and the UN secretary general on the other. This is over and above the fact that such an eventuality would have adverse repercussions internationally which, in their turn, would have repercussions in the eventuality of a new discussion of the Cyprus issue at the UN General Assembly. This is because we must not overlook the fact that this evaluation does not originate with a particular country of the world. It originates with the UN secretary general and, to further emphasize my argument, I would say that even if this document contained double the number of negative elements, the UN secretary general should neither be discouraged nor should there be a rejection. This is because the correct solution always exists.

The correct solution, the correct handling and what was in the end decided upon, is that we must state our views on the document at the negotiations table.

We must state what we consider negative elements and why we consider them negative. We must state what we consider positive elements and why we consider them positive. We must state what we consider to be gaps and why there are such gaps. We must state that in our opinion there is a mistaken evaluation and we should explain why there is such an evaluation mistake.

This is what was decided in the end. This is the approach we resolved to follow. I have absolutely no doubt that this is the only correct tactic, because our differences are not with the UN secretary general. He simply decided to offer an evaluation upon which we will comment. Our differences are with the other side. Our basic disagreements are with the other side, even though we may have differences on the evaluation as well. If, for example, this document were not presented at the talks, we would never have the opportunity to establish whether there is any change in the Turkish position -- I refer to the document's points which are positive for us -- that is, what will be the Turkish position on the points of the document which are favorable to us. If the secretary general were to be discouraged, we would have deprived the other side of the opportunity to state its views, and we would have placed ourselves under a continuous and permanent accusation that we disagreed with the secretary general, that we rejected his proposals -- they are not proposals -- that we rejected his evaluation, and the other side could always argue that it would have been willing to discuss it, that it would be willing to appear conciliatory, but that this opportunity was not offered to it because of the totally negative position of the Greek Cypriot side.

What is our responsibility? This is of great importance. Our responsibility is continually to make every possible effort to guarantee progress toward an honorable solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the UN resolutions and the summit agreements. Most certainly, anything which is beyond the UN resolutions and the summit agreements cannot be acceptable.

The initiative of the UN secretary general was aimed at further exploration of the possibilities for guaranteeing a certain progress. We must exhaust this margin as well, without being held responsible in the event of an impasse.

At the same time, why should we be afraid to state our views? For what reason should we be afraid of stating our views? The opinion has been expressed that we are somehow sentencing ourselves to an adventure which may lead to dangerous complications for our national cause. It depends on us to confront things correctly; it depends on us always to maintain the right stand. What is of significance is that, without abandoning our goals -- which are well known, known to everyone, and which have been repeatedly declared, and I will reiterate them today -- we will be constructive in all efforts emanating from within the UN framework and we should not fear to say about the UN secretary general's evaluations that these are positive, these are negative; these are acceptable, these cannot be acceptable; these are not correct, these are wrong, here there are gaps, how things would work with these gaps.

Our goal is to secure all the prerequisites for a complete and true independence of Cyprus, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity of the Cypriot state with a federal system. Whatever is not federal, whatever does not lead toward federation from the internal structure point of view, most certainly cannot be acceptable. However, whatever envisages federation, taking also into consideration the facts in Cyprus -- and, to avoid any misunderstanding, I do not mean the facts created by the invasion, which are in any event unacceptable, but the true facts of Cyprus -- most certainly must be discussed.

Our aim is to safeguard the people's inalienable rights; the human rights and fundamental freedoms, as are clearly stressed both in the UN resolutions and the summit agreements. The freedom of movement, settlement and right to own property are freedoms which, for us, cannot be negotiated. What is important is their implementation and confrontation, prior to any Cyprus solution, of any possible difficulties and resolution of these difficulties with the aim of absolutely safeguarding these rights. Most certainly, these rights are fully compatible with the status of federation. We want a nonaligned, demilitarized Cyprus.

We want to create conditions for both political unity -- through the federation -- and economic unity so that our people as a whole may be able to create the prerequisites for a better future for the coming generations.

We want to convert Cyprus from a cause of conflicts and conflagrations. This is why we are not talking about patching up the Cyprus problem, but we talk about a permanent Cyprus solution -- an honest, just solution so that Cyprus may be turned into bridge of understanding in this sensitive Mediterranean area instead of a cause of conflicts, conflagrations and adventures.

Our goals are immutable. In our attempt to secure our goals and promote them, the ways of handling vary according to developments. It has been said that we should create the developments. This is partly correct. But, most certainly, we are not those all-powerful persons on whom all world developments depend. We should certainly create as many developments we can, but our ways of handling other developments which we cannot create should be undertaken accordingly, also taking into consideration those developments.

I steadfastly believe that, with the policy we decided to follow on the UN secretary general's evaluation, we will see, we will be able to see, if there can be a change in the Turkish stand so that there may be substantive progress. And if there is substantive progress, most certainly we will all welcome it and most certainly the continuation of the dialogue will be justified. If not, then things will be different; if these possibilities are also exhausted and there is no progress, certainly we will proceed with other ways of handling, and I do not hesitate to say that the next step will be the UN General Assembly.

The handling which we have selected to follow -- and at this point I would like to stress that, despite the fact that I obtained the views of the parties at the National Council and despite the fact that I have had the unanimous opinion of the Council of Ministers, I personally take the full responsibility for this handling as well as for all ways of handling. And I firmly believe that it is the most correct. Any other way of handling would result in adventures of another form which, in addition to anything else, would not bear fruit and would result in our international weakening, while the correct handling of the UN secretary general's evaluation will either result in some progress or will result in strengthening our international position.

Most certainly, as I have already said, everyone has right to have his views. For the one who is handling the national issue with responsibility, because of his position of course, it is many times more difficult to refer to things to which others refer publicly with greater ease. I have tried to give a picture of the handling which we have considered imperative under the conditions created at this delicate phase of our national issue. I do not have the slightest doubt that this handling will also enjoy general appreciation, will safeguard our positions completely and will enable us to handle things in the future according to the developments which will promote our national issue. The fears being expressed, even in good will, are not justified. I repeat, we will not fear to say at the negotiating table what we consider positive, negative, omission, or wrong appraisal.

I would like to conclude with the statement that dialogue is something envisaged by the UN resolutions. Of course, we are not seeking a sterile, protracted dialogue. But we have every obligation toward this country and people to exhaust all possibilities so that we may see if it is possible to make progress. If we exhaust all possibilities, then most certainly other ways of handling will take place. Concerning my visit to Athens, the only thing I can state today, in addition to all that I have already stated, is that there is unanimity in the various ways of handling this issue.

'POLYTECHNIC' DATE NOTED WITH U.S. EMBASSY MARCH

Government Permits March

NC132152 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The 3-day celebrations marking the 8th anniversary of the Polytechnic school uprising opened today with popular participation.

On Sunday, marches will be held in Athens and Thessaloniki. The Council of Ministers, which met tonight, has accepted the EFEE [National Student Union of Greece] request and allowed the holding of the Athens march as stipulated by the EFEE administration; that is, from the Polytechnic school down Vasilissis Sofias Avenue to Ambelokipoi [the site of the U.S. Embassy].

In this connection, the following government communique has been issued: The government calls on the Greek people and the Greek youths who will participate in this march marking the Polytechnic uprising anniversary to preserve order, to safeguard the demonstration and not to allow any extremist elements to disturb its peaceful nature. The students' march in Thessaloniki will start at the university campus and proceed to the administration square.

Answering a pertinent question, the government spokesman stated that the government believes that there will be no incident during the march marking the Polytechnic uprising that will take place on Sunday because it believes that when the youths are free to hold their demonstrations, they will hold them peacefully.

Papandreou Observes Date

NC141348 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1200 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] The new PASOK government feels that its course for the country is one that responds to the vision and sacrifice of the Polytechnic generation. For us it is a tribute to those who fell for national independence and democracy, for freedom and progress, and opened the road so that there may be a government today which responds to the people's expectations. This statement was made by Prime Minister Papandreou at 1130 today upon laying a laurel wreath at the Polytechnic, where he went accompanied by members of the Council of Ministers within the framework of events, continuing for the second day, to mark the eighth anniversary of the Polytechnic uprising and the sacrifice of fighters who opened the road to the overthrow of the dictators' tyranny and restoration of democracy in our country.

March Occurs Peacefully

NC152038 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] The gigantic march, culminating the 3-day activities to mark the 8th anniversary of the historic Polytechnic uprising, ended a short while ago. Peacefully, without any incident or provocation, hundreds of thousands of people participated in the march, through which they paid tribute to all those who fought against the 7-year dictatorship and reminded everyone of the need to continue the efforts in support of democracy and to fulfill the ideals which the youths declared from the Polytechnic in 1973.

Government Statement

NC152203 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2100 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] The march, which started from the Polytechnic at 1700 today and ended around 2200 at Ambelokipoi, was held and terminated with absolute order and tranquillity.

This was the culmination of the 3-day activities marking the 8th anniversary of the Polytechnic. Many thousands of people participated in the march after having gathered at the Polytechnic to manifest their faith in democratic ideals and to pay tribute to the heroic fighting youths of the Polytechnic.

After the end of the Athens people's peaceful march, a government spokesman made the following statement: The peaceful development of the magnificent march constitutes the highest contribution of the youths and Greek people in paying tribute to the heroic dead of the Polytechnic. At the same time, it vindicates the opinion that the people's free expression not only is not fraught with dangers but guarantees the country's public order and equanimity, which have also been maintained thanks to the irreproachable attitude of the security corps. Democracy, people's sovereignty and freedom -- which are among the basic objectives of the Polytechnic vision -- have been vindicated today as well.

AVRIANI ALLEGES VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE 5 NOV

NC131854 Athens AVRIANI in Greek 13 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] According to information this newspaper has received from military circles, foreign military aircraft violated the Athens Flight Information Region on 5 November. We ask the government whether this information is true.

PAPANDREOU CLARIFIES STATEMENT ON IRAN, GULF WAR

NC131747 Athens NEWS in English 13 Nov 81 p 12

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou yesterday said he did not accuse Iran of being the aggressor in the Persian Gulf war.

Following a meeting yesterday with Iran's charge d'affaires, Mr (Masun Hasani), Papandreou said false impressions were created when an answer he gave to a TV reporter, in connection to Greece's position vis-a-vis the Persian Gulf war, was "misinterpreted" by the press.

The prime minister said Greece remains neutral in what concerns the Gulf war, and hopes for "a peaceful and just settlement, based on internationally accepted principles." He also stressed the Greek Government's "feelings of sincerity and friendship" for the government and people of Iran.

SPOKESMAN RESPONDS TO HAIG STATEMENT ON BASES

NC151847 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Washington favors development of relations with Greece. This stand was put forward by Secretary of State Haig, who was commenting on the U.S. ambassador's visit to Prime Minister Papandreou. A very good dialogue between the two parties has begun, he said. I believe it is of great importance that we all admit that there is a democratic society in Greece. The Greek people have spoken at the polls. The United States has a tradition in relations with democratic countries. Therefore, our task is that we should proceed with good intention with the Greeks with whom we are linked by historical and indispensable ties. Greece's new socialist government does not demand the removal of the U.S. bases and military personnel despite speculation which was most probably linked with election campaign rhetoric.

In connection with the statement by the U.S. secretary of state, a government spokesman in Athens stressed: As Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has stated, the negotiations on the bases will begin during the first months of the new year. Within the framework of the negotiations, a schedule for the removal of the bases from Greece is definitely included.

GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO REMOVE NUCLEAR MISSILES

NC131335 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The government is determined to proceed with the removal of nuclear weapons from Greece. This categorical statement was made yesterday by Deputy Minister to the Prime Minister Maroudhas during a press conference with foreign correspondents. The deputy minister pointed out the relevant initiatives of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the USSR to stress that there are realistic possibilities in this direction.

According to reliable information: After his policy statement, Prime Minister Papandreou will seek meetings with other Balkan leaders to discuss the systematic method and the necessary practical measures for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

Answering questions from foreign correspon nts, Mr Maroudhas stressed that "we do not want Greece to become a nuclear holocaust." He said that the government will proceed "even unilaterally" with the removal of the nuclear warheads from the U.S. bases. In any case, this will be among the first questions to be raised and discussed at the Greek-U.S. negotiations for the status of the bases at the beginning of 1982. At this point, Mr Maroudhas made it clear the question of removing the nuclear warheads is not related to the possible future status of the bases and added: "It is not a question for negotiation with the United States but the primary and basic demand which the Greek Government will raise with the opening of the talks."

Pointing out the government's positive orientation toward the problem of nuclear weapons, political observers have stressed that the question of the abolition of the foreign bases should also be raised with similar clarity so that a substantive and complete solution may be given to the fundamental issue of the U.S. military presence in Greece. This is more so when the government itself is publicly committed [to the view] that the removal of nuclear weapons does not constitute a "negotiable element" with the United States but its immutable goal.

At other points in his press interview, the deputy minister noted that:

-- The U.S. nuclear weapons in our country do not fall under the system of military balance between Greece and Turkey because, on the one hand, they are directed against the Soviet Union and, on the other hand, are under the absolute and exclusive control of the Americans.
-- The negotiations for the bases will not be linked with NATO.

In any event, the deputy minister to the prime minister yesterday reiterated the position recently outlined by the prime minister that the NATO problem is basically limited to "the safeguarding of Greece's borders" from the side of another member country of the Atlantic alliance.

AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH USSR IN 1979 REACTIVATED

NC132154 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] The agreements that were signed in 1979 with the Soviet Union on the construction of an alumina plant and a natural gas pipeline to our country are being reactivated. The entire framework of the agreements with the Soviet Union will be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies for ratification so that in the meantime the interministerial committee of the two countries will be able to operate. This statement was made by Deputy Coordination Minister Pottakis, who added that this was agreed at during a meeting he had with Mr (Novakovskiy), head of the Soviet trade mission in Greece.

Mr Pottakis said: The agreements with the Soviet Union were frozen because they were not ratified by the Chamber and thus the Soviet side could not buy our agricultural products in the quantities that one would expect following the the abolition of the clearing system of exchanges.

Next week a conference will be held at the Ministry of Coordination with the Iraqi delegation to implement proposals for bilateral economic cooperation.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON DIALOGUE WITH TURKEY

NC131321 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 12 Nov 81 p 11

[Text] The new government is not bound by the results of the Greek-Turkish dialogue which has been conducted thus far. The policy of facing the Greek-Turkish dispute is different from the policy of the previous government and, for this reason, different tactics will be followed. This statement was made yesterday by the government spokesman, who added that until now no initiative for a meeting has been manifested by Athens or Ankara.

The Greek side, the spokesman went on, does not object to the continuation of the dialogue between the two countries, but there can only be a dialogue when Turkey stops having claims at the expense of Greek sovereign rights. The Ulusu statements for the development of peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries, the spokesman said, are only of a theoretical nature and there is nothing specific as yet showing a change of policy on the part of Turkey.

In further clarifying the government's position, the spokesman stated that, in the event of an Ankara proposal for the resumption of the dialogue, the Greek side will set as an inviolable term that Turkey gives up any claims at the expense of national sovereign rights. He also said that the meetings between the secretaries general of the foreign ministries are interrupted and concluded by maintaining that the initiative now rests with Turkey [as heard].

SPOKESMAN REPLIES TO ARCHBISHOP KHRISOSTOMOS

NC131500 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 12 Nov 81 p 16

[Excerpt] The government spokesman, expressing the government's surprise over Archbishop Khrisostomos' cable to the prime minister in which he said that he disagrees with the acceptance of Waldheim's proposals by the representatives of Greece and Cyprus, stated in Athens yesterday that neither the Greek Government nor the Cyprus Government have stated that they accept Waldheim's proposals as a basis for negotiations on the Cypriot issue.

The text of the government spokesman's statement is as follows: "The government is surprised over the cable Archbishop of Cyprus Khrisostomos sent to the prime minister. Already yesterday the government spokesman had stated that 'the Greek Government is in a position to know that the Cyprus Government is deferring its specific assessment on the ideas of Waldheim's plan to the negotiating table.' Consequently, Archbishop Khrisostomos' reference to the acceptance of Waldheim's ideas cannot be concluded from the above statement. Nor can this be concluded from the statement made by President of the Republic of Cyprus Mr Kiprianou in today's (yesterday's) press conference, which particularly stressed that there was no issue of accepting Waldheim's idea as a basis for negotiations and that there was no danger of complications or derailment of the issue. The president of the Republic of Cyprus explicitly stated that the Cyprus Government will not accept solutions that are contrary to the resolutions of the United Nations and the summit agreements."

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON LIBYAN STATEMENT

NC132304 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] This morning the Libyan Embassy Secretary, (Al-Gamuni), held a press conference on developments in the Middle East as well as on Greek-Libyan relations.

Asked about a statement by the Libyan spokesman, the government spokesman said: We respect the good intentions of the Libyan leadership toward our country. PASOK's initiatives to convert the Mediterranean into a sea of peace are well known. The government of Greece shapes the country's foreign policy in accordance with the interests of the nation and of our people.

Answering another question, the government spokesman said: Prime Minister Panandreou has not been invited to make an official visit to Libya.

Libyan Envoy Comments Cited

NC140732 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] In a statement yesterday, the new secretary of the Libyan bureau in Athens, (Al-Gamuni), stressed that his country opposes the partition of Cyprus and supports the sovereignty and unity of the island. He also said that resolving the Greek-Turkish differences will also contribute to resolving the Cypriot issue.

(Al-Gamuni) also called on the Greek Government to remove the U.S. bases from Greece and rid the country of all other military presence. Finally, the Libyan representative called on the Papandreou government to break diplomatic relations with Israel and recognize the PLO as the only representative of the Palestinian people.

More on Comments

NC151102 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 14 Nov 81 p 10

[Text] The new secretary of the Libyan bureau in Athens, (Muhammad al-Gamuni), has expressed Tripoli's great concern over the "Bright Star" exercise the United States is staging in Egypt, its opposition to the Fahd plan, and its hope that more favorable conditions will be created in developing relations with Greece.

The new secretary stressed that the U.S. plans in the region, which Libya "knows very well," might even lead "to a third world war." These plans are aimed at taking over the oil wells of the Middle East. (Al-Gamuni) particularly referred to Reagan's recent statement on a limited nuclear war in Europe and to the charges that his country "encourages terrorism."

(Al-Gamuni) stated: "If terrorism is the struggle of the PLO, and the national liberation struggles of the people of El Salvador, Nicaragua, Chad, Namibia or others, then we accept this charge."

On the Fahd plan, he said that it is an "embelished Camp David plan." With regard to details on the plan, he described the terms on the withdrawal of the Israelis from occupied territories as positive, but he considered the "open recognition of Israel" as "unacceptable." The new secretary generally and categorically ruled out this last detail. Libya has asked for the withdrawal of the Fahd plan and, according to (Al-Gamuni), the same has been done by the PLO, Syria, Algeria and the PDRY.

(Al-Gamuni) said that relations with Greece are "old and steady." He expressed the conviction that these relations will be improved even more when "all foreign military bases and nuclear warheads" are removed from Greece. He stressed that Greece's independence is a favorable factor in the Arab people's struggle.

The new secretary is in favor of Cyprus' independence, integrity and sovereignty. With regard to Greek-Turkish relations, he stated that beyond personal views, the Greek people are the only ones who can settle as many problems as there are. He stressed, however, that these problems are being stirred and blown up by the United States and NATO, which "are interested in continuing their military presence both in Greece and Turkey."

ROMANIAN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN ATHENS 13 NOV

NC131525 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] This morning, Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister Duma and Greek Deputy Foreign Minister Papoulias held tlaks on bilateral inter-Balkan and international issues. Romanian Ambassador to Athens Mr Ion Brad and officials from both sides took part in the first phase of the talks this morning.

At 1100, Mr Duma, accompanied by Mr Papoulias and Mr Brad, visited Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos for talks. At 1330, Mr Kharalambopoulos gave a luncheon at the Foreign Ministry in honor of the Romanian official. The Greek-Romanian talks will continue at the Romanian Embassy tonight. Romanian Ambassador Brad will then give a dinner for all participants.

I AVYI URGES FREE RETURN OF POLITICAL REFUGEES

NC151318 Athens I AVYI in Greek 14 Nov 81 p 6

[Editorial: "The Political Refugees"]

[Text] The statement Public Order Minister Skoularikis made the other day on the major issue of the repatriation of political refugees was limited in scope. He failed to provide a concrete prospect for the definite solution of this problem, of which this is only one: To recognize and to give the right of free and unconditional repatriation to all political refugees without exception.

Of course, we take into consideration Mr Skoularikis' clarification that the measures for speeding up the procedures for the approval of repatriation applications which he has announced will be valid until "the question of automatic repatriation" is settled. We are not aware of the difficulties that the government is facing in order to chronologically postpone this "automatic repatriation." And we cannot understand either which categories of political refugees -- or even which individual cases -- concern the "very few exceptions" for the approval of the applications for repatriation. If the government is determined to proceed -- which is concluded from Mr Skoularikis' statement the other day -- with "automatic repatration," then what is the meaning of prolonging the status of the "very few exceptions" which are finally used to deny -- or even to subject to administrative committees -- the obvious right of democratic and antifascist Greeks who want to return to their country?

The question of the repatriation of political refugees is of vital importance for the substantive democratization of the country, and for this reason there cannot be any half measures. But beyond this, which constitutes the vital political substance of the problem, there is also the question of economic security for those to be repatriated. If this question is not dealt with, thousands of people will not be able to be repatriated. It is well-known that the socialist countries have not yet replied positively to the fair claim for the transfer to Greece of the insurance rights and contributions of the political refugees who will be repatriated.

The new government must particularly insist on this. We suggest that a way should be found to include in the negotiations representatives of Florakis' party [the KKs]. The reasoning is because, according to the allegations of Florakis' party, it has "brotherly" relations with the communist parties of the socialist countries. Thus, these relations will help solve this problem. Besides, if we are not wrong, Florakis himself said before the elections that he knows that the socialist countries are leaning toward the solution of this problem, which supports our suggestion. However, regardless of the course for the definite solution of the problem, the repatriated refugees could be treated the same way that those who have been repatriated from Istanbul and Egypt, until a final settlement is concluded with the governments of the socialist countries.

ULUSU QUESTIONED ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC TOPICS 14 NOV

TA141045 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that his government is determined to continue to exert efforts in a bid to insure political and economic stability in the country once and for all and to achieve prosperity for the people. The prime minister was speaking today in Ankara at his fifth news conference.

Ulusu explained his government's views on efforts being made to insure peace and tranquillity in the country, on new legislation being prepared, on the economic situation and policies to be pursued in this field, on the exploitation of energy and other natural resources and on reconstruction. The prime minister also stated his views on labor relations, social security issues, housing policies, agricultural problems and foreign affairs.

Referring to foreign policy issues, Prime Minister Ulusu said his government is pursuing a foreign policy in accordance with Ataturk's motto of peace at home and peace in the world. He added that special care is being taken to promote Turkey's relations with the Western countries and NATO. Ulusu continued: The latest developments and the existing strains in our region have demonstrated clearly Turkey's importance for the region's security and stability. Military and economic aid that will contribute greatly to Turkey's defense capability and economic development must be increased and stepped up in accordance with our country's particular position in the alliance. This fact must be properly assessed by our friends and allies.

Pointing out that at a time when political and armed clashes in the Middle East are continuing, Turkey's solid, reliable and stable policies in the region are yielding constructive results, Ulusu said Turkey takes a sensitive and understanding stand toward regional problems and is exerting efforts to remain impartial.

On the solution of the Cyprus issue, Ulusu recalled that the Turkish side has submitted comprehensive proposals on the issue and added that Tuekey is following policies for a just and lasting solution to the problem through the intercommunal talks.

Noting that Turkey pays great importance to its relations with Greece, Ulusu said the Greek prime minister's stand and statements are being watched and assessed carefully. Ulusu said Papandreou's initiative for an exchange of ideas on the issue of relations between the two countries was a constructive sign for peaceful solution of the problems. Ulusu added: The solution of problems through peaceful negotiations has always been Turkey's basic foreign policy. We are ready to exert efforts to find a solution to our problems with Greece within this framework.

Further on News Conference

TA141612 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Ankara, 14 Nov (AA) -- Prime Minister Mr Bulent Ulusu answered some of the questions asked by Turkish and foreign press (?members) during his fifth news conference Saturday.

A foreign reporter asked about the Turkish Government's views regarding the negative reaction of various Western governments on the abolition of political parties and on the sentencing of former Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit to 4 months' imprisonment. Prime Minister Ulusu said, "In Turkey, judicial jurisdiction belongs to independent courts and judges. The September 12 movement and our government respects the principles of independent courts and natural judges. We have no comment to make on this issue."

Asked about Federal German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's remarks following his visit to Turkey, Ulusu said he has no comments to make on Mr Genscher's remarks at the German parliament. Ulusu (?added) Genscher realizes the importance of foreign aid to Turkey.

In reply to a question about divergencies of views among the members of the Supreme Council of Arbitration, the prime minister said the Supreme Council of Arbitration was an excellent organization to serve the country at this time. He added, "It is quite natural that members of the council should have differing views. We are organizing meetings in the prime ministry to solve these problems. I am repeating, this council is the best that can serve the interests of workers, employers and the government, all together."

A journalist asked about the recent shift of 61 Turkish Radio and Television employees to other state agencies. Mr Ulusu replied, "The Turkish Radio and Television is an organizatin which has to secure its neutrality. In order to obtain this neutrality, some personnel shiftments have been made at TRT. This shiftment is natural for every kind of state organization."

Turco-Greek Relations

On the possible meeting of Turkish and Greek foreign ministers at the NATO meeting in Brussels, Prime Minister Ulusu said a special private meeting was foreseen in Brussels between the Turkish and Greek foreign ministers with the [word indistinct] that the Greek side was seeking this. He added, "Later, it was understood that this [word indistinct] both sides think that an unofficial meeting between the foreign ministers would be more appropriate. The meeting will be in this context."

Trade With Libya

Asked whether it is true or not, that Libya is planning to scale down importation from Turkey, the prime minister replied, "There are no existing problems of trade between Libya and Turkey in general. There may be some misunderstandings, but this issue will be discussed during joint commission meetings and during Mr Turgut Ozal's coming visit to Libya."

OZAL LEAVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS WITH LIBYA

TA151128 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal today left for Tripoli to attend the joint Turkish-Libyan economic committee meetings. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Ozal said various issues concerning the two countries will be discussed at the committee meetings, which will begin tomorrow. Pointing out that economic relations between Turkey and Libya have increased significantly, Ozal said total exports to Libya will reach $400 million this year. Ozal noted that the problems of the 100,000 Turkish workers employed in Libya will be also discussed.

Officials from the Foreign, Commerce and Finance ministries, the Treasury Directorate General, the State Planning Organization, the Central Bank and the Turkish Petroleum Directorate General will also attend the meetings. Ozal will leave Libya 19 November for the United Arab Emirates.

TECHNICAL, TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH S. KOREA

TA131539 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Ankara, 13 Nov (AA) -- Turkey and South Korea signed a protocol here today for closer cooperation in economic, trade and technical fields. Foreign Ministry Assistant Secretary General for Economic Affairs O. Iscen said there were vast areas for cooperation between the two countries and the protocol signed today will enable them to work closer together.

MALTA

SAUDIS GRANT LOAN; GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS FAHD PLAN

LD150504 Valletta Radio Mediterran in English 0700 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Saudi Arabia has confirmed a soft loan of 12 million Malta pounds for infrastructure and development projects in Malta. Prime Minister Dom Mintoff disclosed this when addressing delegates at the extraordinary general meeting of the Malta Labor Party.

The prime minister said that (?a few) weeks ago he had led an official delegation for talks with King Khalid and Saudi cabinet ministers who had welcomed the Maltese delegation [words indistinct] from the two sides' talks it transpired that they were in complete agreement on how to achieve peace in the Middle East and freedom for the Mediterranean. Malta was in the forefront in supporting the Saudi Arab plan for a solution to the Middle East problem and had done its utmost to get the plan accepted in Europe. Mr Mintoff said that before it left Saudi Arabia the Maltese delegation had been assured that by election time the Maltese people would know to what extent the Saudis accepted the Malta labor movement.

The 12-million-pound loan was to be at an interest rate of 3 percent with 5 years' grace and another 15 years for repayment. Four and a half million pounds would go toward enhancing Malta's water supply through the sea water desalination project; 5.5 million pounds are to be spent on the new [word indistinct] building project, while 1.5 million pounds will go toward further development of [words indistinct].

PORTUGAL

LISBON SEES NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS WITH CUBA

LD131342 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] It has just been announced that Cuba has nominated its ambassador to Portugal. He is Carlos Lechuga Havia, who until his designation to the post by the country's Council of State, was director of the Cuban Foreign Ministry's department for international organizations.

His nomination follows the appointment last summer of Francisco Jose Knopfli as Portugal's ambassador to Havana, an apointment which reactivated relations between the two countries which went sour 8 months ago when Cuba accused the then Portuguese charge d'affairer, Francisco de Mascarenhas, of having links with the CIA.

The Pinto Balsemao government then recalled the charge d'affaires and declared Cuban ambassador to Lisbon Manuel Esteves Perez persona non grata.

Diplomatic sources see today's nomination announcement as a clear normalization of relations between the two countries.

CONSULATE MAY BE OPENED IN TRIPOLI TO HANDLE TRADE

NC151946 Paris AFP in English 1939 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Lisbon, 15 Nov (AFP) -- The Portuguese Government is considering opening a consulate in Tripoli to handle growing trade with Libya and the increasing Portuguese presence there. A semi-official government source said here today.

Lisbon scrapped earlier proposals to open an embassy in Tripoli when Libyan head of state Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi advocated "Africanising" the Portuguese possessions of Madeira and the Azores at an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) meeting.

Libya is represented in Lisbon by an embassy that was renamed a People's Office in January this year.

SPAIN

SAHAGUN RESIGNS; CALVO-SOTELO TO TAKE OVER

LD132032 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] The National Executive Committee of the UCD [Democratic Center Union] has accepted the resignation of Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun as party president and has deemed it advisable to bring together in one person the head of the government and the presidency of the party. Secretary General Rafael Calvo-Ortega has also announced his intention of resigning from his post. Meanwhile Calvo-Ortega will provisionally lead the UCD until the Political Council -- the main body of the UCD -- accepts the assumption of the party presidency by Calvo-Sotelo on 21 November.

The National Executive Committee also condemned the tendentious comments and reports against the dignity and honor of certain UCD leaders which were made during the last few days and which violated the minimum rules guiding a society living together in peace.

Today's Executive Committee resolution, which was unanimously approved, ratifies its support for the government staying in power until the end of the constitutional legislature period, and agrees to continue supporting the action of the executive. It also reaffirms the character of the UCD as an option which is different from both the left and the right; it positively assesses the activity of the presidency and the secretary general of the party and considers it vital to maintain the model of a unitary, decentralized party adapted to the state of Spain's emerging federal structure with popular roots, being an inter-class, unifying party with a commitment to the reform and modernization of Spanish society. That is what the first statute of the UCD statutes says.

GOVERNMENT HAS PARLIAMENTARY SUPPORT

LD140214 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Excerpt] At a routine press conference following the 13 November cabinet meeting, the secretary of state for information said that the government has sufficient parliamentary support to continue to govern until the next general elections, scheduled for 1983. He said that the 12 November rumors of alleged military unrest were quite clearly putschist.

BRIEFS

NATURAL GAS DISCOVERIES -- One of the prospecting operations for natural gas which the state oil monopoly has been conducting in the western part of the Gulf of Cadiz ended over the weekend with much more positive results than had been expected. It was thought there was 6 billion cubic meters of gas, but the work has revealed that the figure could be as much as 8 billion. Other gas deposits have been found and these will go into production very soon. It is hoped that this gas will begin to come ashore at the beginning of 1985. The Gulf of Cadiz could become one of the most important natural gas producing areas in West Europe. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 12 Nov 81 LD]

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SCHMIDT CALLS FOR COALITION DISCIPLINE ON ECONOMY

LD161800 Hamburg DPA in German 1710 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 16 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has shown reserve with regard to the demand by the SPD and the trade unions for an employment program. Addressing the SPD Executive in Bonn today, Schmidt expressly ruled out an old-style economic program by drawing attention to the nature of the current economic difficulties of all Western industrial countries with balance of payments deficits. According to those present at the meeting, Schmidt did not mention the possibility, which he had recently hinted at, that the government might decide during the debate on the annual economic report expected in January on additional employment policy measures. Only a few days ago the call for an employment program was criticized and rejected by the FDP leadership. Schmidt himself also called for discipline on the part of the coalition on this issue.

The federal chancellor said the subjects of arms control and disarmament would be of special importance during his talks with Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev in Bonn next week. With regard to the U.S.-Soviet talks starting in 2 weeks on the basis of the NATO decision on limiting European medium-range weapons in Europe, the federal chancellor said the Federal Government was striving for a zero solution -- the abandonment of such weapons -- for both East and West. The Federal Government is currently carefully coordinating with its Western partners on this aspect of the talks with Brezhnev.

APEL WARNS AGAINST 'VERBAL RADICALISM' IN DEBATE

LD161746 Hamburg DPA in German 1626 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 16 Nov (DPA) -- Contradictory remarks from the United States on NATO strategy on a nuclear war limited to Europe create difficulty for the debate on security policy in Europe, according to Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel. He could only hope that "these kinds of public remarks belong to the past," he said in an interview with FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU (Tuesday's edition).

According to the paper, Apel expressed the wish that people in America could be more thoroughly informed than hitherto of what the thinking in Europe is and what Europe expects the position of its U.S. ally to be. "We should not, however, counter unfortunate remarks with unfortunate remarks of our own about U.S. policy and U.S. politicians, because verbal radicalism of this kind can only be detrimental to a rational policy.

According to Apel, NATO strategy consists of "leaving the potential enemy completely in the dark as to what our provoked military response would be. The more one gets involved in such debates, the more NATO strategy is jeopardized."

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON FORTHCOMING BREZHNEV VISIT

DW161303 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1810 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Interview by Hans-Joachim Reiche with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in the program "Bonn Perspectives;" date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr federal foreign minister, since Brezhnev's last visit to Bonn, NATO has made the dual decision, the Soviet Union has invaded and occupied Afghanistan, the Federal Republic has boycotted the Moscow Olympics and a new President has moved into the White House in Washington. Have these events changed the character of German-Soviet relations?

[Answer] Mr Reiche, the international situation has changed without a doubt over the past years. The continuous occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union and the increasing nuclear threat to West Europe by Soviet medium-range missiles create increasing insecurity and alarm. The recent submarine incident on the Swedish coast is part of all this. On the other hand, the nonratification of SALT II in Washington and the change of government in the United States have raised questions about the continuity of American policy. All these developments have naturally had some influence on German-Soviet relations. However, our clear aim continues with regard to continued cooperation with the Soviet Union. That is part of predictable German foreign policy and we have never considered it to be a temporary phenomenon but always a long-term political aim in view of the significance of German-Soviet relations with regard to stability and peace in Europe.

[Question] What role could Bonn play in the international political situation between Washington and Moscow?

[Answer] It must be our task as a government bearing responsibility in a divided country here in the heart of Europe to do everything to overcome misunderstandings, and to always look for new possibilities to continue detente, cooperation, arms control and disarmament. It is not an empty formulation but the truth that no people would suffer more from relapsing into Cold War than the Germans.

[Question] Doesn't this almost force the Federal Republic into a neutral position if it wants to fulfill this task?

[Answer] The Federal Republic can fulfill such a task only as a firm partner of the Western alliance and the European Community. If it sought a role between the blocs or between the two big powers, it would be nothing but a plaything in international politics.

[Question] Do you believe that Moscow sees it the same way, or are errors possible such as, for example, misinterpreting the peace movement in our country?

[Answer] It is our task to point out our position to the Soviet Union over and over again. I believe it would be a really gross misinterpretation if the Soviet Union saw any such tendencies in the peace movement. I believe that the opposite is the case. The search for peace and considering the European task to be a peace task is a search for a new European identity. This exists in West Europe, in Central Europe and it exists in East Europe, although it cannot express itself as freely in communist states as in ours. The desire for peace does not mean understanding for Soviet missiles; the desire for peace means making efforts for cooperation and disarmament in the West and in the East.

[Question] What do you expect to come from this visit?

[Answer] With this visit we want to stress our serious desire for cooperation with the Soviet Union; we want to explain our desire for arms control and disarmament and most of all we want to win the Soviet side over to the Western proposals for achieving a so-called zero solution in the field of medium-range missiles, that is the renunciation of medium-range missiles in the West and the East. We are prepared to do this. The key does not lie with us and it does not lie in Washington -- it lies in Moscow. If the Soviet Union were to agree to renounce medium-range missiles, it would remove grave anxieties from the people in Europe.

[Question] Do you really feel that the Soviet Union could scrap its SS-20 missiles?

[Answer] We must do everything to convince it that in doing this it would give a new quality to East-West relations and international disarmament efforts.

Not Expecting 'Spectacular' Results

LD161528 Hamburg DPA in German 1436 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 16 Nov (DPA) -- In the view of Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) no spectacular results can be expected from the forthcoming visit of the Soviet state and party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, to Bonn.

"If we approach this working visit with the idea of attaining spectacular results, we will be putting it in a false perspective right from the start," Genscher said in an interview with the press service PRESSEPLAN published on Monday by the Foreign Ministry.

It is the Federal Government's hope that the visit will provide a positive impetus for the disarmament negotiations which Washington and Moscow are to hold beginning 30 November in Geneva. Genscher said that since Federal Chancellor Schmidt and he managed to transform the Soviet Union's negative attitude to negotiations into a "positive starting-point" during their visit to Moscow last year, the task now is to make two things perfectly clear to the Soviet Union. First, Moscow has to take seriously the fact that the FRG feels threatened by Soviet prearming in medium-range missiles. Secondly, the Soviet Union has the opportunity, by abandoning its prearming, that is, by the final removal of its medium-range weapons, to make possible a balance at the "zero level." "The key lies with those who have prearmed, with the Soviet Union," Genscher emphasized.

GENSCHER, RAO CALL FOR AFGHAN POLITICAL SOLUTION

LD161722 Hamburg DPA in German 1610 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 16 Nov (DPA) -- One week before the Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Indian counterpart, Narasimha Rao, agreed today in emphasizing that a political solution must be found to the Afghanistan problem.

According to the Foreign Ministry, attention was drawn in this respect to the European community's Afghanistan initiative which calls for a withdrawal of Soviet troops in return for a guarantee of Afghanistan's nonalignment. Genscher stressed that for peace to be preserved, all states must respect people's rights to self-determination and must exercise moderation when pursuing their own interests.

The Indian foreign minister, who spent 1 day in Bonn after visits to Paris and London, had a lengthy exchange of views with Genscher and was received by Federal President Karl Carstens. Carstens and Genscher paid an official visit to India last spring. It was noted during the talks that relations between the Federal Republic and India had developed very positively and that there was wide identity of views between the two countries on international questions. Carstens described his state visit to India as a symbol of the good relations between the two countries. Genscher assured Rao that his country had a partner and friend in the Federal Republic which would continue in future to be ready for trusting and intensive cooperation.

They also agreed in their positive assessment of the summit of 22 industrial and developing countries in Cancun. Carstens emphasized, according to the federal president's office, that the course and outcome of the summit had given cause for hope that progress could be achieved in the North-South dialogue.

FRG, USSR EXCHANGE VIEWS ON NUCLEAR ENERGY

DW131333 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 13 Nov 81 p 6

[Article by staff writer Christian Schuetz: "Soviet Minister Knows Nothing About Reactor Accidents"]

[Excerpts] Munich, 12 November -- Yuriy A. Izrael, Soviet Minister for Environment Protection, said that a scientific symposium concluded in Munich, Thursday after 5 day's duration was an overture to practical German-Soviet cooperation in several fields of environment protection. The meeting had been organized by the Soviet State Committee for hydrometeorology and Environment Protection, the Bavarian State Ministry for Landscaping and Environment Problems and by the Upper Bavarian Chamber of Industry and Commerce, and financed by Soviet institutions and German companies.

Bavarian Minister for Environment Protection Alfred Dick, jointly with Izrael the sponsor of the conference, said that it was impressive to find that the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union largely have identical environment problems irrespective of their different economic and social systems, and that they have achieved similar results independent of each other in understanding these problems scientifically.

The following fields were discussed in 14 Soviet and German lectures each and in the subsequent discussions: environment surveillance, environmental hygiene, ecology and economics, development of energy and ecological consequences, pollution-control technologies for water and air, protection against noise and international actions against border-crossing air pollution (especially sulfur dioxide). The Soviet Union it was said, attaches special significance to the latter topic. By way of air currents from West Europe it "imports" to the northern part of Russia between 5 and 10 million tons a year of this flue gas from the combustion of coal and oil which is particularly dangerous to forests, but it "exports" only 2 million tons.

This is why the enhancement of nuclear energy constitutes a policy which is ecologically considerate. Energy generation by means of nuclear power plants causes 10,000 times less waste than fossil fuels. The Soviet Union is putting its stakes on nuclear power and hydroenergy in its European part. Plans provide for the construction of thermopower plants above the huge coal deposits in Siberia, whose electric power will be conveyed to the consumption terminals via 1.5-million volt lines. All necessary steps are being taken for the safety of the people when nuclear energy is being enhanced Izrael said. He stated that he knew nothing about reactor accidents nor Western press reports about them. The Soviet power plants are100 percent safe; if Finland subsequently provided a Soviet-supplied reactor with German safety appliances, then this is a Finnish decision. He said that in connection with this conference safety precautions against the case of a serious accident were also discussed, but "only theoretically."

Asked what he thinks of the reactor security discussion in the Federal Republic, Izrael said that a debate on the problem is necessary but that it must be held "on a good scientific level." Izrael was asked how he assessed the nuclear energy policy of the Soviet Union since the DKP and other communist groups in the Federal Republic are against nuclear power plants because the poor are being exploited by the wealthy class that way. He said that technical progress is good and that the class fight problem must be seen separately.

Bavarian Environment Protection Minister Dick stated that he was very much impressed by the far-reaching agreement between the Soviet Government and the Bavarian state government on problems of peaceful exploitation of nuclear energy.

Dick as well as Izrael said they were most satisfied by the interesting exchange of information and the friendly and businesslike atmosphere of the symposium. Dick praised mutual understanding and the respect for scientific achievements. Izrael, in the name of the Soviet delegation thanked him for "the spirit of benevolence," saying that he was convinced that the symposium would gain great practical significance and deepen German-Soviet relations prior to Brezhnev's visit to Bonn. He extended an invitation for a continuation of the meeting in 1983 in the Soviet Union.

TIMING OF SCHMIDT-HONECKER TALKS STILL UNDECIDED

LD161524 Hamburg DPA in German 1430 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 16 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt may go to the GDR for talks with SED leader Honecker later than is generally assumed in Bonn. Although recent unofficial statements in Bonn have mentioned January as the time of the trip, Government Spokesman Kurt Becker reaffirmed to the press in Bonn on Monday his earlier statement that a much broader span of time in early 1982 is under consideration. Becker repeated that the meeting between Schmidt and Honecker will take place after the expected visit of the Soviet head of state Leonid Brezhnev to Bonn next week, probably at the beginning or in the first quarter of 1982. It was also said in Bonn that the Federal Government and the GDR have not yet had talks on the date of the intra-German summit.

DEFENSE MINISTER, CHIEF OF STAFF ON ARMS SALES

PM161111 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Nov 81 p 9

[Text] "Arms export policy will be aimed at introducing a certain degree of morality in trade of this type," but "future courses of action will take into account the contribution which arms exports can make to the equipping of our armed forces at minimal cost." That is the reply given by Defense Minister Charles Hernu to a senator, Pierre Salvi (Val-d'Oise, Centrist Union [Union Centriste]) who tabled a question in writing about the supply of arms to foreign countries.

In his reply Mr Hernu specifies that "commitments made in the past will be respected" except for Chile, whose supplies of ground installations which could be used for order-keeping operations have been discontinued, and to the Republic of South Africa, by virtue of the 1977 UN embargo.

Three Principles for French Sales Abroad

For the rest the defense minister explained that the current revision of the policy of arms sales abroad will draw inspiration from three principles:

"1. The arms export policy will be aimed at introducing a certain degree of morality in trade of this type. In particular the risks that military equipment could be used for suppressing popular movements will be considered;

"2. Future courses of action will take into account the contribution which arms exports can make to the equipping of our armed forces at minimal cost, to France's industrial employment and diplomatic activity and to the service of the principles of states' independence and sovereignty;

"3. Operations conducted in cooperation with other democratic states will primarily be sought, while respecting the sovereignty of each partner. The examination of future relations with the PRC with respect to armaments will come within the above-mentioned framework," Mr Hernu added.

For his part Gen Jeannou Lacaze, armed forces chief of general staff, addressing civilian and military students at the Center for Advanced Weapons Studies recently, revealed the risks involved for the army in "exporting high-performance developments." He sees at least three risks:

"1. That of divulging to a potential enemy the characteristics of our own equipment and the technical standard we have reached;

"2. That of leaving ourselves open to using our own weapons against an enemy we had armed ourselves. That is not a mere school exercise hypothesis if you think of what has happened in Iran or in the Gulf of Sidra recently;

"3. That of being obliged, for reasons of political expediency, to set aside equipment intended for our own forces. Such levies, the need for which can perfectly well be understood, are nonetheless detrimental to us since not only do they disrupt the units' equipping program but they also run the risk of affecting our own operational capacities."

General Lacaze specified too that the effort made by the army in training, demonstrating and even in support at the time of sales abroad involves 1,400 personnel (530 officers and 870 noncommissioned officers) in rendering military technical assistance.

DIPLOMATIC INCIDENT 'NARROWLY' AVERTED IN PRC

PM161109 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Nov 81 pp 1, 3

[Manuel Lucbert dispatch: "Hardening of Attitude in Beijing"]

[Excerpts] Beijing -- Mr Michel Jobert's visit to China, which began under most favorable auspices, ended in a heavy atmosphere Tuesday, 10 November. A diplomatic incident was narrowly averted, but only just.

This sudden change in the atmosphere, which was completely beyond the control of the state minister and the French delegation, was a result of an unexpected turn, during Mr Jobert's visit, of a matter which had been discussed by the two countries for several weeks and whose protagonists are a former French diplomat in Beijing -- Mr Emmanual Bellefroid -- and his Chinese fiancee, Miss Li Shuang.

Has the Chinese Government shown an obvious lack of judgment over this matter or did it want to deliberately cause a commotion by refusing to resolve the problem amicably before Mr Jobert's arrival and by taking steps to disclose its decision during the French minister's visit? Be that as it may, it has behaved in a conspicuously clumsy manner. Such behavior is surprising in a country whose people are so sensitive to questions relating to "face".

Therefore, there remains a political explanation -- Chinese firmness over this matter could have two objectives. On the one hand, it could serve as a warning to foreigners eager to establish excessively close relations with Chinese citizens -- a recently issued internal Central Committee document seems to point in this direction. And, on the other hand, it could show the Beijing leaders' determination to stop any fringe activities. Since political dissidence was stifled some months ago, the only task remaining for the authorities is to silence what is in any case a very small group of nonconformist artists, who have been associating on a very informal basis under the name of "xingxing" (stars). The fact that Miss Li Shuang was connected with that group, with which Mr Bellefroid himself very naturally maintained relations, could lend credit to this thesis. Under the circumstances, the possibility of a quick settlement of the matter seems extremely remote.

In view of these very strange circumstances, the economic talks between Mr Jobert and his interlocutors have been pushed into the background. On the first day of his visit, that is, Saturday, the French foreign trade minister had some quite comprehensive talks with Vice Premier Gu Mu on the state of bilateral trade relations and their prospects. Even though these talks should create no illusions as to prospects for any spectacular development of cooperation, they at least can be given credit for providing useful and precise information about a certain number of issues.

With reference to nuclear energy, for instance, it now appears that because of a lack of both means and any sufficiently clear energy policy, China is unable at present to fulfill the promise made a year ago that it would purchase two power stations. On the other hand, the Chinese seem anxious to increase cooperation in the spheres of oil, mining, railroads, agriculture and cement production. Certain contracts of medium importance could be signed soon. Whether they are concluded or not will give a first indication of whether, following Jobert's visit, French-Chinese relations have indeed begun to cool.

COT OUTLINES POLICY; WARNS OF TENSION IN THIRD WORLD

PM111321 Paris L'UNITE in French 31 Oct 81 p 12

[Interview with French Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot: "The Third World Countries Have Understood That France Is no Longer Content Just To Talk"; date and place not given]

[Text] L'UNITE: the Cancun conference has given rise to various interpretations. Apart from the results obtained, several commentators have found that it was all much ado about nothing much.

Cot: The most beautiful girl in the world can only give her all.

And you must not ask the Cancun conference to give more than it could: some people expected too much from it perhaps. This meeting of 22 heads of state was not designed to make decisions but to provide a political impetus. This aim was achieved: An agreement emerged on resuming global negotiations within the United Nations and more generally on approaching the complex of North-South relations with the desire to succeed, that is, making the necessary compromises.

If that were all, I would deem the balance positive. Certainly one could dream of better, but you must remember what the starting point was and the intensity of the opposition.

L'UNITE: The French Government showed its interest in that meeting. What does it think of the results?

Cot: In a memorandum distributed before the conference, we posed two questions and added some wishes. On the first question -- resuming global negotiations with the United Nations -- we had satisfaction. On the second question -- a program of mobilization of energy resources in the developing countries by means of, for example, an energy branch of the World Bank -- we did not obtain a consensus, that is, a unanimous agreement. But I point out that this idea of a branch has considerably advanced. For, if you can regard as an "energy branch" the fact of mobilizing extra resources and modifying the power structure in the decision-making body -- the World Bank -- this idea, when presented to the conference, did not arouse any opposition during discussion. Even better, it received a certain amount of support, including the fundamental support of Saudi Arabia.

From the French viewpoint, we can assert that our two initial aims have been largely taken into account.

Moreover, the president expressed the desire that other problems be raised. I will mention just two. First of all the food problem. In this sphere it is going to be possible to make progress in particular as regards energy stocks. That depends today on specialized institutions.

Second point: The fluctuation of the price of raw materials. We are tackling a "big one" here, for it is a question in fact of a new international economic order. France's position is clear: It has taken the part of the Third World against the states of the North, which reject it. For it is not only the United States which does not wish to upset the present anarchy in raw materials prices. There are also Britain and the FRG, for example. On this point, Cancun did not facilitate progress. It only allowed the very strong pleas of the South in this sphere to be registered. I am thinking of the Ivory Coast foreign minister's speech and the statements of the Tanzanian president who, in a picturesque form with sometimes biting sarcasm, made the realities of the South clear to Ronald Reagan.

L'UNITE: People have been talking about North-South dialogue for many years now. Yet the announcement of the resumption of negotiations comes to be seen as a success. What has happened?

Cot: There was a block. All attempts failed, one after the other. At the start of the year everything seemed blocked. The Reagan administration had redoubled its hostile statements, the British and to a lesser extent the Germans had hardened their stances. There was no hope of seeing global negotiations recommence and the partial negotiations -- food, trade and so forth -- were also deadlocked. It was to see whether it was possible -- and how -- to set everything going again that the Cancun conference was called. Until July it was not clear whether it was possible for the 22 heads of state to sit down at one table. The signals began to change in Ottawa. The conference on renewable energy in Nairobi, then the Paris conference on the least developed countries produced modest results, perhaps, but results which marked an awareness. Cancun was first of all an outcome and then, after 2 days of further discussion, a jumping-off point.

L'UNITE: The urgent need to find solutions to underdevelopment has often been mentioned. In recent months some people seem to have realized that such solutions would also help the industrial countries out of the crisis. Finally people have talked about war and peace. Is this apocalyptic talk?

Cot: No, that is in keeping with reality. Tension is mounting visibly in the Third World. And if solutions are not found rapidly for these problems, that will create dangerous situations. If there is a war it will come from the Third World. Or rather, there are already wars, all in the Third World. The French often think that the world has been at peace since 1945. That is because war has not touched the hexagon [metropolitan France] since that date and not one French soldier has been killed since 1962. But war has never ceased.

What Francois Mitterrand mentioned was the danger of generalizing conflicts, of importing East-West tension into the Third World with the dangers which that entails. For it is true that economic instability and the risk of social explosions create explosive situations. If we do not manage to find rapid solutions, peace is in serious danger. And it is not dramatizing the situation simply to acknowledge it.

L'UNITE: It is rare for a country to "let its colors be clearly seen" before an international meeting. France did this with its memorandum -- at the risk of not seeing all its objectives succeed and of appearing the "loser." Why did the French Government act in that way?

Cot: Cancun was not the site of a negotiation. It could have been and was the moment of awareness. This happened primarily through the personal contact between the 22 heads of state. Nonetheless it was the first time that some people there, and not the least among them -- I am thinking of Ronald Reagan for example -- had thought for 48 hours at a stretch about North-South relations. It was in order to precipitate this phenomenon of awareness that the president communicated this memorandum.

It was in order to remind the participants as a whole of their responsibilities that Francois Mitterrand acted in a rather unusual manner as regards the traditional rules of diplomacy. That enabled the discussions to be placed at their true level: the level of politics.

L'UNITE: But does France have the means to carry out its policy? It is not too ambitious?

Cot: We have proposed nothing and announced France's commitment to nothing without having the means to achieve what we propose. In the North-South dialogue this is one of the major differences from the preceding governments. Valery Giscard d'Estaing talked a lot, and some of his rhetorical positions were not bad. But nothing came of them. The talk was generous but French practice was aligned with U.S. practice: the North versus the South.

Our concrete commitment was proved by the conference on the least developed countries. Together with budgetary "proof." And we proved it at Cancun as regards the financing of the common fund, a sort of international bank designed to finance regulatory stocks for the basic products.

This is important for the credibility of our behavior. The countries of the Third World have understood that France is no longer content just to talk.

POLAND, WESTERN CREDITORS TO DISCUSS DEBT

NC161852 Paris AFP in English 1839 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 16 Nov (AFP) -- Poland's 15 main Western government creditors will meet Polish Government officials here on Wednesday and Thursday to discuss the rescheduling of Poland's debt repayments due next year, informed sources said here today.

Poland's scheduled 1982 payments amount to 5,700 million dollars, including 2,700 million dollars in public loans. Its total debts amount to 23,000 million dollars.

Poland will discuss with its 15 creditor countries the possibilities of harmonising its 1982 payments. Warsaw is also scouting the chances of raising new short-term loans.

It is complaining of new financial difficulties caused by the withdrawal by Western banks of their short-term deposits from Polish banks. Warsaw also complains that it cannot take advantage of Western credit because it is hamstrung by interest payments that are imminently due. The two parties to the meeting have already agreed to meet next month to sign an accord on the rescheduling to 1988 of the 2,400 million dollar payment due for payment by Poland from March to December this year. French banking sources said that the prior condition for any agreement was the payment by Poland of its arrear interest bill, which observers put at 750 million dollars due on January 1 next year.

L'HUMANITE PUBLISHES PCF-PCP COMMUNIQUE

PM1011135 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 3 Nov 81 p 8

[Text] The PCF and PCP have published a joint communique whose text is as follows:

At the invitation of the PCP Central Committee, a PCF delegation headed by Georges Marchais, secretary general, and consisting of Maxime Gremetz, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Politburo; Jean-Francois Gau, member of the Central Committee, and Roger Trugnan, from the foreign policy section, was in Portugal 28 through 31 October 1981.

The PCF delegation visited the region of Avis, Portalegre, where it was received by Antonio Gervasio, member of the Politburo and of the leadership of the Alentejo regional organization. At the Avis city hall the delegation met with the mayor and other members of the municipality. It visited the 1 May production collective/cooperative where it talked with the leaders and many workers.

Georges Marchais was received by the president of the republic, General Ramalho Eanes.

The delegation was received by the speaker of the assembly of the republic and had talks with representatives of the parliamentary groups of the PCP, the Popular Democratic Movement and the Union of the Socialist and Democratic Left.

On 30 October, during a meeting at the sports pavilion in Lisbon, Georges Marchais and Alvaro Cunhal extolled the friendship and solidarity existing between the two parties and peoples.

The PCF delegation had talks with a PCP delegation consisting of Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general; Octavio Pato, member of the Political Commission and secretary of the Central Committee; Albano Nunes, member of the Central Committee and in charge of the international section, and Jeronimo de Sousa, candidate member of the Central Committee.

Defense of April Victories

These talks took place in an atmosphere of the fraternal friendship characterizing the relations between the two parties. They enabled the two delegations to exchange extensive information on the situation in their country, on their parties' activity and most urgent tasks, and to touch on the most urgent questions in the international situation and the communist and workers movement.

The PCP delegation supplied information on the struggle the party is waging in close conjunction with the working class and people's masses for the defense of the victories of the April revolution, against the anticonstitutional revision of the constitution and for a democratic alternative to the present government and policy. It noted the contribution made by the Portuguese communists and people to the defense of peace and to disarmament, which is closely linked to the struggle against the reactionary government's policy of submission to imperialism and for the defense of independence and national sovereignty.

The PCP delegation welcomed the victory won by the French democratic forces at the recent elections and the essential contribution made by the communists.

It expressed the Portuguese communists' solidarity with the PCF's struggle for the interests of the French working class and people and for peace and socialism.

The PCF delegation stressed that in France the leftwing victory has opened up a new period of national life. The participation of Communist ministers in the government is a precious asset for success in carrying through the renewal process which has been initiated. The PCF is pleased that important measures in the right direction have now been taken. In the face of animated resistance from the big bourgeoisie, the solution of the remaining important problems requires the workers' active involvement. The PCF, which places itself honestly in the new majority, is developing its activity at every level by making every effort to curb the maneuvers of big capital, to answer the expectations of the workers and the country and to advance, via democracy, to socialism.

The PCF voiced its solidarity to the PCP in the struggle to defend the gains of the April 1974 revolution and to preserve the democratic regime enshrined in the constitution.

The two delegations note, on the basis of their own experience under their countries' very different conditions, that the role of the communists is fundamental in beating the right and reaction, defending and advancing democracy, promoting social progress and resolving the big national problems, and advancing toward socialism.

Imperialism Can no Longer Act as it Chooses

Examining the international situation, the PCP and PCF stressed that the socialist countries' growing achievements, role and influence, the important successes gained by the peoples fighting for their national and social liberation, and the development of the workers and democratic struggles in the capitalist countries confirm that the world is continuing to evolve in the direction of democracy, national independence, social progress and socialism. Today imperialism can no longer act as it chooses.

Imperialism is trying by all the means at its disposal to safeguard its positions and even regain those it has lost, it is resorting to a policy of interference in the internal affairs of other states. Moreover, it is trying to cast fresh doubt on the balance of military forces and to acquire superiority in this field. That explains Reagan's relentlessness in seeking to obtain the implementation of the NATO decision to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe, and the decision to produce the neutron bomb, to considerably reinforce the arsenal of mass-destruction weapons and to envisage the possibility of a "limited nuclear war" on our continent. It also explains his refusal to consider the constructive disarmament proposals put forward by the Soviet Union.

The two parties firmly denounce this dangerous policy, which must be curbed.

Struggle for Peace and Socialism

Imperialism's aggressiveness is not a sign of strength but expresses its difficulties in the face of a world gradually escaping its domination. The popular movement for peace and disarmament which is spreading in Europe and involving millions of men, women and young people of different political, philosophical or religious views is striking evidence of this. Expressing satisfaction at this important movement, the two parties intend to continue making an active contribution to it.

The PCF and the PCP are opposed to the deployment of new nuclear weapons on our continent and are in favor of the immediate initiation of negotiations with a view to attaining the limitation and reduction of all medium-range weapons in Europe. They are in favor of the balanced and gradual [progressive] reduction of all armaments and the simultaneous dissolution of military blocs, and of the success of the Madrid meeting.

They believe that the struggle for peace and the struggle for democracy, social progress and socialism are indissolubly linked, although they have differing specific objectives and specific development processes.

Solidarity Among Revolutionary Forces

The PCP and PCF delegations asserted that in the present world situation the two parties consider mutual solidarity among all revolutionary forces to be of the greatest importance.

They displayed their solidarity with all peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism and for democracy, national independence, progress, peace and socialism, and in particular with the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-party of labor and the Angolan people in their struggle to repel the South African troops invading that country and in their defense of their country's sovereignty and territorial integrity in order to advance on the path of socialism. They also voiced their solidarity with the Mozambique Liberation Front and the Mozambique people and the other peoples of southern Africa.

The two delegations voiced their parties' determination to continue to act to strengthen the ties of friendship between the Portuguese and French peoples and to develop cooperation between Portugal and France, particularly in the economic, political, diplomatic and cultural fields, in the interest of the two countries.

The PCF and PCP express satisfaction at the relations of friendship and solidarity which unite them. They have agreed to strengthen and deepen these relations and have decided on new cooperative initiatives to this end.

OFFICER URGES TRULY EUROPEAN DEFENSE PACT

PM121049 Paris LE FIGARO in French 5 Nov 81 p 2

[Part II of article by senior French officer under pseudonym Brution: "[illegible]olitical Building and Defense of Europe: 2 -- The 'Petty Traders'"]

[Text] France is the only European country to have been provided with a military system which, despite some shortcomings, is coherent and effective. But just think what military strength West Europe would have today if Britain, the FRG, Italy and a few others had agreed to join forces with us after 1966 and set up a real European defense system: There is no point bemoaning what they have or, rather, have not done. But there is nothing to stop us thinking that, like Saint Thomas, they will ultimately bow to the evidence and, recognizing the soundness of the French theory, will one day agree to follow us on the course laid down by General De Gaulle.

Europe's emancipation depends first on the independence of its component states, which is incompatible with the integration of their armies in NATO. Rather than being merged into a structure over which they have no control, the Europeans should, therefore, start by organizing themselves. This certainly does not mean that they would not then establish preferential relations with the United States within a rebalanced alliance.

If there is any change of seeing the political building of Europe emerge from limbo one day, our allies must wake up to the increasingly military connotation of political problems in the present international environment. France has a crucial role to play in this change in thinking since it is the only European political decisionmaking center which has a nuclear shield and a significant overseas action capability. Thus our leaders have a powerful argument for urging Europe to play its rightful role within the alliance.

A Zollverein [customs union] Is Not a Homeland

According to E. Renan: "The existence of common interests makes trade treaties.... A Zollverein is not a homeland." It is probably a fundamental mistake, a deviation, to believe that Europe's political union will follow naturally from the EEC. This is because the existence of common economic interests is a far cry from the intention to defend them together with arms.

Moreover their material nature makes them perishable and makes it impossible for them to be used for long-term building. Is the British Labor Party not saying that its accession to power would have the immediate effect of withdrawing Britain from the Common Market? What kind of community is it that you can join out of pure mercenary interest and from which you threaten to withdraw when times are hard? An assemblage within which the degree of solidarity shown by the members varies according to the economic situation is anything but a community.

Just imagine a military alliance which functioned well in peace time and fell apart in wartime: Now we are in the middle of an economic war, and other threats, military this time, are hanging over Europe; and if there were no strong French-German duo, what would be left of the Ten's cohesion? But France and Germany have indeed decided to go beyond mere economic considerations, and their cooperation is the result of a traditional political treaty signed between General de Gualle and Chancellor Adenauer in 1963.

At that time that treaty was criticized by the European federalists because in a way it sanctioned the existence of two sovereign states instead of outlining the start of a supranational organization. Moreover this was for the same reasons as were behind the failure of the Fouchet [French diplomat] plan, which was caused by some "Atlanticist" states within NATO which were aware that that was a first step toward a "European Europe" which they did not want.

However, it can now be seen that federal Europe has not progressed at all whereas, despite its shortcomings, French-German political cooperation is the only tangible fact. The political building of Europe no longer lies in a quantitative increase in its members but rather in the qualitative improvement of the relations among some of them. Which ones? Those which would accept the idea of no longer being confined to a unidirectional EEC, devoted to economic affairs, but giving the edifice a second politico-strategic dimension without which there will never be a European union.

Indeed, NATO has detached the European armies from the political powers administering them which -- if the reader will forgive this trivial expression -- have become, for their soldiers, "petty traders." The employer is the U.S. President, he and he alone would give them orders through an American general in the event of conflict. And it is by no means certain that their governments -- in view of the urgency -- would be able to intervene to alter any measure they deemed inappropriate. There is only one step from this to the citizen-soldier asking for whom and for what he is fighting, and sooner or later that step will be taken. And when a soldier asks that question, whatever the technical quality of the weapons he uses, he is defeated in advance.

Europe therefore must reconquer its defense. The American ally must commit it to so doing because the alliance's credibility and consequently, to some extent, U.S. security, depends on it. Thus the European governments, having the use of their armies restored to them, will seek a politico-military formula which enables part of them to be united within a European force. The WEU would be the natural political framework for this, the vital intermediary between the ineffectiveness of a coalition of national armies and the present integration of those same armies within a soulless body. This must be done to ensure that the old world does not in turn become the world's Lebanon....

LE MONDE SEES DEFENSE BUDGET AS STOPGAP

PM161015 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Nov 81 pp 1, 9

[Jacques Isnard article: "The Military Budget; Pending the Major Choices"]

[Excerpts] With the abstention of the opposition's representatives the draft military budget for 1982 has been approved by the National Assembly Defense Commission. Even if, at the public session at the Palais-Bourbon, the RPR and UDF representatives display a different attitude, does this vote by the commission express a real national concensus on defense or does it, more simply, reflect the fact that the opposition considered that military policy had not changed?

Defense Minister Charles Hernu, who is presenting his draft budget for 1982 on Friday 13 and Saturday 14 November at the National Assembly, is in fact asking to be judged on his performance over the next 2 years -- 1982 and 1983 -- because over these 2 years the government will endeavor to catch up on the lag noted in the implementation of its predecessors' 1977-1982 military program law and because the Socialist authorities' real military planning, beyond this 2-year provisional plan, will not have any actual effect until 1984-1988, right at the end of Mr Mitterrand's 7-year term.

It is doubtless an irony of history that responsibility for conceiving a new generation of national deterrent weapons should have been given to men who for the most part were in the recent past opponents of nuclear force. With, moreover, the obligation to embark on this business with the knowledge that, if all the headquarters' proposals for updating the nuclear force are retained, over 4 percent of the gross marketable domestic product [produit interieur brut marchand] will have to go on defense at a time when many other items, also priority ones, are demanding national investments.

All these considerations explain why the draft defense budget for 1982 is an interim draft whose cost is growing less rapidly than the state's average civil expenditure and the rise in whose equipment credits is slowing down, especially for planning permits which express orders for materiel and reflect real future commitments.

The government seems to have been motivated by a threefold desire: To preserve the forces' activeness and training, to keep up current equipping programs in order to complete them over the next 2 years, and to avoid forfeiting -- so that the Defense Council might cut it short -- the implementation of any of the large-scale arms systems (mobile or semi-mobile missiles, a seventh missile-launching submarine, the Hades tactical missile, an observation satellite and a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier) which will replace current weaponry.

A Differentiated Service

To this threefold desire we must add the outlining of a different policy regarding national service: A policy for a service whose conditions will be increasingly varied, in actual duration, in daily performance and in the lifestyle available to draftees. If the government keeps at 12 months the time spent in the armed forces for reasons which seem to have more to do with economic and social considerations than military or technical ones, in reality everything seems to suggest that at the same time it is launching a reform of the living conditions in the armed forces.

The 20 or so measures already announced or the dozen which will be announced at the forthcoming National Assembly debate are all along the same lines: instituting in the future a national service whose organization will vary according to the speciality, rank and geographical location of the posting of the draftee who wants to take advantage of it. Already the national navy, thanks to what has been dubbed "the Michel de Bennetot law," named for the former RPR deputy foreign minister who was the inspiration of it, is practicing differentiated forms of national service. While it has not yet acknowledged it officially, the Socialist government intends to extend a similar service to the other two branches of the armed forces, which, in particular, presupposes that the ground army will in turn be reorganized on the basis of these new principles just a few years after the in-depth modification to which it was subjected by Gen Jean Lagarde, its former chief of staff.

But is that really the gist of the matter? If it is agreed that never, in the 20 years that France has been planning the building of its defense arsenal, has any plan been applied on time or in conformity with initial commitments, why should we then believe that a new program law, even if it is a Socialist one, should at last be respected to the letter, at whatever cost? Of the three branches of the armed forces only the navy has managed in recent years to carry out its plan. In truth, as a staff general officer explains, France has been seeking for too long now "to get two or even three different defense policies into a single military budget." Because it is reluctant to block any option, the world's third army, as Mr Giscard d'Estaing described it, is combining substantial military manpower with low-dose armaments at the service of numerous objectives which it has difficulty in meeting.

Responsibility rests with the government leaders, who are holding back from making the expected choices and, out of caution, prefer to keep all their irons in the fire in the name of an understandable political philosophy which makes them fear that if they recommended "impasses" they would be mistaken and would have to bear the burden of defeat if their options were shown to be inopportune or dangerous under adverse circumstances.

BRIEFS

VANUATUAN PRIME MINISTER -- Paris, 16 Nov (AFP) -- Vanuatuan Prime Minister Walter Lini arrived here today for a six-day visit during which he is to review the state of his country's relations with France. Mr Lini and his French hosts, which include Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, will discuss ties between France and the former South Pacific protectorate, which had been administered jointly by Britain and France until its independence on July 30, 1980. Relations between the two became strained [?when] the new government took restrictive measures against French on the island, and reached their lowest point last February when French Ambassador Yves Rodriguez was declared persona non grata. They have since improved, although Mr Lini has been a persistent critic of French nuclear tests on their south Pacific atoll of Mururoa. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in English 1150 GMT 16 Nov 81 NC]

REPATRIATION OF SECURITIES -- The government is asking the big French banks to repatriate all securities of American branches of enterprises to be nationalized. They fear in effect that the Americans, who could find the compensations insufficient, will freeze these securities through court action. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 16 Nov 81 LD]

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES NEW YORK TIMES REPORT

LD171016 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] This morning Defense Minister Alberto Oliart issued a firm denial of the rumors which appeared in the New York TIMES on Sunday and are cited today by the Spanish newspaper YA, to the effect that the king recently received requests from senior armed forces officers to appoint a general as prime minister.

FIVE MADRID CITY COUNCILLORS EXPELLED FROM PCE

LD161502 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1400 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] The PCE decided this morning to expel from the party the five Madrid city councillors who refused to resign from their positions on the Madrid City Council. Meanwhile, the Basque communists led by Roberto Lertxundi definitively broke with the PCE yesterday with the reform of the Euskadi communist party's statutes.

EPK CONGRESS ENDORSES MERGER WITH EIA

LD161610 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] The first phase of the 5th congress of the Communist Party of Euskadi [EPK], the Lertxundi sector, which was held over the weekend in Bilbao, has endorsed the merger with the Basque Revolutionary Party [EIA], a member of the Euskadik O Ezkerra coalition. The great majority of the almost 600 delegates who took part in the congress approved the report submitted by Roberto Lertxundi which stressed the need to defend the autonomy statute and to work for the unity of the left against the exclusive policies of the Basque Nationalist Party [PNV]. There was also mention of the Socialist Party of Euskadi and sectors of Herri Batasuna as possibly forming part of this unity of the left. Roberto Lertxundi, in his report, also defended the participation of Navarre in the Basque autonomous community and a national, class and independent trade union movement. Speaking of the 10th PCE congress, he said that it has resolved nothing and has, rather, opened up a profound crisis within Spanish communism. He also explained the political significance which the merger with EIA held for his sector. This merger, in his view, responds to the reality in Euskadi. During this first phase of the congress the party statutes were also reformed in such a way as to secure the separation of the pro-Lertxundi sector of the EPK from the PCE. The second phase of the congress will be held between 5 and 6 December and will focus, above all, on the subjects arising out of the merger with EIA. It will also elect the new Central Committee. Finally, it is worth noting the presence over this weekend of the son of Ramon Ormazabal.

PSOE LEADER HITS NATURE OF RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PM121001 Madrid YA in Spanish 1 Nov 81 pp 6-7

[Maria Herida interview with Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party: "I Do Not Aim To Give the Soviet Union a Victory"]

[Excerpt] Once the result of the vote on Spain's entry into NATO was known, following the debate of the full congress, Felipe Gonzalez told us that if all the arguments expounded there were true, regarding the strategic and geopolitical importance and the situation in West Europe, the Strait of Gibraltar, the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, the Canary Islands, the Balearic Islands and so forth, it was necessary to assert that truth for those who want to enter into a military pact, "but to assert the truth coherently, however, I believe that this is not the intention, and consequently I believe that there must be political or other arguments in favor of this step under these conditions."

And the Socialist leader added that there was no confrontation revealing convergence and divergence in the analysis. "They were basically parallel analyses. I tried, for example, to introduce an analysis of the security arguments why Spain should or should not take this step and of the defense arguments, and the truth is that I failed because there was not a clear response on the government's part."

Relations With The United States

The trap that the government tried to create in the debate with the Socialist Party, pointing out that they were not discussing the position but the Socialist alternatives, he said, was whether or not the relationship with America was being maintained. And the epithets are there. They can qualify as much as they like, and it can then be said that the relationship is not balanced; the truth is that it has been said that the relationship is one of pure leasing of land, it has been said that the bases are American, and it has been said by the government that this is not tolerable for a democratic country. It has been said in committee, certainly in order to make the Socialist Party enter into the contraadiction of wanting to maintain the "status quo," and it strikes me as a political mistake of incredible magnitude. You see, if the United States is not respectful of Spain in bilateral relations, what will make the citizens believe that it will be respectful in multilateral relations, when everyone knows that the United States and the Soviet Union take the chief role in any important negotiations on strategy at a world level? How can they not realize that they are slipping by arguments into a kind of passion for dialectic swordsmanship and putting themselves, on the contrary, in a difficult position, and are themselves falling into a trap from which they will have a hard time extricating themselves with rationalism.

America Condemned Spain to Dictatorship

[Question] Are you, perhaps, more interested in a rather lopsided bilateral treaty than a treaty with 14 other countries on equal terms; or would the important thing be to resolve our problem with America definitively?

[Answer] The problem of America and us is a very clear problem which I, after the great platform created for me by the government, to put it in all sincerity, can state much more readily because the government itself affirms it. America helped Europe to free itself from fascism, and it not only did not help Spain but condemned it to dictatorship for many more years. In 1949 America proposed a pact of alliance which benefited Europe in the sense of curbing the Soviet Union's expansion in some specific areas of Europe. It also helped with the idea, magnificent no doubt, of the Marshall Plan, which got Europe out of the disaster and misery of the war. And the gratitude that we must have for that American position amounts to what appeared in the movie "Welcome, Mr Marshall": The rapid passing of a car, Dutch cheese and a little powdered milk. That is the reality, the sad reality of our own history. But overcoming that reality, not only do we wish to maintain a good relationship with the United States but we believe that we belong to a part of the world in which the United States plays an important role -- but, as I say, overcoming this reality which still has not been put right.

Relations With The United States More Positive Under Franco

That is to say, the relations that used to exist between Franco's regime and the United States were much more positive for Spain in the commercial sphere, in the sphere of exchange and in all spheres. Those relations have deteriorated with democracy. I understand that there has been an international crisis, but we owe the United States few favors at present, and even so we can maintain relations of friendship and cooperation; I repeat, of friendship and cooperation. And, of course, the arguments that the treaty is bad cannot be put to me because I have not yet voted for a single treaty with the United States or for a single pact.

They have facilities to use Spanish territory for their military operations, sometimes outside the NATO sphere. In exchange, however, they never recognize even a guarantee of defense -- I do not say against third countries which are not a strategic objective of NATO -- but not even for a possible conflict within the bosom of NATO. Well, it's too much, too much. And Spain does not put it right simply because it is part of a bloc with other countries.

No to Subordinate Relations

[Question] How, then, is it to be put right?

[Answer] Through the dignity of a people and through the clear political will not to let oneself be trampled on -- which is the only language that is understood in international relations. And this, I insist, while maintaining relations, not breaking them. But it is logical that some day we will have to say: "Listen, are you interested in being here or not? You are interested? Then let us negotiate the terms on which I am interested, and when it is clear what interests me and what interests you, there will be no relationship of subordination, even though it is a question of a large country and a small one." There will be no more relationship of subordination, which exists now that the U.S. President says that the neutron bomb is being produced and will be deployed in Europe within 3 years unless something different happens. And he did not make this decision after consulting the members of the alliance or the famous rights of veto that exist on paper, but made it because he knows that he can make it and because he knows that afterward there is a capacity for imformation and pressure, without negative connotations, which in the end will oblige the governments of the alliance to adopt the decisions that are made at the Pentagon. And I say in the end, to the extent that some great leader among those who are cited here so much (counterparts of the Union of the Democratic Center are never cited, probably because there are none, and therefore they cite our counterparts -- on which we greatly congratulate ourselves) one of those leaders -- I say -- commented a few months ago that "Every time one notes less the differences in the USSR's treatment of the Warsaw Pact countries and the U.S. treatment of the NATO countries. And still we are democratic countries which can decide by the will of our people," This is a thought which would probably be denied from any country in the Atlantic alliance, but it is a thought which is there and which is carrying more weight than ever in the conscience of Europe.

We Have Little To Thank America For

I can also add that I had a good opportunity to speak with a great American representative not many months ago and to explain very clearly to him what I have just said here: that we have little for which to thank the United States, the last country with which we were at war. The Willy Brandts, the Kreiskys, the people who felt that liberation effort in their own flesh and could be grateful for it, are now going out of power. The new generations have other memories. The remember Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, an American country which had its reasons of hegemony, which had its problems, its vision of the world and which conquered Europe. And I also told him, a few months before a tremendous row was made in Berlin: "You are losing European public opinion. It does not matter to me that the Soviet Union has lost the public opinion of the East, because it never had it. It has conquered them, but it has done so by a theory, a doctrine, a philosophy and a totalitarian political scheme. But you cannot do that, not only in Europe but in the United States, which still has public opinion and sometimes loses battles on the battlefield."

[Question] And what was the American's reply?

[Answer] [Apparent quotation] That is possible and delicate. In 10 years' time it will be very difficult to meet a young European under 45 years of age who has the same attitude as the European leaders who lived through the world war and the liberation process, and that strikes me as simply dangerous [end of apparent quotation].

In fact, in order to understand each other, we are not moving with history but against history. And some say that they are very consistent and yet they are in the 18 [allusion unknown] in this and other viewpoints.

[Question] All that you have just said is equivalent to saying that our adherence to NATO is like a hunting trophy for the United States?

[Answer] If that is what you think, you are right.

I insist: No to NATO

[Question] Mr Gonzalez, will you really send a report to the countries which make up NATO?

[Answer] Clearly, I am against Spain joining NATO, and it is also clear that an element has been introduced into Spanish diplomacy which has been used constantly: that we are not so opposed to this adherence, but testimonially against -- which means that in contact with external relations, including in the embassies, the very ambassadors say: "But let us see what is the Socialist Party's definitive position?"

[Question] But what troubles you in this sense?

[Answer] That, first, the United States and, second, the other NATO allies are working on the sole hypothesis that Spain will join, because that strikes me as dangerous. That is not the only hypothesis. There are the hypotheses that Spain will not join or that it will soon leave, so, they must make their calculations and work on two hypotheses, and consequently it cannot be maintained that adherence is definite, and I say so with concern.

Report to the NATO Countries

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Because it seems to me that foreign policy decisions must tend toward permanence, and this decision, of course, has not been made with sufficient basis to guarantee the permanence of the decision. That is what I am going to get across, and probably without having to travel: just by sending the contents of the debate to the countries which make up the alliance, and without any specific request. Let them make their decision, as it is only fitting for me to make decisions in Spain as a representative of my party and the electorate that supports us, but not outside Spain. I have tried always to act with the greatest integrity in external relations and have not been reciprocated. But I will continue acting with just the same integrity, although I do not trust what others are doing, and I say so with all rationality. Moreover, not only am I not going to trust it but I am not going to take the responsibility for what others do.

FINLAND

SDP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW TALKS WITH CPSU

LD151524 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Representatives of the Finnish Social Democratic Party [SDP] and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union agree that the permanence of Finland's foreign policy line constitutes the basic issue of the forthcoming presidential elections in Finland. During its visit to the Soviet Union the SDP delegation conducted talks about the general political situation and the prospects of the disarmament talks with representatives of the CPSU Central Committee. SDP Secretary Erkki Liikanen said the continuity and development of good relations between Finland and the Soviet Union were stressed in the talks, on the basis of the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line. It emerged during the talks that the CPSU representatives appreciated the activity of the SDP in support of disarmament. The initiative concerning a nuclear-free north was regarded as being still of topical interest. according to SDP Secretary Liikanen who led the delegation. The delegation returned from its visit today.

SWEDEN

INCREASED SPENDING PROPOSED FOR COASTAL DEFENSE

LD151342 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] According to SVENSKA DAGBLADET today, the Defense Committee is to request an additional 200 million kronor to be earmarked for the 5-year period from 1982 to 1987 for increased surveillance of the coast and island areas. The money will be used on helicopters, converted torpedo boats, so-called vedettes, monitoring buoys, new radar stations and the speedier development of the marine surveillance centers at Karlskrona, Goeteborg and Malmoe. The proposal for increased resources for the coastal defense is a direct consequence of the affair with the grounded Soviet submarine, according to SVENSKA DAGBLADET.

NONSOCIALIST PARTIES BACK JAS AIRCRAFT

PM131247 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 11 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] On Tuesday [10 November] the liberal party Riksdag group gave its unanimous approval to a Swedish-produced JAS [pursuit, attack, surveillance] aircraft. This means that all three nonsocialist parties have given their support to this line, while a Social Democratic decision might not materialize before next spring. The Defense Committee is to present its decisions on aircraft, unit closures and the general economic framework for the armed forces at the end of this month. The Social Democrats do not think that there is any hurry for a decision on the JAS. In the Defense Committee they will probably content themselves with indicating a framework for total defense expenditure and how much of this will be spent on the air force. The government will not be presenting its draft defense policy legislation until next spring. Before this happens the Social Democrats want new calculations of the cost of the JAS and new negotiations.

BRIEFS

PROTEST TO TURKEY -- The Swedish foreign minister, Mr Ola Ullsten, called the Turkish ambassador to the Foreign Ministry in Stockholm to protest against the sentence of imprisonment passed on the former Turkish prime minister, Mr Bulent Ecevit. The foreign minister appealed to the Turkish Government to repeal the sentence. Sweden has also requested the European Council of Ministers to take up this question at their meeting in Strasbourg next week. [Text] [Stockholm International Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Nov 81 LD]

GOBBI TO ANNOUNCE WALDHEIM EVALUATION AT MEETING

Talks Resume 18 Nov

NC162038 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] The special representative of the UN secretary general in Cyprus, Gobbi, has announced that he intends to officially present the evaluation of the UN secretary general on the intercommunal talks at the negotiating table. Gobbi made the statement today following separate meetings with the representative of the Greek Cypriot side at the intercommunal talks, Ioannidhis, and the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, Onan. The next meeting of the interlocutors has been scheduled for next Wednesday [18 November].

Spokesman Comments

NC131250 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Commenting on press reports about the handling of the Waldheim evaluation, the government spokesman has said that President Kiprianou has made the only correct ipso facto decision with full consciousness of his responsibilities following the consultations which have been conducted and with the national interest as the sole criterion.

The spokesman said that the attempt to create impressions that we may be led into diversion or complications is absolutely unjustified because it is up to us to prevent such a likelihood. He also stressed that the president of the republic is determined to resolutely face any such attempt regardless of any pressures. The responsibility of the country's leadership, the spokesman added, is to exhaust all possibilities for the achievement of progress, always on the basis of the UN resolutions and the summit agreements. If this does not become possible, however, most certainly other ways of handling, which have already been decided upon, will follow. The spokesman further said that the handling which has been decided upon, regardless of the outcome of the present phase, will undoubtedly lead to the strengthening of our positions, particularly internationally. The spokesman said: It is emphatically stressed that the president of the republic will never accept any partitionist solution or the selling out of the Cypriot people's inalienable right.

Lissaridhis Opposition

NC162222 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] The chairman of the socialist EDEK Party, Lissaridhis, speaking at an Athens gathering tonight reiterated his party's opposition to the Cypriot Government's decision on the handling of the Waldheim evaluation. Lissaridhis said it must be pointed out to the UN secretary general that his evaluation does not respond to the agreements nor to what is being presented as a question of equal distance between the two sides, and that since this matter is not submitted as ideas or proposals but as an evaluation, there is no basis for discussion.

AKEL Position

NC162104 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou, speaking tonight at the inauguration of AKEL's new offices in Paphos, reiterated that the course chosen by AKEL and the National Council on handling the Waldheim evaluation is the most proper. This course, he added, leaves no margins for exploitation by the enemies of Cyprus and does not divert the Cyprus issue from the framework and resolutions of the United Nations.

The secretary general of AKEL also referred to the country's economic problems, stating that the government must adopt a new economic policy based upon a further increase in the rate of Cypriot economic development in industry, animal breeding and farming, as well as in tourism. He also called upon the government to take drastic measures to control prices and check imports, and to proceed with state interventionism in sectors where private capital cannot produce. He also placed himself against any thought of abolishing automatic cost of living adjustments.

MISSING PERSONS MEETING SET FOR 20 NOVEMBER

TA161741 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman has said that the Turkish Cypriot side was ready to participate into the meeting of the missing persons committee scheduled for 20 November. The spokesman was commenting on Greek Cypriot comments following the announcement by the UN spokesman to the effect that the missing persons committee meeting would be held on 22 November.

The spokesman continued: Statements by the Greek Cypriot side on the forthcoming committee meeting gives the impression that efforts are being made to link its participation to certain preconditions. Our stand on this issue is clear. We are ready to participate in the meeting, but we do not approve Greek Cypriot efforts to create preconditions.

ROMANIAN DELEGATION SIGNS ECONOMIC AGREEMENT

NC162028 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Cyprus and Romania today signed an agreement on avoiding double taxation. Finance Minister Avxendiou signed on behalf of the Republic of Cyprus and State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Duma signed for Romania.

In a statement, Avxendiou said that the Romanian people are among Cyprus' best friends. He also expressed appreciation for the conscientious support Romania has given in the political field. Referring to the agreement signed, he said that it will contribute to a further expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries and will also facilitate implementation of other agreements signed in other fields.

Duma expressed happiness that he is visiting Cyprus and added that the signing of the agreement will further strengthen the good relations between his country and Cyprus. Our bilateral relations, he said, are developing steadily and have become closer, particularly since the talks between President Kiprianou and President Ceausescu in Romania.

At the Foreign Ministry today, Cyprus and Romania signed a program for cultural exchanges for the 1982-1983 period. It provides, among other things, for mutual participation in congresses and exchanges of experts, artists, scientists, newsmen and musical ensembles. On behalf of Cyprus, the program was signed by Director General of the Foreign Ministry Pelagias, and on behalf of Romania, by the general director of European affairs, Ambassador (?Neagu). After the signing, statements were made. Pelagias recalled that Romania was the first to courageously condemn the act of violence in 1974 and expressed gratitude for the position Romania has assumed at the current phase of the Cyprus issue.

Romanian State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Duma, who was present at the signing of the agreement, stated that Romania and Cyprus are devoted to the principles of nonintervention and respect of equality and territorial integrity of states. He emphasized that the agreement on cultural exchanges will contribute to the further strengthening of friendship between the peoples of the two countries. Duma is due to depart from Cyprus tomorrow.

This afternoon, Duma was received by the chairman of the House of Representatives, Ladhas. During their meeting, Duma invited the chairman to visit Romania on behalf of Romanian Grand National Assembly Chairman Giosan.

Duma expressed his satisfaction over the good relations between the two parliaments and the firm belief in their further development.

Answering, Ladhas expressed his gratitude for Romanian support to Cyprus and satisfaction over the visit of the Romanian Grand National Assembly chairman to Cyprus early next year. Views were also expressed on the Cyprus issue and other international issues during the meeting.

Foreign Minister Rolandhis also conferred with Duma today. They discussed the latest developments in the Cyprus issue and bilateral relations. The meeting was attended by the director general of the Foreign Ministry, Pelagias, and the Romanian charges d'affairs in Cyprus, (Alexie).

AKEL PROTESTS, UK DENIES U.S. USE OF BASES

NC150756 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 15 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] "There is absolutely no truth", a spokesman for the British sovereign bases in Cyprus said yesterday when asked to comment on press reports that the British bases are being used by the Americans in the "Bright Star 82" exercises in Egypt. The report was quoted in the AKEL party's KHARAVYI yesterday which said that according to the Athens communist paper RIZOSPASTIS, two American regiments "stationed in the British bases in Cyprus" are taking part in the exercises. It said that the troops were taken to Egypt with Hercules transport aircraft, which also carried large quantities of equipment, and that the Cretan bases in Greece were also used.

Prompted by these reports, the AKEL leader, Mr Ezekias Papaioannou, sent a message of protest to the UN secretary general saying that the AKEL Central Committee "strongly protests against use of Cyprus territory as transit point and springboard for aggressive American military manoeuvres 'Bright Star 82'." The Cypriot people, said the message, demand withdrawal of all foreign troops and military bases on Cyprus.

KHARAVYI CRITICIZES U.S. USE OF UK BASES

NC170814 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 17 Nov 81 p 3

[From the "Views and Comments" column: "Deadly Threat to Cyprus"]

[Text] The protest by the AKEL secretary general against the use of the British bases in Cyprus as a springboard for U.S. troops taking part in the Bright Star 82 exercises conveys the feelings of indignation and concern of our people over the illegal and provocative U.S. activities on Cypriot territory and in our region. The Bright Star exercises -- the biggest and most spectacular exercises ever held in the Middle East since World War II -- aim at expanding the presence of the U.S. military in our region and at intimidating progressive countries and national liberation movements. Moreover, they are considered a general rehearsal for a military intervention in Libya. The PLO, Syria, Libya, Ethiopia and the People's Republic of Yemen have condemned these exercises as an aggressive action against them. The last three countries are meeting in Addis Ababa to consider measures to confront this threat.

It is indeed unacceptable that Cyprus is being used illegally and contrary to its people's will as a point of support for an aggressive action against friendly countries. We are irreparably exposed in the eyes of our friends who have been consistently supporting our independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity when, even against our will, Cyprus is being used by the United States in order to threaten our independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The fact that U.S. airborne troops are stationed at the British bases and are participating in the exercises implies that Washington considers Cyprus as a point of support for its interventions in our neighboring countries.

As is well known, Thatcher has given the Reagan administration clear assurances to this effect.

It is obvious that the stationing of U.S. airborne troops on our territory strikes at Cyprus' most vital interests and entails deadly dangers for our security. The American U-2 planes were permitted to be stationed at the British bases in order to monitor the cease-fire in the Sinai. Now there is no need for such a thing and they must leave. The use of the bases by the Americans for spying and aggressive activities is illegal and contrary to the treaties. The government has a duty toward the people and our friends to demand the termination of imperialist immunity and the immediate withdrawal of U.S. aircraft and troops from Cyprus.

AKEL VIEW ON NATIONAL ISSUES, MONITORING STATIONS

NC170856 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 17 Nov 81 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] AKEL and the National Council have properly approached the question of Waldheim's evaluation, and this position not only keeps the Cyprus problem within the framework of the UN resolutions, keeping it internationalized, but it also allows us, in the event of a fresh deadlock, to appeal to the UN General Assembly and to secure more active UN support.

This sound position of the party of the Cypriot working class and of the National Council was explained by the AKEL secretary general yesterday during the opening of the new AKEL building in Paphos. E. Papaioannou made a brief reference to the phases of the Cyprus problem during the last 30 years; to Makarios' ability to display realism in order to face, as few as possible, any painful consequences from the new situation that was created at every concrete stage. He said that we would be in a better and stronger position to effectively wage an antiimperialism struggle from the moment we completely isolate imperialism and arrive at an agreement with the Turkish Cypriots to solve the internal aspect of the Cyprus problem.

E. Papaioannou declared that AKEL is firmly devoted to the UN resolutions and the summit agreements, to the struggle against occupation and imperialism, and called on all political quarters and the people to learn from the experience of the last 30 years of the Cypriot struggle.

Papaioannou also stressed: Our struggle is antioccupation, antiimperialist, and for the removal of the Turkish and of all the other foreign troops from our territory; for the abolition of the British bases and of the U.S. monitoring spy stations; for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes and their property under conditions of security, as provided for by the pertinent UN resolutions; for the tracing of missing persons, and for the solution of the Cyprus problem by the Cypriots themselves -- Greeks and Turks alike -- within the framework of the UN resolutions and the summit agreements; and for the solution of the external aspect of the problem at an international conference, within the UN framework, which will also discuss the agreements which Cyprus was forced to sign in 1960 as an indispensable condition for its declaration as an independent state. We want the complete abolition of these agreements and their replacement by UN Security Council guarantees or by other reliable international guarantees. We demand the complete abolition of the British "sovereign bases" and of the U.S. monitoring stations and the demilitarization of Cyprus.

We will be in a much stronger position to effectively wage an antiimperialist struggle once we come to an agreement with the Turkish Cypriots on the solution of the internal aspects of the Cyprus problem. We would completely isolate imperialism and show the whole world that the Cyprus problem is not a dispute between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, as the imperialist propaganda has been trying to describe it, but a really unbridgeable difference between the Cypriot people -- Greeks and Turks alike -- and imperialism.

AKEL is firmly devoted to the UN resolutions and the summit agreements. It is firmly devoted to the rejection of the faits accomplis of the invasion and the occupation. It is firmly devoted to the struggle against occupation and imperialism, so that the Turkish and all the foreign troops may leave Cyprus and our island be fully demilitarized.

We do not underestimate the assistance which the new Greek Government could give to Cyprus' liberation struggle. We believe that it could also assist in the struggle for further internationalization, as well as in the struggle for an international conference on the Cypriot problem. The greatest assistance which it could give us would be Greece's withdrawal from NATO and its integration in the nonaligned bloc, because the Cypriot people's sufferings come from NATO. The Turkish troops, which have been holding 40 percent of Cypriot territory are NATOite troops. Greece, by leaving NATO and then joining the nonaligned bloc, could offer considerable help both to itself and to Cyprus. Moreover, it could offer still more help to the cause of international peace. Thus, we are waiting, ready to applaud such actions by the new Greek Government.

UN ENVOY MEETS NORTH'S TALKS NEGOTIATOR

TA131550 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] The UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi, has said that the intercommunal talks might be resumed next Wednesday. Gobbi met with the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor to the communal talks, Umit Onan, today. Necati Munir Ertekun and Rustem Tatar, advisers to Onan, were also present at the meeting. In a statement after the meeting, Gobbi said that he is continuing his contacts regarding the date for the resumption of the talks and that the talks might be resumed on Wednesday. Onan said that the meeting dealt with the Cyprus problem in general. Noting that they have not yet received official information on the Greek Cypriot stand regarding UN Secretary General Waldheim's views, Onan added that the issue will be taken up at the negotiating table. Onan concluded by saying that the resumption date and agenda of the talks will probably be determined following Gobbi's contacts at the beginning of next week.

Talks Schedule Confirmed

TA161617 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] It has been announced that the intercommunal talks will resume on Wednesday, 18 November. A UN communique issued in Lefkosa [Nicosia] today says that the next meeting will take place at the Ledra Palace Hotel at 1700. In this connection, UN Special Representative in Cyprus Hugo Gobbi met today with Turkish Cypriot negotiator Umit Onan. In reply to questions by reporters after his meeting, Gobbi confirmed that the intercommunal talks would resume on Wednesday and added that UN secretary general's ideas on the solution of the Cyprus issue would be officially brought up for discussions. Replying to a question on whether the Greek Cypriot side had any objections to this development, Gobbi replied that there were no problems.

In a statement to the correspondents, Onan said that though the Turkish side had its own counterproposals, the Waldheim ideas were of a nature to constitute the basis for talks.

U.S. USES BASES FOR 'BRIGHT STAR' EXERCISE

NC132018 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 13 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] The U.S. bases in Crete and Cyprus [as published] are being used as primary support areas for the large provocative "Bright Star" exercise that begins tomorrow in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman.

According to information, four auxiliary vessels of the U.S. fleet were refueled at Soudha base. Afterward, they set sail for the seas off Gavdhos as well as to the larger region of the Libyan sea, near Libya's territorial waters, where the 6th Fleet will hold exercises.

The two U.S. paratrooper units stationed at the British bases in Cyprus will participate in the "Bright Star" exercises. They have already been transported to Egypt aboard huge "Hercules" transport planes. A great quantity of war materiel was also transported from Cyprus to Egypt aboard these aircraft.

The area between Crete and Gavdhos was used as a gathering and staging point for the 6th Fleet units that will sail to Libyan waters. As is known, the large U.S. exercise that begins tomorrow -- the largest and most spectacular in the Middle East area since World War II -- is aimed at frightening the progressive countries of the area (Libya, Syria, Egypt and the PDRY). Reliable observers do not rule out that this exercise constitutes -- beyond exhibiting U.S. power -- a "dress rehearsal" for a possible invasion of Libya.

It is not known whether or not the Americans have informed the responsible Greek authorities that they are using their bases and Greek airspace and seas in order to carry out the frightful anti-Arab "Bright Star" exercise. However, irrespective of whether the pertinent "briefing" was made, the implementation of this exercise using Greek territory reveals that our country might get involved, despite and against its interests, in the U.S. imperialists' adventurous anti-Arab actions. This danger, as political observers are very justifiably pointing out, will threaten our country as long as the aggressive U.S. military bases are in our territory.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES HOLDS SWEARING-IN CEREMONY

NC161135 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] At 1100 today, the official ceremony was held on the opening of the first meeting of the third parliamentary session of the presidential republic. At the beginning of the meeting, acting President Lavrendidhis read the presidential decree on the dissolution of the previous Chamber of Deputies and the proclamation of elections. He also read the names of the members of the Council of Ministers and the decree on their appointment.

Then Prime Minister Papandreou read the decree on the convocation of the Chamber of Deputies. Prayers by Archbishop Serafim then followed, with members of the holy synod co-officiating. The swearing-in of the deputies was then held.

The ceremonial opening meeting of the Chamber of Deputies was attended by senior judicial and state officials, the leaders of the armed forces and security corps, headed by General Gratsios, chief of the National Defense General Staff, members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of foreign religious groups, and other officials.

The Chamber of Deputies then adjourned until 1800 tomorrow when voting will be held for the election of president, a position for which PASOK has nominated Mr Yiannis Alevras.

TURKMEN DEPARTS FOR COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING

TA161649 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen departed Ankara for Strasbourg today to participate in the Council of Europe Ministerial Committee meeting to be held on Thursday. In a statement at Esenboga airport, Turkmen said that cooperation in Europe, East-West relations, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and relations with the United Nations were among the topics to be discussed at the meeting.

Pointing out that a meeting would be also held in a bid to coordinate the work between the Ministerial Council and the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, Turkmen said that he would brief the participants in this meeting on latest developments in Turkey. He added that on this occasion he would meet with foreign ministers of other European countries for talks. Turkmen said that the issue of Turkey's membership to the council would not be taken up in the Ministerial Committee meetings.

STATE MINISTER OZDAS RETURNS FROM PAKISTAN

TA162052 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] State Minister Mehmet Nimet Ozdas returned home today from Pakistan after participating in the meetings of the Turkish-Pakistani joint economic committee. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Ozdas said that as a result of the meetings, two separate cooperation agreements were signed between Turkey and Pakistan in the fields of economy, science and technology. Ozdas added that the agreements also envisaged the extension of the trade volume between the two countries as well as coordination in various industrial fields.

MILLIYET COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH GREECE

NC161128 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 11 Nov 81 p 9

["They and We" column by Mehmet Ali Birand: "Messages Full of Olive Branches"]

[Excerpts] Ever since Papandreou assumed power in Greece, a new concept has found its way into our diplomatic language: "The olive branch." On 30 October, Papandreou invited the Turkish ambassador to his office and sent the first olive branch to Ankara, telling him that "he would expect a response from Ankara." So, in response, Prime Minister Ulusu too has sent him "an olive branch."

After receiving the Turkish ambassador, who brought him the olive branch, Papandreou told the Greek press that he had acknowledged "the olive branch." To tell you the truth, I became a little inquisitive as to what lay behind this exchange of olive branches. As one who has been watching the Turkish-Greek dialogue over the years, I have observed that this "exchange of olive branches" eventually turned into "an exchange of cudgels."

I was really astonished to see that Papandreou, who never missed an opportunity after winning the elections to repeat what a dreadful danger Turkey is, had suddenly turned into an angel of peace sending green olive branches. Having investigated the matter a little, I have discovered that both sides have been sending each other cudgels decorated with green leaves.

The first message Papandreou sent to Turkey was no different from those which all former Greek Governments had been sending: "Athens wished to resolve its dispute with Turkey in an atmosphere of peace and through negotiations. To achieve this, methods different from those hitherto attempted should be tried. Papandreou would study all the dossiers and would seek ways and means of improving relations peacefully. A well-prepared summit conference could be held." At this first meeting, Ambassador Alacam expressed "hope that what the Greek prime minister had said could also be put into practice."

At this first meeting with the Turkish ambassador, Papandreou kept suggesting that methods not attempted in the past should be tried, but he failed to put forward an adequately concrete proposal himself. Hadn't all methods been tried in the past? Hadn't secret preparations led to foreign ministers' meetings and even to summit conferences, plus foreign ministers' meetings after every NATO, Council of Europe and United Nations meeting to be followed by efforts by the prime ministers, through successive summit meetings, in search of a solution? Every method, every system has been tried, the outcome being that not a single concrete step could be taken either in the Aegean or in any other dispute. When the Turkish message sent in reply to Papandreou's olive branch reached Athens, it was understood that its contents were closer to realities. "The Greek prime minister talks of a peaceful rapprochement, but he never refrains from complaining about Turkey to every journalist he encounters. What sort of peaceful rapprochement is this? Turkey is ready for the solution of the disputes through negotiations. The two foreign minsiters can prepare a summit conference."

In the same message, Turkey informed Papandreou about how it views bilateral issues, and dwelt on the methods employed and on the distance covered so far (to be more specific, on the distance not covered so far!) Now we shall have to wait for the meeting of Foreign Minister Turkmen and his Greek counterpart and for the Ulusu-Papandreou summit talks which will follow. Will anything positive come our of these contacts? Definitely no....

Apparently, Papandreou is pursuing a bilateral approach which he considers useful from his policy point of view. On the one hand, he continually accuses Turkey in the international press and stresses the great danger which Turkey poses for the Hellenic race; while on the other hand he proposes peaceful approaches to Turkey through undisclosed secret messages. In fact, the Greek prime minister should explain the reasons for all the statements he has made since the elections before sitting at the negotiating table. If he refuses to do so and if he fails to expose his true intentions, then Turkey will have to do so. The place where Turkey will make such a disclosure is NATO.

Another person whom Turkey has a right to ask certain questions is General Rogers, commander of the European forces of NATO. Was it not General Rogers who pressed Ankara to accept a provisional agreement concerning the issues of the Aegean control command, by providing personal assurances -- naturally with Washington's support? Isn't it thus that he managed to secure Greece's reintegration into the military wing of NATO? However, although a whole year has elapsed, no development whatsoever has been achieved over the Aegean control command. So much so that although Greece had agreed with Rogers that it would keep its airspace at 6 miles during the NATO exercises, it went back on its word later. Greece is still saying that the Aegean is completely under its control and command. What is more, Papandreou is saying that he is going to ask Parliament to nullify the Rogers agreement. Most probably Turkey will ask General Rogers a few questions at the NATO military committee meetings in December.

It seems that the best judgment passed on the Turkish-Greek relations was that of a former Turkish prime minister who said this when I asked him when he thought the Turkish-Greek relations will return to normalcy: "As long as we are not economically powerful, we cannot resolve our differences with Greece. We talk abundantly, but can achieve nothing." Particularly today let us not expect any settlement at all.... We must not allow ourselves to be duped through mutual exchanges of olive branches.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY TO APPROVE 23 DEATH SENTENCES

TA161458 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1445 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Ankara, 16 Nov (AA) -- The National Security Council handed down today 23 death cases passed by high military courts to the Consultative Assembly for final review.

Mehmet Ali Agca, the pope's would-be assailant, is among the 23 whose death sentences will be reviewed by the Consultative Assembly for approval. Meanwhile, the first bill on amendments on Turkish legal system was introduced to the Consultative Assembly by Kazim Ozturk and nine other assembly members. The bill demands the formation of a body to review and revise the whole legal system in Turkey.

VOTCP COMMENTARY LOOKS AT KURDISH PROBLEM

TA151040 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Station commentary: "On the Kurdish Problem"]

[Text] The pressure on the Kurdish people and progressives is an important indicator of the antidemocratic structure of Turkey. The ruling bourgeoisie has always ignored the Kurdish reality and attempted to destroy the Kurdish people's smallest democratic demand through pressure. During the early years of the Turkish republic, the pressure and terror by the bourgeoisie turned toward annihilation. The separatist and provocative policy of the imperialists in the region is not sufficient to cover this reality.

The head of the junta, Evren, is referring to citizens who do not speak Turkish. The Diyarbakir martial law courts are employing translators for suspects who do not speak Turkish. Furthermore, the generals of the junta are talking about the danger of secession. Our people are now awaiting the answers to the following questions: Who are the citizens who do not speak Turkish? What language do the suspects, who are being tried through translators speak? In other words, why has no one so far demanded freedom on Turkish soil for Germans, Americans or French, and only demanded freedom for the Kurdish people? If there are no Kurds, then what is the purpose of so much flurry, pressure and massacre?

The leaders of the junta and the reactionary force are unable to answer these questions. As in the past, these forces continue to keep the truth from our people and sow seeds of enmity between the Turkish and Kurdish peoples. Where its own class differences are concerned, the bourgeoisie has never respected the rights of nations. On the contrary, in such situations, the bourgeoisie acting with fierce chauvinism incites national differences, attempts to transform them into hostility and intensifies the pressure and terror against those who demand national rights. This is what the ruling bourgeoisie is doing now.

Even as they do not fully approve of this policy by the sovereign forces, some forces that are in favor of democracy are choosing to remain silent in the face of the pressure and terror applied on the Kurdish people and democratic forces. These forces assess the Kurdish problem as a purely regional backwardness. They disregard the national democratic rights of the Kurdish people and are blind to the fact that the brotherly coexistence of the Turkish and Kurdish peoples should be realized through the free will of the two peoples. They are influenced by the chauvinistic propaganda waged by the reactionaries.

What is the truth? How does the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] approach this problem? Millions of Kurds are currently living in Turkey. This constitutes some 20 percent of Turkey's population. Moreover, the Kurds are one of the oldest and most established peoples in the region. The Kurdish people have been living together with the Turkish people for centuries. During the national liberation war, the Kurdish people fought against imperialism shoulder to shoulder with the Turkish people and shared the same destiny. Later, Turkish and Kurdish workers were organized in the same unions, the Turkish and Kurdish [word indistinct] studied in the same schools and faced the same problems. Today, both peoples are again faced with the pressure and terror of the military dictatorship. However, the Kurdish people have been deprived of their national democratic rights.

The Kurdish people are reacting to the chauvinistic policy of the ruling bourgeoisie. Their fury is directed against the ruling bourgeoisie and its pressure and terror, not against the Turkish people.

The massacres of 1925, 1930 and 1938 are still fresh in the memory of the Kurdish people. National oppression is not only limited to these incidents. During each crisis period, the ruling bourgeoisie has attacked the Kurdish people as well as the working class. The incident of the 49 in 1960, the incident of the 23 in 1963. The trials of the Revolutionary Eastern Cultural Hearths [DDKO] and the Kordestan Democratic Party [KDP] during the 12 March period and the current Revolutionary Democratic Cultural Association [DDKD], the Turkish Kordestan Socialist Party and the (?National) Liberators of Kordestan [KUK] are examples of this attack.

The pressure and terror applied by the reactionaries is spreading at the same rate as the democratic reaction of the Kurdish people. The Kurdish massacres following the national liberation war constitute the transformation of the national bourgeoisie's egoism and limitations into a fierce chauvinism. These past massacres are painful and dark pages in the history of the Turkish people, just as they are painful to the Kurdish people. The Turkish people condemn this fierce chauvinism and share the sufferings of the Kurdish people. The Turkish toilers reject the chauvinistic and oppressive policy pursued by the monopolistic bourgeoisie, which is allied with imperialism, in a bid to preserve class differences. They want to coexist with the Kurdish people fraternally and under equal conditions.

The TCP shares the feelings of our people. It advocates that the Kurdish nation must determine its own future through its own free will. Like all nations, the most natural rights of the Kurdish nation to become a state, govern itself, read and write in its own language and enjoy equal national rights with the Turkish nation must be recognized. This is its right. No nation can be deprived of these natural rights through pressure and tyranny. The ruling bourgeoisie, which is oppressing the Kurdish people, is also the enemy of the Turkish people.

What is the meaning of the Kurdish people determining their own future through their own free will and their right to separate? How can the Kurdish people attain their freedom under the existing concrete historical conditions in Turkey?

Dear listeners, it is necessary to regard the problem from the viewpoint of the proletariat's class interests and the real common interests of the Turkish and Kurdish peoples. Under current conditions, the TCP is in favor of solving the Kurdish problem on the basis of an autonomous republic. Such a voluntary union to be formed under the roof of a democratic state would be compatible with the class interests of the proletariat and increase the free development opportunities of the Turkish and Kurdish peoples.

As mentioned in the 1981 TCP Central Committee plenum, Kurds from every section of Kordestan must struggle against imperialism and internal reactionism alone with the proletariat of that country. This is tantamount to the fact that imperialism and internal reactionism is the enemy of the Turkish and Kurdish peoples. Therefore, the joint struggle of the two peoples for freedom against the joint enemy is the most correct solution. The coexistence of the Turkish and Kurdish people under the roof of a free and democratic state is possible.

There may be those who pose the following question: Would not the demand for an autonomous republic be tantamount to restricting the free will of the Kurdish people? Certain so-called leftist elements that are trying to attain their goals by exploiting the Kurdish problem are resorting to such demagoguery. However, currently, the failure to set a concrete goal is tantamount to remaining inactive in the face of the fierce chauvinistic attack by the reactionaries. The right to separate does not mean absolute separation. The right of nations to free self-determination comprises coexistence in the same way as it comprises separation.

The solution of the problem is determined by concrete historical conditions. The current concrete historical conditions and the proletariat's class interests demand the voluntary unity of the Turkish and Kurdish peoples. Only such a unity can secure the free development of the Kurdish people. The most suitable solution for a unity is an autonomous republic.

The right to separate is guaranteed through the constitution of the democratic state after the Kurdish problem is solved on the basis of an autonomus republic. This is the essence of a voluntary unity. The right to separate is not a (?framework) problem as understood by certain leftist elements. An autonomous republic does not contradict the right to separate. This is the taking shape of the Kurdish people's free self-determination in accordance with the concrete conditions. The establishment of a strong unity between the two peoples against imperialism and internal reactionism is the basic condition for the free self-determination of the Kurdish nation. This requires, above all, the unity of all Turkish and Kurdish workers. Every action aimed at dividing the working class weakens the struggle against the common enemy and damages the struggle of the Turkish and Kurdish peoples. The joint struggle of the two nations would be victorious only if it is joined to the struggle of the working class.

The second factor in securing the joint struggle of the two peoples consists of the anti-imperialist democratic Kurdish movement. The alliance between the working class and the democratic Kurdish movement is necessary. A Kurdish national movement that is not able to establish an alliance with the working class movement and the democratic forces cannot provide freedom for the Kurdish people.

The 1981 Central Committee pleunum of our party supplies the following answer to the problem: The alliance between communists and the anti-imperialist and democratic Kurdish national movement plays a basic role in securing the worker-peasant alliance. All party organizations are charged with the task of supporting the concrete and constructive demands of the Kurdish people for land and for education in their mother tongue, and their struggle against the intended backwardness of Kordestan and the pressures applied against the Kurdish people. They are also charged with the duty of enhancing the unity of action between communists and the anti-imperialist democratic national Kurdish movement and securing the alliance between these two movements. The TCP considers necessary the alliance of the anti-imperialist democratic national Kurdish movement with communists and other progressive forces on the national democratic front against the most reactionary forces.

The military junta is currently holding power in Turkey. The junta is applying pressure and terror. However, the pressure on and terror against the Kurdish people and progressives is even more intensified. The junta, which is pressuring and terrorizing the Kurdish people, is also the enemy of the Turkish people. The separatism demagogy conducted by the military dictatorship aims to divide the democratic forces and legitimize pressure and terror. Everyone who is in favor of democracy must oppose the oppression of the Kurdish people. The TCP and communists call on everyone opposed to the policy of the junta and favors democracy to be in solidarity with the Kurdish people and progressive forces. The TCP and communists are at the side of the Kurdish people and progressives against the chauvinistic and oppressive policy of the junta, which aims at dividing the Turkish and Kurdish peoples and disbanding the progressive forces.

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JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON POLAND'S CZYREK VISIT ISSUED

AU131025 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] At the invitation of Dr Willibald Pahr, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria, Jozef Czyrek, foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, paid an official visit to the Republic of Austria 9-11 November 1981. During this visit Foreign Minister Czyrek was received by Dr Bruno Kreisky, chancellor of the Republic of Austria. Moreover, a meeting took place with Dr Josef Staribacher, minister for commerce, trade and industry.

The foreign ministers exchanged opinions on current international questions. They expressed their determination to support to the best of their ability the continuation of the policy of detente and collaboration in Europe. They expressed the expectation that the Madrid meeting would lead to balanced specific results in all fields of the Helsinki Final Act. The convening of a conference on military aspects in Europe is of special importance. In this context they discussed the initiatives taken to date, including the Polish proposal to convene such a conference in Warsaw.

The two ministers were agreed that steps are necessary to improve the international situation and to mitigate the existing hotbeds of crisis. Both sides affirmed their loyalty to the UN statutes whose strict observance is an important instrument to preserve peace in the world and to strengthen security and international cooperation.

The two ministers welcomed the announcement of Soviet-American negotiations on medium-range nuclear missile systems in Europe, and expressed the hope that these negotiations would bring positive results soon. Austria and Poland support all endeavors to halt the arms race and to bring about a constant reduction of armed forces and arms with consideration to the balance of forces. The two ministers advocated an intensification of bilateral and multilateral collaboration among the states so as to achieve progress at the disarmamert talks, especially between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The two sides discussed the most important aspects of bilateral relations and noted with satisfaction that there are favorable prospects for their further development on the basis of good-neighborliness and the already high level of contacts. Both sides are determined to expand these relations in the spirit of the traditional Austrian-Polish friendship.

The two sides paid special attention to the current level and prospects for economic collaboration between the Republic of Austria and the Polish People's Republic. The Austrian side stressed the importance of Polish coal deliveries to Austria within the framework of the mutual commitments laid down in long-term agreements. The Polish side declared that the government of the Polish People's Republic will take every possible measure to overcome the current coal delivery difficulties as quickly as possible, and to avoid effects on the long-term opportunities for economic collaboration between the two countries.

Both sides declared that the state of cooperation in the fields of culture, education, science and technology gives cause for satisfaction, and they expressed their intention to further promote these relations. They stressed again the importance of the work of the joint experts commission on questions of textbook revisions.

The two ministers also discussed the situation of Polish citizens who are at present staying in Austria.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the visit, which was marked by a friendly atmosphere and contributed toward further developing the relations between the Republic of Austria and the Polish People's Republic.

Foreign Minister Czyrek invited Foreign Minister Pahr for an official visit to the Polish People's Republic. This invitation was gratefully accepted.

CHANCELLOR KREISKY CRITICIZES BOTH SUPERPOWERS

AU121710 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 11 Nov 81 p 2

[Summary] In a Vienna press conference after the 10 November cabinet meeting, Chancellor Kreisky commented on the role of the two superpowers, FRG Chancellor Schmidt's difficult position at the forthcoming Brezhnev visit, and the need for Western aid to Poland. "The chancellor described the submarine affair off the Swedish coast as a 'gross disregard of neutrality,' and said that this must be made very clear to the 'gentlemen in Moscow' since they were in the habit of posing as honest advocates of peace, making peace propaganda all over the world. But the 'prattle of some American gentlemen' also showed that there is not enough caution and consideration. The Americans had better see to it that the distrust and feelings of insecurity of their allies be reduced. However, Kreisky did not believe that the nuclear threshold for using nuclear weapons was now lower. But the superpowers should at long last sit down at the conference table and negotiate. Peace policy 'in the world' must be made in such a way that 'he who reaches for the sword will perish by the sword,' Kreisky said."

Commenting on the forthcoming Schmidt-Brezhnev meeting, Kreisky said that "during the Brezhnev visit Schmidt would have to play a far more important part than those who spoke ever so well rhetorically at peace demonstrations." On Poland, Kreisky said that it was the task of Western democracies to help the Poles -- taking into consideration the new social forces -- to successfully conclude the new development. "He added that he did not propose any 'interventionism,' but one should help give Poland's population the impression that a little more freedom also leads to a little more prosperity."

KRIESKY, PAHR MEET TUNISIA'S ES-SEBSI

AU171134 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 17 Nov 81 p 3

[Summary] Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi, who arrived in Vienna on Sunday for an official visit and who will stay until Wednesday, had a working talk on Monday with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, and was received by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in the afternoon. Since Austrian-Tunisian relations are friendly and marked by the absence of any problems, international questions were discussed on both occasions. Today Minister es-Sebsi will pay visits to parliament, the Vienna Islamic Center and the Vienna UN city, and on Wednesday he will visit the Spanish Riding School and the Vienna Art History Museum.

At their meeting on Monday, Pahr and Es-Sebsi signed an agreement on the road transportation of passengers and goods between the two countries with ferry transporation across the Mediterranean Sea. The agreement stipulates which trips are subject to permits, prohibits sabotage, and regulates the transfer of freight shipments proceeds to the partner country, as well as the mutual compliance with transportation and labor regulations. The agreement still requires ratification by the two parliaments before it can go into effect.

At a dinner he gave in honor of the Tunisian foreign minister last night, Pahr stressed that during the working talks there had been similar or identical views on all essential questions discussed. Regarding the Middle East question, Pahr expressed the hope that the Arab League summit conference would discuss the Fahd plan. "In his reply es-Sebsi described the situation in the Middle East as explosive. He drew attention to the fact that Austria was the first European state to recognize the PLO and stressed that Chancellor Kreisky had started his first factfinding mission with a talk with President Bourguiba. Regarding the trade relations between the two countries, Es-Sebsi said it was to be hoped that they would develop beyond the traditional framework of goods exchange to industrial cooperation."

SCHMIDT BRIEFS CABINET, SPD ON REAGAN STATEMENT

LD171550 Hamburg DPA in German 1443 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 17 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has described U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statement, scheduled for Wednesday, on nuclear disarmament policy as an important decision. Schmidt briefed the federal cabinet and SPD leadership bodies in advance today in Bonn on the essential details of Reagan's statement and stressed in particular that the United States has adopted Bonn's goal of a mutual abandonment of medium-range nuclear weapons in East and West.

Schmidt said it is a success that the West has accepted the zero base solution in medium-range weapons as a negotiating target. This provides good conditions for his talks with Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev in Bonn next week.

The chancellor stressed that there are still 18 months left for U.S.-Soviet negotiations. He was referring in this respect to the NATO decision to deploy 572 U.S. medium-range weapons in West Europe by the end of 1983 if by then no satisfactory result has been achieved in negotiations with Moscow. If no agreement has been reached after 18 months, Schmidt said, then they will be deployed in West Europe. This certainty will spur negotiations and prospects for talks.

"The zero base solution is in the forefront as far as we are concerned," said Deputy SPD Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski today, describing the outcome of the SPD leadership debate on security policy. At the same time, he drew attention to Brezhnev's statement that the Soviet Union is ready to reduce its nuclear missiles. Wischnewski: "We have cause to approach the impending negotiations with critical hope [kritische hoffnung]." The SPD supports the chancellor's call for a meeting between Reagan and Brezhnev and would welcome it if this meeting were to take place next year.

FRG CANNOT BE 'BROKER' BETWEEN U.S., USSR

LD171724 Hamburg DPA in German 1557 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 17 Nov (DPA) -- Government Spokesman Becker told a press conference in Bonn today that the Federal Governent wishes to see the starting positions of the United States and USSR at the forthcoming U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva moving closer to one another. Even so, the Federal Government cannot assume the position of a go-between or "broker" between Washington and Moscow during Brezhnev's visit. The Federal Government is not a bystander but a partner in the Western alliance. Bonn is also concerned lest the Geneva negotiations become deadlocked on secondary issues and that they should concentrate for a start on medium-range missiles and then seek to achieve results on other weapons gradually.

SCHMIDT-THATCHER SUMMIT TALKS BEGIN IN BONN

LD180858 Hamburg DPA in German 0836 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 18 Nov (DPA) -- One-day German-British summit talks began in Bonn this morning. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt welcomed the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, who is accompanied by six members of her cabinet, in Bonn with military honors. Directly afterwards, the chancellor had an initial meeting with the prime minister. The main topics of the German-British government consultations are likely to be East-West relations, disarmament and EEC problems. There are currently new difficulties in the community about the planned agricultural reform and the question of contributions.

APEL INTERVIEWED ON PEACE MOVEMENT, ARMS TALKS

DW171131 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 17 Nov 81 p 7

[Editor Ulrich Mackensen interview with Defense Minister Hans Apel; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] FR [FRANKFURTER RUNSCHAU]: At the commanders meeting in Ingolstadt you urged the soldiers to actively take part in the peace movement. How is this supposed to happen?

Apel: My motives first: I do not see why only pensioned generals, some of them with debatable expertise, should take part in the current debates on security and the safeguarding of peace. The active soldiers must become involved. We must, however, inform some of them first about a number of facts as well as political assessments. We are doing it at present. And then the commanders may enter the debate under one condition, namely that they should be treated decently in the debate. Our soldiers are not to be treated like doormats in debates loaded with emotions.

FR: One could outline that a bit more concretely. Does entering the debate mean that they should represent the standpoint of the government, should they argue for NATO's dual decision, or should they deal with the youths more intensely?

Apel: I would advise them not to become too involved in what I call beer hall discussions of nuclear problems. The debate has long since assumed a basic ethical character -- and we welcome that -- with regard to such problems as, for example, whether we may safeguard peace with arms which would destroy, if used, civilization, culture and everything we live for. This is the kind of debate I would like to take place.

The soldiers can contribute something to this from their own approach to things. This debate does not mean that everything the minister says must be repeated in a streamlined way. Nuances must be visible. That is a danger for the debate. But the one who demands civil courage must protest also those who may possibly not argue the way we would prefer.

FR: A question in this connection involving you personally: You are an active Protestant. A most intense discussion is going on particularly in the Evangelical Church. What contribution can you make in this respect in the church?

Apel: I can make a contribution resulting from almost 4 years of my activity at Hardthoehe [Defense Ministry] and I can try to take seriously the concern of those who are afraid of an exchange of nuclear strikes in Europe: I can try to point out to them that our policy is not a policy of war preparation but of safeguarding peace. I would accept every debate, also a really controversial one under the prerequisite that it can take place. That is being systematically prevented in some places, not by church members but by others who penetrate such meetings.

FR: What do you think of the peace movement as a whole?

Apel: I think that "the" peace movement does not exist. Many different trends and motives flow together. It cannot be contested that communists are involved there....

FR: ...But the peace movement is not being financed by Moscow...

Apel: ...The communist part of the peace movement is certainly financed by the East, but these are just the ones who run along, not the ones who create the activity of the peace movement.

FR: Could it not be useful for you in your function as defense minister, as a Social Democratic politician and an active Protestant to consider giving a signal to the peace movement by giving up the Defense Ministry's chairmanship in commissions of conscientious objectors?

Apel: I am prepared at any time to accept every organizational change of examination procedures. I welcomed it very much that we were facing a change shortly before the last Bundestag elections according to which the whole competence was to be shifted to another field.

I would very much welcome it because we could then evade the unjustified suspicion of trying to bring influence to bear on this matter. That is not the case at all. But as matters look now, one cannot expect any organizational or other changes to take place in the near future.

FR: You warned the soldiers not to become involved in beer hall discussions of nuclear problems when they take part in peace movement or peace discussions. One is under the impression at the same time, however, that the beer hall discussions of nuclear problems have been influenced by statements of American politicians, contradictory statements of American poliicians. What is your opinion with regard to these contradictions? Is it not more and more difficult for a federal minister to recognize a clear position?

Apel: The clear position results from what we have agreed on and are agreeing on in NATO, in so far as no doubts exist about the clear position of the United States. But who would deny it that statements coming from the United States, often to contradictory statements, certainly complicate the debate here in Europe. One must add on the other hand that some people wait almost greedily for every statement coming from America to use it as evidence for their own arguments. Yet I wish that America would formulate a much stronger idea than it has so far with regard to what the thinking in Europe is and what Europe can expect regarding the positions of its American ally. We should not, however, counter unfortunate remarks by unfortunate remarks of our own about U.S. policy and U.S. politicians, because verbal radicalism of this kind can only be detrimental to a rational policy.

FR: Let us refer to a concrete point, the latest statement by U.S. President Reagan that in his view a nuclear war can be limited.

President Reagan that in his view a nuclear war can be limited.

Apel: I can see this statement only as being misunderstood. NATO's strategy consists in leaving our potential enemy totally in the dark about the nature of our challenged military response. The more you allow yourself to get involved in debates the more you endanger the NATO strategy, and this not only because of the public debate which is bound to follow but because an idea of war suddenly becomes calculable for the Soviet Union.

That must not happen. I think we must discuss in the NATO bodies once again what NATO's strategy is, what can and what can't be discussed in public. Then I can only hope that this sort of public statement belongs to the past.

FR: A group of NATO specialists for some time has been working on preparations for the Soviet-U.S. talks on a limitation of the medium-range potential. What chances do these talks have in the foreseeable future? SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) always took a very, very long time.

Apel: The more comprehensive the package is the more complicated the negotiations and the more difficult also the zero option. If all existing medium-range nuclear capabilities are included, aircraft, sea-based systems...

FR: ...the forward based systems...

Apel: ...the forward based systems as well as the SS-20's and the cruise missiles and the Pershing missiles which are not yet produced, then we will have negotiations which are found to assume a SALT-like nature because in such negotiations only the intercontinental missiles, the land-based missiles are excluded.

I think, in the interest of rapid progress we must concentrate on a few systems and achieve results here with the goal of rendering a zero solution possible.

However, we must promise the Soviet Union that these negotiations will immediately be followed by everything that is also in the Soviet interest, namely, the air-launched as well as sea-based and thus also the intercontinental nuclear weapons. It means, this process of negotiations on medium-range missiles must be limited and then pass into SALT follow-up negotiations. Then we will also have time enough to achieve a zero solution. Those who are wasting time here or make negotiation packages too comprehensive also signal that the chances of success will become smaller in the foreseeable future.

FR: Another subject: There are considerations, not in the SPD but in the FDP, to abandon -- in the course of constantly decreasing means for national defense -- the principle of the present brigades (immediately ready for action) and thus also to call into question the principle of forward defense. FDP Secretary-General Verheugen made a statement recently on this. Do you consider forward defense which includes the presence of troops, meaning, with the focus being on the army, as being the proper means also in the foreseeable future?

Apel: We will have a personnel shortage. The measures we are discussing at present will not be able to fully eliminate the personnel shortage. Therefore we must concentrate on the essential things. It would be very unwise to make changes in a field where we show our forward defense with 36 present brigades and corresponding airforce and naval units. I expect the longterm commission working at Hardthoehe to submit other proposals.

We have in the Bundeswehr many posts, many staffs and a bureaucracy which does have its value but which can certainly be streamlined. It means, as an answer to the personnel shortage: cadres, no, but a reduction of staffs and posts, yes. This means that it is here that we must start restructuring stepwise, not with the combat units.

FR: You indicated at the commanders' meeting in Ingolstadt that the current and relatively rigid distribution system of funds will be handled more flexibly in the future. Does that indicate that focal points will be set differently also in the Federal Republic?

Apel: They must be set differently. I must point out, however, that the next years will be characterized by the fact that we must introduce the arms systems I have not ordered but I have to pay for. Only thereafter will we be able to set new focal points, and the trends of the past regarding the distribution of personnel and financial means cannot be continued. That is the reason why the role of the inspector general must be strengthened because he, as the highest-ranking military adviser of the Federal Government, is in the best position to make suggestions going beyond the justified interests of the military branches to shift the emphasis.

FR: Do you think that this development could be a first step in the direction of a factual division of labor in the alliance?

Apel: I wish that such a consideration could take place in the alliance. The first considerations, however, are not very encouraging. The alliance partners I talked to bilaterally naturally want to get rid of expensive tasks or those where respective considerations are being strongly disputed in public debates. In other words, we ought to hold this debate in the alliance, but it cannot be expected that concrete results can be achieved so quickly that new signs will be set in a foreseeable future for the inner structure of the Bundeswehr.

FR: Would that have an effect on possibly planned multinational armament and procurement plans?

Apel: If this were achieved, it would have effects. But aside from this we must intensify armament cooperation with our European neighbors and also with the Americans.

FR: But in the form of a two-way street. Was not the cancellation of Roland (antiaircraft tank a setback?

Apel: It was a setback. And it will have side effects because naturally we expected the Americans to take over this arms system. I expect my American colleague to take notice of our budget problems and take them seriously as I take notice and take seriously his problems and his answers.

GENSCHER, EAGLEBURGER MEET, DISCUSS ARMS TALKS

LD171730 Hamburg DPA in German 1619 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 17 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Genscher met in Bonn today with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Lawerence Eagleburger, for a detailed exchange of views. According to Government Spokesman Becker, Eagleburger wanted to inform the Federal Government about Washington's position concerning the U.S.-Soviet talks on medium-range missiles due to begin in Geneva on 30 November. In addition, Eagleburger explained the U.S. attitude toward the forthcoming visit to Bonn by the Soviet head of state and party, Brezhnev. Eagleburger, who had come from Brussels, has been appointed by his government as coordinater of German-U.S. relations. The Federal Government intends to appoint a similar coordinator within the foreseeable future.

OFFERGELD DISCUSSES NICARAGUAN AID, HUMAN RIGHTS

LD171800 Hamburg DPA in German 1719 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 17 Nov (DPA) — The Federal Government is concerned about the political developments in Nicaragua. This applied especially to the preservation of elementary human rights, the federal minister of economic cooperation, Rainer Offergeld, said in a talk with a delegation of the Sandinist revolutionary government of Nicaragua in Bonn today.

According to his ministry, Offergeld made it clear that without visible signs of a change in Nicaragua further aid by the Federal Government was difficult to imagine. Since the Sandinist revolution in 1979 Bonn has made available about DM110 million for Nicaragua's economic and social development. The delegation, which is headed by the minister of agrarian reform, Jaime Wheelock, arrived in the Federal Republic yesterday for a 1-week visit at the invitation of the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, which is close to the FDP.

STRAUSS, SUZUKI CALL FOR CLOSER COOPERATION

LD171136 Hamburg DPA in German 1033 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 17 Nov (DPA) -- Japanese head of government Zenko Suzuki and Bavarian Minister-President Franz-Josef Strauss have called for closer cooperation between Japan and the Federal Republic. They laid special emphasis in this respect on the two countries joint responsibility toward a functioning world economy and free trade.

During an exchange of views in Tokyo, which covered the forthcoming visit to Bonn by Brezhnev as well as China's role in securing world peace, the two politicians expressed their hope that the first meeting of deputies from the two German union parties and the Japanese governing Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) would establish a "new tradition" and lead to intensified contacts between the two countries' political groups.

Manfred Woerner, deputy chairman of the CDU Bundestag group, who also attended the 2-day conference of parliamentarians, expressly spoke in favor of including security policy in future German-Japanese cooperation. At a press conference following the meeting, the union group's Bundestag defense expert said both countries were faced with the "Soviet Union's expansive claim for power" which extends above all to the regions of the world rich in raw materials on which both the Federal Republic's and Japan's well-being depends.

"There is no substitute for the solidarity of the Free World," said Woerner and added that Bonn and Tokyo should, "within the framework of a comprehensive Western strategy," also coordinate their security policy to a greater extent than previously. In the same way, Strauss had on the previous day, called on Japan in his speech opening the parliamentarians' meeting to assume the role of an "order-keeping power" in the Asian-Pacific region.

During his meeting with Suzuki, which lasted 1 hour -- twice as long as orginally planned -- Strauss met with similar views on policy with regard to China, according to his spokesman. Suzuki stressed that support for China's modernization plans for Japan and other Western nations is helping the country toward stability and thus constitutes a contribution to safeguarding peace "not only in Asia."

Suzuki described present Japanese-Chinese relations as "the best for 2,000 years." Strauss will visit China on Wednesday where he is to meet leading politicians.

According to Strauss's spokesman, the Japanese head of government and the other members of the cabinet, whom the Bavarian minister-president met today, expressed great interest in the forthcoming visit to Bonn by Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev. Strauss again drew attention to the defense gap in West Europe. He stressed that the West German opposition believes it would only be possible for NATO to forego its nuclear counterarming if Moscow reduces its arms lead in the field of medium-range weapons.

Bilateral trade problems, which Strauss discussed today with the leaders of Japan's largest industrial association, also played a major role at the parliamentarians's meeting. At the ensuing press conference, both sides agree that protectionist trends in the EEC could be combatted most effectively if Japan opens up its market for European products to a greater extent.

SOVIET TRADE OFFICIAL HINTS AT NUCLEAR COOPERATION

LD171902 Hamburg DPA in German 1732 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Duesseldorf, 17 Nov (DPA) -- Possibilities of German-Soviet cooperation in the field of nuclear energy have been hinted at by the head of the Soviet trade mission in the Federal Republic, Dmitriy Kozmin, in connection with the forthcoming visit to Bonn by the Soviet head of state and party, Leonid Brezhnev. In an interview with WIRTSCHAFTSWOTCHE, Kozmin said that it might be possible to jointly build power stations in the nuclear energy sector or to order the necessary equipment from the Federal Republic.

Kozmin enumerated a number of projects which in the Soviet view have possibilities for German participation. Apart from several projects which have already been mentioned in the past, such as opening the coal reserves in the Kansk-Achinsk basin and the liquefaction of coal, other projects include "a number of chemical plants" and projects "concerning ferry traffic between our Baltic ports and the North Sea ports of the Federal Republic." Kozmin also thought that cooperation in third countries was "capable of development."

Indirectly criticizing German export promotion, Kozmin said that medium-sized firms in the Federal Republic could have a larger share in deliveries to the USSR "if in their export transactions they could offer their partners credit conditions camparable to those of their competitors."

The interview has been prereleased to DPA in an edited version.

TV NETWORK CARRIES POLL ON FRG-USSR RELATIONS

DW161309 [Editorial Report] Mainz ZDF Television Network in German at 1810 GMT on 15 November carries the results of a ZDF opinion poll on FRG-USSR relations conducted in October 1981. The number of people polled is not given. The following are the questions and the corresponding responses.

1. How are relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union? Good 46 percent, bad 54 percent.

2. What direction should relations with the USSR have in the future? Should be developed 56 percent, should be rather curtailed 16 percent, should stay as they are at the moment 29 percent.

3. In times of political crisis, is the Soviet Union a reliable business partner or not? Reliable 32 percent, unreliable 65 percent.

BRIEFS

SCHMIDT-HONECKER SUMMIT -- Bonn, 17 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt considers it possible that his meeting with GDR State Council Chairman and SED leader Erich Honecker, which has been postponed since 1980, may take place "by about Easter" (April 1982). This was stated by the chancellor in Bonn today at a meeting of leading SPD bodies. His readiness to visit the GDR makes it clear that the Federal Republic intends to pursue the policy of dialogue and detente with full vigour and not merely to keep it alive. The last time a date was mentioned in Bonn for a Schmidt-Honecker meeting it was given as the end of January 1982. However, observers were expecting a further postponement. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1618 GMT 17 Nov 81 LD]

GDR TOUR -- Bonn, 16 Nov (DPA) -- The chairman of the Intra-German Committee of the Bundestag, Uwe Ronneburger (FDP), and four other FDP members of the committee left on Monday for a 5-day fact-finding tour of the GDR. According to the parliamentary group, they want "to hold informal talks on political, cultural and ecclesiastical issues" in Eisenach, Erfurt, Weimar, and Wittenberg. Ronnebuger is visiting the GDR for the first time in his capacity as chairman of the Intra-German Committee. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1007 GMT 16 Nov 81 LD]

LIBYAN APPROVAL SOUGHT -- Beirut, 16 Nov (DPA) -- The foreign policy spokesman of the FDR parliamentary group, Juergen Moellemann, wants to ask the Libyan head of state, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to agree to the Middle East peace plan put forward by the Saudi Arabian Crown Prince and head of government Fahd. Moellemann, who arrived in Beirut on Sunday evening for a stopover prior to his talks in Libya, spoke with representatives of the PLO and of the Lebanese Government. The talks centered on the relations between the FRG and the PLO and the German contribution to the Middle East peace efforts. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 0752 GMT 16 Nov 81 LD]

MITTERRAND MEETS WITH DJIBOUTI PRESIDENT

NC171838 Paris AFP in English 1819 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 17 Nov (AFP) -- Visiting President Hassan Gouled Apidon of Djibouti and French President Francois Mitterrand had talks here today which centred mainly on mutual cooperation and the situation in the Horn of Africa and the Middle East.

Mr Gouled, who arrived yesterday, wants France, which has 4,000 troops based in Djibouti and supplies (?judiciary) and civil aid totalling some 20 million dollars a year, to help in his country's development plans. These plans cover notably an extension of Djibouti's [words indistinct] tapping of geothermal resources. Mr Gouled has said he has no intention of requesting the withdrawal of French troops from Djibouti as long as the Horn of Africa remains unstable. His country is strategically situated at the southern end of the Gulf of Suez between Ethiopia and South Yemen, which are Soviet allies, and Somalia and Kenya, which look to the West.

Also today the Djibouti president had talks with Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot and Defence Minister Charles Hernu. Tomorrow, he was [word indistinct] to see foreign and Justice Ministers Claude Cheysson and Robert Badinter.

CHEYSSON COMMENTS ON IMPACT OF LI SHUANG AFFAIR

PM171111 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson believes that the sentencing of Li Shuang, the young Chinese fiancee of the French diplomat Emmanuel Bellefroid, to 2 years of labor reeducation has "affected" relations between Paris and Beijing.

Questioned Tuesday at the Elysee after the restricted session on the situation in the New Caledonia, he said: "Since French public opinion is involved, French Chinese relations are affected." He also pointed out that France had made several representations to the Chinese Government "well before" Michel Jobert's visit to Beijing.

"They were friendly and diplomatic representations," Cheysson explained, "but in no way legal representations, for France has no rights with regard to this girl, who is not a French national and did not work for France. What we can do and have done is to tell the Chinese authorities that we are surprised at a penalty which seems harsh to us and for which no public justification has been given. In the preceding weeks we have made it known to the Chinese Government that we would like this girl to have the right to leave her country to rejoin her fiance and get married."

For its part, the Chinese Embassy in Paris circulated a "clarification" Tuesday, of which the following are extracts:

"Li Shuang, a Chinese citizen, having infringed Chinese law, has been sentenced to 2 years of labor reeducation, a penalty decided by China's judicial organ in conformity with judicial procedure. Labor reeducation is not a penalty as such, but a form of compulsory education.

"Emmaneul Bellefroid, ex-diplomat in the French Embassy to China, took advantage of his status as diplomat to harbor Li Shuang in his room at the residence reserved for foreign diplomats for 2 months. This was a flagrant violation of Chinese law.

"The aforementioned facts show that the Li Shuang affair is not, as some people claim, a problem of love between Li Shuang and Bellefroid, but an attack on Chinese law.... That China, a sovereign country, settles in conformity with its own law the case of Li Shuang, who has transgressed that law, is perfectly in order and was nothing to do with Sino-French relations."

COT: VANUATU TO RECEIVE ECONOMIC, EDUCATION AID

NC171450 Paris AFP in ENglish 1429 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 17 Nov (AFP) -- France is anxious to forget past misunderstandings with Vanuatu and help develop the economy and educational structures of the former Franco-British protectorate, French Minister for Cooperation and Development Jean-Pierre Cot told a delegation led by Vanuatuan Prime Minister Walter Lini here today.

The delegation, which arrived yesterday for a six-day visit, began talks with French officials today to review the state of relations between the two countries since the South Pacific archipelago became independent in July 1980 after 74 years of joint rule by Britain and France. A secessionist rebellion in September last year on the northern island of Espiritu Santo, which was supported by much of the French-speaking population there, was put down by trocps brought in from Papua-New Guinea.

At today's talks Mr Cot told the delegation that the 10,000 young Vanuatuans undergoing a French schooling were a key element in the programme of cooperation that France would continue to promote. France would also assist the new country's economic development, particularly in the matter of livestock, cocoa, and palm-oil production, he said. Prime Minister Lini told the meeting: "We wish to build on these agreements, in which the use of the French language and the development of French culture -- good points of our heritage -- are such an integral part."

FORMER MINISTER DENIES PLAN TO KILL AL-QADHDHAFI

NC171406 Paris AFP in English 1353 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 17 Nov (AFP) -- Former French foreign minister Jean Francois-Poncet today denied that he had discussed a plan to assassinate Libyan strongman Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi with U.S. officials while on a visit to Washington last February.

A report by the U.S. weekly magazine TIME that the government of former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing had told the U.S. of plans to assassinate Col al-Qadhdhafi prompted some to speculate that Mr Francois-Poncet had been the official who gave the U.S. the notification.

"The political discussions that Mr Francois-Poncet had during his trip to Washington last February were conducted exclusively with Secretary of State Alexander Haig, and not with Mr Richard Allen, adviser to President (Ronald) Reagan," said a spokesman for the former French foreign minister.

This was in response to a reference in the TIME report that suggested that a top official told Mr Allen of the French plan last February.

"The talks concerned the international situation," the statement added. "At no time was the eventuality of an action against the person of Col al-Qadhdhafi discussed." Other officials in Mr Giscard d'Estaing's entourage also denied the report, saying it was a complete fabrication. The White House has said the subject of Libya was discussed during meetings last February with a ranking French officials, but denied that the talks involved a plan to kill Col al-Qadhdhafi.

PCF'S PLISSONNIER ON CONGRESS DRAFT RESOLUTION

PM160951 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Nov 81 pp 1, 4

[Gaston Plissonnier article: "Being Critical in Order To Be Effective"]

[Text] The draft resolution submitted for Communists' discussion with a view to the 24th congress is arousing great interest and thought among them. The information media, for their part, have already made certain comments.

Those people who make it their job to distort the PCF's positions are presenting this document as an attempt by the PCF leadership to avoid an examination of its activity of late and to place on former leaderships the responsibility for the 1981 electoral setback.

This is purely and simply a falsification.

In the draft's first chapter we find a critical examination of the 1977-1981 period. Already the 23rd congress report contained a critical opinion of the 1977-1978 events -- 2 years before the parliamentary elections. Let us state that it is normal for a revolutionary party like ours to embark on an overall examination of its activity from the starting point of a historical period. This is not the first time this has been the case.

This was the case, for example, during the thirties, when the PCF, in an innovative way, touched on the great problems of the time and was able to express this in daring political initiatives such as in particular, the Popular Front, the Villeurbanne Congress and so forth. Similarly, at the end of 1947, while believing that the union with the Popular Front during the resistance had made considerable democratic progress possible following the liberation, the Central Committee considered that the union had in fact been insufficiently rooted at the base, at the heart of the mass movement. At that moment it also revised its viewpoint on the profound causes for the exclusion of communist ministers, stressing that this was part of a gigantic imperialist battle to attempt to reconquer the positions lost in 1945. Recalling these facts makes it evident that our party does not hesitate to embark on a critical examination, when this proves necessary, in order to draw conclusions making it possible to be more effective in the revolutionary fight. Were the other parties to make an objective judgement of their own past, political life would be greatly clarified.

In the historical period referred to by the draft resolution, (1955-1981), the PCF played a political role of great significance. It organized struggles for peace and against the danger of atomic weapons, against colonial wars and for support for the national liberation movements, for the defense of liberties and the working people's claims, against personal power and so forth. It also enriched its theory, as is attested by, among other things, its analysis of state capitalism, its thought in the philosophical sphere and the elaboration of the "Champigny manifesto." Everything shows that it was in the thick of the action. Its leadership included leaders who had acquired a great political reputation, such as Maurice Thorez, Waldeck Rochet, Jacques Duclos and their comrades. May our detractors know that we will not allow the reality of this past to be falisified.

Having given this explanation, it is true that the draft resolution raises a fundamental question bearing on PCF strategy. With the detachment of time, it seems clear that the analysis made during these decades did not get to the bottom of the fundamental problems. It did not answer all the demands dictated by the situation and the changes in the correlation of forces on the international scale. The advance of socialism, the victory of the Chinese revolution, the growth of revolutionary forces and the inexorable rise of the national liberation movement meant a new setback for imperialism.

In France the contradictions and crisis of capitalism became more acute. The big bourgeoisie was aware of this. To fend off the real solutions, save its system and ensure monopoly capital's interests it set up new institutions in 1958 which corresponded to its aims to be better able to confront the popular movement. If our party was unarguably in the vanguard of the fight against the undertakings, it remains that its analysis did not take full account of the changes taking place within French society and did not give the overall response which was called for. The scope and nature of the imperialist crisis, which was a crisis of the system, called for a reevalution and a solution of a strategic nature. The historically concrete response to be given was that of socialism as the only society capable of confronting the problems of our time.

There was another consideration be taken into account. At that time the concept still dominated in the world communist movement was that of a single "model" for the transition to socialism, implying in particular armed struggle, a single party and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

While the 20th CPSU Congress should have been an incentive to broader thinking, our party kept to this outline which, quite clearly, did not correspond to French conditions. Even if it affirmed the ideal and developed propaganda in favor of socialism, it conceived it as a distant objective. There thus resulted a harmful delay in research and the formulation of a national path of struggle for socialism. Our permanent political action was strongly marked by this, including in relation to union. This latter was oriented toward agreements between formations rather than popular unification and action, more against something than within the framework of strategic action, which is what our action should be.

The joint program -- the idea of which, formulated as far back as 1959, was to be amplified with the years -- was typically a summit agreement with no real correspondent within the mass movement. It was to end in political and ideological confusion and a certain eclipsing of the party. In the face of this bitter class struggle, this practice of union did not promote political awareness. It served to develop the illusion that one could cast a useful vote by voting Socialist, which seemed easier than voting Communist.

Finally, the agreement which resulted in the weakening of the positions of the PCF, the revolutionary party, reveal that this practice of union is not right. It does not produce progress. On the contrary, it weakens the positions of the working class and the progressive forces.

In addition, what is being discussed now is not union per se -- union being a permanent principle of our policy -- but, indeed, the conditions for implementing it. The debate which is being set up which will be amplified right up to the congress will relate to our strategy and how to deepen it. This debate will be an indispensable contribution to elaborating the party's policy for the period ahead.

For my part, I believe that the coherent and aggressive draft resolution places the problems to be solved on the bases and in the breadth demanded by our times and its prospects. The 3 months of discussion will define and enrich it. It is possible to assume that, through the participation of all its members, the PCF will be better armed after its 24th congress to confront the present and future struggles and to go foward. This is what our opponents fear.

PCF AIDE CITED ON PRESIDENTIAL POLL, 24TH CONGRESS

PM171241 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 11 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] PCF Secretary Paul Laurent was Didier Lecat's guest on France-Inter yesterday morning. The Communist leader was asked about preparations for the 24th PCF congress.

Will the debate which is now beginning in the PCF be really democratic? Paul Laurent stated that "The first criticism has come from the Central Committee. The document which we have published," he asserted, "is a critical reflection on an entire period of our history. It is quite natural that after a period which ended in a serious electoral setback but also with the entry of Communist ministers into government we should have carried out a very profound analysis." And he added: "It will be possible to say anything during the debate."

Lecat then expressed the view that the present PCF leadership blames the previous leaderships for the present situation. Paul Laurent replied to this statement by saying: "This is not the case at all; on the contrary! We believe that it is necessary to look at an entire historical period in which, anyway, most of our present party leaders were involved. We believe that we had an inadequate strategy from the viewpoint of the socialist prospect which we offered to the French people and that the union tactics we followed as a result led to an electoral setback." Replying to another question, Paul Laurent stated that it was "a profound mistake" not to put forward any Communist candidate in the two presidential elections.

"I personally," he stated, "participated in the nomination of a single, noncommunist candidate. Therefore I was involved in what we now believe to have been a mistake. As a result we were unable either to express our views or completely deploy our forces during decisive political periods for Communist policy. At a time when a decisive political struggle was beginning we were put into the shade by a political party whose strategic vision is obviously different from ours. Our party suffered a setback as a result. We believe that by putting forward a candidate we would in fact have greatly improved the situation, and that by clearly expressing our policy, as we did during the presidential campaign, we would have initiated a revival. But, obviously, we entered that period 'the wrong way' even in relation to a section of our electorate."

Later, the interviewer asked Laurent whether the criticisms would manifest themselves on the rostrum. Paul Laurent answered in the affirmative: "There can be no doubt at all that any important idea expressed during the discussion will adequately be reflected on the rostrum."

He was then asked if this would serve any useful purpose, he replied: "I am absolutely sure it will. As far as I know, in the past, all draft resolutions put foward at any congress have been quite profoundly modified as a result of discussion before being adopted. I believe that this time we will again pay serious heed to what the Communists say."

Finally, the interviewer asked whether it will be possible to "explicity criticize G. Marchais, who is running for a new term of office." In reply, Paul Laurent stated: "Anybody can be criticized. I want to emphasize this. It is necessary to allow all the feelings and all the views held by party members to be expressed with a view to helping to formulate our policy. Once it is determined, well, everybody fights in unison to ensure its success — this is a party rule."

CUBAN AIDES RECIEVED AT PCF HEADQUARTERS

PM171031 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 10 Nov 81 p 8

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, Cuban minister of culture, accompanied by Gregorio Ortega Suarez, Cuban ambassador to Paris, was received yesterday at PCF headquarters by Georges Marchais and Maxime Gremetz.

In the state of tension which the U.S. Government is provoking in Central America and the Caribbean, its threats against Cuba have recently taken an alarming turn. In the name of the Communist Party of Cuba, of which he is one of the leaders, the Cuban minister naturally made known the emotion and, especially, the determination of the Cuban people in the face of the repeated provocations disseminated by U.S. propaganda. But the United States is now going beyond ideological warfare and their plan for anti-Cuban broadcasts to be aired as of next January by a transmitter cynically called "Radio Jose Marti."

U.S. spy planes continue to fly over Cuba and the U.S. navy continues its intimidatory maneuvers and preparation for the worst: the potential military actions which the Pentagon has allegedly been instructed to prepare by Secretary of State Alexander Haig, and the maneuvers by the "marines" based at Guantanamo, Cuban territory occupied since 1902 by the United States, are part of these preparations.

The fictitious motive for all this talk and these hostile acts is still based on the false information which charges Cuba with supplying arms and men to the democrats and revolutionaries who are fighting in El Salvador for their liberty and their national independence.

The Cuban people are on the alert against all eventualities.

In the name of French Communists, Georges Marchais repeated to Armando Hart that they are at the side of the Cuban people and in solidarity with them, as they have always been in their anti-imperialist struggles and in their work of building a socialist society. Defending Cuba against the intolerable aggressiveness of the Reagan administration is the urgent duty of all democrats and also of all French people who defend peace.

A new aggression against the Cuban people -- after the Bay of Pigs aggression in 1961 -- would be criminal and moreover, would probably place the Caribbean and Central American region in grave danger and could not fail to weigh heavily on international tension.

In the face of the Reagan administration's aggressive measures with regard to socialist Cuba, the PCF, loyal to its traditions of internationalist solidarity, will take the necessary initiatives.

MARCHAIS, WHEELOCK MEET, DISCUSS 'TENSE' SITUATION

PM171549 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 14 Nov 81 p 8

[Excerpts] Cmdr Jaime Wheelock, representative of the Nicaraguan junta of the government of national reconstruction, was received at PCF headquarters Friday 13 November by Goerges Marchais and Maxime Gremetz. He was accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco, Raul Guerra of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's [FSLN] international relations section and Nicaraguan ambassador to Paris Alejandro Serrano.

Jaime Wheelock gave information on the tense situation which has forced his government to declare a state of alert. This decision was justified once again 12 November when U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig told Congress: "I refuse to rule out any possible attempt to destabilize or overthrow the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua."

On behalf of the government junta and the FSLN national leadership Cmdr Jaime Wheelock invited the PCF secretary general to visit Nicaragua soon. That invitation was accepted with pleasure.

ARMENIAN NATIONALISTS GIVE 'LAST WARNING'

LD172228 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] There has been a threat from the Armenian nationalists: In a telephone call to AFP a short while ago, the Orly organization states that the operation against the Gare de l'Est station yesterday evening was its last warning to the government. It demands the release of six imprisoned activists, including the members of the commando group responsible for the hostage-taking at the Turkish Embassy last September, and also that of Dimitriu Giorgiu, who was arrested in Paris last week.

SOVIET ENVOY GIVES DETAILS OF BREZHNEV MESSAGE

PM171615 Paris LE FIGARO in French 14-15 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] At the end of a meeting lasting more than 90 minutes with President Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace, USSR ambassador to Paris Stepan Chervonenko stated that he had handed the French head of state a message from Leonid Brezhnev "on the prospects for relations between Paris and Moscow and on the major problems of the international situation.

"Of course," the ambassador added, "we have different views on some problems, especially international problems, but there are quite a few points on which our positions are close or identical.

"Politics is politics," he said. "Its aim is not only to compare positions but to try to reconcile them and to act side by side and jointly in the interest of reducing international tension and of detente and peace."

The diplomat noted that the French President had "confirmed his intention to develop and reanimate French-Soviet relations" during his press conference and on several other occasions. He also stressed the "useful dialogue" which has long been established between the two countries. "We try to do all we can to be fully acquainted with the other side's viewpoints and to seek points of agreement and spheres of cooperation."

SPD'S BAHR 'EXPLAINS' FRG PEACE MOVEMENT

PM161109 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Nov 81 p 3

[Jean Wetz dispatch: "Egon Bahr Tries To Explain Motives of German 'Peace Movement'"]

[Text] Bonn -- In an open letter to his "dear French friends" Mr Egon Bahr, who was the architect of Chancellor Brandt's ostpolitik and who is now the SPD's disarmament expert, tries to explain the inspiration behind the "peace movement" in the FRG and to reassure all those on the banks of the Seine who are worried by this development. Mr Bahr's letter is published this Wednesday 11 November by the West German SPD weekly VORWAERTS.

First Mr Bahr says he is surprised and "frightened" by the discussions which he says are going on in Paris. He alleges that people are saying that pacifism and neutralism are progressing rapidly in the FRG at the same time as a new aspiration to German unity. Mr Bahr is quick to point out that 40 years ago people primarily feared an excessively warlike Germany.... Could people possibly now fear that it might become too peaceful?

Nonetheless the Social Democratic deputy proclaims that "The German nation is not dead." But people in France should not forget that the detente policy pursued by Bonn over the past 10 years has had the constant aim of consolidating peace in Europe. "There is no national objective," he writes, "which would justify a war within a Europe stuffed with nuclear weapons."

Mr Bahr admits that some French people fear that the FRG may become a rather less reliable partner as regards the defense of Europe. He replies, rather maliciously, that Paris would certainly not want German participation in NATO to "follow France's model."

According to Mr Bahr the "central point" of the debate is the contrast between a France which, thanks to its nuclear arms, "determines its own destiny," and the Germans, Belgians and Netherlanders on the other hand, who are not in a comparable situation. Thus, unlike the "pitiful" march organized in Paris by the PCF, the pacifist demonstrations in Bonn, Brussels and Amsterdam primarily expressed a "rebellion against the nuclear powers.'

The "peace movement" therefore is apparently not a typically German phenomenon but affects all countries in which there are nuclear weapons which they do not own.

Mr Bahr's conclusion is that, at a time when the world could be wiped out several times over, security is no longer possible in opposition to the adversary but only with him. This is allegedly particularly the case in Germany: "The FRG cannot enjoy security in opposition to the GDR but only with it. We would be united in destruction and nobody wants that." According to Mr Bahr this should also be the rule for all other states without any country being able to abandon its alliances.

It remains to be seen whether this analysis -- or this plea -- which is not without confusion and even contradictions, is enough to justify the exhortation with which it ends: "Do not have any fear, my dear French friends."

PAPER DESCRIBES FRANCE-TAIWAN ECONOMIC LINKS

PM171103 Paris LE FIGARO in French 10 Nov 81 p 4

[Part II of special correspondent Francois Nivolon dispatch: "Taiwan Rejects Any Negotiation With China"]

[Excerpts] Taipei -- Overtures to the Common Market date from 2 years back and have produced very satisfying results. Britain, France, the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria, Spain and Greece have opened official trade missions in Taipei. Denmark and Sweden are planning to do likewise. Taiwan has opened 14 unofficial bureaus in West Europe.

Taiwanese exports to the EEC in 1980 were over $1.7 billion, while EEC exports to Taiwan amounted to $1.4 billion.

For the past 3 years we have made a serious study of the West European markets," the director of the European section at the Foreign Ministry told me. "Last May," he added, "a trade fair was attended by 293 companies from 13 European countries interested in us because we have considerable means with which to finance our imports (Noted: Taiwan's currency reserves amount to $7 billion). We intend to buy an increasing amount from West Europe to reduce our heavy balance of trade deficit with Japan. We also need European exports in the framework of cooperation. Indeed, to continue its development, our economy is turning toward more sophisticated industries requiring not only the use of new equipment but also new techniques. Eight European banks have opened branches in Taipei and we want air links with West Europe."

The French Association for the Development of Trade With Asia, a private body, set up an office in Taipei 2 years ago. France imported goods worth FR1.5 billion from Taiwan in 1980 and its exports attained around FR500 million. The figures for this year will be of the same order but a considerable improvement in exports is expected in 1982 thanks to the supply of three airbuses each worth FR180 million, ordered by China Airlines.

In addition, France has a very good chance of winning a very big contract for the supply of two 900-megawatt units intended for Taiwan's fourth nuclear power station.

An agreement was recently concluded between Renault and a local company for the installation of an assembly line to assemble 15,000 Renault 9 automobiles per year. A team of French technicians will be on the spot in early 1982. Another completely Taiwanese assembly line is assembling around 2,000 Peugeot 500 automobiles each year under license. This year Peugeot sent two permanent engineers and one commercial representative to Taiwan. Two Franch banks, the Societe Generale and PARIBAS, are established in Taipei. The National Bank of Paris has just received permission to open an agency.

FAN AGAIN DENIES FIGHTING IN EASTERN CHAD

AB171121 Paris AFP in Franch 0839 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 17 Nov (AFP) -- The headquarters of former defense minister Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces (FAN) denied again on Monday evening that fighting had resumed in eastern Chad following the Libyan withdrawal.

Mr Afal Ahmed, the FAN delegate in Europe, made this denial on behalf of the FAN in Paris. According to the statement, the towns of Guereda, Eritra and Adre, from where the Libyan troops withdrew, have rallied together without fighting and they have not been attacked by Mr Habre's forces.

The FAN vehemently condemns the dangerous effects of the Mitterrand government's stand on Chad's interests and they are not directly or indirectly associated with the machinations between Paris, Tripoli and the OAU secretary general, the denial statement stressed.

The FAN have also rejected the inter-African peace-keeping force meant to serve the devilish interests of Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei, France and Libya. They call on African states not to support this plot. It is through the strict adherence to the Lagos accords signed by all the Chadian factions that peace and independence will be restored to Chad, the FAN concludes.

LE FIGARO COMMENTS ON MITTERRAND'S FOREIGN POLICY

PM171441 Paris LE FIGARO in French 13 Nov 81 pp 1, 4

[Paul-Marie de la Gorce article: "Between Atlanticism and Third Worldism"]

[Text] It is undeniable that the French-African conference has been a success for French diplomacy. One would, therefore, be inclined to credit the success to the "Third Worldist" aspect of France's foreign policy, especially since it was recognized in these columns immediately after the 10 May election that it is through its action among Third World nations that our country can play a more important international role and project a stronger and more acceptable image of itself -- in accordance, furthermore, with what French Governments since General de Gaulle have always sought to do, with or without success.

However, the policy pursued for the past 6 months has in no way been limited to this gesture toward the Third World. A few weeks ago, that policy could be defined by placing it under the dual sign of Atlanticism and Third Worldism while wondering whether the latter was not merely a fragile mask concealing the former and pondering upon the contradictions which could well either paralyze it or at least blur its results. Recent events have prompted us to ask ourselves similar questions.

The president's visit across the Atlantic has provided an opportunity for doing that. Even though France is right not to lose interest in it (indeed General de Gaulle once condemned American intervention in the Dominican Republic), France cannot play any major role in Latin America and it can be clearly seen that what was important as far as that visit was concerned was not the speech made by Mr Mitterrand in Mexico, in which he imparted to the political and social revolts in Latin America that lyricism which is a mark of his undeniable talent, but concerted action and convergences between the American and French policies with respect to Chad and over the implementation of the Camp David accords.

Indeed it was after his talks with Mr Reagan and with his support that the president took the initiatives whose repercussions are well-known. It was on the same occasion and in the same way that Mr Mitterrand decided on France's participation in the international force which is to be deployed in Sinai under the terms of the Camp David accords.

On this point, a considerable service has been done to American policy which, as is known, is finding the greatest difficulty in carrying through the Camp David process, which has always sought to dissuade Europe from pursuing a different policy from it regarding the Near East and which is obviously satisfied to secure France's support -- and, thanks to France, that of other European countries -- in the practical implementation of the American-Israeli-Egyptian accords.

This French decision follows many others which moved in the same direction and which, to simplify matters, we will call "Atlanticism": the support given to the deployment of American Euromissiles in Europe, support for Germany's membership in NATO, the repeated condemnation -- more categorical than ever -- of the Russian intervention in Afghanistan, the freezing of French-Soviet political relations and, perhaps, the reactivation of the consultative group cooperating committee, the NATO body responsible for monitoring and limiting East-West trade.

Therefore 2 months ago it was natural to wonder about the preponderant tendency of French foreign policy -- Atlanticist or Third Worldist? -- and the events which have occurred since raise the same question. At that time it was suggested that Atlanticism would prevail over Third Worldism or rather that the one would "compromise" the other and that in any case contraditions between the two would be bound to emerge. That is precisely what the president disputed in his press conference last month. In his view, the presumption that there could be a contradiction was misunderstanding the place which France necessarily holds in the world in the heart of the Western system while at the same time having its own capacity to act in the Third World: The two aspects of French policy would therefore be complementary too.

But is this in fact the case? In Africa for instance, France can only play an active and positive role if it is an acceptable interlocutor to the very different states on that continent, including those which in no way want to allow themselves to be subjected by American hegemony in order to escape former colonialisms or the temptation of Soviet hegemony. French policy would lose all attraction in their eyes and indeed all efficacy if it seemed to be passing on, and backing up, American policy.

The case of the Near East is even more significant. However kind you are, you cannot help being struck by what seems to be incoherence. Mr Mitterrand began by scuttling, without hesitation, the European approach taken at his predecessor's initiative. Then he gave his support to the Fahd plan which essentially takes up all the principles of that initiative. In his press conference he pointed to the advantages of "small steps" and limited agreements, whereas the Fahd plan, which he supports, aspires to be a plan for a comprehensive settlement. Finally France's official and practical support is being given to the Camp David agreements whereas most of the states concerned, including the United States, are trying not to be confined to them.

French policy is clearly living on the credit built up over the years in which it at least had the merit of clarity and precision, asserting equal attachment to Israel's right to existence and the Palestinians' right to a political existence which can only be guaranteed by a comprehensive settlement. This has produced growing distrust among many states which have so far expressed it with caution and courtesy but which observe that France no longer has its former dynamic initiating role. Is it possible to talk of a "Third Worldist" policy when such a considerable section of the Third World feels this distrust?

Therefore there is no way of preventing at least a discussion of the preponderance of Atlanticism in French foreign policy or of the importance of its Third Worldism.

There are some signs which show that this debate has really been started. In the magazine NON! which expresses one of the currents of thought substantially represented in the PS leadership, it is possible to read this judgment which is intended to be critical and severe: "For the past 6 months the new government's foreign policy has been Atlanticist on the whole." Last week L'HUMANITE challenged France's participation in the international force planned for Sinai.

In another way those who formerly supported or were inspired by General de Gaulle's foreign policy are being forced to ask questions: That policy was based on the determined and absolute affirmation of national independence which justified the establishment of new relations with the East and the West and implied support for the independence of other nations in the world. Is it a distortion to say that, within the system in which it is situated, the current policy aims to both consolidate it and turn it toward a better understanding of the problems posed by the Third World? The two aspirations are different even if their applications are the same on individual points.

It is right to say that a foreign policy should not be judged too soon: The example of the last Socialist government in 1956-1958 is there to show it. Prime Minister Guy Mollet was the first to visit Moscow since 1944 and his foreign minister went as far afield as India and Egypt to launch a new dialogue with Africa and Asia. But those leanings were swept away by the terrible dialectic of the war which was being fought in Algeria and which was extended by the Suez War.

It is therefore probably too early to judge the present foreign policy: but it is not too early to ask questions about it.

NAPLES MAYOR, CITY ASSESSORS RESIGN 17 NOV

AU171732 Rome ANSA in English 1526 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Naples, 17 Nov (ANSA) -- The Naples city government, one of the leftwing administrations running several of Italy's largest cities (including the capital), is officially in crisis as of today. Mayor Maurizio Valenzi and nine Communist assessors submitted their resignations this morning.

Six Socialist and five Social Democratic assessors resigned some days ago, following a vote of no confidence presented by the Christian Democratic opposition which charged that the city government was paralyzed and inefficient. Valenzi has been mayor of Naples for six years.

SOCIALISTS ORGANIZE NATIONWIDE PEACE MARCHES

AU160844 Rome ANSA in English 0828 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 16 Nov (ANSA) -- Peace demonstrations called by the Italian Socialist Party (PSI) were held Sunday in 101 cities up and down the peninsula. Over 200,000 persons took part in the marches, rallies and debates, according to the PSI.

All of the Socialist leaders speaking at the various peace events plumped for "option zero" which calls for the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, on the part of the East and the West. "Ours is a simple formula that expresses the people's hope: Away with the missiles there are, away with the missiles there might be," was how PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi put it.

The situation must be brought back on both sides to zero, he continued, At that point, discussions could get underway on a further reduction of nuclear and conventional weaponry, he said. Craxi noted that Italy is one of the NATO countries that agreed to host the nuclear cruise missiles, but in any case, we will never agree to missiles on our territory without having full participation in the control of their commands," Craxi said.

Italy and Europe must take part in negotiations with the Soviet Union, the Socialist leader went on. "We cannot leave the keys to our security and to our very future in America's power. Everything must be the fruit of consultations," Craxi said.

A group of young people belonging to the League for Unilateral Disarmament, a pacifist organization with strong support from the Radical Party, opposed Craxi's words. As the party's security services moved in to get rid of hecklers, Craxi said affably that to those who came to a peace demonstration with posters calling him a hangman, he would offer a red carnation, the party's symbol.

PERTINI RECEIVES SOUTH KOREAN DEPUTY PREMIER

AU171727 Rome ANSA in English 1531 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 17 Nov (ANSA) -- South Korean Deputy Premier for National Security and Foreign Affairs No Tae-u, was received at the Quirinale Palace today by Italian head of state Sandro Pertini. During the encounter here No Tae-u delivered a message for Pertini from the president of the Republic of Korea.

BERLINGUER ON PEACE MOVES, ECONOMIC REFORM

PM171147 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 9 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Ugo Baduel report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 8 November speech in Rome: "Democratic Alternative Path To Reform Country and Advance Peace Proposals"]

[Excerpt] With regard to the terrible topics of the international situation, Comrade Berlinguer said that the world situation is deteriorating daily. We, he added, have not hesitated to indicate the Soviet Union's share of responsibility for the crisis in international detente and have expressed our sharp condemnation of the intervention in Afghanistan and of other actions which we consider contrary to a policy of dialogue and detente. The PCI has frankly reasserted its opinions in various international forums and on several occasions. In any case, our overall assessment of the situation is well reflected in the document approved at the latest Central Committee meeting and published by L'UNITA.

Having said that, however, it is now more than ever our duty to renew the alarm that we have been raising for some time with regard to actions, intentions and threats such as those that come almost daily from U.S. leaders and are driving toward a most dangerous deterioration in all international relations.

In this connection, Berlinguer recalled the U.S. decision to build the neutron bomb, which is destined for the European theater; Haig's remarks about the possibility of a "deterrent" nuclear bomb in the event of a conventional war in Europe; Reagan's previous remarks about the possibility of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe -- remarks first retracted but confirmed in Verona yesterday by the NATO commander, who said, moreover, that the allies were aware of this. Furthermore, in the past few days, the threats of U.S. military initiatives against Cuba and Nicaragua have been rekindled.

As you know, the PCI secretary general said, I recently visited those two countries, as well as Mexico. My aim was to express profound solidarity with two revolutions that have prompted so many feelings of sincere sympathy and admiration in our people, and we did this irrespective of our disagreements concerning some stances on the part of those countries' leaders -- disagreements which we discussed with the frankness and respect due to those who have managed to lead a revolution to victory and are now committed to the huge task of defending it.

We also wanted to demonstrate and confirm the link between the West European workers movement and progressive forces and Latin America. Last, we wanted to expound the PCI's positions on the major topic of North-South relations, as expressed in the "charter" approved by our Central Committee.

What impressions did I bring back with me? Berlinguer asked. The clear impression that Latin America, and Central America in particular, are becoming a nerve center of the world situation -- an area of tension no less serious and with dangers no less acute than those affecting the Middle East, for instance. Why is this so? Is it, perhaps, because of "international terrorism" or is military infiltration taking place from Cuba or Nicaragua into El Salvador or Guatemala? This is the false thesis being bandied about by the U.S. leaders' propaganda. But the truth is quite different, and we communists are not the only ones to say so. The fact is that in countries such as El Salvador and Guatemala and elsewhere, fierce, bloodthirsty and corrupt dictatorships are rampant, while the most terrible Third World poverty is spreading -- and this in full accordance with, indeed, with full dependence on the United States. It is therefore natural that popular rebellion has emerged and is growing ever stronger in those countries and that a desperate struggle is underway for democracy and independence, for the defense of the most elementary human rights.

In short, there is a struggle there because there are some strata of the population that have had enough, and because in certain conditions (in El Salvador and Guatemala now, as in Nicaragua before) the path of weapons is the only one left open to democrats to escape and put an end to the massacres. This is the truth.

And we Communists are not the only ones to say so; so do governments in Latin America and Europe and so does the French-Mexican joint communique, which recognizes the Salvadoran Liberation Front and urges a political solution to resolve that country's crisis. These things are also said by many U.S. politicians who are more farsighted than the Washington administration.

Unfortunately, these truths are not stated by the Italian Government or by the DC, which supports the Duarte junta in El Salvador (though many Christian Democrats refuse this support and broad Catholic sectors condemn it).

Therefore, Berlinguer stressed, the theses upheld by the Reagan administration concerning alleged "international terrorism" or outside "intervention" ascribed to Cuba and Nicaragua are absurd and unacceptable. And military-type initiatives such as those being discussed by the United States, which would kindle a blaze on an incalculable scale in that area, seriously threatening world peace, seem truly incomprehensible.

Berlinguer concluded this part of his speech by issuing an appeal to the Italian masses to confirm their solidarity with the struggling Latin American peoples, and pointing out that the PSI and many democratic Catholics with positions similar to the PCI's on these subjects can also act effectively to press the Italian Government to be more active in solidarity in that part of the world and to discourage aggressive intentions on the part of the U.S. administration.

So, Berlinguer said, this international situation confirms our basic stances. With regard to the rivalry and opposition between the United States and the USSR, which is objectively the prime cause of the exacerbation of the international crisis, action must be taken by all the forces which -- by virtue of their position or their inspiration -- can make a decisive contribution to moderation, detente, a brake on the arms race, negotiated solutions and building a new international economic order. Berlinguer cited the Nonaligned Movement, the Catholic and other churches, Western Europe and especially the forces of its workers movement and our continent's progressive forces and people's masses -- all the forces that can play an effective role.

In fact, the PCI secretary general continued, it is in Western Europe that a powerful movement of extraordinary breadth and vigor in favor of peace has begun to develop. It is a movement that transcends the confines of the leftwing parties, involves a large variety of movements, organizations and institutions and is mass in nature. He recalled the impact, still felt by everyone, of the great peace marches in Bonn, Rome, Brussels, Paris, London and Milan. Demonstrations against rearmament, against missiles and nuclear weapons of all kinds and in all countries, against increased military spending and in favor of negotiations to reduce those weapons and of negotiated solutions to conflicts. This has already had an effect; on certain European governments and even in the United States, through the newspapers and the stances adopted by politicians who urge Reagan to reflect.

These demonstrations have also had some influence on parties in Italy, but unfortunately none on our government. As happened before with the choice of Comiso as a base for U.S. missiles, our government has again decided to be "teacher's pet" in connection with the contingent to be sent to Sinai. The presence in Sinai places us in a negative position with respect to the Arab world, and it is not true that it was an obligatory decision shared by all 10 EEC countries. Indeed, Greece and other countries are wondering whether it is so necessary and wise to espouse the theses of the Camp David agreements to such an extent and are instead looking with interest at the new Saudi Arabian proposals. Meanwhile, they have not yet decided on contingents for Sinai, as the Italian Government has done, however -- even though it has not yet felt the need to recognize the PLO.

The conclusion to be drawn, Berlinguer said, is that the movement for peace and dialogue must spread so as to impose a correction of the most negative stances adopted by the Italian Government.

Next, the PCI secretary general pointed out that it was recently the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution in the Soviet Union. We have not lost, and will not lose, our awareness that that event marked the beginning of a new era for the world, that is, the end of world domination by capitalism and imperialism, and at the same time the start of and a thrust to other tumults and revolutions which eliminated capitalist exploitation and colonial oppression from other countries and on other continents, he said. Nor are we forgetting the irreversible historical value of the contribution in terms of sacrifices and the blood shed by the Soviet people in the war against Nazism and Fascism. At the same time, Berlinguer added, we are aware that the time has gone when the revolutionary forces organized themselves and rallied around a single center. For some time -- and this is the case now more than ever -- to tackle the major tasks of defending peace, asserting the peoples' and nations' independence and sovereignty and advancing the cause of the masses' emancipation and liberation, it has been necessary for the communist parties, the other forces of the workers movement and all progressive movements to act with full autonomy of assessment and initiative in the spirit of a new internationalism -- an expression which we were pleased to see used at the recent French Socialist Party congress. The fact that our party has adhered to these principles has been and still is one of the fundamental reasons why everywhere we are received with respect and why we maintain such wide-ranging relations with all communist parties (excluding only Albania's), with the socialist and social democratic parties, and with Third World forces and movements.

From the international situation, Berlinguer moved on to Italy's problems.

For some time the communists have been warning of the dangers of a serious recession and decline in the country, Berlinguer said. Now this is becoming clear to everyone. The new element in Italy's present crisis compared with the entire postwar period is that it strike at the heart of the most advanced sectors of our economy, the major industrial sectors whose expansion has enabled us to reach seventh place among the industrialized countries, albeit with high social and human costs. Berlinguer cited nationalized industry, the state-controlled industries, but also private sectors; the steel and chemicals industries, but also automobiles and mechanical engineering. Everywhere the picture is of crisis, growing unemployment, dismissals, unemployment. Amid a serious and undeniable world economic crisis, Italy is paying the additional price of profound distortions in its kind of development, due to the power system centered on the DC, favoritist practices among the ruling parties, which are not only a source of corruption and scandals but also stifle the economy and lead to inefficiency in the institutions. This is the point; the nub of the "morality issue" lies entirely in the fact that corruption affects not only the methods and conduct of the government and certain parties, but undermines any chance of economic reform and correct functioning of the institutions.

Why this danger of recession and decline? Berlinguer asked. He explained as follows: The policy which the government is pursuing is supposedly designed to contain inflation (and this is a valid aim requiring everyone's cooperation), but in fact it is obstructing investment and research, even in the sectors that have constituted and still constitute the driving force behind the economy. This is stifling and clearly makes our country falter and lose ground in a world, and with respect to countries that are right now experiencing a new phase of technological revolution.

All this, Berlinguer added, poses serious threats to democracy. It has been said on the most diverse sides that if inflation exceeds certain limits, democracy could collapse. But there is something else that must be said. That is, it must not be forgotten that historical experience shows that when unemployment exceeds certain limits, democracy collapses; let us remember that on the eve of Nazism there were 3 million unemployed in Germany.

This, then, is the communists' basic criticism of the economic policy of past governments, and of this government, too, despite its modifications to the culpably optimistic analyses being made until a few months ago.

When it comes to cutting public spending -- which is undeoubtedly necessary -- it lacks the courage to strike a serious blow against wastage, parasitism, privilege and patronage while hitting out indiscriminately, thus hitting the poorest people. The entire issue of medical prescription charges is symptomatic. Furthermore, real decisions are being evaded because of the continuous squabbling among ministers, thus failing to open up proespects of recovery and development for the most advanced production sectors. In this connection, Berlinguer also cited the example of the additional cuts that the government wants to introduce in local council expenditure -- spending which would in fact constitute a useful tool for production investments and for correcting serious social inequalities.

That is, Berlinguer added, unless the cut in local council expenditure (which, moreover, hits mainly the major cities, which are governed by leftwing forces) conceals political aims. Next the PCI secretary general cited the case of Naples, where the DC seems willing even to seek the votes of the Italian Social Movement in order to bring down Valenzi's council. Why now? Because of the approaching completion of the plan for 20,000 homes, which is being carried out entirely in the open, with construction companies and other concerns which for the first time have not been forced to pay "kickbacks" to the political parties, in accordance with methods which destroy the very foundations on which the DC's entire power system in the cities rests. This is how an activity is being hindered, a partly productive development is being obstructed solely for the sake of a political maneuver -- a particularly cynical maneuver, moreover, bearing in mind that we are talking about Naples only a year after the terrible earthquake.

Berlinguer cited in passing the communists' proposals for amending the finance law being discussed by the Senate and confirmed the PCI's political verdict on the Spadolini Government.

This government, he said, is no longer headed by a Christian Democrat and this, as we have said, is an important factor that we take into account. But it is also a government that encounters steadfast opposition from us -- especially with regard to its foreign and economic policy. Moreover, this government is being undermined by its own majority with maneuvers aimed at causing a crisis in it with a view to a further early dissolution of Parliament or an "iron pact" among certain parties, conceived purely in terms of anti-communism.

What must we Communists do in such a complex and contradictory situation? Berlinguer asked.

1 -- We do not want and must not help such maneuvers, which are contrary (both early elections and the DC-PSI "iron pact") to the country's fundamental interests;

2 -- We must develop our opposition in Parliament and throughout the country to modify the government's aims and options as far as possible, exerting pressure on the government with regard to foreign policy, economic policy and the morality issue (starting with the cancer constituted by the P-2 lodge, in which connection President Pertini spoke such clear and steadfast words, which we full support and welcome;

3 -- We must reassert the need to work tenaciously for a democratic alternative in the country's leadership.

In this connection, Berlinguer said, two things must be clear:

-- That the democratic alternative does not mean a transition from one government (or premiership) to another within the context of the same political power system, but a substantial change in that system;

-- That the democratic alternative must not be merely proclaimed. The conditions for a shift in the balance of forces among the masses and in the parties must be clearly defined.

If we have not yet achieved this, it is not only the fault of other people's insensitivity and shortsightedness, but also because we ourselves have not done all the work needed to make such an option inevitable.

Berlinguer was approaching the end of his speech.

What tasks face the party? To fulfill all its capabilities to put forward correct and new ideas and proposals, to organize movements, initiatives and battles to resolve the fundamental problems:

-- Peace and a new international order;

-- The struggle against inflation and recession and for a new kind of development and a new quality of life;

-- The correct and efficient functioning of the institutions;

-- The reform of the state and the parties.

Apart from these, Berlinguer added, there are the problems of all the citizens' everyday lives; these are the tasks not only of the party's central bodies but of you all. This is the way not only to obtain partial successes but also to make new forces emerge in other parties too, and among the masses -- forces willing to fight for change.

Consider, for instance, Berlinguer said, what is happening in connection with the peace issue. Following the major demonstrations attended by people from all the parties, nobody maintains any longer that "peace is not threatened" and indeed even the other parties have announced marches and days in defense of peace. We shall see whether these initiatives too, like the unitary ones already held, will be directed against all kinds of weapons, including U.S. missiles.

Be that as it may, this all proves that when profound movements emerge from the people, even the parties and the government must take note.

This is the PCI's major, irreplaceable, role. And this is the value of the PCI and Italian Communist Youth Federation membership campaign. Petroselli often used to cite a remark by Togliatti: "to cling to all the folds of society." This now means being able to interpret many innovations, such as the women's movements, their forms and substance, and the exceptional attendance of peace demonstrations by large masses of young people. The PCI is a party that can carry forward these innovations, this regeneration, without breaking away from its own past or the unity of all its members, from the oldest -- the veterans whom we saluted affectionately here today -- to the youngest recruits.

If we look at the experience of other communist and workers parties, Berlinguer concluded, we must admit that we have succeeded in avoiding two opposite dangers which have affected some of those other parties; the danger of bureaucratization, fossilization, detachment from the masses, constriction of internal democratic life, inability to promptly identify emergent innovations; and the danger of splittism, the prevalence of intestine struggles over the prime tasks of the external struggle.

This is what we must do: Maintain steadfast vigilance against these two dangers, developing democratic life within our ranks, nurturing the dialectic of ideas and contact with the conditions, lives and feelings of the broad masses; and at the same time defend party unity against the false hopes of those who aim to split us.

DIPLOMAT STABBED TO DEATH IN AUSTRALIA

BK160813 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] The Greek consul-general to Australia has been stabbed to death at his consular residence in Sydney. A police spokesman said Mr C. Giannaris was found by his staff with a knife protruding from his back at the consular residence in the Sydney suburb of Darling Point. The upstairs section of the four-storey consulate had been ransacked. Police units have sealed off the area as investigations continue. Mr Giannaris took up his post 2 years ago.

The murder comes nearly 1 year after the assassination in Sydney of the Turkish consul-general and his bodyguard. An Armenian guerrilla group claimed responsibility but no one has been caught.

SPOKESMAN ANSWERS PRAVDA ON U.S. BASES POLICY

NC172055 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] The Greek Government formulates its foreign policy according to the interests of the nation and people. This statement was made by the government spokesman in answer to a question on a report in the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA about the U.S. bases in Greece.

CHAMBER ELECTS PASOK CANDIDATE PRESIDENT

NC172130 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] At its meeting this evening, the Chamber of Deputies that emerged from the 18 October elections elected the PASOK deputy for the first Athens constituency, Mr Ioannis Alevras, president of the body for the length of the parliamentary period. The meeting opened at 1800 in the presence of Prime Minister Papandreou and the cabinet members. It was chaired by acting President Lavrendidhis, who was nominated by the New Democracy Party as its candidate for the position of the new Chamber of Deputies president.

Following his nomination as candidate for the presidency, Mr Lavrendidhis took his place at the deputies bench and the president's chair was taken by Mr Serpanos, PASOK deputy for Aitolia and Akarnania constituency and one of the oldest deputies in the new chamber. During the secret voting that followed, a total of 298 deputies voted. Mr Alevras received 170 votes, Mr Lavrendidhis 111 and 17 blank ballots were cast.

After his election, Mr Alevras took his position at the body's presidency amid warm applause from his colleagues. Addressing the members of the Chamber, Mr Alevras thanked them for electing him and assured them that, in carrying out his task, he will give all his strength. He added: My election to the position of president is, of course, due to the votes of the members of one party -- which is what usually happens in the Greek Chamber of Deputies. Furthermore, from my personal position, that which political consistency and morals dictate will also happen -- I will maintain my link with the party which expresses my faith and ideas.

He went on: This is the right of a free consciousness, exactly as objectivity and impartiality are duties of the Chamber president. In connection with these views, he stressed that the will of the Chamber's majority requires that the body's presidency acquire convincing and even positively safeguarded objectivity.

Mr Alevras also referred to the need for the radical reformation of many regulations and procedures concerning the functioning of the Chamber of Deputies. Within the framework of briefing and informing the deputies he said, it is necessary to establish an independent scientific-technical service in the Chamber.

He also referred to the pressing need to solve the problem of the lack of space facing the Chamber. He said that in the not too distant future the entire Chamber building will be turned over to the Chamber. In conclusion, Mr Alevras welcomed the presence of many new deputies in the Chamber and stressed that, from this Chamber, which has so many virtues and fruitful forces, one can expect a creative and big task for the improvement and prosperity of the Greek people. He concluded: With the conviction that this lofty task is our common goal, I call upon all of you to realize it with faith and enthusiasm.

Referring to the Polytechnic anniversary, Mr Alevras stressed that, as has also been the case in past years, the Chamber owes a wreath of honor, and called upon the deputies to maintain 1 minute of silence in memory of the Polytechnic heroes. Mr Alevras then adjourned the meeting until 1100 tomorrow, when the sole topic on the agenda will be the election of the Chamber's first vice president. The election of the other two vice presidents and the remaining members of the presidency will be held at 1800 tomorrow.

PAPANDREOU INTERVIEWED AT PARLIAMENT OPENING

NC171137 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] After the Chamber of Deputies meeting, ERT [Hellenic Radio-Television] correspondent Apostolopoulos asked Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou:

[Begin recording] [Question] Good morning, Mr Prime Minister. How do you do? How do you see the new Parliament, Mr Prime Minister?

[Answer] The new Parliament [words indistinct because of simultaneous talking of Papandreou and ERT correspondent] The legislation for change, with strong opposition too...

[Correspondent interrupting] Yes, definitely it is the strongest in Europe.

[Papandreou continues] ...will be of great [words indistinct] the strongest in Europe, and I believe the strongest parliamentary opposition ever in the Greek chamber.

[Question] But the fact that there are only three parties. Isn't this a disadvantage?

[Answer] This is how I view it; it simplifies the procedure, I also believe that this is a disadvantage. We agree on this. There should have been at least one representative, one voice, from the other opposition ranks [words indistinct] [ERT correspondent interrupts; words indistinct] with the new law on elections. I hope we shall be able to guarantee this for the future. [end recording]

Addresses PASOK Parliamentary Group

NC172240 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 17 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] At the first meeting yesterday of PASOK's parliamentary group, Andreas Papandreou made the following statement: Dear colleagues: This very moment is perhaps a most touching moment for all of us. We have fought, each one of us in his own trenches, for many years so that at long last we would be able to free the state from the monopoly of the rightwing. Fundamentally, the right ruled for 48 years. There were transitory hopes which, however, were never fulfilled. We truly represent all the generations of modern Greece which were "present" in all the great struggles, during the national resistance movement, during the first and second "implacable" struggles and during the struggle against the junta. In essence, we all arose through this struggle for the liberation of our nation, our people from the national level to the cultural level. It is difficult to appreciate what is happening today because when one is involved it is difficult to appreciate the true extent of the change in Greece.

There is a totally different atmosphere. There is an atmosphere of conciliation between the people and the state. Yesterday's march [on the Polytechnic anniversary] was a great example. It was so vast and so peaceful, without armored police vehicles and riot squads, protected by the people themselves.

I sincerely believe, Papandreou continued, that if we -- PASOK -- had not won this election -- not simply won in the sense that we are the leading party -- the situation in the country would have become worse. Change is truly a prerequisite for the nation's survival, and this is not a preelection slogan. This is the truth. All of us in this hall must realize this.

We are all tied to a common struggle for the fulfillment of our and the people's expectations, and we must honor our covenant. We must truly apply and implement all that we promised. A state with justice which at long last will learn to serve the interests of the Greek people and the Greek nation; a state within the framework of which the people, no matter where they might be -- geographically or productively -- will participate actively and responsibly in the great decisions that are being made for them. This is our atmosphere, this is the people's expectation, and we must truly justify the struggles, the sacrifices and hopes of the people.

Referring to the armed forces, he then emphasized that along the course we have laid down for change, the country's armed forces will not have any involvement in the policymaking of PASOK's government. This is a great conquest because the party of change, the movement of change, this democratic, national movement has, for the first time in our country's recent history, truly reconciled the army and the people. You all know it, you all have a history of struggle, each one remembers some struggle, you have all taken part in some struggle or another. It is a characteristic of both the parliamentary group and our government that they have this fighting resistance character and heritage.

Referring to the problems which afflict the world and generally economic progress today, the prime minister stressed:

"It is not surprising to us that economic progress on a world scale -- with few exceptions -- is truly falling. The forecasts are that unemployment will take on more dramatic and greater dimensions on the European Continent. It is obvious that as a result, the political groups which until now sought a solution will be swept aside, because the problems which afflict the world today and particularly afflict Europe cannot be solved within the framework of today's institutions and the current balance of forces. As a result we, like all the others, will also have to face a difficult course in the economic field.

"I stated during our preelection discussions that the deficit in the public sector was 350 billion drachma. The minister of finance has informed me and certain of our aides in the economic sector that it was in fact 350 billion, although this figure could increase further. One thing, however, which nobody has realized, is the composition and structure of this deficit. The regular budget in our country during recent years was always approximately balanced. But it was balanced up to 1979.

"In 1980 the regular budget deficit was 9 billion. In 1981, the deficit of the regular budget will be approximately 90 billion drachma. In other words, it will be 10 times that of 1980. It is, of course, obvious that with such deficits we will have to be thrifty. We will have to pursue a policy aimed at the revitalization of our economy. We will have to proceed with a policy to increase the national income, because this is the only way to absorb the unemployed. This year's increase in the national product is estimated -- this is the best we can say -- at a minimum. In all probability, it will be negative. Our own goal will be that within 1982 we should reach -- let us say -- an increase of 2.5 percent.

"Naturally, there is always the danger that such an expansionist policy will strengthen inflation which, unfortunately, will justify the forecast I made for 1981 when I was speaking on the budget, that is, that it will reach 30 percent. It is consequently clear that in the same way that it is essential for us to have an expansionist policy, it is simultaneously just as essential to control, to check and to lessen the inflation rate. This is extremely basic if we take into consideration the polls which said that inflation was one of the main factors for a change of view among a section of the population. Our task is difficult, but I am optimistic that we will successfully deal with it."

Papandreou then made a short review of the international situation.

"In reference to the international sector, it is clear that the eastern Mediterranean is becoming a very tense area. The Middle East issues in all its dimensions, the recent assassination of As-Sadat, who formulated a policy in accordance with the Pentagon's instructions, the possibility of a clash between Libya and Egypt, the Cyprus issue, the Greek-Turkish -- as it is described -- differences in the Aegean; all this, within a more general atmosphere, demonstrate that the superpowers will proceed to new costly and more dangerous nuclear armaments. Within the framework, we will fight to strenghten our national independence and to forge and implement a genuinely independent national Greek foreign policy under which we will be in a position to keep our promises and to establish a new era, an era which at least in the European, the Balkan and the Middle East area will allow Greece to play a more decisive role."

Referring to domestic and social problems, the prime minister stated:

"Over and above the economic and foreign problems, we must not forget the critical sectors of our social life: relations between the state and the church; women's rights; purging the public services; the battle for a human environment; the struggle for administrative decentralization and for an administration with different morality; and, above all else, we must -- and I consider this critical -- we, the 172 [deputies] with our example, political activities and our personal life and morality must forge a new course. I would like to tell you that this natinal representative body in which we have a comfortable majority is an historic national body, an historic chamber, and all of us must truly rise to the height of the circumstances. This is my appeal.

"We must not forget, the prime minister continued, that the parliamentary group -- at a time when a party, a movement, is in opposition, has a great importance -- but it does not rule the outcome of a struggle. At a time when such a group is in the government, however, at a time when it is faced with the great task of change with historic dimensions, then this parliamentary group becomes the key. When we understand that we are the leaders of a nation at a critical period, then I believe we will also be able to make history, that each one of us will make history."

Papandreou then issued instructions on the operation of the parliamentary group and mentioned that Andonios Livanis is taking over the position of chief of the parliamentary group.

"In reference to the task which the new chairman, Alevras, will be taking over," he continued, "I am certain that he will be able to promote those changes which are needed so that we may create a Chamber which will support every deputy in his duty, whether it is legislative, as in our own case, or opposition, as in the case with New Democracy and the KKE. This first meeting closed with 1-minute silence in memory of the victims of the Polytechnic.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETS IN LIBYA

TA171710 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] The seventh round of meetings of the Turkish-Libyan joint economic committee has begun in Tripoli, the capital of Libya. Speaking at the opening session, State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who is in Libya, said that relations between the two countries have greatly developed in recent years and that Turkish businessmen working in Libya have been very successful. Libyan Economy Minister (Abu Zait Umar) [title and name as heard] said that Turkish-Libyan relations are an example of friendship among Muslim countries in the Middle East. The joint economic committee meetings will continue through the activities of the trade, industry and banking subcommittees that have been formed. A protocol will be signed at the end of the talks that will last until Thursday. Ozal will leave for Abu Dhabi after concluding his contacts in Libya.

INTERIOR MINISTER LEAVES TO VISIT YUGOSLAVIA

TA171358 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1340 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Istanbul, 17 Nov, (A.A.) -- Interior Minister Salahattin Cetiner has left for Yugoslavia as the guest of the Yugoslav federal secretary of internal affairs, Franjo Herljevic. Cetiner, accompanied by Security Director General Fahri Gorgulu, Deputy Security Director General Yusuf Aydin and Gendarme Adjutant Major Orhan Balli, said the following in connection with his visit before his departure at Yesilkoy airport:

"I am going to Yugoslavia as the guest of the Yugoslav federal secretary of internal affairs. We shall discuss issues concerning the Interior Ministry. One issue we will insistently dwell upon will be traffic. We shall cooperate on the issue of diminishing difficulties for our citizens on the E-5 road's Yugoslavian section and on solving their problems." Cetiner also inspected the Yesilkoy airport terminal.

COURT GIVES SIX LEFTIST MILITANTS DEATH SENTENCE

TA161716 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] The Istabbul 2d Military Court condemned to death today six members of the illegal Revolutionary Left organization [Dev-Sol] accused of killing former Prime Minister Nihat Erim, Istanbul Deputy Police Chief Mahmut Dikler and their bodyguards.

Sadettin Guven and Baki Altun were accused of killing Erim and his bodyguard in Dragos on 19 July 1980. Aslan Tayfun Ozkok, Aslan Sener Yildirim and Harun Kartal were accused of killing Dikler and his bodyguard. Ahmet Fazil Ozdemir was accused of providing the necessary arms to carry out the operations and encouraging them to commit the crimes. The verdict says that the six militants were condemned to death in accordance with Turkish penal law code 146/1 and that the court found no mitigating circumstances in the case.

BRIEFS

SOCIAL SECURITY AGREEMENT -- A Turkish-Austrian social security agreement has been signed in Istanbul. According to the agreement, Turkish workers employed in Austria will benefit from all the social security benefits provided to Austrian workers. The agreement was signed by the deputy under secretary of the Social Security Ministry on behalf of Turkey and by the Austrian ambassador to Ankara on behalf of Austria. According to the agreement, the working years spent in Turkey will be calculated in determining the retirement time of Turkish workers employed in Austria. Currently there are about 30,000 Turkish workers employed in Austria. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 13 Nov 81 TA]

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Western Europe

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KREISKY FIRM ON DEFENSE BUDGET; NO INTERCEPTORS

AU181139 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 Nov 81 p 1

[Summary] Chancellor Kreisky has taken a clear stand on the question of interceptors for the Austrian army: In a letter to National Defense Committee Chairman Josseck, the chancellor declared that despite his basically positive attitude toward the army's wish, he could not take the responsibility for burdening future government budgets by ordering such interceptors at this time. In a press conference following yesterday's cabinet meeting he elucidated his position. "He said the National Defense Council had never been left in any doubt about the fact that the purchase of interceptors was a budgetary question. Thus, Kreisky added, this decision applies only to the foreseeable future. The investments in the 'Goldhaube' [Golden Bonnet] air control system were nevertheless not wasted.

"Kreisky added that it was also necessary to look for alternatives. Thus one might purchase used 'Phantom' fighters -- Austria did not necessarily have to buy the most expensive equipment. But of course such an alternative could only be an interim solution. In reply to a newsman's question whether one should not buy missiles, the chancellor resolutely declared that this was prohibited by the state treaty. By making such an attempt one would 'merely arouse an opinion that should not be aroused in times such as these.' Kreisky emphatically repeated that he did regard the purchase of interceptors as expedient. He recalled the violations of Austrian airspace by U.S. planes during the Lebanon crisis and Soviet airspace violations during the CSSR crisis."

Committee Reviews Defense Budget

AU181355 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 Nov 81 p 2

[Summary] The Nationalrat's budget committee yesterday discussed the 1982 national defense budget providing for total expenditures of 13.4 billion schillings, 1.2 billion schillings more than in 1981, and 309.1 million schillings of revenues. The special investment budget attached to the regular budget provides for an additional 1 billion schillings that will be available if necessary. Defense Minister Roesch declared in the committee debate that he continued to favor the purchase of interceptors but that the Finance Minister at present regards this project as unworkable. He announced an increase in the soldiers' daily basic pay from 30 to 40 schillings.

People's Party speakers in the debate criticized the increase in allotments for national defense as merely compensation for inflation without actually providing any additional funds. Freedom Party spokesman Josseck announced his party's support for this budget chapter in view of its growth rate of nearly 10 percent and its provisions for better equipment issued to soldiers. Socialist Party defense spokesman Mondl stressed that the 1982 budget allotments would ensure the continuation of the army's investment program with the same priorities as in the past, as well as the further development of the militia system and the continuing implementation of the territorial defense concept.

PROGRAM OF KREISKY VISIT TO HUNGARY 18-20 Nov

AU161140 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 14 Nov 81 p 2

[Summary] According to a chancellery announcement, Chancellor Kreisky will pay an official visit to the Hungarian People's Republic at the invitation of the Hungarian Government. The program of Kreisky's visit provides, among other things, for talks with Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and with Gyorgy Lazar, Council of Ministers chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic. Moreover, the Austrian delegation will inspect industrial enterprises and new hotel buildings in Budapest.

TV COMMENTATOR PRAISES REAGAN ARMS PROPOSALS

AU190841 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Hugo Portisch commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, the hard core of President Reagan's proposal was the offer that NATO will renounce its deployment of missiles in Europe, but on the condition that the Soviet Union withdraw the already deployed missiles on its territory. That, ladies and gentlemen, is precisely what the peace movements in Europe have in mind, that would be wonderful, no missiles on both sides. That is also what the West European Governments would like best -- it would solve the dilemma, on the one hand, of having to carry out the complementary armament as faithful allies of NATO and, on the other, of being exposed to the pressure of the peace movements which say: no deployment of missiles in Europe.

That is also precisely what the Soviet Union will probably not accept: The Soviet Union has never voluntarily given up, or given up at all, a missile system that it has built up, built up at a cost of billions of rubles and with great technological efforts, but in all past negotiations it has always seen to it that a settlement is reached on the basis of parity but that the existing systems are retained. Hence there is basically little hope that this proposal by Reagan -- NATO renounces the deployment in exchange for the Soviet Union's withdrawal -- can actually be implemented. Moreover, the Soviet Union is of the opinion that this missile system, which it has on its territory and which is directed against West Europe, is counterbalanced by other weapons of NATO -- medium-range bombers that can carry nuclear bombs, submarine-based missiles and so forth. Well, that is a field where the Soviet argument is no longer very strong. The Soviet Union itself has medium-range bombers and, as the Soviet submarine which was stranded in Sweden has shown, it probably also has nuclear weapons on its submarines.

But the Soviet Union is highly likely to argue that France has nuclear weapons, that Great Britain has nuclear missiles, and these two countries could also attack the Soviet Union with their nuclear weapons. To make a long story short, the negotiations will be long-winded. Things will not work out as quickly, as smoothly as they would under the formula: we renounce, you withdraw. The negotiations will be long, and at the end of these negotiations, which will begin on 30 November, the result will most likely be an agreement based on parity, on the lowest possible level, that is with the lowest possible number of missiles.

Ladies and gentlemen: Is everything we hear now, Brezhnev's proposals, Reagan's proposals, only a propaganda battle, an exchange of blows? Is it intended at least to take the anti-American wind out of the sails of the peace movement? Is it intended not to leave the peace initiative alone to Brezhnev who will come to Bonn this coming weekend? Will the American side also become active in this respect? Yes, all this certainly enters into it. But it should not be overlooked that these proposals submitted by Reagan today contain a comprehensive offer for negotiations. And let us not forget: when the Soviets invaded Afghanistan, U.S. President Carter declared that there would be no basis for talks with the Soviet Union as long as Soviet troops were in Afghanistan. The policy of peaceful coexistence, detente, had been denounced until today. And that is exactly what Reagan is actually taking back with this extensive offer today. He suggests to Brezhnev to continue where they left off before the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan -- to make the policy of detente again the basis of talks.

And that, ladies and gentlemen, is precisely what the Europeans have been demanding from the Americans lately. Afghanistan -- of course, the withdrawal of the Soviets should be demanded -- but to restore the basis for talking with the Soviet Union, and precisely in this field, in the field of disarmament, of arms limitation. And here Reagan has thus gone a very long way today to meet the European demands.

NETHERLANDS

CDA, LABOR PARTIES REACT TO REAGAN PROPOSAL

LD182230 Hilversum Domestic Service in Dutch 1508 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Current affairs program with unidentified moderator; Mr Faber, defense specialist for the Labor Party, Joep de Boer; defense specialist for the Christian Democratic Appeal; and Karel Roskamp, Netherlands Radio commentator -- in progress]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] Were these peace-loving arguments or not?

[Faber] I understood it was a wonderful address but the proposals that were made do not thrill me all that much. I consider them absolutely not negotiable, a splendid example of how to conduct propaganda by using the word "zero." But if you know that what you are advocating is absolutely unacceptable to the Soviet Union -- and that has been known since 1979 -- then I consider this to be bamboozling the people.

[Moderator] No reason for you to alter your position?

[Faber] No. I believe that what is needed more than ever is to proceed along the path taken by the peace movement, a road which we will mark in Amsterdam on 21 November. Now we are being engulfed with propaganda. Now one is pretending that decisive breakthroughs will be forced in the arms race, while everything said by the Soviet side about armament efforts, namely, by the United States, also as far as the "European theatre" is concerned, is simply being disregarded.

The Soviets will have to dismantle everything they have deployed. As for the old missiles which have now been replaced by the undoubtedly very modern SS-20 missiles, for 20 years we have not been harping on that. Now we ourselves have started a new round of cruise and Pershing II missiles -- that really is something new. Now we are suddenly bringing this up. Now we are prepared not to go ahead with that provided the Soviets are prepared to pull everything down. No this is not negotiable.

[Moderator] You are saying that this seems to be a peaceloving gesture by the old cowboy, but look out for his hidden shooting hand.

[Faber] Yes. If you examine his entire program -- short-range systems, seaborne cruise missiles, the very long-range weapons -- you see it is quite extensive. That is not to say that the Russians are doing any better. They are also at it in the same fashion, but the way these two meet each other halfway in so-called talk, they are almost bursting with distrust. What they are after is to force their opponent to his knees. The opponent does not care at all for such treatment. It seems that we will wait for years on end. My biggest concern, for that matter, is that the Netherlands Government -- as we are still discussing the general guidelines of the government program -- will respond positively to this initiative and will await the outcome of these negotiations while the arms race proceeds.

[Moderator] I want to ask Mr Joep de Boer, defence specialist for the Christian Democratic Appeal, whether that risk exists. Is Mr Reagan's address so reassuring to you or your party that this will influence your stance regarding whether or not the missiles should be deployed?

[De Boer] Yes, I think that the address was reassuring. As to whether or not this will influence our stance regarding the deployment of missiles, at this moment there is no reason to make any decision about that.

I think the address was reassuring because the supreme American authority has clearly come around to the Europeans' very high priority of negotiations with the Soviet Unions and has presented a total picture of how, in his view, the arms control effort should function in order to make the armament efforts superfluous while maintaining a justified equilibrium.

[Roskamp] I believe Mr Faber is right when he uses the words "propaganda" and "bamboozling of the people." The crucial point is not that the American President says: We wish to give up these new weapons, but that he requires the Russians to give up their defense system against the American, British and French submarine-based missiles which have been in existence for such a long time. If you take into account that two of these submarines are already capable of destroying the Soviet Union -- there are 30 of these deployed around the Soviet Union -- then you understand that the Soviet Union simply cannot take up that offer.

[De Boer] This is a typical example of a negative attitude. Brezhnev's moratorium proposal also required NATO not to do a number of things. I also requested that one should not immediately react to this in a negative fashion.

[Roskamp] A moratorium is quite different from dismantling.

[Faber] Reagan's offer of dismantling everything is weighty. The threshold has been raised incredibly high. The Russians will be engulfed in disgrace. We have proposed "zero" and they won't have any of it. One gets the impression that this offer is in effect designed to get these 572 missiles deployed here.

DE VOLKSKRANT HITS U.S. POLICY 'CONFUSION'

PM111507 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 7 Nov 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Floundering"]

[Text] Anybody who thinks that Moscow has a monopoly on dialectical political argument is mistaken. They are experienced in it in Washington too.

Haig's thesis is that in the case of a conventional attack on West Europe by the Warsaw Pact, NATO has emergency plans which include, among other things, the firing of a nuclear warning shot. Weinberger's antithesis is that that is not true, that no such plan exists. The White House's synthesis is that both ministers are right: Haig rightly pointed out that NATO wields the strategy of "flexible response," which leaves a potential enemy in the dark over the nature of the response to an armed attack, and that in that context the firing of a nuclear warning shot is always considered a policy option; Weinberger rightly explained that such an option has never resulted in a specific military plan.

What sorry floundering over nothing. It may be that the firing of a nuclear warning shot is not part of NATO's military scenario. When such a proposal was put forward in the late sixties the objections were more of a military than of a political nature: The Soviet Union could well have taken a nuclear warning shot as a sign of weakness. But there is also undoubtedly the possibility that there is a place in the NATO defense scenario for the use of (tactical) nuclear weapons where there is a real lack of adequate conventional defense means. Therefore America in particular has always opposed an official statement renouncing first use of nuclear weapons.

The fact that NATO has resorted -- and intends to continue to resort -- to nuclear means to such an extent is enough in itself and is rightly opposed as a principal cause of the increasing tension between East and West. Rash and conflicting explanations in Washington about NATO's nuclear strategy, in which an armed conflict berween East and West is portrayed as a real threat, can only poison the international political climate even more. This is happening under a government which was to abolish the inconsistencies of the Carter period for good. Instead Washington has for the past year been the scene of foreign policy confusion, culiminating recently in Haig's audacious complaint about a conspirator in the White House. Is it not high time that the West European Governments fired a political warning shot at Washington? Preferably one with a powerful charge.

SCHMIDT MEETS THATCHER, PREVIEWS BREZHNEV TALKS

LD181140 Hamburg DPA in German 1037 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 18 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher have briefed British government leaders, headed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, in Bonn today on the topics the Federal Government plans to discuss during the forthcoming visit to Bonn by Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

At the start of the 1-day German-British Government consultations in Bonn, Schmidt had a 1-hour private meeting with Mrs Thatcher, who arrived in Bonn with six members of her cabinet. Parallel to this, Genscher had a meeting with his opposite number, Lord Carrington.

The heads of government and foreign ministers then continued their discussions jointly. In addition to Brezhnev's visit, the approaching U.S.-Soviet arms limitation talks on medium-range weapons as well as EEC budget problems are likely to have been in the foreground of the consultations.

Federal Chancellor Schmidt stressed at a luncheon the good state of German-British relations in many areas and paid tribute to the contribution of the Rhine Army, stationed in the Federal Republic, to joint security. With regard to Brezhnev's visit, Schmidt said that he would conduct his talks in closest consultation with the Western allies. "During our talks, we want to convey the certainty that we and our Western friends will continue the policy of cooperation," the chancellor said.

"We shall also state clearly, however, that the end of 1983 will see the beginning of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe if negotiations have not led to mutually agreed reductions and maximum numbers. We will press strongly for a zero solution." According to Schmidt, the Federal Government interprets Brezhnev's visit "as an expression of the fact that the Soviet Union has also realized and recognizes the need for a security partnership between East and West, in other words a partnership for preserving and consolidating peace."

Statement Issued on Talks

LD181344 Hamburg DPA in German 1312 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 18 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher spoke out in Bonn today in favor of strengthening German-British relations and constantly coordinating their positions, also in the interests of European unity and joint security in the NATO alliance.

In a joint press statement at the conclusion of the 10th German-British consultations, the two heads of government also stressed their countries' contribution to joint defense and emphasized the alliance's demands for military balance between East and West at the lowest possible level. Federal Chancellor Schmidt paid tribute to the "indispensible role" of the British forces stationed in the Federal Republic.

The chancellor and prime minister spoke out in favor of expanding the diverse relations between the two countries in all fields. The extent and intensity of the contacts was greater today than at any previous time in the two countries' history, the heads of government noted.

Welcome Reagan's Arms Initiative

LD181742 Hamburg DPA in German 1655 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 18 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher expressly welcomed in Bonn on Wednesday U.S. President Ronald Reagan's disarmament initiative.

Speaking to journalists at the end of the 1-day German-British consultations, Schmidt described the American peace strategy as "an expression of what we Germans were bound to want and did want." The chancellor particularly emphasized that the American President, in his proposals dealt especially carefully with the strategic, political and psychological situation in Europe. Reagan had also responded to the fears of people on arms stockpiling, Schmidt said. For this he is particularly grateful.

Prime Minister Thatcher called Reagan's initiative "extremely important and to be welcomed." She expressed the hope of a positive response from Moscow and stressed above all that the American President has not only proposed a limitation, but a clear reduction, of arms. There is a long way from such talks to a positive result, but she hopes for a realization of the disarmament wishes.

Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher have expressly supported U.S. President Ronald Reagan's initiative for comprehensive disarmament talks with Moscow in Bonn on Wednesday.

Margaret Thatcher said that the European Community has to concentrate on three fundamental problems in order to overcome its difficulties: the form of the social and regional funds, the agricultural policy and the budget problems of the EC. Parallel progress will have to be achieved in all three spheres, for which the coming EC summit should set guidelines. Decisions will have to be made in 1982 as regards the question of EC contributions.

Earlier Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer told British Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe that in the negotiations on EC contributions for next year Bonn will no longer be prepared, as it was in the past, to be the only high net payer without the setting of an upper limit. Apart from this the rise in agricultural expenditure will have to be reduced in order to release funds for other tasks.

Both heads of government also advocated close international cooperation and consultation in the fight against global economic problems and unemployment. Schmidt appealed to all states to create the prerequisites as quickly as possible for a lowering of interest rates.

In answer to a journalist, who asked how she regards the initiative by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to extend the community into a European (political) union, Mrs Thatcher said that her government has expressed no reservations as yet. London has not yet studied the proposals in detail and is waiting for further details at the EC summit meeting. Schmidt added that the initiative for a European union is a joint effort of the German and Italian Governments and not a personal idea of Genscher, who nevertheless deserves the "credit" for it.

SCHMIDT EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER SS-22 MISSILES

NC181445 Paris AFP in English 1433 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 18 Nov (AFP) -- West Germany is seriously worried by the new Soviet SS-22 missiles, which have a reported range of 1,000 km (625 miles). Chancellor Helmut Schmidt made this clear at a meeting of the Social Democratic Party Central Committee, when he said the SS-22's should be put on the agenda of the U.S.-Soviet arms talks opening in Geneva on November 30. Prior to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's visit to West Germany starting on Sunday, experts here say the SS-22's are a threat to West Germany and North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) installations.

They say that even if an agreement is reached in Geneva to dismantle the Soviet SS-20 missiles, which have a reported 2,500 km (about 2,800 miles) range, the SS-22's would be a means of getting around the agreement, because they could still target West Germany. "It is therefore essential," a top West German official told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, "that these new weapons should be taken into account in the negotiations." West German officials are worried in particular by the reported precision of the new generation of Soviet missiles. This, they say makes them ideal weapons for a "limited" nuclear war in Europe. Official circles here insist that deployment of the new missiles runs counter to the May 1978 joint West German-Soviet declaration issued at the end of President Brezhnev's visit to Bonn then.

The statement said that both sides considered it important that no-one should seek military superiority. Equality and approximate parity were enough for defence. But since that statement, officials say here, Moscow had launched its program of deploying SS-20's, SS-21's, SS-22's, and SS-23's, all said to have no equivalent in NATO. (NATO has 180 Pershing I's with a reported 700 km (75 miles) range, and 26 batteries of Honest John missiles, which have a 60 km (about 38 miles) range. All these systems are old ones.)

Military observers here say that by stressing the SS-22 threat, Chancellor Schmidt wanted to point out that the Geneva talks should take into account the "overall Eurostrategic threat," not just the question of SS-20 missiles.

CDU SPOKESMAN PRAISES REAGAN DECISION

LD181642 Hamburg DPA in German 1558 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 18 Nov (DPA) -- In the opinion of the opposition, American President Ronald Reagan refuted the "stupid and irresponsible accusation" that America does not really want disarmament but is aiming for military superiority. This was emphasized by the foreign affairs spokesman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary party, Alois Mertes, on Wednesday in Bonn.

In Mertes' view, Reagan's support for a global zero option in land-based medium-range missiles shows especially which of the nuclear superpowers really wants a halt to the arms race and disarmament in practice and not only in word. It is only hoped that the Soviet Union will respond to the "serious and progressive" disarmament proposal by the United States in the same way. Moscow would thus fulfill the conditions of the Nuclear Nonproliberation Treaty equally with Washington.

PRESS REACTS TO REAGAN ARMS NEGOTIATIONS PROPOSAL

Reagan Reacted Late

DW191029 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 19 Nov 81 p 4

[Article signed A: "Reagan Wants To Turn Tables"]

[Text] President Reagan got through the first 10 months of his tenure without ever having made a coherent statement on his foreign policy ideas and goals. As he said himself, up until now he considered this to be superfluous and therefore not very sensible. Meanwhile the development of the various West European peace movements which Washington did not take seriously for a long time has opened the President's eyes. His speech before the National Press Club in Washington is an attempt to regain at least part of the European public opinion which he had lost due to this thoughtlessness.

For the first time the President has publicly endorsed the so-called zero solution in West Europe's nuclear counterarmament — the renunciation by both sides of the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles, which would mean, however that the Russians would have to dismantle the weapons they have already deployed. Washington continues to be convinced that Moscow will not accept such a deal. But Reagan has finally realized that his refusal to publicly support the zero solution at least as a goal was constant grist for the mills of Russian propaganda. This comes late, but America has nevertheless now turned the tables. The skeptics in Europe are to be shown that nuclear disarmament on the continent is being hindered by the Kremlin and not by the White House.

Whether Reagan's disclosure of the U.S. negotiating position was a wise gesture is open to debate. In 1977 Jimmy Carter did not have good experiences when he revealed the U.S. SALT concepts. If Reagan had given less shrill signals in the beginning, he would have been spared his late appearance at the Washington press club.

'Tables Turned'

DW191129 Bonn DIE WELT in German 19 Nov 81 p 1

[Wilfried Hertz-Eichenrode commentary: "Tables Turned"]

[Text] Zero solution -- until a short time ago that was still a delusive light, a glimmer of hope and a demagogic slogan. This non-word was a delusive light in the heads of those who believed that we only needed to demand the scrapping of all nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe loudly enough to turn it into reality. Willy Brandt brought the "zero solution" as a glimmer of hope from Moscow and hoped thus to have found a unification formula for the hopelessly quarrelling SPD. Unscrupulous "peace movement" agitators used the term as a demagogic slogan against the United States. This zero game with all its variants was directed more against Washington than against Moscow.

This is over now because Ronald Reagan has turned the tables. He took ahold of the zero phantom and stripped it of its character of an unrealistic goal. He cast the term like molten iron into a concrete form of negotiation diplomacy -- zero solution now means that NATO will not counterarm if the Soviet Union withdraws all its medium-range missiles targeted on West Europe.

Several things have thus been achieved:

All of a sudden the issue of forthcoming negotiations between the United States and the USSR as well as the unbounded general peace discussion have been reduced to their core, namely, the armament lead of the Soviets with land-based medium-range missiles in Europe. Reagan has taken the distrustful Europeans, particularly the Germans, at their word, thus creating unanimity among the NATO partners regarding the opening phase of missile negotiations; and immediately before Brezhnev's visit to Bonn, Reagan has established close ties with the German chancellor regarding the most explosive of world political problems.

These are undeniable advantages. However, this does not say anything about the usefulness of the zero solution as a subject of negotiations. Brezhnev will counter with his major thesis that the deployment of SS-20's has changed nothing in the approximate balance allegedly already existing in Europe. The first severe test will occur when the Soviet leader comes to Bonn. Schmidt, one of the creators of the formula announced by Reagan, may not sway or yield when Brezhnev presents him with the completely different Soviet version of the "zero solution."

Unattainable Standard Set

DW191135 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 19 Nov 81 p 1

[Article signed G-N.: "The Zero Solution"]

[Text] A few days prior to the beginning of the federal chancellor's talks with Brezhnev in Bonn, the U.S. President has explained the goals of negotiations with the Soviet Union. If the Soviet Union dismantles the medium-range weapons threatening Europe, the West will renounce the deployment of corresponding U.S. weapons in West Europe. This is to be based on numerical equality and even go as low as "zero" for both sides. By Reagan's statement the so-called "zero solution" has become an operational part of the West's negotiating plan.

West Europe, in particular Bonn, is greatly relieved over this. It may be assumed that in this expansion of the U.S. negotiating line, Schmidt and Genscher see above all the success of their efforts. Now it has been proven publicly that the U.S. Government really wants to achieve disarmament in Geneva. But who ever doubted that? Since December 1979 NATO communiques have said that all Western allies, including the American leading power, want to remove the Soviet medium-range weapons through negotiations and to this end decided to barter a smaller number of their own medium-range weapons which would be deployed after 3 years.

From the outset the American desire for negotiations was no less than that of the Germans. But the chances of success were seen as being smaller by Washington than by the Bonn SPD. This caused the SPD to doubt Washington's willingness. It was the SPD leaders who created doubts about Washington's policy and now they believe they have improved it.

Have they possibly worsened it by improving it? The "zero solution" is the most radical solution of all. From 20 years of arms control negotiations we know that so far the Soviet Union has only agreed to marginal limitations of its armament and that radical limitations are therefore quite unlikely. However, by propagating the "zero solution", which Brandt urged upon the Federal Government, unattainable standards have been set. The SPD leadership is harboring the wrong expectations and thus harms a better understanding of the West's security policy. But this lack of understanding will benefit Soviet propaganda in West Europe time and again. The Western proposal is based on the assumption that Moscow cannot accept it. A serious negotiating position has been changed propagandistically.

Further Press Comment

DW191303 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Press review]

[Excerpts] HESSICHE NIEDERSACHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE of Kassel notes: This peace offensive comes late, but not too late. It may be considered a blemish that the President is reacting to the fears and worries which his administration's sabre rattling has caused for months in Europe. But it would be unjust to question the frankness and honesty of American intentions just because of an obvious tactical move. The policy of deterrence propagated loudly or with contestable arguments by Reagan and his secretaries was at no time aimed at provoking war; it was much rather supposed to help prevent it. It is, therefore, important and historically significant that the President now complements the concept of strength with an offer to safeguard peace in all spheres of military armament.

WIESBADENER KURIER points out: It seems that Washington has understood the signals coming from the other side of the Atlantic. It is not by chance that the White House chief has announced a change of course just a few days prior to Brezhnev's visit to Bonn. Chancellor Schmidt now has — to use a comparison — the ammunition he needs to make the Soviets listen although they are hard of hearing. The disarmament negotiations for which the NATO partners, headed by Bonn, have been pressing so hard will begin next Monday in Bonn, although not under that name. Schmidt, who strictly rejects being an interpreter or even a mediator, has the function of a transformer. Maybe he will be successful in reducing the high tension if his thesis is right that neither Brezhnev nor Reagan are anxious for war. If he can convince both world power representatives of this, there should be a way to make peace more stable.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG stresses: Reagan's proposals point to a situation which has been considered only little in Europe -- after nuclear disarmament the enormous Soviet superiority in the field of conventional weapons would be fully felt. It is not only logical but also necessary to create a balance there.

MITTERRAND LAUDS FAHD PLAN AS SPIRIT OF CAMP DAVID

AU181812 Rome ANSA in English 1523 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Milan, 17 Nov (ANSA) -- French President Francois Mitterrand lauded Saudi Arabia's Middle East peace proposals as "effectively" offering "the beginning of a settlement, an approach to negotiations" in an interview published in the Italian IL CORRIERE DELLA SERA daily today.

"Compared with the Camp David agreements," the French president commented, "the Fahd plan has the advantage of setting the premises for a settlement that opens the path to negotiations."

The multilateral peace-keeping force in the Sinai, according to Mitterrand, is part of "the spirit of Camp David," although those accords have "already finished their function." Mitterrand nonetheless gave the Camp David agreements credit for having reconciled Israel and Egypt which, he added, "was no small thing."

On other issues, the French leader said his government "has truly gotten cooperation from the European Economic Community for its efforts to promote peace and independence in Africa." The Lome Convention, which governs special trade ties between the European ten and a number of Third World countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, was hailed by Mitterrand as "a model" for relations between industrialized and developing nations even though there was still room for improvement in the pact.

REAGAN 'ADROITLY' HITS BALL BACK TO SOVIETS

LD181818 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 18 Nov 81

[(Jean-Luc Hess) Washington dispatch]

[Text] Speaking to the National Press Club, Ronald Reagan essentially addressed himself to the Europeans: first to show them that Washington does not intend to promote a new sort of Cold War, and then to restate clearly the stakes, that is, peace or war for the nations of the old continent. It is obviously a reply to the big pacifist and anti-American demonstrations which have taken place in Bonn, London, Brussels and Rome -- demonstrations which are worrying America.

With great lyricism Ronald Reagan recalled that during his life he has seen Europe ravaged twice by war, and that twice he has seen young Americans give their lives to come to the aid of their allies. Can one then speak of American imperialism, he asked. But he issued a warning to the younger generations, which doubtless today do not understand the need for a nuclear balance between East and West. These young generations, Reagan said, must understand that thanks to NATO Europe is now living though its longest period of peace in this century.

In a word, today America hit the ball back to the Soviet side. Ronald Reagan did so with infinitely more adroitness than when he mentioned a month ago the possibility of a nuclear conflict with the USSR limited to the European battlefield. Reagan wanted to reassure Europe, while knowing full well that in fact there is very little chance that Moscow will agree to these proposals for disarmament and force reductions.

'ORLY GROUP' PUTS RAIL STATION ON BOMB ALERT

NC181156 Paris AFP in English 1142 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 18 Nov (AFP) -- Police were today searching for a bomb at the Gare du Nord railway terminus after a warning had been received about noon.

A bomb placed in a luggage locker exploded in the nearby Gare de l'Est railway terminus on Monday night, wounding two people. Responsibility for it was claimed by the Beirut-based "Orly Group" of Armenian extremists who attacked six French targets in the Lebanon over the weekend. Five Armenian extremists are being held by French police, and the "Orly Group" has threatened to blow up an Air France airliner if one of them, Dimitriu Georgio, was not released immediately.

Threat Closes Orly Airport

NC191428 Paris AFP in English 1415 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 19 Nov (AFP) -- Orly Airport south of here was closed to all traffic today following terrorist threats, police sources said. The aircraft control tower was cleared of all personnel. (Earlier this week the Orly organisation, an Armenian group threatened to blow up an Air France plane. The organisation is seeking the release of "Comrade Dimitriu Giorgiu," arrested by French authorities at Orly Airport last week and charged with using a fake passport.

Group Doubts 'Orly Group' Armenian

NC181039 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 18 Nov (AFP) -- Dimitriu Georgiu, a suspected Armenian militant arrested last Wednesday for entering France on a fake passport, is probably not himself an Armenian. The powerful Armenian revolutionary federation "Dashnag" said in a statement to AFP today: "Documents in our possession lead us to be 80 percent certain that Georgiu is not Armenian." It also claimed that it doubted whether the Beirut-based organisation calling itself "Orly", which has carried out six bomb attacks in Lebanon to protest the arrest of Mr Georgiu is in fact Armenian as it claims.

"We are not going to allow militant groups, who do not represent many people, pretend to be acting on behalf of the Armenian community here," the federation said. "Dashnag" claims to represent 60 percent of the 300,000 Armenians living in France.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON PS-FLN TALKS ISSUED

PM171133 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 9 Nov 81 p 14

[APS report: "Stepping Up Exchanges"]

[Text] Paris -- At the end of their meeting the FLN and the French Socialist Party [PS] issued the following communique:

At the PS' invitation an FLN delegation led by Slimane Hoffman, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the External Relations Committee, made an official visit to France 6 and 7 November 1981.

The two delegations expressed the parties' desire to develop economic, scientific and cultural cooperation between the two countries and to give it a practical content by in particular setting up the appropriate structures. In this respect the two delegations consider that the new spirit which now prevails in French-Algerian relations should make it possible to settle questions of common interest in an overall framework and to open new long-term prospects leading to practical action for development.

The two delegations agree that a better mutual knowledge by the two peoples is a decisive factor in bringing the two countries closer. In this context they pledged to step up exchanges at all levels.

The two delegations also made a detailed examination of the international situation, whose grave nature is a serious threat to peace and security in the world.

The two parties express their acute anxiety at the rise of tension, the repeated attacks on democracy and on the peoples' right to freely determine their future.

They recall their complete support for the principle of self-determination for the peoples, respect for their sovereignty and their free political choices and support for the struggle to eliminate all forms of domination and dependence.

The two parties, which are convinced of the indivisible nature of peace and security in the world -- and more especially in Europe and the Mediterranean -- stress the danger to peace posed by the existence of hotbeds of tension and express the urgent need for action to create a climate detente.

Recalling their previous pledges to work together to make the Mediterranean basin a sea of peace and an example of cooperation among peoples, the two delegations reaffirm their desire to help build a harmonious Mediterranean entity freed from any relationship of domination and exploitation and based on economic complementarity for the balanced overall development of the region's countries.

Examining the situation in the Near and Middle East, the two delegations exchanged their respective viewpoints. They express their acute concern at the aggravation of tension in the region and the two parties' intention to pursue their efforts to find a just and lasting peace.

The two delegations reiterate their solidarity with the Lebanese people and their progressive forces in safeguarding Lebanon's territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty.

Turning to the situation in northwest Africa, the two parties recall that the West Sahara question is one of decolonization. The two delegations reiterate their support for the principles spelled out by the United Nations and the OAU for a settlement of this problem.

In keeping with the OAU's relevant reslutions and especially those of the Nairobi summit, the two delegations demand the prompt holding of a just, free and general referendum for the West Saharan people's self-determination. They call for negotiations to be opened between Morocco and the Polisario Front.

With regard to the development of the situation in southern Africa, the two parties once again condemn the attempts made in Namibia to impose neocolonial solutions to a liberation struggle, reaffirming their indestructible solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their representative, just as they condemn the South African racist regime's armed attacks on the frontline countries and, more especially, on Angola.

The two delegations once again express their active support for the South African people in their struggle against apartheid and for the ANC, their progressive movement.

The two parties, examining the political outlook, stress the importance of the Nonaligned Movement and its role as an autonomous and dynamic political force in international relations.

As regards the situation in Latin America, the two parties condemn external interference and interventions in the peoples' struggles for independence, justice and freedom. The two delegations express their solidarity with the peoples of that region and hail the Salvadoran people's exemplary struggle.

The two delegations welcome the democratic forces' political and social victories in Europe the possibilities for change which they open up with a view to autonomous development in Europe, the establishment of fruitful and balanced cooperation with the developing countries and the strengthening of solidarity with the Third World's progressive forces.

The two parties express their determination to struggle against the existing relations of domination and exploitation which govern international economic relations. They insist on the right of the peoples to full sovereignty over their national resources and to the free choice of their model of economic and social development.

The two parties pledge to do all they can to ensure that there is practical action on the conclusions of the Cancun summit; notably in reviving the "global negotiations" with a view to a new international economic order based on the Third World countries' legitimate demands, the interdependence of peoples' interests, the democratization of international institutions and the reshaping of the international monetary system.

The FLN and the PS are convinced that the definition and establishment of a new type of relationship between North and South is one of the essential conditions for the building of peace and security in the world. They are determined to act to ensure that Algerian-French relations are exemplary in this sphere.

The two parties agreed to develop their relations, to strengthen their ties of cooperation in all spheres and to give greater consideration to problems of common interest. To this end a draft cooperation agreement was drawn up.

The FLN delegation warmly thanked the PS for the warm welcome it had been given and invited a PS delegation to visit Algeria in 1952. That invitation was accepted with pleasure.

CHEYSSON: CHAD EMBASSY TO BE REOPENED SOON

AB181651 Paris AFP in English 1417 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, Nov 18 (AFP) -- France is to send an ambassador to its former colony of Chad, Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said after today's cabinet meeting. Mr Cheysson said that France was only awaiting the approval of the Chadian authorities. French interests in Chad are currently handled during periodic visits by diplomats from neighbouring Cameroon. The last French ambassador in Ndjamena, Marcel Beaux, left the country along with French civilians and the remaining French troops based in Chad in May last year, two months after fighting broke out in the capital between government forces and rebel troops under former defence minister Hissene Habre.

The French Embassy is only a few hundred metres (yards) from the scenes of the heaviest fighting. France retained a consulate in southern Chad at Moundou, and Charge d'Affaires Pierre Ricard set up an office in Cameroon across the river Chari from Ndjamena. No date had been set for reopening the embassy, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said, as the building had been badly damaged during the civil war.

Mr Cheysson also today denied a report in the left-wing Paris daily newspaper LIBERATION that France was to send military advisers to Chad. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said later that such a move was not envisaged, and French policy towards Chad had not changed.

French President Francois Mitterrand said at the beginning of November that there had never been any question of sending French troops to help Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei. France would, however, give technical and financial aid towards reconstructing both a Chadian national army and the city of Ndjamena, Mr Mitterrand said. France gave logistical support to President Goukouni last month, supplying some 24 tons of light arms and ammunition. But sources here said there was no decision yet on the possibility of having French instructors train Chadian officers in a third country like Cameroon or Zaire. France has also offered logistical aid to the separate contingents making up the six-nation African peace-keeping force for Chad, to be negotiated individually with each country which requested it.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE 'POSITIVE' TO REAGAN SPEECH

LD181904 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] The first comment by Prime Minister Spadolini and the Foreign Ministry on Reagan's speech is positive. It is appreciated that the U.S. Government is fully associating itself with the theses expressed by the European allies, and especially Italy, on the "zero option," that is, that the hypothesis of reducing to zero the deployment of medium-range missiles by both sides should be the objective of the Soviet-American negotiations which begin in Geneva toward the end of the month.

More on Response

LD182252 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Excerpt] In reaction to today's speech by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Prime Minister Spadolini emphasized that on the eve of the Geneva negotiations the U.S. proposal means that the viewpoints of the European governments, as well as their anxiety and uncertainty, have been accepted by the Washington administration. He expressed his belief that the Geneva negotiations as well as Brezhnev's visit to Bonn would be encouraged by this relevant stance.

Foreign Minister Colombo has said that Reagan's speech proved the U.S. willingness to proceed -- with determination and consistency -- with negotiations which involve all aspects of nuclear and conventional arms, as urged by the Europeans and especially by Italy. With regard to the Geneva negotiations, Colombo said: I wish to express great pleasure about the precise reference made by the president that the zero level of missiles by both sides is the objective of these negotiations, as well as the serious commitment for the success of this initiative.

LIBYAN REPRESENTATIVE COMMENTS ON RELATIONS

AU181050 Roma ANSA in English 0821 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Palermo, 18 Nov (ANSA) -- Italy and Libya have not been able to find a common meeting ground in political and human relations because there is no "foundation of trust, of comprehension and of friendship" between the two countries, Libyan representative to Italy ('Ammar Tagazi) revealed in an interview with the Sicilian newspaper, "L'ORA". The interview, which appeared in the Palermo daily on Tuesday at the conclusion of an eight day visit by the Libyan official to the island region, included remarks by (Tagazi) to the effect that "our trade relations with Italy have reached a volume of exchange higher than with any other European country or with America." The Tripoli government representative put the figure for trade exchange between his country and Italy at ten million dollars, but added that "with Italy, it is as if we were plowing on the sea." (Tagazi) noted that "we have economic relations for millions of dollars, while political, human and cultural relations instead remain at zero." (Tagazi) however described the results of his visit as "positive" in the interview and said that he "reached an agreement with the regional President Mario d'Acquisto, to institute a mixed commission to define the possibilities and the sectors of exchange between Sicily and the Libyan Jamahiriyah."

Asked during the interview to comment on Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's threats against Sicily because of its designation as the site for NATO cruise missiles, (Tagazi) replied that "we hope that both sides of the Mediterranean remain without missiles of medium or short range." "If we leave one side loaded and the other not" he continued, "the possibilities for aggression are always present."

SUAREZ SAID 'UNHAPPY,' CONSIDERS LEAVING UCD

NC191116 Paris AFP in English 1105 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Madrid, 19 Nov (AFP) -- Former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez is about to quit the ruling Democratic Centre party, which he founded in 1977 and led in two successful elections, that year and in 1979, he announced today. Mr Suarez told newsmen that he was unhappy that his advice had not been heeded during a recent party crisis, adding: "Unfortunately I am no longer at ease in the party and have no choice but to quit." Spain's first prime minister under the constitutional monarch said that he would continue to fight for the values of the centre, in which he still firmly believed. Mr Suarez had been heavily criticized by certain Spanish newspapers over recent weeks, with allegations that he had deliberately made the party crisis more complicated. Several deputies have quit the ruling party in the same period, distrubed at what they view as a shift to the right under Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, and have founded the Democratic Action Party.

PCE CENTRAL COMMITTEE GIVES REASONS FOR EXPULSIONS

PM181515 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 13 Nov 81 pp 3-4

[Excerpt] Madrid, 12 November -- After 0400 the PCE Central Committee decided to expel the six members who signed the document of support for the talk which Roberto Lertxundi gave in Madrid 5 November. The result of the Central Committee vote was 67 votes in favor of expulsion, 24 against and 8 blank votes. As LA VANGUARDIA reported in yesterday's edition, the six people concerned (Brabo, Arroyo, Zaldivar, Segura, Azcarate and Sartorius) drafted at 2130 on Wednesday a document in which, in short, they accepted the 10th congress resolutions and the party's rules and discipline; added that they deemed an atmosphere of dialogue and debate to be necessary so that disagreement would not be an offense but a factor enriching the party; acknowledged that the calling of the meeting in Madrid was contrary to the rules, but explained that they have never attempted to run counter to the current leadership; and, last, maintained that the policy of penalties was not the most appropriate and should be replaced by other formulas, although they did not specify which.

Executive Committee Meeting

Next this document was examined by the party's Executive Committee at a meeting which lasted almost 3 hours, until after 0200. At about 0230, the Central Committee Plenum, which studied and approved a resolution submitted by the Executive Committee, resumed. This resolution stated, verbatim:

"1 -- The Central Committee believes that the statement submitted by comrades Julio Segura, Manuel Azcarate, Pilar Arroyo, Pilar Brabo, Carlos Alonso Zaldivar and Jaime Sartorius is not essentially a correction of their stance but, as it states at its conclusion, the summary of some of the individual stances which they have maintained in their speeches before the plenum.

"2 -- The Central Committee believes that a correction should necessarily include: (A) Acknowledgement that the calling of the meeting attended by Lertxundi and Onaindia in Madrid is an action contrary to the rules and objectively an adoption of a stance against the party leadership, as well as a political mistake. (B) Their pledge to respect henceforth the 10th congress decisions and the rules approved at it, as well as the decisions of the party's leadership bodies. (C) Since the party rules guarantee for all members the right to uphold freely their opinions and to exercise freely the right to criticism in the party's regular organizations -- a right which has been denied to no party member -- the above-mentioned comrades pledge not to take to the news media stances contrary to the decisions of the congress and of the party's leadership bodies.

"On the basis of acceptance of these three points, the Central Committee confines its penalties to a severe warning to the six Central Committee members who have erred. Otherwise, the Executive Committee's alternative proposal of expulsion from the Central Committee of the above-mentioned comrades who do not accept this proposition would be put to the vote."

Those Concerned Do Not Accept

When this proposal was put to the vote, the Central Committee endorsed it by 81 votes in favor, 11 against and 3 abstentions. Nevertheless, the 6 people concerned refused to accept the Executive Committee's proposition, and so the alternative proposal of expulsion — which secured, as has been said, 76 votes in favor, 24 against and 8 abstentions — was approved. Therefore the six people concerned were removed from their posts as Central Committee members.

"There Will Be no Witch Hunt"

At the conclusion of the meeting Santiago Carrillo told journalists that "The Central Committee has declared itself in favor of a coherent policy and of ending the spectacle of the PCE as a kind of Union of the Democratic Center of the left. The vast majority of our members are demanding that there be a sense of responsibility and order internally and that this spectacle end. We have sought to achieve that through an effort of conviction and through [words apparently dropped in newspaper] in which the political line and the fact that work as an organized tendency was not possible were made clear." Carrillo added that this has not been respected, and we have had to end up adopting measures. But even today, we made a final effort and called on them to correct themselves; instead they submitted to us a document which is a confirmation, and that is why it was necessary to adopt measures, which does not mean that a witch hunt is going to begin the PCE. "The whole drama," he said, "boils down to the fact that we have regularized a situation and that we are determined that that regularization be carried out. Nothing will happen." He stated that it had grieved him to have to make this decision, but, "If once, when I had to choose between my father and the party, I chose the party, when it is a matter of choosing between my friends and the party, I choose my party." He stressed that "I believe that essentially the crisis ends here, although there will be vestiges."

"No Repercussions on Election"

In Carrillo's opinion, this decision will have no consequences for the PCE in the general election. "If a drop in votes occurs, it will be not because of this but because of the spectacle which we have been presenting for months and months. But if we present an image of responsibility and cohesion and of having order, I am certain that we will move up, and I am awaiting a test which is imminent — the Andalusian elections."

Azcarate: "False Reasons"

For his part, Manuel Azcarate, one of the expellees, said that "they have expelled us by putting forward false reasons." Clearly upset, he stated that he could recall no precedents such as the current precedent in the party's history, saying that the process was conducted hastily over a document which was signed only 1 week ago. He added that "I will remain communist, but the way in which this was done, the arguments which were put forward, in my opinion, were false. We are not a faction. We are a group of communists who, I believe, have contributed and will continue to contribute to the party. I am quite upset about the whole procedure and the way in which we were ousted." For his part, Zaldivar said that "The way in which we were expelled is a great mess."

The Central Committee's decision has provoked various reactions. Thus, for instance, while the Communist Party of Huelva regards the expulsions as "necessary," the Communist Party of Galicia Secretary General Gonzalez Montoto expressed his "unpleasant surprise at the decision made." From Paris, [former PCE Executive Committee member] Jorge Semprun stated that "There are two PCEs" and that the measure which has been approved entails the danger of losing one-third of the PCE's members.

FINLAND

POLITICAL PARTIES NOMINATE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

SFP Nominates Jansson

PM180955 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 15 Nov 81 p 11

[Excerpt] The Swedish People's Party's extraordinary party congress in Tampere yesterday unanimously nominated Chief Editor Jan-Magnus Jansson, 59, as the party's candidate in the forthcoming presidential election. The nomination took place in an atmosphere of great confidence in Jansson's chances as one of the election's main candidates and to the accompaniment of calls that Jansson be promoted more convincingly in Swedish-speaking areas in particular.

The party congress also gave its unanimous approval to the party executive's proposal of freedom of action in the election -- a line which gives the party's electors a free hand in the event that Jansson is out of the running when the decisive final note is to be made. The congress debate on the proposal resulted in a somewhat greater emphasis on the freedom of action which the party's electors will be allowed.

Coalition Party Nominates Holkeri

PM181103 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 16 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Bank of Finland director Harri Holkeri, 44, was yesterday nominated as the National Coalition Party's presidential candidate by an extraordinary party congress, which showed great faith in its candidate's chances of a victorious path to the post of president, as well as great unanimity.

Party Chairman Ilkka Suominen stressed how fitting it would be for the presidency to fall to the largest nonsocialist party, and he also announced that the National Coalition Party is not contemplating haggling over the presidency, if even such bargaining were to include promises of participation in the government.

The objective of victory in the election is so dominant that it completely blocked a debate on the National Coalition Party's possible "second string alternatives" in the final rounds of voting in the Electoral College.

The question was not mentioned at all during the long party congress debate yesterday. Only in a few cases did congress delegates express vague doubts about the chances of bearing Holkeri to victory. Holkeri himself said that he was intent on doing his utmost to try to win the presidency. And he said that he intended to run his campaign so that he would win support from the other nonsocialist parties.

DEFENSE CHIEF QUESTIONS LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR THEORY

LD160946 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0800 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] In the view of the commander of the defense forces, Lauri Sutela, the attemps to develop theories about a limited nuclear war can lead to disastrous consequences. A nuclear missile launched as a warning can lead to a rapidly spreading conflict, Sutela pointed out at the opening of a national defense course in Helsinki today. According to General Sutela, the concern over nuclear weapons should not, however, lead to the neglect of conventional means of defense. According to the commander of the defense forces, the idea of a nuclear-free north is now more topical than ever. Although we do not regard ourselves as a side involved in a possible nuclear war, Finland will have to be prepared for the direct effects of nuclear weapons, General Sutela pointed out. Opinions minimizing the importance of civil defense cannot be accepted, Sutela said.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL -- Finland and Brazil have signed an agreement for economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries. According to the agreement, a joint commission will be set up to develop cooperation. Together with Argentina, Mexico and Venezuela, Brazil has long been Finland's most important export market in Latin America. Last year trade between Finland and Brazil totaled 550 million markkaa. The economic-industrial cooperation agreement was signed for Finland by Ambassador Martti Lintulahti and for Brazil by Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro. [Text] [Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 9 Nov 81 p 8 PM]

POLISH LOAN -- Because of its economic difficulties Poland proposes that Finland grant a loan of $40 million or about 180 million Finnish Marks. With the help of this loan Poland could pay for goods exported from Finland, such as products of the paper, drugs, construction and metal industries. The suggestion concerning the loan came up at the meeting in Warsaw of the mixed commission between the countries which ended yesterday. Last year trade between Poland and Finland increased by 8.5 percent over the previous year, whereas in the first 9 months of this year imports from Poland dropped by 13 percent and exports to Poland dropped by as much as 64 percent compared with the previous year. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0600 GMT 13 Nov 81 LD]

SWEDEN

U.S. FAILS TO EXPLOIT SUBMARINE PROPAGANDA COUP

PM171115 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 12 Nov 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Happy Families"]

[Text] When U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig gave evidence last week to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee he spoke of how the United States and its European allies have had their fates inextricably linked for more than 30 years. He also said how "absolutely necessary" it was to modernize Europe's nuclear arms delivery systems to fill the holes which have appeared in the deterrence strategy since the Soviet Union refined and reinforced its arsenal.

The common destiny remains, but it is becoming even more of a burden for the European NATO members with every contradictory strategic declaration coming out of Washington. There are almost daily reports that, 10 months after Reagan became President, there is still no coherent foreign policy. One day one member of the administration says one thing, the second day a second says something else and on the third day the reports are denied.

President Reagan can hardly count on being believed when he gives assurances that the advisers he has gathered around him comprise a single happy family.

But what is most trouble some for the Europeans is the indefensible ignorance of European thinking and European concern prevalent in Washington.

At the very moment when the European defense debate finds itself in a very sensitive phase, Washington makes public its decision to implement former plans for a neutron bomb; and when, subsequently, the emotional protests against NATO's defense program are growing ever stronger in European countries, the President talks loosely of how nuclear arms could be used by both sides. He does so in a way which has made many Europeans see before them the terrible vision of how the two superpowers could wage a nuclear war in Europe without either of them pressing the buttons which would mean mutual total destruction for themselves.

This is unpsychological and artless. The lack of diplomatic finesse has been demonstrated in the last few days. At the very time when the Soviet Union has shown its true face by sailing a nuclear-armed submarine around the Swedish archipelago, Haig talks about firing nuclear "warning shots." In a new statement President Reagan heightens the fears of a European nuclear war and gives further impetus to the anti-NATO protests.

This is a situation which Moscow is quick to exploit. The Soviet communists may be laughably clumsy in their mendacious explanations of why their submarine runs aground in a sensitive Swedish defense area, but they know how to play on the feelings of uneasiness in Europe.

Communist dialectics have never been troubled by the axiom that a lie does not become any truer for being repeated. It has always been a fundamental principle of Soviet propaganda to hammer away at the lie in an endeavor to transform it into the truth.

Therefore it is not grotesque from the Moscow perspective that the state-directed news agency TASS is now semiofficially accusing Sweden of espionage, or that it claims that "NATO specialists" found traces of radioactive radiation from the grounded submarine.

This is embarrassingly unsubtle propaganda.

But since when have mass movements made any distinction between official explanations and propaganda?

When submarine 137 ran aground it set off echoes which resounded far beyond the borders of Sweden, and it is bound to have made many of those protesting against a strong Western defense think again. But the effect of the Soviet blunder would have been greater if Reagan had not simultaneously frightened Europe with his warlike attitude toward the Soviet Union and with his less clumsy, but not very sophisticated, propaganda.

STOCKHOLM DAILY SCORES USSR NOTE TO SWEDES

LD161605 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 13 Nov 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The Russians' Mail"]

[Text] Moscow makes no definite promises. Not even to refrain in the future from gross violations of Swedish territory.

According to the Soviet Union, demands -- like those made by Sweden -- for such a promise run counter to commonsense. For, as the Soviet reply to the Swedish protest note said, it is impossible to rule out the possibility of technical failure situations arising at sea.

Indeed, accidents do happen so very easily. And the world would be a safer place if the Soviet navy, now that it is sufficiently aware that it is not infallible, stopped allowing defective submarines loaded with nuclear arms to skulk around under the surface of the "sea of peace."

The statement from the Soviet Government which was delivered to the Swedish Government Wednesday [11 November] is a good example of how a superpower which has been very clumsy and has revealed its master-race mentality hurries to behave like an outraged innocent.

The most interesting thing about the Soviet statement is what it does not say; the fact that it does not confirm or deny the Swedish protests that there were nuclear warheads on board the grounded submarine.

The Swedish disclosure that radiation had been measured coming from the submarine is presumably part of the "distortion of facts" in which, according to the Soviet Union, the Swedish Government has been indulging.

But this too could have been the subject of an "objective evaluation" if the Soviet naval officers' political instructors had not prevented the Swedish technical commission from thoroughly inspecting the submarine.

The hectic radio traffic between the submarine and its base, printed verbatim in this week's number of the news magazine 8 DAGAR, shows how desperately worried they were lest any Swedes gain access to the torpedo chambers.

And how shaken Moscow is over the fact that the bottom was ripped out of a false peace offensive when the submarine ran aground is shown by the clumsy explanations and the accusations of spying which have recently been directed at Sweden with the aim of recouping some of the propaganda losses. And those who have been ordered to throw suspicion on the Swedes must be tearing their hair out in despair if they cannot find fresher points of attack than information which came to light during the Swedish IB affair almost 10 years ago.

PAPER ASSESSES USSR REACTION TO SUB INCIDENT

PM171025 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 13 Nov 81 p 2

[Olof Santesson editorial: "Soviet Prevarication"]

[Text] The Soviet touch is easily recognized. On those occasions when Sweden has had reason to protest to Moscow over espionage, the reaction has always been the same -- wounded surprise, evasions, disguised countercharges, accusations of provocation.

This is not something that Sweden alone experiences. In such unpleasant dealings with the great, other small countries have had the same experience as ourselves. It can perhaps be said that this is how superpowers always behave when they are accused of anything. But what is important for us today is how the Soviet Union is behaving.

Its worst and most unbridled actions are the individually attributed reports from Soviet sources. TASS cites reports in the peace journal PAX that "Sweden has long been engaged in electronic espionage against the Soviet Union."

One commentator, Leonid Ponomarev, considers that the whole submarine affair has been directed by U.S. Vice President George Bush. The intention is purportedly to cast doubts on the notion of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and to silence the protests of NATO's plans to deploy new nuclear arms in Europe.

There can be no doubt that many circles in the United States and within NATO have such general objectives. The submarine affair is incredibly embarrassing for the Russians and constitutes a setback to their peace propaganda. But the appearance of Bush in the accusations is something of an exception confirming that so far governments and commentators have at least refrained from beginning anything resembling a campaign.

Unfortunately, for the world at large the submarine is nevertheless a local concern. This could still have the advantage that Sweden might avoid being drawn into a propaganda war between the superpower camps. Nor will the following new testimony please the Soviet Union.

The author of the PAX article has stated that he based his article on old information. He considers that the TASS quotation indicates that "the Soviet Union simply has no new arguments to use in the subarine affair."

Of course, in principle the most important official statement was that delivered by the Soviet Union Wednesday [11 November] evening.

It contains a number of strikingly tough formulations. In its strong criticism of the submarine's behavior the Swedish Government is said to have taken the "path of distortion of facts" -- that is, lying! It considers that "no sober-minded person...could assert that the submarine was engaging in forbidden activities." In other words, Swedish Government members, officers and researchers are not wholly reliable. The demand that the Soviet Union prevent a repetition of submarine 137's gross violation of Sweden and of the fundamental principles of international law is said to run contrary to commonsense. Thus -- we do not know what we are doing.

After all this is no surprise that the Soviet Union dismisses last week's Swedish protest "as being without all legal and factual foundations."

The Soviet union itself produces a mouthful of international legal principles whereby naval ships are said to enjoy total immunity and a coastal state may only expel foreign naval ships which break its regulations. One wonders how the Soviet Union would apply these legal ideals in a situation corresponding to that in which Sweden recently found itself.

It is of course noteworthy that in its official statement the Soviet Union did not touch on the question of nuclear weapons. This despite the fact that Sweden had already said that it was forced to interpret the Soviet Union's behavior as an indication that "the Soviet Government has not considered itself able to deny the presence of nuclear arms on board the submarine."

This is an incredibly sore point for the Soviet Union. In our part of the world at least, the discussion about disarmament and a possible future nuclear-free zone will now focus on the Soviet Union's own nuclear arms installations. Many people are bound to conclude that the Soviet Union has infested the Baltic with nuclear charges. What and who can be relied on in the future in questions which call for at least a minimum of honesty and mutual understanding if there are to be any results?

Sweden has not been quick to level accusations at the Soviet superpower. A small country with a certain amount of international esteem does not behave like that. The government has adhered to the line that submarine 137 intentionally violated Swedish territory because all our expert knowledge points in that direction. Now we have the assertions that Soviet crewmembers could have falsified the log. But it is not really a good thing if new facts continue to come to light. Some sort of official report might be needed. However, it does not seem particularly meaningful to reply to the Soviet note at the present time. The Soviet Union has demonstrated its lack of interest in heeding Swedish views.

However, the Soviet Government statement begins and ends with soft formulations in line with the demands of good-neighborly relations. This fact is worth noting, even if no one really knows what value it has.

BRIEFS

FORTHCOMING MILITARY APPOINTMENTS -- The commander in chief of the Swedish army, Nils Skoeld, will have his appointment extended by 1 and 1/2 years until April 1984, when he will retire on pension. The government is expected to announce a decision to this effect shortly. The new commander in chief of the air force, to succeed Dick Stenberg, will be Lt Gen Sven Olof Olson, who is the commander of the southern military district at present. Dick Stenberg will retire on pension on 1 October 1982. [Text] [Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 16 Nov 81 LD]

FOREIGN SUB OBSERVED -- Late yesterday evening Swedish defense forces discovered a foreign submarine east of Valdemarsvik. A hydrophone was lowered into the water from a helicopter to monitor the submarine. The helicopter was about to start surveillance of the submarine when the hydrophone became jammed. The helicopter managed to rise a few meters, but was then pulled downward again. However, the hydrophone was pried loose with a strong pull. The incident took place in international waters where foreign submarines have the right to operate. The Swedish Defense Ministry suspects that the submarine was observing the Swedish coastal fleet's autumn exercise. [Text] [Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 18 Nov 81 LD]

MINISTERS RESTATE STANCE ON SINAI PEACE FORCE

LD181836 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1747 GMT 18 Nov 81

[By PA diplomatic correspondent Tom McMullan]

[Excerpt] British ministers and officials today stonewalled all questions on whether progress has been made towards the creation of a peace-keeping force in Sinai next year.

The Foreign Office said consultations were still continuing and an announcement would be made "as soon as possible". Two weeks ago Lord Carrington promised an announcement "soon." Foreign Office minister of state, Mr Douglas Hurd, who is responsible for the Middle East, is due to fly to Washington next week. Aides said today that final arrangements have still to be completed, but he is expected to be away from Monday to Thursday. This visit was cancelled last week because a revolt by government backbenchers meant he was needed in the division lobbies.

In the Commons today Tory backbencher Mr Julian Amery (Brighton Pavilion) urged the government not to impose conditions which would sabotage the creation of a peace-keeping force. Deputy foreign secretary, Mr Humphrey Atkins said it was not a question of imposing conditions. Britain had stated her position on the Middle East under the Venice Declaration of 1980, and was not departing from it. Mr Atkins gave no indication that anything had changed since Israeli Premier Mr Menachem Begin said a week ago that no country should link its decision to send troops to the Venice Declaration, which advocated that the Palestine Liberation Organization should be involved in the Middle East peace process.

DAILY TELEGRAPH: BOLD CHALLENGE TO BREZHNEV

PM191115 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 19 Nov 81 p 20

[Editorial: "Reagan Steals the Thunder"]

[Excerpt] President Reagan's disarmament proposals for medium-range missiles in the European region are a bold challenge to Mr Brezhnev to match the words of his "peace" propaganda with deeds on the missile sites. If Russia will dismantle her 250-000 three-warhead modern SS20s, together with some 350 older but heavier SS4s and 5s, NATO will cancel the 464 cruises and 108 Pershing 2s which it is pledged to deploy during 1984-1988 in response. This, as an opening bid, will please European Governments, which are under mounting political pressure to achieve, in the Soviet-American negotiations starting at the end of the month, an outcome which will make the cruise-Pershing deployment unnecessary. But is it realistic? What are the prospects of Russian acceptance, or of a tolerable negotiated compromise? Reasonable, by any objective standards, it certainly is -- unless, that is, Europe is to fall irredeemably into an acceptance that Russia must be appeased by one-sided concessions, either because of its present military superiority, or its totalitarian intransigence, or out of fear of its "peace" propaganda campaign. On purely military grounds NATO might well have insisted that it still needed a sizeable array of medium-range land-based missiles to offset Russia's huge conventional superiority, her shorter-range SS21, 22 and 23s now being deployed, and her 3-1 advantage in nuclear-capable aircraft. The cruise-Pershing deployment would only partially correct an imbalance resulting, as so often in the past, from a NATO exercise in well-meaning but naive unilateral restraint of which Russia, far from reciprocating, took advantage.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS RESUME IN NICOSIA 18 NOV

NC182114 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 18 Nov 81

[From the "Echo of Events" program]

[Text] A new meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks was held at 1600 today at the Ledra Palace Hotel. Speaking to the press, the UN secretary's special envoy in Cyprus, Gobbi, mentioned: [Begin recording; statement in English fading into Greek translation] The main purpose of this effort is to offer both sides a method for discussion and, as a result, to have a more constructive dialogue. Today we will submit the UN secretary general's evaluation. [end recording]

Answering a question, Gobbi said that the evaluation would not be accompanied by any other document. Submission of the evaluation, he said, is very easy because the text is already in the hands of both sides.

Answering a question on whether the evaluation is within the framework of the UN resolutions on Cyprus, Gobbi replied: Yes, I imagine so. On being asked to clarify whether by saying that the evaluation is within the framework of the UN resolutions he meant that the evaluation provides for the return of all refugees to their homes and the withdrawal of foreign troops from the island, Gobbi stated: I prefer to rest on my first answer. I believe that the evaluation is based on the purposes of the relevant resolutions.

Replying to another question, Gobbi mentioned that during today's meeting he would expect the first impressions, the first rapprochement and evaluation of the two interlocutors on the situation, and, perhaps, certain comments on this effort.

Answering a question on what would be the future of this evaluation if, on the one hand, the two sides submitted reservations and, on the other hand, counterproposals, Gobbi replied: As I have mentioned to you, this evaluation is only aimed at establishing a method for negotiation so that the period of monologues may end and a constructive dialogue may commence. This, naturally, is a great effort of the United Nations. Now the ball is in the court of the two sides. Whether this method is useful or not is a different problem. In any event, right from the start the future of the negotiations was in the hands of the two sides. Now the United Nations has made an effort. We have now become the protagonist and we have become the target for some criticism. We are, however, prepared to face this danger if we can help toward the progress of the negotiations. The two sides will decide whether this effort is useful or not. Gobbi then mentioned that this method will provide both sides with the opportunity to define their positions on vital issues.

Answering a question whether he personally hopes that the new method will achieve progress, he replied he hopes so. We have, he added, undertaken a great effort. If an agreement is reached then we will have hopes.

Answering a question on whether this has to do only with hopes or whether there is something more specific at the present stage, Gobbi replied that philosophically he is a positivist. I believe, he concluded, that experience will show whether this method is useful or not.

Speaking to the press, the representative of the Greek Cypriot side at the intercommunal talks, Ioannidhis, said: [Begin recording; statement in English fading into Greek translation] I am certain that Dr Gobbi spoke to you about today's meeting. He plans to submit the evaluation of Dr Waldheim. Our side today intends to present its views, reservations and observations. [end recording]

Answering a question on whether the Waldheim evaluation falls within the framework of the UN resolutions, Ioannidhis replied he would express his views at the negotiations table.

On being called upon to comment on press reports that the Waldheim ideas lead to partition, Ioannidhis replied: I do not agree with this. As you know, the negotiations are being conducted in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations within the framework of the good offices of the UN secretary general. In this way the UN secretary general and we, the interlocutors, try to find a solution for an independent Cyprus, naturally in a federal republic. Thus, we must expect that confederation or partition are excluded by Dr Waldheim. Naturally they are rejected by us.

Ioannidhis was then asked: Gobbi will submit Waldheim's evaluation on the negotiations. You will submit your reservations and I imagine that Onan will do the same. On what basis will the discussion then be conducted; on the basis of the Waldheim evaluation or on the reservations of the two sides?

As you know, Ioannidhis replied, the discussion is being conducted in accordance with the daily agenda. Dr Waldheim's evaluation is an aid which is supposed to help in the continuation of the negotiations and lead them to a constructive dialogue.

On being asked whether he considers the evaluation a basis for negotiation, Ioannidhis stated the basis of the negotiations has already been agreed upon. This basis consists of the UN resolutions and the summit agreements. The evaluation is an aid to the negotiations.

The representative of the Turkish Cypriot side, Onan, stated on his arrival that he expected the submission of the Waldheim ideas. He added that his side would submit no document. He said: [Begin recording; statement in English fading into Greek translation] It is possible that I will make certain observations. [end recording]

Answering a question on how he evaluates the Waldheim document, Onan said this document could become a framework for negotiations. It could become acceptable as a basis for negotiation.

Answering another question, the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor said he could comment on the Waldheim document, he could submit and explain his views, and during the negotiations he could further expand on them in an effort to achieve an agreement.

Answering a question on whether the Waldheim document improves the prospects for a solution, Onan said: I would say that the views of the two sides, wherever they coincide, they converge; and where they differ, they have, to a great extent, been clarified. There is a great possibility for them to become more positive if there is good will.

A UN statement mentions that during the meeting the UN secretary's special envoy in Cyprus, Gobbi, submitted for study a document, copies of which were handed over unofficially last month, to the representatives of the two communities. The document, the statement adds, includes an evaluation by the UN secretary general on the intercommunal talks to date.

The UN statement further adds that the two sides explained their own views with their own comments on the document. The two interlocutors, the statement adds, thanked the UN secretary and his special envoy for their continued efforts within the framework of their good services mission entrusted to them by the Security Council to contribute toward the search for a just and permanent solution to the Cypriot problem. The next meeting within the intercommunal negotiations will be held on Wednesday, 2 December, at 1600.

MISSING PERSONS COMMITTEE ON FUTURE MEETINGS

NC182359 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] At the meetings held yesterday and today at the Foreign Ministry on the missing persons issue, it was decided that the Greek Cypriot side's representative to the investigatory committee for missing persons be present at the 20 November session, Friday.

This was suggested by the UN secretary general's representative. An official announcement states that the presence of the Greek side's representative takes place in a final effort to achieve an agreement on the existing procedural difficulties, so that the fixed time limit for starting substantive work in tracing the fate of the missing persons by the investigatory committee may become possible. The announcement stresses the Greek side's spirit of cooperation and expresses the wish that the other side will show the same stand. The announcement further states that in view of the Turkish side's tactic thus far of filibustering, our side can only take the necessary measures to promote the whole missing persons issue before international organizations in the event that is no substantive outcome within the framework of the work of the investiga committee.

A UN representative in Nicosia has stated that Mr Claude Pillioud, the UN representative in the investigatory committee on the issue of the missing persons, has postponed his return to Cyprus until next week because of an illness. The representative added that the the meeting of the investigatory committee's members that was fixed for the day after tomorrow, Friday, will be held next Thursday, 26 November.

The Foreign Ministry has announced that tomorrow, Foreign Minister Rolandhis will meet Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, to study the situation that was created by Mr Pillioud's inability to be present at the planned 20 November session of the investigatory committee for the missing persons.

CZECHOSLOVAK PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE 18 NOV

NC181211 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] A six-member parliamentary delegation, headed by Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra, arrived in Cyprus for a 3-day official visit following an invitation from the House of Representatives. The Czechoslovak officials were met at Larnaca airport by House President Ladhas, house members, Czechoslovak Ambassador Hejo and a Foreign Ministry representative.

In an airport statement, Mr Indra expressed pleasure for the visit of the delegation which, he said, conveys his country's support for the Cypriot people, as well as Czechoslovakia's support for a united and independent Cyprus. The Czechoslovak official added that during their stay here the members of the delegation will discuss with their Cypriot counterparts bilateral relations as well as political, cultural and technical questions, and will give their views on current international affairs. In conclusion, Mr Indra expressed the wish for the solution of all the problems occupying Cyprus, as well as happiness and prosperity for all the Cypriot people.

Welcoming the delegation, House President Ladhas expressed gratitude for the fact that in all international organizations and at all international platforms, Czechoslovakia has always stood by the side of Cyprus. Mr Ladhas also expressed certainty that this support will continue in the future as well.

Meet With Ladhas

NC182302 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] This evening, the six-member Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation, headed by Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra, had a meeting with House President Ladhas during which they discussed bilateral relations as well as political, cultural and technical issues. Views were also exchanged on international events. Later, Mr Ladhas presented the leaders or representatives of parties participating in the house to the Czechoslovak delegation. Then a meeting followed where all those present participated.

MILITARY JET CRASHES IN AEGEAN; PILOT MISSING

NC182229 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] The Greek Air Force General Staff has announced that this morning a Greek Air Force jet crashed in the central Aegean Sea while on a training flight. Captain Ioannis Andonopoulos, the pilot, is missing.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON HAIG VISIT POSTPONEMENT

NC181135 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] In answering a question on a report in one of today's morning newspapers that U.S. Secretary of State Haig will visit Greece, the government spokesman said: Haig, in fact, did express the desire to visit Greece. Due to Prime Minister Papandreou's other obligations, however, this visit has been postponed.

NEW LIBYAN STATEMENT ON GREEK-ISRAELI RELATIONS

NC181208 Athens MESIMVRINI In Greek 17 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] "Explanations" -- for the purpose of eradicating "every possible misunderstanding or misinterpretation" — were supplied yesterday by the Libyan People's Bureau (Embassy) in Athens in reference to the controversial press interview given last Friday by Libyan representative (Al-Qammudi). This statement of the Jamahiriyah, naturally, denies any intent of Libyan intervention in Greek domestic affairs, but it simultaneously:

-- Underlines that (Al-Qammudi) said that (Libyan "expectations" from the "new Greek socialist Government") were "a reaffirmation of the goals declared by the government which in any event, stem from the national interests of Greece and the choice made by the Greek people in the last election." This has to do with the Libyan demand for our country's "full neutrality" with the immediate eviction of U.S. bases!

-- Demands — as in his original statement -- expulsion from Greece of the Israeli diplomatic mission, "stemming from the ideological and fellow-combatant relations between the Jamahiriya" and PASOK. "These relations," he stated, "are primarily based upon fighting the aggressor and upon adoption of every tangible means until all traces and consequences of injustice are wiped out and until the one treated unjustly is vindicated."

Government Response

NC181644 Athens NEWS in English 18 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] Replying to the chief of the Libyan diplomatic mission in Greece, who requested the closure of the Israeli diplomatic mission here on the grounds that it is a center of espionage and terroristic activities, a Greek Government spokesman said it was unacceptable for third parties to dictate Greece's foreign policy.

This was the subject of a report in yesterday's issue of the Washington POST, which added that Israeli diplomatic circles described the Libyan representative's charges as "nonsense" and pointed out that Greece is the only EEC member state that has granted de facto but not be jure recognition to Israel.

I KATHIMERINI ON PRAVDA POSITION ON U.S. BASES

NC181926 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 18 Nov 81 p 5

[Editorial: "The Bases and the Elections"]

[Excerpts] PRAVDA, the official newspaper of the Soviet Communist Party, surprisingly concluded that the new Greek prime minister, Andreas Papandreou, does not appear prepared to fully implement his preelection promises about the abolition of the U.S. bases, "at a time," the Russian newspaper adds, "when the election result means that the Greeks do not consider the U.S. bases as a means for their protection but rather as an imperialist weapon against peace and detente."

The Soviet "Hellenologists" (in parallel to the Greek Sovietologists") are completely free to give any interpretation they may wish to the outcome of the recent parliamentary election. The problem, however, of whether the U.S. bases will or will not remain in Greece, as well as in the other European countries, will not be solved by any elections. This is because the establishment of these bases was not the result of some election mandate presented to any one of the European governments. Their necessity was inspired by the cold war, and so long as this cold war continues -- in one form or another or intensity -- then the bases will remain.

Today it is the belief of even the most intransigent anti-U.S. elements that the U.S. presence in Europe and, as a result, the military forces which represent this presence, are an unpleasant but necessary counter to the Soviet threat against Europe. In the last 35 years since the end of the World War II, Soviet policy did much more than its opponents ever hoped it would do to destroy the USSR's "historic recognition" as a defender of detente and peace, which it enjoyed -- correctly or wrongly -- up to the end of the war. The imperialist character of its intentions is no longer an unproved allegation made from Beijing. It has become the firm belief of hundreds of millions of Europeans, both in the East and the West, after experiencing Soviet international behavior.

If the Russian leadership sincerely wants to support and encourage the peace movement that is today shaking Europe — provided that peace and detente are its own sincere goals — then it must be the first to proceed with the removal of every Soviet installation of nuclear weapons aimed toward Europe. So long as it refuses to do so, so long as it dictates to its dogmatic puppets to undermine and denounce as "provocatory" every peace movement which is not exclusively directed against U.S. installations but which also attacks Soviet weapons, then this Soviet leadership must cease insisting that U.S. bases must be withdrawn from Europe.

When the people move against the installation of U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe — after Soviet weapons are withdrawn — then it will be very difficult to find any European government which will be prepared to ract in a negative way, because then the meaning of the people's "mandate" will not be just any interpretation of some election result, but it will be the mandate for war against war itself.

NEW DEMOCRACY CITES PASOK MISUSE OF TV, RADIO

NC182330 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] A New Democracy statement has been issued which, among other things, stressed that PASOK, in its government policy statement, had promised the people objective information through the radio and television. Unfortunately, so far the government's policy has been to the contrary. The television and radio are being used as a means of one-sided briefing, portraying half of the truth and twisting the country's history. The peak of these tactics was yesterday's 17 November television and radio programs on the Polytechnic uprising anniversary.

The statement added: The Greeks know that a great number of New Democracy officials struggled very hard in Greece against the dictatorship. They also know that New Democracy consolidated democracy after the political change and created the prerequisites for the normal course of democratic life in the country.

In the past few days in particular, the Greeks had the impression that they were listening to a radio station that did not belong to the state but to PASOK and the KKE. The same statement concluded: This tactic is unacceptable in a democratic state and the government must become aware of its responsibilities in preserving freedom of thought to the Greeks.

PASOK Response

NC182335 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Regarding the New Democracy statement [on abuse of the mass media], the deputy minister to the prime minister in charge of press affairs, Mr Maroudhas, stated the following: It is a joke for New Democracy to speak about objective information. The people know better than anyone else the one-sided policy that New Democracy was exercising in the mass media. They also know that in very few cases was the voice of the other parties heard during the 7 years the country was governed by New Democracy. In contrast, from the day that the government of change was sworn in, the official opposition party as well as other parties have had a continuous presence in the state information media. The possibility was also given to publish and distribute their statements at the general secretariat of the press.

The deputy minister concluded: The government of change will continue this multivoiced presence in the state information media because this responds to the popular sentiment and to the rule of their democratic operation.

KKE JUSTIFIES BLANK BALLOT IN CHAMBER VOTE

NC172132 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Clarifying his party's position in the voting for the Chamber of Deputies president during which he cast a blank ballot, KKE parliamentary spokesman Kaloudhis said that this decision was made because PASOK does not agree to the election of a KKE candidate as a member of the presidency within the framework of a multiparty presidency. As was noted, it is known that the Chamber's regulations do not provide for this explicitly but, on the other hand, it is a fact that it does not rule it out.

MAVROS REGISTERS AS INDEPENDENT CENTER DEPUTY

NC162232 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Yeoryios Mavros has requested to be registered in the new Chamber of Deputies as an independent center deputy. At noon, Mavros had a working luncheon with Prime Minister Papandreou at Kastri. During the lunch, they exchanged views and questions on foreign and domestic policy. In the meantime, the Center Front [Parataxis Kendrou] has announced that the party is continuing to function. It said that it simply curtailed its activities before the election by not taking part in the election, but that it supported PASOK in order to bring about change.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI REMARKS ON BILATERAL TIES

TA181658 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] The chief of state of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has said that he expects the friendship between Turkey and Libya to develop further and to be an exemplary brotherhood relationship within the Islamic world.

Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who is in Libya to attend the Turkish-Libyan joint economic committee meetings, met with Al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli. In a statement at the meeting, Al-Qadhdhafi said that Libya attaches great importance to relations with Turkey and that the necessary efforts will be exerted to promote these relations.

The seventh round of the joint economic committee meetings is continuing in Tripoli. A protocol in connection with the meetings will be signed tomorrow.

TURKMEN MEETS EEC, COUNCIL OF EUROPE OFFICIALS

TA181703 Anakara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who went to Strasbourg to participate in the Council of Europe Ministerial Committee, has held contacts with members of the EEC Parliament and the Council of Europe Consultative Assembly. Yesterday evening, Turkmen met with the head of the consultative assembly Political Committee, who called on Turkmen at the representation, with the committee rapporteur and with two members of the judicial committee. Turkmen this morning met with the head of the EEC Commission, Gaston Thorn, with the various leaders of the EEC parliamentary groups and with members of the Parliament.

Turkmen later addressed a meeting attended by the foreign ministers of Council of Europe member countries and by the members of the Council's Consultative Assembly, and briefed them on the recent developments in Turkey.

Addresses Meeting

TA182028 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that the administration in Turkey is determined to build real democracy in the country. Turkmen, who is in Strasbourg to attend the meetings of the Council of Europe Ministerial Committee, explained the recent political developments in Turkey at a meeting attended by the foreign ministers of the 21 member countries of the Council of Europe and by the members of the Council's Consultative Assembly. Turkmen said that significant steps have been taken on the road to democracy in Turkey and that the activities of [Turkey's] Consultative Assembly are one of the most important of these steps. Turkmen added that no one should doubt that the Consultative Assembly will base the new constitution on international democratic principles. Turkmen continued: We are in a period of transition. Our European friends should understand this fact. Had it not been for this period of transition, democracy in Turkey would have led the way to a totalitarian administration and Turkey would be faced with civil war. Discussion in Europe concerning this period of transition will not last long because this period will end and a pluralistic parliamentary democracy will be reestablished.

Turkmen concluded by saying that Turkey does not want a weakening or breaking of its relations with the Council of Europe and the EEC due to various misunderstandings.

UN REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS ON AFGHAN SITUATION

TA181725 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] The permanent Turkish representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Coskun Kirca, has said that the gravity of the Afghan issue remains in all its aspects and that the passage of time has not been beneficial for the solution of the problem. Kirca addressed the UN General Assembly during the discussion of the Afghan problem. Kirca said that Turkey, which has traditional ties of brotherhood with the Afghan people, is closely observing the developments in connection with the outside interference in Afghanistan's domestic affairs, which is a violation of the UN Charter. Kirca added that the situation in Afghanistan endangers regional stability and world peace and that it is a serious blow to the East-West detente process. Noting that a political solution to be reached through negotiations between the sides is the best way to solve the Afghan problem, Kirca added that such a solution should harmonize the legal interests of all parties concerned. He noted that steps taken toward the solution of the Afghan issue are noteworthy and that especially the EEC proposals are constructive.

IRANIAN HEALTH MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

TA181714 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Iranian Minister of Health, Hadi Manafi, who arrived on an official visit to Turkey this afternoon, has said that Iran wishes to procure a large part of its medicine needs from Turkey. Manafi visited a medicine factory belonging to the private sector in Istanbul. In a statement at the factory, Manafi said that Iran is considering employing Turkish technicians in various health installations in Iran which are not operational at the moment. In a statement at Yesilkoy airport, Manafi said that possibilities for cooperation between the two countries in the field of health will be discussed at the talks he will hold in Turkey. Manafi will leave Istanbul for Ankara tomorrow where he will begin his official contacts. He will also visit various health installations and medical schools in several cities. Manafi will leave Turkey on 23 November.

MILITARY COURTS CONDEMN 13 TERRORISTS TO DEATH

TA181546 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Erzurum, 18 NOv (AA) -- Military courts in eastern regions sentenced 13 people to death and 242 people to prison terms ranging between 1 to 36 years, for ideological offences committed before September 12, 1980.

Among those condemned to death are 9 rightists who are charged for killing 11 people and setting homes and workshops on fire in Sivas on September 3-4, 1981. Three are members of the outlawed terrorist group "Turkish people's liberation army front" for trying to change the established constitutional order by force [word indistinct] overthrow (?the) elected National Assembly, and one for premeditated murder of three people in Kars.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA -- Ankara, Nov 18 (AA) -- The council of ministers has approved a financial and economic cooperation agreement concluded last July between Turkish and Austrian finance ministers. The agreement postpones guaranteed trade arrears due to July 25, 1979 and July 23, 1980. Details will be worked out between the Turkish Central Bank and Oesterereichische Kontrolbank. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 18 Nov 81 TA]

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REAGAN'S APPEAL SEEN AS 'RIGHT' BUT 'LATE'

AU191633 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 19 Nov 81 p 1

[Andreas Unterberger commentary: "Reagan's Learning Process"]

[Text] U.S. Presidents are very good as regards understanding interconnections in world politics. Only, unfortunately they always use the first months or even years of their 4-year period of office to learn this. In Ronald Reagan's case, it was no different.

Yesterday's speech by the U.S. President has indeed shown the successes of this thought process. Gradually it has become clear even to Washington that with a "hurrah America" attitude, with saber rattling, one might perhaps be able to win U.S. elections but that it horrifies Europe. Much of what has swept the old continent in the past few months as a peace movement, as anti-Americanism as it had not been known since Vietnam, would never have happened had Reagan spoken so movingly about peace half a year ago. He and his administration, however, simply did not succeed, indeed did not even seriously try, to present the American policy as a mere reaction to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, to the massive rearmament of the communist superpower. Throughout the year of 1981 they permitted the impression to develop that rabid warmongers had come to power in America.

Although Ronald Reagan's coming around to the so-called zero option was necessary, it is questionable whether this one offer will be enough to set things right again, and it is inexplicable why it has taken Washington so long to include the cheapest, most peaceful and most just solution into its negotiation vocabulary; namely, the complete renunciation of NATO complementary armament if Moscow in turn scraps its missiles aimed at West European targets. It is equally right, but equally late, if Reagan now again draws more attention to the conventional superiority of the Soviets (that is, regarding nonnuclear weapons); if he urges an equilibrium for all, and not just some, types of weapons as the only guarantee of safety; and if he makes proposals that do not merely sound attractive but also are important, such as that for a conference to prevent surprise attacks. True, such a conference has been under discussion for a long time at the Madrid security debate, but it was obstructed there by the Americans. It is equally right to call for new strategic negotiations -- that is at least much shrewder than to spectacularly abstain from ratifying SALT II although its provisions are being observed anyhow. At any rate Ronald Reagan has now made the Soviets an appropriate, an acceptable offer, which Moscow's propaganda will not find so easy to deal with as his past policy.

However, no one should indulge in too much hope that Moscow would really be ready to scrap its hundreds of medium-range missiles. According to analyses of Soviet statements, more than a withdrawal to the Chinese border does not seem to be intended. However, from there the saurian-like vehicles can be taken back to central Europe in a matter of days or weeks.

At best one could induce the Soviets to destroy these weapons -- after all, they would sacrifice expensive investments in exchange for a mere threat by the West -- if it were at least credible that otherwise the complementary armament would be implemented. But is this threat still credible? To anyone who looks around in Europe this seems more than doubtful. The internal political resistance seems hardly surmountable any more for all Western governments. And Reagan's late offer has probably lessened this resistance only marginally.

If the SS-20 is not scrapped, then it is precisely those who in the past few months -- out of genuine concern for peace, out of genuine fear of nuclear weapons -- put the Western governments under pressure, who are to blame for West Europe's being faced with the threat, undreamed of only a few years ago, of nuclear weapons directly trained at them. Honesty and personal engagement thus should often be accompanied by prudence and knowledge of the interconnection in the world. But how can that be expected from an average European if even U.S. Presidents have difficulties with that for such a long time?

NETHERLANDS

VAN AGT AGAINST REVIEW OF NATO DUAL DECISION

PM200937 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 17 Nov 81 p 11

[Unnamed "Own Correspondent" report on second chanber reading of government declaration: "Restoring the Economy Calls For Firm Program of Action"]

[Excerpts] The Hague -- Prime Minister van Agt began his speech in the second chamber with a word of thanks to the previous cabinet. Then he defended the course of the 109-day cabinet formation process and the way in which the financial problems have been solved. On the nature of the cabinet the prime minister said: "I see this as a parliamentary cabinet. The cabinet is based on an accord, to which the leaders of the parliamentary groups, have given their approval. Further, members of the parliamentary groups have accepted seats in the cabinet -- including the parliamentary group leaders themselves. The whole thing could not be more parliamentary," the prime minister said at the beginning of the government declaration, from which the following passages are taken.

"In December 1979 the Netherlands Government told the NATO Council of Ministers that in December 1981 it would reach a decision on the deployment of cruise missiles on Netherlands territory in the light of continuous assessment of the measure of success in reaching suitable balanced limitations on medium-range nuclear arms on both sides. Since then there have scarcely been any negotiations on arms imitations. Real negotiations will only begin 30 November. For this reason a Netherlands decision is not possible in 1981. This will be announced to our allies. As far as the timing of and method of reaching a future decision are concerned the government accord will be used as a guideline, and here I quote from it verbatim:

"On the question of nuclear weapons, both the question of medium-range weapons and that of the substantial reduction of Netherlands forces, the cabinet will hold consultations with our allies. On the basis of its own judgement the cabinet will decide the timing and content of any decision. End of quotation.

"To this I would add that the results of the negotiations on medium-range nuclear arms will play a major role when the cabinet comes to consider the timing and contents of a decision. As far as the NATO dual decision is concerned the cabinet is aware that there are divergent views on this point in the various political parties. The differences of opinion primarily surround the question of whether this is the correct military and political response to the modernization and buildup of the number of medium-range nuclear weapons in the Soviet union.

"The decision has been made, it exists and forms NATO's point of departure for the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union. We are of the opinion that given the present situation, pressure within NATO for a reasessment of the decision would harm the chances of a successful conclusion to the negotiations.

"The cabinet will be energetic in promoting examination within the alliance of how defense can be responsibly maintained with fewer nuclear weapons. In this connection the reductions in the Netherlands' nuclear forces will be discussed.

"The cabinet wholly supports the motion, adopted in February of this year by this chamber, rejecting the introduction of the so-called neutron weapon."

PARTIES DIVIDED ON NATO DUAL DECISION RESOLUTION

PM200949 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 18 Nov 81 p 9

[Text] The Hague -- Yesterday the Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA], Labor Party [PVDA] and Democrats '66 [D'66] tabled a joint motion on medium-range nuclear arms limitations within the framework of the U.S.-Soviet SALT agreements. Then the PVDA tabled a separate motion rejecting the deployment of cruise missiles on Netherlands territory and calling for "reassessment" of the December 1979 NATO modernization decision.

A Pacifist Socialist Party motion yesterday called for Netherlands rejection of the NATO decision and the application of pressure on the NATO partners to retract the decision. Finally a Political Party of Radicals motion advocated that the Netherlands be made nuclear-free and that efforts be made to strive for a nuclear-free zone in Europe embracing "the nonuclear powers of NATO and the Warsaw Pact and the nonaligned nations in Europe."

It has been agreed within the cabinet that the government parties do not agree on the question of the modernization of medium-range nuclear arms and of the possible future deployment of these in the Netherlands. Yesterday's motions have caused some confusion over the standpoint of the PVDA in particular, which (together with D'66) signed the Lubbers motion and also put forward one of its own.

The Lubbers [CDA parliamentary group leader] motion aims at a mutual zero option in East and West (no new nuclear arms in West Europe, such as the cruise and Pershing II missiles, and the "dismantling of relevant Soviet arms systems, in particular the SS-20") and at the arrival at "a military balance at a much lower level of armaments" through negotiation.

The Lubbers motion also states that the NATO dual decision of December 1979 (nuclear arms modernization and negotiations with the Warsaw Pact over medium-range weapons) "forms the NATO point of departure in the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union" on these weapons.

For the PVDA the section of the dual decision covering negotiations is acceptable (hence the support for the Lubbers motion) but the section of the decision dealing with modernization needs to be "reconsidered." "Our own motion expresses the position of the CDA 2 years ago," PVDA circles were saying yesterday evening. However, in the meantime the CDA seems to have moved in the direction of bilateral medium-range nuclear arms reductions and has now come to see the dual decision -- with both its components -- as the basis for the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union which begin in Geneva on 30 November.

D'66 does not think that reconsideration of the dual decision, which the party considers regrettable in itself, is desirable at this time because the negotiating position of the U.S. in Geneva could be weakened by such action.

SCHMIDT ON PROSPECTS FOR USSR-U.S. DISARMAMENT

DW191429 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Reporter Reinhardt interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, you complained this week in a newspaper interview about different statements coming from America. Now there seems to be a new concept, a definite concept, for the negotiations. What does it look like?

[Answer] You are right, there is a definite concept for the negotiations on medium-range weapons which are to begin next week, on Monday -- negotiations in which we Germans are extremely interested and to whose existence we have contributed considerably with regard to Moscow as well as Washington. The Federal Government represented the view that the land-based medium-range missiles should be reduced to zero in East Europe as well as in West Europe. There should be none on both sides. The Americans have adopted this negotiation position after long talks with us. We are most grateful for this. I must commend in this connection particularly Defense Minister Apel and Foreign Minister Genscher.

[Question] The zero solution you mentioned is considered by many people as utopian. You yourself were rather skeptical in the beginning. Is it a realistic starting point now?

[Answer] It is a realistic starting point. The Soviets certainly also have their own conceptions. There was a long explanation by the Soviet top leadership in this connection recently in the Hamburg weekly DER SPIEGEL. There is certainly a difference in some fields between the concepts of the Russians and the Americans, but I believe that both will agree with the German view which we will explain once again next week to General Secretary Brezhnev. This view is that the first phase of these negotiations should concentrate on medium-range weapons in Europe, particularly on land-based medium-range weapons. If a zero result were to be achieved on both sides, it would mean that it would then not be necessary to deploy such weapons on German territory. I want to add one more sentence: As of today there is about 2 years time for these negotiations to achieve that result. Otherwise American weapons will be deployed in late 1983 in West Europe including on German territory. The Soviets do not want that -- I can understand this very well -- so the time must also be used in their interest. We do not want their existing missiles to threaten us, so an agreement must be reached in these 2 years to reduce the threat toward us to zero.

[Question] A final question, Mr Federal Chancellor: How did the contents of the American concept come about?

[Answer] At present the Americans are discussing this with other European NATO members and governments. But you can well imagine that not only publicly known negotiations, such as those by Mr Genscher and myself 1 and 1/4 years ago in Moscow, have played a great role, as well as those of Mr Apel and Mr Genscher in the ministerial councils of the North Atlantic alliance. There have also been additional very direct contacts, talks, statements and exchanges of letters. For me this is a sign of the serious desire of the United States to achieve a really effective arms limitation agreement which could remove a great part of the justified fear from us Europeans.

Consultations With Reagan To Be Held

LD191402 Hamburg DPA in German 1252 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 19 Nov (DPA) -- Immediately prior to his talks with Soviet party and state head Leonid Brezhnev next week in Bonn, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt obviously intends to obtain further explanations of President Reagan's disarmament initiative.

According to Bonn government circles today, the chancellor will therefore have a telephone talk with Reagan before Sunday evening when Brezhnev is scheduled to arrive. Schmidt and Reagan had exchanged letters last week before the President's initiative. Government sources say that Schmidt regards Reagan's proposals as an equally important basis for his talks with Brezhnev as the disarmament aims recently put forward by the Soviet general secretary. The Federal Government regards Reagan's and Brezhnev's ideas as being the meximum positions of the two sides, with Schmidt obviously seeing possibilities for compromise in the interests of disarmament steps.

Schmidt intends to stress to Brezhnev that the negotiations which begin at the end of this month must not be burdened by the inclusion of further weapons systems. Otherwise, there is a danger that no tangible result would be achieved by the end of 1983 with the consequence that deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles planned by NATO would begin. Schmidt, government sources say, is interested mainly in brisk negotiations about the Soviet SS-20 missiles which are the chief cause of the imbalance and the resulting political tension.

FRG Role Seen As 'Intermediary'

LD192144 Hamburg DPA in German 2036 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 19 Nov (DPA) -- According to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the Federal Government wants to act as a sort of intermediary between the superpowers of the United States and the USSR, including at the coming Geneva negotiations on reducing the medium-range missile potential.

Speaking at a discussion at the German Trade Union Federation on Thursday evening, Schmidt said: "We will have to exert a lot of influence during the negotiations so that something reasonable emerges from them."

The FRG, as a nonnuclear state, wants to reduce to zero the Soviet missile potential aimed at Europe. If, on the other hand, the Soviet Union adheres to its medium-range missile potential, then the West will have to build up a counterweight.

Schmidt said that he will be able to tell Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev during his visit to Bonn that he is convinced of the willingness to negotiate of the United States after the speech by U.S. President Ronald Reagan. On the other hand, he is of the opinion that Brezhnev does not want a war with the West. In this situation the Federal Government, with whose prompting the talks between the blocs resumed again after they were broken off due to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, has to explain as "interpreter" the situation of the West properly and has to create a readiness on each side to listen to the other.

GENSCHER URGES USSR EXAMINE PROPOSALS CAREFULLY

LD201038 Hamburg DPA in German 0957 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 20 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Genscher has urged Moscow not to reject President Reagan's disarmament initiative with a "quick-fire reaction." Commenting on the first, negative Soviet reaction to Reagan's message, in an interview with Saarland Radio, Genscher said that decisions on proposals were made at the conference table. "The Soviet leadership should consider very seriously whether it really wants to respond to four important proposals on disarmament and arms control with a quick-fire reaction," the minister said. "A careful examination is needed. It will become clear by the end of this month what attitude the Soviet side is adopting toward the proposal that West and East forego medium-range missiles, a proposal which has our unqualified support."

At the same time Genscher renewed his demand that the EEC states should jointly define and represent to the outside world their own security interests. This would benefit the dialogue with the U.S. and help the Atlantic alliance to fulfill its task for peace and security also in future.

BAHR SAYS ZERO OPTION WILL 'BEAR FRUIT'

PM191013 Paris LE MATIN in French 12 Nov 81 p 8

[Joelle Kuntz interview in Paris "a few days ago" with Egon Bahr, SPD expert on security problems: "Ronald Reagan Is Honest"]

[Excerpts] LE MATIN: It has seemed for several years that the Germans are unhappy with their role today, 35 years after the war. The two parts of Germany -- the kingpins of two opposing blocs -- seem uncomfortable....

Egon Bahr: But what French people do not see clearly enough is that the primary result of the ostpolitik has been to place peace above everything else. Peace for us is the paramount priority. It is way ahead of the national question, which takes only second place.

LE MATIN: Yet it is in the FRG that the peace movement is most active.

Bahr: We worked for a long time to get the United States and the Soviet Union to come to the negotiating table to discuss medium-range missiles in Europe. I am sure that these negotiations will begin in Geneva in November and that they will be serious negotiations. The Americans have an interest in their success, for if they do not tackle them with good will, if the talks fail and the Americans are held responsible for the failure, the whole NATO strategy -- modernization of the Western nuclear arsenal with view to negotiations with the USSR -- will be called into question. As for the Soviets, they will do all they can to ensure the success of the discussions, because they are really afraid of the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe. For the first time, after months of efforts with both sides, we have gotten what we wanted.

LE MATIN: This is not what the pacifists think.

Bahr: The pacifist movement has the same aim as the SPD. Both are in favor of the "zero option," that is, no more nuclear missiles in Europe. But there is a conflict over methods between them. The peace movement says: No to the NATO dual decision (rearmament-negotiation). The SPD asserts on the contrary that we will only achieve the zero option via the NATO dual decision. Anyhow, this conflict over methods will soon be resolved, in my opinion, because we will see that the NATO dual decision is going to bear fruit.

LE MATIN: So you do not attach any major importance to the present divisions within the SPD?

Bahr: There is a natural tension between the party and the government. The party has to define objectives which the government cannot attain. That is its role. The party has to look beyond a single term of office, the government has to undertake, during a single term of office, the most general will, and to do that it must always know how to negotiate. Having said that, I find the concerns of the activists in the pacifist movement just, useful and credible, through certainly I do not share them.

Comments on Reagan Proposal

LD191434 Hamburg DPA in German 1324 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 19 Nov (DPA) -- SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr believes that with his disarmament proposal for medium-range missiles in Europe President Reagan has, like the Soviet side, set out a "starting position." It would not be surprising, therefore, "if positions are described in both the American and the Soviet concepts which cannot be maintained at the negotiating table," Bahr said in Bonn today.

This applied, for example, to Reagan's position in which the U.S. forward based systems had not been mentioned, and to Brezhnev's position, which added modern missile systems and old aircraft systems together. The important thing, however, was the will to negotiate shown by both sides, Bahr said.

SAARLAND SPD CHAIRMAN CRITICAL OF REAGAN PROPOSAL

LD191728 Hamburg DPA in German 1544 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 19 Nov (DPA) -- Oskar Lafontaine, chairman of the Saarland SPD, expressed the view in Saarbrucken today that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proposals on the reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe were hardly suitable for achieving a result [in talks with the Soviet Union]. He justified his view by saying that one superpower could not dictate what a zero-solution should consist of. "The Soviet Union is a land-based power: the United States, as everyone knows, is a sea-based power. It is therefore not possible to only compare land-based systems," Lafontaine stressed.

The SPD politician also emphasized that the Reagan proposals also ignored what had been agreed so far between the superpowers in the SALT negotiations. If a zero solution was to be achieved, then land-based as well as sea-based cruise missiles would have to be banned. The Soviet Union should reduce its medium-range missile potential to the level of 1978.

CDU LEADERS ON BREZHNEV VISIT, REAGAN SPEECH

Kohl Comments

LD191336 Hamburg DPA in German 1201 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 19 Nov (DPA) -- The CDU/CSU has appealed to the Soviet Union not to drag out the forthcoming disarmament negotiations with the Americans. On the day after President Reagan's speech with its proposals for extensive disarmament in Europe, opposition leader Helmut Kohl stated in Bonn today that if Moscow dismissed this as a propaganda maneuver it would be ignoring the desire for peace among its own people and harming its own interests. Kohl welcomed in particular the fact that Reagan had not restricted himself to general declarations of intent but had submitted specific and substantive proposals for all arms spheres, thus the "U.S. will negotiate and its negotiating position's are now clear to everyone."

Kohl said that on the Soviet side this was so far matched only by continued arming, the continuation of the war in Afghanistan and non-binding peace slogans. Addressing the Federal Government, Kohl said that the opposition would also measure Chancellor Helmut Schmidt against the yardstick of whether he could gain acceptance in his own party, too, for the stated policy towards the United States. Schmidt must prevent leading forces in the SPD from further weakening the negotiating position of the United States and the Atlantic alliance.

Looking at the forthcoming visit by Soviet party and state head Leonid Brezhnev, the deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, Manfred Woerner, said in Bonn today that the opposition wanted the talks to be successful and wished there to be specific progress in East-West relations. It expected results mainly on questions of disarmament, family reunions and the reduction of political tension in Europe and the Third World. Woerner appealed to all partners in the talks with Brezhnev to support Reagan's proposed zero option. Woerner said that relations between the two German states must also not be excluded during the visit. "We must expect the Soviets to use their incluence to pursuade the GDR to act in conformity with treaties and detente."

Borm Voices Reservations

DW191527 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0545 GMT 19 Nov 81

["Excerpts" from reporter Marx interview with William Borm, member of the FDP Federal Executive Board: date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] How did you react to the Reagan speech?

[Answer] My main principle is that the European threat emanating from Soviet missiles must be eliminated. That is an intolerable situation. The important thing, however, is how that should be done. I have naturally tried to view most carefully the announced statements of the American President. I consider this an attempt to calm down the European public with great efforts, even more words and in a psychologically most skillful way. But I found nothing factually new in the statement of Mr Reagan. Second, I consider it an attempt to assist the European NATO governments vis-a-vis the people. Third, it can contain preparations for blaming the Soviet Union later on if negotiations should fail, which I do not hope for.

I was particularly interested by the fact that the prohibitive conditions -- prohibitive conditions is said intentionally -- the President has set, can hardly be fulfilled, namely that the Soviet Union should not only remove but scrap its SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles. It is not only supposed to just scrap them, but to do that under thorough American control. These seem to me to be demands with a prohibitive effect.

Just imagine the mutuality. One cannot prescribe to a world power in which way it should make the eliminations. The concession in return, made by the West and particularly by the Americans, would be no deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe. The NATO submarines and NATO planes will remain -- there is no mention of any change. These are means to destroy the USSR which are called "forward based systems." I do not think that this is a basis on which world powers can negotiate with each other.

I repeat: This offer has not increased security for us Europeans, because under these circumstances I consider a failure of negotiations as being programmed in advance.

[Question] How do you explain the euphoric reaction in the Western camp in view of your reservations?

[Answer] That was the aim of it. I consider it an attempt to continue the calming down of the populace with proper means. That is a most natural thing. I do not want to directly say that this is a prearranged affair, but the contents of the speech as well as the fact that this speech was given at all, indicate that it has been certainly discussed by the involved governments. One must know very little about politics to believe that the statements of the American President and the fact that he has spoken at all have not been thoroughly discussed before.

Horn Sees 'Positive Aspects'

DW191607 Saarbruecken Saarlaendischer Rundfunk Network in German 0720 GMT 19 Nov 81

["Excerpts" from reporter Klein interview with Erwin Horn, deputy chairman of the Bundestag Defense Committee — recorded]

[Text] [Question] Now the offers are on the table. In the Federal Republic they have not been taken only positively. William Borm, FDP Presidium member, for instance, thinks that the disarmament proposals made by the U.S. President have preprogrammed a failure of the negotiations. There was nothing new in the matter and these proposals did not offer a basis for negotiations of the world powers. What is your opinion?

[Answer] I see it quite differently. It is a matter of course for the world powers to state maximum positions and demands, as the reaction from Moscow has shown.

Nonetheless one should see the positive aspects. First, an evidently positive development has become manifest here. I am thinking of the preservation of detente policy after Afghanistan, despite the scepticism and opposition above all toward the German federal chancellor who substantially prevailed with this course. Second, the Brezhnev visit which is a signal after all that he wants to continue to keep the detente policy and also wants to incorporate it completely in the military sphere and then the Geneva negotiations will begin on 30 November. This initiative by the U.S. President is another step which shows that the United States, too, embarks on this road and takes into account what European governments and certainly also the peace movements have said. I hold the view that these positive aspects should not be talked to pieces from the start.

[Question] Mr Borm said verbatim that this speech by Reagan had reassured the Europeans with much expense and clever psychology.

[Answer] That is by no means the case. I know such statements and I almost foresaw them. The point is not a psychological reassurement of the Europeans but serious negotiations. The point also is not to start counting and mutually comparing data but to negotiate according to new models and new structures. These new structures must contain as the first demand the question of what is parity in the East and West here in Europe in the sphere of medium-range systems. It is only by answering this question and the consequences to be drawn from it that a sensible negotiation result can be expected.

[Question] How do you assess this negotiation result, how do you assess the chances of success?

[Answer] I assess the chances of success at fifty-fifty. I am not too optimistic in this respect, but on the other hand, I do not want to indulge in pessimism. The two world powers, which have their own interests, also increasingly consider the interests of their alliance partners. The European alliance partners of the two world powers -- be it in the East bloc or in NATO -- have certain own interests, although they are aware of their dependencies and their conduct in security matters toward the two world powers. They have been able at least psychologically but also politically to get the two world powers to the negotiating table.

AGENDA FOR BREZHNEV VISIT TO BONN ANNOUNCED

LD191550 Hamburg DPA in German 1354 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 19 Nov (DPA) -- During Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn, which comes under the protocol heading of a "working visit," only an approximately 2-hour talk with the chancellor is planned for the time being. Schmidt will also meet Brezhnev on two other occasions -- at talks between the delegations and at a dinner. There will also be an opportunity to talk when Schmidt collects his guest from the airport on Sunday [22 November] evening and accompanies him to Brezhnev's residence at Gymnich Castle, near Bonn, and when he sees him off at noon on Wednesday [25 November].

According to Bonn government circles, it is possible that during the visit the natural gas pipeline deal -- about which the United States in particular has expressed strong reservations -- could be signed. Government sources describe the deal, which involves supplying approximately 40 billion cubic meters of natural gas from Siberia annually to West Europe, as an important sphere of economic cooperation which also serves to stabilize political relations. The Soviet Union will use the gas, of which approximately 12 billion cubic meters will be supplied annually to the Federal Republic, as payment for the supplies of pipes from Europe.

Brezhnev, whose program includes extensive rest periods because of his state of health, will be officially received with military honors at the federal chancellor's office on Monday. Parallel to his private talks with Schmidt in the late afternoon there will be a meeting between Foreign Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Andrey Gromyko.

On Tuesday morning Brezhnev will receive, for half an hour each, the chairmen of the four parties represented in the Bundestag: Genscher (FDP), Helmut Kohl (CDU), Franz Josef Strauss (CSU) and Willy Brandt (SPD). A meeting with Federal President Karl Carstens is planned for Tuesday afternoon.

Brezhnev, who was in Bonn in 1973 and 1978, will be accompanied by an official delegation of 14 people. The highest-ranking members of the delegation are, in addition to Gromyko, First Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov; Brezhnev advisers Aleksandrov and Blatov, and the head of the Central Committee's International Information Department, Leonid Zamyatin.

FDP DEPUTY URGES U.S. TO HOLD TALKS WITH LIBYA

LD191636 Hamburg DPA in German 1508 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 19 Nov (DPA) -- According to FDP Bundestag Deputy Juergen Moellemann, there is a great danger that the Soviet Union will gain a foothold in Libya if the United States does not soon take up the Tripoli government's offer of talks. After having had a 2-hour talk with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the chairman of the foreign and security policy working group of the FDP Bundestag group told newsmen in Bonn today that it is necessary for the Federal Government to exercise influence on the American administration in this respect. If the nonaligned stance of the Arab states is to remain, then a change in American policy is urgently needed.

Moellemann, who during his 4-day Middle East trip also had talks with the Libyan Government and with leading PLO representatives, called for the convening of an international Middle East peace conference. He said that the United States, the Soviet Union and the PLO must participate in such a meeting. He said that his Arab partners in the talks, and thus also Al-Qadhdhafi, had assessed positively the eight point peace plan put forward by Saudi deputy premier, Crown Prince Fahd. He described the favorable assessment of the new Egyptian Government of Husni Mubarak by the official representative of Lebanon and Libyans striking.

Moellemann said that Faruq Qaddumi, the leading PLO official responsible for foreign relations, had expressed his organization's interest in the establishment of official contacts with the Federal Government. Moellemann endorsed this wish, noting that all the governments friendly to the Federal Republic maintained contacts with the PLO.

STRAUSS INFORMED ON PRC RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD191718 Hamburg DPA in German 1449 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, 19 Nov (DPA) -- The Beijing leaders have rejected speculations about a change in China's position in the conflict with the Soviet Union. In a 1-hour talk with Bavarian Premier and CSU Chairman Franz-Josef Strauss in Beijing today, the president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, Hao Deqing, stressed that basically nothing will change in China's relations with Moscow. He said that negotiations between the two states at the level of experts were a routine matter and should not to be wrongly interpreted.

Strauss, who has been in Beijing since Wednesday, said at a dinner given for him later by Hao Deqing: "We would like to see a China that is politically and militarily strong and flourishing economically." He said he is convinced that China does not have aggressive intentions "against anyone." Like the Federal Republic, China wants to preserve peace.

Meets With PRC Leaders

LD201104 Hamburg DPA in German 0925 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Nov (DPA) -- On the second day of his talks in Beijing CSU Chairman and Premier of Bavaria Franz-Josef Strauss had a meeting with Deputy Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin.

According to some of those present, the 90-minute talk was marked by a comprehensive exchange of views about the situation in Europe, Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to Bonn and the relations between Moscow and Beijing.

Zhang Wenjin is reported to have warned strongly against empty promises by Moscow concerning arms limitation in Europe. Moreover, the minister had stressed once again that there was no change in China's position towards the USSR. Speculations about an improvement in the climate between Beijing and Moscow were also rejected by another leading Beijing official yesterday.

After his meeting with Zhang Wenjin Strauss had a talk with Defense Minister Geng Biao. His program for tomorrow includes meetings with Deputy Party Chief Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

PAPER: REAGAN SPEECH STIRS HOPES IN BONN

DW191343 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 19 Nov 81 p 3

[Werner Holzer article: "Washington and Bonn's Hopes"]

[Text] In Bonn a feeling of relief has been spreading. Ever since Washington let the Federal Government know -- in time before Brezhnev's visit -- that Ronald Reagan is prepared to yield to the Euorpean desire for a more far-reaching willingness to negotiate, there has been "critical hope" in the SPD leadership. The U.S.-Soviet negotiations beginning in Geneva at the end of the month are now being viewed less skeptically.

These budding hopes are caused by Ronald Reagan's readiness to adopt the magic term "zero option" for the American negotiation package. Zero option means that NATO will renounce its counterarmament and thus new medium-range missiles if the Soviet Union is willing to do the same. Thus Moscow would have to agree to dismantling its own medium-range missiles.

The federal chancellor sees in this U.S. offer -- which came as a surprise at this point -- to the other world power a response of the U.S. President to European and, above all, German desires. Even before Reagan made his speech, Helmut Schmidt used the opportunity of a television interview to thank the Americans for this concession.

It can be assumed that the Reagan government meanwhile became so worried about differences of opinion between the United States and Europe that it no longer enjoys only its own loud speeches. The efforts made in the American capital to ensure that the President's speech would be shown in the evening newscasts of European television stations was unusual even by the standards of the American media.

Without underestimating the chancellor's efforts, we may say that the worries of official America were not caused just by the insistence of European governments on more "good will" by the United States at the Geneva negotiations. The unusually rapid growth of peace movements in the West European countries had at least as much impact on causing America to reconsier its policy. Ever since they realized that threatening speeches and ever increasing arms expenditures were seen by a growing number of people on the other side of the Atlantic as not serving the preservation of peace but rather as enhancing dangerous insecurity, concern in the United States over the cohesion of the alliance has been growing.

Of course it would be wrong to indulge in euphoria. The readiness of the two world powers to discuss the possibility of a zero option in their negotiations does not mean that results will be achieved. In Geneva the tough bargaining will begin over what one side will demand of the other. The federal chancellor seems to believe that an approach in stages is conceivable -- the renunciation by both sides of extended-range missiles, for instance.

But the decisive problem in Geneva will be how to get both sides to agree on the conditions which constitute that "approximate balance" which Washington as well as Moscow claim would be acceptable. Egon Bahr, whom nobody considers to be an advocate of massive armament, rightly said over the weekend that he could imagine that the level of the balance depended essentially on the Soviet attitude. If Moscow must have 200 of the most modern medium-range missiles, the West's answer could not be zero. But Erhard Eppler, SPD Presidium member and the most articulate spokesman of the peace movement here, said that so far the negotiation offers made by the West could not be the last word. In his view the East has been asked to give more than we would be willing to offer.

In Geneva the mutual counting of data will mark the beginning. The Soviets will talk about the West's missiles based on submarines and aircraft and the United States will inquire about similar Soviet weapons and also about the reason why since 1978 Moscow has been massively increasing its medium-range arsenal, even though at the time Brezhnev talked about the existence of an approximate balance. But in the end, the decisive question will be whether the two world powers can succeed in reducing their deep distrust of each other's intentions to such an extent that the danger of a nuclear conflict will be tangibly reduced.

BRIEFS

SCHMIDT-REAGAN MEETING -- Washington, 19 Nov (DPA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will meet in the White House for talks on 5 January. This was announced in Washington on Thursday. The meeting will take place on the sidelines [amrande] of a vacation by the chancellor in the United States. The last time Schmidt spoke to the American President was at the summit conference in Ottawa. The meeting in January will be the second meeting of both politicians at the White House, where Schmidt last visited in May of this year. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1735 GMT 19 Nov 81 LD]

CHEYSSON APPROVES OF REAGAN MISSILE PROPOSAL

LD191947 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The Quai d'Orsay is broadly [globalement] in agreement with the White House. Yesterday afternoon the American President Reagan caused a sensation by proposing to the Russians a program of strategic disarmament in Europe. You withdraw your SS-20 missiles and we shall take away NATO missiles, Reagan had suggested. Today there is the French Government's reaction through Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson. You shall hear it yourselves. Cheysson approves of Reagan:

[Begin Cheysson recording] The zero option solution is clearly the desirable one. It is what we, the French Government, have stated on many occasions. I remember a debate in the Senate not long ago where I found the expression used [words indistinct] "neither SS-20 nor Pershing missiles" a good one. Indeed, we believe that the introduction of SS-20 missiles had brought about a certain element of nuclear imbalance in Europe. If there were no more SS-20 missiles this element of imbalance would disappear and the necessary threat of the Pershing missiles -- necessary while there are SS-20's -- then loses its purpose. [end recording]

ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER MEETS MAUROY, MITTERRAND

NC191820 Paris AFP in English 1804 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 19 Nov (AFP) -- Visiting Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini met here today with Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, with whom he discussed terrorism and European cooperation, Mr Spadolini told reporters afterward. Asked whether they had discussed the case of Armenian Dimitriu Giorgiu, arrested recently in Paris and suspected of involvement in a terrorist attack against a Turkish diplomat in Rome, Mr Spadolini replied: "Only a word."

Mr Spadolini also met today with President Francois Mitterrand, and said afterward that France and Italy had reacted very favorably to President Ronald Reagan's "zero option" proposals on European disarmament.

RUMORS SPREAD ON MITTERRAND'S STATE OF HEALTH

NC201148 Paris AFP in English 1139 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 20 Nov (AFP) -- A report that President Francois Mitterrand spent the day of November 7 at a military hospital outside Paris has revived uneasy memories in France of how President Georges Pompidou died in 1974 of a cancer carefully concealed from his countrymen. The suspicions were awakened by an article in Paris MATCH magazine, reporting that a "man as yellow as a lemon and dragging a leg" had been examined under the false name of "Mr Blot".

The president's office has explained that the visit was a routine check-up, ordered for the second bulletin on the president's health, to be published next month. President Mitterrand inaugurated this scheme after his election, releasing a report that he was in "fully satisfactory health" in May.

The French press has generally played down the rumours this week, while noting that the head of state has been given a far more thorough going over than the average citizen. But some have insinuated that the rumour of a mysterious illness had been deliberately engineered to cast doubt on the 65-year-old Mr Mitterrand's assurances that he has seven years, the full presidential term, to carry out his Socialist programme.

But some newspapers fear that even a clean bill of health published next month will fail to halt the rumours, commenting that this sort of rumour tends to fuel itself, with no need of actual fact.

The "affair" has also raised doubts on medical secrecy in France, where military establishments would appear not to come up to the strict standards of civilian hospitals. Meanwhile Mr Mitterrand perhaps gave the best answer to the rumours back in 1977, commenting: "The best reply is to go on living."

LE MONDE: REAGAN STEALS LIMELIGHT FROM BREZHNEV

PM201155 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "An Expected Gesture"]

[Text] In deciding to make a spectacular presentation of the so-called "zero option" plan in the sphere of nuclear missiles, which will serve as a basis for the American positions in the negotiations with the Soviets scheduled for 30 November, Mr Reagan's main intention was to satisfy his allies. By indulging in this exercise Mr Reagan has scored a point in the open propaganda war in Europe on the subject of armaments and has stolen the limelight from Mr Brezhnev on the eve of the latter's visit to Bonn. But this gesture could have been made sooner. For weeks American officials have exasperated their allies by making confused and inconsistent remarks on the dangerous subject of "limited war," hesitating to clearly formulate this "zero option," the seed of which was nonetheless contained in the decision made by NATO in December 1979. It would probably be preferable to have no nuclear missiles in Europe, Washington was saying, but only in "ideal conditions," the completely hypothetical nature of which they did not conceal.

Moscow's reaction confirms that we are a long way from the ideal situation in question. But this reaction is also rather limited. Try as it may, it is difficult for the Kremlin to convince public opinion that the decision made in the seventies, while detente was still in full swing, to deploy the SS-20, a highly "anti-European" missile -- much more credible than its predecessors -- is a harmless gesture which should not prompt any response from the Western side.

The Soviets can no doubt complain about the American "forward-based systems," in other words the network of bases, aircraft carriers and tactical nuclear weapons with which they have been surrounded in the postwar period. Moreover, they cannot disregard the French and British nuclear forces, the only ones which have been increased over the past 20 years whereas the American means, on the other hand, have tended to diminish.

But this cannot conceal the fact that, aside from the medium-range land-based missiles -- the only ones involved in Mr Reagan's "zero option" -- the USSR has a series of other weapons targeted on Europe and corresponding to the American "forward-based system." The Soviets also have airbases which, over the past few years, have been equipped with the Backfire bomber, medium-range missile submarines deployed in the Baltic, and, finally, shorter-range missiles whose modernization is being continued (SS-21, SS-22 and SS-23) and which could cause all sorts of damage in Europe.

The "zero option" is, therefore, all the more negotiable in that arrangements [amerage-ments] are possible: Mr Reagan has included in it the old SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, which are not very credible and have not aroused much emotion over the past 20 years. This may be a starting position since the Americans seem prepared to allow Moscow a "bonus" corresponding to the French and British forces. Finally, on the NATO side a distinction could one day be drawn between the Pershing II, a more threatening missile because it allows the adversary minimum warning, and the cruise missile, which is a second-strike weapon par excellence. But if the preliminary negotiations are to have any chance of success, Moscow must abandon its present inflexible attitude.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT ON SIBERIAN GAS -- An agreement has been signed between France and the USSR on the price of Siberian gas. The Russians are reported to have agreed to lower their prices and sell their gas at approximately $5.70 instead of the over $6 [words indistinct]. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 19 Nov 81 LD]

PRESS REACTIONS TO REAGAN FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH

AU191607 Rome ANSA in English 1537 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 19 Nov (ANSA) -- United States President Ronald Reagan's proposal to the Soviet Union to slash nuclear missile installations in Europe was greeted by Italian newspapers today as, among other things, a gesture to Western Europe's increasingly fidgety public opinion.

"A Proposal That Embarrasses Brezhnev" was how the Italian Socialist Party's (PSI) newspaper, AVANTI, entitled its editorial about Reagan's offer to cancel plans to deploy 572 new cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe if the Soviets dismantled their SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 intermediate-range missiles deployed in East Europe.

Reagan's move appeared to be "a spectacular diplomatic operation", the PSI mouthpiece said, while it also "responded to the understandable anxiety and fear that Europeans have of seeing their countries turn into the battle-field of a Soviet-American nuclear showdown."

The fact that "Reagan was heeding to European opinion" was emphasized in Turin's LA STAMPA daily today too, in a commentary which described his speech in Washington Wednesday as "clear, strong and skillful." What emerged from the speech, according to LA STAMPA, was a new "Reagan doctrine" on East-West relations, "a doctrine which synthesizes the joint, mediated and responsible position of the entire NATO alliance."

Rome's LA REPUBBLICA went so far as to label the U.S. President's move "a victory for Europe." According to the Rome daily, the American leadership "realized the danger of leaving the issue of peace up to the Soviets and losing the confidence of its allies along the way." The paper summed up how it thought the Soviets would respond to the proposal this way: "The objections to the proposal will have to be persuasive and any future counter-proposals cannot be evasive."

The Italian Communist Party (PCI) conceded the "importance" of the development in an editorial in its daily newspaper, L'UNITA, entitled "There Are Still a Lot of Points to Clear Up."

"It is important because the American President, up to now, has given very little attention to the concrete issues of foreign policy in his public speeches. In the second place, it was the first time he specifically dealt with the issue of arms reduction, giving some proposals in this area."

Like other Italian dailies, L'UNITA pointed out Reagan's desire to get his message across strong, broadcasting the speech by satellite to Europe as well as to American television viewers at home.

For the Christian Democratic Party (DC) daily, IL POPOLO, Reagan's speech was so well put that "it will force the Soviet Union out of its propagandistic trappings.... to deal with the issue (of European missile installations) in a concrete fashion." The DC organ gave American diplomacy credit for giving a "notable show" of "initiative and speed, setting the entire framework of the East-West debate back into motion."

"We can only hope," the daily concluded, "that Brezhnev's reaction will fall in the same direction and the same spirit."

In a story datelined New York, Milan's IL CORRIERE DELLA SERA stressed the switch in Reagan's tone from the "cold war" style of his early months in office to a new accent on a "determination to negotiate for the sake of maintaining peace." The speech marks, according to IL CORRIERE, a shift in American foreign policy "from an early phase of toughness to a phase of pragmatic flexibility."

Rome's IL TEMPO daily said Reagan was not really talking to Brezhnev, but to the man on the street in Western Europe and, more specifically, the European younger generation, "which keeps asking itself why nuclear weapons are necessary for deterring war and assuring peaceful development."

BENEFITS OF SPADOLINI PARIS TALKS SUMMARIZED

LD192010 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The talks between Prime Minister Spadolini and the French leaders have ended. There is a great coverage of views on international, European and bilateral themes. Michele Lubrano reports from Paris:

[Begin recording] As of next year, relations between Italy and France will be intensified by an exchange of delegations, some of which will be led by ministers -- especially economic ministers -- and empowered to discuss all outstanding problems between the two countries. A similar scheme exists for French-German relations. To start with, President Pertini will visit France and soon afterwards French President Mitterrand will pay his first official visit to our country.

Prime Minister Spadolini was accompanied by Foreign Minister Colombo, who this morning outlined in Strasbourg the Italian-German document containing proposals for reinvigorating European unity, a document which was very much appreciated by President Mitterrand. As regards Europe, the two sides noted a profound identity of views on all the main problems. Violating the rules of protocol, Mitterrand accompanied Spadolini to the entrance of the Elysee Palace at the end of the talks in order to emphasize the cordiality of relations existing between the two countries. The Italians and the French are in agreement as regards common action to make political and economic cooperation in Europe proceed simultaneously. Prime Minister Spadolini concluded his working visit with a meeting with Premier Pierre Mauroy. They discussed bilateral relations, which are on the whole satisfactory, taking also into account that the wine war is (?on the wane). [end recording]

CRAXI HITS 'ONE-SIDED' ANTIMISSILE PROTESTS

PM191123 Rome AVANTI in Italian 14 Nov 81 pp 1, 6

[ANSA report: "Craxi's Bucharest Press Conference"]

[Text] Bucharest, 13 November -- Craxi's visit to Bucharest ended yesterday. On Wednesday, Craxi and the Socialist delegation had a lengthy and cordial meeting with President Ceausescu and met yesterday with representatives of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] -- Virgil Cazacu, secretary of the Central Committee Foreign Relations Section; Nicolae Constantin, member of the Central Committee Political Executive Committee and minister state secretary; and Dumitru Popescu, rector of the RCP academy -- with whom they examined the situation concerning relations between the parties.

Next, Craxi met with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Trade Minister Cornel Burtica and with Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. With Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, Craxi reviewed the principal international political issues, comparing with him Romania's positions in this regard with those adopted by the PSI in Italian foreign policy.

After the meeting Craxi gave a press conference at which he expressed his satisfaction with the visit to Romania and the meetings with Ceausescu and other RCP leaders. With regard to the current peace demonstations in various European capitals, Craxi said, among other things, that "it is necessary to be very cautious in assessing peace marches," pointing out the precedents of the similar demonstations by "champions of peace" in the fifties. "We later discovered that the champions of peace were the champions of the USSR.

Even Nenni received the Stalin peace prize and returned it following the Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956...." "We do not want to take part," he said, "in unidirectional marches.... in opposition to the NATO missiles and the neutron bomb, against the U.S. and Italian Governments, when the cause of the present crisis are the missiles produced, deployed and still being produced by the USSR...."

"There is a point," Craxi continued, "in holding a march for the abolition of missiles on both sides.... We are in favor of the pacifist movements that concern themselves with seeking the conditions for organizing peace, which must be based on the balance of forces." This is the significance of the demonstrations organized for next Sunday by the PSI in all Italian cities, "not against the USSR or the United States, but to make it clear to everyone that the path is the path of negotiation, the balance of forces and recognized and guaranteed security for all...." "Nobody must live in fear of being invaded, and nobody must invade," Craxi said.

The PSI's involvement in the pacifist movements' action, he added, will therefore be to help them clearly define the political outcome of their action. This action must aim "to support negotiations designed to achieve positive -- or still better, optimal -- solutions and to seek a conclusion before 1983, in good time to take decisions concerning the new missiles which it has been decided to produce, in the hope that the negotiations can prevent their deployment." "This is the Socialist International's position too," Bettino Craxi concluded.

MORE AVANTI COVERAGE OF CRAXI'S VISIT TO ROMANIA

Meetings, Press Conference

PM181657 Rome AVANTI in Italian 12 Nov 81 pp 1, 11

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Nov -- During its visit to Romania, the Italian Socialist delegation composed of [PSI Secretary Bettino] Craxi, Foreign Section Chief Senator Boniver and AVANTI editor Intini, had a lengthy meeting with Ceausescu, in which connection we report separately on the positions expressed by the Romanian leader. The Socialist delegation later attended a dinner also attended by President Ceausescu, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Trade Burtica, Deputy Prime Minister Constantin, Foreign Minister Andrei, chairman of the RCP academy Popescu and RCP Secretariat members Banc and Casacu.

Craxi, who gave a press conference for Romanian journalists this afternoon, will have further meetings tomorrow morning and will then leave for Italy. The final communique on the meeting with Ceausescu confirms a stance recently adopted by the Romanian president, which coincides with that of the Socialist International, namely, the demand for the withdrawal of the Soviet missiles and for the nondeployment of NATO's missiles. A balanced and constructive line that could develop positively with the resumption of negotiations scheduled for the end of the month.

Craxi-Ceausescu Accord Noted

PM181013 Rome AVANTI in Italian 14 Nov 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] To achieve peace it is not enough to hold marches to invoke it, still less if the demands are made not for something but against somebody -- not against all instruments of war but only against those belonging to one side. One very useful step in this direction was the meeting that Craxi has had with Romanian President Ceausescu who, though within the Warsaw Pact, has always maintained a balanced and open-minded stance, with patient initiatives of mediation. Within the framework of a more general action by the Socialist International aimed at sounding out all the possibilities of negotiation, rapprochement and compromise, the Socialist secretary frankly expounded the PSI's position and noted in Ceausescu a similarity of viewpoints on the basic issues.

First and foremost on missiles, in which connection the Romanian Government is aiming -- like the Socialist International but unlike some Italian demonstrators -- not at unilateral disarmament, which would be a dangerous and unrealistic hypothesis, but at the restoration of a balance at the lowest possible level, down to the level of the so-called "zero option." In a word, out with all missiles on both sides; out with the SS-20's already deployed by the Soviets and out with the missiles programmed by NATO.

It is very important that pressures are being exerted in this direction on both major powers and that more flexible and optimistic stances are emerging not only within NATO but also within the Warsaw Pact. These are the positions of European countries that feel their European identity deeply and want, in both alliances, to carry out their own action and to be represented in the negotiations.

Apart from the military aspects of the negotiations, the problem is still that of trust between the sides, which is jeopardized by a number of dangerously unresolved crises in the world. Romania's stance seemed very open-minded in connection with these points -- ranging from Afghanistan to Kampuchea and the Middle East -- the area of crisis which most alarms the Europeans -- Ceausescu showed himself to be far removed from the polemics that have been conducted against the EEC countries over the past few days. The evacuation of Sinai, to which the Europeans are willing to contribute with their presence, and therefore the complete implementation of the Camp David agreements between Egypt and Israel, are viewed not as an obstacle to but as a precondition for broader accords, such as the ones envisaged by the Fahd plan, to resolve the Palestinian problem. As can be seen, this line is not dissimilar to the Socialists'.

To examine the elements of tension one by one, to round off the rough edges and to develop points of contact -- this is the way to work effectively to build peace, each according to his possibilities and his roles. And this is what happened at the meeting between Craxi and Ceausescu, which will certainly have a constructive effect in the efforts that have been stepped up on various sides in recent weeks with the aim of creating a less tainted international climate better suited to the positive conclusion of the negotiations that will begin at the end of the month.

PCI DENIES ALLEGED DIRECTIVES ON TIES WITH PSI

PM131239 [Editorial Report] Rome AVANTI in Italian on 7 November carries a commentary, headlined "Interesting Contradictions," on "reports" that "regional and provincial PCI organizations have been sent important political directives with a view to their imminent congresses," "stressing the need to restore unitary relations with the PSI starting from the grassroots and from the social struggle against the government's deflationary policy." AVANTI welcomes "opportunities to improve relations on the left" but condemns the PCI directives' exhortation for local bodies to pursue "the diligent and profitable battle" on the morality issue against not only the DC but also "Craxi-ite socialists."

Rome L'UNITA in Italian on 7 November responds with a commentary under the headline "AVANTI Comrades Misled." L'UNITA states that "neither the secretariat nor any other central body of our party has issued any directives," declining to comment further on the content of AVANTI's remarks.

FINLAND

VISITING SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER ON AREA SECURITY

LD191804 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin has arrived on an unofficial visit to Finland. Falldin will deliver a lecture on the international political situation in the north at a meeting organized by the Finland-Sweden Society in Helsinki this evening. Nordic security matters were also raised at Falldin's press conference at the airport this afternoon. (Paavo Haltsonen) reports:

During the past 3 weeks the Swedish prime minister has had to answer questions time and again on the grounding of the Soviet submarine. Falldin, who arrived in Finland this afternoon for a brief lecture trip, could not escape the subject this time either. At Helsinki-Vantaa airport Falldin was asked once again whether the strategic balance in the north had been shaken as a result of the submarine incident. Falldin's reply was [word indistinct]. He said there have been no changes in the strategic balance. According to Falldin, it is significant for the north that the various countries have chosen their own security-political lines since World War II, and this has actively strengthened the stable relations in the north. Falldin pointed out that the stable conditions in the north have also had a favorable influence on the whole of Europe.

According to Falldin, the grounding of the submarine is an indication of the fact that the strategic importance of the north has increased. As examples Falldin mentioned the USSR's armament in the Murmansk area, the increase in NATO forces on the Norwegian coast and finally the factor that suddenly came to light this autumn -- that submarines cruising in the Baltic may carry, in addition to nuclear missiles, torpedoes equipped with nuclear charges. For this reason, Sweden maintains that the Baltic must also be included in the debate on a nuclear weapons-free zone.

Falldin asserted that each country has freely and independently chosen its security-political line, and each must freely and independently adopt a stand on the matter of a nuclear weapons-free zone. He stressed at the same time that although Sweden would like to include the Baltic in the Nordic nuclear weapons-free zone, each Nordic country independently will adopt a stand on what this zone should be like.

BRIEFS

USSR OIL AGREEMENT -- The national oil company and the Soviet Soyuznefteksport have just signed an agreement on the new price of Soviet crude oil and conditions of payment and delivery. The price of the Soviet crude up to now has been a little under $36 a barrel. The new price, as far as is known, will be roughly the same. The price increase is thus so small that it will not cause any additional pressure on the consumer prices of oil products. [Excerpt] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1900 GMT 19 Nov 81 LD]

NORWAY

MINISTER RAPS SOVIET ATTITUDE ON ARMS PROPOSALS

LD201054 Helsinki International Service in English 0930 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] In Norway, Norwegian Defense Minister Anders Sjaastad described the Soviet attitude toward the forthcoming talks on medium-range missiles as unacceptable. He said that (?it is been a mistake) [word indistinct] NATO to give up plans for the modernization of the medium-range missiles and perhaps also remove the outdated Pershing land missiles from U.S. bases in NATO countries.

He sees no reason why the Soviet Union would need its SS-4, 5 and 20 missile systems that are targeted at Western Europe. The Norwegian defense minister expressed the hope that the zero option raised by President Reagan would be implemented.

SWEDEN

PRESS GIVES VIEWS ON REAGAN DISARMAMENT STAND

LD191302 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 19 Nov 81

[From "Radio Magazine"]

[Excerpts] Reagan is bluffing, says the communist NORRSKENSFLAMMAN about the offer made by Reagan in his speech yesterday that the United States would not deploy new medium-range missiles in Western Europe if the Soviet Union promises to withdraw its missiles. Reagan's offer seems to be neither realistic nor acceptable, the paper says. If it were to be implemented, it means that the present balance will be replaced by a massive U.S. and NATO superiority. This would only result in the United States, with its long-dreamed-of position of strength, dictating the future fate of the world. Reagan's move does not seem to be anything but a pure propaganda bluff, says NORRSKENSFLAMMAN.

The moderate NORRBOTTENS-KURIREN says that Reagan, through his proposal, has undeniably placed the Soviet Union in an awkward negotiating situation, and has also aroused a flicker of hope that the superpowers will be able to reason between themselves and agree on a reduction, or at least a freeze, of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. This would be a significant step forward on a path on which the threat of nuclear weapons is growing greater, says NORRBOTTENS-KURIREN.

The Social Democratic VAERMLANDS FOLKBLAD says that Reagan's move shows that even he is not unaffected by the violent West European reaction to the proposal for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles. It may be a public relations trick, but it would be crazy just to shrug one's shoulders at it, says the paper.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE BACKS DISBANDING OF REGIMENTS

PM191515 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 13 Nov 81 p 6

[Excerpt] The Defense Committee has given its support to the proposal for the closing down of 15 military regiments and schools commencing in the mid-eighties. This became clear at the meeting Thursday. The so-called Death Patrol will commence work again and will report directly to the government on how the unit closings are to be implemented. The members of the Defense Committee did not consider that they could make detailed decisions about the various proposals for unit closures. Thus the committee in principle will back the so-called Death Patrol's earlier proposals for closures of around 15 units with the proposed objective of savings totaling 8 billion kronor.

All the nonsocialist and Social Democratic members of the Defense Committee gave their support to the proposal.

BRIEFS

SENIOR MILITARY ASSIGNMENTS -- The government is changing personnel in many of the highest posts in the military. The changes are a result, among other things, of the retirement on pension of the commander in chief of the air force, Dick Stenberg. Stenberg will be succeeded by the commander of the Southern Military District, Lt Gen Sven Olof Olson. The new chief of Defense Staff and chief of military operations will be the present commander in chief of the Coastal Fleet, Rear Adm Bror Stefenson. [Text] [Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 19 Nov 81 LD]

THATCHER, FOOT WELCOME REAGAN ARMS PROPOSAL

LD191632 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1600 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Britain could be forced to spend more on arms if Russia failed to respond to President Reagan's call for nuclear disarmament in Europe, the prime minister warned today. Both she and opposition leader Mr Michael Foot welcomed the Reagan statement.

"Most of us unreservedly welcome President Reagan's initiative, and we still hope for a Russian response," she said during Commons question time. "If that does not come, then I think it is very serious for the amount of money we have to spend in future on armaments." Although Mrs Thatcher welcomed what she called Mr Foot's conversion to multilateralism she clashed with him later. Mrs Thatcher told the Labour leader, "You have been arguing for the surrender of our security regardless of what the Soviet Union did.

"I believe in multilateral disarmament and I am anxious to see it. I hope it finds a ready response from the Soviet Union."

Mr Foot had told her: "We have a good deal better a right to welcome it than you, since we have been arguing for it in Moscow, Washington, Europe and everywhere else -- and the last person to support the zero option has been you."

During exchanges, Mrs Thatcher told Tory backbencher Mr Peter Bottomley (Woolwich West), "I formally welcome the great initiative of President Reagan in proposing not merely a limitation of nuclear armaments, but an actual reduction in nuclear armaments and a reduction in conventional forces as well. He has seized the initiative, and I hope we shall find a response from the Soviet Union." The prime minister went on, "I hope President Reagan's initiative will go ahead to negotiations which, I do not conceal from MPs, will be long and difficult, but very well worthwhile."

Mr Foot had pointed to Labour's campaign for nuclear disarmament and drew a contrast between the initiative and White House statements on the possibility of a "limited" nuclear exchange in Europe.

Mrs Thatcher replied: "I would have hoped you could have welcomed the speech in an unqualified way." And she added to Tory cheers, "I am delighted you are converted to multilateral disarmament."

CND WARNS REAGAN ON NUCLEAR MISSILE OFFER

PM191111 London MORNING STAR in English 19 Nov 81 p 1

[Sam Russell report: "CND Exposes Reagan's Nuclear Fraud"]

[Excerpt] Britain's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament [CND] warned yesterday that President Reagan's much-boosted nuclear missile offer "was mainly about propaganda and not about disarmament." Pointing out that the president's offer of some sort of reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe was "in large part due to the activities of CND and other European peace movements," CND said it could only be "welcomed with reservations." In a statement from its London headquarters, CND said: "The essential point is that President Reagan has not offered to remove one single nuclear weapon from Europe. He has offered to stop the siting of an entirely new generation of weapons (cruise and Pershing), neither of which are yet in existence," CND said, adding that the Soviet Union was unlikely to respond by dismantling all its existing European missiles. "The President," CND said, "did not mention the already mighty American and NATO 'Euro-strategic' force, including F-111 longer range bombers based in East Anglia and West Germany, U.S. Navy nuclear submarines based at several locations, including Holy Loch in Scotland, or British and French nuclear missiles."

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU'S ITINERARY FOR VISITS ABROAD

NC191210 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] It was officially announced in Nicosia that President Kiprianou will meet with UN Secretary General Waldheim in New York on 5 December in order to discuss the Cyprus problem. In the meantime, the full program of President Kirprianou's visits to four countries has been announced:

Accompanied by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, the president will leave for Bulgaria on Tuesday, 24 November. On 27 November Mr Kiprianou will visit Hungary and return to Cyprus on 30 November. On 2 December President Kiprianou will visit Paris where he will meet with French President Mitterrand on 3 December. On 4 December he will go to New York and the following day meet with UN Secretary General Waldheim. President Kiprianou will proceed to Washington from New York where he will meet with President Reagan on 8 December. The president will return to Cyprus via Athens around 10 December.

CZECHOSLOVAK TOURISTS SEEK POLITICAL ASYLUM

NC180804 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 18 Nov 81

[Excerpt] A Czechoslovak couple that came to Cyprus as tourists notified the authorities of the republic that they do not want to return to their country and have asked for political asylum in a Western country. Included are Vladimir Navroski, age 48, his wife, age 37, their son, age 12, and their daughter, age 7. The Navroski family came to Cyprus from Czechoslovakia as tourists, but 3 days ago they visited the embassy of their country and stated that they do not want to return to Czechoslovakia. Then they visited the embassy of a Western country and requested political asylum.

The Navroski couple and the two children will leave today for Athens and from there they will proceed to the country of their choice. More citizens of communist countries who were spending their holidays in Cyprus during the last fortnight have also defected to the West. According to reports received by I SIMERINI, frequently citizens of communist countries who visit Cyprus as tourists defect to the West, but every effort is exerted not to give publicity to such defections. Even yesterday, the Immigration Department was unwilling to give us any information in connection with the Navroski family case.

PAPER ON GOVERNMENT REPLY TO WALDHEIM DOCUMENT

NC190815 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 19 Nov 81 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] It has been learned that the document which the Greek Cypriot side has prepared with its "reservations" toward the "Waldheim ideas" is lengthy. At the beginning, it emphatically stresses that, for the Greek Cypriot side, the Waldheim document is not a document with "ideas" or "proposals" but an "evaluation document" by Mr Waldheim "on the course of the talks until now." Further on, the reservations document criticizes Mr Waldheim for his choice to entitle the document as "Guidelines," a thing which, according to the Greek Cypriot side, tends to scale down or neutralize the Makarios-Denktas and the Kiprianou-Denktas summit agreements.

According to the [Greek Cypriot] document, the only authoriative guidelines for the interlocutors are those which are included in the two summit agreements. In another point, the "reservations" document "notes" that, in essence, the Waldheim proposals abandon the "priority" for the question of Famagusta. Authoritative diplomatic observers expressed surprise, because the Greek Cypriot side has confined itself solely to "noting" the abandonment of the priority for the question of Famagusta and has failed to strongly criticize or protest aginast Mr Waldheim's violation [of the agreement on Famagusta].

The document also speaks about the presence of "positive and negative points" in the "Waldheim ideas," but does not cite the so-called "positive elements." According to the same authoritative observers, the adoption of such a stand is due to the fact that in reality there are no such "positive elements" which would be either substantive or be mentioned for the first time as "new positive elements" in the "Waldheim ideas." Generally speaking, the Greek Cypriot side's "reservations" tend to prove not that the "Waldheim proposals" provide for and aim at the establishment of "confederation" but that they tend to create "a federation which cannot survive."

More specifically, the Greek Cypriot side's reservations are confined to criticism of the following:

The absence of substantive authorities for the "central government."

The economic arrangements which actually deprive the "central government" of any economic influence, power or authority on the economic affairs of the new state.

The fact that the Waldheim proposals avoid any reference to essential and constituent points for the new state, such as the "safeguarding of the territorial integrity and the unity of the state."

The fact that for the first time the "Waldheim proposals" define as criteria for the solution of the territorial aspect "the economic viability and the security of the Turkish Cypriot community," a thing which was strongly rejected by Makarios.

Finally, the document suggests that the two sides should submit a comparative study on the "Waldheim ideas."

Authoritative observers, who are aware of conditions and of off-stage activities, have stressed that the Greek Cypriot side's document is generally considered -- particularly by the United Nations and the Turkish Cypriot side -- as "very anemic," because it actually fails to criticize or reject the partitionist character of the "Waldheim ideas." The same observers added: This is why the Turkish Cypriot side has decided not to submit a document on the Turkish "counter ideas" which would undermine Waldheim's proposals.

ROLANDHIS, GOBBI MEET ON MISSING PERSONS ISSUE

NC192146 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1600 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis met UN Secretary General's Special Representative in Cyprus Gobbi today. The meeting examined the situation that has arisen since UN Representative at the Investigatory Committee for Missing Persons Claude Pilloud is unable to be present at tomorrow's planned committee meeting.

NORTH'S ATAKOL CRITICIZES PAPANDREOU STATEMENT

TA171559 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Interior, Foreign and Defense Minister Kenan Atakol has said that Greek Prime Minister Papandreou is continuing to make damaging and dangerous statements and that the Turkish Cypriot side is preserving its sedate attitude in the face of these statements. In a statement to a TURKISH NEWS AGENCY correspondent, Atakol said that Papandreou made negative and damaging statements during his election campaign and that he continued to make statements in the same line also after his election. Atakol said: The Turkish Cypriot side will preserve its sedate attitude despite all these damaging and negative statements and despite developments. However, we will not make the slightest concessions of our rights and freedoms. We will continue to take very possible measure aimed at securing our rights and freedoms.

Commenting on the intercommunal talks, Atakol stressed that the Cyprus problem can only be solved through negotiations between the two communities. Atakol said: The Turkish Cypriot side favors the continuation of the intercommunal talks. We support these talks and we will continue to do so. However, we would like to point out that Papandreou's statements and recent developments cannot be taken light'y. We hope that world public opinion and the concerned UN officials have assessed these statements and developments.

OPPOSITION PARTIES IN NORTH FORM COALITION

NC200729 Nicosia SOZ in Turkish 19 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Lefkosa [Nicosia] (special) -- According to information obtained by our special correspondent, the contacts which the secretaries general of the Communal Liberation Party (CLP), the Republican Turkish Party (RTP), and the Democratic People's Party (DPP) have been carrying out for some time have yielded positive results and the leaders of all three parties got together yesterday and signed a joint declaration.

The leaders of these parties, which obtained the majority of the seats in the Legislative Assembly in the general elections held on 28 June, will issue a press communique today, announcing their determination to topple the present minority government, which enjoys the support of the capitalist circles, as of 30 November.

The party leaders will also inform the public that they have started work on the formation of a coalition government which will aspire to resolve the problems of the people.

On the other hand, according to information reaching our newspaper, the secretaries general of these three opposition parties have reached the final stage of their work on the program of the coalition government they are contemplating to form. In the meantime, reports say that the National Unity Party became panicked when they heard of the agreement reached among the CLP, the RTP and the DPP.

Joint Statement Issued

TA190931 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] A statement signed by the leaders of the CLP, the RTP and the DPP says that agreement has been reached on a joint stand for a censure motion against the present Cagatay government to be brought to the Legislative Assembly after 30 November. The statement adds that a dialogue is being held among the authorized organs of the three parties in a bid to seek a powerful and effective government model and to draft a coalition government program. After it notes that a change in the government in power will not adversely affect foreign policies and the intercommunal talks, the statement says that a consensus exists among the three parties on the issue of a solution to the Cyprus issue and the conduct of the intercommunal talks.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN ENVOY ACCREDITED -- On 13 November President Spiros Kiprianou accepted the credentials of the new Mexican Ambassador, Mr Guillermo Munoz Corona. The president praised the ties of friendship and cooperation between Cyprus and Mexico, and expressed gratitude for Mexico's consistent support in the just cause of the Cypriot people for justice and freedom. Presenting his credentials, the new Mexican ambassador referred to the cordial and harmonious bilateral relations and assured that Mexico will continue to support Cyprus until a just solution of the Cyprus problem is achieved. [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 13 Nov 81 NC]

TURKEY TO RELEASE TWO DETAINED FISHING BOATS

NC191951 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] As announced by deputy minister to the prime minister Maroudhas, Greek Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos invited the Turkish ambassador to Athens to the Foreign Ministry and, in a demarche, requested the release of two Greek fishing boats and their crews which were detained by a Turkish patrol boat, even though there was no agreement as to the exact area where the two fishing boats were detained. Late in the afternoon, the Turkish ambassador to Athens informed the Foreign Ministry that the Turkish Government, responding to the demarche of the Greek foreign minister, has issued instructions to the Turkish authorities for the release of the two ships and their crews.

According to news agency reports, the Greek side considers the two Greek fishing boats as having sailed in international waters at a distance of over 10 miles from the Turkish coastline. The Turkish side, by contrast, maintains that the two fishing boats were inside Turkish territorial waters. According to the same reports, the two Greek fishing boats, after being detained, were escorted to the Gulf of Enez in the Evros area, from where it is expected that they will be released.

Boats Freed

NC192243 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The two Greek fishing boats and their crews that were seized by the Turks were released.

OFFICIALS REVIEW ECONOMIC TIES WITH ROMANIA

NC192039 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] An extensive review of the progress of Greek-Romanian economic and commercial relations was conducted today during a meeting between Coordination Minister Lazaris and the secretary general of the Coordination Ministry, Roumeliotis, with Romanian Ambassador to Athens Ion Brad. It was established that while relations between the two countries have progressed satisfactorily, there are considerable prospects for further improvement of the commercial transactions between the two countries. The question of the next regular interministerial meeting between Greece and Romania, scheduled to be held in Athens early in 1982, was also discussed.

TALKS WITH IRAQIS PROMOTE ECONOMIC PROJECTS

NC192141 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Within the framework of the good relations established after the visit to Athens by the Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz, Deputy Minister of Coordination Pottakis today had concrete talks on economic issues with the Iraqi ambassador and commercial attache to Greece. It was specifically decided to promote the building and repair of Iraqi ships in Greece and to create a mixed company in Greece for the exploitation of our mineral wealth. In reference to the exploitation of bauxite, it is specifically planned to establish [a plan] in Greece for the production of aluminum products. The electric facility that will supply this plant with power will be supplied with Iraqi oil.

It was also decided that (?industrial) trade between Iraq and the (?Arab) countries will be conducted via Greece. Iraq will also purchase [words indistinct] primarily citrus products; will grant scholarships to Greeks for training in Iraq on matters related to oil, and will entrust the construction of large technical projects to established Greek technical concerns. An Iraqi ministerial delegation is expected to arrive in Athens for talks on 14 December in implementing these decisions.

TURKMEN ASKS END TO VISA REQUIREMENT ON TURKS

TA191644 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The Council of Europe Ministerial Committee meeting is continuing in Strasbourg. The imposition of visas on Turkish citizens by certain Council countries was discussed during the first part of the meeting, which was attended by the foreign or deputy foreign ministers of 21 Council of Europe countries. Addressing the session, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said that the visa imposed on Turkish citizens is not compatible with the spirit and cooperation agreement of the Council of Europe.

Turkish radio and television correspondents Nusret Ozgul and Emre Aygen report from Strasbourg that during the meeting, Turkmen asked that the visa requirement be lifted as soon as possible.

The Council of Europe Ministerial Committee meeting will end this evening. A joint statement is expected to be issued at the end of the meeting. Meanwhile, the program of the delegation to visit Turkey was determined at the joint meeting in Strasbourg of the Council of Europe Consultative Assembly political and legal committees. The delegation, consisting of parliamentarians of member countries, will arrive in Turkey on 7 December.

Evaluates Council Session

TA200547 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that the calendar that Turkey will follow in its return to democracy has nothing to do with a calendar which the EEC or other organizations might imagine. Turkmen added that the calendar which Turkey will follow will enable it to make the necessary preparations for the establishment of a stable democracy. Turkmen made an assessment of Turkish-Greek and Turkish-European relations after the Council of Europe Ministerial Committee Meeting ended in Strasbourg.

A joint communique issued at the end of the Ministerial Committee has two articles concerning Turkey. These articles referred to Turkmen's statements at the committee on activities in Turkey aimed at a return to democracy. Furthermore, attention was drawn to Turkmen's statement to the effect that principles such as respect for basic freedoms and human rights and abidance by laws will be fully observed during the period of transition to democracy.

On the other hand, the Greek representative at the committee, (Georgides), yesterday expressed the wish that an article be included in the communique calling for an immediate return to democracy in Turkey. However, Turkmen opposed this article. The Greek representative consulted his government following Turkmen's opposition and withdrew his request.

Following the conclusion of the Ministerial Committee meeting, Turkmen assessed Turkish-Greek and Turkish-European relations. He said that the Greek attitude at the committee was not approved and expressed the wish that this would encourage Greece to be more careful and logical in the future. Recalling that there are disagreements between Greece and Turkey, Turkmen noted the benefits of having a dialogue between the two countries. Turkmen added that, however, there was no clear idea as to what kind of a dialogue could be maintained with the new Greek Government. He said that most European governments had optimistic expectations concerning Turkey, noting that besides those representing Turkey there are those who support and understand Turkey in establishments of the European Parliament. Turkmen added the rejection of two motions that were submitted to the General Council confirmed this fact. He said: Given the situation, it is necessary to say that relations between Turkey and Europe have been strained.

VISITING IRANIAN HEALTH MINISTER BEGINS TALKS

TA191659 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The official Turkish-Iranian talks on the possibilities for cooperation in the field of health have begun in Ankara. The Turkish delegation is headed by Health and Social Welfare Minister Necmi Ayanoglu and the Iranian delegation by Iranian Minister of Health Hadi Manafi.

In a statement before the talks, Ayanoglu said that there is close friendship and cooperation based on the past between Iran and Turkey. Pointing out that the health problems of the two countries will be discussed within the framework of this cooperation, Ayanoglu said that his government aims to develop the mutual aid opportunities in this field. Further noting that the visiting minister is a medical doctor who has graduated from Turkish universities, Ayanoglu said that this increases the opportunities for joint work.

In his statement, Manafi said that Iran wishes to establish and perpetuate good relations with all its neighbors. Noting that when they are united, Islamic countries will find the solution of every problem, Manafi expressed the conviction that positive developments will be registered during the talks.

The official talks between the Turkish and Iranian delegations are expected to end tomorrow. The Iranian health minister will tour certain medical schools and hospitals in Ankara tomorrow and then leave for Izmir.

Meets With Ulusu

TA192031 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that Turkey and Iran have good relations in every field, and that both sides want to further develop these relations.

Ulusu received Iranian Minister of Health Hadi Manafi, who is currently in Ankara on an official visit, at the prime minister's office this evening. In a statement during the meeting, Ulusu expressed pleasure over welcoming in Turkey a minister of friendly and brotherly Iran. Referring to the Iran-Iraq war, Ulusu said that from the beginning, Turkey wanted a speedy and peaceful conclusion of this war between two Muslim countries. Ulusu noted that until now Turkey fulfilled its duty in trying to find a peaceful solution to the Iran-Iraq war and that it will continue to do so.

In his statement, Manafi said that Iran views Turkey as a friendly and allied country. He noted that Iran wants to end the confrontation with Iraq; however, certain outside forces are exerting efforts to secure the continuation of this war. Manafi also asked for Muslim countries to adopt a joint stand in the face of international problems.

GOVERNMENT NAMES HEAD OF 'CYPRUS SECRETARIAT'

NC200732 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 17 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot community was overjoyed to hear that former peace force commander Lt Gen Vahit Guneri will be appointed in charge of the "Cyprus Secretariat" which will be formed within the structure of the Turkish Prime Minister's Office.

This decision has been taken to avoid the congestion caused by the committees and desks at various ministries in Turkey dealing with matters concerning Cyprus.

ECEVIT TRIAL TO BE HELD BEFORE CIVILIAN COURT

NC200721 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 17 Nov 81 p 1, 9

[Text] Ankara (CUMHURIYET news desk) -- The Ankara Martial Law Command has ruled that former leader of the abolished Republican People's Party Bulent Ecevit will be tried by a civilian court on four charges -- which have been amalgamated -- of insulting the government. The dossier regarding the four amalgamated charges on which Ecevit was tried by the 4th Criminal Court for insulting the moral identity of the government in speeches he delivered in 1975 and 1976 was referred to the Ankara Martial Law Command in October for a ruling on whether Ecevit, in view of the recent amendments made to law No 1402, should be tried by a military or a civilian court.

Having examined the dossier, the Ankara Martial Law Command has ruled that Ecevit's trial should be continued at the Fourth Criminal Court.

Ecevit, who has already been sentenced to 4 months imprisonment for having violated decision No 52 of the National Security Council, will again appear before the 4th Criminal Court under charges of "insulting the moral identity" of the government.

COURT GIVES DEATH SENTENCE TO EIGHT LEFTISTS

TA201105 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The 3d Military Court of the Ankara Martial Law Command has sentenced to death 10 members of the illegal Turkish People's Liberation Party and Front-Emergency Group [THKP-C-Acilciler] for attempting to forcefully eliminate the basic order of the constitution and state. However, the death penalties for two of the suspects were commuted to 20 years in prison in view of their young age at the date of the crime.

Some 82 members of THKP-C-Ancilciler were being tried for engaging in armed propaganda in a bid to eliminate the basic order of the constitution and state and undertaking actions to achieve a people's war. The suspects were also guilty of the murder of four persons, numerous armed robberies, assaults, shootings, bomb throwings and stealing in various provinces.

GOVERNMENT LIFTS PASSPORT OF CUMHURIYET COLUMNIST

NC200946 Paris AFP in English 0923 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Ankara, 20 Nov (AFP) -- Ali Sirmen, foreign policy analyst of the leftist daily CUMHURIYET has been banned from travelling abroad, the Istanbul security department announced today. Mr Sirmen, who was ordered to surrender his passport to police, was stopped last Wednesday from boarding a plane to West Germany for a week-long visit as a guest of the Federal Government.

VOTCP Report

TA200841 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] The passport of journalist Ali Sirmen has been confiscated and he has been forbidden to leave the country. His passport was confiscated by security forces at the Yesilkoy Airport and he has been banned from leaving the country on duty as a CUMHURIYET journalist. The security officials who confiscated Sirmen's passport said that Sirmen was not allowed to leave the country. Sirmen, who said that he had not been informed of such a prohibition until now, was on his way to the FRG on duty for his paper. He was then to proceed to France to observe the meetings of the European Parliament and the Council of Europe.

OUR RADIO CRITICIZES U.S. MIDDLE EAST EXERCISES

TA181108 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: As of 14 November, the United States is holding its biggest show of force in the Middle East jointly with reactionary regimes such as Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Oman. This military show of force by the United States is a preparation for an open military attack in the Middle East. The (?aims) of this military maneuver in the form of preparations for attack conducted by the Washington administration, which has declared this region as an area where it has vested interests, are evident.

Through this military show of force, the United States wants on the one hand to intimidate the Palestinian people and the progressive Arab countries that are struggling against imperialism, Zionism and the Israeli aggressors, to strengthen the position of the reactionary Arab countries in the region, which are its satellites, and to embolden Israel for new attacks. As a matter of fact, as soon as this military show of force was launched, Israel began amassing large quantities of troops and military equipment on the Lebanon border. On the other hand, through this military show of force, the United States is trying to enhance its military presence in the Middle East, locate new attack bases in this region and establish sovereignty over the countries in the region.

Furthermore, through this military show of force, Washington is attempting to impose the Camp David betrayal agreement -- which has ended in a fiasco -- on the Arab peoples. In other words, the United States is conducting an experiment to spark a new war in the Middle East.

These dangerous games played by U.S. imperialists in this most tense region in the world closely concern Turkey as well. Our country is located in this tense region. Therefore, the attitude to be adopted by Turkey regarding the situation in the region is very important. How can Turkey be [word indistinct] and contribute to regional peace? The answer to this question is evident. The Turkish Government must firmly oppose every stand that can exacerbate the tension in the Middle East. It must support the just struggle of progressive Arab countries and the Palestinian people. It must openly condemn Israel's aggressive policy and the U.S. imperialist moves to incite a new hotbed in this region. Failure to act in this manner will be tantamount to collaborating with the perilous plans by U.S. imperialists, Israeli aggressors and the Arab reactionaries.

Moreover, Turkey will not be able to remain outside any war which occurs in the Middle East. In view of the U.S. and NATO bases in our country and Turkey's membership in NATO, it is possible to see this fact [word indistinct]. In a future military attack in the Middle East, the United States will use Turkey as a springboard. The continuous pressure applied by the United States on Turkey on the subject of deploying the RDF in our country is not coincidental. The reactionaries in our country are ready for such an adventure and are doing their utmost to prepare the grounds for this. For example, in its 14 November issue, TERCUMAN writes that through the military show of force in the Middle East, the United States is supposedly trying to prove that it is not abandoning its allies and will not do so in the future. In other words, are these mouthpieces of reactionism and imperialism trying to say that if we engage in an attack in the region, the United States will never abandon us?

PORTUGAL

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS REAGAN STATEMENT ON ARMS

LD191950 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs today voiced its support for the U.S. President's proposals on nuclear disarmament.

BRIEFS

EANES TO VISIT AFRICA -- In a letter to the Assembly of the Republic, President Ramalho Eanes today asked for the parliament's permission to be absent from the country from 24 November to 6 December in order that he may pay official visits to Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia. During his absence his duties will be performed by Parliament Speaker Oliveira Dias. [Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 17 Nov 81 LD]

SPAIN

REAGAN PROPOSAL CALLED 'IMPORTANT AND SOUND'

LD191402 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1230 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The director of the Diplomatic Information Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Inocencio Arias, now explains the Spanish attitude to the Reagan disarmament proposal: We consider the proposal by President Reagan to be positive, important and sound. We believe that it clarifies the political position of the United States with regard to its European allies and with regard to the East-West dialogue. It opens up clear perspectives in this dialogue, in this important dialogue, perspectives which we welcome with great satisfaction.

PSOE Sees Cause for Optimism

LD192144 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, referring in a communique to U.S. President Reagan's recent statement proposing to the Soviet Union a program of comprehensive disarmament, says the proposal gives rise, in principle, to optimism.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE APPROVES NATO ENTRY

LD191456 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1430 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee has given its ruling on Spain's entry into NATO. It followed the government's initiative which was already approved in the congress.

GOVERNMENT TO STRENGTHEN CANARY ISLANDS DEFENSE

NC192052 Paris AFP in English 2042 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Las Palmas, Canary Islands, 19 Nov (AFP) -- Spanish air force chief of staff, Lt Gen Emiliano Alfaro Arregui, today announced that the Canary Islands air defence would be considerably strengthened. The general told the press here that F-5 fighters based on the islands would be replaced by F-1 fighters starting from next February. The whole Spanish air force would also be modernized within the next five years, he added.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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EEC APPROVES MEMBER PARTICIPATION IN SINAI FORCE

NC231330 Paris AFP in English 1317 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 23 Nov (AFP) -- Four European countries -- Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands -- announced today that they would participate in a future multi-national military force in the Sinai. The four governments have informed Washington, Cairo and Jerusalem. This move has been approved by the other six members of the 10-nation European Common Market (EEC).

The EEC, in a communique, said that "The Ten consider that the decision of Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands to participate in the Sinai multi-national force is an answer to the wish expressed many times by member countries of the EEC to facilitate all progress towards a Middle East settlement on the basis of a mutual acceptance of the right to exist and the security of all states in the region and the need for the Palestinian people to enjoy their full rights of self-determination."

The announcement of the four-nation participation was given in Amsterdam, London, Paris and Rome in almost identical communiques. They made clear that the decision was made following requests made by the U.S., Egyptian and Israeli Governments.

The conditions were: 1. The force exists only to maintain peace in the Sinai after the Israeli withdrawal (next April 26). It has no other role. 2. The force is established in its present form in the (?absence) of any United Nations decision to create an international force, and this position will be revised if such a decision is made. 3. The participation of the four governments in this force must not be understood as a commitment, nor in preventing them [from] participating in other international accords to maintain peace which have been, or might be, taken in the region. 4. The participation of the four governments in the force does not in any way affect their well-known policy on other aspects of problems in the region.

The statement as published in Paris said the four "considered their support to the agreements relative to carrying out the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty as totally separate and independent from the rest of the Camp David process. Their participation is "a symbol of the determination of the four to reach a solution of comprehensive peace, consequent to negotiations among the parties, which would ensure justice for all people and security for all the states in the region.

"They have greeted with favor the peace concluded between Israel and Egypt, (which is) a first step towards that objective," the statement said. "At the same time, they have expressed satisfaction over the evacuation of the Sinai by Israel, which constitutes in their eyes the first step in carrying out the withdrawal request contained in Resolution 242 of the (United Nations) Security Council.... They (the four) believe that the international community has the duty to play a role...in the conclusion of peace agreements in the Middle East," the statement said. "They are prepared to participate as well in such agreements concerning the occupied territories, in the context of an Israeli withdrawal."

The four also "express their support for the Egyptian people and government, and their conviction that Egypt needs stability and continuity," the statement said. Their decision to participate was a result of their Middle East policy, as defined in a June, 1980 statement after the Venice summit, it added. "This policy, while insisting on guarantees for the security of Israel, insists just as much on justice for the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination," the statement said. "It also implies that the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) be associated with the process leading to a comprehensive pleace."

The statement also said the four would continue "with their (EEC) partners, to work for the realization of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East, with all our tasks (remaining) compatible with the principles to which they are attached."

SCHMIDT, BREZHNEV BEGIN OFFICIAL TALKS IN BONN

LD231140 Hamburg DPA in German 1053 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 23 Nov (DPA) -- Accompanied by their government delegations, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Soviet party and state head Leonid Brezhnev began their official political talks in the federal chancellor's office this morning.

Yesterday evening, when Schmidt accompanied the Soviet guest on the journey from the airport to his residence at Gymnich Castle, the two statesmen discussed the "central topic" of European medium-range weapons and their mutual interest in the continued development of German-Soviet relations. Bonn government circles said today that Brezhnev had himself broached the subject of arming with SS-20's, and had made it clear that it is difficult for the Soviet Union to understand Western concern about these weapons. During the car journey and then at Gymnich, there had been a discussion lasting approximately 1 hour.

Pointing to Schmidt's lengthy telephone conversation with President Reagan on Saturday evening, government sources said Schmidt, as presenter of the West's security position, has the U.S. President's unconditional agreement for everything that he says to Brezhnev.

SCHMIDT URGES QUICK COMPROMISE ON ARMS QUESTION

LD202130 Hamburg DPA in German 1848 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 20 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has indirectly criticized Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev's and U.S. President Ronald Reagan's views on the disarmament talks due to start at the end of this month on medium-range missiles in Europe. In an interview with German television, Schmidt spoke on Friday evening of "maximum positions" in this context. This, unfortunately, was traditional in diplomacy: "First of all to demand a lot, in order to then be able to lower this in negotiations -- just like large negotiations."

That takes much time, "and basically we do not have much time," Schmidt emphasized, because in the autumn of 1983 the second half of the NATO dual decision will have to be realized with the stationing of American medium-range missiles. The Federal Government wants to influence the medium-range missiles negotiations to that there is quick progress with both sides aiming for a compromise," This compromise should be looked for initially with the land-based missiles, in the opinion of the chancellor. The inclusion of air-and sea-based missiles would complicate the negotiations to such an extent "that there would be no hope of success."

Schmidt expects explanations of the Soviet position from Brezhnev, who is arriving in Bonn on Sunday evening for his long-planned visit to the FRG. On the other hand, the FRG was "naturally prepared to answer questions in turn, to explain what the West meant with this or that position."

It is certain that Brezhnev as well as Reagan wants peace. However, both are mistrustful of one another and are limited by all kinds of pressures and political considerations, Schmidt said. "But it is my concern that both the top men of East and West understand each other. To this we are contributing, and we will try and persuade them both to meet personally in the course of next year, so that they can see for themselves that the other is not a warmonger."

The chancellor stressed again that the FRG cannot play the role of intermediary and mediator between both the superpowers, because it is a part of the Western alliance. "What we can do and what we have to do is to try and work towards both of them talking to one another."

"With great moral emphasis" Schmidt wants to raise with Brezhnev the question of the ethnic Germans in the Soviet Union who want to emigrate. The number of exit visas has decreased drastically recently. The Soviet Union has an overall population of approximately 250 million people, the chancellor said. "These several tens of thousands cannot really be that significant."

Schmidt considers it to be realistic to expect that the natural gas pipeline contract signed on Friday will result in a considerable number of subsidiary agreements in its wake. This contract will not only revitalize economic relations, but will also be of influence on political relations. The Soviet Union is no longer in a position to withdraw from economic relations with the FRG with a light heart. "We have become a very important delivery partner," the chancellor said.

KOPL QUESTIONS SCHMIDT ROLE AS EAST-WEST MEDIATOR

LD201640 Hamburg DPA in German 1355 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 20 Nov (DPA) -- A controversy has arisen today between the opposition and the Federal Government about Chancellor Schmidt's role in the talks and negotiations between the great powers on disarmament questions. The CDU/CSU stepped up its warnings to Schmidt against acting as a mediator between East and West. Immediately before the visit by the Soviet state and party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, to the Federal Republic the leader of the opposition, Kohl, said that Moscow and Washington have managed to maintain a dialogue without the mediation of third parties even in times of political tension, nor will this change in future. On the same day, the federal chancellor emphasized that neither he nor his government want to act as a mediator in the negotiations between the United States and the USSR on medium-range missiles.

Kohl's deputy, Zimmermann, said that it is not the chancellor's job to be "either interpreter or translator." He would be well advised to confine himself in his talks with Brezhnev to a clear-cut exposition of the West's negotiating position.

Kohl, who will also have a meeting with Brezhnev, said in an interview with STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN (Saturday edition) that on the disarmament issue he will explain to the Soviet visitor that the only chance for the counterarming part of NATO's dual decision being made redundant would be if the USSR were to withdraw its arms lead by the end of 1983. Kohl emphasized that a CDU/CSU government would also be ready to cooperate with the East.

The head of the CSU Bundestag group, Zimmermann, said in an interview with NORDWEST-ZEITUNG (Saturday edition) that of all the capitals of the major industrial countries Bonn is perhaps the only place where Brezhnev can go for talks in an attempt to improve his position. It is often overlooked in the West that Brezhnev too has problems. The fact that he is ready to make this physically strenuous visit is connected with his hope to intensify the pressure from the SPD and the so-called peace movement against NATO's dual decision on Western counterarming. Moreover, he is faced with considerable economic difficulties in his own country. Brezhnev's visit is strongly welcomed in CDU Secretary General Geissler. He hopes that it will make an important contribution to international understanding and the safeguards of peace.

Becker Denies Mediator Role

LD201222 Hamburg DPA in German 1145 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 20 Nov (DPA) -- Chancellor Schmidt and the Federal Government do not want to play the part of an "intermediary" in connection with the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on medium-range missiles. This was made clear by Kurt Becker, the government spokesman, at a news conference in Bonn today.

Becker said that reports quoting the chancellor as saying that the Federal Government wanted to act as a kind of mediator were inaccurate.

Schmidt had emphasized on several occasions that the Federal Government was anxious to contribute to bringing about the negotiations between Washington and Moscow and to ensuring their success. But as the chancellor had also emphasized, as a member of the North Atlantic alliance the place of the Federal Government was at the side of the United States and its other allies. The Federal Government could therefore not play the role of an intermediary between the two sides at the negotiations.

GENSCHER CITES SIGNIFICANCE OF BREZHNEV VISIT

LD211246 Hamburg DPA in German 1211 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 21 Nov (DPA) -- The significance of German-Soviet relations for East-West relations as well as for peace and stability in Europe was stressed by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn on Saturday. One day before the arrival of the Soviet head of state and party, Leonid Brezhnev, for a visit to the FRG which will last several days, the FDP chairman emphasized that FRG policies had been consistently aimed at using all opportunities for improving East-West relations, detente and disarmament as well as for a development in German-Soviet relations.

Genscher underscored that the forthcoming talks with Brezhnev gained their special significance from the fact that they are taking place immediately prior to the start of negotiations between the USA and the USSR on medium-range missil , and in a decisive phase of the Madrid CSCE follow-up conference. He said that the Federal Government has the full support of all the alliance partners in its demands for a mutual renunciation of medium-range missiles and for a European disarmement conference on confidence building measures for all of Europe.

BRANDT: BREZHNEV VISIT UNLIKELY TO YIELD RESULTS

NC221040 Paris AFP in English 1024 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 22 Nov (AFP) -- The Soviet Union may well bring up the military problems caused by a double front, one in Europe and the other in the Far East, during next week's tactical missile talks with the United States in Geneva, former West German chancellor Willy Brandt said today.

Hours before Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev was to arrive for a four-day official visit here, Mr Brandt said in an exclusive interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that West Germany could be the first allied government to get a glimpse of Soviet positions for the Geneva talks.

"If I understand correctly," said the current head of the ruling Social Democratic Party, "there are SS-20 rockets stationed in Europe and others on what is generally called the Far East theater. Will the Americans, while negotiating on the weapons based in Europe, be prepared to discuss weapons of the same type based on that theater? I have no idea," he said. "But I can well imagine that the Russians will say in Geneva that they have on one side a European theater and on the other a Far Eastern one," he said. "Concerning the SS-20 missiles," Mr Brandt said, "I believe that for once, the USSR preceded the West and that the Soviet military convinced the political leadership of the necessity of this decision."

Concerning the talks between Mr Brezhnev and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Mr Brandt expressed doubt that there would be "any concrete results." But he added that they should allow the West to reassure Moscow about "the seriousness of its intent to negotiate," the former chancellor said. He also said the four-day trip would give Chancellor Helmut Schmidt a better idea of the Soviet positions, just a week before the opening of U.S.-Soviet Euromissiles talks November 30 in Geneva.

"This meeting could allow us to tell the Americans...the direction in which these talks will be headed," Mr Brandt said. He also minimized the importance of West Germany's stated intention to deploy medium-range North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) weapons on its soil by late 1983, unless the Geneva talks show a Soviet move towards withdrawal of its European SS-20's.

"If we have indications that lead us to think we are headed towards a result," he said, "NATO will not follow a firm deadline, because the NATO decision of December 1979 calls for deployment only in the light of the evolution of negotiations."

Mr Brandt also rejected Western analysts' speculation that Moscow would not negotiate seriously until the NATO deployment had begun. "If one looks at the past," he said, "one notices that concerning armaments, the Soviets have always made their decisions without taking into account whether or not negotiations were taking place." Mr Brandt also said the Soviets would come to Geneva armed with statistics on British and French nuclear power. "I will not tell you the conclusions I have reached from all this," he said, "because I do not want to weaken the West before the negotiations by giving easy arguments against the zero option."

Asks SPD To Submit Arms Proposals

LD221504 Hamburg DPA in German 1401 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Hanover, 22 Nov (DPA) -- With reference to the visit of the Soviet head of state and party, Leonid Brezhnev, to the Federal Republic, SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has asked his party to submit disarmament proposals. Speaking at the congress of the Hanover region branch of the SPD, Brandt said today: "All German Social Democrats must join in formulating their expectations and demands on the great powers around the conference table." Whether or not the Federal Republic should maintain its endorsement of the NATO dual decision was a "superfluous quarrel. For the present stage this is not a relevant question," Brandt stressed.

The chairman of the Hanover region, Peter von Oertzen, warned against the military course pursued by U.S. President Reagan. Speaking at the same congress, the member of the SPD Federal Executive said that it was the essence of current U.S. policy "to behave as if one wanted to negotiate but at the same time make conditions causing the negotiations to fail." The Federal Government had the right "to make it clear to the United States that if it was not prepared to engage in serious negotiations it would destroy the political basis of the alliance." At the same time, Von Oertzen defended the continued endorsement of the NATO dual decision. Although new Eurostrategic weapons were "dangerous also for us" it was a fact that the USSR was ready to negotiate only under this threat.

MISCHNICK SEES U.S. OFFER ON DISARMAMENT AS HELPFUL

LD201636 Hamburg DPA in German 1322 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 20 Nov (DPA) -- The chairman of the FDP lower house group, Mischnick, has described the coincidence of the U.S. offer of a zero option for medium-range missiles with Brezhnev's visit to Bonn as helpful for the Geneva disarmament talks due to start at the end of this month. In an interview with DPA today, Mischnick said it was no accident that on the supreme question of arms control and arms reduction, Bonn should have become a by-word for positive initiatives and necessary contacts. This was the result of the persistent efforts of Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher who had done useful preliminary work for the resumption of the U.S.-Soviet dialogue both in Moscow and Washington.

The FDP welcomed that its demand for the total renunciation of the production and stationing of nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe was not the avowed aim of the U.S. Government. It was of the utmost importance for the stability and effectiveness of the Western alliance "that it should be clearly seen by everyone that the content and prospects of the peace policy were becoming one."

Mischnick affirmed his party's aim to achieve security agreements for Europe as a whole through a European disarmament conference. This could however only be achieved step by step over a long period and required much effort, courage and imagination. Without constant consultations within the Western alliance this road could not be followed.

FORUM SPEAKERS REJECT REAGAN MISSILE PROPOSALS

LD211722 Hamburg DPA in German 1629 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Dortmund, 21 Nov (DPA) -- Sharp criticism of the new proposals by President Reagan on reducing medium-range missiles in Europe was expressed by the main speakers at the second "Krefeld Forum" on Saturday to some 15,000 people at the Westphalia hall in Dortmund. They rejected the "false zero solution" of Reagan as a "destructive ambiguity."

"We do not believe that the zero solution propagated by Reagan will lead to the abandonment of nuclear weapons in Europe, because it demands the removal of existing medium-range weapons solely by the Soviet Union, not however offering the reduction of nuclear weapons already deployed on the Western side," Maj Gen [retired] Gert Bastian explained.

The organizer of the "Krefeld Initiative", Josef Weber, described the "apparent about-face by Reagan" as a "diversionary move of the first order. There is no doubt that with his propaganda coup Reagan intends first and foremost to mislead the peace movement rather than to begin serious negotiations."

Both the SPD lower house deputy Manfred Coppik and Petra Kelly of the National Executive of the "Greens" believe that the main danger of war lies in the policy of the Reagan government. Coppik: "It is the U.S. Government which is not only stoking up the arms race in the world through ever new measures, but is apparently well-nigh seeking regional conflicts." Yet most of the speakers did stress that the Soviet arms potential had to be reduced as well.

OFFERGELD CHALLENGES SOVIET THIRD WORLD POLICY

LD211326 Hamburg DPA in German 1000 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 21 Nov (DPA) -- Development Aid Minister Rainer Offergeld challenged the Soviet Union today to fulfill their responsibility to the Third World with greater tangible aid. On the eve of the visit of the Soviet head of state, Leonid Brezhnev, in Bonn, Offergeld accused Moscow of failings in the North-South dialogue. In an interview on Radio Free Berlin the minister said that the Kremlin believed that with reference to colonialism which had existed 10 years ago it could abdicate its responsibilities. It was therefore important to point out the responsibility of the Soviet Union and all other Eastern industrial states to the Third World which they had so far only had fulfilled primarily by arms deliveries. This "cannot really be satisfactory for anyone," Offergeld said.

In the opinion of the minister, this subject could also play a role in Brezhnev's talks in Bonn. The problems of the developing countries were today no longer only a problem for specialists, but rather all responsible politicians realized clearly that the future of the world depended not only on the solution of the East-West problem but also on the solution of the problems of the Third World.

Offergeld criticized the "one-sidedness" of American development policy toward private initiative. This could not lead to results in such developing countries where the required prerequisites did not exist. Where people were vegetating at the minimum level of existence and no trained workers were available, the prerequisites for further progress had initially to be created by government aid.

An advance text of the interview was made available to DPA.

AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE SOVIET GAS CONCLUDED

LD201558 Hamburg DPA in German 1412 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Essen, 20 Nov (DPA) -- The new, big German-Soviet natural gas deal is in the bag.

According to Ruhrgas AG, the agreement, which was signed in Essen today, provides that the Soviets will from 1984 onwards deliver for the duration of 25 years, 10.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas annually from new reserves in Western Siberia to the Federal Republic. The tough negotiations took over 12 months to complete. During their final stage in Essen, the price of the gas was the point at issue. The volume now agreed is lower by 1.5 billion cubic meters annually compared with the delivery plans mentioned earlier. According to these, the Federal Republic was to have received only a part, although the major part, of a total of 40 billion cubic meters of natural gas which the Soviets intended to send to West Europe via a new 5,000 kilometer long pipeline. The other recipients were to have been France (8 billion cubic meters), Italy, Austria, the Netherlands and Belgium.

Details of the German-Soviet and possibly of a West European-Soviet agreement have not been made known for the time being. Agreement on a guaranteed minimum purchase price for the gas was already reached yesterday as part of the French-Soviet negotiations. Afterwards, it was stated that the basic price and possible surcharges could be fixed only after the talks with the German leader of the consortium, Ruhrgas, have been concluded. Pipes, pumping stations and other materials required for the mammoth pipeline from Siberia to West Europe are to be supplied by Western, including German, firms like Mannesmann and AEG, on credit and against future payment by gas deliveries.

In connection with the conclusion of the German-Soviet natural gas deal, the Soviet side has also declared its readiness to supply 700 million cubic meters of natural gas to West Berlin annually, and to start negotiations shortly with those concerned.

Klaus Liesen, head of Ruhrgas, explained the reduction of the volume from the long-quoted 12 billion to 10.5 billion cubic meters by new market analyses, and the latest estimates of energy consumption developments which had led to lower values.

The agreed price, which had been intensely negotiated right up to the end, "is tied mainly to the price development in heating oil," according to Liesen. All parties [to the agreement] could demand at specific intervals a reexamination of the pricing formula, which was based, however, on preserving the competitiveness of nautral gas on world markets. Payment will be made in Deutschemarks. Liesen only quoted one figure in this connection: the delivery of approximately 250 billion cubic meters of natural gas up to the year 2000 would entail payments of over 100 billion DM -- calculated at present prices.

Liesen stressed that it is not an isolated Soviet-German deal, but "on the import side is really a West European joint project," in which Ruhrgas is only playing a special role in so far as it is buying the largest single quantity. About the criticism that the FRG could become too dependent on the USSR as regards energy, he said: "We can prove that the deal will not cause the alleged dependance." Even in the case of a total interruption of the old and the new deliveries, the shortfall could be made up by switching supplies, the use of other sources and the use of the grid system of the partners so that no serious supply difficulties would arise.

Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay G. Osipov said about the fears that there might be interruptions in deliveries, as there had been in the past: "We will stick exactly to the negotiated delivery plan." The pipeline which is to be built for the project is for export only and will have no connection to the internal Soviet supply. Therefore, interruptions were not to be feared.

LAMBSDORFF, ARKHIPOV TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD202244 Hamburg DPA in German 1905 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff will meet on Monday with First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov to discuss the state of and prospects for German-Soviet economic relations in connection with Brezhnev's visit to Bonn. This was announced today by the Federal Ministry of Economics in Bonn.

A spokesman pointed out that German-Soviet trade has doubled in the last 5 years compared to 1971-75. The natural gas pipeline deal, signed today, together with the already concluded or still expected agreements on construction of the pipeline, will contribute to the long-term stabilization of economic relations. The improvement in the energy supply to Berlin, connected with the project, is also welcomed.

GENSCHER MEETS WITH SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD201824 Hamburg DPA in German 1615 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 20 Nov (DPA) -- The Federal Government hopes that the Latin American country of El Salvador, marked by heavy internal conflict, will find the path to democracy in peace and without violence. This was expressed by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today in a talk with El Salvador's foreign minister, Fidel Chavez Mena. According to the FRG Foreign Ministry, he informed the federal foreign minister on the situation in his country and on the elections planned by the government for January next year.

Normalizing Relations

LD201938 Hamburg DPA in German 1828 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 20 Nov (DPA) -- The Federal Government wants to normalize its relations with the Latin American state of El Salvador. Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena in Bonn on Thursday that German Ambassador Joachim Neukirch would return to his post in San Salvador at the beginning of December. Apart from this, Bonn is considering the resumption of development aid. In explanation of the new stance by Bonn, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said President Duarte had announced elections for early next year. Foreign Minister Mena expressed his satisfaction to journalists about the decision of the Federal Government. His government is resolved to find a democratic solution to the conflict in El Salvador. The path of reforms would be continued. Support from outside, also from the FRG, is necessary for this.

STRAUSS COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH PRC LEADERS

LD201750 Hamburg DPA in German 1544 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, 20 Nov (DPA) -- The forthcoming Brezhnev visit to Bonn and the military situation in Europe were the main subjects of the talks which CSU Chairman and Bavarian Minister-President Franz-Josef Strauss had in Beijing today with high-ranking functionaries.

Strauss said after his meeting with Deputy Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin and Defense Minister Geng Biao that the Chinese leadership had advised the West European states and the United States to stay with the NATO dual decision. It is, in the Chinese view, the prerequisite for military balance in Europe and thus for world peace.

Asked about Brezhnev's visit to Bonn, Strauss said later in a DPA interview that Bonn should not see itself as the Soviet Union's negotiating partner. Only the Americans are this. "If the FRG were to abandon the joint NATO position, then that would be the beginning of the end," Strauss said. The Soviets and the Americans had also negotiated without the efforts of the FRG, if it was in their interest.

Speaking about his meetings with Chinese functionaries, Strauss said that unlike before, the thesis of the inevitability of a new world war is no longer current in Beijing. On the other hand, the states of West Europe, Japan, the United States and China would have to remain vigilant and oppose Soviet hegemonistic strivings, in the view of the Chinese.

Deputy Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin, Strauss said, had emphasized again that nothing had changed in China's stance toward the Soviet Union. Negotiations with Moscow on border problems which were begun some years ago and which are currently interrupted had not made any progress according to Zhang. Already on Thursday another leading Beijing functionary had rejected speculations that an improvement in the climate of relations with Moscow was imminent.

Talks With Deng Xiaoping

LD211034 Hamburg DPA in German 0936 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Nov (DPA) -- The Chinese leadership is more optimistic today than previously that world peace can be preserved. The CSU chairman and Bavarian minister-president, Franz Josef Strauss, said that this was the impression he gained on Saturday in Beijing in talks with the deputy party leader, Deng Xiaoping. Strauss told journalists in the Great Hall of the People after his hour and a half meeting that the Chinese side no longer talked of the inevitability of war.

The foundations of Soviet policy remain hegemonistic and expansionistic, Deng said, but this is being recognized by a growing number of peoples, among them the Poles and the Afghans.

Strauss held a comprehensive exchange of ideas on world political affairs with Deng, whom he last met in 1975 during his first trip to China. The forthcoming visit by Brezhnev to Bonn and the situation in Europe were also discussed, as was economic cooperation between China and the FRG. Strauss said that a clear statement on the country's economic course will emerge in the coming months. Originally it was thought it would be made at the time of the presentation of the new 5-year plan at the Chinese National People's Congress session. The Beijing press on Saturday announced that the People's Congress would reconvene on 30 November in the Chinese capital.

Holds Press Conference

LD211458 Hamburg DPA in German 1341 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Nov (DPA) -- At the finish of his 3-day political talks with the Chinese leadership, the CSU chairman and Bavarian minister-president was received today in Beijing by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang. The meeting, which was concerned above all with Chinese internal political developments, took place in the so-called Violet Light Temple in the normally inaccessible government quarters of the Beijing city center. Observers assess this to be a gesture with which the Beijing leadership wants to mark the visit of the CSU politician.

Strauss said at a press conference at the end of his China visit that the forthcoming Brezhnev visit in Bonn had also been discussed in his talks. The Chinese leadership had inquired with interest about the visit but had refrained from any assessment from their point of view.

To the question of what he personally expected from the Brezhnev visit, Strauss said at the press conference that he had no expectations. The Soviets were only concerned with the public relations effect of the visit. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was too level-headed to allow himself to be overexcited or to be gullible about the visit, Strauss said. It was the intention of Moscow "to push the American President into the sinister role of the capitalist destroyer of peace" and to get for Brezhnev "the white garment of an angel of peace."

Strauss said that he would meet for a talk with Brezhnev on Tuesday in Bonn.

Dealing with economic cooperation between the FRG and China, Strauss said that in the talk Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang had expressed China's interest in expanding trade. The economic situation of his country, Zhao stressed, had considerably improved recently.

CHEYSSON CRITICAL OF HIGH U.S. INTEREST RATES

PM201709 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Nov 81 p 10

[Excerpt] Before the deputies, but like them, [External Relations Minister] Mr Cheysson deplored the "small improvement in funds for our diplomacy." Moreover the external relations minister's role is not "to define a foreign policy" but "to provide the government and the nation with the means of carrying out its external action." Reviving Europe, he said, means, in particular, "developing the community of workers and not making do with the community of traders and big business." In addition all the EEC countries must join together to denounce "the disastrous nature" of some aspects of U.S. policy. "Especially the dollar's unpredictable fluctuations and high interest rates. Nothing could justify policies which would push some European countries beyond the threshold of suffering and indignation for those who would thus be deprived of any hope of overcoming unemployment."

Mr Cheysson: We Stand by the Humiliated

Cooperation with the Third World in seeking growth, Mr Cheysson continued, should not make us lose sight of "the fundamentally political nature of the commitment to stand by the weak and oppressed, those who have been kept on the fringes in recent decades, the proletarian nations, to cite a famous expression. The underprivileged people in French society made a decisive contribution to bringing the left to power. We are proud of that and are therefore concerned about their fate under all circumstances. For the same deep-seated reasons we stand by the humiliated, and people who are emigres and exiles in their own land, those who are gagged, persecuted, tortured, those who are in detention, have disappeared, been murdered, tortured priests, imprisoned trade unionists, workers without any rights, peasants wtihout land, unarmed resistance fighters, all those who simply want to live in freedom."

France, Mr Cheysson stressed, "does not accept orders or mandates even from its closest allies and friends." Each people, he stated, "has the right to self-determination: all foreign occupations should be condemned and denounced whatever the color of the uniforms and doctrines." In the Near East peace can only be brought about by "free negotiations relating to all subjects, among all the peoples in the region including the PLO." France, for its part "cannot be nonaligned. It stands alongside those who share the values of its civilization."

There are "areas of agreement" between "France and the Soviet Union on many subjects, Mr Cheysson stated. "People in Moscow are saying that the Soviet Union is threatened by infiltrations through that neighboring country [Afghanistan]. That cannot justify the pursuit of military actions in a foreign country." The Soviet Union's "considerable" effort in the arms sphere "clearly jeopardizes the balance of force between East and West. For France, as for all its European allies, there is only one response: to negotiate everywhere and constantly to restore and guarantee the balance at the lowest possible level. Terrifying advances have been made on the Soviet side" in the sphere of medium-range nuclear weapons. Unless the SS-20s "are withdrawn and destroyed, the desire for a balance will require that they be countered with equivalent weapons. The decision made in December 1979 by our NATO allies was therefore necessary." Mr Cheysson stressed "the danger of separating, if only for demonstration purposes, American defense and European defense.

"Now what would West Europe be in the face of the East's gigantic conventional and nuclear arsenal if there were no strategic nuclear forces? And yet at the same time the various demonstrations in Europe reflect a certain unrest which is the result of the anxiety many people feel at the buildup of weapons and dangers. Anxiety and fear are bad advisers. Isolation does not protect you against continental or worldwide threats.

Resignation in the face of the superpowers is not the way to be heeded. Pacificism and neutralism must not be confused with the desire for peace and independence. Fear of war must be replaced by this desire for peace, national egoism must be replaced by the search for joint action, and resignation must be replaced by the resolute assertion of principles. We must not flee from the danger of war, we must tame peace."

AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE SOVIET NATURAL GAS NEAR

NC192212 Paris AFP in English 2208 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpts] (?Paris) 19 Nov (AFP) -- West Germany and France are each apparently on the verge of signing agreements with the Soviet Union on the supply of natural gas from Siberia, a move viewed with concern by the United States.

The Soviet Union has been holding talks on gas contracts with several West European countries for a year. The talks concern the delivery of 40,000 million cubic metres of Siberian gas per year from the late 1980's of which 12,000 million would go to Germany, with France and Italy each taking 8,000 million.

The project would require the construction of a gas pipeline 5,000 kms (some 3,000 miles) long with the help of Western industrial firms. Meanwhile informed sources in Paris said that France and the USSR appear to be about to conclude an agreement for Siberian gas supplies from 1984 as a result of four days of talks here between Gaz de France and the Soviet Soyuzgas company. Gaz de France sources said that "very serious progress" has been made but the agreement will not be signed before the Soviet delegation chief Nikolai Osipov, vice minister for external trade, leaves for West Germany tomorrow.

Authoritative French circles noted that the two sides' points of view have "come much closer together." They did not rule out that an agreement on the delivery of 8,000 million cubic metres from 1984 might be signed at the meeting of the Franco-Soviet Grand Commission in Moscow on December 14 and 15.

France's External Trade Minister Michel Jobert said an agreement might be signed at the meeting of the grand commission, and he described U.S. attempts to dissuade European countries from signing the gas contract as "simplistic."

Soviet diplomatic sources expressed satisfaction with the "constructive atmosphere" of the talks which began on November 1. The outcome of the Franco-Soviet talks was seen as depending heavily on the talks involving Germany. The Gaz de France sources declined to comment on the terms of any compromise, but some sources suggested that the price would be about five dollars per million British Thermal Units (BTU's) which is the current world market price for gas. Under the deal Soviet gas supplies would account for about 30 percent of consumption in France in 1990 compared with 14 percent now.

L'HUMANITE CRITICAL OF REAGAN ARMS PROPOSAL

PM231053 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 19 Nov 81 p 1

[Yves Moreau editorial: "The Illusion of the 'Zero Option'"]

[Text] What is the value of the offer made in the speech delivered by President Reagan yesterday? It has been called the "zero option." What is it really?

The United States would abondon plans to deploy its new nuclear armaments -- 108 Pershing II and 496 cruise missiles -- in Western Europe provided the Soviet Union dismantles its SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles.

This proposal makes two observations necessary.

The first is that the effort to which its acceptance would give rise is certainly not the same for both sides. The Americans would simply refrain from deploying new missiles while the Soviets would unilaterally have to dismantle theirs. The second observation is that Mr Reagan is purely and simply disregarding a large number of nuclear weapons which it is vital to take into account to make a correct evaluation of the Eurostrategic balance of forces and ensure that the balance is respected.

In this connection the London TIMES published on 16 November a significant table which includes, in the sphere of armaments with a range of over 1,000 km 352 F-4's, 156 F-111's and 48 British Vulcan bombers, not to mention aircraft based on aircraft carriers. On the other side, of course, aircraft such as the Soviet Backfire bombers have to be taken into account and according to the TIMES there are 65 of them.

In his book "The Duty To Speak [Le Devoir de Parler]," Adm Antoine Sanguinetti estimates that there are at present around 30,000 U.S. nuclear weapons against 10,000 Soviet nuclear weapons. The 30,000 American weapons, he writes, include "10,000 strategic weapons and 20,000 tactical weapons.... The Soviets on the other hand have around 5,000 strategic weapons and 5,000 tactical weapons.... This is an overwhelming superiority but in the West's favor, the opposite direction to the one usually suggested."

For their part the Soviets explain that the SS-20 missiles are merely a response to the imbalance which was likely to be produced to the detriment of the USSR's defense capability. They calculate that there is now approximate parity between NATO and the USSR in the sphere of Eurostrategic arms: 986 weapons on the NATO side and 975 on the USSR's side but that the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles would give NATO a 150 percent advantage as regards the number of missiles and 200 percent as regards the number of warheads.

That is why in a recent interview in DER SPIEGEL, Brezhnev condemned in advance the attempt to limit the negotiations on Eurostrategic weapons "solely to the medium-range Soviet missiles which should be dismantled" in exchange "for the U.S. missiles which were scheduled to be deployed in Europe. Those who put forward proposals" of this type, Brezhnev said, "probably do not imagine for one moment that the USSR could accept them."

But the Soviets, it should be remembered, are proposing that a moratorium on the deployment of these weapons in Europe be declared at the start of negotiations on medium-range nuclear arms. They say they are prepared to reduce the number of missiles on their side if the United States cancels its plans on the new missiles.

Before Mr Reagan had even delivered his speech, commentators had predicted that he would try to compensate for "the negative effect created in Europe recently" by numerous American statements and that he would launch a "campaign to charm people" on the eve of Brezhnev's visit to the FRG. It is certainly true that Mr Reagan's remarks envisaging a nuclear war "limited to Europe," or Mr Haig's statement predicting that the United States might use nuclear weapons first "as a warning," aroused a feeling of outrage in European public opinion. Demonstrations against the arms race are growing over our entire continent. Mr Reagan cannot disregard them; he feels the urgent need to portray himself as a dove. However, for that to be taken seriously Mr Reagan would have to stop demanding that others take umilateral steps but agree to real negotiations for a balanced arms reduction.

It is of course important for Soviet-American preliminary negotiations on the Eurostrategic weapons to start in Geneva on 30 November and for them to be followed in January by a Gromyko-Haig meeting on intercontinental weapons. Similarly it is important to take note of Mr Reagan's acceptance of the principle of a conference on disarmament in Europe.

France is in a position to make an active contribution to the success of such negotiations and to ensure that they start with the aim of producing results and not simply to deceive public opinion. The latter's pressure, far from easing off, should be increased to prevent the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe, to secure a universal ban on the neutron bomb and to ensure that practical decisions are made to reduce the level of armaments on both sides without jeopardizing the balance of forces.

LE MONDE VIEWS STATE OF FRENCH-SOVIET RELATIONS

PM181041 Paris LE MONDE in French 15-16 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "When Paris and Moscow Observe Each Other"]

[Text] From the moment he took office Mr Mitterrand adopted a very firm attitude toward the Soviet Union, and in particular ruled out any summit meeting between Paris and Moscow while, to quote Mr Cheysson, Soviet troops continue to camp in Afghanistan.

The president, who thus implicitly suspended the practice of annual summit meetings started by Georges Pompidou and continued by Mr Giscard d'Estaing, also aroused the Soviet leaders' anger by very clearly condemning the arms efforts made by Moscow for several years and by supporting the NATO decision to respond to that effort by deploying medium-range Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe.

Apart from some slight shifts French-Soviet relations have scarcely evolved for 6 months. However it is clear that they cannot be limited for the next 7 years to the few visits which USSR ambassador to Paris Chervonenko takes care to pay to the Elysee, as he did once again on Friday 13 November to hand Mr Mitterrand a message -- the content of which is not known -- from Mr Brezhnev.

Indeed it is as if the period of observation between the two sides was not yet over. Mr Mitterrand, who seems to have learned from the way in which the Soviets often succeed in using any high-level meeting to their advantage, does not seem in any hurry to respond to the Kremlin's pressing appeals, and this is good diplomacy. Indeed Moscow is at present in the uncomfortable position of asking for meetings.

In addition it seems that before going any further the president wants to be clear on the attitude which Moscow will adopt in several spheres: first at the CSCE conference, which is still dragging on in Madrid; second in Bonn, which Mr Brezhnev will visit from 22 through 25 November and where, as several Western governments fear, the Soviet number one will probably try to make some spectacular gesture to boost the pacifist and neutralist movement which is developing in the FRG.

Mr Mitterrand, who is acutely aware of problems of strategic balance, also wants to obtain some idea of the state of mind in which the Soviets will approach the negotiations which they are going to have with the Americans in Geneva on 30 November on Eurostrategic armaments.

In the short term Paris is favorable to a major revival of commercial and industrial exchanges with the USSR. Of course people are thinking of the signing, which should take place shortly, of an agreement on the price of the Soviet gas which France is to buy over 20 years, but many other affairs are pending. They could be revived during the French-Soviet Cooperation Commission meeting which will be held in Moscow on 14 and 15 December and which will be chaired by Foreign Trade Ministers Jobert and Patolichev.

It will apparently not be until after that meeting that the possibility of a visit to Moscow by Mr Cheysson will be studied, independently of political talks at a lower level like those which have just taken place between senior French and Soviet officials on the Near East.

BRIEFS

MITTERRAND VISIT TO PORTUGAL -- Paris, 18 Nov (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand will pay an official visit to Portugal on December 11 and 12, it was announced here today. The last Portuguese state visit to France was in October 1979, when President Antonio Ramalho Eanes came to Paris. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1247 GMT 18 Nov 81 NC]

COLOMBO PRAISES REAGAN NUCLEAR ARMS PROPOSAL

AU202113 Rome ANSA in English 1941 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 20 Nov (ANSA) -- The recent declarations of United States President Ronald Reagan concerning nuclear missiles in Europe is a confirmation that Washington intends "to proceed decisively and coherently toward a negotiation which takes all aspects of nuclear and conventional weapons into account", Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said here today in a report delivered to his government's cabinet on the most recent developments in Italian diplomacy.

Referring to the contents of Reagan's suggestion to cancel plans for the deployment of NATO cruise and Pershing II missiles on this continent if the Soviet Union agrees to dismantle its SS-20 missiles pointed toward Europe, Colombo said that the reference to the "zero level" as an objective in the coming negotiations on disarmament in Geneva takes into consideration the ideas expressed for some time now by Italy and the other European allies.

In the European Economic Community (EEC) context, Colombo maintained that Italy concurred with the necessity of reinforcing and extending a common European politics, rationalizing farm policy, and balancing the EEC budget during the meeting of the "Ten" foreign ministers which took place in Brussels on November 16-17.

During that same meeting, Colombo said, which was dedicated to preparations for the coming European Council of heads of state and government slated to begin in London on November 26 EEC diplomatic heads also conferred over the various aspects of a possible participation of Italy, France, Great Britain and the Netherlands in a multinational peacekeeping force for the Sinai Peninsula. Colombo also said that the "Ten" ministers expressed their satisfaction for the realization of an African peace force for Chad.

Referring to a recent meeting with United States Under-Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger for consultations requested by the American official on the negotiating position which the United States will assume in Geneva, Colombo said the meeting was another demonstration of the American willingness to keep faith with its commitment to maintain close and continuous consultations with the European allies on all nuclear arms negotiations.

In conclusion, Colombo revealed that his recent official visit to the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade confirmed the excellent political framework which regulated relations between those two countries.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT INVITED FOR VISIT BY BERLINGUER

AU211605 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 21 Nov (ANSA) -- The leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat, has accepted an invitation proffered by Italian Communist Party secretary, Enrico Berlinguer, to visit Italy, according to a report which the Communist Party's official newspaper "L'UNITA" is scheduled to publish in tomorrow's issue. According to the account, the invitation was contained in a letter delivered last Friday to 'Arafat by a delegation of the Italian Communist Party, who are presently on a visit to Beirut as guests of Syria's ruling "Ba'th" Party.

In the letter, Berlinguer reportedly renewed "the expression and the commitment of communist solidarity with the Plaestinian people and with the PLO". In accepting the invitation, 'Arafat confirmed "the willingness to deepen and extend relations with Italian and European democratic forces".

The Communist Party delegation in Syria is directed by Senator Emanuele Macaluso, a member of the Communist leadership, and also includes Renzo Trivelli, from the Central Committee; Giancarlo Lannutti, from the editorial staff of L'UNITA; and Remo Salati, from the party's Foreign Affairs Section.

GOVERNMENT, UNIONS REPORTEDLY REACH AGREEMENT

AU211756 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 21 Nov (ANSA) -- The Italian Government and organized labor have already reached an agreement on tariffs for services and controlled prices, according to a leading Italian news weekly, the Rome-based L'ESPRESSO.

Generally regarded as well-informed, the weekly's revelation was seen by observers here as indicating that Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini has won his battle for an overall pact designed to limit inflation to no more than 16 percent a year.

Pre-publication versions of the weekly's claim reached the news agencies at about 1700 GMT yesterday afternoon and by the early hours of this morning, no comment was forthcoming from either government or trade union sources.

In its negotiations with the Spadolini government, organized labor has always seen some reigning in of public tariffs and other prices directly or indirectly under government control as part of a package for cutting back labor costs.

Small hints indicated that there was some foundation for the L'ESPRESSO report. At the congress of the CGIL union federation, whose majority is controlled by Socialists and Communists, the radical left Proletarian Unity Party delegation said they would present a motion criticising the leadership over its policy towards labor costs.

A few minutes after this move, the leader of the more conservative UIL union federation, Giorgio Benvenuto, a Socialist, issued a statement voicing the hope that the report made by CGIL Secretary-General Luciano Lama would be approved when the congress winds up later today.

Benvenuto added the hope that the CGIL would approve a position that is "open" on the problem of labor costs so that a "unitary understanding" with the UIL and the other major labor federation, the CISL, would be possible.

Benvenuto was backed up by CGIL Assistant Secretary-General Agostino Marianetti, a Socialist, who delivered a speech interpreted by observers as all in favor of trade union unity.

This, he said, should emerge "in serious terms" by offering "concrete margins" for negotiations with the CISL and the UIL in working out a common platform.

As the CGIL congress winds up this afternoon, observers said that internal opposition to the Lama line would have only marginal space for manuever by presenting amendments of no substantial importance.

According to these forecasts, even if some of Lama's opponents may win election to the federation's general council, the upshot will probably be a large majority in favor of reigning in labor costs in return for tax-breaks for wage-earners.

PRESS VIEWS IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

AU201611 Rome ANSA in English 1543 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 20 Nov (ANSA) -- Relations between Italy and France were described today as having entered a "new phase" in editorial comment in the nation's major dailies on consultations in Paris yesterday between Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini and French President Francois Mitterrand.

The Italian head of government also met with French Premier Pierre Mauroy and was accompanied in the French capital by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, who held separate talks with French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson.

"After years of a chill in relations between the two Latin Republics, a Paris-Rome axis has been created", according to the big Rome newspaper, "IL MESSAGGERO".

The comment then fit the shift into the context of the European Economic Community heads of state and governemnt meeting on the calendar for November 26 and 27 by noting that, "by forging the instruments for a different balance within the European Community, Italy and France will defend closely aligned positions at the European summit in London".

"MESSAGGERO" said that Mitterrand proposed "a step towards closer relations between France and Italy with working visits along the same lines as those applied to consultations between France and West Germany.

"This new chapter implies the evolution of the old Franco-German axis into a Rome-Paris-Bonn 'policy triangle,'" the Rome paper affirmed.

The right of center Rome daily, "IL TEMPO", reported that, "the new periodic bilateral Franco-Italian consultations are not institutionalized by a document, like the Franco-German talks, but this is due solely to the character of the two men who wanted these consultations. Both statesmen are learned in 'classical culture' and, therefore, tend to an approach which is not bureaucratic but pragmatic".

The Christian Democrat Party organ recalled a point of friction between the two countries last summer in commenting "we hope the hatchet of the Franco-Italian wine war has been finally buried".

"IL POPOLO" added that, "Paris and Rome are in agreement on the need to support proposals for an urgent revision of EEC Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) which considers the interests of the Mediterranean region during the forthcoming EEC summit".

"L'UNITA" the Communist Party paper, referred to the "new climate" in relations between Paris and Rome and affirmed that the "most striking" outcome of the Spadolini-Mitterrand meeting was the statement delivered by the French president in which he spoke of "periodic working visits" to be scheduled for twice a year.

This new type of relationship, the Communist daily said, will go into effect with the visit to France of Italian President Sandro Pertini "who is expected to arrive in Paris in the early months of 1982."

The Italian premier and foreign minister found "a new atmosphere in Paris, one no longer dominated by the Franco-West-German understanding", according to "LA STAMPA" of Turin.

"Once upon a time, the Paris-Bonn [as received] had the value of a dogma", the editorial said and added, "the more humanitarian approach of the new government leads to the thinking that ties between France and Italy will be more natural".

FINLAND

VIROLAINEN WINS CENTER PARTY NOMINATION

LD222028 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Summary] The Center Party has elected Dr Johannes Virolainen as the party's presidential candidate. In the voting the distribution of the votes was as follows: from the total number of 4,067 delegates entitled to vote, Dr Ahti Karjalainen gained 1,365 votes; Dr Johannes Virolainen 2,666 votes; provincial governor Sipponen 1 vote: 29 people abstained, 1 vote was rejected; and 5 ballot slips were blank.

SWEDEN

PALME VIEWS REAGAN DISARMAMENT PLAN FAVORABLY

LD211246 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] In a first Swedish reaction, the Social Democratic leader Olaf Palme says that President Reagan's speech earlier concerning the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe may mean a significant change in United States policy. Palme also says that it is important that Reagan extend the forthcoming talks with the Soviet Union to include not only medium-range weapons but also strategic and conventional armed forces. What then is the most important thing in Reagan's speech, Olof Palme?

[Begin recording] [Palme] It is the attitudes to the disarmament problems which have previously not been found in the new American administration, and therefore may mean a rather significant change in policy. He says that disarmament is so immensely important that an increase in the nuclear weapons arsenals means a threat to peace, that he understands the desire for peace, (?for) a number of positive assessments of disarmament [words indistinct]. The essence is that now the Americans also want to negotiate. An exceedingly dangerous situation has existed because the superpowers have not been negotiating with each other.

[Question] Reagan has not previously presented himself as an apostle of peace. Do you doubt the sincerity of his move?

[Answer] Well, I do not want to assess that. I only think it is much better if the American President is talking about peace and disarmament than if he is talking about war and armament. And what [words indistinct] that will soon become clear in the negotiations.

[Question] And you do not personally think that if this American proposal was carried out it would disturb the nuclear weapons balance in Europe to the disadvantage of the USSR?

[Answer] Yes, of course it would. This is why the Russians are reacting so violently. But there is nothing strange if Reagan presents an initial offer which benefits himself, one has to accept that.

[Question] What do you think will be the result of the forthcoming negotiations?

[Answer] It is my sincere hope that it may be a step toward real disarmaments because otherwise the world will be extremely dangerous over the next decade. [end recording]

MILITARY LEADERSHIP RESHUFFLE TO BE ANNOUNCED

PM201659 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 17 Nov 81 p 11

[Text] A reshuffle of large sections of the country's top military leadership will be decided by the government soon.

The changes will take place next year partly as a result of air force chief Dick Stenberg's retirement. He will be succeeded by the Southern Military District commander, Lt Gen Sven Olofsson.

Army chief Nils Skoeld's sppointment will be extended by 18 months to 1 April 1984, when he will retire.

The new commander of the Southern Military District will be the present defense staff chief, Vice Adm Bengt Schuback, who is also chief of military operations. Schuback will be succeeded as defense staff chief by the Coastal Fleet chief Rear Adm Bror Stefenson, who will also be promoted to vice admiral.

Schuback's next in command on the defense staff, planning chief Maj Gen Bengt Lehander, will become commander of the Eastern Military District and will be promoted to lieutenant general. He succeeds Lt Gen Gunnar Eklund, who is retiring.

Lehander in turn will be succeeded by acting chief of the Norbotten Air Force Division (E-21) in Luleaa, Col Lars Bertil Persson, who will also be promoted to major general.

Commodore Jan Enquist will succeed Stefenson as Coastal Fleet chief and will also be promoted to rear admiral. He is at present chief of staff of the Western Military District. This post will be filled by the present chief of the Gotland Coast Artillery Regiment (KA-3) at Faaroesund, Col Torsten Engberg.

The chief of one of the defense forces' central bodies, the Defense Materiel Administration, Director General Ove Ljung, is also retiring on 1 July of next year.

ULLSTEN VIEWS DEFENSE, URGES JAS PRODUCTION

PM201141 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 15 Nov 81 p 6

[Margareta Artsman report: "Nuclear Arms in Leningrad Are Intended for the Nordic Countries"]

[Text] Goteborg -- In the Leningrad Military District alone there are more than 150 pieces of artillery, launching ramps and aircraft intended to carry nuclear arms.

These are so deployed or equipped that they must be primarily intended for the Nordic regions. In addition there are at least 10 Soviet surface ships equipped with nuclear arms in the Baltic.

This is the first time the Swedish Government has made these facts public. They were cited by Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten in a speech here on Saturday [14 November] to the Swedish Civil Defense Association. The facts have been well known within the armed forces but have been kept secret up to now.

This was partial confirmation of the report in SVENSKA DAGBLADET on Saturday about nuclear armaments in the Baltic. The article spoke of a total of 109 ships and submarines with around 400 nuclear missiles and torpedoes.

"The submarine affair has shown us that there are more nuclear arms in our immediate area than we can imagine," Ullsten said in some comments to SVENSKA DAGBLADET. "It has also taught us that Sweden must tighten up its defenses and increase its watchfulness."

In his speech Ullsten came out strongly for the JAS [pursuit, attack and surveillance] aircraft. "The choice for it should be easy," he said. He also said that we must look again at the resources we set aside for the surveillance of Swedish waters, especially in hunting for submarines. The 1972 defense bill meant that shipping defenses were given much lower priority. This in turn meant that Sweden has done without new vessels suitable for searching for and action against submarines.

"This philosophy must now be reexamined, not least bearing in mind that we now have much larger territorial waters to watch over. It is correct to make investments in more effective coastal defenses with more effective technology. We cannot allow shortcomings in the belief that we will have time to remedy them before a mobilization," Ullsten said. He also said that perhaps the most important conclusion to be drawn from the submarine incident is that the boundary between conventional arms and nuclear weapons is being erased more and more. This lowers the threshhold for nuclear war.

"A sort of gray zone has come into existence," he said to SVENSKA DAGBLADET. "Today it is difficult to know what are nuclear arms and what are not since more conventional weapons than had previously been believed turn out to be equipped with nuclear charges. This means a greater threat to us."

The submarine affairs shows how important it is that the nuclear arms aimed at the Nordic area are removed from our immediate vicinity. Interest in the Nordic countries is to be found in both superpowers, Ullsten said. Beginning this fall the United States is regularly engaging in strategic surveillance with its most advanced surveillance aircraft, the SR-71, over the Baltic. Beginning next year the controversial AWACS planes will operate in Sweden's immediate vicinity.

"But it is not illegal to engage in surveillance as long as activities are limited to this. The Soviet Union, which claims that it is a supporter of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries, has acted in a way which shows how urgent it is that such a zone be set up. Soviet credibility in the zone issue has been dealt a serious blow. The very credibility of any future guarantees must be questioned after what has happened. In our view what Sweden must do now is to push the demand in all contexts in which nuclear arms are discussed that nuclear arsenals, especially those in Europe, be drastically reduced. This is why nuclear arms must be included in the so-called TNF negotiations at the end of the month, that is, the negotiations on the Eurostrategic arms. And they must be included in the disarmament conference to which Sweden has been invited in Madrid."

Ullsten said that he was frightened by the U.S. speculation on a limited nuclear war. Such a thing is not possible, it leads inexorably to escalation and to a strategic nuclear war with total devastation. "As far as the Swedish defense forces are concerned, we know that unilateral Swedish disarmament would not be in the interests of peace," Ullsten pointed out. It is not possible to increase defense spending. The organization of the armed forces in peacetime must be slimmed down and training made more effective. We would weaken our defenses if we made drastic cuts in material purchases instead of closing units."

But it is Ullsten's view that even if our naval defenses need to be improved, the situation is better with regard to our air defenses. However, the organization of military air transport, which was limited in the past, must be increased.

"As far as the JAS is concerned it is my view that the idea is well supported by the leaders of our armed forces. For reasons of security and industrial policy is it important that the next generation of aircraft is also developed within Sweden. The Swedish aircraft industry can meet the demands which the commander in chief has placed on it. But is it also necessary that civilian production should increase, and Saab and Volvo Flygmotor have succeded well in this respect." Ullsten also said that his earlier view of the B-3LA [previous proposed Swedish military aircraft] question had turned out to be correct. "If we had invested in the B-3LA, we would not have been able to afford the JAS today." Finally he said that Sweden needs an improved and more youthful civil defense. This could become a reality if the civil defense were allowed to recruit 5,000 young people per year, including draftees and those allowed to do nonmilitary national service, the liberal party leader said.

CZECHOSLOVAK GROUP MEETS KIPRIANOU, ENDS VISIT

NC202325 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] President Kiprianou has stated that the Turkish side continues to maintain an intransigent stand and that this makes it impossible to achieve progress in the Cyprus problem. Speaking at a meeting at the presidential palace with the chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, Mr Indra, President Kiprianou stressed that the government's firm goal is the finding of a just solution that will create all the prerequisites for a peaceful and ahppy future for all the island's inhabitants. He added: We believe that a federal solution is feasible and our efforts are turned toward this direction. The achieved solution must be based on the UN resolutions and the summit agreements.

President Kiprianou further stated that for Cyprus to survive as an independent state, it should be totally demilitarized and there should be such international guarantees that would preclude fresh adventures. He stressed: It would be preferable if these guarantees were put under the auspices of the UN Security Council.

President Kiprianou expressed thanks for Czechoslovakia's consistent stand on the Cyprus issue and for the support accorded the Cypriot people's struggle of vindication. President Kiprianou then referred to the relations between Cyprus and Czechoslovakia and pointed out with satisfaction that these relations are being continuously strengthened. Our effort is to develop these relations in all sectors to the greatest possible degree.

President Kiprianou asked Mr Indra to convey to Czechoslovak President Husak his warm greetings together with wishes for personal happiness and for progress and prosperity to the Czechoslovak people.

In addressing President Kiprianou, Mr Indra expressed his country's full support to the Cypriot people's struggle and for the restoration of their rights. He reaffirmed Czechoslovakia's position on the Cyprus problem. He stressed: Czechoslovakia clearly supports an independent, nonaligned, sovereign and united state as well as the efforts exerted by the Cypriot Government for finding a just solution to the Cyprus issue through the intercommunal talks. He added: The achieved solution must be based on the UN resolutions and summit agreements. Mr Indra assured that his country will continue to support Cyprus in all international and other forums until a just solution to the Cyprus issue is achieved.

Mr Indra then referred to President Kiprianou's visit last year to Czechoslovakia and stressed that this visit contributed to further developing the already friendly bilateral relations. Finally, Mr Indra conveyed President Husak's message to President Kiprianou for success in his work and for the Cypriot people's struggle for vindication, freedom and justice.

Mr Indra also met Foreign Minister Rolandhis today. This morning Mr Indra and the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation had separate meetings with Democratic Rally Chairman Kliridhis, Democratic Party parliamentary representative Galanos, and secretary general of the socialist EDEK Party Khatzidhimitriou. This afternoon Mr Indra and the Czechoslovak delegation met with AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou.

Delegation Departs

NC211300 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] The CSSR Federal Assembly delegation left Cyprus today at the end of its 4-day visit. In a statement at Larnaca airport, Mr Indra, head of the delegation and chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, gave the assurance that CSSR will always support the Cypriot people's just cause at international forums so that Cyprus may reacquire its unity and be sovereign, integral and nonaligned.

Mr Indra also expressed warm thanks on behalf of the delegation members for the welcome and hospitality accorded them in Cyprus. The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation was seen off by Mr Galanos, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, on behalf of House President Ladhas, who is ill. Mr Galanos expressed the conviction that the visit of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation to Cyprus will contribute to the further strengthening of relations between Cyprus and Czechoslovakia. Mr Galanos also expressed his thanks for the unreserved Czechoslovak support to Cyprus and said Cyprus remains firm in its struggle within the ranks of the Nonaligned Movement for international peace and disarmament. The delegation was also seen off by the Czechoslovak ambassador, members of the House of Representatives and other officials.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS MISSING PERSONS SOLUTION IN UN

NC211302 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] The government of the republic and the Greek Cypriot side have decided to proceed with the necessary actions to promote the missing persons issue through the United Nations. Announcing the decision, Foreign Minister Rolandhis stressed that the government and the Greek Cypriot side have no other choice in view of the stalemate at which the issue has entered because of Turkish intransigence. Mr Rolandhis added that, following an understanding with President Kiprianou and the concurrence by the committee of missing persons relatives, he gave appropriate instructions to the republic's permanent delegate at the United Nations. Mr Rolandhis said: However, if progress is made in the meantime within the framework of the work of the investigatory committee for missing persons, the debate of the issue at the United Nations may be suspended. Mr Rolandhis stressed that the decision was made after exhausting all possibilities offered for discussion of the missing persons issue at the investigatory committee.

NORTH'S CAGATAY REPLIES TO PARTIES' STATEMENT

TA201643 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] National Unity Party [NUP] leader and Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay has issued a statement today in reply to the joint declaration by Communal Liberation Party [CLP], Republican Turkish Party [RTP] and Democratic People's Party [DPP] leaders which was released yesterday. The statement says that if the joint move by the three parties is not directed at dragging the Turkish community to an adventure, then it is possible to find the most realistic and viable government model in accordance with the principles of mutual compromises -- which have always been favored by the NUP. The statement adds: in democratic systems, numerous possibilities and formulas can be found for the solution of existing problems, without, however, neglecting democratic rules or the realities of the country. The statement recalls that the NUP, which was in power before the 1981 elections and which won a plurality in these elections, endorsed the task of forming a government in a bid to eliminate a situation in which the community would be left without an executive body. The statement points out that the other three parties which could not then reach a consensus on the subject of forming a government and assuming power have now reached a stage in which they are seeking a unity program in a bid to solve their differences.

After noting that because the opposition parties did not act in the Legislative Assembly in accordance with the democratic principles of compromise and dialogue, the government was not able to function in a suitable atmosphere, the statement says that taking into consideration the arithmetic of the assembly, the government model envisaged by the CLP, RTP and DPP would not be able to serve the country and state properly. The statement concludes: The NUP is a political organization which has the support of our people. It is out of the question to find a viable government model in accordance with our conditions and the realitiies by ignoring that political power.

PAPANDREOU BRIEFS KARAMANLIS ON NATION'S DEFENSE

NC201126 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis visited the National Defense Ministry at 0930 today where, at a meeting which lasted for approximately 2 hours, he was briefed on the country's defense. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister and Minister of National Defense Andreas Papandreou, the Deputy Ministers of National Defense Dhrosoyiannis and Petsos and the country's military commanders under chief of the National Defense General Staff, General Gratsios.

After the meeting, President Karamanlis made the following statement to representatives of the press: We came away absolutely satisfied with the briefing given to us by the country's military commanders. We established that the country's armed forces are truly at a very high level at this very moment. They have spiritual unity, they have discipline and they are excellently armed. For this very reason, we must surround them with love and continually strengthen them by making new sacrifices, should this become necessary. This is most imperative today when the international situation is confused and special dangers threaten Greece.

Replying to a question on whether the matter of the war industry was examined during the meeting, Prime Minister Papandreou said, it is the government's intention to expand the war industry at the fastest possible rate.

Papandreou Statement

NC221235 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 21 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The government's defense program (providing for an increase in armaments' expenditures and the fast development of the domestic war industry aimed at making the country self-sufficient at least in spare parts in the initial phase) constituted the primary axis of yesterday's conference at the Pentagon. The conference was held to brief the president of the republic on matters of national defense.

Answering questions from journalists, the prime minister stated that no particular political significance was attached to yesterday's conference. He also said that his visit to Brussels in December, which he is making within the framework of the NATO Defense Ministers Conference, "is an opportunity for orientation."

At the same time, in a statement to military correspondents, Mr Papandreou said: "I believe I do not have much more to add to what the president of the republic has already stated. It probably was the most wide-ranging briefing that could be made. It covered the financial aspect of the development of our defense capability and revolved around such well-known basic questions as Greece's participation in the military alliance, financial aid from abroad and the question of the U.S. bases. On all matters, the briefing was very successful and complete both for the president of the republic and for myself and my associates."

Concerning the domestic war industry, Mr Papandreou stressed: "Certainly there is the intention to develop it with the greatest possible speed."

COUNCIL EXAMINES GOVERNMENT POLICY STATEMENT

NC211428 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] None of the positions declared by PASOK in the economic sector and in other sectors more generally will be abandoned. This was stressed during today's Council of Ministers meeting under Prime Minister Papandreou which dealt with the Government's policy statement, to be read in the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow night.

This position, stressed by Deputy Minister to the Prime Minister Maroudhas, is established by the context of the policy statement which is the result of collective work by staff units with the participation of ministers, deputy ministers, technocrats and other government personalities.

The policy statement will be subdivided into two basic sectors: The first will be the economic sector and will include a report on what the new government took over, what measures it will take for the recovery of the country's economy, to check inflation on investments for productive purposes and measures against unemployment no matter what its percentage may be. The same sector will also include the government's income policy.

The second sector will refer to foreign policy and defense. Specifically, the prime minister will explain the government's positions on questions such as NATO, the bases, the Aegean balance of power, defense policy, relations with Turkey and the EEC.

Papandreou will also refer to other basic questions of domestic policy, such as administration, local self-government, education, social welfare and others. As reported, the vote of confidence to be given to the government after the vote is cast Tuesday night will have the meaning of a carte blanche authorization to the government to handle the matter. It is estimated the prime minister's statement, covering all aspects, will last for 1 and 1/4 hours.

Discussions in the Chamber of Deputies will be given television coverage by both channels, at different times, and will be broadcast over the first radio program at 2200 tomorrow night. As reported, the statements of official opposition leader Rallis and former Prime Minister Kanellopoulos will be given proportional time on Monday night, and the statements of KKE Secretary General Florakis and Mavros on Tuesday night.

Papandreou Begins Statement

NC221847 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] At 1840, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou began reading his government's policy statement in the Chamber of Deputies. At the beginning, the prime minister stressed that basic goals of the government policy are national independence, territorial integrity, people's sovereignty and democracy. The government program also provides for self-sufficient economic and social development of the country, cultural revival, revival of the countryside and radical improvement of the quality of life in the city and the village. The goals of the government, which also determine the road to be followed, are also social justice and social liberation.

In connection with the change, the prime minister said that its course will be long and will depend on the inexhaustible power of the united and sovereign people, who will make vision a reality. He added: Change is a vision and a course. But it is also [word indistinct] practical action and a way of life. This will constitute the golden ray for every [words indistinct].

Further on Mr Papandreou said that with the people's cooperation he will make Greece [passage indistinct]. In connection with the foreign policy, the prime minister stressed that [words indistinct] the shaping of an independent, [words indistinct] Greek foreign policy. [passage indistinct] As for our country's strategic position toward NATO, the prime minister said that the (?vision) of the government is the dissolution of the two cold war blocs, of NATO and of the Warsaw Pact. [Words indistinct] the Greek people are not inclined [words indistinct] the 7-year dictatorship in Greece [words indistinct] to stop the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. He added: There is no sense in our belonging to the military section of an alliance which does not guarantee our eastern borders against any possible threat and which, with the simultaneous and unlimited supply of war materiel to Turkey, tends to overthrow the balance of power in the Aegean. Besides, the Rogers agreement is harmful to our national interests.

In connection with the U.S. bases, Mr Andreas Papandreou said that during the negotiations he will hold in the first months of 1982 he will clearly set a timetable for their removal from our country.

As for the European Economic Community, the prime minister stressed that the government's aim is the holding of a referendum in accordance with constitutional procedures so that the people may decide. The decision for the holding of the referendum belongs to the privileges of the president of the republic. The government's position is firm in connection with the shaping of a special agreement that would allow industrial and agrarian development of the country and will safeguard national independence.

The reading of the policy statement by the prime minister is still in progress.

EEC'S THORN, PAPANDREOU MEET IN ATHENS 21 NOV

NC211544 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and Chairman of the EEC Executive Committee Gaston Thorn met at noon today at the political office. Thorn arrived in Athens last night within the framework of his tour of EEC capitals in preparation for the London summit conference.

Welcoming Thorn, the prime minister stated: I am particularly glad because before attending the summit conference I will have the opportunity, both officially and unofficially, to discuss Greek problems within the framework of the Common Market. Thorn is a European personality with a more general range of knowledge, and for this reason I am personally glad to meet him and to have an opportunity to talk with him.

Replying to Papandreou, Thorn stated: This tour, which is undertaken in my capacity as chairman of the committee prior to the community's summit conference, takes on a very special significance here because it is very important for me to come to Athens after the change of government. I am glad to meet you, Mr Prime Minister, and I hope we will have an exchange of views which, as I hope, will be the first in a lenghty cooperation. I believe that together we will be able to better prepare both for the London summit conference and for the cooperation of the community's committee with the Greek Government to facilitate a solution of the problem which we will have to deal with. After the meeting, Papandreou gave a luncheon in honor of Thorn at the Foreign Ministry.

Thorn Statement on Meeting

NC212335 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] The chairman of the EEC Executive Committee, Mr Thorn, who is on a visit to Athens, has stated that at his meeting with Prime Minister Papandreou particular problems facing Greece within the EEC framework and the further cooperation for resolving them were discussed. Mr Thorn said that no question was raised on renegotiating the association agreement, but Mr Papandreou set forth his views on the state of Greece-EEC relations as well as certain basic questions. One of these, he said, was on whether it was possible to resolve the problems within the framework of the present community's mechanisms or if other mechanisms should be found.

Mr Thorn added that it was agreed that the Greek positions should be expressed more explicitly and to follow up and exchange views on all the problems without haste. Mr Thorn expressed the view that the Greek-Community dialogue should be held within the framework of the present system. He also said that the community must better understand Greece's problems. Greece, in turn, must get to know better the community's mechanisms and the possibilities and benefits it has to offer.

BOMB EXPLODES AT CONSULATE IN LOS ANGELES

TA210707 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0700 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] A bomb was thrown at the Turkish Consulate General in Los Angeles early this morning. It is reported that extensive damage was caused to the consulate building, but no one was killed or injured. According to reports by various news agencies, the explosion occurred around 0330 Turkish time. A person calling AP and UPI a short while after the explosion said that an Armenian terrorist organization claimed responsibility for the incident.

It is reported that there was nobody inside the consulate general during the explosion and that the employees in certain offices attached to the consulate general were able to leave the building uninjured.

Foreign Ministry Statement

TA211645 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry has issued a statement regarding the explosion at the Turkish Consulate General in Los Angeles, saying that contacts have been made with the U.S. authorities concerning the necessary measures for protecting our representations and representatives in the United States.

PAPER CRITICIZES VISITING IRANIAN HEALTH MINISTER

NC201828 Paris AFP in English 1813 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Ankara, 20 Nov (AFP) -- Turkey's largest newspaper today lashed out at visiting Iranian Health Minister Hadi Manafi for allegedly criticizing a former Turkish president as a "bloodthirsty man". "We have two words to say to our guest: that's cheek," a headline splashed across the front page of the 700,000-circulation newspaper HURRIYET said today. "We have never had such an ill-mannered official visitor," it added. A Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed the incident but refused comment, saying only that "Iran was a friendly country".

The affair started with a booklet distributed in Istanbul by the delegation led by Dr Manafi that arrived here two days ago on an official visit. The booklet, called "Iran: From Slavery to Freedom", included a photo of Cevdet Sunay, who was president of the Turkish Republic from 1966 to 1973, with the late Shah of Iran Mohammed Reza Pahlavi celebrating the former Iranian regime's 2,500th anniversary. The photo caption referred to: "The Shah and his Bloodthirsty Guests at the Table of Pillage, Unaware of the Poverty of Millions of Destitute Iranians". Mr Sunay, 82, also a former chief of General Staff, currently lives in retirement in Istanbul.

Ministry Disavows Criticism

TA201911 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Statement by Turkish Health and Social Welfare Ministry 20 November -- read by announcer]

[Text] It is in an atmosphere of friendship and good neighborliness that Iranian Health Minister Hadi Manafi and those accompanying him are paying a visit to our country, discussing with our ministry's officials health problems connected with our region and emerging from similar conditions of climate. A daily newspaper dated 20 November 1981 has published a news report concerning our honorable visitors in an unpleasant and offensive style. In an effort to create an atmosphere that harms the existing friendship and goodneighborly relations, the newspaper report claims that the Iranian minister has distributed pamphlets during his visit to Istanbul.

An investigation by our ministry has confirmed -- by statements made by our ministry's deputy under secretary and deputy foreign relations chief, who have accompanied the Iranian minister and his colleagues from the moment they set foot on our country at Istanbul's Yesilkoy airport -- that neither the visiting minister nor those accompanying him have distributed pamphlets to anyone, anywhere at any time.

The visit of the Iranian minister constitutes an open sign of existing friendship, and it is in this spirit that his visit of 3 days in our country has been conducted. It is obvious that rumours to the effect that pamphlets were distributed by the visiting minister in Istanbul are only an attempt to undermine friendship between Turkey and Iran.

Iranian Minister Tours Izmir

TA211043 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Iranian Minister of Health Hadi Manafi, who is currently on an official visit to Turkey, is conducting tours in Izmir. This morning, Manafi called on Izmir Governor Huseyin Ogutcen in his office. In a statement during the meeting, Manafi expressed great pleasure over visiting Turkey. The Iranian minister also noted that Turkey and Iran can make great moves together.

In his turn, Ogutcen said that he is pleased to welcome the health minister of friendly and brotherly Iran in Izmir. Manafi later toured the regional health and social welfare ministry warehouse and repair shop in Cigde. He also visited the Aegean university medical school, which he had attended for some time. Manafi will tour various health institutions in Izmir in the afternoon.

Continues Visit

TA211053 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Iranian Health Minister Hadi Manafi, who has been in Turkey for some time on an official visit, went to Erzurum today. In a statement to Turkish Radio and Television at Ankara's Esenboga airport en route to Erzurum, Manafi said that his visit created an important opportunity for the establishment of cooperation in the field of health between the two countries. Manafi added that he found Turkey, which is exerting efforts to become self-sufficient in the field of health, successful in this field. Manafi will tour Erzurum and depart by land for Iran tomorrow.

EVREN DEPARTS ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO PAKISTAN

TA220558 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren left for Pakistan at 0630 this morning as the official guest of brotherly Pakistan's President Gen Ziaul Haq. National Security Council member and forces commander Adm Nejat Tumer, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and Justice Minister Cevdet Mentes also left for Pakistan with Evren.

Evren was seen off at Ankara's Esenboga airport by National Security Council members Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya and Gendarmerie General Commander Gen Sedat Celasun, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, National Security Council Secretary General Gen Necdet Urug, Deputy Chief of Staff Gen Necdet Oztorun, high-ranking officers, and Ankara Governor Mustafa Gonul.

Evren's visit to Pakistan will last 6 days. He will be received with a ceremony at Islamabad airport by Ziaul Haq. The official talks between the two countries' delegations headed by their respective heads of state will begin tomorrow. Commercial, political and cultural relations between the two countries and various international and regional issues will be discussed during the talks.

Meanwhile, a legal mutual aid agreement between the two countries will be signed by Mentes and Pakistani Minister of Law and Parliamentary Affairs Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada. A cultural exchange program for the period 1981 to 1984 will also be signed. On the third day of his Pakistan visit, Evren will go to Peshawar and tour the Khyber Pass on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. On Wednesday, Evren will tour the city of Lahore. On 26 November, he will go to Karachi, a commercial center, to visit the tomb of Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan. Evren will conclude his official visit to friendly and brotherly Pakistan on 27 November and return to Turkey.

BULGARIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA221700 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation has arrived in Ankara for talks on the problems encountered by Turkish citizens on the E-5 highway. The consular agreement between the two countries and implementation of the visa exemption agreement will also be discussed at the talks to be held between the Turkish and Bulgarian delegations. The Turkish delegation will be headed by Foreign Ministry Consular Department director general, Ambassador Zeki Gonen, and the Bulgarian delegation by the chief of the Foreign Affairs Ministry Consular Department, Ambassador Todor Netso, at the talks that will last 4 days.

INTERIOR MINISTER RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAVIA VISIT

TA202102 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Interior Minister Selahattin Cetiner returned home today after completing an official visit to Yugoslavia. Cetiner visited Belgrade, Sarajevo and Novi Sad in connection with subjects connected with his ministry. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, the minister said that there was an exchange of views, and that the increase of cooperation between the two countries and problems facing Turkish citizens crossing Yugoslavia were discussed during his meetings with the Yugoslav interior minister. He added that the problems connected with the smuggling of drugs and arms and measures to be taken on these subjects, as well as to prevent other crimes were discussed during his visit. Cetiner said that an agreement was reached to intensify cooperation in these fields.

Joint Communique

TA211718 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Istanbul, Nov 21 (AA) -- Turkey and Yugoslavia have agreed to cooperate in combatting gunrunners, drug smugglers and terrorists. The pledge came in a joint communique issued after the Turkish Minister of Interior Salahattin Cetiner paid an official visit to Yugoslavia.

The statement pledged action against "illegal traffic in narcotics and other forms of international crime" and against "any terrorist and subversive activity against one of the two countries." Cetiner and Belgrade Interior Minister Franjo Herljevic also agreed on measures to improve the flow of Turkish workers (?driving) through Yugoslavia to and from jobs in Western Europe.

MINISTER OZAL STOPS IN ATHENS EN ROUTE TO UAE

TA202042 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Primer Minister Turgut Ozal has said that necessary agreements have been made with Libya for the import of 2.5 million tons of crude oil for next year. Ozal made the statement to journalists during a stopover in Athens on his way from Tripoli to Abu Dhabi.

Pointing out that his contacts in Libya were very beneficial, Ozal said that Libyan leader Qadhdhafi told him he had given the necessary instructions to those concerned for the improvement of relations with Turkey. Ozal added that during his stay in Libya, agreements were signed for new investments in the fields of housing, heavy industry and railroad construction.

Turkish Radio and Television correspondent in Athens Ozgen Acar reports Ozal as saying that an agreement was signed increasing the capital of the proposed holding of Islamic countries to $500 million instead of $100 million as decided earlier. Ozal said that Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates were also expected to join the holding which would be headquartered in Istanbul.

Recalling that Turkish exports to Libya which amounted to $60 million last year were expected to reach $430 million this year, Ozal said that next year this amount was expected to be more than $600 million. After noting that rumors to the effect that Libyan payments for Turkish exports and amounts due to Turkish construction firms were being delayed were unfounded, Ozal said that some bureaucratic difficulties existing on this subject were eliminated during his contacts in Libya.

During his stay in Abu Dhabi, Ozal will review Turkey's economic and trade relations with the United Arab Emirates. He is expected to return home next week.

Libyan Talks Protocol

TA201700 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] The seventh round of meetings of the joint Turkish-Libyan economic committee have ended in Tripoli. A protocol was signed between the two countries envisaging an increase in cooperation in the fields of trade, transportation, banking, social security and culture. The protocol was signed by State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal on behalf of Turkey and by Libyan Economy Minister [title as heard] Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah.

During the joint economic meetings, it was also agreed that Turkish businessmen participate in projects included in Libya's second 5-year development plan. In addition, an agreement was signed concerning the status for the estabishment of the joint Turkish-Libyan engineering and counselling firm that will deal with the tenders between the two countries. Through this firm, Turkish businessmen will be able to participate in any tender in Libya.

Ozal, who concluded his contacts in Libya, left Tripoli for the capital of the United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM EUROPE MEETINGS

TA201639 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that at this stage there is no situation that would damage Turkey's cooperation and relations with Western governments.

Turkmen, who attended the Council of Europe Ministerial Committee meetings held in Strasbourg, returned to Ankara today. In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport, Turkmen said that during the meetings he explained the work done in Turkey regarding the transition to a pluralistic parliamentary democracy. Turkmen noted that Western governments have a positive approach toward Turkey.

In a reply to question, Turkmen said that he did not specify a date for elections in Turkey; however, he explained that there could be certain indications on this subject in the near future.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY RATIFIES INTERNAL STATUTES

TA201807 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] The Consultative Assembly ratified today a law concerning its internal statutes. The law will be in effect as soon as it is published in the Official Gazette but will be retroactive to 23 October 1981, when the assembly met for its first session in Ankara.

The 15 members of the Constitution Committee will be elected during the meeting of the assembly scheduled for Monday, 23 November. According to the statutes that were passed today, the Constitution Committee will meet as soon as its members have been elected by the assembly and will elect its officials no later than 24 hours after it undertakes work. The committee will submit a monthly report to the Chairmanship Council of the assembly indicating progress made in its work in connection with the preparation for the speeding up of the work. Those elected to the committee will remain members of the committee for a year.

The statutes of the assembly also envisage the formation of 10 more specialized committees in addition to the Constitution Committee. The statutes stipulate that the judicial year begins on 1 September and ends on 31 August.

The statutes also limit the days the Consultative Assembly can be closed to no more than 45 days for leave during a year except for adjournment. In the event a member is absent from the assembly session for 5 days in a month without excuse, or permission, he will be liable to be dismissed from membership by the decision of the Consultative Assembly.

The Consultative Assembly will meet for 4 days a week on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesday and Thursday at 1400 and will conclude its work at 1900. Though the plenaries of the assembly will be open to the public, committee meetings will be held behind closed doors.

The Chairmanship Council will prepare the regulations concerning the work of the Turkish and foreign correspondents who will report the assembly discussions. Requests and objection letters addressed to the Consultative Assembly Chairmanship Council in accordance with Article 62 of the constitution will be dispatched by the chairmanship to the National Council Secretariat. After it completes the election of members to the committees, the assembly will begin discussing 83 bills and proposals which are on its agenda.

COMMAND UPHOLDS BULENT ECEVIT'S PRISON SENTENCE

NC201540 Paris AFP in English 1540 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Ankara, 20 Nov (AFP) -- The Ankara State of Siege Command has confirmed a four-month prison sentence passed on former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit for contravening the ban on political activities in the country, well-informed sources here said today. Mr Ecevit was sentenced under a National Security Council law banning all political activity in Turkey.

The former premier had handed foreign correspondents the text of a letter he sent to the radio-television following a televised speech by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren in which the general explained why he had banned political parties.

The National Security Council having decided that all sentences of less than three years imprisonment could not be appealed, only the Ankara State of Siege Command could have reversed the decision. Mr Ecevit, who was three times prime minister in 1974, 1977 and in 1978-79, is expected to be asked to report to jail within a week, his lawyers said.

BELGIUM

TIME LIMIT TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT EXTENDED

NC201505 Paris AFP in English 1449 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Brussels, 20 Nov (AFP) -- King Baudouin of Belgium today gave Herman van der Poorten additional time to obtain an accord between the country's political parties on the composiiton of a new government. Van der Poorten, named by the king to try to form a new government, had been unable to obtain the needed agreement in the designated time. The failure was seen as threatening to string out negotiations for weeks.

The Liberals, big winners in the November 8 elections, are unable to form a minority government without a coalition. But the Flemish Socialists refuse to align themselves either with the Liberals in a bipartisan coalition, or with the Liberals and Social Christians in a tripartisan bloc. And the Social Christians, still smarting from their election defeat, are holding to a "wait and see" stance.

SPAIN

CALVO-SOTELO ELECTED CENTER PARTY PRESIDENT

LD211436 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo has been elected president of the UCD. The result of the vote was 181 in favor, 44 blank and 2 void. Two hundred twenty-seven of the present list of 238 members of the political council of the UCO attended the meeting. There were two significant absences: Suarez and Rodriguez Sahagun. We have not been able to establish who the other absentees were.

PSUC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ENDORSES PCE EXPULSIONS

PM200857 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 15 Nov 81 p 27

[Text] The final resolution adopted by the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] Executive Committee in connection with the PCE Central Committee's design to expel six of its members was released yesterday. In the resolution the PSUC approves the decision concerning which, as is known, there were different stances within the PSUC leadership.

The resolution reads verbatim: "The PSUC Executive Committee, which has already displayed on a previous occasion its concern about the political repercussions and those on institutional life which the PCE leadership's decisions vis-a-vis certain stances on the part of some of its members could have, has found that efforts were made until the last moment by the PCE Central Committee to resolve without penalities the actions contrary to the rules by six of its members. The decision which was finally made therefore lies entirely within the framework of the PCE's organizational and democratic functioning.

PORTUGAL

GROUP CLAIMS CREDIT FOR POLICE BARRACKS BOMB

NC211525 Paris AFP in English 1452 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Lisbon, 21 Nov (AFP) -- A group called the "April 25 People's Forces" today claimed responsibility for bomb attacks on two gendarmerie barracks in Covilha and Fundao, northeastern Portugal. In a telephone call to the Portuguese news agency ANOP, the group said the blasts were "a revolutionary response to the terrorist violence begun by the gendarmerie, police shock troops and bosses against striking workers." The "April 25 People's Forces" have claimed responsibility for 28 acts of violence since April 1980, including attacks on management representatives and security forces.

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KREISKY EXPLAINS PROBLEMS WITH POLISH REFUGEES

AU201325 Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 20 Nov 81 p 3

[Kurt Seinitz report]

[Text] Budapest -- Austria's enormous problem with the 50,000 emigres from Poland as well as yesterday's KRONEN-ZEITUNG report, in which Interior Minister Lanc for the first time spoke about a reintroduction of visas for Poles, are casting shadows even over Chancellor Kreisky's visit to Hungary. Here in Budapest the chancellor, in an interview with KRONEN-ZEITUNG, fully backed his interior minister's statement, which has also caused quite a stir abroad: "Ev erything has been agreed on with Lanc."

At the same time Kreisky confirmed Austria's plight and expressed his bitter disappointment over the inadequate readiness to aid on the part of the Western immigration countries: "We have reached the limit of our capacity. The emigres from Poland are costing our little country nearly 800 million schillings. Now there is even the danger that we may have to close down schools so as to provide accommodation for the Poles; and they are actually not the only refugees from the East. The threat to reintroduce visas is a call for help, a shot across the bows, especially of those who pose as champions of human rights but keep their own borders closed. It is a final attempt to morally rouse these people and these countries by a spectacular move."

The chancellor revealed what presumably touched off the change in his attitude necessitated by the pressure of the difficult situation; a change that obviously deeply touches him personally because he repeatedly refers to his own fate as an emigre: Kreisky recently sent a letter to U.S. President Reagan begging him to admit more Polish immigrants from Austria. Reagan's answer was grotesque and shattering. Kreisky: "In the letter it is stated that the President admires us, that he finds our attitude on this question magnificent, that he pats us on the back." No more.

Chancellor Kreisky touches for the first time, and with an unprecedented frankness, on another particularly sensitive aspect of the problem: "This type of Polish emigre is actually not the kind of person for whom our population has a particularly great understanding. Indeed it is certainly not a question of these refugees having been in mortal danger. One cannot speak of political emigration at all. At present there is no political persecution in Poland. Moreover, the people who come to our country are naturally not taking part in the Polish people's current struggle for freedom. I know what I am talking about because while I was in the Social Democratic underground in the era of Austro-Fascism no one in our movement was allowed to desert from Austria who was not threatened with imprisonment of at least 5 years. Hence we Austrians need not reproach ourselves in times such as these. Since the end of the war we have been Europe's most generous country as regards the admission of refugees."

Lanc on Visa Requirement

AU201242 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Interior Minister Lanc stated today on the problem of the steadily increasing number of Polish refugees in Austria that he considers a temporarily limited introduction of compulsory visas for Poles possible. Lanc said this measure was a means of last resort to meet the financial and organizational difficulties as well as difficulties in maintaining order that are resulting for the Austrian state from the refugee problem. Currently some 50,000 Polish refugees are staying officially in Austria.

Lanc leaves for Australia tomorrow to appeal to Canberra to accept more Polish refugees.

QUEBEC MAY SEEK REFERENDUM ON OTTAWA AGREEMENT

PM231427 Paris LE MATIN in French 16 Nov 81 p 8

[Marie-Claude Decamps interview with Quebec Minister of Intergovernmental Relations Claude Morin -- date and place not given]

[Text] Morin: With negotiations as "loaded" as those in Ottawa, how could we fail to be angry! Almost all the English-speaking provinces had signed an agreement with us on 16 April. It was even signed in front of the television cameras. It was a common front to denounce Trudeau's methods and to secure guarantees. Quebec is now alone; the others did not want to take the matter to London. But we are not going to accept a unilateral reduction of our powers just because we have been betrayed.

LE MATIN: How would your powers be reduced?

Morin: It is complicated to explain. We did have a veto right, but now, if we reject a federal program and replace it with our own program, we will not receive any subsidy from Ottawa. In other words, any desire to "differ" from the federal will is sanctioned! Let's take a specific example, that of education, which is the most obvious: In Quebec there is a law that allows English-speaking inhabitants of Quebec to be taught English. But there is no equivalent provision for the French-speaking minorities in the other provinces. What are we now being asked in the name of the "Canadians' charter of rights"? What does Trudeau want to install? We are being asked to institutionalize the protection for English-speaking people in Quebec. Fine. But what are we being given in exchange? We are told: "Where the minorities are big enough, they will have teaching in their own language." But that doesn't mean anything, because how big is "enough"? Isn't this vagueness the best way of avoiding the issue? To take one last example: The social mobility this charter will produce will go against the provinces' individual employment policies.

LE MATIN: Are the Quebec people aware of this danger?

Morin: The betrayal of the Ottawa negotiations has clarified people's thinking in Quebec, and we have returned to the situation that existed before the referendum. However, those who voted "no" at the time because they thought a new kind of federalism was less risky than our "sovereignty-association" plan know that they have been cheated. The new federalism will not protect the right of French-speaking people; quite the reverse. So they are now turning to us -- who had bowed to their will -- and are urging us to continue the struggle. Moreover Levesque and I have already been criticized publicly for our famous initial alliance with the English-speaking provinces.... This is a revival of the policy of seeking the worst in order to exploit it.

LE MATIN: Could you be forced into becoming even more "radical"?

Morin: We are already boycotting the regular consultations between Quebec and Ottawa. In the near future we may also envisage a referendum to ask the inhabitants of Quebec whether they approve of the agreement reached in Ottawa. If the "no's" win, it will be very serious for the federal government; it is unprecedented for an entire population to reject what some people are trying to impose on it!

LE MATIN: Could that rejection revive separatism?

Morin: It is possible. You know the inhabitants of Quebec are not belligerent people. But when they are attacked they respond. And haven't they just been attacked?

SCHMIDT ADVOCATES 'SECURITY PARTNERSHIP'

DW241019 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2006 GMT 23 Nov 81

["Slightly abbreviated text" of speech by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at dinner for visiting CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev at Bad Godesberg dinner 23 November -- recorded]

[Text] Peace is not endangered, but the concern for the preservation of peace is great. There are reasons for concerned questions and uncertainties between East and West. Trust has been upset and fear exists on the part of many people on both sides, for this reason it is important that talks like ours take place. In times of increased tension it is especially necessary to listen to each other attentively and carefully. For this reason your visit is very welcome.

The Federal Government is holding these talks with you as the government of a country which is a member of the Atlantic alliance and the European Community. Our position is firmly rooted in the common interests of the West. We have contributed constantly and considerably to the formulation of the West's common stand and will continue to do so.

You, Mr General Secretary, have always recognized this and made it clear that the Soviet Union has no desire to change and jeopardize our relations with our friends.

By making our position clear to you we want to help you to understand better the interests and plain concerns in the Western camp and take them into account in your own considerations. To the peoples of the Soviet Union who were caused great suffering in the name of Germany and by Germans during World War II, I say: The German people want peace.

I say this as a member of the generation to which you also belong -- a generation which has directly experienced war and which has seen Europe destroyed from Calais to Moscow, from Rotterdam to Cologne and from Dresden up to Warsaw and Leningrad. We are aware of what death, flight, destruction and the loss of one's homeland mean. We then started to rebuild our countries, to create conditions under which human work would bear fruit and under which a meaningful life could be lived. In doing so we did not follow identical concepts of how society, the economy and the state should be organized and how the freedom, justice and welfare of the individual could best be guaranteed. In one point, however, full conformity of views exists between us, namely, in the passionate will to contribute each day, each week, each month and each year to continuously creating peace.

For this reason, Mr General Secretary, I agree with you when you say in the foreward of the German edition of "Speeches and Declarations," which has just appeared in this country, and I quote: that the difference in ideologies can be harmonized with the common concern for peace and that this difference does not preclude the concerted efforts of the peoples to solve the vital problems on which their welfare depends. End quote.

Mr General Secretary. This readiness to actively contribute to the preservation of peace is supported by all people in the Federal Republic of Germany. This is particularly clear in the peace initiative of the German Trade Union Federation and its chairman, Mr Vetter. I might add that our past and the geographical location of our country, as well as the political situation of our nation, all three of these elements make it more urgent to us than to others to seek new options for the continuation of detente and for the continuation of cooperation.

There is no reasonable alternative to peaceful equal cooperation between states. This was stated in the communique following the visit which Federal Minister Genscher and I paid to you in Moscow in the summer of last year. External security also must be a key element of this cooperation. Peace can be guaranteed today only by acting with and not against each other. In this regard I advocate a comprehensive political partnership on security.

During your state visit to our country in 1978, we contributed together an important building block for such a security partnership when we noted in our joint declaration at the time, and I quote: Both sides deem it important that no one strive for military superiority. Both sides proceed from the premise that approximate balance and parity are sufficient to guarantee defense. In their view, appropriate disarmament and arms limitation measures in the nuclear and conventional field, corresponding to this principle, would be of major importance. End quote. This morning you once again recalled this quotation during our first conference.

Since then, new developments have occured about which we are very uneasy. The increase since 1978 in Pioneer missiles, which we call SS-20's, to more than 250 units -- these are mobile, have altogether more than 750 warheads and a high degree of accuracy -- directly affects our security interests and gives us cause for great concern.

Since 1978, and repeatedly since then, I have been able to point out to you, Mr General Secretary, and other members of the Soviet leadership, the political consequences which could ensue if the Soviet Union did not desist from its medium-range arming which changes the balance of military forces in Europe and threatens us as well as other states in Europe. Since this unfortunately did not happen, the North Atlantic alliance reached a decision at the end of 1979 on modernizing its own medium-range potential. This response in arms policy was, however, linked in NATO's dual decision with an equally strong offer for negotiations.

Through their readiness to begin talks next Monday in Geneva on nuclear medium-range weapons, the United States and the Soviet Union have likewise shown that dialogue and cooperation on vital issues of security are a top priority political goal as far as they are concerned. Both sides have thus also demonstrated their basic readiness for effective arms limitation.

The Federal Government warmly welcomes this especially since it has helped to the best of its ability to bring about these negotiations. The negotiations should bring forth a result by autumn 1983, in other words, before the West can site land-based medium-range weapons -- for the first time since the early sixties.

If an agreement cannot be reached despite all efforts, then my country will carry out its obligations emanating from the other part of the dual decision in the security interests of my country and of the Western alliance.

I know, Mr General Secretary, that President Reagan is approaching the Geneva talks with an earnest will to achieve a reduction in the nuclear threat through arms limitation. This has once again been confirmed by the impressive speech which President Reagan gave last Wednesday. We share the U.S. President's desire that both sides fully renounce medium-range missiles in Europe. Our talks today should and can contribute toward giving positive impetus to these forthcoming talks.

It is an encouraging sign for me in this respect that the U.S. Government is ready to continue talks on strategic weapons -- called SALT -- in the spring of 1982, and you too, Mr General Secretary, have clearly made similar statements along these lines. Trust would also be strongly promoted by a successful conclusion to the CSCE followup conference in Madrid with the adoption of a concrete mandate for a European disarmament conference with confidence building measures for all of Europe.

We welcome very much the fact that dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States has clearly increased again in content and intensity. It would be especially important if you, Mr General Secretary, would meet the President of the United States. A clear signal of hope and trust could emanate from such a meeting.

Peace must not only be ensured between East and West, but tensions and crises must be defused at other points in the world as well. They tie up political and material forces which we urgently need to find answers to the questions which are really important to mankind.

No country has been exempt from the critical developments in the world economy. We are affected just as you are. The economic exchange between our two countries can be especially beneficial to both us in this situation. For us it safeguards jobs, for you it also generates foreign exchange for the necessary purchases of grain.

However, the Third World countries suffer most of all. They expect us to respect their independence and their political and cultural sovereignty. This also applies to the desire of the Afghan people for an independent and nonaligned Afghanistan, free of foreign troops.

Mr General Secretary, we have been able to discuss in all frankness those questions that are important for East-West relations and for world peace and well-being because our bilateral cooperation has been good for more than a decade. We adhered to this, sometimes against resistance, on the basis of the existing treaties which you and Foreign Minister Gromyko negotiated at the time with Chancellor Brandt and Foreign Minister Scheel. We agreed in 1978 to promote our relations in the economic, industrial and technological field on a stable and long-term basis. This is being done in the conviction that an expansion and intensification of our long-term cooperation in these fields not only is in the economic and social interest of both sides, but that it can constitute an important contribution to long-term cooperation in all of Europe as well. This holds true today and tomorrow, just as it was true 3 years ago.

On this basic, for example, German enterprises are participating in the large-scale natural gas project on which a contract was concluded the other day in consideration of the interests of both sides. We will also intensify and enhance mutual economic cooperation in the future wherever it is advantageous to both sides.

What seems to me to be of special significance for the consolidation of our mutual relations is that we are sharpening in our two countries the awareness again of what we Germans and what the people of the Soviet Union have contributed in the course of our long history to the common heritage of European culture. In so doing we should keep in mind, above all, how strongly the artistic and intellectual creations of one country has influenced the other. These questions deserve to be dealt with between us with greater frankness. In any event, I personally see quite clearly the great influence Pushkin, Dostoyevskiy, Tolstoy, Chekhov, Gorkiy, and others -- or Mussorgskiy, Tchaikovskiy, Prokovyev, Shostakovich in music -- have had on my personal picture of Russia and the Soviet Union. For the younger generation there are other important and shining examples.

What should be valid for topical cultural and scientific relations is that we must try to overcome still existing impediments. In this context, Mr General Secretary, I would like to raise an issue which moves me very much personally. What I mean is the reunification of families. What is involved is the fate of human beings and the desire of loyal citizens of your country to return to their historical homeland. You yourself, Mr Brezhnev, have described in the excerpts from your recently published memoirs, and on the basis of your own personal and national experience, what homeland means -- and you did this in a way which moved me very much.

In conclusion, Mr General Secretary, what is required of us is responsible political action. Never before has it been as necessary as it is today for commonsense and a very concrete understanding of the interests and concerns of the other, regard for the interests of the other, and moderation in one's own choice of words and deeds to prevail in dealing with each other. These virtues, which are valid for individual relations, have now become imperative preconditions for the peaceable life together of peoples and states.

Our current dialogue is determined by the necessities of the contemporary world situation. But what matters to us is not just today and tomorrow. We have a long historical knowledge about conflicts: we are aware of what war means. By the same token, however, we know about the great feats which our peoples and nations can perform in the future, but to do this they need peace.

Since 1945 Europeans have succeeded in preserving peace in Europe longer than at any other previous time in this century. It is our common duty to contribute to ensuring that our peoples will not only be able to live in peace with each other for the remaining 18 years of this century, but that they will also establish the basis for peaceful cooperation in the next century. The next century must be based on the respect for each other and for the way of life we have chosen.

Mr General Secretary, I would like to raise my glass in a toast to your personal health, to the health of your delegation and of the Soviet leadership, to good relations between our two countries, and to peace in Europe and the world.

DPA Excerpted Version

LD231838 Hamburg DPA in German 1731 GMT 23 Nov 81

["Excerpts" of speech by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at 23 November dinner in honor of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, at Bad Godesberg dinner]

[Text] Bonn, 23 Nov (DPA) -- "Peace is not endangered [der frieden ist nicht gefaerdet] but concern for the preservation of peace is great. There are reasons for concerned questions and uncertainties between East and West. Trust has been upset and fear exits on the part of many people on both sides. For this reason it is important that talks like ours take place. In times of increased tension it is especially necessary to listen to each other attentively and carefully. For this reason your visit is very welcome.

"The Federal Government is holding these talks with you as the government of a country which is a member of the Atlantic alliance and the European Community. Our position is firmly rooted in the common interests of the West. We have contributed constantly and considerably to the formulation of the West's common stand and will continue to do so.

"You, Mr General Secretary, have always recognized this and made it clear that the Soviet Union has no desire to change and jeopardize our relations with our friends. By making our position clear to you, we want to help you to understand better the interests and plain concerns in the Western camp. To the peoples of the Soviet Union who were caused great suffering in the name of Germany and by Germans during World War II I say: The German people want peace."

"There is no reasonable alternative to peaceful equal cooperation between states. This was stated in the communique following the visit which Federal Foreign Minister Genscher and I paid to Moscow last year. External security must be a key element in this cooperation. Peace can be guaranteed today only by acting with and not against each other. In this regard I advocate a comprehensive political partnership on security.

"During your state visit to the Federal Republic in 1978, we contributed together an important building block for such a security partnership when we noted in our joint declaration: 'Both sides deem it important that no one strive for military superiority. They proceed from the premise that approximate balance and parity are sufficient to guarantee defense. In their view, appropriate disarmament and arms limitation measures in the nuclear and conventional field, corresponding to this principle, would be of major importance.'

"Since then, new developments have occurred about which we are very uneasy. The increase since 1978 in Pioneer missiles, which we call SS-20's, to more than 250 -- these are mobile, have altogether more than 750 warheads and a high degree of accuracy -- directly affects our security interests and gives us cause for great concern.

"Since 1978, and repeatedly since then, I have been able to point out to you, Mr General Secretary, and other members of the Soviet leadership, the political consequences which would ensue if the Soviet Union did not desist from its medium-range arming which changes the balance of military forces in Europe and threatens us as well as other states in Europe. Since this unfortunately did not happen, the North Atlantic alliance reached a decision at the end of 1979 on modernizing its own medium-range potential, this response in arms policy was, however, linked in NATO's dual decision with an offer of negotiations.

"Through your readiness to begin talks next Monday in Geneva on nuclear medium-range weapons, the United States and the Soviet Union have likewise shown that dialogue and cooperation on vital issues of security are a top priority political goal as far as they are concerned. Both sides have thus also demonstrated their basic readiness for effective arms limitations.

"The Federal Government warmly welcomes this since it has helped to the best of its ability to bring about these negotiations.

"These negotiations should bring forth a result by autumn 1983, in other words, before the West can site land-based medium-range weapons -- for the first time since the early sixties.

"If an agreement cannot be reached despite all efforts, then my country will carry out its obligation emanating from the other part of the dual decision in the security interests of my country and in the joint interests of the alliance.

"I know that President Reagan is approaching the Geneva talks with an earnest will to achieve a reduction in the nuclear threat through arms limitation. This has once again been confirmed by the impressive speech which President Reagan gave last Wednesday. We share President Reagan's desire that both sides fully renounce medium-range missiles in Europe. Our talks should and can contribute toward giving positive impetus to the forthcoming talks.

"It is an encouraging sign for me in this respect that the U.S. Government is ready to continue talks on strategic weapons beginning in spring 1982 and you too, Mr General Secretary, have clearly made similar statements along these lines. Trust would also be strongly promoted by a successful conclusion to the CSCE follow-up conference in Madrid with the adoption of a concrete mandate for a European disarmament conference with confidence-building measures for all of Europe.

"We welcome very much the fact that dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States had clearly increased again in content and intensity. It would be especially important if you, Mr General Secretary, would meet the President of the United States. A clear signal of hope and trust could emanate from such a meeting."

SCHMIDT OPTIMISTIC ON FAMILY REUNIFICATIONS

LD232134 Hamburg DPA in German 2030 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 23 Nov (DPA) -- Following his talks with Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt apparently sees prospects for an increase in the number of ethnic Germans allowed to leave the Soviet Union. Speaking in an interview on German television this evening, Schmidt said that there is cause for hope in the question of bringing families together. He did not, however, want to give any details publicly as yet. The exit permits for ethnic German Soviet citizens have dropped sharply of late.

Schmidt reported that during the discussion, which had been conducted in a very friendly atmosphere, he had "once again explained with great emphasis our urgent interest in a zero solution, in the fact that no missiles should be installed either on our territory or on eastern territory directed against us." He believes that the discussion resulted in "both sides better understanding their anxieties. This is a great deal. If there is mutual understanding then this is the necessary prerequisite for drawing closer to each other."

Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stressed that "The Soviet Union made it clear beyond any doubt that it is ready to reduce its medium-range missiles."

After Brezhnev's dinner speech, the chancellor expressed the view on German television that the Soviet Union is linking this to prerequisites and conditions which must be examined more closely. Schmidt, in turn, pointed out that it is not quite enough "to withdraw missiles, which can be fired 4,000 kilometers and further, to behind the Urals." They could still reach Cologne and Hamburg from there.

On the whole, it is clear however that the Soviet side, just like the U.S. side, wants to talk seriously in Geneva about the medium-range missiles. Schmidt is very confident that earnest negotiations will get underway in Geneva on 30 November. "Then the wheels really will be oiled, as we say in German."

CHANCELLOR RESERVED ON 'MORATORIUM' PROPOSAL

LD241152 Hamburg DPA in German 1112 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 24 Nov (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is sticking to his reserved attitude toward the Soviet moratorium proposals, this was reaffirmed by Government Spokesman Kurt Becker in Bonn today. He said that Schmidt's fundamental attitude, which had already been made known after the first meeting of the German and Soviet delegations yesterday, has not changed following the speech by the Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev yesterday evening which contained further offers.

In a 90-minute news conference with Soviet spokesman Leonid Zamyatin, Becker made it clear that the chancellor obviously regards the Brezhnev speech as the existing Soviet concept for a moratorium in different form, regarding which there is still a question to be asked. Becker did not explain what this question is. He recalled that at the first talk between the delegations Schmidt had again rejected the original moratorium proposal. He said the Federal Government has always wanted the forthcoming Geneva negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union to lead to a reduction in medium-range missiles in Europe. This fundamental attitude of the Federal Government has not been changed by Brezhnev's dinner speech, in which he submitted his modified proposal.

Politicians React

LD240920 Hamburg DPA in German 2352 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Hamburg, 23 Nov (DPA) -- The offer by the Soviet party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, in Bonn that the Soviet Union withdraw a "certain number" of the nuclear medium-range missiles in the "European part of the USSR unilaterally" in view of the negotiations starting on Monday in Geneva between Moscow and Washington has been met by SPD and CDU politicians' initial reactions ranging from wait-and-see to rejection.

Horst Ehmke said for the SPD on Monday night on ZDF Television that although the proposal of an arms moratorium has now been combined with the offer of withdrawing the new Soviet SS-20 missiles from the European part of the Soviet Union, Brezhnev did not say where they are to be removed. This is "the actual problem for the Western side," for these missiles have sufficient range to reach Europe "even from East of the Urals." That is why this proposal cannot be assessed as yet. A real exchange of views can "only happen at the negotiating table."

For the opposition, the CDU disarmament expert, Alois Mertes, described the moratorium offered by Brezhnev as nothing new, a "sham offer" and "a sort of trap into which the Soviet Union wants to lure the West, especially the Americans."

Mertes like Ehmke, said that since it is not clear to where the weapons are to be removed the threat to Europe is not reduced in practical terms. The leader of the Kremlin did not answer the main thrust of the Reagan proposal "which wants a comprehensive zero solution to land-based medium-range missiles, that is to say, getting rid of a whole category of weapons. Seen in this light, the "bait in this trap has only grown a little bit bigger."

KOHL URGES SERIOUS ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

LD241318 Hamburg DPA in German 1211 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Nov (DPA) -- The CDU chairman, Helmut Kohl, emphasized the willingness of the United States to disarm, in a talk with the Soviet state and party leader, Leonid Brezhnev. The spokesman of the opposition parliamentary party, Eduard Ackermann, said on Tuesday after the meeting in Gymnich Castle that Kohl had informed the Soviet guest on his latest visit to America. During this visit he gained the impression that the United States is very interested in serious disarmament negotiations. With goodwill on both sides, success must be possible. Kohl advised Brezhnev to take a step toward the Americans after the disarmament proposals of U.S. President Reagan. Already in Washington he had told Reagan that a meeting with Brezhnev in the foreseeable future would be useful.

Kohl emphasized during the talk, which lasted 40 minutes according to the CDU, that the Union is interested in good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union. In the FRG, all people of goodwill support peace: but disarmament has to be verifiable and has to take place on both sides. Kohl further spoke to Brezhnev about Afghanistan, the division of Germany and family reunification. He stressed that steps toward peace in Afghanistan are also important for the European situation. The effects of the partitioning of Germany have to be made more bearable for those affected by it.

Brezhnev said, according to the CDU, that the Soviet Union has noted that the Union is prepared for cooperation on the basis of the Moscow treaty. Over and above this he made some critical comments on certain points where the Soviet stance differs from the CDU/CSU view.

In the view of the deputy chairman of the the CDU/CSU parliamentary party, Walter Leisler Kiep, good faith toward the Soviet Union is misplaced. The shock which resulted from the Soviet submarine running aground near the Swedish coast has not yet been overcome, Kiep said on Tuesday on Saarland Radio. All the same, one can assume that the Soviet Union does not want war but peace. He stressed the large area of agreement between the Federal Government and the opposition on the central question of the ostpolitik. "Perhaps there might be more optimism on Federal Chancellor Schmidt's part regarding the possibility of achieving a zero solution, but otherwise the line is the same," Keip said.

STRAUSS SEES NO RESULTS FROM BREZHNEV VISIT

LD241406 Hamburg DPA in German 1221 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Nov (DPA) -- Following his talk with Leonid Brezhnev today, CSU Chairman Franz-Josef Strauss reaffirmed his opinion that no results, especially with regard to disarmament, are to be expected from Brezhnev's visit to Bonn.

After a talk lasting about 40 minutes at Gymnich Castle, in which Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko also took part, Strauss said that from the outset it was not to be expected that any harmony would result between Bonn and Moscow with regard to disarmament questions or confidence building measures. He said that the expectation that the Federal Government would break from the joint NATO line or that Brezhnev would assume Western ideas was "Courths-Mahler translated into a political context," which was an allusion to the light fiction of the writer Hedwig Courths-Mahler.

According to Strauss, during the talk Brezhnev repeated the accusations against the American arms strategists and also reproached the policy of the CDU/CSU. He (Strauss) stressed that today "only a criminal idiot" could regard a war as capable of being won and that no one in the West wants to achieve political aims by military means. He had also criticized the Soviet arms buildup with SS-20's and was also critical of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Summing up, Strauss said that in general the talk had taken place in a "friendly way" and he did not regret having met Brezhnev.

TAXATION AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET UNION SIGNED

LD241042 Hamburg DPA in German 1017 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Nov (DPA) -- An agreement between the Federal Republic and the USSR for avoiding double taxation, which was negotiated in October, was signed in Bonn today. The agreement, which is retroactive, taking effect from 1 January, 1980, was signed for the German side by Bernd von Staden, state secretary at the Foreign Ministry, and for the Soviet side by USSR Ambassador Vladimir Semenov.

The double taxation agreement between Bonn and Moscow is also intended to consolidate and strengthen economic relations between the two states, according to a statement issued by the Finance Ministry to mark the signing. In structure and content the agreement follows the pattern of the more than 50 other agreements which the Federal Government has concluded with Western states and East bloc states.

EUROPEAN SINAI PARTICIPATION WELCOMED

LD232025 Hamburg DPA in German 1710 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Nov (DPA) -- The Federal Government has welcomed the readiness of Italy, France, Britain and the Netherlands to take part in a peacekeeping force in Sinai. A statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs released in Bonn today says that this readiness shows the "determination of the European Community to contribute to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace based on an agreed negotiated solution."

All parties concerned must cooperate in this negotiated solution, the statement says. It should also win the "consent of the international community." The Federal Government points out that it still regards the European Council's 14 June 1980 Venice Declaration, including all its parts, as its "perspective for a Middle East settlement."

BRANDT MEETS WITH FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY CHIEF

LD232102 Hamburg DPA in German 1758 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Nov (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt in Bonn today discussed with the first secretary of the French Socialist Party, Lionel Jospin, the international situation, German-French relations and cooperation between both parties. Afterwards there were talks with Brandt's deputy, Hans-Juergen Wishnewski and SPD Manager Peter Glotz. According to the SPD, it was agreed that the exchanges between both parties on economic and social policy, European affairs and policy on international media should be intensified. Jospin, who had been invited by Brandt, was accompanied by his party's international secretary, Jacques Huntzinger.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH PRC

LD231922 Hamburg DPA in German 1500 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Nov (DPA) -- The German Reserach Association (DFG), has concluded two agreements on scientific cooperation in basic research with the Ministry of Education in Beijing and with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

The DFG announced today that these two agreements will extend cooperation in basic research to all scientific disciplines. The Max Planck Society had already concluded an agreement in this field some time ago with the Academia Sinica, dealing mainly with the field of natural sciences.

The agreements concluded by the DFG provide among other things for the exchange and publication of information and scientific essays, the promotion of research projects and support for joint meetings of experts. A five-person Chinese delegation came to the Federal Republic for the signing of the agreement.

WEST EUROPEANS MUST INFLUENCE GENEVA TALKS

DW201509 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 20 Nov 81 p 3

[Erich Hauser article: "Reagan's Negotiation Offensive"]

[Excerpt] An audible sigh of relief by all governments of European NATO partners is the initial reaction to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's speech before the U.S. National Press Club. At last this U.S. Government has taken the offensive with a wideranging negotiation offer to the Soviet Union. The immediate critical and enraged commentary by the Soviet news agency TASS proves that the Moscow leadership fears for the propaganda success it has attained up to now, but it does not contain a rejection of the negotiations desired by Washington.

Three things are remarkable about the U.S. President's thoroughly prepared speech: He did not demand U.S. military superiority but proclaimed a balance and the reduction of mutual distrust as goals of all negotiations. Not arms limitation but arms reduction -- above all in the field of nuclear arms -- is to be negotiated. The negotiations are to cover the entire range of East-West military confrontation on various levels, from intercontinental strategic weapons to conventional armed forces in central Europe. So there will be no "grey zone" anymore.

Although the tenor of Reagan's speech suggested that it was clearly addressed to the European and world public, its contents also set signals for the Washington government apparatus. Therefore, it may be expected that Defense Secretary Weinberger and others will not talk to pieces what the President said in a speech which was publicized worldwide.

The positive echo of West European governments to Reagan's offer to Moscow to first talk about a "zero solution" for the medium-range nuclear missiles of both sides is politically understandable. NATO circles are much more sceptical because the starting position agreed to by the Western allies, to demand in exchange for the renunciation of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles and cruise missiles in West Europe the scrapping not only of the new Soviet SS-20 missiles but also of the older SS-4 and SS-5 missiles from the sixties, is unacceptable for Moscow. The Soviets consider part of these missiles as a necessary deterrent against China's nuclear arms.

Because of the West's maximum demands for future negotiations mentioned by Reagan utmost importance must be given to his statement that the United States will be prepared in the negotiations to "listen to and consider" all arguments of the other side. It will be up to the European alliance partners to tip the scales in the course of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear arms systems and to clearly state their views on the real Soviet threat or exaggerated American demands.

In substantial portions of Reagan's speech there is proof that Washington has at last recognized the danger of a split of the Western alliance. The fears and trends expressed in the peace movement of West European countries undoubtedly have contributed toward intensifying the influence of European NATO partners on Washington. But this influence can be preserved only by advancing rational arguments and to influencing Moscow as well.

SCHMIDT, BREZHNEV HOLD TALKS ON ARMS DEPLOYMENT

For Soviet reportage of Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev's meetings with Chancellor Helmut Shmidt, see the Western Europe section of the 23 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MAUROY CALLS FOR GREATER EUROPEAN ROLE IN WORLD

AU200945 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Turin, 20 Nov (ANSA) -- An appeal for the right of individual nations to self-determination and a condemnation of bipolar world politics were among the strong opinions expressed by French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy in an exclusive interview published here.

The interview was published in Turin daily LA STAMPA on Thursday as Italian Prime Minister, Giovanni Spadolini, arrived in Paris for an official visit, where he held talks with Mauroy yesterday.

"France refuses a bipolar concept of the world," Mauroy said in the interview, adding that "by multiplying the decision-making centers, the necessary evaluations can develop themselves. Europe can rediscover its autonomy and the Third World can go on to a realistic independence." Reflecting the thinking behind his government's foreign policies, Mauroy also said that the right of populations to self-determination is the reason why France continues to "fight foreign interference in Africa, Latin America, Poland and Afghanistan."

On the subject of disarmament, the government chief confirmed France's loyalty to its allies, and firstly to the United States. He also admitted that "American dissuasion constitutes a fundamental contribution for the balance of power" in the world. The Paris government leader stressed however that "the most serious dangers, for our planet are underdevelopment and nuclear proliferation," and added that France has "resolutely announced its support for a simultaneous and negotiated limitation of arms."

Turning his attention to Italy, Mauroy said that "France desires to develop close relations with Italy and considers (that country) of inestimable value." Continuing on the bilateral theme, the French premier also maintained that "our two countries have numerous common interests in the Mediterranean," and listed those interests as existing "towards the future members of the European Economic Community (EEC) as well as toward the nations of southern Europe." Expressing his hope for "friendship" between France and Italy, Mauroy pointed out that Italo-French relations "have never ceased to develop and amplify in the political, economic and cultural sectors, with, among other things, a doubling of exchanges."

JOBERT: TRADE WITH PRC WILL ADOPT LOWER PROFILE

PM201625 [Editorial Report] Paris LE MONDE in French 17 November 1981 carries on page 7 a 200-word unattributed report on a Radio Luxembourg interview with Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert on the "Radio Luxembourg-LE MONDE Grand Jury" program of 15 November in which Jobert commented on the recent French-Chinese clash over the imprisonment of the Chinese fiance of a French diplomat during Jobert's visit to China:

"The Chinese were more clumsy than ill-intentioned. Let's give them the benefit of the doubt.... The matter can be settled since it seems to be an administrative measure.... I reacted appropriately. I was representing France in that country and when somebody is your guest you do not insult him."

Jobert then commented on the prospects for French-Chinese economic cooperation: "Compared with the rather crazy hopes of recent years, trade will now adopt a low profile."

The same edition of LE MONDE carries on page 8 a 500-word A.L. report on the same Radio Luxembourg interview with Jobert which states that he discusses his role in the present government, fiscal problems and trade with the Soviet Union. With regard to this last issue Jobert said he hopes "that we are going to start afresh on a good footing."

Questioned on American pressure over purchases of Soviet gas, Jobert replied: "Why should we not purchase gas from the Soviet Union on favorable terms?" Jobert reportedly concluded by saying that "France's face is more clearly seen and more distinct abroad than it was under the previous presidency."

SINAI FORCE TO BE COMPRISED OF TECHNICIANS

LD231808 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Excerpts] There will soon be French, English, Italian and Netherlands soldiers in the Middle East within the framework of the international peace force to be established in Sinai following the Israeli withdrawal and the return of that territory to Egypt. However, Paris is being very clear: There is no question of sending soldiers there to fight; it is even probably that only doctors, nurses, truck drivers and logistic equipment will be sent, with the United States in any case providing half of the manpower. The Arab countries are rather furious, even though France has reaffirmed that nothing will be done in the Middle East without the Palestinians of the PLO.

MITTERRAND ENVOY REAFFIRMS NAMIBIA SUPPORT

AB211219 Paris AFP in English 1140 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam, 21 Nov (AFP) -- France is committed to an early independence for Namibia and hopes that Namibia would become independent next year, Guy Penne, French presidential advisor on Africa, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today.

Mr Penne, now on a tour of frontline states, said France supports the United Nations resolution 435 on Namibian independence and has already made this stand clear to African leaders. France is a member of the five-nation Western contact group on Namibia. Envoys from the group, which also includes the U.S., Britain, West Germany and Canada, recently toured 10 African countries in an attempt to revive Namibian independence talks.

Mr Penne arrived here yesterday with a message from President Francois Mitterrand for Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere. He declined to disclose the contents of the message. The advisor also met with acting Foreign Minister Ben Mkapa, Finance Minister Amir Jamal and other senior government officials, who reportedly expressed Tanzania's wish to initiate joint economic co-operation with France. Mr Penne said that France was keenly interested in strengthening mutually beneficial social, economic and political co-operation with Tanzania and other independent African countries.

LE MONDE SEES 'ORTHODOXY' IN DEFENSE DOCTRINE

PM181147 Paris LE MONDE in French 15-16 Nov 81 p 13

[Laurent Zecchini report: "Defense: Continuity in Question"]

[Excerpts] The present opposition is taking pleasure in recalling that the left never joined in the nation's effort for its defense by voting for the credits allocated to it by the finance law each year. The RPR and Union for French Democracy [UDF] group spokesmen stressed that once again in the National Assembly on Friday 13 November. But in announcing that the Gaullists will not vote for the defense budget put forward by Mr Charles Hernu, a Socialist minister, could Mr Lancien (RPR, Paris) fail to see that by adopting the attitude which the PS and PCF took before 10 May his friends are placing themselves in a difficult position in view of their constant concern not to allow the French nuclear force created by General de Gaulle to decline?

This attitude may have been justified if the defense effort for 1982 was a marked reduction, but is it logical when the opposition is welcoming some degree of "continuity?"

Even if that continuity is not exempt from criticism in view of shortcomings in certain spheres? Moreover there is continuity in this respect too since at least since 1974 the Gaullists have always deplored the low level of military credits. By stating that the UDF will vote with the majority while regretting -- naturally enough -- some shortcomings, Mr Bigeard (UDF associate, Meurthe-et-Moselle) and Mr Daillet (UDF, Manche) seem to be showing greater logic.

Indeed the "doctrine" put forward by Mr Hernu reflects some orthodoxy which, moreover, could ultimately cause the minister some problems within his own party. In this sphere the "change" and "break" advocated by so many Socialist deputies is not very evident.

Of course by citing Jaures, the former Rhone deputy returned to Socialist legitimacy under which "the organization of national defense and the organization of peace go together," but, by adopting the doctrine expressed by General de Gaulle -- "Our country must have nuclear armaments because if it did not it would be forced to rely on another country for its security and consequently for its policy" -- the defense minister seemed primarily concerned to put himself forward as the defender of a certain idea of French defense which at present does not differ in the least from the one which hitherto prevailed.

"No security without a balance of forces: this is not a ne assertion," Mr Hernu admitted, "but it is still true." Replying to the alarm expressed by majority and opposition deputies at the "neutralist wave" in Europe, Mr Hernu stated: "People are demonstrating for peace. We are all pacifists, all the deputies and, I would add, all the soldiers. But balance and peace form one whole. It is clear that this disarmament process must be negotiated. We reject any unilateral approach which, under cover of badly expressed pacifism, would amount to disarming without an equivalent gesture from the other side."

Thus when, after stressing that as far as rearmament is concerned "it was the deployment of new Soviet means which sets the precedent in the sphere," Mr Hernu stated: "It is entirely consistent for our allies to have decided to strengthen their means, not having nuclear weapons (in the European area -- LE MONDE note), they opted for the only reasonable course open to them, namely the deployment of American weapons, the surface-launched Pershing II and cruise missiles." The UDF, logically enough, applauded.

France, Mr Hernu continued, as a member of the Atlantic alliance, intends to contribute to the common defense but it is still a country which is "alone with itself" when it comes to decisive choices. Similarly the approval of the opposition deputies was understandable when Mr Hernu, talking of the French deterrence doctrine, asserted: "That has nothing in common with the graduated response and extensive deterrence [dissuasion etendue] which form part of American doctrine, which is suited to that vast country's means but which I personally do not think is suited to ours.... Our nuclear force could not be considered an element for negotiation between the United States and the USSR."

Mr Hernu then explained in detail how the previous governments allowed a number of delays to develop in the implementation of the military programming law. Moreover the two important decisions announced by the defense minister -- the construction of a seventh missile-launching nuclear submarine, and the fact that the armed forces will be able to be equipped with the Hades tactical missiles, the successor to the Pluton weapon system -- did not prompt visible satisfaction from the deputies. It is true that the press had hinted at the likelihood of such decisions.

LE MATIN PONDERS REAGAN'S 'TACTICAL MANEUVER'

PM231655 Paris LE MATIN in French 19 Nov 81 p 8

[Text] It is a considerable surprise: Not only is Ronald Reagan prepared, on certain conditions, to abandon the deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe -- which was expected Tuesday evening following leaks from his entourage -- but he is going as far as to propose broad negotiations with the Soviets relating not to a limitation but to a reduction of strategic armaments.

As always when there is a diplomatic coup de theatre, it is easier to explain it afterward than to predict it. But it is important not be deceived: Ronald Reagan has not become a pacifist overnight. Moreover nobody was asking him to do that. He has simply just moved forward a major pawn on the geopolitical chessboard and has placed his adversary in difficulty.

Indeed Reagan has awakened to the scale of the pacifist movement in Europe and more especially in the FRG; and that is why he had his speech relayed worldwide by the National Press Club. He has always taken this movement very seriously -- a movement which his Secretary of State Alexander Haig has mentioned on several occasion. Recognizing its scale and also regretting it: The American Government realized that with Brezhnev's visit to Bonn and the rather reassuring Soviet statements which preceded this visit, Moscow was going to appear as the champion of peace in face of a militarist America. Therefore his aim was to reverse European feeling on this point, and it is primarily the Europeans he wants to convince. At the same time he is placing the Soviets in a difficult position: if they want peace they must accept the principle of gradual demilitarization and seize his offer, which goes further than the moralist Carter hoped. Either the Kremlin agrees to negotiate on the bases indicated by Reagan, and the United States will able to reduce a military effort which it is having terrible difficulty in financing, while calming its relations with Europe, or the Russians refuse and the United States keeps up its momentum and uses all the funds it has allocated to defense.

Once the tactical maneuver has been accepted, Reagan's "gesture" must not be underestimated ; it is nonetheless a break in the doctrine. The head of the Executive Branch had not planned to have serious negotiations with the Kremlin until after he had set in motion the mechanism capable of bringing the United States back to nuclear parity with the USSR. The idea of parity at a lower level (which is suggested in the proposal contained in Reagan's letter to Brezhnev) is not even convincing: The American President had accustomed us to a strong and triumphalist image of his policy, and if he is abandoning it now then why not give him the credence granted to people capable of changing their opinions and hence endowed with intelligence?

BRIEFS

MAUROY TO POLAND -- Pierre Mauroy will pay an official visit to Poland on 17-18 December, his first official visit abroad since he assumed the functions of premier. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 19 Nov 81 LD]

PERTINI PROPOSES REDUCTION IN PRESIDENTIAL TERM

AU201637 Rome ANSA in English 1549 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 20 Nov (ANSA) -- The Italian head of state, Sandro Pertini, launched a proposal to reduce the president's term of office from seven years to six years in a statement made Thursday in Florence where Pertini was present for ceremonies commemoration Luigi Einaudi, Italy's second president of the republic.

The Italian president said that, "the fundamental charter (the construction) must not be a taboo. The experience of these years might advise us to make some changes, to improve it".

The constitution of the republic, in effect since January 1, 1948, has been at the center of perennial debate on the prospects of reform.

The president of the republic, elected by Parliament, serves a seven-year term but, Pertini said in Florence, "this term could be reviewed, beginning with the current presidency."

The 85-year-old head of state, never at a loss for a quip, quickly added, "Write that. I don't want people to think that I want to reduce only the term of my successor".

Pertini also said that he agreed with those who have proposed making the president ineligible for reelection. Pertini himself was elected to the highest office in the land on July 8, 1978.

He also confirmed the tough words he delivered last month against suspected members of Italy's outlawed Propaganda 2 Masonic lodge, a statement which drew stinging criticism from the Christian Democrats and Socialists.

AVANTI INTERVIEWS PSI'S CRAXI ON DEFENSE

LD191725 Rome AVANTI in Italian 8-9 Nov 81 p 2

[Reprint of interview granted to Lotta Continua by PSI Secretary Craxi: "Balance of Forces is Guarantee of Peace" -- date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Deputy Craxi, you did not take part in the Rome demonstration. But you took part in peace demonstrations in your youth, and Pietro Nenni, also on account of these, was awarded the Stalin prize by the Soviets. You are accustomed to arguing on the basis of specific facts. What idea did you form of the 300,000 demonstrators?

[Answer] It is precisely because I marched so much in my youth that I am now more cautious about taking part in demonstrations. We were marching, too, against nonexistent dangers, such as the return of Nazism in Germany, while in fact it was a matter at that time of the plan for a European military union disliked by the Soviet Union; a plan, incidentally, which would be regarded today as a revolutionary turning point.

Viewed from a historical perspective, the dove of peace of that time was the symbol of a sickeningly partisan propaganda, and the so-called "supporters of peace" were principally supporters of the USSR. Nenni returned the Stalin Peace Prize when the Russians entered Budapest in 1956. We had demonstrated in support of a "socialism" which showed its armor-plated face, oppressive toward the peoples' free aspirations.

I now observe with a critical eye and attempt to understand and to discriminate. The 300,000 were not 300,000. But that does not matter much. There have been impressive demonstrations throughout West Europe, as well as in Rome. The virtue which is extolled is noble. The feeling among most of those taking part is, I believe, sincere. The arguments employed are not always acceptable and the aims are not sufficiently clarified. Of course, there is a current which is manipulating these movements or is seeking to do so. This is to be deduced from so many facts which can be analyzed. I will refrain from delving into the purely polemical aspects. It has happened in the past that democrats have been mistaken for fascists and reforms despised in the name of a revolution which was not carried out, just as it happens that men of peace may be mistaken for warmongers.

This is deeply mistaken, and I am not prepared to agree with people who are clearly wrong with a view to deriving a temporary benefit. I have found how true it is in politics, as in life, that sooner or later your sins will find you out.

[Question] You maintain that there are no immediate dangers of war. And, unlike a very widespread opinion, you also believe that the proliferation of weapons is not as dramatic as it is portrayed. So how do you explain the "fear," which is nevertheless certainly shared in various ways by intellectuals, young people and much of the Catholic world, beginning with the pope himself?

[Answer] I have simply said the truth, and that is that a third world war is fortunately not imminent. This certainly does not mean that a danger of this terrible nature is banished from the history of our century or from the future of mankind.

This does not even mean witnessing with indifference the danger of a resumption of an uncontrolled race toward rearmament.

On the contrary, I believe that this trend must be reversed and that this danger must be curbed.

Too many resources in the world are earmarked for weapons when they could and should be earmarked for purposes which are more moral, more productive and better able to achieve change in the unequal relations which constitute the keynote and the predominant problem of the current world situation.

Only the path of negotiation and agreement -- primarily between the largest military systems -- can achieve an aim of this nature. The path of unilateral disarmament and of neutrality is not feasible for our country. Other values would be jeopardized.

On the "socialist day for peace," scheduled for 15 November, we will talk together about peace, security and Italy's independence.

I also believe that we must concern ourselves more and better -- precisely because we wish to consolidate peace -- with all situations where war is in progress, where there is shooting and killing and where men, women and children are dying every day through war, poverty and hunger amid considerable indifference on the part of this highly sensitive European public opinion and also indifference at least on the part of those who march in one direction.

It is necessary to defend peace, work for peace and organize peace in a stable and rational manner, without losing control over the fear which is always a bad adviser for anybody.

[Question] It is said that the communist party has a great organizational capacity. This explains the success of the march. Does it explain it completely? Are you prepared to make the PCI a gift of the 300,000 demonstrators? Do you not believe that the "fear" of, the aversion for what [Socialist philosopher] Norbeto Bobbio calls the balance of terror now exists also among the strata of the population which vote for your party?

[Answer] I am making no gifts to anybody. I assess things for what they are. In the creation of certain clearly unilateral excesses and deviations, there is certainly a factor that can be attributed to the communists; a revival of old style communism which is by no mean certain to find approval from the entire PCI. The aversion for the idea of any war has spread everywhere, throughout all strata of the population and certainly to all our voters and friends. But the balance of forces is the principal guarantee of peace, and it is only on the basis of a situation of balance that a policy of gradual disarmament can be started. It is from a position of military supremacy that the threats to peace can derive. History shows that nobody that has achieved a position of military supremacy has ever resisted for long the temptation to use it, at least on the political plane. The problem of the imbalance that has come about on the European theater is a real one. It is estimated that with regard to conventional forces, the balance in Europe between NATO and the Warsaw Pact is now 1 to 3.

[Question] Romanian President Ceausescu has declared himself in favor of the dismantling of the SS-20s. In your opinion is this a diplomatic move that will lead nowhere, or could it be interpreted as a rift which could open up in the Eastern bloc countries?

[Answer] Once again, Ceausescu has adopted a balanced stance and has made wise assertions. We are among the first to propose the so-called "zero option," which means abandoning the deployment of the Atlantic alliance's new series of missiles in exchange for the dismantling of the SS-20s.

This position must be backed by NATO in the negotiations beginning at the end of the month, which we hope will proceed expeditiously so as to achieve convincing and position results before 1983. Ceausescu has invited me to conduct an exchange of ideas with him on these very topics. I am about to leave for Bucharest, where I will have a series of talks that will, I believe, help me better to understand what is happening in the Eastern bloc too.

BERLINGUER LETTER TO DC ON INSTITUTIONAL REFORM

PM191125 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 7 Nov 81 pp 1, 20

[Text] Rome -- At its meeting on Thursday, the PCI Directorate discussed institutional topics in relation to deputy Piccoli's 29 October letter. It discussed no other initiatives, concerning which statements and press disclosures (such as the one attributed to the PSI) have been circulating, because no direct information was forthcoming.

Comrade Berlinguer replied to the DC secretary with a letter which we herewith summarize.

First, Berlinguer stresses that the prime causes of the combination of constructions, distortions and incongruities that now hinder the democratic system so seriously are political ones (pacts to ostracize or discriminate against the PCI, the way government is organized and leadership methods), which must be dealt with and eliminated. Moreover, the letter continues, we are not unaware of the further exacerbation of the critical situation in the institutional context.

This is one of the central problems of public life for which there is a pressing need to formulate reform plans and, above all, to be willing to coordinate them with definite objectives, in accordance with the standard of assessment of extending and regenerating the democratic political system.

Having pointed to the PCI's overall examination of the subject, the letter confirms that we do not make the possibility of a reform process on the institutional plane dependent on changes in the political framework and balance, though we consider these necessary. Indeed, we reject any tactical view of such profound issues, which demand ideas and objectives of a strategic nature. We therefore believe that it would be disastrous and a sign of political decline if a debate on the institutions were, or were to become, the culture medium for another tragic early dissolution of Parliament.

Moreover, the topics, objectives and method of a constructive examination must be freed from any intention to adapt to the convenience of a particular alignment the machinery for forming the public will and the rules of the game of the activity of the state and of the other bodies of the system. If the dialogue and the proposals reflect the aim of facilitating the perpetuation of a particular political leadership or government coalition, of hindering rather than facilitating the alternation in government responsibility of the various democratic political forces, without any exceptions, the motivation would be unacceptable.

The same would apply if the dialogue or the proposals aimed not to eliminate but to consolidate approaches and attitudes designed to exclude -- as is now widely happening -- the full involvement of all the democratic forces, without prejudices, in leadership posts in the representative institutions and the enduring practices of cronyism which reveal a fault in the conception of the state, undermining, moreover, professional standards and causing an outright evasion of responsibility in crucial fields.

The PCI notes that the DC has made no reference to modifications in the means of expression of the people's will, such as the electoral laws, or in the instruments for ascertaining the relationship of confidence between government and Parliament. For the sake of clarity, however, we reassert our complete opposition to any hypothesis of abolishing secret ballots on legislative acts. The PCI also emphasizes that there is an acknowledged need for a reform initiative to be expressed and to take shape in parliamentary forums. It points out, however, that many problems could already have been resolved, since plans concerning very important topics have been before Parliament, mostly since the start of the legislative period.

None of these plans, Berlinguer's letter points out next, even if embodied in government bills, has been submitted to the vote of either house. It cannot be said that this is due principally to the difficulty of scheduling Parliament's work and to the recurrent filibustering. Of course these difficulties do exist. We have worked intensively with specific suggestions for the reform of parliamentary regulations to overcome them and more generally to make the representative assemblies more efficient. In the immediate term we are totally committed to supporting the changes drawn up by the lower house regulations committee, while we are actively involved in the similar activity of the Senate committee. But the reasons for the widespread atmosphere of mistrust in the country lie principally in the conduct of governments and majorities, which have established -- and often publicly advocated -- practices contrary to the rules of impartiality and proper functioning of the public administration, and to a correct distinction between the respective functions of the parties and of the state bodies. The failure to repudiate those practices or to turn down a new path has been and still is the main obstacle to proper measures of reform.

It is therefore indispensable, the letter continues, to stress once again the prime importance of the "morality issue," regarded in terms of the objective need for the reform and regeneration of the organization and procedures of the various posts and functions, in accordance with definite values and permanent rules, which must not fail to be adopted in the political parties' activities too. Our emphatic appeal in this regard cannot be attenuated in the proposed dialogue. This does not mean that the Communist Party is indifferent to the fact that the deterioration of a general situation of crisis is forcing other political forces to wonder about the reasons for institutional malfunctionings, the decline of the administration, the failure to use many of the government's economic tools and public unease. This could be the starting point for a debate that is not governed by ulterior motives, as long as it leads to the examination of reform proposals in the proper institutional forum, namely Parliament, without preclusions of method or substance, and as long as unequivocal signs are given of wanting to restore and guarantee the minimum conditions essential for public morality.

The letter deals fully and in a reasoned manner with the merits of the DC's proposals and of the ones which the PCI considers most important and pressing (particularly on subjects such as Parliament, the government's structure and functions, administrative justice, the reorganization of local government and finance, the law on secret associations, the abolition of the examining magistrate except in cases of offenses against the constitution and high treason, regulations concerning incompatibility and appointment procedures and the broad subject of common law). In conclusion, the PCI believes that the following guidelines should be followed:

1 -- A start to resolving the acute and serious problems which demand a reform of public life;

2 -- Special attention, partly in relation to economic matters, to the subject of relations between government and Parliament, central and local powers, the decisionmaking functions of the elective assemblies and the executive power, the coordination of public decisionmaking with the results of trade union negotiations;

3 -- Tackling the problems of common and administrative law with the aim of imparting stability and expansive force, within a framework of greater certainties, to the logic of regeneration already reflected in the reforms hitherto implemented and in the ones at an advanced stage of formulation. It is of course possible to establish priorities within the context of such guidelines.

The letter concludes as follows:

We, therefore, confirm the Communist Party's commitment to fight for the necessary innovations, to eliminate the negative factors hindering the realization of all the democratic potentials defined and envisaged by the republic's constitution. Therefore, now as in the past, we have no difficulty in comparing our positions with other people's. But with regard to procedures, we believe that the ones apparently being suggested to us by the DC would be very unproductive. The method of bilateral meetings between parties and subsequent collegial meetings on all the issues and on individual aspects risks becoming overly complicated, exhausting and inconclusive. We definitely opt for Parliament as the most suitable, and for that matter inevitable, forum for dialogue and decisionmaking. Of course, this does not mean that we are unwilling to meet with the DC for any further necessary elucidation.

DENMARK

JORGENSEN DECLINES PACT WITH PEOPLE'S PARTY

PM231123 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 19 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen forcefully dismissed the proposal of cooperation between the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist People's Party [SF], which SF Chairman Gert Petersen has been making in the last few days. In particular the significant increase in support for the SF in the local elections on Tuesday [17 November] made the SF chairman emphasize that the party will support Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen as prime minister after the 8 December Folketing election and that in return the party expects to cooperate with the Social Democrats to prevent the nonsocialist parties forming a government.

"It cannot be useful to believe that it is possible to solve the country's problems with a clear right of center or left of center program," Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen said. "Negotiations will be necessary. It is possible that the Social Democrats, the SF and the Radical Liberals could agree on something, but we must also bear in mind that cooperation with the parties of the center is also necessary. All the talk of cooperation with the SF is undermined by the consideration that together we do not have a clear majority. Nor would we be able to induce the SF to do things which would be necessary but unpopular."

Gert Petersen expressed his fear that, if they do not begin to cooperate with a strengthened SF after the election, the Social Democrats will "implement the Conservative-Liberal plan [proposed plan of expenditure cuts] after a year's delay." Poul Schlueter, chairman of the Conservative People's Party, warned the prime minister against forceful statements during the election campaign and pointed out that cooperation among all the Folketing parties would be necessary after the Folketing election.

COUNCIL OF NORDIC MINISTERS APPROVES SATELLITE

LD231534 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] [Announcer] The Nordic governments have decided to support the joint NORDSAT radio and television satellite project. The decision to approve the project was made at a meeting of the Nordic Council of Ministers in Copenhagen. Here is our reporter, Juhani Lompolo:

[Lompolo] The threshold has been crossed and a step taken toward the launching of a Nordic radio and television satellite into space. With these words Education Minister Par Stenback today described the decision made by the Nordic Council of Ministers on the further development of NORDSAT. A formal decision on the matter will be made at the meeting of the Nordic Council next spring.

The Council of Ministers, which met under the chairmanship of Stenback, notes in its decisive statement, as it is described, that it has approved the proposal according to which the Nordic governments expressed their desire to start cooperation which will make it possible gradually to build in the north a system of radio and television satellites for direct transmissions. In simple terms this means that the Nordic governments have now finally reached agreement to the effect that NORDSAT is desired and that its construction will start gradually.

[Announcer] The Danish Government has not yet made a decision because the country has a caretaker government. In the Finnish Government last week the Finnish People's Democratic League ministers expressed a dissenting view on the decision, which announced that Finland viewed the project favorably in principle.

According to present information, the first Nordic television satellite may be launched as soon as the middle of the decade.

FINLAND

KOIVISTO WINS SOCIAL DEMOCRAT PARTY NOMINATION

PM231617 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 19 Nov 81 p 3

[Excerpt] The acting president, Prime Minister Majno Henrik Koivisto, 57, was yesterday unanimously nominated by the party's congress as the Social Democratic Party's presidential candidate without any dissenting voices. The party congress also resolved that Koivisto's electors would support the "appointed candidate" at all phases of the presidential election. Thus this means that there are no plans at all to replace Koivisto with party chief Kalevi Sorsa just before the final round of voting.

DELEGATIONS BEGIN FINNISH-SOVIET TRADE TALKS

LD231750 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Finland and the Soviet Union have begun trade talks in Helsinki. The talks, which will last just over 1 week, will reach agreement on 1982 trade between the countries and on joint projects on the Soviet side. A trade protocol will be signed on 1 December. The Soviet delegation, led by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister A.N. Manzhulo, arrived for the talks this afternoon. On 30 November the Finnish-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic Cooperation Commission will meet to discuss the general outlines of longterm trade. This year's trade between Finland and the Soviet Union will amount to about 30 billion Finnish marks. It is expected to remain roughly on the same level for 1982.

SWEDEN

INTEREST IN LASER RADAR GROWS AFTER SUB AFFAIR

PM201525 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 17 Nov 81 pp 1, 17

[Excerpt] Laser radar which sees down into the sea from a helicopter is one technique under development which has acquired renewed interest in connection with the Soviet submarine's violation of Swedish territory. Commander in chief Lennart Luung alluded to this technique on Monday [16 November] when he thanked navy personnel for their efforts in connection with the submarine affair. The commander in chief predicted longer periods of helicopter surveillance and new surveillance centers, including one in Karlskrona. The number of sea-going forces would also be increased by several so-called vedette boats. Ordinary radar does not work under water. The radar beams penetrate no more than a meter into the water before they are absorbed.

The electromagnetic radiation best at passing through water is visible green light. For this reason the Armed Forces Research Institute at Linkping has for the past few years been researching under the direction of Dr Ove Steinvall into radar using green laser light. Ove Steinvall was unwilling to comment on the extent to which the technique has been used for submarine surveillance: "We have carried out tests in closely related areas, but I cannot give any details," he said.

In tests from helicopters researchers have succeeded in recording laser radar echoes from the seabed at depths of 20 to 30 meters. "This is probably the depth which can be reached in the Baltic. In seas with clearer waters it ought to be possible to go down to 100 meters," Ove Steinvall said. The problem with laser radar is that of developing electronic equipment capable of analyzing the reflected signal. This equipment must be able to distinguish between the extremely powerful echo produced when the laser beam hits the water's surface and the extremely weak echo from possible underwater objects. The difference in intensity between these two reflections is in the order of 100,000 to 1. "We think that we have succedded in pulling this off," Ove Steinvall said.

ROLANDHIS, IRAQI AMBASSADOR MEET 23 NOV

NC231808 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] According to an official communique, Foreign Minister Rolandhis today met with Iraqi Ambassador Laftah and discussed various bilateral questions. Mr Laftah said that reports about Cyprus, allegedly made in Ankara by the Iraqi Embassy there, are totally unfounded. The Iraqi ambassador stressed his country's determination to develop its relations with Cyprus in all fields and added that the Iraqi Government considers President Kiprianou's coming visit to Iraq as a very important step in the development of these friendly relations.

Mr Rolandhis stated that no arms have ever been transported to Iraq via Cyprus. He said: The firm wish of the president and the government of the Republic of Cyprus is that relations between Cyprus and Iraq be strengthened and broadened to include all fields.

KIPRIANOU LEAVES FOR OVERSEAS VISITS 24 NOV

NC240900 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0800 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpts] President of the Republic Spiros Kiprianou departed a short time ago for Bulgaria, the first stop in a series of official overseas visits. At the airport, President Kiprianou was seen off by President of the House of Representatives Ladhas; members of the Ministerial Council; Greek ambassador Zakharakis; dean of the diplomatic corps, Soviet Ambassador Astavin; U.S. Ambassador Ewing; French Ambassador Olivier; the Bulgarian and Hungarian charges d'affaires; the commanders of the National Guard; and the police and other officials.

Departure Statement

NC241231 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Speaking prior to his departure for Bulgaria, President Kiprianou referred to his visits to Bulgaria and Hungary, lauding the policy of both countries on the Cyprus issue. He said he will discuss matters of joint interests with the presidents of the two countries. He will brief them on the current phase of the Cyprus issue and will exchange views with them on more support for the struggle of the people of Cyprus. President Kiprianou also mentioned that the Cyprus issue will be one of the issues to be discussed in Paris with French President Mitterrand, with whom he will also discuss the question of the accession of Cyprus to the EEC.

In reference to his U.S. visit, Kiprianou said he will once again discuss the Cyprus issue with the UN secretary general and the chairman of the UN General Assembly. With the chairman of the UN General Assembly in particular, Kiprianou said, he will also examine the possibility of a debate on the Cyprus issue at the General Assembly after its regular session.

This, he added, has already been guaranteed. It would be wise, he said, to have a new debate on the issue. Such a possibility is also envisaged in case of a failure of the intercommunal dialogue. I do not wish to forecast a failure of the dialogue with what I say, he added, but I simply want us to be prepared for any eventuality.

He also said that during his meeting with President Reagan he will have the opportunity to exchange views on matters of joint interest and to brief the President on the views of the Cypriot Government. President Kiprianou also expressed the belief that his visits and meetings will be extremely useful to the cause of Cyprus. He added that during his return to Cyprus he will stop over in Athens in order to have consultations with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou, with whom he will exchange views within the framework of the close and harmonious cooperation which exists between the two governments.

GOVERNMENT THANKS PAPANDREOU FOR SUPPORT

NC231754 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] The Cypriot Government has expressed deep gratitude for the decisive support given to the Cypriot people's struggle in Prime Minister Papandreou's policy statement. The official statement also says that the government expresses deep gratitude for Mr Papandreou's statement on the need to open the Cyprus dossier.

NORTH'S CAGATAY GOES TO TURKEY 21 NOV

TA212004 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay and an accompanying delegation left for Turkey this evening. In a statement at Ercan state airport before his departure, Cagatay said that they are going to Ankara to hold talks with Turkish Government officials on economic, social and political issues. Noting that recent political developments and the current state of the intercommunal talks are to be assessed in talks to be held with officials in Ankara and that the joint stand adopted will be reviewed, Cagatay added: At a time when we are preparing the 1982 budget, we will discuss especially our investment projects and the economic stability program. I belive that as has been the case in past years it will be possible to secure from Turkey the necessary financing for the projects foreseen in our budget, that we will be shown the necessary understanding and that we will return to Cyprus with positive results. Cagatay also said that he will be happy to extend the gratitude of the Turkish Cypriot community to the Turkish officials.

Cagatay, who is going on an official visit to Ankara as the guest of Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, is accompanied by Interior Foreign and Defence Minister Kenan Atakol, the minister of economy and finance, the ministry undersecretary, the undersecretaries of the Energy Ministry and the State Planning Organization, the prime ministry secretary and the officials in charge of the prime ministry financial affairs and the press and public relations departments. Cagatay and the delegation accompanying him are expected to return to the island on Wednesday.

Talks Begin

TA231632 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay has said that in the event Greek Prime Minister Papandreou succeeds in implementing his statements, an armed conflict may occur. Cagatay, who is on an official visit to Ankara, began his contacts today. Official talks between Turkish and Turkish Cypriot delegations also began today.

Cagatay called separately this morning on Zeyyat Baykara, the state minister, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Cyprus Coordination Council, and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu.

In a statement to the ANKA news agency, Cagatay said the economic stability program of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC] as well as the issue of the Turkish Cypriot Government were discussed during his talks with Baykara and Ulusu.

In reply to a question on Papandreou's statements on his government's Cyprus policies, Cagatay said: We, the Turkish Cypriot community, want to preserve our hope and belief that the Greek Cypriot community will not undertake a negative and provocative move in this period after Papandreou has read his government program and has begun implementing it. If such a move occurs, much unrest and dangerous developments may take place. These developments would be dangerous not only for our area but for the world in general. If Papandreou succeeds in implementing his declarations, there might be an armed conflict. Cagatay and the delegation accompanying him will return to Cyprus on Wednesday, 25 November.

PAPANDREOU TO MEET MITTERRAND EN ROUTE TO LONDON

NC202252 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Prime Minister Papandreou will leave for London to attend the summit conference of the EEC member states on Wednesday, 25 November. En route, Mr Papandreou will make a stopover in Paris, where he will have a friendly private meeting with French President Mitterrand.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON SINAI PEACE FORCE

NC232108 Athens Armed Forces in Greek 1900 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Greek Government statement 23 November]

[Text] The Greek Government made it clear from the very first moment to its EEC associates that although it was prepared to assist any effort for the solution of the Middle East problem onthe basis of the well-known principles which it has repeatedly declared -- that is, the need for the Palestinian people to establish their own state and the need for peaceful and secure life for all states in the region -- it was not prepared to accept any correlation with the procedures envisaged by the Camp David agreements, which it has never recognized can secure the solution of the problems in the region. Because of this Greek position, which was finally accepted, the decision adopted by the four Western powers to send troops for the Sinai peace force does not fall within the Camp David agreements. The participation of the four Western powers in the Sinai peace force coincides with these agreements solely on one point -- the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Sinai. All the EEC member states makes it clear -- just as the Greek Government wishes -- that the European Community favors [words indistinct] the peaceful solution of the Middle East problem based on the principles of existence and security for all the states of the region and the need for the Palestinian people to fully exercise their right to self-determination and the establishment of a Palestinian state.

SYRIAN BA'TH DELEGATION MEETS WITH PAPANDREOU

Issues Invitation

NC202248 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] A three-member Ba'th party delegation has conveyed Syrian President al-Asad's official invitation to Prime Minister and PASOK Chairman Papandreou to visit Syria. The delegation paid a visit to Papandreou at Kastri at noon today. The prime minister accepted the invitation. The Syrian delegation, comprised of members of the national leadership, included General Nazali and Mr Ahmad al'Hasan and the public relations office director Mr Mohammad Abu Sarak. The Syrian delegation's meeting with Mr Papandreou lasted for half an hour. The Syrian Ba'th representatives conveyed to Prime Minister Papandreou President al-Asad's warm congratulations on PASOK's election victory. There was an exchange of views at the meeting on the situation prevailing in the area, and both sides stressed their willingness to further promote and strengthen existing Greek Syrian relations at all levels.

Conference With Florakis

NC211834 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] A delegation of the Syrian Ba'th Party today conferred with KKE Secretary General Florakis and exchanged views on the Middle East situation. It was also agreed that a KKE delegation will visit Damascus under Florakis during the first 3 months of 1982.

Meeting With KKE

NC231618 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 22 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Syrian Ba'th Party delegation headed by Gen Naji Jamil member of the Baith national leadership, Ahmad al-Hasan national leadership member, and Mohammad Abu-Jarad director of the party's international department, met with KKE Central Committee Secretary General Comrade Kh. Florakis yesterday. Present at the meeting were comrades: Antonis Ambatielos, member and deputy of the Political Bureau of the KKE Central Committee; Orestis Kolosov, Central Committee member; and Yeoryios Papapetros, alternate member of KKE Central Committee. Syrian ambassador in Athens 'Ali Hasan al-Madani was also present at the meeting.

Head of the Syrian delegation Gen Naji Jamil made the following statement to RIZOSPASTIS when the talks were concluded: "We came to Greece to congratulate you on the change, a change to progress and socialism. We are happy about the support for our struggle against imperialism and Zionism. The PLO recognition, the closing of the bases and the withdrawal of Greece from military alliances, like NATO, will constitute a great support to the Arab people. We once again thank the brother party, the KKE, for the support in our struggle against imperialism and Zionism."

Comrade Kharilaos Florakis stated: "We have old friendship and solidarity ties with the brother Syrian Ba'th Party and we always meet with particular happiness. We had an interesting discussion and exchange of views and information on the Middle East situation, as well as on our country as it was formulated with the 18 October change. We are convinced that this meeting will contribute in the coordination of the joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism." During the meeting it was agreed that a delegation of the KKE Central Committee, headed by its secretary general, would visit Damascus.

USSR RENEWS PROPOSALS FOR SOVIET SHIP REPAIRS

NC221246 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 21 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The Soviets have renewed their proposals for repairing their merchant ships in Greek shipyards. According to reliable information, the Soviet Union has proposed to the new Greek Government the repairing of two Soviet merchant ships in Greek shipyards. It is estimated the country would make $1.6 million in foreign exchange by doing these repairs.

According to the same reports, the Greek Government is giving positive consideration to this proposal which, as it has been stressed, may constitute "the beginning of long-term cooperation" between the two countries and falls within the government's new policy of developing its trade and economic relations with all countries in the world.

AMNESTY FOR DICTATORSHIP COLONELS DENIED

NC212010 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Reports about a plan to amnesty the colonels of the dictatorship appearing in the French newspaper LE MONDE and republished in the newspapers I KATHIMERINI and RIZOSPASTIS are completely unfounded, a government spokesman said today.

ASSEMBLY ELECTS CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

TA231713 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] In its meeting today, the Consultative Assembly elected the 15 members of the constitution committee as follows:

Orhan Aldikacti, from Istanbul; Tevfik Fikret Alpaslan, Eskisehir; Sener Akyol, Samsun; Kemal Dal, Adana; Rafet Ibrahimoglu, Ankara; Recep Meric from the council quota; Feridun Ergin, Istanbul; Feyzi Feyzioglu, Kayseri; Hikmet Altug from the council quota; Ihsan Goksel from the council quota; Feyyaz Golcuklu from the council quota; Turgut Tan, Zonguldak; Mumin Kavalali from the council quota; Muammer Yazar, Artvin, and Teoman Ozalp from the council quota.

The 15 members will convene tomorrow at 1000 to elect their officers. The committee will then immediately begin work on the new constitution draft in accordance with assembly statutes.

Members of other specialized committees will be elected during the Consultative Assembly's meeting on Wednesday.

BULENT ULUSU RECEIVES NORTH CYPRUS' CAGATAY

TA231130 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] The prime minister of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Mustafa Cagatay, who is currently in Ankara, has begun to hold official contacts here. This morning he called on Zeyyat Baykara, the state minister, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Cyprus Coordination Council. Cagatay was then received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu who said, at the meeting, that Turkey's financial plan and program for fiscal 1982 were drawn up on the basis of the budget. He added that the work concerning the 1982 investments and budgets in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus was being conducted in parallel. Ulusu said that during the talks in Ankara, this work would be coordinated. He stressed that during the talks, the other problems of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and the intercommunal problems would be discussed as well.

In a speech, Cagatay pointed out that the 1982 budget of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus had been prepared considering existing resources. In connection with investments, Cagatay said that they would discuss Turkey's aid. He said that he would ask for loans to cover the investment expenditures which could not be met by the budget or local means.

After this meeting, the talks between Turkish and Turkish Cypriot Government officials began at the prime minister's office. Certain ministers from Turkey and the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus are also attending the talks. Cagatay and his delegation will leave Turkey on 25 November.

IRANIAN HEALTH MINISTER COMPLETES VISIT, LEAVES

TA231230 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Iranian Health Minister Hadi Manafi has completed his contacts in Turkey and left Erzurum for Iran. Before leaving Erzurum, he toured the Ataturk university medical school research hospital. In a speech he delivered there, Hanafi said that he was extremely pleased with his visit to Turkey. Pointing out that Iran might ask for certain medicines and medical equipment from Turkey, the visiting minister stresses that friendly Islamic countries must support each other. Manafi then left for his country by land.

STATE MINISTER OZAL CONTINUES TALKS IN UAE

TA231219 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Minister Turgut Ozal, who is in the United Arab Emirates, is continuing to hold official contacts there. He was received by Crown Prince and Commander in Chief Khalifa ibn Zayid. According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, during the talks the two sides agreed to develop mutual relations. Turgut Ozal is also meeting with officials of the Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and Industry. He will return to Turkey tomorrow.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON ARMENIAN MILITANT

TA211552 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Ankara, 21 Nov (AA) -- A statement issued in Paris to the effect that an attacked Turkish diplomat has failed to identify an arrested Armenian militant as his attacker hardly reflects the truth and is designed to influence the outcome of the French investigation into the questionable activities of the Armenian, the Turkish Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

The ministry announcement was made in response to a news agency report (?that) Gokberk Ergenekon, a Turkish diplomat stationed in Rome, who was shot at and wounded several weeks ago by an Armenian terrorist, had failed to identify an Armenian held in [word indistinct] in Paris as the one who tried to kill him. The agency AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE was quoting Armenian sources as the base of its report. But the Turkish Foreign Ministry said the face-to-face meeting in Paris between Ergenekon and the Armenian militant proved to be well-worthy and gave the French investigators some clue about their next steps.

The Armenian militant was arrested at the Orly airport in Paris 10 days ago on charges of using a false passport. He had in his possession a Beirut-Milan-[word indistinct]-Beirut airline ticket and had a fresh gun shot wound in his left upper arm. Mr Ergenekon [words indistinct] would-be assassin and had later reported to have wounded him at his left upper-arm.

U.S. AMBASSADOR SIGNS LOAN AGREEMENT IN ANKARA

TA201815 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] A loan agreement of $100 million was signed in Ankara today between Turkey and the United States. The agreement was signed by U.S. Ambassador to Ankara Robert Strausz-Hupe and Finance Minister Kaya Erdem for the United States and Turkey respectively. The loan, obtained from the United States within the framework of the OECD, constitutes the first installment of the $300 million loan undertaken by the United States to Turkey for the year 1981. The loan which was extended as a grant in aid will be put to use immediately. The rest of the loan will be available pending the ratification of the U.S. foreign aid budget in the House of Representatives.

ANATOLIA REVIEWS PRESS ON RECENT EVENTS

TA201555 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Ankara, 20 Nov -- Friday's papers deal with various topics, with TERCUMAN columnist Mukbil Ozyoruk bitterly criticizing France for having "voiced support in an unprecedented way for Armenian terrorist attacks on Turkish diplomats," saying "it was inevitable that the same terrorism would become eventually a trouble for France herself. ASALA itself has become a plague for Mitterrand." Ozyoruk goes on to say: "There is only one way for France to stop these attacks; releasing Armenian detainees by French court orders. But is this so easy? Let them release those terrorists if they would like to. But they cannot possibly do it.

"The man in the street would immediately reject a French Government which bows down to blackmail. From now on, they (the French) should try to liberate victims of raiders (referring to the recent occupation by Armenian militants of Turkey's Consulate in Paris) rather than the raiders themselves. Let us now see the real power of Mitterrand."

Ugur Mumcu of CUMHURIYET stresses the difficulty of drafting a constitution, adding that in order to overcome the difficulties inherent in this job, the public opinion should be "fully opened up" to discussions about the future constitution and conflicting views should be permitted to surface in a climate of maximum tolerance. The public good would benefit from discussions and arguments on the future constitution since any mistake in the elaboration of the new constitution would cause sufferings for the whole nation. All sections of the community should be included with no discriminations against "left or right of this or that ideology" in the forum of constitutional discussions and arguments, he says.

Mehmed Barlas of MILLIYET says almost all members of the Consultative Assembly (which forms the Constituent Assembly together with the National Security Council) here functioning in a way that shows they are aware that they are working on behalf of the Turkish nation, adding: "So, after all, General Evren has been right and no one should have doubted that this nation would manage to breed new political cadres and assets. The powers of the Consultative Assembly are limited and its supervisory functions are not very comprehensive, at least on paper, but past events have shown us that soldier or civilian, all Turks are open to the aid and supervision of hardworking and constructive cadres who know how to shoulder responsibilities. In case the members of the Consultative Assembly share the current responsibilities and voice their own free will and convictions in a constructive way rather than evading these responsibilities, both wings of the Constituent Assembly will have equal powers. Short-and long-term interests of Turkey require this." Referring to the adoption of the internal regulations of the Consultative Assembly article under which death penalties will have to be approved by the assembly in order to be enforced, Barlas hails this development, saying: "It was all of us who brought Turkey to Sep 12. We will enable a return to democracy altogether too."

Teoman Erel (MILLIYET) says comments and criticism voiced by members of the Consultative Assembly enlivened the debates adding that the initial message was one of success with members with strong personalities making various remarks and the papers reflecting the discussions properly. Referring to a recent visit by Federal German foreign minister to Turkey, Erel quotes Genscher as saying he understood a timetable for a return to democracy in Turkey would be received soon, with the Turkish foreign minister making a parallel statement in Strasbourg. Domestic and external developments "came together in a certain channel and in case there are no blocks, waters will flow towards democracy and improved relations between Turkey and Europe," Erel says, adding that while making important decisions, one should think "what should we do" rather than "what will they say?"

Abdullah Uraz of SON HAVADIS says the recent ban on brokerage firms would not deter them from selling negotiable bank certificates of deposits since there is a demand for these in the market. An anonymous article in the same paper praises the recent decisions to allow civil servants to retire after 20 years of service saying this would ease the glutted establishment. But filling these newly-created vacancies by employing youths to diminish unemployment should be evaded, he warns.

Big banners on the first page of SON HAVADIS announce "the protector of the Armenian militant turns out to be the French interior minister," and "Turkes (leader of the now defunct Nationalist Action Party under trial facing a death penalty) says the smuggled arms were coming from Bulgaria."

HURRIYET criticizes the visiting Iranian health minister for distributing leaflets in Ankara gravely insulting a former Turkish president, Cevdet Sunay.

TERCUMAN ON INDEPENDENCE OF TURKISH REPUBLIC

NC241134 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 19 Nov 81 pp 1, 14

[Editorial by Nazli Ilicak: "Independence"]

[Excerpts] Rejecting every form of mandatory rule and every protective system, we have established the independent Turkish Republic. Independence does not necessarily mean rejecting all forms of economic, military and political alliances and plunging into a fearful loneliness. There are those who try to sever us from the West under the slogan of independence, as well as those who seek to picture our relations with the United States, IMF and NATO as proof of dependence. In veiw of the fact that the Marxist ideology lies at the foundations of these arguments, it is quite natural that the capitalist system should be shown as the main reason for our dependence. It is persistently argued that Turkey's debts to the West, IMF's "dictatorship!" over Turkey and the military bases are all the outcome of the present political system, and it is strongly suggested that we can achieve our true independence under a socialist system.

It is not only those who live behind the Iron Curtain who wish to rid themselves of Soviet domination. The Afghan people are trying to overthrow the Babrak Karmal administration, Kampuchea is waging a hopeless struggle against the occupation forces of Vietnam. The 300,000 Kampucheans living in Thailand and the 2 million Afghanis who have taken refuge in Pakistan are the exhausted human beings of this dark tableau.

When we look at the issue from an economic angle, it is very difficult to consider the political regime of the communist countries as an assurance of independence. Countries behind the Iron Curtain owe the West $70 billion. Poland alone owes the West $20 billion. Both Yugoslavia and Romania are members of IMF. The Soviet Union has opened its oil strata in Siberia to U.S. technology. Again, it is the same country which has purchased 25 million tons of cereals from the United States.

Naturally, economically strong countries can behave more independently compared with other countries. But linking independence with political regimes and economic preferences leads us to unrealistic evaluations. What is independence? Is Federal Germany, which accommodates 200,000 U.S. soldiers on its territory, independent? Is Finland, which has to choose a president who will be acceptable to the Soviet Union, independent? Or is the United States, which has to convince Begin to cooperate in pacifying the Jewish Lobby in the Congress in connection with the sale of the AWACS to Saudi Arabia, any more independent?

Turkey's independence as a state does not prevent it from taking part in this great net of interests. The intention of those who are after absolute independence in a country, which has won its liberty, is different. We can sum up this intention in two attention from the struggle of the Polish and Afghani peoples for a true independence, or at least to give the impression that we are sharing the same fate with these enslaved countries, so as to play down the seriousness of the situation.

Today, our relations with the West are strained. The suspension of democracy is an important reason for this tension. Those who see us as members of their free world come to Ankara with certain recommendations. Resolutions are adopted in the European forums against us. Such events should not be considered matters of national pride. Nor must they be deemed as interferences, damaging our independence. We must evaluate with contemporary minds their persistent demand that we comply with the conditions of the civilized world; what is valid today is not absolute independence but mutual dependence. If we feel embarrassed from suggestions which are of an advisory nature and alter our attitude toward the West, we shall be doing exactly what the exploiters of "absolute independence" want us to do.

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BELGIUM

FLEMISH LIBERAL LEADER ASKED TO FORM GOVERNMENT

LD241216 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Willy de Clercq, leader of the Flemish Liberals, has been entrusted by the king with the task of forming a government. De Clercq has accepted and will be giving a press conference within the next few hours to announce his intentions.

NETHERLANDS

REACTION TO U.S. DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS MIXED

PM241431 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 20 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] Amsterdam -- In general the three government parties in the Second Chamber, the Christian Democratic Appeal, the Labor Party [PVDA] and Democrats '66 [D'66], have reacted positively to U.S. President Reagan's speech. The three are satisfied with Reagan's wish not to deploy the 572 new nuclear weapons in Western Europe, the so-called zero option. On the other hand, the peace movements have described Reagan's proposal as a "pseudo-offer" and "propaganda."

However, the PVDA noted that NATO support for the zero option must not simply be dependent on the Russians' dismantling all their systems. D'66 indicated that Reagan had not taken the French and British nuclear weapons into consideration and spoke of an "opening offer." The opposition People's Party for Freedom and Democracy considers that the Russians must abandon all their nuclear weapons targeted on Western Europe in exchange for the cancellation of the 572 new NATO weapons.

Bishop H. Ernst of Breda said on KRO-TV yesterday that Reagan's proposal shows the power of the peace movement. "He will not succeed," the bishop said. The bishop of Breda also stated that he supported all the demands of Saturday's demonstration.

Foreign Minister Backs Move

PM231557 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 19 Nov 81 p 5

[Excerpt] The Hague -- In a guest lecture at Leiden University yesterday, Foreign Minister van der Stoel gave his support to the U.S. opening position for the coming arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva. The Soviet Union will have to be prepared to abandon its medium-range nuclear missiles in exchange for a zero option on the part of NATO, the minister said.

In the original text of his lecture which had been distributed in advance, Van der Stoel had spoken of the call to the Russians to dismantle "a large number of nuclear weapons." After the minister had been informed by the Americans in Brussels on Tuesday of the emphasis Washington is giving now to the so-called zero option, the passage was changed to "should abandon its missiles." The original phrase, "The exact number and type of missiles will be determined in the negotiations," was changed to, "How this will be achieved in practice will be determined in the negotiations."

Van der Stoel made it clear that he thought that 2 years ago NATO should have given priority to arms limitation approaches in place of the parallel approaches of modernization [572 new nuclear weapons) and arms limitation. The international realities have changed, and this is important. However, we have to admit that the 1979 dual decision is a fact. But it is extremely important for us that the arms limitation negotiations that will start in Geneva shortly should be anchored firmly in the decision," Van der Stoel said.

Although Van der Stoel did not say a word about the major antinuclear demonstration on Saturday, the tone of his address was a response to the position of the peace movement.

ZERO OPTION HOLDS NATO NEGOTIATING POTENTIAL

PM241107 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 19 Nov 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Glimmers of Light"]

[Excerpts] Two questions which are extensions of each other are of importance in evaluating the new U.S. proposals for the reduction of the nuclear arms arsenal in Europe. The central questions are: Are we dealing here with a serious offer, and does this offer entail serious prospects of reducing the number of nuclear arms in Western Europe? Or, more to the point: Can or will this offer lead to a situation in which the 572 NATO missiles will not be deployed in Western Europe?

For the person who thinks that no negotiations at all on the so-called Eurostrategic nuclear arms are necessary, such questions -- aggravated by the modernization decision -- are superfluous. The decision not to deploy the NATO arms does not need to be taken in Geneva: it can be made just as well in the councils of NATO. For those who think so, the zero option is at most a decision delaying the deployment of the arms. The question is whether the endeavors to bring about a reduction in the number of nuclear arms in Europe would be served by the zero option. In the final analysis it is not only a question of halting the NATO modernization project; it is also a question of freeing Western Europe from the dangers of the SS-20's. Negotiations to this end are vital.

The December 1979 NATO decision was unsound because it was unjustifiable on the basis of the actual Eurostrategic balance. But under strong public and political pressure it has now led to a situation in which the continuing nuclear rearmament in East and West could be reversed. There are now to be negotiations, and the world is watching these more expectantly than ever before. If under such circumstances Reagan is opting for the zero option merely to pacify his West European audience or to forestall further blows from the peace movement, he is running the very serious risk of losing all of his fairly small stock of credibility. Of course his declaration in part had a propaganda objective, but in the light of the Geneva negotiations it also contains some positive points.

First, the choice of the zero option seems to indicate that Washington is prepared to break out of the iron cage of the NATO "flexible response" doctrine. This doctrine means NATO will be able to answer any sort of Russian aggression with suitable military measures. It is precisely this doctrine which bears the major share of the responsibility for the permanent modernization process affecting NATO armaments. If Reagan were now prepared to review this doctrine, an important condition for controlling the arms race would be satisfied.

Reagan's zero option indicates that there is flexibility in the U.S. negotiating strategy.

SCHMIDT CONVINCED USSR INTENT ON ARMS REDUCTIONS

LD241552 Hamburg DPA in German 1523 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has been convinced by his talks with the Soviet state and party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, that the Soviet Union envisages "a step-by-step solution" at the disarmament negotiations with the United States, which is also supported by the FRG. According to the spokesman of the SPD parliamentary group, Knut Terjung, Schmidt also reported to the parliamentary group that it had further become clear that the Soviet side recognizes the necessity of compromising. There is no doubt of the serious intention of Moscow "to achieve substantial reductions in the medium-range field."

The chancellor assessed the talks with Brezhnev as "pleasant in atmosphere, but complicated in substance." But he could say already: "I am fully satisfied with the talks." This was also true of what was discussed behind closed doors.

In Schmidt's words, the talks with Brezhnev were held on the basis of mutual trust in the continuity of policies and personal integrity. At the same time, obvious confidence in the joint willingness for a partnership in security had become noticeable. "The other side is also concerned about the stability of peace," Schmidt said.

Schmidt again emphasized that the Germans had to play a "very important role as interpreter" in negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union. He had the impression that the Soviet leadership could not quite gauge as yet the intentions of the American Government. Through the reporting of the media, the misunderstanding had arisen that those things would be discussed at the Bonn talks which were the task of next week's American-Soviet talks in Geneva. Such negotiations between Bonn and Moscow were unthinkable," Schmidt said, but it is clear that also during the negotiations in Geneva "bilateral talks had to continue."

The German delegation had tried to set aside doubts, but it had not been able, and had not wanted, to remove some concerns of the Soviet side. The concerns of Moscow correspond in turn to the concerns of Bonn of a growing missile potential which is aimed at West Europe. The German side had made no secret of the fact that the political fate of the social-liberal government coalition was tied in with the NATO dual decision of 1979. The Soviet Union had felt Bonn's willingness for peace.

Concerning his private talk with Brezhnev, the chancellor reports that he told the Soviet party head that he had "never misled" Brezhnev in the meetings of the last 8 years. Brezhnev had interrupted him with the remark: "That is true."

GENSCHER COMMENTS ON U.S.-SOVIET POSITIONS

LD241732 Hamburg DPA in German 1618 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Nov (DPA) -- FDP Chairman and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is convinced that the East and West are interested in serious negotiations to reduce medium-range missiles in Europe. He told the FDP Bundestag group today that, in intensive talks with President Ronald Reagan American leadership wants peace and disarmament as much as its European allies.

He has no doubts that the Soviet side is also interested in serious negotiations and wants, by cooperation with the United States, to contribute to stability in the world and in Europe. He urged his Soviet partners to take seriously the proposals for limiting medium-range missiles put forward by Reagan in his speech last week, and to react to them positively.

Together with Wolfgang Mischnick, chairman of the FDP Bundestag group, Genscher this morning had a 30-minute talk with Brezhnev at Gymnich Castle. Genscher told the FDP Bundestag group that efforts to achieve detente and arms control, partnership in security matters and economic and political cooperation should, in a patient and sustained manner, create the conditions for a European peace system.

The Federal Government largely contributes to the holding of German-Soviet negotiations on medium-range missiles and has a major influence on the formulation of Western negotiating positions. This is also the case while the negotiations are in progress. The Federal Republic, he said, should use the continued dialogue with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states to make a contribution to constructive and businesslike negotiations. "We will keep talking to the Soviet Union on this vital issue while the negotiations proceed."

BRANDT DETECTS SLIGHT CHANGE IN USSR POSITION

DW251059 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Reporter Schmidt-Holtz interview with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt in Bonn 24 November -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Do you think there is any concrete chance at all that the Soviets will withdraw their medium-range missiles far enough behind the Ural Mountains so that they will no longer threaten West Europe?

[Answer] Something like this always depends on the position from which a person, or a great power, proceeds. With respect to the Soviet starting position, something has moved indeed. There is no question about this, and Brezhnev himself told me that he thinks they have already given themselves a nudge. However, this is not yet viewed that way everywhere. I do believe that anyone who has carefully listened to what has been said here will find that this is not a bad opening for the negotiations with the Americans. But nobody expects either side to lay its cards on the table now.

CDU OFFICIALS COMMENT ON SECURITY POLICY

LD232124 Hamburg DPA in German 1734 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 23 Nov (DPA) -- Deputy CDU Chairman Kurt Biedenkopf has expressed his support for the decisions on security policy adopted by the recent Hamburg CDU congress. Addressing a meeting of the CDU Executive on issues of security policy, Biedenkopf stressed today in Bonn that he stands by the NATO dual decision which is aimed at reestablishing a balance of forces between East and West. Biedenkopf likewise supports NATO's nuclear strategy.

Just before the Hamburg CDU congress Biedenkopf had expressed the view in a newspaper article that the nuclear deterrent strategy is unsuited in the long term for safeguarding peace, since it is based on the concept of the annihilation of man.

Defense expert Manfred Woerner gave an introductory report on the security policy of the West and the CDU, and tried to refute Biedenkopf's original article. The nuclear threshold situation described by Biedenkopf cannot be lifted since knowledge of the nuclear weapon cannot be erased. It is the task of politics to achieve arms limitation at the lowest possible level. The two CDU security and foreign policy committees will now deal with this problem.

Party Chairman Helmut Kohl expressed the view that security policy will continue to play a role in public discussion in the Federal Republic. As far as the CDU is concerned, the decisions of the Ludwigshafen program and the recent Hamburg congress remain applicable. With a view to Brezhnev's visit, Kohl stressed that the CDU supports the concrete proposals by U.S. President Reagan for the forthcoming talks on arms control and disarmament with the Soviet Union. The balance of forces between West and East at the lowest possible level remain the basis of the security policy intended to guarantee peace and freedom.

PRESS CONTINUES TO DEBATE NATO NUCLEAR STRATEGY

'Confusion in Strategic Thought'

DW161433 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 14 Nov 81 p 4

[Dieter Schroeder article: "Reagan Scares Europe"]

[Text] It is hard to say what effect Ronald Reagan's strategic assumptions have on the Soviets, but they certainly scare the Europeans. This certainly is not the President's intention. That is no reason, however, to be reassured. The question is whether Reagan assesses events in Europe correctly, whether he is in a position to judge and correct the "confusion" in the strategic thought of his most important secretaries, Haig and Weinberger, and whether he understands enough of foreign policy to restore the leadership of the Western alliance which had slipped from Carter's uncertain hands.

The answer is not very encouraging. Thus far the Reagan government has not brought about a foreign-political concept. By reducing its thought to the concept of military strength as a prerequisite for every foreign policy the government not only has discredited itself with many Europeans but has also forgone an advantage in dealing with the Soviet Union. It has left it to Brezhnev to pose as peace apostle and exposed itself to the suspicion that nothing is more important for it than the question of what circumstances require the use of nuclear arms.

The Americans will object and say that it is rather the Europeans which are the troublemakers in the alliance because they do not want to keep to the resolutions adopted, because they refuse to accept the protection America offers them at their own request and because they suddenly distrust a strategy which safeguarded peace for them over many years. This objection would not be unjustified. That the Europeans must rely on American nuclear arms is their own fault because they did not want to afford an adequate conventional defense.

But the Americans fail to see that the conditions of political-strategic agreement with Europe have changed. True, it is correct that there was no alternative to the policy of military balance and that the NATO strategy has preserved peace for 35 years, but this alone does not reassure the sceptics. It cannot be denied that many things have changed in recent years. This begins with the balance. The suspicion is growing that in reality it is reciprocal wangling to a point where it is impossible to control the destructive power. That peace can be preserved becomes doubtful if confrontation between the superpowers is dangerously growing and the technical modernization of nuclear arms makes a limited nuclear war "conceivable." Tensions are bound to emerge between America and Europe when the Americans consider detente indivisible and the Europeans, divisible. Among the Europeans the fear is growing of being dragged into a conflict which is not in their interests and could even spell their end.

All these fears have been jeopardized by NATO's counterarming decision. But this decision can still be defended because it is the only instrument at present for negotiations with Moscow and because the Soviets do not honor unilateral disarmament. But if one wants to renounce this instrument one has to talk as thoughtlessly as Reagan, Haig and Weinberger. On the one hand, Reagan considers a limited nuclear war as possible but on the other, as hypothetical and too risky. The Russians will be grateful to him for his irresolution and will wonder how flexible the strategy of flexible response really is. It is credible only if Moscow must assume that NATO is prepared to set a nuclear signal in the case of a Soviet conventional attack on Europe.

For the Europeans two questions are posed: If a limited nuclear war becomes conceivable and if the Americans are prepared to accept it to save their own skin, as Reagan indicated, will it then still be in their interests to station additional American medium-range weapons in Europe? But if it is not conceivable because it cannot be limited, what then is the use of additional medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe?

These questions are bound to complicate the counterarmament debate which is complicated anyway. Actually, Brezhnev has simplified it somewhat through his strategy of unflexible response. He denies the possibility of a limited nuclear war to prevent the United States from starting such a war and making his conventional superiority useless, but also because such a war would not be in the interests of Russia which is a part of Europe. Thus a limited nuclear war is still not very probable. But the question is inevitable of being the first battlefield of such a conflict and what a credible deterrent strategy could be like which would spare the Europeans making the first sacrifice.

Guenter Gaus has tried to give an answer which was, however, unsatisfactory because he wants to return to the strategy of massive retaliation which after all was abandoned because it is incredible for America to commit suicide to save Europe. Just as unhelpful is his proposal of a nuclear-free zone for the two German states because this would be the first step toward neutralization. For the time being, it is probably indispensable to consider whether the deterrent value of the conventional armed forces could be increased through an improvement of antitank weapons.

In addition, a disengagement of the nuclear arms of both blocs on either side of the East-West demarcation line should be considered, signalling their willingness not to stumble into a nuclear conflict rashly and thoughtlessly. The risk would not become bigger for us or smaller for Moscow. The strategy of flexible response, if it fails, also could not prevent occupation of a large part of the Federal Republic. A solid line would meet the same purpose as the threat of the use of the first atomic bomb, namely to gain time for negotiations. Over the result of these negotiations would still be looming the threat of nuclear war. If such a line were to have the function of a trip-wire and if it were to be credibly coupled with the American retaliatory power -- Reagan almost owes us this -- much less nuclear arms would be necessary. Europe's fears of a limited nuclear war would decrease and Moscow could no longer hope it can divide America and Europe over the necessity to automatically increase the number of medium-range weapons. At the same time, tables could be turned and the Soviet Union be put under pressure to reduce on its part the nuclear arms targeted on Europe.

The counterarmament decision and Reagan's policy have triggered a strategy debate which can hardly be stopped. It also must not stop at underdone offhand statements. If this alliance is to have a future and the danger of nuclear catastrophe is to be reduced, then this debate must be conducted to the end and be freed of outdated or immature cliches of thought.

U.S. a 'Security Risk'

DW121343 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 12 Nov 81 p 3

[Ulrich Mackensen editorial: "Strategies for Europe"]

[Text] The present U.S. Government seems to be slowly developing into a security risk for the North Atlantic alliance. Contradictory statements from Washington on NATO strategy issues and particularly on nuclear war limited to Europe might have originally been interpreted as insecurities of a new administration, but this explanation is not acceptable anymore.

A few matters first: As before, the United States is the most important ally, the guarantor for West Berlin and for the working of the nuclear deterrence umbrella. Conventional U.S. forces stationed in Europe have so far guaranteed the external security of the Federal Republic together with FRG soldiers. High defense expenditures are made and the burdens are being distributed on many shoulders. Those who hold this view have so far been able to argue that these expenditures are necessary because NATO, an alliance of 15 states, distributes burdens and risks equally to avoid war through deterrence.

Deterrence is based on flexible response strategy, a combination of conventional defense, the possible use of tactical nuclear weapons (nuclear weapons in and for Europe) and finally strategic nuclear weapons with which both nuclear superpowers threaten each other directly.

This combination -- called triad -- is possible and effective only because of its unpredictability regarding the means to be used to respond to an attack.

European NATO politicians and military leaders as well as the renowned London "International Institute for Strategic Studies" agree almost unanimously that nuclear war cannot be limited regionally. That would contradict possible aims in war. Why should an aggressor planning to occupy a territory with its industrial potential use nuclear arms? A destroyed area which will be contaminated for many years is not a target for war. The conclusion: If the aggressor wanted to occupy an undestroyed, or mostly undestroyed area, would he not then have to 'eliminate' the adversary who could still threaten him with nuclear weapons from far away, thus hindering the aggressor in achieving his war aims?

Up until now these were very theoretical considerations. After all, deterrence is supposed to have the effect that no war is fought. In other words, in order not to wage war, including nuclear war, one would have to know how it could be waged. NATO partnership and the distribution of risks means and meant that the Europeans as well as the Americans are closely linked together. This was one of the points of view leading to NATO's dual decision.

Even if new nuclear arms were to be introduced, they must be considered political weapons as all nuclear weapons are. This is meant to demonstrate to the United States that the West Europeans are prepared to bear their part of the risk, and it is supposed to be a signal to the adversary that NATO is aware, as demonstrated in earlier negotiations, that arms control talks will be possible with Moscow only if there is something to offer.

Now Reagan is about to destroy this agreement in the alliance, he is about to destroy solidarity and promote insecurity which has involved broad segments of the people and which feeds the peace movement. Even if the other NATO views are correct -- particularly that an attack on a member country will be considered as an attack on the alliance as a whole -- the suspicion of some sort of secret nuclear collusion between Washington and Moscow arises. In any event the Europeans will be the losers.

Reagan may possibly state in the near future that he did not mean "nuclear detachment" of the United States from NATO's common risks. But mistrust is growing. It still cannot be said what effect Reagan's and Weinberger's attitude will eventually have on the nuclear medium-range weapon negotiations slated to begin late this month. But one thing seems clear already: The concern of many Europeans is becoming more understandable and fear more apprehensible.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS POOR SHAPE OF BONN COALITION

DW131309 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 13 Nov 81 p 3

[Editorial by Bonn correspondent Eghard Moerbitz: "Government on Call"]

[Text] Signs are not good for this government which in view of increasing unemployment figures and bankruptcies is facing the worst winter since the years of reconstruction. So far it has been mainly the columnists and the electronic augurs who announced the near end of the social-liberal government period, but now one hears defeatist tones more and more often from those involved.

The chancellor complained in the recent cabinet session about the alarming lack of discipline in the social-liberal coalition and the tendency to create one's own image [selbstdarstellung]. In saying this he certainly had in mind those colleagues who frankly utter doubts whether the firm Schmidt, Genscher and company will outlast the next 2 months. The just reelected SPD faction chairman stated among other things that this was not at all unjustified pessimism. There is good reason why Herbert Wehner stresses the necessary mutual support "in the framework of the democratic entirety," stating again that divided Germany could not tolerate "irreparable hostility between Christian Democrats and Social Democrats."

In this situation the chancellor is particularly oppressed by the concern whether the sturdiness of the economically responsible -- trade unions as well as businessmen -- will suffice to stand through the next months. In doing this, he is fighting a war on several fronts. The fact that he must live with a pacemaker in all this trouble may still be the lesser evil.

The rapping of the coalition in this cabinet indicates that it is most intolerable for Helmut Schmidt not to be fully backed by the SPD and the coalition partner in such a critical domestic and foreign political situation. The fact that resigning comrades seriously toy with the idea of raising Willy Brandt once more on the shield, can leave Helmut Schmidt relatively cold; he knows better than anybody else that the link between the SPD and the FDP will hold only as long as the chancellor's name will be Helmut Schmidt and the vice chancellor's Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Everything else is pure illusion.

In view of all this it is just natural that the chancellor and the vice chancellor are getting more closely together again and that the FDP chairman keeps a close eye on the government chief. According to the Basic Law only the chancellor determines the guidelines of policy. In today's reality, however, nothing works without the liberal deputy, even if his position will end, as that of all ministers, as soon as the federal chancellor will be at his wit's end politically.

The chancellor and the vice chancellor have planned to implement the agreed package for the improvement of federal finances and for the stimulation of the economy, let it show its effect and stop the permanent deterioration of confidence. It seems more than questionable whether this will be achieved because the Federal Government has lost more credibility in the horrible summer and fall performance concerning the improvement of federal finances than it can make up for now. Moreover one must fear that revenue estimates and the newest employment figures from Nuremburg will appear as new bad news in early December. All experience indicates that the information available to the citizens in mid-December brings particularly strong influence to bear on the mood as a whole, because families discuss their own situation more intensely in the Christmas days than otherwise.

Tax estimates will also influence the decision-making process in the Bundesrat where CDU/CSU laender hold a majority and will considerably increase their resistance if revenues indicate new financial gaps.

The thing that keeps Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in office under such conditions is certainly not pleasure to exert power, but much rather the vexed insight that everything else would be interpreted as shunning responsibility. His vice chancellor is not much better off. But only the one who is successful in the end will be considered as having lived up to his duties.

DIE WELT: SOVIETS VIOLATED 1978 COMMUNIQUE

DW241233 Bonn DIE WELT in German 24 Nov 81 p 1

[Wilfried Hertz-Eichenrode commentary: "Powerful Beginning"]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev is showing a remarkable lack of understanding in Bonn. He refuses to understand at all why the West is so concerned about the SS-20 missiles. He is even playing the disappointed man and bluntly told the federal chancellor in the presence of the delegations that the Germans have asserted time and again that another war would never start from their soil yet, on the other hand, they are prepared to deploy U.S. missiles which can reach Soviet territory.

If this language by the Soviet leader contrasts with Brezhnev's efforts to appear as a kind and even friendly guest, then his German interlocutors will have been all the more startled behind the closed doors of the chancellor's office.

Yet Schmidt has absolutely no reason to be ashamed.

It was Schmidt who in 1977 sounded the alarm because of the Soviet medium-range missiles lead in Europe, and thus he was all the more satisfied when during his last visit in May 1978 Brezhnev agreed to include the following sentences in the joint communique: "Both sides consider it important for no one to strive for military superiority. They assume that approximate balance and parity are sufficient to guarantee defense."

For the chancellor to endorse in direct talks with Brezhnev Reagan's concept of a zero option means that Schmidt, who also hosted Brezhnev in 1978, feels deceived by the Soviet leader. The Soviet Union has unscrupulously violated the above two sentences of the 1978 communique.

According to normal practice among negotiators, as the one who made the error, it should be up to Brezhnev to correct a grave mistake, namely, the missiles lead. But he has no intention now of doing this. It is a delicate situation because Brezhnev's credibility toward his host is thus becoming the main aspect of this visit.

PRESS DISCUSSES BREZHNEV'S VISIT TO BONN

DW241341 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Press Review]

[Excerpts] Today the editorial writers view Bonn again, where German-Soviet talks concentrated yesterday almost completely on missiles. And now the opinion of WESTFALISCHE NACHRICHTEN of Muenster: The guest probably believes that everything would be quite different. If he saw himself prior to his Bonn visit in the role of a prince of peace who was about to accept well-earned homage, he must have been sobered by yesterday's beginning. As soon as the red carpet had been rolled up again, Federal Chancellor Schmidt made clear to him with pleasant frankness what bothers the Germans: not the American missiles, which are supposed to strengthen their security if need be, but the constantly growing Soviet medium-range arms threatening this security.

RHEINISCHE POST of Dusseldorf writes the following: Schmidt had stressed repeatedly prior to the Brezhnev visit that he feels cheated by the Soviet state and party chief because he had promised him on the occasion of his 1978 visit in a public agreement not to strive for superiority in the arms race. But this is exactly what the Soviet Union has done in the past 3 years.

The systematic deployment of at least 150 SS-20 missiles ready to be fired, that is, one missile a week since Brezhnev's last visit to the Rhine, has led to the unloved counterarmament decision of the West. If Brezhnev suggested another moratorium yesterday, that is a stopgap measure while maintaining the USSR's superiority. It shows with almost brutal frankness that the powerful Soviet Union claims a special position for itself in Europe.

KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER states: Due to its understanding of the military balance in Europe, Moscow cannot and does not want to accept the zero option for land-based medium-range missiles suggested by Reagan. He turns tables and almost threatens to take new measures if NATO's counterarmament is implemented. Schmidt had to and wanted to defy this. The confrontation, which was not kept a secret by the Soviet guests, demonstrates that Reagan's offensive made Moscow stand with its back to the wall. So the Russian bear needs the Bonn stage to let the world hear his irritated growling.

Now follows the opinion of NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG of Essen: Helmut Schmidt found the right point for a beginning when he reminded the top man of the Soviet leadership, as a partner and a neighbor, of the commitment to give peace a firm basis beyond the year 2000. This may sound like a phrase, but it is the core of world politics in the nuclear age. The common cause can be served only if the antagonisms are not kept secret but outlined to mitigate them. The chancellor pointed out that if negotiations should be unsuccessful, there will be counterarmament with U.S. missiles -- Brezhnev announced again that in such a case there will be Soviet countermeasures.

BADISCHE ZEITUNG of Freiburg writes: Preparatory work must be done prior to the meeting propagated by Schmidt. The Federal Republic can convince itself now how difficult this work will be: The basic approaches of the Soviets and of the Western alliance on the respective security demands, on starting positions such as with regard to the forthcoming missile negotiations in Geneva, are miles away from each other. Curtailing such differences and agreeing on the assessment of the existing arms potential -- that is a toilsome task costing very much time, maybe too much time if one bears in mind the advanced age of Reagan and Brezhnev as well as the unstable health condition of the Soviet chief of state. Yet the Federal Government must do everything to build bridges and to campaign for the exploitation of every possibility to reach understanding. That was the opinion of BADISCHE ZEITUNG.

MANNHEIMER MORGEN points out: If the Soviets intended to use the Bonn stage for bringing influence to bear on other NATO countries such as the Netherlands, Belgium or Norway against NATO's dual decision, Schmidt has at least set a counterweight. The Soviet politicians have always understood a frank word. It will probably promote Soviet-American talks if Brezhnev will be convinced during his Bonn visit that the West will firmly represent its position and that it will not be split up.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON SCHMIDT-BREZHNEV TALKS ISSUED

For the TASS version of the joint communique issued at the conclusion of talks between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, see the Western Europe section of the 25 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

AID TO EL SALVADOR -- Bonn, 24 Nov (DPA) -- The Federal Government will decide on whether to continue development aid to El Salvador only after the civil war has ended, a spokesman of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation said in Bonn today. Last week Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher promised Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena that the question of resuming development aid would be examined. The Federal Government's development aid was suspended at the beginning of 1980 because of the civil war. Bonn pledged aid projects worth DM 25 million to El Salvador. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1711 GMT 24 Nov 81 LD]

UNIONISTS TO GDR -- Geneva, 24 Nov (DPA) -- The FRG and GDR trade union leaderships are to meet in the first week of April 1982 in East Berlin. This was agreed on the sidelines of the European trade union conference in Geneva between the DGB chairman, Heinz Oskar Vetter, and the leader of the GDR trade union Federation FDGB, Harry Tisch, Vetter told DPA on Tuesday. The visit, which is to last 3 to 4 days, reciprocates an FDGB visit to Dusseldorf in 1979, and is to be quite independent of the planned meeting between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, according to Vetter. Hamburg DPA in German 1127 GMT 24 Nov 81 LD]

CHEYSSON ENDORSES REAGAN'S ZERO OPTION

PM241435 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] [President] Mitterrand and Spadolini, the head of the Italian Government, are "very favorably disposed" toward Mr Reagan's proposals aimed at reducing nuclear armaments in Europe. That is what Mr Spadolini told journalists Thursday, 19 November, following his meeting with the president at the Elysee. Presidential spokesman Vauzelle stated for his part that "the Americans' determination to restore the balance of (Eurostrategic -- LE MONDE note) forces is positive," and he added: "Anything which moves toward a balance of forces in Europe serves peace. Anything which can ensure that the time for negotiations has come is a good thing."

External Relations Minister Cheysson, who was also questioned as he left the Elysee, said that the "zero option" in the sphere of medium-range missiles was the "desirable solution." "I felt," he said, "that the expression 'neither SS-20's nor Pershings' which was used in demonstrations and on other occasions was a good expression." Recalling that the introduction of the SS-20 missiles brought about an "element of nuclear imbalance in Europe," the minister continued: "If there are no longer any SS-20's, that element disappears and the threat of the Pershings, which is necessary as long as there are SS-20's, no longer has any purpose." "Ronald Reagan's former statements," he concluded, "did not seem to take account of European public opinion. I am happy to see that this time his speech can be interpreted as being intended for European public opinion."

QUAI D'ORSAY 'GUARDED' ON SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS

LD241838 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpts] In the end, the Schmidt-Brezhnev meeting in Bonn will have served as a kind of rehearsal for the forthcoming Geneva conference. The positions of each side are known and discussions are now focused on the Soviet moratorium proposal. For its part, France is being very guarded as far as the Soviet disarmament proposals are concerned -- this is the Quai d'Orsay's reaction.

N-Deterrent Not Negotiable

LD242008 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The Brezhnev-Schmidt summit has been very closely followed by the Quai d'Orsay and with good reason, [name indistinct] (Gosset) reports. Prior to the Schmidt-Brezhnev meeting France advocated the zero option proposed by U.S. President Reagan.

[(Gosset)] Indeed, up till now Paris has not made any definitive judgment on Leonid Brezhnev's reply to Ronald Reagan. At the Quai d'Orsay it is though that the Soviet leader's gesture does not change things very much as compared with what Moscow had already proposed.

Well, even if Chancellor Schmidt sees new elements in the Soviet proposals, Paris prefers to wait for the end of the Bonn summit before making a pronouncement, since Brezhnev may still play a surprise card to prevent the deployment of American missiles in Europe.

What is certain is that, contrary to what may have been understood in Bonn or Moscow, it is out of the question that France will allow the French deterrent force to be taken into account in future Soviet-American negotiations, whatever the state of talks between the superpowers on the subject of disarmament. Moreover, despite some rumors on this subject in the Federal Republic, Moscow knows very well that France will not compromise on this point.

And finally, it may be said tonight that the immediate result of the Brezhnev-Schmidt meeting is to have assured that good conditions will prevail for the resumption of the disarmament talks just between the Soviets and Americans in Geneva next Monday. After Reagan's gift to the pacifists and Brezhnev's minor gesture yesterday, the climate could perhaps not be better between the two superpowers.

UKRAINIAN GROUP RESPONSIBLE FOR CAR BOMBING

NC241410 Paris AFP in English 1410 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 24 Nov (AFP) -- Responsibility for a fire bomb attack that destroyed two Soviet Embassy vehicles parked in a Paris street early today has been claimed by a group named after a Ukrainian nationalist murdered 22 years ago.

An anonymous phone call to AGENCE-FRANCE PRESSE just after the bombing claimed it had been carried out "to commemorate the rebirth of the Ukraine." The caller claimed to be speaking for what sounded to be the "Bande des Rats" (The Rat Pack) -- a designation whose link with the Ukrainian nationalist cause was not at first clear. A check with records, however, showed the reference to be to the Ukrainian nationalist militant Etienne Bandera -- a surname with identical pronunciation to "Bande des Rats."

Bandera, who in the 1930's was active in the cause of Ukrainian independence, was put in charge of a Ukrainian force by the Nazi armies of occupation. Disillusioned by his masters, he was accused by them of treason and deported at the end of World War II. In October 1959 he was shot dead by an unidentified assailant in Munich.

NEUTRON BOMB TEST ON MURUROA DETECTED 11 NOV

LD241650 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] According to two ecological movements, the Friends of the Earth and Greenpeace, France is reported to have carried out a test of the neutron bomb in Mururoa on 11 November. The seismographic laboratory in New Zealand is reported to have detected the explosion.

REAGAN'S SPEECH 'TIES' SCHMIDT'S, BREZHNEV'S HANDS

PM241617 Paris LE FIGARO in French 23 Nov 81 p 1

[Serge Maffert editorial: "What Dialogue?"]

[Text] The talks which Mr Brezhnev is having with Chancellor Schmidt in Bonn today and tomorrow are described as very important by both sides. Yet another conference on armaments will start in Geneva on Monday. It is already being forecast that this meeting, devoted to the Euromissiles, which is also the main subject of the German-Soviet talks, will be interminable and it will join a list which is already long and which includes the "big" Geneva "conference" on disarmament, the Madrid conference, the Vienna MBFR conference, not to mention the recurrent SALT negotiations which, according to Mr Reagan, are to become "Strategic Arms Reduction Talks."

Obviously no positive and precise result is expected from all that. However, the Bonn discussions are obviously important. They are the first serious talks between the Soviet Union's leader and a Western leader since Mr Reagan took office. It so happens that in the present situation Mr Brezhnev and Mr Schmidt have the same need to compare their views and strengthen their political positions.

The Soviet leader has committed his authority and prestige in the policy of detente with the West which, seen from Moscow, is most frequently considered to be negative for the USSR.

The German chancellor, opposed from within his own party, by the Christian Democratic Union opposition and by a section of German opinion, wants to demonstrate the soundness of his policy of balance and the middle way: loyal to the Atlantic alliance but open to any possibility of cooperation with East Europe.

Skillfully, for once, President Reagan has immediately, and even in anticipation, prevented any possibility of a real agreement between Brezhnev and Schmidt. The speech he made last week on armaments in Europe has tied the hands of both of the Bonn interlocutors. He has thus recalled that there could be no East-West agreement other than a direct agreement between Washington and Moscow (moreover Brezhnev does not really think otherwise).

As it happens the fundamental problem is still the same: Washington's difficulty in accurately assessing, if not its inability to accurately assess, Moscow's intentions and hence to gauge the real danger. The reverse is equally true. The result of this twofold failure is an arms race such as has never before been seen.

The American military doctrine is based on a massive buildup of arms and technology ensuring an advantage, presumed to be decisive, over the USSR. The latter, for its part, whatever its real intentions, is taking full advantage of its main ability: manufacturing a gigantic lineup of tanks, aircraft, and missiles which results in an extremely excessive capability in the sphere of conventional weapons.

The only way of breaking this spiral would be political discussion possibly leading to a political agreement. In any case the arms race can only be stopped after such a thorough debate. Only confidence could, possibly, lead to disarmament. It is not realistic to believe that the latter will precede the former.

AVANTI: PSI TAKES CREDIT FOR REAGAN ZERO OPTION

PM241553 Rome AVANTI in Italian 19 Nov 81 pp 1, 6

[Francesco Gozzano commentary: "Proposal Which Embarrasses Brezhnev"]

[Text] What Reagan announced yesterday was a full-blown disarmament plan based on four points, embracing all kinds of weapons -- conventional, tactical nuclear and strategic nuclear. The plan was submitted for attention to Brezhnev, from whom a response is expected Sunday on his arrival in Bonn. While the U.S. President's offer -- nondeployment of the Pershing and cruise missiles in exchange for an equivalent withdrawal of Soviet medium-range missiles targeted on Western Europe -- might on the one hand appear like a spectacular "open diplomacy" operation; on the other hand, it also responds to the Europeans' understandable anxiety and concern at seeing their countries transformed into a battlefield in the conflict between Americans and Soviets.

Washington's response to European fears constitutes a specific application of the principle of equal partnership among allies. Reagan has taken into account the positions of the Western countries, which were the first to express legitimate anxieties about the threat constituted by the SS-20's, and which asked the United States for appropriate weapons for an effective deterrent, or, better still, an agreement aimed at averting that threat by eliminating the Soviet missiles. This was the basis for the emergence of the zero option proposal, which was not originally espoused by Reagan. This is a victory for the Europeans and for those among them -- primarily the Italian and German socialists -- who fought to ensure that a real and better security would stem not from an adjustment in levels of armaments but from their reduction or dismantling. The method of mutual relinquishment, suitably verifiable, of the most destructive weapons is the main road to achieving a genuine disarmament that will free the European peoples from the nightmare of nuclear destruction -- a road that cannot be pursued with unilateral gestures but which requires the assumption of precise and mutual commitments on both sides.

How will Brezhnev respond? The Soviet thesis of a supposed parity in the various weapons systems will probably be confirmed and an attempt will be made to base negotiations on symmetrical "cuts" in the respective arsenals, or a request will be made to include U.S. strategic aircraft in Europe too, not just land-based missiles, among the weapons to be reduced or eliminated. Reagan's proposals have already been dismissed by Moscow as an excuse for continuing the arms race; in other words, the usual propaganda repertoire is produced at the right moment in an attempt to gain time and in the hope that the "mass movements" will manage to force the West to disarm unilaterally while the USSR maintains its alignment intact. Such a tactic seems bound to fail, because Reagan has made it quite clear that until agreement is reached the envisaged plans will continue to be implemented. If Moscow harbors any illusions in this connection it had better abandon them.

Some people might object that the proposals enunciated by Reagan yesterday seem too ambitious and are in danger of meeting the same end as other lofty initiatives in the disarmament field, which never got beyond acceptance in principle (this was the case with the agreement on the prevention of surprise attacks, given a new boost by Reagan, which has been under study in the disarmament committee for years), in fact it seems opportune that a link is being established between the weapons triad (conventional, tactical and strategic) because of the connection that exists in their possible future use according to the principles of NATO's flexible strategy. This link is also indispensable for achieving a fair balance in the three sectors and preventing the nuclear option -- that is, the danger of a total destruction of mankind -- or U.S. "disengagement" from Europe from proving the only one left open.

The tenacity with which the Socialists have fought to ensure that the formulation of U.S. negotiation strategy takes into account the Europeans' demands and anxieties has yielded an initial result; the close consultations that will be maintained during the Geneva negotiations will embody a further guarantee that the Americans will not seek any agreements with the Soviets over the allies' heads.

Last, Reagan's speech establishes the preconditions for strengthening the Atlantic alliance on the political plane — a solidarity which now seems all the more essential for ensuring the success of negotiations that in any case promise to be lengthy and difficult, and which for that very reason require that cohesion and vigilance be maintained.

ROME DAILY EVALUATES U.S. ARMS CONTROL PROPOSALS

PM241515 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 19 Nov 81 pp 1, 3

[Rodolfo Brancoli commentary: "In Any Case a Victory for Europe"]

[Text] Speaking on television yesterday, President Reagan launched a peace offensive whose huge political value is not nullified by the clear propaganda aims of the speech broadcast to half the world, by the suddenness of his conversion or by the attractive but misleading simplicity of certain stances. Suddenly the U.S. leadership has realized the danger of leaving the subject of peace to the Soviets and of losing the allies' trust on the way, and has realized the need, after so many contradictory and freewheeling statements and so many rash assertions about the disturbing prospect of a nuclear conflict, to reassert in a presidential speech the U.S. commitment to arms control and, if possible, reduction at all levels.

Discussing Reagan's speech with the press, the secretary of state emphasized the "good faith," the "responsibility" and "sincerity" of the U.S. positions, perhaps realizing that, under the circumstances, a questioning of intent would not be entirely unfounded. But whatever the reason and the intentions, the fact remains that the world public will from now on have to assess Washington's conduct with this yardstick. And, whether the Kremlin likes it or not, it is with this yardstick that the Soviet responses will be assessed; the objections to the U.S. proposals will have to be persuasive, and possible counterproposals must not be evasive.

Reagan seems to harbor no illusions in this regard. When one journalist asked him what kind of response he expects, the President shrugged and said nothing. Washington is convinced that everything that has come hitherto from the Kremlin is pure propaganda, and perhaps it believes that the Kremlin can be beaten at its own game by means of statements with the same propaganda value and cheap peace and disarmament offers, so that the two superpowers are then free to go their own ways.

But if this is the reckoning, it is a shortsighted one, because Moscow and Washington are now prisoners of what they have said, in the eyes of world -- and particularly European -- public opinion. In a sense, if there was a "bluff" on both sides, both sides have mutually exposed it. It will be very difficult and politically very expensive to turn back.

On the other hand, there are reason for moving ahead. Brezhnev has just announced to the plenum the disastrous state of the Soviet economy, and, however much the CPSU leadership may ignore domestic public opinion, there are clear limits to a further containment of consumption for the sake of continuing with the massive accumulation of weapons of the past decade and, if possible, keeping up with the Americans' rearmament plans. But in the United States, too, the contribution that the Pentagon's overblown budget is making to deficits, restrictive monetary policy, the squeezes in the industrial sector and in the availability of raw materials and specialized personnel is now evident.

What is equally evident is the cost, unlikely to be tolerated in an open society such as America's, that the arms race would try to unload onto not only the underprivileged sectors but also the middle class itself, since welfare spending cuts are not enough. Nor can the superpowers' leaderships permit themselves to underestimate the influence of public opinion, the increasingly widespread and clear signs of rejection of the logics which guide their leadership groups. The very fact that Reagan has now felt the need to come out into the open with a speech of this kind really is an acknowledgement of the influence of European public opinion, which only a few weeks ago people were pretending to ignore by dismissing the peace marches as marginal and politically suspect demonstrations. But within the United States, too, something has begun to move. Opinion polls confirm that the majority are in favor of negotiations and would not follow the leadership in rash policies, while a coalition of scientists, medics and churchmen is mobilizing to impose a decision for negotiated disarmament.

When the Catholic bishops gathered in the capital described the nuclear arms race — as they did yesterday -- as "the most serious moral issue in public life today" and proclaim the church's duty to "say a clear and resolute 'No' to the use of nuclear weapons," it is obvious that the issue of armaments and the related decisions has now become predominant in the public debate, with an importance which the political leadership can ignore only at its own peril.

Moreover, a dialogue, however circumspect and mistrustful but not without promising aspects, as Haig acknowledged this morning, is going on between the superpowers. In a message sent to Brezhnev, Reagan expounded the same proposals as he presented on television, and before leaving for Bonn the Soviet leader wrote to the U.S. President suggesting (according to columnist James Reston, who reported it) a meeting before U.S.-USSR relations get out of hand. The prospect of a summit remains unlikely for the time being, since the United States is convinced that it should be prepared for carefully and should produce results, so as to avoid failures that would exacerbate the situation.

Meanwhile on the diplomatic plane, work goes on to clear away the debris that accumulated with the collapse of detente. Haig announced today that he will meet with Gromyko on 26 and 27 January in Geneva, and the strategic arms limitation talks (which the Americans want to rename "START" to emphasize the principle of reduction as against limitation, as in "SALT") should begin soon after that. In this speech, Reagan placed these negotiations on the official agenda for the first time, and according to Haig, both the speech and the letter to Brezhnev constitute "a clear indication of the President's intentions to conduct a constructive dialogue and to seek a positive outcome."

These are not quite the same signals that Washington has been issuing for months, regularly placing the emphasis on the military solution of political problems, the constant devaluation of the negotiating option and the insistence on "linkage," that is, the connection between arms negotiations and the USSR's conduct worldwide.

According to Haig, just as there is no "automatic link" among the four areas of negotiation suggested in the President's speech, so the recognition of an "interrelation" between conduct and arms negotiations must not rule out the start of talks. Indeed, the secretary of state went as far as to acknowledge that the Soviets have themselves given signs of moderating over the past year. Obviously, the tensions created by previous actions (Afghanistan, Africa and the Persian Gulf) remain, and the United States is pledging itself to a dialogue "that will not only highlight the concern about this Soviet activity worldwide but will also advance specific proposals for a solution."

PCI, SYRIAN BA'TH ISSUE STATEMENT ON TALKS

For Syrian coverage of a visit to Damascus by an Italian Communist Party delegation led by Politburo member Emanuele Macaluso 21-23 November and a report on a joint statement on talks with the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, see the 24 and 25 November Syrian sections of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

PRESIDENT EANES DEPARTS ON AFRICAN TOUR

LD241100 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Shortly after 0100 today, the president of the republic left Lisbon on a trip to Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania. Just before leaving, Ramalho Eanes made a brief statement on the significance of his trip:

[Begin recording] My trip to three African countries, Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania, fits into a foreign policy pattern dating back to 1976, whose concrete results have shown it to be positive and totally justified from the standpoints of Portugal, Europe and the African countries with whom we have close ties.

It is now clear that the Portuguese dimension of an African policy is welcomed by the African states and by Europe as a link to draw the two continents closer together, and that its implementation is an important conditioning factor for Portugal's case for EEC membership. It is equally clear that the establishment of just and lasting cooperation relations between Portugal and the African states is an objective that meets the interests of our economic recovery, by providing us with export-import markets in mutually beneficial conditions.

On the other hand, Portugal's knowledge of Africa's problems, especially of those still prevailing in southern Africa, makes it natural that we should contribute to the search for solutions based on consensus and sound negotiations which will finally provide that part of the world with the conditions of stability and progress to which it has long aspired. In this connection, we shall have the opportunity of reiterating Portugal's unswerving stand on the Namibian question, the condemnation of apartheid and racial discrimination, the guarantee that states' internal affairs will be free from outside interference, the demand for respect for the states' sovereignty and territorial integrity, and support for an international climate of cooperation conducive to the establishment of more just economic relations among countries and continents.

All Portuguese will be bound to attribute a very special significance to the strengthening of our relations with the People's Republic of Mozambique which this visit will naturally advance. In a context of honorable relations among states it reflects the reality of a broad basis of understanding being established between Portugal and Mozambique, with mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and for the specific natures of the two political regimes, and with the recognition that it is possible to commence and develop a kind of cooperation which will meet our converging interests.

For all these reasons, I am leaving with the clear awareness that I am carrying out a mission truly in the national interest, hoping that all Portuguese may share this certainty, conscious that it is with our eyes set on the present and the future that we must unite our efforts and skills so that our common interests may be asserted and defended. [end recording]

Ramalho Eanes is accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs, and by Councillor [of the Revolution] Vitor Alves, five secretaries of state and 35 businessmen. He is expected in the Mozambique capital at 1500 local time, 1300 Lisbon time.

PAPER NOT OPTIMISTIC ON ZERO OPTION SUCCESS

PM241519 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Nov 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The Zero Option"]

[Text] On the eve of a new stage in negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on the limitation of theater nuclear weapons in Europe, scheduled for 30 November in Geneva, Washington has just made two decisions which could prove to be particularly influential on the results of that meeting.

The first and most important of these decisions is that which advocates the "zero option"; that is, the Americans refrain from deploying their powerful Pershing II in Europe if the Soviets withdraw their SS-20 armed with three nuclear warheads from the Warsaw Pact countries and from their own territory, where they are aimed at the West.

This is an apparently correct and balanced proposal which could constitute the beginning of bilateral disarmament and a significant step in the two superpowers' joint progress toward military denuclearization; however, Western observers do not believe that the Soviet Union will endorse it, or that, moreover, it will endorse any other proposal which entails the slightest concession in the military superiority which it in fact holds over the European countries belonging to the Atlantic alliance.

Intent on achieving their aims through the use and manipulation of Western public opinion, which is increasingly demanding and dangerously exacting as regards unilateral disarmament, the Soviets will attempt to gain time in the negotiations, while leaving to the more or less well intentioned, more or less convinced and more or less idealistic pacifist movements the task of hounding NATO, of rejecting its concern for parity in nuclear devices and of promoting the justification of the West's unconditional disarmament.

This skillful venture does not even run the risk of a countermove, since the rights to express opinions, assemble and demonstrate are dangers which are carefully forestalled in the Eastern bloc.

But, together with this invitation to a bilateral gesture of good will and commitment, Washington has made another decision which will very probably impair the atmosphere of the Geneva negotiations; the suspension for 1 week of Aeroflot flights to the United States on the ground that aircraft belonging to the Soviet airline deviated from their regular route and flew over "sensitive areas" of New England. It is appropriate to interpret this incident in a manner similar to the grounding of the Soviet submarine in Swedish territorial waters, very close to an important naval base.

Is it exaggerated confidence in their own efficiency or excessive negligence induced by the permissiveness of the democratic societies which explains these two grave Soviet "blunders"? However it may be, they both work to the disadvantage of the pacifist viewpoints conveniently sponsored by the USSR -- and also make it more difficult to expect that the "zero option" will succeed.

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE SUMMIT BEGINS IN LISBON

LD241432 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] The revision of the constitution and the present political situation are the main items on the agenda of the Democratic Alliance summit meeting which started in Lisbon this morning. Pinto Balsemao, Freitas do Amaral and Ribeiro Teles [leaders of the Social Democratic, Social Democratic Center and Popular Monarchist parties respectively] are analyzing, among other issues, the attacks being moved from within the Council of the Revolution against the work of revising the constitution, in the light of the growing consensus that is emerging among the democratic forces.

Democratic forces are also hoping for a firm denounciation of the plot currently being hatched against the democratic regime, (as heard) part and parcel of which is the proliferation of petitions signed by prominent nonpartisan figures active in the corridors of Belam Palace, and its ramifications. Communist efforts to create social instability are sufficient for one to draw the relevant conclusions for blocking the way to what would appear to be a new 11 March in the offing [reference to 11 March 1975 moves by leftwing of the armed forces].

FORMATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT EXPECTED AFTER 8 DEC

LD241654 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1230 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] A EUROPA PRESS dispatch says that an announcement on a new government could come any time after the long weekend of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, that is, after Tuesday, 8 December. The dispatch says attempts to resolve the government crisis will begin on 29 November.

The agency quotes government sources to the effect that there will very likely be a return to the formula of deputy premiers in the new cabinet. One of them would oversee economic affairs and the other political matters. Specific names to hold these posts have already been circulated.

The dispatch adds that there is talk of turning what are at present the secretariats of state for tourism and health into full ministries. In addition the former ministry for relations with the Cortes could be resurrected; this has been vacant since the resignation of Ignacio Camunas, who was the first and last head of this nonportfolio department.

In this context it should be added that Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo will also have to make a decision on the four new members to be brought into the Executive Committee.

TOGOLESE PRESIDENT BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD231840 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, a small country in West Africa, arrived in Madrid just after 1630 today for a 3-day official visit. This is the first official visit by a president of Togo. At Barajas airport he was met by King Juan Carlos.

General Eyadema will attend a gala dinner this evening at the Oriente Palace, which will be hosted by the king and queen. During his 3 days here the president of Togo will have two official meetings with Don Juan Carlos and a meeting with Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo. The official visit could open up possibilities for trade exchanges between Togo and Spain. Such exchanges have up to now been few.

President's Itinerary

LD241146 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpts] On the second day of his official visit to Spain, the president of Togo, General Eyadema, will have lunch today with King Juan Carlos, a meeting with Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, receive the freedom of the city of Madrid, visit the headquarters of the National Institute of Industry and view military exercises by the Brunete Armored Division at the El Goloso base.

The president of Togo arrived yesterday with a large retinue, including several government ministers, for a visit lasting until tomorrow and aimed at stepping up economic and technological contacts between the two countries, especially at speeding up agreements on a number of industrial projects in which Spanish firms are involved in Togo.

The president was welcomed on arrival at Barajas airport by the king and queen, who later hosted a dinner at the royal palace. In his speech of welcome King Juan Carlos highlighted the dangers threatening the unity of Africa and stressed the serious problems of refugees thrown up by conflicts in Africa.

President Eyadema, for his part, praised the role the king has played in the transition and for his interest in African problems, an interest based on close cultural and historical links. He went on: Togo believes firmly that Spain can play a decisive role in a number of conflicts currently afflicting Africa and which represent a threat to peace.

DENMARK

OLESEN CALLS U.S. PROPOSAL 'A POSITIVE STEP'

PM241455 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 20 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] In a comment on President Reagan's speech Wednesday Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen said:

"U.S. willingness to begin serious arms control negotiations on both nuclear and conventional arms is a positive step. The fact that the United States has accepted the zero option, to which the European nations have attached such importance during consultations among the allies, must be greeted with satisfaction.

"The forthcoming negotiations in Geneva will be both difficult and time consuming. During the consultations within NATO Denmark has proposed that the U.S. negotiating package be as balanced, constructive and flexible as possible. For this reason we have taken careful note of President Reagan's statement that the United States intends to negotiate in good faith with a willingness which involves listening to and weighing the Soviet Union's counterproposals."

FINLAND

CHRISTIAN LEAGUE NOMINATES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

LD242216 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2100 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Summary] As expected, the chairman of the Christian League, Raino Westerholm, has been nominated as the party's presidential candidate at the party's extraordinary congress held in Helsinki today.

NORWAY

GOVERNMENT AIDES WELCOME REAGAN PROPOSAL

PM241507 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 19 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] "Opponents of the NATO decision to deploy new nuclear missiles claimed that the decision would hinder further disarmament negotiations. We now can see that they were wrong, that the decision has on the contrary been a precondition for serious negotiations on reciprocal disarmament," Norwegian Defense Minister Anders C. Sjaastad told the Conservative Press Bureau in an initial reaction to President Reagan's negotiation demarche.

He said that the Kremlin had threatened that the NATO decision would make negotiations impossible. The reverse is true. It is precisely this decision in the West to restore the balance which is now bringing the Russians to the negotiating table, Sjaastad said. "Norway is happy to welcome this initiative," said Under Secretary Kjell Colding of the prime minister's office.

The proposals include both nuclear and conventional arms, which must be viewed in connection with each other. One of the things confirmed by the President's speech is that the United States is going to the forthcoming negotiations in Geneva with a real and avowed desire to achieve the maximum reduction in nuclear arms on both sides. It is our hope that the Soviet Union will now accept the U.S. negotiation offer with a correspondingly positive attitude, Under Secretary Kjell Colding said. Conservative party Chairman Jo Benkow also stressed that the NATO decision was a dual decision. The West intended both to put an end to Soviet superiority and to proceed to negotiations on mutual arms reductions, Benkow pointed out.

PAPANDREOU 22 NOV GOVERNMENT POLICY STATEMENT

NC222115 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 22 Nov 81

[22 November policy statement by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou at Greek Chamber of Deputies; recorded -- relay of Athens Domestic Service]

[Text] Mr Chairman, dear colleagues: National independence and territorial integrity, peoples sovereignty and democracy, self-supported economic and social development, our cultural revival, the revitalization of the countryside, the radical improvement of the quality of life in the town and in the village, social justice and, in conclusion, social liberation are the goals for our government and predetermine the course we will follow.

The course of change is a long-term project. Based upon the never ending strength of a unified and sovereign people, we will turn the vision into reality. Change is a vision and a course. It is, however, a daily act, a way of life and a way of work. It is the steady compass which will direct every option from the great national issues to the local problem.

We believe that with the support of the people we will create a Greece which will be nationally proud, with a national foreign policy which will be independent and multifaceted. We only have one duty: the national interest [applause].

Democracy, civil, social, and economic democracy are a state obligation and, at the same time, the citizen's right. Every Greek woman, every Greek man must feel and at the same time be free. Social and economic democracy are a target for conquest which demands great efforts. There is also political will, however, and our basic (goal) will be: Social benefit prevails over personal gain. This very principle will direct every one of our recommendations to the people, every one of our proposals to the nation's representatives. We do not oppose private initiative. Every one of its efforts which contribute to the country's development will be encouraged.

Our final goal will be social liberation. In every instance, social justice will rule our efforts, whether in connection with a distribution of the burdens or a distribution of social benefits. Social justice, however, does not mean indiscriminate acceptance of class demands when they are not coordinated with the social repercussions on a series of social classes or when they shake the social effort.

Contrasts and social differences cannot be abolished by aphorisms. This is a state duty. Only democratic dialogue can smooth out differences and finally lay down the course with the broadest possible consent of the people. The government of PASOK will strengthen, nationally and in action, the peoples participation, so that the consent of the people is assured. The steps toward change must be composed of the ripe goals of the people. The rate of achievement of these goals will always be in accordance with the relativity of forces, the tolerance of the economy and, most of all, the consent of the people's forces.

The basic institutions which we will utilize are: The Parliament; local self-government within the framework of a basic decentralization; trade unionism and the mass movement in the places where the people live, work and are educated; democratic planning; public administration with its democratization and cleansing. A considerable role will be played by the (?patriotic) and agricultural-industrial cooperative in the countryside.

With these institutions and with a firm and total exploitation of the human potential and the wealth-giving resources of the country, we will proceed with decisive steps toward a self-supporting development which at the same time will lead to a balanced regional development. It is in this way that we will revitalize the national society and give life to the region, the province, the town and the village.

The reconstruction of our national area, the revitalization of the Greek countryside will, at the same time, rid the urban centers of the current congestion. In this effort, the role of the representatives of the nation will be decisive. Democratic dialogue, full briefing, and constructive critique will open up new vistas for the country.

Based on the unity of spirit between the people and the armed forces, the government will lay down the foundations of a national defense policy which will effectively protect our country against any foreign imposition and which will strengthen peace. The first care toward this end will be emphasis on strict preparedness and battleworthiness of our armed forces.

It is obvious that in implementing change in the sector of national defense, as well as in foreign policy, which is directly related to it, the government will proceed by stages, step by step, always bearing in mind the necessity of guaranteeing the necessary military preparedness and strength for national defense planning and the correct deployment of the forces. The mission of the armed forces is to protect our national independence and our territorial integrity and to discourage any aspirations at the expense of our inalienable national rights.

Just as Greece does not claim anything from anyone, it also is not prepared to cede anything at the expense of its national territory. [prolonged applause]

However, beyond our attention for improving the organization of the equipment of communication systems and of supplies to our armed forces, we will study and face with interest the problems and living conditions of our army personnel. We will seek the natural progress as far as possible of our officers and noncommissioned officers in all ranks of the hierarchy. And we will face with a spirit of understanding their various other problems. Every possible moral and material assistance, particularly in questions of training and living, will be given. Along with this we will take all necessary measures to improve the life in general of our conscripted children. We will particularly increase our material assistance to recruited servicemen, reservists and others, who are facing special family obligations. Dependents of recruited servicemen will be given medical treatment from the state during their entire service and so long as income from every source does not exceed a certain limit.

The national defense policy will also be the mainstay and the necessary supplement of our independent multidimensional foreign policy. The allocation and use of such expenditures will be carried out on the basis of the soundest possible and rational criteria so that the highest result will be achieved through the smallest possible cost.

Our primary goal will be continuous modernization of military means, gradual change in the sources of armament and avoidance of (?unilateral) dependence. At the same time, we will pay special attention to the development of a modern war industry by implementing plans for parallel movment of business [word indistinct] in the fields coming under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Defense. We believe that the war industry in our country has very great prospects for development. The government will convert the existing industries from units of maintenance and assemblage to production units with all favorable repercussions for defense and economy. Along with this, we will strengthen scientific research in the fields of war materiel technology, and we will organize a state trade organization for the sale of war materiel abroad.

The selection of recruits and of reserve cadet officers according to specialization will be carried out on the basis of their special knowledge and abilities so that the right man will be appointed to the right post without intervention from the sinful dossiers [personal files on citizens] [applause].

The primary concern of the government is the shaping of an independent, genuinely Greek multidimensional foreign policy. Our firm goal is the development of friendly relations on a world-wide scale and particularly with the Balkans, the people of the Mediterranean, with Europe -- West and East alike -- and with the Arab national which constitutes a dynamic factor in the course of the world. This is our firm goal: Active contribution to detente, disarmament and world peace.

We build our national independence on the independent multidimensional foreign policy, as well as on the shaping of national defense policy.

Our foreign policy is: a policy of peace, a policy of realism, a policy of solidarity for the people struggling for their national independence or laboring for their non-aligned economic development -- finally, a policy which has as its starting point the fact that Greece is a country which simultaneously belongs to Europe, the Balkans and the Mediterranean. With these facts we are facing our national issues, with these facts we are developing our international relations.

In connection with our national issues, the government will follow a policy different from that of its predecessor in office. On the question of the Aegean, it must be made clear both to the neighbors and the Atlantic alliance that our land, sea and air borders as well as the Greek continental shelf limits in the Aegean are not negotiable. They are safeguarded by international agreements and treaties as well as by international practice.

We have clearly explained to Ankara our desire that our people may live in peace and friendship. At long last, the two countries must seriously think someday to put an end to expense armaments and to use the funds spent on armaments for health, education and the elevation of their people's standard of living. But we have also made it clear that we are not inclined to concede even 1 inch of Greek territory. The dialogue with Turkey has sense and can be welcomed in the measure that it would not concern unacceptable concessions of national sovereign rights as well as of arrangements based on international agreements which have delegated to Greece jurisdictions or authorities.

The question of Cyprus, we must recall, is primarily a question of foreign occupation. And for Greece it is a vital national issue. At the same time, it has developed into a major international problem following the Turkish invasion and military occupation of a large part of an independent and nonaligned UN member state. Our government does not forget that Greece is a guarantor power and also has a legal right and a duty to actively support the Cypriot people's struggle for the withdrawal of all the foreign troops, for the safeguarding of free settlement and movement, for the shaping of a constitutional charter which, while consolidating the unity and independence of the Republic of Cyprus, will give equal rights and the same obligations to all its citizens, to both the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots.

Along with this, our government will undertake a crusade to brief the world public and to mobilize internationally all the forces which can contribute to the promotion of a fair Cyprus solution.

It is also necessary that we proceed with the opening of the dossier on Cyprus so that the Greek and the Cypriot people are informed about who is responsible for the tragedy of Cyprus.

Our strategic position in NATO, on NATO, stems from our vision which consists of the dissolution of the two psychological blocs -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Specifically on NATO, over and above the question of principle, over and above the nature of the Atlantic alliance, the Greek people remember that it supported the 7-year dictatorship in Greece, in the same way that they remember that it did absolutely nothing to stop the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

There is also a more direct issue: It is meaningless for us to belong to the military wing of an alliance which does not guarantee our eastern frontiers against any possible threat and which, at the same time, as a result of the unlimited supply of military material to Turkey, upsets the balance of power in the Aegean.

At the same time, the government considers that the Rogers agreement, as it has been interpreted to date for over 1 year, questions the limits on Greek operational control over the Aegean. We consider this unacceptable. In other words, the military alliance does not strengthen our frontiers and the Rogers agreement is harmful to our national interests.

With the vote of confidence which the Chamber of Deputies will give to the government, we will simultaneously receive the mandate to proceed to those actions which strengthen our frontiers and protect the country's interests and the people's interests. [prolonged applause] Detachment from the Rogers agreement also falls within this very same framework.

In reference to the U.S. bases, during the negotiations we will be conducting during the first months of 1982 we will present clearly, as we have already stated, a firm schedule for their withdrawal from our country. [applause] Until that time their operation will be governed by the following prerequisites:

1. Control and supervision of their activities by Greece.
2. Possibility of annual revision and abrogation of the relevant agreements so that our national interests may be protected.
3. Curtailment of the activities of the bases whenever they endanger the rights of Greece which are related to our national security or which could harm the interests of our nation in relation with friendly countries in our greater area.

In reference to our international relations, our policy will be an active and dynamic policy which will create the complex of international interconnections which will guarantee the territorial integrity and independence of our country as well as serve its interests. This policy will also be based on the principles of peaceful solution of international differences, of strengthening international peace and of development of relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries.

For these reasons the alliances and coalitions which could lead to a world polarization, and particularly in the European or Mediterranean areas, are contrary to the philosophy of our foreign policy.

In the European area we orient our foreign policy on the basis of the principle that Europe is united, that close cooperation between European countries is dictated by a common cultural past and by common social and economic interests and that the vision must be to create not a new superpower but rather a Europe of the workers. [applause]

In the Mediterranean area our policy is aimed at promoting peace and cooperation. This policy is the sequal of an intensive effort PASOK undertook in the past through establishment of a policy of peace and cooperation between Mediterranean peoples. We believe the Mediterranean must belong to the peoples who inhabit it without the presence of the foreign superpowers and without the military maneuvers which endanger peace in such a sensitive and inflammable area.

Our traditional relations with the Arab nation are developing harmoniously, and the goal of the government is to expand them continually in all sectors so that they can become an example of brotherly cooperation between peoples and governments and be a decisive contribution to the preservation of peace not only in the area but throughout the world. We firmly support the struggle of the Palestinians for self-determination [applause] so that they may get their own fatherland and so that all refugees may return to their homes.

In the Balkan area the criterion of our foreign policy will be pursuit of firm friendship and constructive cooperation. The Balkan area has always been an area for threats by foreign powers and superpowers. We believe the special sensitivity of the area demands creation of a zone of peace so that the Balkans can become a nuclear-free area, not attached to (?a) political-military coalition [applause], and we will direct our efforts toward this end. [applause] At the same time we will strengthen existing political relations for the purpose of creating institutions which will guarantee permanent cooperation. More specifically, and in reference to a nuclear-free area, as a first step toward specific geographic areas, the government proposes creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. Greece, after the necessary consultations, will be the first to implement, and in a very short time [applause], this principle for withdrawal of nuclear weapons from its territory. [applause]

In conclusion, it is our aim to develop multifaceted relations with the countries of the Third World and a basic promotion of cooperation with the nonaligned.

The rules and regulations of the EC, to which we are obliged to conform as a result of accession, makes many of the economic problems we have to face more acute and also creates new ones. This situation is made even worse by the conditions agreed upon for accession. It is our aim to conduct a plebiscite in accordance with constitutional procedures, a plebiscite so that the Greek people may decide on this serious issue. We note that the decision for the conducting of a plebiscite rests upon the president. Naturally our position on the signing of a special agreement with the EC, allowing implementation of our development program, remains as firm as ever. This primarily will apply to the industrial and agricultural sectors and will strengthen our national independence. The government, however, will honor the decision of the Greek people no matter what it may be when the people do express themselves. In every eventuality and until the Greek people express themselves, we will fight within the organizations of the EC to protect the interests of the Greek people. We will exhaust all possibilities of escape and all margins provided by the Rome agreement and the accession agreement. We will not, however, hesitate to adopt the measures necessary to protect the workers and the producers and to develop goals independent of community obligations. [applause]

We will present these positions with all sincerity within a few days during the London summit conference of the EC states. This first conference which the new government will attend is primarily aimed at reorganizing the common (?agriculture) policy, the other community policies and the community's budget.

I consider it an event of primary importance that it is already being understood within the community that there are unacceptable inequalities within its framework. I consider that this problem of inequalities is of the utmost urgency and that it affects not only the prestige but also the cohesion of the community itself. At the summit conference we will present our problems in a specific way. This does not mean I am optimistic about their speedy solution. Naturally, we will follow these developments closely. It is, at the same time, our goal to develop broad commercial and more general economic relations with all countries.

Our policy options are based upon the principle that the people decide in a sovereign way, without force, after being informed, within a democratic state where there is true multiplicity of voices, political equality, full separation of the state from all parties and absolute respect for the constitution.

The fundamental establishment of people's sovereignty and democracy in the country's daily life are the first goal of the government, which will be implemented through the immediate introduction of institutional changes and reorganization. The principle of people's sovereignty is directly connected to a multiparty government and to the parliamentary government. The Chamber of Deputies is thus strengthened with additional authority in the decisive exercise of its role.

At the same time we will also strengthen the other two foundations of democracy -- local self-government and trade unionism -- both in the countryside and in the city. A decisive role in the function of democratic institutions will be played by the strengthening of the citizens' right for diversified and objective availability of information through the mass media as well as through the free exchange of ideas.

We proclaim, and we have already applied, the principle that we are a government of all the Greeks. [applause] Different political beliefs and party preferences are not only acceptable but necessary for the functioning of a democratic multiparty government. We will proceed immediately to all the legislative and other necessary changes aimed at national unification and unity of spirit.

Ratification of the recognition of the unified national resistance movement and the abolition of observances which tend to divide the people, abolition of the practice of keeping dossiers and the return of political refugees are the basis of our goals. [applause]

Implementation of political equality and national reconciliation will be undertaken with a strict observance of the laws in all directions and without exceptions. We believe that in this sector we will have the unstinted support of the people as well as the support of the other parties and organizations of local self-government and the social organizations.

We will promote legislative measures for the financial support of political parties. Adoption of the simple representational system of election will be accompanied by abolition of the cross of preference [applause] so that the level of political struggle and political life may be elevated. Recognition of the right to vote for 18-year-olds will be established [applause] starting with the municipal elections scheduled for 1982. [applause] Emigrant merchant seamen and students abroad will be given the right to vote in parliamentary elections. [applause] Equality under the law will become a daily act together with the constitutional provisions on citizens' rights, regardless of political affiliations or religious beliefs.

The government will morally and materially strengthen justice with the purpose of making it a bastion of democracy, for the purpose of establishing its full independence and the effective fulfillment of its national mission. The necessary administrative improvements affecting the human potential and the specialized personnel will soon be undertaken to achieve the speedy application of justice without excessive cost to the citizen. At the same time we will start the cleansing and gradual reform of the laws. Immediate priority will be given to the reform of family law to achieve equality between the two sexes [applause], and civil marriage will be established in parallel and legally equal to church marriage. [applause] Abolition of the death sentence will be implemented immediately together with protection against torture. [applause] Special care will be given to the purging of the penal system and the establishment of human conditions of life. The government will take all necessary measures which will lead to further reconciliation between the people and the security forces [applause] and to protect them. At the same time the government will deal with the increased problems of the personnel of the security forces as affected by conditions of work, hours of work, and unacceptable social prohibitions, and it will guarantee trade union affiliation within the provisions of article 23 of the constitution. [applause]

The Church will be freed to follow its own road without any intervention by the state. The separation of church from state will concern the administration and not its ties with the nation and the people. [applause] Special care will be taken to protect the clergy and those who work for the Church.

One of the basic aims of the government is the early, responsible and decisive creation of the institutional framework that will lead to true decentralization. This decentralization will make possible the decisionmaking at various levels by the people themselves, their representatives and organizations. Thus, the provision of article 101 of the constitution is met. Decentralization will be based on the liberation of the creative possibilities of the local self-government institution, on the immediate strengthening of the role of first-degree cells of people's sovereignty, the municipalities and communes; on the institutionalization of second and third degree and on their gradual activation.

In the first phase, the nomarchs' role will be revised and they will become representatives of the government policy in the nomes. The primary role of the nomarchs will be to prepare the ground for the completion of decentralization and their future replacement by genuinely elected organs. The transfer of jurisdiction from the center to the region and from the nomarchies to the municipalities and the communes will be carried out by means of a corresponding transfer of sources, of cadres and of specialized technical structure.

The municipalities and communes will become worthy organs of decentralized democratic authority, with administrative independence and with the goal of economic self-sufficiency to solve all local affairs. One of the measures in this direction will be the enactment of real estate tax of purely local nature. Until the activation of the second and third degrees of self-government, the nomarchs will be assisted by decentralized and soundly organized services and by nomarchy councils with their representatives. In these councils the participation of local self-government will be decisive. This will be done through the central union and the local unions of municipalities and communes as well as of the social organizations. Decentralization will proceed along with the setting up of the organs of democratic planning.

The Ministry for Northern Greece will play an important role within the framework of the first phase of decentralization. Decentralization will serve as main weapon to convert public administration from a dynasty to a servant of the citizen and at the same time a lever for self-sufficient development. Beyond geographical decentralization, vertical internal decentralization will play a decisive role through the transfer of jurisdictions from the highest to the lowest level so that every employee may have an individual area of responsibility.

Bureaucracy will be combated and the functioning of public administration will be improved by simplifying the (?contents) of procedures and by eradicating the practice of mutual covering up, of confusion and of conflict of authority. Clarity, lucidity and publicity will be characteristics of decisions, and modern methods and means of machine accounting and organization will be introduced.

We will proceed with resoluteness with the eradication of partisanship and with the combating of favoritism and corruption. Democratization of public administration presupposes termination of useless dealings, as well as discrimination against employees depending on their political affiliations or social origin. Our basic goal is to elevate the employees to the role of public officers who will act in a responsible manner, who will be adequately compensated and will not be wronged. Meritocracy, character and efficiency will be the sole criteria for progress. Well-known unbecoming phenomena will be radically dealt with, such as the holding of many positions.

Finally, the elevation of the standard of public officials will be sought, through systematic training, as well as through accelerated training at universities.

Trade unionism in cities and villages constitutes a foundation of democracy and a lever for change that leads to social liberation. The participation of the working people in the making of the decisions that concern them will provide a fresh dimension for the country's trade union movement. There will be immediate promotion of the abolition of all the undemocratic and antilabor laws -- such as law 330 of 1976, of 643 and of all the machinery [applause] that concern intervention by the state and the employer and maintain trade union paternalism. There will be security of freedom of action, development of the mass, class and politicized trade unionism -- without dependence on or patronage from the state, the employers or the parties. Trade union activities will be safeguarded. There will be effective protection of the trade union cadres, and all those who have been persecuted for trade union reasons will be reinstated. Therefore, we are looking forward to a trade union which struggles, demands and conquers but also participates positively in the drive for development. A prerequisite for this is the facing of organizational splitting and the gaining of trade union cohesion of the working people.

We consider it necessary to give a concise but responsible picture of the economic situation which we have taken over from the New Democracy government. This is important so that one may clearly see the size of the problems that the country is facing at this moment.

Since 1974 the drachma has lost about 2/3 of its purchasing power. The current rate of inflation exceeds 25 percent, more than double the corresponding one of the EEC countries. Productive investments have not only not been increased but have showed a decrease during the 1975-80 period in stable prices. Investments in particular dropped from about 8 billion drachmas in 1975 to 6 billion in 1980. It is obvious that this undermines the development potential of the Greek economy and has now led us to a zero rate of increase in the national product.

The Greek economy has lost its vigour of growth, as a result of which it became impossible to modernize the country's equipment and readjust production in a period of critical readjustments on a worldwide scale. The deficit in the state budget -- ordinary and investment budgets -- has increased from 22.5 billion drachmas in 1974 to about 190 billion in 1981. That is, it increased over eightfold. The corresponding deficit of the public sector -- state budget, management of agricultural products and public enterprises -- has gone from 128 billion in 1974 to 350 billion drachmas in 1981. The structure of deficits was also due to a huge increase in tax evasion, which is estimated today to exceed 150 billion drachmas. These developments in the public sector were of an inflationary nature because actually no improvement was noted in this sector's productive contribution to the economy. At the same time, the quality of services rendered has become significantly worse. The deficit of the current exchange will reach from $932 million in 1976 to $2.3 billion in 1981 and, moreover, this will be under conditions of economic depression. In the same period both foreign debts and their amortization have doubled. This state of affairs, without being critical, demands careful handling. For this reason the government will follow a foreign exchange policy as well as an import-export policy which will keep the balance of payments deficit at tolerable levels.

The developments in economic affairs which I have just mentioned and the policy of unilateral austerity have led to the aggravation of the unequal distribution of income and wealth at the expense of the weaker classes. These piled-up economic problems and their social consequences are accompanied by the overcentralization of the state, by the ineffectiveness of public administration which, in certain cases, reaches the point of paralysis of the state machinery.

This sad picture is completed by an undemocratic educational system, a society which is an economically and culturally abandoned open country for inhuman living conditions in the city and a low-quality system of social services.

Our basic goal is self-susbtaining economic growth and social development of the country; utilization of all productive potentials in combination with the more just distribution of national income and wealth among the local groups of population and the province. We are pursuing the gradual transformation of the economy's structures so that the basic economic options be determined by the entire society. The strategic sectors of the economy should be under substantive social control, without overlooking the positive role of private initiative. The crisis of the capitalist system on a worldwide scale, with the constantly increasing unemployment and inflation, has intensified international antagonism and increased the rate of centralization and the monopolistic structure of many sectors, rendering the traditional means of economic policy ineffective. Our options are based on the implementation of democratic programming, on the reformation of the framework of public enterprise functioning, on appropriate incentives for the private sector, strengthening of the small and medium enterprises, restoration of overindebted companies and on a nationally beneficial policy toward foreign investments.

The government will proceed immediately with institutional changes toward creating a national machinery for democratic planning and, for this purpose, it has a draft bill ready which will it soon submit to the Chamber of Deputies for debate and ratification. This machinery secures the timely setting up of the development program as well as the systematic control of this program's implementation. Above all, however, this machinery will be safeguarding the people's resolute participation in the decisions on all levels and standards. This form of planning, in addition to higher productivity, is interwoven with decentralization and safeguards the pace of development and change which can be realized and assimilated by the people. We are radically against bureaucratic procedures of planning which express the will and decisions of an inaccessible central organ which isolated from the people and from their needs and visions.

The government will proceed immediately with the creation of the technical pyramid of planning -- that is, of the central organization of the branch and provincial organs -- by fully utilizing the country's scientific potential. This pyramid will be composed of special services. The machinery of planning will be gradually completed with organs of popular representation on various levels. These organs will be the basic development committees at the level of local self-government. Their formation will be combined with the forthcoming municipal and communal elections. These bodies will be elected organs and, in an initial phase, will deal with local problems while at the same time they will create the prerequisites for the expression of the people's views on general issues of the development policy.

The government will proceed immediately with the preparation of a 5-year development plan for 1983-87 which will be submitted to and debated by the Chamber of Deputies before the end of next year. Of course it will be preceded by the Chamber of Deputies' discussion of the preliminaries of this program. Until the 5-year plan is put into effect, economic policy will move within the framework of a short-term economic plan having for its goals the control of inflation, recovery of productive activities and redistribution of income. This program aims at restoring the productive potential in the industrial, artisan and agricultural fields, which today are ravaged by a protracted crisis and (?function) under conditions of uncertainty.

In the 1982 investments program, priority will be given to investments of high productivity and to projects of a social nature. Within the framework of democratic planning, the plan for decentralization of public investments begins as of 1982. We will proceed with the immediate transfer to the nomarchies, municipalities and communes of the funds for nomarchy and local programs.

On a central level remains the responsibility for public investments of a national and provincial nature. Also a reappraisal will be made of all current projects in order to determine the usefulness of continuing them. The procedure for decentralization and reappraisal of projects has already started.

The government's revenue policy: The economic policy we will follow will restrain inflationary pressures. Regardless of the degree of inflation, however, we believe it is necessary to adopt measures to protect the income of working people and pensioners. The basic measures are two: automatic cost-of-living adjustment of emoluments and annual cost-of-living adjustment of the tax scale. The system of automatic cost-of-living adjustment, which we will implement as of 1 January 1982, is based on the following principles: A) Restoration of the purchasing power which was lost. Within this framework, as of 1 January a raise will be paid which will correspond to the difference between the cost-of-living increase and the raises given during 1981. B) Readjustment will be made after every 4-month period. C) Adjustment will be full for emoluments up to a level of tolerable living; for emoluments over this limit, the readjustment will be rated at lower levels. D) Adjustment will be made on the basis of the consumer price index until the drawing up of a new index of common acceptance by the working people, employers and the public. For this purpose, a special committee, including representatives of the working people, will be formed.

For fuller protection from inflation the government intends to implement the annual cost-of-living adjustment to the income scale with parallel reform of rates for a more even distribution of tax burdens. Other policy measures for a more even distribution of income and taxation burdens are: Increase in the minimum untaxable amount, increase in tax exemptions because of family burdens, increase in family allowances, tax exemption for those who live in their own homes and deduction of rental from taxable income up to a certain limit, abolition of tax on pensions up to a certain limit in conjunction with total income and gradual adjustment of minimum rates for pension so that all pensioners reach a socially acceptable standard of living.

Concerning the farmers, the government will proceed with the moral reform of the pension status so that the farmers gradually will receive the same pension protection as all other working people. For this purpose, OGA [Farm Insurance Organization] will become a social insurance organization exclusively.

At the same time, in 1982 the government will proceed with: A) Adequate and equal pensions for the woman farmer. This means [prolonged applause] -- this means that the married woman farmer will receive a pension equal to that of her husband and not half, as allotted her today. B) In addition to the above arrangement, a raise of 1,000 drachmas will be paid to all those eligible. Thus the married woman farmer will receive 4,000 drachmas per month instead of the current 1,500 drachmas [applause], an increase of 166 percent. A farmer couple will receive 8,000 drachmas instead of 4,500 -- a 76-percent increase. [prolonged applause] In addition to these increases, a leave allowance will be granted, as with the other pensioners, and expansion of free medical treatment for all farmers without exception. [applause]

Finally the basic direction of our revenue policy will be the participation of working people in the increase in the national product in such a manner that we will achieve, at the same time, the redistribution of income in favor of the low-income classes.

Price policy: The redistribution of income and effective combating of inflation will also be based on resolute price control. For this purpose we will promote substantive cost control covering production and all areas of marketing.

This will be gradually implemented in enterprises which are dominant on the market and in product categories of items for basic consumption or raw and semi-finished material for domestic manufacture. No administrative measures will be implemented that can lead to imbalances and disturbances in smooth supply of the market. However, the government will not tolerate profiteering increases which undermine the economic and social programs. At the same time, an antimonopoly policy will be followed and we will promote combating any unaccountability by middlemen, particularly in the transport of agricultural products, through the development of the cooperative movement. [applause]

(?Our goal) is also resolutely to control the big import and export trade and cleansing the structure and functioning of the distribution system. An immediate intervention organization for the major import-export trade will be established to confront monopolistic deviations, control profiteering tendencies and improve the trade balance.

Credit and monetary policy: The government's primary concern will be the complete reform of credit policy to put an end to the massive drain of the people's savings by profiteering investments, which feeds inflation and deprives production of necessary resources. For this purpose an effective policy of credit control will be implemented for the productive use of bank credits. Within this framework the treatment of small and medium-size businesses will be special. In order to cleanse the credits system, the monetary committee will be abolished and the regulating and auditing role of the Bank of Greece will be restored. Money, credit and exchange policies with the public finance program will be harmonized. Our government does not accept the formulas of monetarism, which have had dramatic consequences wherever they have been applied. However, the increase in the offer of money will be in relation to both the increase of production and productivity and the improvement of the structure of economy.

Public finance policy: The government's target is to cleanse public finances, which means correct management of public funds and an increase in revenues to the level necessary for the program's implementation in combination with the more even distribution of taxation burdens.

Revenues: The increase of revenues primarily will be based on the people's own desire to turn the change into reality. Installing consciousness of taxation in citizens so they declare their true income presupposes a socially just treatment of all citizens, implementation of laws in all directions and correct distribution of expenditures in satisfying basic demands of the people.

The just restructuring of the tax system and the aforementioned exemptions presuppose, of course, replenishing losses in tax revenues -- a replenishment that should fall within the policy of curbing inflation. We will start revising procedures and methods of control to enable detection of tax evasion. After all, everyone should realize that tax evasion is an offense against society and should be severely punished. It is inadmissible for citizens with high incomes not to pay their share of taxes. [applause] Tax evasion will be combated with drastic measures which will be announced soon. At the same time, we will proceed with the radical reform of the tax system, which would permit a reduction of bureaucratic formalities, an increase in the yield of taxes and a change in the ratio of direct and indirect taxes.

Expenditures: There are expenditures whose expediency is questionable, their productivity doubtful and probably nonexistent. These expenditures will be curtailed. All expenditures not concerning salaries, wages and pensions will be under strict control. Concerning the distribution of expenditures, first priority is given to (?defense), education, health and social welfare.

Public corporations: The present public corporations are functioning against the economy. They offer poor-quality services and present high deficits which feed inflation. The government will proceed with radical changes in the structure and functioning of public corporations. These changes presuppose a flexible administrative machinery which should follow businesslike criteria of efficiency. A gradual adjustment will be made in prices for services by public corporations and organizations with the aim of the earliest possible reduction in their deficits. Any government intervention in the formulation of a price policy, adjusted to its social and economic aims, will be accompanied by reimbursement of the corresponding charges -- a public financial reimbursement. Effective control will be implemented both as a precautionary measure -- through linking corporations with national planning -- and as a restraining measure on the basis of [words indistinct] results. The establishment of democratic management -- the participation of working people in the administration, planning and operation -- will contribute decisively to increased efficiency, cleansing of public corporations and to reduction in their operation costs.

Policy of socialization: The government's policy of socialization is a system of social control in certain basic, key sectors. This policy guarantees that the economy's functioning serves the broader social interests and, at the same time, improves the efficient utilization of resources. At the same time, this policy is of an antimonopoly and antidependency nature. Not only does it (?intensify) private initiative but strengthens it by promoting the interests of corporations -- particularly of the small and medium businesses, which are being undermined by the unaccountability of the big monopolistic capital. This social control will be accomplished either through complete redemption in accordance with constitutional stipulations or through acquiring the majority of shares. Within the framework of this policy, we will proceed with the immediate adoption of measures for the effective social control and the development orientation of the banking system. The small Greek banks as well as foreign banks will be under strict control so that they cannot exert a negative effect through their size and functioning on the credit, monetary and exchange policies of the country.

The insurance companies, which are now under state control, will be amalgamated into a unified insurance organization which will be placed under strict social control in order to reduce their cost and improve the quality of their services. The anticipated socializations include: energy corporations, public utilities, mass transportation and communications, exploitation by big corporations of mineral wealth, big shipyards, the steel, cement and fertilizer industries, the pharmaceutical industry and all those units which directly concern national defense. Socialization of the sectors which are already nationalized today or are under the control -- such as banks, public utilities, corporations, transportation, communications and energy -- means that the criteria in their targets, organization, operation and administration will be to serve the public as a whole and not the big private interests, as is the case today. [applause]

The element that will contribute decisively to realizing the development targets is the working people's participation and the representation of local self-government and social organizations in the administration of the socialized enterprises. The process of socialization will proceed after a careful study of the special conditions in every case. Special committees will be established and will assess property elements and compensations. Following consultations with professional organizations and the enterprises concerned, the capital of parent and subsidiary companies as well as the (?role) of those working in them will be determined. The matter of compensation will be dealt with in accordance with the constitutional provisions. In certain cases the government may follow the alternate solution of converting the bank loans into company shares when these are significantly higher than the capital itself.

Concerning private initiative, not only does the government not intend to discourage it but, on the contrary, the government will strengthen private initiative and guide it toward serving the national development policy. For this purpose we will use the credits and a new policy which provides for the revision of incentives and every sort of exemption and grants. Whatever facilities are maintained or introduced will be granted after strict appraisal and supervision of their correct utilization. Until the new incentives are formulated, the functioning of the present incentives will continue, but with substantive control over every case and full appraisal of the proposed investments. The government attaches particular significance to the adoption of measures for the mobilization of the enormous productive potential of the small and medium enterprises. These enterprises will constitute a basic lever in promoting the program for regional development of the country in order that the productive forces can be utilized, youth can find work in the country and the countryside may be revived.

The development of the small and medium enterprises will serve the goals of the more general industrial and economic policy and will give a new dimension and revival to business activity by utilizing new forms of organization and cooperation from specialized credit organizations. A basic lever for the development of small and medium enterprises will be their financing on favorable terms without necessarily demanding real guarantees. The covering of loans will be secured through the establishment of a special insurance organization. Moreover there will be a series of measures concerning taxation, vocational training, exports activity, promotion of (?partnership) organization and technological support for the small and medium-size enterprises.

Foreign investment: Foreign investments are welcomed so long as they contribute to the country's development and concern really productive units with advanced technology. Their financial management should be clear and national control safeguarded. We will also pursue [word indistinct] mixed investments in cooperation with Greek investors or with credit organizations which will secure reciprocity in the expected benefits and will fall within the country's development plan.

Overindebted enterprises: The government will put an end to the unacceptable status of the overindebted enterprises, which is the result of the credit unaccountability in force until today. The procedures to be followed in these cases provide for: investigation of viability on the basis of cost structure, productive potential, market prospects, number of employed people regardless of the financing structure of enterprises assets, reorganization and improvement of productivity and possible reorientation of production for all those which will prove viable. These enterprises, and I stress this, must operate with strictly privately financed criteria, partial or total conversion into shares of bank loan capital wherever this may be deemed necessary.

Other forms of cleaning up the overindebted enterprises will also be considered which may be suggested by those concerned themselves, particularly concerning the increase in their own capital. The present partners will be called upon to play their role in the management of enterprises. An advisory committee has already been formed from the overindebted enterprises and it will soon submit proposals to the government concerning the procedures and institutional arrangements which should be made. It is noted that the government has already adopted measures for the banks to handle immediately the urgent cases which are threatened with the immediate suspension of work.

The fundamental principle of our policy will be the balanced development, to the extent possible, of the agricultural sector along with the other sectors of Greek economy. We will attempt to ensure that the Greek people can receive basic commodities through domestic sources with a parallel reduction in our dependency on foreign sources for the supply of basic provisions necessary to the economy.

The basic directions of our agricultural policy will be: The farmers will participate substantively in making decisions; rational development and correct mechanization of agricultural economy; reduction of inequalities within the agricultural sector itself as well as the elevation of the economic, social and cultural standards of Greek farmers. A self-supporting agriculture presupposes a satisfactory and just income for the farmer. We will accomplish this by securing for the farmer prices that will cover production costs and will also offer a reasonable profit. This will be done through a combination of subsidies and income reinforcements, control of supplies and provisions from cooperative organizations and the transportation of agricultural products by the cooperative organizations, the increasing of the productivity of the agricultural sector, the reduction of costs and the creation of opportunities for parallel occupation with other professions in the provinces. There will also be a gradual improvement in the extent and terms of loans to farmers from the agricultural bank. During the first 4-month period there will also be a certain reduction in the price charged for electric power to agricultural concerns.

The agricultural sector will enjoy privileged treatment in the distribution of public investments for the reorganization of its structure and increase of its productivity. Farmers will be granted aid to purchase equipment, fertilizers, chemicals and animal feed while at the same time they will be assisted by special agriculturists, veterinary doctors and foresters. In the disposition of agricultural products we will follow a policy that will utilize and create opportunities with all countries of the world. The government will effect a final settlement of the debts burdening certain problem areas as well as certain production branches which it is essential to the nation that they develop. In cooperation with the farmers collective organizations, measures will be adopted to substantively prevent to the extent possible losses in agricultural production while at the same time there will be a progressive extension of passive [pathitiki] insurance to cover emergencies and unforeseen damage. This insurance will also cover all kinds of animal and agricultural capital. This entire sector of insurance will be transferred to a special organization in the Ministry of Agriculture. In this way, OGA will be occupied exclusively and effectively with the social insurance of farmers. The public [words indistinct] and farms which are offered for agricultural exploitation will be socialized and will be given to people who do not own land within the framework of [words indistinct].

The primary means of realizing our agricultural policy will be the voluntary, productive and agrarian-industrial cooperatives. [applause] With them the control of the entire spectrum of the agricultural economy will pass into the hands of farmers, who will maintain the sovereignty of their land. A new law will safeguard democratization in the reorganization and activities of the cooperative organizations. The farmers associations will be recognized through legislation as substantive organizations of agricultural unionism. [applause] Our basic aim is to place industrial activity within an aggregate planning which will have as aims balanced regional development, technological modernization, strengthening of viable units, creation of new productive units of particularly advanced technology and the harmonious classification of units in the physical, housing and cultural environment. The guidelines and criteria for industrial policy which should be followed by the public and private sectors are the vertical increase of industrial production, the formation of complexes of industrial units which will supplement each other, the increase of productivity and the creation of new employment opportunities. The institution of program agreements between public development organizations and the financed enterprises will be in force according to branches of industry with the aim of realizing specific goals of our development plan.

The energy policy will be based on the utilization of local energy potential, the application of modern technical methods and on the variety of energy sources. We will seek to avoid intensified exploitation of the energy sources, to protect natural resources and the environment and to utilize mild [ipies] and renewable forms of energy. At the same time, we will intensify the exploration and exploitation of Greek oil and the utilization of international cooperation while safeguarding our national independence.

In the field of energy there are big possibilities for cooperation with the Arab countries. At the same time, we will promote the establishment of a new institutional framework that will substantively safeguard our mineral wealth as national property. The exploitation of this wealth will be carried out on the basis of the principle that nonrenewable resources cannot serve the narrow profiteering purposes of private interests. Our target is to bridge the present technological gap which separates us from the developed countries in order to reduce our technological dependency abroad.

In research, priority will be given to national defense, energy and utilization of mineral wealth as well as agricultural and industrial development. At the same time, research in economic and social sciences will also be strengthened. In realizing this plan, it is essential that we formulate a new institutional framework which will utilize all scientific and social organizations and create conditions which will allow the repatriation of Greek scientists in the diaspora. Emphasis will be given to the establishment of programs for postgraduate studies at higher educational institutions, to the creation of a national information network for the detailed registering of national resources and the encouragement of innovations throughout the production procedures. We will proceed with the establishment of a ministry for research and technology while, gradually, we will increase the percentage of our gross national product allotted for research.

On the basis of the national town planning program, we will select projects that contribute to the utilization of the country's natural wealth, to the balanced development of the provinces and to the securing of a satisfactory level of social machinery. Showoff projects have no place in our program. Immediate priority will be given to projects that help in restricting the consequences from acts of God. At the same time, we are planning the coordination and united activity by various services both for giving immediate help and the restoration of those hurt from acts of God. The participation of self-government organizations will be substantive in drafting and implementing regional and local programs for public works; this participation will reduce the construction time and also restrict costs. We will immediately proceed with the cleansing of the study-supervision-construction-materials circuit in public and private projects in close cooperation with the Technical Chamber of Greece and the other scientific and social organizations.

The development of transportation, communications and telecommunications constitutes a basic prerequisite in realizing the goals of regional development and administrative decentralization. First priority will be given to the adoption of measures aimed at the gradual solution of the traffic problem and to the development and improvement of the quality of the mass transportation system. The state will render resolute support to the Merchant Marine in strengthening its competitiveness and in effectively supporting it in international organizations. Our efforts will be to establish a genuine bond between Greek merchant ships and the country's economy. Particular care will be given to the sector of training and social protection of seamen. An effective machinery will be established that will secure priority to the employment of Greek crews. [applause] In order to attract projects into the country, we will give emphasis to the shipbuilding and repair industry, we will also pursue its correct regional distribution and the promotion of a cooperative organization.

Concerning tourism, the development of this branch must be realized within the framework of a national and regional program with the reinforced role of local self-government in planning and realizing a tourism policy. All essential measures will be adopted so that all foreign exchange generated by tourism will benefit our country. We will pursue the development of tourist services in training and advertising. Incentives will be given for small units, harmonically spread in the natural and cultural environment, which will be distributed equally according to area planning. The construction of touristic "monsters" will be discouraged. The selling of Greek land to foreign concerns will stop. [applause]

The new institutional framework that will govern environmental, town and regional planning gives a leading role to local self-government and consolidates the people's participation. Our goal and guidelines stress the ecological, demographic and productive reconstruction and development of the country's regions. Our land policy is based on the establishment of a unified national land registry.

Housing will be viewed as a social benefit, the primary concern being to free it from the circuit of profiteering, to strengthen the organizations of housing development and to create programs for social homes and the backing of privately-built housing.

We will implement a long-term policy to reverse the destructive course and to lay strong foundations for the protection of the environment. There will be greater concern for prevention than for remedies. We aim at harmonious development, at avoiding waste of natural resources and at recycling raw materials. Immediate measures will be taken to reduce pollution from industrial production and vehicles. Particularly in connection with the smog and other serious problems, we will not hesitate to take -- without wavering -- any measures that are considered necessary.

Concerning education, the government considers this a national cause. Education is not merely a beneficial investment; it is an end in itself for man. Therefore it is a benefit that the state wishes to offer to all regardless of sacrifice. Education is a cause for all the people, and care for education is a state affair. Therefore expenditure for education has absolute priority. With this spirit, the increase in the allotment to education from the gross national product and the state budget will be continuous so that free education for all the people may become a reality.

The primary goals of our education policy are:

1. To change the contents and directives of education and studies. Faith in human values, in man himself, respect for and utilization of tradition will govern the whole of education. The contents of studies will be linked with the productive and social process and will be adjusted to the country's needs. There will be a change in study programs and textbooks, and the dhimotiki language will be consolidated at all levels of education.

2. To take appropriate measures to abolish barriers which exist today in education so that every male and female who wants to and can study at any level of education will not encounter obstacles. We have already taken the first step in this direction; we abolished the entrance examinations from the gymnasium to the lyceum. [applause] With the abolition of university entrance examinations as well, fair ways of evaluation will be introduced and will include unlimited possibilities for effort by all those who want to carry on with their studies, from education and production to the universities. The introduction of vocational guidance will contribute in this direction.

3. To secure conditions of equality in connection with education opportunities for everyone who labors for knowledge. Thus our goal is to eradicate paraeducation and abolish private education and privileged schools by taking measures that aim at their harmonious integration in the national public system of education, with safeguards for the rights of working people. Special measures and scholarships will assist working school children and students.

4. To create equally high quality education with a sound material-technical infrastructure in every corner of our country. For this purpose, priority will be given to expenditures for border, island, mountainous and semimountainous areas as well as to the low-income areas of urban centers. Education functionaries will be assisted in every way so that they will be fully devoted to their functions. The government will immediately promote the approval of a legislative framework for universities. This framework will institutionalize radical changes for the democratization and modernization of university education as well. This bill will also include the proposals of organizations on university studies. Special emphasis will be given to the field of postgraduate studies that do not exist today; such studies will be institutionalized at every university. A new institution will be introduced to coordinate contents of studies, research programs and the procedure for the selection and evaluation of teaching personnel on a national level. The institution of continuing education and cultural training of our people will be decisively strengthened. There will be proper utilization of educational television through radical reformation; local self-government in the field of free, open universities will be assisted. The reformation and elevation of technical and vocational training constitutes a prerequisite for the total, qualitative elevation of education and for meeting the needs of the productive process. In order to achieve this goal, a number of measures and incentives will be enacted. Along with this, closed compartments among the various levels of education will be abolished. The contribution of education organizations to the social organizations for the shaping of studies will be decisive, while the social controls that will be introduced will be continuous.

The government knows that the revival of education is a giant task which requires continuous effort and participation by both the state and by educators, organizations and the people.

In the field of health, the government will take a series of measures which will gradually lead, according to plan, to creation of the national health organization. [applause] This organization will characteristically be decentralized and will render services with the participation of responsible and scientific organs in the planning of the measures for the protection and improvement of the Greek people's health. The first measures for implementation of this goal include the reorganization and the operation of social services.

In the field of out-patient hospital treatment, special emphasis will be attached to the creation of an organization and effective network of health and social welfare centers which will cover all of Greece. In the field of hospital treatment, measures will be taken for the qualitative elevation of treatment and the effective functioning of hospitals in Athens and the countryside. The participation of working people and of local self-government in the administrative councils of hospitals will be settled through legislation. Measures will also be taken that will lead to the effective handling of emergency cases in urban centers and agrarian areas.

Clean-up measures will be taken in connection with medicine which will affect all phases. For this purpose, an organization will be established to import raw materials that will ensure a high quality of medicine and proper costs. Along with this, procedures for establishment of a national pharmaceutical industry will be put into effect immediately. There will be strict control of the quality and quantity of production. A national prescription book will be introduced. This, along with a sound information campaign, will combat the great number of medicines used.

In the field of social welfare, special emphasis will be attached to protection of sensitive groups. Measures will be taken for the social protection of the family, motherhood and the child, as well as for increasing the birth rate. Emphasis and priority will be given to vocational training and the social resettlement of handicapped people so that they will enjoy a self-sufficient and dignified life.

The government, aware of the weaknesses and problems in the system of social insurance, will carefully and gradually proceed with the necessary measures to deal with them in the best possible way. The minimum pension paid by the Greek craftsmen's and tradesmen's insurance fund, the social insurance foundation and by other insurance organizations will be increased, the goal being that these pensions should be equal to 80 percent of wages received by unskilled workers. Objective prerequisites will be secured to expand social insurance foundation coverage to the whole country.

The question of pension payments to indigent elderly people will be settled by the first bills to be prepared. The reserve funds of insurance organizations will be released so that they may generate interest; the establishment of an organization for their proper utilization will be considered.

There will be an expansion of successive insurance with the state and OGA. Military service will be counted in the calculation of pensions. Finally, an independent ministry of social insurance will be established to respond to the task of effective insurance coverage for all the people.

The combatting of unemployment, which is particularly hurting youths, is a basic element for our economic and social policy. For this purpose, one of the basic criteria for the evaluation of investments will be the creation of new jobs. Along with this, there will be a reorganization of the labor force employment organization and of the labor exchanges; furthermore, medium- and long-range planning will be implemented.

The problems of safety and health conditions at work sites and the prevention of labor accidents will be handled through special legislative and administrative measures which will provide for the participation of the working people in the pertinent controls.

The government will proceed with the consolidation, the gradual expansion for all the working people -- of the public and the private fields -- of a 5-day work week, a 40-hour week and annual leave of 4 weeks. [applause] Special measures will be enacted for working students, for seasonal workers, for working mothers and for those employed in heavy and unhealthy trades.

The policy of change will be based on all Greeks, inside and outside Greece. The government will proceed with the establishment of a repatriation organization which, in cooperation with the communities of immigrants and the repatriated people, will go ahead with the planning and implementation of the policy on immigrants. Our policy will aim directly at solving the immigrants' problems at the places where they are employed, on the basis of bilateral agreements, but mainly at their return and harmonious integration into our country.

Incentives will be introduced for productive investments by immigrants. We will also attempt to solve such problems as employment, social insurance, adjustment and education of the immigrants' children and their housing. Along with this, the government will strengthen ties with Greeks living abroad and will properly utilize their great possibilities both for the sake of national issues and for the prosperity of the country.

The realization of the equality of two sexes at all levels of political, social, economic, family and cultural life of the country is an advance goal of the government. Equality will be one of the basic tenets of the fresh contents of education. Measures will be taken for training families in issues of structure and operation. Our goal is equal treatment of and compensation to men and women at work sites, as well as the abolition of discrimination of professions for men and women.

Within the framework of the government's social policy there will be special care for the social protection of women in the field of welfare for motherhood, bringing up children, family planning and protection against abuse. The broader and substantive participation of women in the decisionmaking centers is an indispensable prerequisite for change. Thus a special office will be established to check on the proper implementation of the principle of equality. [applause]

The desires of the new generation will be handled through a number of measures, such as a reduction in military service without reducing the readiness of the armed forces; a special policy for the employment of youths in new posts; securing employment and housing for young couples; combating narcotics and the causes of juvenile deliquency and making efforts to stop the departure of young students for studies abroad. Finally, as we have already announced, we shall proceed with the establishment of a ministry for the new generation.

The government considers athletics as a basic factor in education, health and cultural elevation of the Greek people and as means of fraternization among peoples. The government will seek full reformation of the structure of Greek athletics so that mass athletics will be promoted without disregarding the importance of competitive athletics. Special assistance will be given to athletics for women and the countryside, as well as care for the development of amateur clubs. A significant role will be entrusted to local self-government by the general secretariat of athletics with parallel subsidies for necessary credits.

The primary issue for people who are struggling for their national independence is their reaction to their cultural organizations and to the broadest cultural development -- a development based on dialogue, on many voices and on freedom of expression and creation. The respect and spreading of creators' contributions, the freeing of natural popular creations and opening cultural education will dominate our efforts. Based on our own roots, we will promote the revival of the people's memory. We will enrich tradition by assimilating whatever is creative that recent cultural currents offer. The people are not only receivers but also agents of recent cultural creations. The government's intention is that books, art, music and the theater should reach every corner of the Greek countryside.

Deputies, the government's policy statement that I have had the honor of outlining to you is basically the statement that the people approved with their votes on 18 October. [applause] For our part, we are determined to honor our contract with the people. [applause] Our faith is unshakable that the people, who have so much enthusiasm and love for the government and who see its promises turned into deeds, will support and participate in the course of change. Thus the vision and the hopes of so, so many generations for a Greece which will be nationally proud and socially fair will be realized. Dear colleagues, we believe the dialogue and criticism which will follow will again justify the determinitive role of the representatives of the nation in the functioning of democratic institutions. [applause] With a sense of responsibility as well as of optimism at carrying out our work, we ask for a vote of confidence from the representatives of the nation. [applause]

PASOK GOVERNMENT RECEIVES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

NC242248 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2235 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Following the government's policy statement, the government was given a vote of confidence. Voting began at midnight following the conclusion of the debate on the policy statement that ended a short while ago. One hundred seventy-two deputies voted in favor of the government; 113 deputies voted against; 13 deputies (?abstained); and 2 deputies were absent.

RALLIS REPLIES TO PAPANDREOU POLICY STATEMENT

NC250858 Athens NEWS in English 24 Nov 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] Replying to the new government's policy statement, as enunciated by Prime Minister Papandreou Sunday night, opposition leader Rallis yesterday said the statement contained many promises, some of them "beneficial, if carried through, and others injurious." However, Rallis charged, many of the promises which would be beneficial are already being violated, as for example the one about meritocracy in public service, which is being sacrificed on the altar of partisanship with wholesale dismissals of public officials and their replacement by party faithful without any regard for the merits of the appointments.

The partisan position-grabbing, Mr Rallis charged, has even reached as far as the transportation system and the hospitals, which have been directed by the public services minister not to hire without his authorization even though the minister is not empowered by law to get involved in hospital hiring.

All public employees live in fear, Mr Rallis said, and two employees begged New Democracy deputies who wanted certain information not to use their names.

Referring to government charges that the previous government had monopolized the media, Mr Rallis said it was untrue and that the new government was already emasculating opposition announcements.

The Greco-Turkish dialogue regarding the Aegean should be continued, the former prime minister said, and all the talk about a campaign to inform international public opinion on the problem of Cyprus was a sham, in that his government had been carrying on such a campaign for years. Rallis strongly defended NATO from the new government's charges that it does not guarantee our eastern frontiers by saying that the alliance predated our entry and that for NATO to undertake such a guarantee, unanimity would be required -- unanimity which could not reasonably be expected either from the Scandinavians or the Turks. Our withdrawal from NATO, he said, will benefit nobody but the Turks.

Calling the American bases essential to our national defense, Mr Rallis said the terms mentioned in the Papandreou state of the nation message were essentially the same terms which had been propounded by his government in the protracted Greek-U.S. negotiations. As for the nuclear weapons in Greece, they were "antiquated," Mr Rallis said, and they could never be used without the consent of the Greek Government.

"When the Greek economy was in a bad shape, you Mr Papandreou, were not opposed to our joining," the former prime minister said, "but now you talk about bad repercussions from our entry." What bad repercussions? We have already realized countless benefits Mr Rallis contended, adding that the new government's foreign policy lacked integrity. "They don't know what they'll do tomorrow and they don't remember what they did yesterday."

Concluding his remarks, Mr Rallis described the government's announced intention to change the electoral law to simple majority, instead of the existing reinforced majority system, as a bad idea, in that the present system prevents undue fragmentation of political forces.

Advancing to the podium following Mr Rallis' remarks, Prime Minister Papandreou said that as regards the charges of partisanship, "I shall say only that...two or three days before the election...the New Democracy government was concluding important agreements committing our country for years." The media were transmitting opposition views faithfully, Mr Papandreou said, "and if, New Democracy leader, there is an instance in which any part of your speech is left out, I beg you to call me on the phone."

He simply could not remember how many trips he had taken in the past, Mr Papandreou said, without any TV coverage. The opposition leader would be kept fully briefed on all matters any time he so requests, Mr Papandreou said.

KKE LEADER SPEAKS AT GOVERNMENT POLICY DEBATE

NC241754 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies has been in plenary session since 1110 today, continuing the debate on the government's policy statement. The debate will be concluded by midnight, when the vote of confidence in the government will be taken.

Today's morning meeting opened with KKE Secretary General Florakis as the first speaker. Among other things, Florakis stressed that the winner in the October elections was the democratic forces which, in one way or another, were proclaiming the change. Mr Florakis said: For the first time in many years the rightwing has been removed from the government.

Mr Florakis continued: The KKE will judge the government's policy statement from the viewpoint of change, which as our party understands it is needed by the country. The so-called system of private initiative, he went on, has historically proven unable to give solutions to the problems of the people and the country. It already appears clearly as an objective need that the country's true development and progress should be placed on a radically new basis: an antimonopolistic and anti-imperialist basis which will open the road to socialism.

The KKE secretary general said that on this great issue the government has basically confined itself to declarations which, in addition to everything else, show a lack of specific means and methods for implementing.

Concerning the economic field, Mr Florakis expressed reservations on basic points of the government's economic policy which, as he put it, do not stem from bad faith from inefficiencies, obscurities and gaps in the government policy itself. He noted that the adjustment of salaries and wages is insufficient. He also said that the nationalization proposed by the government should have an antimonopolistic and antidependency character, adding that the nationalization of foreign monopolies is essential. Mr Florakis said: The KKE places itself in favor of economic cleansing, democratic reformation and expansion of the state sector of the economy. He also asked the question what will happen with the scandalous agreements signed by the dictatorship, pointing out that PASOK's demand was their abrogation.

Mr Florakis added that he was expecting a revision of the scandalous institutional status which actually exempts shipowners from their tax obligations.

On the Common Market, Mr Florakis said that the agreement and the EEC's status in general will be an obstacle in the course of change and in implementing a policy of independent development to the benefit of the people. He said: We believe it is necessary to adopt measures to reject the consequences of our integration. In the agricultural field, he asked for securing markets for agricultural products regardless of the strings imposed by the EEC. Concerning the industrial field, Mr Florakis requested that measures be adopted to confront the competition from the EEC products and that, in all sectors in general, the government proceed with signing bilateral or multilateral interstate agreements, regardless of the committments imposed by the EEC, with the aim of restructuring the country's international economic relations on the basis of equality and mutual interest.

Concerning the profits of industrialists, Mr Florakis said the time has come for big capital to pay a part of the excess profits they have been pocketing all these years with the assistance of the rightwing governments. Because, if this is not done and there is no limit to the profits of monopolies and a consistent antimonopolistic policy, then we cannot talk about justifying the people's demands. This, he said, also answers the question of where can we find resources for the implementation of a pro-people policy. He went on: If the government moves courageously -- with the support of the working people -- in the right direction, it will not have a problem of resources.

The KKE secretary general described as positive many of the government's promises relative to the questions of democratization, such as the establishment of trade unionist activity in the security corps. He also asked for meaningful protection of trade unionist activity within the spheres of work, for legislation providing severe sanctions on employers who prevent such activity, and for securing genuine elections within the trade unionism sphere. He also said that there should be corresponding prerequisites in the representation of the farmers. Mr Florakis affirmed that recognition of the national resistance, abolition of the holidays of hatred, and the repatriation of political refugees are correct steps.

The speaker then said that the independent and multidimensional foreign policy and change are incompatible. He demanded the immediate denunciation of the Rogers agreement and Greece's immediate withdrawal from the military wing of NATO, so that we may implement an anti-imperialist, peace-loving policy and set a time schedule for the removal of the U.S. bases. Mr Florakis said that this time schedule should be fixed and short. He said that he is in agreement with the removal of nuclear weapons and the Balkan nuclear-free zone and proposed that Greece, along with all the peace-loving forces, undertake an initiative aimed at preventing Cold War Plans.

In conclusion, Mr Florakis said that the KKE will judge the government's policy not on the basis of some juxtaposition of positive or negative factors, but on whether this policy as a whole expressed the meaning of the substantive change needed by the country. From this point of view, he said the KKE believes the policy statement lags behind on critical issues of the change and that there are deficiencies and ambiguities. The impression is being given that the substantive goals of the change are being postponed indefinitely. Specifically, these are goals connected with ridding our country of foreign dependency. We will not vote against the government, he said, but we cannot consequently give a postive vote either.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MAURITANIA -- Greece's Ambassador to Mauritania, Efthimios Tzaferis, yesterday presented his credentials to this country's president, Lt Col Chouna Ould Haydala. After the ceremony, according to a Foreign Ministry communique, the two men had a friendly talk during which the Mauritanian leader expressed his desire to expand relations between the countries, especially in the field of fishing. Lt Col Haydala also asked Mr Tzaferis to convey personal greetings to President Karamanlis. [Text] [Athens NEWS in English 21 Nov 81 p 4 NC]

MINISTER OZAL RETURNS FROM VISIT TO LIBYA, UAE

TA241621 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has been away for over a week. He visited Libya, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, where he held various contacts. Ozal returned to Ankara today and made the following statement at Esenboga airport:

[Begin recording] As you know, we went to Libya to attend the meetings of the joint economic committee. Naturally, we also held other meetings in addition to these meetings held annually. We review various issues because there are great developments in our relations. Meanwhile, there have been false commentaries in the press concerning Libya's payments. I would like to state immediately that these commentaries are not true. Furthermore, our relations are very good. New fields are opening up to Turkish contractors -- especially in the infrastructure and industrial projects. Until now, the emphasis had been on housing projects. As you know, according to our estimates the projects our contractors have already started or are about to start in Libya exceed $6 billion. There are 102 firms and over 80,000 Turkish workers in Libya. We expect our exports to Libya to exceed $400 million this year. We purchased 2 million tons of oil from Libya last year. We later purchased an additional 250,000 tons. We have agreed to get some 2.5 million tons in the coming year. However, we may possibly purchase more.

This was our first visit to the United Arab Emirates [UAE]. In other words, these are the first contacts, the first high-level contacts. I would like to state now that we were very well received both in Libya and the UAE. We are highly regarded in these countries. We were shown more attention than we expected in the UAE. We met with many officials including high level officials and ministers. Our trade with the UAE is not very significant but the trade volume can greatly be expanded. This is the conclusion we reached. Secondly, more work can be undertaken by Turkish contractors in that region. These issues were discussed. We mainly discussed joint projects. There is an Abu Dhabi fund which is similar to the Kuwait fund. Only the Petrochemical Corporation [PETKIM] received a loan from that fund last year.

We requested that interest be shown in some of our highway and irrigation projects. We also discussed the issue of Abu Dhabi investment authority's participation in some joint projects. I would like to immediately add that we cannot expect immediate results from these. However, I believe that -- as has been the case in Kuwait -- relations will gradually increase and, as a result of these relations, various projects may be financed and joint projects may be undertaken as has been the case between Kuwait and Turkey. I believe that an immediate tangible result will be reached in interbank relations. Turkey has obtained a short-term bank loan to purchase oil. [end recording]

Trade Proposals Outlined

NC251123 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 19 Nov 81 p 5

[Excerpts] Tripoli (AKAJANS) -- State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who has come to Libya to attend the seventh session of the Turkish-Libyan joint commission conference, has been received by Libyan Head of State al-Qadhdhafi. Ozal is reported to have given the Libyan authorities a new package of proposals.

According to information received, the following is a summary of the proposals included in the package:

1. To secure the participation of other Arab countries in the $100 million holding company in which the Turkish-Libyan joint agricultural and maritime company is a partner.
2. To expedite and expand the activities of the firm engaged in the promotion of the joint Turkish-Libyan planning, engineering and advisory services.

3. To establish direct relations between the Turkish and Libyan banks without any mediators, and to see that the Turkish-Arab Bank creates more useful fields of activity.
4. The Libyan purchasing delegations to attach more importance to industrial, exporting and trading firms.
5. Due consideration to be given to the Turkish enterprises in the construction of the Bergen-Misurata railway line and the petrochemical complex. The Turkish oil joint-stock company and the Turkish railway lines administrations are capable of undertaking such an assignment.
6. Maritime transport services to be expanded.
7. Cooperation in the fields of education and culture to be expanded.
8. The field of activity of the Turkish contracting companies to be widened.
9. To attach importance to technological work.
10. To include on the agenda talks on the problems of the Turkish contractors and workers in Libya.

Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi has received Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. At this reception, Al-Qadhdhafi stressed the importance which Libya attaches to relations with Turkey and added: "I hope that these relations will further develop and assume the form of an exemplary brotherhood relationship throughout the Islamic world." Al-Qadhdhafi further stated that Libya would exert all the necessary efforts in this direction.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER RECEIVES NORTH CYPRUS' CAGATAY

TA241909 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Consultative Assembly Speaker Sadi Irmak today received Turkish Cypriot Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay and the delegation accompanying him. In a statement following the visit, Irmak said that Turkey's relations with the TFSC and the latest developments in the intercommunal talks were discussed. Cagatay and the delegation will depart Turkey tomorrow.

TRIAL LINKS POPE'S ASSAILANT WITH NAP LEADER

NC242320 Paris AFP in English 2253 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Ankara, 24 Nov (AFP) -- An alleged letter from the young Turk who shot Pope John Paul II linked him today to Turkish right-wing leader Alpaslan Turkes. The letter was introduced in the court martial here of Mr Turkes.

The military prosecutor said the letter indicated that Mehmet Ali Agca, who tried to kill the pope in Rome last May 13, had assassinated the editor of the Turkish newspaper MILLIYET in 1979 on instructions from Mr Turkes. The latter replied that the letter was a fake, that he had never met Agca and that Mr Turkes' Nationalist Action Party (NAP) never dealt with him.

The prosecutor said Agca sent the letter to Mr Turkes from West Germany after escaping from an Instanbul prison where he was awaiting execution for the slaying of the editor. The letter said: "I am happy to have accomplished the mission entrusted to me in the name of our great cause." The letter also thanked Mr Turkes for his "paternal interest" and "all the help" for my Idealist Brothers (a right-wing group).

Mr Turkes, 65, and many militants of his party and of the Idealist Brothers are charged with 634 other political killings. The prosecutor has requested death sentences for 210 of the defendants, including Mr Turkes.

HEAD OF STATE EVREN PAYS VISIT TO PAKISTAN

For Karachi radio reportage on the visit to Pakistan by Turkish Head of State Kenan Evren, including details of his talks with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, remarks at a banquet and his visit to Peshawar, see the Pakistan section of the 23 November and subsequent South Asia DAILY REPORTS.

AUSTRIA

KREISKY TO PAY VISIT TO ABU DHABI IN DECEMBER

AU191330 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 19 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] A Chancellery spokesman has confirmed that Chancellor Kreisky will leave on 8 December for an official visit to Abu Dhabi at the invitation of Zayid Ibn Sultan, president of the United Arab Emirates. The chancellor will discuss with his host, among other things, the Palestinian problem and Middle East peace efforts. There will also be talks about closer cooperation, particularly in the field of public health.

BRIEFS

POLISH DEBTS -- In 1982 Poland has to pay 5.6 billion schillings in debt repayments and interest payments to Austria. But Poland is not in a position to do that nor can it discharge its liabilities for the current year, on whose conversion agreement was reached last summer. The total liabilities of Poland to Austria amount to about 30 billion schillings. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 19 Nov 81 p 3 AU]

HUNGARIAN TRADE -- After a decline in Austria's trade with Poland, Hungary now ranks second after the USSR on the list of Austria's CEMA trade partners. Statistics for the first three quarters of 1981 show that exports to Hungary in this period went up 37 percent to 4.9 billion schillings, and imports from Hungary by 17 percent to 3.7 billion schillings. [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 18 Nov 81 p 6 AU]

UNITED KINGDOM

SINAI FORCE CONTRIBUTION TO NUMBER 100 TROOPS

LD231812 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1740 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Britain will contribute about 100 troops to the 2,500-strong peacekeeping force in Sinai following the withdrawal of Israel, Mr Humphrey Atkins, the lord privy seal, told the Commons today.

But Mr Atkins sidestepped questions from shadow Foreign Secretary Mr Denis Healey, who wanted to know more about how troops were to be used, and under whose command they would come. "These details remain to be worked out," said the minister. But later Mr Atkins told MP's that UN peacekeeping force arrangements would apply.

Mr Atkins said that the United Kingdom, along with France, Italy and the Netherlands, had agreed to contribute to the multi-national force and observers in Sinai. "We believe that the international community has a duty to play its part as necessary and with the agreement of the parties concerned in peace arrangements in the Middle East," he said.

Mr Atkins went on: "We regard our support for the arrangements associated with the implementation of the Egypt-Israel peace treaty as quite distinct from and independent of the rest of the Camp David process." Mr Atkins pledged support for the Egyptian Government and its EEC partners to "continue to work for the achievement of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East in all ways consistent with the principles to which we hold."

Mr Atkins said Britain's participation -- with France, Italy and the Netherlands -- would be "without prejedice" to its policies on other aspects of the Middle East problem. The government's decision was "a symbol of our determination to achieve a comprehensive peace settlement," he said.

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POLITICIANS ASSESS RESULTS OF BREZHNEV VISIT

Schmidt Interviewed

DW261005 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Reporter Hans-Joachim Reiche interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, the main subject of Brezhnev's visit was clearly the world political situation and particularly disarmament problems. Did that go at the expense of discussing German-Soviet problems?

[Answer] No, it was not at their expense. There were individual talks between the deputy premier on the Soviet side and the minister of economics on our side regarding economic cooperation between both states, which has very positively developed in the course of past years and which will continue to expand, such as the gas-for-pipes deal. Other aspects of German-Soviet relations have been also discussed in a positive way.

[Question] The general secretary left his suggestion behind in Bonn on the limitation of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe, mentioning this in his toast. Next to it, so to speak, is the suggestion of the American President which had been published a week ago. Are both documents a sign indicating that a political struggle for Europe between the two big powers will begin, Mr Federal Chancellor?

[Answer] The expression "political struggle for Europe," as if Europe should be pulled in one or the other direction, this expression would be incorrect. The Soviet delegation, Mr Brezhnev and Mr Gromyko, have left Germany in the same frame of mind in which they have come here. They said in their talks that they would not make an attempt because it would be unrealistic to try to separate the Federal Republic or pull it out of its close ties with the Western allies and particularly the United States. In this sense the term political struggle for Europe would be wrong. The Soviet leadership does not have this in mind. But a political struggle for problems which are of greater importance for Europe than for other parts of the world, namely medium-range arms, will begin next Monday.

I am firmly convinced after the Soviet visit here to Bonn that not only the American side will negotiate with the serious will to achieve a result -- we knew that already -- but that also the Soviet side is very interested in a concrete result of the negotiations. The concern is great that one could be threatened by the end of 1983 by Western, by American missiles. They are seriously interested to avoid that by making significant concessions themselves. One can clearly gather their preparedness from the words Brezhnev spoke publicly here in Bonn.

[Question] Let us turn to arms control and arms limitation. The East and the West speak of a zero solution although interpreting it differently and with different intensity. The figure zero has become politically a most variable figure, so to speak. Is that a chance or a danger?

[Answer] Both would be correct. It is a great chance because both world powers want to negotiate seriously. The Soviet Union knows that the Western suggestion of a bilateral zero solution, that this suggestion is considered as very plausible in the whole world and that it enjoys much credibility. The people realize that if one is not supposed to have any missiles, why should the other have any with which one could eliminate each other? A danger exists naturally in the fact that if negotiations will produce no result, a new turn would be made in the armament spiral. The Soviets have turned it up somewhat before with their weekly deployment of a new SS-20 missile. The West would then follow suit. At present, however, I consider the chance to be greater than the danger.

[Question] Let us discuss Geneva again. You mentioned it already because one looks at Geneva now where disarmament talks between the United States and the Soviet Union will begin on Monday. You touched on it already, but I would like to ask once more: Do you think that the chance for Geneva is better now after Brezhnev's visit?

[Answer] I as always am convinced that the Soviet Union would be prepared to negotiate seriously, but we have learned on the occasion of this visit how strong the will and the interest are to reconnoiter the seriousness of the Western position, we have felt it more clearly than 1 year and 3 months ago when Mr Genscher and I visited Moscow.

[Question] German-German relations play a significant part in East-West relations. Will you go soon to the GDR after the talk with Mr Brezhnev here in order to see Mr Honecker, maybe even this year?

[Answer] The intention of such a meeting exists on the part of Mr Honecker as well as on our part. We cannot do everything at once, Mr Reiche. We will make preparations for this meeting. It does not seem to me too important when it will be. It seems important to me that we should not find ourselves in circumstances where a postponement for the third time would appear to be necessary. The meeting has been postponed once at the request of Mr Honecker, another time upon my decision. This time it must work.

Chancellor Comments Further

LD262018 Hamburg DPA in German 1922 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 26 Nov (DPA) -- The United States and the Soviet Union are entering the negotiations on the limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles, beginning Monday in Geneva, with positions which "cannot be united into an agreement," in the words of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Schmidt further said in an ARD television interview tonight that both sides therefore had to "come down from their high levels of unlimited demands to somewhat more realistic levels, to make concessions, so that compromises are possible." He is firmly convinced that the Russians and the Americans "want to reach an agreement" in Geneva.

For propaganda reasons, too, there is a tendency at present in America in the view of the chancellor, to underestimate in public their own military strength. In the Soviet Union, on the other hand there is a tendency to overestimate American capabilities. There is, "to me, a psychologically comprehensible need to underestimate on both sides. Each side wants to pretend to be weaker than the other."

Looking back on the Bonn visit of Soviet head of state Leonid Brezhnev, Schmidt said the Soviet side now understands "much better" the American negotiating position and its willingness to negotiate. However, he left open the question whether the Soviets already "completely" understand the Americans. There is a pressing interest for the Germans that both sides should understand one another. "At present, we are probably the best interpreters in the world between the two sides," Schmidt added.

Schmidt considers it urgently desirable, but also possible and probable, that a summit meeting between Brezhnev and President Reagan take place "in the latter part of 1982." "They have to get close to one another and realize that neither is a warmonger," Schmidt said.

Genscher Cites Significance

DW251515 Saarbruecken Saarlaendischer Rundfunk Network in German 0715 GMT 25 Nov 81

["Excerpts" from reporter Herrmann interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on 25 November; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] In your opinion, is the building of confidence, which Federal Chancellor Schmidt cited, one of the important results of Brezhnev's visit to Bonn?

[Answer] One must differentiate between two things: In making this remark, the federal chancellor had the fact in mind that he had met Mr Brezhnev several times. There will naturally be a building of confidence when one has discussed international problems with somebody very often and very thoroughly over a long period of time. This is the case here.

The same applies to me and the Soviet foreign minister. When I stood with him in Gymnich Castle, we both noted that my meetings with him were the most frequent I had with any foreign minister simply because he is the senior foreign minister and because I have been in office for a relatively long time as well, while other foreign ministers have changed during that period of time. This cannot, however, replace agreement on concrete subjects, and this does not exist with regard to important problems. But the flexibility exists to get to the substance of matters.

I believe that this was the most important thing about meeting -- that both sides explained their positions most clearly so that the Soviet Union knows very well the Western position prior to the beginning of negotiations on medium-range missiles on 30 November. They also know the sincerity of our will and that of the Americans to achieve reasonable negotiation results. On the other hand, however, we received an explanation about the aims of the Soviet Union regarding these negotiations. We assume that after this visit the Soviet Union will try to achieve results, while we -- the Federal Government -- have left no doubt that we and our allies would prefer the so-called zero solution.

[Question] The U.S. Department of State expressed cautious optimism this morning regarding Brezhnev's preparedness to reduce nuclear medium-range weapons. Has there been a definite movement regarding the disarmament problem?

[Answer] Things can progress only at the negotiating table. But if the visit had the effect of convincing the Soviet side of the serious will of the West to negotiate so that they will also sit at the table with serious intentions to reduce weapons -- and we assume this is true -- then I would say that this was a good result.

[Question] What is your interpretation of the Federal Republic's role in this world political play of forces? No other visit by a Soviet head of state has been so much in the center of international politics between the world powers.

[Answer] Our position is not one between the world powers. We are partners and allies of the United States. But we also are a party that is affected because if negotiations are fruitless, medium-range missiles will be deployed in our country. We are affected even now because the Soviet missiles are trained on us. This explains why the Federal Government played a decisive role in preparing the NATO dual decision and also in preparing the West's negotiating position, including the introduction of the zero solution.

This also explains why the Federal Government has made such a great effort to induce the two great powers to start these negotiations. Moreover, it will be our role to contribute also during the negotiations by participating in the disarmament group of the Western alliance and also by contacts with the Soviet Union, because there is no denying that we live in the heart of Europe. We Germans live in two states. This is not what we desire, but we have to live with it.

We would be the ones affected if a catastrophe occurred. This is why we are, and must be, keenly interested in doing everything to prevent war from occurring here in Europe, to prevent a nuclear disaster from occurring. We must do everything to achieve progress in disarmament and arms control. In this respect we are not taking on more than we can accomplish, and we do not intend to step on the toes of the world powers. Yet, we do have the duty -- and anybody in our country supporting the government has that duty -- to ensure that our people's interests are preserved in this difficult international situation.

Cabinet Assesses Visit

LD251648 Hamburg DPA in German 1528 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 25 Nov (DPA) -- In a comprehensive appraisal of the Brezhnev visit, the Federal Government stressed at a cabinet session the further possibilities and scope for agreement with Moscow. As an example, Government Spokesman Kurt Becker, mentioned at a government press conference the joint desire to deepen cultural, technological and scientific contacts, which hitherto have come to grief in spite of existing agreements, because of the absence of a clause on Berlin. Becker hinted that in the future there must be more practical action in this field.

The Federal Government attaches great significance to the reference in the final communique to the natural gas pipelines deal, which envisages a connection to "Berlin (West)." Becker wanted to make no comment on the state of negotiations with the GDR on laying the pipelines. There is agreement in the government in its overall appraisal that the Soviet Union "can be assured of the unchanged and firm Western position on the problem of medium-range weapons," Becker said. Federal chancellor Helmut Schmidt made it absolutely clear that the NATO dual decision with its provision on counterarming will come into force at the end of 1983, if by then there have been no results from the Geneva negotiations.

Furthermore, it was important for the Soviet Union to learn the motives of American intentions at the Geneva negotiations, above all because it was the Federal Government's impression that each time there is a change of government in the United States, Moscow has difficulties in forming an evaluation. The "honest assessment" of the American desire for cooperation which the chancellor put to Brezhnev was also in the interests of the FRG.

According to Becker, it was also stressed during the cabinet meeting with regard to the Brezhnev visit, that a high value must be placed on the Federal Republic's influence on the West's disarmament plans. It must have been clear to the Soviet guest that the federal chancellor and his foreign minister played a "very great" role in bringing about the talks beginning in Geneva on Monday. This influence has also extended to the subject of the negotiations, including the mutual desire for a zero solution.

The start of the Geneva negotiations on 30 November does not end contact with the Soviet Union, Becker stressed. Whereas constant mutual briefing in the Western camp is guaranteed in the special consultative group, the contacts with Moscow will be continued via diverse diplomatic channels. It was repeatedly and emphatically stressed during Brezhnev's visit that the primary aim is to have results by summer 1983. After all, the Federal Republic is one of those countries most affected as a target for Soviet missiles and as a country where missiles would be sited in NATO's counterarming.

The Federal Government gained the impression, however, that Moscow seriously wants results to come out of the negotiations. Bonn's long-term relations with the Soviet Union must be regarded in this respect as an important contribution to European security. The general assessment of the federal cabinet, however, does not overlook the fact that a major problem lies in the Soviet Union's claims that an approximate balance in medium-range weapons already exists and that this claim is backed by figures, which, although in general are very similar to Western statistics, are nevertheless open to very different interpretations as far as their classification in different categories of range is concerned.

BUNDESTAG DEPUTIES CRITICIZE DEFENSE MINISTER

LD270958 Hamburg DPA in German 0900 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Bonn,27 Nov (DPA) -- The CDU/CSU opposition has launched a heavy attack on Defense Minister Hans Apel (SPD). In the Bundestag debate on the Bundeswehr, CSU Deputy Alfred Biehle said on Friday morning that Apel has not mastered the problems of the armed forces. The trust of the soldiers in the political leadership of the Bundeswehr has been shaken.

CDU Deputy Lutz Stavenhagen told DPA that the Bundestag Budget Committee again cut the defense budget by DM 386 million on Thursday evening. In the debate, SPD Deputy Paul Neumann said that the Bundeswehr will fulfill its task.

BUNDESTAG DEBATE ON BREZHNEV VISIT SET FOR 3 DEC

LD251820 Hamburg DPA in German 1530 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 25 Nov (DPA) — The Brezhnev visit to Bonn is to be the center of a major debate in the Bundestag on 3 December. It was learned in Bonn that it will probably be an all-day debate on the Federal Government's foreign and security policy. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will probably both make statements.

WARRANT ISSUED FOR SUSPECTED BULGARIAN AGENT

LD251904 Hamburg DPA in German 1439 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Karlsruhe, 25 Nov (DPA) -- The investigating judge at the federal court issued an arrest warrant today on the instructions of Federal Prosecutor-General Kurt Rebmann against a 29-year-old Bulgarian who is strongly suspected of carrying out work as a Bulgarian intelligence service agent. According to the Federal Prosecutor's Office in Karlsruhe, Dimiter Manolov, a tour operator, last resident in Hamburg, is further accused of causing deprivation of liberty in four cases as well as of the offense of political denunciation [verdaechtigung] under paragraph 241 of the penal code.

According to the investigations, the Bulgarian, who is being held in custody, is said to have betrayed to his superiors in August 1980 the escape plans of two GDR citizens and their two West German friends. As a result, these four persons, who were on vacation in Bulgaria, were arrested. The two women were deported to the GDR from Bulgaria and sentenced to long prison sentences. The Federal Republic citizens were released after 1 month in custody in Bulgaria on payment of DM 50,000 each.

The two GDR citizens are now in the Federal Republic as part of a recent East-West exchange deal. Investigations against the accused man are continuing.

PAPER COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV'S ARMS PROPOSAL

DW251209 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 25 Nov 81 p 12

[Commentary signed FK.: "Cool Atmosphere"]

[Text] To put it mildly, the "job of interpreter" of the federal chancellor in his talks with Brezhnev is turning out to be difficult. Schmidt has defended the German position with determination. What the other side has said does not sound very encouraging. First, the proposed "reduction" of medium-range missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union is linked with an unacceptable moratorium on the deployment of missiles (not to be mistaken for production) and, second, it is completely vague. "Reduction" can mean many things. But according to all earlier experiences, we would be well advised to consider it only the removal (revocable at any time) of some of the missiles to areas on the other side of the Ural Mountains. This would not help anybody. Brezhnev tried above all to fan the fear of war in a well calculated way in Bonn. His threat to take massive countermeasures in the event counterarmament followed this line. After all, he brusquely rejected Reagan's suggestion to work toward a "zero solution" in the forthcoming negotiations on medium-range weapons. When Government Spokesman Becker said that the federal chancellor had taken much time and used many arguments to point out to Brezhnev the serious intention of the American leadership to negotiate, Soviet spokesman Zamyatin, known for his agitprop style, replied that the Soviet Union is able to assess the intentions of America itself.

This remark was aimed less at Becker than at Schmidt. Brezhnev talked in a moderate way, while Zamyatin demonstrated all the arrogance of a world power that is firmly determined to implement its intentions. Contained in this was a lesson which obviously also impressed foreign journalists, particularly since the contents of the Soviet statements were made in such a rigid form.

DIE ZEIT ANALYZES BREZHNEV'S BONN VISIT

DW260954 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 27 Nov 81 p 1

[Theo Sommer editorial: "It's the Turn of the Great Ones Now"]

[Excerpt] Illusions definitely are out of place; the positions of the Americans and the Soviets are too far apart for that. Granted, both advocate a "zero solution," but each of them understands something different by that: Reagan feels that NATO counterarmament will become unnecessary if and when the Russians scrap all their medium-range missiles (SS-20, SS-4, SS-5); Brezhnev thinks it means that Western counterarming will not be implemented, for which he at best promises a vaguely described reduction of his own medium-range weapons in the European part of the Soviet Union.

But this is not yet final. "Zero is better than nothing: -- this humorous headline of THE GUARDIAN already hints at the fact taught by experience that the great powers have always adopted maximum positions prior to the opening of any talks but that these positions are not at all unalterable. This has always been the case. Why should it be different this time?

Not that the talks will be simple. Inevitably there will be, to begin with, a phase of "pea counting" in which the negotiators will be trying to come to an understanding about the arsenals at the disposal of the powers. Then the realization will prevail that neither side can enforce a zero solution of its own gusto. Finally the compromise packages will be wrapped and tied and staged plans and phased programs devised. Helmut Schmidt has announced already that he will exert great influence in the course of the negotiations "so that something reasonable will come out of them." In this connection, conference crises cannot be ruled out; nevertheless, they will ultimately come to terms.

Reagan's Dream Role

The chancellor may claim the credit of having cranked up the dialogue of the great powers again. His constant talking -- and perhaps also the psychological pressure emanating from the European peace movement -- induced Ronald Reagan to coherently formulate his concept concerning disarmament for the first time in the 11th month of his term. I will take any bets: Had Reagan done this earlier, had similarly clear and well-weighed words from the White House promulgated U.S. world policy earlier instead of the martial ricochets from the Pentagon and the State Department -- the peace movement never would have proliferated as dramatically as it did. There is no longer any talk about a linkage: about arms control presupposing Soviet good behavior throughout the world. Nor is there any word being uttered about the events in El Salvador or Nicaragua or Chad being more important than the relationship between Moscow and Washington, or about the concern about our nuclear weapons world being absolutely unfounded. The U.S. President's adaptation to reality has made considerable headway. It cannot be ruled out that the role of peace president will turn into the dream part of the former movie actor.

Will Brezhnev do as the new Reagan? Or will Soviet policy climb hand over hand along the lines of the impertinence served the German public by Kremlin spokesman Zamyatin: That the SS-20's have been in existence since 1975; that nobody has ever said that they threaten Hamburg, Cologne or Bonn; that -- implicitly -- a threat to Soviet territory by Western medium-range weapons is not the same as a threat to West Europe by Soviet missiles? Helmut Schmidt explained this entirely differently to the Kremlin bosses several times -- in 1978, 1979, 1980 and again now: We understand that the Soviets are worried, yet conversely, they must comprehend that we, too, are worried. Has Brezhnev comprehended this?

He is bound to have understood at least one thing: that the chancellor will have the new NATO weapons deployed in late 1983 if the negotiations fail to produce any results by that time.

It is amazing indeed: Three and a half decades after the war the Federal Republic has become the interpreter between the superpowers; not the broker, not the troubleshooter, not the mediator -- but the interpreter. Helmut Schmidt explained the U.S. position to Brezhnev; the general secretary reciprocated with the hope that the chancellor would likewise elucidate Moscow's stance in Washington. And all this happened without even the ghost of a doubt arising that the Federal Republic is about to turn into a floating kidney.

The chancellor did not compromise himself, but neither did he give anything away. Just the same, in difficult times he acted in keeping with the motto which he once thusly phrased in a private circle: "We are not small enough to always keep our mouth shut -- yet we are too small to do more than just talking." And without in the least betraying Western overall interests he expressly introduced into the game the special German and European interests.

It is a basic German interest to really avoid confrontations that can be avoided. As long as we keep reunification in mind we must tell ourselves at the same time that nothing would be less beneficial to it than a number of crises or even clashes between East and West. Our present policy, which is aimed at the least possible problematic life of the two states together on the basis of the temporary (or perhaps final?) nonreunification, would not benefit either.

The Tasks of the Europeans

Parallel to this there is a basic European interest to avoid or defuse confrontations because this alone makes possible a salutary development of convergence of the states of our divided continent. This means: Wherever this promises success it is necessary to prevent tensions in remote regions of the world from having any impact on Europe. It is the task of the Europeans in both camps to keep exerting a moderating influence on their respective leading power all the time and, all concern about their own security notwithstanding, to keep the future prospects of cooperation open. This is particularly important especially before and after changes in leadership in Washington and in Moscow.

Interpreting cannot, however, be any substitute for the direct contact between the responsible people in the Kremlin and in the White House. This is why the chancellor was well advised to call on Ronald Reagan and Leonid Brezhnev to meet in 1982 and to desist from dealing with each other via third parties. The world does in fact need a signal that the leaders of the two superpowers do not avoid each other but want to listen to each other.

Too long have they reacted to each other after the principle of the Rorschach test, after the dramaturgical law of the film Raschomon, or with the indifference of automobile stickers. Under the Rorschach test everybody derives from ink spots his own hopes and anxieties; in the Raschomon movie the same plot is being played by various participants in an entirely different manner -- everyone claiming right and truthfulness for himself; on automobile stickers long chains of thought deteriorate to deadening slogans: Detente -- no thanks; capitalism -- nix good. This just creates tension. Misunderstandings occur which then gain their own momentum and become miscalculations. The mobilization spirit takes the place of the will for cooperation, careless readiness for confrontation replaces the continuous pursuit of conflict management.

For all of 2 years Helmut Schmidt has tried to extricate the two superpowers from this dangerous attitude -- not unsuccessfully. The charge that he thereby bit off more than he could chew is a clear miss. The chancellor abided exactly by the recipe of his book "Strategy of Balance" (1969): "Should a Federal Government overstrain our freedom of action it may be bad medicine for us. The proper sense of perspective for what is possible is the most important attribute needed by German politics between the two world powers."

The chancellor has given some impetus. Something has begun to move again in world politics -- for the first time since the Iranian hostage crisis and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It is now the turn of the superpowers to make the next move.

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE PART IN SINAI PEACE FORCE

PM251621 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Nov 81 pp 1, 6

[Maurice Delarue report: "France Will Take Part in Sinai Force"]

[Excerpt] This Monday, 23 November, France, Britain, the Netherlands and Italy were due to officially announce their participation in the "multinational force" which will guard the Egyptian-Israeli border in the Sinai starting next April. A statement to this effect by the four countries is accompanied by a statement by the 10 EEC members indicating that this participation facilitates an all-embracing settlement in the Near East.

Announcing the French decision, the Quai d'Orsay described France's policy in the Near East as "clear, realistic and coherent," and recalled that it is based on four great principles:

"1 -- The security of the states in the region, including the future Palestinian state, which must be able to live in peace in borders established by consensus;

"2 -- Justice for all the peoples in the region including the Palestinian people who must be able to establish the structures of their choice in their homeland and determine their future, which will naturally tend toward the formation of a state;

"3 -- The unacceptable character of any action contrary to the fundamental rules of international law and especially of the Security Council decisions;

"4 -- The need to deal with Near East problems by negotiation among all those concerned in the region; foreign powers having a duty to facilitate and guarantee the settlement."

"All the parties which accept these principles should be able to take part in the negotiations," the Quai d'Orsay spokesman added, "including the Palestinian people and consequently the PLO which strikes us as a representative body."

"The French Government," the spokesman also said, "is thus demonstrating its twofold intention to use its potential for dialogue with the adversaries in the service of peace. Our rule is to talk the same language to everybody. Finally, France thinks that any progress, even partial, is beneficial for an all-embracing settlement, of which the French Government is not losing sight."

The spokesman concluded that it was part of France's responsibilities "to face the situation resulting from President as-Sadat's death. The French Government has closely examined its consequences for Egypt and relations between Egypt and the Arab world," he said, "and it has concluded that it ought to contribute to withdrawal from Sinai by the Israeli forces." The four countries informed the Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. Governments of their intention on Sunday. The European decision was a particularly difficult one to take, and since the Israeli-Arab dispute is echoed within the European ten, it will be very controversial both in the Arab countries, other than Egypt, and in Israel.

PRESS STATEMENT ON MURUROA ATOLL NUCLEAR TEST

NC251206 Paris AFP in English 1139 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 25 Nov (AFP) -- France announced today that it had conducted an underground nuclear test in the Pacific region on November 11, but denied earlier reports that it was a neutron bomb. The Presidential Palace, in a press statement, said the explosion at France's Mururoa Atoll site was part of a French series of nuclear tests, and usual precautions were taken regarding neighbouring countries in the region.

Yesterday New Zealand's seismographic laboratory said that it detected a two-kiloton nuclear test explosion at Mururoa on November 11. Members of the Greenpeace Ecology Movement, announcing the November 11 test on Tuesday, said it was the ninth French test this year, and the fifth since Socialist Francois Mitterrand became president on May 10.

GOVERNMENT TO RESUME NUCLEAR POWER PLANT PROGRAM

NC251525 Paris AFP in English 1424 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 25 Nov (AFP) -- The French Government today decided to resume France's nuclear power programme by authorising work on six sites which were frozen during the summer until parliament debated the matter in September.

Five reactors each of 1,300 megawatts, envisaged under a two-year plan adopted by parliament this autumn, are to be built at Chooze near the Belgian frontier, at Cattenom near the frontier with Belgium, Luxembourg and West Germany, at Nogent in central France, at Golfech in the south west, and at Penly near the channel. The sixth is a 900 megawatt reactor to be built at Chinon in central France, but two other 'frozen' sites at Pellerip near the Atlantic and Civeaux in central France are to be studied further.

Before giving to its commitment to consult local bodies which came out in favour of construction. [as received]

The Chooz and Cattenom sites have been strongly attacked by ecologists in neighbouring countries, and the French Government said it has informed the governments concerned that it intends to continue exchanging information. The center-right government defeated in elections in the spring of this year had planned to build nine nuclear power stations in 1982 and 1983.

LE MONDE COMMENTS ON CHEYSSON YUGOSLAVIA VISIT

PM270945 Paris LE MONDE in French 22-23 Nov 81 P 3

[Jacques Amalrich dispatch: "Yugoslav leaders inform Mr Cheysson of their anxieties over situation in Balkans"]

[Text] Belgrade -- There are some official visits in which the political talks are merely symbolic. This is not true of the first visit to Belgrade by a member of the current French Government. Mr Cheysson, arrived late Friday morning, scarcely stopped talking with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec and with Federal Executive Council Chairman Veselin Djuranovic, constituted a very long and at times very detailed review of the international situation. Bilateral problems, essentially the development and balancing of trade, were to be discussed on Saturday morning and will be discussed in particular on 7 and 8 December when Mr Jobert visits Belgrade.

Friday's talks were dominated by what must be termed the many Yugoslav anxieties. These anxieties are of several types. The most marked are probably not about East-West relations but about the regional situation. Mr Vrhovec talked at length and emphatically about Yugoslavia's bad relations with two of its neighbors, Bulgaria and Albania. But he suggested that an outside influence was playing a role in both the Macedonian problems ("Bulgaria is not just Bulgaria") and in the Kosovo problem. Belgrade readily recalls that since 1948 Albania has always been close to Yugoslavia's "worst enemies." Mr Vrhovec also revealed to his guests that Yugoslav troops had been sent to patrol the border with Albania.

The French side took note of these accusations but refrained from adopting a stance in such a delicate matter as the Kosovo question, in which "Moscow's hand" clearly cannot explain everything.

The "Romanian problem" was not raised during the talks with Mr Vrhovec. However, in private, Yugoslav officials are not unwilling to express their anxieties at the deterioration in the economic, social and even political situation in a neighboring country with which they intend to have good relations. "Is there still time for Mr Ceausescu to remedy the situation?" This is the leitmotiv of the discussions which may be going on, although the press is prudently avoiding any allusion to these matters, probably in order not to hurt the friend in Bucharest. Nonetheless, there seems to be no fear that the Romanian affair will deteriorate "Polish style," but rather that Moscow will try to exploit the situation.

With regard to Poland -- another subject discussed at length -- the two sides readily agreed in expressing the firm hope that there will be no interference in that country. The Yugoslavs are less afraid of contagion from the phenomenon than of an increase in the irritation it is arousing in many Eastern bloc countries.

In the sphere of East-West relations, Mr Vrhovec avoided taking a clear stance on Mr Reagan's recent proposals on banning Euromissiles, but in private, officials are describing them as "maximalist." On the other hand, he strongly emphasized the need to avoid a failure at the Madrid CSCE Conference; Mr Vrhovec seemed to favor a final meeting at foreign minister level to break the deadlock. This idea, launched by Mr Colombo and Mr Genscher, is undoubtedly gaining ground. For its part, France is not hostile to it. Mr Cheysson, however, repeated to his hosts that there was no question of the French nuclear force being taken into account in possible disarmament negotiations.

The other subjects discussed were Afghanistan, Kampuchea, North-South relations and the Near East. Major differences of emphasis emerged between Paris and Belgrade on the last subject.

LE MONDE REPORTS LATEST ON GAS NEGOTIATIONS

PM241211 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Nov 81 p 36

[Bruno de Thomas: "France and the Soviet Union Have Reached Agreement on a Minimum Price"]

[Text] The discussions between the USSR and France on the supply of Siberian gas have made progress over the past 3 days, but the contract will not be signed before the French-Soviet Joint Commission meeting in Moscow on 14 and 15 December. The Soviet delegation headed by the deputy foreign trade minister, in Paris since 16 November, is actually due to go on to Essen in the FRG. Agreements between the USSR and the FRG are apparently to be signed during Mr Brezhnev's visit to Bonn on 23 and 24 November.

The supply of 40 billion cubic meters of Soviet gas per year to West Europe -- including 8 billion cubic meters per year to France -- thanks to the construction of a 5,000 km double gas pipeline from Urengoy (West Siberia) to the Bavarian-Czechoslovak border, involves three stages: negotiations on the price and quantities of the gas supplied; a financial agreement, since the total investment ($10 billion) will be made largely by the Western countries; and finally industrial contracts since the Soviets will buy from the West pipes, pumping stations, turbines and other equipment.

The Soviet delegation reached agreement in principle with Gaz de France on the minimum guaranteed price for initial supplies. To protect their investments the vendors were demanding a minimum price of $6.05 per million BTUs throughout the contract period no matter how the indexing system develops. The agreement reached apparently sets that guaranteed minimum price around $5.70 per million BTUs.

The drafting of the indexing system has apparently also been virtually completed: it would be partly based on the price of fuel oil and low-sulfur heavy fuel and would be at most 25 percent based on a crude oil average.

Since the West German negotiators have succeeded in establishing that the crude oil element will be less than 25 percent, the French would like this to account for some 20 percent of the system.

But the discussions remained very difficult and it seemed rather unlikely that they would make much progress on 19 November on the choice of indexes (Gaz de France seeking to obtain national indexes) and above all on the basic price. The agreement which is reached on this price between the USSR and the FRG will, as we know be a determining factor.

However, Paris maintains that things are moving toward a "reasonable" price at a little over $5 per million BTUs since agreement has been reached on the principle of a small rebate (around 10-20 cents) for France -- the country furthest away from the vendor -- to compensate for increased transport costs.

In the finance sphere the Soviets enjoy the terms laid down in the 1980 French-Soviet agreement. That agreement defined in a conventional manner the total interest (15 percent), the length of time for which the credit is given, and its starting date. Until 30 September the interest rate was fixed at 7.8 percent on 85 percent of the credit (purchasing or supplying) granted (note: 7.75 percent in fact, owing to a bonus for the French Foreign Trade Insurance Company).

Creusot-Loire's signing of a contract which incorporated both reference to specific equipment (pumping stations) and a total package lays down the old terms for all the mechanical and electrical equipment. Similarly the Thomson contract was signed before 30 September.

Although the credit offered by France could be more than Fr 10 billion any new contract would be based in the absence of new financial negotiations, on the so-called consensus terms, in other words the 8.5 percent rate now accepted by the industrialized countries for their export credits.

As regards the industrial part of the agreement, several contracts have already been signed with West German, French and Italian companies for the supply of 41 pumping stations and some of the pipes.

The supply by Thomson of Fr 1.8 billions' worth of electronic equipment and computers to equip the Soviet gas pipeline network, some of which is regarded as "strategic" has raised some problems in Paris.

People are now saying that "It is no longer a major obstacle," while admitting that it is necessary to ensure that Thomson does not supply equipment regarded as strategic. With the time necessary to implement the second stage -- called Yamal 2 -- of this gas pipeline, (around 1985-1987), there is every reason to think that the equipment which is now "strategic" will no longer be so in 5 years time. Moreover the rivalry between Thomson and MATRA should be settled by licensing contracts between the two firms.

The Thomson "affair" had provided some people in France with an opportunity to express "their anxieties" over increased dependence on the Soviet Union. After the failure of a new American deterrence mission in Europe at the beginning of last week, Congress now recognizes that the United States has "no means of influencing" its European allies on this question.

So American tactics could change, as some congressmen recommended on 17 November, the objective being henceforth to draw up "safeguards" with the Europeans to free them from any possible Soviet blackmail.

PCF, PS TO HOLD SUMMIT ON GOVERNING 15 DEC

LD262216 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Georges Marchais on television tonight announced a forthcoming PCF-PS summit meeting to be held between 15 and 20 December, a meeting which will sum up the situation and the implementation of the governing pact between the two political parties.

PREMIER SPADOLINI DISCUSSES EUROPEAN ISSUES

PM251323 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Nov 81 pp 1,3

[Philippe Pons and Marc Semo interview with Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini: "Europe Cannot Be Neutral Between East and West"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Prime Minister, your meeting with Mr Mitterrand during your visit to France will be the first meeting between a "secular" Italian Government chief and a Socialist French president. How could these changes influence bilateral relations between the two countries and European policy?

[Answer] I now lead a government which decided from the start to strengthen the ancient and traditional relationship of friendship and cooperation between France and Italy. This objective strikes us as having come closer since the arrival in the Elysee of Mr Francois Mitterrand, a fervent defender of the European cause and of Atlantic solidarity and, like us, committed to consolidating peace in an area of such vital importance to our two countries as the whole Mediterranean. The London European summit, which is to take place soon, will involve France and Italy in a prominent way. I expect a great deal from my talks with President Mitterrand with regard to reviving dialogue on European unity and giving new impetus to the community process. Europe has no future unless France is one of its protagonists. This is a role inherited from its highly developed civilization and one which Paris rightly intends to make it play in the world today.

Strategic Choices

[Question] The Italian Government's decision to fix the location for the future deployment of the Euromissiles in Sicily at this stage and the increase in military spending at a time of budgetary austerity have prompted the Communist opposition and some pacifist movements to criticize what they see as Italy's excessive alignment with U.S. positions.

[Answer] As far as the increase in military spending is concerned we have kept to the 3-percent increase in real terms fixed by joint agreement with our allies. In any case, this increase was necessary to strengthen our defense and hence our security.

I do not see how such a decision can weaken our position in favor of the most rapid possible resumption of negotiations on the Euromissiles. Negotiation, in other words, dialogue, is still the main line of our foreign policy. On this point too our analysis of international relations coincides both with that of President Mitterrand's France and Chancellor Schmidt's FRG. It was in keeping with this that we fixed the location for the deployment of the Euromissiles. We want to negotiate, but in a situation of strategic balance. Our long-term objective is still the "zero option," in other words, the non-deployment of the Western missiles in exchange for the withdrawal of the Soviet missiles targeted on Europe.

In the past few months, we have worked in agreement with our allies for a rapid resumption of East-West negotiations on a balanced and monitored arms reduction. But take care: The peace which we want for Europe cannot be confused with neutralism. Some of the slogans on the peace marches held in the European capitals over the past few months worry me. These phenomena must not be underestimated, but we must nonetheless not forget that a Europe which is a protagonist in its history and mistress of its own destiny can under no circumstances be neutral and incapable of deciding between East and West.

A New "Style"

[Question] Many observers think that, since your installation as prime minister, you have given a "new style" to Italian politics. On what points do you think you have made practical progress?

[Answer] This government was born at the wish of President Sandro Pertini at a very delicate point in our national life. It was to settle four urgent problems: the morality of public life, the economic crisis, the terrorist threat, and the international situation. It is based on a broad alliance of democratic parties and wants to improve its relations with the opposition, and primarily with the Communist Party.

In the sphere of public morality, the government has decreed the dissolution of the P-2 lodge and has shown that centers of occult and corrupting powers will no longer be tolerated in the future. A chapter was closed once and for all with the P-2 affair. At the economic level we must simultaneously overcome inflation and recession. We have established the broad outlines of an economic policy aimed at limiting the inflation rate to 16 percent for 1982, which is the first step toward reducing the increase in the cost of living to the European average within 3 years. This means removing parasitic and unproductive spending and also establishing control over the different variables in economic growth. The government has played its role in this sphere with the presentation of the finance law to Parliament within the alloted time. We will ask the social partners to make a similar effort, notably as regards labor costs which are still too high compared with those of our main European partners.

To tackle the terrorism problem we have restructured the secret services and put forward a law which encourages armed groups to disband. We have also given the forces of order more resources. But we are aware of the fact that terrorism is still a threat to all our institutions. Any optimism in this sphere would be misplaced.

At the international level, Italy is fighting to make Europe a "political subject" in a period of high tension. This is a point which brings us particularly close to Mr Francois Mitterrand, but we must act quickly because there is a danger; that of seeing the crisis factors which are invading the industrialized societies weaken the ties of solidarity and cooperation among our countries. Thus we are aware of the fact that between now and the year 2000, North-South dialogue will be as important as East-West rapprochement for our security and survival as a free Western nation.

COLOMBO ADDRESSES CABINET ON SINAI PEACE FORCE

AU250952 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 25 Nov (ANSA) -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo made it clear that Italy's support for a (?nuclear) Middle Eastern peace also involving the Palestinians should not be seen as "in contradiction" with the Camp David agreements in briefing the Rome cabinet here on the Italian decision to take part in the multinational peace force for the Sinai Peninsula.

Addressing the cabinet yesterday evening, Colombo was bringing his ministerial colleagues up to date on the final stages of talks between the EEC Ten on the statement issued Monday justifying the decision taken jointly by Italy, Britain, France, and Holland to take part in the force.

According to Colombo, the Italian commitment to a global Mideastern [as received] with negotiations also involving the Palestinians is not in contradiction with "appreciation" for the Camp David process started in September 1978, since it sees the latter as an "initial step towards the same objective."

He also stressed that participation in the peace force does not imply "any change" in the Italian Government's position. Rather, he explained, it is a "concrete gesture for arriving at complete Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula in line with Resolution 242 of the United Nations Security Council."

UN DELEGATES GET APPROVAL ON SPACE ARMS RACE BAN

AU241630 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 24 Nov (ANSA) -- A project for a United Nations General Assembly resolution to impede an arms race in space, initiated by Italian representatives, has been approved by a large majority of the assembly's commission, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo announced today to members of the press here.

The resolution document, the minister said, stipulates in particular that the Geneva Committee for Disarmament give the go-ahead for negotiations for an agreement which would forbid satellite arms systems as the potentially most destabilizing of possible space weaponry.

Colombo also remarked that this initiative can be linked again to Italian actions in this regard which have been going forward for years now in the attempt to stop an arms race in space.

Voting tallies on the resolution project were 114 in favor, 14 abstentions, and no votes against.

ROME PAPER ON ARMS TALKS, USSR VIEW OF EUROPE

PM261135 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 21 Nov 81 p 13

[Sandro Viola dispatch: "Reagan's Zero Option Upsets Brezhnev's European Sortie"]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 20 Nov -- What the Soviets expected (and partly still expect) from the Brezhnev-Schmidt talks is clear enough. This is not just another visit -- or even just a slightly more important one -- to a Western country. In fact, Brezhnev's arrival in Bonn signifies a great deal more. For one thing, it is the first real Soviet-European reconnection since the Afghan trauma -- a much more significant resumption of relations than the Brezhnev-Giscard meeting in Warsaw or Schmidt's Moscow visit halfway through last year. Moreover, there is the new impetus imparted to economic cooperation (centered on the final agreements on the gas pipeline from Siberia to Central Europe) between the Communist world and the West at a time when, for the first time since the war, the Soviet economy is moving toward stagnation. And last, there is the propagandist insertion of Brezhnev's message (the rejection of the nuclear first strike, of the neutron bomb and of the new NATO missiles in Europe) into the framework of the major pacifist movement that has developed in recent weeks in the major European countries.

Amid these calculations and expectations, Reagan's proposals, yesterday, of a "zero option" on the Euromissiles feel like a bucket of cold water; the SS-20's should be removed from the USSR's European territory and in exchange NATO will abandon the deployment of the new nuclear weapons. Now it is true that Reagan's offer seems oriented more to propaganda than real negotiations, since Washington knows full well that the Soviets are unprepared to accept it. But the change of image, the psychological impact on the European public and the effects caused by the extraordinary sense of timing of the initiative is bound to affect relations between the USSR and Europe.

Unexpected Offensive

The central themes of the visit to Bonn have been suddenly upset by it. Basically, Brezhnev was arriving in Europe in the wake of a number of U.S. excesses -- one day a speech about the specific possibility of a "limited nuclear war" and the next a reference to a "precautionary" nuclear strike, while for the past 10 months there has been a continuous succession of hardline statements, stubborn attitudes and increasing tensions with the European allies.

This was the context within which the pacifist movement gained increasing strength and Brezhnev prepared to project an image of the USSR as a moderate and responsible power closer to European feelings (since, as Moscow states repeatedly, the USSR has experienced the tragedy of war just as Europe has) than the United States can be, having remained unscathed in both world wars.

But the Soviet peace offensive has unexpectedly come up against the U.S. peace offensive. Among other things, it demonstrated the concern with which Washington was now watching the atmosphere in Europe, the governments' dissatisfaction with Reagan's rigidity and the public movement against nuclear rearmament. The Reagan administration therefore decided to take the initiative, and the result is that not all, but certainly some of the Soviet arguments in the dialogue with Schmidt (and indirectly with the European public) have now been weakened and blunted. Did the Kremlin not always stress that the Pershing IIs and cruise missiles are not tactical but strategic weapons (since they can hit the Soviet ICBMs in their silos)? Well, Reagan is abandoning their deployment. But how can Brezhnev in turn fail to give up all, or most of his SS-20's?

In short, Reagan's proposal heals some of the ruptures that have occurred lately between Washington and Europe, especially with Chancellor Schmidt. The U.S. administration has realized -- albeit belatedly -- that its repeated refusals to conduct a dialogue with Moscow were dangerously weakening the Schmidt government and that the advent of a Christian Democratic majority in Germany would have meant the transformation of that country (hitherto the most stable in the alliance) into another of Europe's tottering uncertainties, with disorder in the streets and a new government every 10-12 months. So it moved toward Schmidt's demands and Schmidt cannot fail to acknowledge the U.S. change; he knows that Reagan's proposal is not as sincere (or even feasible) as he would like it to appear and that the negotiations on the Euromissiles remain very difficult, partly also because of U.S. reluctance; but at least he can show a more presentable United States to the left of his own party, to the pacifist movement and in the dialogue with Brezhnev.

There is now a large office in the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat that concerns itself with social democrats throughout the world. And the results are clearly visible. Bookshops are starting to carry publications unthinkable a few years ago (on the social democrats and nuclear weapons, for instance, or on the social democrats and Africa or Latin America -- all of them eulogistic, of course), and the television newsreel on Monday 1 November opened with a report on Willy Brandt's visit to Hungary.

I discussed this with friends at the institute of the international workers' movement and noticed that the subject immediately prompted some embarrassment. The fact that the German and Dutch social democrats, Palme, Foot and Healey and Andreas Papandreou are leading the pacifist movement rather than Marchais or Carrillo prompts twofold feelings; on the one hand, the satisfaction of being about to say: "You see, it certainly is not Moscow that is leading the peace movement"; and on the other, disappointment (where are the communists?), mitigated only by the enthusiasm with which Berlinguer has joined in.

But when I underlined the spectacular nature of this new sympathy for the social democrats, the support for demonstrations organized largely by young anarchists or ecologists, I saw that I was causing real uneasiness in my interlocutors. Indeed, when finally (determined by them to be lenient) I asked what they thought of the fact that the street movement is anti-American but also anti-Soviet, they gave the following awkward, bewildered reply: "It does not matter; it does not matter; the essential thing is that they are people who support peace."

But the fact remains, as Aleksandr Bovin told me in his office at IZVESTIYA headquarters (with his usual perspecacity and with the authoritativeness conferred on him by his proximity to the government), that "a change is beginning to occur in the USSR leadership group's view of the situation in Europe and the West as a whole, whereby there is a growing understanding of political phenomena at one time neglected or even condemned."

Hence the great enthusiasm for the social democrats and hence the view of Schmidt no longer as merely a major economic interlocutor but as an essential political interlocutor, the most important intermediary through whom to maintain relations with the West, to prevent them from foundering amid the billows of the cold war.

PAPER RESPONDS TO SOVIET WEEKLY'S CRITICISM

PM241427 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 21 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] Rome -- L'UNITA published yesterday with some prominence on an inside page a report on the attack made by the Soviet foreign policy weekly NOVOYE VREMYA on Romano Ledda's latest report to the PCI Central Committee. The PCI daily follows the Moscow dispatch with an editorial commentary confirming the stances contained in the report.

"We did not at all conceal the responsibilities of the present U.S. administration," the commentary states, "in the exacerbation of international tension, but we also pointed out that there is a bloc and power logic which jeopardizes detente on both sides; Soviet policy too has not been devoid of it.... This was also the prevalent opinion in the major peace demonstrations that have pervaded Europe." Basically, NOVOYE VREMYA had accused the PCI of putting the United States and the USSR on the same level.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS, PCI DIFFER ON REFORMS

AU261934 Rome ANSA in English 0832 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 26 Nov (ANSA) -- Attention in Italian political circles here remains focused today on the "big assembly" which the relative majority Christian Democrat Party called with the avowed aim of inspiring a renewal in party ranks and ideas. Observers have put off initial comments on the discussions however, preferring to wait for the pronouncements of the most authoritative party representatives and other prominent personalities of Catholic inspiration from the financial, industrial, and cultural worlds, which will take place today and tomorrow. It was noted however that one element which the Christian Democrats reportedly expected to bring to the assembly, the news of a breakthrough in their relations with the Communists -- the nation's second largest party occupying the opposition benches -- was not forthcoming after the conclusion of a meeting held on Tuesday between delegations of both parties headed by their secretaries, Flaminio Piccoli and Enrico Berlinguer, on the matter of institutional reform.

Communist reaction to the proposal advanced by Christian Democrat Senate President Amintore Fanfani, for a joint house commission study of proposals on state reform, in fact was a negative one. The Communists maintained that the most urgent problems can be resolved with the constitutional and parliamentary instruments already available, and that delaying the reforms until the results of a commission study would mean a significant delay in finding approval for the most urgent measures.

In a strong reaction to the Communist position, a representative of the Social Democratic Party made it known yesterday that the meeting between Piccoli and Berlinguer was considered "absolutely negative" by his party. Luigi Preti, an MP from the Social Democrat Party which together with the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Liberals and Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini's own Republican Party, make up the present coalition, also said that the meeting signalled a "step backward" for the Communist secretary "in respect to previous affirmations by (Communist Party member) Giorgio Napolitano".

In an apparent denial of this insinuation of divergence among the leadership of the Communist Party, information emerging from a meeting of the leadership on Wednesday indicated that they had unanimously approved the position taken at the meeting by Berlinguer. Napolitano is a member of the party leadership, which also announced a meeting of their Central Committee slated to take place on December 3.

SENATE AUTHORIZES REQUEST FOR NATO ENTRY

LD261626 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] The Senate Plenum has authorized the government to negotiate Spain's accession to NATO. At 1525, the upper house approved the Foreign Affairs Committee report containing this authorization by 106 votes in favor, 60 against and 1 abstention. The Union of the Democratic Center and the Basque Nationalist Party voted in favor; the socialist group and Senators (Benet) and (Portabella) voted against; Senator Bosque Hita abstained.

TOGO'S EYADEMA PROLONGS LENGTH OF VISIT

AB251158 Paris AFP in French 1001 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Madrid, 25 Nov (AFP) -- Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of Togo, has decided to extend his stay in Spain by one day, it was learned here from official sources. Mr Eyadema's official visit will end on Wednesday, but the Togolese president and his suite will stay on until Thursday in order to hold talks with various Spanish representatives of the private economic sector, the same sources stated.

Tuesday evening General Eyadema received several African ambassadors accredited to Madrid, including those from Algeria, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sudan and Zaire. During the meeting, the Togolese head of state stressed the need to safeguard the peace and economic independence of the countries on the African Continent. On Wednesday the Togolese president will attend a parade and military maneuvers at the El Goloso barracks, 15 kms from the Spanish capital.

MANUEL AZCARATE VIEWS CONTINUING PCE PURGE

PM251609 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 18 Nov pp 1, 12

[Saverio Tutino 17 November interview in Madrid with former PCE Executive Committee member Manuel Azcarate: "Why Carrillo Threw Me Out"]

[Text] Madrid, 17 November -- Santiago Carrillo continues his purge of the PCE. The latest people to be hit are five members of Madrid's Municipal Council, who have been expelled from the PCE. On this serious crisis and on its political repercussions we sought the opinion of the principal defendant, Manuel Azcarate, who was head of the PCE's foreign policy section for 14 years and was expelled from the Central Committee last week together with five other leaders for "splitism."

"Very serious things are happening in the PCE. Carrillo has said that they are more serious than the expulsions of Semprun and Claudin. He is right: unless the regressive trend toward a traditional, monolithic party with limited outlooks is stopped. Six members of the Central Committee have been expelled. Several provincial committees (Salamanca, Valladolid and others) have been dissolved. Today five Madrid councillors were expelled from the PCE and the threat of further expulsions exists."

[Question] How has the debate proceeded?

[Answer] We were accused of forming a splinter group, but there is no proof of it. We explained our position. We accepted the congress decisions and party rules, but were expelled all the same. They wanted us to sign statements drawn up by Carrillo acknowledging that we had committed a political error and had attacked the party by organizing the meeting for the two Basque leaders, the communist Lertxundi and the Euzkadiko Ezquerra leader Onaindia. In fact the two Basque leaders' talk was also organized by noncommunist representatives.

It was not a party event. On the other hand, our dignity prevented us from saying anything under the threat of expulsion. Consider how shameful it would have been if the newspapers had said that the six Central Committee members had retracted: It would have seemed like a return to other eras, which we all want to forget.

[Question] But that is precisely what happened.

[Answer] The political solution attempted by leaders such as Nicolas Sartorius and Marcelino Camacho was prevented by the stubborn position of Carrillo and the hardline nucleus of the party secretariat. Carrillo cited to the Executive Committee the example of the "manifesto" group and its expulsion from the PCI. But the debate on the manifesto group lasted about a year: in our case we were expelled in 2 days. There was a bloc vote: The "yes" vote was to expel all six of us, and there was not even a vote on each individual. The following morning another four members of the Communist Party of the Basque Country Central Committee were expelled. In 2 days the PCE Central Committee expelled 10 members -- a 10 percent amputation.

[Question] What is the real root of the issue?

[Answer] Our backing for Lertxundi's meeting was interpreted as support for a merger with the revolutionary forces of nationalist origins. But irrespective of party problems, I believe that our position reflected a political will to keep the dialogue open between Spain's communist and revolutionary forces and these new revolutionary forces that are trying to create in the Basque country a new Marxist and democratic party, that corresponds in substance to the concept of Eurocommunism. This is a historic event not only for the future of the Basque country but also for the strengthening of democracy in Spain and progress in our country.

[Question] What was the reaction in the party and in the Central Committee?

[Answer] I believe it was very important that one-third of the Central Committee refused to approve the expulsion. And that leaders such as Sartorius and Camacho and others tried to intervene for a political solution. There is a substantial force in the Central Committee that has a different view from the majority's. Every day I receive expressions of sympathy not addresed to me personally but which reflect a broad current in the party against the sanctions do not resolve problems. It is natural for a spontaneous impetus to emerge against such measures. Just today the Cordoba provincial committee, following those of Malaga and other provinces, spoke out publicly against the sanctions.

[Question] What is Carrillo aiming at with these measures?

[Answer] It all depends on an erroneous conception rooted in the tough nucleus of the Secretariat. To tackle the imminent political and electoral battles they believe that it is necessary to clean out the party and to set it in order. But not in the direction of seeking the new forms suited to a Eurocommunist party -- open debates and new ties with society -- but in the direction of a return to the traditional style vertical party, in which everything comes from above. This will not help the party, but will in fact do it much harm.

[Question] Does this step not perhaps call into question your handling of the PCE's foreign policy secion?

[Answer] I make no personalizations. I hope that the party will continue to pursue an independent policy. But evidently the old, traditionalist concept of the party prevails among the hardliners. If their influence increases, this could be reflected in an international stance different from the one which I have personified in this period -- for an independent Eurocommunist policy that can combat both blocs and denounce at the same time both the evil plans of U.S. imperialism and the negative aspects of the Soviet Union's big power policy.

DENMARK

OPPOSITION SHOULD NOT TAKE WIN FOR GRANTED

PM241227 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 19 Nov 81 p 2

[Editorial" "What the Elections Told"]

[Text] Have the Social Democrats conceded the Folketing election? The minor defeat they suffered in the local elections must have lowered their expectations of how things will go 8 December. But the voters would be wise not to assume in advance that the second election will go like the first. There were some clear trends in the local election results. But there were also a number of discrepancies as reminders that the electorate's mood is as changeable as the weather.

However, it is impossible to ignore the impression that there is a clear trend among the voters against the Social Democrats, and an equally clear trend in favor of the Conservative People's Party. Anker Jorgensen and the whole enormous apparatus which the party and the trade union movment have at their disposal will undoubtedly make great efforts in the coming weeks to reverse these trends. They have a strength which must not be underestimated. The opposition parties should not therefore assume that the one election victory automatically leads to another. They should warn themselves against overestimating what happened in the local elections.

Two immediate lessons can be drawn from the local election figures, and these will also play a role in the Folketing election. One is that the Socialist People's Party and the Left Socialist party are having success in the major urban areas. The Socialist People's Party takes votes from the Social Democrats, and the Left Socialist takes from both of them and could even make inroads into the communist ranks. Social Democratic losses in the Folketing election would seem to give the leftwing parties a stronger placing. Such a swing to the left would inevitably have an effect on the Social Democratic attitute in important areas.

The second lesson is one to do with individuals. A number of election results show that voters like to support politicians who have demonstrated their ability to lead and govern, who act on the basis of reason, and that they do not fall for popular appeals or exaggerated claims from others if such a local government exists. This is shown by the results from Fredriksberg, Gentofte and Hilleroed, and these three localities are not the only examples. This means that the voters are saying that for them the election is a question of confidence, and the politicians should be in no doubt that the Folketing election will to a great extent also be a vote of confidence. The question is who the voters will believe to have the ability and the will to lead government. What policy do people believe in? Who do people believe in?

FINLAND

VAYRYNEN NOTES IMPORTANCE OF SOVIET CONFIDENCE

PM261231 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 21 Nov 81 p 16

[Jan-Anders Ekstroem report: "Soviet Confidence Being Ignored"]

[Text] Kuopio -- According to Center party Chairman Paavo Vayrynen, the debate surrounding the presidential election has shown that "President Kekkonen's long work of education" has not borne fruit. According to Vayrynen, People are at present ignoring the importance of Soviet confidence in Finland, contrary to the president's oft-repeated reminders.

"It is being claimed that Kekkonen has gotten foreign policy into such good shape that anybody at all could look after it. People are saying that it is now possible to choose a president for internal political reasons. There is good reason to take a serious look at these erroneous views which are common among Finland's citizens," Vayrynen said.

According to Vayrynen, we should take an even more serious look at the fact that "conscious attempts are being made" to strengthen these views and to use them for political ends.

"I stress once again that the election of the republic's president is primarily a foreign policy decision. We should strive to elect -- expressly bearing in mind the formulation of foreign policy -- the best possible person to fill this leadership post: the most competent, the most experienced and the most deserving. It is precisely in this decision that it is important to remember President Urho Kekkonen's lessons," Vayrynen said.

He also pointed to the paradox which President Kekkonen often pointed to: the greater the confidence the Soviet Union has in us, the better we are able to look after our interests in the West. President Kekkonen has also stressed that there are no permanent achievements in foreign policy. Confidence must be maintained through ongoing, consistent and persistent work, Vayrynen said.

Vayrynen only expressed these views as "certain general reminders." He promised to go into the matter in greater detail today when the party's delegates will make a recommendation about who should be selected as the Center party's presidential candidate.

NORWAY

AFTENPOSTEN WELCOMES U.S. 'DETENTE PLAN'

PM260925 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 Nov 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The U.S. Peace Strategy"]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan deserves all the praise he has received from West Europe for his disarmament offer to Moscow. For the first time since he took over as leader of the American superpower he has dealt with an area of foreign policy in a convincingly confidence inspiring way. He has gone a long way to disposing of the worries which have been expressed in Europe and the United States over the great importance he has attached to strengthening the U.S. military potential. The content of Reagan's speech on Wednesday morning is an encouraging sign that disarmament will form an important part of the new president's foreign policy.

Those in power in Moscow reacted swiftly to President Reagan's demarche. They gave a clear 'nyet' to his proposal to rid Europe of medium-range nuclear missiles. This negative reaction is by no means surprising. In an interview with the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL, President Brezhnev made it clear that the Soviet Union will not dismantle its SS missiles if the United States refrains from deploying similar weapons in West Europe. But this official rejection of President Reagan's challenge does not necessarily mean that it will not be studied with interest in the Kremlin. It is at the negotiating table, once the two superpowers meet in Geneva, 30 November, that we will see whether Moscow is taking Reagan's challenge seriously.

Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has enthusiastically described President Reagan's plan for the negotiations as "the U.S. peace strategy." The fact that the West German Government chief uses such strong words is not only due to the point about the medium-range missiles in Reagan's speech. He is also referring to Reagan's wish to discuss strategic nuclear arms limitation with the Russians and to the President's assurance that "the United States will be willing to listen to and assess proposals from the other side" in Geneva. Thus this is not an all-or-nothing offer from Reagan. It leaves room for opportunities for a serious U.S. assessment of Soviet ideas on how military tension in Europe can be reduced.

U.S. allies will note this positive U.S. approach to the negotiations with great satisfaction.

With his detente plan President Reagan has wrenched the initiative from President Brezhnev, who arrives in Bonn over the weekend for a meeting with Federal Chancellor Schmidt. The U.S. demarche has robbed the Soviet Union of a good deal of the propaganda value of Brezhnev's visit. As on so many occasions in the past the Soviet guest is bound to give solemn assurances that he will do all he can to halt the arms race. But he will not seem credible if he totally ignores President Reagan's remarkable speech. It is up to the Soviet Union to give millions of Europeans new hope that /both/ [word italicized] superpowers are willing to disarm in practice and not just in words.

PAPER NOTES POSITIVE ASPECTS OF REAGAN OFFER

PM261211 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 20 Nov 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Good Foundation"]

[Text] President Reagan himself has called his proposals and offers to the Soviet leader on nuclear arms limitation a historic step. Reactions in the West have expressed pleasure and optimism. We would also like to express our pleasure, but think that there is every reason to keep a tight rein on the optimism as far as the actual issue is concerned -- the removal of nuclear arms in East and West.

Part of the pleasure is that the major powers now look as if they are taking more account of public opinion than in the past. This means that public opinion is important and that there is a point in saying what one thinks. Nor can there be any reason to doubt that the superpowers also have a deeply felt need to improve mutual relations and contribute to creating a more secure world. But we run the risk of rejoicing too soon if we believe that the major powers are obliging European opinion merely for our beauty.

Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union can afford to bear the economic burden which our century's symbols of power place on society. The use or the nonuse of nuclear arms -- either they will remain primitive signs of who is the stronger, or they will completely annihilate us sooner or later -- is the paralyzing thought which causes the frustration of our age. But now suddenly there is a gentle hand brushing away the despair and uncertainty simply for the sake of goodwill.

Hardly. It is rather that the social consequences of security and military policy are forcing the major powers to the negotiating table. Reagan must face the fact that he is not going to get the defense budget he originally envisaged or, more correctly, the budget which the arms industry and military planners said was necessary. There is a paradox here: It is ironic that the U.S. administration's economic policies are knocking the ground from under its own defense policy. The arms industry is dependent on private capital and that capital's profit-making capacity. But when confidence in the U.S. Government's economic line falters, capital suddenly becomes reluctant. In such a situation reduced public income must cover defense spending to a greater extent than envisaged.

The Soviet Union has a different social system. But there too the economic problems are becoming acute, though they have different causes from the U.S. problems. One can therefore be quite sure that people in the Soviet Union are right to claim that belts can be further tightened if necessary. But as long as U.S. farmers and manufacturers sell grain and combine harvesters to the Soviet Union and gas and oil leave the Soviet Union for the West, this reveals that the reality is somewhat different from the picture which official announcements are intended to paint.

From the viewpoint of the West's security policy Reagan's demarche has had another positive effect -- West Europe and the United States are once again in line.

Reagan has found it wisest to repair the damage which his careless demarche on the neutron bomb and his speculations on the possible effects of a limited nuclear war inflicted on the alliance in the middle of its preparations for the forthcoming negotiations on nuclear missiles in Europe.

We believe that the proposals which Reagan has now made to the Soviet Union are unrealistic. They form part of the preliminary skirmishes, in the same way as the Soviet preliminary gambits. A zero option is hardly likely to survive the first day of the negotiations. The views of what are strategic and what are tactical weapons are much too divergent for this to be possible. The asymmetry is great -- both in the two sides' composition of their armed forces and in the geographical considerations they have been constructed to meet. But what has happened before the negotiations start in Geneva already shows that the two sides, each in its own way, have expressed a clear desire to create good conditions for talking together. This is what is positive.

The actual results will be a long time in coming. We should not expect concrete answers to arms questions which affect Europe in isolation until the two sides also meet to discuss their total strategic nuclear forces.

SWEDEN

VKP'S LARS WERNER CHIDES SOVIETS, HITS U.S.

PM261237 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 21 Nov 81 p 6

[Aake Ekdahl report: "Constructive Soviet Criticism"]

[Excerpt] Soedertaelue, 20 Nov -- "We feel disappointed when violations are committed in the name of socialism, but U.S. imperialism is the enemy of the people and the greatest threat to world peace!"

This was how Left Party-Communist [VKP] leader Lars Werner apportioned the risks of war between the two superpowers, when he opened the VPK congress in Soedertaelue Friday [20 November].

Moscow's TASS and Beijing's NCNA had reporters on the spot to cable home what the VPK leader had to say about communism in Sweden. It was what Werner called constructive criticism of Soviet violations, and a hellfire-and-brimstone attack on NATO and the United States. The best calculated attack was to do with nuclear arms.

"We are all just as afraid of nuclear missiles, regardless of whether they have SS-20 or Pershing written on them," he said. Werner warned all those trying to use the Soviet Union's violation of Swedish territory for attacks on and campaigns against the peace movement. He was here thinking primarily of the Moderate Coalition party which had made pointed statements against the peace movement in the last few days. "The peace movement needs more people from different parties and organizations. The preservation of world peace is not a question merely for communists but for everyone," he said. "It is also very important that we defend our country's neutrality and nonalignment. It is important to unmask those 'who know where we belong' and who want to move Sweden closer to NATO," the VPK leader said, referring to Defense Minister Torsten Gustafsson's remarks.

He then voiced his support for the skepticism shown by the Soviet Union toward President Reagan's demarche concerning the so-called zero option in the negotiations between the major powers in Geneva 30 November. "Reagan is making an unashamed attempt to bring about the position of military strength in Europe for which the United States is striving. It is not a zero option since not a single NATO nuclear weapon in Europe would disappear. It is merely an attempt to mislead public opinion and divert its attention from NATO's arsenals, which are already massive," Werner said.

CARRINGTON VIEWS ON NATO, SINAI PARTICIPATION

PRESS ASSOCIATION Report

LD251416 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1325 GMT 25 Nov 81

[By Simon Walters, PA Parliamentary staff]

[Text] Lord Carrington today refused to be drawn into the row over whether NATO had plans to fire a nuclear warning shot to the Russians in the event of war. But the foreign secretary was 'satisfied' the Soviet Union was in no doubt as to how NATO would respond to any invasion of Western Europe. He told the Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs there was no need for a special meeting of NATO chiefs to sort out confusion over the warning shot plan. NATO chiefs met regularly and the matter was almost certainly discussed in detail at a recent meetings, he said.

"I do not think that to the general public you can go into detail as to what the NATO response would be in any given situation," he said. When pressed for his own view of the row over the warning shot plan, Lord Carrington said politicians under interrogation did not always have "the right words in front of them" and he did not want to run the risk of being misunderstood. "There surely should be no misunderstanding on the part of the Soviet Union on the consequences of invasion of NATO. I do not think there is much worry about the Soviet Union misunderstanding that."

The foreign secretary also said he was opposed to nuclear free zones in NATO countries. It would be unfair if certain countries in the alliance were exempt from the risk of attack.

BBC Interview

LD251202 London BBC Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 23 Nov 81

[From "The World Tonight" program presented by David Sells]

[Excerpts] Britain, and three other EEC countries today agreed to send peacekeeping forces to the Middle East. They'll participate in a small, multinational army to police the Sinai after Israeli troops have completed their withdrawal next April and handed it back to Egypt. The declaration was coy and positively byzantine in its ambiguities. It seemed to be an attempt to propitiate all the Arab states who declined to recognize Egypt's peace treaty with Israel and the Camp David agreements proposing Palestinian Arab autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza. The EEC contingents are anyway of token size only, so I asked Lord Carrington why we were bothering at all.

[Begin Recording] [Carrington] The Americans, and the Israelis and Egyptians, I think, set a good deal of store by having an international force which is fairly representative. If you remember, in the Egypt-Israeli peace treaty it was contemplated that there would be a United Nations force, and this was vetoed, and consequently United Nations forces are not possible, and I think that the Americans and the other two wish to put together a force which looks internationally credible because of the participants who are in it.

[Question] Are we aiming then to develop something separate from Camp David? Do we have that in mind?

[Answer] What we've said is that this is separate from Camp David, which indeed it is. This is as a result of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Our views about Camp David have really been fairly widely advertised.

We wish Camp David every good fortune, and we've done everything that we can not to hinder and to help, but we have made plain in the Venice Declaration what our views about what an ultimate settlement in the Middle East must contain -- the two principles which we've talked about for a long time -- and in the end I think we believe that an acceptance by both sides of those two principles is the way in which a comprehensive peace settlement will be reached.

[Question] But in the short term we have specifically linked participation in this force with the Venice Declaration, although Mr Begin in Israel has categorically stated that this was not acceptable to the Israelis, and on the other hand the Arabs, through the Arab League, have advised us against participation.

[Answer] No. You haven't if I may say so got that quite right. What we have done is to say that without any conditions at all. we are prepared to take part in this force, but we don't want there to be any misunderstanding that our policy has changed, and therefore we have spelled out what our policy is in a straightforward and honorable way.

[Question] But aware, nevertheless, that the Israeli prime minister has stated that if we were to link our participation, as we have done in this statement....

[Answer -- interrupting] It's not linked. What we've done is to state what our policy is. Mr Begin is very well aware, and the Israeli Government, of what the European policy is and what was in the Venice Declaration. I don't think for one moment that Mr Begin would expect us, coming in and offering to take part in this force, to renege on what we've already said. I'm sure he wouldn't.

[Question] There was a very interesting reference in the statement about participation to the possible use of this or a similar force in other Israeli-occupied territories. Is that a thought for the future?

[Answer] No. That was in the Venice Declaration, too. We've always said that we would be prepared to take part in peacekeeping forces if it helped and it was on the way toward a comprehensive peace settlement. There's nothing new there.

[Question] But by going into the Sinai with a multinational force, and stating that we're prepared to use it in other occupied territories, we are really thinking of the possibility of the West Bank, the Golan?

[Answer] But this has always been the position of Europe. We've always said that if there was a peace settlement there -- and we hope that there will be -- we would be prepared to do our bit, as we are now.

[Question] Do you worry at all about the apparent Arab opposition to our participation in the force?

[Answer] No. I think that the Arab countries will understand why we're doing it. After all, as I said earlier, we made plain that our position is unchanged and that we have not altered our views, and in the conversations that we've had with our Arab friends I think they've understood that our reasons for doing this are because we believe that it acutally does help and that there is the hope that if all this comes off, as we hope it will, then we are on the way to a further breakthrough in the appalling position which exists in the Middle East, which is satisfactory neither to Israel, nor to the Arab countries, nor to anybody. I think all of us want to see a peace settlement.

[Question] Do you think there are perhaps a number of Arab countries who sympathize, perhaps, more privately with such a force and our participation in it than they're prepared to admit in public?

[Answer] I think there are a number of Arab countries that understand full well the reasons why we want to do this. Yes I do. [end recording]

DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS 'ZERO OPTION' ARMS TALKS

PM251655 Paris LE MATIN in French 23 Nov 81 p 13

[Jean-Louis Arnaud interview with British Defense Secretary John Nott: "The Zero Option: a Demonstration of Our Sincerity" -- date and place not given, first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Britain, like the FRG and the other north European countries, has not been spared by the pacifist movements. People in the Labor Party ranks have gone so far as to propose that old Britain which, with France, is the only country in Western Europe to have nuclear energy firepower, should take the initiative in unilateral disarmament. But however strong the movement, and when convictions which she regards as essential are at stake, Mrs Thatcher is not a person to allow herself to be frightened. Nor is her Defense Secretary John Nott. On the eve of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn, Jean-Louis Arnaud interviewed this former commerical banker, who is regarded as one of the most determined men in the cabinet, on the British Government's determination, the modernization plans on the other side of the channel and British views on collaboration among allies, with France in particular. He also asked him what he thinks of the famous "zero option" (abandonment of all Eurostrategic weapons in the East and in the West) which Ronald Reagan pulled out of his hat in a spectacular way last week when Brezhnev was packing his bags to go and meet with Chancellor Schmidt.

John Nott: I fully support this "zero option." We are going to tell the Soviets: If you are prepared to dismantle your SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, to withdraw and destroy them, we will not pursue the modernization of our theater nuclear forces. I am not saying that we will succeed, but in setting that objective we are clearly demonstrating our sincerity.

LE MATIN: Do you think that the Russians could be won over by that proposal?

John Nott: That's their business. We must show that our ultimate objective is to secure an arms balance at the lowest possible level. The lower the level -- provided it is balanced and can be monitored on both sides -- the better the world will be and the sooner we will devote our spending to more desirable ends.

LE MATIN: To what do you attribute the Europeans' growing anxiety and the parallel development of pacifist movements, especially in Britain?

John Nott: To a combination of events: The plans to deploy cruise missiles, our own plans to modernize our deterrent force with Trident, the invasion of Afghanistan, the situation in Poland, our own civil defense efforts with preparations down to parish level and, of course, the new American administration's attitude. Unlike the Carter administration, Reagan has given wide publicity to his own anxieties and to what is termed the widening gap between Soviet and U.S. military capabilities. This is what has led people to feel that the dangers in the world are greater than they thought.

LE MATIN: Do you share the American anxieties?

John Nott: Certainly, and I am deeply disturbed by the idea that a "window of vulnerability" is going to be opened in the course of the next 5 years since, even by stepping up our spending on conventional armaments, we cannot prevent the gap from widening even further during this period.

LE MATIN: Would you say that the West's security is not assured at the present time?

John Nott: I would say that we are not adequately equipped at the present time from one end to the other of our range of facilities.

LE MATIN: In these conditions how can a feeling of security be restored?

John Nott: First by continuing the modernization of our conventional and nuclear forces. But at the same time by convincing people that we are not doing it for the pleasure of adding one new weapon after another. We must combine the modernization of our facilities with a real effort to secure multilateral arms reduction. That is why the theater nuclear arms talks which are going to start between the Soviets and Americans at the end of this month are so important for convincing European public opinion that we desperately want to bring about a general reduction in armaments on the two sides and reverse the arms race, which is madness.

LE MATIN: Is it not inconsistent to condemn this madness and modernize at full speed?

John Nott: All our recent experience shows that unless we modernize our conventional and nuclear weapons the USSR will refuse to sit down at the negotiating table. Moreover why should it do so if it thinks that it can maintain its qualitative and quantitative superiority without the Europeans' doing anything to restore the balance? That is why the NATO dual decision (to modernize and negotiate) is the right one, since it shows the Soviets that we will not allow them to further extend their advantage.

LE MATIN: How can the need for public debate in our democracies be reconciled with the principle of deterrence, which is to leave the adversary in ignorance?

John Nott: It is important to differentiate between two things. On the one hand it can only be advantageous for the USSR to hear me state, as I am doing to you, that Britain is determined to go ahead and modernize its nuclear force. That increases deterrence and can only help it. On the other hand there are some aspects of deterrence, and more especially the plan which we would follow should deterrence fail, which I think, should not be debated in public.

LE MATIN: Nonetheless that was done recently in Washington with conflicting statements being made.

John Nott: I think the media quoted Reagan's statement out of context, making it conspicuous and hurriedly spreading it round the world. I also think that the statements made by Haig and Weinberger could easily be reconciled, but it is true that the way in which they were presented made them seem contradictory. Whatever the truth was, that damaged deterrence. General Rogers, the supreme allied commander, Europe, was absolutely right when he said the other day that he did not see what was to be gained by publicly discussing what NATO would or would not do in the event of conflict. That can only undermine deterrence.

LE MATIN: As far as Britain is concerned, do you advocate maintaining a nuclear deterrent at all costs?

John Nott: Without any doubt, I think it is necessary for this country to maintain its independent strategic nuclear deterrent.

LE MATIN: At any cost?

John Nott: No, not at any cost. But the cost of that method must be compared with the costs of other defense methods. Our program to build the Tornado, the new fighter-bomber which we are constructing with the Germans and Italians, will cost twice as much as the Trident system which is to replace the existing Polaris deterrence system.

LE MATIN: Is there an alternative to the American Trident for your strike force? Cruise missiles for instance?

John Nott: No, and that is what we examined once again last month. We think that only ballistic missiles launched by a submarine ensure a credible independent deterrent. In our view the only question is which Trident to choose: the C4, which is at present operational in the United States: or the future, more sophisticated D5.

LE MATIN: When will you announce your decision?

John Nott: Probably early next year. There is no hurry. The argument in favor of the D5 is that, despite the higher initial investment cost, it could ultimately prove less costly because we would have the same system as the Americans and maintenance costs would therefore be reduced.

LE MATIN: If France and Britain had constructed their missiles together, would the cost not have been reduced?

John Nott: Yes, but in the nuclear sphere we are talking but I am t sure that we are making much progress.

LE MATIN: To what do you attribute this lack of progress?

John Nott: I think you are leading me into delicate areas.

LE MATIN: Yes, but they are revealing.

John Nott: I would be tempted to attribute it to veiled mutual suspicion. Each of us is tempted by access to the other's technology, but when it comes to the real point of cooperation the aim is to acquire the other's technology rather than to pool technologies.... Moreover it is true that there is a historical tie between us and the United States in the nuclear sphere. Our arrangements with the Americans are good. We are satisfied with them, but I am not hostile to cooperation with France in the nuclear technology sphere. I would tend to favor it and I intend to discuss the matter with Mr Hernu when I see him in Paris shortly.

LE MATIN: Why have you not yet met?

John Nott: Probably because we were both very busy and, I think, because during the Franco-British summit in London in September Mr Mitterrand did not want to include defense in the talks.

LE MATIN: The golden age of Franco-British military cooperation was 10 years ago. Is there any reason for reviving it?

John Nott: I would like nothing better. But I am more attracted by a division of specialization between us than by cooperation on one project, which I do not think would necessarily ultimately be a source of savings.

LE MATIN: Whatever form the cooperation takes, it presupposes a political will. Does that will exist?

John Nott: To be perfectly frank I think that it does. I think that close cooperation between France and Britain in the defense sphere would be extremely important, especially now that Mitterrand has adopted a firm defense policy. We warmly welcome that, and it creates the right atmosphere for very useful talks.

PAPANDREOU GOES TO PARIS VISIT,UK EEC MEETING

Meets Mitterrand

NC251224 Paris AFP in English 1209 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 25 Nov (AFP) -- New Greek Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou arrived here from Athens today for an eight-hour stopover en route for London, and was later lunching with French Socialist President Francois Mitterrand. Mr Papandreou was welcomed at Orly Airport by French External Trade Minister Michel Jobert.

Paris Press Conference

NC252001 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Official France welcomed today Prime Minister Papandreou on the occasion of his brief visit to Paris on his way to London for the EEC conference. French President Mitterrand gave a luncheon in Mr Papandreou's honor.

According to the armed forces radio correspondent Theodhosopoulos, Mr Mitterrand and Mr Papandreou referred to the critical questions that concern our country and the situation prevailing in the region, and particularly in the Mediterranean area. From the Greek side, Greece's positions on the question of Greek-Turkish relations and on the question of NATO were put forward. Mr Mitterrand showed understanding for Greece's position toward NATO. There was also exchange of views on defense questions, and each side explained its positions in this field.

Speaking to newsmen after the working luncheon, Mr Papandreou stressed: Indeed, I am deeply moved because during my long talk with Mr Mitterrand and his colleagues we had the opportunity to examine the problems which concern Europe and socialism. Both of us arrived at the conclusion that these two changes, in France and in Greece now are historical steps, I repeat, probably historical steps of huge importance, probably decisive for the course of the countries of all Europe. With this sense of responsibility, President Mitterrand, his colleagues and myself and my colleagues are viewing the question of change. And we frankly believe that this road that opens for France and Greece will lead to peace, progress and change.

Asked if he has anything to state on the eve of the EEC summit conference in London, Mr Papandreou said: We did not discuss this question very much with President Mitterrand. We talked about the problems which are being faced by the new Greek Government which is promoting socialist transformation. Problems which, I would say, refer to the change in the EEC rules will be discussed in London tomorrow and the following day. And the Greek side will be given the opportunity, within this framework, to raise the Greek problem as well, as the Greek people know it from last Sunday's government policy statement.

Answering a question as to whether President Mitterrand will visit Greece, the Greek prime minister said: Yes, he will visit Greece. I have invited him, and he has accepted. But, naturally, since he is the president of the republic, the invitation must come from the Greek president, Mr Karamanlis. But there is no doubt that the visit will take place in the near future, although the date has not yet been fixed.

The Greek prime minister answered more questions that were put to him. These questions referred to our country's relations with NATO, our country's position toward Israel, the positions of Greece, France in the defense field and so forth.

Referring to our relations with NATO, Mr Papandreou said that the problem is both major and quite complicated and this is not the moment to examine it here.

On the EEC, the Greek prime minister said that Greece does not object to the EEC decision for the participation of European military forces in the Sinai peace force. However, it is made clear that the Greek Government does not accept the Camp David agreements as a way to resolve the Middle East problem. The Greek Government believes that if the Palestinians do not participate in the solution of the problem this problem cannot be solved. Mr. Papandreou denied that Greece is observing an anti-Israeli attitude and made it clear that we are in favor of freedom and self-determination for all the peoples and the ethnic communities in the region.

In connection with nationalizations in our country, the prime minister said that the problem is common with France and that its solution is proceeding very well. He added: I am sure that we will proceed very well in Greece too, just as in France.

After the working luncheon, the prime minister went to the French Ministry of Defense and met with Defense Minister Hernu. During the meeting, they discussed questions of reinforcing Greece's armament with modern technological material for all three branches of the armed forces. Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos was present at this meeting which decided, in principle, the exchange of military experts during the coming months. These experts will study the question and later a decision will be made on the way of implementation of this reinforcement. During the meeting, Mr Hernu, who has known Mr Papandreou from the past as well as from the Corfu socialist meeting, spoke very highly about the Greek prime minister to whom he gave a medal.

In the afternoon, Prime Minister Papandreou met French Foreign Minister Cheysson in the presence of Greek Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos. At 2030 Greek local time, the Greek prime minister and those accompanying him left for London.

Comments on EEC Meeting

NC271037 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Recorded interview granted on 26 November by Prime Minister Papandreou to Greek radio and television correspondent Kostas Galanopoulos]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, many people would like to know how this, your first confrontation -- after the election -- with the other nine [EC] leaders, went.

[Answer] I was given the opportunity, right at the beginning, to present the Greek problem in reference to our relations with the community. I gave a short summary description of the economic situation which our country faces. I made it clear that under present conditions -- meaning the fixed prices for agricultural products and the big inflation rate we have, as well as the major institutional differences that exist between our Mediterranean economy, a regional economy, and that of northern Europe -- the rules which apply to the community are rules which can perhaps be applied painlessly to developed countries of northern Europe but they clearly cause considerable damage to an economy like ours. And, I believe, to an economy like that of Spain or Portugal tomorrow.

I explained that the PASOK government desires to proceed with a plebiscite, to which our people are entitled and which has been exercised by all the countries added to the Common Market. I explained, naturally, that this is the prerogative of the president of the republic; however, the goal of the plebiscite is to establish a different relationship, a special agreement, a special status. I emphasized that insofar as this plebiscite may require time or be impossible to hold, our government will be obliged to insist -- through its policy within all community organizations -- on a different treatment for Greece, and that without this different treatment in applying the Common Market rules, serious damage will be done to the economy of Greece which we as a government cannot accept. There was no discussion. This was a presentation of views. They promised that the question would be fully examined at some future stage and not at this meeting.

Naturally, they would also need a certain amount of time to think and study this new position of Greece.

There is also the vast question of adjustment of the rules applying to the participation of each of the countries in the community's budget. Clearly the matter polarizes the situation within the framework of the 10 and discussion on it will be continued tomorrow. It is difficult for me to see a balanced solution of this very difficult issue over which there is polarization among the large, strong countries of Europe.

I feel and believe that we have been given an opportunity to present the Greek problem, that this problem was understood, that there will be a possibility -- I hope in the near future -- to have the Greek matters discussed and, I hope, these positions and efforts can be solved. One must bear in mind that the national income, the gross national product of the member states, is not only at a standstill, but there could also be a negative development during this period. Under these conditions, it is very difficult for one to forecast that the EEC will proceed with more open-handedness toward the weak and relatively underdeveloped areas such as our country. We are taking up the battle and we will continue within the EEC organizations and, naturally, we always bear in mind the possibility -- which does not rest with me -- of a possible plebiscite which could lead to a change in relations with the Common Market.

I must state that today, this first day, they listened to us without taking any positions. If a battle was waged, then it was a silent battle. There was no question of dialogue with Greece. This was only a presentation of our positions. My impression is that truly there will be hard negotiations but I sincerely believe that there are considerable margins, always bearing in mind that we are in the middle of a hard and protracted economic crisis which does not make things any easier. I could say that both the foreign minister and I made a strong presentation and irrespective of future developments on a possible plebiscite, I believe that we must have some improvement of our relations with the Common Market. I cannot forecast the future but Greece, the Government of Greece, tonight took a position, made a presentation and, for the first time, presented the Greek problem in its true dimensions.

PAPER QUESTIONS POSITION ON SINAI PEACE FORCE

NC251617 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 25 Nov 81 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "Why the Retrogression?"]

[Text] It is definitely a sensation that the Greek Government departed from its initially declared positions in accepting participation in the Sinai peace force of four EEC countries (France, Britain, Italy, Netherlands). The wording of the decision does not change much to the goal being pursued in deploying troops nor does the explicit distinction from the procedures envisaged by the anti-Arabian Camp David agreements. The EEC goal is to back U.S. positions in the region as the four countries which are willingly sending troops to the Sinai have clearly hinted. However, the Arab people do not seem to share the reasons cited in the communique of the 10 EEC member states. On the contrary, they believe that the participation of the four EEC countries in the Sinai force expresses support for the Camp David agreements and cooperation with the American [as published] occupation of Arab territories; this can be seen from the official Syrian Government protest to the Italian ambassador in Damascus. The government of our country, which has very rightly declared that it favors the maintenance and even further development of the traditional friendly relations with the Arab world, should have been more careful with the handling of the question and, at any rate, should not have disregarded questions of principle or Arab reaction.

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SCHMIDT: ECONOMIC SITUATION REQUIRES EEC UNITY

DW301133 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1800 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Reporter Martin Schulze interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, you wanted to prevent German contributions to the Common cashbox from growing without end. Other people say that you cannot develop. Did you prevail in this respect in London?

[Answer] We introduced no motions. We were the only country that did not introduce motions to promote national interests in some field or other. However in view of the fact that we pay annually over DM6 billion more to the community than we got from it, we said that this cannot continue like this without any limitation. And everyone actually realized this.

[Question] So far much has been settled with money in the community. Now there is hardly any money left to be distributed. Did you realize in London that the policies of the community cannot be continued unless there is money as a lubricant?

[Answer] There is much more money available in this budget than in the last one -- and not just sections of the budget increased for inflation but a truly higher budget. A considerable part of the German contribution is being used for this. It is true, though, that in the difficult financial and economic situation in which most European Community states find themselves -- and some are much worse off than we are -- nobody can take any more; there is no fat left to cut. The important thing is for Europe not to lose its unity in such a quarrel. The world economic situation certainly requires cooperation with North America in all these economic fields, and it certainly requires European unity. The European states cannot afford to fall apart in petty quarreling in the face of the powerful Soviet Union in the East and the great American alliance partner in the West.

Genscher Comments

LD281105 Hamburg DPA in German 0945 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 28 Nov (DPA) -- In Bonn today FDP Chairman and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed his concern at the present state of the European Community. Presenting EC President Gaston Thorn with his party's Wolfgang Doering medal, Genscher said: "Europe is going through a particularly difficult phase in which the community's ability to act and its internal cohesion are seriously threatened." In this time of challenge Europe needs personalities who will resist national egoisms and resolutely defend the community interests.

SCHMIDT SAYS USSR READY TO 'NEGOTIATE SERIOUSLY'

LD291100 Hamburg DPA in German 0943 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 29 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt does not doubt the Soviet Union's readiness to negotiate seriously a limitation on medium-range weapons in Europe. In an interview with Deutschlandfunk on Sunday, a day before the American-Soviet medium-range weapons negotiations begin in Geneva, Schmidt stressed that the Soviet side had clearly understood that medium-range weapons would be stationed in the FRG from the end of 1983 onward if the problem had not been solved in Geneva by then. It would be a serious mistake to believe that counterarming measures could no longer be carried through in the FRG in opposition to the peace movement.

The chancellor said that the pressure of time in the Geneva talks applies to both sides. The FRG also stressed to the United States that less than 2 years remain for the negotiations to reach an outcome. Schmidt emphasized that the Federal Government and he personally had linked their political fate to the NATO dual decision. Thus, this also meant with the negotiating part of this decision. "If there are no serious negotiations -- whether on one side or the other -- then a lot will be at stake for us as well," the chancellor said.

The chancellor said that after his talks with the Soviet state and party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, he could foresee that a solution to the missile problem might be reached in the first phase of the Geneva talks if at the same time agreement is reached in principle for the next phase, in which the remaining medium-range weapons would have to be balanced against each other. The chancellor said that the Federal Government has painstakingly cooperated "down to the last sentence" on the Americans' negotiating plan for Geneva and that it would continue to cooperate within the NATO alliance if positions had to be changed during the negotiations. This is necessary, because there can be no compromise if both world powers insist on sticking to their initial positions.

The chancellor expects his meeting with Brezhnev to have positive effects on the meeting planned between him and the chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker.

The text of the interview was provided in advance by the radio station.

GENSCHER OPTIMISTIC ABOUT DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD281744 Hamburg DPA in German 1650 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Hamburg, 28 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) has expressed optimism about the disarmament negotiations beginning in Geneva on Monday between the Soviet Union and the United States. In an interview published in the Hamburg news magazine DER SPIEGEL, Genscher said that never before had such a concrete definition of the subject of the negotiations been possible. He said he therefore believes that the time remaining before the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe at the end of 1983 is sufficient to achieve results.

"Why should there not be step-by-step negotiations?" Genscher asked, pointing out that Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev had hinted at this possibility with the aim of bringing about the total abandonment by both sides of land-based medium-range weapons. If it were possible to agree on such an abandonment by both sides, this would have an effect on future disarmament negotiations.

"We really do want to start afresh in this important sphere," Genscher said. The political and psychological significance of this should not be underestimated. In many areas of disarmament, however, there could have been more progress if the Soviets had been more prepared to accept verification. Thus openness and verification are the main subjects of future disarmament talks and negotiations."

To the question of whether he sees in disarmament policy a new justification for the existence of the SPD/FDP alliance, he answered: "Unequivocally yes."

SPD'S EPPLER COMMENTS ON SOVIET PROPOSALS

LD282030 Hamburg DPA in German 1927 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Augsburg, 28 Nov (DPA) -- SPD Presidium member Erhard Eppler on Saturday warned of the danger of "simply sweeping off the table" the Soviet state and party leader's proposal on disarmament. Eppler made the comments in an address to some 3500 participants in a peace march through the Augsburg town center, which the town youth league, the SPD local district party and the local trade union federation [DGB] called upon people to participate in.

Eppler said that he thought the proposal of a moratorium -- to freeze weapons arsenals during negotiations and to withdraw some of the Soviet missiles in advance -- was "worth looking at closely."

CARSTENS VIEWS PROSPECT OF REAGAN VISIT TO EUROPE

LD281644 Hamburg DPA in German 1559 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 27 Nov (DPA) -- Federal President Karl Carstens would welcome it very much if U.S. President Reagan carried out his intention of visiting Europe soon. In an interview with DIE WELT (Saturday edition) Carstens said that this is necessary "so that everybody here can satisfy himself about the attitude of the United States." He is certain that the anti-American note which can occasionally be heard in the Federal Republic will not lead to a permanent clouding of German-U.S. relations.

BUNDESTAG DEPUTIES OPPOSE DEFENSE BUDGET INCREASE

LD281648 Hamburg DPA in German 1449 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Hamburg, 28 Nov (DPA) -- The SPD deputies on the Budestag Budget Committee are rejecting the increase in the FRG's share of the NATO infrastructure program. It is to be increased from the existing DM 250 million to DM 500 million next year. DER SPIEGEL reports in its latest edition that the reason given by the SPD politicians for their attitude is that part of the money is for construction projects which would be needed for the stationing of the new American medium-range missiles in the Federal Republic. The SPD deputies argue that there should be no preparations for deployment while the Americans and Russians are negotiating in Geneva on a zero option and moratorium.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES BUDGET SHORTFALLS

LD291400 Hamburg DPA in German 1300 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 29 Nov (DPA) -- The Federal Defense Ministry strongly denied a report in WELT AM SONNTAG today that there are identifiable shortfalls in the defense budget up to 1986 totalling DM7 billion. The newspaper referred to a financial document within the ministry that says that commitments for this amount cannot be honored.

A ministry spokesman asserted that the 5-year plan for the Federal Army for the years 1983-1987 will be presented to the political leadership of the Bundestag by military officials this coming week. This document is in complete harmony with the financial plans and thus maintains financial expectations. Heiko Leopold, Defense Ministry spokesman, termed the report on new shortfalls "pure nonsense."

FDP DEFENSE EXPERT CALLS FOR INTERNAL REFORMS

LD291238 Hamburg DPA in German 1104 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 29 Nov (DPA) -- The FDP expects Defense Minister Hans Apel (SPD) to make early decisions on structural reforms of the Federal Army. Speaking with DPA on Sunday in Bonn, the FDP spokesman on security policy, Juergen Moellemann, stressed the need for such reforms and referred to the changed financial and technological preconditions for defense planning. Initially the leadership and administrative structure of the Federal Army would have to be noticeably slimmed down.

This applies to the Defense Ministry itself, but also to offices and staffs. Thousands of posts have to be cut in the leadership and staff levels, and some of those posts are urgently needed for combat troops. A second step is the perfectly possible continuation of cadre formation (this involved retraining a unit's basic personnel and filling it with reservists only in emergencies) in army units, in the territorial defense and in the air force and the navy.

Moellemann said that in a relatively small country with excellent traffic connections and constantly improving early recognition and early warning systems, it is quite possible to quickly fill up smoothly functioning cadre units with well trained reservists, as, for example, the Israelis do.

The FDP politician demanded that this structural change go hand in hand with the introduction of a differentiated period of military service. A short basic service of about 9 to 12 months would be perfectly adequate in various units if it were to be followed by more frequent defense exercises in the cadre units. The third measure would have to be a rethinking of arming. In the future, highly complex, expensive large-scale weapons systems should be introduced in only a limited way. They are neither easy to pay for nor easy to keep operational by average soldiers in battle conditions. Furthermore, in a purely defensive army one should concentrate in any case on antitank and antiaircraft systems and on infantry components.

Moellemann said that the proportions are no longer correct in this area. He suggested that the cadre formation, the resultant reduction of the number of combat ready troops and the change in the arming strategy should be made a subject of a Western initiative in the Vienna troop reduction negotiations in which a reduction of troops and arms is to be achieved. Thus one would be following the suggestion of U.S. President Reagan's who proposed disarmament reductions not only in the nuclear sphere but also in the conventional sphere.

Moellemann said that changes such as those the FDP suggests for the Federal Army should then take place within the National People's Army of the GDR and in the Soviet armed forces in central Europe, in order to limit offensive capability on both sides and to lessen the existing mistrust about possible surprise attacks.

PAPER SEES NO TANGIBLE RESULTS OF BREZHNEV VISIT

DW261335 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 26 Nov 81 p 1

[Claus Gennrich editorial: "The End of all Self-Delusions"]

[Text] The conjurations of success are dying away meekly after Brezhnev's working visit to Bonn. Like the falling autumn leaves, Brezhnev's comparison of the moods, the splendour and high-spirited ambitions of the two previous Bonn meetings in 1973 and 1978 have faded away with the illusions of detente. The toughness with which Brezhnev -- without personal attacks but in the style of a big power ruler -- explained in Bonn the Soviet starting position for the Geneva missile talks leaves no room for German self-delusions. The attempt to deceive his interlocutors by stating that Moscow has never violated the balance has had a sobering effect.

This was what Schmidt had wanted to tell his host. He said it repeatedly. The solemn pledge made in 1978 to be satisfied with an approximate balance in Europe has not been honored. Europe and the Federal Republic are threatened. In this way the federal chancellor indicated the West's preparedness for counterarmament. Brezhnev was prepared for this warning. True, NATO's dual decision has forced the Soviet Union to negotiate. That's why on Monday the Geneva talks will be beginning with Washington. But Brezhnev showed his intention to deny the reason for these negotiations, the violations of the balance, and to blame the other side.

Brezhnev said time and again and had his spokesman Zamyatin state with the arrogance of power that the West would destroy the balance if it implemented counterarmament. Whereas Schmidt considers the pressure of time of the West's deployment decision to be good because the 1983 deadline prevents the Soviets from dodging the negotiations. Moscow wants to stop the clock in order not to have to act according to it. If the West was really intent on implementing counterarmament, Brezhnev had his spokesman say, negotiations would not be very sensible.

Brezhnev appeared on the Bonn stage with the conviction of an innocently threatened man. He stated his desire for peace and let the others assure him that they believed him.

The remarks here and there by Schmidt and the two Union leaders that the acts and presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan threatened confidence in Moscow did not have any effect. That the use of force against Afghanistan was blamed on him only in the style of a set exercise is perhaps the biggest success of Brezhnev's visit fom the Soviet Union. The state and party chief can show his subjects in the worried Asian countries that the respect for his power seems to be unaffected in the West.

This is Soviet realpolitik. It includes threats under the festoons of love for peace. In the case of counterarmament Brezhnev announced serious countermeasures. His statements on the growing danger of war were supposed not only to mirror but to spread fear. His statement that up until now Moscow's missiles were targeted only on military objects and not on residential areas in the Federal Republic, but that following the deployment of new U.S. missiles the Germans would have to face a new situation, also sounded threatening.

But the meeting just must have a result. Like an interpreter Schmidt was trying to convince his host of Reagan's desire for negotiations, but without much success. Now Bonn is interpreting in the Western direction. The Federal Government will convey Brezhnev's question about what the West thinks about taking away all nuclear arms, including the British and French arms, trained on European targets. Brezhnev means by it also tactical "small" nuclear arms.

This shows the Soviet leadership's cleverness to propagate as a move for peace what in reality would entail for it the advantage of being increasingly capable of blackmail. The Soviet Union has in Europe a very large conventional superiority, above all in tanks and troops. To offset this the West needs to have theater nuclear weapons. The tempting proposal that the continent should be freed from all nuclear arms would bring Moscow's superiority even more to bear and would give the Soviet Union the leverage for threatening war with the aim of exerting political pressure.

Among the flowers in Brezhnev's bouquet for Bonn is the already withered blossom of the moratorium. If the West accepted it it would lose the pressure of time by which Moscow could be urged to accept negotiation results on missiles reductions: for the unforseeable duration of the talks there would be no counterarmament. The vague reference to the withdrawal of an undefined part of Soviet medium-range weapons behind the Urals where they would be equally dangerous would not eliminate Soviet superiority either.

The only though not tangible indication of some Soviet flexibility at the Geneva talks lies in Brezhnev's statement that in an arms reduction agreement Soviet missiles in Europe could be reduced by several hundred units. However, Moscow wants to make the respective conditions such as the inclusion of the U.S. forward-based systems a success for itself and it is unclear what arms Moscow would withdraw and what consequences in terms of a threat to other regions in the world this would have.

Now the interpreter is tempted to talk of successes. But these will be achieved in Geneva only if the West does not allow itself to be pushed out of its determination to implement counterarmament.

BRIEFS

FRG-SOMALI INVESTMENT AGREEMENT -- Bonn, 27 Nov (DPA) -- The Federal Republic and Somalia have concluded an agreement for the promotion and joint protection of capital investments. The agreement was signed in Bonn on Friday by the Somali minister of planning, Ahmed Habib Ahmed, and State Secretary Lautenschlager of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the agreement with Somalia guarantees, like other investment promotion agreements which the Federal Republic has concluded with over 50 countries, the free transfer of capital and earnings. It contains an arbitration clause in case of differences of views and provides for settlement in case of expropriations. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1714 GMT 27 Nov 81 LD]

INTERNAL REFORMS TO BE INSTITUTED IN SDECE

PM271103 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Nov 81 p 36

[Jacques Isnard report: "New Reorganization by SDECE"]

[Text] A reorientation of its activities, and departures, or transfers, of intelligence officers have featured in the reorganization now in progress of the Foreign Intelligence and Counterespionage Service (SDECE) which has been decided on by its new director general, Mr Pierre Marion. This internal reform, which mainly concerns the management of the French secret services and the counterespionage branch is taking place at a time when accusations are being leveled in government circles against the behavior deemed undisciplined or even openly hostile on the part of some of the service's associates [collaborateurs] or informants [correspondants] in Africa. We are probably witnessing a reestablishment of control over an organization by its new supervisory authorities following a decade of leadership with undivided power which made it possible for fiefs and factions to spring up within the SDECE and which tolerated a number of serious "blunders" to which some established and senior agents have fallen victim.

The strengthening of the counterespionage branch, over which the Investigations Directorate exercises control, has been the most spectacular aspect of the SDECE's reoganization.

Traditionally, the operational directorate of a secret service -- the Investigations Directorate in the SDECE -- has been divided into an SR (intelligence service) branch and a CE (counterespionage) branch. The counterespionage branch has two tasks -- first, recruitment of agents in the other side's intelligence services in order to find out about the orientation and the motivation of these services' investigations, if need be, by instigating "defections," and, second, protection of either the SDECE intelligence service or of the sources of the Directorate of Territorial Surveillance [DST] which work abroad in order to more effectively check on the bona fides of their contacts and, consequently, in order to ensure the reliability of information received.

Redeployment

Mr Marion plans to redeploy abroad in the course of 1982 the CE's own stations and means, thus resuming a policy pursued by some of his predecessors at the SDECE.

For instance, during what came to be called "Cold War" between East and West, the SDECE had abroad both CE and SR stations which were relatively well developed and independent from one another. Gradually, after the war in Algeria, SDECE stations abroad have become mixed, heads of stations, who often came from the SR, exercising control over their CE counterparts.

Mr Alexandre de Marenches, who was appointed head of French secret services by Georges Pompidou in 1970, maintained this mixed system but also reestablished CE stations in some six "sensitive" countries, such as the Eastern bloc, for instance.

Following the dismissal late in 1976 of Colonel, later general, Yves Choppin de Janvry, the "boss" of the CE central office in Paris, CE stations abroad were again attached to the SR branch and have since ceased to engage in any really separate activities. This change has, at the same time, gone hand in hand with a gradual ascent of SR leaders and with an increase in their influence within the SDECE.

Under the leadership of Colonel, later general, Rene Grignola, the role of the SR increased between 1977 and 1981 without, however, leading to any parallel improvement in the quality of its product.

On the contrary, appraisals became more summary and more dogmatic.

If CE officers are to be believed, the disputed product of the SR's "Africa" section illustrates that unfortunate development, especially following the departure of its head, Col Maurice Robert, who became ambassador to Gabon after being employed for a short time by the local branch of ELF-ERAP [the gasoline and lubricants company of France-Petroleum Exploration and Activities Enterprises.

Machination

The CE's decline was also accompanied by a demand by the "Action" Service -- the SDECE's secular arm -- which was long run by Colonel, later general, Alain de Gaigneron de Marolles prior to his appointment as director of investigations, a post which he occupied less than 1 year.

In Africa, the "action" service has its own network of informants [informateurs], which the CE has sometimes been unable to identify, and it became -- and continues to be -- a stronghold of Col Georges Grillot. The Cercottes camp men, as they are called in connection with the name of their training center at Le Loiret, have engaged in many logistic operations in support of some African leaders without necessarily waiting for the go-ahead from their superiors. They have assisted in the creation of local counter-interference services whose activities have sometimes run counter to those of the French representative of the SDECE.

In fact, the recent events in Chad have caused French Government circles to call in question the behavior of some of SDECE associates [collaborateurs] in Africa connected with some intelligence networks which were established in the past and which still exist.

At the highest level of state authority, it was felt, especially during the night of 28-29 October, that a plot was hatched against these authorities with the aim of creating -- through the dissemination of false information on a hypothetical progress of a Libyan armored column toward Ndjamena -- a state of war between Paris and Tripoli in which Sudan and Egypt would be involved: on the one hand, the Libyans were warned that the entry of French troops into Chad was imminent and, on the other, France was informed of a similar attempt by Libya.

The president's office has since initiated the unraveling of the intricacies of the plot, showing no concern for the SDECE's costly activities in Africa.

It is believed in high places that deception on the part of some ineffectively controlled agents or informants [correspondents] in Africa was aimed at harming France's interests in that part of the world and it is more or less certain that, wittingly or unwittingly, the perpetrators of this "manipulation" have played into the hands of a foreign power by seeking, especially among the press, to cause rumours of a coup in Tripoli to be believed.

By restoring the CE's "offensive" in its prerogatives, missions and organization, Mr Marion is giving himself the means of controlling his SR's sources more effectively, possibly protecting it from itself.

Appraisals

But the SDECE's reorganization has another objective, with the formation of a "planning, forecasting and evaluation" cell which will have the task of making appraisals on the basis of intelligence supplied by the departments and drawing up, evaluating and guiding the intelligence plans.

This appraisal and long-term planning cell is to employ 45 civil servants recruited in 1982 and 1983. Officially it is portrayed as making it possible to present the government with political and economic appraisals which it can use directly.

Such a structure could serve a dual purpose with a series of existing instructions:

1 -- Within the SDECE itself, with R-3 Investigation Division, which draws up individual appraisals on the basis of information supplied by SR agents or on the basis of radio monitoring in cipher codes, deciphered by R-5 division of this same investigation department;

2 -- At interministerial level with the National Defense General Secretariat (SGDN) which, with its 750 civilian and military officials, has the job of drafting daily appraisals for the government.

The SDECE's R-3 "Exploitation" Division had lost its importance. Its intelligence bulletins, which the distribution conference has to divide among the various recipients each day, cannot hope to cover the whole range of current events, because of lack of means and competent staff to handle all kinds of information. They were limited to short reports on particular aspects, to avoid competing with the Quai d'Orsay's or armed forces general staff's own bodies.

Reduction

With the creation of Mr Marion's "planning, forecasting and evaluation" cell, new life will probably be breathed into these intelligence bulletins.

In addition to this initiative by the new SDECE director general there is, finally, an intention to reduce central administration (finances, staff, equipment, laboratories, schools, archives) by eliminating several intermediate levels which, in Mr De Marenches' day, had grown to such an extent that they formed a barrier between the general directorate and the operational departments.

Mr Marion has surrounded himself with several assistants in direct contact with the various departments, especially Gen Jacques Sylla Fouilland, director of investigations, and Col Jean-Albert Singland who in 1979-1980 supervised counterespionage -- before handing it over to Colonel Giraud -- and the Internal Security Department, which is attached to the General Directorate.

These arrangements are presented as a way of making savings in administrative posts, the better to intensify investigations and the exploitation of intelligence and to redeploy foreign stations as operational missions.

To attain this, the SDECE general directorate has, of course, made plans for hiring up to 45 people in 2 years but it has also made plans to transfer or give special leave to civil servants who would no longer have a place in the new administrative set-up. This prospect is starting to cause serious anxiety within an institution still suffering from shock after the "witch-hunt" of Mr de Marenches' day.

MARCHAIS COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH PS

PM271251 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 23 Nov 81 p 5

[Unattributed report: "It Is Impossible To Prepare for Peace by the Arms Race," describing PCF Secretary General George Marchais' guest appearance on Monte Carlo radio's midday news program on 22 November and answers to unnamed journalists' questions]

[Excerpt] Questioned on some remarks by Jean Poperen on the "rampant polemics" which the PCF is allegedly waging against the PS, Georges Marchais countered by citing statements made at the Valence congress by the Socialist leaders. "They said: We will certainly not be yes-men for the government or the president; we intend to maintain our right to criticize and make proposals. I do not see how the PS could be granted that right and not the PCF...."

"The PCF," he added, "is observing government solidarity, and you probably noticed that the president and the premier have stressed that when talking about the Communist ministers.

However, at the level of our group, our elected representatives -- deputies and senators -- at the level of our party, at national and departmental level, in the regions and enterprises...the PCF maintains its right to make comments, to criticize and to put forward proposals to achieve progress.

"All this is being done with a clear outlook: the try must be attempted, as they say in rugby. The change must be seen in a tangible, real and far-reaching way. That is what we want and what we are orking for.

"Nonetheless, in the framework of our congress preparations, we are engaged in a great discussion to learn from the period through which we have just lived. We suffered a serious electoral setback and we must seek the causes and reasons for that. We are busy doing what no other party has ever done: We are questioning ourselves -- ourselves and not other people who had responsibilities at other times.... We are making a stringently critical examination, including the last 4 years, to pinpoint the fundamental causes, and those which may have had a lesser effect, which led to the electoral setback which we have just suffered. Of course that leads us to raise problems of unity and of our relations with the PS. But, as regards the present period, there can be no doubt in anybody's mind: We are in the government, our ministers are shouldering all the responsibilities and, believe me, we are in the government for a long period."

The last part of the program related to international questions. With regard to Middle East, Georges Marchais expressed the view that "The Fahd plan constitutes a good basis for solving the problems." He pointed out that the PLO has adopted a "more subtle attitude" than some people have claimed.

Turning to President Reagan's recent statements, Georges Marchais continued: "The proposal put forward by Reagan is not a serious proposal. Many responsible politicians throughout the world ultimately regard it as a propaganda statement. Moreover Reagan's real policy runs completely counter to this so-called zero option." Georges Marchais then gave many examples: the deployment of the new missiles in Europe, the decision to manufacture the neutron bomb, unconditional support for the El Salvador Government....

"But Reagan is faced with a considerable movement throughout the world for peace and disarmament." Recalling the struggle for peace in the fifties, Georges Marchais continued: "The present movement is completely different; it is much stronger and has a clear class content. All those who are demonstrating are saying: Enough of the arms race! It is impossible to prepare for peace by the arms race!

"The second aspect is that all the demonstrators link the arms race problem closely to the struggle for a new world order. In other words they want to end a situation in which hundreds and hundreds of millions of men, women and children throughout the world are experiencing hunger, illiteracy and underdevelopment...."

Georges Marchais mentioned a recent opinion poll carried out in different countries which confirms that "The majority of the French, German, British and Netherlanders give their full support to those fighting for peace and disarmament. It is on this that Reagan has stumbled; that is why he carried out a diversionary maneuver with his zero option, to try to turn this movement in his favor while, in practice, he is pursuing a policy contrary to the aspirations of those fighting for peace.

"I am in favor of the zero option," Georges Marchais stated. "What does the zero option mean to me? It is the disappearance of the military blocs. It is the objective which we set in our joint declaration with the PS. There must be negotiations to cut back Euro-missiles, but it must be done while ensuring the security of each state and each people."

IMPROVED ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH ALGERIA FORESEEN

PM261651 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Nov 81 p 5

[Daniel Junqua dispatch: "Mr Mitterrand's Visit Could Revive Economic Relations"]

[Excerpt] Algiers -- "I have not come here to sell trucks or sign any contract of the century," Pierre Dreyfus told us on Monday, 23 November, in the evening. The industry minister had just had three successive meetings with Algerian ministers Brahimi (planning), Liassine (heavy industry) and Ait-Messaqudene (light industry). He reviewed a number of operations in which French enterprises are interested and on which some contracts have already been signed but whose implementation has been delayed by the slow Algerian administrative procedures.

Mr Dreyfus did not discuss the gas price dispute which remains the preserve of Mr Jeanneney and Mr M'Hamed Yala, the two "wisemen" appointed by their respective governments. France is said to have put forward proposals on this subject to which the Algerians have not yet replied, but the problem is not now so acute, and its settlement does not seem to be a precondition for the success of Mr Mitterrand's visit. The two sides recognize the complexity of the issue and want time to study it calmly.

The French minister has, therefore, come to examine the possibilities of rapidly launching specific industrial operations should there be a deep and lasting revival of cooperation between the two countries. French enterprises are particularly interested in the exploitation of the Rhour-Nouss gas deposits, the construction of a new iron and steel complex at Djidjell (2 million tons), the construction of two cement works and, of course, the construction of a big automobile factory in Oran for which tenders have been initiated. Renault is following this plan very closely and even signed an initial contract a few years ago which was not followed up.

The Algerians also want to concentrate on the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, public or private, in order to create an industrial network throughout the country. This provides potential for involvement by French small and medium-sized enterprises which will be able to find suitable markets provided that they are supported and encouraged in their export efforts by the government. Prospects in this sphere are still vague in Algeria, but they will be clarified at the end of the year when the FLN Central Committee has made decisions on the place to be given to the private sector in the country's economy and on the sectors in which it can be involved.

A Reliable Partner

If it is a political success Mr Mitterrand's visit could, therefore, spark a revival of economic relations. This prospect is particularly likely to be envisaged by the Algerians, since the trade balance between the two countries is about to be balanced for the first time in many years. French exports to Algeria increased in the first 9 months of 1981 to Fr10 billion (up 20 percent) while Algeria's sales to France reached the record figure of Fr9 billion, up 72 percent from the same period of 1980. These sales are composed essentially of oil (4 million tons) and gas (4 billion cubic meters). The latter has now reached the price of $5.30 per million BTUs. If the new contract for the supply of 5 billion cubic meters is not frozen by the dispute over the price and is implemented in 1982, Paris will have a large trade deficit with Algeria.

Thus an increase in French sales by the signing of a few major equipment contracts would be no surprise. France is particularly anxious for this since Algeria is a reliable partner. The rigorous financial orthodoxy shown by Finance Minister M'Hamed Yala has borne fruit. There has been virtually no borrowing over the past 2 years, the overall balance of trade -- goods and services -- has been restored, and spending is strictly controlled. Reserves amount to 3 billion special drawing rights, [as published] which represents 4 months' worth of imports.

'NEW CHAPTER' SEEN STARTING IN TIES WITH ITALY

PM270913 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Nov 81 p 3

["J.N." report: "Mr Spadolini's Visit to Paris Should Encourage Better Balance in Europe"]

[Text] A new style or at least a new chapter in relations between the two countries -- this is the assessment which Italian Prime Minister Spadolini's entourage is making after his talks with the president and with Mr Mauroy on 19 November.

Italy's concern to close the "empty chair" period, in other words France's exclusion of Italy, now seems unnecessary. After the clear rapprochement between Rome and Paris in the past few months the Italian prime minister discovered that his French interlocutors which to abandon that attitude and show a "deep-rooted" spirit of cooperation in favor both of Europe's development and a Mediterranean policy.

The Elysee confirms that Mr Spadolini's visit should make it possible to establish a better balance with French-German and French-British relations. These new French-Italian ties will be further strengthened by the visits which President Pertini will make to Paris in April 1982 and Mr Mitterrand will make to Rome subsequently.

The French reaction to the German-Italian proposal to strengthen the EEC's political structures was also deemed "positive" by the Italian side, which stated that this document was "completely open" to any possibility of direct discussion.

As for preparations for the European Council meeting in London on 26 and 27 November, Italian Foreign Minister Colombo said that he believed that there was no point "over-dramatizing" its proceedings in advance and trying to predict its conclusions. He does not expect it to produce much more than the drafting of general directives for continuing the talks on the British financial contribution, the common agricultural policy and the French plan for the European social space.

Mr Spadolini's talks with Mr Mauroy related in particular to the fight against terrorism. The case of the Armenian militant arrested in Paris on Wednesday and suspected of taking part in an attack on a Turkish diplomat in Rome was discussed, but "only briefly," Mr Spadolini said.

FOUR ARMENIAN TERRORISTS ON HUNGER STRIKE

NC271857 Paris AFP in English 1835 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 27 Nov (AFP) -- Four members of an Armenian commando jailed after a September 24 attack on the Turkish Consulate here began a hunger strike today demanding political prisoner status, the Armenian Liberation Organization said in a statement. The four -- Vasken Siglian, Aram Basmadjian, Kevork Guzelian and Hagop Chulfayan -- are being held in a Paris area prison under conditions which "do not correspond to the special detention status accorded political prisoners," the statement said. A consulate guard was killed in the attack and five other persons were wounded. "The French Socialist authorities, knuckling under the Turkish fascist blackmail, have already abused our heros in first according them political asylum, then going back on their word," the statement said. The four are members of the "Secret Armenian Army for the Liberation of Armenia" [SAALA).

(In Beirut, a telephone call to AFP in the name of the SAALA said the four want to occupy the same cell, receive visitors freely, have access to television, radio and newspapers and halt police "extortion.")

LE MONDE ON BREZHNEV RESPONSE TO ZERO OPTION

PM261113 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Improved Moratorium"]

[Text] Mr Brezhnev was clearly also anxious to make a gesture to European public opinion on the eve of the Soviet-American negotiations on Eurostrategic arms. The ball which Mr Reagan placed in his court with his 18 November speech on the "zero option" is being returned by the Soviet president to his partner-cum-adversary by offering a unilateral reduction in his armaments by way of a "goodwill gesture."

This is a clever and even attractive gesture considering that it is precisely unilateral measures which a broad section of the pacifist demonstrators from London to Bonn and including Amsterdam are demanding of their governments. However, this gesture needs to be analyzed more closely. A careful reading of Mr Brezhnev's proposals certainly does not make it possible to conclude, like a section of the press, that the Kremlin is prepared unilaterally to sacrifice its famous SS-20 missiles, and certainly not "hundreds" of them. Moreover, if that were the case we would be very close to the "zero option," since the Soviet arsenal contains 250 of these missiles.

What Mr Brezhnev is proposing is in fact an improved but conditional variation of the moratorium which he suggested at the CPSU congress last February. At that time the Soviet president was proposing to suspend for the duration of the negotiations all work on the medium-range missiles, including their modernization, which implied a freeze on the SS-20 missiles at their present level. Since the Western countries rejected that solution, which left intact a Soviet arsenal which is regarded as superior, Mr Brezhnev is returning to the fray by offering a reduction, still in the framework of the moratorium and linked to it.

This reduction will relate to "a certain section of our medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in the European part of the USSR." In other words it will not relate to the SS-20 missiles, which would remain frozen, but to the obselescent SS-4 and SS-5 missiles or even to aircraft. It will also be noted that the expression used does not rule out a withdrawal to the other side of the Urals, whereas the Western countries generally insist on "dismantling" because they deem that measure to be inadequate.

In any case this gesture confirms that the USSR, backed by its arms programs in the seventies, has provided itself with more room to maneuver on the eve of the negotiations. While the Western countries are placing their new and even future armaments on the negotiating table, the Soviets can play with their old weapons, bringing forward the scrapping of weapons which they would probably have carried out anyway. It should be said in passing that the fact that Mr Brezhnev is prepared to make such a "gesture" rather undermines his assertions that there is "approximate parity" in Europe in this sphere.

In any case note will be taken of Mr Brezhnev's avowed intention to make "radical reductions" in nuclear armaments in Europe at the end of these negotiations, including the tactical missiles which threaten the continent with the same destruction as the longer-range missiles. Indeed, this is the only way of strengthening security.

PAPER DEFENDS EUROPEAN-SOVIET GAS DEALS

PM270931 Paris LE MONDE in French 22-23 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Gas Dependence"]

[Text] The signing by a West German firm of a major contract for the supply of Siberian gas will end a quarrel which has been going on between the Europeans and Americans for many months. There is now scarcely any doubt that France, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium and Austria will follow Ruhrgas' example.

Europe's dependence on Soviet gas will thus increase, and at the end of the eighties the USSR will account for around 25 percent of its gas supplies or some 5 percent of its energy needs.

NATO, President Carter and more recently -- especially at the Ottawa summit -- President Reagan tried to oppose such an agreement, and some White House advisers had no hesitation in talking about the EEC's "Finlandization in the energy sphere." A last-ditch American attempt, in the form of a mission to Bonn and Paris by Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Rashish, once again failed.

The Americans would have had more influence if the United States had adopted a more responsible attitude in the energy market, if it had developed ways of exporting its abundant coal reserves over the past few years and finally if Mr Reagan had not seriously jeopardized the financing of alternative energy sources on the threshold of profitability for the sake of the sacrosanct market laws.

Indeed, the European countries have no choice. Despite the North Sea they depend on foreign countries for 80 percent of their oil consumption and for almost 50 percent of their energy needs. Is it more reassuring to meet 28 percent of its domestic energy demand with oil imported from Saudi Arabia -- a country with archaic and hence threatened social structures — than 5 percent with Soviet gas?

Since 1976 natural gas production in Europe has been falling. With potential resources which represent 35 percent of the world reserves the USSR is, therefore, a natural supplier of this fuel for the European market. Helping it to exploit its Siberian resources certainly supplies it with currency, but it also increases the overall energy supply in the world and helps the industries of countries supplying pipes and pumping stations. The construction of two 5,500 km pipelines from the Urengoy deposits to the Austrian-Czechoslovak border will require no less than $10 billions' worth of equipment, which represents several tens of thousands of jobs in a Europe which has 9.5 million unemployed people.

Nonetheless, the fact that the USSR has constantly honored its commercial pledges in the past does not mean that the political and economic consequences of such a contract should be disregarded. The technical means of moderating the effects of a possible break in supplies on the European economies exist: the signing of contracts with industrialists which can be suspended, an increase in storage capacities, interconnection of networks and the maintenance, wherever possible, of a reserve production capacity.

It is better to turn to taking these measures than to bemoan this inevitable energy dependence.

BRIEFS

UN REPRESENTATIVE — On Friday 20 November the Quai d'Orsay announced that Mr Robert de Souza has been appointed France's permanent representative to the United Nations office in Geneva. He replaces Mr Stephane Hessel. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 22-23 Nov 81 p 3 PM]

CALVO-SOTELO CLAIMS PROGRAM AN ECONOMIC SUCCESS

PM271113 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 18 Nov 81 p 13

[Carlos Gomez report]

[Text] Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo yesterday claimed the fulfillment of most of the economic aims proposed in his investiture debate. The prime minister, taking advantage of the debate on the comprehensive amendments to the bill on the overall state budgets for 1982, after taking stock optimistically of the degree of fulfillment of the economic aims, announced that by the end of the year the administration will formulate a plan for reforming social security (which will be discussed with the signatories of the national agreement on employment and will be completed by 31 January next year).

He also reiterated that the Value Added Tax will come into force 1 January 1984 and reaffirmed the government's plan to carry out a policy of industrial standardization and adjustment.

After stressing the importance of these budget debates, Calvo-Sotelo expressed his intention to take stock of the pledges undertaken before parliament on the day of his investiture. In the first place he emphasized the validity of the diagnosis of the Spanish economic crisis which he made at the time and, second, "the affirmative response which agents of the economic process and the political parties have given to my proposal to resolve the grave outstanding problems through dialogue, compromise and agreement." "I must say without false modesty that the government has conscientiously implemented the investiture program, which has been tackled in all and completed in many of its parts."

In his investiture speech, the prime minister recalled, six major issues were established: the energy problem; greater dynamism for investments to create jobs; a watch on inflation; the reorganization of industry; liberalization of the economy and greater effort to export; and supportive treatment for agriculture and fisheries.

As for the energy program, Calvo-Sotelo asserted, energy consumption per unit of production has fallen (by 2 percent in the first 6 months); use of coal instead of oil has been increased (while use of coal has increased by 16 percent, oil consumption has fallen by 5 percent); the nuclear option has been resolutely affirmed (this form of production increased by 80 percent during the first 6 months), and an attempt has been made to diversify energy sources, with a considerable shift toward nonpetroleum products; relations with the oil-producingcountries have been strengthened, and investments in prospecting for hydrocarbons abroad have been increased.

He also asserted that a realistic policy has been pursued on energy prices, recalled the setting up of the National Hydrocarbons Institute and announced that the government will submit the revision of the national energy plan to parliament before the end of the year.

It Is Necessary To Invest More

Next he referred to investments. Spanish society must be restored as a dynamic economy, he said, and to achieve this there must be higher investment, which will create output and income and provide stable and lasting jobs, thus rectifying the gravest and most expensive misfortune of the current crisis -- unemployment. "In order to achieve that aim, I stated in my investiture speech that it was necessary to reduce relative labor costs," Calvo-Sotelo added.

In order to reduce relative labor costs, he asserted, we must act on three different fronts: wage restraint, reduction of social welfare costs, and increased productivity. Making progress in these directions was only possible, he said, by means of a policy of consultation -- a policy culminating in the national agreement on employment, which comprises a set of decisions "whose implementation we must all encourage."

The national agreement on employment is "an asset which Spanish society has received with hope and satisfaction, and we must not disappoint society with doubts and hesitations in implementing what was agreed." The atmosphere of cost cutting and steady public investment has begun to produce favorable effects, Calvo-Sotelo said, on the inflation rate and on our economy's investment processes.

Inflation and Industrial Reorganization

Calvo-Sotelo asserted that, despite adverse developments such as the bad harvests and increased energy costs, the aim of slowing down price increases is being fulfilled. There has been a reduction from the 15.5 percent 1980 Consumer Price Index rise to 14.1 percent in September. The trend points toward a rate of 12 percent, the prime minister asserted.

In Calvo-Sotelo's opinion, investment processes are indicating behavior different from that which prevailed from the beginning of the economic crisis. The overall apparent level of investment increased by 3.7 percent in the first 7 months of 1981.

Available results for foreign trade, he added next, indicate satisfactory behavior at least in three aspects: the increase in exports, their geographical distribution, and the balance of trade. Nevertheless, he achowledged, the improved figures on cost and price inflation, investments and foreign trade have not yet produced the desired substantial change in the employment figures. There was a certain slowdown in the rate of job losses in the first 6 months, "But this slowdown is very brief, and we must wait for further information before assessing its significance."

The resistance shown by the unemployment figures should be combatted, according to Calvo-Sotelo, by restraint in the growth of real labor costs, flexibility in employment, adequate planning of public investments and the creation of an atmosphere favorable to private investment.

Next, the prime minister referred to the latest economic liberalization measures, the decree law on industrial reorganization and the various forms of assistance for agriculture and fisheries.

"What We Must Not Do"

After analyzing the international situation, Calvo-Sotelo summarized measures which should not be adopted. In the first place, he said, it is necessary to avoid "the temptation to forfeit solidarity in the attitudes and decisions of the various social groups." Policies to tackle the crisis must be based on a common sense of purpose disseminated among and accepted by the whole of society.

Second, he stated, "There is no possible solution in the adoption of protectionist measures." Adopting these "is tantamount to being unaware of the causes of the crisis and not knowing the expensive consequences of obstructing trade." Third, he added, "We must not give in to the daily pressure for increases in expenditure financed by lax and permissive monetary and budgetary policies. Those expansionary policies have always been futile and harmful for the countries which have embarked on them."

PRESS COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S ARMS PROPOSAL

Setting Record Straight

PM261301 Madrid ABC in Spanish 20 Nov 81 p 2

[Editorial: "A Serious Response"]

[Text] Reagan has indirectly made an accomplished, rational and moderate response to the wave of pacifism which is lapping the feet of Europe's perplexity. Directly, the U.S. President has returned crosscourt and to the baseline of the Soviet court the ball which Brezhnev had struck against the U.S. revamping of the entire policy of detente.

The graphic nature of the figures has enabled the man in the White House to quantify the real balance, the Soviet lead, of the diplomatic period of detente historically initiated with the Helsinki Final Act. Since that time -- the figures speak for themselves -- Europe's insecurity has increased quantitatively and qualitatively.

Does accepting as a starting point for a new round of negotiations between the United States and the USSR the situation of imbalance which has been reached on the old continent both in conventional weapons and in medium-range nuclear devices contribute to Europe's security and to the peace of the world in general? If Reagan had answered this question in the affirmative, he would have accepted Brezhnev's proposal outright, yielding game, set and match to the Soviet strategy of consolidating the imbalance which has been achieved, and the doves of pacifism would have returned to their nests.

This has not been the case. Reagan has quantified the real terms of the status quo. The Euromissiles represent a hypothesis of response, in the dialectics of deterrence, to the actions undertaken by the USSR during the time of a fallback in the U.S. medium-range missiles. The Russian warheads deployed in East Europe are targeted on the most important cities in West Europe, which would remain within their range even if their deployment were withdrawn back as far as the Urals. And there is no medium-range missile in West Europe at present which has a single Soviet city at the end of its potential and apocalyptic parabola. The Soviet SS-20s -- which the Euromissiles, the cruise missiles, are supposed to balance in deterrence -- have been deployed at the rate of 1 per week until they total 750 nuclear warheads with which Moscow is aiming at free Europe's principal cities.

The four points of Reagan's offer (mutual reduction of conventional forces, of medium-range nuclear forces and of strategic forces, and progress to achieve an agreement which will make it possible to avert the danger of a surprise attack, very clearly delimit the real and certain terms of the disarmament problem. And even if they do not, foreseeably, prove acceptable to the Soviets, they should at least serve to clarify the confusion created by the wave of pacifism. The USSR and not the United States is leading the arms race. And to no small extent, the country which holds the lead in that race is also heading the other divisions of the current pacifism.

'War of Disarmament'

PM251701 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 20 Nov 81 p 8

[Editorial: "The War of Disarmament"]

[Text] During the first 10 months of his presidency, Ronald Reagan has conducted a spectacular policy of rearmament: in the 11th month he proposes to us a no less spectacular program of disarmament. Reagan's rearmament -- increased pressure for the deployment of missiles on European territory, manufacture of the neutron bomb and a gigantic defense budget -- has always been based on the USSR's considerable superiority in arms. The London Institute of Strategic Studies, NATO and kindred news media insistently agree with this thesis. Reagan's pressure concerning rearmament has been explained as the need to balance at least this Soviet superiority.

The disarmament proposal is based strictly on the same idea: The United States would abandon its effort provided that the Soviet Union withdrew its current arsenals and halted the deployment of its weapons.

The Soviet viewpoint, expressed not only in Moscow's first semiofficial comments on Reagan's speech but also in its reiterated stances, is that no such superiority in arms exists and that its latest moves constituted an effort to balance the offensive capability of the United States and NATO; that is, that the imbalance began to occur with the issue of the Euromissiles -- which is prior to Reagan -- and to be intensified with the new weapons and the enlargement of NATO. Moscow therefore views Reagan's proposals as a simple demand that the USSR make unilateral disarmament moves while NATO maintains its weaponry at the current level.

Thus the longstanding differences still persist. Reagan has not essentially changed his viewpoints, nor has the USSR. This war of disarmament has been occurring for a long time, has blocked the Madrid conference and will probably continue to take place as the Geneva talks which are due to begin 30 November and to which Reagan's speech is a prelude.

The "war of disarmament" also arises on the battlefront of European public opinion. It is a matter of countering the large pacifist demonstrations and the electoral pressures to the same end. It must be believed optimistically that this cry from the people has penetrated so far as to force statements in favor of peace and disarmament. What is of interest essentially to Europe -- and not only Atlantic Europe but also, and perhaps even more, to East Europe, the Europe of the Warsaw Pact -- is to avert a certain possibility of agreement between the big powers which would succeed in leaving the continent as a limited battlefield, as what is termed "the European strategic theater," and it is of interest to it not only from the military viewpoint but also from the political viewpoint. European pacifism has never believed that the price of peace should be an agreement between two empires and the subjection of the other countries to each of them.

Within this overall situation, the coming Brezhnev-Schmidt meeting in Bonn is of prime importance. Relations between the FRG and the USSR since the end of World War II have been decisive. The FRG has never ceased to be aligned to the United States, but has gradually built its national policy and its genuine economy. Starting from the time when it was occupied; the German people's will and determination have not ceased to be present throughout the historical process, and from that will emerged the social democracy which rules today and the will to remain within the system of values which the West represents today. Its interdependence with the United States has not stifled a national and European will. In the talks between Brezhnev and Schmidt, Reagan's proposals -- concerning which Schmidt has made very favorable statements -- will be very present, but without abandoning European interests. European security issues will be discussed; not only the missiles on both sides but probably also the enlargement of NATO with the inclusion of Spain. There is a possibility of this enlargement being one of the bargaining counters for the stability of Europe and the world and for a very awkward situation for the Calvo-Sotelo government arising in this field. But it is to be assumed that the latter will have received sufficient guarantees from the United States that it will support its effort until final entry into the Atlantic alliance.

Zero Option Challenges USSR

PM261053 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 20 Nov 81 p 5

[Editorial: "The Reagan Proposal"]

[Text] Like it or not, the pacifist movements which have been unleashed on Europe and mainly directed against Americans and Atlanticists will have to change camps. As long as Brezhnev does not respond in positive terms to Reagan's proposals, any action against the deployment of nuclear missiles on our continent should be directed against the Soviet Union, which is the power which is maintaining a medium-range system aimed at the principal Western capitals, while the U.S. plan for NATO upgrading envisaged for 1983, has been suspended. Now everything awaits the possible discussion of the U.S. President's offer.

According to the letter sent to his Soviet counterpart the "zero option," which is how the White House proposals have been termed, is known to contain three points:

1 -- Suspension of the plan for Pershing medium-range missiles in Europe and simultaneously, the withdrawal of the Soviet SS-20s, SS-4s and SS-5s; 2 -- the opening of negotiations for the reduction and possible elimination of U.S. and Soviet conventional forces in Europe; and 3 -- the formulation of a joint system to reduce the dangers of a surprise nuclear attack, caused by possible mistakes.

Each of these options can be discussed independently. The last of them would be raised at the working table of the CSCE conference, still meeting in Madrid. The first three proposals would be discussed between the two superpowers immediately at the meeting scheduled for Geneva at the end of this month, at the planned Haig-Gromyko meeting in January and, finally, at the summit which the two heads of state could arrange.

Brezhnev will find it difficult to leave unanswered or reject Washington's offer outright, much less to evade the issue in the imminent dialogue in Bonn with Chancellor Schmidt, at whose request the important document, which the White House does not hesitate to describe as historic, was hastily drafted. As Reagan explained at the Washington Press Club, the United States is prepared to commit itself to a gradual process of disarmament, provided that this is not unilateral. Success in this operation -- the President warned -- can only be achieved as a result of mutual commitment on both sides.

The first semiofficial reactions from the East bloc, which are of a negative nature, were foreseeable. The arguments describing the proposal as a propaganda operation cannot be taken into account except as a protective smokescreen behind which Brezhnev and the FRG chancellor, set up as a Western spokesman, can discuss the issues seriously.

From a psychological viewpoint, the moment was well chosen. It comes during a stage of maximum tension, following months during which a series of U.S. rearmament measures were adopted which leave no room for doubt about the Washington leaders' determination to face up to the Soviet challenge in all fields, balancing defensive and offensive forces. The Russians, who are generally well-informed about the real power of the United States -- to whose granary they continue to resort in order to avert hunger in their own territory -- know that the men in the Pentagon do not speak lightly. It is therefore to be supposed that Gromyko will consider that the time has come to sit down at the negotiating table.

For the veteran Soviet foreign minister this is not an unprecedented situation. It has its origins in the Kennan doctrine which, at the beginning of the postwar period, established the principle of balancing Soviet strength in any part of the Free World which found itself threatened, confronting it firmly and thus leading the Kremlin to a point at which it had to engage in sensible dialogue.

That this tactic was right is confirmed by the reactions from personalities of various kinds, such as the Netherlander Luns -- the inflexible NATO secretary general -- and Venezuelan President Herrera Campins and the French Socialist Cheysson who, incidentally, warns that our guard should not be lowered until the USSR shows real signs of reversing its tremendous arms race. As the French foreign minister points out, the 55,000 Soviet tanks, apart from the nuclear missiles, necessitate an urgent balancing of forces on the continent. It is the accumulation of Russian forces -- which as Reagan pointed out, have a greater number of divisions on German soil than all those which took part in the Normandy landings -- that has brought us to the current situation of extreme danger in Europe, with the clear intention of neutralizing the countries which are still free by finally using the weapon of fear alone.

The comrades of Felipe Gonzalez and the angelic Mr Ruiz-Gimenez, who were crying out "for peace, disarmament and freedom" with so much enthusiasm last Sunday, now have a new and magnificent opportunity. They lack no up to the minute agruments to pressure their pro-Soviet friends in favor of a positive response to this Reagan plan for detente which, despite being named the "zero option" plan, is not a bad beginning for defending peace and freedom; a freedom, above all, which the West still enjoys and which most of the Third World countries and, of course, all the peoples subjected by force to Soviet totalitarianism do not know.

FINLAND

CONSTITUTIONAL PEOPLES PARTY NOMINATES KOIVISTO

LD282120 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] The Constitutional People's Party has nominated Social Democrat Mauno Koivisto as its presidential candidate. The party congress elected Koivisto unanimously. According to a statement approved by the party congress, Koivisto best represents the positive change in domestic policy required by a Nordic democracy and which is now looked for by wide public circles across party lines. The party announces that in all stages of the presidential elections it will work for the election of Koivisto.

USSR TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN HELSINKI 30 NOV

LD301118 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev has just arrived in Finland. He is to attend the 25th joint meeting of the Finnish-Soviet economic cooperation commission in Helsinki. The Finnish-Soviet trade protocol for next year and some trade agreements connected with it will be signed in Helsinki tomorrow.

NORWAY

POLICE SEEK EXPULSION OF TWO SOVIET DIPLOMATS

LD271248 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] VERDENS GANG reports today that Norwegian security police have asked that two Soviet diplomats be expelled from Norway. One of the diplomats is the first secretary at the Soviet embassy, Stanislaw Chebotok. He is accused of offering several Norwegians money to write letters against nuclear arms to Norwegian newspapers. Chebotok has previously been declared persona non grata in Denmark for similar reasons. The Norwegian Foreign Ministry is now to decide whether to expel the diplomats.

SWEDEN

RADIATION BUILDUP OBSERVED IN ARCTIC NEAR USSR

NC271743 Paris AFP in English 1734 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Lund, Sweden, 27 Nov (AFP) -- Swedish researchers have found an abnormal buildup of radioactive material in the Arctic Ocean near Spitzbergen, University of Lund scientist Elis Holm reported here today. Mr Holm said that three or four times the normal levels of plutonium, caesium, cobalt and americium had also been found east of Spitzbergen near Soviet waters.

He told the Swedish news agency TT that the buildup could consist of nuclear waste or could have resulted from a nuclear blast. He would not exclude the possibility of an accident to a nuclear-propelled submarine. Mr Holm said the levels, which were similar to those at sea off the nuclear waste treatment plants at The Hague, were not dangerous.

OLOF PALME VIEWS PEACE MOVEMENT, SECURITY ISSUES

PM261715 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 18 Nov 81 p 9

[Sven Svensson interview with Social Democratic leader Olof Palme]

[Excerpts] A continuation of the arms race would lead inexorably to a major war, which would mean the destruction of mankind. This is why the peace movement represents reason and the arms-racers unreason.

This was stated by Social Democratic Party leader Olof Palme in a DAGENS NYHETER interview on the security situation after the discovery of the nuclear-armed Russian submarine.

The submarine has meant three things. "First it has given rise to extremely serious criticism of the Soviet Union, even though we know violations of Swedish territory have been going on for 20 years," Palme said. "The most recent violation was not one of the greatest days for the Soviet navy. We protested in the only way we could." "Second," Palme went on, "the submarine gave us an opportunity to indicate the meaning of Sweden's policy of neutrality. It obligates us to protect our territory. On the other hand, our neutrality also commits us to being firm and consistent. We must create neither expectations nor fears of deviations from the line. I think we have succeeded in this. We have been able to blow away the unfortunate statements made earlier by Weinberger and Gustafsson.

"The third question is what I would call the icy wind which blew over the country when it was discovered that the submarine had nuclear weapons on board. The submarine demonstrated both lack of respect and carelessness in dealing with nuclear arms. Having nuclear arms on board cannot have been part of the submarine's mission. They simply did not remove the nuclear arms. This is also made clear by the Russians' own statements.

"The discovery makes it probable that there are quite a few nuclear-armed ships in the Baltic," Palme summed up. To this must be added statements by U.S. Secretary of State Haig about warning detonations of nuclear arms, including in the Baltic. This has been a bit lost in all the criticism of Russia. This is quite a fantastic statement, in Palme's view.

[Question] What role does the peace movement play?

[Answer] The interesting thing about the peace movement in Europe at the moment is that it has such a wide embrace. It includes church groups, environmentalist groups and cross sections of various political parties. The communists' problem is that they are pretending to be the precursors of the peace movement. Another fact is that the peace movement, compared with the fifties, is more outspoken in its statements. [answer ends]

The peace movement levels demands at the Soviet Union even though it cannot be active there; on the subject of Afghanistan, for example. "In general it would be a mistake to make use of the old traditional tactic of dismissing the peace movement as communist fellow travellers. There are communists in the peace movement, but then they will have to be exposed," Palme said.

"I am also critical of many of the peace movement's slogans and demands, but the only reasonable point of departure is to respect these people's honest intentions and their honest concern over the situation in the world. It is my view that the peace movement represents reason, namely the insight that the arms race leads inexorably to major war, which would mean the annihilation of mankind. I am completely convinced of this," Palme added. "Those who whip up the arms race represent emotionalism and unreason. Those involved in the arms race live on aggression and threats," he said.

BRIEFS

CREDIT FOR POLAND -- Poland will have the possibility of buying steel in Sweden for 50 million kronor after the government changes the rules today for credit for Poland. Among other things Poland will buy steel pipes for its coal mines from Uddeholm. Polish imports of steel from Sweden will be halved this year and will be under 100 million kronor in value. [Text] [Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 26 Nov 81 LD]

TRADE TALKS WITH USSR OPEN IN NICOSIA

NC281947 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Preliminary negotiations opened at the Ministry of Commerce today between a Cyprus delegation and a Soviet trade mission which arrived in Cyprus yesterday on the renewal of the trade agreement between Cyprus and the Soviet Union.

The negotiations, which will be concluded on Thursday, aim at preparing a trade protocol which, among other things, will promote trade between the two countries and particularly the export of Cyprus agricultural and industrial products to the Soviet Union.

PAPAIOANNOU SALUTES 'ARAFAT ON PALESTINE DAY

NC290908 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 29 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] AKEL Secretary General E. Papaioannou has sent the following message to Palestinian leader 'Arafat:

Dear Comrade 'Arafat: On the occasion of 29 November, established by the United Nations as a world day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, the AKEL Central Committee and I personally send you, the PLO and the entire heroic Palestinian people, whom it fully represents, heartfelt greetings and the best wishes.

The people of Cyprus, with AKEL at their head, are waging the same hard struggle for liberty and justice -- like you are doing -- against the same enemy: imperialism and its agents in the area, the Israeli Zionists, the Turkish expansionists and the local reactionary forces. Our two peoples not only have a common tragic and heroic history, common noble ideals and common enemies, but they also have mutual friends. These are the peoples throughout the world who live liberty, peace and justice and, most of all, the great Soviet people and the strong Soviet state.

We take this opportunity to reassert brotherly and wholehearted support and solidarity with the Palestinian people and the PLO -- their sole representative in their just struggle which will, in any eventuality, triumph.

Long live the friendship between the Cypriot and Palestinian peoples.

Long live friendship and cooperation between AKEL and the PLO.

Long live the Palestinian revolution.

With militant greetings, E. Papaioannou.

EDEK REAFFIRMS REJECTION OF WALDHEIM EVALUATION

NC281956 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] In a resolution on the latest developments in the Cyprus issue, the political bureau of the socialist EDEK party reiterates the party's opposition to the way in which the government has handled the question of the Waldheim evaluation. The resolution calls on the government to state that it considers the Waldheim document as a mere evaluation -- which is inaccurate and clashes with the spirit of the UN resolutions -- and, after the government analyzes the document, to say that it is not considered a document for discussion, as it should not be considered as such by the sponsor.

The statement says further: Discussion of the document at the negotiating table changes its character and leads to a diversion of the Cyprus issue.

O KIRIKAS on Document

NC291701 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 29 Nov 81 pp 1,8

[Text] The Waldheim proposals cannot be accepted because they lay down "new guidelines" replacing the guidelines which already exist and which have been agreed upon. This position is emphasized at great length and importance in the "reservations" the government submitted on the "Waldheim ideas," an authoritative source stated to O KIRIKAS yesterday. The source emphasized that this position of the Greek Cypriot side had to be stressed in the document because our side is gravely concerned that the Waldheim proposals may be interpreted or presented as "new guidelines" by the interlocutors. Such a development, the source stated, would basically change the trend of the dialogue and would neutralize every advantage the Greek Cypriot side gained with the two summit agreements.

Our side, the source added, attributes special significance to the provisions of the Makarios-Denktas agreement which provides clearly that the constitutional settlement must "guarantee the unity of the state" and that the territorial aspect, among other things, must be based upon "land ownership" between the two communities. (It is known that Turkish Cypriot ownership does not go over 13 percent of the total land of the Republic of Cyprus.) These two points, like certain others, are provocatively avoided or neutralized in the Waldheim proposals.

The same authoritative source available to O KIRIKAS also stated yesterday that the "reservations" of the Greek Cypriot side also protests the abondonment of the "priority" on the Famagusta issue. In its observations, it also underscores the negative elements in the Walheim proposals and predicts that these negative elements "cannot contribute toward the establishment of a 'viable and federal' state." The document particularly highlights the dangers that will arise for the dissolution of the state, given the fact that the Waldheim proposals create "two separate and independent economies."

-- Authoritative observers told O KIRIKAS yesterday that the government now also notes that these provisions and all the "negative elements" of the Waldheim proposals stressed in the "reservations" document are incompatible with the philosophy of a "federal state" or a viable federation.

According to our authoritative source, the Greek Cypriot side's document also expresses concern because the Waldheim proposals leave many gaps and many critical points without explanation in such a way that a proper evaluation of the proposals is nearly impossible. Specifically, the Greek Cypriot side emphasizes that:

-- Although the Waldheim proposals state that the republic will have an "international personality," they do not explain how this will be implemented. Neither is it explained whether the Turkish Cypriot area will have a separate right to make international agreements, for example with Turkey.

-- The Waldheim proposals do not explain on what criteria citizenship will be granted and what will happen to the thousands of Turkish colonists imported into Cyprus and whether the Turkish side will have the right to give them all Cyprus citizenship.

-- The Waldheim proposals do not explain who will appoint, who will supervise and who will fire "federal public servants," since the Waldheim proposals do not provide such an authority for the central government, which thus will control these officials.

-- The Waldheim proposals also furnish no explanations about the question of "compensation" for the displaced persons who will not be returning to their homes. How many will there be? Under what criteria will compensation be paid? Who will pay this compensation?

-- The Greek Cypriot side questions and disagrees with Waldheim's view that "a concord of views has been achieved" on many of the points which Waldheim presents inaccurately as alleged points of agreement between the two sides.

-- The Greek Cypriot side also disagrees strongly with the Waldheim proposals which are presented as alleged "middle of the road solutions" and is equidistant between the positions of the two sides.

— In its conclusion, the Greek Cypriot side's document recommends that a "comparative study" of the views of both sides and those of Waldheim should now start on a "point by point" basis.

Authoritative circles observe that this proposal is a serious error in essence and tactics, because, a) in this manner the Waldheim proposals become a "basis for dialogue, a thing President Kiprianou repeatedly said it is not; and b) dialogue will be perpetuated for months in "comparative study" of proposals, which ought to have been rejected as unacceptable right from the start.

More points of the "reservations document" referring to the territorial aspect and the question of refugees will be reported on Tuesday.

NICOSIA TO RAISE MISSING PERSONS ISSUE AT UN

NC271809 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] A conference last night on the question of the missing persons discussed developments in the light of yesterday's meeting of the investigation committee. The conference established that there had not been any change in the Turkish stand nor are there any indications of such a change. Consequently, it was decided to promote the discussion of the issue at the UN Third Political Committee unless progress has been made by the time the debate has been suspended.

Denktas on Issue

TA271616 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the Greek Cypriots are continuing to exploit the issue of missing persons as a tool of political expediency, as if they were the only ones that suffered from the Cyprus conflict, which they created with their armed attacks.

Denktas made this statement after he received Dr Latife Birgen, who departed for New York to participate in the meetings of the UN Third Committee on the subject of missing persons. Denktas added that the Greek Cypriots, who had avoided discussing the issue at the negotiating table, had referred it to the United Nations in a bid to continue to use this humanitarian subject as a political propaganda matter.

Denktas said such a stand contradicts agreements between us. This unpleasant stand and tactic by the Greek Cypriot side has also been witnessed by the UN representative at the missing persons committee. Denktas expressed hope that the UN Third Committee would not be deceived by Greek Cypriot efforts to use the missing persons issue for their own political expediency as if they were the only sufferers.

Pointing out that the Turkish Cypriot representative at the UN Third Committee would foil, based on documents, all false Greek Cypriot allegations, Denktas said: We shall await the results with interest.

PAPANDREOU BACK FROM UK; EXPLAINS EC STAND

NC291807 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Papandreou returned today from London, where he participated in the summit conference of the 10 EEC countries. At Hellinikon Airport, Papandreou was welcomed by the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Alevras, members of the Council of Ministers, leaders of the armed forces and security corps, French Ambassador Rebeyrol, British Ambassador Sutherland and other officials. Dhimitris Varoutsis reports from the airport:

[Begin recording] The Olympic plane has landed with the prime minister on board as well as two ministers accompanying him -- Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos and Deputy Coordination Minister for EEC Affairs Varfis. Speaking about the work of the 10 European states, Mr Papandreou said:

[Papandreou] I belive we should divide the issue into two separate chapters. The first one concerns the Common Market as a whole: the problems which have been raised for the first time -- problems which cover almost all regulations on the functioning of the Common Market. However, let's take the second chapter -- Greece. In what concerns Greece, I have made it absolutely clear to my counterparts -- prime ministers of Europe, of the community -- that the rules of the Rome Agreement are rules which probably can be effective, although this even seems to be disputable today, for the industrially developed and matured capitalist countries of northern Europe; that these rules really prevent the self-existent development of a regional, Mediterranean country.

I also forecast that the problems faced by Greece within the community will be similar to those that will be faced by Portugal and Spain if and when they join the community. I am glad that in this presentation of views we had the open, strong support of France -- of President Mitterrand -- as well as, I would say in general, of Ireland and of Denmark on certain points, as well as of Italy at any rate. In other words, a framework was formulated -- a framework of discussion -- of the north-south type with the south, including probably Ireland -- which is strange, because geographically Ireland is anything but south.

I belive I spoke with absolute sincerity concerning our own position. It is impossible for Greece to remain within the framework of the present status, because it will sacrifice, even kill, crucial national economic interests. I expressed the hope that it will become possible to formulate a special status; and this as a separate course -- even parallel, if you like -- from the other course, which will be to set the problem to the Greek people within the framework of a referendum -- whether they desire full integration or (?special) relations. As I have stressed, this is not a prerogative of the government. It is the prerogative of the president.

I also should say that I have not yet set the problem to the president. I will judge when it is the appropriate time to raise this problem. In the meantime, however, the Greek problem has been raised. It is already recorded in the minutes as well as in the preface that Greece has made a new presentation of views, the new Greek Government has made a new presentation of views, and has warned -- would you like to say friendly? It has given a friendly warning that the present status is unbearable -- it is a status within which the Greek economy cannot develop.

Since I have seen warm support from France -- partial support, as I have said, from Italy and other countries -- and because no objection has been raised, at least for the time being -- an objection was raised by the Belgian prime minister before the opening of the conference, not after the conference -- I belive that, as far as we are concerned, the course allows some optimism.

But of course the main question is what will happen with the Common Market, what will happen with the community. I belive the most critical meeting for the future of the Common Market will again be the summit -- which will be held in Brussels in March so I foresee that next spring both the question of the Common Market prospect and Greece's role and conditions under which it will cooperate with the Common Market will be clarified completely.

I can say I am returning with a feeling of satisfaction that the Greek positions have been presented most clearly, sincerely and proudly, I would add, and that these positions, without being aggressive or insulting, have had some effect in the circle of prime ministers. So with this message, I leave you this evening. [end recording]

KKE CONDEMNS U.S. REACTION TO POLICY STATEMENT

NC301022 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 29 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The blackmail recently manifested by the U.S. leadership against the Greek Government's policy statement has caused indignation among the Greek public. At the same time, this indignation stresses the need for Greece to rid itself of the American-NATO chains. In connection with the provocative statements by U.S. circles, the KKE Central Committee yesterday released the following statement:

"The statements by the U.S. secretary of state, U.S. secretary of defense and other U.S. official circles constitute new, harsh interference in Greece's internal affairs. This interference confirms our country's deep dependency on imperialism and how little the Americans actually take our country's right to chart its own course into consideration. Moreover, this interference shows how essential it is for Greece to rid itself of the American-NATO chains and follow a new, national proud and independent course.

"The government must make it clear that such statements are unacceptable and that only the sovereign Greek people and their government are competent to determine the course of our country."

So far there has been no comment from the official Greek side. In any event, it appears that the government will clarify its intentions at the next NATO summit in Brussels.

IRAQI AIRCRAFT TO RECEIVE REPAIRS IN GREECE

NC271621 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Iraqi aircraft will be repaired in Greece. The Greek Government has accepted a proposal by Iraq, and the whole matter is in its final state. The problems were discussed at a meeting today between Deputy Coordination Minister Pottakis and Iraqi Commercial Attache Husayn. Other officials also attended the meeting.

REGULATIONS ISSUED ON LIQUIDATING PARTY ASSETS

TA281728 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Regulations concerning the liquidation of political party assets that have been confiscated by the Finance Ministry's Treasury Department in accordance with a National Security Council decision were published in today's official gazette and have gone into effect.

The regulations stipulate the formation of a seven-man central liquidation committee formed by representatives of the Finance and Interior ministries to conduct the operation. The regulations also envisage the formation of committees to establish and register all liabilities and assets of the political parties and their affiliated organs that have already been dissolved. These committees will be set up in all provinces and districts. All (?official) and private institutions and banks will be required to present all information and documents requested by these committees within stipulated time limits.

The regulations also invite private persons of firms with claims against the political parties and organizations to apply to the highest local authority with documents proving their claims within 1 year. All money owed to the parties will be immediately collected by the appropriate national authority to be deposited in a temporary bank account to be opened in the name of the political party concerned.

ANKARA DOUBLING ECONOMIC AID TO TURKISH CYPRIOTS

NC300748 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 26 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] Ankara -- Talks between Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and the TFSC delegation led by Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay over the past 3 days have ended. It has been decided that Turkish economic aid to the TFSC is to be doubled, raising it to 6 billion Turkish liras.

At a press conference in Ankara yesterday, TFSC Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay provided information regarding the economic and political situation in Cyprus, adding: "The Cyprus issue cannot be solved through U.S. pressure or through the crusade mentality of Papandreou."

Responding to a question, Cagatay said he did "not think Papandreou and Kiprianou will provoke a war in Cyprus," and added: "This would be sheer folly; but if they resort to such a crazy act, they will get the necessary reply."

ULUSU QUESTIONED ON GREECE, ECONOMY, ENERGY

TA271634 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said efforts are being made to solve differences between Turkey and Greece through peaceful means and within the framework of justice and equality. Ulusu was replying to questions by an ANKA correspondent.

He added that international law states that if such conflicts exist between two neighboring countries, these issues should be solved through bilateral discussions. Ulusu continued: We have not yet received any sign from our neighbor that proves that this is in fact the way they favor for the solution of the problems. However, we are continuing our efforts within this framework. In the event the Greeks express their desire to solve the problems through bilateral negotiations, our views are already prepared. Some groundwork has already been done at lower levels and negotiations could be based on that.

In reply to a question on the economic situation, Ulusu said preparations were underway to create a center within the office of the prime minister to control and centralize all economic activities. He added that this center would be equipped with computers and would help the prime minister in coordinating economic activities among all institutions and authorities.

On the energy problem, Ulusu said all activities connected with nuclear technology would be used to produce energy and not to manufacture weapons. Ulusu added that talks were underway with several countries concerning constructing nuclear power stations in Turkey.

TURKEY, ROMANIA SIGN TRANSPORTATION PROTOCOL

TA271700 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] TIR [International Highway Transport] trucks and cars will be transported by sea between the Black Sea ports of Turkey and Romania beginning next year. A protocol to this effect was signed in Ankara today at the end of the 3-day talks between the Turkish and Romanian delegations.

According to the protocol, ferry service between Romania's Constanza port and Turkey's Samsun port and roll on-roll off services between Constanza and Trabzon will be established next year.

In a statement during the signing of the protocol, the head of the Turkish delegation, Transportation Ministry Deputy Under Secretary Hasan Yumuk said that through this decision Turkey will gain importance in transportation between central Europe and Middle Eastern countries.

The head of the visiting delegation, Romanian Deputy Minister of Transportation and Telecommunications Corneliu Burdada, said the link created by the protocol between the Turkish and Romanian coasts will yield definite benefits for the two countries.

The Romanian delegation will depart tomorrow.

GENERAL EVREN RETURNS FROM PAKISTAN VISIT

TA271453 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Statement by head of state Gen Kenan Evren at Esenboga Airport 27 November on arrival from Pakistan visit — recorded]

[Excerpt] During my visit to Pakistan I had the opportunity to exchange views with Mr Ziaul Haq on world issues in general and on issues concerning our regions in particular. The following aspect emerged during these talks: There is a great similarity between Turkey's views and the views of the Pakistani president and his associates. Our assessments are identical on almost all subjects, and this pleased me very much.

Furthermore, I expressed to the Pakistani president my gratitude for enabling me to see the Afghani refugees and to talk to them. I would like to express my gratitude again for this.

STRENGTHENING RELATIONS WITH GREECE DIFFICULT

NC281140 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 24 Nov 81 p 15

[Text] Ankara -- The program of the socialist Greek Government formed under Papandreou's leadership is being examined in Ankara. The authorities, who expressed their views after their initial examination of the program, said: "The program is very rigid. It is too stern to be compatible with neighborliness." Foreign Ministry officials have refrained from commenting officially on the program.

The authorities have also said that they regarded as strange the clear and unequivocal statement in the Greek Government program that Greece would not abandon its argument that control of Aegean airspace belongs to Greece and that the Aegean islands have continental shelves.

Meanwhile, an authoritative official has said Turkey would never abandon its views on Aegean Sea and airspace control, the continental shelf nor the demilitarization of the Aegean islands. The official added: "As two countries in the same alliance, we were expecting the Greek Government to extend a true olive branch; whereas the olive branch extended to Turkey by the head of the Greek Government is not a real one but an artificial one. It will be extremely difficult to strengthen friendship between the two countries with such behavior and attitudes."

VOTCP WARNS U.S. FORCES INCREASING IN COUNTRY

TA281016 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Commentary: "Will a Rapid Deployment Force Be Placed in Turkey?"]

[Text] Lately there have been many articles in the Turkish press on Reagan's Turkish policy. In MILLIYET, Mehmet Ali Birand published a series of articles on the issue and, later Yalcin Dogan did the same in CUMHURIYET. These articles are interesting in that they reveal the Washington administration's increasing pressures and demands on Turkey as well as its plans to draw our country into dangerous adventures. For example, Mehmet Ali Birand wrote that so far there has been no decision to place a rapid deployment force in Turkey but that Washington can knock on Ankara's door any time and try to impose such a force.

A series of articles on the issue is now being published in MILLIYET by Sami Kohen. In short the articles say the Reagan administration attaches great importance to Turkey in its Middle East policy and that it wants to use Ankara more extensively.

What is Reagan's Middle East policy and what does he want from Turkey? The Reagan administration wants to settle itself not only politically but militarily and to strengthen its positions in the Middle East, which it has declared an area of national interest. For that purpose it is trying to create new military blocs involving such countries as Egypt, Israel and Sudan. Meanwhile it is expanding its network of bases in the region and is trying to implement its plans to transfer to this region the Rapid Deployment Force, which will carry out military attacks against the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. It has allocated a large portion of these plans to Turkey. It is increasing its pressure and demands on Turkey, utilizing the fact that our country is a NATO member. The goal of turning Turkey into an aggressive tool against the Arab Islamic peoples in the Middle East lies at the bottom of these pressures and demands. These [words indistinct] take their source from strategic aims such as placing the Rapid Deployment Force in Turkey and removing Turkish-Soviet relations from within the framework of good neighborliness and mutual benefit. These (?plans) are never off the agenda of the Pentagon.

The magazine ARMED FORCES, which is published in Washington and which reflects the views of the Pentagon, recently confirmed Reagan's plans for Turkey. Writing that the Rapid Deployment Force would be placed in Turkey, it noted that in this respect Reagan views Turkey as a most important country.

U.S. war minister Weinberger's forthcoming visit to Ankara, scheduled for 3-5 December, is related to imposing these plans on the junta. In imposing these plans, the Washington administration is using economic and military aid as tools.

The so-called aid, which the reactionary press has been making a lot of noise about, saying the United States has raised the amount of aid to Turkey to $750 million, exists only in name. That is because the Reagan administration sets political conditions for everything. It says: First you open your land to the Rapid Deployment Force, and then you get the money!

In a speech last April, Haig said: The United States must use its military aid mechanism efficiently. Thus, he stated openly that the U.S. Government would extend every dollar of aid to foreign countries in return for political conditions. The U.S. politicians do not hide the fact that this policy is being implemented against Turkey.

In his articles in MILLIYET, Kohen quotes a U.S. diplomat as saying that if Turkey wants more aid from the United States it must allow the military force on its land and support the Pentagon's Middle East policy in a trustworthy manner. Weinberger's forthcoming visit to Ankara will involve new bargaining on these issues, as Washington now wants results from its pressures and demands. Our national interests are once again the subject of bargaining. Will the junta open up our land to the Rapid Deployment Force? Will it succumb to the plans to turn our country into an aggressive tool against the Arab Islamic countries for Washington's interests? The developments will show that. However, it is a fact that it is essential to make a final choice between our country's peaceful future and the Reagan administration's demands.

MORE MEMBERS OF OUTLAWED GROUPS ARRESTED

Leftists Held

TA291611 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Izmir, 29 Nov (AA) -- Security forces have arrested 25 alleged members of a leftist extremist organization, the Izmir Martial Law Command has said. It said the arrested confessed being members of the Turk Devriminin Yolu (Path of the Turkish Revolution), an outlawed underground organization dedicated to bringing about a class dictatorship. The command said the apprehended were responsible for several killings, (?woundings) hold-ups and armed assault.

Rightist Militants Captured

TA281742 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Summary] A statement by the Adana Martial Law Command says that as a result of operations conducted in Adana, Hatay and their districts since 18 October, 30 rightist militants belonging to the outlawed Idealist Youth Association were captured by the security forces. The statement adds that weapons were found on the suspects, who are accused of murder, armed robbery and other crimes.

Other Arrests

TA271723 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Summary] In operations conducted in the 9th Corps and Erzurum, Agri, Kars and Artvin Martial Law Command Region, security forces captured 28 active members and administrators of the illegal Turkish People's Liberation Party Front-Revolutionary Path organization. Following these detentions, security forces also caught 5 members of the same organization in Malatya, 2 in Istanbul and 1 in Canakkale, bringing the total number of these members recently caught to 36.

Security forces also captured 21 militants of the illegal Revolutionary Path organization in operations conducted in Tokat's Erbagi district on 20 November.

AUSTRIA

KREISKY PLEASED AT REAGAN LETTER, BREZHNEV SPEECH

AU251248 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1126 GMT 25 Nov 81

["Excerpt" from Chancellor Kreisky's statement on international situation at 25 November Vienna press conference following weekly cabinet meeting; recorded]

[Text] I believe that since Reagan's letter and Brezhnev's speech at the FRG chancellor's dinner, the world political situation at any rate looks a trifle more friendly as compared with the atmosphere of impending disaster that existed only a few months ago. I myself have always expressed the opinion that negotiations between the superpowers are necessary, and although I am not of the opinion that this negative policy of outbidding which is tending toward the zero option is very realistic, I nevertheless believe that it might constitute quite a good, shall we say, working hypothesis.

At any rate the two leaders of the superpowers have expressed their readiness to speak and negotiate about what indeed deeply moves people, and that is why the whole thing is good. And it has shown that, however skeptical one may be toward the diplomacy of visits, although it may not bring any tangible results, it brings at least, or provokes at least, the taking of positions from which one subsequently finds it much more difficult to depart.

UNITED KINGDOM

USSR SHIPS TO WATCH TANKERS IN S. ATLANTIC

PM271159 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 27 Nov 81 p 4

[Desmond Western report]

[Excerpts] Russia is setting up a new fleet in the South Atlantic to watch the movements of tankers, particularly those bound for West European and North American ports from the Persian Gulf. The move is most serious for the West because the Western navies have no forces in the area and no bases from which warships could operate apart from Gibraltar.

The new Russian fleet will be based in Luanda, Angola. The creation of the fleet has been confirmed by the Royal Navy's fleet headquarters at Northwood. In the past few weeks, several very senior Russian naval officers have been flying into Luanda and there has been a considerable increase in radio traffic between Moscow and Angola.

A modern Krivak-class missile frigate has been lying for a long time at Luanda, possibly to provide both a headquarters and secure communications centre for visiting senior officers. Earlier this year the Russian naval presence in west Africa waters had dropped to one minesweeper and two auxiliaries. Now the total is four or five warships and a similar number of auxiliaries.

The South Atlantic lies outside NATO's geographical area, which ends at the Tropic of Cancer. The only regular Western naval presence today is the Royal Navy's ice-patrol ship Endurance, 3,500 tons, which spends six months each year around the Falklands and Antarctica but which is to be withdrawn without replacement next spring as an economy measure.

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BELGIUM

DE CLERQ UNABLE TO FORM GOVERNMENT; STEPS DOWN

LD301850 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Willy de Clercq, in charge of forming a new government, was relieved this afternoon of his mission by the king. De Clercq went to the king after the steering committee of the Social Christian Party [PSC] said no to his latest attempt to form a Social Christian-Liberal government team. The PSC wishes to include other parties in forming a new cabinet.

CHIEF OF STAFF PROPOSES REFORMS IN ARMED FORCES

PM271145 Brussels LE SOIR in French 19 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] In a six-page letter to the king dated 10 November and marked "confidential" Lt Gen W. Gontier, chief of the General Staff, explains to the head of state his view of the next government's defense policy...

It is being asserted that this letter, which also reached the Defense Office by roundabout means, surprised and embarrassed Frank Swaelen, who is still minister despite current events. The approach was made over the head of this prominent Christian People's Party member. In addition, in the present crisis situation, it implies at least some political options on the part of the author. These options are already annoying the Socialist Party [PS] and Belgian Socialist Party [SP] which have also been duly alerted....

In General Gontier's view, "it is clear that the only possible solution is to reduce the professional element in our forces and increase the length of military service." There are two options: either 25,450 volunteers are kept and military service increased to 12 months in Germany and 14 months in Belgium, and the savings "limited" to 1.1 billion; or only 21,000 volunteers are kept, also with militry service of 12 months in Germany and 14 months in Belgium, giving a saving of 2.6 billion. But "this proposal is based on the hypothesis that a contingent of 33,000 militia would constantly be available, which involved altering the laws on the militia as early as 1985."

Moreover, "since there is an urgent need to return to the officering of combat units," General Gontier thinks that "it is necessary to end the ridiculous system of paying overtime, which produces absences by career staff, which sometimes amount to 60 days per year excluding annual leave."

The chief of the General Staff adds, however, that it would be necessary to normalize allowances, envisage a reasonable increase in pay for the militia and return to the social programming which has been marking time for 3 years.

Finally General Gontier writes to the king: "The principles I am upholding should serve as a basis for the next government agreement."

SCHMIDT INTERVIEW ON GENEVA, HONECKER MEETING

DW301623 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1005 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Bernhard Woerdehoff interview of the week with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] In the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on the Eurostrategic weapons scheduled to open in Geneva tomorrow the intention is a solution in stages of the problem of the medium-range missiles. This, Mr Chancellor, probably is one of the interesting prospects which was termed the result, or one of the results, of your talks with the Soviet general secretary. Could you somewhat expound on what is meant by a stage-wise or phase-wise solution?

[Answer] You mentioned a stage-wise solution of the missile problem. It is a problem of the medium-range weapons at large, Mr Woerdehoff. The ground-launched U.S. cruise missiles, for instance, are not missiles, yet they are medium-range weapons. Likewise the Soviets have medium-range weapons which are not missiles, and both sides have airplanes which are medium-range weapons but not medium-range missiles. After my talks with Messrs Brezhnev and Gromyko I can very well imagine that one will solve the missile problem harmoniously in an initial phase if one simultaneously makes the fundamental agreements for the subsequent phase in which the remainder of the medium-range weapons will be balanced as well. You are aware that as far as the missiles are concerned we strongly advocate a zero solution, meaning the total renunciation in East and West alike.

Let me use this question to add a word about the overall results of the Soviet visit to Bonn: It was a very good, collegial climate; people must not overlook the fact, however, that this involved a dialogue between a nuclear world power and a non-nuclear medium power which, however, by its geographical location -- and we are living in the center of Europe, after all -- is bound to be interested in a reasonable solution of this problem for the sake of its existence. We Germans are not only threatened by the Soviet medium-range weapons so far in existence, and in particular by the numerically increasing SS-20 missiles; we are also not at all eager to see Western medium-range weapons deployed on our territory.

Yet, we told the Soviet leadership in no uncertain terms that we will do that, that we will allow the Americans to start deploying U.S. medium-range weapons in late 1983, 24 months from now, unless the problem has been solved in Geneva by then through negotiations. The Russians clearly understood this, and there is not the least doubt in my mind about the readiness of the Soviet Union to negotiate seriously on its part. There were some doubts on their part whether the will for negotiations on the American side should be taken as seriously as ours. We spent a great deal of time on making the intentions of the U.S. leadership plausible to the Soviet leadership, on explaining them, and also on making it clear how we Germans exerted influence on the U.S. position as represented by the great speech which President Reagan gave 2 weeks ago.

The zero solution had not been a U.S. proposal in the first place. It was a German proposal. True, we will not negotiate ourselves, yet we will stay in contact about these issues throughout the negotiations not only with the United States and our Western allies but also with the Soviet Union. I think the Soviets left Bonn with a feeling of satisfaction. They obtained clarity, and I believe that this clarity was desirable also in our interest. Compromise can be built only on clear positions. Anyone going to the negotiating table with an unclear position cannot expect any compromise to be made while there is a lack of clarity about him. Clear starting positions are necessary to achieve usable compromises.

[Question] Apropos these clear starting positions, Mr Chancellor: Presumably in Geneva the very data on the Eurostrategic power ratio will be on the table which General Secretary Brezhnev conveyed to you in Bonn.

Have you developed any understanding for the Soviet mode of computation, and do you see any option for a compromise between Moscow's viewpoint and Washington's different view such as becomes obvious, for example, by the American mode of computation which includes the counting of all Soviet SS-20 missiles and not just those deployed in the European part of the Soviet Union, and the demand of their inclusion in the talks?

[Answer] I as the chancellor, Mr Woerdehoff, do not wish to enter into a profound discussion of modes of computation — even if, God knows, this involves much more terrible things than the counting of the proverbial fly legs for which statisticians are said to have a gusto. This is much more important than any civilian statistics. On principle I understand the Soviet position. I am bound to do so. Anybody wanting to negotiate or being urgently interested in the result of negotiations without being able to put himself in the position of the other side, cannot attain any negotiation result. The Soviet Union must be able to put itself in the American shoes and also in our German position, and by the same token the West must be capable and willing to put itself in the Soviet Union's position.

What concerns the Soviets most at the moment is the definite prospect of having to reckon with Western missile deployments and cruise missile sitings 2 years from now. The figures on the existing missiles are on the table; they cannot be seriously contested. There is no use for the two world powers to have their press spokesmen make anything foggy about them, or do so in great speeches or interviews. In reality there cannot be any difference of opinion there. What might become important is the quarrel over the range of individual weapons. If, for instance, there are more than 250 SS-20 missiles with each having three MIRVs, and part of them were relocated from the European part of Russia to the territory beyond the Urals, then the point that matters would be how far beyond the Urals. Directly behind the Urals the same missiles could hit Cologne or Hamburg without any trouble, as before. If they were deployed far behind the Urals they could no longer reach us. So this is the point where the actual problems begin. The figures by themselves should not be artificially turned into a problem.

[Question] As regards the range problem, which is of extreme importance among all other military-technical details, there existed the consideration of Western experts to curtail the range of the Pershing II missiles. Do you see a possibility, for example, to limit the SS-20 range, and was that a subject of your negotiations with Mr Brezhnev?

[Answer] Mr Woerdehoff, the range played a role but it was not discussed in detail. And I do not want to deepen it in a public discussion. That would not be proper. I must say it again: We are not negotiation partners, the Russians and the Americans are.

[Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, you did not use the term pressure for time, but you talked of the Soviet Union's pressure for time regarding the Geneva negotiations. In other words: If no acceptable interim result is achieved in 2 years, American cruise and Pershing II missiles will be deployed in West Europe. I am asking now whether the pressure for time, which could be good for the cause, does not create the expectation on the part of the Soviet leadership that counterarmament cannot be implemented against the peace movement in which some high-ranking fellow party members of yours participate?

[Answer] I believe that this is a grave error. It is not being cultivated only by the Soviets themselves in their propaganda; that has not come up for a second in the talk with the Federal Government.

[Question] So there is a clear differentiation between policy and propaganda?

[Answer] Yes, and the West Europe and West German side make similar operations. I have taken the edge out of it all by pointing out rather early in our talks that every Federal Government will act -- because it must -- as Mr Genscher and I have stated from the very beginning. Deployment will begin in late 1983. There will be no other Federal Government, by the way. The pressure for time, as you call it, is a pressure for both. It does not press only the Soviet side, it presses the American side as well.

We have pointed out very clearly to the American side also that less than 2 whole years are left for the negotiations in order to achieve a result. I want to say it clearly: The Federal Government and I personally have linked our political fate with the so-called dual decision. That means also with the negotiation part of it. And if no serious negotiations would take place by one side or the other, much would be at stake also for us. We will, therefore, emphasize it very much that serious negotiations should take place.

The Soviets see with concern that deployment could take place. I could not take this concern from them and I did not want to. I said that this is the same concern we experience today because you deploy a new SS-20 missile every week. The concern exists on both sides and it would be the best if the concern were eliminated by a bilateral zero solution.

[Question] As regards our own worries here in this country, there was no need for you to act as an interpreter, Mr Federal Chancellor. You did not consider it your task to act as an agent or go-between, as has been said occasionally, but to act as an interpreter. Was your interpretation understood in all points?

[Answer] I said already that the atmosphere was very good, very frank and very honest. The Soviet general secretary said to both delegations that I have never deceived him. Whether it has hit the mark, as one says among journalists, can be assessed only after some time. Now the Soviet experts in Moscow will analyze the protocols of the Bonn talks. They take the protocols along and they will evaluate them. I very much believe that our statements regarding the seriousness of the Western will to negotiate have had an effect. The Soviet negotiation leaders in Geneva will feel it in a few days. Negotiations will open on Monday.

[Question] A short remark in between: At the encounter between Mr Zamyatin and Government Spokesman Becker one did not have the impression that everything has hit the mark regarding the Soviet side. Or was that something like propaganda?

[Answer] I would rather think so.

[Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, you referred repeatedly to the Soviet Union as our security partner, thus introducing a new term in the political vocabulary, if I understand it correctly. In order to avoid misinterpretations, would you explain this term?

[Answer] There is a difference between a business partner, an alliance partner, a marriage partner and what I mean by saying security partner. I used the word not for the first time these days. What I mean is that in the current world, security cannot be achieved for an individual nation or an individual state if the other states do not take part in a partnership-like way in the stabilization of peace. Both sides must contribute their share to the fact that both sides can live in peace and security. That is what I mean. By the way, General Secretary Brezhnev had used the term partner for us in the course of the talk. I considered it rather remarkable and I believe that it has come from an honest inner feeling on the Soviet side.

[Question] A question with a view to tomorrow's Geneva negotiations: The Federal Republic does not participate, as you have said, but it is very much concerned also with regard to the formulation of the principles for the negotiating by the Americans. Is the concept really perfect? One is under the impression after the impressive speech of the American President that some question marks must still remain.

[Answer] The television speech of President Reagan, as you call it, was the explanation for the public of the world of a negotiation concept which is in fact even more complicated, a concept we have most carefully assisted in working on up to the last sentence. We will also in future cooperate in making common decisions of the North Atlantic alliance if positions must be changed in the course of negotiations. Naturally positions must be changed. If both world powers wanted to stick with their starting positions, no compromise could be achieved. That is similar to wage negotiations between trade unions and management.

[Question] Let us revert to the starting position once more: The November 1981 talks with this outstanding focal point of the medium-range weapons problem hardly would have been possible if both sides had understood the same things by the words of the joint statement in May 1978. Let me recall that at the time the Soviet general secretary and you were agreed that -- as it was put -- nobody should aspire to military superiority and that approximate equality and parity are sufficient for guaranteeing defense. My question, Mr Chancellor, is this: Were the talks last week suited to let you know where in this consensus of words 3 1/2 years ago the dissension in their interpretation was to be found? Is it perhaps attributable in the different mode of counting, or how would you explain it?

[Answer] I believe that just like myself, the Soviet leadership would underwrite with a clear conscience today the passage of the approximate balance, of the approximate parity. Only, the Soviet side feels that the approximate balance has actually been established now while I feel that it had been seriously impaired already in 1978; in the meantime it has changed even more to the advantage of the Soviet armament. Since then many Soviet nuclear weapons, several hundred Soviet nuclear warheads on medium-range weapons have been added. The Soviet side will not deny this, but it will say that taken together, the explosive force of the warheads today is smaller than it was at the time. I cannot deny this. But since the warheads are trained on various targets at the same time the threat nowadays in my view is essentially more serious than it appeared to be 3 years ago.

[Question] After a long absence the representatives of the two world powers will sit down at a table for negotiations again in Geneva tomorrow. Will this and your talks with the Soviet general secretary, Mr Chancellor, have any positive effects on the meeting between the German chancellor and the German General Secretary and State Council Chairman, Erich Honecker, envisaged for the near future?

[Answer] I think this can be answered in the affirmative. I believe that our meeting on the whole has positive effects on East-West relations in Europe. Because apart from the missile issue we discussed many other fields of cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union and other partners in East Europe, especially in the economic field. There cannot be any doubt at all about the serious will of the Soviet leadership, just as there cannot be any doubt about ours, to essentially expand this bilateral cooperation in the future. It was 3 years ago that we concluded an economic framework agreement devised for a period of 25 years, and we are vigorously imbuing it with content on both sides. The pipeline agreement is but one example of many; most other examples are on a smaller scale.

[Question] Would it be conveivable, Mr Chancellor -- now that you give me the cue -- to conclude a long-term agreement, not necessarily for a period of 25 years, also with the GDR? There was some pondering done about it some time ago.

[Answer] I would not rule this out. But I would prefer to discuss such questions later, after the meeting between Mr Honecker any myself which has now been planned.

[Question] How does the Soviet general secretary view the contacts between the two German states and their leading men, anyway? Do you have the impression that there is a little bit of uneasiness? After all, what this involves is special relations, even if people in the GDR don't like to hear of them.

[Answer] I do not have the impression that there is any uneasiness. On the contrary. It is my very definite impression that the Soviet leadership at large, and Mr Brezhnev in particular, would welcome such a meeting.

[Question] One last question concerning the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The followup conference is laboriously dragging along in Madrid. Something has been said about it in the joint communique on the talks between yourself and Mr. Brezhnev. What particularly interested me was that a rather old proposal came up again in the talks, namely, holding an energy conference within the framework of the CSCE.

As far as I know this was discussed as early as 6 years ago. Two questions: Why is it that this has not been started to date since East and West Europe are equally confronted by this problem; and do you think that new impetus might emanate from this meeting for convening such a specialized conference?

[Answer] Both problems have not been solved because in this case as well, the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany are not the only parties involved. The energy conference would be a European energy conference, and so far not all European partners are convinced that it would be useful. I consider it a useful idea. In any event, I am all for it, and I also advocated this view vis-a-vis the Soviet leadership. It is similar, but in reality nevertheless different, with the Madrid conference which is charged with mapping out an instruction or, as diplomats would say, a mandate for a European disarmament conference and for confidence building measures in all of Europe. The Soviet Union today is prepared in Madrid to extend the confidence building measures not only to a strip of 250 km width across the Western Soviet Union but even to the whole of European Russia up to the Ural Mountains...

[Question] ...Yes, but under inclusion of Atlantic waters.

[Answer] Yes, I am getting to this point. But they demand in return that parts of the Atlantic be included as well. This, I feel, means stretching it a bit, because to this day we have not been considering the Atlantic a European inland sea. One might say this for the Baltic Sea; one can also say this for the North Sea even if the North Sea is an open sea. This is under discussion. I deem options of agreement conceivable. I don't think that ultimately the mandate to the European disarmament conference will fail by that. It is my impression that 2/3 of the people in Madrid are agreed, with 1/3 still lacking. What is important is that nobody has thrown in the towel and given up. Tenacious efforts will lead to compromise.

[Question] Thank you, Mr Chancellor.

GENSCHER DISCUSSES BREZHNEV VISIT, ARMS TALKS

DW301357 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 30 Nov 81 pp 22-25

[SPIEGEL editors Richard Kiesler, Paul Lersch and Dirk Koch interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Rhoendorf -- date not given]

[Excerpt] SPIEGEL: Mr Foreign Minister, the communique on Brezhnev's visit indicates considerable differences of opinion between Moscow and Bonn on crucial questions. Just the same, the Federal Government speaks of success. How is this?

Genscher: Nobody could expect the Soviet side or the German side -- and thus the Western side -- to modify their positions on the decisive questions which concern us especially just before the opening of negotiations on medium-range missiles; after all, the negotiations open on Monday. But I believe that this visit contributed essentially to understanding each other's position and also to recognizing the intentions to be pursued during the negotiations.

SPIEGEL: Thus nothing has changed?

Genscher: What mattered to us was to convince the Soviet side that we support both parts of the dual decision and that it is necessary to conduct serious negotiations and to achieve concrete results if any influence is to be exerted on the deployment planned for the end of 1983.

Yet, the talks in Bonn gave rise to encouragement. Both sides at the Geneva negotiating table will negotiate with the responsibility for security, with the capability of each other's recognizing security interests and with a readiness for understanding.

SPIEGEL: But as far as the subject matter is concerned, even after the Brezhnev visit you cannot see any readiness on the part of the Soviet side to make concessions?

Genscher: As yet I cannot see any such readiness for concessions regarding the substance of the negotiations. But that wasn't expected.

SPIEGEL: Do you mean to say that as far as you are concerned, the extended moratorium proposed by Moscow is irrelevant? After all, the Russians not only want to suspend the further deployment of new missiles while the negotiations are in progress, but are also offering to unilaterally withdraw a certain number of their weapons in Europe.

Genscher: The proposals on a moratorium constitute a combination of earlier suggestions for moratoriums -- for instance, the proposals of October 1979 and February 1981. It will be necessary to clarify at the negotiating table what they are prepared to withdraw during the negotiations. This might represent a positive beginning, and I hope very much that this is so.

SPIEGEL: Didn't you ask Brezhnev about this?

Genscher: The negotiating will be done in Geneva.

SPIEGEL: But why are you so reserved toward this modified moratorium proposal by the Soviets?

Genscher: The real significance of the Soviet statements is not inherent in the moratorium proposal. What could be significant is whether, irrespective of a moratorium, the Soviet Union is really prepared to reduce its potential during the negotiations. It is, after all, aware that in any event the Western side will not deploy any missiles before the end of 1983. There is a de facto moratorium on the Western side until the end of 1983, if you wish to put it that way.

SPIEGEL: What argument is there against prolonging this de facto moratorium for 2 to 3 years so as to continue negotiating?

Genscher: I believe that the time remaining is sufficient for the matter that needs to be dealt with. Besides, it is my conviction that the very fact that the West is determined to go through with the deployment at the end of 1983 unless the negotiations have achieved concrete results by then will contribute to ensuring serious conduct at the negotiations by the Eastern side as well.

SPIEGEL: You seriously believe that if disarmament does not work, domestic policy will allow the deployment of new U.S. missiles a year before the Bundestag elections?

Genscher: What will be decisive in this respect is whether the people become convinced over the next 2 years that the West is making every attempt to achieve results at the negotiations that will be satisfactory to us. I must tell you quite frankly that I do not want to join the ranks of those who are already predicting negative results just prior to the opening of negotiations. I rather think that it is our task to do everything to accomplish positive results at the negotiations. In that respect I am not so pessimistic.

SPIEGEL: All experiences with arms control show that such talks are extremely difficult. The SALT II negotiations lasted 7 years, and the abortive discussions on MBFR have been going on for 8 years now. Now, suddenly, everything is supposed to be different?

Genscher: It has never before been possible to define the subject of negotiations as precisely as has been done now.

SPIEGEL: The Soviet side sees things differently. Moscow insists that the talks not be confined just to medium-range weapons. The Soviets also feel threatened by the forward based systems [FBS], meaning the airplanes and ships carrying nuclear weapons.

Genscher: I'll tell you what will happen: If it becomes possible to achieve a renunciation of medium-range missiles on both sides, this will have an effect of even more comprehensive disarmament agreements. Why shouldn't the negotiations be conducted in stages?

SPIEGEL: You mean the zero solution?

Genscher: Yes, the zero solution, meaning the mutual renunciation of medium-range missiles, will have an impact on moves toward disarmament in other fields and we can't foresee the extent of this at this time.

SPIEGEL: Why should the Soviets surrender their pawn of superiority in medium-range weaponry in return for no more than just the vague hope that the West would yield in other fields -- such as the FBS?

Genscher: Eastern superiority also exists in the field of those aircraft which form part of the FBS. What also exists, as long as you are talking about pawns, is the Soviet superiority in the conventional field. But I don't believe that we do Soviet interests justice if we think only in terms of a pawn philosophy. The Soviet Union, too, must actually be interested in seeing a realistic disarmament step taken for the first time. In truth SALT II does not represent such a step because it is more limitation than disarmament. If we succeed in attaining the goal of the negotiations we desire in the field of land-based medium-range missiles, I would really consider this to be a turnaround: the arms spiral for the first time turning downward instead of upward. I ask you not to underrate the psychological effect of such a turnaround.

SPIEGEL: Did Brezhnev at least clearly indicate that it is possible to negotiate in stages, that is on medium-range missiles first, and then on forward based systems?

Genscher: He did hint at the possibility of moving in stages, I think this is highly significant.

SPIEGEL: You said earlier that if the forward based systems were included, everything would become highly complicated.

Genscher: Right. Perhaps I am a person once bitten and thus twice shy as a result of the slow moving MBFR troop reduction negotiations in Vienna. What is important is for us to learn the lessons from the MBFR where the negotiations in fact have ended up in a rather technocratic phase even though the discussions on data really are more than a mere technical problem.

SPIEGEL: Suppose the negotiations do not proceed satisfactorily and new missiles are to be deployed. Are you really prepared to extend active political assistance to the peace movement which would grow even stronger if the Americans show up here with these new missiles?

Genscher: Viewing things from today's perspective, I would indeed agree with you with regard to the prospects you mentioned. I say on purpose: viewing things from today's perspective. It is obvious, after all, that an intensive and rational discussion will really begin only with the opening of the disarmament talks. I am quite serious when I say that it will be the task of this government to ensure that these negotiations stay the number one item on the list of international issues.

SPIEGEL: What you primarily mean is that this must be point number one for Washington?

Genscher: Yes, the negotiations must not be pushed out of sight by other problems. To the degree we are contributing to the further development of the Western negotiating position, we will also continue contributing to achieving the results we desire in an exchange of opinions with the Soviet Union on the basis of the Western position.

SPIEGEL: There is no denying the existence of widespread distrust, also among the people of the Federal Republic, that the Americans merely intend to use the negotiations to bridge the time gap until 1983 so as to be able to start deploying their weapons then.

Genscher: The chancellor and I would not have assured the Soviet leaders that we are convinced of the receptiveness to negotiations by the Americans if we did not believe this to be true. What the chancellor told Brezhnev was this: You do not always approve of what we say, but you know that we have never deceived you. Thus we also have a personal reputation to lose: We have pledged ourselves to this.

SPIEGEL: Your only problem is that you have so far failed to convince the doubters. Proof needs yet to be produced to show that the Federal Government in general and the foreign minister in particular actually want more than just to deploy missiles. To many people the reasons advanced so far to justify the rejection of the moratorium are not very plausible.

Genscher: We want to concentrate our energies on creating credibility during the negotiations for even broader circles than has been done to date.

SPIEGEL: Forgive us, Mr Genscher, for digging a bit deeper. Together with the chancellor you elucidated the zero solution to the Soviet general secretary the other day. We remember that some time ago you considered this solution to be utopian.

Genscher: Not I.

SPIEGEL: As late as December 1980, you spoke only of the need to strive for as low a level as possible in the field of medium-range missiles.

Genscher: Not at all. The demand for the zero solution on both sides was contained in the 1980 FDP election program. The zero solution, by the way, is the lowest level.

SPIEGEL: This does not change the fact that you preferred a different way of phrasing things. How do you interpret zero solution anyway?

Genscher: It is the renunciation of land-based medium-range missiles on both sides.

SPIEGEL: Why renunciation of all Soviet missiles? In 1978 Schmidt and Brezhnev spoke of an approximate balance which was to be preserved. At that time the Soviet Union had deployed about 50 SS-20 missiles. It is unrealistic to count on zero now.

Genscher: In 1978 a principle was established. Otherwise the May 1978 statement could be held against both sides.

I must repeat, and I ask you not to underrate the political and psychological significance of this, that we really want to make a new beginning in a significant sphere. What can be said against both sides renouncing medium-range missiles? What can be really said against this?

SPIEGEL: The security interests of a power, which considers itself surrounded by only potential adversaries, could speak against this.

Genscher: In saying this, you have touched on a decisive point. Whenever security is involved, you must always try to put yourself in the position of the other. Even if we believe that the Soviet need for security is exaggerated, we Germans must not forget that we greatly contributed to the Soviets' historical experience in World War II and that led to a strong security need. It will therefore be important to consider negotiations on medium-range weapons not as an isolated matter. It must become clear that something is supposed to begin for us at the negotiations which will go much further.

SPIEGEL: But you insist on the total renunciation of medium-range missiles?

Genscher: The Western side proceeds from a global aspect. It must do it in view of the range. As regards the SS-20, the same launching device can simultaneously threaten West Europe, North Africa, the Middle East, China and Japan. You cannot say that it is aimed at just a certain target. I think it was a mistake for a Soviet medium-range weapon with such a range to be selected without any need.

The intended effect on West Europe could have been achieved with a smaller range. But I do not rule out that during the negotiations the Soviet Union might make offers regarding a shorter range because this would indicate why or against what an SS-20 missile has been deployed in a certain area. Missiles with a shorter range must also eventually be included in the disarmament talks.

SPIEGEL: How can the West check or verify that?

Genscher: I believe that we could have made more headway in many disarmament fields if the Soviet Union had shown more preparedness regarding verification. Visibility and verification will be the great issues of future disarmament discussions and negotiations.

SPIEGEL: In other words if the Soviet Union reduced the range of its SS-20 missiles, it could very w ll deploy the SS-20 missiles in the Eastern part of its territory if they no longer threatened Europe.

Genscher: I do not want to speculate any further. The negotiations will take place in Geneva. The highest goal remains total renunciation of land-based medium-range missiles on both sides. For the West this means renunciation of the deployment of such American arms, regardless of where this may be -- in America or elsewhere, not only in West Europe.

SPIEGEL: Brezhnev made his own zero solution proposal here in Bonn. Not only are medium-range missiles supposed to disappear, he wants to also eliminate short-range missiles throughout all of Europe and he speaks of a Europe free of nuclear weapons. This concept plays a great role in the peace movement, although it has not been really accepted by the government.

Genscher: You can't say that. We have repeatedly commented on the problem of a zone free of nuclear weapons. I believe that an area can only be considered nuclear free if there are no nuclear weapons there and if no one can shoot any in.

SPIEGEL: That makes the idea utopian for you right from the start?

Genscher: No. We mean it most seriously when we support renunciation of medium-range missiles on both sides as the initial starting point for more comprehensive steps. Nuclear weapons as a whole are part of the comprehensive security policy structure between the West and the East which is also affected by the conventional superiority of the Soviet Union. I repeat, by the way, that an area will not be free of nuclear weapons if there are none deployed there as long as this area can be threatened by nuclear weapons.

SPIEGEL: The Soviets have said something on this subject: We will not use missiles to threaten those countries which do not have nuclear weapons. Isn't this enough for you?

Genscher: No, because we have not yet deployed any medium-range missiles, yet the Soviet Union has produced medium-range missiles which certainly threaten countries that do not have medium-range missiles.

The federal chancellor and I believe that a zero solution means renunciation on both sides.

SPIEGEL: We were under the impression recently that you and the chancellor actually did not want to use the term detente policy any more or at least only the expression "realistic detente policy," as if the detente policy of the past years was illusory. In the meantime, however, we hear different sounds from both of you again. The communique on Brezhnev's visit contains the prohibited term detente policy. How did this change come about?

Genscher: There would be a change only if your implication were correct.

SPIEGEL: We could prove to you that you have not used that term for some time.

Genscher: I was probably dealing with domestic political issues.

SPIEGEL: Does the social-liberal coalition want to again write detente policy on its banners?

Genscher: It cannot do it again because it is already there, there is no need to draw it up again because it is firmly there. But we must do more to turn detente policy into a comprehensive peace policy. Detente means reduction of tensions. We must not underrate the fact that with the help of the North Atlantic defense alliance we have succeeded in sparing Europe of military conflicts for three and a half decades now. Yet the people of Europe, particularly the younger generation, can rightly expect that a policy of actively safeguarding peace should aim for more in the long run than just a nonwar situation through deterrence -- namely for peace through mutual confidence.

The starting point of the word detente was the necessity to reduce the Cold War. Detente may never be the final aim because more is involved. For Europe it means creating a peace order going beyond the blocs -- an order containing political, economic and security policy elements. The security partnership between the East and the West as demanded by the federal chancellor is a phase on the way to this. Therefore, I believe that the significance of the European disarmament conference with confidence building measures is still underrated by our public.

SPIEGEL: Because nobody has a precise idea of what it could be.

Genscher: I am afraid that you are right. If we bring the conference about, it will lead to a fundamental change of approach in Europe and become the starting point of the building of confidence beyond concrete steps, permitting steps to be made for disarmament and cooperation which seem utopian for all of us today.

SPIEGEL: Doubts have arisen lately in the West regarding the role played by the Germans in the alliance, particularly regarding relations with the Soviet Union. Are you worried by that?

Genscher: No. There certainly are voices expressing such doubts. In our country there are also voices critical of American policy. But we have developed positions in the alliance for example, the dual decision with its negotiation offer. We have never changed our conviction that negotiations must begin immediately. But the Soviet Union first objected for half a year to starting talks. This attitude changed only after the federal chancellor and I were in Moscow in the summer of 1980. After the U.S. elections, we urged the new U.S. administration to initiate negotiations quickly with consideration of our German wishes regarding the content.

SPIEGEL: Are you worried by the new German patriotism? Does it handicap foreign policy?

Genscher: You can speak of German, or better, of European peace patriotism which can be quite helpful with some of its demands -- not all of them -- such as with regard to representing the position of the Federal Government. With this European peace patriotism something is taking place that goes far beyond the Federal Republic and far beyond West Europe.

I believe that a new European identity is developing and being articulated in many European areas with a very strong will to safeguard peace. The fact that it expresses itself with different volume in the West than in the East has something to do with the social systems, not with the intensity of existing feelings and aims.

SPIEGEL: Mr Genscher, the opposition applauded the chancellor's toast at the dinner for Brezhnev. For some Social Democrats it may have been strikingly strong. Would you still say that your kind of detente and peace policies can be achieved only in alliance with the Social Democrats?

Genscher: It always depends on how it is being carried out.

SPIEGEL: What does that mean?

Genscher: Applause for a speech and implementation of a policy are two things. The CSU chairman, for example, has made most skeptical statements regarding the zero solution.

SPIEGEL: So you consider the disarmament policy a new justification for the existence of the SPD/FDP alliance?

Genscher: Clearly yes.

BRANDT: QUICK RESULT NEEDED IN ARMS TALKS

LD301324 Hamburg DPA in Cerman 1126 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 30 Nov (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt thinks that the American-Soviet negotiations on nuclear disarmament in Europe which began today have a "favorable starting position." He noted that both the United States and the Soviet Union are seeking a form of zero solution for medium-range weapons, but it would still take a great deal of effort to reduce the very different definitions of the concept of a zero solution to a common denominator, Brandt wrote in a pre-released article in the SOZIALDEMOKRAT magazine, an SPD publication.

Brandt said that in this situation it could be helpful to proceed by stages rather than to negotiate on all weapons systems at the same time. Here Brandt was alluding to the ideas of Washington and the Federal Republic to initially limit negotiations to the land-based medium-range missiles in the interests of speed. Brandt said that the Soviet party and state head, Leonid Brezhnev, had also shown a willingness to proceed by stages, and he [Brandt] warned that not much time was available for the negotiations. A result, or at least a substantial interim result, had to be achieved by the autumn of 1983 -- the date for the commencement of deployment of American nuclear missiles in West Europe if the results of the negotiations are unsatisfactory.

Brandt said that Brezhnev's visit to Bonn had helped matters along. Following President Reagan's statement that the United States wanted to talk with the Soviet Union about all important security questions, the Soviet side let it be known that they are also interested in serious negotiations and "will introduce something substantial to this end."

BAHR CALLS FOR COMPREHENSIVE ARMS TALKS

LD301410 Hamburg DPA in German 1324 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Saarbruecken, 30 Nov, (DPA) -- In the opinion of SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr, an "honest agreement" which excludes no weapons can be the only result of the Soviet-American disarmament negotiations which begin in Geneva today. In an interview on Saarland Radio today, Bahr said that neither side could exclude any weapons at the negotiations. "The Russians will not succeed in lumping aircraft and missiles together, and the Americans will not succeed in having their aircraft systems ignored."

The British bombers and the French missiles must also be taken into account. Bahr said: "The result will be either the zero solution, in that one says that there will be zero on both sides with regard to missiles and balance with regard to aircraft on both sides — that is to say with regard to East and West and not just with regard to two nations -- or there will be no agreement." Bahr considers the time available — to 1983 — to be quite realistic.

In Bonn the parliamentary manager of the CDU/CSU, Philipp Jenninger, described the counterarming portion of the NATO dual decision as the "sole lever" with which the Soviet Union can be moved to concessions at the negotiating table."

SCHMIDT, HONECKER TALKS 'PROBABLY' 14, 15 DEC

LD301644 Hamburg DPA in German 1600 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] East Berlin, 30 Nov (DPA) -- It was learned from usually reliably informed circles in East Berlin today that the probable date for the meeting between Schmidt and Honecker has been named as 14 and 15 December. These unofficial circles also expected the chancellor to go to Lake Werbellin in the Schorfheide region, where the Hubertusstock hunting castle was already prepared last year as a residence for the chancellor.

CARSTENS MEETS, HOLDS TALKS WITH SEKOU TOURE

LD301350 Hamburg DPA in German 1219 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Summary] Bonn, 30 Nov (DPA) -- Federal President Karl Carstens had his initial talk today with the president of Guinea, Sekou Toure, who has arrived in the Federal Republic on a 5-day visit. Prior to this, he and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had welcomed the African guest and his party with full military honors at the Villa Hammerschmidt. Sekou Toure's delegation includes 5 ministers. During his visit, Sekou Toure will meet Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Foreign Minister Genscher and Development Aid Minister Rainer Offergeld, as well as German industrialists.

Political Prisoners Discussed

LD301648 Hamburg DPA in German 1511 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 30 Nov (DPA) — In his first talk with Guinea President Sekou Toure, Federal President Karl Carstens raised the problem of political prisoners in Guinea. A spokesman of the president's office said today that Carstens expressed the wish that Guinea's foreign minister, Abdoulaye Toure, make himself available for talks on this matter.

The spokesman said that in the 45-minute talk the federal president also referred to the "temporary strain" on relations between the Federal Republic and Guinea, that is, the breaking of relations between 1971 and 1976 on Sekou Toure's initiative. He also expressed regret that the president's program does not include a visit to Berlin. According to the spokesman, in the talk Sekou Toure spoke in favor of overcoming the division of Germany and stressed that he supports this wish for reasons of principle.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

LD302030 Hamburg DPA in German 1809 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] 30 Nov, (DPA) — The Foreign Ministry reports that Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has signed three agreements on financial and technological cooperation with his Guinean opposite number, Abdoulaye Toure. According to the Foreign Ministry report, it has been agreed to provide DM16.1 million for the development of Conakry port and DM3.4 million for the fund for students and experts.

The two ministers earlier held a 1-hour talk on bilateral relations and international issues. It was announced that Genscher had stressed, in this respect, the importance which the Federal Government attributed to true nonalignment.

SEYCHELLES REQUESTS DEVELOPMENT AID FROM BONN

LD301336 Hamburg DPA in German 1206 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Summary] Bonn, 30 Nov (DPA) -- Seychelles Minister for Planning and Development Dr Maxime Ferrari has asked Bonn for aid for his country. Ferrari said that President Albert Rene's government still feels threatened. It is particularly alarmed at unidentified aircraft circling over the main island of Mahe. The minister said that following the failed coup, Tanzania, France and India have already offered aid. He rejected rumors of planned cooperation between the Seychelles and the Soviet Union.

NO PRESSURE TO SET NEW ARMS EXPORTS GUIDELINES

LD301654 Hamburg DPA in German 1520 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 30 Nov (DPA) -- The Federal Government does not feel itself to be under any pressure of time to set new guidelines for arms exports. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker made this statement at the press conference today in connection with alleged fresh inquiries by Saudi Arabia, which is interested in battle and antiaircraft tanks.

Becker confirmed that a report in DER SPIEGEL was broadly correct in stating that Saudi Arabia has once again inquired about supply conditions in a roundabout fashion via the Munich manufacturing firm of Krauss-Maffei. Krauss-Maffei then sent a letter to Bonn, asking when it would be advisable to make an application for export permission. The extent of the supplies was given in this letter as being 72 antiaircraft tanks and 151 battle tanks of the Leopard II type.

Saudi Arabia has repeatedly expressed its interests in such German arms products when the two sides have met, Becker said. But the representatives of the Arab kingdom have nevertheless expressed understanding "for the specific position" of the Federal Government which has not yet been able to decide on permitting exports. The new guidlines, which the federal cabinet has been discussing for months, have, contrary to earlier suppositions, not yet been adopted. It seems that further delays are to be expected since Becker expressly stressed that there is no pressure of time.

Export Data Released

LD011204 Hamburg DPA in German 1107 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 1 Dec (DPA) -- From 1975 to 1980 the Federal Government permitted the export of arms to a total value of DM8.11 billion; last year alone these deliveries reached DM2.18 billion. This was announced by reliable sources in Bonn today. Arms exports make up barely half of 1 percent of total exports.

Altogether, export permits for the quoted 6 years were made up by half for arms deliveries to NATO countries and countries in an "equal position" (such as Switzerland or Australia), and the other half for "other countries" (above all Third World states). According to current government guidelines in force since 1971, exports to NATO and other Western oriented countries receive permission by Bonn as a matter of course. Arms exports to "other countries" are only permitted on the basis of special permission.

The size of arms exports to "other countries" has risen steadily in the last years, however. In 1980, 70 percent of export permits were for orders from the Third World (NATO countries and similar: 30 percent). The largest part of this is made up of ships.

Arms exports account for 2.6 percent of total exports, and were slightly higher in 1980 than the average for the last 6 years.

Internationally, the FRG takes fifth or sixth place in arms deliveries to the Third World, behind the United States, the USSR, France, Great Britain and Italy. The framework for German arms exports is currently being examined in Bonn.

ISRAELI ENVOY SEES IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH FRG

LD281102 Hamburg DPA in German 0941 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Kiel, 28 Nov (DPA) -- In the opinion of Yitzhaq Ben-Ari, the Israeli ambassador to Bonn, relations between Israel and the Federal Republic have recently "improved in every respect." The ambassador said in a DPA interview in Kiel today that it is true "that early in the year relations between the two countries were at a low ebb, but today we have made some progress."

Yitzhaq Ben-Ari, who was in the capital of Schleswig-Holstein at the invitation of the Kiel Press Club, made particular reference to the long years "of good relations and the mutual understanding between the younger generations" so that a battered relationship between two personalities does not impair the spirit and diversity of these relations."

Here the ambassador left no doubt concerning the fact that he was referring to the public differences of opinion between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. He said: "Since the spring there has been an exchange of telegrams between the two men." They also "met and greeted" each other in Cairo at As-Sadat's funeral. In addition there has meanwhile also been a series of meetings, such as the visit by Annemarie Renger to Israel, which are proof "that we should look to the future," Ben-Ari said.

BRIEFS

FRG-PRC SCIENCE AGREEMENT -- Bonn, 26 Nov (DPA) -- An agreement on cooperation in electronic data processing has been concluded between the Society for Mathematics and Data Processing [GMD] in Bonn and the Academy of Sciences of the PRC. The GMD said on Thursday that the 3-year agreement provides the basis for the exchange of scientists which has already started. Other fields of cooperation are, among other thing, software technology, data bank management systems and communications services. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1642 GMT 26 Nov 81 LD]

CHEYSSON, ROMANIA'S ANDREI COMPLETE TALKS

PM301033 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei completes his talks with Mr Cheysson, his French counterpart, this Wednesday, 25 November. The Romanian minister, who arrived in Paris Monday, had talks with Mr Mitterrand Tuesday. Before returning to Bucharest he has had or will have meetings with three ministers of state, Mr Jobert (foreign trade), Mr Rocard (planning) and Mr Defferre (interior) and with National Assembly Chairman Mermaz and PS First Secretary Jospin.

On Tuesday Mr Andrei and Mr Cheysson discussed major international problems (Madrid conference, disarmament, Near East, Poland, North-South Afghanistan) and French-Romanian economic relations -- a subject previously discussed with Mr Jobert.

Mr Cheysson said that France wants to see major current projects completed before starting new ambitious operations, but in his toast at the lunch at the Quai D'Orsay the French minister stressed that Romania's current financial difficulties should not "lead to a stagnation or even a regression in trade between the two countries."

The Romanian debt in convertible currencies amounts to $11 billion (or 20 percent of its GNP), of which $2 billion are short-term debts, and interest charges account for 30 percent of Romanian exports to the West.

The two delegations welcomed the quality of French-Romanian political relations and expressed the wish that visits be stepped up. In the cultural sphere, in which relations are also good, there are plans to hold a French-Romanian colloquium in 1982 on a subjects to be decided later.

Humanitarian cases -- mixed marriages, reuniting families -- were raised by the French delegation, which stressed the very great importance which France attaches to the settlement of the many outstanding cases.

Reports To Cabinet

PM301035 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei left Paris this Thrusday, 26 November, after breakfasting with Mr Gaston Defferre. After being received during his 2-day official visit by Mr Mitterrand, Mr Jospin and National Assembly Chairman Mr Mermaz, Mr Andrei had two meetings with Mr Cheysson Wednesday.

At the cabinet meeting at the Elysee Wednesday Mr Cheysson indicated, with regard to economic relations, that the "financial difficulties" encountered by Romania had been the subject of "detailed discussions, France being anxious to find ways of supporting the Romanian recovery effort." Romanian head of state Ceausescu referred to those difficulties Wednesday at his party's Central Committee meeting, stating, in particular, that 80 percent of the oil imported by Romania comes from countries which are not members of the socialist community and that the leaders of that community had refused to hold a CEMA economic summit last year, as Bucharest was proposing.

With regard to the international situation, Mr Cheysson told the cabinet that Romania, France and Yugoslavia -- which the external relations minister has just visited -- "have very similar analyses and approaches on some of the major current problems such as relations with the southern countries, the Near East, Afghanistan, and the search for a balance of forces at the lowest possible level."

During Mr Andrei's visit the International Human Rights Federation and the League for the Defense of Human Rights, in Romania, sent a telegram to the Romanian minister calling for the release of Orthodox priest Dumitreasa, who has been in prison in Romania for several years, and for an end to "proceedings against the striking miners of the Motru Valley or against those asking for their rights to be respected."

MARCHAIS RALLY ADDRESS CRITICAL OF GOVERNMENT

PM301315 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 23 Nov 81 pp 4,5

["Full Text" of speech by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais at LE MARSEILLAISE festival in Marseilles on 22 November: "It Is for the Workers To Seize Every New Opportunity To Remove the Obstacles to Change"]

[Excerpts] The full text of Geroges Marchais' speech is as follows:

It is with great pleasure that I meet you once again on the occasion of this fine festival of the newspaper LE MARSEILLAISE.

Many things have changed since I last came to your city. By their votes last spring the French people ended 23 years of rightwing power. And today, for the first time in 23 years, Communist ministers are participating in France's government. Thus there are now many possibilities for satisfying your demands, your aspirations and your needs and for answering the major questions facing our people and our country. In this new situation -- which, it must be said, is unprecedented in our country -- how can we ensure that every opportunity is grasped, that together we secure all we can in all spheres, in short that we progress as far, as fast and as surely as we can: That is the question. It is this question which I am suggesting we consider here together.

A Constructive Spirit

Of course 6 months is too short to be able to pass a final judgment on the government's action. There is already no doubt that measures have been taken which go in the right direction. This is the case with the increase in the minimum wage and in various social benefits, the creation of public jobs and the freezing of some prices. This is the case with the nationalizations and the budget, which devotes considerable funds to job creation and economic recovery while moving toward greater justice. This is the case with the definition of new rights for the workers in the enterprises and of decentralization. Other measures favorable to the world of labor and the nation are going to be introduced.

It is true that all the measures do not go as far as the solutions which we put forward during the presidential election campaign. But we knew that from the start. The voters made their choice: We respect it; and we are making the best contribution we can, within the framework which they defined, to implementing all the changes which they chose.

We are particularly determined to act in this way because we are aware of having really added our blocks to the edifice now being constructed. First, of course, because we played our full part in the 10 May victory. But, on a deeper level, because the struggles we waged over recent years and the ideas which we sowed had an effect. In the action of the government and the majority we recognize demands and proposals which we helped to draw up, expound and have approved.

Today the Communist ministers are taking action which has already proved useful in important spheres for the workers and the country. Our deputies and senators are contributing to the new majority's action. Our members and elected representatives throughout the country are playing an energetic part in success. Thus we have every reason to continue our efforts on all planes and at all levels to attain all the objectives for which the majority and the government were formed. This constructive spirit guides all our action.

Of course not all the problems have certainly yet been solved. The major questions -- unemployment, price increases, difficult living and working conditions -- remain. The crisis, which is hitting the workers and their families hard, is still raging. There is therefore still a great deal to be done.

We are fully aware of this too. Some 23 years of rule by the right, 7 years of Giscardian government -- this past is a heavy burden. Its consequences cannot be removed in a day. The serious nature of these consequences shows what changes are necessary.

This is the precise reason why we regret the fact that several constructive proposals put forward by the Communists have not been accepted. For instance the proposal for a bigger increase in the minimum wage. Or the proposal for extending the sphere of application of the wealth tax. Or the proposal for taxing the profits of the big foreign oil companies and thus preventing the gasoline price from increasing too much. Or the proposal for solving the social security problems without conceding to the employers the 1 percent increase in wage earners' contributions.

It is not only in the economic and social sphere, in domestic policy, that a vast new sphere of action is being opened up to us. This is also true of international policy, of the major questions of our time such as peace, independence, security justice and fraternity in the world.

I will cite just one example to illustrate this: disarmament and the elimination of the great scourges which are ravaging the Third World. As you know it is impossible to spend money twice: once for bombs and once for men; once for death and once for life. Now, we have reached the point of madness. On the one hand 800 million human beings are hungry or undernourished. Some 18 million children under 5 years of age die each year. Some 70 percent of children in underdeveloped countries suffer from infectious or parasitic diseases. Three out of every 10 adults cannot read or write. On the other hand the money spent to construct a single intercontinental missile would be enough to serve 50 million meals or construct 34,000 schools. This is the relentless course against which we are fighting by trying to unite the most diverse people in this battle. That is why we took part in the rally which the peace movement staged in Paris. Echoing the demand for peace which is growing throughout Europe, more than 100,000 people, of all opinions and beliefs, stated loud and clear at that meeting their rejection of the deployment of new missiles in Europe; their desire to see the start and successful conclusion of negotiations to reduce all medium-range nuclear arms, primarily American and Soviet; their demand for a universal ban on the neutron bomb. I call on you in your millions to endorse the Paris appeal adopted at that meeting.

This action for peace has scored initial points: it has forced the American administration to accept the start of negotiations in Geneva on 30 November. It must therefore be continued and extended to ensure that the negotiations produce positive results, despite the great obstacles which remain. Our country can now play a new role in this vital struggle. Yes, ours is the country of Victor Hugo who dreamed that "the vast wings of peace might open, motionless, in the sky" over nations. Yes, ours is the party of Paul Eluard, who wrote during the days of the Cold War and colonial wars: "The man who is possessed by peace is crowned with hope."

A Vast and Profound Democratic Debate

Dear friends and comrades, all these are questions which the Communists are discussing passionately at the present time in preparation for their next congress which will be held in February. Appearing each day in L'HUMANITE is an open forum in which they express their viewpoints on the past and the future, and on what should be done today. At the same time in all the cells hundreds of thousands of Communists are examining the draft resolution on which they must take a sovereign decision. This is a vast and profound democratic debate which has no parallel in France.

This debate combines thought and action. Like all our activity it is directed toward the exclusive service of the workers and the country.

You can count on the Communists. I have demonstrated that we are acting and intend to act increasingly effectively as a party of struggle and government. If we are to do this with increasing efficiency we need you. I invite you to join our party. The present struggle against the forces of the past which are hanging onto their privileges is a hard one. But I am convinced that together we are going to continue the work we have started. We are going to progress on the path of the changes which you want, of socialism. Have confidence!

LE MONDE VIEWS OUTCOME OF EUROPEAN SUMMIT

PM301541 Paris LE MONDE in French 29-30 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Europe Adjourned"]

[Text] Virtually nothing was resolved by the European Council meeting in London but, as regards the interests of both France and the community, no serious damage was done.

A first, very modest step was taken toward boosting community activity in that the Ten pledged themselves to adopt a program accompanied by a timetable before 31 March 1982. However, the real object of the meeting was to try to smooth out the disputes over the agricultural policy and the budget which have been poisoning the climate in Europe for years. Mr Mitterrand has stuck to the strategy adopted in this matter by the government several months ago: "I am all for agreeing to a supplementary financial effort in favor of Britain," he explained, "but on the condition that the common agricultural policy ceases to be constantly called into question and that, furthermore, ample consideration is given to suggestions made by the French as regards reforms to that policy."

The European Council, which is not used to this type of exercise, therefore witnessed, with a certain amount of astonishment, a strong and argued defence of the small milk producers who are unjustly ill-treated, while it is the industrial farmers who are primarily responsible for the surpluses.

The knowledge that we could count on the understanding, the approval even, of Chancellor Schmidt, made it all the easier for the president to adhere to this line. Their meeting on Friday was fruitful.

On the eve of the European Council meeting, it seemed that the traditional hostility of the German spokesmen had been rekindled or, even worse, that they were renouncing the French-German "pact" which was hitherto the locomotive of all European progress. The French could well have feared that the Germans would form a coalition with the British. Thanks to Mr Schmidt, these fears proved groundless. Mr Mitterrand himself also made a considerable effort to try to understand Bonn's worries, and their meeting gave them an opportunity to compare opinions.

As regards the new financial compensation that Mrs Thatcher is demanding, France and Germany find themselves on the same wavelength, that of prudence. The British prime minister scored few points during the London session. She is almost sure that her country will get a "raise" but she knows that her partners mean to reduce their contributions. Will she resign herself to this? Certainly not, for the moment. During the coming weeks, British diplomacy will again try to wean the FRG away from France and to win it round to its own views. The result of this triangular encounter will be decisive.

If Mrs Thatcher fails, she can resort to using her ultimate weapon, namely the veto, when agricultural prices are fixed in the spring of 1982.

Everyone hopes, without counting on this too much, that the foreign ministers, to whom the heads of state and government have passed on this problem, will find the magic formula in time for Christmas -- a formula that will spare the community further trials.

PAPER COMMENTS ON FES SUMMIT IMPLICATIONS

PM301345 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Failure of the Arab Summit"]

[Text] Despite the fact that King Hassan II cited an Arabic poem which places "wisdom before courage" when announcing on Moroccan radio and television the indefinite postponement of the 12th Arab summit which had opened in his palace in Fes the same day, this decision by the Arab states is a serious defeat for all those among them who had hoped to win a majority for the eight point Near East peace plan put forward by Amir Fahd of Saudi Arabia on 7 August.

This has, therefore, destroyed the Moroccan king's dream of seeing a repetition in his country of an Arab diplomatic event as important as the Rabat summit's resolution in October 1974 unanimously recognizing "the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative over the whole liberated territory." Riyadh's burning desire to have its primacy among the Arab capitals finally accepted by offering them an alternative solution to the hated Camp David accords has not been fulfilled.

The Arab camp's "hardliners" -- Syria, Iraq, Libya and Algeria -- which, moreover were not represented by their heads of state in Fes, had been unable to decide to ratify point VII of the Fahd plan which recognizes "the right of all states in the region to live in peace." Israel's existence, even by implication, is still rejected by the "hardliner" front.

Before having one of his main aides describe the Saudi plan as "inopportune, unacceptable and dangerous," Mr 'Arafat had praised its merits, going so far as to regard it as "a very good and very important platform with a view to establishing a lasting and comprehensive peace in the Near East." This is not the first time that the PLO chairman has been forced to back down after showing moderation. Some Palestinians, who are in a minority in the organization, still think that the rejection of the Fahd plan by the Arabs is primarily "a victory for Israel."

Indeed Mr Begin who asserted once again on French television on Wednesday evening that he would "in no circumstances" negotiate with "the so-called PLO which wants Israel's destruction," has reason to be pleased. He will be able to calmly continue to fob off Egypt -- and the Palestinian people -- by referring to the barren "Palestinian annex" of the Washington treaty which emerged from the Camp David agreements.

Moreover there is reason to wonder whether some of those responsible for the Fes failure -- and for the Israeli prime minister's jubilation -- are to be found in the American capital. While Moscow was observing cautious silence on a plan which might bring the Soviets back into the Near East game but which came from the pro-Western camp, and while Paris was approving it with some reservations, Washington considered that Amir Fahd's proposals were, all in all, just a "reaffirmation of the Saudi positions.

The snub which has been inflicted on Riyadh -- America's ally in the Arab world -- is bound to worry all the pro-Western regimes and especially Egypt which has just held highly symbolic joint military maneuvers with Washington.

By clearly demonstrating its inability to agree on a text, even an amended one, the Arab world may be paving the way for new upheavals in Lebanon on which, paradoxically, it reached agreement in Fes.

SPADOLINI SEES SUCCESS FOR GENEVA ARMS TALKS

AU301643 Rome ANSA in English 1547 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 30 Nov (ANSA) -- Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini augured a successful conclusion to United States-Soviet Union talks on the reduction of medium-range nuclear-tipped missiles in Europe (which got underway today in Geneva) underlining Europe's contribution to furthering arms limitation in declarations made here this afternoon to the press.

"It is with the utmost satisfaction that Italy hails the formal initiation of the opening of negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union of the reduction and the control of nuclear theater forces," Spadolini announced.

"The realization of this first step towards re-establishing a climate of improved confidence in international relations," Spadolini added, "has been contributed to by Europe with initiatives and ideas which cannot be either undervalued or ignored."

"In this context, it is significant that the recent European Council meeting in London found itself united in favorable reception of the results of the meeting in Bonn between (West German Chancellor Helmut) Schmidt and (Soviet Union President Leonid) Brezhnev, and in no less a manner than it received the announcement of American President Ronald Reagan relative to the zero option.

"In both cases," Spadolini continued, "the willingness to dialogue and negotiation was confirmed, and this (willingness) remains for us the foundation of international relations, and something we have long been fighting for."

Expounding on the "zero option" idea, the prime minister said that "I remember my meetings in Rome in September with the West German chancellor during which we defined the concept of the zero option (the concept) on which today the hopes for peace among the European peoples are based.

"During those same meetings," Spadolini concluded, "Chancellor Schmidt and myself underlined the role of Europe as a political subject active in the context of global negotiations between the East and West."

PRC FOREIGN STUDIES DELEGATION TOURS COUNTRY

PM300915 Rome AVANTI in Italian 17 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] In the context of the planned initiatives for a broader development of international relations and for consultation on the international situation, a Chinese delegation headed by Xie Li, secretary general of the Chinese People's Foreign Policy Institute, arrived in Rome early Saturday afternoon at the PSI Directorate's invitation. The delegation, which will have talks in Italy until 28 November, comprises Wu Jianmin, Xie Li's private secretary; Zu Jinshun, chief of the press office and second secretary at the embassy; You Zhuanxi, second secretary at the embassy, and Yang Qinghua, minister plenipotentiary and wife of the Chinese ambassador in Rome, and was welcomed at Fiumicino airport by Margherita Boniver, chief of the PSI International Section and senator.

On Sunday the guests toured the city. On Monday morning they had a meeting with Giorgio Benvenuto, at the Italian Union of Labor offices and later another meeting with Fanfani at the Villa Madama; in the afternoon they met with Deputy Mayor Severi at Campidoglio. In the evening the Chinese delegation visited our newspaper, where they were welcomed by the newspaper's management and by the editors, with whom they had a long conversation. In the evening director Ugo Intini gave a dinner for the guests.

FINLAND

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED IN HELSINKI

LD011126 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Finnish-Soviet trade will reach a record figure of 31 billion markkaa next year. USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev and Finnish Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola signed a trade protocol for next year in the State Council banqueting rooms in Helsinki this morning. Next year's trade will exceed this year's by 20 percent. The structure of Finnish exports is traditional and it is not necessary essentially to reduce the export volume of any Finnish productive sector.

Finnish metal industry exports to the Soviet Union next year will reach the record figure of 6.5 billion markkaa. The share of the forest industry is traditionally about 25 percent, and the value of its exports will be 3.4 billion markkaa. It is estimated that the value of consumer goods exports will be more than 1.3 billion markkaa. The structure of imports will also continue to be traditional. Crude oil imports will amount to 7-7.5 million tons. The volume of natural gas and solid fuel imports will remain the same.

NORWAY

WILLOCH WELCOMES 'COMPREHENSIVE' U.S. ARMS OFFER

PM301453 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 23 Nov 81 p 15

[Text] Tromso -- "Norway welcomes the U.S. disarmament initiative," Prime Minister Kaare Willoch said in a speech here Sunday evening. Willoch referred to President Reagan's 18 November speech in which he put forward the idea of removing nuclear-armed medium-range missiles from Europe, as well as reciprocal reductions in conventional forces and in intercontinental nuclear missile arsenals. Willoch described Reagan's speech as a comprehensive offer to the Soviet Union and an important move in the West's work to achieve real disarmament both in East and West.

The prime minister expressed disappointment at the negative Soviet reaction to Reagan's demarche, but stressed that too much importance should not be attached to this initial reaction.

DEFENSE MINISTRY WANTS HAWK SYSTEM FOR AIRBASES

PM301559 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 17 Nov 81 p 4

[Terje Svabo report]

[Excerpts] The Defense Ministry will back Norway's purchasing the "improved Hawk" missile system for the defense of airbases instead of the Roland II, as was previously proposed. According to information received by AFTENPOSTEN, the high command is now working on final plans for such a purchase. In the first instance it has been proposed that six missile batteries be bought and existing antiaircraft installations be modernized. Together these two courses of action will be much cheaper than the Roland II. The ministry's political leaders want a swift decision on the matter.

The ministry wants a swift decision on this issue because of the need for adequate defenses for our airbases. In addition both the U.S. armed forces and Denmark are interested in rapid deliveries of improved Hawk systems. For this reason it is important for Norway to make up its mind soon if the delivery of the missile systems from the United States is not to take too long.

DAILY TELEGRAPH NOTES 'CLEARING OF THE AIR'

PM271205 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 27 Nov 81 p 16

[Editorial: "Nuclear Europe"]

[Text] Some clearing of the air on the nuclear weapons front has taken place during the past few days -- in Bonn, in Washington and also in our own crucially strategic island home. Any hopes that Mr Brezhnev, shaken by the mounting food and economic crisis in his far-flung communist paradise, would respond encouragingly to President Reagan's "zero option" missile-scrapping proposal were quickly dashed. On the other hand, Chancellor Schmidt has vigorously dispelled fears that, under pressure from the neutralist left wing of his Social Democrat Party and the "peace" demos, he would succumb to Mr Brezhnev's threats and blandishments. Mr Brezhnev's old offer to "withdraw" some missiles if NATO would indefinitely postpone its cruise-Pershing deployment was rejected. So America can meet Russia for the European missile negotiations in Geneva next Monday with her powder dry and her NATO allies in reasonably good order -- although at a sad disadvantage so far as actually deployed weapons are concerned.

A modicum of consolation may be found by the Russians, looking hopefully ahead, in the appointment of Mr John Silkin, who might best be described as a ego-unilateralist, as Labour's spokesman for defence in the shadow cabinet. His protestations of staunch loyalty to NATO will not lessen the favour with which the Kremlin's overseas department will look on his appointment. He appears quite happy to be protected by American nuclear weapons after not only scrapping Britian's but also closing down American nuclear bases here. The question arises as to whether America, so rebuffed by such a Britain, would be prepared to accept the enormously, probably prohibitively, increased risks of continuing to protect it.

As for the British people, it now appears that they have, after all, a refreshingly robust and patriotic attitude to nuclear defence, although in some respects a rather muddled one, according to the poll conducted for the BBC by MORI in conjunction with Prof Martin's Reith lectures. The unilateralist bogy is cut down to size. Less than a quarter say they support it and less than a third even of the young. Yet, incongruously, while there is a majority for Britain retaining her own nuclear weapons, there is also a majority for removing American nuclear bases from Britain. Overwhelming support for continued membership of NATO is accompanied by a majority of preference for a European nuclear defence independent of America. There is much mistrust of America, but very much more of Russia. Do they realise the problems of creating a nuclear Europe, including Germany? Our comment must be: "Many good ideas, but more homework and clearer thinking needed." Over to you, Prof Martin.

DENKTAS CRITICIZES ZHIVKOV SUPPORT FOR KIPRIANOU

TA301340 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the Turkish Cypriot side was amazed to see Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov be a tool in Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou's efforts to eliminate the intercommunal talks despite the provisions of the Denktas-Kiprianou agreement. Pointing out that Kiprianou evaded the guidelines in the agreement for the establishment of a new partnership republic based on a bicommunal and bizonal federation, Denktas said that to enlist Bulgarian support for the Soviet-sponsored proposal for convening an international Cyprus conference in a bid to undermine the intercommunal talks was against the UN resolutions.

Denktas added: The Cyprus problem cannot be discussed in any venue without the consent of the Turkish Cypriot community. Resolutions reached at meetings in which the Turkish Cypriot community has no voice cannot be binding on the Turkish side.

COSAR BRIEFS JOURNALISTS ON ANKARA MISSION

TA301432 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Economy and Finance Minister Salih Cosar has said that the budget for fiscal 1982 would be approximately 12 billion Turkish lira. The minister made this statement at a news conference today where he briefed correspondents on his recent visit to Ankara. Noting that, as usual, the Turkish Cypriot delegation was received with enthusiasm in Turkey and that great importance was attached to issues concerning the fate of the TFSC and the Turkish Cypriot community, Cosar added that talks were not limited to budgetary subjects but included rational and radical measures that will revive the Turkish Cypriot economy.

Cosar said the draft budget for fiscal 1982 envisaged current expenditures of TL8 billion, defense spending of TL750 million and investments of TL3.2 billion. Cosar said this represented an increase of 40 percent in current and defense spending and an increase of 160 percent in investments compared to the budget for fiscal 1981.

USSR GROUP HOLDS TALKS ON BILATERAL TRADE

NC302101 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] The Soviet trade mission that is visiting Cyprus met the chairman of the Cyprus Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Mr Avraamidhis, and exchanged views on finding ways to develop bilateral trade. During the meeting the Cyprus side asked the Soviet Union to increase the quantity of Cyprus products it buys. Both sides have agreed to cooperate closer in the future and, for this reason, a mission of the Cyprus Chambers of Commerce and Industry will visit the Soviet Union next autumn.

KIPRIANOU MESSAGE AFFIRMS SOLIDARITY WITH PLO

NC301225 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] In a message to Palestinian leader 'Arafat on the occasion of yesterday's international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, President Kiprianou affirmed again that the Cypriot Government and people will intensify their support for the Palestinian people's struggle until the day of vindication.

The president of the republic also stressed that the entire world community has begun to realize that no solution to the Palestine problem can be achieved without the implementation of the UN resolutions which confirm the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to establish an independent state. President Kiprianou expressed the desire for further strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between the PLO and Cyprus to the mutual benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of peace and security in the area.

MINISTER PLEDGES SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIANS

NC302330 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] The Greek Government will continue to support the Palestinian people. This was stressed by Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos in his message on the occasion of Palestinian solidarity day. The message, addressed to the chairman of the UN committee on exercising the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, states:

The Greek Government has always supported and will continue to support the Palestinian people and its only representative, the PLO, in their struggle to establish a state. We sincerely hope that with the help of the international organization a just solution will be found to an international issue that has been pending for such a long time.

PEACE MARCHES SCHEDULED FOR 4, 6 DEC IN ATHENS

NC010614 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] On the occasion of the start of the nuclear arms limitation talks in Geneva, a peace march is being organized for Sunday, 6 December, in which all peace-loving forces are called upon to participate. The march will start from two different points in Attiki where there are U.S. bases -- the Ellinikon and Elevsina. The march will end at the Chamber of Deputies at 1800.

The appeal for mass participation in the march is signed by the coordination committee of teachers of high schools, retired officers, the bishop of Kissamou and Selinous, Mr Irineos, many artists, literary figures and others.

A peace march is also being organized on Friday, 4 December, by the actors health fund. The march will start from the grave of Grigoris Lambrakis, at the main cemetery, and will end at Elevsina.

KARAMANLIS LEAVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO BELGIUM

NC010827 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0800 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr Karamanlis, left at 0915 today on a 3-day official visit to Belgium at the invitation of King Baudouin I. The president of the republic is accompanied on his visit by Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos.

On his departure, President Karamanlis was seen off by Prime Minister Papandreou, Chamber of Deputies President Alevras, members of the Council of Ministers, New Democracy leader Rallis, members of the Chamber of Deputies, the leaders of the armed forces and security corps headed by General Gratsios, the chief of the National Defense General Staff and other officials.

SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL MEETS IN ANKARA

TA301045 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] The Supreme Military Council is meeting in Ankara today. The meeting is being chaired by head of state General Evren. Members of the National Security Council [NSC] -- the ground forces commander, General Ersin, the air force commander, General Sahinkaya, the naval forces commander, Admiral Tumer, and the gendarmerie commander, General Celasun -- are participating in the meeting, which is being held at the office of the chief of the General Staff.

Also participating in the meeting are Prime Minister Ulusu, Defense Minister Bayulken, NSC Secretary General Urug, 3d Army Commander General Demircioglu, 1st Army Commander General Saltik, 2d Army Commander General Demirel, the NATO southeastern ground forces commander, General Guneralp, Defense Under Secretary General Bulutlar, the deputy air force commander, General Sozer, the Aegean Army commander, General Yuksel, the war academies commander, General Akansel, the ground forces chief of staff, General Buyruk, Supreme Military Council permanent member General Ulugbay, Fleet Commander Admiral Atakan and NSC General Secretary Toroslu. The deputy chief of the General Staff, General Oztorun, is acting as secretary general of the Military Council.

General Evren, as well as the other participants in the meeting, went to Ataturk's mausoleum at noon to pay their respects. In a statement in the mausoleum's book, General Evren expressed the gratitude of the Military Council members on the occasion of the current meeting. The military council meeting will last 2 days.

PAPANDREOU STATEMENT 'SHUTS DOOR TO DIALOGUE'

NC301153 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 26 Nov 81 pp 2, 14

[Sami Kohen article: "We Have Waited and ... Seen"]

[Excerpts] The most suitable reaction to the portion of Greek Prime Minister Papandreou's 71-page government program concerning foreign policy -- particularly the policy to be implemented regarding Turkey -- was shown by a Greek politician, former Prime Minister Rallis: "Adventuristic and perilous."

Both the government program and Papandreou's response to criticism were practically a true copy of his utterances during his election campaign. Certain gestures by Papandreou during the days when Ankara had chosen to "wait and see" had created certain hopes. This meant that as a politician Papandreou could push aside what he had said for home consumption and adopt a more realistic and pragmatic attitude as prime minister. But unfortunately it was not necessary to "wait" for long to "see" his true intentions. The new Greek leader clearly proved his tough and intransigent attitude in the document he submitted and in his speech. Thus he has shaken all the hopes nourished for the future.

The following is the gist of what Papandreou said: "The Greeks want friendship with Turkey, but they cannot under any circumstances abandon their rights in the Aegean and their views on the Cyprus dispute. The land, the airspace and the territorial waters of Greece in the Aegean cannot be discussed by any means. Conducting intercommunal negotiations in Cyprus while the Turkish troops are on the island is futile. No friendship is feasible before this matter is resolved." As a matter of fact, Papandreou believes that sitting at the negotiating table with Turkey under the current conditions would be tantamount to admitting some kind of "weakness."

This means in fact that what the new Greek prime minister wants is for Turkey to accept in advance all the views of Greece concerning the Aegan and Cyprus. If this happened, he would graciously decide in favor of continuation of the dialogue.

Finally, as far as the Cyprus issue is concerned, he suggests that any negotiations, if conducted at all, should be conducted between the Greek Cypriot administration and Ankara.

By saying "these are important issues; they are linked with Greece's vital interests and cannot be discussed," and "as for discussing third category issues, there is no need to waste time," the Greek prime minister has shut the door to the Turkish-Greek dialogue just when the two countries had begun to create an air of rapprochement and a better understanding in recent months. We were just about to leave the atmosphere of tension and even the distrust of the seventies.

What Papandreou fails to understand is that matters concerning the continental shelf, the airspace and the sea as well as the Cyprus dispute, cannot be resolved overnight. If reconciliation is preferred to conflict, then the dialogue will have to be continued patiently. Neighbors have to get used to "coexisting with their problems."

We were expecting the new Greek Government to choose this path, which was also chosen by the previous ones. But we are seeing clearly now that Papandreou is getting farther and farther away from this path.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT PRC, OTHER COUNTRIES

TA301546 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1541 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Ankara, 30 Nov (AA) -- Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen will pay official visits to Belgium, the PRC and Thailand in December. In Belgium the foreign minister will participate in the NATO Ministerial Council meeting to be held 8-12 December. Turkmen will begin his 7-day PRC visit on 15 December, and on 24 December he will depart for Thailand for an official 4-day visit before returning home.

SYRIAN MINISTER BEGINS CONTACTS IN ANKARA

TA011026 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Syrian Minister of the Euphrates Dam Yahya al-Khayir, who arrived on an official visit in Ankara yesterday, has begun his contacts. He attended a meeting at the state water works this morning. Water Works Director General Sabahattin Sayin briefed the minister and his delegation on Turkey's water potential and use and on Turkey's electricity needs and shortages. The guests were also briefed on the technical aspects of Turkey's various major dams.

Al-Khayir will meet with Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Bingol, Prime Minister Ulusu and Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Ozal. During his stay in Turkey the Syrian minister will also visit the Karakaya, Keban and Oymapinar dams and various irrigation projects.

DRAFT BUDGET FOR 1982 SUBMITTED TO ASSEMBLY

TA011030 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Finance Minister Kaya Erdem has held a news conference in Ankara to talk about the 1982 draft budget submitted to the Consultative Assembly. Erdem said the budget for 1982 was 1.815 trillion Turkish liras, of which 490 billion is alloted to personnel expenditures, 352 billion to other current expenditures, 381.7 billion to investments and 591.3 billion to transfer payments. He added that in determining investments, first priority was given to the energy sector, which was creating bottlenecks in the economy, and second priority to the completion of half-finished projects.

SIX RIGHTIST MILITANTS ARRESTED IN USAK

TA301619 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Summary] A statement by the Aegean Army's press and public relations department says that as a result of operations conducted in Usak, six militants belonging to a rightist activist group were captured there by security forces. The suspects are accused of killing two persons, planting bombs and other crimes.

Istanbul Trial

TA271725 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The military prosecutor's office of the Istanbul Martial Law Command has filed suit against 43 militants belonging to the illegal Turkish People's Liberation Party Front-Unity of Action organization. Death penalties are being demanded for 14 of the suspects. The indictment states that the suspects aimed to overthrow the constitutional order and replace it with a Marxist-Leninist system and were engaged to this end in murder, assault, armed robbery, shooting, arms smuggling and bombing in Gaziantep, Izmir, Antalya and Boly.

Erzurum Trial

TA301620 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1550 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Erzurum, 30 Nov (AA) -- The trial of 800 members of the Artvin Province branch of the Leftist Revolutionary Path organization began today at the 1st Military Court of Erzurum. In the first session of the trial, being held in the Cemal Gursel sport hall, the court completed the identification of the accused. The military prosecutor is demanding the death sentence for 120 of the accused and prison sentences of 5-15 years for the others for murder, armed robbery and subversive activities.

VOTCP RAPS FORTHCOMING WEINBERGER VISIT TO ANKARA

TA010818 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, U.S. war minister Weinberger will arrive in Ankara on 3 December. In a statement to the daily TERCUMAN, Weinberger said: The situation in the Middle East and on NATO's southeastern flank is deteriorating rapidly. Recent statements by Papandreou have rendered the situation more critical. This situation troubles Washington. This statement reveals the purpose of his visit; Weinberger is coming to apply pressure on Turkey and to threaten Greece. According to a U.S. armed forces magazine which reflects the views of the Pentagon, pressure will be applied on Turkey on two issues: one is stationing rapid deployment forces in Turkey and the other is a more extensive use of Turkey in its Middle East policy. The Reagan administration is planning to use the Rapid Deployment Force as a tool of aggression against peace-loving and progressive forces in the region. It is attempting to transform Turkey into the watchman of U.S. imperialist interests in the region, thus using our country against peace and security in the region. The United States is taking advantage of Turkey's economic situation in imposing its policy.

As Sami Kohen pointed out in an article in MILLIYET, the Washington administrators are using the economic and military aid mechanism as a tool to impose their political demands on Turkey, which they believe has economic difficulties. TERCUMAN journalists are exerting efforts to create a psychological atmosphere for these pressures, which are a blatant interference in our domestic affairs.

According to this daily, which is the mouthpiece of the most reactionary forces and the monopolies, Weinberger's Ankara visit will constitute a new development in healing the wounds caused by the embargo. This is tantamount to further arming the Turkish armed forces within NATO in a bid to serve the interests of U.S. imperialism. It is a fact that this intense armament within the framework of the plans aimed at strengthening NATO's southeastern flank is driving the Trukish economy to the brink of destruction. On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that arms sold to Turkey are outdated. This fact was once more confirmed in the two recent plane crashes in Thrace.

Why should Turkey spend billions of liras to arm itself? Our country is not threatened. The Soviet policy is clear. Brezhnev's concrete proposals stated at the 26th CPSU Congress are a realistic path leading to the solution of regional problems. The policy of our neighbor Bulgaria is also clear. This country, which has proposed purging the Balkans of nuclear arms, is pursuing a policy aimed at reducing tension in the region.

Now let's talk about Greece. Pro-Americans have been defeated in this NATO country. The Papandreou government, which recently received a vote of confidence, announced that the country's membership in NATO will be reviewed. Talks concerning U.S. bases on Greek soil will start at the beginning of 1982. This frightens Washington. Reagan has already threatened to cut all aid in the event Greece withdraws from NATO's military wing. Furthermore, the future of nuclear arms in Greece concerns the Reagan administration. There are rumors that if Greece removes nuclear arms from its territory they will be deployed in NATO and U.S. bases in Turkey.

One should not be surprised. The Pentagon had even prepared plans for a military overthrow to prevent Papandreou's election. This plan, which was later rejected, stipulated the use of Turkey as well. This plan was not applied; however, it has not been renounced for good. This plan once more confirms that NATO and U.S. imperialism are provoking enmity between two neighboring countries. These two countries can solve their differences without the interference of imperialism and NATO. The progressive and peace-loving forces of the two countries are struggling for just such a solution of the problems between Turkey and Greece. (?In short), Weinberger's visit to Ankara will neither contribute to our national interests nor to strengthening stability in the region. Therefore, our people protest these visits, which are contrary to our national interests.

BRIEFS

GROWTH RATE -- According to the latest estimates from the State Statistics Institute, Turkey's growth rate will be 4.4 percent this year. An announcement by the institute says that last year the GNP grew by 48.4 percent in current productive prices and by 4.4 percent in fixed prices. The institute's chairman, Nihat Guner, said developments during the last 3 months of the year could change the estimated growth rate. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 28 Nov 81 TA]

AUSTRIA

LANC REFUGEE TALKS IN AUSTRALIA SUCCESSFUL

AU251507 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 25 Nov 81 p 1

[Summary] Vienna, Melbourne (APA) -- "Australia is going to admit more Polish refugees from Austria." That is the result of the talks held by Interior Minister Erwin Lac since last weekend with Australian Government members in Melbourne. "The exact number of Polish refugees which Australia intends to admit as immigrants in addition to the current quota is to be fixed after the return of the Australian foreign minister from Warsaw." In Australia, Lanc stressed the heavy burden incurred by Austria through the influx of refugees from Poland. In November, the number of these refugees has reached 25,000 as against an overall total of refugees in Austria of 28,000.

SPAIN

PRIME MINISTER SAID PLANNING CABINET RESHUFFLE

LD301954 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Excerpt] This morning King Juan Carlos received at the Zarzuela Palace UCD Chairman and Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo within the framework of the routine meetings which the prime minister usually holds on Mondays. During the meeting, which lasted less than an hour, Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo, reported to the king on the political situation in the government and in parliament. In some political circles it is not being discounted that the meeting could be connected with the impending cabinet reshuffle which Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo is understood to be planning.

UCD ELECTS CAVERO AS SECRETARY GENERAL

LD302230 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Inigo Cavero was this evening elected as the new secretary general of the Democratic Center Union [UCD]. The vote in the UCD Political Council produced the following result: 136 votes for; 79 abstentions; and 4 invalid votes. Before the vote was taken Mr Cavero made a speech, in which among other things, he appealed for all the party's members to pull together and emphasized the responsibility they bear in Spanish society. He also said that the UCD must not take refuge in being a mree power apparatus. Mr Cavero announced that there will be elections for posts in the UCD's parliamentary groups in both the Congress and Senate.

SOURCES DENY NATO OFFER SCHEDULED FOR 10 DEC

LD011328 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1230 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] DIARIO 16, citing official NATO sources, reports today that the Atlantic alliance will not be issuing the formal invitation for Spain to join the organization until a complex process involving all 15 member countries and possibly lasting several months has been gone through. The sources go on to deny the reports, which have appeared today in the press in Spain and abroad, that the invitation to Spain to join NATO will come on 10 December at the meeting of the Atlantic council at ministerial level in Brussels. In fact, the source says, the only thing that the Atlantic council can do on 10 December is to draft what is known as a protocol on entry which would then be submitted for the approval of member countries. The official invitation for Spain to join NATO, the sources quoted in DIARIO 16 say, will not come until the present members of NATO have notified their approval of the protocol to the U.S. Government and deposited the corresponding instruments of ratification in Washington.

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FRENCH COMMISSIONER DISCUSSES EEC PROBLEMS

PM011437 Paris LE MATIN in French 24 Nov 81 p 8

[Bernard Olivier interview with French EEC Commissioner Edgard Pisani; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] LE MATIN: In what state of mind did you return here [to the EEC] after 20 years' absence?

Pisani: With the feeling that the task is immense. When I compare the institutions as they were 20 years ago with what they have now become I am very dejected. At that time we discussed only politics. I mean the essential choices. Now we tend to be grocers. In other words sectoral, individual, miniscule conflicts inevitably seem to reach the commission and the council of ministers. And they become lost there.

LE MATIN: Has the commission lost its authority?

Pisani: The two phenomena are parallel. The commission has lost its authority becuase of the reemergence of nationalism. As soon as people are no longer in Brussels to build Europe but to defend national or sectoral interests within Europe, the council of ministers becomes different from what it was originally. Europe is no longer being built, but is involved in dealings. As the discussions become more detailed and more mercenary, the commission follows the same trend. It no longer embodies the European spirit.

LE MATIN: Things seem to be decided less and less in the council of ministers and the commission and more and more at "summits...."

Pisani: Yes and no. Ultimately the most striking phenomenon is the importance assumed by the committee of permanent representatives -- the ministers' delegates. It comprises top ambassadors who make deals in pigs, grain, textiles and subsidies. Moreover it is at this level of expert committees that things are planned and even decided in advance. At the same time it has been decided to go beyond ministerial level and reach head of state or of government level in the hope that the latter would at least not enter into technical debates or dealings. That was true, is still sometimes true but is no longer true all the time.

LE MATIN: Does the London summit have any chance of steering Europe out of this situation?

Pisani: It is at the London summit that the states and governments must react to the proposals the commission has made in the framework of the mandate it received 18 months ago to solve everything at the same time: the budgetary problem, the agricultural policy problem and the question of the other policies. If the problem is posed in these terms, London is decisive. But in fact so many problems will not be solved in one meeting. And if London is so important and if the chances of success are slim, it would have been better to postpone London rather than have a meeting of heads of state which would end in failure. When 10 heads of state and government meet it is a serious business. If they are not satisfied with the document we have submitted, they should send it back for further work. But they must send it back with a clear mandate. The commission has suffered from the fact that the mandate to which it responded was a circumstantial mandate, without clarity, vision or objective. Rather than start discussions at a technical level, the heads of state meeting in London must tell us -- it is their responsibility and not ours -- what Europe is and what place is has in the world. It will be up to us to say how this result can be attained.

LE MATIN: Will green Europe be called into question in London?

Pisani: In fact this is the only common policy. The logic in which it has become locked is not good. On the basis of a budgetary crisis, a request was made for a new agricultural policy to be drawn up and, in addition, for policies to be drawn up which hitherto have not existed as European policies. In other words a budgetary constraint was taken as a basis for solving two problems which are not related to it. The first is to give a new style to the agricultural policy; the second to dream up other policies. In my view it would have been infinitely more satisfying to start by demanding that Europe be endowed with a new agricultural policy after which, once the budgetary margins were known, the funds which could have been devoted to new policies would have been decided.

The principles of the common agricultural policy are good. A different policy could not have been adopted 20 years ago. But it is unnatural for it to have remained the same for 20 years. Everywhere else -- in Australia, the United States and Canada -- there has been a change of agricultural policy. Why has Europe not changed its agriculture policy when its agriculture has changed more than U.S. agriculture? Hence restoring a more stringent policy means eliminating a number of practices which no longer have any raison d'etre and which have even become perverse. I would like to give two examples: Feeding calves on reconstituted milk is terribly costly in both energy and money. Now this practice is not the result of technological or nutritional developments; it is merely the result of a differential price. The European pricing system has produced a way of raising calves and of doing so in the most costly way! It is outrageous!

Let's take a second example: At present wine is sweetened with beet sugar. In other words with a sugar which is not the same as the one present in the grape. Why not deliberately and obstinately encourage the use of grape sugar to sweeten wine? That would enable us to absorb a very large part of our poor-quality wine surplus and to have vintages which would probably be better.

LE MATIN: Europe's balance is going to be shifted to the south with the entry of Spain and Portugal. Is there not a risk of the EEC being diluted into a mere free trade area?

Pisani: Technically speaking, the expansion is a daunting operation. It is necessary politically. Europe did not accept Spain, Portugal and Greece a few years ago for reasons which were not related to geography or history but to those countries' undemocratic systems. Those three countries have passed miraculously from dictatorship to democracy, and they immediately knocked at our door, saying, "Take care, freedom is a fragile possession; we know that more than anybody. Our freedom would be better protected if we were in the community."

This presents us with a fundamental problem to which, as democrats and socialists, we reply yes. But the expansion, in other words the accession of Spain and Portugal, poses a number of problems we must have the courage to approach in turn, to answer them as clearly as possible. First there is an institutional problem. Unless the community tightens things up and adopts better working methods than it now has, it is clear that things will be much more complicated with 12 members than with 10. Spain's entry raises the question of the way the institutions function.

The second problem posed by the EEC's expansion is that of adjusting the balance between north and south. Indeed after being balanced around the French model, half northern plains and half Mediterranean, with the expansion to 10 members Europe's balance was upset to the north's advantage and the Mediterranean's disadvantage. Spain's and Portugal's entry into the EEC, after Greece, restores Europe's real balance between the Mediterranean and the northern plains.

I know the entry of Spain and Portugal will aggravate an existing crisis: the crisis of the vine-growing south. But the conflict between France and Italy over wine problems preceded Spain's entry into the EEC. It exists. Now I observe that the community is not capable of solving it in the absence of expansion. Doesn't the entry of Spain and Portugal into the community give us an opportunity to draw up a policy for our Mediterranean regions which at the same time takes account of the existing crisis?

The problem doesn't end there: The EEC is involved in preferential relations with a number of Mediterranean countries. What would the significance be of mediocre agreements which would lead us to break off any positive relationship with the African and Middle Eastern countries? What positive aspects would there be in a policy of insularity which would completely destroy the markets for Tunisia's or Israel's fruit and vegetables, wine and olive oil?

It so happens that by dint of moving toward specialized crops, by dint, possibly of neglecting the research it should have carried out into ensuring its subsistence, the Mediterranean has become something of a back garden for a north European economy from which the latter obtains its desserts and luxuries. Surely there is a real problem -- that of redisigning a Mediterranean agriculture in which basic products would again have a place. Do we think we can enclose ourselves inside a wall which would cut across the middle of the Mediterranean and protect our southern economy at the expense of the African and Middle Eastern economy?

LE MATIN: You are proposing a different Europe with this strengthening of Mediterranean Europe....

Pisani: The matter is quite clear: Aren't the obligation to review our policy on southern France and Italy, the obligation to solve the problem of Spain and Portugal, for political reasons, and the obligation to take account of our pledges to the rest of the Mediterranean clear invitations to tackle the problem of the Mediterranean as one of the major aspects of our future? My answer is yes. And behind this consolidated economic Europe, a Europe aware of its geopolitical responsibilities must take shape. In 100 years will historians not be surprised that this sea, which is surrounded by peaceful countries, linked to each other by preferential agreements, should be occupied by the fleets of two powers, neither of which are Mediterranean powers?

SCHMIDT ASSESSES SIGNIFICANCE OF BREZHNEV VISIT

DW011003 Cologne ARD Television Network in German 1915 GMT 26 Nov 81

["Excerpts" from Bonn studio discussion with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Westdeutscher Rundfunk Editor Ernst Dieter Lueg, DER SPIEGEL Editor Dieter Wild, DIE WELT Editor Herbert Kremp and Rudolf Muehlfenzl -- live]

[Excerpts] [Muehlfenzl] The Soviet party and government chief left Bonn 24 hours ago. This is reason enough for us to discuss the subject in a television discussion. We welcome the federal chancellor, who will go to London for the EC summit immediately after this program. Thank you very much for having come.

Mr Federal Chancellor, naturally the question suggests itself about concrete results although we should not forget the unquestionable change and perhaps improvement of the climate. If I remember it correctly, Minister-President Rau brought the impression with him from Moscow that Brezhnev had a surprise for his visit. What surprise is it?

[Schmidt] I believe you underrate the long-term steadiness of Soviet policy and the long-term steadiness of the persons at the top. Brezhnev has been at the top for 18 years, Gromyko has been the Soviet foreign minister for a quarter of a century. You underrate the steadiness of the actors and of Soviet policy if you think that the Soviet leadership during a visit to Bonn could substantially change its positions off the cuff, as it were. That's not in its line at all.

The opposite is rather correct. They tend to adhere to the lines they embarked upon once and it is not, lastly, for this reason that they are so taken aback by America because of the rapid change of actors there and also the relatively rapid change -- judged by Soviet standards -- of political views and strategies there bewilders them.

You have to imagine that Brezhnev perhaps was a very conscious witness of the Kennedy era. At any rate, Johnson was his antagonist over many years, then Nixon, then Ford, then Carter and now Reagan. On the Soviet side it is still Brezhnev. I cannot even list the number of secretaries of state of these 25 years in which Gromyko has been foreign minister. On the other side it is still Gromyko, these are not people who move quickly. They move tentatively. They wanted to find out a number of things during their visit. I think they have found out quite a lot.

[Kremp] Mr Federal Chancellor, as far as we can trust the news we get as journalists, the general secretary announced measures in the case that U.S. weapons are deployed on FRG territory countering his medium-range systems. Were you under the impression that your clear argumentation has convinced your guest that no one can scare us?

[Schmidt] This is one of the points where our Soviet guests have found out something. It means this point surprised them least of all. Perhaps they admitted a 5 percent probability that we would blink our eyes. But they knew 95 percent that we would not do that and Mr Gromyko was 100 percent sure that we would not do it. But it certainly was good for the broad Soviet leadership -- the Politburo has more members than our cabinet and the Central Committee is a very large body and many other persons are important in Moscow and Warsaw and East Berlin and in Prague and Budapest and Bucharest and Sofia -- perhaps it was good that this impression about the firmness of the German position was reaffirmed publicly, as it were. They found us very honest. If we had made half or vague indications, something we did not intend to do, by God, then the Russians would have been bewildered. Then they wouldn't know what to make of us.

They had the feeling that their questions were answered very honestly, frankly and truthfully.

You saw how cordially Mr Brezhnev said goodbye to me with this very long handshake. This expressed the feeling that honest men talked with each other, but not the feeling that these honest men agreed. There was another thing they have perhaps found out -- I must correct myself -- another thing they understand much better today. Whether they understand it fully, I don't know. It is the American negotiation position, the American desire for negotiations.

We had said earlier that we would consider ourselves as interpreter of the West's positions. Indeed, we largely acted as interpreters. We were able to answer many questions we were asked personally and also privately. What is meant by this? Does President Reagan really want to negotiate seriously? Does he really want to have a result?

[Kremp] The negotiations were held among the state officials from both countries. But I was under the impression that Brezhnev came to the FRG because possibly he overrated the so-called peace movement here. Some passages of his dinner speech also made me think of an address to this peace movement. How is this factor to be assessed?

[Schmidt] The peace movement as it is called here which in part must be taken seriously morally and which in its entirety must be taken seriously politically -- as heterogeneous and different as its elements are -- didn't play a role in our talks with our Soviet guests. Our Soviet guests didn't ask questions about it. At one time I had a similar feeling as you just now that our Soviet guests have an idea in the back of the mind and therefore I said in one of our talks that I saw some of the newspapers speculating about the possibility that the Federal German Government would be superseded or overthrown by a new one. I said I wanted to make two things clear to destroy all illusions:

First, every conceivable Federal German Government will represent the same line as I in the dual decision. Second, don't cherish any hopes; this Federal Government will stay in office.

But this was the only time that the subject was broached indirectly.

[Kremp] Well, I think you did not sit down with the general secretary to countmarbles, what you rather did with him was discuss the broad prospects. What surely plays a part in this respect, at least in your observation of the Soviet guests, is that Moscow nowadays is a large-scale intensive care unit. Using this term from the medical vocabulary, Moscow is an intensive care unit in the economic respect. If 25 percent of the industry of a country like the Soviet Union is working for arms purposes -- and this surely also is true for the political institutions -- does this excessive burden on the Soviet Union in all these respects possibly entail readiness to yield, as far as you could determine?

[Schmidt] The Soviet guests and we talked quite frankly about the whole world being in an economic crisis. And the Soviet side said that we have our great economic difficulties, and consequently it would be absolutely nonsensical -- said Leonid Brezhnev -- for us to feel any glee because the West is facing economic difficulties; he said, after all, we also have great economic difficulties, and to the extent that this is possible we must help each other. I fully endorsed that. I have always been aware that the world economic crisis has long had its impact not only on Poland but also on Romania, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and the GDR. I also agree with respect to the mutual aid. The gas pipeline deal is an example of where one really helps each other. I don't believe that the figure of 25 percent of the gross national product or of the industry for armament is correct; in my view it is a highly exaggerated figure. But it is correct that the Soviet Union sets aside for defense purposes a much too great percentage of its gross national product.

[Kremp] For military purposes?

[Schmidt] Yes, for military purposes on the whole; it is all right with me if you want to put it that way.

I also believe that they are aware that they would like to make some reductions in that respect, if it were possible, but they have a security complex. Under Hitler's leadership the Germans had advanced up to the portals of Moscow. They will not forget that either in this century or in the next, just as I heard and learned in school about Napoleon's crusade across the Beresina River to Moscow far more than 100 years ago. The West Europeans did not forget all this, either. The Russians won't forget it, they have a security complex which I understand. And if I visualize in my mind this man Brezhnev whom I saw for the sixth or seventh time, then I find that this is a man who, exactly like 60 million Germans -- and I don't know how many million Russians and Ukrainians and other peoples of the Soviet Union as well -- is afraid of war and would like to avoid it. This surely is true, and this is why they wish to achieve results in Geneva as well -- and thereby I am getting back to your question. I am convinced that both the Russians and the Americans wish to attain results in the medium-range negotiations in Geneva. This is not yet any guarantee that a result will be attained since each of them has [word indistinct] his own [word indistinct] in less than 2 years.

[Wild] As regards intense negotiations and the involvement of certain matters, there seems to be a certain inclination on the American side to link the armament problem with Russian conduct in other parts of the world such as Ethiopia and Angola, states you have named before, Mr Federal Chancellor. How does one as the German Government chief interpret to the Soviet party chief that the American side might possibly see such a linkage between both problems?

[Schmidt] I think you are somewhat lagging behind the times. If you take a look at Reagan's speech -- given 10 days ago -- this linkage between other world political problems and our world political -- medium-range missile -- problems actually cannot be inferred. We have very much objected to it and we will insist on our standpoint. But I do not think we must be very insistent because it cannot be seen any more. It is understandable, however, that a world power such as the United States must see the whole world and not just a section of it, the Soviet Union does the same.

[Lueg] The assessments made at this table and the visit itself cannot be separated from domestic political reflections since we are here in Bonn. It was certainly not per chance that you went to see your faction on Tuesday, the final day of the Brezhnev visit, using a term there which startled me somewhat, namely phases, with the help of which this visit was to be promoted and thus also the arrangement in disarmament matters. Was this visit not also an important phase for Deputy SPD Chairman Helmut Schmidt, some sort of a relief as regards the discussion, the controversial discussion in his own party?

[Schmidt] As an overall result the visit will certainly serve to once more clearly outline the credibility and probable success of the policy we support with regard to the Soviet Union. But the visit and the invitation of Mr Brezhnev have not taken place for domestic political reasons, for God's sake.

[Kremp] If I remember correctly, somebody has voiced a suggestive question at the election of candidates at the SPD congress in Bavaria by saying: Are you for Schmidt or are you for peace? At the Berlin SPD congress the great strategist Gaus has spoken of the strategy of massive retaliation that should be reintroduced. Do you think that faux pas can be corrected?

[Schmidt] I will get to that immediately, I just want to say something about the word phases. I used the word phases in another sense, in the sense of negotiation phases. I said to my faction that I consider it possible that in a first phase in Geneva the missile problem will be solved, and that in a second phase which must be outlined and aimed for in the first phase, other medium-range arms, such as planes or guided missiles, for example, will be handled.

Well, a faux pas can always happen in politics, not only in the Social Democratic Party. If you were hinting at Munich, as you have, I must say that this is a capital where all kinds of faux pas happen regularly. Well, that happens always. I consider the matter with massive nuclear retaliation a faux pas, a wrong conclusion. As early as in the late fifties I wrote a book, trying to prove that this is nonsense, that one cannot defend oneself against minor violations or attacks here or there with a holocaust.

Adenauer had objected to it in the fifties when the so-called Redford plan was debated in America when the Americans suudenly had the idea to withdraw all troops from Europe because it was considered sufficient to have the atomic bomb. That is nonsense. A faux pas happens now and then. Otherwise some other things of Mr Gaus' speech may have been worth pondering, if I understood it correctly. Let us not take the faux pas too seriously.

Answering the core of your question, I have no doubt at all that the whole social-liberal coalition, the whole SPD and FDP approve and deem correct what Mr Genscher and I have done in the past days, months and years with regard to the Soviet Union. You may have seen how close the link was between the foreign minister and the chancellor on the occasion of the Soviet visit because we stood on the same positions which had been outlined again on that occasion.

[Lueg] I don't know whether it is correct that economic problems have been handled at the periphery of this visit, aside from the enormous natural gas deal which has been signed before the visit. Have you made concrete and direct new agreements with the general secretary with regard to cooperation, economic cooperation? Have new credit requests of the Soviets been put on the table here in Bonn, because the misery of the Soviet domestic situation is obvious? Have credit requests and economic cooperation problems been discussed?

[Schmidt] This has been discussed most thoroughly. Not credit requests, but economic cooperation. We have also envisaged discussion in new fields with each other, such as transportation, for example. I have no doubt at all that the Soviet Union considered the extensive economic exchange -- we are the most important economic partner of the Soviet Union outside the so-called socialist camp -- as important for the same reason as we.

First, it is to the economic advantage of both sides. Second, it is being extended through political contacts, through mutual dependence. Both want to continue the policy of detente. This is the most significant result, although not clearly visible, of Mr Brezhnev's Bonn visit, namely that one says: We are of different opinions with regard to the missile problem. We say: We are afraid of your missiles, there are more and more of them. And they say: We will be afraid when you will deploy some in the West in 2 years. Well, we are of a different opinion. But we want to continue the policies of detente, understanding and cooperation. That was most honestly said by their side as well as by our side.

[Muehlfenzl] Will you say what you just have said also to your European Community partners in London?

[Schmidt] Yes, naturally. Tonight there will be a talk among the 10 European government chiefs. The NATO council has been informed today. The U.S. Government will be informed by State Secretary Von Staden. The European government chiefs will certainly deal with this issue tonight with great interest.

[Muehlfenzl] Do you think a summit meeting between Reagan and Brezhnev will take place in the foreseeable future?

[Schmidt] First, I consider it urgently desirable and, second, I consider it possible and likely to take place in late 1982. Both of them must feel and realize that the other is not a warmonger either.

CHANCELLOR OPPOSES PROPOSED DEFENSE CUTS

LD011804 Hamburg DPA in German 1728 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 1 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has called for prudence in considering cuts in the 1982 defense budget. He told the SPD Bundestag group today -- according to group spokesman Knut Terjung -- that the "defense budget is not a financial surplus to be shed at will." Both Washington and Moscow must remain convinced that the Federal Republic will make its defense contribution.

The Bundestag Budget Committee had cut almost DM400 million from the original defense estimate for 1982 of DM43.83 billion. The executive of the SPD Bundestag group has called for a sensible compromise between the necessary tasks of the Bundeswehr and the need to save money.

Schmidt opposed the cut, proposed by elements in the SPD, of DM15 million earmarked for groundwork in connection with the siting of NATO medium-range weapons outside [as received] the Federal Republic within the NATO infrastructure program. No doubt should arise, he said, that the Federal Republic is sticking to the agreed NATO line.

SCHMIDT: HONECKER MEETING IMPORTANT FOR PEACE

LD011740 Hamburg DPA in German 1659 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 1 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt sounded a warning against exaggerated expectations in connection with his proposed meeting with SED General Secretary Erich Honecker. He told the SPD Bundestag group in Bonn today -- according to group spokesman Knut Terjung -- that he regards his meeting with Honecker, just like Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn, as a "matter of importance to the cause peace."

Schmidt did not give a date for his visit to the GDR. If an agreed date was made public, he said, the Federal Government would be swamped with expectations by the CDU/CSU opposition. The unconfirmed dates of 14 and 15 December were mentioned in Bonn yesterday for the Schmidt-Honecker meeting.

Peter Lorenz, the CDU/CSU group spokesman on German affairs, said today that his party had no objection to the meeting. But it expects thorough preparations and tangible results for the people directly affected by the division of Germany.

To Meet 11-13 Dec

LD020940 Hamburg DPA in German 0846 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 2 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is to go to the GDR for his long-planned meeting with GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker from 11 to 13 December. This was announced today by the Bonn Government Spokesman Kurt Becker. The meeting is to take place at Lake Werbellin, north of Berlin. This was to have been the venue of the planned August 1980 visit between the chancellor and the SED leader which was cancelled due to developments in Poland.

The chancellor, who has been invited by Honecker, will be accompanied by Egon Franke, federal minister for inner-German relations, Otto Lambsdorff, federal economics minister, and Guenter Huonker, minister of state in the federal chancellor's office responsible Germany policy according to Becker. As in the case of the GDR visit planned for August 1980, the chancellor's program will include a visit to the Mecklenburg town of Guestrow. In 1980 the chancellor had also planned a trip to Rostock.

FDP OFFICIAL FAVORS SCHMIDT-HONECKER MEETING

LD020026 Hamburg DPA in German 2316 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Osnabrueck, 1 Dec (DPA) -- Uwe Ronneburger (FDP), the chairman of the Bundestag Intra-German Affairs Committee, favors a summit meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SED leader Erich Honecker this year. In an interview for NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG (Wednesday edition) he said that some signs indicated that the GDR was ready to talk. This readiness should be used. He thought that President and party chief Leonid Brezhenv's express approval of the meeting meant that the GDR had a certain scope for decisions.

Ronneburger said that measures to ease the lot of people, broader contacts between the citizens of both states and closer economic cooperation possibly could be important results of the meeting.

The SPD group has welcomed the chancellor's trip to the GDR but warned against burdening it by setting preconditions or by a public debate on differences and demands. Hans Buechler, the spokesman on policy on Germany, said on Wednesday that the value of the meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SED chief Erich Honecker should not be assessed a priori by individual results but on the basis of whether it would be possible to raise the quality of relations between the two German states. He added in this context that securing peace, lessening tension and contributing to a discussion on disarmamert could become a great and firm binding force between the two German states. There was an existing identity of interests in this respect.

Mischnick Comments

LD021220 Hamburg DPA in German 1148 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Summary] Bonn, 2 Dec (DPA) -- Wolfgang Mischnick, chairman of the FDP Bundestag group, said on Wednesday that he welcomed the Helmut Schmidt-Erich Honecker meeting without reservations and was glad that it would still take place this year. The time was more than ripe for taking stock. According to Mischnick it would be wrong to place too many expectations in the talks. The talks could not center on accords or settlements but they should serve to clarify fundamental issues and prospects. The summit would be all the more useful the less it is seen as an exceptional event. It should be the prelude to a regular exercise.

SCHMIDT, GENSCHER HOLD TALKS WITH SEKOU TOURE

LD011238 Hamburg DPA in German 1126 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 1 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today received President Sekou Toure of the west African People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. Sekou Toure, who has been staying in Bonn since Monday on a state visit accompanied by five ministers, had a talk with FDP Chairman and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher this morning over breakfast in the guest residence Gymnich Castle. According to the Foreign Ministry in Bonn, the two sides discussed developments in Africa, German-Guinean cooperation and the significance of the nonaligned movement.

Sekou Toure also received CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl and foreign affairs spokesman of the union parliamentary group Alois Mertes, for an exchange of ideas. Mertes said after the meeting that Kohl had said, in view of the stronger cooperation between Bonn and Conakry which the union supports, the realization of human rights in Guinea is an important element in future relations between the two countries. He had urged Sekou Toure to allow the German section of Amnesty International to have unhindered talks with the inhabitants and political prisoners in Guinea. Sekou Toure agreed to permit Amnesty representatives to enter the country and to gather information on a broad basis, including in the camps.

Invites Schmidt to Guinea

LD011550 Hamburg DPA in German 1458 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 1 Dec (DPA) -- During a 2-hour talk in the chancellor's office, which was followed by a joint lunch, Sekou Toure invited the federal chancellor to visit Guinea. During the talk both sides assessed the state visit as an expression of the good relations between both countries, which are to be extended further in cooperation, according to the Federal Press Office.

Schmidt told his guest that in the meeting with Soviet head of state and party Leonid Brezhnev he had said "very clearly" that in Afghanistan the right to self-determination and to true nonaligned status is being violated. He welcomed the fact that Guinea, like the FRG, supports the United Nations General Assembly resolution which demands the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Sekou Toure and Minister Offergeld expressed in their talk their satisfaction with cooperation in the development policy of both countries. It has been resumed, after an interval of 8 years when Guinea broke off diplomatic relations, in 1979. Since then the FRG has promised Guinea, which is among the 31 poorest countries of the world, aid worth DM86 million.

GDR CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

LD021030 Hamburg DPA in German 1000 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 2 Dec (DPA) -- A 41-year old GDR citizen was detained by police yesterday near Berlin's Grunewald railway station on suspicion of intelligence activity. A police spokesman said today the man is to appear before an investigating magistrate today. The spokesman declined to comment on a newspaper report that five Soviet citizens were also involved in the incident and said this is a matter for which the allies are responsible. The U.S. Military Mission announced it would make a statement on the incident.

Soviet Officials Detained

LD021210 Hamburg DPA in German 1130 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Summary] Berlin, 2 Dec (DPA) -- According to the U.S. Military Mission in Berlin, four Soviet officials, one Soviet diplomat, three allied military persons and one 41-year old GDR citizen were detained yesterday on suspicion of intelligence activities. The nationality of the three allied citizens has not been disclosed. A U.S. spokesman said today that in accordance with the special status of the four powers in Berlin, the four Russians have been handed over to the Soviet representative from East Berlin. The spokesman disclosed no information about the location or identity of the diplomat. It was further announced that a U.S. official has protested this behavior of the Soviets.

PAPER VIEWS OUTCOME OF LONDON EC MEETING

DW011356 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 30 Nov 81 p 3

[Erich Hauser dispatch: "The Failure Was a Partial Success"]

[Text] Brussels -- Disappointment prevails in the West European public. The London summit meeting of the EC heads of government appears to be a failure. The crucial problems of the community -- the reform of agricultural policy and a more just distribution of the financial burdens -- were not solved. Consequently nothing can happen for the time being with respect to combatting unemployment and strongly promoting the poorest regions of West Europe on which one was actually agreed. Even the accounting unit ECU cannot be spent twice. As long as the better part of the EC funds is dropped into the bottomless pit of agricultural policy it is impossible to pay from the EC budget for catching up technologically with Japan and the United States.

Yet only those deeming miracles possible in politics can be really disappointed by the London summit. It is amazing progress indeed that people like Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, President Francois Mitterrand, and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher by necessity went into the details of the income improvements.

Social Democrat Schmidt and Conservative Thatcher probably learned in this process how even a Socialist president in France must satisfy the constituency of backward wine growers and farmers. Conversely, Mitterrand and other heads of government probably realized that they will have to choose between industrial progress and agricultural-political inventory preservation by the next EC summit, at least as far as the EC funds are concerned.

For, the 10 foreign ministers will hardly be capable of framing the comprehensive compromise for the European Community "of the second generation" not attained in London -- a term coined by EC Commission President Gaston Thorn -- before Christmas or in January. Consequently decisions probably will not be made before the next EC summit in the spring. The heads of government were bound to be aware that owing to the mechanics of agricultural policy the next agricultural price hikes will have been decided before that and that thus a year will be lost for the reform of agricultural policy. Thorn had expressly drawn attention to that particular point. He and his commission by their partially concrete and partially rather vague proposals at least provided the basic direction for the preparation of the London summit by the committee of the EC ambassadors and the Council of Foreign Ministers. Besides, to this day no summit meeting had been more thoroughly prepared for than that of London.

If the meeting nevertheless did not turn out to be a success the question arises: What good are the three summit meetings each year of the EC heads of government supposed to do which had been decided in 1974? The senior head of government, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, feels that the regular exchange of opinions thrice a year alone is of inestimable value. The public really should kick the habit of expecting great decisions from such meetings. But on the other hand it was the Federal Government which, by the so-called Genscher initiative for headway in direction of a union of the EC states, proposed that the "European Council" of the 10 heads of government ought to be the "political decision-making center" of the community.

Ever since we have had three summit meetings a year the EC Councils of Ministers of all sectors have developed the habit of passing the fundamental bones of contention on to the "European Council". The council of the heads of government then turns them right back to the Councils of Ministers as an instruction -- just as it was done in London again. If the chiefs really are to become the fire department for fundamental decisions in the future, EC summit meetings such as that of London would have to be scheduled for 4 instead of 2 days. But this would tend to even enhance the public horizon of expectation, and lack of agreement would entail all the greater psychological consequences.

The London meeting was not really a failure if the 10 chiefs now enforce their political will to compromise for the future conferences on ministerial level. It is a basic rule for the growth of the European Community that "all must be equally dissatisfied" with any progress made, but nobody must be the loser. This is why German-British dreams of an agricultural policy nearly devoid of any costs -- which, by the way, does not exist in any modern industrial state -- are just as unrealistic as are the hopes of other partners that they might soon live better as a result of German payments into the EC coffers. Nowhere does the proverb of politics being the drilling through of thick boards prove as true as it does in the efforts for West Europe's union. Let us be patient.

PRESS COMMENTS ON GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

Support Soviet Moratorium

DW011503 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 1 Dec 81 p 3

[Commentary signed HHG: "No Risk"]

[Text] Negotiations have begun now between the two world powers on medium-range arms in Europe. The negotiators have about 2 years time. It is up to the United States and the Soviet Union to achieve an agreement because their arms are being negotiated; but the Europeans also have a word to say. Already geographically this is a most European affair.

It would therefore serve particularly European inteests if the Western side once again gave some more thorough thought than before to the Soviet offer of a missile moratorium, as suggested by Brezhnev in Bonn. The Soviet hitch to it -- validity for the length of negotiations -- could be possibly removed.

Both parties realize in the meantime that the fall of 1983 is the magic date. A decision will be made by then, this way or that way. A temporary limitation of the moratorium up to the fall of 1983 cannot be a risk. On the contrary, it would tie down the Soviet Union. In the other case the West would be probably facing not only 250 SS-20 missiles in 2 years but 100 more.

Brandt Undermines Strategy

DW021013 Bonn DIE WELT in German 1 Dec 81 p 2

[Herbert Kremp commentary: "Full Speed Astern"]

[Text] Leading Social Democrats apparently do not want to miss any opportunity to upset their own federal chancellor's plans. No sooner had Schmidt confirmed the West's negotiation strategy in Geneva to the foreign and German public, and to Reagan, Brezhnev and the European Community leaders in London, than prominent fellow party members pulled back conspicuously.

In Schmidt's stated opinion, the Soviets must be credibly convinced that a countdown is running in Geneva toward the inevitable deployment in 1983 of American counterblancing weapons if no result has been achieved in the negotiations by then. No sooner had this decision been announced everywhere, Brandt -- and surprisingly also Wehner -- said that this must be taken too seriously. If no agreement were reached in Geneva, NATO could renounce the deployment of modern weapons systems in Europe in contrast to what the dual decision states.

This cannot be stated more clearly to the perceptive Soviet side. This comment suggests to the Eastern world power that it should delay negotiations. Pressure on Moscow is decreased because the position of the American and German delegations is considered to be relative. Behind this stands dissension in the largest government party which cannot be eliminated any more; behind this stands discontent with a chancellor who opts for the West. Behind it is a different concept. This is also expressed by the new defense budget cuts for the coming years which are being pushed by the budget committee. This weakens the German position. The chancellor does not want to yield to these tactics, and will have to say so publicly now.

'Two Hurdles'

DW011417 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 30 Nov 81 p 4

[Editorial by Washington correspondent Klaus Arnsperger: "The Disarmament Attempt"]

[Text] It was not easy for the American Government to decide to sit down with the Russians at one table in Geneva. President Reagan had to make considerable cuts with regard to his original claim to reestablish the military superiority of the United States by hook or by crook. Negotiations on the nuclear arsenals of both sides have not been envisaged in such a comparatively short time, just 9 months after Reagan's moving into the White House. It had cost the NATO allies great efforts in October to make the so-called zero solution, the renunciation of both sides with regard to nuclear arms in Europe, acceptable to the Americans. Political rather than military reasons have brought the Reagan administration eventually to the negotiation table. The realization has prevailed more and more in Washington in past weeks that the future cohesion of NATO is at stake.

The American delegation goes to the negotiations with the firm conviction that one can wrestle military concessions from the Russians only if the publics of other NATO countries will not call the political sincerity of the Washington government into question.

So the United States must take two hurdles at once in Geneva: To achieve a considerable reduction of the nuclear potentials of both sides on European territory, and to blame the other side in case of a possible failure of negotiations as convincingly as possible. America will be able to take the second hurdle only if it will seriously debate in Geneva the zero solution so urgently demanded by its European friends. If the Americans failed to demonstrate their determination in these negotiations, political backing of nuclear counterarmament in late 1983 would be seriously jeopardized.

Nobody fosters the illusion in Washington that it would be possible to implement the zero solution in the form demanded by Reagan. It is a starting position for the negotiations and nothing more. But the suggestion stands in full harmony with the basic attitude always represented by Reagan with regard to the disarmament problem: The current Washington government wants to achieve considerable reductions of the nuclear arsenal on both sides, which can be clearly examined, and not mere limitations. The dilemma of the Americans in Geneva consists in the fact that they can negotiate only on medium-range missiles which exist just on paper, while the Soviet Union has about 600 halfway comparable deployed missiles. On the other hand, however, agreement does not even exist on the term "medium-range missile," and the Russians demand the inclusion of all American nuclear arms existing in the European area on ships or planes.

In view of this basic position in Geneva, long negotiations must be expected on what should be negotiated at all. The Americans, however, want to achieve tangible results as quickly as possible, although they do not completely reject negotiations on their forward based system to take place at a later level. This should curtail the opportunity of the Russians to strengthen with the help of long procedure debates, the pressure exerted by European public opinion on NATO's nuclear counterarmament. The Americans also believe that the envisaged 108 new Pershing II missiles with their high accuracy and strongly reduced warning time really worry the Moscow government, and that therefore there is a chance that negotiations will produce concrete results. The welcome echo Reagan's disarmament speech has found as well as the weakening congressional support for the military budget make the Americans hurry.

For the first time since 1977 the Russians and the Americans will make an attempt with the Geneva negotiations to contain armament. The significance of these negotiations goes far beyond the purely military sphere. Reagan's government considers them an opportunity to test Russian preparedness to negotiate also on other fields of East-West relations. The fact that the earlier shrill tones have died down and that moderate language is being used again with regard to Moscow, is an indication in this respect. If one succeeded in preserving the new climate in Geneva and achieving some modest progress, encouraging prerequisites would have been created for the talks between Secretary of State Haig and Foreign Minister Gromyko on the limitation of nuclear intercontinental arms slated for January. There is talk about a meeting between Brezhnev and Reagan to take place next year. Maybe the Geneva negotiations will mark the beginning of new relations between Russia and America.

CHEYSSON DEFENDS FOREIGN POLICY BEFORE ASSEMBLY

PM011017 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Nov 81 p 10

[Text] In the National Assembly on 19 November External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson replied to those who spoke during the debate on the credits allotted to his ministry. He stated that France's foreign policy "reflects abroad our domestic policy chores." It is because we were elected by the weakest people in our country that we are defending the weakest people in the world. We say that every country has the right to independence because we want independence for ours."

Mr Cheysson said that he found it "difficult" to answer the opposition which, he thought, seemed to be saying both "you have changed nothing" and "how dangerous your innovations are!" However he gave an energetic reply to the attacks made by those --in particular Mr Francois Leotard [UDF, AR] -- who criticized him for his policy's "ambiguities" and "lack of firmness." Mr Cheysson took this opportunity to recall, with regard to the policy followed in the previous 7-year term, "the silence which France maintained too long on the Euromissiles question," on the North-South conference -- "a fine idea which was given no substance" -- and relations "with Israel, which were virtually suspended for 7 years."

The external relations minister mentioned several other subjects:

China: "Our relations remain cordial" despite the incident which took place during Michel Jobert's recent visit; Southeast Asia: In October 1,496 refugees were accepted by France, whereas the rate of entry had fallen to 500 per month by the time the left came to power. "The rate of 1,500 per month will be maintained." Lebanon: "A large section of the international community is behaving as if Lebanon were no more than an object. That will never be France's position."

During the debate which preceded these statements, the moderation of the statements made by former cooperation minister Robert Galley (RPR, Aube), on the funds alloted to his succesor Jean-Pierre Cot was noted in particular. For his part Bernard Stasi (UDF, Marne) assured the government of support, without ulterior motives, for its Third World policy and its firm attitude to the "neutralist wave."

CHEYSSON DISCUSSES NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

AU300830 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Nov 81 pp 1-2

["Text" of Aleksandar Prija interview with Claude Cheysson, Minister of External Relations, granted in Paris "immediately before his visit to Yugoslavia"]

[Excerpts] [Question] What significance and content is attached by the new government to the nonaligned policy and the nonaligned movement?

[Answer] Nonalignment is one of the strongest and most original ideas appearing in the world in the course of recent decades. Nonalignment confirms the aspirations and wishes of dozens of countries devoted to it to live in freedom and independence, to reject subjection and foreign pressure and not to be dragged into contests between the blocs.

France, and especially the government of the left which assumed power after 10 May, considers and respects these aspirations and encourages them as much as it can. It considers and respects them because it understands them and frequently identifies with them. It has shown proof of this and will do so again. France encourages these aspirations and strivings by increasing its contacts with nonaligned countries and following with interest the efforts which the movement makes to retain its internal unity without losing its identity and its proper "soul" and inspiration.

[Question] Mr Minister, how do you view the present state and prospects of France's relations with the USSR?

[Answer] Traditionally, with that country France maintains cooperation developed in many fields, which rests, as the president recently pointed out, on an "old and strong friendship."

However, the present deterioration of the international climate, in which the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in our opinion played a decisive role, has harmed our political relations with the USSR. France wishes its relations with the USSR to again find their true dimensions and expresses the wish to develop and advance an active dialogue with the USSR.

[Question] What is your judgment today on the most essential merits of French-American relations at the present stage?

[Answer] The 200th anniversary of the famous battle of Yorktown, which was decisive for U.S. independence, illustrated once again in a brilliant way the depth of friendship which links the French and American peoples and their adherence to the ideas of freedom. Nevertheless, nuances and even serious differences exist between us. We do not view the problems of the developing countries in the same way; in France's eyes, they are very essential. We believe it is most often dangerous and does not meet real needs to drag the East-West conflicts into spheres where the existing problems chiefly arise from internal socio-economic injustice. Some traits of the U.S. economic and monetary policy disturb us, and they may be detrimental to our desire for a quicker and more comprehensive development. This is certain. However, all this is permeated with our deep agreement on the significance and the proportion of our belonging to the framework of NATO and with our desire to avoid, through negotiations, the disequilibrium between the military forces of the United States and the Soviet Union, and especially between their nuclear forces.

[Question] Mr Minister, do you believe that the tripartite Camp David agreement (of Egypt, Israel and the United States), should now be replaced by other initiatives which offer much wider political frameworks? Don't you think that Saudi Prince Fahd's initiative is of that kind?

[Answer] Since 1967, France has always declared itself in favor of an overall solution of the Middle East conflict, which is political in nature and therefore demands a political solution. In this respect the proposals put forward by Prince Fahd last August are of exceptional importance, which is indicated by the generally positive reactions it received. We believe that these proposals constitute a good foundation for future talks and we are waiting to see how they will be received by the Arab countries during their forthcoming summit in Fes (Morocco). In the meantime we do not wish to make any more explicit statements, but we reserve the right to do so at a suitable time.

[Question] The French Government, we may say, Mr Minister, pays special attention to its traditionally friendly relations with Poland. You were in Warsaw recently. What is the state of relations between France and Poland at the moment?

[Answer] Of course it is not up to me to take a position on how to solve the Polish crisis. We believe that this is the exclusive affair of the Polish people. What I can say is that the French public follows the Polish efforts at stabilization with special sympathies, as befits the old friendship that links us with a patriotic and brave people. I wish to express my confidence in the success of these efforts. The French Government makes its contribution to such a success by offering financial and economic aid, which is among the most significant. The French Government will continue these efforts. I assured the Poles about this during my recent visit to Warsaw.

MINISTER REVIEWS FRENCH-SOVIET RELATIONS

NC011740 Paris AFP in English 1735 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 1 Dec (AFP) -- France wants "the closest and warmest" relations with the Soviet Union, but these are affected by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said in an interview in today's LE MONDE.

"Our political relations," he told the newspaper, "are not as intimate and regular as in normal circumstances, because French public opinion is deeply concerned by the Soviet presence in Afghanistan." Yet the two countries, he said, are about to sign their biggest-ever contract, involving 8,000 million cubic metres of Soviet gas and high-quality French machinery. In his view, and he had told this to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, the reaction of the French over Afghanistan stems from their own memories of occupation. "As long as this situation continues," Mr Cheysson added, "we cannot have regular cycles of meetings with the Soviet leaders."

France's biggest disagreement with the Soviet Union, however, concerned Soviet "over-armament" in Europe, he said. Mr Cheysson continued: "I am not talking only of Euro-missiles. For about 10 years the Soviet Union has been making a colossal arms effort, devoting to it an estimated 15 percent of its gross national product, whereas the NATO countries have fixed 3 percent as their objective.

"A considerable part of this (Soviet) armament threatens only Europe. That is what singularly aggravates the danger: the separation, in people's minds, of the defence of Europe from that of the Atlantic totality.

"This 'uncoupling' can create psychological demobilisation on the other side of the Atlantic. The risk was particularly grave when, some 18 months ago, the White House gave the impression of lack of firmness. Where would we be if, as some wrongly believed after Mr (Ronald)Reagan's most recent declaration, a limited nuclear war in Europe were conceivable? Let us be frank: We would be in a position of typical weakness. It is clear that the number one objective of Soviet strategists for the past 10 years has been the separation of the defence of Europe from that of the Atlantic totality."

At the same time, Mr Cheysson said, "a complementary movement is taking shape: the psychological rejection of nuclearism."

"The greatest danger for us," he added, "would result from the combination of this 'uncoupling' and this rejection, which would leave Europe vis-a-vis the Soviet Union in the rough proportion of one to five in classic forces. That is something that deserves more thorough talks between allies and much more frequent contacts with the Russians."

JOSPIN TRIES TO CLEAR UP MISUNDERSTANDINGS

PM261613 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] Bonn -- PS First Secretary Lionel Jospin went to the West German capital Monday 23 November for talks with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt and various other Social Democratic leaders, including Hans-Jurgen Wischnewski and Egon Bahr.

This "friendly and informal" meeting, As Mr Jospin described it, was, in any case, to be greatly overshadowed by the visit which [Soviet president] Leonid Brezhnev is now making to Bonn. It nonetheless provided an opportunity for a useful exchange of information and impressions. Although Paris appreciates FRG Chancellor Schmidt's firm line in face of pressures which are hostile to the Atlantic alliance, it does not always understand why and how these pressures can come from the ranks of his own party. The French Socialists recall that their own country, endowed with its own nuclear weapons "which ensure its security," as Mr Jospin stated, is not directly involved in the Euromissiles debate: but they think that the American proposals contain "many positive aspects" for speeding up preliminary negotiations. Although, to cite a fine example of understatement by the PS first secretary, "The Soviet Government has a sense of slowness," it is nonetheless "at a not too distant date" that the French Socialists would like to start their own debate with the CPSU, as Mr Jospin also stated to his West German hosts.

The latter did not conceal from their visitor that France's new domestic policy was not always very clearly understood on this side of the Rhine. The French Socialist government is often criticizes here, particularly in the media, for sacrificing to the "system of spoils" [systeme des depouilles] -- a practice which is certainly not an innovation made by [premier] Mauroy's government but which reflects a state of mind particularly foreign to the FRG. Similarly the nationalizations are clearly not understood by the West Germans. Moreover the presence of Communist ministers is embarrassing many Social Democrats when pressed to comment on the new course of French policy and is sparking passionate diatribes from the Christian Democratic opposition.

Mr Jospin seems determined to try to end these misunderstandings. He left Bonn with at least one certainty: He will shortly have to meet the West German press, particularly its Paris correspondents.

MARCHAIS INTERVIEWED ON FAHD MIDEAST PLAN

NC011110 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 23-29 Nov 81 pp 32-36

[Interview by Claude Khoury with PCF leader Georges Marchais; conducted in French with replies to questions given in writing -- date and place not given]

[Text] The leader of the French Communist Party, Georges Marchais, last week announced his support of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's eight-point peace plan and called on the French Government to "put it to work" by seeking a Security Council resolution incorporating its main points. "I would say that this plan constitutes a good basis for negotiation," Marchais stated in a private interview with MONDAY MORNING. "We think the French Government can play a positive role in putting it to work. A first stage could be the adoption of a resolution at the Security Council, on the initiative of France, which would incorporate the broad lines of the plan."

The French Communist Party supported the Fahd plan, he said, because it endorsed all the principles the party believed in -- total Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1967, the establishment of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital, and the right of all Mideastern states to live in peace -- and because Saudi Arabia, in subsequent statements, declared that no peace settlement could be achieved without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Soviet Union.

Marchais added that the French Communist Party was announcing its support of the Saudi peace proposals after noting "the appreciation of these proposals by my friend (PLO chairman) Yasir 'Arafat and their total rejection by the Israeli leadership." He warned, however, that "certain forces" were already trying to "disorient" the Saudi proposals in an attempt to establish a "new separate peace" and called on "the progressive forces" to fight such attempts. The French Communist leader said that his party's invitation to 'Arafat to visit Paris, extended last year, was "permanent" and had recently been confirmed to representatives of the PLO.

Addressing himself to the French Government, in which the French Communist Party is represented, Marchais said: "We request the official recognition of the PLO and the upgrading of its representation in Paris. All the parties to the conflict would thus enjoy in France a status corresponding to the acknowledged reality of their respective rights. This can only serve the credibility of an initiative by our country and the efficacy of its action."

Reiterating the French Communist Party's commitment to "the idea of a free, united and independent Lebanese state on the basis of the converging national reconciliation programs of the head of state and the national movement," Marchais renewed his call to the French Government to "play a more active role toward such an objective and an independent Palestinian state."

France, he said, could contribute to "genuine national entente" in Lebanon, although its contribution could not go beyond the wishes of Lebanon itself, and it "should play a more active role at the United Nations for the full implementation of resolution 425, which calls for the total evacuation of Lebanese territory still under Israeli control and the deployment of UN forces all along the borders."

Marchais answered MONDAY MORNING's questions in writing. The following is a translation of the full interview, which was conducted in French:

[Question] How do you assess the situation in the Middle East three years after the Camp David agreements?

[Answer] The situation in the region, as everybody can tell, is still extremely dangerous. The risks of explosion are being multiplied; we could gauge them during the Israeli-Palestinian war of last July. This situation is mainly the outcome of the aggressive policy of American imperialism. In the wake of the Iranian revolution, the United States undertook a military redeployment in the regions of the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. They are installing military bases in several countries and are in the process of setting up a rapid deployment force. They are encouraging Israeli extremists who are multiplying their murderous raids against Palestinians and Lebanon and their provocations against Syria. They have recently concluded a strategic alliance with Israel which increases the risks of conflict even further.

We have witnessed lately the formidable American military deployment in the course of the Bright Star maneuvers, the renewed Israeli threats against south Lebanon and the aerial provocations against Saudi Arabia.

In this context, it is urgent that all the forces of peace be mobilized in favor of an overall settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. This, to my mind, would be a great contribution to the struggle for international detente and against the dangers of war.

The principles liable to secure peace in this region of the world have been repeatedly spelled out by the United Nations. They are the ones which the French Communist Party has been developing and defending for several years. I will state them briefly: The evacuation by Israel of all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the Arab sector of Jerusalem; the recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to set up their own independent state; and the right of all states, including Israel and the projected Palestinian state, to live in peace and security. Obviously, any negotiation process should include the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is the sole authentic representative of the Palestinian people.

[Question] How do you evaluate the Saudi peace plan?

[Answer] The plan cannot be taken out of the regional context that I have just outlined or viewed independently of the fact that the Camp David accords have not yielded the beginning of a solution to the Palestinian problem. The plan features the broad lines of the UN resolutions on peace in the Middle East and the Palestinian question. It provides for the evacuation by Israel of all the territories occupied since 1967 and the establishment of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital. It provides for an overall settlement and confirms the right of all states in the region to live in peace. We cannot but be in agreement with such proposals.

I have followed very closely the statements by Saudi leaders reiterating that such a settlement cannot be achieved without the PLO, sole representative of the Palestinian people, and that overall peace cannot be established without the participation of the USSR. I have also noted the appreciation of these proposals by my friend, Yasir 'Arafat and their total rejection by the Israeli leadership.

Of course, certain forces are already trying to emasculate the plan's content and to "disorient" its propositions in an attempt to attain a new separate peace. It is the responsibility of the progressive forces -- and they do have the means -- to oppose these maneuvers.

In brief, I would say that this plan constitutes a good basis for negotiation and that it champions the principles which the French Communist Party has always defended. We think the French Government can play a positive role in putting it to work. A first stage could be the adoption of a resolution at the Security Council, on the initiative of France, which could incorporate the broad lines of the plan.

[Question] Can the invitation of the French Communist Party to Yasir 'Arafat be considered as still standing? And what is your position vis-a-vis the PLO?

[Answer] The invitation which I extended to Yasir 'Arafat to visit France is, of course, permanent. I had the opportunity recently to confirm it to representatives of the PLO. Such a visit, in the new situation which prevails in our country, would undoubtedly contribute to the creation of conditions conducive to an independent and realistic initiative by France for a settlement of the conflict.

We take pride, meanwhile, in the close relations maintained by our party with the PLO as the representative organization of the Palestinian people, which has been recognized as such by the majority of the United Nations (member states) since 1974. The PLO must, and I said this earlier, participate in any process conducive to the establishment of a just and stable peace in the region. We intend to do everything possible to contribute at this level as well to the renewal process started in France. In contrast to the fuzzy demagogy of the Giscardian options, we espouse clearer positions on the right of the Palestinians to statehood and a new approach to the degree of representativeness of the PLO. In this logic, which takes realities into account, we request the official recognition of the PLO and the upgrading of its representation in Paris. All the parties to the conflict would thus enjoy in France a status corresponding to the acknowledged reality of their respective rights. This can only serve the credibility of an initiative by our country and the efficiency of its actions.

[Question] How does the French Communist Party envisage the future of Lebanon? Do you think France can do more than it has already done (for Lebanon)?

[Answer] Lebanon has been suffering dramatically, for more than five years now, from the consequences of the absence of a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. This has resulted in the death, injury, uprooting and displacement of tens of thousands of people. During the odious bombardment of Beirut by the Israeli air force, I thought of all my friends there and all the people I had met who had extended to me such a warm welcome. I was sometimes concerned about their fate and outraged by the situation prevailing in Lebanon as a result of the aggression and the consequences of the action of those who want to impose solutions which do not take into account the national rights of the Palestinian people. Though a non-belligerent in 1967, Lebanon has become one of the parties concerned in any settlement of the conflict.

I said it during my visit to Beirut in April, 1980, on the invitation of my friend George Hawi, and I reiterated it during my meeting with President Sarkis: The French Communist Party is committed to the idea of a free, united and independent Lebanese state on the basis of the converging national reconciliation programs of the head of state and the national movement. We considered at the time that France, in view of its special ties with Lebanon, could and should play a more active role towards such an objective and an independent Palestinian state.

We thus support any initiative tending to bolster state authority. Such authority, to our mind, will rest first and foremost on a genuine national entente to which France could bring an active contribution corresponding to the requests of the Lebanese party. We also think that France should play a more active role at the United Nations for the full implementation of resolution 425, which calls for the total evacuation of Lebanese territory still under Israel control and the deployment of the UN forces all along the (Israel-Lebanese) border.

MITTERRAND MAKES 2-DAY VISIT TO ALGERIA

For Algiers and AFP accounts of President Mitterrand's visit to Algiers, including reports on his address to the Algerian National Assembly and a joint statement, see the North Africa section of the 1 and 2 December Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

ROME THIRD WORLD DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE OPENS

AU012119 Rome ANSA in English 1926 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 1 Dec (ANSA) -- A national cooperation and development conference got off to a start in Rome today with a message from Italian chief-of-state Sandro Pertini naming "development and disarmament" the two inseparable factors on which the future of mankind depend.

The conference was organized by the Institute for Relations Between Italy and the Countries of Africa, Latin America and the Middle East (IPALMO) on behalf of the Foreign Ministry with the aim of checking the real possibilities the country has of living up to the international development aid commitments it has made for the three year period 1981-83. The government has already made a formal pledge to have appropriated a total sum of four billion dollars by 1983.

Most of the speakers today pointed out that it would be a major effort to fulfill the pledges the government made, especially considering that Italian aid to the Third World stood at no more than 190 million dollars in 1979, the equivalent of 0.08 percent of the gross national product.

Pertini's message to the conference stated in part: "Development and disarmament, two closely linked problems, are the authentic, dramatic challenges of our times. The future of mankind depends on their solution".

Italian aid to poor countries climbed from 0.08 percent of its GNP in 1979 to 0.17 percent in 1980. The government has already appropriated a total of four billion dollars for development aid for the three year period between 1981 and 1983, an amount which will bring the nation's percentage, in terms of the GNP, to the European Economic Community's (EEC) average of 0.34 percent. Italy's GNP for 1981 will stand at an estimated 71 million dollars.

PRESS VIEWS START OF GENEVA ARMS TALKS

AU011557 Rome ANSA in English 1537 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 1 Dec (ANSA) -- Great caution tempered by some hints of optimism characterized first Italian press comment today on yesterday's start of the Soviet-American negotiations on the Euromissiles in Geneva. According to the Italian Communist Party newspaper L'UNITA; the talks began in a "cordial and practical atmosphere," adding that the two chief negotiators, Paul Nitze for the United States and Yuliy Kvitsinskiy for the Soviet Union, had found their first agreement in keeping details of their discussions rigorously secret from the press.

According to the Italian Socialist Party daily AVANTI, the "reserve" which characterized their first encounter points to the "seriousness" with which they intend to confront their task. "From this viewpoint, it is a good beginning," the paper argued. The leftleaning Rome daily LA REPUBBLICA reported that the Soviet delegation described the first meeting as "constructive." It added that, as regards the wall of reserve placed round the talks, "Moscow and Washington are aware that the negotiations must be carried on without giving in to the pressures of propaganda."

The conservative Rome daily IL TEMPO noted that since the era of nuclear-headed missiles started, "this is the second attempt by the superpowers to agree on forms of disarmament or arms limitation." "The ninety minutes that Nitze and Kvitzinskiy spent together have already supplied some weak, but well-omened positive signals," the paper said. The Rome daily IL MESSAGGERO also stressed that the statements of the United States delegate revealed "a certain optimism, even granted the objective difficulties of the negotiations."

COMPOSITION OF NEW CALVO-SOTELO CABINET GIVEN

LD012312 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Excerpts] According to confirmation a few minutes ago by the secretary of state for information, the new Calvo-Sotelo government, his second, is as follows:

Prime minister	Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo
Deputy prime minister for political affairs	Rodolfo Martin Villa
Deputy prime minister for economic affairs and minister of economy and trade	Juan Antonio Garcia Diez
Minister of foreign affairs	Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca
Minister of defense	Alberto Oliart
Minister of justice	Pio Cabanillas
Minister of education and science	Federico Mayor Zaragoza
Minister of labor and social security	Santiago Rodriguez-Miranda
Minister of health and consumer affairs	Manuel Nunez
Minister of public works and urbanism	Luiz Ortiz
Minister of agriculture, fisheries and food	Jose Luis Alvarez
Minister of industry and energy	Ignacio Bayon
Minister of finance	Jaime Garcia Anoveros
Minister at the Prime Minister's Office	Matias Rodriguez-Inciarte
Minister of culture	Soledad Becerril
Minister of the interior	Juan Jose Roson
Minister of transportation, tourism and communications	Luis Gamir
Minister of territorial administration	Rafael Arias Salgado
Minister assistant to the prime minister	Jaime Lamo de Espinosa

The new Calvo-Sotelo government will be sworn in at 1800 tomorrow at the Zarzuela Palace. The cabinet will hold its first session on Friday.

YA HAILS REAGAN'S 'STRATEGIC' ARMS CUT OFFER

PM011347 Madrid YA in Spanish 20 Nov 81 p 13

[Miguel Cuartero Larrea commentary]

[Text] President Reagan's proposal has the merit of serving two aims: one of them direct -- offering the Soviet Union a comprehensive disarmament formula -- and the other more political and psychological, aimed at the European allies, to surmount the atmosphere of confusion created recently in the interpretation of U.S. viewpoints concerning nuclear defense in Europe.

Through the reaction of European political leaders, Reagan's statement has had an excellent reception, and it creates a favorable atmosphere and an atmosphere of hope on the eve of the talks which will begin between the great powers at the end of November in order to attempt to reach some agreement.

It seems that it also entered into Soviet plans to put forward some formula during the coming visit Brezhnev is to pay to Bonn, but in this game of alternate threats and proposals it has been overtaken by the timing and scope of Reagan's statements. The initial Soviet reactions attribute to his proposals a mere propaganda motive, when in fact such a nature cannot be attributed to them in a balanced appraisal, since he realistically offers that they be initiated gradually, beginning with the issue of nuclear weapons in Europe and continuing with the resumption of the SALT talks, which will analyze the framework of all the land, sea and air types of so-called strategic weapons.

Of the four points of Reagan's formula, the importance of the first point, which refers specifically to the withdrawal of the Soviet SS-20 launchers and to the renunciation of the deployment of the 572 Euromissiles, has been commented on extensively in the press. But as much or more importance should be attached to the fact that the comprehensiveness of the proposal is not confined to nuclear weapons but also includes conventional weapons, because the Western need to resort to a tactical nuclear response to react to the initiative of an enemy attack stemmed mainly from the marked Soviet superiority in this field.

But there is yet another aspect which deserves attention: The possibility of extending the concept of comprehensiveness to the geographical area of deployment of other fronts. Hitherto the actual implementation formulas being quantitatively and qualitatively assessed at the Vienna MBFR talks applied only to the forces deployed in central Europe and were confined to air, and more especially ground, forces. Observation of deployment in the Nordic and Mediterranean areas was ruled out, and so if limitation were confined to a mere withdrawal to other sectors -- for instance, the Danube sector -- it could mean a worsening of the threat in other theaters.

Among the partial force reduction proposals recently put forward by the two sides, the first Western proposal sought a considerable reduction of Soviet tanks in return for reducing a certain number of tactical nuclear warheads -- the only area in which the West had superiority. This was not accepted by the other camp, since it believed that it was merely a matter of a modernization of forces, not of a reduction. This was the same argument later observed in the West when the Soviets sought to justify the deployment of their SS-20's.

Reagan's nuclear, conventional and even geographic proposal eliminates that line of argument, and can even be extended to the situation in other theaters; something which indicates the genuine comprehensiveness of the proposal and makes it difficult for the Soviets to respond evasively to Reagan's strategic offer.

FINLAND

FINNISH, SOVIET MINISTERS VIEW TRADE PROTOCOL

LD012226 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Finnish-Soviet trade will rise next year to a record 31 billion markkas. This year's trade is estimated to be about 30 billion markkas. Finish-Soviet trade levels were agreed in a protocol signed in Helsinki today. Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola, who signed the trade agreement for Finland, said that thanks to import efforts all Finland's traditional export sectors can also be satisfied:

[Begin recording] During the fall intense work has been done by the trade delegations, as a result of which Finland's imports from the USSR can be increased. We are at present clearly the biggest Western country importing machinery and equipment from the USSR. The USSR's supply has increased and diversified also as regards many raw and finished materials. In addition the USSR has been able to reserve half a million tons more crude oil for delivery to Finland than was recorded in the protocol for the current year. Despite a difficult starting point we have thus achieved a situation where trade will not drop from the level to be implemented this year, but will even increase somewhat. [end recording]

Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev, who signed the trade protocol for the USSR, referred in his speech to the effects of energy prices and their unexpected changes even in trade between Finland and the Soviet Union.

[Begin Patolichev recording in Russian with Finnish translation] The high level we have achieved in trade is based on a growth in the [word indistinct] trade volume and trade deliveries and on growth in the supply of commodities, although there was also a rise in prices. Whether there will be an increase in the price of crude oil I do not know, but I have nothing against it. Why are you smiling, ladies and gentlemen? [end recording]

The exchange of goods now agreed upon exceeds the targets of the basic agreement by about 70 percent. Thus half of the economic cooperation program for 1981-85 will be achieved already in the first 2 years.

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION POLL -- According to the latest opinion poll, 40 percent of voters support Premier Mauno Koivisto for president. In this poll carried out by the Economic Research company for Mainos-Television Dr Johannes Virolainen is supported by 16 percent of the voters, Harri Holkeri is supported by 9 percent, Kalevi Kivisto by 5 percent and Helvi Sipilae by 4 percent. The support for Chairmen Veikko Vennamo and Raino Westerholm is 1 percent and Editor in Chief Jan-Magnus Jansen has no support. The poll was carried out between 6 and 27 November. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 1 Dec 81 LD]

VISITING BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SIGNS PACTS

P.010227 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Reporter (Mariza Gibson) reports from London that Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, who has been in London since Friday, said today that the board of OPEC governors has approved the financing of a project presented by the Brazilian Government for the exploitation of coal mines in Mozambique. The project demands $5.5 million -- approximately 653 cruzeiros. This is the first time the OPEC board has approved a project for this amount. This shows that Brazil's relations with OPEC members are good, the foreign minister stated. Saraiva Guerreiro also stated that a memorandum of understanding on nuclear cooperation with the British Government will be signed Wednesday. This ceremony will mark the conclusion of the agenda of the foreign minister in London. The document does not include any specific program in Brazil, but foresees the supply of technology for research on materials, licensing, equipment for reactors and radiological protection, in addition to quality control and equipping of reactors.

On Saturday the Brazilian foreign minister paid a visit to Oxford University. Today he held a meeting with Lord Carrington, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and gave a lecture to politicians and businessmen. In his speech, Lord Carrington stated that Brazil is a country which (?has gained) prestige in certain areas in the international field, and that Brazil's policy on Africa is very important in the point of view of the British Government.

Saraiva Guerreiro discussed issues concerning the EEC, whose council is headed by Great Britain. The minister stated that Brazil has always awaited a better flow in international trade and also for greater understanding in this regard. Saraiva Guerreiro told Lord Carrington that the developing countries will increasingly become exporters of manufactured goods. He also reiterated the Brazilian position expressed at Cancun that the developing countries are participating more actively every day in the world economy.

Tomorrow Saraiva Guerreiro will be received by Prime Minister Thatcher. This is the second meeting between the two, in addition to a meeting during the North-South talks in Cancun. After the meeting Saraiva Guerreiro will meet with John Biffen, secretary of state for trade. Then he will have lunch at Kensington House, where he will deliver a brief speech. His agenda also includes a press conference at the Brazilian Embassy at 1500.

Based on the dualism of diversity and (?universalism), Saraiva Guerreiro in his speech today stressed the basic principles of Brazilian foreign policy. He reiterated the Brazilian position regarding the principles of nonintervention and respect for self-determination. Highlighting Brazilian diplomatic points, Saraiva Guerreiro also explained that in terms of foreign policy, the Brazilian position is in perfect harmony with the aspirations of the Third World countries. The Brazilian foreign minister stressed the need for a correction of the economic plan for the Third World, within the so-called liberal processes of interaction among states, so the plan will be adequate for the differences of power between the Third World and their partners.

Regarding the political plan for the Third World, the Brazilian minister demanded greater participation of the developing countries in international deals, seeking a reduction of the forms of confrontation among countries. Therefore, the minister explained, Brazil hopes for a greater feeling of justice in international relations, to substitute for political and economic force in dealing with treaties among nations.

GREECE SEEKS REVIVAL OF CYPRUS GUARANTOR ROLE

NC011148 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 1 Dec 81 p 8

[By Nikos Avraam]

[Excerpts] Brussels, 24 Nov -- Greece wants to revive its role as a guarantor power along with parallel invocation of Great Britain's obligations as a guarantor power, which have remained unfulfilled. This was stated to me by Greek Deputy Foreign Minister Fotilas.

Mr Fotilas warned last week that Greece will also reconsider the manner and level of its participation in the Council of Europe in the event that this organization does not impose strict respect on its members for the council's principles, mainly with regard to human rights and democratic institutions. Answering my question on this point, Mr Fotilas added: It is clear that the reference to everything we have declared as general principles indicated, among other things, the grave failures committed by the Council of Europe in handling the Cyprus problem.

Question: Given the fact that Turkey invoked the argument of being one of the guarantor powers and sent the invading army to Cyprus, could Greece do something similar to counter the presence of Turkish troops?

Answer: It is well known that for many years Greece has not invoked its role as a guarantor power. I think it is the Greek Government's intention to reconsider the possibility of reviving this role and, moreover, of invoking Great Britain's obligations as a guarantor power which have also remained unfulfilled.

Question: Does the new government intend to have contacts with Britain on this issue?

Answer: In order to be absolutely accurate, I repeat to you: If we say the new government intends to do something, this means the new government has made decisions. Its intention is to reconsider the possibility and expediency of reviving both its own role and that of Great Britain as guarantor powers.

DENKTAS ASSAILS GREEK SIDE FOR HINDERING TALKS

TA011657 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the whole world now knows that it is the Greek Cypriot-Greek side that is obstructing a solution to the Cyprus problem. On being reminded of claims in the Greek Cypriot press that the Turkish Cypriot side has hardened its attitude at the intercommunal talks, Denktas said: The position of the Turkish Cypriot side has been determined through the Denktas-Makarios principles, and it is clear. We are at the negotiating table with our comprehensive and positive proposals in a bid to form a bizonal, bicommunal, independent and nonaligned Cyprus. We announced that we are in favor of continuing the talks within the framework of the latest Waldheim views. The whole world now knows that it is Greek Cypriot-Greek side that is hindering the procedures.

Denktas added that the Turkish Cypriots want the Greek Cypriots to renounce their intrasigent stand and begin a positive dialogue within the framework of Waldheim's views.

'RESERVATIONS' ON WALDHEIM DOCUMENT EXPLAINED

NC011147 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 1 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Authoritative sources have stated to O KIRIKAS that in its document on "reservations" submitted on the "Waldheim ideas," the government does not protest the new, serious reversal by the UN secretary general in not suggesting the return of all refugees to their homes -- as stipulated in the UN resolutions -- but only a "considerable number" of refugees, without further specification.

On the contrary, the government notes tersely in its document that the criteria used by Mr Waldheim on the territorial question will not lead to the return of a "considerable" number, but only a small number, of refugees. The same sources have stressed that this is the first time this principle is noted by the Greek Cypriot side through the "reservations" document.

According to other information, the government document does not reject the methodology suggested by Mr Waldheim in determining the territorial separation line. On the contrary, the government accepts Waldheim's methodology: it agrees to present data and facts substantiating Waldheim's "criteria," but it has not been learned whether the government has or has not agreed to the establishment of an "experts committee" to collect the data. Nevertheless, it was learned that the Greek Cypriot side agreed to the empirical analysis of the facts about "viability" on the basis of separate data on each of the occupied areas, which may be liberated.

Concerning the question of priority to the resettlement of Famagusta, information available to O KIRIKAS refutes the government spokesman's statement made last Saturday that the Greek Cypriot side allegedly "insists that priority should be given to the resettlement of Famagusta." On the contrary, our reports persist that the Greek Cypriot side has agreed silently to abandon the principle of "priority." According to the same information, the "reservations" document does not demand, nor does it insist, that "priority" should be given to the question of Famagusta. The matter is merely mentioned "incidentally" and Mr Waldheim "is reminded" that, according to the 19 May 1979 "Kiprianou-Denktas" agreement, "priority" should be given to the question of resettlement in Famagusta.

The "reservations" document does not demand that such a "priority" should be given, nor does it set the giving of such priority as an essential prerequisite for the continuation of discussions. Consequently, the report that the "priority" to the question of Famagusta has been abandoned is correct. The government spokesman's statement to the contrary is deemed inaccurate and misleading.

At the same time, according to our information, the Greek Cypriot document questions whether the Waldheim proposals constitute submission of "middle solutions" that are far from the positions of the two sides on various disputable points. On the contrary, the Waldheim proposals on most points are considered as adopting the Turkish Cypriot proposals on the constitutional aspect.

Moreover, according to our information, it appears now that the document sunmitted by the Greek Cypriot side accepts that the "Waldheim ideas" are not a mere "evaluation." On the contrary, it is described as a document containing ideas for "bridging the differences between the two sides," which means that for the first time it is admitted that the "ideas" are actually "proposals" and not a "mere evaluation."

Furthermore, other information available to O KIRIKAS indicates that the "reservations" document is not confined only to reservations. On the contrary, it goes further and submits proposals for the future course of the talks. Among other things the document suggests that "a detailed comparison 'point by point' study of the Waldhiem proposals" should start now.

Authoritative observers have stressed to O KIRIKAS that if this course is followed many months will be needed for the detailed analysis of, and argumentation on, every single point of the Waldheim proposals. Such a course, they added, prejudges that the dialogue will be perpetuated.

After taking into consideration O KIRIKAS' report of last Sunday on the contents of the government's "reservations" document, observers have stressed that the "reservations" are not enough, nor are they expressed strongly enough, thus revealing that the Waldheim proposals are actually what they are -- that is, unacceptable. On the contrary, they described the "reservations" document as "anemic and toothless." At the same time, many of our readers have easily drawn the conclusion that the Greek Cypriot side actually accepts the Waldheim proposals.

LISSARIDHIS QUESTIONED ON PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY

NC020954 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 2 Dec 81 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] EDEK Chairman Vasos Lissaridhis categorically rejects any offer of ministerial portfolios to his party by President Kiprianou in return for EDEK's support for Mr Kiprianou in the next presidential elections. Dr Lissaridhis also stresses the decision of the EDEK congress to run in the elections. In an exclusive interview with Andreas Kaouris, the EDEK chairman described reports in this connection as senseless talk unworthy of any attention.

Dr Lissaridhis added that so far his party has not had any contacts with any other party in connection with the presidential elections. Answering a question on his relations with President Kiprianou, Dr Lissaridhis said that "there are relations based on the identity or opposition of political views." To another question on the Waldheim ideas, Dr Lissaridhis denounced the way in which the government has handled them.

The interview is as follows:

[Question] How do you react to reports that Mr Kiprianou, president of the republic and chairman of the Democratic Party, is offering EDEK two ministerial portfolios in return for your party's support in the presidential elections?

[Answer] All of this is senseless talk, unworthy of any attention, because EDEK is a party of principles, a party based on a program, and it promotes all relations on this basis. It would be absolutely unthinkable for EDEK to discuss matters of ministries, matters of positions. I would recall that this has always been the EDEK stance, even in previous elections, and the reason EDEK did not run in those elections was that Mr Kliridhis had withdrawn his candidacy because of the kidnapping of Akhilleas [Kiprianou's son], an incident we could not explain.

As you recall, the president of the republic stated on television -- he was a candidate then -- that because EDEK insisted on a program he accepted the EDEK program, and there was an obligation taken on by the president on the national issue that he would follow the EDEK program and that our views would not be too far apart. Under these prerequisites, we made a concession and did not submit a candidate.

These are the facts. In any event, there is no question of discussing ministerial portfolios or cooperation on the basis of anything in return, because this is outside EDEK principles.

Answering a question on his relations with the president of the republic, Dr Lissaridhis said: "There are no personal relations among parties and leaderships. There are relations based on the identity or opposition of political views."

[Question] Taking for granted, as of now, that you will run for president in the next elections, have you had any contacts with other parties?

[Answer] No. As you already know, we have the decision of the EDEK congress concerning the presidential elections. Most certainly we were the first to talk about a national salvation front; we were the first to talk about the need to rally all the forces who believe in the substantive line that the Cyprus issue is a question of occupation. We have never said we wanted any forces excluded, regardless of where they belong, as long as they believe in this line.

TURKISH CYPRIOTS SUBMIT NONCONFIDENCE MOTION

TA011055 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] The three opposition parties in the legislative assembly of the TFSC have submitted a motion of nonconfidence against the government headed by the leader of the National Unity Party [NUP], Mustafa Cagatay. According to a report by the Turkish Radio and Television bureau in Cyprus [words indistinct].

The nonconfidence motion is signed by all the deputies of the opposition parties. The opposition parties have 21 seats in the 40 member Turkish Cypriot assembly.

According to the constitution of the TFSC, the decision of whether to include the nonconfidence motion on the agenda is made in the second meeting of the assembly to be held after the submission of the motion. The vote on the motion is held a full day after discussion of the motion. Twenty-one votes are necessary to adopt the motion.

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU VISITS BULGARIA 24-27 NOV

For further reportage on the visit to Bulgaria by Cypriot President Kiprianou, including dinner toasts and a communique, see pages C 1-C 7 of the 1 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL CONCLUDES MEETING

TA011725 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] The Supreme Military Council has concluded its work. It was reported that the council, which has been meeting in Ankara under the chairmanship of head of state Gen Kenan Evren for 2 days, reached decisions on certain issues.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DISCUSSING 1982 BUDGET

TA011712 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] The Consultative Assembly budget planning committee has begun discussing the draft budget bill for fiscal 1982. The committee will conclude its work on the draft bill within 40 days. Reports concerning the budgets of the ministries and affiliated organizations will be prepared between 3 and 13 December. The budgets of the ministeries and their affiliated organizations will be dealt with after a general assessment of the budget. The committee will conclude its work on the draft bill on 10 January. The draft bill will be submitted to the full Consultative Assembly on 11 January.

SEA TRANSPORTATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

TA011730 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Turkey and Bulgaria have decided to allow International Highway Transport [TIR] trucks to cross the sea between ports in the two countries by ferry. A protocol on this subject was signed in Ankara today at the end of 2 days of talks. According to the protocol, service between Turkey's Trabzon port and Bulgaria's Burgas port will begin following the construction of suitable ships.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Transportation Ministry Deputy Under Secretary Hasan Yumruk said the protocol was designed to benefit both countries in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cooperation. The head of the Bulgarian delegation, (Tarran) Petrov, director of the international relations department of the Transportation Ministry, said the protocol is a step that furthers the existing good relations between the two countries.

A protocol allowing the transport by sea of TIR trucks between Turkey's Black Sea ports and Constanta was signed last week.

SYRIAN MINISTER CONTINUING CONTACTS IN ANKARA

TA011810 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Syrian Minister of the Euphrates Dam Yahya al-Khayir, who is on an official visit to Turkey, is continuing his contacts in Ankara. After participating in a conference at the state waterworks, the visiting minister was received by State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and Energy and Natural Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol. During his stay in Turkey, Al-Khayir will visit the Karakaya, Keban and Oymapinar dams and various irrigation installations.

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION IN LIBYA -- A private Turkish construction firm has won a new construction tender in Libya worth $240 million. The project consists of the construction of 1,500 housing units. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 1 Dec 81 TA]

AUSTRIA

COMPANY RECEIVES LARGE GDR REFINERY ORDER

AU011538 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] The Voest-Alpine company has received an order worth 6 billion schillings from the GDR to supply a petrochemical plant. The contract provides for delivery and assembly of an industrial plant for refinery residues gasification and their processing into methanol. This is the biggest order ever received by Voest-Alpine's chemical plant construction section.

BELGIUM

KING APPOINTS NOTHOMB TO TRY TO FORM GOVERNMENT

LD011914 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Having relieved Willy de Clercq, the Flemish Liberal, of his mission to form a government, the king this afternoon designated the French-speaking Social Christian Party's Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb to succeed him. The new appointee has not yet made his intentions public. Nothomb still has to meet De Clercq today. Tomorrow morning he will see two other party chairmen -- he did not specify which -- and only at midday tomorrow will he meet the press. So for the time being one can only speculate on the intentions of the new appointee.

GREECE

PAPER REPORTS ISRAELI PLOT TO KILL PAPANDREOU

NC020716 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] The Greek paper APOGEVMATINI reported yesterday that the Greek authorities have uncovered an attempt to assassinate Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. The paper says this terrorist operation was planned in the occupied Palestine and that the Zionists have decided to get rid of Prime Minister Papandreou following his declaration that his government intends to recognize the PLO and to invite Brother Yasir 'Arafat to visit Greece.

Spokesman Denies Report

NC020827 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 2 Dec 81 p 8

[Text] Athens (ATHENS NEWS AGENCY) -- The government spokesman has denied an afternoon newspaper's report on a plot to assassinate the prime minister and said no such information is available from any source.

According to the report, the assassination plot is attributed to Israeli fanatics "who decided to assassinate the PASOK leader from the moment he announced his decision to upgrade the Palestinian office here to official diplomatic status and to invite Yasir 'Arafat to visit Athens on 12 December."

Referring to another press report on Mr Haig's visit to Athens, the government spokesman said there has not been any change in what he announced a few days ago. The spokesman also said that if Mr Haig or Defense Secretary Weinberger, at the NATO ministerial meeting, ask to meet with the prime minister, Mr Papandreou will not object to a meeting. In any event, the spokesman added, there is absolutely nothing [scheduled] by the Greek or the U.S. side for meetings in Brussels between the prime minister and Mr Haig or Mr Weinberger.

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SCHMIDT ADDRESSES EAST-WEST, EEC RELATIONS

LD031030 Hamburg DPA in German 0814 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 Dec (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt expects from his meeting with Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, next week in the GDR specific prospects for an improvement in intra-German relations. In a government statement on foreign and German policy the chancellor told the Bundestag today that the SPD/FDP coalition agreed that the meeting with Honecker must give indications that goodwill exists on both sides to overcome a period of setbacks in relations between the two German states.

During his meeting the chancellor hinted, in the opinion of observers, at the possibility of improved conditions for people with the remark: "I hope that this meeting will open up perspectives that will be experienced by all Germans and which will encourage them." Schmidt warned, however, against drawing up a sheet of too many demands for the meeting with Honecker. The two sides must not block one another through excessive demands. "The talk is taking place without preconditions," he said, "and I am concerned that it is not made more difficult through publicly expressed expectations and overly ambitious yardsticks." He said that dialogue is the main thing. As with the recent visit by Soviet party and state head Leonid Brezhnev to Bonn, there will be "no signing of new agreements" at the intra-German summit.

In the predominantly political part of his statement the chancellor urged the Soviet Union to make its contribution to the Geneva negotiations with the United States on nuclear arms in Europe which began on 30 November. The meeting with Brezhnev in Bonn had, in Schmidt's opinion, given a further boost to the East-West dialogue and had shown "encouraging first signs" for the disarmament negotiations. In the wake of the failure of the London summit of the European Community the chancellor urged that compromises be made in important matters of EEC reform at the forthcoming consultations of the foreign ministers this year.

Pointing to the Brezhnev visit and the efforts for the Geneva negotiations, Schmidt said that the results of recent months and days have given reason for hope. "We have made greater progress than probably many have recently wanted to think possible." He appealed to everyone: "Stick to the course because the course is peace."

With regard to the American-Soviet disarmament dialogue, the chancellor said that the Federal Government has done everything in its power to bring about the negotiations. "Our aim is to help these negotiations to be conducted briskly and to see that they bring tangible results." The worries and fears in the East and West about nuclear missile arming, which he had discussed with Brezhnev, can only be removed "if the Soviet Union also makes its contribution to the current negotiations in such a way that concrete results are achieved by the end of the summer 1983." Bonn put the zero option -- complete renunciation of medium-range weapons -- in the foreground of the talks with Brezhnev. If, however, there are no concrete results toward the end of 1983, Schmidt stressed, the deployment of American medium-range weapons envisaged in the NATO dual decision will take place.

Schmidt reaffirmed his conviction about the firm resolve for negotiations and the reduction of weapons of both American President Reagan and Soviet leader Brezhnev. He sees "encouraging signs" on the basis of the talks with Brezhnev, for example, in the Soviet readiness to reduce the numbers of medium-range missiles during the negotiations. Alluding to the proposal for a moratorium on medium-range weapons repeated by Brezhnev in Bonn, the chancellor said that "attempts to try to perpetuate the imbalance that currently exists through negotiations are unacceptable."

Schmidt again confirmed "important differences of opinion" at the German-Soviet summit, but said that above and beyond these differences is the common denominator of concern for peace.

The Soviet side made no attempt to drive a wedge between the Federal Republic and its Western alliance partners. The Federal Republic stands firmly in the Western camp; it is and will remain a reliable ally. The FRG was able to have its voice heard in the alliance. "And we do this for the benefit of a stable security partnership between East and West in the interests of great efforts and endeavours for reducing the worldwide arms spiral."

The chancellor said that the financial compromise for the European Community which the foreign ministers are to agree upon at a closed meeting this month is "necessary and possible." He explained the difficulties that stood in the way of reaching an agreement at the European Council meeting last week. He said that the following four points remain open: 1) the formula for limiting the rise in agriculture costs; 2) the question of how to limit surpluses in milk production; 3) the question of Mediterranean produce; 4) the problem of the budget's structure.

Schmidt again stressed that the Federal Republic cannot be the only EEC member with unrestricted net payments to the community. The EEC cannot allow itself, in the present world political situation, "to spend a long time disagreeing over milk and olives." Here the chancellor underlined Bonn's will to further strengthen the community and to support new political orientations. The Federal Government also agreed to remain the largest net payer but not without limits.

Schmidt also paid tribute to the German-Italian initiative for the promotion of the process of political unity in the community through the formal establishment of institutions which have arisen politically such as the regular meetings of the foreign ministers.

Schmidt also expressed understanding of the fears of young people and said he had experienced similar fears during the invasion of Afghanistan, during the Schleyer kidnapping, during international incidents and during World War II. He said that "Leonid Brezhnev has the same fear."

However, the Federal Government must not give in to fears but must overcome them in the search for sensible solutions. Schmidt recognized that the "passionate vehemence" of the peace movement is connected not only with fear "but also with morality."

The chancellor stressed that the preservation of the "liberties contained in our Basic Law" is the supreme guideline. Here the preservation of balance is of great importance because "whoever strives for and secures military preponderance does not need to negotiate, he can dictate." On the other hand, "he who comes to terms with military preponderance can get into the situation where he tries in vain for negotiation and discussion."

Addressing the churches, Schmidt said that the obligation to act politically and to negotiate "cannot be replaced or forced out by declarations."

Kohl Responds

LD031226 Hamburg DPA in German 0956 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 Dec (DPA) -- As first speaker in the debate [in the Bundestag following Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government statement], opposition leader Helmut Kohl announced "strong support for the NATO dual decision." The CDU chairman accused the chancellor of having failed to mention that French President Francois Mitterrand, too, had preferred to counterarm first and then negotiate. "Why did you only name Minister-President Strauss and not Mitterrand, or at least both of them?", Kohl asked to loud laughter.

Kohl also backed a policy of understanding and cooperation with the Soviet Union and all Warsaw Pact states. He recalled his talk with Brezhnev last week in Bonn in which the Soviet party leader said that a constructive policy with the German Government is possible, as well as with the German opposition.

But facts are more important than words. The Soviet leaders spoke of peace but continued to wage war in Afghanistan, Kohl said. He also accused Moscow of preventing definite progress at the Vienna force reduction negotiations and also in the implementation of the CSCE Final Act. Moreover, Moscow in the final joint communique during Brezhnev's 1978 Bonn visit -- "and I would have welcomed it, Mr Federal Chancellor, if today you had made a comparison with this" -- had already spoken of military balance at a time when there were about 150 individual warheads. Today, Kohl said, the Soviet Union has some 750 individual warheads on the modern SS-20s.

Kohl accused the Soviet Union of ruthless pursuit of its interests. Although the 1978 statement spoke about the indivisibility of world peace, a few months later the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. It is "not because we are supporters of the Cold War," Kohl stressed, but on grounds of conscience that we must not remain silent over Moscow's excesses.

The fact that Brezhnev's first visit to the West after the invasion of Afghanistan was to Bonn is no coincidence given the fact that important sections of the governing parties . Bonn are critical of the American administration and the NATO dual decision, Kohl said. Brezhnev wanted to exploit this and at the same time he succeeded in breaking out of international isolation.

Speaking for the opposition, Kohl expressly acknowledged that Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had used the opportunity of Brezhnev's visit to Bonn and had fully backed the American President's disarmament proposals. President Reagan has clearly underlined the desire to arrive at definite disarmament. Kohl called on the chancellor to see to it in his party that the "slandering of American policy" is stopped.

In this connection Kohl sharply criticized the fact that leading coalition politicians are in the meantime calling into question the date of the counterarming with medium-range weapons planned for 1983. They are busy ruining the opportunities given by the Brezhnev visit after the event and are interfering with a successful outcome to the Geneva negotiations. Moscow had to be told that any German Government would be determined in 1983 to have the medium-range missiles stationed if there were no results in Geneva.

Kohl again accused the chancellor of having a wide gulf between his policy and the policy of the SPD. This is graphically illustrated in the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on deploying medium-range missiles. The opposition agreed that Schmidt had rejected a moratorium of this kind. "But what value is the chancellor if Brandt, Wehner and others deliberate in public on whether a moratorium is not desirable after all." Schmidt no longer has a majority in his party in foreign and security policy. There would not be a Federal Government security policy, said Kohl, if the CDU/CSU does not help to carry out this policy.

With reference to the planned meeting between Schmidt and Honecker, Kohl said that the CDU/CSU hopes in the interest of all Germans that both sides support peace, that there will be negotiations on quite definite human problems and that signals will be given. Trust does not grow in Europe through impenetrable borders. The credibility of the Soviet and GDR policy of peace and detente has to be measured by definite deeds.

Kohl reviewed negatively the Federal Government's efforts for progress in the European unification process. If the coalition had in the past 10 years taken as much trouble over Europe as over the ostpolitik, progress would have been made. Kohl regretted that no problems were solved at the EC summit in London. If there is a country in Europe in need of European integration, then it is divided Germany because only under the European roof can something be done for German unity.

Kohl warned against seeing EC problems from fiscal standpoints and gave the assurance that the opposition is prepared to make the necessary sacrifices for Europe. "It is a question of money but it is above all about the vision of a new Europe." Perspectives are needed over and above the decisions that are currently necessary. The European act submitted by Bonn and Rome could be an attempt at showing these perspectives.

CHEYSSON REVIEWS POLICY OF FIRST SIX MONTHS

PM021249 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Dec 81 pp 1, 5

[Maurice Delarue interview with External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson: "Soviet Strategists' Main Objective Is To Separate Europe's Defense From Rest of Atlantic Alliance" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] After 6 months in office, the government's good intentions are coming up against the harsh realities of the world. We have good relations with Washington but much less good relations with Moscow, and France is absent from East-West dialogue; the attempt at a rapprochement with London has failed and the loosening of the French-German accord is preventing Europe from running properly; we are in danger of quarreling with everybody in the Near East and although the Libyans have left, things threaten to return to chaos in Chad.

[Answer] Listening to your summary, I am delighted to disagree with virtually all you say.

We want relations with the USSR which are as close and warm as possible. We are going to sign the biggest contract ever concluded between the two countries: 8 billion cubic meters of gas and, in exchange, consumer goods with a high level of labor required to produce them. We are stepping up contacts with East Europe.

We do indeed have a problem with the USSR. Our political relations are not as intimate and regular as they were in normal circumstances because French opinion is deeply affected by the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. This is a phenomenon which, as public polls show, is more marked in France than in Britain and the United States. I think -- and I said this to Mr Gromyko -- that this stems from the French people's memory of occupation.

Judging from what my Yugoslav counterpart says, his compatriots react in the same way for the same reason. As long as this situation lasts we will not be able to have a regular series of meetings with the Soviet leaders.

[Question] Do you rule out any visit?

[Answer] I do not rule out anything. I met with Mr Gromyko in New York, and I could meet him elsewhere, but we will not restore the usual rate of French-Soviet meetings. I do not like this situation because I would like closer political relations. There is a broad measure of agreement between us on some subjects like the Near East: but on the points on which we disagree it is important to have discussions. Our main disagreement obviously relates to the excessive levels of Soviet arms in Europe.

I am not just talking about the Euromissiles. The USSR has been making a colossal arms effort for around 10 years, since it is estimated to have devoted 15 percent of its GNP to it whereas the NATO countries have set 3 percent as their objective. [sentence as published]

A considerable proportion of these armaments -- Euromissiles, tanks, artillery, tactical aircraft -- threaten only Europe. It is this which markedly increases the danger: the separation in people's minds between Europe's defense and that of the Atlantic entity.

This "decoupling" could produce a psychological demobilization on the other side of the Atlantic. The risk was particularly serious 18 months ago when the White House gave the impression that it was not taking a firm enough line. Where would we be if, as some people thought after Mr Reagan's more recent statement, a limited war in Europe was conceivable?

Let's be frank: We would be in a position of marked weakness. It is clear that the Soviet strategists' main objective over the past 10 years has been this separation between Europe's defense and that of the Atlantic entity.

Simultaneously a complementary movement is taking shape: the psychological rejection of nuclear arms. The biggest danger for us would result from the combination of this "decoupling" and this rejection, which would leave Europe with a rough proportion of one to five in conventional forces against the USSR. That would seem to warrant more detailed discussions among the allies and much more frequent contacts with the Soviets.

[Question] Strategic dialogue is finally going to resume between the Americans and Soviets. Europe's security is the subject of this dialogue and yet we are not taking part.

[Answer] There are signs of a resumption and we welcome it. Since the end of the war the French have always wanted this dialogue. Mr Reagan's latest speech contains interesting elements. His choice of the "zero option" on the Euromissiles is definitely gaining ground. All the allies, ourselves included, agree with it. It forces the Soviets to either shrug their shoulders or enter into discussion. In Bonn Mr Brezhnev merely reiterated his proposal for a moratorium, in a barely improved form. "I will not deploy any more Euromissiles and may withdraw a few of the oldest ones if you abandon your response." This is unacceptable, but Mr Brezhnev did feel obliged to respond.

More importantly, American-Soviet nuclear talks are starting in Geneva on medium-range weapons. This is only an initial step because the various types of nuclear weapons are inseparable, we welcome this, too, therefore, and we have always approved of the SALT agreements.

Finally, we hope to succeed in launching the conference proposed by the previous French Government on "confidence building" measures for conventional forces from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Far from being absent from the strategic dialogue, we are taking a much greater part in it than before. First because we have publicly stated what our predecessors thought without saying it, namely that the deployment of the Soviet Euromissiles changes the quality of the threat and introduces a new level in deterrence. We also say that this threat must either be balanced or removed, and the Soviets will only negotiate if they are convinced of our determination.

We have said so openly, and this has played quite a major role in changing thinking and supplied valuable support for governments having problems with their public opinion. This is one of the reasons why our relations with the FRG are so trusting.

British Isolation

[Question] European worries in the sphere of security are being expressed increasingly frequently. You yourself recalled the existence of the only European organization which has competence in the defense sphere -- the WEU, which has hitherto been completely forgotten.

[Answer] Unfortunately it is unthinkable, for how long I cannot say, to envisage Europe defending itself. The zone is too narrow, and the deterrence logic implies a potential escalation which must necessarily involve the Americans. The idea of building a self-sufficient European defense system is a [mere] dream as far as the foreseeable future is concerned.

However, the Europeans feel greater solidarity with each other now than when the American umbrella was foolproof. At that time we had no worries; today we do, because NATO's necessary response to excessive Soviet armament leads to a buildup of weapons in Europe which is prompting considerable public reaction.

Thus solidarity in anxiety is being formed among the governments in face of the anxiety felt by public opinion and the prospect that fear will dominate all other feelings and will spark isolationist reactions. In addition, as I have recalled, the Americans do not always speak clearly. Mr Reagan's remarks on limited war aroused fears that the Americans could move away from us. There is, therefore, good reason for the Europeans to discuss security among themselves, especially since there is this desire to utilize the EEC.

Nonetheless the community is limited by treaties and by the reluctance felt by Ireland, which is not part of the Atlantic alliance, to discuss strategy. So there is the WEU (note: since 1955 the WEU has comprised Britain and the six EEC founder members -- the FRG, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg); since the Europeans want to discuss security, the WEU must be revived.

[Question] But the WEU was designed to contain and control the FRG's armaments. How could it be revived without altering its provisions?

[Answer] I do not yet know what proposals we will make, but the reasons for wanting to revive the WEU are quite the reverse of those you mention.

[Question] In Europe the attempt to achieve a French-British rapprochement back in the first few weeks of Mr Mitterrand's 7-year term failed.

[Answer] No. The attempt has not failed but the rapprochement has not been achieved. This confirms the considerable difficulties which Britain is facing. There is no rapprochement between it and anybody. President Mitterrand has seen Mrs Thatcher several times. Since I have been a minister I think that I have seen Peter Carrington, my British counterpart, more than once a week, and we have contacts by telephone or some other means on average every 2 days. I think that the same is true of our other counterparts. But there is no rapprochment because Britain is going through an extraordinarily difficult crisis and is adopting specific attitudes in European affairs. The British ideas were not supported by anybody at the European Council meeting in London.

The Role of the French-German Pairing

[Question] But at the same time our relations with the FRG have stopped being preferential....

[Answer] What President Mitterrand said is that our preferential relations with the FRG cannot be exclusive. In practical terms, and especially in the process of European building, the role of the French-German pairing is decisive. That has been confirmed. Since our arrival in office the convergence between our foreign policies has further strengthened our accord. I spoke of East-West relations; I could also mention Africa, Afghanistan or Central America. But these relations are not exclusive. We also have preferential relations with Britain, owing to our interests and responsibilities in the world, our membership in the Security Council, and our nuclear weapons; we also have such relations with Italy, owing to our membership in the Mediterranean and Latin world.

[Question] The fact remains that the virtual failure of the London European Council meeting gives the foreign ministers the responsibility of solving the disputed issues. How are you going to overcome this?

[Answer] It is striking to note that the only subject on which we made progress is a new one, the one we propose: recovery. When I told our partners, 10 days after the formation of the government, that we wanted to put forward recovery proposals before discussing budgetary arrangements, many people thought we wanted to block everything. However, the only practical decisions taken in London relate to recovery.

My second observation is that the procedure adopted for the other problems -- budget and agriculture -- is the only one which makes progress possible. Hitherto the job was given to officials who could not make decisions or to heads of state and government who lacked information. In my view only the foreign ministers, meeting behind closed doors, can grasp the political dimension of the problems while being sufficiently well informed. Moreover the community foreign ministers' council should be given the role of "general affairs council" which is conferred on it by the treaties and which has been shelved.

The Palestinians' Right

[Question] Europe also has the Near East on its agenda. But Mr Begin has just said that he regards Mr Mitterrand, but not you, as Israel's friend. What is your reply?

[Answer] I hope that Mr Begin's accident will not prevent him from receiving me next week. When I saw him on television I would have liked to tell him that his opinion is based on misinterpretations. If what he said were true, I would not last 24 hours as minister. I regard myself as having been Israel's friend for as long as it has existed, and moreover the same is true of most French people. But I think that Israel's future is to be found in the region and in peace. Peace must be restored to the region. However, there will be no peace in the region unless the rights of the other peoples are also recognized. The Palestinian people have the same rights as the Syrian, Iraqi and Israeli peoples. Who can believe that those people can live in peace if they have no state? Who can think that that will happen without negotiations among the forces in the region, including those represented by the Palestinian people? Mr Begin says that he is interested in how I will answer his questions. I am very interested in how he will answer mine, if he allows me to ask them. France has a very clear policy in the Near East and expresses it in the same way everywhere. President Mitterrand will say the same in Israel as in Riyadh and Algiers.

[Question] Your policy of balancing the Palestinians' and Israelis' rights is not fundamentally different from that of the previous government, but it is more clearly expressed. You are taking risks, including that of falling out with everybody. For instance by taking part in the Sinai peacekeeping force on the terms laid down by the 23 November statement.

[Answer] In such a troubled region the nuance between getting on well with everybody and falling out with everybody is slight. Should we limit ourselves to fine statements? After repeating that we supported the Security Council resolution calling for withdrawal from the occupied territories, could we refuse some small responsibility once those territories have been evacuated? It would be shameful to dodge the issue.

There is more to it than this. There was a tragic event, namely As-Sadat's death. Now there will be no peace without Egypt, and those who want peace must hope that Egypt will be consolidated. What would become of Egypt if Sinai were not evacuated? We are too close to the Near East in all respects to be indifferent to it. You know what the continuation of tension in the Near East ultimately means: the massive presence of the superpowers using the Israelis and Syrians as intermediaries. That is certainly not in our interest.

Moreover, although we are openly criticized by everybody for our participation in the Sinai force, we are congratulated by many people behind the scenes.

[Question] France also took a risk by prematurely supporting Prince Fahd's plan, which broke up the Arab summit in Fes.

[Answer] We do not approve of all those ideas. We simply say that Prince Fahd's statement is the most promising to be made for years. In my opinion it will continue to be the most interesting basis for consideration for a long time. What happened in Fes does not contradict that and, finally, the PLO similary deemed Prince Fahd's declaration premature.

[Question] What do you expect the president's visit to Algiers to produce?

[Answer] An atmosphere. We can count on this because a number of years have elapsed since the war, because the Algerian leaders show great realism and because the left has come to power in France with a whole range of expressions and approaches which are sympathetic to the Algerians. The value of this visit can only be assessed in 6 months or a year.

[Question] Does France have a Maghreb policy?

[Answer] It is our dream to have one. In 1956, long before independence, I contributed to a report known as the "senior civil servants' report on Algeria," which placed the future of French-Algerian relations in the Maghreb framework. Our relations with Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia must be given Maghreb aspects. Similarly their relations with us must be given European aspects. However, they still have to agree to this. That is why we are at least happy to see some development taking shape in the Saharan conflict. The Moroccan king made a very courageous approach which gives rise to great hope and which is also linked to Libya's approach.

[Question] While we are on the subject, Libya's withdrawal from Chad is a diplomatic success, but isn't there a danger of a return to chaos?

[Answer] I would not say that it was a success. It would have been a success if the withdrawal had taken place in conditions which enabled Chad to devote itself to the task of rebuilding, but a hasty withdrawal does not make this possible. Let us say that things are developing more favorably.

[Question] What about our relations with Libya?

[Answer] There is now no reason why they should not improve.

A Socialist Policy

[Question] The partisan, Socialist character which you display in your action abroad has prompted strong criticism even in our newspaper. What is your reply?

[Answer] Why should a country pursue the same policy whatever party is in power? There is no such thing as a foreign policy but a French policy which has foreign aspects, and this policy necessarily bears the stamp of the party in government. Where have I spoken of the Socialist nature of this policy? In countries where this nature opens up the best possibilities for us, in Yugoslavia for instance. We have undoubtedly adopted attitudes in Central America which a rightwing government would not have adopted. I do not see what reason there is for criticizing that. I am not the pope and I do not propound ecumenical ideas, I am a member of a leftwing government defending the interests of France -- the whole of France, of course -- and we do not necessarily view those interests in the same way as the previous rightwing government. I should probably not have spoken of "Socialist France" but of "France's leftwing government." The expression does not change the essence of my thinking.

MINISTRY SAYS POLISARIO FREE TO OPEN OFFICE

NC030700 Paris AFP in English 0626 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 3 Dec (AFP) -- The Saharan nationalist guerrillas, the Polisario Front, are now free to open an office in France whenever they want, but such a move would not imply any official recognition or privilege, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. The law requiring foreign organizations to get official permission first was abolished last month. Top French Socialist Party officials visiting Algeria earlier this week with President Francois Mitterrand had talks with Polisario representatives in Algiers about official French recognition.

NAPOLITANO INTERVIEWED ON DIVERGENCES IN PCI

PM021541 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 19 Nov 81 p 7

[Lucio Caracciolo interview with PCI Secretariat Member Giorgio Napolitano: "Time for PCI-PSI Dialogue Has Arrived"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Deputy Napolitano, profound political differences within the leadership group have emerged in the Communist Party in recent years and months. On the other hand, your debate is often incomprehensible to the uninitiated. You have proposed that "differing tendencies and opinions be compared more openly." Is this happening?

[Answer] Two requirements are borne in mind by our party and its leadersip group: an open and clear deba e and a united effort designed to avoid damaging counterpositions or even tendencies toward factious or splittist attitudes. All of us are equally aware of these requirements. We are trying to find a balance between them. I regard the result achieved with the document passed by the Directorate and later by the Central Committee as positive. We have not denied the existence of differing opinions on this or that aspect of our policy, but I would like to state now that grossly oversimplified or distorted, and sometimes entirely gratuitous, portrayals of our debate are still being made.

[Question] For instance?

[Answer] It is suggested that some of us are seeking alliances with the PSI at any price, irrespective of substance, or are concerned only with day-to-day political tactics and not with plans for the transformation of society, and so forth. Also it is being suggested that others of us are entirely insensitive toward the PSI and in general toward the parties with which we cooperate in local government, because of problems concerning trade union unity, and so forth.

[Question] But these are not just journalistic simplifications. There is the authoritative example of Franco Rodano, rightly or wrongly regarded as one of the Communist Secretariat's advisers, who recently launched a scathing attack on the "paranoid fans of Craxi-ism," the "burdensome deadwood" that are tainting Berlinguer's "correct" line. Do you consider yourself one of these?

[Answer] That article (I will ignore the regrettable language that he uses) lies within the framework of the unreliable portrayals of our debate that I mentioned before.

[Question] You have admitted, however, that divergences on "this or that point" do exist among you. What are these points?

[Answer] The nature of the debate emerged clearly back at the July Central Committee meeting. The points on which the dialectic and a resolution were understandably open could be identified, even then, as relations with the PSI, what approach to adopt toward the need for leftwing unity, how to approach the morality issues, how to regard the PCI's distinctness and how to pursue the objective of the democratic alternative. I would like to state with great conviction that the Central Committee document for the regional congresses constitutes a satisfactory synthesis of various opinions or emphases, which it is proper to compare without the personalizations which the press has emphasized so much.

FIRM NATO POLICY AFFECTS USSR'S MISSILE STANCE

PM021219 Rome AVANTI in Italian 26 Nov 81 pp 1, 5

[Francesco Gozzano article: "Brezhnev's Apparent Flexibility To Be Tested in Geneva"]

[Excerpt] What a long time ago it seems that Gromyko announced that any decision by NATO to deploy medium-range missiles in Europe would "destroy" the basis for negotiations! And yet it was only 2 years ago. NATO has pursued its policy and the USSR has been forced to backtrack from its previous intransigence and is now offering a partial reduction of its own missile arsenal on certain specific conditions.

Essentially the Soviet leader's Bonn talks revealed the USSR's willingness to begin the dialogue with the Americans on the reduction of theater weapons, abandoning the rigid conditions established on previous occasions. At first Moscow proposed a simple moratorium that would have left the imbalance between the alignments unchanged; then it threatened not to start negotiations unless meanwhile SALT II were ratified. Later it lowered its sights to simultaneous discussion on the subject of the U.S. forward-based systems in Europe, offering a unilateral moratorium, and now it has taken a further step by declaring its willingness to reduce its own weaponry as an "advance" against the results of the Geneva negotiations.

This apparent flexibility by the Soviets, which in fact implies no relinquishment of the demand for similar behavior from the West, is the realistic consequence of the steadfast stand adopted by the NATO countries. Having seen their determined refusal to accept the moratorium and at the same time their determination to carry forward the missile modernization program, Moscow saw itself forced to modify its own stance, at least at the tactical level, by introducing some variations on its old demand for a moratorium. This is in itself an initial step, even though the USSR still claims undauntedly that there is substantial parity between the two blocs' medium-range forces. But this is a contrived argument, because in presenting his case to Schmidt, Brezhnev equated both the new triple-warhead SS-20 vehicles and the old SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, which deliver only one warhead each. And as is well known, the West considers a mere counting of the various delivery vehicles inadequate and unsatisfactory.

NATO DECLARATION ON ACCESSION REPORTED

LD030348 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Spain today took the final step on the path toward NATO membership with the presentation of a letter from the minister of foreign affairs, Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, to NATO's secretary general, Joseph Luns, and with the letter's favorable reception by the organization, RNE [Madrid Domestic Service] in Brussels has had access to the documents exchanged on the matter. Here is the complete text of the declaration on the event read by an official NATO spokesman:

[Begin recording of unidentified NATO spokesman in French with superimposed Spanish translation] On behalf of the North Atlantic Council, the secretary general of NATO, Joseph Luns, welcomes the initiative which the government of the Kingdom of Spain has taken in expressing its readiness to become a member of the North Atlantic alliance. The members of the Atlantic alliance will now set in motion the process for accession which will begin with the drawing up of a protocol of membership which will be submitted for the consideration and formal approval of the foreign ministers who will have the opportunity of expressing their points of view during the meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Brussels on 10 December. This protocol will be ready for signing in Brussels at a formal plenary session of the council on the afternoon of the same day. In accordance with the existing procedures the Kingdom of Spain will be invited to join the alliance once the protocol of membership has been ratified by the member countries in agreement with their national constitutional procedures. As laid down in article 10 of the North Atlantic Treaty, membership will become effective on the date on which the instrument of membership is deposited with the government of the United States of America. [end recording]

In a personal letter from the secretary general of NATO, Joseph Luns, to the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, which contains the text of the communique, the following paragraph is added:

You are cordially invited to attend the said ceremony. Moreover, I should like to convey the invitation from the acting honorary president of the council, the Hon Mark MacGuigan, secretary of state for external affairs of Canada, to join us that night in the traditional dinner for the foreign ministers.

SAHAGUN EXPLAINS RESIGNATION OF UCD CHAIRMANSHIP

PM021603 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 20 Nov 81 p 9

[Excerpt] Madrid -- Former Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] chairman Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun has sent a letter to all party members, in which he explains his resignation and the aims which he pursued during his term of office heading the party. The text of the letter's most important paragraphs is as follows:

"I wish to remind you that I agreed to submit my candidacy for the party chairmanship because this was asked of me by many comrades of various sectors, and sincerely believing that I should not refuse at that difficult time. Since that time I have devoted the rest of my time to working for party unity by following a unifying policy and seeking to ensure that the UCD would remain loyal to the centrist political blueprint in order never to disappoint our members and voters. At the same time, I have attempted to strengthen the organization and contact with our provincial members and leaders in a desire to raise our comrades' morale and enthusiasm in order to maintain a lively and constantly expanding party.

"I have striven to fulfill the pledge undertaken at our second national congress to attend to the party's internal democratization and to give impetus to the functioning of the collective bodies -- the Political Council and the Executive Committee."

"And all this is without a reduction of the party's support for the government, which has been expressed on many occasions and under many circumstances: support based on sincerity and loyalty to the guidelines and instructions of the national congress -- the party's supreme body, of whose decisions the chairman is constitutionally the repository and guarantor.

"Our party has been experiencing for over a year a grave crisis which can only be resolved if people really change their behavior and attitudes and there is dialogue, understanding and generosity on everybody's part. It is within this framework and believing that reunification of the offices of prime minister and party chairman could be advantageous at this moment -- for reasons of political opportuneness -- that I have tendered my resignation from the UCD chairmanship.

"And I have done so on the basis of my sense of responsibility and hope that this reunification could be positive for resolving the UCD's crisis.

"I leave the chairmanship in the hope that the UCD will be able to be the strong party for which I have struggled; a champion of the society of freedom, capable of carrying out without dangers the reforms which Spain needs and of attracting voters with its political blueprint for many years, in order to prevent the recurrence in our country of a division into two blocs, which has always ended in confrontation among Spanish people."

CALVO-SOTELO TO TRAVEL ABROAD BEGINNING JANUARY

LD021646 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1230 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] With the present phase of the government party crisis settled, Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo now intends to give priority attention to foreign relations which have been at a standstill lately, says DIARIO 16 columnist Fernando (Jauregui). This will take the form of a wide range of foreign trips which beginning in January will occur about once a week, though diplomatic sources have said that firm dates have not yet been fixed. This will be done when the final touches have been put on the government reshuffle.

The prime minister's first two trips will be to Tunis and London. The first of these being combined with a visit to the Arab League headquarters, though the main point of the trip is to discuss Spanish membership in the EEC, which the Tunisians think will be harmful for their exports of farm produce. The EEC will also be the main point in the prime minister's trips to London and Brussels. The trip to London is scheduled for 8 January at the invitation of Mrs Thatcher.

But that is not the end of his schedule of foreign trips for the first 2 months of next year. The next one will be to Peru, within the framework of what is seen as the bridge which Spain provides between the EEC and the Latin American countries. Another trip will be to Mexico, to get to know personally the next Mexican president, the Institutional Revolutionary Party candidate Miguel de la Madrid.

Finally, there will be trips in the context of what is seen as a new phase of opening up towards East Europe. Calvo-Sotelo will be making a trip to Yugoslavia and the foreign minister -- still Perez-Llorca -- will visit Bulgaria and Hungary.

BRIEFS

LOAN TO NICARAGUA -- The government has granted Nicaragua a loan of $25 million for the purchase of capital goods, consumer goods and steel products. According to an EFE report, the loan was signed in the Nicaraguan capital by the director general of the Banco Exterior de Espana, (Joaquin Casinto), and the president of the Banco Central de Nicaragua, Alfredo Cesar. [Text] [Madrid in Spanish to Europe 2000 GMT 2 Dec 81 LD]

FINLAND

USSR MINISTER COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD021746 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev regards Finnish-Soviet economic relations as internationally exemplary. Patolichev today addressed the annual meeting of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce in Helsinki. He referred to the tense world situation and assured his audience that the Soviet Union supports a strengthening of security and peace in the world through, among other things, trade and economic cooperation. Patolichev pointed out that Finland has risen to become the USSR's second largest Western trade partner. He said that the Soviet Union takes these economic relations into consideration when formulating its development plans and that such relations also benefit Finland, which is affected by the difficulties caused by the Western economic crisis.

ICELAND

PARTY PROPOSES DEMILITARIZED NORTH ATLANTIC

PM021213 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 29 Nov 81 p 7

[Bergthor Kjarnested dispatch: "Iceland Wants Conference on North Atlantic"]

[Text] Reykjavik -- In the last few weeks the Icelandic Althing has been carrying on a lively debate on nuclear weapons and other security questions.

During an Althing question time, which was the introduction to the debate, it was announced that Iceland had given its approval to the deployment of 600 new nuclear missiles in West Europe. Foreign Minister Olafur Johannesson stated that within NATO, decisions were made not through voting, but through consensus or general declaration. The fact that Iceland had granted its approval in December 1979 gave rise to a certain amount of controversy, since the country was then being ruled by an interim Social Democratic minority government whose main task had been to hold new elections in the country. At the time the Social Democrats had 14 of the Althing's 60 seats and were the biggest losers in the December election losing 4 seats. It also became clear during the debate that in recent years Soviet submarine traffic around Iceland has increased significantly.

Some Althing members expressed concern over a possible future nuclear accident in the ocean off Iceland, since the country is extremely dependent on its fish exports. The Progressive party, which is Foreign Minister Johannesson's own party, now wants the government to invite all nations possessing nuclear arms and North Atlantic littoral countries, as well as representatives of the World Peace Council to a conference. The idea behind this conference would be to gradually demilitarize the North Atlantic, the first stage in which would be to stop any further increase in nuclear weapons in the area. Thereafter nuclear disarmament would take place in stages within a certain period of time, after which the North Atlantic would be declared a nuclear-free zone.

An international body would then be given the task of monitoring and implementing these plans, and it could be based in Iceland, the proposal states. The proposal looks as if it has a good chance of being approved by the Althing since the Progressive party's 17 members and the leftwing socialist People's Alliance's 11 members are expected to support the proposal. This would mean that the support of only three other Althing members would be needed. During the debate Foreign Minister Johannesson stated in the Althing that Iceland's commitments to NATO and the 1951 defense treaty with the United States do not prevent Iceland from participating in or signing declarations about nuclear-free zones.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS RESUME IN NICOSIA 2 DEC

NC021811 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] A new meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks was held at the Ledra Palace Hotel today. Prior to the meeting, the special envoy of the UN secretary general stated that procedural matters connected with the new phase of the talks were to be discussed, and he expressed the hope that existing differences would be bridged at the meeting. Mr Gobbi stated that the Waldheim evaluation is not a substitute for the summit agreements, which, he added, will be implemented through a more analytical method. We will not substitute anything, Mr Gobbi said; we are trying to go a little further.

Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot representative at the talks, stated that methods for holding the talks following the submission of the Waldheim evaluation were to be discussed. He also said the agenda has been agreed on between the parties and is based on the 1979 summit agreements and the opening statement [by Waldheim]. He said: There is no reason to change it. Mr Ioannidhis said the Waldheim evaluation is not a substitute for the UN resolutions or the summit agreements. He added: It is an accessory, as the UN secretary general has said, to help effect some progress in the talks.

Onan, the Turkish Cypriot representative at the talks, stated that at today's meeting he was to comment on the Waldheim document and on the document submitted by the Greek Cypriot side. Mr Onan said he was not going to submit a document.

'Method for Discussion'

NC030742 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 3 Dec 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The Greek and Turkish Cypriot sides in the intercommunal negotiations yesterday agreed that the UN secretary general's evaluation so far constitutes "a method for discussion".

This was stated after a meeting lasting one and a half hours yesterday at the Ledra Palace Hotel of the Greek Cypriot negotiator, Mr Ioannidhis, and his Turkish Cypriot counterpart, Mr Onan, before UN special representative, Mr Hugo Gobbi.

The communique issued by the UN said: "Procedural aspects arising from the secretary general's evaluation were discussed. Both sides agreed with the special representative of the UN secretary general that the evaluation constitutes a method for discussion. Each side put forward fully its views as to the methodology of future negotiations." The next meeting has been tentatively fixed for next Wednesday, 9 December. It added, however, that if this meeting does not take place due to the visit to UN headquarters in New York of the UN secretary general's special representative, the meeting will be on Thursday, 7 January, 1982.

Reliable sources said there is no firm date for Mr Gobbi's departure. The exact date will depend on when the Security Council debate for the extension of the UNFICYP mandate takes place.

Yesterday's meeting was the first since the Waldheim evaluation paper was formally tabled on November 18, which Dr Waldheim himself described as a "negotiating vehicle for the intercommunal talks".

A UN source in Nicosia expressed guarded optimism about the outcome yesterday, saying that while it has not been agreed whether it is a drive-on vehicle, the two sides appear agreed at least that it is the only form of transport around.

OZAL ANNOUNCES FAVORABLE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

TA021057 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Excerpt] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, speaking at the seventh livestock breeding congress in Ankara, has said that Turkey currently has no serious foreign exchange problems, as a balance of payments is certain. Noting that Turkey's exports for the first 10 months of 1981 reached more than $3 billion and increased 64 percent in comparison to the same period last year, Ozal said he hoped this figure would reach about $4.5 billion by the end of the year.

Recalling that a large market exists for Turkey's livestock in neighboring countries, the deputy prime minister said that up to 15 November export agreements for 2.5 million head of livestock have been concluded. Ozal added that correct foreign exchange policies have provided for a speedy development of Turkey's livestock and meat exports. He said the export of livestock would play an important role in the future in Turkey's foreign exchange balance.

Production Increase

TA031058 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Industry and Technology Minister Sahap Kocatopcu has said that production at the economic enterprises under his ministry have risen by an average of 20 percent over last year. A meeting is being held in Ankara to discuss the administration and investment activities of the state economic enterprises for the period January-September 1981. In an opening speech, Kocatopcu pointed out that even though the number of workers employed at the state economic enterprises had been reduced by 5 percent since the beginning of the year, production and productivity had risen in the same period. However, he added, the state economic enterprises did not fall in step with the exports of 1981.

The minister stressed, however, that only the cement industry and the machine and chemical industry establishments were successful in exports this year. The meeting is also being attended by officials from the Consultative Assembly budget and planning committee, the prime ministry supreme supervisory council, the State Planning Organization and the Finance Ministry.

DEATH SENTENCES SOUGHT FOR 16 SEPARATISTS

TA011838 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Statement by the press and public relations department of the 7th Corps and Diyarbakir, Urfa, Mardin, Siirt, Hakkari and Van Martial Law Command]

[Text] The trial of 197 militants belonging to the illegal and separatist Kava organization, which aspires at establishing an independent [Kurdish] state in the eastern and southeastern regions of Turkey, began yesterday at the 1st Military Court in Diyarbakir. The suspects are accused of killing 19 persons and wounding 19 others in Diyarbakir, Mardin, Siirt and Van, engaging in armed clashes with the security forces, robberies and other crimes.

In his indictment, the military prosecutor has asked for the death sentence for 16 of the accused and for various prison sentences for the remainder.

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SOCIAL CHRISTIANS' VANDEN BOEYNANTS RESIGNS

PM031101 Brussels LE SOIR in French 1 Dec 81 p 2

[Guy Duplat and Jacques van Horebeeke report]

[Excerpt] I have given it a great deal of thought, and I think I am being consistent. I have always supported clear stances. I have been defeated. I am acting on that. I am leaving.

By resigning his post as Social Christian Party [PSC] chairman at noon on Tuesday after a "disastrous" Executive Committee meeting, Paul Vanden Boeynants has sparked off a crisis within his party. It is true that the crisis had been imminent since the election defeat on 8 November, but it assumed an unprecedented scale over the past week. This afternoon the PSC Executive Bureau was to choose a temporary chariman from among 13 candidates to fill in for 3 months.

NETHERLANDS

VAN DER STOEL QUESTIONED ON DISARMAMENT, CSCE

LD292358 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Gyorgy Balo interview with Foreign Minister Van der stoel; date and place not given--recorded; Van der Stoel responses in English with superimposed translation]

[Text] [Question] Your government program attributes fundamental importance to continuation of the SALT process. Do you continue to believe in this process, which is considered dead by most?

[Answer] Well, I am not such a pessimist. I would very much have liked to see the SALT II treaty come into force. But the SALT process itself has not ceased to exist totally. In fact I hope it will be possible to continue the talks in the spring of next year. I also hope resolute efforts will be made not only with regard to the stabilization of the arms race and the nuclear race, but that we will really attempt to reduce the strategic nuclear weapons on both sides.

Political goodwill is necessary to enable us to achieve this goal, but I think it is essential for us to really achieve this goal, because if the increase in the number of nuclear weapons on both the Russian and the American sides continues in the same way I think it will become increasingly difficult to stop the spread of nuclear weapons in other countries. It is for this reason as well that the continuation of the SALT process is essential.

[Question] There is a sentence in your government's program. Let me quote it: It is no secret that the emphasized peace and security concepts of the Netherlands often do not meet with total approval and favorable reception within the alliance system. Would you please explain this sentence?

[Answer] Even between good friends differences of opinion occur, but I think that with regard to the main goal there is total agreement among us. The goal is not only to have a collective armed force within NATO; the search for detente and disarmament is just a much a goal. We are of the opinion that various forms of activity are possible to astain this goal. There is a need for the SALT talks. We have to prevent the race in medium-range nuclear weapons. We would like it if there were no SS-20s and if the modernization of weapons on our part did not take place. This is what we are in fact seeking. It is our firm opinion that new impetus has to be given to the long-drawn-out talks in Vienna and, finally, that we have to act in Madrid in the interest of creating a European disarmament conference.

Of course there are other very important topics in Madrid which have to be discussed, but we very much hope that it will be possible to attain success in this question. So we have an extensive agenda ahead of us, and we have to do everything not only to secure stability, but also to strive for a reduction of weapons in Europe.

[Question] In your opinion, does the Netherlands play a somewhat more active role with regard to these topics than other states?

[Answer] I can only say that the Netherlands is extremely active as regards these topics, and would add that the reactions to our ideas are starting to become increasingly positive.

[Question] In your judgment, do the countries with a small area but densely populated have a special role in safeguarding detente, since both Hungary and the Netherlands are such countries?

[Answer] I think small countries also have a role. We try very hard, in an appropriate way, to call for stability, for a reduction in nuclear weapons and weapon control. I believe and hope that Hungary, on the other side, is doing the same. Over and above this, it is my opinion that direct contacts between the governments and peoples, the relations of the governments of the Netherlands and Hungary, the relations between our peoples, are also playing an extremely important role.

PAPER VIEWS U.S.-USSR ARMS DIALOGUE PROSPECTS

PM031501 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 26 Nov 81 p 7

[Editorial: "Readiness for Dialogue"]

[Excerpts] Whether Schmidt has been successful in his long talks with the Russian leader will be made clear only by the American-Russian talks on the Euromissiles which begin in Geneva on Monday. Compromises between East and West will then have to be reached. It is obvious that the Bonn talks have not yielded any really new approaches to the arms limitation issue.

It is true that the Russians demonstrated a certain willingness to take part in step-by-step negotiations on medium-range nuclear arms, and this could lead to decisions being made before the end of 1983, as Chancellor Schmidt announced. But Brezhnev was unwilling to include this in the joint communique. It would seem that Moscow wants to say this out loud only to the Americans in Geneva.

It is interesting that the Germans had the impression that the Russians are indeed willing. And Brezhnev's remark that the East-West dialogue must be carried on at the highest level and that bridges must be built points in this direction.

The Germans also had the impression that the Russians feel really threatened by Reagan's line, but are now very ready to sound out the nature of the U.S. willingness to negotiate.

All this must be deemed a positive development, for, as Brezhnev said on one occasion, although the fact that meetings are held does not mean that a solution has been found, the fact that the two superpowers are once again prepared to take part in a common search for political solutions is a step forward. It is a vast improvement over the situation in recent months, when the exclusive pursuit of military power increasingly seemed to be taking the place of the ambition to give political form to international relations.

There can be few objections to such an endeavor to place arms limitations in the broader framework of a foreign policy which aims at making all other sources of conflict possible objects of discussion -- at least, that is, if a reasonable attempt is made to find solutions which do justice to the interests of all the parties involved and the linking of many divergent problems does not lead to obstruction and stagnation in the already highly complicated negotiation process.

SCHMIDT SPEAKS TO BUNDESTAG IN POLICY DEBATE

DW031309 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0802 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Government statement by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the Bundestag -- live]

[Excerpts] But first please let me say a word about the European Council meeting last week in London. In the center of the official agenda in London was the so-called mandate. This key word mandate stands for a universal conciliation of interests within the community. That means new emphasis regarding the policies of the community. New instruments for the community or the concentration of financial means from already existing instruments and policies, such as the regional and social funds, on those policy fields and regions that really need it. The adaptation of agricultural policy and agricultural expenditures is involved here, and finally the settlement of the European Community's budget structure is involved.

Naturally it is not simple to tie such a voluminous compromise package together because reconciliation must take place between numerous, diverse and contradictory interests of a national, regional and sectional nature. This entire process is taking place against the background of a most critical economic situation in the entire world, throughout the entire European Community and in every individual member state. Thus there are extreme complications for the conciliation of interests. The fight against unemployment is currently the number one problem in all countries and throughout the whole community. Our partner countries in the community all clearly have greater employment difficulties than we. Only in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is the unemployment rate lower than in our country. In most other countries there is also a simultaneous fight against very high inflation rates.

It became clear again in London that nobody, no government of the 10 states, has a patent recipe at hand to offer to the others for these difficulties. There is not even a recipe for one's own country because the fiscal policy leeway has become extremely narrow in each of the member countries. We Europeans relaize and must adjust to the fact that a great part of our economic problems comes from the outside. Only persistent efforts to improve our own efficiency and our ability to compete can help against the oil price explosion and the worldwide high interest rates. Thus efforts must be made not only by the organs of the European Community, they must be made most of all by the respective national economic policies; efforts must be made particularly by plants and plant managements, and by workers and their trade unions in the individual member states.

I pointed out very thoroughly in London that in this situation facing the European Community we cannot afford to have national economic policies act against each other. [applause] Thanks to current cooperation in the areas of economic, monetary and trade policies, we have so far better handled the worldwide economic crisis than in the twenties or thirties. This advantage must in no case be lost by the European Community even though due to high unemployment and narrow financial leeway the temptation is very great for all parliaments, and particularly all governments, to at least temporarily pass their own difficulties through protectionist measures to other countries. There is no reasonable alternative to cooperation and mutual concern.

It also became clear in London that all member states must correct erroneous developments in their own countries. In some member states high inflation rates are a dangerous potential for unrest, and these rates have been mainly self-made. Many industries and many jobs are endangered because the structural change has been artificially delayed or watered down for many years.

Only an increased ability to compete internationally can create leeway in the long run for interest rate cuts and lessen the effect of high and unstable interest rates in the great states outside the European Community. [applause] The course of discussions in the European Council was not completely satisfactory, but it was still better than I had expected.

This was possible due to the direction of the negotiations by British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher and to the most active cooperation of French President Mitterrand, as well as to the preparatory work by the commission. I think I can also say about my colleague Genscher and myself that we have worked hard to achieve compromises.

Four points remain unsettled:

First, the formula for limiting the increase of agricultural expenditures; second, the question of how the milk production surplus in Europe should be limited; third, the matter of Mediterranean products; and fourth, the budget structure problem. In these four points, too, the European Council achieved an approximation of positions which in some cases was rather considerable, though it was unable to tie the package completely together. But that definitely was not the fault of German motions or Gereman reservations. The two important German positions, by the way, were recognized in principle, namely, that we cannot be the only one making unlimited net payments in the community and that the increase in the agricultural costs must remain below that of the European Community's own revenues.

We made it quite clear that new policies cannot be started or implemented unless funds are released for that purpose elsewhere. It seems to me to be necessary and possible for the foreign ministers to achieve in closed session a conclusion before the end of the year on the basis of the understanding reached in the European Council.

By the same token, the EEC cannot choose the path of a lack of financial discipline. The elements for a solution do exist, and the readiness and the will to achieve them are great, at least at the level of the heads of government. The Federal Government wants to strengthen the European Comunity, especially in these difficult political and economic times. For this reason we are prepared to meet our EC partners half-way. In principle we are just as prepared to help support new policies which are advantageous above all to our partner countries. We also are prepared to remain the European Community's biggest net contributor, by far the biggest of all; but definitely not the only state in the community making unlimited net payments. [applause]

The German-Italian initiative concerning a European union is a contribution made at the proper time to promoting the political integration process in the community. My overall impression of those 2 days in London is that the will is strong, also among our partners, to stand together more firmly particularly at this time.

Let me now return to the visit by Mr Brezhnev. During this meeting there was no attempt made to drive a wedge between our alliance partners and ourselves. Messrs Brezhnev and Gromyko had rather expected that we would be talking on the basis of the common alliance positions. They were aware, of course, that we in Bonn greatly contributed to the formulation of the positions of our alliance. They also know, of course, that we would raise our voice in the alliance, and that this voice would be heard there in the future because our weight lies fully on the Western side of the scale and has its impact there.

I expressed to the Soviet guest my understanding for his concern, the concern of the Soviet Union, over the development of U.S. medium-range weapons in West Europe. But I was neither able nor willing to dispel their concern. Rather I explained to the general secretary that we understand that concern perfectly well because we have felt directly threatened for quite some time by the constantly increasing numbers of Soviet medium-range missiles. We are familiar with such worries. Thus to us attempts to perpetuate the existing imbalance in its present form through negotiations are unacceptable.

The concern and the anxieties of both sides can be dispelled only when the Soviet Union also contributes to the current negotiations in such a way that concrete results will be achieved by the end of the summer of 1983. [applause]

In this connection we have moved the mutual zero option into the foreground. Yet, if by the end of 1983 no concrete results have been achieved -- and I stated that in no uncertain terms -- the Federal Government, any Federal Government, would abide by the commitments contained in the dual decision regarding German security interests and the common security interests of the alliance. This means that the deployment would be carried out to the planned extent. [applause] In this connection, by the way, I warned against any misjudgment of the peace movements in West Europe and against trying to replace political discussions between governments with an attempt to exert influence on public opinion on the other country.

Let me add that I on my part do not doubt the Soviet Union's readiness to negotiate seriously in Geneva to achieve essential reduction in medium-range weapons. Even if no essentially new proposals were advanced during our talks, I do see encouraging beginnings -- for instance, the Soviet readiness to reduce its inventory of medium-range missiles even during the negotiations. There was the implied possibility of proceeding in stages in the negotiations proper. This is in keeping with the Western proposal to concentrate in an initial phase of the negotiations on the medium-range missiles of the two sides.

It was with satisfaction that we noted that the Soviet side also voiced keen interest in headway in the current negotiations on the mutual reduction of forces and weapons in Vienna -- generally referred to as MBFR -- as well as in a satisfactory conclusion to the CSCE followup meeting in Madrid with a clearly defined mandate for a conference on confidence building and security promoting measures and on disarmament in all of Europe. I also welcomed the endorsement of the principle of restraint and moderation in the relations among all states.

We in the Bundestag are committed to listen very closely when the churches, and when trade unions or other large groups give us advice on how to ensure peace. The public has received much advice in past months on the peace problem. Some of this advice was carefully thought through, some was confused and still more sprang directly from fear, particularly the fear of young people. One of them has written that he is afraid because the federal chancellor or the Federal Government is not afraid. How does he know that we are not?

I have been afraid and fearful many times in my life. But we in parliament, we in the Federal Government must not be overcome by fear. [applause] We are responsible to the people to act reasonably even when we are in a state of fear. [applause] The memory of fear during the war and the fear of another war force us to work with all our reason and strength for peace.

Many of us have been probably surprised and baffled by the passionate vehemence with which fear gains ground and expresses itself in peace movements existing only in West Europe and not in East Europe, and how often reason is being endangered that way. If somebody simply yields to his fear, it does not mean that he acts morally. If somebody yields to his fear although he bears public responsibility, he runs a great risk of acting immorally. [applause] The peace movement most certainly has to do not only with fear but also with morality. And most certainly the current mass destruction arms are a particular challenge to moral thinking. [applause]

If one is bewildered, then one must not just remain inert in this bewilderment or anxiety. One must face up to the questions resulting from the bewilderment, for instance, the question: Have we, the politicians, done everything to make the objective and the course of our policy morally understood?

The standpoint of the Federal Government and the starting point of our peace policy initiatives are unequivocal. I have explained that. The antagonism between the two world powers and their alliance systems, however, also is an antagonism of views about the order of society, above all about the basic rights, the freedom rights of the person, of the individual. What we want is to preserve the provisions of freedom by our basic law; not just the freedom of the market, as important as it may be for our prosperity; not just the freedom of the intellectual, as important as it is for the freedom of thought and criticism; but above all the freedom of working people to gather and jointly advocate their interests.

One might speak of three basic philosophies of avoiding wars, to put it somewhat coarsely: The first course pursues the superiority of one's own arms as the guarantee of one's own security. Its motto is: We must be the stronger and show it to the Russians. Or conversely, we must be the strongest and demonstrate it to the Americans. This course inevitably leads to the arms spiral. This course endangers peace instead of preserving it. [applause]

The second course aims at unilateral disarmament. This is the stance of the morally justified pacifism, but often also an attitude which springs from wishful thinking or naivete. This course, too, leads onto dangerous ice in any event, because unilateral impotence -- this we learned in our lives -- does not prevent the aggression and the defeat by the superior power. [applause] The one who is unarmed, who has disarmed himself, loses the capability of resisting political blackmail, and thus he loses the capability of representing the interests of his own people. [applause]

And in the third place, there is the course of balance of military forces and of equal security for both sides. No government of a world power can sign an inequitable disarmament treaty; neither the U.S. Senate nor the Supreme Soviet would ratify an imbalanced treaty. The principle of balance is an inalienable basic component of any agreed, any contractually insured, policy of disarmament and arms limitation. There is no other way of insuring arms reduction and arms limitation contractually under international law.

Balance, in contrast, creates for both sides the chance for dealing with each other in a civilized manner. It is a foregone conclusion that security is not created solely by the balance of weapons, definitely not. What is required in addition is the civilized dealing with each other, the dialogue, cooperation, the security partnership. [applause]

A final word, ladies and gentlemen, concerning the strategy of deterrence. From the realm of the two great churches utterances on the peace issue have been made in the past few weeks. The Federal Government cannot and will not claim these utterances, or parts of them, for its own course, but it does take seriously the moral share in the responsibility by the churches in this issue as well. All differences, in part considerable differences, in the points of emphasis and in nuances notwithstanding, both statements are agreed in one basic consideration which I may sum up as follows: A security system based on deterrence in Christian opinion constitutes a considerable moral or ethical problem. It can be ethically justified, or is bearable on the whole, only if and when real steps of disarmament are pursued with full force. The will for negotiations is indispensable to this end. The two lay-church bodies have made it clear that for moral reasons the existing world security system of deterrence and counter-deterrence makes politically action and negotiation morally necessary. I want to add that this moral duty cannot be replaced or pushed aside by a policy of mere avowals. [applause]

Let me address a word to the opposition. It still seems to me that the opposition is not sure whether it wants to pursue the course of the social-liberal Federal Government or whether it wants to pursue a different course in this matter. The CDU/CSU image regarding peace and security policy is diffuse. [applause] There are indications of an understanding of peace-political necessities, to be sure, but there are also other signals.

The North-Rhine Westphalian opposition leader, our former colleague Professor Biedenkopf, raised the question recently of whether consensus on a long-term basis is possible at all in the strategy of nuclear deterrence. The CDU federal congress held immediately after that did not discuss Biedenkopf's question. But this question is worth an answer, Dr Kohl. [applause]

I also read almost at the same time that Minister-President Spaeth signed the German Trade Union Federation's peace appeal. I welcome this, but I would like to know what his Munich colleague Mr Strauss thinks of it. [applause] At the CSU congress Minister-President Strauss said that the equivalence of defense efforts and the willingness to negotiate was -- I quote verbatim -- a congenital defect of NATO's dual decision which was due to tactical reasons but illogical in the matter -- end of quotation.

Mr Minister-President, this is in clear contrast not only to the Federal Government's policy but also to the policy of the United States and all states in the alliance. [applause]

I was even more shocked, Mr. Minister-President, when on the occasion of Brezhnev's Bonn visit you termed the negotiating aim of a zero solution set jointly by the alliance for Geneva pure nonsense. You said this at a time when the United States, which is one of the negotiating partners, expressly made the zero solution its negotiation aim. [applause] Mr Kohl and Mr Minister-President Strauss, I want the opposition to make its course and its intentions clear. [applause] But you must take into account that the peace-political course of the social-liberal Federal Government is backed by the overwhelming majority of our people [applause], backed by the overwhelming majority of our people [applause], and that it originates in the deep longing of the Germans and of the other European nations for peace and good-neighborly relations.

You know, ladies and gentlemen, that yesterday I accepted with thanks an official invitation from Erich Honecker, the GDR State Council chairman, for a meeting on the 11th, 12th and 13th of this month. The meeting will be held at Lake Wehrbellin. I consider this first meeting on German soil after the Erfurt and Kassel meetings in March and May 1970 between Willy Brandt and Willi Stoph as an important sign for the two German states, above all for the bonds between the people in Germany and also for detente in Europe. [applause]

I intend to hold a comprehensive exchange of opinion with Mr Honecker on the state and development of relations between the two German states as well as on international affairs and in particular the safeguarding of peace. The social-liberal coalition is agreed that this meeting is to show that goodwill exists on both sides to overcome a phase of setbacks in relations between the two German states. I hope that this meeting will open feasible prospects for all Germans and inspire them with courage.

Ranking first will be talks and the dialogue between both German states. Like during the Soviet general secretary's recent visit, there will be no conclusion of new agreements. The talks will be held without any preconditions and I do not want them to be unnecessarily complicated in advance by speculation or publicly voiced expectations and high yardsticks. Making a list of many demands would be very easy for those who are not willing themselves to hold a patient dialogue and bring about a consensus. Some people still are keeping to the practice of the sixties -- confrontation instead of cooperation, pressure and counter-pressure instead of detente and balance of interests -- and this exists on both sides, in the GDR as well as in our country.

Let me say in conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, the peace-political course of the social-liberal Federal Government is a course of active willingness for talks. I agree with Herbert Wehner that being able to hold talks with both sides is our German contribution to peace policy. I want to add that it is our task to safeguard peace with our whole heart and also with absolute passion for clear reason. [applause] The results of the past months and days give reason for hope. We have made headway, more than some people thought or were willing to think possible. I am appealing to all: Let us keep to this course because this course means peace. [applause]

Strauss Comments

LD031406 Hamburg DPA in German 1243 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 3 Dec (DPA) -- In the Bundestag debate, CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss said that the advantage of Brezhnev's visit to Bonn is that after it the Soviet party leader will have to "certainly correct" false ideas. The lack of definite results is no surprise, Strauss said. He strongly attacked SPD Chairman Willy Brandt and his colleagues, who allegedly are already considering postponing the date for NATO's counterarming beyond autumn 1983. "I warn against misuse of the time factor," Strauss said and reaffirmed that the question of medium-range missiles must be settled "one way or the other" by 1 October 1983. To prevent a drifting apart in the alliance, there must be no postponement of the date which was jointly agreed.

In a discussion of the ranges of various weapons Strauss also pointed to the security needs of China, which, he said, will be affected by a widescale redeployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles beyond the Urals.

Strauss stressed that he shared Schmidt's views on Moscow's earnest desire for disarmament. This does not mean very much, however, because the Soviet Union possesses a different system of values, as the genocide in Afghanistan showed. Moreover, Brezhnev himself is struggling for recognition of his policy within his own circle.

Strauss reaffirmed his conviction that only a military balance can safeguard peace. The Kremlin leaders are very aware of risks and very wary of them. The past has shown that the Soviet Union penetrates only into those parts of the world where they have not faced a nuclear opponent.

Barzel Appeals for Unity

LD031906 Hamburg DPA in German 1652 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 Dec (DPA) -- The chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee, Rainer Barzel (CDU), has appealed to all NATO states to stick to the alliance's dual decision, as this is the only way to achieve a result in Geneva. Certain neighbors should think carefully about whether they intend to hold back from the German position, because either "everyone will have peace, or none of us will."

As did other opposition speakers, Barzel attacked SPD Chairman Willy Brandt and the head of the SPD parliamentary group, Hebert Wehner, because they had made headlines at the cost of the government and the situation with statements on the possibility of postponing NATO counterarming. Barzel challenged both of them to immediately state their support of the government's position. The opposition is slowly "feeling funny" at being the only one in the Bundestag to unanimously support the chancellor's position on this question.

On the subject of the chancellor's meeting with the chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, Barzel said that the opposition welcomes the talks and wishes them success but that the CDU/CSU would not be silent if the meeting is used only to make "disarmament speeches aimed at television." "Above all, the talks must be about mines and self-detonating devices, about the wall and about the suppression of human rights." Barzel also expressly warned about giving in to the Honecker's demands about citizenship, the Salzgitter registration office and the Elbe frontier. These are attempts by the GDR to continue their cordoning off policy.

BUNDESTAG PASSES RESOLUTION ON ABC WEAPONS

LD031926 Hamburg DPA in German 1743 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 Dec (DPA) -- All parties in the Bundestag unanimously demanded an unlimited outlawing and controlled abolition of all atomic, biological and chemical weapons (ABC weapons). The session passed a corresponding CDU/CSU group resolution on Thursday evening without debate, after the big foreign affairs debate.

The FRG voluntarily renounced atomic, bacteriological and chemical weapons when it joined the Western alliance on 5 May 1955, and agreed to inspections by its alliance partners.

Another CDU/CSU group resolution that the Soviet Union should immediately halt the construction and stationing of further SS-20 missiles and start to dismantle the existing missiles step-by-step, was, however, rejected by the majority of the SPD/FDP coalition. The coalition expressed the view that a further resolution was unnecessary, as the Bundestag already passed a corresponding resolution on 26 May this year which covered the concerns of the resolution now presented by the CDU/CSU group.

BRANDT ON TNF TALKS, SCHMIDT-HONECKER MEETING

LD031334 Hamburg DPA in German 1127 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 3 Dec (DPA) -- It is not intended that the SPD congress in Munich next April will make any new statements on the NATO dual decision. Speaking in the Budestag debate today, SPD Chairman Willy Brandt said "we are concentrating on what faces us now," because "there is nothing new in discussing what was decided in Brussels at the end of 1979." Brandt said that with regard to the Munich congress "an attitude must be adopted -- perhaps a little more clearly than is possible at the moment -- toward that with which the great powers are now dealing." Brandt then looked ahead further to 1983, when an attitude to what had been achieved by that time would have to be drawn up again. "I think it is good that now, at the end of this year, the Bundestag is discussing peace policy," Brandt said at the start of his speech. But he also warned against "over-optimistic expectations" of the Geneva medium-range missile negotiations. He criticized the widespread disquiet at "what I may call, with all caution but quite clearly, the occasional inadequacy of those who represent the two great powers" and their "alternating between squabbling and stubborness," which does not make for trust.

Brandt praised the "important offer" made by the U.S. President 2 weeks ago. The fact that Brezhnev had also said he was prepared for "substantial measures" justified all those who had been suspected by the CDU/CSU of illusions and sometimes also of anti-Americanism, Brandt said. "The CDU/CSU must rid itself of this nonsense."

Brandt urged that attention should be paid to the growing problems of the Third World, which inevitably affect every group of states.

Brandt said Poland could and must settle its affairs itself. He criticised the opposition for the fact that three CDU/CSU governed Laender had withdrawn financial support for the Institute for Research Into Peace and Conflicts.

With regard to the forthcoming meeting between Schmidt and Honecker, Brandt expressed the hope that the possible results will "benefit people over here and over there."

On behalf of the FDP parliamentiarty group, foreign policy spokesman Juergen Moellemann thanked the federal chancellor and the federal foreign minister that as a result of their [word indistinct] the East-West dialogue on arms control is again under way. Revival of the dialogue across bloc frontiers is urgently needed to make peace more secure. Moellemann demanded further confidence building measures in East and West because the mutual mistrust between the two blocs hampers efforts to limit arms at the lowest possible level.

The FDP deputy stressed that NATO's "devastating concept" for nuclear deterrence could only be accepted if every effort is made to reduce the volume of nuclear weapons. The main aim of deliberations must be on how war could be avoided and not how it could best be waged.

With reference to the forthcoming intra-German summit, Moellemann said the FDP parliamentary group emphatically welcomes the fact that Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, together with Ministers Otto Graf Lambsdorff and Egon Franke, will hold talks with the GDR. This could be a useful contribution toward revitalizing the dialogue between East and West and especially between Bonn and East Berlin.

WISCHNEWSKI COMMENTS ON ARMS TALKS, BURUS SPEECH

LD031916 Hamburg DPA in German 1728 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 Dec (DPA) -- SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski emphasized that he considers it possible to postpone the realization of the NATO dual decision, planned for the end of 1983, under certain circumstances.

A situation could arise in which both superpowers might reach an interim agreement in Geneva, the SPD politician said. If this mutual agreement occurs, "we would not say no." This is also true if both superpowers come to "agreements on a timetable." Willy Brandt and Herbert Wehner could be understood in this sense. They, too, said that an extension of the time limit was possible, and were heavily criticized by the opposition for this.

Wischnewski challenged the opposition to decide on a constructive attitude of cooperation in foreign policy. The forthcoming meeting of the federal chancellor with the chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, was of decisive significance for people in both parts of Germany. The federal chancellor was not traveling to the GDR to make agreements. At the meeting, however, prerequisites for a "whole series of agreements" could be created, which are of importance for peace in Europe.

On the much debated foreign affairs speech of U.S. Ambassador Arthur Burns on Tuesday in Bonn, Wischnewski said that the overwhelming majority of the people in the FRG welcomes the 237,000 U.S. soliders, without whom a balance is not possible. The U.S. presence is of vital interest to the FRG. This view "does not mean, however, that when U.S. politicians have differing views and sometimes even say stupid things, that we will not say this quite clearly."

MINISTER PREVIEWS SCHMIDT VISIT TO GDR

LD021814 Hamburg DPA in German 1706 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 2 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Minister for Inner-German Relations Egon Franke (SPD) has said that it sensible for Chancellor Schmidt to visit the GDR immediately after Brezhnev's visit. "There is a direct connection between the two meetings; the visit to the GDR is part of the efforts to continue talking and, where necessary, to resume talking," Franke said in an interview with BILD ZEITUNG (Thursday edition).

Asked whether the chancellor would also raise subjects like the compulsory currency exchange and lowering the age for visits to the Federal Republic, the minister said that the meeting should not be made difficult from the outset by high expectations. However, it is certain that no topics will be excluded. According to Franke it is not a question of concluding definite agreements or accords. However, many agreements with the GDR could be augmented or revived. This includes interzonal trade.

BAHR REAFFIRMS BELIEF IN FRG-GDR COMMON SECURITY

LD031212 Hamburg DPA in German 1117 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 3 Dec (DPA) -- SPD politician Egon Bahr has linked the forthcoming Schmidt-Honecker meeting with the expectation that the German states will be aware of the situation in which they both find themselves in central Europe. In an interview on North German and West German radio, he reaffirmed today in this connection his idea of the "common security" of the two German states.

"The security of the GDR is our security, and our security is that of the GDR" Bahr stated. To become aware of this would mean that this dimension would be added, as the basic treaty also envisaged. However, he said, this aspect of the treaty has not yet been fully exploited. Bahr stressed that he would consider it an important thing if both German states could finally achieve that "normal level of dealing with one another" as was the case between other European states. Bahr endorsed constant consultations with the GDR and added: "After all, we also talk with the Russians." Regarding the Geneva negotiations on medium-range weapons he did not see the time as having arrived yet when Bonn and East Berlin could take direct action or come to a joint proposal.

In an interview on Saarland Radio, the CDU/CSU spokesman on Germany policy, Peter Lorenz, according to the radio station said that the time had not yet arrived for regular talks with the GDR. He said that agreement to regular talks would mean a considerable international upgrading of the GDR Government.

GENSCHER ADDRESSES EUROPEAN COMMUNITY PROBLEMS

DW041029 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1500 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Speech by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bundestag debate in Bonn -- live]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen, we want security policy problems to be included in European political cooperation, in our foreign-political cooperation. I think in recent months we have realized above all that it is necessary to make Europe's voice heard more clearly. We are aware that we must act with circumspection in this respect. We are aware of the problems resulting from the fact that one of the member states does not belong to the Western alliance. But we consider the inclusion on the political and economic dimensions of European security into the future common foreign policy to be indispensible. In other words, it is not very useful for Europeans to constantly complain about the lack of consideration for their interests without developing the ability to define these interests jointly -- not against each other. [applause]

It must be added that the safeguarding of these interests also requires the European partners in the Western alliance to be aware that the United States must never be seen by us as a watchman for Europe who can even be hired free of charge. The power of the alliance is based on the political, defense-political and economic contribution of the Europeans to the West's common position. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, our common tasks include common analysis of worldwide and regional dangers to the community's security, the development of active international policies by the 10 to counteract such dangers and safeguard the community's economic security as well as its energy and raw material supplies, the improvement of ability of the 10 to react to world crisis in coordination with others according to their common interests and, finally, above all the development of an all-European policy by the 10 which will be rich in initiative and which, despite the division of our continent, will lead to an agreed stability on the basis of a balance of forces through dialogue and cooperation, through the building of confidence, through arms control and disarmament -- a policy which will lead to a European peace order for which we will have to develop the political and economic dimensions.

In all our European policy activities, in all our statements about Europe we Germans must never forget that Europe does not end at the borders of the community or at the borders of the states of the Council of Europe. Europe belongs to all European nations, including those who unlike us cannot live in democracy. This Europe must see its task as one of peace beyond all ideological borders.

Earlier today the peace movement in Germany was mentioned. I want to say in this respect that the powerful avowal of peace not only by the younger generation is an indication of a European identity, a European identity which is growing irrespective of the political systems, even though this desire for peace of every individual can be articulated more clearly in our West European democracies than in the other European states which do not have the privilege of living in democratic systems.

This form of European identity is growing everywhere and an advance of the European Community's foreign policy to the security policy area must be linked with the desire to overcome the division of Europe as well as with close and trustful cooperation with the North American democracies with which we are allied not only militarily as in former alliances but with which we are allied as a community of values and guaranteed freedom. It is on this realistic basis that we must develop a security of partnership for Europe, a security partnership which together with political and economic elements will enable a lasting European peace order embracing, and in the very distant future, eventually overcoming the bloc. For this goal we will need to have much patience, perseverance and realism. The task we must set ourselves today is to do everything in our power to create a realistic security partnership in Europe.

We must do everything in our power to ensure that peace initiatives emanate today from Europe where wars emanated from previously. Regarding the Third World, Europe has a great task and cannot be suspected of representing hegemonic interests. Our colleague Brandt is right in saying that North-South relations are primarily also a peace task. We cannot expect the world to be stable unless the North-South differences are resolved. Just as the nations at the end of the last century were shaken by their own social problems, we will also see this happen worldwide in the North-South relationship.

Seen this way, it certainly is wrong to assess the situation in the Third World only from an economic viewpoint. It certainly is also wrong to see possibilities of influencing others only under military conditions. It is my opinion that the best way to further the independence, sovereignty and stability in the Third World countries is for us to consistently continue along the road of partnership cooperation with these countries and enable them to overcome their social problems. However, this must be done through a policy they consider correct and without any attempt to exert influence on them. [applause] In this respect the Cancun North-South summit was an important event.

We must be partners in regional cooperation everywhere in the world. This is also a part of our peace policy. Our cooperation with ASEAN is such cooperation. Our cooperation with the states of southern Africa, the Lusaka states, is such cooperation. Our willingness to cooperate with the Gulf states contributes to stability in the region. Ladies and gentlemen, irrespective of our concern about developments in Central America, for instance, and of the differing views on the developments and forces to be supported, it should be the common goal of the Germans and the common goal of the Europeans to encourage the Central American states to try and form a regional alliance. For such an alliance we are the proper partner because we can guarantee that we will not introduce the East-West conflict into that region. This must be our aim. [applause]

I think that whenever we speak of peace policy, as Germans and as part of the European Community, we bear a great responsibility which we can, however, fulfill. The safeguarding of peace is indeed a task that has involved us in connection with the visit that has been very much discussed today. We are aware that East-West relations are of great significance for stability and security in the world. If we do not succeed in setting the course toward arms control, stability and cooperation, all other problems will be difficult or impossible to solve.

We must realize that the development of East-West relations which began in the late sixties has suffered a severe setback due to the exaggerated armament of the Soviet Union in the seventies and eventually to the invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979. But we also realize that the international situation has again begun to move and that new insights and new opportunities exist. We must campaign for the view that security cannot be achieved by striving for superiority but really only on the basis of a balance.

The political responsibility for the West and the East requires that the dangers of the current situation be kept under control. This goal is served by the West-East dialogue, by the meetings between the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister in New York and by the next meeting between the two planned for January. This was also served by the visit by and the meetings with the Soviet leadership here in Bonn. We act in this connection, without overtaxing ourselves, in the awareness that our country must play an active and significant role in the efforts to improve East-West relations. There is no doubt that German-Soviet relations are of considerable significance with regard to East-West relations as a whole, and vice versa.

The clear desire of the Federal Government to form lasting relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of treaties is an essential part of our consistent and confidence building German foreign policy. This policy is based on the firm committment to the Western alliance and the European Community.

The Geneva negotiations which began on Monday offer the opportunity to bring a definite negotiation subject to concrete results in a specific time -- namely the medium-range missile problem. And an opportunity might be created to bring influence to bear on other disarmament fields.

I believe that the talks and the common attitude shown here in Bonn have made their contribution. As interpreters of the Western position, we stressed the sincere will of the West with regard to constructive negotiations and concrete negotiation results. We also left no doubts that only concrete negotiation results can influence the deployment of medium-range missiles slated by the Western side for late 1983. We did this out of the awareness that doubts regarding one part of the dual decision would deprive the other part of its foundation. That is true both ways. In other words, doubts regarding the seriousness of the Western will regarding deployment worsen the chances for those negotiations from which we hope results will emerge that will lead to making this deployment unnecessary.

We also termed the so-called zero solution, that is renunciation of land-based medium-range missiles by the Soviet Union and the United States, not only a desirable result but the result we want to achieve at the Geneva medium-range weapons negotiations. I repeat that we hope that this will also give impetus to other fields.

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, are we aware of what it means that the demands of the Federal Government for mutual renunciation of medium-range missiles has been accepted not only by the United States, leading the negotiations for the West, but also by the other alliance partners? Are we aware that this demand has made an impression on the Warsaw Pact states? I recall the statements by the Romanian president on the occasion of the federal president's visit to Bucharest.

The Geneva negotiations on medium-range weapons must be also seen in connection with other disarmament efforts mentioned in the speech -- the remarkable speech -- of the U.S. President. We are convinced that the resumption of talks on strategic arms, with the aim of not just limiting but reducing them, will also have a positive effect of medium-range missile negotiations.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have always supported a continuation of the SALT process. We consider it important that negotiations will continue next year in this important field.

We must view the Vienna MBFR talks on the reduction of forces in central Europe in connection with the two areas of negotiation involving nuclear weapons I just mentioned. The Federal Government hopes that the continuation of the CSCE process and particularly the work of a European disarmament conference will improve the framework conditions for these three fields of concrete disarmament and arms control policy.

The Federal Government will do all it can at the Madrid CSCE followup conference to facilitate the work of European disarmament. Progress on confidence building measures would give European security policy a new quality and considerably facilitate efforts aimed at arms control and disarmament. Viewing the state of the Madrid conference, we are concerned because the conference is stagnating. The Finnish Government has made a suggestion which is an attempt to find a way out of the current situation. The Western side supports this suggestion. But a positive response from the Eastern side has not yet been given.

There are voices already suggesting the interruption of the conference and waiting to see whether 6 or 12 months from now better prerequisites for good conference results would exist. Ladies and gentlemen, I want to leave no doubt that the Federal Government will do everything it can to lead this conference to constructive results now. [applause]

The work of a European disarmament conference offers a chance today to make a beginning in solving the tangle of contrasting security interests by agreeing on confidence building measures for Europe. If this step is successful -- and we must struggle very hard to see that it is -- prerequisites can be created for the security partnership between the West and the East which the federal chancellor has mentioned.

We believe that such a security partnership with the aim of having security agreements going beyond the alliances would be more than an arms control policy structure. Political steps are necessary to create confidence. It is necessary to coordinate interests on both sides. This is also served by economic cooperation between the West and the East.

The persistent implementation of all sections of the Helsinki Final Act by all partners is, next to building confidence in the military field, a prerequisite for political confidence building. We must always be aware of the fact that according to the way the CSCE is set up, such a security partnership between the West and the East makes the participation of the United States indispensable because of the power situation in Europe. The Soviet Union considers itself to be a world power competing in the military sphere with the other world power, the United States. A balance of power in Europe is therefore only feasible if the United States participates on the Western side. This means that regarding an overlapping European security system, the participation of the United States is indispensable.

I believe it would serve the interests of Europe and the world if the Soviet Union considered its own long-term interests as not being served by further development of its military potential and the resulting military and political imbalances. Rather the Soviet Union, by fully maintaining its security interests on the basis of as low a balance as possible, should realize the option, the chance of firm and extensive cooperation with the Western democracies. [applause]

Ladie and gentlemen, I am firmly convinced that when the federal chancellor goes with colleagues Graf Lambsdorff and Franke to the GDR next week, the vast majority of Germans here and there will say yes to this visit. Many wishes and expectations will accompany the talks between the federal chancellor and Mr Honecker. This common support, these common expectations will demonstrate again that more links the Germans in the West and the East than just a common past. [applause] What unites the Germans in the West and in the East is the awareness of a common present and the awareness of responsibility for a common future. We realize that the Germans cannot move in isolation -- neither the Germans in the West nor the Germans in the East -- because not only do others not want that, it would also not correspond to our national interests. It is in the interest of the divided nation for us to always be aware that German policy is first of all a European peace task. Europe is a peace task for the Germans. This awareness and this realization must dominate our action. That is the way along which we want to continue.

Mr Federal Chancellor, I hope that you will take a step forward on the occasion of your GDR visit -- a step forward with regard to the Germans in the divided country and to peace in Europe. Thank you. [applause]

FURTHER DETAILS ON GDR-SOVIET ESPIONAGE REPORTED

LD021706 Hamburg DPA in German 1308 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 2 Dec (DPA) -- According to the U.S. Military Mission in Berlin, one Soviet diplomat, three Soviet members of the military and a 41-year-old GDR citizen were arrested near the Grunewald municipal railroad station by allied authorities and German police on suspicion of intelligence activities. A spokesman told UPI that the five were arrested while meeting a U.S. soldier. According to the BERLINER MORGENPOST the men had allegedly met a German who was interested in information on military installations in West Berlin.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH EL SALVADOR TO RESUME

LD031718 Hamburg DPA in German 1631 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 Dec (DPA) -- The Federal Government is to send an ambassador to El Salvador again. This was confirmed at the Bundestag on Thursday by the minister of state for foreign affairs, Hildegard Hamm-Brucher, in response to a question from SPD deputy Klaus Thuesing. The questions of security which resulted in the recall of the ambassador last year no longer exist. At the same time, the minister of state said that the economic and development aid for El Salvador would not initially be resumed. One of the reasons was the danger to German development workers posed by the political situation in El Salvador.

PAPER COMMENTS ON SCHMIDT-HONECKER MEETING

DW021349 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 2 Dec 81 p 3

[Hans-Herbert Gaebel editorial: "The Second Interpreter"]

[Text] After the enterprise had failed twice, first because of Afghanistan and then because of Poland, it seems that the federal chancellor and the GDR state and party chief want to meet this month. Schmidt and his spokesmen have made sincere efforts to dampen expectations. But the drawn out approach has its own impetus.

The opportunity for rich booty is indeed small. Treaties in which the Federal Republic would formally accept GDR citizenship or West Berlin is treated fully according to Bonn's concepts, are as before, unacceptable to one side or the other. Cancellation of the higher minimum amount to be exchanged by West German visitors to the GDR, a grave setback for all Germans according to Federal Chancellor Schmidt and something which the Federal Government cannot accept, can hardly be expected. In the best case there could be slight alleviations for pensioners or young people. The GDR needs foreign currency, and with the increase it could reduce the influx of West German and West Berlin visitors which seemed to be becoming too voluminous.

Maybe Honecker can be talked into further liberalization of the family unification problem and an attempt might be made to permit more groups of GDR visitors to go to the Federal Republic than before. Otherwise there will be the usual talks on transportation and technology as well as on the elevated train in Berlin, water protection, the Staaken checkpoint and organized development of economic cooperation. Since quite a lot has been settled in past years, the list of topics is shrinking.

But it is probably not the main intention of the Federal chancellor to prepare technical agreements. For him the visit is obviously a continuation of his contact with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, who welcomed this meeting and thus facilitated it, regardless of how sovereign the GDR leadership may feel it is. Regardless of how different the Western and Eastern alliances may be set up, in one aspect both German states have almost identical positions -- they are the most important allies of the two big powers in the heart of Europe.

Negotiations have begun in Geneva now which may be the most important ones since 1945. "Interpreter" Schmidt has contributed his share to it. It is obvious that he wants to talk to a man who could be used as a translator. They both speak German and thus they do not need an additional interpreter in this respect. This must not be overrated because the basic ideological-political differences of opinion will remain. We should not harp in this connection on the "European peace patriotism" invented by Foreign Minister Genscher, but if there are two states who should wish every possible success for the Geneva negotiations, it is the two German states. Cooperating for the sake of such success as much as possible would be worth every effort.

The experience particularly during the past 2 years -- since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan -- has most clearly stressed the common interest. Each German state had to and wanted to play its part in the community it belongs to. So it was inevitable that relations were jeopardized by the quarrel of the big powers. The fear about its existence, which shakes the East German regime whenever it looks at Poland, slowed things down in the all-German area. But these 2 years have also proven that by and large both parts have adhered to the rules and agreements they set themselves previously. Regardless of who can claim the greater merit for himself in this respect, without this bridge that can carry quite a bit of weight on both sides, matters would look much darker in Europe and the Geneva talks would probably not take place. The direct contact between the two top-ranking German politicians is therefore indispensable also for the future, even if no great Christmas gifts will be distributed.

DIE WELT SEES SCHMIDT AS FULFILLING ROLE

DW021059 Bonn DIE WELT in German 30 Nov 81 p 1

[Herbert Kremp commentary: "Bread and Water"]

[Text] The negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union which begin today in tradition-filled Geneva, have already reserved a good position for themselves in the history of diplomacy. Along a long and winding road it will become clear whether the highly armed world powers, particularly the Soviet Union with its advantage of several options, will be able to contain their capacities for destruction.

The dialogue does not seem to be completely hopeless. With their unified position in the days preceding Geneva, Washington and Bonn have clearly indicated to the Soviet side that the Western counterbalancing weapons will be deployed in Europe if the negotiations have not made acceptable headway by 1983. The federal chancellor does not tire of pointing out this countdown, and in so doing he fulfills the role which this part of Germany can play in the big poker game: to be taken seriously with regard to its strategic decision.

The forthcoming months will be a heavy burden on our nerves. The Soviet Union will naturally try to prolong the Geneva negotiations so as to reap the benefits of European fear. Only those who are ignorant will fail to see that by supporting the peace movement they are promoting the international class struggle with current means. It is obvious that power politics are involved. If the counterweapons are deployed, then Europe cannot be treated like a hostage over a definite period of time; then Soviet Russia would have to change its strategy of "offensive defense." The fact that the differences between ideology and reality and smaller in Soviet foreign policy than in domestic policy may justify the almost exaggerated optimism of some Western authorities -- but only the most cautious form of this optimism. After the chancellor's toast to Brezhnev, which corresponded to our interests, a long dinner will now follow made up of black bread and water. Steadfastly perservering is the true art of governing.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE LAUDS BURNS SPEECH

DW021153 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 2 Dec 81 p 12

[Commentary signed G-N.: "A Serious Word"]

[Text] Hopefully there will be red ears not just in Bonn now that the speech by the U.S. ambassador on the state of German-American relations has been heard and read. The American ally has endured with great patience the experiences of past years, but particularly those of this year. First there was a cooling down, then disassociation and insinuations, and finally defamation of American policy with regard to Europe. The ambassador properly differentiates between the "excesses" of German students who do not know what they are doing, and the adults in the Federal Republic, and particularly their leaders who know better and yet let the others have their way -- as they let so many wrong things happen since 1968. Two warnings by the ambassador are particularly applicable: In the long run, the Americans will not provide their protection to those who do not want it because America is not an occupation forcelike the Soviet Union. The other thing is America's shock over the obvious political demoralization of the Federal Republic, that is the discovery that with the exception of their prosperity (and the fear of losing it), the Germans do not seem to have any other values they are willing to make sacrifices for.

EGYPT SEEKS TO PURCHASE NEW MILITARY HARDWARE

PM011341 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Nov 81 p 16

[Text] Gen Jacques Mitterrand, chairman and managing director of the National Industrial Aerospace Company [SNIAS] was received by Egyptian head of state General Mubarak in Cairo on 25 November. The French president's brother, who arrived last week, is on a 2-week visit to Egypt, to which France recently sold military equipment.

General Mitterrand's visit is taking place a month before the visit which Defense Minister Charles Hernu is scheduled to pay to Egypt in late December 1981 and early January 1982, during which he too is to be received by General Mubarak.

In 1981 Egypt ordered 30 Alpha twin-jet aircraft from France, in the ground tactical support version -- an order worth around Frl.6 billion. At the Le Bourget Airshow Egypt ordered 14 Mirage F-1 air defense interceptors, which come in addition to the 28 Mirage III fighters whose purchase was financed by Saudi Arabia.

New discussions are now taking place between the two countries on military supplies in other spheres. For instance, during a recent exhibition of military equipment in Cairo attended by the representatives of 92 American and European companies, Egypt informed France that it was interested in buying around 60 Mirage 2000 aircraft. But it is known that the United States made counterproposals: Indeed, from March 1982 Egypt will start receiving 40 F-16 fighter aircraft (at a rate of 2 per month) and the U.S. Defense Department has offered it the opportunity to buy another 40.

In addition to the delivery of Mirage 2000 aircraft, the negotiations with France relate to the supply of Puma helicopters equipped with AM-39 air-to-surface missiles, to the supply of Milan antitank missiles, which would complement Egypt's purchase of Gazelle helicopters armed with Hot antitank missiles a few years ago. All this equipment, which has already been sold or is being offered to Cairo, was designed by SNIAS.

Egypt is also interested in the possibility of installing French-made electronic equipment (inertial navigation systems for instance) on Soviet-made fighter planes and in the possibility of combining French-designed instruments to aid artillery firing with existing Soviet-made batteries or guns.

Finally, Egypt, which has already bought Crotale air defense missiles and Otomat sea-to-sea missiles, has asked whether its aircraft (Mirage or other types) could be equipped with French missiles or bombs like Super 530 air-to-air missiles, the Durandal weapons for attacking airstrips, and the Beluga dispersion grenade launchers. As regards bombs, it is mainly laser-guided bombs that are involved.

MITTERRAND, KIPRIANOU CONFER ON CYPRUS ISSUE

NC032011 Paris AFP in English 2001 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 3 Dec (AFP) -- Visiting Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou conferred here today with French chief of state Francois Mitterrand on the demilitarization of Cyprus and its links with the European Common Market. Emerging from his talks, Mr Kiprianou said they had [word indistinct] "very constructive." On the demilitarization issue, Mr Kiprianou had indicated recently that he would be asking Mr Mitterrand for support for a plan to demilitarize his island and a conference under the auspices of the United Nations that would [words indistinct] the respect of the new status. Both Britain and Turkey maintain military facilities on Cyprus.

Concerning relations with the EEC, Cyprus is seeking more favorable terms of association notably with regard to its agricultural exports. The reaction to his plea today had been "favorable," Mr Kiprianou said. In reply to questions by newsmen, he voiced guarded optimism that the deadlocked negotiations between his government and representatives of Cyprus's Turkish community would move towards a solution. He said new efforts were underway, adding that [words indistinct] would become clearer in two to three months. Cyprus, he stated, could only survive in an independent state if reunified.

Mr Kiprianou is due to leave here tomorrow (?for) the United States where he is expected to urge President Ronald Reagan to use his influence to obtain more flexibility from Turkey on the Cyprus issue.

PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS 3 DEC

NC031953 Paris AFP in English 1941 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 3 Dec (AFP) -- The foreign minister of South Yemen, Salim Salih Muhammad, arrived here today for a four-day visit during which he will have talks with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

Before leaving Aden Mr Muhammad expressed the hope that he could discuss with French President Francois Mitterrand the "dangerous situation" in the Gulf region created by "the attacks of American imperialism and its constant support for the Zionist enemy." Observers said the question of unifying the two Yemens might also be discussed in Paris following the formation of a "Yemeni Council" composed of the presidents of North and South Yemen.

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN GAS AGREEEMENT -- The Elysee has announced the agreement on the price of Algerian gas. The rate should be fixed primarily around 5.30 dollars per thermal unit, but certain technical terms and conditions remain to be settled. Thus Paris would pay for gas at a relatively high price, but in exchange major projects will be entrusted to French firms. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 3 Dec 81 LD]

COOPERATION WITH FRG -- The FRG and France have agreed to establish "close cooperation" on stabilizing and rebuilding Chad, according to an announcement made in Bonn yesterday by the two countries' Cooperation Ministers Rainer Offergeld and Jean-Pierre Cot. The German minister stated that the FRG was going to send a mission to Chad and make available DM50 million or more than Fr100 million. [Text] [LE FIGARO in French 2 Dec 81 p 2 PM]

PCP ACCUSES SOARES OF COLLUSION WITH GOVERNMENT

PM031047 Lisbon AVANTE in Portuguese 19 Nov 81 p 2

[Apparent text of PCP information and propaganda section 13 November communique: "Mario Soares, the Constitution and the PCP"]

[Text] The statements made yesterday by Socialist Party Secretary General Mario Soares on leaving a further meeting with Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao justify the following comments:

Dr Mario Soares chose a very bad time to seek once more to teach the PCP lessons about the defense of freedoms. In fact, if there were no precedents -- and they are not lacking -- it would be sufficient, bearing in mind the Socialist Party [PS] secretary general's involvement in and well-known responsibility for the conclusion of the PS agreement with the "Democratic Alliance," which aimed at paving the way for the domination of the armed forces by the "Democratic Alliance" government and by Freitas do Amaral, to conclude that Dr Mario Soares, yesterday as today, is clearly lacking in moral and political authority to teach lessons about the defense of freedoms to a force which, today as yesterday, is struggling tirelessly to safeguard freedom and democracy in Portugal.

Moreover, it is only too clear that Dr Mario Soares, in accusing the PCP of seeking to "block the revision of the constitution," is not only servilely copying statements by Pinto Balsemao but is seeking above all to distract attention and to lull public opinion as regards the real dangers to democracy represented by the PS leadership's cooperation in the realization of the "Democratic Alliance's" plans for concentrating the whole of political and military power in its hands. What Dr Mario Soares cannot bear is that the activity of and denunciation by the PCP and other democratic sectors has thwarted his plan to drape a thick curtain of silence and impunity over his behind the scenes agreements with the "Democratic Alliance" on matters vital to the democratic system. It is clear today that Dr Mario Soares, holding restrictive concepts with respect to the country's democratic life, is indeed visibly annoyed about the development of a broad and politically diversified movement of opinion in defense of the democratic system and the constitution.

Dr Mario Soares' reference to the PCP's use of its broadcasting time on television is also clearly unfortunate. A minimum amount of good sense would have spared him the PCP's reply by reminding him that, whereas the PCP and its leaders are systematically discriminated against in the Portuguese radio-television system's reporting, for some reason the same does not happen to the PS secretary general, who has long found a favorable reception there.

The fact that Dr Mario Soares has once more announced an intensification of his party's "opposition" to the "Democratic Alliance," after conferring with Pinto Balsemao, cannot fail to be regarded as a mere gesture with demagogic intentions, aimed at concealing political realities and courses of a contrary nature. It has not been forgotten that Dr Mario Soares announced some time ago a "fall offensive" against the "Democratic Alliance," although what has marked that "offensive" has been the campaign, in alliance with the right, against the United People's Alliance's democratic administration in the Loures municipal council.

It has not been forgotten that the PS leadership announced a "leftward shift" on 29 October and on that very day concluded an agreement with the "Democratic Alliance" in the committee on the revision of the constitution on the method of appointment of military leaders on the exact lines proposed by Sa Carneiro in 1979 and in the "Democratic Alliance" 1980 election program. In light of previous experience, the suspicion is thus entirely legitimate that whenever Dr Mario Soares announces an "intensification" of opposition to the "Democratic Alliance," this really means that some further step has been taken in his agreements with the "Democratic Alliance."

PSOE'S GONZALEZ ON POLITICAL SCENE, NATO ISSUE

PM031025 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Nov 81 p 5

[Thierry Maliniak interview with PSOE Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez in Madrid; date not given]

[Text] Madrid -- In the interview he granted to LE MONDE, Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE] Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez condemned a "scare campaign" aimed at preventing the PSOE from coming to power in the 1983 elections. "People are trying to suggest that the armed forces are vetoing us," he explained. "Nonetheless it is clear that there is less resistance to a process of social change in the armed forces than in some sections of the civilian rightwing, which advocate a return to the past. The problem is how to prevent these civilians from using the military as tools for a putschist plan, and the present government is failing in that task. The fundamental question is whether there is in this country today, 6 years after Franco's death, a rightwing capable of forgetting the trauma of the Spanish civil war and prepared to take its place in opposition tomorrow should the rules of the democratic game so decide."

As regards the process of Spain's joining NATO, Gonzalez stated: "All indications are that this process will not really be completed by the next election. It is not very likely that integration into the Atlantic alliance's military bodies will be a fait accompli by then. That means we will be able to hold a referendum on this issue if we are elected to government. The ballot will not only relate to membership in the integrated military organization but to membership in the Atlantic pact itself."

Gonzalez, leader of a party which, as opinion polls show, could win a parliamentary election, explained his party's position on NATO membership.

"We are," he said, "totally opposed to joining NATO because we consider that it would not improve Spain's military security in any way. Our defense priorities and our potential sources of conflict are on the southern flank of our territory, around Ceuta and Melilla (Spanish enclaves on the North African coast claimed by Morocco) and Gilbraltar. The strategic interests of Spain, which faces North Africa, do not coincide with those of NATO and may conflict with them. This is an entirely different situation from that of the FRG, for instance, whose defense concerns relate essentially to its eastern flank and hence coincide perfectly with those of the Atlantic alliance."

According to Gonzalez, "the Atlantic pact was signed shortly after the war by the West European countries which were indebted to the United States for its military and economic aid. Spain owes the United States nothing for the struggle against a regime which was, nonetheless, close to nazism, or for inclusion in the Marshall Plan. On the contrary, it owes the United States for the 1953 military pact, which served to break the Franco regime's isolation and to strengthen it for decades. That is why we are skeptical when we are offered integration in a military alliance dominated by the United States as a means of strengthening our democracy."

Gonzalez raised the delicate subject of disagreement on this question with some European "fraternal parties," especially the French PS, "or at least some members of the French Government," as he explained. When visiting Madrid, External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson twice stated that he supported Spain's membership in the Atlantic alliance. "It is surprising for a Socialist government which is not part of the NATO integrated military organization to support another government's efforts to join it when the Socialists in the country concerned are opposed to it," he pointed out.

"We understand some of the reasons which motivate this attitude," the PSOE secretary general continued. "It is obvious that the French Government needs to extend its room for maneuver with the United States. To do this it must take very clear stances on the East-West problem, stressing the Soviet threat and supporting anything which increases Western military strength, be it in rearmament or in the sphere of NATO expansion. It is this conciliatory strategy which gives it a free hand to implement a different policy toward the Third World."

Are not most of the European parties belonging to the Socialist International (of which Gonzalez is vice chairman) in favor of keeping their countries in NATO? Our interlocutor stated that in the current "cold war" between East and West he is opposed to anything which would tend to disturb the existing balance between the blocs and create a new motive for tension. "That is why we are as much opposed to Spain's joining NATO as we are to Greece's leaving it," he explained.

On the domestic policy level Felipe Gonzalez justified the moderate strategy followed by his party and approved by a large majority of delegates at the 29th PSOE congress in October. "The problems we have to solve are very different from those facing the French Socialists," he said. "For us the priority is democratization of the state apparatus and not the socialist transformation of society. It is true that a progressive bourgeoisie could accomplish this task, but this does not exist in Spain. The right has now exhausted its reform capacity and can go no further. This explains the present serious crisis in the Union of the Democratic Center (government party).

The PSOE secretary general thinks the Spanish situation is paradoxical, since the abrupt increase in tension over recent weeks is due not to a confrontation between left and right but among conservative circles themselves. "The left is doing all it can to ease political tension, while increasingly large sections of the right are trying to whip them up," he stated. "How can you explain the fact that Spanish employers, who have secured a wage moderation agreement from the trade unions which any other European employer would welcome, are now doing everything possible to cast doubt on it and hence possibly to whip up social tension?"

BRIEFS

CALVO-SOTELO TRIP -- Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo will pay an official visit to Equatorial Guinea, probably starting 20 December. The trip will entail the final shoring up of the new Spanish policy of aid to Equatorial Guinea. Calvo-Sotelo may also visit Tunis a few days before his trip to Equatorial Guinea to discuss the political situation in North Africa. [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 3 Dec 81 LD]

PHILIPPINES FOREIGN MINISTER -- Philippines Minister of Foreign Affairs Carlos Romulo -- who is 82 years old and has been foreign minister for 14 years, a period exceeded only by Gromyko of the Soviet Union -- arrived in Madrid this morning on an official visit. As the old Asian minister said, there is no direct dispute between the Philippines and Spain, although Minister Romulo said the Philippines could now try to buy machinery and technology since the balance of payments between the two countries is unfavorable to Spain by more than $40 million. The minister said President Marcos' successor will not be his beautiful and influential wife, as has often been said, but Minister of Finance Cesar Virata. [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 3 Dec 81 LD]

FINLAND

DETAILS OF TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH USSR REPORTED

LD031240 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1234 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Excerpts] New records were achieved today in Finland's foreign trade with the signing by Finnish and Soviet enterprises of import and export deals totaling 6 billion Finnish markkaa. This is the largest export package ever concluded at one time. Under the agreements Finnish enterprises will export to the Soviet Union products worth 4.5 billion Finnish markkaa.

Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev and Ahti Karjalainen, chairman of the Economic Cooperation Commission, noted that the concluded agreements put into practice in an excellent way the work done by the authorities of the two countries and the commission for the development of economic relations. We have concluded deals worth almost 1 billion rubles, noted Minister Patolichev. He added that agreements still under discussion, would probably be signed tomorrow and perhaps even on 5 December.

Under the concluded agreements Rauma-Repola, Wartsilae and Valmet will deliver a total of 16 ships to the Soviet Union. The total value of the vessels is 1.9 billion Finnish markkaa.

Ekengren Oy and Huurre-Ureta Oy together with the construction company Tervo Oy concluded agreements totaling 1.1 billion markkaa on the delivery of prefabricated housing to Soviet gas fields and gas pipeline construction sites.

Under today's agreements Finland will import vehicles worth over 1 billion markkaa, over 11,000 cars and over 500 other vehicles. Finland will import nonferrous metals and chemical industry products worth 140 million markkaa. The total value of the chemical industry deal is over 600 million markkaa.

ICELAND

PARLIAMENTARIAN CITED ON USSR SUBMARINE PRESENCE

PM031215 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 1 Dec 81 p 6

[FINSKA NOTISBYRAN report: "Soviet Submarines Off Iceland"]

[Text] Reykjavik -- Two nuclear-armed Soviet submarines have been discovered off Iceland's east coast inside Iceland's 200 mile territorial waters, the Reykjavik newspaper ALTHYDUBLADID reported on Monday [30 November].

The paper quoted Social Democratic Althing member Eidur Gidnason, who said that he had received the information from absolutely reliable sources. However, Gudnason declined to reveal them.

ALTHYDUBLADID reported that the Soviet Union chiefly uses Echo and Charlie class submarines in Icelandic waters and that both are nuclear-powered and equipped with nuclear weapons. They are better suited to use as attack ships than as spy submarines, the paper wrote.

The Icelandic Foreign Ministry had no comment to make with regard to the allegations.

In the past U.S. military commanders at the Keflavik base have stated that the number of nuclear-powered Soviet submarines in Icelandic waters has doubled since 1976.

COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR 3 DEC

NC032200 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Cyprus and the Soviet Union today signed a commercial agreement and a trade protocol at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The trade protocal was signed by Erotokritou, secretary general of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, on behalf of Cyprus and by Simakov, chief of the administration for trade with Western countries of the Ministry of Foreign Trade on behalf of the Soviet Union.

The trade protocol specifies products and quantities to be purchased by the Soviet Union in 1982. The commercial agreement was signed by Cypriot Minister of Commerce Kittis and the Soviet First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Zhuravlev.

In a statement Kittis expressed satisfaction with the outcome of negotiations and appreciation for the understanding and support demonstrated by the Soviet Union toward the commercial policy of the Cyprus Government. "We also appreciate," he added, "the support given to our efforts for a long-term handling of our vine products problem through purchase of increased quantities of Cyprus vine products." Kittis also said the signing of the agreement is practical proof of the interest of the governments of the two countries for further expansion and tightening of their commercial relations.

In his statement Zhuravlev emphasized that the Soviet Union was always in favor of expansion of its relations with Cyprus and added that he would work actively toward expansion of the commercial and economic relations of the two countries. The protocol for the renewal of the commercial agreement, the Soviet official said, confirms the desire of the two countries to continue their commercial relations on a firm and long-term basis. He added that contracts in the amount of $15 million were signed during negotiations between Soviet and Cypriot organizations.

The signing ceremony was attended by Soviet Ambassador Astavin and officials from both sides.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON AKEL-LEBANESE CP TALKS

NC021127 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 2 Dec 81 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] The leaders of the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] have reaffirmed their party's full solidarity with the struggle being waged by AKEL and the Cypriot people for the restoration of unity, independence, sovereignty of Cyprus and the withdrawal of all foreign troops and abolition of military bases. This solidarity was affirmed during talks held in Beirut by an AKEL Central Committee delegation composed of AKEL Assistant Secretary General A. Fandis and Dh. Khristofinis, Political Bureau alternate member and head of the AKEL international department. The joint communique issued after the talks in part stresses the unity of the struggle by the Cypriot and Arab people against the common enemy. The full text of the joint communique is as follows:

At the inviation of the LCP, an AKEL delegation visited Lebanon 25-28 November 1981. The delegation was headed by Comrade Andreas Fandis, AKEL assistant secretary general, and included Comrade Dhonis Khristofinis, alternate member of the Political Bureau and head of the AKEL Central Committee's international department.

The AKEL delegation was received by LCP Secretary General George Hawi. LCP Chairman Comrade Nicola ash-Shawi gave a dinner in honor of the AKEL delegation which was attended by members of the LCP Political Bureau and Central Committee.

The delegation also visited the central political council of the Lebanese National Movement, where they were received by Comrade Muhsin Ibrahim, executive secretary general of the council and other members of the National Movement. The delegation also met with Comrade Tariq Shihab, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, and Fu'ad Salian, secretary general of the party.

The delegation met with Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Central Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Movement (Fatah); Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the PFLP; and Abu 'Ali Mustafa, assistant secretary general of the PFLP.

During the visit, talks were held between the AKEL delegation and the LCP. The talks were attended by Comrade Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, Political Bureau member and Central Committee secretary; Karim Muruwah, Political Bureau member; Milhim Abu Rizq, Central Committee member, and Fikri Farhud of the Central Committee international relations department. At the talks, which were held in a warm and comradely atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on recent regional and world developments. Particular attention was attached to developments in Cyprus and Lebanon as well as to ways of strengthening and consolidating the comradely relations between AKEL and the LCP.

The Lebanese side highly appreciated AKEL's support for the Lebanese National Movement, the Palestinian revolution and all the other Arab forces of steadfast confrontation. It also reaffirmed the LCP's full solidarity with the struggle being waged by AKEL and the Cypriot people for restoration of the unity, independence and sovereignty of Cyprus, the withdrawal of all foreign troops, abolition of all military bases, implementation of the UN resolutions on Cyprus and the thwarting of all plots being concocted by U.S. imperialism and other NATO circles. These conspiracies are at the same time directed against Cyprus and against the progressive forces and all other national liberation forces in the area.

The two sides denounced the U.S. military maneuvers held in the area with the aim of intimidating and terrorizing the Arab, Cypriot and other people in the area.

The two sides also denounced the adventurous, aggressive course being followed by U.S. imperialism through the policy of the arms race, expansion and intensification of its direct military presence throughout the world, establishment of aggressive military blocs, production of the neutron bomb and propagandizing a limited nuclear war.

The two sides welcomed the Soviet leadership's initiatives, which aim at defending world peace and supporting all peoples' struggles for liberation and which oppose any attempt by U.S. imperialism to impose its hegemony over the whole world.

The AKEL delegation expressed thanks for the warm hospitality and invited an LCP delegation to attend the 15th AKEL congress to be held in May 1982. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The two sides decided that their parties would exchange delegations every year.

Beirut, 28 November 1981.

KARAMANLIS RETURNS TO ATHENS FROM BELGIUM TRIP

NC032004 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] President Karamanlis returned to Athens tonight from Brussels, where he paid a 3-day official visit.

Meets Luns, Thorn 3 Dec

NC031852 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] President Karamanlis is returning tonight to Athens from Brussels after concluding his 3-day official visit to Belgium. In the morning Mr Karamanlis met with NATO Secretary General Luns. Present at the meeting were Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos and Ambassador Moliviatis, secretary general of the Presidency. After the meeting, Mr Luns answered questions by ERT correspondent Apostolos Apostolopoulos:

[Begin Luns recording, in English with superimposed Greek translation] Let me say that I have known Mr Karamanlis for 25 years. Although he has remained young, I am now older and I have had very friendly relations with the present president of your country. [Words indistinct] visit was a courtesy call. Since the president of Greece, whom I know very well, is in Brussels, it was natural to request that I be received for a while. This was a friendly talk, and I was asked whether I and the alliance were aware that there are problems between Greece and the alliance -- not direct but indirect problems -- and I answered "yes." And I hope that during the next few days, when the defense ministers, and in fact the new Greek prime minister, Mr Papandreou, and the foreign ministers meet here, we shall be able to be of some assistance behind the scenes. I am not one who can impose a solution; I am an employee of 15 states, but I shall do everything I can, and I am pleased with President Karamanlis' friendly reception. [end recording]

After his meeting with Mr Luns, the president met with Mr Thorn, chairman of the EEC Executive Committee. Present at this meeting were Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos and Ambassador Moliviatis. After the meeting Mr Thorn, answering a question by an ERT correspondent on the situation following the London conference, said:

[Begin Thorn recording, in French with superimposed Greek translation] There have been many developments since our meeting last Friday; that is, the conference was not as successful as we expected, but it did not fail, as we feared it would. We can say this meeting took place so we could become aware of the importance of problems and arrive, I hope, at a solution. [end recording]

Further on, Mr Thorn admitted that there are four points right within the heart of the problems of the community that have been awaiting solutions. He mentioned in this connection the problem of Mediterranean products, which, he said, was raised by the prime minister [word indistinct]. The entire Greek problem, added Mr Thorn, might be easier to settle when it is examined within the framework of the community's regulations. He added: We are at Prime Minister Papandreou's disposal when he has made an analysis of the problem. (?This will be done), he said, among friends, and we shall see to what point we can go to solve the Greek problem within the community. I hope we (?will achieve this).

WEINBERGER ARRIVES IN ANKARA ON OFFICIAL VISIT

TA032108 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2100 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has arrived in Ankara on an official visit. He was received at Esenboga Airport by National Defense Minister, Haluk Bayulken.

Weinberger, who will begin his contacts tomorrow morning, will meet first with Bayulken. The Turkish and U.S. delegations will then begin official talks. The visiting delegation will be briefed on the situation of the Turkish armed forces and its urgent needs, and the international situation will be assessed during the talks. Defense industry cooperation between the two countries is also expected to be discussed.

Weinberger will meet tomorrow afternoon with Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. He will be received by head of state Gen Kenan Evren on Saturday and he and his delegation will leave Turkey the same day.

Airport Statements

TA040604 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger arrived in Ankara last night as the official guest of National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken, who received Weinberger at Esenboga Airport. In a statement at the airport, Bayulken said Weinberger's visit constitutes an important and beneficial phase in the dialogue between the two countries, adding that the understanding and approach displayed by the United States toward Turkey's views and problems within the framework of NATO and on the bilateral level is appreciated by the Turkish Government.

He said Turkey is taking care to be an element of peace and stability in the region and to follow a policy based on close and mutual interests with its neighbors and that it never deviates from Ataturk's "peace at home, peace in the world" principle. Bayulken continued: While following this policy, we are aware that an economically and militarily strong Turkey is very important for itself and for its allies, from the viewpoint of contributing to the enhancement of peace, cooperation and stability in the region, on the one hand, and in creating a deterrent factor against possible aggressive goals. Turkey will welcome its friends' contribution for an economically and militarily strong Turkey.

Weinberger said his visit is important from the viewpoint of emphasizing the friendship and close relations between the two countries. He expressed the conviction that the talks in Ankara will contribute to the development of relations, and noted his pleasure at the fact that his visit coincided with the Ataturk year. Pointing out that Turkey has an important strategic location in the defense of NATO's southeastern flank, Weinberger expressed the hope that the talks will concentrate on the continuation of Turkey's important role and power within the alliance.

Weinberger will meet with Bayulken this morning. Later official talks will begin between the two delegations headed by the two ministers. This afternoon, Weinberger will hold meetings with Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. The U.S. secretary of defense, who will be received by head of state Gen Kenan Evren tomorrow, will depart Turkey tomorrow afternoon.

Talks Begin

TA040811 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Excerpt] U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who arrived in Ankara last night as the official guest of National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken, has begun his contacts. This morning, Weinberger held a meeting with Bayulken.

Later, the official talks began between the delegations headed by the two ministers. An assessment of the international situation will be made during the talks and the visiting delegation will be briefed on the state of the Turkish armed forces and their urgent needs. Defense industry cooperation between the two countries will also be discussed.

ECEVIT SPEAKS TO PRESS ON PRISON SENTENCE

NC031737 Paris AFP in English 1721 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Ankara, 3 Dec (AFP) -- Former Social Democratic Premier Bulent Ecevit today started a short prison sentence for giving a statement to foreign press critical of Turkey's military ruler General Kenan Evren. Last month the state of siege tribunal here found him guilty of breaking the law which bans all political declarations and activities. He was given a four-month sentence, but is likely to be given a remittance for good conduct and serve only two months and 20 days. Mr Ecevit was the head of the People's Republican Party which has been dissolved together with all other political parties.

In his press statement, he urged General Evren to explain the reason for this party ban. He reported to the prosecutor's office today and went to Ankara's civilian prison accompanied by about 50 supporters. Earlier, Mr Ecevit said at a press conference outside his home on the outskirts of Ankara he felt "no sense of guilt" and he preferred to be "a free prisoner rather than a man at large living like a prisoner."

About 300 sympathisers had gathered outside his home, chanting the "Ecevit-populist" election slogan and offering him flowers. "One always has to pay for freedom," he said, "and I am now paying a very moderate price."

Interviewed by a U.S. television team covering the visit of U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Mr Ecevit said: "The link between the two nations is democracy. If that link with democracy is broken, our relations will no longer be based on solid foundations."

Mr Ecevit initially asked to serve his term in the prison at the southern coastal resort of Datcai, for health reasons. He then changed his mind so he could appear as defendant at two more trials in Ankara.

ULUSU TO HEAD CYPRUS COUNCIL; SECRETARIAT FORMED

NC040906 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 1 Dec 81 p 3

[Bulent Erandac report]

[Text] Ankara -- It has been decided to set up a new high-level organization to undertake a more effective national and international assessment of the Cyprus issue in the light of the extremely complicated economic, financial and political dimensions it has assumed. On the instructions of the National Security Council, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu will become chairman of the Cyprus Coordinating Council. The number of council members will be increased and a "Cyprus Affairs Secretariat" is to be formed at the prime minister's office.

The decree, which is being drafted in the sense that "Turkey is setting up the largest organization so that it may attach greater importance to Cyprus," has been approved by the Council of Ministers. According to this new decree, Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyat Baykara has been relieved of his chairmanship of the Cyprus Coordinating Council. It has been deemed appropriate that this chairmanship will be taken over by Prime Minister Ulusu.

The other members of the council, which will ensure the early adoption of important decisions concerning Cyprus, are Deputy Prime Ministers Zeyyat Baykara and Turgut Ozal, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken, Finance Minister Kaya Erdem, Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk, Public Works Minister Tahsin Onalp, Industry and Technology Minister Sahap Kocatopcu, Transportation Minister Necmi Ozgur and Energy and Natural Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol.

A secretariat will be set up at the prime minister's office for the first time, to be known as the "Cyprus Affairs Secretariat." This organization will be charged with the task of collecting reports on economic, financial, political and cultural matters, will act as coordinator among the various ministries, will watch international conferences very closely and will perform the duties of a secretary general for the Cyprus Coordinating Council.

A branch of the Cyprus Affairs Secretariat will be the "Turkish Aid Committee" already operating in the Turkish Cypriot sector, where economic and financial aid to be extended to the Turkish Cypriot side will be planned and joint projects will be prepared. The economic and financial strength of the aid committee will be continually increased.

While setting up new high-level organizations in Turkey in connection with Cyprus, Turkey is also increasing economic aid. Six billion liras worth of economic aid is to be extended to the TFSC in 1982.

48 MEMBERS OF MARXIST-LENINIST GROUP ARRESTED

TA031706 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Summary] The press and public relations office of the 1st Army and Istanbul, Canakkale, Edirne, Kirklareli and Tekirdag Martial Law Command has announced that 48 members of the Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda Union have been arrested in operations conducted by security forces in Istanbul. Two of the militants failed to obey security forces' orders to halt and were killed.

Further Arrests

TA031736 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Statement by the press and public relations office of the Aegean Army and Izmir, Manisa, Aydin, Usak, Denizli, Mugla, Isparta, Burdur, Antalya and Balikesir command]

[Text] Twenty-three members of the illegal organization called the Turkish Communist Party Union have been arrested as a result of 12 operations conducted by security forces in Izmir and vicinity since October. Those arrested include a central committee member and members of the Aegean regional committee publication and distribution cell, and members of teacher, student, youth, women, textile, Gida-IS [food industry workers union], Petkim-IS [petroleum and chemical workers union] cells and the Denizli and Kiraz district cells.

During interrogation the members of this illegal party said that after having left the Turkish Socialist Workers Party they prepared their program under the name of the Turkish Communist Party and subsequently under the name of Turkish Communist Party Union and that they established the party after 1975. They added that their goal was to take power through the victory of the socialist revolution and to establish a Marxist-Leninist administration. They also confessed that they called on leftist activist groups for unity of action through various appeals and statements. Furnishings and materials were found in the houses and offices of the organization.

HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC, COMMERICAL TALKS BEGIN

TA031053 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] The Turkish-Hungarian economic cooperation joint committee and the joint commercial committee convened in Ankara today. The Turkish delegation to the talks is headed by Commerce Ministry Under Secretary Ismail Heral and the Hungarian delegation by the deputy minister of foreign trade, Istvan Torok.

In a statement before the meeting, Ismail Heral said that they would discuss the diversification and increase of commerce between the two countries as well as a possible new form for trade payments. He pointed out that they would also discuss cooperation between the two countries' agricultural research institutes undertaking joint projects in third country markets. Heral also said they would look into the possibilities of joint production of power station equipment and perlite.

Istvan Torok stated that Turkey and Hungary shared the same views concerning the development of the economic cooperation between the two countries. He noted that the volume of trade between the two countries was $160 million in 1980. He added that his goal was to further develop the existing commerical relations. A protocol is expected to be signed at the end of the talks tomorrow.

IMPORT, EXPORT STATISTICS SHOW IMPROVEMENT

TA031708 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] It is reported that there has been a 64.4-percent increase in Turkey's export revenues in the first 10 months of this year as compared with the same period last year. According to the State Statistics Institute, Turkey's export revenues as of the end of October were $3,495,000,000, compared with $2,126,000,000 in the same period last year. Of the 10-month-period export revenues, 47.8 percent were obtained from industrial products and 47.6 from agricultural produce.

Imports for the first 10 months of the year reached $7,148,000,000, 24 percent of which were investment goods and 73 percent raw material. According to these figures, about 49 percent of Turkey's imports are met by its export revenues. This percentage was 39 last year.

ITALY & THE VATICAN

GOVERNMENT WINS CONFIDENCE VOTE ON EXPENDITURES

AU040843 Rome ANSA in English 0836 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 4 Dec (ANSA) -- The confidence vote called by the Italian Government to avoid the approval of motions which would have upped expenditures in the 1982 state budget to the tune of two and a half billion dollars in aid for Third World nations resulted in a firm victory for the present coalition in voting which took place in the lower house late last night. The voting tallies were 338 in favor and 233 against.

The vote was called for in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday after two days of debating over the resolution fixing the Italian contribution to the developing world in 1982 at 1,700 billion lire, equal to 0.17 percent of the gross national product.

This resolution, submitted by the coalition consisting of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini's Republican Party, was countered by another motion sponsored by the tiny Radical Party calling for a contribution of 0.70 percent of the GNP.

Because that motion threatened to gain wide support within the Parliament, the government called for a confidence vote, which, when successful, enables a resolution it is attached to, to pass automatically without any additional amendments or motions.

UNITED KINGDOM

IBERIAN LEADERS TO MEET WITH THATCHER ON EC

LD021322 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1230 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] The Portuguese and Spanish prime ministers are both to visit London within the next 5 weeks for talks with Mrs Thatcher about their applications to join the Common Market.

The Portuguese premier, Dr Francisco Pinto Balsemao, is to visit London on December 9 with his foreign minister, Professor Andre Goncalves Pereira.

The Spanish premier, Senor Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, will visit London on January 8. Britain broadly supports the enlargement of the community by the addition of the two applicant nations.

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SCHMIDT CITED ON GDR VISIT, U.S.-SOVIET TALKS

LD051646 Hamburg DPA in German 1605 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Bremerhaven, 5 Dec (DPA) -- In the opinion of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, hope and optimism for the future are quite justified. At the Bremen Land SPD conference in Bremerhaven today, Schmidt said: "The arms race has not been abolished, but talks have begun between East and West." This is reason for hope. The optimistic idea "that we can do something" must be spread throughout the country in order to reduce fear.

Schmidt said the aim for his forthcoming talks with GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker is to overcome the era of setbacks in relations between the two German states. Schmidt said he believes that on the question of peace, the union politicians Helmut Kohl and Franz-Josef Strauss do not have a monopoly on the issue. "Eighty percent of citizens are for the continuation of the policy of detente toward the Soviet Union and other East European states," he said. "This encourages me."

Schmidt described the balance of military forces as the only correct way. He warned of the danger of making light of this balance, as some intellectuals in the SPD do, and said that it is unthinkable that the United States and the Soviet Union would possibly conclude a treaty of imbalance. Admittedly, balance alone has not yet guaranteed peace, but it does bring about the possibility of civilized dealings with each other.

No Treaties To Be Concluded

LD052058 Hamburg DPA in German 1952 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 5 Dec (DPA) -- In anticipation of his meeting with GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker next week, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has once again made it clear that no treaties will be concluded at this first summit for over 10 years between the leading politicians in the two parts of Germany. "We are going into the GDR without any preconditions," Schmidt said on Saturday at a party conference of the Bremen SPD in Bremerhaven. In his words, it is a matter of overcoming the phase of setbacks in relations between the two German states. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's thesis would thus be confirmed -- German policy is to be seen as a component of the European peace policy.

Urges FRG-GDR Role in Geneva

LD051908 Hamburg DPA in German 1839 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Hamburg, 5 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt wants to urge GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker at the forthcoming intra-German summit to agree to a stronger involvement of the two German states in the disarmament dialogue. DER SPIEGEL reports this in its latest edition.

Because of their "special responsibility" for the stabilization of East-West relations, Bonn and East Berlin should, in the view of the chancellor, urge their allies in NATO and the Warsaw Pact to adopt a "code of trust." The goals to be pursued within the framework of this code of principles and to be recognized on an international basis are an approximate balance of and mutual briefings on troop strength and arms and also confidence building measures, such as advance notification of maneuvers.

Kohl Comments

LD051732 Hamburg DPA in German 1657 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 5 Dec (DPA) -- In the view of opposition leader Helmut Kohl, in his meeting with GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, Federal Chancellor Schmidt must "not make the mistake" of seeing this visit as a sort of followup meeting to the Bonn visit of Leonid Brezhnev "and of talking for the most part about missiles." Kohl stressed in an interview with the BERLINER MORGENPOST (Sunday edition) that "one must concentrate above all on intra-German problems." As Kohl went on to say, in the opinion of the CDU/CSU there should "only be" new agreements with the GDR -- including in the "swing" (overdraft facilities in intra-German trade) -- "if the raising of the compulsory exchange sum is to be withdrawn in such a way that the level of visits between the two Germanies can return to what it was before."

Deputies Propose Topics

LD051306 Hamburg DPA in German 1150 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 5 Dec (DPA) -- In the opinion of Karsten Voigt, foreign policy spokesman of the SPD Bundestag group, chemical weapons stockpiled in the Federal Republic and GDR should be included in the disarmament discussion during the impending meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker. In an interview on Radio Bremen today, Voigt justified his demand by pointing out that although the two German states have no powers of disposition concerning these arms, they would nevertheless be affected by them if used.

Peter Lorenz, the spokesman on the German national question [Deutschlandpolitik] for the CDU/CSU Bundestag group, in an interview with Radio Bremen, asked that humanitarian demands vis-a-vis the GDR be tied to economic questions. Thus, in exchange for an extension of the overdraft facilities in intra-German trade, the so-called "swing," the GDR should be asked to rescind the compulsory currency exchanges. In addition, better arrangements should be made for family reunifications, and working conditions for West German journalists should be realigned in accordance with contractual terms.

WEEKLY REPORTS CURRENCY AGREEMENT WITH GDR

LD051638 Hamburg DPA in German 1456 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 5 Dec (DPA) -- According to BILD AM SONNTAG, Bonn and East Berlin have already agreed, prior to the meeting between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker next week, for a reduction in the minimum amount of currency to be exchanged on trips by Western visitors to the GDR.

The paper, quoting Bonn government circles, reports in its latest edition that the compulsory exchange is to be either dropped completely or drastically cut for pensioners, invalids and young people. For all other travelers to the GDR from the Federal Republic and West Berlin the rate is to be reduced from 25 to 20 marks a day. According to BILD AM SONNTAG, this result as the outcome of talks between Schmidt and Honecker will be announced "in the next few weeks and months."

The compulsory minimum exchange for visitors to the GDR from the West was almost doubled on 13 October, 1980.

According to the paper, Bonn and East Berlin have also agreed in advance of the Schmidt-Honecker talks -- due to begin on 11 December -- that in future regular meetings are to take place between representatives of the two German states at the highest level. Honecker intends to visit the Federal Republic next year.

According to BILD AM SONNTAG, the reason for the GDR's willingness to make concessions, as explained by Bonn government circles, is that East Berlin is doing everything possible to prevent Schmidt's visit being called off once again. The paper quotes a source close to the chancellor as saying: "East Berlin is afraid that shortages in Poland might cause unrest during the coming winter and that the visit would then have to be postponed again." It was because of developments in Poland that Schmidt's visit to the GDR planned for last summer was canceled.

The article in BILD AM SONNTAG was prereleased to DPA in the form of a news report.

Federal Minister for Intra-German Affairs Egon Franke has described the report in BILD AM SONNTAG about an agreement with East Berlin on a reduction of the minimum amount of currency to be exchanged by visitors to the GDR as "pure fiction." Franke said in reply to an enquiry that up to now there have been no agreements of any kind with the GDR, "otherwise we wouldn't need to go there."

ITINERARY FOR SCHMIDT VISIT TO GDR ANNOUNCED

LD041256 Hamburg DPA in German 1154 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 4 Dec (DPA) -- During his visit to the GDR from Friday to Sunday next week, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will meet GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker alone five times for talks. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker announced the itinerary today for this first intra-German summit on German soil between the two politicians. The meeting is to take place on Lake Werbellin in the March of Brandenburg, north of Berlin.

Becker announced the new details that at the conclusion of the chancellor's visit on Sunday afternoon, Honecker will accompany the chancellor on a visit to the Mecklenburg town of Guestrow. Before this visit the chancellor will give a press conference on Lake Werbellin. In Guestrow, where the chancellor will have the opportunity for contacts with the GDR population, Schmidt and Honecker will cross the market square together.

About noon on Friday the chancellor and his delegation will fly from Bonn to the GDR's Schoenefeld airport near East Berlin in a federal air force Boeing 707 and will be welcomed there without military ceremony by Honecker. Afterwards, they will drive together by car to the Hubertusstock hunting lodge, where Schmidt and his delegation are to reside. According to Becker, no military ceremony is planned on their arrival there either.

The major part of the talks will not be held in the Hubertusstock lodge in the GDR State Council's guest residence on Lake Doelln -- about 15 kilometers northwest of Lake Werbellin. The scene of the talks in the Schorfheide region has been strictly sealed off from the outside world so that Schmidt, apart from his visit to Guestrow, will scarcely come into contact with GDR people.

Becker confirmed today following talks in East Berlin and Lake Werbellin yesterday by Minister Gunter Huonker of the chancellor's office that there is no firm agenda for the talks and the main topics for discussion have not been agreed to as yet. The main topics are thought to be intra-German relations, including the question of improving contacts between the people, the international situation with emphasis on the policy of disarmament, and the expansion of economic relations between the two German states.

In reply to questions, Becker stressed that the GDR has handled the bringing together of families very generously since the beginning of this year. Alluding to the GDR's promise to allow about 3,000 people to leave for the Federal Republic following the recent exchange of agents involving Guenter Guillaume, the spy in the chancellor's office, Becker said this practice by the GDR has once again received a new "boost" as a result of this action.

Schmidt will be accompanied by Federal Ministers Egon Franke (intra-German relations) and Otto Graf Lambsdorff (economics), Huonker, as well as State Secretaries Dieter von Wuerzen (economics), Becker, and Klaus Boelling, Bonn's permanent representative in East Berlin. Becker did not announce today who, apart from Honecker, would be in the GDR delegation in the talks with the Federal Government, because the GDR wants to make the announcement.

BREMEN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS OPPOSE CRUISE MISSILES

LD052102 Hamburg DPA in German 2028 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Bremerhaven, 5 Dec (DPA) -- The Social Democrats of Bremen have come out against the stationing of nuclear medium-range weapons such as cruise missiles and Pershing II's in West Europe and for an immediate stop to preparations for their introduction. Nor should any new SS-20 missiles be deployed in East Europe and the weapons of this type already installed should be withdrawn, it was resolved by a party conference in Bremerhaven tonight in a resolution on peace and security policy passed at the end of the conference. An additional resolution on the express withdrawal of the counterarming part of the NATO dual decision was rejected however.

BERLIN FDP OPPOSES GOVERNMENT'S SECURITY POLICY

LD050026 Hamburg DPA in German 2344 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 4 Dec (DPA) -- The Berlin FDP has taken an opposing line in security policy to that of the social-liberal government. A Land party conference passed by a large majority on Friday night a resolution which fundamentally rejects the stationing of American medium-range weapons -- Pershing II, cruise missiles and the neutron bomb. This resolution is included in the draft submitted by the Land Executive at the suggestion of the Young Democrats. The resolution goes on to say that the aim of liberal policy is the abolition of all nuclear weapons in Europe.

YOUNG DEMOCRATS DEMAND HALT TO ARMS DEVELOPMENT

LD051746 Hamburg DPA in German 1243 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn/Gummersbach, 5 Dec (DPA) -- A "calculated stop to the development and production of arms systems in which NATO has a technological advance of several years," has been demanded by the German Young Democrats. At an international meeting of liberal youth and student federations held this weekend in Gummersbach, Werner Lutz, chairman of the Young Democrats, said that in this way the will to disarm by one side could be stressed and that of the other side be confirmed. Production and deployment of the Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles were not the cause but the excuse for the production and deployment of the American medium-range Pershing II and cruise missiles, since both arms systems had been developed before the West learned about the SS-20.

HAMBURG ANTIMISSILE RALLY ATTRACTS 10,000

LD051528 Hamburg DPA in German 1413 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Hamburg, 5 Dec (DPA) -- Thousands demonstrated in Hamburg today against the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in West Europe. The rally was attended by about 10,000 people, police said. The organizers claimed that about 20,000 people took part. The peace march, organized by a "Hamburg Forum", was held under the slogan: "Nuclear death threatens us all! No new nuclear missiles in Europe!" The demonstrators carried slogans such as "Never again war", "No to armament" and "Bonbons instead of bombs."

CDU LEADER APPEALS TO BREZHNEV FOR SAKHAROV

LD041530 Hamburg DPA in German 1354 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn/Berlin, 4 Dec (DPA) -- CDU Secretary General Heiner Geissler has sent a letter to Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev in support of Nobel prize winner Andrey Sakharov. Sakharov, who has been sent to exile in Gorki, is on a hunger strike to press for permission for his daughter-in-law to leave the Soviet Union. In the letter, published in Bonn today, Geissler appeals to Brezhnev to issue an exit visa. The politician recalls the Helsinki Final Act in which the Soviet Union undertook to examine wishes for bringing families together in a positive and humanitarian spirit.

In a telegram to the Soviet ambassador in Bonn, nine university lecturers of the Free University Berlin also call for an exit visa to be granted to Sakharov's daughter-in-law. They are extremely concerned that Sakharov's health and life might be endangered by the the hunger strike, said professors Agnoli, Albrecht, Eberhard, Ebert, Flechtheim, Narr, Pross, Vilmar and Wilke, in the message published in Berlin today. They too recalled the commitments the Soviet Government undertook in Helsinki.

DIE WELT: EUROPEANS YIELD TO PEACE MOVEMENT

DW071117 Bonn DIE WELT in German 5-6 Dec 81 p 2

[August Graf Kegeneck commentary: "Forum for Reasoning"]

[Text] The Europeans are reportedly doubting the U.S. nuclear umbrella. They are staring mesmerized at the proliferation of the peace movement, this child born of doubt on their continent. Nobody can predict what the outcome of the U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks in Geneva will be -- zero solution or a balance of terror on a new level? A feeling of impotence is spreading, a feeling of being delivered to forces of destiny on which no influence can be exerted. The term crisis of the alliance is making the rounds. Even in the United States, influential commentators are pondering the "demise of NATO now conceivable."

Influential men in the new French Government, including the premier and the foreign minister, have urgently called on their neighbors to think about Europe's security. A socialist deputy in Paris advanced concrete proposals concerning the organization of a European defense, without combining this with a call for an end to NATO. Actually these proposals are as old as the North Atlantic alliance. A suitable forum for discussing such thoughts would have been the assembly of parliamentarians of the West European Union which convened in Paris last week.

But this meeting passed without even one inch of progress. For fear of inciting the peace movement even more, the delegates did not even dare discuss the neutron bomb as an essential element of security against superior numbers of Soviet armor. Thus the idea of an autonomous European defense will remain wishful thinking which does not seem to fit into reality.

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER -- Bonn, 4 Dec (DPA) -- Australian Foreign Minister Anthony Street arrived in Bonn on Friday for a 5-day visit. Following a visit to Berlin on Sunday, Street will have talks in Bonn early next week with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the party chairmen of the SPD and CDU, Willy Brandt and Helmut Kohl respectively. Apart from bilateral relations, the talks are expected to include the situation in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, East-West relations and the continuation of the North-South dialogue. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1642 GMT 4 Dec 81 LD]

MITTERRAND WRITES BREZHNEV ON SAKHAROV PROTEST

LD051344 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Andrey Sakharov's struggle against the Soviet Government and his enforced hospitalization by the Kremlin continue to cause many reactions throughout the world. President Francois Mitterrand today revealed that he had addressed a letter to Leonid Brezhnev soon after the beginning of Andrey Sakharov's hunger strike. The head of state refused to reveal the contents of the letter.

Marchais Comments

NC061941 Paris AFP in English 1926 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 6 Dec (AFP) -- The leader of the French Communist Party (PCF), Georges Marchais, said today that the Soviet Union should allow Soviet dissident Andrey Sakharov's daughter-in-law Lisa Alekseyeva to join her husband in the United States.

If the Soviets have "an important reason for not allowing her to leave they should tell us," Mr Marchais said during an interview on French television. Mr Marchais stressed that the PCF has "always supported the free movement of men and ideas," and that the Helsinki accords must be upheld. He said he regretted the amount of attention being paid to the incident since abuses in El Salvador and Turkey did not elicit the same response. "All this attention is no accident," he added, "it comes just when the U.S., thanks to public pressure, is forced to renew arms talks with the Soviets."

DEFFERRE INTERVIEWED ON TERRORIST THREATS

LD041640 Paris Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Report on Didier Lecat interview with Interior Minister Gaston Defferre on 3 December at the Ministry of the Interior -- recorded]

[Excerpt] According to reports that there have been threats accompanied by bullets through the mail to two Socialist deputies; letters of intimidation addressed to others, it seems, ministers surrounded by extra protection measures, many rumors regarding the security service, particularly around the head of state, such news in the last few days which makes us think there is no smoke without fire. To know more, I went last night to the Ministry of the Interior to ask Minister Gaston Defferre what he knows about all this:

[Begin recording] [Question] Must one take seriously all these threats against politicians and in particular those against the two Socialist deputies, Minister? Are these reports and facts still to be checked out? And where does this all stem from?

[Answer] Threats are always indicative of a certain mood. Now, when there is a government of the left in France, the extreme right groups which have always existed but which were coexisting with the right in a climate of relative understanding are not at all happy because I have instructed the police to seek out the extreme right as well as the extreme left terrorists. Two extreme right networks -- one linked with Belgium, the other linked with Germany and the neo-Nazigroups there -- have been exposed, neutralized. One of the leaders of one of these groups escaped and made statements to certain newspapers, but it is clear that measures have now been taken to prevent serious things from happening.

[Question] Mr Defferre, one wonders about the origin of all these rumors lately, all the threats. In your view there is no doubt, it is the extreme right and Action Directe, is it not so?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] Action Directe. I said extreme right and extreme left. There is also an extreme left network which has been brought into daylight and which is linked with Italy. One has the feeling that certain media, part of the public opinion, are trying to create a feeling of anxiety. The government officials are calm, are keeping their cool little by little one sees fading into oblivion an attack which seemed considerable and could have had enormous consequences.

[Question] Mr Defferre, you saw these threats as very closely linked with your political action. You think it is a reaction against you. Does this confirm somewhat all the noise and rumors regarding the fear at the Elysee for example, the fear of seeing a situation in France similar to the Chile type?

[Answer] The comparison is totally out of place. In reality, it is not based on any objective fact. I knew Chile and I knew Allende. The situations of the two countries have nothing in common. [passage indistinct] It is not the case in France. On the international level, France is currently playing a greater role than ever. Francois Mitterand has proved to be a president of the republic of a particularly important caliber and who is already not only respected by also admired by all. As to internal policy, the fact of putting into practice everything that was promised, that is for example, the decentralization and the nationalization does not please everybody. Each finds a particular way of expressing himself. The extreme right groups have their methods. This does not bother the security or the solidity of the regime at all.

[Question] Two questions, Minister: First did you or did you not order the reinforcement of security measures surrounding the president of the republic; second, in a more general way, as seen in police reports and according to those who inform you, is there currently an increased feeling of insecurity in France?

[Answer] No, I did not order the reinforcement of security measures surrounding the president of the republic. From the very beginning I have done my best as minister of the interior to ensure his security, but there have been no new facts in this respect. You asked me a second question on the [word indistinct] reports, on the police reports. Well, I can tell you that on the contrary, we are traversing a period which, if we refer to political security, is more safe, more calm and quiet than we have experienced in the past. And what is happening currently at the De Broglie trial reveals the state of things a few months or a few years ago. Make a comparison, [words indistinct] this comparison is entirely to our advantage. [end recording]

MARCHAIS APPRAISES FIRST MONTHS OF SOCIALISTS

LD042126 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The Central Committee of the French Communist Party [PCF] is meeting at the glass building located at Place du Colonel Fabien in Paris. The PCF leadership, which is actively preparing for the 24th PCF congress today listened to the report of its secretary general, Georges Marchais. Jean-Paul Bonami is looking at the report, which is a voluminous 40 pages.

[Begin Bonami recording] Georges Marchais has drawn up a positive balance sheet of the left-wing team's first months in power. The secretary general of the PCF explained that all of the acts passed so far -- from the wealth tax to the abrogation of the anti-thug law, to mention only two -- were included in the Communist program, in the 101 propositions, and that consequently they could only approve them.

With regard to reforms still to come -- nationalizations, decentralization and tax reform, for example -- Georges Marchais attacked the employers and their economic, financial, political, and ideological pressures that are aimed at stalemating the process. He added that everything is put to use in an attempt to thwart government policy or to deflect it in the direction of a social-democratic orientation for handling the crisis. Adding the words "social-democratic" to "employers" is the way in which the PCF can show their attitude both on the question of the rate at which change is to be made and on the pause in the reforms -- and thus indirectly reply to Jacques Delors.

According to their leader, the Communists still have plenty of work to do and an essential part to play before France can be a true socialist society. Despite the good marks awarded, music is made not only to be printed on music sheets, but to be played. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW NUCLEAR SUBMARINE -- Defense Minister Charles Hernu announced this afternoon that a seventh nuclear submarine will be commissioned in 1994. This missile-launching platform will form part of the new generation of nuclear submarines. A preliminary allocation of Fr100 million has been made. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 4 Dec 81 LD]

UNION DELEGATION TO POLAND -- A CFDT delegation left early in the afternoon for Warsaw in answer to an invitation by the Polish trade union Solidarity but the Polish authorities have not granted a visa to the French trade union members who run the risk of being turned back at the border. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 5 Dec 81 LD]

NAR TERRORISTS CLAIM KILLING POLICEMAN SUNDAY

AU070845 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 7 Dec (ANSA) -- The neofascist terrorist group Nuclei Armati Revoluzionari (NAR) has claimed responsibility for the Sunday slaying of a Carabinieri policeman in Rome. Twenty-four hours earlier, a twenty-one-year-old NAR terrorist suspect was shot to death during an exchange of fire with three public security police agents on routine patrol on the outskirts of the capital.

The shooting which led to the killing of the Carabinieri military policeman Sunday began when one of two young men, still unidentified, opened fire on two agents walking toward where they were sitting on a bench in a residential area for a routine check of identity documents. The terrorist gunman made a getaway after firing the shots which killed agent Romano Radice, and his companion fled in the opposite direction with the other police agent in hot pursuit. After firing at the escaping terrorist, the [words indistinct] joined by two public security police patrolling the area in an unmarked car.

The Carabinieri agent and the two public security policeman reportedly emptied their weapons firing at the fleeing terrorist who then dropped one of the handguns he was carrying, began shooting with another weapon and made his escape. One of the public security policemen was wounded in this exchange of fire. The terrorist suspect killed Saturday was identified as Alessandro Alibrandi, the son of Rome magistrate Antonio Alibrandi. The NAR activist had been sought by police since September 1980 when arrest warrents were signed for his capture in connection with a series of armed robberies, homicides and the August 1980 Bologna railway station bombing which killed 85 people.

Saturday Shootout

AU052013 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 5 Dec (ANSA) -- A 21-year-old neofascist terrorist suspect, Alessandro Alibrandi, was shot and killed today during an exchange of fire with police in downtown Rome. Alibrandi, the son of a Rome magistrate, had been sought by police for questioning in connection with a long series of robberies and slayings claimed by the neofascist Nuclei Armati Revoluzionari (NAR).

An arrest order had also been signed for the capture of the young man following the bombing of the Bologna train station [words indistinct] of events leading up to the shootout today. Alibrandi and three other terrorist suspects, all waiting outside a restaurant when three policemen on routine pass of [words indistinct] police agents became suspicious of the four when (?they) noticed the butt of a pistol sticking out from the open uniform jacket worn by one of the suspects. Before the policemen could check their identity, however, the suspects opened fire and the agents [words indistinct] Alibrandi was shot in the (?head) [words indistinct] and commandered his car which was subsequently found on the outskirts of Rome.

The agent, Elio Capobianco, was visited in hospital by head of state Sandro Pertini [words indistinct] on behalf of all Italians" for his courageous act.

This evening his magistrate father, Antonio Alibrandi, reached his bedside at the Rome hospital only minutes before he died as a result of the gunshot wound in the head.

PERTINI CABLES BREZHNEV ON SAKHAROV CASE

LD052230 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpt] President Pertini has intervened personally in the case of dissident scientist Andrey Sakharov, who has been on a hunger strike in order to obtain a U.S. visa from Soviet authorities. Pertini, like French President Mitterrand, has sent a personal message to Brezhnev in support of Sakharov.

EANES ASSESSES RELATIONS WITH AFRICAN STATES

LD061730 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1300 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Statement by President Ramalho Eanes in Lisbon in 6 December after his return from a 12-day trip to Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Having concluded a trip to three southern African countries, I cannot fail to make a bief assessment of the significance of these visits and of the results achieved. The democratic self-expression of Portugal cannot be dissociated from the process of emancipation which, by giving freedom back to the Portuguese, made the independence of the colonial territories possible. This democratic self-expression is also inseparable from a foreign policy which both in theory and in practice must be strictly guided by the principles of mutual respect between states, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, the peoples' right to self-determination and independence and mutually advantageous cooperation.

This is the political line we have pursued at the international level since 1976, despite a few superfluous arguments caused by domestic political developments. This is the practice which paved the way, only a few years after the independence of the Portuguese-speaking African countries -- a necessarily traumatic process, the effects of which always leave their marks on peoples -- for the establishment of correct relations between Portugal and Cape Verde, Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Angola and Mozambique based on a mutual respect for each other's sovereignty. This is also the policy which made possible the normalization of relations between Portugal and the African countries in general and allowed for the establishment with Africa of relations defined by historic ties, determined by our European option and required by the real interests of the Portuguese people. I consider that the objectives of these three visits have been achieved, taking into account the specific nature of each one of them.

We discussed all issues without complexes of restrictions of any kind, seeking a meeting of ideas and opening the doors to sound cooperation which, while necessary to the peoples with which we cooperate, will be no less necessary to the Portuguese people since it constitutes an important factor for the recovery of our economy and the assertion of the Portuguese state abroad. I am convinced that it will now be easier to solve, in the same spirit of mutual understanding, any difficulty that may arise in the development of our relations with those countries.

In Presidents Kaunda and Nyerere, we found the African leaders whose lucidity and experience we have learned to respect. It was possible to reaffirm with them our mutual desire for close cooperation and define the areas where such cooperation can be intensified. We also discussed major international issues and had the opportunity to (?assess) the existence of identical concerns and the convergence of viewpoints with regard to many of the problems discussed. Both of them reiterated the need for closer links between Europe and Africa and the role which our country -- considering the exemplary nature of its relations with the newly-independent African countries, its knowledge and accumulated experience and its economic and technical know-how -- might play in a dialogue and cooperation between two continents, thus enhancing the international standing of each of them.

We also confirmed the correctness of our resolve to contribute, within our possibilities, to the search for just and negotiated solutions to the problems which have prevented the countries in southern Africa from benefiting from the peace and stability indispensable for development and socioeconomic progress.

The Portuguese [words indistinct] me to single out, in this brief assessment, our visit to Mozambique, given its particular significance in the context of relations between states.

We met with a truly friendly welcome on the part of the Mozambique authorities and people and a total openness to frank discussion, without any complexes, of our relationship as independent and sovereign states. We have turned a page in our history, and we did it without any (?reservations), assuming our past without abjuring anything, but also without forgeting the political reality of two distinct sovereignties and of two forms of national self-expression. The Mozambique authorities have shown, and have reiterated, their desire to cooperate with Portugal, and important sectors where this cooperation can develop have already been identified. I believe, therefore, that the way is now paved for close cooperation in the most varied spheres with all the undeniable advantages which this will bring to both peoples.

BALSEMAO REELECTED CHAIRMAN OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

LD070308 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Excerpt] At the Social Democratic Party [PSD] congress in Oporto, Pinto Balsemao was today reelected party chairman. The national political committee chaired by Balsemao was elected by: 552 votes in favor, 29 blank and 11 invalid. [number of opposition votes not specified] Congress chairman Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida said that detailed results of the elections to the various leadership bodies will be given in due course so as not to further delay the proceedings which earlier today suffered a 1-hour interruption due to a bomb scare, which proved to be a hoax.

FRG'S LAMBSDORFF INTERVIEWED ON TRADE RELATIONS

PM041643 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Nov 81 p 3

[Unattributed interview with FRG Minister of Economics Otto Lambsdorff: "Greater Portuguese Aggressiveness Necessary To Penetrate FRG Market" -- date and place of interview not given]

[Text] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: You are going to take part in a seminar in Lisbon, with a view to a possible increase in FRG investments in Portugal. Our country already occupies an intermediate position on the list of FRG private investments in Europe. But an FRG publication which appeared at the beginning of this year stated that these investments could be higher if the "compensation problem" had been resolved. Has or has not this problem been solved?

Otto Lambsdorff: I am pleased to be able to take part in the conference on FRG investment in Portugal. The time is indeed favorable for a strengthening of economic cooperation at the private level between our two countries. FRG private investments in Portugal are by no means insignificant. However, they are not in keeping with the FRG's position as a trading partner of Portugal and as the economically most powerful EEC member. Above all, it should be noted that over the last few years virtually no new FRG private investments have occurred in Portugal, and this can be attributed to investors' uncertainty in light of failure to resolve cases concerning the matters still in dispute. In this connection all sides have striven to follow the most correct procedure, and we proceed from the principle that it will be possible to find together the necessary negotiated solutions.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Do the special additional guarantees given to your businessmen in accordance with an agreement signed between the two governments satisfy the FRG businessmen or not?

Lambsdorff: The agreement on the encouragement of investment between our two countries will soon be able to enter into force. With it, mutual investments will be protected. The FRG will thus be in a position to encourage FRG investments in Portugal by granting state guarantees, extending credits with reduced interest rates to small and medium enterprises, and also through the participation of the German Foundation for Development [Sociedade Alema Para o Desenvolvimento].

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: About 150 FRG firms have interests in Portugal. However, their investments are centered virtually on half a dozen sectors (oil refining, electrical engineering, tourism and the hotel trade and so forth). In what areas could the boosting of those investments be extended and developed?

Lambsdorff: The decision rests not with the Federal Government but with the investors. Traditionally, there are certain sectors which are particularly active at the level of foreign investments. This also applies to Portugal. However, experience demonstrates that the more advanced the industrialization of a country is and the closer the economic cooperation between two countries is, then the broader the range of sectors likely to receive foreign investments.

Greater Balance in Trade

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: In the area of trade, the FRG has become Portugal's foremost supplier and second largest purchaser. The trade has been characterized by a balance of trade extremely disadvantageous for Portugal (the export/import coverage ratio is about 40 percent). How are we to develop trade and at the same time not worsen the unfavorable balance at issue?

Lambsdorff: Clearly, this did not happen overnight. Portugal's balance of trade deficit with the FRG is essentially of a structural nature. In general, the FRG can satisfy the demand for high technology products. The Portuguese economy -- and hence its exports also -- needs to achieve greater diversification. Thus among our exports, machinery and equipment and electronic and chemical products occupy a top position, while in the case of Portugal textiles still constitute the most important export product. And machinery and electronic equipment only come after wood, cork, foodstuffs and beverages.

I have no doubt that Portugal will achieve a greater diversification of its supply as it develops. In that connection direct foreign investments could make an important contribution. I hope that the FRG investment conference will give a new impetus to that end. Portugal's supply of goods is competitive as far as prices are concerned. By this I mean that the Portuguese can strengthen their presence in the FRG market by setting up subsidiaries. Our market is large, but competition is tough. The Portuguese economy should demonstrate its capabilities on the spot, establishing direct contacts with trading partners in the FRG. It could also enhance its ability to penetrate the FRG market through more intensive research. Last, we should not look solely at the trade in goods. Over 50 percent of your trade deficit is normally covered by the net income from tourism and remittances from the emigrants in the FRG. However, I believe that a greater balance should be sought in the trade in goods, and specifically as far as your exports are concerned.

EEC Membership: "Difficult Negotiations"

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: The FRG has consistently supported Portugal's negotiations on joining the EEC. However, other member states are now proving to be reticent about the customs union dossier, especially because of textiles. What is the FRG Government's stance on the matter? How does it believe the obstacle should be surmounted?

Lambsdorff: The results already achieved in the membership negotiations should not be underestimated. This also applies to the customs union dossier, on which considerable progress has already been achieved. However, it is a fact that issues -- such as, for instance, that of textiles -- of extreme importance for Portugal persist in that dossier. I believe that the FRG Government has displayed understanding as regards Portuguese apprehensions concerning that sensitive industrial sector inasmuch as it very early declared itself in favor of a greater opening of the EEC market to Portuguese textile products. It was not easy for us to make that decision -- if for no other reason, because of the considerable increase which has occurred in exports of Portuguese textiles and clothing to the FRG during the period of validity of the textile agreement between Portugal and the EEC. As for what the outcome of the negotiations will be, it seems to me still too early to make conjectures. The negotiations will remain difficult for both sides.

CALVO-SOTELO DEFENDS POLICY, CABINET RESHUFFLE

LD042018 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Speech given by Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, at the beginning of a news conference held 4 December in Madrid -- live]

[Text] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. This morning I presided over the first cabinet meeting since the appointments I submitted to his majesty the king last Tuesday. The change which took place is normal, normal in any parliamentary regime. It does not represent any discontinuity in the government's task, since last February the government over which I presided has decisively and efficiently tackled the country's main problems. It has fully upheld the freedoms enshrined in the constitution. It has made headway in the difficult struggle against terrorism. It has notably improved civilian security. It has concluded agreements with the opposition in order to definitively regulate the state of the autonomies. It has reached agreements with the social and economic forces to resolve the crisis. It has obtained promising results in saving on imports energy. It has clearly determined the main lines of our foreign policy by taking the necessary steps to incorporate Spain in the Atlantic alliance. No one can say that it has not governed with energy and decisiveness during the last 9 months.

The crisis within the Union of the Democratic Center party has been resolved and the repeated statements by the opposition on the allegedly provisional nature of the government have prevented the government from efficiently fulfilling its responsibilities. I should like to convey to all those who are listening to me at this moment the certainty that we are working in normality and security. We are working within the normality of a framework with parties and freedom of expression and a framework in which all of the conflicts -- real or possible -- and all of the opinions -- correct or incorrect -- reach the public and provoke the corresponding debate.

It seems that we have not yet accustomed ourselves to this proper noise of democracy, which is normal in any democracy and is a noise which must not be confused with disorder or weakness. The framework of political and social coexistence which our constitution outlines has already demonstrated its effectiveness and has allowed the parliament and the government to work fruitfully. The results of this work should give all of us security and hope. The government will continue with this task until the end of the legislature in 1983.

The changes made this week are small and keep responsibility for foreign policy, economic policy, defense and public order in the same hands. It is not my intention to introduce changes of direction in the government's basic lines of action.

I should also say a few words about the changes that have occurred in the UCD, in the party which supports the government. The changes have solved old disagreements, and have solved them by the democratic and normal method of elections. I think that what happens in the first political party of the nation is of interest to everyone and it is therefore exaggerated and dramatised. I also want to convey to everyone the certainty that within the UCD there is a sense of responsibility and fidelity to the electorate. I also want to convey to everyone the certainty that at no time, at no time have the internal questions of the party interfered with the government's activity.

The government and its prime minister know that we are living through difficult times, but we are certain that we have tackled the problems with adequate measures and policies during the last few months.

We are also secure in the belief that we have affirmed our freedoms and our democracy. Between all of us -- government, parties and the media -- we must free public opinion from the obsessive shadow of 23 February [coup attempt]. We can do it responsibly. I have just said that we are going through difficult times, but our difficulties are normal difficulties for which appropriate solutions are being found. Therefore -- and without excluding possible parliamentary agreements to which a party which does not have an absolute majority must always be open -- therefore, I do not think that the situation, the normal situation that we are in, demands nor even makes advisable resorting to special measures such as forming a government coalition.

The UCD government has effectively carried out its program and in the past few months and has reached agreement with the opposition on necessary issues. We will continue to develop our program in the coming months and we will continue to strictly respect our agreements.

We are about to celebrate the first 3 years of our Constitution. The anniversary will be celebrated throughtout Spain with ceremonies initiated jointly by the political parties, with adorned balconies and with windows decorated with the colors of the flag. I wish to add my voice to this homage to the constitution, ffirming once again my full confidence in the efficacy of the political system we have given ourselves, affirming my belief in its consolidation and in its capacity to satisfactorily resolve our problems in peace and in freedom.

After these words, which I wanted to serve as an introduction to your questions, I am at your disposal.

MILITARY OFFICERS UNHAPPY, ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

LD061822 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Last night 100 professional military men issued a communique addressed to the general public and to those in charge of the news media in particular. It contains seven points referring to the media's mishandling of certain items of news having to do with the armed forces resulting in their introducing errors, intentionally or not, which distort the image the Spanish people has of its armed forces and of the present state and aspirations of the latter.

After a detailed account of this, the signatories make seven points. They call on the political powers to respect the armed forces' autonomy and they emphasize that there is no need for professionalization, democratization or purging of the armed forces. The note ends with the following statement, which we quote: "We make these points although they are a reflection of broad opinion [in the armed forces] in our own names and in accordance with the provisions in article 178 of the royal ordinance of the armed forces."

That as we said, is the gist of the communique which was signed with names and national identity document numbers by 100 military men -- 25 captains, 21 lieutenants, 38 sergeants, 15 warrant officers and 1 second lieutenant, most of them belonging to the artillery and the infantry. Very shortly after the communique was released, the joint chiefs of staff issued the following note:

Once in possession of the document passed to the EUROPA PRESS AGENCY which bore what appears to be the signatures of about 100 officers and noncommissioned officers of the armed forces, the captain-general of the 1st Military Region has ordered that procedures be instituted to check and clarify the facts. The note is signed by Lt Gen Ignacio Alfaro Arregui, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff.

According to the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS, the signatories have been summoned to appear at 0900 before their commanding officers at their respective units to confirm that the signatures are indeed theirs.

Ministers Called to Offices

NC061227 Paris AFP in English 1217 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Madrid, 6 Dec (AFP) -- In swift response to an inflammatory right-wing manifesto issued last night by 100 Spanish officers and non-commissioned officers, Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo at 1 am today ordered cabinet members to go to their ministeries and stand by for instructions.

The manifesto delcared the 100 signatories' support for the civil guard conspirators who in a failed coup d'etat last February 23 held the assembled deputies and cabinet hostage in the lower house here. The statement, released 48 hours before with the third anniversary of the December 7 referendum which massively endorsed Spain's democratic constitution, also accused the press of scornful treatment of the attempted putsch, described as a "feat of arms." As the government hurried to their posts, Defense Minister Alberto Oliart returned to the capital by military transport jet from the provinces. Meanwhile the Spanish high command announced it had opened an inquiry.

The manifesto, signed by captains, lieutenants, and sergeants in the Madrid district command, claimed to voice "the general feeling" in the armed forces. The manifesto hit out at "attacks, insults, affronts, and widespread slanders against members of the armed forces with a glowing past -- glorious heros in a feat of arms whose courage and integrity may not be put in doubt." It protested against "the demolition of monuments to those who shed their last drop of blood for Spain and the disappearance of street names from our towns commemorating soldiers who exercised the highest responsibility in recent Spanish history" -- an allusion to the renaming of streets named in honour of Spain's late dictator, Francisco Franco, and their Phalangist dignitaries. The 100 signatories accused the press of having "twisted the image of the armed forces, their present situation and their aspirations in recent years, particularly these last months." The armed forces are in no need of being democratized or purged, byt must simply be respected," the manifesto continued, accusing also political parties of "seeking the destruction of the Spanish armed forces in order to put in their place others of their own obedience."

The signatories renewed their "solemn promise to defend the honour, independence, and unity of the nation" and pledged to "assume with honour the history of Spain." The manifesto concluded: "Finally we consider that the insults and attacks on our comrades are directed at the people as a whole, with all the consequences involved." Among the names on the manifesto were those of Col Jose Ignacio San Martin, a defendant in the forthcoming trial of the February 23 conspirators, and the son of Blas Pinar, leader of the neo-fascist party Fuerza Nueva.

Military Men Under Arrest

LD062112 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] EFE has learned from reliable military sources that the 100 military officers and noncommissioned officers who signed the document on the media's treatment of the armed forces have been put under house arrest for 14 days. The sources say that the detention is preventive in nature and has been decided upon regardless of whatever responsibilities may ultimately be determined in connection with the facts.

The captain-general of the 1st Military Region, Lt Gen Guillermo Quintana Lacaci, as the highest judicial authority in that military region, has appointed Col Balbino Teijeiro Pinon as judge in the matter, and he has already begun taking statements from those who signed the document.

The officers and NCOs concerned were summoned early this morning to their units where at 0900 their identities were checked against the signatures. The sources say that those detained began making their statements to the judge this afternoon.

Defense Ministry Confirms

LD062338 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] The Ministry of Defense has officially confirmed that the men who signed the document concerning the way the media treat the armed forces have been placed under house arrest for 14 days. A note says that in connection with the document signed by 100 army officers and noncommissioned officers on 5 December and passed to the EUROPA PRESS AGENCY, the Ministry of Defense information and public relations office makes the following statement:

First, appropriate orders were given by the captain-general of the 1st Military Region for all signatories to present themselves at their posts at 0900 today. Second, they have been informed of the imposition of 14 days of preventive arrest, without prejudice to liability which might ultimately be determined. Third, the captain-general of the 1st Military Region has designated Col Balbino Teijeiro Pinon as judge in the matter. Fourth, the judge began taking statements at 1630 today.

Joint Chiefs Issue Statement

LD070004 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] The joint chiefs of staff, after a meeting with Defense Minister Alberto Oliart, have drafted a note in connection with the document issued by 100 military men dealing with the way the media treat the armed forces, and have given instructions that this note be read at all armed forces establishments and centers. The text of the note is as follows:

In connection with the document signed by 100 army officers and noncommissioned officers on 5 December and passed to the EUROPA PRESS AGENCY, the joint chiefs of staff make the following statement:

1. The procedures used both for drafting the text and for collecting signatures and also for communicating it subsequently to the media, represent, apart from a repetition of what has been stated in regular samplings of opinion, a wholesale disregard for the regulation procedures established for the channelling of anxieties, proposals or suggestions. The latter must in all cases follow the normal pattern and must never take the form of collective demands or petitions, which are totally prohibited by article 203 of the royal ordinances. All of this represents an act of indiscipline and also affects the trust and loyalty due to superiors.

2. The text of the document in question, taking refuge in inappropriate treatment accorded to some military matters by certain parts of the media -- a constant cause of concern to military commanding officers and one which the competent bodies have been appraised -- introduces allegations which reveal a total lack of identity with constitutional principles and with the mission vested in the armed forces by article 8 of the constitution.

3. What has occured also affects the unity and cohesion which is necessary for members of the armed forces since such wrongs, whether hypothetical or real, must not become an excuse for behavior which could lead to a separation from the rest of society. The facts have therefore been put in the hands of the competent judicial authority so that an investigation may be carried out, liabilities ascertained and sanctions imposed according to the appropriate laws.

4. The joint chiefs of staff appeal to all generals, commanding officers, officers, NCO's and troops to shun all insinuations which could affect their pledge of loyalty to the government, adherence to the constitution and loyalty to his majesty the king, which the armed forces have so far complied with in such an examplary fashion.

DENMARK

ELECTION WILL KEEP PREMIER FROM NORDIC MEETING

PM041505 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 2 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen will remain in Denmark on election day [8 December]. He was originally to have taken part in the Nordic prime ministers' meeting in Helsinki that day. Another minister is expected to be chosen to represent Denmark at the meeting, which will include preparations for the Nordic Council session to be held in Helsinki in the new year.

FINLAND

KOIVISTO APPEARS CLEAR FAVORITE FOR PRESIDENCY

PM041523 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 3 Dec 81 p 17

[Excerpt] The latest in the flood of opinion polls connnected with the presidential election confirms Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto's strong position as clearly the most popular candidate. According to this poll, carried out by M-Tietokeskus for the magazine SEURA, 51 percent of Finns want Koivisto to be elected president of the republic. M-Tietokeskus interviewed 892 people in the period 9-25 November. This was for the most part before the Center Party's congress. The poll's second place, far behind Koivisto, goes to parliament speaker Johannes Virolainen with 8 percent support. Harri Holkeri's support was 7 percent, Ahti Karjalainen's -- 6 percent, Helvi Sipila's -- 4 percent, Jan-Magnus Jansson's -- 2 percent, Kalevi Kivisto's -- 2 percent, Raino Westerholm's -- 1 percent and Veikko Vennamo's -- 1 percent.

PAPER SPECULATES ON USSR AMBASSADOR'S TRIP

PM041513 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 27 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] On Wednesday [25 November] Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Sobolev and Embassy Counsellor Viktor Vladimirov traveled to Moscow for what were described as trade policy consultations. Their return came as something of a surprise and gave rise in political circles to speculation about possible connnections with the presidential election.

However, the Foreign Ministry saw nothing remarkable in the two Soviet diplomats' trip. It was described as more or less routine. Both Ambassador Sobolev and Counselor Vladimirov said that the reason for their trip was to prepare for Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev's visit to Finland next week. Patolichev will be arriving in Helsinki Monday [30 November], and Tuesday he will sign the 1982 Finnish-Soviet trade agreement. The two diplomats will return to Finland with Patolichev. Ambassador Sobolev himself said that he was going home to discuss relations between Finland and the Soviet Union and trade relations. When asked if one of the reasons for his trip is the Center Party's nomination of Johannes Virolainen as its presidential candidate, Sobolev declared that Virolainen is not the reason for my trip." Sobolev stressed that the Center Party's decision is an internal matter for the Center party and for Finland. "We are not interfering in it!" he said.

Yesterday political circles were looking for possible connections with the presidential election, but the matter remained at the level of pure speculation. The explanation that the Soviet Embassy chiefs were to "escort" Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev was, however, not thought to be completely satisfactory. In the past Patolichev has paid visits to Finland alone. However, the Soviet diplomats' trip is not thought to be a significant demonstration. But it can perhaps been taken as a "small signal" that the Soviet Union is following the presidential election with particular interest.

SWEDEN

ULLSTEN, STRAY DISCUSS ARMS TALKS, N-FREE ZONE

PM041105 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 27 Nov 81 p 6

[Aake Ekdahl report: "'No' to Soviet Agreement"]

[Text] The change of government in Oslo has not changed Norway's view of the possibility of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries. The Norwegian Conservative government's Foreign Minister Svenn Stray made this statement after talks at Haga Palace with Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten Thursday evening [26 November].

It was the first time the two ministers had met. Their talks covered disarmament, the Schmidt-Brezhnev meeting in Bonn and the forthcoming disarmament conference. Both foreign ministers took a hopeful view of the Bonn meeting after they had received an updated report from there.

"The fact is that both sides have declared their willingness to go for concrete steps in the field of disarmament," Ullsten noted. Stray dismissed the idea of direct agreements between the Soviet Union and Norway for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries. Agreements of this sort were primarily a question for the two nuclear powers, he said.

It is the Norwegian Government's view that a break in the work toward creating a Nordic nuclear-free zone is likely to create greater realism in peace work. We must first await the results of the current peace talks and evaluate them. Stray said that he had not received any criticism from the other Nordic countries because the government had shelved the affair. The disarmament conference next week will be the first test of whether the superpowers are prepared to move from general slogans to practical actions with regard to disarmament and the use of nuclear arms and the gradual removal of nuclear arms, Ullsten said.

Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen has recently criticized the peace movement of running the Soviet Union's errands. Similarly, former Swedish Defense Minister Eric Kroenmark said that it is easy "to recognize the rats by their walk" when hinting that the peace movement is led by communists. Stray had no direct knowledge of communist elements in the peace movement but agreed that parts of the movement's practical work were too one-sided in its criticism of the Western powers.

KIPRIANOU MEETS WALDHEIM, REITERATES POSITIONS

NC051928 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] The meeting by President Kiprianou with UN Secretary General Waldheim took place this evening in New York. The first 30 minutes of the meeting consisted of private talks between Kiprianou and Waldheim. Later, and for an additional 45 minutes, the meeting was joined on behalf of the Republic of Cyprus by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Cyprus UN Delegate Mavrommatis, Ambassador Mikhailidhis, Deputy Delegate Sherifis and the director of the foreign minister's private office, Shiambos. On behalf of the United Nations, the meeting was attended by Under Secretary General Urquhart and special adviser Sherry. During the private meeting as well as the general meeting which followed, there was a general review of the situation in reference to Cyprus in the light of latest developments. Procedural matters were also discussed.

President Kiprianou reiterated our known positions on the UN secretary general's evaluation, which does not constitute a basis for negotiations since the basis for such negotiations consists of the UN resolutions and the two summit agreements. The president strongly supported the view that there must be neither delay in the process of dialogue nor should any delay in the tempo of negotiations be permitted, but that, on the contrary, dialogue should be speeded up so that an evaluation can be made within a logical period of time on whether progress on the Cyprus issue can be achieved.

Kiprianou reiterated to Waldheim that it is Cyprus' intention to reintroduce the Cyprus issue to the current General Assembly which will be convened, or during a special General Assembly session, if there is no progress in the intercommunal talks. It is this very subject which will be discussed by President Kiprianou on Monday evening during his meeting with the president of the UN General Assembly.

It was reported Secretary General Waldheim agreed with President Kiprianou that it is truly the UN resolutions and the summit agreements which constitute the basis for negotiations. In his latest report Waldheim stated that his evaluation is an aid for the continuation of dialogue. The missing persons question was also discussed during the meeting in the light of the resolution of the General Assembly's Third Political Committee. Waldheim undertook to proceed with all necessary actions to promote implementation of the political committee's resolutions.

EDEK ISSUES RESOLUTION ON DOMESTIC SITUATION

NC041824 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The socialist EDEK party has released the text of a resolution on the domestic and economic situation. The resolution states that the conditions of occupation dictate the unity of all the patriotic forces which fundamentally accept that the Cyprus issue is a matter of occupation and not a simple intercommunal dispute. It also states that the struggle against occupation dictates smooth functioning of the democratic institutions and proper exploitation of the human potential by the state.

On the Cyprus economy, the resolution mentions it is being lead to calamity and adds that minor interventions cannot yield solutions to the problems facing the people and that changes are essential in the socioeconomic structure of the economy which will set it on its correct course.

SPOKESMAN DENOUNCES NEW TURKISH CYPRIOT MILITIA

NC041821 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The government spokesman has stated that the authorities of the republic are watching every movement of the Turkish invasion forces and the organization of Turkish Cypriots. The spokesman added: The fact that they are organizing a militia force is another proof that the Turks are organizing and reinforcing themselves militarily, an activity which does not contribute to the safeguarding of peace and which shows their real intentions. The spokesman concluded: These activities definitely fail to contribute to the peaceful solution of the problem or to show disposition for negotiations based on goodwill.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES 6 DEC

NC060700 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] A Supreme Soviet delegation arrived in Cyprus early this morning. The delegation, which is on a short visit, is headed by Pavel Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

In a statement at Larnaca airport, Mr Gilashvili stressed that the Soviet Union and Cyprus have common goals in the struggle for a lasting peace in the world, for friendship, cooperation, progress and prosperity of all peoples. Mr Gilashvili expressed the hope that the friendship between the Soviet Union and Cyprus will be steadier in the future and that the relations will be strengthened even more for the benefit of peace, friendship and cooperation.

In accepting the delegation on behalf of the House of Representatives, Mr Galanos, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, expressed the Cypriot people's gratitude to the Soviet Government and people for their warm, consistent and firm support in the Cypriot people's struggle for vindication and restoration of their sovereign rights both at the United Nations and in other international fields. Mr Galanos reiterated President Kiprianou's conviction that the time is ripe for an international conference to solve the external aspects of the Cyprus issue, and added that Cyprus gives particular importance to the Soviet Union's support for convening such a conference. Mr Galanos also reiterated Cyprus' consistent support for the struggles for international detente and demilitarization and added that the Cyprus house welcomes the recent Soviet initiatives in this direction. Mr Galanos expressed the confiction that the visit will contribute to the further strengthening of the close and diverse ties of both peoples.

The delegation, which will be hosted by the House of Representatives, was also received at the airport by a Foreign Ministry representative; Soviet Ambassador Astavin; Deputy Fandis, on behalf of the AKEL (Left) parliamentary group; a socialist EDEK party representative and other officials.

CYPRUS-USSR SOCIETY DELEGATION ARRIVES 4 DEC

NC050925 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 5 Dec 81 p 1

[Excerpt] A USSR-Cyprus Society delegation arrived from Moscow yesterday. The delegation will attend the Cyprus-USSR Society's conference to be held at the PEO's conference room tomorrow, Sunday. The delegation consists of Academician M. Studenikin, chairman of the USSR-Cyprus Society, and the society's secretary, (G. Pivorarov).

PAPAIOANNOU CHARGES U.S. PLOT IN CYPRUS, GREECE

NC061302 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 6 Dec 81 pp 1, 11

[Speech by AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou 5 December to party gathering in Limassol]

[Excerpts] The problem of war and peace is a problem of life and death today that concerns all mankind. The fate of all their problems is interconnected and related to this problem. This is not a new problem. It has always existed. Today, however, as a result of the terrible mass extermination weapons, as a result of existing tension in international relations and as a result of imperialist aggressiveness, this problem has been turned into an urgent problem which, I would say, concerns mankind every minute, every hour of every day.

U.S. imperialism has not abandoned its gunboat and big stick policy. It has not abandoned its devilish, undermining and subversive activities in various countries of the world. In the case of Cyprus, U.S. imperialism has not abandoned its criminal efforts to dissolve the independent state of Cyprus and to turn the island into a nuclear missile base and a base for the Rapid Deployment Force. This is why the UN resolutions on Cyprus are not being implemented. This is why the NATO-supported Turkish junta is being encouraged not only to gag the Turkish people under oppressive and fascist measures but also to occupy 40 percent of Cyprus territory. This is why there is a continuation of Turkish intransigence, which is now accompanied by new threats about the proclamation of an independent Turkish Cypriot state.

The satanic and criminal hand of U.S. imperialism lurks behind all these things. Recently there has also been much talk about strengthening the Turkish military occupation forces in Cyprus, not only in personnel but also in new heavy weapons. There is also talk that soon they will undertake a new offensive under the excuse that the Cyprus Government "is importing arms." There is talk about the proclamation of an independent Turkish Cypriot state next February, on the anniversary of the proclamation of the "Turkish Cypriot Federation"

All this can only be related to some more general imperialist plans. It is also related to the rise of the mainland Greek progressive democratic forces to authority. No matter how hard U.S. imperialism is trying to hide it, there is no doubt that it is gravely concerned by the turn of events in Greece. It is also greatly concerned because there is talk about the withdrawal of Greece from NATO and the EEC. U.S. imperialism is concerned about the huge movement of the progressive democratic forces of the Greek people and about the influence this movement has on the development of Greek policy. Most certainly the U.S. imperialist element wants to strike against this movement. It wants to overthrow the Papandreou government so it can safeguard its bases in Greece and prevent the withdrawal of Greece from NATO. The methods it will use toward this end will be subversive, undermining and criminal methods.

This is why it is quite likely that NATO-supported Attila may once again be used in Cyprus to bring the Papandreou government to a difficult position for the purpose of bringing about its overthrow. U.S. imperialism cannot stomach the existence of these progressive democratic forces in Greece nor, naturally, can it stomach the existence of these same forces in Cyprus. These are the forces that pursue a conscientious nonaligned anti-imperialist policy. Consequently, we should not exclude the possibility of the existence of a new criminal imperialist plan directed against these two forces through use of some new act of piracy in Cyprus.

Life has proved that it is with such criminal plots that imperialism tries to react against political situations which are undesirable to it.

This is why the progressive democratic forces in both Cyprus and Greece must be vigilant and, most important, must unite their forces to defend themselves successfully against such criminal plots and plans.

We consider it our duty to warn the progressive democratic forces in both Cyprus and Greece of the possible existence of a satanic imperialist criminal plan directed against both Cyprus and Greece. Our warning is aimed at increasing patriotic vigilance by the people, at total unification of the people's forces to prevent and avert any criminal imperialist plans of imperialism and its agents.

PARTIES AGREE ON DISTRIBUTION OF MINISTRIES

TA061727 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Republican Turkish Party [RTP] leader Ozker Ozgur has said that, if charged with forming a government, his party, the Communal Liberation Party [CLP] and the Democratic People's Party [DPP] have reached an agreement regarding the establishment of a government and the distribution of ministries.

Ozgur made this announcment during his party's seventh congress in Lefkosa [Nicosia]. Pointing out that the CLP, the RTP and the DPP agreed on a common government program and on basic principles at the level of a tripartite coordination committee and that the central administrative council ratified this agreement, Ozgur said that according to the agreement, the CLP will be accorded five ministries, the RTP three ministries and the DPP two ministries.

Noting that the tripartite coordination committee accepted the leader of the CLP, Alpay Durduran, as prime minister, Ozgur said all three parties agreed on both domestic and foreign policy.

The legislative assembly will vote on the motion of nonconfidence against the Cagatay government tomorrow.

DENKTAS SAYS UN MOVE DAMAGES REFUGEE PROGRESS

TA061059 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the decision made by the UN Third Committee regarding the missing persons in Cyprus has greatly damaged the activities of the joint missing persons committee set up in accordance with the agreement reached between the two communities.

Noting that the Turkish Cypriot community considers the establishment of the committee a step forward in the solution of the disputes between the two communities, Denktas added that the Greek Cypriots boycotted the committee meetings from 25 September to 26 October and violated the principle of secrecy. He said they resorted to the United Nations in a bid to [words indistinct]

Denktas said: While the UN statement issued on 10 November noted the autonomous character of the committee, the decision made by the UN Third Committee damages, to use the mildest term, the autonomous character of the missing persons committee, which has also been accepted by the UN Secretariat. Denktas added that given the current situation, the Turkish Cypriot community [words indistinct] its attitude concerning the missing persons issue.

PAPANDREOU, KLIRIDHIS DISCUSS CYPRUS SITUATION

NC041227 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1200 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Glavkos Kliridhis, leader of the Democratic Rally of Cyprus, arrived in Athens this morning. The Cypriot political leader was received by Prime Minister Papandreou at Kastri at 1300. Papandreou exchanged views with him on the Cyprus problem.

Kliridhis 'Pleased' at Talks

NC041822 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Democratic Rally leader Kliridhis met today in Athens with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou. A statement on the meeting says it took place within a very friendly atmosphere and that there was an exchange of views on the Cyprus problem and on questions concerning Greece. In a statement, Mr Kliridhis expressed full satisfaction with his talk with Mr Papandreou and added that he noted Mr Papandreou's highly keen interest in and deep knowledge of the Cyprus problem.

'ARAFAT TO VISIT ATHENS 'BY 15 DECEMBER'

NC041630 Athens I AVYI in Greek 4 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] It was announced officially yesterday that Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat is expected in Athens by 15 December. As is already known, the PLO leader will pay a 3-day official visit following an invitation extended to him by the new government immediately after its formation.

TALKS CONCLUDE WITH VISITING USSR SHIPPING GROUP

NC041325 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The talks between representatives of Greek and Soviet shipowners' unions ended in Athens today. The president and members of the administrative council of the Union of Soviet Shipowners visited our country following an invitation from the Union of Greek Shipowners. During their talks, they discussed many shipping questions of common interest. Both sides declared their faith in the principle of freedom of the seas and agreed on the continuation of their constructive cooperation at fixed periods of time.

KARAMANLIS NOT INVOLVED IN NEW DEMOCRACY ISSUES

NC051307 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Because an effort is being made to involve the name of the president of the republic in the domestic affairs of New Democracy, the press bureau of the presidency has released the following communique:

The president of the republic does not wish to have any involvement during the earlier election [of leaders] in 1980. But what he recommends is the securing of the party's unity, and this is so because he believes that if the country is to acquire democratic traditions and to ensure a smooth political life, it is necessary that it should have stable and long-term political forms.

RALLIS LOSES PARTY VOTE OF CONFIDENCE; 61 AGAINST

NC071248 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1200 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] At the balloting held today by the New Democracy parliamentary group on the confidence issue raised by the party leader, there were 41 votes for Rallis and 61 votes against. Nine votes were blank and one invalid. The parliamentary group will meet Wednesday to elect a new party leader.

KKE-INTERIOR OPPOSES PARTY CONTROL OF ARMY

NC061620 Athens I AVYI in Greek 5 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by KKE-Interior Secretary Bambis Dhkrakopoulos: "The Democratization of the Armed Forces"]

[Excerpts] Our position toward the PASOK government's policy statement stems from a different vision of socialism and from a different view about the course that leads to it. Thus we consider it natural that the government's policy statement does not coincide with the positions of the KKE-Interior for which we fight.

This does not prevent us from stating that this policy statement opens up a positive new trend, inspired by a novel democratic, independent and progressive spirit and that it also includes positive general goals for the basic sectors of economic and social policy -- the democratization of the country and foreign policy, which remain to be achieved. At the same time, however, we note that over and above the general characteristic of the policy statement -- which comprises numerous general declarations and few specific and binding goals -- it contains critical omissions and gaps which make up a policy that could lead the entire attempt at change to low levels, stagnation and failure.

One of the sectors we believe to be critical for the course and fate of change is the sector of the democratization of the state, particularly of the state apparatus, the institutions and the legislature. Within the framework of this very broad sector we consider that particular priority and decisive importance must be given to the democratization of the armed forces and security forces. At the same time, importance must be given to the democratization of labor and trade union legislation together with the institutional adoption of the participation and control of workers in the businesses in which they are employed and, generally, in economic and social policy.

I present the first problem: All of those who fight for change, irrespective of their differences on context, extent, depth and prospects that they may have, declare that they want a national army, not a party army, which will be faithful to the republic, the constitution and the nation, free of the regime which prevailed within the armed forces and which permitted a bunch of perjured colonels to turn the army into a tool for the enforcement of a stark dictatorship in the service of foreign and antipeoples interests and which was condemned forever, particularly after the betrayal of Cyprus. We would also like to believe that apart from the base of the armed forces, the junta influence has also been greatly limited within the majority of the officer corps, who were influenced by the junta because they understood the junta's role, which was treasonous toward national interests and calamitous for the prestige of the armed forces among the people.

After the fall of the dictatorship, the victory of the democratic forces and the advent of PASOK to authority, a new wind is now blowing in the country. Within the area of the armed forces, despite the fact that there is a stronger wind of democracy and the democratic officers are able to express themselves more freely, there is lack of action. We do not support any hasty action and changes which would tend to place the armed forces under the control of the ruling party. This would be a fatal mistake. We oppose any party control over the armed forces and support those measures which strengthen the national character of the armed forces. In addition, we are against persecution within the armed forces in the name of superficial and party-controlled "dejuntification." We do support measures that would alter the current status quo and would tend to overcome the militarist, antiprogressive, anticommunist spirit, which still remains strong in critical areas of the armed forces.

The radical national-liberation-democratic spirit that prevails in the country today following the victory of the forces of change must reach beyond the armed forces with specific measures and changes in the relevant laws, decrees, provisions and regulations.

The military academies must be opened to all citizens, regardless of their political position, the leftists and the communists, without distinction. At the same time, the dossiers on political affiliations maintained by the armed forces must be destroyed; otherwise the destruction of these dossiers by the police and the gendarmerie alone would be a meaningless measure. Only in this way will the national character of the country's armed forces be protected. How could this character be considered to be protected when a section of the people, considerable both numerically and qualitatively, such as the leftist and communist citizens, are considered suspicious by the armed forces and cannot, therefore, serve?

In parallel with these changes in laws, decrees and regulations, it is imperative to relate the patriotic traditions of the armed forces to the epic of the national resistance movement which to date has been so maligned. Recognition and restoration of the EAM-ELAS, the National Liberation Front-National Peoples Liberation Army, and the other resistance organizations must also be undertaken within the armed forces, where it is an illegal organization, and it must enter the daily life of the various units through courses and talks at the academies.

Measures must also be adopted for democratization and establishing a democratic trend in internal regulations which will guarantee respect for the personality of the private soldier (infantryman, sailor etc.), humane conditions of life, the possibility of professional training, and spiritual and political activity after completion of official duties, etc.

We believe that after PASOK's advent to authority there will be an intensification of the class struggle between the social and political forces of progress, both domestic and foreign, and the forces of reaction over the question of frustrating the attempted changes. The state apparatus will be one of the primary fields for waging this struggle. The outcome of this struggle within the state apparatus will determine whether in the end the PASOK government, as the legal government of the country, will be able to control this state apparatus or whether it will allow the perpetuation of control over a considerable section of this apparatus by the forces of conservatism and the rightwing, with all the consequences this may have on the fate of change.

Evaluation and proper handling of the problem by the PASOK government will have a decisive effect on the country's course. Let us remember that the weak point of Yeoryios Papandreou in 1964 lay in his acceptance of the situation prevailing within the armed forces, and acceptance which facilitate the ability of the reactionary forces to proceed with his overthrow. We believe that the PASOK government must proceed now, not later, now that the people's mandate is still fresh and the reactionary forces have not yet had time to regroup. It must proceed now with the necessary changes within the armed forces, always within the framework of the constitution, with the necessary planning and implementation but also with the required firmness and courage. In such an effort, it will have the greatest proportion of the people and the armed forces on its own side.

WEINBERGER ENDS VISIT; JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED

Meets Ulusu, Turkmen

TA041542 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Ankara, 4 Dec -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger had "constructive and substantive" talks with key Turkish Government officials Friday in Ankara on issues of mutual concern and Turkey's specific problems -- problems which the U.S. administration have always been sympathetic to.

Mr Weinberger made these remarks as he was received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu at the Prime Ministry Friday afternoon. He said what was more important was to get to know, on a personal basis the people who were formulating and implementing Turkey's policies. He said Turkey and the United States always maintained warm and friendly relations and he believed his visit would help advance these relations. The defense secretary earlier had a 45-minute talk with Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen.

Talks between Turkey and the U.S. delegation continued well into the evening after the courtesy visit. A brief Turkish statement said the U.S. delegation was briefed on regional developments and was explained in detail the defense needs of Turkey. Mr Weinberger will be received by head of state General Kenan Evren Saturday morning. He leaves for Naples the same day.

The importance Turkey attaches to its relations with the United States was underlined by Premier Ulusu, who said the Ankara government was determined to further develop its ties with its NATO partner. Mr Ulusu said a militarily and economically strong Turkey would also mean a stronger alliance.

Ulusu Dinner

TA042040 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that it is very important for the stability of the region for Turkey to be strong economically and militarily. He was speaking at a dinner he gave this evening in honor of U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who is in Ankara on an official visit. Ulusu pointed out that the visit would be beneficial for the understanding of Turkey's problems. Noting that Turkey aimed at continuing to have balanced and sincere relations with its neighbors and allies, Ulusu stated that Turkey was against unjust activities in international relations.

Referring to international terrorism aimed against Turkey, Ulusu stressed that the countries that supported such destructive activities were sowing seeds of hatred and vengeance and that they would also suffer from this in the end.

Weinberger expressed his appreciation of Turkey's efforts to establish a democracy on stable foundations. He also said that Turkey was an important factor for NATO's defense.

The U.S. secretary of defense met Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken this morning and later he called on Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. He will be received by head of state Gen Kenan Evren tomorrow. The visiting secretary will leave Turkey tomorrow afternoon.

Meets Evren

TA051020 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Head of state General Evren received today at 1100 U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who is in Ankara on an official visit.

In a statement during the meeting General Evren said that a long historic friendship has existed between Turkey and the United States, as well as an alliance. Noting that they would exchange with the U.S. secretary of defense ideas on the needs of the Turkish armed forces, Evren said: The strengthening of the Turkish armed forces is a defensive move -- as is the NATO alliance. The stronger we are in our defensive capabilities, the more effective our role in our region and the world at large becomes.

In his statement, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger said that during his contacts in Ankara he once more witnessed the warm friendship existing between the two countries. Weinberger expressed his appreciation of Turkey's efforts to restore order and to draft a new constitution.

General Evren received Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken prior to U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger's visit. The minister briefed General Evren on contacts held with the visiting defense secretary.

News Conference

TA051627 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpts] A decision was made to establish a high-level U.S.-Turkish joint defense group at the end of the talks in Ankara between the defense ministers of the two countries. U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who arrived in Ankara on Thursday, concluded his contacts and left Turkey today. Before his departure, Weinberger held a joint news conference with National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken. The joint statement in connection with the talks in Ankara was read at the beginning of the news conference. The ministers then replied to questions by journalists.

In reply to a question, Weinberger said the administration in Turkey is doing successful work in establishing a democratic government and drawing up the new constitution. Weinberger expressed the belief that military and economic aid to Turkey must be continued. Replying to a question on whether the United States will give Greece a border guarantee, Weinberger said an official proposal has not been submitted on this matter.

Bayulken said a request by two countries of the same alliance for guarantees against each other is not compatible with the spirit of alliance. In reply to another question, Bayulken said the Turkish Government is in contact with friendly countries concerning the financing of an aircraft industry to be established in Turkey and that he discussed this subject with Weinberger as well.

Weinberger said the United States may extend financial help for an aircraft industry to be established in Turkey. He noted that the amount of the military and economic aid to be extended to Turkey was not discussed during the talks in Ankara and that only the Turkish armed forces' needs for their modernization and strengthening were dealt with.

ANATOLIA Text of Statement

TA051604 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Ankara, 5 Dec (AA) -- Here is the full text of the joint statement made by Mr Haluk Bayulken, Turkish defence minister, and Mr Caspar Weinberger, defense secretary of the United States, Saturday in Ankara:

The secretary of defence of the United States of America, Caspar W. Weinberger, paid an official visit to Ankara from the 3rd to the 5th of December, 1981, returning the visit by the Turkish minister of defence, Umut Haluk Bayulken, to Washington in July, this year. Mr Weinberger was especially pleased to be able to visit Turkey during this year which marks the 100th anniversary of Kemal Ataturk.

The secretary of defense was received by head of state General Kenan Evren, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and he visited Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. This visit gave the two ministers of defense the opportunity to continue the dialogue begun in their earlier meetings both in Washington and at the official NATO sessions involving defense ministers. The two ministers exchanged views on defense matters concerning both countries.

In this connection Mr Bayulken presented to Mr Weinberger his evaluation of the events taking place in the world -- particularly in NATO's southeastern flank and the regional situation of Turkey -- as well as bilateral and multilateral relations. Mr Weinberger was very pleased and impressed with this evaluation and noted both countries had the same appreciation of the threat facing NATO and the free world.

Mr Bayulken explained to Mr Weinberger the state of the Turkish armed forces within the framework of NATO goals and plans. It was noted that while Turkey's contribution to NATO is very impressive, the present state of the arms and equipment of the Turkish armed forces is below that of other NATO members. It was agreed that both countries would continue to work together to improve this situation and to improve the (defense) posture on NATO's southeastern flank. The two ministers reviewed projects being implemented within the context of the defense and economic cooperation agreement signed on 29 March 1980 between Turkey and the United States.

The ministers decided to establish a high level joint defense group, in addition to those already existing within the framework of the defense and economic cooperation agreement, to carry out consultations with a view to determining measures to be taken to enlarge and improve defense cooperation between them in the context of their common membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and to expedite the resolution of such problems that may from time to time arise in implementing their efforts on behalf of the common defense. The ministers noted with great satisfaction that both sides have [word indistinct] will to proceed rapidly in this regard.

The ministers agreed that an economically and militarily strong Turkey is vital to the deterrent capabilities of NATO and will constitute an important element of stability in the region that is of utmost importance for her neighbors and the community of peace loving nations. In this respect the secretary of defence reaffirmed his country's determination to assist Turkey economically and militarily. The Turkish minister reemphasized that Turkey, which desires to live in peace and tranquility, is irrevocably attached to the principle of Kemal Ataturk and is determined, under all circumstances to maintain the strength and stability that alone can guarantee peace and tranquility.

ULUSU INTERVIEWED BY SOVIET BROADCASTERS

TA041603 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Ankara, 4 Dec (AA) -- Interviewed by a correspondent of Soviet radio TV company, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu said Turkey welcomed the U.S.-Soviet talks aimed at arms control in Europe in the field of medium range nuclear missiles, since she supports all efforts aimed at evading a nuclear disaster. In reply to questions, Ulusu said, in brief:

--"The greatest responsibility belongs to the nuclear powers. The steps they will take towards nuclear disarmament will be humanity's gain.

--"To further security for all nations, arms race must be halted and international checks must be introduced.

--"Military balance between blocks must be at the minimum level possible so that the threat of war can be evaded. Arms limitation concerning conventional and nuclear arms, is not enough and efforts are necessary to eliminate international tensions.

TURKMEN: GREECE NOW INCREASINGLY INTRANSIGENT

TA041615 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said Greece is displaying increasing intransigence on the solution of problems between Turkey and Greece. Replying to questions by West German journalists who are in Ankara, Turkmen pointed out that if this Greek attitude continues and if Greece resorts to unilateral action, very serious difficulties might arise in the relations between the two countries.

Turkmen said he did not believe the United States would give any guarantees to Greece against Turkey. He added that it is against the principles of an alliance for members of the same alliance to ask for guarantees against one another.

The president of the Consultative Assembly, Sadi Irmak, also conferred with the visiting FRG journalists. He said the work on the new constitution would be completed as soon as possible. He added that the new constitution would be based on Ataturkist principles and that it would be liberal and democratic. Irmak also said a parliament elected by the people would definitely be set up as soon as possible.

TURKEY, HUNGARY SIGN COMMERCIAL PROTOCOL

TA042047 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] A protocol has been signed in Ankara envisaging the development of the economic and commercial relations between Turkey and Hungary. The meetings of the joint Turkish-Hungarian economic cooperation committee and the joint commercial committee which began in Ankara yesterday ended today. The protocol, drawn up at the end of the meetings, was signed on behalf of Turkey by Trade Ministry Under Secretary Ismail Heral and on behalf of Hungary by the deputy minister of foreign trade, Istvan Torok.

In a speech at the signing ceremony, Heral said the protocol would further develop the commercial and economic relations between the two countries. Torok said the commercial relations between the two countries were developing successfully.

The protocol changes the principles under which Turkey and Hungary make their commercial payments to each other. The two countries are also to cooperate in building thermal and hydroelectric stations, in producing and marketing electrical appliances and (?house slippers). The protocol also envisages cooperation between Turkish and Hungarian establishments in the field of agriculture, and especially agricultural research.

TERCUMAN SEES NEW ORIENTATION IN FOREIGN POLICY

NC051206 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 2 Dec 81 p 4

[Article by Prof Fahir Armaoglu: "New Developments in our Foreign Policy"]

[Text] After 15 months of silence, Turkish foreign policy has recently acquired a sudden liveliness. Apart from routine activities, the main characteristic of our foreign policy during the past 15 months was that our attention was concentrated entirely on Western Europe because of the attitude of the Council of Europe and the European Parliament. In the meantime, efforts have been exerted, particularly by the United States, toward further improving and maturing our mutual relations. The visit which our honorable head of state paid to Pakistan last week indicates that a new era is beginning in Turkish foreign policy. In fact, when we study all the evidence that has emerged during this visit, we must conclude that a new direction is looming ahead in Turkey's foreign policy.

It would be wrong to assess the visit to Pakistan by our honorable head of state and the situation which has emerged in the relations between both countries as a result of this visit within the narrow framework of the traditional Turkish-Pakistani friendship. It should not be forgotten that Pakistan is one of the newest members of the nonaligned group. Second, General Evren's address to the Afghani refugees provided an opportunity for an evaluation of Turkish-Soviet relations. Finally, another point that is noticeable is the fact that India has begun to be a factor in our foreign policy.

Toward the middle of this month, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen will be visiting the People's Republic of China, and the Chinese prime minister will be returning this visit to Ankara, probably next year. When China's relations with the Soviet Union and its attitude toward the Afghani problem are taken into consideration, we see that a new factor is entering our new foreign policy and is beginning to take shape.

In the middle of January our head of state will be visiting Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia. Visits to these three Balkan states should not be evaluated merely from the Turkish-Greek point of view. We must not forget that these three countries are socialist states and that Turkey has not acquired a firm place in Western policy. Particularly Romania and Yugoslavia are very far from the Soviet Union, while Bulgaria, which has strong ties with the Soviet Union, has already begun to show a softer attitude for General Evren's visit.

In parallel with these developments, it would be useful to draw attention to two events: These are the visits which U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger and Secretary of State Haig are paying to Ankara tomorrow and on 13 December, respectively. The truth is that Turkish-American relations have improved tremendously in the past 15 months. Both countries appear to be pleased with this improvement. In fact, the United States wishes to go a bit further in the improvement of these relations. But certain issues from Turkey's point of view restrain to some extent the speed of the progress the United States desires to achieve in these relations. The indications are, however, that Turkey attaches exclusive importance to its relations with the United States.

Another development is that the desire of the 21 parliamentarians of the Council of Europe to visit Turkey this month has been put off at Turkey's request. In fact this is a cancellation and not a postponement. Turkey is reshaping its relations with the European institutions. It appears that the Turkish Government has patiently waited for 15 months for the Council of Europe and Western Europe to show an understanding for the problems it is confronting. As this understanding has not been shown and as, on the contrary, pressure on Turkey has increased to the extent of freezing the credits, the Turkish Government is compelled to adopt a new attitude, particularly toward the Council of Europe. It is clear that, inspired by this new attitude, Turkish foreign policy is making new efforts, as we have explained above. As a result of this new development, Turkey may freeze its relations with Western Europe in the same way that Western Europe has frozen its credits to Turkey.

Time will show whether these new developments in Turkish foreign policy, particularly with respect to relations with Western Europe, are mere experiments or whether they have come to stay. But if a change of content is intended, this may have some effect on internal developments in Turkey as well.

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VISAS FOR POLES REINTRODUCED FOR 6 MONTHS

AU070830 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 7 Dec 81 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report by Andreas Unterberger]

[Text] Vienna -- As of today, Monday, at midnight, visas will again be required from all Polish citizens wanting to enter Austria. The Polish Government will be informed by Austria through diplomatic channels that Austria is temporarily invalidating the bilateral agreement of 1972 on the abolition of visas. The temporary reintroduction of visas is effected for reasons of maintaining internal security -- a clause of the agreement that was originally introduced upon Poland's request.

For the time being, the reintroduction of visas by Austria will only apply to a limited period ending on 30 June 1982. According to an official source, visas for Poles will continue to be issued even during this period for Polish citizens in all cases meeting the requirements for political asylum.

Austrians can continue to visit Poland without visas as long as Warsaw does not issue a similar statement as Vienna. The Austrian decision will be published today, Monday, in the official gazette. The reasons for the Austrian step have already been reported in the past few days: the tremendous influx of Poles to Austria and the reluctance of those countries to which most Poles want to proceed to let them immigrate, so that they remain in Austria. The Austrian Embassy in Warsaw, which will have to cope wtih a large number of visa requests, is fully staffed but its staff has not been increased.

Officials Comment

AU071245 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1158 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Austria -- The Austrian Government has decided to reintroduce visas for Polish citizens. This regulation will be valid from tomorrow until 30 June 1982. In a joint statement the Foreign and Interior Ministries stress that persons who are persecuted for political, racial, religious or national reasons or because they belong to any specific social group will continue to be granted political asylum. Interior Minister Lanc pointed out that the facilities for housing refugees are almost completely exhausted. Moreover, it had become obvious that before the winter no major number of refugees seeking asylum would be admitted to other countries.

Chancellor Kreisky declared in Bahrain that other countries, unlike Austria, had never abolished the visas. Had the influx of refugees in Austria continued undiminished, Kreisky added, Austria would soon have had to spend 1 billion schillings on care for Polish emigrees, who are not actually refugees.

VIENNA PAPER REVIEWS 291ST MBFR MEETING

AU041111 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 4 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] At yesterday's 291st plenary session of the Vienna conference on force reductions in central Europe, the East has again asked the NATO countries to accept the early conclusion of an agreement on the basis of the figures submitted by both sides, and the already largely coordinated two-phase plan. CSSR chief delegate Emil Keblusek stressed that the tabled figures indicate an "approximate balance of forces" between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in central Europe, a balance that must be preserved at a reduced level. Next Thursday, the 25th round of the force reduction talks will end. The conference is expected to be resumed at the end of January.

KOHL URGES CLOSER EUROPEAN-U.S. PARTNERSHIP

LD071354 Hamburg DPA in German 1158 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 Dec (DPA) -- Leading European Christian Democrats have come out in favor of intensifying the partnership between Europe and the United States. The opposition leader Helmut Kohl said on Monday at a specialists conference in Konrad Adenauer House in Bonn that without working together as partners the North Atlantic alliance is not capable of existing in the long-term. Kohl emphasized that he favors a transatlantic dialogue in which a "partnership of equals" can find expression. The CDU/CSU support a Europe which also in the future will see itself as an integral part of the Western world and will preserve peace and secure freedom in close political and military partnership with the United States.

At the 2-day conference, which is being put on by the CDU/CSU parliamentary group and the parliamentary group of the European People's Party [EVP] in the European Parliament, the general secretary of the Italian Christian Democrats, Flaminio Piccoli, put in a plea for an improvement in the relations between Europe and the United States. Alone, or as a third power between the two world powers, Europe will not make progress.

In spite of a tendency to a lack of commitment and neutralism in the countries of the community, which has been set off by fear of a nuclear conflict and by propaganda from outside, the unity of the European Community has been maintained, Piccoli said. Through "its representatives' own initiatives" the European Community has been able to play a role even in the setting up of the necessary talks between the superpowers, a role which could be "of use for a return to detente."

Kohl made it clear that fulfillment of the partnership in the relationship with the United States requires greater efforts from the Europeans. At the same time, he made a plea for a Europe of social partnership, of social balance and of a social market economy. In Kohl's view, the European Community should take on all the tasks which can be handled better on a community level, such as regional policy, the fight against hunger in the world and the North-South dialogue, and also technological projects such as large-scale research and air and space research.

Kohl demanded a strengthening of the European Parliament, which is emerging more and more as the community body which is most consistent in representing the idea of a united Europe. Kohl sharply criticized the Federal Government. For long periods it has not taken European policy seriously enough, often relating to it as a burden, and has invested its energies for more than a decade primarily in the ostpolitik. For years the Federal Government has taken part in the practice of passing the Council of Ministers' unsolved problems to the summit conferences, which then sent them back to the Council of Ministers without a decision having been made. The European Council is threatening to become a symbol of collective inefficacy and irresponsibility for the citizens of Europe.

GENSCHER, EAGLEBURGER PREPARE FOR HAIG VISIT

LD071446 Hamburg DPA in German 1314 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met the U.S. under secretary of state for European affairs, Lawrence Eagleburger, on Monday in Bonn for German-American consultations. The joint working breakfast in the Foreign Office served to prepare for a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, whom Genscher will meet for a private talk on Thursday morning before the start of the NATO foreign ministers conference in Brussels. Eagleburger brief Genscher on the bases for American opinion on the international situation. The most important subjects in the discussion were the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles, the CSCE review conference in Madrid, East-West issues and the current developments in Africa and Central America.

The meeting originally planned with Deputy U.S. Secretary of State William Clark had to be canceled due to changes in the American politician's schedule.

EAGLEBURGER SPEECH ON NATO RELATIONS REPORTED

LD071742 Hamburg DPA in German 1643 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 7 Dec (DPA) -- The U.S. determination to counterarm if the Geneva negotiations do not produce results by the end of 1983 was stressed today by the head of the department for European policy in the U.S. State Department, Lawrence Eagleburger. Addressing the meeting of European policy experts of European Christian Democrats in Bonn today, Eagleburger also stressed that counterarming was based on a decision of all the NATO partners and was the responsibility of the alliance. There was no one-way street for cooperation and involvement within NATO.

There was agreement between Eagleburger, Friedrich Zimmermann [CSU group chairman], opposition leader Helmut Kohl and the general secretary of the Italian Christian Democrats, Flaminio Piccoli, on the need to develop European-U.S. partnership based on similar concepts. Eagleburger underlined the U.S. readiness to have constructive relations with the Soviet Union. Washington was not prone to illusions in this respect, however. The United States was not seeking merely agreement with the Soviets in order to sign some documents or other. Neither did they propose summit talks, for example, in order to improve the atmosphere if there was no basis for reaching an understanding. The United States was aware that agreements with the Soviet Union had to be based on Western unity, strength and determination.

Eagleburger stressed that the United States wanted to reach genuine results in the disarmament talks with the Soviets. After U.S. President Ronald Reagan had submitted his proposals, it was now up to Moscow to respond to them constructively. Eagleburger, who had a meeting during the day with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, was substituting for Deputy Secretary of State William Clark, who originally had planned to attend the meeting.

SPD, FDP EXECUTIVES WELCOME SCHMIDT VISIT TO GDR

LD071716 Hamburg DPA in German 1602 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 Dec (DPA) -- The party Executives of the SPD and FDP have unanimously welcomed the forthcoming meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SED General Secretary Erich Honecker in the GDR as well as the start of U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks in Geneva. The SPD and FDP hope that the intra-German summit will help to further normalize relations between the two German states and bring about progress for East-West German coexistence. At the same time, the two leading organs of the coalition warned against burdening the meeting in the GDR with preconditions. The FDP expects more regular meetings between the two sides' leading politicians in future.

The SPD and FDP strongly support the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles. In the SPD's view, despite differences of opinion still existing between the United States and the USSR, a good initial basis exists for the two nuclear world powers to move closer together and, provided there is sufficient readiness to compromise, to make the West's rearmament unnecessary.

It is of the utmost importance for the preservation of peace in the world that the dialogue between the two superpowers should once more gain in intensity and substance after a long phase in which there was no dialogue. Although the Federal Government is not a negotiating partner in Geneva, it can still play an active role in continuing the policy of normalization and reducing tensions between East and West, the SPD Executive stated.

NATO GIVES APPROVAL FOR SPAIN TO JOIN ALLIANCE

LD072004 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] A report from our correspondent Angel Rosello in Brussels:

[Begin recording] The man who is prime minister and defense minister of Greece, the socialist Papandreou, gave his approval in Brussels this evening to the text of the official NATO communique which will be made public tomorrow on Spanish accession to the Atlantic alliance. According to authorized sources, the text of this official communique reads as follows:

Meeting within the framework of NATO, the defense ministers take note of the communique issued by the organization's director-general on 2 December welcoming the wish shown by Spain to become a member of the Atlantic alliance. The eleven European defense ministers -- all except those of France and Iceland -- will meet briefly tomorrow morning to make public the official communique on the NATO meetings. [end recording]

REACTION TO ARMY OFFICERS' MANIFESTO CONTINUES

Calvo-Sotelo, Oliart Meet

LD072010 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo today held a meeting with Defense Minister Alberto Oliart to examine the situation created after the so-called "manifesto of the 100" on the coverage given by the media to the armed forces. The defense minister briefed the prime minister in detail about the measures taken against the signatories of the document and about the situation now existing both in military units and in civilian society. The 100 signatories have been put under house arrest for 2 weeks while the judge, Col Balbino Teijeiro, takes statements from them to ascertain liability in the matter. The note from the joint chiefs of staff in connection with the document issued on Saturday by 100 officers and noncommissioned officers garrisoned in Madrid was read out today at all army units and barracks.

Army Officers Recalled to Posts

LD072036 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1928 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] We have just received an urgent dispatch from EFE, which reads as follows:

The joint chiefs of staff have sent instructions to all captains-general ordering that all commanding officers, officers and noncommissioned officers be summoned immediately to their posts to be told that, in the view of the joint chiefs of staff, the so-called "manifesto of the 100" is a grave act of indiscipline; and to be warned of the grave consequences which would follow for anyone supporting it. The order from the joint chiefs of staff says that this instruction must be complied with today, 7 December.

The text of the note from the joint chiefs of staff, which EFE obtained from authorized sources, reads as follows:

In a general order dated 7 December 1981, the joint chiefs of staff describes as an act of indiscipline the manifesto supplied to the press by 100 or more army officers and NCOs; therefore, any initiative for giving support to that document, whether individual or collective, will rank at least as serious as the original action.

Your excellencies [captains-general] will therefore order all officers commanding units, centers or other establishments within the area of your captaincy-general to assemble today, and issue a severe warning about the seriousness of this matter and inform them of the total prohibition on any similar actions of support or protest. Actions of this kind constitute an extremely serious violation of discipline and involve a break in the chain of command. Therefore, any transgression of this order will be immediately sanctioned with disciplinary proceedings and judicial proceedings may then be instituted.

Recalled Officers Return Home

LD072236 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] A Defense Ministry spokesman has stressed that no unit in any military region was confined to barracks today. The spokesman explained that the order given this evening for commanding officers, officers and noncommissioned officers to report to their barracks was issued solely to acquaint them with the document drawn up by the joint chiefs of staff on the subject of the document issued over the weekend by a hundred or so army officers and NCO's. It was also confirmed that over the last few hours the order from the joint chiefs of staff has been complied with and that the officers called to their posts this evening have now returned to their homes.

Oliart Meets With Joint Chiefs

LD080010 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Alberto Oliart, after holding a meeting this morning with Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo, early this evening met the joint chiefs of staff. A short time ago he spoke to EFE: These latest events, said the minister, must not be blown up out of proportion. It is my duty to say that discipline is the essential virtue of the armed forces. I have to say also that what has happened is important and serious. It must not be underrated, but neither must it be exaggerated. Those in direct command of the three branches of the armed forces are dealing with the matter and action is being taken in accordance with the law. A statement was also made today by Deputy Prime Minister Martin Villa in Vitoria. Meanwhile the government is preparing a statement on military matters.

CALVO-SOTELO TO VISIT TUNISIA, EQUATORIAL GUINEA

LD052240 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1850 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] According to official sources, Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo will be in Tunis 18-20 December. During his visit to Tunis, Calvo-Sotelo will meet the Tunisian prime minister, Mohamed Mzali, and President Bourguiba. It is also possible that he will have talks with representatives of the Arab League, which has its headquarters in Tunis. Following this visit the Spanish prime minister will go to Equatorial Guinea on 21-22 December at the invitation of that country's head of state, Lt Col Teodoro Obiang Nguema [name as heard]. This trip will put the finishing touches on Spanish aid to Equatorial Guinea.

FINLAND

USSR MAY INCREASE OIL SUPPLIES IN 1982

PM021207 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 29 Nov 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Trade Will Be Balanced With More Oil"]

[Excerpt] The significant increase in trade with the Soviet Union will continue in 1982 at the same high level as at present, HUFVUDSTADSBLADET has been informed. General concern over a drop in trade as a result of the Finnish surplus of around 1.5 billion markkaa will be resolved very simply -- the Soviet Union is said to be prepared to increase its supplies of oil and natural gas if necessary in order to balance the trade between the two countries.

NORWAY

PAPER COMMENTS ON SCHMIDT'S ROLE IN ARMS TALKS

PM071035 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 26 Nov 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Compromise Necessary"]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev's stay in Bonn provided confirmation of the increasingly important role West Germany plays in European politics. This is a position which the country has won under Social Democratic leaders Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt. Their political line -- independent but clearly anchored in the Western alliance -- has also won the respect of the Soviet Union.

Helmut Schmidt's intention prior to Brezhnev's visit was to play the role of mediator. His objective was to explain U.S. and NATO views to the Soviet leader on the eve of the important disarmament negotiations in Geneva. Schmidt wanted to create confidence and trust and, consequently, an improved climate for negotiations.

However, Helmut Schmidt was only partially successful. The Soviet Union's skepticism toward the United States and the Reagan administration is all too ingrown for it to be changed in the course of a few short discussions during an official visit. But it does nonetheless seem that Schmidt did achieve something, and optimism prior to the Geneva negotiations is now a little greater now than it was a week ago.

Leonid Brezhnev's statement that the Soviet Union is willing to reduce the number of medium-range missiles by "several hundred" cannot simply be dismissed by saying that it "old news," as some people have tried to do. It does amount, when all is said and done, to more than simply freezing the numbers in existence today -- that is, cementing a Soviet superiority in this field. When Brezhnev now talks about reductions, willingness to negotiate is being shown.

We assume that there is also a willingness to negotiate in the U.S. Geneva delegation. When Ronald Reagan also includes the old SS-4 and SS-5 missiles in his "zero option" as as well the SS-20's we assume that bargaining flexibility is also present. We can hardly expect the Soviet Union to agree to remove all its so-called Eurostrategic missiles unless France and Britain also withdraw their nuclear missiles.

But we do not see the exact calculation of the number of missiles and warheads as the most important factor in Geneva. The Eurostrategic medium-range missiles are still only a small part of the total nuclear potential.

Submarine-based and intercontinental missiles can also be targeted on the cities which are the medium-range missiles' objectives.

As long as both sides have enough nuclear arms to prevent the other side from winning a war -- a nuclear war can only be lost -- then detailed calculations of strength are really of secondary importance. However, we do think it extremely important that a disarmament agreement which also includes the medium-range missiles is now reached.

Helmut Schmidt wanted these missiles to be included in the negotiations for the SALT II treaty. This did not happen. This meant that there was no agreement to regulate developments in this sphere. And the Soviet Union has exploited this via a massive investment in this area. The 250 SS-20 missiles are a clear reinforcement of the Soviet armed forces. Nevertheless they have still not changed the balance of power decisively in the Soviet Union's favor.

But if the arms race is to be halted, efforts must be made to prevent its acceleration in the eighties, and it is of crucial importance that an agreement is now reached, an agreement which would set the number of missiles at the lowest possible level, and ideally would reduce their total numbers in comparison with today. To achieve this the two sides will have to show willingness to compromise during the negotiations in Geneva.

SWEDEN

DEFENSE MINISTRY COMPLETES REPORT ON SOVIET SUB

LD071744 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The Swedish Defense Ministry has completed a report on the grounding of the Soviet submarine off the Swedish coast. The Swedish Foreign Ministry has declared the report confidential, but most of its contents have leaked out. It is thought that the submarine incident will be discussed unofficially at the meeting of the Nordic prime ministers beginning in Helsinki tomorrow. Only Denmark is represented at the foreign minister level at the meeting. Here is a report by Juha Tainio from Stockholm:

[Begin recording] The general headquarters of the Swedish Armed Forces started an investigation into the causes of the stranding of the Soviet submarine immediately after it received notification of the incident. The log book of the submarine, U-137, was studied, the crew and the captain of the submarine were questioned, and the route marked in the submarine's log book was reconstructed. During these investigations it was found that the markings in the log book could not possibly correspond to the actual route of the vessel. By observing the log book markings the submarine would have ended up far inside southern Sweden.

According to the Swedish investigations, a compass fault or other navigational errors are completely ruled out. The investigations have shown that the submarine arrived in the Blekinge Archipelago by sailing normally on the surface of the water at 1800 on the evening of 27 October. It managed to cruise in the Swedish restricted military area for about 4 hours before going aground, and it was only the next morning that a fisherman, who heard a suspicious noise from the bay, discovered the stranded submarine.

According to the report of the Swedish general headquarters, thick fog and temporarily defective radar control prevented an earlier discovery of the submarine. In normal conditions the submarine would not have been able to cross the Swedish costal surveillance limits into a restricted military area. Apart from the political commissar, the crew of the U-137 consisted of young recruits. The submarine did not leave behind any marker buoys, which would have made it easier for submarines to navigate in Swedish territorial waters. This was ascertained from the extensive search of the seabed in the Blekinge Archipelago.

The grounding of the submarine aroused great attention around the world. The Swedish Foreign Ministry received a record number of diplomatic requests for investigations from the Stockholm embassies of various countries. The inviolability of Swedish territory was also questioned, and most representatives of foreign embassies who called at the Swedish Foreign Ministry wondered at the decision of the Swedish Government not to force the crew of the submarine to land. This emerges from the Swedish Foreign Ministry notes on the matter.

Although the matter will not come up officially at the Nordic prime ministers meeting, opening in Helsinki tomorrow, the submarine incident will be discussed because the Nordic countries have asked for information on the matter. [end recording]

Leif Leifland, permanent under secretary of state at the Swedish Foreign Ministry, says that the Foreign Ministry did not ask for the Defense Ministry report to be marked "confidential," and that SVENSKA DAGBLADET reports to this effect were very erroneous. We have had nothing to do with the report, because we have not yet recieved it from the armed forces, Leifland tells the Swedish news agency.

Swedish Chief of Defense Staff Bengt Schuback says for his part that the report has not yet gone to the Foreign Ministry. When the report is sent there, it will be marked "confidential," Schuback says.

USSR Had Infantry Units Ready

PM070939 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 2 Dec 81 pp 1, 6

[Ingmar Lindmarker report: "Submarine Affair -- Soviet Infantry Were in Readiness"]

[Text] Soviet infantry units prepared for landing were on board some of the ships waiting outside Swedish territorial waters during the submarine affair. Swedish Armed Forces Commander in Chief Lennart Ljung gave confirmation of this to SVENSKA DAGBLADET. He said that a limited number of Soviet marine infantry were aboard the squadron. However, the commander in chief denied a report from another source claiming that it was the presence of the marine troops which led to the concentration of Swedish commandos in the Blekinge Archipelago.

"It was not necessary to see the presence of marines as an indication of an imminent rescue attempt," the commander in chief said. The Soviet Union holds regular landing exercises along the coasts of the Baltic. According to the commander in chief, it is not unusual for Soviet ships to have infantry troops on board. Soviet marines were transferred to the ships lying outside Swedish territorial waters on a couple of occasions while submarine U-137 was in Swedish territorial waters.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET has been unable to ascertain how the Swedish Armed Forces were able to acquire this information. Nor has it been able to discover the size of the forces involved.

TURKISH CYPRIOTS VOTE NO CONFIDENCE IN CAGATAY

TA071316 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot legislative assembly today passed the motion of nonconfidence against the Cagatay government. The motion was submitted by the Communal Liberal Party, the Republican Turkish Party and the Democratic People's Party [DPP]. The motion was passed by a vote of 21 to 17. The Turkish Unity Party deputy from Girne [Kyrenia] Mustafa Haciahmetoglu, who was abroad, did not participate in the voting.

In a statement following the toppling of his government, Mustafa Cagatay said he would submit his resignation to President Rauf Denktas after the assembly session ended. Commenting on the voting, DPP leader Nejat Konuk said he hoped the new situation emerging as a result of the resignation of the prime minister would be auspicious for the Turkish Cypriot community.

Cagatay Submits Resignation

TA071702 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The National Unity Party [NUP] leader and prime minister, Mustafa Cagatay, called on President Rauf Denktas after the assembly no-confidence vote in his government. Cagatay gave Denktas his letter of resignation. Denktas asked him to fulfill his duties as prime minister until a new government is formed. The prime minister agreed.

In a statement to the press after his meeting with Cagatay, Denktas said: Within our democratic order, the opposition parties joined and toppled the government. They toppled it by means of a no-confidence vote. Now it is my duty to discuss the situation with the party leaders, to act in an appropriate way -- a way that suits the community's interests most -- and to give the duty to form a new government to a person I consider most appropriate. Naturally it is not yet clear what is to be done. I will get in touch with the party leaders immediately. I will begin my contacts tomorrow.

In his statement Cagatay said his government had to resign because a no-confidence motion was approved by a vote of 21 - 17. He said that in accordance with the constitution he submitted his resignation to the president, who asked him to remain in power until a new government is formed. Cagatay said he agreed. He added: In line with this request, our government -- working closely with the NUP -- will continue to carry out its duties for the interests of the community until a new government is established. We will continue to carry out our duties with pleasure, as always, until a new government is established. It is impossible to know what sort of situation will arise in the near future or what sort of realities we will be faced with. We will carry out duties until a new government is established. Replying to a question, Cagatay said he would willingly accept an offer to form a new government.

Denktas To Begin Consultations

TA080518 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0500 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Following the toppling of the government by a vote of nonconfidence in the Turkish Cypriot legislative assembly yesterday, President Rauf Denktas will begin consultations today to determine the person he will entrust with the formation of the new government. Denktas will receive party leaders in order to discuss the issue. Meanwhile, until a new government is formed, the government under Prime Minister Cagatay will continue to carry out its duties.

KIPRIANOU ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON FOR TALKS

NC08[illegible]5 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] President Kiprianou has gone from New York to Washington, where he will meet today with President Reagan. President Kiprianou will attend a working luncheon to be given in his honor by Secretary of State Haig. On arrival in Washington, the president was met by senior State Department officials, including the coordinator for the Cyprus problem, Mr Bartholomew, and by U.S. Ambassador in Nicosia Ewing, Cyprus Ambassador in Washington Iakovidhis and Greek Ambassador in Washington Tzounis.

USSR DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

NC071615 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The members of the Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by Mr Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, have concluded their visit to Cyprus and left for Moscow this afternoon. The delegation was seen off at Larnaca airport by Galanos, chairman of the House of Representatives foreign affairs committee, Soviet Ambassador Astavin and Khatzioannou, director general of the House of Representatives.

In a statement prior to his departure, Gilashvili said that during the Soviet delegation's talks in Nicosia, including meetings with Acting President Ladhas and party leaders, an identity of views was established on very basic questions, including the Cyprus issue. The Soviet official expressed the conviction that the delegation's visit will assist in the further strengthening of relations between the parliaments and people of the two countries.

Seeing the Soviet delegation off on behalf of the House of Representatives, Galanos said an identity of views was established on almost all matters which were discussed, and the Soviet Union's first and consistent support was reaffirmed for the Cypriot people's struggle for the full restoration of their sovereign rights. Mr Galanos also said that following an invitation from the Supreme Soviet, a parliamentary interparty delegation will visit the Soviet Union next year.

Delegation Reiterates Support

NC071810 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] A communique issued by the House of Representatives on the talks held between the Supreme Soviet delegation and representatives of parliamentary parties notes that the Soviet officials requested information on the settlement of occupied areas by Turkish settlers and on the economy of Cyprus. The delegation showed interest, the communique adds, about the demilitarization of Cyprus and reiterated the assurance that the Soviet Union will firmly support the just cause of Cyprus at all international forums.

ACTING PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH CUBAN OFFICIAL

NC071823 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Acting President Ladhas today received Mr (Hidalgo Cato), director of political affairs of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with whom he discussed bilateral and international issues. During the meeting, which was also attended by Cuban Ambassador Rodriguez, Ladhas briefed the Cuban official on the present phase of the Cypriot issue. Mr Ladhas also promised that he will convey to President Kiprianou and the foreign minister the suggestions by Mr (Cato) on various bilateral issues. The Cuban official reiterated his country's support for the Cypriot people's struggle for a just and viable solution of the Cyprus problem.

ULUSU CERTAIN COUNTRY WILL RETURN TO DEMOCRACY

TA071736 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1701 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Ankara, 7 Dec (AA) -- "Turkey will return to the democratic system, not because of external pressures but because it is the system the Turks deserve," Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu told a group of visiting Federal German journalists.

Turkey always took into account positive criticism leveled by her friends, Ulusu noted, complaining that there had been criticism neither positive nor based on realities. "Kemalism is a contemporary and living philosophy for Turks," Ulusu said, having summed up the (?aims) of the 12 September 1980 operation by the Turkish armed forces. "Our aim is reestablishing democracy in such a way that no new interventions will be required. The Turkish army has proven many times that it is the preserver of the Turkish democracy and Ataturk's principles. I am sure that it will keep its promise this time too, as in the case of 1960 and 1971," he said.

Referring to alleged human rights violations in Turkey, the prime minister said such rumours were fabricated by circles of terrorism installed abroad wishing to incite violence in Turkey but "the Turkish Government is determined to safeguard liberties and fundamental rights." He went on to say, in brief, in reply to a question: "Turkey would withdraw from European organizations at her own will in case she was faced with the threat of expulsion. Turkey wants to cooperate with European countries and is already an integral part of Europe, but if they try to expel her, she would be prepared to leave those organizations herself."

"Turkey and the United States are independent countries. Therefore, they will decide freely on this point. We will discuss this problem within the context of NATO. We will permit them if we deem it necessary, [but] we will not permit them otherwise," Ulusu said, when asked whether the government would allow new military bases on Turkish soil.

Referring to the imprisonment of the president of the now-defunct Republican People's Party, Bulent Ecevit, the prime minister said Ecevit acted against a National Security Council communique and the legal decision against him was a judicial one which had nothing to do with the administration.

CAUTION URGED TOWARD ROLE IN U.S. STRATEGY AIMS

NC041213 Istanbul MILLIYET In Turkish 1 Dec 81 pp 2, 14

["Viewpoint" column by Prof Mumtaz Soysal: "Breakwater"]

[Text] Addressing his U.S. audience [in Washington], Metin Toker [journalist and former senator] is reported to have said: "Turkey is a breakwater between the Persian Gulf and the Soviet Union."

This statement sounds true when we look at the map. But when we think that every state has a duty to be a breakwater for its own people first, this may entail different and more serious interpretations than those which may readily come to one's mind. Toker may have added this comment to what was said to those looking at the map.

Everyone has heard and knows that Turkey is under intense pressure originating from Washington. The United States, which wishes to create a pro-American chain of interlinked alliances, stretching from the oil sources to the Indian Ocean, is pursuing a system that will embody Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Aden on the one hand, and a line of defense stretching from Israel, across Jordan and Iraq, to China, and including Pakistan and even southeast Asian countries.

Within the context of these efforts, the role Turkey would play may look very attractive to those who make decisions by studying maps in Washington. And Turkey could naturally be hard pressed as a result of decisions made this way.

But when the long-term interests of Turkey are taken into consideration, this pressure should be studied from closer quarters, and the attitude to be adopted should be determined very wisely.

The separate visits to be paid to Ankara by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and Secretary of State Haig, one right after another, could be suitable starting points for such a close study. That the pressure exerted on Turkey in connection with the Gulf is accentuated differently by the Pentagon -- that is, the soldiers -- than the State Department -- that is, the diplomats -- has not escaped anyone's attention. The soldiers are impatient to turn Turkey into one of the links in the chain of alliances. They will try to persuade NATO, but if they fail they will then even push NATO aside and place Turkey in another framework. They deem this a very urgent matter. The diplomats have to evaluate Turkey's new role in the light of the internal and external developments and within an entity embarcing the Federal Republic of Germany, the EEC and Western Europe in addition to NATO. For a Turkey torn away from this entity is an unbearable burden for them.

The fact that General Haig, a former Pentagon man, is now secretary of state helps at times to overshadow this difference in emphasis, but at other times this difference manifests itself quite clearly. And Turkey is under complex pressure that is capable of affecting its relations with Western Europe.

This is not only a "West Side story." Apart from relations with Western Europe, there is the question of healthy relations with the Islamic countries and the Third World states -- which are not very friendly toward the United States -- which Turkey has been painfully trying for years to establish. If we add to this the good relations which Turkey has managed to establish with great patience, with the "North Side story" -- that is, with the socialist countries, it becomes clear that in trying "to build a breakwater," Turkey could be hurled into terrible storms.

If you happen to chat with seamen from the Black Sea or the Aegean Sea they will tell you the story about the various breakwaters heedless engineers have built and which have been exposed to winds. Many are breakwaters which, in an effort to counter the northwest winds, are exposed to north or northeast winds. And in trying to offset southwest winds they are exposed to west or southeast winds.

Turkey may not have much experience in engineering, but it is not so unwise as to become a victim of those map lovers of diplomacy, nor should it be.

MORE MEMBERS OF ILLEGAL GROUPS ROUNDED UP

Ankara Arrests

TA041753 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] In a series of operations in Ankara, security forces captured 87 militants, members of two illegal leftist organizations. According to a statement issued by the Ankara Security Directorate, the militants were members of the Turkish Communist Party Union [Turkiye Komunist Partisi Birlik] and the Turkish Communist Party-Leninist Voice of the Workers organization [Turkiye Komunist Partisi-Leninciler Iscinin Sesi].

The statement says the members of the former organization carried out various organizational and other activities with the aim of toppling the constitutional order and replacing it with a communist system. It is said that the members of the latter organization held a meeting in Fethiye in order to prepare a congress they would hold outside the country. They also collected 143,000 Turkish liras in Ankara to help their high-ranking leaders.

In searches conducted in the hideouts of the captured militants, security forces found four pistols, programs and regulations, directives sent by their central organizations, congress booklets of the communist party of a foreign country, banned publications and organizational documents.

Konya Area Arrests

TA051708 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Summary] The press and public relations department of the 2d Army and Konya, Nigde, Kayseri, Nevsehir, Kirsehir and Yozgat Martial Law Command has announced that 90 members of the illegal Turkish Communist Party-Marxist-Leninist organization were captured in various operations conducted between 12 September 1980 and 23 November 1981. Of these 64 were placed under official arrest, 25 were released and 1 was detained. Another 37 militants are still at large.

The organization is responsible for various cases of murder, assault, armed robbery, armed clashes with security forces and other martial law violations.

The following weapons and documents were seized in connection with this organization: 3 automatic rifles, 13 pistols of various calibers and types, 820 rounds of ammunition, 4 dynamite sticks, banned publications and propaganda documents of the organization.

2 Policemen Killed

TA061704 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Summary] During an operation conducted by martial law security forces in a village in Tunceli's Ovacik district on 5 December, two members of the illegal Partisan organization were killed and another three were captured. During a shootout, the terrorists martyred a police noncommissioned officer and a police private and slightly wounded another police private.

Sivas Arrests

TA051121 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] A statement by the press and public relations department of the Sivas Martial Law Command says five leftist militants belonging to the Revolutionary Path organization were captured in operations conducted in Kumoglu village in Zara district, Sivas. One of the five militants, captured after an armed clash, is suspected of being connected with the murder of the former Prime Minister Erim. The militants are accused of engaging in armed clashes with security forces, conducting illegal propaganda activities and other crimes.

Izmir Arrests

TA041623 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Izmir, 4 Dec (AA) -- The martial law commander for Izmir region announced today that 29 militants of an illegal leftist organization called "THKPC DEV-SOL" (Revolutionary Path) were caught during a series of raids in the past 2 months. They are being charged with conspiring to overthrow the constitutional order and causing the death of a man during a demonstration in 1980 when a booby-trapped placard exploded. They include three teachers and a nurse.

BRIEFS

PRC JOURNALISTS IN IZMIR -- Izmir, 4 Dec (AA) -- Correspondents of the PEOPLE'S DAILY of the Peoples Republic of China, (Ji Xichen) and (Lin Li), are touring Turkey at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry. The Chinese journalists called on the mayor of Izmir and later visited the Chamber of Trade and the Sumerbank Turkish textile enterprise yesterday. They will tour Ephesus today. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1605 GMT 4 Dec 81 TA]

BELGIUM

WILFRIED MARTENS ASKED TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

LD081226 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Summary] Last night King Baudouin entrusted Wilfried Martens with the task of forming a new government, following the failure of Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb in this task. Wilfried Martens began his consultations this morning with leaders of the other political parties, and he will hold a press conference this afternoon at 1700 to report on his progress.

NETHERLANDS

PREMIER TO TAKE SEVERAL WEEKS' SICK LEAVE

PM041681 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 2 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The Hague, 2 Dec -- Next week Prime Minister van Agt will undergo an operation for varicose veins in the Radboud Hospital in Nijmegen. Following his hospitalization he will take a few weeks' holiday. During his absence he will be replaced by First Deputy Prime Minister den Uyl, minister for social affairs and employment. In Den Uyl's absence Second Deputy Prime Minister Terlouw (economic affairs) will step in.

UNITED KINGDOM

BALSEMAO ARRIVES FOR TRADE TALKS WITH THATCHER

LD072236 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Dr Francisco Pinto Balsemao, arrived in London this evening for an official visit at the invitation of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He is accompanied by Foreign Minister Andre Golcalves Pereira.

The agenda of his talks with Margaret Thatcher has not been disclosed but it thought they will be discussing the economic situation in Portugal [words indistinct] Anglo-Portuguese trade relations with an accent on textiles and Portugal's entry into the EEC which is strongly backed by Great Britain.

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GREEK, TURKISH MINISTERS ADDRESS BRUSSELS MEETING

TA081829 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpt] The NATO winter meetings continued in Brussels today with the NATO Defense Planning Group meeting. Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken is representing Turkey at the meeting, which is attended by the defense ministers of the 14 countries of NATO's military wing. Greek Prime Minister and Defense Minister Andreas Papandreou addressed the committee today and expressed his country's views regarding NATO and Turkey. Bayulken replied to Papandreou's speech and said Turkey did not have a military force aimed against Greece. He stressed that NATO was not the place to solve problems between the two countries and that these problems could be solved through bilateral contacts.

PAPANDREOU MEETS NEWSMEN AFTER BRUSSELS MEETING

NC090041 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpt] For the first time the Greek issue was clearly raised with NATO, the alliance's responsibilities toward our country were stressed and even the Greek positions were outlined against the NATO position. This was stated tonight by Prime Minister Papandreou in an interview with Greek political editors in Brussels. Earlier, speaking to foreign correspondents and television teams, Prime Minister Papandreou had expressed his wonder at the dispatches by foreign news agencies concerning the Greek positions and attributed these dispatches to apparently wrong information.

The prime minister said: The Greek people have elected the new government to guarantee our country's independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity. Both I personally and my associates are determined to carry this out in full. Referring to the first meeting today of the NATO Defense Planning Group at the defense ministers level, Mr Papandreou said the Greek side outlined the problems of our country concerning its defense and security. More specifically, it has been demanded that Cyprus be completely demilitarized. It was stressed that the Greek Government will not accept any arrangement which would deprive our armed forces of the right and obligation to defend Greek territory, and it was emphasized that there is evidence proving that Turkey's long-term goals are a condominium or partition of the Aegean.

Addresses Greek Officers

NC080954 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Prime Minister Papandreou spoke last night to Greek officers serving with NATO about the problems Greece is facing in the international field. This took place during a reception given by Greece's delegate to NATO. The prime minister referred to the major issue of Cyprus and stressed that the new Greek Government will not retreat one iota from its positions on Greek waters, airspace and territory.

TURKISH, CANADIAN MINISTERS AGREE ON COOPERATION

TA082121 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] National Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken, who is in Brussels for the NATO defense planning meetings, held talks with Canadian National Defense Minister Gilles Lamontagne. During the meeting, held at NATO Headquarters, the two agreed to set up a working group to hold preliminary contacts on technological and military cooperation between the two countries. The two also agreed to step up efforts to meet certain requirements of the Turkish air force.

The working group, which will be composed of experts from both countries, will meet in the capitals of the two countries to prepare a report that will be discussed at ministerial level.

LUNS: PEACE MOVEMENT NOT AFFECTING FRG STANCE

LD081158 Hamburg DPA in German 0022 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Brussels, 8 Dec (DPA) -- The peace movement and the efforts for unilateral disarmament, in the view of NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns, have no effect on FRG policy within NATO. In an interview with DPA, Luns said in Brussels on Monday: "We have admiration and respect for the chancellor's loyalty to the alliance, and also for the loyalty of the foreign minister and defense minister."

In contrast with others, the Federal Government reacted wisely, Luns said. The Bundestag debate on the Bonn talks between the chancellor and Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev confirmed that there was a "great consensus" in the FRG about the policy of the last 10 years.

Luns accounted for Brezhnev's conciliatory attitude in Bonn primarily with reference to the fact that the recent proposals on disarmament from U.S. President Ronald Reagan was a surprise for Moscow. The NATO secretary general is counting on results from the Geneva by 1983, for otherwise the new U.S. weapons will be stationed in Europe. "The Russians know that, and Schmidt told Brezhnev this very clearly and very astutely."

Luns said that the Soviets would "occasionally like to hear" from Schmidt on "what motivates the U.S. Government." They could not assess President Reagan exactly. "Thus I believe that the chancellor can do quite useful work."

On the question of the present attitude of the Soviet Government, Luns thought that the military had too great a say. With the exception of arms all the major plans in the social sphere and in the area of living standards had failed. The people there were -- in contrast with the West -- proud of this weaponry. The Soviet Union recognizes much better than Europe the weight of power in world politics. The new U.S. President also knows what it means to be weak.

In his interview with DPA, Luns spoke of an improvement in the relations between the United States and Europe. "They (the Americans) realize that one cannot go around making all kinds of statements which cannot be understood." Reagan's most recent suggestions made a good impression on Europe, and the Europeans and convinced that the United States wants to have serious negotiations with Moscow. It is also a fact that the United States comprehensively consults the Europeans.

Luns took the view that the alliance would have to overcome the peace movements. These movements remain "only a minority." They are beginning to criticize the Soviets as well: "The demonstration in Bucharest was certainly not only against NATO; the Russians will not appreciate that," Luns said.

On the situation in Turkey, Luns said that a deep hatred between former prime minister Bulent Ecevit and Suleman Demirel made democratic government impossible. He also believes that Ecevit will be "comfortably sent" to prison, and that it would be useful for him to be seen as a martyr. The regime would have been wiser not to imprison him. Luns asked people to wait and see whether, after the passing of the new constitution, there would be real democracy in Turkey.

Luns welcomed Spain's entry into NATO. He replied no to the question of whether there were signs of political countermeasures from Moscow. He expressed his conviction that the Soviet Union would not intervene in Poland: "We cannot very well see what the Russians would gain by sending in 200,000 men there." The banning of the independent trade union Solidarity or the imprisonment of its leaders would mean the unleashing of an "immensely grave crisis" in Poland.

INFLUX OF POLES SLOWED BY NEW VISA REGULATIONS

AU091220 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] After the reintroduction of visas for Polish citizens, a total of 510 Poles were denied entry at Austrian border checkpoints yesterday. In about 300 cases, Austrian authorities issued the required visas.

A telephone inquiry by the Austrian Radio and Television Service at several border customs offices in Lower Austria, Upper Austria and Burgenland found that the reintroduction of visas has almost completely stopped the influx of Poles. The Drasenhofen checkpoint reports that not a single Polish citizen entered Austria today, while yesterday 136 were still able to enter. At the Neunagelberg checkpoint the last entry by a Polish citizen was registered on Monday. In Nickelsdorf 150 Poles have been denied entry since the reintroduction of visas.

Meanwhile, the Warsaw government has in turn introduced travel restrictions for Austrians; as of 21 December, Austrian citizens wanting to travel to Poland have to apply for visas again.

KREISKY ANNOUNCES MAJOR ARAB LOANS FOR COUNTRY

AU091125 Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 9 Dec 81 p 2

[Kurt Seinitz report: "Oil Billions To Flow Into Our Economy"]

[Text] Abu Dhabi -- Chancellor Kreisky wants to finance the announced business promotion program at the beginning of next year with the aid of Arab loans running into the billions and granted at favorable interest rates. This was stated by the chancellor in a talk here with KRONEN-ZEITUNG on the third leg of his tour of Arab countries.

Kreisky: "The Arabs are very friendly toward us. Our name has a reputation here. No sooner do we say what we urgently need than we are already getting it generously on the most favorable conditions. They are not narrowminded here toward us. Here we do not need any long-winded negotiations on complicated repayment conditions because they know we will pay them back properly for everything."

The chancellor presents a glum picture of Austria's serious situation: "We must somehow get over the next 7 months. Unless we succeed in getting our economy out of the doldrums in the coming months, things will look very black indeed, in my opinion. That is why a massive business promotion program will be launched in January. We will, so to speak, as a last-minute firefighting action, invest billions. If we succeed in this maneuver, then I see chances of an economic recovery by the end of 1982."

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PHILIPPINES -- Dr Friedrich Posch, a career diplomat since 1958 and head of the Austrian Foreign Ministry's foreign cultural relations department since 1 January 1980, has been appointed new Austrian ambassador to the Republic of the Philippines. The Philippine Government has approved the appointment. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 6 Dec 81 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM -- Dr Franz Ceska, since 1977 head of the Foreign Ministry's security policy and disarmament department, has been appointed new Austrian ambassador to the Kingdom of Belgium. The Belgian Government has approved the appointment. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 5 Dec 81 p 3 AU]

WOERNER URGES STRONGER EUROPEAN TIES WITH U.S.

LD081346 Hamburg DPA in German 1121 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 8 Dec (DPA) -- Manfred Woerner, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, has warned of the dangers of Europe's isolation and the loss of its independence by turning away from the United States. At the end of a 2-day conference of European Christian Democrats, Woerner said today in Bonn that he who tried to Europeanize Europe, preached European nationalism or dabbled in anti-Americanism, risks isolation. Woerner stressed: "The renewal of the transatlantic partnership has clear priority over a pan-European security order embracing both blocs."

The union politician said that the United States had learned the lesson of history and would not fall back into isolationism. The Europeans should, however, take seriously the warning by Lawrence Eagleburger, the head of the European department of the U.S. State Department. The previous evening he had said in a discussion that the attitude of the United States would only change when "daily it was said in Europe that the real problem lay in the presence of American troops and weapons." Woerner called it absurd to say of America that it is planning to wage a nuclear or conventional war confined to Europe. NATO stategy is aimed at the prevention of war.

Woerner said that the goal of the relationship between Europe and the United States remains equal partnership. Europe cannot be confined to a merely regional role. Yet a precondition of this is that Europe takes on a greater share of the burdens of the alliance. "At the same time the responsibility of the alliance does not end at NATO's borders." This is made clear by the European contribution to safeguarding peace in Sinai. Woerner demanded a joint European-American strategy in East-West relations, particularly for East-West trade. Policies toward states of the Third World should also be better coordinated.

Egon Klepsch (CDU), chairman of the parliamentary group of the Christian Democrats in the European Parliament, also gave an assurance that there is no doubt about the positive view of the Western alliance in its function as a force for securing peace and freedom. Klepsch expressed concern about the present European situation. Summit politics were bringing hardly any results, the principle of unanimity favored the veto tactics of individual countries and led to self-paralysis. None of the central problems of the community are really being tackled. Klepsch said that there is no lack of fine words in Europe. What is lacking is the turning of perspectives into practical policies.

HONECKER TO VISIT IN 1982; FURTHER ON SUMMIT

LD081644 Hamburg DPA in German 1521 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 8 Dec (DPA) -- In return for the chancellor's forthcoming visit to Lake Werbellin, SED General Secretary Erich Honecker will visit the FRG next year. It was said in Bonn today that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt intends to invite the SED chief. The chancellor wishes to suggest that the political leaders of the two German states should meet regularly. The next summit meeting should also have the character of a working visit. This would be reflected in the fact that it is not Federal President Karl Carstens who is inviting Honecker for a state visit.

Today, however, there was no official confirmation of hints that Honecker's visit to the FRG is being planned for March. According to what is being said, similar to the chancellor's trip this week to the GDR city of Guestrow, Honecker is to visit his birthplace in Wiebelskirchen in the Saarland.

Federal Minister for Intra-German Affairs Egon Franke, who will accompany Schmidt to Lake Werbellin on Friday, today again warned against exaggerated expectations of concrete results from the summit meeting.

In an article in the Social Democrat weekly VORWAERTS he listed as topics for discussion -- following from the Brezhnev visit to Bonn -- international security and disarmament and the special German responsibility for the preservation of peace in Europe. He said it was a "distorting lens" when the CDU/CSU opposition, on the other hand, called for the discussion of practical intra-German problems with corresponding results. No one should force the Federal Government into a policy toward the GDR of seeking only easier conditions for the people.

Opposition leader Helmut Kohl basically welcomed the Schmidt-Honecker meeting while speaking to the CDU/CSU parliamentary group today but he said it is wrong to see it as a result of the Brezhnev visit to Bonn, and wrong above all to talk about missiles. Schmidt and Honecker should concentrate on intra-German topics and on an improvement of human relations with balanced concessions and reciprocal concessions.

In Bonn today, the chancellor discussed the topics for the summit meeting with his delegation and Berlin's governing Mayor Richard von Weizsaecker (CDU). Together with Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff and Egon Franke, who are accompanying him to Lake Werbellin, the meeting was also attended by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Federal Justice Minister Juergen Schmude and top representatives of other ministries. [Federal Government Spokesman] Kurt Becker did not give any details of the discussion.

In order to have more time for the chancellor's visit to Guestrow, the program for Sunday has been tightened somewhat. The chancellor's press conference after a breakfast with Honecker and the final meeting of the delegations has been brought forward from 1100 to 1015. According to the program, Schmidt will leave the press center at 1130 and wishes to leave the Hubertusstock lodge at 1200 with Honecker for their drive together to Guestrow. The two politicians' arrival there is planned for 1430 and Schmidt's departure for Hamburg for 1745.

BRANDT EXPECTS IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH GDR

LD091130 Hamburg DPA in German 1023 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 9 Dec (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt expects the forthcoming intra-German summit to lead to a higher quality of relations between the two German states and an expansion of contacts between the political leaders. In an interview for the DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT published today, Brandt states that if the meeting takes a "reasonable" course, there will be a number of tasks for the two governments on individual issues of intra-German relations. "A new result might be, however, that an increase in frequency of political contacts will arise from the fact of being neighbors, something which so far has been lacking."

The quality of political relations and exchange of views with the GDR leadership should not lag behind that which the Federal Republic has developed during the past years in its relations with other partners of the Warsaw Pact. Brandt mentioned as an example the fact that the European governments in the West and East repeatedly emphasized during the Afghan crisis last year that their relations should not be harmed as a result of the deterioration in relations between the two superpowers. For the first time, this also applies to the governments in Bonn and East Berlin.

Brandt endorsed the view, frequently expressed by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SED General Secretary Erich Honecker in recent times regarding the two German states' special responsibility with respect to East-West relations and the preservation of peace in Europe. This special responsibility could, not only for geopolitical but also for historical reasons, be a starting point for developing intra-German relations, the SPD leader said, "also as far as those responsible in the other German state are concerned, by the way."

FRG-U.S. RELATIONS REFLECT 'CONFIDENCE CRISIS'

DW081139 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 8 Dec 81 p 1

[Guenther Gillessen editorial: "The Deteriorated Image of America"]

[Text] At a highway truck stop deep in Tennessee, a Danish jounalist and two American truck drivers sat together at midnight a few days ago. The Dane told them about Europe and regretted that the Europeans contribute too little to the West's common security. The truck drivers, two strong men, comforted him: "Don't worry; we will come and get you out of it." But it is not as simple as the two imagined. If for no other reason this discussion is worth noting because it shows something of the generosity of the American nation as reflected among the common people. The Germans experienced this humanity in many ways in 1945 when the Americans moved in.

America is a nation that is not held together by ethnic origins as the European people are, but by political values. What makes the descendants of so many European, African and Asian peoples a new nation of Americans is the common political belief. It is the belief that the state, its constitution and all its institutions are destined to protect freedom and that all citizens must help each other do this.

If you read the speech of U.S. Ambassador Burns given to the German Foreign Policy Society, and if you compare what has been said in the past months in Washington, from political rostrums in the Federal Republic and in protests during Secretary of State Haig's visit to Berlin about America's role played in Europe, you understand better that German-American relations do not merely reflect differences of opinion on the advisability of a certain security policy or on which method better promotes disarmament policy; these relations reflect some sort of confidence crisis.

What is now causing difficulties in U.S.-German relations is not "differences of interests" in the classic doctrine about the great interests of states, what has happened here has nothing to do with foreign policy but with a domestic political crisis in the awareness of European nations, particuarly the Germans. What Burns said hits the heart of the matter: The Europeans, and particularly the Germans, do not quite see what values their state should serve and to what end they should use the freedom which the year 1945 has given them. They do not even consider this freedom to be a value worth being protected.

A generation of people has grown up some of whom can do longer differentiate between political systems -- and this generation is making the highest moral claim with regard to policy, namely that of nonviolence, but it disregards just that in dealing with its fellow beings; it instead advocates keeping nature clean -- a good and serious cause -- but it betrays this with the dirt of scatological language with the slander of those who think differently and with disregard for democratic institutions and procedures. These are young people who consider everybody else as spiritually corrupt and who trust nobody, young people who believe they must consider institution and the regular, tested procedures of understanding, debate and decisionmaking as "structural violence."

The deteriorated image young Germans have of the United States has little to do with reality. It seems rather to be a reflection of the Federal Republic as a state considered worthless and treated accordingly by many politicians. Is the students' anti-Americanism a form of self-hatred in the Federal Republic?

It is no comfort to know that this phenomenon currently applies only to some the young people, particularly among students. The phenomenon is alarming because it can gain ground. It has spread to the adults who are not convinced themselves by the basic values contained in the basic rights and the constitution. The doubts of the adults can be seen in their permissive child raising and in their own way of life.

These young people, who are opting out of the democratic state and its institutions, consider the Social Democratic Federal Government to be as unworthy of confidence as a "bourgeois" government. It did not pay for the SPD leadership to pay lip service to the youth of 1968 and the seventies instead of first protecting the institutions and the valid law before entering a "dialogue."

The domestic political crisis and the loss of confidence by young people has in the meantime affected how the Federal Republic's foreign policy stands are determined. The toying of one segment of Social Democratic politicians with this mood -- Willy Brandt must be named first of all -- causes a tendency toward foreign policy neutrality and "equidistance" regarding the East and West by doubting the American desire for peace and by trying to create the necessity of German mediation "between the big powers." There is also a moral aspect to this in that both big powers appear to be equally evil. In reality, however, this reflects their own unfounded philosophical standpoint and their own nihilism which fails to see the difference between a liberal constitutional state and totalitarian dictatorship, and which disregards the difference of political aims in the Soviet Union and in the United States.

EUROPEAN SECURITY MAY DEPEND ON BONN'S POLICY

DW011451 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 30 Nov 81 p 1

[Commentary signed RM: "In Geneva -- or in Bonn?"]

[Text] It is a great opportunity and simultaneously a serious danger that is inherent in the Geneva missile disarmament negotiations which the United States and the Soviet Union will open on this Monday. The opportunity is that the Soviet Union will reduce its advance armament in medium-range missiles because otherwise it would have to fear that NATO will go through with its counterarming decision. The Soviet Union could agree to such a reduction without running any risk. Even thereafter it would be quite comfortably off militarily: In the field of long-range missiles as well as in the case of the short-range missiles it is equal to the West, and in conventional forces it is so superior over the West that a balance seems to be beyond the realm of possibility. This ought to satisfy even a Soviet security requirement that has been hiked quite far.

But things may well turn out differently. What if the West, with a view to the Geneva negotiations, keeps postponing its counterarmament so that ultimately the postponement turns into abandonment? This would be devastating for Europe's security, for the existence of the alliance. The Soviets will do everything conceivable to get to this point, and they have a means for doing it, too: tedious negotiations. The time thus gained works for the Soviet Union, provided the "peace movement" with its campaign against Western counterarmament makes any headway, if it constantly gains a greater following among the people and if it can increase its pressure on the governments. Moscow will support the peace movement to the best of its abilities -- it is already in the process of doing so, for instance, in Denmark. There, the Soviet Embassy picked up part of the bill for the "peace propaganda" of naive democrats which it deemed useful. With regard to the Bonn peace demonstration of 10 October, the DKP had its finger in the pie, silently but all the more effectively.

It all boils down to the question of what the will for defense of the West Europeans will be like in 1983, whether the Federal Republic, above all, will be prepared to accept the U.S. medium-range weapons system 2 years from now if no accord is reached in Geneva by then. The chancellor, the foreign minister, the opposition propose to handle it that way. But the counterforces in the two coalition parties are growing. Hence, will West Europe's security against Soviet extortive superiority ultimately depend more on West German internal policy than on the Geneva negotiations?

NATO CAN SURVIVE WITHOUT PAPANDREOU'S GREECE

DW071329 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 7 Dec 81 p 1

[Adelbert Weinstein editorial: "NATO Stumbles On"]

[Text] It has been said many times that NATO is dead. Similar to the Regensburg Reichstag, which once dragged on from one decade to the other, the alliance was panting but always able to catch up with the future. The NATO conferences were oases along the way through the desert of Atlantic imperfection. In retrospect they have been stations permitting survival. Whenever the defense ministers met in the Defense Planning Committee (DPC) -- in this body the politicians and generals work out the military and strategic programs -- agreement was achieved. It was frequently weak, but the alliance could at least stumble toward the next conference. The complementing foreign ministers' meeting temporarily bound the various sovereign states more firmly. It is, therefore, not so bold to predict that the winter meeting coming to an end this week, will give the Atlantic caravan the strength to stumble on to the next phase, the spring conference.

The main issue will be NATO's dual decision. But there are also sideline issues full of political dynamite. NATO will have to point out that one of the prerequisites for the continuation of the pact is the action of its members in conformity to the alliance. The Greeks must be told that they cannot always play the role of the insulted and the one who makes constant demands without offering credible action in return. If Papandreou acts simultaneously as prime minister, and defense minister, presuming the position of some sort of superior with regard to the other ministers, he must be told that his country is just a part, and not even the most important one, of a comprehensive pact system.

Greece's geostrategic situation is significant, but Turkey's is more so. In our technical age the territory of the Greeks can be left out. The Turks, however, are a bastion going beyond Europe. They have an army that can establish a balance with regard to the Russian concentration at the northern border of Iran. So one could do without Athens if need be, but not without Ankara. If this realization prevails, the claim of the new Greek Government to voice a willful opinion on the membership of Spain and on American bases will lose much of its blackmailing strength.

It will also be important for the Atlantic climate to improve in Brussels. What is meant is the relationship between America and Europe. The partners are lucky to find a friend of the old continent in the person of the U.S. secretary of state. As the former NATO commander in chief, Haig knows the alliance. One will always find understanding on his part. But the Reagan government has several faces. It is more difficult to get along with Caspar Weinberger. The secretary of defense also feels he is the administrator of the strongest military force of the alliance. He is right in demanding that the alliance should respect the performance of the Americans.

The Atlantic meeting will also offer an opportunity to inform the Western public more comprehensively about American strategic conceptions. The misunderstanding must be eliminated that the United States wants a limited war in Europe to permit the American continent to evade a strategic nuclear clash. Nothing in the American strategic conception points to such planning. Granted, the American security policy has always followed a zigzag course. First it was "massive retaliation," then "satisfied destruction" and now the strategy of a balance which is supposed to demonstrate in a placardized way American security policy in the nuclear age.

Many Europeans have not realized that despite the American vacillation with regard to detailed nuclear issues, American analysts followed the line of trying to avoid and not wage war. Along with technical perfection of arms systems, concern was growing that the refined modern combat means could overcome human common sense and political reason.

Parallel to the system of deterrence a system has come about that figures out, combines and predicts what would happen if deterrence did not work. The suggestion of the specialists: limitation of zones and means of war, if one considers what would happen if the unthinkable took place. The respective strategic conceptions do not indicate, however, that America pursues the aim of abrogating the nuclear responsibility of the entire alliance. Haig and Weinberger should make this clear once again to the Europeans.

IMBALANCES IN NATO DEFENSE BURDENS VIEWED

DW071339 Bonn DIE WELT in German 5-6 Dec 81 p 2

[Thomas Kielinger commentary: "A Signal From the Senate"]

[Text] It becomes more evident each day that the Atlantic alliance not only finds itself in an imbalance of forces vis-a-vis the Warsaw Pact but that there also exists a gross imbalance in the sharing of defense burdens within the alliance proper. How long will this work?

Here is an example: In Turkey, the most important partner country at NATO's southeastern flank, it is left to the U.S. defense secretary these days to confer a certain degree of respectability and importance on the current military government, which the Europeans threaten to destroy. In times of utmost international anxiety people in Europe fancy themselves in the role of moralizers, leaving the efforts toward power-political cohesion to the United States and perhaps even sneer at such efforts, calling them "Reagan's coming to terms with the colonels."

Another example is that the consensus for sharing additional defense burdens is further decreasing in the individual alliance countries. Here, too, the gap between Europe and the United States is growing. Notwithstanding the huge additional expenditures, President Reagan's defense budget succeeded in taking the hurdles in Congress. In an urgent letter to the Senate the President recalled once again that what matters now, above all with a view to the Geneva negotiations, is to set the right signals, for successes in negotiations can be achieved only "if the Soviets realize that we are determined to restore the military balances." The Senate's approval for the construction of the B-1 superbomber is such a signal.

One might have thought that the burden of such reasoning would be incumbent on all the alliance partners, but instead it is being left to Washington, and on top of this, criticism is voiced that "Reagan is dismantling the social state." Does one actually believe the defense sacrifices are easy for the Americans?

PRESS VIEWS SITUATION AT BRUSSELS NATO SESSION

DW091149 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 0605 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Press review]

[Excerpts] MANNHEIMER MORGEN discusses the Brussels NATO meeting: NATO faces not only external but also internal problems. It became apparent at the final annual session of the NATO ministers what a difficult partner Greece will be in the future under its new Socialist government. Prime Minister Papandreou is trying to sell his good conduct as dearly as possible with regard to such issues as Spain's NATO membership in return for financial, trade-political and military benefits from the United States and other NATO countries to the advantage of his own country. He is following a similar strategy in the European Community, where Athens is blocking important decisions to gain greater advantages for Greece.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG carries the following comment: Greece was playing a risky poker game at the Brussels NATO conference, but has now given in for the time being.

First there was even talk of quitting the military alliance. Now Greece wants to be loyal to integration, but is making certain demands for guarantees regarding Turkey. The second point was Spain's request to join NATO. With its rejection, Socialist Greece wanted to help the fraternal Socialist Party of Spain, but now a joint decision of the Eurogroup has come about welcoming Spain's request to join NATO. This in no way means that the final word has been said, but it is the first step toward further parliamentary consideration in individual states.

RHEINPFALZ of Ludwigshafen points out: Like Mitterrand, Papandreou had to overcome his ideological restraints prior to turning away from his election promises. It is a fact, however, that the Greek Socialist, as well as his French counterpart, have achieved the opposite for the alliance of what had been feared prior to their election victories. With their clear statements -- and in the case of the French this came despite military disintegration -- they have rendered a great service to the stability of the alliance. The demonstrative cohesion shown yesterday in Brussels was probably of great value for the Western position at the Geneva disarmament negotiations.

BRIEFS

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER -- Bonn, 8 Dec (DPA) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek will make an official visit to the FRG 17-18 December at the invitation of Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The Foreign Ministry announced today that Chnoupek is returning the visit Genscher made to the CSSR last December. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1234 GMT 8 Dec 81 LD]

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER -- Bonn, 8 Dec (DPA) -- Australian Foreign Minister Anthony Street, who is currently on a visit to the Federal Republic for a few days, had a meeting in Bonn today with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. According to the Foreign Office, the discussion focused on questions of North-South relations. Genscher briefed Street on details of the North-South summit in Cancun in October. The two ministers stressed the need to begin the scheduled North-South global negotiations within the United Nations at an early date. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1606 GMT 8 Dec 81 LD]

GENSCHER RECEIVES DOLANC -- Bonn, 8 Dec (DPA) -- Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met with Stane Dolanc, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidium, in Bonn today for an exchange of views. The Yugoslav politician, who belongs to the leading circle in Yugoslavia, is visiting the FRG for a few days at the invitation of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 0925 GMT 8 Dec 81 LD]

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH LAOS TO RESUME

BK080330 Hong Kong AFP in English 0236 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Bangkok, 8 Dec (AFP) -- France and Laos have agreed to reopen their embassies in Vientiane and Paris effective today, their embassies here announced. A brief communique said the decision followed "conversations between their representatives." This was understood to have been at the United Nations in New York. France and Laos broke off relations in August, 1978, after Vientiane accused France and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of trying to spark a coup against the pro-Soviet Pathet Lao government that took power, with Vietnamese support, on Dec 2, 1975.

It was not immediately clear what had paved the way for the resumption of relations, nor the level at which they were back.

Last Feb 9, then French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet had said, "Diplomatic relations between Paris and Vientiane could be resumed only if the Laotian Government renounced the slanderous accusations that caused the rupture." As recently as last May, France was also reported to be demanding the simultaneous reopening of cultural centers closed since relations were cut. The process of rapproachement apparently picked up steam after the May 10 election of Franch President Francois Mitterrand, a Socialist. Mr Mitterrand, replying to a warm congratulatory message from Laotian head of state Souphanouvong, had expressed the hope that "a new dialogue between France and Laos could be established through the intermediary, for example, of permanent representatives to the United Nations."

DE ROSE SLAMS GRADUATED RESPONSE STRATEGY

I -- 'Serious Crisis'

PM081605 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Nov 81 p 5

[Part I of article by Francois de Rose, former permament representative to the Atlantic Council: "Updating Deterrence"]

[Text] The will to defend is undergoing a serious crisis. Although deterrence seemed to guarantee the old continent's security effectively for more than 30 years, we are witnessing a deterioration in confidence in the ability of a strategy based on the threat of the use of nuclear weapons in the framework of the "graduated response" to prevent a conflict. The result is that the NATO nuclear capability is striking large sections of opinion in several countries as containing a threat of war in itself.

Since fear is a bad counselor, the reactions it is producing run counter to what could remove the cause. An objective analysis of the situation shows that deterrence is not dead and that, with an appropriate doctrine and means, there is no reason why the hypothesis of a conflict should be less dangerous for the enemy than for us.

The following does not mean that we should regard as more probable a Soviet attack, conventional or nuclear, at a time chosen by the Kremlin. The best strategy will always be one which brings the fruits of victory without fighting. But international relations are governed by what each knows of his own and the enemy's capabilities and vulnerabilities. It is this assessment, wrongly considered as unfavorable in Europe, which is grist to the mill of Soviet propaganda and of neutralism.

Therefore it is important to know the real strengths and weaknesses in order to move a little more confidently in this dangerous world.

Two Doctrines

In 32 years the Atlantic alliance has been given two defense doctrines: "massive retaliation" from 1949 through the early sixties, "graduated response" since then.

The change from the former to the latter took place when the USSR acquired its first ICBMs. Today the balance of forces in Europe has been changed from what it was when the graduated response was adopted. It is, therefore, legitimate to ask whether this second concept is and will always remain valid.

While the Western countries enjoyed superiority in theater nuclear weapons they were able to threaten to use them if a conventional battle turned to their disadvantage. The response would have been adapted to the level of force chosen by the aggressor, who would be forced to raise the stakes at all levels to obtain a decision.

This is like a heavyweight and a lighweight boxer. The first would be able to adjust his pressure to the latter's strength. But the reverse could not be done.

This situation has changed. There is scarcely any doubt that the Red Army could "control the escalation" just as well as NATO. It is, at least in theory, capable of launching a first strike at some time in the future which would be capable of eliminating a large section of the conventional and nuclear defenses in Europe.

Since the graduated response is also with the Soviets' capabilities, the danger of escalation is at least as great for the victim as for the aggressor. Since an alliance's superiority in one sphere is no longer compensated by the other's advantage in another sphere, the doctrine which is based on the balance of imbalances ceases to exist.

We are now in the uncomfortable situation in which the balance of forces at different levels gives the enemy and not us the choice of weapons and hence of the concept that he would apply in case of attack.

When the United States had superiority in the tactical nuclear arms sphere, the Soviet doctrine as expressed in particular by Marshal Sokolovskiy was that the destruction of the enemy's nuclear arms would be "vital to the victorious course of the military operations." Today we are told that the Red Army will never resort to using nuclear arms first. But at the same time Marshal Ustinov is warning the countries which accept the Euromissiles on their territory that they are exposing themselves to being a target for nuclear attacks.

The Soviet Union can choose between conventional or nuclear war. It is very possible that Marshal Sokolovskiy's views are still valid. It is also plausible that the Red Army might use its conventional superiority to move toward the West, leaving the Western countries to make the "agonizing" decision to use nuclear weapons knowing that, as soon as this first use has been made, even at a limited level in keeping with the "graduated response," the Soviet arsenal could destroy the entire old continent, with industrial and demographic as well as military targets.

In other words, the flexible response which claimed to present the enemy with a more difficult problem no longer fulfills that requirement. It is the West which would be exposed to the greater risk by taking the nuclear initiative in keeping with the present concepts: that of the destruction of Europe without involving Soviet territory.

Defenses Which Are Increasingly Difficult To Penetrate

The Europeans' mistake was to regard the threat posed by the SS-20 missiles as the most important change in the balance of forces on their continent.

The change has taken place at all levels, and the most important change stems from the NATO air forces' growing difficulty in penetrating the rapidly developing Soviet defenses. Hence the need to deploy the Pershing and cruise missiles, which is justified not so much by the need to counter the SS-20 as by the need to restore the possibility of hitting the main enemy, the only one with nuclear weapons, at home. In other words, even if the Soviets had not modernized their arsenal it would have been just as necessary for the Western countries to modernize theirs. This is because the real changes which have occurred are in the sphere of vulnerability. Europe's vulnerability increased whereas the Soviet Union's vulnerability was diminishing.

It is this imbalance which the USSR would like to "freeze" by negotiations or, if it succeeded in preventing the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe, by a major thrust toward "decoupling," thus creating a gap between the European theater and the U.S. strategic forces. If, however, purely military targets in the USSR were hit, the Kremlin would be forced to choose between reprisals against U.S. territory, which would force it to take a major step on the ladder to all-out war, or refraining, which would amount to accepting the unilateral strike by the United States. The two options are equally unattractive. This dilemma largely explains its bitter opposition to the modernization of NATO's theater nuclear forces, not to mention the vast political consequences of the Europeans' acceptance of a precedent establishing that they could not have weapons on their territory for their defense which were not tolerated by Moscow!

The same mistake led those European countries, and now the United States, to accept and moreover to demand negotiations on the SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers against the Pershing II and cruise missiles. The fact that this was inevitable for political reasons should not make us forget that such negotiations would relate to virtually all U.S. arms in Europe capable of reaching Russia, leaving out 90 percent of the Soviet weapons which can destroy us.

There is something wrong in a series of arguments leading opinions in many countries to be more worried by the deployment of weapons systems intended to defend them than by the existence of thousands of Soviet missiles, aircraft and guns which constantly threaten them.

If deterrence is to work in Europe, the outbreak of hostilities must lead to an attack on military targets on its territory by U.S. missiles, thus forcing the Soviet leaders into the choice explained above. We must now turn what is still just a simple eventuality into a concept, instead of the interpretation unfortunately given to some of President Reagan's statements.

To put it bluntly, this means that NATO, instead of being based on a graduated response, must adopt the principle that, whatever the level of a nuclear attack on Europe, it would immediately lead to an attack on Soviet military targets, with large-scale destruction, to counter the continuation of Warsaw Pact operations. Since Moscow is trying to separate Europe from the United States, the Western powers' military response must be to unite the territories of Europe and the USSR [as published] in an inseparable way for the purpose of their defense operations.

While the ocean creates an enormous gulf between the main Atlantic power and its allies, there is continuity between the Russian land mass and Europe. This situation is to our disadvantage in all spheres: lines of communication, reinforcements, deployment of forces... not to mention the fairly psychological consequences in all spheres...aside from one: the probability that, once military operations have been launched toward the West on this continent, they could be extended to the East without a continuity problem. The proposal that any nuclear attack in Europe would being a response on the USSR's territory thus seems to be the only one which could put geography on our side. For is, as Bismarck said, geography is the only constant element in international relations, it has not lost its importance for strategy, despite the missiles.

If you want to make a nuclear attack less probable, it is important not to be in an inferior position in the conventional sphere such that NATO would be forced to use its tactical nuclear arms immediately or capitulate. The weaker conventional forces are, the earlier it will be necessary to resort to nuclear weapons.

Middle Course

The question of the level of conventional means which NATO should have is inevitably raised by the evolution of forces. A reasonable middle course should be sought between the United States, which wants to be able to contain the Warsaw Pact forces for months, and the Europeans, who are prepared to put up resistance for a few days only.

At this stage it is necessary to restate that hostilities in Europe would not, this time, be decided by the industrial potential of the warring sides but by what they would be able to deploy right from the start. As far as the old continent is concerned, the strategy of giving way in order to gain time will no longer be a response to superior ground strength.

When trying to evaluate the time factor, it is appropriate to take into account some factors which are not all to our disadvantage.

1 -- It is rather unlikely that the Soviet military hierarchy underestimates the Western forces in a rivalry in which technology plays a large part. If this is the case, a possible attack would only be launched with means far greater than those they would immediately encounter. These means must, therefore, constantly be such that no attack could be launched without previous troop and equipment buildups which would announce an imminent invasion.

2 -- If hostilities were limited to Europe, the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force would be able to intervene following the scenarios so frequently rehearsed in the annual NATO maneuvers. But if the conflict started outside the zone covered by the Washington treaty, in the Gulf for instance, it could be that, for considerations of speed, the first U.S. forces in that theater would have to be taken from Germany.

Despite this the Europeans should be in a position not to "panic" and to fill the gaps. But the United States should also not delay in restoring their combat positions, and should not neglect the psychological importance, for both camps, of reinforcements arriving from the other side of the Atlantic. Since the rapidity of their arrival counts even more than their numbers in the initial phases of a conflict, reinforcements, however powerful, would be of no use if the forces on the spot were incapable of holding their position until their arrival.

The events in Poland are important in this discussion. Moscow's obvious embarrassment bears witness to the Soviet system's fundamental political fragility in the satellite countries. It is difficult to imagine that, if hostilities were not victoriously completed in a few days, vast subversive movements would not break out in those countries. The Red Army's lines of communication would be threatened, and not only in Poland. Each day which showed the Russians' inability to crush their adversaries in the Free World would raise the hopes and courage of their "allies-cum-enemies."

Consequently the question of how the Atlantic powers could put forward a set of forces capable of resisting for several weeks without abandoning the greater part of Europe, is central to our problem. It is a much bigger question than the one raised by the United States of the percentage increase in a particular country's defense budget. It would be less difficult to solve if there were an overall strategic concept restoring deterrence, of which it is the first and vital element, and in which the neutron bomb would be included.

II -- 'Necessary Catalyst'

PM081627 Paris LE MONDE in French 22-23 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] The campaign launched in Europe against the introduction of the neutron bomb into the NATO arsenal is based essentially on two arguments.

1 -- It would have the effect of lowering the nuclear threshold. This is forgetting that Europe's defense doctrine is based on the use of nuclear weapons as soon as the Atlantic alliance's forces are no longer able to cope. By rejecting the neutron bomb the Europeans would simply force the allied command to use, in friendly territories, arms which have a much more devastating effect on the demographic, economic and cultural environment.

The nuclear threshold does not depend on the characteristics of a particular nuclear weapon but on the ability or inability to stop the enemy with conventional weapons. If the neutron bomb and the effort in the conventional sphere are simultaneously rejected, the result will be to have the choice between using nuclear weapons which will cause more extensive damage and accepting defeat.

2 -- The United States is urging the adoption of this weapon because it would mean abandoning the deterrence concept and accepting battle with the idea -- or illusion -- that it would be possible to win it. This battle would obviously take place on the old continent and exclude the two superpowers' territories.

Unless you are convinced that humanitarian considerations are behind the Soviet campaign against this "cannibalistic" weapon, this campaign probably reveals above all how complicated its introduction would make the Red Army's task if it were to attack us. The aim is not to aspire to win a possible war in Europe but to make the prospects of immediate victory for the enemy more difficult. In this connection Moscow's threat to produce the enhanced radiation weapon too should not frighten anybody. It would not be to our disadvantage for the invasion forces to use weapons 10 or 100 times less powerful than the ones we know they possess. Moreover the idea that the neutron bomb is part of a plan intended to ensure that operations are not extended to the superpowers' territories disregards the parallel decision to deploy the Euromissiles, whose function, as we have rightly seen, is to pose the threat of this extension.

In any case President Reagan's decision on the enhanced radiation weapon is the reasonable consequence of the Western countries' inferiority in the conventional sphere. Nobody in either Europe or America, be he for or against this decision, should use it as an excuse not to develop his conventional forces. In short, we can say that the Western allies, who originally drew up a concept which was in keeping with their superiority in some sectors, have maintained that concept in spite of alterations in the parameters of that original superiority. Although it is not possible to go back, this concept must be updated. To do this it is appropriate to take account of the enemy's weak points. He is showing them to us himself by the efforts he is making to prevent our taking advantage of them.

To place these factors at the service of deterrence in Europe and boost the Europeans' confidence in that deterrence, the Western powers must:

1 -- Have a conventional force capable of preventing a surprise operation and of forcing the aggressor to make an all-out effort, which knows that any conflict of some length involves the risk of domestic troubles in the satellite countries; and 2 -- Clearly announce that the graduated response doctrine will be modified in such a way that: The neutron bomb will be used as soon as necessary to counter the enemy's tank superiority. Nuclear attacks will be made on military targets in the USSR as soon as the Red Army has made such attacks on West Europe.

As soon as it was established that vulnerability is not the exclusive lot of the Western countries, that there are ways of exploiting the enemy's weak points and that, if the structure of forces and the doctrine governing their use takes account of them, any attack, nuclear or conventional, would face the aggressor with "agonizing" decisions. The people would again be able to understand that the defense efforts asked of them were being asked with the prospect not of a conflict "lost in advance" but of preventing that conflict.

A Role for France

France would obviously have a role to play in this context.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing stated several times that France's security was closely linked with that of its neighbors. Mr Mitterrand and his government have demonstrated the prime importance which is attached to this security by taking a stance in favor of the deployment of the Pershing and cruise missiles. Raymond Barre spoke of "extended deterrence." Pierre Mauroy, his successor, in his first general policy statement devoted to defense questions, did not merely categorically reject any idea of "neutralism" or "isolationism." He specified that "an attack on France does not begin when an enemy penetrates national territory."

To be more precise, we can examine France's contributions to the overall defense in the nuclear, conventional and logistical spheres.

1 -- Back in 1974 the Ottawa declaration recognized the contribution made by the French and British strategic forces to the total deterrence. There is scarcely any doubt that the mere existence in Europe of two independent decision making centers capable of using nuclear weapons must seriously complicate the plans of a possible aggressor. Of course, if a strategic exchange were to take place between France, or Britain and the USSR, these two Western nations could be wiped off the map. But the damage caused to the Soviet Union's urban and economic infrastructure would be considerable. Thus it would have to assess this in relation to its position toward the United States and China. With such a prospect, the destruction of one or two medium-sized powers in West Europe could seem pointlessly costly.

2 -- France's geographical position would give it a vital role in the logistics of any conflict. It is not possible to defend the continent on the narrow strip of territory which separates the Oder-Neisse line from the Western borders of Germany and Belgium against an empire having unlimited space. Only France can offer the access to the Atlantic, the airport facilities, the lines of communication, oil pipelines and so forth without which it would be impossible to control a conflict even for a few days. Detailed preparations for this eventuality constitute one of the main elements of its contribution to strengthening deterrence in Europe.

3 -- If there was an agreement recognizing that the allies should be capable of fighting at the conventional level for some time, it would be necessary for the French 1st Army, scheduled to intervene in the capacity of general reserves, to correspond to the same norms. Otherwise the country would not be able to play its role in the continent's common defense. That would run counter to its interests, its European policy and its commitments.

France's security is based on an assurance: the assurance supplied by the alliance to which it belongs, and a secondary assurance conferred by its strategic armaments. It could not sacrifice either, or one to the other. But it can strengthen the former without making any change in its position toward the integrated system as defined by General De Gaulle in 1966.

The president and the competent government members have repeatedly stated that France would join them if the clauses of the Washington and Brussels treaties were brought into play. In the speech already mentioned Mr Mauroy made specific reference to the treaties which created the WEU and which contain a much more specific promise of help than the NATO treaty in the event of an attack on one of the signatories.

Some people think that, by demanding an independent defense policy, France is trying to shirk its responsibilities within the Free World in case of crisis or conflict. It seems that the reverse is true.

Owing to its political influence, its geographical position and the size and variety of its forces, it has advantages which may be decisive both for defense and deterrence. Its decision to intervene or keep out would be bound to alter the elements of a confrontation radically for both camps.

It is well known that Paris did not agree to the graduated response doctrine. Is there reason to hope, if some of the ideas put forward here were deemed useful, that this quarrel is a thing of the past and that there could be greater convergence between France and its allies on the doctrine needed to safeguard their common security?

In the present disturbing situation, such a rapprochement may be the vital catalyst for a reduction in Europe's military vulnerability to reduce the political vulnerability of opinion.

GENEVA TALKS MAY THREATEN FRENCH DETERRENT

PM071511 Paris LE FIGARO in French 30 Nov 81 p 2

[Paul-Marie de la Gorce article: "Washington and Moscow Tempted by All-Embracing Negotiations"]

[Text] The conference starting in Geneva on medium-range (over 1,000 km) theater nuclear weapons may justifiably arouse feelings of skepticism and weariness. Skepticism because SALT I and II, which related to strategic weapons (those which hit and destroy the very heart of the enemy), did not stop the arms race. Weariness because the SALT II negotiations, for instances, lasted 7 years and the agreement finally reached has still not been ratified.... Nonetheless it is important to assess what is at stake, which is the balance of forces and the strategic situation in Europe and possibly even, as will be seen, the French defense system's independence and development.

The proposals which will be put forward during the discussions will naturally have, as in the past, a political, tactical and psychological significance and will sometimes even have a propaganda purpose. There have already been many examples of this. When the Soviets proposed a moratorium on the deployment of the SS-20 missiles via the abandonment of the NATO plans for the Pershing II and cruise missiles they knew that that was not acceptable to the West since it amounted to consolidating their advantage. When Mr Reagan proposed, the other day, the dismantling of the SS-20 missiles in exchange for the non-deployment of the U.S. Euromissiles, that was not credible either and he knew it, since it would have amounted to exchanging something which one side already has against something which the other side does not yet have. In fact all this is perfectly normal and predictable: Each side is trying to win over public opinion and to use it against the other, in short to obtain some political advantage.

The Addition of Opposing Forces

The listings of forces used in any discussion on disarmament must be distrusted. For instance, countercity and counterforce weapons are lumped together, whereas the former are used as a deterrent and the latter would be used to wage a "nuclear war." Similarly, the most accurate medium-range nuclear missiles -- SS-20 or cruise missiles -- are only fully effective if they are fired first. So their strategic importance is entirely different from the various systems with which they are listed. Of course, the negotiators will take account of this. The quantitative balances are, therefore, artificial. But they are essential to any arms negotiations because they form the vital reference point, the only conceivable basis for agreement.

In any case it is precisely these numerical facts which will be discussed at the Geneva conference. But how can they be assessed? This will largely be the subject of the discussions.

To show this, let us take the example of the listing which [Soviet president] Brezhnev presented to [FRG chancellor] Schmidt during their Bonn talks. On the Soviet side this document lists 975 medium-range delivery vehicles or missiles: 496 SS-20 (around 200 of these), SS-4 and SS-5 surface-to-surface missiles, 18 submarine-launched SSN-8 and SSN-9 missiles and 461 aircraft, including 50 to 60 Backfire bombers. On the Western side Brezhnev's document lists 986, including 170 U.S. F-111 aircraft based in Britain, 80 to 90 carrier-based A-6 or A-7 aircraft (at a rate of 4 squadrons per aircraft carrier and 2 aircraft carriers which can be used against the Soviet Union), 50 British Vulcan bombers and 40 French Mirage IV, 18 intermediate-range ballistic missiles [IRBM] on the Albion Plateau and 144 IRBM's on board French and British submarines.

A False Balance

This listing is obviously intended to show that there is a degree of balance which the West must not break by introducing new weapons systems, but it prompts three remarks:

-- It mixes theater nuclear weapons with strategic weapons such as the French nuclear submarines and the Albion missiles and, at least for the time being, the Mirage IV.

-- It includes very different kinds of aircraft in the same category. Of the 461 Soviet aircraft taken into account, around 400 are the old-fashioned and virtually obsolete Badgers or Blinders, and of the 824 Western aircraft listed here the F-4 and F-104, owing to their limitations and their age, cannot be classed as "Eurostrategic" weapons.

-- It only takes account of the number of delivery vehicles and not the number of nuclear warheads.

But whatever the count, it is clear that there cannot be any agreement at the Geneva conference, after however long, if the negotiations are restricted to medium-range surface-to-surface missiles. The Soviets would have no reason to abandon the strategic advantage which the SS-20 missiles give them merely in exchange for the nondeployment of the U.S. Euromissiles because, as has often been explained in these columns, the Pershing II and cruise missiles will not be really mobile and will consequently be vulnerable to a preemptive strike by the SS-20. The Americans for their part would have no reason to settle for the dismantling of the SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, which are not real counterforce systems owing to their great inaccuracy.

The chances of agreement, but also very serious risks, lie in expanding the framework of negotiations. For instance it is possible to imagine an arrangement which would involve considerable reductions in airborne delivery vehicles, many of which, as has been seen, are obsolete.

It is possible to envisage the discussion being extended not just to medium-range missiles but to tactical nuclear weapons. In Europe there are 7,000 of these on the American side and 4,000 or 4,500 on the Soviet side. The United States planned to withdraw 1,000 of them after deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles, which clearly shows that, in their view, there is a link between the number of medium-range weapons and the number of tactical weapons. The Soviets, for their part, have expressly stated that the negotiations might relate to all nuclear weapons.

But there would clearly be a danger in this for the European countries which have their own nuclear arms. As was seen in the Brezhnev document, the Soviets take the French and British systems into account in assessing the balance of forces. There is reason to fear that, when the time comes, considerable pressure may be exerted to persuade Britain and France -- which want to maintain the freedom to develop their own forces -- not to hinder an agreement.

First Strike

The root of the matter is that the Soviets are torn between the importance for them of the complete or partial denuclearization of Europe and their concern to maintain the advantage which the possible efficacy of a first counterforce strike using the SS-20 gives them. If, as seems likely, they want to keep this advantage at any cost, it is partly because for them it compensates for their major lag in a crucial area: They have not mastered the technology of cruise missiles with terminal guidance. At sea these missiles are invulnerable to a preemptive strike. Their extraordinary accuracy -- within around 30 meters -- gives them incomparable first strike effectiveness. This is guaranteed by their "terminal guidance" by which, in the last stage of their trajectory, they are able to home in on their target. If you remember that President Reagan, when explaining his administration's military plans, announced that the Poseidon submarines and, especially, the new Trident submarines will be equipped with "thousands" of sea-to-ground cruise missiles, you can assess the formidable strategic and political consequences that would have.

But these submarines, like the others, are not being discussed at the Geneva conference. They will only be affected by a possible resumption of SALT or, as it is now called, START. That is why it is possible that the negotiations starting today may one day depend on the revival of discussions on strategic arms: in other words, basically, on the overall development of relations between the USSR and the United States. The Soviets' need to reduce the burden on their economy and President Reagan's need to implement his budgetary program, which would be impossible without affecting military funds, is probably the only thing which can push them toward agreement. For states, as for individuals, fear of bankruptcy is probably the beginning of wisdom.

TATU VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR GENEVA ARMS TALKS

PM071603 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Dec 81 pp 1, 5

[Michel Tatu article: "SS-20's in Exchange for French and British Missiles?"]

[Text] An initial step forward must be pointed out right from the start of these negotiations: 12 years ago, when the first major nuclear arms negotiations, which were to lead to the 1972 SALT I treaty, opened in Helsinki, all the Soviets to whom the SS-9 was mentioned (their intercontinental supermissile which was causing a great stir among all the Western experts) invariably replied: "Chto takoye?" (What's that?). Any Soviet armaments were a taboo subject then to such an extent that, for years, the Moscow military representatives at the SALT negotiations begged their American interlocutors not to say too much to their civilian counterparts who "should not know" the details of the USSR's arsenal....

Today this secrecy has been partly but very considerably lifted. The United States is probably still way ahead as regards the extent of the information supplied, but the Soviets are also showing their cards. The excessively famous SS-20 is no longer an obscenity, an object of the Western countries' unhealthy curiosity: Even PRAVDA discusses it. [Soviet president] Brezhnev going as far as to specify that it has three nuclear warheads, thus giving the lie to some German pacifists who disputed the American information on that subject.

As soon as each side agrees to give information on the other's arsenal and on its own, they commit themselves to more serious negotiations and, to begin with, to not cheating too much on numbers. The initial impression which emerges from the recent figures published is that the assessments within the same category of armaments are not far out: The Soviets cannot conceal their massive advantage in land-based missiles, and the calculations made for aircraft are not excessively different. Curiously enough, the USSR even credits itself with a higher number of medium-range bombers (461) than Washington attributes to it in this category (395)....

The whole difference -- and it is considerable -- stems from the fact that Mr Reagan includes in Soviet Medium-range weapons 2,700 other aircraft with a shorter range than that of the bombers. The Soviets reject that while insisting on including their partner's F-4 aircraft although, according to Washington, that aircraft has a similar performance.

If any case the two superpowers seem to be virtually in agreement on principles on the eve of the negotiations. Moscow following a doctrine consistently applied during the SALT negotiations wants to discuss all nuclear weapons which can reach its territory. As far as arms deployed in Europe are concerned, and taking account of the protective zone provided by the satellite states, that means weapons with a range of 1,000 km or more. The Americans, apparently in agreement with that limitation, also line up everything in the Soviet arsenal which roughly has that range and has not already been counted in the SALT agreements.

But this is where flaws appear between the way in which the superpowers argue and their allies' concerns.

First, it does not make much difference to a European, especially a West German, whether he is hit by a weapon with a range of more or less than 1,000 km. The FRG is also a target for the short-range Soviet aircraft and missiles like the SS-12 or SS-22 which, although usually deployed in the USSR, could very easily be brought up to the front lines, to the GDR or Czechoslovakia, in time of war. (So much so that some Germans say they do not care about the SS-20 quarrel since that missile is, according to them, intended more for Britain, France or even Spain.) That is, therefore, an argument which supports the Soviet idea of including all this in the negotiations and hence the American "forward-based systems" too.

Second, the French and British forces come into play at this stage. In the Soviet's view, those armaments have a range of over 1,000 km, are directly aimed at them and were not included in the SALT agreements. Just as they now agree to disregard the two Poseidon submarines loaned by the United States to the American command in Europe because their missiles have an intercontinental range and have already been taken into account in the SALT negotiations, so, according to them, everything that was left out then should be taken into account now: on their side their old submarine missiles based in the Baltic (18 according to them, 30 according to Washington), and on the Western side the three components of the French-British deterrent, in other words a total of 263 missiles.

What Should Be discussed?

These factors should be borne in mind when trying to assess the outcome of the two great battles which are going to be fought around the Geneva conference table:

1 -- The first will relate to the sphere of negotiations. The United States has drafted a proposal which is relatively clear both in substance (agreement on a "zero option," meaning the liquidation of the SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles and abandonment of the Pershing and cruise missiles planned by NATO) and in form: settling the problem of the land-based missiles alone first, after which it will be possible to discuss other medium-range missiles and even tactical weapons. Now the Soviets, while energetically rejecting the "zero option" as put forward by Reagan, seem less categorical as regards procedure. Moreover even they have to admit that the more you go into "inferior"-type weapon categories the thicker the file becomes owing to the large number of missiles involved and the complexity of their technical characteristics. Discussing "forward-based systems" will immediately mean launching into endless arguments on the range of the F-4 and Fencer, of the SS-22 and Pershing I (already deployed in the FRG with a range of 700 km) and ultimately on the U.S. Lance (around 100 km) and the French Pluton.

Thus it is possible that an agreement will eventually be reached on limiting the sphere of negotiations in a way which is close to the U.S. ideas.

One important point is that that will be a Soviet concession and will have to be reciprocated.

2 -- The substance will be determined by the outcome of this first battle because the range of options will be limited in keeping with the upper restriction on the sphere of negotiation. An interresting variation seems to be emerging from some Soviet remarks. Supposing agreement is reached on discussing missiles and leaving out aircraft. The Kremlin could assert that it is entitled to a number of missiles -- obviously SS-20's -- to counter the French and British missiles: not only the 18 French launchers on the Albion Plateau but also the submarine-based devices, which do not yet feature in any listing, have several warheads like the SS-20 missiles and are clearly targeted at Soviet territory -- in other words a total of 162 launchers.

Inevitable Wrangling

Now this number corresponds almost exactly to the number of SS-20 missiles now deployed in the European part of the USSR: 170 according to the United States. Hence it is easy to imagine selling the moratorium requested by Mr Brezhnev (no U.S. missiles in Europe, maintenance of the SS-20 missiles with some reductions and the liquidation, which is however already planned, of the old SS-4 and SS-5 missiles)....

Of course, such a variation would be strongly opposed by the West: It is dubious to class much more reliable and accurate land-based missiles with submarine missiles. Moreover such an approach would completely disregard protection of the FRG, Italy and Belgium, the desired "linkage" between European defense and the U.S. central arsenal -- in short, all the problems which the 1979 NATO decision sought to settle. But what counts will be at least as much the impact which the two sides' proposals will have on public opinion and the aid they give to the pacifist and neutralist movement, because it is on this ground that the battle will take place.

If you add to this the inevitable wrangling which the negotiations will produce among the allied governments, and the fact that the United States will negotiate alone on the Western side, but under vigilant surveillance -- [FRG] Chancellor Schmidt has just announced that he will keep a "channel" with Moscow open on this subject -- the Kremlin is, to say the least, not going in unprepared.

BRIEFS

MITTERRAND TO ISRAEL -- Paris, 8 Dec (AFP) -- President Francois Mitterrand will make an official visit to Israel next February 10 to 12, it was announced here today. The visit will be the first by a French or Western European president to Israel since the state was founded in 1948. External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson is at present in Israel arranging details of the visit. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1106 GMT 8 Dec 81 NC]

NORDIC PRIME MINISTERS DISCUSS SECURITY ISSUES

LD082202 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Security-political issues have become a central subject at the Nordic prime ministers' meeting held in Helsinki today. The prime ministers discussed Norway's recent decision to store arms for Canadian troops in northern Norway. Norwegian Prime Minister Kaare Willoch assured them that the agreement does not mean any change in Norway's security policy. According to Willoch it is only a matter of continuing a previous agreement which Norway concluded with the United States. During the meeting the Nordic prime ministers also discussed economic matters, such as cooperation in overseas projects. Norway announced that at least for the time being it is not willing to join the planned joint Nordic overseas projects.

DENMARK

RULING PARTY LOSES 9 SEATS; JORGENSEN RESIGNS

NC090833 Paris AFP in English 0821 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 9 Dec (AFP) -- Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen will submit his government's resignation at 1000 GMT, the State Ministry announced today. The announcement followed yesterday's general election, which left Mr Jorgensen's leading Social Democratic Party with nine fewer seats than the 68 it had in the outgoing parliament, and with little chance of forming a majority alliance with other socialist parties. The Social Democrats, however, retained a wide edge over other parties in the number of seats in Parliament.

Queen Margrethe II was to receive the formal resignation letter. Political observers said she would ask Mr Jorgensen's government to remain pending formation of a ruling coalition. The queen was to meet later today with heads of the nine parties represented in parliament. She was later to designate a political leader -- political sources said that it was highly likely that it would be Mr Jorgensen -- to try to form a government coalition.

SWEDEN

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS TREATMENT OF SAKHAROV

PM071347 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 3 Dec 81 p 6

[Text] The government has protested the Soviet Union's treatment of hunger-striking Nobel Prize winner Andrey Sakharov. The protest was delivered in a conversation between Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten and Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Yakovlev.

Sakharov is on hunger strike so that Liza Alekseyeva can be reunited with Sakharov's stepson in the United States. Ullsten pointed out that Sakharov's demands are reasonable in human rights terms and with reference to the Helsinki treaty. At the same time Ullsten expressed concern over the persecution of Jews in the Soviet Union. Ullsten also protested that former Liberal party leader Per Ahlmark had been refused an entry visa to the Soviet Union, where he had intended to meet Jews.

SESSION OF INTERCOMMUNAL NEGOTIATIONS HELD 8 DEC

NC081312 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Another meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks was held at the Ledra Palace hotel at noon today. In a statement prior to the meeting, Mr Gobbi, special envoy of the UN secretary general in Cyprus, said that at today's meeting an effort is to be made to arrive at an agreement on procedural questions. He said: I believe that now there is quite enough ground to reach such an agreement.

Answering a question, Mr Gobbi said that first of all agreement must be reached on procedural questions in order to face questions of substance at a later stage. Asked whether the Waldheim evaluation brought about the expected results, Mr Gobbi said that if the evaluation proves to be a very good method, we shall make surprising progress in the talks. Mr Gobbi also stated that he will leave tomorrow for New York, where he will meet with UN Secretary General Waldheim the following day and attend the Security Council meeting on the question of the extension of the UN peace force's mandate.

The Greek Cypriot representative at the talks, Ioannidhis, said that at today's meeting he expected that an exchange of views would take place in connection with ways and means that could possibly be put into practice so that a constructive dialogue can be held. Mr Ioannidhis recalled that at the previous meeting both sides agreed that the Waldheim evaluation will be a method for discussion. Answering a question, Mr Ioannidhis said the Greek Cypriot side's position is that there should be flexibility. He added: Each side should feel free to discuss both the constitutional and the territorial aspects, as well as the other two questions on the agenda. He also said that we must not follow a concrete formula.

The Turkish Cypriot representative at the talks, Mr Onan, said that conclusion of an agreement on procedural questions is not a major issue. He said: The Waldheim ideas have led to a situation in which these ideas can serve as a basis for negotiations. He added: The gaps and vacuums that can be found in the Waldheim ideas can be supplemented by the ideas and proposals of the two sides. Asked how would it be possible to reach an agreement when the Turkish Cypriot side considers the Waldheim evaluation as a "basis" for negotiations while the Greek Cypriot side and the United Nations see it as an "aid" to the negotiations, Mr Onan said: We will be in a position to find a way out, and if this does not happen at today's meeting, it will happen at the next one.

Talks To Resume 7 Jan

NC081525 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpt] A UN announcement says a statement on the procedure to be followed at future meetings, which was made by the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, was accepted at today's meeting held within the framework of the intercommunal talks. According to the announcement, the next meeting will be held at 1600 on 7 January.

DENKTAS BEGINS CONTACTS WITH PARTY LEADERS

TA081702 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has begun contacts with the leaders of the political parties in connection with the establishment of a new government. He received Turkish Unity Party leader Ismail Sezer at 1430, Democratic People's Party leader Nejat Konuk at 1500, Republican Turkish Party leader Ozker Ozgur at 1600 and Communal Liberation Party leader Alpay Durduran at 1700. Denktas will meet National Unity Party leader and Prime Minister Cagatay at 1100 tomorrow. Denktas met the deputy speaker of the legislative assembly, Ekrem Ural, this morning.

Talks With Ural

TA081136 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas today received Turkish Cypriot legislative assembly deputy speaker Ekrem Ural for talks on the latest developments. In a statement following the meeting, Denktas said they reviewed the interparty situation and formation of the new government. Denktas added that he expressed his views on difficulties he expects to appear in this connection.

Ural said it was the president's principal task to find a solution to the situation now that the government has been toppled in a nonconfidence vote. After noting that they had made a general review of the latest developments, Ural said the solution would emerge after the president completed his consultations with the political party leaders. Ural continued: I am convinced the president will succeed in identifying the common views among the political parties. In this way he may lay the groundwork for rapprochement among the various party leaders which could result in a coalition government. Ural concluded by saying that such an understanding among the political parties would necessitate concessions on their views and that this would emerge only after the president concluded his consultations with the party leaders.

KIPRIANOU URGES MORE WORLD PRESSURE ON TURKEY

PM081523 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Dec 81 p 6

[Bernard Brigouleix interview with President Kiprianou in Paris: "We Expect the International Community To Make Turkey Listen to Reason" -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] Since the last parliamentary elections in Cyprus you have had to face opposition from two big parties which are divided on many issues: the communist party and the extreme right. Can Cyprus still have a coherent foreign policy?

[Answer] Yes, because it is the policy of nonalignment, which Cyprus has followed constantly since its independence. Aside from partisan preferences and different stances, there is a very broad consensus on this line of conduct among public opinion and the political class.

[Question] Do you think the Socialists' victory in Greece could favor a settlement of the Cyprus question?

[Answer] I think Mr Papandreou, who received me in Athens as soon as he took office and who I am to see again soon, is in a better position than his predecessors to work toward a solution to the problem. Moreover we are in constant contact on this subject.

[Question] Did the return to power of the military in Turkey complicate the search for a solution?

[Answer] At first we were tempted to think that in a way the military might be more inclined toward dialogue than the civilians because they were not afraid of being accused of making concessions. Unfortunately we soon noticed that nothing had changed on the Turkish side. It is still a policy of fait accompli. What we hope in particular is that the countries that are both friends of Cyprus and friends or allies of Turkey might exert pressure on Ankara to bring it to greater flexibility and understanding, or at the very least not encourage its occupation policy. This is one of the things I will say to President Reagan next week.

[Question] What do you think of the recent proposals made by UN Secretary General Waldheim in an attempt to break the deadlock in the Nicosia negotiations between your government and the representatives of Rauf Denktas' Turkish federated state?

[Answer] Mr Waldheim proposed an "evaluation" of the state of the Cyprus intercommunal preliminary negotiations. To the extent that this approach could contribute to the continuation of this very difficult dialogue, and with some reservations, we are in favor of it. However, it is important to see that for the time being it is just a question of methods. However, noting this and submitting it to negotiations between the two camps can obviously be a good approach. These procedural questions must not conceal the essence of the problem, on which we are making very slow progress owing to Turkish obstinacy. I repeat that it is primarily from the international community and its efforts to make Ankara listen to reason that we hope to receive a decisive contribution.

[Question] What are you expecting from your visit to Paris?

[Answer] First, the opportunity to explain in detail to the French president, who I know feels sympathy for and interest in Cyprus, the facts of the tragic situation in which we have been living since the northern part of our country was occupied 7 years ago. We are relying a great deal on France's aid. In addition we would like to extend our cooperation with Paris and the EEC in the cultural, technical and also economic spheres. We need France, in particular, to help us improve our association agreements with the EC.

AKEL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO CUBA

NC081002 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 8 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, a two-member AKEL delegation has left for Havana. The AKEL delegation consists of Dhonis Khristofinis, alternate member of the AKEL Central Committee Political Bureau, and Khristoforos Tzionis, member of the AKEL Central Committee. The visit is taking place within the framework of the close cooperation that exists between the two brotherly parties, says an AKEL statement.

TURKISH MAINLAND TROOPS SAID REINFORCED BY 8,000

NC090735 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 9 Dec 81 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] The Turkish occupation troops have been reinforced considerably with both men and armament recently. According to reports received by the authorities, last month the Turkish occupation troops were reinforced with 8,000 men and with modern equipment and tanks. The fresh Turkish troops arrived at Famagusta and Kyrenia harbors in Turkish naval vessels. The fresh forces were deployed in various parts of the occupied area, mainly on the confrontation lines.

The reinforcement of the Turkish troops with men and materiel was confirmed by the government spokesman as well. In a recent statement he said the government is watching the situation closely and will make representations to both the Western powers and the United Nations.

Authoritative political observers stressed that the new Turkish provocation is proof of the true intentions and goals of the Turks, that is, the consolidation of faits accomplis and the exercise of psychological pressure on the Greek Cypriots.

Other reports say the arrival of fresh Turkish troops is connected with the situation in the occupied areas, where Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas is continuously losing ground, the result being the fall of his pseudogovernment 2 days ago.

PAPANDREOU TERMS TALKS WITH WEINBERGER 'POSITIVE'

NC072112 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Prime Minister Papandreou arrived in Brussels at 1745 Greek time today to participate, in his capacity as defense minister, in the winter conference of the NATO defense ministers. Our special correspondent Yiannis Papadhimitropoulos reports:

[Begin recording] Prime Minister Papandreou has described his meeting in Brussels this evening with U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger as useful, positive and encouraging. After the meeting Mr Papandreou stressed to Greek and foreign correspondents that he was able to learn the U.S. Government's reaction concerning NATO and Greece.

The Papandreou-Weinberger meeting lasted 1 hour and was held in the prime minister's room at the Brussels Hilton. After the meeting the prime minister talked to newsmen, stressing that the Turkish occupation of Cyprus, the Aegean issue, and the threat against our borders with Turkey were the burning issues he raised in the strongest manner with the U.S. secretary of defense. Mr Papandreou added that the Greek positions found some response from his opposite number, and for this reason he is fully satisfied. Moreover, he said that now the cornerstone has been laid for the entire defense issue of the country.

Speaking after the meeting with Mr Papandreou, the U.S. secretary of defense said: We wanted to hold this meeting because we would like to know what each of us is thinking. We thought it would be right to have a personal meeting in order to learn our mutual reaction. In any event, it was a very useful and encouraging meeting. We made a full review of the problems of defense and NATO and we look forward to more meetings in the future.

Speaking after the U.S. secretary of defense, Mr Papandreou said: Really our talk was very positive because for the first time we were given the opportunity to raise the Greek defense problem with the United States and, in a wider sense, with NATO. Our talk was truly encouraging for the future, and we agreed to continue these contacts until there is full clarification of the issues that are critical for our country.

Tomorrow morning the prime minister will participate in the NATO defense minister's conference. [end recording]

FRENCH MILITARY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN ATHENS

NC072153 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] At the Pentagon this morning Deputy Minister of National Defense Petsos had a constructive 2-hour talk with a French military delegation on matters of armaments. The foreign delegation, which is paying an official visit to Greece, is headed by Gen [name indistinct], director of international affairs at the French Ministry of Defense.

Speaking about the French delegation's presence in our country, Mr Petsos stressed that views will be exchanged on various matters of joint interest. In his brief address, the French general said the visit aims at further strengthening Greek-French relations, which have been promoted greatly through the recent visit by Prime Minister Papandreou to Paris.

The subject of the talks was to examine questions related to the manner in which both countries can cooperate in the field of armaments and particularly in establishing high technology in Greece so that products of the local military industry may gradually become competitive in the international market.

OZAL: NO NEED FOR AID FROM EUROPE BY 1984

TA081609 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Statement in Paris 8 December by Deputy Prime Minister and State Minister Turgut Ozal to MEDITERRANEAN NEWS AGENCY -- recorded]

[Text] The meeting of the [OECD] second working group in Paris has involved the exchange of the OECD member countries' views and our views on a report drawn up by the OECD Secretariat and entitled "The Mid-term Development of the Turkish Economy." Following an opening speech by OECD Secretary General van Lennep, I delivered a speech. I summarized the developments of our economy during the past 2 years. Then I listened to the views of two or three delegates and left the meeting. Our colleagues continued to attend the meeting at the technical level.

I can say the following: The progress made by the Turkish economy during the past 2 years, especially during the past year, is, to quote the report, remarkable. In fact, OECD delegates told us at various times that it was amazing that Turkey's economy was improving despite great economic difficulties in the world.

I believe that if the present trend continues, if we can continue to pursue the same policies, Turkey will need almost no official aid, that is, no aid from other states, in 2 years, that is, at the beginning of 1984. That does not mean we will not need military aid or economic aid for military purposes. We will continue to receive that from the concerned members. However, I must point this out immediately: There will be no need for a special OECD group.

There will be an economic development review committee meeting before the pledge [word in English] meeting. At the first meeting, which will be held to review the situation in the member countries, the situation in Turkey will be discussed. I believe this will be held at the end of February or in March. Immediately after that, the aid to Turkey consortium will convene. I believe that at that meeting they will determine the date of the pledge [word in English] meeting. I guess it will be in May, as it was last year.

There is no need to deny the fact that the political atmosphere in Europe is a little negative regarding the latest developments in Turkey. However, Turkey's economic development is being received with great admiration and understanding. An important reason for this is that the European countries are pleased because an improved Turkish economy means they will have to reduce the aid they have been extending to Turkey during these difficult times. Naturally we want to stand on our own two feet, with our own efforts, as soon as possible.

Another important point is -- and this has been pointed out several times before -- many countries are in great economic difficulties. On one hand they cannot reduce the rate of inflation, and on the other hand they have problems with their balance of payments. So it is extremely noteworthy that Turkey is successful both in reducing the rate of inflation and in increasing exports to an unprecedented level. We have been told that several times. Let me add one more thing: There is some jealousy involved too!

Exports To Reach $4.5 Billion

TA081826 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Trade Minister Kemal Canturk has said that Turkish exports, which at the beginning of the year were estimated at $3.5 billion, will stand at $4.5 billion by the end of the year. Speaking at a meeting of the Istanbul Exporters Union, Canturk said Turkey is now at a stage in which the rate of inflation is greatly reduced. He added that the damage done by the high inflation must be eliminated. That is why, he stressed, efforts must be made to increase production and investments.

TURKMEN CALLS RELATIONS WITH U.S. 'PERFECT'

NC081324 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 5 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Ankara, (ANKA) -- Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said: "We are observing a gradually increasing tendency to intransigence on the part of Greece. If this tendency continues, extremely serious difficulties in our relations will crop up."

At a press conference held for foreign journalists, Foreign Minister Turkmen said that though no timetable has been specified regarding the resotration of democracy in Turkey, there will be new indications at the beginning of 1982. He added that he had also expressed these views at the ministerial conference of the Council of Europe.

Turkmen also stated that relations with the United States were "perfect," and added that these relations were being maintained not only within a bilateral framework but also within NATO. Turkmen said that in the course of talks in Ankara with U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, the situation in southwest Asia and the needs of the Turkish armed forces were evaluated.

Responding to a journalist who wanted to know what Turkey's attitude would be after the United States gives Greece special assurances, the foreign minister said: "I do not believe the United States will provide such assurances. Such an act would run counter to the spirit of the alliance."

Replying to a question on Turkey's relations with the Islamic countries, Turkmen said: "We do not view our relations with the Islamic countries as conflicting with our relations with the West. We do not believe these relations will damage our relations with the West." Stating that Turkish foreign policy is "multilateral." Turkmen maintained that the policy being pursued envisaged loyalty to NATO, membership in the Council of Europe and links with the Islamic countries. It has been announced that Foreign Minister Turkmen will be visiting the People's Republic of China 18-23 December.

WEINBERGER DRAGGING COUNTRY INTO U.S. STRATEGY

TA090925 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Station commentary: "In the Wake of a Trip"]

[Text] U.S. war minister Weinberger has come to Turkey and gone. Numerous meetings were held behind closed doors. To date, no official statement has been issued on these meetings. What did the Washington administration demand from the junta? What did it attempt to impose on it? What attitude did the junta adopt in the face of these pressures? All answers to these questions are being concealed from the people. The pro-U.S. press is making much ado about us not participating in the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF].

There is so far no definite decision regarding the RDF. However, this doesn't mean the dangerous plan has been renounced. As a matter of fact, the RDF is one of the main subjects being discussed at the NATO meetings currently being held in Brussels. The plan consists of expanding NATO's sphere of influence into the Middle East and dragging Turkey into the RDF within this framework. It is now becoming more evident that, through their statements that Turkey will not shoulder any responsibilities outside the NATO borders, the junta heads were actually making concessions to the NATO chiefs and leaving the doors open for the Turkey to be dragged into the RDF.

It was announced during Weinberger's visit that a joint defense council was established between Turkey and the United States. Let us remind you that at the beginning of this year four imperialist institutes based in London, New York, Bonn and Paris published a report concerning world imperialist policy.

The report proposes the establishment of bilateral or multilateral organs for crisis management among states, particularly in the Middle East, which the United States has declared an area of interest. The joint defense council established during Weinberger's visit is one of the important levers in imperialist strategy. It is clear that this body has a function outside NATO and even beyond it.

Under a military dictatorship and at a time when the most reactionary and pro-U.S. elements within the army and the junta are clearly resorting to every means in a bid to (?increase their activity), the establishment of such body further increases the threats directed against our country. The joint defense council will constitute another lever to include Turkey in the RDF.

It is therefore, very dangerous to be deceived by the various press articles published following Weinberger's visit to the effect that we once again escaped being dragged into the RDF. This body, which is devoid of any legal basis and which is not subject to any supervision, is an extension of the U.S. policy of establishing reactionary alliances in the Middle East. The United States previously set up similar organs in countries like Israel, Egypt and Pakistan. In other words, the joint defense council aims to enfold our country further into the adventurist U.S. policy in the Middle East.

This body, which is an extension of the defense cooperation agreement with the United States, offers the Reagan administration new opportunities to interfere deeper in the internal affairs of Turkey. The joint defense council which reflects the hegomonistic interests of the U.S. imperialists regarding our region and Turkey, contradicts our people's interests. It threatens peace and security inthe region. By bowing down to the establishment of such body, the junta is further inviting our country to be dragged into the Reagan administration's Middle East adventures.

THREE MORE ACQUITTED IN ANKARA NAP TRIAL

TA082124 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] The trial of the leaders and some of the outlawed National Action Party and Idealist organization continued today. During today's session at the Ankara Martial Law Command 1st Military Court, some of the suspects were interrogated. The court then ruled to acquit three of those interrogated -- Nevzat Kosoglu, Omer Cakiroglu and Mehmet Sorgunlu -- who proved they were in the army on the date of the crime. This brings the number of suspects acquitted in this trail to five. The trail will resume on 10 December.

POLICEMAN, TERRORIST KILLED IN ISTANBUL CLASH

TA081634 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Statement dated 8 December by press and public relations department of 1st Army and Istanbul, Canakkale, Edirne, Kirklareli and Tekirdag Martial Law Command]

[Text] Terrorists who are members of the Revolutionary Leftist organization robbed a brewery truck in Sagmalcilar, Istanbul, at 1400 today. The terrorists engaged in an armed clash with security forces, who chased them after the incident. A policeman, Hasan Ibrik, was martyred during the clash. Two terrorists were wounded and one of them died on the way to the hospital. Two pistols, two magazines and the 117,000 Turkish liras they stole from the truck were seized by security forces. An investigation into the incident has begun.

SAN MARINO

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO BE OPENED WITH MALTA

AU081612 Rome ANSA in English 0842 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] San Marino, central Italy, 8 Dec (ANSA) -- The government of San Marino, the small independent state situated in central Italy, and the government of the Republic of Malta have agreed to open diplomatic relations at the level of an exchange of general consulates, a communique released here has announced. The joint declaration, which was made public on Monday, states that "effective immediately" the two small nations have decided to open diplomatic relations "faithful to the ideals of the United Nations charter, desiring to contribute to the development of harmonious relations among all nations for the realization of peace and security, and convinced of developing friendship and cooperation ties between their countries." The communique concluded by noting that "the government of the Republic of San Marino recognizes the policy of neutrality of the government of the Republic of Malta and (the latter) recognizes the policy of neutrality of the (former)".

SPAIN

NATO MINISTERS WELCOME SPANISH MEMBERSHIP

LD081426 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] According to a communique published in Brussels today, the NATO defense ministers welcome Spain's application for membership. Here is a report from Brussels by Angel Rosello: The document confirms that approval has been given by all the European defense ministers of the organization, including Greek Defense Minister Papandreou, and accepts the Spanish Government's initiative for membership in the Atlantic alliance. The NATO Eurogroup official communique says, and these are the words: The defense ministers have taken note of the NATO secretary general's statement of 2 December and will receive favorably the Spanish Government's initiative requesting Spanish membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In other words, on Thursday in Burssels all the Atlantic alliance countries will sign the protocol for Spanish admission to NATO. No further reservations remain, neither on the part of Greece or on the part of the Netherlands.

UNITED KINGDOM

THATCHER CONDEMNS SOVIET TREATMENT OF SAKHAROVS

LD081654 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1616 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] The prime minister today condemned the Soviet Government's treatment of Nobel Peace Prize winner Dr Andrey Sakharov and his wife, and urged it to stop harassing them. Mrs Thatcher accused the Russians of "blatant disregard" of their commitment under the Helsinki agreement on human rights, and she called on the Soviet authorities to allow Mrs Liza Alekseyeva, the wife of Dr Sakharov's stepson, to join her husband in the United States. Dr and Mrs Sakharov, who have been on hunger strike in a bid to force the authorities to let Mrs Alexeyeva join her husband, were taken into enforced medical care at the weekend.

Mrs Thatcher said during Commons question time: "This government has frequently made representations with regard to the blatant disregard of the Soviet Union of its commitments under the Helsinki Final Act." "We have also frequently raised individual cases with the Soviet Union. We deplore the circumstances which led Dr and Mrs Sakharov to go on hunger strike. We hope very much that the Soviet authorities will let the wife of Dr Sakharov's stepson join her husband in the United States, and that they will desist from harassing Dr and Mrs Sakharov further."

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CARRINGTON DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE, DEFENSE

PM091633 Paris LE MATIN in French 7 Dec 81 p 6

[Jean-Louis Arnoud interview with Foreign Secretary Carrington in London; date not given]

[Excerpt] Lord Carrington: In fact, if you press me, I must say that I never imagined we could reach agreement on everything... As far as European affairs are concerned, you know the pie was not cooked and we know that the community tends to wait until the very last minute when it comes to making unpleasant decisions or reaching reasonable compromises.

LE MATIN: So you were not surprised?

Carrington: Well.... I would say I was disappointed rather than suprised. But I do not think that the meeting went all badly. Many problems were clarified. Indeed, there was no disagreement on the first issue and we shed more light on agricultural problems but scarcely discussed budgetary problems. The attempt to clarify matters related principally to Mediterranean products and milk, and then, on the one hand, there are those who want spending to continue and, on the other hand, those who want the agriculture budget to be affected less than the other budgets and then there is the matter of the reduction -- if not elimination -- of agricultural surpluses.... These are difficult problems for Europe because there is clearly a clash of interests between farmers in the north and the south on the amounts of money given. There are also problems between big and small farmers, with the social problems involved in the incomes of small farmers in some countries.

LE MATIN: Do you mean French farmers?

Carrington: Some German farmers too.

LE MATIN: The chancellor does not seem particularly concerned about them.

Carrington: If he is not giving it much thought, others are.... And, of course, the agricultural problem is having an effect on the budgetary problem because unless the balance between the amount of money spent on agriculture and the amount spent on other questions is changed, the British and German problems will be combined. This agricultural issue is really central to everything.

LE MATIN: So what are you going to do? Are you going to call a meeting for your counterparts, the foreign ministers, before Christmas to try to settle the matter?

Carrington: We are going to discuss this in Brussels, where we are discussing our normal business this week -- exciting things like the multifiber agreement or similar matters.... I think we are lunching together Tuesday. We will see if we can set a date and I will sound out my colleagues about the way they wish to proceed, whether we should wait a little longer or whether we want to move quickly....

LE MATIN: As far as I know, Claude Cheysson is prepared to go anywhere any time before Christmas.

Carrington: That's one person who wants a meeting before Christmas... I also think people will want to meet before Christmas. We are perfectly willing to meet any time.

LE MATIN: There has been talk of a conclave which nobody could leave before everything had been completed.

Carrington: Well, the choice rests with my colleagues....but what we have to decide is so extraordinarily complicated....I cannot imagine it being possible to cut them off completely. Can you imagine them being deprived of telephones!

LE MATIN: Lord Carrington, would you personally be happy if agreement was reached under your chairmanship?

Carrington: Happier than words could say! I think the sooner we put an end to this kind of uncertainty and irritation, the more smoothly the community will run. But I do not think it is reasonable not to admit that there are very difficult problems to be solved in the agricultural sphere, and that is affecting the rest.

LE MATIN: Does that mean you are going to pass the buck to the Belgians?

Carrington: Unless we reach a solution by the end of December, it will be the Belgians' baby.

LE MATIN: You are sometimes suspected of being in no hurry, not as chairman but because you are British. The suggestion being that, tactically speaking, it is in Britain's interest to wait until next spring when the agricultural prices are fixed to exert all the pressure it can in the general haggling.

Carrington: That is not our viewpoint. It is not true...I mean...look at the situation in this country. It is obvious that a section of opinion still does not accept Britain's community membership. As it happens, I think those people are wrong, that they are obstinate, misguided and blind, but they exist and the Labor Party knows it.... That is why it is not to our advantage to prolong the dispute. We would like to settle it all as quickly as possible. Of course, like everybody we want a settlement with which we could live and we think it must be fair and just. But there is no question of us trying to delay this settlement. If you had been at the European Council meeting the other weekend you would have seen how ardently my country's prime minister was working for an agreement.

LE MATIN: With regard to anti-European feelings, would you say they have decreased or increased since the Conservatives have been in government?

Carrington: The general feeling in this country before 30 May 1980 was that our partners did not understand that we had a budgetary problem. It really took us a year, from May 1979, when we formed the government, to May 1980, to convince them....

LE MATIN: But how much success have you had?

Carrington: Not enough.... During the disagreements we have had, the disenchantment in this country increased, and you can imagine the effect that had on the way people regarded the community. Hence our anxiety to avoid another quarrel over the budget in order to prevent the same effect being produced again.

LE MATIN: You convinced your partners that you had a problem. But have your partners convinced you that Britain's case could not be permanent and that it must remain an exception?

Carrington: That has nothing to do with the decision made on 30 May. What we decided then was to restructure the budget in such a way that the unacceptable situation which was recognized in...1975, I think, could not recur. Unless the restructuring of the budget changes the budgetary situation, spending and everything else, another unacceptable situation could arise, in which case we expect the community to take it into account.

LE MATIN: Has the job of chairman altered your view of Europe?

Carrington: First it made me examine in detail a large number of things with which I would never have expected a foreign secretary to be concerned.... For instance, the multifiber agreement, cocoa and goodness knows what else!

But above all I have been impressed over the past 6 months by the very real readiness I found in everybody to work toward compromise.... That is really fundamental and it is that which makes me expect that we will solve our problems successfully....

LE MATIN: Will you do so at your next meeting?

Carrington: Or some other time....

LE MATIN: With regard to joint defense, a revival of the West European Union [WEU] has been suggested in France.

Carrington: I think that some of the pressure being exerted to suggest that the community should deal with defense is unwise. European defense should be based essentially on our system of relations within the North Atlantic treaty and I think that anything which tends to disengage the United States from Europe or tends to exclude some NATO countries from discussions on European defense, on the pretext of a more restricted club, is rather dangerous. However, why not examine the idea....

LE MATIN: Antinuclear feeling is gaining ground in your country, Lord Carrington. This morning I again heard a Labor Party spokesman call for Britain to abandon its nuclear arms.

Carrington: One aspect of my country's political situation which strikes me as encouraging is that it is becoming increasingly improbable that the Labor Party will return to power.... Have you seen the opinion poll on unilateral disarmament, which I think is very interesting, in which three-fourths of the people questioned said they think that Britain should keep its independent nuclear deterrent? This whole situation shows a real anxiety about the lack of progress on disarmament and the lack of dialogue between the superpowers until very recently. That is why the speech which President Reagan made some 10 days ago is so important and why the start of the Geneva talks is important.... The French proposal at the Madrid CSCE Conference is also important because it is another step forward toward confidence building measures.... This is what was lacking, which caused certain feelings to spread throughout Europe.

LE MATIN: What role do you think the Europeans have while the Russians and Americans are negotiating in Geneva?

Carrington: Well, the United States has said that it would consult us and keep us informed about everything. There is a set procedure within NATO.

LE MATIN: So there will be no European passiveness?

Carrington: No, no passive attitude, but it must be admitted that the French and British are determined that their independent nuclear arms should be excluded from the talks.

LE MATIN: You are not prepared to include them in bargaining?

Carrington: We have said so. And so have the French. This is because they are strategic weapons.

LE MATIN: Would you be prepared to agree to postpone the 1983 deadline for deploying the new U.S. missiles in Europe?

Carrington: Certainly not. We must negotiate with this deadline, on pain of perpetuating Soviet superiority.

COMMITTEE ADJOURNS FOLLOWING TURKISH-GREEK SPLIT

TA092042 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] The NATO Defense Planning Committee meeting in Brussels has been adjourned following Greece's requests concerning the joint communique and the subsequent failure to reach an agreement. Turkish Radio and Television [TRT] correspondent Saadettin Tiryakioglu reports that the Greek delegation insisted that a paragraph stipulating that NATO give Greece guarantees on the defense of its territory be included in the joint communique [words indistinct] whereas Turkey stated that only a paragraph saying that allies within an alliance can coexist in peace and that existing problems can be solved through bilateral negotiations can be included.

As a result, a compromise group composed of the ambassadors of Italy, Norway and Britain and Secretary General Jospeh Luns was charged with preparing a new text. However, this text was not accepted by the Greek delegation, and the meeting was adjourned because of the disagreement. Luns, National Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken and Greek Prime Minister and Defense Minister Andreas Papandreou met later to prepare a draft text on which agreement could be reached. A text accepted by Turkey and supporting the Turkish view was prepared during this meeting.

However, Papandreou left the meeting, saying he had a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Haig and that he would express his views on the text later. Papandreou later sent a message to Bayulken saying he could not accept the text. With this development, the NATO Defense Planning Committee was called to another meeting. It has been announced that a joint communique will be issued if agreement is reached at the meeting, expected to begin after midnight. The NATO Ministerial Council will begin its work tomorrow as planned.

Papandreou Statement

NC100600 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] We will now hear a statement by Prime Minister Papandreou that we have just received from Brussels:

[Begin recording] [In progress] ...not to accept in any way any course that might deprive the Greek armed forces of the right and the obligation to defend Greek territory, whether it is on land, on an island or at sea. In adopting this position, we stressed that the Rogers agreement incorporates the type of indefinite statement which undermines these sovereign rights of our fatherland.

3. We established -- both through statements by Turkish leaders as well as through multiple violations of our national territory -- the Turkish threat. This is something that is not always believed abroad. I can add that I have indisputable facts which I have not yet presented which prove that on a long-term basis the position of Turkey, starting in 1975, is for joint sovereignty in the Aegean, for partition of the Aegean. At the same time, we also referred to the fact that West Germany and the United States, acting within the framework of NATO, are arming Turkey at such a rate -- modernizing its armed forces at such a rate -- that at some not too distant time there will be a danger of overthrowing the balance of power in the Aegean. In the same way that the West is interested in maintaining the balance of power on a world scale, so do we have both the right and the duty to be interested in the balance of power in the Aegean.

4. Also raised was the question of guarantees of our frontiers by the alliance. As I have repeatedly told you, what is the meaning of an alliance which protects us from one direction, which is only a figurative protection unless there is a world war, and which, at the same time, fails to protect us from a real, dynamic, threat from the east? What I can state -- and I state this in all sincerity -- is that the response was not negative. It would be dangerous to state that I am optimistic. I must admit, however, that there has been some understanding of the Greek positions. Perhaps this is the first time. This, however, does not mean that we can rest on our laurels. I hope that this is very, very clear. The struggle is only beginning.

As for today, for the first time I presented to the NATO Defense Planning Committee, attended by the defense ministers, the national problems of our country -- the Cyprus issue, the Aegean, military aid and guarantees for our frontiers. To this presentation, which was not in detail but was total from the viewpoint of context, there was an immediate reply from the Turkish side, equal in length to my own presentation. The Turkish defense minister presented the Turkish views and, naturally, I replied to him. This is where the Greek-Turkish crossing of swords ended within the framework of the NATO Defense Planning Committee.

I then raised the question -- what I can and perhaps must tell you -- the Turkish minister wondered why such an issue, an issue which affects only our two countries, was raised at NATO. This is where we stressed that it was raised at NATO very logically because this alliance either is an alliance that protects its members, or it is not, since it allows members of the alliance -- it provides the opportunity for an attack on and violation of the frontiers and territorial integrity of a member state. This basically is where the issue ended.

During the afternoon meeting the question raised dealt with the RDF -- the Rapid Deployment Force. This is where I -- not only I but also other European delegations -- presented their absolute objections. In my case, these objections -- over and above the more general view on whether this could become a matter of NATO involvement in areas where NATO has no right to be interested -- I also raised the question of our relations with the Arab countries. I raised it and made it absolutely clear that Greece will never provide any facility which could in any way infringe on an Arab country. On this we took a very clear position. This is a position I will be glad for our Arab friends to be informed of.

This was today's work. Tomorrow, the main and primary work of the day will concern the communique. We have nearly exhausted all the basic issues. I believe the communique will be a very interesting and a very difficult matter. I will inform you about it tomorrow evening. Naturally, tomorrow I will also see [words indistinct] Haig, and I will have more to tell you than I have had to say tonight.

This, then, is the situation, the development and I state this so we can be completely clear among ourselves. I have read certain references by foreign news agencies and I cannot understand how they were made up. The question of Spain was not raised, nor will it be raised tomorrow. I never expressed any interest in remaining within the military wing of NATO. What was written is, for me, coincidental. I do not attribute any underhanded intent, but I believe that because I have not had any direct contact with newsmen to date, irresponsible rumors were circulated. What else can I say?

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] There is no question of [Spain's] entry; there is a question of application.

This is a very important difference, because this is also the position we set for the issue of the communique -- not this one but an earlier one. This had to do with a NATO -- a Luns -- statement, that presentation of the application in English for consideration and approval is acceptable. The Spanish issue is sufficiently complicated, and on this I will have more to say before I leave Brussels.

PAPANDREOU: GREECE MUST NOT BE TAKEN FOR GRANTED

NC092227 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Dispatch from Brussels by Yiannis Papadhimitropoulos -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Speaking to representatives of the Greek press tonight, the prime minister stated: The Greek position clearly presented Greece's defense problem to international opinion and was incorporated in NATO's records. The Greek delegation is proud of the position it maintained at the Brussels meeting. Now, the entire alliance understands that there is a question of Greece's national security. At the same time, it became apparent that NATO is unable to help on the question of our country's frontiers.

The prime minister stressed that Greece today said "no" to NATO and acted in the same way that Yeoryios Papandreou acted in 1964 and Konstandinos Karamanlis acted in 1974. The alliance now understands that it cannot take us for granted, the prime minister stressed. My government, Papandreou added, is following a policy made according to the national interest.

Prior to his conversation with the newsmen, the prime minister conferred with U.S. Secretary of State Haig, with whom he reviewed Greek defense problems. The U.S. secretary explained his own country's policy toward the southern wing of NATO. The Papandreou-Haig meeting was described by the two as full, basic and productive. Both agreed to intensify the dailogue in the future. Papandreou stated that he did not discuss the question of the bases with Haig, but that he did discuss the Cyprus issue.

On Cyprus Issue

NC100640 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] In an exclusive statement to our Brussels correspondent, Prime Minister Papandreou said that during the NATO defense ministers conference he had the opportunity to outline the Cyprus problem in its true dimensions and right setting. Mr Papandreou also said he had had telephone contact with President Kiprianou in Washington and expressed reserved optimism that the line being followed will bear fruit.

On Airspace Issue

NC091225 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Excerpts] In an interview with Greek political editors in Brussels last night, Prime Minister Papandreou stressed among other things that the Greek issue was raised clearly with NATO for the first time. In connection with the Rogers agreement, Mr Papandreou stated to the allies that it is unacceptable for the Greek Government from both the military and political points of view and that the new Greek Government cannot accept it. What Mr Papandreou also emphasized strongly is that the new Greek Government exercises full control over the entire land, air and sea space of the country and that it does not recognize any vagueness in the question of airspace limits.

On Nato Membership

NC091534 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Brussels dispatch by Yiannis Papadhimitropoulos -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Speaking to newsmen last night, the prime minister denied reports by newspapers and foreign news agencies on our country's position in the alliance. Specifically Mr Papandreou said: I deny that I have stated that I want Greece to remain in NATO. On the contrary, I state categorically that my government has partially suspended Greece's reintegration into NATO and that it has already started applying the procedures for detachment from every point of the Rogers agreement, which stands against our national interests.

ARABS IN BRUSSELS PRAISE PAPANDREOU STATEMENT

NC100648 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] The heads of Arab diplomatic missions in Brussels, in a statement issued after their meeting today, devoted a special paragraph to the positions supported by the Greek prime minister at the NATO meeting in relations to the Arab World. Specifically they underlined: The heads of Arab diplomatic missions in Brussels, on the occasion of their meeting, desire to honor Greece for the courageous, responsible and exemplary position it took toward the just demands of the Arab world.

BAYULKEN: GREECE USES NATO TO ATTACK TURKEY

TA091924 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] The NATO Defense Planning Committee in Brussels has recessed following Greece's requests concerning the joint communique and subsequent failure to reach an agreement. The committee is expected to meet again this evening. According to a Turkish Radio and Television correspondent, Greece requested that an article stipulating NATO's guarantee for the defense of its territory be added to the text of the joint communique. This request was rejected by the Turkish delegation participating in the committee meeting.

In a statement on the issue, National Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken said Greece will not be permitted to use NATO as a tool to attack Turkey. The Greek delegation attempted to change the proposals submitted by NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns and by the British delegation in a bid to reach an agreement concerning the joint communique. The Turkish delegation opposed these changes as well, stating that such a situation cannot be accepted. The meeting then adjourned for a while. The correspondent reports that Bayulken, Luns and Greek Prime Minister and Defense Minister Andreas Papandreou are holding a meeting to reach an agreement on the joint communique.

SCHMIDT CONVINCES GREECE ON SPAIN'S ADMISSION

LD091834 Hamburg DPA in German 1704 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 9 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt persuaded Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in a letter to withdraw Greek objections to Spain's entry into NATO. This was announced by Government Spokesman Kurt Becker in Bonn today. Papandreou has publicly confirmed that he changed his mind as a result of his correspondence with the federal chancellor, Becker said. According to Becker, Schmidt told the Bonn cabinet at its meeting today how he had convinced the Greek prime minister of the need to integrate Spain into the Western community.

According to Becker, the Federal Government welcomes Spain's desire to join NATO and is prepared to take part in the admission process. It was stated at the cabinet meeting that Spain's desire to join should be seen in terms of its consistent pursuit of integration in the Western community.

APEL INTERVIEWED ON GREEK-TURKISH DIFFERENCES

DW101133 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Gustav Trampe interview with Defense Minister Hans Apel in Brussels; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Apel, how long can NATO stand tensions such as those in which two members consider each other to be adversaries? The Greeks say they truly feel threatened by the Turks.

[Answer] I think it is necessary to point out first that this is not a new development. Since the development of tensions around Cyprus, the relationship between the two states has really been in a state of tension, and NATO has contributed considerably to normalizing the situation.

Now a new government has taken over in Greece. This revitalizes the debates. Still, I did not feel any additional tensions here. On the contrary, I was quite impressed by the constructive way in which the Greek prime minister, who is also the defense minister, cooperated in the NATO framework and helped the meeting negotiate some cliffs.

[Question] But you wouldn't say the conference here came off very smoothly?

[Answer] No, I surely cannot say that. It is felt in the NATO framework that differences of opinion do exist between the two states. NATO must contribute to overcoming these differences. However, you cannot construe this as constituting a threat to the alliance.

[Question] You don't believe that sooner or later NATO might face a choice between Turkey and Greece?

[Answer] I don't believe that at all, because the supreme interests are so great that we will stay together. You cannot, after all, overlook the fact that membership in a community and an alliance, in this particular case NATO and the EC, is not interdependent but is indeed interconnected. I am convinced commonsense will soon prevail.

APEL INTERVIEWED ON STATUS OF BUNDESWEHR

DW100949 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Reporter Klein interview with Defense Minister Hans Apel in Brussels; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Very strong doubts have been voiced in the Federal Republic over the past months as to whether the Bundeswehr will be able to fulfill its mission in the coming years. You now say that we received a good grade. How does that fit together? Has NATO become less demanding?

[Answer] NATO is more sober and objective. NATO viewed the Bundeswehr's effectiveness in 1981 and gave it a good grade. It is obvious that we will have budget problems in the coming years, but we are not the only ones. All NATO countries will have them. However, we will try to maintain the Bundeswehr's preparedness for action by concentrating on essential matters. We will succeed in doing this. I am against covering difficulties up. I am also against replacing reality with panic and polemics, regardless of the reason.

[Question] No doubts were expressed regarding the Federal Republic's coping with its tasks in the coming years?

[Answer] No, no doubts existed in this respect.

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

LD091500 Hamburg DPA in German 1429 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 9 Dec (DPA) -- Australia's great interest in more private West German investments was stressed in Bonn today by Australian Foreign Minister Anthony Austin Street. Until now, German capital has constituted only about 5 percent of foreign investments, said Street at the end of his 5-day official visit to the Federal Republic. He said there are good economic reasons for an increase in German investments.

During his first visit to the FRG, Street met in Bonn with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff; and the SPD and CDU Chairmen Willy Brandt and Helmut Kohl. He said he is "completely satisfied" at the outcome of the talks. There was full agreement that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's recent disarmament proposals were a sign of the United States' earnest desire for arms control and arms limitation. Street stressed that if the Soviet Union does not recognize this readiness, there would be serious consequences for international security. The Conservative Australian politician visited Berlin on Sunday where he met governing Mayor Richard von Weizsaecker (CDU) for an exchange of view.

GENSCHER PLEASED WITH USSR'S SAKHAROV DECISION

LD091746 Hamburg DPA in German 1730 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 9 Dec (DPA) -- According to Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher the Federal Government received with satisfaction the news that the Soviet authorities are going to allow the daughter-in-law of Andrey Sakharov to leave. This was announced by the German Foreign Office tonight. During the visit to Bonn last month of Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt joined in the Western efforts vis-a-vis the Sakharov case.

MITTERRAND DISCUSSES ECONOMIC, FOREIGN POLICY

LD100024 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Interview with President Francois Mitterrand by Michele Cotta, president and director general of France-Inter, and Pierre Desgraupes, president and director general of Antenne-2, in Paris -- live]

[Excerpts] [Cotta] Good day to you, Mr President. We thank you for welcoming us here in this library, which is much less intimidating than your office, for this live program. If you want, my first question will be neither political nor economic, nor social, but I will ask you directly: Do you feel well?

[Mitterrand] In a few days' time, on 15 December, I believe, a health bulletin will be published, then again in June, because I promised on my election that the French will be informed every 6 months on the true state of my health.

[Cotta] Regarding nationalization, people are discussing and thinking quite openly: Will there be an end to end to it or not? Two of your ministers, Pierre Mauroy and Jacques Delors, recently brought into the open an important strategic and political difference of opinion. Jacques Delors said: It is finished. We have done enough reforms, we have nationalized enough, to which the prime minister answered: We will complete our reforms at our own speed and with the deals we want. What is your position within this debate? Do you believe it psychologically necessary to slow down the reform action, or do you, on the contrary, believe that you have not yet done everything and that you will continue to proceed in this.

[Mitterrand] Since you talked about nationalization, it shows that it worries you. Is it because you think it is (?everything). We are at the beginning of our conversation, and already you are talking to me about nationalization. It is in all the papers, and it is the concern of a great sector of the French people, and in any case of all businessmen, all heads of enterprises. Well, the rules of the game must be fixed rapidly. Thus I think I can tell you, or rather I must repeat that industrial nationalizations which were to concern 11 groupings, and which so far only affect 9 due to the foreign interests which are prevalent in the other 2 groupings, these industrial nationalizations and these banking nationalizations, once they are implemented in accordance with my election program, there will be an end to it. That is to say, for the 5 years of the legislative term, there will be no more questions. There will be no question of either rampant nationalization, as people say, or of a further series of reforms in this field. The entrepreneurs in the private sector which represent the vast majority of entrepreneurs in France must know that they run no risk at all of being caught up in some new wave of nationalization.

Why do I say during the legislative term? This is because this naturally depends on the new contract which will be made between future deputies during the 1986 election. On the new majority, it will perhaps be the same, or perhaps a different majority which can have a different policy. And in this case it is the people who will decide, or in 1988, when another president will be elected.

I cannot prejudge what will be decided by the majority of French people but so long as this particular contract which binds me to the French people is in force, and it will be until 1986 and probably 1988, then in fact there will be a break in the nationalization process.

[Cotta] I would like to ask you one very simple question: Would you appoint a communist as minister of the economy?

[Mitterrand] You asked me the question about communist ministers. Would I appoint one as minister of the economy for instance? For the time being, I have a good economy and finance minister and I am not thinking about reshuffling the government. Consequently, this question is rather academic. General de Gaulle appointed a communist as minister of the economy. He even appointed one as defense minister. As for me, of course, I am not at that stage. I must be said that I am not thinking in these terms. I believe that communist ministers and communist deputies must be considered like all other members of parliament. Inside the government they have the same rights as the others. They receive the same information as the others. We hold a discussion together every Wednesday morning, but at the Ministry of the Economy, for the moment, I think that I prefer the Socialist that I appointed there because it is he who applies most strictly the policy that I have decided.

[Desgraupes] Mr President, turning to foreign policy: Everyone agrees -- now in 1981 and approaching 1982 -- on the recognition of the interdependence of nations and the new Golden Rule for the modern world in all spheres, that of cultural permeability, trade exchanges, energy self-sufficiency, and so forth. Is this all compatible with the existence of a Socialist France as you have just defined it, in a European or even global environment at the industrial level? The question I put to you in fact is that put at the time of Lenin and Trotsky: revolution in just one country or in all?

[Mitterrand] We are a country of freedom and we want to live at ease with our neighbors and in harmony with countries that practice freedom. This is normal and sound. At the same time we have the identical concept of refusing all forms of protectionism. Within the Europe of the Ten there exists a free market, and this is also very solid ground. Furthermore, we know each other well. We often shared the same history even when it was difficult. But your question did indeed deserve to be asked. You can be confident that we are looked upon quite well. In any case, in the Europe of the Common Market, the Europe of the Ten, there are two Social Democratic governments, the German Government and the Danish Government. There is another socialist government which was elected recently, after our own so there are four governments. If matters were to be determined according to this rule, national interests would prevail in the end regardless of the ideology of those who govern. But if one was to refer solely to this rule, one could say that there are already four participating countries of 10 which have made the same fundamental choice, while the others are to come.

Regarding the Western world, we have found a modus vivendi with the United States. I speak frankly of what I think about the peoples of Latin America and Central America. You know what I think of the monetarist policy which will, according to my belief, end in a grave failure, and this is practiced in a certain number of countries, notably in the United States and regardless of the good faith and no doubt the sincerity of those who pursue this policy. But we respect each other. They carry out their policy, we carry out ours. We look at each other and that is how it is.

Let me tell you that we enjoy great appreciation among all the countries of the Third World and that our policy is precisely what best suits their aspirations. From that viewpoint I think France has never had, or rarely had, such authority and influence in all the countries of the Third World. So you can see that the policy which we pursue is compatible with the great interests and the true interdependencies of the world.

[Cotta] Mr President -- regarding France's authority, speaking more broadly, you have given your backing to the deployment of the U.S. missiles in Europe and at the same time you are giving your approval to Spain joining NATO. Parallel to this you have frozen relations with the USSR. Do you not fear giving the impression of getting closer to the Atlanticist camp, so to speak, and will this not be contrary to or hinder France's moral authority and freedom of action in questions of detente and disarmament?

[Mitterrand] Things are not like that at all. If you were to put the question to the Soviet leaders you would, believe me, have some surprises.

What I can tell you is that when I was elected president I considered my first concern to be to preserve the East-West balance of forces and that this balance is the condition for peace. I called in all the military experts. I asked for all the files to be presented to me.

I noted then that the Soviet Union enjoys enormous advantages in Europe in the conventional sphere of classical weapons, and that in the nuclear, or the so-called tactical sphere, it has a real advantage. In the strategic nuclear sphere a certain supremacy could emerge after 1985-86. From this I thought it was necessary to maintain or restore the balance and this led me to give approval to certain U.S. proposals. So much for the first point.

The second point is that I do not want to see a reversal of developments to the point of restoring the supremacy of one of the two blocs or of one of the two superpowers over the other; without this there is imbalance and risk of war -- risk of war, it must be said, and all who hear must measure the gravity of my words. To preserve this equilibrium it was necessary -- the U.S. decisions having been made -- to get negotiations going with the Soviet Union with all the cards on the table and well aware of what the world would be exposed to if the arms race continued. That is why, after adopting this stance, after seeing the balance of force take shape after the latest U.S. proposals, I called for negotiations. They began 30 November in Geneva between the Soviet Union and the United States.

I approved because I say that, although we do not want SS-20's, which are Soviet missiles capable of destroying the entire military capability of West Europe from the north of Norway to the south of Italy in the space of a quarter-hour, and with an accuracy of about 100 meters, needless to say I believe that the future installation of the U.S. Pershing II missiles, which can reach the nerve centers of the Soviet Union within 5-6 minutes, while the Soviet strategic forces need 20 minutes to cross the Atlantic, would create an imbalance. So we must have neither SS-20's nor Pershings. And this is language which the Soviets are beginning to understand.

As regards Spain and NATO, we have nothing to say on this. We are not members of NATO. That is part of the Atlantic alliance military organization with an integrated command. I have no opinions on this. It is not my concern.

Finally, with regard to the Soviet Union, I can say that while speaking clearly, while continuing to condemn the military occupation of Afghanistan, while warning the Soviet Union against any rash actions in Poland and noting the marked differences in our foreign policies, I intend to maintain a degree of relations between our peoples, our economies. I intend to preserve all the opportunities on our continent for a guaranteed collective security for a country like the Soviet Union and for a country like France, which with the Soviet Union is the only country on the continent to possess an independent nuclear deterrent force, which I intend to maintain and even to sustain to such an extent that we shall always be above the threshold below which there would be no longer be any credibility for French defenses.

[Desgraupes] Many people think that your protests have been rather unjust toward the Jewish state; but on the other hand, I think that, for all sorts of reasons, we find ourselves greatly attracted toward the Arab world if only because of a certain number of economic interests. In the past this attitude has perhaps been pushed very cynically and hailed as a sort of realpolitik, as it has been called. I would like to ask you how you intend to extricate yourself from this ambiguity.

[Mitterrand] By using the same language to the Arabs and to Israel. What I will say in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, I have said in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; I have said it in Algiers; I will say it in Amman, Jordan, where I have also been invited.

The same language, and this same language is: Israel has the right to exist. This right has been given to it by the United Nations and it has also been recognized by history and by the courage of its people. One cannot refuse it the means of this existence. What it therefore needs are guarantees, secure and recognized frontiers, and one cannot juggle the facts.

The Arab countries and the Palestinian organizations that deny the existence of Israel -- we cannot approve them -- and I have said this in the Arab countries in the same way that I have said to the Israeli -- who are indeed my friends -- I say it is necessary for you to recognize the right of the Palestinian people to exist. It is not up to me to define exactly on the map what will be the georgraphical limits of the entity of the Palestinian homeland; one can discuss Jordan, occupied Jordan -- it will be up to the negotiators to decide -- France is not an arbitrator, not a mediator, it is furthermore not a negotiator. But they are entitled to a homeland. And how can you -- without descending to illusion and lies -- say that there can be a Palestinian homeland if the Palestinians see themselves forbidden to create and to found structures of their choice there. This language is being used here and there.

The policy of France is beginning to be listened to by its Arab friends and by its Israeli friends. Because we are not playing a double game, we run the risk of being understood neither by one side nor the other. We could also have the chance of being understood by one side or the other and even if our proposals are reuected, let France at least preserve her prestige, her aura and her friendships.

[Desgraupe] In other words, you believe that one can introduce morality into foreign politics.

[Mitterrand] It is not morality. It is simply facts. One says the same thing. You know how short distances are and in general one can say the same thing to everyone.

CHEYSSON CITED ON PALESTINIAN STATE POSSIBILITY

PM091157 Paris LE MONDE in French 6-7 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] In an interview pubished on 4 December by the weekly TRIBUNE JUIVE, [External Relations Minister] Claude Cheysson says that he thinks that "the PLO charter, which expresses the intention to destroy Israel, makes negotiations impossible." Nonetheless the minister says that he is convinced that "there will one day be a Palestinian state whose geographical limits will result from negotiations among the forces concerned." "I believe that there is a Palestinian people and I think that there will be a Palestinian state which, if it wishes to have economic independence, will have to reach agreement with its neighbors," he added.

"Peace in the Near East is inconceivable unless the various people recognize each other. Nothing is conceivable if one of the partners denies the existence of the other, if one of the partners says that his objective is to destroy the other," Mr Cheyson also says, explaining that the important thing is an "all-embracing approach." "Progress," according to the ministers, "will be made in stages, and not all at once." Mr Cheysson points out that "the slow development of bilateral contacts is much more useful than a general meeting." "Our contribution to peace is bound to be modest," he adds.

Turning to the question of the representative nature of the PLO, which is regarded by the Arab and Islamic world as "the Palestinian people's sole, exclusive representative," Mr Cheysson says that "there can be no Palestinian representative while there are no state structures." "There can be a representative force, and we regard the PLO as a representative force," he explains. Finally Mr Cheysson stresses that a "general peace agreement in the Near East will have to be guaranteed by all the world powers and by the United Nations."

CHEYSSON CLARIFIES STATEMENT ON MIDEAST PEACE

NC092152 Paris AFP in English 2125 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Brussels, 9 Dec (AFP) -- French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, who arrived here today from Israel, denied having said there that the European Community's Venice Declaration of the Middle East was "wrong and absurd."

The Venice Declaration of June 1980 stipulated self-determination for the Palestinians and secure borders for all Mideastern nations. During his two-day Israeli visit, Mr Cheysson had given an interview to Jerusalem television in which part of his remarks were summarized by the interviewer.

The minister, here for a NATO ministerial meeting, declared today that "in Jerusalem, I repeated what I have always said: The declaration of principles in Venice has been superseded, superseded by other declarations from the European Community, notably by the one that led to our participation with three other European countries in the multinational Sinai force, because at this point we must go beyond Venice."

"What is wrong and absurd," the minister went on, "is to interpret the Venice Declaration envisaged by some as a declaration of war on the Camp David agreements that would eliminate from any solution countries such as the United States and Egypt." He then recalled the four points of the French position on the Middle East as secure frontiers, the right of peoples to self-determination between the forces of the region with a view to a settlement -- in short, "security for the states and justice for the peoples."

DEFENSE AIDE INTERVIEWED ON WEU REVIVAL

PM071151 Paris LE MATIN in French 27 Nov 81 pp 4-5

[Pascal Krop interview with Secretary of State for Defense Georges Lemoine: "European Defenses: France's Approach" -- date and place not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: The recent proposal by Lucien Pignion, a Socialist deputy, for the creation of an "autonomous military decisionmaking center": in Europe caused some strong feelings. Do you dissociate yourself from that stance?

Georges Lemoine: You refer to the speech made by deputy Pignion, who is chairman of the French delegation to the Western European Union [WEU] Assembly. That speech is interesting for several reasons. The first is that Pignion is one of our most diligent deputies in the European assemblies, be it the European Council or the WEU and, for that reason, what he says deserves our attention. In addition he is a deputy who is also well versed in defense problems. This remark deserves the serious attention which should also be paid to his ideas. Since these remarks have been made, I too would like to refer to his speech. He said: "The ideas I am putting to you do not constitue a government statement." This is an important point. This means that, with the rights of a deputy and the freedom of a man not speaking on behalf of the government, he was expressing a number of hopes. Between reality and hopes there is a gap which constitutes the area of diplomatic realism. Therefore, to make my reply quite clear, there is, so to speak, no conflict between Mr Pignion and I or the government. It is just that the sphere covered is different. This being the case, as he himself pointed out, those statements are personal ones.

LE MATIN: Nonetheless he added that his statements reflect the essence of the government's guiding ideas.

Lemoine: But there are two very important words there. The first is "reflect." Nothing is more misleading than a reflection. The second is "essence." Where does the essence start and where does it end? There is no conflict, just -- as I told you before -- a different sphere of expression for a deputy and somebody who is bound to government action.

LE MATIN: To be more specific, some RPR deputies accuse the government of leaning toward Atlanticism.

Lemoine: Let us not forget that there are some RPR deputies who criticize us for a move toward and rapprochement with supranational structures.

Since May there has been no sign or indication which suggests that there is any rapprochement with the NATO structures. What can be said in addition to this is that, since France officially left NATO, there have still been relations in the context of the Atlantic alliance, if only via the bilateral ties which we have with some of our neighbors. This situation must be stressed from the viewpoint of its spirit and facts. There has been no rapprochement since 10 May and there is nothing to suggest that there is any move toward a rapproachement. These two remarks allow me to place my main replies between the statements by Mr Pignion which you cited and some RPR statements.

LE MATIN; "There is no question of discussing defense within the framework of the EC." [External Relations Minister] Claude Cheysson stated recently, and he added: "There is the WEU for that." Do you share that view?

Lemoine: To take up the remark which you attribute to Mr Cheysson, it is true that in the present state of affairs we consider that defense problems so far are outside the competence of the EC and the European Parliament. If this subject cannot be discussed in the EC, there must be a body, an existing body, a body which is recognized by treaty, like the WEU which we mentioned before. Until this preparatory session [in Paris 1 December] the WEU possibly seemed rather old-fashioned. What is the reason for that? It is almost 30 years since 1948-1954. After 30 years any treaty could give the impression of being less suitable than more recent structures. It is true that the election of the European Parliament by universal suffrage could have given grounds for thinking that at some point that assembly would have tackled defense questions. It has no authority to do so and, as far as we are concerned, we have no reason to say now that it does have that authority. This is true from both the diplomatic and the military viewpoint since our country's whole strategy is based on the defense of the national territory by the means with which you are acquainted.

For that reason, and to cite what [Defense Minister] Charles Hernu said when speaking to the Institute for Advanced National Defense Studies [IHEDN] it is obvious -- and here we are in the framework of hypotheses and strategies -- that an attack on an allied country would also weaken France. In other words, while maintaining the principle of independence in our thinking and in the implementation of our strategy, we cannot deny that an attack made near us would harm our own defense system. We have said that and it must be repeated. Hence we are now aware that, while maintaining France's independent stance, we are bound by the treaties we have signed. We signed the WEU treaties before we even had our own nuclear defense system. These two facts must therefore be taken into account now. That is what we intend to do so. The WEU is the only recognized legal structure which binds seven European countries in the framework of mutual assistance in case of attack. Over the years there have been a number of approaches or adjustments, notably as regards the standing committee on armaments, which have meant that the WEU is no longer what it was originally intended to be. After the failure of the European Defense Community, during Germany's rearmament, it was necessary to make adjustments. But I think that we in France have always been aware, and I refer to [then foreign minister, now minister of state for foreign trade] Michel Jobert's statements in 1973, that the WEU should enable Europe, within a certain area, not to be completely outside the relations, both relations of force and diplomatic relations, which had to exist between the two superpowers.

LE MATIN; People have been saying for 23 years that the WEU is the only competent European body in the defense sphere, without really giving it the means of fulfilling its task. What is the government's intentions in this sphere?

Lemoine: What about NATO? In our view the question does not need to be asked. What about the EC? So far its powers have not been extended. We maintain our position on the WEU. There are at present two tendencies within the WEU framework. First, some partners might think, and this is understandable, that the WEU is expensive. Thus savings should be made which would amount to reducing its means of action. If its means of action are reduced, the aim of its mission is also reduced. You would gradually bring the WEU to a position in which it was merely the shadow of its former self.

By that I mean that, without challenging the WEU, it would be likely to be gradually stripped not of its substance but of its means of action by something of which everybody is very conscious, namely savings. Hence we would be very willing to hold discussions on reorganizing a particular department and seeking some means of making savings, without concealing the difficulties which exist. As regards recruitment, in particular, there is a very wise balance among all the countries which make up the WEU's staff. We intend to propose that the WEU has some possibilities for action. We have listed two such possibilities which we will explain next week. The first is that, given the present rise of pacifism, in Europe, we wonder whether the WEU could examine pacifism. On what is it based? Why does it exist? What are its motives, and goals? I believe that in the WEU framework we could find deputies capable of considering this and making analyses and proposals. When I say that I do not mean that we take or already have a negative attitude toward the question of pacifism. After observing it we want to try to understand it. In the framework of the discussion now taking place in Madrid on disarmament in Europe, we wonder whether it might not be a good idea for a study to be made within the WEU -- I dare not say on the balance of forces because that is a very crucial term at present -- but on what each side has in the way of conventional weapons.

LE MATIN: Do you feel fully bound by all the clauses of the Brussels treaty?

Lemoine: Unless you repudiate a contract you have signed, you accept its terms.

LE MATIN: While not repudiating the terms of that treaty, can some of them not be considered to have been forgotten?

Lemoine: As Pierre Mauroy recalled when speaking to the IHEDN: We will be faithful to the treaties signed by France.

LE MATIN: Since its arrival in government, the left seems to have reaffirmed a degree of Atlantic solidarity....

Lemoine: Atlantic means Atlanticism and Atlanticism means the United States. Introducing the word "Atlanticism" brings in an ambiguity which we do not want. You have to be careful about the connotations of some words. France will respect the clauses of the treaties it has signed, that is our official position. Once that has been done the development of the European framework can be envisaged. But at present, as far as defense problems are concerned, there is only one existing structure and that is the WEU. Period.

Speaks to WEU Assembly

PM091645 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Dec 81 p 6

[Text] "Some day it will be necessary to give the work of the Western European Union [WEU] a more substantial content," Secretary of State for Defense Lemoine stated on 1 December in a speech to the WEU Assembly in Paris. Meanwhile the minister protested the current attempts to cut the organization's financial means.

Stressing first the "prodigious" arms "effort" being made "ceaselessly" by the USSR and the "deterioration" in Europe's security, Mr Lemoine recalled that the European Ten (to which Ireland, a nonallied country, belongs) cannot discuss defense. To counter the risks of "Finlandization," neutralism, "Balkanization" and "pacifism which are spreading all the more strongly since Europe is weak and dependent," there is the WEU, Mr Lemoine said, which asserts "in prescise terms the duty to give military assistance" incumbent on all member states, which all also belong to the Atlantic alliance and the EC.

Mr Lemoine suggested that the WEU should draft reports on the pacifist movement and the nuclear balance and that use be made of its standing committee on arms, which has scarcely served any purpose to date. Finally he approved the report submitted by Mr De Poi (Italian Christian Democrat) aimed at organizing relations between the WEU and the European Ten.

That report was adopted by 34 votes to 17 with 5 abstentions, the socialists voting against, with the exception of the French and Italian Socialists, who voted for it. The assembly recommends the WEU Council of Ministers form a working group with the job of planning cooperation between the European Ten and the WEU, defining the two European assemblies' responsibilities and planning the "constitution of a European union based on the harmonization of the Rome treaty" and the WEU treaty. The assembly also advocated that all community members join the WEU.

PS REPORTEDLY TO LAUNCH DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

PM091507 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Nov 81 p 36

[Text] The PS Executive Bureau has decided to launch a "vast campaign to promote peace and security in Europe," according to an announcement in L'UNITE for 27 November. Initially, the PS weekly indicates, the PS will carry out "information and education activity within the party on the questions of the balance of forces, disarmament and regional security. Subsequently "a public campaign will call for peace to be strengthened via a quest for a military balance at a lower level, the reopening of the SALT negotiations, the success of the Madrid conference and the prospect c a European conference on reducing forces and tension in Europe."

Mr Jacques Huntzinger, assistant member of the national secretariat responsible for international relations, writes, for his part: "The PS thinks that in the present period it must develop a plan of action aimed at reducing the imbalances and the level of nuclear and conventional arms in Europe.... It must prevent at all costs a split developing between the advocates of the Pershings on the one hand and the neutralists and pacifists on the other."

At the Valence congress Mr Lionel Jospin proposed that the PS launch a national petition for peace and the simultaneous disarmament of forces in Europe.

MARCHAIS VIEWS DOMESTIC ISSUES, PARTY CONGRESS

PM101051 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 7 Dec 81 p 4

[Report on "Radio Luxembourg-LE MONDE Grand Jury" interview with PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais on 6 December]

[Excerpts] The PCF secretary general was questioned first on the rate at which reforms should be implemented and statements by J. Delors on a "break." He was also asked whether the "PCF's outbursts against the employers" are not embarrassing rather than helping the government.

Marchais began by saying: "In fact the employers are not playing the game. They are refusing to invest and are hindering the government's industrial recovery plan." Turning to the PCF's attitude, he added: "Our policy is simple, we take into consideration the fact that the people voted for a policy and certain reforms.... They should therefore be implemented.... If the government is to attain its objectives the vital reforms must be implemented, as the president and premier have said."

In Marchais' view, "It is necessary to remove the obstacle raised by the political forces which oppose change." He then reaffirmed that "The Communists' concern, in government, parliament and their organizations, is to overcome these obstacles."

New Approach

Questioned once again on the rate of reforms, the PCF secretary general stated: "We are on the right road, the answers given on this subject by the premier -- and it is these that count -- satisfy us."

"I am not saying that there are no problems," Marchais said in reply to a journalist who was concerned about the Communists' mobilization.

"But most of the Communist militants have never experienced such a period, a government with Communist ministers. We had been in opposition since 1947. We are now part of the majority.... That requires new behavior and a new approach. We are learning from this new situation. That is true of all levels, from the cell to the Central Committee."

Then he added: "Of course some people are wondering: Should we have joined the government or not, in view of the party's results? This is a problem. Nonetheless the Communist militants are behaving in a perfectly constructive way and I welcome this."

The rest of the program related mainly to preparations for the 24th PCF congress. Since one of his interlocutors expressed the view that the draft resulution "glosses over" the 1977-1981 period, Marchais replied that there is indeed an analysis of the past 4 years in the document submitted to the members. The reason why it does not spend much time on 1977, the secretary general said, is that the 23d congress has already analyzed it, drawn the necessary conclusions and fixed the party's tasks accordingly.

"The opinion of the party Central Committee expressed in the draft resolution," Marchais said, "is that during the 1977-1981 period the PCF behaved in the only way it could, and any other attitude would have been infinitely more negative than the drop in our influence in the elections." The PCF secretary general then stressed that the PCF is the only party to make a "critical reappraisal" of its past. Some people, he added, accuse us of dodging the issue or blaming dead Communist leaders for our setbacks. "This is a very strange way of portraying things," he said, stressing the fact that although it was necessary to go back to the fifties to explain why we are lagging, "We feel accountable for all of that period. We are still accountable for what the party has done."

In this connection he pointed out that the question of the "1956 lag" was first raised at the 23d congress: "Criticism of that period when we undoubtedly started lagging behind was started before our election setback," Marchais stressed, and he pointed out that the new strategy was raised by Waldeck Rochet in 1968 and by the "Champigny manifesto." He then recalled the analysis made by the Central Committee which is now being discussed: "There is no doubt that we have lagged behind in assessing the deep-seated changes coming about in France"; we have failed to draw up a strategy quickly enough for France's transition to socialism -- a view of socialism for our country. "It is probable," Marchais also said, "that the burden of the model provided by the only socialist society hung over us too long." As a result of that the Communists became bound by a concept -- the form of union inherited from the popular front and the liberation -- which placed them "in an inferior position" when it came to countering "the formidable campaign waged against them on the basis of mistakes made in the USSR before the 20th CPSU Congress."

Georges Marchais recalled that the 22d and 23d congresses made it possible to draw up a "clear and effective strategy." Take the example of "union" -- of "union at grass roots level on specific objectives." It is a union which can and must be reflected in agreements at the top, he said, but without those agreements preceding the mass movement.

Finally with regard to radio and television, Marchais expressed the view that a rapid reform is necessary since we are still governed by the 1974 law which provided a cover for practices and methods whose consequences are still being felt today. The PCF secretary general said that we must have "honesty and pluralism in news and pluralism with regard to journalists, including the hiring of Communist journalists. "Journalists," he said, "must practice their profession without account being taken of their political opinions and without pressures being exerted on them."

POLLS SHOW CONTINUING CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

PM091315 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Nov 81 p 9

[Text] Three opinion polls confirm that the new government continues to enjoy the confidence of the people. Two of these polls, published by LE POINT and LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS on 23 November reveal a slight deterioration in the climate of confidence, however. They were carried out by IFOP and Indice-Opinion respectively, the first between 10 and 16 November in a survey sample of 1,774 persons aged 18 and over, and the second between 12 and 14 November in a survey sample of 1,000 persons aged 18 and over. The survey published by LE PARISIEN LIBERE of 23 November was carried out between 5 and 10 November in a survey sample of 1,000 persons. As this particular survey was the first of its kind, it cannot be compared with any earlier surveys.

According to the IFOP-LE POINT opinion poll, 45 percent of respondents evaluated Mr Mitterrand's performance in office positively, which is the same percentage as that recorded in the previous survey carried out in August. However, the number of people who are not happy with the president's performance has risen noticeably (from 30 percent to 35 percent). Favourable assessments of Mr Mauroy's performance have fallen from 47 percent to 45 percent, and negative assessments have risen from 25 percent to 34 percent. Forty-four percent of respondents (as opposed to 47 percent in August) think that the government is doing the right thing in tackling the economic problems whereas 41 percent (compared with 35 percent) think the opposite.

This opinion poll shows that the leftwing majority is still politically more popular (48 percent compared with 51 percent) than the opposition (27 percent compared with 28 percent in August). It also reveals a breakthrough by Mr Delors with whom 40 percent of respondents (compared with a previous 37 percent) now identify. The minister of economy and finance is the second most popular member of the government behind Mr Rocard (53 percent as opposed to 54 percent).

LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS publishes the survey conducted by Indice-Opinion under the heading: "A Time of Disenchantment." According to this poll, 59 percent of respondents have confidence in the government (compared with 61 percent in October). The number of respondents who do not have any confidence in the government has risen (from 31 percent to 34 percent). There is concern over the economic situation. A substantial majority of respondents (58 percent as opposed to 52 percent the previous month) think that the situation will deteriorate over the coming months, that purchasing power will fall (68 percent as opposed to 62 percent of respondents) and that unemployment will rise (63 percent as opposed to 54 percent).

Mr Rocard is the most popular of political figures: 65 percent of respondents (compared with 58 percent) think highly of him. He is followed by Mr Mauroy, who is down 4 percent with 64 percent, and Mr Mitterrand, who is down 2 percent with 59 percent. Mr Chirac is still in first place among members of the opposition who "will certainly have an important role to play in the future." But support for him has fallen by 3 percent (from 61 percent to 58 percent). Support for Mr Giscard d'Estaing, who is in second place, has also fallen by 3 percent (from 39 percent to 36 percent).

According to the survey carried out by SOFRES-PARISIEN LIBERE if a presidential election were held immediately Mr Mitterrand would be reelected with 54 percent of the vote as against 46 percent for Mr Giscard d'Estaing. A substantial majority of respondents (65 percent) think the president is doing his job well, whereas only 17 percent are of the opposite opinion. The head of state's performance in matters relating to social peace, the reduction of inequalities, France's place in the world and particularly regarding the implementation of major reforms is evaluated postively. As far as price rises, unemployment and citizens' sense of security are concerned, however, his performance is evaluated negatively.

COLOMBO STATEMENT ON COMMUNITY, GENEVA TALKS

AU091624 Rome ANSA in English 1541 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 9 Dec (ANSA) -- Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo discussed the problem of European integration and the Soviet-United States European theater nuclear weapons talks underway in Geneva in a statement delivered this morning to the lower house to open debate on the meeting of the heads of state and government of the European Economic Community in London, held November 26 and 27.

With reference to the U.S.-Soviet "Euromissile" negotiations, which opened November 30, the foreign minister disclosed that he had sent a note to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on matters of mutual interest for Italy and the Soviet Union pertaining to the Geneva talks. In his message, Colombo said, he sought to focus the attention of the Soviet diplomatic chief on the enormous political significance of the zero option against the backdrop of the process of East-West cooperation and detente, whose development depends on stability and international security. The zero option the minister cited would represent a NATO decision to not deploy 572 cruise and Pershing II medium-range nuclear missiles in European NATO countries in exchange for the dismantlement of the Soviet SS-20's targeted on Western Europe.

Moving on to the problem of reviving the drive towards European integration, Colombo said that the failure of the London summit to reach agreement on all the issues up for discussion should not be a cause for alarm. According to the Italian diplomatic chief, the problem does not consist of finding solutions for specific controversies within the European Community, such as farm policy or EEC rulings on competition. What is involved, he said, is the requirement to generate the political will for reviving European integration so as to work on the common background of all these unsettled issues. "We asked for and gathered consensus on the point that the restructurization and revival of joint policy is to be guaranteed through a more active coordination of national economic and sector policies," Colombo declared.

He went on to cite as the problem of special importance for Italy the issue of Mediterranean farm produce. "We strongly maintained that, even with plans to enlarge the community, the present protection accorded Mediterranean production must be strengthened."

In conclusion, the foreign minister underscored the point that the outcome of the London summit confirmed the thinking that European construction can be advanced only through balanced and integrated progress which includes economic, political and social policy cooperation.

BERLINGUER SEES VALUE OF PCI THIRD WORLD CONTACTS

LD092016 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Interview with PCI Secretary General Berlinguer by correspondent Pietro Buttitta on 9 December on return from Algeria -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Berlinguer] Generally speaking, our international activity is being carried out in two directions: One, toward the workers movement and the left in Western Europe, with which we seek agreement in order to defend peace, oppose the arms race and find new roads for the transformation of Western societies in the direction of socialism. Second, we seek more fruitful relations with the liberation movements and progressive forces of the Third World in an attempt to contribute to the construction of a new international economic order. Our relations with the Algerian National Liberation Front are of particular importance because of the closeness and frequency of our contacts and because we consider Algeria a key country in the dialogue with the Third World. [end recording]

PSD STATEMENT CRITICAL OF COUNCIL OF REVOLUTION

PM091549 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] "It is important to ensure that the semi-presidential system's set of powers is not imbalanced, and this means that the president should see some of his powers as regards relations with parliament and with the government limited," since the mere winding up of the Council of the Revolution will in itself give rise to "an increase in the president's powers," the strategy motion approved yesterday by the Social Democratic Party [PSD] National Political Commission, which will be submitted to that party's upcoming congress, states.

This strategy motion, which to some extent will represent the Social Democrats' official line, begins by emphasizing the need to rediscover national identity; something which presupposes the safeguarding of national independence, respect for Portugal's own identity within the international context, the safeguarding and enriching of our historical heritage and encouragement of cultural creativity, and the existence of conditions of real economic, social and political viability of the country as a sovereign state. Within the context of safeguarding national independence, the motion maintains that foreign policy should "stem from consideration of the country's essential and permanent interests and should be the outcome of the free choice of the supreme bodies of state power, without interference or subservience of any kind." Thus, considering that the country's essential interests are those which define it as a Western nation belonging to the Atlantic alliance and NATO, and expressing the viewpoint that the safeguarding of democracy implies the rejection of dictatorial regimes, "whether of a leftwing, rightwing or populist cast," and defense against the USSR and the Warsaw Pact, the motion states that Western rearmament is viewed "as an act of legitimate defense" and a guarantee of better balance in East-West relations, without which negotiations in the field of disarmament will only result in a mere advance of Soviet expansionism.

In addition, and in the field of foreign policy, the PSD expresses through this motion the viewpoint that "EEC membership within the agreed period should constitute a paramount aim of national policy, although this membership must be judiciously prepared for domestically...And the negotiations should be conducted in such a manner that the country's vital interests are safeguarded." In the same area of political action, the stance is also expressed that the strengthening of the existing ties with peoples whose official language is Portuguese and with the moderate Arab states is important for the country's real interests. In addition to condemning apartheid and hailing the Polish people -- especially the workers belonging to Solidarity -- the motion to be submitted to the PSD congress adopts a stance on the problems of East Timor, stating in this connection:

"Observance of the principle of the self-determination of peoples in all its scope and in all parts of the world leads the congress to highlight Portugal's position of historical and political responsibility toward East Timor -- the victim of foreign military occupation. For this reason, the congress demands of the president, the government and the assembly of the republic concerted and effective action conducive to the restoration of real conditions of self-determination for the people of Timor and in accordance with the relevant resolutions which have been adopted in the meantime within the UN framework."

PSD Opposed To Collectivization of Society

While accepting that the state should have an active role in creating the conditions essential to the development of society and to citizens' welfare, the PSD rejects in its motion "deviations or slides toward the collectivization of society," and believes that the reorganization of the civil service is a precondition for the existence and rebuilding of the democratic state.

To the same end it asserts the need for noninterference by the government in social and associative structures and the continuation of a policy of dialogue between the government and the social forces, "specifically, those most representative of the various sectors of Portuguese society."

The document also comments on the need to strengthen civil society, since there is no democracy where "bodies not based on democratic legitimacy strictly supervise the activity of the bodies with a democratic basis." To that end it reaffirms the "indispensability of winding up the Council of the Revolution and hails the parliamentary agreement which has already been reached in that area, while at the same time "warning and drawing the public's attention to possible attempts by the Council of the Revolution leading to the promulgation of legislation aimed at confirming situations in the field of the policy on the definition and organization of national defense." [quotes as published]

Defense of Political Parties

The next topic in the motion to be submitted to the PSD congress is the need to consolidate the political parties and strengthen democratic coexistence -- a matter on which, after several reflections on the importance of the political parties, the document to be approved by the PSD's top body specifically states:

"The congress regards the possible emergence of new parties on the national political scene as legitimate and fully democratic, but only if and when they are accepted as a genuine expression of citizens' free will and are bearers of an identical political message, clearly counterposed to that of the existing parties. And for this reason it regards as extremely disruptive of the normality and clarity of democratic life the recently revived indications pointing toward the setting up of political fronts comprising personalities and forces of a contradictory nature and apparently serving as a support for an authoritarianism of a presidentialist nature, which, moreover, has not been denied outright by its potential beneficiaries." Again in the field of the political parties, the PSD adopts a stance on possible agreements with the "democratic opposition" parties, stating peremptorily that no agreement "should be reached as regards access to the exercise of political power," since "in terms of government, the camps are clearly defined, and the political struggle among options has been and will be the keynote." However, the Social Democrats should "contribute, within the framework of strict observance of their commitments in the Democratic Alliance, to agreement on issues concerning the system with the democratic prties -- specifically, the Socialist Party." Moreover, from the viewpoint of the PSD's official line, which this document represents, the reaching of a certain agreement on issues concerning the system with the "democratic opposition" parties is "all the more important since its realization reduces the scope for maneuver of messianic, authoritarian, militarizing or even autocratic appeals."

Economic Situation

After expressing the viewpoint that it is necessary to continue and galvanize the policy of administrative autonomy for the Azores and Madeira and strengthen local government on the mainland, the motion analyzes the economic problem with which Portugal is contending, maintaining that they stem not only from international circumstances and domestic imponderables such as the drought besetting the country but also fromthe institutional subordination of the creative role of the private and cooperative sectors, and so the revision of the constitution should create conditions for the unblocking of the Portuguese economic system. According to this PSD document to be submitted at the congress, there is a need for coordinated economic growth guided by aims concerning the quality of life, a policy of considerable budgetary stringency and of control over inflation and an incomes policy which, although it cannot be aimed at a wholesale increase in purchasing power, should, however, ensure its maintenance as far as possible. To offset the difficulty in substantially increasing wages, the PSD believes that the population's basic needs -- specifically, in the fields of housing, transportation and health -- should be satisfied.

Revision of Constitution

The motion to be submitted to the PSD congress also seeks to define the guidelines which should govern the revision of the constitution, emphasizing in this connection that this should "defend the guidelines of a political, economic and social democracy," which implies enshrining the "disappearance of all forms of military tutelage, the armed forces' subordination to the civil political power, the continued existence of the semi-presidential system of government, without presidential tendencies or subjugations, the impartiality of the Constitutional Court, respect for party pluralism, the enjoyment and exercise of citizens' basic rights, recognition of the essence and development of the political and administrative autonomy of the Azores and Madeira, the safeguarding of local government, the elimination of dogmatism -- especially in economic organization -- and the boosting of private and cooperative enterprise in Portuguese society."

Galvanize Democratic Alliance Blueprint

Next, the motion to be submitted to the PSD congress emphasizes the need for the Democratic Alliance's blueprint to be galvanized and implemented, and stresses that the occasional disharmonies in the coalition or the internal exacerbations -- or even those manipulated from outside -- are the natural and healthy tensions of an interparty dynamic" [no opening quotemark] only serve "attempts at seizing power on the part of regressive movements" or the "plans for destabilizing the system on the part of totalitarian forces -- in particular, the PCP" -- especially at a time when the political situation indicates "the absence of a credible and democratic government alternative."

Relations among the various state bodies, especially between the government and the president, are also analyzed in the PSD motion, which, while maintaining the viewpoint of the need for the balancing of constitutional powers and respect for the various elections, expresses its disagreement, however, with recent statements and stances adopted by Gen Ramalho Eanes, also adding: "The personification of the unity and sovereignty of the state and the dignity" of the president's role itself are affected when a movement of encouragement aimed at the emergence of a presidential party is allowed, even by means of voluntary silence, to be created in public opinion via news media with well-known leanings. Last, the motion, after stating the need for the PSD to "combat frontally the PCP and its allies in the antidemocratic opposition" and the need to preserve Portugal by strengthening the Portuguese nature of the communities living abroad, concludes by recalling the memory of Franciso Sa Carneiro and his activity, "which Francisco Pinto Balsemao has been able to continue."

TEXT OF ARMY OFFICERS', NCOS' MANIFESTO ISSUED

PM101057 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 6 Dec 81 pp 1, 14

[Excerpts] Some 100 armed forces officers and NCO's, whose names, services and posts are published in the inside pages, have signed a lengthy document which expresses the dissatisfaction of these military personnel with the treatment accorded to the armed forces in the news media. The complete text of the document is as follows:

To public opinion in general and to those responsible for the news media in particular: As officers and NCO's of the armed forces, conscious of and responsible for our mission, which is clearly enshrirednin Article 8 of the constitution, loyal to the solemn oath to our fatherland and loyal to the people, of whom we form an inseperable part and among whom we practice daily our profession, which -- let it never be forgotten -- we entered as a career, we have ascertained over the last few years, and with greater proliferation over the last few months, many public stances and reports which, because of their importance and because they refer to the armed forces of their members, cause us to emerge from our usual silence.

We might summarize these activities of reports as follows:

1 -- Articles, commentaries and reports on our services and security forces which, often through lack of knowledge and at other times through dishonesty, perpetrate glaring mistakes, distorted approaches or groundless assertions which, in short -- frivolously or deliberately -- distort the image which the people have of their armed forces, their current situation and their aspirations.

2 -- Opinions concerning the armed forces and their conduct in our fatherland's history, and, specifically, concerning the more recent feats of arms, inside and outside our borders, expressing judgments derogatory of courage with a partial and antimilitary viewpoint, seeking support and justification in manipulations of or suppositions about what actually happended.

3 -- Undervaluing of, contempt for and attacks on the national and military symbols and values which, without entering into a detailed account, we summarize as those receiving daily by our flag -- the expression of the fatherland's unity, the constant attempt to darken virtues such as honor, heroism or discipline, the demolition of the monuments to those who -- setting us a permanent example -- shed their last drop of blood for Spain, the removal from the names of the streets of our towns and cities of those who, wearing military uniform, held the posts of greatest responsibility in the fatherland's recent history, or the removal of our most esteemed decoration from the coat of arms of a province which was able to earn it through its collective courage.

4 -- Commentaries and reports on the armed forces and their way of acting and thinking in relation to the current political situation, followed by demands for professionalization, democratization or purging of their members -- proof of absolute distrust of the military on the part of partisan sectors which are seeking by any method to destroy the armed forces in order to replace them by others in their own service.

5 -- Generalized or direct attacks, insults, affronts and slanders against members of the armed forces, all of them with brilliant and irreproachable records, especially those who because of their rank and age were heroes of glorious feats of arms and whose courage and professional integrity cannot be called into question by mere conjectures, especially when some of them are awaiting the sentence of a court martial whose findings on proven facts and the legal assessment of those facts will determine the honorableness or otherwise of their conduct.

6 -- Attempts to discredit the legion and the Civil Guard by publishing sensationalist reports without the necessary evidence, distorting the facts and inciting public opinion, in order next to justify their transformation or dissolution with partial and fallacious arguments which are aimed solely at depriving the armed forces of two of their most traditional, effective and prestigious allies [peones].

7 -- Partisan and antinational politicization of the major defense issues -- such as our joining NATO -- or interference, also partisan, in the armed forces' own internal affairs, such as the setting up of the armored service, promotions and appointments policy or the selection of senior officials, with approaches which have nothing to do with purely technical and professional approaches.

In light of these facts we assert that: 1) Our solemn oath to the flag to defend the fatherland's honor, independence and unity is of a permanent nature; 2) We accept Spain's history with pride, and homage to those who gave their lives in its defense constitutes a mainstay of our collective and personal life; 3) The national symbols and military virtures are the heritage of an entire people -- past, present and future -- which nothing and nobody who feels Spanish can disregard or despise; 4) The armed forces, in order to fulfill their mission better, do not need to be professionalized, democratized or purged but merely to be esteemed and respected, as they should be, and have the necessary material means for fulfilling their aims; 5) The political authorities should respect the armed forces' necessary autonomy as regards internal organization and functioning in order to guarantee the absence of partisan interests in their bodies and units; 6) We regard the insults and attacks on our comrades as aimed at the organization [la colectividad], with the consequences to which this gives rise, since we have the code of military justice to punish in due form those who commit any misdeed, and our reputation and prestige must not be slandered by anybody; 7) Any report, article, commentary or value judgment concerning the armed forces which could help to improve and publicize them should be set out with knowledge of military affairs, profound respect for the armed forces and their mission and total exclusion of a destructive spirit in its approach.

We make these points, although they are a reflection of broad opinion, on a personal basis and in accordance with what is stipulated in Article 178 of the Royal Ordinances of the Armed Forces.

Five Signatories Dismissed

LD101328 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1230 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Five army captains who signed the manifesto of the 100 issued last Saturday have been relieved of their posts, according to an order published today in the army's official gazette and signed by Army Chief of Staff Lt Gen Jose Gabeiras Montero. Among those dismissed is the son of the ultra-rightwing leader and Madrid parliamentarian Blas Pinar.

RIGHTWINGERS ARRESTED FOR PLOTTING VIOLENCE

LD101402 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Early this afternoon the Madrid police headquarters issued a note on the arrest of six young ultra-rightwingers charged with terrorist activities. The note says inter alia that six individuals espousing an ultra-rightwing ideology were preparing to carry out a series of acts of violence with explosive devices on the third anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution. It says the detainees are all members of Young Force, the youth section of the fascist New Force Party.

PRIME MINISTERS DISCUSS ECONOMIC PROJECTS

LD091600 Helsinki International Service in English 0930 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Excerpts] At a variety of meetings in Helsinki on Monday and Tuesday the Nordic prime ministers discussed security policy, the Nordic labor market agreement and joint Nordic project exports. The meetings were chaired by Finland's acting prime minister Eino Uusitalo, and the other ministers participating were Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin, Norwegian Prime Minister Kaare Willoch, Icelandic Prime Minister Gunnar Thoroddsen and representing the Danish prime minister Foreign Minister Kjeld Olessen.

Views were also exchanged on the international situation. The question of a Nordic nuclear-weapons free zone was discussed at the prime ministers' official gathering on Monday night. Norwegian Prime Minister Kaare Willoch and the Danish representative, Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen, said they stressed that a nuclear-weapons free north is not a matter of topical concern. In their view, all efforts should be concentrated on the current U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva. Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin stressed that Sweden is interested in advancing the project. He repeated his government's view that the Baltic must be part of such a nuclear-weapons free zone. Prime Minister Falldin also gave his colleagues an account of the recent incident involving the Soviet submarine grounded off the Swedish coast. Finland's acting prime minister Eino Uusitalo took no stand on the question of fixing a timetable for the implementation of a Nordic nuclear-weapons free zone. He stressed that Finland regards President Kekkonen's initiative on this question as very important and expressed his satisfaction over the fact that the Nordic foreign ministers had decided earlier in the autumn to continue discussions on the matter.

SWEDEN

GO-AHEAD GIVEN FOR NEW SUBMARINES, MISSILE BOATS

PM100951 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 27 Nov 81 p 26

[Erik Liden report]

[Excerpt] The navy's largest-ever order placed with Swedish shiphards -- worth 1.1 billion kronor -- will become a reality 8 December, when the Defense Materiel Administration orders four new submarines from the Kockum shipyard in Malmoe and two missile boats from the Karlskrona shipyard.

The submarine incident outside Karlskrona has been swift to make its mark on the planning departments at military headquarters and at the Defense Ministry. When Rear Adm Gunnar Grandin signs the contract for four completely new submarines, called the A-17 in the planning stage, at Kockums 8 December, that order alone will be worth 800 million kronor.

At the same time the government has decided to allow the navy to build two new missile boats at the Karlskrona shipyard. They will cost 125 million kronor each and are a continuation of the torpedo boats in the Spica class, although they will be longer and heavier and with more missile armaments. Saab's new sea-to-sea missile -- the 15 missile -- will be the boats' main armaments, but the missile boats will also be able to be used on submarine hunt missions, and will be equipped with a modern trailing hydrophone which can be set for different depths and listen for submarines in the Baltic. The navy is making investments in coastal defenses since the surmarine affair showed with a desirable clarity that Sweden's readiness needs to be improved in the form of technical equipment. Thus submarines and the missile boats are the first part of this improvement.

GOVERNMENT WANTS TACTICAL WEAPONS DISCUSSED

PM091319 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 3 Dec 81 p 5

[Ingmar Lindmarker Report]

[Text] Sweden will attempt to persuade the superpowers at the United Nations to extend the Geneva negotiations to embrace all tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, including the Soviet Union. At a meeting with the press on Wednesday [2 December] Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Inga Thorsson, who is in charge of disarmament work, said that Sweden would like to see the talks concentrate primarily on the smaller nuclear arms with short range and relatively small explosive capacity. There are around 10,000 such tactical nuclear warheads in Europe, 6,000 of which are in West Europe. It is being claimed increasingly often, in the U.S. disarmament debate, for example, that an agreement to dismantle these warheads would be easiest to reach quickly.

The Geneva negotiations, which begin Monday, primarily affect "Eurostrategic arms" with greater capacity and range. In this context the United States has avoided the term "theater nuclear forces," (TNF) and is now speaking of negotiations on INF, "Intermediate-range nuclear forces."

Mrs Thorsson said that next year at the United Nations Sweden will claim that INF talks are not enough. In the endeavors to avert nuclear war efforts must be concentrated on the arsenal of smaller tactical nuclear arms in Europe, and Sweden cites the expert debate which has arisen concerning these weapons' decreasing importance. [as published] Sweden takes the view that disarmament work in the United Nations -- despite continued "colossal distrust" and mutual recriminations between the superpowers -- has eased somewhat in the course of the fall. After a long silence, which the Soviet Union exploited in a peace offensive, the Reagan administration has made certain initiatives and an intense disarmament debate is taking place in the United States.

In the UN General Assembly's first committee, in which Inga Thorsson and Ambassador Curt Lidgard have led Swedish contributions, an intense debate has grown up concerning weapons in outer space, open reporting of military expenditure and the use of chemical weapons. Despite tough accusations and counteraccusations about chemical weapons -- the Soviet Union alleging U.S. misuse in Vietnam and the United States alleging Soviet use in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea -- it is seen as a success that the United Nations has been given a role to play. As a footnote it can be reported that the Soviet Union's representatives in the disarmament bodies have been badly affected by the affair of submarine 137 in the Swedish archipelago.

KIPRIANOU COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH REAGAN, HAIG

NC092036 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] In Washington this afternoon, President Kiprianou conferred with the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee. The president was welcomed and addressed by the committee's chairman. President Kiprianou analyzed the Cyprus problem in light of the latest developments and replied to a number of questions from committee members.

Earlier, the president met with representatives of the media at the National Press Club. During the meeting he analyzed the Cyprus problem and replied to questions. Replying to a question, the president said President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig demonstrated interest in the positions he analyzed during their meetings. President Kiprianou stated that the time is suitable to exert influence, as he personally requested of the Reagan administration, on the Turkish side so it will abandon its philosophy of division in respect to a Cyprus solution. Kiprianou said time will show whether and to what degree any such influence will be exerted on Turkey in order to make it abandon its policy.

Answering other questions, President Kiprianou referred to the demilitarization of Cyprus and to the missing persons issue, stating that thie humanitarian issue must be promoted as soon as possible and irrespective of any political solution.

LISSARIDHIS CRITICIZES WALDHEIM ROLE IN TALKS

NC092018 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] In a letter to UN Secretary General Waldheim, EDEK chairman Lissaridhis criticizes the UN secretary for his role on the Cyprus issue. Lissaridhis states that the role of the UN secretary general is to guide the intercommunal talks in such a way that all proposals will be within the principles and resolutions of the United Nations, and expresses regret that this is not the case.

In his letter, Lissaridhis also mentions that the evaluation Waldheim submitted on the intercommunal talks does not reflect reality and that his recommendations violate UN principles. He calls on the UN secretary general to withdraw his ideas and to insist on implementation of the UN resolutions on Cyprus.

TURKISH DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

TA091959 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] The under secretary for Cyprus affairs of the Turkish prime ministry, Vahit Guneri, and a delegation arrived in the TFSC by air this evening. In a statement at Ercan state airport, Guneri said he was very happy to come to Cyprus again and that he will hold various contacts, especially on the economic situation of the federated state. Guneri said: As you know, Cagatay and a delegation visited Ankara. Talks were held there on the federated state's 1982 budget. Now it is our duty to hold talks on certain details, various investments and other issues. We have come here to hold talks on the economic situation and other issues.

In reply to a question of whether talks will be held with representatives of the political parties, Guneri said he is the Cyprus affairs under secretary and that various talks might be held within the framework of the duties of an under secretary. He added, however, that the major issue was economic. In reply to a question on whether or not he will also bring up the government crisis during his talks, Guneri said: I can say nothing for the time being. However, we might hold talks with party leaders or officials.

Guneri will begin his contacts tomorrow, when he will first call on the commander of the peacekeeping forces, Lt Gen Kaya Yazgan, and then on the Turkish ambassador, Inal Batu. Guneri will place a wreath at the Ataturk monument in Republic Square and then call on President Denktas. Guneri will then meet with the vice president of the legislative assembly, Ekrem Ural, and Prime Minister Cagatay.

Will Not 'Intervene'

TA100925 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Vahit Guneri, the Turkish prime ministry under secretary for Cyprus affairs, who arrived in Cyprus for talks yesterday, was received by President Rauf Denktas today. In a statement to the press after the meeting, Denktas said Guneri was a person familiar with the problems of the Turkish Cypriot community. He said Guneri was in the island in connection with investment projects, economic measures and economic improvement measures. He added that they also discussed the current government crisis.

Denktas reiterated that Guneri did not come to the island to intervene. Consequently, he added, the atmosphere the Greek Cypriot administration is trying to create around the visit of the honorable pasha is misleading. He has not come here to intervene. We will make the necessary decisions within the framework of our own democratic system and in line with our communal and national interests.

DENKTAS CONTINUES TALKS WITH PARTY LEADERS

TA091541 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas continued consultations today with political party leaders in a bid to designate a candidate for the post of prime minister. After receiving the party leaders in his office yesterday, Denktas talked with National Unity Party leader and Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay today. Receiving correspondents after the talks, which lasted 45 minutes, Denktas announced that he had completed the first round of his contacts with party leaders. Denktas said:

[Begin recording] I am continuing to exert efforts in connection with the formation of a new government. I have received and talked with all party leaders, and with Cagatay. The officials of the parties that toppled the minority government with the 21 votes they gathered have expressed their views to me openly. Some major issues have emerged from my first talks. There are other issues that need clarification. That is why I have decided to conduct another round of talks with them. After I assess the views that were expressed to me during my contacts, I will resume my consultations. In conclusion, at this moment I do not feel I have reached a point where I can designate a member of the assembly to attempt to form the new government. [end recording]

Konuk Resigns

TA100907 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Nejat Konuk, Democratic People's Party deputy from Lefkosa [Nicosia], has resigned from the legilsative assembly. It has been learned that Konuk sent his resignation to the deputy speaker of the assembly, Ekrem Ural. Ural confirmed the report to our correspondent. He added that he would submit Konuk's resignation letter to tomorrow's assembly session.

OECD APPROVES OF COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC MEASURES

TA091803 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] It has been reported that during the OECD meeting recently held in Paris, a unity of views was reached to the effect that the desired economic stability can be achieved in Turkey if the economic program being implemented in the country is continued.

In a statement to Turkish Radio and Television at Esenboga airport, the secretary general of the Treasury and International Economic Cooperation Department of the Finance Ministry, Nazif Kocayusufpasaoglu -- a member of the Turkish delegation at the OECD meetings -- said the report prepared by the OECD carried positive views on the future of the Turkish economy. A delegation headed by Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal participated in the meetings held last Monday in Paris.

IRANIAN BORDER CHECKPOINT REOPENS AT VAN

TA091543 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Van, 9 Dec (AA) -- Esendere checkpoint, closed by Iranian authorities because of security considerations in 1980, was re-opened to traffic this morning, and Turkish cement exports resumed. Clashes between ethnic groups in Iran had caused the closing.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER IRMAK RETURNS FROM FRG TRIP

TA091718 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Consultative Assembly Speaker Sadi Irmak, who attended an international meeting on Turkey in Bonn, has returned to Ankara. In a statement at Esenboga airport, Irmak said he sincerely explained Turkey's current situation and problems. Noting that he attended meetings on Ataturk while in the FRG, Irmak added that he also met with Turkish workers employed in the FRG.

NEW CRUDE OIL SUPPLY CONTRACT SIGNED WITH IRAQ

TA091339 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1230 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Ankara, 9 Dec (AA) -- Turkey will purchase 8.5 (?million) tons of crude oil from Iraq next year under a contract signed in Baghdad concluding last week's talks with a Turkish delegation headed by Turkish Petroleum Corporation (TPO) Director General Ismail Kafescioglu. A preliminary agreement had been achieved to this effect during a recent visit to Turkey by Iraqi Deputy Premier Taha Ramadan.

CANTURK IN ROMANIA FOR ECONOMIC GROUP MEETING

TA091751 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] The Turkish-Romanian joint economic committee has begun its activities in Bucharest. The Turkish delegation to the talks is being headed by Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk and the Romanian delegation by Minister of Machine Building Ioan Avram. The work of the joint technical committee, which met earlier, is being reviewed at the meetings. The development of Turkish-Romanian cooperation in the fields of trade, industry, transportation, agriculture and mining is also being discussed at the talks. Canturk also met with the minister of electric power, Trandafir Cocirla, and the minister of mining, Ion Lazarescu.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES 10 DEC MEETING

TA102022 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is in Brussels to attend the NATO Ministerial Council meetings, met with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington today. Relations between Turkey and the United Kingdom within the framework of the EEC and the Council of Europe were taken up in the talks, which were held at NATO Headquarters. NATO Ministerial Council meetings will be resumed tomorrow.

Speaking during the NATO meetings today, Turkmen dealt with the situation in the Middle East as well as East-West relations. Stressing the importance of solidarity among the organization members, Turkmen said relations among the treaty members should be assessed within the framework of the alliance. Turkmen is expected to meet with the FRG, Belgian and Italian foreign ministers tomorrow.

BAYULKEN: GREEK DEMAND FOR GUARANTEE 'MEANINGLESS'

TA101515 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] National Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken has said that the Greek Government's request for a guarantee from NATO for the defense of its territory is meaningless.

Bayulken made this statement in a news conference he held at NATO Headquarters in Brussels at the end of the NATO Defense Planning Committee meeting today. Bayulken said NATO's goals and principles are clear and that a new alliance must be established in order to meet Greece's demand. Pointing out that there have been problems between Turkey and Greece for 30 years or so, Bayulken said, however, that since Greek Prime Minister Papandreou assumed office, unprecedented problems have arisen.

According to reports by Turkish Radio and Television correspondents Nusret Ozgul and Saadettin Turyakioglu from Brussels, Bayulken noted that Turkey is ready for a dialogue with Greece, but Papandreou opted for argument rather than dialogue.

More on News Conference

TA101641 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] National Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken has termed as meaningless the Greek Government's request for a guarantee from NATO for the defense of its territory against Turkey. In a news conference at the end of the NATO Defense Planning Committee, Bayulken said this Greek request was not compatible with NATO goals and principles. He added that other NATO member countries also did not approve of this demand.

Bayulken pointed out that problems between Turkey and Greece have existed for 30 years now and have not emerged [as heard] since Papandreou's assumption of power. Recalling that Turkey has always expressed its desire to engage in a dialogue with Greece, Bayulken said Greek Prime Minister Papandreou opted for argument rather than dialogue.

In reply to a correspondent who asked his views on expected developments in the event Greece withdraws from NATO's military wing, Bayulken said Turkey does not desire such a development.

No 'Confrontation' With Greece

TA101536 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Brussels, 10 Dec (AA) -- Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken told a press conference in Brussels today despite press reports to the contrary, the NATO Defense Planning Committee which ended without issuing a communique did not witness a confrontation between Turkey and Greece. In reply to a question, he said Turkey was "not offended" and it was out of question for Turkey to withdraw from the alliance.

Refuting the Greek allegation that Turkey was threatening Greece as "imaginary," Bayulken admitted there were certain problems between Turkey and Greece but none of these came into being after the Papandreou government assumed power. "In case the Greek premier had not referred continuously during his election campaign to a potential threat from Turkey, maintaining such an attitude even after the elections, we might not have objected to the inclusion in the NATO communique of a general statement. But a statement implying a Turkish threat is unacceptable," he said.

Referring to Greek premier's statement that Greece was rejecting partially the "Rogers plan" under which Greece had returned to NATO's military wing, Bayulken said the statement was obscure.

SPANISH MINISTER SEES NO MEMBERSHIP PROCESS PROBLEMS

LD110020 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca said at a news conference here in Brussels following the signing of the protocol of Spanish accession to NATO that all Spaniards will realize that entering NATO strengthens democracy and the security of the people.

Perez-Llorca said Greece will not cause any difficulties in the subsequent stages of Spain's entry into NATO. During the past few days the prime minister, Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, has talked on the telephone with the Greek prime minister, Papandreou. The latter assured Calvo-Sotelo that Greece has its own problems with NATO.

In connection with Spain's future relations with the Soviet Union, Perez-Llorca said that the government will maintain the same relations with the Soviet Union, in many cases privileged relations, as many NATO countries have.

At this news conference, the minister stated that Spain's relations of friendship with the United States will only be strengthened when Spain joins NATO. He added that all of this will change the situation of the U.S. bases in Spain. The Spanish minister said Spain will also maintain the same privileged relations from now on with the other member countries of the Atlantic alliance.

In reply [word indistinct] to a question on the possibility of installing nuclear weapons in Spain, Perez-Llorca said the Spanish Government has no plans for this and that this is a matter that would be decided by the Spanish parliament.

The minister of foreign affairs will return to Madrid tonight.

GENSCHER ASSESSES UPCOMING FRG-GDR MEETING

LD101430 Hamburg DPA in German 1328 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 Dec (DPA) -- According to FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher, great importance will be attached to the subjects of disarmament and European peace policy at the German-German summit meeting on the weekend. In Bonn today he said that now, shortly after the start of the Geneva disarmament negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union, it is important that the meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, also send out a "signal of the German and European peace policy". On the basis of the basic treaty between the two German states and of the Helsinki Final Act "we Germans must primarily try to reduce tensions between East and West."

Genscher said that German-German relations and developments in Europe are inseparably linked with one another. The overfall climate of East-West policy determines the weather in Germany too. "On the other hand, however, improvements and easier conditions in German-German relations are also important building blocks for a peaceful development in all of Europe." For this reason it was a matter here, too, of achieving progress in the humanitarian sphere in the talks at Lake Werbellin. "Easier conditions for the people in Germany who want to visit and to join one another are a contribution which the Germans could make for peace in Europe," Genscher said.

DM25 MILLION LOAN TO NICARAGUA ANNOUNCED

LD101434 Hamburg DPA in German 1320 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 Dec (DPA) -- Despite persisting reservations about internal political developments in Nicaragua, the Federal Government is continuing its aid. The federal minister for economic cooperation, Rainer Offergeld, today agreed to a loan of DM25 million to the Sandinist revolutionary government. According to the ministry, Nicaragua intends to use DM10 million to purchase agricultural machinery, fertilizers and seed, while DM15 millionis to be spent rebuilding a cardboard box factory destroyed in the civil war.

DIETZE ANALYZES EAST GERMAN YOUTH PROTESTS

DW101053 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 11 Dec 81 p 16

[Article by Lutz Dietze, professor for public and educational law at Bremen University]

[Excerpts] In the view of the GDR leadership, youth protests in the Federal Republic, squatting and violent clashes with the police are visible proof of the aggravation of the class-political controversy in capitalist states, or a state youth policy which is at variance with the interests of the youth. Under existing socialism, in contrast, everything is entirely different. They say: In the GDR every young person has his safe prospects.

This applicable, however, only to those young people who fit themselves into the all-embracing care system with discipline, diligence and obedient observance of their duties. Generally the young people accept the principle: "The state is doing something for my education, wherefore it can also demand something of me," says a 16-year old school graduate. But this includes the (at least seemingly) complete identification with the ruling social system. In the past few months, however, something has happened which, to go by the GDR's self-image, actually should not happen at all: Young people express displeasure and even demonstrate. In bigger towns of the GDR in particular the youth protest has assumed uncontrolled organized forms and at times even took place in public.

In early April 1981 hundreds of young people participated in an open-air rock festival in Erfurt; they had been prohibited from participating because the state security service had found that the song lyrics contained antistate agitation and propaganda. When police finally took massive action they needed hours to get control of the situation. Many young people were arrested and subsequently condemned to detention terms of up to 2 years in summary court procedures. Nevertheless, the protest movement spread to other cities, for example, Weimar. Just a few weeks earlier some riots had occured in Plauen (Vogtland area) and in Karl-Marx-Stadt. Similar conflicts happened in Rostock and Berlin, and most recently in Eisenhuettenstadt, albeit with less dramatic concomitant circumstances.

The cause of the riots in Plauen was similar to that of Zurich: Several hundred young people demanded in choruses that the local executive board of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) let them have a meeting place of their own: the old railroad station building which is no longer in use. School pupils and apprentices resisted the arriving people's police and started a sit-down strike. It was put to an end like in Erfurt.

In Rostock a similar demand by young people was defused in that the Free German Youth (FDJ) successfully intervened with the municipal office for real estate utilization for a youth center; this probably succeeded because the "Polish spark" had already jumped over and a further escalation had to be feared. In reality the young people had wanted a "youth-owned" clubhouse and not one controlled by the FDJ. But when the city administration -- allegedly for the purpose of saving energy -- turned off the heating for the youth in winter, many interventions with the Kreis and Bezirk administration were needed until the required heat was supplied. The grumble has continued to this day. Yet the FDJ, by its adaptation readiness, seems to have weakened the protest rather than opened itself even to unorthodox juvenile demands.

Indications of a critical sentiment increase in schools as well. Teachers complain about a decline in the zeal for learning; cases of work refusal, lack of discipline and damage to material objects have increased. The school directorate reacts with lack of understanding: After all, socialism offers the pupils social security, coziness and jobs. So why be against it? If GDR teachers are asked where they see the causes of the growing displeasure in the generation of pupils the answer mostly is: the home. According to this view pupils showing difficulties of learning and discipline mostly come from abject homes: They draw attention to the high divorce rate in the GDR. Besides, the teachers feel that most parents are disinterested in political questions and measure the potential of real socialism only by the standard of the options of consumption in West Germany. Today's youth displays an alarmingly "materialistic" attitude and does not have any ideals, they say.

The attempts to arouse the enthusiasm of young people for the ideals of socialism have not yielded the desired results. The readiness to join the FDJ has abated -- whereupon the FDJ executive board and the advising teachers have turned tables on these youths: Not every applicant is admitted to the organization anymore but only those who have consolidated socialist views and on the whole can prove tangible their constructive attitude. In return the membership in the FDJ entails advantages, for instance the recommendation to the extended secondary school with corresponding assistance in the preparatory courses. The "ticklish topics," meaning the contradiction between propaganda and the realities of life are discussed during lessons on purpose. If pupils ask, for example, why they are not allowed to travel to capitalist foreign countries they are told: Just imagine you were in the FRG and out of a job. Then you could not go wherever you wanted to, either. Go to the socialist fraternal states first and conquer this world. Then we shall see.

It is, however, only a minority of the pupils who experimentally shake the basic pillars of the social system. Most of them miss bourgeois liberties only if and when they are individually affected. They do see the positive aspects of collective education -- readiness to help, comradeship. The more active part of the youth assimilates. The shock over Poland is deep. This is why the younger people in the SED are now discussing what the party must do to prevent a similar development in the GDR. But so far they only are a critical minority.

They say: The improvement in the material living conditions can be put into practice in the long run if the mass of the working people can be urged to step up productivity. This presupposes, in turn, that the identification with the social system be more positive than heretofore. This could possibly be achieved through a controlled and dosed reorientation in information policy, paired with a persuasion to work adapted to the citizen's interest.

It is striking that the juvenile protest in the GDR shows related features to that in West Germany because the causes are similar. An exaggerated security requirement of the state provokes freedom requirements on the part of the young people, that is to say, among those who as yet are not "anybody" in society and who have nothing to lose as well. This is reason for self-criticism -- no need to point one's finger at the youth problems in the GDR.

NATO CRISIS VIEWED IN LIGHT OF BRUSSELS MEETING

DW101253 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 10 Dec 81 p 4

[Dieter Schroeder commentary]

[Text] One of the biggest crises in the Atlantic alliance has been postponed but not warded off shortly prior to the usual pre-Christmas meeting of NATO's defense and foreign ministers. President Reagan's support for a "zero solution" for the medium-range missiles and the opening of negotiations of the matter with the Soviets have defused the discussion on NATO's dual decision and its counterarming for the time being. The ministers of the 15 member states can adopt unreservedly the demand of the President. Outwardly the alliance's unity has been restored again. But this harmony must not gloss over the fact that the dispute about the counterarming has left behind deep traces.

The Europeans continue to deal with a powerful partner who impatiently insists on his leading role and responds to any hesitations of the Old World with the threat of making a decision of its own over their heads. A clever U.S. observer recently has drawn the conclusion that NATO might be facing its end. The alliance would be endangered by Washington rather than Moscow. Though this observation may have been premature, it was not wrong. The "struggle for the soul of Europe," as Reagan's Ambassador to Bonn Arthur F. Burns put it, continues. What the United States expects from Europe is an appropriate contribution to the defense of the Western values and its readiness for modernization of the nuclear arsenal in case the negotiations with Moscow were to fail. As a pledge for its commitment in Europe it considers its 350,000 soldeirs stationed here. "They will not stay if they are not welcomed," Burns warned. Lawrence Eagleburger, the head of the State Department's Europe section, was even more outspoken when he said that Europeans did not have an interpreter's role between the United States and the Soviet Union, Europe could not afford to stand between the suppowers.

This is a clear-cut critcism of Federal Chancellor Schmidt. Eagleburger has now made up for what Brezhnev's spokesman Zamyatin already during the Bonn visit of the Soviet party leader had refused to tolerate. What the superpowers desired from Bonn was not interpreter's services but a chiming in with their wishes. Granted Schmidt did not leave any doubts vis-a-vis the Kremlin boss that he is neither in a position nor does he want to comply with Moscow's wishes, but to the United States his attitude does not seem to be absolutely clear. The fact that he has burdened himself with the interpreter's role in their view is not a sign of inner strength and it irritates them even more that he also wants to keep in touch with the Russians about the continuation of the Geneva negotiations. It is above all between Bonn and Washington that latent tensions continue to remain. Schmidt himself has weakened his position through a contradiction in his utterances. On the one hand he has linked his political fate with the outcome of the Geneva negotiatons, whereas on the other he wants to approve of the counterarming if no result will be achieved in Geneva by the end of 1983. But what is meant to be a means of pressure on the superpowers might easily become a weapon in the hands of the opponents within his party.

The fact that the United States is less inclined to comply with the objections of the Europeans also becomes manifest in the manner of dealing with Turkey. For Washington Ankara at present is the strategically most important ally. The United States believes that a thrust by the Soviets across Iran to the Gulf area can be blocked from their Turkish bases before their Rapid Deployment Force would be able to reach the Gulf area. This is why Haig and Weinberger were wooing the generals in Ankara shortly prior to the NATO session, this is why they want to grant more time to them for a return to democracy than the Europeans do, and this is why they refuse, in contrast to their partners, to bringing pressure to bear on the junta through cuts in their financial and military aid.

New Greek Prime Minister Papandreou in Brussels has felt most clearly the United States' determination of not letting themselves be bothered. He soon had to realize that he overplays his hand if he raises much too high demands. Greece's strategic importance does not match that of Turkey. This is why he soon had to abandon his objection against Spain's admission to NATO. His position had been weak anyway, because the other NATO partners are harboring the illusion that Spain will be strengthened democratically through its army's integration into NATO. What also catches the eye of Washington is Spain's function as an "aircraft carrier." In this situation neither the fear that Athen's share in military aid will further decrease through the admission of Spain nor the promise to assist Spanish Socialist leader Felipe Gonzales, who is skeptical with regard to the NATO membership, was of any help for Papandreou. He merely was able to lay stress on his wishes vis-a-vis Turkey through Greece's withdrawal from NATO's supreme command.

Papandreou's bluff is a matter of routine for NATO. Its capability to survive depends on whether it will succeed in safeguarding its unity vis-a-vis the Soviets, who still hope to overthrow the dual decision without making any concessions in Geneva.

PAPER SEES PAPANDREOU TACTIC BACKFIRING

DW110949 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 11 Dec 81 p 3

[Dispatch signed HA.: "Papandreou's Boomerang"]

[Text] What Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou did at the Brussels meeting of defense ministers definitely was not a diplomatic masterpiece. He had intended to take home as the first success in foreign policy a security guarantee against a potential attack by Turkey.

Nevertheless, the alliance partners, including the Turks, were prepared to confirm once again in the final communique the "territorial inviolability" for every state already duly averred to in the UN Charter and in the CSCE Final Act of Helsinki, as superfluous as it may sound. But this was not enough for Papandreou. This is why he prevented the adoption of the communique -- a matter unheard of in more than 30 years of NATO history.

Papandreou thereby maneuvered himself into a position of having to make moves which in the end surely will not enhance Athen's freedom of action in international politics. Indirectly the Turks came out the winners -- military regime or not. What will probably happen is that the national feelings hurt by Papandreou's insinuation for the time being will strengthen the regime in Turkey. All told: It is a boomerang for the Athens head of government.

ASSEMBLY TO BE INFORMED OF ARMS EXPORT DEALS

PM101029 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Nov 81 p 13

[Text] Defense Minister Charles Hernu has decided to inform the National Assembly regularly of the conclusion of foreign arms contracts by France. In 1980 these military exports amounted to Fr23,440,000,000, or 40 percent of the arms industry's annual turnover. The government, which wants to break with the previous practice of secrecy over this trade, will give a report every 6 months summarizing exports of military equipment to the chairmen and keynote speakers of the National Assembly and Senate defense and foreign affairs committees. This report will relate to the position on orders and supplies for the previous half-year and will list operations by broad categories of equipment as well as the distribution of these sales among the OECD zone on the one hand and regions outside the OECD on the other.

Mr Hernu also explained that the same parliamentary representatives will be informed of the conclusion of deals with foreign countries, which implies opening program authorizations under article 29 of the 16 July decree. This document, which relates to the implemtation of a law passed 28 December 1957, enables the state to start in anticipation the manufacture of equipment intended for export and corresponding to series already ordered by the armed forces. Finally it has been decided to give the same representatives the text of intergovernmental agreements governing the production and sale of equipment designed in cooperation.

Many industrialists fear that the lifting, even retrospectively, of secrecy on commercial transactions with foreign countries may prompt potential clients to approach other buyers regarded as more discreet and reliable. Indeed some buyers sometimes ask the industrialist for complete secrecy on the order they are placing with him until the supply date, when the transaction quickly becomes public knowledge. A law dated 30 June 1952 made provision for the parliamentary commissions to be informed, but it quickly fell into abeyance.

NUCLEAR TESTS DISCLOSED BY SEISMOLOGISTS

LD100932 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] France has just carried out two nuclear tests at the Mururoa testing site in the Pacific. At least, this is what has been disclosed by New Zealand seismologists. They report that the first explosion took place on 5 December and the second, on 8 December. The scientists believe that both explosions were medium-size and follow the explosion of a more powerful bomb on 11 November. The government had confirmed at that time that a test had taken place but denied that it was a neutron bomb.

Radioactive Waste Scattered

NC091922 Paris AFP in English 1813 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 9 Dec (AFP) -- Defence Minister Charles Hernu admitted here today that radioactive waste stocked in Mururoa Atoll, France's Pacific Ocean nuclear test base, was scattered last March by a storm that created "a new radiological situation" in the area. He said there was a "high degree of security" at the test base, but did not elaborate on what the "new radiological situation" is.

Mr Hernu made the statement in parliament to a question concerning press reports about pollution of the atoll. The reports were based on a pamphlet put out by the Atomic Energy Commission branch of the pro-Socialist French Democratic Labour Confederation (CFDT).

No trace of radioactivity, Mr Hernu said, had been found in the sea around the atoll, and this had been confirmed by a laboratory report published in Christchurch, New Zealand. He pledged that in future "necessary data" would be communicated to persons involved in Mururoa security, but added it was not possible to transmit "certain documents" to the unions.

POLL ON WAR DANGER AND PACIFISM ANALYZED

PM071131 Paris LE FIGARO in French 23 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Charles Rebois report: "FIGARO-SOFRES Opinion Poll on Pacifism: The Munich Spirit"]

[Excerpts] Some 55 percent of people polled think that there will be serious risks of world war over the next few years. Some 47 percent think that the USSR is at present the main threat to peace. The same proportion think that the East bloc countries are militarily stronger. And 75 percent think that if the USSR were to threaten France directly or seriously, an attempt should be made to negotiate a compromise.

The fear of war is considerably less among men than among women. It affects young people more but does not spare any social class. Only the communists seem to fear a conflict less. Since the potential adversary is the USSR they feel duty-bound not to believe that it has aggressive intentions.

Libya and Iran are placed immediately after the USSR in the front ranks of the countries threatening peace. Israel, which lives permanently under arms, ranks only fifth and Pakistan, whose resistance to the Soviet invader is continuing amid indifference, is no longer regarded as a hotbed of tension. One sign of historical evolution is that Germany is no longer taken into account in possibilities of conflict.

Is this demobilization of Germany contagious and inversely proportional to the increase in the danger? It would be possible to believe this when you observe that only 15 percent of people polled would want to resist by all available means, including nuclear weapons, if there were a direct and serious Soviet threat.

In phrasing the question it would perhaps have been better to talk of aggression rather than threat. But aside from that reservation, it is undeniable that the traditional feelings of patriotism fit in less with the prospect of a nuclear apocalypse than with the epic cavalry charges of conventional conflicts. The will to fight whatever the cost is dictated in most cases by social or political predetermination. In the place of honor among those wishing to resist are cadres, and, of the parties, the RPR. The communists, of course, would negotiate with the Soviet aggressor.

That leaves the U.S. shield, in which 64 percent of people polled continue to believe. The eventuality of a nuclear conflict limited to Europe and Ronald Reagan's hastily corrected statements on this subject have scarcely reduced confidence in the traditional ally. However, the old proverb says: "God helps those who help themselves." This is to be done primarily by strengthening the national nuclear force, as 42 percent of those questioned want, or by maintaining it in its present state (35 percent). There is virtual unanimity on this point.

The results of our opinion poll will strengthen the Atlantic alliance's supporters. Their number is increasing while the number of advocates of neutrality is falling. This twofold need -- the Atlantic alliance and the national deterrent force -- is particularly necessary since public opinion thinks that a general arms reduction agreement between the Western and Eastern countries is an unrealistic objective.

In these conditions what explanation can there be for the opposition of 45 percent of those polled to the deployment of the U.S. Pershing missiles in West Europe? This attitude seems scarcely reconcilable with the opinion of the majority, who still believe in U.S. aid in case of conflict. This effect is produced by women, who are acting out of fear and, overwhelmingly, by the communists, who are unreservedly devoted to Moscow's cause. In addition the workers, over whom the PCF exerts its influence, are strengthening the camp of those who oppose the Pershing missiles.

Inconsistencies

The West European governments, which have just said they agree with the U.S. proposal (no Pershings if the Russians withdraw their SS-20 missiles), have been unable to justify their stances to their publics, hence the fact that official statements are out of joint with popular reactions. This is also the reason for the vacillation in answers on the significance of the pacifist demonstrations. Some 36 percent of people think they increase the chances of peace and disarmament in Europe and, on the other hand, 35 percent think they play into the USSR's hands.

This opinion poll highlights a number of inconsistencies. To understand them it is necessary to accept that the people polled -- and probably their neighbors too -- are primarily obeying a law of human survival in the face of the threat of nuclear war. The closer this threat comes geographically and the greater the likelihood of it threatening them directly, possibly sparing those controlling the game, the more they seek to preserve themselves egotistically. What do they see?

In all, the strategic scenario's emphasis has primarily been placed on nuclear deterrence at world level. Nobody in the East or the West could escape the apocalypse. This monstrous prospect paradoxically has a reassuring nature. The fear it instills in the two superpowers has a name: the balance of terror. And now a new factor is being introduced by emphasizing the possibility of a nuclear war limited to Europe! We are falling back into the old process of traditional wars with the additional nuclear horror.

The USSR has made a Machiavellian calculation. By creating an imbalance in Europe with its SS-20s it is placing Europe within its range militarily while reducing the West Europeans' will to resist. Without the counterbalance provided by the Pershing missiles West Germany would be doomed at best to Finlandization and at worst to destruction. How could its neighbors escape the same fate? Despite its independent defense system France's situation would very quickly become untenable. The West European governments are aware of the danger. They still have to make their publics share their convictions.

MITTERRAND, SOVIET ENVOY DISCUSS SECURITY

NC102254 Paris AFP in English 2246 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 10 Dec (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand had a talk today with Soviet Ambassador Stepan Chervonenko on questions concerning security in Europe. After the conversation, the ambassador said they had discussed "the search for a way to attenuate the confrontations and military tensions between the blocs, the search for a lowering of the levels of armaments and a reduction of concentrations of nuclear arms on this continent." The diplomat added he had delivered a message from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev with an explanation of his views on the international situation.

JUPITER CENTER SIMULATES MILITARY EXERCISE

LD102256 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] It has been learned during the evening that at the Elysee a military exercise, the exact nature of which is unknown, has been simulated from the Jupiter Control Center, the underground alert headquarters of the nuclear forces which is located underneath the presidential palace.

RALLY DEMANDS RELEASE OF ARGENTINE PRISONERS

FY102012 Paris AFP in Spanish 1419 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 10 Dec (AFP) -- A demonstration supported by first lady Danielle Mitterrand and attended by actress Catherine Deneuve and several prominent personalities was staged today in front of the Argentine Embassy to demand a Christmas without political prisoners and missing persons. In a message, Danielle Mitterrand conveyed to the Plaza de Mayo mothers her emotion over their suffering and her support for their perseverance and, through them, she addressed all those who are also suffering restrictions of their dignity, their freedom of thought and expression.

DIPLOMATS APPOINTED, AMBASSADORS WELCOMED

PM101713 [Editorial Report] Paris LE MONDE in French carries unattributed reports on diplomatic appointments and approvals affecting Paris as follows: The 20 November issue, page 3: "The JOURNAL OFFICIEL of 28 November reports the appointment of Miss Christiane Malitchenko as ambassador to Norway. She will replace Mr Pierre Dessaux." "The same JOURNAL OFFICIEL of 28 November reports the appointment of Mr Paul Depis as ambassador to Iraq. He will replace Mr Pierre Rocalve."

LE MONDE on 4 December carries on page 6 an 800-word report on a ceremony held 2 December in which the following four new ambassadors presented their credentials to President Francois Mitterrand: U.S. Ambassador Evan G. Galbraith; South African Ambassador Robert du Plooy, Cape Verde Ambassador Andres Corsino Tolentino; and Barbados Ambassador Oliver Hamlet Jackman.

The 5 December LE MONDE on page 8 reports: "The JOURNAL OFFICIEL 5 December publishes the appointment of Mr Henri Servant as ambassador in Damascus. He will replace Mr Fernand Rouillon. The same JOURNAL OFFICIEL for 5 December publishes the appointment of Mr Pierre Garreau as ambassador to Djibouti. He will replace Mr Yvan Bastouil."

SOARES CRITICAL OF DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE

PM091705 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Dec 81 pp 1, 3

[Charles Vanhecke interview with Socialist Party (PS) Secretary General Mario Soares in Paris -- date not given]

[Text] "Portugal is in a difficult economic and financial situation," Mario Soares said. "After making demagogic promises the Democratic Alliance government has to face the facts: 25 percent inflation, an 8 percent unemployment rate, a $2.2 billion balance of payments deficit, in other words $1 billion more than when I was in power, monthly devaluations of our currency, the escudo, and paralysis in investiments.

"After freezing prices, to the detriment of the balance of payments, the government is being forced to allow them to break loose. After announcing a 5 percent growth rate, it will probably be 1 percent at the end of the year. The result is that it will be necessary to negotiate new loans with the IMF, which will lead to a policy of great austerity next year and will hence make the social situation even more explosive. "I was also forced to adopt austerity measures but they bore fruit: We recovered our gold reserves and established conditions for growth, as the president himself admitted when Sa Carneiro came to power.

"The right has failed to find an answer to the country's problems. It lacks stringency in its administrative management and, in addition, in allowing business to intrude into politics: Former groups have regained their privileges, economic power is again influencing political power. This is producing a climate of great popular discontent."

The PS leader then turned to two other problems: the revision of the constitution and presidential powers. Portugal at present has a semipresidential regime: The head of state can dissolve parliament, he appoints and dismisses the prime minister on the basis of the election results, but he does not chair the cabinet and has no influence over government policy.

"The constitution's transitional period is over," Mr Soares explained. "The Council of the Revolution, which was intended to be a temporary body, should, in our view, disappear. The council, which resulted from 25 April, does, of course, have revolutionary legitimacy but it does not have democratic legitimacy. Now we think that in a democratic regime military power should be subordinate to civilian power. This is obviously not the view of the Communist Party, which is anxious to maintain the council because it thinks it can manipulate it.

"As for the head of state's powers, we adopted a clear stance during the last presidential campaign: We asked General Eanes, who was standing for reelection -- and an agreement was reached on this -- for his candidacy to have a civilian and not a military nature and for the political parties to be defended. We also agreed that the presidential powers should not be reduced or increased. Nonetheless Portugal is now the only democratic country whose president is an active military. We think that the next president in 1985 should be a civilian."

Is Mario Soares not thinking of his own candidacy?

[Answer] I neither rule out nor confirm such a possibility. But there are closer elections: the municipal elections at the end of next year and the parliamentary elections in 1984 which, moreover, might be held early if the Democratic Alliance lost the confidence of parliment or the head of state. The result of those election will determine the PS' ability to put forward a candidate who would [illegible]

[Question] Meanwhile will President Eanes not be tempted, as rumor has it in Lisbon, to form his own party?

[Answer] I am convinced that he will not. It would be unthinkable for President Eanes, who stood as an independent candidate in the last election, to exploit his position to create a "presidential" party when [French President] Mitterand, for instance, has adopted entirley the reverse approach. Mitterrand, who was the French Socialist Party first secretary, resigned from his post to stand for the presidency, and from the day of his election he has been the president of the entire French people. [Answer ends]

We informed Mr Soares of some criticisms leveled at his party, namely that it does not form a real opposition to the ruling right, so as to find the alliances and electorate which will later be necessary to win the presidential election.

[Answer] That is a campaign by the Communist Party, which accuses us of collusion with the Democratic Alliance to revise the constitution. Indeed the PS is in opposition on all fronts: social, parliamentary and cultural. We rule out any alliance before the elections. In addition to our electorate we will address the Democratic Alliance and Communist Party voters to show that we are the only possible alternative. The Social Democratic Party, which is in government with the Social Democratic Center [CDS], the most rightwing party in the present coalition, is in fact completely dominated by the CDS, and that is turning away some of its voters who do not accept the monetarist and antisocial policy followed by the Democratic Alliance.

[Question] Does Mr Soares rule out any agreement with the Communist Party?

[Answer] Socialists and Communists can reach agreement in the field for defending the workers' interests, and that often happens. But our differences of opinion are fundamental. The Portugese Communist Party has remained a Stalinist party whose leaders have been chosen by cooption for the past 40 years. It pays complete allegiance to the Soviet Union and does not want a fully democratic regime for Portugal; on the contrary, it intends to maintain a military power center, as I explained, thinking it can us it to its own ends. We Socialists on the other hand advocate a pluralist civilian democracy and oppose any vanguard mentality. [Answer ends]

Although the Democratic Alliance is suffering from internal dissent, Mr Soares does not deny that his party is experiencing the same type of problem, but he specified:

"A majority emerged with a mandate of 72 percent at our fourth congress. Since then there have been three minority factions, and we want to prevent them feeling obstracized. One of the disagreeements relates to the appointment of senior army officers. At present this depends on the head of state alone. The majority of the party thinks that the president should make these appointments on the basis of nominations by the government. For us this is a question of principle, whereas the minorities are arguing on the basis of individuals."

Finally the Socialist leader explained the way in which he thinks the EC should accept Portugal's membership: "Europe should help Portugal stabilize its economy so as to help stabilize its democratic institutions. It should be expanded, but with as few disparities as possible. It is necessary for the North-South dialogue to take place through our continent."

CALVO-SOTELO CALLS MANIFESTO 'INADMISSIBLE'

LD101802 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Excerpt] In our last report from the Congress of Deputies, Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo was just coming to the manifesto of the 100 -- the 6 December document which was signed by 100 military men. Calvo-Sotelo said that the government respects military jurisdiction in the strictly military realm, in accordance with the law. But the government does not forget that the constitution confers upon it the power to direct the military administration of the state, nor should this be forgotten by those who mistakenly appear to suppose that the armed forces constitute an autonomous power independent of the civil power. The government, he added, does not accept, nor can it accept, any other control or any other supervision than that of the Cortes.

As prime minister, he concluded, I consider the document and its circumstances inadmissible. I repeat my firm decision to ensure that the armed forces continue to respect the constitution and remain obedient to the government of the nation. I pledge before the chamber to unswervingly defend the supremacy of the civil power.

POLITICAL PARTIES UNITE; WITHDRAW CRITICISM

NC111423 Paris AFP in English 1414 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Madrid, 11 Dec (AFP) -- Spain's political parties have united in calling for a stronger government stand towards instigators of a "conspiracy against democracy," sources here said today. At the Cortes (parliament) yesterday, opposition parties almost put forward a censure motion against Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo's government, refraining only because of the gravity of the situation according to some political leaders.

For the first time, Mr Calvo-Sotelo was also subject to criticism from rightist parties. In response, Mr Calvo-Sotelo said that he would control the armed forces and defend civilian rule. But parties of both left and right cast doubts on his ability to deal with what one socialist leader called "the most serious situation since 1975." Nevertheless, the parties promised to support the government if it would respond seriously and actively to the neo-fascist threat to Spain's democracy.

SOCIALIST PETITION FOR REFERENDUM ON NATO

NC101528 Paris AFP in English 1452 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Madrid, 10 Dec (AFP) -- A delegation from the Socialist Workers' Party today handed the government a petition with 600,000 signatures demanding a referendum on Spain's entry in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, officials said. In October, Spain's Communist Party gave the government a petition with half a million signatures backing a referendum. The Socialist Workers' move came as the 15 NATO members were formally to invite Spain today to join the alliance. In a ceremony in Brussels attended by Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca. A spokesman for the Spanish Socialist party, Guillermo Galeote, said that for his party the matter was not closed and he still hoped that the country would stay out of NATO.

CARRILLO TALKS WITH FIDEL CASTRO REPORTED

PM101625 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 27 Nov-3 Dec 81 p 12

[Text] Responding to an invitation from the Communist Party of Cuba's [PCC] First Secretary Fidel Castro, PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo visited that country 22-23 November 1981.

Within the framework of his stay in Cuba, he held talks with the PCC first secretary, in which Politburo candidate member and Secretariat member Jesus Montane Oropesa also took part and in which aspects of the current international situation of interest to the two parties were broached.

During the fraternal meeting, Santiago Carrillo reiterated to Fidel Castro the Spanish Communists' and people's profound feelings of friendship and unshakable solidarity toward the Cuban revolution in the presence of U.S. imperialism's threats of aggression, which the Reagan administration has made public. He also declared himself in favor of ending the unjust and criminal blockade imposed on Cuba and restoring the territory illegally occupied by the U.S. military base in Guantanamo.

The two leaders considered that the plans for aggression directed against Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada, as well as the intention of crushing the legitimate struggle of the Salvadoran people led by their fighting vanguard -- the Democratic Revolutionary Front-Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front -- constitute an aggressive escalation which could culminate in another brutal military intervention not only affecting Central America and the Caribbean but creating a dangerous world situation -- which gives rise to deep concern on the part of all progressive and peace-loving forces.

Fidel Castro offered detailed information concerning these matters and expressed the Cuban people's satisfaction at the Spanish Communists' firm and supportive response, expressed on this occasion just as at other moments of grave danger, and stressed that they will continue to work and prepare themselves to defend at whatever price is necessary this trench of socialism in America.

Santiago Carrillo expressed the deep concern of all forces taking part in the European movement in support of peace at the grave consequences which these aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism toward Central America and the Caribbean entail for peace in Europe and in the world. Santiago Carrillo's visit to Cuba took place within the framework of the PCE's and the Spanish people's solidarity with Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Central America and the Caribbean in general and as a demonstration of that solidarity, for which Fidel Castro expressed personally to Santiago Carrillo and to the Spanish people the Cuban people's deepest gratitude.

SWEDEN

COMMANDER DECLARES SUBMARINE REPORT 'SECRET'

LD102314 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] The supreme commander has classified as secret the armed forces staff report on the submarine affair. The report was handed over today by the supreme commander to the government. It was announced earlier that some of the report would be made public, but the supreme commander has decided that the whole report on the submarine should be classified as secret.

NEW WEAPONS DEVELOPED TO TRACK SUBMARINES

PM101635 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 29 Nov 81 p 6

[Erik Liden report]

[Excerpt] The navy has designed and tested the world's smallest depth charge, for use against foreign submarines in peacetime. The charge is called the Elma and it is dropped in "clusters" on submarines refusing to leave Swedish waters. Because of its directional explosive effect small holes are made in the submarine shell, and in the long term those would be enough to fill it with water. The idea is to force the submarine to the surface without harming the crew. Because the Elma is cheap to produce and is easy to carry on helicopters and ships, 20 can be dropped at a time. This also improves accuracy. The holes which are made in the submarine's hull are the size of a 5-ore coin. The navy has also ordered serial production of the Malin "sound bomb" which will be dropped from helicopters and ships. It attaches itself to the hull of a submarine magnetically, and an acoustic transmitter is activated which makes the submarine easy to track. In principle a foreign submarine with a Malin stuck to it cannot elude navy helicopters and ships. A so-called incident torpedo has also been produced. The explosives in a normal submarine hunter torpedo are replaced by an explosive head designed only to damage the submarine. The submarine screw (which is where torpedoes normally hit) is destroyed or its maneuvering ability is impaired. These new weapons for use in peacetime in the protection of territorial waters against foreign submarines will be mounted on the new missile boats. "We will now be able to act forcefully in submarine incidents without being restricted by consideration for human life," Navy Staff Information Officer Capt Sven Carlsson told us. The weapons have been developed in the wake of last year's much publicized submarine hunt in the area around Huvudskaer in the southern section of the Stockholm archipelago, when at least one foreign submarine eluded the Navy for more than 2 weeks. Commander in Chief Lennart Luung has also begun work on revising the regulations for the use of arms against foreign submarines which refuse to leave Swedish waters. The revisions will cover both the use of the new incident weapons which have been produced and instructions for the swifter use of armed depth charges in serious situations -- including use in the immediate vicinity of suspected submarines.

This tightening up was requested by the navy personnel involved, including the crew of the Halland. Navy chief Per Rudberg is himself continuing to look into the navy's present and future capacity for surveillance and combat action in Swedish waters. Torpedoes which can be fired from light or heavy helicopters are already in existence and have been tested -- one test was taking place outside Karlskrona when submarine 137 ran aground in October. A new trailed hydrophone for use by the navy's lighter vessels considerably increases hydrophone capacity beyond the helicopters' listening time, which is limited by refueling and crew change requirements. Hydrophone buoys will also be added to this chain of surveillance. They can be dropped over a large area and their signals can then be received and analyzed by helicopters or aircraft. The hydrophone receiver can be placed at any depth and can be dropped from high altitude -- which makes them difficult to discover.

KIPRIANOU 10 DEC REMARKS AFTER FOREIGN TOUR

NC100742 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1745 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou has been in Athens since 1430 today. Kiprianou arrived in Athens from the U.S. the last stop of his tour after Bulgaria, Hungary and France. At Ellinikon airport, President Kiprianou made the following statement to Greek press representatives:

[Begin recording] As is well known, I have undertaken two official visits; one to Bulgaria and one to Hungary. I also met French President Mitterrand in Paris. I then proceeded to the U.S. where in New York I conferred with the UN secretary general and the chairman of the UN General Assembly, as well as with the chairman of the Nonaligned Contact Committee. In conclusion, in Washington, I met with U.S. President Reagan. This meeting was attended by the vice president, the secretary of state and other personalities of the U.S. administration.

In [illegible]e to my first visits to Bulgaria and Hungary, I must state that I met very gr[illegible]standing on the problem of Cyprus. As mentioned in the communique, there is full [illegible]ort for our positions on the Cyprus problem. The welcome we were given both in Bulgaria on the part of Chairman Zhivkov and in Hungary on the part of Chairman Losonczi and the other officials with whom we met, as well as on the part of the Bulgarian and Hungarian people, was truly particularly warm. The expressions in support of Cyprus were touching.

Both in Sofia and in Budapest, where I also had talks with Mr Kadar, the secretary general of the Hungarian Communist Party, we basically discussed the Cypriot issue as well as international issues. We also discussed our bipartite relations, and decided on the further expansion of cooperation between Cyprus and Bulgaria and Cyprus and Hungary. I truly believe that these visits contributed to the further expansion of relations and cooperation between Cyprus and these two countries.

In Paris, the meeting with French President Mitterrand also dealt, basically, with the Cyprus problem. There was a positive response to the analysis I made for the French president. We also discussed bipartite problems, that is, matters related to the expansion of bipartite cooperation. We also discussed certain problems which Cyprus is facing in relation to its attachment to the EEC. On this issue there was also a positive response from the French president, who said he would try to see how the problem facing Cyprus can be solved. This problem basically has to do with Cypriot exports to EEC countries during the transitory stage and up to the customs union.

In the United States, we reviewed the latest developments of the Cyprus issue with the UN secretary general and I had the opportunity to reiterate our views on the question of his evaluation. I emphasized that there are both positive and negative elements. We have expressed our views on both. What is of importance, however, even if all the points were positive, is a change in the Turkish position and its abandonment of its partitionist policy. Only in this way could there be progress in the direction of a solution to the Cyprus problem.

I also had the opportunity to explain to the secretary general that we will do whatever is possible on our part, naturally without abandoning our positions, in order to have some progress; but that progress does not depend upon us. Progress basically depends upon the change in the position of Turkey. It is essential to have a radical change in the Turkish position if there is to be any progress. There must be a radical change in the partitionist policy that Turkey has followed to date. We say Turkey because, although a dialogue is being conducted with the Turkish Cypriots, it is in fact Turkey which decides on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot community, which is fundamentally under occupation.

I explained to the UN secretary general that we are willing to allow a certain logical period of time so that we may see whether there could be progress in a new effort, but that we are not prepared to maintain a sterile dialogue which will be conducted for ever without any results. In such an eventuality, if there is no progress, our decision is that the Cypriot issue should be discussed by the UN General Assembly once again. When I say the General Assembly, I refer to this year's General Assembly which, as we hope, will be continued even after the end of its regular session on 15 December. In other words, that it will be reconvened for certain matters, including the Cyprus issue, when we consider the time has come to discuss this issue.

This is the very question which I discussed with the chairman of the UN General Assembly and with the chairman of the Nonaligned Contact Committee. Both of them gave me much encouragement in thes direction and it can be considered nearly certain that a discussion of the Cyprus issue at the UN General Assembly is guaranteed if there is no progress in the dialoge within a tme limit to be determined by us.

In Washington, the basic meeting was with the U.S. President and, as I have stated earlier, this meeting was also attended by Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Haig, and various other personalities. President Reagan asked me to brief him on the Cyprus issue, which I did. Analytically, I explained our positions and our views and I emphasized the fact that the U.S. is in a position, if it so wishes, to play a decisive role in reference to changing the Turkish position in view of the fact that Turkey today totally relies upon the U.S. in every respect.

I explained that there can be no solution to the Cyprus problem without guaranteeing the unity of the state. I explained how the federation became acceptable, but that federation must be of such a form that it will guarantee the unity of the state and the inalienable rights of the citizens, including the basic liberties, human rights and basic freedoms, also including free movement, free settlement and the right to own property. I explained that there can be no solution to the Cyprus problem without the withdrawal of the occupation troops. In reality, I accentuated the necessity for demilitarization.

Our aspiration, a fact which fully conforms to a realistic examination of the facts, is -- and this is to the benefit of all -- to turn Cyprus into a place of peace, calm, freedom on a permanent basis for all its inhabitants, without foreign intervention of any form. I also referred to the necessity of broader international guarantees in the case of a solution to the Cyprus problem. I explained generally our positions, how we see the correct solution to the Cyprus problem, a viable solution which, in the last analysis, would be to the benefit not only of the Cypriot people as a whole, not only for Cyprus, but also in the interest of the cause of international peace and security in the delicate area of Cyprus and most certainly in the interest of the U.S.

We then exhaustively discussed, during a working luncheon with Secretary of State Haig, the Cyprus problem. This was the only issue we discussed and I must admit that I was given the opportunity -- a fact which I wanted -- to explain and clearly present our positions on the Cyprus problem. I made it clear that any form of patritionist solution cannot be acceptable under any conditions, and that Cyprus must be fully independent, sovereign, united, territorially integral and nonaligned. I emphasized the necessity of implementing the UN resolutions, which incorporate all the necessary elements for such a solution, together with the summit agreement which also includes the necessary elements for a solution, particularly of the domestic aspect of the Cypriot problem and in part of the foreign aspect.

I cannot say that I was given any promises. I do believe, however, that, as also expressed by the U.S. side, that there was usefulness for both sides in this contact. Whether there will be any concrete results or not, we shall see in due time. I cannot state in advance what future U.S. policy will be or what the U.S. will do.

Apart from the meetings with the President and generally with the U.S. administration, I had meetings with the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In both cases, there was much discussion on the Cyprus issue and I established that these two bodies have a considerable number of members who clearly support our positions on the Cyprus problem. I naturally had the opportunity to contact the various mass information media and I believe this was also useful.

With President Reagan we also discussed the question of Turkey's negative positions on the question of the missing persons. I explained to him the necessity for the smooth functioning of the committee which was set up in order to establish the fate of all the missing persons. We also discussed this with the UN secretary general, who in fact undertook to promote the issue after the relevant resolution of the Third Political Committee of the UN General Assembly.

Generally, this was a series of important contacts, I would say, and I am generally satisfied with this tour and the contacts and talks I have had. [end recording]

NORTH'S KONUK EXPLAINS RESIGNATION MOTIVES

TA101619 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Democratic People's Party [DPP] leader Nejat Konuk has resigned from his post as deputy and party leader, submitting his letter of resignation to the legislative assembly presidency and to the secretariat general of the DPP. The letter will be submitted to the legislative assembly session to be held tomorrow.

In this letter, Konuk says: Since the 1981 general elections, there has been a government problem in our country. This problem reached very serious proportions after the adoption in the assembly of the motion of nonconfidence against the Cagatay minority government. Over the past few days, I made a very serious evaluation in my own mind. I reached the firm conclusion that a grave task facilitating the solution of the government problem from the viewpoint of the country's interests falls on me. I am fulfilling the unrenouncable necessity of this task, which requires self-sacrifice. I am retiring from political life and thus from the post of deputy.

Konuk also resigned from his post as legislative assembly speaker during the assembly debate on whether or not to include in the agenda the motion of nonconfidence against the Cagatay government jointly submitted by the Communal Liberation Party, the Republican Turkish Party and the DPP. Following the resignation of Konuk as deputy, the number of DPP deputies at the legislative assembly dropped from two to one.

AKEL LEADER RETURNS FROM BELGRADE VISIT 10 DEC

NC101204 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou has returned from Belgrade, where he held talks with the LCY leaders and briefed them on developments in the Cyprus issue. In a statement, Mr Papaioannou said the LCY leaders have assured him that both the Communist party and the state will continue to support the Cypriot people's struggle for true independence, withdrawal of all foreign troops and demilitarization of Cyprus.

ANTI-NATO SLOGANS GREET PAPANDREOU ON RETURN

NC101628 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] On his return to Athens at 1600 from Brussels, where he attended the winter session of the NATO defense ministers, Prime Minister Papandreou was accorded an enthusiastic welcome by many people shouting anti-NATO slogans. The prime minister was also met at the airport by many officials, including Chamber of Deputies President Alevras, the entire Council of Ministers, the armed forces and the security forces command, Athens Mayor Beis and many deputies and secretaries general of ministries.

The following also returned to Athens with the prime minister: Deputy Minister Maroudhas; Deputy National Defense Minister Dhrosoyiannis; Makhairitsas, director of the prime minister's political bureau; General Gratsios, chief of the general staff; and Lieutenant General Kouris, first deputy chief of the general staff.

Papandreou Press Conference

NC102112 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1943 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Press conference held by Prime Minister Papandreou given at his home in Astri 10 December -- recorded]

[Text] [Papandreou] Good evening. Tonight, I believe I am fulfilling a promise I made to the Greek people before the election. This is the promise I would brief the people on the country's major issues. In order to avoid the misinterpretation that I am abusing this right, should the leader of the official opposition party also wish to brief the people, then there will be no problem. Tonight, I feel sincerely a particular emotion and pride that I am Greek, because I represented this unbending and courageous people. I am touched deeply by the national enthusiasm and unity of spirit this people -- this people who have suffered so much -- showed to us who represented them at the NATO conference in Brussels. The battle put up by the Greek delegation was not only a battle of our government or me personally. It had to do with the entire Greek people, irrespective of their political beliefs, whether they belong to us or to the KKE. No matter where they may belong, they are Greek, and what I and our delegation felt is that this entire people took an unbending position so that we could express their expectations and defend their national interest. I truly believe this feeling of unity of spirit, of national enthusiasm, should be shared as well by all political leaders of the country.

Look, in Brussels for the first time the so-called dispute between Greece and Turkey became an acute internal problem of NATO. For the first time in its history the Defense Planning Committee was in no position to issue a communique -- this is in 30 years of its existence. This presented in relief the weakness of the alliance, its weakness and inability to agree on a very simple matter: to agree that the frontiers of each member state are inviolable, no matter where the threat may come from. In the battle we put up we found many supporters. I believe the sincere and crystal-clear position of the Greek Government on the critical issue of our national security decisively strengthened our position internationally.

It is for this reason that I return to the fatherland truly optimistic, certainly more optimistic than when I left for Brussels. At the meeting of the defense ministers, as well as during the sideline discussions I had with Weinberger, Haig, Rogers and Luns, the problem of the U.S. bases in Greece was not touched upon. It is for this reason that I will have nothing more to say on this matter than that during the winter of 1982 negotiations will start between Greece and the United States.

In Brussels my first task -- and this may appear strange to you -- was to establish that there is truly a Turkish threat to the Aegean. No matter how strange this may appear to you, this was a difficult task. I referred naturally to statements by the political leaders of Turkey -- from Ecevit to Demirel to Koruturk, an endless series of political leaders -- who have made statements, extremely threatening, which touch on our national sovereign rights -- our island territories, airspace and Thrace. Naturally I do not refer to the Cyprus issue, on which I will have certain things to say a little later. I also referred to the truly numerous violations of the Greek continental shelf by the Turkish side, of the violations of our national airspace of 10 miles which has been established since 1931. I also referred both to the existence of the army of the Aegean -- the so-called 4th Army -- as well as to the existence of approximately 150 landing craft on the opposite shore of the Aegean, which obviously have no relationship to the Black Sea.

Naturally, the Turkish national defense minister denied that Turkey has violated Greek national airspace which, according to his views, is only 6 miles and not 10. In reference to the army of the Aegean, he stressed that it was established for training purposes only. He maintained by contrast that while Turkey fosters the most friendly of sentiments toward Greece, we have armed the islands of the eastern Aegean and have aggressive views toward Turkey. Naturally it was very difficult for him to convince anyone because there are indisputable facts. I must also tell you that there are many more which I have not yet had the opportunity to present, either to the Chamber of Deputies or to the Greek people.

My second task dealt with the Rogers agreement -- the agreement on Greece's reintegration with NATO. I recalled the fact that establishment of the NATO headquarters at Larissa -- the 7th Attache, as it is called -- which is situated opposite the 6th Attache at Smyrna, raises the question of operational control over the Aegean airspace; that is, whether the Greek Air Force will or will not have operational control as far as the eastern frontiers of our country with Turkey. According to the policy statement of our government, in other words in absolute adherence to this statement, I underlined in Brussels:

1. That Greece will never permit the air defense of our national territory to pass into someone else's hands, no matter what other hands. It is, and it will absolutely and exclusively remain, a Greek responsibility and a Greek duty. This is a truly critical matter related to our national defense and to the future of our island territories, because if we accept the Turkish view, then our islands will be situated on the Turkish continental shelf and the protection of their airspace will come under Turkey and not Greece. It is not necessary for me to mention what the consequences of such an arrangement would be.

2. That the Rogers agreement has in actual fact at least been partially suspended and the process of detachment has been set in motion.

3. That our country's armed forces are in no position -- because we are a small country, with a relatively small population and our territories are limited -- to deal simultaneously with a threat from the north and from the east. Since the important issue of our eastern frontiers remains unresolved, since there are basic suspicions -- information -- that these frontiers could one day be violated, we are obliged to deploy the country's armed forces in such a way that there will be a guaranteed effective defense, which is also the only way to prevent a confrontation in the Aegean. In reference to the north, even today's leader of the official opposition party [Averof] has stressed that the danger from the north, as it is called, has abated. This most certainly does apply, and the only exception would lie in a world war. But at this moment we cannot even think of such a catastrophic development.

I then requested a NATO resolution -- a resolution of the NATO defense ministers -- that the protection offered by the alliance to the territorial integrity of the member states should incorporate all threats, no matter where they may come from. I would like to give you a picture of the prevailing climate. Many delegations asked, "But this is self-evident; why should we have to say so?" Naturally Turkey immediately opposed this. The reply I gave was this: If this is truly a repetition of positions incorporated in the Atlantic alliance, then why should we not reiterate it? Who could this harm? The Turkish delegation was faced with a dilema, a very grave dilema: Why should it refuse such a position at a time when it has peaceful intentions toward our country? Why should it refuse, particularly since it considers that Greece threatens the territorial integrity of Turkey? It should rather have insisted on this point in order to prevent this naturally imaginary danger.

The Turkish national defense minister argued that he would have accepted this position if it were not combined with the fact that it was a Greek who proposed this arrangement. In such an eventuality it would appear that the problem, the threat, comes from Turkey. This is something they do not want to accept.

I want to tell you that this contested proposal of ours passed through some 20 or 25 attempts to reach an acceptable wording and that many delegations undertook to draft proposals which could be acceptable by all -- by both the Greeks and the Turks. I must also tell you that there was wide support for Greece's position. For us, our resolve not to accept the joint communique, to exert a veto for the first time, was I believe true to our national interests. I truly believe this position of ours decisively strengthened the Greek presence, the prestige of Greece abroad. I am certain it will become the starting point for favorable developments in our national affairs.

In what concerns the major national question of Cyprus, I put it on an entirely new basis. The substance of the Cyprus problem has not been -- and it is not -- a dispute between two communities -- the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities. That is a fairy tale. The dialogue between the two communities is not a dialogue between the two communities; it is a Nicosia-Ankara dialogue -- Ankara has a huge military presence in occupied Cyprus. Thus, for us, the Greek Government, the prerequisite for an acceptable Cyprus solution is the withdrawal of all foreign military forces from the island without exception. Then and only then, under UN auspices, will it be possible for the Cypriot people to solve their constitutional problems, to find a real solution to the refugee question, which as you know is of great dimensions. Only thus will it be possible to solve the Cyprus problem. Another effort is condemned to failure.

As you know, I had long talks with both the U.S. secretary of defense and with the secretary of state. These talks were the talks of two delegations. I would say that four or five people from each side participated in the talks. Therefore, whatever has been said is, ipso facto, a given fact. And I must tell you, and I admit it with some suprise, I consider both sessions of talks encouraging. When I say encouraging, I do not want to give the impression that the problems have been solved. No -- but what I have established is that there is room for restrained -- I stress restrained -- optimism.

Now I will proceed with some related problems. Three different NATO groups conferred in Brussels. The first, last Monday, the so-called Eurogroup, that is, the European members of the alliance. Canada and the United States were thus exempted. As you know, there our government did not veto the issuing of the communique. But, of course, it did not raise the basic question at that level which I raised at the defense ministers session.

Tomorrow, following our own conference -- the defense ministers conference -- the conference of foreign ministers will end. Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos is representing Greece at that conference. A communique will be issued there as well.

What I want to tell the Greek people sincerely is that these communiques -- both by the Eurogroup and by the foreign ministers -- include a climate -- I would not necessarily say positions -- they include a climate which does not keep pace with the positions and the orientations of PASOK and of our government. But it is clear that when one wages a battle, one should consider one's forces carefully and must wage the battle where it is crucial. And for the nation, the crucial cause is security, our security, the guaranteeing, if you like, of our territorial integrity, of our national independence. And thus we primarily, not exclusively, waged the battle on the major issue of our national security. I must say this: A battle was waged over all the other paragraphs and there was a continuous and strong Greek presence. But as you understand, it was not possible to press on with the veto -- the single case in which the veto was employed already constitutes an historical event of the first magnitude.

But I would like to tell you about things, how they stand. They directly concern our national security. First is the U.S. proposal on granting facilities to the Rapid Deployment Force -- this is what it is called in English -- which is intended for use in Southeast Asia and the Middle East. On this, I must say, there have been objections from many delegations; I have no right to say from which. However, we insisted on two things: One, that our national decision, our national judgment, shall be decisive on every question, and two, that we will never provide facilities for operations directed against friendly countries with which we have good diplomatic, economic trade, cultural and political relations, and particularly if they affect the interests of the countries which comprise the Arab nation. This most specifically.

There is another major question which was drowned by the agitation over the Greek question. It is the question of the installation of the Euromissiles -- the Pershing II and the cruise missiles. The position on which we insisted is the zero option, or zero solution. As you know, this solution was recently adopted by President Reagan as well, in a turn he made on the question of the missiles. But I would like to remind you that the position of PASOK and my personal position was strongly and most clearly explained in March in Paris when I participated in a conference of socialist parties in connection with European security. Thus, this was our own position and we are glad that others are gradually adopting it.

There is one more question: I do not know what press reports have come from Brussels, where the foreign ministers are meeting. But as you know there is the question of Spain. We submitted a document to the session on this question. I shall read two or three paragraphs from it so I can convey the atmosphere to you.

First of all we stated that we are obliged to underline that today's Greek Government, as it has so often proclaimed, insists on its principle of opposing the division of the world into competing political-military coalitions. Within this framework it is natural that our government should not favor the expansion and strengthening of these coalitions through the admission of new members. Second, Greece is faced with particular problems within the framework of the alliance, which the prime minister presented during the recent NATO defense ministers conference. Third, the entry of Spain, a Mediterranean country, could create additional problems beyond the ones that have already been created for Greece, through no fault of its own, in the already existing conditions of command and control in the Mediterranean. In a few words, there are certain commands over sea areas. From the moment Spain joins these commands, the boundaries of these commands will change. But most certainly we in the eastern Mediterranean will not accept any change to the existing status of naval commands. We want to make this absolutely clear.

Despite this, Greece will not refuse to sign the protocol. However, it will express its opposition in advance to any change that will result from the arrangements to be made as a result of Spain's entry into the already existing naval command arrangements in its area. I will proceed, and give further stress to this paragraph. I want you to appreciate it fully. With this tacit reservation, and with Greek national interests as the governing rule, and also on the basis of the latest developments in the Mediterranean area, the Greek Government will consider when to submit the protocol on Spain's entry for ratification by the Chamber of Deputies which, like other parliaments, is the sovereign body for the ratification of any agreement.

Concluding, I would like to state that I feel truly grateful for the support and unity of spirit and national enthusiasm with which the people supported this very difficult but also very important government initiative. I want to assure the Greek people that this is a first step along the march toward the establishment of a Greece that will belong to the Greeks. Thank you.

[Announcer] We will now start with some questions. We begin with Kambisis of AKROPOLIS.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, you stated that at this moment there is a partial suspension of the Rogers agreement. Given the fact that we have returned once again to the military wing of NATO under the Rogers agreement, what at this very moment is the true status of our relations with the alliance?

[Answer] I am glad you asked this question: I am sincerely glad. This is something I also wanted to state, and I will speak sincerely as I always try to do. It is a fact that in the position I presented to you I used the phrase "partial suspension" in relation to my mention of the Larissa headquarters, the question of airspace and the deployment of forces, whether undertaken under national or NATO criteria -- all this makes it clear that there is a vagueness. I want to stress that this vagueness has to do with the tactics, the handling the government must undertake. In other words, there are certain things that are better to leave vague at this moment. Many, in fact, and not only the Greeks, would like to know the answer to Mr Kambisis' question.

[Announcer] [words indistinct] RIZOSPASTIS.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, from what you have told us it appears that the question of Spain's entry into NATO is only a matter of time for the Greek Government, if I correctly understood. In an eventuality, I will pass over this and I ask: In case Spain enters NATO, what will the consequences be for European security, peace and detente, since we will have an expansion of NATO with the addition of a 16th member?

[Answer] Your observation is absolutely correct. This is something I have also stressed in private. I have not made a public statement on it, but the expansion of NATO cannot -- one cannot be certain whether this wouldn't also mean an expansion of the Warsaw Pact. This is what I believe you are basically stressing. In reference to the position of the government, I hoped you would provide the interpretation, the correct interpretation, that we have no obligation over and above the signing of the protocol -- we have no obligation. We will judge when and whether -- we will judge this; the Greek Government will do this.

[Question] I would like to ask you, Mr Prime Minister, if what you state [words indistinct] in other words the guarantees for protection of our eastern frontiers was requested, was discussed, or will it be discussed unilaterally with the Americans?

[Answer] It was discussed....

[Question continues] At the same time will this play any part in our negotiations on the bases in January or in the dialogue on armaments in reference to the balance of power in the Aegean?

[Answer] That is a correct question. Naturally I saw the U.S. defense secretary the first day I arrived, that is, Monday afternoon. Naturally at that time we hadn't yet started our deliberations at the defense ministers conference. I saw Haig afterwards, however, after the end of the regular meeting of the defense ministers conference and Haig already knew we had exercised a veto. It is, naturally, clear that when we speak of Greek-U.S. discussions or negotiations, the question touches fundamentally on the threat, the Turkish threat, to our Aegean frontiers -- most clearly.

As I have said, I did not touch on the question of the bases. It is certain that the question of our country's defense will have some relation to the question of the bases, and most naturally always within the framework of our basic position that there will be a time schedule for their withdrawal from Greek territory. There are other conditions -- I explained them in the Chamber of Deputies -- and I do not need to repeat them.

However, you also mention something which was discussed at length at the meeting of the defense ministers, and this was done by the Greek delegation. This is the now-uncontrolled provision of war material to Turkey by the United States and until recently by West Germany before it took a position resulting from the antidemocratic regime in Turkey. And it most certainly was an issue to which we gave much attention. If this support -- this modernization, as it is called, of power in the Aegean -- continues, within a relatively short time and despite the huge efforts by our people for national defense, it will be overthrown. It is clear that already the national defense budget in our country limits us in our social policy -- in education, health, housing -- our entire social program is retarded due to the fact that we have such a vast budget in relation to our gross national product.

We stand at 6.7 percent, and we are the only country in the West with such an expenditure for defense. It cannot be otherwise, however. In any event this was something we emphasized. We stressed also during the private talks we had that this unacceptable course cannot continue, that this unprecedented support for the Turkish war machine cannot be continued at a time when, unfortunately, as it relates to us, it is directed to the greatest degree toward the west, toward the Aegean, the Greek Aegean.

[Announcer] TA NEA.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, now that for every agreement it is essential to have unanimity within NATO, are there serious hopes for a new agreement to replace the Rogers agreement and which will protect our sovereign rights?

[Answer] I believe you stated the question very correctly. Under today's conditions, within the framework of NATO there can be no official decision which would satisfy this request, this demand, I would say, of the Greek people. This is the truth. This, however, does not mean that we cannot achieve our goal with some other course which as this is not the proper time, we cannot discuss tonight.

[Announcer] Nikos Angelis of ELLINIKOS VORRAS.

[Question] [Words indistinct] until such time as the "desirable" -- as Makarios described it -- or the "vision" -- as you describe it, as achieved, in other words, withdrawal of foreign armies from Cyprus, will Greece favor continuation of the intercommunal dialogue?

[Answer] Look, until recently, only a short time ago, we had the Waldheim initiative. The text of the Waldheim ideas, naturally, and we must state this clearly, does not respond to the just cause of the people of Cyprus.

However, it was considered that it would be a mistake if Nicosia did not accept a dialogue with the United Nations, because no matter how you look at the matter and irrespective of the preferences and leanings of Waldheim. He is the UN secretary general. I sincerely believe that if and and when this does not produce results, and I am not at all optimistic, then there will be no meaning in any further discussion or further dialogue. This is my viewpoint.

[Announcer] Mavroidhis of MACEDONIA of Thessaloniki.

[Question] [Words indistinct]...in your statement on NATO you said the process has been set in motion for detachment from the Rogers agreement. I would like to ask: What does this process represent? How is it expressed?

[Answer] It is...[pause] What does it mean to be a member of NATO's military wing? This is what you are basically asking me. It means this: It means first of all that a considerable portion of the country's armed forces are under NATO command. There are various categories, three or four categories, of armed forces: Those which are, those which can be -- naturally all are in the event of a world war. I believe -- you remember very well that the current president of the republic and former Prime Minister Karamanlis, spoke about a certain special relationship. This special relationship is a [word indistinct] formula which states -- what? It states that only the government, the Greek Government, has the right to command and to deploy its armed forces unless there is a world war, in which case all these forces are embodied within the NATO command. At this moment we have not accepted the Rogers agreement, nor will we accept it. There is no question, no doubt, about the operational control of the Greek armed forces over the sea and airspace of the Aegean. In conclusion, as I stated earlier, we cannot (?deploy) our forces, except on the basis of the basic criterion, which remains the defense of our territorial integrity from the east. Under such conditions one could state that what is left is only staff cooperation, participation in various committees, of planning. It is difficult to know where one ends and the other begins. I would like to say that [word indistinct] has progressed very well.

[Announcer] Mr Loukatos of TO VIMA.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, I would like to ask what the future course will be of relations with the Atlantic alliance, with NATO's military wing, one, in the eventuality that some form of guarantee is finally provided, and two, in the exact opposite eventuality, when no guarantee is provided? Naturally if this [word indistinct].

[Answer] This is a very understandable question, I must say, and a question every Greek could ask, as well as every foreigner. I believe I replied to Mr Kambisis earlier that nationally it is not useful to give any clarification.

[Announcer] ELEVTHEROTIPIA.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, I do not know how you managed to convince Weinberger that our position is crystal-clear. This statement of yours, in any eventuality, did create some sensation here. Many have wondered who is to blame for the lack of briefing to date of the U.S. administration, of Weinberger particularly, on these positions. Is it we, the State Department or who?

[Answer] [Word indistinct] like your colleague [word indistinct] and many others had the same reaction you have: that this was an improbable confirmation of the positions of the Greek Government. Your question does have merit. I believe that, without blaming anyone, I have to say that first of all it is a fact that our diplomatic service, our diplomatic service throughout the world, appears not to have functioned properly. This affects not only personalities but also structure.

Much effort will be required for it to function properly. At the same time I must also state something else: In the United States, but not only in the United States, one must differentiate between the political level, the government and the various services — the state structure, which is very rarely affected by any government. It is for this reason that very often we have peculiar situations in the policy of many countries and, naturally, of the United States as well. Perhaps this could help you find an answer to your question.

[Announcer] A last question from Evangelatos of APOYEVMATINI.

[Question] Do you believe the firm position maintained by the Greek delegation in relation to the question of guarantees of our frontiers will lead the dispute between Greece and Turkey toward further tension and that this will fundamentally sever the dialogue?

[Answer] Look, the question of dialogue, let us place it aside; this is a different issue. So far there has been no dialogue. There will be a meeting between Kharalambopoulos and Turkmen today where the question of every procedure can be discussed. The meeting will take place. I have no news. In reference, however, to the other, the basic question I must tell you that the position of the Turkish defense minister leads to the conclusion that no tension will exist because he truly, insistently and at length, tried to convince the ministers that Turkey has absolutely no aggressive views against Greece. I could expand on this but I prefer not to. My view is that there will be no tension unless this is something very transitory, that there will be no tension in relations, over and above the position these relations are in today.

Averof Scores Statement

NC102340 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] New Democracy Chairman Averof, referring to Papandreou's press conference this evening, made the following statement:

I listened to the press conference of the government's prime minister with great attention. He left me with some questions on which I will request a briefing. I must, however, make two observations, one of a detailed character and the other more general: The prime minister stated correctly that our expenditure for the country's defense is disproportionally high. On the other hand, spiritual and material strengths are the only true security of our frontiers, over and above any guarantees.

The government's prime minister, however, also spoke about increased Turkish armament and about the danger of a total overthrow of the Aegean balance of power. Will loosening our relations with the alliance assist or harm preservation of this balance?

In conclusion, my more general observation is that I fear that the government is conducting foreign policy primarily on the criteria of domestic policy.

'ARAFAT TO BEGIN OFFICIAL VISIT 14 DEC

NC091750 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1600 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, will arrive in Athens next Monday at the invitation of the Greek Government. Mr 'Arafat will stay in our country for 3 days.

AVEROF ELECTED NEW DEMOCRACY PARTY CHAIRMAN

NC092012 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Evangelos Averof has been elected party chairman by the New Democracy parliamentary group. In the election held this afternoon, Mr Averof received 67 votes, Mr Stefanopoulos 32 and Mr Boutos 12. A total of 111 New Democracy deputies took part in the voting. Mr Tataridhis was absent.

GOVERNMENT 'INDIGNANT' OVER ARMENIAN'S RELEASE

TA101212 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Turkish Government statement; date not given]

[Text] We have learned that an Armenian terrorist -- an ASALA [Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia] member -- who was a prime suspect in the case of the armed attack against Gokberk Ergenekon, second secretary of our Embassy in Rome, was sentenced in Paris to 4 months in prison for carrying a false passport, that his sentence was then suspended and that he was released. Although he was not identified positively by Ergenekon, he was, together with another person, recognized by Ergenekon out of six persons shown to him. Furthermore, this person had a wound on his arm. He possessed a Beirut-Milan-Beirut plane ticket, of which he had used the Beirut-Milan part. This evidence leaves no doubt that he was indeed the person who carried out the attack against Ergenekon. Furthermore, it was known that the French police had suspicions about him.

Because the crime was committed in Italy, Turkey could not demand this person's extradition. Consequently our government made repeated and persistent representations to the Italian judicial authorities so the latter could demand the suspect's extradition from France. At the same time, our government made representations to the French authorities not to release that person pending an extradition request from the Italian authorities. The French authorities released that person before the Italian authorities could made the necessary request.

Undoubtedly, the judicial mechanism of every country works differently and the principles of French law are different. We do not want to express opinions or criticize them. However, we have no doubt that the laws and judicial systems of all countries, and especially of Western democracies, must be, and indeed are, based on the principle of maintaining the democratic system and of preventing destructive attacks against this system.

We believe that even if he has committed no other crimes, the fact that this person is a member of ASALA -- an organization which has publicly and almost proudly declared that it has declared war not only against Turkey but against many Western countries -- is in itself a danger for the Western democracies and should mean that he not be released. Furthermore, if there is also a serious suspicion about that person's guilt in committing an attack, then we believe that to investigate that person most carefully and meticulously would be in those countries' interest in protecting their own nations and systems, not a gesture toward Turkey.

An ASALA member and a person who was believed to be the perpetrator of an attack has been released. It was not deemed necessary to collect information about that person's past activities. More than that, no announcement was made as to when the wound in his arm was inflicted. Even if the French authorities have this information, it has not been communicated to Turkey, which is directly involved in the incident, and, as far as we know, it has also not been communicated to the Italian authorities.

Both French and Italian public opinion will be uneasy about the release of a person, who, due to his membership in ASALA, can surely be called a professional killer. His release enables him to continue with his despicable activities. It exceeds the limits of all kinds of logic to declare on the one hand that terrorism will be fought and, on the other hand, to enable convicted [sabikali] terrorists to move about as they please, tolerating them, and more than that, almost encouraging them.

Even though it is a rule that a judge is bound by the case before him and should not be concerned with points that are not included in the case, if the attorney knows of incidents outside the specific case it is possible to keep that person under arrest because of another crime, even if the judge acquits him in the specific case.

In this situation it is impossible to ignore the desire of the French authorities to get the Armenian -- who is a prime suspect -- out of the country as soon as possible and thus prevent conflicts [ihtilaf]. We know the French state is strong and powerful enough not to be timid. Consequently a great deal of astonishment is added to the regrets and indignation we feel about this behavior. We would like to tell the world once again that if such tolerant attitudes lead to a tragedy in future, the entire responsibility will lie with those who display that tolerance.

TERCUMAN ON EUROPE'S HESITANCE IN GIVING AID

NC101232 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 6 Dec 81 p 12

["Sweetly Sweetly" column by Ilhan Engin: "Not a Feared but a Respected Turkey"]

[Excerpts] The Greeks are in a panic. Every now and then their prime minister shouts at the top of his voice, "The Turks are going to attack us." Moreover, he is arousing the Greek Lobby all over the world against Turkey. His intention is to mobilize a new army of crusaders. Why? An adverse atmosphere is prevailing against us in the Council of Europe. Europe does not want a strong Turkey. Why? The Soviet Union approaches us in our distress and asks for impossible things and puts forward impossible suggestions. Why? The United States and our NATO allies give abundant promises for the development of a strong Turkey, but when it comes to turning words into deeds they shirk. Why? Germany has been our ally and friend and the European country closest to us since World War I. But when it comes to helping Turkey and establishing actual relations with us, it is the first country to implement visa requirements against us. It carries out all sorts of inquiries before it extends a little aid. And even that little is rendered very slowly. Why?

There is only one single reason for all this. All eyes are watching Turkey. Turkey's increasing strength, its growing population and its industrialization will upset the equilibrium of the world. Our neighbors are uncomfortable about this. For should Turkey become industrialized, it will be able to form closer contacts with the Muslim states. Those big powers which have lost their colonies will now lose their markets. The military balance will be upset too. Turkey is the most advanced of the undeveloped countries. It is not in their interest to contribute to this advance because Turkey is on its way to becoming the Great Turkey of tomorrow. All these fears have united in opposition to Turkey. Europe has always preferred a weak Turkey fraught with internal strife to a stable steady and powerful Turkey. Just like during the war of liberation, Europe again wants an isolated Turkey and a Turkey receiving directions from others.

The only way to prevent all this is self-confidence. We must derive our strength from our own might. We must unite in our efforts to overcome the present difficult period. We must explore ways and means of carrying on by ourselves. And if one day we become as strong and homogenous a nation as they fear, then we too will have a few words to say to the world. We believe they will then have to accept us. We will no longer need them, but they will need us. This should be our objective.

CANADA

JAMAICA'S SEAGA DISCUSSES CARIBBEAN BASIN PLAN

FL092305 Bridgetown CANA in English 1848 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 9 Dec (CANA) -- Jamaica's prime minister, Edward Seaga, has said in Canada that he hopes definitive positions on the Caribbean basin plan -- the U.S. -sponsored initiative to steer developmental assistance to Central American and the Caribbean -- would emerge with the next three months.

It was necessary for the plan to take shape, Mr Seaga told members of the Canadian Club in Ottawa, because countries in the region were urgently in need of attention.

Mr Seaga is today winding up a five-day trip to Canada. He yesterday had talks with his Canadian counterpart, Pierre Elliot Trudeau, and reportedly told the Canadian leader of his concern that the initiative soon become a reality.

Canada, along with Venezuela and Mexico, are co-sponsoring the proposal, which began to emerge fully when the foreign ministers of these countries and the United States met in the Bahamas at mid-year. But they failed to arrive at concensus on what form the programme should take.

The United States is in favour of providing stimulus for private sector development, such as allowing easier access of regional goods to the American market, as well as steering benefits away from those basin countries with whose political ideology it does not agree. But the other partners have made it clear that they would not condone a political component in the programme.

At the same time, Caribbean and Central American states who have endorsed the position taken by Canada, Mexico and Venezuela, are generally in favour of a multilateral approach to aid dispensation with funds channelled through existing regional institutions.

There have been calls for greater public sector transfers to develop infrastructure which could then be used to attract foreign private capital, rather than the Reagan method.

According to the Jamaica Information Service (JIS) Mr Seaga told his Canadian audience that the basin countries did not have the resources to improve the standard of living of their peoples at the rate desired and, therefore, had to seek the additional needs from capital exporting countries.

ITALY & THE VATICAN

RED BRIGADE TERRORISTS SENTENCED IN GENOA

AU101615 Rome ANSA in English 1542 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Genoa, 10 Dec (ANSA) -- A Genoa court late last night sentenced 44 suspected members of the Red Brigades terrorist organization to a total of over two-and-a-half centuries of imprisonment. Four other defendants were acquitted by the court.

Those convicted were found guilty of belonging to armed gangs and related terrorist activities after court deliberations that lasted 16 hours yesterday. Among the defendants was 74-year old Caterina Picasso, dubbed the Red Brigades' [BR] grandmother. She received a sentence of three years and four months for having used her home as a Brigadist hideout and hiding arms and other material for the BR's Genoese column. After her arrest she at first cooperated with police but later repented having become a "repentant terrorist" and announced that she was a full-fledged Brigadist.

MALTA

ELECTION CAMPAIGN WINDS UP; CLOSE CONTEST SEEN

NC091058 Paris AFP in English 1044 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Valletta, 9 Dec (AFP) -- Malta's month-long election campaign, in which the Nationalist Party is bidding to end 10 years of Labour rule, ends tomorrow night, giving its 320,000 inhabitants a day's respite before Saturday's poll. Mr Dom Mintoff's Malta Labour Party (MLP), in office for two successive terms, has 34 seats in the House of Representatives, while the opposition Nationalist Party under Eddie Fenech Adami has 31 seats.

The coming contest, in which as usual more than 90 per cent of Malta's electorate is expected to vote in 15 hours of polling starting at 7 a.m. on Saturday, will again be closely fought, according to observers here. The Nationalist Party, energized by the depressing prospect of a third term in opposition, has been arguing that under a decade of Labour Malta has seen the erosion of civil liberties, trade union and workers rights, traditional moral values, and constructive international relations. Labour has been pointing to what it sees as 10 positive years of stability and social progress, which it claims will be jeopardized by a Nationalist victory.

Beyond traditional left-versus-right campaigning, however, there has emerged radically different foreign policy options. The Nationalists promise a decisive swing away from Mintoff-style non-alignment and marginal association with the European Economic Community (EEC), to a more Western commitment for Malta and full EEC membership. It is an issue of consequence: Depending on next week's election result, Malta's future will tilt more towards the Atlantic or remain more steadily behind non-aligned Third-World options including a nuclear-free Mediterranean. Though first ballot counts will be in by Sunday evening from the 13 electoral districts electing five members each, by proportional representation, official results will not be known until late Tuesday or early Wednesday.

NETHERLANDS

DEPUTIES BACK CONTINGENT FOR SINAI FORCE

PM091313 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 3 Dec 81 p 3

[Excerpt] The Hague, 3 December -- A large majority of members of the second chamber agree with the government's decision to allow a small contingent of troops to take part in the international peacekeeping force in Sinai. Only the Political Party of Radicals and the Pacifist Socialist Party yesterday expressed reservations in the monthly discussion with Foreign Minister van der Stoel and Defense Minister van Mierlo.

The Netherlands' participation and the declarations which have been made about it by the government, the four participating EEC partners and the community as a whole do not mean that the EEC has gone back on the Venice Declaration, Van der Stoel stressed. This declaration, made in June 1980, contained the then Nine's Middle East policy and included an expression of the necessity of PLO participation in peace negotiations.

According to Van Mierlo, the Netherlands will at best be able to send a staff and surveillance unit to Sinai. This unit will consist of a platoon of military police, two platoons of infantry, a number of marines and four helicopters with maintenance personnel -- a total of 140 men. This planned force will meet the wishes of the government and chamber and contain as many volunteers as possible.

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CHANCELLOR KREISKY COMMENTS ON EVENTS IN POLAND

AU111052 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1012 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Report on telephone interview with Chancellor Kreisky at 0800 GMT on 13 December 1981 -- with recorded Kreisky answers]

[Text] First the chancellor's assessment of the situation [in Poland]:

[Begin Kreisky recording] On can more or less guess what has happened there, and I could imagine that a last great attempt is being made there to prevent the worst. Perhaps it is possible after all for the proclamation of the state of emergency to bring the opposing forces back to talks, to endeavors to put things in order. Of course it is terribly difficult to imagine how things look today in Poland, all that is outside of our own scope of imagination, but indeed it is a fact that obviously chaos has actually broken out there.... [voice trails off] [end recording]

The second, quite obvious question to be put to Chancellor Kreisky: Has anything changed for Austria, which only 1 week ago introduced visas for Polish citizens wanting to enter Austria. Has anything changed for Austria through today's events in Poland?

[Begin Kreisky recording] It is clear, of course, that if under the pressure of the conditions, that is, if there are persecutions which did not exist to date and if people flee from Poland, Austria as always will then be a country of asylum for political refugees. But I am saying again that we are not an emigration country for people who simply want to get away from their country, because we do not have an adequate capacity to accept them, unless other European countries and other states in the world are ready to help make possible such migration. Political refugees have always been admitted to our country. [end recording]

Further Reaction

AU131726 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Lanc and Foreign Minister Pahr have issued instructions that both Austrian border authorities and Austrian personnel at diplomatic representations abroad are to be particularly generous regarding the issuance of visas for Polish citizens. Foreign Minister Pahr declared that he hoped the events in Poland would not mark the end of the liberalization process in this country, and that the arrested persons, especially the trade union members, would be released as quickly as possible.

In Vienna, several spontaneous demonstrations were held today, by Austrians and by Poles living in Austria. In the morning, hundreds of Poles gathered in front of the Gardekirche on Vienna's Rennweg. Next to the church entrance, the slogan "State of war in Poland" was displayed. Through leaflets, the Poles were informed about events in their homeland. Young people distributed stickers with the legend "Russians -- hands off Poland" and called for solidarity with the Polish trade union.

In Vienna-Hietzing, about 500 demonstrators met to protest the events in Poland. Well over half of the participants were Poles. The participants in the demonstration, which had not been registered with the police [as required by Austrian law], gathered after 1200 in front of the Kettenbrueckengasse subway station in Vienna's fifth district, and then took the subway to the embassy. However, they were not permitted by police to approach the entrance of the Polish Embassy building. At 1400 the demonstration ended in Hietzing, following an announcement that another demonstration would be held tomorrow night in the city center. It was stressed that this time, the demonstration would be duly registered with the police.

PAPER REVIEWS 292D MBFR PLENARY SESSION

AU121905 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 11 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] The Vienna negotiations on the reduction of forces in Central Europe have been underway for more than 8 years, but the 25th round of these talks ended on Thursday, again without tangible results. At the last plenary session of this round, the Eastern side submitted the proposal to establish a drafting committee to start work on the text of a first agreement at the end of January, when the negotiations will resume. The Western side stressed again that without an agreement on the controversial troop strength figures of the East and on "accompanying control measures," no progress was possible.

At a press conference following the 292d plenary session, the NATO representative, Netherlands Ambassador de vos van Steenwijk, pointed out that in this round the West had again tried in vain to bring the East to a serious discussion about the troop strength question, as well as on the accompanying control measures. However, the Warsaw Pact countries "persistently refused to divulge the information necessary to solve the troop strength figures question." De Vos emphasized, however, that with regard to concepts and in several sectors, there has been a reconcilement of positions and in some cases agreement.

Speaking for the Eastern side, GDR Ambassador Andre Wieland declared that in the past round the NATO countries dodged a constructive dialogue about the key problems of a first agreement. Nowhere else, he continued, are more weapons and soldiers concentrated today than in Central Europe. It stands to reason that the Eastern side is interested in ending this state of affairs. Wieland also pointed out that following the unilateral withdrawal of Soviet soldiers and tanks from the GDR after the end of last year, the troop strength of the Warsaw Pact forces in Central Europe was today lower than that of NATO.

The 26th round of the negotiations will begin after the Christmas and New Year's break, on 28 January.

SCHMIDT COMMENTS ON POLISH DEVELOPMENTS

LD140936 Hamburg DPA in German 0058 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 14 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was informed of the events in Poland during his meeting with the GDR state and party chief Erich Honecker in Schorfheide, north of Berlin. Since the early hours of the morning the Federal Chancellor has supplied him with all the information on the events. Schmidt said on ARD that on hearing the news Honecker was as dismayed as he was. Already at his closing press conference in the GDR, the chancellor said that both politicians hope that Poland will succeed in uniting the elements among the people that are in conflict.

Returns From GDR

LD132142 Hamburg DPA in German 1921 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Hamburg, 13 Dec (DPA) -- Following his 3-day meeting with GDR head of state and party Erich Honecker, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt returned to the Federal Republic on Sunday evening. The federal chancellor, whose last stop was the small Mecklenburg town of Guestrow, arrived at Hamburg central station after about 3 hours on a special train. He continued on to his home in Hamburg-Langenhorn.

Schmidt made no further detailed statements in Hamburg. He merely emphasized that after a talk with Honecker, he was still unable to make an assessment on the latest events in Poland. But he assumed that the countries would be able to cope with their difficulties unaided.

CSU CHAIRMAN SCORES SCHMIDT STANCE ON POLAND

LD140642 Hamburg DPA in German 1423 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Munich, 13 Dec (DPA) -- CSU Chairman Franz-Josef Strauss has accused Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of lack of political instinct and dishonesty because of his position on the events in Poland. While martial law was being declared in Poland and leading members of Solidarity were being arrested, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt remained the guest of the "Eastern bloc leader who has for months most vociferously called for a hard, and if necessary, violent reaction to Solidarity." The brutal action against Solidarity was thus also a success for Honecker, it says in the statement distributed by the CSU leadership in Bavaria. There is no doubt that Erich Honecker knew the exact time of the action, considering the close political connections among the Eastern bloc states. Against this background East Berlin's fixing of the date for Schmidt's visit was pure cynicism.

AIR TRAFFIC AGREEMENT WITH DRA TO BE ENDED

LD111400 Hamburg DPA in German 1227 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 11 Dec (DPA) -- Like Britain and France, the Federal Republic has terminated its air traffic agreement with Soviet-occupied Afghanistan with effect from 31 December 1982. A Ministry of Transport spokesman told newsmen in Bonn today that the reason for this step is the behavior of the Afghan Government during an aircraft hijacking in March, which ended in Kabul without measures being taken against the air pirates. The Federal Government is one of the seven states committed to terminating air traffic agreements with countries that do not either extradite hijackers or punish them.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman added that at present Bonn is not contemplating terminating the air traffic agreement with the Republic of South Africa, too. If the German-Afghanistan air traffic agreement expires, the Afghan airline Ariana will have to discontinue the two weekly return flights between Kabul and Frankfurt. Lufthansa does not fly to Afghanistan.

TWO POLISH ESPIONAGE SUSPECTS EXPELLED

LD111838 Hamburg DPA in German 1756 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 11 Dec (DPA) -- The Allied Command in Berlin expelled two alleged Polish spies on Friday, the French authorities have announced. For the first time it was also confirmed that one of the two Poles arrested on Monday was Wlodzimierz Borowik, first secretary of the Polish Embassy in the GDR. The other person expelled, Miroslaw Piegat, is described in the announcement as a Polish Foreign Ministry "expert."

Both men had been arrested on Monday in the Kreuzberg district and imprisoned on the following day for espionage under German law. According to newspaper reports, the two are said to have been arrested redhanded. Apparently they had met with a Polish student and had demanded information on Poles who had emigrated to West Berlin. The Berlin authorities neither confirmed nor denied these reports. The announcement on Friday did not contain any details about the incident. According to the French report both men were expelled to the GDR during the afternoon.

TURKISH WORKERS PROTEST RESTRICTIONS ON FAMILIES

TA111732 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Turkish worker organizations in the FRG are protesting the FRG Government's decisions to limit the rights of workers to bring their spouses and children to the FRG. At a news conference in Bonn organized by these Turkish worker organizations it was stated that the decisions in question are against human rights [words indistinct] that a protest will be lodged with international human rights organizations.

Foreign workers employed in the FRG will counter these decisions by organizing a week of friendship with the Germans. During this friendship week, which will begin in 16 FRG cities tomorrow and will last until 20 December, foreign workers will hold open air meetings and exhibitions explaining their problems and views. According to the decisions, foreign workers living in the FRG can bring only their children under 16 years of age, and spouses can come to the FRG only if the worker has been working in the country for at least 8 years.

Representations have been made with FRG authorities for the abolishment of these measures, which also affect Turkish workers. A meeting was held at the Foreign Ministry between the FRG ambassador to Ankara, Dirk Oncken, and the economic affairs deputy secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Oktay Iscen. At the meeting, the view that the measures in question were not humane was expressed and their abolishment was requested.

PAPER SPECULATES ON POLISH DEVELOPMENTS

DW141225 Bonn DIE WELT in German 14 Dec 81 p 1

[Carl Gustav Stroehm commentary: "Danger of Explosion"]

[Text] Since yesterday General Jaruzelski has been ruling Poland by means of martial law. Consequently the country is "in a state of war," as the constitution defines it. The term "state of emergency" otherwise so readily preferred does not apply either under the aspects of formal law or by its meaning. For, the supreme leadership of Poland by its sweeping action against the trade union "Solidarity" has turned the condition of permanent conflict prevalent in the country since the summer of 1980 into a military action against the organization of the independent workers movement.

So far it is impossible to tell how this workers' movement will react to the assault and to the suspension -- which probably means liquidation -- of its organization. Leaflets appeared in Warsaw calling for a general strike. If additional and larger strike actions happen under martial law, the general would have but two options: either do nothing and thus destroy his own prestige or intervene with force and thus conjure up all the more the civil war of which he had warned.

Moreover, it is hardly conceivable that a military regime in Central Europe -- after all, Poland is not located somewhere in the Third World -- can lastingly solve problems of a social and political nature. Jaruzelski has dragged the armed forces into domestic policy. It remains an open question whether this can be a blessing for the army and the people.

Poland, the most important neighbor of the Soviet Union, at Russia's western border, so far had retained a certain predictability in all its chaos: the bottle was open, the pressure had an outlet. Jaruzelski has corked the bottle now. The general hopes to have thereby confined the "Solidarity" spirit which is so unpleasant to him and the Kremlin. Nevertheless -- the bottle may explode.

STATE OF EMERGENCY IN POLAND "MILD SOLUTION"

DW141237 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 14 Dec 81 p 4

[Josef Riedmiller article: "Poland's Army Is To Save the Party"]

[Text] One year has passed since the setting up of a memorial for the workers killed in the December 1970 strikes in Gdansk, the very city where now the "Solidarity" leaders have been deprived of their power. When the memorial was inaugurated a year ago the Polish Armed Forces supplied the guard of honor. On Sunday they were mobilized to form a protective wall behind which the state authority can be revived and the socialist system recover from its setbacks. Both were set on 17 December: the "Solidarity" trade union which by resolution of its national commission wanted to make it a day of national protest against the use of force as well as General Jaruzelski, who as party and government chief had not succeeded since the spring to bring about national understanding and who now had to resort to the instrument of martial law to prevent a national apotheosis of sorrow and resistance.

The Gdansk meeting of the "Solidarity" leaders offered Jaruzelski a good opportunity of paralyzing the trade union movement -- for how long is open to question at this point. But the decision to act naturally was made earlier, probably in the early autumn when groups of military officers swarmed out to gather information about the worries and concerns as well as the mood of the people and their likely reaction in the case of an intervention by the military. Now these military patrols are appearing again, however, not as friendly advisors and helpers but as commissars placed over civilian authorities and ministries. Jaruzelski in his address to the Poles protectively tried to defend himself against the suspicion bound to come up of heading a military dictatorship. But he will not be totally able to dissuade the Poles, who have had relevant experiences in their history, from being suspicious.

Yet the assumption of power by the military in Poland under existing circumstances is a mild solution, if matters rest there. Aside from the church, the armed forces enjoy the most prestige among the people. Unlike the party and government officials, the soldiers are close to the people, embodying the country's traditions and pride but also constituting a memory of its dark hours. Soldiers, if they are really Polish soldiers, are allowed more than other authorities of the People's Republic, without immediately producing aversion and opposition. Jaruzelski, announcing martial law, made ample use of these facts in referring to the soldiers' "clean hands." At the same time he was trying to direct the people's negative emotions about the party, toward the most hated former officials which he detained like the trade union leaders. In this way he distributed the just punishment by the people among all supposedly responsible for Poland's present misfortune.

But the idea of the military being the selfless charwoman in the country is as little true in Poland as in all those countries where it is to help the rulers prolong their power. Poland's army has not primarily been mobilized to implement such laudible intentions as the functioning of the supply and the continuation of production but above all to keep the regime alive. It would not have been able to recover from its paralysis by its own resources or through encouragement by the people, and it is uncertain whether it will be able to do this on the point of only the Polish bayonets. The proclamation of martial law is an attempt to revitalize the power organs of the Polish socialist system, and this without bloodshed, if possible.

The Warsaw leaders and the worried neighbors were trying for a long time to find a model of settling the conflict which would allow it to end the Polish troubles quietly and without international disapproval. If Jaruzelski's hope comes true that the demonstration of power is as effective as its use he could succeed in letting his way of crisis management remain an internal Polish affair. As long as the Poles settle their conflict among themselves, without outside military intervention and above all without bloodshed, the international public will have to accept this as proof that they are able and about to solve their problems themselves. Leonid Brezhnev who continues to wait for a meeting with Ronald Reagan would then be as satisfied as Chancellor Helmut Schmidt whose German peace oratory is being drowned by the Polish noise.

Is this new frost in Poland and in international relations solely attributable to the "Solidarity" leaders, their excessiveness and shortsightness? "Solidarity" is not exempt from every responsibility for the events. Above all in the recent past it was the spokesman of political demands which in many respects were similar to those by which Hungary and the CSSR gave Moscow a reason to intervene. To be aware of these reasons is one thing, to consider them justified or non-revisable, another. In Poland the party lost the "leading role" claimed by it. It is not easy to make the people realize that this will have consequences.

FURTHER COVERAGE ON SCHMIDT VISIT TO GDR

For reportage of the visit by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the GDR 11-13 Dec, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 14 Dec Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, starting on page E 1.

OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED ON CRISIS IN POLAND

Cheysson Comments

LD131744 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Excerpts] A state of emergency was declared in Poland. Both in Washington and in the capitals of Europe, it is stressed that this is primarily an internal Polish affair which must be settled between Poles. This is what Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson said on behalf of France, when contacted by us on the telephone.

[Begin recording] [Cheysson] I note in the statement made by General Jaruzelski that this is an internal Polish affair, and the statements made by other foreign circles show that they fully intend to consider it as an internal Polish affair, and this is what we hope for above all; that is to say, let the Poles settle their own affairs.

[Question] According to information available to you, is there a threat of foreign intervention in Poland?

[Answer] We have no information tending to this. Quite the contrary; all statements by foreign countries that I have read stress that the Poles must be left responsible for their own affairs.

[Question] It is nonetheless a serious setback for democracy in Poland.

[Answer] Let us wait and see what happens. It is obvious that in the reports reaching us there are elements which seem disquieting, but let us wait to see what happens.

[Question] Do you think that there is a risk of civil war in Poland?

[Answer] Really, I know nothing about it. The possibility of a civil war is a dreadful possibility, because everyone knows what a civil war costs, but for the moment I see no reason to consider this possibility. [end recording]

No statement has yet been made by the PCF, while Jacques Chirac reacted by stating that if freedom is suppressed in Poland, the Western nations should consider the consequences in their relations with East Europe.

Mauroy Voices Concern

LD140756 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Statement by Premier Pierre Mauroy from Matignon Palace -- live]

[Text] It is up to Poland to find for itself, in complete independence, its own path toward freedom, justice and prosperity. These were the sentiments that the government was going to express on the occasion of the official visit that I was due to pay to Poland from 16 to 19 December. This journey was to have been the occasion for greeting the democratization underway for more than a year and by all the elements making up the Polish nation.

The French Government naturally refuses to interfere in any way in Poland's affairs, but the installation last night in Poland of a military administration, the arrest of numerous responsible political and trade union personalities and the imposition of martial law interrupt this democratic evolution. These actions arouse the gravest concern of the French Government. We share in the spontaneous expressions of emotion of the French people and voiced by numerous organizations, notably trade unions.

The French Government notes that the decisions made in Poland pertain to that country's internal sovereignty. France wishes to see a resumption of dialogue among Poles and a return to vital freedoms. Each of us can see that if the movement for renewal that has been started in Poland were to be halted, then grave repercussions would ensure.

France and Poland have long shared the ideals of freedom. This common fight for freedom took place in Paris as well as in Warsaw throughout the 19th century and then during the fight against Nazism. These common struggles are in France particularly important as they relate to Poland. The French Government holds the view that, free from all foreign interference, Poland should find the path leading to its recovery and its liberty.

CHEVENEMENT ON REPORTS OF NUCLEAR AID TO INDIA

OW111333 Hong Kong AFP in English 1222 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Dec (AFP) -- Jean Pierre Chevenement, French minister for research, today described as "pure speculation" some press reports that he told Indian officials France would co-operate on building a fast breeder reacter at Kalpakkam near Madras. Answering a question from the press at a meeting of the French chamber of commerce in Japan, he said France was ready to strengthen its cooperation with India in all sectors. "I also told a tenacious journalist that France did not rule out the nuclear sector within this cooperation. I said nothing else and the reports you mention are pure speculation," the minister said.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES ELECTRONICS DEAL FOR PIPELINE

NC111325 Paris AFP in English 1309 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Commentary by Patrick Haas]

[Text] Paris, 11 Dec (AFP) -- The French Government this week gave Thomson-CSF its blessing for a pipeline electronics deal with the Soviet Union. This contract, worth roughly $300 million, covers remote surveillance systems for the pipeline that will take gas from Siberia to Western Europe. It is a useful export deal for France, but the original September 30 deal has been modified to accommodate United States susceptibilities. The terms of the initial contract documents implied that certain ultra-sophisticated equipment, regarded as "strategic," would be supplied to the USSR. It is likely that the most sensitive equipment has been changed so that it will get past the Western COCOM body, which vets supplies to the USSR that could have a military purpose.

An outline of the Thomson-CSF contract will be sent to COCOM, which is a relic of the Cold War that has been gathering dust for years. The French External Affairs Ministry said today that France has "its own rules" for exports to the Soviet Union. These rules lined up with France's international commitments. Ministry officials said that "this contract gives rise to no problems as regards these rules." It said an international coordination procedure was available. The French Government, some of whose members attended the contract signing ceremony on Wednesday, had been hoping France would get some business from the USSR in return for buying 8 billion cubic metres of its gas per annum starting in 1984.

Doubtless it argued in talks with U.S. officials that West Germnay and France need this gas, and that the French electronics are needed if the gas is to flow at all. The contract was made public on the eve of foreign trade minister Michel Jobert's departure for the Soviet Union, where he will chair a meeting of the joint Franco-Soviet trade commission. The contract for the supply of gas is in its final stages of negotiations, and it is possible that the price will be similar to that laid down under the recent Soviet-West German deal. This price is just over $5 per British thermal unit.

France normally ought to pay more as the gas has to travel further. Meanwhile France is negotiating other industrial deals, particularly a $300 million gas cooling plant. In all the French hope to book equipment contracts worth at least $1 billion.

TRADE MINISTER LEAVES FOR TALKS IN MOSCOW

NC121758 Paris AFP in English 1721 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 12 Dec (AFP) -- French External Trade Minister Michel Jobert left today on a four-day economic mission to Moscow aimed at curbing France's escalating trade deficit with the Soviet Union. Mr Jobert, accompanied by 40 aides, arrived in Leningrad today. He will co-chair with Soviet counterpart Nikolay Patolichev the 16th session of the Franco-Soviet grand commission on Monday and Tuesday, and will also meet with Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. Sources here said his main concern would be to reverse the direction of France's trade balance with the Soviet Union.

Last year France imported 940 million dollars more in goods from the Soviet Union than the Soviets bought from France. By the end of October that deficit, the first ever for France, was 1,200 million dollars and climbing with Siberian gas purchases. As one solution, sources said, Mr Jobert will seek more contracts, such as that signed by the French company Thomson yesterday to furnish a 300-million-dollar computer-monitoring system for a future Soviet gas pipeline. Among Franco-Soviet deals in the offing -- which Mr Jobert will presumably explore -- are reconstruction of a Moscow automobile factory, sale of French gas transmission equipment, exploration for Soviet oil and tapping of Soviet gas fields.

U.S. CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY 'MISGUIDED'

PM081633 Paris LE MONDE in French 6-7 Dec 81 pp 1, 2

[Marcel Niedergang article: "Central America's Dominoes"]

[Text] Blockade threats, selective economic aid, the barely secret drafting of plans for armed intervention, tolerance of emigres openly planning the "liberation" of Cuba or Nicaragua: The Reagan administration is pursuing the same misguided and dangerous policy in Central America that the Eisenhower administration pursued 20 years ago.

Cuba did not become the first communist state in the Western hemisphere solely through negative and hostile U.S. action. But the Castroist regime was not predestined to enter the Soviet sphere of influence. Immediately after its victory over the Batista dictatorship the die was not cast. And the "punishments" which Washington inflicted on the Havana revolutionary government in 1960 at least contributed to the Cubans' gradual slide toward Moscow. The "radicalization" of Sandinist Nicaragua cannot be explained solely by U.S. aggressiveness. Internal score-settling, the total break with the business bourgeoisie, which had contributed to Somoza's fall, "Cuban-style" officering, and the first restrictions on freedom have seriously damaged the very favorable climate created by the Sandinist regime's cautious pragmatism in the first few months.

But the abrupt suspension of the conditional aid granted by the Carter administration, the warnings issued virtually every day, the thinly veiled threats of intervention, either direct or via commando groups formed from former Somoza guards installed in Honduras, are obviously pushing Sandinist Nicaragua to anchor itself even more firmly in the camp of Washington's adversaries. For once history is not stammering. It is repeating itself. Washington has just vetoed a $[illegible] million loan from the Inter-American Development Bank which Managua was anxiously awaiting. Nicaraguan Defense Minister Ortega has gone to Moscow. Foreign Minister Father d'Escoto, who kept up a dialogue of the deaf with Mr Alexander Haig during the OAS conference in Saint Lucia, is also expected in the Soviet capital.

Nicaraguan pilots are apparently training in Bulgaria. A reliable source reports Cuban and East German advisers on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast. In Managua Soviet and Libyan propaganda, and that of other countries, is displayed.

The United States lost Cuba. It is busy losing Nicaragua. It could lose El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala tomorrow. And in Panama the leaders are condemning with increasing vigor -- they have just "complained" to the OAS in Saint Lucia -- the United States' failure to respect the Carter-Torrijos treaty on the Canal Zone. In Panama the U.S. regional military high command watches over the U.S. strategic network in Latin America. The main concern is the Central American dominoes between the canal and the Mexican border. One pawn only has to collapse for all the other to be threatened. This theory is not completely wrong but it is incomplete.

Badly Extinguished Fires

In the sixties, the Cuban example and Havana's assistance fed the ardor -- frequently disorganized -- of many armed insurrectional movements in Latin America. This was the case until the death of "Che" Guevara in October 1967 in a ravine in eastern Bolivia. The Sandinists' victory over the Somoza clan in Managua in July 1979 revived the hopes and determination of the extreme leftwing insurrectional groups in El Salvador, which had hitherto been harrassing the relatively powerful local oligarchy without much success. The extension of the Salvadoran underground and its undeniable success have directly encouraged a major revival of guerrilla movements in Guatemala, which have accumulated disasters and glorious deeds for the past 25 years since the fall of the progressive and nationalist government of Col Arbenz Guzman, "put to death" by the United States.

It is true that the fire is spreading. But there is no deliberately started fire in Central America. There are just fires which had been badly extinguished. Everywhere or virtually everywhere socioeconomic conditions bordering on caricature encourage revolts, stir up hatred and inflame the courage of the most determined people. And for a good 50 years the struggle against the established social disorder has, as far as militant vanguard fighters are concerned, depended on challenging the visible and threatening U.S. imperialism. Cuba is now no longer the "beacon" it was in the early years. Its alignment with the Soviet Union, probably vital to the regime's survival but unconditional, is not supported by all. Cuba is still a refuge, a center of political and material assistance, a link with possible foreign aid supplied by the Soviet Union, the socialist countries or the revolutionary Third World countries. It is no longer the only nor perhaps even the most important turntable [plaque tournante] in the region.

Other countries have played or are continuing to play an essential role in this complex chess game in which world peace is also at stake. Mexico resolutely aids Central American insurrectional movements. Venezuela is an up-and-coming oil power and is Mexico's rival in winning a Caribbean and Central American sphere of influence, and its present Christian Democratic government rigorously and paradoxically applies the Betancourt doctrine: No to all totalitarianisms. Panama was such a country up until the tragic death of Omar Torrijos, its "strongman" who "helped" the revolutionary leaders of Central America more than anybody else and in an effective way. Torrijos, whose death will have effects on an as yet unsuspected scale because he was the only man who could talk, and hence negotiate, with the United States, the Cubans, the Mexicans, the Venezuelans and the leaders of the various armed movements. His secret but decisive "interventions" are missed.

Finally Europe is more present and active than it has ever been. The German SPD is closely following the evolution of its Nicaraguan and Salvadoran "proteges." The Spanish Socialist Workers Party: Mr Felipe Gonzalez is a real expert on the Central American situation. The French Socialist government, together with Mexico, took a "political" stance which was criticized by several Latin American countries but which has the merit, among others, of doing something to disrupt a "game" which the United States wants and proclaims to be simple, too simple.

Indeed, on each occasion the U.S. leaders are expressing surprise at "setbacks" whose underlying causes they apparently refuse to see or accept.

To start with they are disregarding what must be termed their "moral" debt toward small countries like Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, where their word has virtually been law since the start of this century and where they have virtually always supported the most corrupt and authoritarian regimes or dictators. The "psychological" factor is rarely taken into account in the State Department's analyses. Nonetheless, it is considerable.

Under Batista Havana was the United States' brothel, a floating brothel moored off Miami -- a lurid and disgusting symbol of uncontrolled and unlimited dependence. You only have to reread Fidel Castro's first speeches to understand the importance of this humiliation in fomenting his revolt. Against all the odds, the United States kept the Somoza family -- "Somoza, our son of a bitch," to quote a U.S. President -- in Nicaragua for almost 50 years, a family so greedy and impudent that it eventually produced an alliance between Marxist revolutionaries and liberal bourgeois.

The U.S. leaders -- Republicans and Democrats alike -- ascribe the increasing perils to international communism's subversive action. To "contain" the "red tide," Foster Dulles authorized a punitive expedition against Guatemala in 1954. Before calling off the operation in April 1961, Kennedy had given U.S. naval and air support to the anti-Castroists who attacked the Cuban coast. It was the Democrat Johnson who sent 40,000 crack soldiers into the Dominican Republic in 1965 to halt a military and civilian uprising in which the CIA had detected "53 Communists." Back in spring 1980 Mr Reagan's advisers on Latin America drafted the Santa Fe document, which states that "a liberation war should be launched against Cuba if propaganda is not enough." The USSR is not absent from Central America any more than it is from other theaters of East-West confrontation. But it has acted cautiously in a sector rightly regarded as a U.S. "preserve." Moscow only took real risks once, in Cuba in 1962, sparking the missile crisis which brought the world to the brink of nuclear war. The modus vivendi reached between Moscow and Washington (no American intervention in Cuba, no Soviet offensive weapons in Cuba) is likely at any time to be called into question on both sides by the current tension.

Mexico's Warning

Mr Reagan's and Mr Haig's belligerent language is reminiscent of Foster Dulles' during the Cold War. Determination prevails over "nuances." Mr Haig repeats that he rules out "no hypothesis" and Mr Meese, one of the President's close adviers, has just confirmed that "Mr Reagan does not rule out a blockade or other use of force to stop the flow of arms to El Salvador." A U.S. base is apparently being constructed in the Gulf of Fonesca, on the Nicaraguan border. The White House has just sent all governments a report which accuses Cuba of "wishing to control Nicaragua and planning the overthrow of the Salvadoran and Guatemalan Governments."

"We are not a paper tiger," Mr Meese also said. The Reagan administration clearly wants to do "something" to reverse the trend, to strike at the head. If possible Washington would like to avoid acting alone. But all the Latin American countries so far "sounded out" have declined or, like the Mexicans, have warned Mr Reagan against "a disastrous historical error." Washington's "verbal" offensive has already had an effect in El Salvador. As the opposition front leaders themselves admit, it strengthens the "extremist and pro-Soviet elements" at the expense of the moderates "supported by the Socialist International." From Mexico to Brasilia, leaders who fear U.S. intervention are looking toward Warsaw. They know that a Soviet intervention in Poland could spark an American operation in Nicaragua and possibly in Cuba....

BRIEFS

POLAND VISIT POSTPONED -- Pierre Mauroy will not go to Poland on 17 and 18 December as planned. His official visit has been postponed. Negotiations are currently taking place between France and Poland to decide when the visit is to take place. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 11 Dec 81 LD]

LEADERS EXPRESS CONCERN OVER POLISH SITUATION

AU140839 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 13 Dec (ANSA) -- The Italian Government and the nation's political parties have been closely following the unfolding of events in Poland, where the leader of the Polish Communist Party (?and) government on Saturday night announced a series of repressive measures, declared a state of siege, and arrested the leading members of Poland's Solidarity union.

Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini on Sunday maintained constant contact with Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. The two men also put together the terms of the position which Italy will take on the Polish crisis this afternoon in London during an informal meeting of the EEC foreign ministers. Concerning this position, Spadolini Sunday released a communique stating that Italy will tend to avoid "that more serious consequences evolve out of the dramatic shift imposed in Poland by the repressive military measures."

Spadolini also consulted with the secretaries of the parties in his coalition on Sunday. After contacting the leadership of their respective parties, representatives of the coalition partners distributed communiques asking for the restitution of civil liberties in Poland and warning about the use of foreign military intervention. The Communist Party announced also that it would present a motion in the lower house today, expressing "condemnation" for the exceptional measures adopted by the Polish authorities. The Communist Party motion will also define as "inadmissible" any "foreign intervention" and ask for a resumption of dialogue between the government and the social forces.

Colombo Summons Polish Envoy

AU140923 Rome ANSA in English 0854 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 14 Dec (ANSA) -- The situation in Poland, where a state of siege has been declared by Polish head of state Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, was the subject of inquiries by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, who today summoned Polish Ambassador to Rome Emil Wojtaszek to the Foreign Ministry here to ask for clarifications on the intentions of his government.

Colombo, in his meeting with the Polish ambassador to Italy, also expressed the deep concern of the Italian Government for the measures adopted by the Polish Government, which interrupted the dialogue set in motion between the authorities and the Polish labor movement, introducing into the Polish situation serious elements of tension which cannot but be felt in the European context, given the deep ties existing between the people on the continent, informed sources said.

In another development, it was announced on Sunday that the Italian Foreign Ministry was able to make radio contact on Sunday afternoon with the Italian Embassy in Warsaw. From the embassy there, it was confirmed that the Polish Foreign Ministry had summoned the Italian ambassador to Poland, Marco Favale, to their headquarters. The Italian Foreign Ministry is awaiting further notice on the outcome of that meeting.

In the meantime, Colombo was reported keeping a close eye on all the elements of information on the Polish situation. Besides telephone conversations with European foreign ministers Lord Carrington from Great Britain, Claude Cheysson from France and Hans-Dietrich Genscher from West Germany, Colombo also had a conversation with American Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

It was reported that information was exchanged between the foreign secretaries on the situation in Poland, and agreements made to maintain constant contact to examine further developments in the crisis.

Columbo, Pope Discuss Poland

AU140854 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Vatican City, 14 Dec (ANSA) -- The situation in Poland, where Polish head of state Wojciech Jaruzelski declared a state of siege late Saturday night, announcing the institution of a "military council for national safety," temporary suspension of civil liberties, and a series of exceptional military measures, including the arrests of leaders of the Solidarity union, was discussed informally on Sunday evening by Pope John Paul II and Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, who met in a Roman Catholic church in a residential area of Rome.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Colombo told members of the press here that "on this day, which is certainly one of great concern for the holy father, for Italy and for all the nations of the world because of the situation in Poland, I came to convey to the pope the sentiments of solidarity of the people and the Government of Italy.

Further commenting on the crisis situation in the Eastern European nation, reportedly precipitated by decisions emerging at the conclusion of a national convention of the Solidarity union in Danzig where labor leaders had agreed on resorting to a general strike in the Soviet bloc nation if necessary, Colombo said that "Italy, Europe, Weestern nations and all men who believe in liberty are concerned over what has happened in Poland." The gradual process of democracy in the country, the minister continued, seems like it could be interrupted. Therefore, the concern is very great. "All of this seems to show that in Poland, there is no longer any area for following up on this process. We hope that every initiative remains open to the Polish people without interference."

Answering journalists' questions about Polish Pope John Paul II's feeling for the crisis in his homeland, Colombo said that "the pope is following the situation with great attention and concern, but also with calm." In answer to whether the pope had any direct information about Poland, the Rome diplomatic chief said "he certainly has information, as we have also, but the situation is very difficult because communications are interrupted."

At the conclusion of the visit which the pope was paying to the local Rome parish, the occasion for his meeting with Colombo, the Polish pontiff told newsmen that "my country has not had an easy history in these last two centuries, but even a tortured history produces something good. This moment is (difficult) one," the pope continued, "and because of that, much prayer and solidarity is needed to maintain a just equilibrium".

According to the newsmen present, the pope also revealed the extent to which he was moved during the brief encounter with the press when a young man voiced an expression of solidarity on the part of all those present for the Polish people. Pope John Paul II confirmed just a few weeks ago his intention of paying another visit to his native Poland next August for the 600th centennial celebration of the patron saint of that nation. The present situation, and fears for more dramatic developments in the future, observers, noted, now put that visit in question.

Appeal to Polish Pilgrims

LD131826 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Pope John Paul II appeal to Polish pilgrims in St Peters Square 13 December -- recorded]

[Text] The events of the last few hours prompt me to appeal once more to everyone on matters pertaining to our common motherland and with a request for prayer.

I repeat what I said in September: Polish blood must not be shed because too much of it has been shed already, especially during the last war. Everything possible must be done to build the future of the country in peace. With the forthcoming 600th anniversary of the Jasna Gora shrine, I entrust Poland and all my countrymen to her who has given to our nation for our protection.

COMMUNIST PARTY CONDEMNS NEW POLISH ACTIONS

AU140846 Rome ANSA in English 0817 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 14 Dec (ANSA) -- The Italian Communist Party had harsh words of condemnation for the actions of the Polish Communist Party government [as received], which declared a state of siege in Poland on Saturday night, clamping repressive measures on the population, and arresting leaders of the Solidarity union. A communique released at the conclusion of a meeting of the party's leadership here on Sunday evening asked for "the immediate restitution of civil liberties and union rights in Poland."

Appealing to "the sense of responsibility of the government, the communists, the workers and the Polish citizens, whatever their political position, to avoid the danger of moves which could be catastrophic for that country ahd its repercussions in all of Europe," the communique affirmed that "democracy and socialism must be considered indivisible."

Reiterating the Italian Communist Party position on Poland, the communique stated that they have always "affirmed the necessity for any new action to be founded on an open debate to reach a (?national movement) without resorting to acts of force, and by isolating extremist and irresponsible tendencies in every camp, rejecting every (?mental) pressure from outside interference."

Trade Unions' Denunciation

AU140935 Rome ANSA in English 0829 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 14 Dec (ANSA) -- Leaders of the three big Italian federated trade unions have asked for the liberation of the leaders of the Polish Solidarity union arrested late Saturday night in Poland in a harsh crackdown on civil liberties in that nation begun with the announcement by the government of interim military rule and other represssive measures, Saturday night.

Labor leaders of the CISL [Italian Confederation of Workers Trade Unions] CGIL and UIL [Italian Labor Uion] [words indistinct] formally requested the release of the Solidarity leaders during a meeting on Sunday afternoon with Polish ambassador to Rome, Emil Wojtaszek. At the conclusion of the meeting, CISL leader Pierre Carniti told members of the press that "the Polish ambassador assured us that he will convey the protest of the Italian unions to his government."

The Italian union representatives met with the Polish ambassador after a joint meeting of the three union leaderships in which they decided to ask Italian workers to participate in work stoppages and factory assemblies in the major cities to express their solidarity with the Polish workers and their opposition to the acts of power of the Polish Government.

A declaration from the Italian Catholic Workers Action Group, also released on Sunday, maintained that "the recourse to force on the art of the Policy Government cannot resolve any problem, and aggravates all of them."

GOVERNMENT SURVIVES 10 DEC CONFIDENCE VOTE

AU110838 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 11 Dec (ANSA) -- For the second time in a week, the Italian Government has resorted to the use of the confidence vote to overcome opposition to the figures outlined in its financial package for the coming year, presently under the examination of the Senate.

In voting late last night on a provision of the new financial law, the coalition composed of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals, and Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini's own Republican Party tallied 168 votes in favor of confidence in the government and 100 against. Votes in favor came from the coalition parties, and the opposition included the formidable Communist Party, the nation's second largest grouping occupying the opposition benches, the smaller parties to the left of it, and the rightwing parties.

Political observers here note that this repetition of the confidence vote measure, which allows the passage of a provision it is attached to without any added amendments of motions, is a sign of a weakening in the government. The open ballot used for confidence is a sure way, the observers point out, to avoid the "renegade" voting of members of the majority coalition which have led past governments down the path to crisis.

The voting took place on article 45 of the financial laws, outlined by Spadolini and his cabinet to pick up Italy's sagging economy and slow down a galloping inflation rate, and concerned an added tax for Italy's socialized health program users. According to the observers, members of the majority coalition parties opposed the surcharge on medical care, joining the strong opposition of the Communist Party. It was when this opposition became apparent that Spadolini decided to effect some small changes in the text of the article, and attach it to a confidence vote. Undecided members of the coalition parties, faced with the choice of causing a government crisis, decided in favor of voting for confidence.

ENI CHIEF DISCUSSES SOVIET, ALGERIAN GAS IMPORTS

AU110902 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 11 Dec (ANSA) -- The Italian State Petroleum Agency intends to confront the national energy needs by stepping up the importation of national [as received] gas, ENI's president Alberto Grandi told the lower house industry commission here. Speaking before the commission members on Thursday, Grandi maintained that his agency will fully implement the agreements on the importation of Algerian natural gas, and open other channels for the energy supply, including the controversial negotiations now under way for the construction of gas pipelines between Siberia, in the Soviet Union, and European nations, including Italy.

Beginning in 1985, Grandi said, "Italy must resort to sources outside the country to satisfy its energy needs for 7.5 to 9.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas a year more than the present supply." Grandi specified that at the end of this decade, natural gas should cover 19 percent of Italy's energy needs.

The ENI head also informed the commission that the "the negotiations with the Algerians for the price of gas and with the Soviet Union for the construction of gas lines present many difficulties." However, he noted "in the long experience already sustained in the sector of energy imports, the Soviet Union has shown itself to be a trustworthy partner in contractual terms." Speaking in favor of the gas imports from the Soviet Union, Grandi maintained that they would supply the necessary diversification to harmonize the composition of gas imports, which presently appear unbalanced in North Africa's favor. Backing up this statement, Grandi claimed that in 1985 gas imports will be provided for by North Africa for more than 50 percent of Italy's needs, without this hoped-for diversification.

Concerning the financial aspect of the negotiated agreement with the Soveit Union, Grandi emphasized that ENI is following the explicit indications of the Rome government, and added that the conditions which would be "financially acceptable" to Italy are also those practiced by the other European nations interested in the Soviet Union gas.

RAMALHO EANES, FRENCH PRESIDENT HOLD TALKS

Eanes Speech Reported

LD120246 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Excerpt] French President Francois Mitterrand arrived in Lisbon this afternoon, accompanied by Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson, Andre Chandernagor, minister delegate to the Ministry of External Relations for European affairs, and Minister of Women's Rights Yvette Roudy.

This afternoon, the French head of state held talks with Ramalho Eanes in Belem Palace which lasted for 1 and 1/2 hours. The two presidents discussed, among other subjects, the issues of southern Africa, Portugal's integration into the EEC, the Middle East and the situation of Portuguese emigrants in France. Tonight, the French president was the guest of honor at a banquet hosted by Ramalho Eanes at Ajuda Palace. Here is a report by Joao Paulo Diniz:

[Begin recording] The speech delivered by President Eanes at the banquet has just come to an end. We strive for a world imbued with a spirit of greater solidarity where man may gain his universal dimension, free from poverty, violence and oppression. We shall therefore contribute to the building of such a world. With these words, President Ramalho Eanes addressed himself to his French counterpart at a banquet in his honor here in Ajuda Palace tonight.

In another part of his speech, the president said that Europe is the key region for the preservation of world peace which is built on the basic foundations of the geopolitical balances and on the maintenance of geostrategic balances. In this context, Eanes said, Europe is not a passive entity, a stage for movements and operations where others can impose the words on the actors and restrict, in simplistic and exclusive terms, the staging of alternatives. Europe, the president concluded, has an identity of its own and a specific power which ensure an autonomous role in the system of international balances.

That was significant passage of President Ramalho Eanes's speech. The president also referred to NATO, the EEC and the new international economic order, pointing out that it would be deceptive to believe that the latter can emerge by means of a mere signing of agreements. In his speech, Ramalho Eanes also mentioned the Portuguese emigrants in France, underlining in this connection the political guarantees given by the French Government and by Francois Mitterrand himself. [end recording]

Mitterrand Responds

LD120252 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Excerpts] French President Francois Mitterrand was tonight the guest of honor at a banquet hosted by President Ramalho Eanes. For a report on Mitterrand's impromptu speech, here is Gabriel Correia:

[Begin recording] We have no contentious issues with Portugal, nor past problems to settle -- to how many countries can we say the same? With this sentence, President Mitterrand sought to sum up the present state of relations between France and Portugal and, on the other hand, the spirit in which his visit is taking place. Mitterrand's 50-minute impromptu speech was extremely poetic and philosophic, but also very deep. He paid tribute to the Portuguese emigrants in France and their exemplary conduct as citizens and workers, and also reviewed other matters pertaining to bilateral relations.

He spoke about the African experience, of the colonial experience of both Portugal and France, stressing that at this moment both countries are committed to a new type of relations with their former colonies. Nearly at the end of his speech, Mitterrand again reiterated France's support for Portugal's accession to the EEC.

Examine Tripartite Cooperation

LD120416 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0100 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] The possibility of tripartite cooperation between Portugal, France and the Portuguese-speaking African countries was examined in Lisbon by Presidents Ramalho Eanes and Francois Mitterrand, the Portuguese news agency ANOP learned from diplomatic sources. The problem, the same source said, had already been discussed this year by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Leonardo Matias, first in Paris and then in Maputo. This tripartite cooperation would entail French financial aid and the putting into practice of Portugal's experience in Africa. Such cooperation, the sources added, is already being effected by some private firms in the spheres of metallurgy, agriculture and livestock undertakings.

The same sources also said that Presidents Eanes and Mitterrand have examined the activities carried out in Lisbon and Paris by the movements opposed to the present regimes in Angola and Mozambique which culminated with the trip made by Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, to Washington where he was received by President Reagan.

French Support for EEC Entry

LD140810 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2330 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Excerpts] France's renewed support for Portugal's bid for EEC membership and the possibility of tripartite cooperation with the Portuguese-speaking African countries are the most palpable results of the visit that President Francois Mitterrand has just paid to our country.

During the 2 days of his official visit, Mitterrand had talks with President Ramalho Eanes, Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao and Foreign Minister Goncalves Pereira. He implicitly accepted Portugal's contention that our bid for EEC membership cannot be dealt jointly with Spain's. In effect, speaking yesterday at a dinner given in his honor by Eanes, Mitterrand stated that, unlike Spain's case, Portugal's entry into the EEC would not pose major economic problems to the community.

Pinto Balsemao, who had voiced concern on this score earlier in the week after his London talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, stated today that in the light of Mitterrand's speech it can be admitted that Portugal's entry into the EEC may take place in keeping with the set schedule. The matter was also raised at talks between Goncalves Pereira and his French opposite number Claude Cheysson, which were also attended by Finance Minister Joao Salgueiro.

Apart from his official contacts, Francois Mitterrand had breakfast today with the secretary general of the Socialist Party, Mario Soares. The two Socialist leaders took the opportunity for an exchange of views on the political situation in France and Portugal.

CALVO-SOTELO DEFENDS CABINET RESHUFFLE

PM111137 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 5 Dec 81 pp 3-4

[Juan M. Saez report on Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo's 4 December press conference in Madrid]

[Excerpts] Madrid — At his first press conference following the formation of the new government and the Council of Ministers meeting, Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo urged us all to forget the shadow of 23 February "as a cause of worry and anxiety," stating clearly that he does not intend to call an election before the scheduled date in 1983 and rejecting the socialist proposal of forming a government of national concentration, "because the fact that we are all involved in building democracy does not mean that we should do so in a confused manner." In his opening remarks the prime minister was keen to give an impression of tranquillity, confidence and strength on the government's part, as he explained the results of the latest cabinet reshuffle.

Socialist Offer: "Together But Not Muddled"

During the question and answer session, lasting over an hour, Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo reiterated several times the ideas already expressed in his opening address, always in a confident tone, with the intention of demonstrating a climate of normality and of aiming for sure solutions in the political near future.

[Question] What is your opinion of the socialist party's offer to form a government of concentration?

[Answer] First, the socialist party secretary general's remarks embodied a dramatic tone which I do not agree with: Spain's situation is one of normality amid difficult times. Second, there was a hasty appraisal of the government and, as is natural from an opposition leader, this appraisal is not positive. Third, there was an offer less clear than the one made 9 months ago -- but there was no offer of a coalition or government of concentration composed of several parties to deal with the situation: I have already said that, although times are hard, they do not justify the adoption of emergency measures. The times immediately following 23 February were even harder, and it was said then that such measures were inadvisable. My opinion now is still the same. To say that we must all build democracy together does not mean forming a muddled government in which various people defend differing interests. We would be creating a worse situation than the one we are trying to resolve.

UCD: "No More Loss of Votes"

[Question] It has been asserted that the formation of this government stemmed more from the desire to resolve your party's internal problems than from the country's general interests. Could you deny that or at least comment on whether the Suarez and "moderate platform" groups are likely to leave the UCD? Moreover, Fernandez Ordonez has said that this is a weak government.... If all this were true, would it not be a good reason for holding early elections?

[Answer] With regard to the first assertion, I would like to deny it quite categorically and very vigorously. I have sought the most capable people. It is natural for a single party government to draw from that party when a new government is formed: It would be illogical for the government to turn its back on the party which supports it. What is needed is harmony between them. It is true that I asked Oscar Alzaga and Miguel Herrero Rodriguez de Minon to join the government: personal, not political, reasons made them turn down my offer. The former told me of his desire to cooperate with the government's policy, which is why today I appointed him my adviser.

No Early Elections

I do not believe that there will be any future losses of votes in parliament. The UCD crisis is on the way to being resolved once and for all, and following the decisions that have been made I hope that no situation will occur that leaves the government in a minority and necessitates the calling of early elections. I am certain that no UCD member wants early elections, just as the opposition does not. Be that as it may, the constitution grants powers to the prime minister which I retain intact, but I confirm my determination not to use them. As for Mr Fernandez Ordonez' remarks, this is not a weak government; and the argument of the authority of remarks coming from Mr Fernandez Ordonez is not enough to prove the contrary. This is a government that will govern until the next elections, in 1983. As for the fact that Mr Fernandez Ordonez considers a government not including him weak or weaker than a government that does include him, that is another matter.

Trial Following 23 February: Slight Delay

[Question] Could you comment on what state of mind exists in the barracks and could you disclose when the trial of those accused of responsibility for the 23 February events will be?

[Answer] I have already said that we are living in difficult times, but I do not believe that we are living under threat of a military coup. We must all dispel this obsessive shadow of 23 February. There are no objective reasons to justify this anxiety, and I hope that the trial will take place as soon as possible, though, as is known, in Spain the civilian authorities are separate from the judicial authorities. Therefore the trial is not in the government's hands. If it were, I could give you a date for the trial right now -- and keep it. It is true that it will be somewhat later than expected, due to the slow progress in the latest investigations, but not much longer. It will be a few weeks late: If it was scheduled for January, it will be in February. It will create some inconvenience and I therefore ask everyone -- especially the media -- to cooperate in reducing this inconvenience.

Events in Corunna

[Question] Might the events in Corunna facilitate a sharper distinction between the military authorities and civilian society?

[Answer] I do not believe that a distinction between the military and civilians is a proper way to look at the situation in Spain. The events in Corunna are part of isolated events that occur in a normal society. The fact that certain individuals misbehave does not mean what you implied in your question.

Talks on the Law Organizing the Harmonization of the Autonomy Progress

[Question] Will there be any changes in the field of territorial administration, or do you intend to alter the policy pursued hitherto with a view to a greater rapprochement with the stances of the Basque and Catalonian autonomous governments?

[Answer] It is the government's intention to maintain the best possible relations with the established autonomous communities. I hope that the new minister will be able to make a little more progress in this direction than his predecessor. It is true that his predecessor does retain some authority on this subject, though Mr Arias-Salgado is now in charge of implementing this policy of territorial administration. I believe that the problems discussed by the Madrid government with the Basque and Catalonian autonomous communities' executive bodies have been of lesser real importance and of greater psychological importance. This does not mean that I want to minimize them, because I know what a decisive influence psychological factors have in the political field, but since they have no major real substance, they can be resolved, and it is with this good intention that the present government is beginning its tasks.

As far as I am concerned, the agreements on autonomy reached in July with the socialist party are ones to which I adhere. We will abide by them strictly, and I do not believe that this rules out a rapprochement with the Basque Nationalist Party and convergence and union. This rapprochement has already begun -- as soon as we formed what you call the new government, but which I consider a continuation of the previous one, and I believe that in the new climate that has been created in these relations it really will be possible to resolve some of the difficulties that have recently made these relations difficult. Mr Martin Villa is responsible for coordinating government policy and for representing the prime minister. [answer ends]

Last, the prime minister answered further questions from newsmen concerning topics including the university autonomy bill: "The government has decided that this bill should follow its normal course and emerge as the parliamentary majority decides fit"; the date for entry into NATO: "I hope that Spain will be a full NATO member in 3 or 4 months' time"; Spain's entry into the Common Market: "Early in the new year I will make a tour of the countries of the 'Ten' to expedite Spain's entry"; and the constitutional provision that requires the formulation of a new electoral law: "It requires an agreement with the other political parties, and therefore I cannot specify any dates; I am willing to conduct a dialogue on the subject."

BRIEFS

RESEARCH ROCKET -- The first rocket for scientific research will be launched from the (Arenosillo) base in Huelva between 18 and 23 December. It was conceived, designed and built by the Andalusia Institute of Astrophysics in collaboration with the Canary Islands Institute of Astrophysics. The project has taken years to complete and has cost some 30 million pesetas. The flight will last some 5 minutes, and its mission will be to study nocturnal luminescence. There are only two launch sites of this kind in Europe -- one in Huelva and the other in Kiruna, Sweden. Some rockets of this kind have been launched recently from Huelva, but it has always been a question of foreign researchers and equipment, never Spanish. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Dec 81 LD]

BROADCASTING PROTOCOL WITH USSR -- The chairman of the USSR State Committee for Radio and Television Broadcasting and the director general of Spanish radio and television have signed a protocol on exchanges in the area of radio and television broadcasting for 1982. The protocol expresses the determination to improve the exchange of information as well as to improve exchanges of cultural, artistic and sports programs. [Excerpt] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 11 Dec 81 LD]

NORWAY

REPEAT ELECTIONS SHOW SWING TO LABOR PARTY

PM111119 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 9 Dec 81 p 6

[Rolf Kluge dispatch]

[Text] Oslo -- The reelection in the Troms and Buskerud districts has led to the first defeat for the Conservative party since the Storting election in September. The party lost its seat in Buskerud to the Labor party. This means that the Conservative party is reduced to 53 seats in the Storting while the Labor party now has 66. However, the Storting still has a clear nonsocialist majority, and the election will not affect the government's position.

The reelection in the two districts was due to certain irregularities discovered in the count last September. The result had also been so close that the irregularities could have had an effect on which party had won the eventual seats in the districts. The turnout in the election was 20 percent below that of the Storting election, and in the view of psephologist Prof Henry Valen this primarily affected the Conservative party. It was the young voters who remained at home, and a large part of the Conservative party's support is to be found among young people.

COMMUNISTS POSTPONE LEADERSHIP ELECTION

PM111141 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 7 Dec 81 p 28

[Excerpt] The Norwegian Communist Party [NKP] 17th national congress closed yesterday evening without a decision being reached on who should form the party's top leadership in the next period. The national congress decided to postpone the election of a chairman, deputy chairman and editor of the members' paper FRIHETEN until after the new year.

The election of the top party leaders was last on the agenda on the NKP national congress held in Oslo on Friday, Saturday and Sunday [4-6 December]. After a closed meeting of the party's newly elected National Executive, sitting Chairman Martin Gunnar Knutsen announced that the executive had unanimously decided to postpone the elections. The reason given was that there had been such major changes in the National Executive that it was felt that more time was needed to heal the divisions caused by the leadership intrigues.

According to the resolution, Martin Gunnar Knutsen, Deputy Chairman Hans I. Kleven and FRIHETEN Editor Arne Joergensen will continue in their present positions until the executive implements new elections at the end of January.

SWEDEN

POLISH CRISIS PROMPTS MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

LD131454 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1300 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] The preparedness of the Swedish Armed Forces has been increased with the serious situation in Poland, and we are following the developments and adapting ourselves according to the prevailing situation. This was the only comment made by a representative of the defense staff, Maj (Boerje Johansson), to TT [Swedish news agency] on Sunday morning concerning the situation in Poland.

KIPRIANOU RETURNS; SATISFIED WITH TRIP RESULTS

NC111502 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] President Kiprianou has announced that Greek Prime Minister Papandreou will definitely visit Cyprus on 7 January. President Kiprianou made this statement at Larnaca airport on his return from visits to Bulgaria, Romania [as heard], France, the United States and Greece.

The president said there was absolute and full unanimity during his talks with Prime Minister Papandreou. President Kiprianou stressed the fact that there is real coordination -- as never before -- between the efforts of the Greek and the Cyprus Governments for the promotion of the Cyprus problem. The President said that during his visit to Athens he had telephone contact with President Karamanlis -- who is ill -- and briefed him on the results of his various contacts. In general the President expressed full satisfaction over the results of his contacts in the various countries he visited. He said: I cannot predict what the developments will be. This depends on whether the Turkish attitude will change. The restrained optimism that has been voiced, President Kiprianou said, is due to the fact that now there is greater understanding of the Cyprus problem and more decisive support from the Greek Government.

DENKTAS SCORES PAPANDREOU'S REMARKS ON CYPRUS

TA111217 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has reiterated that the Cyprus problem was created by the Greek Cypriots' efforts to destroy the two ethnic communities in Cyprus and the common state established by the two ethnic communities. Denktas was commenting on the remarks made by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou, who said the Cyprus problem is not a problem between the two communities, but a problem between Lefkosa [Nicosia] and Turkey, and that it is Greece's great national cause. Papandreou also said there could be no agreement if the Turkish troops were not withdrawn from the island.

Denktas said the Cyprus problem was created by the Greek Cypriots' efforts to destroy the two ethnic communities and the common state established by the two communities and by the resistance of the Turkish Cypriot people, who tried to prevent this destruction. Denktas added: As a result of this resistance, the Turkish Cypriot people's rights were protected and consolidated in the north of the island in the form of a federated state. The Cyprus problem will be resolved within the framework of these realities. These realities, which were accepted by the late Makarios, are in the form of four principles. The negotiations must be based on these four principles and must lead to the establishment of a federal system whereby the Turkish Cypriots can live in their own autonomous system in the north and where they can be responsible for their own security.

Denktas pointed out that Papandreou was talking of a return to previous conditions, as if these realities did not exist. He added that Papandreou was acting with the belief that the Waldheim initiative would lead nowhere and that this was encouraging the Greek Cypriots to be intransigent. Denktas stressed that by doing that, Papandreou was trying to create strife between the two communities for his own temporary prestige. Denktas also said that Papandreou was trying to blackmail Turkey and turn the world opinion on Cyprus in his favor.

Denktas said: All his efforts will prove useless, because the Turkish Cypriot community will protect its rights, its freedom, its land and its cause, and, with the help of the motherland, it will continue to protect them. Mankind and the UN principles (?guard) this. Papandreou will understand this.

Denktas charged that "Greece's great national cause" as described by Papandreou was simply an effort to annex the island to Greece. He added that the Cyprus problem arose because of these efforts. He pointed out that regardless of its government, Greece had always tried to do what Papandreou was now trying to do, and always under the guise of "the great national cause." Denktas said these efforts had caused disaster in Cyprus and inflicted great wounds on the Greek Cypriot community. [Passage indistinct]

KONUK WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION; OPPOSITION RENEWED

TA111533 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Lefkosa (Cyprus), 11 Dec (AA) -- The government crisis in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus took a new turn today with Nejat Konuk, leader of the Democratic People's Party, withdrawing his resignation from the federated assembly. With this withdrawal, the three leftist oposition parties which had toppled earlier this week the Mustafa Cagatry government by declaring their no-confidence regain the parliamentary majority they need to form the new government. They had lost it 2 days ago when Konuk resigned his seat. Today, he announced that his resignation was not accepted by the executive board of his party.

IOANNIDHIS VIEWS RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN TALKS

NC131038 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 13 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Mr Yeoryios Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot representative at the inter-Cypriot talks, spoke last night at a dinner at the Akamas Lions Club of Polis about the Cyprus problem, and referred to the current Cyprus developments. Mr Ioannidhis stressed: The viewing of the Cyprus problem within the framework of recent development leads to the following conclusions:

1. A new policy has been introduced in connection with the position of the Cyprus problem within the foreign policy of the new Greek Government.

2. It is not certain that the UN secretary general's evaluation will lead to progress in the dialogue.

3. The Greek Cypriot side will do everything possible for progress in the dialogue.

4. If during the coming few months the dialogue fails to be productive, its perpetuation will not be considered advisable.

5. Without a change in Turkey's stand or policy, the prospects for progress in the dialogue will be unfavorable.

On our part, we must embark on serious thinking. We must assess the current facts and the new prospects, which are developing, and must study and plan our future actions and course. We are at a very crucial and delicate phase of the Cyprus problem, and each decision or action by us must be examined and studied most carefully and collectively. Every possible effort must be exerted for a planned and carefully charted course. There must be wise and well-prepared actions by everyone.

The Cyprus cause is not an easy question. Thus, it should be viewed calmly, and we should proceed with patriotic action and make the right decisions. To win peace and life, to safeguard independence, consolidate our existence as a state and defend our people's human rights, all of us must proceed responsibly and be above partisan interests.

ATHENIANS DEMONSTRATE OVER POLISH SITUATION

NC132253 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] About 2,000 persons gathered this afternoon at the university entrance in Athens and demonstrated their opposition to the situation in Poland. These persons marched down Sindagma and Panepistimiou, 3 September and Khalkokondhili streets and then dispersed.

Unknown persons unrelated to the gathering broke a window at the offices of the Polish airways in Sindagma and the window of a shop selling Soviet products at 32 Stournara Street. This evening a home-made bomb exploded at the building that houses the Soviet commercial mission at 11 Kronos Street at Paleo Faliron. Unknown persons threw the bomb into the front yard of the building. Damage was caused by the explosion.

FOREIGN MINISTER DESCRIBES GREEK ROLE AT NATO

NC132115 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] The Greek Government secured its firm positions on its national defense interests through the interventions made by the Greek side during the 2-day conference of NATO foreign ministers in Brussels. This statement was made by Greek Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos, who returned from the Belgian capital yesterday.

Concerning the protocol on Spain's entry into NATO, Mr Kharalambopoulos said Greece has made it clear that in no way will it accept any change of the status and operational control in the eastern Mediterranean and the Aegean because of Spain's entry. At the same time it was stressed that the Greek Government will decide when the protocol will be presented at the Greek Chamber of Deputies for ratification, which will finalize Spain's entry into the alliance.

KKE-INTERIOR APPROVES GOVERNMENT POLICY ON NATO

NC112120 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] A KKE-Interior statement stresses that the government statement regarding the process of disassociating from the Rogers agreement is positive and that it is on the correct path, provided that it is followed steadily in breaking away from NATO's military wing. In relation to the Turkish claims against us, the KKE-Interior statement stresses that Greece, together with strengthening its defense capability, must also look for guarantees in international fields, not unilaterally from the United States, but guarantees that can stop any threats or pending issues.

KKE Issues Statement

NC121422 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] A statement issued today by the KKE Central Committee Politbureau refers to the results of the NATO defense ministers meeting. In the statement, among other things, the KKE leadership stresses that in this meeting the Greek Government put forth, with adequate resoluteness, critical problems of our country's national security. However, under the pressures that were exercised, some backing down occurred, even in positions in the policy statement. The government, the KKE statement says, restricted the issue of our country's relations with NATO basically to the guarantees of our eastern borders. However, these guarantees, even if ultimately given, have no real value because NATO itself opposes our national independence and democracy and is undermining the Cyprus cause.

The KKE statement mentions that the government's effort to justify Reagan's zero-based proposal for intermediate-range missiles, which in fact it presents as its own inspiration, is in any case negative. This proposal aims at the acquisition of nuclear superiority by the United States and NATO. Furthermore, despite its reservations, the Greek Government cosigned the resolution for Spain's integration into NATO contrary to its previous assurances and its position for the dissolution of the two blocs.

The KKE Central Committee Politbureau believes that it is imperative for government policy to proceed toward the direction of the mandate given by the people through their votes for withdrawal from NATO, removal of the U.S. bases, and implementation of a nationally independent foreign policy. The national consensus, the support of the people and of their progressive forces in the government, the KKE statement concludes, can be guaranteed toward this direction. The KKE will strive consistently for implementation of this policy on the road for a true change, and it will give its decisive contribution to the building of popular unity around these goals.

MAVROS SUPPORTS PAPANDREOU PRESS STATEMENT

NC111111 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] [Former Center Union leader] Yeoryios Mavros, referring to Papandreou's press statement, said the Greek people feel particular satisfaction because the national issues were presented by the prime minister himself in a clear and emphatic way at the NATO conference. Mavros added that an alliance that remains unmoved in the face of threats and attacks by one of its members against another member has lost its credibility, has no moral value and cannot argue that it can protect its members from any foreign threat. It is the duty of all of us to support the government for the success of its policy, which protects our national interests.

PAPANDREOU, KIPRIANOU 11 DEC STATEMENTS

NC111437 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Cyprus President Kiprianou left shortly after midday for Nicosia. Earlier he had a meeting with Prime Minister Papandreou. The prime minister's talk with the Cypriot president was of special significance. ERT [Hellenic Radio Television] reporter Aris Xipolitidhis reports:

[Begin recording] Both Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou expressed restrained optimism at the course of the Cyprus problem following their meeting at the Maximos Mansion at 1000 today. At first the two leaders had a private talk which lasted 1 hour and 45 minutes. This was followed by a conference attended by Cyprus Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Greek Deputy Foreign Minister Papoulias, Greek Ambassador in Nicosia Zakharakis and Cyprus Ambassador in Athens Khatzimiltis. Immediately after the conference Prime Minister Papandreou made the following statement:

[Papandreou] I personally, as well as my colleagues, have been particularly pleased to welcome again our dear president of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr Kiprianou. Our meeting today was of special significance because Mr Kiprianou is returning from a long trip -- a trip to Bulgaria, Hungary, Paris, New York and Washington. I myself have just returned from an important visit to Brussels. We exchanged information, and it is clear that this information coincides fully with the appraisals of the Cyprus problem -- in connection with the Cyprus problem, its current prospects, as well as the joint, coordinated strategy that will lead -- we hope -- to a fair and permanent Cyprus solution.

I must stress that during our trips we were in telephone contact -- both Paris, Washington or wherever Mr Kiprianou was. As you know, the discussions on the Waldheim ideas are continuing. We believe that now the procedure will be stepped up. It is clear that if these discussions, negotiations, fail to be productive, this does not mean the dialogue ends there. Our view is that there must be a concrete indication that the dialogue, after so many years, is beginning to lead to fruitful, productive results. If, or course, it becomes obvious — naturally within a short time -- that this is not possible, that the dialogue is not suitable any that the dialogue is not fruitful, then, of course, there will be other moves, such as a fresh recourse to the UN General Assembly.

I can say that at least my impression -- and I believe that of President Kiprianou as well -- is that there are somewhat more optimistic prospects now than in the past. But I wish to stress that this optimism is restrained, that we should not forget even for a moment our long-term goals for an independent, united Cyprus, for a Cyrpus where there will be freedom of settlement and freedom of movement for all -- for a Cyprus within the framework of which the refugee problem will be solved -- for a Cyprus primarily and mainly without foreign troops.

[Xipolitidhis] Addressing the president of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr Papandreou said:

[Papandreou] Mr President, I am particularly happy because today we had the opportunity to exchange views and I wish again to assure you that Greece is on the side of your struggle and that we will do everything possible to achieve our joint goal for a free, independent, nonaligned and united Cyprus.

[Xipolitidhis] The president of the Republic of Cyprus stated: [Kiprianou] I would like to express my great joy because I again had the opportunity to meet with my dear friend, the prime minister of Greece, Mr Andreas Papandreou, and to exchange information and views in connection with the recent contacts we both had abroad. Mr Papandreou has already referred to these contacts. I share his conclusions. What I would like to stress is the fact that at this moment there is, as never before, a coordinated, to a large extent, effort by the Cyprus Government and the Greek Government to promote a fair Cyprus solution. I believe these contacts have given a correct picture to the people we have talked with, both in connection with what we expect and what should be done with regard to Cyprus. We do not know what the results will be, but I share Mr Papendreou's view that restrained optimism for the future is justified.

As for the dialogue, the prime minister has already explained that the UN secretary general's evaluation which we discussed during our last meeting has not been accepted as a basis for negotiations, but simply for discussion, since we -- the Greek Cypriot side -- already put forward our views on its negative and positive elements during the dialogue. We will have a discussion in a new effort -- always based on the UN resolutions and the summit agreements -- to find out whether substantive progress is possible. So far there has been no progress in the dialogue. As the prime minister said, if, within a reasonable period of time, again there is no progress and if there were progress (?that is not) the result of any evaluation by the UN secretary general but the result of a change in the Turkish attitude, then definitely we cannot maintain forever an unproductive dialogue or an unproductive procedure.

With the recent contacts in New York, as well as during earlier contacts, we have already secured the possibility for a UN General Assembly debate on the Cyprus problem within the framework of this year's session, which will be reconvened for this purpose when we ask for it.

Moreover, both the Greek and the Cyprus Governments will continue -- with all the means at our disposal -- the effort for the internationalization of the Cyprus problem. In this way we can arrive at a point where Turkey will finally feel the pressure of international society and will abandon its policy.

I would like to stress again the fact that there is full unanimity and coordination between the two governments. Our personal contacts with the prime minister have so far had excellent results. We await him in Cyprus so we may continue today's conversation. I hope this will be very soon; in the beginning of the new year. And finally I would like to thank him for his friendship and his so-sincere cooperation.

[Papandreou] Thank you, Mr President. Good struggle and [words indistinct].

[Xipolitidhis] Immediately after the meeting and the talks he had with Prime Minister Papandreou, President Kiprianou left for Cyprus. [end recording]

SOVIET ENVOY DISCUSSES LEADERS' OFFICIAL VISITS

NC091752 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1600 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] At his own request, Soviet Ambassador Kaboshkin today visited Deputy Foreign Minister Papoulias. The Soviet ambassador discussed with Mr Papoulias matters of mutual interest, as well as the question of renewing the invitations for an official visit to Greece by the Soviet prime minister and foreign minister.

IRAQI DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS 13 DEC

NC132107 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] An Iraqi delegation, headed by Planning Minister Taha Ibrahim al-'Abdallah and Deputy Industry Minister [name indistinct], arrived early this morning. The delegation is on a 5-day visit and will hold talks. The delegation was received by Deputy Coordination Minister Pottakis and Deputy Industry and Energy Minister Pitsioris.

ATHENS RADIO TO BEGIN BROADCASTS IN ARABIC

NC122120 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] ERT [Hellenic Radio-Television] will broadcast news in Arabic. Mr Maroudhas, deputy minister to the prime minister in charge of press affairs, has stated that Arabic will be added to the radio's foreign-language broadcasts in English, French and German. He said Arabic is one of the five official UN languages and is spoken by over 100 million people.

Mr Maroudhas further said that the news in Arabic will fill a considerable void which is becoming progressively more noticeable with the continuous expansion of Greek-Arab relations and exchanges as well as with the Arab countries' increasing role in international affairs. Moreover, the deputy press minister pointed out, in the last few years the number of Arab visitors to our country, both tourists and businessmen, has increased spectacularly.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO ARAB COUNTRIES -- A delegation headed by Deputy Commerce Minister Papaspirou will visit Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia 23-28 December to hold talks on the supply of oil to Greece in 1982 and the promotion of Greek agricultural and industrial products to the three countries. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 7 Dec 81 NC]

TURKMEN RETURNS FROM BRUSSELS, RAPS GREEK MOVES

TA121639 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who has returned from the NATO Ministerial Council meeting in Brussels, has criticized Greece's attitude at the meetings, saying: We hope Papandreou will assess well the policy he is pursuing and will not make errors.

In a statement at Esenboga airport, Turkmen said the NATO Ministerial Council meetings were positive. He said one of the most significant aspects of the meetings was the acceptance of Spain's application for membership, adding that this should be considered an important development in the history of the alliance. Turkmen also noted that the issue of international terrorism was discussed at the meetings, and that a communique was issued on the subject. Regarding the NATO defense ministers meeting held prior to the Ministerial Council meeting, Turkmen said: Greece portrayed an irresponsible attitude concerning the whole of the alliance. Greece's attitude, which was irresponsible and detrimental from the viewpoint of NATO, persisted at the foreign ministers meeting as well. Although this attitude did not go as far as blocking the way to a communique, as was the case at the defense ministers conference, Greece did not refrain from manifesting this attitude which does not [words indistinct] against Turkey. It should be noted that Greece's attitude is not connected with Turkey; it is also (?contrary) to the basic political philosophy of the alliance.

In answer to a question, Turkmen said: The policy to be pursued in the face of a neighbor which does not want negotiations is clear. The honorable Papandreou should know that problems cannot be solved unilaterally and though faits accompli. We, in accordance with our policy, will force Greece to negotiations. To another question on the same issue, Turkmen answered: If Greece is able to live with the existing conflicts with Turkey, we can certainly live with them too, but they will bother us less.

Bayulken: No Concessions

TA122039 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 12 DUc 81

[Text] National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken has said that Turkey's peaceful, prudent attitude in accordance with international law does not signify that it will make concessions from its legal rights. Bayulken added that both friends and enemies should be aware of this fact.

Bayulken, who attended the NATO European group and Defense Planning Committee winter meetings in Brussels, and Deputy Chief of the General Staff Necdet Oztorun, who attended the Military Committee meetings, returned to Turkey this evening.

In a statement at Yesilkoy airport, Bayulken said Greek Prime Minister and Defense Minister Papandreou adopted an unnecessary attitude during the meetings, as if a Turkish-Greek issue existed: thus a Greek issue was created within NATO. Noting that Papandreou's attitude was regarded as strange by other NATO countries, Bayulken added that Turkey believes the problems should be solved through peaceful and constructive talks. Moreover, friends and foes should know that our peaceful and prudent attitude in accordance with international law does not signify that Turkey will ever make any concessions from its legal rights, he said.

Turkey believes the preservation of NATO, its harmony and its defense and deterrent power is important. This is how NATO has prevented a war in Europe and in the world. Therefore we want to eliminate actions -- regardless of who initiates them -- that weaken NATO. The fact that our neighbor and ally, Greece, thinks negatively does not change Turkey's views concerning NATO.

In conclusion, Bayulken said: We have no doubt that Papandreou -- as has been the case with previous Greek Governments -- will eventually realize that there is no way other than negotiations for the solution of the problems between our two countries. Therefore, we hope Greece will assess the situation and will not damage NATO's harmony further.

COMMERCE MINISTER RETURNS FROM ROMANIA MISSION

TA122056 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] A Turkish-Romanian protocol envisaging cooperation in the fields of trade, industry, transportation and agriculture has been signed in Bucharest. Commerce Minister Canturk, who attended the Turkish-Romanian joint economic committee meetings in Bucharest, has returned to Turkey. In a statement at Yesilkoy airport, Canturk said the talks were positive, adding that during his meeting with Romanian President Ceausescu he presented Ceausescu a message from head of state Kenan Evren expressing his best wishes.

PROTOCOL FREES BLOCKED TURKISH ASSETS IN SYRIA

TA132038 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] A protocol settling the property and land problems between Turkish and Syrian citizens was signed today in Damascus. The protocol outlines the principles to be followed in the payment of the necessary indemnities to Turkish citizens for property seized by the Syrian authorities in accordance with the land reform legislation. The protocol also envisages the abolition within 4 months of all measures taken mutually in 1966 forbidding transactions connected with these properties. As a result of the signing of this agreement, all Turkish citizens with land and property in Syria will once again be able to exercise their rights of ownership and withdraw their money or assets that were blocked. The final date of the abolition of the measures will be announced later.

PROVINCIAL SECURITY DIRECTORS RESHUFFLED

TA131048 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] New security directors have been appointed in certain provinces and other provinces' security directors have been recalled to headquarters.

According to an Interior Ministry decision published in the official gazette today, Afyon security director Erden Barut was appointed to Aydin, Kutahya security branch director Kamil Acin to Tunceli, the Kastamonu security director to Afyon and Istanbul riot police director Omer Ileri to Kastamonu. Erzurum security director Lutfi Oguz and Aydin security director Kenan Koc were recalled to headquarters.

102 LEFTIST MILITANTS ARRESTED IN ANKARA IN MONTH

TA131701 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] A total of 102 leftist militants belonging to three different illegal organizations have been captured in Ankara. A statement by the Security Directorate General says the militants, captured as a result of a month-long series of operations by the martial law command's security forces, belonged to the Turkish People's Liberation Party Front-Revolutionary Left, the Turkish People's Liberation Party Front-Liberation and the Turkish Revolutionary Communist Party-Liberation of the People. The statement adds that the captured militants are accused of killing 4 persons, of wounding 41 others and firing shots at or bombing 45 houses and shops in Ankara.

Searches of the militants and their hideouts yielded the following items, which were seized: a submachine gun, 35 pistols, 260 rounds of ammunition, 2 barrels, a hand-grenade, a bomb, DM5,700 and a large number of fake identity cards and banned publications.

BELGIUM

FOREIGN MINISTER ASSESSES DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND

LD140810 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] A comment by Minister of Foreign Affairs Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb: The Belgian Government believes that the situation in Poland is unquestionably serious, and we have expressed our concern and anxiety. It is a Polish internal affair, and in our opinion the Poles should settle their problems through their own forces, without any external intervention. The minister went on to express his hope that the events which will unfold will respect human rights and the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb said furthermore that he was beginning consultations today with our European and Western partners and that he has asked to meet with the Polish ambassador in Belgium. The minister of foreign affairs also advises those who wish to send food assistance to Poland to suspend any shipments for the moment, given the uncertainty that the recipients will receive it or that it will be distributed normally.

MALTA

HEAVY TURNOUT FOR GENERAL ELECTION REPORTED

NC131925 Valletta Radio Mediterran in English 1835 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Valletta -- Counting of votes in Malta's general elections is continuing amid strict security at the former air force barracks at (?Halfa) and first indications [word indistinct] late today whether the ruling Labor Party under Dom Mintoff has held off a challenge from the Nationalist Party led by Eddie Fenech Adami. The opening of ballot boxes and counting of votes was delayed until 0800 due to security measures. Troops sealed off the (?Halfa) area and refused to let unauthorized people within 2 miles of the former barracks after the 706 ballot boxes arrived for the counting.

After fears of possible election violence, officials said there had been no incidents during the voting. All the signs point to a record poll as only a small percentage of the island's 230,378 registered voters were reported to have stayed away from the polls. Long queues formed outside many polling booths before they opened yesterday and voting continued [word indistinct] all day long until (?10) p.m. The counting, which is being supervised by members of the election committee and representatives of both parties, will go on around the clock until the last results on the Malta's proportional representation system is declared, possibly tomorrow. The election to the 65-seat parliament was contested by 228 candidates. Labor won 34 seats and the Nationalists 31 in the last elections in 1976.

NETHERLANDS

COMMUNIST, SOCIALIST PARTIES COMMENT ON POLAND

NC141029 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Amsterdam, 14 Dec (AFP) -- The Dutch Communist and Socialist Parties today condemned the declaration of a state of siege in Poland. In a statement issued today, the Communist Party said that the declaration "demonstrates the bankruptcy of the Polish Communist Party which has now blocked the push for renewal expressed by the people and the unions." The statement charged the Polish Communist Party with "turning to the use of detestable military measures instead of following a path of political solutions achieved through democratic means." The party's spokesman said that the party would support all actions and demonstrations directed against the turn of events in Poland. Meanwhile, the Socialist Party, which is a member of Prime Minister Andreas van Agt's coalition government, was organizing a demonstration at the Polish Embassy in The Hague today to protest the military rule in Poland and the arrests of union leaders. Other Dutch parties have promised to support the action. "Fundamental liberties such as freedom to unionize and freedom of expression had been violated," party International Secretary Maarten van Traa said.

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FOREIGN MINISTERS 'CONCERNED' ABOUT POLAND

LD151340 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1234 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Common Market foreign ministers are "concerned" at the crisis in Poland, according to a statement issued by them in London today. But the statement on behalf of the 10 major West European powers struck observers as mild. Without naming the Soviet Union, it said ministers looked to countries that had signed the Helsinki agreement to refrain from interfering in Poland's internal affairs. Mr Nicholas Fenn, the chief British Foreign Office spokesman, said after the ministers' meeting at Lancaster House that the statement was "unanimous."

In expressing concern, it also mentioned "the imposition of martial law and the detention of trade unionists," but Mr Fenn was unable to say why the foreign ministers did not call for the release of the trade unionists. Also, it did not refer to West European aid to Poland. In contrast, the USA has already announced that it is suspending future food aid. Mr Fenn said a great deal of West European aid was still in the pipeline, and he knew of no policy changes. The full text of the statement was:

"The foriegn ministers of the member states of the European Community are concerned at the development of the situation in Poland and the imposition of martial law and the detention of the trade unionists. They have profound sympathy for the Polish people in this tense and difficult time. They look to all signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. They look to Poland to solve these problems herself, and without the use of force, so that the process of reform and renewal can continue. Foreign ministers of the Ten are continuing to follow events in Poland with particular attention, and agree to remain in close consultation on this question."

ISRAELI DECISION ON GOLAN HEIGHTS DEPLORED

LD151336 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1255 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Common Market foreign ministers today "strongly deplored" Israel's decision to take over the Golan Heights, seized from Syria in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. The ministers, who discussed the issue last night, issued a strongly worded statement after their meeting at Lancaster House, London, today. According to the statement, they "strongly deplore" the Israeli decision, which was described as "tantamount to annexation." It was "contrary to international law, therefore invalid in our eyes." The statement said the Israeli act prejudiced the possibility of implementing UN Resolution 242 on the Middle East, which has a section on "the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war." The action was also bound to complicate further the search for a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East, to which the ministers remained committed. The statement is likely to create new antagonism between the Israeli Government of Mr Begin and the West European powers. Relations between the EEC and Israel this year have not been comfortable, and the statement could have implications for the decision of four Common Market countries, Britain, France, Italy and Holland, to contribute troops to a Sinai peace-keeping force next year, when Israel withdraws from the area as part of the Camp David peace process. The full text of the statement reads:

"The foreign ministers of the member states of the European Community strongly deplore the decision of the government and Knesset of Israel to extend Israeli law, jurisdiction and administration to occupied Syrian territory in the Golan Heights. Such an extension, which is tantamount to annexation, is contrary to international law and therefore invalid in our eyes. This step prejudices the possibility of the implementation of Security Council Resolution 242, and is bound to complicate further the search for a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East to which we remain committed."

SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON TALKS WITH HONECKER

DW141539 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1858 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Hans-Joachim Reiche interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on 13 December; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Have German-German relations changed as a result of this visit?

[Answer] I think that in the course of the next months, next year we will see that it has had a positive influence both in the GDR and here. We will especially see this when Honecker will pay us a return visit in the not too distant future. I hope very much that the way we dealt with each other will influence many other Germans in leading positions in the governments and administrations of both sides, but I also hope it will influence public and published opinions.

[Question] In the scope of the present world-political situation the central topics discussed during this visit clearly were disarmament and human relations. Regarding the latter problem of human relations, aren't you leaving the GDR somewhat disappointed?

[Answer] No, on the contrary, I said earlier that I had no intention of concluding agreements and treaties. Let me remind you that the basic treaty which is the most important basis of relations between the two German states -- other bases are the four-power agreement and the Helsinki Final Act -- that the basic treaty was concluded roughly 2 years after the Erfurt and Kassel meetings.

[Question] So you also expect this visit to have effects on the sphere of human relations?

[Answer] Certainly after some time, yes.

[Question] The other major topic was disarmament. You agreed in your joint wish for peace, but disarmament itself was a much more difficult issue because you start from different positions. Mr Honecker thinks that there is a balance of military forces in Europe. You don't say this. You see a problem in the SS-20's. On the basis of such substantial differences, how can anything be done for disarmament which is a joint goal of both states?

[Answer] What is very important in my view is that both of us not only avow peace abstractly and theoretically and that each one believes that the other is serious about his efforts for peace but we both are also aware very concretely that the territory of our two states and the almost 80 million people living in our two states would be affected most of all by a war, if peace cannot be preserved. This legitimates the FRG and the Federal Government and me toward our Western allies as well as our Eastern neighbors to exert influences on the basis of our own existential interests. We do this. I am under the impression that Mr Honecker also brings his influence to bear. Neither of us is a negotiating power in Geneva or elsewhere where nuclear arms are discussed. We both are nonnuclear states, but we both signed the nonproliferation treaty. In this treaty we have bound ourselves not to acquire, produce, possess and proliferate nuclear weapons. This treaty entails a demand for both of us. In article 4 the nuclear powers for their part bind themselves to bring about a reduction and disarmament in the nuclear field. This demand is advocated by both of us. I do not have to report on the way Mr Honecker does this within the Warsaw Pact, but I am convinced that he does advocate it.

[Question] You extended an invitation. You anticipate consequent effects of this meeting. Doesn't the date of a visit by Mr Honecker to the Federal Republic necessarily depend on whether such effects have taken place? In other words, should the date for his visit be so soon?

[Answer] I wouldn't say it this way. But I will not disclose that I would be happy if Mr Honecker came after a year or so to northern Germany, to Hamburg perhaps, to the Saarland perhaps with a detour to the place where he was born, just as I went to Guestrow this time. I could well imagine this. No, I would not make it dependent on whether a number of new agreements are concluded prior to his visit. By the way, some of the things that have to be decided are decided autonomously or independently -- whatever you want to call it -- by the government of the respective state and do not require an agreement. But I would welcome it if at the next meeting some accords could be signed on the problems we broached here.

CHANCELLOR: NO EXTERNAL INTERFERENCE IN POLAND

LD141630 Hamburg DPA in German 1415 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 14 Dec (DPA) -- The Federal Government is following events in Poland with interest "and great concern," Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told leading politicians of the SPD and FDP coalition parties on Monday. As Government Spokesman Kurt Becker told a press conference afterwards, Schmidt summed up the situation in Poland in three points: First, it is important that the crisis be kept under control; second, it is important that the reformist course in Poland be adhered to; third he expressed the wish that Poland resolve its problems itself, without the use of force and without external interference, on the basis of consensus through compromise.

The Federal Government will continue to maintain the policy of strict noninterference and hopes that all signatories of the Helsinki Final Act will behave likewise, Schmidt said. Current assessments of whether the Military Council of National Salvation will continue the reformist course are not available, since they are not "a matter to be summed up within hours," the government spokesman said.

GENSCHER MEETS WITH POLISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

LD141522 Hamburg DPA in German 1004 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 14 Dec (DPA) -- The Federal Government is following with "sympathy and concern" the developments in Poland. Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher explained this on Monday to Polish Charge d'Affaires Miroslaw Wojtokowski. The diplomat requested the conversation at the Foreign Ministry in order to explain the military council's measures and to stress their temporary nature.

The charge d'affaires asked the Federal Government for understanding of the fact that his country has had to act thus to overcome an internal crisis "and in the interests of international peace and security in Europe," relations with the FRG should continue unchanged. Genscher expressed the hope that Poland may resolve its problems without the use of force and without external interference.

ETHNIC GERMANS CONTINUING TO LEAVE POLAND

LD093215 Hamburg DPA in German 0818 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Goettingen, 15 Dec (DPA) -- Even after the imposition of martial law, the Polish authorities are still allowing ethnic German or German resettlers to leave the People's Republic unhindered. The director of the Friedland transit camp, Albert Schulz, said today in response to questioning: "We have as yet had no indications of an exit ban." On Monday a total of 230 resettlers from Poland were registered in Friedland, the majority of whom had crossed the border by train only after the state of martial law was proclaimed. This morning, numerous individuals and groups were again on their way to the camp.

According to the camp director, travelers with visitors' visas, who had already been in the Federal Republic for several days, also arrived in Friedland yesterday.

Because of the uncertain situation in Poland they now wanted to be registered, said Schulz. According to the German Red Cross, of the 1.2 million Germans or ethnic Germans still living in Poland about 200,000 have requested permission to leave.

GENSCHER DISCUSSES SPAIN'S ENTRY INTO NATO

DW141337 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0647 GMT 11 Dec 81

["Excerpt" from correspondent Kroenig interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Brussels; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Is there a minor crisis in NATO, as some observers say? Would you be inclined to share this view?

[Answer] Definitely not. Let me take up the different subjects separately. What happened was that all member states welcomed Spain's application for membership. We believe that it is a good decision on democratic Spain's part to cooperate in an alliance which is particularly bound by the goal of outwardly securing the democratic liberties of its citizens.

[Question] This means only democratic Spain. A putsch by the military people makes this null and void.

[Answer] Quite generally we advocate the view that this alliance is not an alliance devoid of values. This does not, however, apply to Spain alone. This holds true for all states. This is also the reason why the member states urge Turkey to return to democratic conditions as soon as possible. I believe this to be a commitment which all member states must fulfill.

[Question] Still, the United States takes a somewhat different approach to this matter. While the European NATO members freeze some funds for Turkey in the EC the United States is doing the opposite.

[Answer] What we are doing in the European Community is a decision which we made as members of that community. What matters is not and cannot at all be payments by European NATO members because the members of the European Community also include, Ireland, for example, which is not affiliated with NATO. No, what we have here quite clearly is the determination of the countries which were present to actually approve Spain's application by signature, as it was done yesterday, because we believe that democratic Spain constitutes an enrichment to the Atlantic alliance as well.

[Question] But as I said, only democratic Spain.

[Answer] Well, had Spain not returned to democracy its application would have neither been filed nor accepted, I'm sure. But let me repeat: It would be wrong to see the commandment of democracy for Spain alone. It is applicable to all NATO member states. No special legal provision must be created for any one country.

[Question] The U.S. negotiator in Geneva who conducts the negotiations with the Soviets on the nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe has informed the NATO foreign ministers. Did you gain the impression that these negotiations are well on their way?

[Answer] I had suggested that Mr Nitze come here to Brussels because the negotiations with the Soviet Union on the medium-range missiles had also been prepared by the alliance as a whole. This makes it evident that we in the Western alliance consider these negotiations a matter concerning all member states even if the United States is the only one sitting at the negotiating table.

The report of the U.S. chief delegate corroborated our view that these negotiations definitely allow the assumption that they will lead to results.

In any event, what we derived from his report was that both sides, the United States as well as the Soviet Union, go to the negotiating table in earnest and also seriously tackle the subject matter of the negotiations. I believe that this is important indeed, and this meeting here on the whole has been marked very much by the efforts for cooperation, negotiations and arms control with the East at large and with the Soviet Union in particular.

This is illustrated by the broad room we accorded, beyond the discussions on the negotiations on medium-range missiles, the conference on security and cooperation in Europe where we, through the support of Austria's proposal, intend to make another start to achieve the convening of a European disarmament conference after all.

This also holds true, however, for the interest which we demonstrate in the U.S. proposals concerning the strategic weapons for the negotiations with the Soviet Union when they will begin next year, namely, not only fixing a ceiling for these weapons but, on the contrary, reducing the weapons on both sides -- U.S. and Soviet alike. And this holds true for the great interest devoted to the Vienna negotiations where the reduction of conventional forces is at stake.

So if you would ask me what the signal is that emanates from Brussels the answer can only be that it is a signal of readiness for constructive cooperation with the Soviet Union. This may also be the reason why so much interest was mustered for the meetings which we had in Bonn with Soviet General Secretary Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Gromyko. I reported on these meetings in great detail. Equally keen is the interest in the trip which the chancellor undertakes to the GDR today. It is understood among our allies here that we as Germans regard these talks with the GDR as our contribution toward European peace policy.

[Question] Isn't there some distrust -- speculations of that nature sometimes can be heard particularly from France -- that this might spell inter-German rapprochement at the expense of Western integration?

[Answer] No, definitely not. They know that we are a solid component of the Western alliance and of the European Community. But they also are aware that the Federal Republic of Germany has always had the goal of contributing toward stability in Europe through cooperation not only with the GDR but also with the other Warsaw Pact states including the Soviet Union.

[Question] Let me ask you another question about the Geneva negotiations. In addition to what you hear from the U.S. side, do you, as the Federal Government, plan to inquire with the Soviet about the state of the negotiations, following the motto: it is better to check?

[Answer] Well, I think that it is not in keeping with either the state of facts or our status just to prepare the mandate for negotiations. It is also true that the current state of the negotiations is being judged in the disarmament group of the alliance. We arenot the kind of people who ask others to make sure. During the visit by Mr Brezhnev, however, we made one thing plain: just as we, the chancellor and I, and the Federal Government at large mustered our whole influence on the Soviets, who said in late 1979 that they would not negotiate, to declare their readiness to negotiate after all in 1980, and just as we endeavored to have these Geneva negotiations materialize, we will do everything in our power also in the course of the negotiations to contribute on our part toward the attainment of the desired result of the negotiations, namely, the renunciation of medium-range missiles on both sides.

[Question] But this also means that you wish to be abreast of latest developments all the time, if possible.

[Answer] What matters is the information from the negotiations. We will obtain that as part of the Western disarmament group. What is important is the effort to make the Soviet Union perfectly aware of the seriousness of the Western will.

MILITARY COUNTERINTELLIGENCE RESHUFFLE PLANNED

DW141507 Bonn DIE WELT in German 12-13 Dec 81 p 1

[Article signed MS.]

[Text] Another reshuffle is forthcoming again at the top of the military counter-intelligence service (MAD) in Cologne. DIE WELT has learned that the incumbent head of this office, Brig Gen Klaus Vollmer, will leave on 1 February.

Under a decision by the Federal Defense Ministry, Vollmer is to be succeeded by naval Captain Schmaehling. Schmaehling (44) had been appointed chief of the department for current affairs [lage] and documentation in the MAD headquarters only a year ago. This is why staff members of the military counterintelligence service believe that the decision of the Hardthoehe had also been made under aspects of party politics. Incumbent office chief Vollmer, who will take command of a brigade in Koblenz, had taken charge of the Cologne office only in April 1980, succeeding General Komossa. Komossa had been preceded as chief of the military counterintelligence service until 19[illegible] by Brig Gen Albert Scherer.

PAPER VIEWS STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE OF SPAIN

DW111015 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 Dec 81 p 5

[Adelbert Weinstein article: "What Spain's Membership Means for NATO"]

[Text] Brussels, 10 December -- With Spain's joining the Atlantic alliance a new geo-strategic power triangle has come about. If the entire Iberian Peninsula is incorporated into NATO, it would mean first that the land bridge to the Portuguese partner will have been established. Second, it would enlarge the alliance's maritime zone of influence. The NATO area would then include the Azores, Madeira and the Balearics. The strategic countercoast lies not only in the United States but also in Africa. Since the Spaniards follow their political tradition and maintain good relations with the Arab states, this partner can bring positive influence to bear on its Islamic neighbors to the advantage of NATO. Morocco as a conservative Muslim state comes closer to European policy.

Spain's incorporation into the Atlantic security system will upgrade the Portuguese partnership. With the Azores Portugal holds a strategic trump card. Lisbon permitted the United States in World War II to establish bases on the islands of Tercire and Santa Maria. Since 1951 Lajes is the great strategic basis of the U.S. Air Force. The Portuguese left it to the United States up to 1979 without asking any money for it. Now the United States pays $140 million annually for its use. In exchange for it, the Pentagon can fully use all installations.

Spain as a NATO ally does not add any more bases than it had so far as a bilateral partner of the United States. But it must be repeated: with membership in the alliance the Spanish-U.S. agreement achieves a European quality. With Torrejon, near Madrid, the greatest military air base of the old continent, the alliance as a unit will receive a base in the strategic depth which will be an ideal fallback area for all Atlantic air forces. Then Spain will add the Sanjurjo Airbase (near Madrid) to the alliance as well as Moron de la Frontera near Sevilla and the Rota naval and airbase near Cadiz.

The United States has used these bases since 1953. At that time one agreed on a "use time" of 20 years. The contracts had to be prolonged every 5 years. It had been outlined that the U.S. guests had to ask Spain if Washington planned to use the installations for military or political actions outside Europe. On 21 September 1981 the U.S.-Spanish treaties would have run out, but they have been prolonged for 8 months. Madrid and Washington believe that at that time NATO membership procedures will have been completed.

If Spain really became a member of the alliance prior to the 1982 spring conference, the special agreements on the limitation of common strategic interest zones outlined between Spain and the United States probably would be extended to include NATO. The two countries agreed in January 1976 on what naval and land areas common action could be planned. The first "interest zone" extends in the north up to the 23d degree of longitude and in the west to the 23d degree of latitude. It includes European as well as African spheres of interest. The second zone lies in the Mediterranean, extending from Gibraltar to the height of Sardinia. Spain appears here as a Mediterranean force with great interests in the operations of the U.S. 6th Fleet. Third, according to the treaties, the United States is directly involved in the protection of the Spanish mother country. This protection guarantee would be taken over immediately by NATO because the preamble says that an attack on the national territory of a member state must be considered an attack on the alliance.

It is still open as to how Spain will fit into NATO's military command structure. The alliance will meet the wishes of the new partner. It is already known that Spain will demand a "great high command" and that it will get it. This command will at once reflect the signficance of the newly created power triangle (Iberian Peninsula-the chain of islands-Norfolk, Virginia). But it will be also dominated by the difference in power. Portugal will play a subordinate role in the command scheme. Spain, with the greater land area, the stronger military power and the bastion giving the United States and NATO the most important bases, will occupy the post of commander in chief. But since Lisbon remains as the natural completion of the Iberian complex, and since the new pillar of the alliance would have no strategic effect without Portugal, it does not reduce the special role of the country. Portugal's close tie with Brazil means an extension of the Atlantic pact to the south Atlantic. This will also have an impact on the command structure of the new Iberian command.

The geostrategic significance of the Iberian Pensinsula must not obscure the view with regard to the military quality of the Portuguese and Spanish armies. Portugal's army has numerically decreased since the revolution. Along with the curtailment of armed forces an attempt was made to modernize the units. At present the Portuguese army has a strength of 27,000 men. Some 10,000 soldiers belong to the only mobile operative unit, the 1st Mixed Brigade. The other army troops are scattered over the whole country in brigades. They are only of limited use for military action because the units are poorly equipped. The small navy and the insufficient Portuguese Air Force are antiquated. If Portugal wants to bring more military and political influence to bear on Atlantic decisions, its general staff will have to radically change its way of thinking. In other words: Portugal must develop its navy and modernize its air force. The numerical strength of the army would have to be cut even more, and the military equipment supplied by the allies would have to be used more purposefully.

Spain will have to get its army accustomed to the Atlantic climate. After 1 year of colonial war, the Portuguese have an army showing amazing preparedness to become accustomed to the Atlantic systems of thinking. The Spanish Army, however, is a unit where only a small part of the officer corps has war experience, and this war experience is limited to civil war. As long as these memories still have an effect, it will be difficult to replace the political spirit of a civil war army with the Atlantic spirit. NATO officers must given priority to the military integration idea rather than a national approach. But most of all, NATO officers recognize the priority of politics. It is not yet clear how far the Spanish officers will be prepared to go to share this approach.

PRESS COMMENTS ON SCHMIDT-HONECKER TALKS, POLAND

'Grave Shadow'

DW141527 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 14 Dec 81 p 4

[Commentary signed DR.]

[Text] Only the fact that the Polish party and state leadership is trying for the time being to handle the conflicts in the country themselves, prevented the federal chancellor from deciding to make a premature end to the GDR visit.

Helmut Schmidt could withdraw to the formula of noninterference in other people's affairs. But even if the Warsaw Pact continued not to appear visibly, the Federal Republic cannot maintain that this was none of its business.

Developments in Poland have cast a grave shadow at the inner-German meeting at Werbellinsee and Doellnsee. They make relative Schmidt's remark that his talks with GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker had created a piece of mutual predictability and confidence. Honecker is not directly responsible for developments in his Eastern neighbor country, but they bring influence to bear on his leeway of action. It is, therefore, even more unlikely than before that the GDR will soon be prepared to make concessions with regard to the compulsory exchange of currency or to travel. Schmidt's assessment was optimistic that one would have to reckon with a period of 12 months within which something could move.

And yet one cannot say that the meeting was superfluous or unfruitful. The frankness with which the chancellor talked in his toast about the need to have more things in common and more meetings beyond the border, was probably an encouragement for many GDR citizens who observed the visit through East and West television. Prerequisites have been improved for the Germans to profit from general East-West detente, although only in future.

'Tragic Crossroads'

DW141433 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 14 Dec 81 p 3

[Harry Schleicher commentary: "Martial Law in Poland"]

[Text] Poland, which has been hit by history so often and so hard, again has arrived at a tragic crossroads of its development. Exactly 11 years ago the blood of the shipyard workers was flowing in the Baltic Sea towns, and now civil war is threatening the country again if the "Solidarity" leadership will implement what it had decided a day ago: general strike against emergency law legislation. A far more rigid form for solving the crisis has been picked now: the newly established "military council," the highest power organ, has imposed martial law on the country, banned the legal activities of the trade union for the time being, and arrested its leaders. For "Solidarity" it is a matter of to be or not to be.

Even if the words of the party chief in uniform, army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, sound differently, the phase of political renovation which was begun with so much hope in summer 1980 has come to an end now. For the first time in the history of communism the regime had to apply the means of military dictatorship to safeguard with sheer violence the rule over the working class announced by the party allegedly in the name of the proletariat. The further development of events will be very much characterized by whether the nation which has become politically self-confidence in the past 1 year and 6 months but increasingly tired due to chaotic developments, will be prepared to accept all this without resistance. Revolt and resignation are equally possible.

Although no secure prognosis can be made, it can be said that the Poles' tremendous striving for freedom together with their deep despise for the government, for which the incapable or corrupt leadership is solely responsible, has possibly suffered its most tragic setback. Now, since the Poles and the world are facing completed facts, it is almost futile to argue whether this development could have been avoided.

Developments in past months were characterized by an almost absolute erosion of every state authority, by the collapse of the economy, the deterioration of public morale and growing anarchist tendencies, making the regime consider the take over by the military as the last way out. Yet it must stated that the ruling and the ruled are responsible for it. The trade union leaders with a hot heart and not always a cool head occasionally have lost the sense for what was possible under existing geopolitical and political framework conditions. On the other hand, however, the ruling people were probably never honestly prepared, in contrast to the will of the people and despite tactical concessions, to share real power with the trade union. In view of this basic situation, confrontation was already mapped out.

Polish developments have brought up the great problem, not for the first time and probably not for the last, of whether communism can be reformed at all. The newest Polish lesson as well as the experiences of 1953, 1956, 1968 and 1970 seem to permit only a negative naswer. But social processes are of a more manifold character than they seem to be in moments of a national catastrophe. Despite the 1956 tragedy, Hungary recovered later on; and despite many setbacks the East bloc is no longer a structure of the late Stalinist epoch. Maybe Poland, too, will find its way at some time back to political and social normality. The thoroughness of the crisis and last but not least the bankruptcy of the country leave little hope for this being the case in this century -- with or without bloodshed.

BRIEFS

NEW POLITICAL PARTY -- Frankfurt, 14 Dec (DPA) -- Dissatisfied former members of the SPD in Hessen want to form a new leftwing "Independent Social Democratic Party." Some 150 members of this grouping made this decision in Ruesselsheim on Sunday. Their spokesman, the former Frankfurt SPD local party chairman, Dieter Kellermann, said in Frankfurt on Monday a provisional executive with five spokesman, two secretaries and two treasurers had been elected and that it is to complete preparations for the final founding of the party by February. The group claims to have several thousand applications for membership in Hessen. [Excerpt] [Hamburg DPA in German 1012 GMT 14 Dec 81 LD]

TELEPHONE LINES TO GDR -- Bonn, 14 Dec (DPA) -- One hundred twenty new telephone lines into the GDR and East Berlin will come into operation next Tuesday. The Federal Ministry of Post and Telecommunications said today that with this, the number of telephone lines between the FRG and the GDR would increase to 1,301, among them 938 for fully automated telephone traffic from West to East Berlin. At present over 91 percent of all calls to the GDR and East Berlin can be dialed by the subscriber. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1258 GMT 14 Dec 81 LD]

CHEYSSON CLARIFIES REMARKS MADE IN JERUSALEM

NC141717 Paris AFP in English 1712 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 14 Dec (AFP) -- Any fresh Middle East peace initiative must come from the parties directly concerned and could not be imposed by European nations, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson reaffirmed here today. The minister was speaking to a group of Arab journalists to "clear up" any misunderstandings over remarks he made in Jerusalem last week during a two-day visit to Israel. Mr Cheysson was reported then to have said that parts of the European Community's June 1980 "Venice Delcaration" on the Middle East were "absurd" because they took an anti-Camp David stance. The declaration (which called for Palestinian self-determination) has been hotly contested by Israel.

Today the French minister said Europe had never taken an initiative on the Middle East. It did not have the means to do so. It had, however, made a declaration of principle and was right to do so. He said there would be other Venice declarations which might go even further...but to pretend that Europe could take initiatives, that it could begin a peace process was not true, neither in the Middle East, Central America, nor in Africa. Mr Cheysson, who said he was to make a tour of several Gulf states in January, emphasised that France had never said that the Palestine Liberation Organisation was the sole representative of the Palestinian people. But it was essential to have dialogue with the PLO, he added. He said France disagreed with some of its European partners who said that the PLO should be asked to formally recognise Israel. However, Paris would like to see the PLO remove from its charter all phrases which called for the "disappearance" of Israel.

'New EEC Declaration' Foreseen

NC150700 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] In Paris, Minister of State for External Affairs Claude Cheysson expressed his conviction that the EEC will issue a new declaration specifying its policy toward the Middle East expounding further on the Venice Declaration. He said that during his visit to Israel, he discussed the Palestinian issue and the issue of establishing a Palestinian state and that he was the first official to discuss this issue with Israeli officials. He said that he spoke about PLO leaders such as Yasir 'Arafat, Faruq Qaddumi and Na'im Khadr. He called on the parties concerned in the Middle East conflict to take the initiative to settle their own differences. After that comes the role of foreign forces to offer support and guarantees. He said that it is senseless to call on the PLO to recognize Israel because there is no Palestinian state. He stressed that his country will continue its contacts with the major countries in the Middle East.

ARMENIANS OCCUPY SWISSAIR OFFICE 15 DEC

NC151015 Paris AFP in English 1009 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 15 Dec (AFP) -- Fifteen members of the "Armenian Liberation" organisation occupied the offices of the Swiss airline Swissair here today, demanding liberation of one of their members imprisoned in Switzerland accused of the assassination of the Turkish vice-counsul in Geneva. Mardiros Jamgotchian, described as a "soldier in the Secret Armenian Army for the Liberation of Armenia," has been in a Swiss prison since last June 9. The 15 militants burst into the Swissair offices at 10:15 today (0915 GMT) despite the presence of a busload of state police stationed outside the building. About a dozen Swissair employees and a number of customers were in the offices at the time.

GOVERNMENT, PARTIES WATCHING POLISH SITUATION

LD150536 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2300 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Excerpt] The events in Poland continue to dominate the Italian political scene. Government, Parliament and the political parties have immediately and firmly condemned the threat to the process of democratic evolution that had been developing in Poland through the independent trade union. First Foreign Minister Colombo, in an address to the Senate foreign affairs committee, then Prime Minister Spadolini in the Chamber of Deputies, defined the government's position a position, Spadolini said, that can only, be one of regret, condemnation and concern over the deterioration of relations between Italy and Poland. Spadolini reaffirmed, that Italy is for a strict policy of noninterference in Poland's internal affairs and maintains that a solution to Poland's problems must be found by the Poles themselves. This does not prevent the Italian Government, he added, from expressing hope that a solution to the crisis may be found in an equitable settlement of the different issues. Colombo reported to the Senate committee along the same lines before leaving for an EEC meeting in London. President Pertini is also following Polish developments with apprehension and concern. This afternoon he had a long telephone conversation with Pope John Paul II, to whom he expressed his feelings of solidarity with the Polish people.

A unanimously negative assessment of the situation in Poland was expressed by all political parties, by the parties' youth organizations, by trade unions and employers' associations. Christian Democrats, Socialists and Social Democrats held special meetings of their leaderships. The Christian Democratic leadership passed a resolution submitted by Secretary Piccoli pledging the party to act in unison with the democratic and trade union forces for a mobilization aimed at the release of the trade unionists and other citizens who have been arrested and at the avoidance of any threat or danger of invasion, which could endanger world peace. A day of solidarity with the Polish people will be organized by the Christian Democratic Party and will be held simultaneously in several cities.

The Socialist leadership passed a resolution condemning the coup in Poland, denouncing police repression and asserting that the events of Saturday night risk political and civil chaos in the country and economic stagnation and extinguish the hope that the situation may be redressed by the people themselves or that a reform of the totalitarian communist system may occur. The Social Democratic Party leadership appeals to the country to condemn the coup by the Polish Government and communist party leadership and to express solidarity and support for Poland. [Passage indistinct]

Unions React

AU140922 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 15 Dec (ANSA) -- The leadership of Italy's big CGIL CISL UIL [as received] union federation called the situation in Poland very grave and pledged to do everything in its power to see to it that union liberties were restored there and the country put back on the road to democracy.

The three general secretaries of the federation, who Wednesday and Thursday will take part in a special session of the European Confederation of Unions (CES) in Brussels, were in full agreement as to what initiatives they would propose to the European body this week. The "CES" should move along two levels, in the view of the Italian union leaders: On the one hand, that of mass demonstrations, and on the other, pressure applied "on the governments of our countries" to make it perfectly clear how serious are the international consequences of events in Poland for the future of peace and detente.

Italian workers staged rallies up and down the peninsula Monday to protest the violation of political and union liberties in Poland and to show solidarity with Polish workers.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE VIEWS POLISH EMERGENCY

LD151014 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2330 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers held an extraordinary meeting today to discuss the developments in Poland. Afterwards Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa read a communique issued at the end of this meeting. Here he is reading the communique:

[Begin recording] The Council of Ministers, which takes the view that this is an international issue -- in that the developments in Poland are inseparable from the pressures which various Warsaw Pact countries have been exerting on Poland -- recalls that it has already conveyed directly to the Soviet Government the Portuguese Government's view that such interference in Poland's internal affairs in inadmissible. The Council of Ministers voices its concern over the possible development of events, recalling that two divisions of Soviet troops are stationed on Polish territory and that the Warsaw Pact forces had massed near that country's borders, which in itself was a form of pressure. Portugal will continue to follow the situation in close and constant touch with its partners in the Atlantic alliance and will participate in the formulation of any decision that the alliance may take. Finally, mindful of every people's right to self-determination, recognition of which is enshrined in the Portuguese Constitution, the Council of Ministers earnestly hopes that the heroic people of Poland will regain their freedom of expression and decision and will themselves resolve their problems and decide which political structures should rule their country. [end recording]

BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT; STATEMENT ISSUED

JN112044 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Damascus -- Comrade Zuhayr Mashariqah, assistant regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and his delegation returned to Damascus from Lisbon this evening following a visit of several days to Portugal at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party. A joint statement issued today on the outcome of this visit firmly condemned the aggressive military policy of U.S. imperialism and NATO reactionary forces which are plotting against the peoples struggling for their liberty and independence. The two sides condemned the Israeli decision to annex the occupied Arab city of Jerusalem and the Israeli practices in the Arab territories as well as the acts of oppression, suppression, violation of human rights and the establishment of settlements. The two sides condemned the strategic alliance between U.S. imperialism and Israel which constitutes a real danger to world peace in general and to Middle East peace and stability in particular. The two sides expressed their belief that raging war between Iraq and Iran contradicts the real interests of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples and their national liberation objectives. This war, the two sides believe, serves U.S. imperialist schemes to restore its control over the region. The two delegations also expressed their parties' solidarity with the valiant and daring struggle of the nationalist movement in Egypt. They condemned the imperialist provocative campaign against Libya and the imperialist onslaught on the revolutions of Iran and Afghanistan. The two sides voiced their solidarity with the progressive nationalist powers in Iraq and in the other Arab countries. They reconfirmed their support for the legitimate struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, zionism, colonialism, fascism and racism. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the promotion of relations of friendship and cooperation between their two parties. They stressed in this regard that they are determined to further bolster and develop these relations to serve their joint struggle and the interests of the Syrian and Portuguese peoples. Stemming from this, the agreement of cooperation between the two parties was renewed for the years 1982-83.

PRO-USSR PSUC MEMBERS SET UP PARALLEL LEADERSHIP

PM141139 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 6 Dec 81 p 23

[Text] Tension within the PSUC [Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia] seems to have reached the point of no return with the emergence of a "coordinating body" composed of prominent members of the "pro-Soviet" sector as an open challenge to the party's present leadership. The PSUC Executive Committee held an extraordinary meeting yesterday to discuss this event, which threatened an inevitable split in the party over its coming extraordinary congress.

Yesterday's extraordinary Executive Committee meeting was convened immediately after the news was heard that the "pro-Soviet" sector within the Central Committee -- "the 33," named after the group of members who have voted systematically against the majority line of the leadership -- had called a "mysterious" press conference of its own for tomorrow to formally denounce the party's coming extraordinary congress.

This step, however, follows from a number of recent meetings of the Valles Occidental and Baix Llobregat local committees at which an openly belligerent stance was adopted toward the party leadership and the sixth congress. The first of these meetings, which was attended by over 300 people, was chaired by Francisco Trives and addressed by Central Committee Member Felix Farre, recently penalized by the party for his polemical statements to the press. Andreu Claret described this meeting to newsmen as "completely irregular and out of order," condemning the attacks made by Trives and Farre on the policy of the PSUC leadership bodies.

In the Baix Llobregat party, Secretary General "Paco" Frutos himself was subjected to jeers and insults at a meeting chaired by Juan Muniz and Joan Ramos -- both PSUC Central and Executive Committee members -- who emphatically criticized the organization of the coming extraordinary congress. Apart from these events, mention should also be made of the debate recently organized by the Radio Obrera network, financed by the Catalonian National Workers Confederation, in which prominent party and Central Committee members, with Leopoldo Espuny as moderator, denounced the party leadership's policy line.

All these factors, which were presented to newsmen by Andreu Claret and examined by the Executive Committee, culminated in the formation of a parallel leadership body, which was condemned in very harsh terms yesterday by the PSUC secretary general himself, who claimed to have irrefutable documentary proof of the existence and fully organized functioning of this so-called "coordinating body," which he accused of trying to claim exclusive legitimacy on the basis of the fifth congress and of offering an alternative distinct from the political blueprint of the present party leadership.

"Coordinating Body"

According to information provided by Frutos, this "coordinating body" is composed of Pera Ardiaca -- who was elected chairman by the fifth congress -- and Josep ("Roman") Serradell as chairman and executive coordinator, respectively; Francesco Trives, organization chief; Santiago Dias and Felix Farre, finance chiefs; Chema Corral as propaganda chief; Maria Pera, municipal policy chief; Leopoldo Espuny, professional and intellectual relations chief; Alfred Clemente, workers movement chief; Joan Muniz, chief of relations with Baix Llobregat; and Joaquim Boix, Barcelona region chief. They are all Central Committee members and in some cases Executive Committee members too -- some of them prominent members of parliamentary committees and members of parliament, all of them identified with the party's "hardline" sector. Frutos described the event as a "serious violation of party rules" and "clear-cut splittist activity," sanctionable under party rules with the expulsion of those involved -- a measure which the Executive Committee will undoubtedly propose to the Central Committee at another extraordinary meeting scheduled for Wednesday. Xavier Foloch, who recently resigned from the Executive Committee, accompanied Frutos and other leadership members at the press conference given to explain the situation, as a demonstration of solidarity with the party's stance on the pre-congress campaign that has now been openly launched by the "pro-Soviet" sector.

PEACE MARCH TO USSR A POSSIBILITY FOR 1982

PM141339 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 1 Dec 81 p 34

[Text] A new peace march from the Nordic countries -- this time to Moscow -- might be possible as early as next year. So said Eva Nordland, lecturer at Oslo University and one of the people behind the peace march to Paris last summer. A couple of weeks ago Eva Nordland and a few other peace activists from Norway were in Moscow to discuss a possible peace march to the Soviet Union.

"In the course of a week we had talks with a couple of the largest peace movements in the Soviet Union?" Norland said. In her personal opinion the talks gave good results and the peace march was not the only alternative touched on. "We are also planning to hold congresses, seminars and other activities for peace together with the Soviet peace organizations," Nordland said. She was unwilling to make any statement about the date of a new peace march at present. Nordland is extremely hopeful that a march will take place. "The people who are the chairmen of the Soviet peace organization with whom we have been in contact are all members of the Supreme Soviet, and this would indicate that a march is possible," Nordland said.

FINLAND

FIRM CONCLUDES MAJOR CONTRACT WITH USSR

PM141531 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 3 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] The Ostrobothnian firm of Oravais Hus will deliver a complete town for 4,000 inhabitants to the Astrakhan region near the Caspian Sea. The deal which was signed on Wednesday [2 December] is worth almost 200 million markkaa and will give Oravais Hus full employment for the next 2 years.

In the past Oravais Hus has been involved in three smaller contracts with the Soviet Union. The new project will undoubtedly be the largest in the company's history and will embrace town planning, architectural and heating, water and sanitation design as well as the supply of all the necessary materials. It is also expected that the project will shortly be widened to include the supervision of actual building work. The town in the Astrakhan region will consist of 55 buildings, including homes, schools and creches. Deliveries will be made during 1982 and 1983 and the size of the project will mean that Oravais Hus will have to take on an additional 25-30 employees.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH POLAND -- During the first 10 months of this year, imports from Poland dropped by 20 percent, while Finnish exports to Poland dropped by 71 percent from last year's figures. Trade with Poland showed a deficit of 652 million markkaa for Finland. This year only 1.4 million tons of Polish coal have reached Finland, and supplementary deliveries are no longer possible at the end of the year. Polish authorities also informed Finland about a month ago that coal deliveries for next year will remain at this year's level. Finland does not have any big construction or other projects in Poland at present. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 14 Dec 81 LD]

NORWAY

POLITICIANS REACT TO FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT

PM141239 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 10 Dec 81 p 3

[Morten Malmoe report: "117 Russian Aircraft Turned Away"]

[Excerpt] "Clarity and stability in foreign policy are important elements, so that Norway can be a reliable partner for its allies," Foreign Minister Svenn Stray said in the Storting yesterday.

Stray told the Storting that so far this year Norwegian aircraft have been obliged to intercept Soviet aircraft crossing Norway's borders 117 times. In his comments on Stray's first foreign policy statement Kaare Kristiansen (Christian People's Party) said that it was interesting and gave some clarity in respect of Norwegian security policy. In his statement the foreign minister placed major emphasis on disarmament and detente and pointed out that recently the West has shown restraint in its rearmament efforts, while the Soviet Union has been rearming. NATO's strategy has been that the West should offer not to deploy its missiles if the Russians in their turn dismantle theirs. This strategy has had some success. The Russians have now agreed to disarmament negotiations and it would be a mistake if NATO were forced to reconsider its modernization decision, the minister said, informing the Storting that so far this year Norwegian aircraft have had to take off 117 times in order to cut off Russian aircraft approaching too closely to Norwegian territorial waters. The foreign minister also said that the new government also attaches great importance to clarity and predicatability in foreign policy, so that Norway might be a reliable partner for our allies, neighbors and other states.

Labor Party leader Gro Harlem Brundtland said in a reaction that the foreign minister's statement did not contain any surprises. She pointed out that it is useful to note what the foreign minister did not include, and mentioned as examples the situation in Turkey and the Sakharov affair. However, it was Gro Harlem Brundtland's view that the foreign minister's foreign policy statement contained a number of pleasing elements. One of the things she stressed was that the foreign minister's account of the disarmament negotiations and the NATO dual decision gave a more subtle interpretation than had been given in the past.

"It was the clear goal of the previous government to bring about negotiations aiming at the nondeployment of the new medium-range arms. Now the foreign minister has indicated that the 1979 decision also presupposes a reassessment of deployment in the light of the actual results of the negotiations.

"There is also every reason to note that Foreign Minister Svenn Stray said that the debate in Europe has been of significance for the recent positive developments and for the formulation of the U.S. negotiating stance. This also seems to signify greater recognition on the part of the new government," Gro Harlem Brundtland said.

Christian People's Party Chairman Kaare Kristiansen, who is also chairman of the Storting foreign affairs committee, described the foreign minister's statement as interesting and said that it clarified some aspects of security policy.

"The lines Foreign Minister Stray drew up in his statement with regard to disarmament, defense readiness and the international problems raised in this context were clear and thorough. I think that it is extremely necessary for us to be given such clarification after all the uncertainty and confusion which have made themselves felt in this area in recent months," Kaare Kristiansen said, also pointing out that it would have been natural for the foreign minister to have devoted greater attention to the dissidents in the Soviet Union.

Liberal Party parliamentary leader Hans Hammond Rossbach said that the government should not put the plans for a nuclear-free zone in Europe on ice. Rossbach also said that the foreign minister was not clear enough about Norway's relationship with the EEC. Rossbach said that Stray should have attached greater importance to Norway's relations with the Third World than he actually did.

The Socialist Left Party's Stein Oernhoei directed the strongest criticism at Stray's statement, which he described as one-sided and lacking in new ideas. It was Oernhoei's view that the foreign minister's one-sidedness was shown most clearly in the description of the growing tension between the United States and the Soviet Union. In this connection Oernhoei accused Stray of having concealed the fact that the United States was unwilling to sign the SALT II agreement.

BARENTS SEA DEMARCATION TALKS WITH USSR RESUME

PM141237 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 8 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] On Monday (7 December) Norway and the Soviet Union opened a new round of negotiations on the demarcation line on the continental shelf in the Barents Sea. After the first day there was total silence surrounding the negotiations, which are being led by Ambassador Helge Vindenes on the Norwegian side and by Ambassador Boris Podserov for the Soviet Union. According to reports received by NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA, the negotiations opened with each side clarifying its position. This means that Norway is adhering to a solution based on the median-line principle, but is prepared to accept a certain amount of compromise. The Soviet stance is that the sector line should form the demarcation line in the Barents Sea.

SWEDEN

SPLIT DEFENSE COMMITTEE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

PM141459 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 2 Dec 81 p 7

[Erik Liden report:]

[Text] Increased readiness, protection against nuclear arms and chemical weapons, a drastically improved health service for wartime and a new system of compensation for rises in running costs are the main points in the defence committee's recommendations. When the committee presented its final recommendations to the government on Tuesday [1 December] it was a divided committee which was taking action. The economic differences in the proposals from the Social Democrats, the Liberal and Center parties and the Moderate Coalition party are small, but behind the millions there are concealed deeper differences of opinion, especially with regard to the armed forces' future organization.

The moderates have followed the commander in chief's 5-year plan and therefore want to spend 16,980 million kronor in the period 1982-1987. However, primarily for economic reasons the Moderates dismissed the more costly plan, amounting to 17,420 million kronor, which the commander in chief had also investigated. The Social Democrats have proposed the lowest economic framework which the commander in chief studied -- 16,540 million kronor with additions for increased payments to conscripts. This additional money will be taken from the air force, the Social Democrats say, and want therefore to give less money to the air force than suggested in the commander in chief's study. The Social Democrats want to give the conscripts 30 kronor per day instead of the present level of 17 kronor. This will cost at least 100 million kronor per year. The other parties want to wait for the results of the commission on conscripts' pay which the government appointed recently.

The Liberal and Center pary members of the defense committee have proposed an economic framework of 16,635 million kronor. That is, considerably in excess of the commander in chief's cheapest alternative. Their reason is that the reduced defense budget at present in force for economic reasons, should be extended and adapted in the next 5-year defense plan. In addition to the commander in chief's cheapest alternative the Liberals and Centrists have proposed improvements in marine surveillande, more effective submarine hunting capacity and a fifth brigade for Norland. By removing the commander in chief's proposal for a ninth Viggen division for pursuit, the Moderates have been able to spend more money on the army and the navy than the commander in chief. This means that a further infantry brigade will be modernized, more transport aircraft will be bought and that priority will be given to bigger exercises and an expanded refresher training program. The navy will be given more minesweepers, more sea-to-sea missiles and improved submarine hunting capacity.

The nonsocialist parties are in agreement on aircraft replacements for the armed forces. They say the four Draken divisions will be retained up to 1995 and that eight divisions of pursuit Viggens will be gradually added to them. In 1992 the older divisions of attack Viggens must be replaced. Toward the end of the 1990's the Viggen surveillance divisions must be replaced. The nonsocialist committee members all support the proposal for a Swedish JAS [pursuit, attack and surveillance] aircraft which will be able to carry out pursuit, attack and surveillance missions with different arms and equipment. Such scope will be given in the development of the JAS that an acceptable defense capacity will be achieved which will last into the next century.

The Social Democrats have not said "no" to the JAS but state that further clarification is necessary before a final proposal for a new aircraft system can be made. Such an aircraft should have a defensive bias and be designed to fit our system of national service and our network of airbases. According to the Social Democrats, solutions which give the same defensive capacity for lesser total costs must be investigated. The parties are agreed that the importance of the armaments industry remains. Development, production and maintenance of adequate defense material is important for Sweden's security policy credibility.

The intelligence services must be further improved. The main reason is that an attack on Sweden could now be launched with a shorter warning period than in the past. Improved combat readiness to carry out combat missions prior to a general decision for mobilization should be developed. There is general agreement on a drastic improvement of wartime health care: The present allocations will be increased by 50 percent. Investments will be made in drugs and in the stockpiling of other materials. The civil defense will also be given increased funds for training and exercises.

Economic defenses will be given more money. Through the allocation of 30 million kronor the Social Democrats want to protect the textile and clothing industry. Within a 10-year period gas masks for the entire population will be bought. Protection against nuclear arms and chemical weapons will be achieved through an early warning system and local contingency plans. The role of the police in protection against coups will be increased through annual exercises. The telecommunications authority's protection and war preparations will be given increased funds.

Distribution of Total Defense Costs (Millions of kronor)

	Social Democrats	Liberal and Center Parties	Moderates
Military Defenses	16550	16635	16980
Civil Defense (Minus fallout shelters)	356	356	356
Fallout Shelters	390	390	390
Economic Defense	240	210	210
Running Costs	230	230	230
Health Case in Wartime	64	64	64
Total	17830	17885	18230

CARRINGTON ADDRESSES LORDS ON POLISH SITUATION

LD141700 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1514 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Britain will maintain a policy of "strict non-intervention" over the Polish crisis, the foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, said today. But in a clear warning to the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies, he added: "We expect the same of all signatories of the Helsinki Final Act." Lord Carrington, who was making a statement to the lords, assured peers that there were no reports on danger to British people living in Poland. He recalled the assurances by the Polish leader, General Jaruzelski, that reforms would be continued, despite the imposition of martial law, and that the emergency measures were intended to be of short duration. "We regard these commitments as very important," said Lord Carrington.

Lord Carrington said in his statement: There are no reports of danger to the safety of members of the British community in Poland. "The British Embassy is in touch with British nationals and as a precautionary measure has advised them to stay at home. This advice has also been broadcast, at the government's request, on the BBC World Service." The British Government was following developments "with the closest attention and with great concern." He added that Britain was in close consultation with its EEC partner and its NATO allies. "The next few days would appear to be of critical importances to the future of Poland," said Lord Carrington. "We sincerely hope that the Polish Government and people will be able to resolve their problems without bloodshed by compromise and consensus. "We small observe a policy of strict non-intervention and we expect the same of all signatories of the Helsinki Final Act."

'CHEVALINE' NUCLEAR WARHEAD TRIALS SUCCESSFUL

LD142320 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1830 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Britain's long-awaited Chevaline nuclear warhead system, secretly developed over a decade at a cost of 1,000 million pounds, will become operational before the end of next year Whitehall souces disclosed today. It will operate on board the Polaris submarine HMS Renown. Development of the weapon, designed to keep the nuclear deterrent effective into the 1990's when Trident comes into service and to fox anti-ballistic missile defenses around Moscow, is now being investigated by the Commons public accounts committee. The sources stressed that the Chevaline trials had been successful and any failure had been caused by component parts or the Polaris missile itself.

The concept itself has been proved 100 percent successful. Chevaline is a kind of space "bus" containing a computer which sows warheads and dummies -- known as "penetration aids" -- at pre-determined points in space. The warheads and dummies, which behave in exactly the same way as their lethal counterparts so as to confuse ground radars, can change course, speed and angle of re-entry into the atmosphere. The warheads, which have been made smaller to fit into the missile's "front end," have also been "hardened" to enable their sophisticated electronics to withstand electromagnetic pulses from nearby nuclear explosions in space triggered by the enemy defences.

After a long series of flight trials from Cape Canaveral, down the American South Atlantic missile range, the Royal Navy will embark on final test launches from submerged submarines in the next few months. Operational deployment of the new warhead system will come "before the end of next year." Continuous deployment of the new system, involving at least two submarines, will come quite soon, according to the sources.

GOVERNMENT SEES POLISH EVENTS AS INTERNAL ISSUE

NC150850 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 15 Dec 81 p 10

[Text] Asked yesterday to comment on the recent Polish developments, the government spokesman said the Cyprus position on the developments in Poland is that it is an internal issue of that country.

DENKTAS CONFERS WITH UNFICYP ON 'GREEK LANDING'

TA151055 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Summary] President Rauf Denktas has said that behind the Greek Cypriot allegations that Turkey has increased its military force in Cyprus lie their own armament efforts. He was talking to the UNFICYP commander today. Denktas referred to reports tht Greece was landing troops in the Polis region. He added that he did not think UNFICYP had the duty to conceal the armament efforts of the Greek Cypriots.

Denktas said the UNFICYP commander said that he did not know anything about the issue. The commander is leaving for his own country for 1 month on annual leave.

PAPANDREOU'S VISIT SCHEDULED FOR 9-11 JAN

NC141232 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] The government spokesman has announced that Greek Prime Minister Papandreou's visit to Cyprus will take place 9-11 January. Papandreou will arrive at 0900 on 9 January and will leave at 2300 on 11 January.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL EXTENDS UNFICYP MANDATE

TA142001 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] The UN Security Council has extended the mandate of the United Nations Force in Cyprus [UNFICYP] by another 6 months. During the Security Council meeting, at which it was decided to extend the mandate until 15 June 1982, the TFSC representative, Nail Atalay, said he was opposed to the term "Cyprus Government" used in the text of the decision in referring to the Greek Cypriot administration. He pointed out that since a nonexistent Cyprus government was being referred to, the decision could not be acceptable. However, he added, the TFSC will not oppose the extension of the mandate.

LIBYA, CYPRUS SIGN AGREEMENT ON STUDENT TRAINING

NC142000 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] An agreement was signed today between the Governments of Cyprus and Libya for the training of 48 students from Libya in the hotel trade. The agreement was signed on behalf of the Cyprus Government by the director general of the Ministry of Labor, Sparsis, and on behalf of the Libyan Government by the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Cyprus, Zubaydi.

PAPANDREOU ANNOUNCES FIRST ECONOMIC MEASURES

NC141140 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Statement by Prime Minister Papandreou -- live]

[Text] Good evening. Last week I had the opportunity to talk to you about our foreign policy. Today I want to speak to you on an equally serious matter -- the economic problem the country is facing and the measures, the policy, the government will follow.

The purpose of my short talk today is twofold: One, I want to give a very general picture of the country's economic problem; I would like to say of the economic crisis we are facing. Two, I will announce the first measures to deal with our current problems. We all know our economy is in a deep, serious crisis. This is becoming apparent in our daily life in various ways. The roots of this crisis, however, are less apparent. I would say the crisis we are going through has its roots in the following:

1. Amassing of economic and social problems which were overlooked during the entire postwar period -- education, health, unequal distribution of forces between the countryside and the city, unplanned expansion of the cities and many other things.

2. The international economic crisis which is of a long-term character and is characterized by stagnant inflation.

3. The policy naturally pursued during the last years by New Democracy. It is not my intention at this moment to go into a critique of New Democracy's policy. I do, however, have the duty to inform the Greek people that we took over an economy with empty coffers and in a state of advanced decomposition.

The conclusion to be drawn is that emergence from the crisis will be a difficult task that will require the total support of the entire Greek people. I want to be absolutely clear on this point. There is no easy solution. Available opportunities such as existed were squandered during the last few years. From now on the solution cannot be sought within the structure of the existing productive process. Emergence from the crisis requires structural changes, changes which will be the quintessence of our middle-term program for 1983-87. The course, however, from today's economic chaos toward a dynamic and just economy will of necessity pass through the narrows of the coming year, 1982. I much fear that the economic policy followed by New Democracy in 1981 considerably limits the margins for our initiatives.

The framework within which we are obliged to move is characterized primarily by 1) the trend of the current production process to create inflationary pressures; 2) the low levels of investment and productivity which have been characteristic of the Greek economy for years; and 3) the unequal and unjust distribution of the national income derived from the distribution of productive forces, specifically the abandonment of every effort to check the downward course of our economy in 1981, which resulted in the country being led into a deadend with the following characteristics: Inflation, which in the last few years has fluctuated around 25 percent, and this year's inflation would have reached 30 percent; measures were not adopted during the past year for the necessary price adjustment for public utilities and organizations; a steadily lesser rise in the gross national income, which will reach negative proportions. This is the rule. Results of this situation are: Continual decrease of investments during the past few years; a decrease in the people's purchasing power at lower wage levels as well as for the salaried employees from 1979 to date.

This decrease is due to the aforementioned developments: the policy of one-sided austerity, which hit the lower income levels, and a deficit in the current balance of payments which this year will reach a record level of $2.5 billion. All this is despite the leveling off which has been characteristic of the Greek economy in the past few years.

In conclusion there is also an unheard-of deficit in the public sector of some 350 billion drachma in 1981. This is the result of a lack of any effort this year by the previous government toward a wise public finance policy.

This, in a few words, is the situation we took over. As is natural, the consequences of the policy which led the country to this state of affairs are not going to be mended in 1981. They will, to a certain degree, follow us in the next period. Our immediate goal is to free ourselves as soon as possible from these consequences and set the country on an upward and socially just course.

It is clear that if this course is to start it is necessary to adopt brave measures. Always within the framework of our possibilities and with dynamic justice as the criterion, the measures being announced are aimed: At restoring the purchasing power of the lower income levels and at a more just distribution of the workers' income; at the adoption of a series of other measures for the workers and at coping with the problems of special categories of workers; at the solution of certain problems and the provision of credit facilities to the small and medium enterprises; at the settlement of state and business debts and, in conclusion, at the gradual adjustment of prices of certain public utilities and organizations for the purpose of cleansing them and, in conclusion, at the adjustment of liquid fuel prices.

In our economic policy for 1982 our primary goal is to protect the workers' income. In order to protect the workers' income against inflation and for the more just distribution of the national income, the government will implement two basic measures: automatic cost of living adjustment of wages and salaries and annual cost of living readjustment of the tax scale.

In reference to the automatic cost of living adjustment, the system to be applied as of 1 May 1982 will be based upon the following principles:

1. Restoration of the purchasing power which has been lost as a result of inflation.

2. Readjustment will be undertaken every 4 months.

3. Readjustment will be to the full percentage for incomes up to 35,000 drachma. In other words, these incomes will be increased on the basis of the whole percentage of increase in the cost of living index during the 4-month adjustment period. For income adjustments above this income level there will be scaled-down readjustment levels as follows: for incomes from 35,000 to 50,000 drachma the readjustment will be on the basis of 0.5 percent of the cost of living increase; for incomes from 55,000 to 80,000 drachma the readjustment will be on the basis of 0.25 percent of the cost of living increase; for incomes of over 80,000 drachma the percentage will be zero.

Selection of this sliding readjustment scale is dictated by the necessity to control inflation and, at the same time, to cut the gap between low and high incomes.

4. The readjustment will be undertaken on the basis of the current consumer price index until a new price index is prepared.

5. In order to prepare the new consumer price list and in order to supervise the implementation of the automatic cost of living adjustment, a special committee will be established. Representatives of the workers, employers and the state will form part of this committee.

6. Implementation of the automatic cost of living adjustment will start from nominal income levels as established on 1 January 1982.

For reasons of social justice the government resolved to strengthen low and medium incomes, but with particular emphasis on the lower incomes. The total monthly remuneration for the month of January 1982 will be established on the basis of the total monthly remuneration for December 1981 with the following increases:

For incomes up to 20,000 drachma the increase will be 5,000 drachma.
For incomes up to 25,000 drachma the increase will be 4,500 drachma.
For incomes up to 30,000 drachma the increase will be 4,000 drachma.
For incomes up to 35,000 drachma the increase will be 3,500 drachma.
For incomes up to 40,000 drachma the increase will be 3,000 drachma.
For incomes of 45,000 drachma the increase will be 2,500 drachma.
For incomes of 50,000 drachma the increase will be 2,000 drachma.

Similar adjustments, and this has a special importance, will be undertaken in respect to pensions.

Automatic adjustment of salaries and pensions established after the above increases which I just mentioned will be implemented as of 1 May 1982. The lowest levels of wages and salaries in the private sector will be established under the process of collective agreements which has already started. We truly hope collective agreements will move within the framework dictated by the current economic conditions.

Now we come to the annual cost of living readjustment of the tax scale. Nominal increases established for the purpose of implementing the automatic cost of living adjustment can be taxed with a higher tax factor. In such cases the result can be lower rather than an increase in true income. For this reason the cost of living readjustment of the tax scale is a basic measure against inflation for the protection of the workers' income. This readjustment will be implemented for incomes earned in 1982. The scales and factors will be readjusted for the purpose of more just distribution of the tax burden.

Now we come to certain tax measures for workers in respect to 1981 incomes. The tax on a private vehicle up to 8 HP is abolished; the income factor for private homes of up to 120,000 drachma, with the addition of 24,000 drachma for each child, is exempted; shares from provident funds of up to 4,000 drachma per month are exempted, provided the total income of the pensioner with children is not over 400,000 drachma. Taxation measures on incomes in 1982 have the following increases on the lowest tax-free limit: Exemption due to family obligations; increase of family allowances; exemption of rent up to a percentage from the taxable income, and exemption from tax on pensions up to a specified percentage. All these measures will be announced with the presentation of the budget in the Chamber of Deputies.

We now come to additional measures for the workers. In order to improve the position of the workers, the government also resolved to establish 4 weeks' vacation for all workers, to reduce working hours to 41 per week as of 1 January 1982 and to 40 hours per week as of 1 January 1983, to strengthen programs for employment of the handicapped, double leave of absence for the purpose of examination for working students with state subsidy, increase in allowances for a third child by 1,000 drachma, payment of a monthly education allowance to emigrants' children studying in Greece, equal remuneration for male and female workers and employees, increase in allocations for workers housing from 6.5 billion in 1981 to 16 billion in 1982. Sums due to the workers housing organization by the state will be paid in full.

For pensioners in more detail: First for the farmers the government will radically adjust their pension scales so that they can gradually acquire the same protection as other workers. As already announced in the policy statement the government will immediately proceed:

1. To the woman farmer, an independent and equal pension. This means the farmer's wife will have a pension equal to that of her husband, and not half the pension as is the practice today.

2. To increase current pensions for all qualified farmers -- men and women -- by 1,000 drachma. In this way a farmer-pensioner couple will receive 8,000 drachma per month.

3. Leave allowance in the same way that other pensioners are entitled to.

The government will proceed to the gradual readjustment of pensions for a series of other provident funds, merchants and so forth. For IKA, the Social Insurance Foundation, there will be a minimum pension increase where the lowest minimum level will be 11,000 drachma.

The above income policy measures, although considerably improving the position of the economically weaker classes, will be supplemented by the taxation and other arrangements to be announced soon so that there can be a decisive implementation of the government's policy for social justice as promised to the people.

I will now proceed to another vast and important matter for our country: measures for small and medium enterprises. The government considers the small and medium enterprises as the basic level for development so that the youth of our country can find employment, so the country's productivity potential is fully implemented, and so that the countryside, which is continually being isolated, can be developed. The first measures in this direction are the following:

1. Increase the amount of loans granted by banks, without approval of the subcommittees for crafts and industries, from 3 to 5 million drachma. These subcommittees will also be reorganized so they can function better.

2. State guarantees will amount to 100 percent for the first 2 million and 80 percent for amounts up to 5 million. From then on the state guarantee will cover about 60 percent of the loan.

3. The highest level of financing for commercial enterprises, which have a volume of business under 20 million drachma, is increased from 1 to 2 million. From a volume of business of 20-50 million drachma, the financing percentage is increased from 10 to 15 percent.

4. Radical reform and expansion of the technical development organization so it can provide better technical and other assistance to small and medium enterprises.

5. Special incentives will be implemented to promote the cooperative idea and the institution of cooperatives in small and medium enterprises.

6. There will be reform in the practice of commercial contracts for the purpose of achieving effective protection of business premises without, naturally, undermining the institution of private ownership.

There are various matters which affect the IKA and the state and its relations with the IKA. The question of debts by various businesses to the IKA has already taken on vast proportions. This undermines the economic foundations of the greatest social insurance organization in the country and at the same time has brought a huge number of enterprises into very difficult positions as a result of enforcement of payment procedures -- bankruptcy, auction sales and so forth.

For this reason, the following immediate measures will be enforced:

1. Settlement of amounts owed by these enterprises up to 31 October 1981. These amounts due will be paid in 48 monthly installments.

2. Amounts owed to export enterprises by the state, derived from returned interest and so forth, will be paid in full. On the basis of decision 1574 of the Moretary Committee, this measure will be combined with a compulsory amalgamation of these debts with amounts due to IKA and other benevolent funds, to the state and the banks.

It will, however, become imperative in 1982 also to readjust the price of certain services, such as the Greek Telecommunications Authority [OTE], the water utility and the price of liquid fuels and, perhaps, urban transportation. In the last few years the price of many utility services remained stagnant, while their cost is continually increased by inflation. As a result, vast deficits have been created and these are a burden on the public sector and are a permanent inflationary factor. This situation will be dealt with:

1. Through special readjustments of these organizations in order to cut down operational costs and cover these deficits to the greatest possible extent.

2. Through readjustment of prices for the services provided by these utilities.

Naturally these readjustments will be undertaken gradually and by stages in a way which will minimize the burden on the lower income classes. For these reasons the government resolved to increase the price of telecommunications services and the water company.

For OTE: 1) For up to 150 telephone calls the price will be 1.60 drachma per call. Over and above this, the price per call will be 2 drachma. 2) A fixed rate is established for every residence at 150 drachma for the first telephone, 500 for the second, and 1,000 for the third.

These measures will not only cut down the deficits but will also clean up the entire telecommunications system and will allow its expansion in order to meet a large number of pending connections.

Water supply: In an effort to avoid an excessive burden on the lower income brackets, the price for water for domestic use will be scaled as follows: up to 4 cubic meters, 15 drachma per cubic meter; between 4 and 15 cubic meters, 25 drachma per cubic meter; from 15 cubic meters and over, 40 drachma. For public buildings, municipalities and communes, philanthropic institutions, industrial and professional units the price will be 25 drachma per cubic meter.

The change of the drachma-to-dollar relationship created serious deficits in the liquid fuel sector, and this burdened the state budget. The fact that the drachma has been devalued in relation to the dollar means a greater cost in drachma. For this reason, it was resolved to increase the price of oil products as follows: Gasoline: ordinary and super by 3 drachma per liter; diesel by 1 drachma per liter; mazut by 0.85 drachma per kilo. The price of liquid gas remains unchanged for domestic use.

The above mentioned measures will be complemented by others in basic sectors, such as in the government's investment policy, price policy, credit policy, incentives policy and tax policy. The details of these measures will be announced by me very soon as a second group of measures.

Tonight, however, I think it is necessary to emphasize that these measures are aimed at:

1. Cleaning up the Greek economy, controlling inflation, bringing the economy out of stagnation through a productive investments policy.

2. Better distribution of the national income and the more just division of the tax burden. The program of state investments will play an important role in revitalization of the economy. This will include projects with a fast turnover and of social value. At the same time, the credit system will be streamlined in order to guarantee putting the people's savings into productive investments and not into profiteering activities. With this spirit we will seek solutions to the problem of certain enterprises which are today appearing as problematic. We all know that any measure regarding income policy cannot have the desired result if inflation is not checked. For this reason, the government and I once again stress that we will take measures to control prices and costs and will surpress the middlemen who reap vast profits.

For the purpose of insuring a more just distribution of the tax burden it is unacceptable that there should be citizens with high incomes who do not pay their share of the tax burden through tax evasion. In this direction our measures will provide for strict sanctions generally, and particularly for the large-scale tax evaders.

In the future I will again have the opportunity to speak to you and to present the supplementary measures which I mentioned and which will explain the structure that we aspire to give to the economy and the rules of the game, which all the productive classes must know so they can make their decisions. I will ask, I will appeal, that you all contribute according to your strength -- the workers, the nonprivileged classes, the businessmen -- that you all contribute toward overcoming the crisis, so that we can pass 1982, which has been overburdened with all the mistakes of the New Democracy government we have succeeded. I believe that if we manage to control inflation in 1982, as we hope, at a level under 20 percent, if we increase our national income by about 2.5 percent, if we once again put into motion the apparatus of productive investments, if we limit the deficit in the balance of payments, from then on we will open up a new horizon with a dynamic and just development of our economy. I thank you warmly for listening to me.

NEW DEMOCRACY CRITICIZES FIRST ECONOMIC MEASURES

NC132155 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] A statement issued this evening by a New Democracy representative criticizes the government's economic measures as not substantive because, he stated, they will neither bring about an economic revival nor will they strengthen demand [for goods]. The statement stressed that the announced cost of living adjustment was postponed for 1982.

'ARAFAT ARRIVES, GETS OFFICIAL WELCOME 14 DEC

NC141327 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat is in Athens, and at this moment he is attending a luncheon with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. The official luncheon, given by the prime minister in honor of Yasir 'Arafat and his party, is also being attended by Coordination Minister Lazaris, Minister to the Prime Minister Koutsoyiorgas, Deputy Minister to the Prime Minister Maroudhas, Deputy Foreign Affairs Ministers Fotilas and Papoulias and Athens Mayor Beis.

The plane carrying the Palestinian leader landed for security reasons at Elevsis airport at 1330. 'Arafat was then taken by helicopter to the stadium, where he was wlecomed officially by Prime Minister Papandreou, members of the Council of Ministers and foreign ambassadors, headed by the dean of the diplomatic crops, Lebanese Ambassador Shammas.

'Arafat, Papandreou Remarks

NC141811 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat arrived at the Pan-Athenaikon stadium by helicopter from Elevsis airport and was received by Prime Minister Papandreou, who said: With this visit, Yasir 'Arafat lays the foundations of relations between our fatherland, Greece, and the Palestinians. This visit will bear significant fruit for both peoples' future.

In reply to the prime minister, Yasir 'Arafat said: [Begin recording, in English with Greek translation superimposed] I am very glad and happy that I have the opportunity to be in this particular country, which is friendly to our people and the Arab nation. Specifically, the just cause of our struggle has been promoted by the invitation Mr Papandreou extended to me. It is a historic moment which signifies that once again this great country, this friendly country, Greece, is playing a historic role similar to what it played in ancient times. Greece is the link between the Arab nation and Europe. I therefore assure you that many things will change with this historic step. We all know the very important, very old, historic relations between the Greek people and our Arab nation, particularly with Palestine. I cannot forget that there are still in Palestine many towns and villages with Greek names. It is something that touches our hearts. We are grateful to you and your people and we will not forget it. [end recording]

Luncheon Speeches

NC142206 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Shortly after his arrival, Yasir 'Arafat attended a luncheon given in his honor by Prime Minister Papandreou. Addressing the PLO leader, the prime minister said:

[Begin recording] I feel a great human and political emotion, Dear Yasir 'Arafat, because of your presence. We welcome, through you and your close advisers, the great and noble struggle you are waging -- the struggle for your fatherland, the fatherland of the Palestinians, which is one of the noblest and most significant struggles of our era. You are struggling for the self-determination of all peoples; you are struggling for free expression, for the self-determination of all peoples. For our area, your struggle is of a determinative nature, but it also has a worldwide response of enormous dimensions. And since your struggle began, we all have had the feeling that it is worth being a human being.

This, Dear Brother Yasir 'Arafat, you have given to us. This is something we appreciate beyond any transient contribution to our own struggle, the struggle of the Greek people. And I should assure you that the Greek people tod have not ceased struggling. Since 1821 and thereafter -- when the Greek revolution started -- the Greek people have continued their struggle in many ways, with a multidimentional foreign policy to safeguard the people's interests, to attain their complete independence, their national independence, and to contribute to justice and peace among all peoples on a worldwide scale.

You, Brother Yasir 'Arafat, are the symbol of the most significant struggle of our era. We are near you: we are near the Palestinian people. Together we shall bring to an auspicious end the battle for victory and vindication and we shall play as much of a role as we can as a bridge between your struggle in the Middle East and Europe.

With great joy and with a feeling of honor I want to drink to your health, to the health of the PLO, to the health of the Palestinian people, to victory. [end recording]

In reply to the address by Prime Minister Papandreou, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat said: [Begin recording, in Arabic with superimposed Greek translation] Your Excellency, my friend, friend of the Palestinian people and friend of all Arab peoples, our dear friend: At this moment I feel inside me your warm, brave and wise words which, at the same time, are principled words, and that through these words you have expressed, our people have most dynamically advanced their just struggle. By this you have not merely touched my heart but also those of my brothers. You are actually tolling the bells of this great history -- the history Greece traversed for a very long period, a history that united us for many years. You say history is being recharted from the beginning between our Arab nations and Europe through the Greek gate. This means that there are substantive and radical changes in this area. History and geography unite us. We are not struggling against anyone, but we are struggling for a just peace. We are struggling for a just peace in the area of the Mediterranean and this area. We struggle so that the coming generations and our children may live in glory, honor and without problems.

Allow me to thank you and your people, your noble people, who have always supported our people's struggle. Allow me to stress that the broad cooperation between our people will not only chart a joint road for us and Greece, but a road for Europe and for all the world. You are a man of principles and so are your brothers. And in any case, it is principles that survive. Let us drink to these principles, to this friendship, to this courage. [end recording]

At 2000 GMT Prime Minister Papandreou and Yasir 'Arafat had their first meeting at the political office. According to press reports, the discussion covered the upgrading of the Palestinian office in Athens and recent developments in the Middle East with Israel's intention to annex the Syrian Golan as the basis. The prime minister will meet the Palestinian leader again Wednesday, when the talks will be completed. Tomorrow Yasir 'Arafat will meet with Deputy Foreign Ministers Fotillas and Papoulias, while New Democracy Chairman Averof will visit him. In the afternoon Yasir 'Arafat met President of the Chamber of Deputies Alevras and exchanged warm remarks and presents with him.

KKE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ETHIOPIA, YEMEN

NC141619 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 12 Dec 81 p 1

[Excerpts] A KKE delegation, headed by the party's secretary general, Comrade Kharilaos Florakis, departed yesterday for the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Ethiopia. The KKE delegation is visiting the two African countries at the official invitation of the ruling Socialist Party of Yemen and the council for organizing a workers' party, which is ruling Ethiopia.

Shortly before departing, Comrade Florakis made the following statement to RIZOSPASTIS: "Our delegation is going to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and to socialist Ethiopia at the invitation of the Socialist Party of Yemen and the Workers' Party of Ethiopia. Our visit lies within the framework of the bilateral meetings and the resolutions made by the 17 parties of the eastern Mediterranean, Near and Middle East and the Red Sea. I think the significance of such meetings for the exchange of views and coordination of action is obvious insofar as this area is currently one of the most dangerous areas of tension in the world. Furthermore, this is necessitated by the need for struggle in order to rid this area of nuclear weapons and turn the Mediterranean into a zone of peace."

ANKARA CONDEMNS ISRAEL'S MOVE ON GOLAN HEIGHTS

TA151028 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] It has been announced that Turkey does not recognize Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights. A Foreign Ministry statement notes that Israel will be solely responsible for the tension and escalation that will increase in the region as a consequence of this unilateral decision. The statement, which notes that through its decision to annex the Golan Heights Israel has created another fait accompli in the Middle East, said:

The Turkish Government deplores this new fait accompli initiated by Israel in disregard of world opinion as a move that will hinder peace efforts in the Middle East and sow new seeds of conflict. Israel, which has been occupying Arab territories, including Jerusalem, since 1967 contrary to international law, and which has been establishing new settlements on these territories, has been perpetuating this attitude despite resolutions adopted at the United Nations and various international organizations to put an end to these measures.

Turkey has frequently declared that it does not recognize Israel's faits accomplis, which seriously threaten peace in the region. Our government does not in any way recognize Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights and will not do so in the future. Israel will be solely responsible for the tension and escalation that will increase in the region as a result of this unilateral decision, which could create grave consequences.

FOREIGN MINISTRY FOLLOWING SITUATION IN POLAND

TA141612 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Ankara, 14 Dec (AA) -- Officials of the Foreign Ministry in Ankara say the Turkish Government maintains its view, expressed earlier, that Poland must solve its problems itself. Turkey followed developments in Poland closely, the same sources said, and hoped they would not disrupt East-West relations. Turkish authorities, like those of several NATO countries, had "no difficulty in understanding" the concern of the U.S. administration over the Polish developments, the Foreign Ministry sources added.

IRANIAN GUARDS 'KIDNAP' 17 TURKISH CITIZENS

JN111017 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Ankara, 11 Dec (INA) -- It was revealed here today that 17 Turkish citizens were recently kidnapped by the Khomeyni guards near the Turkish-Iranian borders. The newspaper HURRIYET points out that the abducted persons were practicing business across the borders in accordance with agreements signed between the administrative officials at the border. The paper says that the kidnapping operation took place in the wake of a ferocious battle between the Khomeyni guards and the Iranian Kurds near the border area. Scores of persons were killed in the battle.

The paper says the guards arrested 100 persons, including 17 Turkish citizens, who were carted off to the Province of Tabriz for trial. The paper, however, did not specify the steps which would be taken by the Turkish authorities on this issue.

PAPER CRITICIZES PAPANDREOU ON 'TURKISH THREAT'

NC142028 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 10 Dec 81 p 3

[Editorial by Oktay Eksi: "Andreas Again"]

[Text] It seems that Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou is gifted in talking nonsense. He has given this report to journalists regarding the speech he made at the NATO Planning Committee meeting: "I made a statement in which I maintained that our borders are being

threatened by a member country and demanded that our borders be protected by NATO against this threat, which originates from the east. A period of partial de facto suspension of Greece's participation in the military wing of NATO has begun. That is, Greece is partially breaking away from agreements which could damage its security. We will not sign any agreement that would upset the status quo in the Aegean." One feels like saying, "God bless you, man," and asking: "When has Turkey threatened Greece?"

Anyone going through the pages of history could find out in a few minutes that no attack whatsoever has been directed from Turkey toward Greece since 1833, when it won its independence. And yet territory under Turkish sovereignty has been constantly subjected to attacks from Greece during the past 160 years. As a result of their aggressiveness, the Greeks got their last and major beating on the battlefield in 1922, and they were hurled into the sea in Izmir on 9 September.

This is not the time to start lecturing in history. But the entire world should take cognizance of the fact that if one of the two countries has been threatening the other, Greece has always been "the attacker" and Turkey "the attacked." Since this is the stark truth, can one not help but describe Greek Prime Minister Papandreou's reference to "the threat from Turkey" as utter nonsense?

Furthermore, it is Greece which has militarized the Aegean islands contrary to the international treaties of Lausanne and Paris in 1923 and 1947 respectively. If the Turkish Government were to say, "Either you dismantle those weapons and take them away or we know how to remove them," Greece could give no justified answer. Moreover, Turkey's legal position under such circumstances would certainly be incomparably stronger than that of the United States when it forced the removal of the missiles in Cuba in 1962 without any international rule of law, or that of Israel which, without any justification whatsoever, bombed Syrian missiles in Lebanon and the nuclear power station in Iraq.

But this is not what should be done. What should really be done is to explain certain facts to this man Papandreou in a "peaceful" manner. We should tell him, for instance, that his allegation, "Our participation in the military wing of NATO was the result of a fait accompli," is not compatible either with the honor of his nation nor with that of the previous rulers of Greece. He must also be told that the question of "demilitarization of the islands" as well as "the continental shelf and airpsace control" are intended not to upset the status quo in the Aegean but to "protect" it.

The human brain that advocates "an independent, nonaligned state in Cyprus" on one hand and described Turkey's intervention in the island on the strength of the treaty of guarantees as "a section of our national territory is under occupation" on the other, is definitely in need of medical treatment. Let us put it briefly: If there is anyone who would argue that a mind seeking "security" against its own ally is "healthy" let him come forward and say so.

AUSTRIA

POLAND SUGGESTS THAT AUSTRIANS IN POLAND LEAVE

AU141304 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 14 Dec 81 p 2

[Excerpt] Vienna -- For the time being Austria will not abolish visas for Polish citizens, but Foreign Minister Pahr and Interior Minister Lanc, by mutual agreement, issued two "liberal instructions": both the border organs and the diplomatic authorities abroad were instructed to display generosity toward Polish citizens. At the same time the foreign minister has confirmed that Warsaw introduced visas for Austrians -- a measure originally intended to go into effect on 21 December -- as of Sunday, 13 December. This measure is only of theoretical importance, however, since the borders are closed and all flights to and from Warsaw have been canceled.

Last night the Foreign Ministry received in a circuitous way the first report on the situation in Warsaw from the Austrian Embassy. Ambassador Zanetti, who had been asked to see Foreign Minister Czyrek, reported that the situation was quiet and that, contrary to expectations, no Polish citizens had turned to the embassy [for asylum]. Czyrek had told him, Zanetti, that the diplomats must not leave the Warsaw voivodship, and that Warsaw suggests that Austrians living in Poland should leave the country. Zanetti also took notice of the information that Polish passports are valid only with a new stamp.

As regards the first reactions to the Polish events by Austrian politicians, there is a striking difference between the assessments of government and opposition. While Foreign Minister Pahr and Interior Minister Lanc, like Chancellor Kreisky and Minister of Justice Broda, expressed the hope that the development would not amount to an end of the democratization, Peoples Party [OEVP] and Freedom Party [FPOE] politicians spoke of the "conclusion that in a communist country there is no latitude for freedom" (OEVP Chairman Mock), or of a "declaration of bankruptcy by the communist system" (FPOE foreign policy spokesman Frischenschlager).

MALTA

'UNOFFICIAL' ELECTION RESULTS SHOW MINTOFF WIN

NC141922 Valletta Radio Mediterran in English 1835 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Valletta -- Unofficial results showed today that Malta's ruling Labor Party [words indistinct] general elections [word indistinct] from the opposition Nationalist Party to retain the 34 seats it had in the last parliament. The first official returns from Saturday's general elections showed that Prime Minister Dom Mintoff's government might have won 2 more seats in the 65-seat parliament, but the unofficial results from an ex-British air force barracks, where votes are being counted [words indistinct] by supporters of the Malta Labor Party, which has governed Malta for the last [word indistinct] years.

Mintoff has turned this former British colony into a socialist nonaligned state, establishing better relations with the Arab world whole maintaining equidistance from the two superpowers. The Nationalist Party of Edward French-Adami fought the elections on pledges to restore Malta's ties with the West and seek membership in the European Common Market. Mintoff scored 10,469 votes in his district of (?Cosigua), the docking district where he grew up and launched his political career. The [word indistinct] turnout was [word indistinct] at 94.7 percent of the nearly 240,000 electorate.

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KREISKY OUTLINES GOVERNMENT STANCE ON POLAND

AU151543 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1130 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Report on Chancellor Kreisky statements on the government's position on the Polish events at a press conference following today's cabinet meeting in Vienna -- recorded]

[Text] [Kreisky] At the beginning of this morning's cabinet meeting, the government discussed the Polish situation, and it expressed the hope -- I repeat this very clearly -- that the social forces in Poland will succeed even under the existing circumstances in finding solutions which will prevent clashes in Poland itself. And second, the government expresses the hope that the events in Poland will not give either side any cause to interfere in the events in Poland. And third, the government will, as in the past, observe the principles of the right to asylum as much as possible.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, do not the arrests of trade union functionaries prove that today any member of 'Solidarity' in Poland who leaves the country is actually entitled to be treated as a political refugee?

[Answer] We would handle it that way.

[Question] The presidium of the Austrian Trade Union Federation [OEGB] yesterday clearly described the arrest of trade union functionaries and the imposing of martial law as violations of human and trade union rights. Do you share this opinion?

[Answer] Yes. The government shares the view that the freedom of trade unions is a part of human rights, and that its absence and violation is a violation of human rights. That is why we appeal to all forces in Poland to avoid clashes, to overcome [words indistinct].

[Question] Mr Chancellor, do you have any information indicating that this step by the Polish military was actually necessary to forestall an invasion?

[Answer] We have no information of that kind, but I could imagine that at any rate the current military leadership of Poland might have been guided by this concern. If that is the case, then this current state leadership would have the opportunity to restore a situation permitting talks.

[Question] Are you in contact with our embassy in Warsaw?

[Answer] Yes, we are in contact with our embassy.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, in the present situation would you regard the use of the strike weapon by the Polish workers as justified and expedient?

[Answer] The Polish workers are of course entitled to any defense measure they consider expedient, working people are entitled to any defense -- any action that working people decide to take in such a situation will certainly have the sympathy of the workers movement.

Reactions to Polish Events

AU151700 [Editorial Report] All Vienna papers in German on 15 December 1981 give prominence to reaction to the Polish events and related developments.

WIENER ZEITUNG (page 1) reports that the Nationalrat deputies of all three political parties represented in parliament have published a "joint statement in which they declare that the suspension of essential basic rights in Poland constitutes a step which gives cause for the greatest concern." The statement says the foremost interest must be that Poland's problems can be solved "without forcible interference by other powers in internal developments." It calls for convening the Austrian Foreign Policy Council to deal with the situation that has developed through the events in Poland.

The communist VOLKSSTIMME publishes on page 1 a statement by the Austrian Communist Party [KPOE] Politburo on the situation in Poland, which calls, the proclamation of the state of emergency an "attempt to block the road to complete chaos" and "to create the prerequisites for the overcoming of the crisis by the Polish people themselves." The KPOE Politburo statement blames the development "primarily" on the "attitude of the 'Solidarity' leadership," in which the extremist wing had won the upper hand. The KPOE declares its solidarity "with all forces in Poland supporting the overcoming of old mistakes, a renewal of socialism and its defense," with "all those who, under the leadership of the PZPR, rally for a democratic, socialist solution to Poland's problems," the KPOE statement says.

ARBEITER-ZEITUNG (page 1) reports that the Austrian Trade Union Federation [OEGB] presidium in a statement condemned the seizure of power by the military, the proclamation of the state of emergency in Poland, and the arrest of all 'Solidarity' leaders as a "violation of human and trade union rights." The statement also demanded the immediate release of the trade union functionaries and the restoration of the democratic and trade union rights as laid down in the Gdansk agreement of 31 August 1980. The OEGB statement says that "the crisis can only be overcome in collaboration with the freely elected representatives of the Polish workers," and that "the use of force is acompletely unsuitable means to solve Poland's difficult crisis."

ARBEITER-ZEITUNG (page 1) reports that about 1,500 persons participated 14 December, in a protest march in Vienna against the Communist military dictatorship in Poland, moving from Mariahilferstrasse in Vienna's seventh district to St Stephan's Cathedral in the city center, chanting and displaying slogans such as "Socialism, yes -- Stalinism, no," "Down with the military dictatorship," and "Jaruzelski, no -- Solidarity, yes." According to the paper, a second demonstration of some 500 Polish asylum applicants from the Goetzendorf refugee camp was held in front of the Polish Embassy building in Vienna-Hietzing, which has been strongly guarded by police since Sunday. DIE PRESSE (page 12) says in its report that the demonstration ended at 2200 "without incident." The paper also notes that Vienna police headquarters, after learning about the events in Poland, immediately effected stricter security measures for Polish insitutions in Vienna -- in addition to the Polish Embassy, especially for the "Orbis-Lot" travel agency on Schwedenplatz, the Polish reading room on Schwindgasse and the Polish institute on Am Gestade.

ARBEITER-ZEITUNG (page 2) carries an APA dispatch from Warsaw stating that according to an Austrian Embassy spokesman, Austrian citizens in Poland will not have any difficulties: "Polish authorities have guaranteed the diplomatic mission that all Austrians can leave the country by public means of transport." By Sunday evening, seven Austrians reported to the embassy, but none of them had any difficulties. According to the dispatch, the postal service with Poland is still functioning, while telephone and teletype communications with Poland continue to be interrupted. Austrian post offices are at present accepting mail for Poland.

ARBEITER-ZEITUNG (page 3) reports that on Monday, 14 December, about 24 Austrians and 5 Poles arrived in Vienna on the "Chopin Express" from Poland. "One of the travelers declared that the trade union is on strike and that the coal mines are at a standstill," the paper says, adding that the border check of passengers lasted 3 hours.

OFFICIALS CITE 'CONCERN' OVER POLISH CRISIS

PM151437 Paris LE FIGARO in French 14 Dec 81 p 4

[Excerpt] The decisions made in Warsaw between Saturday night and Sunday morning "are arousing the government's gravest concern," [Premier] Pierre Mauroy said on television yesterday evening. The government chief, whose statement had of course been approved by the president, also stressed France's "refusal" to intervene in Polish affairs.

"There is no freedom-loving man in Europe, and particularly in France, who does not feel sympathy and concern for the Polish people's efforts to find an original way to freedom, justice and prosperity in complete freedom," Mr Mauroy said. "Moreover those were the sentiments which the government intended to express during the official visit I was to make to Poland 16-19 December. That visit was to provide an opportunity to welcome the democratization started more than 1 year ago by all the component parts of the Polish people.

"Naturally the government refrains from any interference in Polish affairs," Mr Mauroy added, "but the installation of a military administration in Poland last night, the arrest of many trade union and political leaders and the introduction of martial law have interrupted the democratic development. These decisions are arousing the government's gravest concern. We share the spontaneous emotion demonstrated by the French people and expressed by many organizations, especially trade unions. For the time being the government notes that the decisions made in Poland still fall within the framework of that country's internal sovereignty. It hopes for a resumption of dialogue among Poles and a return to civil and trade union freedoms.

"Everybody realizes that if the renewal movement started in Poland were to be smashed, it would have serious repercussions. French-Polish friendship grew when the great wind stirred up by the French revolution shook the old regime throughout Europe. That common fight for freedom was continued in Paris and Warsaw throughout the 19th century and then in the struggle against nazism. That common fight means that France feels particularly strongly about anything which affects and concerns Poland. The government is therefore anxious that Poland should find ways of achieving recovery and restoring freedoms via national accord and without any foreign interference."

The situation in Poland following the proclamation of martial law is being followed closely by Mr Francois Mitterrand. The president, who returned to Paris Saturday after a short official visit to Portugal, is being kept regularly informed of events in that country, the Elysee says.

At the Quai d'Orsay External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson also told radio stations yesterday: "We earnestly want Polish affairs to be tackled by the Poles. At present we see no sign of foreign intervention and we welcome that."

"The news of the past few days suggested that there might be a trial of strength," Mr Cheysson continued. "Nobody could have known that it would take place on such a scale. The postponement of the premier's visit, at the request of the Polish authorities, however, gave us an indication of the time when the Polish Government feared that it would have problems." Moreover, at Mr Claude Cheysson's request, the Polish ambassador was received at the External Relations Ministry at 1730 hours yesterday to provide him with additional information to that given the same morning by Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek to France's ambassador in Warsaw.

POLISH MARTIAL LAW SITUATION PREOCCUPIES PRESS

AU151604 Rome ANSA in English 1524 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 15 Dec (ANSA) -- Unfolding events in Poland, where martial law was imposed on Saturday together with the jailing of many leaders of the Solidarnosc labor movement continues to monopolize Italian newspaper coverage today, with all of the major dailies dedicating their front pages and supplementary inside pages to reportage, interviews and analysis on present and past events in Poland.

Editorial opinion across the board reveals a vivid concern for what the next few days events could mean for the East European nation, and the major dailies were also unanimous in their negative evaluation of Polish Government action, also expressed in comments from politicians, parliamentary members, and government and union representatives. "The military junta now in power in Warsaw is not unlike that instituted in Athens in 1967 or the one now reigning in Ankara," the conservative Milan daily IL GIORNO writes. "Moscow must put a good face on a situation which puts the communist party on the sidelines and expels it from power as if it were a useless superstructure."

The Italian Communist Party's official daily, L'UNITA, maintained that "the power assumed by the military is the result and the proof of the failure of an entire leadership division of the Polish society organized by the PZPR (Polish communist party)." The single fact that military power was resorted to in the name of a desperate urgency to save the nation from the abyss already reached is the most damming proof of this failure," L'UNITA continued. "The same party which yesterday held power appears today to be downgraded by the military," the Communist Party organ affirmed.

"This present self-occupation of Poland," the Turin daily LA STAMPA maintained, "no matter how painful and outrageous for the nation, could reaffirm the premise for a resumption of reforms and renewal augured by General Jaruzelski himself." The nation might have found itself buried forever with Kulikov (the Soviet Union general commandant of the Warsaw Pact troops)," LA STAMPA continued. "With similar motives in mind, Jaruzelski aims at becoming a Polish Kadar (Hungarian general who effected party purges in Hungary)."

Spadolini on Polish Events

AU151032 Rome ANSA in English 0831 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 15 Dec (ANSA) -- Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini told the Chamber of Deputies Monday that the military repression in Poland of a union movement enjoying wide popular consensus seemed, first of all, a break with the political structure and social dynamism of Western Europe. The Italian Government deplores the fact that once again East-West ties were violently wrenched apart by a sudden military intervention, even though exclusively internal, he said.

Spadolini warned that this break-off of political and cultural movements, with a force of expansion and contagion for all of Europe, constituted an extremely dangerous blow to peace and understanding among peoples.

The Italian Government deplores the latest developments in Warsaw because it objectively worsens relations between Europe and Poland and deeply lacerates the life of states, he said. In no way is Italy seeking to instrumentalize the situation for internal use, nor does it wish to interfere in the internal affairs of the Polish people (an interference which in no way would come from Italy), Spadolini stressed. According to Spadolini, the international problem posed by the events in Poland is that of a rupture of a constitutional process of popular, as well as state, recomposition which periodically occurs in Eastern Europe.

As to government action since martial law was imposed in Poland, Spadolini said that the first objective of his administration was to define a joint line of action within the framework of Atlantic solidarity and to keep in close contact with Italy's allies.

Spadolini concluded by invoking the Helsinki charter against foreign interference in the affairs of other nations. In this grave moment, the Italian Government reaffirms its solidarity with the Polish nation and urges all signatory nations of the Helsinki charter to recall their commitments and refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of Poland, Spadolini ended.

Berlinguer Urges Policy Change

AU151955 Rome ANSA in English 1941 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 15 Dec (ANSA) -- Italian Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer blamed the present situation in Poland on erroneous political and economic management of that nation by the Polish communist party and urged a revision of socialist policies in the Eastern bloc nations in a televised interview here this evening. Reiterating his party's condemnation for the introducation of martial law in Poland on Saturday, Berlinguer said: "Recent Polish events depend on economic errors and the political management of the Polish communist party which have provoked a rupture between the political power, the social classes and the working class."

Berlinguer also responded indirectly to past criticism from several Italian political parties concerning the Italian communists indecisive position in condemning "realistic socialism" in East Europe, and in particular, Soviet Union policy of blocking the way to democratization there. "What has happened in Poland," the leader of Western Europe's largest communist party said, "leads one to think that the capacity of the societies in the Eastern bloc, born from the revolution of October 1917 to move forward is gradually exhausting itself. A new phase must open now." Berlinguer continued, "in order to assure that Eastern European socialism follows a progressive development of democracy."

Berlinguer was also asked in the interview to give his views on the recent initiative of Pope John Paul II in sending delegations composed of Catholic scientists to the governments of the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Great Britain, as well as to the United Nations, to appeal for world peace. Berlinguer called the pope's ideas against rearmament "just words which will be listened to by millions and millions of believers."

Giving a positive assessment of the idea of sending delegations around the world to illustrate the realistic consequences of an atomic war, Berlinguer stated that "the pope has [word indistinct] valid concept, and European nations must understand and move closer to it. It is a concept which is not foreign to our own, even though we express it in a different manner."

COLOMBO ADDRESSES 'EUROPEAN BUSINESS FORUM'

AU121500 Rome ANSA in English 0854 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 12 Dec (ANSA) -- Italian labour leader Luciano Lama urged Europe to "impose limits on the (trade and monetary) aggressivity" of the United States and Japan during debates taking place here at the "European business forum" convention organized by the London economic daily THE FINANCIAL TIMES. In assuming a position opposite to that of the Italian Government, which views protectionist measures toward the two giant trade nations as "impossible to propose," the leader of Italy's most important union confederation organization maintained in his convention speech on Friday that Europe, at the same time as it imposes limits, "should diminish its protectionism toward the Third World."

Speaking before the assembly of economists and political figures of international fame, the communist secretary-general of the "General Italian Workers Confederation" (CGIL) suggested that the EEC "create a minimum of protectionism" toward America and Japan and quickly rebuild a European Monetary Fund supplied by its own resource and capable of circulating a realistic European currency for payments and reserve funding, like the ecu.

Lama added that, because of the absence of a common industrial policy in the world, the European Monetary Fund must be able to intervene to defend the exchange rates the ecu and the dollar. The communist labor leader also maintained, in his innovative views, that if the ecu becomes the currency used for payment of imports into Europe, it would permit the EEC to "extract a considerable quota of EEC foreign trade from the leadership of the dollar."

Adding his voice to the concern for American economic policy currently felt in Europe, Italian Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria noted during the convention debates that Reagan's monetary policy "has prolonged the wave of recession while amplifying inflationistic impulses in European countries." Capria also maintained that the United States should be involved in the rules of monetary behavior and deliberation which the European nations have agreed to through their membership in the European monetary system.

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, who also took part in the convention, made references during his remarks to "dialectical relations" between Europe and the United States. "In the present state of tension," Colombo said, "Europe sees its own centrality reconfirmed, because it is always in Europe, in the last analysis, that the crises tend to find their resolution point." Colombo also remarked that the present "European missile limitation negotiations in Geneva opened in a "constructive" climate. Europe, he said, is looking at this dialogue with "faithful attention." Amplifying his remarks on the theme of defense, Colombo defined the Atlantic alliance as an "irreplacable pivot" in the political action of Western European countries. "I do not believe that one can speak in terms of antagonism between Atlantic solidarity and European integration," Columbo said.

The Rome diplomatic chief also noted that "European nations have responded to the Reagan administration policies of more firmness on the international level and different criticisms of the economic and budget management from Washington, by giving its own responsible contribution of reflections on the necessary answer from the alliance." Columbo defined this answer as "a contribution tendered to permit the common interests to emerge in equal dignity and autonomy from everyone's decision." "When necessary," Colombo added, "this can be accomplished also with a dialectic relation in line with the same logic of the alliance among states with marked individuality."

Colombo also said that the problem of nuclear armaments and disarmament occupies a "special" place in European-American relations. Reagan, he said, has understood the significance of the peace movement, (which Colombo defined as often "accompanied by manipulations and errors,") developing in Europe. With the "zero option", Colombo said, Reagan has "understood how to offer the Soviet Union the duty of a convincing response in the face of public opinion and also how to emphasize the ambiguity of a stance which aimed at manipulatively increasing the differences in Europe, playing on the ambiguities concerning the true origin of the threats."

DENMARK

RESULTS OF FOLKETING ELECTION REPORTED

PM150845 [Editorial Report] Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 10 December 1981 carries on page 7 an Erik Sagflaat report on the outcome of the Danish Folketing election. The report contains the following table giving the full results:

	Percent of Votes	Change	Number of Seats	Change
Social Democrats	32.9	-5.4	59	-9
Radical Liberals	5.1	-0.3	9	-1
Conservatives	14.4	+1.9	26	+4
Single Tax Party	1.4	-1.2	0	-5
Socialist People's Party	11.3	+5.4	20	+9
Center Democrats	8.3	+5.1	15	+9
Christian People's Party	2.3	-0.3	4	-1
Liberals	11.3	-1.2	21	-1
Socialist Left Party	2.6	-1.1	5	-1
Progress Party	8.9	-2.1	16	-4

SWEDEN

DEFENSE CHIEF URGES MORE SPENDING ON FORCES

PM150859 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 2 Dec 81 p 7

[Text] "I hope that the Riksdag decision next spring will mean a change of direction, so that the reduction in our defense capacity will be slowed down significantly," Commander in Chief Lennart Ljung said in a reaction to the defense committee's recommendations. The commander in chief said that while it is true that he sees a number of positive elements in the committee's proposals, the total economic framework does not allow the defense strength that will be needed in the eighties. General Ljung agreed with the defense committee's evaluation of Sweden's security situation but considers that the committee did not draw the correct conclusions from their arguments. According to the commander in chief, Sweden's military situation has deteriorated considerably in the last 5 or 6 years. The superpowers' interest in northern Europe and the Baltic has increased, and even though he does not see any immediate risk of war in Europe the commander in chief considers that the risk of our being drawn into a European war has grown.

The commander in chief is noticeably dissatisfied that the redistribution of resources within the total defense force framework has been at the expense of the military. Despite the current economic situation in Sweden he had been hoping for a strengthening of military defenses. "There can be no doubt that we have been going downhill in respect to our defense strength," General Ljung said. "It was a conscious policy on the part of the politicians to make cuts in defense in the period of international detente and now we can see the results of these cuts." However, the commander in chief takes a positive view of the party political unity within the defense committee for the retention of general conscription. He also thinks that it seems as if all parties are striving for an economic framework for the defense forces which could make the production of a Swedish JAS [pursuit, attack and surveillance] aircraft possible -- despite the hesitation on the part of the Social Democrats.

"It would be extremely advantagecus for Swedish security policy if we could have a unanimous Riksdag decision on the defense forces," the commander in chief said. "It would mean much for the confidence in and respect for us abroad." The commander in chief considers one of the positive elements in the recommendations to be the new system for compensation for rises in running costs. This will stop the gradual enfeebling of the armed forces and give them greater security with regard to their purchasing power and planning, he said.

TURKISH ALLEGATIONS OF LANDING IN CYPRUS DENIED

NC152052 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The government spokesman has described as "false and invented" the report in the Turkish Cypriot newspaper BIRLIK which was carried by a foreign news agency and according to which Greek military forces recently landed in Cyprus. Not one soldier, not one bullet, the government spokesman stated, have been transported to Cyprus, either to Latzi port or to any other point. Obviously the report is aimed at creating confusion and covering up illegal Turkish acts, the result of which has been from 20 October to the present the transport to the Megalonisos of strong Turkish forces.

The Greek Government's policy, as expressed by Prime Minister Papandreou during the contacts he had in Brussels, is the complete withdrawal of Greek and Turkish military forces from Cyprus. Only when not one Turkish or Greek soldier remains in Cyprus will the two communities be able to solve all their problems peacefully.

On the contrary, the Turkish Government has been constantly strengthening its Cyprus occupation forces, both with men and materiel. According to press reports, from 20 October to the present there have been 11 LST runs and 2 troop carrier runs to the port of Famagusta. Turkish troops have also been airlifted by the Turkish Air Force, which has made 11 runs from Turkey to Tymbou airport, east of Nicosia. In the past only one C-130 plane had been noted flying into the occupied area of Cyprus.

PAPANDREOU CONDEMNS ANNEXATION OF GOLAN HEIGHTS

NC151854 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The Greek Government condemns Israel's decision to annex the occupied Golan territory. Prime Minister Papandreou stated this to Hellenic Radio-Television at noon following his second meeting with Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat. Papandreou's statement reads as follows:

The Greek Government has learned with deep apprehension of the ratification by the Israeli parliament of the law extending the implementation of Israeli law to the occupied Golan territory. The Greek Government condemns this Israeli decision, which endangers peace in the area, and it wishes to stress that this decision on the illegal annexation of a territory that was occupied forcibly is contrary both to international law and to UN resolutions.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH PAPANDREOU, PARTY LEADERS

NC151840 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] A new round of talks was held at 1315 today between Prime Minister Papandreou and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. The talks were held at the political office and lasted for about 1 hour. At 1415 'Arafat returned to the Grande Bretagne Hotel, where in a special ceremony Athens Mayor Beis awarded the Palestinian leader the Athens Gold Medal. The ceremony was attended by Interior Minister Yennimatas, Public Order Minister Skoularikis, Deputy Foreign Minister Papoulias and other officials. This morning 'Arafat received successively official opposition leader Averof, Cypriot socialist EDEK party leader Lissaridhis, KKE spokesman Kaloudhis, KKE-Interior Secretary General Dhrakopoulos and Mr Glezos. The meetings were also attended by the organization's foreign minister, Mr Qaddumi. ERT [Helenic Radio-Television] reporter Aris Xipolitidhis reports:

[Begin recording] Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat had successive meetings at the Grande Bretagne Hotel this morning with representative of the country's political world to discuss the Palestinian problem. Yasir 'Arafat's first meeting was at 1030 with official opposition leader Evangelos Averof.

The meeting lasted about 50 minutes. After their talks, Mr Averof said the following in response to a question on his discussion with the Palestinian leader: [Averof] It was a very pleasant and interesting meeting. We discussed in general the relations between Greece and the Arab nations, and we also discussed the Palestinian problem. The discussion was very constructive. He enlightened me on many aspects of the Palestinian issue. With the foreign minister, who is present here, we also had a very interesting discussion. That was even better because he is a capable man.

[Xipolitidhis] Yasir 'Arafat was then visited by KKE parliamentary spokesman Kaloudhis who, coming out in the hall, stated: [Kaloudhis] I welcomed Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on behalf of the KKE Central Committee and I reiterated to him the KKE's assurance that it will continue to support the struggle of the Palestinian people with all its power. We particularly noted how conducive the efforts are here toward not only fully recognizing the PLO in Greece but also toward removing foreign bases and ensuring that our country's territory will not be used by either the Americans or NATO for intervention in the Middle East.

[Xipolitidhis] KKE-Interior Secretary General Drakopoulos, who also saw Yasir 'Arafat for talks, said: [Drakopoulos] We had a touching, substantive meeting because 'Arafat represents people who at this moment are struggling with weapons in their hands for self-determination and for their most fundamental rights -- that is, to set up their own state within the area of their country. He came here to our country to meet people -- representatives of parties -- our own people, who are also struggling today for the promotion of change, for securing independence and for social progress. We think that in this struggle the two peoples meet -- each with their own goals. We believe our country must be in firm solidarity with the Palestinian people and that this solidarity must constitute a basic (?fact) of its foreign policy, which will become stronger and stronger. We also believe this solidarity with the Palestinian people will help our struggle for freedom, independence and democracy in our country.

[Xipolitidhis] The next meeting the Palestinian leader had was with a representative of the United Democratic Left, Manolis Glezos, who stated: [Glezos] I think that, although it may sound a little apolitical, the most important thing 'Arafat told me was that when two fighters meet they encourage each other to carry on and to achieve their people's just rights.

[Xipolitidhis] EDEK Chairman Vasos Lissaridhis, who came to Athens for this very reason, also called on Yasir 'Arafat at the Grande Bretagne. Answering a question about the importance of his meeting with the Palestinian leader, Lissaridhis said: [Lissaridhis] It is well known that the Palestinian and Cyprus problems are connected. We believe there cannot be a solution of either the Middle East or the Cyprus problems unless both are solved properly -- which means that there should not be lost fatherlands, tutorship, intervention or refugees -- and unless the two peoples are given the opportunity to express how they wish to live. It is natural that during such meetings the Cyprus problem should constitute part of the basis of discussion and my presence here is in the sense that the Cyprus problem will be one of the focal points of discussion at this meeting which, I believe, will be historical not only for Palestine but also for the whole area, and for Cyprus in particular. [end recording]

MAJOR USSR TROOP BUILDUP ON EASTERN BORDER NOTED

PM151307 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 15 Dec 81 p 4

[John Bulloch dispatch]

[Text] Van, eastern Turkey -- Turkey has warned America and its other NATO allies that the next confrontation with Russia is likely to come in the mountains of eastern Anatolia where the communist and Western worlds meet. Turkish political and intelligence analysts have noted a big build-up of Soviet forces on the border with Iran. Additional mechanised brigades have been moved into the area. They also report that third-rate garrison troops have been replaced with crack divisions apparently moved from the Chinese frontier.

Turkish officials had hoped to impress their fears on Mr Haig, American secretary of state, who was to have visited Ankara yesterday. He cancelled his trip because of the Polish crisis and attended the meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Brussels. The Turks have noted with apprehension the Soviet moves just across their border. But they are clear that the direct threat is not to Turkey but to Iran. They are asking that America and NATO should be prepared to counter any Soviet action.

Already some quiet preparations have been made. In Van, the biggest Turkish town on the Iranian border, which is also close to the Soviet Union, Turkish paratroops -- the elite force of the Turkish Army -- have moved in. With American help, military communications are being improved so the Turkish commanders in Van can control their vast army area. New equipment is being installed at the small Van airport so military jets can use it as a base. Dozens of lorries have been diverted from other work for use in improving the main road from Van to the Iranian border town of Saray. And Turkish security and intelligence men keep in close touch with the Kurdish villagers who move freely across the border over unmarked tracks and see much of what is going on.

Mr Haig and Mr Weinberger, American defence secretary who was in Ankara a week ago, accept the Turkish evaluation of the situation. They believe that when Ayatollah Khomeyni goes, civil war will break out in Iran. When that happens the Tudeh, the Iranian communist party, will ally itself with one of the other groups. And if they meet stiff opposition as expected, the Tudeh will ask for help from the Soviet Union. To counter this, America and Turkey want a far greater NATO presence in eastern Anatolia. Eventually they will send a mobile force from Allied Command Europe, to train in the border region. Such a force would include British units which carried out manoeuvres in Thrace last year, so a precedent exists for a deployment in Turkey. But this time the move will be meant -- and seen -- as a warning to Russia not to interfere in Iran.

Other steps are also being taken. A chain of radar and listening posts along the Soviet border is being improved and extended and more NATO technicians are now helping Turkish officers. America has agreed in principle to supply new weapons to Turkey and to improve and upgrade some existing arms. The Americans are also planning to establish stockpiles of arms and ammunition in the east of the country, ready for use if the Soviets should move into Iran. Turkish Foreign Ministry officials point out that Turkey has "correct" relations with Russia and wants to do nothing which could antagonise their powerful neighbor.

TURKMEN ON RUMORS OF GREEK TROOPS IN CYPRUS

TA151554 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1545 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Ankara, 15 Dec (AA) -- In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga airport before leaving for an official visit to Beijing, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that the landing of Greek troops on Cyrpus would be in contradiction of existing agreements and international law and would constitute a source of tension.

The foreign minister recalled that Greece lost all its rights in the Cyprus issue by failing to fulfill its obligations as stipulated in the guarantee agreements. Turkmen added that nevertheless his ministry has not yet assessed the situation and his remarks would be pertinent if rumors that Greek troops had landed in Cyprus were confirmed.

More on Comments

TA151632 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen departed Turkey today for an official visit to the PRC. In a statement before his departure, Turkmen said that deep-rooted and historic ties exist between Turkey and the PRC. Noting that the PRC is a country whose importance and responsibility is growing in world affairs, Turkmen said that that is why he attaches a special meaning to his talks to be held during his visit. Turkmen expressed his conviction that his visit would contribute to the promotion of relations, particularly in the economic field, between the two countries. Turkmen also said he has postponed his scheduled visit to Thailand as a result of the latest developments in the international situation and that he would make the trip later.

Answering a question by a correspondent on press reports to the effect that Greek troops have landed in Cyprus. Turkmen recalled that peace has reigned in Cyprus since 1974 and that there was no situation that would justify such a move. Turkmen continued: Greece has failed in the past to fulfill its commitments as stipulated in the guarantee agreements. It refused to act when the constitution was violated in Cyprus and its territorial integrity was threatened. On the contrary, it has exerted efforts in the opposite direction. As a result, Greece has lost its guarantee rights. The landing of Greek troops on Cyprus would contradict existing agreements and international law and would create a new source of tension. Turkmen said his ministry had no confirmation of Greek troops landing in Cyprus.

TCP STATEMENT ASSAILS CLOSER RELATIONS WITH U.S.

TA151243 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee statement dated 13 December]

[Text] The outcome of the talks between U.S. war minister Weinberger and the junta has brought about a new development contrary to our country's national security and to peace in the region. U.S. imperialists are further increasing their pressure on our country to transform it into a base of aggression and a springboard against the national liberation movements in the region, and especially against the Soviet Union. This pressure is closely linked with U.S. moves to hinder detente, tip the military balance in its favor and deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Through an organ called the joint defense group, which was formed following the talks between the junta administration and the U.S. war minister, and through the secret deal on the more extensive use of the U.S. bases, the U.S. imperialists have achieved a new and significant step toward these aims. Under the guise of acting together in possible crisis situations in the region, this group was established against the Soviet Union, Islamic countries and all the national liberation movements in the region. The junta is thus retreating from its long-standing statement that Turkey does not consent to actions outside NATO and, in practice, is joining a body in which Turkey will be included in aggressive actions by U.S. imperialists directed at the region. The establishment of this group is the implementation of the U.S. imperialist plan to extend NATO's sphere of influence outside NATO through bilateral agreements.

Through this agreement the junta is taking a dangerous step in favor of U.S. imperialism in its (?balanced) foreign policy full of contradictions. This step contradicts the junta's statements on establishing neighborly and friendly relations of cooperation with Islamic countries and the Soviet Union and socialist countries. The dangers recently have increased. The elimination of all basic democratic rights and freedoms by the reactionary military dictatorship and the economic policy favoring the monoplies is weakening our country's resistance in the face of imperialist pressure. The pressure on anti-imperialist forces by the reactionary junta administration and the continuous arrests of communists and all those in favor of democracy are helping the reactionary pro-American forces within and outside the army to strengthen their positions.

The releasing of fascist NAP ringleaders one after the other, the trials of Turkish Communist Party [TCP] and Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] members and Ecevit's arrest on the one hand and the recent pressure applied by the United States on the other, are not separate incidents. From the beginning the TCP said threats can be averted only if all national democratic forces unite. Everyone must draw the necessary conclusions from current developments.

No doubt, not all imperialist pressures have attained their goal. The goal to use Turkey as a base for the RDF has not yet been realized. The most open supporters of U.S. imperialism have not yet succeeded in ensuring the full ratification of imperialist plans. Moreover, the establishment of the so-called joint defense group is provoking public reaction. Broad circles are now aware of the threats this course of events will pose to our country. Hatred is rising against U.S. imperialism among the ranks of our working class, the toilers, patriotic intellectuals, officers and youths.

The following conclusion must be drawn: It is possible to prevent the deployment on our soil of the aggressive units called the RDF -- be it U.S.-stamped or NATO-stamped -- only through unity of the national democratic forces. Turkey's national security can be secured through the establishment of neighborly and friendly relations and cooperation with the socialist countries and Islamic countries, and not by serving as a tool for the adventurist plans of the U.S. imperialists. The TCP calls on everyone who loves his country to unite and struggle to disband the joint defense group and close our territories to the aggressive U.S. and NATO units, against the slavery agreements with the United States and the nuclear and spy bases.

TRIAL OF 230 TCP MEMBERS OPENS IN GOLCUK

TA141609 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Golcuk, 14 Dec (AA) -- The trail of 230 members of the illegal Turkish Communist Party [TCP] started at a military court attached to the martial law and fleet commander at the Golcuk naval base on Monday. The defendants are charged with violating several articles of the penal code.

TERCUMAN Writer Sentenced

TA151651 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1519 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Ankara, 15 Nov (AA) -- The court of cassation has approved a 9-month prison sentence for Mrs Nazli Ilicak, editorial writer for the Istanbul daily TERCUMAN. Mrs Ilicak was convicted by a press court earlier for defaming the State Council in a March 1977 article in her column critical of certain decisions by the high administrative court.

CYPRUS

SPOKESMAN DENIES 'GREEK LANDING' REPORTS

NC151747 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The government spokesman has stated that the statement by Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas, as well as the report in a Turkish Cypriot newspaper, about the transfer of Greek troops and arms to Cyprus is suspicious, imaginatory and totally unfounded.

ISRAELI DECISION ON GOLAN HEIGHTS DENOUNCED

NC151716 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The Government of Cyprus has denounced Israel's decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights. In a statement today, Foreign Minister Rolandhis said that such an action constitutes not only a flagrant violation of the principles of international law and the UN charter but also complicates the Middle East problem even more and undermines world peace and security. Mr Rolandhis added: The Cyprus Government believes that it is an urgent need for the Israeli parliament to revise its decision on the annexation of the Golan Heights and that Israel should not proceed with the implementation of this illegal decision.

Mr Rolandhis also stressed that Israeli troops should withdraw from the occupied lands without any further delay in full implementation of the UN resolutions. He reiterated that the Cyprus Government fully supports the restoration of Syria's territorial integrity and sovereignty. Mr Rolandhis stressed that the occupation of foreign territories constitutes a heinous action and that the annexation of another country's national territory constitutes an impious act.

BRIEFS

VISIT TO IRAQ -- The government spokesman has announced that President Kiprianou will leave on Sunday for a 2-day official visit to Iraq. Mr Kiprianou will return to Cyprus on Tuesday, 22 December. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 15 Dec 81 NC]

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

RED CROSS TO TAKE 36 TONS OF SUPPLIES TO POLAND

LD160935 Hamburg DPA in German 0717 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Kiel, 16 Dec (DPA) -- A ferry left Kiel for Gdynia this morning with 36 tons of supplies for Poland on board. Food for children and other foodstuffs, medicines as well as basic medical and sanitary goods, to the tune of almost DM500,000 were loaded onto 17 German Red Cross [DRK] trucks. The goods were financed by donations and funds of district organizations of the DRK. Thanks to its status, the Red Cross is still able to run its planned convoy despite the state of emergency imposed 3 days ago.

MALTA

MINTOFF TO CONTINUE SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT POLICY

NC151902 Valetta Radio Mediterran in English 1835 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Valetta -- Prime Minister Dom Mintoff last night, while claiming victory in last Saturday's elections, said that his Socialist government will continue with its program of reforms begun in 1971 while [word indistinct] democracy.

Mintoff spoke to journalists after being assured by officials that his Labor Party won 34 of the 65 seats in the single chamber parliament, retaining the 3-seat majority that will give him another 5 years in power in this strategic Mediterranean island. He said that he wanted to reassure the rival Nationalist Party of Edward Fenech-Adami that the Socialist government will fully respect the true spirit of democracy. He said that his government would not tolerate violence from whichever quarter it may come. Thousands of Maltese yesterday deserted their jobs and took to the streets in motorcades and boisterous marches since the early hours of the morning shouting victory slogans. Mintoff polled a record 10,469 votes in his native dockside district of (?Cosigua), from where he has drawn support for his Labor Party for the past 33 years.

SPAIN

PLANS TO REVAMP MILITARY HIERARCHY REPORTED

NC151530 Paris AFP in English 1458 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Madrid, 15 Dec (AFP) -- The Spanish Government plans to revamp the country's military hierarchy, making major changes in the joint chiefs of staff, well-informed sources here said today. The sources said the government planned to accelerate the changes, which were decided upon after the aborted coup attempt in February, following the publication on December 6 of a manifesto signed by 100 officers expressing their sympathy for the coup leaders. In recent days, there have been reports on friction between Defense Minister Alberto Oliart and the current military hierarchy. Reliable sources said that the government had categorically denied a demand by various generals that any nominations within the army be made by the army.

According to today's reports, land Army Chief of Staff Lt-Gen Jose Gabeiras is to be replaced either by Lt-Gen Ricardo Arozarena, who heads the Catalonia military region, or by Gen Jose Luis Aramburu Topete, who heads the Spanish Civil Guard and has been an outspoken supporter of constitutional monarchy. Last Saturday, King Juan Carlos met at length with the members of the joint chiefs, Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo and Defense Minister Oliart. Yesterday, the head of the Canary Islands military region, Lt-Gen Jesus Gonzalez del Yerro, who held unauthorized meetings last week with various political leaders, was recalled to Madrid by Lt-Gen Gabeiras.

UNITED KINGDOM

ISRAELI ANNEXATION MOVE 'HARMFUL' TO PEACE

LD152149 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2000 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Mrs Thatcher spoke tonight of her sorrow over the decision of the Israeli Government to annex the Golan Heights. She was addressing the board of deputies of British Jews at a dinner in London to mark the board's 220th anniversary. She said all members of the European Community were equally committed to the security of the state of Israel. "Our resolve that Israel should live in security and peace will not weaken. It is indispensible to our approach to the problems of the area. But if we demand these rights for one country and people we must be prepared to accord them to others, for justice and truth know no boundaries. It was with great concern that I learned last night of the decision of the government of Israel and the Knesset (parliament) to extend Israeli law, jurisdiction and administration to occupied Syrian territory in the Golan Heights."

Mrs Thatcher repeated what the EEC foreign ministers had said earlier today: "Such an extension is contrary to international law and therefore invalid in our eyes." She went on: "Therefore I say with the sorrow of a friend that this latest move is harmful to the search for peace. Real security can come only from a lasting peace recognized to be just and defended because it is just -- just to Israel, just to her neighbours and just to the Palestinians." Mrs Thatcher also attacked the Soviet Union over its harassment of Jews in that country, and spoke of her "concern and anxiety" over the situation in Poland.

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KREISKY CRITICIZES ANNEXATION OF GOLAN HEIGHTS

AU161320 Vienna KURIER in German 16 Dec 81 p 2

[Report on press conference given by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky following 15 December cabinet meeting in Vienna]

[Excerpt] The annexation of the Golan Heights by the Israelis, carried out in the shadow of the Polish events, was assessed by Chancellor Kreisky on Tuesday very briefly but all the more sharply: "I consider this a violation of international law, like one of the many violations of international law that have been committed to date."

Defense Minister Roesch told KURIER in this context that there was no danger to the Austrian UN soldiers (about 500) stationed there, that there was no reason for withdrawing them. Roesch: "But, incidentally, that is a decision to be made by the UN secretary general. I hope that he will not do that -- he would make the same mistake as U Thant did in the past. When U Thant pulled UN soldiers out of the Gaza Strip, war broke out."

AUSTRIANS IN POLAND SAFE, WARSAW EMBASSY REPORTS

AU161133 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 16 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] According to a report from the Austrian Embassy in Poland, the Austrian citizens in Poland are all right. The access routes to the embassy are open, but there are virtually no visitors coming to the embassy. Obviously the Poles are reacting to a decree of the military council which has declared all passports without a special stamp as invalid. Hence it is completely irrelevant "whether anyone gets an Austrian visa or not," the report says. (The abolition of visas is at present being loudly demanded by the Austrian People's Party.)

The deputy leader of the so-called "Rural Solidarity," Antol, who is at present staying in Graz at the invitation of the Austrian People's Party farmers league, has declared that he wants to stay in Austria "to wait and see how things develop."

INTERIOR MINISTRY REPORTS ON POLISH REFUGEES

AU161111 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 16 Dec 81 p 8

[Summary] According to an Interior Ministry release, 81 Polish citizens seeking political asylum in Austria crossed the Austrian border between Sunday at 1700 and Monday at 1700. In the same period, 33 Poles were denied entry. On Monday, only 14 visas were issued at Austrian border checkpoints. Most of the Polish refugees came via the CSSR, Yugoslavia and Italy: 30 through Lower Austrian border checkpoints, 22 through Styrian and 11 through Carinthian border checkpoints. An Interior Ministry spokesman declared that only those Poles who arrived at checkpoints on the borders of Western neighbor countries were denied entry, in other words countries where they could also have requested political asylum without risking persecution. Moreover, none of these persons could produce any evidence qualifying them for political asylum, the spokesman said, adding that border control authorities are making their own decisions and consulting central police authorities only in complicated cases.

PAHR CRITICIZES PRC ATTITUDE TOWARD WALDHEIM

AU151135 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 15 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] In a talk with DIE PRESSE, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr yesterday expressed his disappointment over China's attitude which brought down the renewed candidacy of Kurt Waldheim as UN secretary general.

This attitude was in contrast to the "original, friendly statements vis-a-vis Waldheim," Pahr said. Although there would be no deterioration of relations between Vienna and Beijing, China's attitude in the UN Security Council vote is "nevertheless a factor that will have to be considered in assessing future Chinese-Austrian relations," the foreign minister declared, adding that, in other words, it would be necessary in the future to take into consideration how much Chinese statements are worth.

KREISKY INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST PROBLEMS

PM161411 Beirut AL-BAYRAQ in Arabic 5 Dec 81 pp 6, 7

[Milhim Karam interview with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Vienna -- date of interview not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How are your relations with the Palestinians now, in the wake of the incident at Vienna airport, where some Palestinians were detained for possessing arms?

[Answer] The principle remains that the PLO is the official representative of the Palestinians. One might debate the methods and ways of self-expression -- like, for example, what happened after As-Sadat's assassination. Nevertheless, the principle that the PLO is the acknowledged legitimate representative of the Palestinian people still stands. We now have to solve the problems of representation between the Austrian Government and the PLO.

[Question] What about your relations with the Israeli Government?

[Answer] They are very straightforward but of course, to be frank, sometimes strained as a result of my comprehension of the truth about the Palestinian problem.

[Question] Do you believe that Europe can, alone and without liaison with the United States, take an initiative in favor of the Arab cause?

[Answer] Yes, because West Europe is economically linked with the Arab world. Geographically we are very close and we have longstanding ties and excellent economic relations. Europe is free to turn to the Arab countries without the United States. Having said this, I must add that, for a solution to be achieved, U.S. public opinion must be influenced and this makes it necessary to begin with the United States itself.

[Question] What is the state of your relations with communism and how do you assess Marxism?

[Answer] We have no relations with the communists. The Communist Party is practically nonexistent in Austria, representing less than two percent, which is a very difficult situation for the Marxists. Soviet Marxism in my opinion is a feeble structure. Naturally Marx was a very important man but it is impossible in this day and age to follow a policy inspired by his views.

[Question] You were the only West European leader to receive Yasir 'Arafat officially. How are your relations with the PLO chairman and what do you think of the Palestine problem?

[Answer] The Austrian Government has recognized Mr 'Arafat as the PLO chairman and has recognized the PLO as representative of the Palestinian people. Our relations have always been and will remain sound as long as the PLO maintains proper relations with Austria.

[Question] Would you advocate an international conference on the Middle East with Palestinian participation?

[Answer] Yes, naturally. We support the reconvening of the Geneva conference with Palestinian participation. We will certainly oppose such a conference if it is to be held without Palestinian participation.

[Question] Have you bought Mirage-50 fighters from France?

[Answer] No, we do not have sufficient funds.

SCHMIDT POSITIVE TO CABINET ON VISIT TO GDR

LD161634 Hamburg DPA in German 1453 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 16 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has expressed optimism at the possibility of reaching agreements with the GDR in various fields during the coming months. Addressing the federal cabinet, the chancellor, like SED General Secretary Erich Honecker in an interview in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, again assessed the summit meeting in the GDR last weekend in a positive light.

Schmidt expressed the hope that Honecker would come to the FRG for his planned reciprocal visit within the year. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker went on to say, however, that no date had been fixed for the visit yet. In the intervening period, the chancellor believed, "a number of agreements" were possible.

Becker named as topics for discussion at the planned talks with the GDR, referring to reports from Ministers Egon Franke and Otto Graf Lambsdorff; a new formal agreement on the interest-free overdraft credit for the GDR, which for the time being has been extended until the end of June 1982, amounting to DM850 million a year, a skeleton economic agreement, (?making) West Berlin's waters free of pollution, and electrifying the rail link from Braunschweig through the GDR to West Berlin. After his talks with GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer, Franke said in the cabinet session that he was confident that further progress would be achieved in improving human contacts.

Deputy Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in a summary of the lengthy cabinet debate on the GDR trip, according to Becker, described the summit as an important contribution to stabilizing East-West relations and to the development of intra-German relations. He drew attention to the fact that Schmidt's visit had been supported by the Western allies. Schmidt described his talks with Honecker as essentially difficult and with no possibilities of bridging the gap on the fundamental differences of opinion. He said while the tone of the talks was neighborly, relations were far from neighborly.

Becker said Schmidt emphasized his personal experience in visiting Guestrow cathedral. The rigid security measures in the town of Mecklenburg were, according to Becker, not discussed by the cabinet. The government spokesman announced that Schmidt, in his government statement on the summit to the Bundestag on Friday, would comment on Honecker's interview. Becker said his own impression was that all of Honecker's remarks had been fully in line with the Werbellinsee talks.

BRANDT ON SCHMIDT VISIT TO GDR, POLISH SITUATION

DW161115 Hamburg Norddeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1108 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Interview by reporter Burchardt with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] The first intra-German meeting was on 19 March 1970. You personally were the first chancellor of the FRG to visit the GDR. Do you see a difference between your visit 11 years ago and the recent visit by Helmut Schmidt to Werbellinsee and Guestrow?

[Answer] I found that the Guestrow events were depressing as far as one could see. Actually I found it embarrassing. But that does not change anything about the fact that I assess the visit as a whole most positively.

I believe one will see in the next months, in the new year, that the development of de facto relations will be possible in a number of fields, and that the role of both German states in the European process of safeguarding peace will become clear.

[Question] What fields do you think will be recognizable next year with regard to progress?

[Answer] I believe one should not go into detail now, but economics always plays a great role. There are clear interests on both sides. Our side is clearly interested in improving travel possibilities and not jeopardizing them. I also believe some things can be achieved there.

[Question] You are a Berlin politician. It would be interesting to learn from you, as somebody who has been mayor of Berlin for many years, what you think of the different reactions of CDU/CSU politicians to the Schmidt visit. One hears considerably more moderate reactions from Berlin CDU/CSU politicians than from Strauss or Werner, for instance, who take a most negative view of this visit.

[Answer] What you call negative, I would term even more critically. I found what we have heard lately terribly immature. I found it highly interesting -- it has been almost ignored in the past few days -- that it turned out during Brezhnev's visit that Berlin will be involved in the natural gas deal, that important energy measure. That was different before. According to the earlier approach, West Berlin was not to be included in such an agreement between the Federal Republic and the USSR.

Second, as for the gentlemen of the CDU/CSU you mentioned, I find it quite natural that those who bear responsibility in Berlin remember earlier years very well, when one could not travel, not even from one part of the city to the other, and when people from West Berlin did not have a chance at all to visit the GDR. The West Germans always had such an opportunity, although it was limited. Those people have seen the positive changes. They also very much regretted the fact that the increased exchange rate had decreased the number of visitors, and they hope very much that no new restrictions will take place in this and other fields, but that there will be improvements serving meetings in Berlin and around Berlin.

[Question] A formula for the final Helsinki CSCE document plays an important role with regard to the intra-German meeting, a formula called confidence-building measures. This intra-German meeting is also considered by both sides as a confidence-building measure. In what context do you see all these meetings with a view to the further development of the CSCE process?

[Answer] I still believe -- if Polish developments will not hamper it -- that an agreement can be achieved on a special conference dealing with disarmament problems -- not with problems to be discussed between the world powers but with problems which can be handled by European states in the East and the West and by the neutrals. And if this is so, a most important role will be played by both German states. In this respect it made good sense that Chancellor Schmidt emphasized neighborly relations in his statements.

[Question] You have just used the key word "Poland" in your answer. When Helmut Schmidt was still a guest in the GDR, the first news arrived about Polish developments. Should Schmidt have broken off his visit?

[Answer] Certainly not. How would that have helped? I find individual comment in this connection terrible -- comment that was not very helpful and considerate with regard to our Polish neighbor. No, it was correct to continue the visit and not to make strong statements, pretending to be able to help those in a difficult situation.

[Question] Western governments particularly adhere to the noninterference principle. The question is how the Soviet Union will act and how the Warsaw Pact states will act. You have just indicated this. Do you consider it possible and desirable for Helmut Schmidt to use his revived contacts with Erich Honecker and Leonid Brezhnev to exert a moderating influence on East Berlin and Moscow?

[Answer] I am certain that this would not be anything new. One can assume that contacts have been made repeatedly lately, or that existing contacts have been used to point out to the various parties involved how important it is that Poland go its own way. It is certainly necessary to realize how important Poland is for general developments in Europe. But blaming those now who bear responsibility there does not help. It is certainly not acceptable to me that trade union leaders are being detained. I cannot approve of that. But on the other hand I find it terrible when somebody who bears a certain responsibility in the Bundestag, namely the CSU, says this is just another form of Russian intervention or occupation. That is an absolute misunderstanding of the facts. As one can gather from the statements by the primate of the Polish Church, it is a new and difficult attempt to prevent the break-up of the state and the further deterioration of the economy. Both are important for those directly involved as well as for their neighbors.

GOVERNMENT VOICES 'CONCERN' AT POLISH SITUATION

LD161506 Hamburg DPA in German 1407 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 16 Dec (DPA) -- The Federal Government stressed its concern today at the situation in Poland. It is following developments with particular attention.

Following a session of the cabinet, Government Spokesman Kurt Becker said that the Federal Government fully endorses the statement by the EEC foreign ministers in London on Tuesday in which they expressed concern at the declaration of martial law in Poland and the arrest of trade unionists. The foreign ministers called on all signatories of the Helsinki Final Act to refrain from interfering in Poland's internal affairs.

Becker stressed to the press that, since it is exceptionally difficult at the moment to gather facts about the situation in Poland, the cabinet was very restrained in making a definitive assessment of the situation. The strict policy of noninterference pursued by Bonn also includes restraint in public assessments.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman reported that communications between the Foreign Ministry and the German Embassy in Warsaw are not disrupted at present. However, it is impossible for the embassy to report on the situation in the country in such a way as to enable the Federal Government to make a safe overall assessment. The embassy personnel are subjected to the same restrictions as the Polish population. If they want to move outside the Warsaw city precincts they must apply for permission. Embassy personnel have not left Warsaw since the state of emergency was imposed. This is due to various reasons, including the shortage of gasoline.

Aid to Warsaw Embassy Staff

LD161826 Hamburg DPA in German 1806 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 16 Dec (DPA) -- The Bonn Foreign Ministry has "initiated steps" against the restrictions placed on the freedom of movement of West German Embassy personnel in Warsaw, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said tonight, without giving details. The personnel of foreign embassies in Warsaw are subject to the same restrictions under martial law as the local population, which includes a 2220-0600 curfew. Permission has to be sought for leaving the Warsaw city area. As telephone and telex links have been cut, the Bonn Foreign Ministry is in radio contact [with the embassy in Warsaw]. The spokesman said that radio traffic has not been disturbed.

BISHOPS VOICE CONCERN FOR POLAND IN STATEMENT

LD171127 Hamburg DPA in German 1003 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 17 Dec (DPA) -- The German bishop's conference has stressed the right of the Polish people to self-determination.

A statement published today by the chairman of the bishops' conference, Cardinal Joseph Hoeffner, says that all attempts to break this right forcibly from within or without endanger world peace and the efforts for detente and disarmament.

Hoeffner said that the German bishops were deeply concerned at the distress of the Polish people and at the personal fate of so many individuals. The fresh tragedy brought them distress and great suffering. As a result of martial law thousands of people had been detained merely because they supported rights that we regarded as axiomatic. "In deep solidarity with the Polish people we pray to God that he may show the right path so that bloodshed may be avoided and the way to a peaceful development made possible." All the faithful ought to pray for the Polish people and for world peace.

The bishops' conference stressed its solidarity with the primate of Poland and the Polish clergy. It appealed to all people to keep up the assistance to Poland and expressed thanks for the aid rendered so far. This support was not only a contribution to the overcoming of the trouble but was also "a sign of solidarity, sympathy and compassion."

GOVERNMENT TO AID ETHNIC GERMANS IN POLAND

LD161816 Hamburg DPA in German 1706 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Goettingen, 16 Dec (DPA) -- Andreas von Schoeler, parliamentary state secretary in the Federal Ministry of the Interior, told an advent meeting at the Friedland transit camp near Goettingen today that the Federal Government will continue to work for the departure of Germans and ethnic Germans who wish to leave the Polish People's Republic. At present it is not clear whether exit permits will be granted in the future. So far Poland has fulfilled its obligations under the Warsaw treaty to allow Germans to leave. This year almost 68,000 people have moved from Poland to the Federal Republic, the largest number since 1958. Von Schoeler told the 400 people present that the Federal Government has not forgotten the families these people left behind in Poland. Since 1950 about 680,000 resettlers from Poland have found a new home in the Federal Republic.

According to the camp management, there are at present about 1,000 resettlers and 164 Vietnamese refugees in the almost overcrowded camp. Since the imposition of martial law at the weekend 207 resettlers have been allowed to leave Poland.

DKP VOICES APPROVAL OF POLISH EMERGENCY LAW

LD161408 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1324 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Duesseldorf, 16 Dec (ADN) -- The DKP Presidium has commented on the measures in Poland, saying: "Poland needs stability. Europe needs security." It was obvious that Poland was being driven to catastrophe by irresponsible elements. "They made no secret of their intention to undermine the foundations of the socialist system and finally to do away with socialism. The military council which has now been formed is pursuing with the measures it has taken the aim of preserving Poland from this disaster, of protecting the constitutional order." In view of these efforts, the DKP supports everything that serves to consolidate socialism in Poland and thus detente and security in Europe.

GENSCHER RECEIVES CSSR'S FOREIGN MINISTER

LD171410 Hamburg DPA in German 1250 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 17 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today received Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek in Bonn for a 2-day exchange of views. In talks between the delegations and in private conversation, possibilities for intensifying mutual relations, and the international situation, including disarmament problems, East-West relations and North-South issues are to be discussed.

Chnoupek is the first member of a government of a Warsaw Pact state to visit a Western country since the outbreak of the Polish crisis. He will also be received by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn.

SCHEDULE OF SCHMIDT VISIT TO U.S. ANNOUNCED

LD161516 Hamburg DPA in German 1432 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 16 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is to meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan on 5 January in Washington. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker confirmed the date after the cabinet meeting in Bonn today. Schmidt will be returning from vacation in Florida at that time. In Washington the federal chancellor will also meet Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State Alexander Haig, and, according to Becker, probably other members of the U.S. administration. The federal chancellor is to spend just 2 days in Washington and will probably return to Bonn on 7 January. He starts his Florida vacation on 25 December.

GDR ATTEMPTS TO RECRUIT STUDENTS AS AGENTS

DW161400 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] For several months the "GDR" has increasingly been hiring FRG pupils and students as agents, according to the Schleswig-Holstein Office for the Protection of the Constitution. The detention of numerous agents and the resultant withdrawal of other spies from the Federal Republic, according to information by this office, has "created large gaps" which the East Berlin Ministry of State Security has not been able to close. According to the findings of the Office for the Protection of the Constitution, the people recruiting the agents above all approach youths who have not graduated from school or terminated their vocational training. Apart from money, the youths are offered assistance during their training and help in getting a job. There are even cases where contact officers went from firm to firm in the Federal Republic to look for jobs, the Kiel Office for the Protection of the Constitution reported.

Among other things, the state security service used group tours by churches and school classes as well as day trips to East Berlin to contact the youths. Following a stay in East Berlin more than half the pupils of a Luebeck secondary school class had received personal letters with an invitation by a "work group for international economic and social politics" for a gratuitous 2-day stay during the Leipzig spring fair.

TIME 'RUNNING OUT' FOR SETTLEMENT IN POLAND

DW171203 Bonn DIE WELT in German 17 Dec 81 p 1

[Commentary by W. Hertz-Eichenrode: "Jaruzelski"]

[Text] So it is possible after all to cut off a whole country in the middle of Europe from the free flow of information. The communist military dictatorship in Poland provides proof. Uncensored news about the situation in Poland is as contradictory as it is scarce. But this much can be gathered: The military action has deprived "Solidarity" of a large number of its leaders, as well as of the leadership infrastructure. However, resistance still exists. It is natural that under existing circumstances the organization of underground resistance on a countrywide level needs time. This is exactly the time available to avoid the most extreme thing, namely a "Soviet solution." Against this background the Polish pope and the primate call for a "dialogue." Both still seem to consider it possible for the military regime and the trade union movement to reach agreement on the basis of the Polish national desire -- despite all confrontation -- to avoid Soviet intervention. Because of the proverbial hatred by the Poles for the Russians, such intervention would end in a blood bath. If the attempt to hold a "dialogue" fails, the decision would lie only between a "Soviet solution" -- even if it bore the name of a Polish politician or general -- and an open civil rights revolution. Time is running out. Everything probably depends now on how the following question is answered: Is General Jaruzelski a Polish nationalist or a Soviet communist, an agent of the Kremlin?

MITTERRAND DENOUNCES SITUATION IN POLAND

LD161346 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Pierre Beregovoy, Elysee secretary-general, has just read out a statement made by President Mitterrand at this morning's cabinet meeting. Dominique Souchier reports from the Elysee:

Whatever the result of external pressure or internal oppression may be, Francois Mitterrand said, the loss of public, collective and individual freedoms is in any case to be condemned and by reason of this should be clearly, vigorously and constantly denounced. Having noted that the freedoms of the trade unions and the freedom of expression, which were acquired in Poland only a short time ago, have been called into question, that an emergency regime has been installed, that numerous people have been arrested or are in one way or another being prevented from performing their activities and responsibilities which are nonetheless recognized in law, the government must demonstrate its disapproval of this state of affairs. It is indeed necessary for the Polish people to find in France's position a further reason for believing in their capacity to overcome the perils which are assailing them.

The president, after noting his complete agreement with the significance and import of the prime minister's statement on Sunday, said he believed that the latter should in an address to the National Assembly, inform the country on the one hand of the capability of France's disposal to go to the aid, morally and materially, of the just aspirations of the Polish people -- notably with a view to contribute to securing the release of the workers who are in prison today -- and on the other hand provide information which will allow as precise and full an appraisal of the international situation as possible.

That is the statement which Pierre Beregovoy has just this moment read out. I think Pierre Mauroy will make a statement in the National Assembly this afternoon.

At the Council of Ministers this morning the government also denounced the annexation of the Golan by Israel.

Premier Addresses Assembly

LD161530 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Pierre Mauroy has addressed the National Assembly, saying that France is concerned that Poland -- and I quote -- should find the paths of recovery and freedom through national entente and without any foreign interference for the moment. The events remain within the national framework, the premier continued, and we intend them to remain so. At a meeting of the cabinet, Francois Mitterrand instructed Pierre Mauroy to inform the country by addressing the National Assembly. The premier went on to say that France does not accept the serious measures decided on in Poland.

CHEVENEMENT VIEWS EUROPEAN MILITARY CENTER IDEA

PM161509 Paris LE MATIN in French 9 Dec 81 pp 4-5

[Guy Claisse, Robert Clarke and Jean-Pierre Mithois interview with Minister of Research and Technology Jean-Pierre Chevenement -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] LE MATIN: In a speech to the West European Union a Socialist deputy advocated a "European military decisionmaking center." Does that strike you as desirable? Does that proposal not run counter to the principle of national independence which you hold dear?

Finally, does that idea express a majority opinion within the PS?

Jean-Pierre Chevenement: Allow me to remind you that we are committed to France's decisionmaking autonomy and, at the same time, to firm respect for our alliances. It is obvious that, given the French position in Europe -- between the FRG, Spain, Italy and Britain -- France has a European role. It cannot remain indifferent to what happens near its borders. On that basis a policy must be drawn up: Given its position, Europe is likely to be the theater for a future World War III. It may be limited but it will be a nuclear war. That has two consequences. The first is that every effort must be made to ensure that Europe remains a peaceful continent, and consequently that there is a reduction in the level of armaments piling up on it, on both sides of what is termed the Iron Curtain. The second consequence is that Europe needs to have its own nuclear capability. In the present situation only two countries have that capability: Britain and France. I welcome the decision taken by the president to launch a seventh nuclear submarine. I think that that is a step in the right direction. But nuclear weapons being what they are, I do not see how a European [international] political power could possess them.

LE MATIN: Have you detected a slide toward Atlanticism in the PS?

Chevenement: I observe that aside from the avowed solidarity between Europe and the United States, there is a certain difference of interests as regards the possibility of a limited nuclear war and hence a uniquely European awareness of the risks run in that connection. However, that European awareness does not necessarily go in the direction of Atlanticism. Let's take an example: The events in the FRG, the pacifist movement, would not be described by anybody as a sign of Atlanticism, on the contrary, they are a sign of distancing. At the same time they are a sign of Germany reappropriating its identity and its own short-term interests. It could be said to be an inadequate reappropriation. I personally think that is the case. But it is because Germany is in the front line and because it feels it is in danger of becoming the theater of a nuclear battle that this pacifist reaction is developing -- a reaction in which some people see the germ of a new nationalism. I do not think that is the right response but I observe the significance of that movement, which goes far beyond traditional pacifism. It is a national reaction.

LE FIGARO DISCUSSES FRENCH STRATEGIC FORCES

PM161421 Paris LE FIGARO in French 11 Dec pp 1, 6

[Paul-Marie de la Gorce article]

[Text] The continuation of nuclear tests in the Pacific is obviously proof of the continuity of efforts to ensure that France has a credible national deterrent. In any case, it is consistent with a need shared by all nuclear powers -- new Soviet and U.S. tests following in the footsteps of hundreds of previous tests have regularly been announced without attracting notice. However, tests also indicate what strategic options have been determined -- they depend on the systems of arms which have been planned and on the doctrine of their utilization, and this is especially relevant to French strategy.

As we know, the aim of this strategy is to "deter" any aggressor by acquiring means capable of inflicting on him losses deemed unacceptable by him. In practice, it is a question of being able to destroy most of his industrial and demographic potential. What we are talking about, therefore, is a "countercity" strategy which aims at large-scale destruction.

It is a "sufficiency" strategy which does not aim to go very much beyond the means consistent with these objectives. The systems of arms chosen and the tests aimed at perfecting them must, therefore, be absolutely corollary.

The development of the M-4 missile has been a big step forward in recent years. As we know, 16 missiles of this type will be carried by the sixth missile-launching nuclear submarine, [SNLE] L'Inflexible, which will be commissioned in 1984-1985. Later, the four previously commissioned submarines will be in turn equipped with them. By the end of the present decade the first of these submarines -- L'Indomptable -- will become too old to warrant reequipment as well.

The technological "leap" from the M-20 -- the weapon with which the SNLE's are now equipped -- to the M-4 can be expressed through a comparison -- the M-20 missile carried a single one-megaton warhead while the M-4 missile has seven warheads -- in other words six nuclear charges and one dummy -- the charge being 150 kilotons. Indeed a very simple mathematical analysis shows that much greater destruction is caused with a multiplicity of small charges than with one bigger charge. But the M-4 will only fire "in cluster" and not "independently guided" nuclear warheads, as is the case with the U.S. or Soviet "MIRV'ed" missiles (a barbarism derived from the English expression Multiple Independently Targeted Reentry Vehicles).

The fact remains that the entry into service of submarines equipped with the M-4 will represent a real increase in the destructive capability of the naval component of the national deterrent force alone, to such an extent that it has been possible to say that a single submarine equipped in that way equals all the previous ones together from the viewpoint of nuclear fire-power.

A Crucial Stage

It is also during the past few years that French tests have made possible the development of the medium-range air-to-surface [ASMP] missile which marks a crucial stage for the nuclear arsenal. That was also dictated by strategy; the aim was to develop an air-to-surface missile to extend the penetration capability of aircraft which, we know, will find it increasingly difficult to bomb "from above" owing the progress in air defense; and it was necessary for its destructive capability to correspond to the "countercity" missions given to our deterrent forces, the ASMP having, in fact, a 300-kiloton charge (around 20 times the size of the Hiroshima bomb). But the most significant characteristic of the new missile is that it has, to use the accepted expression, a "scanning head" [tete tournante], in other words it will move toward its target in accordance with data which its flight path "incorporates" as the target approaches.

The major achievment of the next few years will result from the advances represented by the M-4 and the ASMP. Indeed the M-5 will represent both a quantitative and qualitative change in the armament of the SNLEs, of which a new generation will then have to be started -- in the middle of the decade, as Defense Minister Hernu announced, probably in 1994. The M-5 will have 10 nuclear warheads (4 more than the M-4) which will be "scanning" like those on the ASMP. Its entry into service will therefore represent a major increase in the French nuclear forces' level of credibility.

Tests

However, the nuclear tests are not only devoted to advancing the major arms systems. It seems that tests are carried out each year on weapons already in service -- missiles on the one hand and nuclear charges on the other -- to check that they are still efficient. But the experiments primarily take a few main directions: the miniaturization of charges, which is of considerable importance for the French nuclear arsenal since it will always only have relatively limited number of vehicles; particle devices -- such as the particle beam gun -- whose development will determine the possibility of their use but which, for example, could be effective in destroying or "upsetting" satellites; the study of "collateral damage," which is essential to gauge the extent and nature of the effects of the explosion of a nuclear charge outside the radius of assured destruction.

Seeing the efforts being made for the modernization and credibility of the deterrent force, you could rightly be reassured as to its future and consequently the country's security. Nonetheless the rate of progress and the choices made by the government can legitimately be discussed. In any case the question is relevant to the seventh nuclear submarine. Back in July we announced in these columns that it would be constructed. The decision to do so was made last month.

But a few days ago Mr Hernu explained that it would be a submarine of an entirely new generation which would therefore only enter service in the middle of the next decade. Hence, it must be admitted that it will not be a "seventh" submarine since Le Redoutable, the first to enter service, will by then have been taken out of commission. It is true that at the same time a significant effort will have been made to reduce time in dock so that at least three submarines are permanently at sea. The M-4s which will equip five units and the M-5s which will equip the unit which becomes operational in 1994 will in any case give the strategic ocean force a destructive capability several times greater than it now has.

However the choice that has just been made is disputable. The last few defense council meetings in 1980 had leaned toward the construction of a seventh submarine 2 years after the completion of the sixth -- a submarine which would have been derived from the latter and would have replaced L'Indomptable pending the entry into service of the first example of the new generation of SNLEs in the mid-nineties. That option seemed to have great advantages. In any case the objective is still to have a new submarine by that date which could be a "silo submarine," in other words one which does not have 16 but possibly 40 missiles which would naturally be M-5 missiles with 10 nuclear warheads.

The Bounds of Possibility

There is no doubt here about the course which should be adopted: As far as it is possible to see, the submarine will remain the most invulnerable element of the nuclear force and the choices can be made now, whereas it is easy to understand the government's hesitation over the nature of the strategic mobile surface-to-surface missiles which will take over and compensate for the progressive vulnerability of the Albion Plateau missiles or over the possible replacement of the Mirage 4 aircraft.

Nontheless France cannot do everything and the priority rightly given to the deterrent forces must lead to a revision of the structures of the armed forces both to adapt them better to the missions which French strategy gives them and to take account of the means available.

PAPERS COMMENTS ON POLISH DEVELOPMENTS

Polish People's 'Last Choice'

PM151449 Paris LE FIGARO in French 14 Dec 81 p 1

[Serge Maffert editorial: "Last Choice"]

[Text] The Polish Army's intervention in a crisis which began 18 months ago is arousing deep and legitimate emotion in France and among Western opinion. This latest development was the virtually inevitable outcome of a process which Poland, bound by a tragic destiny, could not escape.

In these columns our newspaper has frequently expressed a pessimism about the development of the Polish situation which, unfortunately, has proved justified.

It was a positive revolution, first socioeconomic and then political, which began in August 1980, first in Gdansk and then throughout Poland.

The regime installed after the war, which was increasingly incompetent and partially corrupt, had failed: The country was plunged into a deep material and moral crisis in which the official values were overwhelmingly disputed, even within the party.

Any revolution, even the most "reasonable" one, is in a way obliged to follow itself through to the end. It was, therefore, logical that a liberation movement, reflecting a people's deepest aspirations, could not stop halfway. This was the case even if compelling reasons made it necessary to try to do so -- an attempt made by the most moderate people in the party and Solidarity, with the church's help.

It must not be forgotten that, for 200 years, Poland has never experienced a normal national life (even between 1919 and 1939) and has never experienced democratic life. Is it therefore any surprise that a people which is so proud and attached to its national identity and freedoms should suddenly have been inspired by the prospects opened up in 1980?

What is gradually surfacing after the disappointments, the fairly well-founded trade union impatience, the brutal reactions followed by the relinquishment of power [abandon du pouvoir], all in an atmosphere of general incoherence? The aspiration to radical change sweeping away all the constraints imposed on the Polish state. In particular the famous geopolitical constraints (obviously Poland's membership of the Soviet camp, of the USSR's strategic satellite zone) were pushed to the back of people's minds, perhaps with the feeling that the USSR is not in a material and political position to intervene with all its forces to "restore order in Warsaw."

The next few hours will be crucial for Poland's future. Given the point his country had reached, General Jaruzelski could not act differently than he did Saturday night/Sunday morning. It is independent Poland's last gamble.

If he fails we will have massive intervention by the Soviet Union, with its tragic consequences, even if it has to postpone its decision for as long as possible. If he succeeds Poland will have paid for its national existence and return to stability with some of its people's emerging freedoms. It is up to the Poles and them alone to make this terrible choice. It is the last choice they have.

'Helmeted Communism' Takes Over

PM151455 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 14 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Benoit Rayski editorial: "Helmeted Communism"]

[Text] The trial of strength has started in Poland. And yesterday it took the form of what has to be called a putsch. It is a putsch organized by a desperate communist party which -- acting on specific instructions from the USSR -- has launched its army and police against a people it could not control. It is a putsch which has turned Poland into a country under martial law and subject to all the rigors of martial law, including the death penalty for striking workers. It is a putsch which has already led to hundreds of arrests, that of leaders of the Solidarity trade union -- the Polish people's only true representatives. It is a putsch which has given Poland -- still drunk with its new freedoms won by strikes and demonstrations -- a strange and bastard government unparalleled anywhere else: that of a communist military dictatorship.

Thus all the elements exist for a new tragedy to erupt in Poland: Indeed nobody could imagine that such a combative and courageous people as the Polish people will accept the rule of terror without responding and will allow themselves to be gagged without reacting. All the elements exist bar one: that of the constantly predicted and brandished threat of a Soviet intervention -- an intervention which is moreover completely pointless since in this case it was obvious from the start that the repression would be carried out by the Polish Army and police, acting on Moscow's behalf and on its orders.

This shows the astonishing, naive and incongruous (to say the least) nature of the remarks made by Claude Cheysson, who deemed it fit to welcome the fact that there has been no foreign intervention in Warsaw and to express the view that France "will do absolutely nothing" because he regards the events in Poland as a "purely internal" affair. Fortunately for France other statements, like those made by PS First Secretary Lionel Jospin and Premier Pierre Mauroy, corrected the external relations minister's strange assessment and recalled that our country could not remain indifferent to the crushing of freedoms in Poland.

For our Freedom

The tragedy in Poland is, of course, not an "internal affair." The Soviet Union does not regard it as such and is exerting all the pressure it can on that country, seeking to strangle it using the Polish Army. Nor can France and the other Western countries regard it as such since, if they did not react, they would be guilty of failure to assist a people in danger.

It is not only to win their freedom that the Polish people have fought and are still fighting, but also to defend ours. Events in Poland have shown that freedom is definitely incompatible with the communist system. Moreover that was what Francois Mitterrand wrote back in September 1980 concerning the Polish strikes: "I consider that it is absolutely impossible for the Marxist-Leninist system to coexist with freedoms." That diagnosis is now being confirmed in Warsaw, where those people -- already very few -- who still believed in a humane communism, are now discovering helmeted communism....

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS APPOINTED -- The JOURNAL OFFICIAL for this Wednesday, 9 December, publishes the appointment of five new ambassadors. Mr Fernard Rouillon has been appointed to Ankara, replacing Mr Emile Cazimajou. Mr Yvan Bastouil has been appointed to Hanoi, replacing Mr Michel Combal. Mr Jean-Dominique Paolini has been appointed to Buenos Aires, replacing Mr Bernard Dorin. Mr Georges Vinson has been appointed to Victoria (Seychelles), replacing Mr Francis Dore. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Dec 81 p 4 PM]

POPE'S 16 DEC APPEAL FOR DIALOGUE IN POLAND

LD161634 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Statement by Pope John Paul II at general audience 16 December -- recorded]

[Text] Praise be to Jesus Christ. Dear compatriots, the events of recent days have turned the eyes of the whole world on Poland. This shows clear concern and at the same time solidarity with our people. I thank everybody for the expressions of solidarity which are so often addressed to me personally.

This concern is well founded; it is enough to read the sermon delivered on Sunday evening by the primate of Poland in the church of Our Lady of Grace in Warsaw to experience the measure of the concern inside the country, which by the introduction of martial law has been cut off from normal contacts with the rest of the world. The primate said: The Church has received with sorrow the news of the breaking off of the dialogue which was so difficult to establish, and the entering onto the path of violence, which is the state of martial law. This cannot happen without the violation of fundamental civil rights. In many cases it entails the neglect of human dignity, the arrest of innocent people, the humiliation of men of culture and science, and brings [words indistinct].

In such conditions, my concern again turns toward the fatherland, toward the people whose son I am, toward the nation which, like every nation and country, has the right to the particular concern of the Church. At this time this concern embraces Poland and all Poles. As a nation they have the right to live their own lives and to resolve their internal problems according to spirit of their own convictions in conformity with their acquired culture and national traditions.

These matters, which without doubt are difficult ones, cannot be resolved through the use of force; whence my summons and request, which I direct to all sons of the fatherland: There must be a return to the road of renewal created by the method of dialogue and respect for the rights of every man and citizen, and special respect for the rights of the working man. That road was not an easy one for understandable reasons, but it is not impossible.

The strength and dignity of the authorities is expressed through (?such a) dialogue rather than through the use of force. As early as Sunday, at the first report of the declaration of martial law, I recalled the words spoken in September: It is impermissible to shed Polish blood. I repeat that today. With the whole Church, and in particular with the Church in Poland, I commend my whole fatherland, this beloved nation, which, not for the first time, is being tested by the struggle for the proper right to be itself, to Christ, the Lord of the age to come, and his mother of Jasna Gora. [Passage indistinct]

ROME MIDEAST CONFERENCE VIEWS GOLAN ISSUE

AU171001 Rome ANSA in English 0847 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 17 Dec (ANSA) -- Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat compared Monday's decision by the Israeli parliament to annex Syria's Golan Heights, occupied by Israel since 1967, as "a declaration of war that threatens not only the Mideast but the entire world," in a message sent to participants here at the "international conference on Jerusalem."

Both Italian and Arab nation participants in the meeting, which opened here in a conference room of the headquarters of the Italian lower house on Wednesday, expressed forceful condemnation for the surprise move by Israel.

A message sent by Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd and read to the congress by the Saudi representative to the conference, states that "the European nations must intervene in favor of Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied territories."

Fahd's message also acknowledged Europe for "having moved in that direction in positions taken on the Palestinian problem."

The conference officially opened with a speech by Italian-Arab Friendship Association President Rinaldo Ossola who told his audience of Arab nation ambassadors and Italian and world experts on the "Jerusalem question" that the "arbitrary decision" perpetrated by Israel with the annexation of Jerusalem and the "illegal act" in relation to the Golan Heights were "events of extreme seriousness."

Ossolo also expressed the solidarity of his association with the Syrians. "The civilized world," he added, "must reject this act contrary to peace."

Italian Treasury Under Secretary Carlo Fracanzani joined the chorus of criticism for Israel during an address in which he said that Israel's move "consecrates the death of the Camp David agreements."

Fracanzani, who is also the president of the Italian-Palestinian Friendship Committee, further explained that the annexation was against the spirit of the agreement itself, which has been so praised by Israel and the Americans.

According to PLO delegation head (Abu Dadi), Israel is trying to divide the Arab camp but it will never succeed in stopping the Palestinian people from creating their own state, with Jerusalem as its capital."

In another address from the representative of the Arab League, Hasan 'Attiyah, the Iraqi delegate urged the conference to go beyond a mere condemnation of Israel.

"We need to propose the basis for approaching a concrete solution to the problem of Jerusalem, which is also the major problem for the Palestinians," 'Attiyah said.

Crown Prince Fahd's address also warned that Israel will never be able to stop Jerusalem from becoming the capital of the future Palestinian state, stressed that Israel is seeking to impose a Jewish character on a city considered holy by the three different monotheistic faiths and warned that archeological excavations underway there by the Israelis are threatening sacred Muslim sites.

A message from Crown Prince Hasan of Jordan warned that "ruling Jerusalem by force of arms and terror is in no way an acceptable solution."

Messages of solidarity also arrived for the conference participants on the part of numerous political groups.

Italian Senate President Amintore Fanfani, unable to attend the talks because of a busy parliamentary schedule, sent a telegram promising to meet with delegates today.

TEXT OF CALVO-SOTELO REMARKS ON MANIFESTO OF 100

PM161511 Madrid ABC in Spanish 11 Dec 81 p 6

[Excerpts] Madrid -- Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo opened the parliamentary session yesterday afternoon to explain the cabinet reshuffle. In the first part of his speech the prime minister gave a detailed and purely technical account of the reasons which rendered advisable the changes and the reallocation of responsibilities. At no time did he mention the people to whom he has assigned the various portfolios or refer to the political reasons for the reshuffle. The second part of Mr Calvo-Sotelo's speech was devoted to the issue of the so-called "manifesto of the 100."

Support Failed

He said verbatim: But the government changes are not the only political event which has held your attention since the last plenary session. A document signed by 100 army officers and NCOs appeared in the morning press last Sunday, and I would be lacking in the respect I owe this chamber if I left the rostrum today without noting and assessing such a grave event.

I will summarize briefly the information which is already common knowledge. The method exmployed in drafting the document, collecting the 100 signatures and presenting it to the news media was described by the joint chiefs of staff as an act of indiscipline affecting the loyalty due to superiors. The document, according to the same body, reveals an absolute lack of consonance with constitutional principles and with the tasks assigned to the armed forces in Article 8 of the constitution.

The captain-general of the First Military Region immediately placed the signatories under preventive detention and appointed a special judge to investigate the facts, determine responsibilities and impose the punishments appropriate under the law. An attempt to gather written support for the initial document has been abortive. The military command will realize that any support is an extremely grave breach of discipline and a breaking of the chain of command. Initial proceedings have already established greater responsibility on the part of five captains, who are being transferred to compulsory reserve status [situacion de disponible forzoso] until the legal proceedings have been completed. The government respects the exercise of military jurisdiction in the strictly military sphere, in accordance with the law, but it does not forget that the constitution bestows on it the power to direct the military administration of the state, nor should this be forgotten by those who appear mistakenly to suppose that the armed forces constitute an autonomous power independent of the civil power.

Maximum Severity

The government does not and cannot accept any control or supervision other than the control and supervision of the Cortes, which holds the legitimate representation of the people -- the sole source of power in a democracy. As prime minister, I regard the document and its circumstances as unacceptable, I reiterate my firm determination to ensure that the armed forces continue to respect the constitution and obey the government of the nation, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution itself, and I pledge myself before the chamber, which made its opinion known unequivocally during yesterday's session, to defend unswervingly the supremacy of the civil power and to nip in the bud the deplorable initiative with the utmost severity toward those who prove to be responsible, and at the same time to give the utmost respect to the armed forces -- the vast majority of whom have behaved exemplarily during the stage of the transition, and therefore deserve, as such armed forces -- the respect and gratitude of the entire Spanish people. Rest assured that nobody will outdo the government I head in defending the constitution and guaranteeing freedoms. And share with me the hope, served vigorously by a determined political will, of a long life for this constitution, which has just completed its first 3 years.

DENMARK

SLOW PROGRESS IN GOVERNMENT FORMATION TALKS

PM151027 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 12 Dec 81 p 1

[Lisbeth Knudsen report]

[Text] The first round of negotiations about the formation of a new government after the election indicates that it could be difficult to clarify the situation before the new Folketing meets 21 December. Yesterday one by one the parties met acting Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen, who is leading the negotiations. Anker Jorgensen put forward an 11-point Social Democratic proposal. The comments on the proposal from the eight other parties showed that it will be impossible to form a broadly based government involving the Social Democrats and one or more of the larger nonsocialist parties. This had been the wish of the Radical Liberals. Comments also revealed most clearly that there is no possibility of cooperation between the Social Democrats, the Socialist People's Party and the Radical Liberals. A desire for this has been expressed by the Social Democrats.

Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen is taking a break in the negotiations over the weekend, and he will not be calling the Socialist People's Party and the Radical Liberals to separate talks until Monday. Part of the reason given for the slow pace of negotiations is the EEC summit to be held in London on Monday and Tuesday [14 and 15 December] on the British budget problem. It is being stressed that Denmark must be represented at the meeting by a functioning government. The parliamentary group chairmen of the parties in the Folketing were briefed yesterday on this important EEC meeting by the acting prime minister and they gave their approval to the stance that will be adopted by Denmark at the meeting.

PAPERS DISCUSS FOLKETING ELECTION RESULTS

'Polarization Increased'

PM111313 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 9 Dec 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Vote Shift"]

[Text] The voters have voted and decided what the new Folketing is to look like -- and the politicians have been given a task which for the time being looks almost hopeless. We had an election shift. Not that the result was such that the balance of strength between the two blocs was altered, but that polarization increased. And the Social Democratic Party was weakened. The victors in the election were the Center Democrats and the Socialist People's Party. The Conservatives did not win the major victory they felt was coming their way, but they did realize their dreams of becoming a bigger party than the Liberals.

The election had to come because the Social Democratic government had been blocked in its policies. The election was an appeal to the voters to create the conditions for both action and cooperation in the Folketing. The voters did not produce the clarification for which everyone had been hoping. Now we are faced with new problems. Of course, the outcome could be that Anker Jorgensen will continue as head of government. However, a precondition for this is that a majority in the new Folketing points to him as prime minister. Another requirement is that the Social Democrats must also decide to continue to bear the burden of government -- having paid the price for the reform of the country's economy which everyone knows is on the way.

'Right People Lost'

PM111149 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 9 Dec 81 p 8

[Editorial: "The Election"]

[Text] The right people lost, but the wrong people won. This is a simple interpretation of the election. The Social Democrats suffered the expected defeat, but the Conservative People's Party and the Liberal Party did not win the victory which would position them as the parties able to construct a possible alternative.

The trade union federation went to the polls with Anker Jorgensen and brought him defeat. The election was called because the parties in the Folketing which normally support the Social Democrats on economic policy would not agree to the policy which the Social Democrats had worked out together with the trade union movement. There is no guarantee that the trade union movement is as upset by this as the Social Democrats must be. For the Social Democrats' losses were balanced by gains for the Socialist People's party. The center of gravity has moved left and Anker Jorgensen's chances of pursuing centrist policies have been weakened.

The pattern of support for his minority government which Anker Jorgensen has built on in the last 2 years no longer exists. Both the Radical Liberals and the Christian People's Party suffered losses. However, the Center Democrats made fine gains, but since it was Erhard Jacobsen's rejection of Anker Jorgensen's policies which was the direct cause of the election, it is unlikely that he will immediately want to lead his party into a partnership with the Social Democrats.

The Conservative People's Party had a good election and can be happy that it has made progress in three Folketing elections in a row. The Conservatives have recaptured their position as a large stable party. However, for the Liberals the election must be a disappointment. They have gone back to the position they were in before Poul Hartling won the great victory for them. The two parties' partnership did not succeed in winning the voters over to another policy. Part of the explanation is undoubtedly to be found in the coarse campaign the Social Democrats and the trade union movement mounted against the full plan which the two parties had drawn up as a basis for their work in the Folketing. It was a plan which was not the best platform on which to enter an election.

It is an encouraging sign that the Progress party has once again suffered major losses. Does the party now have any chance at all of winning the great victory? Mogens Glistrup still has considerable support among the voters, but this can hardly last. It is also encouraging that the Communists did not succeed in gaining entry to the Folketing this time either and that the Left Socialist party had a hard job holding onto its representatives. The Single Tax Party has been out of day-to-day politics before, but it has also demonstrated its survival capacity.

The main result of the election must be that the Social Democrats, who have had successes in two elections, this time suffered the defeat they should have suffered 2 years ago. It is a defeat which must have an effect on the patterns of cooperation which will be built in the new Folketing.

FINLAND

FOREIGN MINISTER, CP CHIEF COMMENT ON POLAND

PM161305 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 14 Dec 81 p 5

[FINSKA NOTISBYRAN, Ab. report]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen was unwilling to comment on the situation in Poland Sunday. However, Vayrynen told FINSKA NOTISBYRAN in Mikkeli Sunday that the government's foreign affairs committee will meet Monday to form a picture of the situation.

Vayrynen said that he was told of the situation in Poland Sunday morning. He stressed that the Foreign Ministry is following the situation in Poland very closely the whole time.

The measures taken by the Polish Government and the PZPR came as no surprise to Finnish Communist Party Chairman Aarne Saarinen. He said Sunday that Finnish Communists and People's Democrats had always hoped that the crisis in Poland might be overcome through rational reforms and compromises without any military measures. "Unfortunately extremist elements have made this impossible. We have once again been given proof that extremist elements feed each other and of where this leads sooner or later," Saarinen said. Chairman Saarinen stressed that the Polish Government and the PZPR have demonstrated a far-reaching willingness to negotiate and great patience. According to him the government and party leadership had no alternative to resort to other than the present measures. "Extremist elements seem never to have enough. However, I hope that bloodshed can be avoided and that things will be able to return to normal as soon as possible," Saarinen said.

NORWAY

USSR REFUSED TO BUDGE ON BARENTS SEA DEMARCATION

PM160919 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 12 Dec 81 p 11

[Ulf Andenaes report]

[Text] Completely without result. This was the outcome of last week's negotiations between Norway and the Soviet Union on the demarcation line in the Barents Sea. Norway repeated its desire for a compromise solution, as our negotiators have been doing now for more than 4 years. But the Russians were unwilling to budge an inch.

One conclusion that is not difficult to draw is that the Soviet Union has absolutely no desire to reach a clear demarcation solution with Norway in the northern waters -- at least not for a long time to come. By preserving unclear demarcation lines and conflicting demands in dealing with a small and weaker neighbor the Soviet Union has assured itself a good negotiating lever in other dealings with Norway. The apportionment of the continental shelf is only one aspect of the question -- there are in addition the questions of the fisheries gray zone, rights in waters off Spitsbergen and so on. In a confused situation there could be Soviet hopes of achieving increased influence on Norwegian policy. Observers have come increasingly to the conclusion that the Russians' only objective in the latest round of talks was to test the new Norwegian negotiators and foreign policy makers.

It might perhaps be expected that the Norwegian negotiators would feel disappointed about a week without results. But they did not really have any advance expectations of progress. It will be up to the Soviet Union to take the next step. The next round of talks will take place in Moscow. The Russians themselves will be able to decide when they think the time is right to send an invitation to the Norwegians. This could take quite a long time. This time the final communique, of record brevity, -- all of nine lines -- only said that the negotiations took place in a friendly atmosphere. Friendly, but sluggish, one might say.

The leading Norwegian negotiator, Ambassador Helge Vindenes, said that a large part of the time was taken up with going through the legal aspects of the conflict. The Russians made a case for the special circumstances which in their view justify why the demarcation line should not be drawn along the median line, which is the principal method of solving such conflicts under the terms of the Geneva convention, and why instead the sector line should be adopted, which is what they want.

First, the Russians claim that the shape of the coastline is such that Norway has unreasonable advantage through the use of the median line. The Norwegian response is that on the contrary the Soviet Union comes out of such an arrangement very well.

Second, the Soviet Union claims that the length of the coastline benefits Norway. The Norwegian response is that this plays no part, and that even if the median line is accepted we would only have 38 percent of the disputed sea area. Further, the Soviet Union claims that its larger population must be taken into account. Norway dismisses this as completely irrelevant.

The Soviet Union also points to geological considerations. The rock types on the seabed are such that they constitute more of an extension of the Soviet coast than of the Norwegian. Norway dismisses this as quite incorrect. Finally the Soviet Union points out that the continental shelf is of great economic and security policy significance for it. Norway responds that its significance is no less great for us in these respects.

The sector line, which is the solution supported by the Soviet Union, is also called "the Western boundary of the Soviet Union's polar possessions" by the Soviet negotiators. The Russians have not shown the least urgency in commencing exploratory oil drilling in the disputed waters. Nor have they any need to. That part of the Barents Sea which is undisputedly Russian is big enough for them to be able to test the technology they will need there for a long time to come. The Soviet Union perhaps feels satisfied with the turn things have taken after a decade's negotiations. Now the situation is such that if the Russians suddenly agree to a solution now, this would look like a generous Russian concession. But the Soviet Union has had at the same time to experience the firmness and the expert strength on the Norwegian side after its test round with our new negotiators.

SWEDEN

PAPERS ASSESS DEFENSE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

PM081053 [Editorial Report] Stockholm newspapers of 2 December carry editorials on the proposals presented by the Riksdag defense committee for the economic framework for defense spending in the 1982-1987 period. The general reaction is to deplore the lack of agreement between the various political parties represented on the committee and to stress the importance of adequate Swedish defenses in the changing international situation. The economic difficulties facing Sweden are also acknowledged.

DAGENS NYHETER in its page 2 Svante Nycander editorial expressed regret that the defense committee did not give any consideration to a proposal that significant savings could be made by abandoning the "sacred cow" of general conscription; a smaller number of men doing national service every year would mean considerable savings without impairing the armed forces' effectiveness. In the desire for a defense policy with as broad support as possible the paper calls on the Social Democrats, whose budget proposal was the lowest put forward, to join with the Center and Liberal parties. "We support the plea from STOCKHOLMS-TIDNINGEN (Social Democrat) to the Social Democrats to add the extra millions of kronor necessary for the party's agreement with the Center and Liberal parties. A broad defense policy, including the air force, would be of the greatest importance for our security policy, as well as improving the political climate in general. The distance between the three parties, in money terms, is so small that it cannot reasonably be allowed to stand in the way of a joint solution -- a defense alliance."

SVENSKA DAGBLADET in its page 2 editorial takes the line of nonsocialist cooperation and gives its support to the moderate coalition party proposal: "In SVENSKA DAGBLADET's view the Moderates' framework proposal should be taken as the point of departure for a nonsocialist solution, for there must be a dividing line between the nonsocialists and the Social Democrats who pat themselves on the back for undertaking a gradual but one-sided disarmament (in Denmark, for example, defense spending is rising by 2 percent and in Norway by 4 percent). It is impossible to make it seem likely that we will not get armed forces substantially more able to meet the demands placed on them for the 300 million kronor the Moderates want to add to the Centrist party's proposal."

"Therefore SVENSKA DAGBLADET only needs repeat its views of last Saturday -- it would be unreasonable and irresponsible not to show that nonsocialist Sweden is capable of uniting and taking joint responsibility for the defense forces."

PAPERS VIEW IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND

'Free World' Must Condemn

PM141559 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 Dec 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Mailed Fist in Poland"]

[Text] General Jaruzelski's military coup against the Polish nation and its authentic representative, Solidarity, must be condemned by the whole of the Free World. It is a fateful act intended, according to all the indications, as the one remaining option before the last resort of invasion by the Russian Army. Yet it may well cause this very calamity by provoking general strikes and national resistance which Polish troops may be unable or unwilling to crush. General Jaruzelski, both as leader of the totally discredited Communist Party and of what was already an equally discredited de facto military government, has carried out a putsch by a Communist junta. He is taking this desperate gamble in the hope that his swoop will paralyse Solidarity and that the Polish workers will meekly tolerate the arrest of their leaders and the loss of their hard won democratic gains.

Both the Kremlin and General Jaruzelski are trading on his reputation, by the relative values of Soviet satellite states, of being a moderate and a patriot as well as dedicated Communist. He has promised that no blood will shed. Yet orders have been given that anyone who resists may be shot. The general patriotic respect for the Polish Army is being exploited to the full. Strategy is obviously being closely concerted with Moscow in order to avoid upsetting the European "peace" bandwagon by a fresh Russian aggression while the nuclear negotiations are in progress. Moscow is, of course, desperately anxious that Poland should appear to be "solving her own problems." At home Jaruzelski is being presented as the saviour of the nation, on the one hand from economic chaos and the supposed breakdown of law and order for which Solidarity is held responsible, on the other from a Russian invasion. This latter is the "catastrophe" to which he referred in his pronunciamento as being "a matter of hours rather than days." All reforms, he promised, will be continued. He is to be the guarantor of a new deal for Poland, including as much independence as possible in the circumstances. The arrest of one of his predecessors as party boss, Mr Gierek, as a scapegoat is too much in accordance with cynical communist tradition to carry much weight as proof of yet another "fresh start."

All this is unlikely to convince Solidarity, which for 16 months has been negotiating with successive Polish Governments without achieving even the institutionalisation of agreed rights. This obstruction, together with a mounting counter-offensive by Communist hard-liners, led to increased militancy by Solidarity. The movement's latest demand for genuine participation in running the economy and democratic local elections next year were the result of prolonged governmental helplessness while the country slid ever deeper into ruin, starvation and winter.

NATO governments must unreservedly condemn yet another brutal attempt to crush the efforts of the people of Soviet satellite country to achieve a modicum of freedom. The outcome is still very much in doubt. It remains to be seen whether Mr Walesa will agree to negotiate under duress and whether the Polish workers, their families and supporters will refrain from strike action in the meantime or accept the result of any such negotiations. Although, mercifully, so far no blood has been shed, Russia is as responsible for aggression as if the coup had been carried out by her own armies. The total bankruptcy of the Soviet ideological, political and economic system has been devastatingly demonstrated. So long as this system continues to be imposed on the recalcitrant Poles under Russian orders no titivations that might be offered by General Jaruzelski can solve Poland's crisis or significantly alleviate the hardships of her people.

No Solution by Military Means

PM141335 London MORNING STAR in English 14 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Situation in Poland"]

[Text] The MORNING STAR has always expressed its full support for the process of democratic and socialist renewal on which the Polish people have now been engaged for more than 18 months.

This has involved the establishment of Solidarity, a trade union organisation independent of the state, with which negotiations and discussions aimed at solving the problems accumulated over many years have been held. The MORNING STAR fully supported this appraoch, and on that basis gave a welcome to the general principles embodied in the Gdansk agreements and in the more recent attempts to establish some sort of national accord. This remains our position today. It is for the Polish people to solve the problems they face. But this implies a lengthy political process. It cannot be achieved by military means. It is from that point of view that the MORNING STAR approaches the present critical situation.

Undoubtedly, over recent weeks there have been increasing signs of a developing confrontation between the government and Solidarity, all against the background of a continuing deterioration in the economic situation with its many damaging effects on Polish society as a whole. On the one hand, there has been the call for a ban on strikes from the government. Such a ban is incompatible with the rights of trade unions which are independent of the state, and the proposal must have played into the hands of those within Solidarity who are hostile to socialism itself. On the other hand Solidarity did not assist the search for compromise by its call for a national stoppage and demonstrations this coming week, and its talk of holding a referendum about establishing a provisional government can only be regarded as provocative.

The history of the past 18 months or so has been characterised by a succession of sharp confrontations between the government and Solidarity, but up to the present it has always been possible to find a way out by compromise and agreement. In large measure, the problems facing Poland have their roots in the accumulated mistakes of past years in the corruption involved, and in the deficiencies in the functioning of socialist democracy.

The process of overcoming these problems is therefore bound to be fraught with difficulties. Too many obstacles to be surmounted exclude the possibility of finding quick and easy solutions. For what is involved is a many sided and complex political process. As the British Communist Party said in the resolution passed at recent national congress: "The Polish people have to overcome both the efforts of those who seek to block change, and of those, including sections of Solidarity, who are motivated by anti-socialist and reactionary motives."

But as the resolution also indicated, the problems could only be overcome if the process was carried out in such a way as to encourage the creation of a "political partnership between the party, Solidarity, and other institutions." Difficult as the situation is today, this still remains the only basis for winning the popular consensus needed to involve the mass of the Polish people in solving the acute problem they are facing. The MORNING STAR therefore hopes that the present state of emergency will be brought to a speedy conclusion, and that negotiations will be pursued by all concerned in a spirit of responsibility and compromise.

KIPRIANOU SENDS MESSAGE TO AL-ASAD ON GOLAN

NC161157 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] President Kiprianou expressed to Syrian President al-Asad the full support and solidarity of the Cyprus Government and people, and condemned the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights by Israel. In a message to the Syrian president, President Kiprianou condemed Israel's arbitrary action in annexing the Golan Heights, an undivided part of the Syrian Arab Republic's territory. This unjustified action, the president stressed, is unlawful and is contrary to international law and the UN charter and resolutions. It aggravates even more the already crucial situation in the Middle East and is a serious danger to international peace.

Turkish Cypriot Condemnation

TA161322 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] TFSC Foreign Minister Kenan Atakol has said that Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights could seriously threaten regional and world peace. In a statement today, Atakol said that through its recent move, Israel, which is always hindering efforts for a lasting peace in the Middle East by establishing settlements in the Arab territories it has been occupying, is undermining every effort for peace and will cause new tensions, the dimensions of which cannot yet be conceived.

Atakol added: I would like to state clearly that the TFSC does not recognize this decision by Israel and strongly condemns it. We hope Israel will not implement this decision and will retract it. Otherwise Israel itself will bear the responsibility for the possible tension and grave developments in the region.

AKEL BLAMES SOLIDARITY FOR POLAND SITUATION

NC171010 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The AKEL Central Committee Political Bureau has issued a statement on the situation in Poland which says that the temporary measures the Polish Council of State was compelled to implement in the country for fundamental self-defense against subversive and antisocialist elements is an internal affair of the country and of no one else. AKEL places responsibility for the situation on counter revolutionary elements which dominated the Solidarity leadership and adds that AKEL will stand on the Polish people's side in the struggle for defense of their socialist achievements.

PAPER REVALS TURKISH PLAN TO OCCUPY ISLAND

NC170839 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 17 Dec 81 pp 1, 10

[Excerpts] According to authoritative reports received by O AGON, Turkey has prepared a plan for the occupation of all of Cyprus within 12 hours if the need arises. Within the framework of this Satanic plan, the Turkish troops were reinforced in recent months with new types of arms and tanks, which were taken to the occupied areas by warships through Famagusta harbor and by air through Tymbou airfield. Authoritative sources say the tanks were taken to the occupied areas inside big containers. In the meantime, the Turkish Cypriots on the confrontation line have been replaced by Turkish troops.

In Athens, it has been stressed that the raising by Turkey of the so-called question of the dispatch of Greek troops to Cyprus causes concern to Greek leaders, who see it is an effort for exploitation in the international field, as a result of which relations between the two countries -- relations which are already not good -- will become more acute. In the opinion of the government spokesman, these "reports" could come from Israeli "sources" in order to cause a deterioration in Greek-Turkish relations in reaction to Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Athens, or from Ankara, aiming at concealing the dispatch of Turkish forces to Cyprus.

'ARAFAT MAKES STATEMENT, LEAVES GREECE 16 DEC

NC161728 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1600 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Papandreou's talks with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat concluded today. According to press reports, at today's meeting the two leaders summed up the results of their talks and discussed the Cyprus problem as well as the upgrading of the PLO office in Athens.

The PLO leader has already left Greece by plane from Elevsis airfield. Before boarding his plane, Mr 'Arafat made a last statement to our correspondent, Spiros Liatsos: Here in Greece you have touched my heart. (?Believe) me, I am very touched and I feel grateful to Greece. From the welcome accorded to me, I draw courage in order to carry on until final victory. I thank Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, and I thank the Greek people.

Statements to Press

NC161954 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Aris Xipolitidhis report -- recorded]

[Excerpt] PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat concluded his 3-day official visit to Greece today and departed from Elevsis airport early this afternoon. At noon the Palestinian leader had a meeting at the Maximos Building with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, with whom he reviewed everything that had been discussed during 'Arafat's stay in Athens. Before their last talk, speaking to the press, the prime minister said:

[Papandreou] As you know, this is our last meeting with Yasir 'Arafat and his advisers. Honestly, 'Arafat's visit to our country is of decisive significance as the creator-founder of a closer brotherly bond between the Palestinian movement and the Greek people, between the Greek people and the peoples of the Arab nation. The emotion and joy with which the entire Greek people welcomed Yasir 'Arafat was truly impressive. We want to assure our friend and the Palestinian people that we will support them with all our forces in their struggle for freedom, self-determination and independence, so that they can recover their lost fatherland.

Symbolically, I wish to announce that the Greek Government is upgrading the Palestinian office, mission, in our country to a diplomatic mission, "mission diplomatique." This diplomatic mission will enjoy all the rights enjoyed by embassies in our country. The representative of the diplomatic mission -- this will be its precise title -- I believe will soon be installed in Greece. Of course this is an issue of the Palestinians and of Yasir 'Arafat to settle as to who will represent the Palestinians in our country. We believe that with this act we are truly opening Europe's gate, and we hope that shortly our example will be imitated by the other countries of the European continent.

Before leaving you, I would like to thank Yasir 'Arafat, his advisers and the PLO for their active support of the struggle of the Cypriot people, who are struggling for a free, independent, demilitarized and nonaligned Cyprus. Our hopes follow him on his trip, and despite the terribly difficult international juncture and the recent developments, we are sure the Palestinian people will be vindicated and will recover their fatherland.

[Xipolitdhis] Yasir 'Arafat also made a statement to the press, and said: Everything his excellency, Prime Minister Papandreou has said meets a very great response among the Palestinian people and the entire Arab world. I cannot but express my great satisfaction at the help being offered to our people. This means there is a point of strategic change in Greek-Palestinian relations. In any case, this is the result of the original positions in which you and the great, courageous Greek people have believed.

The prime minister has expressed the hope that other European countries follow the same courageous road you have followed. I recognize that this step taken by the Greek Government and the Greek people means that Greece is taking its position in the vanguard, whether political, traditional, historical or social. At the same time, this position will strengthen the Greek people's bonds with the Arab world at all levels. Mr Prime Minister, 'Arafat said in conclusion, I would like to thank you and have the opportunity to invite you to our fatherland, Palestine.

After his meeting with Prime Minister Papandreou, the Palestinian leader returned to the Grande Bretagne Hotel, where he gave a press interview to Greek and foreign reporters.

The deputy minister to the prime minister in charge of press affairs, Dhimitris Maroudhas, presented Yasir 'Arafat to the representatives of the information media, who had filled the hall to capacity for the interview. The leader of the Palestinian movement made a statement before the question-and-answer session.

In his opening statement, the Palestinian leader thanked the Greek people, the Greek Government and Prime Minister Papandreou for the warm reception they accorded him in Athens. We had, he said, a fruitful discussion of our positions on various issues. In our last meeting, a short while ago, the prime minister informed me of the right to upgrade our office in Athens to a diplomatic mission with all rights enjoyed by other delegations. This constitutes an important step in the promotion of our struggle and means much to us and to Greece.

Then Yasir 'Arafat replied to questions from reporters and, among other things, said:

The PLO supports a unitary, independent and nonaligned Cyprus.

Greek-Arab relations have entered a new road of development, and the Arab world especially appreciates Greece's position toward its problems.

The Palestinians expect an Israeli attack against southern Lebanon, on whose borders the Israelis are maintaining four divisions.

The participation of European forces in the Sinai peace force constitutes a hostile act aimed at the Arab peoples.

The annexation of the Golan Heights by Israel is due to the unlimited U.S. aid to Israel and runs counter to international law.

There will not be any solution of the Middle East problem unless the return of the Palestinian people to their lands and the self-determination of the Palestinian people is guaranteed.

Israel has about 25 atomic bombs.

Israel has designs on Cyprus and Crete, and there are documents to prove this.

The Palestinians are expecting a change in Egypt's position and base their hopes on the Egyptian people and armed forces.

Developments in Poland, although not discussed with Prime Minister Papandreou, constitute an issue that concerns the Polish people.

Details of Press Conference

JN161931 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpt] In the course of his reply to journalists' questions on the level of relations linking the PLO and the Greek Government, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: As a result of this Greek stand, the Palestinians have diplomatic representation in Greece and have all the rights of the other diplomatic institutions.

He added that relations between the Palestinian and Greek peoples and between the PLO [as heard] are greater than the issue of diplomatic relations, since the Arabs and Greeks have always been linked by cultural and historical ties. Indeed, we view these relations from cultural and historical perspectives when we say Greece is the gateway to Europe. Thus, from the moment this new Greek stand was adopted, Palestinian-Greek and Arab-Greek relations entered a new state. There are many points and premises from which this assistance and cooperation between us and Greece can proceed. We know the position occupied by Greece in the Arab world, Mediterranean and Europe.

On Greece's role in the EEC following France's open policy toward Israel, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: Greece's role is becoming greater with the principled stand declared by our friend Papandreou. On the Cyprus issue, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: You know our principled stand toward the friendly Cypriot people. Indeed, in all our moves on various domestic and international levels we proceed from the premise of these relations, which are founded on the principles of Cyprus's independence, the unity of its territories and its neutrality. Brother Abu 'Ammar pointed out that he and, Prime Minister Papandreou discussed the Cyprus issue. He reminded the journalists of his close relationship with the late Archbishop Makarios and present President Kyprianou and the PLO's relations with the other Cyprus parties.

On his evaluation of the current situation in Lebanon and the possibility of a new Israeli attack against southern Lebanon, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: We expect an Israeli military attack, based on the information we have. There are some three or four Israeli divisions stationed on the northern borders of Palestine with Lebanon to carry out an attack against the Palestinian and Lebanese people. We know they have the most sophisticated U.S. weapons in the air, on land and at sea, including internationally banned weapons. At the same time, the Israeli occupation forces are practicing terrorism and oppression against our people in the occupied territories. You know that Gaza is besieged and that all contact with it is cut off. You also know that the number of new detainees in Gaza has reached 4,000, plus 3,000 in the West Bank, not to mention those who were previously detained.

On Europe's participation in the multinational force that will be stationed in the Sinai after the withdrawal of Israeli forces, Brother Abu 'Ammar said he considered the participation of European forces to be a hostile act to the Arab nation and to the Palestinian people. The issue they previously considered to be a cause is in fact a conspiracy against the Palestinian people and Arab nation because these forces do not fly the UN flag. It is a new occupation by these forces of the Sinai and Suez Canal areas.

On Israel's law to annex the Golan Heights, the brother commander in chief stressed that this is a new crime perpetrated by the Zionist military gang against world peace. We must remember that they also annexed Jerusalem. We should keep in mind that this has taken place as a result of unconditional U.S. assistance. This also proves that Israel is against any peace in the region and that it is placing obstacles to any solution in the region by carrying out more expansion. This is a basic objective of the Israeli Government and the Zionist movement. We must keep in mind their ambitions in Cyprus and Crete. There are uncontestable documents on their ambitions in Cyprus. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar announced that he is ready to produce comments on this subject, saying that Archbishop Makarios was forced to issue a special law blocking the Israelis' rush to purchase large areas of land in Cyprus. We must also keep in mind that the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance has ambitions (?on lands) in Cyprus, particularly those used by the United States in the Mediterranean.

On Prince Fahd's plan, Brother Abu 'Ammar said he and Prime Minister Papandreou did not discuss this, since their discussion dealt with the Middle East problem in general.

In this regard, Brother Abu 'Ammar asserted that no peace, security or stability would be established in the Middle East if the national rights -- which include the Palestinian people's right to return, determine their fate and establish their own independent national state on their national soil -- are disregarded. He pointed out that adherence to these rights is not asking for the impossible but constitutes a demand for international legitimacy. Thus, he said, we welcomed Comrade President Brezhnev's initiative as a basis for solving this problem. We also welcomed Prince Fahd's plan for the same reason.

On the PLO stand on the events in Poland, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: Poland's events are purely domestic and we have nothing to do with them. I did not discuss these events with Prime Minister Papandreou. The Polish people must solve their own problem.

On the Iraq-Iran war, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: The PLO has made and will make special endeavors to stop this war. He stated that he and other Palestinian officials have often discussed this issue with the two countries' officials.

On President Mubarak's policy, Brother Abu 'Ammar said the PLO deals with politics and not people. Thus we have to await post-As-Sadat policy. However, we have great hopes for the Egyptian people and army.

Report on Joint Communique

JN161614 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpt] The joint communique states: During the PLO-Greek discussions there was an exchange of views on the Middle East situation and the problems connected with the area, and both parties stated their desire to continue contributing in a constructive manner to the promotion of just solutions.

While examining the Middle East issue, the Palestinian side expressed its appreciation for the support of the Greek Government of the struggle of the Palestinian people for the recognition of their inalienable rights, including the right of return to their homeland, self-determination and the establishment of an independent state on their own soil. Both sides condemned Israel's decision to annex the occupied Golan Heights and stressed that this action is contrary to international law and UN resolutions and constitutes a threat to peace in the region.

While examining the Cyprus issue, the Greek side praised the support the PLO is giving to the Cypriot people in their just struggle. Referring to the situation in the eastern Mediterranean, both sides underlined the need for a just solution of the Cyprus issue based on the withdrawal of foreign troops from the island as well as the need for securing Greece's sovereign rights according to international conventions and practices.

The Greek Government -- believing in the basic role the PLO plays in the process for the settlement of the Middle East issue and recognizing the organization as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- announced to Mr Yasir 'Arafat its decision to grant diplomatic status to the office of the organization currently operating in Athens. The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee expressed his satisfaction with this decision of the Greek Government. The talks were held in a cordial spirit of friendship and understanding.

'Arafat on Greece's Role

NC141738 Athens AVRIANI in Greek 14 Dec 81 p 8

[Excerpts] In his interview with ERT [Hellenic Radio-Television] Saturday, Yasir 'Arafat stated: "The Greek people, Greece, has once again become strong as a mediator between the Middle East and Europe."

In an interview with ERT and the Armed Forces Information Service television, 'Arafat, among other things, stressed:

-- My invitation to go to Greece by Prime Minister Papandreou is not "simply" an invitation to Palestine only; it is a new invitation between the Arabs and Greece.

-- Following the Venice "Declaration" I am afraid to say that what has been called the "European initiative" is on the wrong path with regard to the Palestinian issue.

-- The settlement by the Israelis in Gaza is part of the Camp David agreements, and this is an outright conspiracy against the Palestinian people.

-- We do not have any information on the results of Habib's mediation mission. But we were surprised at what has been said; that he came to talk about a cease-fire when the UN authorities are stating that there have been no violations by the PLO. The Israelis, on the other hand, are concentrating three to four detachments against the Lebanese people, against the Palestinian people in the south. We smell something very strange!

-- There are only two solutions for the PLO: Establishment of a democratic state, where all Muslims, Christians and Jews can coexist equally and justly, or an independent Palestinian state in any part of occupied Palestine after withdrawal of the Israelis. We ask only for implementation of the UN resolutions, namely the implementation of international law.

AGREEMENTS WITH ALBANIA ON POWER, TRADE, FLIGHTS

NC162108 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Commerce Minister Akritidhis, who has returned to Athens following a 3-day visit to Albania, has brought a personal message to Prime Minister Papandreou from Albanian Chairman Mehmet Shehu, who described Mr Papandreou as a figure of international distinction. Mr Shehu said this during his official meeting -- the first official meeting -- with a Greek minister.

In Tirana the two commerce ministers, Mr Hoxha and Mr Akritidhis, signed two agreements. The first provides for the import to Greece from Albania of 1 billion kw of electricity per year. With the second agreement, which refers to 1982, it is expected that trade exchanges between the two countries will be doubled. Finally, Albania asked for two flights between Athens and Tirana via Ioannina.

AVEROF WITHHOLDS CRITICISM ON NATO ISSUE

NC170940 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Official opposition leader Averof has made the following statement: I do not wish to make any criticism at this point in connection with the government handling of the question of our relations with NATO. We may disagree with the government both in connection with its foreign policy and with the method it has been following; however, I am of the opinion that it is inappropriate publicly to discuss complicated questions, such as those that refer to our relations with NATO, during a period when negotiations are underway.

I thank the prime minister for his proposal that I brief the Greek people over television on the New Democracy positions toward these questions. I will make use of his offer when I consider it advisable. In the meantime, we will watch the government's actions very closely and developments in general, and we will wait for the clarification of certain questions. New Democracy, both as government and as a party, will in no case embark on demagogy, as PASOK did when it was in the opposition; it will exercise constructive criticism and, whenever necessary, it will be unyielding and firm.

PASOK CONCERNED OVER DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND

NC161142 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The PASOK executive office has issued the following statement:

We express our deep concern over the dramatic developments of a repressive nature following the declaration of martial law in Poland. We hope the solution of Poland's political problem will result exclusively from internal procedures without any foreign intervention. We hope that, following a national agreement, freedom for individuals and trade unions will soon be restored in that country.

KKE ISSUES STATEMENT ON POLISH CRISIS 15 DEC

NC152352 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] In a statement on developments in Poland, the KKE says that in Poland the irresponsible actions of extremist antisocialist elements inside and outside Solidarity have undermined all efforts for a national understanding to save Poland from complete economic and political collapse and make changes on the socialist road. We hope, states the KKE, that with the new conditions the socialist and patriotic Polish forces will achieve their goal of avoiding a civil war and will create conditions for normalizing the situation and restoring the country to the socialist road through the participation of the working people.

We believe the working class and the Polish people will defend their socialist gains and that Polish society will find the necessary strength to emerge from its dramatic crisis. This is required both in the interest of international peace and Europe's security, concludes the KKE statement.

KKE-Interior Statement

NC160924 Athens I AVYI in Greek 15 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The Executive Office of the KKE-Interior Central Committee has issued the following statement:

The decree of martial law in Poland, arrests, military courts and a ban on all trade union activities constitute a violent interruption of the country's process for democratization toward a socialism with democracy and freedom. We express our great concern over these developments and our undivided solidarity toward the workers' class and the communists who are struggling for democratic socialism. We ask for the immediate release of all arrested persons and the full restoration of the democratic and trade union freedoms. This will promote democratic procedures and the participation of the social forces aimed at resolving, with political means, the great problems of socialism in Poland. In these crucial and vital moments for detente and peace in Europe, the democratic developments in Poland acquire significant importance.

BRIEFS

OIL IMPORTS -- Greece will cover most of its 1982 oil needs with purchases of crude from Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Libya and the Soviet Union. Greece will buy 2.5 million tons from Saudi Arabia, 2 million from Iraq, 1.7 million from the Soviet Union and 1.5 million from Libya. Smaller amounts will be supplied by Algeria, Nigeria and Syria. Greece's domestic oil needs total around 10 million tons annually. Up to 13 percent should be covered in 1982 by production at the north Aegean offshore field, which went into operation last August. [Athens NEWS in English 9 Dec 81 p 4 NC]

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON 'GREEK LANDING' IN CYPRUS

TA170539 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Ankara, 16 Dec (AA) -- Bekir Tumen, a member of the Consultative Assembly, said today that if the reports about Greek troops landing in Cyprus are true, then that is contrary to standing agreements and international law. Addressing the members Tumen said Turkey which is a peace-loving country with no ambition to gain territory, withdraws [as received] the attention of all the world's states, and especially of the NATO countries, to this dangerous escalation.

"The world is being pushed into a new crisis daily. To take advantage of the situation does not comply with reason. (This?) is the era of wisdom, science, reason, of law, order, justice and respect for others. All the nations should keep in mind that a spark to be shot [as received] off may destroy the whole world," he said. Stressing that Turkey will act with prudence and show respect to international law, "we hope Greek statesmen will act responsibly," he added.

Zekai Okte, speaking at the same session, said the Turkish Republic from the day of its foundation has shown respect for good neighbourly relations and for the national dignity and sovereignty of all states. "We have no ambition on others' territory and on others' rights. But we defend our soil and our rights. Everyone should know that as we want to preserve peace at home and secure it instantly, we are able to have and establish peace in our region."

TURKEY, HUNGARY SIGN TRANSPORTATION PROTOCOL

TA161511 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The transit fee charged to Turkish International Highway Transport [TIR] trucks passing through Hungary will be reduced as of 1 February 1982. Under protocol signed in Ankara today at the end of the 3-day meeting of the joint Turkish-Hungarian highway transportation committee, Hungary will reduce the fee by 40 percent when the truck is empty and by 10 percent when loaded. In this way, the TIR fees charged by the two countries will be equal. Under the protocol, Hungary will grant easier terms to Turkish TIR trucks in line with tonnage limitations.

Dogan Aydin, Transportation Ministry director general for highway transportation, who signed the protocol on behalf of Turkey, said the protocol would further develop highway transportation between the two countries.

(Kalimar), director general of international transport affairs of the Hungarian Ministry of Transportation and Postal Affairs, who signed the protocol on behalf of Hungary, pointed out that economic and commercial relations between the two countries marked great progress during recent years and that the protocol would contribute to further development of these relations.

BRIEFS

SYRIA CULTURAL EXCHANGE -- A new cultural exchange program between Turkey and Syria was signed in Ankara today. The program was signed by the Foreign Ministry cultural affairs director general, Orhan Aka, on behalf of Turkey and by the Syrian ambassador in Ankara, Bashir al-Qutb, on behalf of Syria. The program, which covers 1982 and 1983, envisages the exchange of teachers, scientists, experts, scholarships and art activities. School books of the two countries will not include erroneous information about the other country, and the translation of various books will be encouraged. The program also envisages cooperation between the radio and television corporations of the two countries and organization of film weeks. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Dec 81 TA]

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CARRINGTON DEMANDS RELEASE OF POLISH DETAINEES

LD171720 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1450 GMT 17 Dec 81

[By Geoff Meade, PA staff reporter in Strasbourg]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington this afternoon demanded the release of detainees arrested by the military government in Poland. He described the events in Poland as a "man-made disaster on a colossal scale" and said there was an "ominous silence" about the fate of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa. He told the European Parliament in Strasbourg that only a resumption of negotiations and conciliation, including the release of detainees, could solve the country's problems. His remarks, on behalf of the ten EEC countries, are the toughest so far delivered from the community. They were agreed as a last minute addition to a speech by the foreign secretary in his role as president in office of the EEC.

Presenting his end of term report on the British presidency, Lord Carrington was due to limit his references to Poland to an expression of concern and sympathy coupled with the hope that the Polish people should solve their problems peacefully and without outside interference. But this afternoon Lord Carrington made it clear that Britain, as holder of the presidency of the EEC, was standing ready to arrange urgent consultation over the Polish situation if necessary. The addition to the text, following consultations between all ten countries, reflects growing worries in Europe about developments in Poland during the last few days.

Lord Carrington said: "In the 48 hours since the ten foreign ministers met in London, the Polish skies have continued to darken. We are only too familiar with natural disasters, but there in the heart of our continent is a man-made disaster on a colossal scale. Although news is censored and communications cut and diplomatic facilities suspended we read of arrests and detention and evictions."

He went on: "There has almost certainly been some loss of life. There is an ominous silence about the fate of Lech Walesa. I should not want to see the situation made more difficult by any words of mine. There is much that I could say but will leave unsaid, but two things seem clear to me. First and foremost, as had been said so often before, there must be no foreign interference whatsoever. Second, there must be an early resumption of the process of negotiation and conciliation including release of those in detention.

"This alone can produce a solution to Poland's problems," went on Lord Carrington. I note that assurances on this subject were given in Warsaw yesterday by what is called the Military Council of National Salvation. This parliament and the world will be watching to see how these assurances are put into effect."

The foreign secretary said: "The Ten will continue to follow events in Poland with particular attention, and we stand ready, as the president, to arrange urgent consultations if these should become necessary." Lord Carrington's statement follows a speech by the prime minister to the Strasbourg parliament yesterday, during which Mrs Thatcher said that the problems of Poland were for the Poles to solve. Mrs Thatcher expressed the hope that they would do so by a process of compromise and negotiation.

BELGIUM

KING NAMES WILFRIED MARTENS NEW PRIME MINISTER

NC171504 Paris AFP in English 1457 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Brussels, 17 Dec (AFP) -- Belgium's King Baudouin today named Wilfried Martens, a Flemish Social Christian, as prime minister of the new government, the royal palace announced.

Ministers Named

LD171648 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] The composition of the new government is now known. The list has just reached us.

Prime Minister	Wilfried Martens, Christian People's Party [CVP]
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice and Administrative Reform	Jean Gol, Party for Reform and Liberty [PRL]
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finances and External Trade	Willy de Clerq, Party of Freedom and Progress [PVV]
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of the Interior and Minister of the Civil Service	Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, Social Christian Party [PSC]
Minister of External Relations	Leo Tindemans, CVP
Minister of Economic Affairs	Mark Eyskens, CVP
Minister of Public Works	Louis Olivier, PRL
Minister of Communications, Posts and Telecommunications	Herman de Croo, PVV
Minister of Employment and Labor	Michel Hansenne, PSC
Minister of National Education (Netherlander)	Daniel Coens, CVP
Minister of the Budget, Scientific Policy and Planning	Philippe Maystadt, PSC
Minister of the Brussels Region and the Middle Classes	Albert Demuyter, PRL
Minister of National Defense	Elfred Vreven, PVV
Minister of National Education (French)	Michel Tromont, PRL
Minister of Social Affairs and Institutional Reforms	Jean-Luc de Haen, CVP
Secretary of State for Foreign Trade	Andre Kempinaire, PVV
Secretary of State for Energy	Etienne Knoops, PRL
Secretary of State for Brussels Affairs	Cecile Goor-Eyben, PSC
Secretary of State for Pensions	Pierre Mainil, PSC
Secretary of State for Public Service	Louis Waitniel, PVV
Secretary of State for Posts and Telecommunications	Paula d'Hondt-van Opdenbosch, CVP
Secretary of State for European Affairs and Agriculture	Paul de Keersmaecker, CVP

The new government thus includes 22 members, 5 CVP ministers, 3 PSC, 4 PRL and 3 PVV. There are seven secretaries of state, two CVP, two PVV, one PRL and two PSC. This Liberal, Social-Christian government will have a majority of six votes in the chamber with 113 deputies out of 212 and a majority of eight votes in the senate with 99 senators out of 181.

The new ministers and secretaries of state are doubtless being sworn in right now at the Palais de Bruzelles. The new government will meet the press at Rue de la Loi at 1700. Immediately after this, the Council of Government will meet, after which the prime minister will hold a press conference.

TRADE CREDIT AGREEMENT WITH GDR SIGNED IN BERLIN

LD171236 Hamburg DPA in German 1205 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Excerpt] East Berlin, 17 Dec (DPA) -- An agreement on the temporary extension of the interest-free overdraft credit in intra-German trade was signed in East Berlin today by the Federal Republic and the GDR. It was signed by Franz Roesch, head of the West Berlin Trust Agency for Industry and Commerce, which is controlled by the Federal Economics Ministry, and by Karl Keilholz, main department chief in the GDR Foreign Trade Ministry. The GDR can thus continue to avail itself of interest-free credits up to DM850 million until 30 June 1982. In the course of the next few months the two sides wish to negotiate a fresh agreement. The agreement signed at the end of 1974 was due to expire at the end of this year.

SCHMIDT, GENSCHER RECEIVE CSSR'S CHNOUPEK

LD171824 Hamburg DPA in German 1631 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 17 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Schmidt today received Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Chnoupek for an exchange of views. Federal Foreign Minister Genscher earlier had a private talk lasting nearly 3 hours with his Prague counterpart on the international situation. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the two foreign ministers had discussed German-Czechoslovak relations and East-West relations. Chancellor Schmidt and the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister expect that the Polish crisis will be resolved without outside interference. After their talk at the federal chancellor's office, which lasted about 60 minutes, it was announced that Schmidt and Chnoupek had declared themselves confident that Poland can settle its own affairs. During their exchange of views Schmidt and Chnoupek also discussed security and disarmament, the CSCE conference in Madrid and relations between the Federal Republic and Czechoslovakia. Much attention was devoted to the chancellor's talks in the GDR and Brezhnev's visit to Bonn.

Dinner for Chnoupek Given

LD172114 Hamburg DPA in German 1834 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 17 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Genscher in Bonn today once again told Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Chnoupek of the Federal Government's serious concern about developments in Poland. Chnoupek is the first foreign minister of a Warsaw Pact state to visit a Western capital after the proclamation of a state of emergency in Poland. At a dinner for the Czechoslovak guest in Godesberg, Genscher read out the text of the statement of the EEC foreign ministers in London on Tuesday and added: "Unfortunately I cannot say today that our concern has diminished since Tuesday. If anything, the opposite is true."

In his reply, Foreign Minister Chnoupek mentioned "old and new sources of tension" without, however, expressly mentioning Poland. He called for peaceful solutions while observing the principle of "noninterference in the internal affairs of these countries." As far as German-Czechoslovak relations were concerned Chnoupek saw possibilities for the development of economic cooperation, cultural exchanges and travel.

Tonight the Czechoslovak foreign minister was received for a 45-minute talk by Federal President Carstens. According to the president's office Carstens stressed that it is important especially now to conduct a dialogue between East and West in order to create an atmosphere of confidence. Concerning the situation in Poland, Carstens stressed that the country must resolve its problems by itself without the use of force. Carstens also spoke of the "difficult situation" of the civil rights champions in Czechoslovakia who invoke the Helsinki Final Act to assert their rights.

UNION DISCUSSES AID TO POLAND WITH MITTERRAND

LD171740 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Andre Bergeron, member of the Force Ouvriere trade union, was received by the president this afternoon. The two men nacurally discussed Poland. Here is what Andre Bergeron said on leaving the Elysee:

[Begin recording] You know that we have started discussions on the issue of whether it is appropriate or not to halt economic aid to Poland so as to put pressure on its government. Mr Francois Mitterrand indicated that he did not intend to suspend food aid to Poland and I think he is perfectly right. Force Ouvriere for its part, has never asked for deliveries of foodstuffs to be interrupted, particularly in the dramatic situation which Poland is now experiencing. As for economic aid, no decision has yet been made but if events should worsen, if the turn of events takes on a more dramatic nature than at present, then the president will not rule out certain decisions by the government. [end recording]

MAUROY EXPRESSES CONCERN TO GDR OFFICIAL

PM181215 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Dec 81 p 6

[Text] After a meeting with Guenter Mittag, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, who is visiting France, [Premier] Mauroy stated Tuesday, 15 December: "I informed Mr Mittag of the government's concern at the human rights violations, arrests and the current situation in Poland." "I also informed him," he added, "of the government's view of these events and our hope that things will return to normal. We hope that dialogue will be resumed with all the political elements and that there will be a resumption of the democratic process which we had hailed." For his part, Mr Mittag merely stated that the talks had been "constructive and very satisfactory," that they had related mainly to trade between France and the GDR and that "some international problems of common interest" had been raised.

PREMIER NOTES MARCHAIS BACKS STANCE ON POLAND

PM171529 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Dec 81 p 4

[Excerpts] Montpellier -- Replying to questions, Mr Pierre Mauroy emphasized that the assessment of the Polish situation has caused "no difficulty" within the government between Socialists and Communists. "There has been no difference in the feelings of members of the government," he stated. "No problem has arisen at the government level. The statement which I have made expresses the attitude of the government as a whole."

After it was pointed out to him that Mr Georges Marchais' reaction had been more muted than that of the government, the premier stated: "Mr Marchais has made no government statement. He has made a statement on behalf of the Communist Party."

RADIO FRANCE TO BROADCAST NEWSCASTS IN POLISH

LD171200 Hamburg DPA in German 2025 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 16 Dec (DPA) -- Beginning on Thursday 17 December Radio France will broadcast news bulletins in Polish in its international service on shortwave. The 10-minute bulletins will be broadcast at 0645, 1145 and 1745 GMT, Radio France said in Paris on Wednesday.

SEARCH FOR KIDNAPPED U.S. GENERAL UNSUCCESSFUL

PA180214 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0202 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 18 Dec (EFE) -- The massive police search launched in Verona and vicinity following the kidnapping of U.S. Gen James L. Dozier of the NATO forces has not yielded any results and it is belived that the terrorists who kidnapped him may have found a refuge.

Reports from the police in Verona are based on the results of the highway checkpoints, which have proven futile, and the delay with which the authorities learned of the kidnapping. The kidnappers had at least 2 or 3 hours to escape and the site of the kidnapping has quick access to both a freeway and a superhighway.

Responsibility for the kidnapping was claimed by the Red Brigades through an anonymous telephone call to the Italian ANSA new agency. General Dozier had been in Verona for 2 years.

Apparently four terrorists staged the kidnapping, two of whom entered the general's room. One armed with a machinegun was left posted outside and a fourth was behind the wheel of an idling vehicle that made off with the general. Reports that the general may have been wounded during the kidnapping have not been confirmed by the authorities.

BERLINGUER REPEATS 'CONDEMNATION' OF POLISH MOVE

AU171939 Rome ANSA in English 1922 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 17 Dec (ANSA) -- Italian Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer called for European withdrawal from the planned multinational peace force in the Sinai Peninsula and urged a higher European Economic Community profile in the "tensions and rivalry between the two superpowers" in his speech to the European Parliament in Strasbourg yesterday, according to the official text released by the party's press office here today.

According to the text, Berlinguer said it was "indispensable" for France, Britain, Italy and Holland to withdraw from their decision to send troops to the Sinai because it would represent "support" for Israel's recent annexation of the Golan Heights and be a "gesture of hostility towards to entire Arab world." On the annexation, Berlinguer added: "Than [as received] in the south of the world, people hope for an autonomous Europe, politically and economic active throughout the world, both in North-South and East-West relations."

On the Polish crisis, Berlinguer pointed out that the Italian communists are "contrary to any act harmful of the sovereignty of the states and the liberty of citizens anywhere in the world." "From this European Parliament," he added, "we renew our clear condemnation of the violation of the rights of liberty now being effected in Poland, and we voice our solidarity with the Polish people."

In other points, the Italian Communist Party leader urged the need for unity among the EEC ten. "Europe can no longer limit itself to insufficient attempts to contain the more dangerous effects coming from the tensions and rivalry of the superpowers," he warned. "Today, he added, "we are faced by an unleashing of centrifugal impulses, protectionisms and nationalisms."

According to Berlinguer, the major cause of this situation is the "short-sighted vision of the governments and the economically dominant classes." "But there are also certain responsibilities of the Western working class," Berlinguer added, saying that it is held back by "purely national visions of its interests and function."

USSR ENVOY SCORES CRITICISM OF POLISH EVENTS

LD171906 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Statements made on the situation in Poland by [President of the Democratic Party] Piccoli, [Secretary of the Socialist Party] Craxi and [General Secretary of the Communist Party] Berlinguer drew comment from Soviet Ambassador Lunkov, who defined these statements as "not corresponding to the real situation in Poland."

The Soviet diplomat even said he was displeased with statements made on television by Enrico Berlinguer. However, the communists have reiterated their firm stance in an article in RINASCITA written by Pietro Ingrao, which says the military response to Solidarity's demands represents a defeat for socialism. Ingrao rejected the thesis that there was no other way in Poland to avoid Soviet intervention, because to accept this thesis -- means to accept the interpretation of the policy of blocs which actually eliminates the national sovereignty of countries belonging to blocs.

Further Remarks

AU171930 Rome ANSA in English 1906 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 17 Dec (ANSA) -- Martial law was declared in Poland last Sunday morning because "extremists" within the Solidarity trade union were setting up "assault units" with the task of taking over radio and TV stations, "and then the factories," the Soviet ambassador in Rome, Nikolay Lunkov, charged here today. Speaking with a group of reporters during a reception at the Soviet Embassy in this capital, Lunkov said that "without the proclamation of martial law, Poland would have fallen into political catastrophe, into chaos."

"The choice was between the total destruction of the socialist state and laying the foundations for an operation that would enable saving the country," the diplomat asserted. "Between the two evils," Lunkov added, Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski "chose the lesser one. He had no other way out. His was a step forced by an emergncy situation." "Now his first task is to normalize the situation, making the country work by counting on its healthy forces." The ambassador also argued that, even if there are "extremists" among the leaders of Solidarity, this does not mean "one can say that the ten million Poles belonging to the union are against socialism."

Lunkov also used all his talent as a diplomat to make marked criticisms of the stands taken by Italian Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer, Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi, and his Christian Democrat counterpart, Flaminio Piccoli, on the Polish situation. "As Soviet citizens," the diplomat said, "we are very sorry" about "some passages" in the televised interview in which Berlinguer declared that the Polish crisis marks the end of an historical era begun with the October revolution. "Our impression is that the three party leaders' assessment in no way coincided with the real state of affairs" in Poland, the diplomat added.

RETURNEES: SOLIDARITY PLANS NO ARMED RESISTANCE

AU171610 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 17 Dec (ANSA) -- A temporary leadership committee of the Solidarnosc trade union in Poland does not intend to offer armed resistance to the introduction of martial law in that country, a regional delegation of the Italian union federation CISL told a news conference called here today to question the delegation, recently returned from Poland.

According to the information furnished by members of the Christian-Democrat oriented trade federation members, who had been in Poland since December 7 and returned to Italy by train via Austria, a flyer released by the Solidarnosc committee in Poland urged everyone to remain calm in order to avoid bloodshed.

PSOE LEADER ON 'FAILURE OF POLISH COMMUNISM'

PM180839 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 15 Dec 81 p 8

[EFE dispatch: "People Do Not Feel Attached to Regime"]

[Excerpt] Panama -- "The crisis in Poland demonstrates the failure of Polish communism and the fact that the people of that country do not feel attached to the regime," socialist Workers Party Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez told the EFE news agency Sunday. The socialist leader was in the Panamanian capital drafting a report on the situation in Central America, and was planning to visit Managua yesterday, (Monday).

"When the Polish Army must act against its own people, the fact is that the political experiment attempted in the country has failed, that the Polish communist blueprint has failed and that the Polish people do not identify with that blueprint," Felipe Gonzalez added. In the course of his statements the socialist leader asserted that the crisis in Poland is exacerbating the hotbeds of tension created by the two big superpowers, which wish to dominate entire areas of the world. "But in the presence of the two big powers' hegemonic aims, all the peoples of the world are struggling with increasing determination to assert their self-determination and the sovereignty," Felipe Gonzalez stated.

CARRILLO LEAVES FOR TALKS IN ROME, BELGRADE

LD171532 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1430 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo, has set off for Rome accompanied by Enrique Curiel, secretary of the Communist parliamentary group. During his visit to Rome Carrillo will have a meeting with Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the PCI, and other members of the PCI leadership.

After their visit to Rome the two PCE leaders will go to Belgrade where they will have meetings with members of the government and leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Besides subjects of mutual interest they will discuss the international situation and, naturally, the present situation in Poland during the talks.

POLICE CAPTURE LEADER OF TERRORIST GROUP

NC171547 Paris AFP in English 1517 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Madrid, 17 Dec (AFP) -- The head of a dissident group that split from the terrorist organization GRAPO was shot by police and arrested here last night, authorities said today.

He was identified as Angel Pisonero Alonso, head of a group called "the Committee of Salvation of the Reconstituted Spanish Communist Party."

The suspect, whose group broke off from GRAPO (the Spanish acronym for "the October 1 Antifascist Resistance Groups") was captured after being shot in the stomach, police said.

NORWAY

GOVERNMENT TAKES 'SERIOUS VIEW' OF POLISH EVENTS

PM180881 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN In Norwegian 14 Dec 81 p 9

[Excerpt] The government takes a serious view of what has happened in Poland but has not found any reason to step up military readiness. Norway is prepared to accept Polish refugees if this should become necessary. Prime Minister Kaare Willoch made this statement after an emergency meeting at the Foreign Ministry Sunday morning. Apart from Willoch, Foreign Minister Svenn Stray, Defense Minister Anders C. Sjaastad, Defense chief Gen Sverre Hamre and other high-ranking representatives of the political and military leadership took part in the meeting.

Prime Minister Willoch stressed that Norway had hoped that Poland would find a way out of its difficulties without having to resort to special measures or the use of force on the part of the authorities. Willoch stressed that the government had noted with concern that there have been a number of arrests in Poland. The prime minister said that it is still the view of the government that the Polish people must be allowed to solve their own problems without interference from outside. He stressed that this is in line with the Polish people's own wishes and with the requests of the world's free nations that the democratization process must be allowed to continue.

After the meeting Willoch made it clear that there are continuous contacts between the governments of the Nordic countries and NATO countries, and said that there was great similarity in the views taken of the state of emergency in Poland. Foreign Minister Stray was able to report that all contacts between the Norwegian Embassy in Poland and the Norwegian Foreign Ministry had been broken, but that the Swedish Embassy had radio contact with Sweden. Stray also said that the Foreign Ministry had ascertained where the Norwegians in Poland are to be found and that the necessary steps have been taken to get them out of the country if this should become necessary.

Prime Minister Kaare Willoch informed the meeting that if large numbers of refugees come from Poland, Norway in accordance with its traditions is prepared to accept them. Any possible deterioration in relations between East and West is largely dependent on what the Soviet Union now does -- whether it demonstrates the necessary moderation — and it will of course also be dependent on continued developments in Poland itself, Willoch said, stressing: "The most important thing is whether there will be any halt in the democratization process or whether we are here seeing a more temporary setback. Continued democratization in Poland in accordance with the clear wishes of the Polish people is a very strong demand from all free nations."

Contingency Plans for Refugees

PM180859 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 15 Dec 81 p 9

[Einer KR. Holtet report]

[Excerpt] "Norway will be able to accept at very short notice a large number of Polish refugees," Social Affairs Minister Leif Arne Heloee told AFTENPOSTEN. On Monday [14 December] a working group of civil servants from the Social Affairs Ministry and the Justice Ministry, among others, was set up to follow the situation in Poland with regard to possible future aid to refugees. "We do not want to dramatize things too strongly, but we are prepared to help if and when the situation dictates. In this event we must all put our backs into it," the social affairs minister said.

The authorities intend to be able to provide rapid aid if a stream of refugees were to come from crisis-torn Poland. According to information received by AFTENPOSTEN, transport facilities, provisions and the establishment of refugee camps will all be included in the contingency plans the government is working on. The government is prepared for the worst, but it is waiting before it draws conclusions from what is happening in Poland. It also intends to keep in close contact with the authorities in Sweden and Denmark, which will initially have to bear the main burden of possible refugees from the south.

SWEDEN

DEFENSE FORCES INCREASE READINESS, VIGILANCE

PM171613 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 14 Dec 81 p 8

[Excerpts] Swedish military readiness was stepped up Sunday. "We are following what is happening primarily outside Poland's borders in various ways," Armed Forces Commander in Chief Lennart Ljung told DAGENS NYHETER. The commander was unwilling to say in what ways and by what means Sweden has stepped up its readiness, but it affects intelligence bodies in the first instance. "We have increased surveillance and searches over and around the southern Baltic and we have stepped up readiness among headquarters staff in order to act swiftly should the need arise," the commander said. However, he stressed that what had happened is still an internal Polish concern. "This is not the buildup to a major European crisis. What we are seeing is an internal attempt to solve a very difficult problem."

In recent years the armed forces have moved toward greater flexibility concerning enhanced readiness. Instead of relying on alternative contingency plans prepared in advance, as was the case in the past, peacetime readiness is now adapted more closely and more often to changes in the rest of the world. "We speculated a great deal last year about the possible arrival of large numbers of refugees from Poland. Today we do not think this is likely. The weather makes it almost impossible to cross the Baltic in small boats, and Poland's territorial waters are being sealed off," Commander in Chief Lennart Ljung said.

In southern Sweden plans have been drawn up to enable the civilian and military authorities to cooperate in the event of a rapid influx of refugees into Sweden. No special measures have yet been adopted. The Swedish Armed Forces have three main ways of finding out what is happening inside and around Poland and in the southern Baltic. With the aid of radar and aircraft surveillance, traffic in and over the Baltic can be checked, and by listening to radio traffic, especially military communications, a great deal can be "seen." This is done by various installations which the Armed Forces' Radio Institute has scattered around Sweden.

The defense forces also have two passenger aircraft -- Caravelles -- with civil markings and filled with advanced electronic equipment. The Caravelles fly over international waters in the Baltic and can listen to radio traffic far inside the Soviet Union. Even though a great deal is transmitted in code and cannot be interpreted, it is possible to determine from traffic volume and so on whether anything special is happening and, in some cases, how individual military units are moving and behaving.

Polish Defectors

PM171731 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 15 Dec 81 p 7

[Excerpt] Swinoujscie/Ystad -- Around 60 Poles in Skaane [Sweden's southernmost province] sought political asylum in Sweden Monday [14 December]. By the evening the police in Ystad had taken around 25 Poles into their care. The Poles had defected when Polish ferries docked in the Skaane town. On the morning ferry from Swinoujscie alone 13 Poles sought asylum in Sweden, these include two mothers with their children.

The Poles are being accommodated in an old senior citizens' home in Loderup, where they are looked after while they are questioned and their answers recorded. Two other sites have been prepared in case they should be needed. The refugees who are now arriving are those who succeed in getting on the ferries from Poland. Others requesting asylum are Poles already in Sweden with tourist visas but who are now asking to be allowed to stay because of their fears occasioned by the changed situation in Poland. It is hardly likely that there will be as many ferry refugees in the future. The ferry link with Ystad, which will soon be the Poles' only way out, is becoming less regular. Day trips have been suspended, and one of the passenger ferries has been taken out of service. However, train and truck ferry traffic is continuing as normal.

Among the 25 seeking asylum are 3 crewmen from one of the ferries and 3 people who hid from the police when the ferry entered the Polish port from Sweden Sunday and they were told that the army had taken over. However, Polish soldiers caught others who also hid on the ferry. They were taken ashore screaming. Polish ferries are considered Polish territory even when they are in Swedish ports.

"It is only in very special cases that Swedish police can go on board and act in Ystad," Police Chief Kaj Hansson said. Some of the Scandinavian passengers on board the ferry to Ystad Monday had been collected by the army or the police in various Polish cities and had more or less been driven out of the country with the threat that if they did not leave they would be arrested. In their raids the Polish authorities used the information about addresses which travelers to Poland must give. Several of the Swedes who were returning to Ystad had been distributing aid deliveries to several different Polish cities from Individual Humanitarian Aid and Save the Children. No one knows how such deliveries will be made in the future. They could be stopped in the very near future. In addition, eight Swedes making aid deliveries in Poland have been stranded there. The Swedish Foreign Ministry is now asking the Poles why this has happened. However, it is probable that the eight are already on their way home.

LEFT PARTY-COMMUNISTS ELECT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

WA170958 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 14 Dec 81 p 8

[Summary] At the party Central Committee meeting on Sunday, the Left Party-Communists (VPK) elected a new Executive Committee. Eivor Marklund was reelected deputy chairman and Tore Forsberg party secretary. Forsberg will continue in this position until after the general election in 1982. In the Executive Committee Party Chairman Lars Werner, Bo Hammar and Bror Engstrom also were reelected. Two new members were elected: Viola Claesson from Kinna, who is active in the environmental movement, and Lennart Beijer, who, among other things, is active in union activities within a local of the Wood Workers Union. Former party chairman C.H. Hermansson stepped down after over 30 years in the Executive Committee, but will remain as a member of the Central Committee.

DENKTAS TAKING STEPS TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

TA171207 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] President Denktas has said that he would begin a third round of talks with political party leaders in an attempt to solve the present government problem in the federated state.

In a statement at the end of the meeting with the outgoing prime minister, Mr Cagatay, this morning, President Denktas said that he would be in a position to announce the prime minister-designate at the end of his separate talks with party leaders.

The prime minister, Mr Cagatay, said that he had informed the president of the details of his talks as the leader of the National Unity Party [NUP] with the leader of the Communal Liberation Party [CLP], Mr Durduran. He stated that his party wanted Mr Durduran to get a mandate to form a coalition government from the Executive Committee of the CLP, and not just an authority to hold discussions. He added that this decision had been communicated to Mr Durduran this morning.

Durduran described Mr Cagatay's statement as insincere and said that the decision to form a coalition lay with the NUP executive and not with his party.

FRG'S WILLY BRANDT TO ARRIVE FOR VISIT 23 DEC

NC161243 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Willy Brandt, chairman of the FRG Social Democratic Party and former chancellor, arrives in Cyprus on 23 December at the invitation of President Kiprianou. During his stay in Cyprus, which will last until 5 January, Mr Brandt will have talks with President Kiprianou, mainly on the Cyprus problem. President Kiprianou had two meetings with Mr Brandt at the beginning of the year, when Mr Brandt expressed particular interest in Cyprus.

According to an official statement, Mr Brandt's visit will be partly official and partly unofficial.

GDR'S HONECKER TO MAKE OFFICIAL VISIT IN 1982

NC161912 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The chairman of the GDR Council of State, Mr Honecker, will visit Cyprus officially during the first half of 1982. GDR ambassador to Cyprus Schurath has conveyed a message on the visit to President Kiprianou. Mr Honecker's visit will take place at the invitation of President Kiprianou. The date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH SYRIA -- The 10-member Cyprus commercial delegation under Minister of Commerce Kittis has returned from Damascus. An official statement says the purpose of the visit was to revise the commercial agreement between Syria and Cyprus to reflect current realities and to investigate prospects for development of commercial exchanges in both directions. The statement adds that an agreement was reached for groups of Cyprus exporters and importers to visit Syria for contacts with responsible government organizations and Syrian merchants and industrialists. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 15 Dec 81 NC]

GREECE'S CURRENT FOREIGN POLICY AIMS ANALYZED

NC180959 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 14 Dec 81 p 2

[First installment of article by retired Ambassador Muharrem Nuri Birgi: "Turkish-Greek Relations Under Papandreou"]

[Excerpts] As a nation, we do not intend to attack Greece. Neither do we harbor feelings of hatred toward the Greeks as a nation. Naturally those of us who experienced the tragedy of the war of independence do not cherish any feelings of sympathy toward the Greeks, but I do not believe that even we harbor any feelings of vengeance. Whenever Greece showed any signs of friendship, including the "olive branch" extended to us recently by Papandreou, we have immediately reacted quite positively. Even today there are people among us who are exploring ways of creating an air of normalization and a constructive mutual understanding in relations between the two countries. To put it more precisly, they are trying to find out whether anything can be done at all in this direction.

Unfortunately the tableau in Greece is totally different. There, through textbooks, literary works and lectures, children at a tender age are told that the Aegean is an entirely Greek sea, that the whole of Turkey, but mainly Istanbul, "should be returned to Greece." Ever since Greece won its independence, its relations with Turkey as well the political atmosphere have been either improving or deteriorating according to the extent that these Greek illusions lose or regain their effectiveness. Like the pendulum of a clock, they go from one side to another. Where is the pendulum now? I find it impossible to deny that it is bad and is tending to get worse. But it would be rash to say that it is impossible for this pendulum to be set right.

The world of politics has a characteristic that is valid in every country. This is the fact the promises made and the threats uttered before and during elections are subject to various measures of discount when the elections are over and responsibilities are confronted. Therefore I shall not dwell on what Papandreou said before and during the election campaign: I shall simply try to analyze what he has been saying and doing today. It appears that in his relations with the West, Papandreou's fundamental objective is to push Turkey in the direction of Greece's illusions, to which I have referred above. It is understood that to achieve this objective, he is determined to manipulate his position in NATO and the EEC, including threats to walk out in various ways. He may even be expected to threaten to close down the U.S. bases in Greece to secure the discontinuation, or at least the reduction, of U.S. aid to Turkey.

It would be appropriate not to lose sight of these two points in evaluating these threats: If Papandreou does not desire to lead his country to neutrality or to joining the Third World -- a policy that would serve the ambitions of the Soviet Union, then he can leave neither NATO nor the EEC. Even in the case of the U.S. bases, he may be expected to act cautiously, even if he chose stern measures. Threats and blackmail can be useful if they are used like the sword of Damocles, hanging in such a way that it might drop at any minute. But on many occasions if threats are made, not only do they lose their value, but they result in cutting the ground from under one's own feet. As to withdrawing only from the military wing of NATO, previous Greek Governments too tried this, but failed to achieve what they wanted and had to return after seeing that their action was against their own interests in that it had doubled Turkey's value from NATO's defense point of view.

The present situation indicates that the first result Papandreou is trying to obtain within NATO is to paralyze our military defense and to turn Turkey into an element of threat against Greece, just like the Soviet Union. That is why he has brought to the NATO defense ministers' conference the story that "Turkey would attack Greece militarily" -- a story that was made up during Karamanlis' time before Papandreou came to power.

Greek rulers before Karamanlis had assessed this story more mildly. Our allies, on the other hand, had shown a ridiculous inclination to establish a fixed ratio in the aid to be rendered both to Greece and Turkey in the hope that they might counter any imprudent action not only by Turkey but by Greece as well. Thus with their own means and with the encouragement of extremely pro-Greek countries like France, the Greeks managed to turn the balance in the air force strength in their favor.

Now Papandreou is playing this game rashly and openly. Why is he doing this? It is difficult to think that Papandreou believes the myth that Turkey is going to attack Greece. If he doesn't, then what is his aim? His first aim is clear: In face of the Middle East developments, Turkey's importance is enhanced in every way, particularly from the strategic point of view. This importance has increased because Greece under Papandreou is shrouded by clouds of incredibility. The natural outcome of this situation is to strengthen Turkey, both militarily and economically. This fact has been reinforced by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger's visit and the information which has emerged since this visit. Papandreou's first objective is to counter this trend.

MILITARY COURT TO TRY 44 KURDISH SEPARATISTS

TA171648 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Statement by the Press and Public Relations Department of the 9th Corps and Erzurum, Agri, Kars and Artvin Martial Law Command 17 December]

[Text] The 2d Military Court of the 9th Corps and Martial Law Command has filed suit against 44 suspects — of whom 36 are currently under arrest -- demanding prison sentences ranging from 3 to 24 years. The suspects will be tried for establishing the illegal armed organization KAVA [Kurdish separatist organization] in a bid to perpetrate crimes aimed at separating a section of territory from state administration, consciously helping this organization and its gangs, committing armed robberies, shooting at buildings, writing ideological slogans and placing posters and hanging placards in public places.

IMF DELEGATION CONCLUDES TALKS IN ANKARA

TA171910 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Talks with an IMF delegation have been concluded in Ankara. The developments in the Turkish economy this year and the program for 1982 were discussed during the talks held with the IMF delegation, which arrived in Ankara on 3 December. It was reported that during the talks the IMF officials found the economic developments and the program to be implemented by Turkey in 1982 "positive."

Turkey had signed a 3-year agreement with the IMF, according to which Turkey was to receive a $1.6-billion loan from the fund during this period. Following ratification by the executive board of the report to be prepared by the IMF delegation at the end of the talks in Ankara, Turkey will be able to use the portion of the loan allocated for 1982.

BRIEFS

MINISTRY MERGER -- The Culture Ministry has been abolished. Culture Minister Cihat Baban resigned from his post effective 15 December. The name of the Tourism and Information Ministry has been changed to the Culture and Tourism Ministry, and departments of the abolished Culture Ministry have been attached to the Culture and Tourism Ministry. The Press and Publications Directorate General and ANATOLIA agency Directorate General, which were under the Tourism and Information Ministry, have been placed under the Prime Ministry. This reorganization will be effective 1 January. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 9 Dec 81 TA]

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOVIET UNION REJECTS CSCE DRAFT DOCUMENT

LD171346 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] We have just received a report which says that the Soviet Union has refused to negotiate the drawing up of a final document for the Madrid conference on the basis of the proposal made officially yesterday by a group of neutral and nonaligned countries, according to statements today from Western delegates.

According to the experts, this attitude could mean the resounding failure of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe or its prolongation during the course of next year. After a day of moderate optimism with regard to the success of the moves made by the neutral and nonaligned countries to overcome the longstanding deadlock in the Madrid conference, the hopes for achieving this have almost completely disappeared, according to the same sources. According to these sources, Soviet representatives told their Western counterparts and the neutral countries who are negotiating the document that the text is almost wholly unacceptable.

AUSTRIA

PAHR PROTESTS CONDITIONS AT WARSAW EMBASSY

AU171316 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 17 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr yesterday received Dr Franciszek Adamkiewicz, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic, and submitted to him a protest against the impairment of communications between the Austrian Embassy in Warsaw and the Foreign Ministry in Vienna through actions by the Polish authorities that unequivocally contravene the Vienna convention on the protection of diplomats. According to a Foreign Ministry source, Pahr also criticized the restrictions on the Austrian diplomats' freedom of movement in the Warsaw region.

PORTUGAL

PRESIDENT EANES, POLISH ENVOY HOLD TALKS

LD170040 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 Dec 81

["Official note" by the Office of the President]

[Text] The president today received in audience the Polish ambassador at the latter's request. During the audience, the Polish ambassador conveyed to the president the stand of the Polish authorities vis-a-vis the developments in that country, as well as other information on the present situation in Poland. The president conveyed Portugal's stand on the matter to the Polish ambassador.

Because of the international relevance of this problem and its implications for Portuguese domestic politics, the president decided to inform the other organs of sovereignty of the contents of the meeting in writing. Accordingly, the president has already forwarded to the speaker of the assembly of the republic and the prime minister a written report on the said audience, as a gesture of respect -- which the president sees fit to maintain -- for the institutional solidarity with the other organs of sovereignty.

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KREISKY ANSWERS NEWSMEN'S QUESTIONS ON POLAND

AU181510 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1132 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Report on Chancellor Kreisky's press conference in Vienna 18 December]

[Excerpts] [Begin Kreisky recording] I am deeply convinced that if there should be military intervention in Poland this would be the death of the policy of detente, that it will be dead in a manner that many of us cannot even conceive of today. [end recording] [According to a recorded excerpt of the press conference carried by Vienna Domestic Television Service in German at 1335 GMT, Kreisky continued at this point: "Then everything will be dead -- Helsinki will be dead, disarmament will be dead. Then there will be no parliament in any democratic state in Europe that would not approve of all armament expenditures its government asks for. We will then be on the eve of a period of gigantic rearmament such as we have not experienced since World War II."]

In connection with Poland, Kreisky's assessment of the current world situation in reply to a question by the U.S. CBS television company, answered in English was: [Begin Kreisky recording, in English] The situation is more dangerous: there is no doubt about that. The situation is very, very dangerous. Today we have one of the most dangerous situations since World War II. Here in Europe because of Poland, in the Middle East because of the decision of the Israeli Knesset to annex the Golan, the situation in the war between Iraq and Iran, the tension as a consequence of the military occupation of, the military action against, Afghanistan -- all this has created a situation that is very, very dangerous.

Kreisky's assessment of a perhaps still more or less peaceful further development in Poland: [Begin recording] Since, as unfortunately could not be avoided, this conflict has now led to bloodshed, this regime which has now established itself I believe will find it very much more difficult to find some way to reconciliation again. There can be no question about that. The moment you have casualties, the conditions for an easing of the situation and a pacification change immediately. [end recording] And the assessment of the chancellor, the opinion of the chancellor, about an imminent danger of intervention in Poland: [Begin recording] I can only say what we said yesterday -- to express the hope that, as unpleasant and unfortunate the events in Poland are and as much as we condemn them, we still hope there will be no outside intervention from any side. [end recording]

The chancellor declared a few days ago that human rights were being violated in Poland. He expressed this opinion again today: [Begin recording] [Kreisky] From the human rights point of view it will not matter a bit to anyone imprisoned today who his torturers and his prison wardens are. Please accept that from one who has personally experienced such a situation, indeed twice.

[Question] [Words indistinct] anyone is tortured in Poland?

[Answer] I am of the opinion that in Poland people are being arrested and thrown into jail and that human rights are being disregarded. That is my opinion. No one will be able to deny my right to this opinion, considering my political principles. There can be no question about that. [end recording]

In reply to the question as to what attitude the Austrian Government will adopt toward the military regime in Poland once the situation has been stabilized, the chancellor replied: [Begin recording] The Kadar regime, for example, immediately after it came to power looked different from the way it looks today. No one can foresee what will come. I for my part can only say that I cannot imagine that such a situation as has now developed in Poland will not also completely alter the political prerequisites. There can be no question about that. [end recording]

SCHMIDT SPEAKS TO BUNDESTAG ON POLAND, GDR

DW181209 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1101 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Government statement delivered by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the Bundestag -- live]

[Text] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen: This week developments in Poland, the imposition of martial law there, cause us great concern. We hear of many arrests, large internment camps, clashes and injured and dead people. Soldiers are shooting at workers, trade union members are placed under arrest. Solidarity is being smashed. With all my heart I am on the side of the workers. [applause]

All of us wish with all our hearts that the state of war in Poland be ended as soon as possible. [applause] Pope John Paul II has come out with an appeal that no Polish blood be shed since so much Polish blood has already been shed. In view of German-Polish history, every German politician cannot but endorse this appeal. [applause] No new wounds must be added to the deep sorrows of the Polish people.

Early this week in London, the foreign ministers of the EC member states stated jointly the feelings and expectations with which the governments and peoples are watching developments in Poland. The Federal Government seconds this clear statement clearly and fully. Above all I share the expectation that all signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act will abstain from any interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, that the Poles themselves will solve their problems and without any further use of force [applause], and that the Polish Government itself will seriously fulfill its commitments resulting from the Helsinki Final Act, so that the process of reform and renewal may be resumed.

We stand by those who, like the pope, want to help prevent developments from possibly becoming fatally dangerous for the Poles and even for all of us. Our own policy toward the Polish People's Republic remains one of strict respect for the national independence of this state. Yet, it also is a policy which expresses our profound sympathy with the people in Poland. This is why, within the framework of the European Community, we propose to continue the foodstuffs aid to Poland. [applause] The manifold and spontaneous readiness to help by thousands of our fellow citizens confirms this course of the Federal Government. [applause]

I ask everyone not to slacken your active solidarity with the Polish people. [applause] After all, this solidarity is also an expression of our German will for peace and of our readiness for peace. The same will for peace is proved by the talks on which I am scheduled to report on today. On 3 December I reported to the Bundestag on the course and the results of our talks with the Soviet general secretary. Second, in this connection I stated that the beginning of U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva has opened a gate which unblocks the road to progress toward making peace more safe in Europe and in the world. Third, I am in a position today to give an account to parliament on my meeting with the chairman of the GDR State Council, General Secretary Erich Honecker, which took place 11-13 December at Lakes Werbellin and Doelln in Uckermark region. All three events fit into the overall peace policy concept of the Federal Government.

The meeting between Mr Honecker and myself, the first on German soil since the meetings between Willy Brandt and Willi Stoph in Erfurt and Kassel a decade ago, even more than a decade ago, allows a similar judgment as that given for the beginning of the Geneva negotiations, namely, dual aspects: The meeting provided a contribution, an inter-German contribution, to the international safeguarding of peace. At the same time it meant a new start on the toilsome path toward good-neighborly relations between the two German states and their citizens. The opportunity for constructive movement in many fields has been opened.

Mr Honecker and I had planned this meeting for quite some time. Because of the invasion of Afghanistan and because an invasion of Poland that was threatening last summer, the meeting was postponed twice. Yet the people in the GDR as well as in our country anticipated some prospects for the future from such a meeting, and I wanted to encourage them in this respect. [applause]

Nearly 20 years ago, Marion Graefin Doenhoff, Theo Sommer and Rudolf Walter Leonhardt entitled a report on a GDR tour by journalists: "Trip to a Remote Country." Out of conviction and with passion the federal governments of the social-liberal coalition have been trying for the past 12 years to reduce this remoteness. We have in fact moved a bit closer together during these 12 years. Nevertheless, the hurdles caused by delimination are still very high, and for millions of Germans these hurdles are still insurmountable.

For this reason the meeting was necessary. After a period of setbacks, the relationship between the two German states needs a start toward new headway. [applause] The very long exchange of political opinions between Mr Honecker and myself -- lasting nearly 15 hours -- was very intensive and frank. It is one of the most intensive talks which I have so far conducted with another government in my capacity as chancellor. It proceeded in a friendly tone, by the way, and on the whole it led to more mutual understanding and to the increased ability to properly assess the other side's objectives and aspirations.

This mutual understanding is indispensable for a positive development. We are still far from good-neighborly relations. However, in very difficult but frank talks we gained greater clarity about each other's interests. We sought to dispose of matters of the past so as to be able to deal with each other more reasonably in the future. This was necessary for a long time. If the network of relations can be strengthened and enhanced, then it will benefit the people in both German states. [applause]

We sought this option, and we made use of it. I did so based on my convictions because the people over here as well as over there can expect any German chancellor to fulfill this commitment. It is certainly true that even after these talks the state of controversy will remain between the reality of the existence of two German states and the call on all the German people to complete the unity and freedom of Germany in free self-determination, as laid down in the preamble of our Basic Law. The controversial views on this issue and on other fundamental questions were not covered up at Werbellin and Doelln, and nobody harbored the illusion that he might be able to force the other to abandon his convictions.

We made our position clear with all frankness. This also holds true, and particularly so, as far as the national issue is concerned because it is my profound conviction that the idea of the nation, the identity of the nation, continues to be alive and present among us Germans without any change. [applause]

In the government statement delivered here on 3 December, I pointed out that it was intended for the talks and the dialogue between the two German states to be in the foreground at this meeting, and that there would not be any signing of new agreements on the occasion. I expressly came out against speculations, expectations, and over-ambitious hopes. Both sides did in fact enter into these talks without any preconditions. We clearly represented our affairs and this naturally also involves the minimum exchange regulation.

Federal Ministers Franke and Graf Lambsdorff contributed with personal and businesslike actions to this visit bearing fruit. I have the justified hope that next year movement will become visible with regard to the further development of relations in various fields between the FRG and the GDR.

It became evident during the talks that the GDR leadership is also interested in overcoming stagnation. I take it from an interview given on Wednesday by General Secretary Honecker to NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, an SED paper published in East Berlin, that he, too, wants to handle the practical political implementation of the results of the talks in the spirit of the meeting.

We ourselves have already begun to practically implement the initiatives resulting from the meeting, and agreement on a 6-month prolongation of the current swing [overdraft credit] scheduled for years to expire on 31 December this year was concluded yesterday. [shouts] Economic relations between us and the GDR can be developed. Both sides aim at developing them. A long-term framework agreement can contribute the impetus which will seriously express and promote the long-term character of German-German relations. [applause] Both sides want to take up talks on this matter in the near future. Agreement exists that existing agreements and procedures, particularly the 1951 Berlin agreement, should not be curtailed but complemented. Commercial agreements will be fully completed in future in the framework of the existing agreements, and the TSI [Treuhandstelle fuer Innerdeutschen Handel -- Clearing Office for Inter-German Trade] will continue its work unhindered as before as the clearing office for industry and trade, including all Berlin firms.

But there is also no doubt that economic and financial relations cannot be excluded from the overall framework of relations. We made it clear to the other side at this meeting that particularly the minimum exchange amount, travel and visit problems in both directions as well as humanitarian problems -- that all this belongs in the same political context, although individual decisions can be made only independently.

As expected, the GDR leadership maintained its basic demands. I do not want to enumerate them here once again. I pointed out that the Federal Government adheres and will continue to strictly adhere to the Basic Law and the stipulations of the basic treaty. A change of this principle is out. However, the Federal Government will try to do what is practically possible within this framework.

The GDR understands that German state citizenship is indispensable for us in adhering to the Basic Law. We realize that the GDR issued its own state citizenship law in 1967.

We should also not forget that not all GDR citizens -- I use the terminology of the Federal Constitutional Court here -- that not all GDR citizens coming to us want to claim the rights in our country to which every German is entitled. I have in mind, for example, representatives of institutions, factories or GDR media who work temporarily in the FRG.

I fail to see, for example, why they have received election notifications for general elections or why they are being registered by military recruiting offices. If we respect in this sense the GDR citizenship as it exists -- I repeat in this sense -- the framework outlined for us by law and by the Basic Law will certainly not be touched. The contrasts and antagonisms on matters of principle which cannot be eliminated must be reduced by a structure made up of what is possible and reasonable for both sides. Only in this way can reasonable relations between neighbors be achieved -- relations which can later be developed into good-neighborly relations [applause] so that later we will have real living together [miteinander]. [applause]

We expressed thanks for the pleasant hospitality of the GDR leadership. [shouts] The end of the meeting was overcast by a shadow due to the exaggerated police and party activity in Guestrow [applause], exaggerated police and party activity which deprived many Guestrow citizens of the opportunity to have direct contact with my aides and myself.

The contrast between the understanding in the talks between the delegations, on the one hand and this spectacle, on the other, demonstrates the difficulties which still exist for German-German meetings. [shouts] But, my interruptors, Guestrow also stands for another experience. Our common visit to the cathedral, the visit of -- I quote -- Marxist Erich Honecker and Christian Helmut Schmidt, also Bishop Heinrich Rathke addressed the two of us there, this visit and the TV picture of these three people next to each other in the choir banks [shouts] gave an important sign that there is something in common between the citizens of the GDR and the citizens of our country -- not only between the Christians among us. [prolonged applause, shouts]

A more important sign of the things in common, Deputy Marx, than toasts, communiques, resolutions or interruptions. [applause] I myself think back to the meeting in Guestrow Cathedral not without emotion.

The Land bishop had pointed out to Mr Honecker and myself that Barlach, the Guestrow Cathederal and the brick baroque of the Baltic Sea area are symbols of what we have in common, as he put it, a common past and memories, he said. I replied to him that this heritage could also mean a common future. [applause]

Federal Minister Franke and State Minister Huonker had laid wreaths in my name in the former concentration camp of Sachsenhausen and the soldiers' graveyard at Halbe, where Russian forced laborers are buried next to German soldiers. This, too, has made one aware of the common past, of the common historical background on which the efforts aimed at rapprochment and understanding gain their real clarity. This common historical background is as valid today as it was when the social-liberal coalition after 1969 initiated the change in German policy, creating the basis and the framework with the treaty work of the seventies for mutual relations of the two German states.

At that time this coalition took an active part in the detente process that had gotten going between the two world powers, and it used as well as intensified it simultaneously. Today the critical and dangerous problems between the East and the West offer a completely different chance, namely to achieve through peace policy efforts also better German-German relations.

Our talks were naturally part of the urgently needed dialogue between the West and the East. Naturally we have carefully discussed the situation in Europe, particularly discussing disarmament and arms control problems. In doing this, we have not covered up the antagonisms. We have talked to each other very clearly, very frankly. On the basis of the common Western positions of our Atlantic alliance and the European Community, I have naturally and equally unambiguously talked to Mr Honecker as I did 4 weeks earlier to Mr Brezhnev.

As Germans in the GDR and as Germans in the Federal Republic of Germany we bear common responsibility for it that our dealings with each other will not aggravate but mitigate tensions in Europe as far as possible. [applause] Our partners in the West as well as our neighbors in East Europe must and can rely on it -- as I said to the Bundestag on 9 April this year -- that no additional tensions will emanate in any case from developments in Germany. The communique of last Sunday says literally that no additional burdens will emanate from relations between the two German states for East-West relations. [applause] This is a significant element of this Federal Government's German policy. I do not doubt that concern for the preservation of peace plays a central role also in the thinking and policy of the GDR's political leaders. I do not doubt that the will for peace is as strong in the GDR as in our country. I agreed with General Secretary Honecker that it is a most urgent task to achieve concrete agreements on a stable balance of forces, of military forces in Europe on as low a level as possible. This agreement at a time when the central negotiations on medium-range weapons have just begun in Geneva is important and, I hope, helpful.

I consider it useful and necessary to continue this exchange of opinion on international affairs with the GDR, be it at subsequent meetings with General Secretary Honecker, be it in talks of the foreign ministers which took place repeatedly. Such exchange of opinion must and can help build confidence. I expressly agree with Federal Minister Genscher in stating that new ways must be found to safeguard the security of nations through balancing and interlocking their interests but not through striving for superiority or even ideological missioning. I am reiterating Genscher's words of German policy being European peace policy. [applause]

Better German-German relations can indeed contribute toward making the East-West relationship in Europe steadier and more reliable. The Bavarian minister president and several others advised me following the talks that in the light of Polish developments we should have broken off abruptly our talks with General Secretary Honecker and his delegation on Sunday morning.

I am asking myself what those who gave me such advice actually wanted to achieve. What people did they want to help? [applause] What people would have benefitted from it? And if you are telling me, Poland, I am answering you that an advance dramatization of Polish events by us, the Germans, of all people would in fact have benefitted neither the Poles nor the Germans. [applause]

Germans still must not see themselves as judges over Poland, not yet! [applause] On the contrary, it was right and it helped the international situation and the situation in the GDR that on Sunday morning I expressed the hope that the Poles would succeed in solving their internal conflicts on their own and among themselves. [applause]

On 3 December I said here that the CDU/CSU's appearance in peace and security policy was diffuse. I asked the opposition to make its course and intentions clear. This has not yet been done, and today everybody is seeing the same lack of direction again. [applause, commotion] The Berlin Mayor von Weizsaecker, CDU, for instance, said, applauded by a large gathering in Berlin, that nobody would have understood it if our visit to the GDR had been broken off abruptly because of events in Poland. On the contrary, this would have destroyed the new German-German contacts and confidence. [applause] I share Von Weizsaecker's opinion which, by the way, is in accordance with the specific interests of the city that he has to govern. [applause]

At the same time, Mr Minister President Spaeth, CDU, made a similar statement as Weizsaecker. Mr Khol, heading a joint CDU/CSU parliamentary party, this morning will have to decide between these two views. [applause] Dr Kohl, you will not like to make this decision, because we see that in the treacherous hope for a rapid change of chancellorship one forgets all too easily that every leadership claim can be founded only by clear objectives, efficiency and the power of decision. [applause] Those who do not want to run a risk cannot win anything. [applause] Those who in the complicated, difficult and dangerous situation in Central Europe refuse to talk to their neighbor or break off talks violate our interests. [appaluse] Those who use force in Europe violate human rights. [applause] Those who interfere in another country by force violate international law and peace. [applause] We have repeatedly experienced all this in the past 3 decades. Not only we Germans and not only the Poles fear that all this could be repeated. All Europeans are aware that their peace, too, could be jeopardized. Grave shadows could also be cast on German-German talks and relations.

The international climate is not created in East Berlin or Bonn. But Bonn must and will do everything in its power to reduce dangers and we will do everything in our power to avoid aggravations. [applause] In doing this we rely on the consent within our alliance. We contribute to this alliance through our preparedness for understanding as well as through our preparedness for defense and the performance of our Bundeswehr. We are guided by the dual realization that never again must a war emanate from German soil and that Germany must never again be devastated by a war. [applause]

This is the centerpiece and this was also the aim of my talks with Mr Honecker. In Guestrow and Luebeck, in Cologne and Magdeburg, in Dresden and Munich, everywhere the Germans expect us to do our duty which is based on common German history, our duty which is based on the common German history laden with guilt. [loud, prolonged applause]

MAUROY ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON POLAND

PM181703 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Dec 81 p 8

[Excerpts] On Wednesday several deputies mentioned at the National Assembly -- during a session devoted to questions put to the government -- the events taking place in Poland. The premier stated that there are times "when our domestic political problems should be put aside" and described the situation which prevails in Poland under the "martial law" regime. And he continued: "Irrespective of the continent, people and race involved, wherever people are oppressed they will find us at their side. This is what we have always done --both yesterday in opposition and today in power. Never did we," he went on, "call the Warsaw Pact armies' intervention in Czechoslovakia a temporary setback! Unlike the then premier, we never refused to condemn the military coup in Chile. Nor have we ever remained silent with respect to repression in Argentina and El Salvador.

"By thus bearing testimony in the international arena we aim to help the Polish people to face up to the situation which has been forced upon them, help them to rediscover the path to democratic renewal. Even though it is aware of the French people's enthusiasm, the government will remain calm, because there could be nothing more irresponsible and more contemptible with respect to the Polish and French peoples than saying more than, or something different from, what we can achieve through deeds."

France's aid to Poland, Mr Mauroy emphasized, has also been expressed in "constant diplomatic activities." And he added: "Our support has been and will remain concrete. He did not wait for the present deterioration before helping Poland materially, and we have always helped it, sometimes on our own. Since July I personally have been engaged in organizing special food aid as a matter of urgency and we have never ceased seeking to persuade all Western countries to lighten Poland's burden of debt. As recently as yesterday our minister of economy and finance approached our EC partners with this end in mind, just as we have approached them to ensure that the condemnation expressed by the Ten is clearer and more categorical. However, irrespective of the scale of our protest we must assess the situation honestly and state that the current events have so far remained within the Polish national framework. We want them to remain within it."

At this point several UDF deputies shouted: "Hypocrisy! Hypocrisy!"

"The Polish workers," Mr Mauroy continued, "have already been subjected to oppression by their own army. You can imagine what would happen if they were also subjected to oppression by other, foreign armies. Any internationalization of the Polish crisis would have very grave repercussions. This is why -- I repeat on the government's behalf -- we hope that Poland will find the path of renewal and liberties through national accord and without any foreign interference." (The premier was applauded by the PS and PCF groups.)

"A Single Policy"

Mr Stirn (UDF, Calvados) asserted that within the majority party and the government "there are men who seek to justify the Warsaw military coup" because their priorities, he stated, are different from those of the premier. "In their view," he added, "what counts is that order should prevail in Warsaw. They did not applaud you a moment ago when you made statements which showed that, in your view, what counts is freedom in Warsaw."

Mr Stirn stated that it is out of the question to challenge the view that food aid should be given to the Polish people but, he remarked, "you may wonder about the advisability of supporting the government which has just achieved power in Poland -- while not forgoing the idea of letting it benefit from the considerable financial aid whose allocation was decided before the coup."

Taking the floor again, Mr Mauroy stated: "It is true that the minister of economy and finance participated in a routine meeting during which this aid and debt repayments were discussed, but nothing has yet been decided and no pledge has been given. The government has merely continued to discuss the matter calmly to ensure that it can help Poland when, once the circumstances have changed, it is again able to deal with that country's genuine leaders. As for the Polish crisis' repercussions on domestic policy, I know that the opposition will speak about it at great length. Let it absorb the idea that my government has not two or three policies but only one -- the policy which I, as premier, have just explained."

NO COMPLIANT SILENCE ON POLAND, SAYS COT

PM180905 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] "When order prevails in Warsaw freedom is threatened in our country," Mr Jean-Pierre Cot, minister of cooperation and development, stated during a debate organized by the newspaper LA CROIX Monday, 14 December, on the following theme: "Respect for Human Rights and Economic, Political and Strategic Balances in the World."

And the minister added: "If the experiment in democracy is interrupted, the evolution of Eastern countries will be called into question. It is out of the question to resume the compliant silence observed in 1968 (when Czechoslovakia was invaded). If perchance external intervention took place a new situation would arise. The Polish people must realize that they will be able to rely on France's active solidarity."

Asked about Mr Claude Cheysson's comments (LE MONDE of 15 December), Mr Cot stated: "The situation is sufficiently grave to make us restrain our language. Things are changing hourly. Nothing has yet been decided. We have no right to precipitate a situation merely to please ourselves."

PS LEADERSHIP BODY ISSUES STATEMENT ON POLAND

PM171527 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Dec 81 pp 8, 9

[Text] The PS Executive Committee, which met in Paris Sunday 13 December, has adopted the following statement: "The arrival in power [in Poland] of a special military committee for salvation and the declaration of martial law are causing great anxiety in France. Moreover, if confirmed, the many arrests of leaders and militants and the establishment of military courts demand clear condemnation.

"The PS knows that for its members, its voters and the vast majority of public opinion, the democratization process started by the Polish people more than a year ago represents a great hope for Poland and for Europe. The PS reaffirms its hope that the trade union freedom and freedom of speech won by the people's movement in Poland and notably by the Solidarity trade union will be maintained. It demands the release of the people arrested. It sends its friendly wishes to the Polish people in the present crucial period. The PS would consider it to be a very serious matter if the present developments in Poland were to lead to a return to the past in the sphere of democracy and freedom.

"The PS first secretary has met with the Polish ambassador to France to obtain information from him on the situation and to inform him of the acute concern felt by all socialists.

"The PS Executive Committee mandates the Executive Bureau to take all the decisions for action required by events, in conjunction with all our country's democratic forces."

SOCIALIST LEADER ADDRESSES POLISH SUPPORT RALLY

NC192115 Paris AFP in English 2104 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 19 Dec (AFP) -- The first secretary of France's Socialist Party today advocated using Poland's economic dependence on the West as a wedge to loosen martial law in Poland [words indistinct] return of civil liberties.

Lionel Jospin, addressing some 10,000 people at a Polish support meeting, cited ties between the independent Solidarity union (?and the) French left, which "share the same values, the same objectives and the same demands." He stressed any economic pressure on Poland should exclude cutting off food aid, which he said would simply hurt the people.

Polish actor Andres Seneryn, described as Solidarity's representative at the meeting, said his union "is not dead" and that "resistance is being organized in Poland." French National Assembly President Louis Mermaz called for an "end to the state of siege and a stop to repression in Poland." An hour-long strike is scheduled by most French trade unions Monday (1000-1100 GMT) in support of the Polish people.

MARCHAIS INTERVIEWED ON POLISH SITUATION

NC202051 Paris AFP in English 2024 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 20 Dec (AFP) -- French Communist leader Georges Marchais stressed today that "Everything possible must be done to avoid civil war and external intervention in Poland."

In a rare statement since Socialist President Francois Mitterrand assumed power -- and included Communist ministers in his government -- last May, Mr Marchais said in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that "all must be done (also) to continue the indispensable reforms necessary to resolve" Poland's problems. Poland's economic, social and democratic problems must be solved on the basis of understanding among national forces, he said. Mr Marchais made the statement amid refusal by the French Communist Party and powerful Communist-led CGT trades union federation to join in nation-wide condemnation for the military take-over in Poland.

FOOD DELIVERIES TO POLAND WILL NOT BE STOPPED

LD210914 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] In an interview published this morning in OUEST-FRANCE, President Francois Mitterrand says that France has no intention for the present of imposing a food blockade on Poland. Those who are going hungry in Poland, he says, are not the men of the government.

MITTERRAND MAY POSTPONE VISIT TO ISRAEL

LD201936 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] President Francois Mitterrand may postpone the official visit to Israel he was to make 10-12 February until a later date. This postponement, if confirmed, would no doubt be a direct consequence of the recent annexation of the Golan Heights by Israel. At the Ministry of External Relations it was stated that to make any announcement about a postponement of the presidential visit would be premature, however, the ministry provided no confirmation of these dates.

POLITICAL GROUPS COMMENT ON DOZIER KIDNAPPING

AU190859 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 19 Dec (ANSA) -- The kidnapping in Italy of United States General James Lee Dozier by Red Brigade urban guerrillas has once again raised the question of terrorism's international links. The secretary of Italy's Liberal Party, Valerio Zanone, warned that terrorism had entered a new stage and that international headquarters were masterminding such actions now. It was not by chance that the general, a top ranking NATO officer, was kidnapped and a blow thus delivered to the Western alliance at a time when Poland was being subjected to a military clampdown, he said.

Social Democratic Party Secretary Pietro Longo also saw the kidnapping as part of an international strategy of terrorism or at least as an action having objectives of an international nature. Republican Roldolfo Bandiera called it "a terrorist operation at an international level, diligently prepared over a long period of time.." Social Democratic Deputy Constantino Belluscio also saw Dozier's seizure in Verona as calling into question the effectiveness of Italy's security services. This is especially true, he said, when it is taken into consideration that during questioning of recent Red Brigades kidnap victims it appeared that NATO personnel or installations had been targeted for attack, he stressed. The radicals also believed that the seizure of the NATO officer could have been foreseen on the basis of information contained in recent documents on terrorism in Italy. The Socialist Party's lower house caucus issued a statement here claiming that the kidnapping throws a "new and alarming light on the international links of political terrorism in Italy and on the strong influence which these phenomena exert on our country from outside."

Red Brigades Communique

LD192036 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Excerpt] The first Red Brigades communique on the kidnapping of U.S. General Dozier has been found in Rome. For developments in this case here is our correspondent in Verona, Also Bello:

[Begin recording] The echo of the appeal by Mrs Dozier that whoever is holding her husband should treat him with humanity had not yet faded away when there came another echo, a cold and calculated one, in the customary and hateful ritual of the Red Brigades, with Communique No 1 found in the capital. In the telephone call to ANSA, which indicated the spot where the communique would be, one thing was made clear: the 300-page file, said the unknown phone caller, found by three Rome dailies and containing contributions of a theoretical nature entitled "BR Journal No 4" is "not our work but that of a splinter group." We, he added, will release the "true strategic resolution of 1981" together with Communique No 2.

Here is the content of Communique No 1: Three [words indistinct] closely trypewritten files. The communique is signed "Red Brigades for Communism," which means that the kidnapping of the NATO deputy commander has not been accomplished by one single column but by a clandestine formation. In its totality it does not contain any demands. There is the usual heading with the five-pointed star, followed by four long slogans and the claim: "Thursday, 17 December, an armed nucleus of our organization," said in the ignoble language of the terrorists, "an armed nucleus of our organization captured and locked up in a people's prison a dirty Yankee of the U.S. Army of occupation, Brig Gen James Dozier, deputy commander of the Allied Land Forces in Southern Europe." This claim precedes a long analysis on NATO, war and missiles. This is the central passage of the first communique which, generally speaking, is ready-made prior to a subversive action about to be carried out.

The last part of the document contains an appeal on behalf of so-called proletarian internationalism which exalts the Red Army Faction, the foremost West German subversive organization, and stresses the need to reopen, I quote, "to reopen on a new basis the dialogue with other European revolutionary forces and with the IRA." [end recording]

PCI, PCE RENEW CONDEMNATION OF POLISH EVENTS

AU181953 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 18 Dec (ANSA) -- The Italian and Spanish Communist Parties renewed their condemnation of the imposition of martial law in Poland, the arrests reported and the suppression of civil and trade union rights in that country in a joint communique released in Rome today at the end of a visit here by Spanish party Secretary Santiago Carrillo. The communique said Carrillo arrived in Rome yesterday for a 24-hour visit which centered on consultations with the head of the Italian party, Enrico Berlinguer, on developments in Poland and the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights. The two communist party leaders also agreed, the communique said, on the dangerous repercussions certain to be felt as a result of the Israeli move and underscored the need to push forward in the Middle East with initiatives developed by European democratic forces.

Archbishop on Way to Warsaw

LD191624 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Excerpt] The papal nuncio for special missions, Archbishop Luigi Poggi, left this morning by plane for Vienna to be able to continue his journey by train to Warsaw this evening. Archbishop Poggi, who has been maintaining contacts for 8 years with the countries of East Europe, is accompanied by Msgr Janusz Polonek of the church's Council for Public Affairs.

As Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, secretary of state, stressed yesterday at a press conference after his return from the United States, up to now there has been a lack of direct contact between the Holy See and Polish bishops. Cardinal Casaroli added that the Holy See wants first and foremost to support the activity of the episcopate of Poland.

GOVERNMENT, PARTIES, UNIONS HIT POLISH CRACKDOWN

PM180915 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 15 Dec 81 p 9

[Excerpts] Madrid -- The seizure of political power by the military in Poland and the declaration of martial law have caused deep concern in the various political and trade union sectors. This concern has also manifested itself among those attending the Madrid CSCE conference, the delegations at which, after adopting a concerned wait-and-see stance, have declined to make any comment on the situation in Poland, believing that this is an internal affair of that socialist country.

For their part, Spanish reactions to the Polish military's coup were immediate. The government, shortly after learning the news, issued a communique stating that it was following events with concern and alarm, while at the same time expressing its confidence that this crisis can be surmounted without external interference or the adoption of internal measures which would ruin the progress recently achieved by the Polish people. In this connection the Spanish Government believes that a political regression in Poland would constitute a negative development of considerable gravity. As far as political parties' and trade union federations' reactions are concerned, they were all in agreement in vigorously condemning the military's coup, and expressed their solidarity with the Polish workers and the defense of their rights and freedoms.

For its part, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party has described the Polish events as a further blow to peace and detente. "This reduces the portions of freedom recently won by the Polish workers, and makes clear the failure of a system incapable of accepting criticism and disagreement." The PCE and the Popular Alliance held special meetings to assess the events in Poland. The Communists' Central Committee Secretariat expressed its profound and radical disagreement with the Polish military coup and its intention to organize and take part in all actions which take place, in order to defend peace and democratic freedoms in any part of the world. Last, the Spanish Communists believe that the surmounting of this crisis can only come about by means of national reconciliation among all the forces which have real influence in Poland, maintaining the trade union freedoms stipulated in the agreements between the government and the Solidarity trade union. For its part, the Popular Alliance referred, after condemning the events, to Marxist socialism's inability to evolve toward a system of freedoms: Socialism has allowed the blow to be struck from within Poland itself, preparing itself for violent occupation if any resistance occurs."

For their part the General Workers Union [UGT], the Workers Trade Union and the National Confederation of Labor also condemn the Polish military coup and expressed their support for the Polish workers' struggle and for the Solidarity trade union's gains. They were in agreement that the defense of democratic freedoms as inseparable from the workers' struggle for decent working conditions, while at the same time expressing their concern at the consequences which this could have for world peace and detente. Like the workers commissions, the UGT has proposed holding joint actions of solidarity with the Polish workers, while at the same time demanding of that country's authorities the release of the detainees and the restoration of trade union freedom and constitutional rights, in order to resume the line of dialogue and negotiation in Poland.

PROCEEDINGS BEGUN AGAINST 'MANIFESTO' SIGNATORIES

LD191854 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] In an official note issued a few minutes ago the Captaincy General of Madrid confirms that proceedings have begun against eight captains and a warrant officer who signed the "manifesto of the 100" [words indistinct] in the daily EL ALCAZAR. The Captaincy General of Madrid, the note sent to RNE [Madrid Domestic Service] concludes, expects the news media to act responsibly by considering the matter as settled and by not giving it repeated and sensationalist treatment which would only be harmful to the military institution.

COMMENTATOR ANALYZES AIMS OF RECENT TURKISH MOVES

NC192041 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 19 Dec 81

["Letter From Athens" program, by Athens correspondent Konstandinos Kalligas]

[Text] Following its established and customary tactics -- "the thief shouting to scare the homeowner" -- Turkey recently proceeded to a deliberate and planned heightening of tension in its relations with Greece. This is seen in two moves: The recent false allegation that Greece landed troops in Cyprus just at the time Turkey was strengthening its military occupation forces on the island; and the truly improbable allegation by Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen that Greece has allegedly forfeited its rights as a guarantor power in Cyprus.

As to the first allegation -- the alleged landing of Greek troops in the area of Paphos and so forth -- this has not only been denied by the Greek side but also by the commander of UNFICYP. The Governments of Greece and Cyprus have also released concrete facts, quoting dates and numbers, proving beyond any doubt that the Turks did exactly what they accused Greece of doing -- in other words, they transferred additional troops and modern war equipment to the north of Cyprus, which they have occupied since 1974, thus renewing the equipment they already had there.

As to the second allegation, this is so obviously beyond any consideration that it merits no rejection. The argument used by Turkmen to establish his allegation on Greece losing its rights as a guarantor power is that Greece did not act when the Cypriot constitution was violated. (?How could Greece) have acted when this violation was undertaken by an illegal and condemned gang of exploiters of authority in Athens? That gang was not a Greek government, and consciously or unconsciously it opened the way for the Turkish invasion -- naturally undertaken neither for the restoration of the constitutional order on the island nor for guaranteeing its territorial integrity.

We should not, however, waste time in refuting obviously false and base allegations. The question is, what is Turkey's goal when it resorts to its new provocations and a sudden heightening of tension? Could this be a countermove in order to bring pressure on Greece to force our country to give up its legal rights and interests? Could this be the result of collusion with other forces, on which Turkey relies absolutely and without whose approval and consent it would never have dared undertake a major adventure with an immediate chain reaction not only in the area but also outside it? Could this also be the preamble to a third Attila in Cyprus? None of the authoritative observers in Athens believes this last possibility is the most likely. The situation does not permit such an undertaking, which would not remain confined to the island of Cyprus, as was the case in 1974, but which would immediately develop into a broader and more general clash in the entire area.

The fates of the entire Greek and Cypriot areas are integral and indivisible. Any possible further occupation of Cyprus would be a rift in a vital sector of the entire Greek perimeter, the broader Greek area. The consequences would be immediate and direct on the Greek area, which would become the next objective. Consequently, this is nothing but a parrying move and pressure aimed, apart from all else, at restoring the damage suffered by Turkey in Brussels, when by refusing to accept the well-known wording of the communique it indirectly admitted that it does have expansionist views at the expense of Greece and the Greek area in general. No matter how things stand, Greece will not be affected by Turkey's audacity and provocative attitude, and it will cede absolutely nothing. The bluff will have no effect. If, against all hopes, there is any attempt -- something which is unlikely -- the responsibility would rest upon others and not upon Greece, and it is these others who would regret their action.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH CRISIS DOMINATES CONCLUSION OF CSCE SESSION

LD182320 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Gloria del Campo report]

[Text] The current phase of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe ended this evening at 1830 with a single subject dominating the speeches at the last plenary session which lasted all day -- Poland. Poland was cited by all the Western countries and particularly by the Holy See, and as these countries spoke the Eastern delegates also brought the subject up. This removes even further the draft of the final document of the Madrid conference submitted by the neutral and nonaligned countries.

The dominant theme of the speeches, apart from stating that there should be no interference in the internal affairs of Poland, was one of harsh condemnation of the development in this country. Human rights are not being respected, it was stated, and these developments directly affect the Madrid conference. The Eastern delegations, with a brief Polish intervention and a much longer Soviet one, to mention the most important, stressed that no one should interfere with Polish affairs and that the Western news media have published some reports contrary to the reality of the situation. Everyone believes that if the Polish situation had not blown up at this point, an agreement would have been reached today on the basis of the document drawn up by neutral and nonaligned countries, although they would have had to come back in February to resolve the last details. Now the conference will resume on 9 February, but everything depends more than ever on Poland to continue the process begun with the Helsinki Final Act of 1975.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

FOOD DELIVERIES TO POLAND TO BE WATCHED

NC181505 Paris AFP in English 1419 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Brussels, 18 Dec (AFP) -- The European Economic Community (EEC) is to watch carefully to see that 8,000 tons of beef it has given to Poland, and food sold cheaply, is distributed to the Polish people, the community commission said here today. The meat is due to be delivered soon, and the commission has detailed deliveries of other food stupplies sold by the EEC to Poland at 15 per cent below world prices. So far the deliveries comprise 663,000 tons of grain, 55,000 tons of sugar, 77,000 tons of meat, 32,000 tons of butter, and 600 tons of olive oil. Under contracts already concluded with Poland, 8,000 tons of butter, 1,000 tons of beef, 9,800 tons of pork and 163,000 tons of grain are still due to be delivered.

FOREIGN MINISTERS DENOUNCE ISRAEL, GOLAN DECISION

PM181405 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Dec 81 p 8

[Daniel Vernet dispatch]

[Text] London -- The unity of Europe and of the Ten has been restored as a result of the annexation of the Golan by Israel. The ministers of foreign affairs, who attended a special session in London on Monday, 14 December, and Tuesday in order to discuss some European matters, soon agreed on a draft statement, called "severe" by Mr Cheysson, which was to be officially published this Tuesday.

The draft statement points out that "The ministers of foreign affairs of EC member states deeply regret the Israeli Government and Knesset decision to extend Israeli law, jurisdiction and administration to the occupied Syrian territory of the Golan Heights. Such extension, which is tantamount to annexation, is contrary to international law and is therefore, in our view, null and void. This step is prejudicial to the possibility of the implementation of Security Council resolution 242 and is bound to make even more difficult the search for an overall peace settlement in the Near East, which we continue to support."

The 10 ministers stated that they were "amazed" by Mr Begin's decision. "This piece of news has literally come like a bolt from the blue," said Mr Cheysson, who was especially surprised because none of his Israeli interlocutors referred to such a possibility in any way during his recent visit to Jerusalem. Until now the Israeli leaders have respected the distinction between the West Bank, known under its Hebrew names of Samaria and Judea, on the one hand and the Golan, deemed to be Syrian territory, on the other. "Politically and juridically nothing justified this heartbreaking decision," the French minister of external relations commented. As the statement made by the Ten indicates, the annexation is contrary to international law, especially the 1907 Hague convention, which states that any occupying country must apply in the occupied territory the laws of the country to which that territory belongs. This kind of decision makes the prospects for peace recede even further," Mr Cheysson added. He still hopes, however, that the withdrawal from Sinai will be concluded as planned. While expressing his "sadness," the minister of external relations was nonetheless unwilling to prejudge the consequences which the Golan's annexation by Israel could have for French Near East policy.

BELGIUM

MARTENS AFFIRMS ADHERENCE TO DUAL DECISION

LD181556 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Address by Prime Minister Wilfried Martens to the Chamber of Representative in Brussels -- live in Flemish with simultaneous French translation]

[Excerpt] The country's security is based on the solidarity of the NATO allies. Along with them, the government will do whatever is necessary to ensure the balance of power on which peace rests, while trying to bring armaments down to the lowest level by a policy of active negotiations. As regards medium-range nuclear weapons, the government confirms its adherence to the NATO dual decision of 12 December 1979 and refers back, as regards the Belgian position, to the 17 September 1980 decision of the third Martens government. It subscribes to the objective of the negotiations defined by the Western side -- making unnecessary, by means of dismantling the Soviet SS-20s, the installation of corresponding weapons in West Europe in 1983. The government will examine every 6 months, in consultation with its allies, the situation and the progress of negotiations and will come to the appropriate conclusion within the alliance framework. Parliament will be reguarly kept informed.

NETHERLANDS

DEFENSE MINISTRY TO ORDER FURTHER 18 F-16 FIGHTERS

PM161403 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 5 Dec 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The Hague, 5 Dec -- The cabinet yesterday decided to order a further 18 F-16 fighters. Once again the Netherlands aircraft industry will be involved in the order. The aircraft will replace the air force's NF-5 fighter bombers. The order will cost 560 million guilders. The additional cost of Netherlands industrial participation in the U.S. aircraft will amount to 51 million guilders. According to Defesne Minister van Mierlo and Under Secretary Stemerdink, this will lead to employment worth 265 million guilders amounting to a total of 1,125 man-years' work.

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FOREIGN POLICY COUNCIL STAND ON POLAND REPORTED

AU181426 Vienna Domestic Service in German 17 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Statement by Chancellor Kreisky following the session of the Foreign Policy Council in parliament 17 December -- recorded]

[Text] At its session today the Foreign Policy Council thoroughly discussed the situation in Poland in the light of the latest development which gives rise to serious concern. It expresses the urgent expectation that human rights and basic freedoms in the sense of the Helsinki Final Act and the UN human rights charter will be ensured, and that in particular all persons illegally deprived of their freedom will be released. The council is convinced that the Polish people are capable of solving their own problems themselves with their own strength without any intervention from outside. In view of the great misery of the Polish people the council recommends the establishment of a national committee for the purpose of rendering aid to Poles in Austria and abroad, a committee to be composed of representatives of religious and humanitarian organizations, institutions of public life, as well as of political parties. The council appeals to all countries concerned to help Austria cope with the problem of Polish refugees.

KREISKY APPEALS FOR POLISH REFUGEE AID

AU211502 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 19 Dec 81 pp 2-3

[SK, AZ report on Chancellor Kreisky's press conference at the Vienna Concordia Press Club 18 December]

[Excerpts] Commenting on the current situation in Poland, the chancellor declared that now that the controversy has led to bloodshed the present regime will find it much more difficult to find the road to a reconciliation. Kreisky expressed the hope that, as unfortunate as the present events in Poland are, there will be no intervention from outside. The Austrian Government, he said, will use all its political influence to prevent a military intervention, and will do everything possible to induce the Polish Government to return to the political principles of Helsinki and to end the military dictatorship. So far, he said, there still exists at any rate a chance to prevent a military intervention.

The possibility of a return to the conditions before the proclamation of the state of emergency must be adopted as a working hypothesis. In this respect, he said, he was staking his hopes on the strong moral position of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland. The church in Poland has always been an important political factor which was also accepted as such by the government.

The solidarity with the Polish working class will be unlimited, Kreisky stressed, but no attempt will be made to make any recommendations to it or to give it any advice. That was why he, as representative of one of the biggest Social Democratic parties, was exercising restraint, Kreisky said, adding that it was easy for those who are not directly affected by the events to issue from a position of security inflammatory appeals for fighting. Regarding the question of Austria's future relations with Poland Kreisky declared that new circumstances also create new conditions in politics. Hence the changed situation in Poland would also completely change the Austrian policy and he, Kreisky, could not conceive that the relationship of positive coexistence and a relative measure of friendship will continue to exist as it had prior to last Sunday. The food shipments to Poland will at any rate be continued only if it is ensured that they will actually reach those who need such aid. One will not assist this regime that is in such flagrant contradiction to the wishes of its own people, Kreisky declared. He pointed out that most states have failed to adopt such a consistent attitude toward the Turkish military dictatorship.

Numerous questions by domestic and foreign newsmen dealt with the situation of Polish refugees in Austria and the Austrian Government's attitude in this respect. Kreisky stressed that every Pole who feels politically persecuted and arrives at the Austrian border from his homeland will certainly be admitted to the country. At present there are about 30,000 Polish refugees in Austria, 7,000 of whom have an opportunity to proceed to other countries. The visa regulations will not be abolished, Kreisky said, because there was no need to do so even during the Hungarian crisis in 1956. The visa requirement was introduced to ensure a certain control of entries, he declared. However, Austria needs aid from abroad because to date more than $100 millions had to be spent on all refugees, including those emigrating from the Soviet Union via Austria. According to Kreisky, Austria had to give refugees who came to our country without any financial means subsidies that even exceed Austrian basic pensions. This naturally caused a certain discontent among the Austrian population, the chancellor said. He went on to say that last summer he had appealed to numerous countries, including the United States, for aid in this field, but his appeals produced hardly any results. That is why Austria had to reintroduce visas, thus adopting the same policy as Switzerland, he said.

Kreisky pointed out that in contrast to the rather restrictive policy regarding the granting of political refugee status practiced by the UN High Commissioner's Office, Austria has been treating this group of refugees exceedingly generously. He expressed the hope that in the wake of the current events the parliaments of other countries would become more sensitive regarding this issue and that the Poles who have emigrated would also assert themselves more in countries such as the United States and Canada. This could lead to a more liberal immigration policy in such countries, but it is regretable that it takes such events to make them sensitive to the problem.

At the press conference, which was partly held in English, Kreisky stressed that there are also other military dictatorships besides Poland. He said that he had already warned former U.S. President Carter against being blind in one eye in connection with his campaign for human rights. One cannot condemn military dictatorships in one country and tolerate them in another. One must not be blind to what is happening in El Salvador and focus criticism on Poland only, he said. In reply to a newsman's question Kreisky defined his warnings against any military intervention by saying that the dispatch of military experts to Latin America also constitutes an intervention.

INTERIOR MINISTRY REPORTS ON POLISH ARRIVALS

AU181225 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 18 Dec 81 p 8

[Text] Vienna -- Eight persons returned, 22 visas issued on the border and a total of 134 Polish citizens who crossed the border with an Austrian visa -- these are the most recent statistics on Polish refugees from the Ministry of the Interior. It covers the period 15-16 December, beginning at 1700. More than one-half of the Poles entered Austria via Burgenland, 45 came through Carinthia, and only 16 via Lower Austria, where fewer and fewer Poles are reporting for entry. It seems, however, that the influx of Poles from Yugoslavia is not subsiding.

PAHR CRITICIZES ISRAEL'S ANNEXATION OF GOLAN

AU171221 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 17 Dec 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Vienna, Tel Aviv (APA) REUTER, AFP, DPA) -- Foreign Minister Pahr has told the Israeli ambassador in Vienna, Ben-Ya'aqov, that the annexation of the Golan Heights by Israel is a flagrant violation of the UN charter and of the principles of international law. Such a measure cannot be accepted without objection, Pahr declared. Ben-Ya'aqov conveyed to Pahr a message from Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir in which the Israeli measure is outlined. It is described as being not an annexation but an "application of the legal system, jurisdiction and administration of the state of Israel to the Golan Heights.." The Israeli ambassador stressed that his government's step would not affect the operations of the UN forces on the Golan Heights.

BUNDESTAG RESOLUTION ON POLISH CRISIS REPORTED

LD181608 Hamburg DPA in German 1354 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 18 Dec (DPA) -- At the end of its debate today on the chancellor's statement, the lower house passed -- with one abstension -- a resolution on the situation in Poland. The text of the resolution is as follows:

A) The German house views with growing concern the developments in and around Poland and voices at this fateful moment its solidarity with the hard-pressed Polish people and their struggle for human dignity, constitutionality and democracy.

B) It appeals to the Polish military government to prove its credibility by releasing all arrested persons, by restoring the freedoms achieved in the course of reform and renewal, and by resuming the dialogue with the reform-minded and patriotic forces of the Polish people.

C) The Polish movement for reform and renewal of human dignity, workers' rights and national self-determination, which has been at work since August 1980, is now being crushed. The dialogue with Polish patriots forcibly broken off on 13 December 1981, a dialogue which provoked international human rights acts and the Helsinki Final Act, must be resumed. It must not fail.

D) Contrary to the fundamental declaration of General Jaruzelski on the course of Polish reform, the leaders of the young workers and peasants trade unions, scientists and students are being arrested by the thousands. The free expression of the will of the people is being suppressed; force is being used.

E) The German lower house recalls the strict obligation under international law of all states, especially the signatories of the (?Helsinki) Final Act, to noninterference and to honor the sovereignty of all states in the interest of security, cooperation and peace in Europe. It therefore watches with great concern the growing propagandistic witch hunt against the course of Polish reform and the overt and covert threats from outside against Polish independence.

F) The German lower house appeals to all citizens of our country, to the trade unions and the parties, to the churches, to the welfare and humanitarian organizations and to young people to express human and moral solidarity with the suffering Polish people and to give material help against hunger, suffering and cold which this neighboring people so urgently needs and has earned.

G) The German lower house calls upon the Federal Government to keep the question of government economic aid to the People's Republic of Poland open, and also to work in this regard within the framework of the EEC, until such time as the measures of suppression used by the present regime against the Polish people are halted.

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON FRG-GDR RELATIONS, POLAND

LD191006 Hamburg DPA in German 0003 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 19 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Genscher is confident that the "very intensive talks" at the intra-German summit at Lake Werbellin will bear fruit next year. In an interview with the Mainz ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG made public by the Foreign Ministry, Genscher pointed out that arrangements have been made between the two sides which are to lead to practical results. Agreements in various fields are planned.

Genscher emphasized that the possibilities of the basic treaty between Bonn and East Berlin are far from exhausted. Full use must be made of them. The summit has resulted in some movement in this respect.

Concerning the situation in Poland Genscher underlined the statement of the EEC foreign ministers that developments are being followed with sympathy and concern. The Federal Government hopes that the Polish people will be able to solve its problems by itself without any interference from outside and without the use of force so as to ensure the continuation of the policy of renewal.

RED CROSS WORKERS DELIVER SUPPLIES TO POLAND

LD191356 Hamburg DPA in German 1130 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Kiel, 19 Dec (DPA) -- Despite the considerable relief consignments from the West, Polish hospitals are still short of medical supplies, food and cleaning materials. This was stated by German Red Cross [DRK] helpers from Schleswig-Holstein who had delivered aid consignments of this type to 13 hospitals in northern Poland during the past few days. "When we came the stores were empty," they said, "and what we brought will last 4 weeks at the most." The DRK helpers were today on board the Polish ferry Inowroclaw on their way home and are expected back in Kiel later today. Speaking by telephone one DRK helper told DPA: "We were received with great warmth in all hospitals."

The DRK helpers had left Kiel on Tuesday with 13 trucks and 3 cans. They delivered the urgently required supplies -- about 32 tons -- to 13 hospitals between Gydnia and Szczecin. The total value of the medical supplies, children's food and other food was just under DM500,000. According to the DRK helpers, the mood among the Polish population is "dejected." Because of lack of communications the population is clearly badly informed about the situation in the country and is fully occupied in coping with the supply difficulties. One of the women helpers said: "I just do not know how the Poles are to get through the winter."

AID TO POLAND NOT TO DEPEND ON ECONOMIC REFORM

LD201300 Hamburg DPA in German 0750 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 20 Dec (DPA) -- The Federal Government will, in the words of Government Spokesman Kurt Becker, give some consideration as to how it can contribute to easing the situation in Poland. In an interview with Deutschlandfunk Becker nevertheless made it clear, according to the radio station, that Bonn will continue to adhere to its strict policy of noninterference. Anything else may lead to a deterioration of the situation in Poland. The Bonn government spokesman stressed that it is important to carry on with food aid. To make the continuation of economic aid dependent on the implementation of the reform policy of the Poles will not be the policy of the Federal Government, Becker said.

BANKS TO REFUSE MORE CREDIT TO PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

LD201420 Hamburg DPA in German 1155 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Stuttgart, 20 Dec (DPA) -- The German banks are not prepared to grant further credits to Poland since the country cannot pay the debt interest run up this year. This was said on Sunday on Southwest Radio by Harald Kuehnen, chairman of the Federal Association of German Banks. According to Kuehnen, the association has received a telex from Polish Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, in which the latter states that Poland will continue to meet its international obligations and will take care of the repayment of its debts. However, the German credit market is not at present in a position to assume further risks. The situation will only be different if the Federal Government gives a 100-percent guarantee for the bank credits. According to Kuehnen, the banks will have to earmark some of their profits to cover possible future losses. He stresses, however, that this will not happen at the expense of bank customers.

KOHL URGES RED CROSS TO INSPECT POLISH CAMPS

LD211118 Hamburg DPA in German 1034 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 21 Dec (DPA) -- Helmut Kohl, leader of the opposition in the Bundestag, has called for the International Red Cross to be called upon to investigate conditions in Polish internment camps. Kohl said in Bonn on Monday that without interfering in the internal political situation the International Red Cross must be given an opportunity to ensure that the interned persons are kept in conditions of human dignity. There are an increasing number of eyewitness accounts about catastrophic conditions in overcrowded internment camps near Warsaw, Kielce, Katowice and on the Hel Peninsula. There is an acute shortage of warm clothing, of adequate medical care and of communication with the families of the internees.

"If Jaruzelski's military government wants to retain a minimum of confidence among the population in the West which is prepared to offer aid, it must be interested in early and unhindered action by the International Red Cross," Kohl said. The leader of the opposition also called on the Polish authorities to make the necessary arrangements so that the aid provided by churches and private sources reach families and individuals in need. The distribution of this aid in Poland must remain in the hands of the churches and charity organizations.

GENSCHER DISCUSSES POLAND WITH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

LD211322 Hamburg DPA in German 1207 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 21 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher summoned on Monday to the Foreign Ministry Miroslaw Wojkowski, Polish charge d'affaires in Bonn. It was later disclosed that Genscher explained to the Polish diplomat the Bundestag's 18 December resolution on the situation in Poland and the statement issued in this connection by Rainer Barzel (CDU), chairman of the foreign relations committee, on behalf of the three groups. According to the Foreign Ministry, Wojkowski presented his own personal view. Following a request by Genscher the charge d'affaires briefed the federal foreign minister on developments in Poland on the basis of information available to the diplomat. Details have not been disclosed.

SUSPENSION OF AID TO POLAND 'NOT MEANINGFUL'

LD211628 Hamburg DPA in German 1547 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Bonn/Hamburg, 21 Dec (DPA) -- The Federal Government intends to continue fulfilling all agreed measures of helping Poland despite the new situation. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker reaffirmed on Monday that this applies also to the settlement of 1981 debts. Becker told the press that suspension of aid is "not meaningful." The sum of DM40 million is still available this year for food aid. Everything else has been allocated. Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium, writing in the latest issue of VORWAERTS, said that it is still not clear whether the Polish leadership will attain its objective of stability with a moderate continuation of the reform course. If resistance changes into civil war the strength of the People's Army will be tested.

GENSCHER RECEIVES EAGLEBURGER FOR TALKS

LD212148 Hamburg DPA in German 2056 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 21 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher this evening received Lawrence Eagleburger, head of the European affairs department in the U.S. State Department, for a 90-minute discussion. A Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that they discussed East-West relations and particularly the situation in Poland. Eagleburger is on a tour of several European capitals to discuss the crisis in Poland with the allies. It was learned in Bonn that he will fly from Bonn to London. Eagleburger has come from Rome where he discussed, in addition to the Polish crisis, the kidnapping of NATO Gen James Dozier.

PCF LEADER WANTS 'RESPONSIBLE' APPROACH ON POLAND

PM211155 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 14 Dec 81 p 1

[Apparent text of PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais 13 December statement: "Do Nothing To Encourage Confrontation"]

[Text] PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais made the following statement yesterday:

I learned with emotion of the events which have just occurred in Poland. Since the beginning of the Polish crisis the PCF has advocated that the Poles themselves should find solutions to their own problems, implementing the economic, social and democratic reforms necessary for the advance of socialism in their country. We followed with interest and sympathy the efforts made to that end, and it is a pity that difficulties and extremism have hindered that process and led to the present situation.

In this situation we remain faithful to our constant policy. We intend to refrain from any initiative which might hinder the necessary search for a peaceful solution to the crisis, making it possible -- on the basis of accord among the national forces -- to pursue the vital reforms to finally overcome the mistakes of the past and develop socialism. Nothing should be done to encourage internal confrontation or foreign intervention, which we do not want. I think that such a responsible attitude, which, I note, has been adopted by high-ranking international and French figures, accords with Poland's interest and the interests of France and of peace.

Gremetz Comments

PM211503 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 16 Dec 81 p 10

[Excerpt] The situation in Poland prompted many reactions in France yesterday, notably that of PCF Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz, who expressed the hope that the present situation is only "temporary."

Questioned on France-Inter, Maxime Gremetz reaffirmed the PCF's concern to "do nothing which might encourage an internal confrontation or foreign intervention." Then he expressed the hope that "the situation is only temporary and that there will be a move toward pursuing the process started on the basis of national accord to implement economic, social and democratic reforms." With regard to the stances adopted by several European communist parties he stated: "Each communist party is independent....The PCF has adopted a responsible position, it is entitled to do that too." Maxime Gremetz also recalled that the PCF "is fighting for a French brand of socialism and shows solidarity with peoples building socialism in their way." Questioned on respect for government solidarity in France, he explained: "We are in the government on the basis of the orientations chosen by the people, we intend to take part in this government to implement that policy."

JOSPIN HITS CHEYSSON, PCF STANCES ON POLAND

PM210931 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Dec 81 p 6

[Text] PS First Secretary Lionel Jospin, who was the guest on the channel 2 television midday news program Tuesday, 15 December, expressed his disagreement with the judgment of the situation in Poland made by Mr Claude Cheysson Sunday, when he said that it was an "internal Polish affair." On the one hand he stressed that that judgment "is not the government's attitude, which was given by Mr Pierre Mauroy's statement," and on the other hand that the external relations minister's statement "in no way" corresponds to the PS stance.

Questioned on the PCF's attitude, Mr Jospin replied: "The Socialists must say and do what they think right, say that it is unacceptable and demand the release of those who have been imprisoned and a return to a state of freedom... In June we adopted a joint communique with the PCF which says: 'The two sides discussed the development of the situation in Poland and express the hope that country and its people will themselves successfully carry through the process of economic, social and democratic renewal in which they are engaged.' (Note -- joint declaration issued 23 June). I do not believe that the events now happening represents a renewal of democracy. It strikes me that the PS position is in keeping with that communique, whereas the PCF leadership's is not. But that is the PCF leadership's problem, not ours. It is the PCF leadership which is having difficulty in explaining its stance... which is not entirely in keeping with the agreement we signed. As regards the government, since the Communist ministers and Charles Fiterman say they agree with the statement made by Pierre Mauroy the problem of government solidarity does not arise."

CHIRAC URGES ECONOMIC REPRISALS AGAINST USSR

PM211609 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Dec 81 p 6

[Excerpt] On Wednesday, 16 December, Mr Jacques Chirac participated in television's channel one "Great Press Debate" program. The mayor of Paris proposed, among other things, that the Western nations hold consultations with a view to taking economic reprisal measures against the Soviet Union if it were to intervene in Poland. Condemning totally the government's policy, he stated: "I reject anything that resembles socialism in any way."

Mr Jacques Chirac stated among other things: "Poland -- The Soviet Union's barbarous resolve makes it necessary for the West to revise the methods governing its relations with it. We have continually been sending to the Soviet Union our technology, our computers and our turnkey plants, in short, everything that represents progress today and the work of our scholars and scientists. The situation requires that Western nations clearly tell the Soviet Union that unless its behavior changes we will no longer be able to continue to export these things nor trade under the present conditions. Furthermore, it has now become inopportune to pursue the work of the Soviet-French grand economic commission.

"And, finally, there is the problem of the Helsinki accords. They have brought considerable advantage to the Soviet Union and other Eastern countries -- the recognition of the borders which resulted from the war. Per contra, we have asked them to show a somewhat better understanding or appreciation of human rights. It is clear that the Eastern countries and the Soviet Union have violated them. The Western nations which have signed those accords now have the right to meet to consider under what conditions they could advise the Soviet Union that they are reconsidering those accords and declare them null and void. I am in favor of a complete revision of our trade accords and our trade regulations with the Soviet Union and the Eastern countries with a view to calling into question our exports in general and the export of our technology in particular, for we cannot protect our dignity by remaining silent nor our security by being complaisant."

MERMAZ: USSR RESPONSIBLE FOR POLISH TURMOIL

LD211816 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Louis Mermaz, president of the National Assembly has in turn expressed his opinion on the Warsaw drama. Mr Mermaz did not beat about the bush when he spoke on TF 1 as he said he considered that the USSR was responsible for what is happening in Poland today. Here is Louis Mermaz:

[Begin recording] The first effective thing is to maintain food aid and then, within the framework of the international bodies, to make the Soviet Union understand that we consider it to be responsible for what is happening in Poland, for the events in Poland cannot be separated from the entirety of relations between the Warsaw Pact countries. That must be said very clearly if one wants to be able to contribute to an honest and just settlement of the drama which has begun. The action which France is capable of undertaking should have the value of an impetus. Everything must be done in order not to accept the Yalta division. There must not be a double freeze; one around the Soviets, the other around the United States. The most effective way of refusing to accept this division is to act in such a way that the government with a Socialist leadership and the president can act at the European level, at the level of the Atlantic alliance and equally undertake action in the direction of the Third World. [end recording]

AUSTRALIA REASSURED ON MURUROA RADIOACTIVITY

NC200854 Paris AFP in English 0825 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 22 Dec (AFP) -- France has given an assurance to Australia that regular checks showed there was no radioactivity in the region of the French nuclear testing site of Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific, the External Relations Ministry said here. The government is anxious to dispel concern expressed by the Australian Government following information it had received that there was radioactivity around Mururoa following French nuclear tests. In a diplomatic note handed over on December 17 to the Australian Embassy here, France declared that no traces of radioactivity had been recorded. The note said that the surrounding waters showed no signs of radiation, nor did living organisms in it. (In the English language version of the French note released by the Australian External Affairs department in Canberra yesterday, France recalled that its stragety of nuclear dissuasion was based on having an independent nuclear strike force. This force could only be modernised by nuclear test series at Mururoa, but these were limited to the minimum power compatible with strict security norms. The note added that the Mururoa site was regularly checked, the last time in August 1981, and no radiation had been recorded.)

PAPER DISSATISFIED WITH RESPONSES TO POLISH COUP

PM221155 Paris LE MATIN in French 15 Dec 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Europe Sick With Poland"]

[Excerpts] Whether it likes it or not, the whole of Europe, socialist or capitalist, is involved in the Polish tragedy and no rhetoric, whether it comes from the East or the West, can do anything to change that. Moreoever it does not much matter whether General Jaruzelski, who certainly planned his coup carefully, acted alone or in close consultation with the Kremlin. His intention was to knock out at least the most intransigent leaders of Solidarity. But, martial law or no martial law, this "tough" operation cannot be enough alone. It can only lead to new tragedies unless Jaruzelski succeeds in producing an agreement between the army, which he has pushed hurriedly to the front of the stage, and the country's other political forces, primarily the church but also those millions of people who identify with Solidarity. But how can the roundup carried out between Saturday night and Sunday morning make reconciliation easier between the Polish people and those who aspire to lead them? The crisis which broke out in Poland in July 1980 certainly has specifically Polish causes. But it also reflects a very different malaise, which is probably even more serious. It is the malaise of the peoples in Europe, in the East and the West, who no longer tolerate the strait jacket into which they were placed in an authoritarian way at the end of World War II. A country's membership in a particular camp may have fitted into the logic of Yalta and the conferences which followed, but 35 years later it cannot justify Poland's being doomed to economic ruin and political subservience. Who disputes that the USSR still feels the need to ensure its security? But in the days of missiles and ICBM's, who will believe that it still needs to completely subjugate the states which serve as a buffer between the Soviet homeland and the rest of the world?

INVESTIGATION OF DOZIER KIDNAPPING CONTINUES

AU220947 Rome ANSA in English 0855 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 22 Dec (ANSA) -- The four-day old investigation into the kidnapping of United States Brigadier-General James Lee Dozier by the Red Brigades urban guerrillas has been joined by NATO-member nation law enforcement and secret service agencies forming the most formidable front ever conceived in the Western world against terrorism. Informed sources in Verona reported on Monday that U.S., West German, French, British and Israeli agents have arrived in the north-central city, the scene of the kidnapping, and established contact to aid in the search for the missing NATO general. It was also reported that Italian investigators are exercising strong pressure on their police informers and contacts in northern Italy's underworld seeking some collaboration which could lead to a break-through in the case.

The Italian Interior Ministry meanwhile is reported to be coordinating research action by the anti-terrorist squad "Digos," the Carabinieri police and Italy's border patrol and revenue police, the Guardia di Finanza. In connection with information from the mafia and other criminal elements, it was noted by investigators that the Red Brigades command may have been in contact with local criminals in order to prepare the abduction, which they believe required more than a week of surveillance in the area. With this in mind, Italian anti-terrorist police are exploring their information channels especially among drug dealers in Verona, considered a center of transit and distribution for a multi-million dollar heroin industry.

Meanwhile, investigators are also continuing their attempts to construct Identi-Kits of the terrorists described by Dozier's wife Judith, who was bound and gagged by the group before they carried her husband to a waiting van. Remo Pancelli, allegedly responsible for the shooting of Carabinieri General Enrico Galvaligi one year ago in Rome, and Antonio Sevasta, a suspected founder of the Red Brigades Sardinian group, have so far been identified by the "Digos" as members of Dozier's kidnapping commando. Without any further leads in the investigation, the police are reported to be intensifying their search in Italy's north-eastern region, setting up road blocks and systematic searches in the countryside and carrying on search missions in many towns in the Veneto region.

POLISH CHURCH OFFICIAL ARRIVES FROM WARSAW

LD220028 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2300 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] The secretary of the Polish Episcopal Conference, Msgr Bronislaw Dabrowski, accompanied by a prelate, arrived in Rome this evening via Frankfurt. The Polish primate's envoy yesterday had a long talk in Warsaw with Msgr Luigi Poggi, the pope's envoy to the Polish capital. On his arrival in Rome, Monsignor Dabrowski succeeded in eluding the many waiting journalists by using the hallway normally taken by flight personnel.

No Red Cross Contact

LD220828 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 0500 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] The International Red Cross has no contact with Poland and declares that our country is even more cut off from the world than Biafra during the 1967-70 war, where Red Cross representatives were at least able to send radio messages. The chairman of the International Red Cross in Geneva said: We are very concerned because we only wish to help the victims of fate. Now, while the Polish Government has admitted that there are prisoners and wounded, we wish, in accordance with the Geneva Convention, to visit those who are interned, to inform their families about them and to deliver letters.

After an unsuccessful attempt to obtain visas from the Polish ambassador in Geneva, the chairman delcared: There is still some hope. A doctor of the International Red Cross, Dr (Husbach), who is now in Budapest, is trying to go to Poland to assess the most urgent needs on the spot with the representatives of the Polish Red Cross and to convey our wish to the authorities to help prisoners and wounded.

ULUSU REVIEWS SITUATION WITH CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

TA211453 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1420 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Ankara, 21 Dec (AA) -- Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu told the Consultative Assembly the number of persons killed in acts of anarchy and terror in Turkey had been reduced from an average of 22 deaths per day before 12 September 1980 to the present figure of one or less. From 12 September 1980 through 20 December 1981, security forces had collected over 85,000 rifles, more than 700,000 pistols and submachine guns, 2 mortar guns, 33 missiles, 5 antiaircraft guns, over 5 million bullets, and 84 radio sets, Ulusu announced. And 17,671 of 26,860 cases coming before the military courts the same period had been concluded. Currently 24,625 persons were under arrest, 1,997 under detention, and 3,849 were serving prison terms after being convicted.

Of 370 cases of alleged torture coming before the courts, 43 had led to prosecution, while investigation was still going on all others but 110 which had been found groundless. Twenty-eight defendants were under arrest, while 69 more faced trial on torture charges. A police officer had recently been convicted to 14 years in jail for torturing prisoners, the prime minister noted. Martial law courts had so far handed down 70 death penalties of which 21 were currently under review by the military court of appeals. The appeals court had reversed 18 court decisions of capital punishment, while it upheld 25. Of the latter, 17 had been sent for final approval to the National Security Council, which had approved 14. As 4 of the convicts involved were at large, 10 had been executed.

Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, addressing the Consultative Assembly Monday on the principal activities of and major issues before his government, announced protection for domestic industry would gradually be reduced. He summed up the basic principles of his government's economic "stability and development program" as follows: To rebuild an investing and producing economy, expenditures should equal real production, savings should be increased, losses due to rises in world prices beyond our control should be counteracted by a lower level of consumption, and the added burden that cannot be counteracted should be distributed fairly among citizens. Production efforts should be directed in particular to overcoming the foreign exchange shortage. Production in 10 major manufacturing industries, representing one-third of domestic industry, had gone up by 15.3 percent in the first three quarters of 1981, Ulusu announced. Consequently, the share of the industrial sector in GNP had gone up again to 22.6 percent. A similar rise was recorded in agricultural production. Ulusu pointed out production had in fact been stepped up and inflation reduced in 1981.

National income, which had recorded negative growth in 1979 and 1980, was expected to record a growth rate of 4.4 percent in 1981, with industry growing by 7.6 percent. In the first 11 months of 1981, the prime minister said, the cumulative [words indistinct] rise over the same period in 1980, and remained below the 40 percent inflation rate originally aimed at for 1981. Ulusu stressed in particular the fact that the rate of [words indistinct] the overall price level had been curbed "not under economic stagnation, but as the economy was being revitalized." Monetary policy, which constitutes an important tool for his government's stability program, Ulusu said, had succeeded in reversing the flight from cash [as received], and in channeling a growing part of savings to the banks. Great care had been taken to have the economy function with real assets, he added, refraining as much as possible from resorting to central bank resources. Another major development in money and banking was the significant increase in bank deposits. Bank deposits rose from 481.9 billion Turkish lira on first July 1980 to 1161.5 billion Turkish lira by the end of October 1981.

Turkey's balance of payments was improving as its economy opened up to the world. There were no longer delays in foreign exchange transfers, Ulusu announced, with Turkey once again regaining its credit-worthiness. "We do not intend to balance our foreign payments by reducing imports or interrupting economic activity," Ulusu said. Competition through gradual and selective removal of import barriers would encourage "dynamism and efficiency" in the economy, he believed.

With Turkey finding new markets in its own region, exports in 1981 were expected to reach $4.9 billion, which was 55 percent higher than in 1980, and $5.85 billion, which was 55 percent higher than in 1980, and $5.85 billion in 1982. Manufactured goods constituted nearly half of all exports in 1981. Exports to countries of the Middle East and North Africa rose by a record 195 percent over last year, while exports to OECD countries rose by 38.3 percent. Remittances by Turkish workers abroad would pass the $2.5 billion target, Ulusu added, (?stressing that) "we must find our own and permament solution to the foreign exchange shortage."

In his address to the Consultative Assembly Monday, Prime Minister Ulusu announced receipts in the 1981 budget had reached 894 billion Turkish lira by the end of October, exceeding expenditures for the first time in recent years. The surplus of 80.6 billion Turkish Lira reflected his government's policy of restrained expenditure in applying the budget as a major tool in attaining stability. The 10-month 1982 budget totalled 1,815 billion Turkish Lira divided up among major items as follows: 49 billion TL for personnel, 352 billion TL for other current expenditures, 381.7 billion TL for investment, 591.3 billion TL for transfers. These figures represented increases of 31 to 36 percent over the same items for 1981. The 1982 budget aimed at reducing the inflation rate to 29 percent and increasing national income by 4.4 percent, while taking care to preserve the improvement in the balance of payments and not leading to economic stagnation.

Public investment would be channelled to the basic functions of the government, in keeping with this year's investment policy. Incentives would be provided to the building industry. The prime minister announced priority was given to investment in infrastructure in the field of power and mining, agriculture, transportation and communications.

The importance of agriculture had increased further due to recent developments at home and abroad. Hence the government's program stressed the supply of agricultural input on time, and the improvement and expansion of credits for specific projects in agriculture; of the percentage of total public investments marked for agriculture, 66.5 percent would be channeled to infrastructure, that is, development of land and water resources.

Prime Minister Ulusu cited 1981 activities and 1982 investment projects in power and mining as follows: Electrification of 1,400 more villages raised the total of rural units enjoying electric power to 19,744. Investment in power represented 23.4 percent of all public investment in the 1982 program. Ongoing construction projects included the Afsin-Elbistan thermal power station and the Urfa irrigation tunnel linked to the Ataturk Dam under construction in southeastern Turkey, which will house Turkey's largest hydroelectric power station. In mining, priority is being giving to minerals related to power, such as coal, oil exploration, and copper and iron.

The 1982 appropriation for investment in transport and communication was 171 billion Turkish lira. Projects included building of expressways, which are of major importance in view of Turkey's geographic location. Some 129 km of railways would be electrified, while capacity would be increased in several Black Sea, Marmara and Mediterranean ports. Some 195,000 new telephones and a 10,000 line Telex project would be financed. A 16 billion Turkish lira new project for improving communication with the Gulf States is also being launched with a 2 billion Turkish lira appropriation in the 1982 budget.

The prime minister said the recent law on higher education provided for government supervision and control in the field of higher education on the one hand, while preserving the concept on autonomy on the other. Students in higher education were being equipped with the "requisites of modern scholarship," while being carefully trained as "conscientious guardians of Kemalist nationalism."

Prime Minister Ulusu announced his government attaches major importance to the Western alliance and to solidarity and cooperation within NATO, while it takes special care over relations with the Council of Europe and the European Parliament. Taking up foreign policy issues in his address to the Consultative Assembly Monday, the prime minister noted the restoration of domestic stability and tranquillity had positive consequences for Turkish foreign policy. Turkey was now considered a guaranteeing factor for regional security, with her political importance and prestige increasing day by day. Relations cultivated with neighboring and friendly countries were bearing fruit both in the political and the economic field. Friendly ties with Islamic countries of the Middle East and North Africa, "based on mutual respect and confidence," had led to economic cooperation beyond expectations. Contruction undertaken by Turkish contractors abroad reached $7.5 billion, while Trukish workers they employed numbered more than 100,000. Exports to the same countries exceeded $1 billion. Turkey would continue to cultivate its external relations on the bases of "respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity" of all countries, non-intervention in their domestic affairs and equality of rights, and to preserve its "peaceful approach" to all problems.

His government attached major importance to the Western alliance and to solidarity and cooperation within NATO, Premier Ulusu confirmed. Turkey appreciates, he added, "the efforts of Western allies, particularly the United States, who manifests close interests and understanding" toward Turkey's need for military and economic aid in order to increase her defense power, which bears importance for NATO defense. His government also wishes to strengthen organic ties with the west, and has decided to apply for full membership in EEC "after the requisite political and economic milieu is reached."

"Our government has always taken special care over its relations with the Council of Europe and the European Parliament," Ulusu commented. "We realize the importance for Western democracies of the maintenance and strengthening of these relations without damage, and we understand the interest shown by our Western friends toward political dvelopments in Turkey," he said, and added, "but what is of utmost importance is the establishment of a healthy democracy in Turkey." "Turkey had embarked upon the process of establishing such a democracy with the opening of the Consultative Assembly," he pointed out. He hoped "our friends will keep in mind" that the timing of phase of the process was "up to the Turkish people."

In the belief that stronger ties with Islamic countries contributes to peace and stability in the region, Ulusu announced his government intends to raise these ties "to a higher level." Turkish head of state Gen Kenan Evren's recent visit to Pakistan was a "positive" step within this framework. "We believe it is in the common interest of all countries for fraternal Islamic countries to settle any disputes and to cultivate further cooperation among themselves," the prime minister said. Ulusu reiterated Turkey's stand that unless a just and comprehensive solution was found to the Middle East question, regional stability could not be attained. His government believes unilateral action which threatens peace should be refrained from, and welcomes initiatives in search of a just, permanent and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East question acceptable to all the parties involved.

On Cyprus, Greece

TA211749 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Excerpt] In his address to the Consultative Assembly, Prime Minister Ulusu discussed relations with Greece, charging that with his speeches at the NATO Defense Planning Committee meetings, Papandreou had shown clearly that he does not intend to resolve Turkish-Greek problems through negotiations. Ulusu stressed that Papandreou's view of a "Turkish threat" was received with astonishment by the Western public as well. Ulusu said: Every responsible and experienced government should know that bilateral problems cannot be resolved by unilaterally ignoring agreements between two countries, by interpreting international agreements in an arbitrary manner, by positing unilateral allegations, such as the consideration of the Flight Information Region line as the Greek border, by means of prejudices, by basing oneself on the wrong premises or by creating faits accomplis. The intransigent attitude adopted by the Greek Government will make tension inevitable and can only bring disappointment to Greece.

We have always declared that Turkey wants the problems to be resolved through negotiations, within the framework of the existing agreements and accords between the two countries and in a way that will insure a fair and just balance of interests. This view has not changed. However, Greece is pursuing an illogical and extremist policy, saying: Only I have rights; your rights begin where my rights -- which I determine myself -- end. The result of such behavior so far as the Aegean is concerned would be for the entire Aegean to be included in Greece's sovereignty. Naturally only Greece would be responsible for the results of such an unacceptable attitude, which is not based on any justified reason and is contrary to international law and practice.

Prime Minister Ulusu stated that the Greek Government had adopted a dangerous and extremely negative attitude regarding the Aegean problem and the Cyprus issue. He added that at a time when the intercommunal talks became meaningful and substantial, the Greek Government tried to undermine and invalidate them. Ulusu said: The method of the negotiations which was determined for the Cyprus problem and which received extensive international support cannot be changed according to the whim of the Greek Government. Referring to the Greek prime minister's remarks that an investigation should be opened regarding the Cyprus issue, Ulusu stated that Turkey would be pleased if such an investigation were opened because it would enable historical facts to be revealed.

Ulusu pointed out that military issues had gained priority in the Greek Cypriot sector following the change of government in Greece, adding: We have concrete evidence to the effect that the Greek Cypriot community has been increasing the firepower of the Greek Cypriot National Guard above and beyond its defense needs. We have already drawn the attention of the United Nations to the drawbacks and dangers of such activities which the Greek Cypriot administration has been carrying out with the support and encouragement of Greece. The period from the end of 1963 to the middle of 1974 was one of bitter experiences for Cyprus. The reason was that one of the two communities living in Cyprus did not have sufficient defense capability and the other community exploited this situation mercilessly. A stable quiet has reigned in Cyprus since 1974. The reasons for this positive development are known to all. The developments after 1974 have clearly and definitely shown that there is no security problem or a related problem of defense for the Greek Cypriot community. Consequently, we are not having any difficulty in explaining the real and insidious reasons why, after the Honorable Papandreou came to power, there have been efforts for armament in Cyprus far above its defense needs. Turkey is conscious of its historic responsibilities regarding the Turkish Cypriot community -- responsibilities stipulated by treaties. Our goverment is determined to encourage and support efforts for peace in Cyprus despite the artificially created difficulties.

BINGOL, 3 OTHER MINISTERS RESIGN FROM CABINET

TA221210 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1200 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Industry and Technology Minister Sahap Kocatopcu, Energy and Natural Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol, Customs and Monopolies Minister Recai Baturalp and Health and Social Welfare Minister Necmi Ayanoglu have resigned. Head of state Gen Kenan Evren accepted their resignations to be effective tomorrow. Mehmet Turgut has been appointed industry and technology minister, Fahir Ilkel has been appointed energy and natural resources minister, Prof Ali Bozer minister of customs and monopolies and Prof Kaya Kilicturgay minister of health and social welfare. The appointments have been approved by General Evren. The new ministers will assume their posts tomorrow.

In a statement to ANATOLIA, Prime Minister Ulusu said the four ministers who resigned had strengthened government activities through their successful and harmonious work. Ulusu thanked the four ministers for their contributions. The prime minister will give a dinner for the members of the Council of Ministers. The newly appointed ministers will also attend the dinner at the prime minister's residence.

MINISTER CALLS PAPANDREOU STAND INTRANSIGENT

TA191654 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Excerpt] State Minister and Acting Foreign Minister Ilhan Oztrak has said: We hope the Papandreou government will change its intransigent attitude, full of contradictions, and will help find a solution of the Cyprus problem and other problems between the two countries. Oztrak was speaking at the Consultative Assembly budget planning committee. He pointed out that despite Turkey's good-will efforts, it has been impossible to resolve problems and improve relations to the desired level with its neighbors and ally, Greece. The acting foreign minister stressed that Turkey strongly supports all bilateral, regional and international measures against international terrorism.

Noting that the detente process, which has gone on for about 10 years between the East and the West, has now reached a critical stage, Oztrak said: The insecurity created by the increasing strength of the nuclear and conventional forces of the Warsaw Pact, the continuing occupation of Afghanistan, the developments in Poland, the Middle East impasse and the economic crisis, which has reached international dimensions, have all had negative effects on the political situation and caused a return to tension. Oztrak pointed out that developments in Europe and the Middle East are of great concern to Turkey because of its location. Oztrak also said Turkey's position in the NATO alliance was being enhanced as a dependable ally, adding that the alliance had now been induced to deal with Turkey's needs and problems.

ASSOCIATION PROTESTS TURKS' CONDITIONS IN THRACE

NC210856 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 17 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] Ankara -- Turkish Cypriots and Western Thracian Turks have formed a solidarity association for the purpose of familiarizing the world with the problems of the Western Thracian Turks. The chairman of the association, Fikret Alasya, said in a statement that Turks in Western Thrace are living in dire conditions, that their lands have been seized, that they are not allowed to buy real property and that their freedom of movement, thought and belief are subjected to arbitrary restrictions.

Alasya added that the Western Thracian Turks have formed a solidarity association with the Turkish Cypriots with the aim of securing better living conditions and equal treatment in every field.

NETHERLANDS

OFFICIAL REACTIONS TO POLISH COUP REPORTED

PM211251 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 14 Dec 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The Hague -- The Netherlands Government is "deeply concerned" at developments in Poland, especially the arrests of trade union members. Yesterday Foreign Minister van der Stoel said that it was still not possible to form a total picture of the consequences of the takeover in Poland. At present there is no suggestion of a Netherlands protest. The possibility will be discussed by the second chamber on Wednesday [16 December]. Initial reactions from Netherlander political parties were characterized by "great disquiet" (Democrats '66) and deep indignation at the violation of fundamental human rights such as freedom of speech (Labor Party). Today all political parties will take part in a silent protest outside the Polish Embassy in The Hague.

SPAIN

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS GOLAN ANNEXATION BY ISRAEL

PM221003 Madrid ABC in Spanish 16 Dec 81 p 19

[Text] Madrid -- The Spanish Government has rejected and condemned the Israeli authorities' decision to occupy the Golan Heights in an official communique from the diplomatic information office. The full text of this communique is as follows: "The Spanish Government rejects and condemns the Israeli authorities' decision to continue the process of changing the status of the Arab territories which they occupy on the Golan Heights, with the aim of their total annexation. This action represents a grave violation of international legality, the principles of the UN charter and Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, and constitutes a further obstacle to the search for a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to the Middle East problem."

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ROCKET SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED

LD211502 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] The first Spanish scientific research rocket has been successfully launched from the Arenosillo base, Huelva Province, which belongs to the National Institute of Aerospace Technology. The project, which was promoted by the Andalusian Astrophysics Institute, involved an investment of 30 million pesetas and 6 years of work.

BRIEFS

LIBYAN OIL -- Libya said today that it will guarantee the supplies of oil and natural gas it provides for Spain. The Libyan secretary of heavy industries told EFE: We shall continue to sell the same quantities of oil and gas to Spain, even in times of world energy crisis. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Dec 81 LD]

DENMARK

QUEEN ASKS ANKER JORGENSEN TO FORM CABINET

NC221142 Paris AFP in English 1135 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Copenhagen, 22 Dec (AFP) -- Queen Margrethe II today asked outgoing Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen to form a new government, after the leaders of parties mustering a majority in parliament agreed to support him. The Social-Democratic Mr Jorgensen can count on the support of 88 deputies, 82 deputies recommended that the Queen appoint his rival, Liberal leader Henning Christophersen, while the nine Radical deputies remained neutral.

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GENSCHER SEEKS COMMUNICATION WITH USSR, POLAND

LD071742 Hamburg DPA in German 1632 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 22 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher wants "to use all channels of communication" to explain the views of the Federal Government to the Polish and Soviet leaderships. In an interview with North German radio on Tuesday, Genscher included among these the Geneva disarmament negotiations on medium-range missiles and the CSCE followup conference in Madrid.

Genscher welcomed the "now much closer consultations" of the United States with their allies and confirmed an exchange of views on the situation in Poland with U.S. Undersecretary Lawrence Eagleburger on Monday in Bonn. He left unanswered the question whether there are differences between Bonn and Washington on the U.S. wish for restrictions against Poland. Genscher emphasized, however, that the Federal Government would continue to press for a continuation of the obligations which had been announced by the Polish Government itself and which are aimed at a return to the course of reform. "In this respect we are not keeping silent," Genscher said.

The Federal Government also considered the sending of a papal envoy to Poland as significant. Genscher gave the assurance that before any further decisions are made the Federal Government would consult the appropriate Bundestag committees. This does not, however, refer to the aid already agreed on, which is being continued.

MERTES COMMENTS ON AID FOR POLAND, SOVIET ROLE

LD221532 Hamburg DPA in German 1504 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 22 Dec (DPA) -- In the view of the foreign policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU, Alois Mertes, the European Community should examine whether the basis for the current Western aid to Poland still exists. Mertes said in a DPA interview today that this basis is the course of reform and renewal with which the West declared its solidarity. Meanwhile, the impression is gaining ground that the Soviet Union is pulling the strings behind the Warsaw military regime to stop this course.

Mertes appealed to the West to develop a common stragety on giving government aid to the Soviet Union and its allies.

FRG READY TO SUBMIT JOINT PROPOSALS WITH GDR

LD031058 Hamburg DPA in German 1009 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Dec (DPA) -- The Federal Republic is ready, according to Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, to submit jointly with the GDR proposals on disarmament and arms control at next year's UN General Assembly. In an article for FDP's NORDSEE-ZEITUNG (Christmas edition), he said even though the Polish tragedy pushed the chancellor's visit to the GDR into the background, it is still necessary to approach German problems on a long-term basis and regard policy on Germany as a European peace task. The possibilities created on the basic treaty with the GDR and by the Helsinki Final Act are by no means exhausted. The Federal Republic and the GDR should regard the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act in all its parts, as a German contribution to peace and cooperation in Europe.

APEL INTERVIEWED ON ANTI-AMERICANISM, ARMS TALKS

DW221515 Cologne Deutsche Welle in German to Europe 0915 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Reporter Fechner interview with Defense Minister Hans Apel, place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Let us discuss a current issue. The U.S. ambassador to Bonn recently said most frankly in a speech something to the effect that if you don't want to have our soldiers here, we will bring them home. Can such an issue be handled on an emotional basis or is the United States also interested in safeguarding Europe?

[Answer] I've known the U.S. ambassador long enough to be able to call him one of my friends and I don't believe it was an emotional outbreak. It was much rather a sober statement to point out particularly the differences between East and West Europe. He knows as much as we do that an alliance depends on unity and that not only German peace and German freedom are being safeguarded at the Elbe but also U.S. peace and U.S. freedom. The alliance is indivisible and we should, therefore, not utter ineffective mutual threats because everybody knows that we are indivisibly dependent on each other.

[Question] Does the much-quoted anti-Americanism exist at all as a politically relevant force in the Federal Republic or do you consider it merely a phantom?

[Answer] It is certainly not a politically relevant force. I am firmly convinced of that. This is also demonstrated by all opinion polls. The vast majority of Germans knows that only in an alliance with the United States can peace be safeguarded on our conditions. But, naturally, young people are more unceremonious and they make more unceremonious statements not only with regard to the United States but also with regard to German politicians. The criticism I am facing -- and I don't complain about it -- would probably not have happened to my predecessors 10 or 15 years ago. This is simply a matter of more frank expressions. I think all this should not be taken too dramatically.

[Question] We don't know at the moment about the outcome of the Geneva negotiations and whether they will produce the desired results in the envisaged time. It has been discussed very much whether NATO should postpone its deployment plans as long as the negotiations are going on. What is your position with regard to these considerations?

[Answer] I don't hold a public position at all with regard to these considerations because nothing would be more foolish than to speculate publicly at the beginning of negotiations on their possible results. The federal chancellor said it very clearly that the NATO dual decision with its two elements is firmly valid for us. It outlines most clearly when and what will be deployed on the Western side if no respective agreements are achieved in time with the Soviet Union.

ANSA OFFICE REPORTS DOZIER 'CONDEMNED TO DEATH'

AU221600 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Beirut, 22 Dec (ANSA) -- ANSA's Beirut office received a call at 1400 GMT today stating that the Red Brigades had condemned to death American General James Dozier.

The anonymous caller said that police would find the body in a country village after 1900 GMT today. It was not clear if the caller meant to say that the general was already dead or would be killed this afternoon. It was also unclear whether the call was authentic or a hoax.

The caller spoke perfect Lebanese Arabic with a voice apparently altered by some sort of muffler. Arabic was audible in the background from wherever he was calling.

The full text of his message said that what he described as the "Baader-Meinhof Red Brigades" were "announcing the following communique":

"The full text of his message said that what he described as the "Baader-Meinhof Red Brigades" were "announcing the following communique":

"The Red Brigades announce their responsibility in the execution and death-sentence against American general, James Dozier, after the people's tribunal found him guilty.

"There is no need to call on the American CIA for aid in seeking to free the American imperialist today.

"The Red Brigades state that there is no relationship between the Red Brigades and Imam Mussa Sadr's Shi'ite group in Beirut or Tehran, or with the imam's disappearance in Libya".

The anonymous caller failed to explain the precise meaning of the designation, "the Baader-Meinhof Red Brigades."

The "Baader-Meinhof gang" is the name given by the media to the Red Germany, the Rote Armee Fraktion (RAF), whose founding leaders were Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof, both of whom died, allegedly by their own hand, in a West Germany jail.

"We chose this person (Dozier) in particular to strike at the interests of the Americans in Italy," the caller said.

Apparently diverging from normal Red Brigades practice of refusing to let their anonymous callers get involved in conversations, the caller agreed to clarify his reference to Imam Mussa Sadr's Shi'ite group.

"We have read on the foreign and Arab news agencies that there is a relationship and a cooperation between the Red Brigades and the imam's group," he said. "Now, we have denied it, and we say there is no such relationship."

Asked why the communique was being read in Beirut rather than in Italy, the caller said, "We had instructions to give the communique to the ANSA office in Beirut at 1600 local (1400 GMT) for greater security. I have nothing to add."

The transmission of the text from Beirut to Rome was delayed by difficulties with the telex link. Several repetitions were required for garbled parts of the message.

No information or factor was available here to assess the reliability or authenticity of the message.

Investigators Continue Search

AU230835 Rome ANSA in English 0823 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Verona, 23 Dec (ANSA) -- Italian investigators charged with tracking down United States General James Lee Dozier and his Red Brigades urban guerrilla kidnappers were not able to give any indication as to whether the telephone call made to the ANSA news agency office in Beirut on Tuesday afternoon, indicating that Dozier had already been executed, is being taken into serious consideration, informed sources revealed here.

The investigators, flanked by American, French and West German anti-terrorist experts, indicated only that their search is officially proceeding with road-blocks and systematic searches in the surrounding towns and countryside near Verona where the 50-year old general was kidnapped on Thursday afternoon.

Investigators maintain that the general is still in the vicinity, according to the sources.

The telephone message in Beirut, where a caller speaking perfect Lebanese Arabic transmitted the text of a message from what he described as the "Baader-Meinhof Red Brigades" announcing the death of the general and declaring that police would find the body after 2000 Italian time Tuesday, was seen here by the sources as giving weight to the international link often cited in respect to the Italian terrorist organization.

The sources said that it did not however convince investigators that the execution had actually taken place.

By late Tuesday night, in fact, the general's body had not been found and there was still no information or factors available to assess the reliability of authenticity of either the caller in Beirut or the message he relayed.

Scepticism about the message was also reportedly increased by an analogous episode where a caller speaking German informed the ANSA office in the northern Italian region of Trento that he had a message from the Red Brigades.

That incident, which also occurred on Tuesday, was immediately resolved with the arrest of an apparently mentally disturbed man by police in Verona.

Dozier, the ranking American officer at the Nato Land Forces Southern Europe Command in Verona, was kidnapped from his home on Thursday afternoon and taken away in a van by a guerrilla "commando" reportedly comprised of 12 or more members.

The Red Brigades claimed the abduction the next day in telephone calls to ANSA offices in Rome and Milan, and the first written communique from the terrorist group was received in two Roman newspaper offices on Saturday.

Investigators have indicated that these messages are probably authentic.

LIBYAN PRESENCE IN ITALIAN TERRORISM SUSPECTED

AU221619 Rome ANSA in English 1529 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 22 Dec (ANSA) -- An Italian terrorism expert claims that there is sufficient proof to demonstrate the active presence of Libya in Italian terrorism of both the extreme right and left, according to an article appearing in today's "PAESE SERA".

The Rome daily said that Judge Ferdinando Imposimato, who for years has been investigating terrorism, said that various trails followed up by Italian anti-terrorist teams have led to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

For example, one terrorist spoke of arms supplies sent from Libya and unloaded on Italy's southern coasts of Calabria. These operations reportedly took place under the supervision of an Arab colonel.

Similar statements have been made by other captured terrorists who gave information to investigators in exchange for leniency.

Police also seized weapons in terrorist hideouts that they originally believed came from the Mideast. Investigators decided to track down the origin of these weapons however. A complete probe was begun of manufacturers of the sequestered arms.

The Milan public prosecutors' office urged the government to officially ask Libya for an account of how a "FAL" rifle found in a "front line" arsenal came to be in the possession of that rightwing terrorist group. Investigations showed that the rifle had been sold by the Herstal Arms Manufacturing Company directly to the Tripoli government.

According to the "PAESE SERA" article not only the notorious Red Brigades, but other subversive groups in Italy had ties with Libyans.

Investigators probing a rightwing terrorist organization known as "New Order" have also uncovered evidence which reportedly leads to the Al-Qadhdhafi government, the daily said.

GOVERNMENT TO SUSPEND FINANCIAL AID TO POLAND

AU230846 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 23 Dec (ANSA) -- Italian financial aid to the Warsaw government will be suspended but shipments of food staples to Poland will be continued and intensified under certain conditions of distribution, according to a decision considered a compromise solution emerging from a summit meeting of Italy's coalition partners, a communique from government headquarters revealed here.

The decision, reached on Tuesday night after a meeting of the secretaries of the Christian Democrat, Socialist, Social Democrat, Liberal and Republican Parties, suspended financial aid to Poland "until normal political conditions are re-established."

The decision relative to foodstuffs stated that they would be "continued and, where possible, intensified" to the Polish population "through civil and religious channels, with precise guarantees concerning their effective destination to the civil populations."

The effort to reach some decision on aid to Poland after the December 12th imposition of martial law in that country, accompanied by the imprisonment of members of the "Solidarnosc" independent trade union and repressive action against strikers, came after two of the key coalition partners deferred opposing suggestions on the aid cut-off.

The Christian Democrats suggested increasing food supplies to Poland, provided they could be entrusted to the control and distribution of the Roman Catholic episcopate.

The Socialist Party secretary, Bettino Craxi, instead urged the suspension of all aid to avoid reinforcing the military regime.

ENVOY TO POLAND SUBMITS OFFICIAL PROTEST

AU222110 Rome ANSA in English 1943 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 22 Dec (ANSA) -- Italian Ambassador in Warsaw Marco Favale submitted an Italian Government protest over the ongoing repression in Poland to the Polish Foreign Ministry yesterday, the Italian Foreign Ministry confirmed here today.

On the instructions of diplomatic chief Emilio Colombo, the Foreign Ministry communique said, Favale drew the attention [words indistinct] authorities to deep Italian concern over the grave violations under way of human and political rights sanctioned by the Final Act of Helsinki European Security and Cooperation Conference.

He also voiced the urgent hope that Poland would return to political methods of running its affairs by a resumption of dialogue [words indistinct] East European state's [words indistinct] the communique reported.

According to the ministry, the Italian diplomat received assurances the government's move would be immediately brought to the notice of General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON POLAND

AU230824 Rome ANSA in English 0814 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 23 Dec (ANSA) -- The Italian Communist Party has reiterated its condemnation for the introduction of martial law in Poland and its criticism for the political systems of Eastern European nations in a document approved by the party's leadership, according to a communist press office communique released here.

The communique, released on Monday evening, outlined the points around which the leadership of Western Europe's largest Communist Party, with one and a half million card carrying members and ten million votes in the last government elections, rallied in agreement.

"Party leadership," the communique said, "confirms that the dramatic evolution of the situation in Poland points up the necessity of releasing the arrested citizens and resuming the difficult but inescapable quest to solve the Polish society and people, who must all be allowed to operate in full freedom."

The document itself was not relayed to the public.

Political experts here noted that this position is in line with the statement expressed by Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer since the advent of the military regime in Poland on December 12th and also reflects the motions approved by Communist Party regional council's meeting recently in preparation for the party's national congress, scheduled to take place this spring.

BRIEFS

LIBYAN OIL AGREEMENT -- AGIP, part of the state group ENI, has reached provisional agreement with the Libyan Government on a resumption of Libyan oil supplies to Italy, an informed source said here today. Oil and gas were cut off early this year, because Italy found Libya's prices too high. Now Libya has trimmed its prices by amounts between 50 cents and $1.2 a barrel, depending on category, the source said. Definitive prices and quantities still need to be settled. In 1980 Libya was Italy's second biggest oil supplier, sending 13 million tons. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1112 GMT 22 Dec 81 NC]

PRIME MINISTER OUTLINES 1982 OBJECTIVES

LD230056 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Address by Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Good evening: 1981 is about to end. The year that follows, 1982, will be a crucial year for the consolidation of the democratic system in Portugal -- a year when the Constitution will be revised, negotiations with the Common Market will be completed, regionalization will be launched, a year for Portugal's financial recovery and economic regeneration.

Before anything else, 1982 will be a year when the Constitution will be revised at the end of a debate in the assembly, which in a democracy is the proper place, so that expression can be given to the fundamental political and ideological options, through the people's elected representatives.

The present Constitution, written in 1975-76, doesn't correspond to the Portuguese reality in the 1980's. For this reason, among others, the revision of the Constitution takes on exceptional importance for the reinforcement of the institutions that govern us, for the armed forces' subordination to the political democratic power, to the widening of the possible avenues of economic, social and political concensus among the Portuguese and so that the government is able to rule in peace and to fulfill its program.

There are forces putting up an obstinate opposition to the revision of the Constitution, forces who want everything to remain the same as though we were living in the revolutionary period that followed the great hopes of 25 April.

These minority sections, who are after all conservative, have done and will still do their utmost to prevent our fundamental law from being changed. Not hesitating, it is necessary to achieve their goal, to politicize everything, including the legitimate rights of the citizens and workers such as trade union freedom and the right to strike, rights which, ironically, are crushed daily in other parts of the world where the ideology they defend reigns supreme.

Hence, all the current speeches, interviews, statements and testimonies aimed at theorizing the reasons which should make the revision of the Constitution impossible. But we will not allow this to happen because this is neither the will of the Portuguese people nor of two-thirds of the MP's who represent them in the assembly.

We all know why the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] and its allies, objective and otherwise, do not want the revision of the Constitution to go ahead; why they fear the two-thirds concensus achieved without their agreement; why they are mobilizing their influence in the civilian and military spheres, shouting threats at the government and the parliamentary majority and advocating the dissolution of the assembly.

The first months of 1982 will, therefore, be the scenario for the desperate political struggle of the enemies of progress, of those who want everything to remain the same, of those who do not want to lose powers, in short, of all the ferocious opponents of the revision of the Constitution. But the PCP and its allies -- whoever they may turn out to be -- know that democratic institutions cannot be intimidated by their prohpecies of doom nor will they give up a single bit of the democratic power incumbent upon them to exercise. The government, for its part, as well as the forces, authorities and services answerable to it, will reply to this testing of its strength with a calm but firm resolve without hesitation or concessions of any kind. We are not prepared to yield, not even an iota, in the exercise of our [word indistinct] duties which we undertook to perform as a result of two freely-held elections. We will ensure that the proceedings of the assembly will take place in an atmosphere of calm and security. [sentence indistinct]

The year 1982 also will be the decisive year for Portugal's accession to the EEC, culminating complex and difficult negotiations which have been speeded up over the past few months and which will speed up more over the coming year. It is another essential political goal and, more than that, a veritable historic challenge of the kind that marks the life of a nation.

The recent visit to Portugal by the president of France and my recent trip to London at the invitation of the British prime minister enable us to view with confidence the prospects for our economic and political accession to Europe to which we already belong by virtue of our history and culture.

With regard to this objective, there will be minorities seeking to hinder an option duly adopted by the overwhelming majority of the assembly. Once again, this is a question of regime and once again [words indistinct] the PCP set in opposing our accession to the Common Market, in this case in a simultaneous move with certain sectors of the extreme right. The government over which I preside will not allow itself to be disturbed in this sphere either. We are hoping to conclude, in the course of 1982, our negotiations with the EEC and to submit for the assembly's approval the overall balance of the agreed terms so that in a [words indistinct], the political choice we made may become clear and the institutional solidarity among the organs of sovereignty may become noticeable.

Finally, 1982 will be a turning point in a policy of financial recovery and economic revival. We all know that this requires courage and political will, transparency and truth. In the difficult times the world is going through -- in which what is happening in Poland is the harshest and most topical example, although not the only one -- in this phase of uncertainty is affecting us all, unity in freedom and a policy of truth become all the more necessary.

In democracy and freedom -- and we only accept governing under such circumstances -- the government does not shirk its responsibilities nor does it give up the authority which it exercises. The government says no to irresponsibility and to capitulation. It also says no to anarcy, to corruption, to the political and social mobilizations which weaken political stability and national credibility and which are now being hatched in certain areas but will not take off.

The government says yes to realism, to the possibilities of conciliating an austere economic and financial policy with the development of certain areas and the ensuing improvement in the living conditions, in keeping with criteria of social justice. The government says yes to the struggle for full democracy which is the fundamental condition for the implementation of its program.

Regardless of the risks we might have to take, we, for our part, are resolute. Above all, this is what I came here to tell you tonight and what I would like to make very clear: We accept and seek the fundamental concensus capable of strengthening the regime, of consolidating the state and of enhancing the prestige of Portugal. But we will not consent to more subterfuges, more alibis, more crossed moves or more postponements. We will therefore fight without truce all those who, by taking to the streets or through politically-motivated strikes, through backstage maneuvers or abuse of their positions, want to hinder or delay our democratic course.

The longer and the more difficult the journey, the sooner it is necessary to begin. This is what we have already done. We have already set off on our journey; we are already working. We have, and will have, as fellow travelers the Portuguese men and women who clearly and unequivocally lent their support to our national blueprint and who, fortunately, represent the large majority of the responsible citizens of our country. Good night.

UNION COMMITTEE PROTESTS REPRESSION IN POLAND

LD201720 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Excerpt] A few minutes ago, the meeting of the Federal Committee of the Workers' Commissions, main body of the union between congresses, came to an end. In the first place, the Federal Committee approved a motion, in line with that of the Secretariat, expressing its profound solidarity with the Polish workers and its outright opposition to the act of force which the military council of Poland is carrying out with violence -- even causing several deaths and numerous injuries -- against the workers and the Solidarity union in that country. Likewise, the Federal Committee demands the freedom of everyone arrested, an immediate halt to the violence and the repressive measures, the annulment of the state of war and restoration of civil freedoms and rights. We believe that only when legality is restored can the process of renewal be resumed by means of dialogue and negotiation. The Federal Committee, moreover, mandated the Secretariat and its Executive Committee to adopt initiatives of active, forthright solidarity, as developments progress in Poland, on the part of Spanish workers with the Polish people and workers.

CARRILLO REPEATS CRITICISM OF POLISH EVENTS

AU190853 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 19 Dec (ANSA) -- Spain's Communists see the latest events in Poland as in complete contradiction to the essence of socialism, according to the head of the Spanish Communist Party Santiago Carrillo in an interview appearing today in the Italian "LA STAMPA" daily.

Carrillo made a short visit to Rome Thursday and Friday to confer with Italian Communist Secretary Enrico Berlinguer on developments in Poland and the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights.

In the "LA STAMPA" interview, Carrillo said that it was impossible to imagine a military regime arising out of a socialist system. Poland was undergoing a transformation that has now been halted through force, he said. Should the present military dictatorship conslidate its hold on the country, Poland would find itself on the path towards a reactionary, nationalistic regime, the Spanish Communist leader said.

During his visit here the Italian and Spanish Communist Parties renewed their condemnation of the imposition of martial law in Poland, the arrests reported and the suppression of civil and trade union rights in that country.

Carrillo left Rome for Belgrade Friday afternoon. He will head for home this afternoon.

NORWAY

NATIONWIDE STRIKE SUPPORTS POLISH PEOPLE

NC221747 Paris AFP in English 1737 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Oslo, 22 Dec (AFP) -- Norway came to a complete standstill today in a nation-wide strike in support of the Polish people. At the same time a group of Poles living in exile staged a silent demonstration outside the Polish Embassy in Oslo.

Government offices were silent as were most work-places around the country. Norwegian broadcasting stopped its regular program for five minutes at noon.

Prime Minister Kaare Willoch said at a press conference that the new military regime in Poland represents an inhuman system that has lost every possibility of winning support from the people.

The Norwegian Trade Union Federation gave its full support to demands from the International trade Union organisation that the state of emergency in Poland be repealed at once. Strike action in Norway today had full support of trade unions and employers' organisations.

SWEDEN

SOLIDARITY TO SET UP 'INFORMATION OFFICE'

LD222330 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Solidarity is to set up an information office in Stockholm. The Swedish Trade Union Federation is to provide the premises and funds through its international fund. Similar offices also are to be set up in other Western countries. The offices will cooperate with the primary aim of providing the mass media with information about the situation in Poland.

ULLSTEN: READY TO GIVE FURTHER AID TO POLAND

PM211221 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 15 Dec 81 p 6

[Kaa Eneberg report]

[Excerpts] "Events in Poland illustrate the true character of the communist system. In the long run, communism cannot tolerate opposition or independent political movements. Its foundation is oppression. When the demand for democratization goes so far as to threaten the system as such, attempts at liberation are brutally crushed."

Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten said this during Riksdag question time on Monday [14 December]. In reply to a question from Social Democrat Karl-Erik Svartberg, Ullsten said the government is prepared to give another 1 million kronor in aid to Poland. Ullsten said the Swedish view is that any solution in Poland must be based on the principle of the country's independence and right to freely choose its own way out of the crisis, without outside interference. "Negotiations and a willingness to compromise still seem to us the only way of making progress. In the long run, individuals' desire for freedom cannot be suppressed. Freedom must also mean freedom for those with divergent views," Ullsten said.

THATCHER ANSWERS MP'S ON POLAND, FOOD AID

LD221716 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1624 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] The prime minister today warned Poland's military rulers that they were making "an error of historic proportions" if they thought they could put down the Polish people. "We all deeply regret the action being taken to extinguish the flame of freedom that had started in Poland, and if the authorities think they can snuff it out, they are making an error of historic proportions," Mrs Thatcher told the Commons.

During repeated questioning about the plight of the population, Mrs Thatcher stressed the importance of ensuring that any food sent to the country went to those in need, and not the military. Replying to the opposition leader, Mr Foot, who referred to the "brutal suppression" taking place, Mrs Thatcher said: "We totally condemn the oppression by the present regime". She said she could not confirm reports of shootings or the exact position of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa. There was no precise information, other than that he was being detained. But she told Mr Foot: "It seems that almost every undertaking of the Helsinki agreement is being flouted."

On food, she said the West was anxious to do everything possible but did not want food falling into the hands of the military authorities. "We have been in touch with the Red Cross in Geneva and although most of our food has already gone -- there is only a little left that has not gone -- mostly barley and a few tons of beef, we are making strenuous efforts to see that any future deliveries of food do get to the people of Poland," said Mrs Thatcher.

She told former Labour foreign secretary, Dr David Owen (SDP Plymouth, Devonport): "Of course we shall have to be certain that any aid will not strengthen the forces of oppression." Mrs Thatcher stressed that many in Britain felt it would not help the people of Poland to cut off food supplies. But Labour left-winger Mr Bob Cryer (Keighley) said the TUC would regard her stance over Poland as "hypocritical" when she was using the imprisonment of the dole queue and the intervention of the courts to suppress workers in this country. To loud cries of "rubbish!" from the Tory benches, Mr Cryer said her same double standards were demonstrated when she asked trade unionists to accept lower wages, while the new head of the civil service was going to earn 50,000 pounds a year. "Doesn't this demonstrate she doesn't give a damn about workers in the United Kingdom Poland, or anywhere else?" he demanded. But Mrs Thatcher told him there was "no parallel whatsoever "between the two countries.

CARRINGTON SAYS POLISH SITUATION WORSE

PM221539 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Dec 81 p 4

[Report by "our diplomatic staff"]

[Excerpt] The situation in Poland was becoming worse rather than better, Lord Carrington, foreign secretary, said yesterday in an interview on the BBC "World at One" programme. "We've all got to be very careful that what we say doesn't encourage a catastrophe in Poland which isn't in the end going to help the Polish people," he said. The government's initial reaction to the introduction of martial law had been "serious concern, but let us wait and see." Since then things had got very much worse. "We are on the verge of a catastrophe of enormous scale in Poland. There are aspects now which are much more serious than a week or so ago. One will have to consider, for example, any further food aid. If we do give any food aid we will have to make sure it gets to the Polish people and is distributed by some sort of voluntary organisation or the church," said the foreign secretary.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON POLISH CRISIS

NC182042 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] In connection with events in Poland, the following government statement was issued tonight:

Motivated by a profound sympathy for the Polish people, the Greek Government is following with great uneasiness the implementation of emergency measures in Poland and expresses its deep regret at the recent dramatic developments. Together with other European countries, Greece expects states that signed the Helsinki Final Act to abstain from any form of involvement in Poland's internal affairs. The Greek Government believes that Poland must, alone and without the use of violence, solve its problems so that the process of reforms and renewals may continue.

KKE ISSUES 19 DEC STATEMENT ON POLISH SITUATION

NC191950 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] The Political Bureau of the KKE Central Committee today issued a statement which, among other things, says: All responsible democratic forces in our country, irrespective of private views, reservations or possible objections to this or that side of the Polish developments, must refrain from actions that facilitate the aggravation of the Polish situation and they must strengthen all efforts aimed at the establishment of prerequisites to find a way out of the country's present crisis.

WORKERS' STATUS IN U.S. BASES TO BE DEFINED

NC222103 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] In a message issued to Greek workers at the U.S. bases on the occasion of the festive days, Deputy Defense Minister Petsos stresses that in the next negotiations with U.S. authorities, an effort will be made to clarify the peculiar status of work that currently is in force for the Greek personnel.

PAPANDREOU REPLIES TO ULUSU ON CYPRUS ISSUE

NC212311 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] The Greek Government's fervent desire is not only that peace be consolidated in the Aegean but that creative cooperation between the two peoples becomes possible -- the Greek and the Turkish peoples. This will become possible when respect has been shown to the independence of the Republic of Cyprus and the Aegean's status has been recognized, as this has been defined by international agreements, treaties and conventions.

This was stressed, in a statement made tonight by Prime Minister Papandreou in reply to a long and strong statement by Turkish Prime Minister Ulusu who, speaking at the so-called Constituent Assembly, warned that the Greek Government's intransigent position will make the creation of new tensions inevitable and will cause disappointment to Greece.

The prime minister's statement is as follows:

Turkish Prime Minister Ulusu's statement contains many and significant misinterpretations of the Greek Government's positions and, of course, contains positions we cannot accept. From the very first day the government came into power, I stressed the basic and sovereign aim of our policy is consolidation of peace in the area. The Turkish prime minister is surprised by the fact that at the NATO national defense ministers' meeting in Brussels I referred to a Turkish threat. I invite him to read the numerous statements of his predecessors, both Ecevit and Demirel, concerning Turkish claims in the Aegean. Certainly, Ulusu must be aware of the multiple violations of national airspace in the Aegean by Turkish planes.

Of course, I am glad, Papandreou continues, because the Turkish prime minister and the Turkish national defense minister in Brussels stressed that such a threat does not exist, because this, of course, is a prerequisite for the maintenance of peace in the area.

However, I would like to stress a significant difference between the Turkish prime minister's positions and those of the Greek Government. Often Ulusu refers to the principle of equite [spoken in French]. As he knows, this principle directly questions all international agreements, treaties and conventions which protect the Aegean's legal status. How can there be a fruitful dialogue between the two countries when one begins by questioning the entire legal status? This is precisely the kind of dialogue with which the Greek Government does not agree, while at the same time it states that it is always ready to participate in a dialogue provided neither country questions national sovereign rights.

Concerning the Cyprus issue, Papandreou continues, once again it should be made clear that this is not a Greek-Turkish issue. Cyprus is an independent state, a UN member. We recall to the Turkish prime minister the significant UN General Assembly resolutions with which Turkey has not complied. Our position has always been that neither Greek nor Turkish troops have a place in Cyprus and it is the duty of both countries to withdraw their armed forces from the Megalonisos. Within this framework and under UN auspices, under its guidance and in the presence of the UN peace force, the two communities, the Greek-Cypriot and the Turkish-Cypriot, will be in a position to formulate a charter that will correspond to Cyprus' special conditions and will protect the rights of all citizens, whether Greek Cypriots or Turkish Cypriots.

I would like to stress, the prime minister continues, that to the extent that the Turkish Government considers its country a guarantor power -- the Zurich agreement -- to this extend both Greece and Britain are necessarily also guarantor powers. Let Ulusu choose.

I don't know on what the Turkish prime minister bases his allegation that the Cyprus National Guard is acquiring fire power beyond its defense needs. I am impressed by Ulusu's observation, especially in view of the recent significant reinforcement of Turkish toops on the Megalonisos.

Prime Minister Papandreou concluded: I reiterate that the Greek Government's fervent desire is not only that peace be consolidated in the Aegean but that creative cooperation between the two peoples, the Greek people and the Turkish people, becomes possible. This will become possible when respect has been shown to the independence of the Republic of Cyprus and the Aegean's status, as defined by international agreements, treaties and conventions, has been recognized.

FRANCE

POLISH EVENTS PROMPT MARCHAIS TO POSTPONE TRIP

PM221623 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 19 Dec 81 p 9

[Text] A PCF delegation led by Georges Marchais was to leave Paris on 22 December for a visit to Cuba and Nicaragua. Owing to current events in Poland, the PCF delegations' trip has been postponed.

COMMUNISTS CRITICIZE 'WARSAW MILITARY COUP'

NC230945 Paris AFP in English 0924 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 23 Dec (AFP) -- A group of 118 members of the French Communist Party (FCP) who disagree with the party leadership over Poland today issued a statement publicly criticising the Warsaw military coup.

They urged FCP militants to join their group "demand the end of the state of siege, the liberation of prisoners and the restoration of democratic rights recently gained by the workers."

Last night 25 FCP journalists urged the party leadership to "denounce without ambiguity the military coup which has broken all hopes of a socialist rebirth" in Poland.

Meanwhile, Claude Poperon, member of the FCP Politbureau, stated that the party leadership had no intention of altering its policy on Poland, which supports measures taken under the state of martial law there. He admitted that these measures did not "conform to the FCP's ideas of socialism", but there was no other alternative in Poland. He denied a report by the leftist daily LIBERATION that the FCP had been informed in advance of the December 13 Warsaw state of siege.

BRIEFS

MEDICINE TO POLAND -- A third road convoy of medical supplies and equipment organized by the "Medicins Sans Frontieres' Movement" has left Lille for Poland. Two doctors have been given visas to enter Poland. The material is to be distributed to hospitals in principal Polish cities. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 22 Dec 81 LD]

CYPRUS

AKEL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBA 19 DEC

NC192140 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] A delegation of the AKEL Central Committee has returned from Cuba where it had talks with leaders of that country's communist party. A joint statement on the talks says that the AKEL delegation expressed deep gratitude to the Cuban Communist Party, the Government and the people of Cuba for their firm support of the struggle of the Cypriot people. It also reiterated it will continue and will expand the movement of solidarity with Cuba and its condemnation of aggressive imperialist plans.

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BONN MAINTAINING 'CAUTIOUS' ATTITUDE ON POLAND

LD231226 Hamburg DPA in German 1147 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Dec (DPA) -- The Federal Government agrees with the other West European governments about the need for a cautious and restrained attitude toward Poland. With this statement, Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl indirectly confirmed today that differences exist with Washington on the question of restrictions. Ruehl repeatedly refused to give information on the talks between U.S. special envoy Lawrence Eagleburger and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and on U.S. reaction to the German view.

Addressing the federal press conference, Ruehl again explained in detail the Federal Republic's restraint in its policy on Poland. He left no doubt that the Federal Republic's restraint in its policy on Poland. He left no doubt that the Federal Republic, like its West European allies, for the moment reject the planned U.S. sanctions against Poland. "The policy of the Federal Government is aimed at not exacerbating the crisis in Poland from the outside," stressed Ruehl. Any exacerbation, which in Bonn's view apparently includes the sanctions desired by Washington, could only result in bringing about the opposite of the hoped-for easing of the situation for the Polish people. At the moment there is no cause for dramatic conclusions, stressed the government spokesman. However, an assessment of the situation is exceptionally difficult because communications are cut and the information received is often contradictory. The Federal Government is maintaining "adequately good contacts" with the Catholic Church.

Sudden changes in Poland could be discussed at all times with the allies because there are constant consultations so Ruehl strongly denied press reports that the Federal Government is allegedly isolated from its West European allies. The policy of "cautious waiting, restraint and moderation in statements" accorded with the view of the EEC partners on all essential points.

No 'Mediating Role'

LD231356 Hamburg DPA in German 1239 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 23 Dec (DPA) -- The Federal Republic is not a mediator between the great powers and, in the words of Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl, has not been asked to perform such a role by the Soviet state and party chief, Leonid Brezhnev. With textual quotes from a Brezhnev interview by the U.S. television network NBC, Ruehl today rejected press reports that he had allegedly granted the Federal Republic such a role. At the federal press conference Ruehl described the question put by the U.S. interviewer about Brezhnev's attitude to Bonn having a mediating role between Moscow and Washington, as a "suggestive question." He said the reply to it that "We welcome a trend of this sort in the policy of the FRG, which promotes detente and peaceful cooperation," was, using the words of the Soviet ambassador to Bonn, Vladimir Semenov, "balanced and sensitive."

The view that the Federal Republic could not be a mediator was, Ruehl said, confirmed by Semenov yesterday in a talk with the state secretary in the chancellor's office, Manfred Lahnstein. Bonn did not stand between the alliances, but had its firm place in the Western pact system, which at best allowed it "to declare and to expound." Ruehl thus outlined the position of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who has always described the Federal Republic's role in talks between the United States and the Soviet Union as an interpreter's job.

DM206 MILLION IN FOOD AID SUPPLIED TO POLAND

LD231158 Hamburg DPA in German 1004 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 23 Dec (DPA) -- Food supplies from the Federal Republic to Poland have reached a value of about DM206 million. The Federal Food Ministry announced in Bonn today that as part of EEC assistance for the Polish people, about 28,500 tons of butter, 18,000 tons of pork, 13,300 tons of beef, 5,000 tons of sugar and 10,000 tons of barley had been supplied to Poland by the Federal Republic.

MAUROY ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON POLAND

LD231550 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] In a statement ot the National Assembly on Poland, Premier Pierre Mauroy said: France distinguishes between oppression of a national kind and more direct foreign intervention. He added: The French Government is determined to take no notice of the law of silence behind which any normalization always tries to hide.

On USSR Interference

LD231736 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Speaking to the parliament, Pierre Mauroy considered for the first time that Soviet interference in Poland is real. Nonetheless, the premier added, there is a tangible difference between the present oppression, which is national in character, and a more massive, more direct foreign intervention. France must take this difference into account, Pierre Mauroy added.

The premier also defined French objectives in relation to Poland. There are three: This country must resolve its problems without foreign interference, progress and freedoms that have been won must not be withdrawn, and last the Polish Government must understand that only a radical change in its attitude can prevent economic disorder from getting worse and can prevent the international situation as a whole from being affected.

PCF'S MARCHAIS SENDS MESSAGE TO POLISH LEADER

LD231522 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Georges Marchais has just sent a letter to General Jaruzelski. The message was delivered to the Polish Embassy in Paris early this afternoon, and its contents have been made public. The letter says in particular that it is up to the Polish working class and people to resolve Poland's problems. It adds, and I quote: Even if a state of emergency is provided for in the constitution, we find the suspension of public freedoms, the arrests and internments that it entails distressing.

JOBERT QUESTIONED ON POLAND, U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

LD240512 Paris Domestic Service in French 1810 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Interview with Michel Jobert, minister of state for foreign trade, by Francois Bonnemain of France-Inter, Alain Fernback of French Television, Paul Gilbert of LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, Patric Ledenteque of OUEST-FRANCE, Joe Fitchett of the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, and Ralph Pinto of France-Inter -- live or recorded: date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] For almost 2 weeks now, Mr Minister, much has been said of the misfortunes of the Poles, and we still do not see what Western governments can do to help Poland. So, my first question is simple: Is there something to be done apart from condemnations in principle, however strong they are?

[Answer] I will reply that what is important is not whether condemnations are in principle; it is important to define the attitude one will have if one accepts or if one refuses. Then things can be implemented if possible. But what is our attitude? Should we accept that this situation, which is detestable in all respects, should prolong itself in silence or in fury? Do we not all have the right to say that what marks our life, what makes our dignity, is to fight for our rights and the right to freedom. It is true that we all live in a world which is as it is. As regards Europe and a whole section of the world, it is a result of the sharing between the great powers, between the great powers which put their understanding above all else -- if possible their good understanding, in any case their dialogue, dialogue for two.

[Question] I am going to ask you a question as former foreign minister and current minister of foreign trade. One may wonder in the specific case of Poland whether in the end foreign trade is not more important than foreign policy.

[Answer] You are worried about what the means will be and you think, in your very pessimistic point of view, that economic relations are so inbuilt between countries that it is too bad for others, that the important thing is to keep going or fall by the wayside. This is not so at all. Having shared out zones of influence with the United States, the Soviet Union has ceaselessly been trying to make Europe recognize these shares, the territorial shares. For 20 years the Soviet Union has also been trying to secure an international conference on peace and security in Europe. Then suddenly in 1973 -- and why? Because the Soviet Union was making a strategic agreement with the United States -- the two great powers agreed to push all of their European clientele to this conference. What was the aim of this conference? It was a gift the Americans were giving to the Russians -- recognizing the share-out of 1945, the territorial shares.

[Question] But Mr Minister, the economic issues concern the Soviet Union in particular. So, apart from the political pressure in Helsinki or elsewhere, could one not envisage a form of economic pressure?

[Answer] Yes, one could in fact, supposing that the United States -- which must be disgusted by this situation -- interrupted its deliveries of wheat. It would be very effective. Not only have they resumed them; they have increased them. So I go back to my political analysis. You see, this world is shared between two great powers which want only one thing -- their good understanding. Well, from time to time there are people who are crushed, and this does not worry them; Poland is among these. Well, we are concerned about them, but it seems to me that others are not at all.

[Question] Do you think Mr Reagan is not concerned about Poland at present, or at least gives the impression of not being concerned?

[Answer] Listen, I have read Mr Reagan's statements just as you have. I have read the statements by his secretary of defense. I got the impression that for the United States this matter goes beyond the Polish framework and the limits of the suffering of the Polish people, that it is a matter of dialogue -- I come back to the word I used a while ago -- with the Soviet Union. And it is this that we are going toward. It is a situation which has become absolutely tragic, but I am ready to bet you that before next June the United States will have had talks, including talks on strategic matters, with the USSR.

[Question] I note you left Beijing over a sad love story. But why did you not leave Moscow over the military coup d'etat in Poland? You even signed a contract, if I am right, for 8 billion or 6 billion cubic meters of gas.

[Answer] Once again, Mr Fernbach, you have been caught in the act of inaccuracy. I did not leave Beijing; I left Beijing on the normal date of my departure. Also you say I signed a contract. Read a little, at least the press, Mr Fernbach. I did not sign a contract. Private French companies signed a contract which, moreover, was a framework contract that had already been signed last September.

[Question] In any case, you are very pessimistic about the possibility of Europe and the Americans speaking with the same voice on this Polish affair, or at least acting in common.

[Answer] I hope that we would speak in less conflicting voices, and loudly as well. Yes, I hope so.

HUNT FOR GENERAL DOZIER CONTINUES WITHOUT RESULTS

LD232156 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Aldo Bello report from Verona]

[Text] We are now in the phase of methodical searches, with Veneto divided into several areas. Digos [political police], Carabinieri, and Guardia di Finanza have been given precise tasks and roles and are directed by the coordination center which was set up here immediately after the kidnapping of the NATO deputy commander, Gen James Lee Dozier.

Raids and searches of private premises continued today, but without results. The range of action has been enlarged. Enquiries are not being carried out only in this region, that is, in Lombardy and Emilia-Romagna, but also in central Italy. This morning, for instance, a vast operation was carried out in Umbria in the lower valley of the Nero River, but the target of the investigators still remains the heavily populated centers such as Milan and Mestre, where the terrorists can more easily disguise themselves.

In the meantime, while mentally unbalanced persons and those who are trying to stir up trouble continue to play their games -- one of them rang up ANSA in Venice a short while ago, announcing that there was a communique in Piazza San Marco, which of course was not found -- it is reported from Bonn that the Federal Office of Criminal Investigation has officially confirmed that special agents have been sent to Italy to cooperate with Digos and Carabinieri about the possible involvement of German Red Army terrorists in the kidnapping of the NATO general. It was not disclosed how many there are.

POPE ADDRESSES POLES AT CHRISTMAS AUDIENCE

LD231558 Vatican City in English to Central and Western Europe 1445 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Speaking to the Polish people at today's audience, the pope said:

My dear fellow countrymen, we know that Christmas is the family season. We know that on Christmas Eve the family unites for the oplatek [wafer]. It is important to extend this family scene of the oplatek and of Christmas Eve to all Polish families, both at home and beyond the country's borders. It is important to think of the whole of Poland as one single family. In this family justice and love must triumph. All contrary forces must be put aside.

These are the wishes I extend to all my fellow countrymen on the occasion of this oplatek. You, who have been particularly close to my heart and the heart of the whole church in these recent days, that you may feel present in the heart of the church, that you may feel that society and nation, that all the brothers and sisters are with you and that, strengthened by this consciousness in the spirit of the best national traditions, you may celebrate Christmas.

FINLAND

KEKKONEN'S HEALTH IMPROVING, BULLETIN SAYS

LD232028 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Excerpt] The state of health of President Urho Kekkonen in the last 2 weeks has improved further. According to a bulletin from the president's office today, the president has exercised out of doors on many occasions and has also been to the sauna. President Kekkonen will celebrate Christmas as usual in Tammintemi with his family, the bulletin says. The next bulletin on President Kekkonen's health will be issued in 2 weeks.

CP CHAIRMAN: COMMUNISTS DEPLORE PRAVDA ARTICLE

LD232026 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] The chairman of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP], Aarne Saarinen, regards the article in the Soviet party paper PRAVDA on the voting decision by the Finnish People's Democratic League [SKDL] diet group as ill-considered. According to Saarinen, the article does not serve the SKP's endeavours for unity. Saarinen thinks the PRAVDA article will again be used as a weapon by a certain side against the other. According to Saarinen, the article also aroused extensive irritation among Finnish communists.

PRAVDA today reported on the dismissal of 11 deputies of the so-called minority in the SKP from the SKDL diet group. PRAVDA thinks the measure is unique and unprecendented. In PRAVDA's opinion, the step is an expression of attempts by certian circles to break up the unity of the Communist Party and to weaken the party's position in Finalnd. In view of the SKP chairman, the article gives a false impression of the events in the SKDL diet group.

NORWAY

CP UNDERSTANDS NEED FOR POLISH MARTIAL LAW

PM231131 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 21 Dec 81 p 8

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report]

[Text] Oslo, 20 Dec -- The Norwegian Communist Party [NKP] will not condemn the state of martial law in Poland. It is the party's view that the military council under the leadership of Prime Minister Jaruzelski proclaimed the state of martial law to combat what the party calls complete chaos, a press statement says. The NKP central executive considers, however, that the state of military law in Poland should be lifted as soon as possible. "The political, economic and social problems can only be solved peacefully through the further development of the process of socialist democratization. The trade union movement will be an important factor in this process," the statement says. Norway's Communist Youth League does not accept that a military takeover and martial law were the only way of solving the crisis in Poland.

SWEDEN

LJUNG EXPECTS NO USSR MILITARY MOVE ON POLAND

LD231858 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] There are no signs at present of an imminent Soviet invasion of Poland, Commander-in-Chief Lennart Ljung said today. According to the commander-in-chief, a tightening of Swedish readiness is not called for right now.

EC COUNTRIES SUBMIT DEMARCHE TO POLISH MINISTER

LD231358 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1335 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Governments of the Common Market countries have made a joint approach to the Polish Government over numerous reports of the suppression of trade union rights, internment and inhuman conditions of detention and even deaths in Poland, the Foreign Office said today. The representation was presented last night by Mr Ramsay Melhuish, acting head of the British mission in Warsaw, on behalf of the 10, as Britain is current president of the community. Mr Melhuish saw the Polish foreign minister, Mr Joseph Czyrek. The Foreign Office said that he expressed the community's hope that the process of "true negotiation" would be restored in Poland.

The Foreign Office did not expand on exactly what this meant. A spokesman said the representation -- officially a demarche -- could be seen as a forceful declaration of the community's viewpoint. In reply Mr Czyrek said that the demarche was based on a "misrepresentation" of the situation in Poland.

The Foreign Office said that the acting head of mission did not specifically ask for the release of those now in internment or the whereabouts of the Solidarity leader Mr Lech Walesa. It seems also that Mr Melhuish did not discuss the possibility of Western sanctions against Poland or restrictions on food supplies, such as had been demanded by some critics of the present action.

CARRINGTON RECEIVES NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR

LD221922 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1745 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington today told the new Polish ambassador in London that Britain condemned the detentions and violence following the military crackdown last week. The new ambassador, Mr Stefan Staniszewski, who arrived in London only five days ago, was paying a courtesy call on the foreign secretary. Lord Carrington stressed the importance he attaches to the Polish Government's commitment that the present measures will be short-lived. The British Government also thought food supplies should go to those most in need, he said. He also asked about restrictions on the movement of British diplomats in Poland, and the clampdown which has stopped British journalists reporting events in Poland.

Miners' leader Mr Joe Gormley today added his voice to the storm of protest over the military takeover. Speaking of his own "revulsion", he declared: "I believe the whole trade union movement in Britain, along with our colleagues in the rest of Europe, should express their condemnation of this action and ask that pressure should be put on the politicians of the world to seek the immediate release of these workers' representatives in Poland and a peaceful solution to the problems." The executive of the engineering union, the AUEW, today sent 500 pounds towards helping the Poles.

FOREIGN OFFICE URGES UK CITIZENS TO LEAVE POLAND

LD182206 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2020 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] The BBC World Service is broadcasting a Foreign Office bulletin to Poland urging UK citizens there to try to board a special Polish airlines LOT flight back to England, which takes off at 1425 tomorrow.

UNION CALLS FOR BAN ON VISITS TO USSR OVER POLAND

PM231305 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 23 Dec 81 p 4

[Excerpt] The executive of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, Britain's second largest union, called for a ban on trade unionists visiting Russia, because of the Soviet Union's complicity in the military takeover in Poland. The AUEW plans to press the TU's to issue an instruction on the proposed boycott in support of Solidarity, the beleaguered Polish free trade union.

PAPER WARNS OF NEW CYPRUS ATTACK BY TURKS

NC180840 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 17 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Toward a New Attila?"]

[Text] The government should not have waited for the insolent Ankara allegations--that Greek troops and war materiel allegedly are being sent to Cyprus--in order to release the news that the Turks are doing precisely what they have been accusing us of doing. The question is extremely serious, particularly under the current international conditions. It shows that Turkey not only fails to display any desire to negotiate or to contribute to a Cyprus solution but that it also is acting in a way that shows proof of its deceitful and malicious intentions.

Indeed, why is it sending troops and war materiel to Cyprus, as the Greek Government has announced, releasing details on concrete dates and cases? From the Greek side, there is no threat of a resort to force. Ankara has failed to furnish any concrete evidence to support its allegations that Greek troops are being sent to the island. Well, what is Ankara aspiring to?

What is most probable is that a new Attila-type attack is being planned and that the suitable opportunity is being awaited for implementation of these plans. What would this opportunity be? We are living among active volcanoes, or among volcanoes that can erupt in our region from one moment to another. Poland is like a boiling pot: if the situation gets out of the control of the Warsaw government, the Soviet Union will intervene, possibly with other countries to the bloc. The annexation of the Golan Heights by Israel has caused a sudden deterioration in the Middle East crisis and has made a new war very probable. In the meantime the Iran-Iraq war is continuing.

These are dramatic events which could attract the attention of the world and could encourage Ankara to embark on new adventurism. Who would care about the fate of the rest of Cyprus at a time when the world around is in flames, and especially since the outside world would have formed the impression--as a result of Turkish propaganda--that this was a preventive action in view of a Greek threat? Let us not underestimate the warning drawn from events and let us unmask and denounce in time, to foreign governments and to the world, Ankara's deceitful and malicious intentions.

HUNGARIAN MSZMP DELEGATION ARRIVES AS KKE GUESTS

NC200938 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 19 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Comrade Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee, arrived on a visit to our country yesterday at the invitation of the KKE Central Committee. At Hellinikon Airport Comrade Gyenes was welcomed by Comrade Andonis Ambatielos, member of the KKE Central Committee Political Bureau, Comrade Polikhronis Vais, member of the KKE Central Committee, and by Comrade Dobos, Hungarian People's Republic ambassador in Athens.

Immediately after his arrival, Comrade Andras Gyenes made the following statement to RIZOSPASTIS: "I am particularly pleased to visit your country at the invitation of the fraternal KKE party. The relations between our two parties are always very good. As at other times when I visited Athens, at this time I will also exchange views with the KKE comrades on relations between our two parties and problems of international communism. I am convinced that we will do a good job."

IRANIAN GENERAL DEFECTS ACROSS TURKISH BORDER

JN240853 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0840 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Ankara, 24 Dec (INA) -- It was announced here today that an Iranian general has defected to Turkey. Reporting this today, the newspaper CUMHURIYET says Gen (Bahmami Mir Toloj) entered Turkey 2 days ago via the border gate of (Asandra) and asked Turkish authorities to facilitate his departure for France.

NO MEDIATION PROPOSAL FROM 'ARAFAT ON CYPRUS

TA221452 Ankara ANTOLIA in Turkish 1435 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Ankara, 22 Dec (AA) -- Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman has said that there has been no proposal from PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat for mediation on the Cyprus issue. Answering a question by a Turkish Radio and Television correspondent regarding a news report that appeared in a Greek newspaper to the effect that Turkey has rejected an 'Arafat proposal to mediate in the Cyprus issue, Ambassador Akiman said the following: We have not rejected anything because there has been no proposal on this subject anyway. Moreover, the Honorable 'Arafat is acquainted enough with the issues not to resort to such a move.

BULGARIAN MINISTER VISITING IN ISTANBUL

TA231639 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Istanbul, 23 Dec (AA) -- Bulgaria's minister of chemical industry, Georgi Pankov, who is completing a 3-day visit to Istanbul Wednesday, called on governor Nevzat Ayaz in the morning. Pankov told reporters he had toured chemical plants in the Istanbul area and that he and Turkish officials had decided to open an exhibit of "Turkish chemical products" in [words indistinct] April 1982.

ALBANIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

TA231547 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Istanbul, 23 Dec (AA) -- Albania's foreign trade minister Nedin Hoxha stopped over briefly at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport on his way to Ankara. During a 5-day official visit to Turkey, the Albanian minister is expected to attend the signing of a bilateral trade protocol, and will visit Istanbul, Izmir and Bursa.

TURKISH-LIBYAN LABOR COMMITTEE MEETS IN ANKARA

TA221150 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] The Turkish-Libyan labor and social security joint experts committee met in Ankara today. It is discussing measures to eliminate the difficulties being encountered in implementation of the existing labor and social security agreements between the two countries. The problems of the 65,000 Turkish workers employed in Libya are also being discussed. The Turkish delegation at the talks is headed by Foreign Ministry Social Affairs Director Okan Gezer.

In an opening speech, Gezer recalled that there were historic, cultural and traditional ties between the two countries and that the 65,000 Turkish workers in Libya were prompting a heightening of these relations. He stated that the Turkish Government wanted to strengthen relations with Libya, added that cooperation must be developed so that the contribution of Turkish manual labor to Libya's economic development could be increased. Gezer pointed out that the increasing number of Turkish workers in Libya has created certain problems and that at the meeting they would also try to solve problems arising from the implementation of existing agreements.

Libyan Labor Secretariat Director General (Muhammad al-Montaza), who is heading the Libyan delegation, expressed belief that at the end of the present meetings they would resolve the problems concerning the work force and social security. The joint committee meetings are expected to last 4 days.

CYPRUS

DENKTAS: COMMUNITIES CANNOT LIVE TOGETHER NOW

TA231714 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] President Denktas has said that if Greek Prime Minister Papandreou continues to pretend that Cyprus is a Greek island, this might lead to bloody conflicts. Denktas made this statement today speaking at the unveiling ceremony of an Ataturk bust at the Alasya primary school in Gazi Magosa [Famagusta]. Recalling that since the day he assumed power in Greece, Papandreou's stand has encouraged rifts in Cyprus, Denktas said: After Greek troops landed in Cyprus, Papandreou reminded us that Greece was a guarantor power and began asking for withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island. By making this request, Papandreou has in fact conceded to the presence of Greek troops in Cyprus. We already knew this fact, but we now want the world to learn about it and to make its assessment accordingly. Greek weapons have been involved in the murder of Turkish Cypriots, and it was to stop these attacks that Turkey carried out its operation in Cyprus. Peace has reigned on the island since 1974 because of the presence of Turkish troops. Papandreou's stand resembles that of the thief that shouts to scare off the homeowner.

In our children's presence, the insurers of our future, I would like to deliver the following message to Papandreou: As long as he continues to pretend that Cyprus is a Greek island, his assessments will be wrong and will serve to encourage the Greek Cypriots to renew the bloody incidents. It is completely clear that the two communities in Cyprus cannot live intermingled anymore. If Papandreou continues to proclaim that Cyprus is a Greek island, without taking into consideration the changes that have occurred since 1963, then he and Kiprianou, his apprentice, will make the same mistakes that the West and Archibishop Makarios made in the past. I want to call on him in the presence of Ataturk: Cyprus has never been and will never be Greek. Like our martyrs in the past, we today will never permit this to happen.

PORTUGAL

LISBON CUTS TELEX BETWEEN POLISH EMBASSY, WARSAW

LD231856 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] In retaliation for having been unable to contact the Portuguese Embassy in Warsaw after martial law was imposed in that country, the Lisbon government today ordered a cut of Telex links between the Polish Embassy in Lisbon and Poland.

CUNHAL SUPPORTS MOVES BY POLISH AUTHORITIES

LD240320 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Commenting on the situation in Poland during a communist rally in Lisbon last night, Portuguese Communist Party Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal referred to what he described as a "curious anticommunist campaign in connection with the situation in Poland." According to Cunhal, this campaign is being waged because the situation in Poland is unfavorable to the counterrevolutionary forces and is aimed at diverting the attention of the Portuguese people from their very grave problems.

Referring to Poland, Cunhal said: We are gratified at the latest developments. All signs indicate that the Poles are about to solve the situation by halting the process of continuing deterioration of the economic, social and political situation. Cunhal told the communist militants who packed Lisbon's sports pavilion that this will save Poland from economic catastrophe and civil war, whose brink it had been led to a result of serious mistakes by the party and by the government and as a result of imperialist interference and successive concessions to counterrevolution.

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NO OFFICIAL COMMENT ON REAGAN'S POLAND STATEMENT

LD241108 Hamburg DPA in German 1054 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Dec (DPA) -- The Federal Government said nothing officially today on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statement on Poland. Government circles referred to the statement made yesterday by Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl that the Federal Government, together with the other West European governments, agreed on the need for a careful and restrained attitude toward Poland. In contrast, Reagan, in his televised Christmas address, imposed economic sanctions on Poland and announced that further measures against Poland and the Soviet Union would be imposed if the use of force against the Polish people was not ended.

GENSCHER URGES REVOCATION OF POLISH MARTIAL LAW

LD271482 Hamburg DPA in German 1410 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 27 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has once again appealed to the Soviet leadership not to hinder Poland on its path to renewal and reform. In an interview on South German Radio on Sunday, Genscher said that the Soviet Union must be aware of the responsibility which it bears. It must avoid allowing the Polish events to burden the East-West relationship, which would disrupt the hopeful initial signs of a dialogue on peace and disarmament. Genscher recalled that the Polish leadership committed itself to the course of renewal and reform also after 13 December. It is important that, by repealing martial law and releasing the internees, it should clearly indicate that the process of dialogue with political forces, social groups, the church and the independent union Solidarity can be continued. He was convinced that it is not yet too late for this. At the present time all states, in both the West and the East, must resist the temptation to interfere in Poland.

MINISTER CALLS FOR SOVIET AFGHAN WITHDRAWAL

LD271232 Hamburg DPA in German 1049 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 27 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has called upon the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. On the second anniversary of the Soviet intervention on Sunday Genscher appealed to the Soviet Union to allow the Afghan people unrestricted exercise of their right to independence and self-determination. He based his call on his shared stance "with the majority of states" and pointed out that the will of the Afghan people is dramatically expressed in resistance and mass flight from the country. The Foreign Ministry called Afghanistan a touchstone for Soviet willingness to respect the independence and self-reliance of Third World states. The situation in that country is a serious burden on international relations. The Federal Government will continue to strive for self-determination and independence in Afghanistan, along with its Western partners and in close cooperation with the nonaligned countries. It will continue to the best of its ability to contribute to the alleviation of the suffering of the more than 2.5 million Afghan refugees.

BRIEFS

SCHMIDT TO MEET REAGAN -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today left Hamburg by air with his wife Hannelore for a visit to the United States, which will combine holiday and political aspects. Initially they want to holiday on a small island off Florida. A talk with President Reagan is planned for 5 January. One subject of the meeting could be the differing points of view of the United States and the FRG on Poland. The FRG is against economic or political sanctions against the crisis ridden country, even after the declaration of martial law. [Excerpt] [Hamburg DPA in German 1217 GMT 25 Dec 81 LD]

CHEYSSON SPEAKS TO ASSEMBLY ON POLISH EVENTS

PM241651 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Dec 81 p 7

[Excerpt] External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, speaking to the National Assembly foreign affairs commission Thursday 17 December, said that consultations had been started as early as the evening of Sunday 13 December among the Ten and their allies and that immediate agreement had made it possible to warn Poland's neighbors that any direct intervention on their part would be extremely serious and would have tragic effects on the detente process.

He made two remarks: On the one hand, it would not be appropriate to accuse a foreign government of urging extreme measures, but the condemnation must be categorical and it has been expressed by the president, the premier and the government; in addition Mr Cheysson stressed that the government should not say anything it cannot stand by, so as not to undermine the government's credibility and so that the world knows that France does what it says it will.

During the debate which followed the external relations minister's explanation, Pierre Joxe, chairman of the Socialist group, paid tribute to Mr Cheysson's action, stressing that he "is pursuing an active policy which is giving France a new face, that of a nation which defends freedoms throughout the world.... It is in this context that we assessed and regretted some aspects of the statement made on Poland by the external relations minister last Sunday," he added. "On the other hand we approve and welcome the premier's statement which he made on the government's behalf Wednesday and which has just been recalled and explained by Mr Cheysson."

ECONOMICS MINISTER CITED ON POLISH DEBT

PM241645 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Dec 81 p 7

[Text] The latest developments in Poland have so far not changed France's attitude in the international negotiations on the Polish debt, Economy and Finance Minister Jacques Delors stated Wednesday 16 December. Questioned in the corridors of the National Assembly, Mr Delors stated that French experts "are still working" on the adjustment of the 1982 repayment dates of Poland's public debt to 16 Western countries. This debt amounts to $12.5 billion of the $25 billion which Poland owes to the West. "The worst aspect of this affair is the people who are continuing to talk in an irresponsible way," Mr Delors concluded, saying that he refuses to "expect the worst."

MAUROY PROMISES STEPPED-UP FOOD AID TO POLAND

LD220836 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Excerpt] France remains a leader in actively protesting the situation in Poland. Yesterday yet another demonstration was held in front of the Polish Embassy in Paris. In the Nord region, where Poles are numerous, Pierre Mauroy received a delegation of the congress of Poles living in France. The premier promised to facilitate the return home of exiles and said he will step up food relief aid to Poland.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR NAMED -- Dominique Charpy has been appointed the new Franch ambassador to Athens as announced by the External Relations Ministry. Charpy, who is 51, was ambassador to Amman from 1975 to 1979. He will replace Philippe Rebeyrol. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 24 Dec 81 NC]

DEVELOPMENTS IN DOZIER KIDNAPPING CASE

26 Dec 'Pessimism'

LD262036 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] The Dozier kidnapping: There is pessimism over the possibility of a speedy solution to the case. During the press conference in Milan this morning, investigating agents denied the possibility of a direct link between the arrests of three Red Brigades members and the kidnapping of the U.S. general. Now that 9 days have elapsed since the kidnapping and while waiting for the second Red Brigades communique, the view is gaining ground that this is going to be a long drawn-out case. In the meantime checks and searches are being made in the belief that the high-ranking NATO officer may be held in a Veneto hideout. The possibility is not ruled out that the actions of the security forces may have put the Red Brigades members in difficulties. Obviously this is an assessment which time will prove right or wrong.

Spadolini Holds 26 Dec Meeting

AU280827 Rome ANSA in English 0813 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 26 Dec (ANSA) -- The problems of terrorism in Italy were the subject of a summit meeting held here over the weekend and chaired by Premier Giovanni Spadolini. He met with Italian political and military leaders which included Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni, the defense chief of staff, the commanders of the paramilitary Carabinieri police force and the Finance Guard, the chief of police, and the top brass of the nation's security services.

The Saturday consultation was shrouded in strictest secrecy, although it was assumed that the recent kidnapping in Verona of American General James Dozier, a top-ranking NATO official, figured largely in the discussions. At the end of the summit, Minister Rognoni told newsmen that it had been a meeting of "an operative nature" and that he could say nothing more.

24 Dec Meeting

AU242000 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Verona, 24 Dec (ANSA) -- Italian Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni chaired a meeting of top police and army officers here today just a week after the Red Brigades urban guerrillas kidnapped U.S. Brigadier-General James Lee Dozier from his home in this north Italian town. The two-hour meeting was wrapped in the utmost secrecy. Swamped by journalists as he left, Rognoni said nothing more than, "I have no comment to make." The meeting was attended by the commanders of Italy's paramilitary Carabinieri police, the national police chief, and the commanders of the NATO surface forces in southern Europe, among others.

The investigators are now waiting for a new message which the Red Brigades have said they will be issuing on the kidnap, this time, so some analysts believe, stating some form of conditions for his release.

Kidnappers' Second Communique

LD272230 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Red Brigades communique No 2 on the kidnapping of U.S. General Dozier was found tonight in Milan along with a photograph of the kidnapped man. The photograph shows the general's face and a five-pointed star with the inscription "Red Brigades" above it. The prisoner seems to be holding a card, which may be a photo-composite, with a long message containing the usual terrorist slogans. There is a dark spot on the general's face under the left eye, which may be a bruise.

Apart from the communique and the photograph, the terrorists also left a long document that they had mentioned a few days ago in a telephone call. In that call they also denied any knowledge of the dossier found in Rome a week ago. The telephone call said the dossier was the work of a group that had split from the Red Brigades. That seems to indicate that there are new conflicts within the terrorist organization.

The bishop of Verona, Msgr Giuseppe Amari, tonight visited Mrs Dozier, the wife of the kidnapped general, to whom he forwarded a message from the pope. In the message, Pope John Paul II expressed feelings of Christian solidarity with Dozier's family and the hope that the matter would be settled favorably.

'Trial Has Begun'

LD272352 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2300 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Ten days after the kidnapping of U.S. General Dozier, the Red Brigades released communique No 2 in Milan. Vittorio Luridiana reports from the capital of Lombardy:

[Begin recording] The Red Brigades tonight telephoned ANSA news agency to say they have released the second communique on the kidnapping of NATO Gen James Dozier. The lengthy message was left in a trashcan in the Piazza Giovine Italia. It consisted of a photograph of the kidnapped general, a six-page communique and a copy of the resolution of the Red Brigades' Strategic Directorate dated December 1981. The photograph shows General Dozier and a five-pointed star with the inscription "Red Brigades" above him. [Words indistinct] against imperialism, attack imperialism of the multinationals, the text says, and its structure of military occupation which is NATO. The typewritten text that accompanied the photograph is now being studied by investigators. The communique says among other things that the trial of the American general has begun. [end recording]

More on Communique

PA272133 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2123 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Milan, 27 Dec (EFE) -- The Red Brigades announced today in Milan that they have started the "proletarian trial" of U.S. Gen James Dozier, who was kidnapped in Verona on 17 December. In a communique found early this evening in Milan, after an anonymous telephone call, the terrorists say Dozier, deputy chief of staff of the NATO forces, whose headquarters is in Verona, in northeast Italy, will have to pay for "U.S. massacres in Vietnam."

The 6-page Red Brigades communique contains many attacks against "imperialism" and NATO and calls Dozier a "pig" and "murderer" who "deserved" several medals for his role in Vietnam. The communique, found in a waste can in the plaza in the city, is accompanied by a photograph of Dozier under the five-pointed Red Brigade star. In the photograph General Dozier holds a poster saying, "The capitalist crisis produces imperialist war. Only an anti-imperialist civil war can defeat the war."

The Red Brigades communique, the second referring to General Dozier's kidnapping, is dated today. Besides the photograph of the general, it has attached a document entitled "Resolution of the Strategic Directorate" dated "December 1981." The 188-page document is divided into 4 chapters: "The crisis of the imperialist bourgeoisie produces war," "Restructuring crisis and revolution crisis," "To conquer and organize the masses in the field of armed struggle for communism," and "Transforming the projects of the imperialist bourgeoisie into an anti-imperialist civil war."

Doubts About Photo

AU280843 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Milan, 28 Dec (ANSA) -- There were some doubts, however, as to whether the picture was actually taken by Dozier's Red Brigades captors or whether it might be a photo-montage, using an old photo of the general. The picture shows the general full-face, looking relaxed. Only his head and his right hand, which appears to be holding a sign, is visible. A dark spot under the general's left eye could be the result of a bruise. However, there were unconfirmed rumors here that someone connected to NATO in Verona remembered seeing that same picture of the general, dark blotch and all, some time ago. The sign the general appears to be holding is filled with slogans against "the military and economic imperialism" of the United States and NATO countries. Communique number two announced that the "people's trial of General Dozier had begun."

POPE'S MESSAGE TO POLES ON CHRISTMAS DAY

LD251734 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Christmas message and blessing in Polish by Pope John Paul II in St Peters Square 25 December -- recording]

[Text] And now I am addressing you, my beloved countrymen [words indistinct] convey to you the greetings from the newly born, to you who are present here in St Peters Square, representatives of Solidarity and all fellow countrymen, and also to you who are listening to my words in our homeland and wherever you are in the world, I convey today's greetings. I include in these greetings everybody and each one of you, all of Poland, our common homeland. I wish these greetings to reach in particular those who are suffering, who are separated from their loved ones and who perhaps feel dispirited or distressed.

Beloved brothers, a great many people are praying for Poland all over the world. Together with them and the entire church, I am addressing you at this moment of greetings expressed in languages of various nations and saying in our mother tongue: Lift up your hand, God the Baby, in blessing. You who indicated the road to Bethlehem to the shepherds and the Magi, show the Polish land's sons and daughters the road to a better future for their motherland, to peace, justice and freedom. May the name of Jesus Christ be blessed.

Poggi Returns From Poland

AU280848 Rome ANSA in English 0843 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 28 Dec (ANSA) -- The pope's special envoy to Poland, Msgr Luigi Poggi, returned to Rome from Warsaw Sunday night at the end of his five-day mission in which he met with Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

According to unconfirmed leaks here Poggi discussed the Polish situation and the possibilities for a resumption of a dialogue between the government and the country's social forces, during his Warsaw talks. The papal envoy also met with Poland's primate, Msgr Josef Glemp and other high prelates in the Warsaw Curia.

DEPUTIES CONDEMN MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND

PM231617 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 18 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] The Congress of Deputies yesterday approved by a large majority an official resolution condemning the current events in Poland. Speaker of the chamber Landelino Lavilla read out the resolution, which was drafted on the basis of a text prepared by the representatives of the parliamentary groups. The final vote was 252 votes in favor, 2 abstentions and 1 vote against. These last two results were caused more by matters of a technical nature (it is usual for some deputies to leave their voting switches turned on) than by ideological disagreements with the text presented for their approval.

The chamber's communication states verbatim as follows: "The Congress of Deputies, in view of the grave events which are taking place in Poland and echoing the sentiments of the Spanish people, decides: 1) To express its friendship and solidarity with the Polish nation and people at this critical juncture, 2) To condemn the interruption by force of the process of securing public freedoms which the Polish people had chosen, and to express the hope that that process can be resumed, 3) To assert the absolute need for direct or indirect external intervention to be avoided, since that would affect the international situation very adversely and exacerbate dramatically the Polish people's problems."

JUAN CARLOS RECALLS PAST STRIFE, URGES UNITY

LD242306 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Christmas address by King Juan Carlos; place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] As a new year approaches I would once again like to express to you in your homes, via radio and television, my sincere desire above all for peace and happiness on the occasion of the traditional Christmas holidays. I think it would be as inappropriate to dwell on the unpleasant things, analyzing them with bitterness, pessimism or despair, as it would be to ignore them indifferently and rashly and think that they do not exist. But difficulties are not resolved by mentioning them on a night like tonight. Rather they must be remedied with the effort and dedication of every day, of every night, of every hour and every minute. Without relating past events, we are all aware that since last Christmas, when I addressed you on this same date, we have lived through difficult and important moments. The conviction of their importance and the decision to overcome them now constitutes the beginning of their solution.

Rather than thinking about the difficulties of the path ahead we must think about the path itself in the certainty of knowing which is the one we must follow to arrive at the desired destination. In politics, we have a constitution which a majority of the Spanish people gave themselves. In obeying it and respecting it we are now on this path which we must follow without doubts or hesitation to live in a state of law. There is no other valid alternative. Nor can there be thought of other solutions imposed by minorities who could upset the aim of peace and order which inspires our conduct. I beg God tonight and I beg the Spaniards that this truth may penetrate the minds of everyone and forever prevail over campaigns of slander, false propaganda and malicious rumors.

Let us feel united like true brothers, like members of the same family, like compatriots aware of the need to work for Spain. Let us avoid by all means creating motives that could unleash confrontation and discord among ourselves. Let us not try to change a past which existed and which we must accept with its reality, its facts, its memories and its men; memories which must be respected and men whose collaboration is necessary, because we cannot dispense with any Spaniard prepared to work decisively for the fatherland.

I beg only of you at this hour, an hour of fraternity, love and hope, that this family peace you are enjoying at the moment be extended throughout the coming year to the great family which all Spaniards should constitute on the blessed hearth of our fatherland. Let this same spirit of harmony fill our souls and inspire our actions. Let us respect each other in freedom. Let us renounce violence and feel ourselves united in the great task of building a prosperous and orderly Spain in which the supreme goal of its welfare and its greatness takes precedence over particular interests and narrow aspiration. Congratulations, both on my own behalf and on behalf of the queen and our children, to all of you, to all Spaniards wherever they are, especially those who are suffering and are victims of misfortune and adversity. Good night.

OIL CONTRACT AGREEMENT RENEWED WITH SAUDI ARABIA

LD261054 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Renewal of the contract for Saudi crude oil supplies to Spain, which provides for an annual supply of 7.3 million tons, has been signed in Riyadh. The contract will last for 3 years and will come into effect 1 January 1982, that is, in 5 days' time. It replaces the existing contract signed in May 1979. According to the same sources [as heard] the additional quantity of 70,000 barrels a day, requested by Spain as a result of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, has not been reflected in the contract. An agreement has also been reached with Iraq for the supply of 40,000 barrels a day. Contracts have also been signed with Mexico, Libya and Algeria.

ATTACKS ON U.S. MARINES IN BARCELONA REPORTED

LD262140 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] There have been a number of incidents on Avenue Ramblas in Barcelona involving youths carrying anti-NATO placards. Some U.S. marines belonging to ships in the port were attacked. Three youths have been arrested by the Barcelona police as a result of the incidents. Early tonight normality has been restored in the area, although the U.S. military police told the marines not to walk down the avenue.

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER -- Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao flew into Madrid this morning to begin a 10-day vacation in Spain. The Portuguese prime minister, who is accompanied by his family, refused to make any statement to journalists waiting for him at Barajas airport, but said he will grant interviews during the meeting he will have in Madrid with Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo on 4 January. Pinto Balsemao will be here for 10 days and at the end of his visit he will meet with Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo at the Moncloa Palace. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Dec 81 LD]

OIL IMPORTS -- This year Spain paid $11.6 billion -- more than 1 billion pesetas [as heard] -- for oil imports. The oil consumption estimate for 1982 is 45.1 million tons. Saudi Arabia will remain our main supplier with 7.5 million tons followed by Mexico and Iraq. Spanish oil deposits will only be able to cover 1.8 million tons. [Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1850 GMT 26 Dec 81 LD]

NEW ENVOY TO MALTA -- According to a royal decree published today in the official state gazette, Juan Bautista de Andrada-Vanderwilde y de Barrante has been appointed as Spain's new ambassador to the Republic of Malta. [Text] Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Dec 81 LD]

MILITARY APPOINTMENT -- Lt Gen Antonio Pascual Galmes was sworn in today as captain general of the Balearic Island The minister of labor and social security, Santiago Rodriguez Miranda, was among those attending the ceremony. [Excerpt] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Dec 81 LD]

DENMARK

MINOR PARTIES' DIFFERENCES THREATEN COALITION

PM231703 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 16 Dec 81 p 7

[Christian Broendum report]

[Excerpt] The distance between the Radical Liberals and the Socialist People's Party [SF] on economic policy is so great that the Radical Liberals yesterday rejected a proposal for negotiations with the SF toward finding foundation for cooperation in the formation of a government. Yesterday the SF and the Radical Liberals had separate negotiations with Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen on a joint economic policy, and after the meetings Anker Jorgensen said that he had asked the two parties to give their positions on the points in the Social Democratic plan of action.

Earlier yesterday after a cabinet meeting the prime minister said that, if the two parties are unable to reach agreement which would give a guarantee of a parliamentary majority for a new government, the Social Democrats will go into opposition. Anker Jorgensen announced that he has proposed to the Radical Liberals and the SF that they hold separate negotiations, but the Radical Liberals have rejected the proposal.

Radical Liberal leader Niels Helveg Petersen said after his meeting with the prime minister that the Radicals have refused to meet the SF because of the SF's proposals on unemployment. "These confirm that it is impossible to bridge the gap between the Social Democrats and Radical Liberals' views on the one hand and the SF program on the other The SF program would only be effective in the short-term. It would lead to inflation and increase the tax burden and therefore lead to a long-term decrease in employment."

Helveg Petersen said that the Radical Liberals and the Social Democrats are in agreement on a number of major points, but that there is great distance between them and the SF. SF Chairman Gert Petersen admitted after the meeting with Anker Jorgensen that the differences between the SF and the Social Democrats and the Radicals have not grown smaller. "We are in agreement with the Social Democrats on a number of points of principle, but there are considerable differences in the assessment of the size of investments which should be made in particular policies."

SWEDEN

PRIME MINISTER STEPS UP PROTEST ON POLAND

PM231543 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Sweden 19 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Finn Norgren and Per-Erik Landqvist report]

[Excerpt] "Sweden strongly condemns this gross violation of fundamental human rights," the government has said in a statement which makes criticism of developments in Poland tougher. "Unfortunately things have gone so far that blood has begun to flow," Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin said on Friday evening [18 December]. "This makes it natural for Sweden to protest more strongly than before."

At a meeting of the Riksdag foreign affairs committee on Friday the government gave an account of the background to its statement. Former Moderate Coalition party leader Goesta Bohman said later that he was behind the statement, and Social Democrat leader Olof Palme considered that the statement was correct in principle.

"Basically there is absolute agreement between the parties on the committee," Thorbjorn Falldin said. However, a joint statement by all the parties in the Riksdag has not been discussed. At a press conference Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten also dismissed the notion that the Left Party-Communists -- who are not represented either in the foreign affairs committee or the Foreign Affairs Council -- should join in the criticism: "What has happened in Poland is a protest against the communist system. I find it difficult to believe that Swedish Communists would be able to join in our criticism."

The government has demanded that the state of martial law in Poland be terminated and that all those imprisoned be released. It also says that the actions by the army and the police should cease. "The reports that Polish citizens have been killed have outraged us. Poland must continue along the road of negotiation and be spared every external military intervention. It is important to say clearly that no troops should be allowed to enter Poland," Thorbjorn Falldin said. "We hope that the protests will in part create international pressure on the country's leaders and in part give moral support to the people."

ARMED FORCES CHIEF REPORTS ON SUB INTRUSION

PM241631 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 19 Dec 81 p 6

[Erik Liden report]

[Text] Soviet submarine 137 was already in Swedish waters Saturday 24 October 1981 and it carried out exercises for 4 days inside and outside territorial waters before it ran aground at 1957 hours on the evening of 27 October. This is clear from Swedish Armed Forces Commander in Chief Lennart Ljung's partially published report of the investigations into the submarine 137 incident after the report from a fisherman at 0954 hours Wednesday 28 October that it had run aground. The affair was frontpage news around the world for more than 10 days.

The commander in chief notes that the submarine was not discovered by the population of the islands in the Blekinge Archipelago, and that there are no certain indications of its presence from radar and radio surveillance, but that the possibility cannot be excluded that a radar echo was misinterpreted. The commander in chief says: "Therefore the possibility cannot be excluded that radar surveillance did reveal the submarine, but that this was taken at the time for a merchant ship or a fishing boat. Identification of radar echoes must normally be effected through direct sighting."

The commander in chief is sure that submarine 137 was on the surface at least 2 hours before it ran aground and that it was in Swedish waters at the time. He also says that the submarine was aware that it was entering the restricted military area and that the grounding was caused by an error in maneuvering or navigation inside the restricted zone. The commander in chief draws the conclusion that submarine 137's mission was illegal intelligence activities designed to practice navigation and reconnaissance in suitable channels and in seabed positions.

It is also possible that submarine 137 was looking for Swedish military installations in the area. It might also have been following secret Swedish equipment trials -- of torpedoes, for example, secret trials of which were being carried out 19-23 October. According to the commander in chief, it is also possible that submarine 137 was making preparations for the landing of equipment or personnel on sensitive islands. The commander in chief's final conclusion is that the 137 carried out a planned intrusion into Gaasefuaerden and ran aground attempting a rapid and powerful turning maneuver executed too late, with a probability bordering on certainty the 137 had nuclear warheads in several of its torpedo tubes. The commander in chief is unable to find any other explanation for the presence of uranium-238.

TRADE UNION LEADERS TO MEET POLISH AMBASSADOR

PM241221 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 24 Dec 81 p 4

[John Richards report]

[Text] Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, will lead a deputation from the TUC international committee to the Polish Embassy in London today to meet Mr Stanislaw Staniszewski, the new Polish ambassador. The British Trade Union leaders will demand to know the number of prisoners held in the current crisis and their identities and whereabouts. They will ask particularly about the whereabouts of Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader. Other queries will be: "What charges are the prisoners likely to face?" And "What is the position of their families?"

The TUC delegation will include Mr Thomas Jackson, chairman of the international committee, Mr Moss Evans, Mr Clive Jenkins, Mr Frank Chapple and Mr Raymond Buckton. The new ambassador arrived in Britain three days ago. An embassy spokesman would not comment on the TUC visit. He said: "There is no reason for everybody to know about every meeting which takes place at the embassy."

In a strongly-worded statement, the TUC General Council reaffirmed yesterday its continuing support for Solidarity, its leaders and its members "who are faced with brutal suppression by the Polish military authorities." The TUC said it was convinced that independent trade unionism in Poland would survive and reemerge, and that the critical and deep-rooted economic and social problems of the country could only begin to be tackled when trade unionists were released and dialogue recommenced with a civilian government. The delegation would make clear to the ambassador "their revulsion at the internment of trade union representatives and the killing of working people by the police."

"Nothing can justify these acts of repression," said the statement. "The General Council will ask the ambassador to convey to the military authorities the demand of all British working people that the imprisoned trade unionists should be released and martial law lifted."

Lord Carrington, foreign secretary, was reported to have responded sympathetically to the TUC's calls that financial assistance would be linked with the release of trade unionists and for food and medical supplies to continue to be provided to people in need in Poland. The TUC has sent 5,000 pounds for medical supplies to be donated to the Polish medical bank, an off-shoot of Solidarity, "through reliable channels not associated with the Polish authorities." Telegrams have also been sent to East European trade union centres urging them to use their influence with their governments to have trade union freedoms restored and Polish trade unionists released. TUC affiliated unions are being asked to make similar approaches to their counterparts in East Europe.

Mr Murray is hoping to join a European TUC fact-finding mission to Poland as soon as visas are available. He said last night: "We are under the same dilemma as our own government when it comes to knowing what form of pressure can be used on the Polish authorities. We are not going to the ambassador in a threatening mood or waving big sticks. We are going to tell him very firmly of the utter condemnation of the British trade union movement of what is happening in Poland." Mr Murray has called the meeting a "make or break" move in relations between British and East European unions.

DAILY TELEGRAPH ON POLAND'S FINANCIAL PROBLEM

PM831307 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 23 Dec 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Polish Debt"]

[Text] The events in Poland of the last few days are, above all, a human tragedy on a vast scale. To be talking about the balance sheets of Western banks at a time when Poles are once again being subjected to government terror seems either callous or myopic. But for all that, the financial problem Poland represents demands our fullest attention. The danger of a Polish default on its mountainous debt to the West has multiplied since General Jaruzelski took the decision to make war on his own countrymen ten days ago. That is an outcome which could have dire consequences for our increasingly fragile financial system.

The precariousness of the situation makes it difficult for the West to take the absolute moral line which most individuals would like. There is a very strong temptation to tell the banks which lent money so improvidently in the mid and late 1970s that they deserve everything that is coming to them. Likewise, it would be splendid to tell the Russians that if they wish to rule their unhappy empire with an iron fist, they must pay the price. Whether such an emotional spasm would be in either the interests of the Poles or ourselves is another matter.

While it is true that the 17,000 million dollars of Polish commerical debt (a further 11,000 million dollars is owned directly to Western governments) is spread between 460 banks and at least 10 countries, nobody can be really sure what would happen if even one of those banks declared Poland in default. Because of "cross-default clauses" in loan agreements, all the other banks would swiftly have to follow suit. Although the balance sheets of the banks might just sustain that shock, though not without some serious casualties in West Germany, bankers are appalled at the effect it might have on other heavily indebted countries who might also be tempted to default. Even since the first OPEC surpluses began to mount up eight years ago, the world has been floating on a sea of debt. An accidental Polish default would be the equivalent of somebody opening a stopcock.

The best course of action open to the West is to begin to make contingency plans for dealing with a default if and when one comes to ensure that the ensuing damage would be limited. That may involve a degree of bailing out of banks which deserve to sink. So be it. At the same time, negotiations with the Poles on rescheduling the debts should continue, but with very much greater toughness over the conditions the Poles must observe. The key to whether the West should prevent a Polish default is the restoration of the reform movement. Further aid to a Polish Government which had crushed Solidarity and returned to its old Stalinist ways would be both stupid and wrong.

PAPANDREOU'S OFFICIAL VISIT POSTPONED TO 27 FEB

NC241158 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] According to an official announcement, following consultations between Greek Prime Minister Papandreou and President Kiprianou, it has been decided to postpone Mr Papandreou's official visit to Cyprus, which was scheduled to begin on 9 January. According to the announcement, the visit will take place on 27 February - 1 March. This is due to developments in Europe which make Mr Papandreou's presence in Athens necessary during the coming weeks.

Daily on Reasons

NC251002 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 25 Dec 81 p 1

[Excerpts] It was announced simultaneously in Nicosia and Athens yesterday that Prime Minister Papandreou's official visit to Cyprus has been postponed until 27 February.

Authoritative political observers have expressed the view that one of the main reasons for the postponement of the visit is the tension in Greek-Turkish relations, which Ankara is systematically cultivating with statements by Turkish officials and military officers.

According to the press, the Greek Government made it clear both to NATO and the EC that it did not intend to remain indifferent if Turkish threats are implemented in either Cyprus or the Aegean. The same observers maintained that Ankara's provocative stand is aimed at improving its negotiating stand rather than at engaging in any military adventure in either the Aegean or Cyprus.

With regard to the report that Ankara will urge the Turkish Cypriots to declare a Turkish Cypriot state on the island, the same observers said that such a development is not now envisaged. Ankara has nothing to gain from this action; on the contrary, this would create new problems for it and many headaches internationally. The observers stressed that such an action would mean the nullifying of the process of the intercommunal talks, something that would expose Turkey both in the United Nations and internationally, and would burn every bridge to a peaceful and honorable solution to the Cyprus issue.

Other reasons that compelled the postponement of Mr Papandreou's visit to Cyprus are the developments in Poland, the Middle East situation, which is continuously deteriorating, and the tension in U.S.-Libyan relations.

TURKISH CYPRIOTS DENY NEW TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

TA250930 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Reports to the effect that the TFSC is not permitting Greek Cypriot students to visit their relatives in the Karpas region have been denied. In a statement today, the Foreign Ministry spokesman described the reports as Greek Cypriot propaganda. He said: Greek Cypriot students can visit all their relatives in the Karpas region. It is the Greek Cypriot administration that is preventing these visits because it does not allow the students to fill in the entrance forms that are part of the procedures required to enter our region, whereas many visitors arriving from London and other places enter our region by abiding by these procedures.

Furthermore, every year and every holiday the children and relatives of Maronites enter our region under these procedures and spend the holidays in the federated state. When the obstacles created by the Greek Cypriot administration -- only for the purpose of propaganda -- are lifted, these students can visit their relatives in the Karpas region.

GOVERNMENT MEETING EXAMINES TURKISH INTENTIONS

NC251030 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 24 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Greek-Turkish relations (as they exist following the latest Turkish provocations) and Greek defense policy (in connection with Greece's economic expansion) are being examined this morning at a meeting of the Government Council for Foreign Defense Issues [KISEA]. Also participating in today's session, held under the presidency of Prime Minister Papandreou, are Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos, Minister to the Prime Minister Koutsoyiorgas, Public Order Minister Skoularikis, Deputy Foreign Ministers Papoulias and Fotilas, Deputy Ministers of National Defense Dhrosoyiannis and Petsos, the prime minister's diplomatic adviser, Makheritsas and other officials.

The main objective of the meeting is to examine Greek-Turkish relations following recent statements by Turkish Prime Minster Ulusu and to weigh existing information on various Turkish movements which has been pinpointed by the Greek side.

Besides the already known strengthening of the Turkish occupation forces in Cyprus, it appears that certain efforts by Ankara to create a "minority problem" in Thrace have also been spotted. The Turkish Government is also aiming at strengthening the Aegean troops, according to "information" which it has permitted to leak.

Existing clear indications indicate that a "war of nerves" rather than substantive activities is being incited. This is because:

--Ankara has no real reason to strengthen its occupation troops in Cyprus because it could "if need be" quickly move men and materiel.

--The movement of Aegean troops is being substantially talked about instead of being surrounded by secrecy, as it would have been had there been a real reason. [as published]

Turkey always incited the "minority issue" when it is striving to create tension in its relations with Greece.

OIL, TRADE AGREEMENTS SET WITH ARAB STATES

NC261319 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] The Greek-Iraqi agreement on the supply of Iraqi oil will be signed in Baghdad. The agreement will be signed by Deputy Commerce Minister Papaspirou who will leave for Baghdad this afternoon.

The deputy commerce minister yesterday returned from Damascus where he had signed another oil agreement with the Syrian minister. In Damascus Mr Papaspirou also held talks on the development of Greek-Syrian trade relations. At the talks, it was decided to form a mixed Greek-Syrian interministerial committee to undertake the development of trade exchanges between the two countries. Moreover, it was also agreed that Greece will participate in the Damascus trade fair to be held by the end of May.

Mr Papaspirou has also visited Amman, where he held talks with the Jordanian commerce minister on the development of bilateral trade relations. It has been decided that a new protocol will be signed in May.

BRIEFS

INFORMATION OFFICES -- Press and information offices will be opened, by a joint decision of the foreign minister and the minister to the prime minister, in the capitals of Arab, socialist and other countries where such offices are not presently located. These countries are Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Albania, Bulgaria, Syria, Iraq, Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, India, China, Japan, South Africa, Kenya, Mexico, Argentina and Venezuela. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 17 Dec 81 NC]

COUP WARNING DELAYS PAPANDREOU VISIT TO CYPRUS

NC281033 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 26 Dec 81 pp 1, 11

[Text] Nicosia (HURRIYET)--The Greek secret service and their colleagues in Cyprus have discovered that a coup was to be staged in Greece and an attempt made on Papandreou's life on 9 January, the date he planned to visit Cyprus after first having signed a decree removing the chief of the General Staff and the armed forces commanders from service. With this warning, Prime Minister Papandreou informed Kiprianou officially the other night that he had postponed his visit to Cyprus. Papandreou told Kiprianou that he had to postpone his visit until 27 February because of "the latest political developments in Europe."

Forty-eight hours before the announcement of Papandreou's decision to postpone his visit to Cyprus, the Greek National Guard was put on alert after a warning from the intelligence service. Another reason for these special measures is that Greek Cypriot Communist Party Secretary General Papaioannou accused Papandreou of "plunging into adventures," adding that the policy he is pursuing will inflict new hardships on the Greek Cypriot community and push it into new traps.

However, it is not really the communists that worry the Greek secret service so much as the terrorist organization known as EOKA-C, which has proclaimed Papandreou a "traitor." It has been ascertained that "the plot" on Papandreou's life was planned by members of the fanatic rightest organization EOKA and not by the communists.

ANKARA DENIES CONDONING ANTI-IRANIAN ACTIVITIES

TA251627 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Ankara, (?25) Dec (AA)--The Foreign Ministry has formally denied reports appearing in the foreign, particularly the London press, alleging that military units were being formed in eastern Turkey by certain opponents of the Iranian revolution and that these units aimed at restoring the monarchy in Iran. Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman said "these allegations, entirely irrational and groundless," were "intended to cast doubt on friendly and good-neighborly relations maintained with Iran" and were "categorically false."

COURT OVERTURNS ECEVIT 4-MONTH PRISON SENTENCE

NC250901 Paris AFP in English 0857 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Ankara, 25 Dec (AFP)--The Turkish military appeal court has overturned former social-democratic Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit's four-month jail sentence for violating a decree banning all political activity in the country, a source close to Mr Ecevit said today. The former Republican Party leader began serving his sentence in Ankara's central jail on December 3, a month after sentence was passed, but is expected to be released shortly.

The capital's public prosecutor protested to the Defence Ministry at the severity of Mr Ecevit's sentence, and the appeal court only agreed to review the case at the request of the ministry. This course was the only one open to the former prime minister, as a State Council decree forbids appeal in military courts for sentences under three years.

Mr Ecevit's lawyer, Sahin Mengu, said he did not yet know if the appeal court had quashed the sentence, meaning the former premier would be freed immediately, or if it had simply reduced it. But he and Mr Ecevit's other representatives told the press they believed the decision modified, while basically approving, the ruling of the military court. They said that the most likely outcome was that, with routine remission for good conduct, Mr Ecevit would now spend only 60 days in jail.

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GENSCHER WARNS BOTH EAST AND WEST ON POLAND

DW281523 Stuttgart Sueddeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1740 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Correspondent Krems interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] The greatest international risk at the moment is surely the situation in Poland. How do you assess this situation at this time, and what do you have to say about the obvious differences of opinion in the West, between the United States and the Europeans, about the reaction to the development in Poland?

[Answer] We as Germans probably sympathize with particular empathy with the Polish people, which is understandable. We are linked with the Polish people through a history full of changes, a history which after World War II has been characterized by the efforts for reconciliation, a harmonization of interests, and the rediscovery of the common interests between Germans and Poles. For this reason we are particularly interested in seeing that the course of reform and renewal in the People's Republic of Poland can be continued. It is with concern that we have been watching developments since 13 December, because many hopes which the people in Poland had attached to the process of renewal and reform seem to have been disappointed for the time being.

Hence, it is all the more important for the Polish leadership which has committed itself, and once again so after 13 December, to be aware of the responsibility it is bearing for making a continuation of this course possible, meaning the course of renewal and reform. Visible signals to this end are due now, namely, the lifting of martial law, the release of the interned people, so that the process of dialogue may continue, this being the dialogue between the political forces, the dialogue of the political forces with the social forces, the latter being the Catholic church but also the independent trade union Solidarity.

I am firmly convinced that it is not yet too late for that, but that the leadership in Poland must be aware that it must very soon and very quickly give some positive signal to this effect. And all other states, in East and West alike, must resist the temptation to intrude in Poland's internal affairs. Nobody has any right to meddle in these internal affairs. All we can do is appeal to the Soviet Union to not hinder Poland on its course of renewal and reform in any way. I believe that people in Moscow must realize what responsibility the Soviet leadership, too, bears at this time for making it possible for Poland to pursue its course and for preventing these developments from affecting East-West relations.

[Question] You appeal to the Soviet Union. Should you not also appeal to the United States to desist from the strategy of reacting to the developments in Poland with restrictions, with sanctions?

[Answer] The United States has expectations that the process of renewal and reform can be continued. It has not made any attempt to tell the Polish people what to do and what this course should be like. As Europeans and European partners we maintain a close exchange of views with the United States, and jointly we are trying to do everything to prevent, above all, any intervention from outside in the Polish affairs.

[Question] This means you, the Federal Government and the European Community advocate the view that the foodstuffs aid, the humanitarian assistance to Poland at least should be continued?

[Answer] It is bad enough what the people in Poland must suffer under the events. If a lack or partial lack of foodstuffs supplies even adds to the distress of their existence, it is my opinion that this would be so bad that nobody could bear the responsibility for it. This is why we decided to continue the foodstuffs aid as promised. The German Bundestag also adopted a resolution to this effect by a nearly unanimous vote.

Since we consider this to be such an important problem which involves Poland within the East-West relationship, the Federal Government has made it absolutely clear that we will naturally consult the pertinent Bundestag committees before we make any decisions concerning further aid measures.

Together with our partners we, as the Federal Republic of Germany, pursue the goal to achieve intensified cooperation between East and West in Europe on different levels. Let me just recall that NATO at its December meeting submitted a broad offer on negotiations to the Soviet Union by its signal at Brussels. We repeated that the renunciation of medium-range weapons in the West and the East is our goal. We said that we desire a European disarmament conference with confidence building measures for all of Europe. We decided in favor of the continuation of the CSCE session in Madrid even though there were many voices from among the neutrals that the conference should be interrupted for several months.

We are for a revitalization of the troop reduction negotiations in Vienna, and we advocate the view that the two great powers should open negotiations on the intercontinental strategic weapons at the beginning of the year, pursuing not only their limitation but also, as suggested by the United States, their reduction. Basically all these are hopeful beginnings. And for heaven's sake they must not be burdened by a worsening of the East-West climate.

Remember, please, the chancellor's visit to the GDR which had been undertaken under circumstances that definitely were not simple, yet which was clearly aimed at making our German contribution toward East-West understanding. We are living here on the highly armed continent of Europe. It must be our goal to create on a long-term basis a peace order for all of Europe in which ideological antagonisms, too, must not be allowed to impede cooperation in the long-run. All this requires that the peoples be allowed to pursue their course and that the process of renewal and reform in Poland must not be interrupted. What I mean to say by this is that historic decisions are being made for Poland.

The Polish development, however, also is of historical significance for European development. And we as Germans here in the Federal Republic of Germany have always seen our East-West policy, our inter-German policy, as a European policy of peace, as our contribution toward safeguarding cooperation and peace in Europe, hence, our urgent appeal to the responsible people in Warsaw and Moscow to do everything to prevent this process from being interrupted.

[Question] You suggested last week that the two German states, meaning the Federal Republic and the GDR, should introduce joint disarmament proposals and arms limitation proposals in the United Nations. Could you expand a bit on this? What, specifically, should happen?

[Answer] We are affiliated with different pact systems, and nobody will expect the GDR to take our position from the outset, as it were. Yet, we know that all disarmament negotiations are promising. These include the absolute revelations of the arms efforts -- we report our arms expenditures to the register kept by the United Nations. The Warsaw Pact states do not do it yet. In this respect a joint German-German appeal to all member states of the two alliances to have their arms expenditures registered with the United Nations each year could well be an important step.

Disarmament negotiations require a process of verification. It is possible to set up some rules to that effect. This might be a German-German project. If disarmament negotiations are to overcome distrust and create confidence, then they must be verifiable. Setting up rules to this end might be a German-German project. We would like to win the GDR over to this idea.

REGRETS EXPRESSED ON FAILURE OF EC MEETING

LD281744 Hamburg DPA in German 1422 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 28 Dec (DPA) -- Differences over the right policy on Poland have apparently prevented the proposed meeting of EC foreign ministers.

Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher regrets that the foreign ministers will not meet, a meeting he considered "right and requisite," the spokesman of the German Foreign Office told a press conference in Bonn today.

Instead of the foreign ministers, the political directors (department heads) of the foreign ministries, of the 10 EC countries will meet in London on Wednesday for a joint assessment of the Polish situation. The Federal Government at present refuses to consider the economic sanctions announced by U.S. President Ronald Reagan last Wednesday. Government Spokesman Becker pointed out that the process of close consultations between the Western allies was still going on.

The Federal Government's careful restraint in regard to Poland has led to distinct differences of opinion with Washington in the last few days. The U.S. press has called the German reticence 'foolish.' According to the London SUNDAY TIMES, U.S. Government quarters have expressed concern over the German stand. In contrast to Bonn, Paris and London have expressed understanding for the U.S. Government's sanctions.

Bonn's policy is based on the view that sanctions would needlessly aggravate the Polish crisis whose outcome is still quite open. Government Spokesman Becker referred to the extended talks Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is planning to hold with Reagan and Secretary Alexander Haig in Washington on 5 January. They are to discuss in detail the situation in Poland and the most appropriate Western policy.

WISCHNEWSKI RECEIVES POLISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

LD281658 Hamburg DPA in German 1612 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn/Paris, 28 Dec (DPA) -- SPD Vice Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski will attend a Socialist International meeting on events in Poland in Paris on 29 December. SPD Executive spokesman Wolfgang Clement made this announcement, and added that Wischnewski received the Polish charge d'affaires to the FRG for an extended talk today in Bonn. According to Clement, Wischnewski said that it is crucial to adopt an attitude which will benefit the vital interests of the Polish people including the early ending of the state of martial law and the release of internees. Wischnewski affirmed that the European Community must adhere to this policy vis-a-vis Polish events.

The French Socialists favor "active solidarity with the Polish people" and the use of Poland's financial and economic dependence on the West as a means of applying pressure. They feel that a statement issued by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt on behalf of the Socialist International after the imposition of martial law in Poland was too feeble and, together with the Italian and Swedish socialists, criticized it sharply. In the statement, Brandt expressed the socialist hope that the Poles will be able to solve their problems without external interference and without a bloodbath. Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party, regretted the publication of this statement without prior discussion.

CDU DEPUTY CALLS FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST POLAND

LD281824 Hamburg DPA in German 1805 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Hamburg, 28 Dec (DPA) -- CDU Deputy Olaf von Wrangel has called on the Federal Government to take a concrete lead in regard to Poland. In an article for BERGEDORFER ZEITUNG (2 January issue), published in Hamburg, Wrangel, who is vice chairman of the Bundestag committee on inter-German affairs, calls for sanctions to be agreed with NATO and the European Community. In his view, the Bonn government should take a lead in convening the signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act for a discussion of the Polish situation. The neutral states should be given a prominent role. Together with its allies the Federal Government should press for a condemnation of the events in Poland. An edited version of the article was sent to DPA.

PRESS COMMENTS ON ASPECTS OF POLISH CRISIS

'Muscle-Flexing Show'

DW290857 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 28 Dec 81 p 3

[Commentary signed HHG: "The Better Way of Helping"]

[Text] Outrage at the Polish generals is one thing, political reaction is another. The people in the tormented country should not suffer from Western countermeasures; yet who will probably have to make do without fish if the Polish fishing fleet brings home less fish in the future because of the U.S. embargo? This kind of sanction may be good for a muscle-flexing show, but experience teaches that such sanctions affect the wrong people or completely fail. Since Hungary it has definitely been known -- and despite all the big words, also accepted by the United States -- that the possibilities of exerting influence during rumblings in the Eastern camp are very limited if the big clash is to be avoided. The situation is no different this time.

Just the same, the world need not remain idle. The rulers over there, who claim to represent the progressive part of mankind with their system, are highly sensitive to charges of acting inhumanly even though they constantly try to protect their thin skin with a great deal of propaganda leather. The West will be unable to eliminate the military junta as long as Warsaw and Moscow believe this junta is, in contrast, necessary. What is more likely to reap success is perhaps pressure on the generals to mitigate their so-called martial law. They claim, for example, that acceptable conditions exist in the detention camps. International commissions should be allowed to see on the spot whether this is really true. Doubts exist in that respect. In this point the Polish military people seem to be amenable. This probably will help the Poles more than temporarily prohibiting some functionaries to fly to the United States on the Polish airline.

'Will the West Never Learn?'

DW281600 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 28 Dec 81 p 1

[Johann Georg Reissmueller editorial: "The West Does Not Learn Anything"]

[Text] The West fails whenever the Soviet Union crushes a nation by an act of force. In 1956 when the Red Army was crushing the Hungarian uprising, the West sent over slogans to hold out and did nothing; it was fully preoccupied with its own affairs, above all with the Suez adventure and its consequences. Twelve years later the United States let Brezhnev understand that it would keep quiet in case he might be reaching out for Czechoslovakia. Brezhnev would have anticipated this anyway but then he must have felt really encouraged to wage an invasion. Another 11 years later the West responded to the Soviet onslaught on Afghanistan with the floor show-styled announcement that one would have to think it over seriously as to whether "detente" would be able to withstand another such blow. And now two years later when party General Jaruzelski suppresses his people by Soviet order the West reacts by setting in motion an excellently organized bureaucratic no-load operation.

Strong words do not benefit the Poles at all, the Bonn leadership tells the people. This is a diversionary maneuver. It is supposed to make people forget that what is needed above all is deeds. But there will be none. NATO is holding one meeting after the other with the result that no agreement is being reached as to whether it has decided on anything at all for this (particular) case -- meaning that the Polish Army is being compelled by Moscow to see for itself that the Soviet order in Poland is restored. Granted, plans have been discussed but it turns out now that during all this time one had palavered behind unlocked back doors. NATO has had almost one and a half years for planning; now it is rather late for doing this.

NATO also cannot make up its mind -- plan or no plan -- as to what must be done now. Though the United States is ready to make Moscow pay a price for the invasion of Poland committed with its indirect blessing the Europeans are doing nothing, and among them it is the Germans, above all, who refrain from doing anything. Bonn rejects everything the United States proposes. Likewise the Germans do not make any serious counterproposals. From Bonn -- while the government expresses concern; and watches the situation attentively waiting to see whether or not and how ... -- parlysis is spreading in Europe and beyond. In a statement on behalf of the Socialist International Willy Brandt, its German chairman, takes notice of Jaruzelski's promise to continue the reform course and he apparently does not see anything grotesque in the fact that the supreme commander was speaking of the reform course at the very time when his militia troops were swarming out to arrest thousands of people and to put them into camps. The Soviet Union is not mentioned in Brandt's statement -- as though it had nothing to do with the matter.

The Atlantic alliance cannot agree on anything and the allies hurriedly arrived at the conclusion to persist in verbose idleness individually too. Big words are said nevertheless, as for instance in parliamentary resolutions -- and in fact they do not benefit the Poles at all because they discernibly gloss over (or may be even to manifest in a smart manner) the determination for not acting. This is a repetition of the depressing spectacle presented by the Western countries after the occupation of Afghanistan. At the time, Bonn's Foreign Minister Genscher expressed the view that the West should place its hopes in the Third World. We know how much has come of it for Afghanistan. He now has said that an important opportunity to energetically raise demands for Poland vis-a-vis the Soviet camp had been during the talk he held with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Chnoupek after Jaruzelski's blow. This is Bonn's idea of "energy" vis-a-vis Moscow.

After three and a half decades full of bitter experiences the West does not know yet what matters in dealing with the Soviet power: steadfastness, vigilance and utmost soberness. The West must prepare in time its reaction to foreseeable Soviet moves. It must not give way to the spur of the moment (which by the way is usually missing), as is shown in the cases of Afghanistan and Poland. The West must also learn to press hard on the Soviet Union with unwavering persistence, if need be; this is what is lacking in the case of Afghanistan. The West at long last must get rid of its hidden longing for letting itself be deceived by the Soviet Union. How do Western statesmen actually know that the Red Army is not participating in the oppression in Poland?

Being inattentive at all, any leaving of things to their own momentum, any false reaction and any sliding into sentimental approaches -- as well meant as it may be -- in dealing with the Soviet power can cost it dearly. In retrospect, it appears as a mistake that Federal Chancellor Schmidt conceded to Honecker's urging for a meeting prior to mid-December -- at a time when something dramatic was about to happen in Poland. Will it benefit him, will it benefit us that he in the cathedral of Guestrow allowed himself to be tempted by saying that Honecker, the Marxist, and Schmidt, the Christian, are not that far away from one another? And what was the unbelievable report supposed to mean that Honecker was as taken aback as he himself, Schmidt, was about the news from Poland? These are mistakes on a small scale. But one is added to the other and as soon as there are enough together then the policy will be wrong. Will the West never learn what Soviet-Leninism means?

Yalta in Disarray

DW281349 Bonn DIE WELT in German 28 Dec 81 p 2

[Herbert Kremp editorial: "Yalta in Erosion"]

[Text] The Polish crisis has led to an exchange of frosty signals between the world powers. We would not be taking a risk to speak of a low in relations. In the Western states with their tradition of freedom, the Soviet initiated crushing of the Polish reform movement elicits memories of the causes of World War II.

The obligation toward that country -- which is suffering the most among all civilized nations because of its central position -- is felt more strongly in the West than in Germany, whose communist-ruled part belongs to the "reich executors" of 1981.

The U.S. President is in agreement with the British and the French that the crisis must not be taken as an "internal affair of Poland." This is how it is defined by the Soviets. Such an approach reduces the imperial dimension, which it in fact is assumed to have, and is intended to block the view from the heap of ruins which the communist parties of the East European countries, subjugated after the war, have become. One of the most important structural elements of the Yalta policy, as understood by Stalin, finds itself in utter disarray. The military dictatorship marks a historic stage: domination after the utopia has failed.

In the face of these overwhelming realities the freedom-minded democracies are reacting determinedly as well as moderately. Washington has come to realize that after two years of unsuccessful war in Afghanistan and after the bankruptcy in Poland (and other countries of East Europe) the Soviet Union is sliding into a vehement militarization of its foreign policy. A power of this disposition is not free in its decisions, as sovereign as it may pretend to be. It has lost any radiating and persuasive power, as this is proved not lastly by its east Asian policy toward China and Japan. The sole still existing argument is its military power.

This power must be taken as seriously as it is. The Polish crisis of tension will continue in various forms and trigger corresponding responses of violence. Everywhere in East Europe the economic results are deteriorating to the same degree as the communist system's credibility. Performance cannot be extorted from these pretentious peoples. Tanks and guns cannot produce. The financing of their production no longer belongs to the profitable goals of Western investment policy, not because one really has come to realize that loans in this field would bypass agriculture and consumer goods industries and the infrastructure would be channeled unilaterally into the military-heavy industrial complex, but because loans would be lost, some of them today and others tomorrow.

In view of the fact that border occurences increase rather than dampen Soviet aggressiveness, U.S. policy would be well advised to proceed with the process of the Geneva negotiations on arms limitation and at the same time to restore the equality in arms. This is the core, the dual core so to speak, of the message sent by President Reagan. Nobody should expect something different or something "stronger." No alternative must be developed for the order of Yalta at a time when this order starts to dissolve itself from within on the Soviet side. For the time being the Soviet Union must be prevented from creating new fields of glacis in protection against the disintegrating internal order.

But Moscow can be prevented from this only if the extremely threatening situation, which results from the inner weakness and the military strength of the Soviet Union, is being responded to with defense readiness rather than readiness to surrender. The state of peace no longer can be sought at a low price. Brezhnev's attempt at turning the system's inner weakness into an outward success through large-scale detente gestures, Helsinki rhetoric and peace diplomacy, has failed, perhaps not everywhere in the neighboring countries, in West Europe above all, but simply in the Soviet Union itself, where detente has had a paralyzing effect contrary to the initiator's plans.

Brezhnev may still place certain, though not very great, hopes in the Federal Republic of Germany. Ever since the crisis of tension in Poland, Bonn seems frozen. A number of important politicians demostratively went on a "winter journey." This is expressive of an inclination toward escaping reality in the moment of its brightness. The gesture of getting out is not understood everywhere. For the first time since the times of Konrad Adenauer the shadow of isolation is looming over Bonn. Historically this is not necessary but it is well-deserved.

CHEYSSON INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST PROBLEMS

NC251117 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1048 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Beirut, 25 Dec (MENA) -- External relations Minister Claude Cheysson has praised his country's relations with Egypt, stressing that the relations between the two countries are very good and that all efforts must be exerted to help the Egyptians and give Egypt everything it needs. Cheysson said that within this framework, France endorses the decision to participate in the international forces in the Sinai after the evacuation of the Israeli forces.

In an interview published by the Lebanese paper AS-SAFIR today, Cheysson expresses his belief that it is not possible to establish any peace in the Middle East without the Palestinians, Egyptians and Syrians. Therefore, he added, France must have relations with all if we are interested in the question of peace. Cheysson stresses that there will be no peace in the Middle East if the Arab stand is not unified. He expresses his belief that the Arabs must speak about the main issues, because there can be no peace if any of the Arab countries is ignored.

Cheysson expressed his regret over the fact that Security Council resolution 425 on south Lebanon has not been implemented. He said that this decision is not being fully implemented and that the United Nations is to blame. He added that what is important to France is that every Arab land and people should be under Arab control. Questioned about France's readiness to sell arms to Israel, the minister said: "This is absolutely out of question."

Speaking of France's relations with the PLO, Cheysson said: We have many contacts with the PLO, and we have met with many of its leaders, including PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and PLO political department chief Faruq Qaddumi. We will have other meetings. On a possible visit by 'Arafat to Paris, Cheysson said: This question is not a subject of discussion now, because nobody has raised it. Cheysson explained that despite the fact that Greece has recognized the PLO as a state, there is no justification for demanding France to recognize the PLO as a state, because Greece and France have different views on the theory of international law.

ROCARD ARGUES NEED TO SPEAK OUT ON POLAND

PM291051 Paris LE MONDE in French 20-21 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] At the end of a tour devoted to employment, Minister of Planning and Land Development Michel Rocard stated in Poitiers 18 December: "The events of the past few days are not an exclusively internal Polish affair, certainly not a French affair -- as the opposition is trying to suggest, although long-standing practice of selective indignation should inspire it with greater restraint; it is an internal affair for the universal conscience because the most basic freedoms are at stake. Indeed what picture would be presented if we were to accept, to any extent, a situation in which the military sit round the cabinet table while trade unionists are thrown into prison?"

"What Base Confusion"

Mr Rocard, speaking in the presence of Mr Marcel Rigout, minister of professional training and a PCF member, added: "France should make its voice heard because its political majority is a Socialist one. Those who are carrying out internal political maneuvers at the expense of the Polish people are now saying that they 'reject anything related to socialism.' What base confusion! Socialism in Paris -- who would dare to doubt it? -- has nothing in common with Warsaw's socialism any more than those who speak of freedom in Paris dare -- I presume -- to give it the same meaning as it has in Santiago or El Salvador."

"The president has stated that France will give the Polish people its 'material and moral aid.' That pledge concerns all the French people through the moral support which may be given to those fighting to win back their freedom and rights by the determination of a fraternal people whose attachment to freedom and human rights is rooted in history. We must show imagination, responsibility and tenacity in expressing that aid. This flame which will not be extinguished has a name: Solidarity," he concluded.

POLISH SAILORS REQUEST POLITICAL ASYLUM

NC281754 Paris AFP in English 1736 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] St Brieuc, 28 Dec (AFP) -- Three Polish sailors, including an officer, went ashore during a stopover at this Brittany port to request political asylum in France, reliable sources here said today. The sailors from the Polish freighter Swietlik, were granted three-month safe conduct passes, the sources said. The Swietlik, which unloaded its cargo of steel ballbearings here, left its home port of Kolobrzeg with a 17-man crew before the December 13 imposition of martial law in Poland.

FORMER PACIFIC NUCLEAR TEST SITE TO REOPEN

NC281826 Paris AFP in English 1717 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 28 Dec (AFP) -- France plans to "reactivate" its nuclear test site at the Fangataufa Atoll for underground blasts more powerful than those carried out at nearby Mururoa, the scene of recent controversy over possible radioactive leakage into South Pacific waters. Officials at the French Pacific Experimentation Center (PEC) on Mururoa have stressed that Fangataufa will not replace Mururoa, but serve for testing such charges as the multiple warheads used on French M-4 missiles.

But the officials declined to comment on how soon Fangataufa would be ready for the new test program. Last week, PEC chief Adm Jacques Choupin said that major construction work was necessary to provide access to the lagoon on Fangatuafa, a tiny coral reef lying 1,200 km (720 miles) southeast of Tahiti. Like Mururoa, the Fangataufa Atoll sits stop a volcanic base some 15 million years old. Used in August 1968 for the French first test of a [word indistinct] nuclear warhead and in June 1975 for the first French underground nuclear balst, Fangataufa was abandoned in favor of Mururoa in late 1975.

French plans to reutilize the Fangataufa test site were announced amid controversy stemming from a Paris newspaper report last month that tests on Mururoa were producing wide cracks in the atoll and causing it to sink. Speaking to journalists last week, Adm Choupin acknowledged that radioactivity had veen released from an underground wastepile when a fierce storm lashed Mururoa last March, but said there was no resulting contamination.

BRIEFS

CHEYSSON TO ETHIOPIA, EGYPT -- Paris, 28 Dec (AFP) -- French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson will officially visit Ethiopia on Wednesday and Thursday , the Foreign Ministry announced today. While in Addis Ababa, Mr Cheysson will meet with Ethiopian head of state Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam and Foreign Minister Felleke Gedle-Giorgis. The aim of the visit, according to Paris sources, is to maintain good bilateral relations. Mr Cheysson is to remain in the country on a private visit until January 1. On January 2 and 3 he is to officially visit Cairo. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in English 1655 GMT 28 Dec 81 NC]

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN DOZIER KIDNAPPING CASE

Beirut Telephone Call

AU290845 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 29 Dec (ANSA) -- A telephone call to the ANSA news agency's office in Beirut yesterday allegedly from an urban guerrilla group linked to the Red Brigades unit holding U.S. Brigadier-General James Lee Dozier found no response anywhere in Italy by the early hours of this morning despite a promise that one of conditions for Dozier's release would be published somewhere in the country after midnight local time (2300 GMT).

The call, the second of its kind signed by the self-styled "Baader-Meinhof Red Brigades" in Beirut and treated with as much scepticism by investigators as the first, laid down three conditions for Dozier's release, but only disclosed the second two. According to the anonymous caller, the first would be published in Italy after midnight local. The second was that three detained urban guerrillas named Ferrari, Amico and Piti (Beti) should be released from Italian jails and consigned safely in Beirut. The third laid down that the Italian magistrates should provide the news agencies, for immediate publication, their dossier on the disappearance of the imam of Lebanon's Shi'ite Muslims Musa as-Sadr, who was last heard from in Tripoli at the end of August 1978.

Yesterday's phone-call to ANSA in Beirut left the investigators as preplexed as the first, which was made shortly after Dozier's kidnapping in Verona on December 17 and said his body would be found somewhere in the Italian countryside later. On both occasions, one of the factors arousing police scepticism was the signature of the "Baader-Meinhof Red Brigades." The "Baader-Meinhof gang" was the name coined by the West German press for the Rote Armee Fraktion, the Red Brigades' West German equivalent founded in the early seventies by Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof.

According to first hypotheses advanced by the police, the urban guerrillas whose liberation was demanded could be Flavio Amico and Paolo Maurizio Ferrari, while the third, Beti or Piti, is not on the police files.

In order to improve coordination of the investigations into the Dozier kidnapping, Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni yesterday asked Prefect Gaspare de Francisci to set up a single office for the paramilitary Carabineri, ordinary police and Revenue Guards seeking the second-ranking officer for NATO's surface forces in southern Europe. In other developments, Verona police sources officially denied that a reward of 200 million lire (about 170,000 dollars) has been offered for information on the kidnappers.

Search Continues

LD290244 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2300 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] The mystery of General Dozier's photo has not yet been solved, but it is almost certain that it is a photo-montage and it is not ruled out that the general's picture was taken before the kidnapping and is an archives photograph touched up by the brigades with [words indistinct] under the left eye to make it look as if it had been taken recently. The photo has been shown to Dozier's wife, but it is not known what she said about it. At any rate, she is the only person who can tell with certainty whether or not it is an old picture. A spokesman of [words indistinct] ruled out that it could be one of the pictures the allied command distributed after the kidnapping.

The Red Brigades communique, the spokesman added, contains some data on the Italian armed forces. This is information available to the public and can be found in specialized publications, parliamentary acts and in the report issued every year by the London Institute for Strategic Studies. Thus it is impossible to know from the brigades leaflet what, if anything, Dozier may have told his kidnappers about military matters.

Nothing is known about the investigation except that searchers are continuing in an effort to find where the terrorists are holding the general. In particular there have been special searches in the Euganei hills by Carabinieri with the help of helicopters and [word indistinct] units.

Finally, the Verona police headquarters has given no official confirmation of press reports that a reward of hundreds of millions of lira will be given to anyone who can provide information which may prove useful in the search. The head of the Verona police has denied that such a reward has been promised.

As for the telephone call to the ANSA office in Beirut, it is almost certainly the work of a pathological liar. But among the conditions for Dozier's release is the release from prison of some Red Brigades members, and it has been ascertained that the names given by the self-styled Baader-Meinhof Red Brigades representative really exist and that among them there is Amico, the typographer who was arrested in Milan on 22 December with two other presumed members of the Walter Alasia Column.

Demand Release of Three

NC281724 Paris AFP in English 1713 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 28 Dec (AFP) -- An anonymous telephone call to the Beirut office of the Italian news agency ANSA today demanded release of three terrorists from Italian prisons in return for the liberation of kidnapped U.S. General James Lee Dozier, it was reported here. Authorities here expressed scepticism over the authenticity of the call, the second purportedly from the "Baader-Meinhoff Red Brigades."

It demanded release of three brigade members called "Piti, Amico and Ferrari," and their transfer to Beirut. It also demanded publication of the Italian police file on Musa as-Sadr, spiritual leader of the Lebanese Shi'ites who disappeared between Tripoli and Rome in 1978. An earlier call to ANSA in Beirut mentioned the Musa as-Sadr followers, but spokesmen for the movement later denied any connection with the Red Brigades. Today's caller said a third demand would be communicated shortly before midnight.

In other developments today, sources said three persons arrested by Italian police near the French border on currency charges were carrying Red Brigades documents which could link them to the Dozier kidnapping. Police withheld the names of the three and released no details.

POGGI REPORTS TO POPE ON VISIT TO WARSAW

AU281609 Rome ANSA in English 1517 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Vatican City, 28 Dec (ANSA) -- The pope's special envoy to Poland, Msgr Luigi Poggi, delivered an ample report to Polish Pope John Paul II here today on his mission of consultations with Polish Catholic Church and Government leaders, according to Vatican Press Office Deputy Chief Don Pierfrance Pastore.

During his stay in Warsaw, from December 19-27, Msgr Poggi met with various leaders of the Polish Episcopate, including Polish Primate Josef Glemp, archbishop of Krakow, Franciszek Macharski and secretary of the Polish Episcopal Conference, Msgr Bronislaw Dabrowski. On Christmas Eve, Poggi was also received by Polish head of state, General Jaruzelski and Foreign Affairs Minister Czyrek.

In response to a journalist's question as to whether the Roman Catholic archbishop of Vienna, Cardinal Franz Koenig, had been given a special assignment in relation to monitoring Polish affairs for the Vatican, Pastore said that he did not know of any such plans. Pastore also emphasized that during his two day stay in Vienna on his return from Warsaw, Poggi had been the guest of the papal nuncio to Austria, and not of Cardinal Koenig.

NO PLANNED ATTEMPT ON PAPANDREOU'S LIFE KNOWN

NC281820 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] The government spokesman has stated that there are no plans to cancel Prime Minister Papandreou's official visit to Cyprus, which will be held on 27 and 28 February and 1 March. The spokesman denied a press report that Mr Papandreou's visit was postponed because there were reports of an attempt against his life. The report, the spokesman stated, is absolutely unfounded, as are the other allegations that President Kiprianou said something to this effect at the Council of Ministers meeting.

Paper on Postponement

NC281205 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 28 Dec 81 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] Based on specific and indisputable information available to it, I DHILINI is in a position to reveal today why the visit of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to Cyprus, scheduled for 7-9 January, was postponed. According to our authoritative information, which can allow no denial, postponement of the visit was first announced by President Kiprianou to members of the government on 24 December during a special meeting of the Ministerial Council.

Specifically, Kiprianou told the council that there was information from Greek mainland sources that an attempt would be made on the life of the Greek prime minister and that for this reason it had been decided to postpone his Cyprus visit, scheduled for 7 January. He avoided, however, providing any further information to his ministers on the entire issue. He also avoided revealing from whom and when the Greek mainland sources received the information on the planned attempt against Papandreou and who asked for a postponement of the visit.

The fact, however, that Kiprianou announced to his ministers the news of the postponement on 24 December -- in other words, one day prior to the official announcement -- leaves no doubt that the decision was made in advance and that the whole matter had already been discussed between Nicosia and Athens. This is also proved by the fact that preparations had already been made to reschedule the visit.

DENKTAS: NEW ATHENS MOVE OPENS WAY FOR ENOSIS

TA281340 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the reason behind Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou's -- and Greece's -- request for full independence for Cyprus is to eliminate Turkey's guarantee and to open the door to enosis. Noting that the meaning of independence was included in the Akritas plan, Denktas added: Actions against the Turkish Cypriot community between 1963 and 1974 were taken to obtain full independence. The meaning of full independence in the political dictionary entails the elimination of Turkey's guarantee against enosis, giving the authority to the Greek Cypriots -- as though they were the Cypriot people -- to achieve enosis through self-determination that does not recognize the right of the Turkish Cypriots to safeguard the sovereignty of the island and that considers the Turkish Cypriots a minority.

50 FROM TEACHERS UNION SENTENCED TO PRISON TERMS

TA251115 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Various administrators and members of the Turkish Teachers' Unity and Solidarity Association [TOB-DER] have been sentenced to prison terms ranging from 1 to 9 years. The Ankara Martial Law Command 3d Military Court sentenced 5 of the suspects to 9 years in prison, 31 of them to 8 years, 10 of them to 5 years and 4 of them to 1 year. The court acquitted 12 of the defendants. The court also ruled that the TOB-DER headquarters and all its branches be closed.

The defendants were accused of establishing and administering an association with the goal of securing the sovereignty of a social class over all the other classes and of overthrowing the existing economic and social system. They were also accused of propagandizing with the goal of abolishing civil rights stipulated by the constitution.

Further Details

NC251135 Paris AFP in English 1100 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Ankara, 25 Dec (AFP) -- Activities of the union, TOB-DER, had been suspended by the National Security Council after the September 12, 1980 military coup. The 50 leaders were convicted of "communist and separatist propaganda" and of having created "an association aimed at establishing the supremacy of one social class over another and overturning the economic and social order of the country."

TOB-DER President Gultekin Gazioglu, in refuge abroad, was earlier stripped of his Turkish citizenship when he failed to heed a request to return and be prosecuted.

Dev-Yol Trial

TA281746 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Summary] A statement by the 3d Army and Martial Law Command's military prosecutor says the death sentence is being sought for 11 of the 57 members of the illegal leftist Revolutionary Path [Dev-Yol] organization captured in the Bulancak district of Giresun. They are accused of killing three persons, trying to kill three others, participating in armed robberies, placing bombs and other crimes. The statement adds that prison sentences ranging from 6 months to 20 years are being sought for the rest of the members.

Istanbul DISK Trial

TA251732 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] The trial of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] leader, Abdullah Basturk, and 51 of his colleagues continued today at the Istanbul 2d Military Court. During today's session the military prosecutor read 10 more pages from the 817-page indictment. Today's passage concerned the confederation's main statutes as well as sample statutes sent to all affiliated unions. The indictment says the statutes described ideological and political methods banned by law and inspired by Marxist-Leninist principles aimed at bringing about a socialist order under the control of the working class.

After the prosecutor read the passage, the trial was postponed until 30 December, at which time there will be a further reading from the indictment.

12 Communists Captured

TA241701 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Summary] The 6th Corps and Adana, Icel, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman and Hatay Martial Law Command has announced that 11 members of the illegal Turkish Communist Party-Unity [TKP-Birlik] organization have been captured in Adana. Another 12 members of the organization are being sought.

FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN RETURNS FROM PRC VISIT

TA242046 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who concluded his official visit to the PRC, returned to Turkey today. In a statement on arriving at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Turkmen said that during his visit he held talks with PRC leaders to the benefit of both countries. Turkmen noted that the PRC leaders attach great importance to Turkey, appreciate the fact that Turkey is a factor of stability and strength in the region and hope that relations between the two countries will develop further. Turkmen also noted that a protocol was signed on economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the two countries.

IRAQI HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

TA272049 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] The Iraqi higher education and scientific research minister, Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Hashimi, who was in Turkey as the official guest of National Education Minister Hasan Saglam, left the country today. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Al-Hashimi said he held valuable talks on higher education issues with Turkish officials.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1982 SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

TA261558 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Ankara, 26 Dec, (AA) -- Turkey and Albania signed a new trade protocol for the year 1982 Saturday in Ankara. Under the accord, Turkey will be importing diesel oil, petroleum bitumen, iron pyrites and copper wires and will be exporting cotton, barley, textiles, aluminium folio [as received], mercury, bicycle tyres and brass sheets. The protocol was signed by Turkish Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk and Albanian Foreign Trade Minister Nedin Hoxha.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR REACTOR COMMISSIONED -- A 5-mw reactor at the Cekmece nuclear research and education center in Istanbul was commissioned today by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. In a statement at the ceremony, Ulusu said that in the year 2000, even if all the energy potential of Turkey were exploited, Turkey's energy needs would not be met without the help of nuclear power stations. Pointing out that the Cekmece reactor was the most important nuclear project in Turkey, Ulusu said the center would serve to train technicians needed in this field. With the functioning of the nuclear reactor, long-lived radioisotopes will be produced for the first time in Turkey. This production will meet almost all Turkey's needs. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 25 Dec 81 TA]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA PACT -- The joint Turkish-Czechoslovak transportation committee meeting ended in Prague today. The protocol on the talks was signed by the deputy under secretary of the Transportation Ministry, Orhan Buldac, on behalf of Turkey and by the head of the Czech delegation. According to a statement by the Foreign Ministry, agreement was reached during the talks on the possibility of the two countries' International Highway Transport trucks operating to third countries. The transit quotas between the two countries for next year were also determined during the talks. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 18 Dec 81 TA]

YUGOSLAVIA TOURISM PROTOCOL -- A protocol to promote tourism between Turkey and Yugoslavia was signed in Istanbul today. Tourism and Information Ministry Under Secretary Kemal Baytas signed on behalf of Turkey and Assistant Federal Secretary for Economic Affairs Milan Mazi on behalf of Yugoslavia. The protocol envisages the promotion of tourism between the two countries, intensification of cooperation in this field, exchange of information, tourist material and experts as well as organization of cultural activities. The protocol also provides for aid to be extended to Turkish citizens during their stay in Yugoslavia. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 25 Dec 81 TA]

AUSTRIA

KREISKY ON REAGAN FOOD AID PLANS FOR POLAND

AU261554 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Excerpt] As is known, U.S. President Reagan has said that he will halt economic aid to Poland, but added that from now on U.S. food assistance for Poland will be directed through Austria. In connection with this statement, Chancellor Kreisky said today, in an interview with the Austrian Radio and Television Authority at his holiday resort in Bad Gastein, that so far there are no precise details about this offer. First of all it is not clear whether the United States only wants to send food aid for Polish refugees in Austria, or that the U.S. food shipments should be processed in Austria with Poland as the final destination. Austria is ready to organize such food shipments to Poland for the United States. However, Kreisky said, if the United States only intends to send food aid for Polish refugees in Austria, this is too little. Austria expects the United States to increase the immigration quota of Polish refugees.

CSSR ACTION ON POLAND AID SHIPMENT PROTESTED

AU281335 [Editorial Report] Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 28 December reports on its front page that the first Austrian aid train to Poland with 100 tons of foodstuffs and clothing has already arrived there "despite the scandalous attitude of the CSSR, whose border police refused to let the two Austrian Red Cross officials accompanying the train pass, even though they had visas." The report continues that "Milan Kadnar, CSSR ambassador in Vienna, was summoned to the Foreign Ministry in Vienna where Secretary General Hinteregger lodged a protest in the strongest terms against the turning back of the Red Cross assistants who were accompanying the train and were carrying valid CSSR and Polish visas. He termed the actions of the CSSR border personnel 'an unfriendly act,' which was all the more serious since President Kirchschlaeger had personally assumed patronage of the Austrian national committee."

Vienna KURIER on the same day reports in a front page article that "On Sunday Foreign Minister Pahr stated in a KURIER interview that he 'was seriously considering' a diplomatic escort for every individual transport to Poland: An accompanying Austrian diplomat will ensure that such an incident will not be repeated." The report continues by noting that Pahr regards the incident as a "direct affront against the Federal Government and as a qualified [qualifiziert] unfriendly act against Austria" but that he added that it would not affect further Austrian aid to Poland.

GREECE

BRIEFS

KHARALAMBOPOULOS MEETS CHEYSSON -- This afternoon Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos and his French counterpart Cheysson had a private meeting. Afterward, a broad meeting was held during which bilateral and international issues, including the Polish issue, the Middle East situation, EEC issues and the Balkan situation, were discussed. Deputy Foreign Minister Fotilas, the expert on EEC issues' Deputy Minister Varfis and officials from both sides attended the meeting. [Text] [Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 28 Dec 81 NC]

MINISTRY DENIES VIOLATION -- The Ministry of National Defense has announced that the Turkish press reports on the alleged violation of Turkish airspace by Greek aircraft are absolutely unfounded. [Text] [Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1600 GMT 28 Dec 81 NC]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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GOVERNMENT DISAGREES WITH U.S. SANCTIONS

LD301234 Hamburg DPA in German 1200 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 30 Dec (DPA) -- The Federal Government does not believe in Soviet "instigation" of martial law in Poland. It will continue to adhere to its policy of strict noninterference in Poland, and with regard to the U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union, consultations must still be held within the alliance. This was announced by Government Spokesman Kurt Becker to journalists in Bonn today in a statement by the Federal Government on Washington's decisions.

Becker at the same time refuted claims that there is ill feeling between Bonn and Washington on their assessment of the situation in Poland. Bonn is in close contact with the Reagan administration, as well as with the other allies. Although it is true that different assessments have been expressed, the two governments agree that a final evaluation of the events in Poland is not possible at the present time. The government spokesman stated that the difficulty in assessing the situation depends on the question of whether martial law had been imposed autonomously by the Polish Government -- "as we believe" -- or whether the U.S. premise is correct that the Polish Government is not acting on its own responsibility. "We do not share the view that the Soviet Union should be regarded as the instigator of the imposition of martial law," he stressed.

SCHMIDT LETTERS TO JARUZELSKI, BREZHNEV CONFIRMED

LD291918 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] It was officially confirmed in Bonn this evening that over the past few days Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has sent letters in connection with the Polish crisis to Polish Premier Jaruzelski and Soviet party and state head Brezhnev. No information was given about the content of the letter to Brezhnev. Regarding the letter to the head of the Polish Government, it was said merely that the chancellor had appealed to Jaruzelski not to reverse the reforms in Poland.

GENSCHER SPEAKS ON FRG, EEC TASKS, POLAND

LD291254 Hamburg DPA in German 1156 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 29 Dec (DPA) -- Overcoming unemployment, achieving European unity and securing peace are the major tasks for 1982, according to FDP Chairman, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. In a statement published in Bonn today, Genscher stressed that 1982 would be a "fateful year for Europe" with regard to the development of the European Community and East-West relations.

In the FDP leader's view, there is no cause for pessimism, economically speaking. What is needed, however, is realism. The Federal Republic needs a joint effort by all political and social groups and all citizens. "We can only succeed with a pact of economic reason," writes Genscher. As far as the majority of citizens is concerned, the will to perform and a sense of reasponsibility had again assumed first place over thoughts of making demands. All parties and social groups must demonstrate their ability to live up to this reality. Any major national effort now needed must be geared to innovation, investment, competitiveness and jobs. All sides are called upon to renounce ideological blinkers, prestige positions and group egoism.

The EEC would have to prove its ability to act and make decisions in solving its financial problems and creating -- as urged by Genscher -- a European union. The goal is a "powerful European Community, with the United States as an ally and friend linked by joint values." Only in this way would the West European countries be able to create prerequisites ensuring that "non-war, based on deterrence, can be replaced in the long-term by a European peace union based on trust."

Genscher called on the Soviet Union to do its share in this. A lot would depend on the USSR respecting Poland's identity and recognizing its European identity. "The Soviet Union should now fully consider what the almost historic importance its attitude toward Poland has for the future development of the East-West's strict policy of noninterference with indifference, and not misinterpret its restraint as political abstinence."

TALKS ON POLAND CONTINUE AMONG WESTERN LEADERS

LD291458 Hamburg DPA in German 1411 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] On Tuesday Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher continued the Western alliance's exchange of views on Poland by telephoning U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and his British counterpart Lord Carrington. He also spoke to the Belgian foreign minister, Leo Tindemans, who is taking over as the EC president on 1 January, and to his Italian colleague Emilio Colombo. Mutual regret was expressed in all of the talks that the session on Poland the EC foreign ministers had planned to hold in London on Wednesday will not take place. It will be replaced by a meeting of political directors from the foreign ministries of the 10 EC states. A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Bonn announced that Genscher intends to continue the exchange of views within the next few days. Diplomatic circles in Bonn also emphasized that Foreign Minister Genscher had been prepared to attend a ministerial meeting. It seems that the plan for the conference was foundered by the French foreign minister's trip abroad. The German policy concerning Poland is criticized in the U.S. press as overcautious and christened by the Bonn CSU politician Franz Ludwig Graf Stauffenberg as "appeasement propaganda." However, Bonn considers it to be appreciably more precise than the relevant policy of other EC states.

EEC FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN LONDON 31 DEC

LD292208 Hamburg DPA in German 2150 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 29 Dec (DPA) -- The foreign ministers of the 10 EEC states are to meet in London on Thursday to discuss (?developments) in Poland. The Foreign Ministry in Bonn announced this evening that this is the result of a telephone conversation between Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. Britain at the moment has the presidency of the EEC.

POLAND'S RAKOWSKI ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH GENSCHER

LD301014 Hamburg DPA in German 1002 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 30 Dec (DPA) -- Poland's deputy premier, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, arrived in Bonn today for talks with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on the current situation in Poland. The Polish politician was welcomed at the airport by Genscher. The two politicians then drove to the minister's office at the Foreign Ministry. After the political talks, which were unexpectedly announced yesterday, Genscher will give a luncheon for the Polish guest. Rakowski will return to Warsaw today.

KOHL, MERTES DISCUSS GOVERNMENT'S POLISH POLICY

DW291143 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 29 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] Bonn, 28 December -- In view of developments in Poland CDU Chairman Kohl has called on the free world to intensify its moral pressure on the Polish and Soviet leaderships. The protest against the continuing measures of oppression by the Polish military council must not die down. Holidays and vacation days cannot make people forget that tens of thousands of Polish reformers have been under arrest for weeks, Kohl declared in the press service of his Bundestag group. The news reports on measures of force including tortures increase to an alarming degree. It is not the Polish workers and the forces of reform which must be held responsible for the crisis in Poland but exclusively the Communist Party which has led the country into political and economic chaos.

The Soviet leadership, which takes any reform movement in its own country or in an allied state as a direct threat to its power and therefore brutally seeks to suppress it, shares essentially in the responsibility for this. Kohl said that the Soviet Union should be aware that Poland's future development will exert a decisive influence on East-West relations on the whole and that a continued measure of oppression against the forces of reform will considerably burden the detente efforts on all levels.

The foreign policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU, Alois Mertes, in an interview with this newspaper Monday restated the urgency of a joint assessment of the situation in Poland. Mertes accused the Federal Government of indulging in the language of "preventive good behavior" in the present situation. It does not call things by their proper names clearly enough. Yet this is the minimal commitment which the Federal Republic has toward distressed Poland.

Mertes said that irrespective of the subjective intentions and motives of General Jaruzelski, what is happening now is a "Polish self-application of the Brezhnev doctrine." If the Soviet Union and the GDR claim that a process of normalization is underway in Poland then it means in the vernacular that it is a self-shackling of Poland which spares the Soviet Union the political costs of an intervention. According to Mertes the West's attitude must be aimed at preventing this method of gagging the Polish people.

In the opinion of the CDU/CSU the grant of state assistance to Poland must be made dependent on the return to the very degree of democracy and state of justice which prevailed prior to the imposition of martial law. Mertes justified this demand by saying that the economic basis of the voluminous public financial and economic aid to Poland had promoted the success of the Polish course of reforms and renewal. Since this course has been strangled the justification for the extraordinary support action for the People's Republic of Poland during the past 2 years also becomes null and void, Mertes said. The Western taxpayer just cannot be expected to even finance the oppression of human rights and the violation of the Helsinki Final Act and of the elementary rules of international law and humanity. It is the view of the CDU/CSU, however, that sanctions against the military dictatorship in Poland must not hit the victims of the military dictatorship.

The CDU politician advocates the view that the current crisis makes evident a decisive weakness of Western policy toward the East, namely, the absence of a common, reliable strategy of economic cooperation and economic-political sanctions. Sanctions are useful only if they are supported by the West in its entirety and if they also hit the actual wirepullers of the Polish crisis, the Soviet Union, the GDR, and Czechoslovakia.

BUSINESSMEN SCORE ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

LD291944 Hamburg DPA in German 1646 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 29 Dec (DPA) -- Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce, and Hans Hartwig, president of the Federal Association of German Wholesale and Foreign Trade, have spoken out against an economic embargo as a reply to alleged Soviet interference in Poland. They were interviewed by DPA/VWD. The two men agreed that trade restrictions of this sort had proved in the past to be useless and could be no substitute for exercising pressure through foreign policy. Hartwig said the damage resulting from economic sanctions was considerable, because "the world economic division of labor" is disturbed.

Amerongen said that in the conditions of free world trade, it is almost impossible to operate regional embargoes in the world. This is particularly the case where the measures are concentrated on one or two countries of the Eastern bloc. The possibilities for avoiding the embargo are present from the outset. Amerongen said: Naturally, no goods that are sensitive for Western defense must go to the East. However, difficulties are presented in this connection by the so-called grey zones, and therefore there is something to be gained by a more specific definition of the list of strategically important goods.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETS TO DISCUSS POLAND

LD291828 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] The Socialist International [SI] has been meeting in Paris since this morning to try and define a joint position on the Polish situation. The meeting was called by the French Socialist Party which was discontented with SI's initial official reaction to the imposition of martial law in Poland. The former West German chancellor and president of the Socialist International, Willy Brandt, let it be understood that the events in Poland are a strictly internal affair and that foreign verbal denunication would not help the Poles. (Michel Lemerle), you are following the meeting for us. Well, has a compromise been reached among all the SI member countries?

[Lemerle] Yes, the Socialist Party has some cause for satisfaction this evening: It took the initiative in calling this meeting to try and get a more firm reaction from the SI on the Polish situation and, in general, it has obtained satisfaction. The final declaration, adopted unanimously but with reservations from Finland, is a lot less moderate than the initial reaction from Willy Brandt 2 weeks ago. The text adopted this evening condemns the taking of power by the Polish military, demands the immediate release of prisoners, calls for the trade union Solidarity to be free to carry out its activities and for an end to repression and martial law in Poland. This represents an unambiguous condemnation but one may also note a certain realism on the means of action proposed. This SI is careful not to recommend any sanctions against Poland; it even proposes that food and medical aid should be intensified but also that general economic aid should be considered as the situation in Poland develops in the coming weeks and the coming months.

[Paris Domestic Service in French at 1900 GMT on 29 December reports that the Socialist International hardened its position: "It firmly condemned the assumption of power by the military in Poland. It also stressed that the Polish people have the right to solve their problems without outside interference. The declaration was adopted unanimously. Finally, the socialist leaders stressed the fact that the Polish crisis must not serve as an alibi for interventions in other parts of the world."]

Further Details

NC291658 Paris AFP in English 1647 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 29 Dec (AFP) -- The Presidium of the Socialist International that met here today condemned the military takeover in Poland and demanded that the Polish people be given the right to resolve their problems without outside interference. Agreement on a resolution to that effect was reached by all parties represented at the meeting with the exception of Finland, according to the first secretary of the French Socialist Party, Lionel Jospin. Mr Jospin, Mario Soares of the Portuguese Socialist Party and Felipe Gonzalez, their Spanish colleague, had earlier been mentioned as the main promoters of a strong condemnation, Willy Brandt of West Germany advocating moderation. Prominent socialists or social democrats in attendance included Joop den Uyl of the Netherlands, Michael Foot of Britain and Abba Eban of Israel.

The Socialist International, which groups socialist and social democrat leaders, said in a communique that it "condemned the military show of strength in Poland as well as the repression of civil rights." The statement, which represented a hardening of the organization's position on Poland, was approved unanimously by the 15 delegations at the meeting. It demanded "the immediate release of all imprisoned people and the possibility for the Solidarity free union to engage in its activities freely."

Calling the Polish reform movement launched 17 months ago "a great hope for the country and the entire world" the Socialist International said "we cannot accept this people's movement being crushed by force."

The communique reaffirmed each country's right to social and economic justice as well as national independence and said: "This goes as well for Poland as for Turkey, Afghanistan, or particularly for El Salvador." But the group urged that the Polish crisis not be used as a pretext for putting a chill on detente and efforts at arms control. It said that the Polish crisis seriously endangered detente and "the responsibility would fall on the communist world."

Mr Brandt, president of the Socialist International, who was absent today, earlier urged the group to follow a line of "moderation," saying that "unsolicited advice and harsh statements will not help the Polish people." His moderate line was strongly criticized by French, Italian and Swedish socialists, but drew continued support from the Finns, the only delegation to express reservations about today's resolution. The representative of the West German Social Democrat Party of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, whose government has been following a cautious line in the Polish crisis, said he was "entirely in agreement" with the Socialist International statement. Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, SDP vice-president, said he was particularly pleased that the statement made no mention of sanctions against Poland.

FRENCH, ITALIAN, JAPANESE UNIONS ACT ON POLAND

NC291734 Paris AFP in English 1724 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 29 Dec (AFP) -- French, Italian and Japanese trade unions are to undertake long-term action aimed at the lifting of martial law in Poland and the restoration of the rights of the suspended independent trade union federation Solidarity. An announcement on this by the socialist French CFDT union federation today followed a meeting here between the CFDT and representatives of the Italian Unitary Federation (IUF), umbrella organisation of the communist CGIL, socialist UIL, and Catholic CISL unions, and of SOHYO, the biggest Japanese union, at whose initiative the meeting was held. Delegates agreed to back, among other suggestions, the French proposal that a delegation from the Geneva-based International Labor Organisation (ILO) be sent immediately to Poland. The CFDT and the Italian unions will also study a SOHYO suggestion that the 13th of each month (marking the anniversary of the December 13 Polish coup) be earmarked "as a day allowing joint expression of union support for Solidarity."

MINISTER ON 'RAPID CHANGES' IN NEW CALEDONIA

BK171008 Hong Kong AFP in English 090. GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Noumea, 17 Dec (AFP) -- Henri [illegible]nuelli, French secretary of state for overseas territories, said today at the close of a 5-day visit that "a majority of men and women are convinced that there must be rapid changes here." He told a press conference: "I believe that the people I have spoken with during my visit have understood me, because everybody here admits the need for reforms and realises that the French Government will make them."

"The government cannot be accused of electoral demagogy. We are not in power to try and seduce this or that faction of the Caledonian electorate: We are in power to try and find solutions to problems." "I believe there is a fairly wide political consensus, no doubt stemming from different motives, for a certain number of reforms. I do not think there are any monolithic blocs either amongst the majority or the opposition in this territory." "In any case, a majority of men and women are convinced that there must be rapid changes here." Mr Emmanuelli is due home tomorrow.

POLICE SEARCH TRENTO AREA FOR DOZIER 'PRISON'

AU300858 Rome ANSA in English 0842 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 30 Dec (ANSA) -- Italian police and Carabinieri forces carried out a systematic search in the area around the northern city of Trento for the whereabouts of United States NATO command General James Lee Dozier and his Red Brigades terrorist kidnappers after a tip-off yesterday from an un-identified informer. The hiding place of the Red Brigades for the general kidnapped from his home in Verona on December 17 was indicated by the informer from the Veneto region to be somewhere near Trento, but by late Tuesday evening investigators were still unable to find any clues leading to the discovery of the urban guerrilla "prison." Searches were also carried out in other regions of Italy, while investigators analyzed the documents left by the Red Brigades on Sunday in a Milan waste bin, in an attempt to find further clues to the general's hiding-place.

Police yesterday also revealed that they had requisitioned cells of political prisoners in a maximum security jail in central Italy on December 27. Police were apparently looking for documents in possession of suspected terrorist prisoners. On the outcome of those searches, police sources say that certain important documents were found and sequestered from one prisoner, but details were not available on their contents.

Another copy of the communique found in Milan on Sunday was discovered yesterday morning in the Alfa Romeo automobile plant in Arese, a town near Milan. The communique, found by some workers, was given to their shop steward in the factory, who then handed it over to police.

PCI RESOLUTION SCORES MILITARY TAKEOVER IN POLAND

LD292150 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] The Directorate of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] this afternoon released the resolution which has been discussed in the past few days on -- as the resolution says -- the dramatic events in Poland. The final draft, comprising 17 pages, was approved this morning by the party Secretariat. It confirmed the already expressed condemnation of the military coup in Poland, the arrests and trials by military tribunals and the suspension of activities of political, trade union and social organizations.

The resolution of the PCI Directorate describes these measures as incompatible with democratic and socialist principles which cannot solve the Polish crisis. They can be justified, the PCI document observes, with the need to save the essence of a socialist-type regime, but using military force instead of political means in dealing with the trade union and popular protest represents a blow to the cause of socialism itself. Only the Poles, in complete independence and autonomy, the resolution of the PCI Directorate goes on, without any outside interference, can solve the problems of their own country. As far as the PCI is concerned, it is in the interest of democratic socialist and communist forces in West Europe and of the progressive and peace-loving forces in the world to favor and guarantee a peaceful and democratic solution of the Polish crisis.

The document notes that threats of extreme measures, retaliation and sanctions against this country or another, as well as internal manipulations, only serve to push back all of European history and to recreate a cold war climate. For the Italian Communists, democracy and socialism are inseparable. With the events in the East, the document says, we are now facing the process of involution and recurrent and dramatic crises, which call into question the monolithic concept of power. The lack of institutions which effectively represent society and the closed and hierarchic manner of conceiving relations inside the socialist camp show socialism as a model and not as a historic process that is developing on the world scene in different ways.

Affirming that the phase that began with the October revolution has exhausted its motive force, the document -- which deals with broad historic analysis of the Polish crisis -- reiterates that the world continues to go forward. It is now a question, the document concludes, of overcoming this phase and looking ahead.

Criticizes 'Soviet Model'

AU300911 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 30 Dec (ANSA) -- The Italian Communist Party has warned that if current events in Poland interrupt present negotiations in Geneva between the two superpowers, and every other attempt at dialogue and agreement on the issue of disarmament, the consequences could be extremely serious. Western Europe's largest communist party also called for reflection on the ramifications of the present situation in Poland on the fate of socialist nations, in a document debated and approved by Communist Party leadership and released here yesterday.

In the document, entitled "The Dramatic Facts of Poland," the Communists reiterate their "total condemnation of the military coup in Warsaw," but also express their hope that the situation will not cause "reprisals and sanctions already threatened, which could risk a backward progression in European history." The seventeen-page typewritten declaration from Communist Party headquarters here, reportedly the source of ample discussion among the party's top ranks, also reflects comments made recently by party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer to the effect that events of the last year and a half in Poland, and their dramatic consequences with the introduction of martial law in the East European nation, should be a cause for reflection on the nature of societies of socialist origins. According to the wording of the document, Italian Communists maintain that for some time now, their position has become very critical in regard to East European nations' adoption of a single socialist model, "the Soviet one."

Referring to the possible outcome of the crisis situation in Poland, the Communist Party resolution states that it is "in the interest of democratic, socialist and communist elements in Western Europe, as well as in the interest of progressive forces and of world peace to attain a peaceful solution to the Polish crisis." At the same time, the party warned that "extremism, revindications, threatened sanctions against one or another country, or, worse still, calculated manipulation of (Poland's) internal affairs, only serve a regression in recent European history, and would only operate in the interests of harking back to a cold war climate."

In an apparent reaction to criticism from some Italian political quarters, the Communist document expresses the hope that the condemnation and criticism of the Polish situation will not obscure the fact the Polish people deserve freer and more democratic conditions. According to the document, the possibilities for this "also depend on the development of detente in Europe and in the world." The Communist Party document also contains an historical analysis of the development of socialist societies and particularly of the Soviet society in the last ten years.

While restating Berlinguer's recent claim that the phase of socialism begun with the October revolution in Russia "has exhausted its propelling energy," the document also points out a theme close to party policy: that is, the need to find "completely new ways" to "relaunch democracy and socialism in the entire world." The Communist Party resolution also pointed out that Eastern Europe is already facing "complex processes, and recurring and dramatic crises which throw the conception of monolithic power once again into discussion." Criticism of the "Soviet model" of socialism was blunted however, in the document, but the party did affirm that it has always maintained an "autonomous role" in debates, encounters, and open confrontations with communist parties in power, and above all with the Soviet Union." Because of this role, the Communists maintain in their document that they wish to sustain "normal relations with all the communist parties in the same way as with other revolutionary, socialist and progressive forces," but on the basis of "absolute freedom of thought and action, without ideological or political restraints."

Napolitano on Party Attitude

LD300448 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0700 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Interview with Giorgio Napolitano, member of the PCI Directorate, by Roberto Piraino, date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] What did Berlinguer mean when he said the phase that opened with the October revolution is now over?

[Answer] In the period that began with the October revolution, the countries, first of all the Soviet Union, which followed its lead sent forth strong impulses for the process of renewal of liberation, of emancipation in various parts of the world. Today those impulses seem to be spent. We must say that today in the Soviet Union and in the countries of the so-called real socialism, there is undoubtedly a heavy process of involution, and involution even with regard to [words indistinct].

[Question] Does it still make sense for the left to talk about the moral leadership of the Soviet Union?

[Answer] We have not talked, as far as I can remember, for decades about the moral leadership of the Soviet Union, and we certainly don't talk about it now.

[Question] You say involution, but isn't it rather an historical, a basic, incompatibility between so-called real socialism and democracy?

[Answer] We are convinced that resorting to a military coup, such as that out in Poland, is entirely incompatible with democratic principles and, in our view, also with socialist principles. On this we have no doubts. We say that it is not at all true that the only possible socialism is that which has been built in the countries of Eastern Europe. There is, therefore, no incompatibility between socialism and democracy; on the contrary, the countries with the greatest traditions of political democracy, first and foremost the countries of Western Europe, must seek an entirely different path, affirming the full compatibility and, indeed, the need for an essential welding of democracy and socialism.

[Question] And your relations with the Eastern communist parties?

[Answer] We have no special relationship with the communist parties of Eastern Europe, including the CPSU, as some still maintain. We have met, debated and clashed. We intend to have relations with all the parts of the left and with the workers and progressive movement on a European and world scale. Our independence, our autonomy, is full and total.

[Question] Some PCI leaders have referred to the rashness of Solidarity. But what was this rashness -- declaring that in a country which calls itself socialist the working class in actual fact has been cut off from power?

[Answer] We have mentioned on various occasions a certain behavior, certain attitudes of Solidarity, which seemed to us not to correspond to the necessity for understanding, for patient collaboration among the various components of Polish society. Nevertheless, these critical observations we made in the past detract nothing from our condemnation of the act of violence which has been perpetrated in Poland. In any case, we feel it was more than legitimate on the part of Solidarity to denounce the lack of political democracy that characterized Poland up to 1980 and the fact that workers could not express themselves through an independent organization. It is now a question of working, despite the extremely dramatic situation, towards the possibility of reopening a way to a dialogue, negotiations, and towards the recognition of fundamental political and trade freedoms in Poland.

COMMUNISTS CALL FOR SUPPORT FOR POLISH MEASURES

TA291432 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 1000 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Statement by the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee dated 27 December]

[Text] The government of the Polish People's Republic has taken the necessary measures against the antisocialist forces, and these measures are being supported by all the friends of the Polish people and by everyone favoring peace. The plans of the counterrevolutionary forces, which were preparing to alienate Poland from socialism and the community of socialist countries, have been foiled. The situation is now gradually returning to normal.

The U.S. imperialists and the NATO masters are trying to distort the essence of developments in Poland and are interfering grossly in the internal affairs of that country. Their goal is to deceive the world public at a time when blood-stained aggression by the United States is being undertaken in El Salvador, by Israel in the Golan and by Republic of South Africa in Angola and while efforts are being made to drag Turkey, a NATO member, into a military dictatorship. The NATO masters, who are protesting in favor of so-called liberty and rights in Poland, are blind and silent in the face of the gross and brutal trampling of liberties in Turkey since the September 1980 military coup. This defense of the counterrevolutionary so-called trade unionists, who were caught red-handed as they were preparing forcefully to take over the government in Poland, prefer to keep silent about the prosecution of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] in the military court in Istanbul under a state of war, though the military prosecutor in his indictment has been unable to prove the involvement of the DISK leaders in terror and armed incidents. Moreover, 2,000 other union members will also be brought to trial. It is primarily the U.S. imperialists who are supporting those who are throwing some 100 citizens into dungeons merely for supporting the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] or for being communists.

These two measures reveal the true facts about the increased imperialist anticommunist campaign surrounding Poland. The imperialists are screaming in panic in the face of the counterrevolutionaries' failure in Poland and not for freedom in that country. This phenomenon alone shows who is behind the enemies of socialism in Poland. The reactionary circles in our country are currently trying to conceal their antipeople policies behind the smokescreen over Poland. Their intention is to draw the attention of the people from the agreements signed with the United States which will, in the future, clear the path for the RDF. They also intend to conceal the steps taken to tear up the 1961 constitution and to distract the public from the continuing economic crisis.

The junta government is on one hand talking about noninterference in Poland's internal affairs and on the other it is approving the inclusion of the Polish issue on NATO's agenda and thus interfering in the internal affairs of that country. The government states that it is concerned about developments in Poland. Since the junta cannot argue when freedoms are being crushed, it is displaying its concern over the failure of the counterrevolutionaries. However, what really worries the overwhelming majority of the nation is the increased U.S. imperialist pressure -- hidden behind this smokescreen -- to use Turkey to serve imperialism's interest in the Middle East and the Mediterranean and of the junta's dangerous step in favor of U.S. imperialism through the recent joint defense agreement envisaging the expansion of U.S. bases in our country.

The interests of the Turkish working class and toiling people necessitate support for the Polish working class, which is struggling against the counterrevolutionaries. The TCP calls on all our people and all peace forces to support the measures taken in Poland.

GREECE'S CURRENT FOREIGN POLICY AIMS ANALYZED

NC181238 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 15 Dec 81 p 2

[Second installment of article by retired Ambassador Muharrem Nuri Birgi: "Turkish-Greek Relations Under Papandreou"; first installment was published in the 18 December DAILY REPORT]

[Excerpts] As to Papandreou's other ambition, a serious Greek told me the other day: "Papandreou will go to the extent of fighting Turkey." A British friend of mine, who had come from Athens long before Papandreou assumed power, told me: "Some military and political circles there are openly expressing the desire to go to war with Turkey." If all this is true, then Papandreou may be expected to implement this scenario: First, a peace offensive! This has already been carried out through an "olive branch" gesture. Then intensive propaganda against Turkey to the effect that "Turkey is going to attack Greece; Turkey is a fascist country."

Then resorting to provocations, either in the Aegean or in Cyprus, which are likely to compel Turkey to take measures. And finally, turning to the West and saying: "Didn't I tell you Turkey is going to attack?" Thinking this will entitle him to attack, he will resort to arms.

You might say, "This is a crazy scenario!" Yes, it is, but those who know Papandreou say, "He can do it." Singly, Greece cannot embark on either a military or political war with Turkey. After World War I, Venizelos attacked Anatolia because his allies had then told him: "Go ahead." But when his army was routed and his allies told him; "What can we do? You have failed. You are responsible for the consequences," the same Venizelos cooperated with Ataturk in creating Turkish-Greek friendship. He was a wise and realistic politician, he was a statesman of such a calibre that he could undertake the responsibility of a sharp turn, and opposite him was a man like Ataturk, who knew that the most constructive and powerful policy was that of extending a friendly hand to the enemy he had defeated.

Ataturk's Turkey continues to extend a friendly hand. What is more, living conditions and population density in today's Turkey are several times superior. With God's help, we are in a position to foil a similar attack.

We are of the opinion that turning Papandreou from this path is in the hands of Greece's friends and allies. The other day, Papandreou demanded that the NATO Defense Planning Committee should include in its official communique Greece's request for assurances against a probable attack from Turkey. The other ministers stated openly that such terms could not be included in the communique. Later, because of Papandreou's insistence, the NATO defense ministers' meeting for the first time in its history encountered the danger of not issuing a communique. This is a good warning to the Greek leader that no one would follow him in his departure from the path of logic and geopolitical realities.

The criterion of turning Turkey into a modern and effective military power cannot be determined according to the whims of Greece. The criterion is the danger which necessitated the establishment of NATO and which is still continuing vehemently, and the security measures Turkey's geographical position in the Middle East may dictate. If this is not explained clearly to Papandreou and if "unimportant" concessions are given to him for the purpose of pacifying him, this would amount to encouraging him to continue his ambitions and activities against Turkey.

From the point of view of making up our deficiencies, of ignoring the Greek lobby in the United States and of giving Papandreou some advice, the United States can play a vital role. Certain circles may say: "If he is hard pressed, Papandreou may turn to either the Soviet Union or the Third World."

If the Greek leader has to choose between "knocking out Turkey" and "joining the Soviet Union or the Third World," then preparations must be made for a Western community and a NATO without Greece.

The whole situation also has an aspect involving the European organizations; that is, the European Parliament and the Council of Europe. Papandreou is expecting these organizations to expel Turkey. Therefore, any and every political and economic move against Turkey will add enthusiasm to Papandreou's projects against Turkey.

To put it briefly: We are facing a Papandreou problem today. This is not merely a Turkish-Greek problem; it is a problem for NATO and the Western world as well. Therefore, we are all responsible for resolving it. Given joint cooperation, the present cheerless outlook may even result in a Turkish-Greek "modus vivendi" as happened at the end of our war of independence.

BRAZILIAN WEAPONS SHIPPED TO GREEKS ON CYPRUS

NC291046 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 23 Dec 81 pp 1, 14

[Tokay Gozutok report from Nicosia]

[Text] It has been ascertained that in addition to the Cascavel armored cars, used as an "attack weapon," imported from Brazil, the Greek Cypriot administration has begun to obtain guns and antitank and antiaircraft guns from several NATO countries as well. It has been reported that some of these weapons are being brought in at Paphos, Limassol and Larnaca ports.

Diplomatic circles in Cyprus say that these weapons are unloaded at night when the ports are closed to civilian traffic. These circles add that "as soon as he assumed office, Papandreou began to send reinforcements of troops and weapons to Cyprus." They also believe that to camouflage the military concentration he has undertaken in the Greek Cypriot sector and to hurl the intercommunal talks into an impasse and take the Cypriot dispute to an international conference, Papandreou argues that Turkey is continually sending reinforcements of troops and arms to Cyprus. He is thought to be implementing a "crisis" strategy. The diplomatic circles say, however, that this strategy has removed all goodwill in the Cyprus issue. They add that Greece and the Greek Cypriot administration are trying, with the support of the British Labor Party, to take the Cyprus dispute to an international conference and embark on a large-scale anti-Turkish propaganda campaign.

It has been learned that the number of Cascavel armored cars, which originate in the United States [as published], exceeds 50. It is said that these armored cars, which are equipped with a gun and a machinegun, are used in "hit-and-run" battles because they move very swiftly.

Commenting on this situation, TFSC President Denktas said Greek Prime Minister Papandreou is determined to pursue a policy which envisages enosis -- a policy he has inherited from his father. Denktas added: "It is easy to comprehend what Papandreou is trying to do. I believe this is the game he is trying to put into effect: The Cyprus issue is in a mortal state in the international arena; there is no activity about it the world appears to have identified itself with the biregional shape which has come about following a conflict between the two communities; it believes negotiations can continue for the creation of a bicommunal federation. This is not favored by Papandreou or Kiprianou. They want to enliven the Cyprus dispute and turn it into a hot issue in order to benefit from such a situation. They believe that if a minor crisis is created and the world pleads for the suspension of hostilities, they will be able to procure a favorable resolution during the confusion from the United Nations."

EVREN NEW YEAR MESSAGE SETS ELECTION DATES

TA301112 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Dec 81

[New Year message by head of state General Evren -- recorded]

[Excerpt] My dear citizens, you see that we are carrying out, step by step and within a programmatic framework, all the promises we made to the Turkish nation on radio and television on 12 September 1980 and in the subsequent speeches I made in various parts of the country. While carrying out this program we were never influenced by the allegations made by certain domestic circles -- which give priority only to their own personal interests -- or by certain foreign circles which were influenced by the negative propaganda carried out by those domestic circles and whose ideological views run parallel. Those allegations served only the interests of destructive and divisive circles. By abiding with the will of the majority of the nation, we progressed on the path we knew to be the right one with confident steps. Lately, within the framework of the program we had announced, we set up the Consultative Assembly. In this way we took the greatest step in passing on to a democratic and parliamentary system.

This assembly has started to work on the constitution -- the most important of its duties. If the Consultative Assembly can, by making use of the bitter experiences of the Turkish nation so far, prepare the constitution most befitting us, and submit it to the National Security Council by the end of the summer of 1982, then the constitution will be submitted to a referendum by the end of November 1982. After the constitution is accepted by the people, and if no important changes that might affect us occur in the world, we will be able to hold normal elections in the fall of 1983. If the constitution is not prepared by that date and since elections cannot be held in the winter months, the date of the elections will be postponed to the spring of 1984.

We did not limit the Consultative Assembly to dates because we want to ensure that the constitution is prepared in the best possible way. Otherwise, a constitution prepared in a hurry might lead us to instability and chaos once again and bring us face to face with new 12 Septembers. That is why we determined the dates of the elections as the earliest and latest. Every sensible citizen will realize that if we take into account the time needed to prepare the party law and the election law after the constitution is prepared, as well as the time needed for the organization of the newly set-up parties, then it is impossible to hold the elections at an earlier date.

As I have always said, we will return to the system of a republic, since it is the one most befitting the Turkish nation and since we were entrusted with it by our great leader Ataturk, who set it up in the first place. No one should have any doubts about that. As always in history, the Turkish nation has overcome the most difficult obstacles today. The zigzags and darkness of the path before us are beginning to disappear slowly and a bright and straight path is replacing it. As a nation, with a spirit of unity and solidarity, and sharing our sorrows and happiness, we will walk fast, and sometimes run, along this straight road toward a bright future, toward our goal.

As a nation, we overcame very difficult obstacles in 1981, the 100th anniversary of Ataturk's birth. We are embarking on 1982 with great speed and with great hopes. I am not ending the Ataturk centenary with a slowdown. Abiding by Ataturk's principles closely in 1982 as well, we will reach our goals as fast as possible, and with the help of the light of these principles -- which we uphold as our banner -- we will place our nation in the place it deserves in the contemporary world.

My dear citizens, now I would like to briefly refer to foreign developments. Although 1981 has gone by with positive developments from the viewpoint of Turkey, it not possible to say that there have been similar positive developments in many parts of the world, and especially in the Middle East and our region. The gradual complication of international problems and the conflicts and developments in the political as well as economic and social fields have led to the transfer of many problems -- reaching dimensions threatening world peace and security -- to the new year in a way which will affect the future of all nations. Our country, which since the day it was established has set as its major goal the achievement of peace at home and in the world -- which is Ataturk's basic principle -- and which has based and directed its foreign policy on this principle, is closely following developments, especially in Europe, the Middle East and Asia due to its geographic situation, and is concerned about the tension in East-West relations and the crisis of confidence. We will continue our relations with all countries irrespective of their regime, philosophy and doctrine, based on independence, respect for territorial integrity non-interference in domestic affairs and equality of rights, and implementation of the principle of friendly and peaceful coexistence.

The importance we attach to cooperation and solidarity among the allies within NATO, which we regard as the major guarantee of our security, will be maintained at the same level. We also maintain our hope that the alliance will show the same interest in and fastidiousness in relation to Turkey's needs and problems. We hope the fact will always be borne in mind that Turkey, which has emerged as a factor of security and stability in our region, a region that has entered a phase of serious instability in recent years, will make a positive contribution to the strengthening of the southeastern flank of the alliance as well as to the continuation of regional peace and security.

Meanwhile, we maintain the hope that a speedy, lasting and just solution will be reached on the Cyprus problem, a problem that closely concerns Turkey, through negotiations to be continued between the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities on the island which share many common values based on mutual conficence and respect. The Turkish Cypriot community has proved that it has a constructive approach to the problem and has submitted comprehensive territorial and constitutional proposals to the negotiations being carried on under the auspices of the UN secretary general. If the Greek Cypriot community reciprocates to the goodwill approach of the Turkish Cypriot community, a lasting solution desired by us all can be achieved. However, on this occasion I would like to note another point: whether a lasting solution is reached or the current situation is continued, the stability of the Turkish Cypriot community and its political, social, cultural and economic development, above all depends on the unity and solidarity of our Cypriot brethren.

I would like to believe that those who have political responsibility in Cyprus will act in accordance with the realization of their historic duty. With this belief in mind, I congratulate all my citizens at home and abroad on the new year, and I hope that the new year will bring us all and all world nations tranquillity, security and happiness. I extend my respect and love to you all.

34 COMMUNISTS ARRESTED IN ISTANBUL, ESKISEHIR

TA291718 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Summary] Twenty-five militants belonging to the illegal Turkish Young Communists Unions have been arrested in Istanbul. They are suspected of committing murder, armed robbery, armed assault and engaging in armed clashes with security forces. The security forces also arrested nine members of the illegal Turkish Communist Party-Marxist-Leninist-Partisan Turkish Worker Peasant Liberation Army in Eskisehir. They are suspected of wounding three policemen and other martial law violations.

UNITED KINGDOM

TORY BACKBENCHERS URGE SANCTIONS AGAINST POLAND

LD301058 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0935 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Excerpt] The government is likely to come under mounting pressure from Tory backbenchers to impose economic sanctions against Poland over the introduction of martial law. A substantial number of Conservatives would like Britain to go even further, and back President Reagan by announcing sanctions against the Soviet Union. But Labour's shadow foreign secretary Mr Denis Healey today condemned President Reagan's seven-point package of sanctions against Russia as "an error." "They will have very little effect on the situation because very few of them take immediate effect," he said. They were the least Mr Reagan could do to satisfy domestic pressures for action, he added. Mr Healey also rejected sanctions against the military regime in Poland. He urged Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and other EEC governments to stick to their present policy, which has been considerably more cautious than the Americans. He said everyone should wait for the outcome of today's meeting between Poland's deputy prime minister, Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski and the German Foreign Minister Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

But Mr Ray Whitney, MP for Wycombe and chairman of the Tory foreign affairs committee, claimed there was widespread support on all sides of the Commons for sanctions against Poland. "I believe the West has to bring some pressure to bear, it should be made clear enough that some cessation of the repression is to take place," he said. "European countries should make a positive response, and it should follow closely along the lines of what America has proposed (against Poland)." He said there would be disappointment among Tory MP's if no action was taken. A major rift between America and Europe over the response to the Polish crisis is now developing. While Britain is taking a tougher view of the situation, the government is unlikely to take any action which is out of step with its European partners.

CYPRUS

DAILY ON TURKISH CYPRIOT UNILATERAL INDEPENDENCE

NC300946 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 30 Dec 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] On 13 February the Turks plan to declare an "independent Turkish Cypriot state" -- something that so far has constituted the basic lever of extortion against the Greek side. There are reports that have been checked and strong indications to support this.

According to these reports the Turks: 1. Are preparing special celebrations for 13 February (anniversary of the so-called "Turkish Cypriot Federated State's constitution"); 2. For the first time they have invited dozens of foreign reporters (mainly from Britain, Germany, Italy and the United States) and other personalities for the celebrations; In addition to this there are reports which have been leaked from various diplomatic sources, both here and -- especially -- in concerned European capitals. Furthermore, there is also: 1. To a great extent the overstrengthening -- in men and materiel -- of the military forces in the occupied territories; 2. The developing pretext-mongering and, more generally, the propaganda which is cultivating the ground for the final unilateral act currently favored by Turkey.

The fact should be noted that there already is a serious crisis developing in Greek-Turkish relations at all levels, something that is being fed by Ankara and which will exacerbate them even more. Furthermore, there are equally clear reports according to which: The long presence and contacts in Cyprus of Guneri as Ankara's envoy concerned the planning of the final preparations. The government is evaluating these (and some other reports) and has contacted a number of Western governments to which it has already conveyed its reports. At the same time it is studying alternative actions in order to foil the new adventurism which is being planned.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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CHANCELLOR KREISKY INTERVIEWED ON POLAND EVENTS

AU301140 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 29 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Thomas Chorherr report on interview with Chancellor Kreisky in Bad Gastein; date not given]

[Text] In an interview with DIE PRESSE, Chancellor Kreisky has endorsed a varied and cautious policy on the part of free Europe toward the Polish military regime. "What is important is not to merely take over U.S. signals," the head of government stated. In connection with President Reagan's announcement on U.S. aid shipments for Poland through Austria, Kreisky exercised great restraint: "We have enough flour, sugar and rice -- the Americans rather should take refugees from us." In addition, the head of government clings to the view that elections will take place in the spring of 1983. He will decide this April whether he will be the top candidate again or not.

In an extensive interview given at his vacation home, the Austrian head of government touched on all aspects of the present and future relations between Austria and Western Europe and Poland. The "Third World historical attempt to overcome a communist regime" must also be able, after the events have taken their due course, to stand a critical review and cannot only be described by depending on sympathies or antipathies, Kreisky stated. "But as long as the struggle of the Polish people against their oppressors continues, sympathy has priority -- and sympathy is on the side of the people who want more freedom."

Viewed in terms of realpolitik, the present Polish regime is a military dictatorship with communist markings, "and viewed in terms of realpolitik, the events in Poland have not taken place against the will of the Soviets." It must be admitted, however, that a military dictatorship is nothing new for Poland; one existed with conservative-fascist markings under Marshal Pilsudski.

"It cannot be estimated now what freedom the regime is leaving to the population," Kreisky says. One thing is certain, however: If this military dictatorship of Polish make and with national accents fails, the disaster will take its full course. "Then there will be intervention from outside. And if there is intervention from outside it will be so horrible that one does not even want to imagine what would happen," the chancellor thinks. He does not cherish any illusions about the situation in Poland but the "peace of the grave" does not yet prevail. Should the current rulers succeed in consolidating their position, further developments will depend on a number of problems. First and foremost is the problem of the future role of the communist party: What will it look like? Second, Kreisky points out, is the problem of whether it will be possible to restore economic order, and third, once that order has been restored, how the regime will regulate its relations with the Western world. "There exist a multitude of unsettled problems." Finally, fourth, it must not be overlooked that Poland is a great country and above all a country rich in raw materials.

Subsequently, Kreisky emphasized: "The West must rather make its policy on Poland contingent on developments in and around Poland itself. We will not be able simply to take over U.S. signals, but must have a policy of our own. Geopolitical viewpoints must also be taken into consideration in this context." But one thing will remain in any case: That is the historic fact that the communist party will no longer be able to regard itself as a workers party par excellence. "The communist parties have definitely ceased being carried by the workers. In this respect a world historic process, a process of unmasking, is in progress in Poland." It was also evident to what extent the communist party dictatorship was in contrast to the working class. Was Solidarity's conduct correct? Kreisky is reserved in this respect. It is too early yet to discuss whether the strategy of the independent trade unions in Poland was good or bad. But the consequences are clear: The communist parties finally have lost the battle for the European working class. The West European communists must now decide whether they want to dissociate themselves from the communist power center. Otherwise they would only be outposts of that center.

How does the head of government view the future policy of the Soviets on Poland? Does he deem intervention likely? Kreisky does not share Washington's view in this respect either. "I believe the Kremlin leadership knows very well what is at stake and that therefore it is cautious," the chancellor maintains. "There is too much at stake to leave it up to a few marshals whether there will be an intervention in Poland or not. The intervention in Afghanistan has not been that glorious and convincing after all." All in all it is still too early even now to define policy on Poland in very respect. "We must not extend hands to a regime which fights its own people. But once more: It depends on further developments in the country itself what policy can actually be pursued." It makes no difference from the viewpoint of a detained Pole who his oppressor is. "But it makes a great difference seen from a world policy viewpoint whether massive military intervention comes from the outside or whether an admittedly brutal but still, so to speak, national oppression comes from inside."

Kreisky views the U.S. statements on Poland with skepticism. "Some people in the West advocate a daring policy, but only as long as it does not concern them. When the admission of immigrants is involved, their caution knows no bounds," the Austrian chancellor said, criticizing the attitude of the great immigrant countries. And once more, addressed to Reagan: "We have enough flour and sugar. Refugees should be taken from us."

This is how Kreisky views the most recent exacerbation of Austrian-Czechoslovak relations in connection with the aid shipments to Poland: "There is no end of trouble with the Czechs. On one hand the Prague government wants normalization of relations with Vienna. On the other hand there is a power apparatus which prevents such a development. Obviously there must be two governments there: One that holds power internally and another one that is confronting us." Measures such as the refusal to admit Red Cross personnel poison the atmosphere.

Kreisky also sharply rapped the Israeli Government. The discord with the United States which emerged after the annexation of the Golan Heights will be smoothed out. "Israel's military role is too important to Washington." However, one fact remains, and that is that Israel, mindless of Syria's close relationship with the Soviet Union, has taken a step which is also aimed against Moscow. The embarrassment for the United States consists in the fact that not all the ties between Damascus and Washington have been cut yet. But Israel did not care about that either. "The current government believes it can afford such a provocative step." "At a moment when one part of the Arab world would like to make peace with Israel, this effort is falling on deaf ears in Israel itself. A unique historic chance is being passed up here, perhaps," the chancellor says. "It is an illusion, however, to believe that with the Golan Heights, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip Israel will have a safe future in the Arab world."

Broaching economic and domestic policy questions, the head of government termed it "unique" that there is at the same time a world policy crisis and a world economic crisis. "I am disappointed that the U.S. President has failed to bring about a turn in the state of the economy. Such a turn is nowhere visible." Austrian economic policy is now marked by the fact that measures for improving business activities could be adopted even before an economic upswing. It is the declared intention of the Federal Government to support the building industry with additional orders, Kreisky announced. This will be achieved primarily by moving up large building orders. The transport minister will also join in this effort. "We shall also use a certain cyclical economic policy leeway in cooperation with the Central Bank." Austria's credit abroad continues to be good and there are no plans for abandoning the hard currency policy, "particularly since exports are not developing too unfavorably, after all."

Finally, the almost mandatory question is posed: What does Kreisky think of the rumors concerning elections? "Absolutely nothing. If we were to vote in the fall of 1982 we would not be able to work, even in the spring. The next elections will be held in the spring of 1983. And I will decide in April or May whether I feel healthy enough to present myself again as the top candidate." The government will not be reshuffled until the next elections, the chancellor also noted.

CHARITIES FEEL POLAND AID DISTRIBUTED PROPERLY

AU301456 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 30 Dec 81 p 10

[Summary] After his return from Poland, Johann Pesti, financial director of the Red Cross, said the first rail shipment of aid from the Austrian National Committee had been handed over to the Polish Red Cross and stressed that Poland needs oil, canned meat, powdered milk and, above all, baby food, children's clothing and pharmaceuticals. CARITAS, the other major organization providing aid to Poland, will send three truck convoys to Poland on 4 and 5 January. The truck convoy that left yesterday was accompanied by a second one with 20 tons of food. "Both organizations are convinced that the aid shipments will not get into the 'wrong hands.'"

Delays to Shipments

AU292102 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 29 Dec 81 p 8

[Excerpts] Austria's relief organizations are persistent in their aid to Poland. After the two Red Cross representatives who were to hand over the first aid shipment of the National Committee to its sister organization in Warsaw were turned back at the Czech border, they undauntedly made a detour via Berlin. They arrived Monday in Warsaw by train via the GDR -- without problem -- without problems. Contrary to the original plans, the aid will now be handed over in Katowice and be distributed there. The Red Cross in Vienna is already working on a second aid shipment. There has been reticence to comment on the CSSR chicaneries in order not to jeopardize further aid.

Today the next shipment of foods by CARITAS will leave Vienna for Katowice. The truck and trailer train will carry 20 tons of essential foodstuffs and food for children. The first recipient will be, as usual, the bishop of Katowice. As a matter of fact, CARITAS is not afraid of any obstruction by the CSSR. "We do not see any reason for this," says Engineer Karl Schinko. Our drivers have always received their visas readily and were allowed to pass without any problems." Since the start of its "aid for Poland drive" this February, CARITAS has dispatched 56 truck-trailer units to Poland with a total of 1,200 tons of foodstuffs valued at 14 million schillings.

All telephone and Telex lines to Poland remained dead on Monday, 16 days after the proclamation of martial law. "The Warsaw Telex office acknowledges Telex inquiries but callers are turned off with the explanation that the Polish subscriber is absent," says Engineer Herbert Stadlbauer of the Directorate General of Posts. The mail arriving from Poland in Vienna with a 3-4 day delay -- as Stadlbauer stated -- carries censorship stamps.

NETHERLANDS

PAPER EXAMINES LUBBERS' EUROMISSILE STANCE

PM251125 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 17 Dec 81 p 7

[Editorial: "Showing Their Colors"]

[Text] A few years ago Prime Minister van Agt delivered a speech on NATO nuclear arms modernization to a CDU gathering in Bonn. The speech was not well received either inside or outside Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] circles. Yesterday CDA Chairman Lubbers delivered a clarification on the same issue in the West German capital which will probably meet the same fate. Negotiating with the Soviet Union over medium-range nuclear arms limitation will only succeed if NATO makes it clear that it will not refrain from deploying new nuclear arms if satisfactory results are not obtained from the negotiations, he said.

Lubbers stated this view at the end of a trip to Paris, Moscow and Bonn made by a Netherlands parliamentary delegation. There is every reason to doubt whether it was precisely this trip which contributed so much to this insight of Lubbers, since he has spoken of the so-called NATO dual decision in comparable terms before.

Perhaps the trip has given the CDA chairman a "peg" on which to hang a clearer account of his position, shortly after the great antinuclear demonstration in Amsterdam. At least this parliamentary excursion will have had this positive effect.

Indeed, as far as this recent demonstration is concerned, it can be said that Lubbers has confirmed, with retroactive effect as it were, that it was not such a bad thing that the CDA was not officialy represented.

It is a nice coincidence that Defense Minister van Mierlo (Democrats '66) had to defend to the second chamber permanent defense committee a passage from the NATO communique published last week which said that "adherence to the implementation of the two elements contained in the NATO dual decision has made an important contribution to bringing the Soviet Union to the negotiation table."

In Bonn Lubbers stressed the importance of the West German position for the Netherlands. If the Geneva arms limitation talks produce no results or results which are unsatisfactory before the end of 1983 the Federal Republic will begin deploying new nuclear arms, and then the Netherlands will have to show its colors on the issue of a decision to deploy or not, he said. In this respect alone, 1983 could be an extremely tense year for the Netherlands Government coalition, which is so divided on this issue.

We must bear in mind that Lubbers' plea for as close an understanding with Bonn as possible not only covered medium-range nuclear arms. He is bound to have delivered this plea also in connection with Netherlander wishes on other nuclear weapons, especially those with a shorter range. For efforts to limit the large number of such weapons that are to be found in West Europe West German support will always be indispensable in the counsels of the alliance. The closer the positions of the Netherlands and West Germany, the greater their powers of persuasion.

If this is what Lubbers was aiming at with his remarks in Bonn -- and this seems fairly certain -- he deserves respect for his desire to again give some attention to a possible understanding, especially from those who say that they expect some good to come from unilateral Netherlands actions and who might respond to the CDA chairman, and others may feel some encouragement from Lubbers' contribution to the national debate on the nuclear arms issue, which has still not distinguished itself through any great logic.

SPOKESMAN ISSUES STATEMENT ON SANCTIONS

LD301314 Hamburg DPA in German 1228 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 30 Dec (DPA) -- Government Spokesman Kurt Becker several times drew attention to the fact that the sanctions announced by President Reagan against the USSR are not an alliance decision. Becker said it is "completely out of the question" that the decision on U.S. sanctions can at a later date simply be reformulated into a decision of the NATO alliance. The Federal Government had only been informed by Washington "a few hours" before Reagan's announcement. The government spokesman said that at the present time there is no comparability with the situation in December 1980 when the NATO partners feared direct Soviet intervention in Poland and reached agreement on joint measures. During the consultations, which must now be held within the alliance, the talks between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Reagan on 5 January in Washington are of special importance. Becker also drew attention to the planned EEC foreign ministers' meeting in London on 31 December and to plans for a special meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Brussels during the second week of January 1982.

Becker also announced that Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev had replied on 29 December to the 26 December personal letter from Federal Chancellor Schmidt. In his reply, Brezhnev made remarks "in a very obliging tone" which in the Federal Government's view did not lead them to sharpen their assessment of the events in Poland.

According to Becker, Bonn was expecting more information from the talks started this morning between Deputy Polish Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. According to Becker, this first visit by a leading Polish politician to the West since the proclamation of a state of emergency is at the initiative of the Polish Government. Rakowski would also like to meet Deputy SPD Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski and FDP Bundestag group Chairman Wolfgang Mischnick.

According to Becker, the Federal Government expects the Polish leadership to uphold its promise to continue a policy of reform. An early signal of this, the "easing of martial law," is necessary in this respect. The Bonn government spokesman cited the release of prisoners as one such step. The Federal Government's policy continues to be guided by the goal that Poland should solve its problems itself without intervention from outside.

In explaining Bonn's intensive efforts to gain more clarity about events in Poland, which can only be assessed sketchily due to the block on communications, Becker stressed the Federal Government's close contact with the Vatican. He stressed that the Holy See's analysis of the situation corresponds with that of the Federal Republic. Becker issued a strong reminder of the Bundestag resolution on Poland on 18 December in which the government was called upon, among other things, to leave in abeyance state aid for Poland for as long "as the repressive measures of the current regime against the Polish people continue." The spokesman said that in this way the decision on Bonn's future aid has been placed under parliamentary control. Becker expressed regret that this resolution was not regarded as adequate abroad and particularly in the United States.

Becker rejected as "an unfounded claim" accusations that the Germans are indifferent to events in Poland. He recalled the many spontaneous aid actions by private individuals and organizations. During recent days, 2 million parcels worth hundreds of millions of marks have been sent to Poland. The Federal Government's policy on Poland is also guided by the realization that the distress of the population must be eased.

Schmidt Comments

LD302014 Hamburg DPA in German 1955 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Hamburg, 30 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has described the sanctions imposed by Washington against Moscow and Warsaw because of the state of martial law in Poland as a "gesture, the expression of a deep concern, even anger."

In an ARD Television interview tonight, Schmidt, who is at present vacationing in Florida, said that he did not expect that the United States would break off the Geneva negotiations with the Soviet Union on the limitation of medium-range weapons if martial law is prolonged for some time in Poland. The chancellor said: "I do not expect it and I am against it." The chancellor pointed out that the impact of sanctions was limited. "We have experienced economic sanctions, other sanctions, in recent years on various occasions. Surely even their instigators do not think their effectiveness will change the world." But sanctions were politically significant because they made clear a certain attitude to those against whom they are directed.

CHANCELLOR DENIES MAJOR DIFFERENCES WITH U.S.

DW310939 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Hans-Joachim Friedrichs interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Florida on 30 December -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] How effective, politically and economically, do you think the sanctions imposed by the United States are?

[Answer] As far as I can see, the more important aspects of them are directed against the Soviet Union and not against Poland. The Soviet Union will not collapse economically as a result, and it will seek to resist with political muscle. On the other hand, these economic restrictions make the Soviet Union realize how serious Washington's anger is and how serious its demands are. The sanctions certainly emphasize most strongly to Moscow what Washington's policy is.

[Question] At the moment the United States seems to be particularly disappointed by the Federal Republic, even more so than by the European allies. The Germans are charged with lethargy -- inaction is the term they use. What can the Federal Government do to counteract this impression?

[Answer] The Federal Government does not believe that it must act to make an impression on certain editorial writers in foreign newspapers. This is going through the motions -- as this is called at home -- and means doing something to give the impression that one is doing something. I don't think much of that. In our assessment of the Polish developments, we essentially follow the judgment of the Roman Catholic Church which has a widespread network of information sources on the spot and which has a very wise leader.

We are proceeding according to our own impressions. On the very day we are talking here, Polish Deputy Premier Rakowski is in Bonn for a visit. I just learned from Mr Genscher what was said and discussed on the occasion. We do keep abreast of developments very well indeed in all respects.

There are not only diplomatic exchanges; what we are trying to do is hold the Jaruzelski regime, with which we have not severed diplomatic relations, to its promise to continue the course of Polish reform. At the same time we are trying to impress on everyone, and to make them remember, the commitment resulting from the Helsinki Final Act not to interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

[Question] Unlike the European allies -- most of them, at any rate -- the U.S. Government is not prepared to regard the Polish crisis as a purely internal Polish affair. Do you believe that this difference of opinion can be overcome?

[Answer] I think that the difference of opinion as you describe it is at least slightly exaggerated, if it exists at all. Naturally the crisis in Poland is a Polish affair, but it is also significant for the entire world. Surely all of us agree with that.

ECONOMIC MINISTER VIEWS U.S. SANCTIONS

LD302042 Hamburg DPA in German 1913 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 30 Dec (DPA) -- In the view of Federal Economics Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff, the European countries will not join in the U.S. boycott measures against the Soviet Union.

In an interview for KOLNER STADT-ANZEIGER today he said: "In the present situation this seems to me inappropriate; nor do I think it is being considered." Apart from possible delays, the minister does not believe that the European-Soviet natural gas pipeline deal has been jeopardized as a whole. The European governments would, of course, carefully coordinate with the United States what measures are justified and may be successful, Lambsdorff said. If it comes to action, Bonn has an interest in such action not only being declared jointly but also supported jointly.

SPD'S WISCHNEWSKI DISAGREES WITH REAGAN SANCTIONS

LD301748 Hamburg DPA in German 1715 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Dortmund, 30 Dec (DPA) -- Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, an SPD vice chairman, believes that "there is no place here" for the U.S. economic sanctions against the Soviet Union imposed because of Poland. He told the WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU (Thursday edition) that what matters at the present stage is "to promote dialogue with Poland and thus achieve the early lifting of martial law and the release of the internees." In his view the agreement on the European-Soviet natural gas pipeline deal should be implemented. "If the United States will not supply certain things then the Europeans... will have to discuss how to replace them." Foreign trade cannot be turned on and off like a faucet or it will be ruined. "Our country depends on exports and foreign trade. It is vital for us," Wischnewski said. The text of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

GENSCHER MEETS WITH POLAND'S RAKOWSKI FOR TALKS

LD301646 Hamburg DPA in German 1630 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 30 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn today expounded to Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski the expectations of the Federal Republic and its allies on the normalization of the situation in Poland. He expressed the expectation that these exhortations will be taken "very seriously." After their 4-hour talks, a Bonn Foreign Ministry spokesman gave the impression that the expectations expressed by Genscher had made an impression on Rakowski.

Genscher's demands include the earliest resumption of the dialogue with the Catholic Church and the trade unions, the release of internees and the lifting of martial law. The Foreign Ministry spokesman in his briefing repeatedly used the phrase "very serious" expectations to describe Genscher's position.

In connection with the Western expectation, Foreign Minister Genscher expressly referred to the conference of EC foreign ministers on Poland arranged for 4 January. Immediately after today's talk Genscher telephoned Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Florida. Genscher handed the Polish deputy premier a number of petitions to be passed on to the Polish leadership. Specifically, there is the demand by Eugen Loderer, the chairman of the Metal Workers Union, for the release of Polish trade unionists. Genscher emphasized Bonn's expectations that Poland would continue its policy concerning the departure of ethnic Germans.

Genscher told the Polish deputy premier of the German people's strong interest in the present situation in Poland and expressed their "dismay and concern" over the present situation in Poland. According to the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Rakowski expounded to Genscher the view of the Polish leadership on the present situation in the Polish People's Republic. He also handed over a letter from former Polish foreign minister Stefan Olszowski recalling his previous meetings with Genscher and adding his assessment of the situation.

Genscher explained the significance of the Bundestag resolution of 18 December and expressed the hope that the Polish leadership would assess it correctly. Regarding the three Western expectations he had mentioned, Genscher said that their fulfillment would be the test of how seriously the assurances by the Polish leaders -- of wanting to return to the policy of reform -- could be taken.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Genscher's impression is that Rakowski took the exhortations "very seriously." The Federal Republic's Western allies are to be briefed on the talk as quickly as possible.

After a talk with Rakowski, Wolfgang Mischnik, the chairman of the FDP parliamentary group, said that he had sensed "a clear readiness and endeavour to return as soon as possible to normal conditions." Rakowski gave the assurance that the policy of reform would be maintained. Mischnik described his talk with Rakowski as "extremely informative." His talk has proven the wisdom of Bonn's policy of restraint. The Polish deputy premier then visited Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, a vice chairman of the SPD, and then talked with Alois Mertes, the foreign policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group.

This morning the foreign policy spokesman of the CSU group in the Bundestag, Hans Huyn, criticized Rakowski's visit to the Federal Republic as a snub to the Western alliance. Speaking to the press today, Government Spokesman Kurt Becker described the visit as a swift response to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's 26 Dec letter to the Polish leadership. In this letter Schmidt had emphatically called on behalf of the Federal Government for an easing of martial law and the release of internees.

Economic Aid Talks

LD310938 Hamburg DPA in German 0849 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn/Cologne, 31 Dec (DPA) -- Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski began economic talks today in Cologne with the president of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce [DIHT], Otto Wolff von Amerongen. The meeting was not arranged until late on Wednesday evening. It was first assumed that Rakowski would fly immediately back to Warsaw after his 4-hour meeting with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The deputy premier made Genscher no promises about lifting martial law in Poland.

Genscher, in a Deutschlandfunk interview today, came out in favor of continuing Western aid to Poland and also called on the West to arrive at a common attitude. The minister said it is decisive that the Warsaw leadership is aware of the fact that no solution could be found by continuing martial law. Genscher said that a starting point for solving the problem is the hope he had expressed during his talks with Rakowski that the Polish leaders will, as soon as possible, resume a dialogue with the Catholic Church as well as the Solidarity trade union.

It is important that the Federal Government's attitude does not interfere with and disturb such a development. Genscher said that a quarrel about the causes of the present situation in Poland is superfluous. Any problem for the Western alliance arising out of the Polish tragedy has to be prevented.

Genscher Interviewed

DW310847 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 30 Dec 81

["Excerpt" from Udo Philipp interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn on 30 December -- recorded]

[Text] [Genscher] The [Polish] deputy premier explained the developments of the past few weeks and also the goals of the Polish leadership. What we wanted to do was explain in no uncertain terms the position of the Federal Government, its partners in the European Community and of the Western alliance. In that respect I was supported by the joint resolution of the German Bundestag. After all, it is not routine for the three Bundestag factions to quite clearly adopt a stance on such an important issue and for the chairman of the foreign affairs committee to deliver a statement on behalf of the three Bundestag factions. I also had the backing of our partners gained during the past few days. I made it clear that we expect the dialogue to begin as soon as possible with the Catholic Church as well as with the leadership of the trade union Solidarity; I said that we expect the prisoners to be released and martial law to be lifted.

I think that what has been said here [during Polish Deputy Premier Rakowski's visit] will be noted and assessed, and now it is necessary to wait and see what the reaction of the Polish leadership will be.

[Question] Have you, or has the Federal Government, been confirmed in the view that the events in Poland are not directed by Moscow?

[Answer] The Polish leadership will make and surely has already made, its decisions within the framework of the conditions which exist in Europe and in the world.

[Question] Were any statements made, or hopes raised for us, that the situation in Poland will improve for the people?

[Answer] All I can do is express the expectation that they will take seriously what I have explained as our position and that of our partners.

[Question] How do you assess the sanctions, the measures, which U.S. President Reagan has imposed?

[Answer] Well, next week the chancellor will discuss with the U.S. leadership the situation in Europe, including developments in Poland. I hope that by then there will be some reaction to what we discussed here. As you know, we will also be having a meeting of the European Community foreign ministers Monday -- a meeting at which we will formulate the opinion of the European foreign ministers.

[Question] Will today's talks have any influence on these talks on Monday as well as on the talks Chancellor Schmidt will hold with Mr Reagan?

[Answer] Why, certainly!

[Question] In what way?

[Answer] The information we obtained here and, as we hope, the reaction to this talk from Warsaw, will be noted by all sides, I'm sure.

Further on Genscher

LD301958 Hamburg DPA in German 1927 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 30 Dec (DPA) -- Genscher expects that the Polish Government will "take very seriously" the expectations he expressed in his conversation with Rakowski. Genscher said this in an interview with ARD and ZDF Television tonight. He was referring to his expectations that the dialogue with the Catholic Church and the Solidarity trade union leaders would be speedily resumed, that the detained persons would be released and martial law lifted.

Asked why, in his view, Rakowski had visited the Federal Republic as the first country after the imposition of martial law in Poland, Genscher said that the people in Poland well knew that, because of the vicissitudes of their common history, people in the Federal Republic deeply felt what was happening in Poland.

Rakowski today met Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, a vice chairman of the SPD, for a 2-hour exchange of views. The SPD parliamentary party said that Wischnewski had welcomed the Polish Government's readiness to discuss its country's problems frankly in the present difficult situation. He too expressed the expectation that martial law in Poland will be lifted and internees and arrested persons released. It was of crucial importance for the SPD that the dialogue between the state leadership, the Solidarity trade union and the church in Poland is resumed as soon as possible.

Alois Mertes, CDU/CSU foreign affairs spokesman, said that in his talk with Rakowski he had called for an early signal from Warsaw that the "present state" would end soon.

The internment of people was intolerable under international law. Mertes also called for the ending of martial law. The present regime should resume talks with the Solidarity union, which must be revived, and with the church. He referred to the resolution of the Bundestag on the situation in Poland. He said that the continuation of the policy of renewal was the underlying basis for economic aid. Asked about the Soviet role in the military action in Poland, Mertes told DPA that assessments had differed for obvious reasons. Overall, he described his talks, which lasted 90 minutes, as very sincere and very clear on both sides.

CHANCELLOR INTERVIEWED ON PROSPECTS FOR 1982

LD301302 Hamburg DPA in German 1120 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Hamburg, 30 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has described his most important wishes for the coming year as being the resolution of the world economic crisis and the achievement of progress at the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and United States. In an interview for BILD-ZEITUNG (Thursday's edition), Schmidt said that he hoped the Western world would come out of the economic crisis without additional inflation. It is equally essential for the United States and Russians "to achieve tangible progress to help stabilize peace" at the Geneva talks on medium-range weapons.

The chancellor pointed out positive signs for the economy. Since last summer, the exchange rate of the Deutschemark has risen enormously and exports have increased greatly. "Our balance of payments deficit and balance of goods and services deficit has turned into a surplus during the past few weeks and months." Nevertheless, the depths of the world recession should not be underestimated. It has gripped not only the West but also the Soviet Union, East Europe and the developing countries. "We will continue to have considerable economic difficulties in 1982 throughout the world -- including in Germany," stressed Schmidt, who is currently on holiday in Florida.

"But in 1982 we will cope with this relatively better than the majority of other states." The federal citizens' standard of living would perhaps be a little lower in 1982. "But perhaps we might be able to roughly maintain it. It is decisive in this respect that investment activity gets under way again in 1982 and thus reduces the employment figures again," said the chancellor.

The text of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

PRESS COMMENTS ON U.S. SANCTIONS OVER POLAND

DW300959 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 30 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Here are some quotations from editorials which discuss the U.S. sanctions. The editorial of FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU states in part: Washington has embarked on the course of sanctions again. The intent is to punish the Polish military government as well as those forces which quarters in the U.S. capital city consider the true wire-pullers behind the martial law regime -- the Soviet leaders. Granted, so far there has been no intervention in Poland by Soviet troops, yet this is exactly what Washington regards as a strategy by Moscow that deserves condemnation. They say that Moscow is attaining its objectives without having to pay the political price for open intervention. So they are presenting the bill to Moscow just the same. As Washington says, this is only the first of a series of escalating punitive measures. The major items are not contained in it. That was FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU.

KIELER NACHRICHTEN observes: If the West is not careful, it will get tangled in its own hair over the serious crisis in Poland. In any event, clear indications of harsh dissonance among the allies and friends in the Western camp cannot be hushed up anymore. The United States is threatening the Soviets with more sanctions in the event of an invasion of Poland.

On several occasions the Europeans have also made it clear in all earnestness that there cannot be another Afghanistan without a complete derailing of the policy of peace and detente between East and West. The Europeans, however, disagree among themselves over their course of action and their attitude toward Moscow and the military regime in Warsaw.

Freiburg's BADISCHE ZEITUNG writes: Reagan's punitive action against the Soviets reflects the wrath of the U.S. public and its determination to put its foot down now at long last. The Europeans in general, and the Germans in particular, cannot so simply yield to this displeasure. They must keep in mind that putting one's foot down, while gratifying, may destroy some things that deserve to be preserved. The U.S.-European quarrel over this issue has been smoldering for several weeks, and now it is flaring up openly. The United States does not regard its action as a unilateral move but as an example for all the allies. More than ever they are irritated by Bonn's natural gas deal with Moscow. Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher will have a hard time defending their own area of action and succeeding with their moderate counterarguments. That was BADISCHE ZEITUNG.

The Oldenburg NORDWEST-ZEITUNG's editorial says in part: In this country it should remain an uncontested fact that sanctions are justified. This does not exclude the possibility that the measures Ronald Reagan announced are controversial because their effect is in doubt. Those West Europeans who have experience with boycotts and who have been harmed by embargoes have had to note more than once that so far sanctions have never shown the desired effect. Elsewhere in its editorial NORDWEST-ZEITUNG continues: The experiences gathered in connection with these measures allow us to forecast that intensified boycott pressure from the West will in no way induce the dictators in Warsaw to relax the shackles on the Polish people even 1 day sooner than would be permitted by the general situation in the country. In addition, new sanctions carry the danger that Poland will again be driven completely into the arms of the Soviet Union.

In its editorial entitled "Self-Deceit," the daily DIE WELT writes: The thesis that what is going on in Poland is an internal affair has nothing in common with reality -- it is self-induced. It is being used in Europe to justify one's own indolence. It would be used in Germany even if what is happening in Poland were to happen in the GDR. This thesis is connected with the determination to ignore reality. Thus it has more to do with a lie than with the dissemination of an untruth. It is not an error but a willful decision. This aggravates the crisis between the United States and some of its European allies. The crisis is made up of the incompatibility of the thinking and desires from which divergent modes of action arise. Anyone not willingly changing fact to fiction cannot doubt the fact of Soviet intervention. This intervention is not based on the presence of Russian tanks, but on the perfection of the integrated chain of command. That was the opinion of DIE WELT.

DIE ZEIT RECOMMENDS CAUTIOUS APPROACH IN CRISIS

DW301053 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 1 Jan 82 p 1

[Theo Sommer article: "West-West Conflict Before the East-West Crisis"]

[Excerpt] It is not because of cowardly subservience to the Kremlin if Bonn so far has rejected rashness. The Polish solution still stands a chance; efforts for a new consensus have not yet failed. The Catholic Church, which is more familiar with the country than anybody else, also has not yet abandoned hope for a satisfactory outcome of the crisis. Thus there is no justification for the West to desert the people in Poland, nor is there the least cause to write detente off completely. The Soviets might still force us to do this. But until they do, we would not write Poland off as a loss. Until then we should also stop declaring the continued existence of detente impossible on our part despite the drama which is taking place in Warsaw.

At the beginning of 1982 the West has the choice of acting according to two hypotheses: as if detente were already dead, or as if it could be saved. Reagan's ideology-soaked intuition springs from the inclination to declare detente dead; the instinct of the chancellor, trained by historical experience, urges the attempt at salvation. Even before we know whether or not there will be an East-West crisis, we may well experience a powerful West-West crisis.

MAUROY ON ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

NC301130 Paris AFP in English 1115 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 30 Dec (AFP) -- The French Government will not adopt economic sanctions against the Soviet Union on the lines announced for the U.S. this week by President Ronald Reagan, sources close to Premier Pierre Mauroy said today. France would make sure French companies did not step in to collect orders abandoned by U.S. rivals, the sources added. This could be done by refusing to grant them export licences. There was no official French reaction to Mr Reagan's measures.

LE MONDE CITES PREMIER'S SPEECH ON POLAND

PM301051 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Dec 81 p 4

[Maurice Delarue report]

[Text] Mr Mauroy stressed (Wednesday, 23 December) to the National Assembly, France's adherence to all aspects of the Helsinki Final Act on Security and Cooperation in Europe and recalled the commitments to respect human rights and basic freedoms adopted in this document by Poland and the other European communist states.

The premier's speech was both cautious -- because of the lack of reliable information on the current situation in Poland -- and firm. The government will henceforth be resolved to use the Helsinki act and the Madrid conference on its implementation in an offensive way. The Madrid conference is at present suspended but is to resume 15 February. The latest debates concerned primarily the plan for conventional disarmament in Europe, which seems a little ingenuous today. The French Government intends that in future debates the signatory states (all of Europe, with the exception of Albania, plus the United States and Canada) should be constantly reminded not only of their commitment to respect human rights and basic freedoms, but also that this respect "is an essential factor for peace" necessary for "friendly relations and cooperation" between nations.

The premier also emphasized the Soviet Union's role and the noninterference commitment, which is also a fundamental principle of the CSCE. Should the Helsinki act be denounced or utilized? Mr Jobert supported denunciation, which was called for last Sunday by his Movement of Democrats, the minister of state for foreign trade said himself on Radio-France on Tuesday: "Today we have sufficient reason to declare that the spirit of Helsinki and the Helsinki act are opposed to our desire for the peoples' freedom and the independece of nations. If the Polish affair continues as tragically as I believe it will, we will be forced to say that we no longer wish to attend the Madrid conference and that we will not apply or recognize the Helsinki act, which, however, we have signed."

But his view did not prevail.

The head of government recalled that France -- all but alone -- used the Madrid platform last Friday, during the final session before the suspension, to call on Poland to respect human rights. France's delegate, Mr De Commines, then stated that the situation which has been created in Poland "is contrary to the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and calls into question the aim of our debate on its implementation and on developments which could be added to it." (LE MONDE 20-21 December).

The premier recalled that France -- again, all but alone -- supported the ILO's initiative on sending a mission to the Polish trade unionists. He will also recall that France has approached most of the governments with which it has relations on the subject of Poland.

On Friday Mr Froment-Meurice, France's ambassador to Moscow, who asked to be received by Soviet Foreign Minister Mr Gromyko, was in fact received by Mr Kovalev, the deputy minister. He told him:

"1. Noninterference is not indifference, particularly when human rights are violated;

"2. France deplores the brutal halting of the socialist and democratic renewal process which had begun in Poland;

"3. France demands the immediate release of all internees, trade unionists or not, Solidarity members or not, and the immediate resumption of the dialogue among Poles."

During the discussion, which was, according to the customary euphemism, "very frank," Mr Kovalev replied, as usual, that the USSR has always been in favor of "noninterference and nonintervention" and that France is also bound to these principles.

Mr Mauroy also took stock on aid to Poland. He recalled that France is keeping up food aid while doing its best to ensure that the population benefits. As for financial aid, the government seems to have no firm doctrine: what is already planned has not been broken off, but France is conferring with the other Western countries and will take action when appropriate, as events develop.

MITTERRAND HOLDS TALKS WITH ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI

PM301503 Paris LE MONDE in French 20-21 Dec 81 p 6

[Text] Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights was at the center of Mr Mitterrand's talk with Mr Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, Mr Klibi noted Friday evening, 18 December, on leaving the Elysee. Mr Klibi added that he thanked Mr Mitterrand "for France's very firm, vigorous condemnation" after the announcement of the Israeli Government's annexation of the Golan Heights.

"Israel must realize," the secretary general of the Arab League said, "that its friends, in Europe as well as the United States, will not go on indefinitely allowing it to present them with successive faits accomplis and strong-arm tactics of this nature."

Mr Klibi also stated that he is "convinced that France could play a dynamic role" in the Near East conflict and specified that "the president of the French Republic is considering this issue with much interest." "It is not impossible," he noted, "that France may define a more dynamic policy than before, with a view to promoting the quest for an all-embracing, equitable settlement."

POLL: MOST WANT COMMUNISTS TO STAY IN GOVERNMENT

PM301155 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Dec 81 p 28

[Text] LA VIE FRANCAISE of 28 December publishes an opinion poll carried out 19 through 23 December by IFRES among a sample of 1,044 people. Forty-two percent of people questioned think that "following events in Poland" the Communist ministers should leave the government, but 48 percent think the opposite, with 10 percent who have no opinion. Forty-one percent think that "the Socialists should take the initiative and break with the Communists," but 49 percent believe the opposite. If the Communist ministers were to leave the government, 61 percent would agree to "Francois Mitterrand calling on members of the opposition," 30 percent would not agree and 9 percent have no opinion.

MARCHAIS 20 DEC STATEMENT ON POLAND REPORTED

PM301601 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 21 Dec 81 p 1

[Apparent text of 20 December statement by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais: "But Where Do They Want To Go?"]

[Text] But where do they want to go -- all those who are pushing Poland toward adventure or civil war?

Let us look at the facts.

Since last Sunday we have expressed our emotion at the state of emergency. Since then there have been arrests, internments, wounded and dead. How could the French Communists, who have paid so dearly for every freedom defended or gained, not experience the distress of the situation of the friendly Polish people?

But, as always, the event must be faced up to. The best possible outcome must be sought -- the one which corresponds to the interests of the workers, the people and the nation.

This is what we did. Taking account of the grave faults of the past and the difficulties and excesses of the present, we said: We must do everything to avoid the worst -- civil war and outside intervention; everything must be done so that the essential reforms are continued so as to resolve the economic, social and democratic problems on the basis of understanding among national forces.

Information received these last 2 days reveals possibilities of aiming for such an outcome on the basis of initiatives aimed at avoiding violence and seeking calm.

With the exception of Reagan, the heads of state and government have assumed attitudes aimed at rejecting adventure and facilitating such a development.

In these conditions it is even more difficult to understand the behavior of those in France who continue to fuel tensions, systematically rouse passions and hatreds and push for murderous confrontation in Poland and internationalization of the Polish problem.

In fact, Poland is only a pretext for them to combat the very idea of socialism, an opportunity to try to cast aspersions in France on the cohesion of the leftwing forces. And all that to try to bring down the new policy which the French people have chosen and which the leftwing government, including Communist ministers, have begun to put into practice.

This is the aim of the bitter campaign of the right and the trade unions. They cannot accept seeing their domination put in jeopardy, wage earners benefiting from new rights, nationalizations being extended and our economy being relaunched on a better basis so as to stop the recession and unemployment. Their resistance to the changes is desperate. What an opportunity for them, if they could deflect the workers from their essential struggle to bring down these maneuvers of capital!

The Communists are convinced: The workers will not be taken in. They want the Poles to resolve their own problems themselves and to ensure the progress of their socialist society by the development of their economy, social progress and the continual deepening of democracy. And they do not want to have their victory of 10 May taken away.

There are grave problems to resolve in France. These are employment, prices and democracy within and outside industry. They will not be deflected from these. They can count on the Communists to bring down the divisive machinations of the right, to help them pull their full weight in the wider union so as to ensure the success of the new policy which the country needs.

PCF'S POPERON EXPOUNDS PARTY'S POLISH STANCE

PM301611 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] Claude Poperon, member of the PCF Politburo, set out the position of this party on Tuesday 23 December on Radio-Tele-Luxembourg. Poperon questioned the exploitation of events in Poland for domestic political ends and reproached Edmond Maire, secretary general of the CFDT, for trying to "settle scores by riding on the backs of the Polish workers."

He noted that the measures currently in force in Poland have nothing at all in common with the PCF's concept of socialism, but that his party's analysis of this and other points differs from that of the PS.

"For our party," he added, "we will endeavour to ensure that this may not have any effect on government solidarity."

In reply to the idea put forward by Mr Mermaz (PS), according to which "the PCF" must "be made to budget," Claude Poperon declared: "In the 16 months that we have been following the situation in Poland, we have not budged. Georges Marchais pointed to the need for economic, social and political reforms in Poland. This is still our desire. We will not budge on this question."

Finally Claude Poperon said that the rumor according to which the PCF leadership had allegedly been informed of what was going to happen in Poland 4 days in advance was "a lie."

PCF JOURNALISTS CONDEMN POLISH MILITARY COUP

PM301639 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] Twenty-Five Communist journalists who work for L'HUMANITE or other PCF press organs, declare themselves "staggered at the recent events in Poland where the democratic aspirations of an entire people have just been stifled by a military coup." "We condemn," they add in a statement published 23 December, "the state of siege which, according to the information we receive, is taking the form of deadly clashes, tens of thousands of arrests and internments, the suppression of civil rights, the militarization of information, the establishment of censorship, the development of propaganda in which anti-Semitism is not absent and the trampling upon national sensibilities."

After stressing the right's exploitation of the "Polish tragedy," the signatories believe that "the PCF leadership must unambiguously denounce this coup which has dashed the hopes of a socialist renewal. Therefore it must demand the reestablishment and development of freedoms in Poland."

The signatores are: Muriel Aime, Guy Barbier, Jacqueline Beaulieu, Georges Bonopera, Henri de Camaret, Eric Darcout, Gerard Dubus, Bernard Fillet, Candida Foti, Jean-Marc Guegan, Annie Gouyet, Jean-Jacques Gibert, Jean-Claude Gilles Gauthiier, Bernard Gavoille, Gregoire, Sylvie Jouet, Marc Meimon, Pierre Menard, Martine Nouaille, Jean-Claude Yvonne Quiles, Maryse Taupin, Jean Tornikian, Alain Vidal, Nicole Vidal, Elisabeth Weissman. [list as published]

PCF PAPER HITS U.S. ENVOY'S COMMENTS ON MINISTERS

PM301559 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 15 Dec 81 p 3

[Roger Lambotte report]

[Text] There are some "ministers who are not Frenchmen" in Pierre Mauroy's government.

M.E. Galbraith, the new U.S. ambassador in Paris, former CIA agent and banker, revealed this scandal in an interview he gave to LE MATIN.

"We are well aware," he said, "that there are people here, the Communists, who in our eyes are agents of a foreign power, controlled by the Russians." And he added, with a trace of hysteria in his voice: "I would really like to take a ride on the high-speed train, but not necessarily with Mr Fiterman." On El Salvador and the sympathy France has shown for the men and women who are fighting against the massacres carried out by the junta supported by Washington -- 30,000 deaths in one year -- he said: "The French are naive and take their desires for realities." That is clear. Straightforward. Precise. Salvadorans who refuse to knucle under to the tormentors of San Salvador are no longer Salvadorans. But the Vietnamese threw you out. That is why they are still Vietnamese. Go and visit Chateaubriant. You will receive confirmation there that you have invented nothing. The Nazis, way back, thought that they were justifying their assassination of Guy Moquet and his companions by shouting: "Communists, not Frenchmen."

LE MONDE VIEWS LEFT'S DIFFERENCES ON POLAND

PM301239 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Andre Laurens report]

[Text] Alongside the official statements by the president and the government, which are to be supplemented on Wednesday, 23 December, after the cabinet meeting, by a statement by Mr Pierre Mauroy in the National Assembly, the political formations of the majority and the opposition, the trade unions and a horde of diverse organizations and groupings are continuing to fuel a debate on Poland which, in many respects, remains specifically French.

While people close to the premier believe, after the dinner on Tuesday when Mr Mauroy met with the four Communist ministers, that the government's cohesion is not in question -- and this is confirmed by representatives of the PCF and the party leadership -- the differences in analysis by Communists and Socialists on the Polish question are making themselves felt more and more severely, on both sides.

The PS has decided to set up a permanent staff to follow events in Poland in liaison with the Executive. There is clearly a division of labor between the Socialist leaders in power and those who run the party. The former do not question a governmental alliance with the PCF whose terms the party accepts, at least until the contrary is proved, while the latter are more free to maintain a long-standing rivalry with the Communists. The terrain is not unfavorable to them: Either the PCF does not budge and its obstinacy goes against it, or else it adopts the positions of the left in general and seems to be lagging behind.

The Socialist leaders lose no opportunity, and as soon as Mr Louis Mermaz, chairman of the National Assembly, has finished discussing the USSR's responsibility or the PCF's inertia, Mr Debarge, member of the PS National Secretariat, replies to Mr Marchais on the adventurism of those who defend the freedoms. In the face of these attacks the Communist leaders are holding their ground: They have seen it all before. In any case, according to Mr Claude Poperen [PCF Central Committee member], they will not budge on the Polish question. In any case, they are less concerned with the stances adopted by the PS than with those of other leftwing personalities.

It is Mr Edmond Maire, secretary general of the CFDT, whom they attack most sharply, accusing him of settling old scores. The PCF is being generous toward one of its fellow travelers, Mr Maffre-Bauge, who has withdrawn his solidarity from it on this occasion. But the indications of internal or marginal dispute are multiplying within the communist sphere of influence: among Communists elected to local office who are voting for texts condemning the suppression of freedoms in Poland in unison with Socialist representatives, among journalists, or among Communist opposition circles, who are finding grounds for common action. The opposition is not short of initiatives and increasingly severe stances. The UDF joins with Mr Chirac in calling for the Helsinki Final Act to be called into question and the Madrid CSCE session to be stopped. Deputies in that formation are seeking ways of boycotting Communist ministers, whose presence in the government they regard as increasingly intolerable.

DETAILS OF SPADOLINI LETTER TO REAGAN REVEALED

LD302136 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] The reply by the chairman of the Council of Ministers to Reagan on the Polish events was forwarded to the White House today. In the letter, Spadolini, who shares the preoccupation expressed by Reagan in his message on 24 December, informs the U.S. President on the policies adopted by the Italian Government and on the unanimous support by the political forces of the government majority. It recalls the government's condemnation of the brutal, repressive measures adopted in Poland and reaffirms the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of that country. It expresses the hope that a return will be made to the path of dialogue and understanding between the sides concerned. Spadolini also informed Reagan about the diplomatic steps taken by Italy with the Polish authorities and about action taken at the EEC level.

Further on Letter

AU301610 Rome ANSA in English 1513 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 30 Dec (ANSA) -- A belief in the international roots of terrorism in Italy was clearly stated by Premier Giovanni Spadolini in a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan dated December 24, but only made public here today. In his message to Reagan, Spadolini voiced the conviction that the kidnapping of NATO General James Dozier in Verona on December 17 by the Italian Red Brigades urban guerrilla organization was a new stage in the RB's anti-NATO strategy with obvious aims of international destabilization.

Turning to the repression in Poland under the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Spadolini reiterated the Italian position of condemnation for the brutal crackdown on civil liberties and of adherence to the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of Poland. The Italian premier also voiced the hope that there would soon be a resumption in that country of a dialogue and of understanding among the various sides: the regime, the union and the Catholic Church. Spadolini informed Reagan that he was intent on working, "with maximum loyality and clarity", for an end to martial law in Poland, the liberation of all those arrested there and a resumption of negotiations among the Polish Government, the church and the independent union.

AUTHORITIES CONTINUE SEARCH FOR DOZIER KIDNAPPERS

AU310845 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Verona, 31 Dec (ANSA) -- Massive police forces continue searches and dragnets in central-northern Italy for the fourteenth straight day today as they pursue their apparently vain quest for the Red Brigades' hideout where the urban guerrilla organization is holding kidnapped U.S. Brigadier-General James Lee Dozier.

Yesterday, the liaison committee for the investigations held its first session in this northern Italian town, site of a major NATO base, where Dozier was serving as second-in-command of the Atlantic pact's land forces in southern Europe. The session was attended by police chief Giovanni Rinaldo Coronas, Prefect Gaspare de Francisci, and high-ranking officials from Italy's paramilitary Carabinieri police, Finance Guards, and ordinary police corps. The meeting made a detailed review of what has been done to date and agreed on new lines of action and new approaches to the enquiries. Predictably, there was no information on what these decisions might entail. Leaving the meeting, all the participants without expection replied to reporters' questions with a laconic, "No comment."

Meanwhile, the Red Brigades were on the stage again with a further two copies of their communique number-two on the kidnap sent by post to a privately-owned radio station at Mestre near Venice. According to sources close to the enquiries, special attention is being dedicated to the photograph of the kidnapped brigadier-general, which the urban guerillas have made available to the press in recent days in three slightly different versions. According to the sources, all three versions come from the same negative. In the first, found in Milan with communique No 2, Dozier's left hand does not appear, as though it had been deliverately masked out. But the hand is visible in the photograph reproduced by duplicator on the cover of communique No 2, and in the photo printed on photographic paper and made available to a Roman daily.

Police sorces told reporters here late last night that forensic experts have established that the photograph supplied by the Red Brigades with communique No 2 was not a photomontage, as some speculation orginally suggested. After blowing up the photo, the experts said they managed to see quite clearly that the kidnapped brigadier-general was in fact holding the placard with the abductors' message and that the right hand was mancled with an iron chain on the wrist.

Communiques, Documents Analyzed

AU301944 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 30 Dec (ANSA) -- The Red Brigades urban guerilla group has "gone back to its origins," according to a careful reading by experts of the terrorist organization's latest communiques and documents dealing with their claimed December 17 kidnapping of United States NATO command General James Lee Dozier from his Verona home. The anti-terrorist experts who reviewed especially the 188 page "December 1981 Strategic Resolution" document found together with communique number two in Milan last Sunday, maintained that it was the third chapter of the document which above all served to tie concepts to the ideological and theoretical-political traditions of clandestine terrorist groups.

In that chapter, they say, it is clear that the "factory" once again returns to center stage in a strategy aimed not only at making it the central location for development of a phase of struggle against the state, but above all as the preferred social gathering place for fomenting this struggle. The two northern Italian regional "columns" of the Red Brigades group who released the document are perfectly in line, according to these experts, with the first generation of Red Brigades, as well as with the "historic nucleus" of brigade members who have been in prison, some almost for 10 years now.

It was pointed out in fact that the document cites whole pages of a recent publication compiling all the most noted Italian revolutionary texts of the past years. In passages of the document copied from this volume, the terrorist group emphasizes the statement, "It is in the factories that organisms of mass revolutionaries must be constructed." And the slogan which must guide the struggle in the factory, according to this passage, is "less work, more equal pay for all," the experts pointed out.

The apparent division between the two columns of Red Brigades guiding the Dozier kidnapping, and other brigades groups from central and southern Italy is illustrated by their different evaluations of the worker, or proletariat, according to the judgment of the experts. The northern Lombard and Veneto groups from the more industrialized area of Italy make no distinction in fact, it was noted, between "metropolitan proletariat" and "marginal proletariat." This latter term the experts say is a restatement of the classic Marxist term for lumpen proletariat. The southern columns, instead, have concentrated their hopes of a mass revolutioanry movement among the unemployed and unskilled workers, the original lumpen proletariat ranks.

In their resolution, the Red Brigades holding Dozier reveal the contrasts in their strategy with southern terrorist groups, according to the anti-terrorists experts, by maintaining that there is only one strategy possible for both the worker groups cited.

PRESS REPORTS ON SPADOLINI 29 DEC NEWS CONFERENCE

AU301620 Rome ANSA in English 1528 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 30 Dec (ANSA) -- The Italian press today focused considerable attention on the press conference given Tuesday by Premier Giovanni Spadolini.

Rome's LA REPUBBLICA said that for over two hours a pack of newsmen sought to get the premier to pass judgment on certain of his coalition partners who, according to the paper, were working for the collapse of the government. The reference was to the Socialists (PSI) and the Social Democrats (PSDI) in the five-way coalition which also includes Spadolini's own Republicans (PRI), the Christian Democrats (DC) and the Liberals (PLI). The premier ably managed to keep off the hook, however, even showing a certain respect for party prerogatives, and skirting the more delicate questions, the paper said.

Spadolini lost control over for a moment when he referred to the demagogy of certain criticisms launched against him. That moment, however, indicated that behind his self-control lurked a great deal of irritation, LA REPUBBLICA said. Despite his cautious manner, Spadolini managed to make his message clear, the paper went on. He said that the parties have a right to think about other government formations but must not boycott the work of his government in its fight against inflation, terrorism, moral distortions and international crises. In Spadolini's view, if the parties want (?a row) they will be obliged to open one in Parliament and assume the responsibility of voting against the government, the paper concluded.

Milan's CORRIERE DELLA SERA also found that Spadolini had spoken out forthrightly to those within the majority forces backing him who are in reality digging the ground out from under his feet. The premier said he would only step down if he received a negative vote from the Parliament. To those who still wanted to play power games with no thought to the collective good, Spadolini warned that the nation's economy was still on the edge of an abyss despite a slight drop in inflation and a slight gain the Bank of Italy's reserves. Spadolini also warned all categories to go easy with their wage demands or else the extra money won might turn into mere waste paper, CORRIERE said.

The Italian Communist Party (PCI) paper L'UNITA said that throughout the press conference the premier had been especailly careful not to run into open controversy with PSDI Secretary Pietro Longo or PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi. To the extent that it was possible, he even sought to avoid mentioning their names, the paper said. The Christian Democratic party paper POPOLO said that the press conference was a timely summing-up of the present Italian political and economic situation. IL GIORNALE NUOVO said that Spadolini sought to underscore the independence of his government from the Communist Party. He also avoided polemics as much as possible, instead emphasizing the solidarity within the majority forces, the daily said.

POLITICAL FIGURES VIEW POLAND, SIBERIA PIPELINE

AU290841 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 29 Dec (ANSA) -- The Polish crisis continues leaving its mark on internal political debate in Italy with doubts being raised over Italian participation in the building of a natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe and assessments of the crisis accentuating disagreement on the left of the political spectrum.

Interviewed by a south Italian newspaper, Finance Minister Rino Formica, a Socialist Party member, claimed that, as long as the Italian Communist Party continues to be tied "to a Leninist view of society and the state, the Italian left cannot concretely offer itself as an alternative to the present system."

Linking this to the Polish crisis, he claimed that the "problem" of the Italian left is "precisely the gap between the Italian Communists' rate of evolution and society's rather quicker and more turbulent rate."

In an indirect reply, a member of the Italian Communist Party's Secretariat, Giorgio Napolitano, told RAI, the state-run radio-television network, that there was "undoubtedly a heavy involution in the Soviet Union and the countries of so-called real socialism."

The radio interview also picked up and developed the idea advanced by party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer that the impostion of martial law in Poland marks the end of an historical phase that started with the October revolution. According to Napolitano, the socialism of Eastern Europe is not the only one possible, and socialism is not incompatible with democracy. "In Western Europe", he asserted, "one must seek a completely different path," adding the need for a "fusion between democracy and socialism."

Italian participation in the Siberia-Western Europe gasline came under heavy attack from the Social Democrats, whose deputy caucus leader in the lower house, Costantino Belluscio, said his party was against continuing it. According to Belluscio, participation is against the government's foreign policy platform approved by the Rome parliament. The present administration led by Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini is a five-way coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals, and Spadolini's own Republicans.

But the floor-leader of the radical left Proletarian Unity Party, Eliseo Milani, pointed out that breaking off talks with the Soviet Union on the project would be a "fact of unheard-of-gravity." "A fact of this kind would need parliamentary approval," he said, noting that neither the lower house nor the Senate had so far made any pronouncement. The leadership of the Liberal Party also urged that any decision on whether Italian participation should continue "must be taken at the government level."

POPE VOICES 'TREPIDATION' OVER POLAND SITUATION

AU301607 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Vatican City, 30 Dec (ANSA) -- The pope today voiced his "trepidation" for Poland at the end of his usual Wednesday general audience. Addressing over 10,000 persons in the vast audience hall, John Paul II said that the state of martial law in Poland continued despite calls for its revocation from around the world and even as concern grows worldwide for the fate of those deprived of their liberty.

The pope read a brief message in Polish. He then read the same message in Italian so that a greater number of people in the audience would understand. In it, he reiterated the words of Poland's primate Jozef Glemp on December 13 when he condemned the use of violence and force and the rupture of a dialogue put together so painstakingly. The pope voiced the hope that civil rights would soon be restored in that land and those in detention freed.

Appeals for Detainees

NC301535 Paris AFP in English 1530 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Vatican City, 30 Dec (AFP) -- Pope John Paul II today made a new appeal for the release of detainees in Poland and, in a reference to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, "those who are forcibly interned. " Addressing pilgrims at St Peter's, the pope said also that he had called on Polish leaders, in a message delivered by papal envoy Archbishop Luigi Poggi, to lift the state of siege which was "continuing despite interventions that it should be ended." He said that concern was growing worldwide over the events in Poland "and it is in these shadows that the new year is opening." Speaking in Polish, he said the Church had the "right" to speak for "all just men and would do so in any country and in any system."

TEXT OF PCP STATEMENT BACKING POLISH CRACKDOWN

PM301509 Lisbon AVANTI in Portuguese 17 Dec 81 p 4

[Apparent text of PCP information and propaganda section 14 December note: "The Events in Poland"]

[Text] 1 -- A difficult and complex situation in all spheres of economic, social and political life had been developing for a long time in Poland. Exploiting difficulties, shortcomings and mistakes made in the process of building socialism, the internal counterrevolutionary forces, enjoying imperialism's active support and using Solidarity as their principal (but not sole) political instrument, conducted with increasing intensity, gravity and aggressiveness a subversive and destabilizing escalation aiming at the destruction of socialism in Poland.

The sabotaging of the whole economic and social life; the paralyzing of the functioning of broad sectors of state activity; the disruption of the whole of production activity and of the channels of distribution; and the increasing social anarchy, with personal attacks, arson and other acts of sabotage against state property, constituted, among other factors, the manifestation and instrument of the activity of the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces, which were now openly placing on the agenda the destruction of the socialist system and the attainment of power. This political and social atmosphere was gravely intensifying the economic crisis, jeopardizing elementary and immediate needs of the Polish people and placing Polish society on the brink of a real national catastrophe.

Under these conditions, the emergency measures decided on and announced by the council of state of the People's Republic of Poland become understandable. These measures, adopted with respect for Poland's constitution and in defense on the legality which it enshrines, are aimed at curbing counterrevolution, surmounting the extremely grave economic and social crisis with which Poland is confronted and thus rediscovering the path of developing, strengthening and consolidating socialism.

2 -- Under the cover and on the pretext of the latest events in Poland, a large-scale anti-communist campaign is already beginning to develop in Portugal, which, over and above the usual slanders and deceptions, is aimed at immediate political objectives whose significance must be exposed and unmasked.

It is not surprising that the Portuguese reactionary forces should launch such a diversionary maneuver, in a shameless display of hypocrisy, at the very moment when it is becoming increasingly difficult for them to bear the consequences of the just and increasing popular condemnation of the antidemocratic and truly economically disastrous policy with which they have governed the country.

What is regrettable is that leaders of democratic parties, are eagerly and hastily joining in that campaign, harmonizing with the same anticommunist tone their criticism of the evolution of the Polish situation, even though that evolution is taking place within the framework of Poland's constitution and with full respect for a sovereign country's legality. And it is especially to be regretted that this haste in adopting stances on the Polish people's problems occurs when the same leaders are so hesitant and ambiguous about national problems and the Portuguese people's struggle against the "Democratic Alliance" government's disastrous policy. They proved this recently by standing completely aloof from (and even attempting to discourage) the great day of struggle constituted by the 12 December demonstrations, bringing onto the streets hundreds of thousands of Portuguese people in defense of the democratic system and the constitution and in support of the demand for the "Democratic Alliance" government's dismissal as a national imperative.

3 -- In drawing the Portuguese people's attention to the nature and aims of this campaign, the PCP is certain that the Portuguese people will not allow themselves to be deceived by the anticommunism contained in it.

It is the "Democratic Alliance" Balsemao government which the Portuguese people blame and call to account for the extremely grave economic situation with the intolerable rise in the cost of living, the increasing unemployment, the overall state budget of national destitution, the cuts in housing credit, the criminal increases in health service payments and the spread of corruption.

It is the "Democratic Alliance" Balsemao government which the Portuguese are blaming and calling to account for the violation of the laws and of freedoms, as happened recently in the Covilha strikes and in the Portuguese radio-television system and Cambournac strikes over the last few days.

It is in the "Democratic Alliance" Balsemao government and within the forces supporting it that the Portuguese people see the dangers to and the enemies of freedom, democracy and the democratic system.

Therefore let the "Democratic Alliance" Balsemao government not seek to transform itself from the defendant into the prosecutor in a hyprocritical anticommunist operation. Its "sentence" is being "passed" daily by hundreds of thousands of Portuguese people who are resisting and combating its antipeople and antinatio al policy. Sooner rather than later it will take shape in the dismissal of the "Democratic Alliance" Balsemao government and in the triumph of a democratic alternative in national political life.

PAPER URGES MORE ACTIVE STAND ON POLAND

PM301253 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 18 Dec 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Greater Solidarity With Poland"]

[Text] As on so many occasions in contemporary history, Poland has become the crossroads of the fears and hopes of the whole of Europe. The system of domination created in the Soviet Union in 1917 and later exported to its periphery experienced its first grave crisis in Poland several months before Hungary and 12 years before Czechoslovakia. In August 1980 the Solidarity movement took up again the torch of the struggle for Poland's national and political liberation and pitted millions of flesh and blood workers against the regime. General Jaruzelski's coup, which some people regard as the final card before invasion and others believe forms part of the Soviet global strategy, is aimed at any rate at performing with Polish uniforms the task which the Russian tanks performed in Budapest and Prague. Following its foreseeable failure, since the causes which brought Solidarity's protest into being will operate again with redoubled vigor after the first wave of repression, Poland is in danger of a direct Soviet intervention.

Solidarity with the Poles must not be confined to symbolic gestures but must be organized effectively and for a protracted period. While the entire world is focusing its attention on the events in Poland and a vigorous international movement is emerging -- sometimes behind the backs of or above the governments -- in support of a people who throughout their history have written the most courageous pages in defense of dignity, freedom and independence, the Spanish political parties and trade unions are treating us -- apart from the expected exceptions -- to their silence, their perplexities or mere verbal condemnations. The Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] and the General Workers Union [UGT] called the day before yesterday, in a gesture which does them credit, a demonstration in front of the Polish Embassy -- which is located in a Madrid suburb -- but did not succeed in mobilizing their members. In the meantime Felipe Gonzalez was continuing his tour of Central America without realizing that plans for the pacification of that region are indissociable from the highly topical events in Central Europe. It is as unacceptable to cover up for the Central American dictatorships' hideous crimes with the invasion of Afghanistan as it is to shut one's eyes to the Polish coup with the excuse of El Salvador or Guatemala. For its part the government has made a formal protest, but its prime minister greeted General Jaruzelski's charge d'affaires politely at an official reception , as if nothing were happening in Warsaw. We do not believe that diplomatic customs should prevail over political clarity when the shootings and imprisonments are beginning to cast Poland into mourning.

While the leaderships of the PCE and the Workers Commissions were discrediting Marcelino Camacho in deeds by calling off thedemonstration in front of the Polish Embassy, Santiago Carrillo was combining the forthrightness of his condemnation -- which is to be praised -- with an incomprehensible allusion to the "anticommunist campaign" organized by the PSOE and the UGT by expressing solidarity with the Poles. Eurocommunism, which has embarked on the task of denouncing the countries of the Soviet orbit, cannot forbid the Spanish socialists -- its theoretical comrades on the left -- to express the same denunciations. The Polish issue will undoubtedly be a test of fire for Eurocommunism which has not as yet been surmounted; any ambiguity or equivocation in this respect would give cause for being interpreted as an underlying alignment with General Jaruzelski. In short, the actions in support of the Polish people, who are being attacked by arms, are, in our opinion, too timid and ineffective. A real mobilization and tangible assistance in all fields are what is necessary: in short, greater solidarity with Poland.

DENMARK

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS FORM MINORITY GOVERNMENT

NC301358 Paris AFP in English 1348 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 30 Dec (AFP) -- Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen announced the formation of a new minority Social Democratic government today, three weeks after losses in a December 8 general election forced a similar formation to resign. The new government, which has only three new ministers, was unanimously approved by the Social Democratic members of parliament. It is to be presented formally to Queen Margrethe II later today. Mr Jorgensen has said the new government, composed only of Social Democrats, would survive only if the political right -- which tacitly approved a minority government -- accepted his economic plans proposed during the election campaign. That program was aimed primarly at fighting unemployment. Some rightist parties have balked at it, preferring to concentrate on controlling inflation. The election left the Social Democrats with 59 seats in parliament, a loss of nine. But the Social Democrats had more than double the representation of the Conservatives, which have 26 members of parliament.

The composition of the government is as follows:

Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen
Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen
Defense Minister Poul Sogaard
Finance Minister Knud Heinesen (replacing Svend Jakobsen)
Economy Minister Ivar Norgaard
Justice Minister Ole Espersen
Interior Minister Henning Rasmussen
Industry Minister Erling Jensen
Labor Minister Svend Auken
Agriculture Minister Bjorn Westh
Social Affairs Minister Bent Hansen (replacing Ritt Bjerregaard)
Energy Minister Poul Nielson
Public Works Minister J.K. Hansen (replacing Knud Heinesen)
Housing Minister Erling Olsen
Education Minister Dorte Bennedsen
Minister for the Environment Erik Holst
Cultural Affairs Minister Lise Ostergaard
Fisheries Minister Karl Hjortnaes
Religion and Greenland Affairs Minister Tove Lindbo Larsen
Taxation Minister Mogens Lykketoft

FINLAND

POLL PUTS KOIVISTO FAR AHEAD IN PRESIDENCY RACE

PM301035 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 21 Dec 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Koivisto 54 percent. Virolainen 12 percent. Holkeri 12 percent. Karjalainen (!) 4 percent. These are the principal popularity figures in the most recent election opinion poll carried out by Finska Gallup AB for HELSINGIN SANOMAT. The poll was carried out at the end of November and the beginning of December after all the presdiential candidates had been nominated officially by their parties. When asked who they hoped would be elected president in the January election those interviewed gave the following answers: Koivisto 54 percent, Virolainen 12 percent, Holkeri 12, Karjalainen (who is not even a candidate) 4 percent, Kivisto 2 percent, Sipila 2 percent, Jansson 1 percent, Westerholm 0 percent and Vennamo 0 percent. In its report yesterday HELSINGIN SANOMAT stated that Swedish People's Party candidate Jan-Magnus Jansson's support could in fact be lower in the poll than it actually is. The figures were also said to be most reliable for the candidates from the four largest political parties -- the Social Democratic Party, Center Party, National Coalition Party and the Finnish People's Democratic League (SKDL).

ICELAND

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ELECTED BY PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE

WA291420 Reykjavik ICELAND REVIEW in English Dec 81 p 18

[Text] Compared with the stormy national congress of the Independence Party (NEWS FROM ICELAND -- NFI, November), a Reykjavik assembly of the leftist People's Alliance last month was a placid affair. The PA gathering was not for election of the party's top leadership, but for naming 42 regulars and 14 deputies to the Central Committee, for a one-year term.

Interestingly, women won 18 of the 42 regular seats that were filled at the convention. That strong female representation (up from 13 members) was widely seen as a reflection of effective lobbying behind the scenes.

Automatically entitled to seats on the PA Central Committee are the party's 11 members of the Althing (parliament). So are the foursome making up the top PA leadership, a body elected at a distinct national convention every third year. Those serving in that capacity now are:

Savavar Gestsson (minister of social services), chairman; Kjartan Olafsson, deputy chairman; Gudrun Helgadottir, secretary; and Tryggvi Thor Adalsteinsson, treasurer. The PA commands two cabinet posts besides Gestsson's, held respectively by Hjorleifur Guttormsson (energy and industry) and Ragnar Arnalds (finance). Of these PA functionaries, just Olafsson and Adalsteinsson are non-legislators.

All things considered, the general resolution passed by the PA convention last month included little or nothing that surprised political analystis. Among other things, the document stressed full employment, gradual rollback of inflation consistent with protection of wage-earners' real incomes, native predominance in energy projects, equality for women and handicapped persons, and opposition to the U.S. military presence in Iceland.

The stationing here of the U.S.-manned Iceland Defence Force (chiefly at Keflavik Airport) and this country's membership in NATO have been anathemas to the People's Alliance all along. But within the present governing coalition, which is led by Gunnar Thoroddsen, former deputy chairman of the Independence Party, there has been a moratorium of sorts with regard to these twin polarizing issues.

The IP is strongly committed to what has been Iceland's basic security posture for more than three decades. While the IP is now overwhelmingly in the parliamentary opposition, a small splinter group deserted the party's Althing caucus with Thoroddsen in early 1980 to form a government with the Progressives and the People's Alliance (NFI, November).

SWEDEN

LEIFLAND: U.S. SANCTIONS NO BENEFIT TO POLES

LD301822 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Swedish permanent Under Secretary of State Leif Leifland presented today the Swedish view of the U.S. sanctions decision to U.S. Charge d'Affaires Willian Hamilton. The U.S. sanctions do not benefit the Polish people, Leifland said, pointing out that Sweden will support no sanctions. Sweden takes part only in such sanctions that have bene decided by the UN Security Council, Leifland said.

10 MILLION KRONOR DONATED FOR POLISH AID WORK

LD302148 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] The Swedish Government has decided to donate 10 million kronor for emergency aid work in Poland. The aid is to be distributed via the Red Cross and the Save the Children Fund and other individual organizations for humanitarian aid. The money is to be paid as castastrophe aid through the Swedish International Development Authority and the aid is expected to get started on 11 January.

GOVERNMENT WELCOMES U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

LD301822 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1756 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] The government today repeated its welcome of sanctions imposed on the Soviet Union by President Reagan because of the imposition of martial law in Poland. President Reagan on Tuesday spelled out a seven-point programme of economic sanctions against Moscow, including a ban on the export of high technology equipment to the Soviet Union. This was given a cool reception by the West Germans. The French said they did not intend to follow the U.S. line -- but would not undermine it.

A Foreign Office statement, originally issued on Tuesday and repeated today, said Britain had had advance notice of the sanctions in a message sent from Washington to Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. The statement said the government was satisfied that the aim of the U.S. sanctions was to re-establish conditions for reconciliation in Poland. "That is precisely the main objective of all Western governments. As Lord Carrington has already made clear, the pressure we have been applying on the Soviet Union is that they must leave the Poles to settle their own affairs and must not intervene and make repression worse."

The statement added that the Soviet Union's role in the Polish crisis was one of the key issues being considered by the top EEC politicians at a meeting today. The Foreign Office was working towards an early follow-up meeting of foreign ministers, it said. The statement said the United States would also find an early meeting of NATO foreign ministers "useful." In this, the Foreign Office would willingly play a full part. The meeting would provide an opportunity for a wider group than the EEC 10 to consider what Western governments could do to achieve their common objective, the statement said.

Meanwhile, leading Tory backbencher Mr Teddy Taylor has called on Lord Carrington to urge the EEC to end immediately "massive" exports of subsidised food to the Soviet Union. Mr Taylor, vice-chairman of the Conservative Trade Committee, said: "I am perplexed and angered that the EEC have failed to take even token action despite the horrific reports of suppression and brutality. It is an insult to the people of Poland that massive supplies of cheap, subsidised food are still pouring into Russia and the Eastern bloc."

He said that although exports of subsidised butter had ended, subsidised steel was being exported to the Soviet Union. Cheap wheat, flour, sugar, milk products, beef and wine had also been on the list. Mr Taylor said he deplored "the failure of the government to back the United States and to show support for the Poles in their present agony. Every Russian family is being given more than a bottle of wine to celebrate the military takeover in Poland," he said.

POLISH 'POWER STRUGGLE' SAID UNDERWAY IN PARTY

LD292046 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1905 GMT 29 Dec 81

[By Tom McMullan]

[Excerpts] A power struggle may now be taking place in Poland, according to reports from Warsaw today. However, there appears to be no early prospect of an end to martial law. Press reports reaching the West suggest that the Polish military council may have underestimated the extent of resistance to martial law. Several strands of opinion have emerged within the communist party. A liberal member of the Politburo, Mr Hieronim Kubiak, is said to have suggested the formation of a totally new party, including both Catholics and members of the free trade union Solidarity. However, if the Soviets are closely involved in events in Poland, as the Americans allege, this seems unlikely.

Other groups, however, appear to be led by the more formidable Mr Stefan Olszowski, regarded as a candidate for future leadership, and Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, who chaired the abortive negotiations with Solidarity before the military takeover.

LIBYA OFFERS TO MEDIATE TURKISH-GREEK RELATIONS

TA301700 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Libya has announced that it wants to help solve the difficulties in Turkish-Greek relations. The Libyan Foreign Ministry conveyed this to the Turkish Embassy in Libya. Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman told reporters: Stressing that it is acting on its close relations wtih both countries, Libya told us that it wants to help solve the difficulties that have emerged in Turkish-Greek relations. We appreciate Libya's behavior within the framework of the friendly relations between our two countries. Despite that, we told Libya that we think the present situation must be clarified further for such an initiative to be useful.

AUTHORITIES ARREST 109 MILITANTS IN KAHRAMANMARAS

TA301746 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Summary] A statement by the Press and Public Relations Department of the Kahramanmaras Martial Law Command says 109 members of the illegal leftist Turkish People's Libertion Party-Revolutionary Struggle Organization [THKP-DSO] were arrested in operations conducted in the Avsin district of Kahramanmaras. The suspects are accused of killing five persons -- two of them teachers -- wounding several others, planting a bomb in a movie theater, which initiated the Kahramanmaras incidents of December 1978, armed robbery and other crimes. The following weapons were seized by the security forces during this operation: 5 Kalashnikov rifles, 2 other rifles, 9 submachineguns, 21 pistols, 1,800 rounds of ammunition, 2 radios, a pair of binoculars and 2 bombs.

2 Death Penalties Approved

TA291645 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Summary] The 3d Department of the Military Court of Appeals has ratified the death penalties passed down by the 1st Military Court of the Ankara Martial Law Command on Fikri Arikan and Kemal Ozdemir. Arikan and Ozdemir -- both rightists -- were tried for interrogating and then murdering 2 persons in Ankara with the help of another collaborator, who was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

Film Director Imprisoned

NC302217 Paris AFP in English 1857 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Ankara, 30 Dec (AFP) -- Film director Ali Habib Ozgenturk was imprisoned today by the Istanbul state of siege court after being held for a month without trial, it was reported. Mr Ozgenturk, whose film "Hazal" was a commercial success in Europe, was arrested here last month while he was editing his latest film, "The Horse." The reports said Mr Ozgenturk was arrested because he sold the DISK (Confederation of Progressive Workers Unions) trade union confederation a copy of a short film, "Yasak" (The Ban), that he made in the 1970's. The film was screened in DISK's "seminars." A total of 52 DISK leaders are on trial for their lives in Istanbul on charges of organizing strikes.

Death Sought for 10

TA301832 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Summary] The office of the prosecutor for the 1st Military Court in Ankara has requested the death sentence for 10 members of an organization active in the newspaper DEVRIMCI DERLENIS and an association for struggle against unemployment and the high cost of living. Prison sentences ranging from 5 to 15 years were requested for the other 19. The suspects are accused of subversive activities, killing two persons, planting bombs and armed robbery.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

GUARANTEES SOUGHT ON POLISH BEEF DONATION

NC281525 Paris AFP in English 1513 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Brussels, 28 Dec (AFP) -- The European Economic Community (EEC) is to seek an undertaking from Warsaw that the beef it intends to send to Poland will be distributed directly to civilians, EEC sources said here today.

The permanent ambassadors of the 10 EEC countries agreed last week that they would go ahead with the donation of 8,000 tons of beef from France and Ireland.

But they decided at a special meeting today that a representative from Britain, which currently holds the EEC presidency, would ask Warsaw for the assurance before signing the donation agreement by December 31.

They added that the Polish ambassador to Brussels would have to give details on the ports of departure and arrival of the beef, where it will be stored and eventual recipients.

The sources said that Polish authorities had already furnished some of the information.

Last week the EEC also set aside 2.1 million dollars to buy energency food aid for Poland. Since the beginning of the year it has granted the Poles more than 100 million dollars for the purchase of cut-price food.

CYPRUS

KIPRIANOU SENDS NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO PAPANDREOU

NC311231 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] President Kiprianou has sent the following message to Greek Prime Minister Papandreou:

On the occasion of the new year of 1982, I address to you heartfelt wishes for health and strength as well as for the auspicious conclusion of your toilsome task for the progress and prosperity of the Greek people in a regime of social justice and national dignity in accordance with your goals. The government and people of Cyprus, and I personally, gratefully welcome your resolute support for struggling Cyprus with faith and hope in a final vindication. I wish, the message concludes, that 1982 may be a year of joy, happiness and vindication.

Message to Karamanlis

NC311227 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] On the occasion of the new year, President Kiprianou sent the following message to President Konstandinos Karamanlis of Greece:

With the dawn of the new year of 1982 I convey to your excellency cordial greetings of honor on behalf of the Cypriot Government, people and on my own behalf. We wish you health, happiness and every success in your great task for the prosperity of the Greek people. I also express grateful thanks for your always vital interest and valuable support to struggling and suffering Cyprus.